

Pulsed DC System




30th June 2022


Limit 1mA



Maybe can't kill you

I still don't
recommend
touching

	Current level (Milliamperes)	Probable Effect on Human Body
	1 mA	Perception level. Slight tingling sensation. Still dangerous under certain conditions.
	5 mA	Slight shock felt; not painful but disturbing. Average individual can let go. However, strong involuntary reactions to shocks in this range may lead to injuries.
	6 mA - 16 mA	Painful shock, begin to lose muscular control. Commonly referred to as the freezing current or "let-go" range.
	17 mA - 99 mA	Extreme pain, respiratory arrest, severe muscular contractions. Individual cannot let go. Death is possible.
	100 mA - 2000 mA	Ventricular fibrillation (uneven, uncoordinated pumping of the heart.) Muscular contraction and nerve damage begins to occur. Death is likely.
	> 2000 mA	Cardiac arrest, internal organ damage, and severe burns. Death is probable.



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$$\frac{1}{R^*} = \frac{1}{R_{osc}} + \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{1}{1E6} + \frac{1}{R1} + \frac{1}{1E7}$$

$$R_1 = 1E5 \therefore R^* = 90.09k\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 1E7 \therefore R^* = 833.333k\Omega$$

If the resistance of the gap is 0 then the voltage potential on the ground of the chamber is:

Outer_Chamber_Voltage = V^*

$$= \frac{V}{R + R^*} \times R^*$$

$$= \frac{V}{6.36E6 + R^*} \times R^*$$

For $V=10kV$

$$R_1 = 1E5 \therefore R^* = 139.67V$$

$$R_2 = 1E7 \therefore R^* = 1158V$$

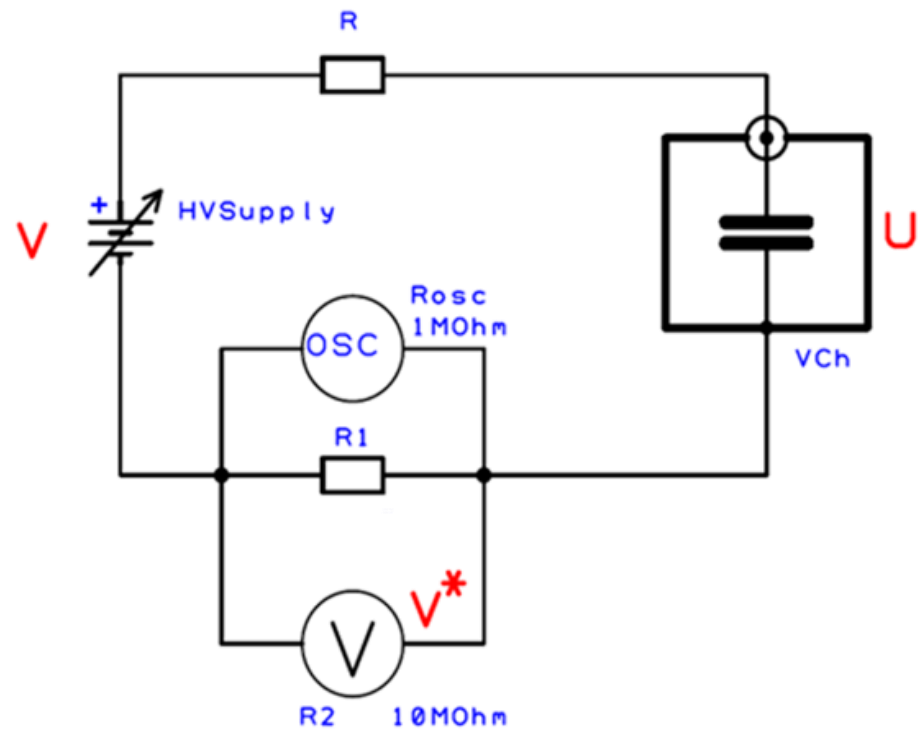
For $V=6kV$

$$R_1 = 1E5 \therefore V^* = 83.8V$$

$$R_2 = 1E7 \therefore V^* = 695V$$

The voltage is displayed on the multi-meter and electronics inside mean results past 90V will not be true. It is never safe to touch the chamber as a BD could happen. **Safe distance for Low Voltage**

