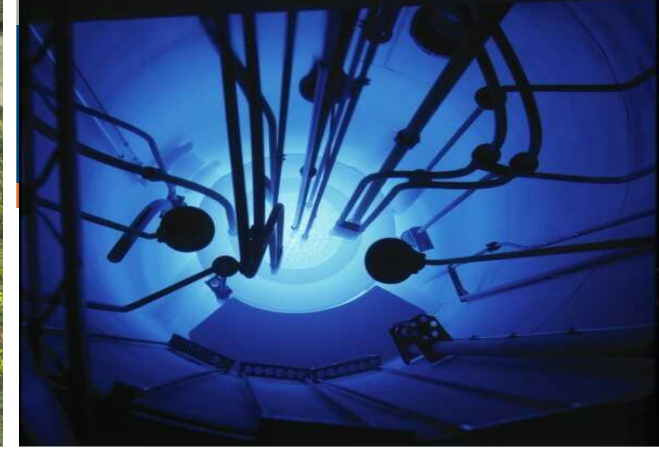
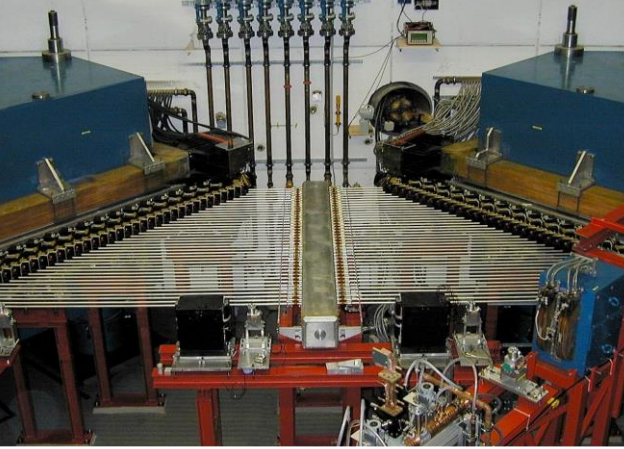


ORC process for reducing power consumption at the energy recovering electron cooler system for FAIR

Kurt Aulenbacher, Helmholtz-Institut Mainz (HIM)
24. October 2013



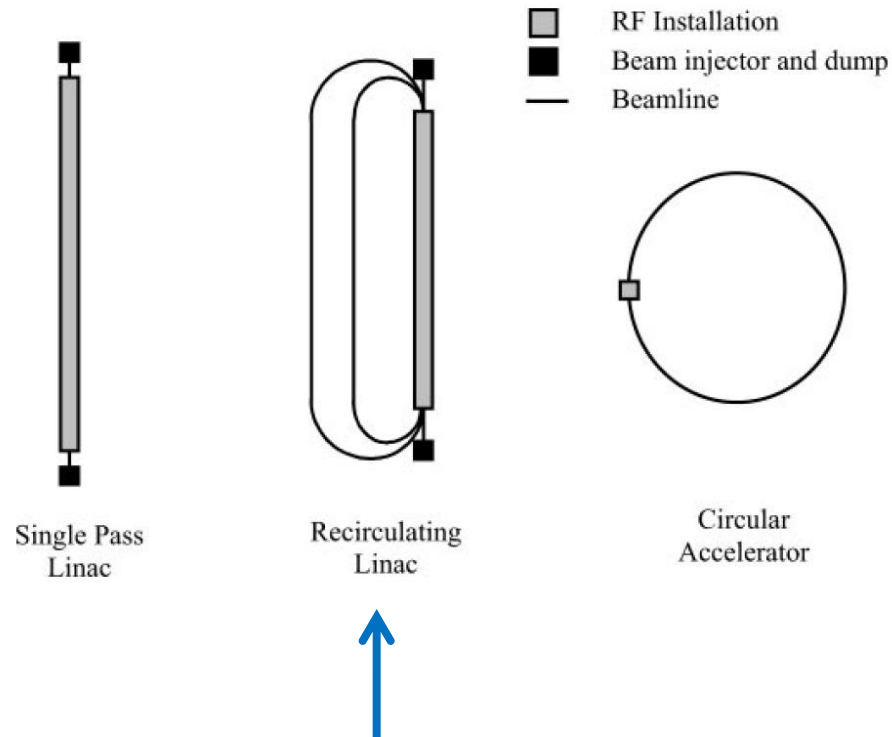
- HIM is a joint venture between GSI & University of Mainz
- HIM-section: Accelerators & Integrated Detectors (ACID)
- One project: FAIR/HESR related research (electron cooler) (HESR consortium - leading institute: Forschungszentrum Jülich)

Kurt Aulenbacher, Helmholtz-Institut Mainz (HIM) 24. October 2013

Outline

- 1. Energy recovering accelerators**
- 2. Example: Electron coolers**
- 3. ORC as a (potential) solution for a special problem in electron cooling**

Basic types of particle accelerators



Recirculating Linacs:

~1980's: used for **cost/power** reduction
in c.w. –machines (Mainz, JLAB)

>2000: New Principle: **Energy recovery Linac**:

