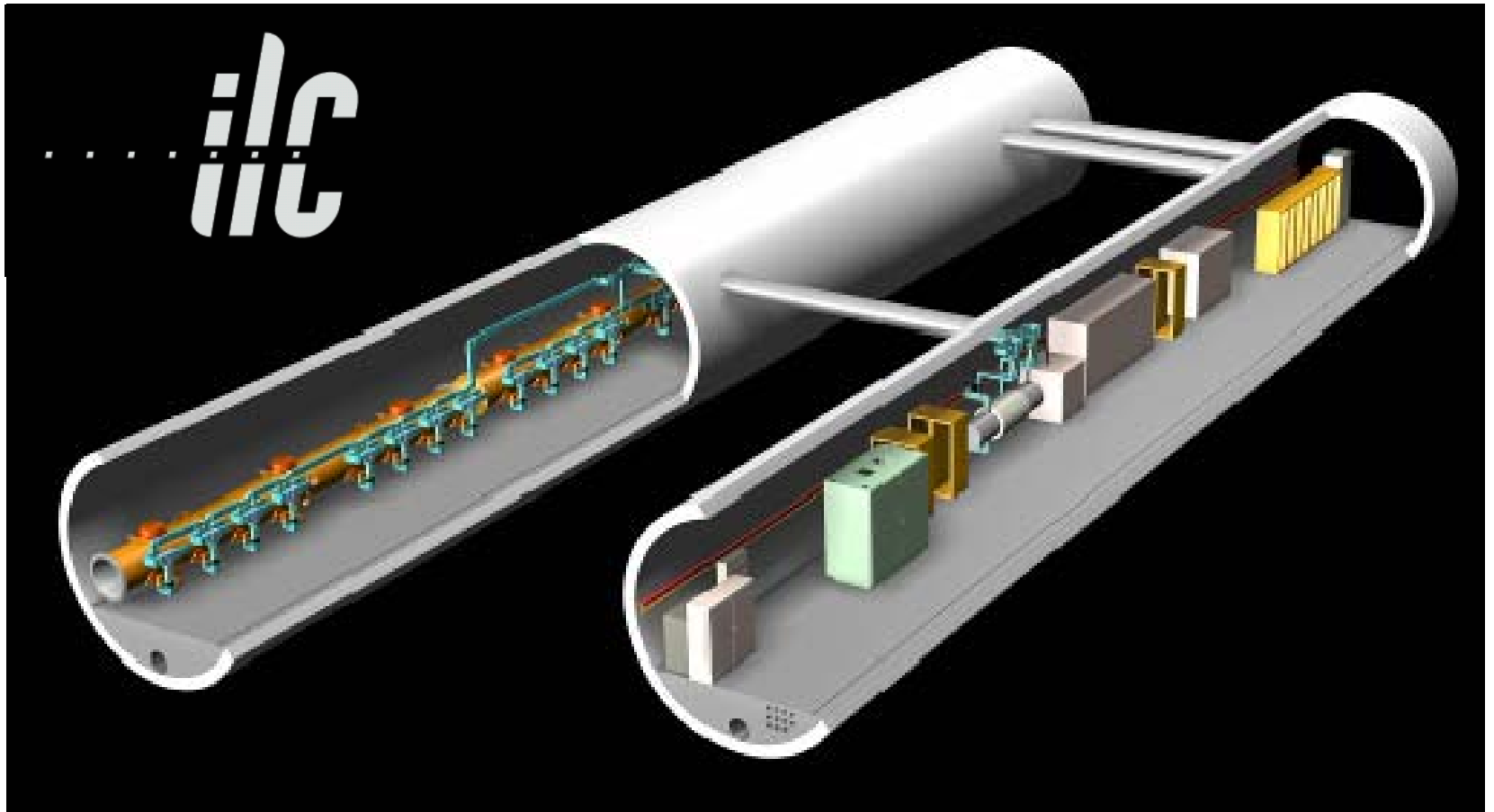


S7: RF Power



Chris Adolphsen

Feb 4-7, 2007 – Beijing GDE Meeting

BCD and ACD Modulators

(116 kV, 133 A, 1.6 ms, 5 Hz)

Baseline: Pulse Transformer
Style Modulator



Alternative: Marx Generator
Modulator

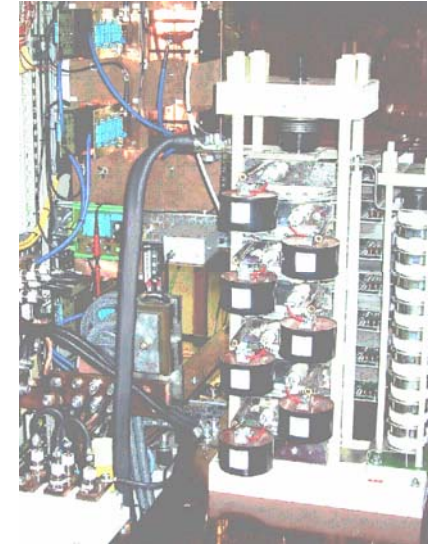
Reviewed in Next Talk



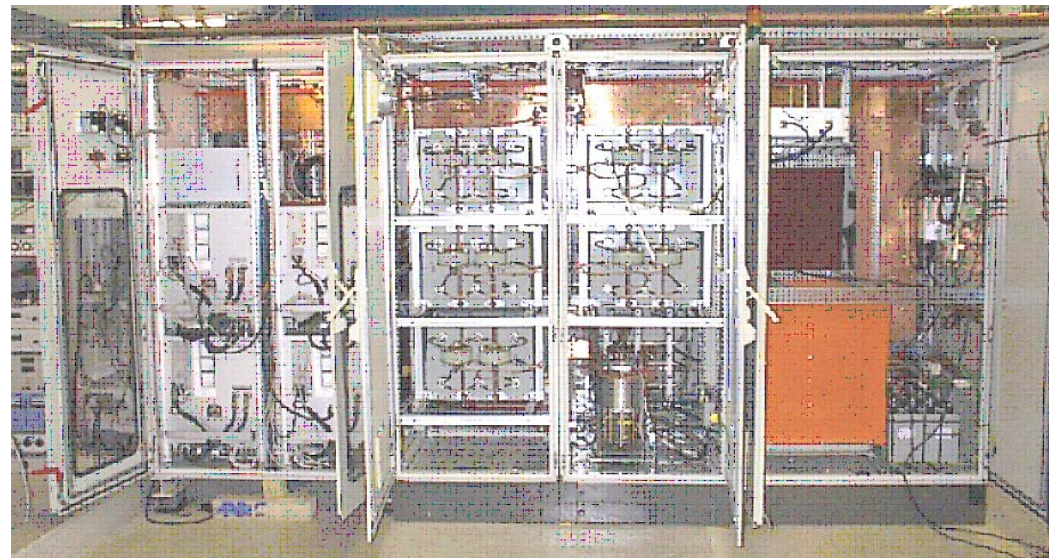
Pulse Transformer Modulator Status

- 11 units have been built, 3 by FNAL and 8 by industry (PPT with components from ABB, FUG, Poynting).
- 11 modulators are in operation.
- 10 years operation experience.
- Desire to improve
 - Reliability / MTTR
 - EMI / Noise

