

# Plasma Research in Space – Applications on Earth

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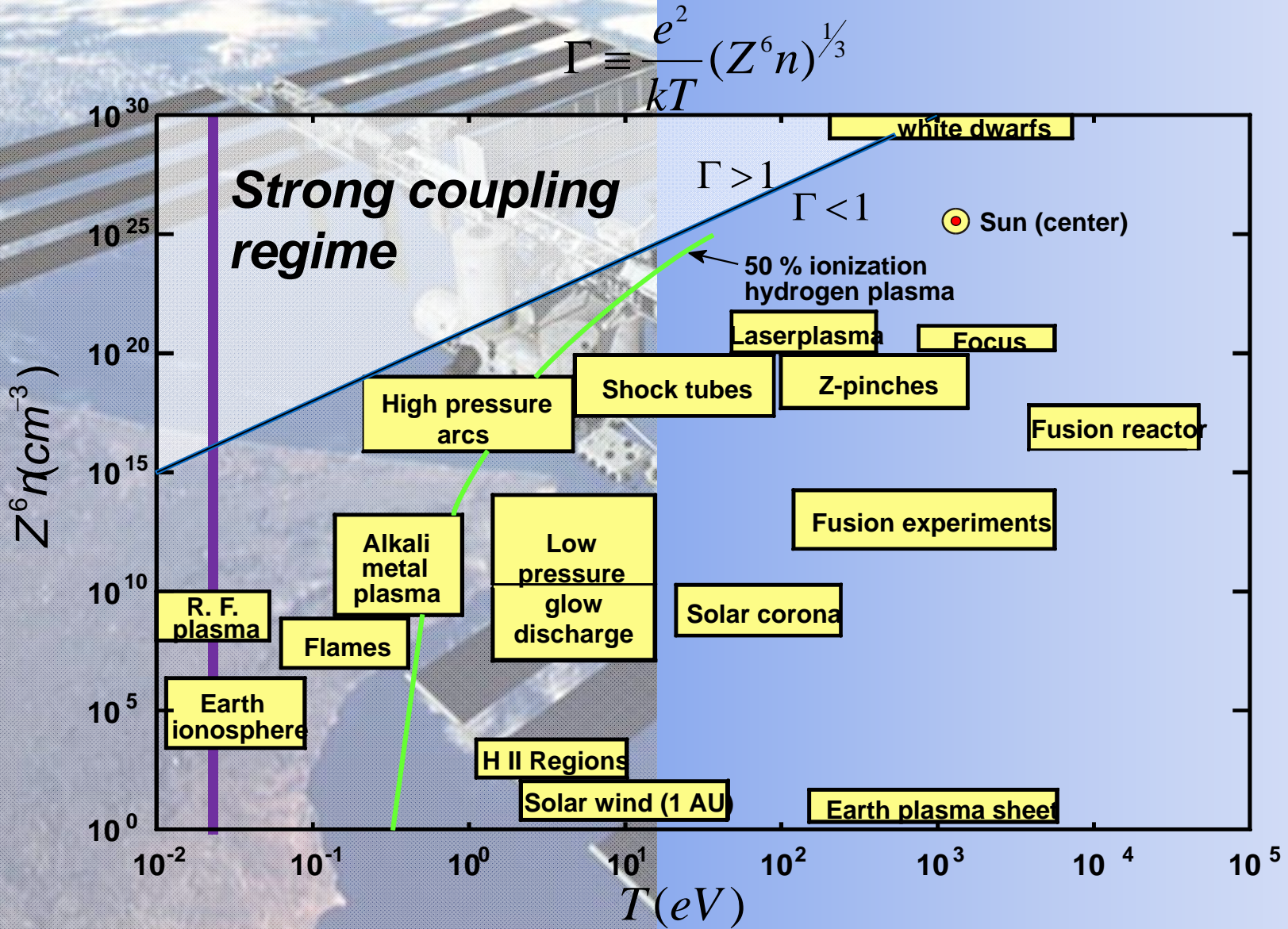
The background of the slide is a photograph of the International Space Station (ISS) in orbit above Earth. The station's complex structure, including its large solar panel arrays, is clearly visible against the blue and white horizon of the planet. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent grey rectangular area.

