



# C-band linac progress: rf source

Accelerator Laboratory

KEK –High Energy Accelerator Research Organization  
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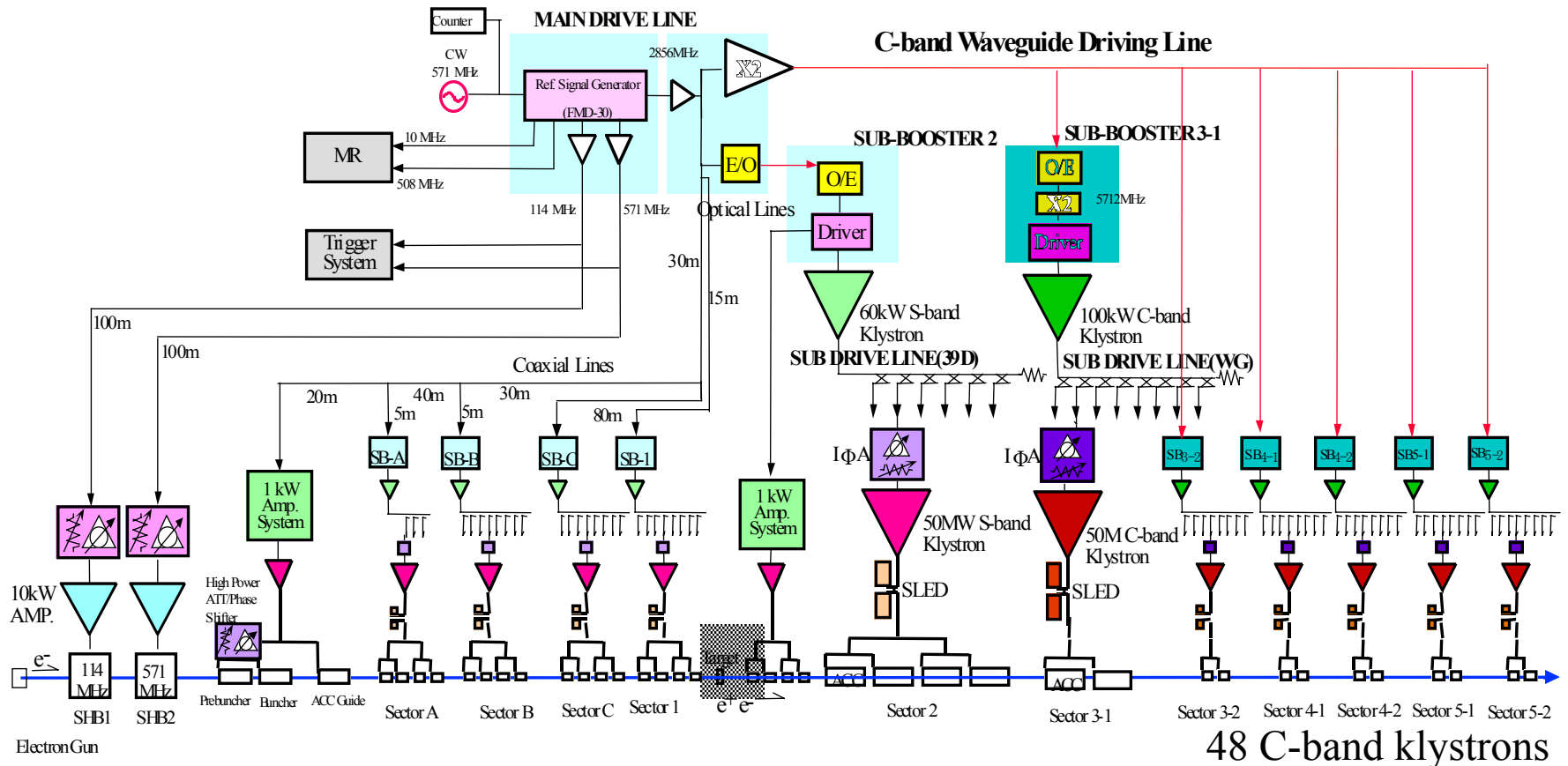
**Shinichiro MICHIZONO**, *for the KEKB-Linac RF Group*

- ✧ Overview of C-band rf system
- ✧ Rf system
  - ✧ LLRF
  - ✧ Driver klystron (Subbooster:SB)
  - ✧ High power klystron
  - ✧ Compact modulator
  - ✧ RF window / resonant ring
- ✧ Performance at KG #44
- ✧ Future works

# Overview of C-band rf system

- ✧ C-band rf system from #3 to #5 sector
- ✧ **Forty eight klystrons** are installed (instead of 24 S-band klystrons)

RF System Diagram C-band Plan(example)

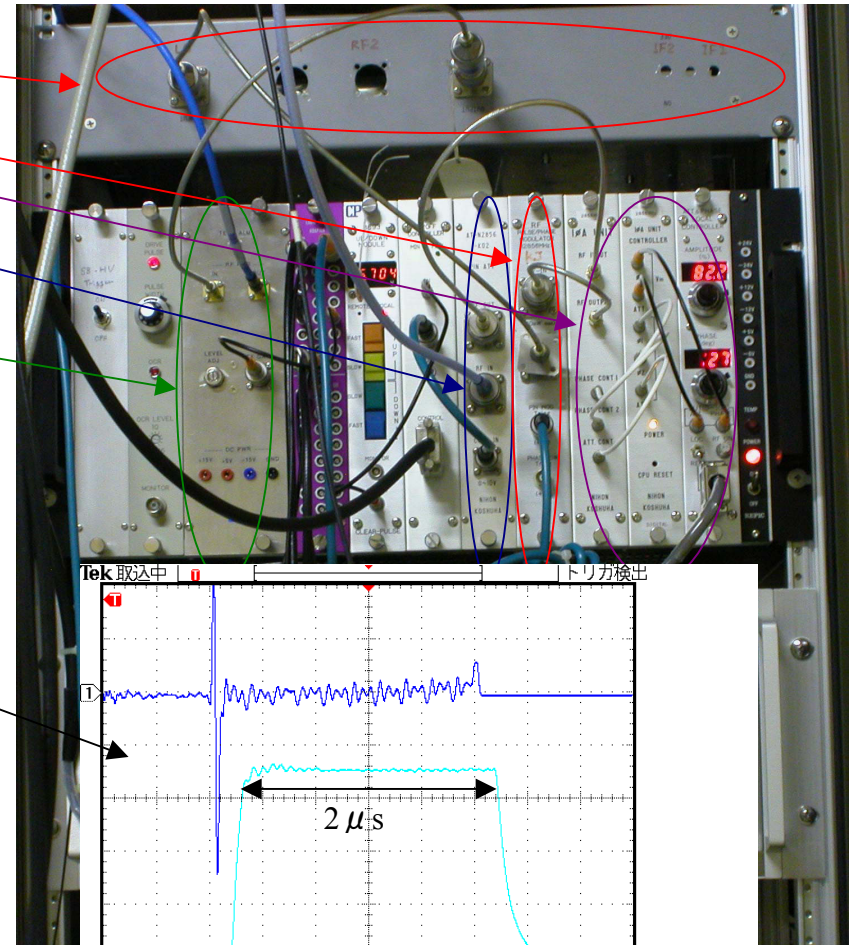
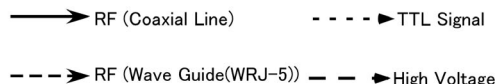
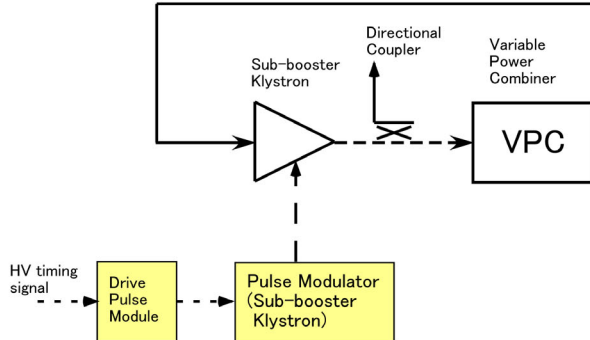
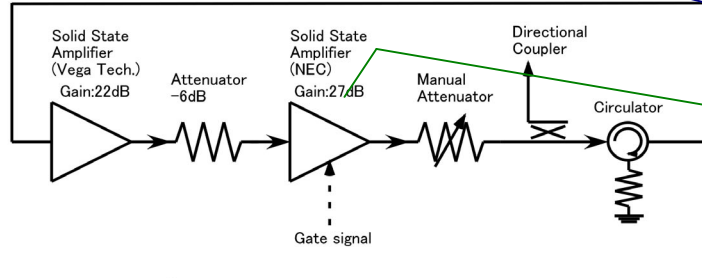
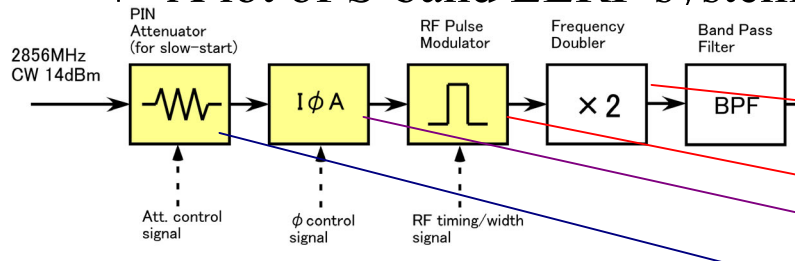




# LLRF system

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- ✧ S-band -> (frequency doubler) -> C-band
- ✧ A lot of S-band LLRF system is reused. (pulse modulator, trigger,...)

