

A decorative graphic consisting of two thick, blue, rounded lines that cross each other in the center, forming a stylized wave or infinity symbol. The lines are set against a dark blue background.

Pulse modulators for science

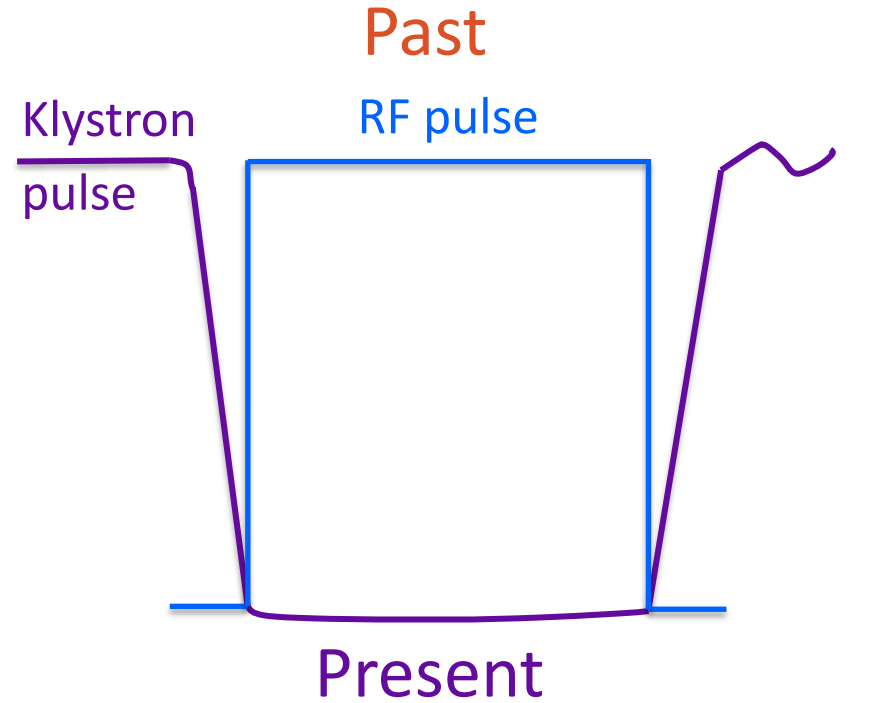
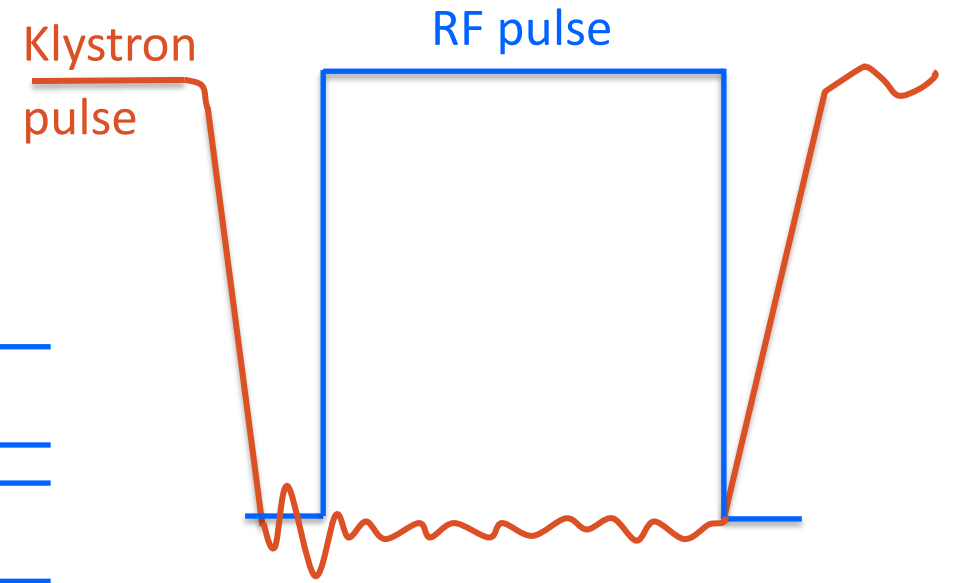
Kevin Pepitone, PhD, RF Application specialist

