

# SIRIUS converter family

CERN-TE-EPC  
13 June 2017

# Overview

## ➔ Introduction to Sirius Family

- ➔ Target applications
- ➔ Choosing the right model

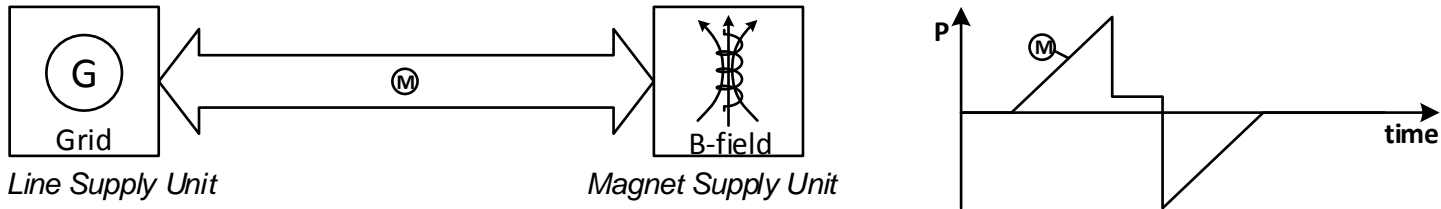
## ➔ Design industrialisation

- ▶ Production file
- ▶ Testing aids

## ➔ ALBA pre-study

- ▶ Bending magnets
- ▶ Quadrupole magnets
- ▶ Budget allocation

# Introduction to Sirius



Magnet type	Total (1.2sec)	Recoverable	Thermal loss (1.2sec)
Quadrupole (26Gev)	11kJ	6kJ	5kJ
Small Dipole (26Gev)	31.5kJ	25kJ	6.5kJ
Large Dipole (26Gev)	101kJ	82kJ	19kJ



**Annual cost of electricity of each 1kJ of losses: 242 CHF\***

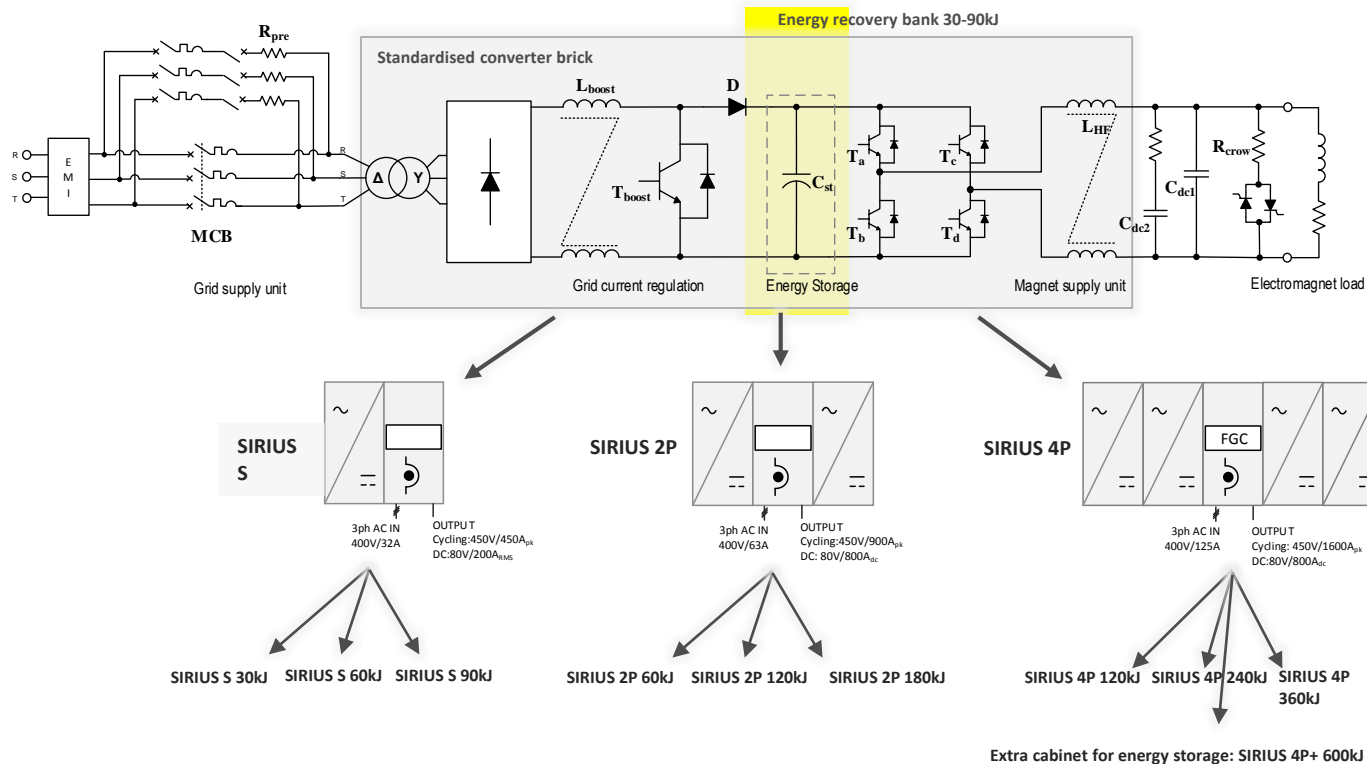
*(Non-recoverable/consumed every 1.2seconds)*

Sirius is primarily suitable for:

- **Cycling applications with considerable amounts of recoverable energy**
- **RMS loss minimisation and magnet field conditioning (with FGC3)**
- **Long life and fast cycling**