IGCT Stack

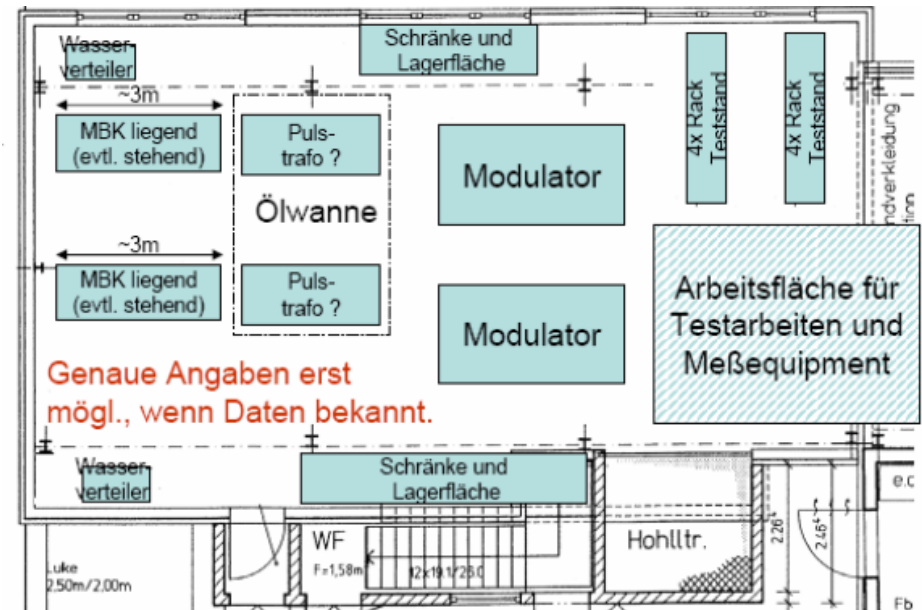


HVPS and Pulse Forming Unit



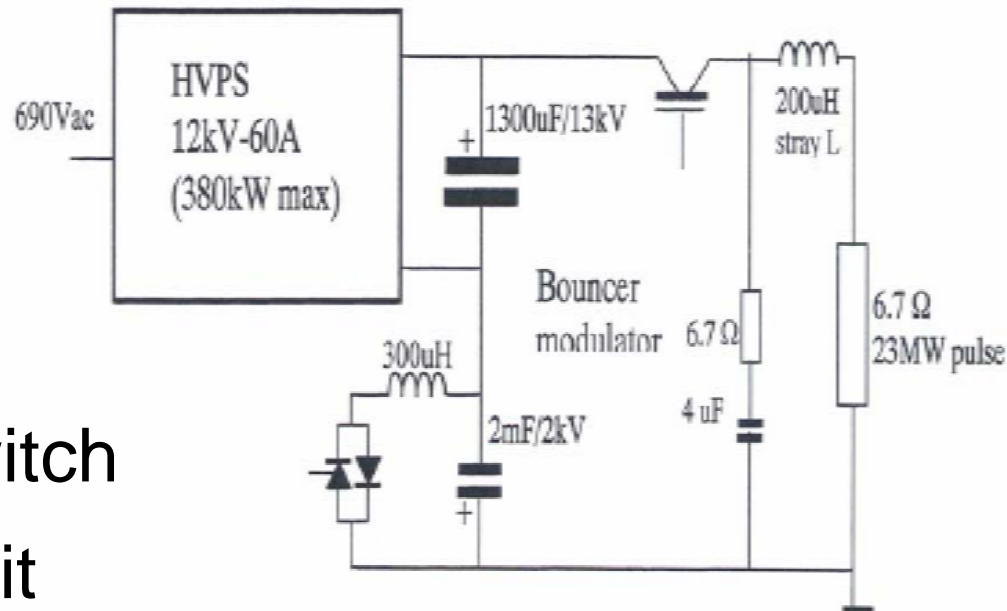
XFEL Modulator Development

- Ordered Prototypes
 - Two different prototypes from two vendors
 - Imtech-Vonk
 - Thales
 - Delivery ~ Dec 2007
 - Test in new facility in Zuethen that includes the modulator, cable, pulse transformer, klystron, interlocks and controls
- Complete evaluation, submit RFQs in 2008/2009
- Expect delivery of 30-40 modulators in 2009-2011
- For ILC, compliments Marx/Direct transformer-less designs



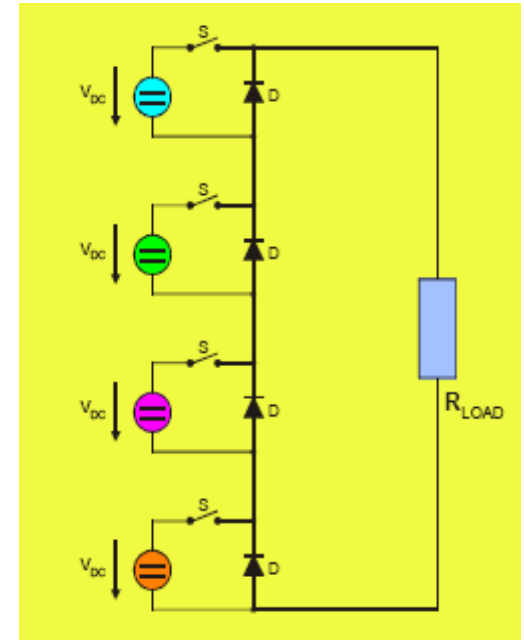
Prototype #1 (Imtech-Vonk)

- Bouncer Type
 - Specified by DESY
 - 12kV HVPS
 - Bouncer 300uH/4.6kA
- 7 stage IGCT main switch
- Digital regulation circuit
- Analog inputs/outputs
- Well known and tested principle



Prototype #2 (Thales)

- Pulse Step Modulator
 - 24, ~ 0.5 kV, Marx-like cells are summed to drive a 12:1 transformer
 - Bouncer circuit eliminated
 - FPGA based control
 - 2 stages for redundancy
 - Pulse width modulation for fine control
- Slew rate and pulse shape controllable
- Concept used in PS's Thales built for the W7-X experimental fusion reactor



Klystrons

Baseline: 10 MW Multi-Beam Klystrons (MBKs) with ~ 65% Efficiency: Being Developed by Three Tube Companies in Collaboration with DESY



Thales



CPI



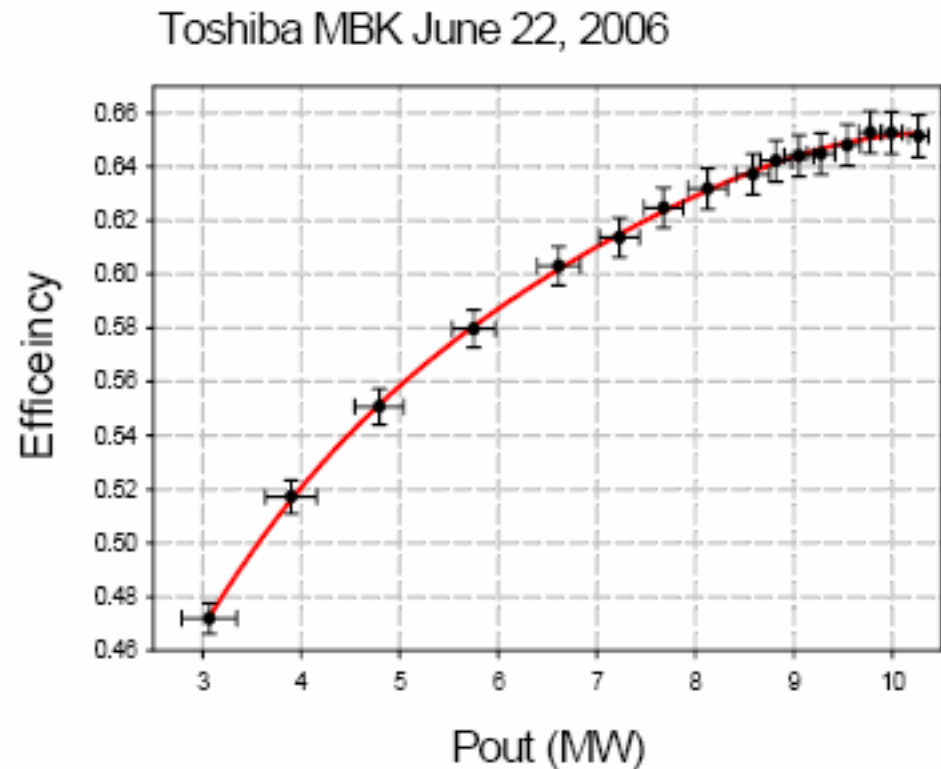
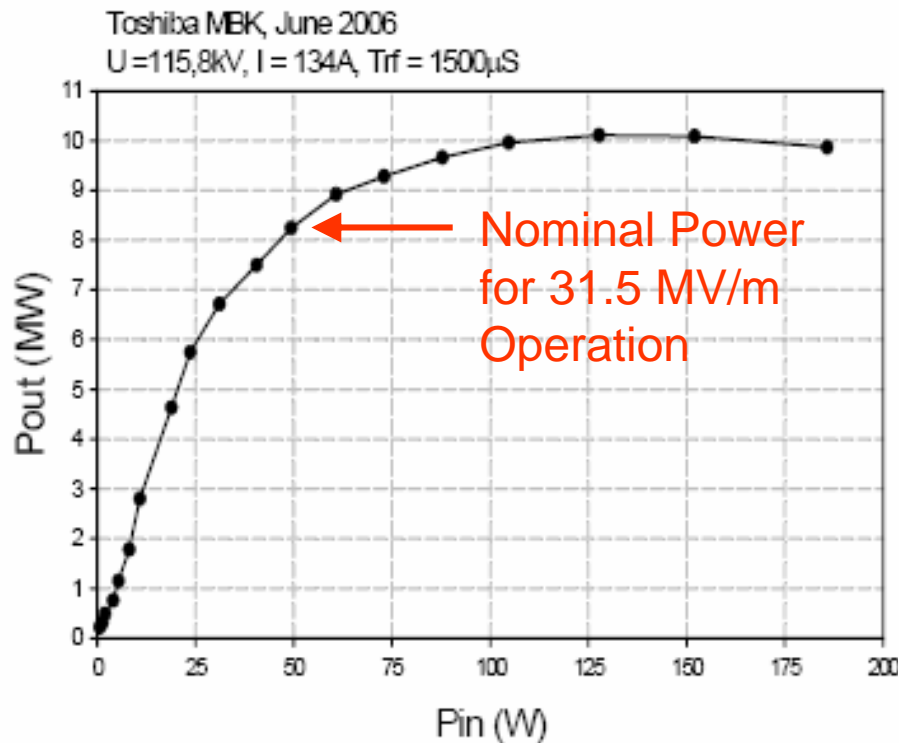
Toshiba

