SAND2008-5252P

Understanding Surface Breakdown in Electronegative Gases (09-1178)

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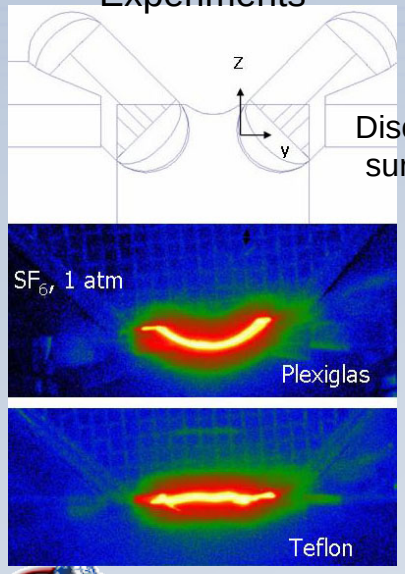
Project Purpose and Approach

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 how they are influenced and directed by interactions with the surface by means of theoretical and experimental investigations.

TTU Surface Experiments



Discharges follow surface or lift-off

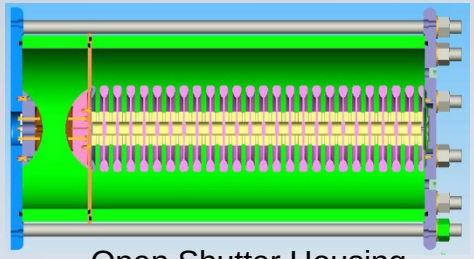
Lightning caused effects on electrical systems

Significance of Results

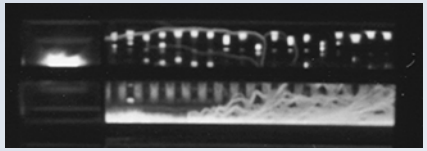
Surface flashover in dense media is by far the most frequent cause of failure in pulsed power drivers and, in the case of Z, potentially devastating. If successful, this effort will isolate significant contributing factors to surface flashover in high pressure electronegative gases, allowing enhanced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

