Saline Bucket Testing Platform Documentation

# Construction:

## Materials:

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| --- | --- |
| Home Depot All Purpose Bucket  <https://www.homedepot.com/p/The-Home-Depot-5-Gal-Homer-Bucket-05GLHD2/100087613> | $3.25 |
| Salt (as pure as possible, with no anti-caking agents)  <https://www.amazon.com/Morton-Canning-Pickling-Salt-Box/dp/B00GZCEZ4O> | $9.47 |
| Distilled Water (approx. 3 gal) | Approx. $4.00 |
| Assorted Alligator Clips  <https://www.amazon.com/WGGE-WG-026-Pieces-Colors-Alligator/dp/B06XX25HFX> | $5.99 |
| BNC to Alligator clip cables (pack of two)  <https://www.amazon.com/Double-Alligator-Cable-Probe-Oscilloscope/dp/B00ORLGNVS/>  [one reviewer noted a possible impedance mismatch]  (look into that) | $7.89 |
| Siglent SDG2042X Function Generator  <https://www.amazon.com/Siglent-Technologies-SDG2042X-Arbitrary-Function-Generators/dp/B01410O55U#customerReviews> | $499.00 |
| Rigol DS1054Z Digital Oscilloscope  <https://www.amazon.com/Rigol-DS1054Z-Digital-Oscilloscopes-Bandwidth/dp/B012938E76> | $349.00 |
| 24”x24” Titanium Sheeting  <https://store.tmstitanium.com/products/199g/titanium-sheet-plate/cp-grade-2/0.020-thick-24.000-wide-24.000-long>  Or if building only one or two buckets:  <https://store.tmstitanium.com/products/198g/titanium-sheet-plate/cp-grade-2/0.020-thick-12.000-wide-24.000-long> | $65.00 |
| Total Cost: | $943.60 |

## Assembly:

1. Cut the titanium sheeting into 1” wide by 2’ long strips.
   1. This can be done with a bandsaw or metal shears, preferable electric metal shears for smoother cuts. These have worked well for us: <https://www.amazon.com/WEN-3650-4-0-Amp-Variable-Electric/dp/B01M5G99E7>.
   2. Each 24”x24” sheet of titanium is enough for 24 strips. Since each bucket only requires 3 or 4 strips, this is enough for 6-8 buckets. While it is always helpful to have spare titanium for electrode replacements, if the goal is only to build one bucket, purchasing the cheaper 12”x24” sheet is likely the best idea.
2. Create the saline solution.
   1. The optimum electrical impedance of this solution is 1000 ohms or 1kOhm. However, a range of around 100 ohms around this optimal value will suffice.
   2. Create a 0.9% weight by volume saline solution with the salt and the distilled water. You will want at least 1.5-2 gallons of water in the bucket. We recommend not going above 4 gallons to allow for an air gap at the top to reduce possible spillage. Calculate how much salt you need accordingly.
   3. Thoroughly mix the salt into the distilled water, making sure that all of it has dissolved.
   4. Take an impedance measurement of the saline solution. This can be done with an Activa PC+S and a DBS electrode, or with a multimeter (I think).
   5. If the impedance of the solution is too high, add a small amount of salt and measure again. If the impedance is too low, add a small amount of water and measure again.
3. Insert the electrodes.
   1. Insert each titanium strip into the tank such that the bottom of the strip touches the bottom of the bucket, and then bend the strip at the point where it exits the tank, such that the strip forms a narrow V with the point of the V resting on the lip of the bucket with one half of the strip inside the bucket, touching the bottom, and one half outside the bucket, ready for attachment of alligator clips.
4. Set up and attach devices to electrodes
   1. Unpack and plug in the two devices. They should both come pre-calibrated and work right out of the box.
   2. Connect one of the BNC-Alligator clip cables to Output #1 on the function generator. (connect the BNC end to the function generator). If the bucket is too far away from where the generator will be stored, BNC couplers can be purchased, and the BNC cables included with the function generator can be used as extensions.
   3. Clip the alligator cable ends of the BNC-Alligator cable to electrodes on opposite sides of the saline tank. If the cables are too short, other alligator clips or other wire can be used as extensions.
   4. Connect a voltage probe to the CH1 input on the oscilloscope.
   5. Using alligator clips, connect the tip of the voltage probe to an unused titanium strip. (The third one).
   6. Connect the ground plug of the voltage probe to a metal object, preferably a small piece of titanium sheet clamped to the lid of the bucket.
   7. Connect the negative output of the function generator to this small titanium plate, possibly using another alligator clip at a junction point, or connected directly to the function generator’s negative electrode.
   8. The small titanium ground plate provides an easy to access grounding point for devices under test that require it.