# I. Plasma Research in Space

# II. Applications on Earth

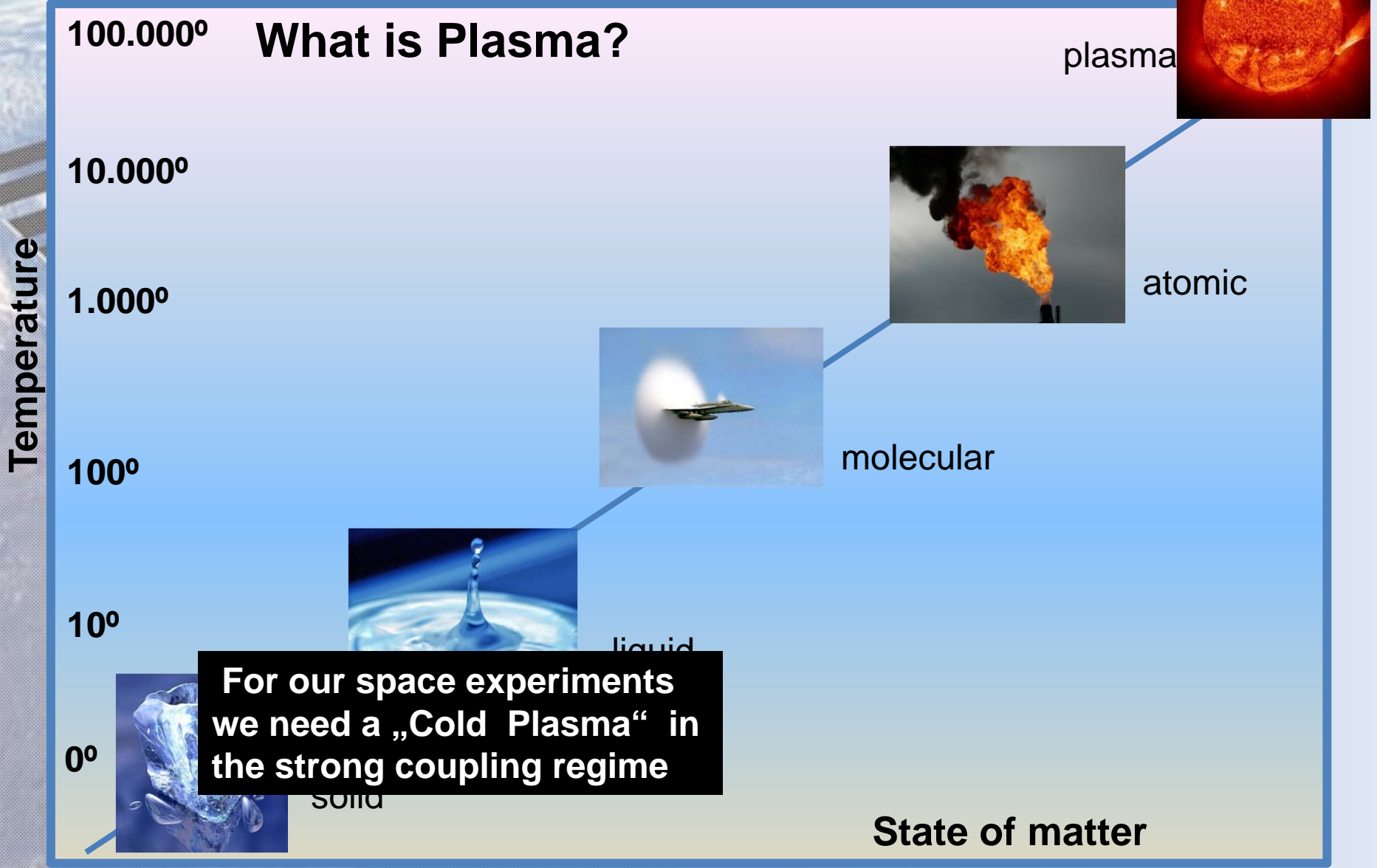


# Aim 1. Extending the frontiers of plasma physics



Morfill and Thomas 1999

# Plasmas – an extreme state of matter

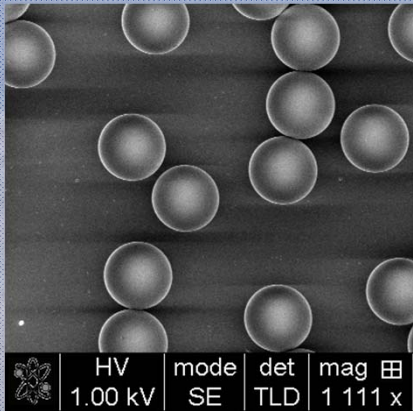




# A Problem?

- A highly charged cold plasma **is needed.**
- **Common wisdom:** at low temperatures no (high) charges are possible.
- On the contrary, recombination sets in and matter becomes neutral.

# Problem solving...



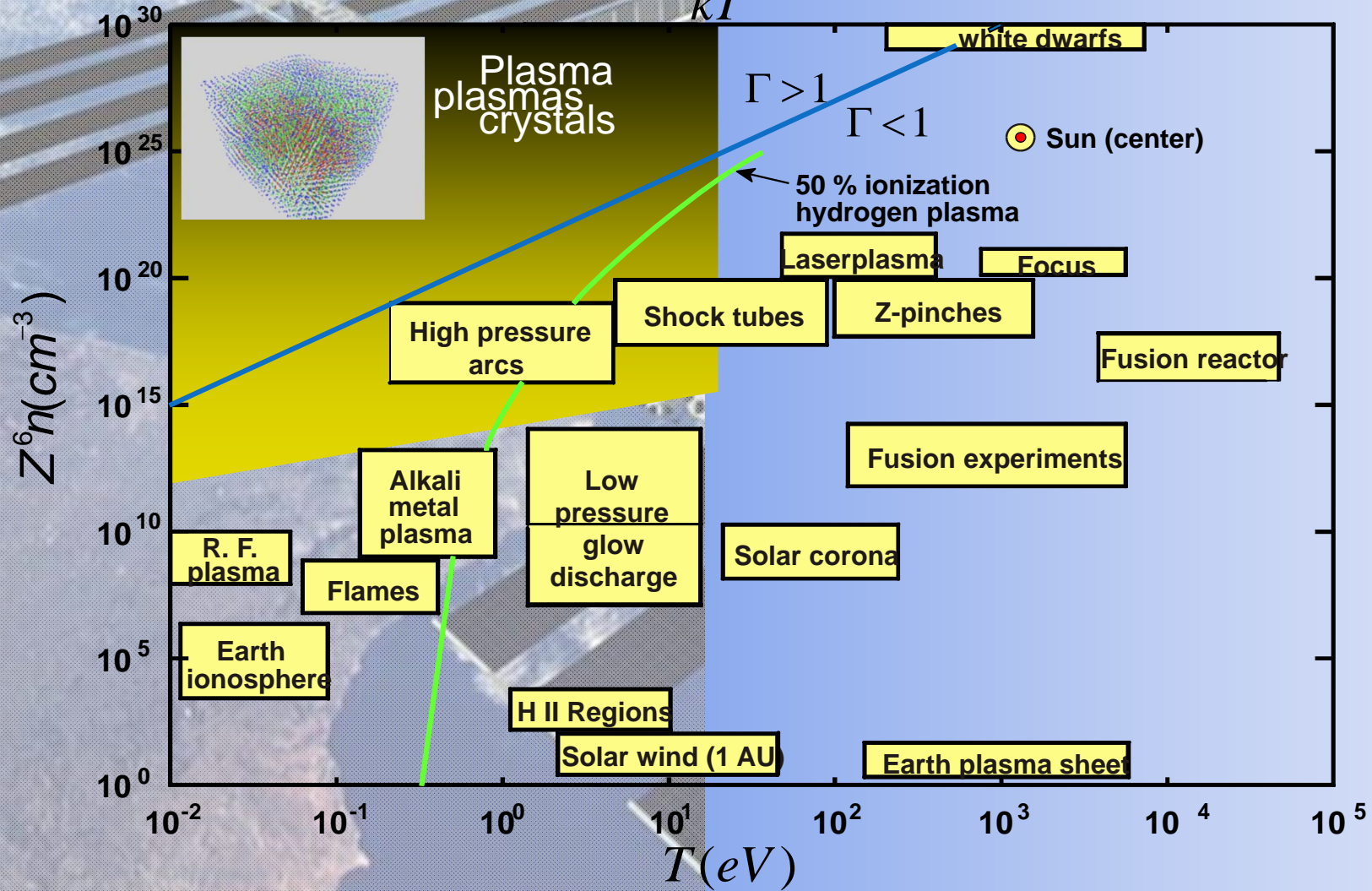
## *Polymer (MF) microspheres:*

diameter  $d \approx 9 \mu\text{m}$   
charge  $Q \approx -10^4 e$   
spacing  $a \approx 0.6 \text{ mm}$

- The solution is to produce a weakly charged (ionised) cold plasma and to add small microspheres – „*complex plasmas*“.
- These microspheres attain up to 1000s of elementary charges.
- They are lit up with laser light and are individually visible.

# Aim 1. Extending the frontiers of plasma physics

$$\Gamma \equiv \frac{e^2}{kT} (Z^6 n)^{1/3}$$

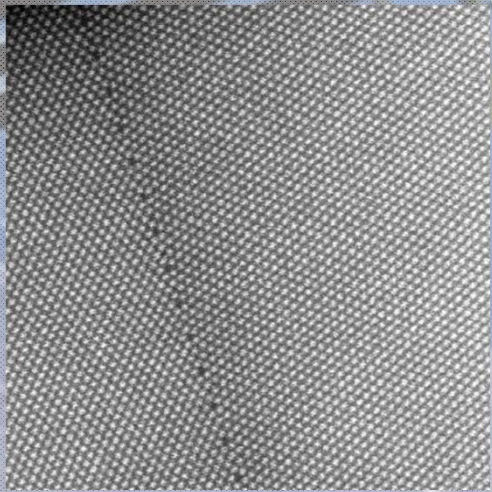


Morfill and Thomas 1999

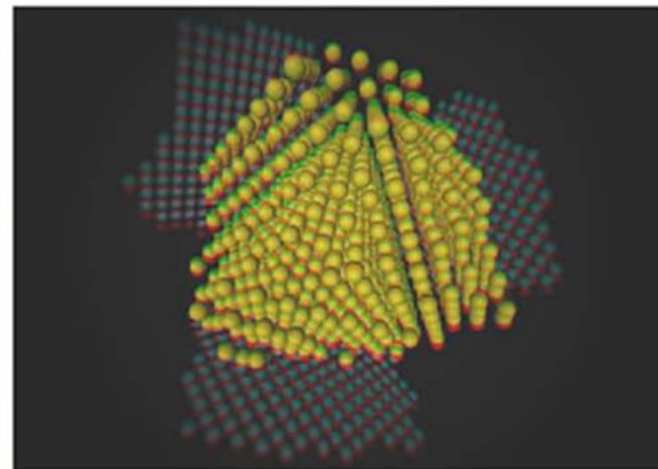
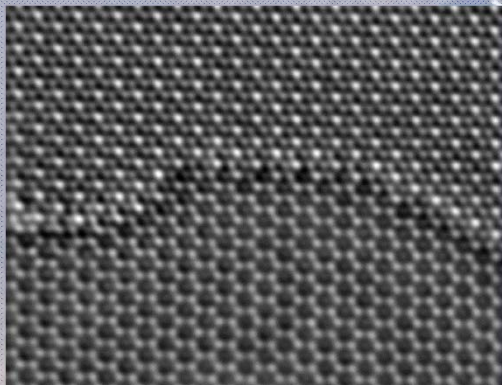