2006 Test of Toshiba MBK

- June 8: Start installation
- June 14: Adjust filament setting
- June 16: Modify tube socket
- June 19: Run at 115kV, 134 A, 1.7mS, 10 Hz
- June 20: Achieve 10 MW, 1.5 ms rf pulses at 10 Hz (150 kW average output power)
- July 4-5: Test for 24 hours
- October 12: Removed from test stand
- Total time of operation on the test stand = 750 hours, 80 % at full power

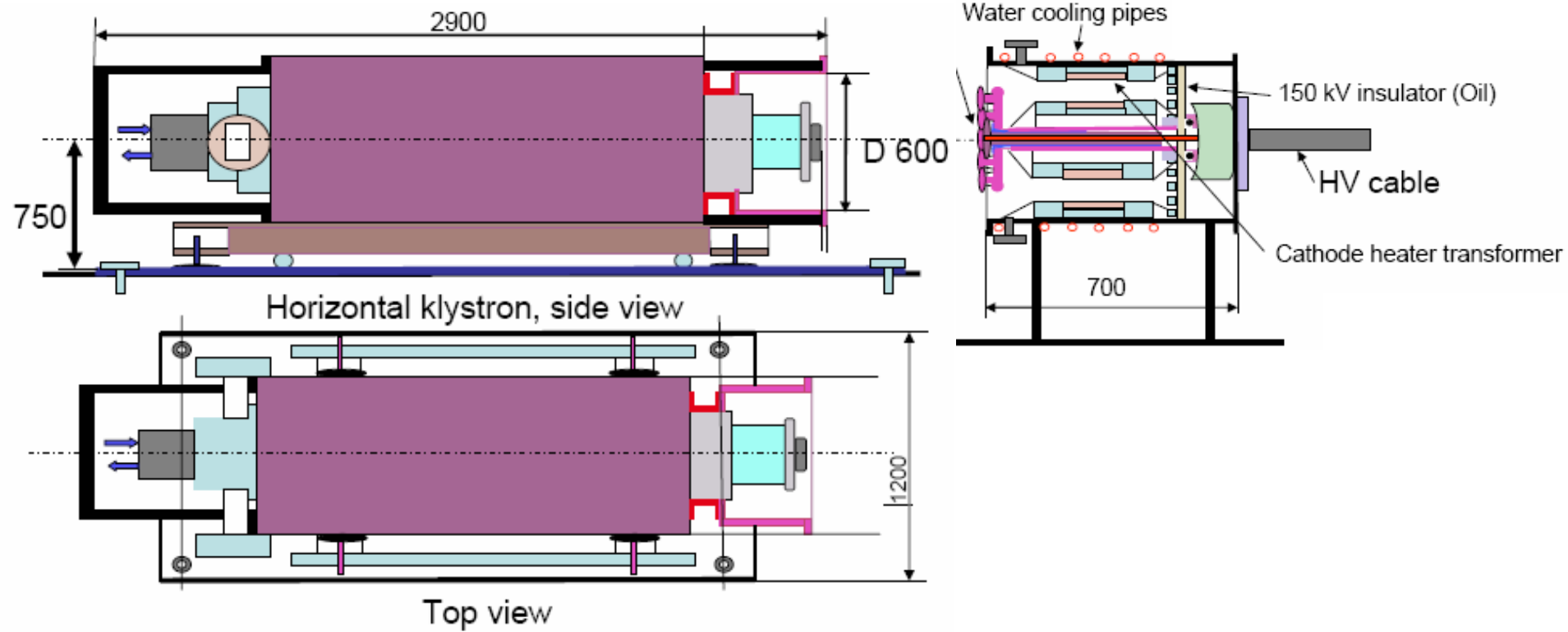


Toshiba MBK Test Data



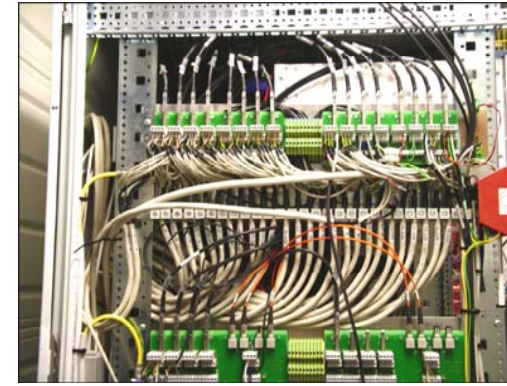
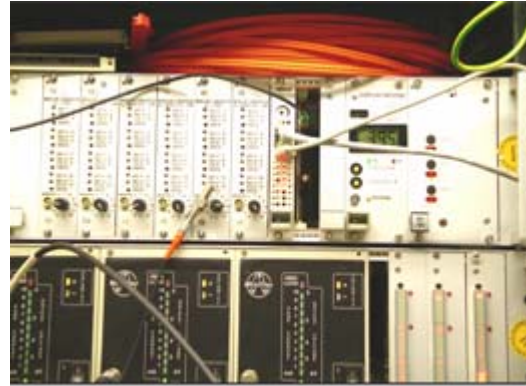
Horizontal MBK for XFEL

Expect the first horizontal MBK in 03/08. DESY is currently working with three companies to design the klystron interface to the transformer tank

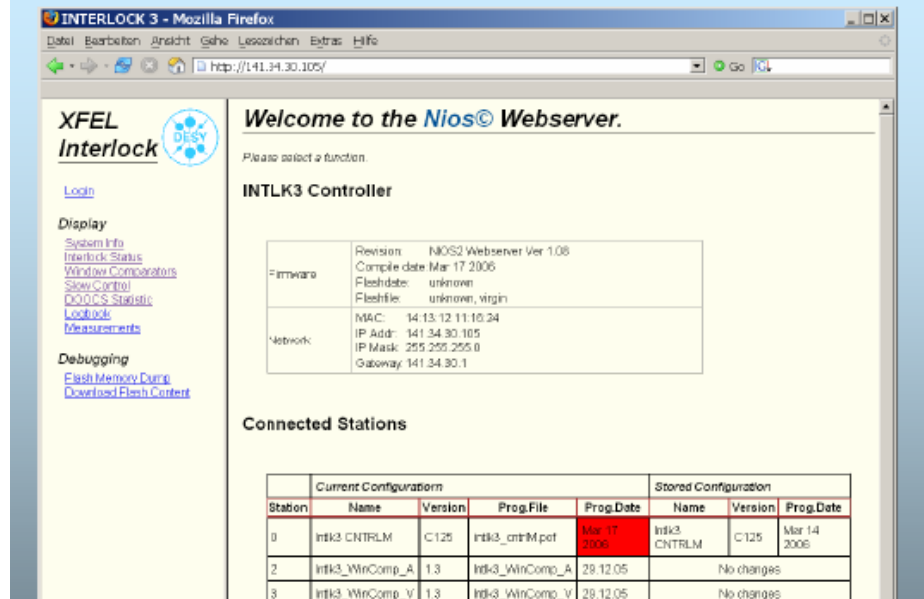


RF Interlocks for XFEL

- Zeuthen / HH development
- FPGA Based
- Version #2 installed at FLASH
- Version #3 installed at PITZ and module test facility, will also be tested at FLASH
- Version #3 allows remote controlled setting of interlocks



Interlock WebServer – Screenshot 1



XFEL Interlock

[Login](#)

Display

- [System Info](#)
- [Interlock Status](#)
- [Window Composites](#)
- [Show Control](#)
- [DOCS Statistics](#)
- [Lookups](#)
- [Measurements](#)

Debugging

- [Flash Memory Dump](#)
- [Download Flash Content](#)

Welcome to the Nios Webserver.

Please select a function.

INTLK3 Controller

Firmware	Revision: NIOS2 Webserver Ver 1.08 Compile date: Mar 17 2006 Flashdate: unknown Flashfile: unknown, virgin
Network	MAC: 14.13.12.11.10.24 IP Addr: 141.34.30.105 IP Mask: 255.255.255.0 Gateway: 141.34.30.1

Connected Stations

Station	Current Configuration				Stored Configuration		
	Name	Version	Prog.File	Prog.Date	Name	Version	Prog.Date
0	Intk3_CNTRLM	C125	Intk3_cntrM.pot	Mar 17 2006	Intk3_CNTRLM	C125	Mar 14 2006
2	Intk3_WinComp_A	1.3	Intk3_WinComp_A	29.12.05	No changes		
3	Intk3_WinComp_V	1.3	Intk3_WinComp_V	28.12.05	No changes		

XFEL Klystron Program

- New Thales tube (SN5) with modifications will arrive 02/07 for test.
- Preparing for horizontal MBK test using existing (ABB) pulse transformer.
- Test HV cable connection.
- Continue investigation of phase, output power and perveance stability of MBK.
- Study breakdown rate of rf components and klystron windows as a function of waveguide pressure.
- Develop fast klystron protection against RF breakdown.