(120V-1500V DC) is 30cm. (Maybe doesn't matter with limited supply)



$$U = V - I \times R \quad (5.1)$$

$$I = V^*/R^* \quad (5.2)$$

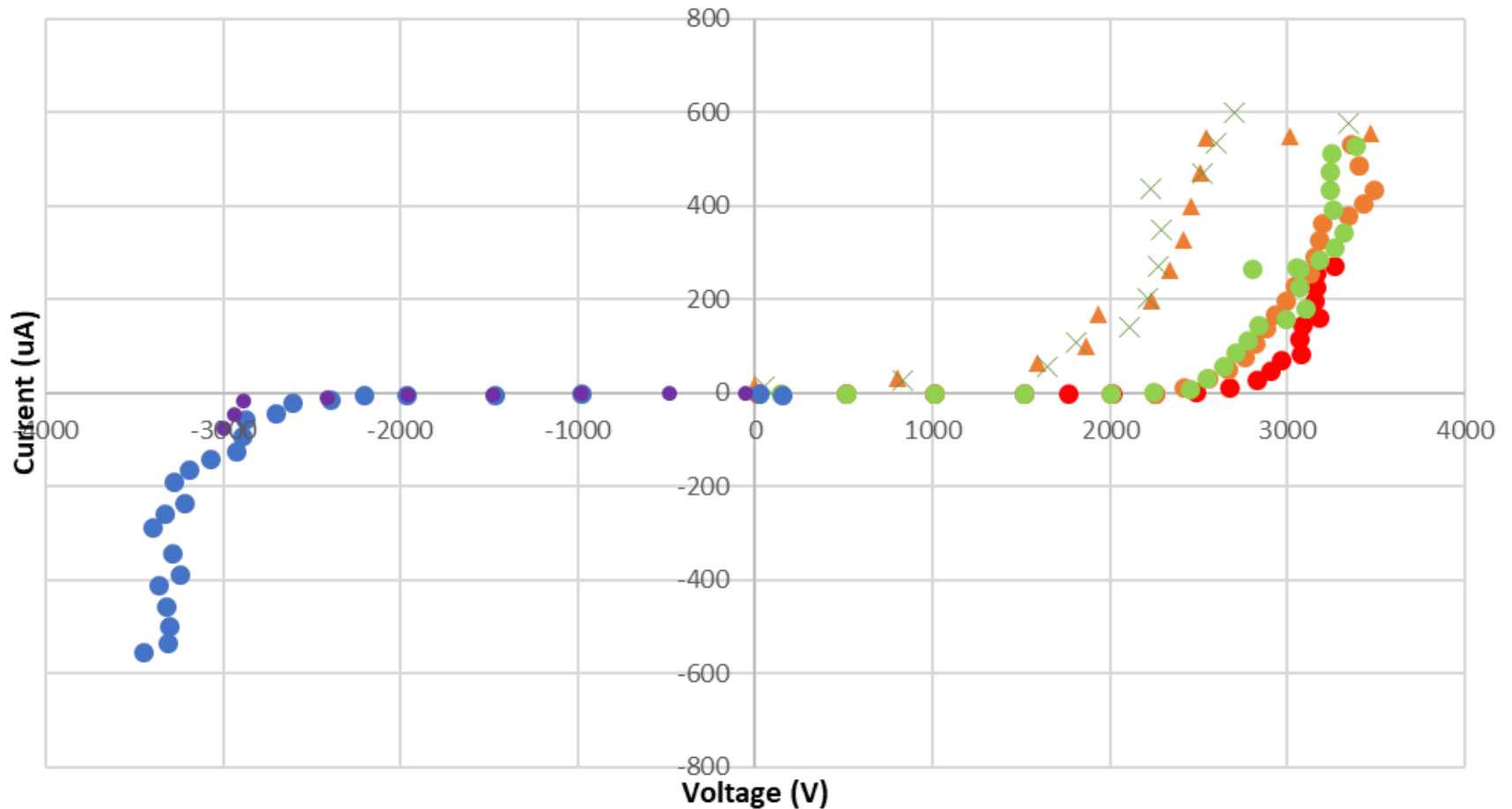
$$1/R^* = 1/R_{osc} + 1/R_1 + 1/R_2 \quad (5.3)$$

Where U = gap voltage, V = supplied voltage, I = field emission current, V^* = multi-meter voltage, R^* = gap resistance, R = series resistance = $6.36M\Omega$, $R_1 = 100k\Omega, 1M\Omega, \text{ or } 10M\Omega$, therefore $R_{osc} = 1M\Omega$ = oscilloscope resistance, $R_2 = 10M\Omega$ = multi-meter resistance.



