

2D Arc-PIC Simulating arc ignition

THE PHYSICS

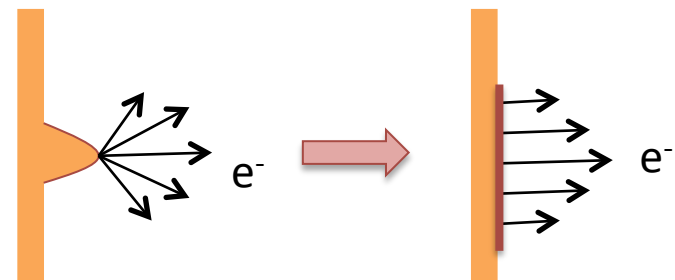
2D Arc-PIC Simulating arc ignition

THE PHYSICS

Input
Output
Discussion

Modelling the ignition of a vacuum arc

- Due to limited simulation range we cannot cover entire dynamic range of vacuum arc
 - Focus on the early stage of plasma ignition from a **single** field emitter (“tip”) with enhanced electric field
- Tip not simulated explicitly
 - Modelled as area with large field enhancement factor β_0
- Aim to link different stages of vacuum arcs
- Capture transition from nano-scale to macroscopic properties



Emission model

Electrons

SEY from Cu impact
(constant)

Injection from “flat”
surface with β_f

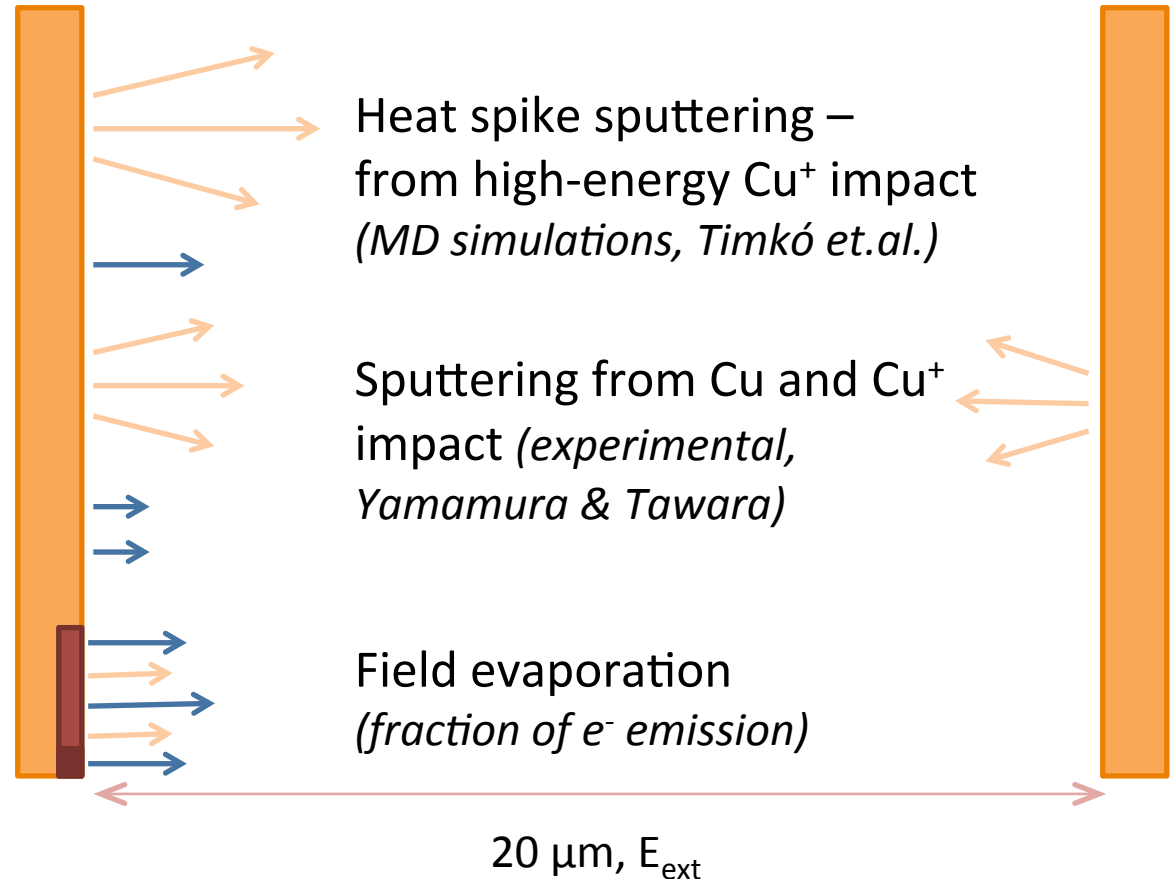
Injection over R_{em}
(calculated from
 J_{FN} through R_{tip} with β_0)

Neutrals

Heat spike sputtering –
from high-energy Cu^+ impact
(MD simulations, Timkó et.al.)

