

Modeling of a Dielectric Barrier Discharge Lamp for UV Production

S. Bhosle^{1,2}, R. Diez^{1,2}, H. Piquet^{1,2}, D. Le Thanh^{1,2}, B. Rahmani^{1,2}, D. Buso^{1,2}

¹ LAPLACE, Université de Toulouse; UPS, INPT; LAPLACE (Laboratoire Plasma et Conversion d'Energie); 118 route de Narbonne, F-31062 Toulouse cedex 9, France.

² CNRS; LAPLACE; F-31062 Toulouse, France.

Université de Toulouse, 118 route de Narbonne, 31062 Toulouse cedex 9, France

✓ Introduction

- What is an Excilamp?
- Dielectric Barrier Discharges (DBD)
- Applications of Excilamps

✓ Model Description

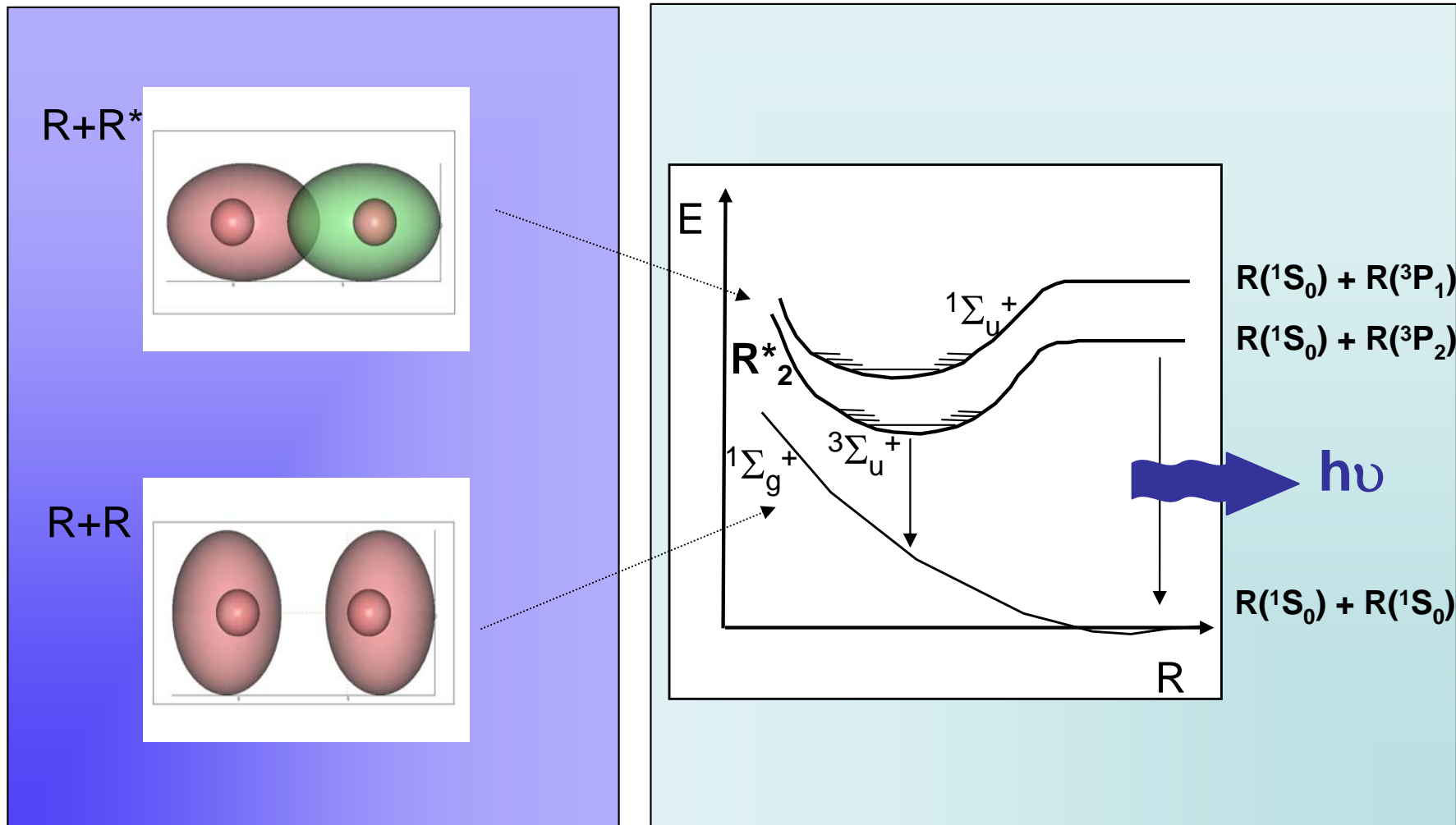
- Equations used
- Boundary Conditions

✓ Obtained results

- Influence of the Power Supply Mode
- Influence of External Elements
- Tool for Efficient Power Converter Design

✓ Conclusion

Excimer: contraction of "Excited Dimer"