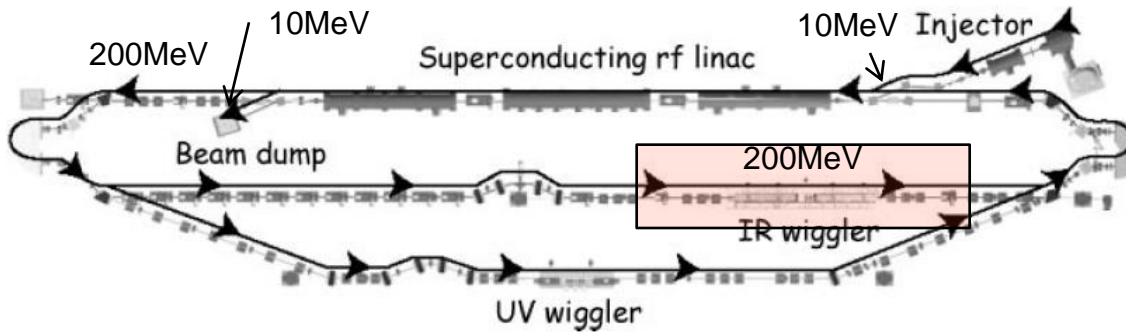


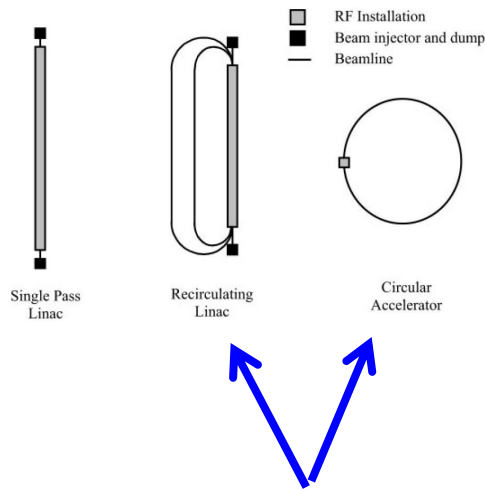
TABLE 3 System parameters of the JLab IR and UV FEL upgrade

Parameter	IR FEL Upgrade	UV FEL
Beam energy at wiggler	80–210 MeV	200 MeV
Average beam current	10 mA	5 mA
Bunch charge	135 pC	135 pC
Bunch repetition rate	74.85 MHz	74.85 MHz
Normalized emittance (rms)	13 mm-mrad	5–10 mm-mrad
Bunch length at wiggler (rms)	200 fs	200 fs
Peak current	270 A	270 A
FEL extraction efficiency	1%	0.25%
$\delta p/p$ before wiggler (rms)	0.5%	0.125%
$\delta p/p$ after wiggler (full)	10%	5%
CW FEL power	>10 kW	>1 kW

Note: beam power in Interaction region is 2MW
But RF-power needed is only 100kW

Figure 6 Schematic of JLab 10-kW IR/1-kW UV FEL upgrade configuration

L. Merminga et al.
Annu Rev. Part. Sci. 53:387-429 (2003)



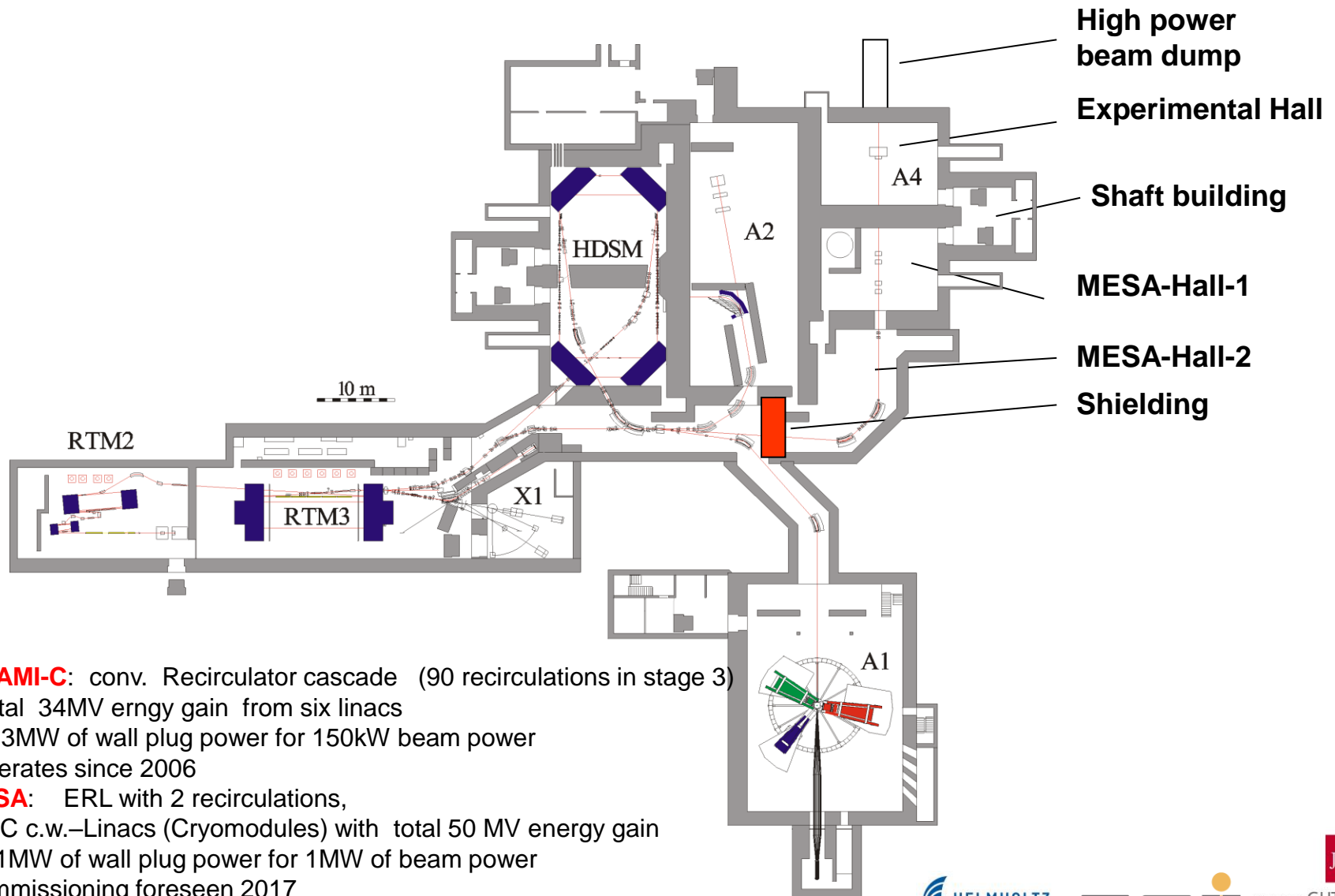
Comparing Ring and ERL:

- The ring recirculates particles, the ERL recirculates also the energy
- In ERL, each particle passes the interaction region **only once**
- Much stronger interaction possible in ERL-mode!
- ERL emittance in stationary equilibrium much better

Potential large scale Application:

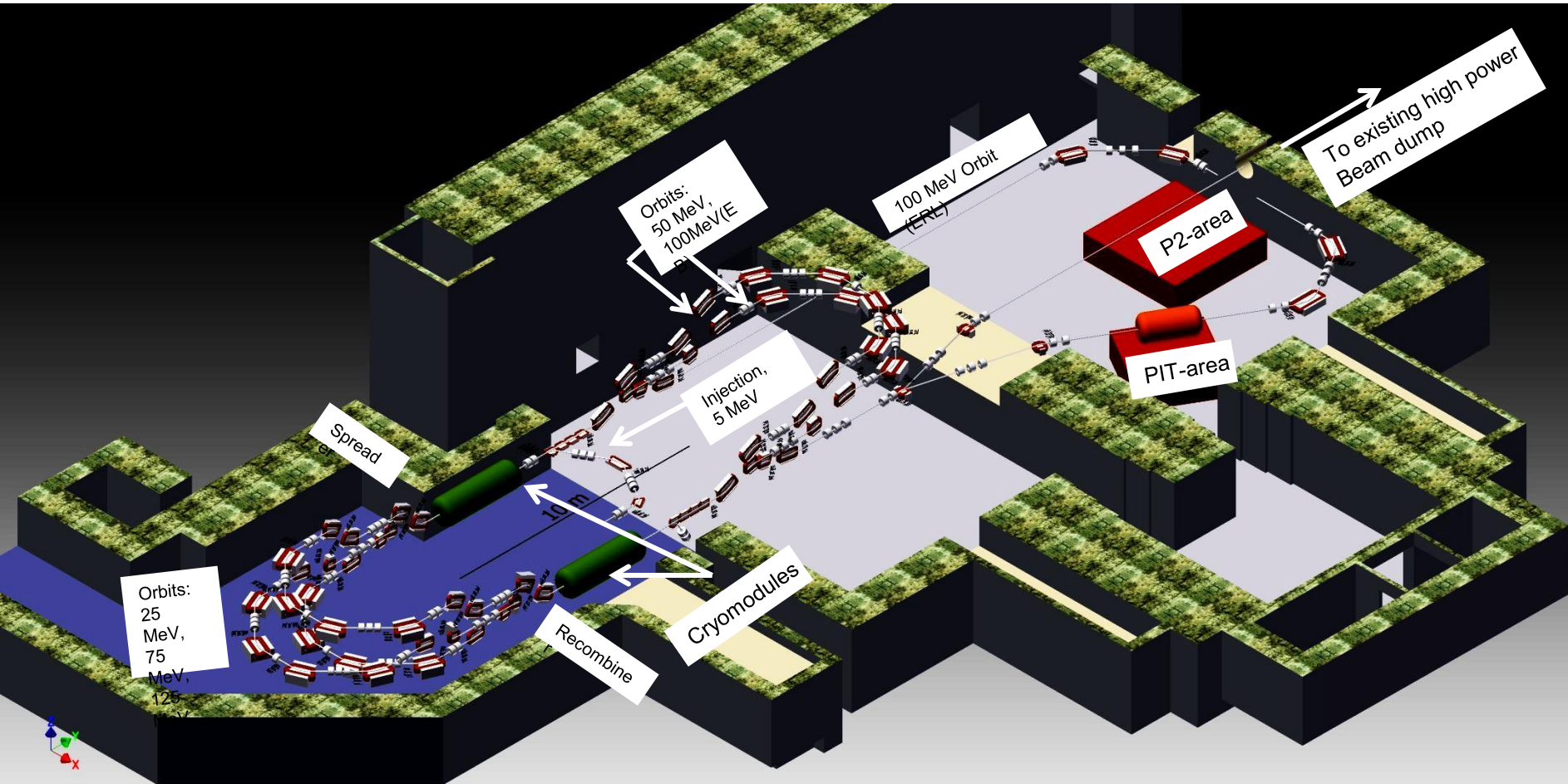
eN-Colliders or advanced light sources with GW-beam powers

