



FRIB

NSCL/FRIB Power Supplies Overview, Integration, And Project Status

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of
Science

NSCL History

TIMELINE OF NUCLEAR SCIENCE AT MSU

1958
MSU hires first
accelerator
expert

1961
NSF approves
sector focused
K50 cyclotron

1965
Research with
K50; single turn
extraction

1978
NSAC
recommends
national user
facility at MSU

1982
Research with
stable beams
from K500

1989
Research
with stable
beams from
K1200

2001
Research with
fast rare isotope
beams from CCF

2002
Infrastructure for
SRF linac R&D

2005
Research with
trapped rare
isotope beams

2010
DOE approves
CD-1 for FRIB

2013
DOE approves
CD-2/3A for
FRIB

2014
Construction
begins on FRIB

1975
NSF approves
superconducting
cyclotron magnet
prototype

1977
NSF approves
K500
cyclotron

1990
Research with
fast rare isotope
beams from
K1200

1996
NSF approves
coupled
cyclotron facility
(CCF)

2006
MSU funds ReA3
reaccelerator
project

2008
DOE selects
MSU to
establish FRIB

2022
CD-4; FRIB
Operations

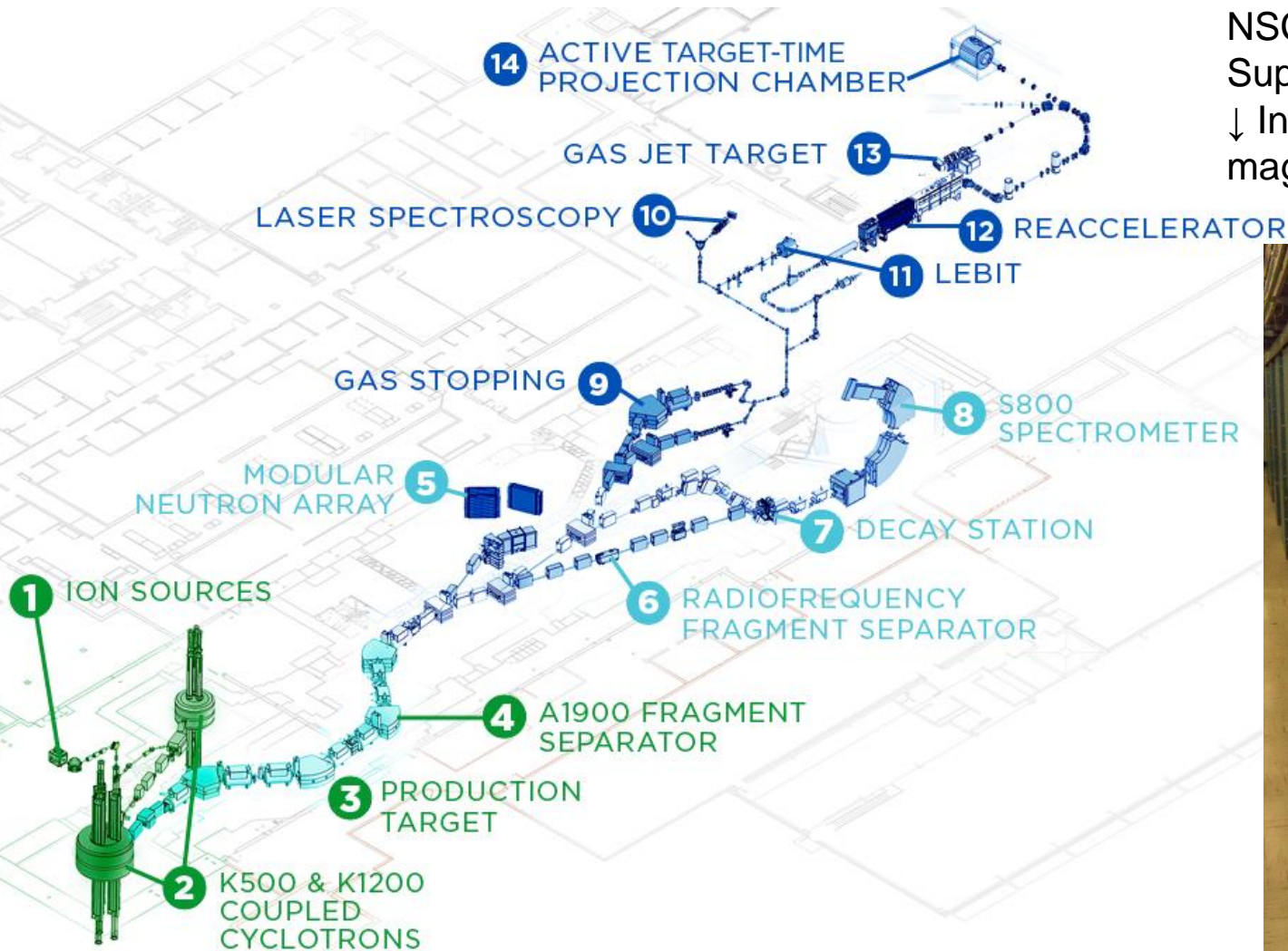
FRIB



Facility for Rare Isotope Beams

U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science
Michigan State University

Existing NSCL Facility



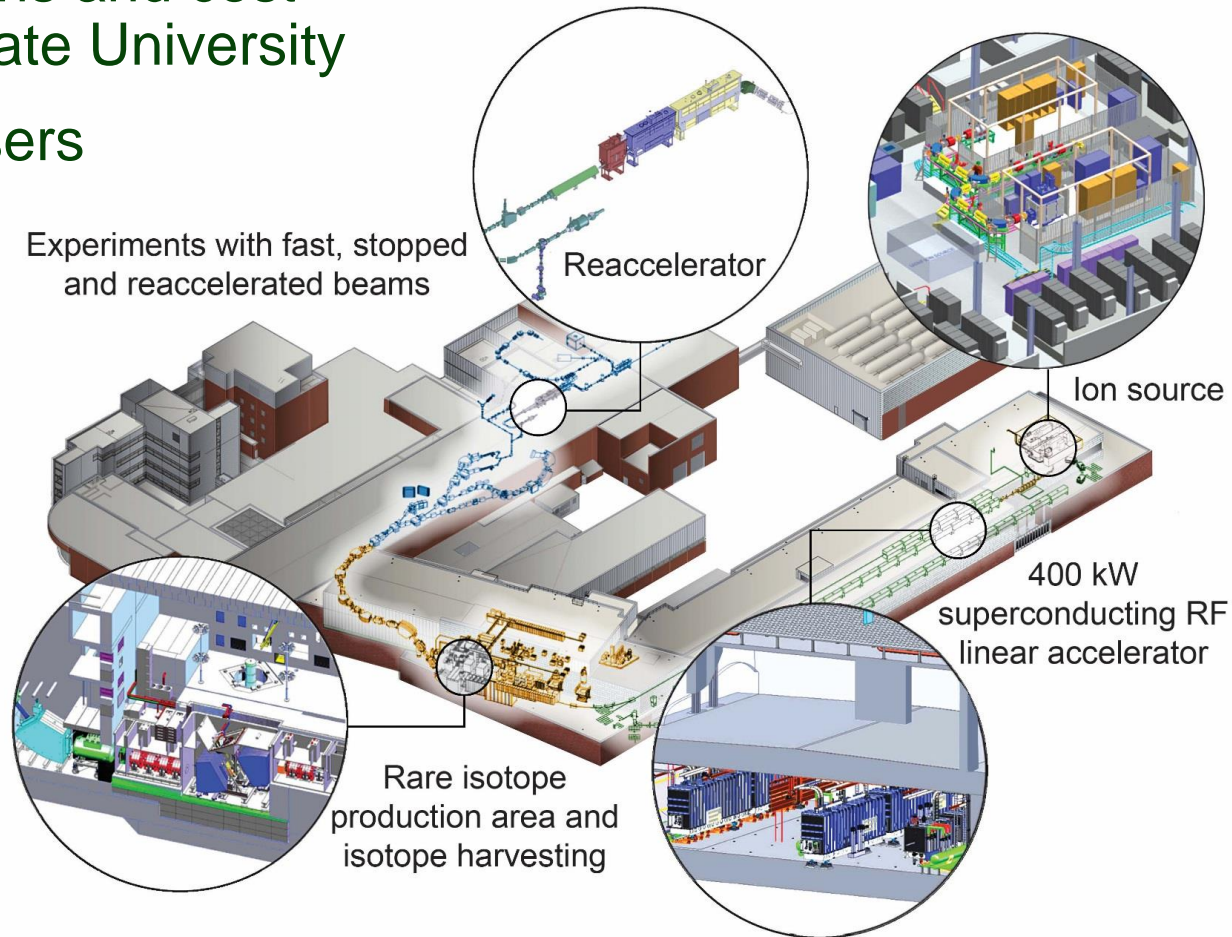
NSCL has over 1100 Power Supplies (PS) in operations
↓ In-house superconducting magnet (SCM) PS



Facility for Rare Isotope Beams

A Future DOE-SC National User Facility

- Funded by DOE–SC Office of Nuclear Physics with contributions and cost share from Michigan State University
- Serving nearly 1,350 users
- Key feature is 400 kW beam power for all ions (e.g. 5×10^{13} $^{238}\text{U/s}$)
- Separation of isotopes in-flight provides
 - Fast development time for any isotope
 - All elements and short half-lives
 - Fast, stopped, and reaccelerated beams

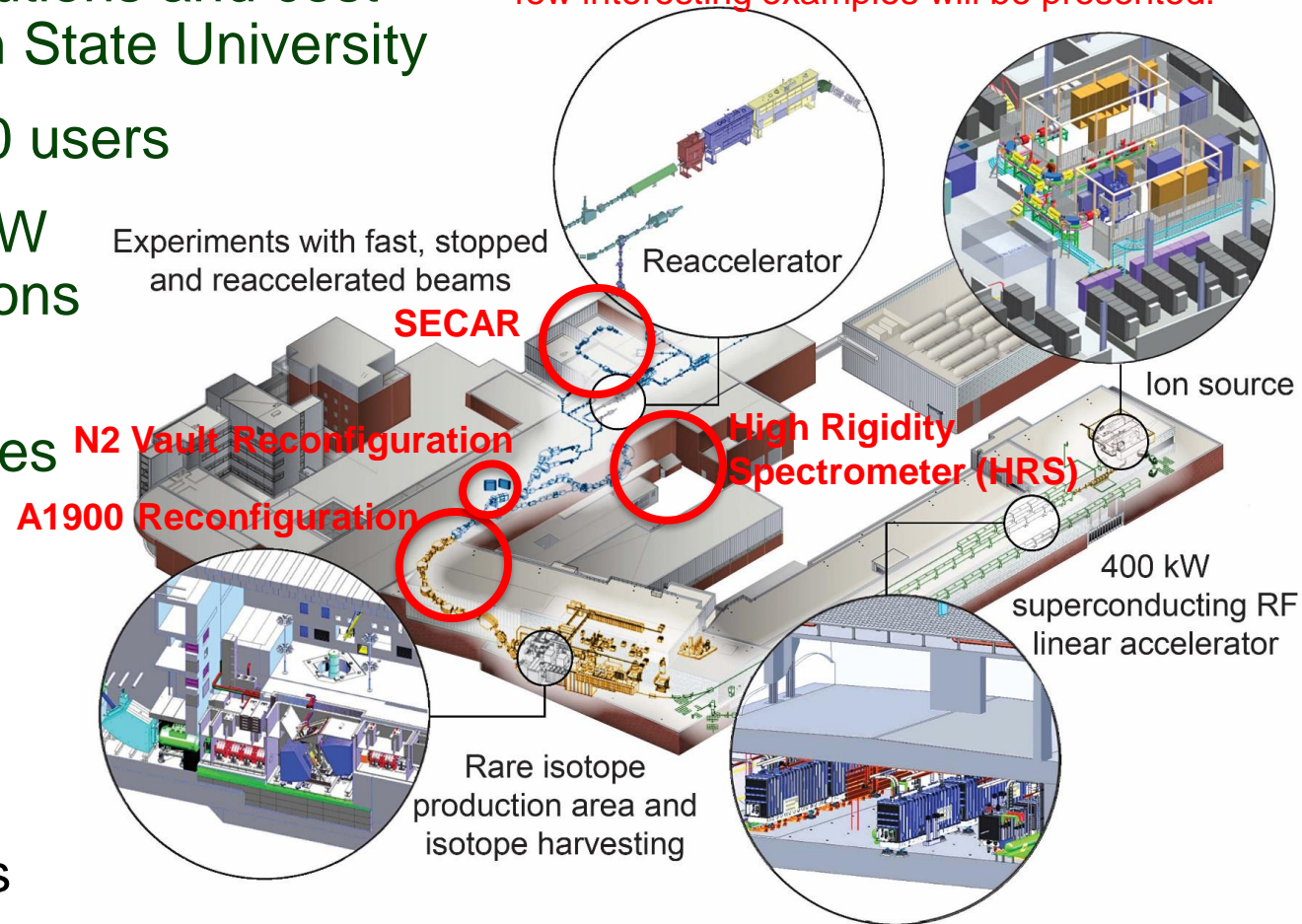


Facility for Rare Isotope Beams

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In addition to operating NSCL and building FRIB there are always multiple projects in parallel. A few interesting examples will be presented:



Present Stage of FRIB Beam Commissioning

Front End, Cryomodule 1 – 3, Diagnostics Station

■ Front End

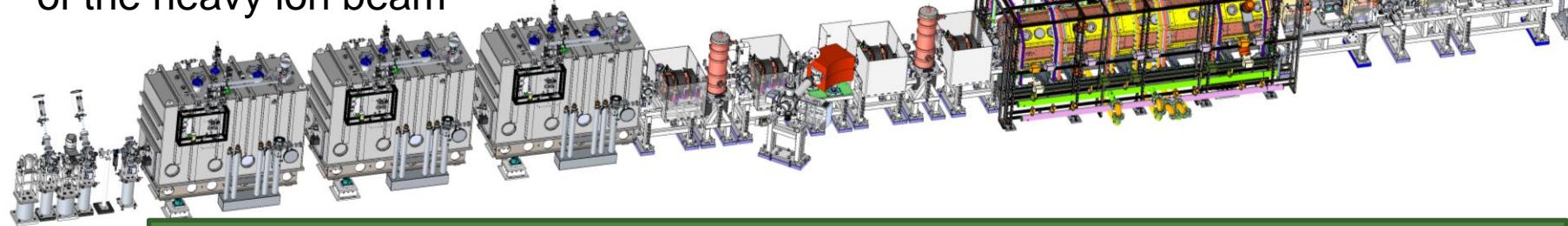
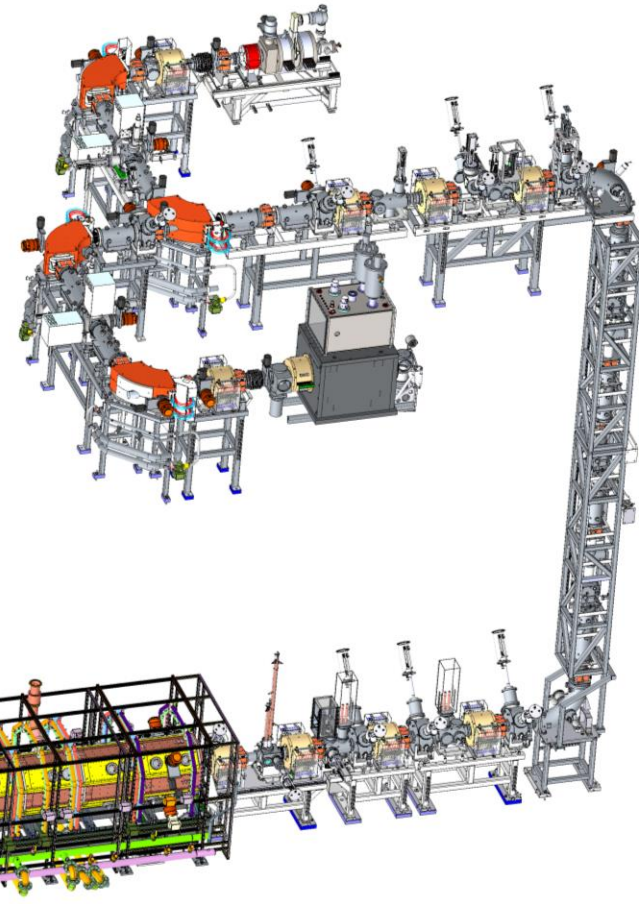
- Electron Cyclotron Resonance Ion Source
- Radiofrequency Quadrupole (RFQ) system
- Multi-harmonic bunchers
- Electrostatic quadrupoles and dipoles
 - » 2-quadrant High Voltage (HV) PS
- Solenoid, Corrector, Dipole, and Quadrupole magnets
 - » Room temperature magnet (RTM) PS, and RT dipole PS