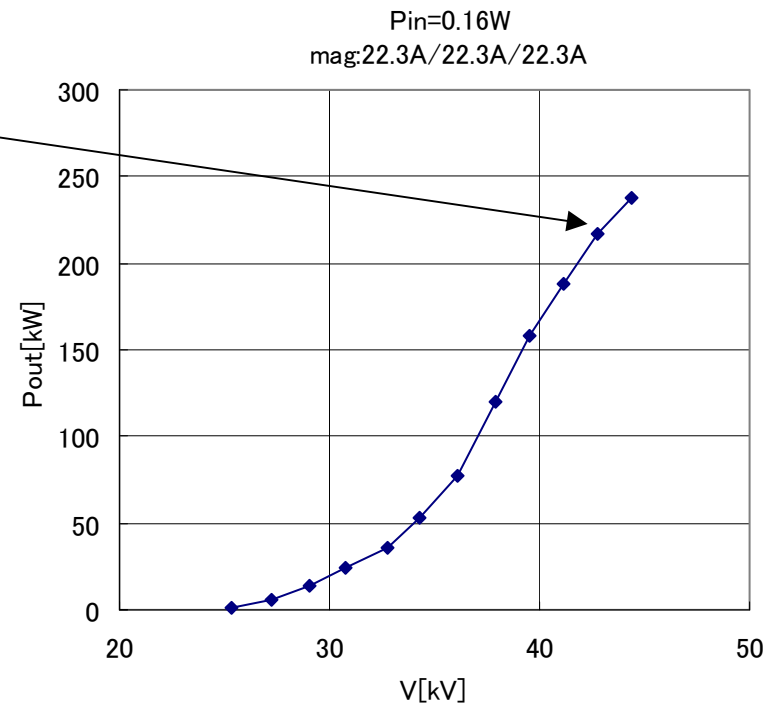
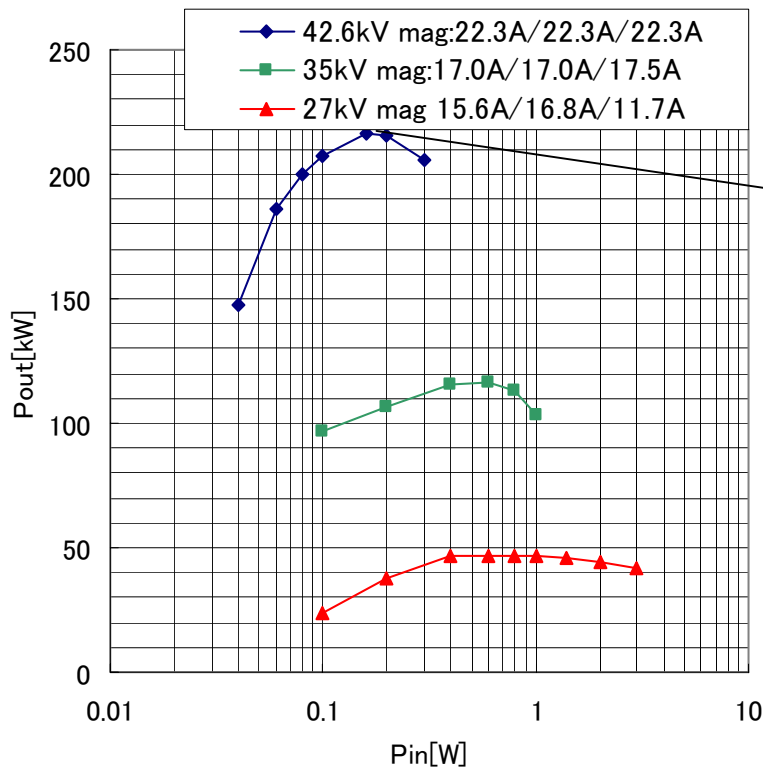
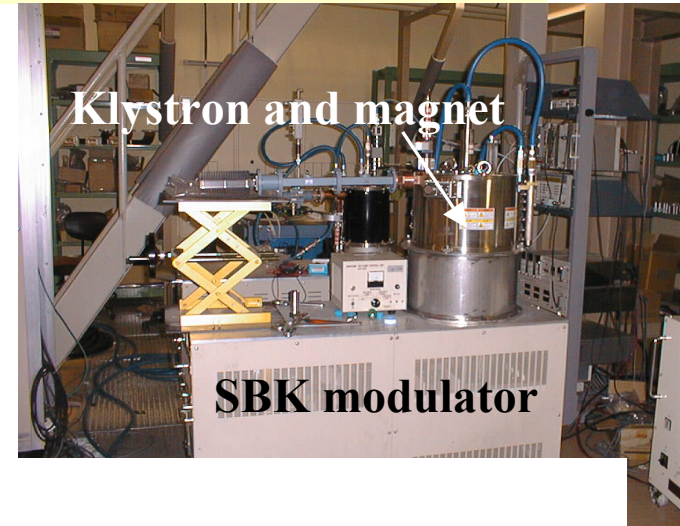




# SB klystron

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- ✧ Retune the existing C-band 200 kW klystron for weather observation station (MELCO).
- ✧ Driver klystron (SB) can deliver >100 kW (35 kV).
- ✧ **Same modulator** and HV supply to S-band system is used.







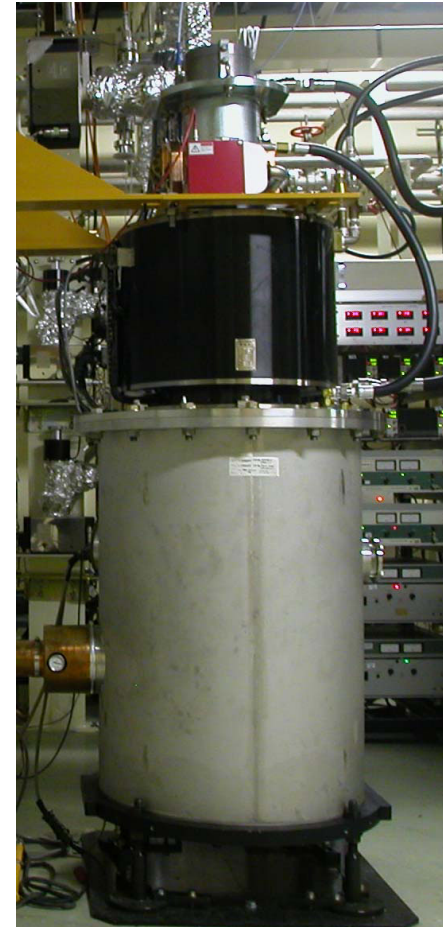
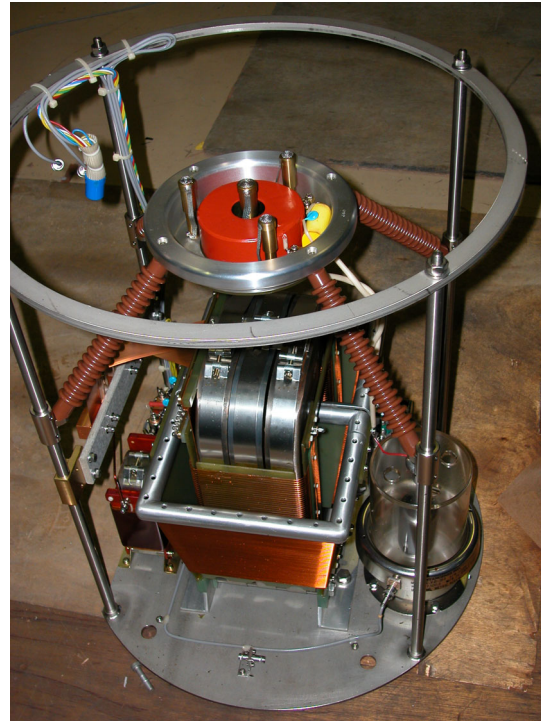
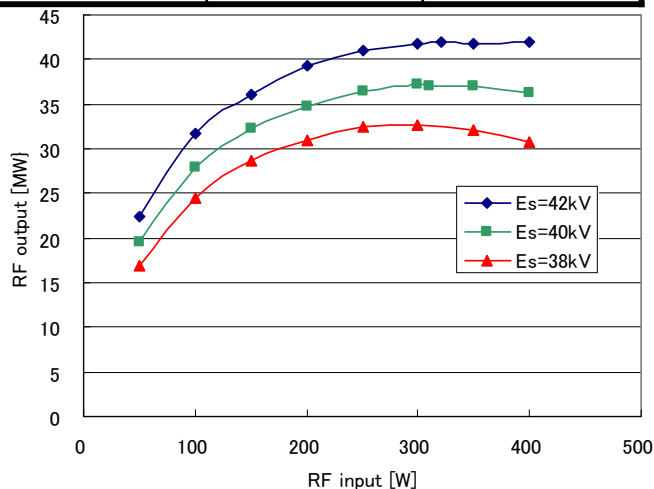
# Toshiba E3746 klystron assembly

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- ✧ Toshiba E3746 klystron (50MW) is adopted.
- ✧ Conventional 1:15 pulse-transformer (used at klystron gallery) is reused.

