



Elettra Sincrotrone Trieste

Power Converters Lab

Elettra 2.0 Corrector, Multipolar and Dipole Power Converters

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Goal:

minimize, with the magnet designers, the number of types of power supplies for the various typologies of magnets, using the same controller for all kinds.

Benefits:

- Cost reduction, maintenance and spare parts management
- Unification of the control hardware (e.g. Ethernet interface with TCP-IP), interlock signals, and software.

Experience at Elettra:

- Water-cooling has caused and still causes a non-negligible source of downtime. Sometimes leaks are fatal to the electronics.
- Air-cooling requires stable air temperature and a constant flow to maximize stability of the power supplies.
- We will place the power converters inside normal racks, heat load to the Service Gallery has to be considered.

One-to-one correspondence (power supplies – magnets):

- implies large number of power cables to the SR
- Power converters placed in the same positions of the present cabinets allows using the existing cable trays.
- Short cables limit the EMI spread.

Magnet-Power Converters optimization:

- 2 types of dipoles use the same type of converter.
- 3 types of quadrupoles and 3 types of sextupoles require only one type of power converter.
- the embedded correctors, fast correctors, skew quadrupoles and ID corr.coils use the same type of power converter.

In total we have just 3 kinds of Power Converters for the entire machine

Specifications from Machine Physicists

Magnet Type	Dipole	Sext	Quad	Skew-Quad	Corr	Oct	PSB TrimC	Fast Corr	Unit
PS Mode	Unipolar			Bipolar		Unipolar	Bipolar	Bipolar	
PS Type	PSB	PSQS		PSC		PSOC	PSB_T	PSFC	
Max Iout	300	100		25		100	100	5	
Max Vout	20	15	15	10	10	10	5	*TBD*	V
Max Pout	6	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.5	5*Vout	kW
Op. Range	5 – 95	5 – 95	5 – 95	Full	Full	5 – 95	Full	Full	% Iout
Stability (8h)	30	100	25	50	20	100	100	20	ppm _{pp} /FS
Ripple	30	100	100	100	500	100	100	500	ppm _{pp} /FS
Total PS	72	432		432		48	48	192	1224



Island configuration (achromat half cell)

	19" Rack, 42U	19" Rack, 42U	19" Rack, 42U	19" Rack, 42U			
	RPS_AXX.01	RPS_AXX.02	RPS_AXX.03	RPS_AXX.04			
42	ETH Switch	1	ETH Switch	1	ETH Switch	1	
41		2	0.03	2	0.04	2	
40		3	0.03	3	0.03	3	
39		4	0.03	4	0.03	4	
38		5	0.03	5	0.03	5	
37		6	0.03	6	0.03	6	
36		7	0.03	7	0.03	7	
35		8	0.004038235	8	0.003863235	8	
34		9	0.003863235	9	0.004038235	9	
33		10	0.003863235	10	0.003863235	10	
32		11		11	0.003863235	11	
31		12		12		12	
30		13		13		13	
29		14		14		14	
28		15		15		15	
27	0.2	16	0.3	16	0.1	16	
26		17		17		17	
25		18		18		18	
24	0.2	19	0.5	19	0.007	19	0.3
23		20		20		20	
22		21	0.8	21	0.6	21	0.8
21		22		22		22	
20	1.5	23		23		23	
19		24	0.1	24	0.8	24	0.8
18		25		25		25	
17		26		26		26	
16		27	0.2	27	0.3	27	0.1
15		28		28		28	
14	2.7	29		29		29	
13		30		30		30	
12		31	0.2	31	0.3	31	0.3
11		32		32		32	
10		33		33		33	
9	2.7	34	0.4	34	0.4	34	0.4
8		35		35		35	
7		36		36		36	
6		37		37		37	
5		38		38		38	
4	ooling Unit (Est. Si	39	ooling Unit (Est. Si	39	ooling Unit (Est. Si	39	ooling Unit (Est. Si
3		40		40		40	
2		41		41		41	
1		42		42		42	
	7.3		2.8		2.6		2.7
	5		16		16		16

We'll have 24 half cells distributed around the ring (96 racks)

Dual AC mains inputs:

Power: 3-phase 400 VAC or 1-phase 230 VAC

Control: 1-phase 230 VAC from UPS to energize the control and regulation part.

In case of mains outage on the power line, the control remains active to monitor the power supply and keeps it connected to the control system.

Dipoles:

currents and voltages are compatible with high-performance products on the market. Winner of the CFT was RTI OCEM-CAENels with their NGPS power converter. Expected size is standard 19", 3U.



(fast) Correctors, Skew Quadrupoles and ID corr.coils:

this power converter shall be an “in-house” development.

4-Quadrant operation, 25 A max.

