

Understanding Surface Breakdown in Electronegative Gases



Sandia National Laboratories

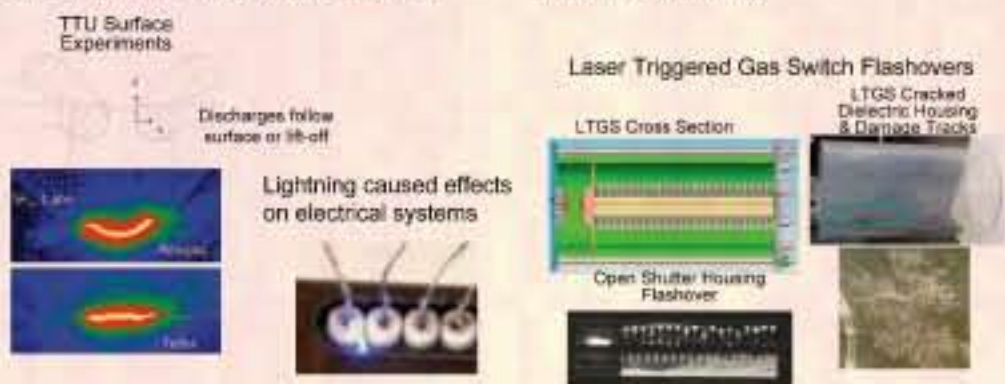
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Project Purpose and Approach

To develop models and understanding for how discharges interact with surfaces in dense electronegative gases, where streamer and leader phenomena are the primary breakdown mechanisms. We plan to show, by means of theoretical and experimental investigations, how they are influenced and directed by interactions with the surface.

Significance of Results

Surface flashover in dense media is by far the most frequent cause of failure in pulsed power drivers and, in the case of Z, potentially devastating. If successful, this effort will isolate significant contributing factors to surface flashover in high-pressure electronegative gases, allowing enhanced designs and greater machine reliability.



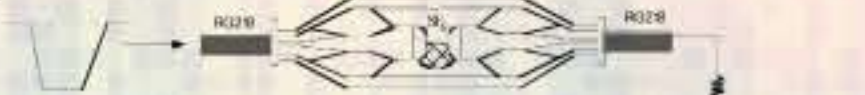
Approach-Details

Modeling

- Improve & apply 3D local Monte Carlo modeling to capture streamer particle interactions and rates
- Improve & apply 1.5D global fluid modeling to capture streamer growth and sustaining fields
- Incorporate radial expansion in global model

Experiments

- Utilize DC & pulsed high-pressure experiments with diagnostics
- Utilize low-pressure experiments to measure gas and surface rate parameters

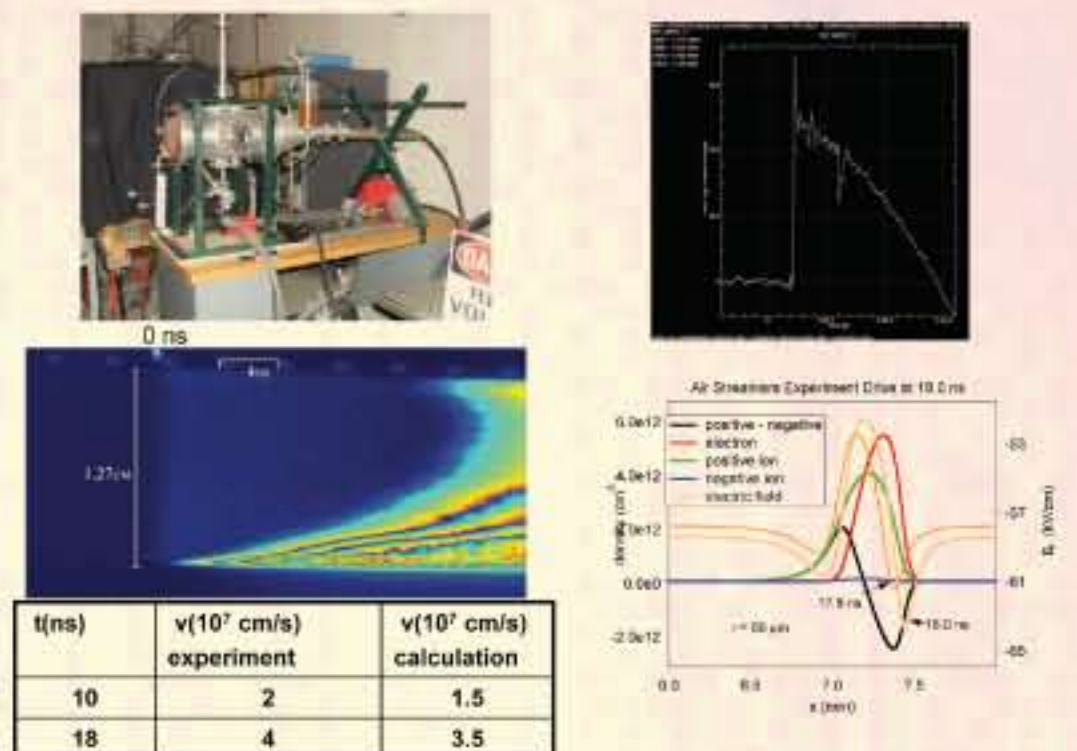


Links to other projects

- Models used for gas discharge studies in concurrent ESRF experiments
- Develop QMD techniques in LDRD to predict surface interaction parameters