# Power Converter for Transfer lines

Family	Type	Configuration	Grid Supply (RMS values)	Output	
				Continuous RMS	Cycling peak
SIRIUS	<b>S</b>	Single module	400V/32A	±80V/±200A	±450V/±450A
SIRIUS	<b>2P</b>	2 modules in parallel	400V/63A	±80V/±400A	±450V/±900A
SIRIUS	<b>4P</b>	4 modules in parallel	400V/125A	±80V/±800A <sub>RMS</sub>	±450V/±1600A



# Power Converter for Transfer lines

Family	Type	Configuration	Grid Supply (RMS values)	Output	
				Continuous RMS	Cycling peak
SIRIUS	<b>S</b>	Single module	400V/32A	$\pm 80V/\pm 200A$	$\pm 450V/\pm 450A$
SIRIUS	<b>2P</b>	2 modules in parallel	400V/63A	$\pm 80V/\pm 400A$	$\pm 450V/\pm 900A$
SIRIUS	<b>4P</b>	4 modules in parallel	400V/125A	$\pm 80V/\pm 800A_{RMS}$	$\pm 450V/\pm 1600A$



3ph AC IN  
400V/32A

OUTPUT  
Cycling: 450V/450A<sub>pk</sub>  
DC: 80V/200A<sub>RMS</sub>

SIRIUS S 30kJ   SIRIUS S 60kJ   SIRIUS S 90kJ



3ph AC IN  
400V/63A

OUTPUT  
Cycling: 450V/900A<sub>pk</sub>  
DC: 80V/800A<sub>dc</sub>

SIRIUS 2P 60kJ   SIRIUS 2P 120kJ   SIRIUS 2P 180kJ



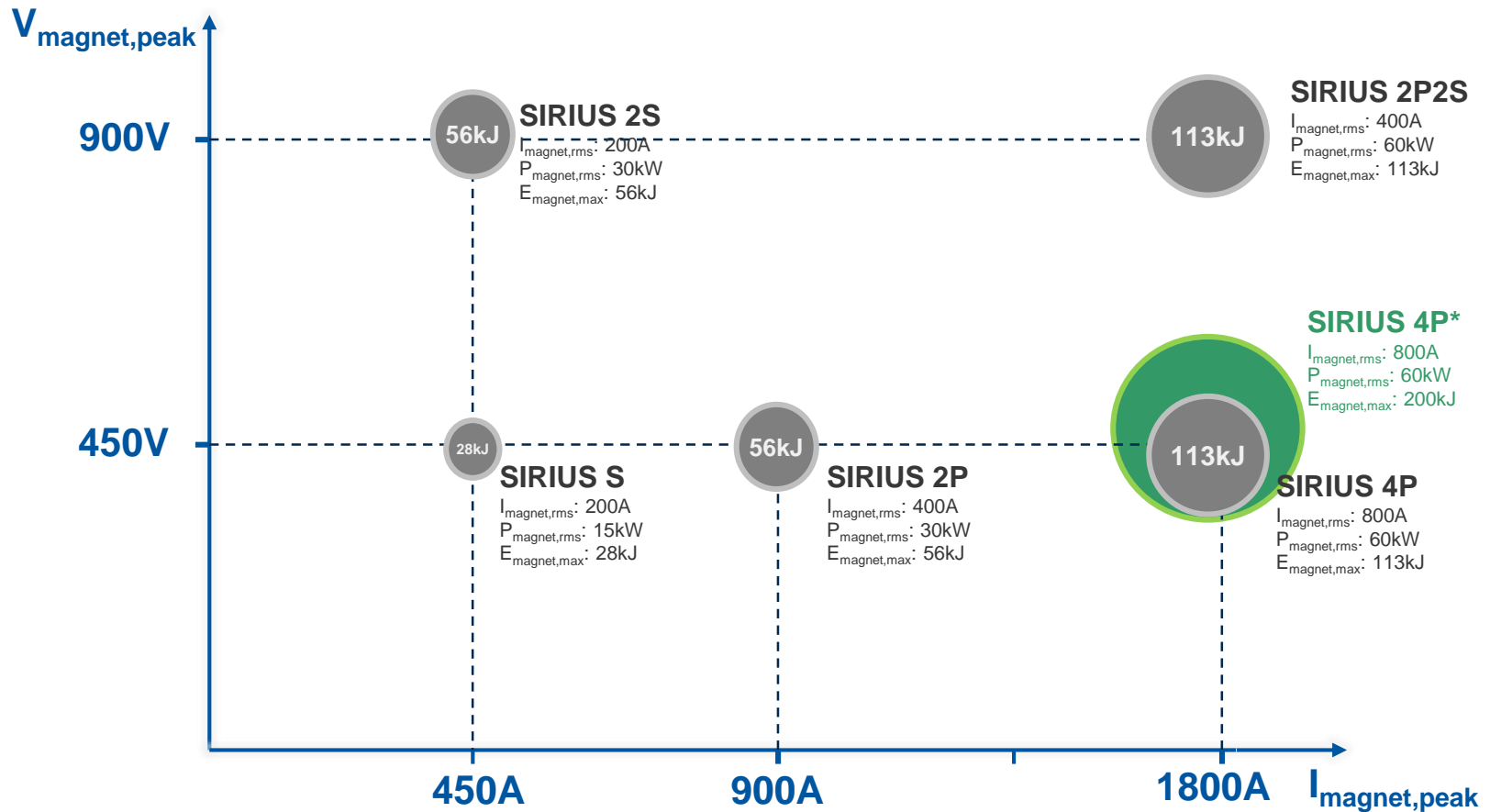
3ph AC IN  
400V/125A

OUTPUT  
Cycling: 450V/1600A<sub>pk</sub>  
DC: 80V/800A<sub>dc</sub>

SIRIUS 4P 120kJ   SIRIUS 4P 240kJ   SIRIUS 4P 360kJ

Extra cabinet for energy storage: SIRIUS 4P+ 600kJ

# Power Converter for Transfer Lines



**NOTE! Sirius a Fast Pulsed converter range exists too!**

# Choosing the right model

## Output power

limited by the front-end Boost stage power rating

## Recoverable magnet energy is

limited by the built-in capacitive storage<sup>1</sup> (0 to 7 banks per power brick<sup>2</sup>)

