



# Distant arcs on solar array coupons: Is the ESD in the gap the most critical situation?

V. Inguibert<sup>1</sup>, D. Sarrail<sup>1</sup>, J.-M. Siguier<sup>1</sup>, J.-C. Matéo-Vélez<sup>1</sup>,  
D. Payan<sup>2</sup>, N. Balcon<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ONERA/DESP, 2, Avenue Edouard Belin, 31 055 Toulouse cédex, France

<sup>2</sup> CNES, 18 Avenue Edouard Belin, 31 401 Toulouse cédex, France



r e t u r n   o n   i n n o v a t i o n

# Outline

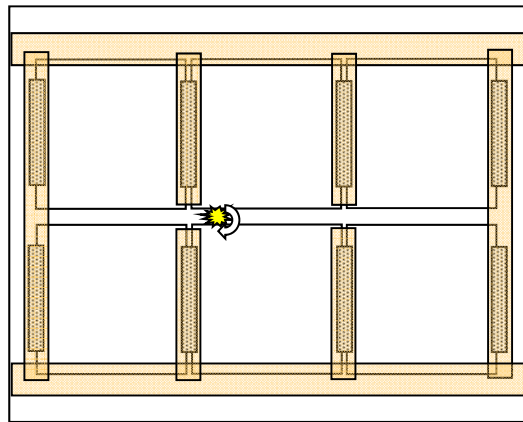
- Context, objectives
- Set-up
  - physical FO simulator
- Results
- Discussion

# Context - Objectives

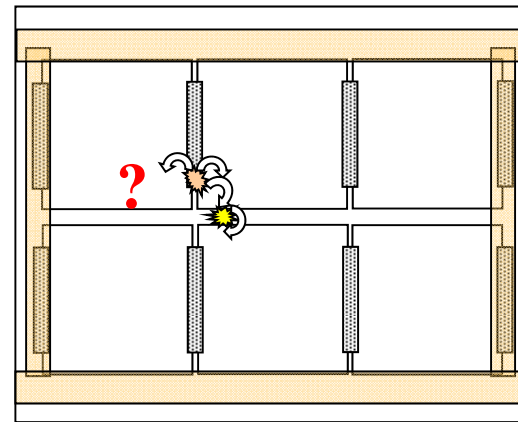
- ESD qualification of solar array coupons
- Constant discussions/reflexions on the qualification set-up (ex ISO doc)
- Most critical situation is generally agreed to be the ESD in the gap
- Does a discharge elsewhere can provoke an arc between cells?
  - Does distant arcs exist?
  - If yes, can it be more critical?

# Test conditions

- Reproduce the situation usually used for solar arrays coupons qualification (against ESD risk)
  - Inverted voltage gradient
  - SAS
- Instead of leaving only the gap apparent, leave also interconnectors



• Usual configuration



configuration of this test

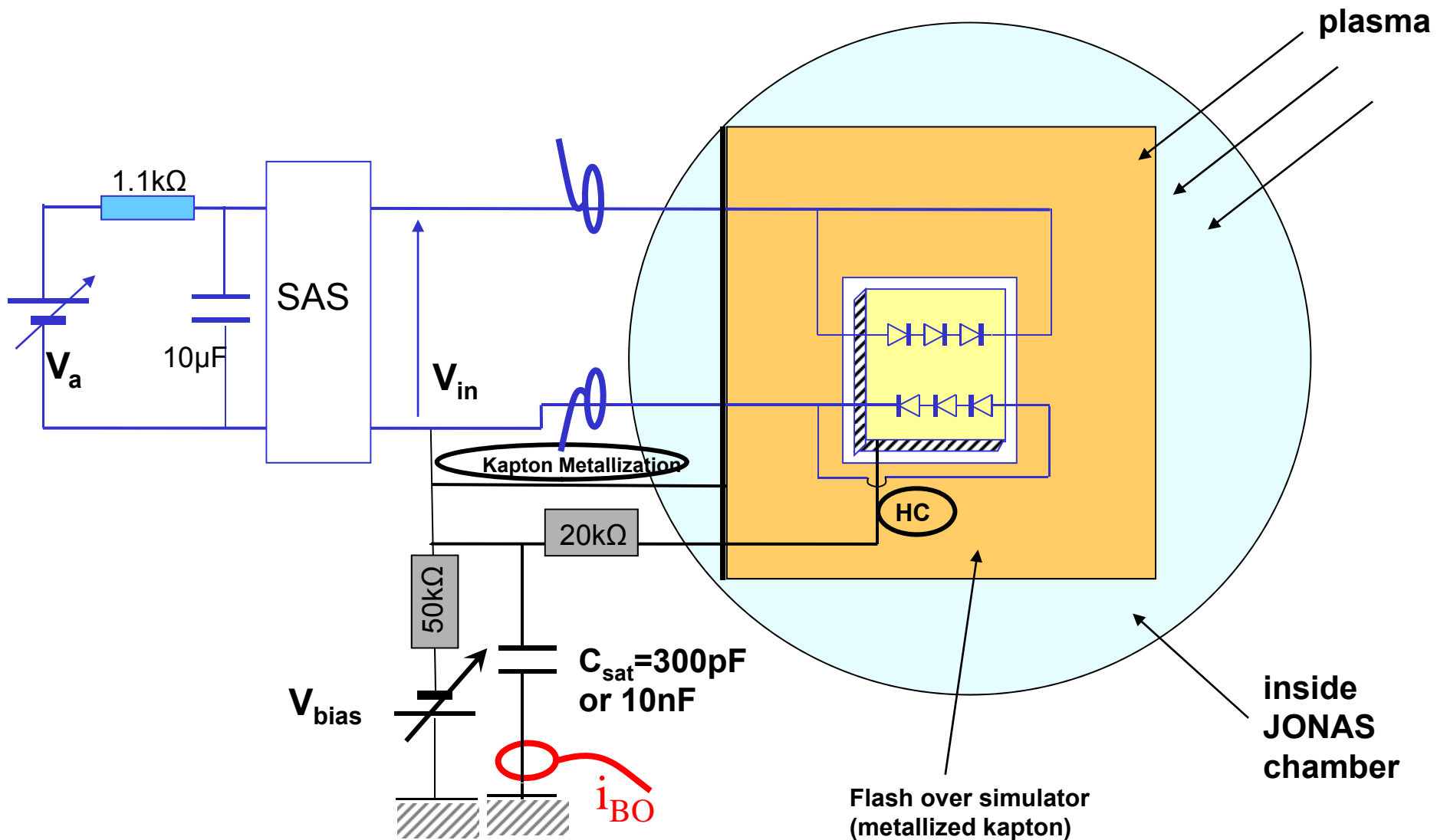
- Use FO simulator developed by ONERA/CNES