MAMI & MESA at IKP-Mainz



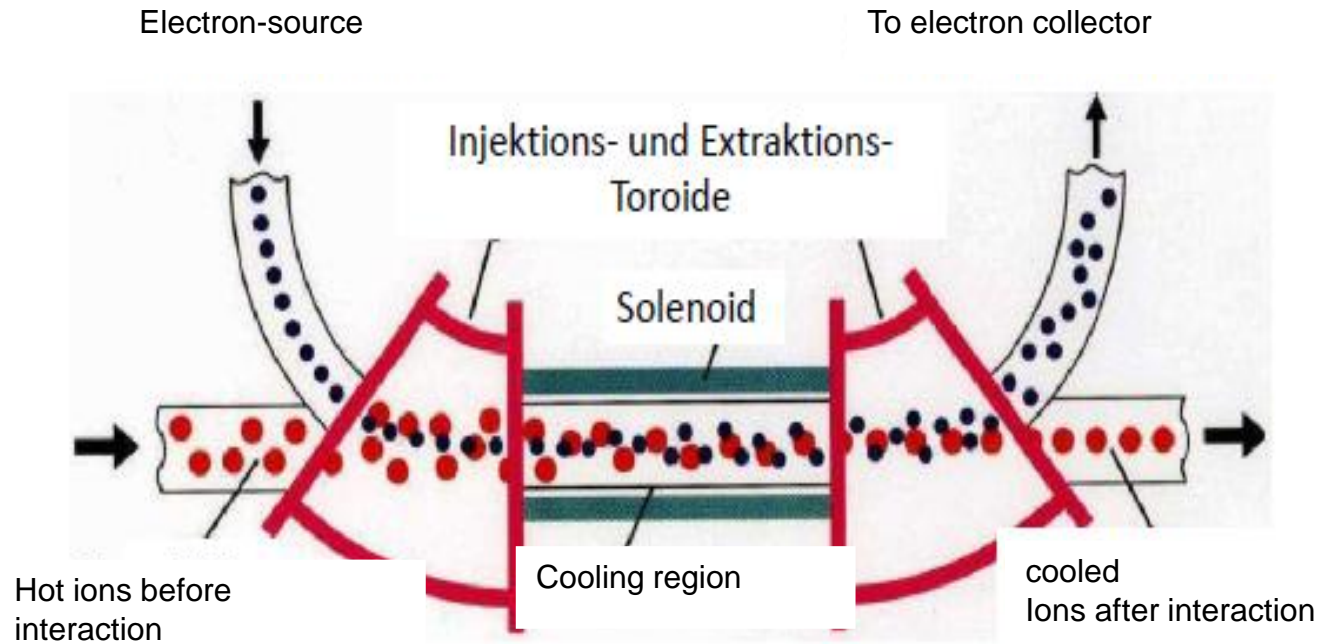
- **MAMI-C:** conv. Recirculator cascade (90 recirculations in stage 3)
total 34MV energy gain from six linacs
→ 3MW of wall plug power for 150kW beam power
operates since 2006
- **MESA:** ERL with 2 recirculations,
2 SC c.w.-Linacs (Cryomodules) with total 50 MV energy gain
→ 1MW of wall plug power for 1MW of beam power
commissioning foreseen 2017

MESA-Layout



