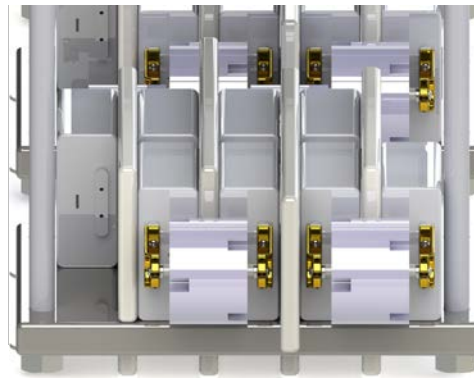


Exceptional service in the national interest



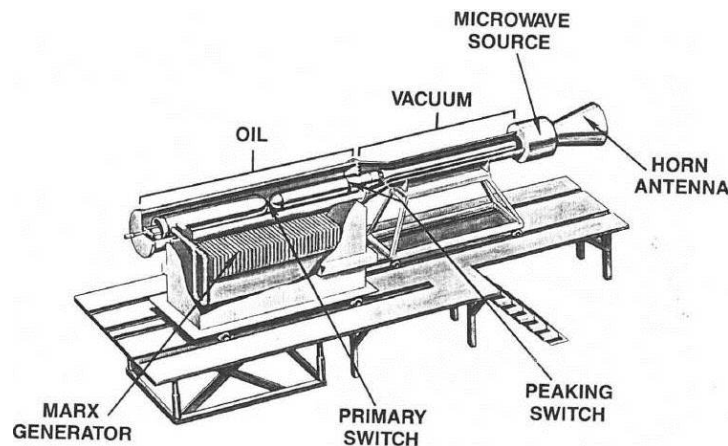
Enhancements to the Short Pulse Nano Second
X-radiator (SPHINX) Pulsed Power System
IEEE Pulsed Power Conference 2015
Nathan Joseph, Member of Technical Staff

Acronyms

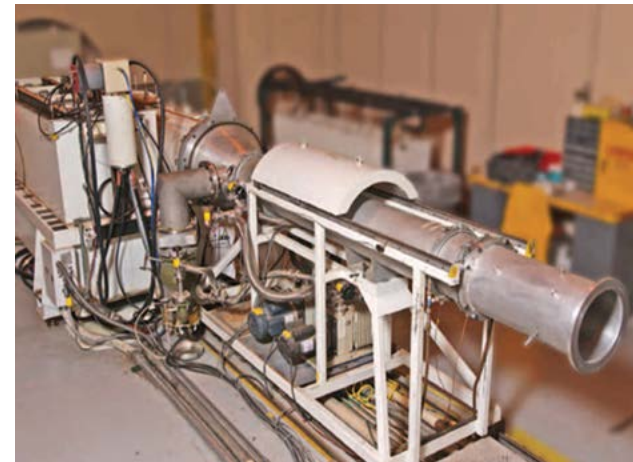
- CVR: Current Viewing Resistor
- MITL: Magnetically Insulated Transmission Line
- PFL: Pulse Forming Line
- SNL: Sandia National Laboratories
- V-dot: Capacitive Voltage Monitor

Introduction

- The Short Pulse High Intensity Nanosecond X–radiator (SPHINX) accelerator is used to study the response of electronics to pulsed x–ray and electron environments. SPHINX was designed and built by Pulse Sciences, Inc. and delivered for use to Sandia National Laboratories in January of 1986. The compact pulsed–power design allows SPHINX to have an adjustable output pulse width from 3 to 10 ns at a 2–MV peak. The original intention of SPHINX was to be a pulsed high–power microwave system. SPHINX is now used as an electron beam and bremsstrahlung accelerator with the capability of producing 12 shots a day.

