

M13 Beamline Power Supply Stability

Glen Marshall
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Following the installation of DC current transformers (DCCTs) to improve reproducibility of the M13 beamline magnet power supplies, the current regulation voltage signals have been monitored for extended periods, over 500 hours in most cases. This is a summary of the results obtained.

Similar measurements, for a shorter term and without DCCTs on all supplies, were reported previously (<http://stoney.phys.ualberta.ca/~e614/Projects/E614-S2/00009/index.html>).

The figures show graphs of the voltages for extended periods for Q1, Q2, and B1 (Fig.1), Q3, Q4, and Q5 (Fig. 2), and for B2, Q6, and Q7 (Fig. 3). In addition, Fig. 4 shows the temperature measurements using probes near the beamline controls CAMAC crate and also inside the Q5 power supply.

Each graph indicates the start and end times of the measurements, and the number of points, which is approximately one per hour. Also displayed are the mean value, standard deviation and “stability”, which is simply the ratio of standard deviation to mean value.

The long dashed (green) lines, where visible, correspond to variations of 10^{-4} from the mean, which is our nominal requirement for dipole field stability, while the short dashed (magenta) lines, where visible, correspond to variations of 10^{-3} , our nominal requirement for quadrupoles.

Data for most graphs began April 9 and ended May 2. One exception was B1, which we were able to monitor only for about 70 hours from April 10. It was locked out for maintenance purposes earlier, and was required to be shut off when the cyclotron and beam line BL1A were turned on following the shutdown. The other was Q5, which was turned on a day later.

Q1 shows a discontinuity at about 260 hours, from unknown origin, but still the stability is below 10^{-4} , more than adequate for a quadrupole. Q2 and Q3 are well within the 10^{-3} limits, while Q4 meets the requirements also. Variations in Q5 and Q7 are slightly beyond the limits, while Q6 is well beyond the limits and requires attention.

B1 is within the 10^{-4} stability requirement, at least over the shorter period of measurement, but B2 shows variations several times this value, and requires attention. Correlation of the currents with NMR measurements of the magnetic fields remains to be done.

Finally, the temperature variations show the expected diurnal period, with the Q5 temperature warmer as expected and indicating a warmup period following the turning on of the power supply.

Further tests will be made subsequent to the installation of isolation transformers on all signals connecting the power supplies to the beamline controls crates. These signals consist for each power supply of a DAC supplying the reference control voltage and a scanning ADC reading the DC current monitor voltage. They use a common ground and have been known to lead to ground loop problems and intermittent power supply instabilities.

This information would not be available without the help of several people. Peter Green has managed to set up the monitoring of the precision scanning DVM with an easy-to-use interface to MIDAS. Pierre Amaudruz was able to make communication to this DVM via RS232 possible by supplying and installing a terminal server near the DVM. Brian Evans installed the DVM and made the connections with the power supply signals and thermometers. Chuck Yee installed the DCCTs, which were specified by Klaus Reiniger. Thanks for your help.

