Planned adjustment of the temperature interlock of the BBCW

Adriana Rossi @ 251st MPP meeting – 31 May 2024

Outline

- Recall on how the BBCW temperature interlock and the measurements made on the spare wire-in-jaw to establish the threshold value
- TCTPH.4L5.B1 wire over threshold
- Results from the tests in the machine (TCTPH.4L5.B1 and TCTPH.5R5.B2 for comparison)
- Outlook

Spare wire-in-jaw equipped with T sensors



Spare wire-in-jaw equipped with T sensors



Wire interlock threshold determined with measurements under vacuum / without cooling





Note the time evolution of several minutes

Wire interlock threshold



- Wire resistivity f(T)
- If wire voltage > 2.6V*
 - = if hottest point @ 300A inside vacuum ~ 200°C, WIC cuts the PC
- WIC dumps at the ~ same time
- Long time constant of system, no constraints on collimator HW

T interlock triggered on TCTPH.4L5.B1

- Interlock tested @ 375A
- Wire temperature measured in situ for 20-25 min @ 350A
- Around Easter, interlock triggered after ~ 40 min @ 350A only on this collimator
- Operation resumed after rMPP @ 315A

Wire after repair (courtesy of L. Gentini)





T simulations (courtesy of F. Carra)





Threshold values (each wire has a reading + card)



Conclusions and outlook

- Tests show that the wire temperature inside the collimator reaches equilibrium around 30°C, both on TCTPH.4R5.B2 and TCTPH.4L5.B1
- One wire-in-jaw exceeds threshold at 350A
- If rising the threshold (by < 6%), the voltage measured across the wire goes to equilibrium, indicating that there is no temperature run away
- The T externally to that wire was measure > 300°C: could it be the clamp not tighten as elsewhere?

TS1

→ Tighten the connection suspected to cause the problem

→ Repeat tests @ 350A over 1h or more measuring the temperature outside (still to see how)