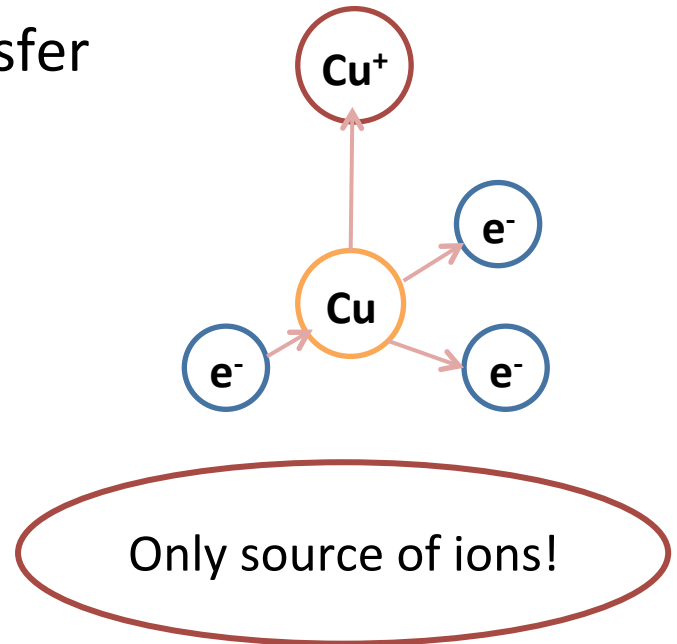
Sputtering from Cu and Cu^+
impact (experimental,
Yamamura & Tawara)

Field evaporation
(fraction of e^- emission)



Monte Carlo collisions

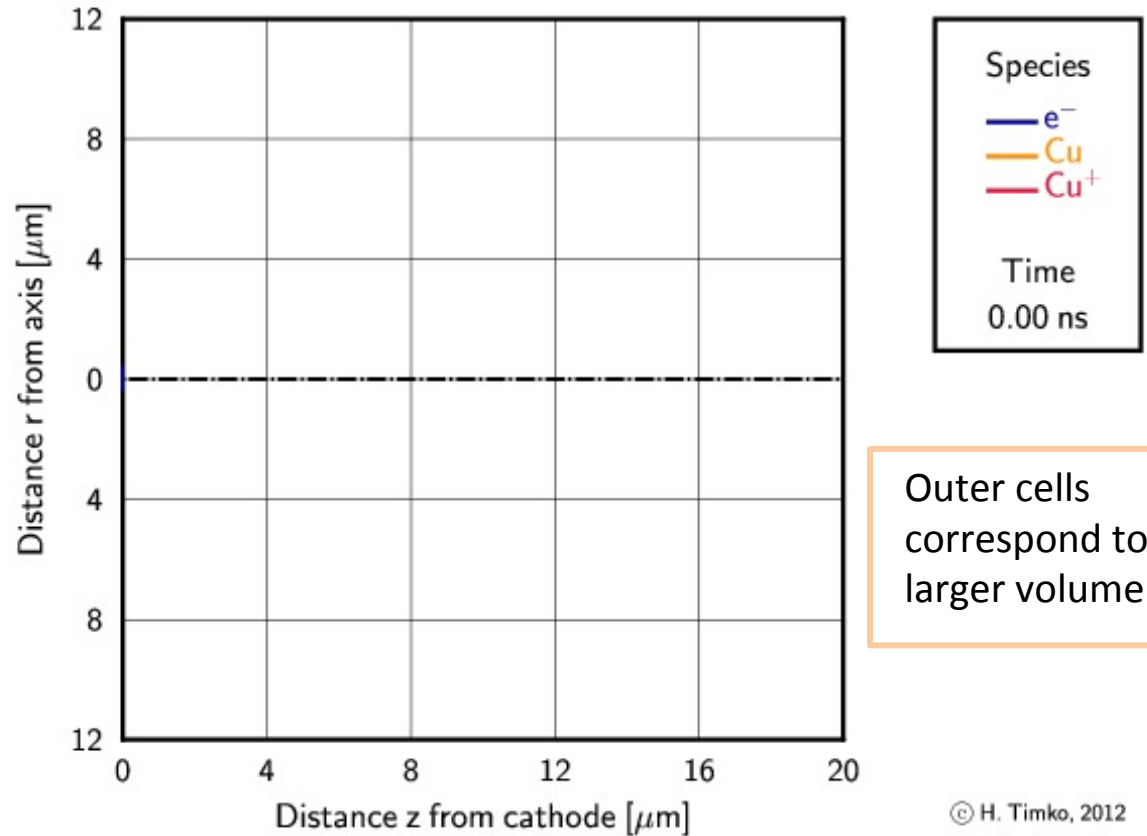
- Coulomb collisions
 - (e^-, e^-) , (Cu^+, Cu^+) , (e^-, Cu^+)
- Elastic collisions
 - (e^-, Cu) , (Cu, Cu)
- Charge exchange and momentum transfer
 - (Cu, Cu^+)
- Impact ionization
 - $e^- + Cu \rightarrow 2e^- + Cu^+$
- No recombination