Workshop on efficient RF Source, Toledo, 23-25 Sept. 2024

Introduction

Outline

- ScandiNova
 - Products
 - Deliveries
- Modulators technologies
 - PFN
 - ScandiNova modulators
- Stude of pulse signals
 - Experimental data
 - Power lost in the beam
 - Cost
- Efficiency
 - ScandiNova K300
 - CERN case
 - Publication PFN modulator
 - Cost
- Future
 - Rise/Fall time
 - Pulse droop
 - Matching impedance
- Conclusions
 - Conclusions
 - Future development





ScandiNova

ScandiNova

A full product range for a variety of applications

K-SERIES



Klystron RF Units
Up to 100 MW RF Peak Power

M-SERIES



Magnetron Modulators
Up to 5 MW RF Peak Power

PG-SERIES

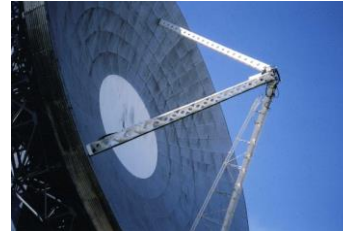
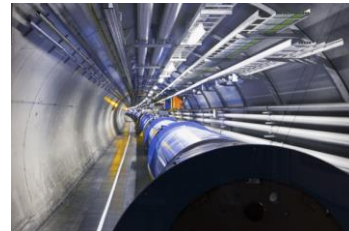