Results

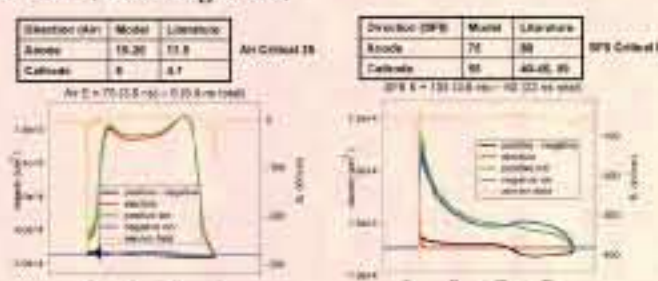
Model Gas Breakdown in Concurrent Experiments (air discharge velocity)



Critical and Sustaining Fields E(kV/cm)

Gas Only Simulation Results (50 micron radius)

- Launched streamers at a high field and examined how they propagate at lower fields (sustaining levels)



Two types of influence on ionization wave thresholds

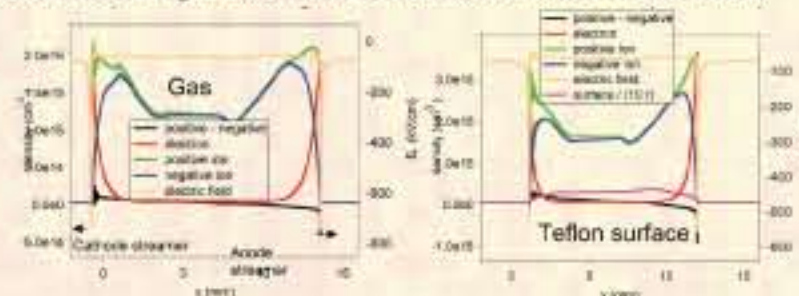
- How is critical field influenced by surface
- How is sustaining field influenced by surface

Known Surface Interactions Included In Model

Surface Streamer Model

- SF₆ 105 kV/cm (3.6 ns) - 75 kV/cm (4.2 ns total)
- 50 micron radius
- SF₆ collisions and attachment, Photoionization
- Surface photoemission, Secondary electron emission

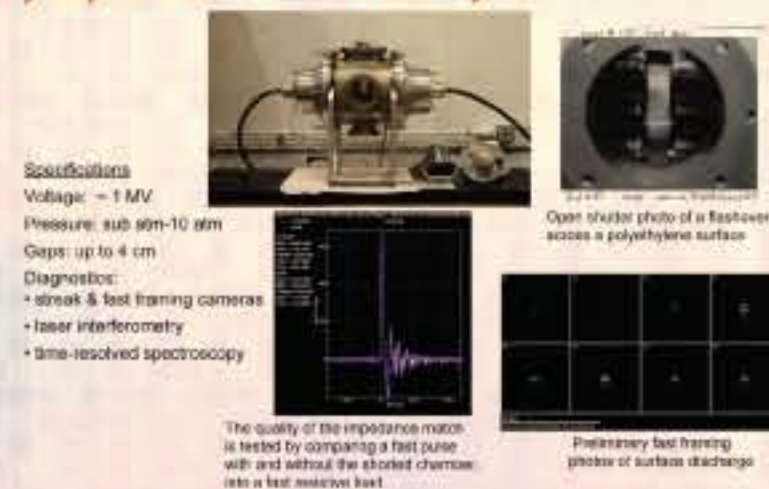
Comparisons between gas and surface ionization waves (streamers)



Oscillations result from high gradient in flux-corrected algorithm

- Further refinements from breakdown literature can be added

Preliminary Experiments are underway



Auxiliary photoionization and photoemission experiments planned



Key Accomplishments

- Incorporated all surface interactions in global gas streamer model, and examined streamer propagation and sustaining fields in both air and SF₆. Extracted rate coefficients for SF₆ and air from 3D local kinetic calculations with surface.
- Constructed high-pressure SF₆ experimental fixture with associated pulsed drivers and conducted initial shots, with framing camera (streak camera also available).
- Results presented at IEEE Power Modulator Conference May 2008 and in proceedings: *Streamer Initiation in Volume and Surfaces Discharges in Atmospheric Gases*, J. M. Lehr, L. K. Warne, R. E. Jorgenson, Z. R. Wallace, K. C. Hodge, and M. Caldwell, IPMC Proceedings, 2008.