



# CLIC Project Meeting #41

 Dec 13, 2021, 1:30 PM → Dec 14, 2021, 1:00 PM Europe/Zurich

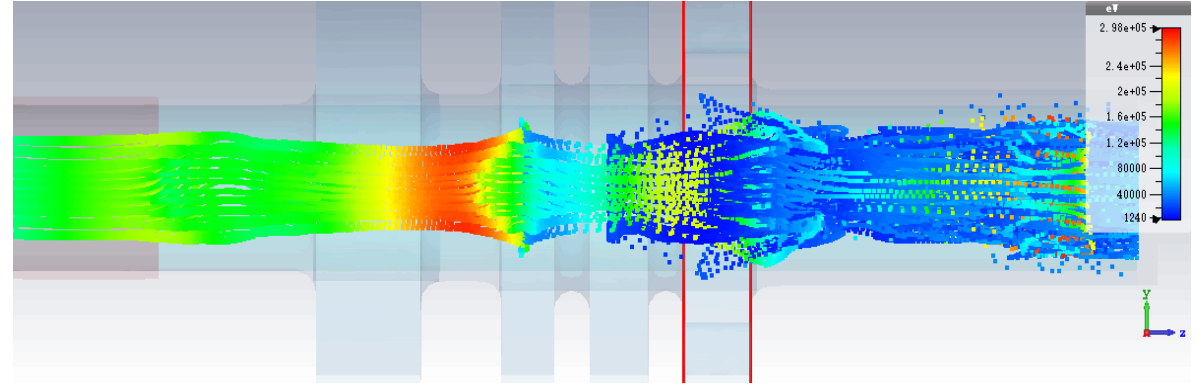
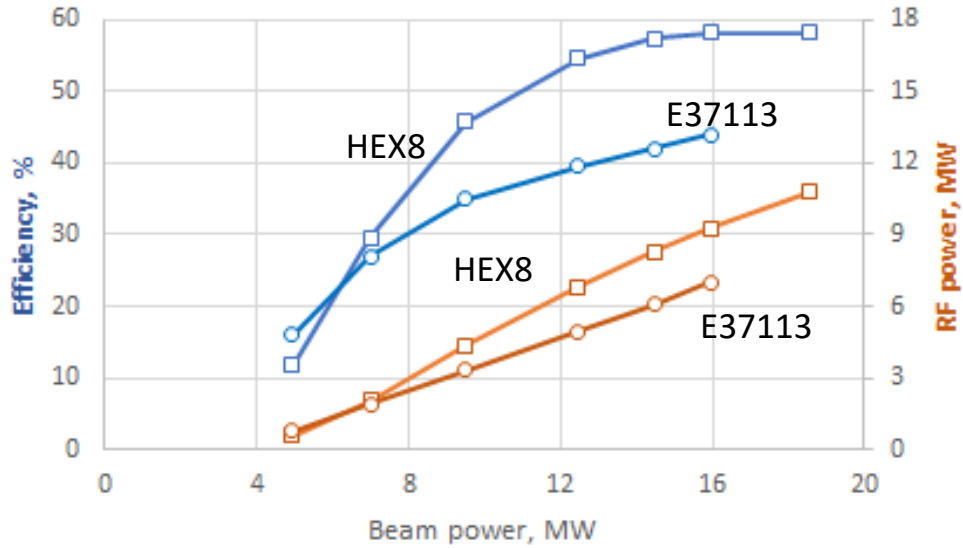
 CERN