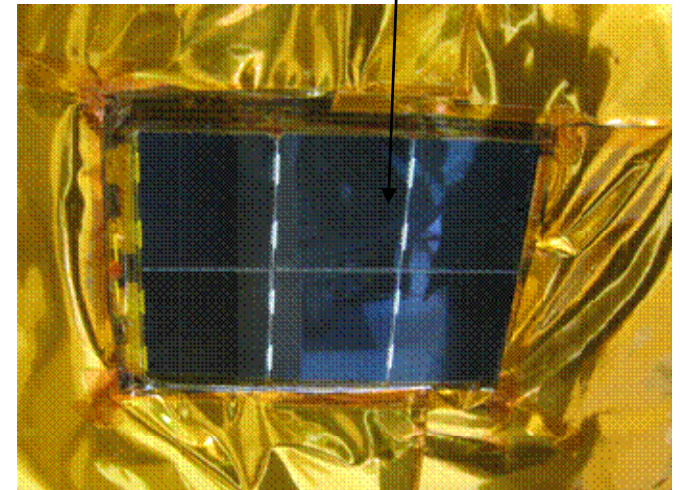
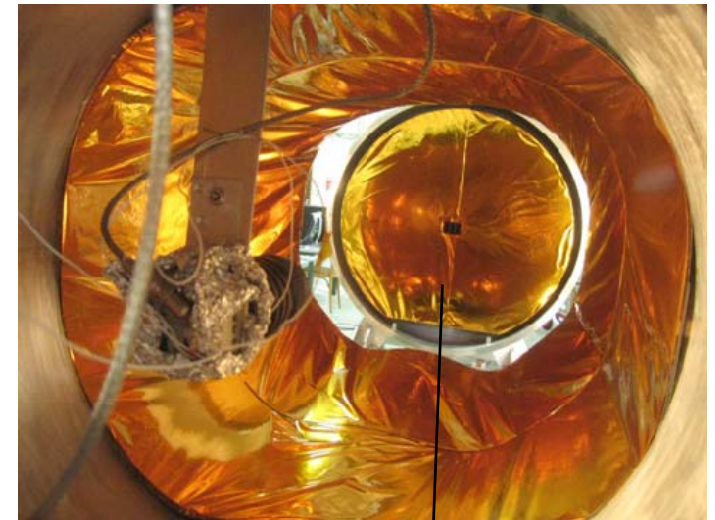
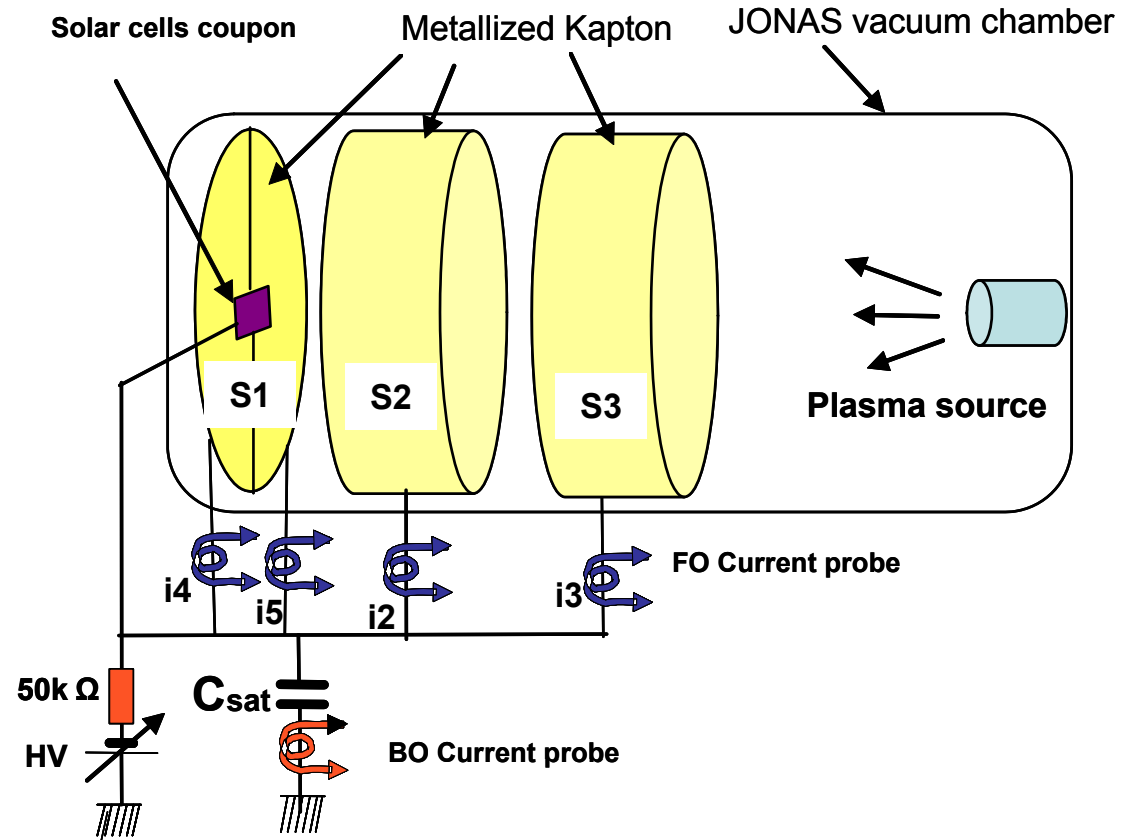
# JONAS