# Using the Software

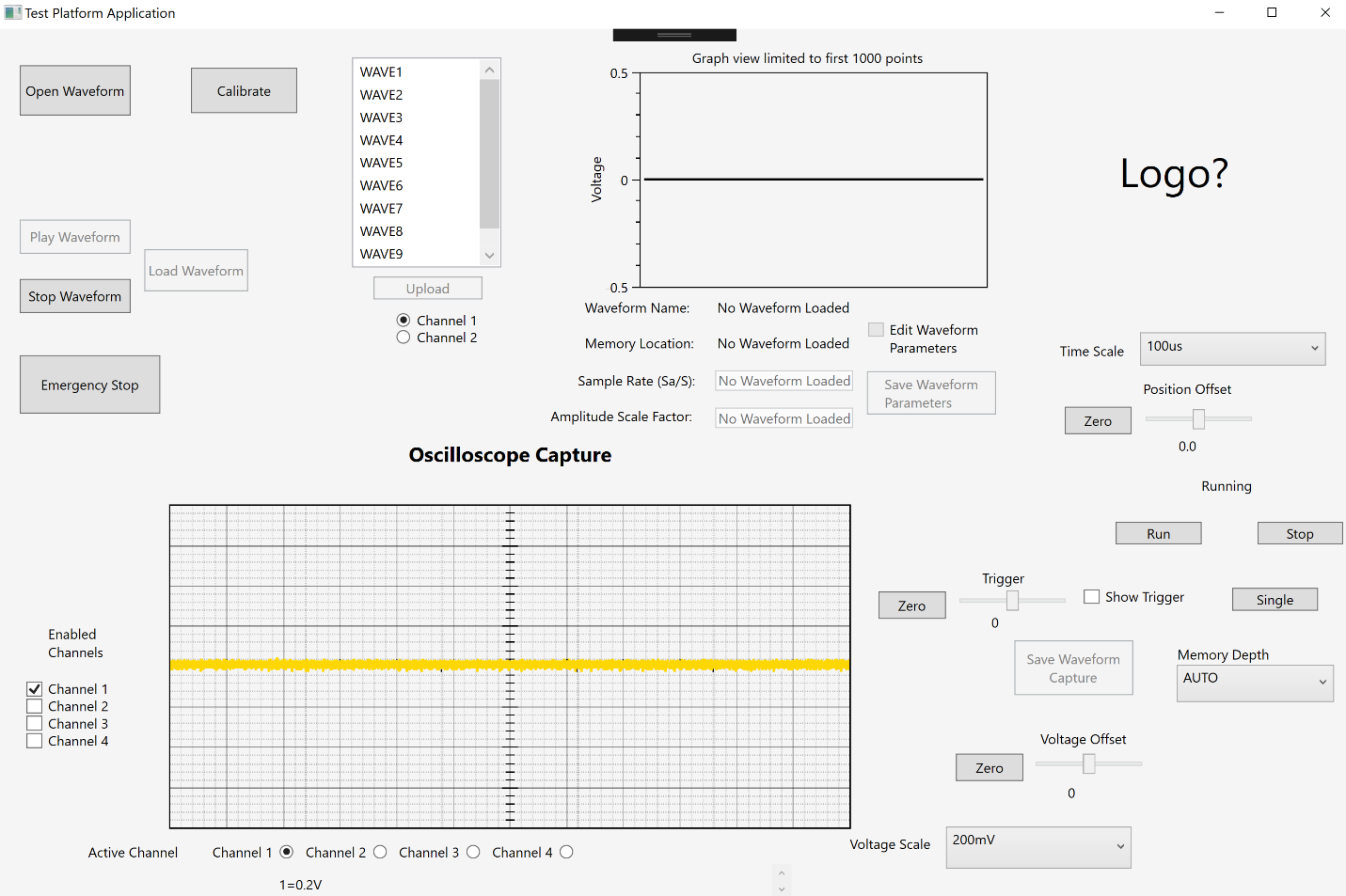
## Installation:

1. Download the .exe file from the releases page on the GitHub. Make sure

TODO: Determine if NI-VISA must be installed on user computers in order to run the software, even with the DLL files

1. Make sure both devices are connected via USB, and turned on before opening the program.

## UI Elements:



The UI elements marked in orange control the function generator part of the testing platform. (Ignore the “Oscilloscope Capture” header)

The UI elements marked in green control the oscilloscope part of the testing platform. (Again, ignore the “Oscilloscope Capture” header.)