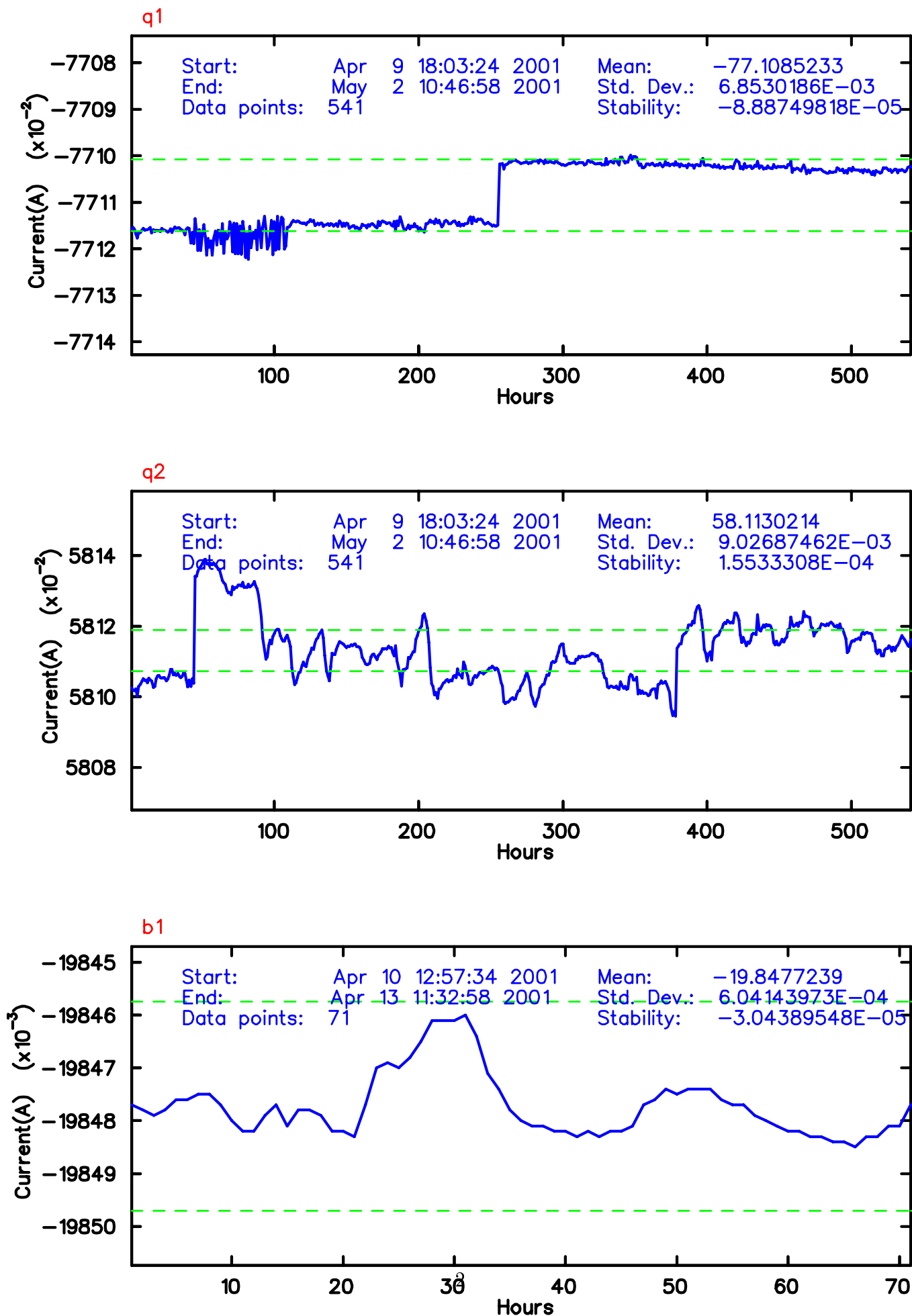
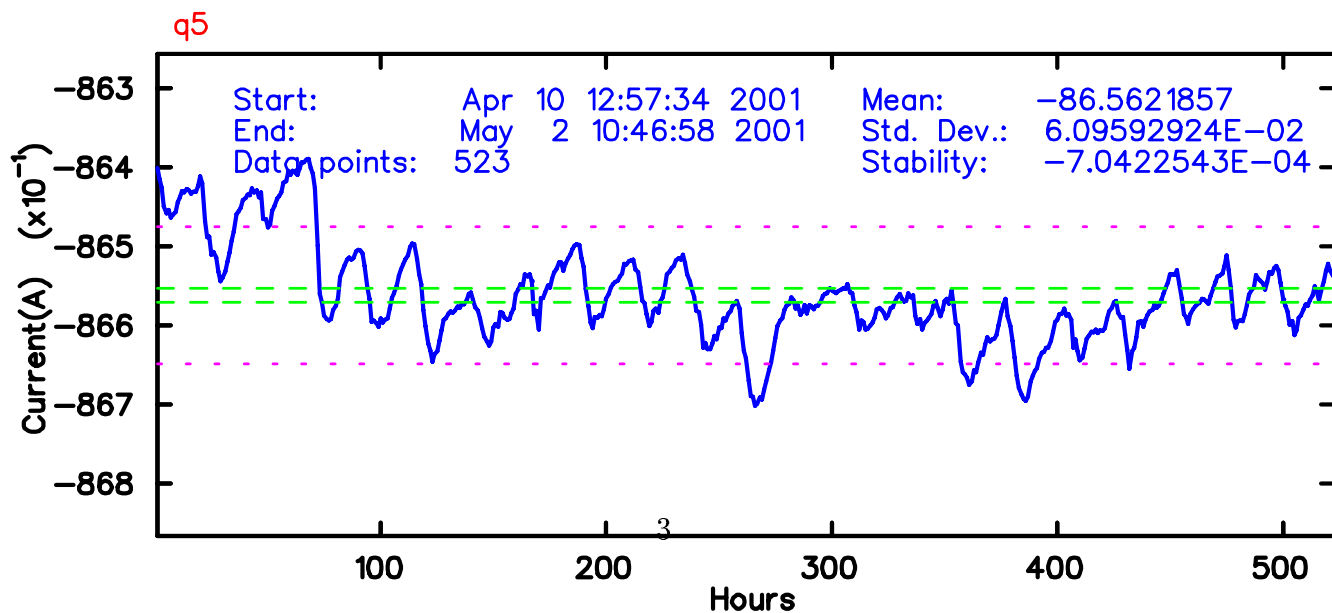