Laser Triggered Gas Switch Flashovers

LTGS Cross Section



Open Shutter Housing Flashover



LTGS Cracked Dielectric Housing & Damage Tracks

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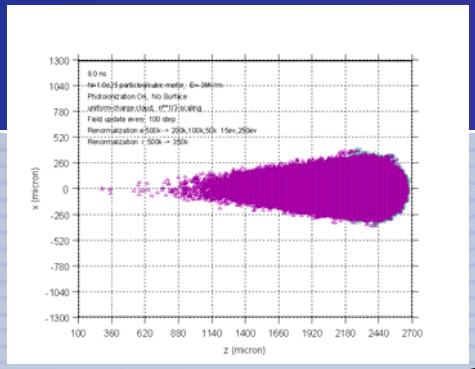
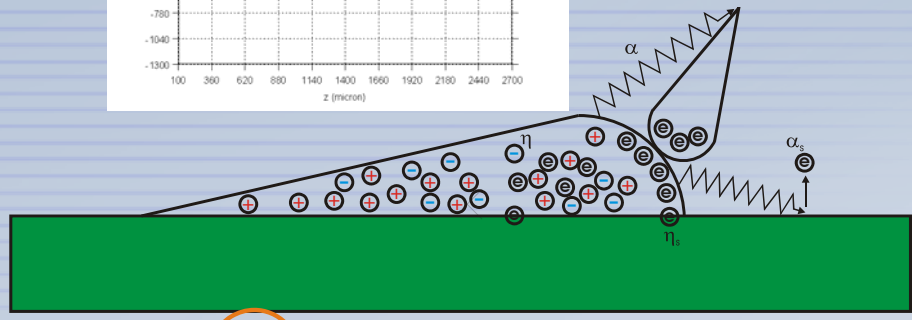
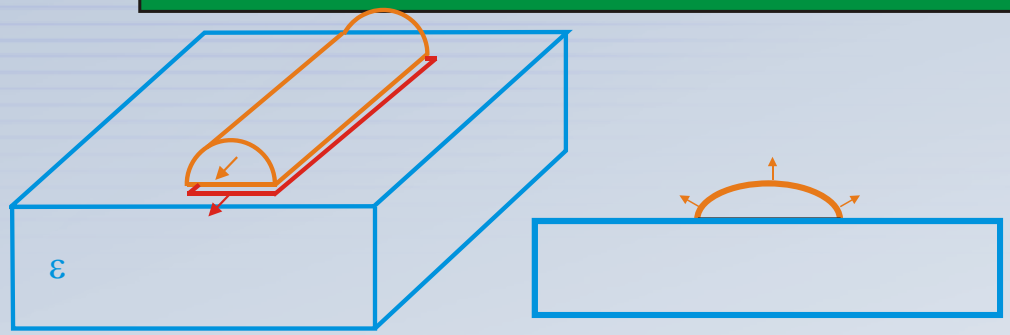
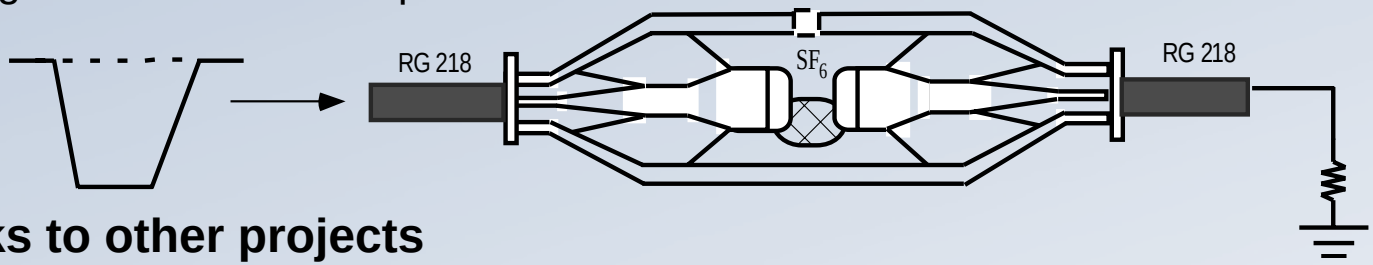
Approach - Details



- **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

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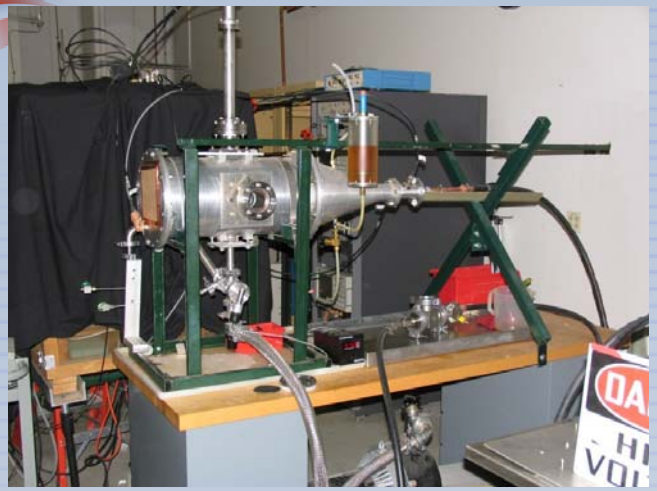
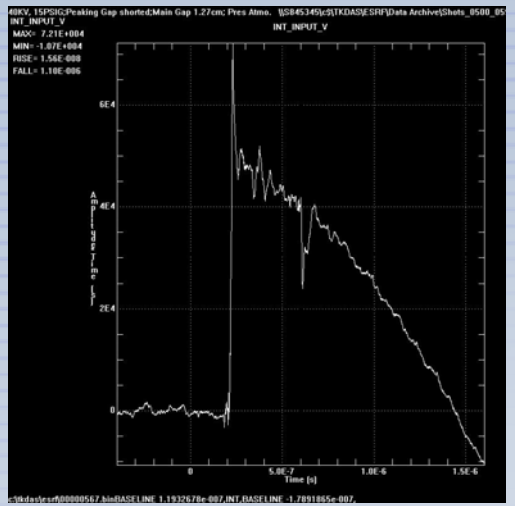
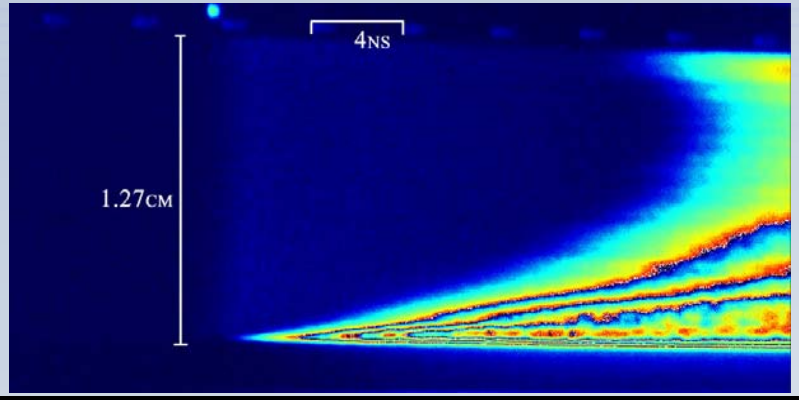
Results - Model Gas Breakdown in Concurrent Experiments (air discharge velocity)