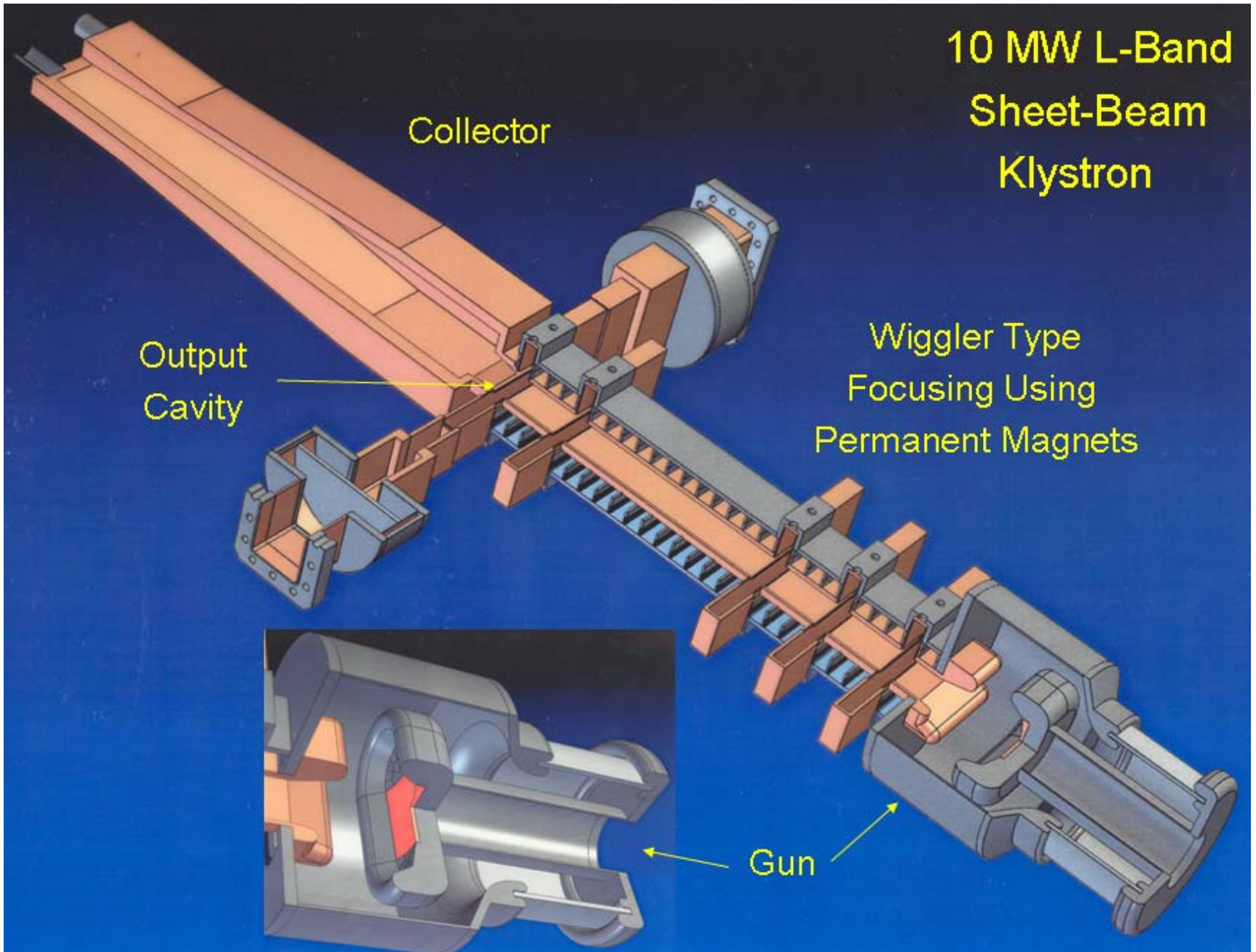
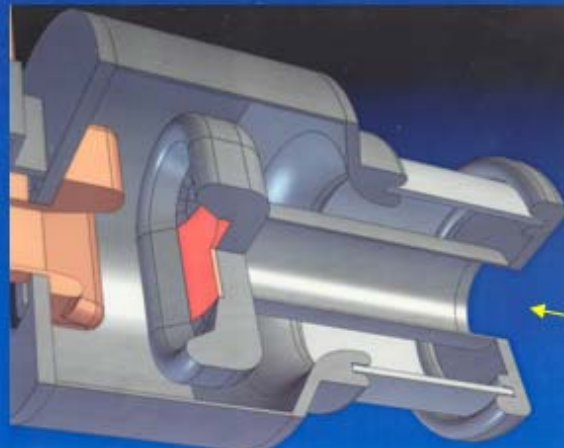
10 MW L-Band Sheet-Beam Klystron

Collector

Output
Cavity

Wiggler Type
Focusing Using
Permanent Magnets

Gun

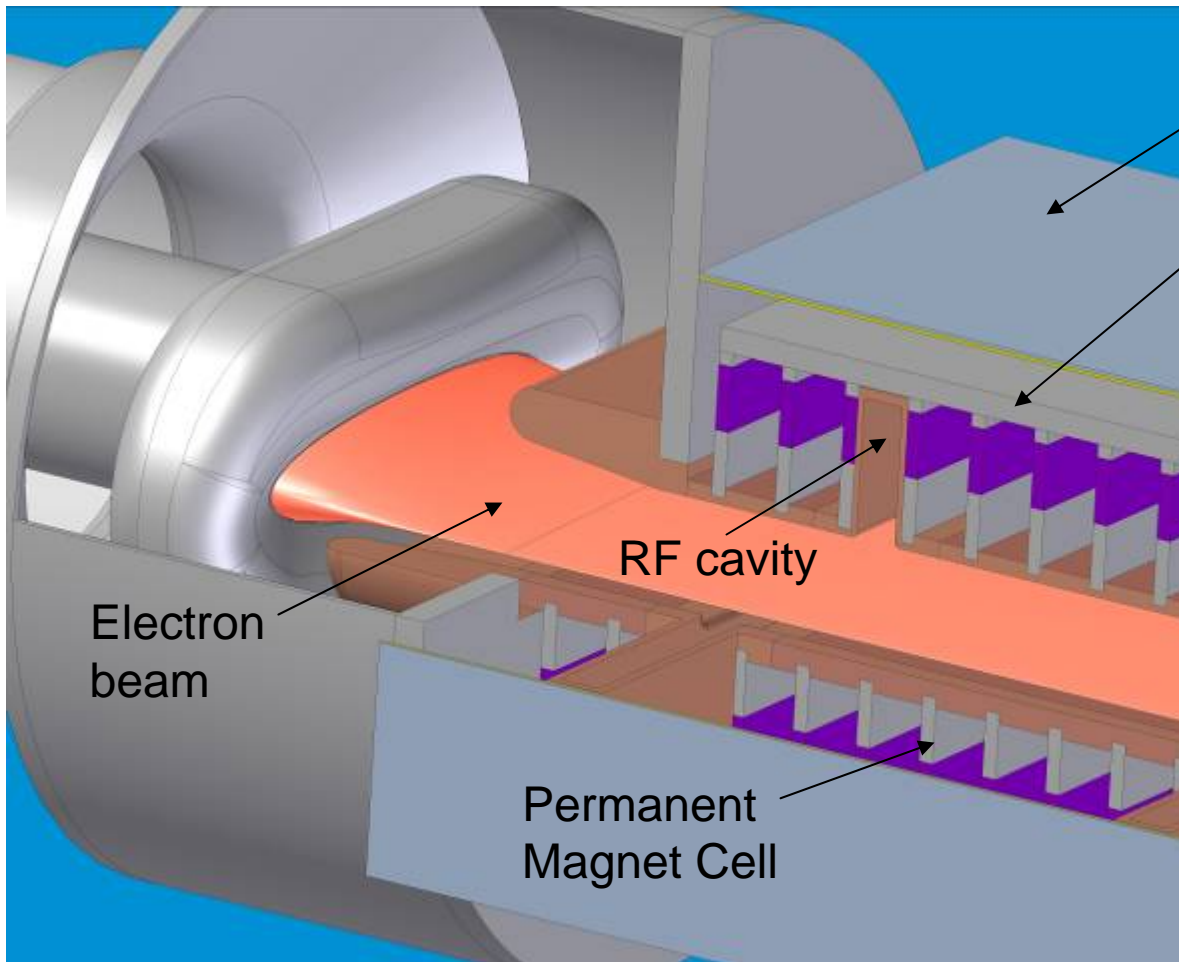


SBK Design Organization

- Erik Jongewaard (Program Manager/ME)
 - Magnet structure and RF circuit/drift tunnel design
- Daryl Sprehn (Chief EE)
 - Magic and AJdisk RF sims, 3D RF sims, egun sims
- Andy Haase (ME)
 - Couplers, Window and beam diagnostics design
- Rich Schumacher (ME)
 - Anode and device interface (supports, tank, etc.) design
- David Martin (ME)
 - Global design coord, egun and collector design
- Alex Burke (EE)
 - Michelle egun sims, Magnet magnetics sims
- Aaron Jensen (EE)
 - FLUKA beam interaction sims, 3D RF sims

Beam Transport and RF

The elliptical beam is focused in a periodic permanent magnet stack that is interspersed with rf cavities



