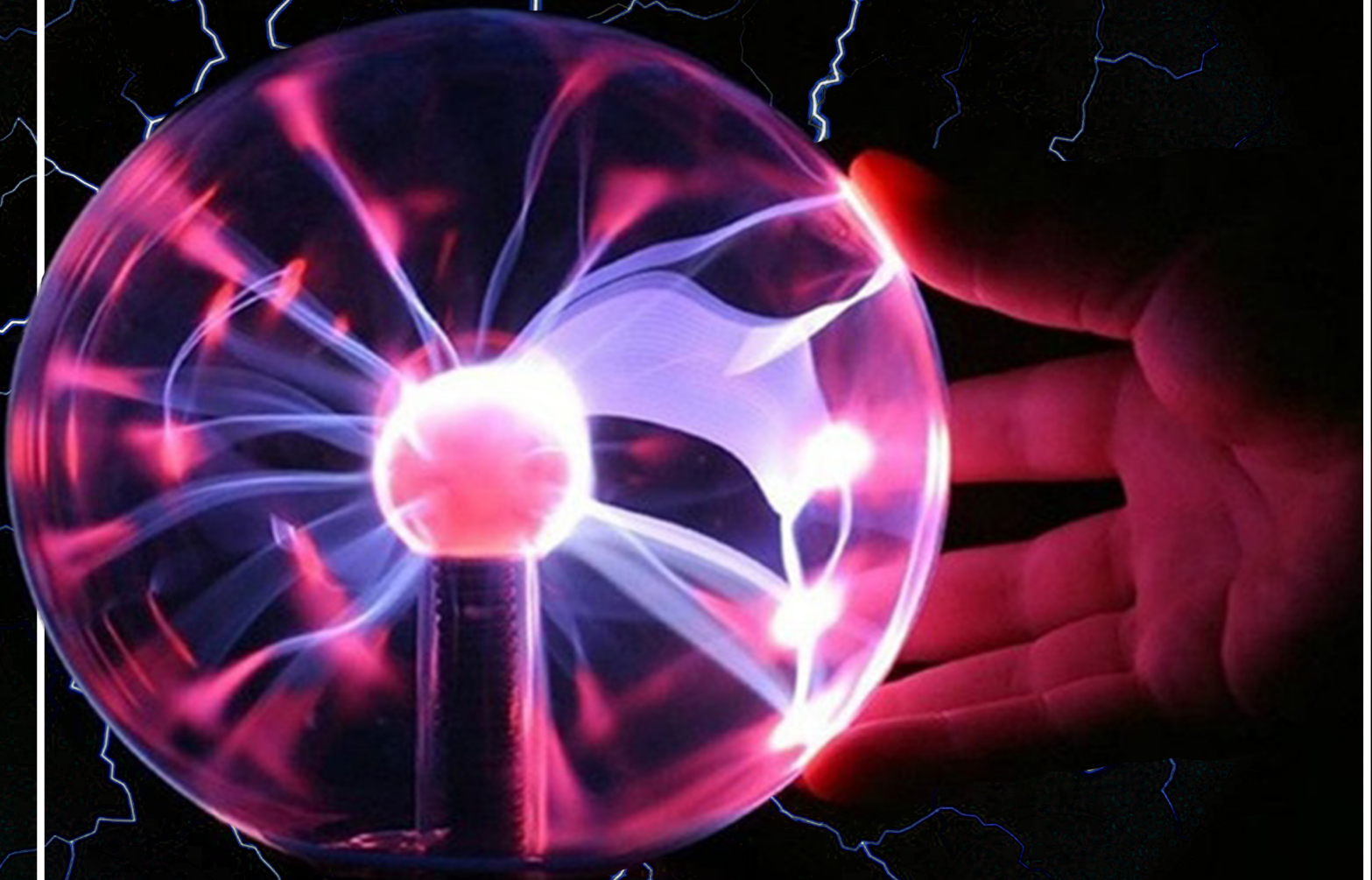
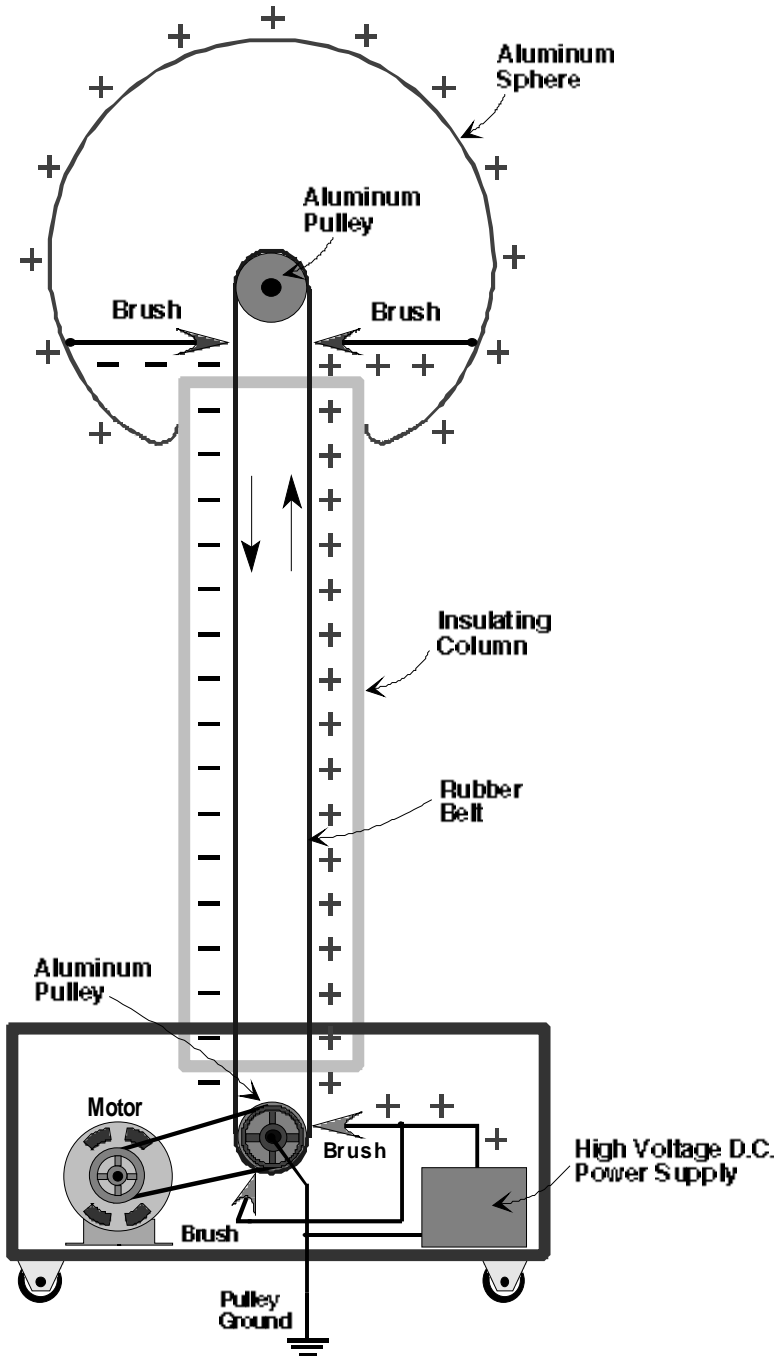


*Van de Graaf*

**ELECTROSTATIC GENERATOR**



# VAN DE GRAAFF Electrostatic Generator



**Fig. 1 - Van de Graaff electrostatic generator showing theoretical charge distribution.**

## **HIGH PERFORMANCE VAN DE GRAAFF GENERATORS**

Van de Graaff Generators are a “must” for any science museum, physics classroom, or experimenter’s lab. The generators produce high voltage electrostatic charges for entertaining demonstrations of electrostatic induction, attraction and repulsion, spark discharge, capacitance, and more.

Unlike the Tesla Coil, which produces a continuous barrage of loud, writhing sparks, the Van de Graaff Generator quietly builds up a d.c. charge on its metal sphere, or collector, over several seconds. The charge can then be drawn to an electrode in the form of a lightning-like spark or used in a variety of experiments.

Since the generator’s collector can only hold a very limited charge, even at a very high voltage, the amount of energy the generator can deliver is small. Except for the very large machines, Van de Graaff Generators are generally quite safe.

Triboelectric, or friction, Van de Graaff Generators commonly found in classrooms and science museums can perform quite well under good conditions. However, when the humidity of the surrounding atmosphere increases, the machines’ performance will rapidly degrade, or they will cease to work altogether.

This manual will show design and construction techniques for Van de Graaff Generators that will deliver good output even under conditions of high humidity, and which will deliver superior performance when conditions are favorable.

Detailed plans for a small (4' tall) Van de Graaff Generator are included, as well as design parameters that will allow the builder to construct a generator of virtually any size.

### **HISTORY**

The Van de Graaff Generator was invented in the Princeton University labs around 1929 by Robert J. Van de Graaff. He had used Wimshurst machines to generate positive ions for experiments, but realized that he needed far higher potentials.

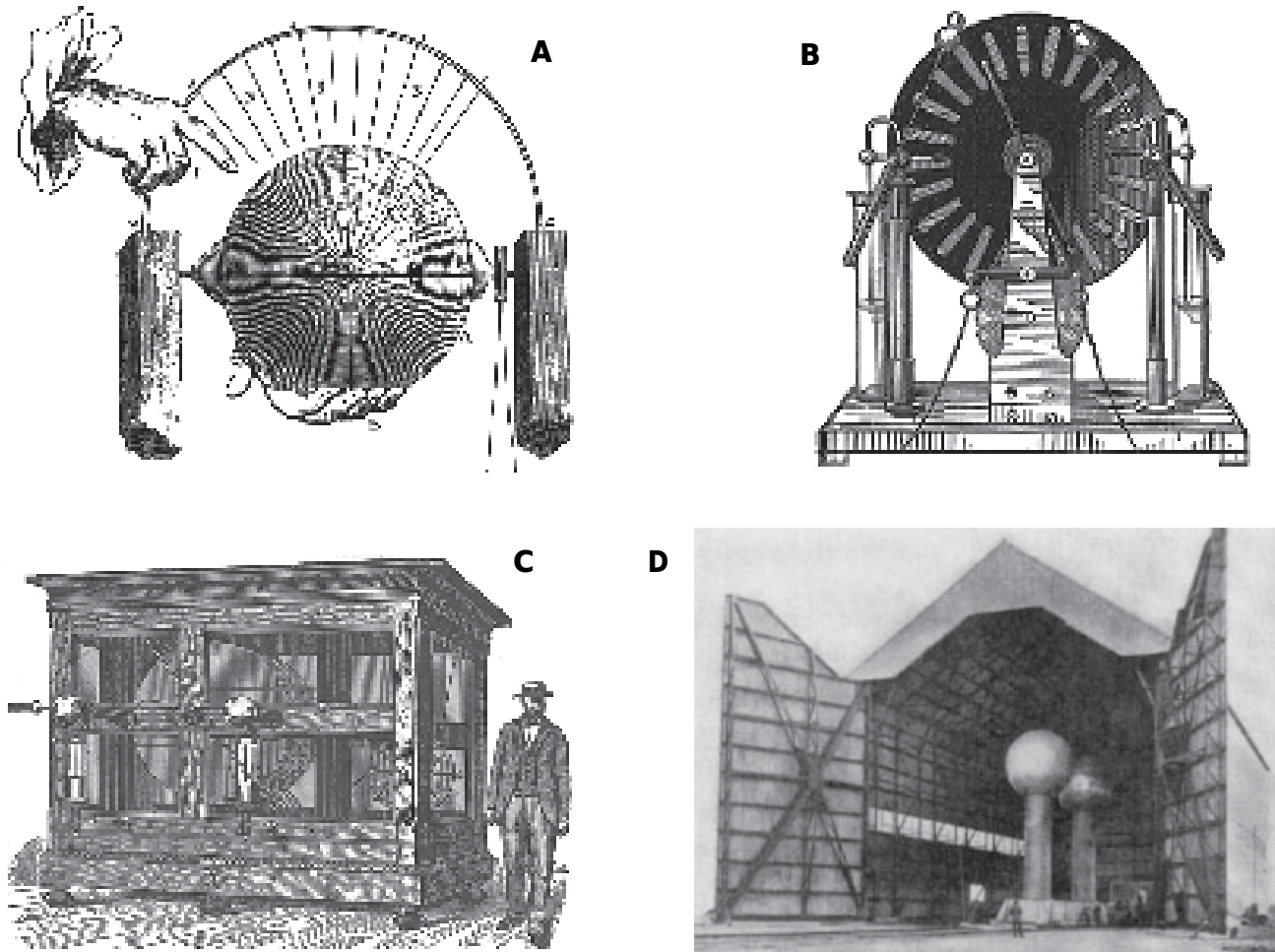
Around 1933, while at M.I.T., he constructed his giant “twin” generator (Fig. 3-D) in a dirigible hangar in Dartmouth, Massachusetts. Another large generator, built by Van de Graaff in 1931, is now housed in the Boston Museum of Science, where it is used for daily shows.



**Fig. 2 - This science-show Van de Graaff Generator can deliver a spark over 48" long. The generator is 10' tall and has a 42" diameter collector. The author constructed the machine in 1988 for The Science Place museum in Dallas, Texas.**

Supposedly, the first electrical generator was a device constructed by Otto Von Guericke in the 17th century in Germany. His "generator" was simply a ball of sulphur on a stick. When the ball was rotated and a hand or leather pad was brought into contact with it, the friction created static electricity.

Later machines used rotating glass cylinders (Fig. 3-A), then rotating glass disks. Many permutations of the basic friction machine occurred as experimenters tried to increase the voltages and currents their apparatus could produce.



**Fig. 3 - (A) Eighteenth century electrostatic generator consisted of a rotating glass sphere charged by friction between a hand and the glass. (B) James Wimshurst invented his famous electrostatic generator around 1880. A crank turns two contra-rotating disks having metal sectors. (C) This large Holst generator could produce 30-inch discharges. (D) Robert Van de Graaff built his giant "twin" generators around 1933. The collectors were 15' in diameter; insulating columns were 24' high and 6' in diameter. They were housed in a dirigible hangar. (From *The Electrical Experimenter*, 1915, The Burndy Library, and *The Scientific American*, 1934.)**

Electrostatic devices using belts to carry charges may have existed prior to Van de Graaff's generator, but he is the one who deserves credit for first developing large, effective machines for serious research into nuclear physics.

Van de Graaff Generators are still used today to provide ion sources for nuclear accelerators and, in some cases, to serve as the principal accelerator. These generators are housed in pressurized, gas-filled tanks to allow higher voltages than could be achieved at normal atmospheric pressure.

## THEORY OF OPERATION

Classical explanations of Van de Graaff Generator operation usually state that electrical charges are deposited on a moving belt, and that the belt transports the charges to a metal Collector where they are picked off and arrange themselves on the Collector's surface (Fig.1).

The following theories elaborate a bit further and are based on the author's experience.

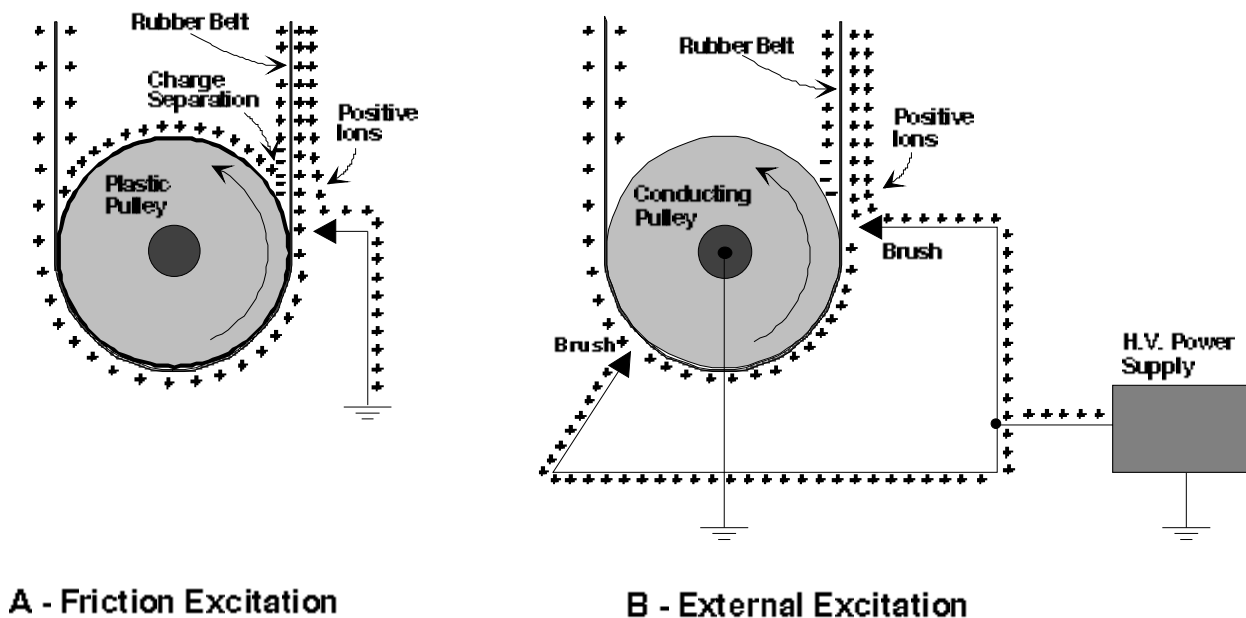


Fig. 4 - Theoretical charge distribution between belt and lower pulley of friction and externally excited Van de Graaff generators.

### Friction Excited Van de Graaff Generators

The friction Van de Graaff Generators are the simplest to construct. They rely on a charge being created when two dissimilar triboelectric materials are brought into contact and then separated; for example, a rubber belt and a plastic pulley (Fig. 4-A).

At the moment of separation, electrons are removed from the surface of the pulley and deposited on the belt's inside surface. This negative charge attracts positive ions and repels electrons. A row of sharp, conducting points, called a "brush," points at the outside surface of the belt at the region of separation. The brush facilitates formation of positive ions because it is grounded, providing a path for repelled negative ions (rushing from the vicinity of the belt's outside surface) to unload their excess electrons. Positive ions are thereby "sprayed" onto the belt's outer surface.

The positive ions are highly mobile and probably flow through the air and around the belt's surface to neutralize the negative charge on the inside of the belt. The result probably resembles a "cloud" of loosely bound positive ions traveling on and around the belt, with the denser charge on the outside belt surface.

The belt travels upward, carrying this positive "cloud" into the Collector. When the belt enters the Collector, a brush inside the Collector "sucks" electrons from the Collector to neutralize the ions. A

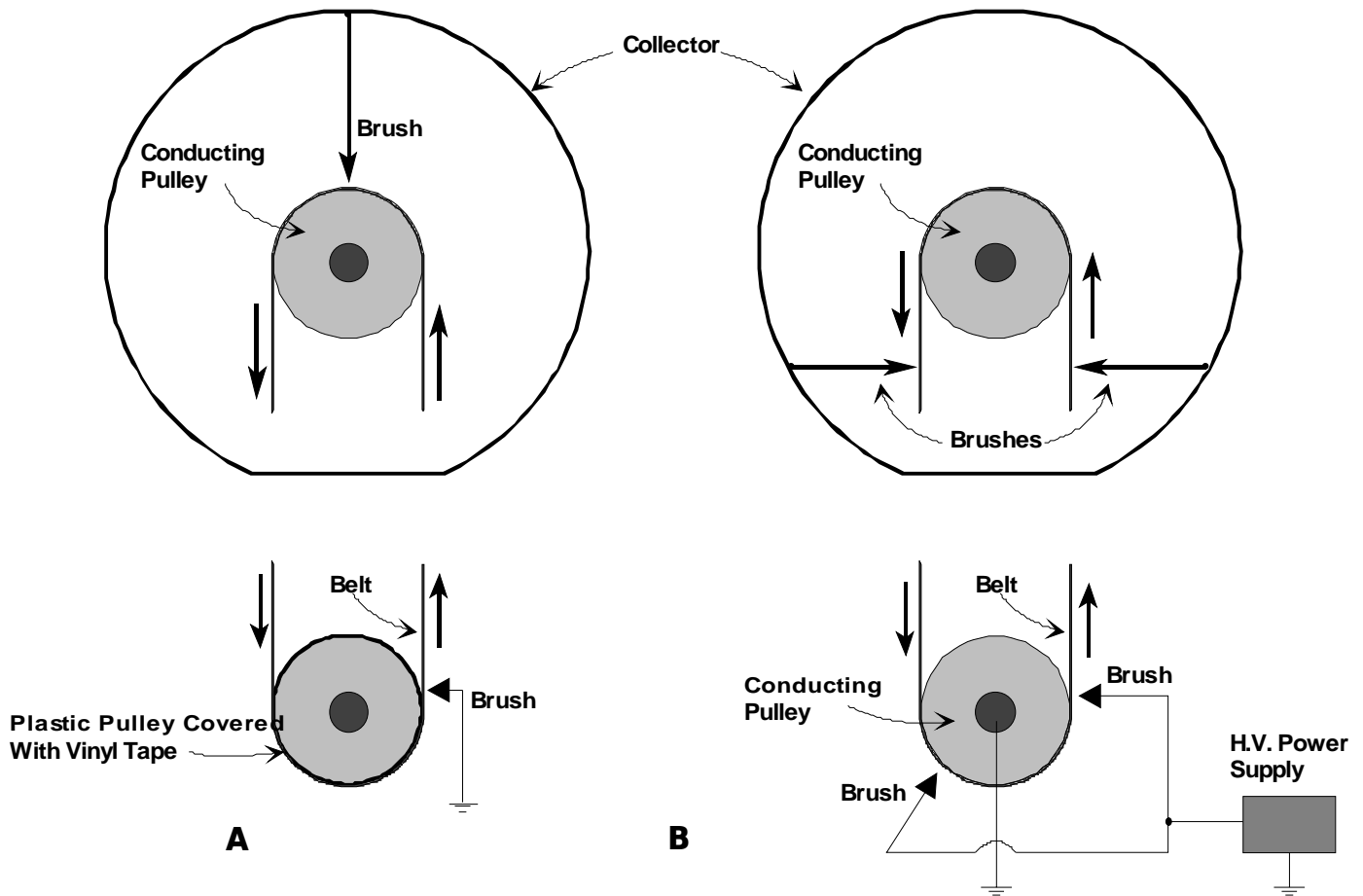


Fig. 5 - Recommended Brush/Pulley combinations for friction (A) and externally-excited (B) machines.

positive charge thereby builds on the Collector's surface. Even though the voltage on the Collector climbs to many times that of the belt, the charge continues to build because the density of the charge is lower on the Collector.