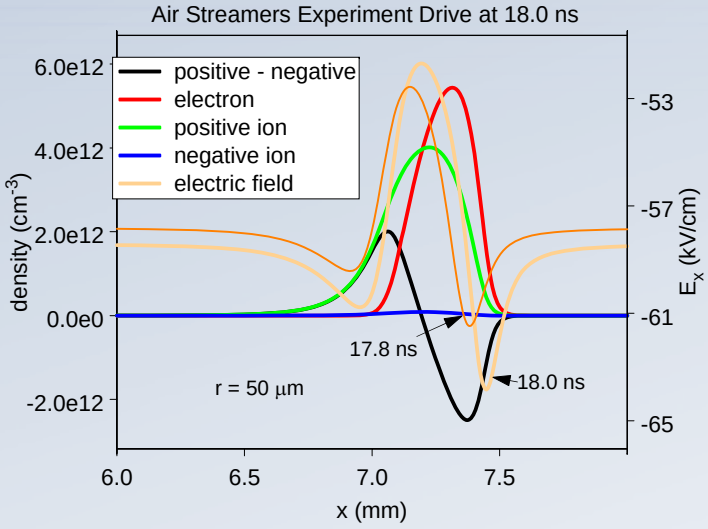




0 ns



t(ns)	v(10^7 cm/s) experiment	v(10^7 cm/s) calculation
10	2	1.5
18	4	3.5



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Results - 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)

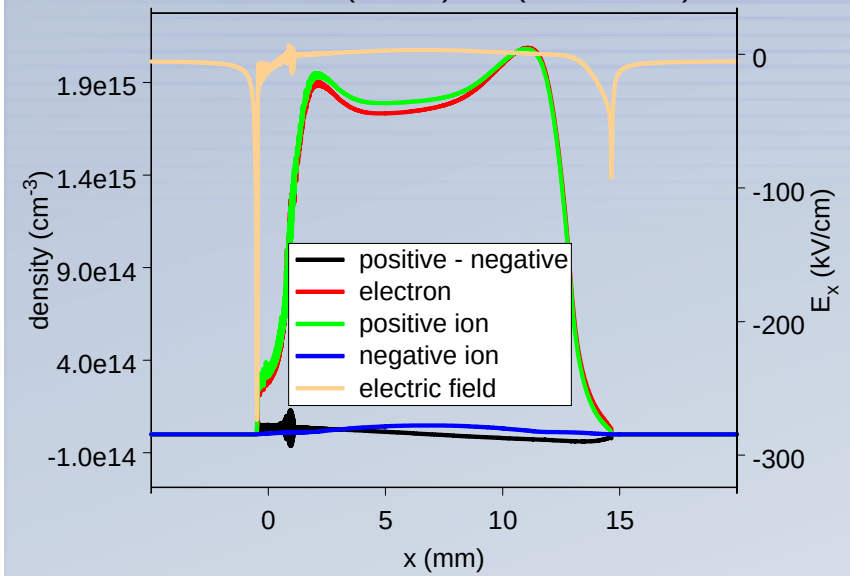
Direction (Air)	Model	Literature
Anode	15-20	17.5
Cathode	5	4.7