## Requirements for rf source

	S-band	C-band
RF output	41 MW	40 MW
Typical charging voltage	42 kV	41 kV
Typical applied voltage	290 kV	325 kV
Pulse duration	4 $\mu$ s	2 $\mu$ s
Accelerating gradient	(21 MV/m)	(42 MV/m)



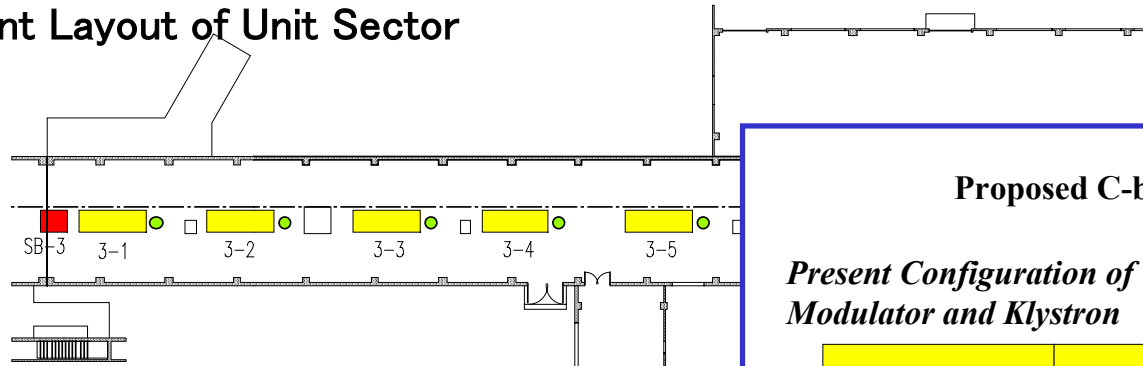


# Compact modulator (1)

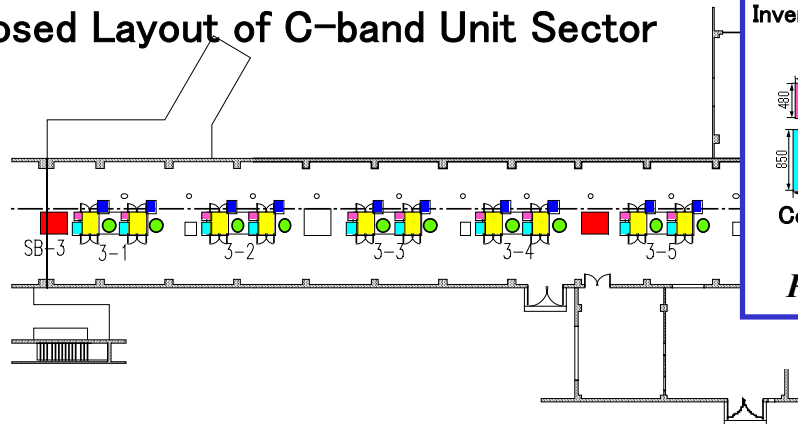
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✧ Compact modulator is necessary to install 48 units.

Present Layout of Unit Sector

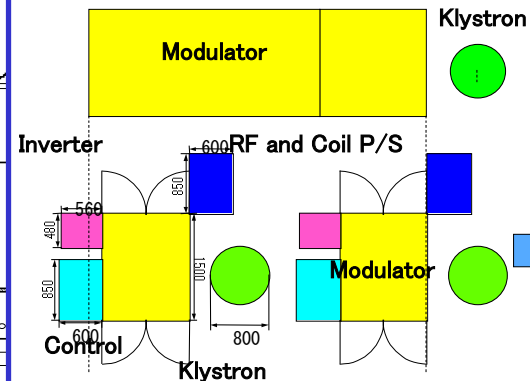


Proposed Layout of C-band Unit Sector

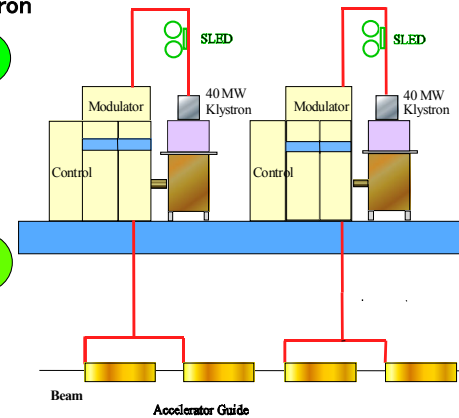


Proposed C-band Modulator Configuration

*Present Configuration of Modulator and Klystron*



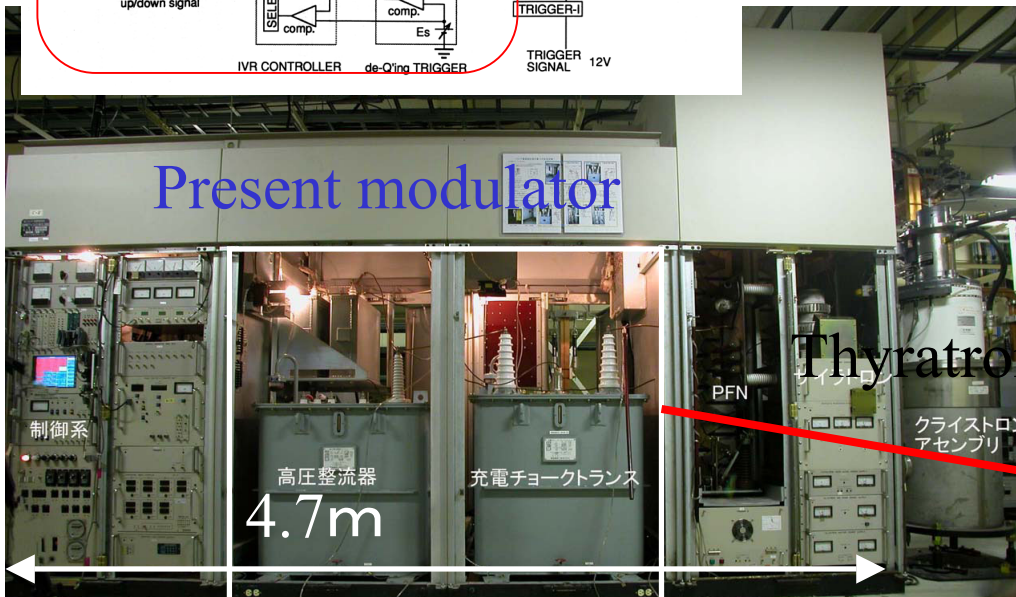
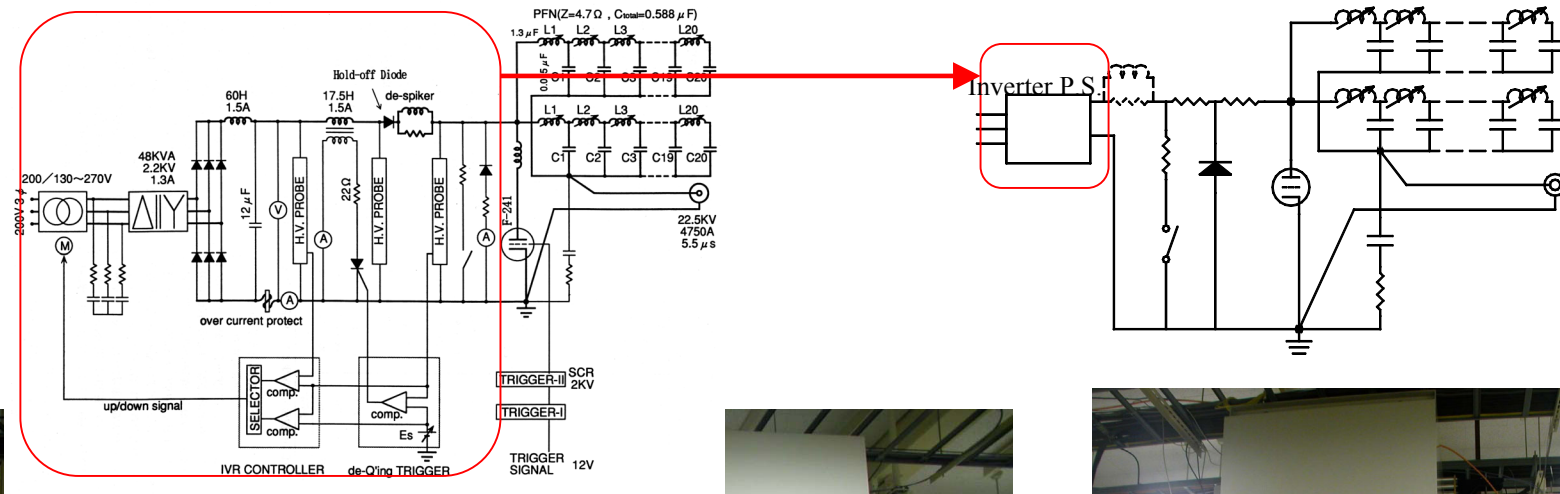
*Proposed Configuration*





# Compact modulator (2)

- ✧ By using inverter P.S., the modulator size can be 1/3 (4.7 m→1.8 m).
- ✧ Present PFN and Thyatron are reused at new modulator.



Compact modulator

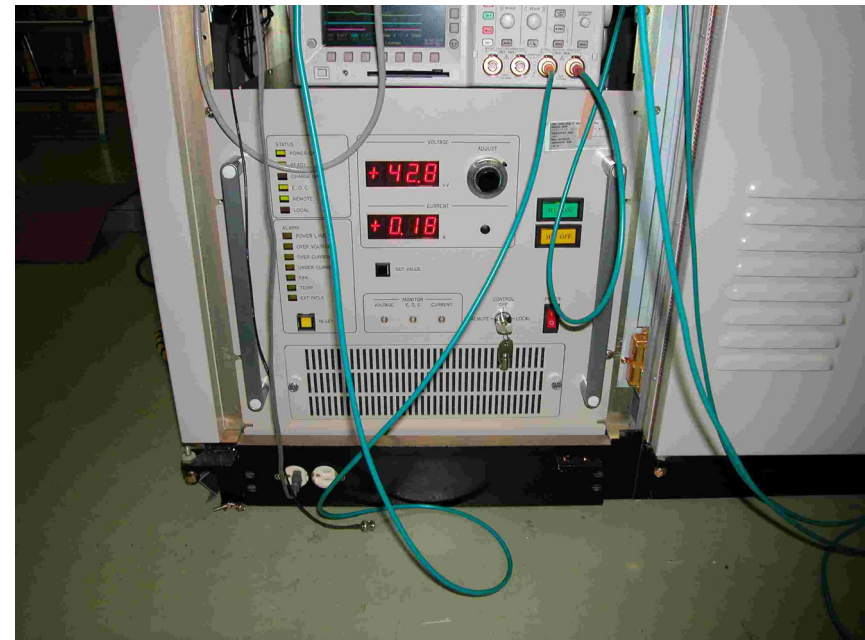


# Inverter Power Supply Development

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## Specifications

- Output voltage            50 kV(max.)
- Output power            30 kJ/s
- Voltage regulation       $\pm 0.1\%$
- Efficiency                89%
- Power factor            86%
- Switching frequency    33 kHz
- Input voltage            420 V, 3 Phase, 50 Hz, AC
- Cooling                 Water, 4.5 liters/min.
- Weight                 170 Kg
- Size                     19" rack mount  
449mm(H), 480mm(W), 630mm(D)