■ Cryomodule

- Superconducting RF resonators
- Superconducting solenoid and corrector magnets
 - » 4-quadrant SC magnet PS

■ Diagnostics station

- Energy, current, profile, position, and halo of the heavy ion beam



D-station

12 SC resonators in 3 cryomodules

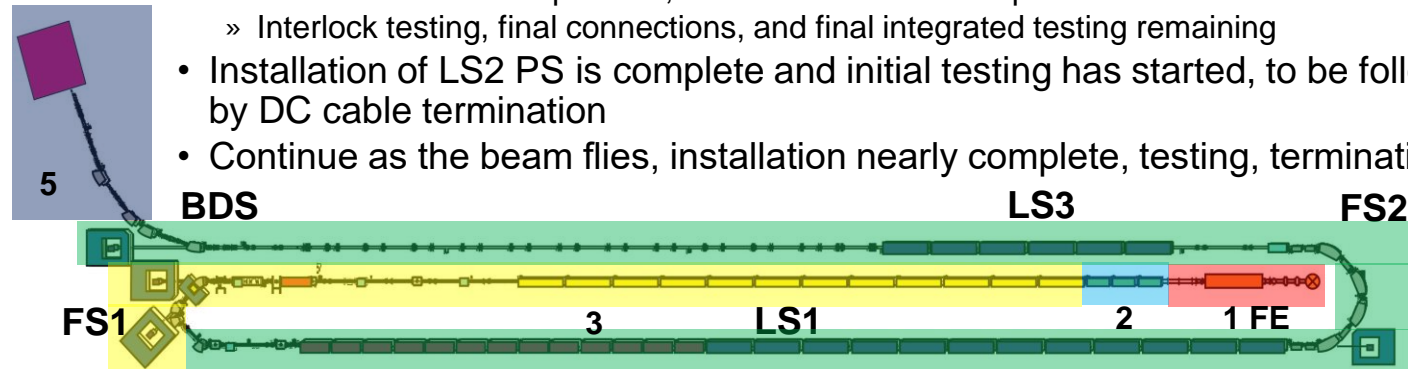
Front End

FRIB Power Supplies (PS) Scope and Status

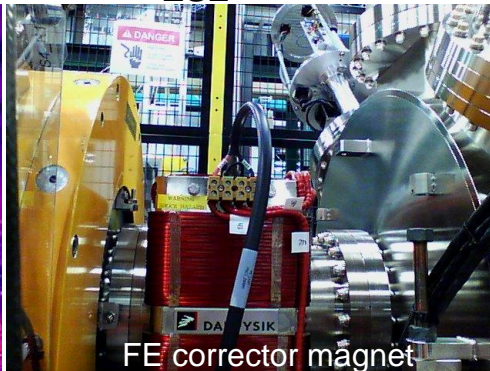
- 728 PS are installed for FRIB, installation and commissioning status;
 - Front End (red) and CA (blue) Beam Commissioning Successful
 - Next commission CB (yellow) and to the first 2 beam dumps (yellow) early 2019
 - Initial testing complete for remaining LS1 and FS1 PS
 - LS1 DC cabling complete, FS1 nearly complete
 - LS1 CB cooldown in process, five 2K heater PS are operational
 - Interlock testing, final connections, and final integrated testing remaining
 - Installation of LS2 PS is complete and initial testing has started, to be followed by DC cable termination
 - Continue as the beam flies, installation nearly complete, testing, terminations...



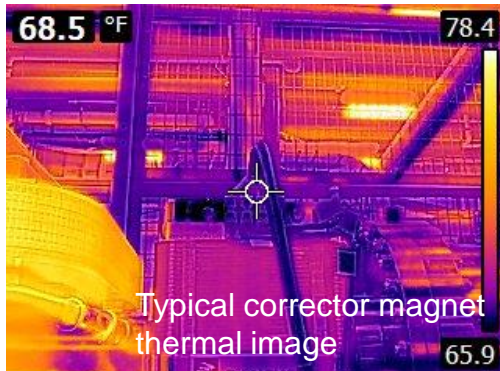
FRIB SC Magnet PS



Corrector magnet connection discovered and resolved during upper LEBT testing



FE corrector magnet



Typical corrector magnet thermal image

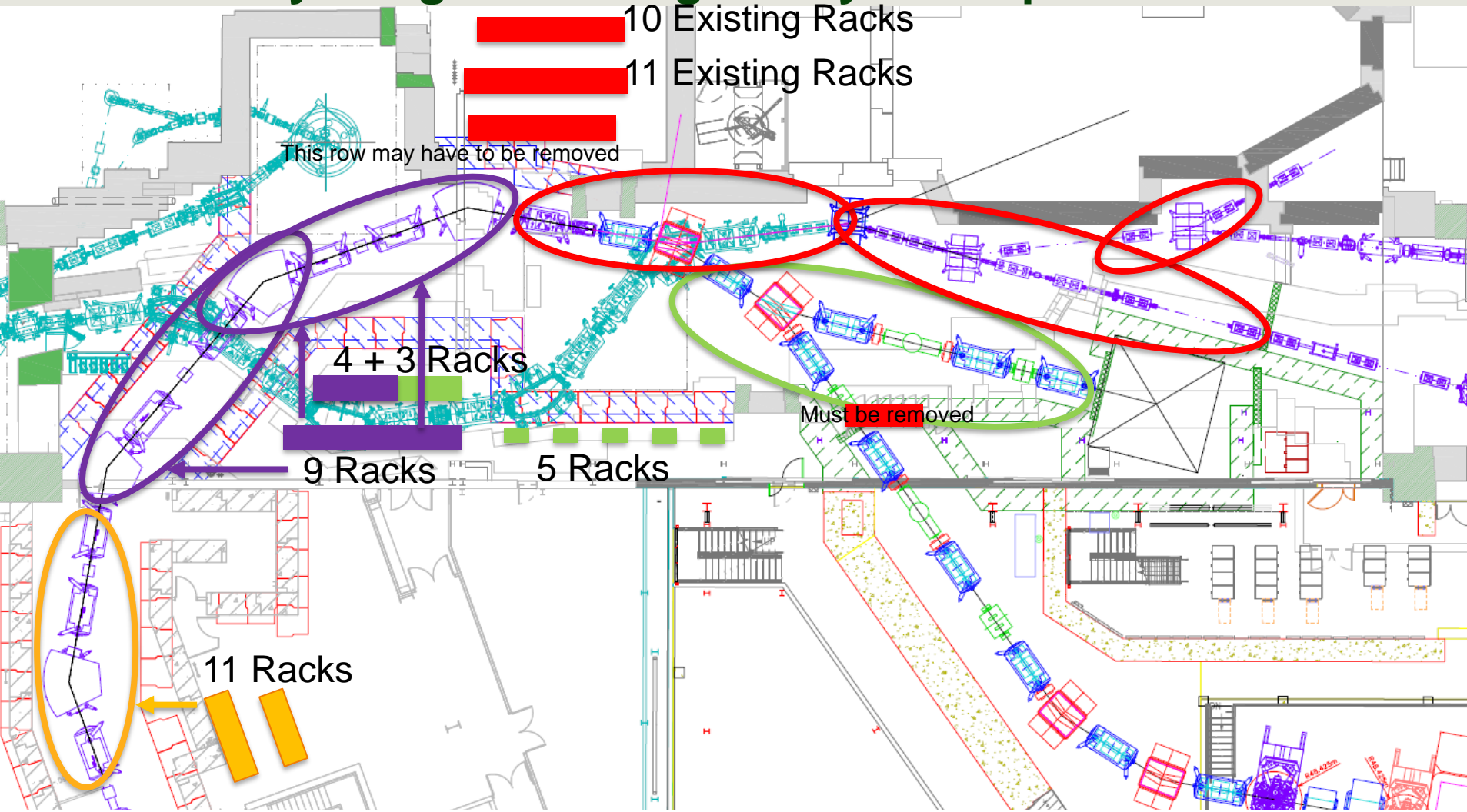
Connection issue found using thermal imager during final integrated testing



Facility for Rare Isotope Beams
U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science
Michigan State University

A1900 Reconfiguration Planning

Early Integration Stage - Physical Space Claim



Possible PS / Rack Locations

HRS



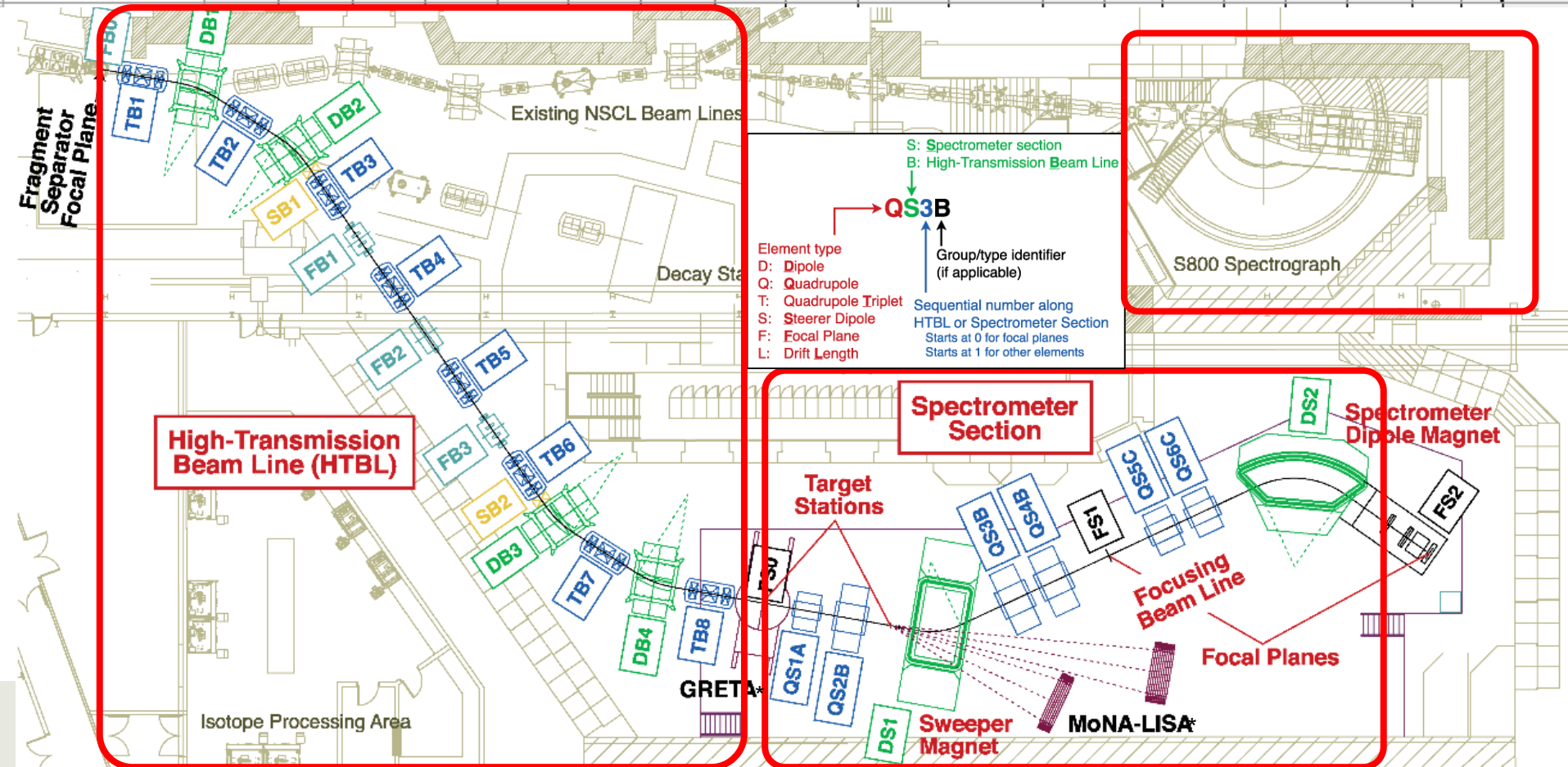
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Scope of HRS PS

96 SC magnet PS, 2 RT corrector PS

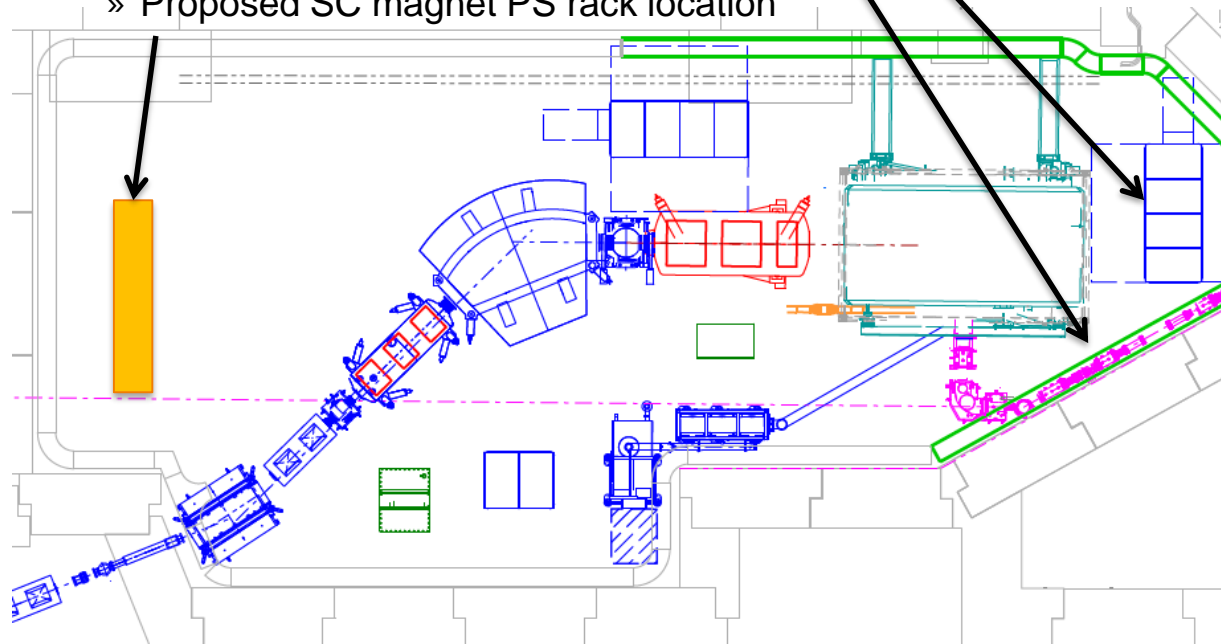
- A new spectrometer for in-flight reactions providing sensitive tests of nuclear models

HRS + HTB Magnet	QSA(Q)	QSA(S)	QSA(O)	QSB(Q)	QSB(S)	QSB(O)	QSC(Q)	QSC(S)	QSC(O)	Dipole-D1	Dipole-D2	QB(Q)	QB(S)	QB(O)	QD(Q)	QD(S)	QD(O)	B1	C1	Totals
Quantity	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	16	16	16	8	8	8	4	2	98
I_{max}	500	100	100	750	100	100	500	100	100	1250	1250	100	100	20	100	100	20	500	70	
V_{max}	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12



N2 Vault Cyclotron Stopper Reconfiguration

- Cyclotron (Cyc) stopper for intense thermalized beams
- The SC Cyc stopper has been commissioned and is being moved into the N2 Vault
 - Cyc stopper floating on top of 60 kV HV DC PS
 - » Including the cyc stopper SC magnet PS
 - Electrostatic beamline requires HV PS
 - Using existing SC beamline magnets
 - » Proposed SC magnet PS rack location