Expected size is standard 19”, 1U high



the power part has $f_s=100$ kHz and 4th order output filter, plus 2 SFP ports for the FOFB

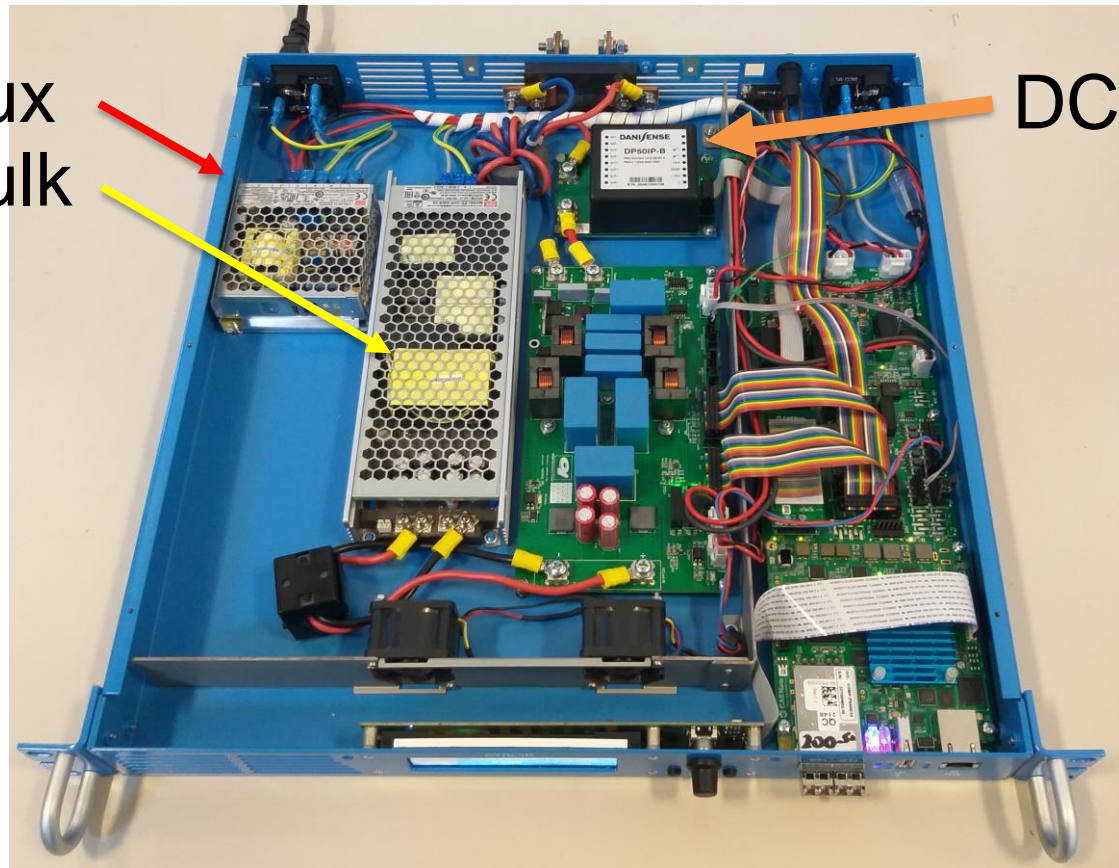


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Standardization



Aux
Bulk



DCCT



Stability test 8h

(50 and 20 ppm spec.requirement)

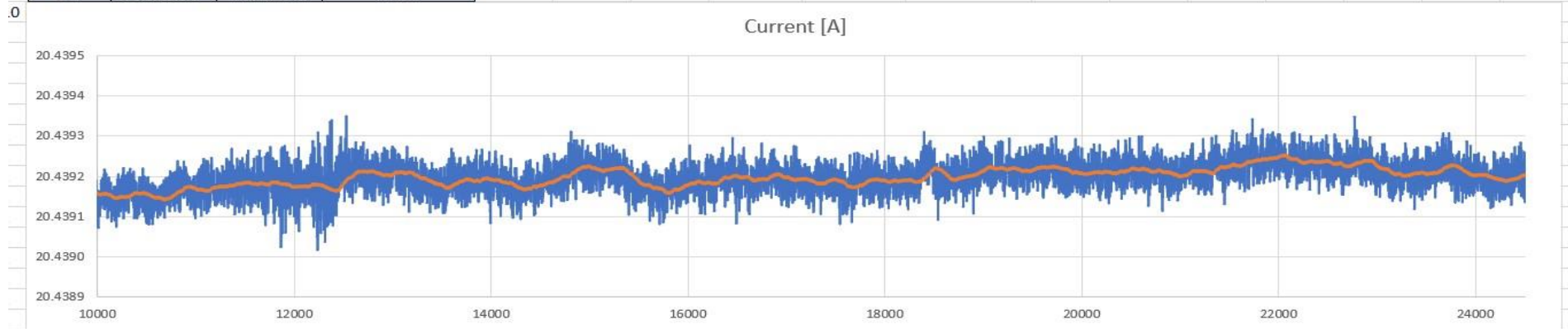
DCCT1			
Setp	I _{max}	I _{min}	Delta-pp[PPM]
20	20.43935	20.43902	16.65