## Aim 2. Structure and dynamics of matter at atomic scale resolution

Electron microscope: grain boundary in Gold

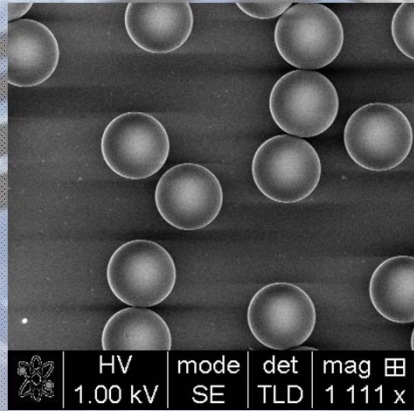


Single and bi-layer graphene



The atomic structure of an Ag nanoparticle in three dimensions. The particle is reconstructed by combining atom counting results obtained from different viewing directions (doi:10.1038/nature09741).

# An alternative – bigger systems



*Polymer (MF) microspheres:*

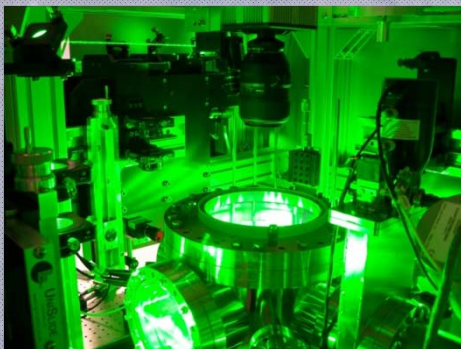
diameter  $d \approx 9 \mu\text{m}$   
charge  $Q \approx -10^4 e$   
spacing  $a \approx 0.6 \text{ mm}$

„Complex Plasmas“

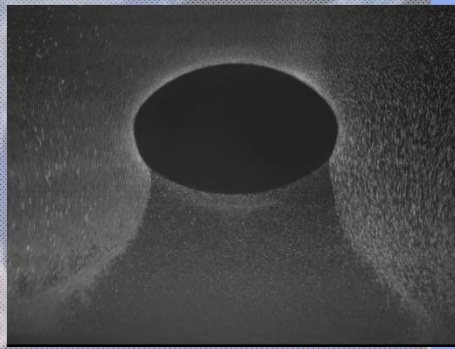
Compared to atomic systems:

size amplified by 10 Million  
velocities slowed to 1 Millionth

- studies at the extreme limits of natural phenomena are possible



2D Plasma Crystal



Turbulence



Phase separation



Electrorheology

The background of the slide is a photograph of the International Space Station (ISS) in orbit above the Earth. The station's complex structure, including its large solar panel arrays, is clearly visible against the blue and white of the planet. The text "Selected Topics" is centered over the image in a large, white, sans-serif font.

# Selected Topics



# Turbulence - some quotes:

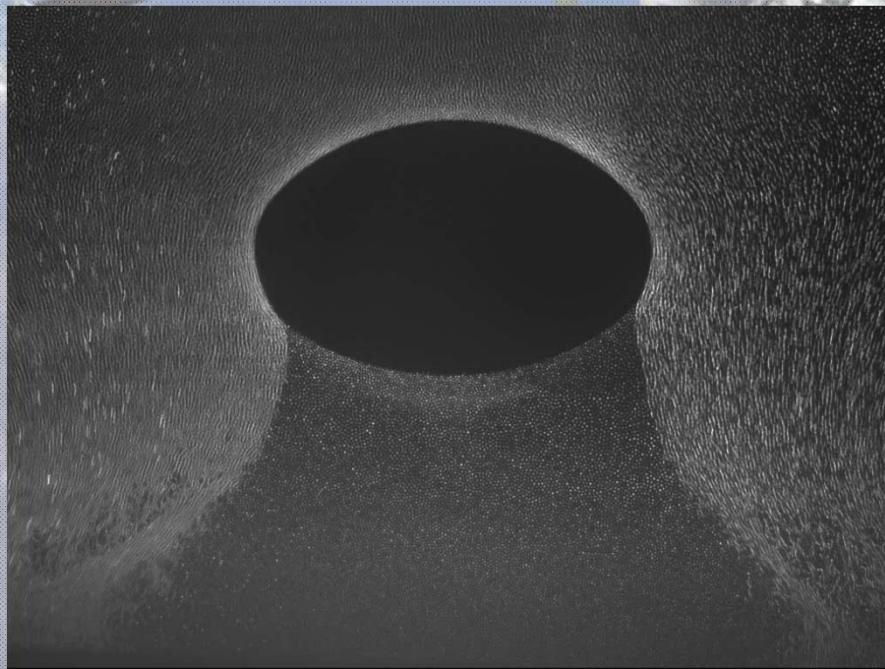
- **Feynman:** "Turbulence is the most important and fascinating outstanding problem in fluid physics."
- **Schober, Grewe and Fernholz (2004):** "Investigations at the kinetic (particle) level have not been possible so far, but they could hold the key to this ubiquitous and generic phenomenon."

*Ralf Heidemann et al. (2011)*

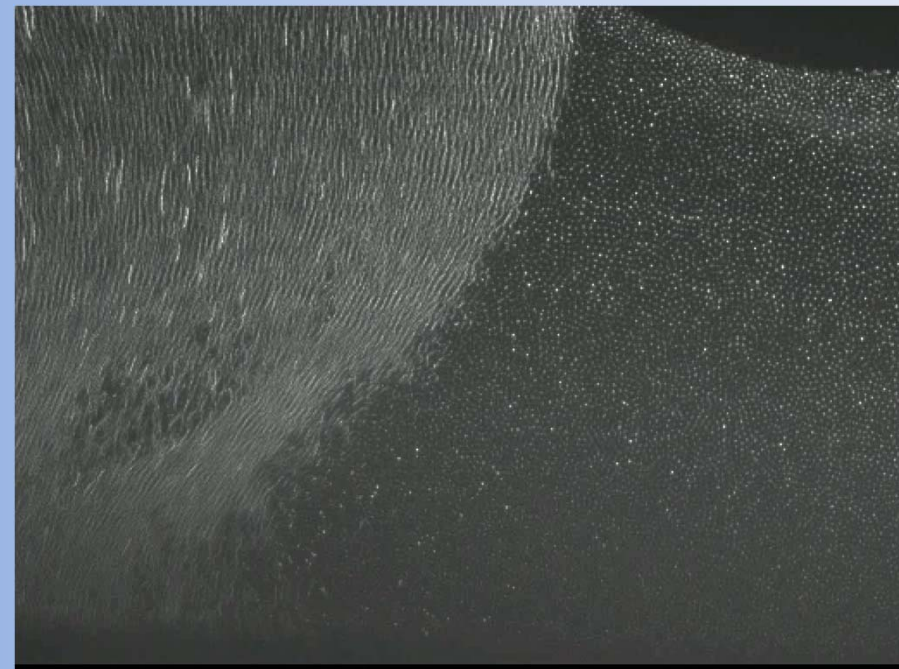


# First observation of laminar and turbulent flow at the individual particle (atomistic kinetic) level

Flow of a complex plasma around an obstacle.  
Development of turbulence in the wake region.