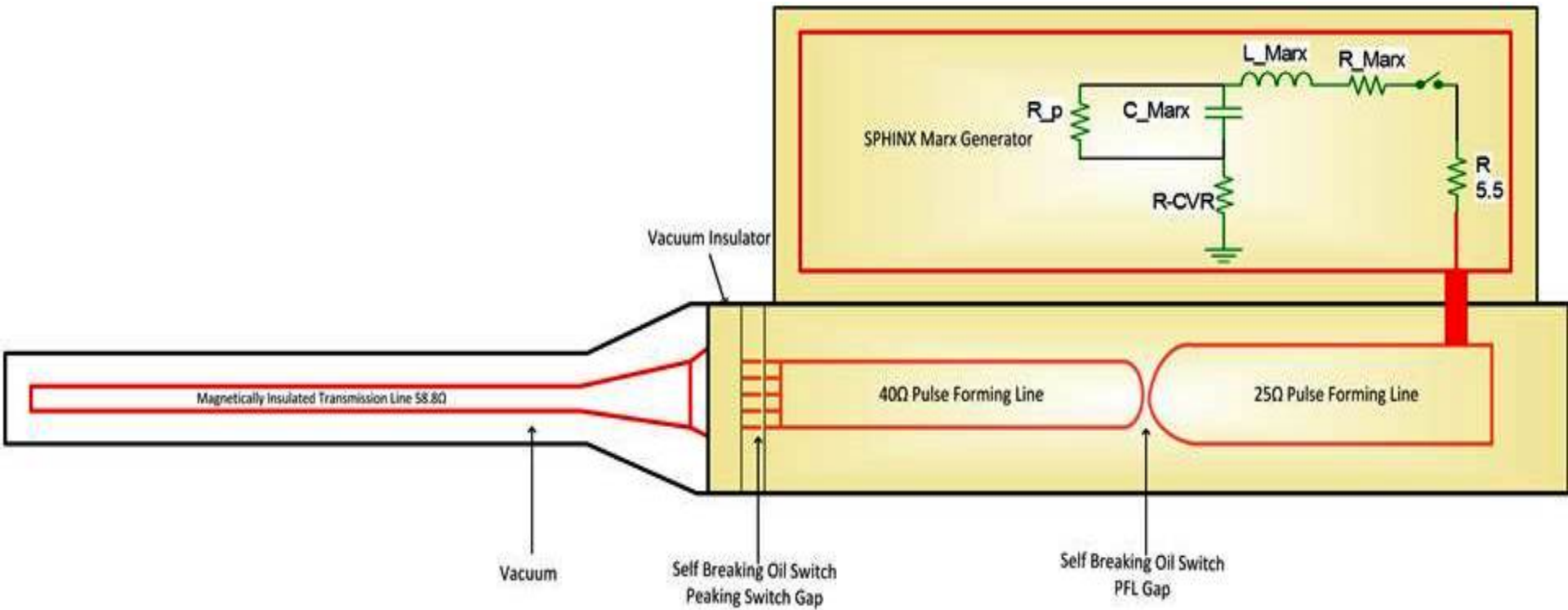


Original Design



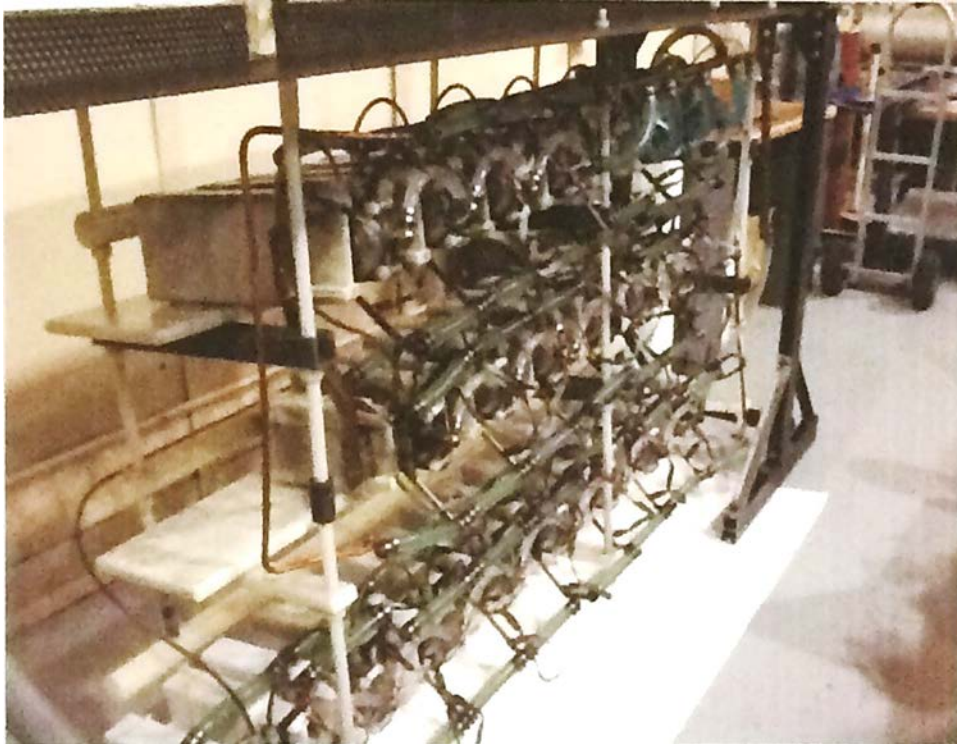
Current Configuration

Pulsed Power Design Cont.

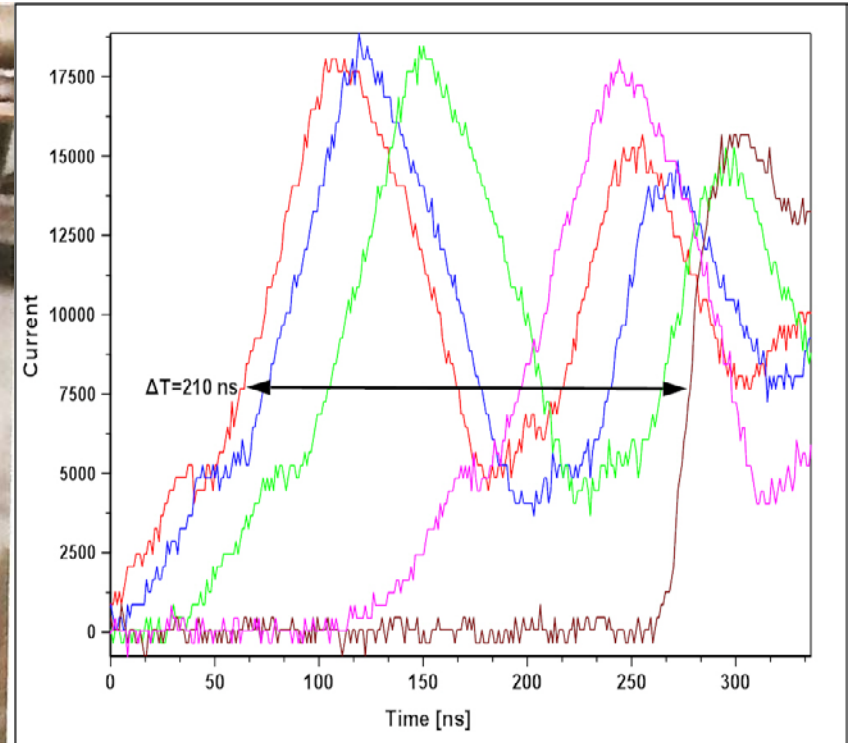


SPHINX Accelerator

Problem Statement Cont.



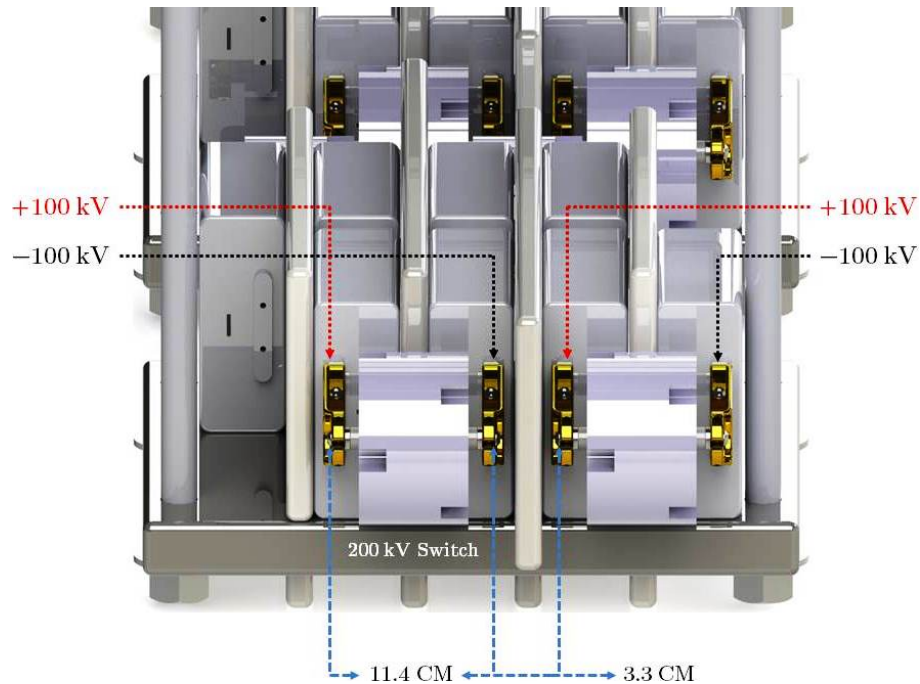
SPHINX Marx



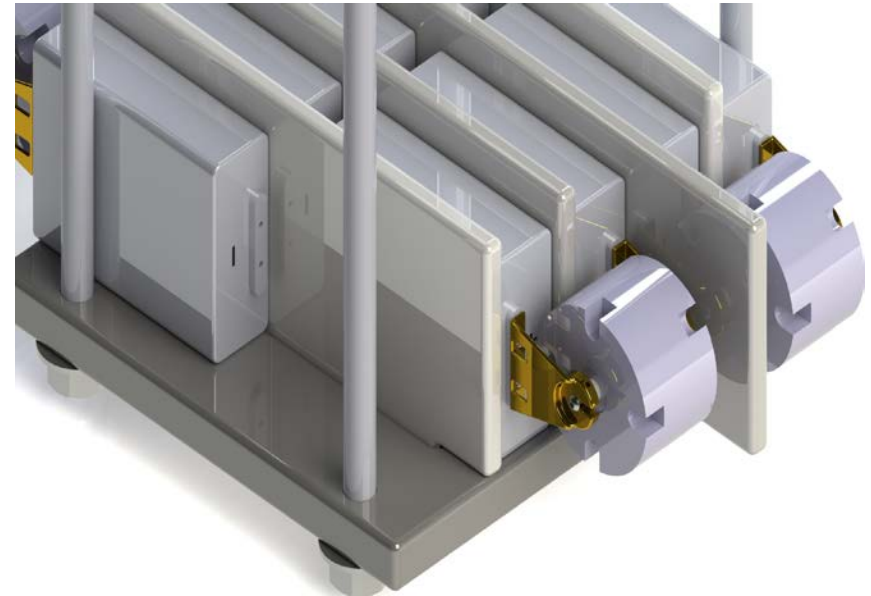
SPHINX Marx Timing Spread

SPHINX Marx (Old System)

Enhancements Cont.