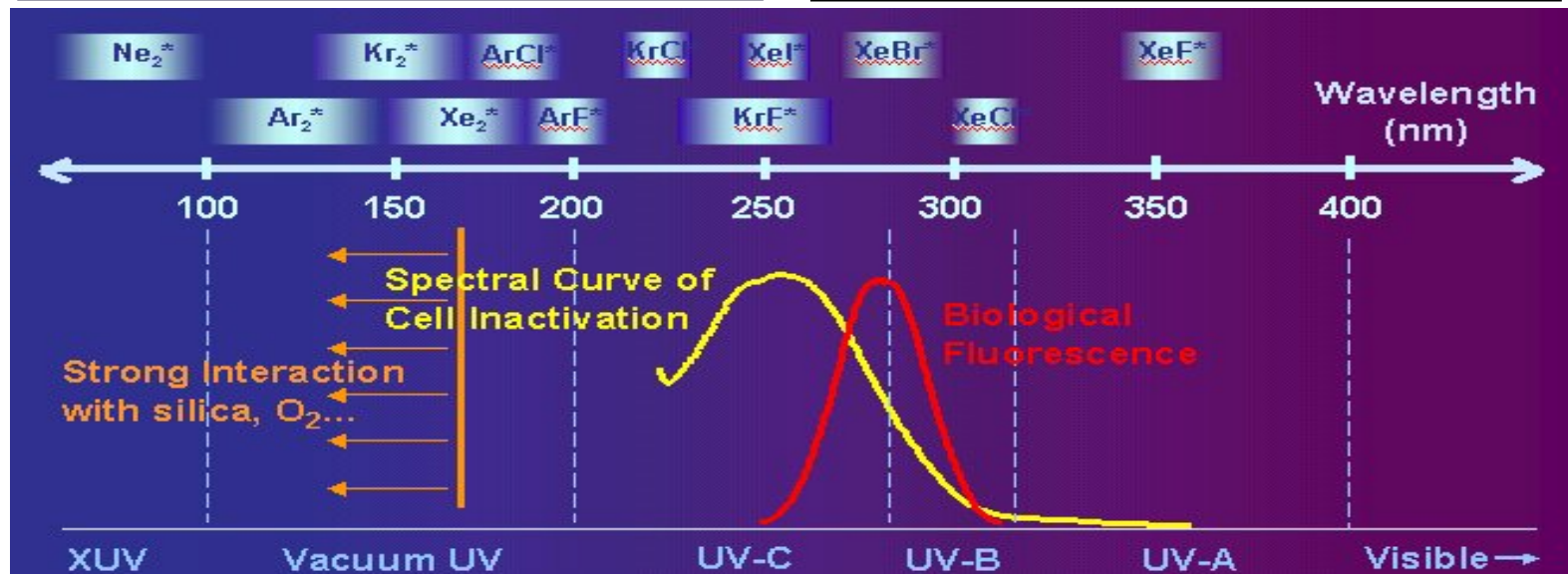
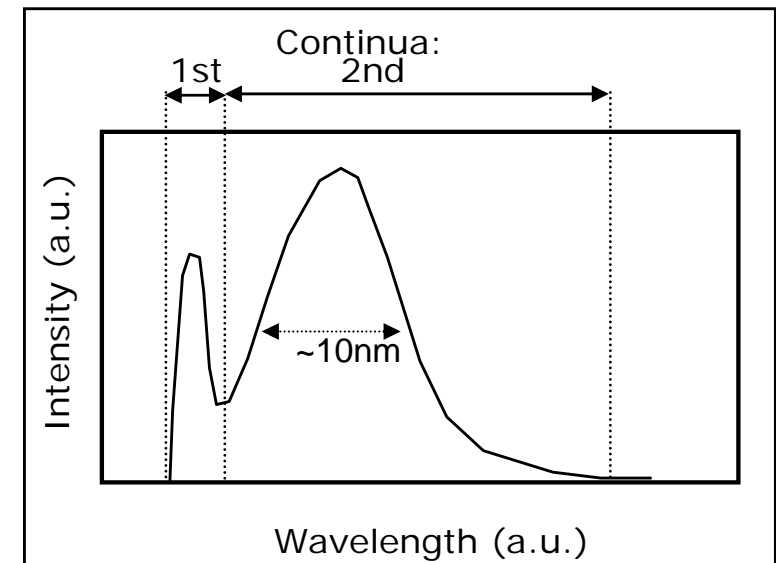
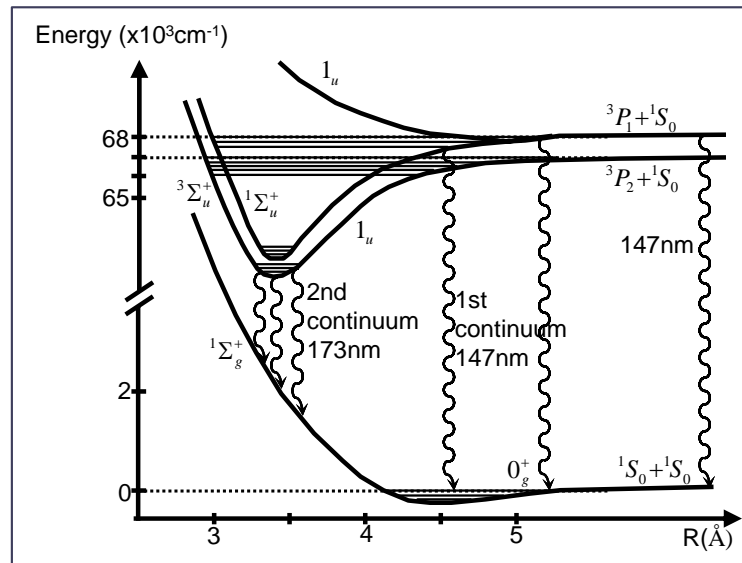


Excilamp:

-Excimer Lamp

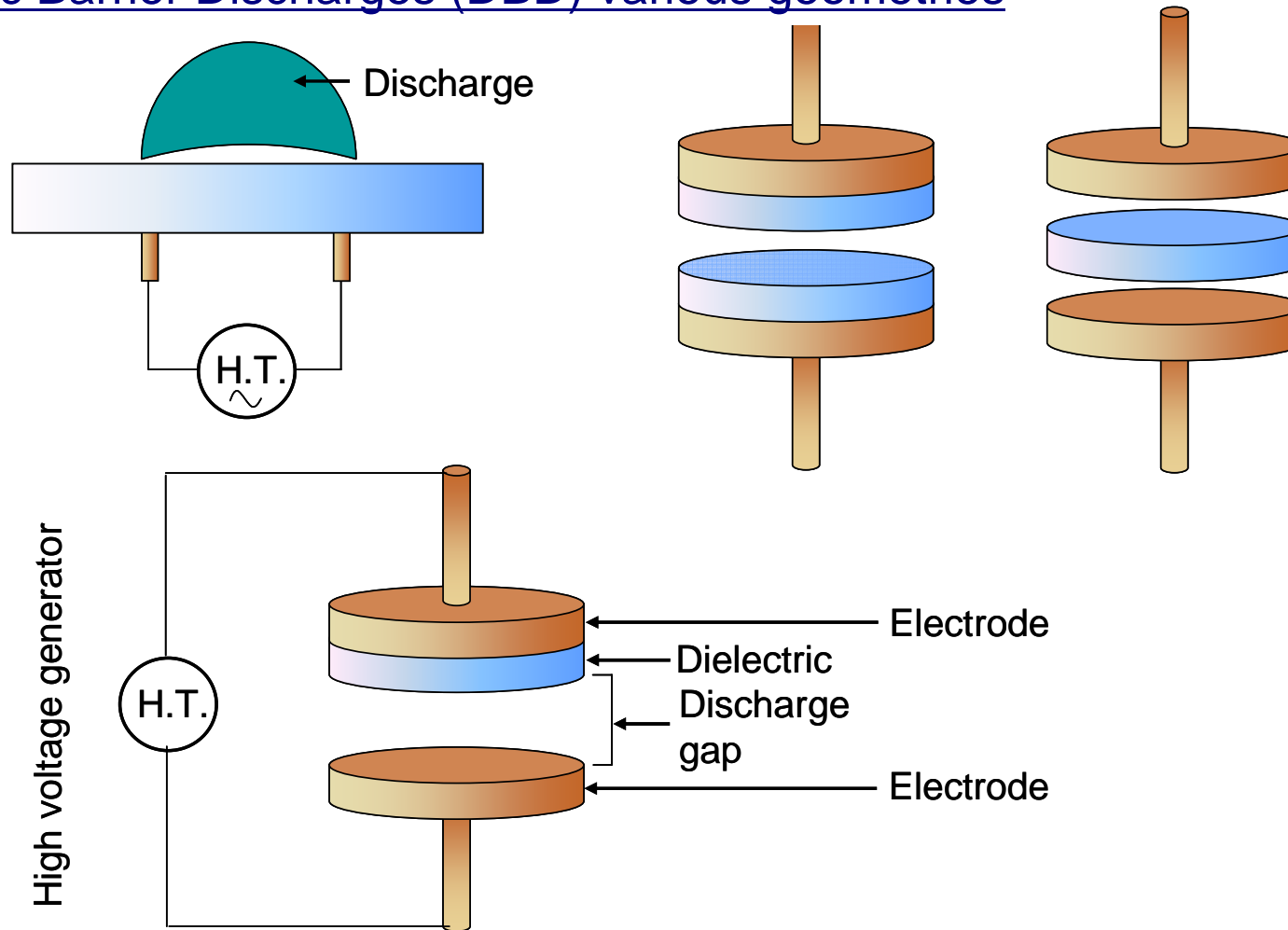
Or

-Exciplex Lamp

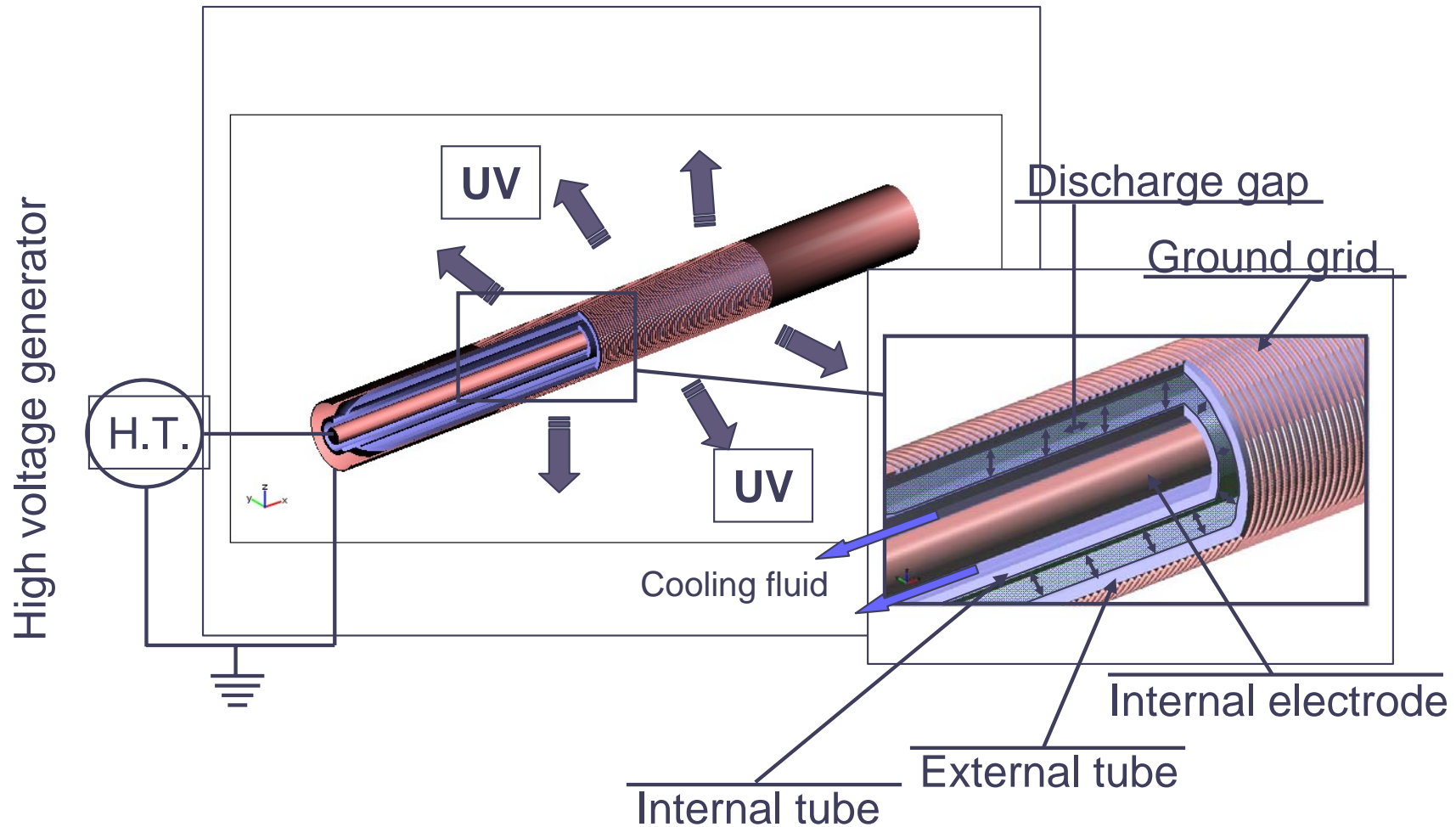


(<http://www.physics.mq.edu.au/~rmildren/DBDs.html>)

Dielectric Barrier Discharges (DBD) various geometries



DBD: the axisymmetric geometry (coaxial)





Industrial:

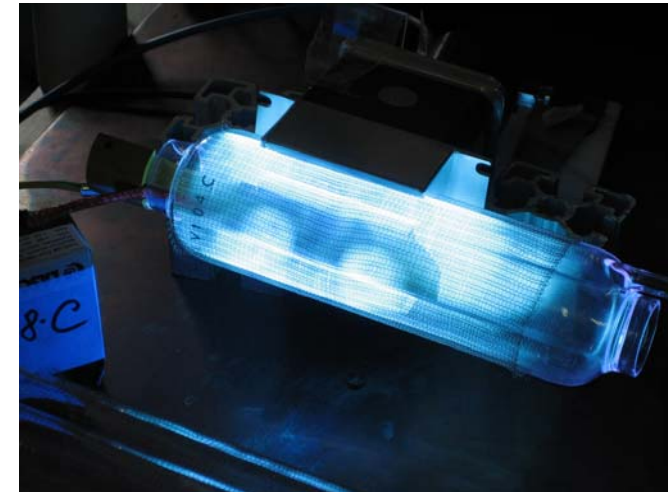
- Photochemistry

Environment:

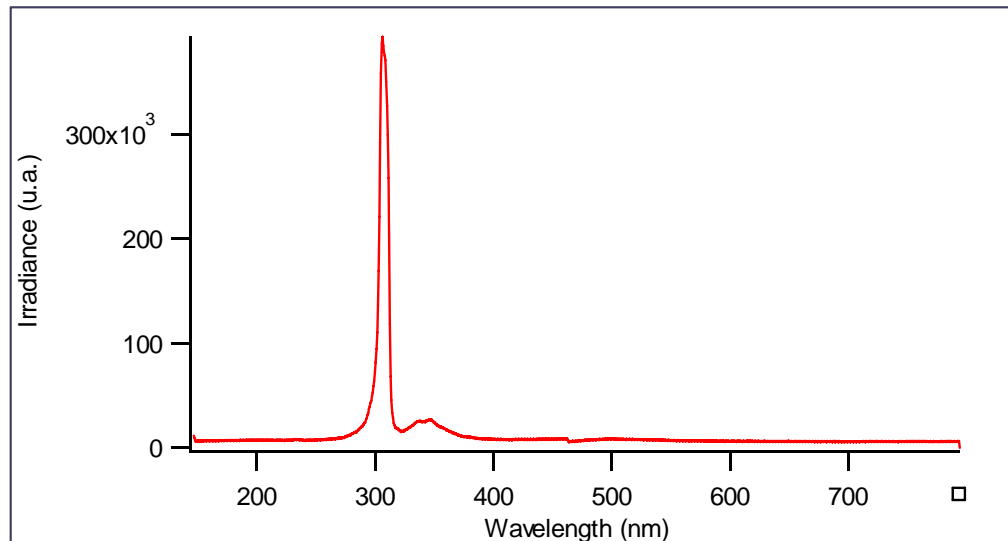
- Water Treatment
- Sterilization

Health:

- skin disease treatment



Xenon/Chlorine excilamp



Xenon/Chlorine excilamp spectrum

UVB radiation especially suited for treatment of psoriasis and vitiligo.

Fluid model:

Plasma out of equilibrium \Rightarrow Boltzmann equation

PDE system to solve:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{\nabla} \cdot (-\epsilon \vec{\nabla} V) = e(n_i - n_e) \\ \frac{\partial n_e}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (-D_e \vec{\nabla} n_e + \mu_e n_e \vec{\nabla} V) = S_e \\ \frac{\partial n_i}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (-D_i \vec{\nabla} n_i - \mu_i n_i \vec{\nabla} V) = S_i \\ \dots\dots \\ \dots\dots \end{array} \right.$$

Drift-diffusion equations:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\Gamma} = S \\ \vec{\Gamma} = -D \vec{\nabla} n \pm \mu n \vec{E} \end{array} \right.$$

Boundary conditions:

1 - Coupling of volume densities and surface densities through the Weak Boundary Application mode

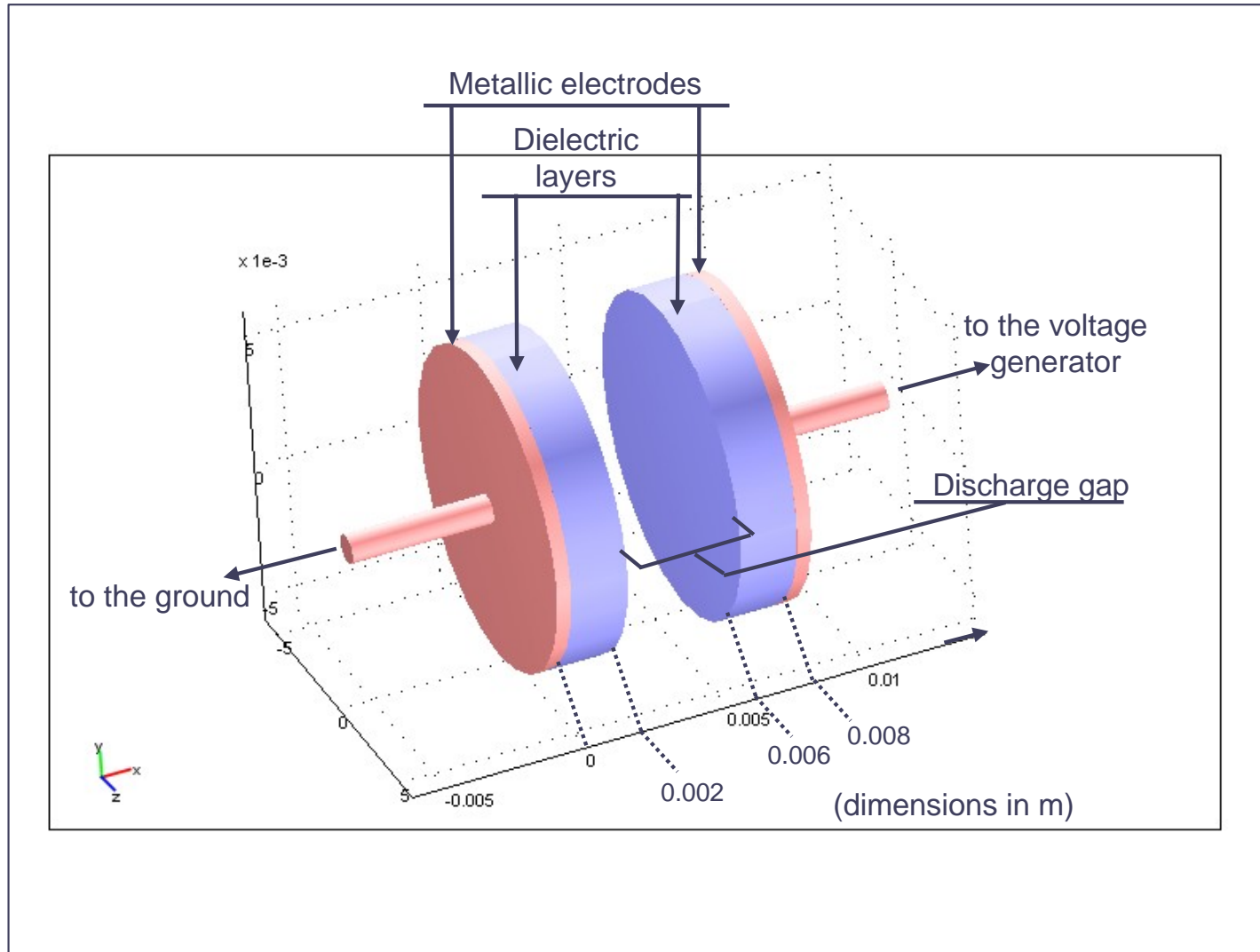
$$\text{For electrons } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dn_{se}}{dt} = K_{sadse} n_e - K_{sdes} n_{se} - K_{srec} n_{se} n_i \\ \vec{\Gamma}_e \cdot \vec{u}_n = K_{sadse} n_e - K_{sdes} n_{se} + K_{srec} n_e n_{si} \end{array} \right.$$

