

Tests with the Fast Frequency Tuners in the Saclay-I design

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DESY

Acknowledgements

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- ... the participation and support in the experiments
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- ... to many people supporting these experiments
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Motivation

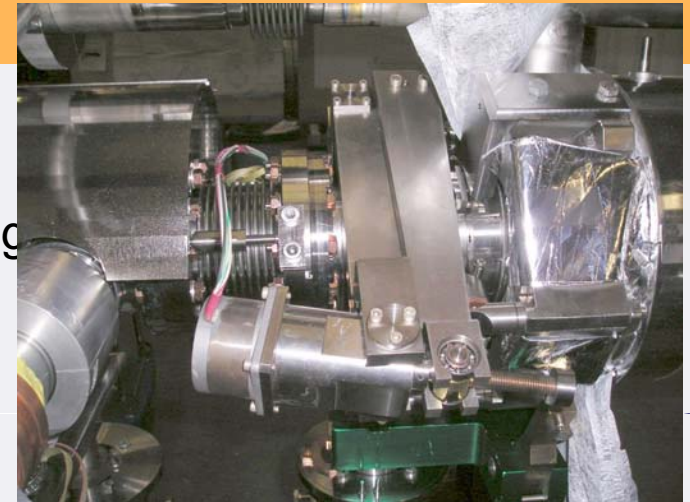
- It is clear that the current version of this tuner does not fit mechanically.
- Nonetheless, the tuner tests ILC concepts
 - Standard TESLA cavity design (and short ILC design)
 - Stiffening concept
 - Motor
 - Cold location
 - Piezo
 - Cold location

Overview

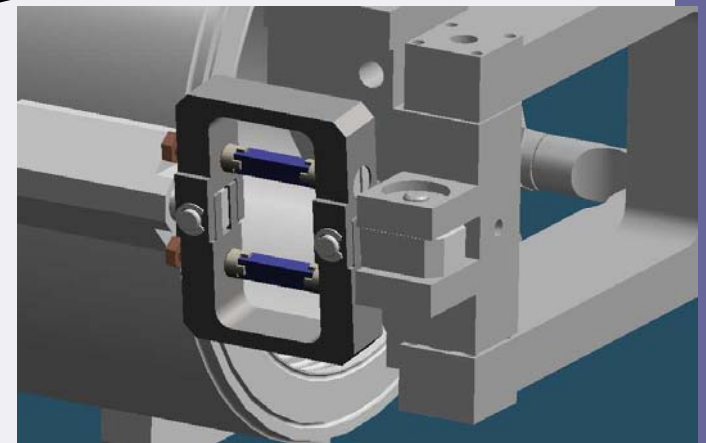
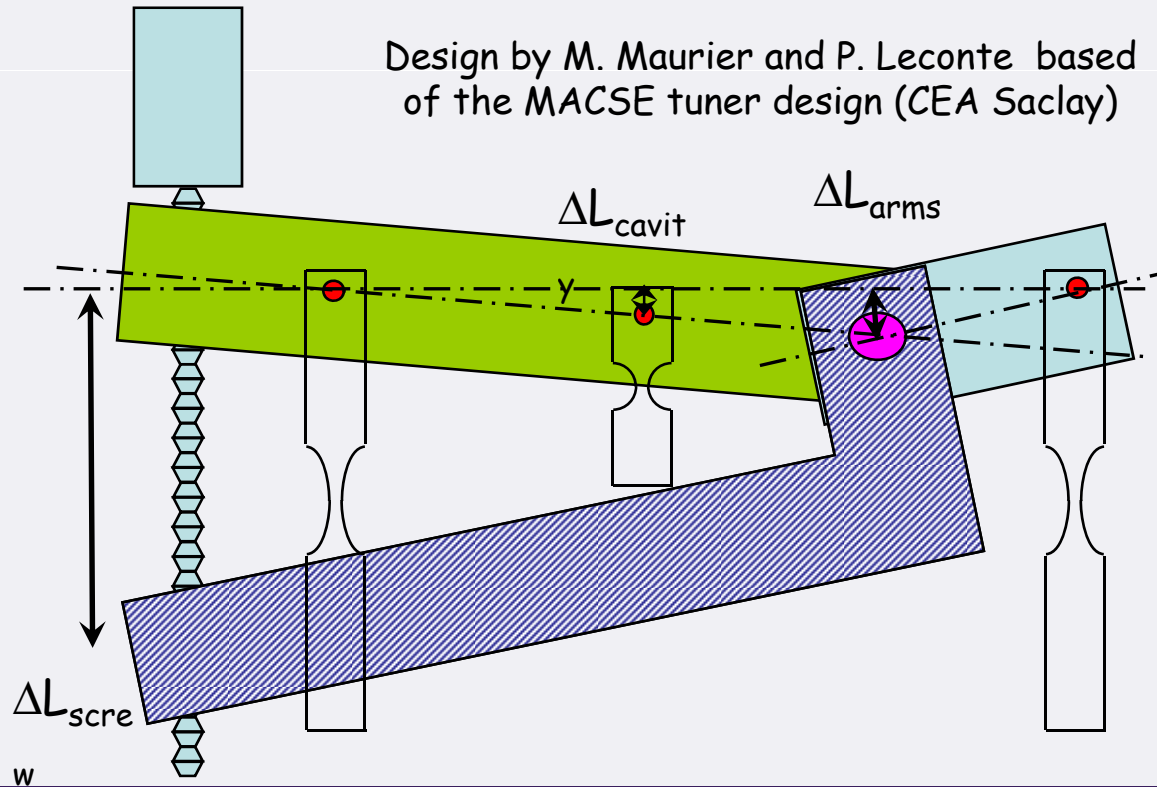
- Tuner system
 - Saclay design with added piezo tuner
- Measurements on Modules
 - Classical Pretuning of the cavity
 - Cavity pushes back on the tuner
 - » Difficult to adjust pre-load on the cavity
 - Double-Piezo fixture
 - M6, (M8)
 - Single-Piezo fixture
 - M5, M7
- CHECHIA Measurements
 - Reversed Pretuning of the cavities
 - Cavity pulls on tuner

Tuner Setup

- Current design in use at FLASH
 - Design by CEA
 - Fast piezo detuning introduced not from beginning
 - Is the solution for XFEL so far



Design by M. Maurier and P. Leconte based of the MACSE tuner design (CEA Saclay)



