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Compact Linear Collider: Investigation of electrical breakdown phenomena using multiscale and multiphysics simulations

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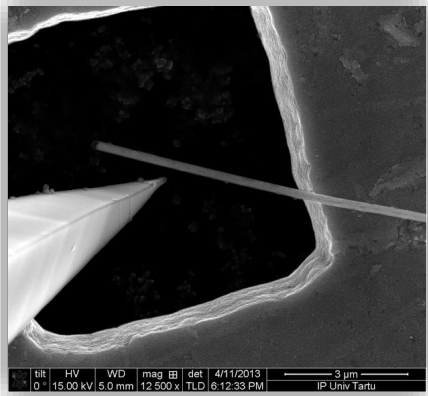
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CBC 2022

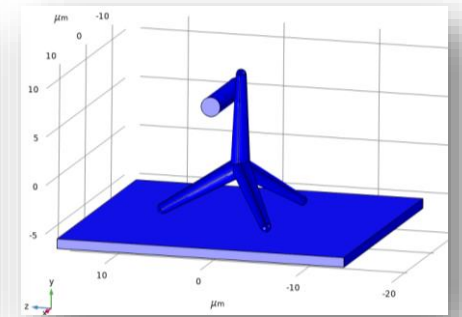
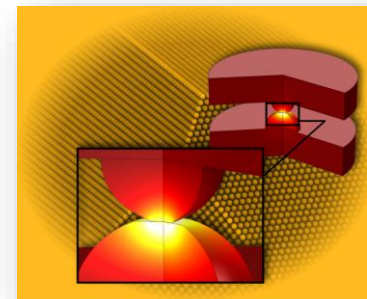
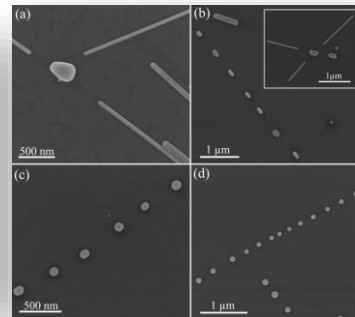
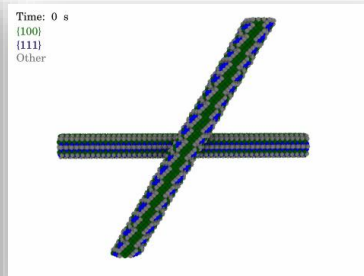
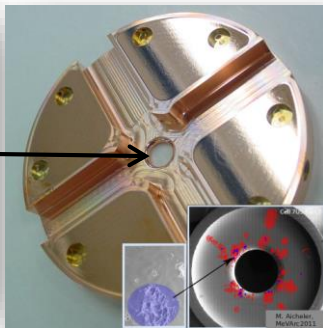
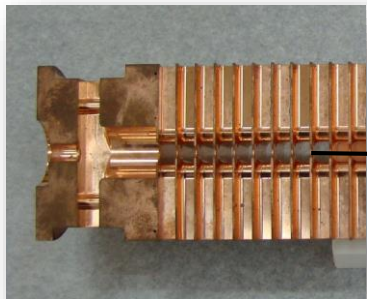
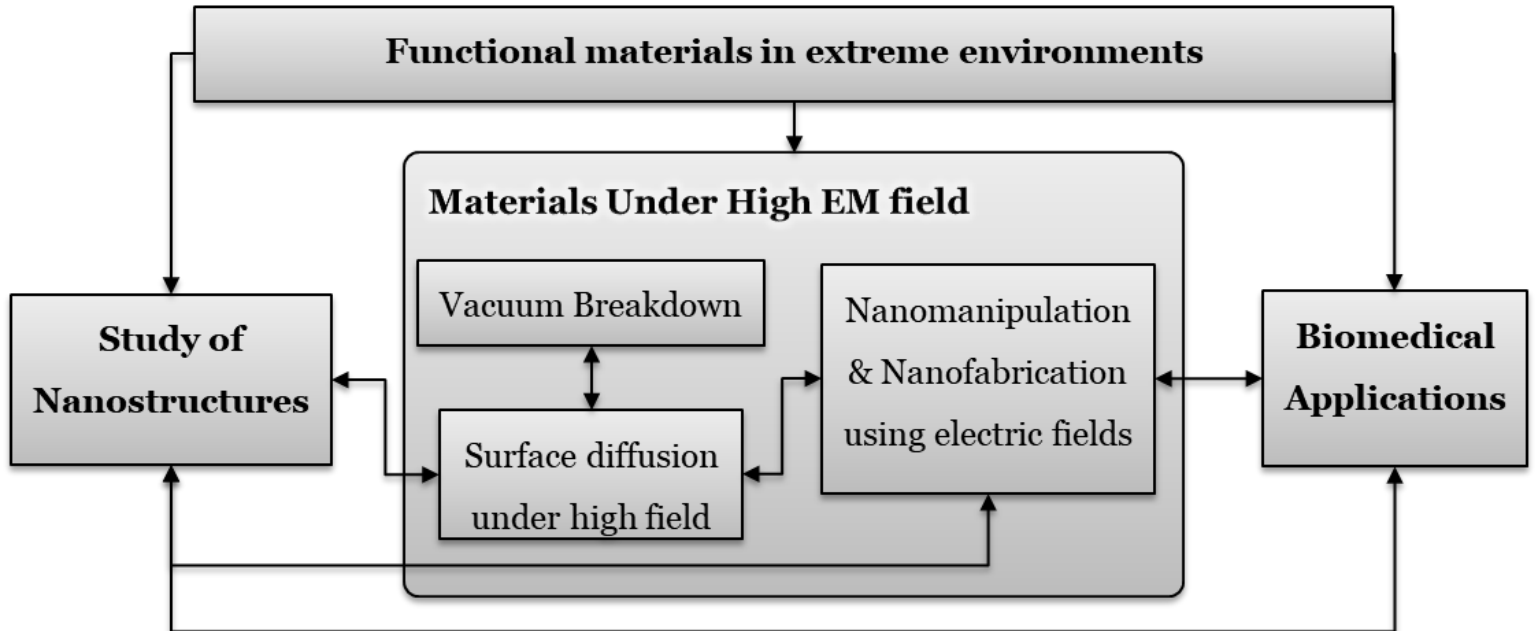


Essential tools

Multi-scale
simulations

In-situ
Nanomanipulation

SEM, TEM, AFM





ERA Chair MATTER: Team in action

MATTER

- **Veronika Zadin**, PhD, prof., coordinator, advanced computer simulations
- **Andreas Kyritsakis**, PhD, ERA Chair holder, associate prof., advanced computer simulations
- **Sergei Vlassov**, PhD, associate prof., Nanomanipulation team lead
- **Veikko Linkko**, PhD, associate prof., Biomedical team lead
- **Sven Oras**, PhD, Postdoc
- **Edgars Butanovs**, PhD, Postdoc
- **Tauno Tiirats**, PhD, Postdoc
- **Mihkel Veske**, PhD, engineer
- **Mart Ernits**, MSc, PhD student
- **Ye Wang**, MSc, PhD student
- **Elyad Darmechi**, MSC, PhD student
- **Roni Koitermaa**, MSC, PhD student
- **Mikael Rinne**, Engineer, BSc student
- **Theophilus Odubena**, BSc student
- **Ihar Suvorau**, BSc student
- **Kristi Koitla**, BSc student
- **Margit Meiesaar**, supporting staff