From field emission to plasma

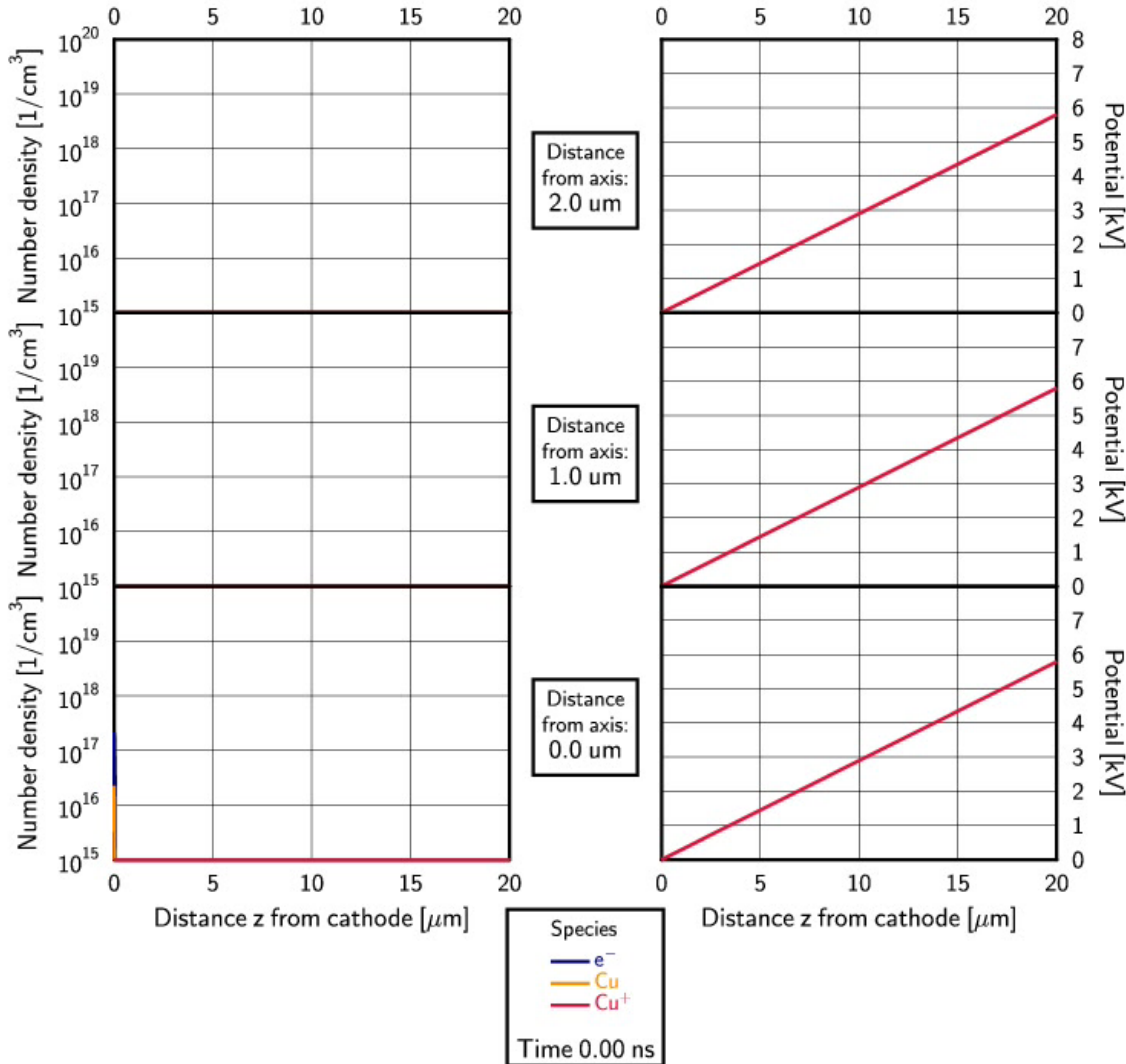
$\beta_0 = 35$, $\beta_f = 2$
 $E_{\text{ext}} = 290 \text{ MV/m}$
 $R_{\text{tip}} = 0.1 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$
 $R_{\text{em}} = 0.4 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$
 $r_{\text{Cu/e}} = 0.015$
 $\text{SEY} = 0.5$