Niobium Field Emission

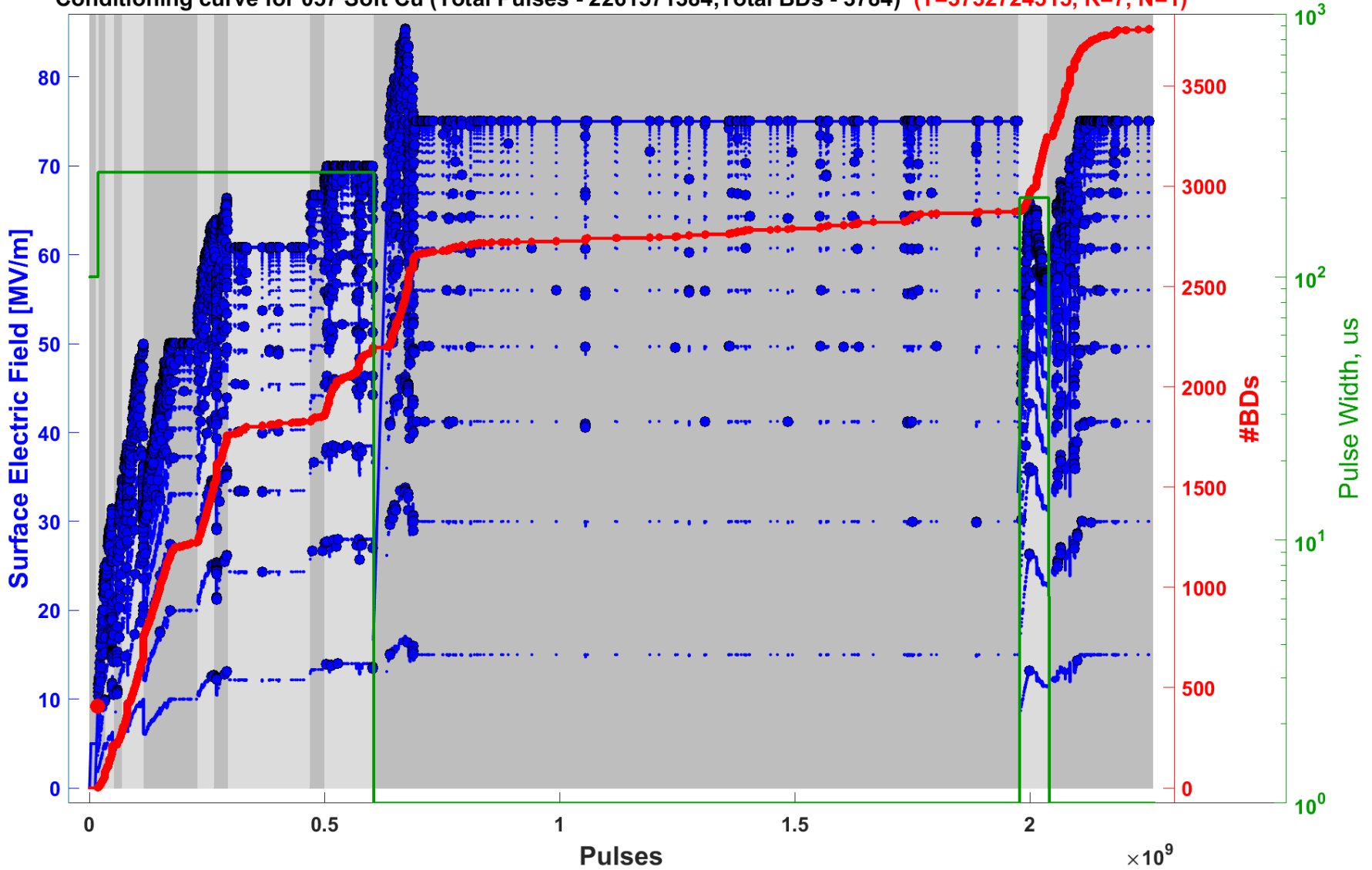
Nb BCP Field Emission



● Run 28 Inc. ● Run 29 Inc. ▲ Run 29 Dec. ● Run 30 Inc. × Run 30 Dec. ● Run 31 ● Run 32