# Klystron developments for CLIC. X-band and L-band prospects I. Syratchev, CERN.

# X-band HE klystrons



## 8MW - 60MW

# Retro-fit High Efficiency 8 MW, 12 GHz klystron (CERN/Canon).

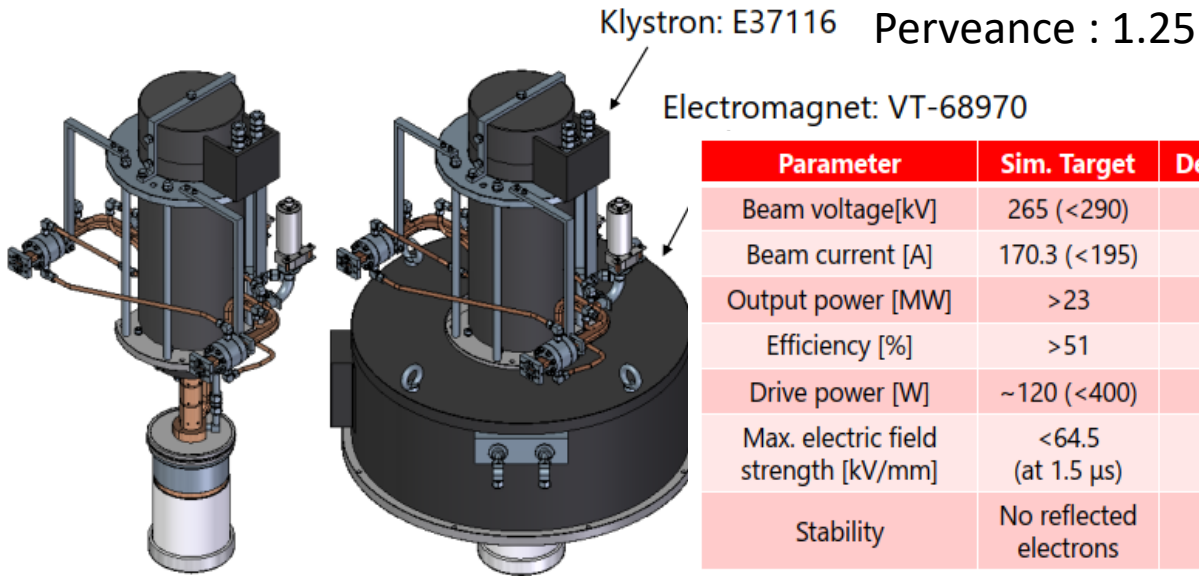


- Re-used solenoid.
- Re-used cathode
- Increased power gain (10 dB)

**Prototype is in fabrication at Canon  
To be shipped to CERN in 03.2022.**

	Retrofit design		
	8-10 MW	E37113 at factory	HEX COM_M (CERN/Canon)
	Voltage, kV	154	154
	Current, A	93	94
	Frequency, GHz	11.994	11.994
	Peak power, MW	6.2	8.16
	Sat. gain, dB	49	58
	Efficiency, %	42	57/ FCI
	Life time, hours	30 000	30 000
	Solenoidal magnetic field, T	0.35	0.4
	RF circuit length, m	0.127	0.127

## 20-MW X-band Klystron (Recent on the market)



Parameter	Sim. Target	Design result
Beam voltage[kV]	265 (<290)	265
Beam current [A]	170.3 (<195)	170.3
Output power [MW]	>23	24.3
Efficiency [%]	>51	53.8
Drive power [W]	~120 (<400)	120
Max. electric field strength [kV/mm]	<64.5 (at 1.5 μs)	60.4
Stability	No reflected electrons	OK

