

## Phase 1: Low-Cost Gas Mixture Setup Using Peristaltic Pump

Author: Mahdi Almubarak

Project: Feasibility Study for Low-Cost Gas Metering Methods for IRPC Applications

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What are your  
sources of information  
and inspiration

any device requiring  
a mix of gases.

## Objective

to make a 3 channel gas mixer  
there are a number of steps  
to the final result.

The objective of this first phase is to build and test one metering line based on a peristaltic pump driven by a stepper motor, to evaluate whether this low-cost approach can provide sufficiently stable and repeatable gas delivery for use in future 3-gas mixing systems.

This is not yet a final gas-mixing system.

This phase only aims to validate whether the concept is worth further development.

precision + resolution +

## Motivation

Last year's student built a low-budget gas line using a rotameter and stepper-controlled valve as feedback loop. My approach tests an alternative low-cost method (no feedback loop, just simple):

- Using a peristaltic pump to meter gas volume by controlling motor rotation.
- Flow rate = proportional to motor speed (steps/sec) after calibration.
- Simpler mechanical control (no delicate valve actuation). — ?
- Potentially easier automation later using ESP32. — ?

\*(Cost comparison will be done after validation of this project.)

flow rate what?  
No. head and understand the problem.

## Components Already Purchased

### Core hardware

- Peristaltic Pump G528 DC 12V (3 × 5 mm hose)
  - Used to displace gas volume proportionally to stepper rotation.
- Nema 17 Stepper Motor (1.5A, 42Ncm)
  - Drives the pump rotor.
- Arduino UNO Starter Kit
  - For early testing, programming practice, wiring experiments.
- ESP32 Dev Board
  - For final version: faster control, better IO, optional Bluetooth/WiFi logging.

define what is required and then

### Components available at CERN (expected)

- Argon gas cylinder (for safe testing).
- Pressure regulator (0–2 bar outlet).

why do you choose Argon.

see what is arising.  
Put order in your thinking

- Tubing, fittings, valves from gas workshop or lab stock.
- Beto tubes (small borosilicate displacement tubes often used for gas-volume measurements). These can be used to visually measure gas volume or confirm calibration using water displacement.

(If unavailable, I will request the items.)

No

Explain.

### Planned Setup (Single Gas Line Test)

The first test setup will consist of:

1. Argon cylinder →
2. Regulator (low pressure, ~50–200 mbar) →
3. Manual on/off valve (not necessary for system to work) →
4. Peristaltic pump (driven by stepper) →
5. Tubing to water column/Beto tube →
6. Water displacement reservoir to measure delivered gas volume.

The ESP32 or Arduino will:

- Drive the Nema 17 stepper motor at controlled speed.
- Count steps per rotation.
- Log motor speed vs. delivered gas volume during calibration.

3 times same statement.

### Validation Method

Because I currently only aim to test one gas line, the validation will be simple:

— really ?!

#### A. Calibration

- Run the pump at different stepper speeds (e.g., 50, 100, 150, 200 steps/s).
- Collect gas into an inverted water-filled container (standard water displacement method).
- Measure volume displaced over a fixed time (e.g., 60 seconds).
- Repeat 3-5 times per speed to quantify repeatability.

#### B. Compute calibration curve

- Steps per second → volume per minute (L/min or mL/min).

schematic

↑ not used in 804.

- Determine:
  - Linear region
  - Efficiency vs. pressure
  - Stability over time

#### C. Stability test

- Run for ~10–15 minutes continuously to see if:
  - Flow fluctuates
  - Tubing compresses differently
  - Pump slip occurs

#### D. Optional

If available, compare with a Beto tube for finer volume measurements.

This methodology confirms whether the peristaltic-pump concept gives repeatable gas delivery.

#### Goals of Phase 1

By the end of this first stage, I aim to deliver:

1. A fully functioning single-gas metering line (argon).
2. Calibration plots:
  - Motor speed vs. delivered volume
  - Repeatability analysis
3. A short report evaluating whether this method is feasible for multi-gas use.
4. Identification of improvements (buffer, pressure stabilization, tubing type).
5. A decision:
  - Continue to Phase 2 (two/three gas branches),
  - OR discard the concept if unstable, revert to valves or other solutions.

You need some values of what is required. It must be quantitative.

why?

what is this?

very short time. It has to run for days

—?

2?

3

No. the results may confirm if there is sufficient precision