

PPPL PRINCETON PLASMAPHYSICS LABORATORY
PROCEDURE No. ENG-033 Rev 4
Attachment 1

PPPL Calculation Form Page 1 of 1

Calculation # NSTXU-CALC-53-05-00. Revision # 0_ WP # 1540
(ENG-032)

Purpose of Calculation: (Define why the calculation is being performed.)

To determine the current unbalance in the eight parallel branches if a common firing angle command is issued to all rectifiers.

References (List any source of design information including computer program titles and revision levels.)

Conversion Transformer test data

Assumptions (Identify all assumptions made as part of this calculation.)

Assume that the same firing angle command is given to all the parallel rectifiers

Calculation (Calculation is either documented here or attached)

See attached

Conclusion (Specify whether or not the purpose of the calculation was accomplished.)

All the parallel rectifiers can be issued the same firing angle command since the unbalance in the current in the branches is within acceptable limits.

Cognizant Engineer's printed name, signature, and date

S. Ramakrishnan
01/25/2012

I have reviewed this calculation and, to my professional satisfaction, it is properly performed and correct.

Checker's printed name, signature, and date

R. Hatcher
01/25/2012

TF System current unbalance calculations:

Scope:

These calculations show the unbalance at flat top between the eight parallel branches if no individual branch current control is incorporated.

Brief Background: See attached simplified schematic.

TF needs 129.8kA. This is provided by incorporating eight parallel branches of rectifiers. Each branch is fed by one 1kV, 24kA Transrex power supply section. Thyristor junction temperature calculations performed by C. Neumeyer show that each Transrex supply can deliver up to 24.3kA for the TF.

There are 3 -1/c-750mcm cables from SDS to the PSS for branches 1 through 4, and 2-1/c-1000mcm cables for branches 5 through 8. All the cables to the CLR for all branches are provided with 2-1/c-1000 mcm cables. Two branches are directly connected in parallel and fed through one SDS. All the four SDS outputs are paralleled at the Transition Area. There are 8-1/c-1000 mcm cables in each leg from the Transition area to the Test Cell.

Parallel Operation

Table 1(A&B) summarizes all the resistances in the branches for each parallel path. The current division is calculated assuming all the power supply voltages are equal. It can be seen that the maximum unbalance is +6% to -7% if frequency is 64Hz. and +5% to -6% if frequency is 74Hz. As can be seen there is better current sharing at higher frequencies. The cable conductor temperature was assumed to be at 80C (Note that the cables indifferent parts of the circuit will attain different temperature)