Pulse Generators
Up to 36 MW Peak Power

E-SERIES



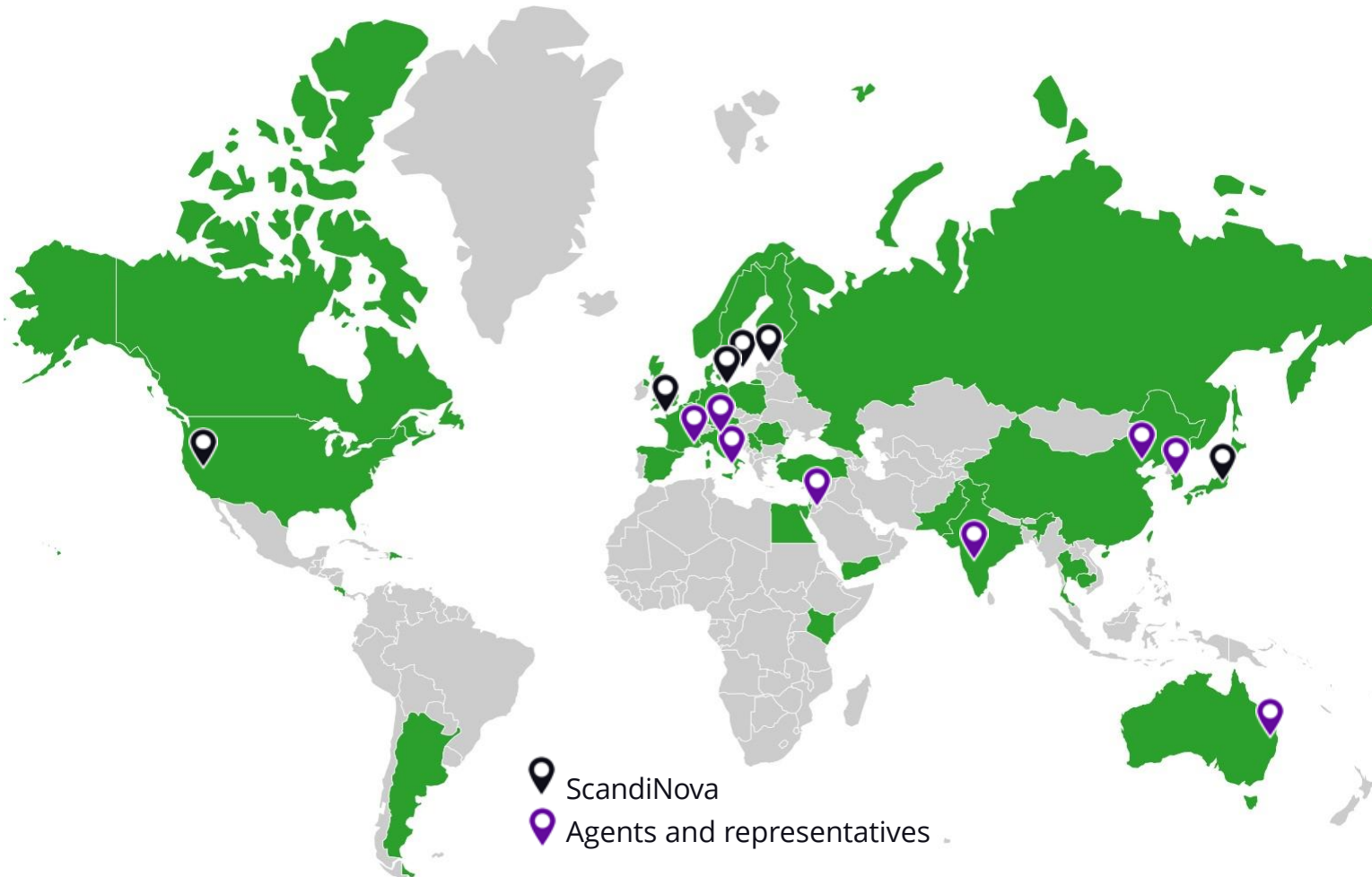
E-gun Modulators
Up to 30 kV



A standardized modular concept, adaptable for specific needs

ScandiNova

Deliveries



2024

April

Installations:

320

(3220 modulators delivered)

Countries:

50

Operation Hours:

4 071 047

ScandiNova group

A wide range of high-end critical sub systems

High-voltage pulse modulators and RF-systems



ScandiNova
Excellence in pulsed power

RF and microwave amplifiers



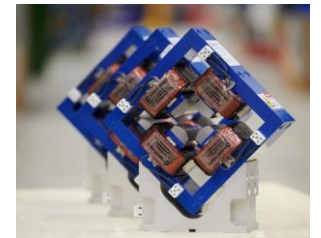
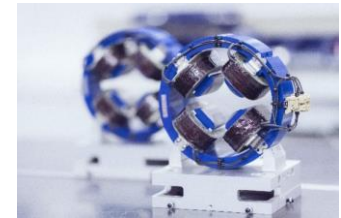
 **microwave amps**
A ScandiNova Company