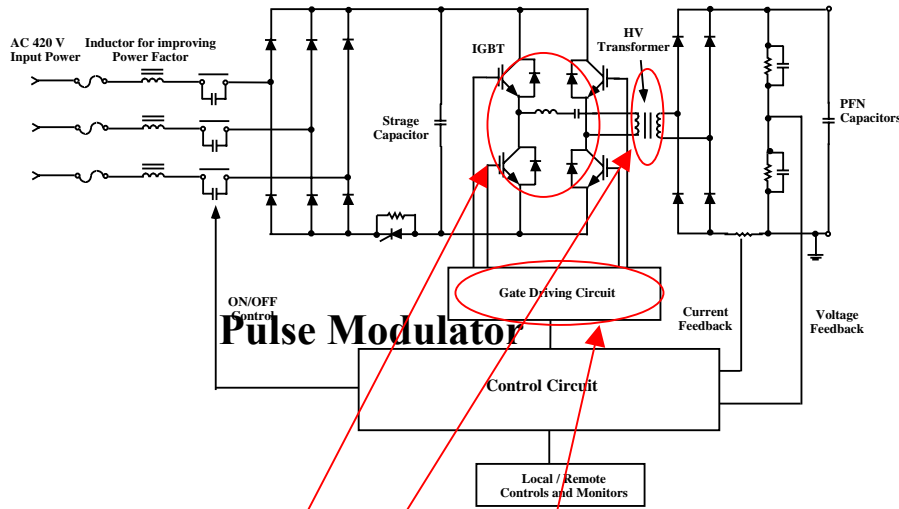
Switching Power Supply (TDP)



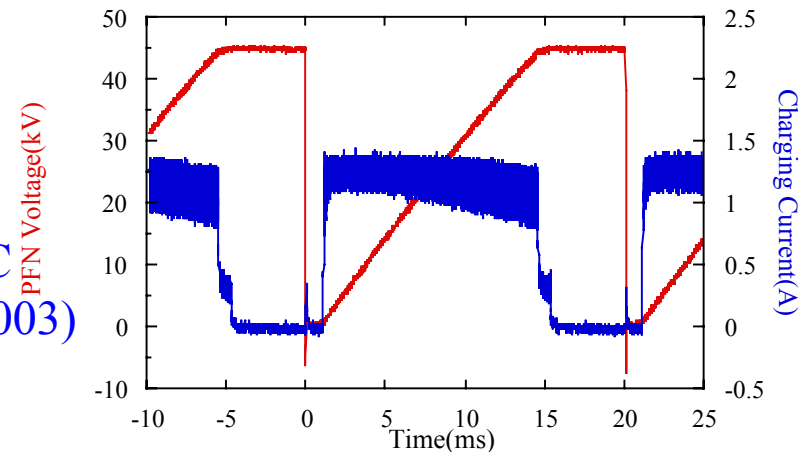
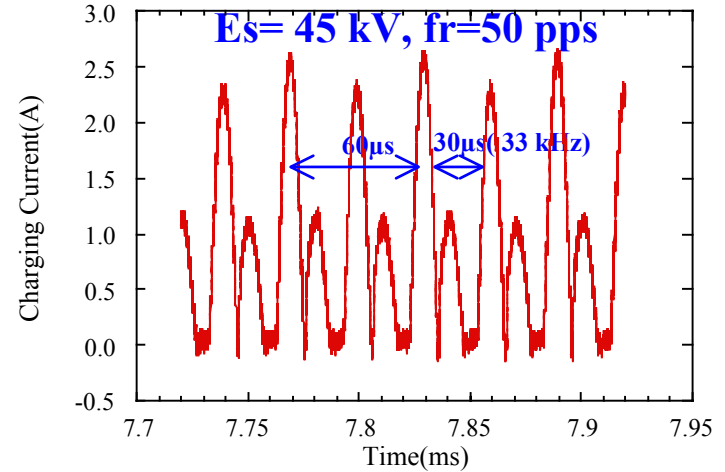


# Inverter Power Supply Development-2

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Block Diagram of Switching Power Supply



## Problem

### 1. Heating of HV tank

- Cooling improvement
- Reduction of ohmic loss (winding wire)
- Tank temperature over  $130^\circ\text{C}$  ----> below  $90^\circ\text{C}$

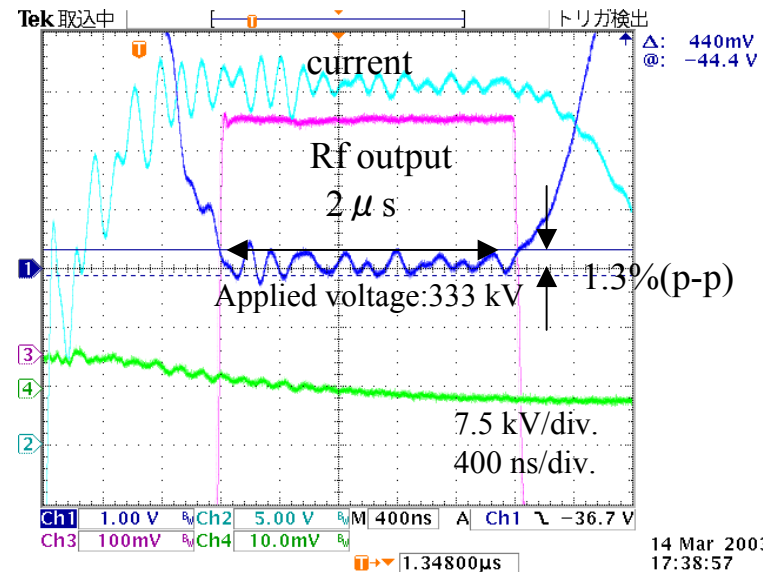
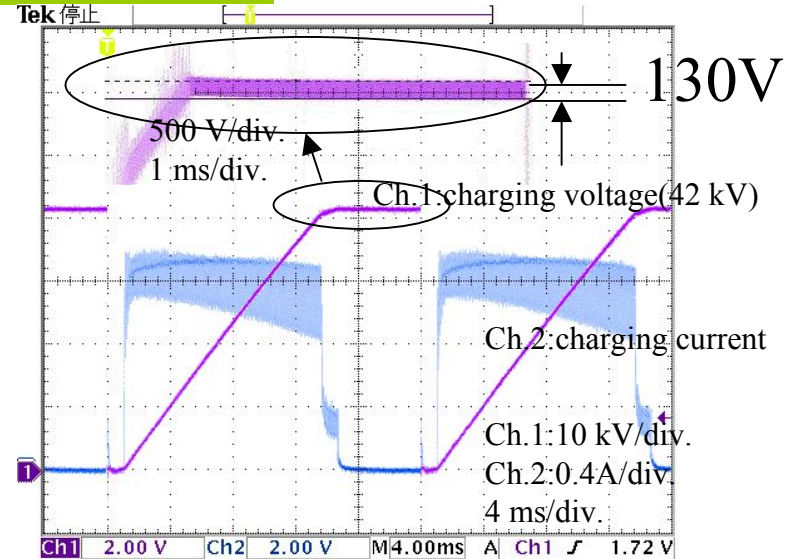
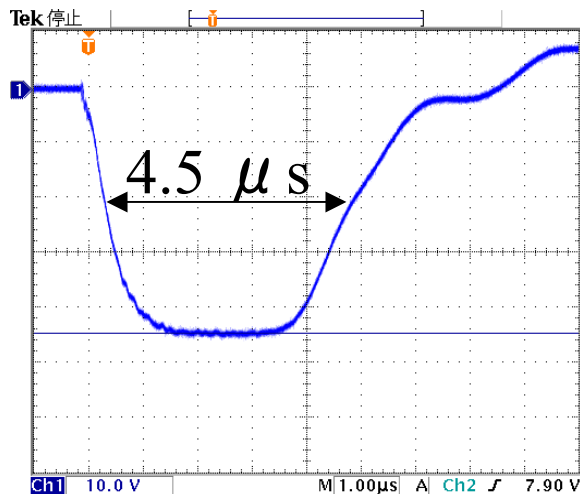
### 2. IGBT breakdown due to dual trigger pulse (Nov.,2003)

- Redesign the IGBT gate driving circuit



# Applied pulse waveform

- ✧ Flat top:  $2 \mu\text{s}$ ,
- ✧ PFN Impedance: 5 ohms
- ✧ Pulse-transformer 1:15
- ✧ 350 kV at maximum
- ✧ Measured flatness 1.3%(p-p)
- ✧ Stability  $\pm 0.15\%$

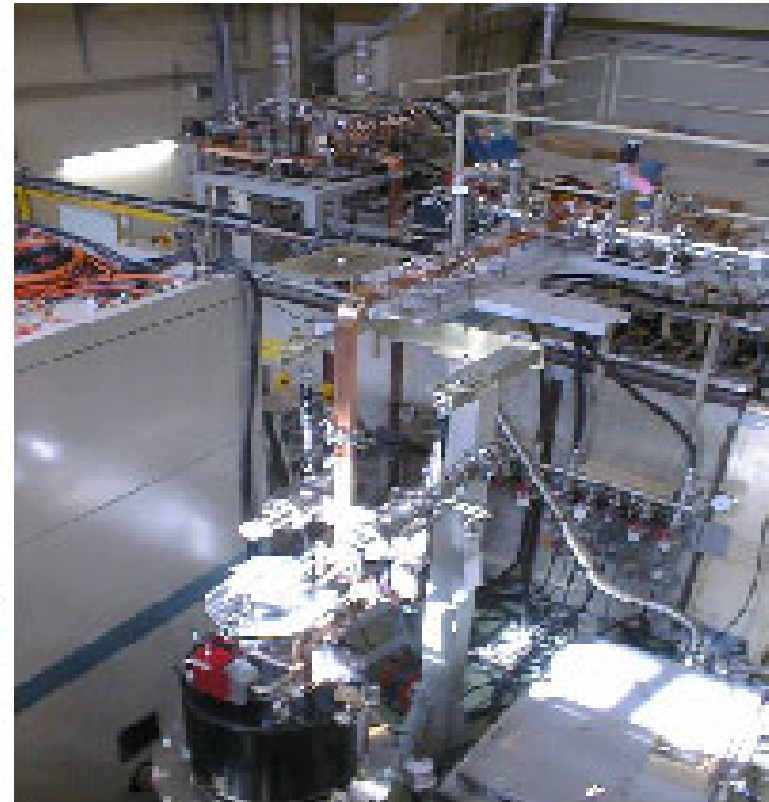




# Test stand

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- ✧ C-band system is installed in the test stand.
- ✧ RF window, dummy load and acceleration structure were tested.