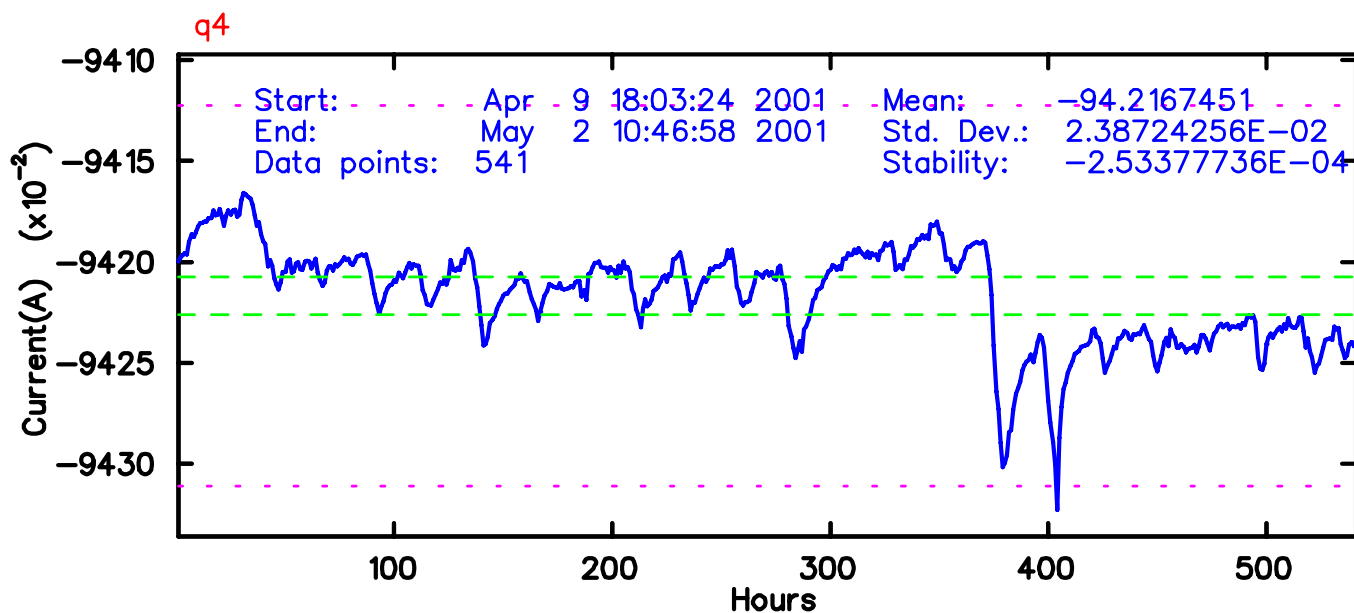
