

PDR-3 of DC Power Converters for Dipole D1 and Quadrupole Q8 Magnets: Procurement & Time Schedule

*DC Dipole and Quadrupole Power Converters
PCD1 and PCQ8*

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1. Procurement strategies

There will be six power converters supplying the quadrupoles Q8 and one power converter for the two dipoles D1. They have the same output current and therefore we could group them in a single procurement procedure, independent from those for the other power converters.

On the other hand, to supply the quadrupoles Q8 we propose a power converter whose output parameters are 50 V / 400 A. This could be realized either as a single device or by putting in parallel two units, 50 V / 200 A each.

In PDR-2, we showed that PCQ5, PCQ6, and PCQ7 require 30 V / 200 A. Increasing their output voltage to 50 V (without affecting the required performances) make them suitable as “building” blocks for PCQ8.

From the survey presented in PDR-2, we know that at least two “COTS” types are already capable of operating in parallel, not considering those that could be built (or modified) “on purpose” by other manufacturers.

Consequently, we could unify the procurement of the six quadrupole PCQ8 (they would become 12 “basic” units) with that one of the other quadrupole PCs. The advantage of such solution is the reduction of different power converters’ types, improving the maintenance and spares strategies. In addition, this solution would increase by ~9% the number of (30) 50 V / 200 A units, and could help in reducing the overall cost.

For what concerns PCD1, the high inductance of the magnet dominates the output voltage, worsened by the fact of having two magnets in series. Considering a 30 s-ramp, the choice (tight but reasonable, considering the safety margins on the magnets, the cable length, and the foreseen ramp range from 10% to 100% of nominal current, about 370 A) is a 100 V / 400 A power converter, as reported in Table 5. This could be realized either as a single device or putting in series two 50 V / 400 A units (the latter is compatible with PCQ8, in case it is realized as a single block).

Summing up, there are four options, two for PCQ8 and two for PCD1.

PCQ8:

- a. 6 units, 50 V / 400 A;
- b. 12 units, 50 V / 200 A, connected in couples in parallel (these could be included in the same lot of PCQ5, PCQ6, PCQ7).

PCD1:

- c. 1 unit, 100 V / 400 A;
- d. 2 units, 50 V / 400 A, connected in series (that could be included in the same lot of PCQ8 in case a.).

Both options b. and d. bring to a reduction of different types of power converters, facilitating maintenance and spare parts managing.

Options c. and d. are compatible with the polarity switcher solution for the degaussing of the dipoles.

We could take into consideration the option of having a single Call for Tender for all large power converters, divided in three lots:

Lot 1 - 133 units 30 (50) V / 200 A for Q5, Q6, and Q7;

Lot 2 - the tenderer can choose and quote option a. or b. for PCQ8;

Lot 3 - the tenderer can choose and quote option c. or d. for PCD1;

with possible mergers of the lots according to the chosen options.

Tenderers can quote single lots or combination of lots and separated lots can be assigned to different tenderers.

This strategy, of course, has to be agreed and developed also with whom will operate the European Call for Tenders.

2. Time Schedule

The advantage of grouping the procurement of all large power converters in a single Call for Tender is to reduce the overall procurement procedure.

The estimated duration of the Call for Tender procedure, from start to order issued, is 6 to 8 months. Once the order is active (t_0), the production phase is estimated in 12/14 months. There could be two or three production phases running in parallel, according to the lot assignment.

At least for Lot 1, the delivery of the power converters will occur in batches, according to the time plan agreed and approved after the placing of the order. Figure 1 provides an example of delivery plan (the time scale is months).

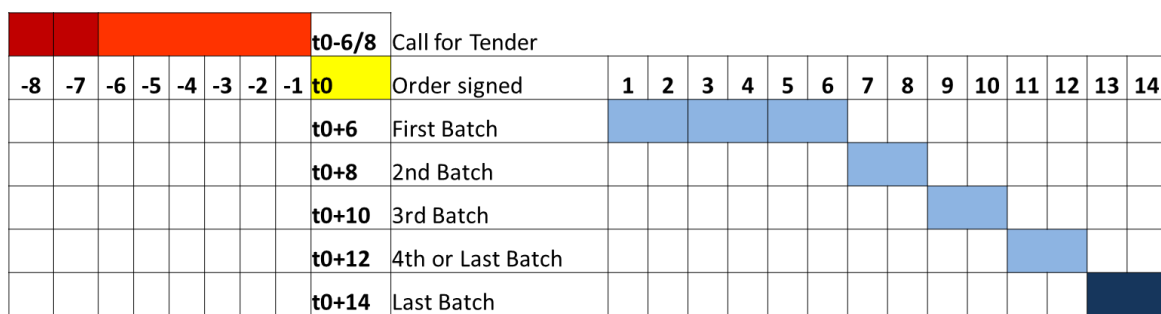


Figure 1 – Example of batch delivery schedule (time in months, t_0 = start of contract)