SPHINX Marx Switches (Front View)

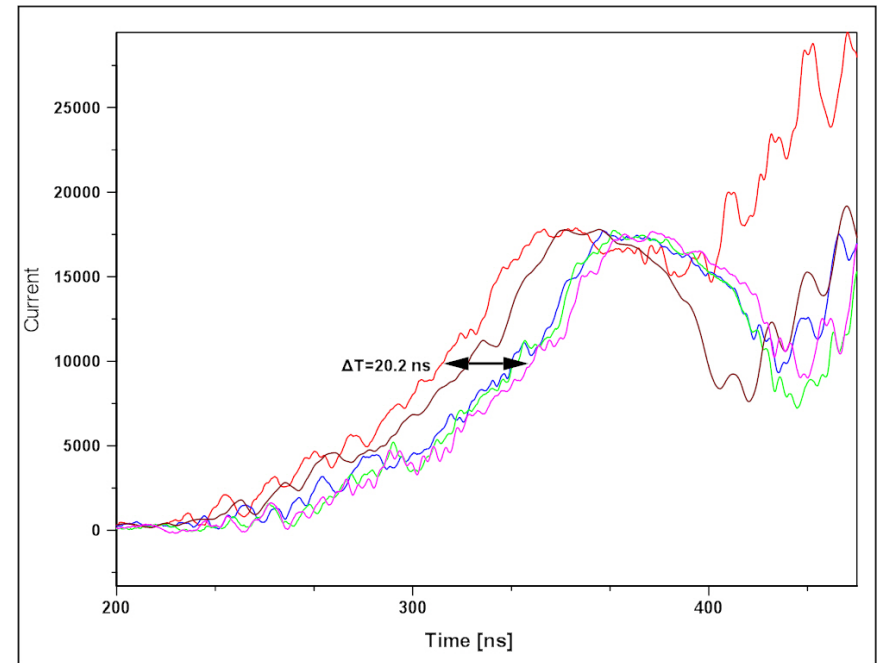


SPHINX Marx Switches (Side View)

Enhancements Cont.



SPHINX Marx

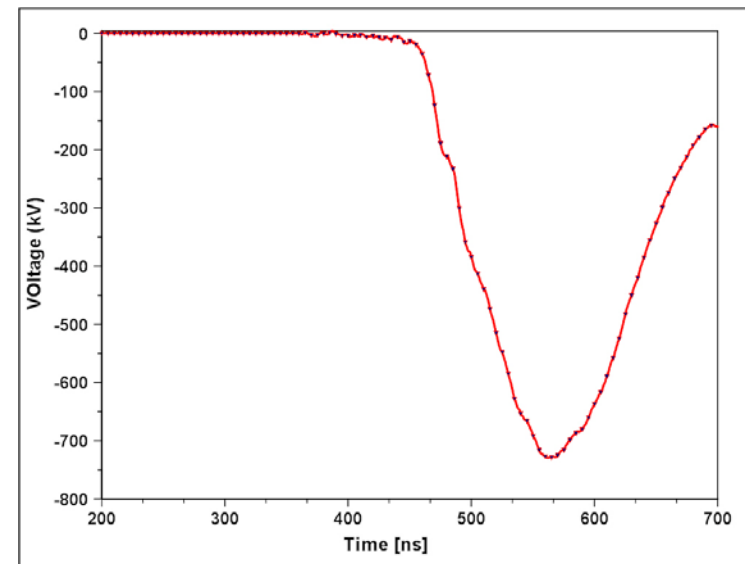
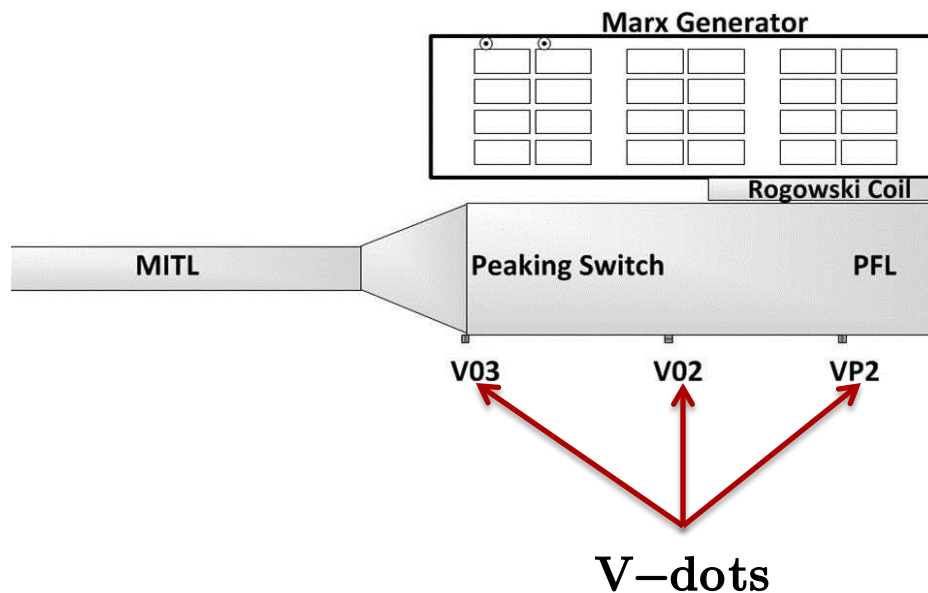


SPHINX Marx Timing Spread

SPHINX Marx (New System)

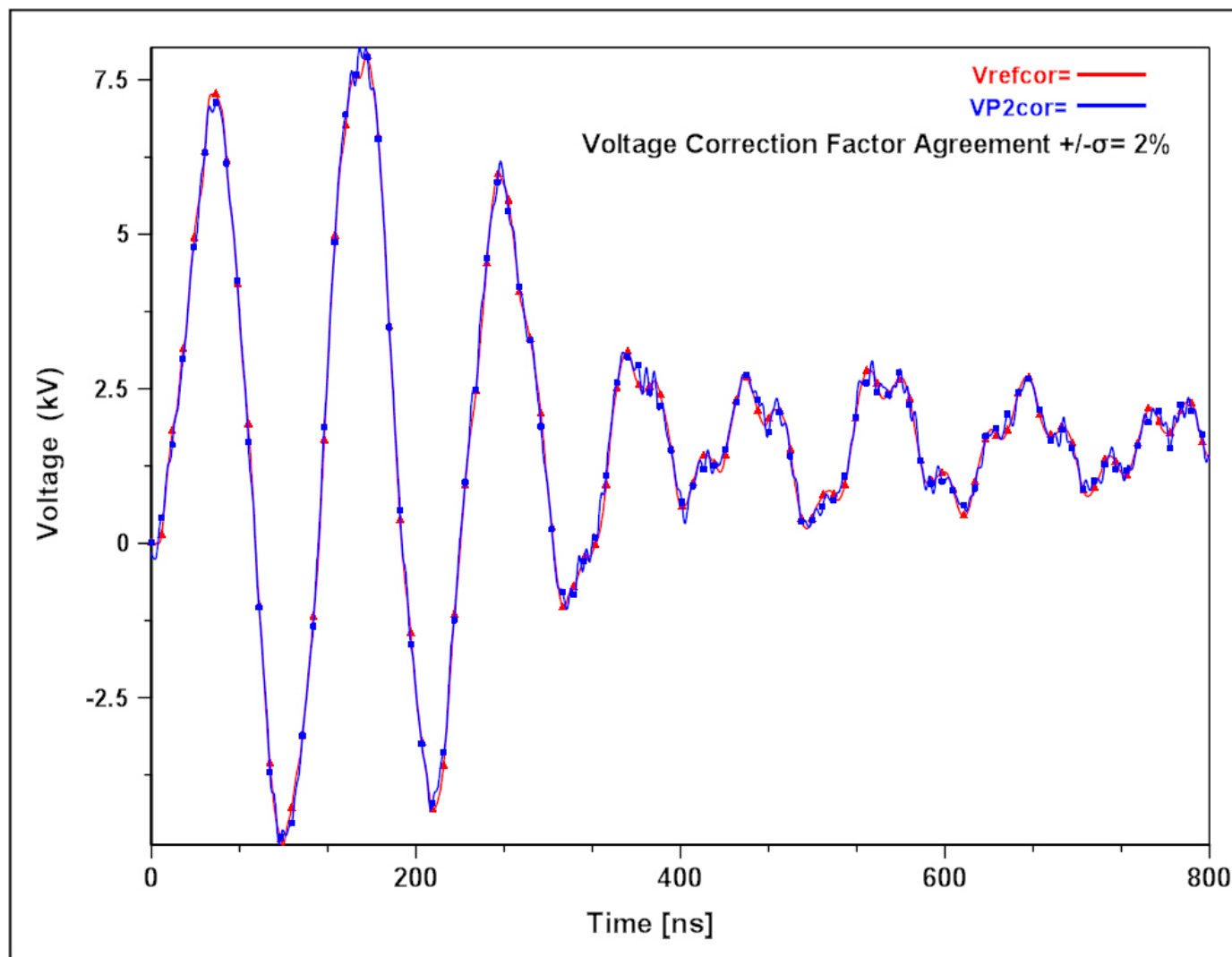
Characterization Cont.