As the belt leaves the Collector, it obviously carries a lower positive charge than when it entered. Conventional depictions of Van de Graaff Generator charge distribution usually show a negative charge on the belt as it leaves the Collector. My measurements show that the charge is positive with respect to ground, and I've indicated this in Fig. 4.

When the belt approaches the bottom pulley, the triboelectric effects are sufficiently strong to place a temporary negative charge on the inside of the belt, so the charging process continues.

One pulley should be made of a conducting material, like aluminum. The other (friction) pulley should be made of a good insulating material, like Plexiglas. The Collector brush in friction machines seems to work best when placed near the center of the pulley. I don't have a theory to explain why.

Collector polarity is determined by the materials used and whether the friction pulley is at the top or the bottom. For example: A common combination is a belt made of rubber and a pulley wrapped with vinyl tape. If the pulley is in the top of the generator, the Collector will be charged negatively; if it is in the bottom, it will charge positively.

## **External Excitation**

Externally excited machines use a high voltage power supply to spray ions onto the belt. Because triboelectric effects can hinder the charge transfer, both pulleys should be made of conducting material.

If the power supply voltage is positive, positive ions will be formed by the lower brushes and sprayed onto the belt (Fig. 4-B). A negative charge is supplied by the grounded pulley. The negative charge attracts the positive ions, leaving a positive charge on the outside surface of the belt.

When the belt and pulley separate, positive charges migrate to the inside surface of the belt, canceling the negative charge residing there, as they do in the friction machine.

Somewhat mysteriously, performance is enhanced by the addition of a second brush placed at about the pulley's 230 degree mark. Perhaps this arrangement works because this second, or "auxiliary" brush causes a denser charge on the belt, producing a denser cloud of ions when the belt separates from the pulley.

As the belt enters the Collector, a brush picks off the positive ions, building a positive charge on the surface of the Collector. The author's experiments have shown that a second brush, located opposite the first, on the down side of the belt, improves performance. For some reason, a brush located in the center of the pulley gives poor performance. Usually, performance is slightly enhanced if the upper pulley makes electrical contact with the Collector.

## **FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE**

### **COLLECTORS**

The theoretical maximum voltage the Collector can develop is 70,000 times its radius in inches. However, allowance must be made for the hole through which the belt travels. The "average" machine will lose around 20% of its maximum potential to this entrance hole. A generator with a 12" diameter sphere would then develop approximately 336,000 volts under good conditions.

A smooth Collector surface is essential, but polishing to a mirror finish helps very little (some say as little as 1% voltage increase). The most important considerations are that the Collector be clean, have no sharp protruding edges, and that the entrance hole be properly radiused.

The Collector entrance hole edge radius should be generous; about 8% to 10% of the Collector's radius (Fig. 6). A 12" diameter Collector, for instance, should have an entrance hole with an edge radius no smaller than 1/2".

Several different shapes can be used successfully. The author has experimented with shapes A, B, and C, in Fig. 6. Whether a sphere or "spheroid" is used, leakage along the column appears to be additionally reduced if the bottom of the Collector is slightly flattened (Fig. B & D). Otherwise, a plain sphere is hard to beat.

The diameter of the entrance hole should be no larger than around one-half the diameter of the Collector. Entrance holes smaller than one third the diameter of the Collector will limit the belt size too much. A wide belt allows the charge to build more rapidly and reduces the effects of leakage.

Sometimes it is desirable that the top of the sphere be detachable. In this case, any lip or attachments should be on the inside, so the sphere retains a smooth surface (Fig. 7).

A removable hemisphere allows for a slightly wider belt to be used, which is good for performance. However, if portability is important, it's usually much more convenient to use a permanently assembled sphere that slips easily on and off the support column.

Most Collectors are made of spun aluminum hemispheres (see Appendix for sources). If the two halves are to be permanently attached, they can be epoxied or welded together. The seam must be sanded smooth and polished.

Inexpensive Collectors can sometimes be fashioned from aluminum or stainless steel salad bowls or something similar. Lips, handles, or other protrusions will need to be removed and the surface sanded and polished smooth.

Techniques for hand-finishing aluminum or stainless steel hemispheres, including cutting and radiusing the column entrance hole, are covered in the construction section.

## BELTS

Belts can be made of a variety of materials, but I recommend gum rubber. Neoprene serves very well but lacks "memory," that is, it tends to stretch and not snap back as well as gum rubber. Latex rubber works fine, but is much more expensive.

I've never tried silk or nylon, although they're supposed to work fairly well. They're probably not worth the trouble, as they tend to fray and have little elasticity.

The belt should be as wide as possible, as greater width means the Collector will charge faster. The belt/pulley combination must be chosen carefully so the belt fits inside the column with adequate clearance.

Chemical engineer Franklin B. Lee, who experimented with Van de Graaff Generators, wrote that 50 square inches of belt per second passing over the pulleys produces one microampere current delivered to the Collec-

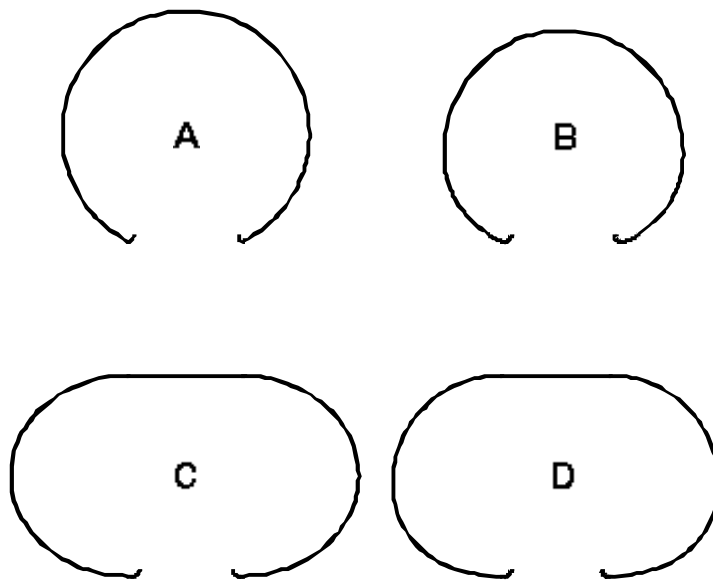


Fig. 6 - Cross sections of various Collector shapes showing radiused support column entrance holes.

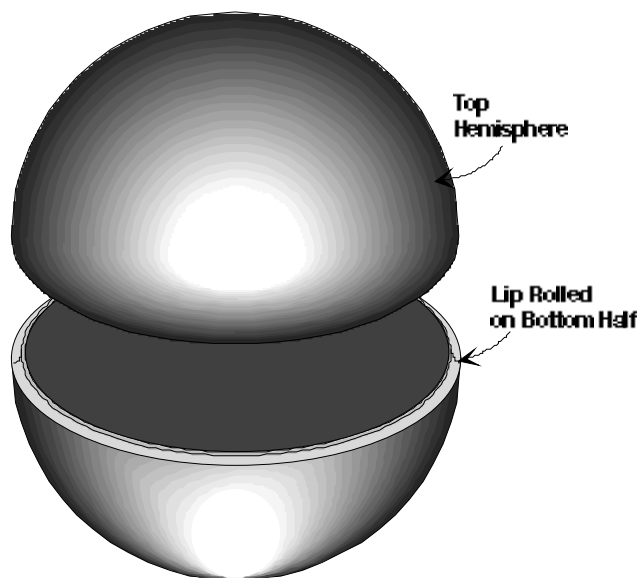


Fig. 7 - Removable sphere halves with attachment lip rolled on lower half.



tor. This finding seems to agree fairly well with my own measurements. Maybe this is some sort of "universal constant" for Van de Graaff machines.

The belt should be fairly tight. A rule of thumb for gum rubber belts 1/8" thick and from one to three inches in width is that the belt should be approximately three inches shorter than the distance between the pulleys. Belts up to eight inches wide should be about six inches shorter.

I suppose elasticity could vary from manufacturer to manufacturer, so you may want to use the highly scientific method I used to determine the proper belt length...I went to the rubber supply company, stretched the material out by hand and said, "Ok, this is about right!"

If you want to build a horizontal Van de Graaff, as shown in Fig. 8, you'll need the belt to be extra tight to reduce sagging.

The belt should be as clean as possible. You can curl it up and wash it in a bucket with dish washing detergent, then rinse well and stretch it out in a clean area to dry.

Gum and latex rubber belts will eventually deteriorate from the effects of ozone and exposure to light. Expect a heavily used gum rubber belt to last about 2 1/2 years. Latex belts may only last a year.

## PULLEYS

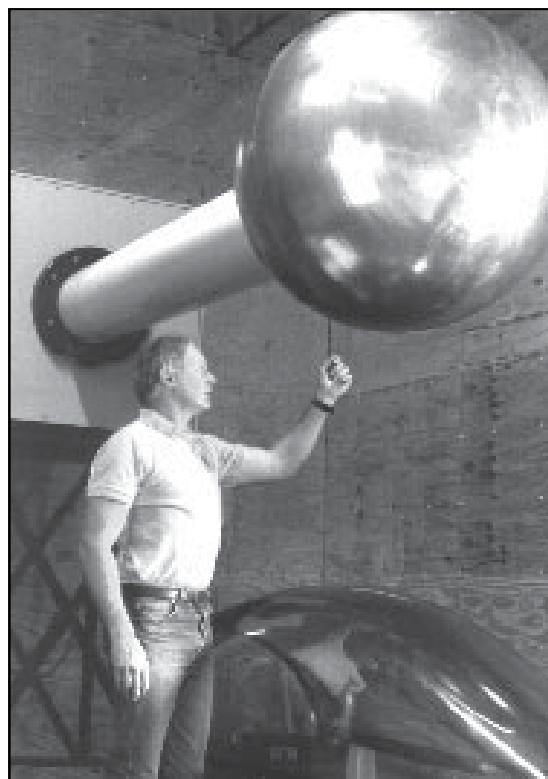
Aluminum is the preferred material for conducting pulleys. Plastic pulleys can be made conducting by wrapping them with aluminum tape, but the tape will eventually wear out and need to be replaced. Use ball bearings with the pulleys; they're not expensive, and they're much better than the cheaper sleeve types.

Pulleys should have a crown 1/8" to 1/4" to help keep the belt centered (Fig 9-A). Although a crown is best, an alternative for small generators is to wrap the pulleys in the center with several turns of tape (Fig. 9-B). Use aluminum tape on the conducting pulley, plastic tape on the friction pulley.

Non-conducting pulleys for friction-excited machines can be made from Plexiglas, nylon, UHMW plastic, or any other serviceable plastic. Different plastics will give different levels of performance, but I've found very little experimental comparison data. UHMW, which is similar to nylon, but cheaper and easier to machine, works well with gum rubber. Other experimenters have tried polyethylene with success. Vinyl tape wrapped on the pulley surface works very well with rubber belts.

A good combination for small friction machines would be: A friction pulley made of Plexiglas wrapped with vinyl tape, and a conducting pulley made of aluminum or Plexiglas wrapped with aluminum tape.

Pulley diameter isn't critical, but it's necessary to compromise between a very small diameter,



**Fig. 8 - A horizontal Van de Graaff generator the author constructed for a company investigating effects of static electricity on aircraft components.**

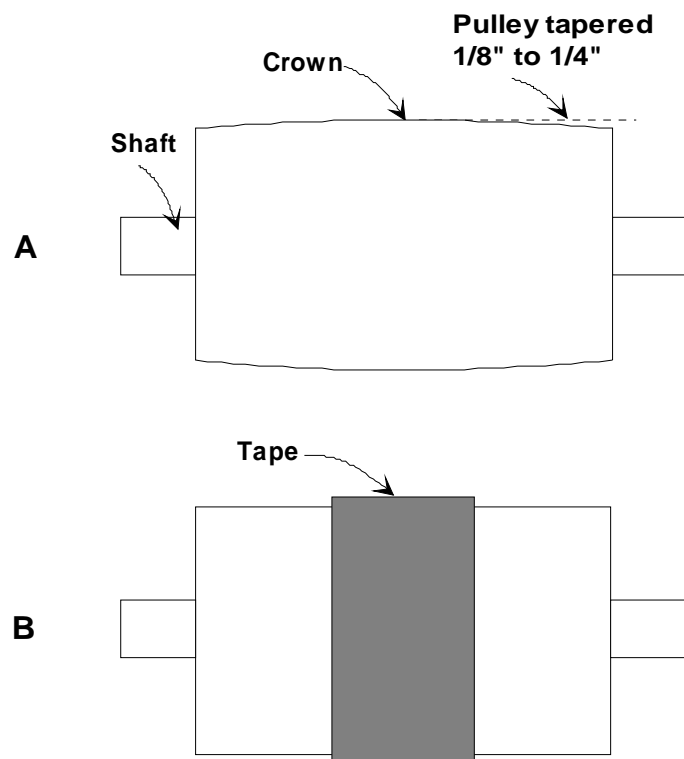
which would allow for a wider belt, and a larger diameter, which would allow smoother running and less stress on the belt and bearings.

A "rule of thumb" is that the pulley diameter should be about 33% to 42% of the inside diameter of the column.

## BELT SPEED

The higher the belt speed, the faster the charge buildup on the Collector, and the less susceptible the machine will be to current leakage.

However, most of the machines I have built operate at a very conservative speed; one belt revolution per second for large machines (10' tall) and two revolutions per second for machines up to five feet tall. Higher speeds can sometimes cause the belt to wander and pull away from the pulleys. Lower speeds may not supply charge fast enough to compensate for leakage, lowering performance.



**Fig. 9 - To keep belt from wandering, the pulleys should have a crown (A) or be taped (B).**

tion about externally excited machines, and I had to experiment quite a bit to arrive at the arrangement in Figure 5 - B. More elaborate arrangements have appeared in various publications, but I've had no particular success with them.

The precise alignment of the brushes must be determined experimentally, as belt and pulley materials, motor speed, and other variables (such as proximity of lower pulley to ground) can alter the optimum locations. It's a good idea to leave plenty of space to experiment with brush positions when designing a generator.

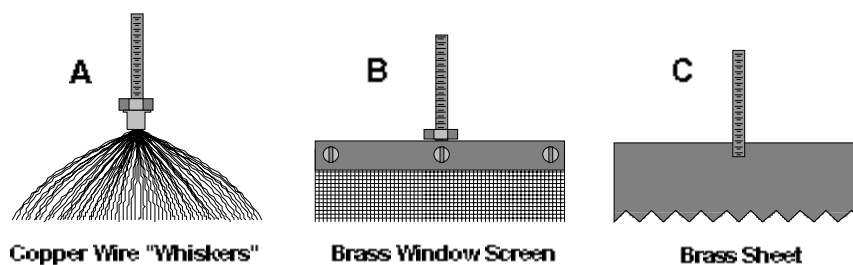
## BRUSHES

Somewhere, there's a perfect design for brushes. I've tried brass window screen, brass stock cut into a series of points, "whiskers" of copper wire, and double brushes (Fig 10). All of these approaches seem to work about the same. All that seems to be required is a row of sharp, conducting points placed at the correct location and distance from the belt. If there are better designs, I haven't found them.

From a practical standpoint, I like to use brass screen or copper wire whiskers. Brass stock can damage the belt, and there seems to be no advantage to using thick or multiple brushes per location.

## BRUSH PLACEMENT

Correct positioning of the brushes is critical to performance (Fig. 5 - A&B). Brush locations for friction machines are "standard" and well known. However, there's a dearth of information



**Fig. 10 - Three effective brush styles. Brass window screen is easy to work with; brass sheet can damage the belt; copper whiskers are very adjustable but more difficult to manage.**

A simple analog microammeter can help tremendously when experimenting with brush locations. Connect the meter between the Collector and ground and monitor the current. Maximum current indicates optimum brush positioning. About one microampere per 50 square inches/second of belt travel should be developed. Don't use a digital or electronic meter! The high voltage will ruin the instrument very quickly.

The belt is surprisingly efficient in transporting its charge, once the correct brush locations are found. You can check this out simply by taking a current reading between the power supply and the lower brushes and then between the Collector and ground. If the system is working well, there will be very little difference in the two readings.

## **SUPPORT COLUMN**

PVC, Plexiglas, and fiberglass are excellent materials for the support column. PVC is the cheapest. It is strong, easily machined, and comes in many sizes. Plexiglas, although it's expensive and somewhat fragile, is the preferred material for small to medium size machines. Plexiglas has excellent electrical properties and is clear. Plexiglas cylinders are usually sold in six foot lengths. Fiberglass is strong and light, but it can be expensive, and it's doubtful that the correct size and finish can be found. Paper cylinders and most phenolics will allow far too much leakage.

The distance between the Collector and the base of the generator should be two or three times the Collector diameter. If the column is too close to the base, leakage and sparking along the column's outer surface will become a problem.

## **POWER SUPPLY**

Practical exciter voltages range from around 5,000 to 15,000 for all but the largest machines. The giant Van de Graaff Generator in the Boston Science Museum uses 20,000 volts. The machines I have built, which range from 4' tall to 15' long (horizontal), use around 10,000 to 15,000 exciter volts.

One of the simplest means of obtaining this voltage is to rectify the current from a 15,000 volt neon sign transformer (Fig. 11). If you're designing a fairly large generator, the size and weight of such a transformer will be negligible. A smaller generator can use a smaller, lower voltage neon sign transformer and a voltage multiplier (Fig. 12).

The so-called "core and coil" neon sign transformers are small, cheap, and fairly lightweight. These

transformers are usually available with outputs from 3,500 to 6,500 V. However, the secondary midpoint may be grounded on some units, which will cut the usable voltage in half. If there is no midpoint ground, one leg of the secondary can be grounded and the full voltage can be used.

**Caution:** If the grounded leg of a transformer *with no midpoint ground* loses contact with earth ground, it can develop half of the secondary voltage rating and can cause a dangerous shock if touched. For safety, add a 500 k $\Omega$  to one megohm resistor in series with the output. (Oddly, the generators seem to work a little better with little or no resistance in series, even though the current demand is in the microamp range).

Another approach is to build a power supply consisting of a television flyback transformer or automobile ignition coil, oscillator, and rectifier (Fig. 12). It's difficult to justify the construction effort required for these designs, however, because they provide only minimal savings in weight and cost, if any.

Although I've never tried it, a personal defense "zapper" might be converted into a power supply. They're advertised in magazines and sold in various gun stores. I'm almost certain that the output is DC. If not, a high voltage rectifier could easily be added.

*The high voltage circuits mentioned above produce dangerous currents that can cause serious shock. If you're not experienced working with high voltage, find someone to help who is.*

When you work on the generator, unplug the machine and short out the power supply to remove any residual charge. If you use a voltage multiplier, you may wish to install a 500 meg., 1 watt bleeder resistor across the output.

The power supply voltage should be high enough to form a faint corona on the lower brushes' points when viewed in the dark. No sparks should jump to the lower pulley. Sparking reduces the machine's performance and can eventually damage the belt. The distance between the brushes and the belt can vary from around 1/8" to 1/2".

Five thousand volts will jump about 1/4"; 10 kV about 1/2", and 15 kV about 3/4".

The polarity of the supply voltage will determine the polarity of the Collector, i.e., a positive supply will produce a positive Collector, and a negative supply will produce a negative Collector.