Power amplifiers and precision power supplies



 **IECO**
A ScandiNova Company

Magnets and coils



 **SCANDITRONIX**
A ScandiNova Company

ScandiNova group

Increase offering



A ScandiNova Company

ScandiNova
Excellence in pulsed power

RF unit

Modulator

Solenoid magnet

SCANDITRONIX
A ScandiNova Company

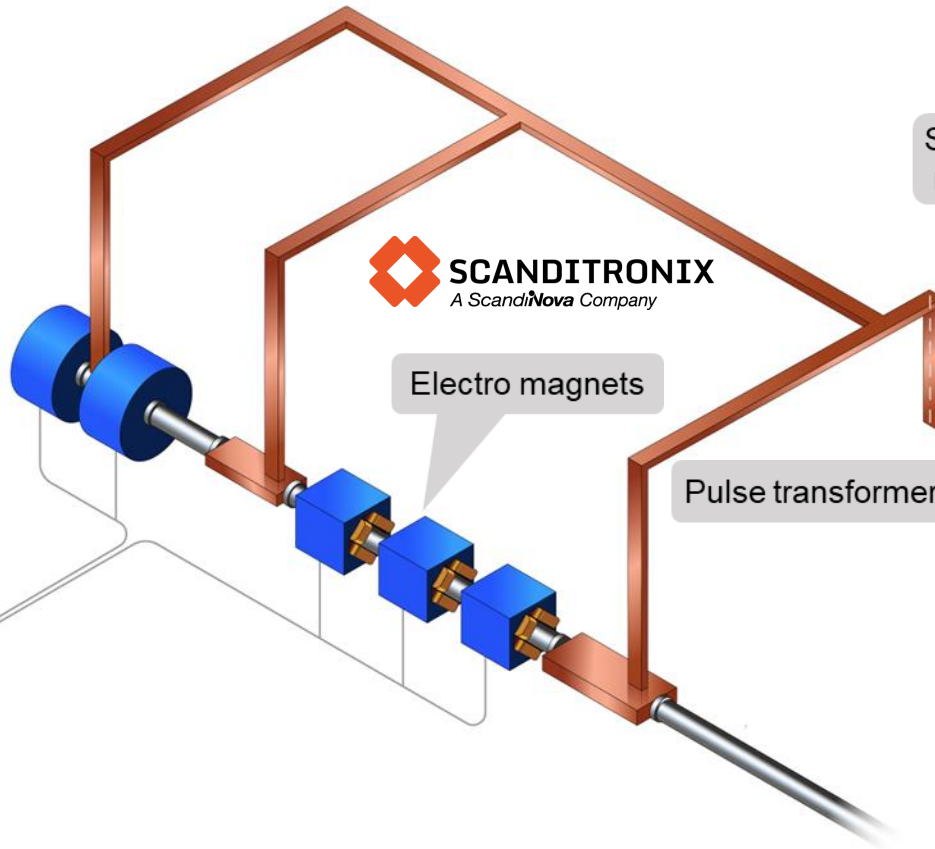
Electro magnets