← 2cm →



← 1cm →

*Morfill et al. (Nature, 2004)*

# Science questions: Electrorheology



*Electrorheological fluids* (or smart fluids) are soft matter fluids - suspensions of extremely fine electrically active particles in a non conducting liquid.

The interparticle interaction (and hence the rheology) is determined by external electric fields.

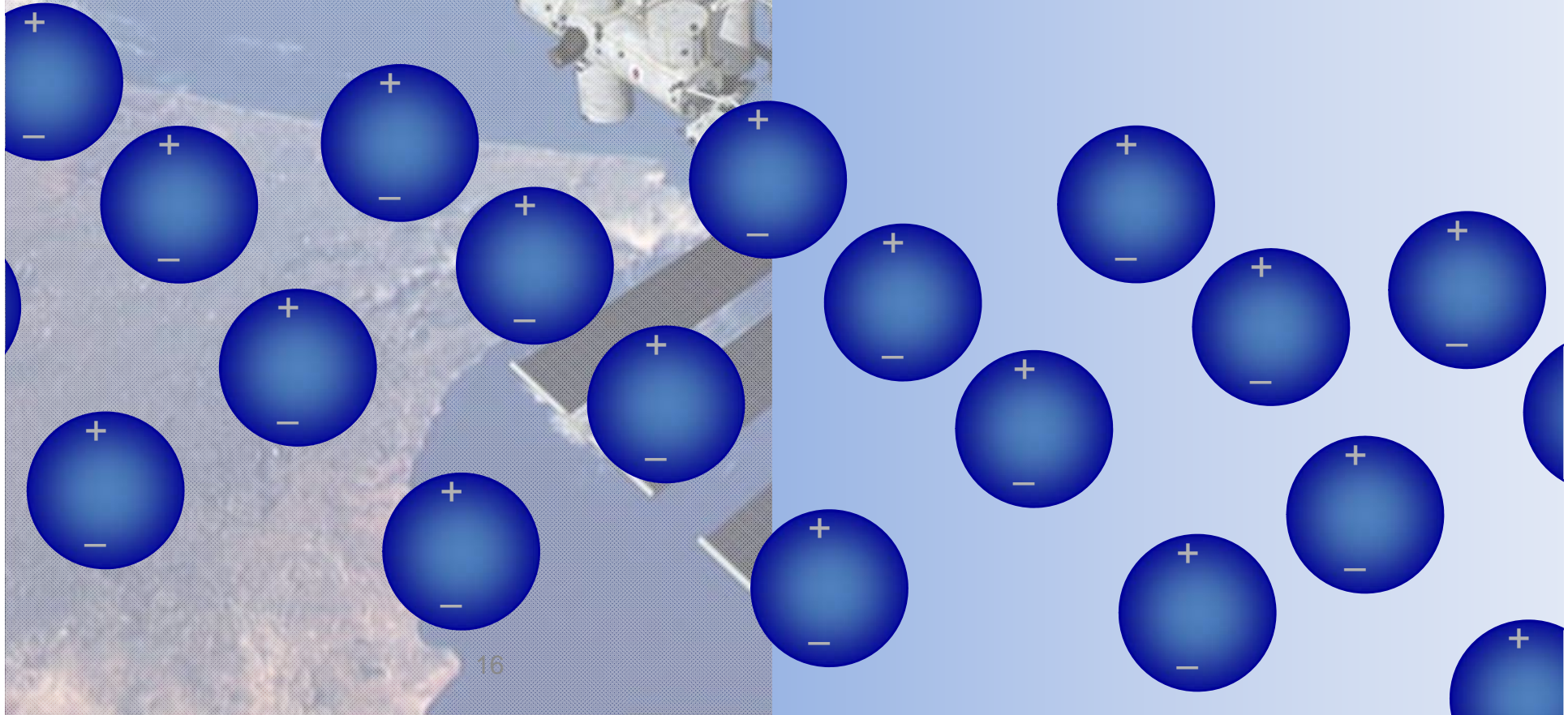
- If *electrorheological plasmas* exist, they will constitute a different class of electrorheology – which would make them interesting in their own right.
- Also, they would represent the first such system that is not overdamped – allowing dynamical studies of the associated phase transitions.
- Finally, it would be possible for the first time to investigate the (critical) processes at the cooperative limit.

# Electrorheological (ER) fluids

One theory to explain the electrorheological effect is the 'electrostatic theory'. This assumes a two-phase system (fluid and dielectric suspension).

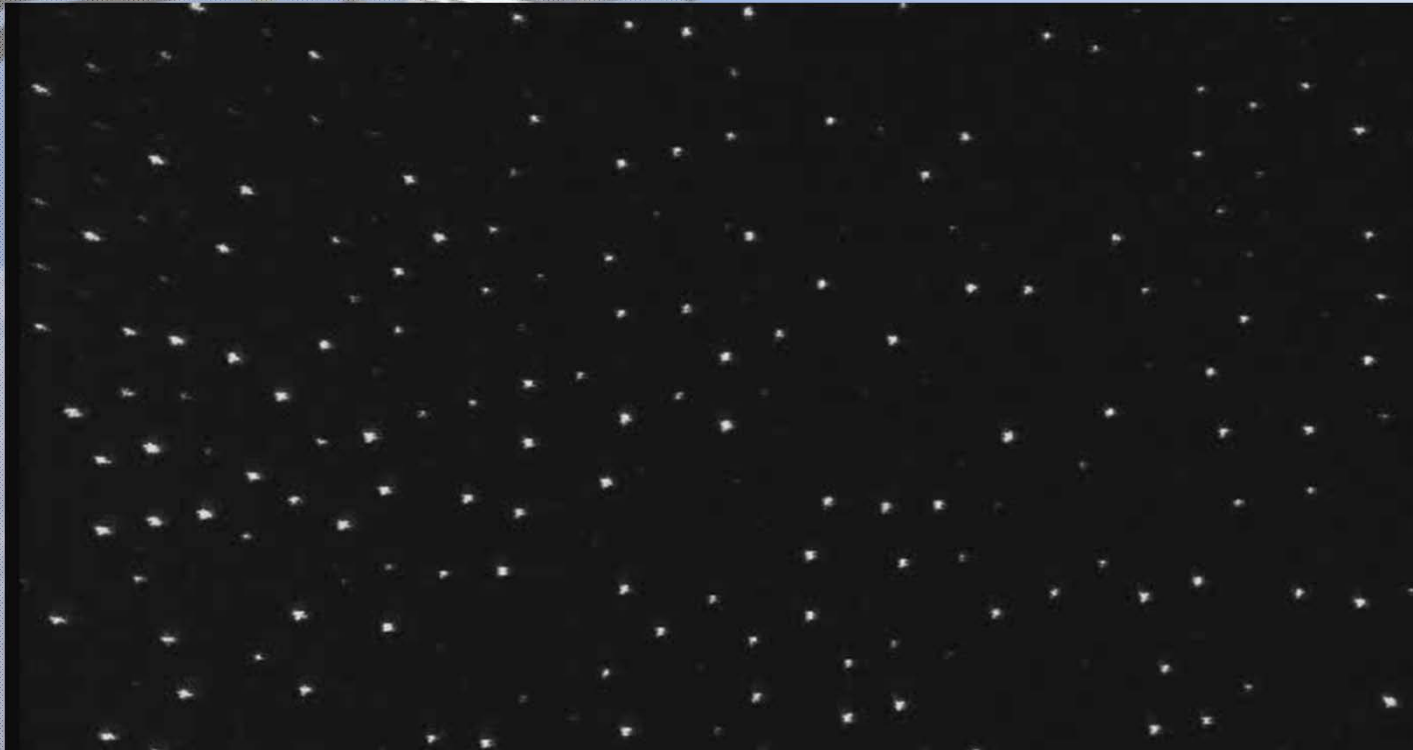
# Electrorheological (ER) fluids

The particles develop induced dipoles in the presence of an external electric field and consequently align along this field.