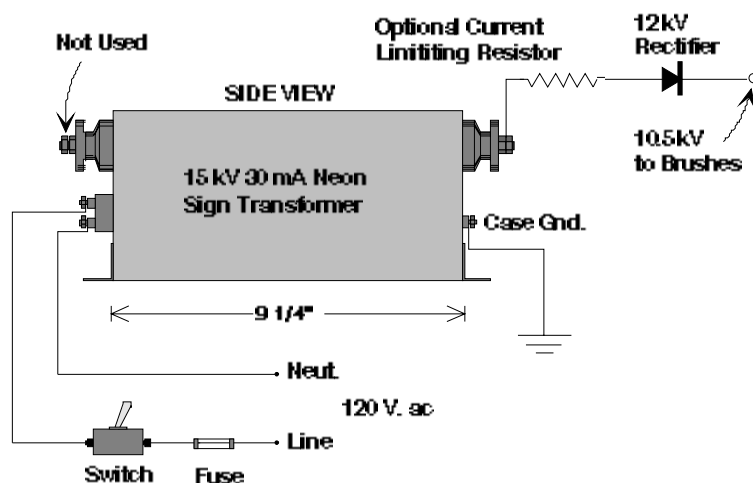


Fig. 11 - Neon sign transformer used as a high voltage power supply for large Van de Graaff Generators.

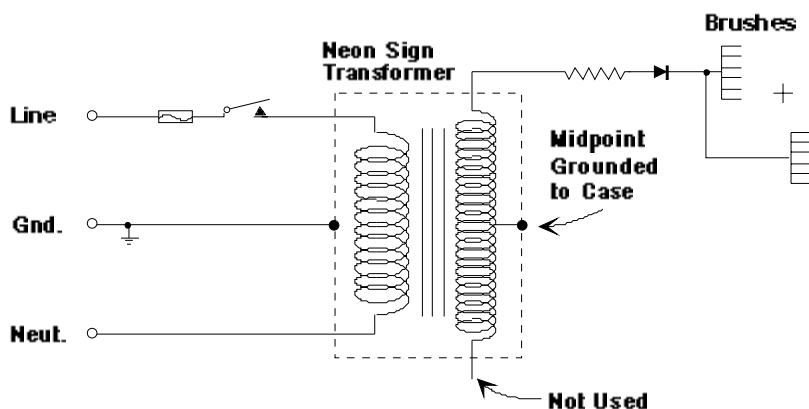


Fig. 12 - Schematic for power supply using a typical neon sign transformer with secondary midpoint grounded to case. Transformers with a secondary rated less than 12 kV will need a voltage multiplier.

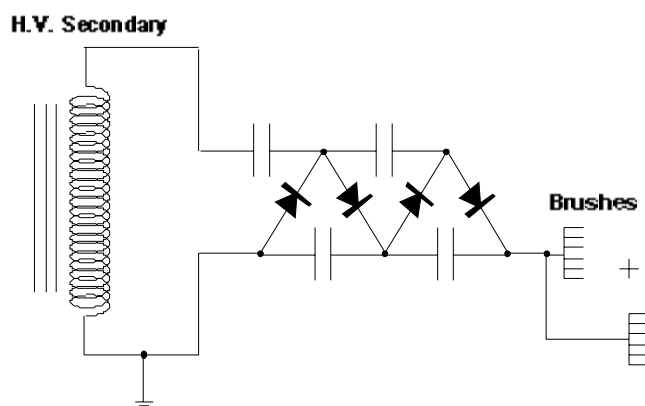
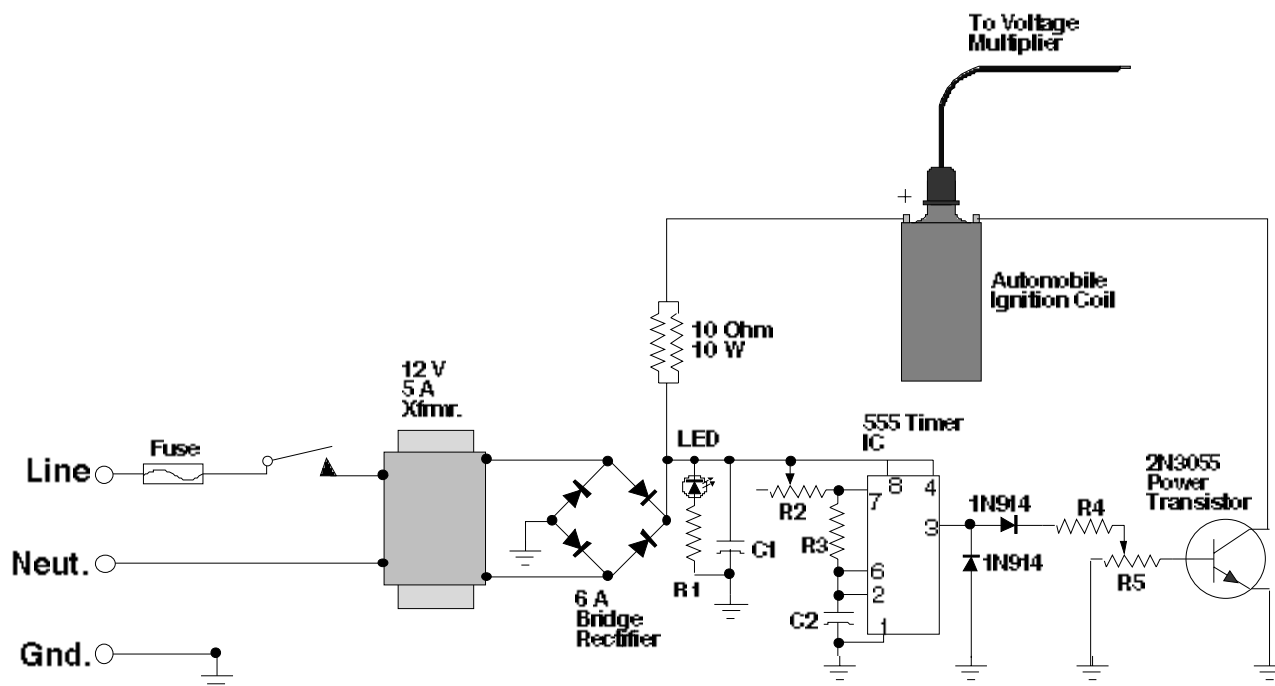


Fig 13 - Cascade voltage tripler. Capacitors and rectifiers must have a voltage rating twice the AC peak voltage. Capacitors typically would be ceramic, 500 to 2,500 pF.

## MOTORS

I prefer 1,725 or 3,450 rpm split phase motors or, for large generators, capacitor start motors. Speed can be varied by changing pulleys or by using a variable speed pulley. Experimenters may want to use an AC/DC motor so the speed can be easily varied over a wide range. Once a good operating speed is determined (see P. 10), there's rarely a need to vary it.

The 4' Van de Graaff Generator described in this manual uses a 1/6 h.p. split phase motor. The large vertical machine pictured on Page 3 uses a 1 h.p. capacitor start motor, and the horizontal Van de Graaff (Fig. 8), because of its wide, tight belt, uses a 2 h.p. capacitor start motor.



**Fig. 14 - Ignition Coil High Voltage Supply.** C1 = 1,000 to 2,000 mFd, 35 V; C2 = .01 mFd., 50 V; R1 = 330 ohm, 1/4 W; R2 = 100 K; R3 = 100 K, 1/2 W; R4 = 100 ohm, 1/2W; R5 = 5K, 1/2W.

The high voltage power supply in Fig. 14 consists of an auto ignition coil driven by an electronic circuit.

Power for the circuit is provided by a 12 V. transformer, full wave rectifier, and filter capacitor (C1). A 555 Timer IC produces positive pulses which switch the power transistor on and off. Each time the transistor conducts, current pulses through the ignition coil, causing high voltage to appear at the coil's output terminal. The output can be further increased with a voltage multiplier. The ignition coil's output is regulated by R2 and R5, which control pulse frequency and power, respectively.

Ignition coils require experimental adjustment of R2 and R5 for maximum voltage. Output ranges from around 4,000 to 10,000 volts, although higher voltages might be produced if one were to stumble across the "perfect" coil and design an improved pulse circuit. The author has used several varieties of inexpensive, common, replacement coils for breaker-type ignitions, each yielding about the same voltage.

For more detailed information about using auto ignition coils and TV flyback transformers as a high voltage source, see "Books and Literature" in the Appendix.

## **MAINTENANCE**

Dust, sharp points, and humidity are the enemies of electrostatic generators.

Dust on the Collector and column will rapidly bleed off charge. Hair or lint can frequently become lodged where the support column enters the Collector. If you can't see the lint or dust, you can probably hear it hissing and crackling as it bleeds off charge.

Avoid touching the column or belt. Hands and fingers leave oily acids that can render the column slightly conducting. Stubborn hand prints or dirt can be removed with dishwashing detergent, then by wiping the surface with rubbing alcohol on a lint-free rag (remember that Plexiglas scratches easily). Do not use Windex or similar cleaners that contain ammonia or other electrolytes; they'll leave a conducting film on the column.

Sharp pointed conductors in the vicinity of the generator will bleed away charge. Deep scratches, dings, or gouges on the Collector surface will prevent maximum charge.

Humidity will bleed off charge along the support column and through the air. Humidity also interferes with charge deposition on the belt. Sometimes drying the belt and column with a hair dryer helps reduce the effects of humidity or moisture. I've also tried placing moisture-absorbing silica gel in a porous container inside the base, but I'm not certain how effective this is.

## **PERFORMANCE SUMMARY**

- Use a charge sprayer with an output from 5 kV to 15 kV.
- Adjust system to avoid sparking between lower brushes and pulley.
- Use the widest belt possible.
- Use the largest feasible Collector.
- Use a high belt speed.
- Make the distance between the Collector and base equal to two or three times the Collector diameter.
- Properly radius the Collector column entrance hole.
- Experiment with brush placement.
- Keep Collector and column surfaces smooth and clean (do not use Windex or cleaners containing electrolytes).
- Avoid touching column and belt.
- Keep belt and pulleys clean.
- Keep sharp pointed conductors away.
- Keep moisture condensation down with hair dryer if necessary.

## HOW TO BUILD A 4' VAN DE GRAAFF GENERATOR

The 4' tall Van de Graaff Generator described on the following pages can produce from 340,000 to 390,000 volts (depending upon the size Collector used) and visible sparks over a foot long. The generator will provide enough charge for demonstrations on humid days, and is an outstanding performer when conditions are good.

Virtually all of the high performance parameters set forth in the preceding pages are recognized in its design. The rugged, portable machine is perfect for small science shows and classrooms. The Collector slides easily on and off the column, and the instrument can be placed inside a road case for storage or transport.



Fig. 15 - 4' Van de Graaff Generator is designed for classrooms and science shows. Unit shown has a 12" dia. Collector.

### COLLECTOR

The Collector consists of a 12" or 14" diameter aluminum flagpole sphere (or flagpole "ball" in the trade vernacular). The "ball" consists of two hemispheres, the bottom half having a turned-in lip over which the top is placed. The 14" ball is much more expensive than the 12", but it will yield around 390,000 volts...50,000 more than the smaller diameter.

The support column entrance hole is cut in the bottom hemisphere and radiused by hand, and the two hemispheres are epoxied together.

The support column has a 5" O.D., so the radiused hole will need to be about 5 3/16" in diameter to allow clearance.

Find the center of the bottom hemisphere. One way to do this is to use a piece of #20 copper wire and "guesstimate" the distance from the rim to the inside center. Run the wire around the rim, adjusting the wire until the correct length is determined.

Another way is to mark a 9 1/2" section on a length of wire and run it from the outside of the hemisphere to the approximate center. Run the wire from several different locations around the rim,



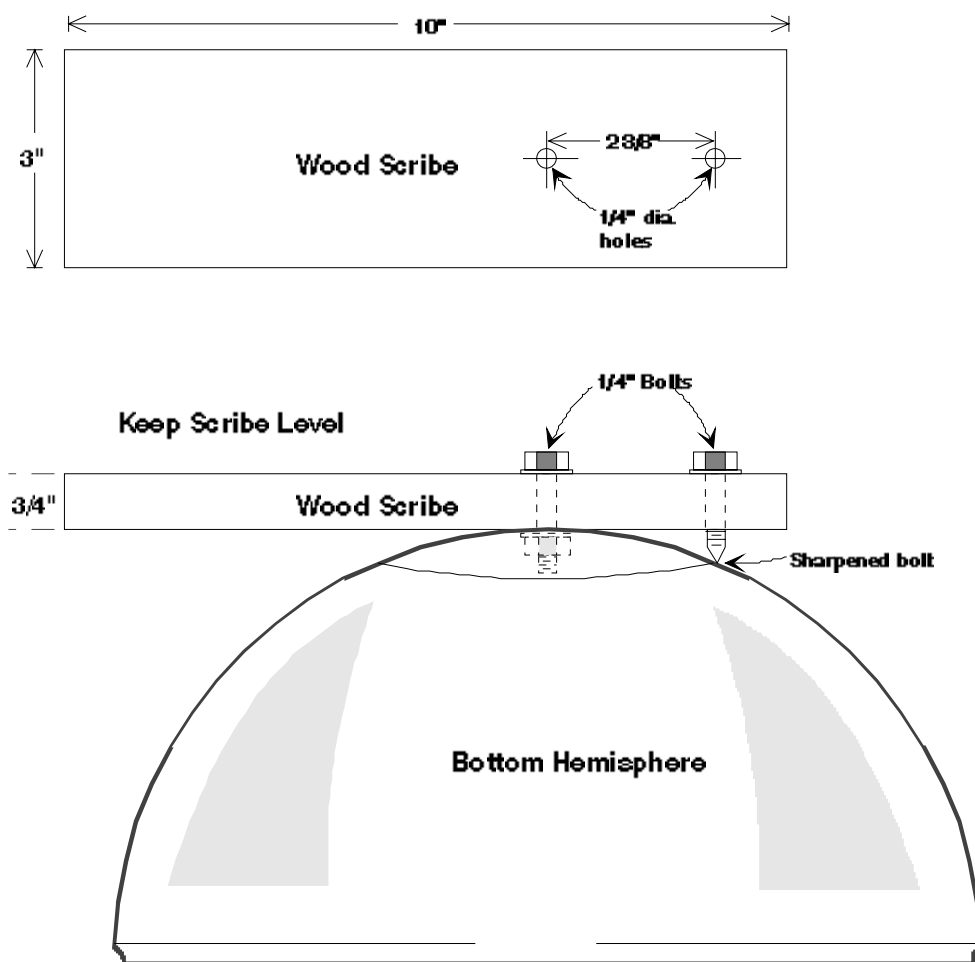


Fig. 16 - Scribe for marking column hole in bottom Collector hemisphere.

marking each "center." A cluster of marks will show the center. Once the center is found, punch it and drill a 1/4" hole.

Make a scribe as follows: Cut a length of straight wood 3/4" x 3" x 10" long. Drill two 1/4" holes through the wood 2 3/8" apart (Fig. 16). The holes must be straight, so a drill press or drill guide is recommended.

Sharpen the end of a 1/4" x 1 1/2" bolt and insert it into the end hole, with nuts and washers, as shown. Bolt the scribe to the hemisphere and adjust the sharpened bolt until the scribe is level as it rests on the sharp point.

Rotate the scribe and carefully score a circle in the hemisphere's surface. Make the scratch heavy enough that it can be easily seen.

Using a skill saw, cut along the scribed line. The resulting hole should be 4 3/4" in diameter, ready to be radiused.

Note: Flagpole balls normally have a thickness of about 1/16" (.0625"). The balls are made from flat aluminum stock that is placed over a spinning die or chuck. During the spinning process, a steel tool is pressed against the aluminum, forcing it to conform to the shape of the chuck. The tool creates a series of shallow, concentric rings in the surface of the aluminum. These rings will not reduce the charge-holding ability of the Collector so long as they are smooth.

### FORMING THE COLLECTOR ENTRANCE RADIUS

The entrance radius is created by hammering the edge of the lower hemisphere's entrance hole against a radiused wooden die. Because the aluminum is so malleable, this process is easier than you might expect.

The die is made as follows: Cut a ring of 3/4" thick plywood measuring 5 5/16" I.D. and 7 3/8" O.D. Screw the ring to a plywood disk 7 3/8" in diameter and, using a 1/2" radius router bit, rout the inside edge of the ring (Fig. 17). The assembly can be secured for routing by screwing it to a workbench surface. Bevel the outside edge at about a 45 degree angle. This can be done with a router or with a disk sander.

Cut a plywood disk that will fit snugly just inside the lower hemisphere (about 11 7/8" dia.). This disk will be the bottom of the die.

Using various thicknesses of wood, raise the die just enough that the hemisphere, when placed over it, just barely touches the workbench surface (Fig. 18-C).

Attach the pieces as shown and screw the assembly to the workbench surface.

Using a small or medium size ball-peen hammer, firmly tap the entrance hole edge all around the perimeter, forcing it to conform to the radius of the die (Fig. 18-C). Strike only the part of the aluminum that should curve back into the hemisphere.

Remove the hemisphere from time to time to check its fit on the Plexiglas column. The fit should be loose enough that the hemisphere will slide on and off freely.

Remove the hemisphere and file the rough hammer marks smooth with a round file. Use sandpaper to smooth out the file marks.

### ASSEMBLING THE COLLECTOR

The two hemispheres are epoxied together so the Collector can be quickly slipped on and off the column. Just about any epoxy, like the common "Two Ton" epoxy, will work. "Five Minute" epoxy will set up too quickly. I prefer a grey paste epoxy, "PC-11" epoxy, which allows plenty of working

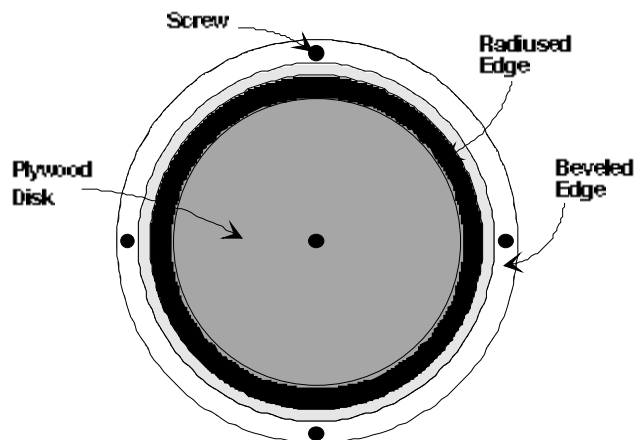


Fig. 17 - Top view of wooden die.