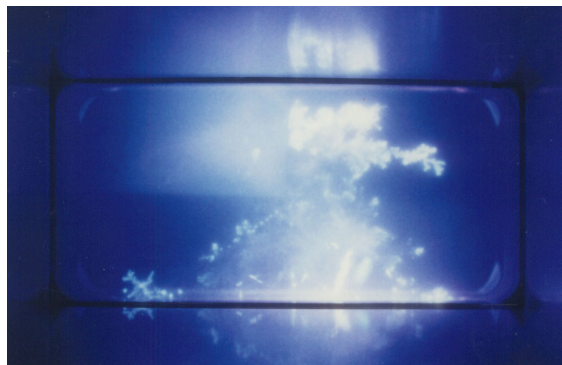
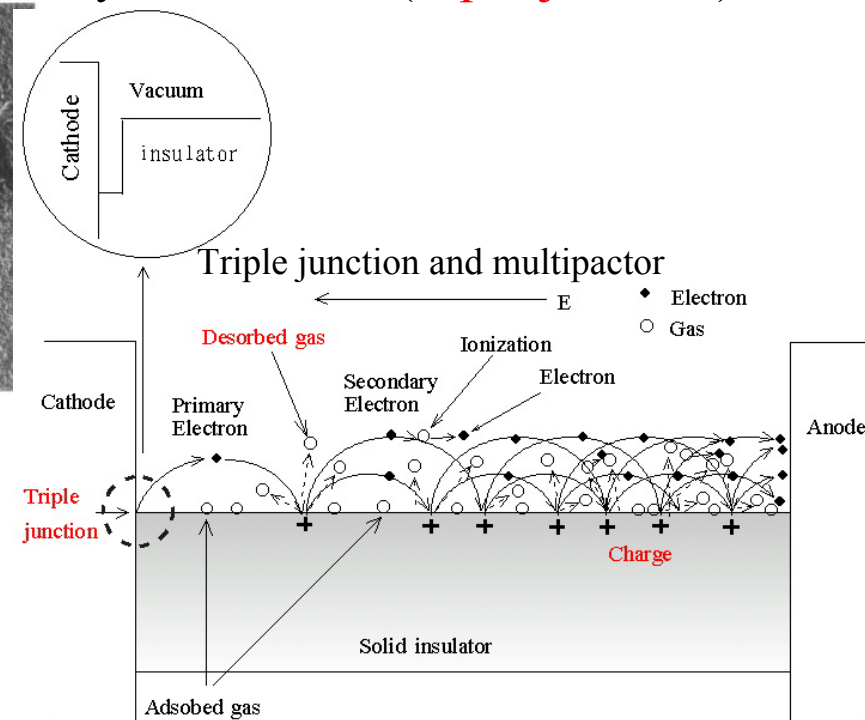
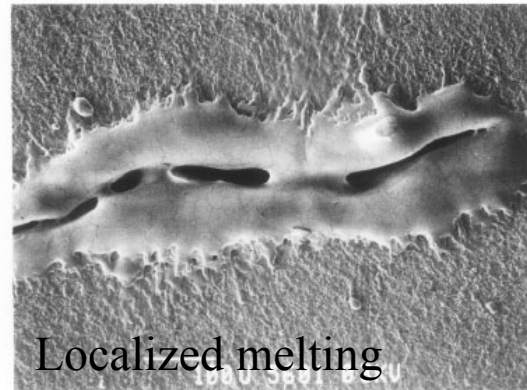




# Breakdown of rf window

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- ✧ Breakdown of the rf windows induces
  - 1) **vacuum leak** to the acceleration structure
  - 2) **rf reflection** at the window
- ✧ High reliability is required for the rf window.
- ✧ The breakdown is initiated by the edge-emission of the ceramics.
  - Lower the electric field at periphery of ceramics (**triple-junction**).





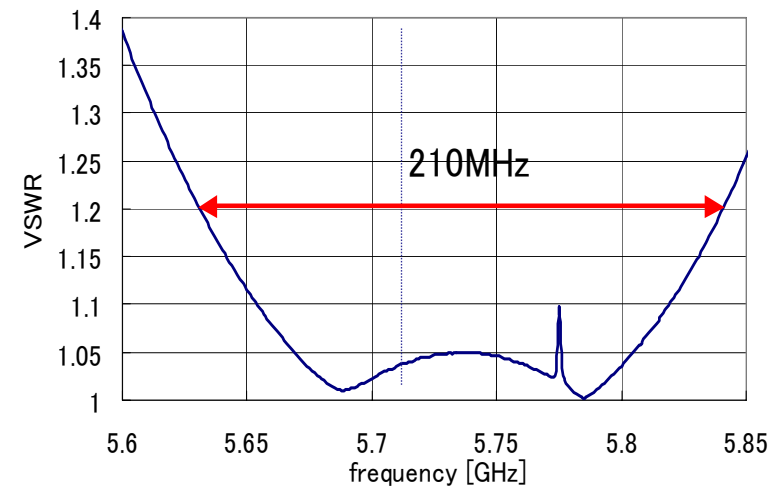


# R&D of c-band rf window

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- ✧ About Sixty S-band rf windows are successfully operated in KEKB linac.  
(MTBF > 40,000 h.)
- ✧ Electric fields should be less than rf windows used in S-band linac.
- ✧ **Mix-mode window (TE<sub>11</sub>+TM<sub>11</sub>)** enables to lower the edge electric field.
- ✧ Five parameters are optimized for lower electric fields and traveling wave in ceramic.

	S-band	C-band
Electric field at center of the ceramics [MV/m@50MW]	3.7	3.1
Electric field at edge of the ceramics [MV/m@50MW]	1.7	0.8
Maximum electric field on the ceramics [MV/m@50MW]	5.5	3.7
Band width [MHz] (VSWR<1.2)	600	210

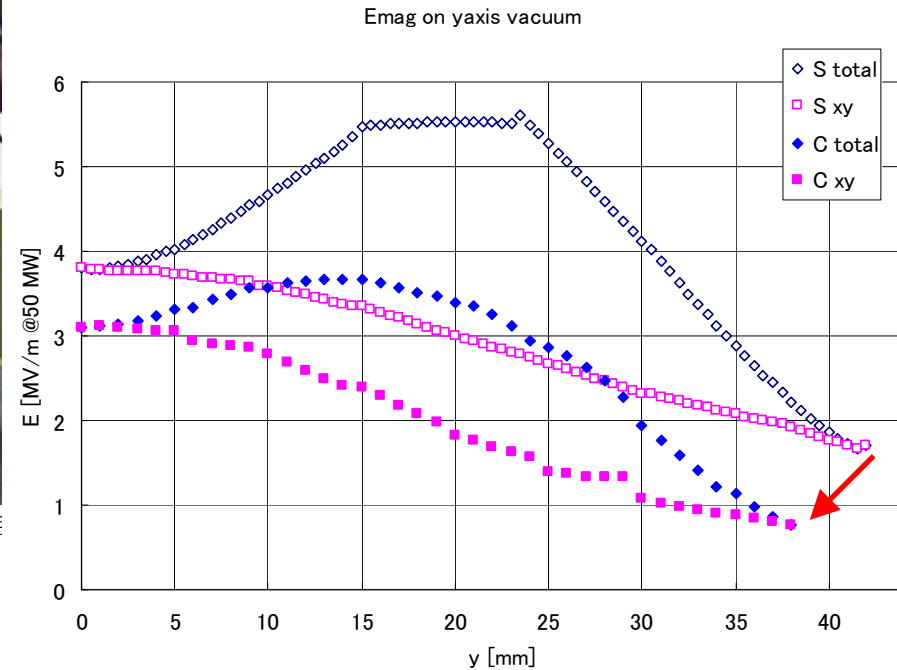
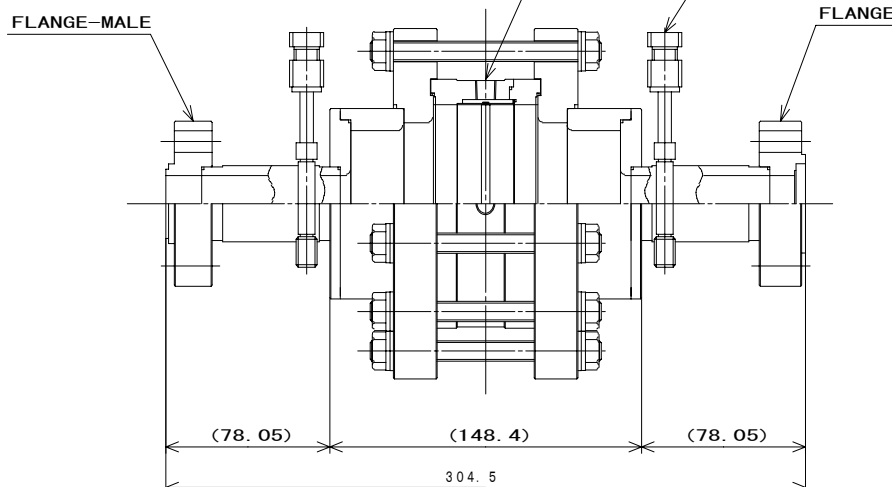
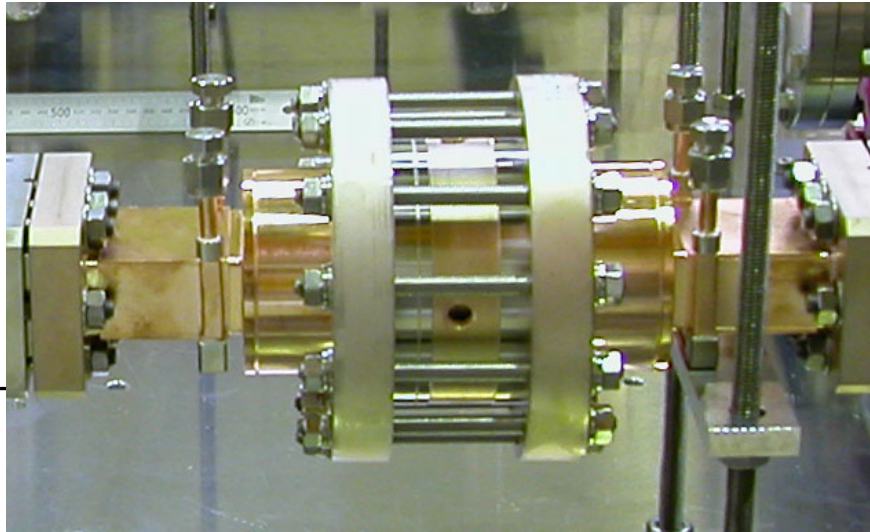