**Sequence with small modulating AC amplitude  
(26 Volts p-p) showing the characteristic  
complex plasma isotropic fluid phase**



*PK-3 Plus, Th. Reiter (2006)*

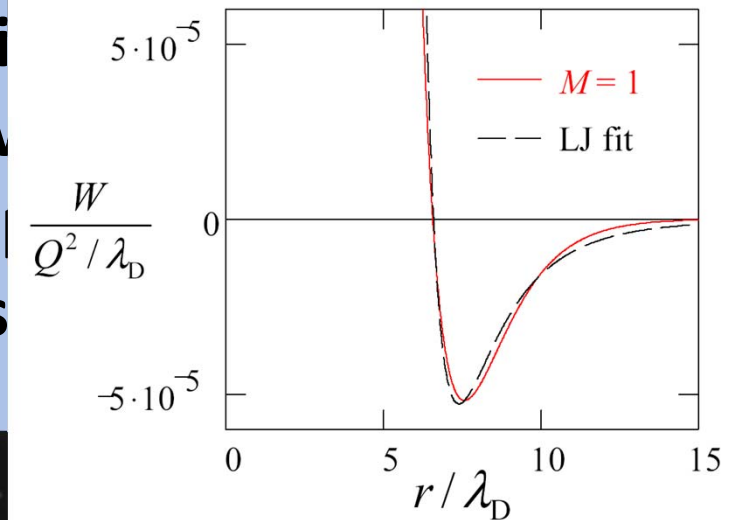
**Sequence with high modulating AC amplitude (66 Volts p-p). The first observation of the phase transition of an isotropic complex plasma fluid to an electrorheological 'string plasma'**




*PK-3 Plus, Th. Reiter (2006)*

Sequence with high modulation (66 Volts p-p). The first observation

transition of an isotropic gas to a binary interaction potential compared with the Lennard-Jones potential

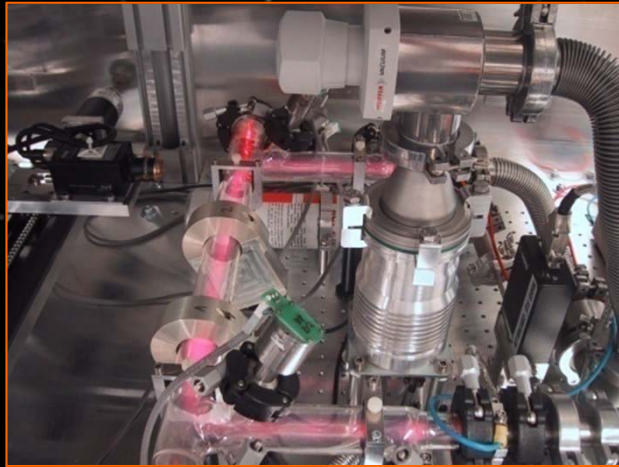


The most important point is that in future it will be possible to „design“ the binary interaction potential between the microparticles - and to study different physical processes at the „atomistic“ level for the first time using „realistic“ potentials.

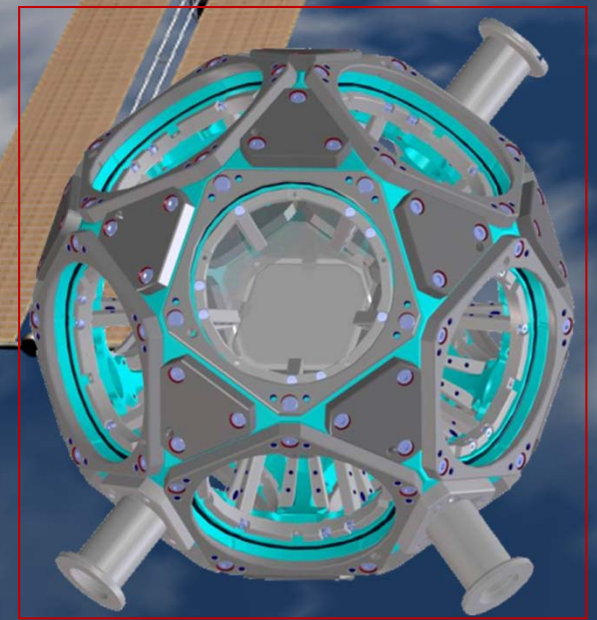
A photograph of the International Space Station (ISS) in orbit above Earth. The station's complex structure, including multiple large solar panel arrays, is clearly visible against the blue and white clouds of the planet. The text 'The next ISS laboratories' is overlaid in a large, white, sans-serif font on a semi-transparent grey rectangular background.

# The next ISS laboratories





PK-4 Start 2014 – Task: Fluid Physics at the "atomistic" level



PlasmaLab –Start 2018 ? – Task: "atomistic" studies with designed particle potentials

# I. Plasma Research in Space

Topics Applications and Research





## Infection control – the issues

### **The experts warning:**

More and more bacteria are developing increasing resistance to antibiotics.

More and more fungi are developing resistance to antifungal drugs.

New methods for combating infectious diseases are urgently needed.



# Infection control – the issues

Hospita  
Percenta  
of MRSA  
samples  
in 2008)

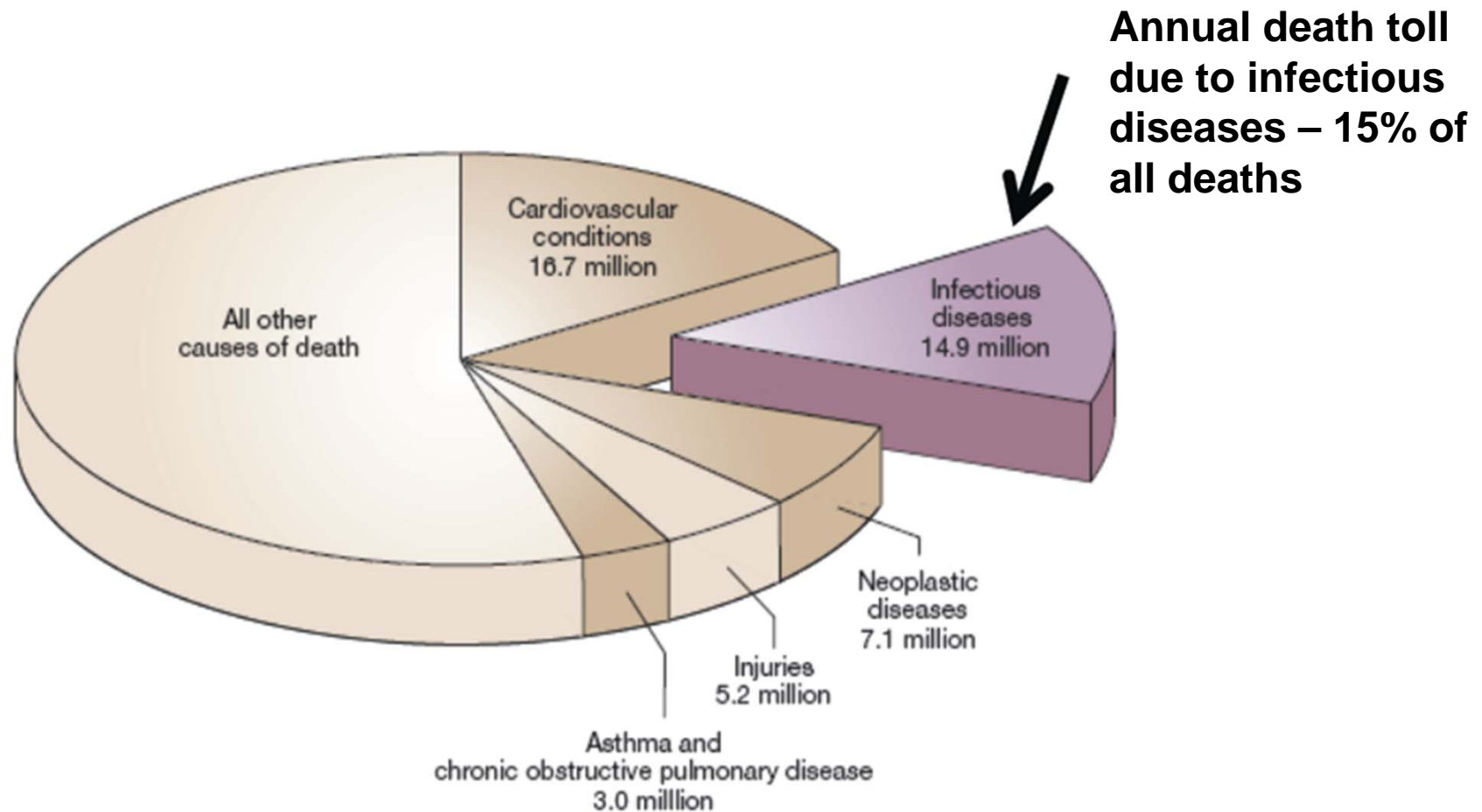
- **The Facts**
  - **Europe:**
    - 37 000 annual deaths due to hospital induced infections
  - **USA:**
    - 2 Mio. hospital induced infections per year
      - 90 000 deaths annually
    - 100 000 new MRSA infections per year
      - 19 000 deaths annually