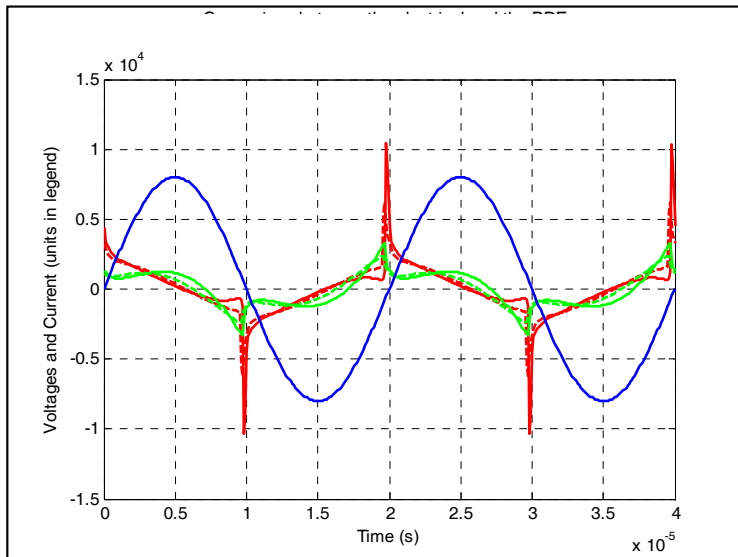
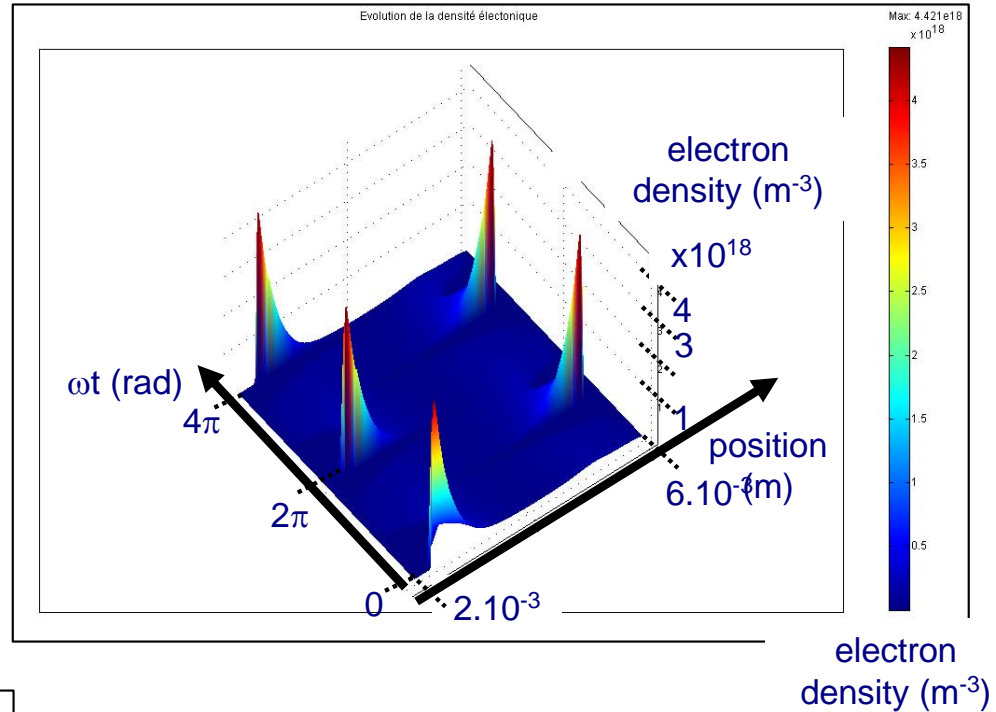
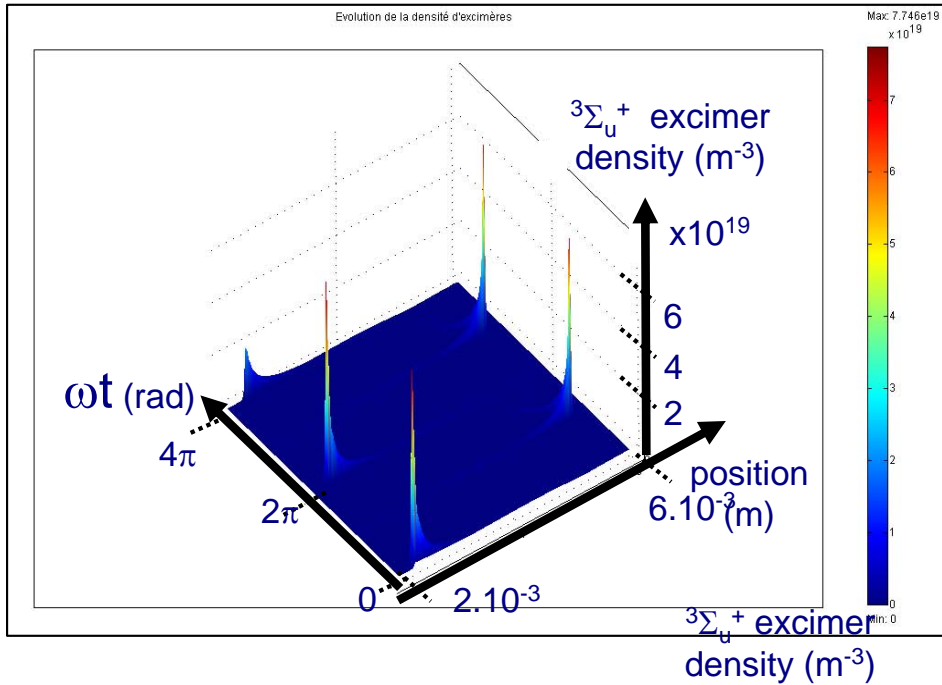
1 – Boundary Conditions for the Electrostatic Potential