# Mix-mode rf window

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- ✧ Mix-mode (TE<sub>11</sub>+TM<sub>11</sub>) window with traveling wave in ceramic.
- ✧ The electric field at the periphery is **half** of the S-band window.

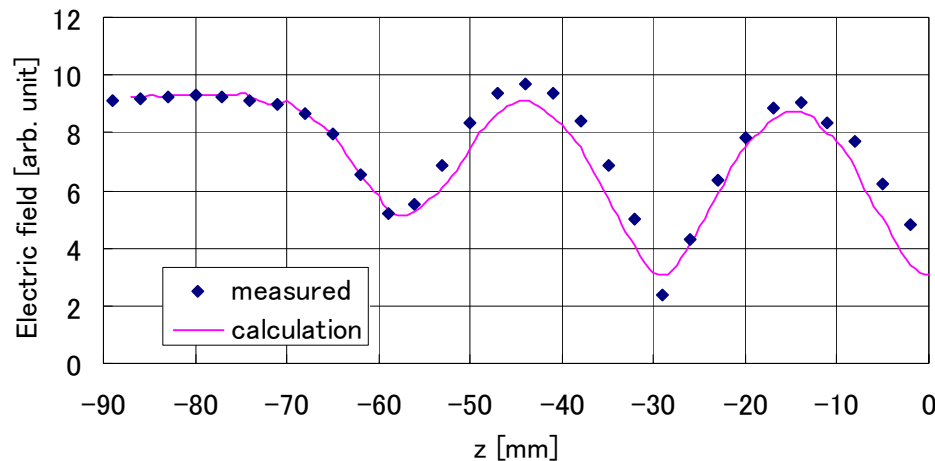
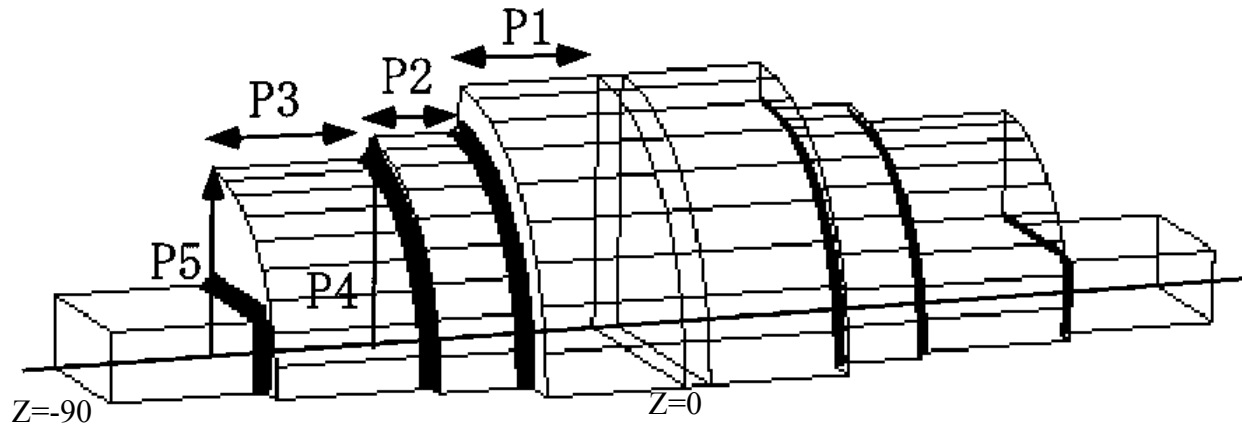




# Low level measurements

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- ✧ The low power measurements are carried out by **bead perturbation** method.
- ✧ The electric fields measured are similar to calculation.

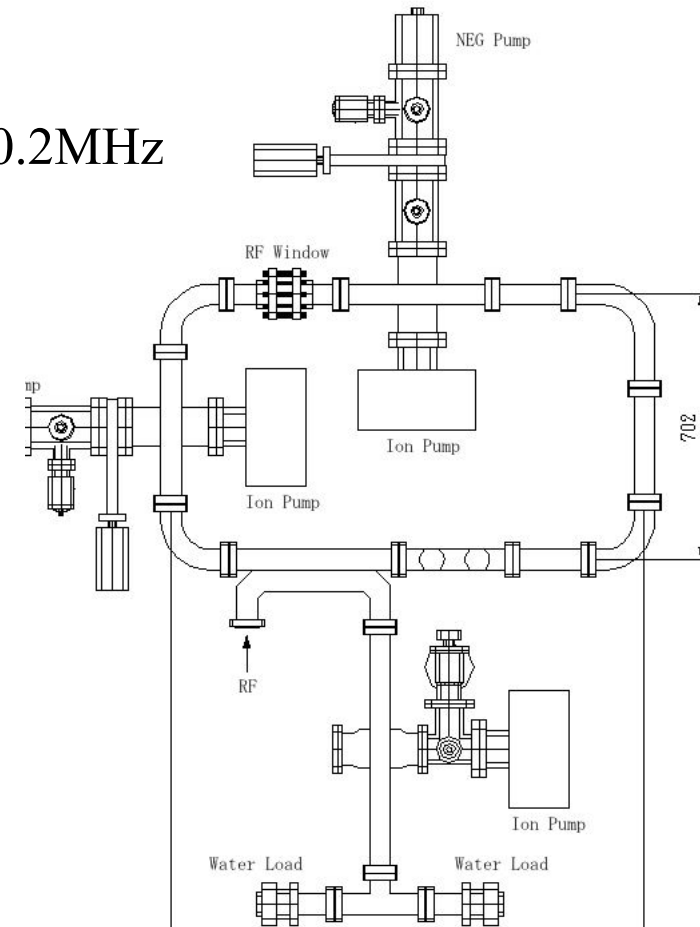
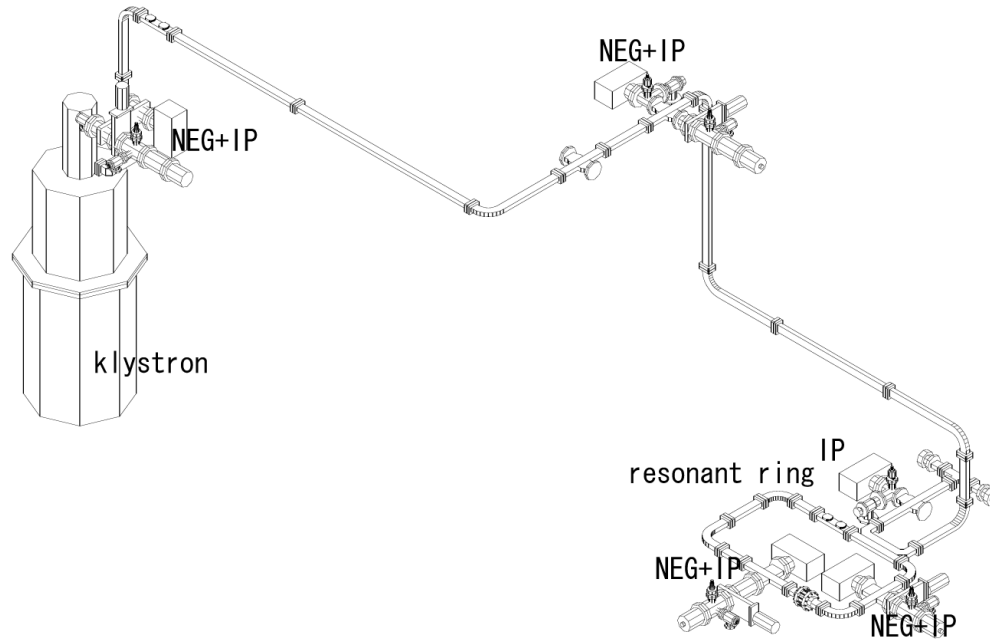




# Resonant ring

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- ✧ In order to examine the rf window, **resonant ring** is assembled.
- ✧ Resonant ring consists of **hybrid (14dB)** and waveguides.
- ✧ Power multiplication ratio is about **18**.
- ✧ Rough tuning: spacer in the ring ( $\pm 5\text{mm}$ )
- ✧ Fine tuning: frequency ( $\pm 5\text{MHz}$ )
- ✧ Operation frequency for rf window test is **5710.2MHz** (**5712MHz-1.8MHz**).
- ✧ Evacuated by NEG and ion pumps. ( $<10^{-6}$  Pa)