SECAR Project Status

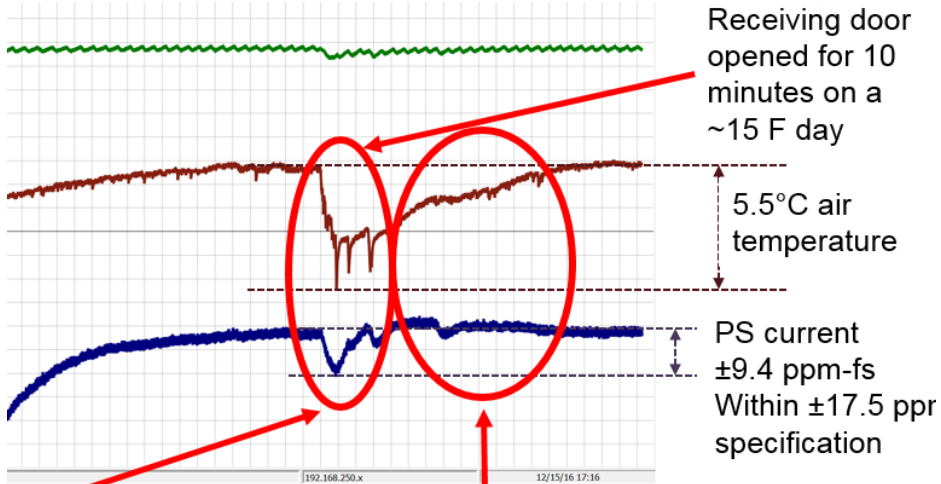
■ Magnet Power Supply (PS) procurement – working with supplier to resolve quality issues

- 9 failures out of 30 PS! 5 Failure modes.
 - » (4) DC Under-voltage, supplier investigating root cause and corrective action
 - (2) blown power module fuses, (1) bad FET, (1) bad cap
 - (1) tripped at 40 A intermittent, no longer occurring
 - (1) trips at 100 A
 - » (2) AC Phase Detection – loose connection resolved on all 30
 - » (1) Blank panel – wrong standoffs from subcontractor resolved on all 30
 - » (1) No communication to controller – resolved swapped front panel
 - » (1) Ripple at 90% current – proposed to resolve by adding series resistor

■ Power supplies installation and testing status →

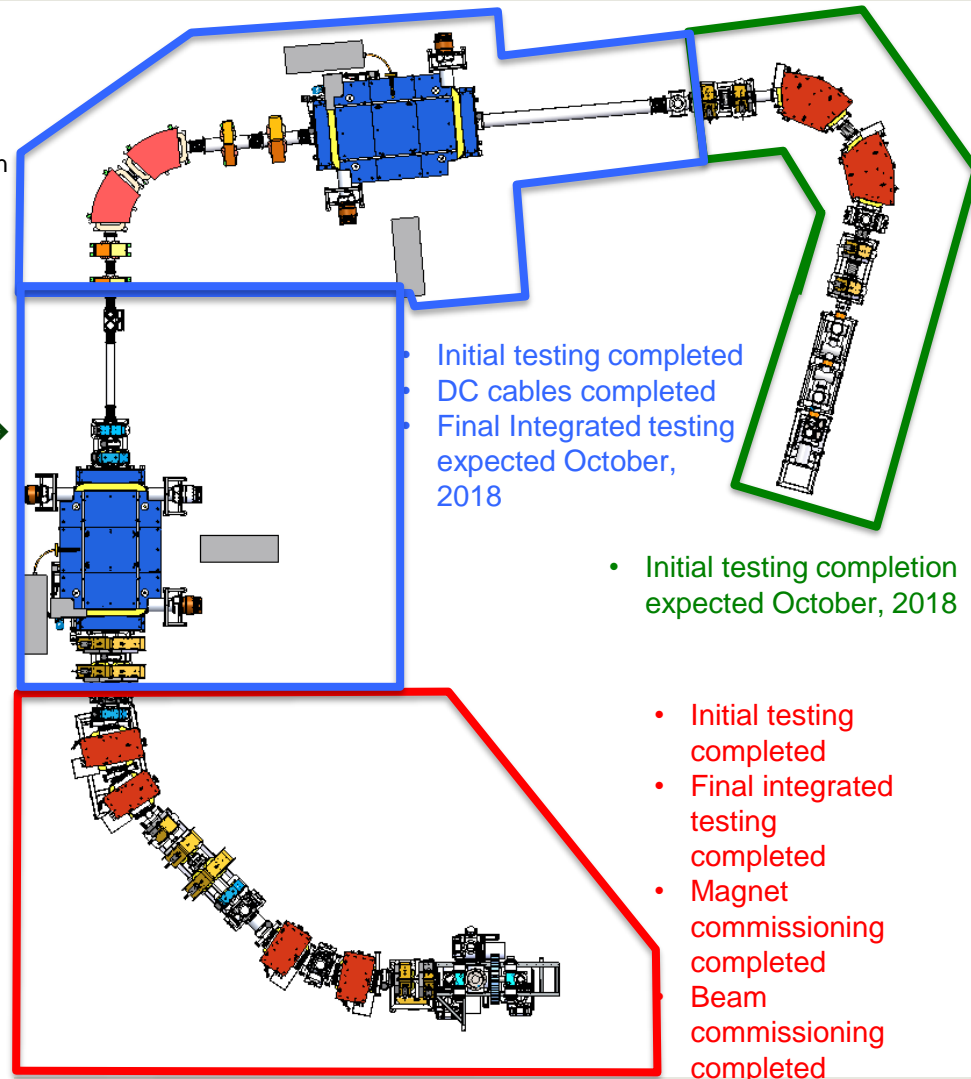
■ Air temperature stability risk reduced by testing

- PS current drifts with ambient air temperature change



• Example of fast temperature transient, PS temperature control loop cant keep up with fast change

• Example of slow temperature transient, PS temperature control loop keeps up with change

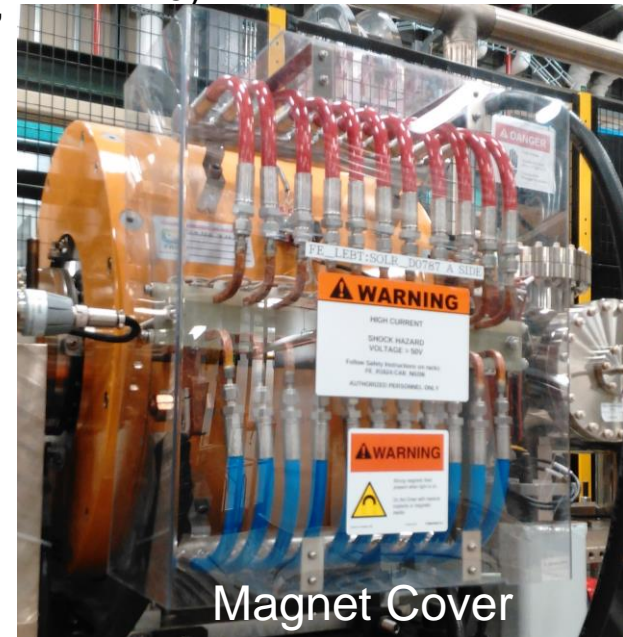


PS Safety Integrated into Designs

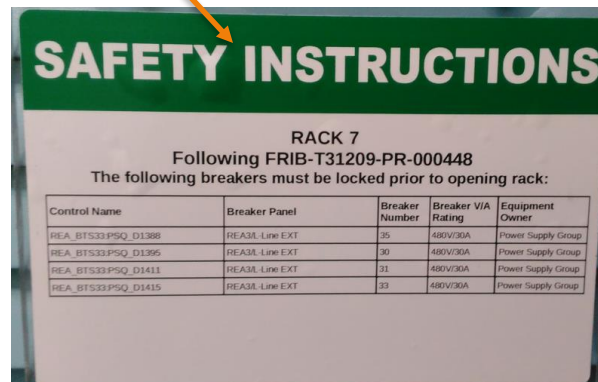
- Front End Ion Source HV Platforms, exposed HV mitigated by**
 - High Voltage Lockout Tagout Procedure
 - Mandatory - Lock-Out Tag-Out (LOTO) to isolate energy source and verify isolation, ground bar and ground stick to ensure zero stored energy state
 - Engineering controls – Kirk keys, force the sequence to be performed in the proper order
 - Defense in depth – door switches, control box, and high voltage shorting relays automatically isolate energy source and ground the HV platform
- Standard industrial hazards are known and mitigated**
 - Mitigate by following standard industrial practices such as LOTO, covers, etc.
 - Magnet and PS connections will be covered, PS racks will be locked, signs posted, and a tool and LOTO procedures are required to unlock rack or remove covers
 - » Signage
 - Example magnet cover hazard signage
 - Example rack safety instruction signage (In addition to rack hazard signage)



Kirk key



Magnet Cover



Walkthrough of Interface Tracker

- The FRIB interface tracker spreadsheet tracks Interface Requirements Documents between systems
- Interface tracker
- ESD Interface tracker shown →

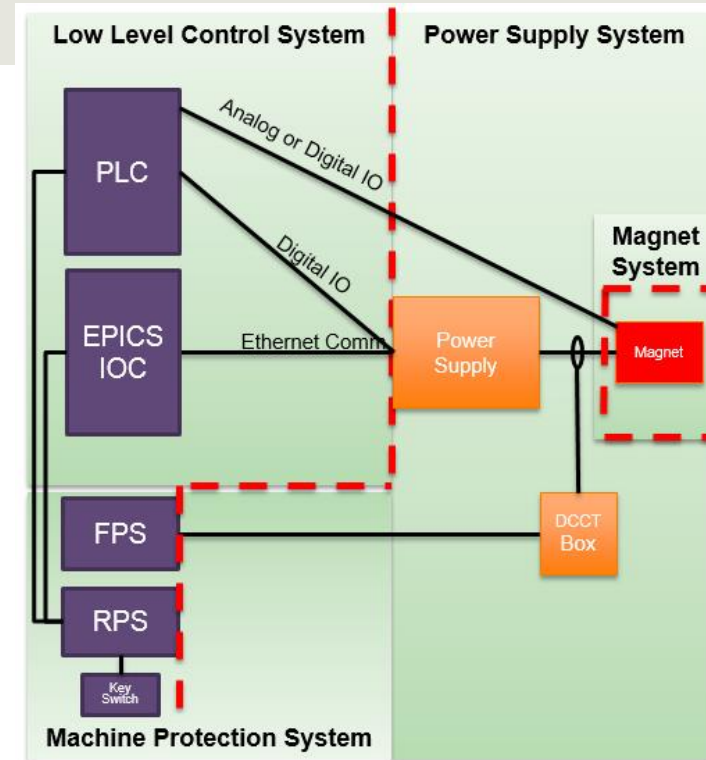
Legend	
O	ICD not required
Y	ICD required, not yet in DCC
T	Link to ICD(s), but details T.B.D. in ICD
V	Link to ICD(s)
Acronyms	
ASD	Accelerator Systems Division
CFD	Conventional Facilities Division
ESD	Experimental Systems Division

Avg.%			Cryogenic Systems	Target Area Utilities	Target Area Remote Handling	Target Area Non-Conv. Utilities	Frag. Sep. Beam Physics	Diagnostics	Preseparator Magnets	Preseparator Mechanical Systems	A1900 Reconfiguration	Power Supplies
%avail.			T.3.02	T.4.02.01	T.4.02.02	T.4.02.03	T.4.03.01	T.4.03.02	T.4.03.03	T.4.03.04	T.4.03.05	T.4.03.06
63	Cryogenic Systems	T.3.02	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
29	Target Area Utilities	T.4.02.01	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
33	Target Area Remote Handling	T.4.02.02	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
11	Target Area Non-Conv. Utilities	T.4.02.03	Y	Y	Y	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
100	Frag. Sep. Beam Physics	T.4.03.01	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
18	Diagnostics	T.4.03.02	O	Y	Y	O	V	O	O	O	O	O
64	Preseparator Magnets	T.4.03.03	V	Y	V	Y	V	O	O	O	O	O
27	Preseparator Mechanical Syst.	T.4.03.04	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	O	O	O
63	A1900 Reconfiguration	T.4.03.05	V	O	O	O	O	Y	O	O	O	O
100	Power Supplies	T.4.03.06	V	V	O	O	O	O	V	V	V	O
89	Vacuum Systems	T.4.03.07	O	V	V	O	O	O	O	O	V	O
46	Low Level Controls	T.4.03.08	Y	O	O	O	O	Y	V	Y	V	V
0	Target and Material Physics	T.4.03.09	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
100	Machine Protection System	T.4.06	O	O	O	V	O	V	O	O	O	V
25	Global Timing System	T.3.04.02	O	O	O	O	O	Y	O	O	O	O
20	Central Control Systems	T.3.13.01	O	O	O	Y	O	Y	Y	O	O	V
43	Alignment Systems	T.3.13.03	O	O	Y	O	O	Y	V	Y	V	O
40	Personnel Protection Systems	T.3.13.04	V	O	Y	O	O	O	O	Y	O	V
	ASD Beam Delivery System	T.3.11	O	O	Y	O	O	O	O	V	O	O
	CFD	T.2	V	Y	V	Y	O	Y	O	Y	Y	V
	NSCL	NA	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Y	O



Magnet / Controls / PS Interface Defined

- The magnet group provides**
 - Terminal block to attach the DC leads
 - Wiring between terminal block and magnet, strain relief for cables, safety covers, polarity labels and testing
- Controls monitors magnets via PLC**
 - Example RT magnet - water flow and coil temperature
- Controls provides a failsafe hardwired digital output**
 - 0 V / disconnected = PS disabled
 - 24 V = PS enabled
- The table below lists the conditions which will cause interlock (immediate shutdown) of PS for typical self protecting SC magnets**

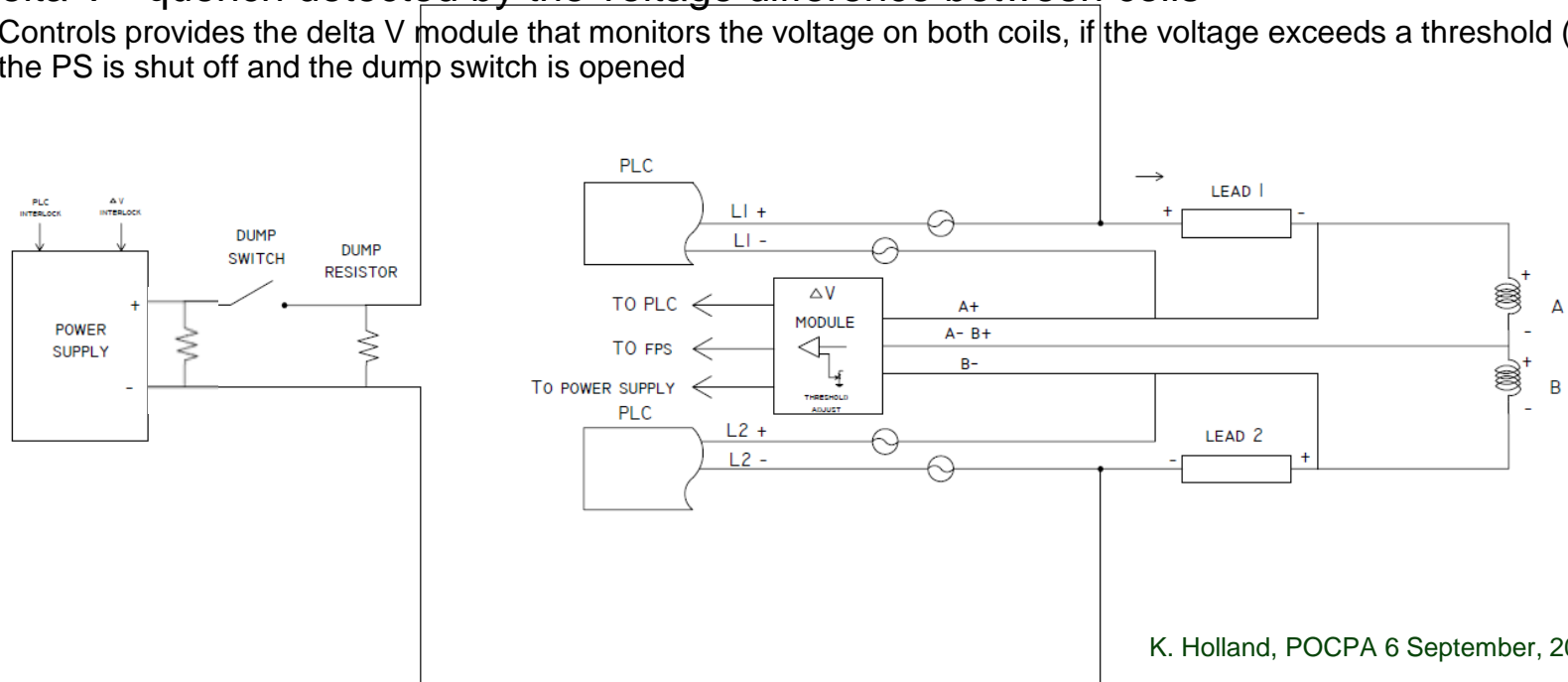


Interlocked Device	Interlocked State	Interlocking Device Description	Signal/Limit	Delay
Solenoid Power Supplies Vertical Corrector Power Supplies Horizontal Corrector Power Supplies	0 – “OFF”	Solenoid Power Supply Lead Voltage Drops	>±100 mV	None
		Vertical Corrector Power Supply Lead Voltage Drops		
		Horizontal Corrector Power Supply Lead Voltage Drops		
		Helium header level	<25% full	Ramp
		Helium header pressure	>12 PSIG	None
		PS Rack row water flow	<17 GPM	None