# Experimental set-up



# Experimental set-up

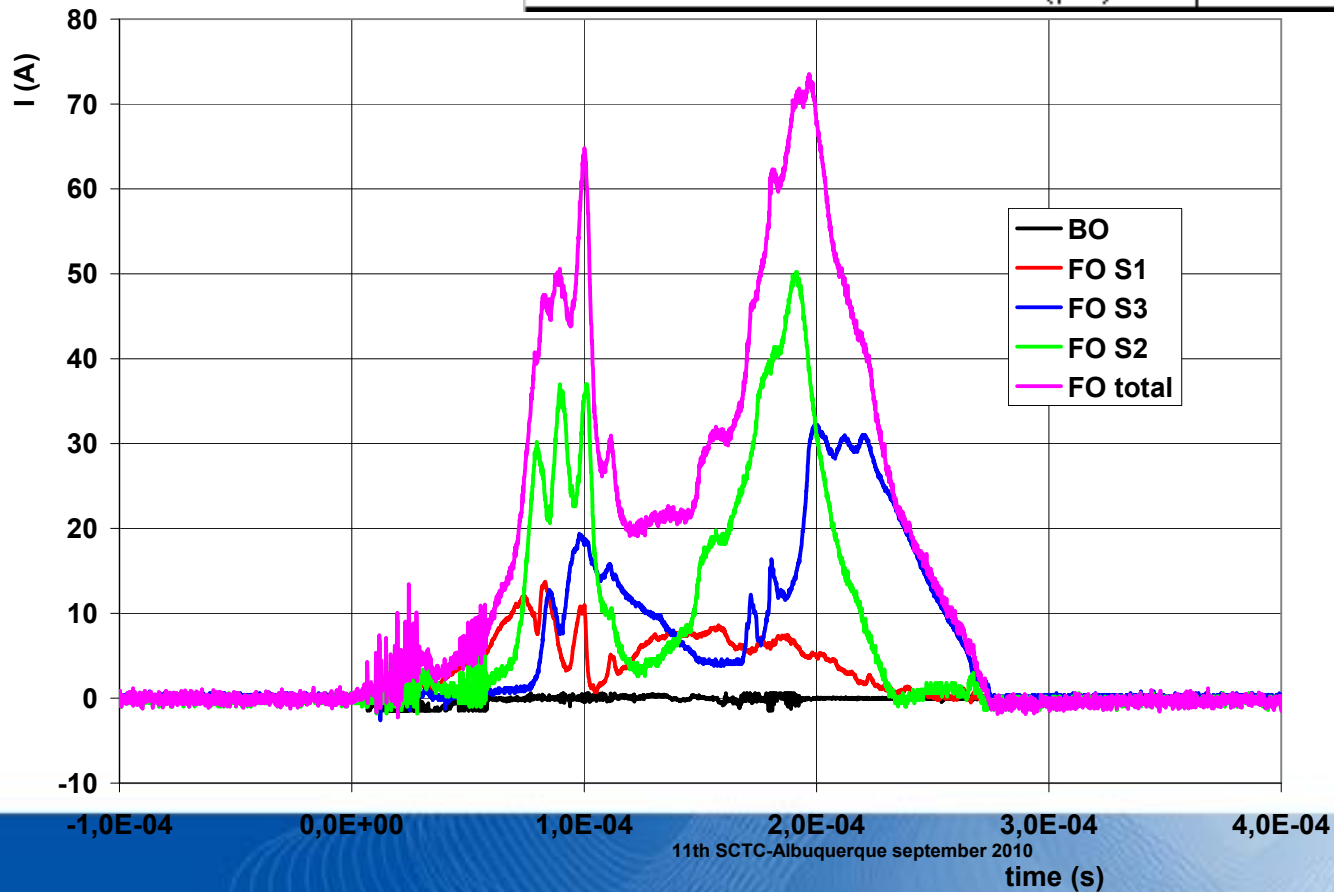


See poster n°49



# FO signals

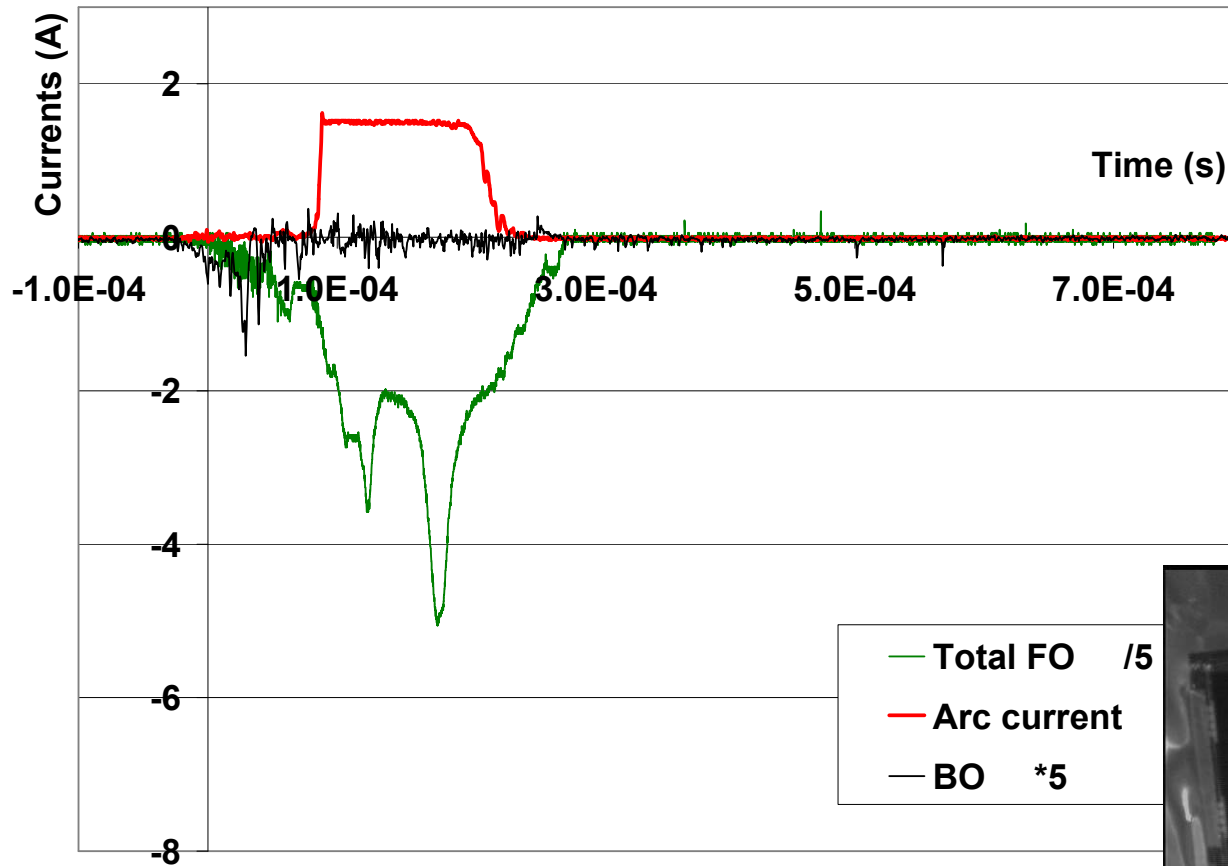
	S1	S2	S3	S1+S2+S3
considered surface (m <sup>2</sup> )	2,4	6,6	4,4	13,4
capacitance (μF):	1,5	4,1	2,7	8,3
stored charge Q = C.V(μC)	750	2050	1350	4100
