

DESY Experiences Pulse cable, EMI, grounding constant power

ESS Klystron modulator Workshop Lund 24.04.12

Hans-Jörg Eckoldt

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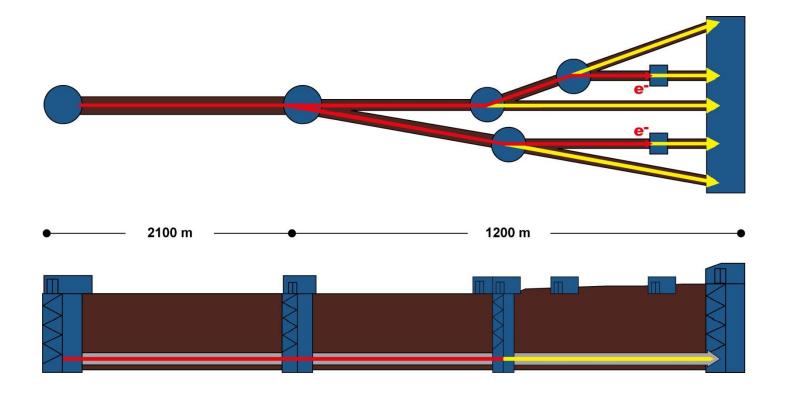
Structure

- General information about the pulse cable
- EMI problems and solutions
- Test with new bouncer modulator
- More EMI problems and solutions
- Thomson modulator
- Constant power power supplies
- Grounding in civil construction

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View of the XFEL Tunnel





Technical data of modulator with MBK

- Technical data of the modulator for TESLA
- max. klystron gun voltage:
- max. klystron gun current:
- Primary Voltage
- Primary Current
- high voltage pulse length:
- pulse repetition frequency:
- max. pulse power:
- average power:
- Number of Modulators in XFEL:

120 kV 140 A 10 kV 1680 A 1.7 ms for test, 1,57 ms XFEL operation 10 Hz 16,8 MW app. 300 kW 27



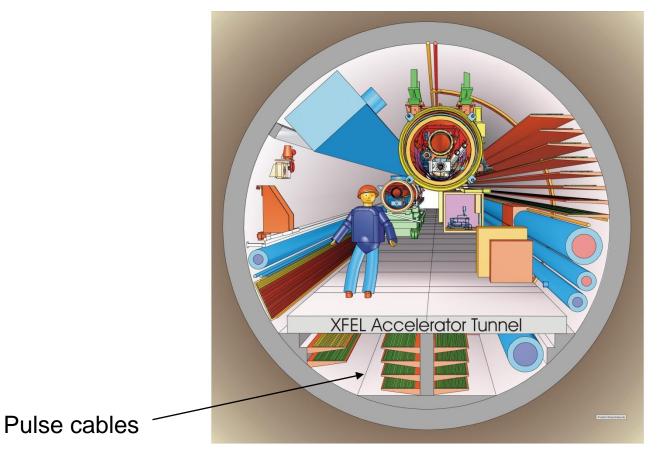
Requirements

- No significant delay for the pulses
- No distortion of the waveform
- No "electro smog" ejected into the tunnel
- Low losses
- Radiation hardness
- Good fire resistance due to the large amount of burning material
- Very high reliability
- Good price

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Tunnel Design

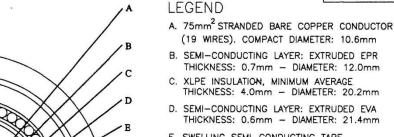




Construction drawing

G

H



- E. SWELLING SEMI-CONDUCTING TAPE, THICKNESS: 0.3mm - DIAMETER: 22.1mm
- F. 75mm² STRANDED BARE COPPER (47 WIRES OF 1.45mm). DIAMETER: 25.0mm
- G. SWELLING SEMI-CONDUCTING TAPE, THICKNESS: 0.3mm - DIAMETER: 25.7mm
- H. XLPE INSULATION, MINIMUM AVERAGE THICKNESS: 2.6mm - DIAMETER: 31.1mm
- I. SWELLING SEMI-CONDUCTING TAPE, THICKNESS: 0.3mm
- J. NON CORRUGATED COPPER FOIL 0.2mm THICKNESS, LONGITUDINALLY APPLIED & STUCK TO THE OUTER SHEATH.
- K. FLAME RETARDANT & NON CORROSIVE JACKET. MINIMUM AVERAGE THICKNESS: 3.0mm -DIAMETER: 38.9mm

MINIMUM BENDING RADIUS: 520mm MAXIMUM PULLING TENSION: 750dgN

WEIGHT OF CABLE: 2770 kg/km = 8:

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REV	ECO NUMBER	APPD	DATE	UNLESS OTHER	WISE SPECIFIED	GPLAMBERT	04MAR02	T	DIELECTRIC SCIENCES, INC				
-	RELEASE DRAWING	JAG	04MAR02	DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES		CHECKED JA GOLDLUST	DATE 04MAR02		CHELMSFORD, MASSACHUSETTS 01824				
				DECIMALS ANGLES JXX ±.01 ± CONCENTRICITY .005 TR PELIOY RUIRES & SHAPP ETOPS		APPROVED JA GOLDLUST MATERIAL	DATE 04MAR02	-	CABLE:	TRIA	KIAL PULS		SE
					FINISH		SIZE	50509	DWG NO.	22	263	REV	
				DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING				SCALE		SHEET OF			



ORIGINAL



The existing cable



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Transport of the cable drum with 3000 m



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Installed pulse cable





"tricky" installation



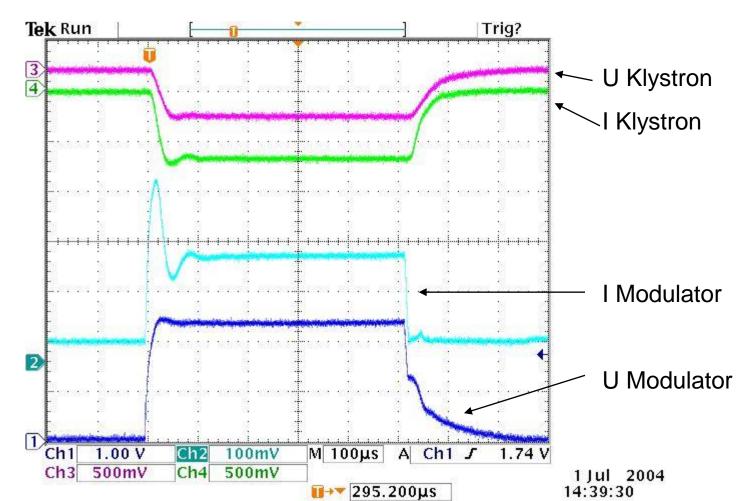


First tests have been done in 2004

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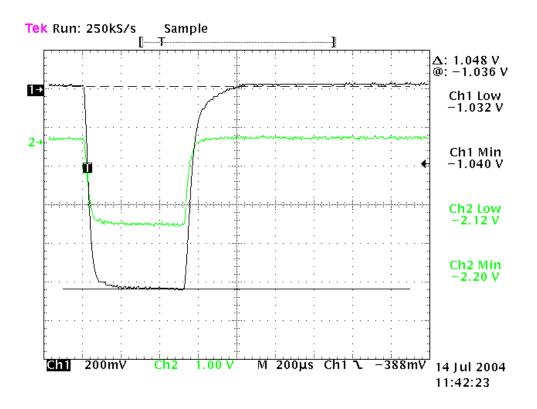
Measurement of voltages/ currents





