

The Big Bobbin

- [PFN Comparison to the VIC5 bobbin](#)

PFN Comparison to the VIC5 bobbin

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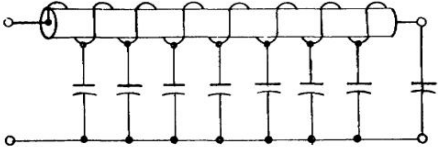
PRACTICE EXERCISE
(Performance-Oriented)

In each of the following exercises, select the ONE answer that BEST completes the statement or answers the question. Indicate your solution by circling the letter opposite the correct answer in the subcourse booklet.

1. The Guillemín line, shown in Figure 69, is a specially designed pulse-forming network that employs inductive coupling between the loops of wire. The reason for using inductive coupling is to

- increase the charge on the PFN.
- reduce the effects of reverse current.
- remove undesired oscillations from the PFN.
- decrease the time required to charge the PFN.

Figure 69. Guillemín Pulse-Forming Line.



2. The operation of a HYDROGEN THYRATRON differs from the operation of conventional thyratrons in that the HYDROGEN THYRATRON

- has a long ionization time.
- conducts only when the grid voltage is zero.
- conducts only when the grid is positive in respect to the cathode.
- can be cut off by applying a negative voltage to the control grid or a positive voltage to the plate.

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FIGURE 10-3: VIC COIL-WRAP CONFIGURATION

Stanley A. Meyer

10-11

RE: Optical Thermal Lens

Memo WFC 429

1000

PROGRAMMABLE PULSE-WIDTH JULSE FREQUENCY (49A XXX 49N)

MAGNET WIRE BIFILAR WRAPPED COIL

STAINLESS STEEL 430/FR INDUCTIVE/RESISTIVE COMPOSITE-WIRE BIFILAR WRAPPED COIL

TO WATER GAP (CP)

RESONANT CHARGING CHOKE STAGES (56/62a XXX 56/62n)

INDUCTIVE CORE (10-3 A/B)

FIGURE 10-4: DUAL-LAYERED MULTI-SPOOL CONFIGURATION

1010

VOLTAGE WAVEBURST STEP CHARGING EFFECT (PARTICLE OSCILLATION AS A ENERGY GENERATOR)

RIPLING POSITIVE VOLTAGE POTENTIAL

B+

0

RIPLING NEGATIVE VOLTAGE POTENTIAL

B-

DIFFERENCE OF POTENTIAL (EVER EXPANDING PULSATING ELECTRICAL STRESS) ACROSS WATER GAP (CP)

FIGURE 10-5: OPPOSITE VOLTAGE CHARGING EFFECT