**Output RMS current** is limited by the output H-bridge stage ratings and lifetime<sup>3</sup> considerations

<sup>1</sup> moderate dc-link discharge depth of 300V

<sup>2</sup> capacitor banks 4 to 7 require additional rack

<sup>3</sup> assuming 200million cycles with 1.2second period

## Sirius S

15kW

77kJ

200A

450A peak



## Sirius 2P

30kW

144kJ

400A

900A peak



## Sirius 4P

60kW

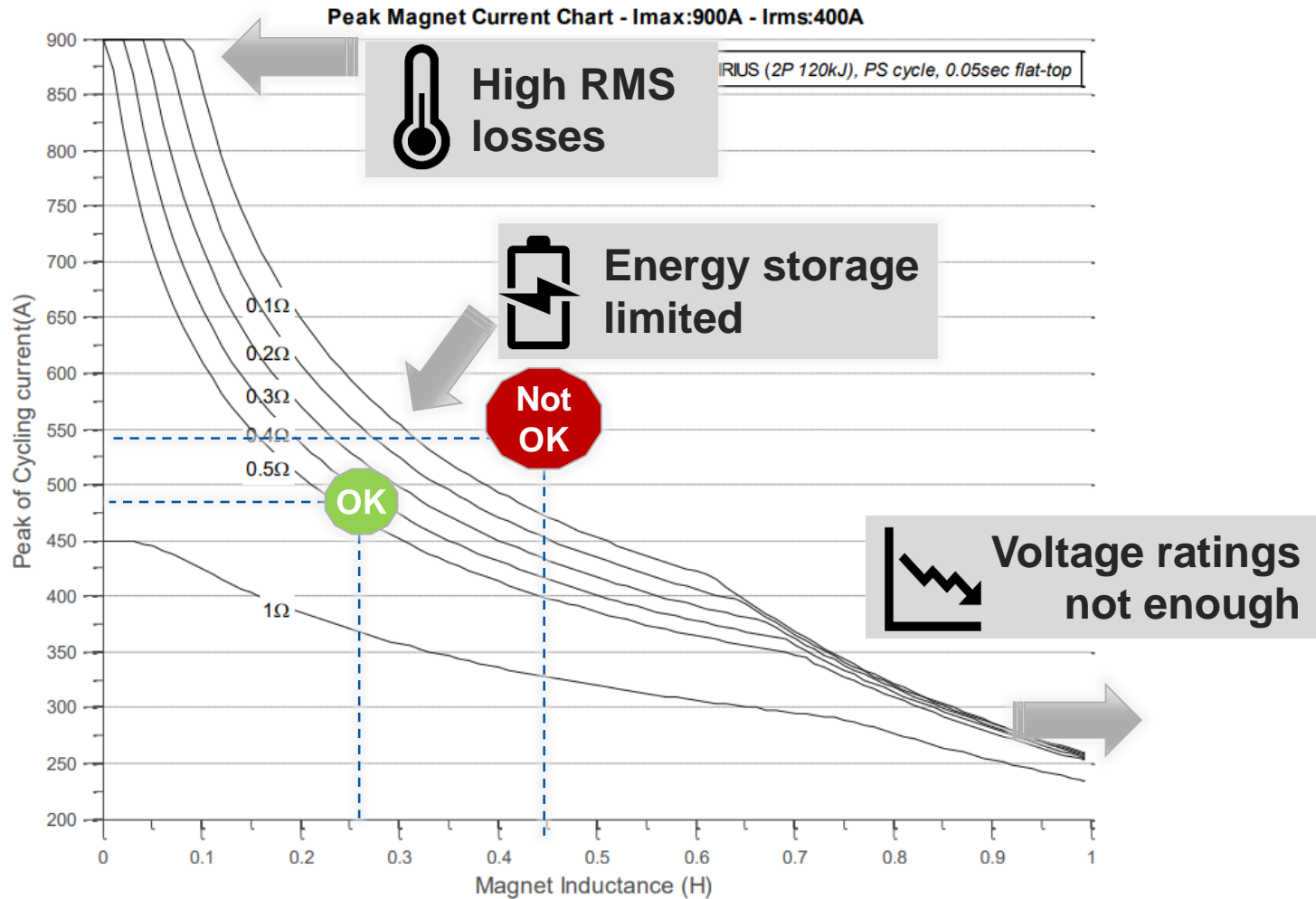
288kJ

800A

1800A peak



# Choosing the right model





# Design Industrialisation

# Design industrialisation

## ➔ The main principles:

- **Standardise solution across different projects**
  - Produce in large scale -> lower prices
- **Create a complete production file**
  - No development effort for supplier -> wide range of bidders
- **Cern supply of critical components (to maintain the know-how)**
  - DCCTs, power stacks where made by specialist companies -> reduce risks
- **Use off-the-shelf parts where possible**
  - Energy storing capacitors
  - Metal cabinets
  - All switchgear