e  
e Daten  
%  
%  
0 %  
25 %  
50 %  
%





# Infection control – the issues





## Infection control – the issues



- To provide each person in Africa with only one application of liquid hand disinfection per day would produce a „plastic waste land“ of size 100 km<sup>2</sup> covered each year.



# Cold Atmospheric Plasmas Technology from Space - for a safer world



**Our concept...**

**Hygiene at the touch of a button,**

**a 100% sustainable resource,**

**no residues,**

**no waste disposal,**

**always available,**

**gentle on your skin...**



# Cold Atmospheric Plasmas Technology from Space - for a safer world



## Our concept...

a technology designed to work  
in the same way as our own  
immune system,

which disinfects wounds,

controls secondary infections,

boosts wound healing,...



# Cold Atmospheric Plasmas Technology from Space - for a safer world



**Our concept...**

**a technology which fights  
fungal infections,**

**topical excema,**

**acne,**

**herpes,**

**and other skin ailments...**



# Cold Atmospheric Plasmas Technology from Space - for a safer world



**Our concept...**

**technology that can protect  
plant seeds against microbial  
infection,**

**increases the yield,**

**leads to faster plant growth...**



# Cold Atmospheric Plasmas Technology from Space - for a safer world

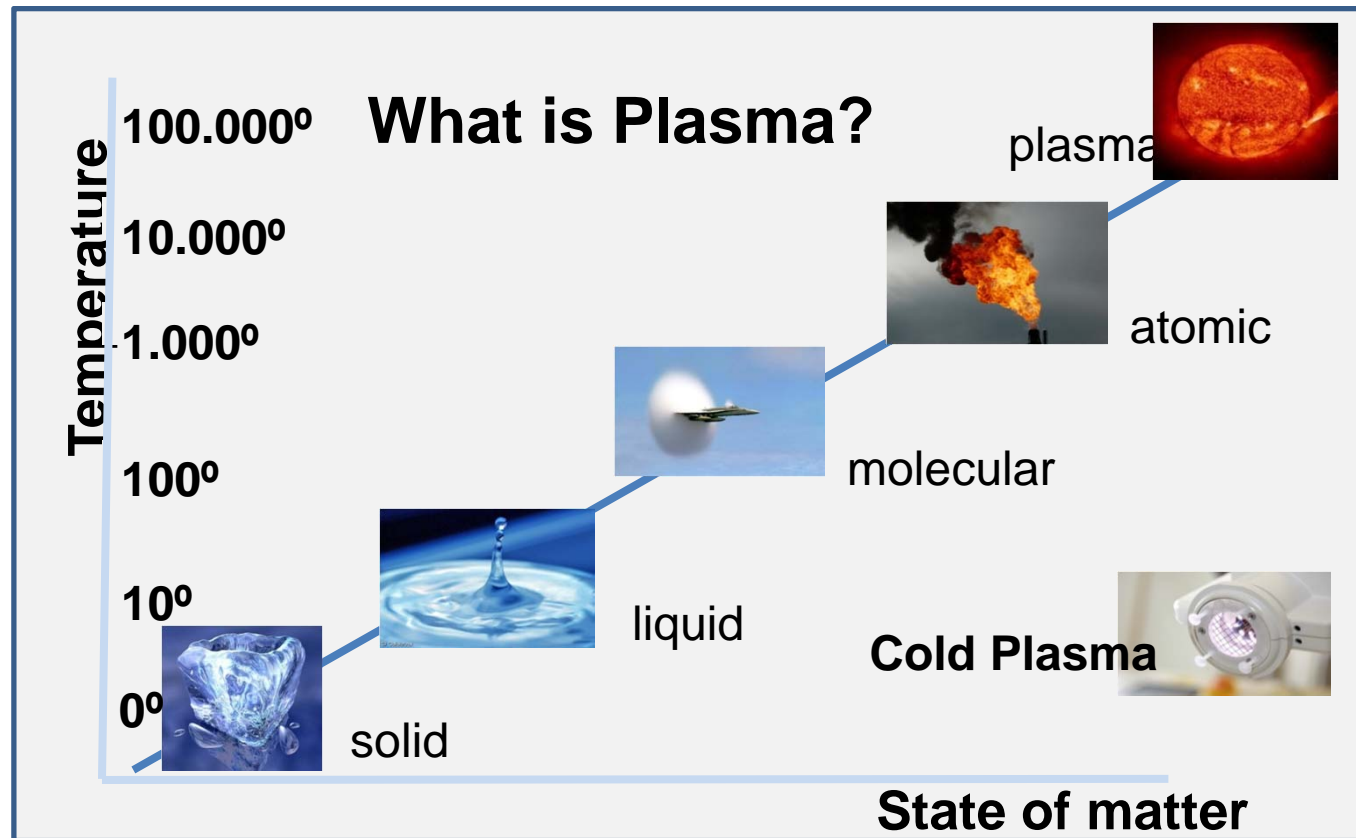


**This concept now  
has a name:**

**„Cold Plasma  
Technology“**



# Cold Atmospheric Plasmas Technology from Space - for a safer world



“**Cold Plasma**” is a partly ionised gas (or air).

Cold Plasma contains neutral gas, charged particles, excited atoms and molecules and reactive species.