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Goal reached 128 kV 14.07.04 11.45





Conclusion in the year 2004:

The pulse cables behave in the way it is foreseen. The functionality is now **proven** for XFEL

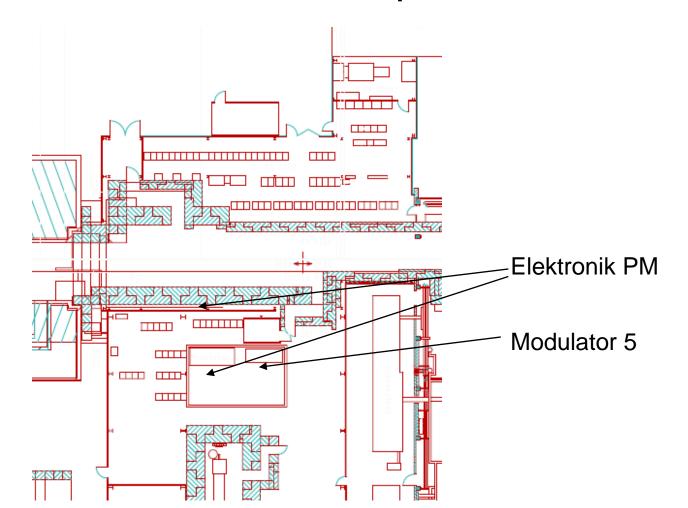


Conclusion in the year 2004:

The pulse cables behave in the way it is foreseen. The functionality is now **proven** for XFEL Shortly after this conclusion: A lot of problems occurred with EMI

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Disturbances due to the cable location of components



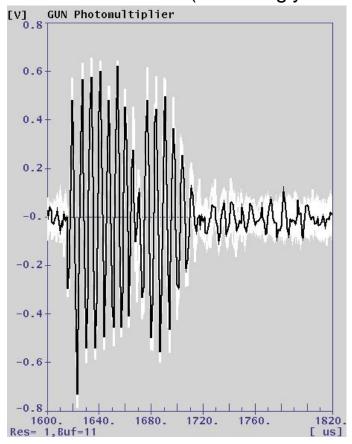


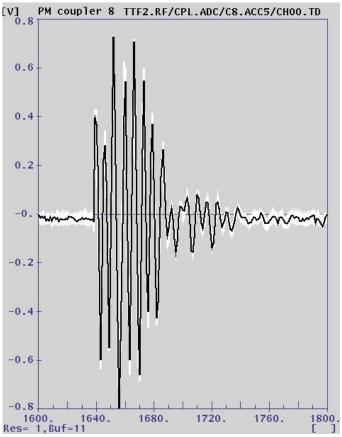
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Disturbances due to the cable in the signals of the photomultiplier

(assumingly common mode problems)

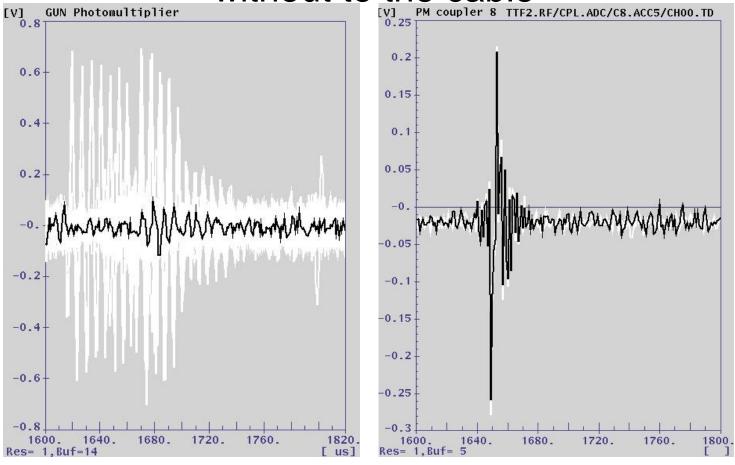




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Disturbances in the signals of the photomultiplier without to the cable

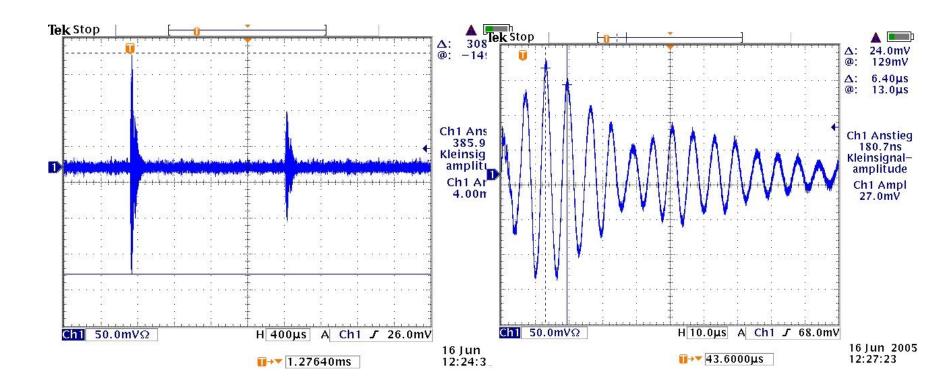


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166 kHz-current in the vacuum chamber

(Measurement by L.Schreiter)



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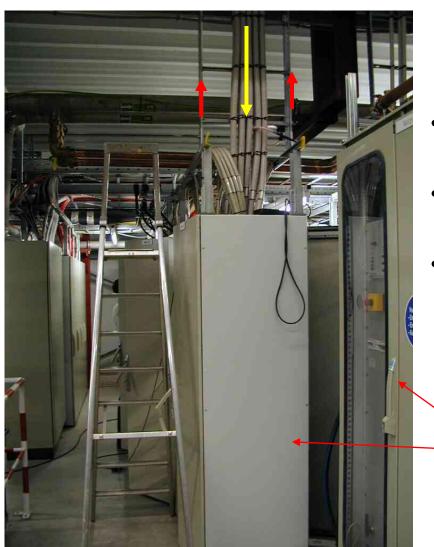


New current probe



- Rogowski-probes have been bought
- Potential free measurement
- Large measuring head that can be opened in order to be connected to larger objects
- Frequency from 0.1 to 20 Mhz
- Current 120 A, 60A