Lattice inspired by CERN-LHeC test facility approach

Similar - but also different: Electron coolers



Condition: $v_{\text{ion}} = v_{\text{elec}} \rightarrow$ relativistic-limit: $E_{\text{ion}} = (m_{\text{ion}}/m_{\text{el}}) * E_{\text{el}}$



Full antiproton energy of HESR ~14GeV
 → Electron beam energy max. 8MeV
 Beam power for efficient cooling 4-24 MW

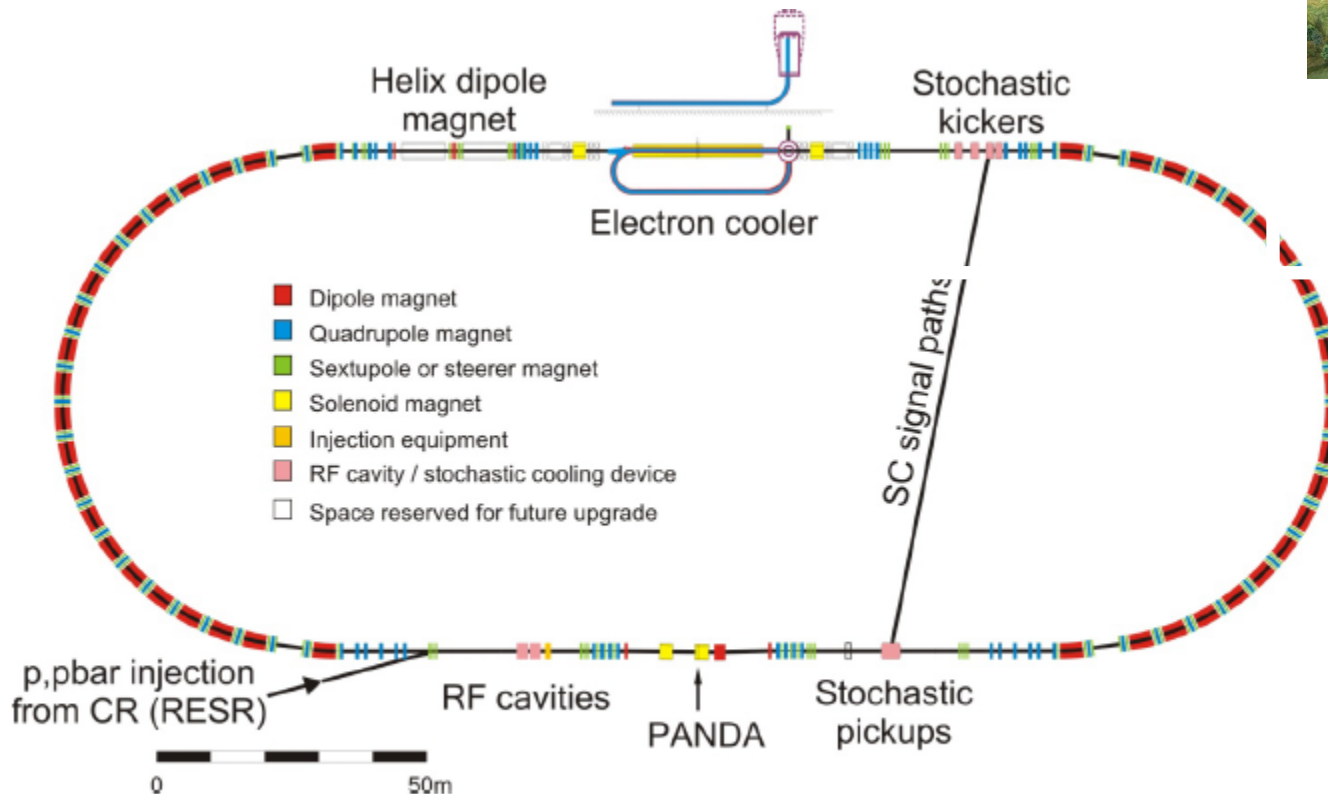
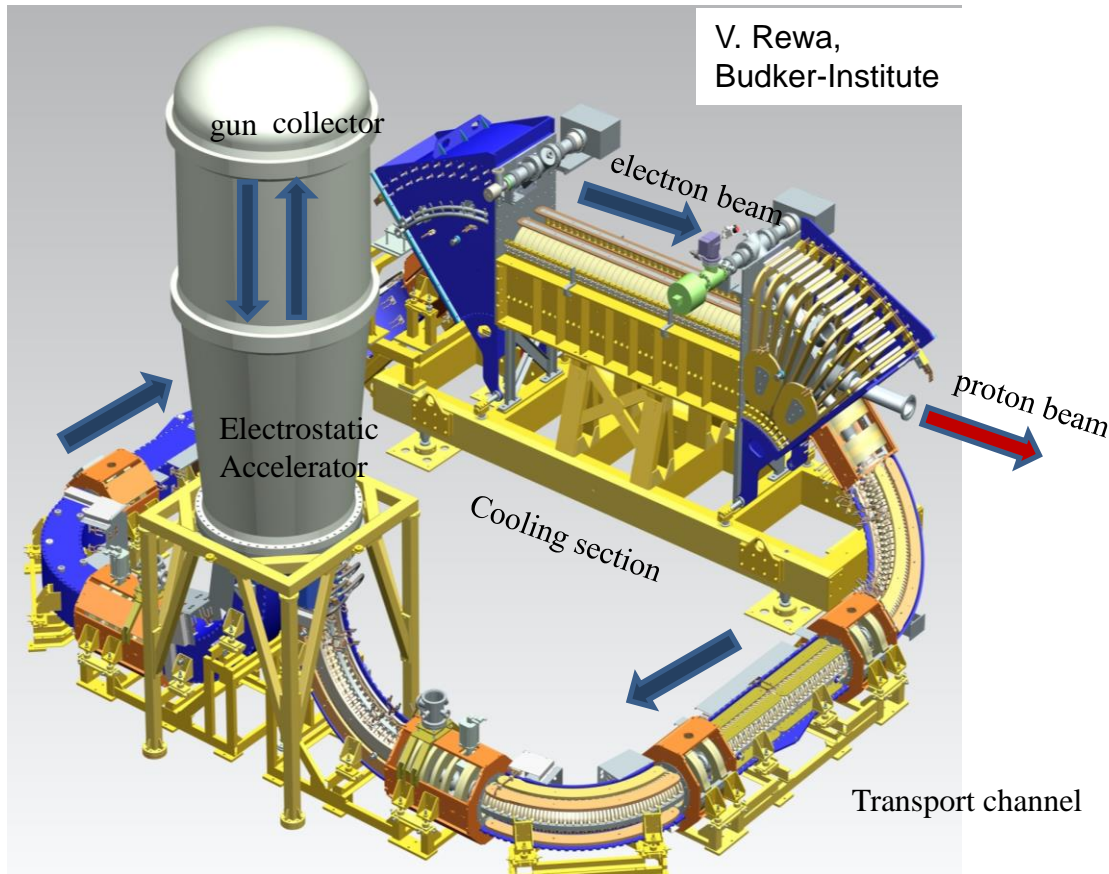


