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Fall 10-21-2011

Electron Energy Dependent Charging Effects of Multilayered Dielectric Materials

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Wilson, Gregory; Evans Jensen, Amberly; and Dennison, JR, "Electron Energy Dependent Charging Effects of Multilayered Dielectric Materials" (2011). American Physical Society Four Corner Section Meeting. Presentations. Paper 73. http://digitalcommons.usu.edu/mp_presentations/73

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Electron Energy Dependent Charging Effects of Multilayered Dielectric Materials

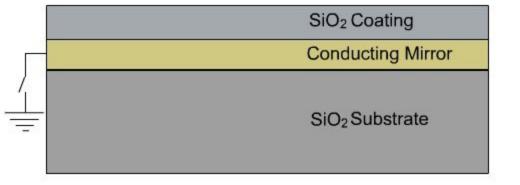
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Physics Department, Utah State University

Charging of Materials in the Space Environment

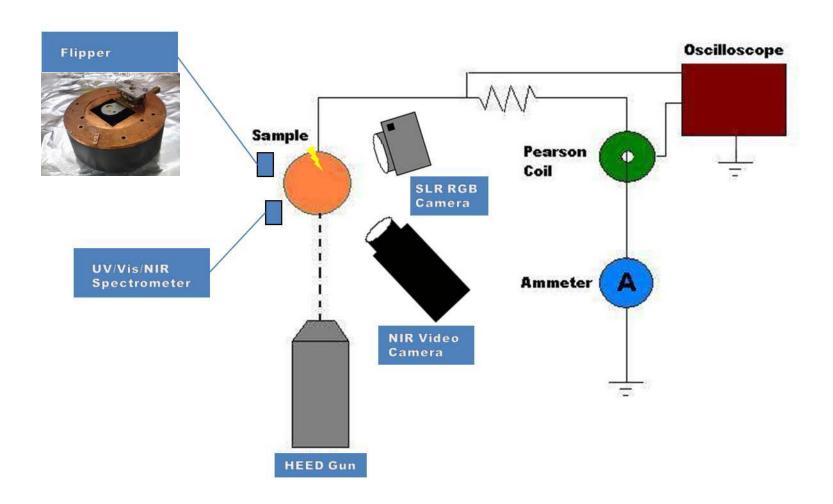
 Electrostatic discharge is the leading cause of spacecraft failure due to the space environment

Experimental Design





Experimental Setup

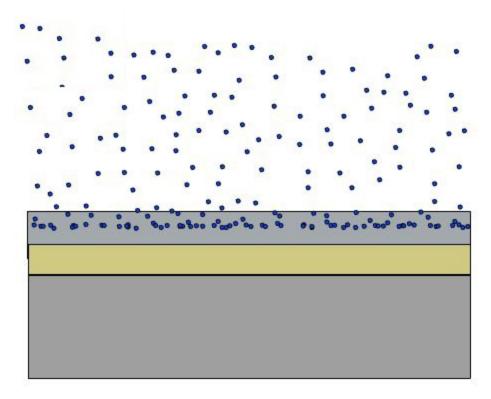


Internal Charge Evolution

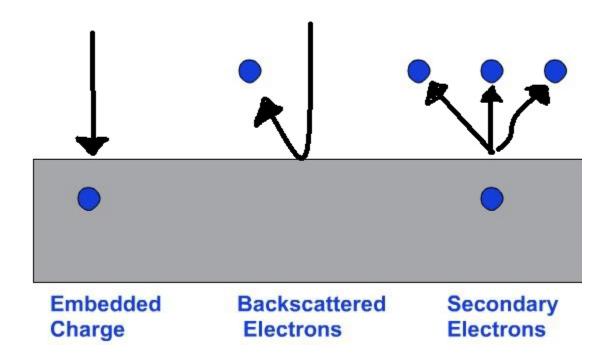
- Range
- Electron Yield
- Conductivity

Range

Depth electrons penetrate is energy dependent

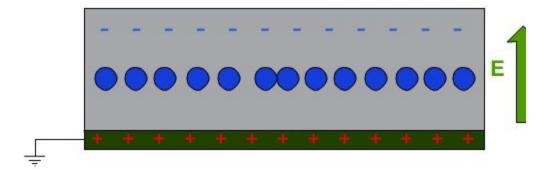


Electron Yield



Conductivity

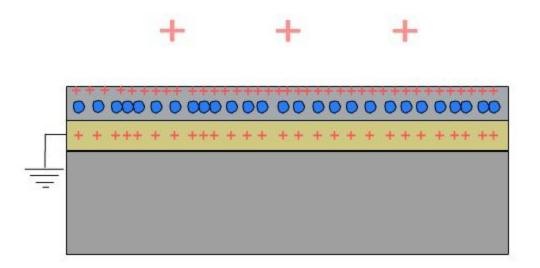
 Conductivity determines deposited charge layer movement



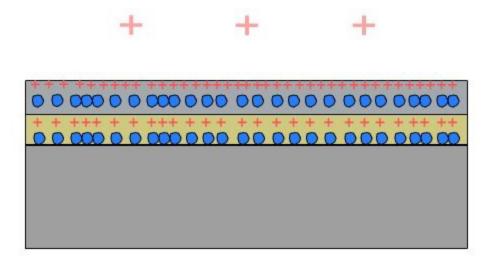
Charging Scenarios

- Low Energy
 - Grounded
 - Ungrounded
- High Energy
 - Grounded
 - Ungrounded

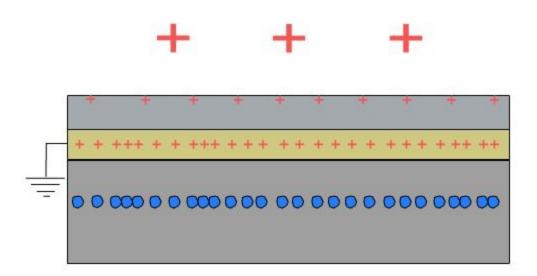
Low Energy - Grounded



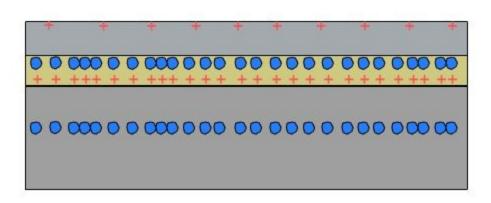
Low Energy - Ungrounded



High Energy - Grounded



High Energy - Ungrounded



Electrostatic Discharge

 High negative net potentials led to breakdown and arcing

In Conclusion We Observed:

 The charging of materials is dependent on the incident electron energy (through the range and electron yield) and conductivity of the material

$$V_{s} = \frac{\bar{J}_{0}[1 - Y(E_b)]}{\sigma_{DC}} R(E_b) \frac{[D - R(E_b)]}{D}$$

- Internal conductive layers, if grounded, can mask deep internal charging
- High negative net surface potentials resulted in electrostatic discharge

In Conclusion We Observed:

 These measurements and models allow the quantization and assesment of the charging of multilayered dielectric optical materials due to the space environment