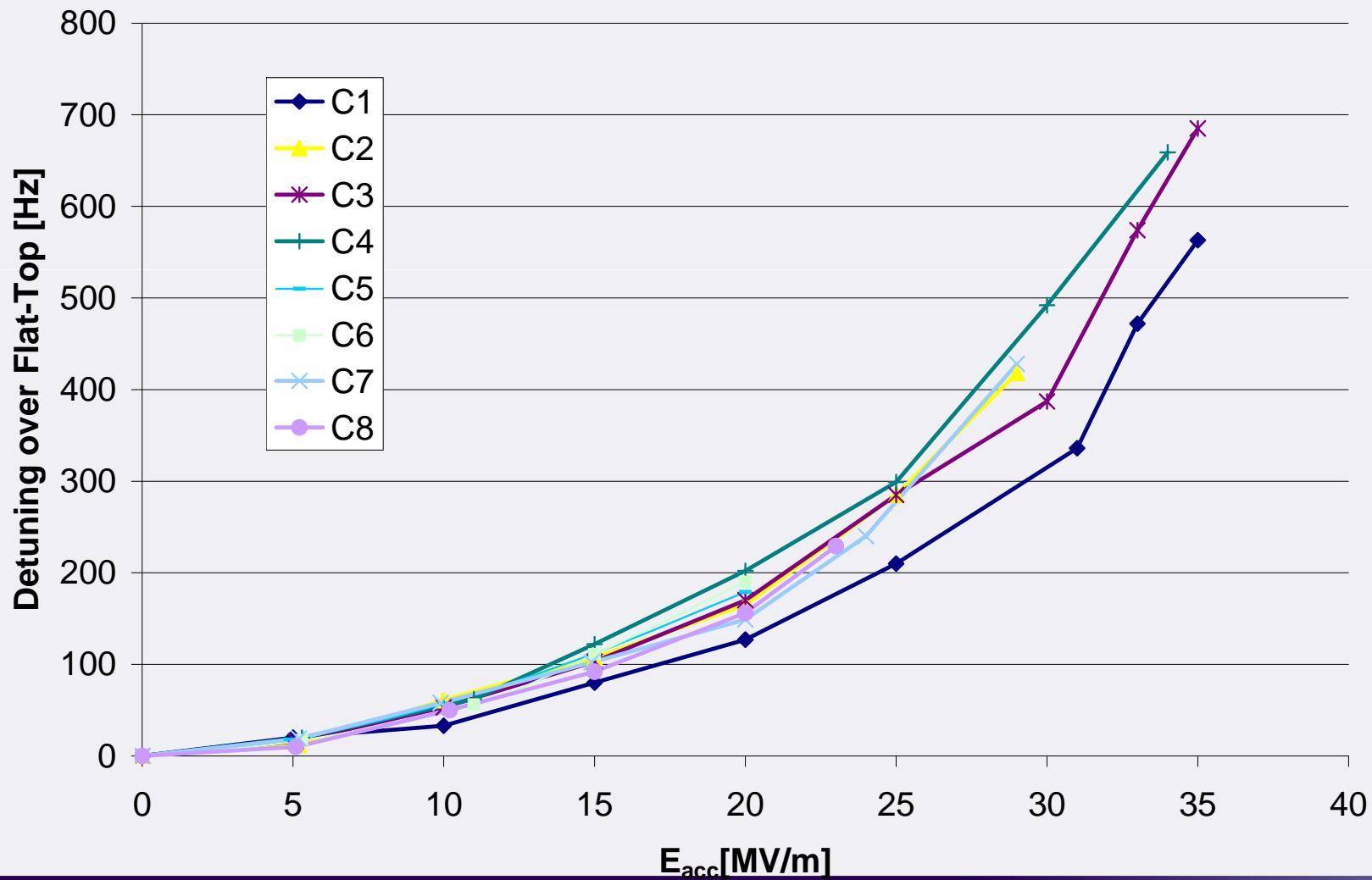
Tuner System Features

- Well-known
- Piezo integration not straight-forward
 - Piezo fixture stiff enough for pre-detuning of roughly +300 KHz
 - Beyond this piezo operation cannot be guaranteed
- Therefore reverse pre-tuning (-200 kHz) of cavities has been tried in CHECHIA tests
 - Successful
- M8 is fully equipped with this type of piezos
 - Test this year

Module 6 Double-Piezo Tests

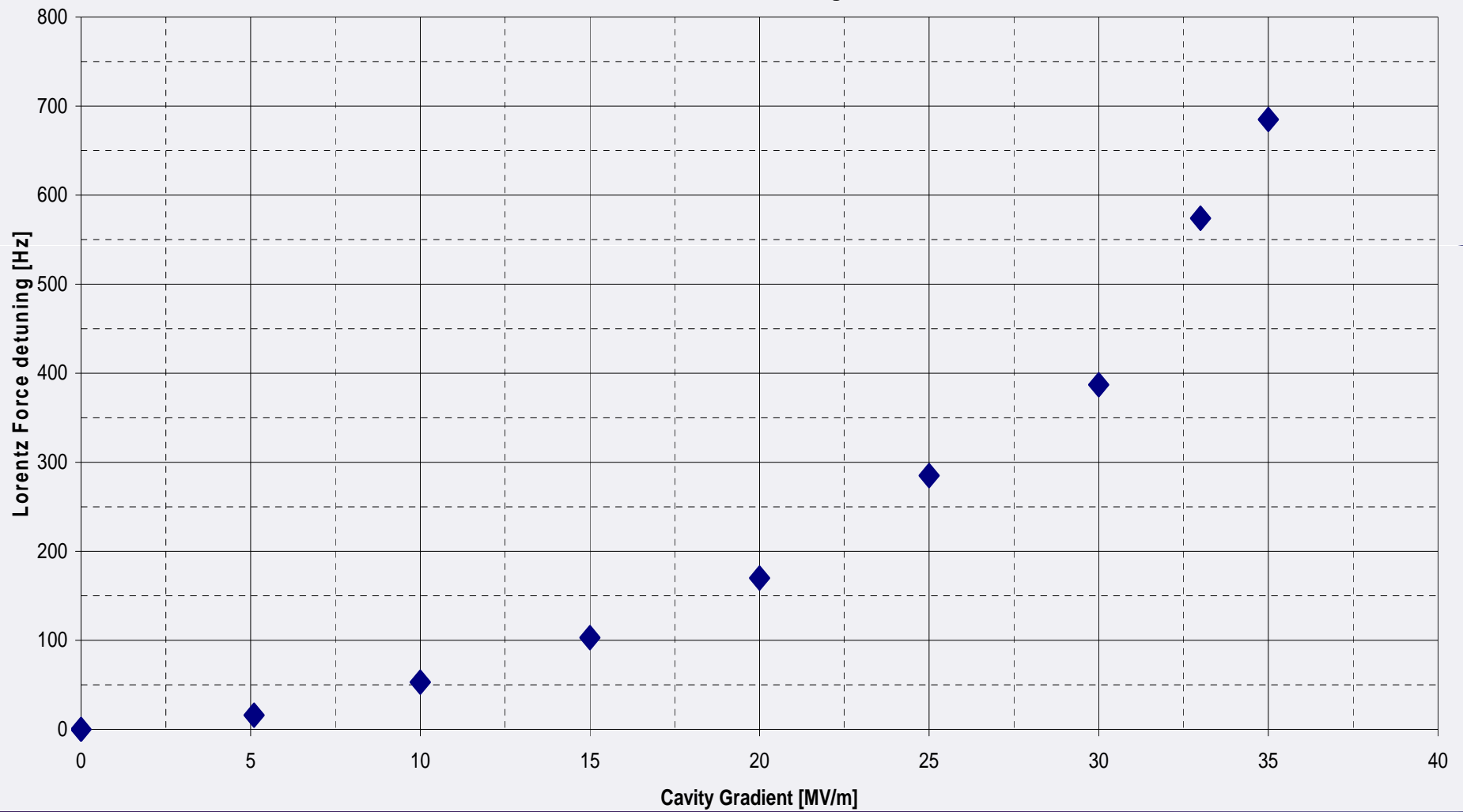
- Initial demonstration for each cavity
 - Measure detuning
 - Compensate detuning individually, one after the other
 - Classical compensation
 - ‘Second oscillation’ compensation
 - No RF feedback
 - In addition
 - Work on piezo diagnostics: Impedance measurement
 - Measure transfer functions from one piezo to another
- Demonstrate compensation on full module for all cavities simultaneously
 - With RF feedback