## ➔ Test tools made for industry and troubleshooting



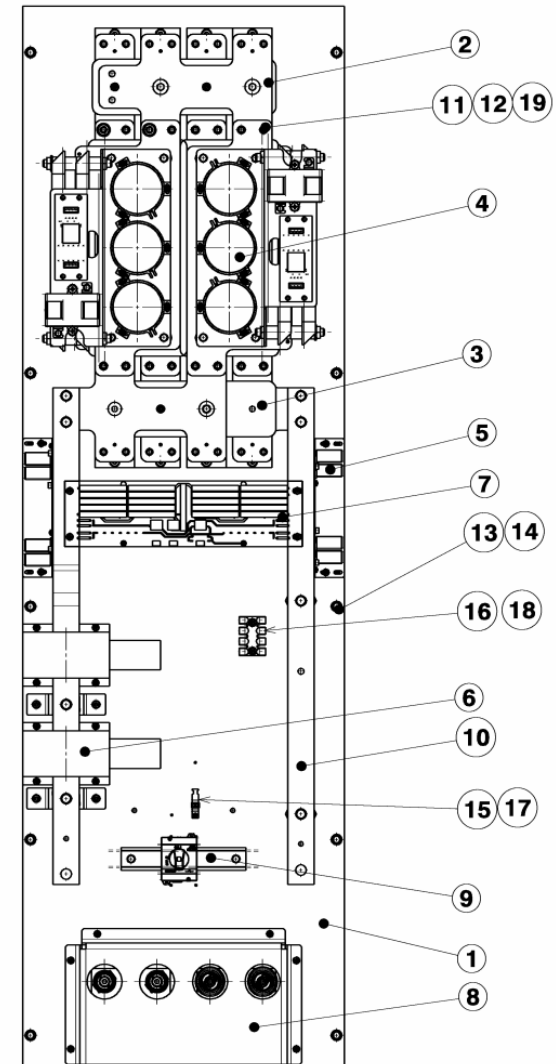
# Production file

## Production file contents:

- ➔ Electronic Schematics (1 per model)
- ➔ Mechanical drawings (~130 drawings)
- ➔ Bill of materials (electromechanical)
- ➔ List of cables
- ➔ Suppliers list (suggestions)

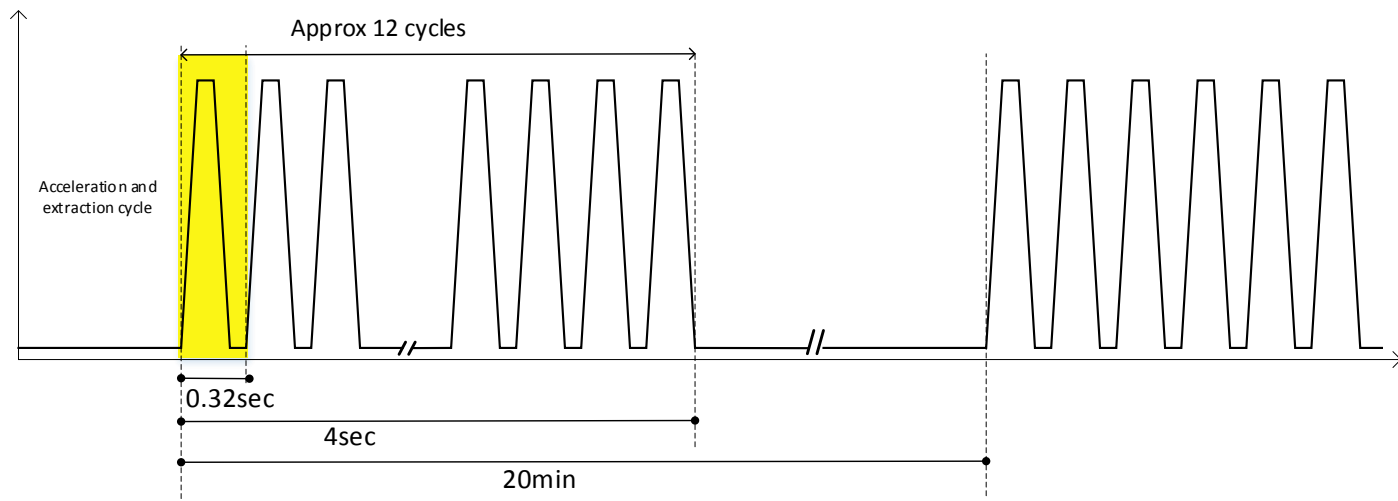
## Items specified/tendered for by CERN:

- ➔ magnetic materials
- ➔ power stack
- ➔ DCCT
- ➔ RegFGC3 chassis and cards



# The ALBA pre-study

# User requirements

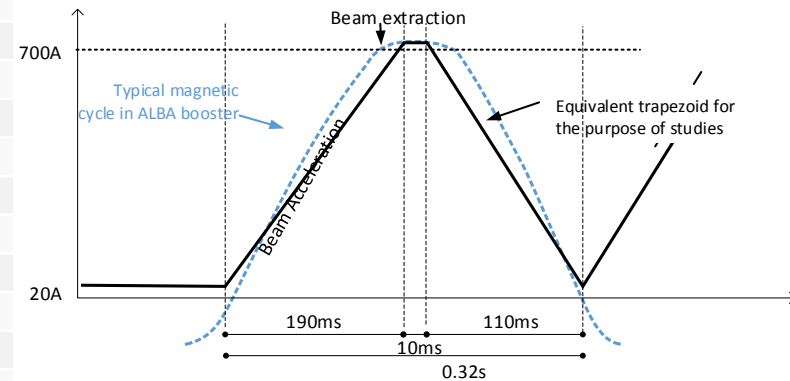


# Bending magnets

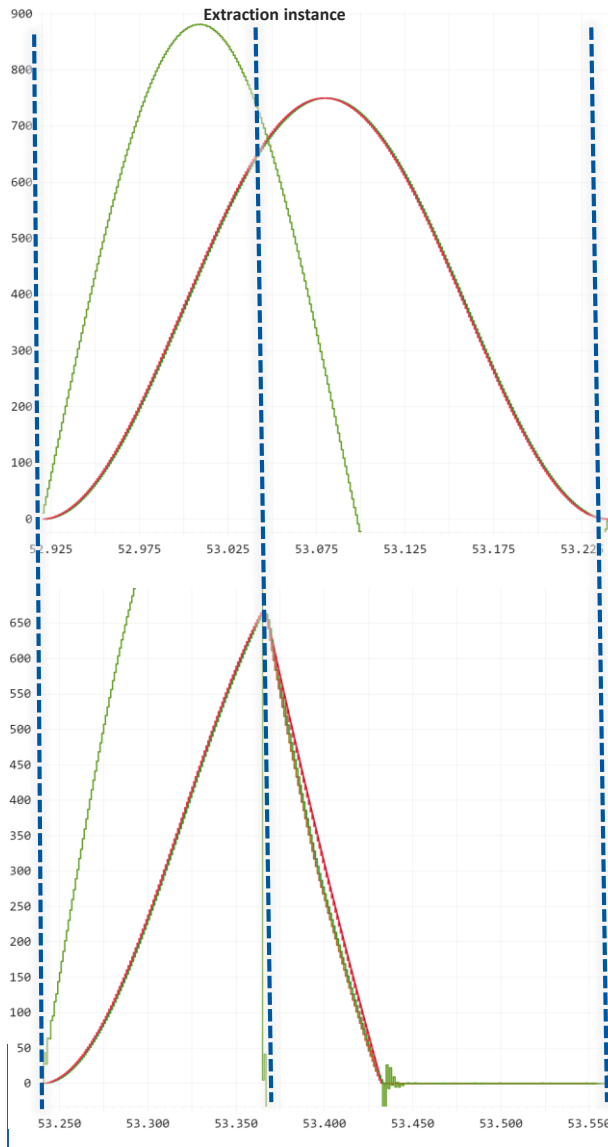
Quantity	Value	Unit	notes
<b>APPLICATION DERIVED PARAMETERS</b>			
$L_{\text{MAGNET}}$	0.1	H	
$R_{\text{MAGNET}}$	0.355	0.355	Includes 20mOhm cabling
$I_{\text{MAGNET,sat}}$	?	A	
$I_{\text{min}}$	20	A	
$I_{\text{max}}$	700	A	Converter rating: 900A
$V_{\text{max}}$	500	V	Converter rating :900V
Energy to recover	25	kJ	1 cap bank per brick
Rise time ( $T_r$ )	0.19	Sec	
Fall time ( $T_f$ )	0.11	Sec	
Flat-top duration ( $T_{ft}$ )	0.01	Sec	
Period time	0.32	Sec	
Current RMS 4s	410	A	See note 1
Current RMS 40s	39	A	
Current DC max	400	A	See note 2
Power Peak	350	kW	
Power 4s	59.7	kW	Converter rating: 60kW
Operating time	5700	h/annum	
Cycles	17100	Cyc/annum	See note 3
Cycles in lifetime	342000	Cycles	In 20 years
<b>CONVERTER PARAMETERS</b>			
Solution	2x SIRIUS 2P2S Input: 3ph, 400V, 125A, $\cos\phi:0.93$ , THD:30% Output: 900V <sub>PK</sub> , 900A <sub>PK</sub> , 400A <sub>RMS</sub> , 60kW <sub>RMS</sub> , $E_{\text{Recoverable}}:132\text{kJ}$		

## Simplified (trapezoid) cycle

- Fast ramping with 500V



# Bending magnets



## Sinusoidal cycle

- $I_{rms}=459A$
- $P=74.8kW$  (over 0.320s)

## Semi-sinusoidal cycle

- $I_{rms} =282A$
- $P=52.6kW$  (over 0.320s)

# Booster Quadrupole magnets

Quantity	Value	Unit	notes
<b>APPLICATION DERIVED PARAMETERS</b>			
$L_{\text{MAGNET}}$	0.0272	H	8 magnets in series
$R_{\text{MAGNET}}$	0.44	Ohm	*discrepancy with spec
$I_{\text{MAGNET,sat}}$	?	A	
$I_{\text{min}}$	0	A	
$I_{\text{max}}$	180	A	Converter rating: 450A
$V_{\text{max}}$	81	V	Converter rating: 450V
Energy to recover	0.4	kJ	
Rise time ( $T_r$ )	0.24	Sec	
Fall time ( $T_f$ )	0.04	Sec	
Flat-top duration ( $T_{ft}$ )	0.01	Sec	
Period time	0.32	Sec	
Current RMS 4s	102	A	Converter rating: 200A
Current RMS 40s	10	A	
Current DC max	185	A	Converter rating: 200A
Power Peak	14.6	kW	
Power 4s	4.6	kW	
Operating time	5700	H	
Cycles	17100	Cycles/annum	
Cycles in lifetime	342000	Cycles	In 20 years
<b>CONVERTER PARAMETERS</b>			
Solution	SIRIUS S Input: 3ph, 400V, 32A, $\cos\phi:0.93$ , THD:30% Output: 450V <sub>PK</sub> , 450A <sub>PK</sub> , 200A <sub>RMS</sub> , 15kW <sub>RMS</sub> , E <sub>Recoverable</sub> :33kJ)		