Grid 240×400
 $dZ = 50 \text{ nm}$
 $N_{\text{sp}} = 5.34$
 $dt = 1.78 \text{ fs}$
 $dt_{\text{ion}} = 5dt$
 $dt_{\text{coll}} = 5dt$



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2D Arc-PIC code

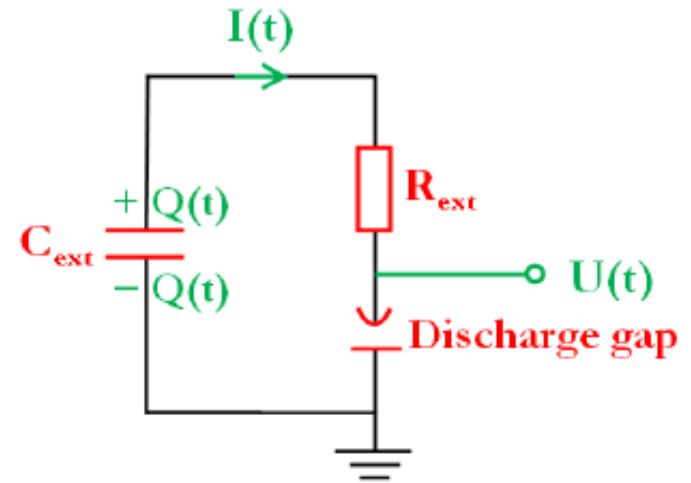
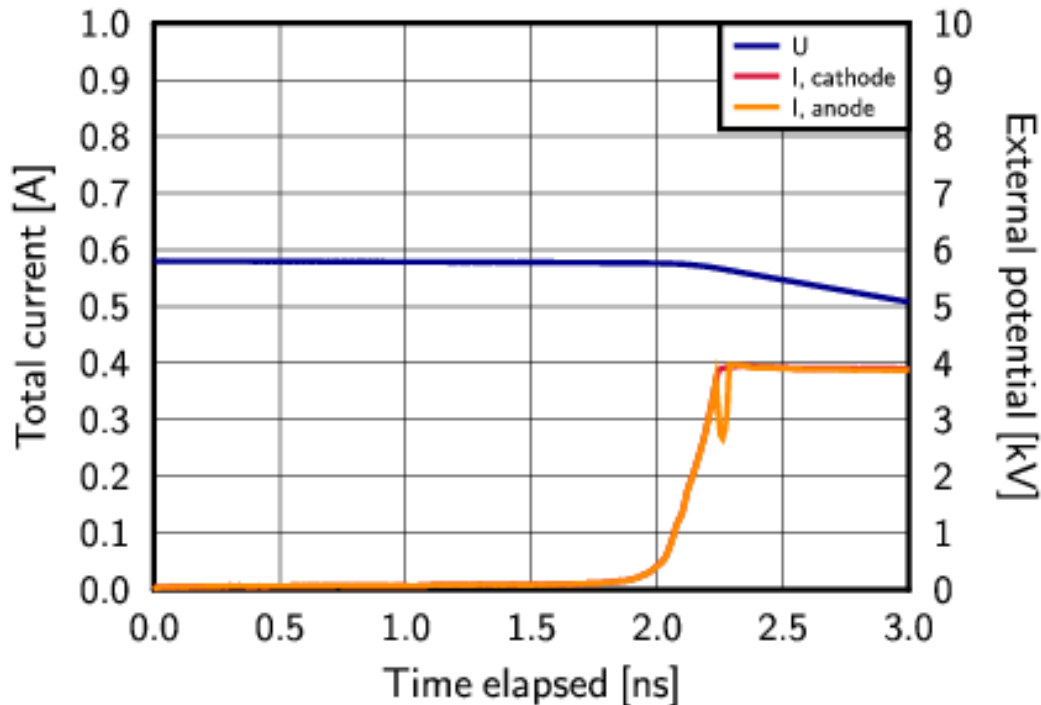
Number densities & potential