Figures 2 and 3 provide estimations of possible delivery plans with two different Lot merging, with the following assumptions:

- ✓ start of Call for Tender procedures on October 16th, 2017
- ✓ Call for Tender duration estimated in 7 months

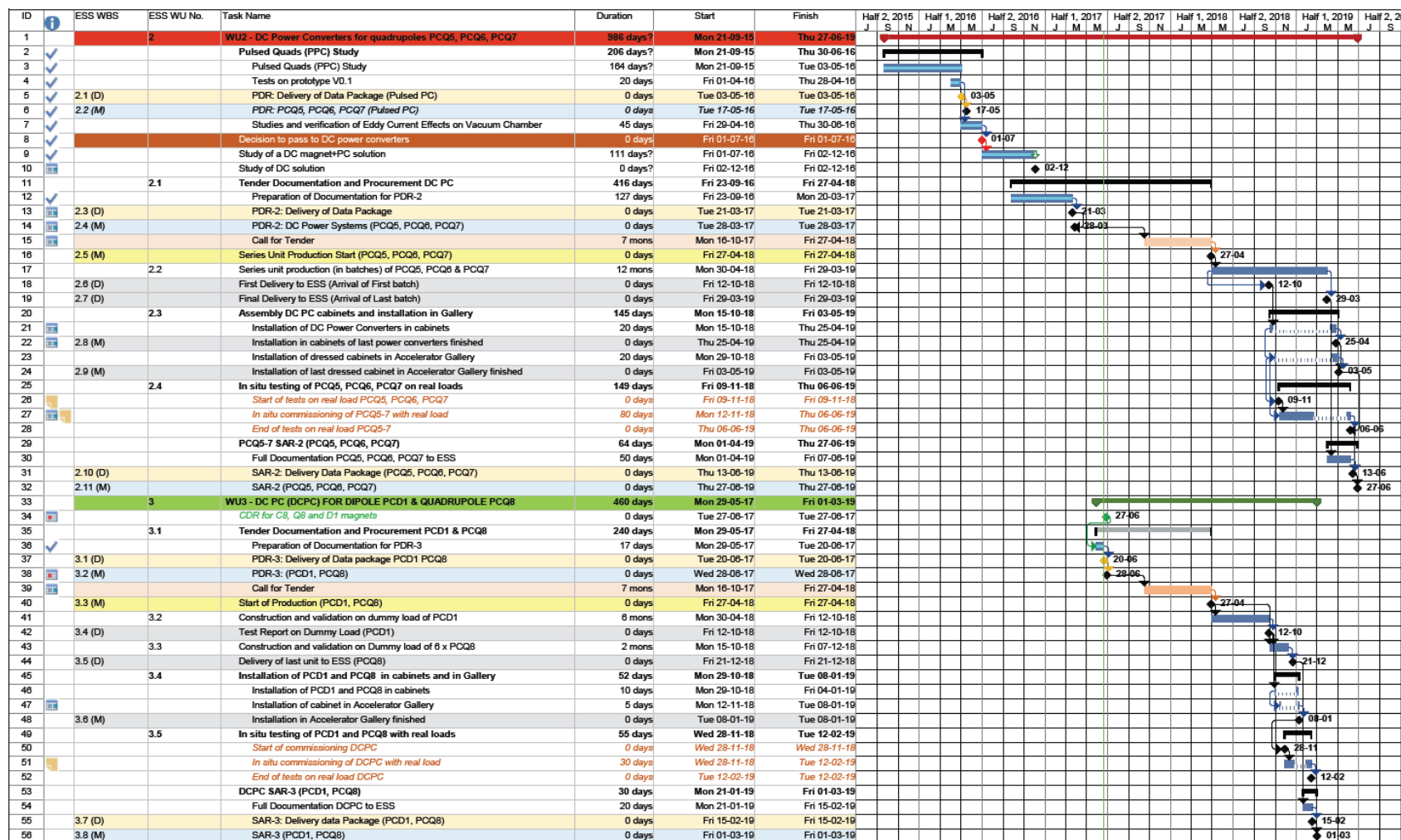


Figure 2 – Possible time plan PCD1 & PQ8 (Call for Tender start in October with a duration of seven months)