Magnet Quench Protection Interfaces Defined

■ Quench detection

- Self protecting SC magnets require only slow dump resistors
 - » No special quench detection is required other than helium level, pressure, and lead drop interlocks
- For magnets requiring fast dump resistors
 - » Lead drop
 - Lead voltage drop >60 mV, ramp the PS to 0 A
 - Lead voltage drop >100 mV, shut off the PS
 - » Delta V - quench detected by the voltage difference between coils
 - Controls provides the delta V module that monitors the voltage on both coils, if the voltage exceeds a threshold (50 mV) the PS is shut off and the dump switch is opened



Example Quench Protection Circuit

Reduces quench voltage by Forcing both coils to quench simultaneously

Specification:

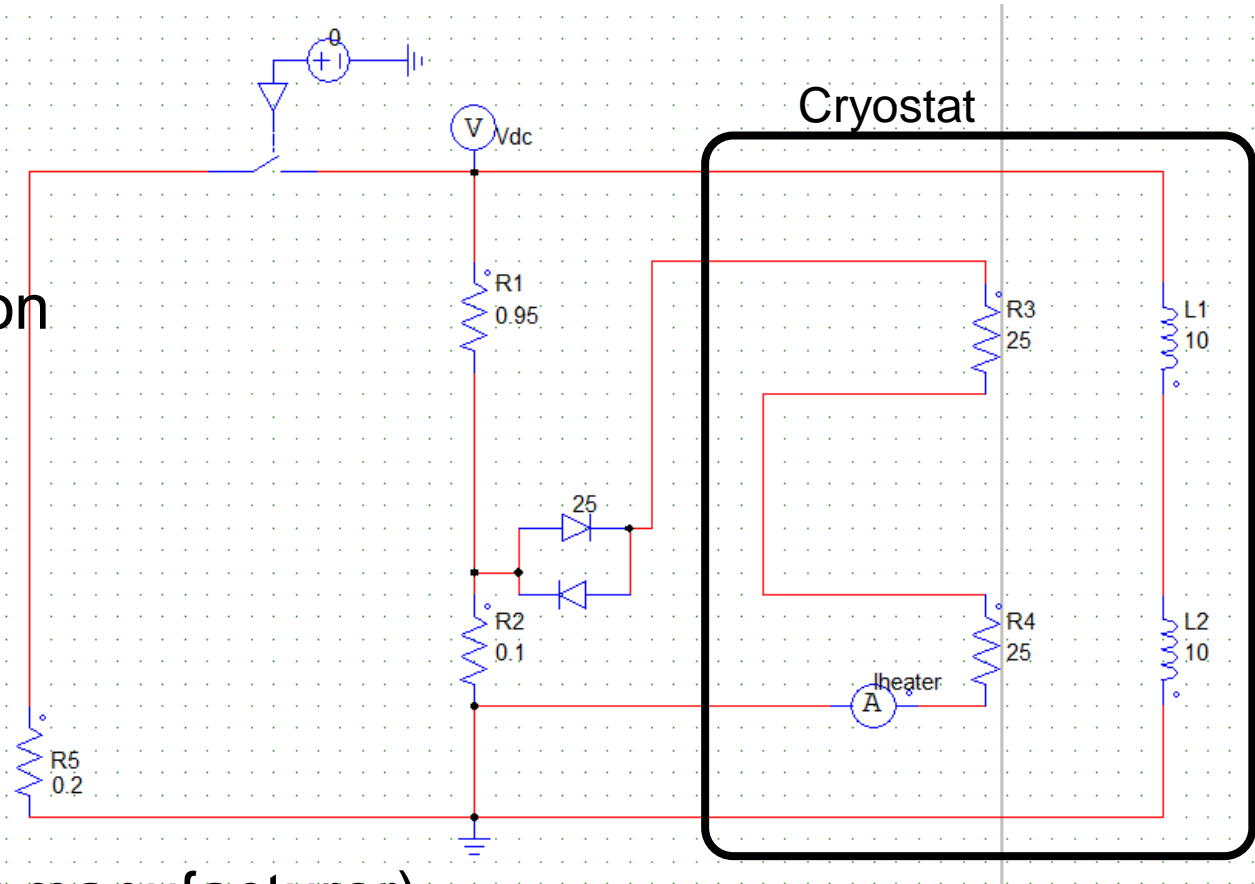
Coil: $I_L=500\text{A}$ max,
 350A min

Slow dump $\sim 80\text{ V}$
Heaters don't turn on

Fast dump $\sim 500\text{ V}$

Heater 1 W each
at 350 V , shut
down at 250 V

$R2 \geq 0.1\text{ Ohm}$ (per manufacturer)

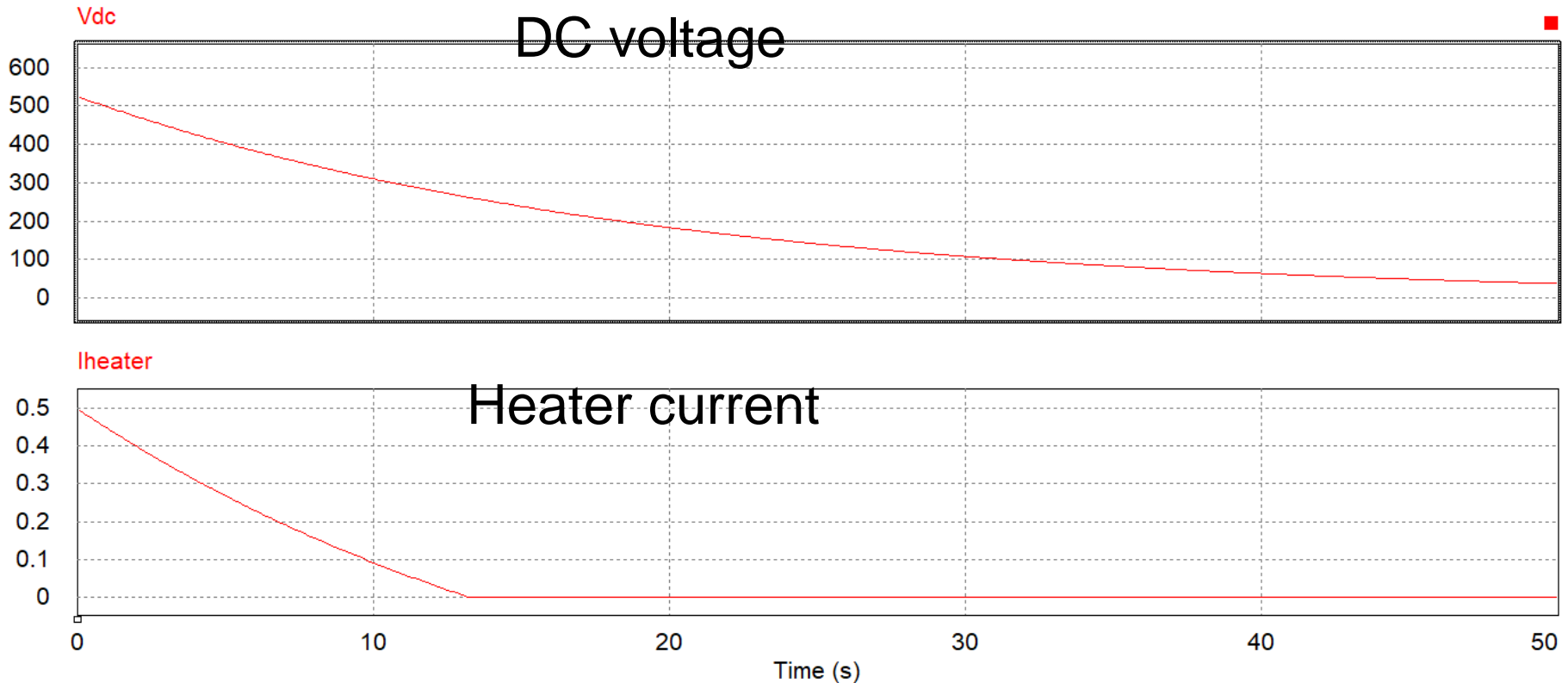


Quench Protection Circuit [2]

Fast dump waveforms (switch off@500A):

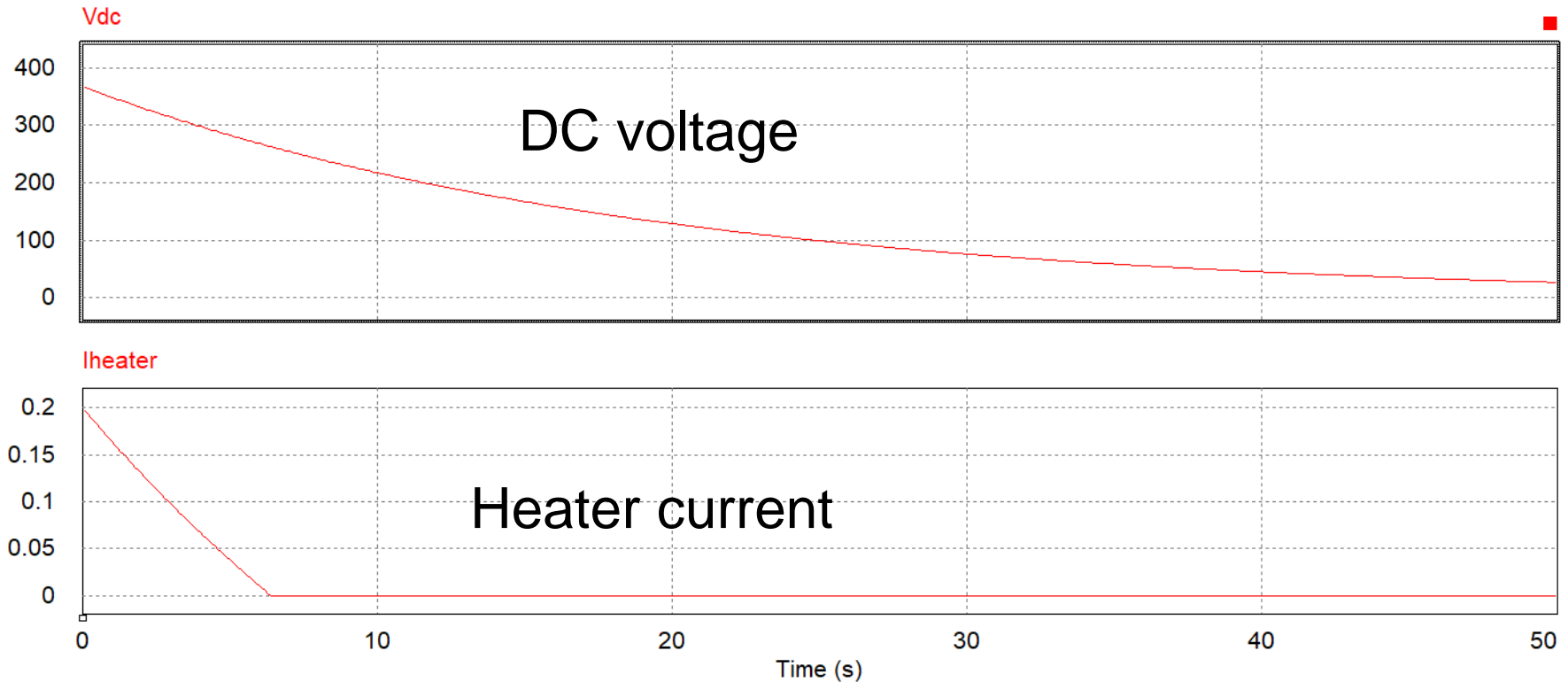
Note: Simulations do not include increased magnet resistance during the forced quench, magnet current will drop very quickly after current flows in heater resistors

Heater power **6.25 W** each



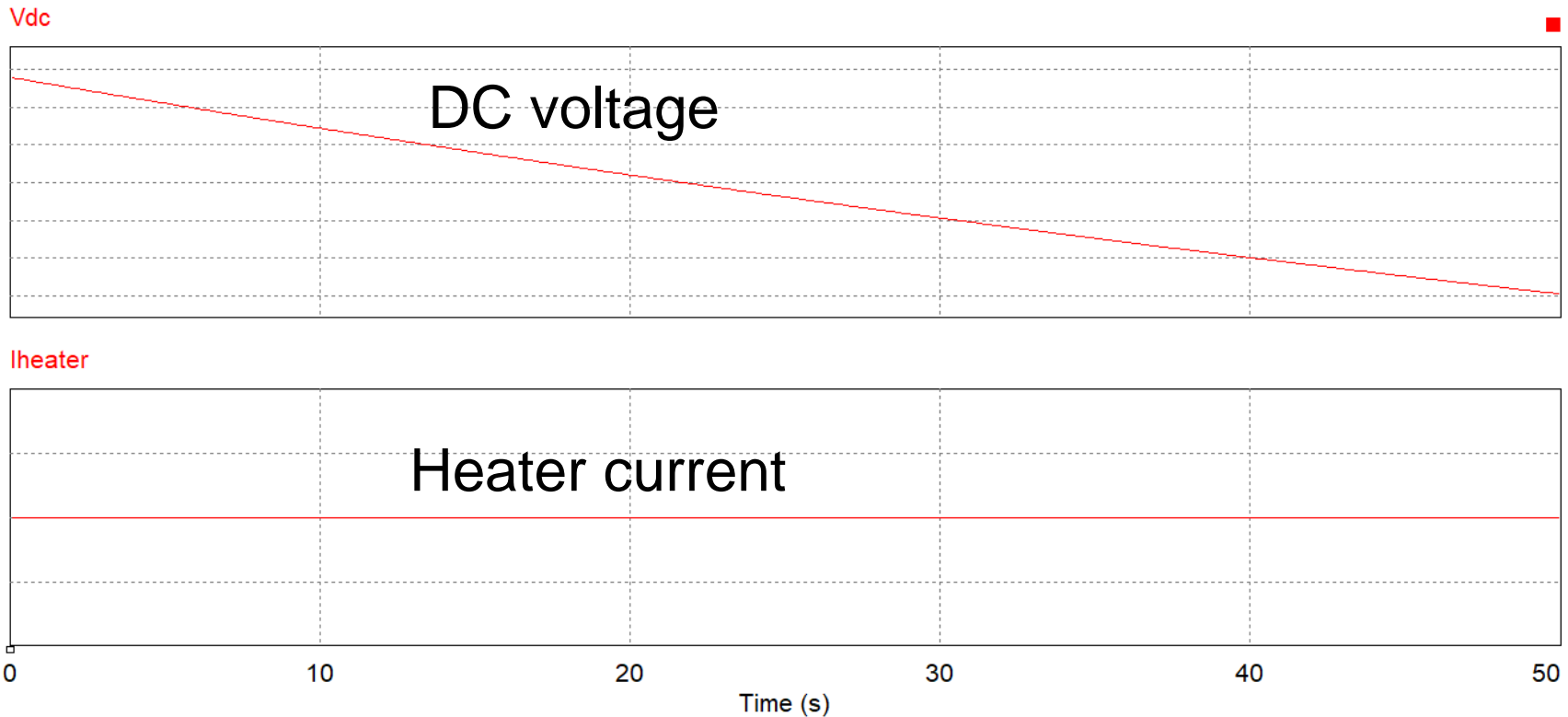
Quench Protection Circuit [3]

Fast dump waveforms (switch off @ 350A):
Heater power 1 W each



Quench Protection Circuit [4]