Lead shielding

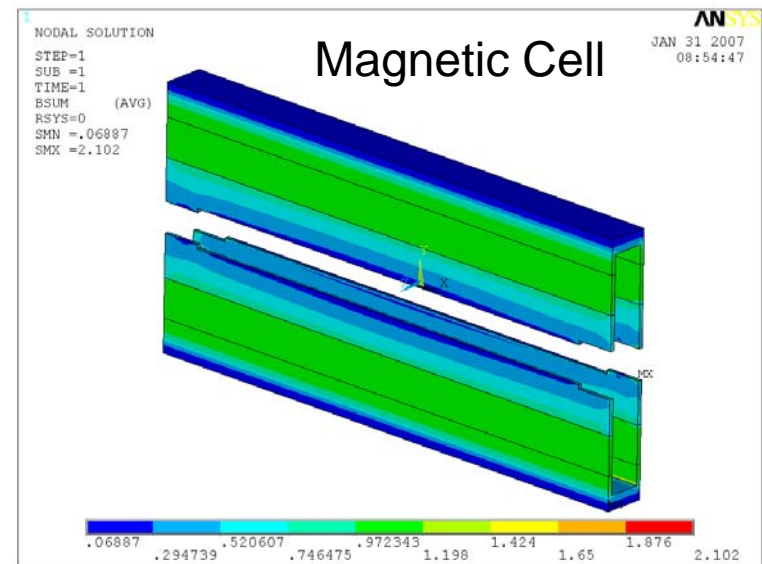
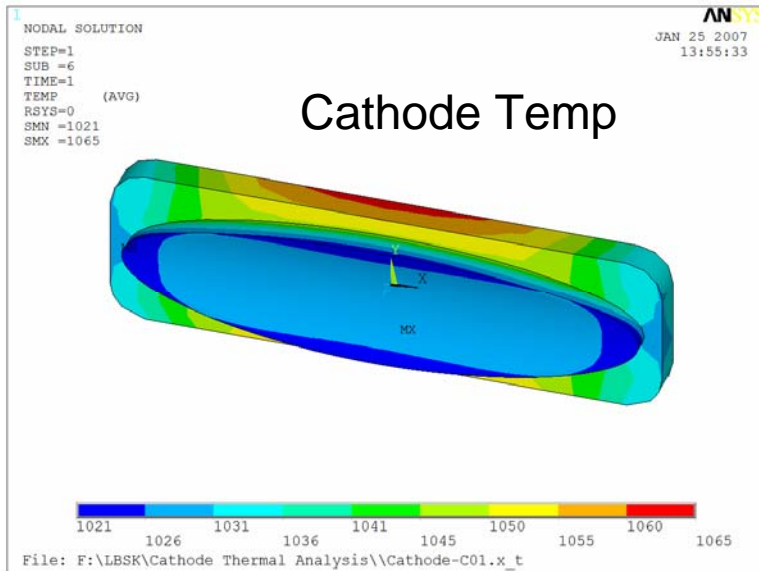
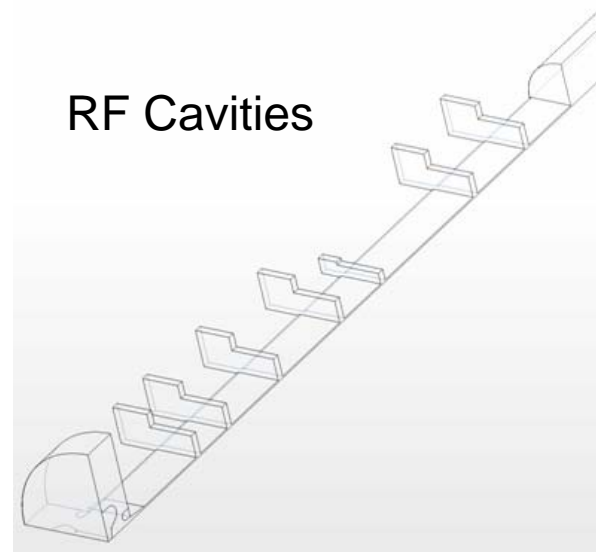
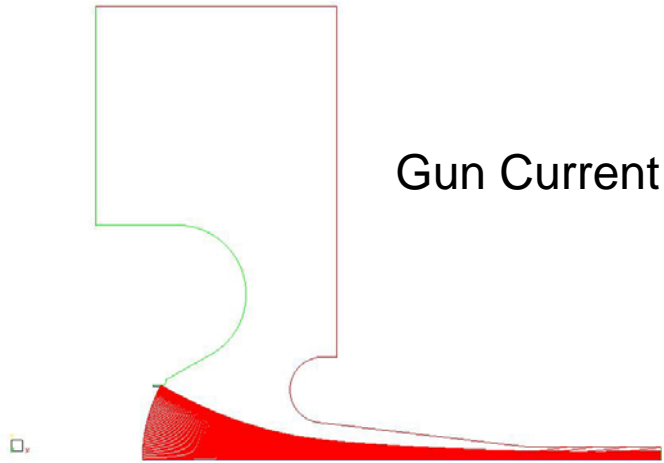
Magnetically shielded from outside world

Have done:

3D Gun simulations of a 130 A, 40:1 aspect ratio elliptical beam traversing 30 period structures.

3D PIC Code simulations of rf interaction with the beam.