DCCT2			
Setp	I _{max}	I _{min}	Delta-pp[PPM]
20	20.45276	20.45240	17.95

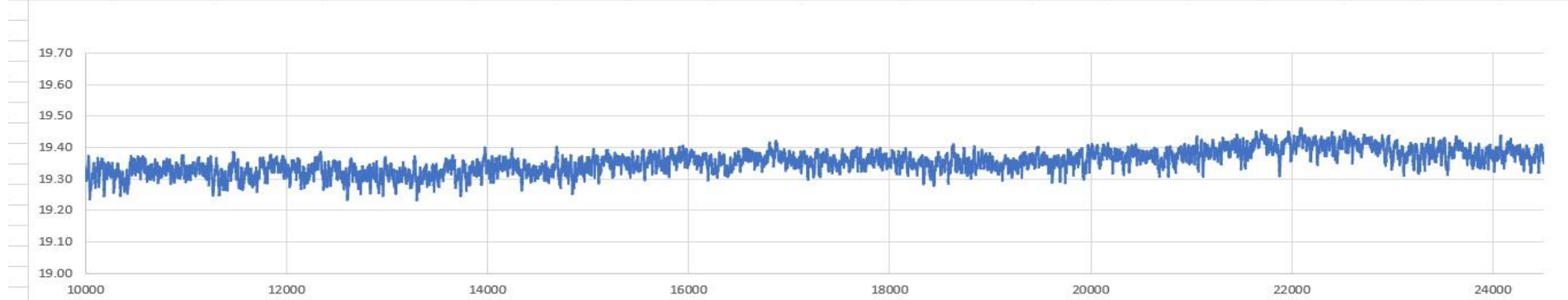
1048000

JS860R + 88001

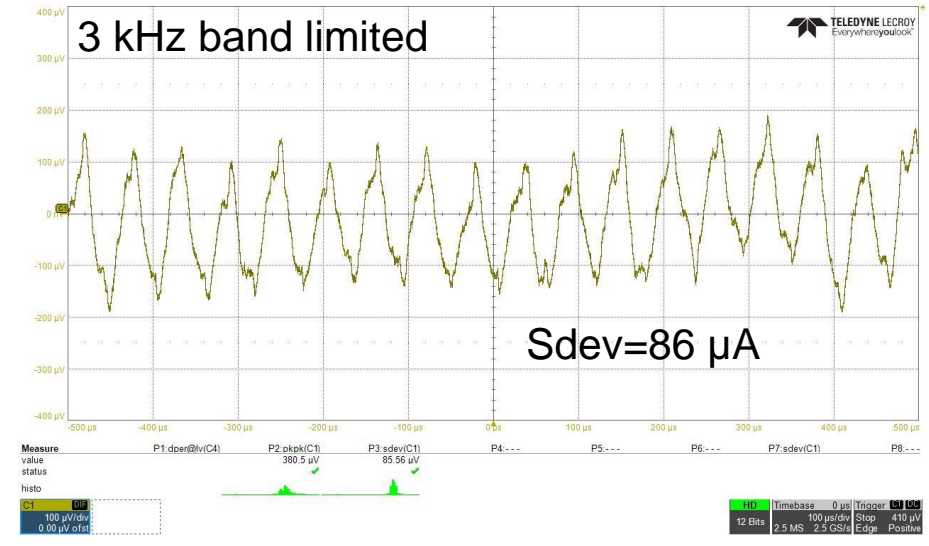
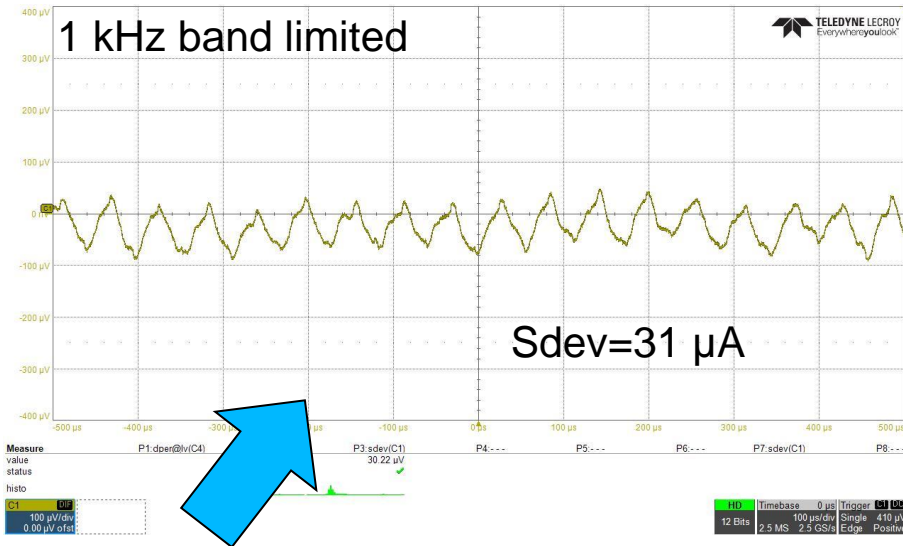
DCCT1 (Mov avg)			
Setp	I _{max}	I _{min}	Delta-pp[PPM]
20	20.43925	20.43914	5.54