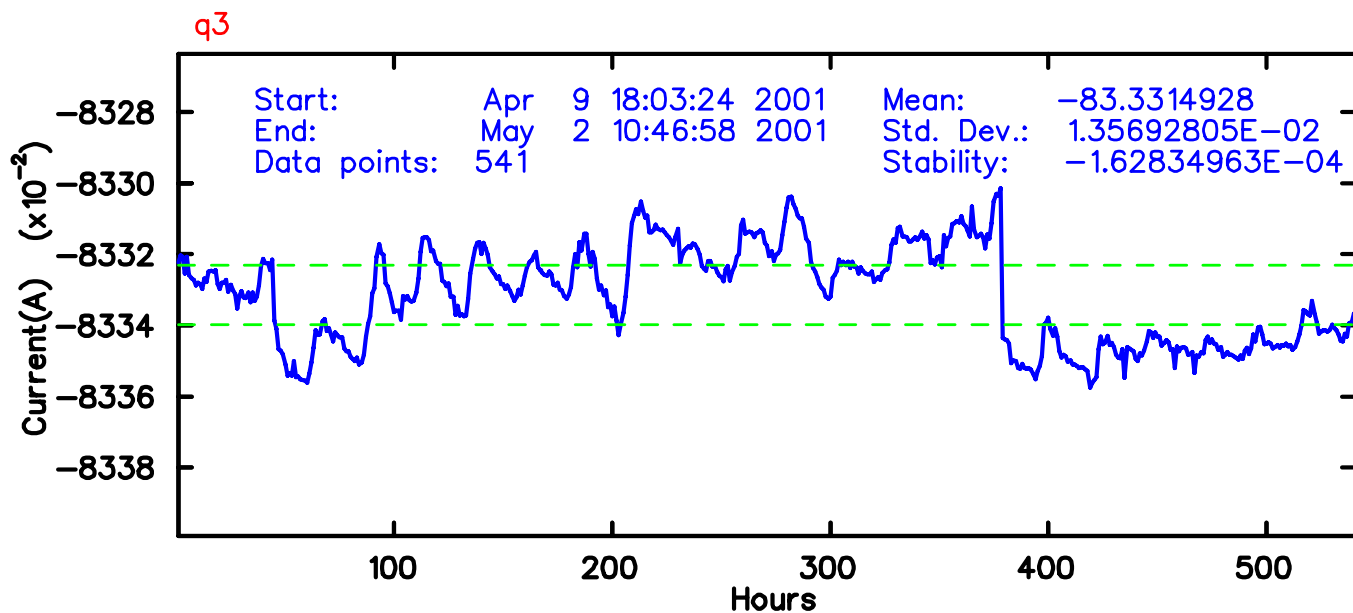
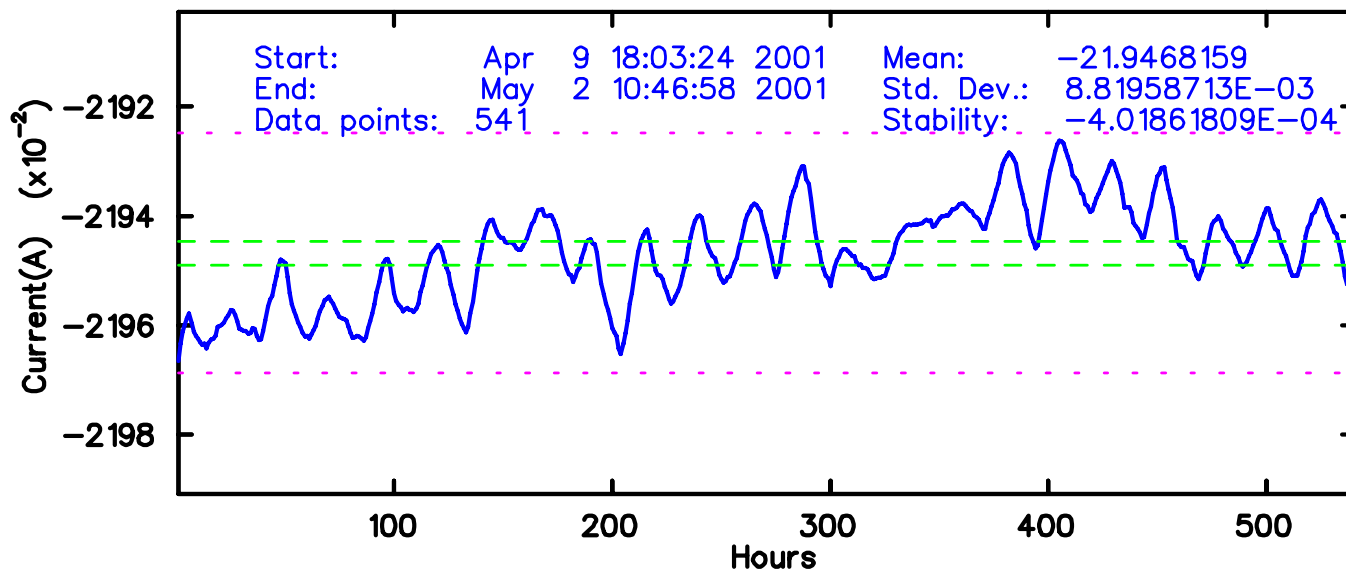


