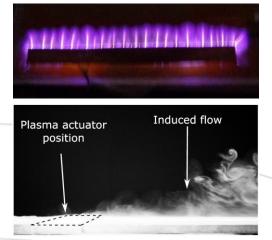


M. Abdollahzadeh, J. Páscoa, F. Rodrigues <u>System for ice detection/prevention and flow control based on the impression</u> <u>of sliding plasma actuators with dielectric discharge barrier</u>

This innovation uses advanced plasma actuators made of ultra-thin, flexible layers to protect aircraft and other critical surfaces from ice. It features three smart electrodes: one for generating plasma wind, another for heat delivery, and a third for sensing. Plasma actuators induce a wall jet or the socalled ionic wind that results in alteration of the flow.

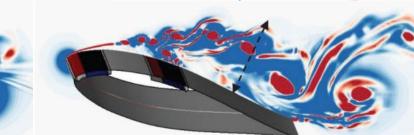




Ionization region and the wall jet



Flow control



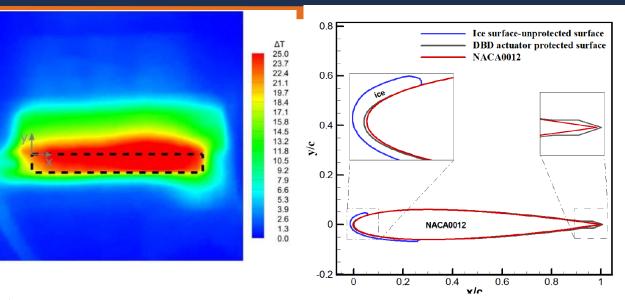
When plasma actuator is activated with high voltage AC signal on primary exposed electrode, the effect is a surface body force that acts as wall jet to control the flow

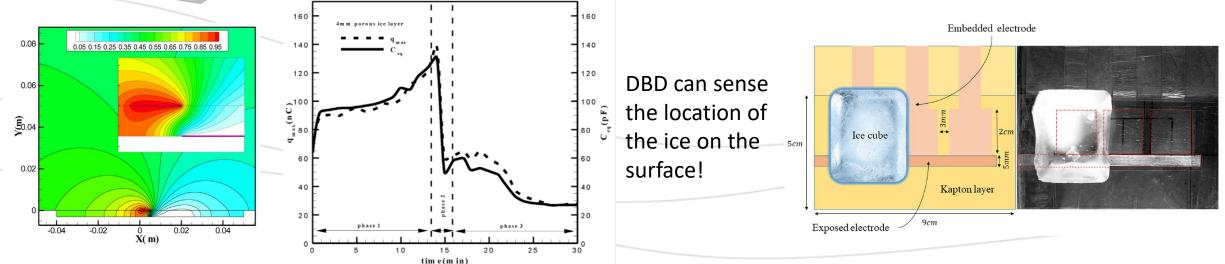


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Powered by AC voltage to the primary exposed electrode and powered by C, and nanosecond-pulse voltage the formation of plasma sheet heats the surface and at the same time controls airflow. The heating effect is used to melt the ice layer on the surface.

The electrical characteristics of the DBD are calibrated to detect the ice or water on the surface. The DBD is operated as a mapper of the ice location on large surfaces.







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