- SPHINX has three V-dots located on different sections of the PFL



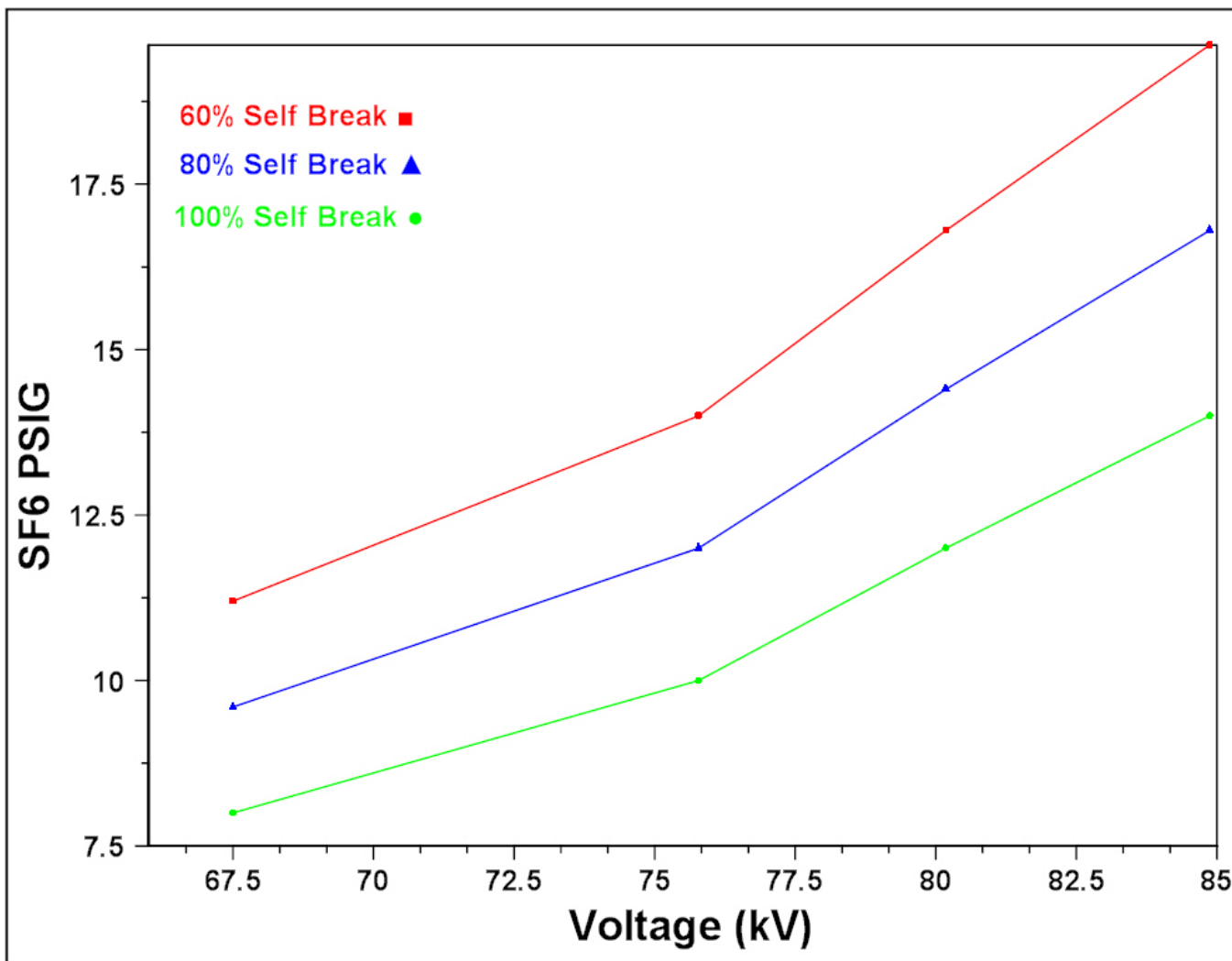
VP2 Wave Form

Characterization Cont.



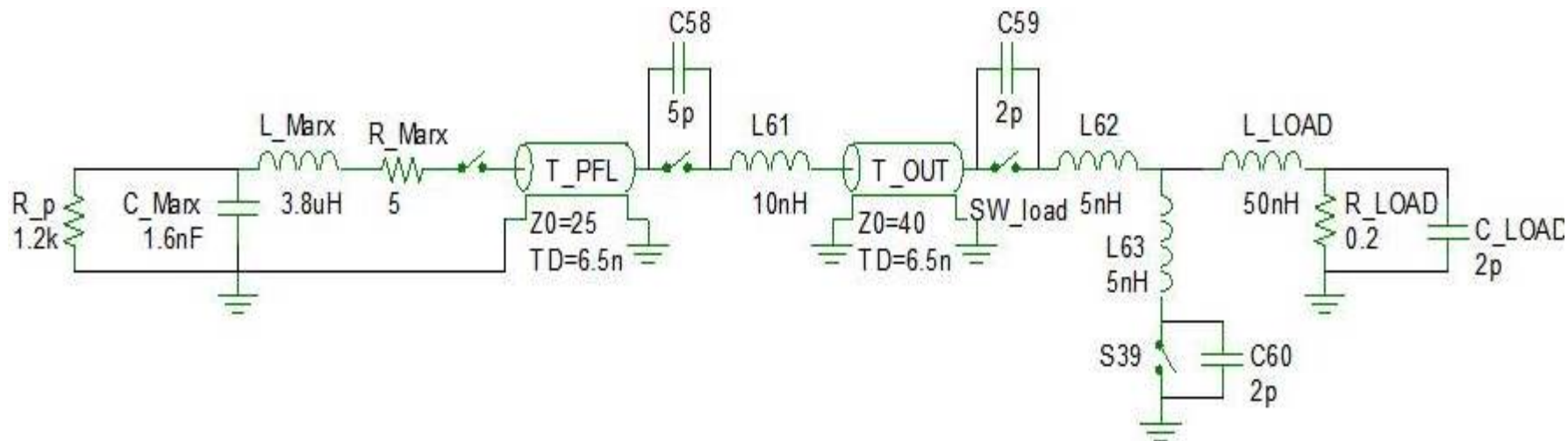
V-dot reference corrected waveform

Characterization Cont.