## Function Generator Usage:

The testing platform allows the user to upload recorded waveforms for playback with the function generator. Clicking the “Calibrate” button will play a 500 Hz 1Vpp sine wave on whichever function generator channel is selected.

The blue rectangle shows the function generator channel selector buttons. Whichever channel is selected is the channel that function generator operations will be done on.

To open and use saved waveforms with the program, first click on the “Open Waveform” button; this will open a windows file dialog where you can select the waveform file you want to use. (Look at the Waveform File Format section at the end of this document for help creating these files). Once a file has been selected, the (first 1000 points of the) waveform will be drawn on the graph view diagram, shown in red. **Do not use waveform files with more than 8000000 points, the software will reject them.**

Function generators have a limited number of memory locations where arbitrary waveforms can be saved. Once you’ve opened a waveform, you can choose the memory location where you want it to be saved by double clicking on one of the memory locations on the memory location scrollbar, shown in purple. Once you’ve done this, the waveform is saved to that memory location on the computer, where it can be scaled, or its sample rate changed, more on that later. Waveforms that have been saved to a memory location on the computer, but not uploaded, are shown in yellow.

To get the waveform uploaded to the function generator’s memory, select the waveform from the waveform memory location scrollbar, and then click the upload button, located under the scrollbar.

Once a waveform has been uploaded to a memory location, it will show as green in the memory location scrollbar. It must still be loaded into a channel’s active memory before it can be output. When an uploaded waveform is selected, the “Load Waveform” button will become enabled. When clicked, it will load the selected waveform into active memory for the selected channel. This can take over 20 seconds for the largest waveforms. When complete, the play button will become enabled. This is done per channel, and different waveforms can be loaded into different channels, or the same waveform can be loaded into both at once if desired.

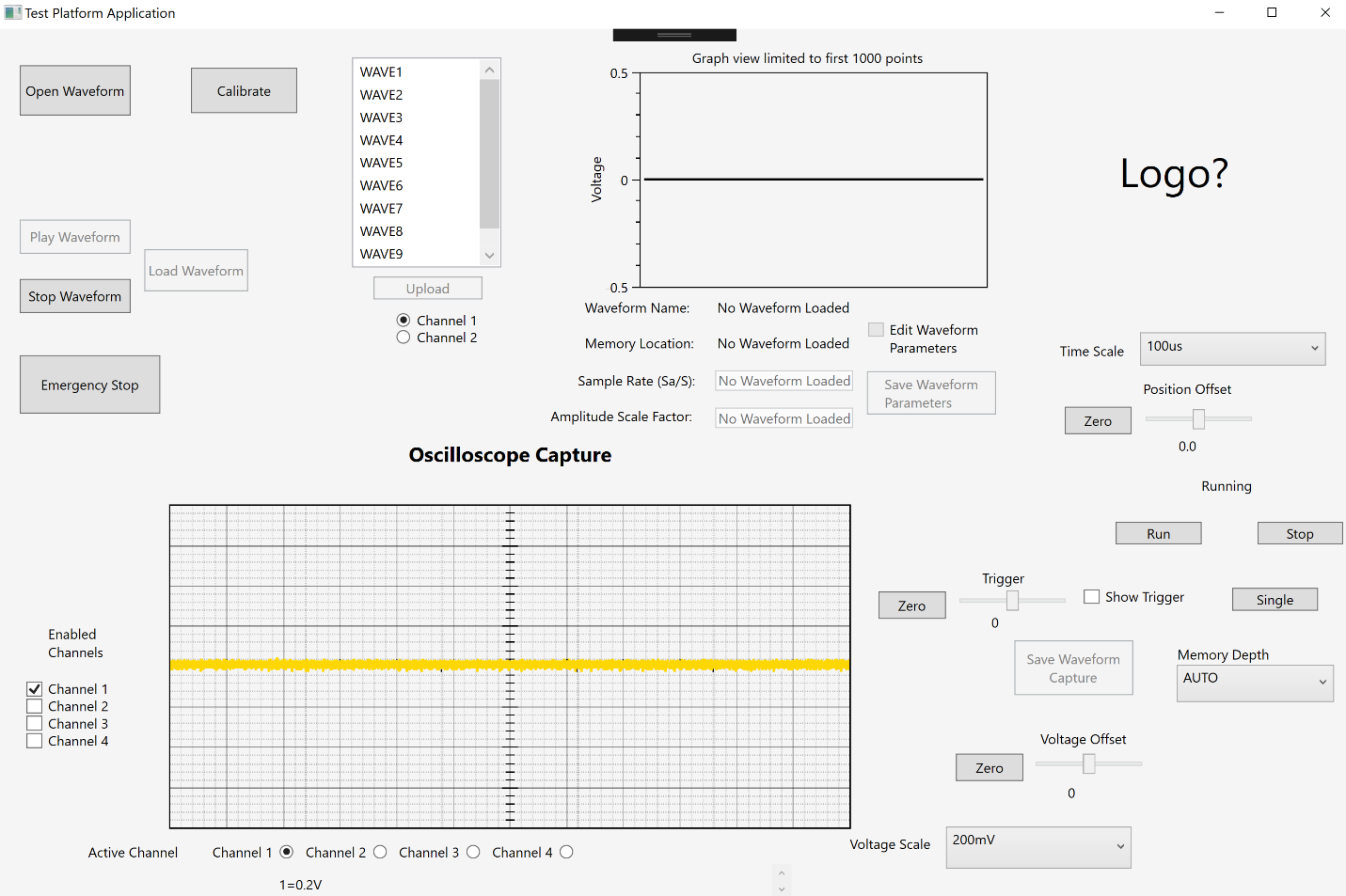
In addition, when loading large waveforms into memory (around 5 million+ points), some function generators (namely Siglent’s series), send the OPC\* operation complete code back to the program before they are actually done loading in the waveform. If you are in the same room as the function generator, and it is a model with this problem, wait for a beep and a click before clicking “Play Waveform”. If you are not, there is no actual harm in clicking “Play Waveform” as soon as it is enabled, just understand that there may be a further delay before the waveform is actually output.