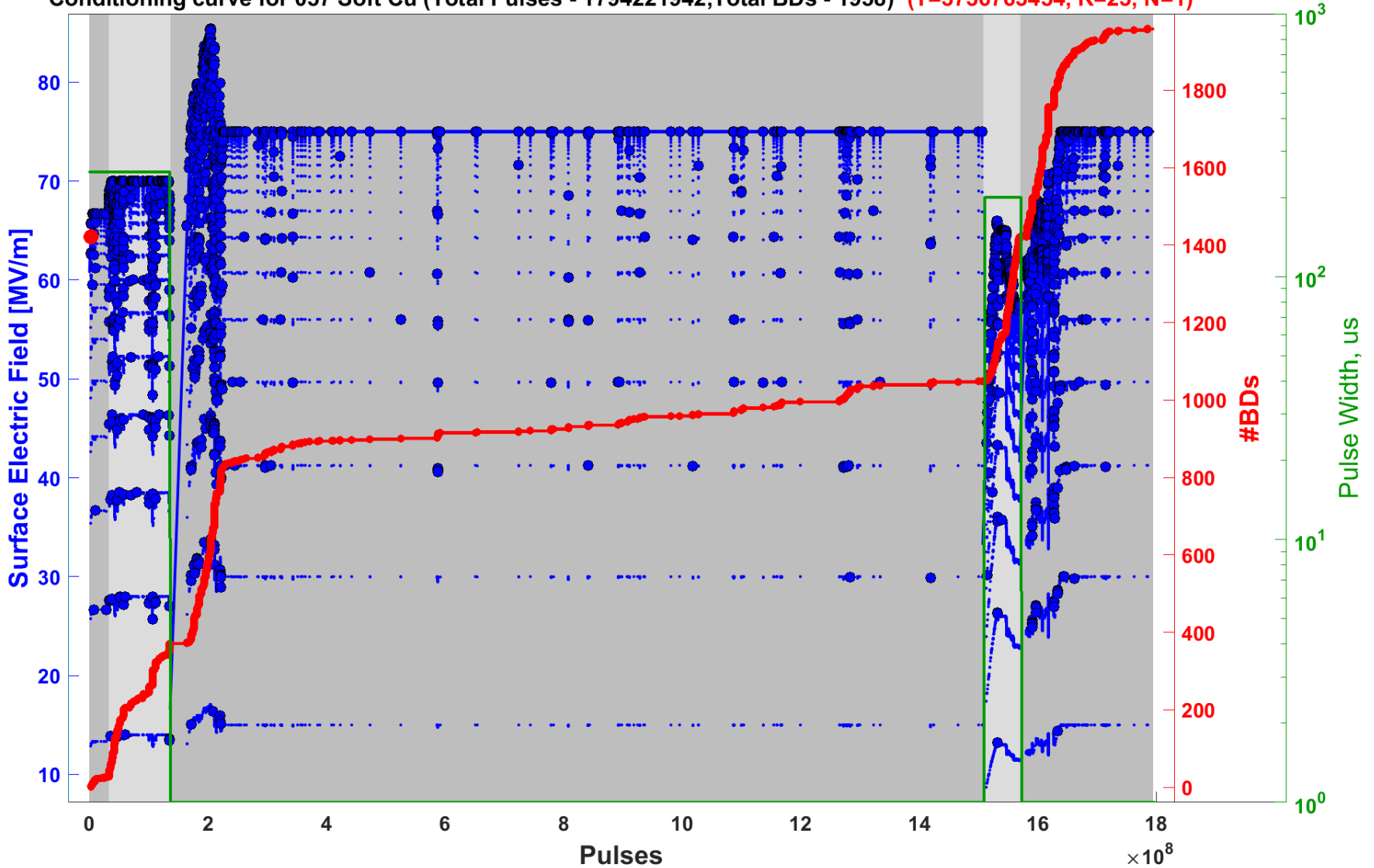
Soft Cu Conditioning

Conditioning curve for 057 Soft Cu (Total Pulses - 2261571384, Total BDs - 3784) (T=3732724515, R=7, N=1)



Soft Cu Conditioning

Conditioning curve for 057 Soft Cu (Total Pulses - 1794221942, Total BDs - 1958) (T=3736763454, R=23, N=1)



Cheat Sheet

AutoSave On Something Broken • Last Modified: Tue at 09:56 Search (Alt+Q) Ruth Peacock

File Home Insert Draw Design Layout References Mailings Review View Help

Calibri Light (Headings) 28 A Aa Font Paragraph Styles Editing Dictate Sensitivity Editor

Undo Clipboard Paste B I U x₂ x₂ A Paragraph Styles Editing Dictate Sensitivity Editor

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Something Broken?