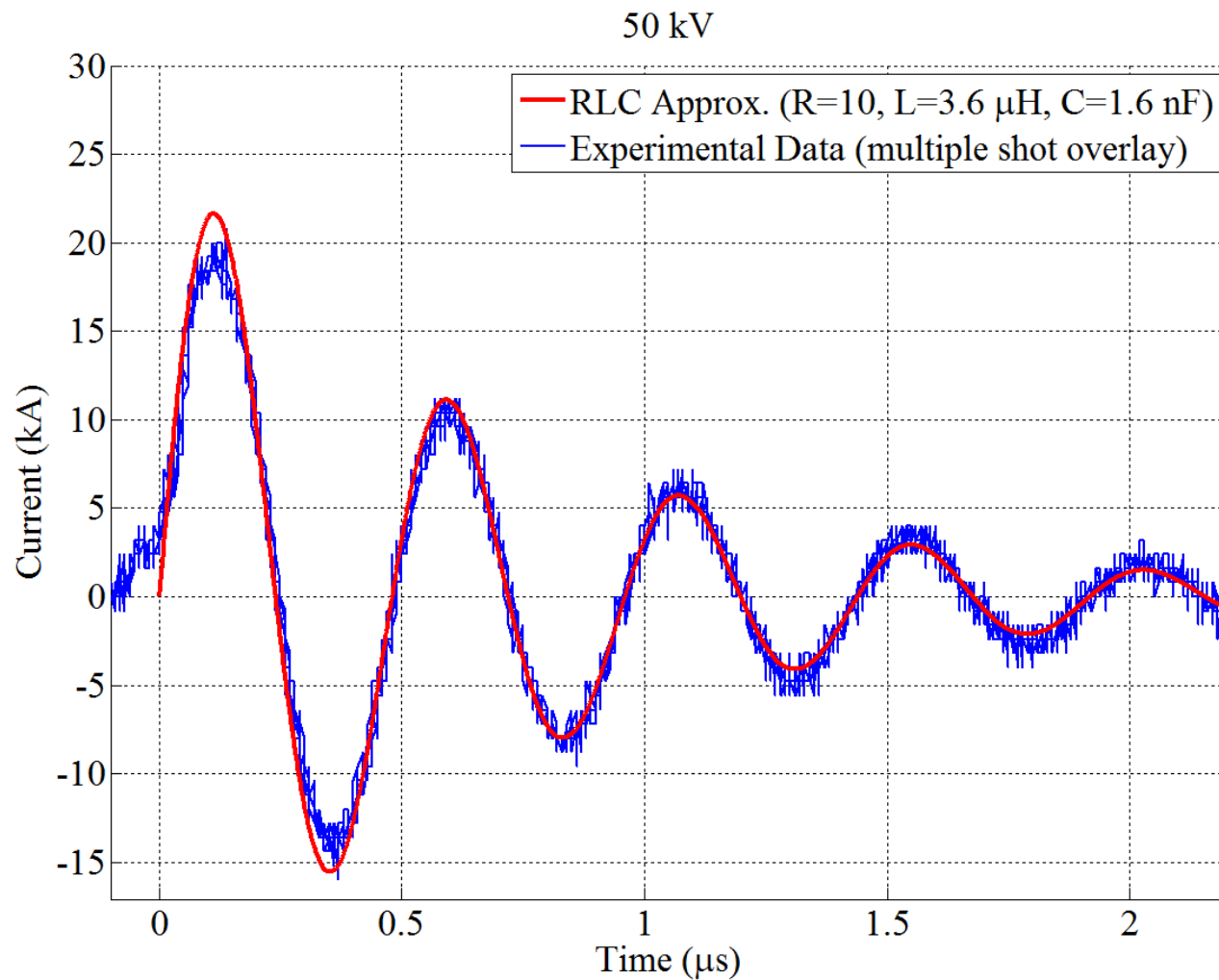
SPHINX Marx Self-Break Curve

Characterization Cont.



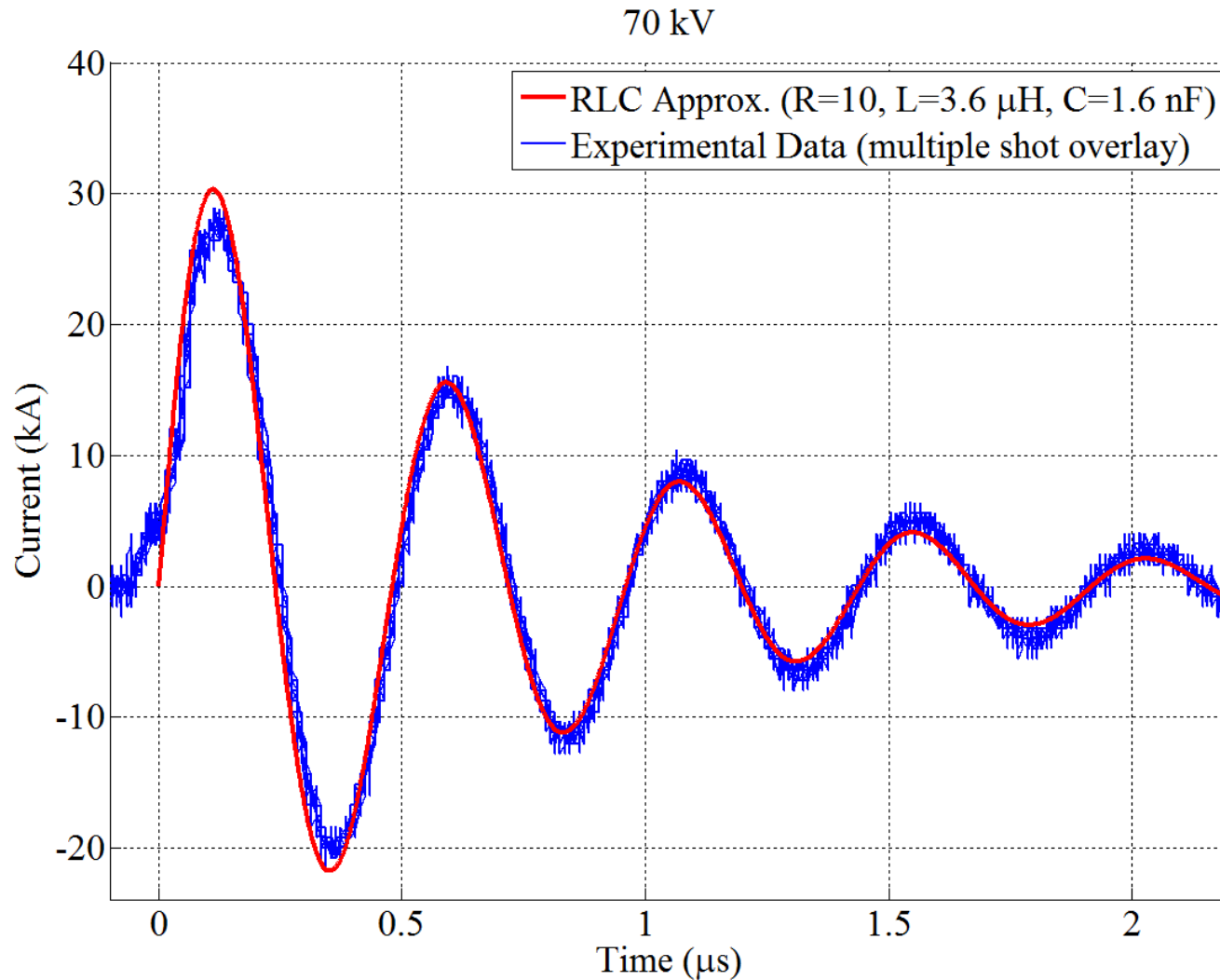
SPHINX Simplified Pulsed-Power Circuit

Characterization Cont.