Temperature [°C]		
t _{max}	T _{min}	Delta
19.46189	19.23142	0.23047

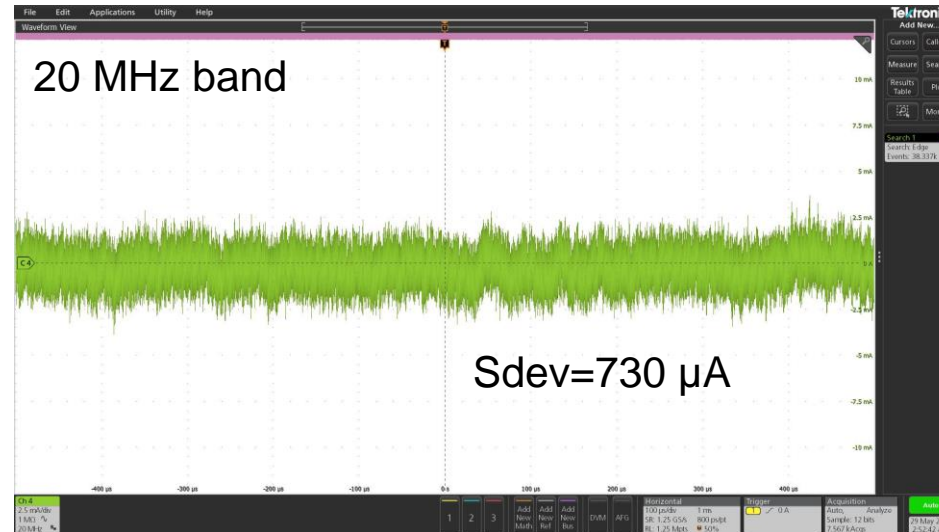


Current Ripple measurements @ 5 A_{dc}



residual noise from DCCT transducer

Miguel, how can we get rid of it?

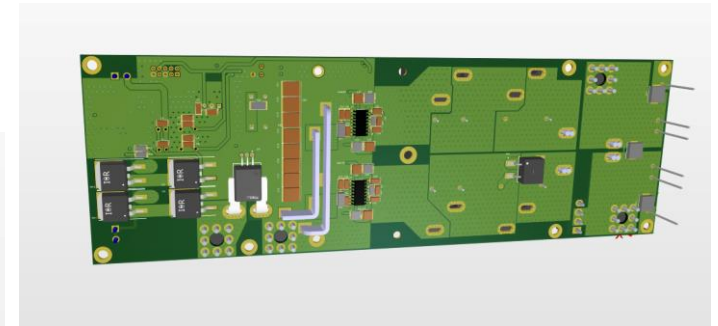
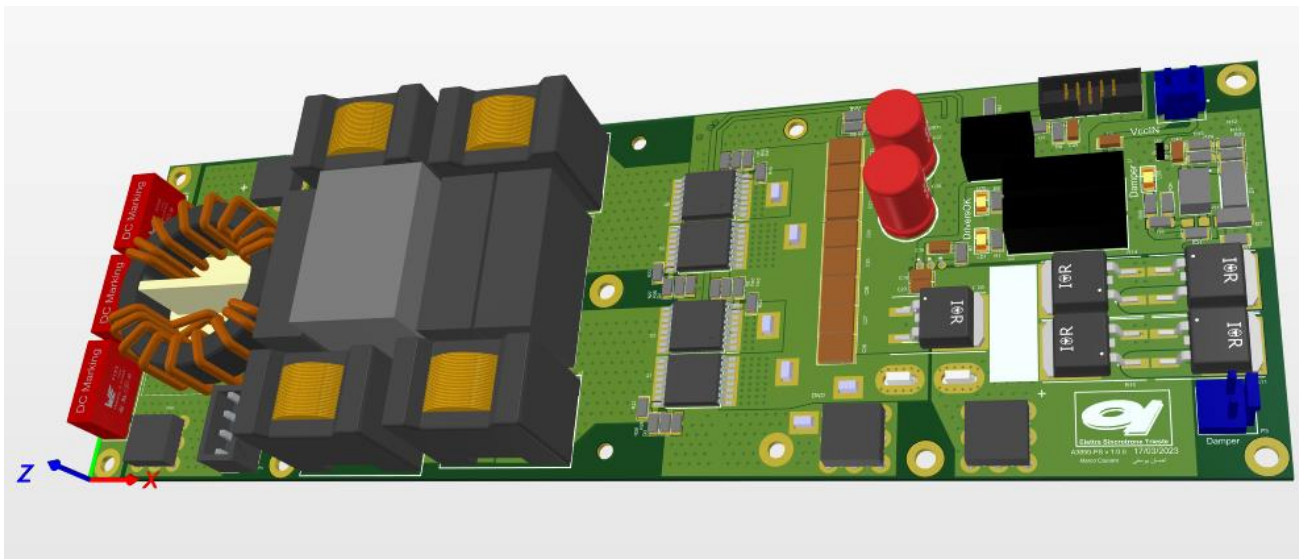


Multipoles:

in-house development, about 75% of all power supplies.