What?

Marx

If the Marx is doing something that doesn't make sense:

- Turn it off and on and see if it works

Still not working:

- Restart whole computer and turn the Marx off and on

Still not working:

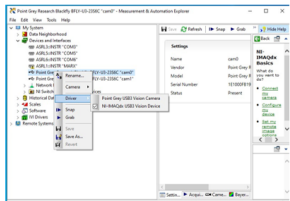
- Marx 4 and Marx 3 have different GUI
 - \\vsopublic\ms\proj\proj\c\lic-pul\ed-4\public\LES\Manuals, instructions and diagrams\Marx generator\Dual Marx (4)\UCB_MARK3_v16.19\Frontend_release\UCB_MARK3_v19
 - \\vsopublic\ms\proj\proj\c\lic-pul\ed-4\public\LES\Manuals, instructions and diagrams\Marx generator\Marx generator #3\Frontend_release\1.3\UCB_MARK3.1.3
- Connect to Marx com port
- Update app at the top
- Connect bootloader
- Select file – put the appropriate hex file in the computer download folder to be able to access them, there are 3 to upload to the 2 different control chips in the Marx...
 - 03.hex
 - 01.hex
- Press upload for each file

If this doesn't work it is something else and you would need to really look at what is wrong.

Camera code

If the camera code is showing errors it is most likely that the drivers changed during the update:

- Open NI max app
- Make sure the driver selected is 'NI-1600000 USB3 Vision Device'




The code should now work...

35kV Egg driver

Also associated with computer updates and will have an error on the driver of the power supply for field emission measurements. Make sure the driver is in the download folder so that you can upload it. Folder: Proj\Proj_31_24_driver_0500

- If you have tried to update the driver the normal way and it says there is an error or just isn't working then my work around to force the update.
- Press shift and the restart button at the same time
- Select following options
 - Troubleshoot
 - Advanced Options
 - Startup Settings
- Restart
- F7



- Login
- Now try to update the driver again
- Restart computer for it to work

Cable... i.e. Lots of breakdowns but no light or pressure

- If there is a large cluster of breakdowns and the voltage is now restricted, this could be the electrode but it is very unlikely if you don't see light or pressure spikes.
- Turn off and unplug the cable from the LES and plug into the NES
- Open the code for the power supply and Marx GUI (same GUI as Marx arm)
- Try a voltage above your restricted to see if it breaks down. If it breaks down it is either because the current is wrong or the cable is broken, you can check the waveform to determine if it is a real breakdown and can increase the current level (higher in the GUI [Level]).
- If it is breakdown, it means it is a cable. Try a new cable.
- If it is still breaking down it is most likely the voltage probe, remove this and try again.
- If still breaking down, remove also the high voltage cable so that it is just the Marx alone, and if it still breaks down you need to contact Ole.

Short Circuit – physical contact between electrodes due to a breakdown

- If you are getting a lot of breakdowns and see it in the pressure and/or know the cable or the Marx isn't the issue
- Check the capacitance from the cable, it is normally 380pF for large electrodes with a 60um gap but will be in the pF range and possibly be able to measure a resistance, this means there is a short circuit.
- Open the Marx GUI and the Egg LabVIEW code
- Set the voltage higher than the restricted voltage, you can increase if needed but better to try and avoid more damage.
- Set the pulse length to 1us and the number of pulses to 1 and then trigger the pulse
- Check the capacitance between each pulse and increase the voltage if not working, it may take a few pulses even at an appropriate voltage.
- You can do this until the capacitance is back to normal or you give up and decided to open the chamber and rotate the top electrode.
- You should start from a lower voltage and work back up to try and condition this defect and avoid further short circuits.

Page 1 of 3 667 words 3791 characters English (United Kingdom) Accessibility: Investigate Focus 50%

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