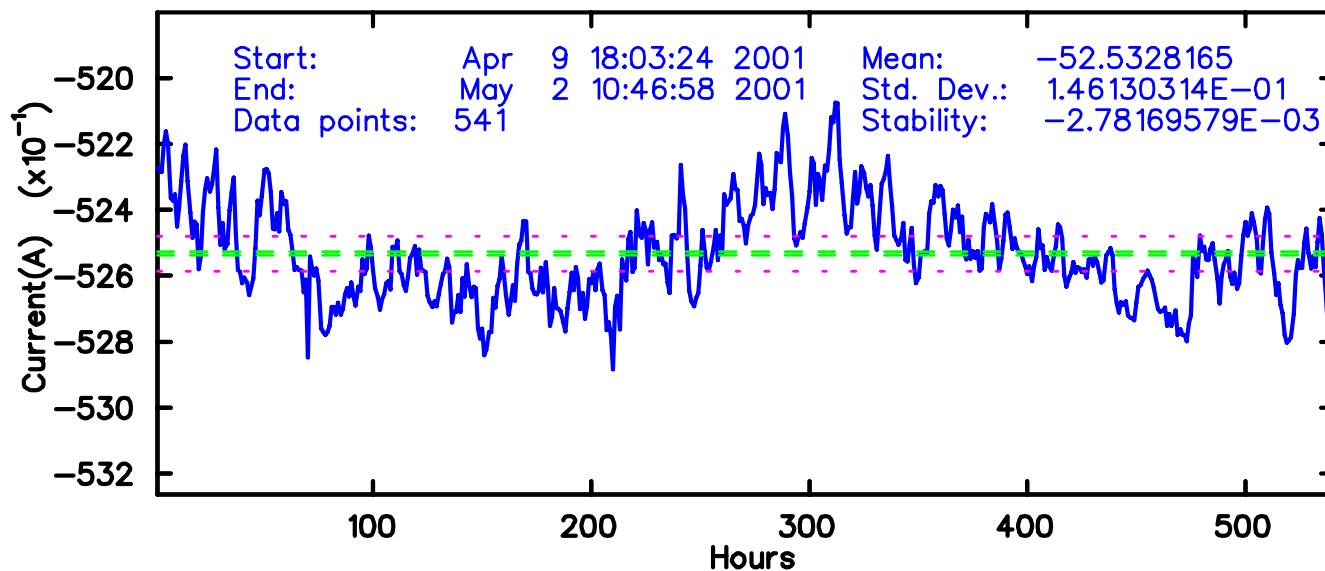
Figure 1:



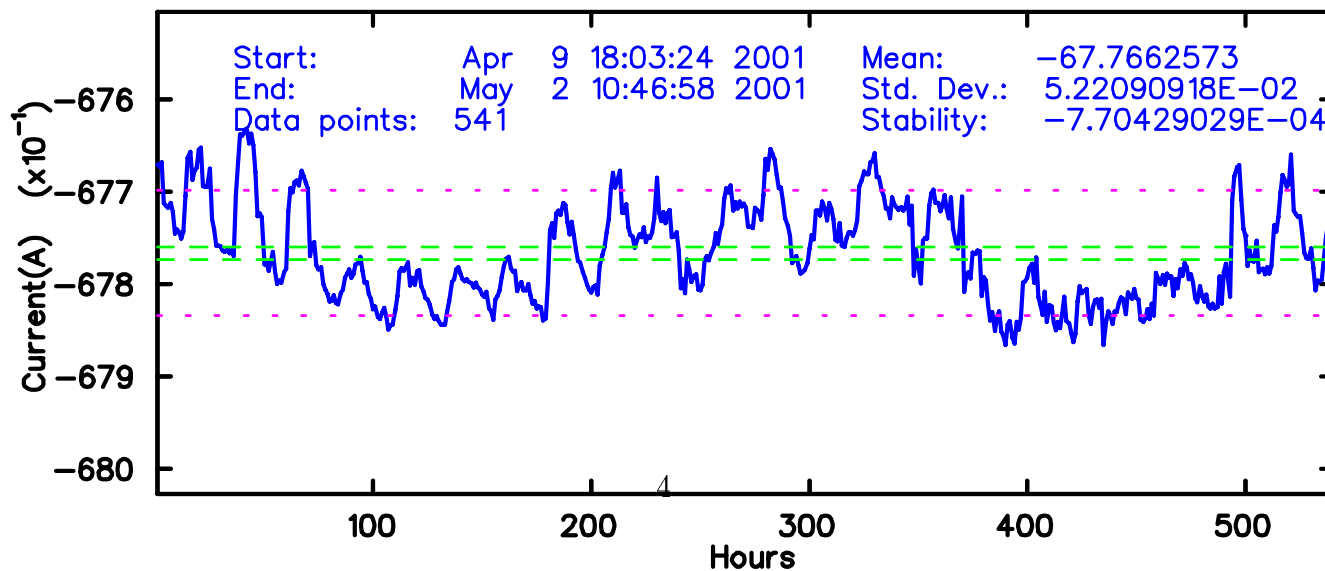
b2



q6



q7