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- The 166kHz current flows as indicated.
- Yellow one direction, red return
- There is no current on the grounding of the racks just on the cable trays

Modulator PM-electronic racks

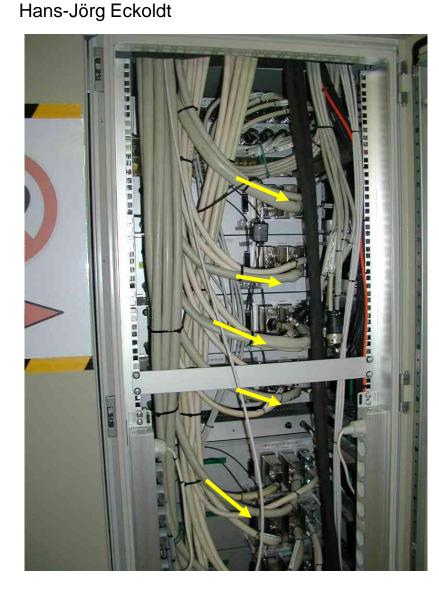
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Current in the racks of the photomultiplierYellow one direction, red return





The current can be traced down into the electronics

The return current is carried via the racks and the cable trays



New test with modulator separated from the transformer

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What has been done and why? First test installation

- In the first test installation the pulse cable was installed between an existing combination of a modulator and a transformer due to the lack of a test modulator.
- This had a few draw backs:
 - The cable was introduced as a 1.5 km long loop between modulator and transformer
 - Due to the short distances between start and end EMI currents could bypass the cable easily



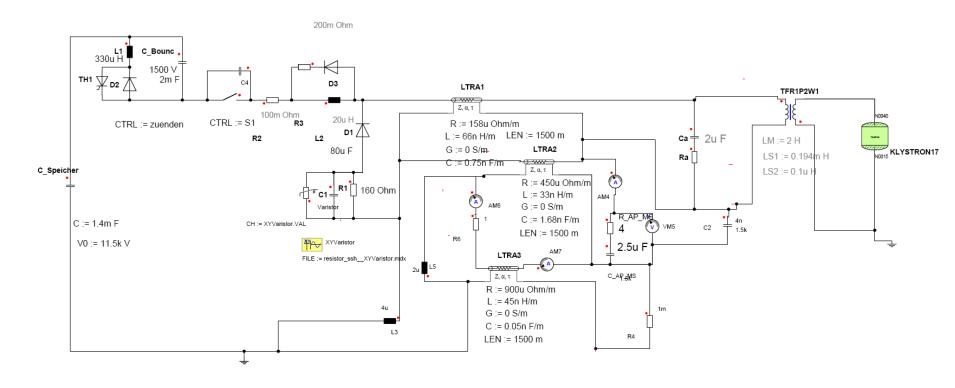
New construction of the modulator

- The concept of the bouncer was changed
 - The bouncer was put into the HV side
 - The connections of the current leads have been constructed with a sandwich construction of the bus bars. This decreases the stray impedances within the modulator and improves the EMI behaviour
 - The grounding point was put directly at the output of the modulator.
 - The series inductance was put at the output of the modulator.
 This additionally dumps higher frequencies. It is no longer an air coil but is an iron powder core.

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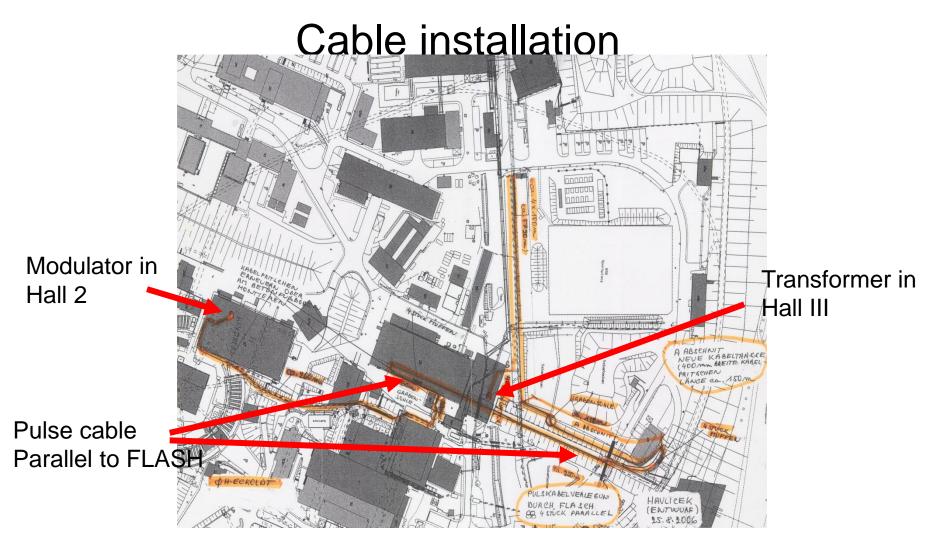


New Modulator



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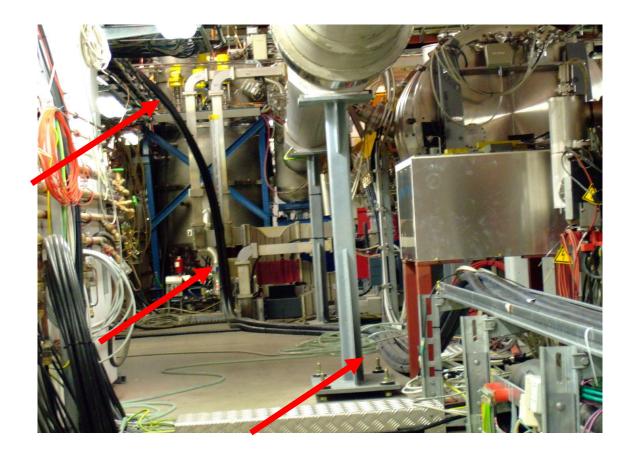




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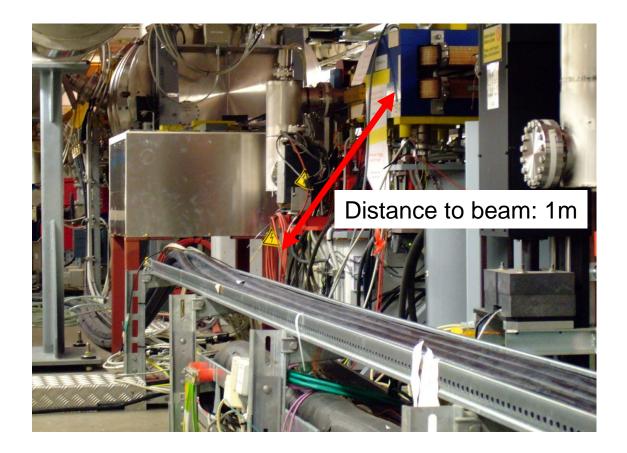
Cable in the Gun-Area