measured charge Q = ∫ i.dt (μC)	702	1500	1207	3409
Q standard deviation(μC)	110	230	45	128
% of neutralization	94	73	89	<b>82</b>
% standard deviation	15	11	3	<b>3</b>
FO duration (μs)				<b>310</b>
standard deviation duration (μs)				<b>39</b>



See poster n°49

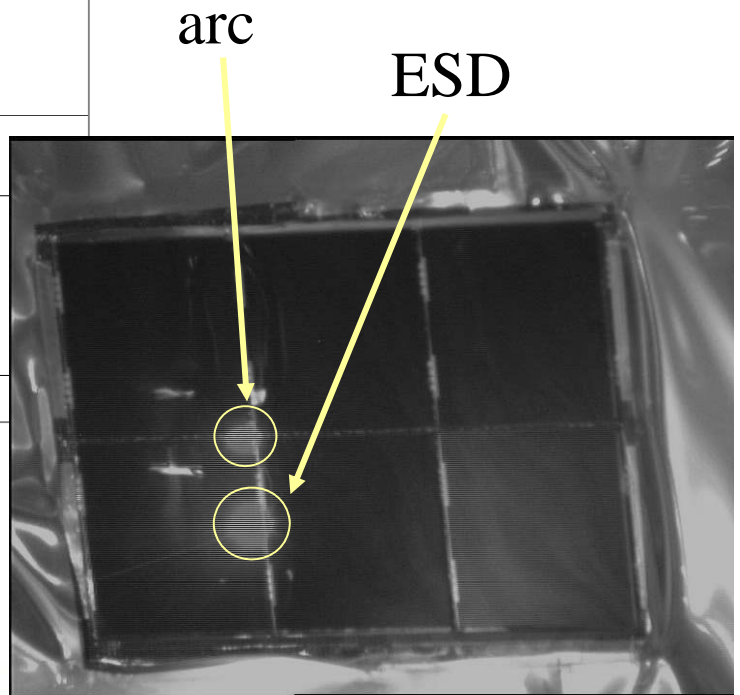
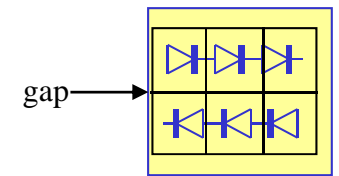