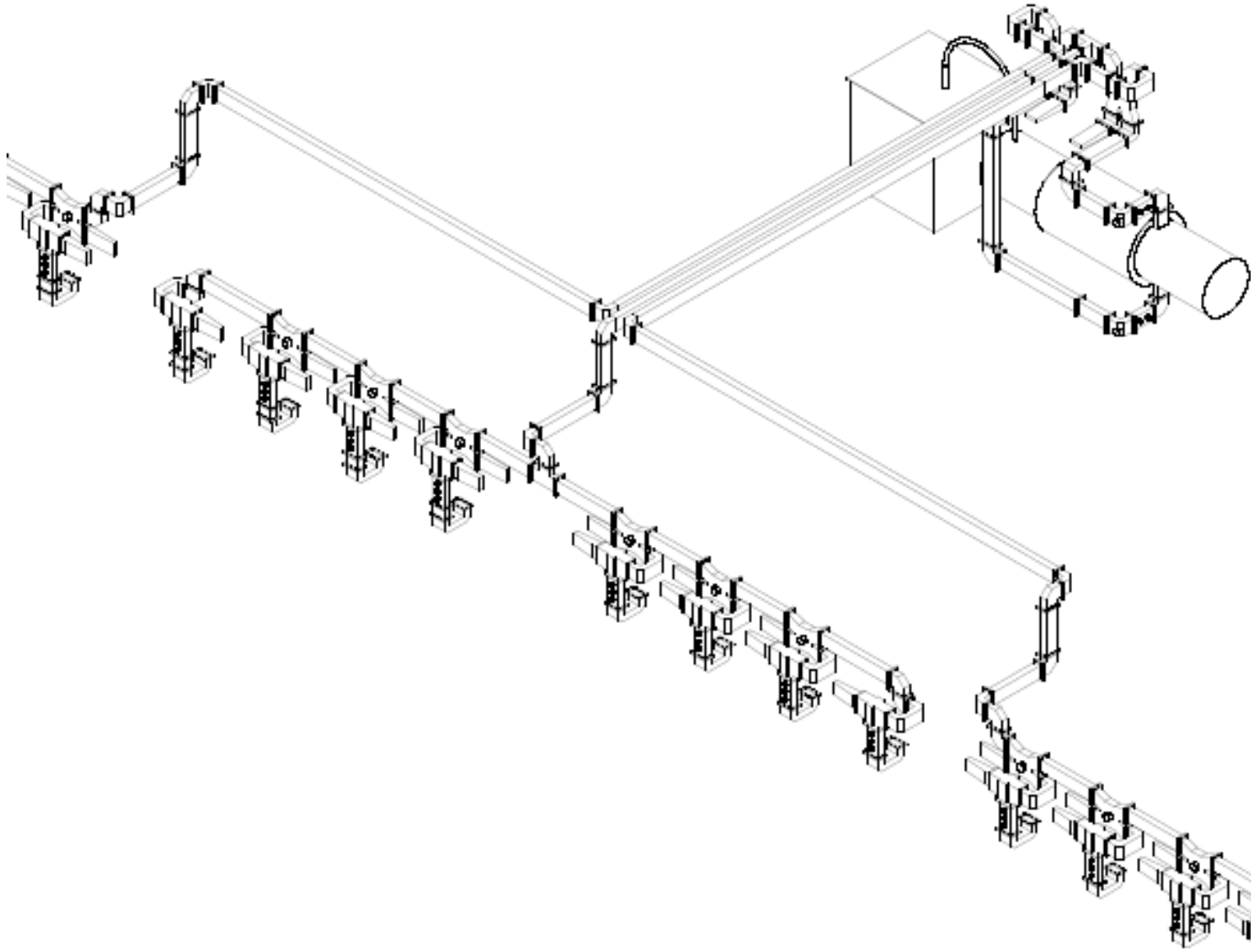
SBK Simulations



Sheet Beam Program

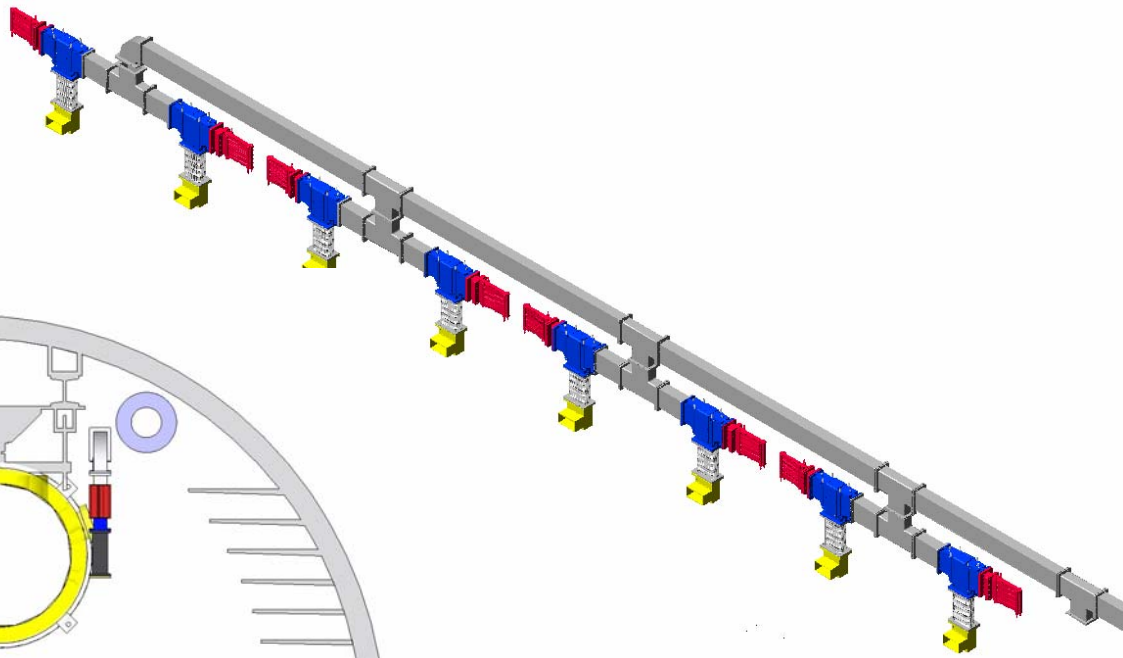
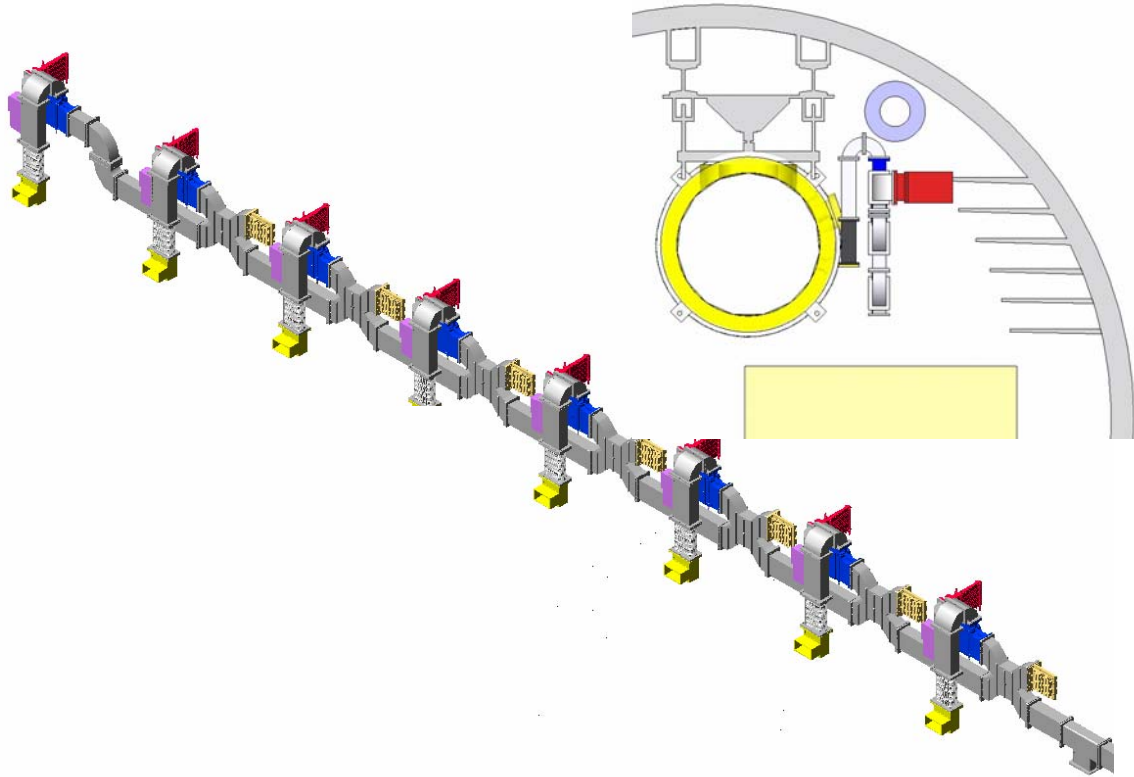
- Build beam tester and klystron by Summer 2008
- The beam tester will validate 3-D beam transport simulations and allow a more rapid turnaround for electron gun changes
- The klystron will be developed in parallel with little feedback from the beam tester. A rebuild of the klystron can incorporate design changes motivated by the beam tester

RF Distribution Development



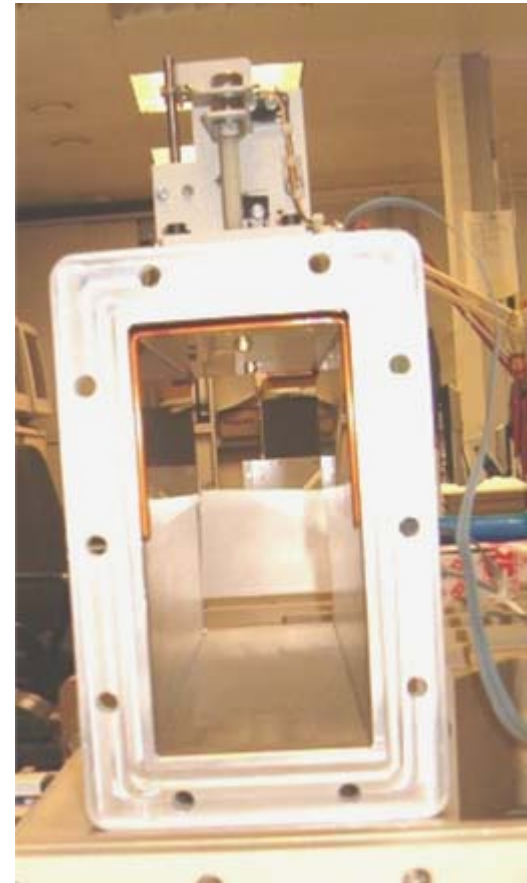
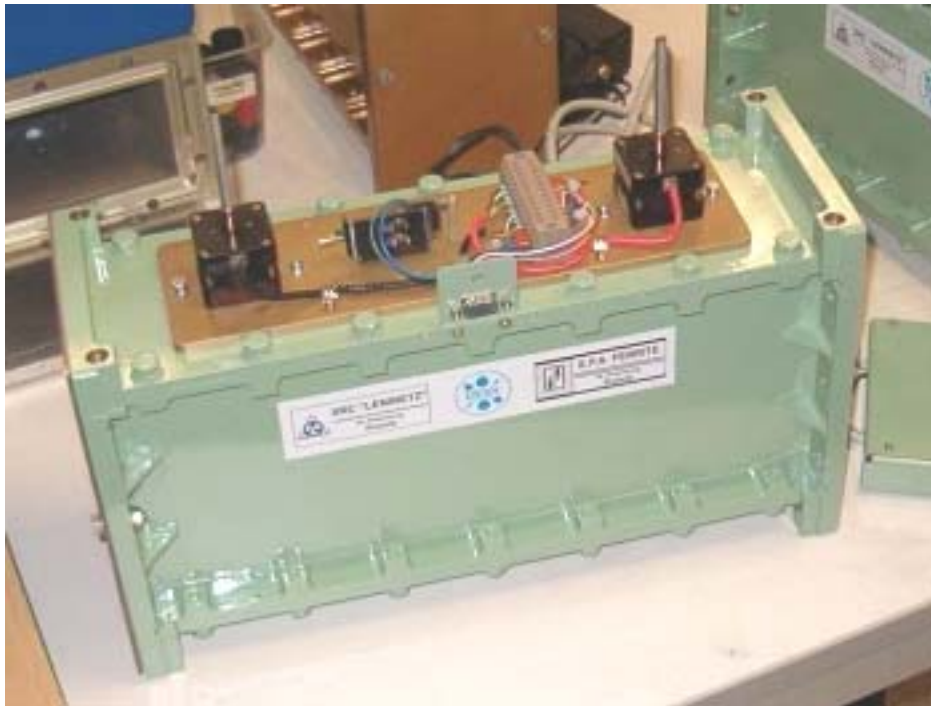
XFEL RF Distribution System