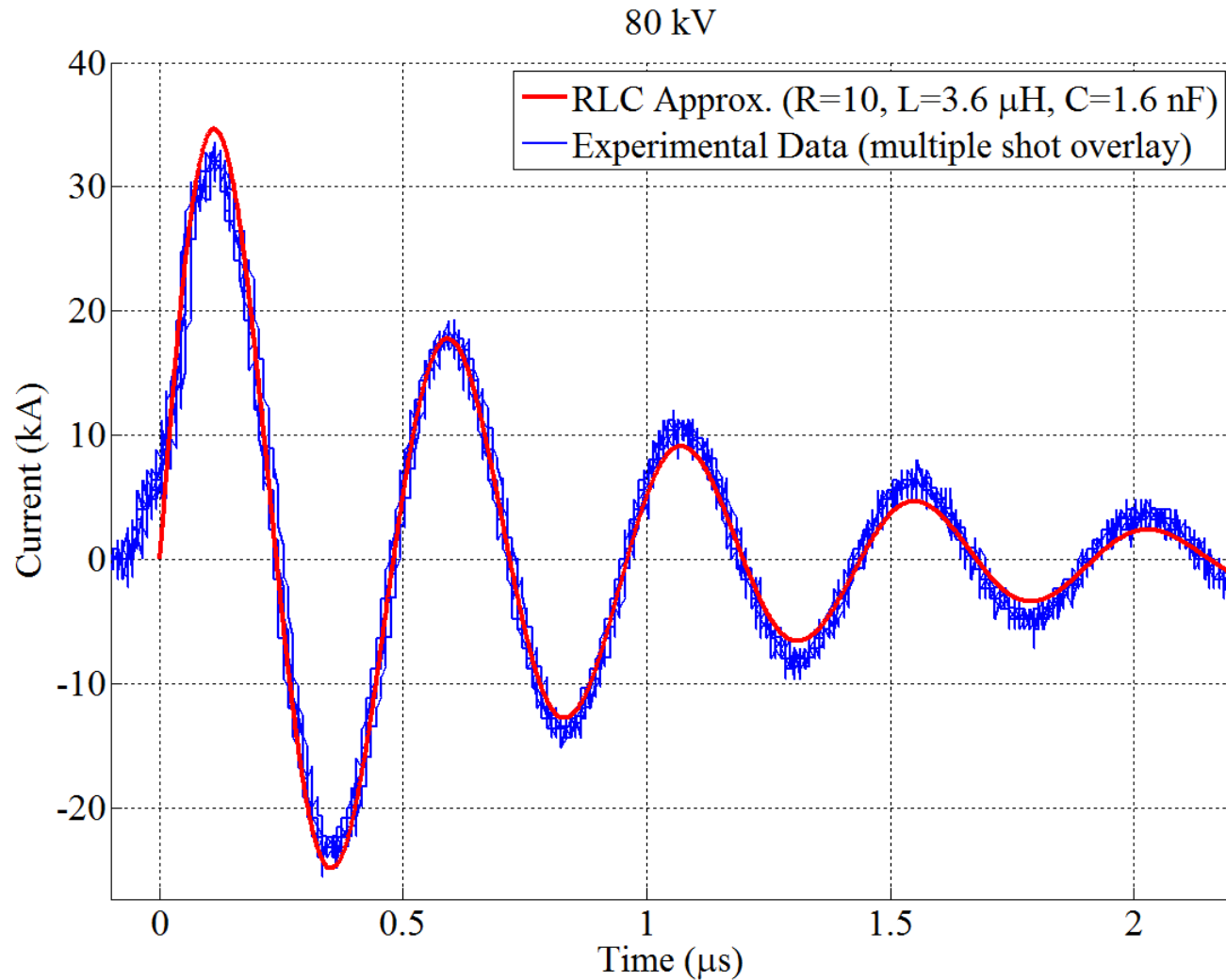
SPHINX Marx CVR Waveform \pm 50 kV

Characterization Cont.



SPHINX Marx CVR Waveform $\pm 70 \text{ kV}$

Characterization Cont.



SPHINX Marx CVR Waveform \pm 80 kV

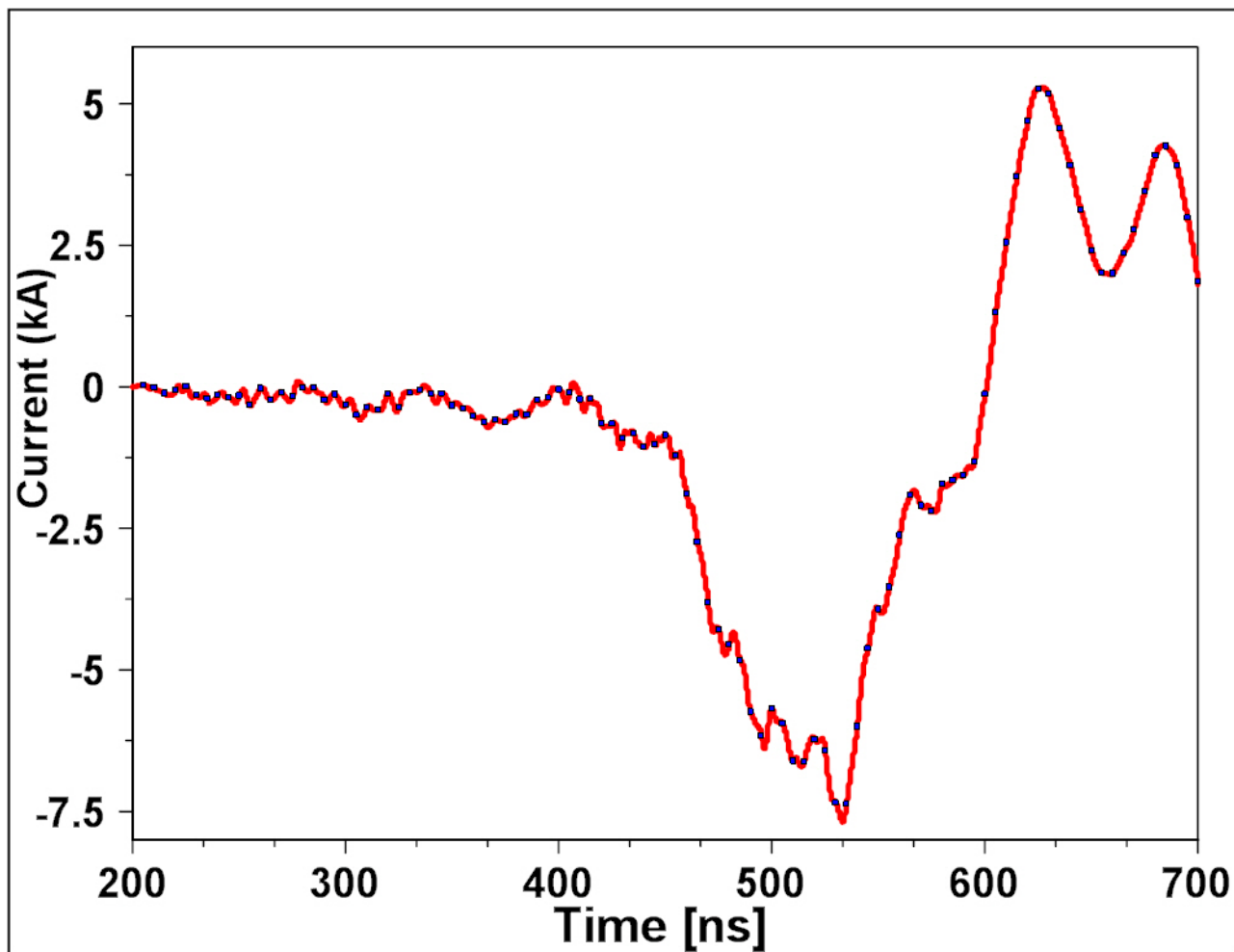
- A ring-over test of the SPHINX PFL was conducted at a Marx charge voltage of ± 32 kV and a SF6 pressure of 5 psi. From the test data, the SPHINX PFL capacitance can be measured.
- Using the Rogowski-coil output current and integrating using Equation (2) the total charge of the SPHINX PFL can be found. With finding peak charge of Rogo(Q) and taking the peak voltage from the VP2 PFL voltage monitor, the total capacitance of the SPHINX PFL can be found using Equation (3) and Equation (4).