Fig. A

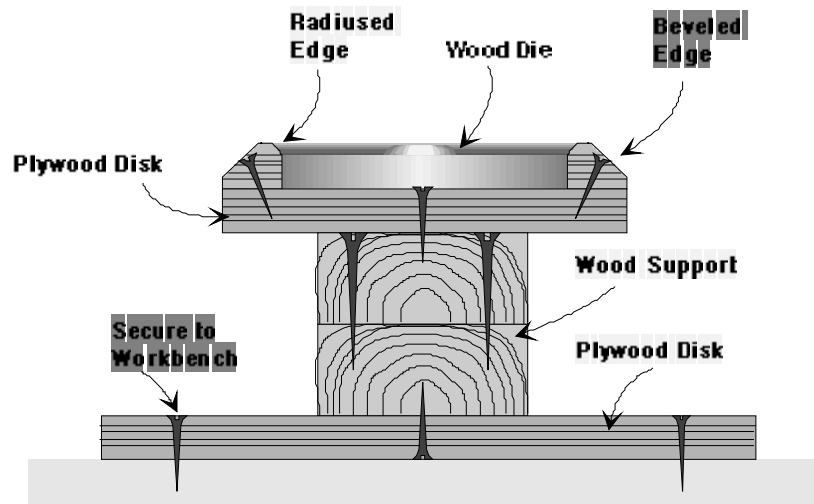


Fig. B

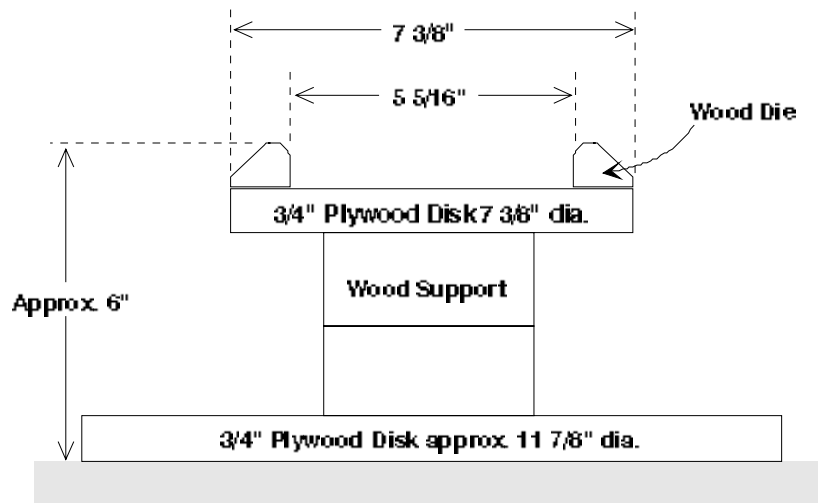
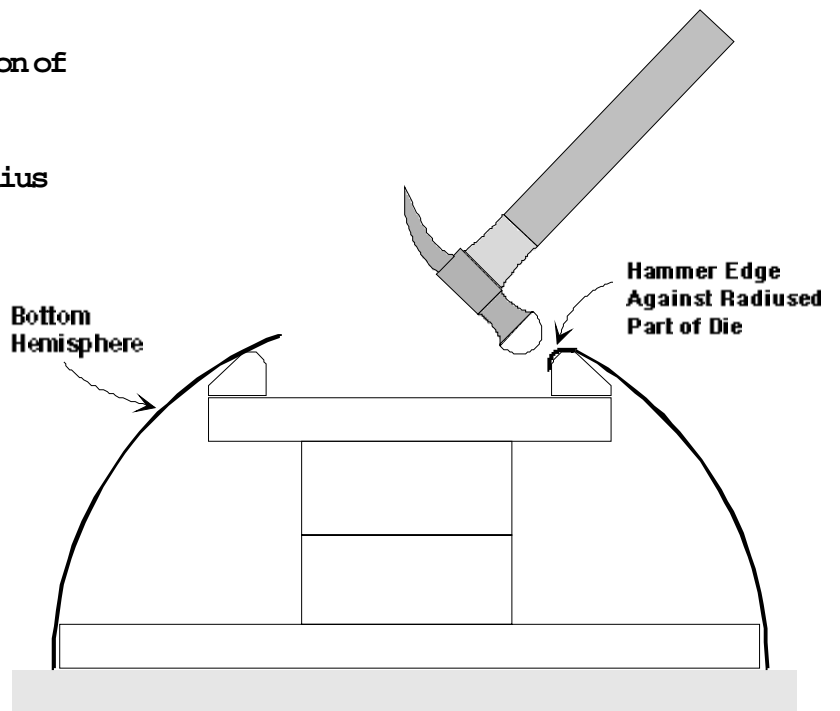


Fig. 18 - (A) Cross section of die (B) Dimensions (C) Hammering hemisphere against die to create radius

Fig. C



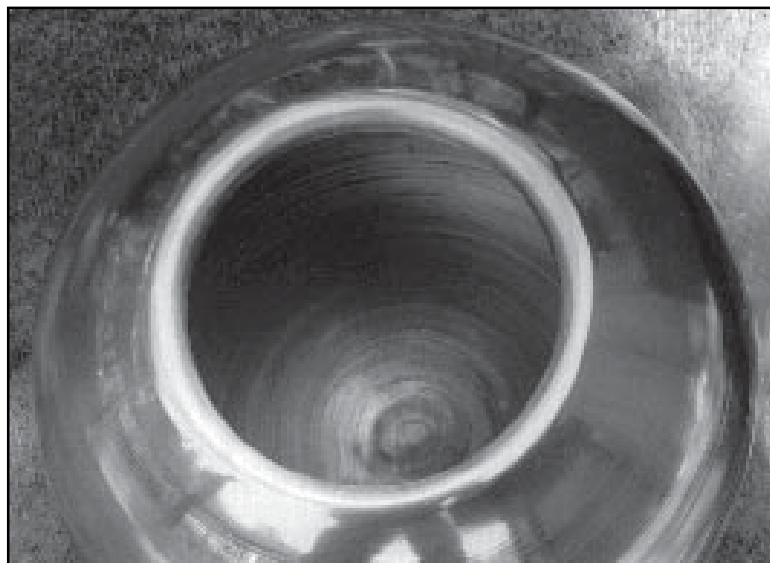


Fig. 19 - Bottom of Collector , showing radiused column entrance hole.

time and can be smoothed to virtually eliminate the seam.

Clean and lightly sandpaper the two surfaces to be joined. Apply the epoxy to the rolled lip and press the two halves together. Weights may be needed to keep the halves tightly and evenly together while the epoxy hardens. Wipe off excess epoxy with a rag moistened with acetone.

Before the epoxy hardens, check the conductivity between the two hemispheres with a VOM. Although I haven't experienced any conductivity problems, it's possible that the epoxy could accidentally insulate one hemisphere from the other. If this happens, it may be necessary to remove the epoxy from the seam and try again.

After the epoxy has cured, carefully file and sand the seam smooth...no sharp edge should protrude. The file marks and scratches around the seam should be wet sanded with 120, 220, and 400 grit sandpaper. If the Collector has any deep or unsightly scratches, wet sand the damage smooth and then polish as described below.

## **POLISHING THE COLLECTOR**

For appearance, the entire Collector, especially areas that have been sanded, will need polishing. Use a 7", heavy duty 1,950 rpm polisher and a wool buffing pad. Use a fast-cutting polishing compound such as 3M fast-cutting machine cleaner. An effective way to hold the Collector steady while polishing is to place it on a piece of carpet or soft cloth and kneel, holding the Collector between your knees. Carefully apply the polisher, rotating the Collector as needed. Use special caution when polishing around the column entrance hole, as the polisher can snag the Collector and send it flying!

## **CONSTRUCTING THE BASE**

The base is a box made of 3/4" cabinet grade plywood with inside dimensions measuring 20" by 16" by 11" tall (Fig. 20). The top consists of two removable panels of 1/4" Plexiglas. The front of the box is removable for maintenance and adjustments. The box interior and exterior can be painted, stained and varnished, or covered with Formica.

Use wood screws and glue to assemble the three sides and bottom of the box. The front panel is screwed on but not glued. If Formica is to be applied to the exterior, it should be done before beginning installation of components. If you're applying Formica to the interior, it must be done prior to assembling the box. In case you're not familiar with Formica technique, a cabinet shop should be able to do the job at a reasonable cost.

Cut two braces of 3/4" x 2 1/2" hardwood and install them flush with the top, as shown. Don't glue the braces in place, as they will need to be removed from time to time when installing and adjusting the components. They should be stained and varnished.

After the cabinet is constructed, install four swiveling castors (two with brakes).

Cut two panels of 1/4" Plexiglas for the cabinet top (Fig. 21-B). A 5 1/4" diameter hole will be cut in the front panel to accommodate the Plexiglas support column. An excellent way to cut a clean, precise hole is to use a router and a simple guide, as described below.

## **ROUTING A PERFECT HOLE**

Cut a piece of 1/4" thick Plexiglas or cabinet grade plywood 11" or 12" long and as wide as the base of the router (Fig. 21-A). Unscrew the router's base plate and use it as a template for drilling holes in the guide so the router can be screwed to the guide.

If the hole you need to cut with the router is 5 1/4" in diameter, measure exactly 2 5/8" from the *outside* of the router bit (1/4" bit works best) to a point on the center line of the guide. Drill a 1/4" hole at this point. Countersink the hole and install a 1/4" flat head bolt long enough to go all the way through the material you will be routing. Screw the router to the guide.

Drill a 1/4" hole in the material to be routed; place the guide over the material and insert the 1/4" bolt through the hole. The addition of a nut and washer will help stabilize the guide while the hole is being cut.

Adjust the router so the bit will just penetrate through the material. Loosen the 1/4" bolt enough so the router bit can be lowered slowly into the material, allowing it to drill its own starting hole. Turn the router off, tighten the nut on the 1/4" bolt "finger tight", turn the router back on, and slowly rotate it in a complete circle, cutting a 5 1/4" diameter hole. Proceed very slowly as the bit nears the end of its travel so it doesn't wander as the hole is completed.

This same technique can be used to rout out the clamp that holds the column in place (see below).

## **COLLAR**

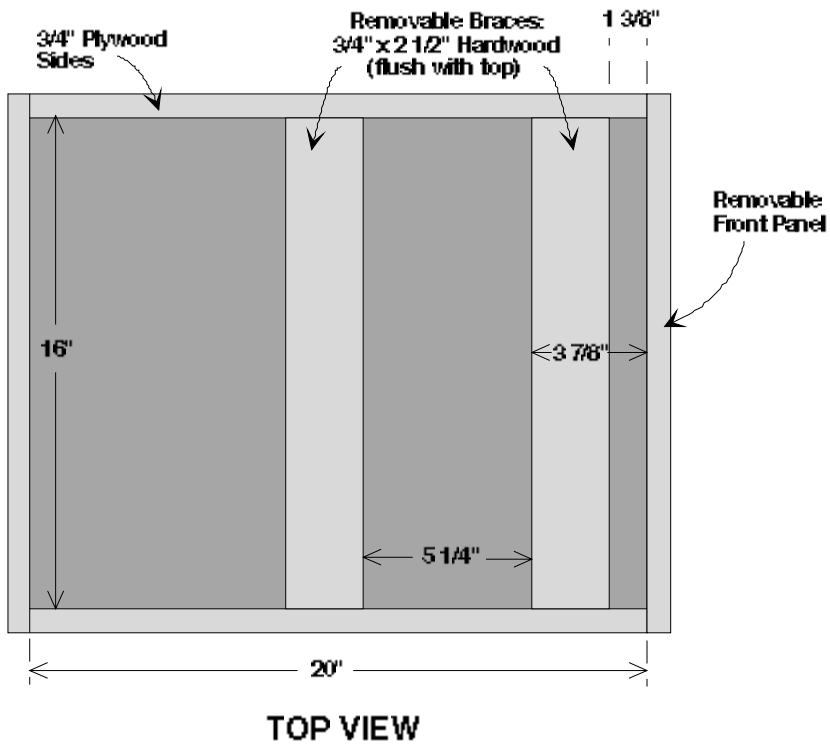
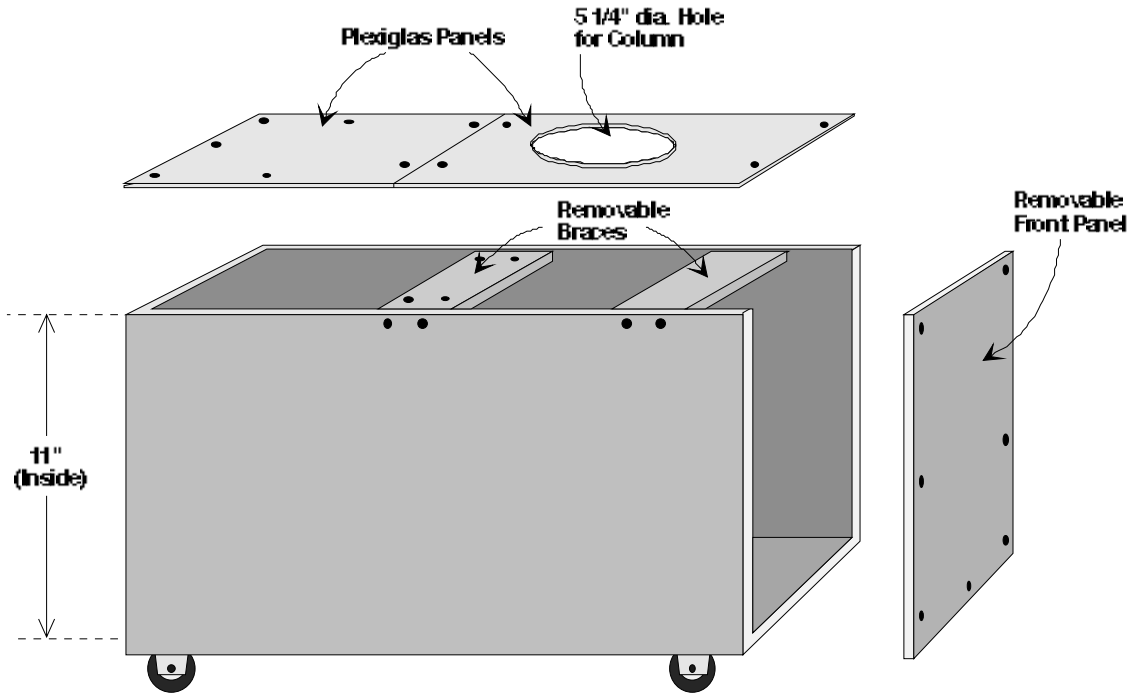
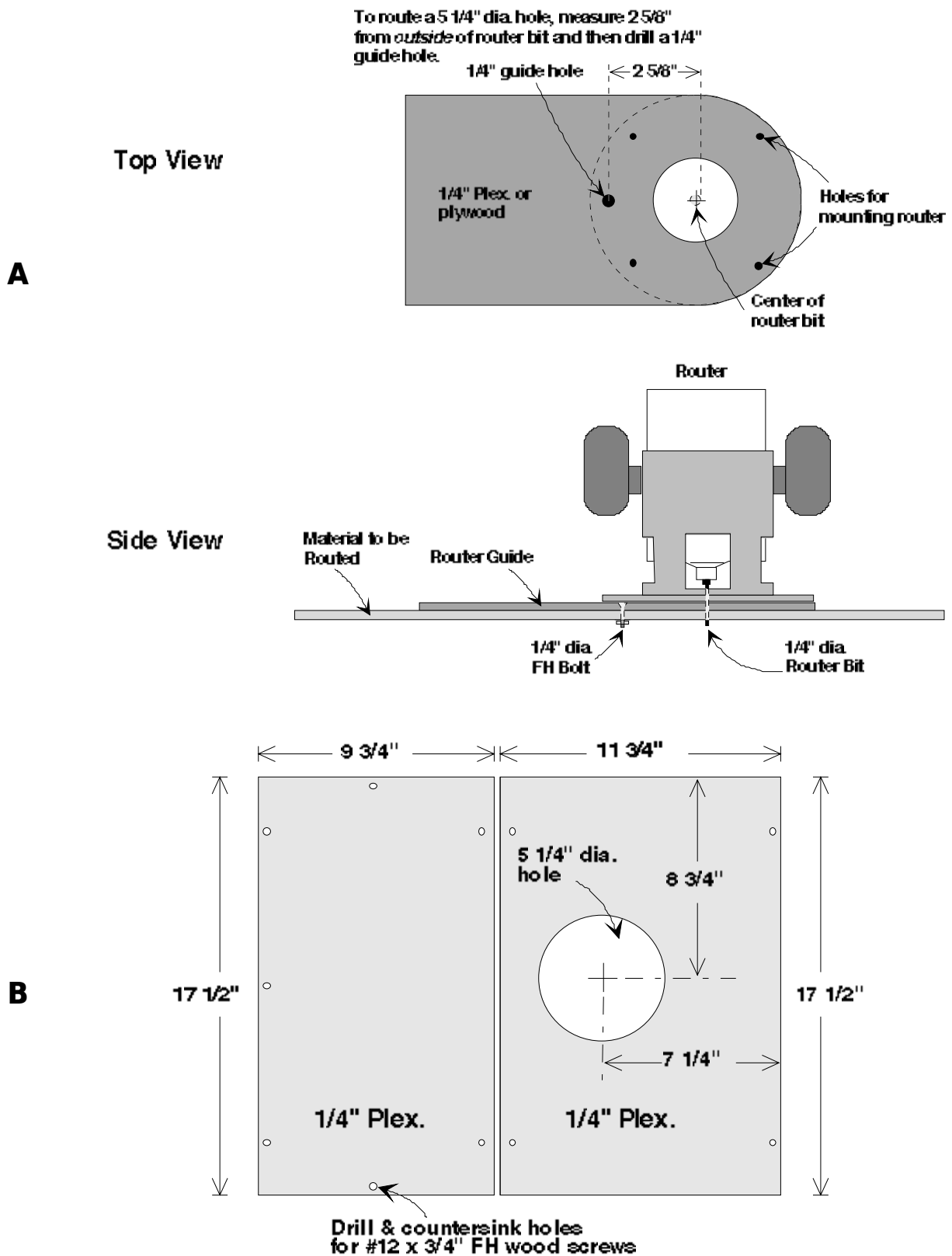
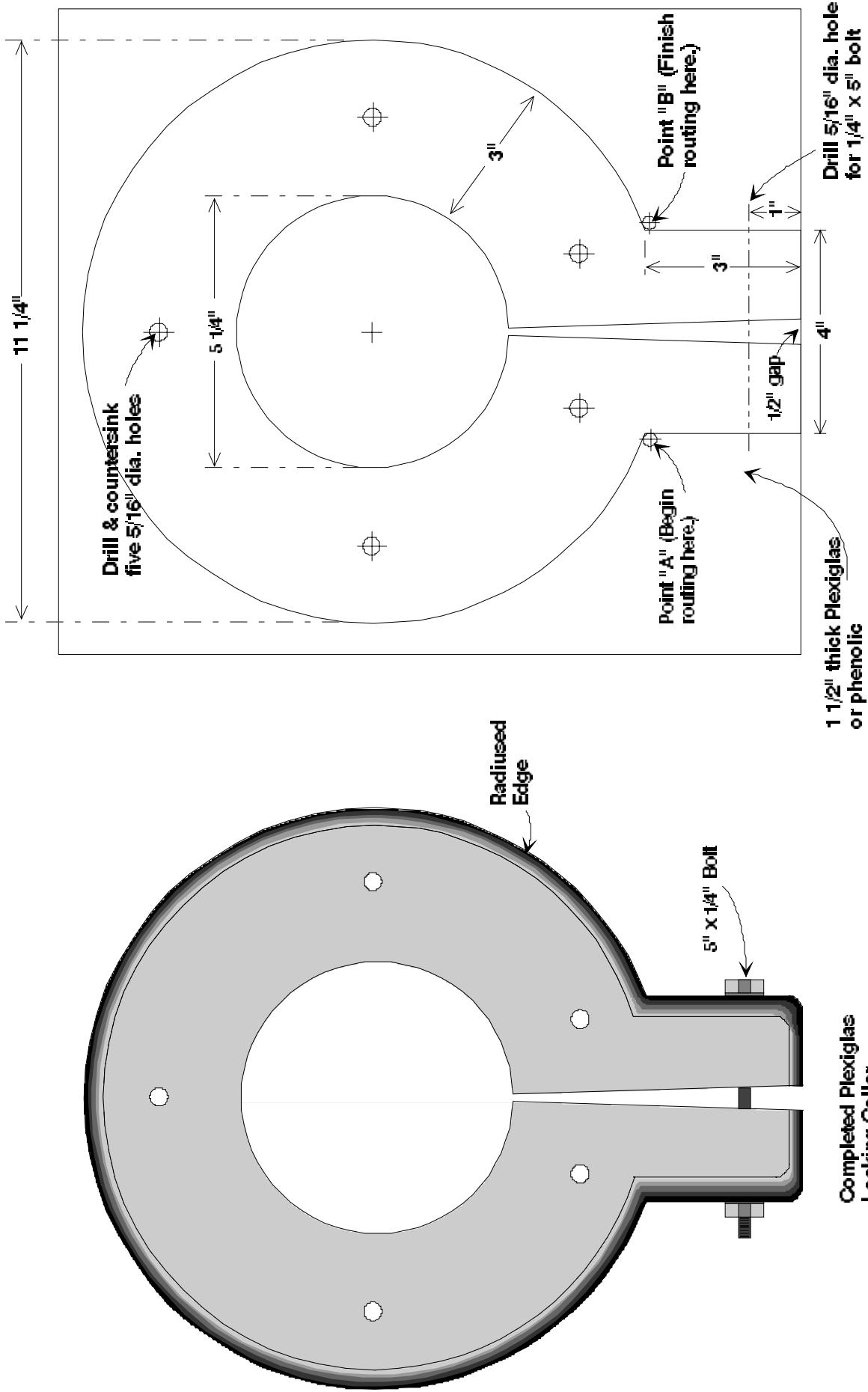


Fig. 20 - Van de Graaff Generator cabinet



**Fig. 21 - (A) Making a Router Guide that will allow cutting perfect circles. (B) Two Plexiglas panels that comprise the top of the cabinet. The 5 1/4" hole is for the Plexiglas column.**



**Fig. 22 - Plexiglas Collar mounts to top of cabinet and tightens around the column, holding it firmly in place.**



The collar holds the Plexiglas column firmly in place. It can be made from 1 1/2" thick wood, Plexiglas, or phenolic.

The router technique described earlier can be used to cut the clamp material but, because of its thickness, the material will have to be routed from both sides. Draw an outline of the clamp on the Plexiglas, as shown in Fig. 22. Rout the outside circle first, starting at point "A" and ending at point "B." Make certain you measure to the *inside* of the router bit when cutting the outside circle and measure to the *outside* of the bit when cutting the inside circle.

Cut the tongue and center notch using a bandsaw (best) or jigsaw. You may find it easier to make these cuts while the material is still square, before routing.

Drill and countersink five 5/16" holes in the collar, as shown. Make sure the countersink is deep enough that the FH bolts will fit flush with or slightly below the surface of the Plexiglas. Bolts protruding above the surface of the collar can bleed off charge from the Collector.

For a finished appearance, rout the collar's outside edge with a 1/2" radius bit. Wet sand the edge and any scratch marks with 120, 220, and 400 grit sandpaper. If a clear, high-gloss finish is desired, polish the clamp with the 7" polisher and a polishing compound like Maguire's Machine Cleaner. For the highest gloss, follow up with Maguire's Plexiglas Polish.