- Critical neutral density 10^{18} cm^{-3}
 - Runaway ionization
 - Breakdown!
- Formation of sheath + quasi-neutral plasma
- Sheath + plasma can be seen in potential
- No proper burning voltage

Current-voltage characteristics

- Current reaches maximum value ≈ 0.4 A
- Voltage decreases as capacitor is drained
- Plasma self-maintaining as long as energy is available



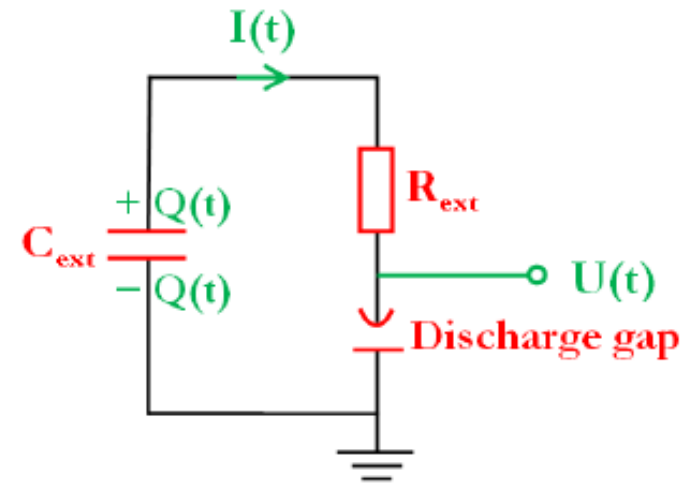
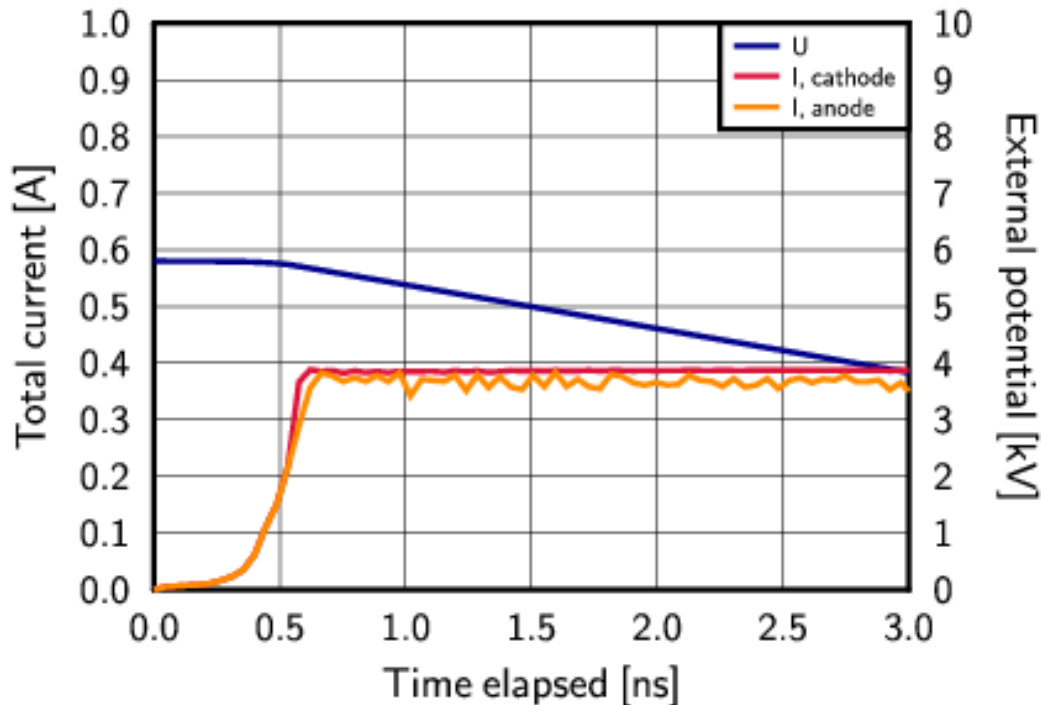
$$Q(t_{i+1}) = Q(t_i) - I(t_i)\Delta t$$