Lorentz Force Detunings in Module 6



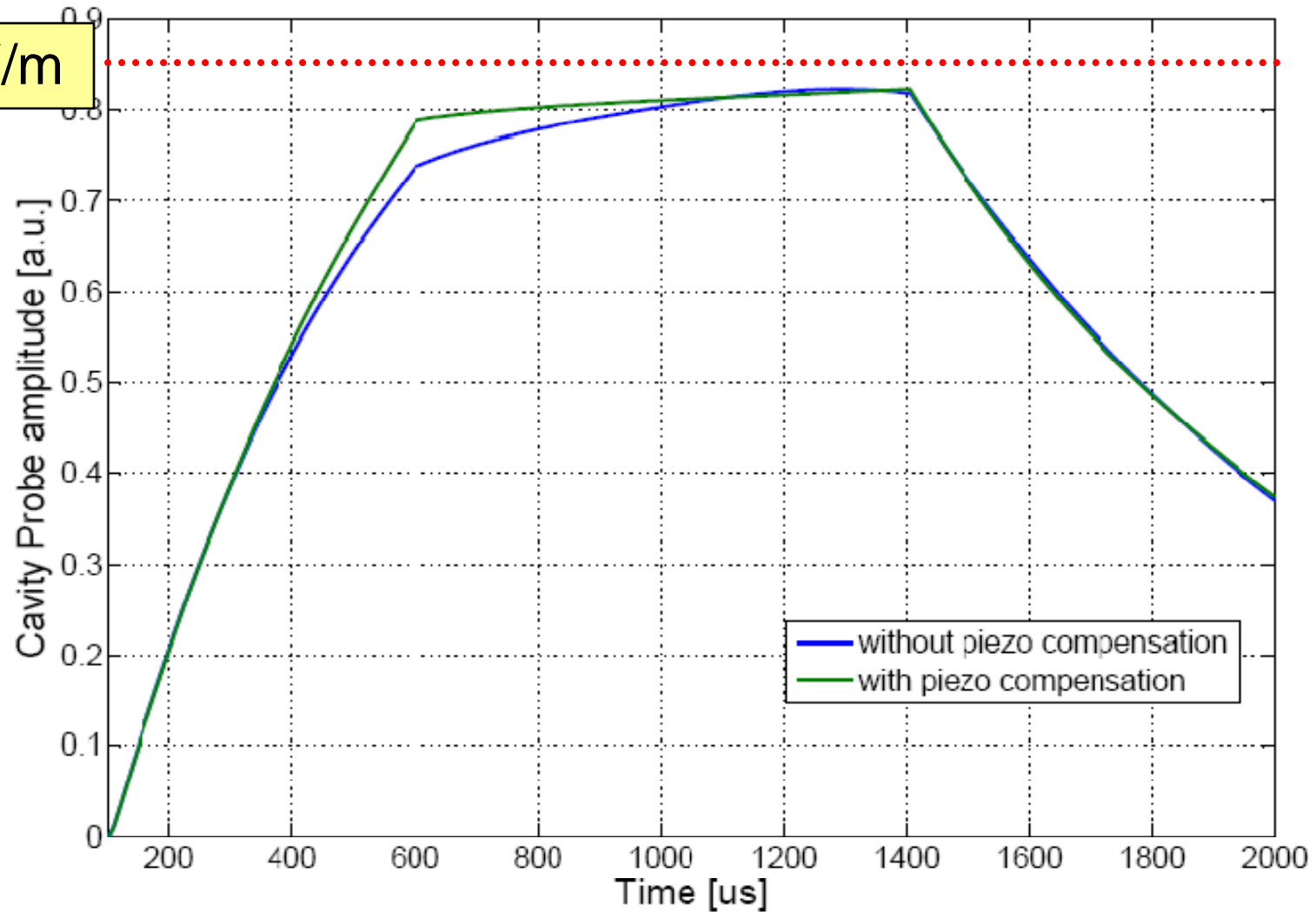
Example: Cavity 3

Lorentz Force Detuning

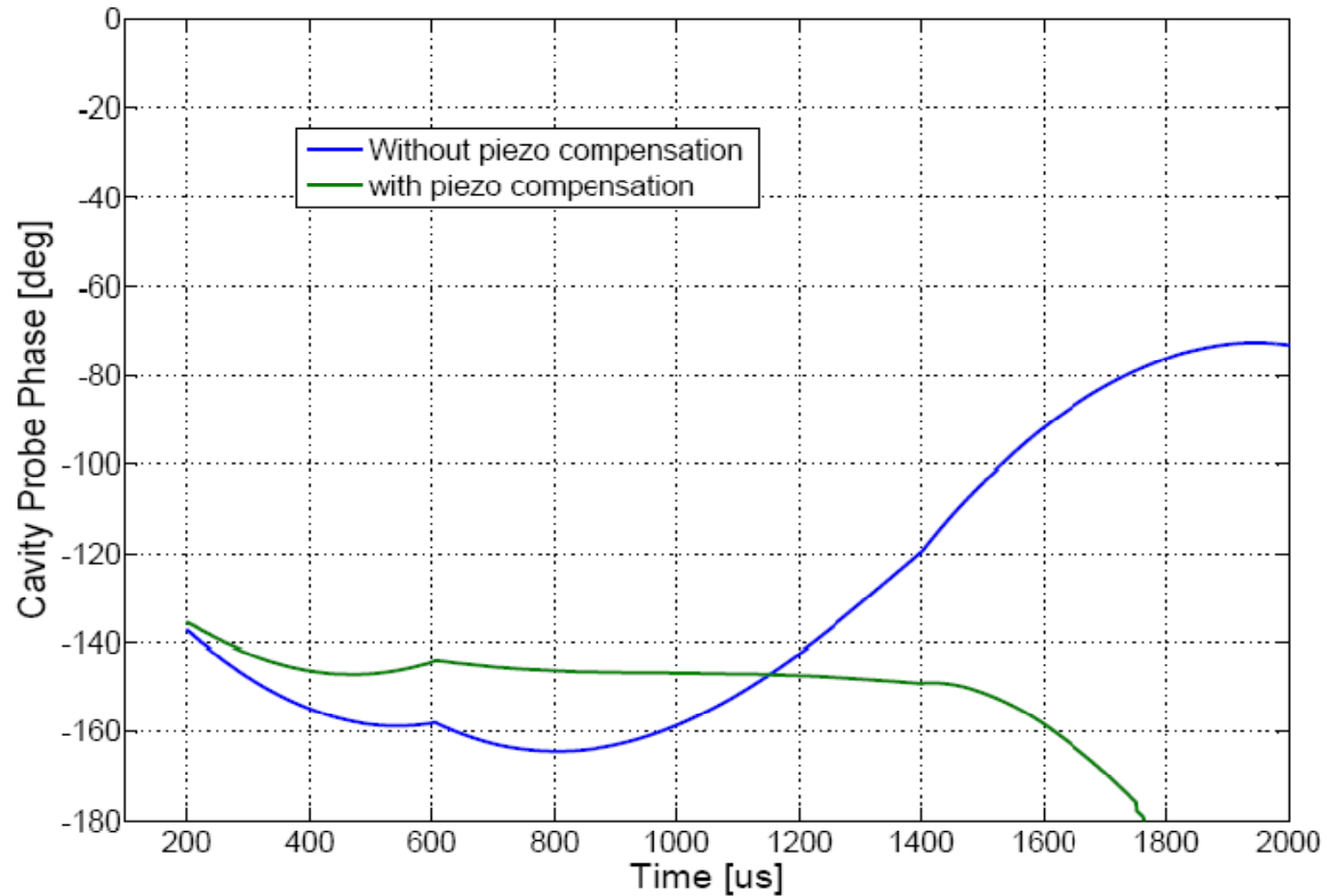


Cavity 3: Gradient

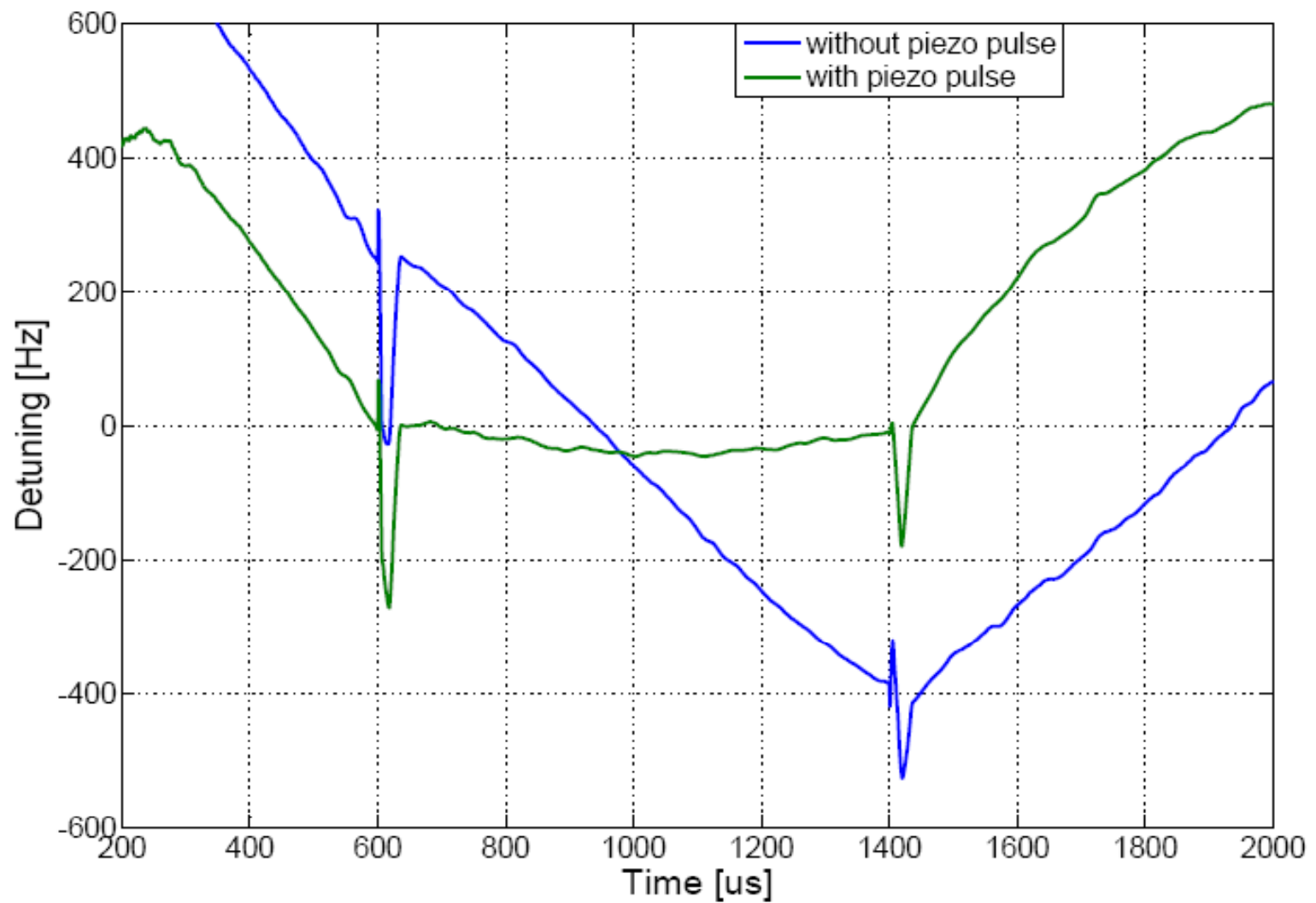