# Assembly of resonant ring



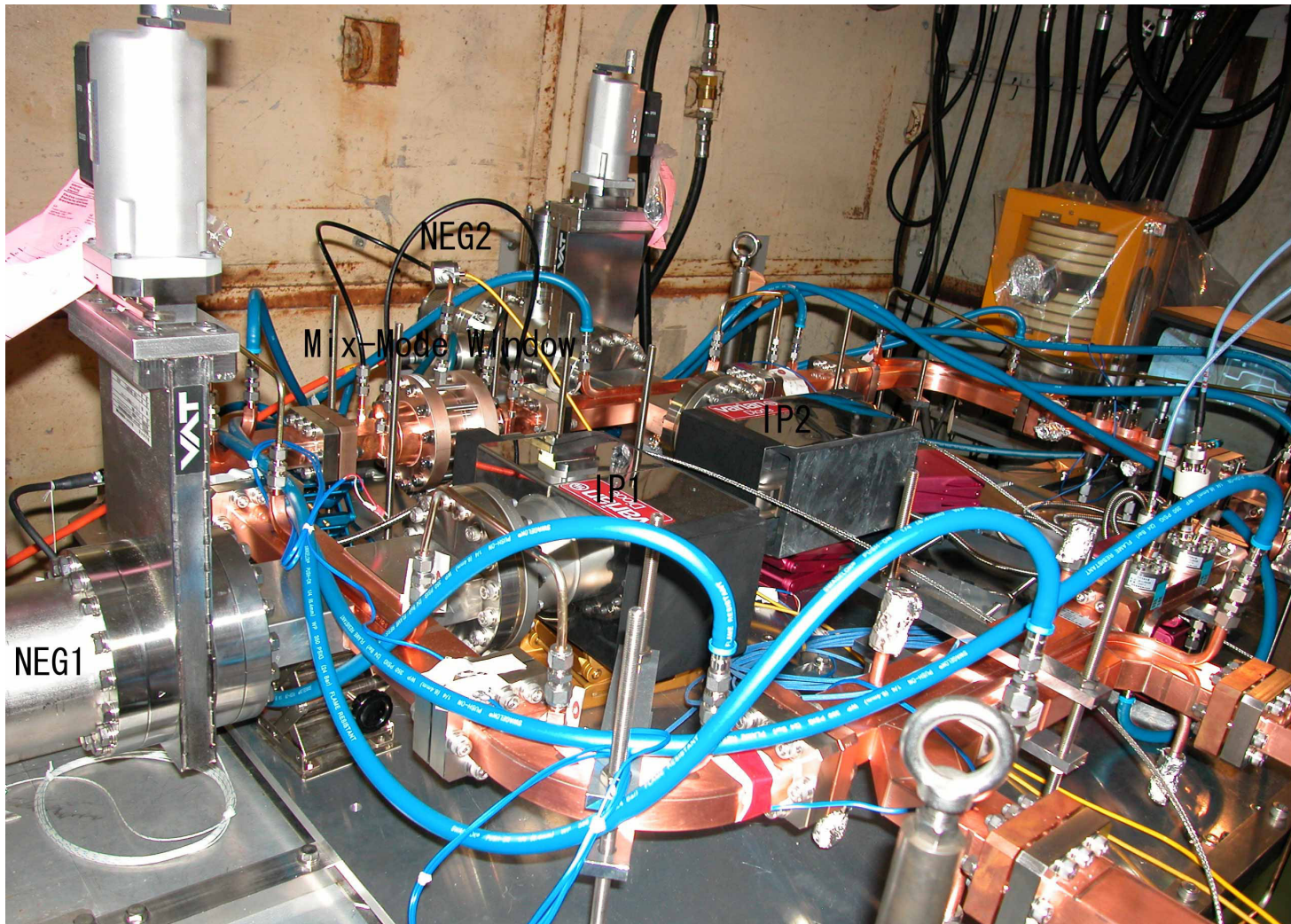




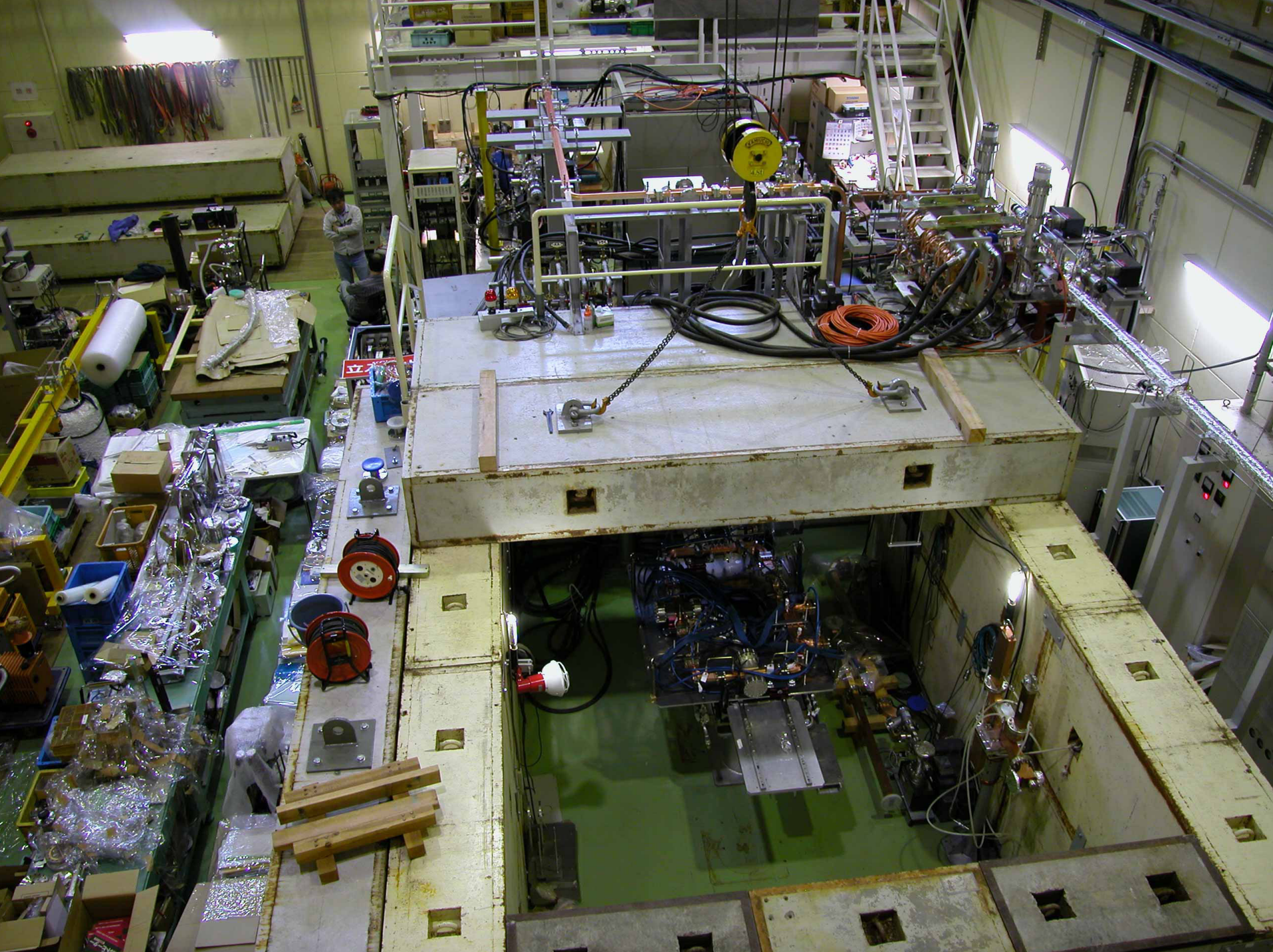
# Resonant ring in the shield

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- ✧ Both sides of rf window are evacuated with NEG and ion pumps.







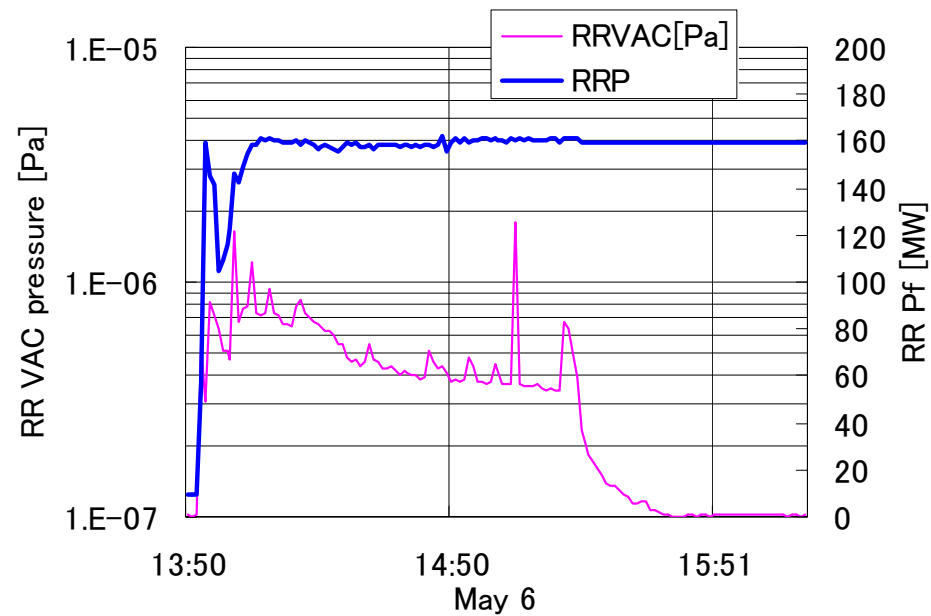
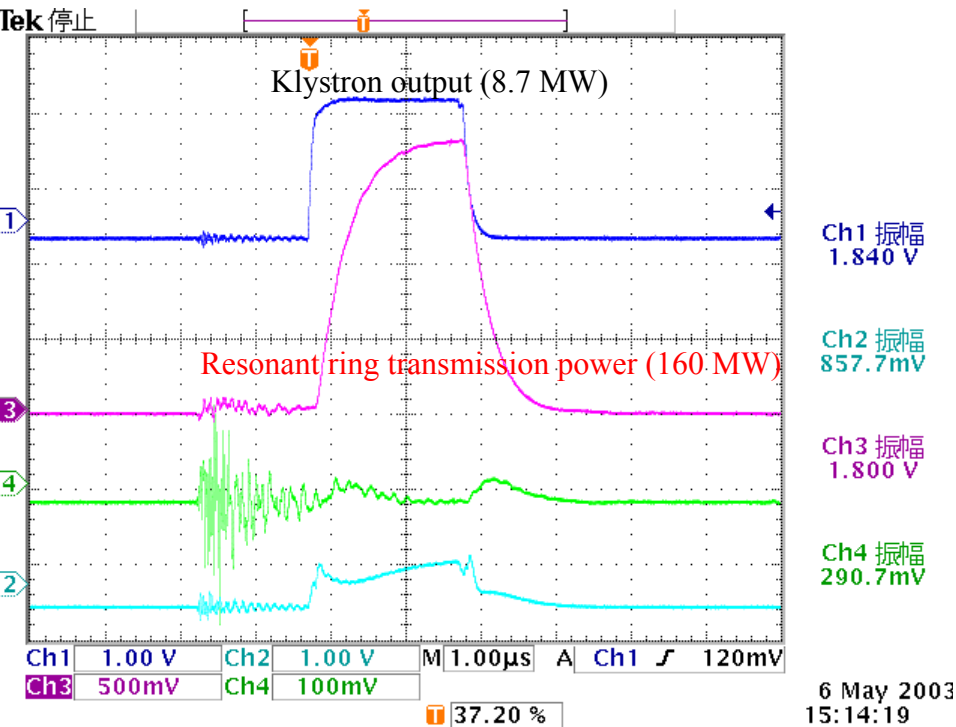