Slow dump waveforms (switch on @ 500A):
Heater power 0 W each



Requirements Example: Magnets and Power Supplies Direct Correlation

Magnet Counts in Parameter List

Optical Elements
Date 4/2/2012

T.3	Name*	Element description	FE-RT	FE-SC	LS1-RT	FS1-RT	FS2-RT	FS2-SC	LS3-RT	BDS-RT	TOTALS
			WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS	
	D1	RT Dipole 5 Deg	T.3.05.02	T.3.05.03	T.3.06.07	T.3.07.02	8				8
	D2	RT Dipole 45 Deg				4					4
	D3	SC Dipole 45 Deg						4			4
	D4	RT Dipole 17.5 Deg								4	4
	D5	RT Dipole 90 Deg	4								4
	D6	RT Dipole 45 Deg	1								1
	Q1	RT Quad 25 cm 50 mm			12	28	14		28	12	94
	Q2	RT Quad 26 cm 75 mm								2	2
	Q3	RT Quad 40 cm 75 mm								1	1
	QS1	RT Quad-Sextupole 25 cm 140 mm				4					4
	QS2	RT Quad-Sextupole 50 cm 100 mm					2				2
	QS3	RT Quad-Sextupole 40 cm 100 mm						4		4	8
	C1	RT HE Corr-14									2
	C2	RT HE Corr-5			6	13	7		14	6	46
	C3	RT HE Corr-10					3			3	6
	C4	FE LEBT Corrector	19								19
	S3	SC Solenoid FE_MEBT		4							4
	S4	RT Solenoid FE_LEBT	11								11
	S5	RT Solenoid FE_SCS									0
	ED1	RT E-Dipole	2								2
	EQ1	RT E-Quad	30								30
		TOTALS	67	4	18	59	30	4	42	32	256

PS Counts in Parameter List

T.3 Beam line	Optical Element*	PS type**	# of PS/element	FE-RT	FE-SC	LS1-RT	LS1-SC	FS1-RT	LS2-SC	FS2-RT	FS2-SC	LS3-RT	LS3-SC	BDS-RT	TOTALS
				WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS		
	D1	PSD1	1	T.3.05.07	T.3.05.07	T.3.06.04	T.3.06.04	T.3.07.08	T.3.08.05	T.3.09.07	T.3.09.07	T.3.10.05	T.3.11.05		8
	D2	PSD2	1					4							4
	D3	PSD3	1							4					4
	D4	PSD4	1											4	4
	D5	PSD5	1	4											4
	D6	PSD6	1												0
	Q1	PSQ1	1			8		24		12		28		10	82
	Q2	PSQ2	1											2	2
	Q3	PSQ3	1											1	1
	QS1 (quad)	PSQS1a	1					4							4
	QS1 (ext1)	PSQS1b	1					4							4
	QS1 (ext2)	PSQS1c	1					4							4
	QS2 (quad)	PSQS2a	1							2					2
	QS2 (ext1)	PSQS2b	1							2					2
	QS2 (ext2)	PSQS2c	1							2					2
	QS3 (quad)	PSQS3a	1							4				4	8
	QS3 (ext1)	PSQS3b	1							4				4	8
	QS3 (ext2)	PSQS3c	1							4				4	8
	C1	PSC1	2					4							4
	C2	PSC2	2			8		26		14		28		12	88
	C3	PSC3	2							6				6	12
	C4	PSC4	2												6
	S1 (solenoid)	PSS1a	1					6							6
	S1 (correctors)	PSS1b	2					12							12
	S2 (solenoid)	PSS2a	1					36		25			6		67
	S2 (correctors)	PSS2b	2					72		50			12		134
	S3 (solenoid)	PSS3a	1			4									4
	S3 (correctors)	PSS3b	2			8									8
	S4	PSS4a	1	7											7
	S4	PSS4b	1												0
	S4	PSS4c	1												0
	S4	PSS4d	1												0
	S5	PSS5	1	4											4
	S6	PSS6	1												0
	ED1 (+)	PSE1a	1	2											2
	ED1 (-)	PSE1b	1	2											2
	EQ1 (+)	PSEQ1a	1	32											32
	EQ1 (-)	PSEQ1b	1	32											32
		TOTALS		83	12	16	126	78	75	50	4	56	18	47	565

→ = logical link

Rack Layout & Power Consumption Sheets



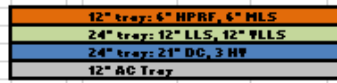
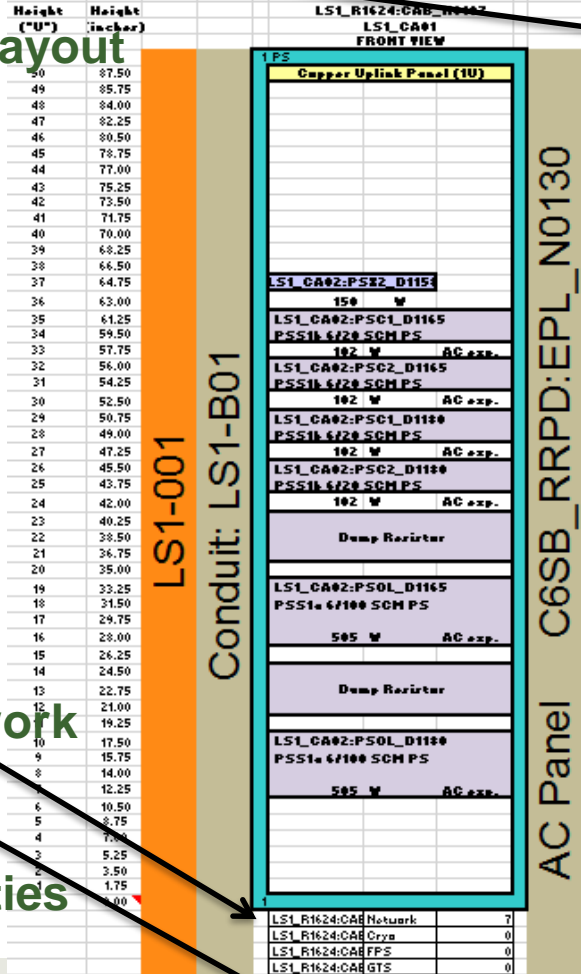
Design Integration with Civil

Example: Power Supply (PS) Rack Layouts and Conduits

PS Counts in Parameter List

Rack Installed?		Yes
120Vac	20A	3
120V Backup	20A	0
120V Clean	20A	0
208Vac 1P	30A	0
208Vac 1P	50A	0
208Vac 3P	10A	0
208Vac 3P	15A	0
208Vac 3P	20A	0
208Vac 3P	25A	0
208Vac 3P	35A	0
208Vac 3P	45A	4
208Vac 3P	55A	0
208Vac 3P	65A	0
208Vac 3P	90A	0
208Vac 3P	110A	0
208Vac 3P	130A	0
LCW	0	gpm
LCW Upgrade	0	gpm
HVAC	1.3Tons	
HVAC Upgrade		Tons
Standard 120 W	3586	
Back up 120 W		
Expected 208 W	42442	
Expected 208 W Upgrade		

Rack layout



Cable tray

Power Consumption Sheets (next slide) and "power tree" Rack Counts

200MeV LINAC						
T3	# Systems	# Racks ea	# Racks	# Racks	sq ft	comments
FE (incl. ECR platforms)			Expected	Actual		
PS			17	17		
RF			6	6		
Diag			4	4		
Ctl			13	13		
RFQ					16' x 16'	includes 3' keepout all around
Linac Segment 1						
beta = 0.041 QWR 4.2	3	7	21	21		
beta = 0.085 QWR 8.3	12	10	120	120		
beta = 0.285 HWR 2.0	1	6	6	6		
PS			2	2		
Diag			2	2		
Ctl			1	1		
Folding Segment 1						
beta = 0.085 QWR 2.0	2	6	12	12		
beta = 0.285 HWR 2.0	1	6	6	6		
PS			10	10		
Diag			4	4		
Ctl			11	11		
Linac Segment 2						
beta = 0.285 HWR 6.1	13	8	104	104		
beta = 0.53 HWR 8.1	12	14	168	168		
Folding Segment 2						
beta = 0.53 HWR 3.0	1	8	8	8		
PS			7	7		
Diag			2	2		
Ctl			9	9		
Linac Segment 3						
beta = 0.53 HWR 8.1	6	14	84	84		
PS			12	12		
Diag			3	3		
Ctl			2	2		
BDS						
PS			7	7		
Diag			4	4		
Ctl			10	10		
Total						
			655	655		
Fragment Separator						
T4	# Systems	# Racks ea	# Racks	# Racks	sq ft	comments
PS			25	25		
Diag			9	9		
Ctl			34	34		
Total						

Network

Utilities

LS1-001

Conduit: LS1-B01

AC Panel C6SB_RRPD:EPL_N0130

Rack Installed?		Yes
120Vac	20A	7
120 VUPS	20A	0
PW	2	gpm
HVAC	0.06 Tons	
Standard 120 W	1568	



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Design Example: Magnets

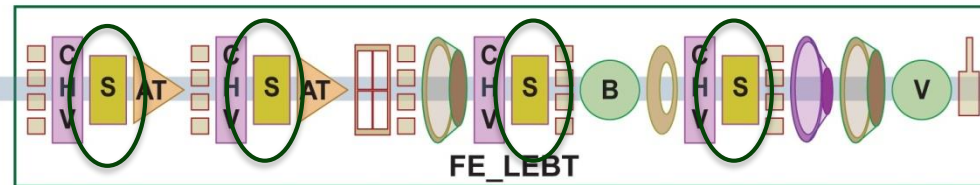
- We will look at the front end Low Energy Beam Transport (LEBT) solenoids in the accelerator tunnel
 - 4 of the 11 S4 solenoids are located prior to the Radio Frequency Quadrupole (RFQ)

Optical Elements
Date 4/2/2012

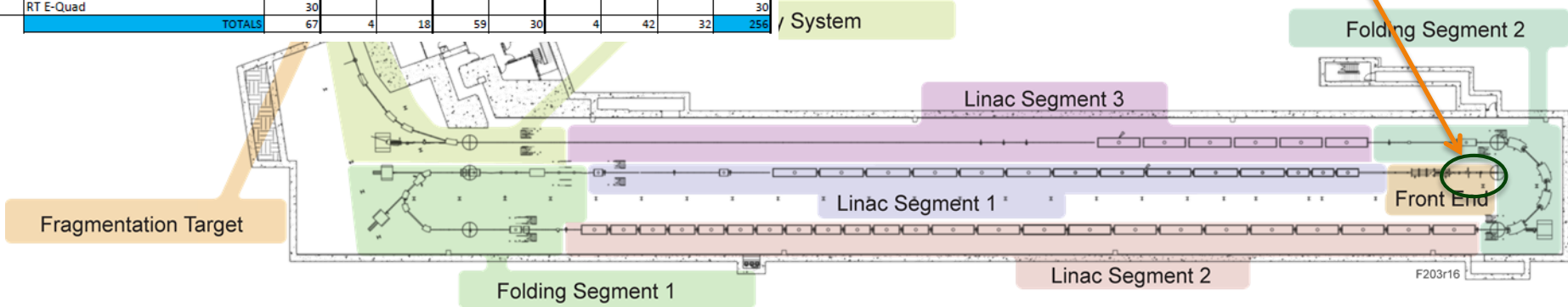
Name*	Element description	FE-RT	FE-SC	LS1-RT	FS1-RT	FS2-RT	FS2-SC	LS3-R	
		WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS	
D1	RT Dipole 5 Deg	T.3.05.02	T.3.05.03	T.3.06.07	T.3.07.02	T.3.09.02	T.3.09.03	T.3.10	
D2	RT Dipole 45 Deg				8				
D3	SC Dipole 45 Deg				4		4		
D4	RT Dipole 17.5 Deg								
D5	RT Dipole 90 Deg	4							
D6	RT Dipole 45 Deg	1							
Q1	RT Quad 25 cm 50 mm			12	28	14			
Q2	RT Quad 26 cm 75 mm								
Q3	RT Quad 40 cm 75 mm								
QS1	RT Quad-Sextupole 25 cm 140 mm				4				
QS2	RT Quad-Sextupole 50 cm 100 mm					2			
QS3	RT Quad-Sextupole 40 cm 100 mm					4			
C1	RT HE Corr-14				2				
C2	RT HE Corr-5			6	13	7			
C3	RT HE Corr-10					3		6	
C4	FE LEBT Corrector	19						19	
S3	SC Solenoid FE_MEBT		4					4	
S4	RT Solenoid FE_LEBT	11						11	
S5	RT Solenoid FE_SCS							0	
ED1	RT E-Dipole	2						2	
EQ1	RT E-Quad	30						30	
TOTALS		67	4	18	59	30	4	42	32