## COLUMN

The column is fabricated from a Plexiglas cylinder with a 5" O.D. and 1/4" wall thickness.

If you're fairly experienced working with Plexiglas, cutting the cylinder shouldn't be difficult. Otherwise, you may want to have the cylinder finished out by a plastics fabricator.

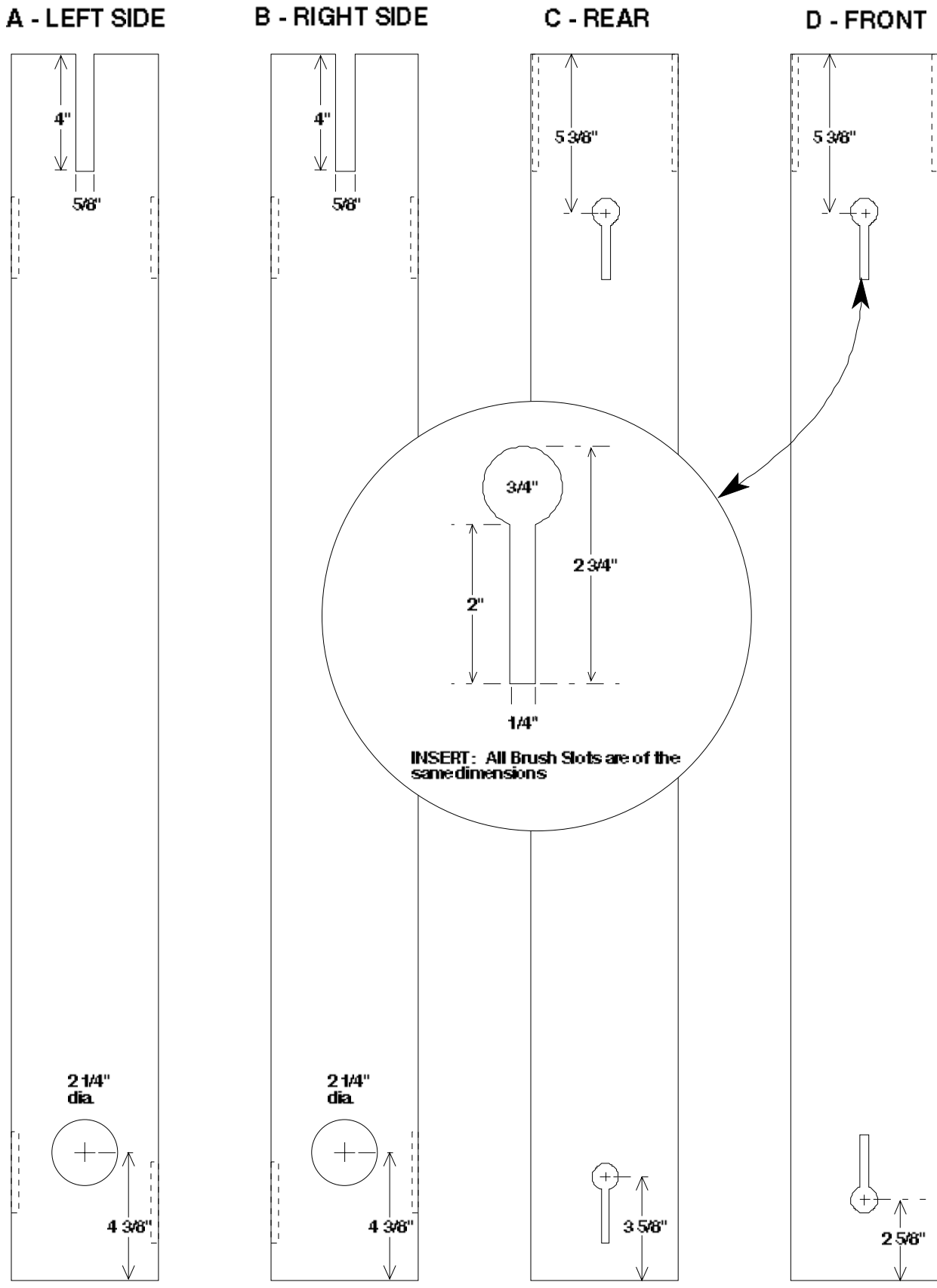
If you plan to cut the cylinder yourself, here are some tips:

- When shortening the cylinder or squaring-up the ends, wrap a couple of turns of computer paper or lightweight poster board around the cylinder as a guide for marking a line at a right angle to the cylinder's axis.
- Use a special Plexiglas blade when using a reciprocating saw to cut the cylinder.
- Rub auto wax or soap on the blade to keep it from sticking to the plastic. Keep the saw flat against the cylinder. Cut slowly and let the blade cool from time to time.
- Use special Plexiglas drill bits when drilling holes 1/4" and larger.

Cut the cylinder to 42" length, keeping both ends as square as possible. The top of the cylinder will need two slots 4" long and 5/8" wide for the upper pulley shaft (Fig. 23-A&B). The shaft should fit snugly, but should not be forced. If the slots are cut too narrow, use a file or sandpaper to widen them. Make certain the slots are exactly 180 degrees apart.

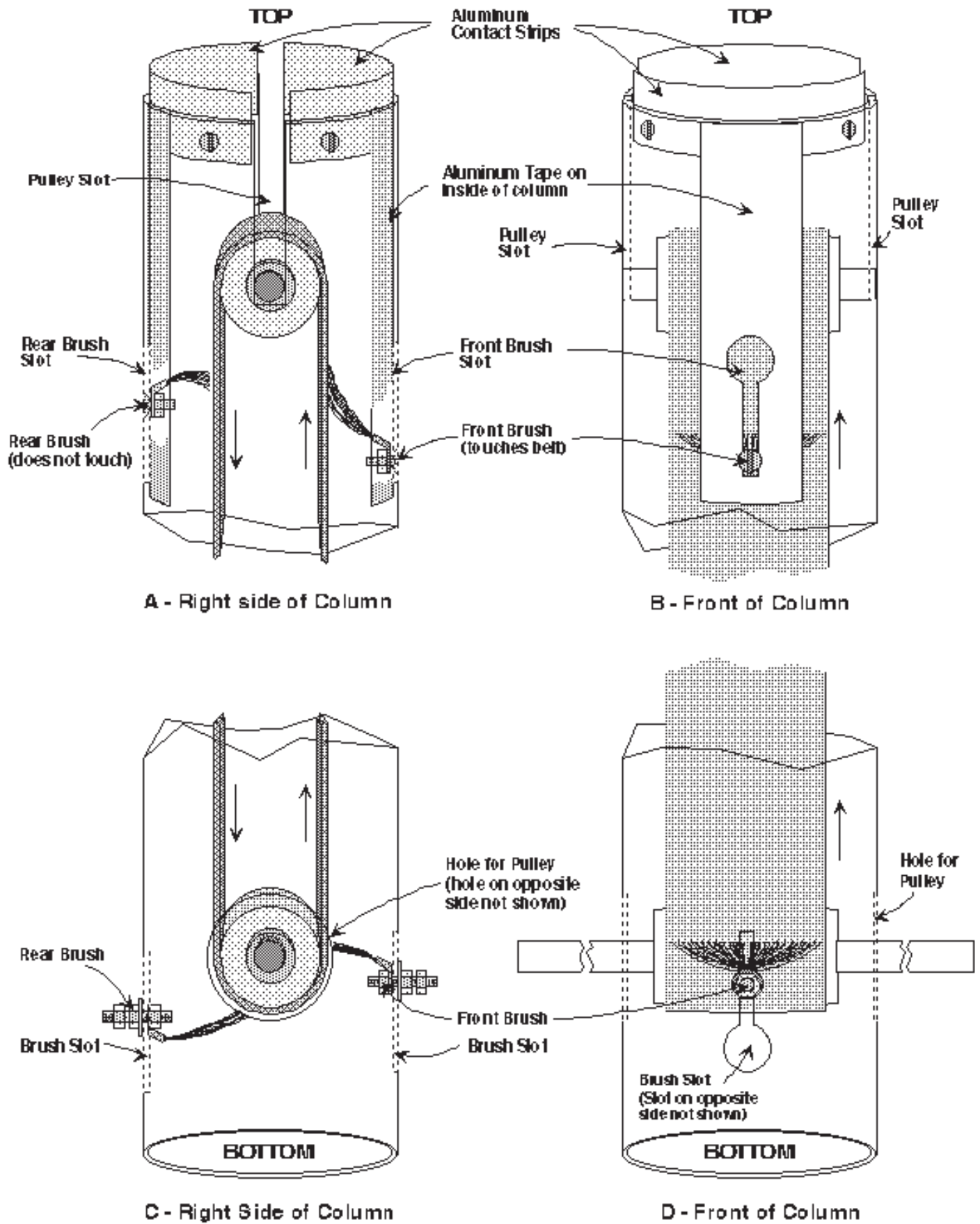
Four brush slots will also be needed (Fig 23-C&D). All brush slots, both top and bottom, are of the same dimensions (Fig. 23 "Insert").

Two 2 1/4" diameter holes should be cut near the bottom of the cylinder to allow insertion of the

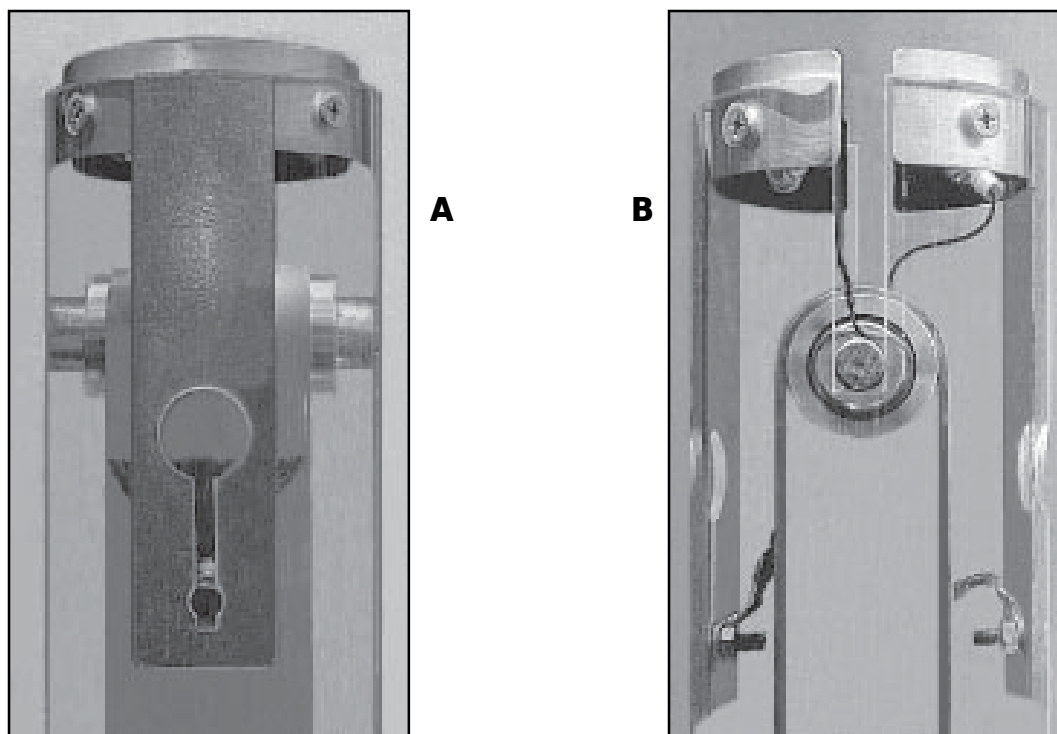


Column Diameter = 5"  
Column Length = 42"

**Fig. 23 - Plexiglas column**



**Fig. 24 - Plexiglas column with belt and brushes installed**



**Fig. 25 - Upper part of column. (A) Front of column showing aluminum tape, brush slot, brush, pulley, and aluminum contact strip. (B) Left side of column showing brushes, pulley, connecting wires, and contact strips.**

lower pulley (Fig. 23-A&B), and two bottom brush slots will be added (Fig. 23-C&D). The rear brush slot is inverted and lower than the front brush slot (Fig. 23-C).

Make two aluminum Contact Strips 1 1/2" x 6 1/4" (Fig. 24-A&B). Thickness should be around 1/16" (.0625"). Drill 1/4" mounting holes in both the contact strips and the column, but do not attach the strips until after the belt is installed. Countersink the holes in the column.

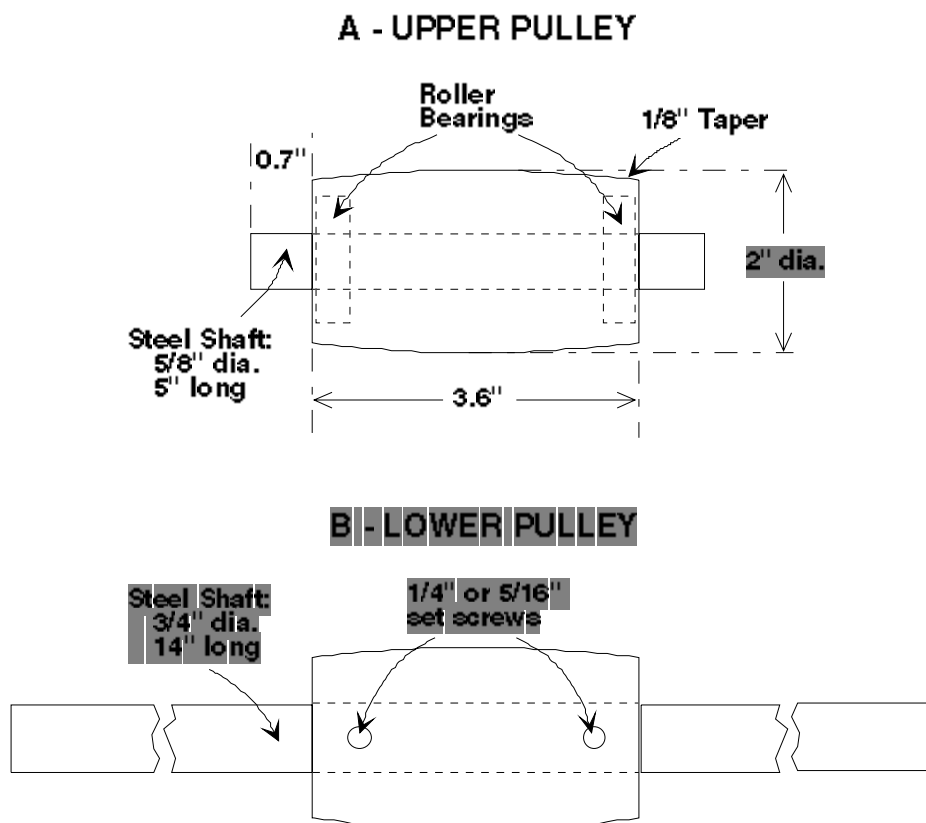
Apply two pieces of 2" wide aluminum tape to the inside of the column as shown in Fig. 24. The tape will conduct charges collected by the brushes to the contact strips, and then to the Collector.

## **PULLEYS**

The pulleys are machined from solid aluminum stock and are 2" in diameter and 3.6" long. A 1/8" taper is turned in the pulleys to help keep the belt centered. Ball bearings are pressed into the ends of the upper pulley, and these should be recessed about 1/8" to allow room for shaft collars (Fig. 26-A). The upper pulley shaft is steel 5/8" dia. and 5" long.

The lower pulley will have two 1/4" or 5/16" set screws to tighten against its shaft (Fig. 26-B). The lower shaft is steel 14" long and 3/4" diameter.

It's a good idea to provide the machine shop with the actual bearings that will be pressed into the ends of the upper pulley (see Parts List). The shop may have aluminum and shaft material available.



**Fig. 26 - Upper & lower pulleys.**

Two ball bearing pillow blocks hold the lower pulley. In order to provide clearance for the sheave, the pillow blocks must be raised about 3". Cut eight pieces of 3/4" hardwood 2 1/2" x 7 1/2". Two stacks of four pieces each will be drilled and attached to the cabinet base to raise the pillow blocks (Fig. 27).

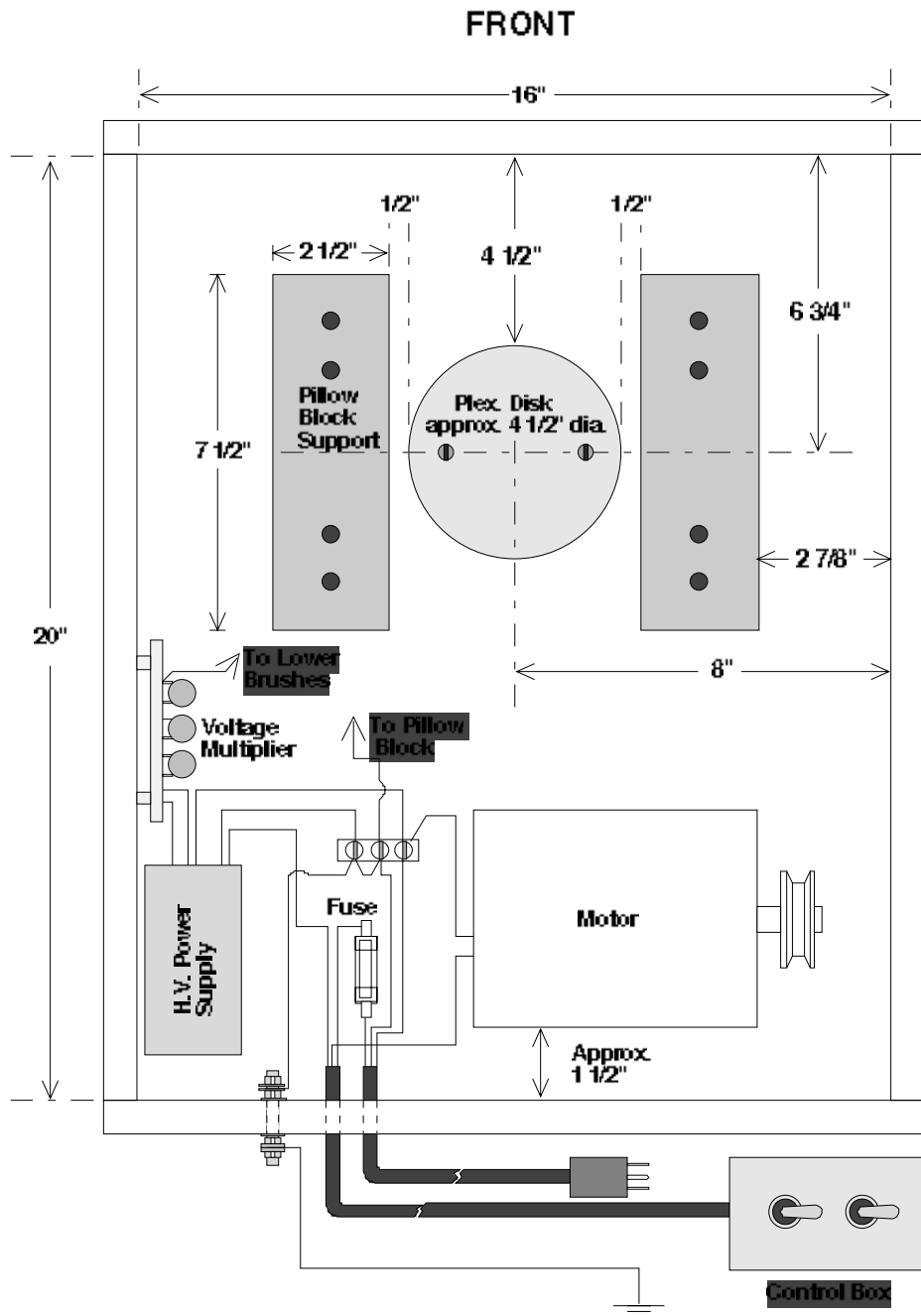
Center a pillow block on one of the pieces of wood, then mark and drill the mounting holes. Use the piece as a template to mark and drill the remaining pieces. Clamps and a long drill bit will make the job easier. To provide strength and stability, 3/8" bolts are recommended. Once the pieces are drilled, give them one or two coats of varnish.

## ASSEMBLY

Cut a disk of 1/2" or 3/4" wood or Plexiglas to fit snugly in the bottom of the column. This disk will stabilize the column when it is mounted in the cabinet. Drill and countersink two 1/4" holes through disk and bolt it to the bottom of the cabinet (Fig. 27). You should be able to easily press the column on and off the disk.

Screw the plexiglas top sections onto the box and insert the column through the hole. Press the column over the disk. If the alignment is off, now is the time to correct it!