# ESD 165 ( Csat = 10 nF) – on IC

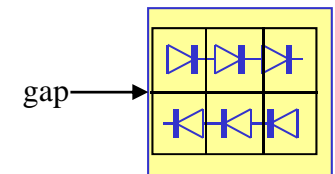
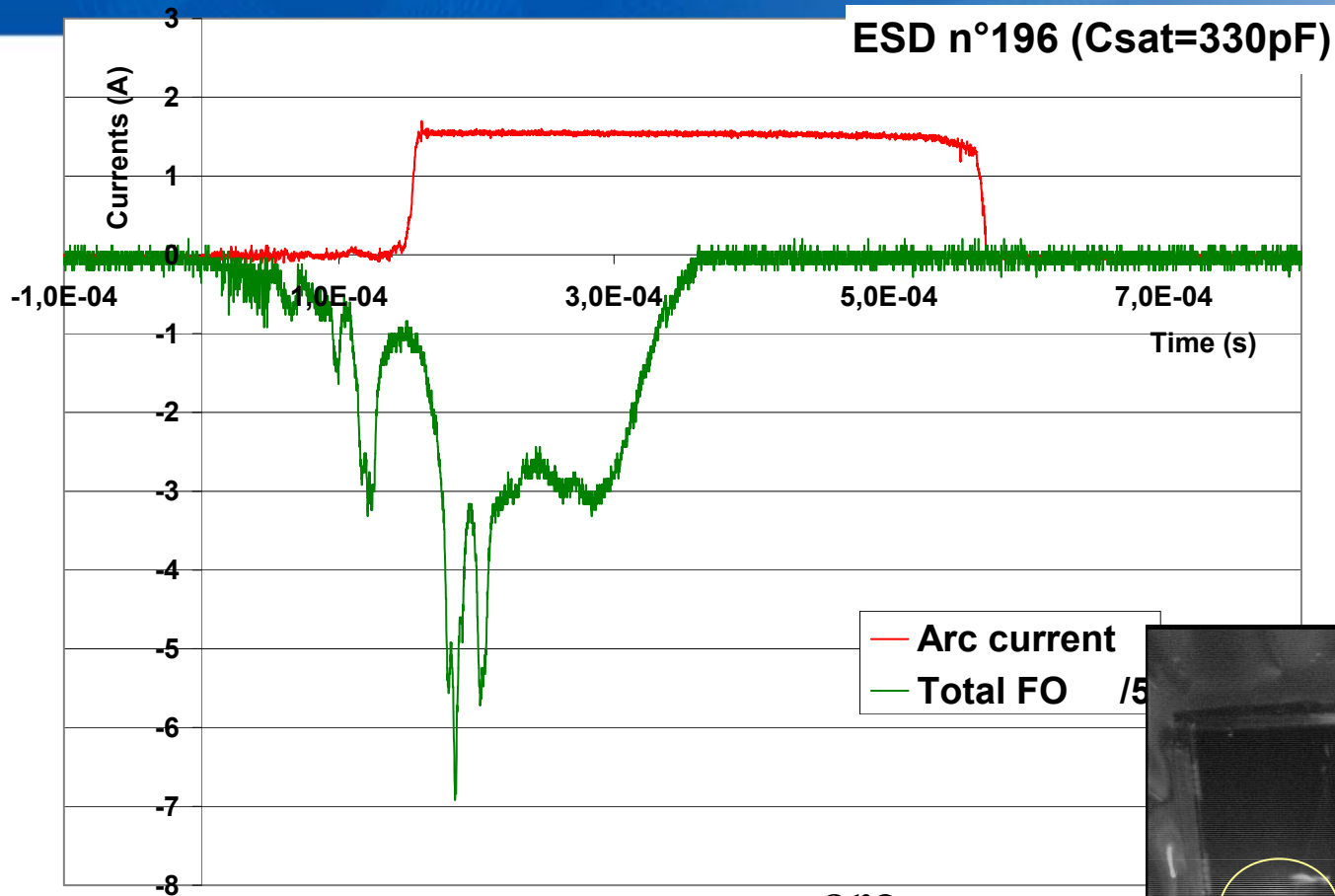


— Total FO /5  
— Arc current  
— BO \*5

arc duration = 150μs  
 delay = 41μs  
 distance = 19mm



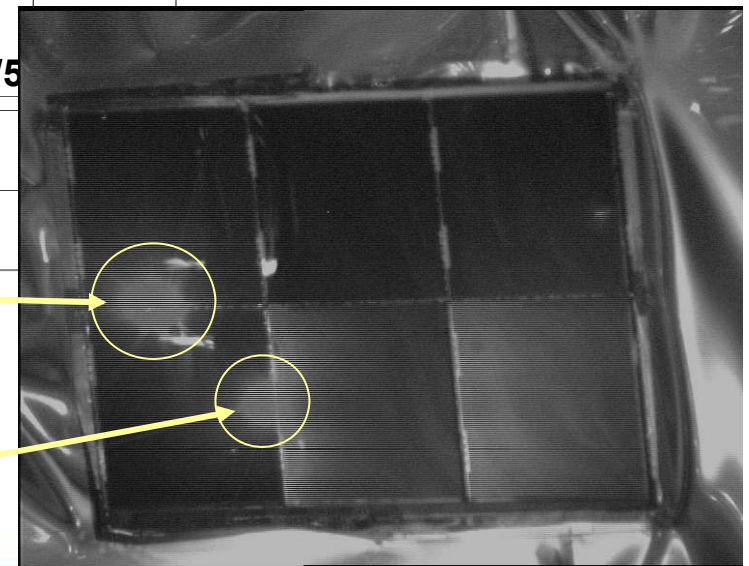
# ESD196 (C<sub>sat</sub> = 330pF) – on IC