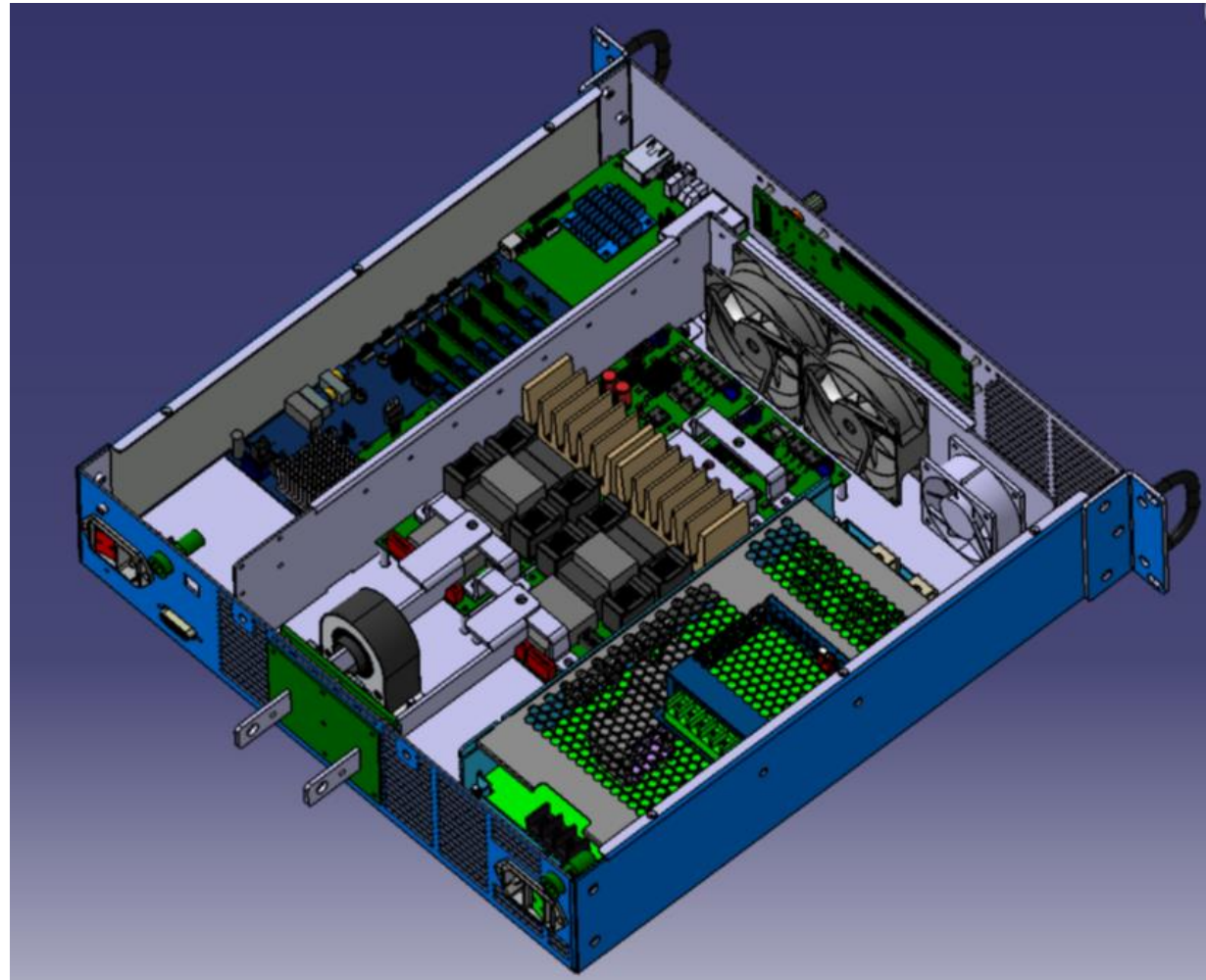
Expected size is 2U high.