$$Rogo(Q) = \int_0^t Rogo(I) \quad (2)$$

$$Q_{PFL} = C_{PFL} * VP2_{Peak} \quad (3)$$

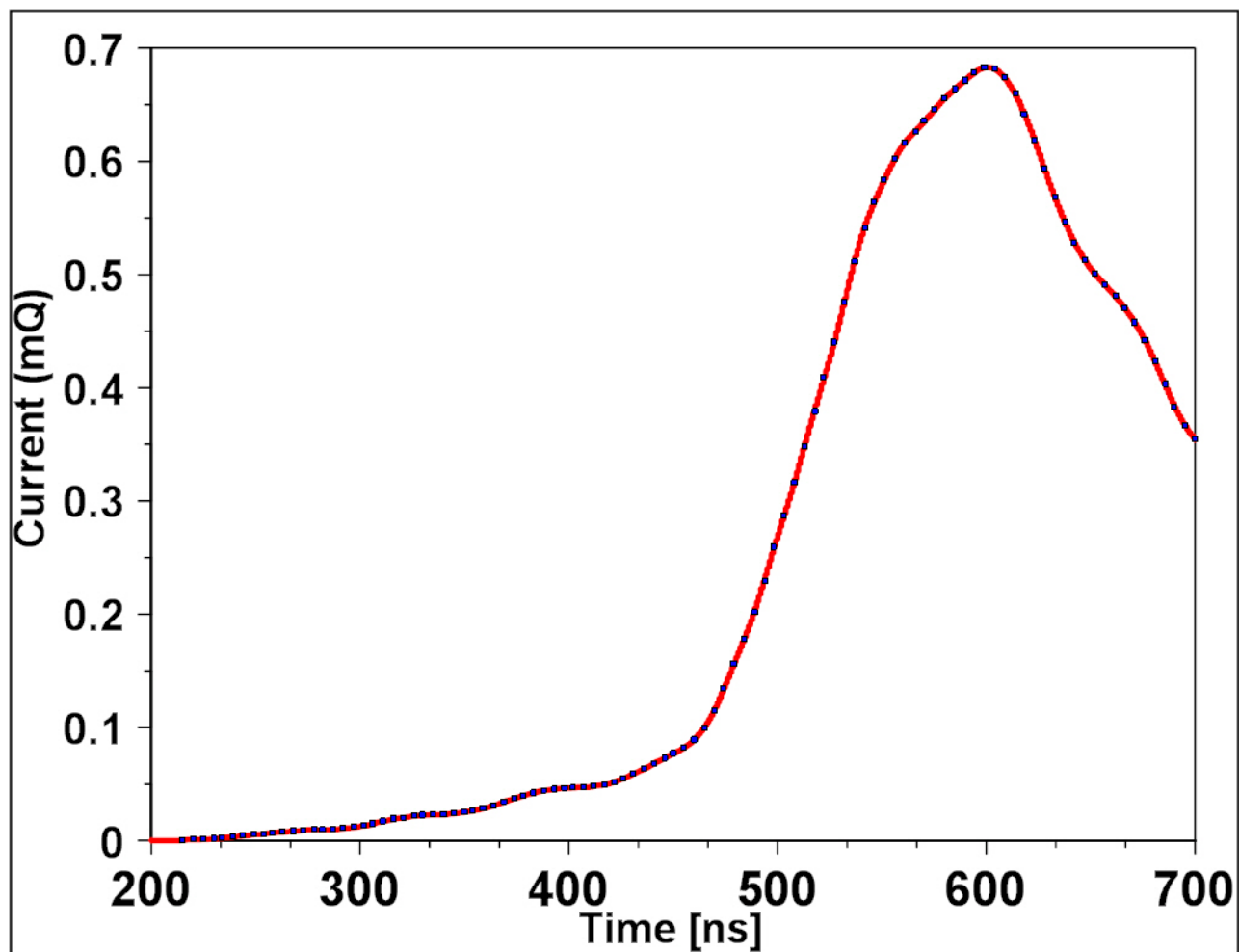
$$C_{PFL} = Q_{PFL} / VP2_{Peak} \quad (4)$$

Characterization Cont.



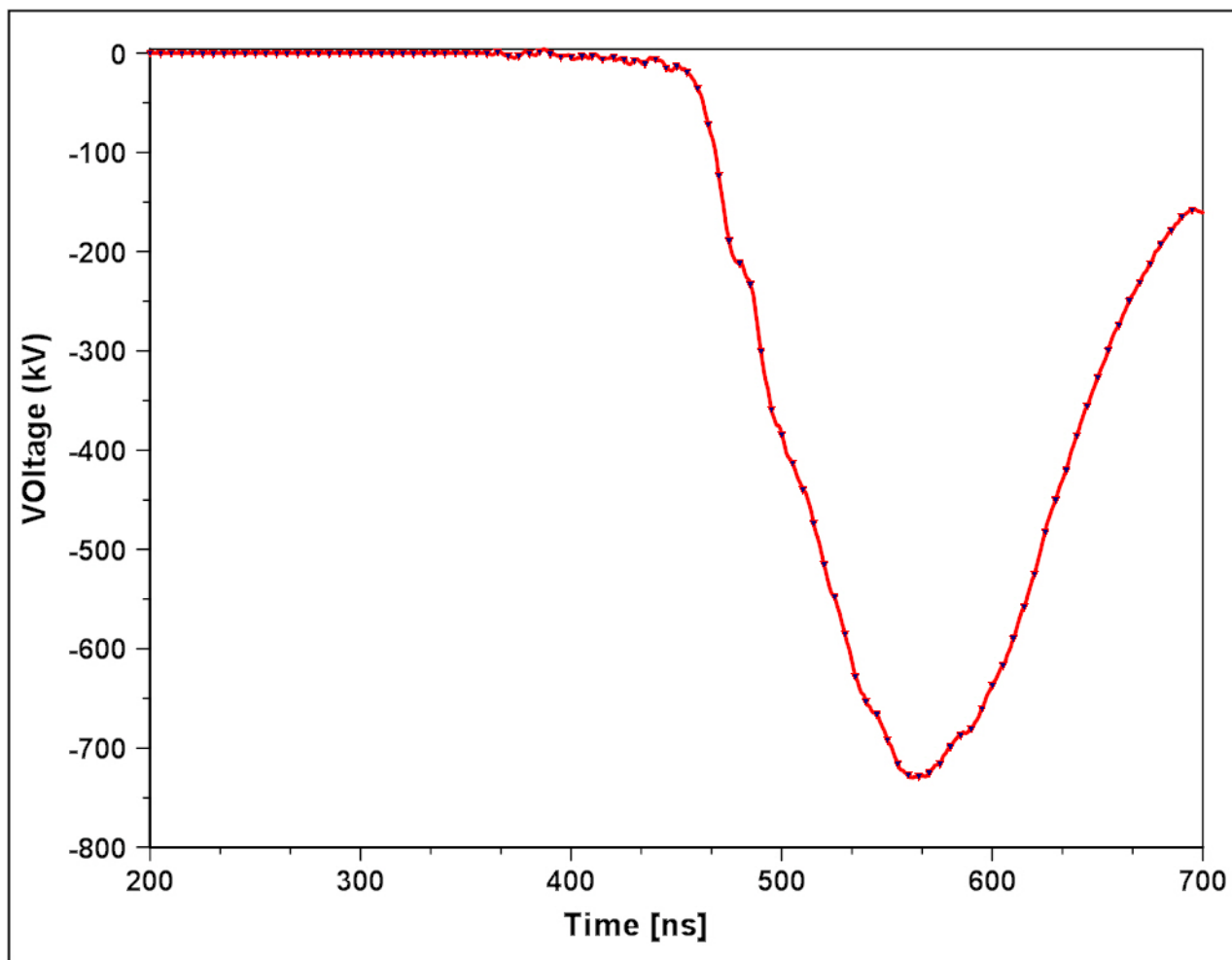
SPHINX Rogowski Coil Current Waveform

Characterization Cont.



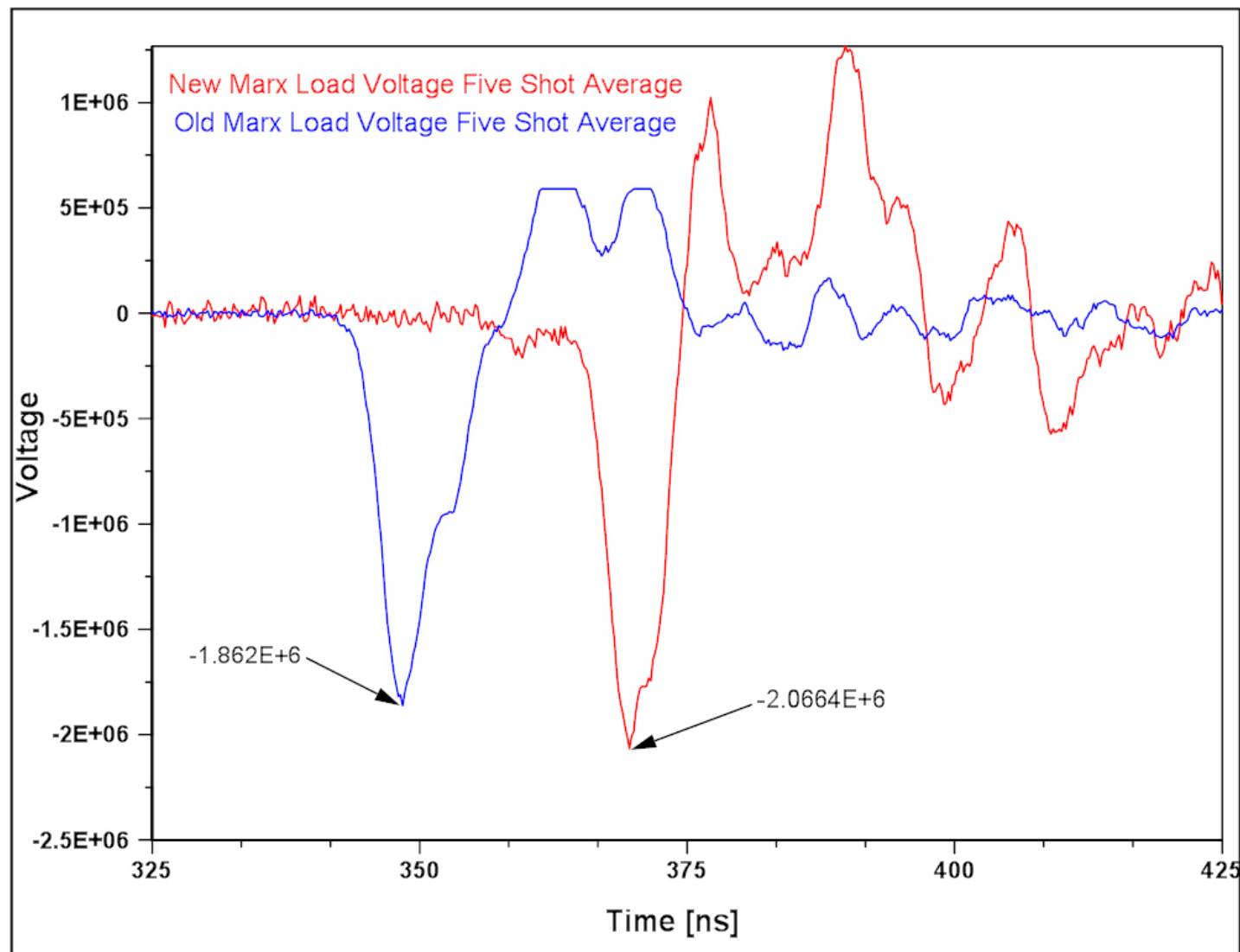
SPHINX Rogowski Coil Charge Waveform

Characterization Cont.



SPHINX V-dot VP2 Waveform

Comparison Cont.



SPHINX Marx Output Comparison

Comparison Cont.

TABLE I: SPHINX Marx Values for Comparison Testing

**Relative charge voltage to +/-100 kV*

SPHINX Marx Configuration	Erected Capacitance	Inductance	Charge Voltage
Previous Marx	3.6 nF	7 μ H	+/-50 kV*
Redesigned Marx	1.6 nF	3.6 μ H	+/- 80 kV

TABLE II: SPHINX Total Output Comparison

SPHINX Marx Configuration	Power Output Jitter +/- σ	Timing Jitter +/- σ
Previous Marx	18.3%	210 ns
Redesigned Marx	0.22%	20.2 ns

SPHINX Marx Design Comparison

- [1] *J. R. Woodworth, J. A. Alexander, F. R. Gruner, W. A. Stygar, M. J Harden, J. R. Blickem, G. J. Dension, F. E. W. L. M. Lucero, H. D. Anderson, L. F. Bennett, S. F. Glover, D. Van DeValde, and M. G. Mazarakis, “Low–inductance gas switches for linear transformers,” *Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams*, vol. 12, no. 6, Jun. 2009.*
- [2] *P. Choi and M. Favre, “A fast capacitive voltage monitor for low impedance pulse lines,” *Digest of Technical Papers*, vol. 2, pp. 880–885, Sep. 1995.*
- [3] *J. L. Pack and I. Liberman, “Voltage and current measurements for fast pulsed high current discharges,” *Review of Scientific Instruments*, vol. 52, pp. 1580–1582, Oct. 1981.*
- [4] *S. Pai and Q. Zhang, *Introduction to High Pulse Technology*, 1995.*
- [5] *D. G. Pellinen, M. S. di Capua, S. E. Sampayan, H. Gerbracht, and M. Wang, “Rogowski coil for measuring fast, high–level pulsed currents,” *Review of Scientific Instruments*, vol. 51, pp. 1535–1540, Nov. 1980.*
- [6] *H. Bluhm, *Pulsed Power Systems: Principles and Applications*, 2006.*