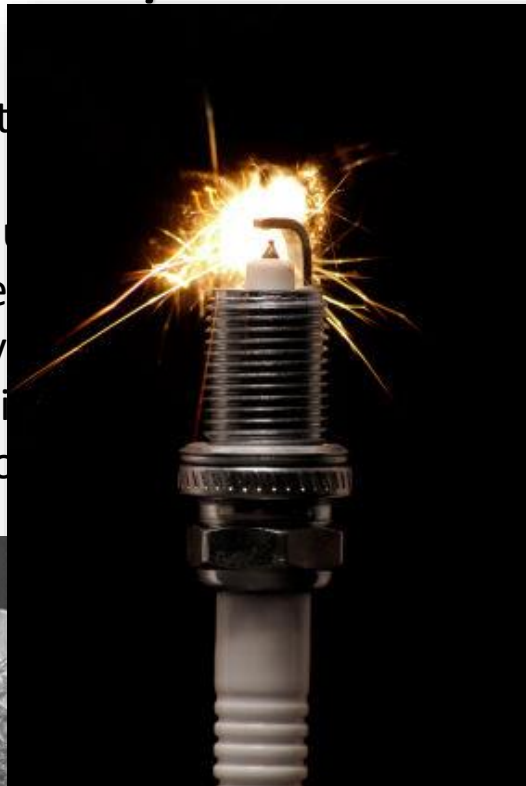


CLIC – Compact Linear Collider in <https://clic.cern/>

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Applications

- CLIC
- vacuum
- novel
- x-ray
- medical
- RF cavities



ions

devices



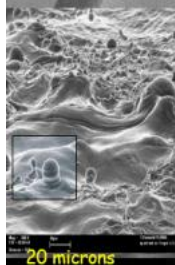
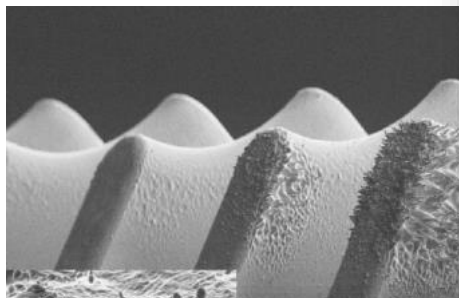
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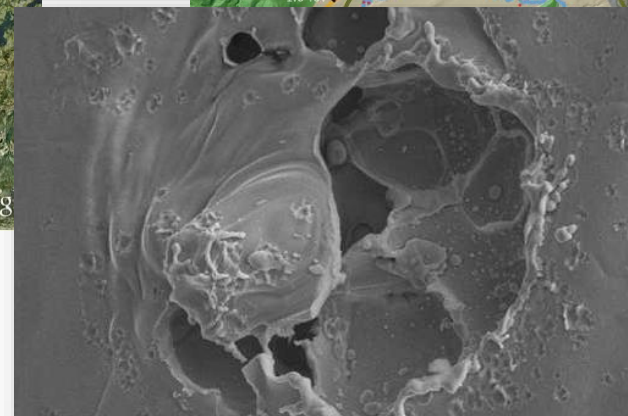
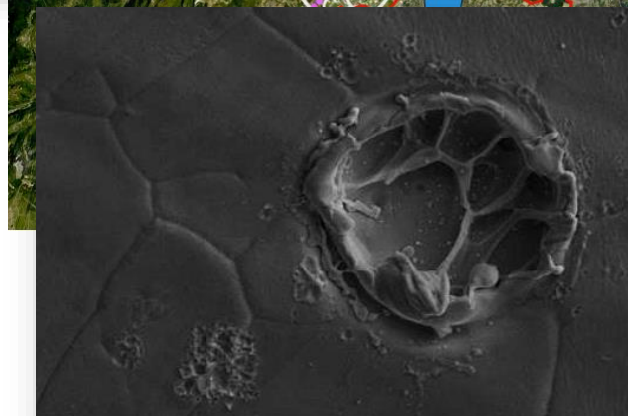
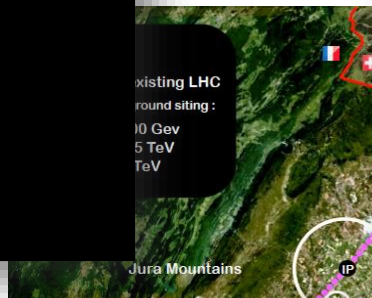
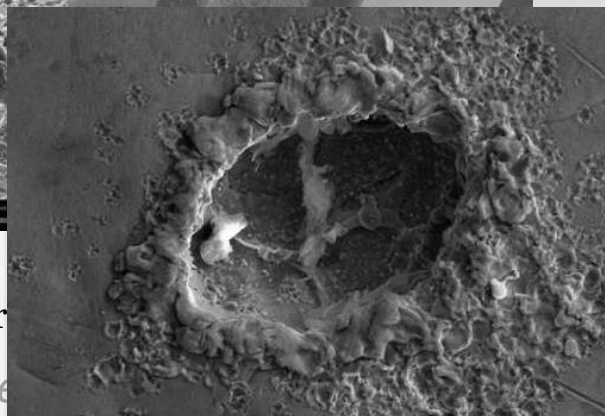
res $E \sim 100$ MV/m

→ BD

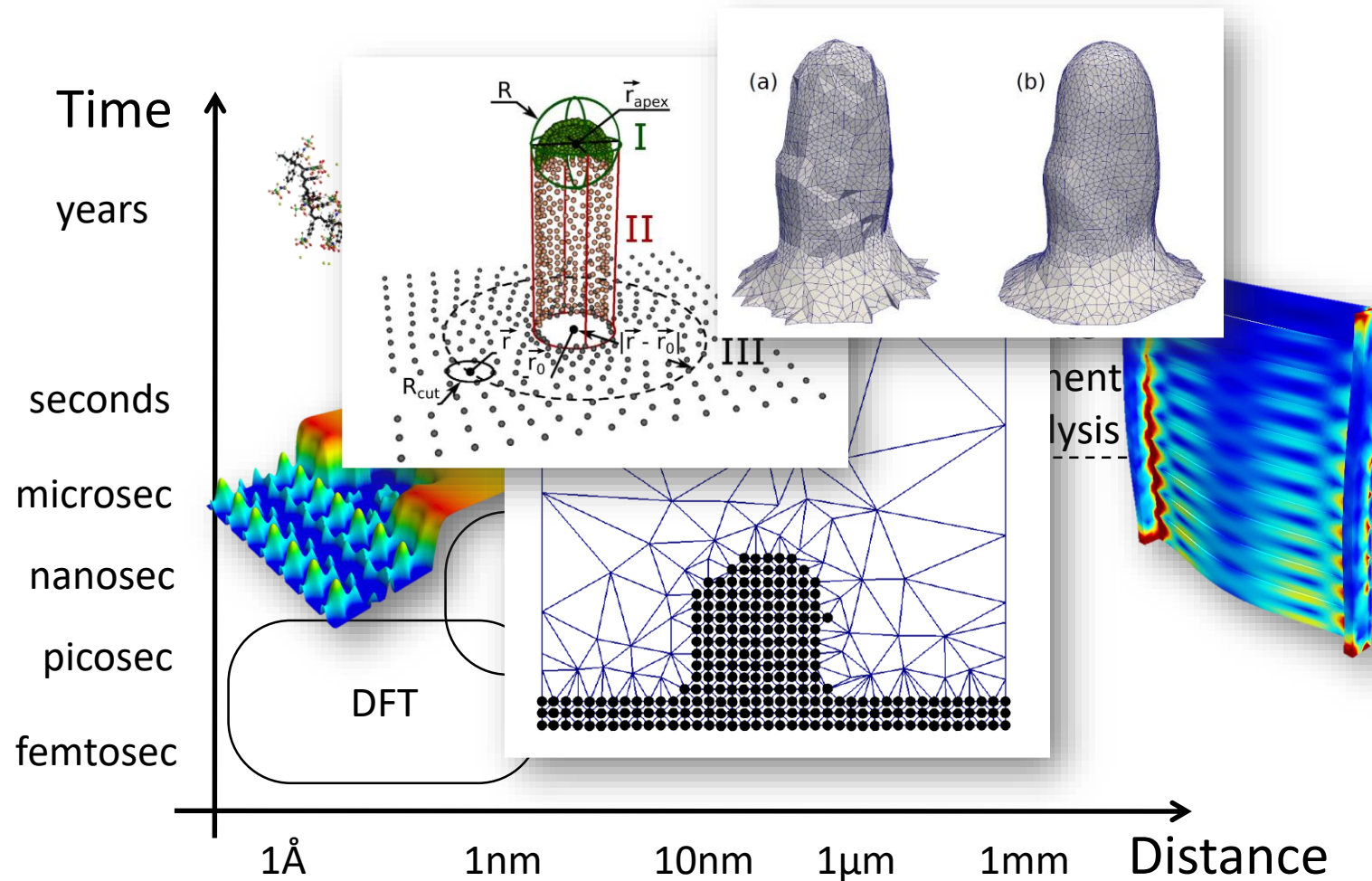
ood



Surface structure

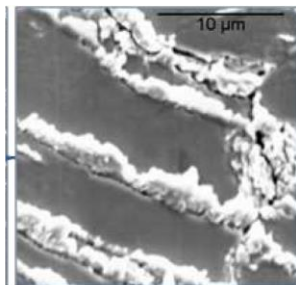


How we decode the nature ...

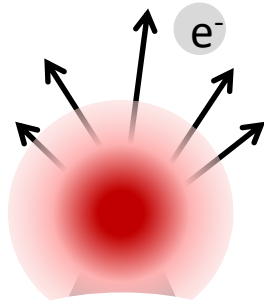
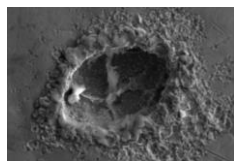


Breakdown initiation mechanisms

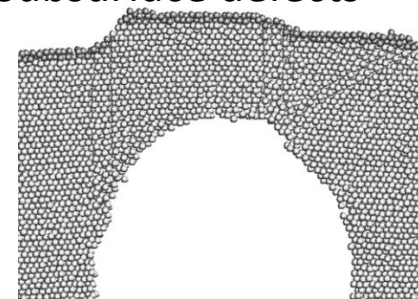
Fatigue damage



L. Laurent *et al.*,
Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams. 14 (2011)



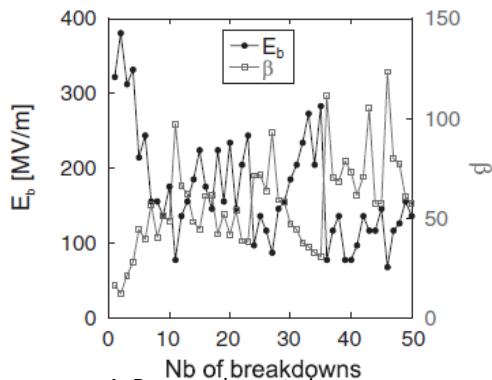
Subsurface defects



A. Pohjonen, F. Djurabekova, et al.
J. Appl. Phys. (2013)

Emission current measurements
Field enhancement factor β

Key problem 1:
understanding the
mechanism leading
to the appearance of
the field emitter