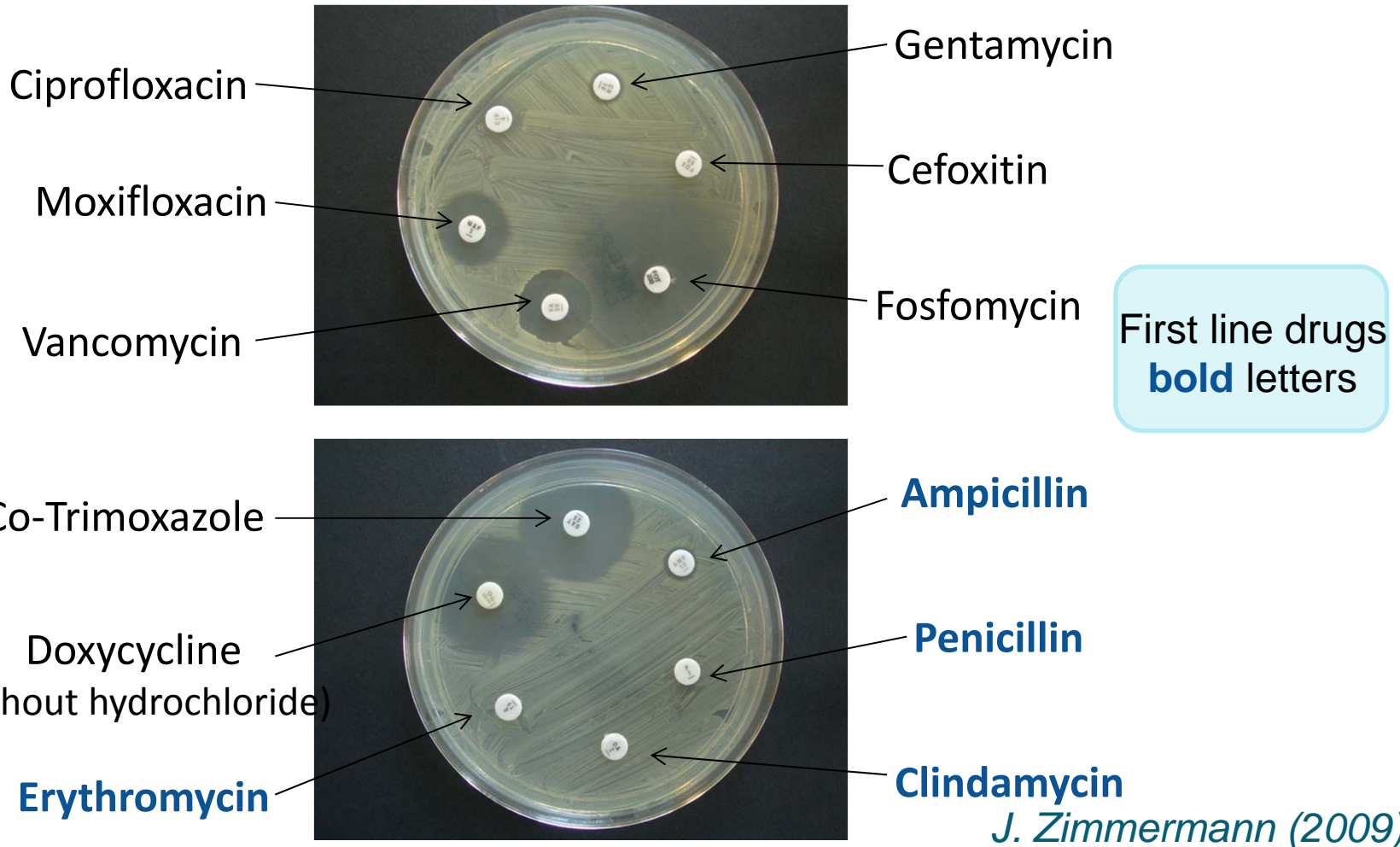
It is produced at room temperature and atmospheric pressure.





# Plasma Inactivation of resistant bacteria

*Drug-Resistance of the MRSA strain used*





# Plasma Inactivation of resistant bacteria

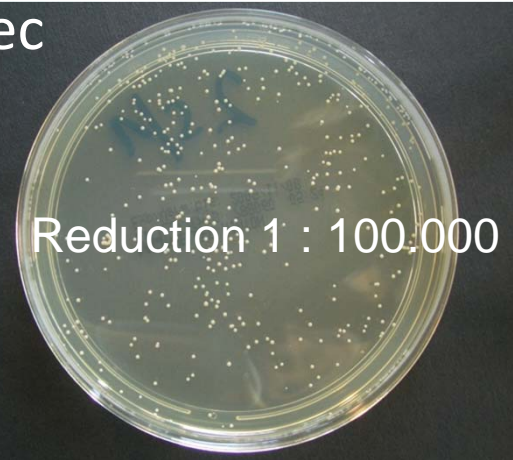
*Methilin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA)*

10<sup>5</sup> dilution (control)



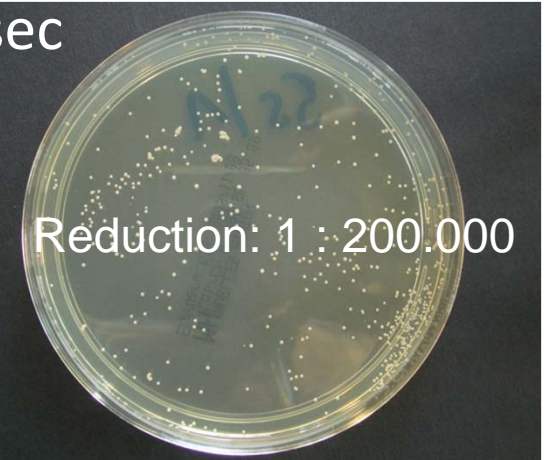
Originally  
20 Million bacteria

2sec



Reduction 1 : 100.000

5sec



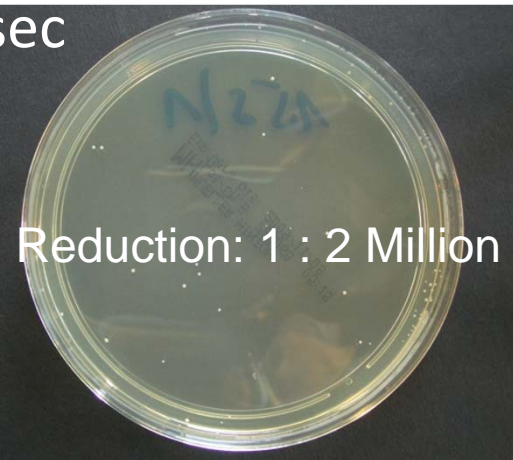
Reduction: 1 : 200.000

MRSA



Acc.V Spot Magn Det WD |-----| 1µm  
30.0 kV 2.0 20000x SE 8.1 staph 97-11-52

15sec



Reduction: 1 : 2 Million

30sec



Reduction: all inactivated

A project initiated by the Max-Planck Institut für extraterrestrische Physik



# Plasma infection control - topics

## Plasma for a safer world – reinventing hygiene

**Hand disinfection**  
**Surface disinfection**  
**Laundry disinfection**  
**Surgical tools sterilisation**  
**Wound field disinfection**

**Personal hygiene**  
**Public hygiene**  
**Domestic hygiene**  
**Epidemic control**





# Plasma treatment of chronic wounds – clinical studies



Microwave driven cold atmospheric argon plasma device used for the **clinical phase II studies** on patients.

Technical details:

- used gas: Argon 2-4 l/min
- frequency = 2.45 GHz
- power = ca. 100 W

*Developed in cooperation with Adtec Ltd. (Japan), Shimizu et al. Plasma Processes and Polymers (2008)*



# Plasma treatment of chronic wounds – clinical studies



In an add-on therapy more than 3000 plasma treatments so far showed a highly significant higher germ reduction (independent of the bacterial species and level of resistance).

There were no negative side effects.

Wound healing seemed to be faster.