Figure 1: Schematic view of the HESR. Positions for injection, cooling devices and experimental installations are indicated. The upper straight is housing electron cooler, stochastic kickers, and space for a future upgrade. The lower

3D design of COSY Cooler



New cooler at COSY/Jülich

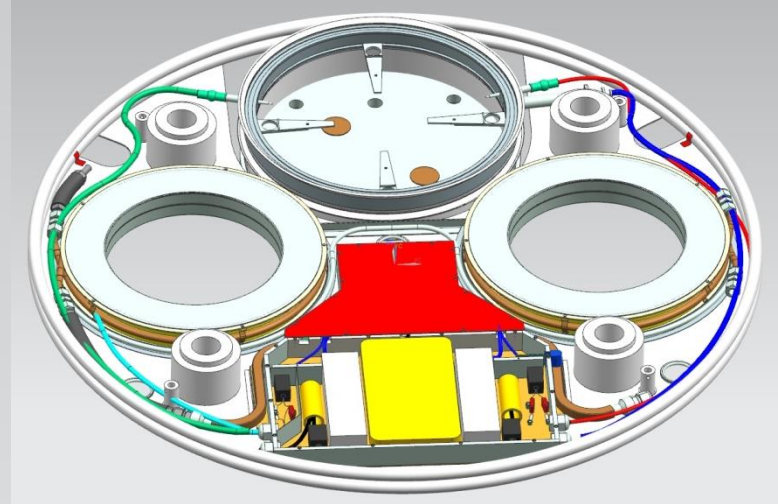
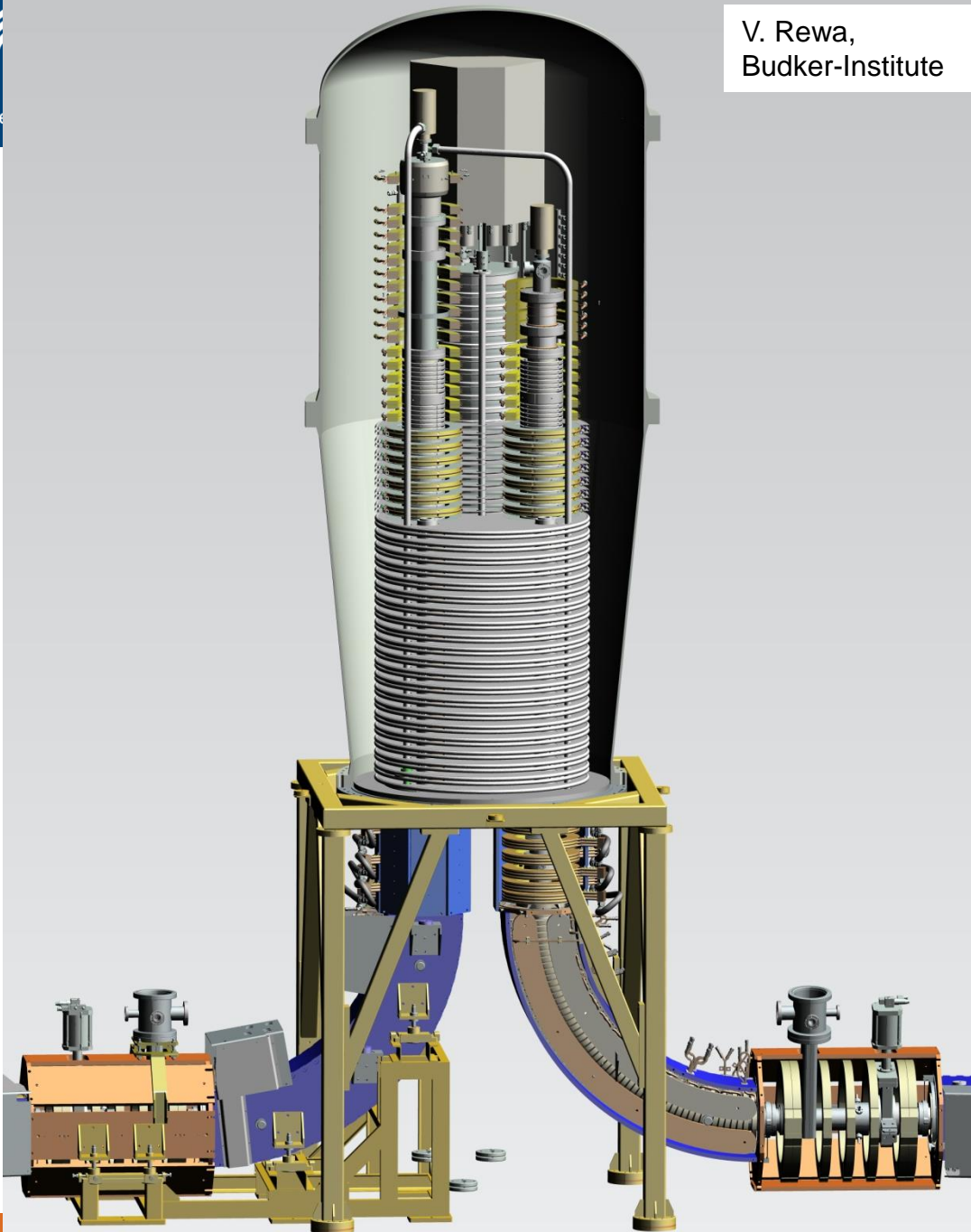
Designed by Budker
Institut Novosibirsk
for FZ Jülich.
(in commissioning, first
Cooling of 200MeV
protons Sunday, 20.10.
2013

-“magnetized beam“

-2MW of beam power

V. Rewa,
Budker-Institute

2MV cascade transformer



Each section contains;

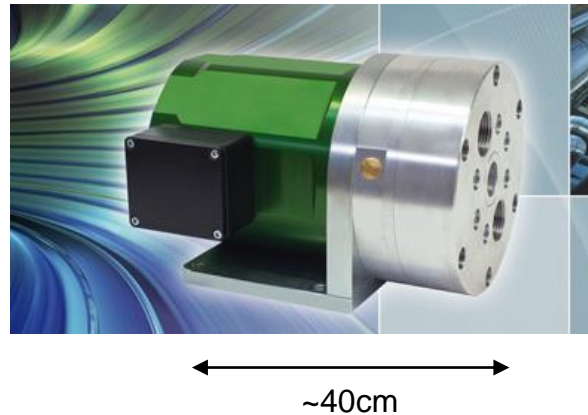
- high-voltage power supply +/- 30 kV;*
- power supply of the coils of the magnetic field (2.5 A, 500 G);*
- section of the cascade transformer for powering of all electronic components;*

33 high-voltage section

8MV HESR cooler

HESR cooler: solenoid channel problem & turbine concept

- Solenoids must be powered by floating power supply.
- Turbines for $U > 2\text{MV}$ → Suggestion of BINP-Novosibirsk: 60kV/Turbogen (400Watt)
- **Not realized** for Jülich 2MV-cooler due to **unreliability** of Turbogen (status 2009)
- 2012: ACID contacts German company DEPRAG: Offer for 5kW Turbogens, high reliability
(V. Parkomchuk: Each 5kW Turbogen may excite 500kV Cascade transformer)



Two 5kW Turbogenerators have been ordered, delivery 11/2013
(Design differs from catalogue illustration , 8000 hour operation specified)