Parameter list

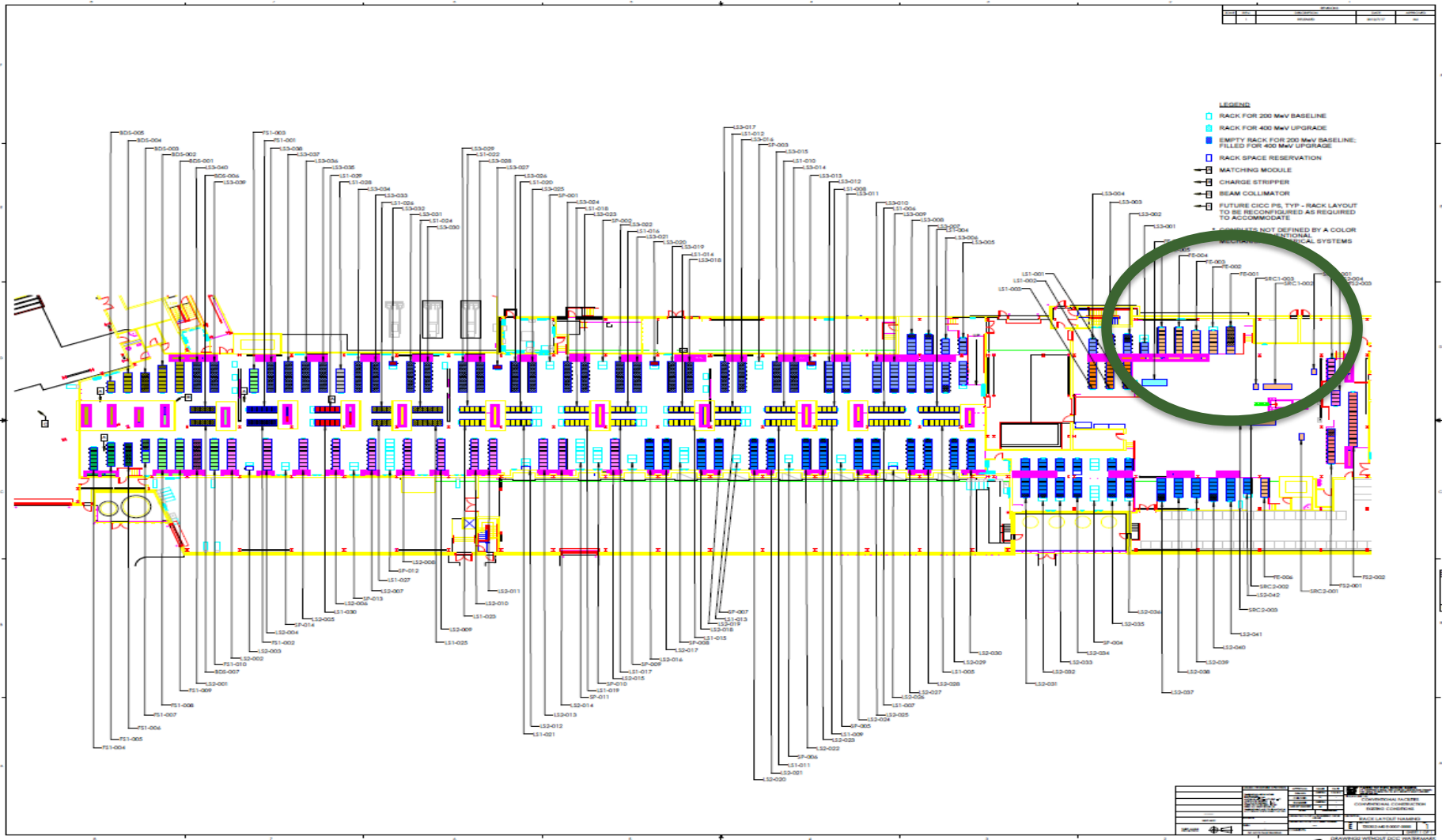
From Vertical Drop



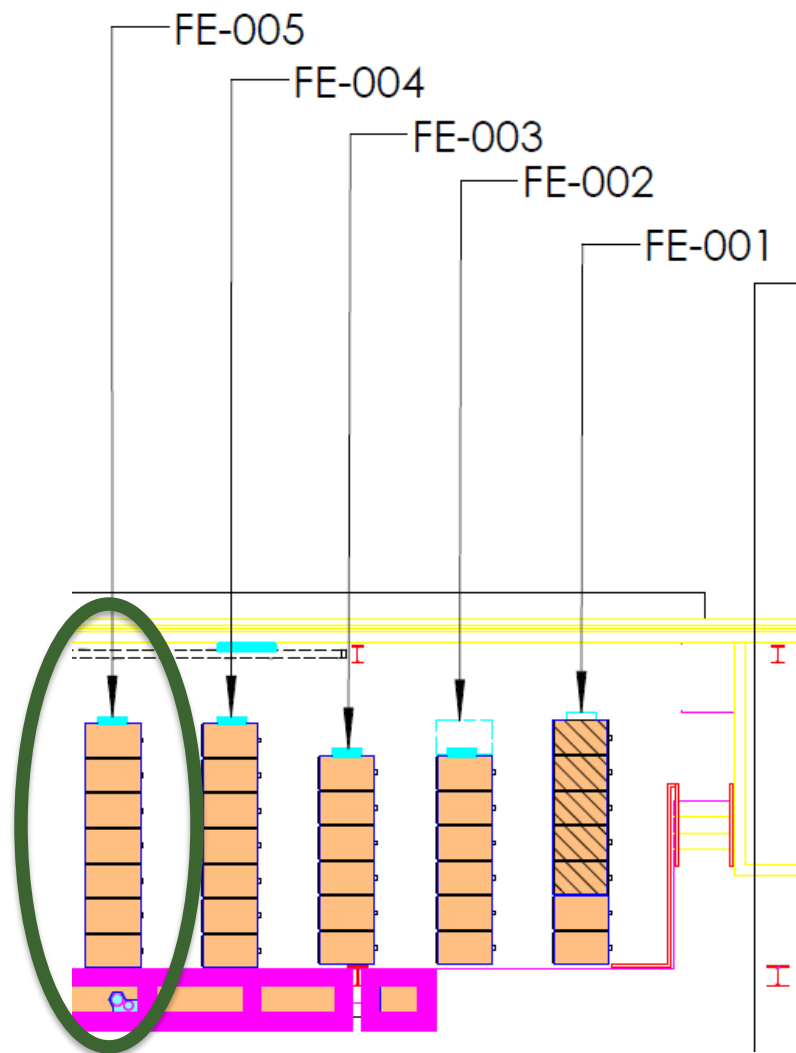
Located



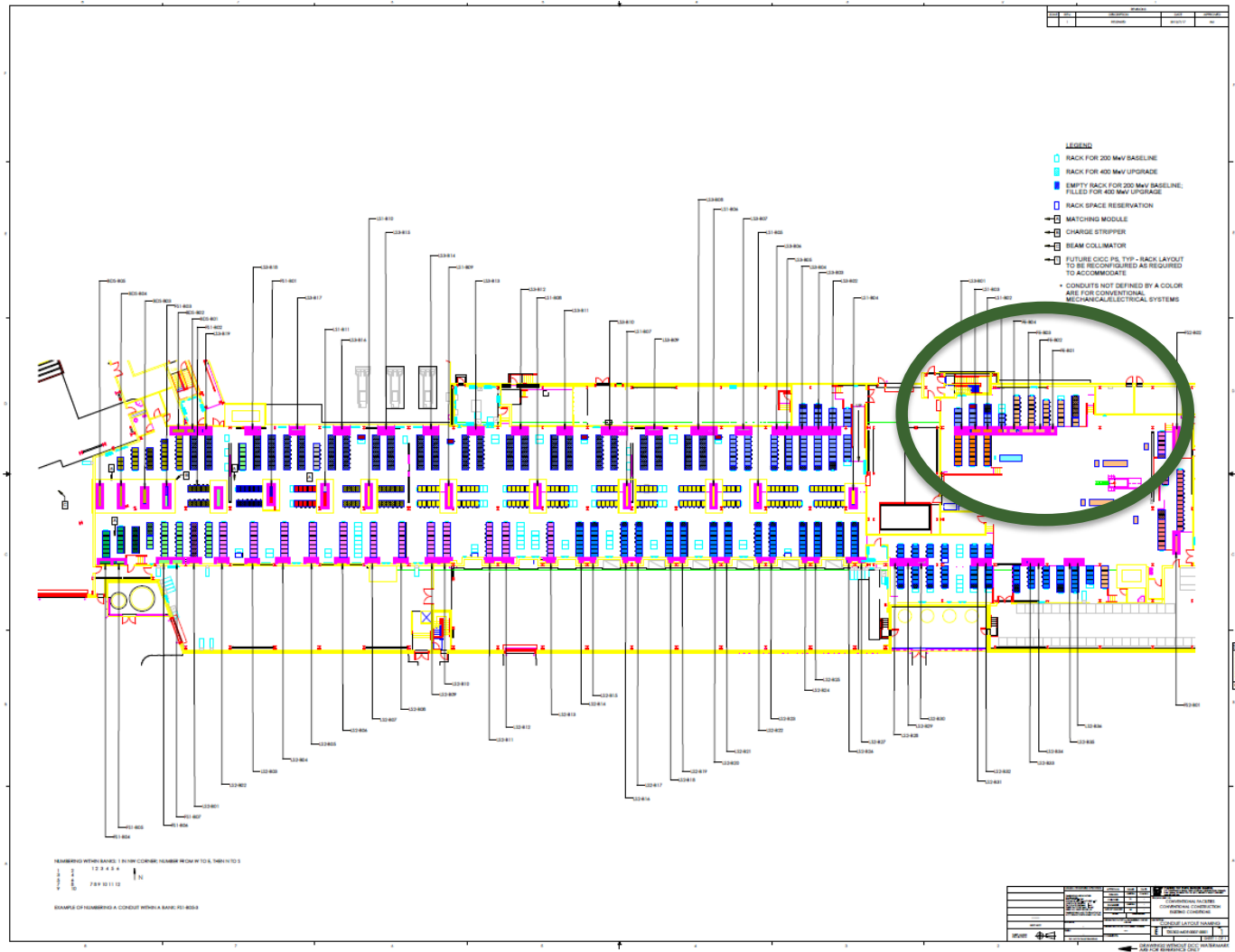
Service Building Rack Row Naming



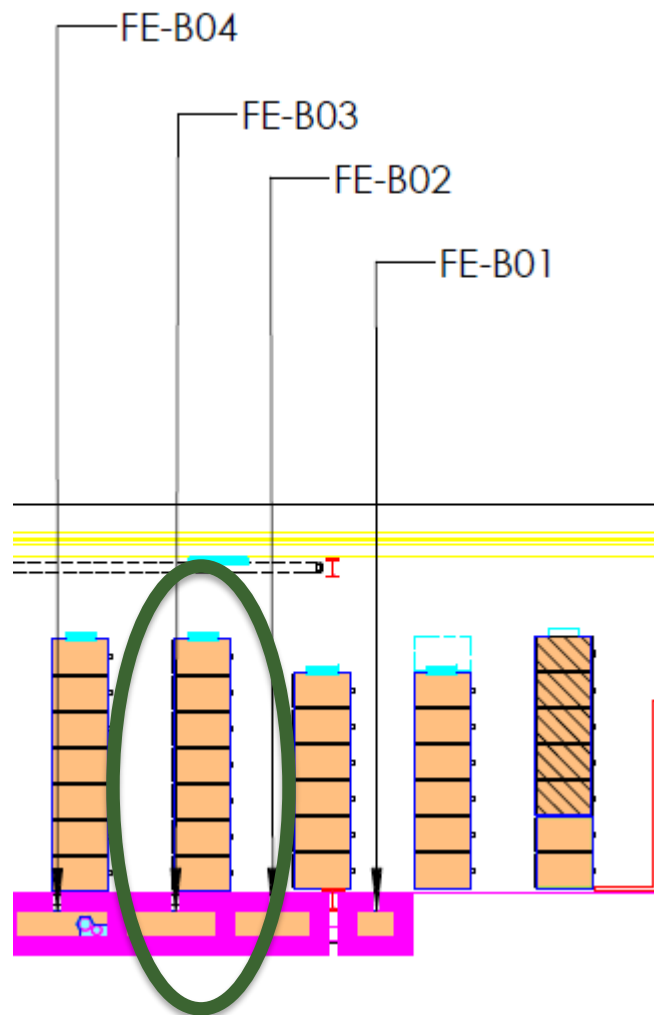
Front End Rack Row Naming



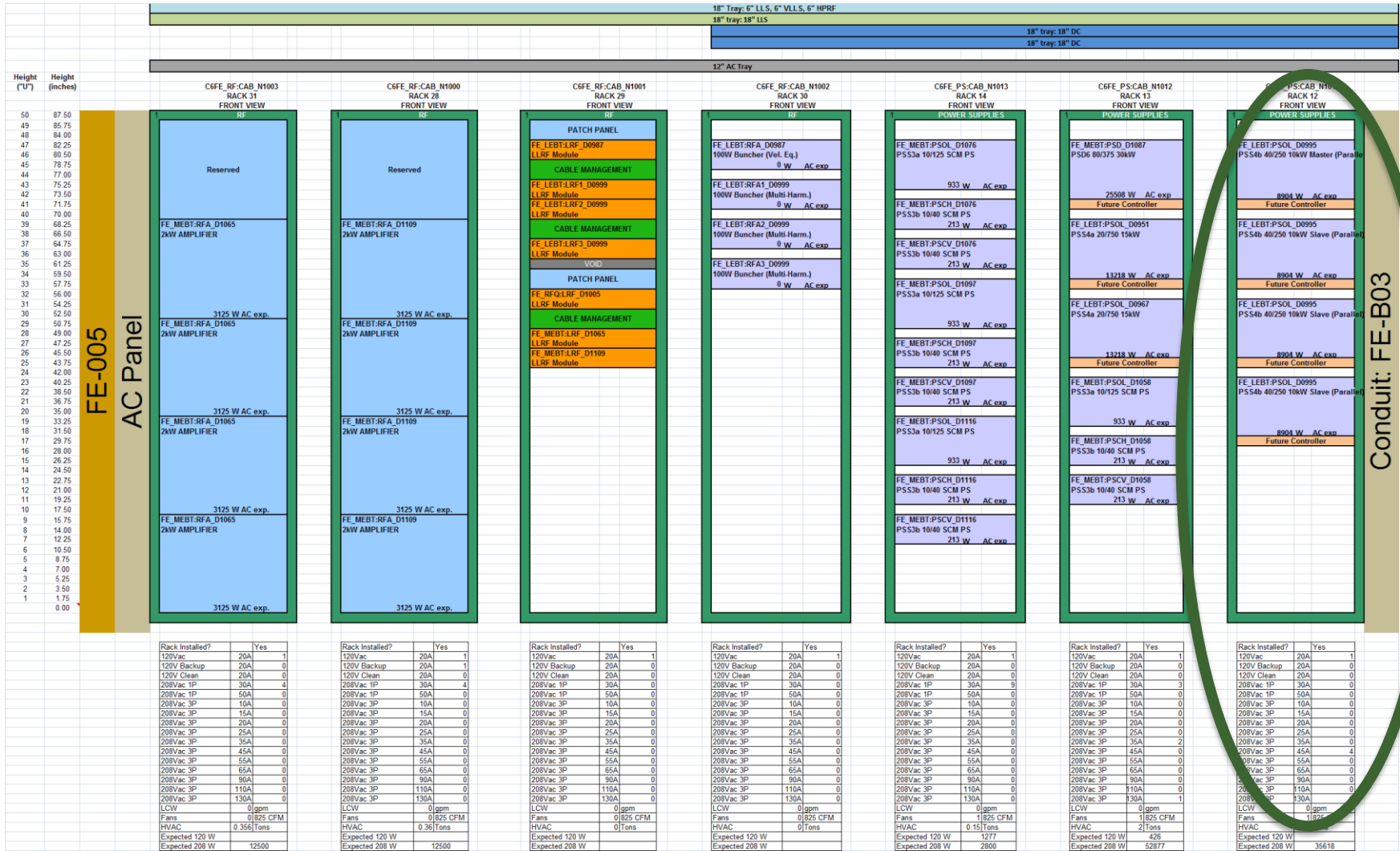
Service Building Conduit Bank Naming



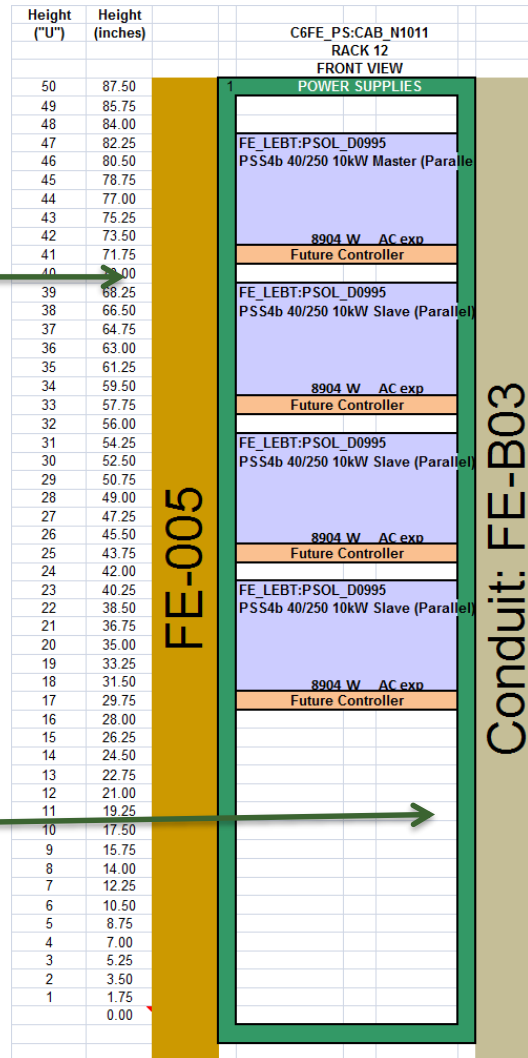
Front End Conduit Bank Naming



Rack Row Layout



Rack Layout

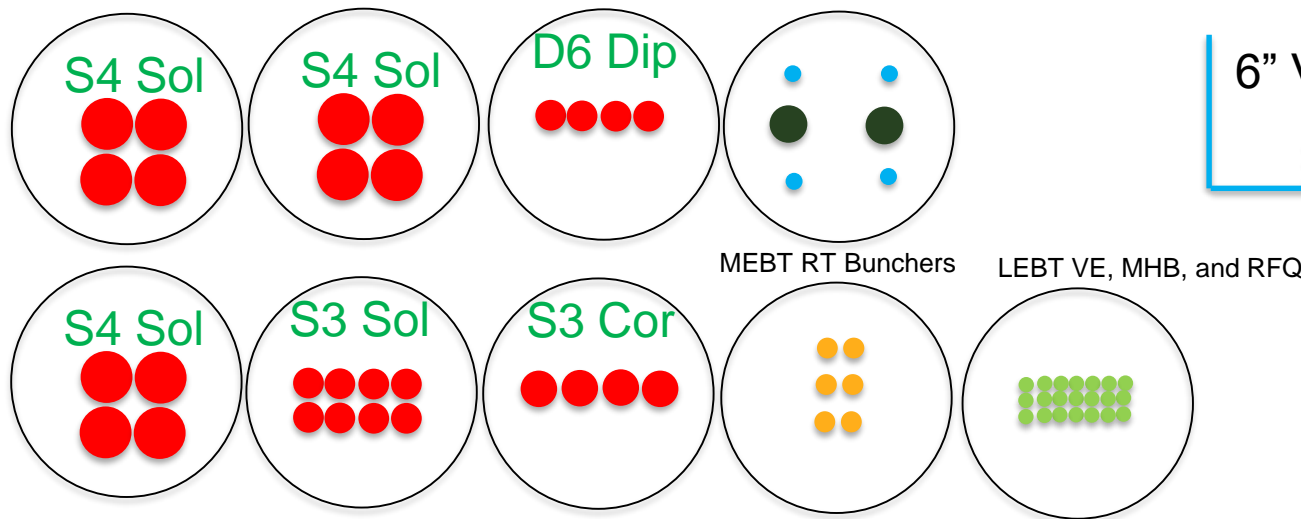
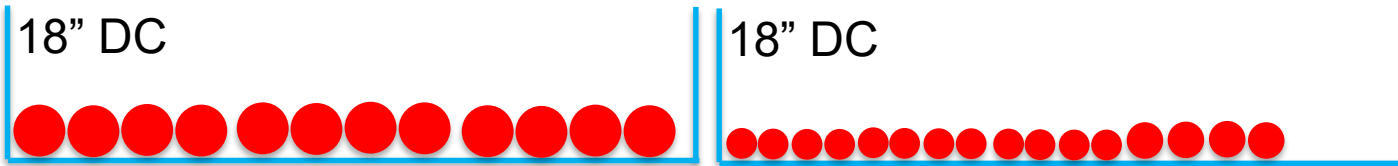


Utilities Captured Here

Back Installed?		Yes
120Vac	20A	1
120V Backup	20A	0
120V Clean	20A	0
208Vac 1P	30A	0
208Vac 1P	50A	0
208Vac 3P	10A	0
208Vac 3P	15A	0
208Vac 3P	20A	0
208Vac 3P	25A	0
208Vac 3P	35A	0
208Vac 3P	45A	4
208Vac 3P	55A	0
208Vac 3P	65A	0
208Vac 3P	90A	0
208Vac 3P	110A	0
208Vac 3P	130A	0
LCW	0 gpm	
Fans	1 825 CFM	
HVAC	1.3 Tons	
Expected 120 W		
Expected 208 W	35618	

Cable Trays for Rack Row FE-005, 3 Trays

18" (w) x 4" (d) assumed (with and without divider)



Conduits:

Available*: 4 in LS1-B04
10 in FE-B04

Needed: 9

Spares: 5

*could use more in FE-B03

- 1.37" OD PS cable
- .95" OD PS cable
- .83" OD PS cable
- 1/2" OD LLRF RF control
- 3/8" OD LLRF RF signal
- 3/8" OD HPRF RF cable
- 7/8" OD HPRF cable

Rack row FE-005

3x4x1.37 for S4 solenoids

4x2x0.83 for S3 solenoids

4x2x0.5x0.95 for S3 corr.

