



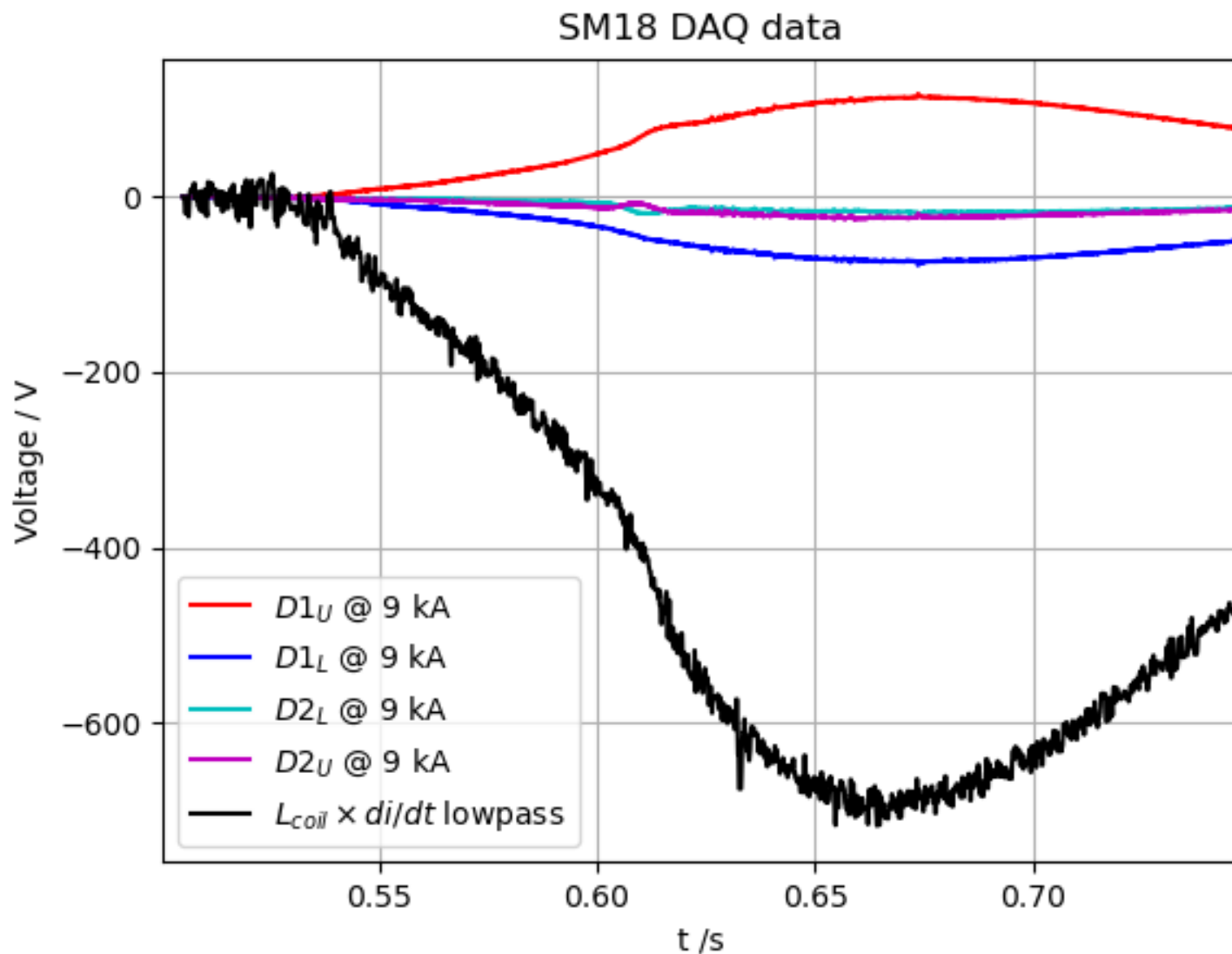
MBHA001 – Spikes Investigation - on the time varying inductance

M. Martino (CERN)

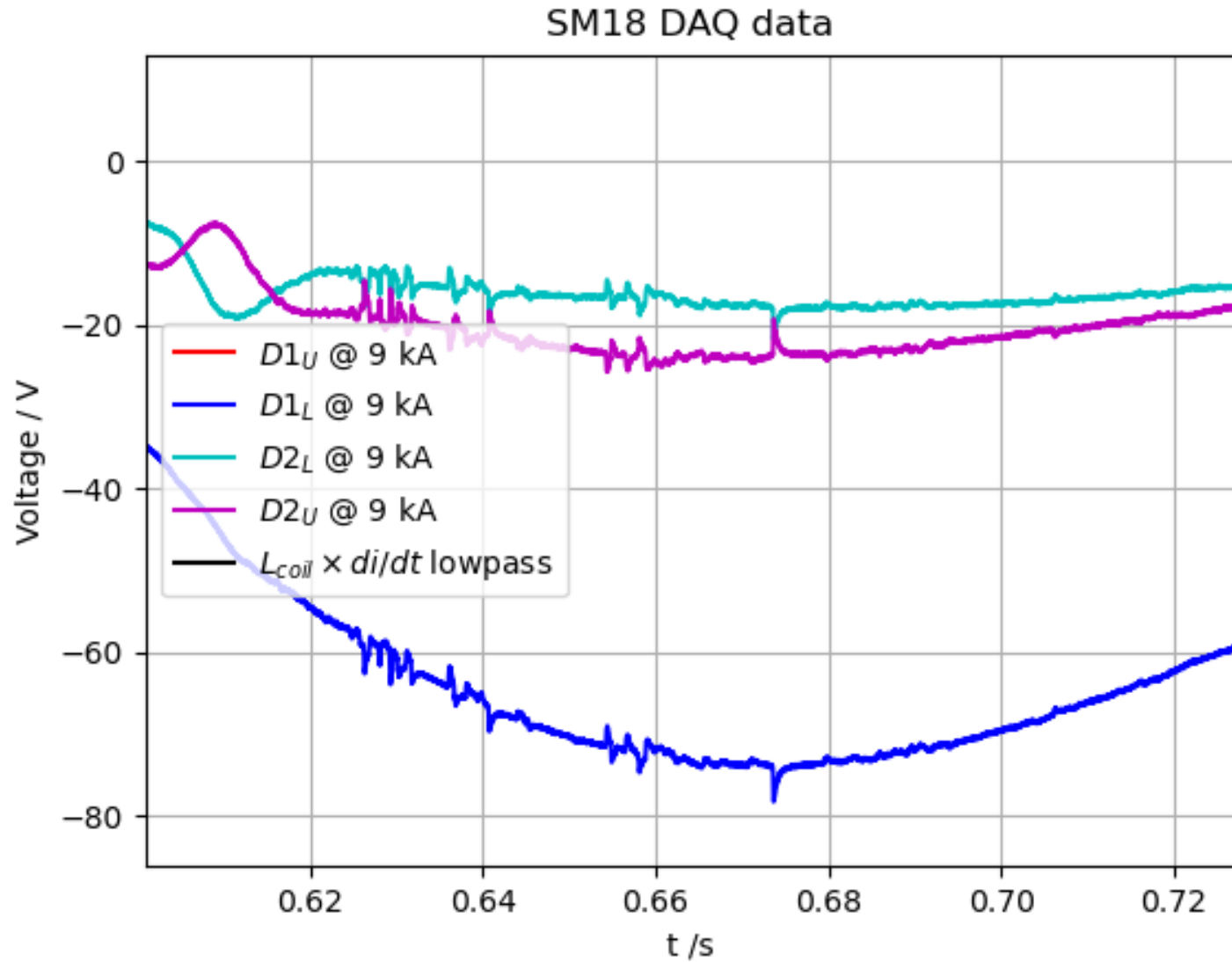
Thanks to: MBHA001 – Spikes Investigation “Team”

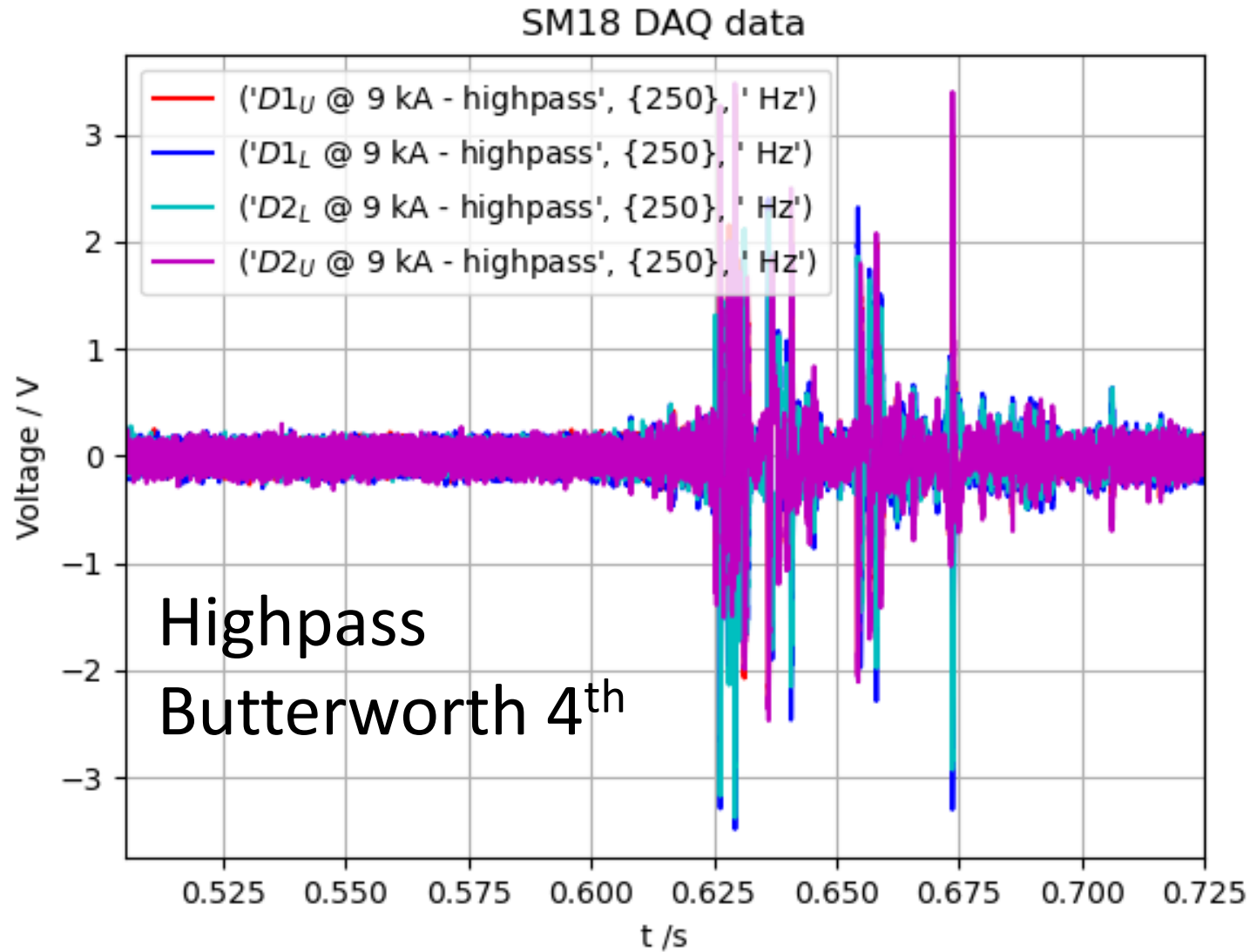
3 April 2020





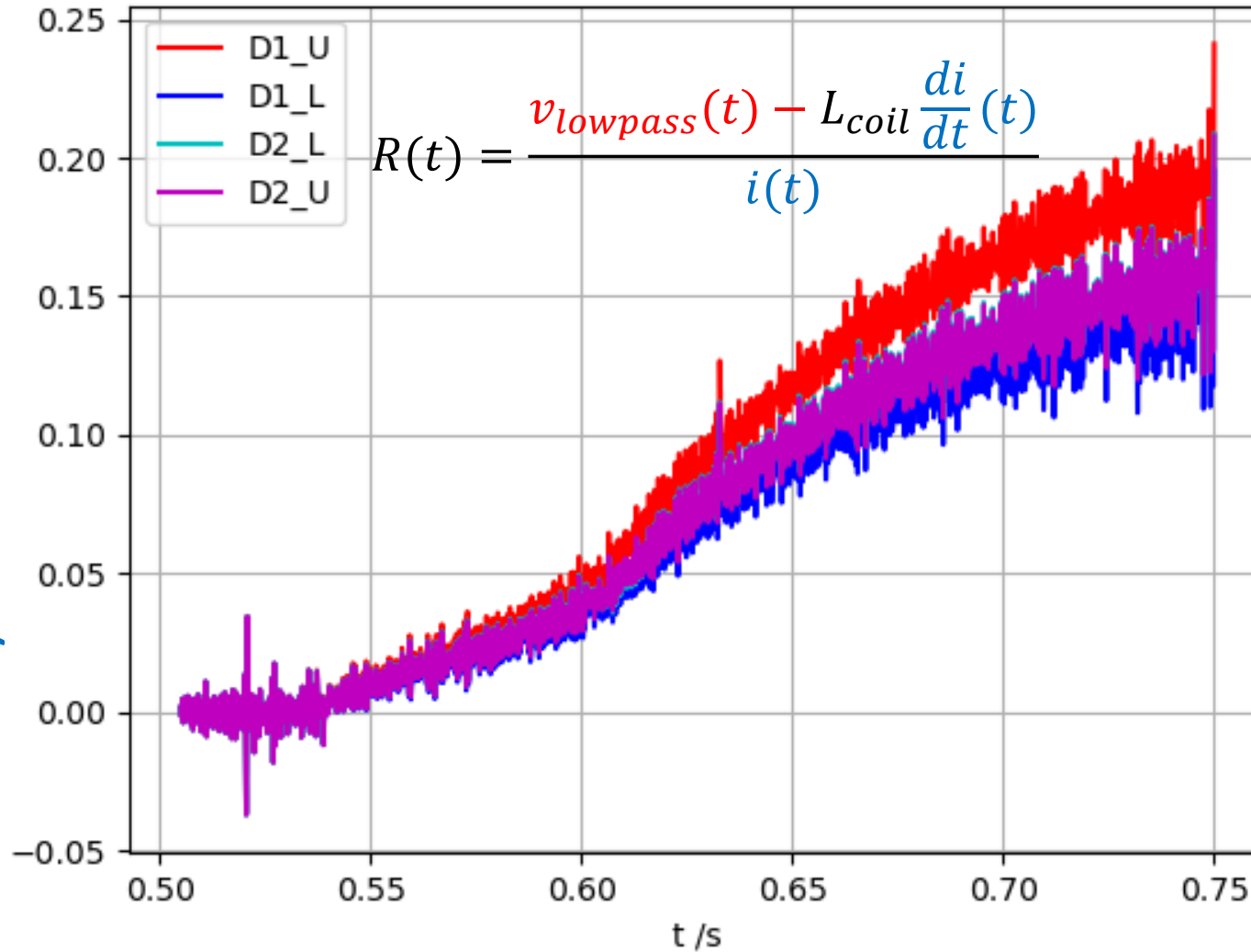
Current from “noisy”
SM18 DAQ
Butterworth 6th order
2500 Hz **everywhere**
+
Medianfilter 51 points **here**

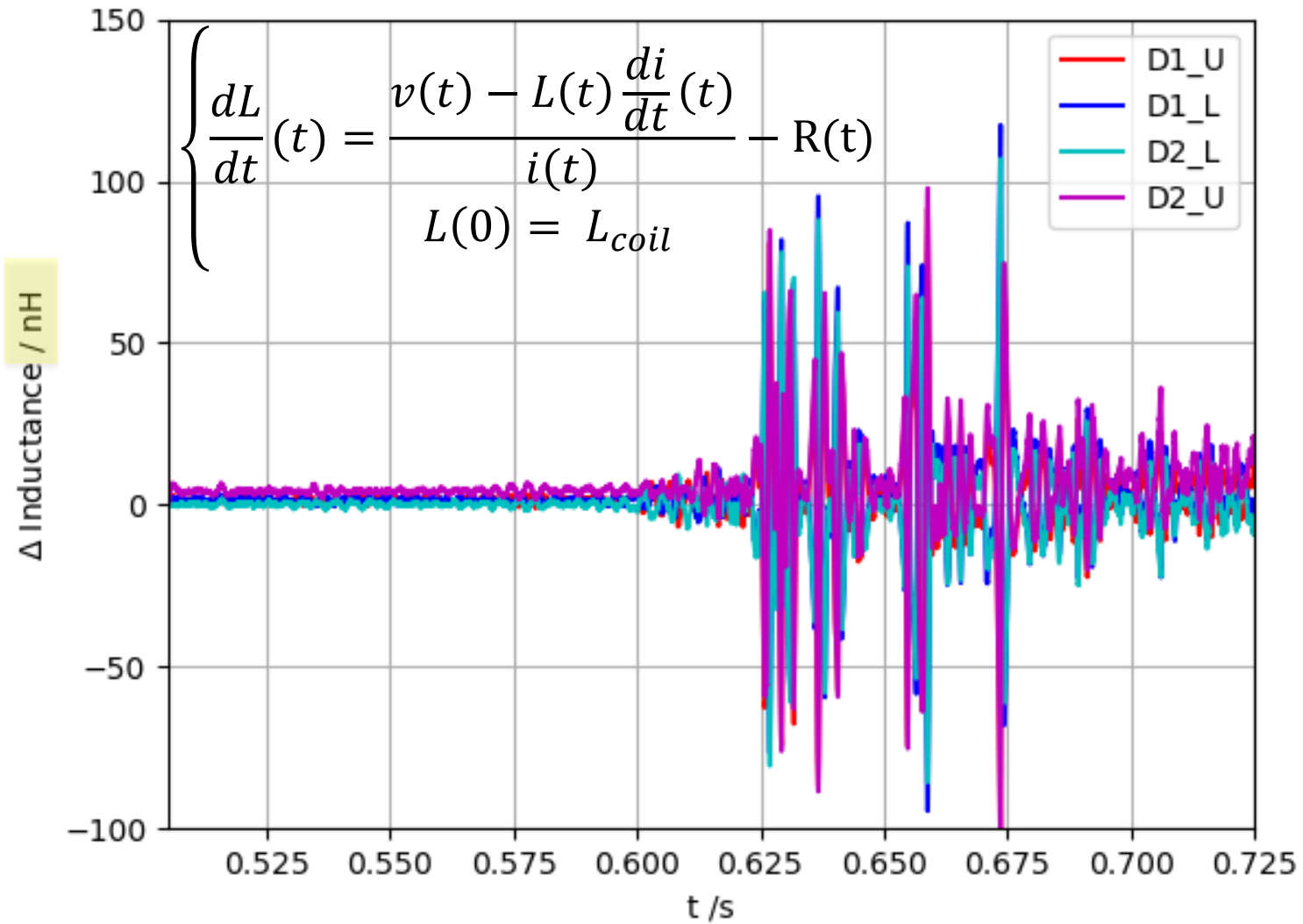




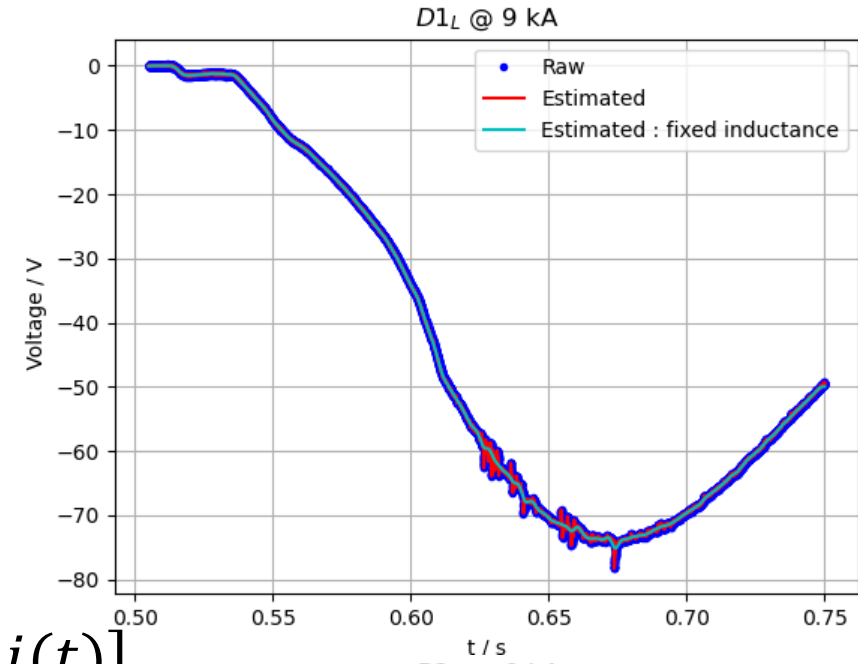
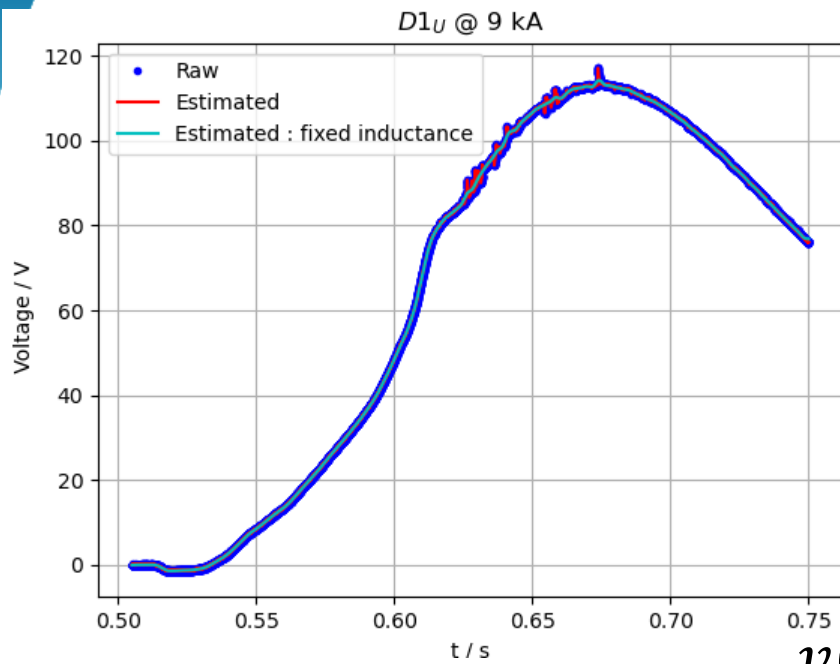
Lowpass 250 Hz
Butterworth 4th

Current from
“noisy” SM18 DAQ
Butterworth 6th
order 2500 Hz

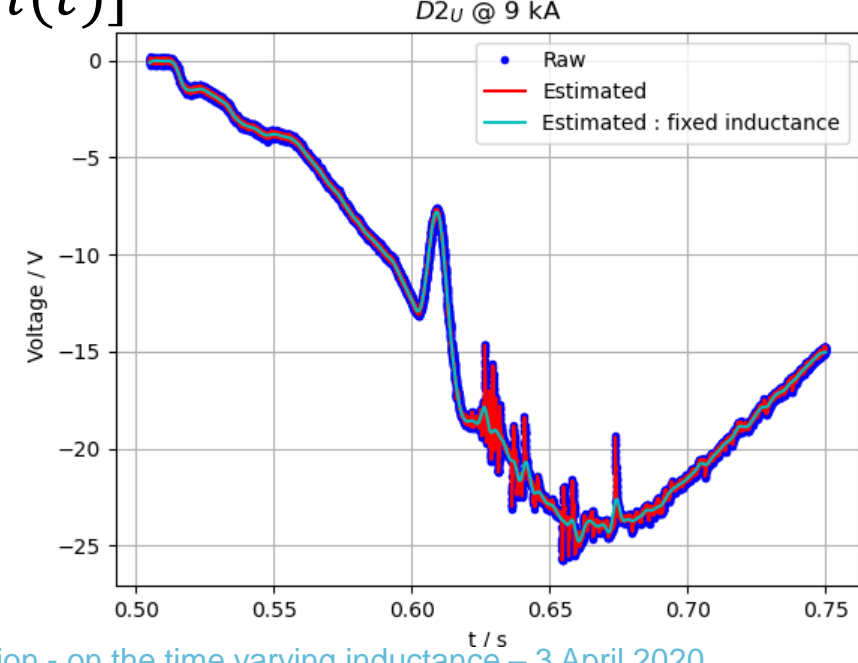
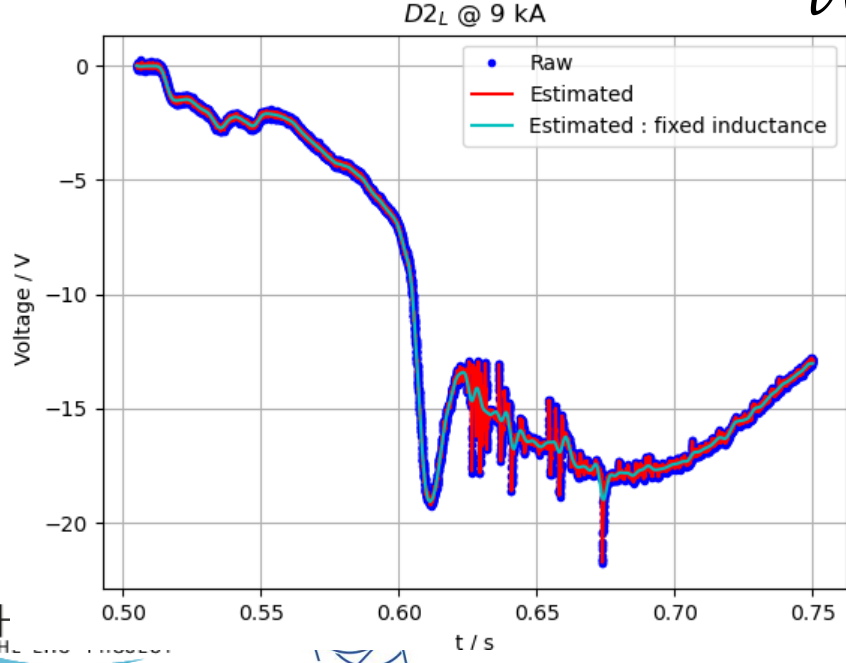




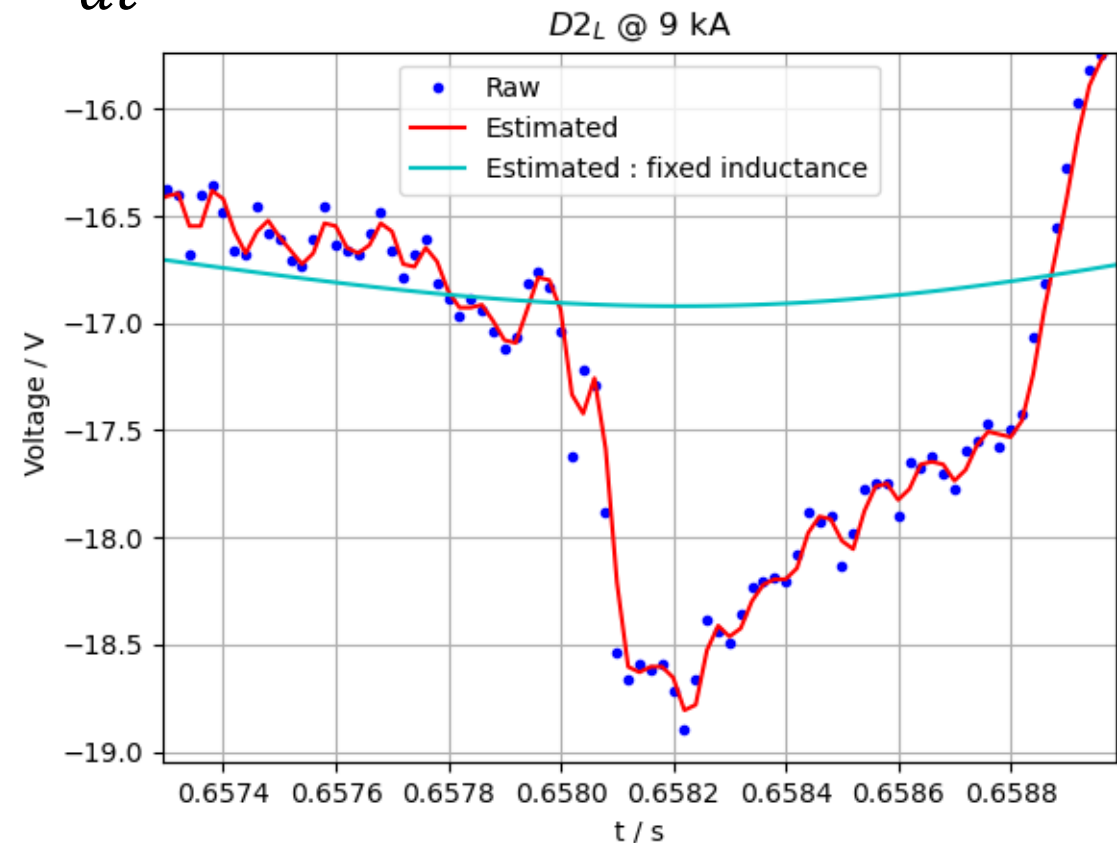
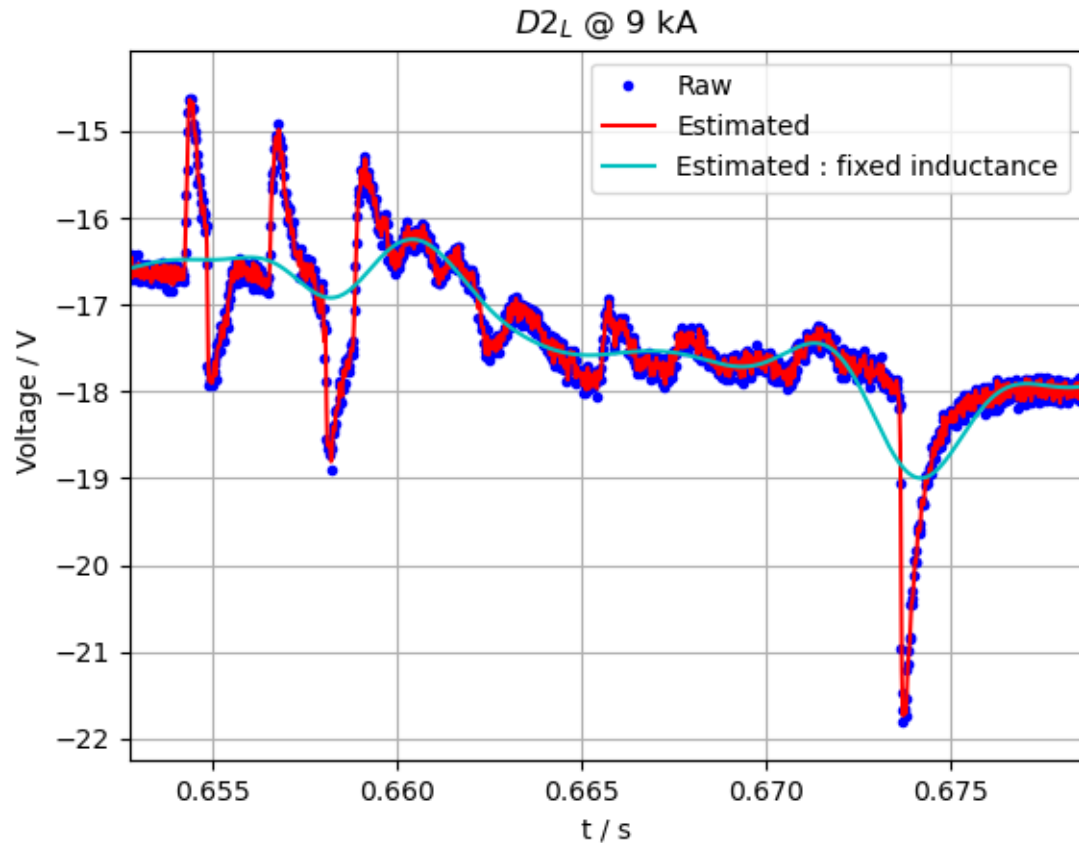
HCLMBHA001-CR000001_2__K2003111314_a029