35 MV/m



Cavity 3: Phase

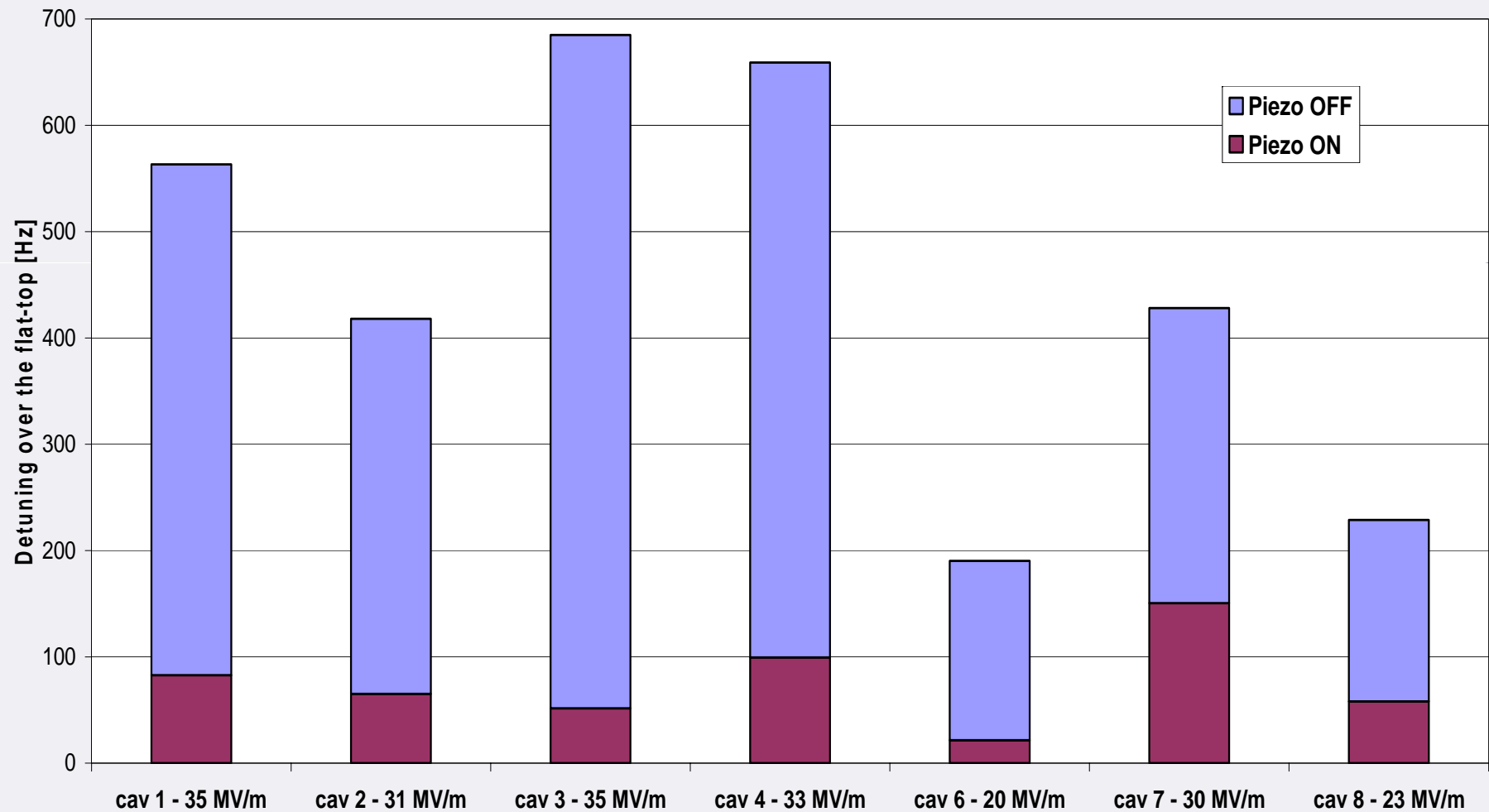


Cavity 3: Detuning



Compensated Detuning per Cavity

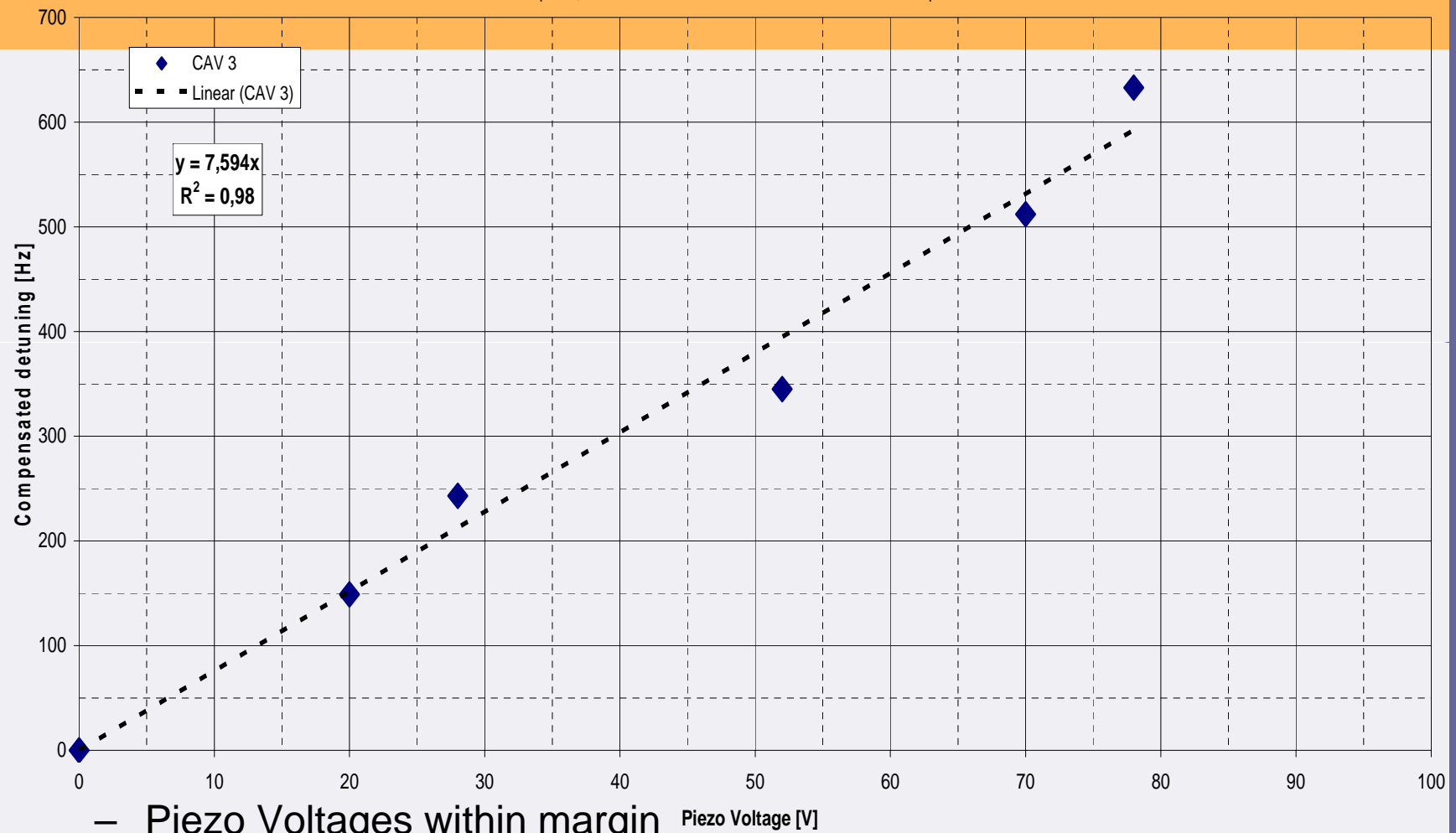
Maximum Lorentz Force detuning compensation results