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Cable in the Bunch Compressor-Area



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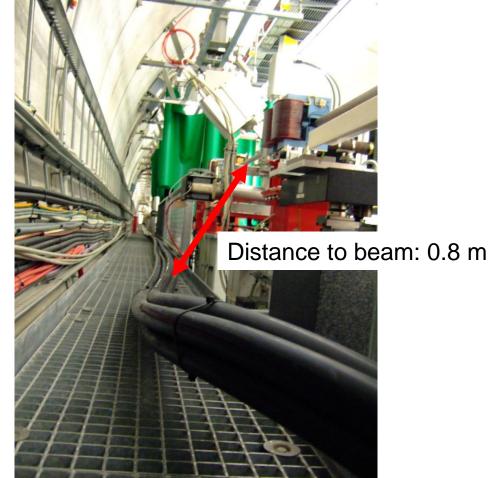
Cables near Kryomodule



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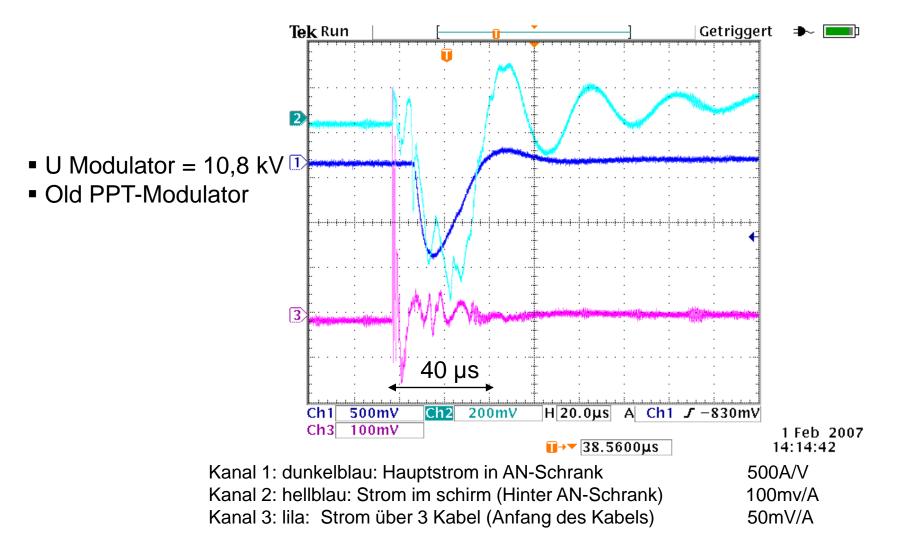
Warm Beamline