# Booster QS340

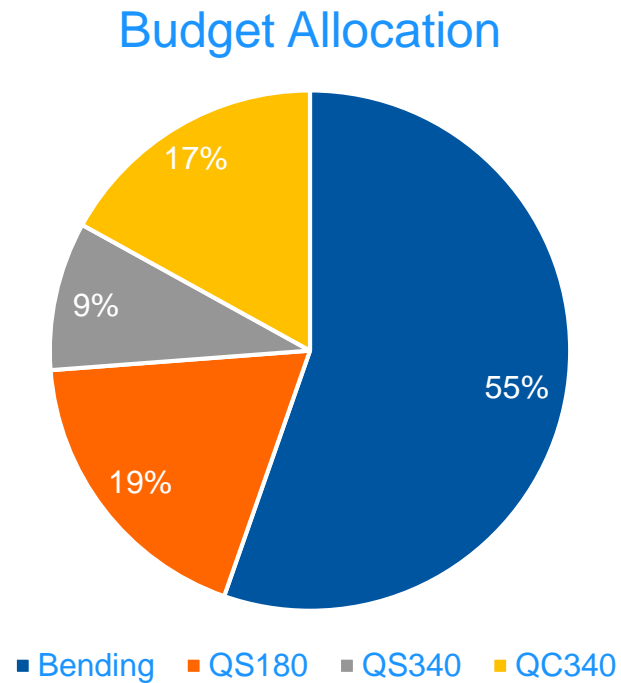
Quantity	Value	Unit	notes
<b>APPLICATION DERIVED PARAMETERS</b>			
$L_{\text{MAGNET}}$	0.048	H	8 magnets in series
$R_{\text{MAGNET}}$	0.61	Ohm	*discrepancy with spec
$I_{\text{MAGNET,sat}}$	?	A	
$I_{\text{min}}$	0	A	
$I_{\text{max}}$	180	A	Converter rating: 450A
$V_{\text{max}}$	115	V	Converter rating: 450V
Energy to recover	0.8	kJ	
Rise time ( $T_r$ )	0.24	Sec	
Fall time ( $T_f$ )	0.05	Sec	
Flat-top duration ( $T_{ft}$ )	0.01	Sec	
Period time	0.32	Sec	
Current RMS 4s	105	A	Converter rating: 200A
Current RMS 40s	10	A	
Current DC max	157	A	Converter rating: 200A
Power Peak	20.7	kW	
Power 4s	6.7	kW	
Operating time	5700	H	
Cycles	17100	Cycles/annum	
Cycles in lifetime	342000	Cycles	In 20 years
<b>CONVERTER PARAMETERS</b>			
Solution	SIRIUS S Input: 3ph, 400V, 32A, $\cos\phi$ :0.93, THD:30% Output: 450V <sub>PK</sub> , 450A <sub>PK</sub> , 200A <sub>RMS</sub> , 15kW <sub>RMS</sub> , $E_{\text{Recoverable}}$ :33kJ)		

# Booster QC340

Quantity	Value	Unit	notes
<b>APPLICATION DERIVED PARAMETERS</b>			
$L_{\text{MAGNET}}$	0.216	H	8 magnets in series
$R_{\text{MAGNET}}$	2.36	Ohm	*discrepancy with spec
$I_{\text{MAGNET,sat}}$	?	A	
Imin	0	A	
I <sub>max</sub>	180	A	Converter rating: 450A
V <sub>max</sub>	460	V	Converter rating: 450V
Energy to recover	3.5	kJ	
Rise time (Tr)	0.24	Sec	
Fall time (Tf)	0.06	Sec	
Flat-top duration (Tft)	0.01	Sec	
Period time	0.32	Sec	
Current RMS 4s	105	A	Converter rating: 200A
Current RMS 40s	10	A	-
Current DC max	113	A	Converter rating: 200A
Power Peak	82.8	kW	
Power 4s	25.9	kW	
Operating time	5700	H	
Cycles	17100	Cycles/annum	
Cycles in lifetime	342000	Cycles	In 20 years
<b>CONVERTER PARAMETERS</b>			
Solution	SIRIUS 2S Input: 3ph, 400V, 63A, cosφ:0.93, THD:30% Output: 900V <sub>PK</sub> , 450A <sub>PK</sub> , 200A <sub>RMS</sub> , 30kW <sub>RMS</sub> , E <sub>Recoverable</sub> :66kJ)		

# Budget allocation

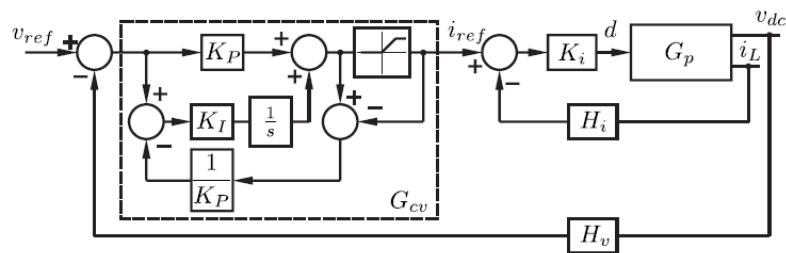
- ➔ The bending circuits are expected to cost approximately 55% of the overall budget.