Pulse transformer

microwave amps
A ScandiNova Company

RF amplifier

Power supply

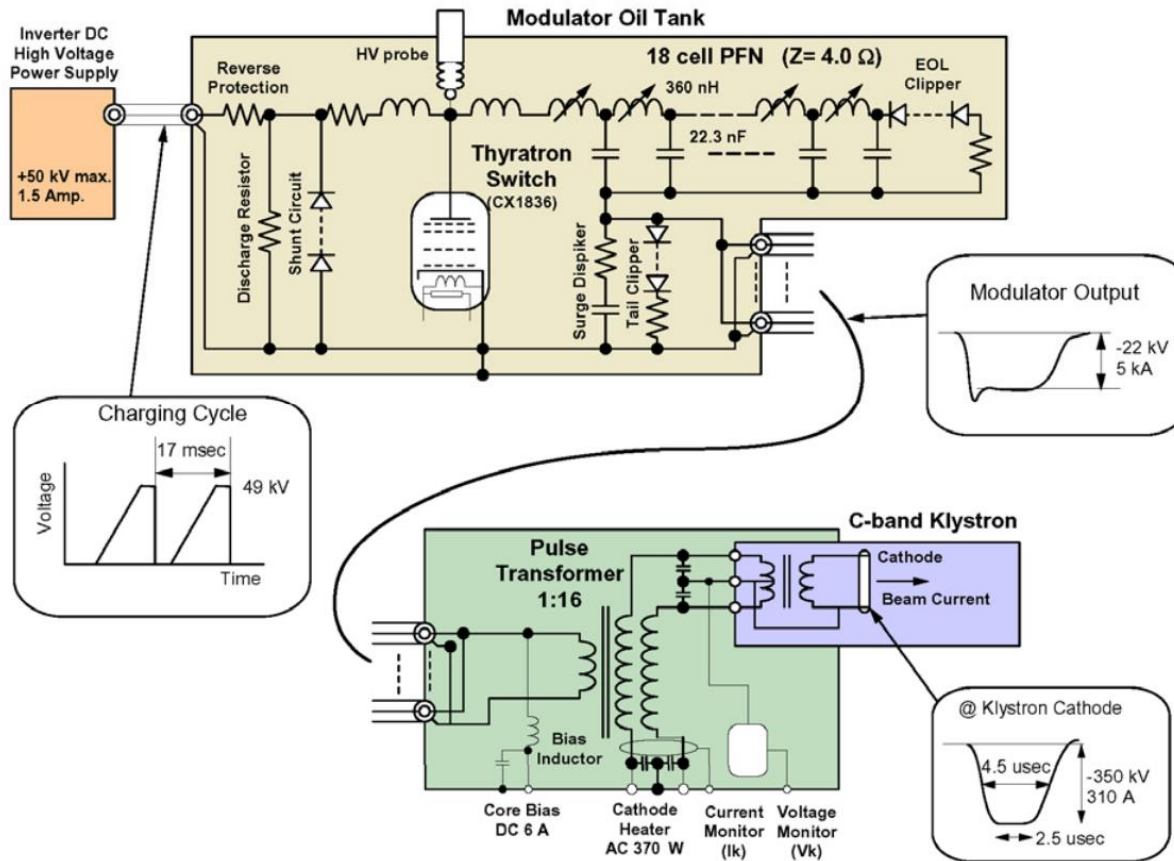




Modulator technologies

Modulator technologies

PFN

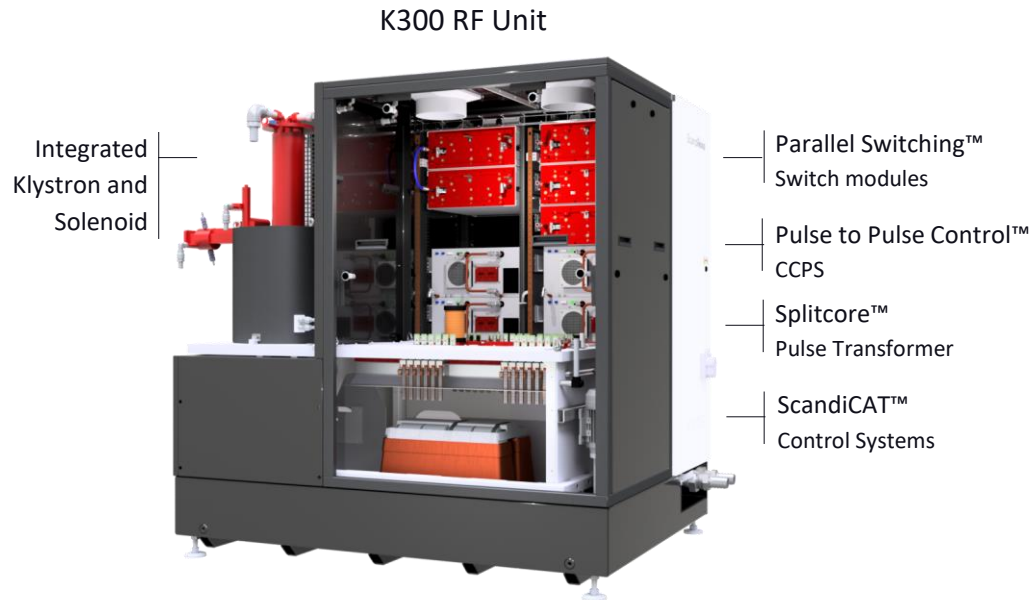


- Approved technology
- Very robust
- High voltage
- Bulky
- AC cooling
- Flatness
- Fixed pulse duration
- Need impedance matching