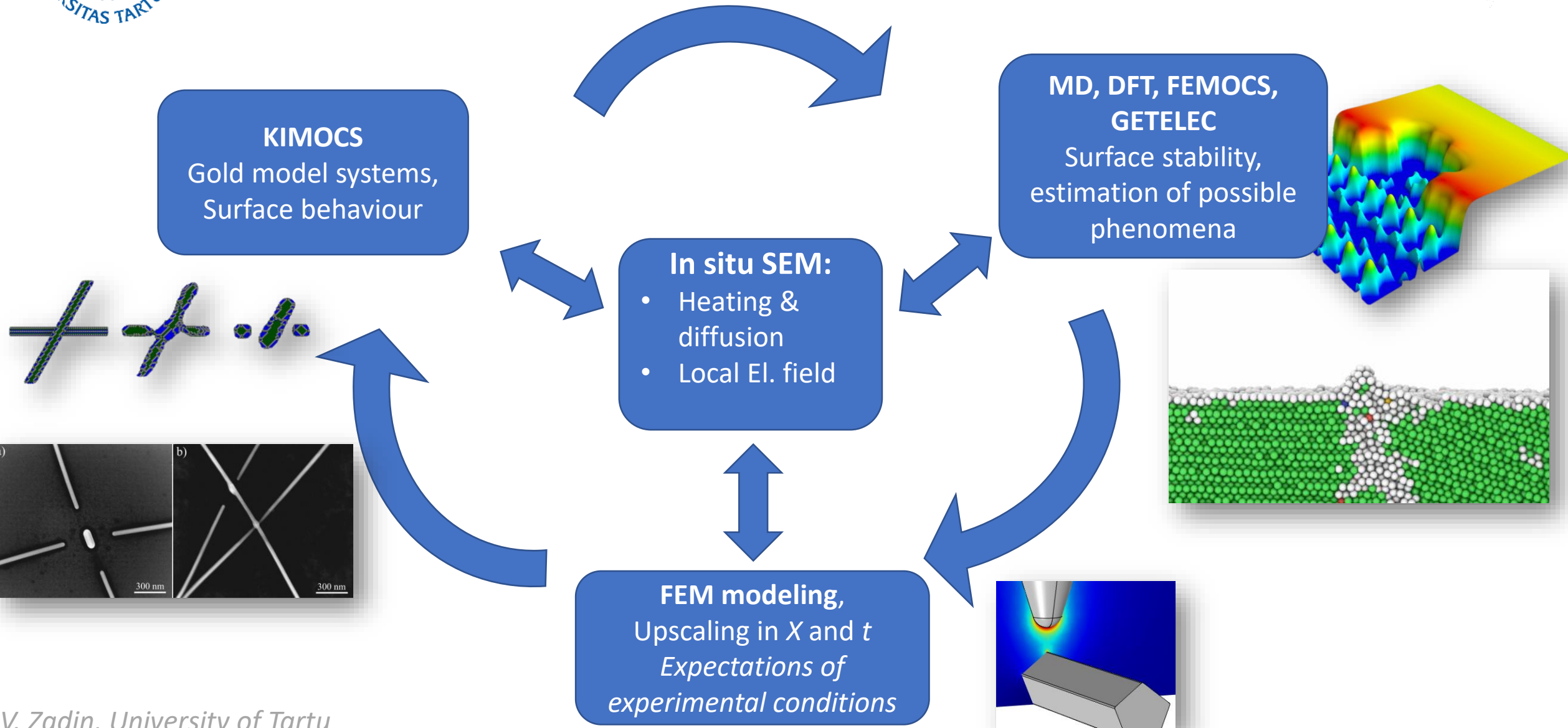


A. Descoedres, *et al.*,
Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams. 12 (2009)

Key problem 2:
understanding
actual formation of
field enhancement
factor ~ 100

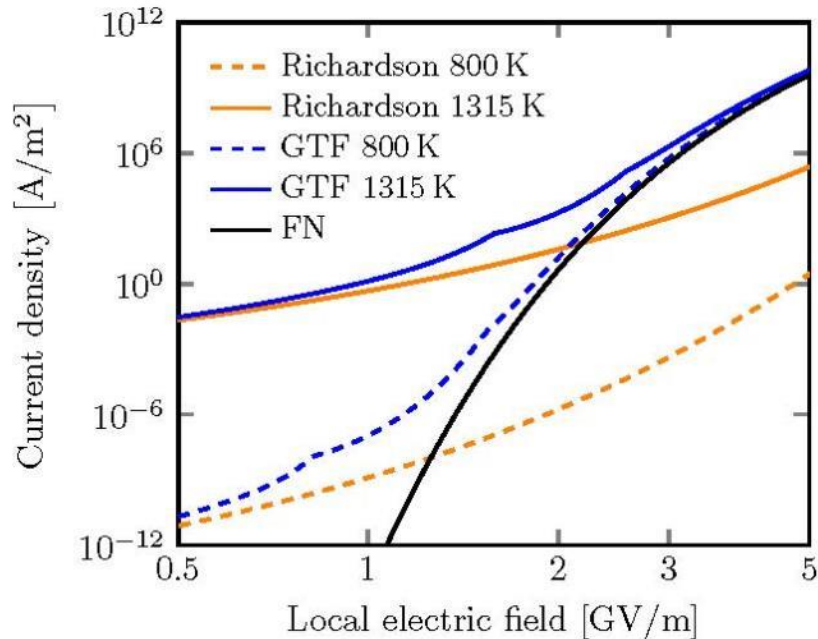
Field emitters with height to radius ratio ~ 100 (100 nm tall with 1 nm diameter) needed????

Unlocking BD onset



The emission currents & thermal effects of electron emission

Electron Emission by General Thermal Field model



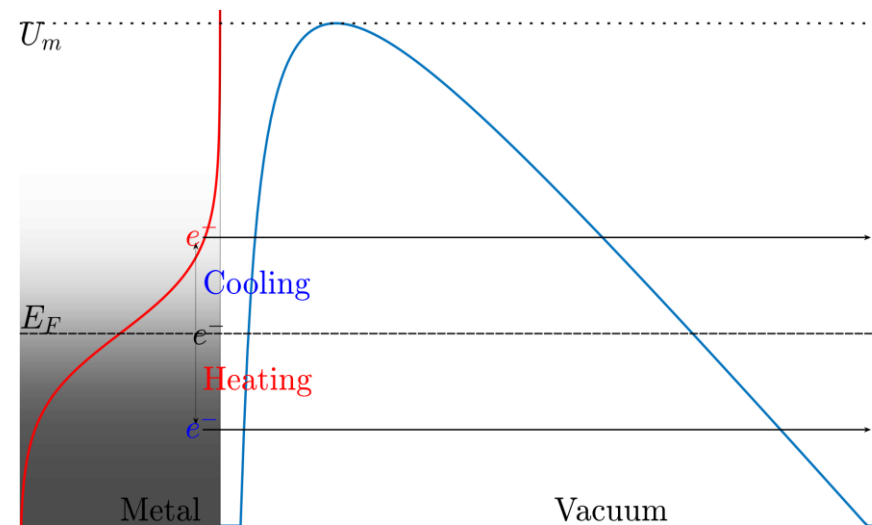
- Thermionic emission: high temperature, low field
- Field emission: low temperature, high field
- Combined effects: general thermal field equation

Two heat deposition components

- Joule heating $P_J = J^2 / \sigma$ (volumetric heat deposition)
- Nottingham heat (surface heat deposition)

$$P_N(F, T) = \int (E(\vec{k}) - E_F) f_{FD}(\vec{k}; T) D(\vec{k}) d^3k$$

$$= J_S \langle E - E_F \rangle / e$$

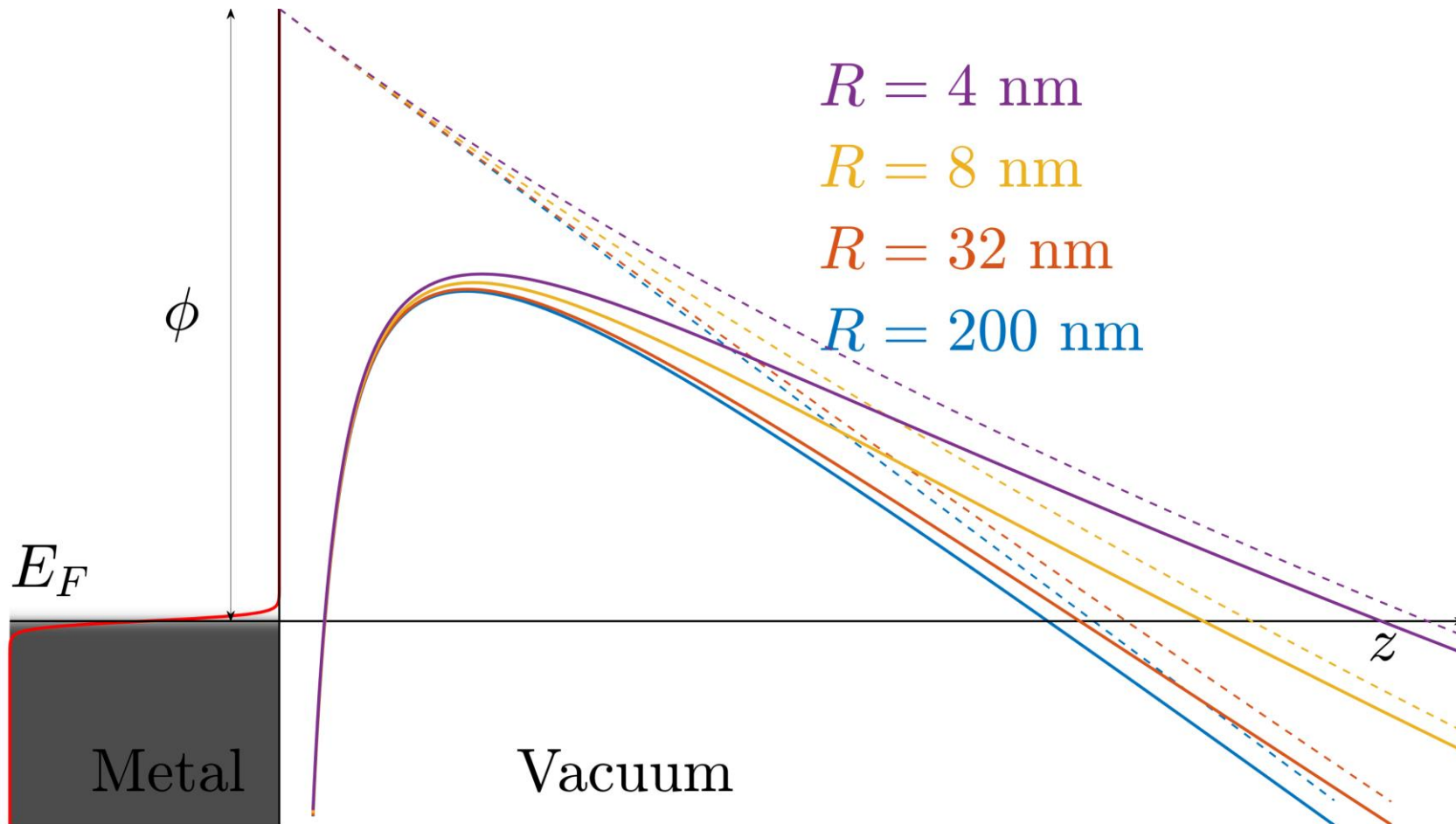


Electron emission and heating by
GETELEC Code:

<https://github.com/AndKyr/GETELEC>

A. Kyritsakis, F. Djurabekova, Comput. Mater. Sci 128 15 (2017)

Sharp emitter effects



➤ General barrier formula:

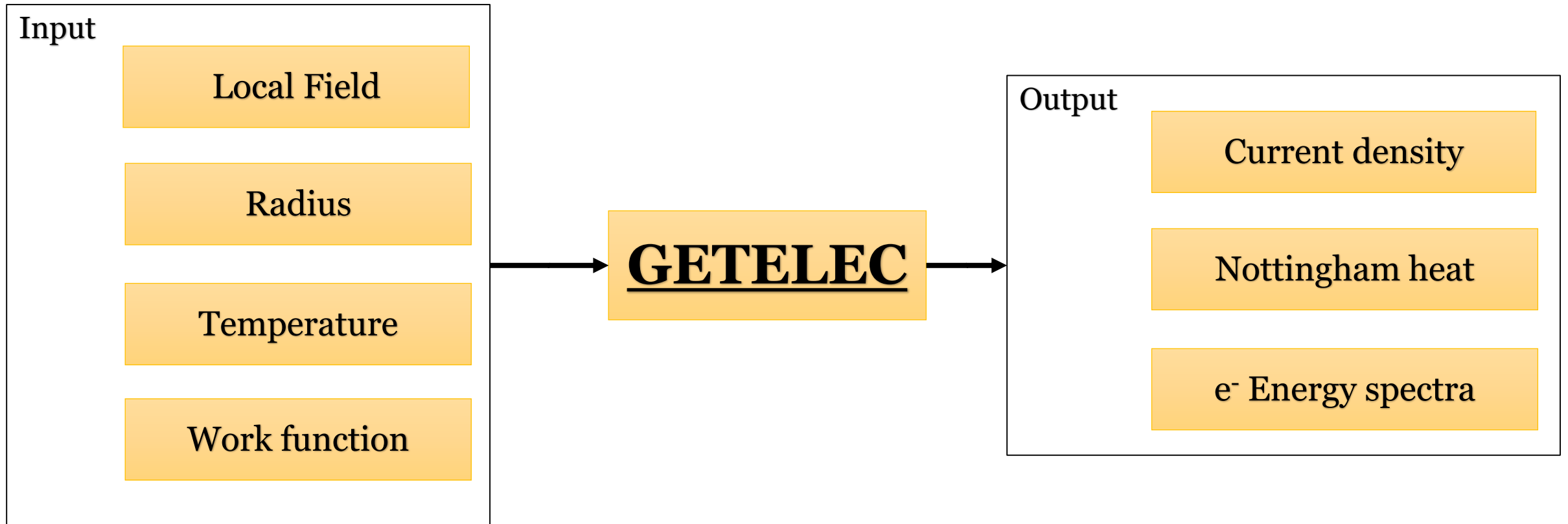
$$\Phi(x; F, R, \gamma) = F \frac{R(\gamma - 1)x + x^2}{\gamma x + R(\gamma - 1)}$$

$$F = \left[\frac{d\Phi}{dx} \right]_{x=0}$$

$$R = - \frac{2F}{\left[\frac{d^2\Phi}{dx^2} \right]_{x=0}}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{F}{\left[\frac{d\Phi}{dx} \right]_{x=\infty}}$$

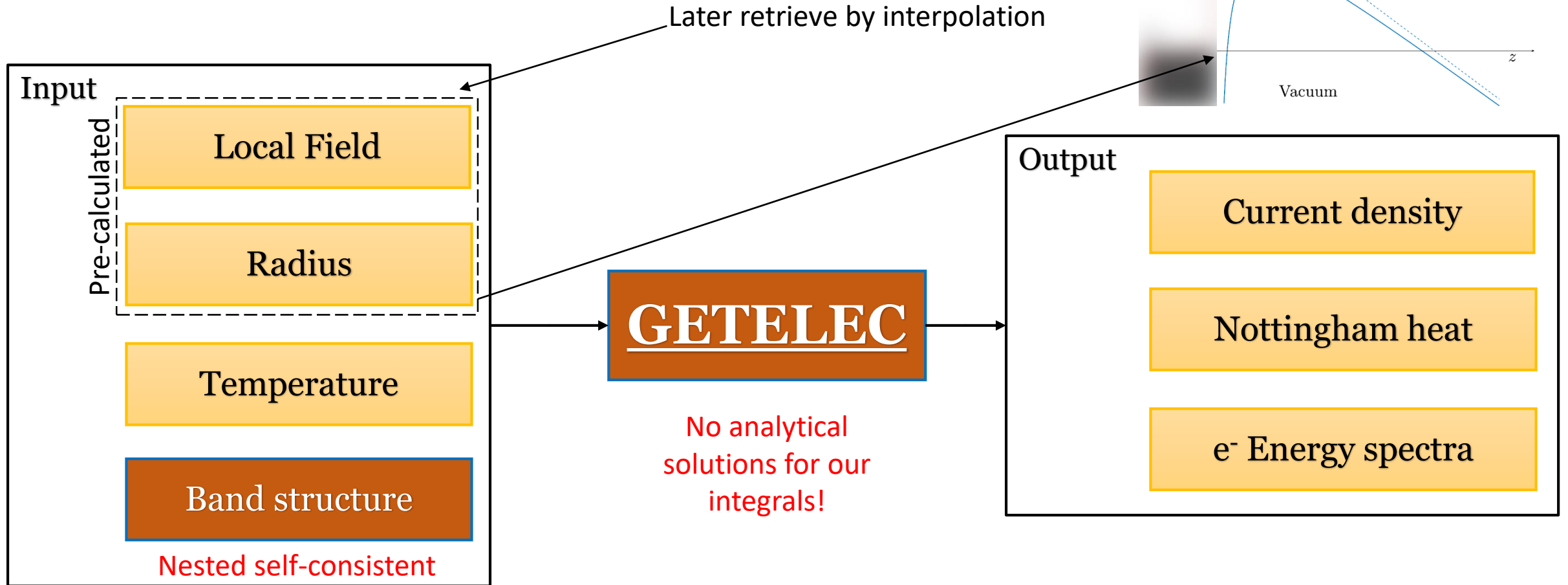
GETELEC

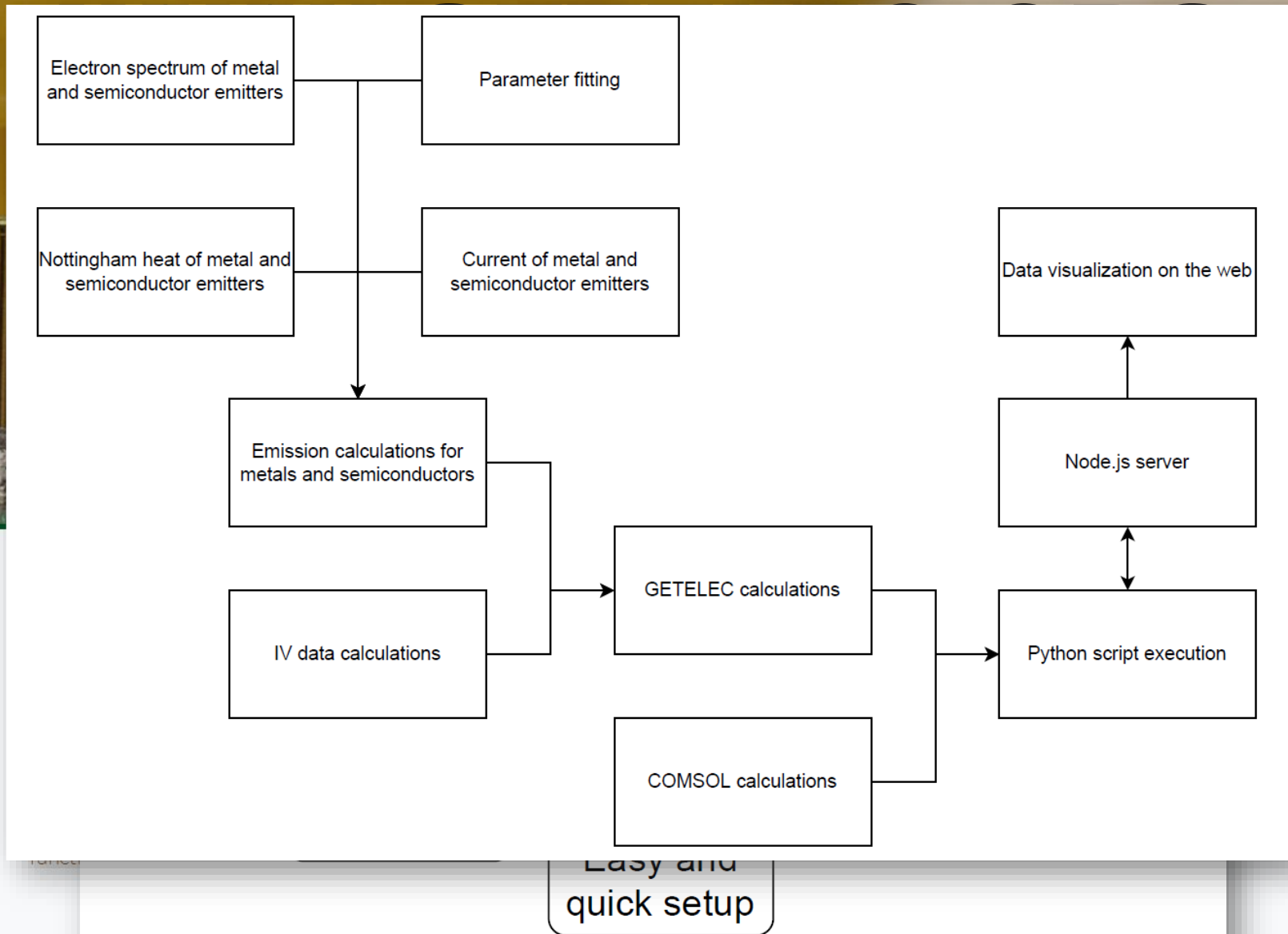


➤ More details: A. Kyritsakis et. al., *Comput. Meter. Sci.* 128, 15–21 (2017)