$$U(t_{i+1}) = Q(t_{i+1}) / C_{ext} - R_{ext}I(t_i)$$

Here $R_{ext} = 0$

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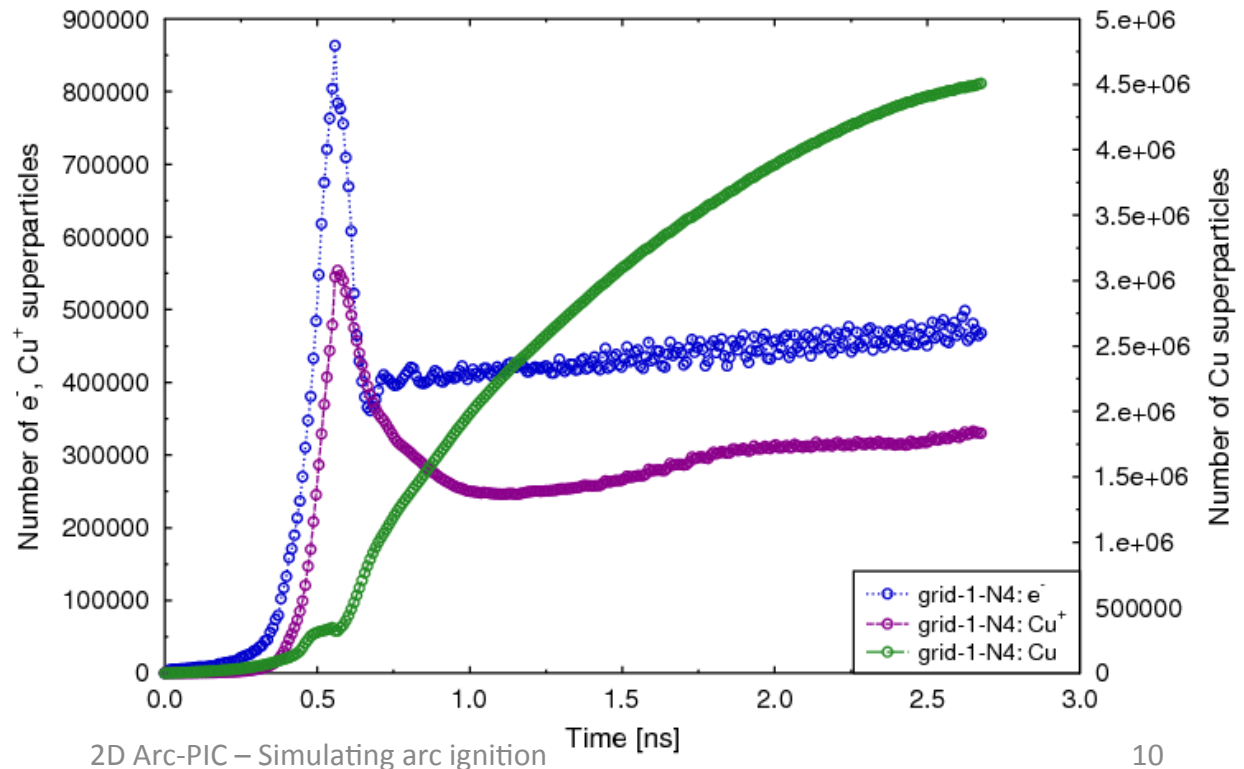
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Why is the plasma current so low?

- Experimentally measured currents ≈ 10 -100 A
- Because of the field emission model
 - FN emission set to cut-off at 12 GV/m (\approx end of validity range)

- Need to improve emission model
- How?
 - Thermionic effects?
 - How define T?
 - Shape of tip?



What else may be wrong?

- Neutral evaporation model
 - Current scheme compromise between simulation constraints
 - Much smaller value gives too long run times
 - Much larger too steep density gradients
- Field emitter and injection radii
 - Choice based loosely on experimental data
 - Makes a big difference quantitatively
- Charge states
 - Currently only first Cu charge state implemented
 - Average charge state ≥ 2
 - Optical spectroscopy at CERN

Conclusion & Outlook

- We model the development from a single field emitter to a stable vacuum arc
- Want to go from qualitative to quantitative description, model steady state...
 - Improve emission & circuit models
 - requires more knowledge/assumptions on tip properties?
 - Understand which effects are fundamental properties of the arc, what follows from our specific assumptions and/or limitations of the simulation method
- Use the code as a test lab
- Long term goals