

High Voltage Check

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DEVELOPMENT AND CHAMBER TESTING OF A MINIATURE RADIO-FREQUENCY ION THRUSTER FOR MICROSPACECRAFT

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Paschen curve for Xenon, from:

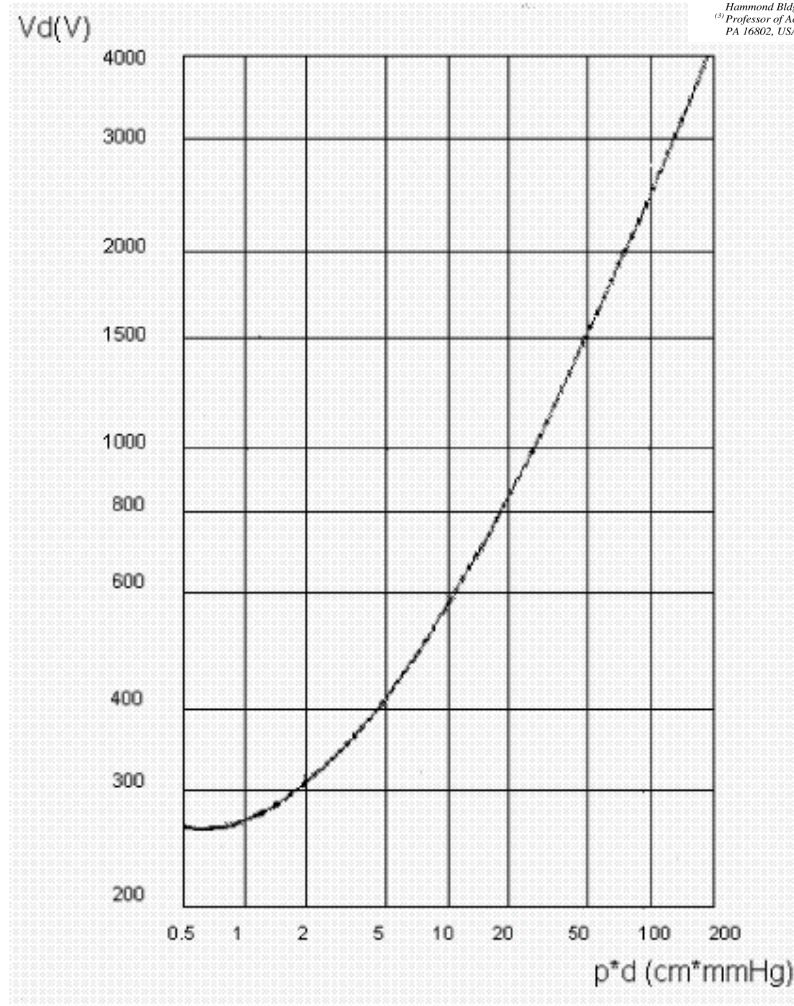


Fig. 5. Paschen curve for xenon (after Ref. [9])

9. Kruithof A.A., "Townsend's ionization coefficients for neon, argon, krypton and xenon," *Physica VII*, June 1940, pp. 519-540.

note log-log scale; pick two points near top section where line is reasonably straight:

$$V_0 := 1500 \quad pd_0 := 49$$

$$V_1 := 4000 \quad pd_1 := 180$$

slope of top section is:

$$m_p := \frac{\ln(V_1) - \ln(V_0)}{\ln(pd_1) - \ln(pd_0)}$$

voltage function is then:

$$V_x := V_0 \left(\frac{pd_x}{pd_0} \right)^{m_p}$$

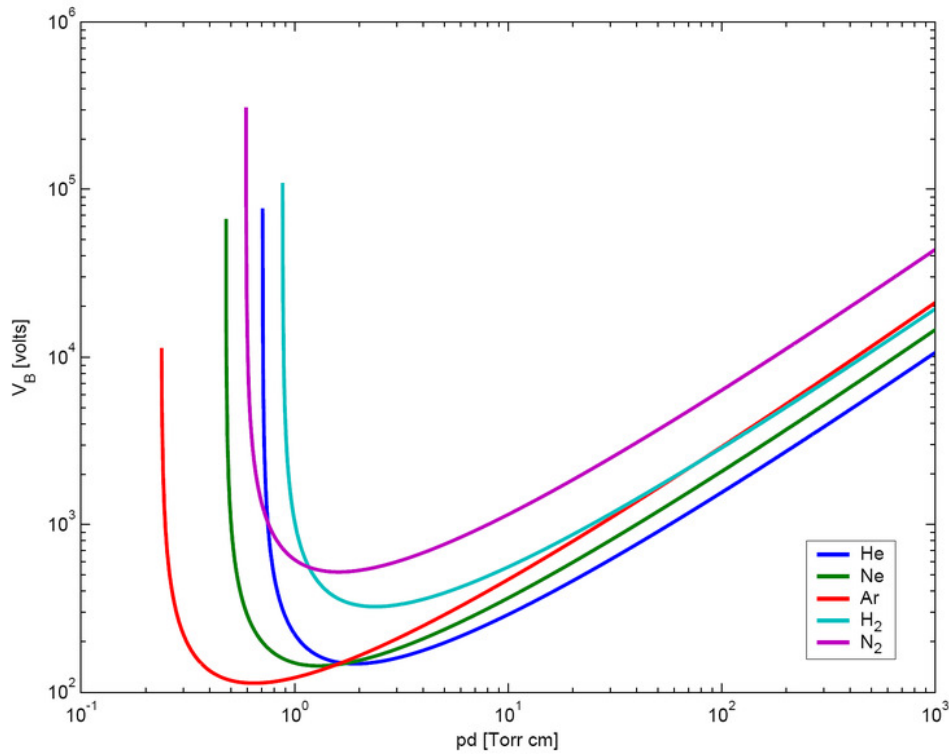
we know desired voltage, solve for pd:

$$V_x := 20000$$

$$pd_x := \left(\frac{V_x}{V_0} \right)^{m_p^{-1}} \cdot pd_0 \cdot \text{torr} \cdot \text{cm} \quad pd_x = 1522 \text{ torr} \cdot \text{cm}$$

compare with argon at 20 kV :

from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paschen's_law



$$pd_{x_Ar} := 1000 \cdot \text{torr} \cdot \text{cm} \quad @20\text{kV}$$

ratio, Xe to argon breakdown strength

$$R_{bd} := \frac{pd_{x_Ar}}{pd_x} \quad R_{bd} = 0.657$$

$$\text{pressure ratio: } R_{pr} := \frac{16.5 \text{ bar}}{1 \text{ bar}} \quad R_{pr} = 16.5$$

$$240 \text{ psi} = 1.655 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$$

Combined ratio, we scale voltage down for lower pressure, but up for stronger gas:

$$R_{tot} := R_{pr} \cdot R_{bd} \quad R_{tot} = 10.839$$

Final voltages:

$$V_{cath} := \frac{-20\text{kV}}{R_{tot}} \quad V_{cath} = -1845 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{EL_anode} := \frac{20\text{kV}}{R_{tot}} \quad V_{EL_anode} = 1845 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{EL_cathode} := \frac{11\text{kV}}{R_{tot}} \quad V_{EL_cathode} = 1015 \text{ V}$$