Turbine powered floating power generator prototype

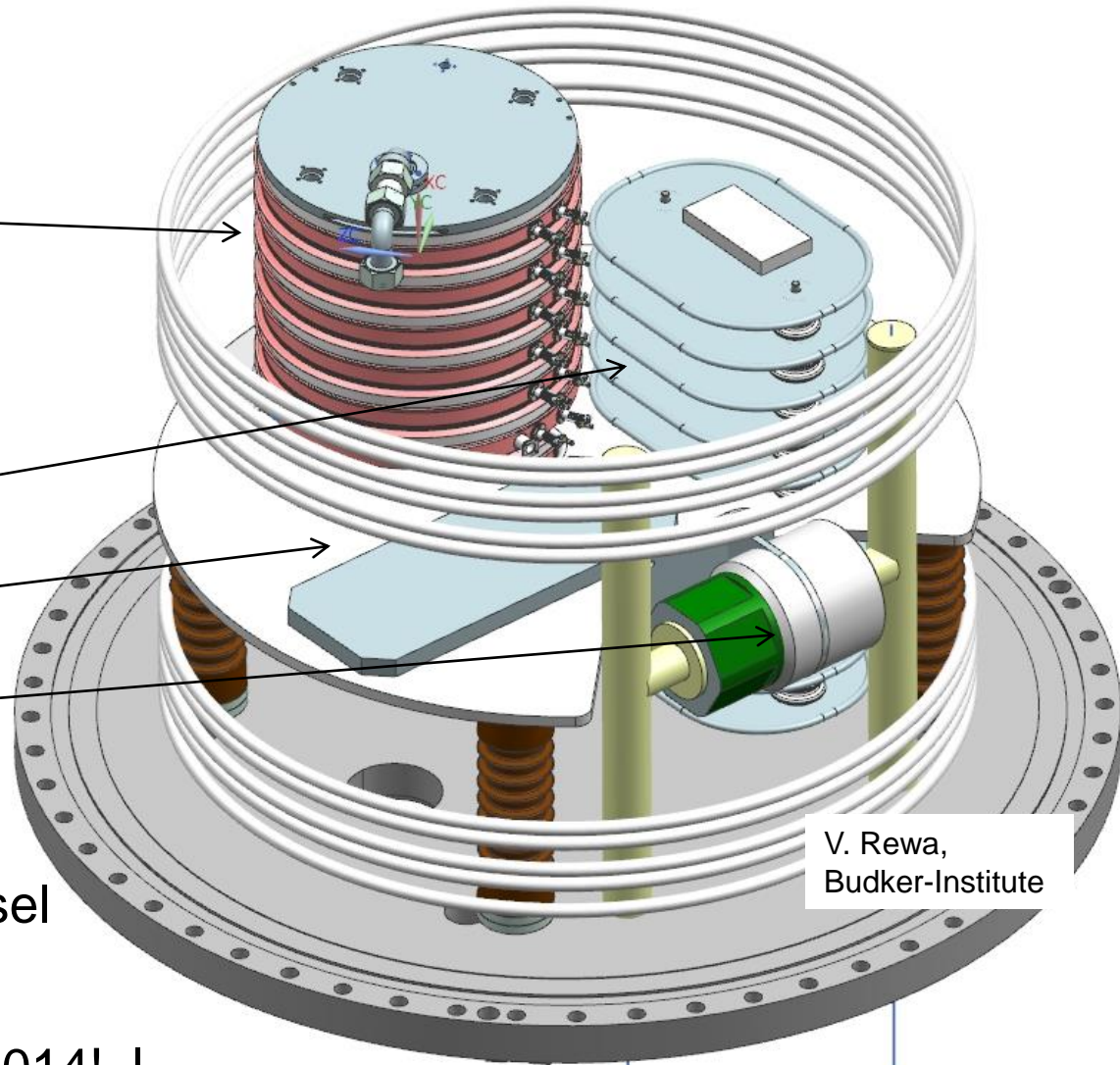
500kV cascade transformer

10*50kV d.c-supplies

Converter

Turbine

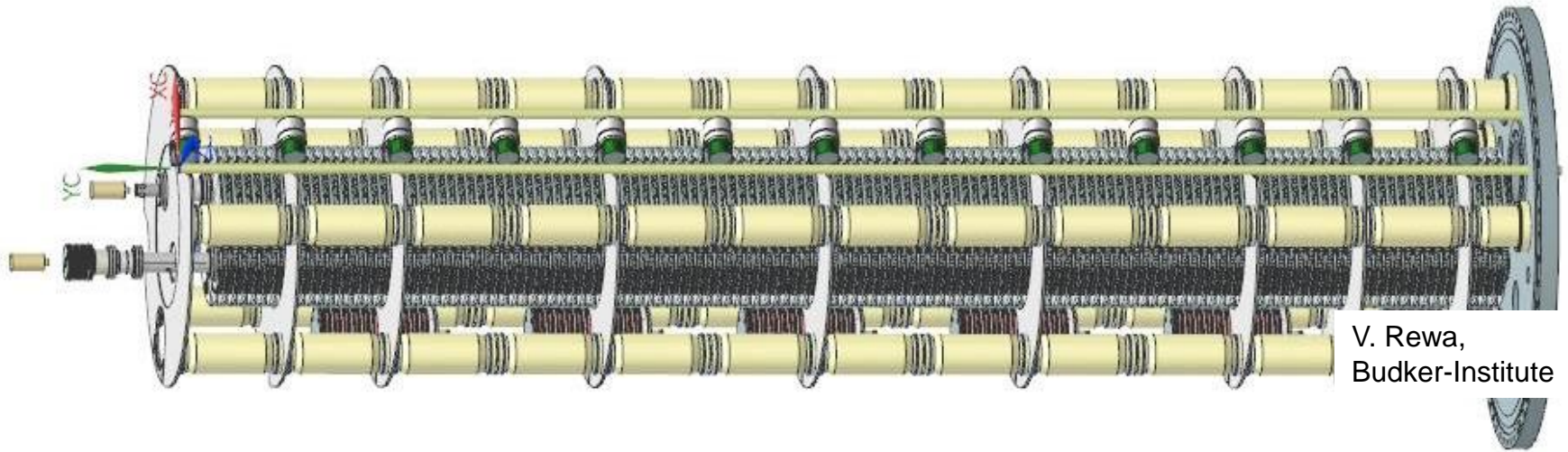
SF6-pressurized vessel



V. Rewa,
Budker-Institute

Prototype testing at BINP in 2014! |

Goal: Multi-MV stack



V. Rewa,
Budker-Institute

Technical challenges:

- Using SF6 as fluid is desirable (Turbines not optimized)
- Kompressor for expansion turbines is not energy efficient