# Results at resonant ring (1)

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- Maximum operation power of **160 MW** ( $2 \mu s$ ), corresponding to full reflection from the load at the rf power of 40 MW.
- Radiation level is  **$< 1 \mu Sv/h$** , much less than S-band window.



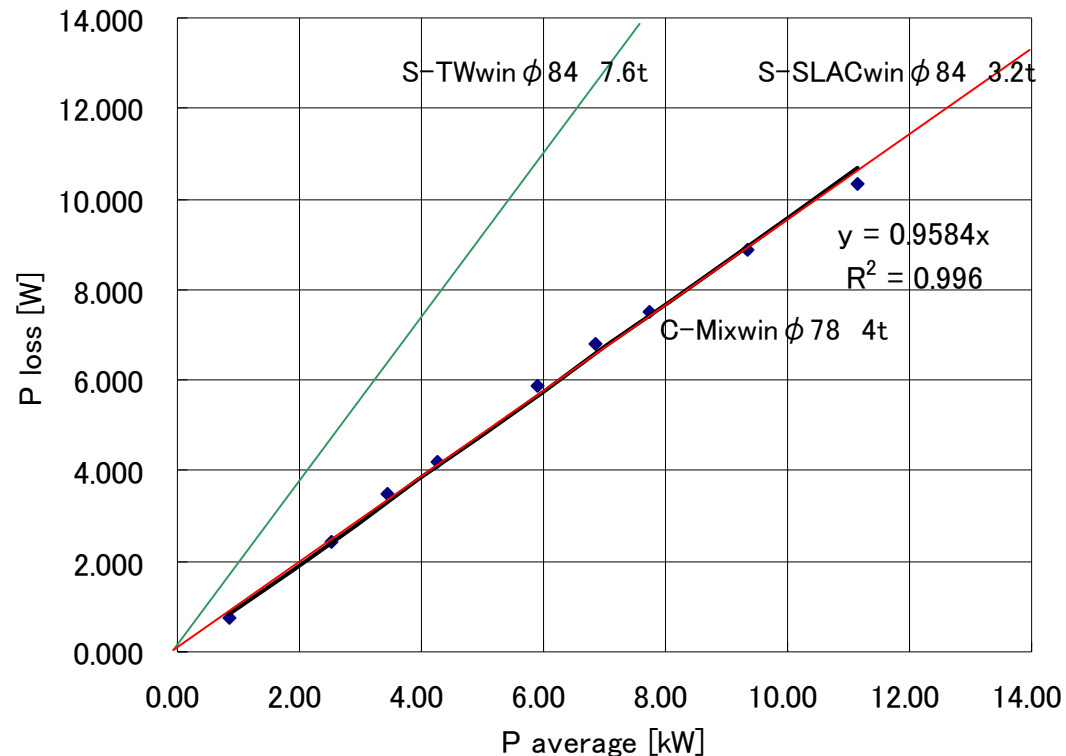




## Results at resonant ring (2)

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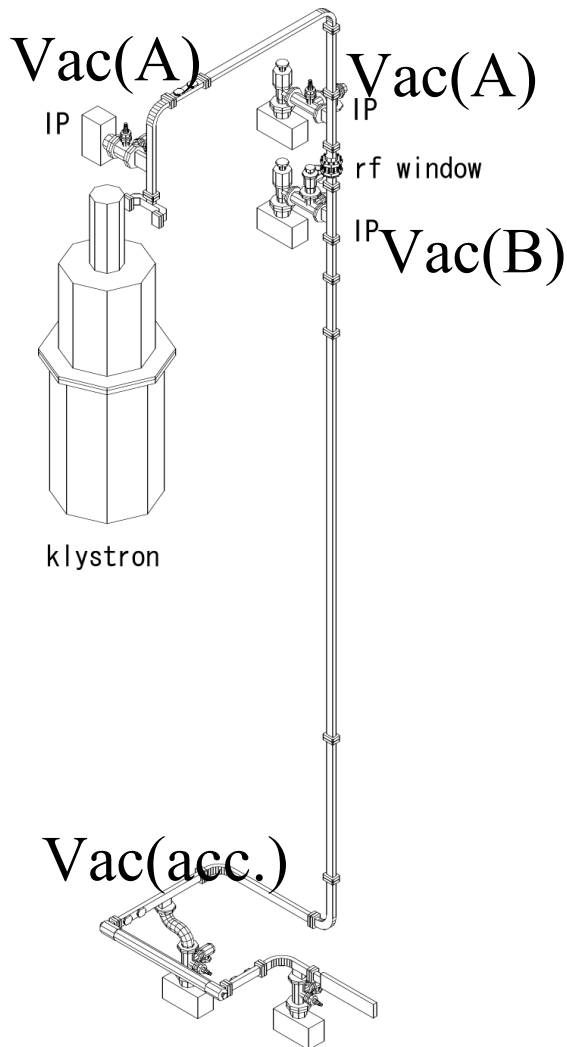
- ✧ RF losses at rf window are measured.
- ✧ The loss is almost same to the S-band window.
- ✧ The C-band window ceramics is **25% thicker** than S-band ceramics.
- ✧ **50 MW 2  $\mu$  s, 50 pps operation will be safe** from the view point of heating.





# Installation to klystron gallery (#44)

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- ✧ RF system moved to klystron gallery on Sep.,2003.
- ✧ Vacuum pumps are located near the rf windows.  
(klystron / mix-mode window)





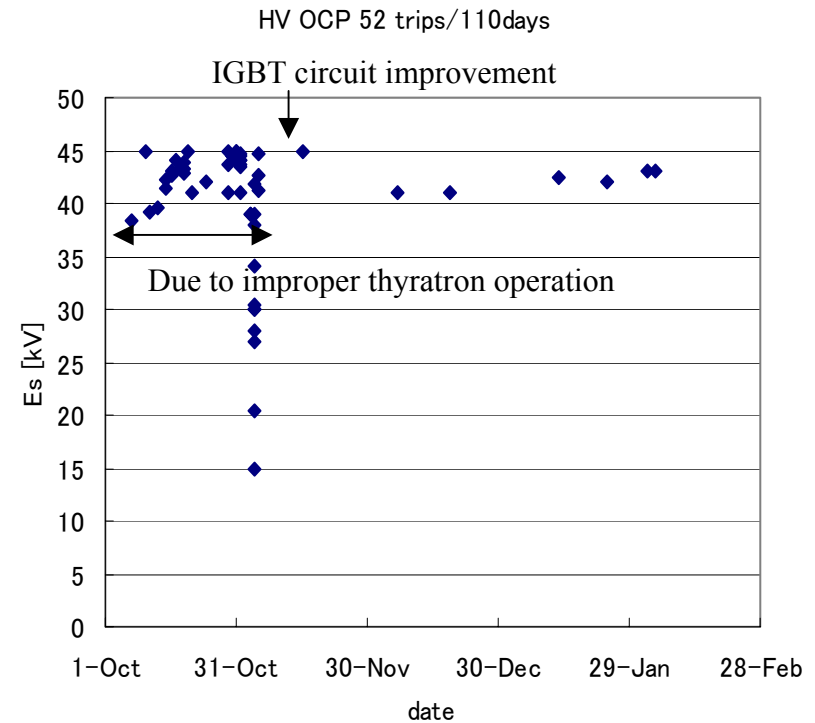
# Operation status @ #44

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- ✧ RF operation continues more than 100 days.
- ✧ Trips caused by the modulator are 52 for 110 days operation.
- ✧ After **the exchange of thyatron**, the stability increases drastically (Nov.3,2003).
- ✧ Inverter PS is exchanged on Nov.5,2003 in order to **improve the IGBT gate driving circuit**.
- ✧ After that the modulator runs rather stably. (but under development)

Due to conditioning

	Number of trips (Sep.30,2003-Feb.11,2004)
VSWR	11,346
Vacuum (A)	20
Vacuum (B)	14
Vacuum (acc.)	147
modulator	52





# Future works

- ◇ 2<sup>nd</sup> klystron assembly has been tested since Jan.,2004.
- ◇ The **conventional oil tank** (for S-band) is reused.
- ◇ Since the outer diameter is same to the magnet, **reinforcement is required.**
- ◇ High power test (upto 50 MW) for the klystron assembly (pulse transformer, **dielectric insulator**, **capacitive divider** (max.350kV) ....) will continue.
- ◇ High power resonant ring test will be carried out upto 200 MW. (next April)