Example: Patient No. 72

*Isbary et al. Brit. J. Dermatology (2010, 2012)*



# Skin graft wound healing – clinical studies



left side: treated with argon  
right side: treated with plasma

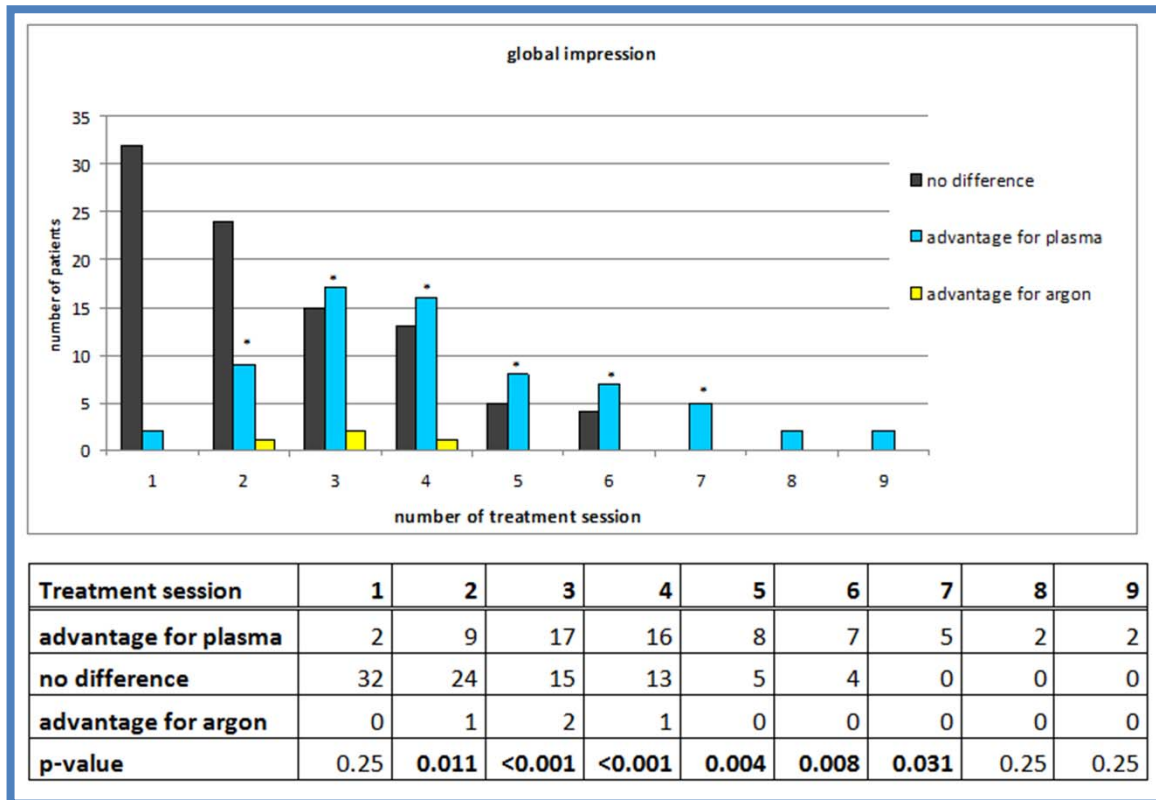
## Plasma treatment of acute wounds due to mesh grafts:

- One half of the wound was plasma treated in addition to the topical treatment.
- Assessment of the wound development was carried out by different medical experts based on different criteria (re-epithelialisation, fibrin layers, blood crust, wound surroundings).

*Julia Heinlin et al. Submitted Arch. Derm. (2012)*



# Skin graft wound healing – overall result



Plasma treatment leads to:

- improved epithelisation
- lower fibrin layers
- lower blood crusts

→ **Faster wound healing!**

*Julia Heinlin et al. Submitted Arch. Derm. (2012)*





# Plasma treatment Hailey-Hailey Disease

- syn: familial benign chronic pemphigus
- autosomal dominant inherited skin disorder
- mutation in the ATP2C1 gene on chromosome 3q21.1
- characterized by suprabasal acantholysis and leads to recurrent erosive and oozing skin lesions in intertriginous areas especially in summer periods and during sudatory work
- **problem: frequent secondary infections**
- Topical treatment: disinfectants, corticoids, antibiotics, antifungals, immunosuppressives

*Isbary et al., Archives of Dermatol. (2010)*



# Plasma treatment Hailey-Hailey Disease



After 8 plasma treatments already a rapid clinical improvement in the axilla was observed.



The untreated ledge showed no improvement.

*Isbary et al., Archives of Dermatol. (2010)*

A high-angle photograph of a tropical beach. The water is a vibrant turquoise color, transitioning to a deeper blue further out. The beach is white and sandy, with many people sunbathing and swimming. The surrounding area is covered in dense, lush green vegetation, including palm trees. In the background, there are more islands and a small boat on the water.

Interruption of treatment due to holiday



# Plasma treatment Hailey-Hailey Disease



**Resumption of the  
plasma treatment  
(after the holiday)**

*Isbary et al., Archives of Dermatol. (2010)*



# Next generation device for plasma therapy



This **rechargeable handheld** „skin treatment device“ is a universal household instrument. It can be used to:

- disinfect small wounds
- speed wound healing
- alleviate skin diseases caused by bacteria, viruses and fungi.

It is currently undergoing clinical phase I tests.

*Maisch et al. PLoS One (2012), Boxhammer et al. submitted to Appl. Physics Letters (2012)*



# Next generation device for plasma therapy



## Clinical phase I tests:

1. Electrical safety tests according EN 60601-1
2. UV emission tests
3. Toxic gas emission tests
4. *In vitro* and *ex vivo* efficacy tests including the inactivation of various bacteria, viruses and fungi on different surfaces and skin
5. Biological safety tests *in vitro* and *ex vivo* including:
  - toxicity tests in cell culture
  - mutagenicity tests in cell culture
  - blood analysis
  - histology analysis of human skin
  - detection for DNA double strand breaks (gamma H2AX) in human skin
  - detection for DNA double strand breaks in mucosa cultures

→ Plasma is effective and safe!

Maisch et al. *PLoS One* (2012), Boxhammer et al. submitted to *Appl. Physics Letters* (2012)



# Research to come



## Outlook: plasma therapy

Plasma has a significant wound healing effect.

Plasma also alleviates skin irritations - from serious skin diseases, fungal infections to insect bites.

Plasma ions can function as new medically active agents (plasma pharmacology).

The plasma chemistry can be designed for personalised medical application and therapy.

Plasma can aid delivery and enhance the effectiveness of topical drug action.

Plasma is cell selective (e.g. cancer, normal cells)



# Plasma therapy – the topics

## Plasma for a safer world – a new approach in medicine

A comprehensive programme for plasma therapy:

- Plasma drug action and design
- Plasma aided drug administration
- Plasma enhanced drug action
- Plasma initiated cell selectivity
- Plasma tumour action
- Plasma dermatology
- Personalised medicine and therapy





# Cold Atmospheric Plasmas Technology from Space - for a safer world

## Scientific Cooperation Network

### Germany:

- Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics
- Max Planck Innovation GmbH
- Department of Dermatology, Hospital Schwabing, Munich
- Medizet Department Microbiology, Schwabing, Munich
- Department of Dermatology, University Hospital Regensburg
- Department of Neuropathology, TUM, Munich
- Institute of Experimental Oncology, TUM, Munich
- University of Veterinary Medicine, Hannover
- Department of Infectiology and Virology, University Heidelberg
- German Aerospace Center (DLR), Cologne
- German Aerospace Center (DLR), Bonn
- Ludwig-Maximilians-University, LMU, Munich

### Russia:

- Joint Institute for High Temperature, RAS
- Institute for Biomedical Problems, RAS
- Institute for Epidemiology and Microbiology, RAMS
- Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Biophysics, RAS
- Shemyakin and Ovchinnikov Institute of Bioorganic, RAS
- Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics, RAS
- Institute for Physical Chemical Medicine, RAMS

### USA:

- Department of Chemical Engineering, University of California, Berkeley
- Laser and Plasma Engineering Institute, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA

### United Kingdom:

- Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, Loughborough University, Leicestershire
- ADTEC Europe Ltd.





Thank you