If the alignment is o.k., slip the locking collar over the column. Place a strip of rubber 1/8" thick and 15 5/8" long between the column and the collar. The rubber will serve as a gasket to prevent the column from rotating and to distribute stresses from the clamp. The rubber should be about the

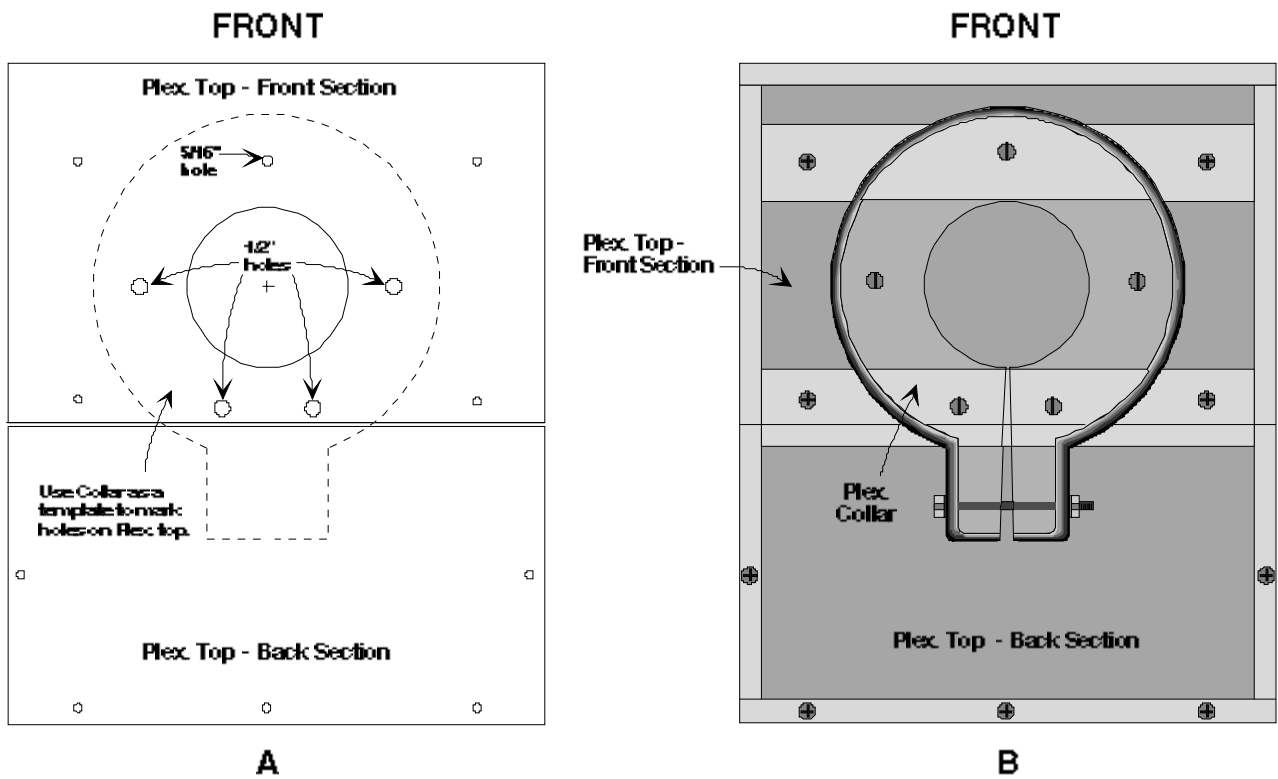


**Fig. 27 - Cabinet parts layout.**

same height as the collar.

Align the collar with the cabinet as shown in Fig. 28. Slide a 1/4" x 5" bolt through the clamp's tongue and tighten until the column is held firmly. Mark the collar holes on the Plexiglas top.

Remove the assembly and drill one 5/16" hole in the location indicated in the Plexiglas top (Fig. 28-A). Drill all the way through the top wooden braces. Drill 1/2" holes in the positions indicated in Fig. 28. These larger diameter holes will allow the mounting bolts room to move when tightening and loosening the collar.



**Fig. 28 - Plexiglas top panels showing alignment of collar and sizes of mounting holes.**

Remove the Plexiglas top, locate the position of the wooden pillow block supports, and mark and drill eight 3/8" mounting holes through the bottom of the cabinet.

Bolt the supports in place along with the pillow blocks and lower pulley. Slide the sheaves on the lower pulley shaft and the motor shaft. Position the motor and drive belt according to Fig. 27.

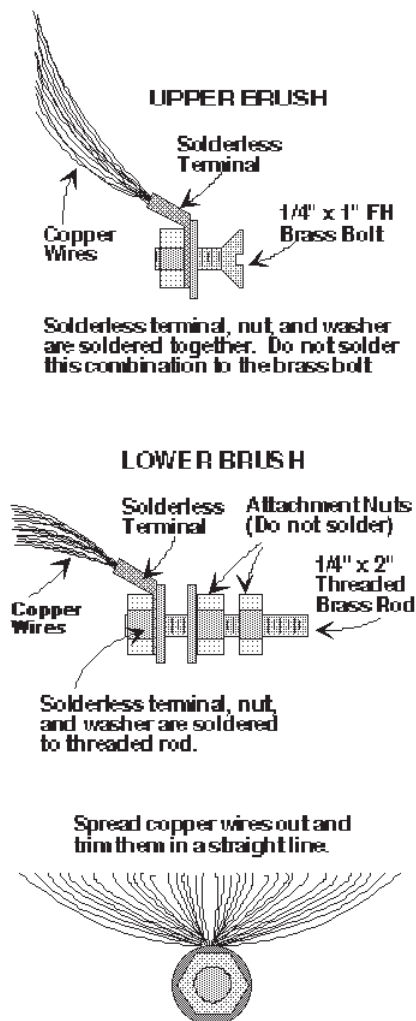
**Note:** Some pillow blocks have a rubber gasket that fits around the bearing. As the lower pulley must be grounded, it will be necessary to wrap a strip of aluminum foil or bare copper wire around the gasket so the bearing and pulley are in electrical contact with the bearing mounting frame. A ground wire will be attached later to the frame.

Align the lower pulley, drive belt, motor, and sheaves so the drive belt is tight and straight. Mark and drill the motor mounting holes. Be sure to mark the holes to allow room to move the motor for future tightening of the drive belt.

**Note:** The motor should be wired for counterclockwise rotation.

Mark and drill mounting holes for the power supply and power and control cables. Mount the wheels.

## **BRUSHES**



**Fig. 29 - Brushes**

The brushes are made from clusters of copper wire crimped or soldered into the ends of solderless terminals. The terminals are then attached to threaded brass rod or brass bolts (Fig. 29).

The clusters of copper wire can be extracted from ordinary line cord. Strip the insulation off several inches of line cord, cut off a two inch length of wire strands, twist one end of the cluster together, and insert it into the solderless terminal. A "cluster" is comprised of around 100-250 strands.

**Upper Brushes:** (Two needed) Solder a solderless terminal to a 1/4" brass nut and washer. A 1/4" x 1" FH brass bolt will screw into the assembly from outside the column.

**Lower Brushes:** (Two needed) Solder a solderless terminal, brass nut, and washer to the end of a 1/4" x 2" threaded brass rod.

During soldering, alignment of nuts and washers can be maintained by using steel nuts to hold the assembly together. The solder will not stick to the steel nut, which can be removed after soldering. The upper brushes can be soldered while threaded on a steel bolt. When removed from the steel bolt, the assembly will be perfectly aligned. The brushes will be trimmed and adjusted during final assembly of the components.

## HIGH VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY

Any DC source providing 10 kV to 15 kV will work. The current required is virtually nil (6-10 microamps), so almost any source will do. Oddly enough, I found a slight increase in performance if the current capacity of the power supply is at least 1 mA. I can't explain this, because the current demand, including leakage, is only around 5 microamps, max.

An inexpensive, "gorilla proof" supply is described below. The transformer and rectifiers can withstand short circuits and can provide more than 15,000 volts of either polarity. For safety, current limiting resistors are placed in series with the output.

The transformer specified is a 6.5 kV "core and coil" unit manufactured by Actown Electrocoil, Inc.. The company manufactures top-quality transformers and sells factory-direct, so the price is low. Output from the transformer is doubled to approximately 15 kV with a simple voltage multiplier.

One leg of the transformer's output is grounded, and although this is not a standard practice in the neon sign business, the technique works for this low-current power supply.

To reduce shock hazard, a 1 to 2 megohm, 6 W resistance is placed in the ground leg. A direct short circuit will burn this resistor out, so make certain that the power supply wiring is correctly spaced and the lower brushes are far enough from the pulley that sparks cannot jump. A bleeder resistor across the voltage doubler isn't really needed, although the capacitors store enough of a charge for an irritating shock if you come between the output and ground. Always unplug the generator and



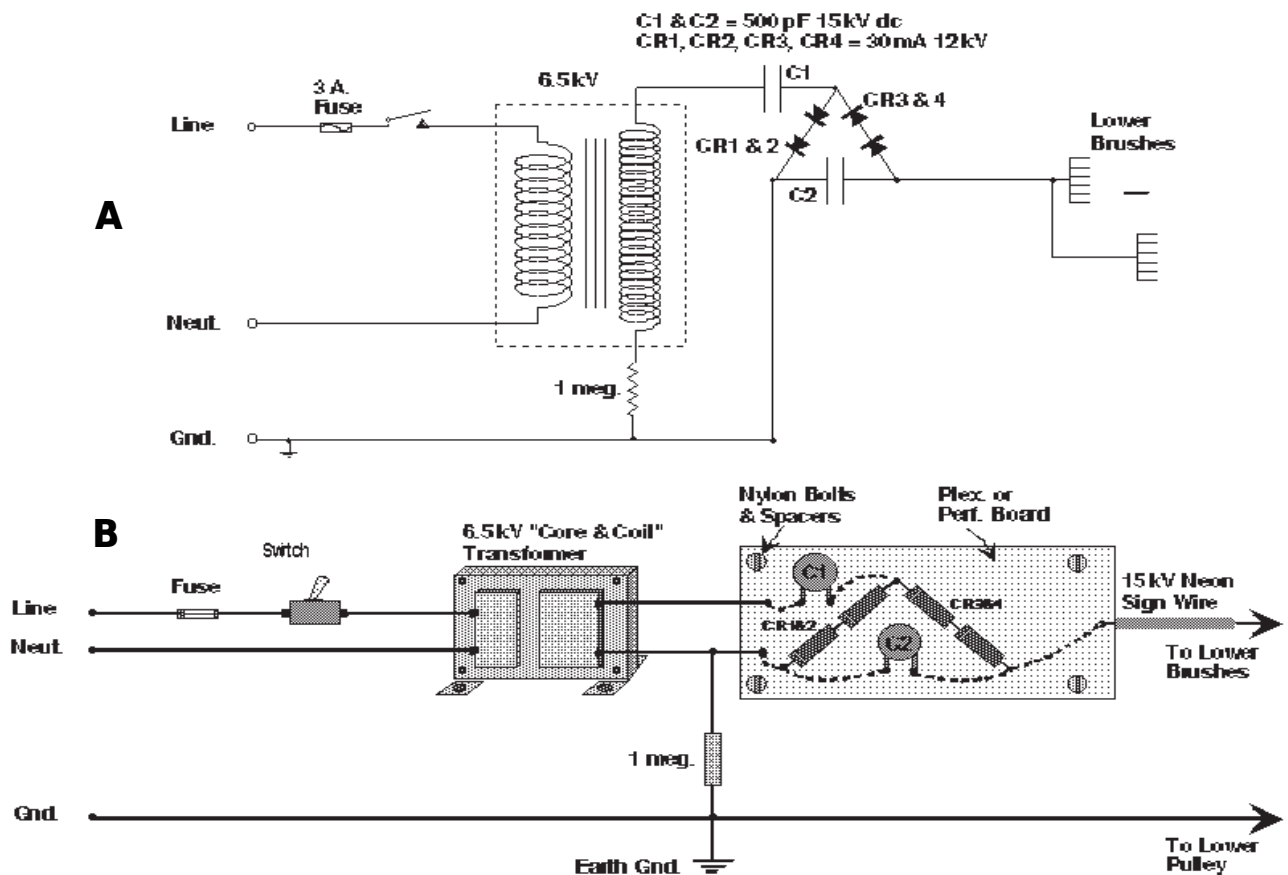


Fig. 30 - High voltage power supply. (A) Schematic (B) Pictorial

short out the capacitors when working inside the unit.

The Collector will develop the same polarity as the power supply's output. Before deciding which polarity to use, you might want to review "Experiments," p. 40.

## CHARGING BELT

The charging belt is made of gum rubber 1/8" thick, with an inside circumference (or "IC") of 68". Although the belt will have to be custom made, the cost will be fairly low...around \$20.00. A supplier is listed in the Appendix.

**Installing the Charging Belt:** Place two 5/8" shaft collars on the upper pulley shaft. Adjust the shaft and collars so the pulley is centered in the column and the shaft is even with the outside of the column. If the shaft protrudes slightly past the column, file it off until it's flush. Apply a drop of Loctite to the threads of the collars' set screws and tighten. Set the upper pulley aside.

Remove the lower pulley. Tie a 1/2" or 3/4" nylon rope around the charging belt and lower the belt through the top of the column (touch the belt as little as possible). You may find the task easier if you lay the column on the floor or across a bed, keeping it fairly horizontal.

Insert the lower pulley through the column and through the charging belt (Fig. 31). Pull the free end of the belt up through the top of the column and carefully insert the upper pulley through the belt. (This operation will require two people, one to pull the rope and one to push the upper pulley under the belt).

Lower the pulley, placing the shaft into the slots. Untie the rope and pull it from the belt. Straighten the belt so it's even.

**Installing the Column:** Slide the column onto the disk mounted inside the cabinet and align the column. Place the pillow blocks on the lower pulley shaft and loosely bolt the assembly in place on the wooden supports (Fig. 32).

**Note:** Make certain that the pillow blocks' bearings make electrical contact with the pillow block frame. If a rubber gasket surrounds the bearing, wrap some aluminum foil or bare copper wire around the gasket.

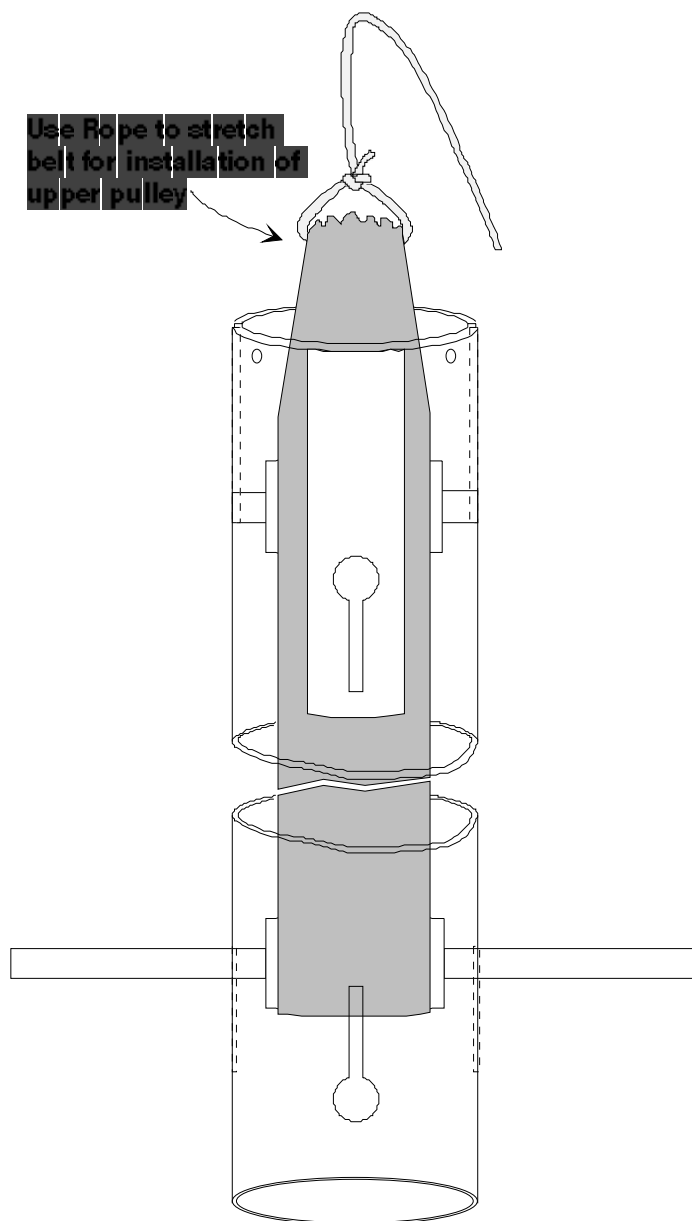
Align the assembly and begin tightening the mounting bolts. Center the belt on both pulleys and rotate it a few times by hand. Once a reasonable alignment is achieved, tighten the mounting bolts.

Attach the Plexiglas top and locking collar, and align and tighten the entire assembly.

**Installing the Motor:** Place the V-belt on the lower pulley and motor sheaves. Bolt the motor in place and temporarily wire the motor so it can be run to test the alignment. Apply Loctite to the sheave threads before final tightening.

After the assembly is aligned and tested by hand, switch the motor on briefly and check for belt wandering or vibration. If the charging belt wanders, check to see that the pillow blocks are tight, that the front-to-rear alignment of the column is correct (twisting the belt can make it wander), and that the pulleys are parallel. If the overall alignment is fairly close, the wandering belt can normally be fixed by placing shims under the pillow blocks.

Once the belt is balanced, it usually stays that way. (Surprisingly, a balanced belt can sometimes



**Fig. 31 - Belt installation requires stretching the belt using a rope.**

be thrown slightly off when the charging circuit is turned on. The electrostatic charge on the inside of the column is apparently strong enough to sometimes pull the belt off center!)

Install the two aluminum contact strips shown in Fig. 24-A&B.

Be especially careful when installing hardware on the column. A nut or bolt dropped inside the column will be difficult to extract, and may necessitate removing the entire column.

**Installing the Upper Brushes:** The front upper brush should lightly contact the belt. Screw the brush/nut/washer/ combination onto the 1" FH brass bolt and insert the assembly into the upper brush slot, fitting the bolt into the countersunk hole. Tighten the assembly and check the length of the copper wires.

If the wires need to be trimmed, remove the assembly and cut the wires as evenly as possible, forming a fan shape that spans the width of the charging belt, as shown in the drawings. Reinstall the assembly and check the fit. The wires should lightly touch the belt. You may find it helpful to use a screwdriver to bend and adjust the wires.

Repeat the procedure to install the rear upper brush, but space the brush about 1/8" away from the belt. The rear brush should line up approximately with the front brush.

**Installing the Lower Brushes:** The front lower brush should line up as closely as possible with the area where the charging belt separates from the lower pulley as the belt travels upward. (Fig. 24-C&D). When the belt is moving, this area will sometimes shift slightly downward, as the centrifugal force tends to pull the belt away. The brush should be spaced about 1/8" away from the belt, but not so close as to allow sparks to jump to the pulley when the power supply is turned on. Trimming the brush wires for a perfect fit may be a bit tedious, but essential for high performance.

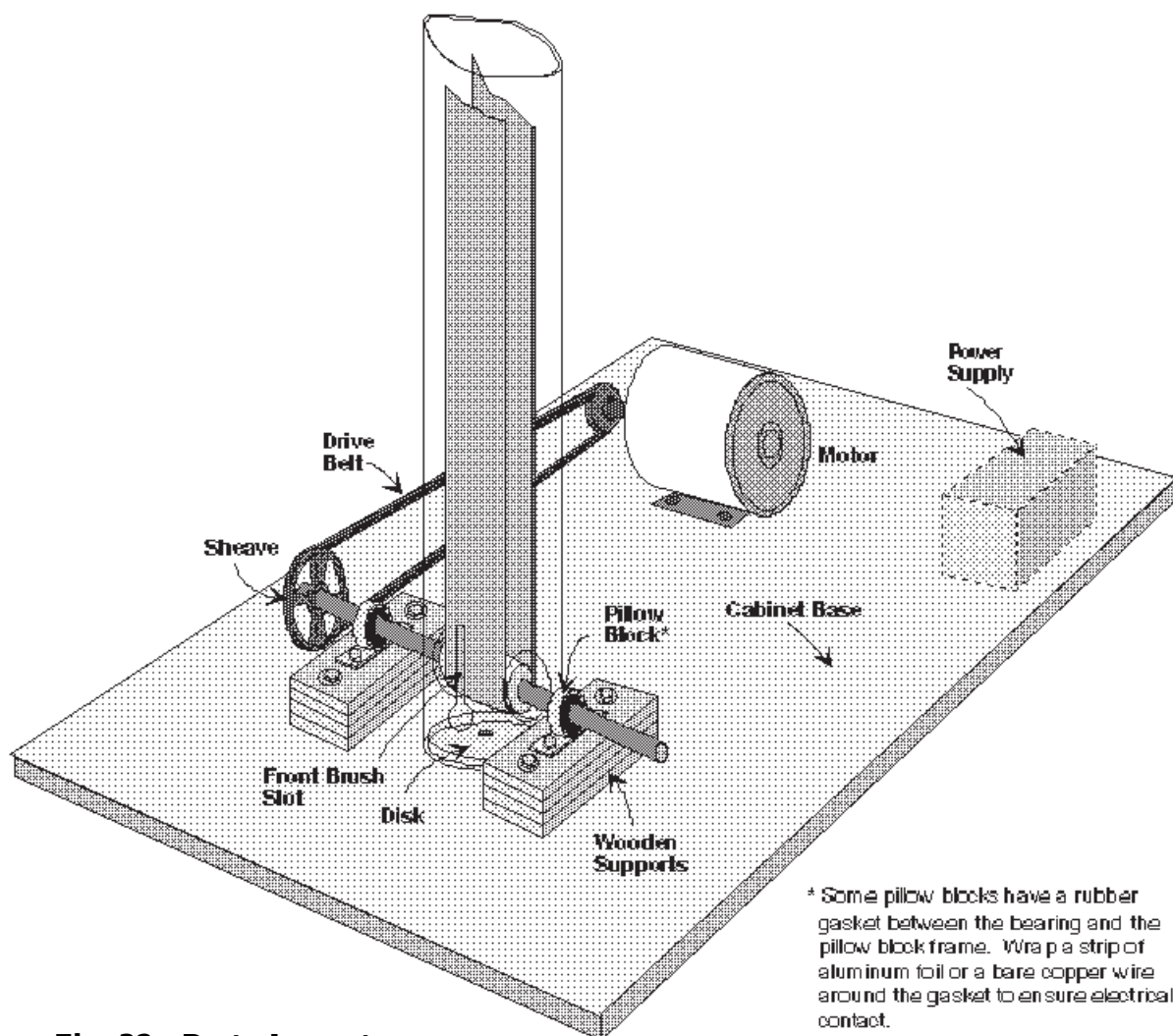
The lower rear brush should be positioned as shown in Fig. 24-C. The brush should be around 1/8" from the pulley. Both the front and rear brushes will be connected to the power supply, so the rear brush must also be adjusted so no sparks will jump between it and the pulley.