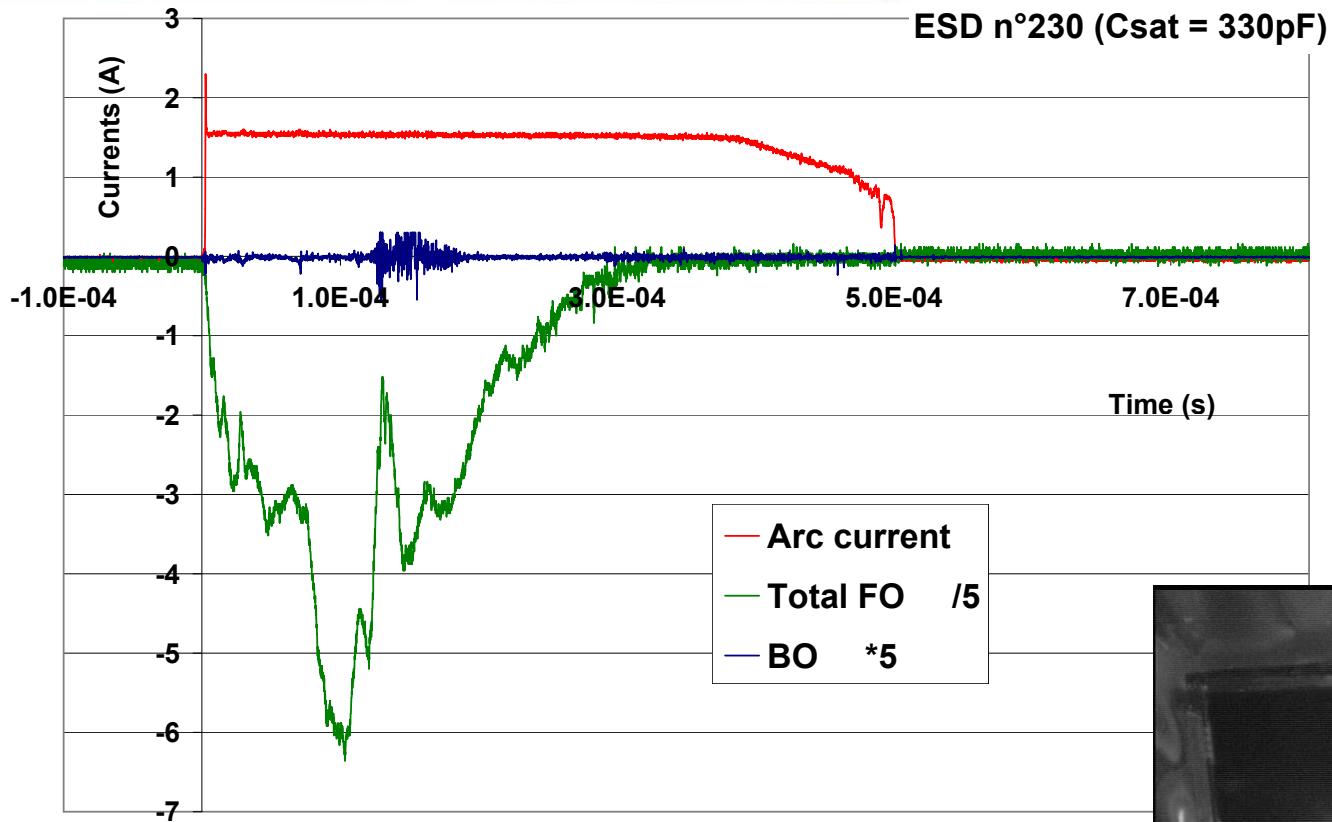
arc duration = 420μs  
 delay = 160 μs  
 distance = 32 mm