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V(\text{electrode } 1) = 0; V(\text{electrode } 2) = 5000 \sin(2\pi 50 \times 10^3 t) \quad \leftarrow \text{Voltage Source} \\ V(\text{electrode } 1) = 0; \varepsilon \bar{\nabla} V(\text{electrode } 2) = \int_0^t \frac{I(t)}{A} dt \quad \leftarrow \text{Current Source} \end{array} \right.$$

Electric field discontinuity is taken into account at the charged dielectric boundaries

Considered geometry:

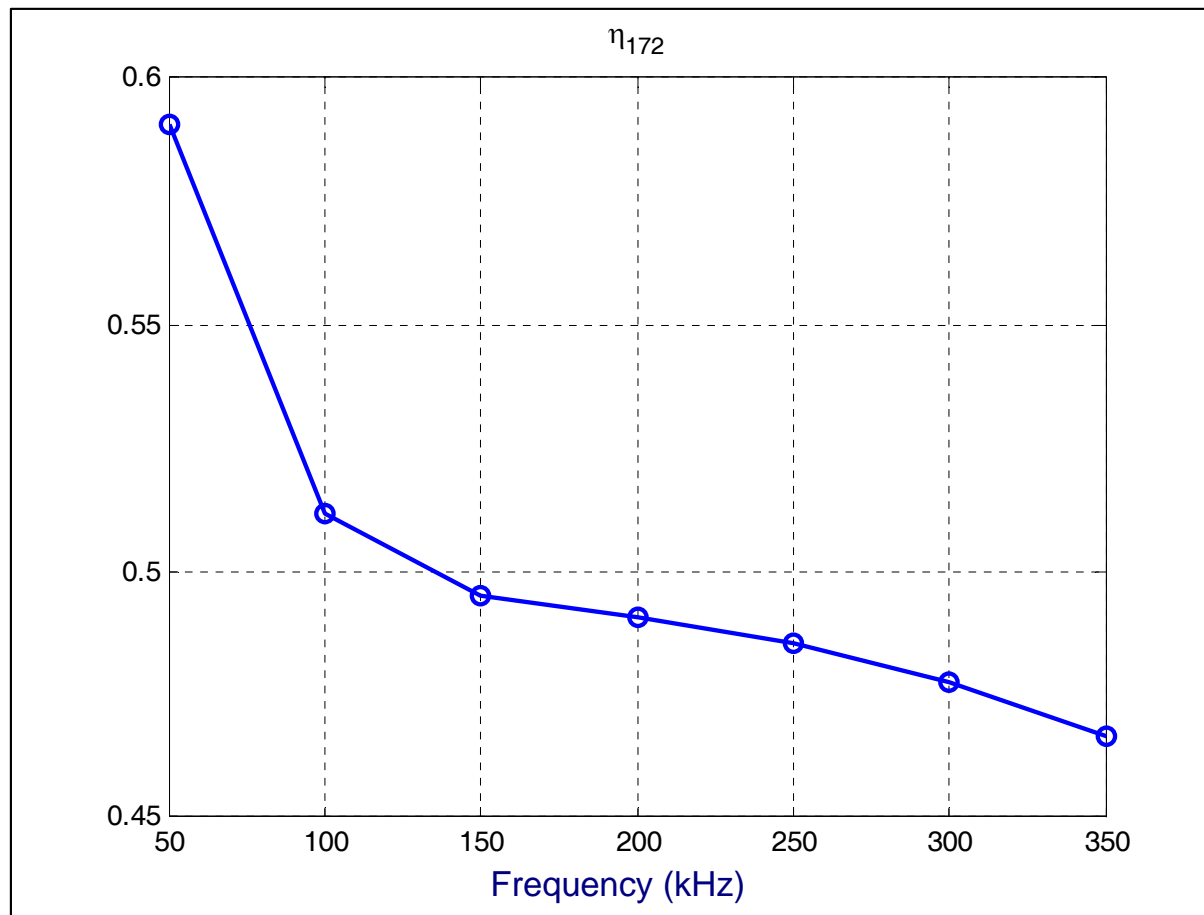




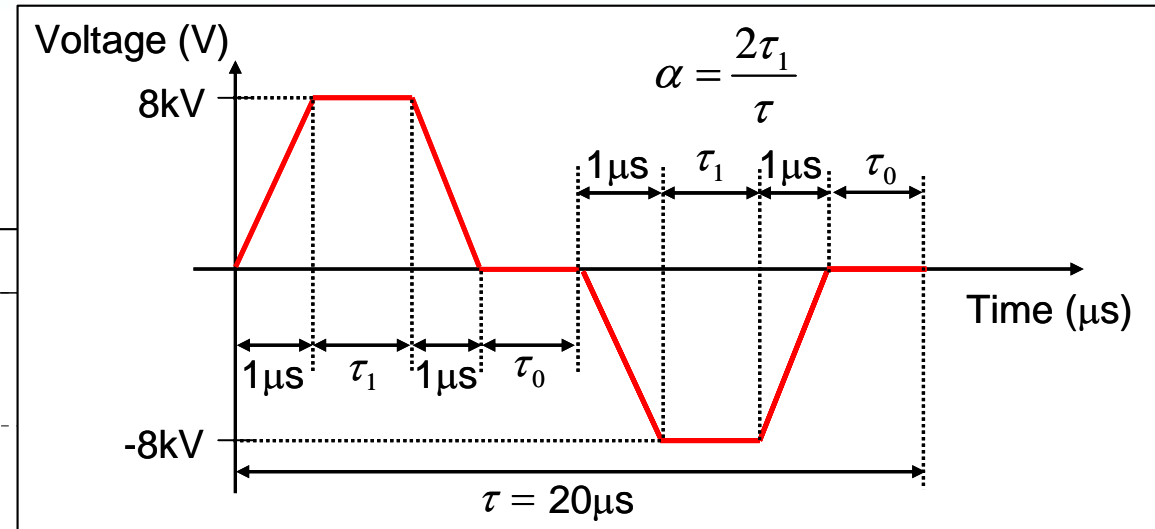
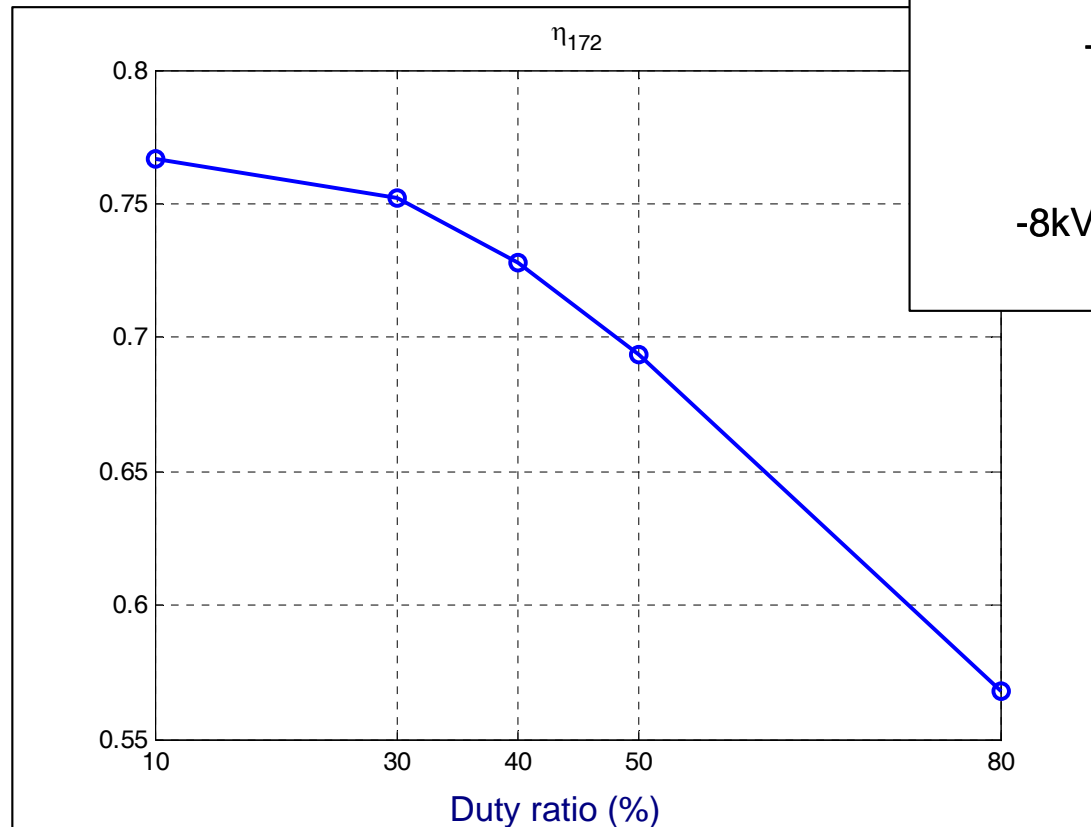
Legend:

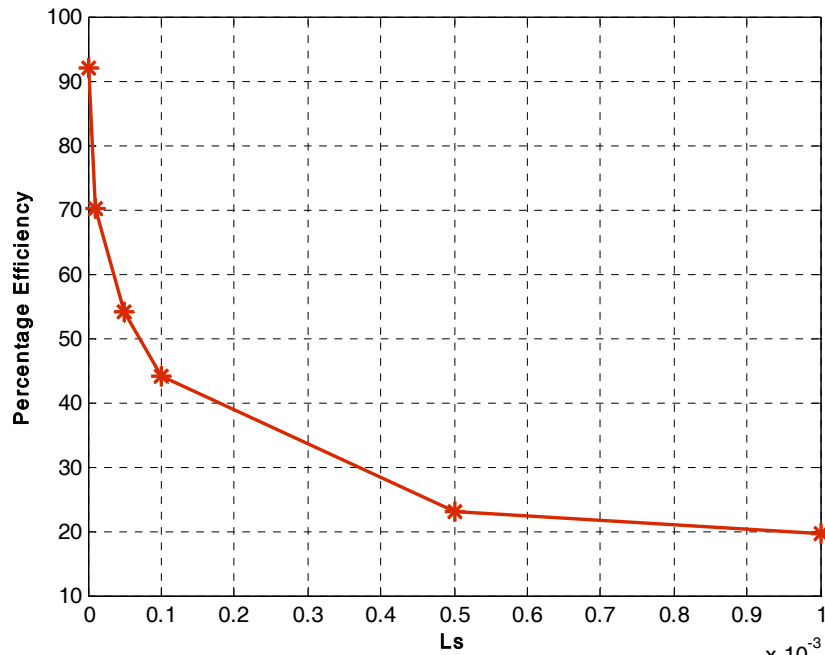
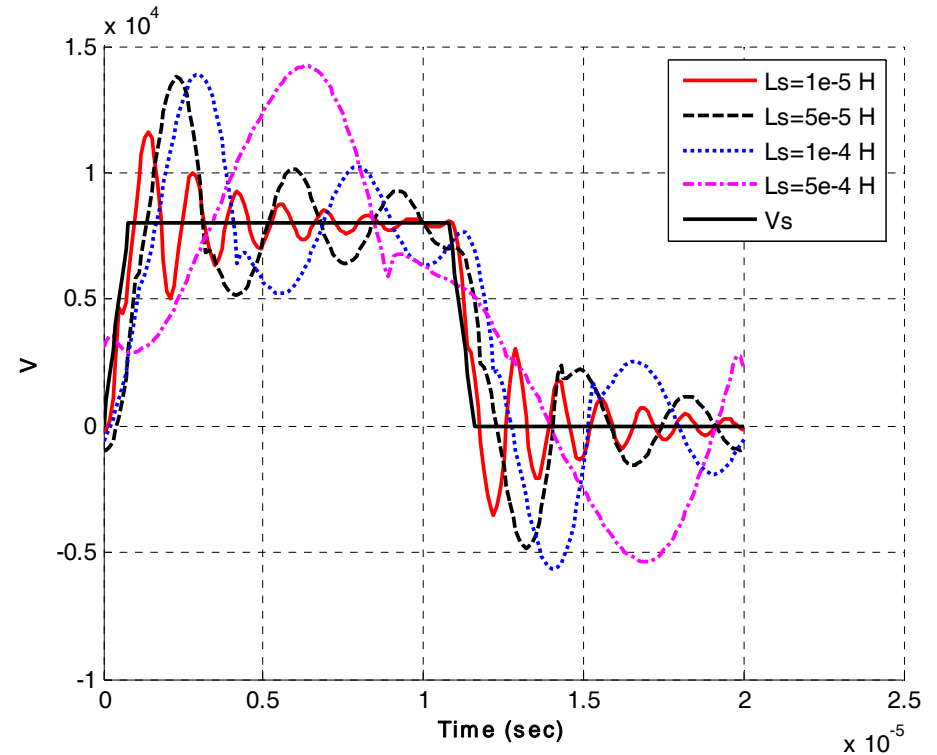
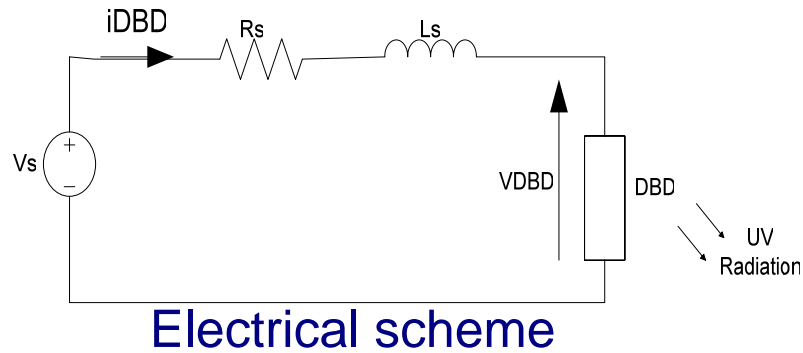
- Applied voltage (V)
- Voltage drop in the whole gas gap according to the PDE model (V)
- Total current according to the PDE model ($\times 10^6 \text{A}$)