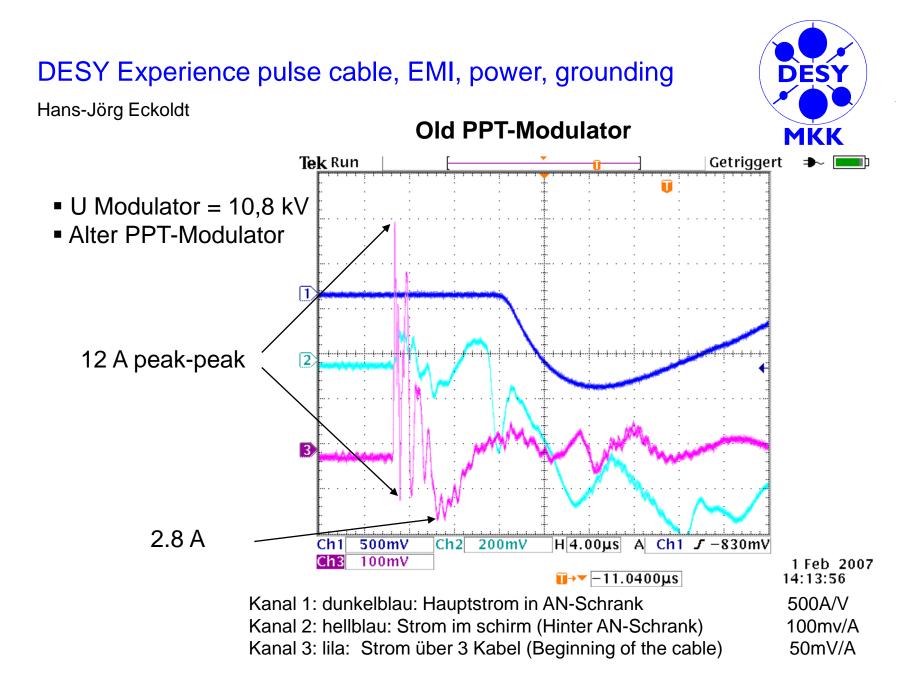


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Old PPT-Modulator



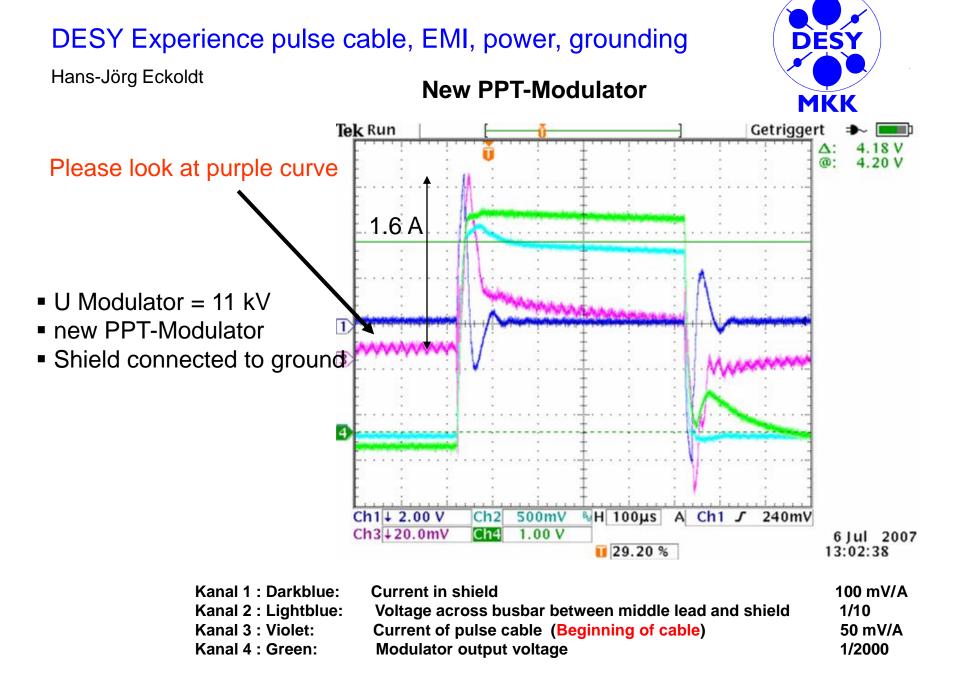


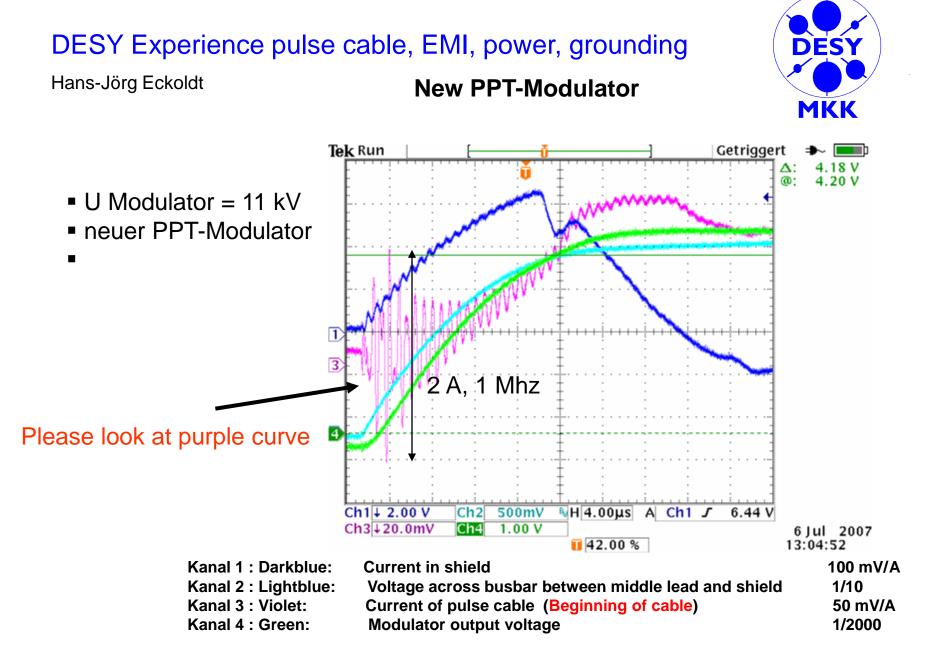






New Modulator

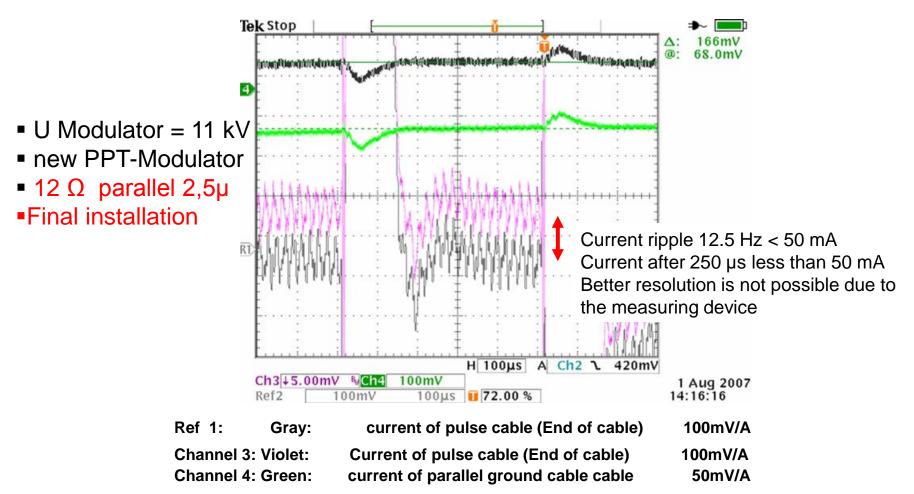




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Current ripple, Integral current



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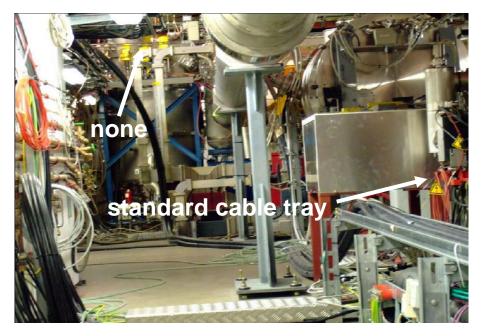


EMI problems due to bad installation

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Different pulse cable supports in the FLASH tunnel



Cables entering tunnel at gun area

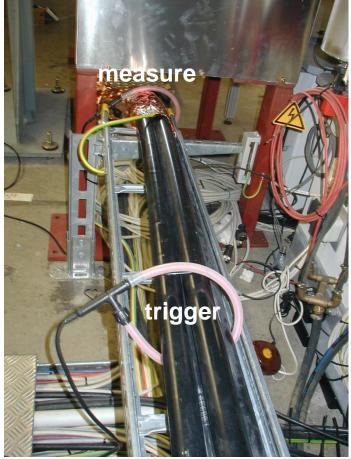
We'll see in a minute what difference this makes...



Cables behind ACC module

SwissFEL Meeting, PSI Villigen, November 4, 2010

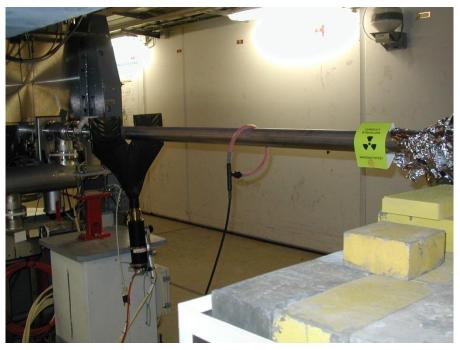
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Rogowski coils in action trigger: 100 mV/A measure: 50 mV/A DESY MKK

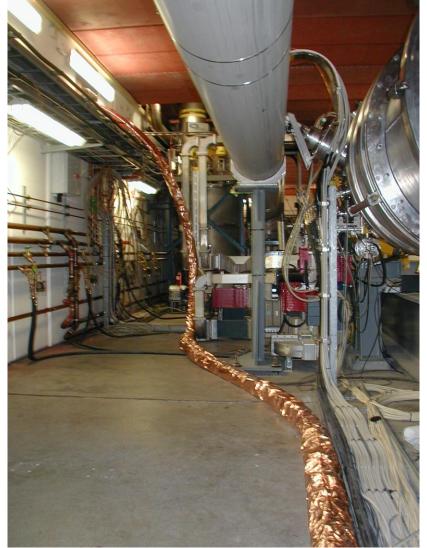
Currents on the beam pipe

Beam tube section before BC2 (z=17 m)



Measurement by H. Kapitza (DESY-FLA)

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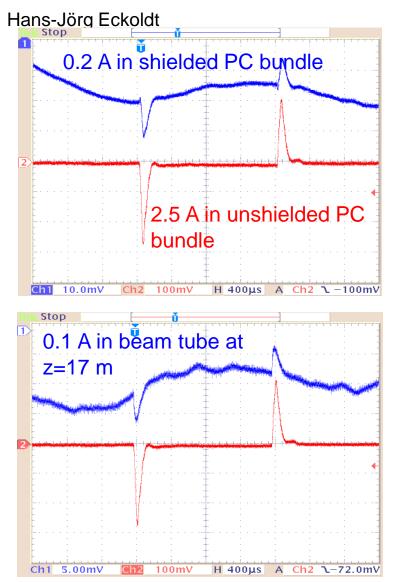


DESY MKK

Provide a better path for stray^{MKK} current return: Wrap cables with 0.1 mm Cu foil and connect through.