Code implementation

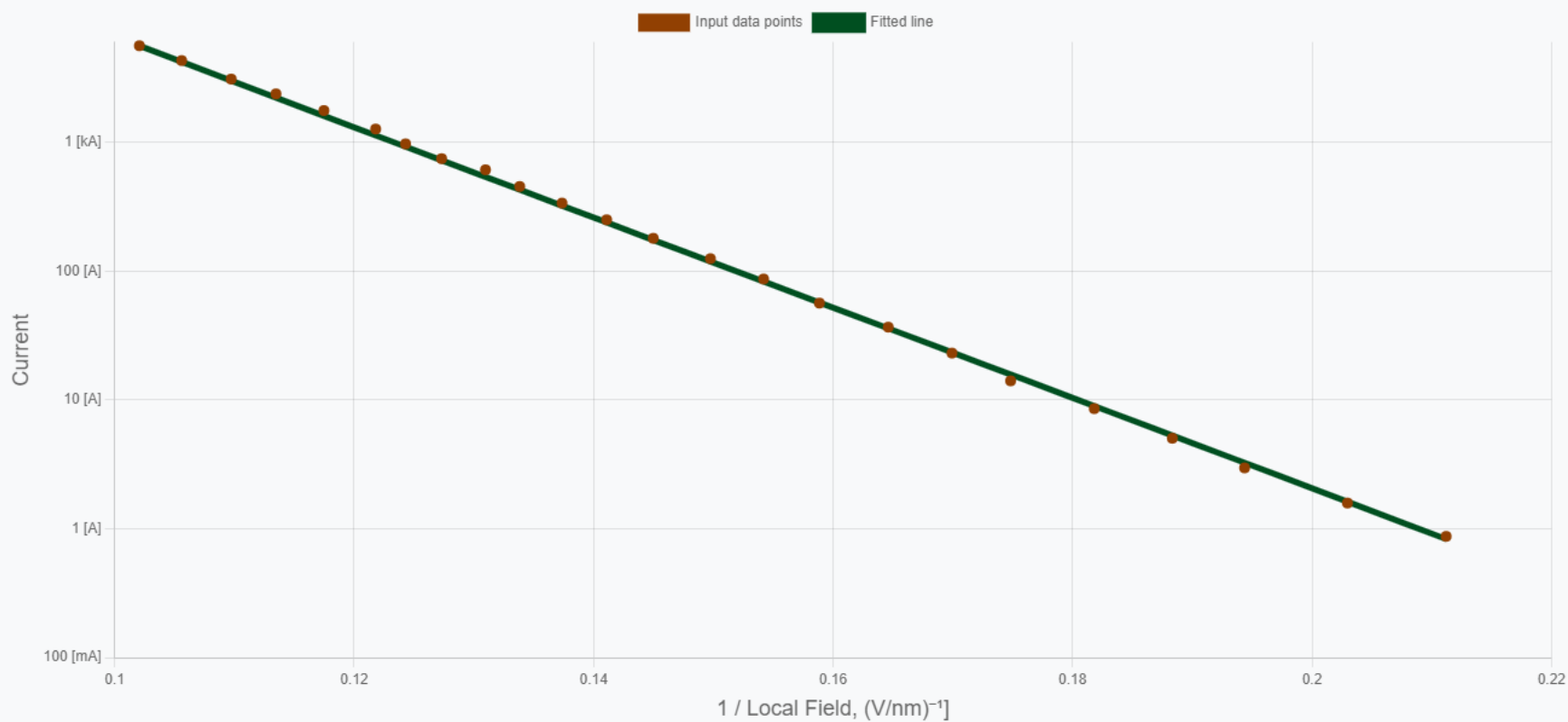


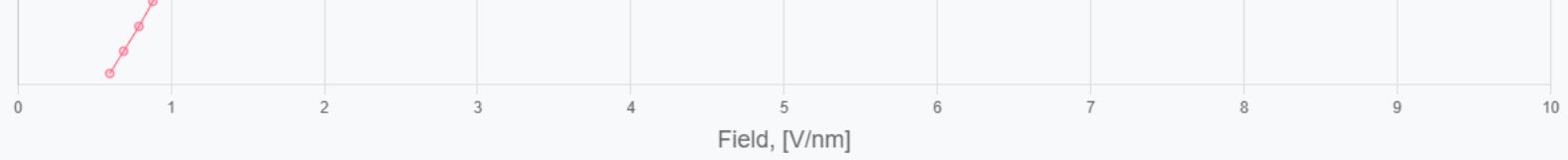


Voltage	2.413e+02, 2.511e+02, 2.622e+02, 2.706e+02, 2.803e+02, 2.915e+02, 2.999e+02, 3.096e+02, 3.208e+02, 3.305e+02, 3.403e+02, 3.515e+02, 3.5	[V] ▾
Current	8.719e-01, 1.582e+00, 2.967e+00, 5.038e+00, 8.555e+00, 1.406e+01, 2.309e+01, 3.670e+01, 5.643e+01, 8.678e+01, 1.249e+02, 1.797e+02, 2.!	[A] ▾
Work Function	4.5	[eV] ▾ Enter

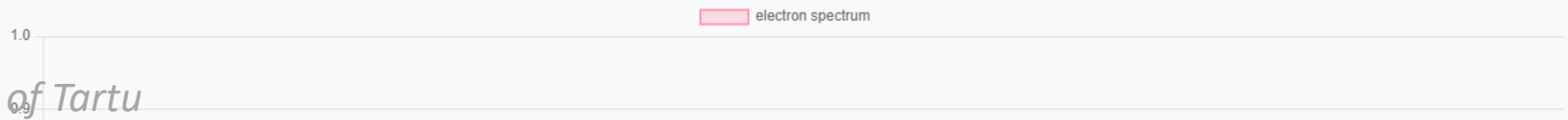
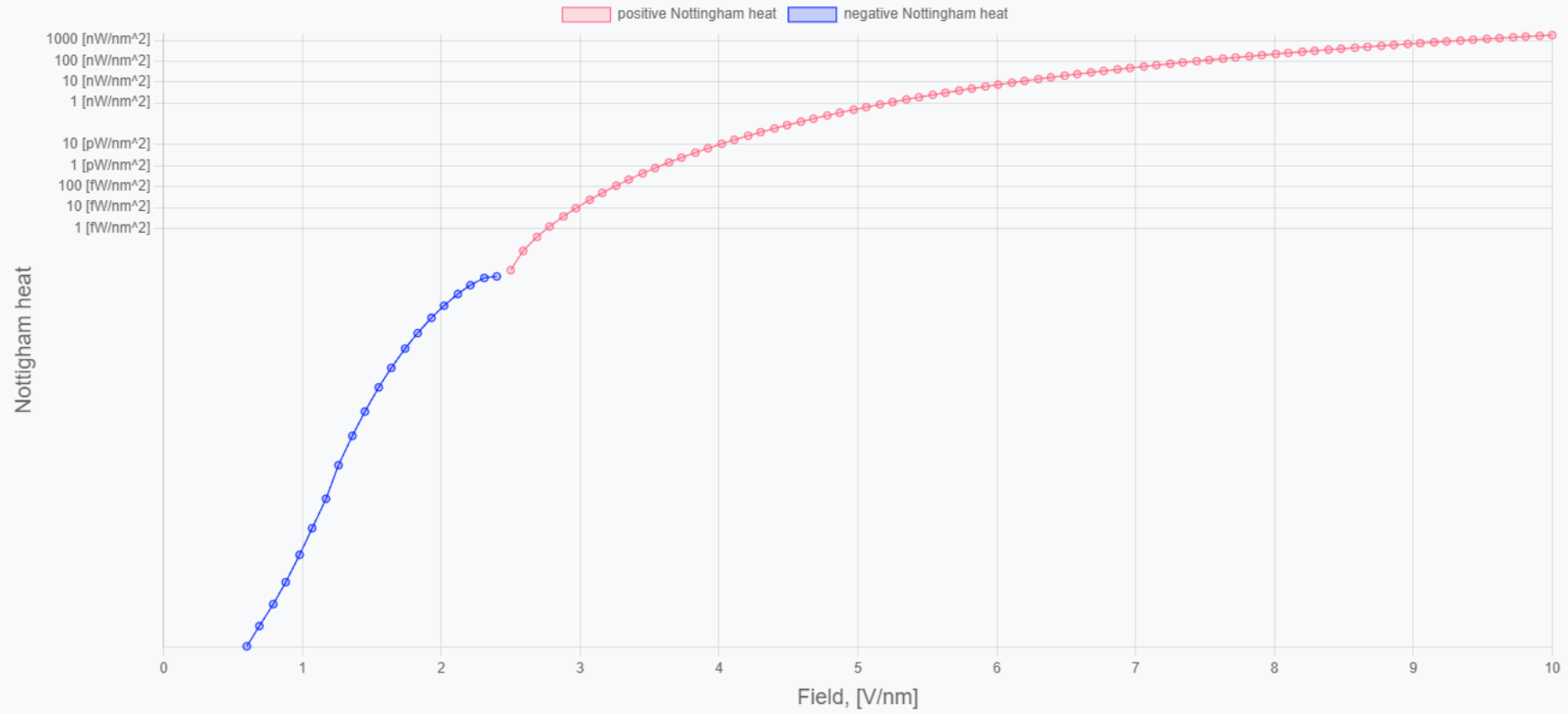
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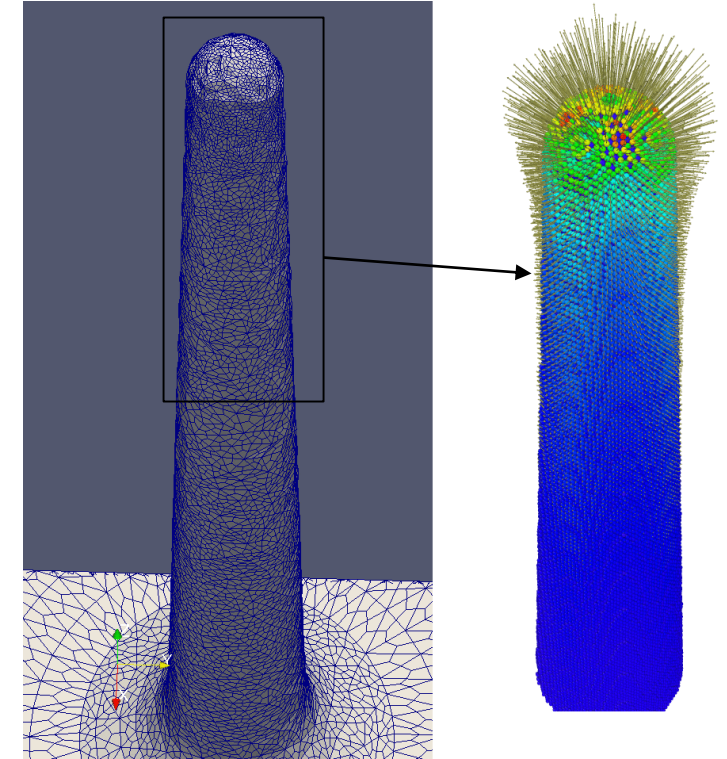
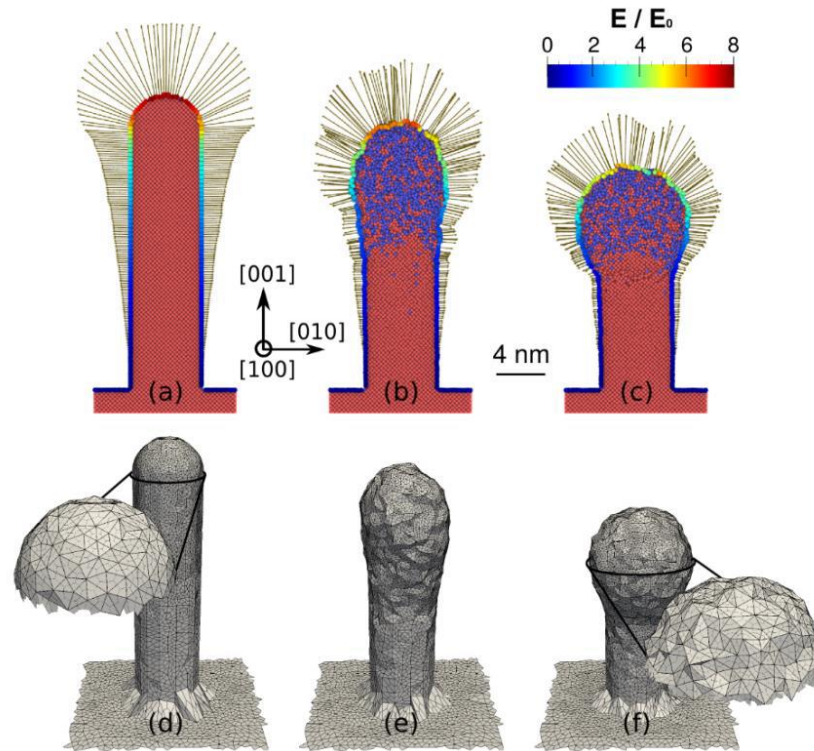
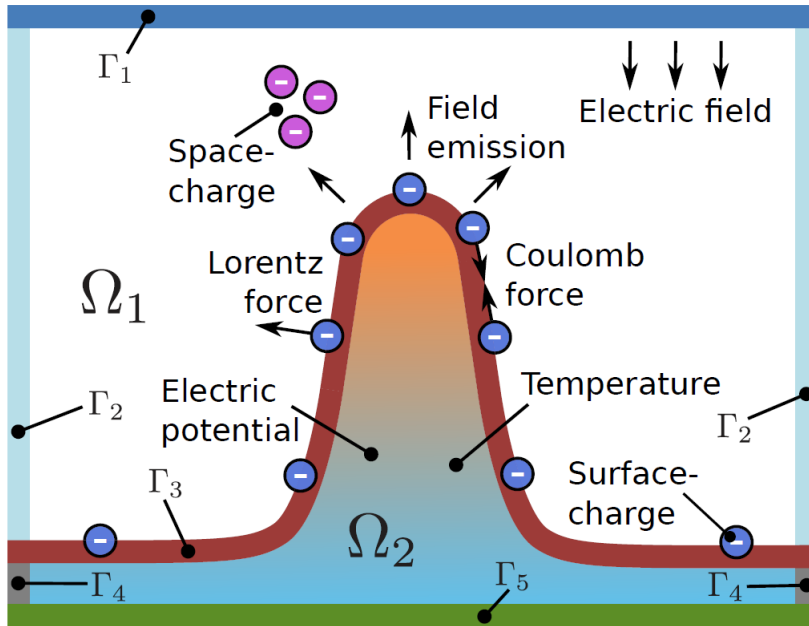
Fitted parameters: Radius: 9.504 nm, β : 0.01962 nm⁻¹, σ_{Aeff} : 1.582 nm²