Switched from a
TTF-Like (3D)
System

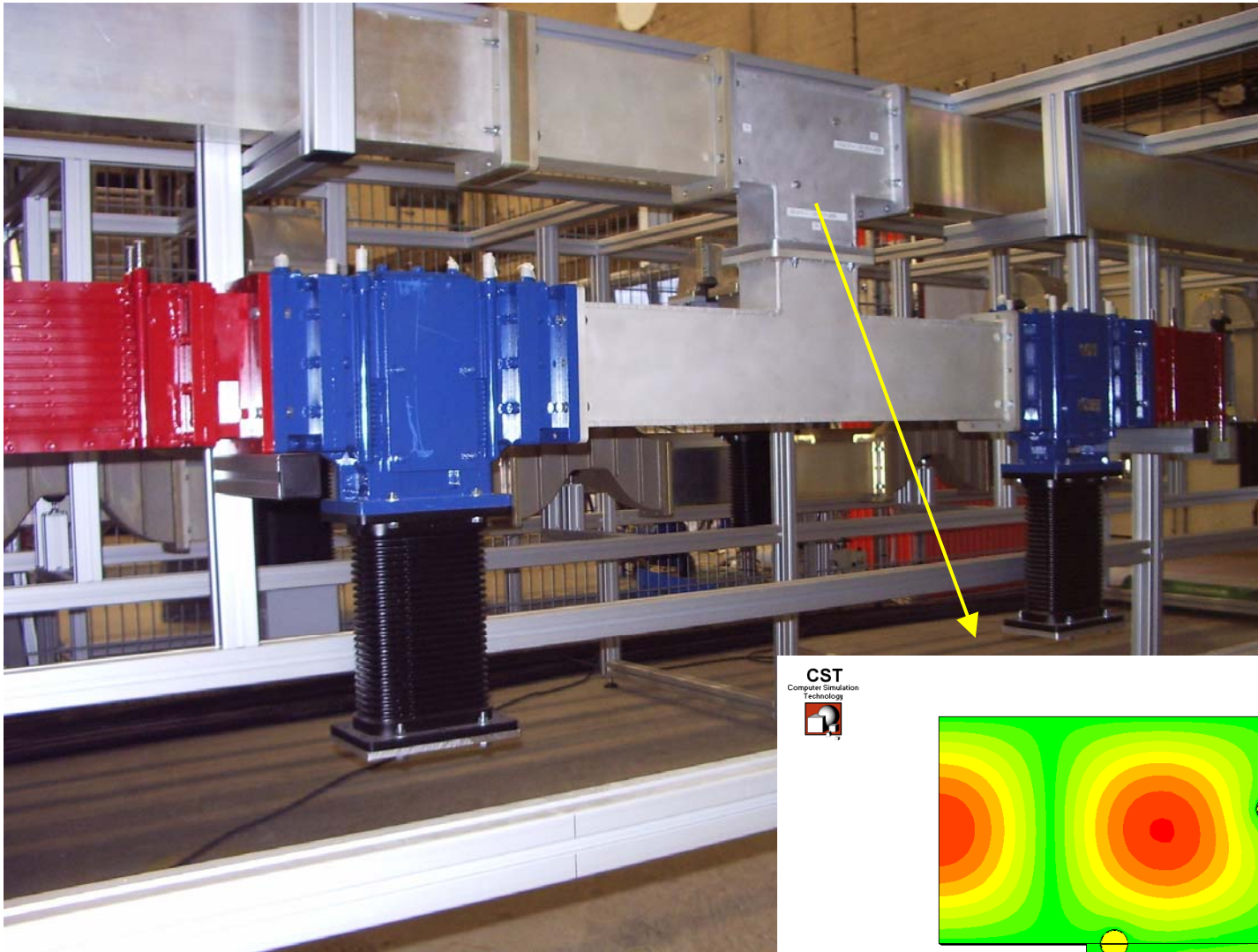


To a Tree-Like
(2D) System

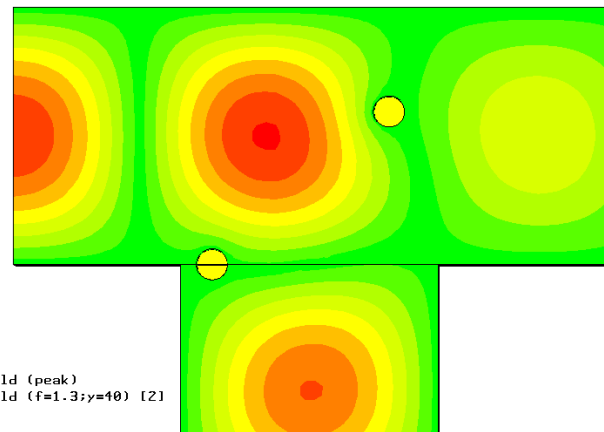
Replaced 3-Stub Tuner with Phase Shifter



Feed Cavities In Pairs



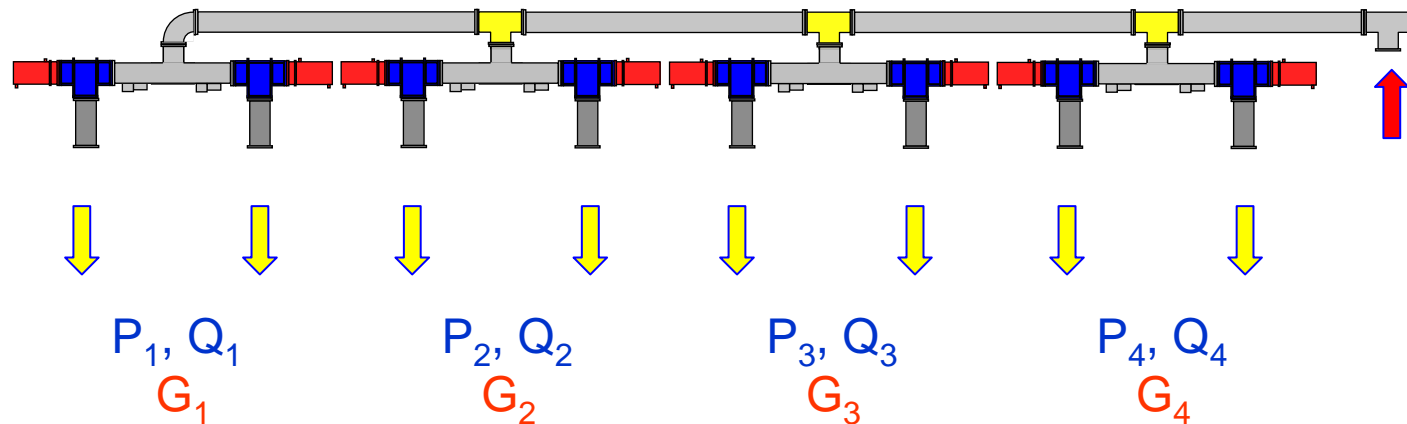
CST
Computer Simulation
Technology



Type = E-Field (peak)
 Monitor = e-field (f=1.3;y=40) [2]
 Component = Abs
 Plane at y = 40
 Frequency = 1.3
 Phase = 0 degrees
 Maximum-2d = 299.898 V/m at 20.6519 / 40 / -21.7887