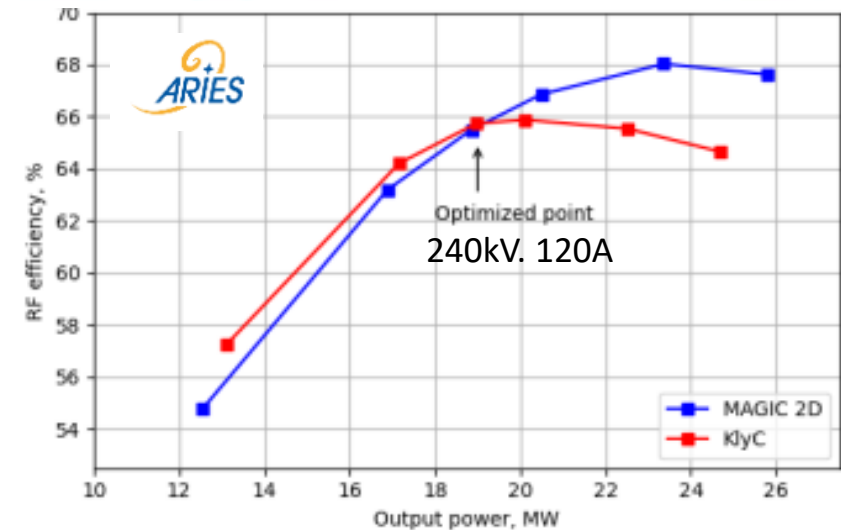
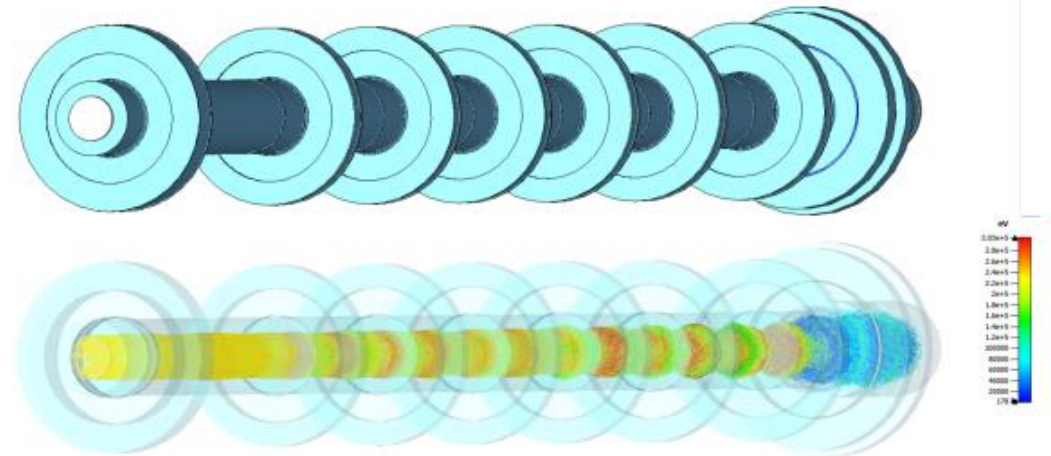
\* Actual efficiency is estimated to be 46 - 48%.

**Canon**

CANON ELECTRON TUBES & DEVICES CO., LTD.

Two tubes have been built and tested up to 20MW

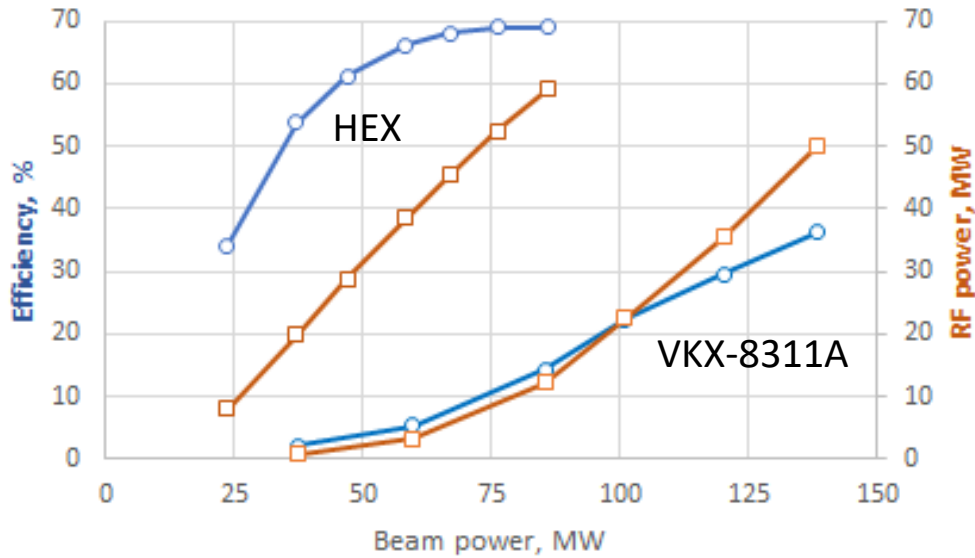
## 20 MW X-band HE klystron design by CEA