[Download data](#)



Radius: 50 nm, Work Function: 4.5 eV, Temperature: 600 K





Fine elements:

- Deal.II library

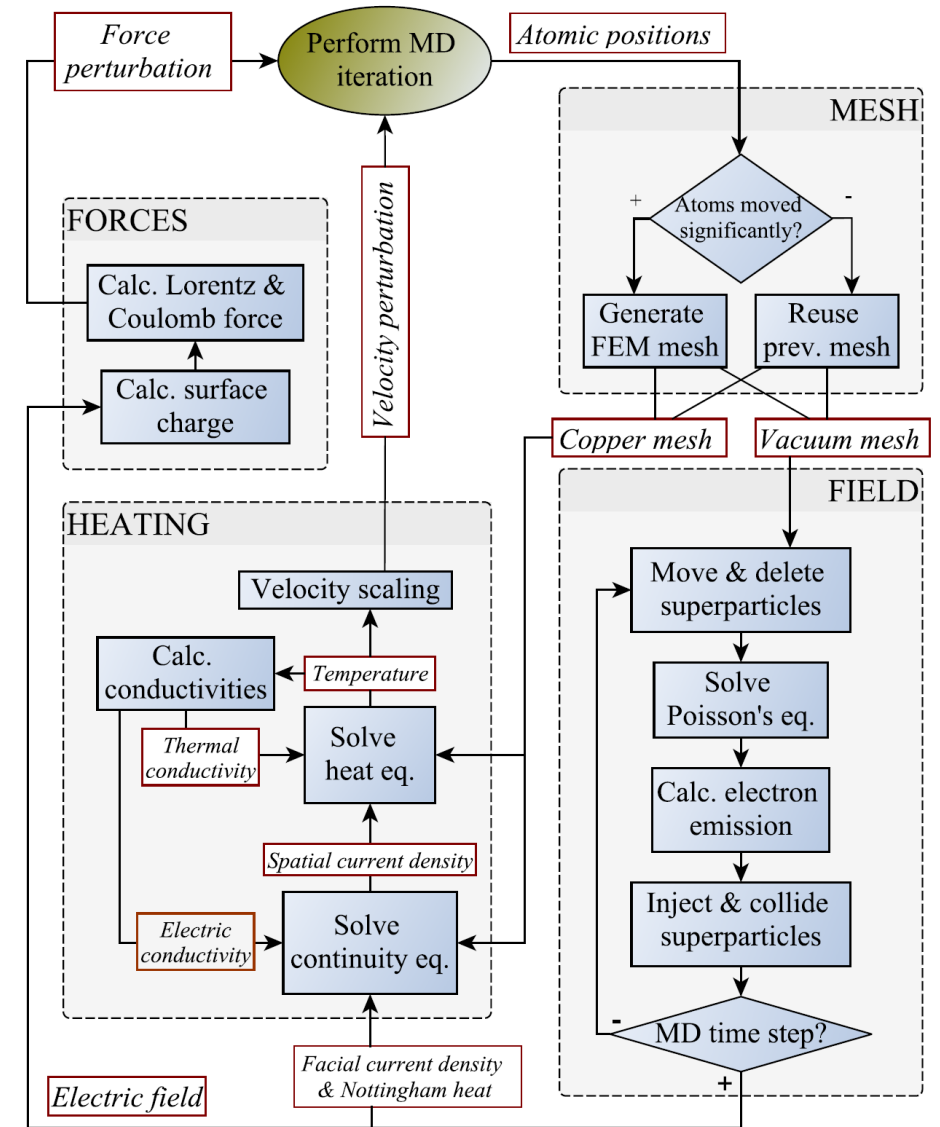
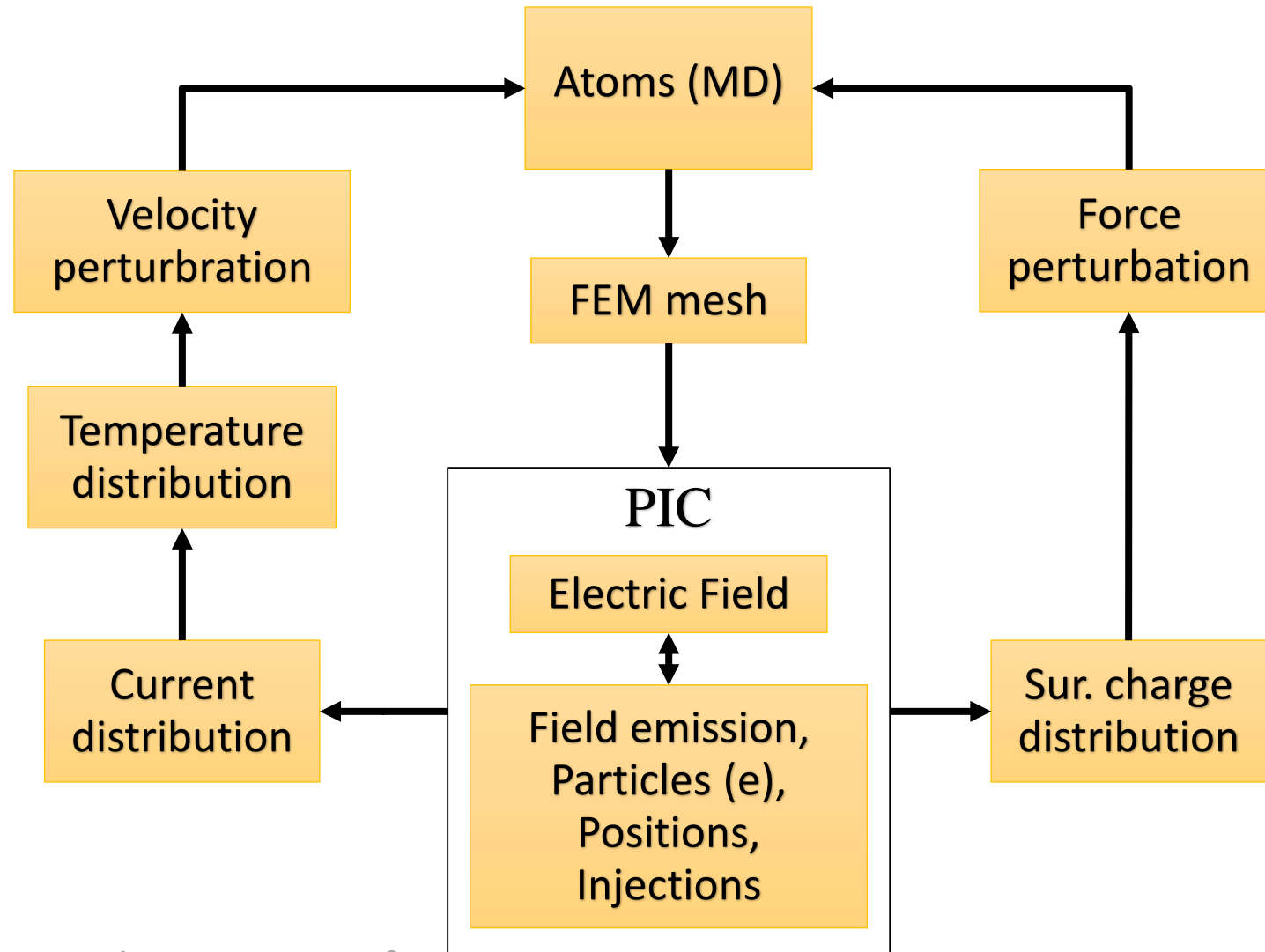
Molecular Dynamics:

- PARCAS MD
- LAMMPS

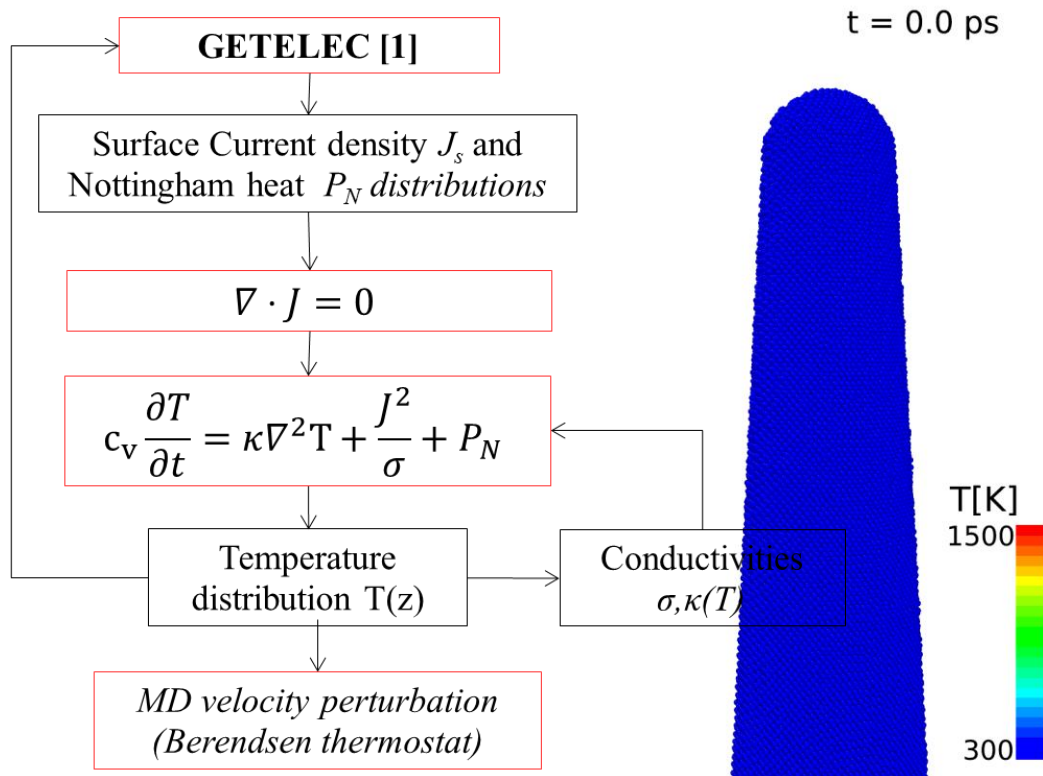
1. Mesh generation “on the fly” when MD system changes
2. Solve for \mathbf{E} , T , \mathbf{J} *et al.*
3. Feedback to MD electrostatic forces + heating

<https://github.com/veskem/femocs>

Specifics of FEMOCS algorithm



Heating: Joule and Nottingham



The Electric field Calculation: Space Charge Screening effects

1. Track particles:

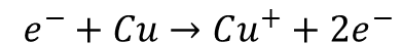
$$\vec{r}_i(t + \Delta t) = \vec{r}_i(t) + \vec{v}_i(t)\Delta t$$

$$\vec{v}_i(t + \Delta t) = \vec{v}_i(t) + \Delta t \frac{q_i}{m_i} \nabla \Phi$$

2. Interpolate charge density:

$$\rho(\vec{r}) = \sum_i w_i q_i U(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i)$$

3. Collide particles (Monte Carlo method):



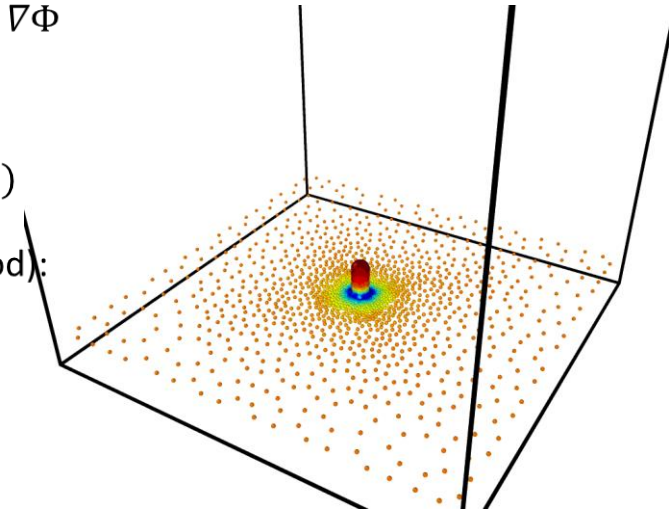
(... and many other collision types)

4. Solve Poisson equation (FEM)

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

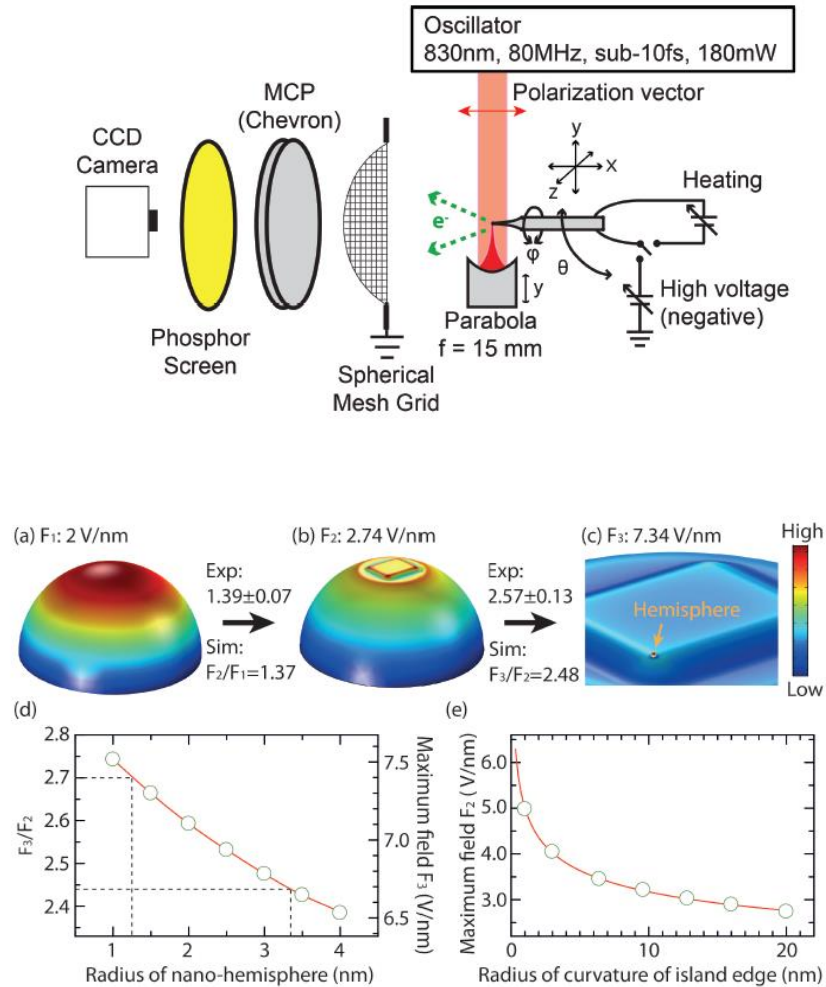
5. Calculate surface currents and inject new particles

6. Repeat for desired number of time steps



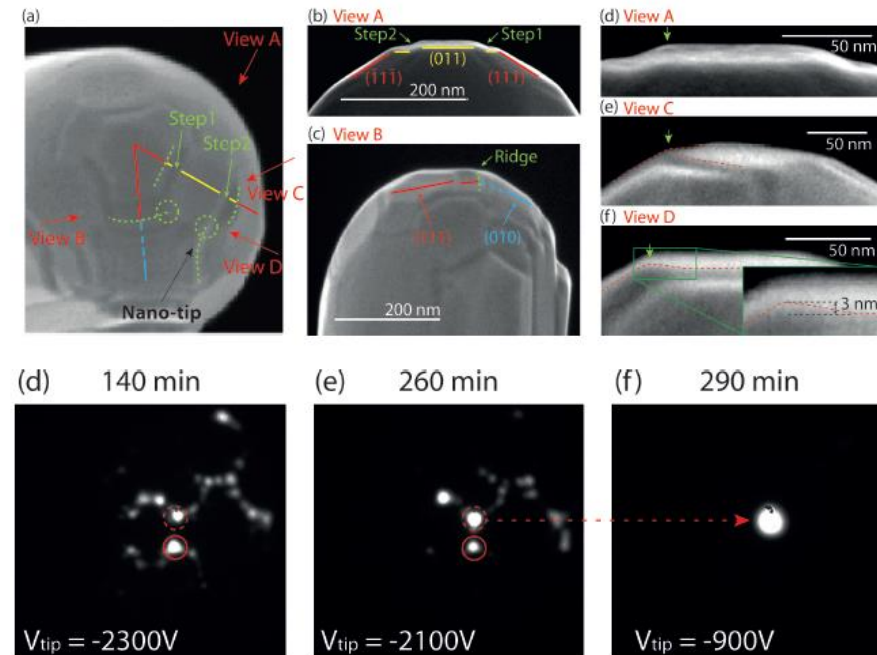
[1] A. Kyritsakis, F. Djurabekova, Comput. Mater. Sci 128 15

Static surface under el. field

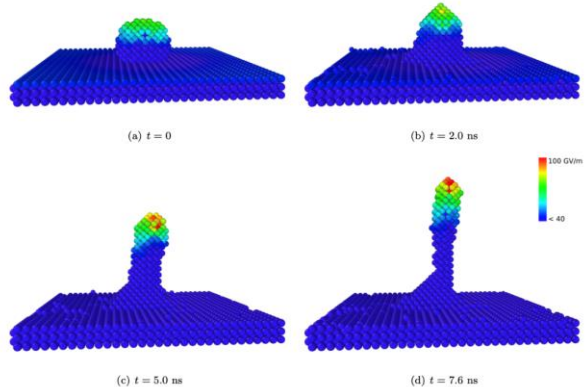


H. Yanagisawa, V. Zadin *et al.* <https://arxiv.org/abs/1605.05393>

- Field Emission Microscopy experiment
- Collaboration with Dr. Hirofumi Yanagisawa (Max-Planck Institute of Quantum Optics)
- Surface faceting and protrusion formation
- **Possible mechanism for emitter formation**