arc

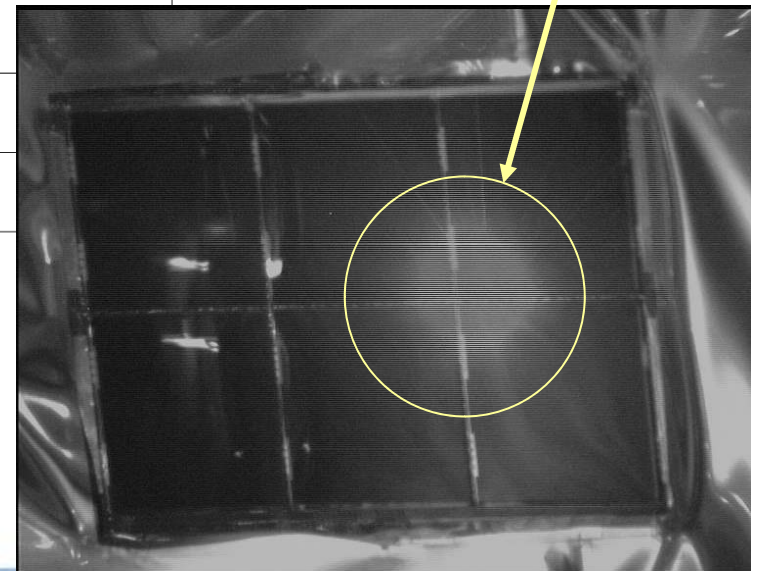
ESD



# ESD 230 (C<sub>sat</sub> = 330pF) – in the gap

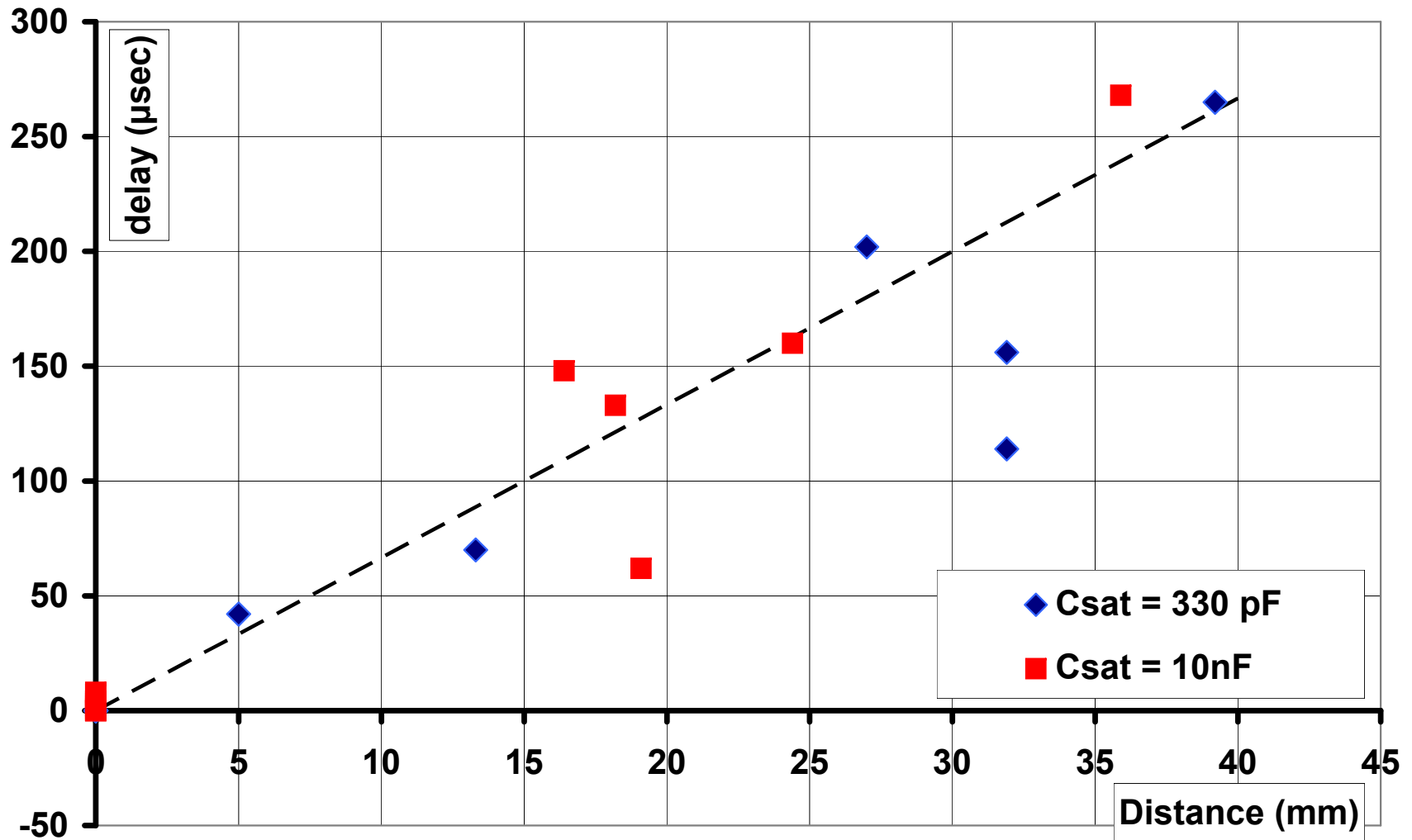


ESD and arc



arc duration = 500µs  
delay = 2.5 µs  
distance = 0 mm

# Summary of results





# Discussions

- Phenomenon?

- cathode shifting with creation of a second cathodic spot?
  - Observed when the primary discharge occurs on the string +
  - Observed inside slip-rings
- anode spot creation on the adjacent cell?
- Relation distance/delay?