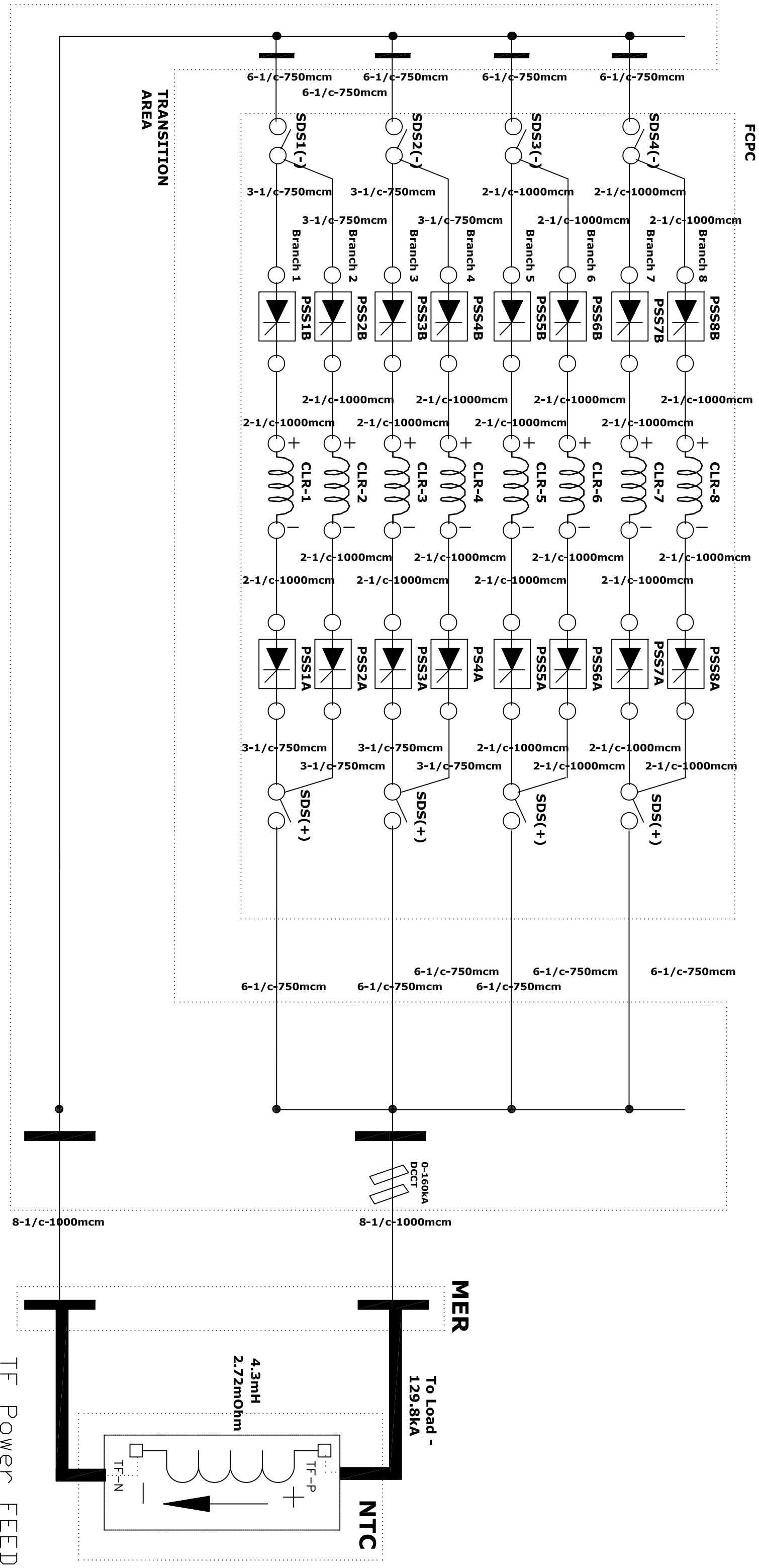
Table 2 shows the calculations without any rectifier drop (Kimbark resistance Zero). Note that the rectifier drop is calculated at the lowest frequency (64Hz) of the operating range which is the worst case for calculating current sharing. The unbalance is between +17% to -17%. This fictitious condition shows the rectifier regulation dominates in the sharing of the current.

Tables 3A,B show the calculation by imposing unbalanced current of +15% to -15%. Then the corresponding rectifier voltages and the associated firing angles are calculated. This shows that even if the firing angle errors due to FG performance varies 46.4 to 50.14 degrees the resultant unbalance is not exceeding +15% to -15%. Table 3C assumes a random Alpha change to 44.82 in one branch with other branches at 48 degrees.

Conclusion:

A common firing angle command can be given to all the paralleled rectifiers on a closed loop control based on the total current measured by the fiber optic DCCT positioned to measure the total current. Even with the FG not following accurately the commanded angles, the resultant unbalance is well within limits. Automatic trips can be provided if the branch current exceeds the rating of the rectifier.