Voltage on Piezo Needed for Compensation

Compensated Detuning vs. Applied Piezo Voltage

half-sine pulse, 2.5 ms width and 0.6 to 0.64 ms advance from RF pulse

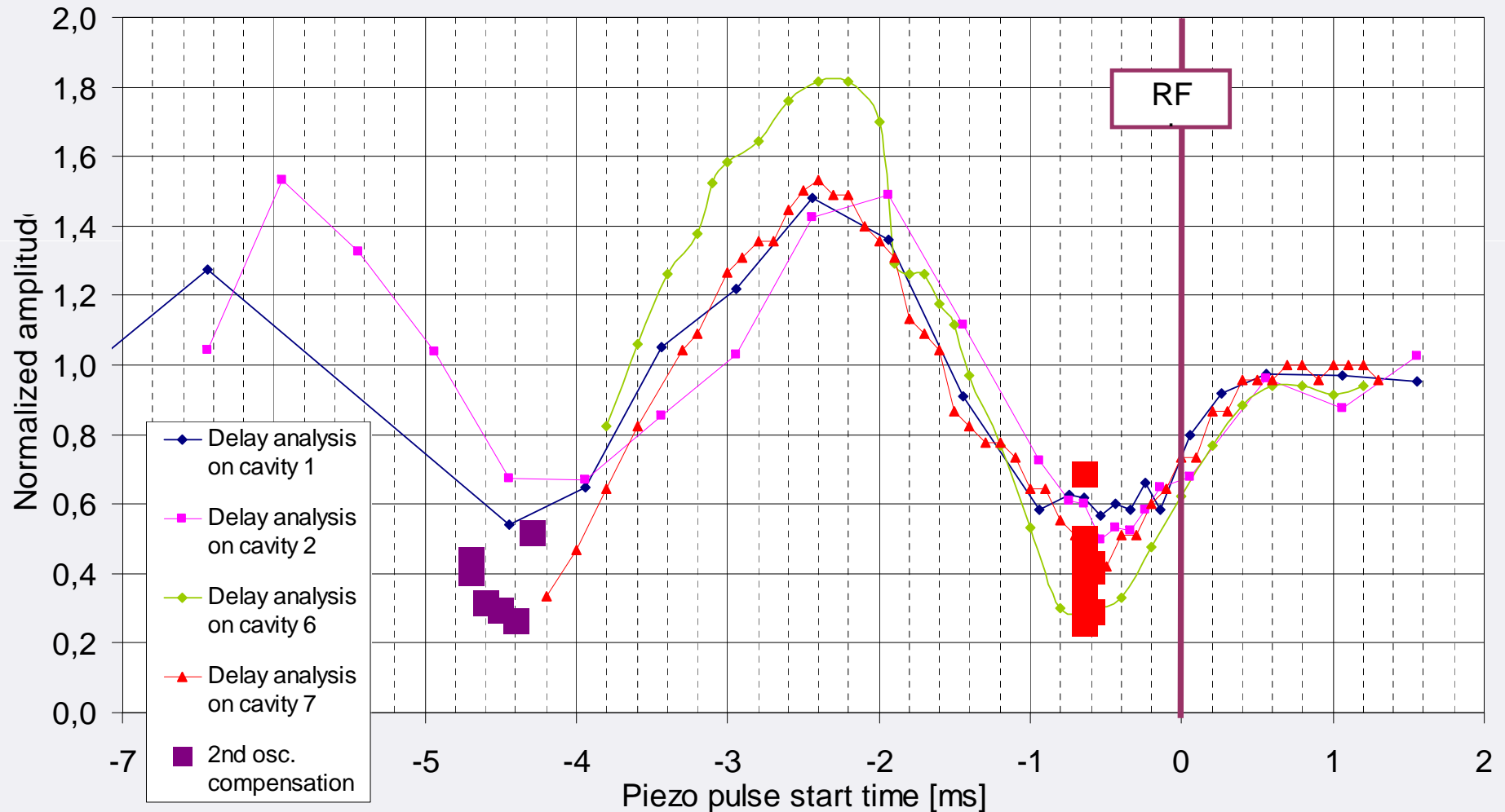


– Piezo Voltages within margin Piezo Voltage [V]

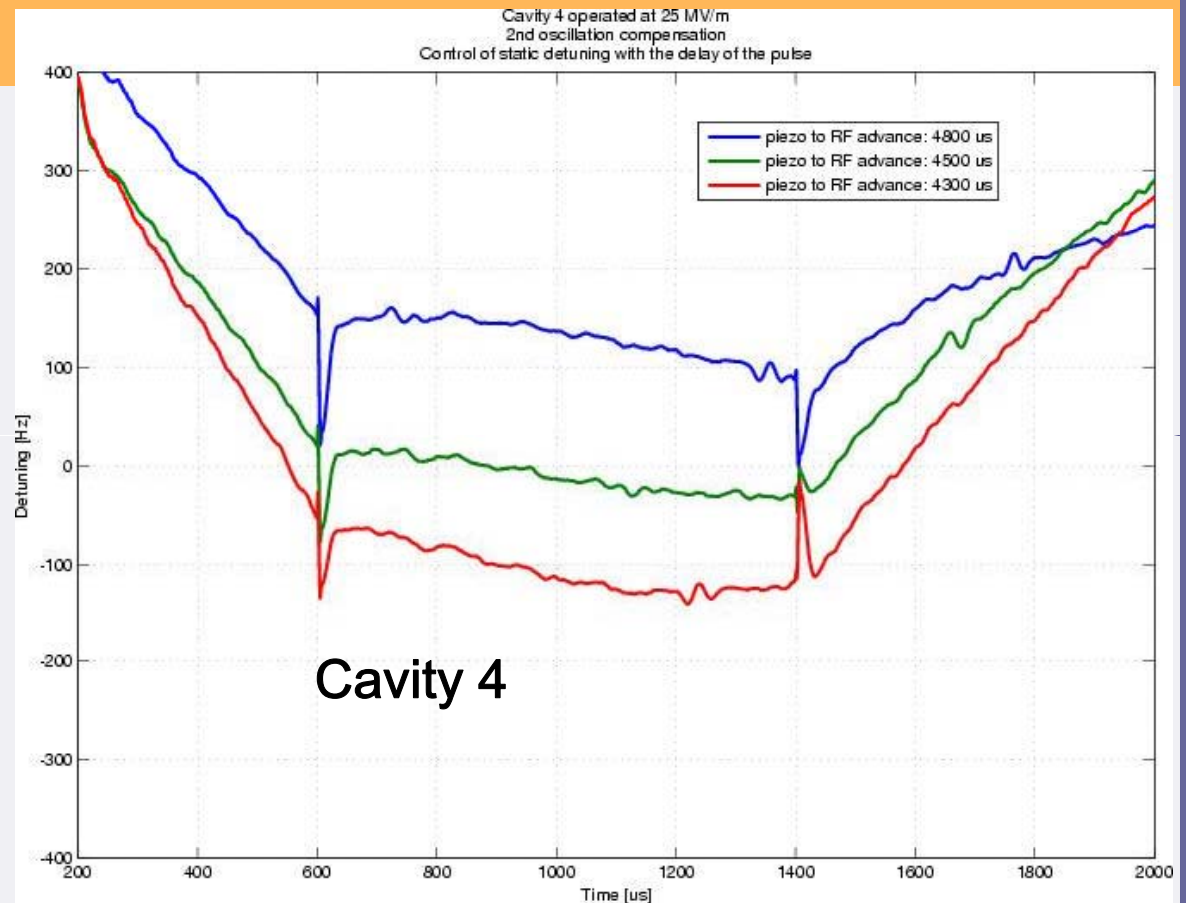
- maximum PI piezo voltage of 120 V at room temperature
- Could also use bipolar operation, but not needed

Compensated Detuning vs. Delay to RF@25 MV/m

Normalized detuning over the flat-top for vs. piezo pulse delay



Pre-Detuning Change Due to Piezo Pulse Delay when using the 'second oscillation'