<https://edms.cern.ch/ui/file/1817230/1.0/ARIES-Del-D4.2-Final.pdf>

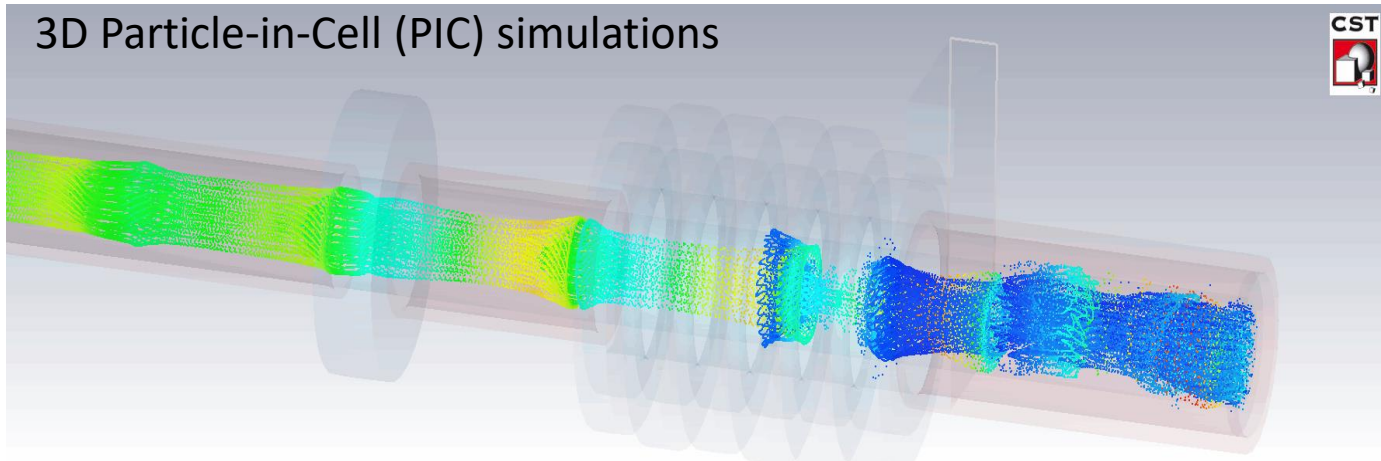
# Retro-fit High Efficiency 50 MW, 12 GHz klystron (CERN/CPI).

Saturated efficiency & RF power



- Re-used solenoid.
- Increased life time (> factor 2)
- Reduced modulator power (~ factor 2)
- Increased power gain (10 dB)
- Reduced solenoidal field

**Prototype fabrication is under negotiation within CPI/INFN/CERN collaboration.**



	VKX-8311A	HEX COM_M (CERN/CPI)
Voltage, kV	420	420
Current, A	322	204
Frequency, GHz	11.994	11.994
Peak power, MW	49	59
Sat. gain, dB	48	59
Efficiency, %	36.2	69
Life time, hours	30 000	85 000
Solenoidal magnetic field, T	0.6	0.37
RF circuit length, m	<b>0.316</b>	<b>0.316</b>

# 50 MW HE tube prototypes in BVERI (China). Recent communication.

# For information

Beijing Vacuum Electronics Research Institute  
(BVERI)



Parameters	Specification	Tube 1801#	Tube 1802#	Tube 1803#
Frequency	11.424GHz	11.424GHz	11.424GHz	11.424GHz
Peak output power	$\geq 50\text{MW}$	51MW	50.4MW	50.8MW
Pulse repetition rate	120pps	50pps	50pps	50pps
RF pulse width	$\geq 1.5\mu\text{s}$	1.5 $\mu\text{s}$	1.5 $\mu\text{s}$	1.5 $\mu\text{s}$
Gain	$\geq 50\text{dB}$	52.6dB	50.9dB	51.3dB
Efficiency	$\geq 40\%$	55.6%	59.9%	56.3%
-3dB bandwidth	$\geq 30\text{MHz}$	38MHz	36MHz	33MHz
Beam voltage	450 KV~470KV	452kV	450kV	450kV
Beam current	$\leq 250\text{A}$	203A	187A	200.5A

- The prototyping is far from the final version. Large beam interception (partly explain efficiency spread) is not mitigated.
- In the test of 1802, the operating frequency (max efficiency) was reduced by 10MHz in 200 hours of operation at 50Hz (the cavities were chewed by the electron beam).
- BVERI is now planning to reduce operating voltage down to 400kV (higher perveance), simplify the RF circuit and increase magnetic field. All together (Igor's projection) the efficiency will be reduced down to about 50(+)%.