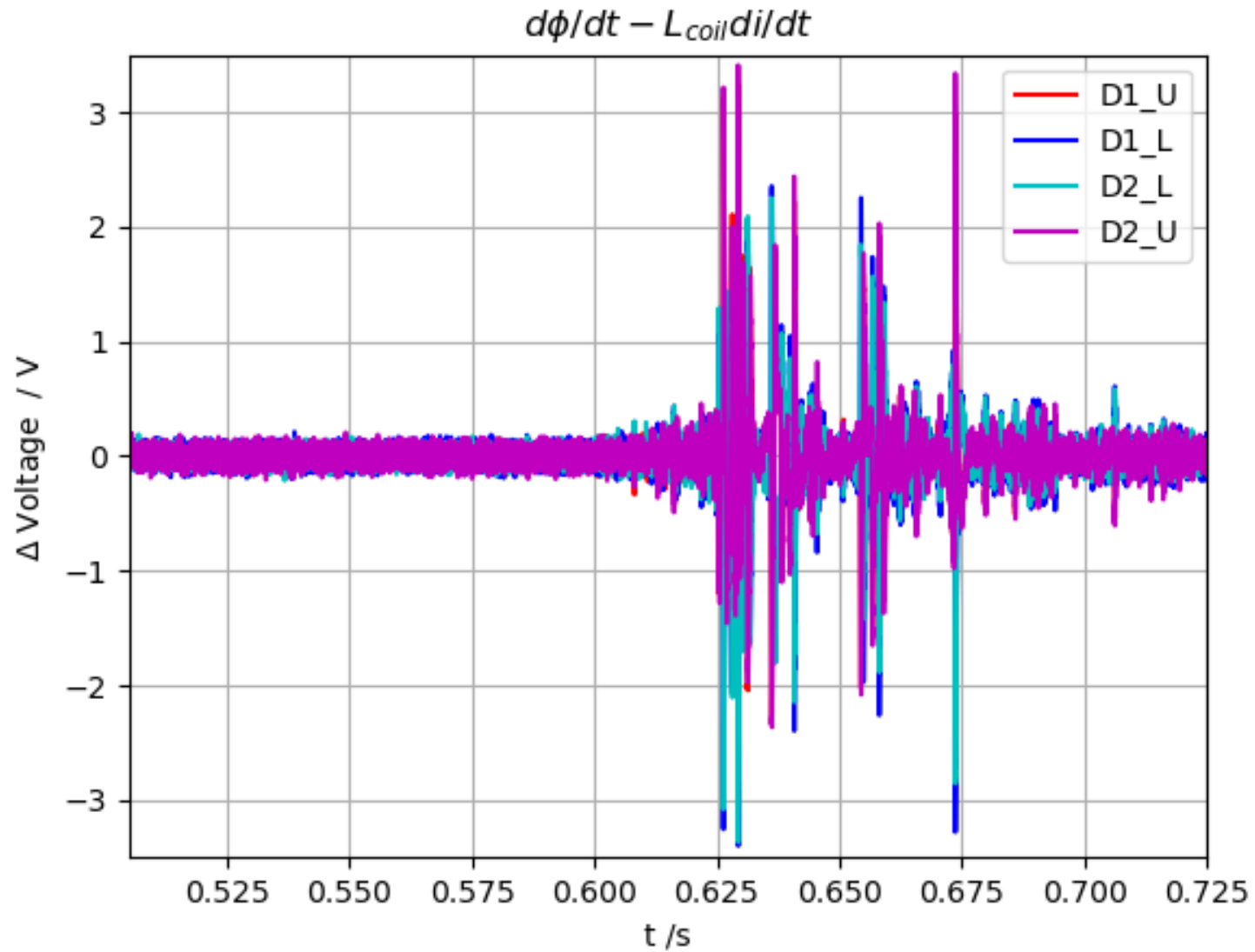


$$v(t) = R(t) + \frac{d}{dt} [L(t)i(t)]$$

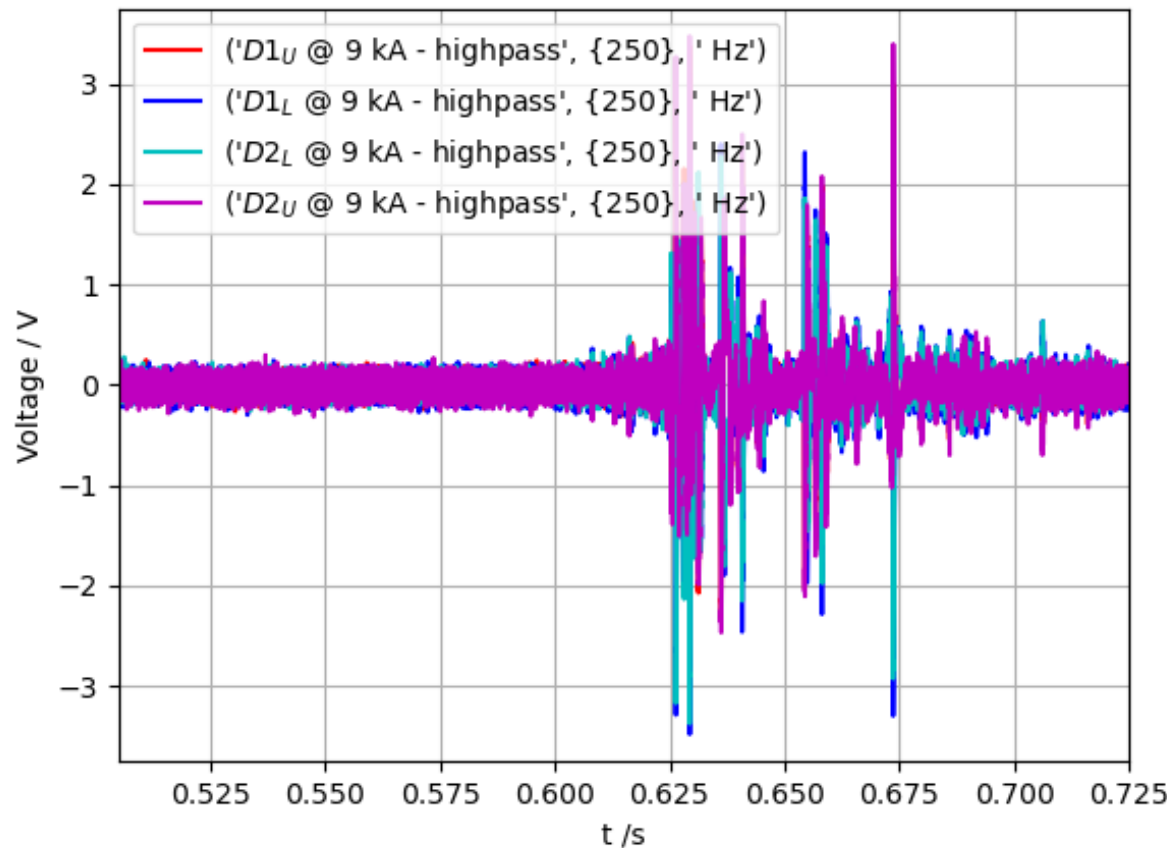


$$v(t) = R(t) + \frac{d}{dt} [L(t)i(t)]$$

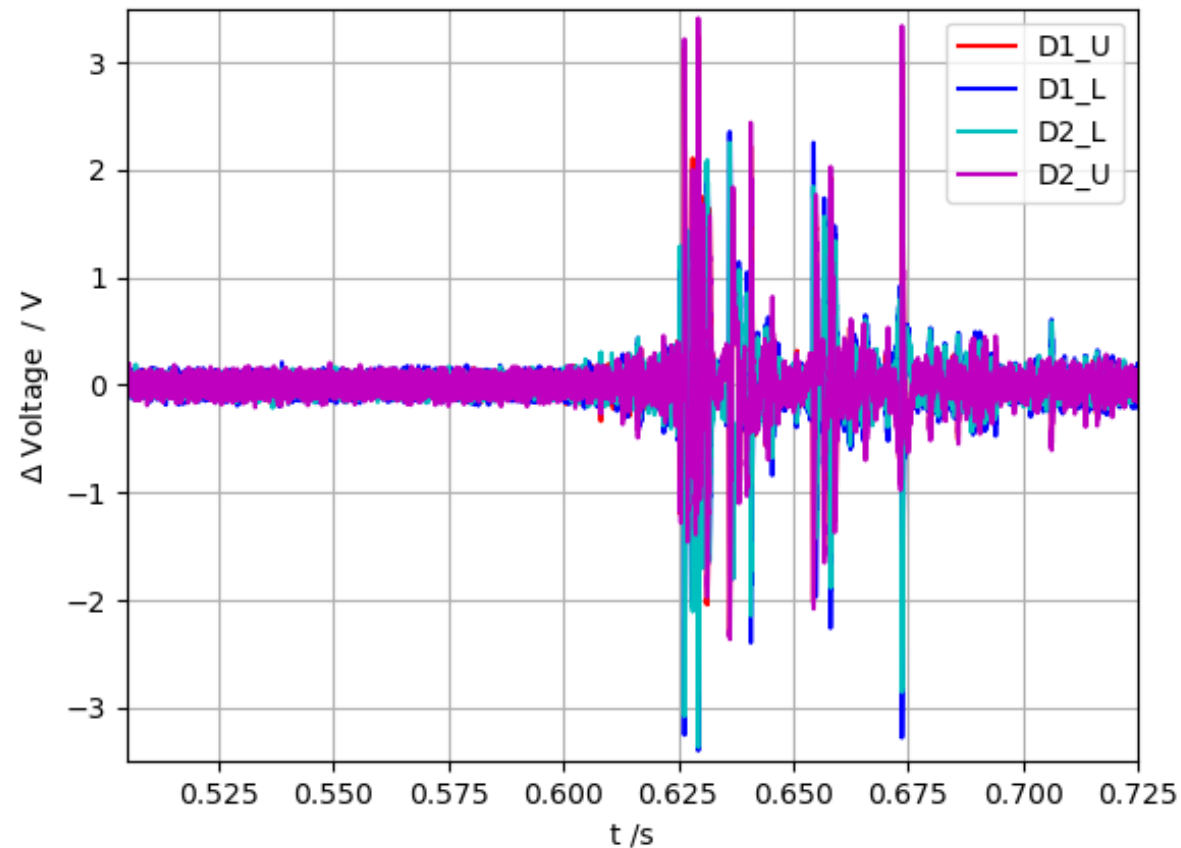




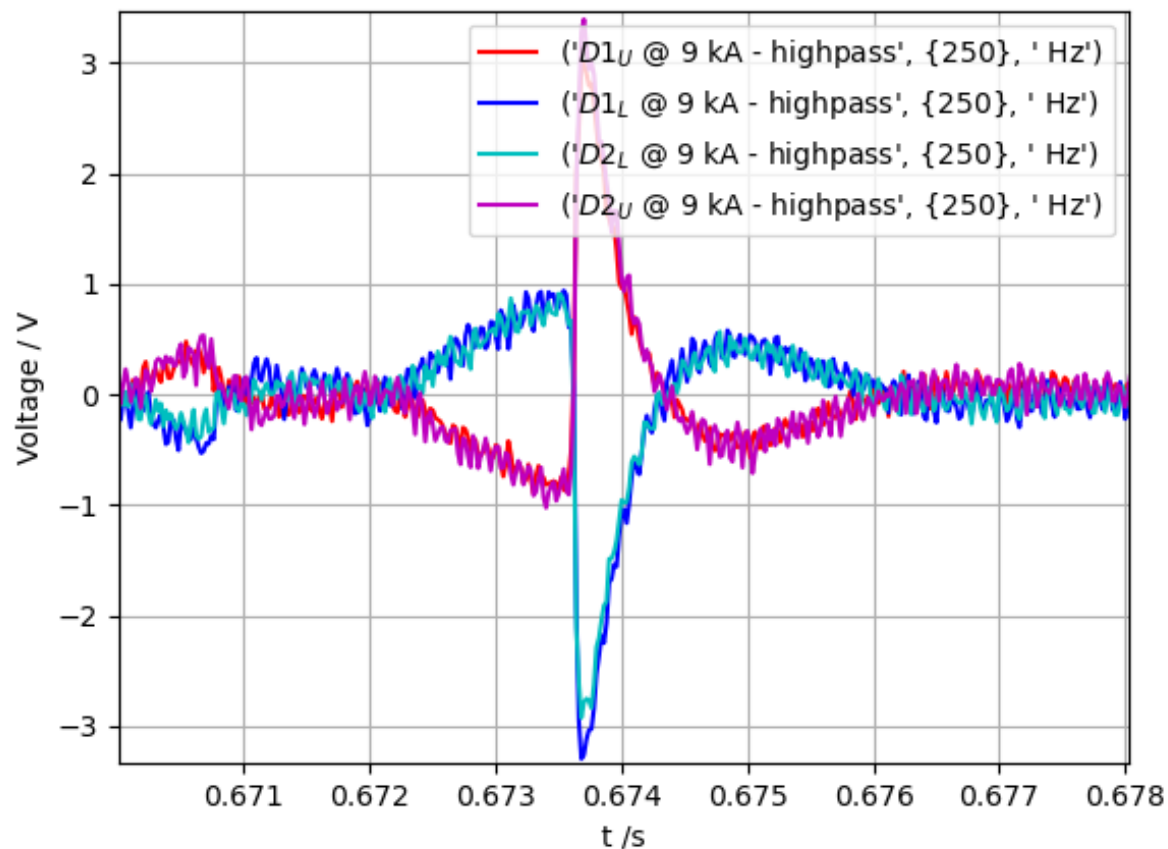
SM18 DAQ data



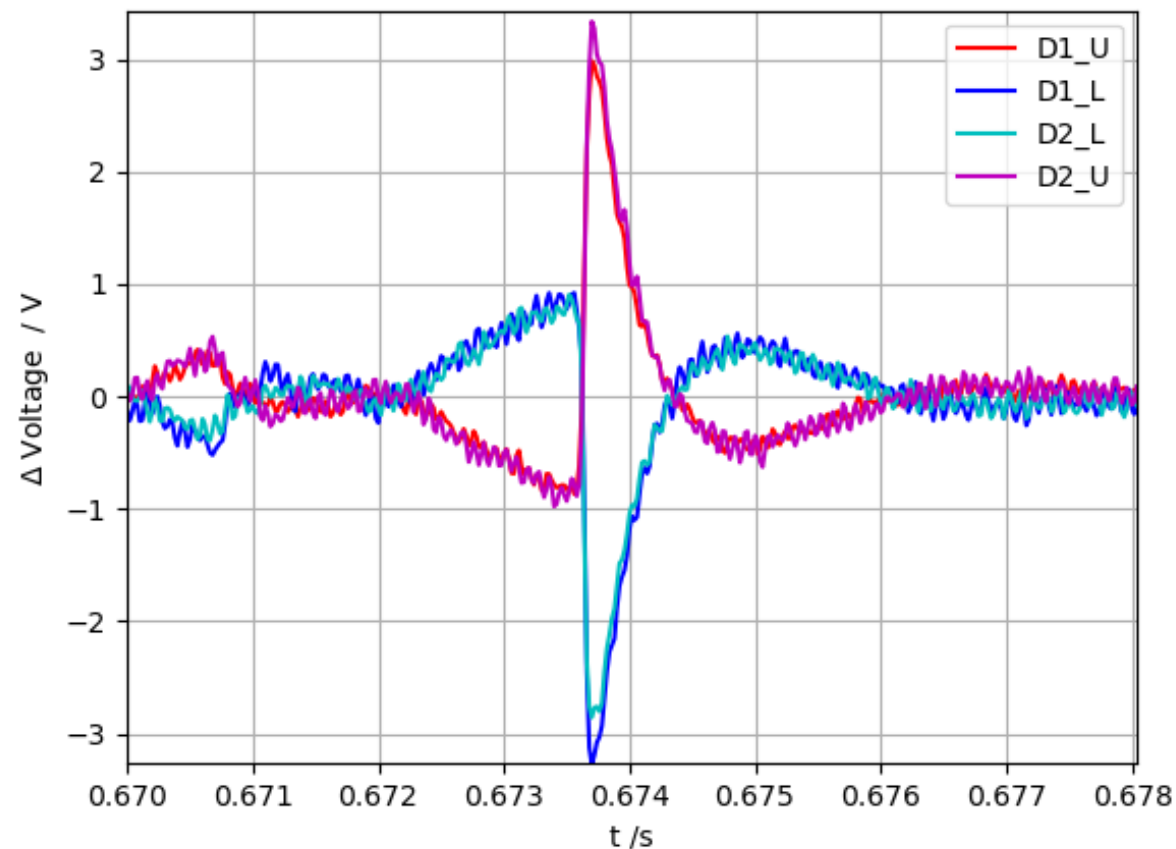
$d\phi/dt - L_{coil}di/dt$

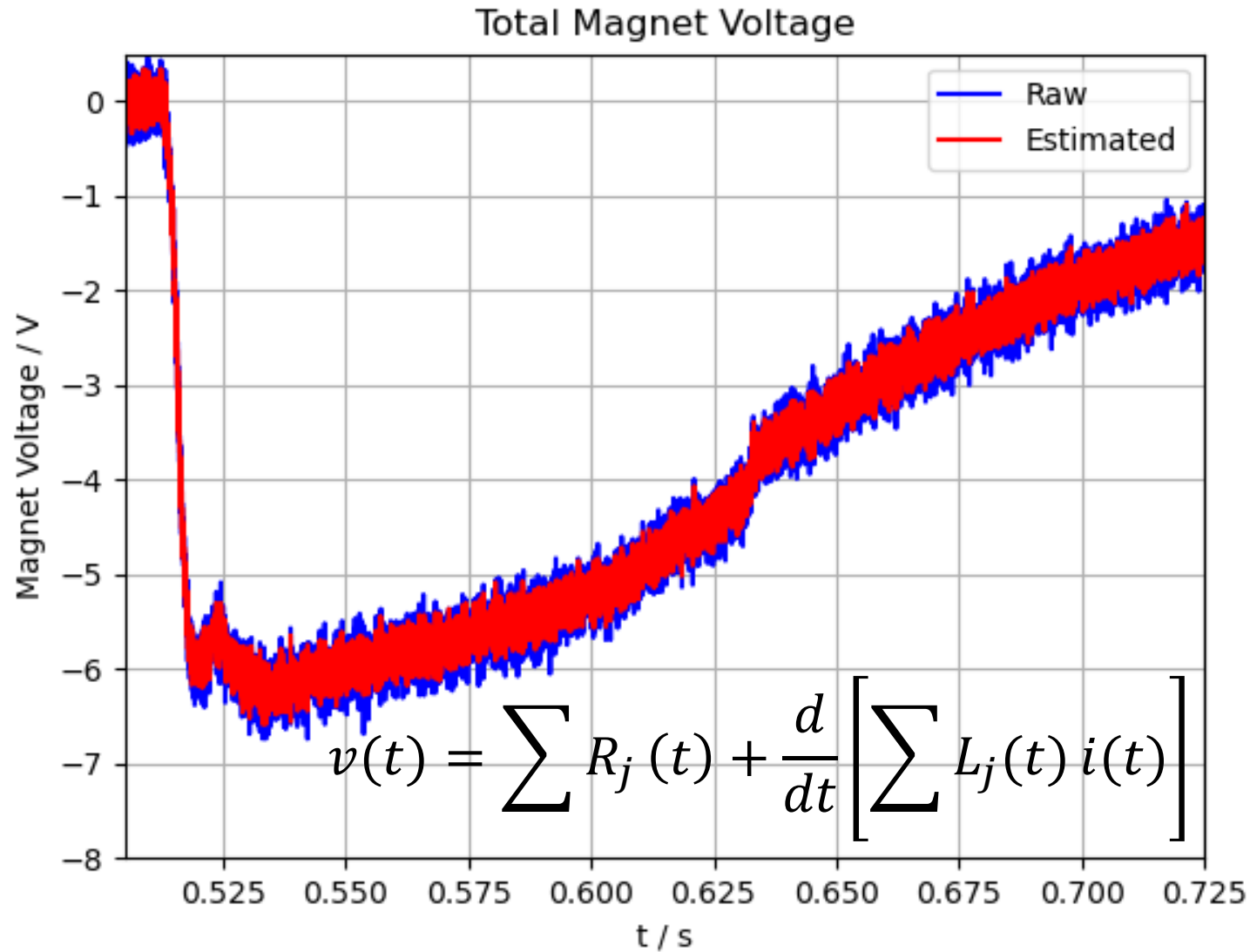


SM18 DAQ data



$d\phi/dt - L_{coil}di/dt$





Remarks

- Pure post processing of the data to solve:
- Symmetry issue still open
 - In this case no “active” device is imposing the magnet voltage $v_{magnet}(t)$
 - However, impact on the circuit current $i_{DCCT}(t)$ is (expected to be) very limited
 - $i_{DCCT}(t) \cong i_{DCCT}^{no\ spikes}(t)$ as coils inductances are changing in the 10^{-5} range : L/R unaffected
 - Hence $v_{magnet}(t) = R(t)i_{DCCT}(t) + \frac{d}{dt}\phi(t) = R(t)i_{DCCT}(t) + \frac{d}{dt}[L(t)i_{DCCT}(t)] \cong R(t)i_{DCCT}(t) + L(t)\frac{d}{dt}i_{DCCT}(t) = -R_{cable}i_{DCCT}(t) - v_{diode}$
 - is this a valid argument? Or, most likely, symmetry needs to be explained “before” ?
 - Anyway it seems that the question is: can a delta inductance of ~ 150 nH (10ppm) be somehow explained in the coils (by self or mutual couplings) ?

Additional Slides