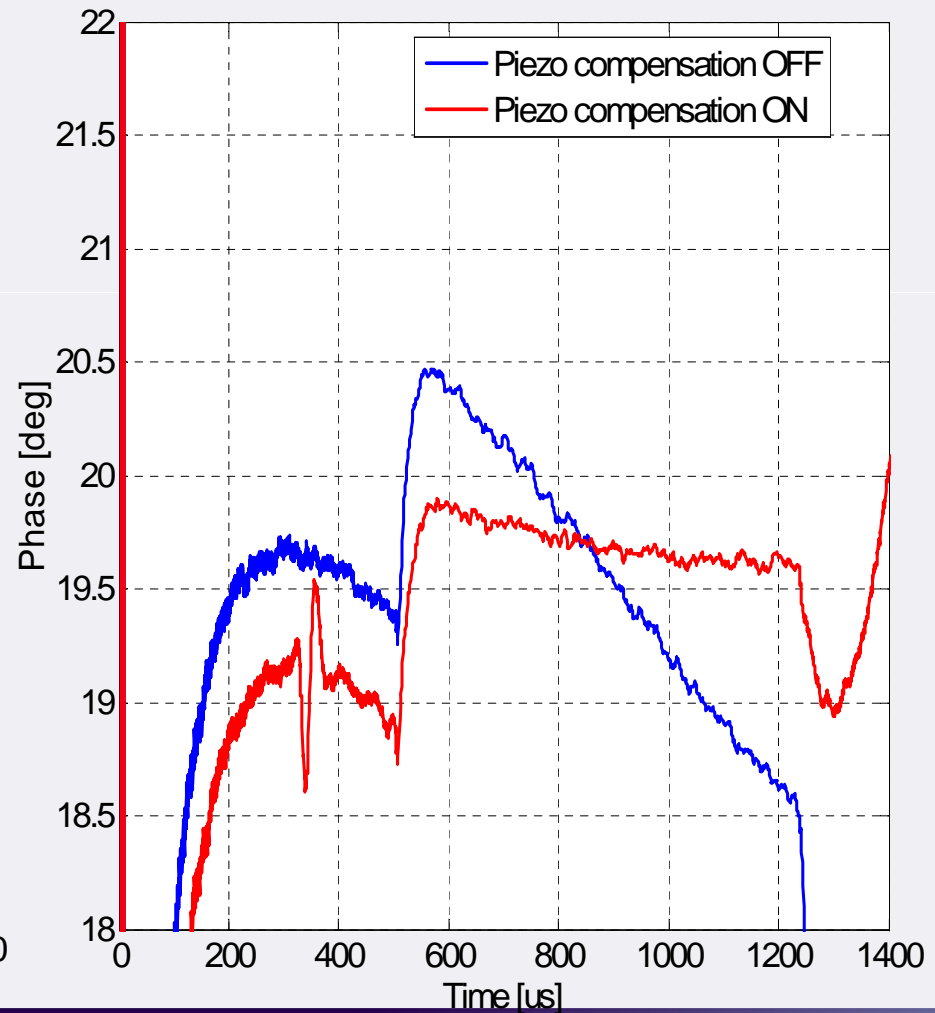
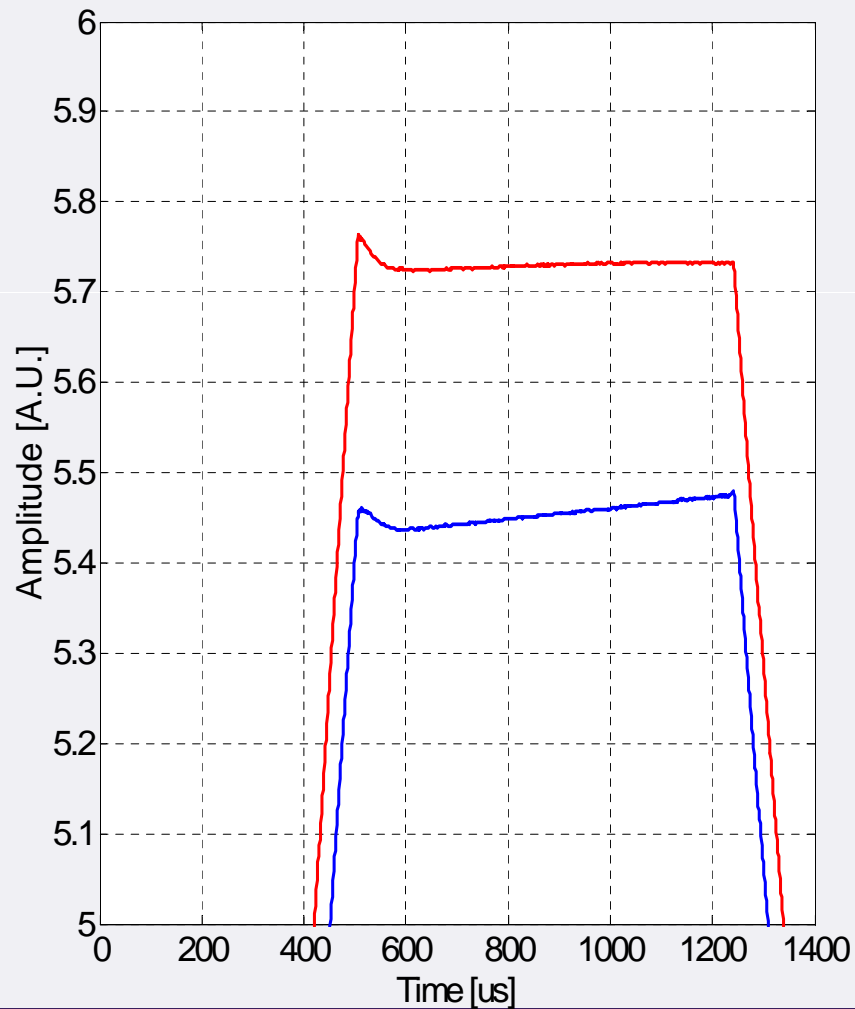
- Can change the **cavity pre-detuning** of the cavity **by changing the Piezo delay** to use the 'second oscillation' in the order of 200Hz
 - Less motor usage, increase lifetime
 - Corresponds to He drifts of a few mbar

Full Module Tests

- Three modules tested with piezos
 - M5, M6, M7
- At least one module will be done this year
 - M8
 - M3 repair (after crash test) to be decided
- Simultaneous operation of several piezos with the same drive signal possible
 - Only 2 function generators (FG) available
 - E.g. 4 cavities on one FG with amplifier and 2 cavities on the other FG with second amplifier for M6

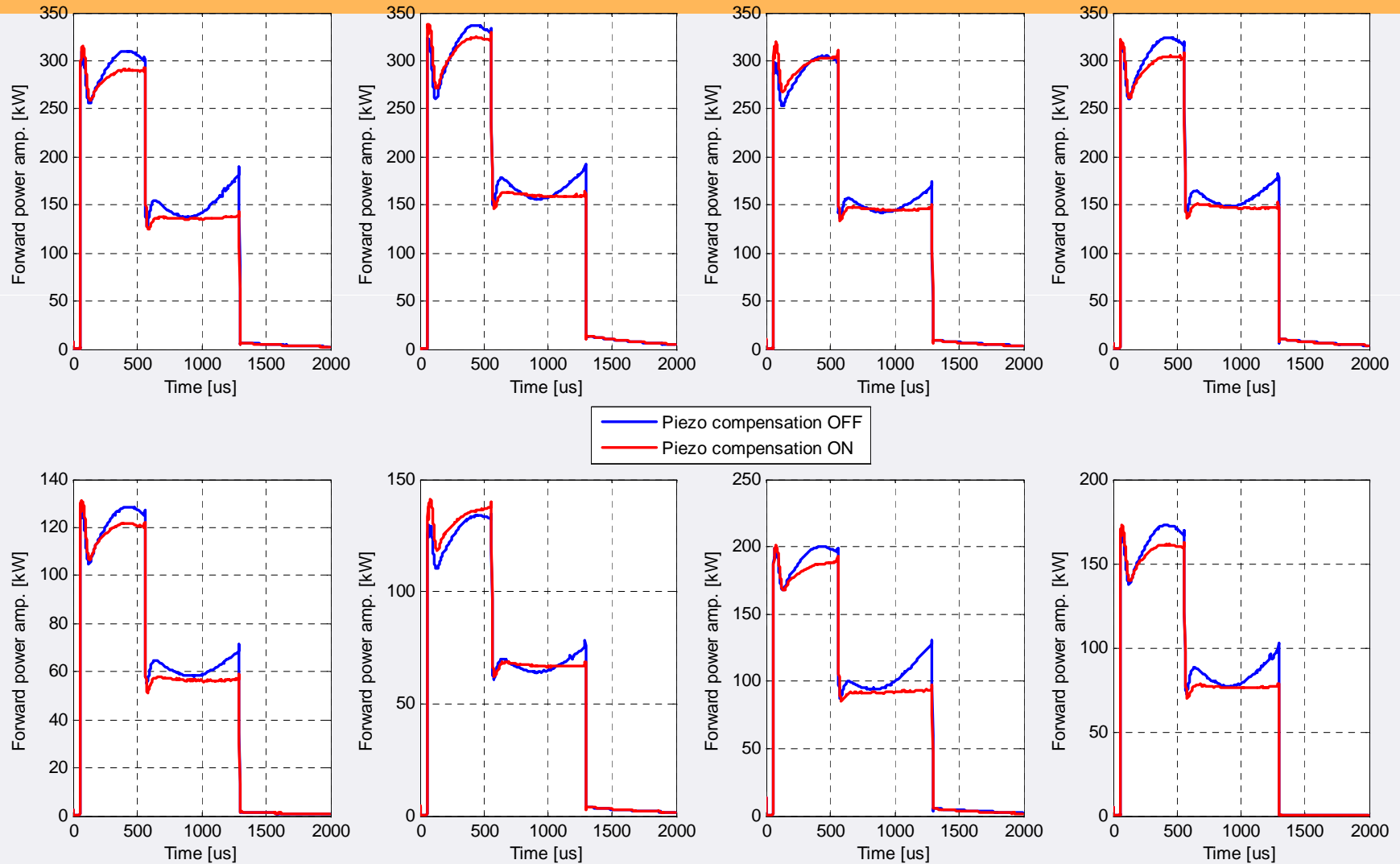
Operation of Full module – Vector-Sum

Vector Sum of Module 6 with and without piezo active compensation
RF feedback ON, same control-loop-gain setting