# Annex

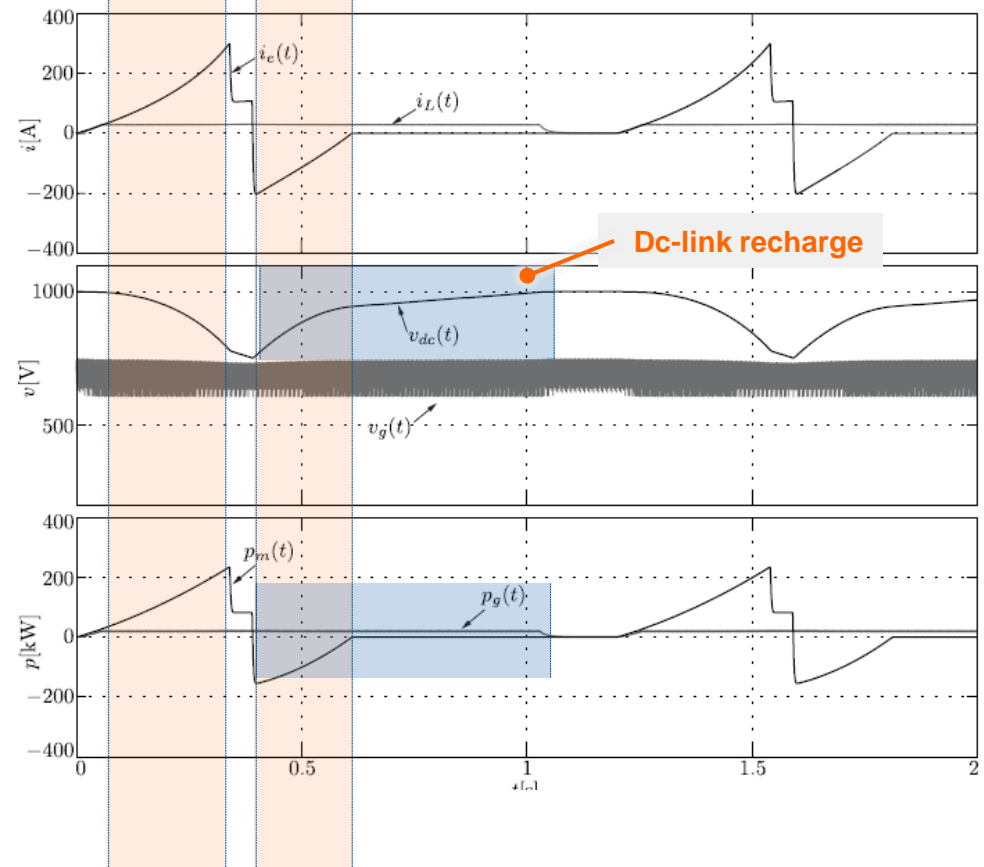
# Limited grid power strategy

$$i_{Lmax} = \frac{I_{REF}^2 R_m}{V_g}$$

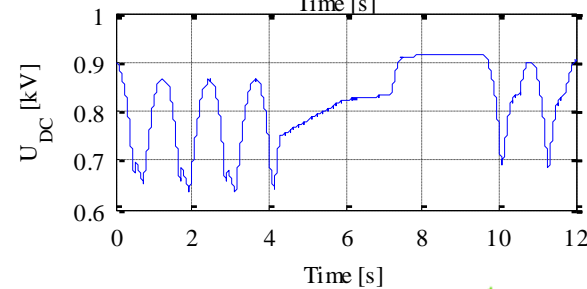
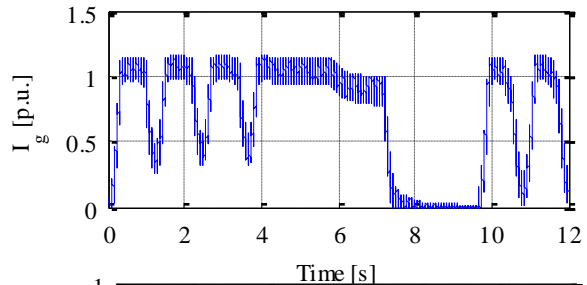
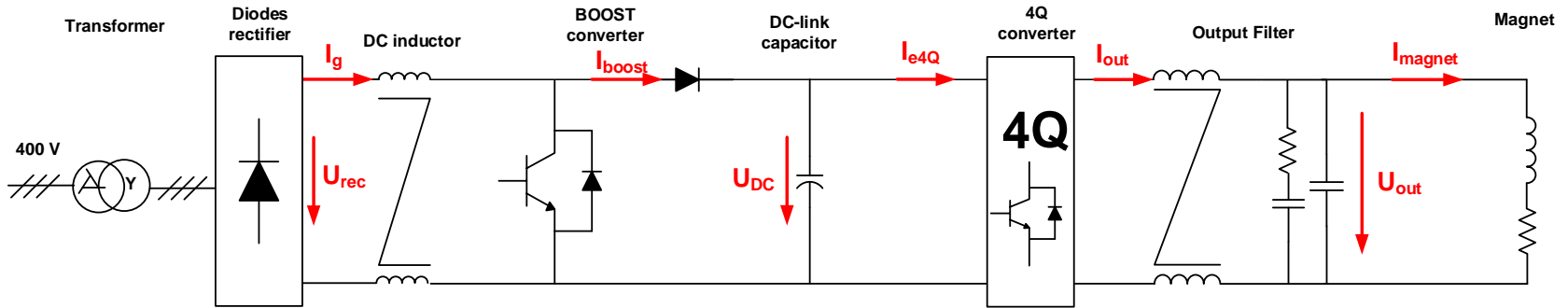


Energy supply

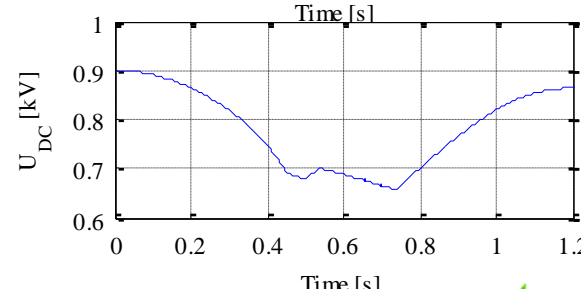
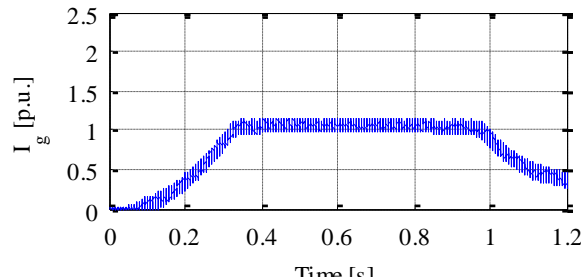
Energy recovery