Modulator technologies

ScandiNova

Solid-state pulsed power technology



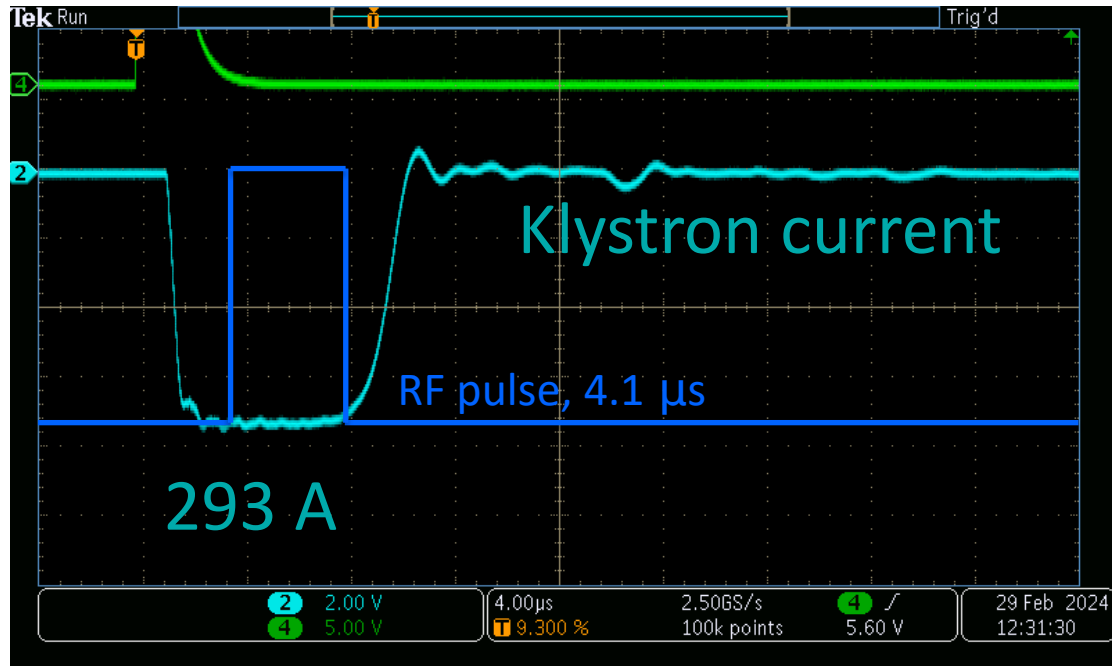
- **Approved technology**
 - **Robust**
 - **Compact and fully integrated**
 - **Water cooling**
 - **Flexibility (pps, pulse duration)**
 - **Low insertion loss**
 - **Low voltage**
-
- Many parts
 - Need expert to install and maintain

A decorative graphic consisting of two thick, blue, rounded rectangular shapes that overlap in the center. The top shape is a lighter shade of blue, and the bottom shape is a darker shade. They are positioned horizontally across the middle of the slide.