SwissFEL Meeting, PSI Villigen, November 4, 2010



- The cable shielding (= ground plane continuation) absorbs > 90 % of the stray current from the environment.
- At FLASH the beam pipe is a very attractive current route.
- Reason: The FLASH tunnel is composed of isolated concrete blocks and floor slabs. This makes a very poor facility ground.
- This is an example for fixing an EMI problem in a long grown nonoptimal environment.

DESY

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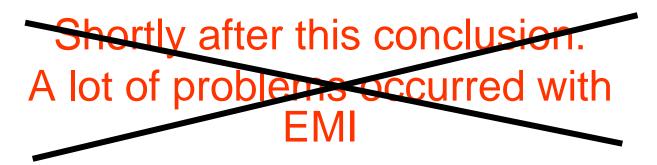


2007

Conclusion in the year 2004:

The pulse cables behave in the way it is foreseen.

The functionality is now proven for XFEL



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Thomson Modulator



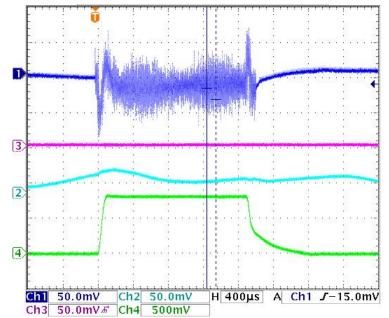
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Messungen Thomson Modulator

(100 mV/A)

(50 mV/A)



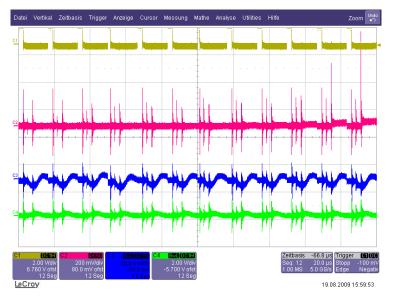
Noise during the pulse

Channel 1: Dark blue : Integral current of all Pulsce cable Channel 2: Light blue: Strom im PE-Leiter des Modulator Channel 3: Lila : Channel 1: Green: Modulatorvoltage V_{out}

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Messungen Thomson Modulator Loading of capacitances of transformer

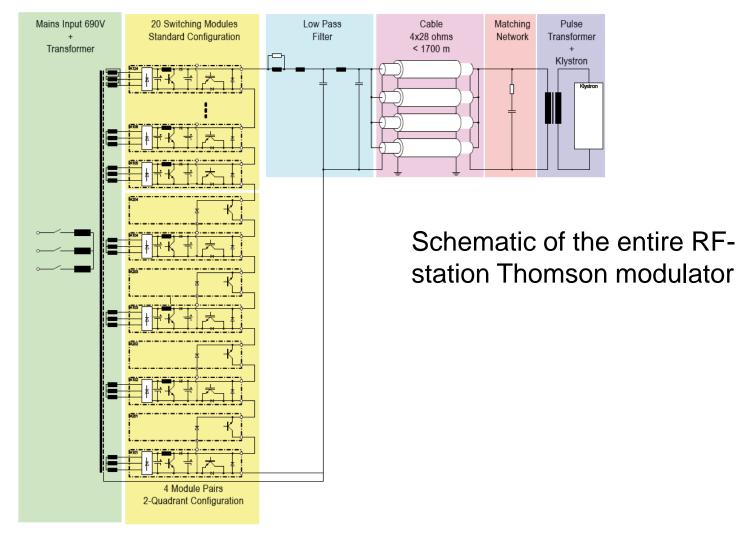


Noise **during** switching

For measurement purpose special pulse pattern

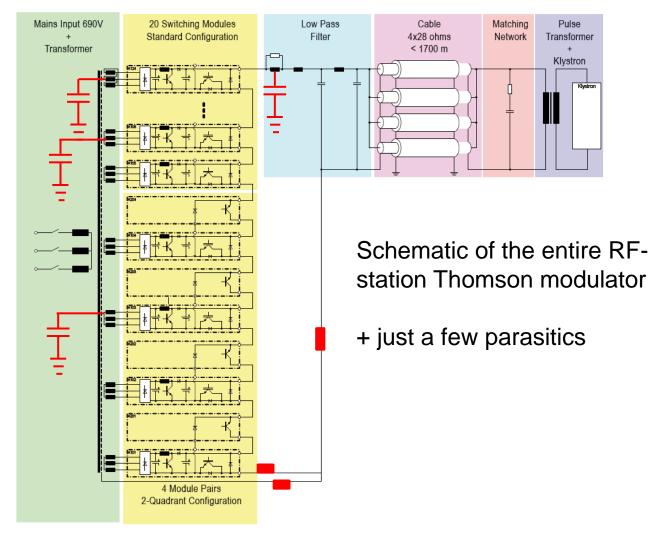
Channel 2: Light blue: Channel 3: violett : Current in the Transformer shield Integral current of all Pulsce cable (50 mV/A) (100 mV/A)

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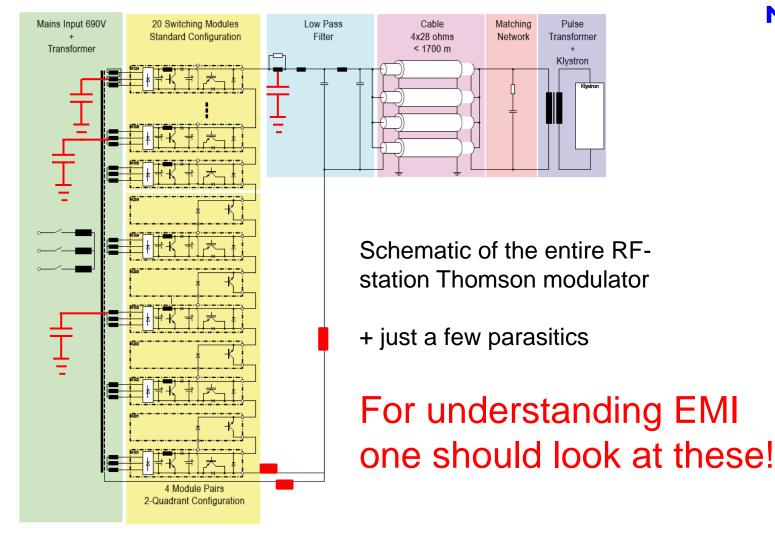