# UHF/L-band HE klystrons

## 0.3MW - 24MW

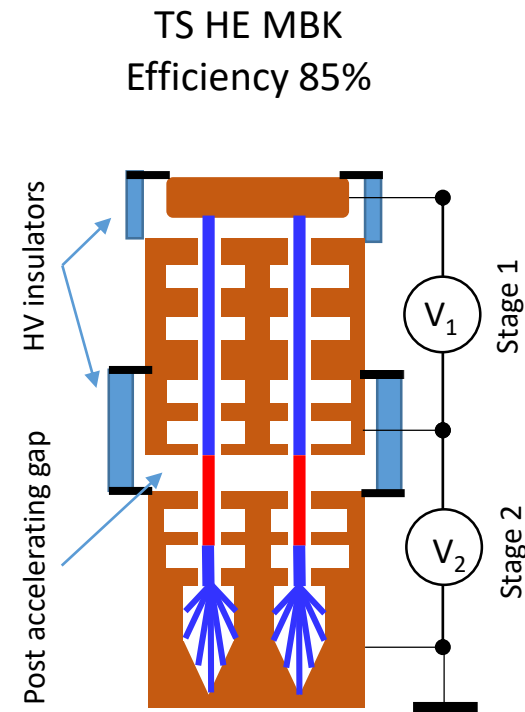
# Two-Stage Multi Beam Klystron (TS MBK) technology.

## Specific features

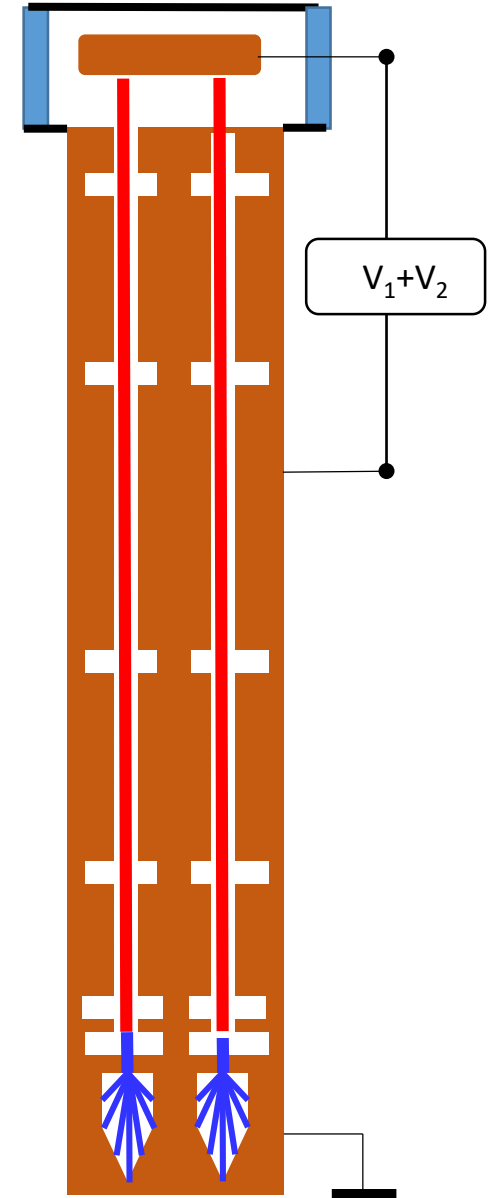
1. Bunching at a low voltage (high perveance). Very **compact RF bunching circuit**.
2. Bunched beam acceleration and cooling (reducing  $\Delta p/p$ ) along the short DC voltage post-accelerating gap.
3. Final power extraction from high voltage (low perveance) beam. **High efficiency**.