Air Critical 25

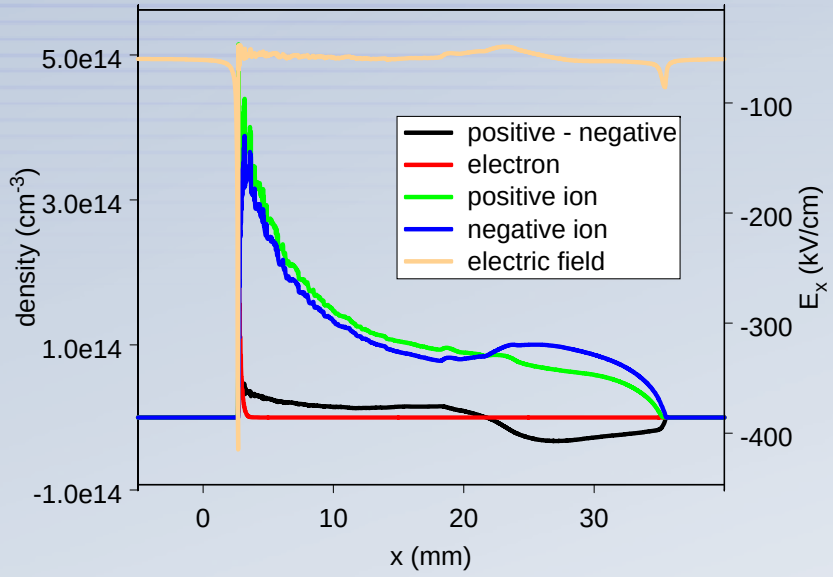
Direction (SF6)	Model	Literature
Anode	75	89
Cathode	55	40-45, 89

SF6 Critical 89

Air E = 75 (3.6 ns) – 5 (5.4 ns total)



SF6 E = 105 (3.6 ns) – 60 (22 ns total)



- **Two types of influence on ionization wave thresholds**
  - How is critical field influenced by surface
  - How is sustaining field influenced by surface