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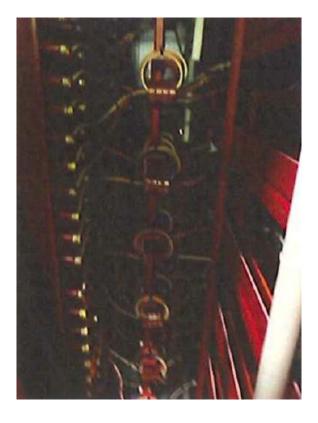


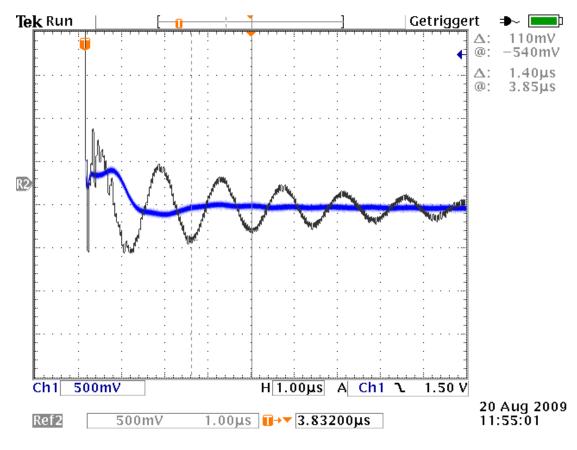


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Damping of transformer oscillations with 4 ferrites



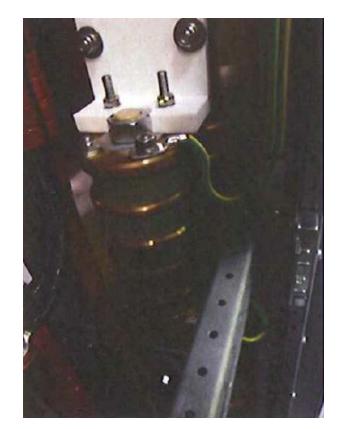


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Combination of ferrites and resistors at the output

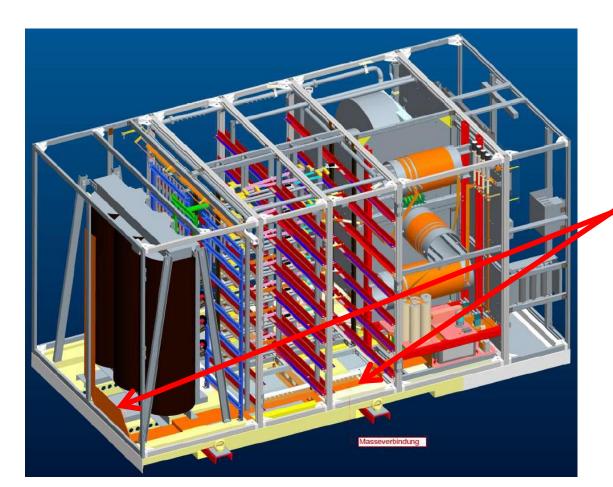




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Improved internal grounding



Copper sheet through the entire housing

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Coils with closed magnetic path due to toroidal construction



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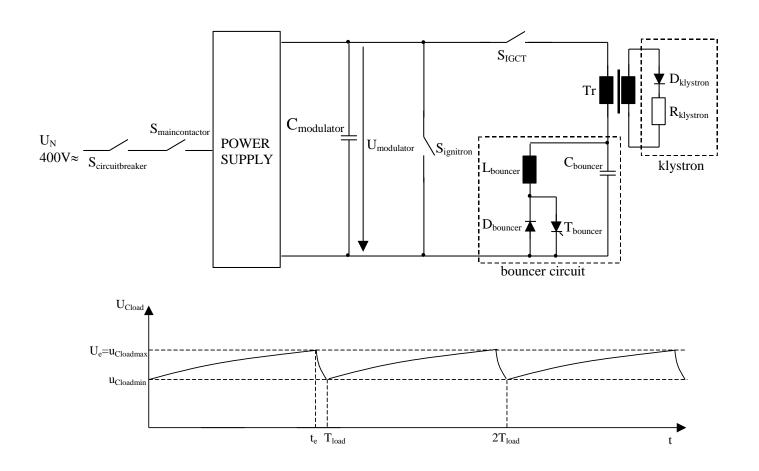


What does it mean putting a pulsed machine to the mains?

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Bouncer Modulator



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Disturbances to the mains

The amount of allowed disturbances is defined in the German standard VDE 0838, IEC 38 or the equivalent European standard EN 61000.

No energy consumer is allowed to produce more distortions than 3% of the voltage variation of the mains.

For low frequencies in the visual spectrum this value is even more restricted. The low frequencies are called flicker frequencies. The human eye is very sensitive to changes in light intensities in this frequency domain. It is defined as changes of a square wave per minute. This is not to be confused with the frequency since a change is from top to bottom and vice versa = 2*f*60

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Allowed disturbancies to the grid according to IEC 38/VDE 0838

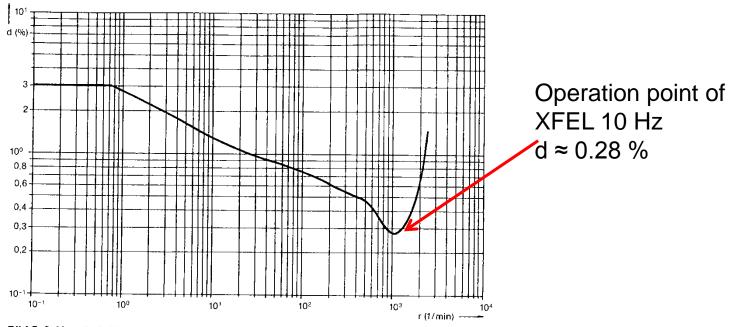


Bild 5-2: Verträglichkeitspegel für regelmäßige rechteckförmige Spannungsänderungen

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Disturbances to the mains

$$d = \frac{\Delta S}{S_{sc}} = \frac{\Delta U}{U_n} = 0.28 \%$$

d= allowed distortion of the voltage ΔS = variation in apparent power Ssc = short circuit power DESY Experience pulse cable, EMI, power, grounding Hans-Jörg Eckoldt



DESY mains and specification

- At DESY the intermediate voltage is 10 kV.
- The short circuit power of the mains station to which the modulators are connected is 250 MVA.

