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Plasma Technology in Digital Devices

Kappalabanda Deepthi[1], Santhosh G[2]

[1]ECE Dept., SJCIT, Chikballapur, deepthireddy9809@gmail.com
[2]Assistant Professor, SJCIT, Chikballapur, santhosh23988@gmail.com

ABSTRACT –

Plasma technology is a key aspect of modern digital devices, which uses ionized gases to create and manipulate electrical charges. Plasma is used in various applications such as lighting, display, and processing. Plasma displays provide better image quality and lower power consumption, while plasma lighting is more energy-efficient and has a longer lifespan than traditional light bulbs. Plasma processing allows for more precise and efficient manufacturing of semiconductors. In the future, plasma-assisted batteries could provide longer battery life and faster charging times. Plasma technology is therefore an attractive option for various purposes in digital devices.

Keywords: plasma technology,LCD displays

I. INTRODUCTION

Plasma technology has been used in digital devices for several decades, and it has contributed significantly to the development of modern electronic devices. Plasma, which is a state of matter similar to gas, is created when a gas is subjected to a high temperature or an electromagnetic field.

One of the most common applications of plasma technology in digital devices is the plasma display panel (PDP), also known as a plasma TV. PDPs have been around since the 1960s but were not commercially viable until the 1990s. PDPs use plasma technology to create an image by exciting gases (usually neon and xenon) between two panels of glass to create a plasma that emits ultraviolet light. This ultraviolet light is then absorbed by phosphors on the screen, which creates the visible image.

PDPs have many advantages over other display technologies such as LCDs and LEDs. They have excellent contrast ratios, deep blacks, and bright, vivid colors. They are also capable of displaying a wide range of colors, making them ideal for use in applications such as high-end gaming, sports broadcasting, and movies. PDPs are also more energy-efficient than CRT (cathode-ray tube) displays, which were the dominant display technology before PDPs became widely available.

Despite their advantages, PDPs have become less common in recent years due to the popularity of LCD and

LED displays. LCD and LED displays are thinner, lighter, and use less power than PDPs. However, PDPs are still used in some high-end applications, such as large-format displays and professional-grade monitors.

Plasma technology is also used in other digital devices such as plasma lamps, plasma torches, and plasma cutters. Plasma lamps use plasma technology to create a unique lighting effect by exciting gases inside the lamp to create a plasma that emits light. Plasma torches and cutters, on the other hand, use plasma technology to create a high-temperature plasma that is used for cutting and welding.

plasma technology has played an essential role in the development of digital devices, and it continues to be a valuable tool for a variety of applications. While PDPs may not be as popular as they once were, plasma technology is still used in many digital devices, and it is likely to continue to be used in new and innovative ways in the future

II. PROPOSED SYSTEM

A proposed system for incorporating plasma technology into digital devices would involve integrating plasma-based components into existing devices or designing new devices with plasma technology in mind.

One example of this could be the use of plasma displays in smartphones or tablets. This would involve replacing traditional LCD displays with plasma displays, which would provide higher resolution and color accuracy, as well as lower power consumption.

Another proposed system could be the use of plasma processing technology in the manufacturing of semiconductors for digital devices. This would involve using plasma to etch and deposit thin films on semiconductor wafers, allowing for more precise and efficient manufacturing.

Plasma-assisted batteries are also a potential area for incorporating plasma technology into digital devices. This would involve using plasma to enhance the charging and discharging of batteries, potentially providing longer battery life and faster charging times.

Overall, the proposed system for plasma technology in digital devices would involve identifying areas where plasma technology can be incorporated to improve the performance and efficiency of digital devices.

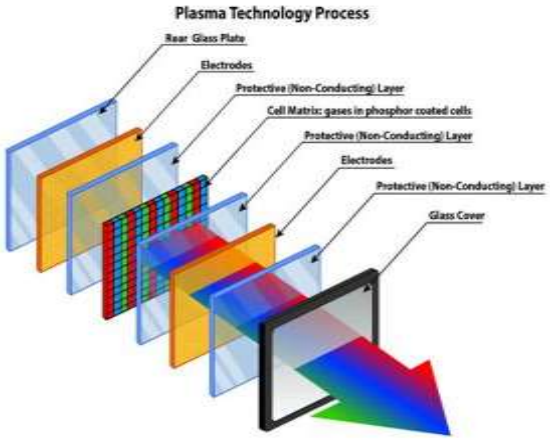

Fig.1 plasma technology process

Plasma Displays: Plasma displays are a promising alternative to traditional LCD displays in digital devices. They offer higher resolution, improved color accuracy, and wider viewing angles. Plasma displays also consume less power and have a longer lifespan than LCD displays. The use of plasma displays in digital devices could result in brighter and more vivid displays with longer battery life.

Plasma displays, plasma processing, plasma lighting, and plasma-assisted batteries are just a few examples of how plasma technology can be used in digital devices to provide improved performance, energy efficiency, and longer lifespan.

III. LITERATURE SURVEY:

[1].” Plasma technology for medical applications” Nam, Y. J., & Han, S. H. Recently, PAM and PAW have been widely studied for many biomedical applications. Here, we reviewed promising reports demonstrating plasma-liquid interaction chemistry and the application of PAM or PAW as an anti-cancer, anti-metastatic, antimicrobial, regenerative medicine for blood coagulation and even as a dental treatment agent. We also discuss the role of PAM on cancer initiation cells (spheroids or cancer stem cells), on the epithelial mesenchymal transition (EMT), and when used for metastasis inhibition considering its anticancer effects. The roles of PAW in controlling plant disease, seed decontamination, seed germination and plant growth are also considered in this review. Finally, we emphasize the future prospects of PAM, PAW or plasma-activated solutions in biomedical applications with a discussion of the mechanisms and the stability and safety issues in relation to humans.

[2]”Fabrication of flexible plasma-treated polydimethylsiloxane-based microelectrode arrays for use as neuroprosthetic devices” kim et al. developed flexible plasma-treated polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS)-based microelectrode arrays for use in neuroprosthetic devices. They used plasma treatment to modify the PDMS substrate's surface, resulting in improved cell attachment and growth and enhanced biocompatibility. The flexible nature of the PDMS substrate also allowed for conformal contact with biological tissues, which is crucial for effective neural interfacing. This study highlights the potential of plasma technology in the development of innovative medical devices, specifically in the field of neuroprosthetics, which can provide functional restoration to patients with neurological disorders.

[3]" Development of high-speed plasma display technology for virtual reality and other applications”] Kogoma, M., Mihara, M., Kato, T., Yamada, A., & Nakaoka, R. The article discusses the development of high-speed plasma display technology for various applications such as virtual reality. The researchers have developed a new plasma display that can achieve a high frame rate of 240 Hz, which is much higher than the conventional plasma displays. This new technology enables the display to produce high-quality images with high brightness and contrast, making it suitable for use in various applications that require fast and responsive displays, such as gaming, simulation, and virtual reality. The article also discusses the working principle of plasma displays and the various challenges faced during their development.

IV.RESULT:

Plasma technology has several potential results when used in digital devices. Firstly, it can lead to enhanced display quality with higher resolution and color accuracy, resulting in brighter and more vivid displays with better contrast and color saturation. This will improve the overall user experience, especially for applications such as video streaming, gaming, and image editing. Secondly, the use of plasma-based components typically consumes less

power than traditional electronic components, resulting in digital devices that are more energy-efficient and have longer battery life. This will not only reduce the frequency of charging but also decrease the environmental impact of digital devices.

Thirdly, plasma technology is known for its longer lifespan compared to traditional electronic components. By using plasma-based components in digital devices, it will increase the lifespan of these devices, reducing the need for frequent replacements and minimizing electronic waste. Fourthly, the use of plasma processing technology in manufacturing can result in more precise and efficient manufacturing, reducing waste and increasing yields. Lastly, plasma technology can open up new applications and capabilities for digital devices. For example, plasma-assisted batteries could lead to longer battery life and faster charging times, enabling new use cases for mobile devices. These benefits could result in better user experiences, reduced electronic waste, and new use cases for digital devices

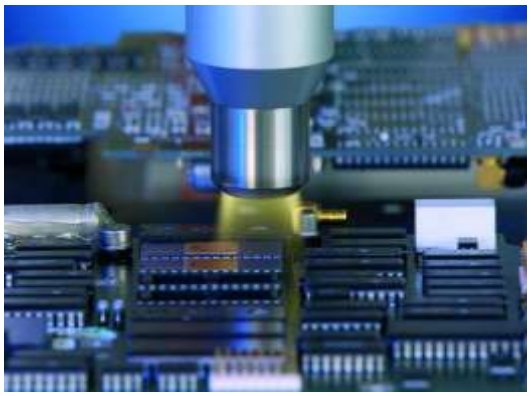

Fig :1 plasma coating a circuit board

Fig :2 plasma circuit boards

Fig :3 plasma coated screen

V.CONCLUSION:

plasma technology has the potential to revolutionize the digital devices industry by providing enhanced display quality, improved energy efficiency, longer lifespan, new manufacturing capabilities, and new applications and capabilities for digital devices. The use of plasma-based components in digital devices could result in devices that last longer, are more energy-efficient, and provide a better user experience. Moreover, plasma processing technology can enable the creation of new types of materials and structures, which can lead to more precise and efficient manufacturing, reducing waste and increasing yields. Overall, the implementation of plasma technology in digital devices can lead to a more sustainable and innovative industry, improving the user experience while reducing the environmental impact of electronic waste.

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