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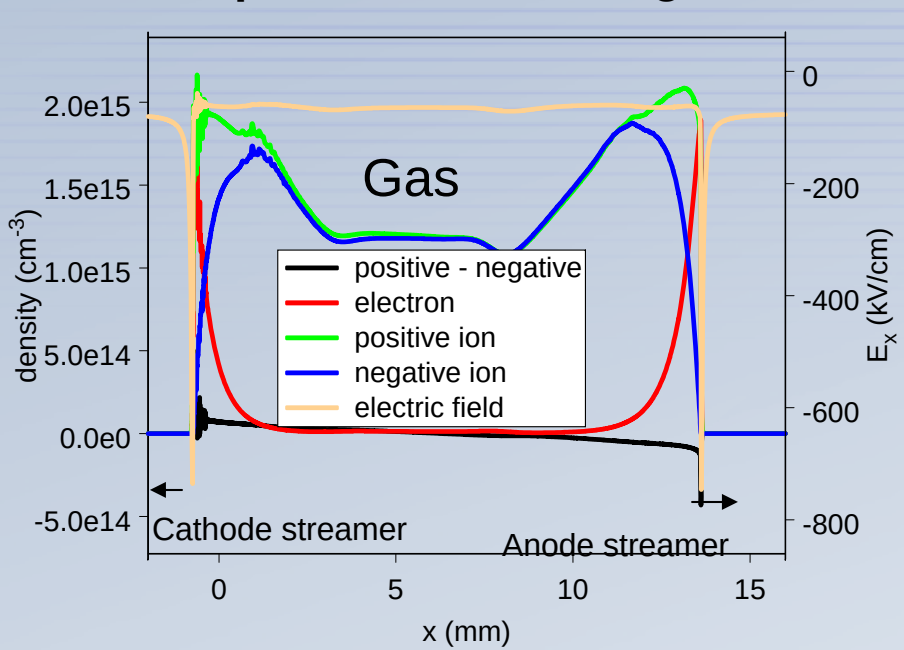
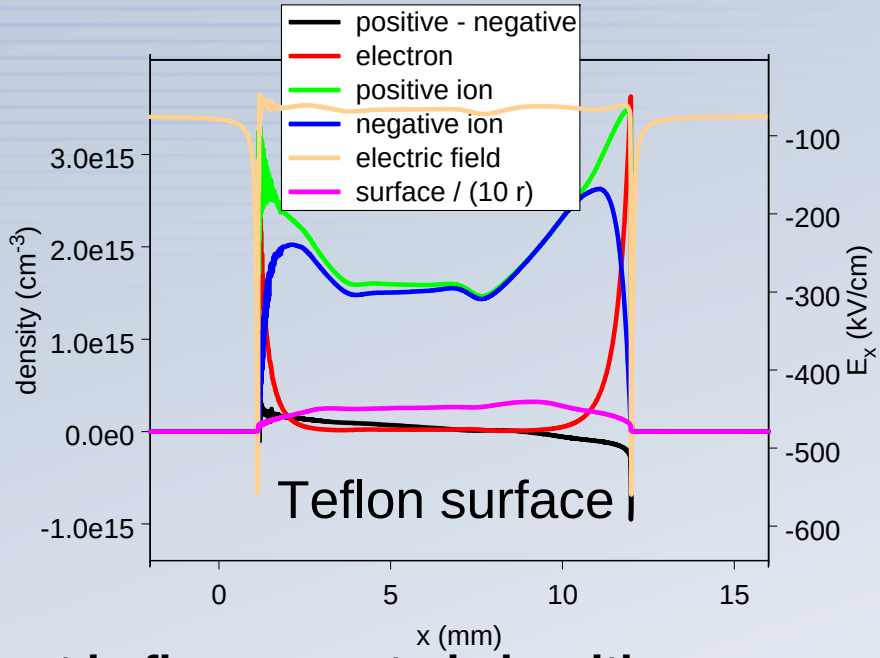
Results - Known Surface Interactions Included In Model

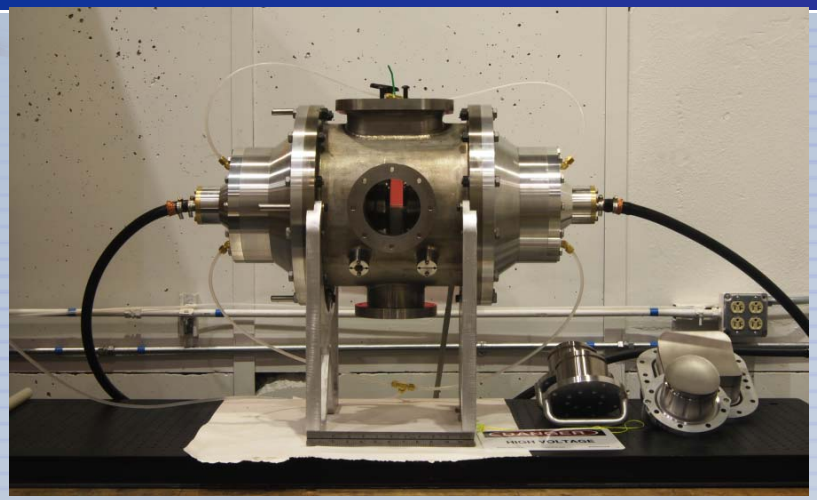
- **Surface Streamer Model**
  - SF6 105 kV/cm (3.6 ns) – 75 kV/cm (4.2 ns total)
  - 50 micron radius
  - SF6 collisions and attachment, Photoionization
  - Surface photoemission, Secondary electron emission
- **Comparisons between gas and surface ionization waves (streamers)**