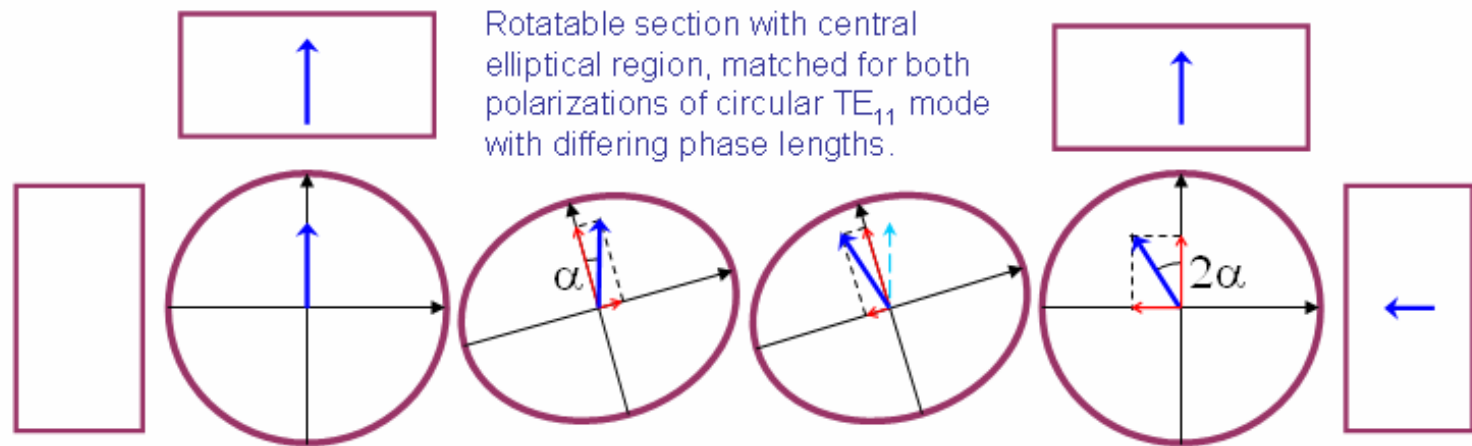
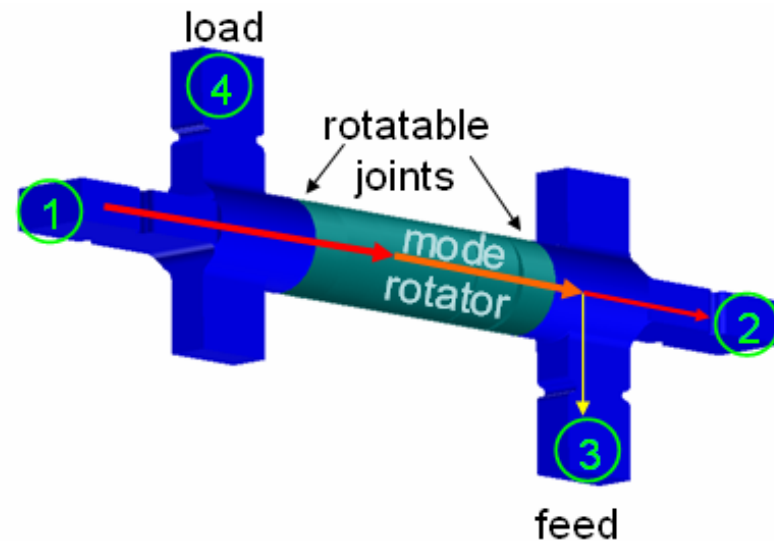
Adjustability

With customizable (2 post) asymmetric shunt tees, have a tunable waveguide system that eliminates the “weak cavity” limit in the cryomodules

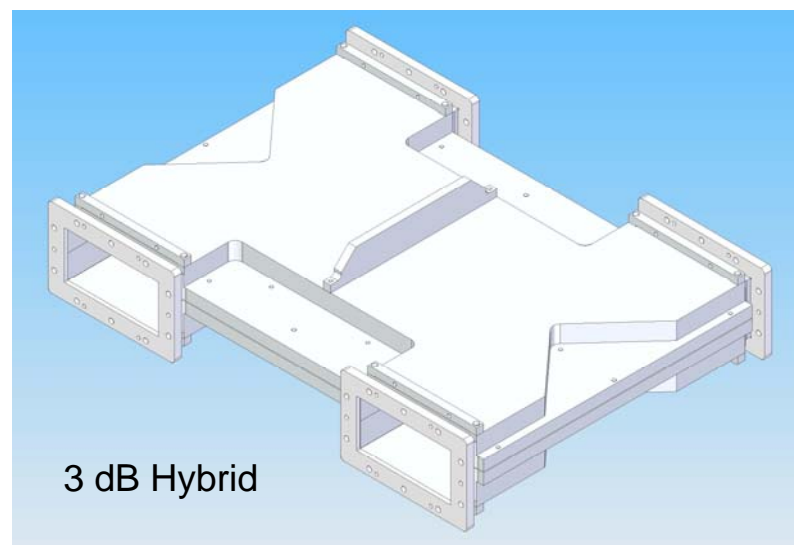
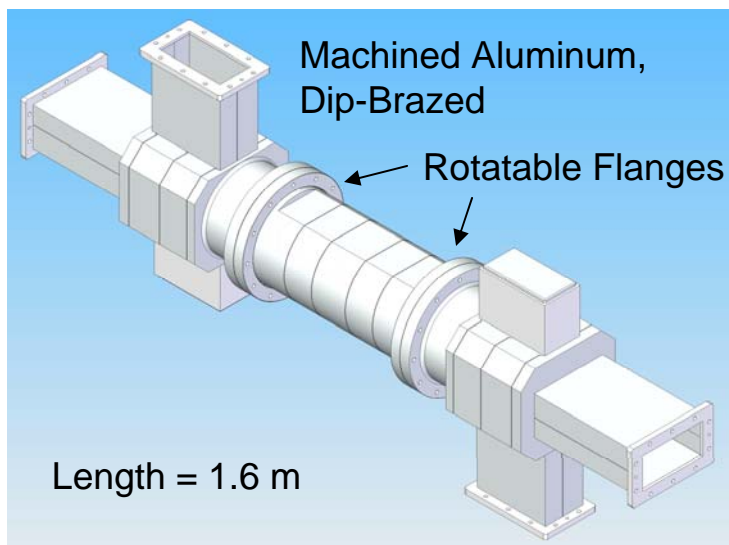
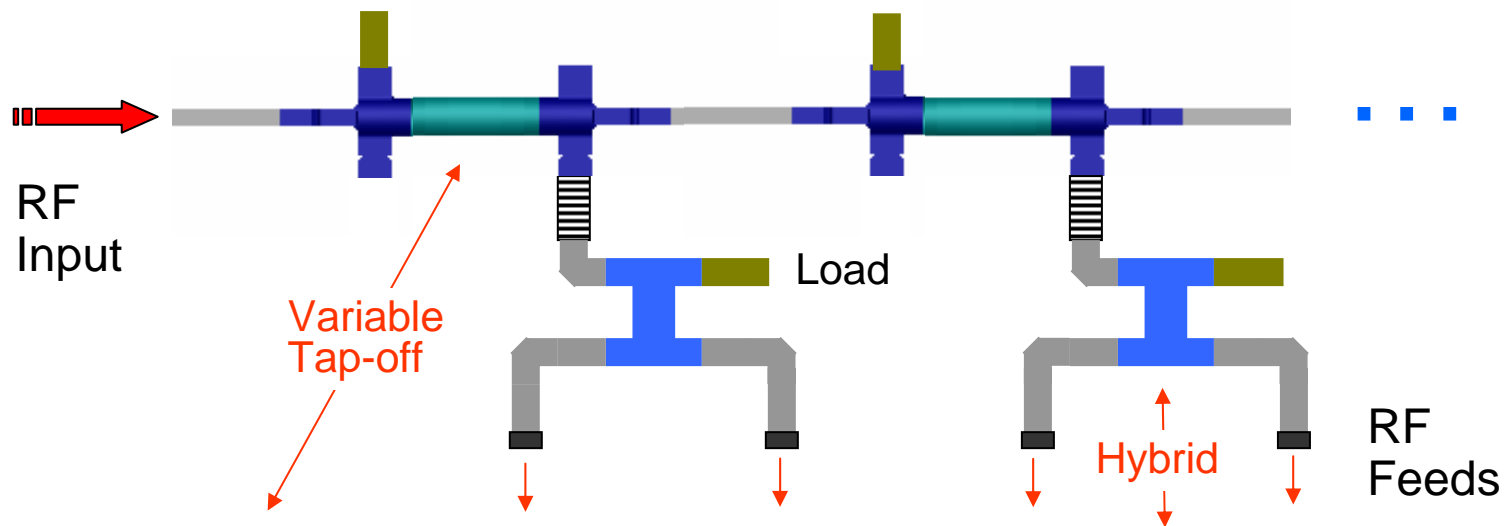


Adjust Input Power (P) and Cavity External Q to optimize for Gradient (G)

At SLAC, Developing Variable Tap-Offs Using Mode Rotation



RF Distribution System without Circulators and with Variable Tap-offs



Linac Operation with Variable Tap-Offs (VTOs) and Large Gradient Spread

- Assume cavities produced with flat distribution of sustainable gradients (G) from 22 MV/m to 34 MV/m with $\langle G \rangle = 28 \text{ MV/m}$
- With Q_{e0} optimized for $G_0 = \langle G \rangle$, achieve flat cavity field at G with
 - $Q_e = Q_{e0} * \ln(2) / \ln(1 + G/G_0 * Q_{e0}/Q_e)$
 - $\text{Input Power} = P_0 * (1/4) * (1 + G/G_0 * Q_{e0}/Q_e)^2 * (Q_e/Q_{e0})$
- Requires 6.8% more power on average per rf unit
- Maintain rf unit layout but increase linac length by $31.5/28 - 1 = 12.5\%$
- At 31 MV/m, which is a +3-sigma variation in the mean gradient of a half rf unit, have same 16% tuning overhead as present design at 33 MV/m.
- Considering all changes, **ILC cost increases by about 7%**

RF Source Summary

- XFEL considering new modulator design and have revamped their rf distribution system to be more compact and adjustable.
- Toshiba 10 MW MBK appears robust in tests so far – horizontal versions being developed.
- SLAC is in design phase to build a sheet beam klystron, which should be more compact, lighter and less expensive than the MBK
- SLAC is well along on Marx development – see next talk