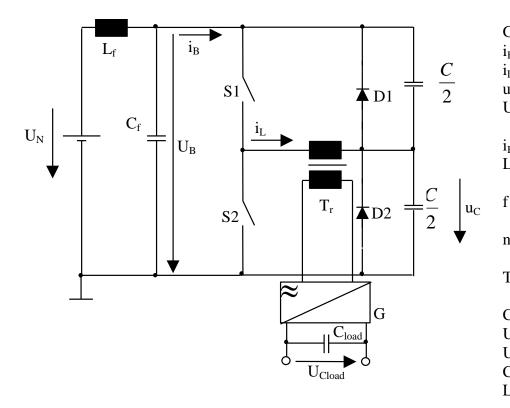
- 250 MVA * 0,28%=700 kVA

- The first assumption was that max. 35 modulators could be in operation.
 - Budget of 20 kVA/Modulator
 - This budget was cut by two since other components in the machine are assumed to be more critical than the human eye specified 10 kVA per modulator

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300 kW-Switched mode supply for constant power (research of a Master thesis)

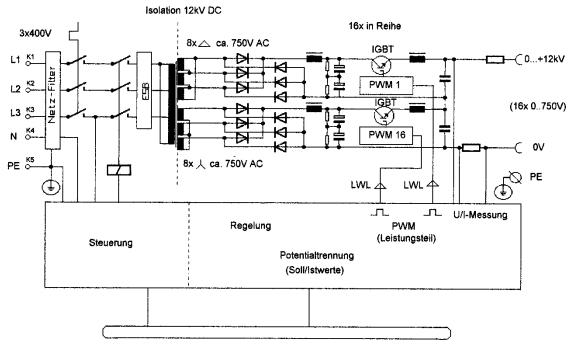


G	Rectifier
В	supply current
L	primary current of the transformer
$\iota_{\rm C}$	voltage of the resonance capacitor
U _{Cload}	output voltage to the switch of the
	klystron
Bt1	current i_B at the time t1
Ĺ	primary stray inductivity of the
	transformer
f	resonance frequency of the resonant
	circuit of L and C
1	gear ratio of the transformer and
	rectifier
Г	period time of the switching frequency
	of S1 and S2
С	resonance capacitor
UB	supply voltage
U _N	line voltage
C_{f}	filter capacitor
L _f	filter inductance

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Series connection of buck converters FuG solution

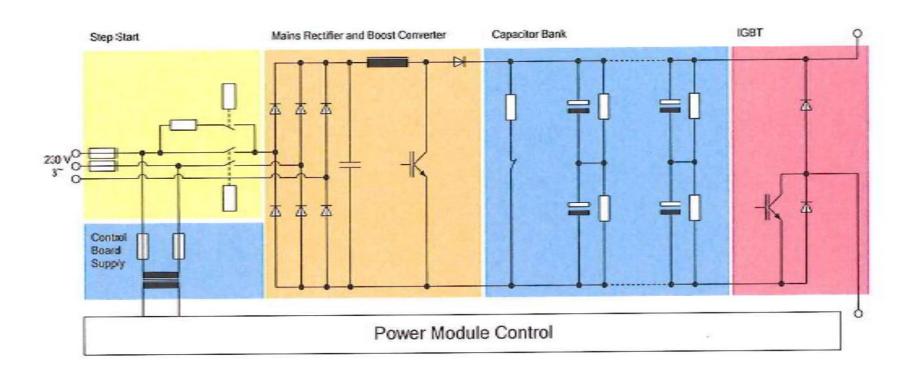


Externe Ansteuerung

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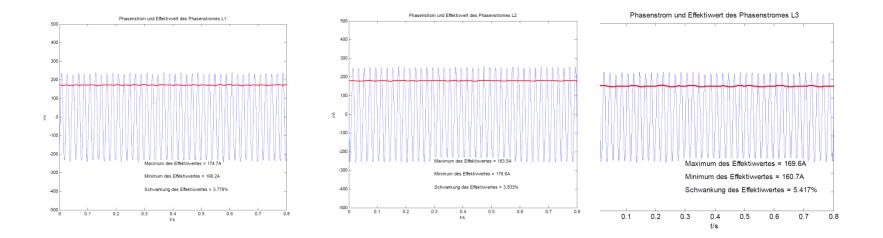
Thomson Power Module



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Variation of the mains current Thomson modulator



The 10 Hz is suppressed. Assuming the max deviation in L3 as symmetric This leads to $S = \sqrt{3} * 690 V * 9A = 10.7$ kVA (worst case)

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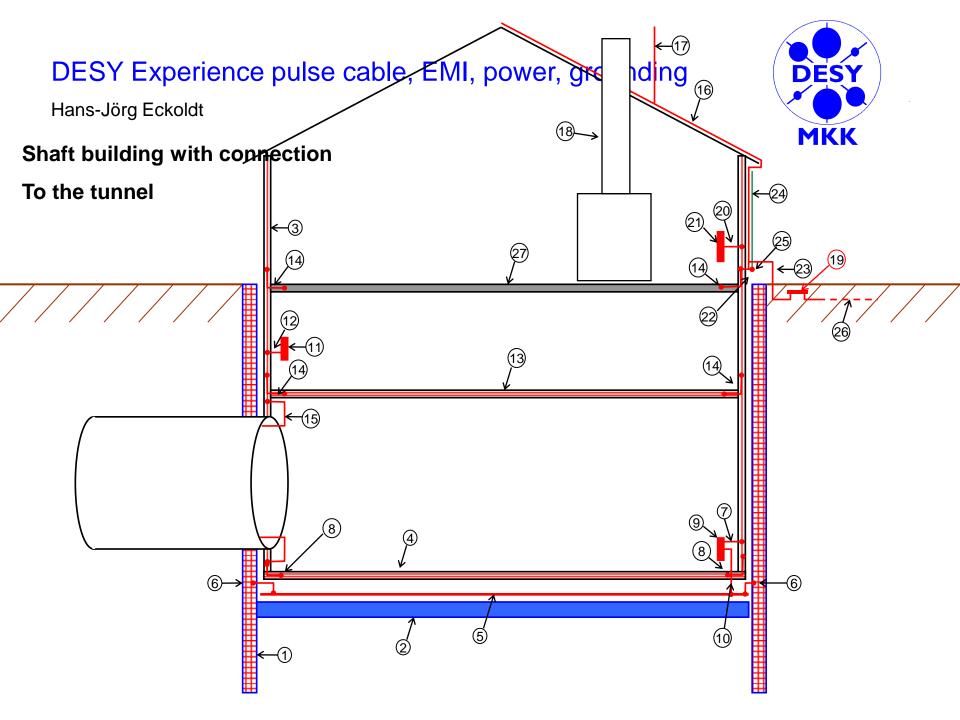
Grounding in the civil construction

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Grounding of buildings

- "Good old starpoint grounding" is not possible for large scale plants
- In modern civil construction all metallic structures are included into the grounding
- This is well in combination with the lightning protection
- For pulsed application combined with precision measurement the grounding should be even improved



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Interesting:

- Kapitza
- http://xfel.desy.de/project_group/work_packages/control _and_operation/wp_39_emc
- Ott
 - Electromagnetic Compatibility Engineering
 - Noise reduction techniques in electronic systems
- Power supplies for TESLA-Modulators by Eckoldt/Heidbrook TESLA Report 200-36