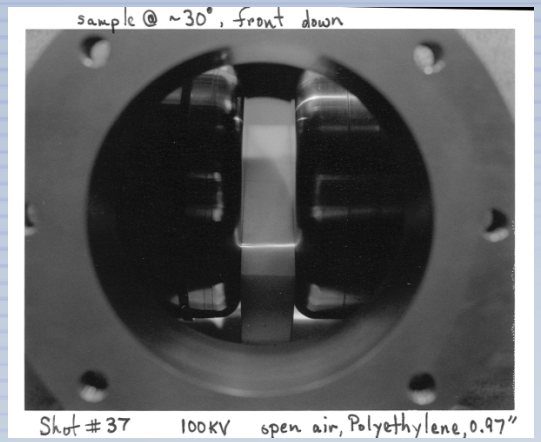




- **Oscillations result from high gradient in flux corrected algorithm**
  - Further refinements from breakdown literature can be added

Results - Preliminary Experiments are underway





Open shutter photo of a flashover across a polyethylene surface

Specifications

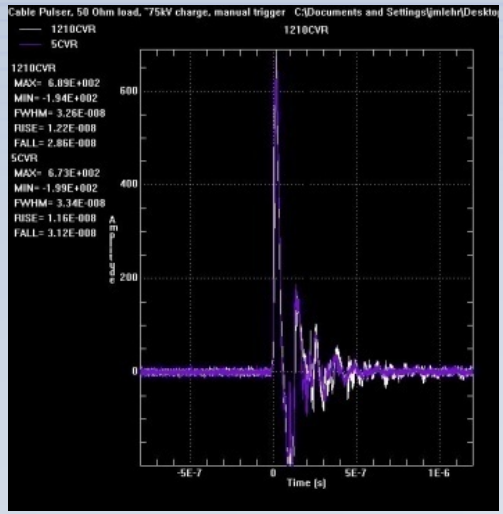
Voltage: ~ 1 MV

Pressure: sub atm-10 atm

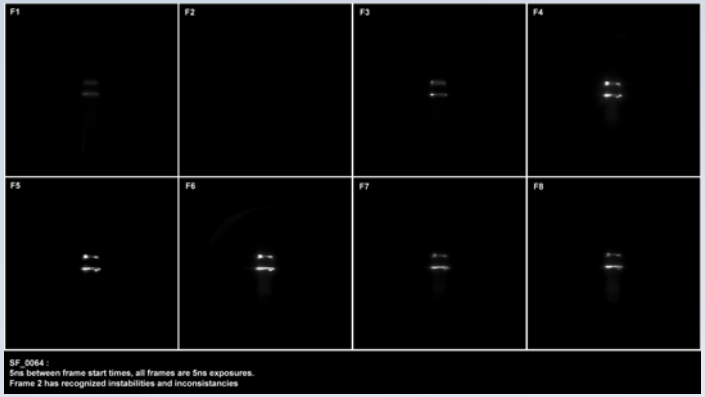
Gaps: up to 4 cm

Diagnostics:

- streak & fast framing cameras
- laser interferometry
- time resolved spectroscopy



The quality of the impedance match is tested by comparing a fast pulse with and without the shorted chamber, into a fast resistive load.