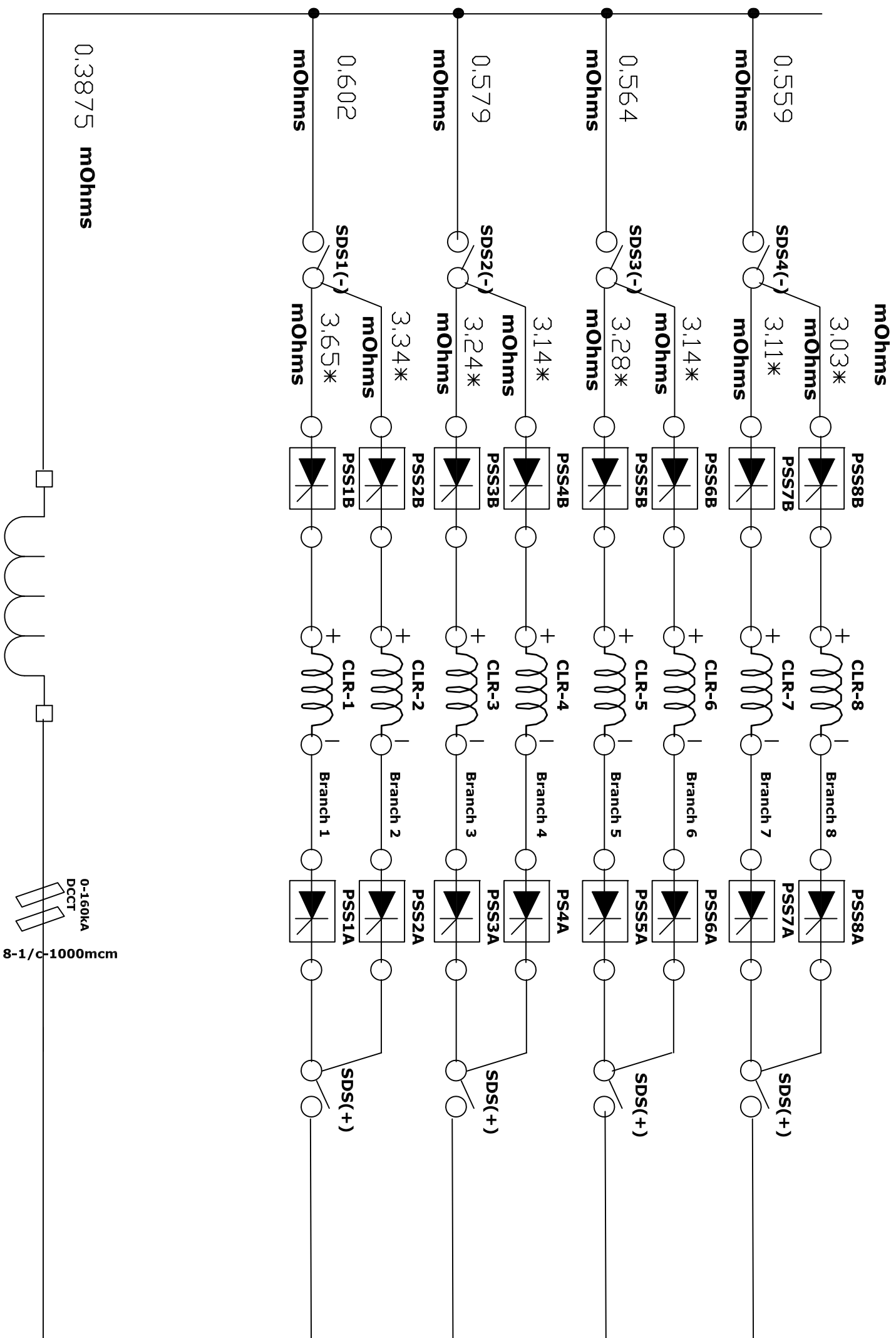
2kV - 24kA, 6.6s every 300s
 Typical of each of 8 parallels



TF POWER FEED

1kV - 24kA each PSS pulsed
 Typical of each of 8 parallels

* Includes all cables & CLR
 Kimbark resis at 64Hz: 8.8 mOhms
 All AC CLR's are 0.5 Ohms



3.0 average assumed
 mOhms
 4.3 mH

TF Power FEED