**Installing the Power Supply:** The core & coil transformer can be screwed directly to the cabinet base or mounted in an aluminum box. Mount the voltage multiplier on the side of the cabinet near the transformer (Fig. 27). Use nylon bolts and spacers to keep the multiplier about an inch away from the cabinet side. Keep all wiring and conducting materials at least two inches from the multiplier.

## WIRING

Twist wires around each end of the upper pulley shaft and run them inside the column to the aluminum contact strips, as shown in Fig. 33-A. If you can't wrap the wires around the shaft, wrap them around the shaft collar (the shaft doesn't rotate...only the pulley). Any convenient wire size will work, but #16 or #14 will probably be easiest. Route the wires away from moving parts, and make sure they can't vibrate out of position.

Connect a jumper wire between the front and rear lower brushes (Fig. 33-B). Well-insulated hookup



**Fig. 32 - Parts Layout**

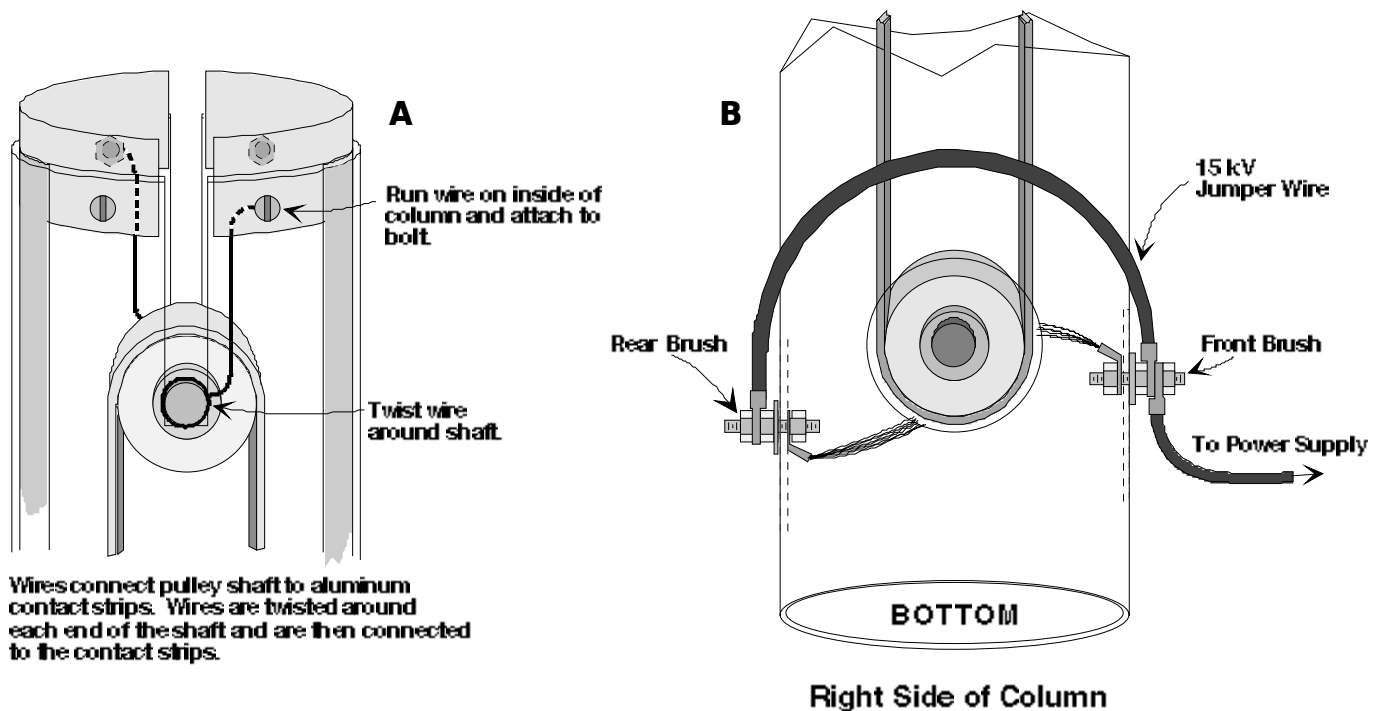
wire will work, but 15 kV neon sign wire is preferred.

Run a length of 15 kV neon sign wire between the voltage multiplier output and the front lower brush. This wire should be routed clear of all other wiring and conductors.

Connect a ground wire between one of the pillow block bolts and the 5/16" brass ground lug installed in the rear of the cabinet. This wire must ground the lower pulley, so make certain that no rubber gasket material insulates it from the pillow block bearing.

Install the fuse and terminal strip, and bring in the a.c. power and control cables. The cables can be secured with nylon wire stays and straps.

The remote switch box wiring is straightforward. You can bring the control cable into the box and use a strain relief or, for a deluxe version, you can install a military type connector that will allow you to disconnect the box (see Parts List). If you want to ground the box, you'll need to use a four-



**Fig. 33 - (A) Wiring from upper pulley to contact strips. (B) High voltage wiring to lower brushes.**

conductor control cable instead of the three-conductor specified. The control cable can be just about any length, but 8' to 15' fulfills most requirements.

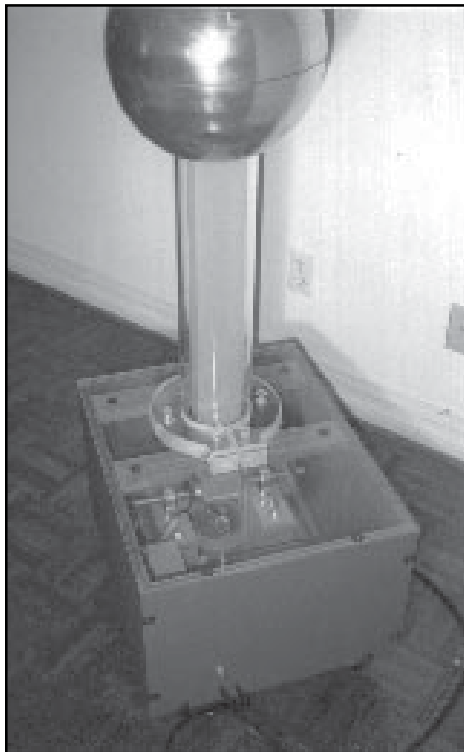
## TESTING

Connect the ground lug to an earth ground and attach a hand-held electrode to the ground lug (see "Experiments" for details on building and using a hand-held electrode).

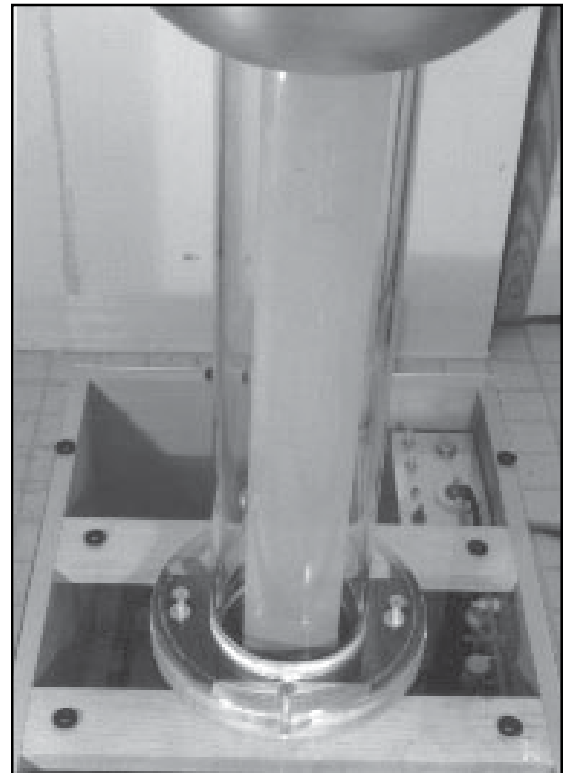
Leave the collector off. Turn the motor "on," then the power supply. The aluminum contact strips should immediately charge and make a crackling sound. You should be able to draw a steady stream of 1/2" to 1" sparks between the strips and the hand-held electrode. No sparking should occur at the lower brushes, and the belt should run true.

Place the Collector over the column and level it by eye. Turn the generator on again. The Collector should start making a crackling sound in 3-5 seconds, indicating full charge. Bring the hand-held electrode close to the Collector. Fat, noisy sparks 3" to 4" long should jump to the electrode. When pulled farther away, the electrode should draw thinner sparks 12" to 18" long, depending upon conditions.

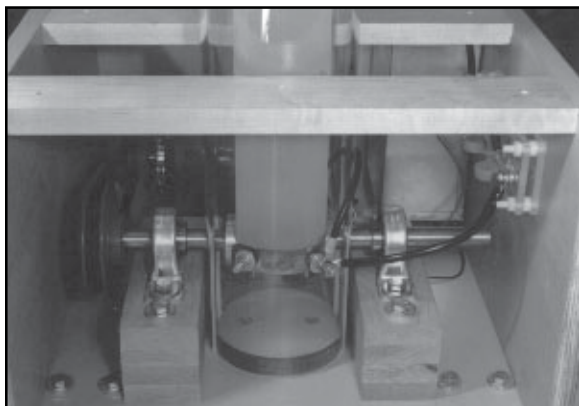
General layout for a 1.2 million volt Van de Graaff Generator (photo on P. 3) is shown in Fig. 35.



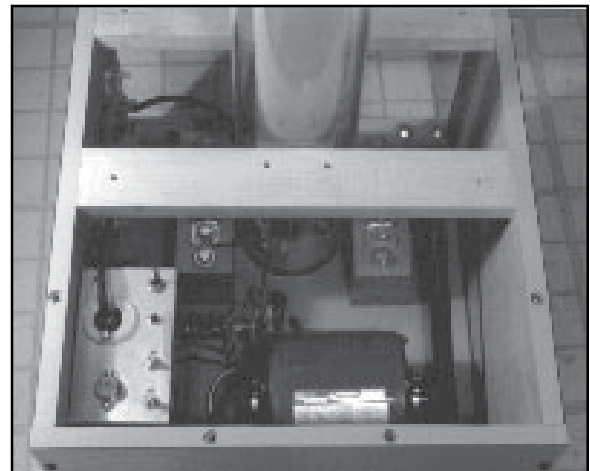
A



B



C



D

**Fig. 34 - Completed 4' Van de Graaff Generator. (A) Rear view (B) Front (C) Front panel removed, showing bearings, wooden supports, and a front brush made from brass screen. (D) Rear view showing motor and a H.V. power supply circuit described on P. 14.**

This generator is very similar to the 4' model. The top half of the Collector is removable, so the upper bearings are mounted outside the column, allowing for a slightly larger belt width. The power supply consists of a 15,000 volt neon sign transformer with the center tap grounded and the high voltage taken from one leg (see Fig. 11, P. 12). The brushes are made of brass screen, and placement is identical to the 4' model, except that none of the brushes touches the belt; they're positioned about 1/8" away from the belt.

The cabinet is Formica over plywood. Front, rear, and top panels are removable. Motor is a one horsepower, 1,725 r.p.m., split phase, turning the charging belt at about 1 1/4 revolutions per second. Sparking distance to a 12" grounded sphere is around 48", sometimes longer.

## EXPERIMENTS

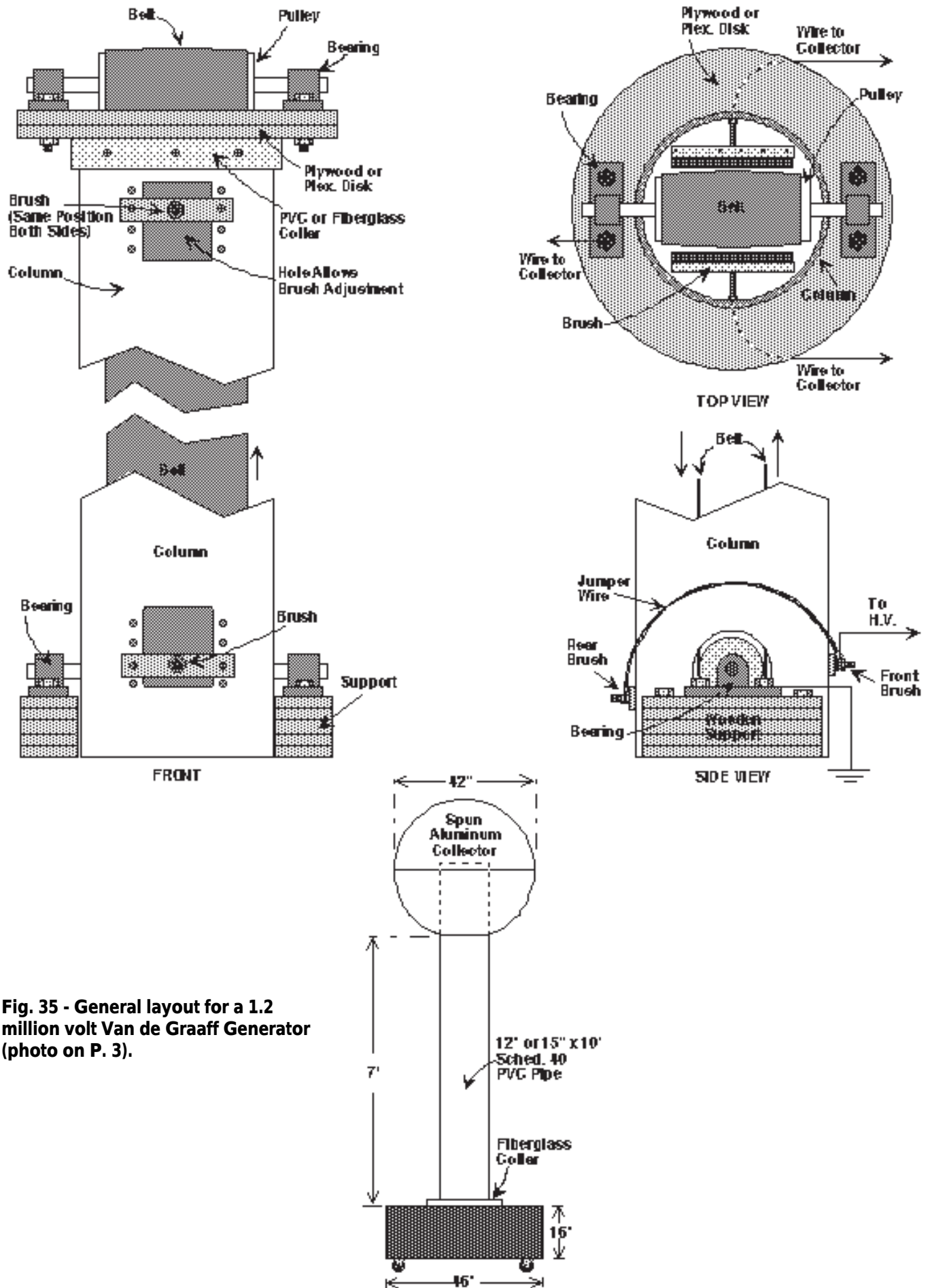
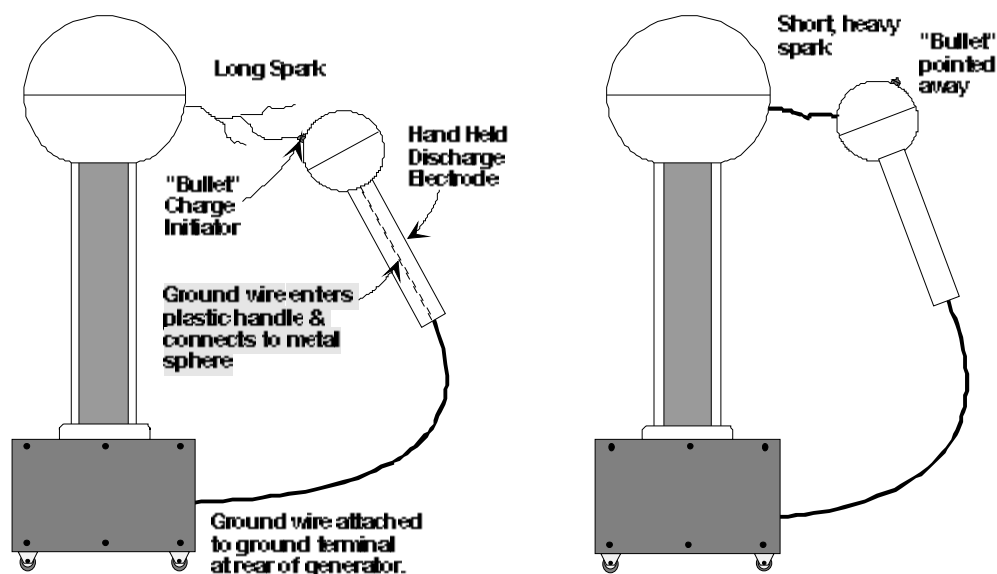


Fig. 35 - General layout for a 1.2 million volt Van de Graaff Generator (photo on P. 3).



**Fig. 36 - Drawing sparks with a hand-held electrode**

- 1. Free-Air Discharge:** Good conditions and a very dark room are required to properly observe free-air discharge phenomena. Allow time for your eyes to adjust to the dark.

A positive Collector produces a very interesting discharge: a violet-colored streamer about 8" to 12" long will dart from the Collector and terminate in a beautiful fan shape. A faint, muffled "snap" accompanies this discharge. When conditions are good, the generator will produce one of these streamers every few seconds.

A negative Collector tends to produce fewer air discharges and, when they occur, they are more concentrated and tend to form a more common lightning-like form, with minimal branching.

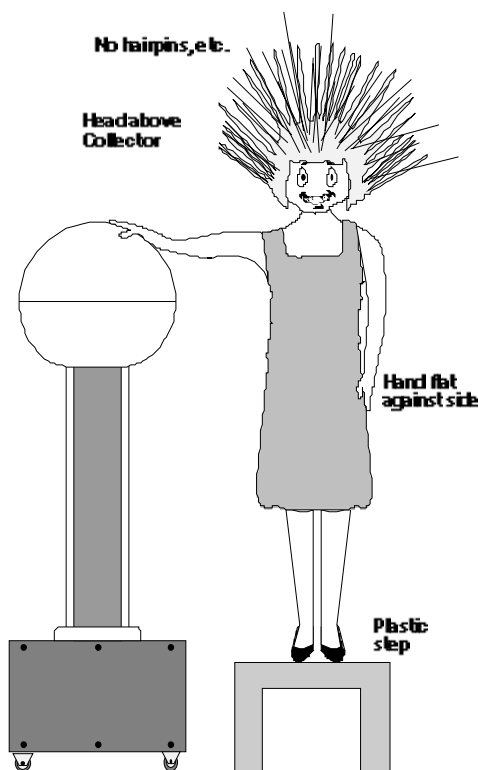
- 2. Discharge to a Hand-Held Electrode:** Drawing long sparks takes the right configuration and a bit of practice. Under good conditions, the 4' Van de Graaf can produce visible sparks more than 12" long between the Collector and the proper ground electrode (Fig. 36).

Large diameter electrodes work better than small ones. For maximum spark length, use a discharge electrode 8" to 12" in diameter. It's essential that the electrode's surface be smooth. Attach a small acorn nut or small diameter brass ball "bullet" to one side of the electrode, as shown. The nut or ball serves as a "discharge initiator, assisting in the formation of sparks.