It uses two converters of the same kind of the corrector power supplies, 4th order output filter, $f_s=100$ kHz, interleaved drive



Multipolar 4-Q
power converter
100 A

**Waiting for the
power parts to
be delivered**



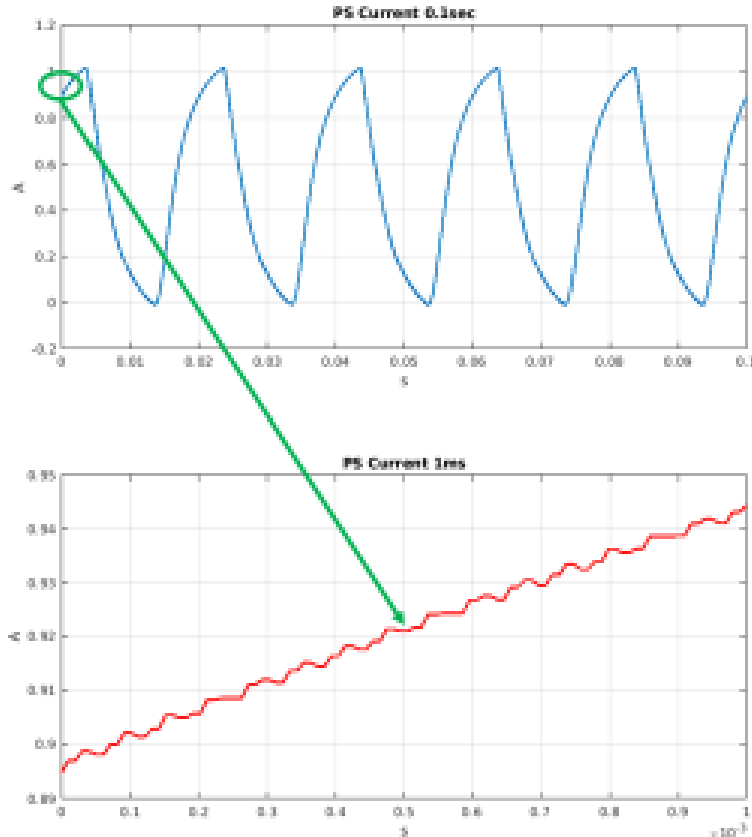
Fast Link PS

(courtesy G.Gaio controls group)



<https://accelconf.web.cern.ch/icalpcs2019/papers/mopha044.pdf>

An article will be presented at ICALEPCS2023



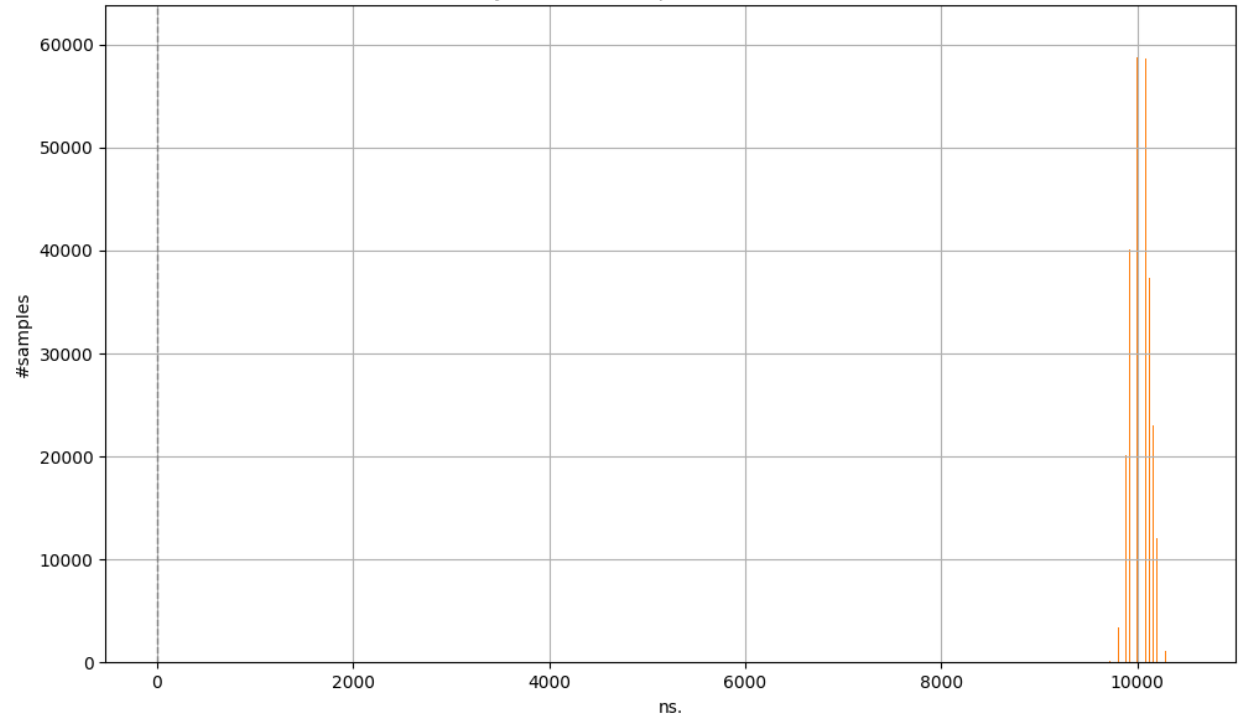
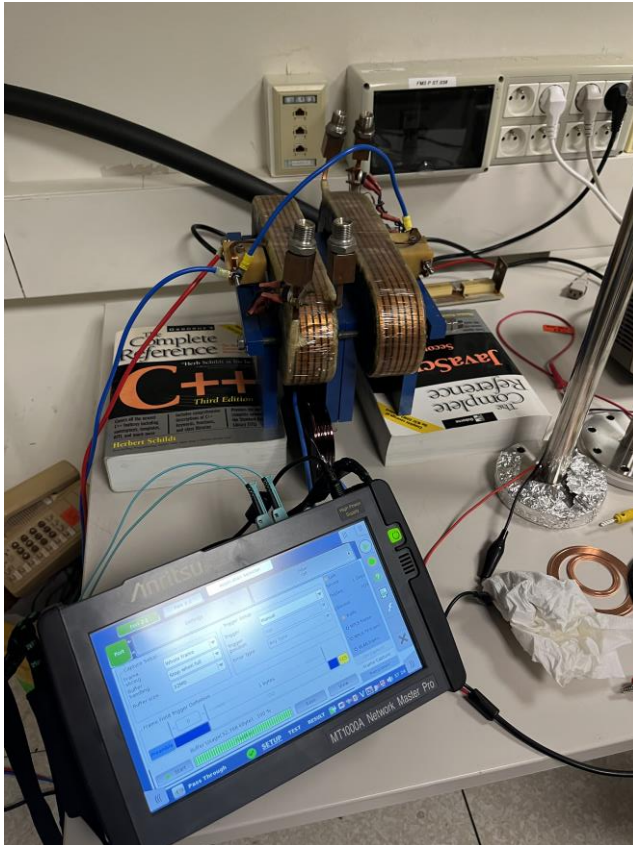
Fast link setting rate: 100kHz