## Additional advantages:

1. The second HV stage can be operated in DC mode. Thus simplifying the modulator topology (cost/volume) and increasing the modulator efficiency (in pulsed mode).
2. Simplified feedback for the first stage pulsed voltage. Improved klystron RF phase and amplitude stability.
3. Gap's accelerating DC voltage is a natural barrier for reflected electrons. Improved tube stability.



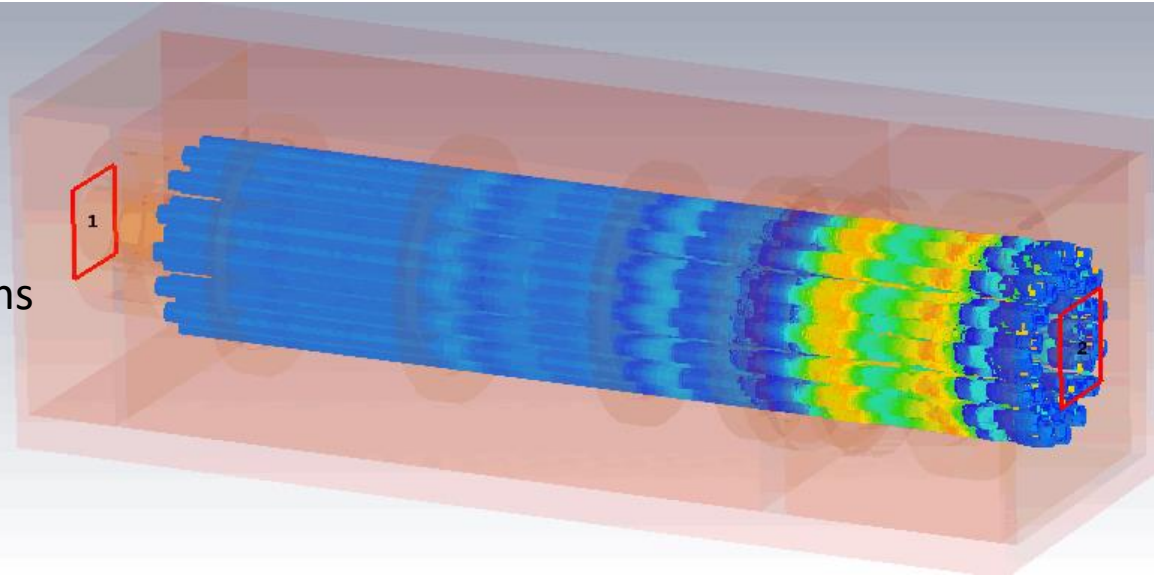
Commercial HE MBK  
Efficiency 70%





# High Efficiency 24 MW, 1 GHz, CLIC TS MBK performance summary (PIC CTS/3D)

3D PIC simulations



position monitor 2  
 Type Energy  
 Sample 1/49  
 Time 698.001 ns  
 Particles 4993876  
 Maximum 167470 eV