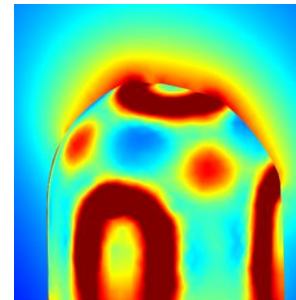
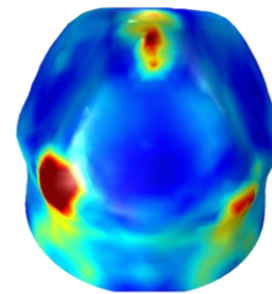
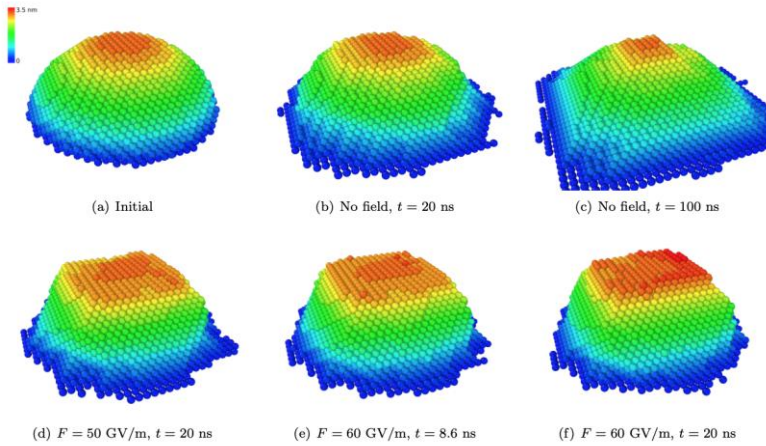
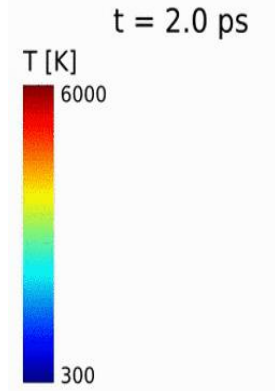
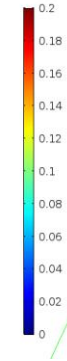
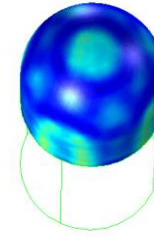
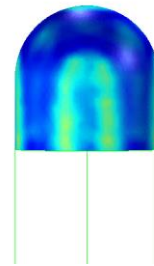


Current understanding



Time=0 s Surface: von Mises stress, Gauss-point evaluation (GPa)

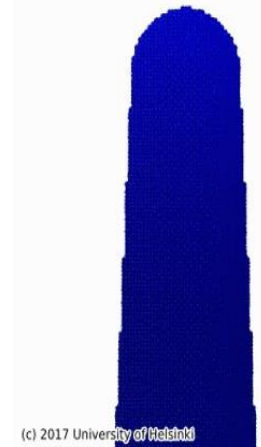
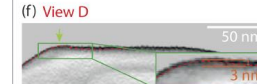
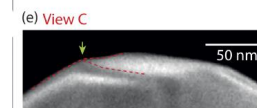
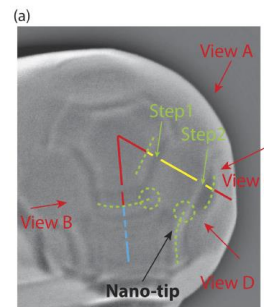
Time=0 s Surface: von Mises stress, Gauss-point evaluation (GPa)



(A) $V_t = 0$ V $F_t = 0$ V/m	(B) $V_t = 2200$ V $F_t = 2.15 \cdot 10^9$ V/m	(C) $V_t = 3600$ V $F_t = 3.51 \cdot 10^9$ V/m	(D) $V_t = 3650$ V $F_t = 3.56 \cdot 10^9$ V/m	(E) $V_t = 4100$ V $F_t = 4.00 \cdot 10^9$ V/m	(F) $V_t = 4300$ V $F_t = 4.20 \cdot 10^9$ V/m	(G) $V_t = 4600$ V $F_t = 4.49 \cdot 10^9$ V/m

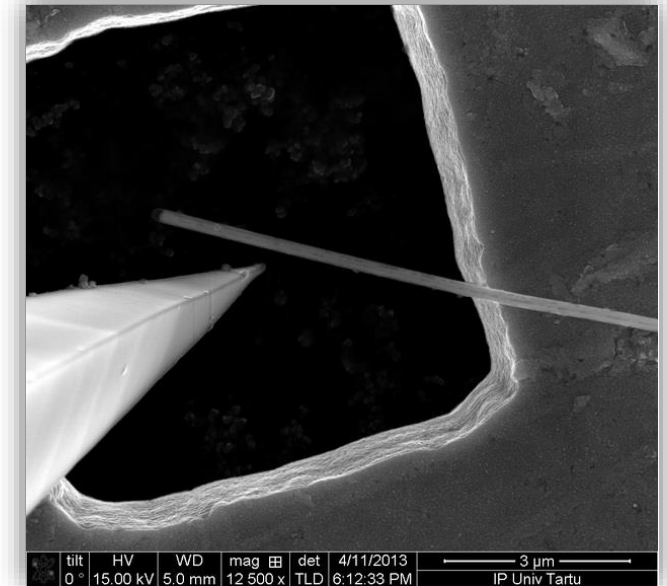
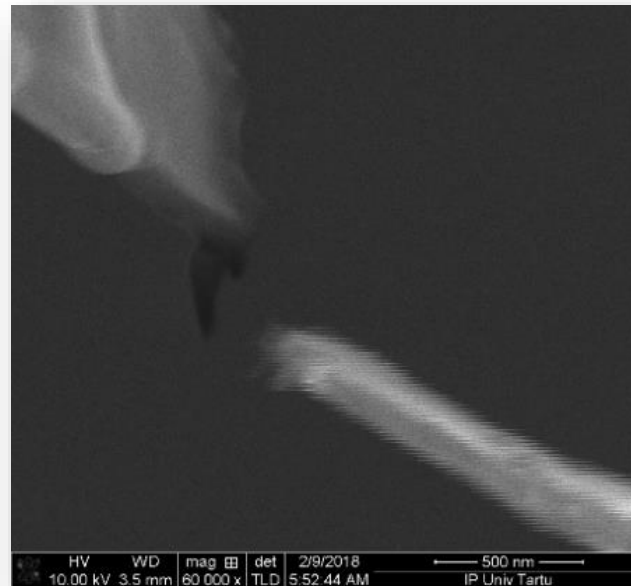
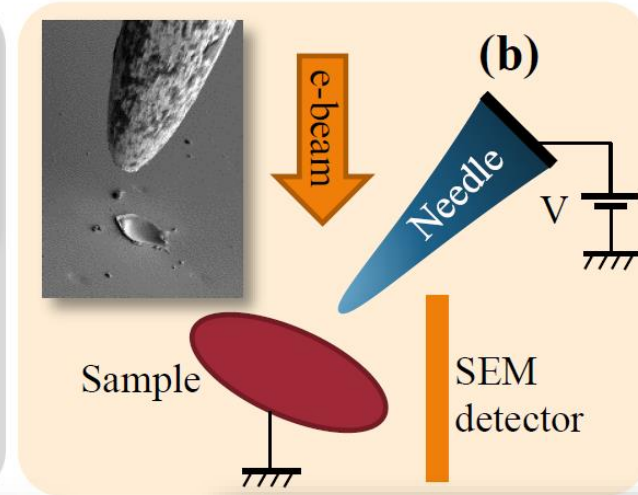
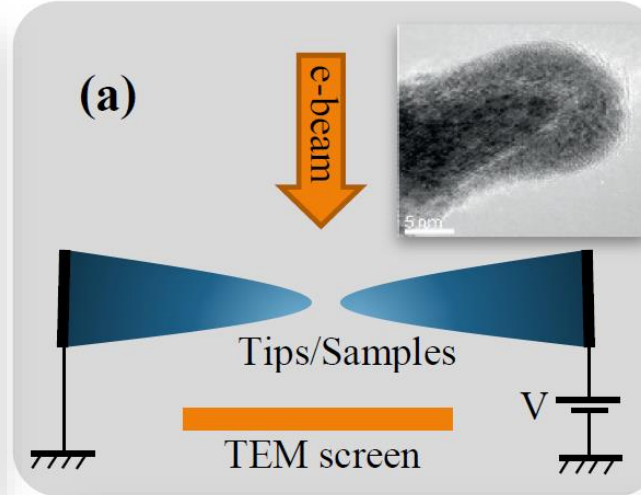
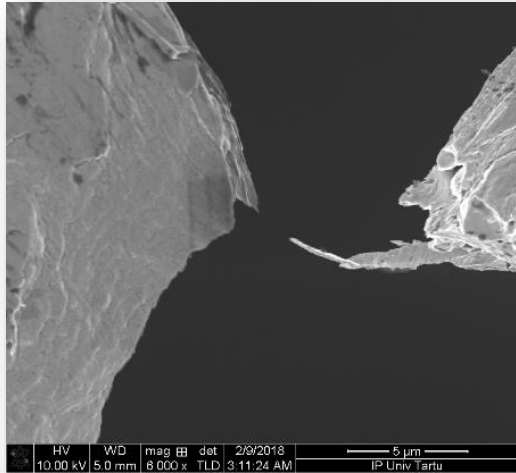
FIG. 5. (Color online) Summary of the evolution of the tip shape in the remolding process at the temperature $T_r=2300$ K. The FE patterns (second row), the emitter tip shape models (third row), and the SEM images of the tips at selected stages (fourth row) are given in the order of the increasing remolding voltage.

Fujita *et al.*, Phys. Rev. **75**, 2007



(c) 2017 University of Helsinki

Field assisted surface diffusion: the experiment

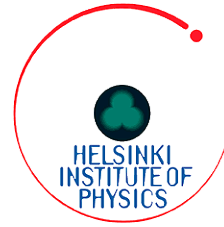




Conclusions

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- FEMOCS – concentrates our best current understanding of BD onset
 - Still has significant limitations – emitter must be pre-created
- GETELEC – best currently available tool for field emission calculation & analysis
 - Nottingham heat
 - Metals & semiconductors
 - **Web interface to make it usable by wider audience**
- Whole multiscale range of simulations most probably needed to understand true reasons of BD initiation
- Tight integration with in-situ microscopy experiments critical!



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Thank You for Your attention!

Special thanks to:

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Elyad Darmechi
Tarmo Tamm
Simon Vigonski

Sergei Vlassov
Mihkel Veske
Kristjan Eimre
Kristian Kuppart

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Artur Tamm
Robert Aare
Tarvo Metspalu

Ye Wang
Aile Tamm
Faiza Summer
Helle-Mai Piirsoo

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Flyura Djurabekova
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Kai Nordlund

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