60Hz square waveform on old magnet, PID not optimized

PS follows the setpoint

The magnet has 30mH inductance

Fast Link PS



TOF Ethernet packet Jitter measured by an external analyzer configured in pass-through at 100 kHz setting.

Period: **10000 ns +/-100 ns**
(hard real-time PS setting)

Reliability is achieved with a sound design of the device

Availability is defined as:

$$PS \text{ Availability} = \frac{\text{Actual Operable Time}}{\text{Expected Operable Time}}$$

Operable time depends on:

MTBF, number of operating devices, MTTR (recovering operation from a faulty device).

Redundancy increases the operable time but:

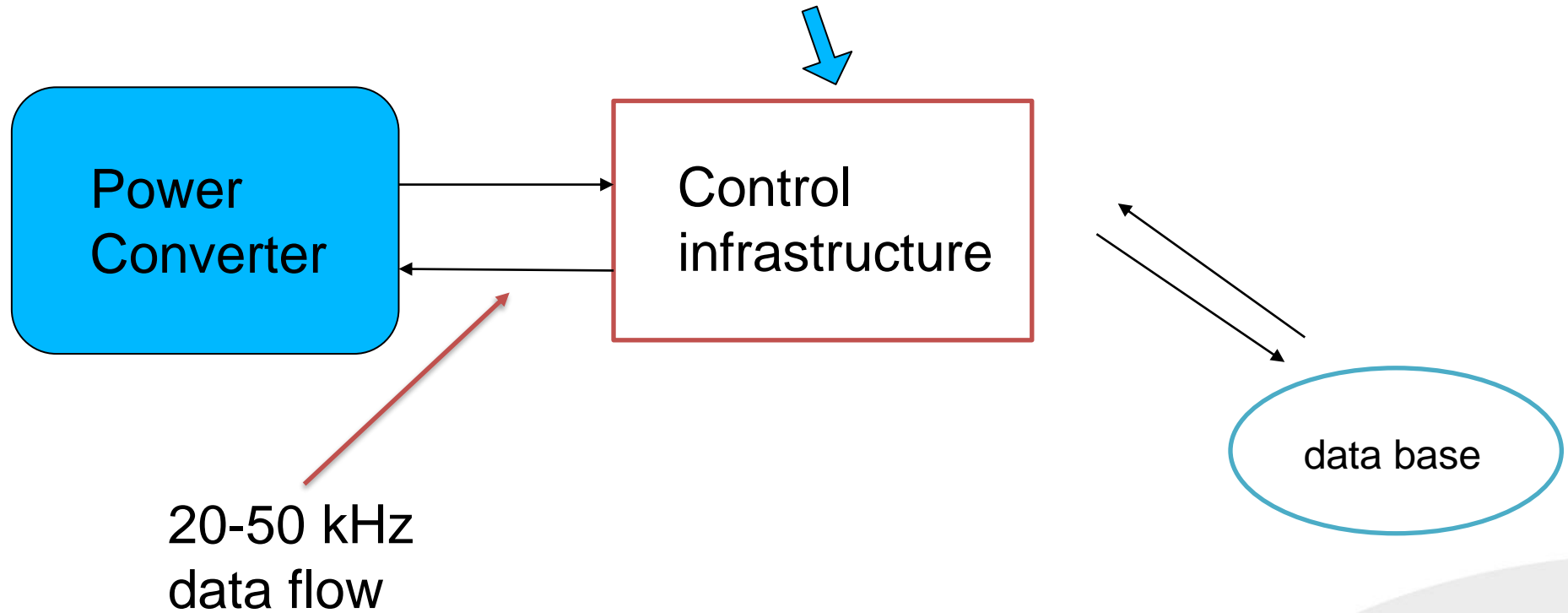
- *modules, cost and complexity increase*
- *increase of “volume” (space is also critical @ Elettra 2.0)*



SO...