New idea: SF6 is gas with capabilities as ORC medium

Goal: Multi-MV stack

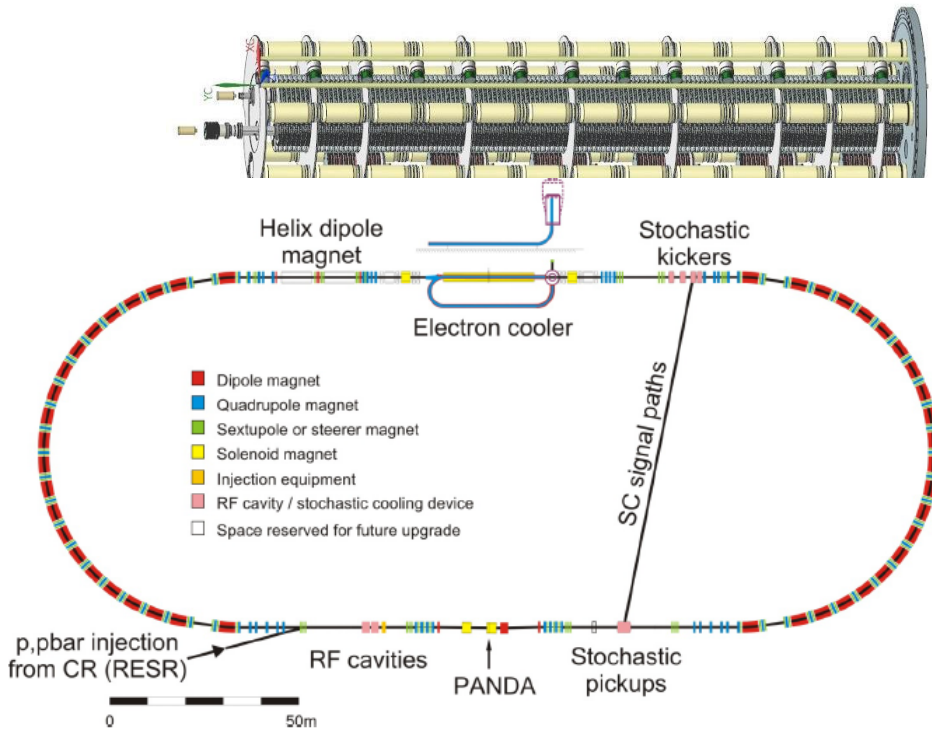
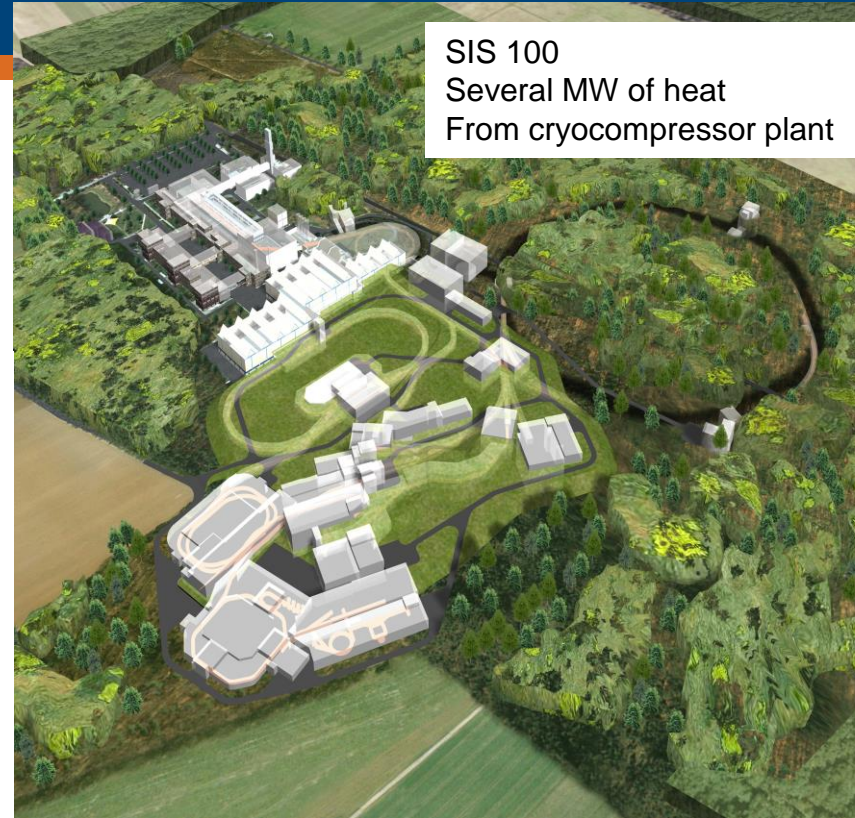


Figure 1: Schematic view of the HESR. Positions for injection, cooling devices and experimental installations are indicated. The upper straight is housing electron cooler, stochastic kickers, and space for a future upgrade. The lower

**New idea: SF6 is gas with capabilities as ORC medium:
Research study for layout of plant in the near future!**

HESR cooler: timeline 2013-18

- 2 Turbogenerators ordered, delivery to BINP end of 2013
- Challenge: Convert Turbogen to SF6 medium/energy efficiency: full scale device requires ~1.5MW of electrical power for compressor.
- Negotiations with Universities on facing these challenges



~40cm

Main Projects/Milestones for the mid term future together with partners/collaborators:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 2014- Operation/Optimization of Turbogenerators using SF6 | (TU-collab) |
| 2016 explore using Organic Rankine Cycle (ORC) instead compressor
→ reduce el. energy consumption by order of magnitude | (TU-collab) |
| 2014: Demonstration of Turbo powered HV generator | (BINP, FZJ) |
| 2016: Study/design of full scale SF6 gas handling system | (Industry) |
| 2016: Decision on feasibility of concept | (BINP, FZJ) |
| 2017: Technical design report for full scale cooler | (BINP, FZJ) |

Alternatives
are being
studied in
paralle!



Thank you for your attention