Preliminary fast framing photos of surface discharge

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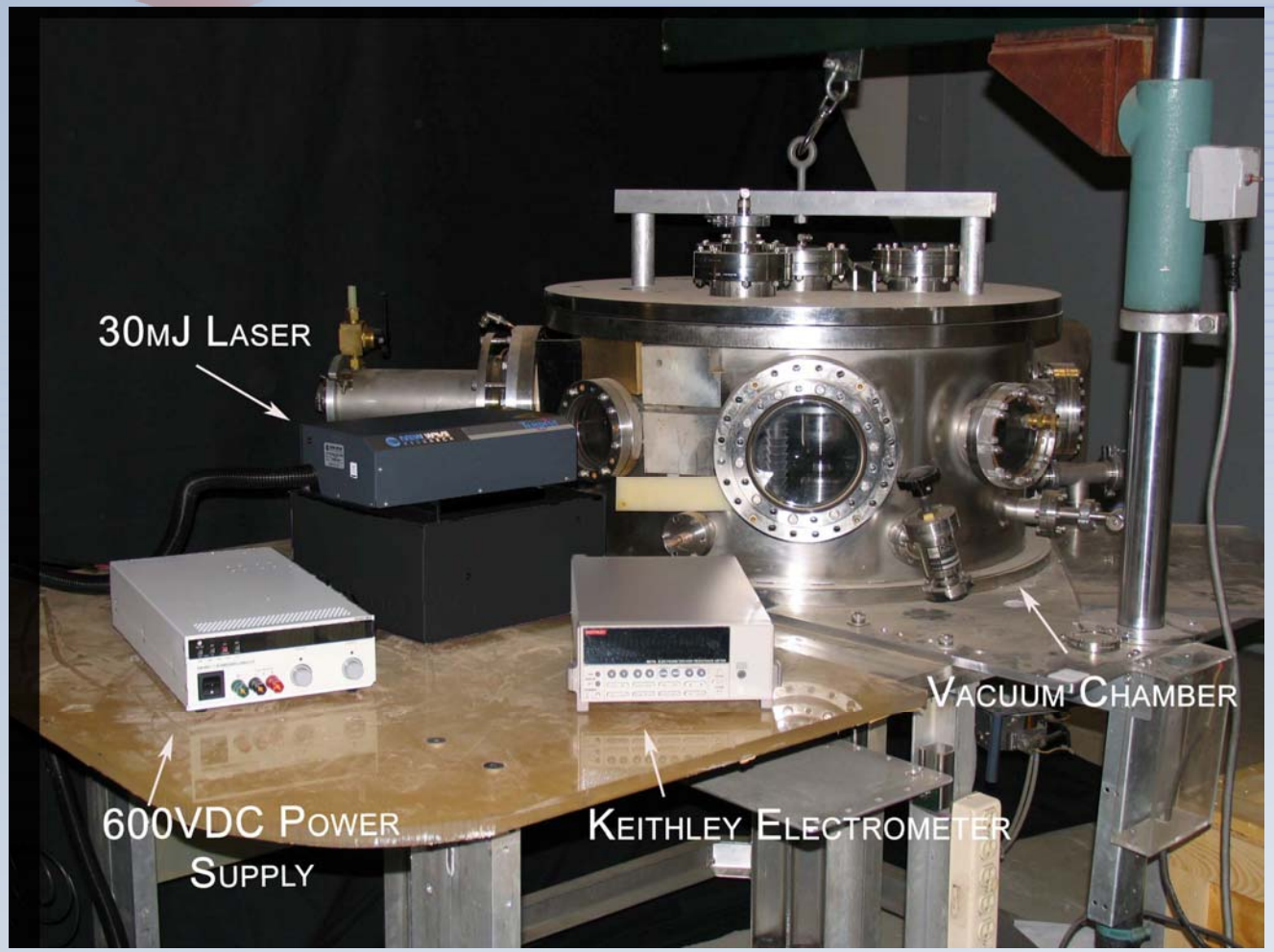
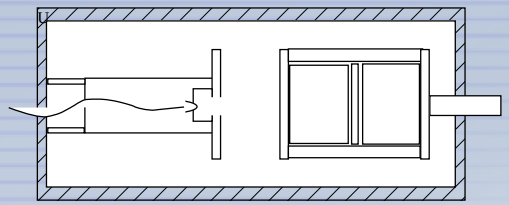
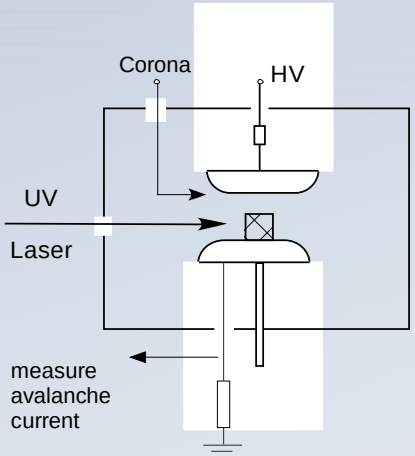
Results - Auxiliary photoionization and photoemission experiments planned



Equipment has been procured



Photoionization in gaseous volumes & quenching pressures



Quantum yield of surfaces

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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.**