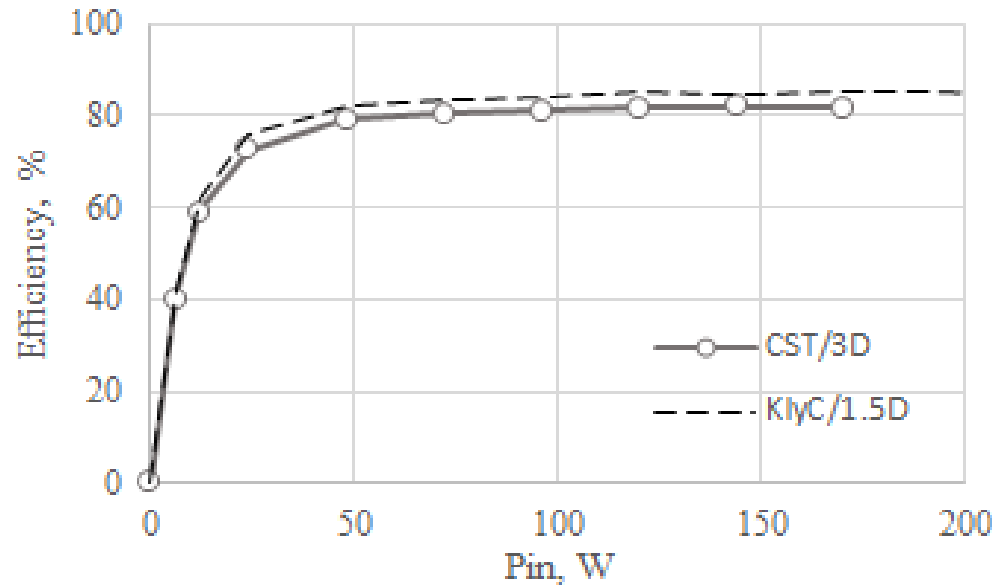
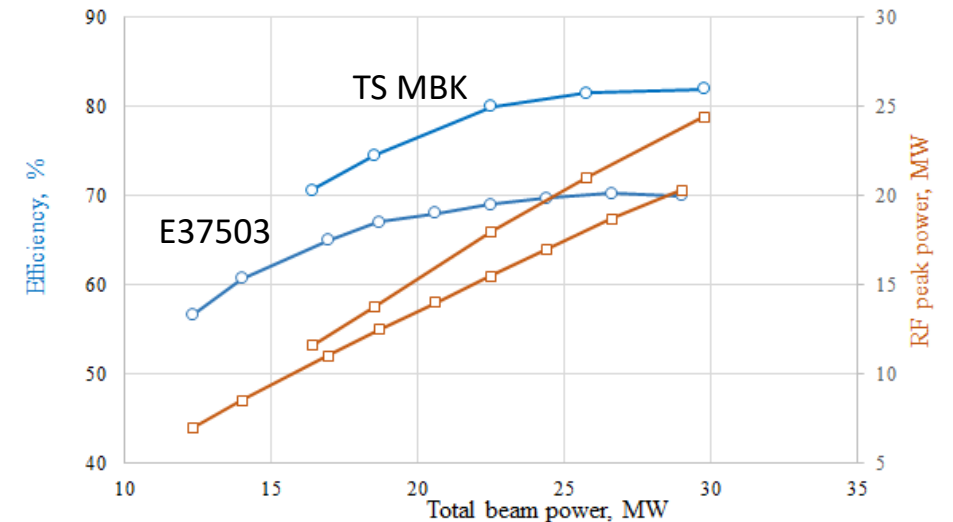


TABLE I. DESIGN AND SIMULATED PARAMETERS (CST/3D) OF THE CLIC TS MBK AND CANON MBK E3750 CATALOGUE DATA

Parameter	TS MBK	E37503	Unit
Operating frequency	1000	1000	MHz
Voltage at the 1 <sup>st</sup> stage	25	160	kV
Voltage at the 2 <sup>nd</sup> stage	140		
Total beam current	212	180	A
Number of beamlets	30	6	
Number of cavities	6	6	
Perveance at the 1 <sup>st</sup> stage	1.77	0.47	$\mu\text{A}/\text{V}^{3/2}$
Perveance at the 2 <sup>nd</sup> stage	0.133		
Output RF power	24.1	20	MW
Saturated power gain	52	54	dB
Saturated efficiency	82	70	%
Length of RF circuit	900	1500	mm



# High Efficiency 10 MW, 1.3 GHz, ILC TS MBK (scaled from TS CLIC MBK+2<sup>nd</sup> harmonic)

Parameter	TS MBK	E37536	Unit
Operating frequency	1300	1300	MHz
Voltage at the 1 <sup>st</sup> stage	25	118.8	kV
Voltage at the 2 <sup>nd</sup> stage	140		
Total beam current	88	129.5	A
Number of beamlets	16	6	
Number of cavities	7	6	
Perveance at the 1 <sup>st</sup> stage	1.68	0.53	$\mu\text{A}/\text{V}^{3/2}$
Perveance at the 2 <sup>nd</sup> stage	0.105		
Output RF power	10.5	10	MW
Saturated power gain	47.2	48.2	dB
Saturated efficiency	85	65	%
Length of RF circuit	536	---	mm

