INSTITUTO TECNOLÓGICO DE ARAGÓN

Power Pulsing: Recent progress

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- 2. Supercapacitors based power distribution system.
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1. Introduction

- Several studies have been carried out during the last 2 years focused on the power supply system for FTD-ILD.
 - They have been presented in LCWS2012, ECFA2013 & ILD 2013
 - Simulations and Radiation studies
- A power distribution system based on supercapacitor may be one of the option to supply power to FTD-ILD.
- The main elements of this topology are:
 - Supercapacitors:
 - Pulse power Transients locally
 - LV regulators:
 - Stabilize FEE voltage
 - Current source :
 - Controls super-capacitor voltage

2. Supercapacitor based PS

- The total Strip-FTD current / power demanded is:
 - Bunch crossing state 458 A (≈ 860 W)
 - Stand-by state 91.6A (≈ 171W)
- System Granularity: 1/4 Petal
 - Based on reliability and system design issues
- Several conservative considerations have been assumed in the electronics operation (previous simulations):
 - Electronics duty cycle operation (2.5% 5ms / 200ms).
 - 1 ms power up / down
 - 3 ms operation state to stabilize power and operate.
 - Power consumption during the standby (20% Pmax). !!!



2. Supercapacitor based PS FTD+6



3.FTD +6 Group: Real prototype

- A real prototype of 1 Group of FTD sub-detector (FTD +6) has been developed
 - 4 load boards It simulates the FEE (hybrid) per petal
 - 2 Super-capacitors
 - 1CF structure
 - Ip=13.5A Isb =2.7A (Per petal Ip=3.4A / Isb=0.7A)
 - Vsc = 4.2 V / Vinp=4V



3.FTD +6 Group: Real prototype

- An ILC emulator has been designed
 - Testing points
- 3 LV regulators
 - 2x1.5V / 1x2.5V
- Pulse load: 3 x (2 resistors)
 - 3 x MOSFET -
 - Driven by Texas Instruments CB







3.FTD +6 Group: Real prototype





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3.1 FTD +6 Group: Real prototype - Operation



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3.1 .FTD +6 Group: Real prototype - Operation



Major Fault – UPS capability

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3.1 FTD +6 Group: Real prototype - Operation

- A very simple temperature test has been performed
- Temperature sensors were installed on each board:
 - One Termistor (PTC) per LV regulator
 - Temperature is processed by the control board
- A fan has been installed on one side of the CF structure
 - It has been switched on /off
- Systems were running more than 3 hours
- Baseline Temperature : 21°C



3.1 .FTD +6 Group: Real prototype – Operation



LVReg (1.5V) dissipates more power than LV (2.5V)

- From the point of view of electronics, "this prototype" does not need to be cooled (resistances dissipate power too)
 - Not Cooled: Tmax(P1)≈51°C (ΔT ≈ 30°C) / Tmin(P3)≈ 46°C (ΔT ≈ 25°C)
 - Cooled: Tmax(P2)≈34°C (ΔT ≈ 13°C) / Tmin(P3)≈ 25°C (ΔT ≈ 4°C)
- Pulsing effect is very small from the point of view temperature



4. Conclusions

- A real prototype of 1 FTD power group has been developed and tested
 - Very good agreement with simulations (Presented in LCWS 2012 & ECFA 2013)
- Main characteristics and key elements have been shown
 - Operation condition (regulation, pulsing, supercapacitors,.)
- Supercapacitor fits quite well power pulsing requirements
- Power dissipation aspects :
 - From electronics point of view, this system does not need to be cooled
 - The pulsing effect seems not to have a big impact
- The results are very promising but a long system study is required in order to define final specification