1x4x0.83 for D6 dipoles

RF Bunchers, RFQ RF signals

ASD Tunnel Utility Requirements

- Loads and flows are from the Utility Spreadsheet and the Magnet Requirements document

WBS	Area	Magnet	Description	Equip ment code	Qty Each	Qty Total	Notes	Magnet V require ment	Magnet I require ment	PS V	PS I	MAX PWR Each (W)	Expected PWR Each (W)	Effici ency	120 VAC (W) w/ BW	208 VAC (W) w/ BW	208 3PH VAC (W) w/ BW	480 3PH VAC (W) w/ BW	Service Building LCW PWR Out (W) w/ BW	Linac Tunnel LCW PWR Out (W) w/ BW	Service Building HVAC PWR Out (W) w/ BW	Linac Tunnel HVAC PWR Out (W) w/ BW	Total EQPT KW w/ BW
Expected Capacity w/BW																							
T.3.05 Front End	Front End																						
T.3.05.01 Diagnostics	Front End																						
T.3.05.02 RT Magnets	Front End	D5a	Dipoles (90 deg)	RTPS	2	2	No conduit	55	305	60	333	19980	17699	0.87									
	Front End	D5b	Dipoles (90 deg)	RTPS	1	1	No conduit	36	200	40	250	10000	7680	0.87									
	Front End	D5c	Dipoles (90 deg)	RTPS	1	1	No conduit	36	200	40	250	10000	7680	0.87									
	Front End	D6	Dipoles (90 deg)	RTPS	1	1		66	320	80	375	30000	22192	0.87									
	Front End	S4a	Solenoid	RTPS	3	3	3 in servic	16.8	600	20	750	15000	11499	0.87									
	Front End	S4a	Solenoid	RTPS	2	2	2 in servic	16.8	600	20	750	15000	11499	0.87									
	Front End	S4b	Solenoid	RTPS	2	2	2 in servic	28	1000	40	1000	40000	30988	0.87									
	Front End	S4b	Solenoid	RTPS	2	2	2 in servic	28	1000	40	1000	40000	30988	0.87									
	Front End	EQ1a	Electrostatic quadrupol	RTPS	30	30	2 PS/EQ, :	10000	0.012	10000	0.01	120	120	0.87									
	Front End	EQ1b	Electrostatic quadrupol	RTPS	30	30	2 PS/EQ, :	10000	0.012	10000	0.01	120	120	0.87									
	Front End	ED1a	Electrostatic dipoles	RTPS	2	2	2 PS/ED, :	20000	0.006	20000	0.01	120	120	0.87									
	Front End	ED1b	Electrostatic dipoles	RTPS	2	2	2 PS/ED, :	20000	0.006	20000	0.01	120	120	0.87									
	Front End	C4	Corrector Dipole	RTPS	38	38	4 quad, 2F	3	2	20	5	100	11	0.87									
	Front End		PLC & IOC	CI	12.15	12.15						80	65.6	0.:									
T.3.05.03 SC Magnets	Front End	S3a	10V/100A PS	SCPS	4	4		6	100	10	125	1500	840										
	Front End	S3b	10V/40A PS	SCPS	8	8	2 PS/Soler	6	20	10	40	600	192										
	Front End		PLC & IOC	CI	8.05	8.05						80	65.6										
T.3.05.04 Sources	Front End		SC ECR Ion Source	MS	3	3	ECRs on					180000	147600										
	Front End		Vacuum Inst	VA	60	60						40	20										
	Front End		Diagnostics Inst	DI	6	6						300	246										
	Front End		ION Pumps	VA	7	7						80	24										
	Front End		Cryogenics CI	CI	2	2						120	98.4										
	Front End		Cryo PLC	CI	2	2						160	131.2										
	Front End		PLC & IOC	CI	3	3						2400	1968										
	Front End		Turbo Pump	VA	17	17						100	40										
	Front End		Turbo Pump (Large)	VA	1	1						200	80										
	Front End		Fast Valve	VA	1	1						100	82										
T.3.05.05 RF Systems	Front End		RFO	RF	1	1						0	0										
	Front End		RFO Amplifier	RF	1	1	Includes					350000	287000										
	Front End		100W Bunchers																				
	Front End		8kW Bunchers	RF	2	2						20000	12500										
	Front End		PLC & IOC	CI	1.87	1.87						80	65.6										
Total																							
Total (Amps, GPM, Tons)																							

FRIB Linac Optical Elements

Optical Elements
Date 7/28/2011

T.3	FE-RT	FE-SC	LS1-RT	FS1-RT	FS2-RT	FS2-SC	LS3-RT	BDS-RT
Name*	WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS	WBS
D1	T.3.05.02	T.3.05.03	T.3.06.07	T.3.07.02	T.3.09.02	T.3.09.03	T.3.10.02	T.3.11.02
D2								
D3								
D4								
D5								
Q1								
Q2								
Q3								
Q31								
Q32								
Q33								
C1								
C2								
C3								
S3								
S4								
S5								
ED1								
ED1								

*C4 RT Corrector before LEBT before the RFQ - air cooled, no LCW

11 gallons per minute (gpm) each magnet



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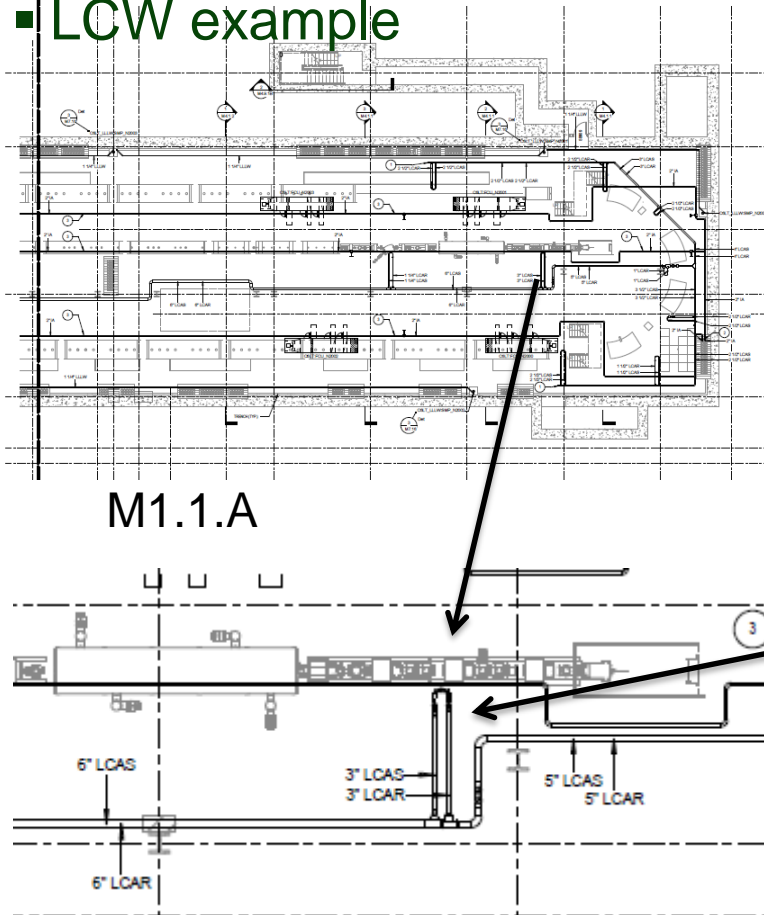


S. Chouhan, 18 Oct 2011, Magnets Peer Review - 06, Slide 6

ASD Magnet Water Needs Met by CF Design

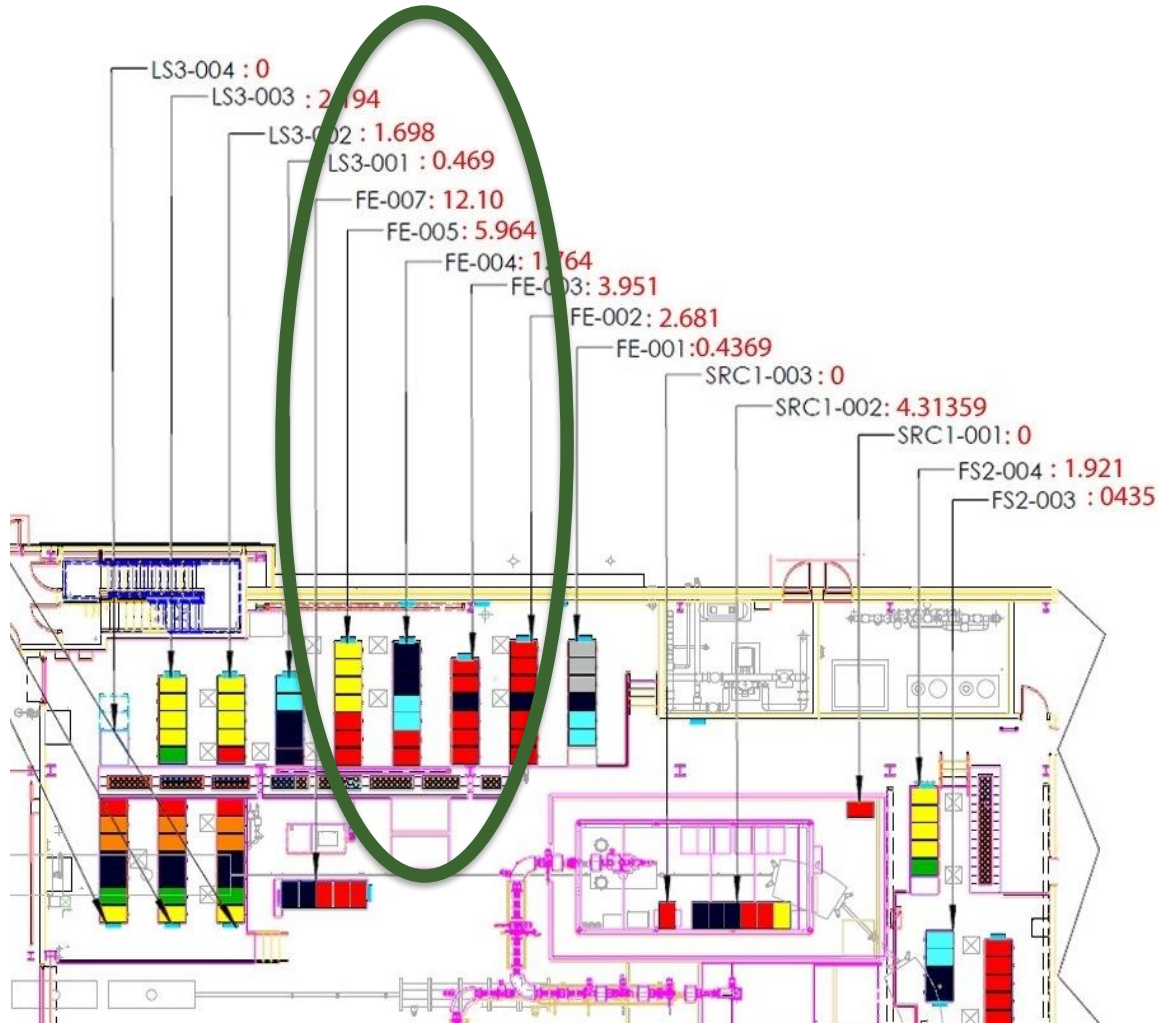
- All CF scope verified to meet requirements during design reviews
 - Racks, AC power, cooling water, HVAC, Cable tray, conduits

- LCW example



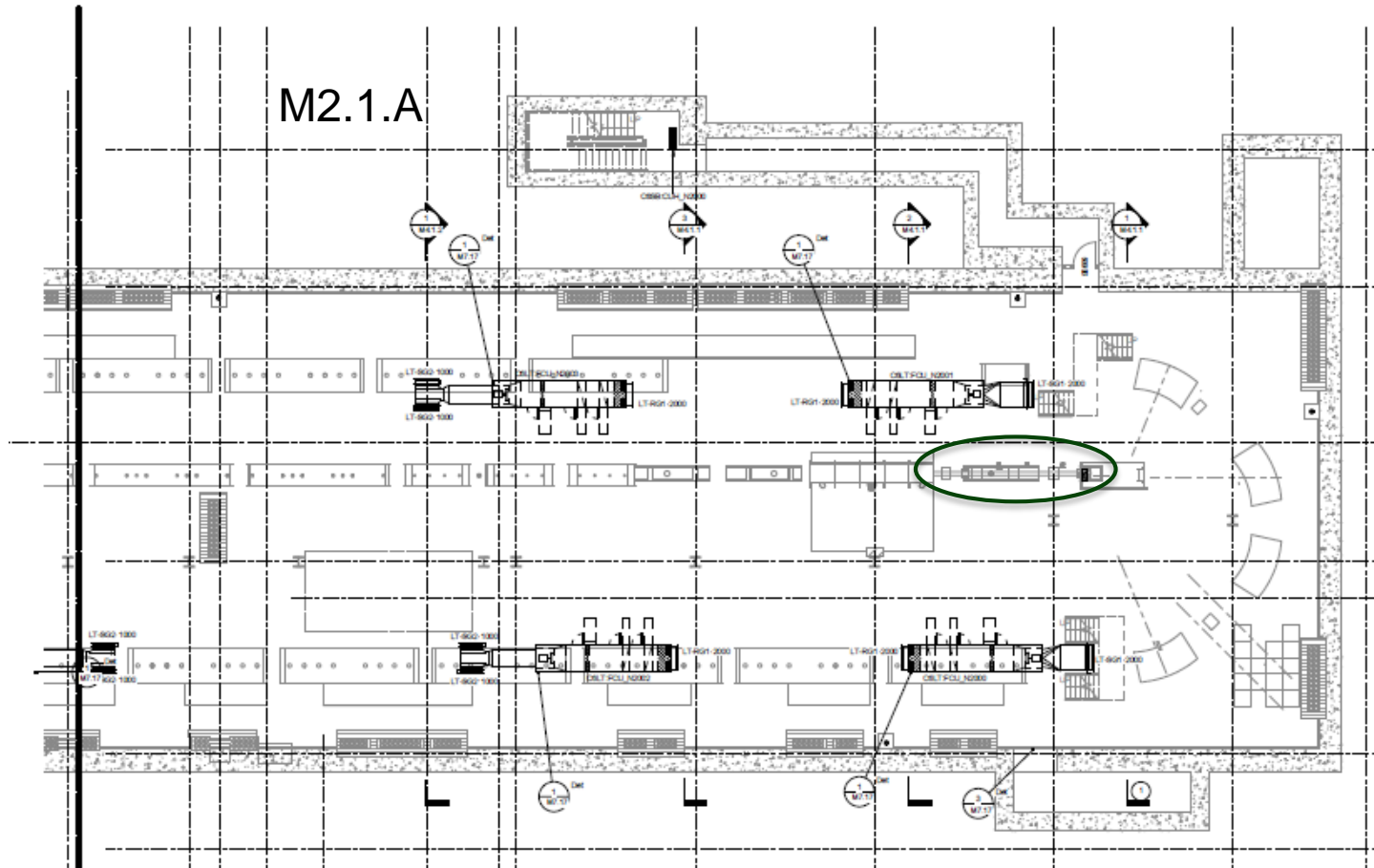
3" header at ~ 3 ft/s velocity = ~ 70 gpm