Efficiency of the excilamp supplied with a sine waveform voltage source.



Efficiency of the excilamp supplied with a pulsed waveform voltage source.

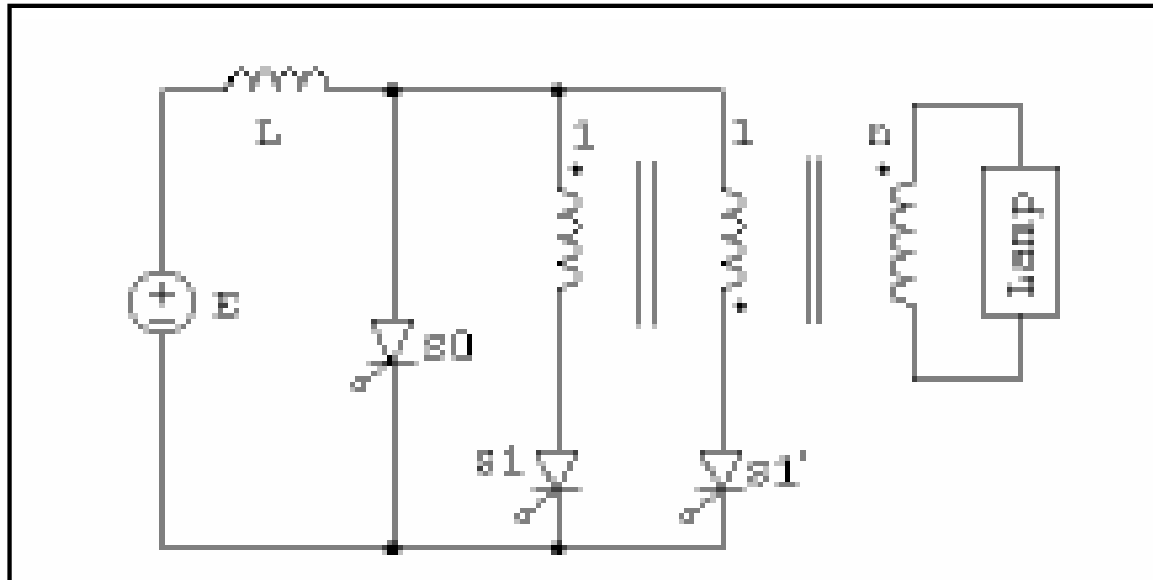




Effect of Ls on DBD Efficiency

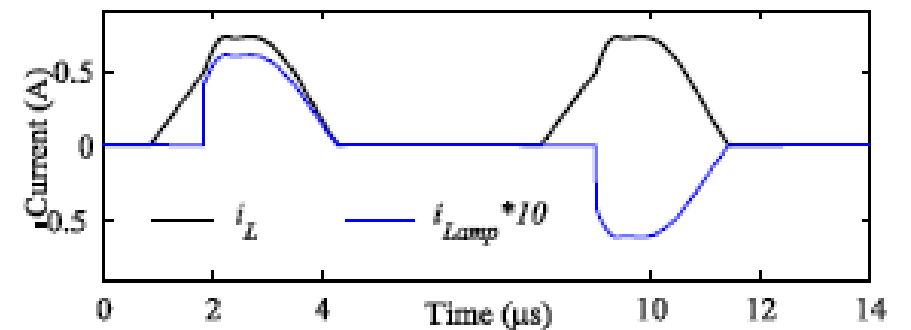
DBD Voltage under different parasitic inductances

“Simulation of Dielectric Barrier Discharge Lamp Coupled to the External Electrical Circuit” - A. El-Deib, F.P. Dawson, S. Bhosle, D. Buso and G. Zissis – COMSOL Conference 2008 - Boston



Design of a dedicated power converter

"Design of a Current Converter for the Study of the UV Emission in DBD Excilamps" - R. Díez, H.Piquet, S. Bhosle, J.M. Blaquièrre, N. Roux - ISIE 2008 IEEE International Symposium on Industrial Electronics, 30 June-2 July 2008 - Cambridge (England)



- A PDE model was used to compute the parameters of an operating excilamp
- This model was implemented in COMSOL Multiphysics and could be successfully solved in 1D - time dependant
- Thanks to COMSOL platform, the model can easily be shared with researchers from abroad of from different backgrounds
- The obtained results help in the understanding of the mechanisms involved in the development of the discharge
- They led to the design of new power converter topologies, specially dedicated to excilamps