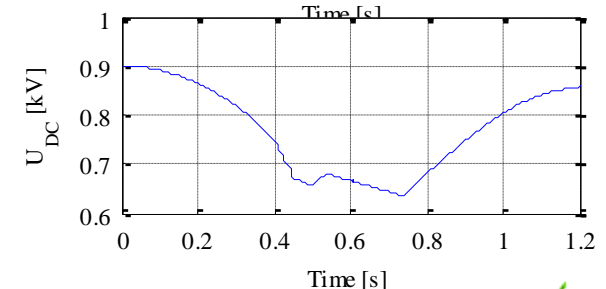
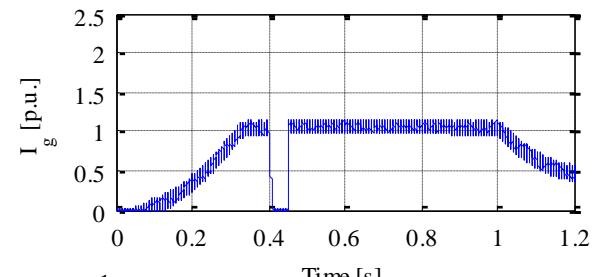
# Grid disturbances



Nominal grid ✓

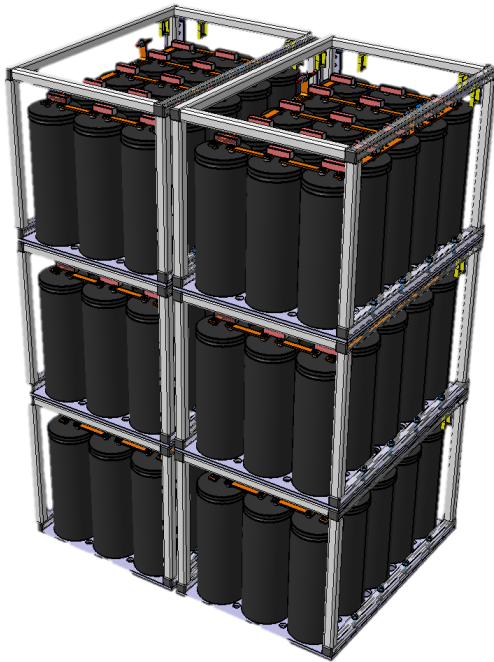


Grid overvoltage ✓  
(0.4s – 0.5s)



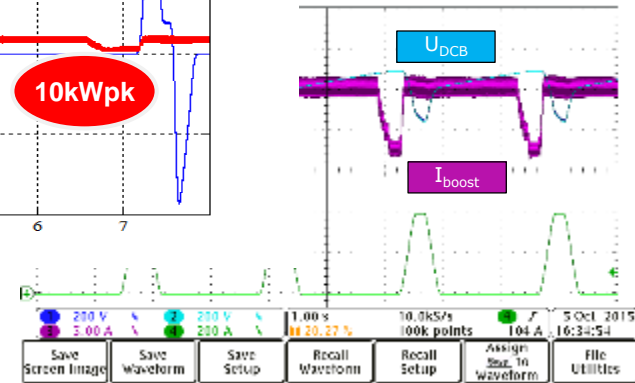
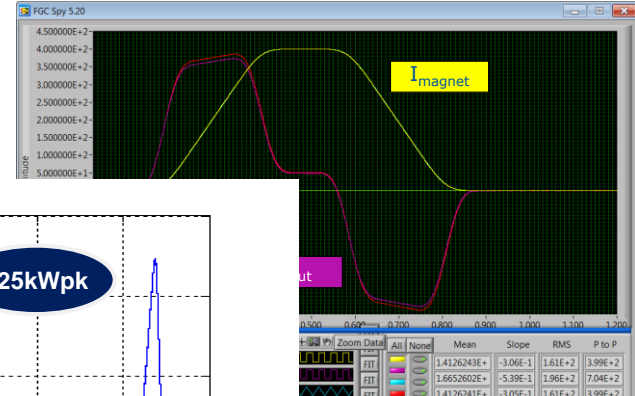
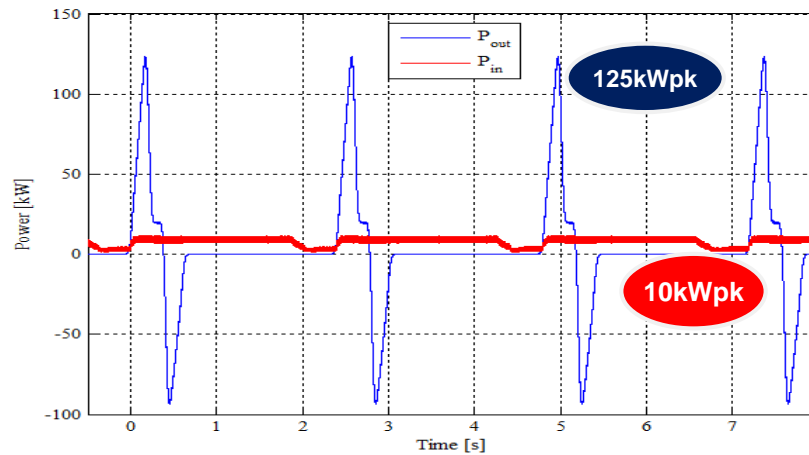
Grid disconnection ✓  
(0.40s – 0.45s)  
SIRIUS

# Energy storage module



- ➔ Energy/capacitor
  - Theoretical at 400V → 2320J
  - Actual (tol.-15%) → 1972J
  - Operating at 300V → 1660J
  - Usable 300V to 200V → 616J
- ➔ Energy/module (15 caps)
  - Theoretical → 34800J
  - Usable → 9243J
- ➔ Maximum 3 modules per brick
- ➔ Customisation to increase total energy to 1MJ

# SIRIUS proof-of-concept



<https://edms.cern.ch/document/1506381/1>



# The SIRIUS converter

