Title of the contribution

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Here is the body of the abstract. Please summarize the motivations of the contribution, the methodology used, the main results achieved (including important equations and representative figures to highlight the main achievement). Acknowledgements and selected references have to be placed at the end. Please contain all the text in two pages.

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An example of text to be edited is provided below.

Aristotle introduces the concept of ὃ οὐ κινούμενον κινεῖ (*the unmoved mover*) in his Metaphysics treatise [1]. As implied by the name, the unmoved mover is the one that can move others while itself stays still. A modern equivalent is the technology of plasma actuators [2, 3] (Fig.1). They have received overwhelming attention from the flow control community during the past 15 years. This is mainly attributed to their inherent features, which render them ideal for active flow control. They are relatively easy to manufacture, operate with low power consumption, exhibit high frequency response and, as modern unmoved movers, have no moving parts. On the other hand their flow control authority is still limited and efficient scaling to operation at high Reynolds numbers is challenging. The improvement of plasma actuator performance has been one of the major driving factors behind the vast number of characterization studies published.

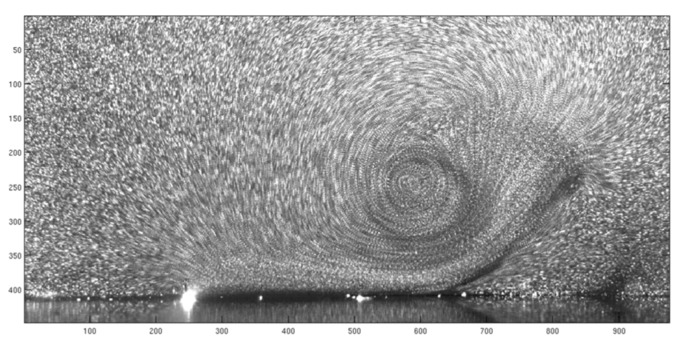

Figure 1: Example of smoke visualization of plasma actuator.

Several variations of plasma actuators exist such as non- thermal Alternating Current Dielectric Barrier Discharge (AC-DBD) [4], Direct Current corona (DC-corona) [5], nanosecond pulsed Dielectric Barrier Discharge (ns-DBD) [6], and arc-filament actuators [7]. This review is focused on experimental diagnostics for characterization of AC-DBD, DC-corona and ns-DBD actuators.

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