

	2.4	Electron kinetics in time-de	
	2.4.1	Basic equations for	
	2.4.2	Balance equations a	
	2.4.3	Temporal relaxation	
	2.5	Electron kinetics in space-d	
	2.5.1	Basic equations and	
	2.5.2	Spatial relaxation o	
	2.6	Concluding remarks	
		References	
1		Characteristics of low-temperature plasmas under non-thermal conditions — a short summary (<i>Alfred Rutscher</i>)	15
1.1		Introduction	15
1.1.1		Definition	15
1.1.2		Types of plasmas	15
1.2		Starting point for modeling the plasma state	16
1.2.1		Single-particle trajectories	16
1.2.2		Kinetic and statistical theory	16
1.2.3		Hydrodynamic approximation	17
1.3		The role of charge carriers	17
1.4		Facts and formulas	17
1.4.1		Electron energy distribution functions (EEDF)	17
1.4.2		Kinetic temperature of electrons	18
1.4.3		Coefficients for particle and energy transport	19
1.4.4		Generalized Boltzmann equilibrium	20
1.4.5		Ambipolar diffusion	22
1.4.6		Condition of quasi-neutrality	23
1.4.7		Debye screening length	24
1.4.8		Degree of ionization	25
1.4.9		Electrical conductivity	27
1.4.10		Plasma frequency	27
2		Electron kinetics in weakly ionized plasmas (<i>Kolf Winkler</i>)	29
2.1		Introduction	29
2.1.1		The active role of electrons in the plasma	29
2.1.2		Action of electric fields and collision processes	30
2.2		Kinetic treatment of the electrons	32
2.2.1		Velocity distribution and macroscopic properties	32
2.2.2		Kinetic equation of the electrons	33
2.2.3		Treatment of the kinetic equation	33
2.2.4		Macroscopic properties of the electrons	35
2.3		Kinetics in time- and space-independent plasmas	37
2.3.1		Basic equations and consistent macroscopic balances	37
2.3.2		Illustration of distribution functions and macroscopic quantities	39
		2.3.3 Physical sputtering and implantation	118
		2.3.4 Chemical reactions at the surface	119
5.3		Modeling of etching and deposition processes	121
5.3.1		Particle balance	122
5.3.2		Temperature dependence of the processes	123
5.3.3		Energy balance of the substrate during low-temperature plasma processing	125
		References	129
6		Langmuir probe diagnostics of low-temperature plasmas (<i>Sigismund Pfau and Milan Tichý</i>)	131
6.1		Introduction	131
6.1.1		Probe shapes and probe characteristics	131
6.1.2		The working regimes of the Langmuir probe	134
6.1.3		Advantages and disadvantages of probe diagnostics	135
6.2		The Langmuir single probe method	136
6.2.1		Theoretical foundations of the Langmuir probe method	136
6.2.2		Probe characteristics — example of the spherical probe	137
6.3		General theories of the current to a Langmuir probe	140
6.3.1		Starting system of equations	140
6.3.2		The collision model for Al ⁺ , Ti ⁺ , and Cu ⁺ ions	140
		7.5.2 Degree of dissociation	
		7.5.3 Electric field, electron temperature	
		7.5.4 Time-resolved spectroscopy	
		7.6 Conclusions	
		References	
8		Mass spectrometric diagnostics (<i>Martin Schmidt, Rüdiger Foest and</i>	
8.1		Introduction	
8.2		Instrumentation	
8.2.1		Ion source	
8.2.2		Mass analyzer	
8.2.3		Ion energy analyzer	
8.2.4		Ion detector	
8.3		Coupling of the mass spectrometer to the plasma	
8.3.1		Mechanical coupling	
8.3.2		Electrical coupling	
8.4		Neutral gas mass spectrometry	
8.5		Ion mass spectrometry	
8.6		Mass spectrometry for the detection of trace gases	