HVAC Requirements (Tons) by Rack Row

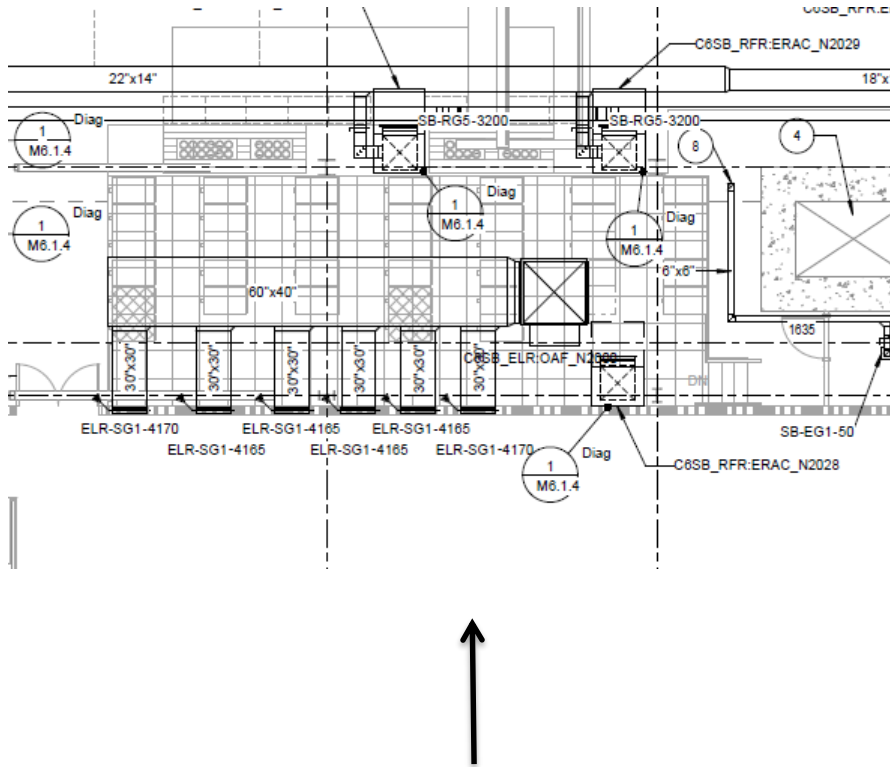


ASD Tunnel HVAC Needs Met by CF Design

- Load to HVAC is picked up by Fan Coil Units (FCU) in the area

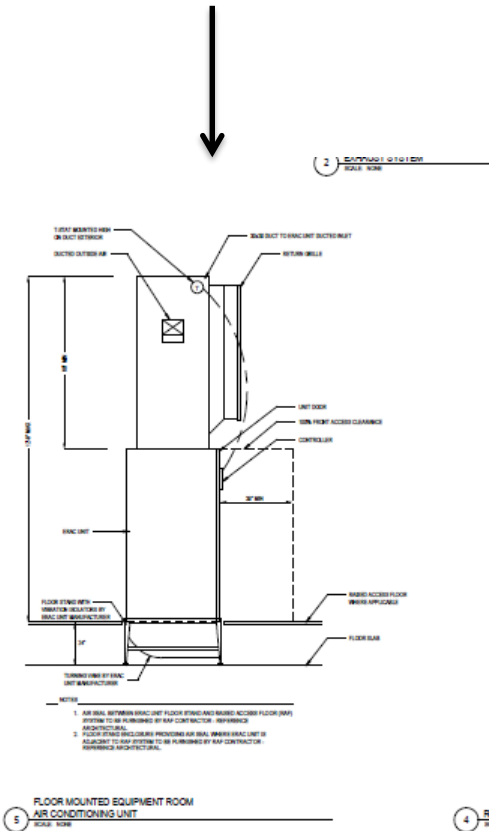


ASD Service Building HVAC Needs Met by CF Design (Ducting Detail)



M2.3.A Ducting Detail

M7.2 Air Handling Unit



Questions ?

- holland@frib.msu.edu
- Thank you POCPA community for you expert advice on many questions over the last several years!!!



Backup Slides



Facility for Rare Isotope Beams
U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science
Michigan State University

Quench Detection Fault Analysis Summary

■ Conclusions:

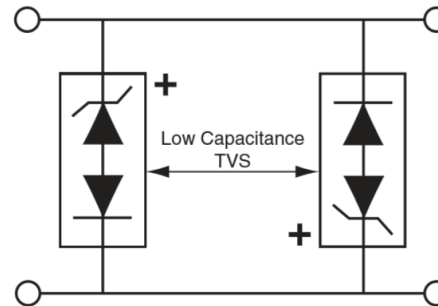
- R1 short results in a very slow dump.
- Wire from R2 to R3 should be rated for full current.
- Heater resistor should be rated for the full stored energy.
- R2 short will disable the heater system.

Quench Detection Component Selection [1]

Transient Voltage Suppressors (TVS) diode

- Zener diode which is typically designed to fail in short
- Large peak pulse power capability
- Variety choices of break down voltage

PRIMARY CHARACTERISTICS	
V_{WM}	8.5 V to 188 V
V_{BR}	9.4 V to 231 V
P_{PPM}	5000 W
P_D	8.0 W
I_{FSM}	500 A
$T_J \text{ max.}$	175 °C
Polarity	Uni-directional
Package	P600



Application Note: Device must be used with two units in parallel, opposite in polarity as shown in circuit for AC signal line protection.

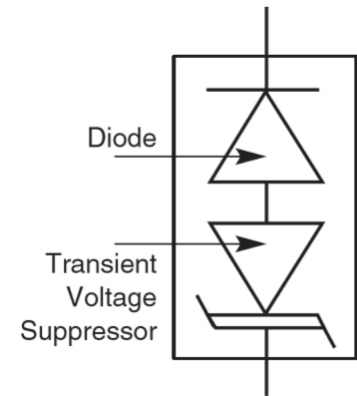


Fig. 4 - AC Line Protection Application

Quench Detection Component Selection [2]

TVS diode pulse power handling

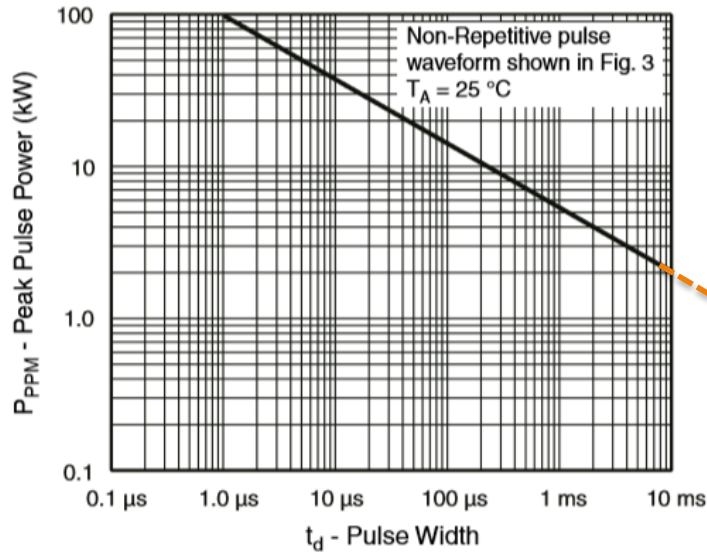


Fig. 1 - Peak Pulse Power Rating Curve

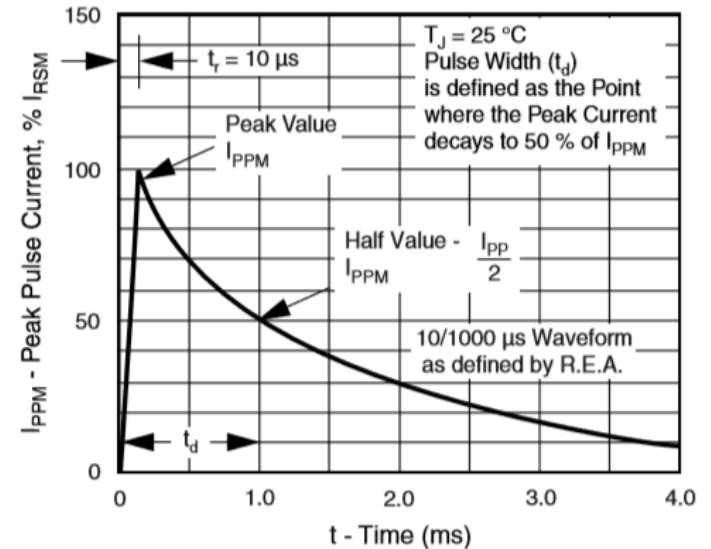


Fig. 3 - Pulse Waveform

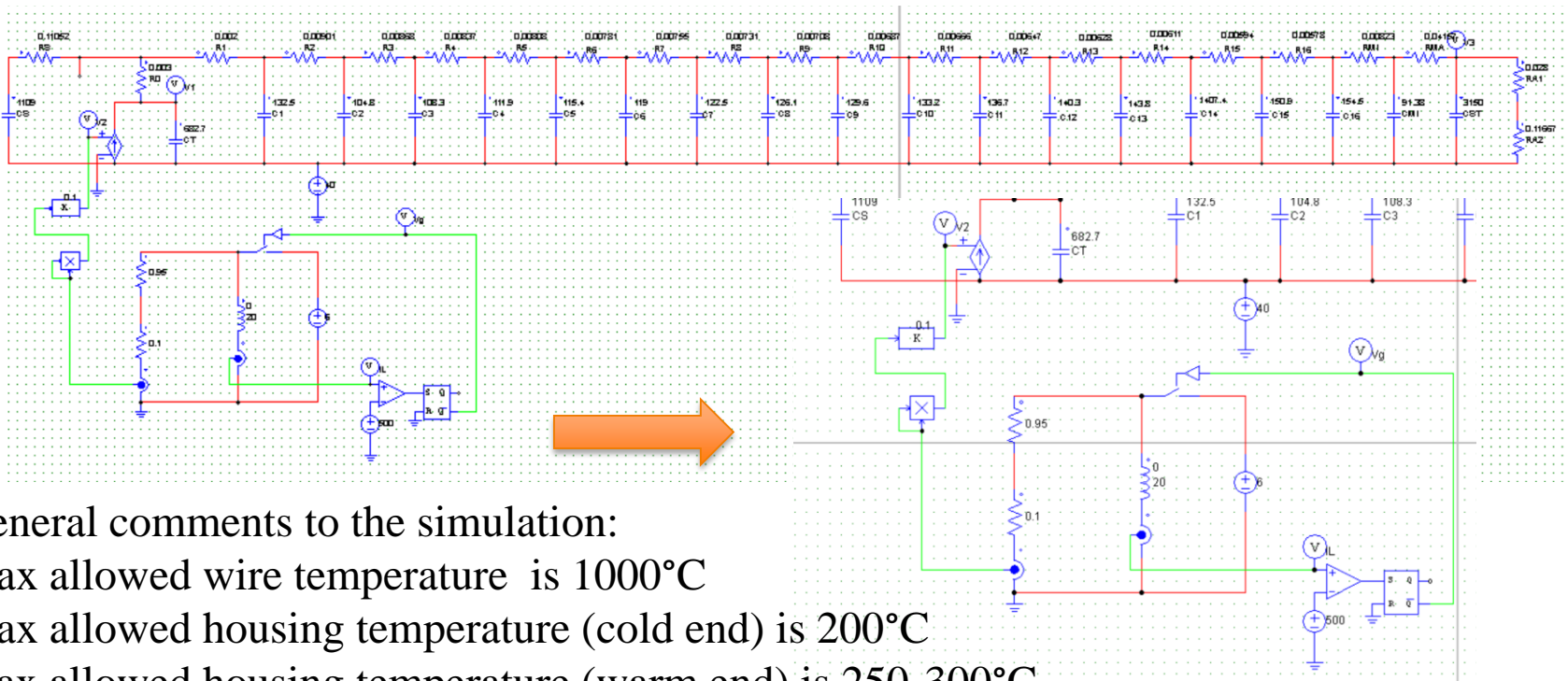
Our case: $I_{ppm}=0.5 \text{ A}$, $V_d=25 \text{ V}$
 Peak power= 12.5 W
 $t_d= 5 \text{ s}$

Limit:
 Peak power= 190 W
 $t_d= 4 \text{ s}$

Quench Detection Component Selection [3]

0.1 Ohm dump resistor

(manufacturer cannot guarantee 10% tolerance for resistor below 0.1 Ohm)



General comments to the simulation:

Max allowed wire temperature is 1000°C

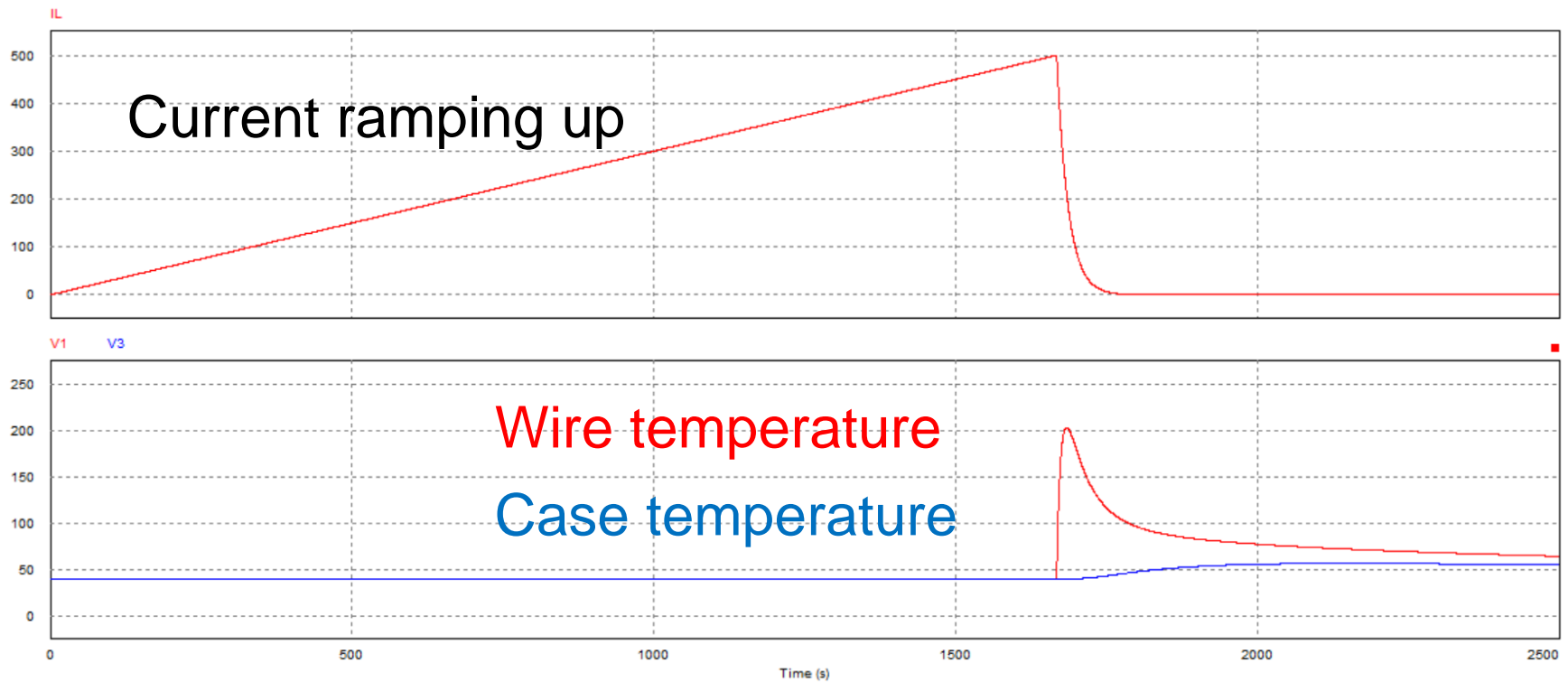
Max allowed housing temperature (cold end) is 200°C

Max allowed housing temperature (warm end) is 250-300°C

Ambient temperature: 40°C

Quench Detection Component Selection [4]

0.1 Ohm dump resistor



✓ Good