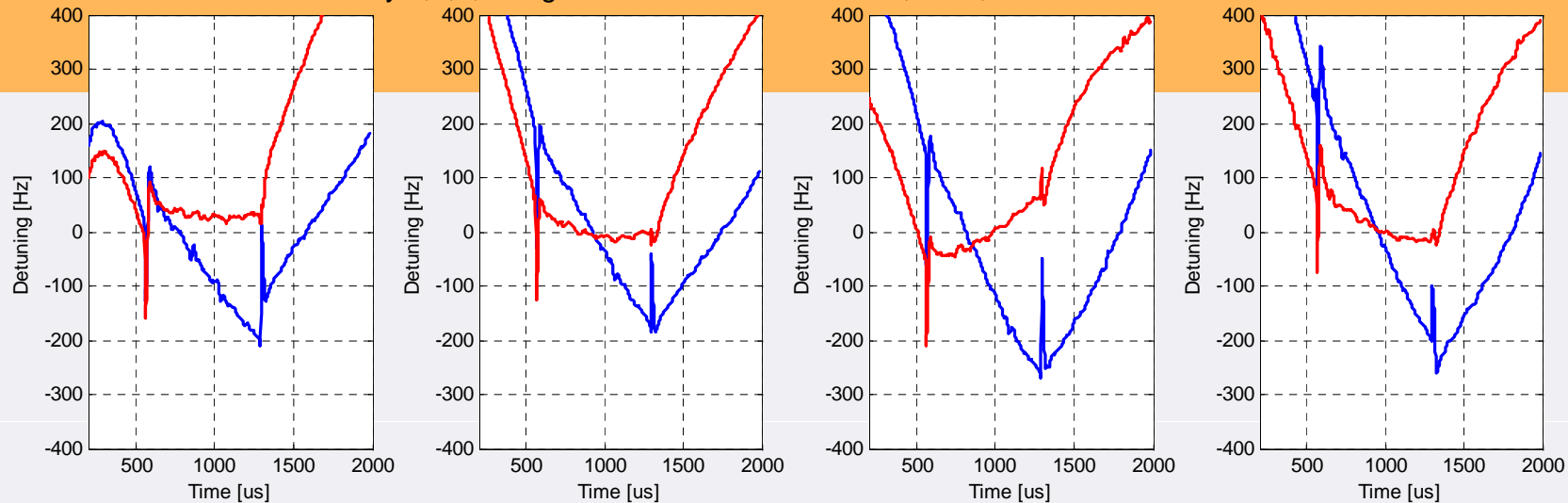
Operation of Full Module – Forward Power

RF feedback switched ON on module 6 in CMTB. Collection of all amplitude of forward power signals with and without piezo active compensation

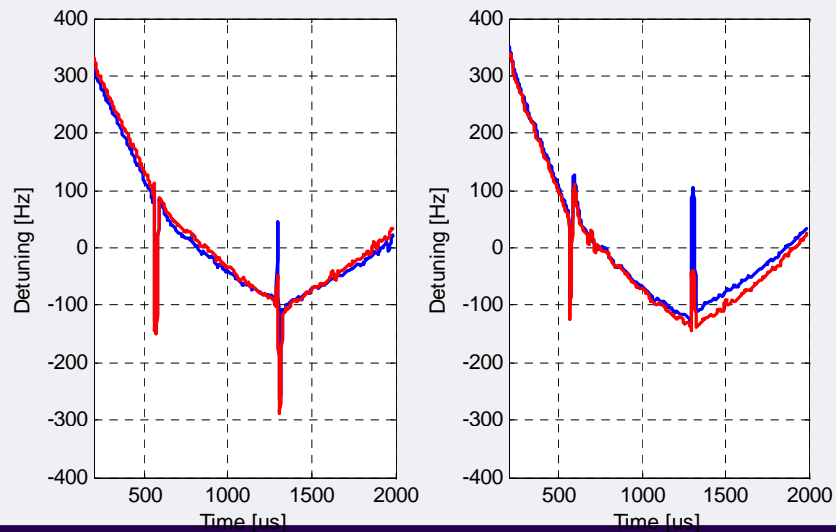


Detuning of all cavities of Module 6 with and without piezo active compensation

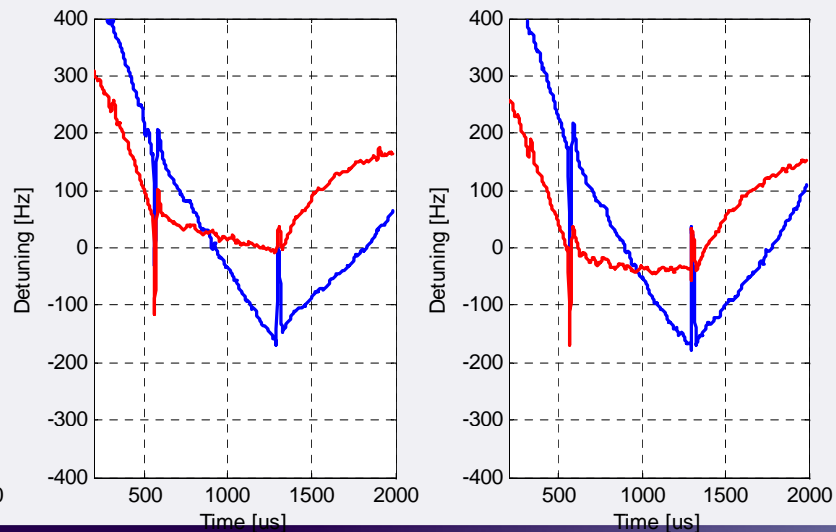
Cavity 1,2,3,4 : signal 1 - half sin 2.5 ms width, 60 V, 640 μ s advance



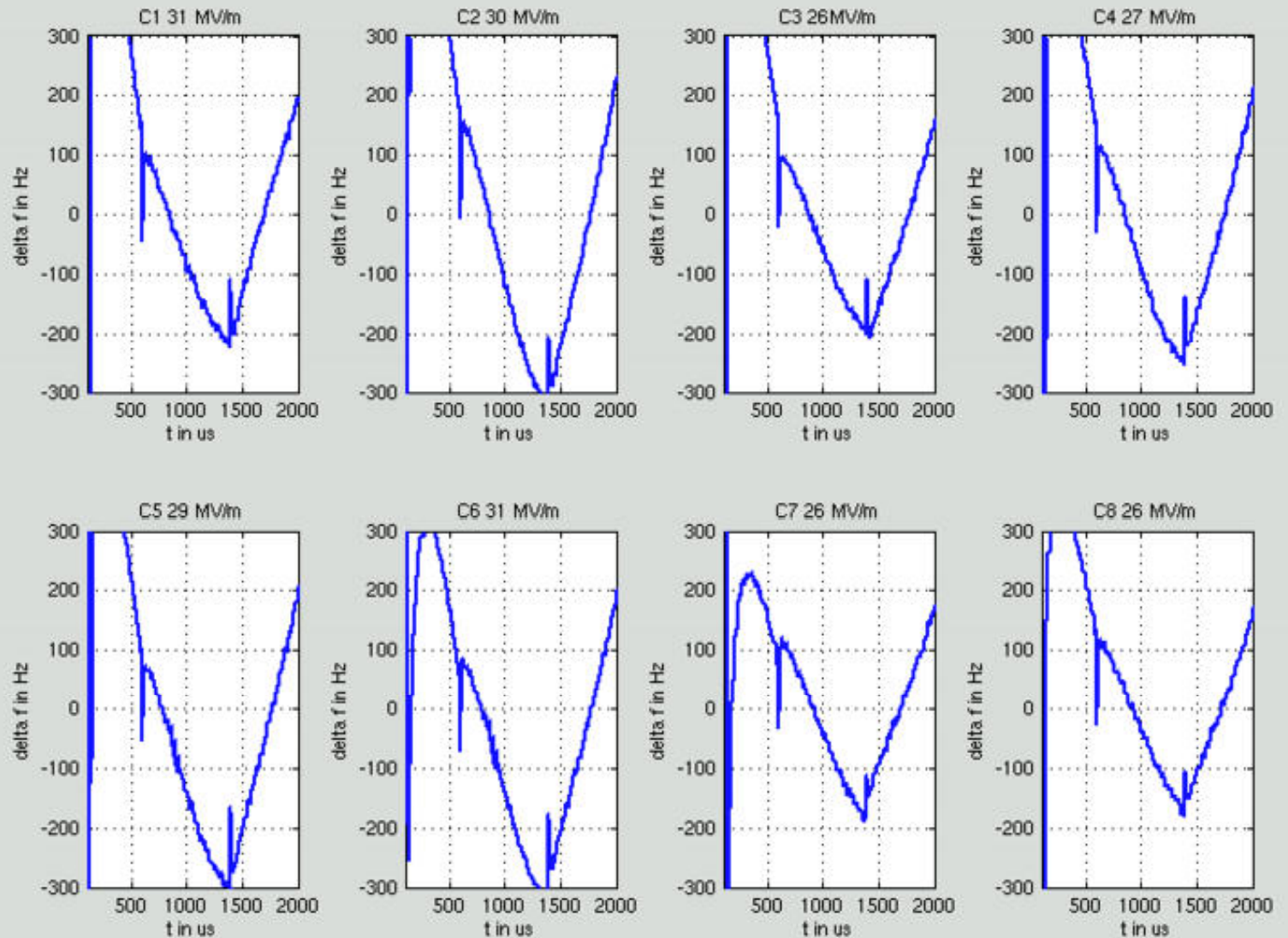
Cavity 5,6 : no signal - no active compensation