Stand about three feet from the Collector. Make sure your clothing is free of sharp conductors (pins, watch, etc.), and keep your free hand by your side.

Turn the generator on and slowly bring the electrode close to the Collector, presenting the smooth side of the electrode. A fat, loud spark will jump about three or four inches to the electrode. Pull the electrode back and rotate it so the "initiator" faces the Collector. With a little practice, you can draw sparks 8" to over 12" long from the collector. The electrostatic charge





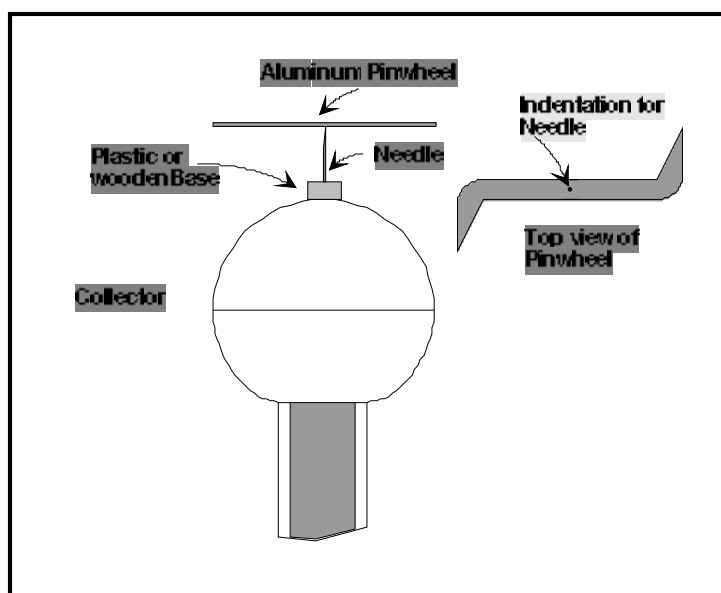
**Fig. 37 - "Hair Raiser"**

exerts a noticeable force on the electrode, tugging at it as the charge builds up. The long sparks are quite dim and can be seen only in subdued lighting. However, they make a quite audible "snap" as they strike.

Hold the electrode approximately 18" away. Occasionally, you will see very faint, relatively fat streamers discharge between the electrode and the Collector. These streamers seem to have distinct segments, or portions. The main channel is perhaps two or three inches in diameter. There is sometimes a dark band near one end, and sometimes slightly brighter blue-white striations appear throughout the discharge. The streamers are so faint that nearly total darkness is required to see them.

3. **"Hair Raiser"**: For young audiences, this is undoubtedly the most entertaining demonstration Van de Graaff Generators provide. Place a plastic (not wood or metal) step or stool 10" to 12" tall beside the generator. Choose a "victim" with medium long, loose hair...the finer and drier the hair, the better. Have the person stand on the stool, keep his/her free hand by her side, and place her other hand *flat* on the Collector (Fig. 37).

Make sure the individual is not wearing a sharp-pointed, conducting object, like a hair pin. Instruct the individual to keep her hand on the Collector, as she can receive a mild shock if her hand is lifted. Stand back five or six feet and turn the generator on.



**Fig. 38 - Electric Spinner**

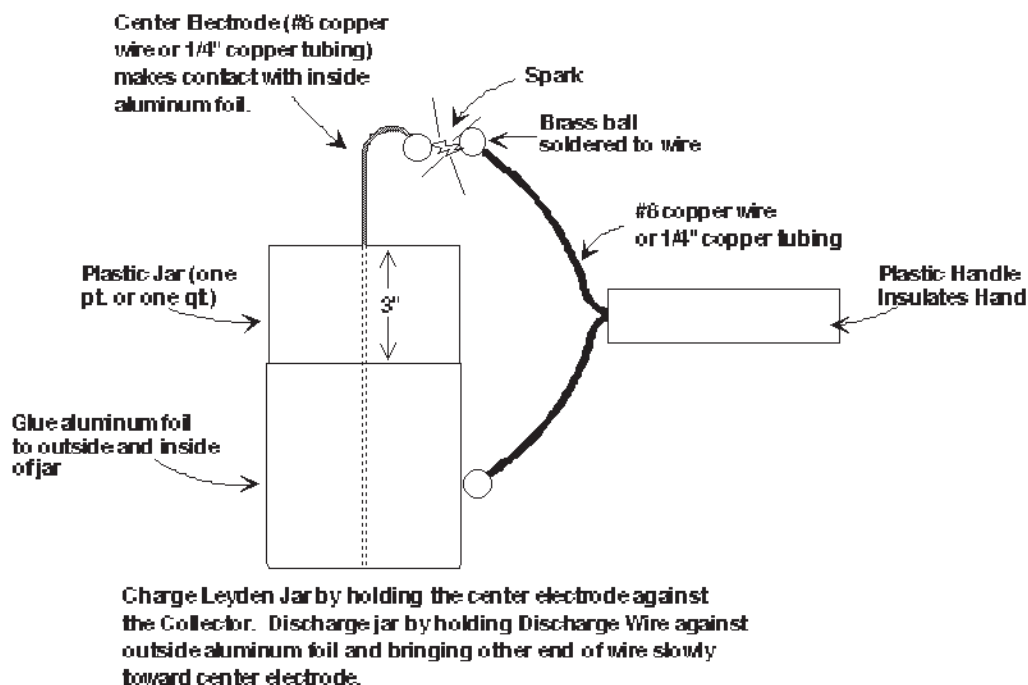
In a few moments, her hair should begin to rise. If her hair becomes tangled and stubborn, have her shake her head a few times to loosen it. The demonstration works best if the "victim" is tall enough that her head is above the Collector. When the demonstration is finished, bleed the charge from the individual by bringing a sharp-pointed, grounded wire slowly toward her.

The "Hair Raiser" demonstrates the principle that like charges repel.

- 4. Lightning Rod:** This demonstration shows how Benjamin Franklin's lightning rod works. Turn the generator on and bring a sharp-pointed conductor slowly toward the Collector. The point will make a hissing sound as it approaches the Collector. In darkness, you'll be able to see a faint corona... "Saint Elmo's Fire"... glowing at the point. No sparks will jump to the conductor because the sharp point bleeds the charge off before it has a chance build up.

The effect can be dramatized further by taping several lightweight ribbons or lengths of thread to the Collector's top. The ribbons will stand out as the Collector becomes charged and will droop as charge is bled off. Try using some of the very lightweight, colorful, twine used for tying gifts. Attach five or six strands about 10" long.

- 5. Recalcitrant Styrofoam:** Have another "victim" stand on the insulated platform. Have him place one hand on the Collector, and in the other have him hold up a styrofoam cup. Fill the cup with styrofoam excelsior (the hemispherical kind works best). Turn the generator on. The styrofoam will jump out of the cup, sailing several feet. The foam sometimes sticks to other objects before losing its charge and dropping off.
- 6. Orbiting Satellites:** Cut several small pieces of aluminum foil into narrow triangular shapes with tabs at the base. Twist the tabs in opposite directions, so that if the foil were dropped, it would tend to rotate. Make the triangles about 3/4" to 1" long. Place the triangles on top of the Collector and turn the generator on. The foil triangles will jump off and "orbit" the Collector below the seam, hitting the Collector from time to time.



**Fig. 39 - Leyden Jar**

The trick is to get the foil shape and size just right, so the foil spends as much time as possible in the air.

7. **Electric Spinner:** A pinwheel made from lightweight aluminum will spin slowly when placed atop the Collector (Fig. 38). Theoretically, the sharp points form ions, which are repelled. The reaction causes the spinner to rotate.
8. **Lightning in a Bottle:** Caution! This experiment can cause a shock. A Leyden Jar is a *capacitor* and can store a powerful charge. The jar was invented (partly by accident!) by Pieter von Musschenbroek in Leyden, Holland in the 1700's.

The larger the Leyden Jar, the greater the charge it will hold. You can make as large a jar as you wish, or wire a number of them in parallel, but keep in mind that, if enough capacitance is used, a *lethal* charge can be stored (See section on safety). I suggest using a relatively small jar, approximately a pint, as shown in Fig. 39.

Hold a ground wire against the outside foil of the jar and hold the center electrode close to the Collector. After about 10 seconds, remove the jar and set it on a table. Use the shorting bar to discharge the capacitor. The spark will be short but quite loud. The jar will also cause a fluorescent or neon lamp to flash brightly. Use high voltage wire to make the connections.

9. **Versorium:** The Versorium was one of the first electrical instruments. It's simply a metal rod pivoted on a needle so it can rotate freely. Use a lightweight copper or brass tube about six inches long. Drill a hole at the balance point, punch an indentation in the tube, and insert a sharpened nail or needle. The nail can be mounted on a Plexiglas base. Hold the Versorium near the generator, and one end will be attracted to the Collector. Hold a charged Leyden jar

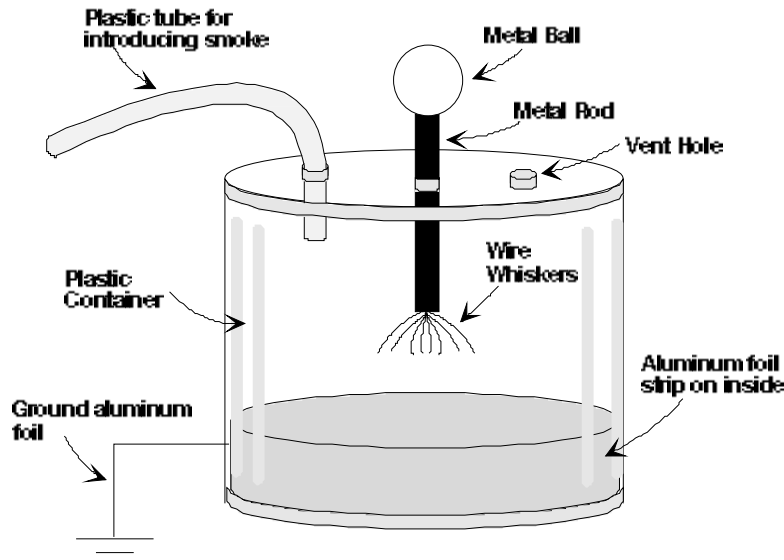


Fig. 40 - Smog Eater

near the Versorium and make it rotate by moving the jar in a circle.

**10. Smog Eater:** You can demonstrate the principle of electrostatic precipitation with the "Smog Eater." Take a large glass or plastic container and insert a metal rod with copper wire "whiskers" (Fig. 40). Glue a strip of aluminum foil to the inside of the jar and run a ground wire through the jar to the foil, as shown. Introduce smoke from a cigarette (sorry!) or some other source through the plastic tube. Connect a wire between the Collector and the rod, or simply bring the jar close to the Collector. Turn on the generator and, voilá, the smoke disappears. The rod charges the smoke molecules, which are repelled from the rod and deposited on the aluminum foil.

**11. Electrostatic Motor:** Two variations of electrostatic motors are shown in Fig. 41. The Disk Motor is relatively complex, but offers higher performance than the simpler "Pop Bottle" motor.

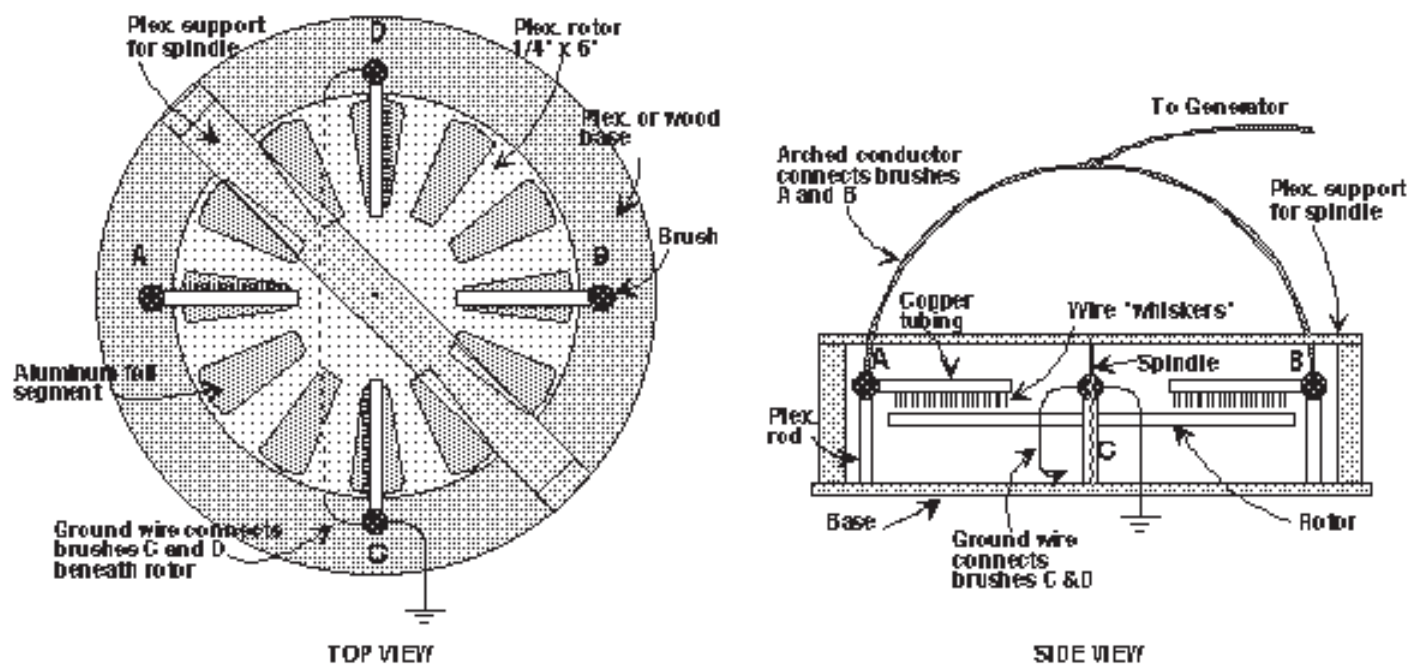
The Pop Bottle motor will rotate at around 200 rpm. Properly adjusted, and under the right conditions, the disk motor can achieve better than 500 rpm. For publications offering more information about electrostatic motors, see the Appendix.

The key to performance is low-friction; the spindles must be fitted to allow very free rotation of the disk or pop bottle. There should be about a 1/8" gap between the brushes and the foil segments. Wiring should minimize electrostatic leakage.

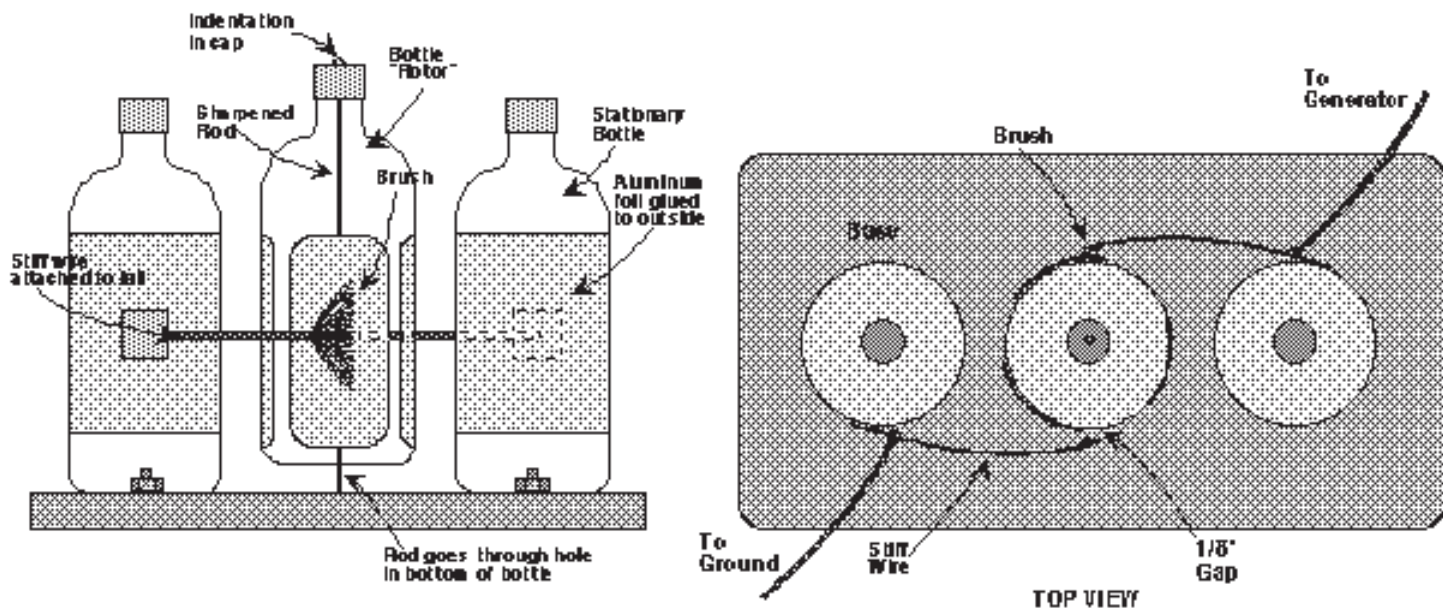
**12. High-Voltage Human:** You can preserve a charge on yourself by donning rubber boots and a plastic raincoat. Eliminate metal objects. Expose as little skin to the air as possible. Stand on the insulated platform and charge yourself up. When you step down, your boots will crackle as you walk. If you touch someone...you know the rest. Be careful, you can startle your victims; and don't even think about coming close to a computer!

**13. Charging with Ions:** Attach a short wire to the Collector and point it toward an individual standing on the insulated platform. The person will become charged even if he's several feet away. The charge from the Collector creates ions at the sharp ends of the wire. The ions drift through the air and are initially attracted to the person's body.

**14. Charging by Induction:** Place the insulated platform about four feet from the generator.



DISK MOTOR



"POP BOTTLE" MOTOR

Fig. 41 - Electrostatic Motors

Have someone stand on it and turn on the generator. While keeping yourself away from the Collector and the individual, bring a grounded rod in contact with the person. Remove the ground and turn off the generator. Touch the individual with one input wire from a DC microammeter or a neon lamp (lamp and microammeter have one wire grounded). The person will have a charge, which will discharge to ground through the meter or lamp. The person's charge will be opposite that of the Collector. (The electrode of the neon lamp that glows is the one receiving the negative charge.)

## TROUBLESHOOTING

- 1. Belt Wanders:** If the belt wanders to the right, for instance, add washers under the left pillow block until the belt runs true.

If the pulleys are properly tapered and reasonably well aligned, the belt will stay centered. The belt itself must be accurately made. If it is very uneven, it will wander and vibrate.

- 2. Sparking Between the Lower Brushes and Pulley:** Move the brushes back until the sparking stops. Sparking should not be a problem with the power supply specified, but if it persists, the output voltage of the power supply must be reduced. The simplest way to reduce voltage is to remove the multiplier and use the transformer in a simple half-wave rectifier circuit.

A 10-watt potentiometer can be wired in the primary of the transformer for broad voltage control, but remember that a short circuit could quickly destroy it.

- 3. Low Collector Voltage:**

- Collector and column must be free of dust, lint, fingerprints, and moisture.
- Belt must be clean and dry.
- Brushes must be correctly aligned (best alignment is experimentally determined).
- No sharp conductors should be nearby.
- Collector should be smooth, without sharp metal seams or gouges.
- Power supply must produce enough voltage (10,000-15,000 V).
- Humidity must be fairly low (using a hair-dryer on the column and belt may help when the humidity is very high).
- Lower pulley must be at ground potential. Any rubber gasket existing between the bearing and its frame should be wrapped with a strip of aluminum foil or a piece of bare copper wire to maintain electrical contact with the ground wire.
- Brushes must be in their proper positions.
- Belt must rotate in the proper direction; forward-facing part of belt travels upward.

## SAFETY

The high-voltage power supply can produce a serious shock. Always unplug the generator and discharge the capacitors before working inside the cabinet.

The electrostatic charge that resides on the Collector is generally considered safe for human contact. Exceptions may include individuals wearing heart pacemakers. Keep in mind that although a shock from the generator's Collector is not sufficient to cause injury, the shock can startle.

The generator can charge capacitors, such as Leyden Jars. If a sufficient charge is stored in a large Leyden Jar or other capacitor, a dangerous, or even fatal, shock could occur. How big a Leyden Jar is considered safe? A pint-sized jar can deliver an uncomfortable shock. A gallon-size would be painful. Although studies have been conducted to determine approximate energy levels that can be safely taken by the body, the author makes no claim regarding safety limits. Just exercise great caution when storing a charge in *any* capacitor.

Static electricity from the generator can be damaging to computers and sensitive microprocessors. Keep the generator away from electronic equipment, including diskettes, videotapes, and other magnetic media.

Keep in mind that you can carry a computer-damaging charge on your body for several minutes. Be sure to ground yourself before using a computer.