- Velocities :

- fast electrons :  $\sim 10^6 - 10^7$  m/s
- FO plasma :  $\sim 10^4$  m/s

- Creation of an anodic spot :

- maybe possible if the collected current is  $>$  current threshold
- i.e. if local plasma density is  $>$  density threshold  $n_0$
- $n(x,t) \sim 1/x^2 * i(t)$  (  $i(t)$  source of plasma at discharge point ( $\sim t^2$ ))
- $n(x,t) \sim t^2/x^2$        $n(x,t) > n_0$        $\Rightarrow t > x * \text{Constant}$ 
  - $\Rightarrow$  linear dependance between the delay and the distance

-

## Discussion - conclusion

Position ESD	In the gap	Elsewhere (identified)*	Elsewhere (non identified)
Number of identified discharges	20	17	53
Number of induced secondary arcs	19	11*	7
%	95%	65%	

\* those which did not induce arcs where situated at a distance  $< 40\text{mm}$  from the closest gap

- All ESDs in the gap induced long arcs (stopped by current limiter)

# Conclusion

- Distant arcs are possible
- They appear after a certain delay related to distance
  - Delay attributed to the time needed to obtain a sufficient plasma density to create an anodic spot
  
- ESD in the gap is the most probable to induce an arc

# Flash-Over evaluation on large solar panels "EMAGS 3"



V. Inguibert (ONERA), C. Baur (ESA), D. Payan (CNES), A. Gerhard (ASTRIUM-Germany),  
P. Pelissou (Astrium- France), B. Boulanger (TAS-France), C. Wuersching (IABG)  
+ many others

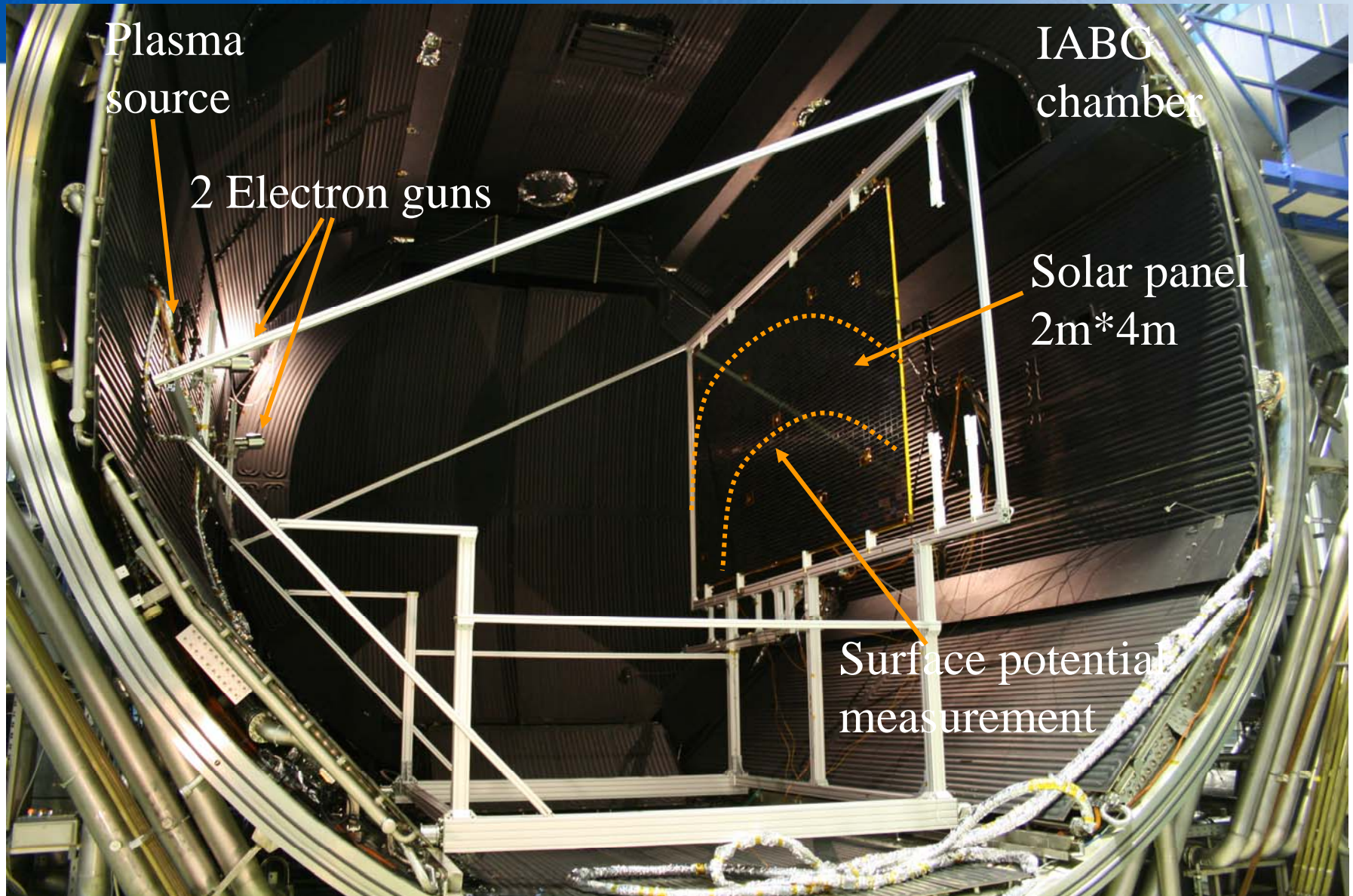




# objectives

- Perform a test on a large solar panel to measure FO propagation:
  - maximum surface/distance
  - velocity
  - effect of different parameters  
such as plasma/electrons IVG, low temperature...
- Consolidate ESD/arcng qualification test setup for solar array coupons

# Set-up



## Preliminary Results

- we have performed a test on a panel 4\*2 m
- we have observed discharges with a collection of current on every string
- no major difference between test in plasma and tests in electrons has been observed
- a further analysis has to be done on the corresponding neutralised charge and on propagation velocity (papers to be published soon)