When the waveform has been successfully loaded, clicking “Play Waveform” will output it from the function generator, on the selected channel. During playback, waveform files play on repeat until stopped. To restart a waveform at the beginning, click “Restart Waveform” during playback, the button is the same as the “Play Waveform” button, just with different text. To stop waveform playback for the current waveform, click “Stop Waveform.” To stop waveform playback for all waveforms playing on the function generator, click “Emergency Stop”

## Waveform Editing:

Some waveform properties can be edited with the program, specifically the amplitude scale and playback sample rate can be edited. To edit a waveform, select a memory location from the memory location scrollbar, and then check the “edit waveform parameters” checkbox.

When the box is checked, the amplitude scale and sample rate can be changed. These UI elements are located in the light blue rectangle. After changing the sample rate and/or amplitude scale, click the “Save Waveform” button. The program will then generate your new waveform, and check if the resulting amplitude is too high or if a DC offset has been induced. If this is the case, the program will reject the edits made to the waveform. The edited waveform must be uploaded to the function generator again, and if currently playing, loaded into active memory in order for the output to reflect the edits. There are no changes made to the waveform .txt files during this process.



## Oscilloscope Usage:

The testing platform uses an oscilloscope to allow for real time monitoring of the voltages in the tank, and other probes can be connected to the device under test to capture other data, such as raw stimulation output, among other things.

The light green rectangle marks the oscilloscope capture display. This is where the raw waveform data captured from the oscilloscope can be seen. The display updates multiple times per second and shows a general overview of the incoming waveforms. In the dark red box, to the left of the oscilloscope capture display, is the enabled channel selector. In this case the connected oscilloscope has four channels, which can be turned on and off by checking their respective boxes on the channel selector. Underneath the display is the active channel selector. This chooses which channel is affected by changes to the voltage scale or offset values, and which one is downloaded when a waveform is captured. Underneath that, the voltage scales for the enabled channels are shown.

The UI elements in the green outline are the oscilloscope controls. If you have used an oscilloscope before, these controls likely map how you would expect.

## Waveform File Format:

Waveforms that can be used with this program are stored as text files. The first line of the text file should be “samplerate=(your sample rate in Hz).” Setting the sample rate ensures accurate playback of the waveform. Each line following this should be a single decimal number, *preferably between -0.5 and 0.5*. For safety concerns, the maximum Vpp that a waveform can have is 1. If there is an error in capturing your data, and the resulting waveform has a slight DC offset, but the Vpp is still less than or equal to 1, the program will remove the DC offset for you when you open the file. If the Vpp of your waveform is greater than 1, the program will reject your waveform when you try to open it. Here is a screenshot of a waveform file opened in notepad.



As you can see, numbers in scientific notation format are allowed.