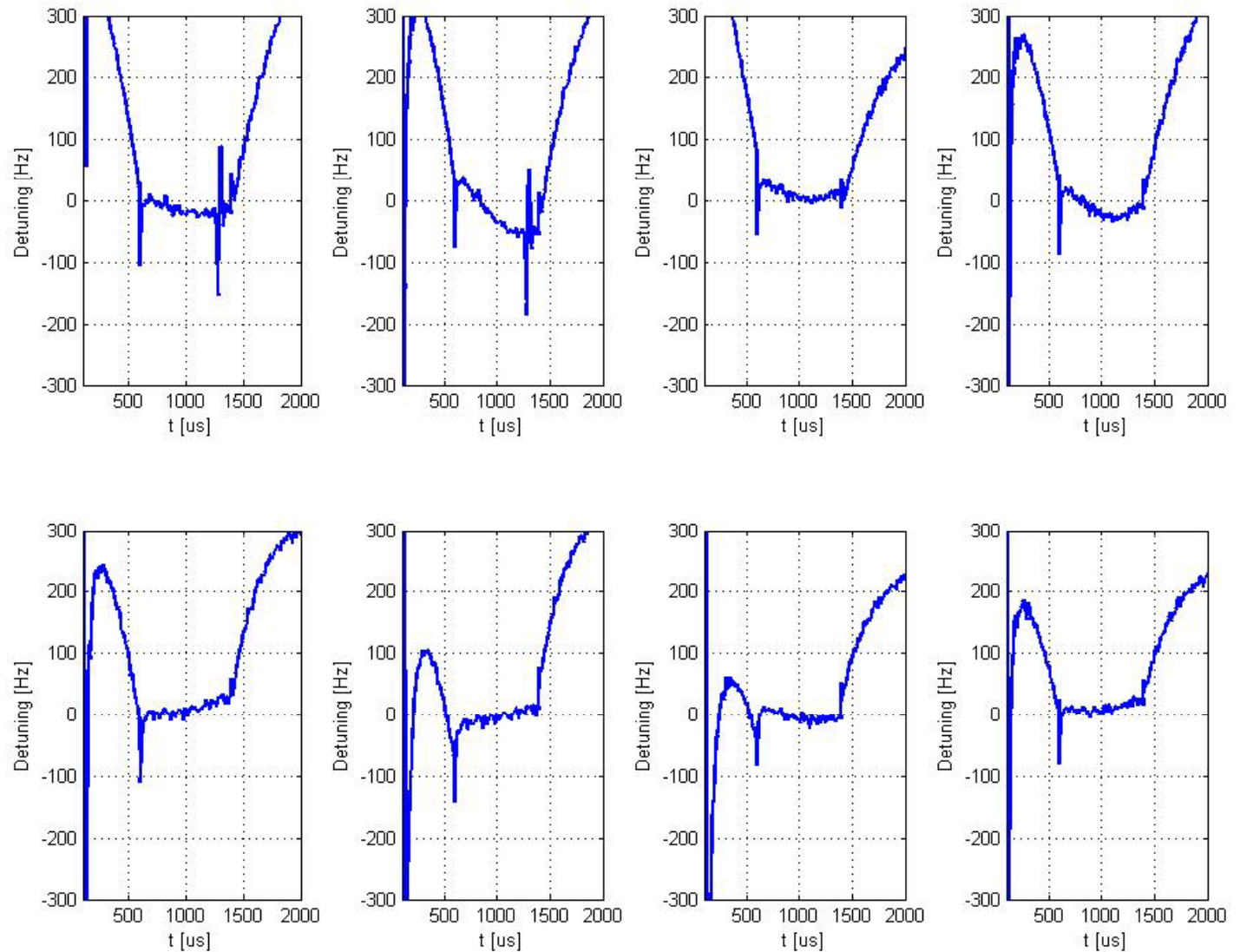
Cavity 7,8 : signal 2 - half sin 2.5 ms width, 64 V, 640 μ s advance



M5: Piezos off

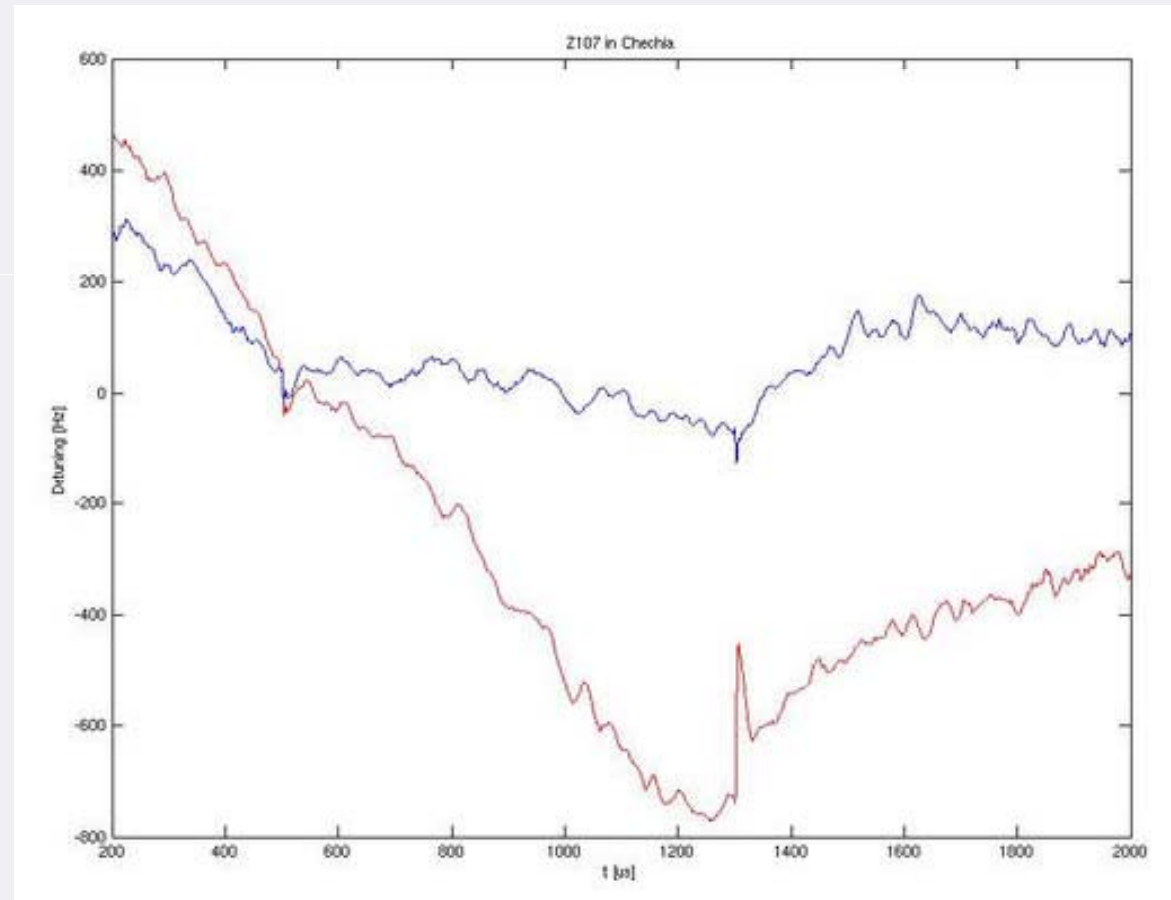


M5: Piezos on



Tests with New Pre-tuning

- E.g. Z107 at 35 MV/m
- Piezo settings
 - Simple pulse
 - Frequency: 400 Hz
 - Voltage: 2.4 V (roughly 100 V)
 - Offset: -0.4
 - Advance to RF signal: 0.8511 ms



Next for this type of tuner

- Industrialisation for XFEL
 - Drive units
 - Full-drive units from Industry
 - This year
 - Mechanics
 - Involvement of Mass-production companies
 - This year
- Series production in 2009

Conclusion and Outlook

- Several aspects of relevance for ILC
 - Concept
 - Choice of active elements
 - Industrialization
- Piezo as actuators
 - Endurance operation in TTF will start this year
 - Endurance tests in test stands have been done already
- Successful compensation of detuning on full modules simultaneously
 - TESLA cavities are stiff enough
- ‘Second oscillation’ compensation could reduce number of steps on the motors as delay of Piezo could be used to compensate for small frequency drifts
 - Relaxes reliability requirements on motors
- Industrialization of the full tuner system is on the way for XFEL