

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

it is conservative to linear extrapolate, since  
the curve appears slightly quadratic

$$dV_{dpd} := \frac{4000V - 1500V}{180\text{cm}\cdot\text{torr} - 49\text{cm}\cdot\text{torr}}$$

$$dV_{dpd_{\text{air}}} := \frac{10000V - 2000V}{80\text{in}\cdot\text{torr} - 9.5\text{in}\cdot\text{torr}}$$

$$dV_{dpd} = 19.084 \frac{V}{\text{cm}\cdot\text{torr}}$$

$$V_{bd} := dV_{dpd} \cdot p \cdot d$$

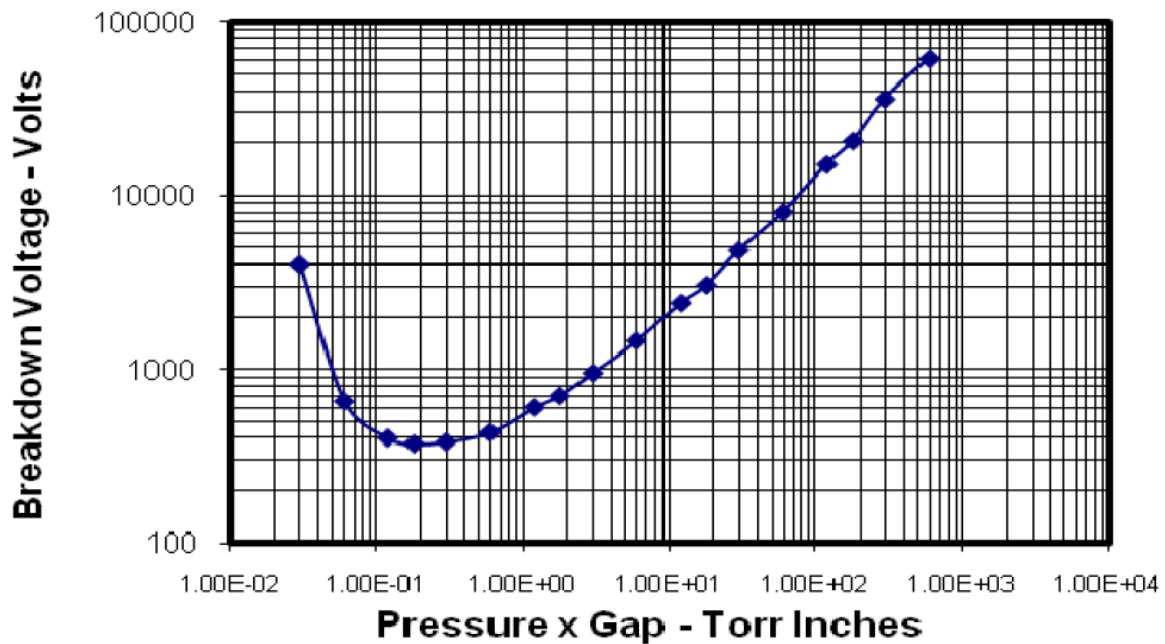
$$V_{bd} := 21000V \quad p := 2 \cdot 10^6 \text{Pa}$$

$$d := \frac{V_{bd}}{dV_{dpd} \cdot p} \quad d = 0.029 \text{ in}$$

any wire radius several times larger than  $d$  will approximate ideal plane to plane geometry. The rough inner surface of the vessel should be lined locally with a smooth ground foil.

$$\frac{V_{bd}}{d} = 28.628 \frac{\text{kV}}{\text{mm}}$$

### Breakdown Voltage vs. Pressure x Gap (Air)



at 150 psi

$$pd := 200 \text{ torr} \cdot \text{in}$$

$$p_{\max} := 760 \cdot 10 \text{ torr}$$

$$d_{\min} := \frac{pd}{p_{\max}}$$

$$d_{\min} = 0.026 \text{ in}$$