Elettra Sincrotrone Trieste



EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE

Document Type
Document Number
Date
Revision
Status
Confidentiality Level

Time Schedule
E-ST ESS PC TSC 004
20 June 2017
1.0
First Release
Internal

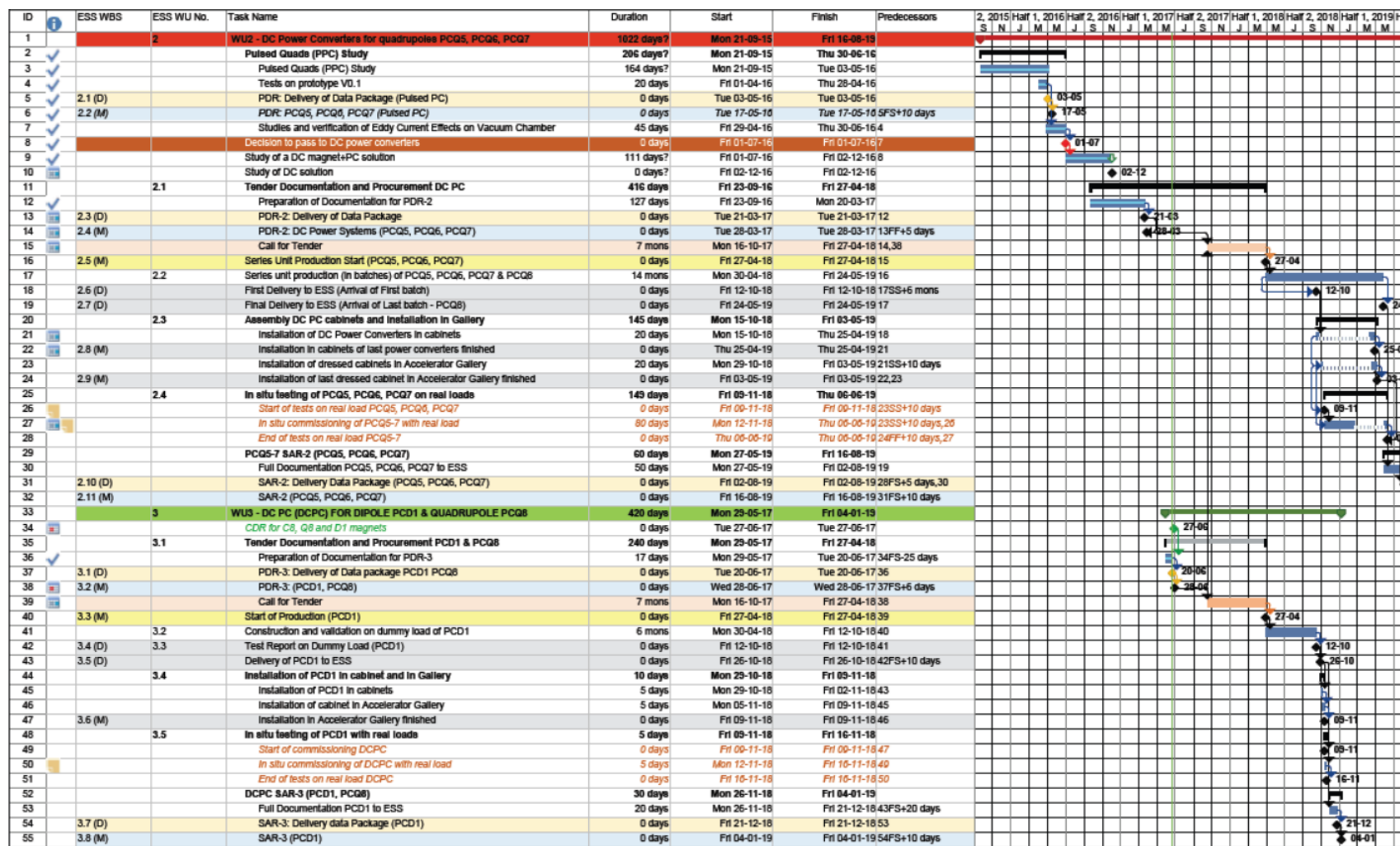


Figure 3 – Possible time plan PCQ5-8 & PCD1 (Call for Tender start in October with a duration of seven months)