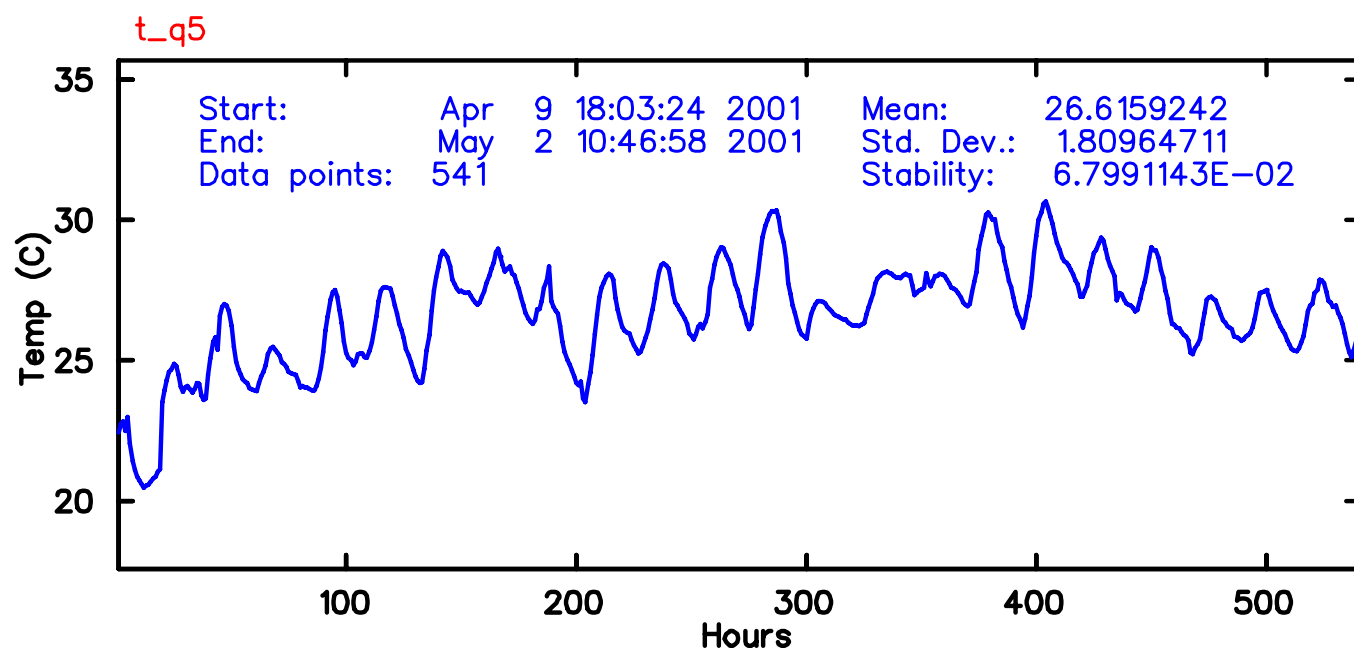
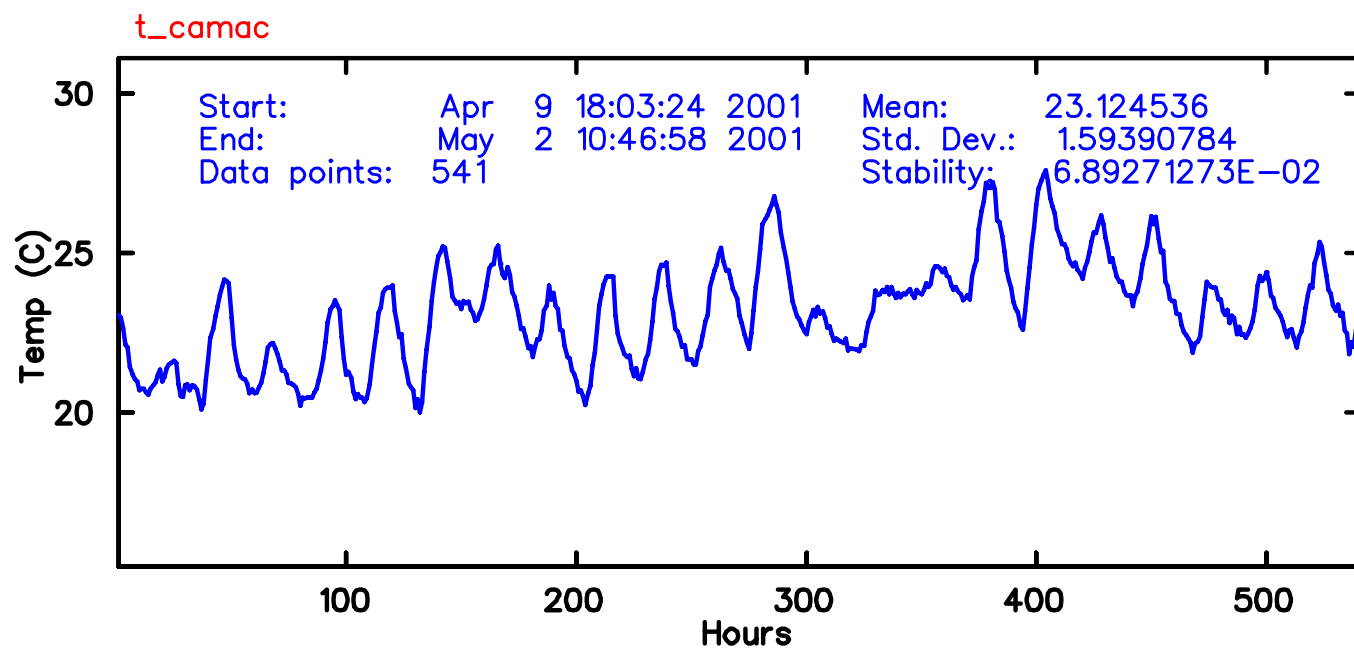


Figure 4: