Technical University of Denmark



## Generation and application of triboplasma

Taormina, Stefania; Kusano, Yukihiro; Michelsen, Poul

Publication date: 2007

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA):

Taormina, S., Kusano, Y., & Michelsen, P. (2007). Generation and application of triboplasma. Abstract from 3rd Annual meeting Danish Physical Society, Nyborg, Denmark.

## DTU Library

Technical Information Center of Denmark

## **General rights**

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.

- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

## FF28P Generation and application of triboplasma

By Stefania Taormina and

Yukihiro Kusano Poul K. Michelsen

Optics and Plasma Research Department Risø National Laboratory Technical University of Denmark, P.O. Box 49, DK-4000 Roskilde, Denmark.

Tribology is the study of friction, wear, and lubrication. A tribo-emission process is defined as the emission of electrons, ions, photons, phonons etc. due to tribological damage, and a discharge generated by electrical breakdown at a sliding contact is called a triboplasma. The study of triboplasmas is of significant interest for understanding tribological phenomena in terms of electrical charging. On the other hand, application of triboplasma for surface modification is not extensively studied. However, a triboplasma might, like other discharge plasmas, improve the adhesive properties of certain surfaces. The method would be attractive, since the generation of a triboplasma is simple, its treatment effect is expected to be similar to that of normal process plasmas, and simultaneous mechanical rubbing can synergetically enhance the treatment effect. It is noted that a triboplasma can be generated without severe abrasion at the sliding surfaces, and so the resultant surface modification can be distinctively different from that with the conventional mechanical roughening.

In the present work, desirable tribological conditions for generating a triboplasma will be discussed based on the Hertzian contact model so as to apply for triboplasma induced surface modification affecting the adhesive properties of the exposed surfaces.