System Prognostics

System Fault Prediction
using machine learning tools
instead of **redundancy**



Any faulty in-house designed unit will be repaired in the laboratory.

Faulty units are easy to fix, having the same control and regulation cards both for the 100 A and the 25 A types.

This helps manage the spares **in numbers, types and budget.**

The power supplies shall be equipped with local display and remote diagnostics, as well.

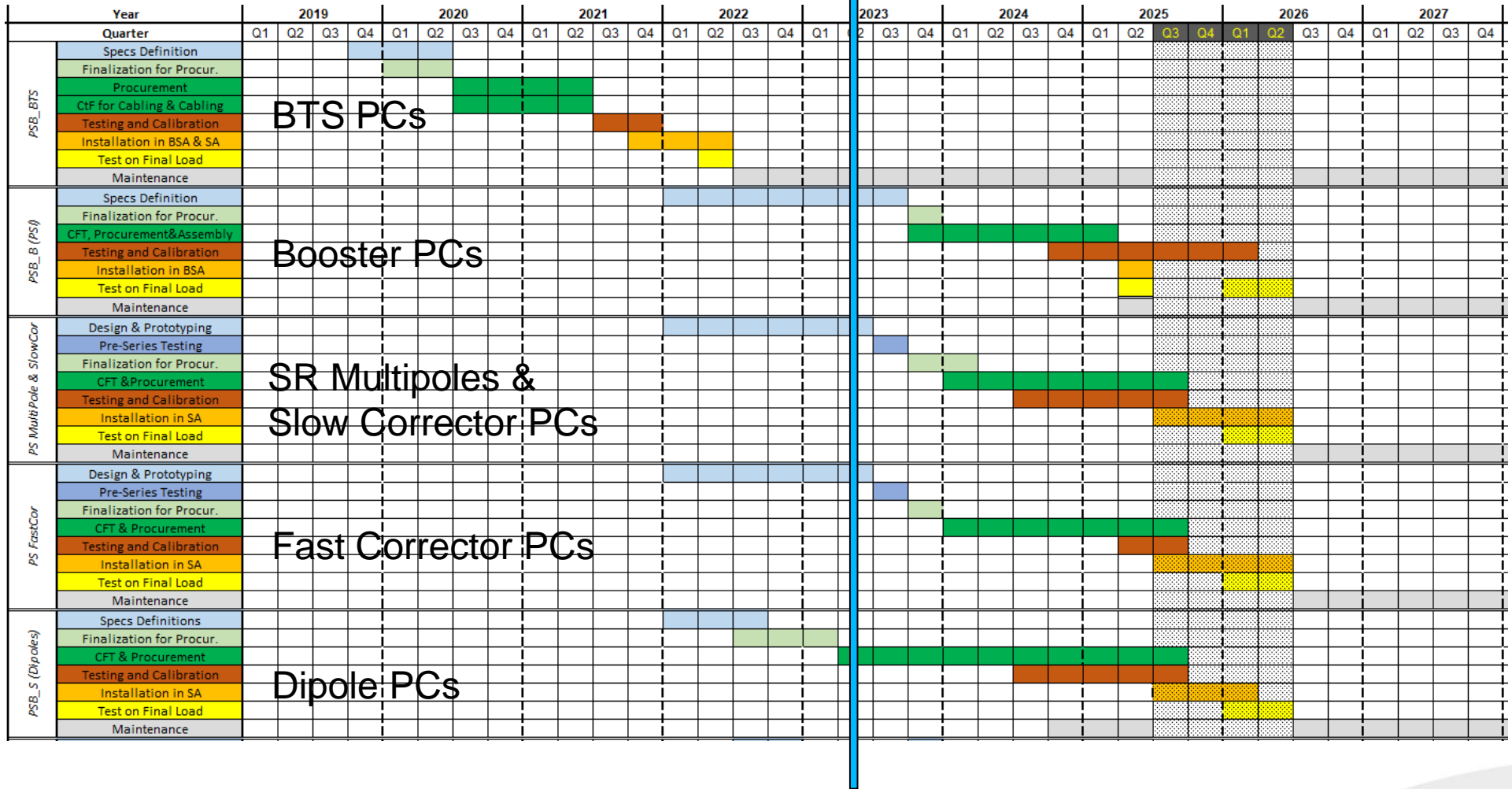
Status of the power supplies should be easily accessible
Unambiguous indication on the operability of the power supplies and, in case, describing the fault(s) preventing operations.

Separate AC mains from UPS for the control part:
in case of a power failure the control of the power supplies remains responsive.



Schedule

Today





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