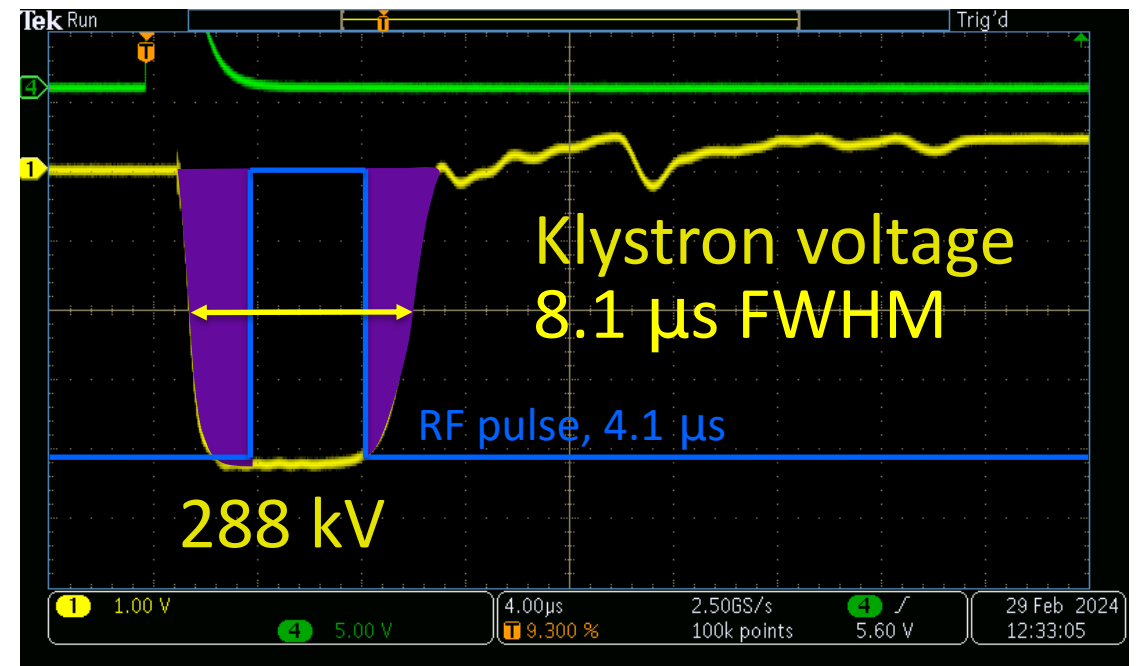
Pulse signals

Studie of pulse signals

Pulse PFN modulator



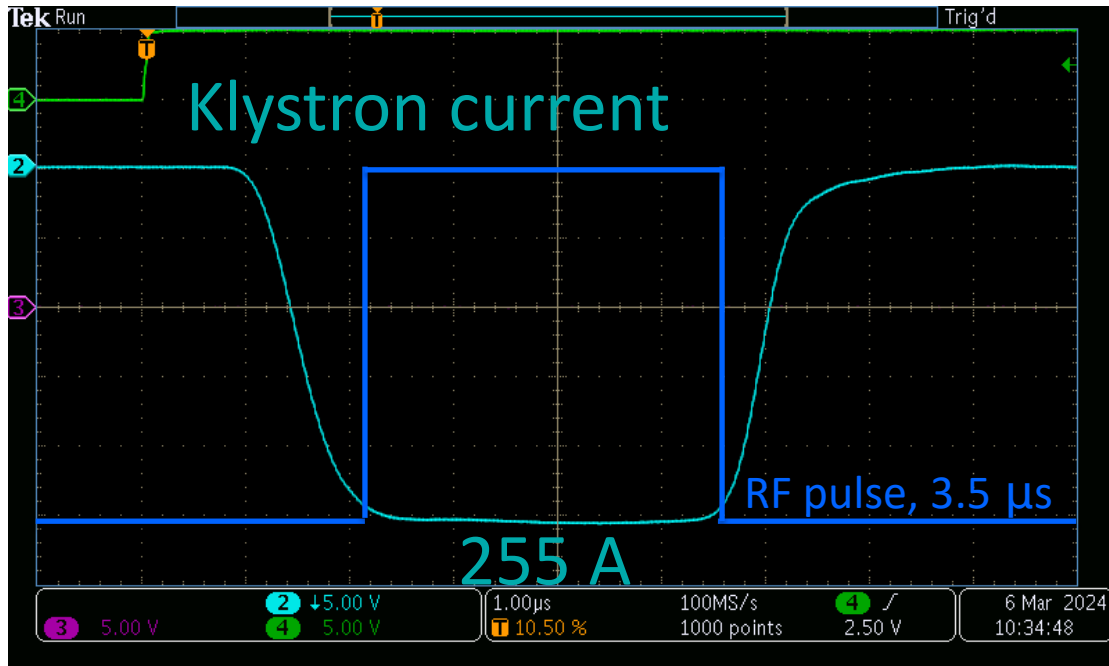
PFN modulator



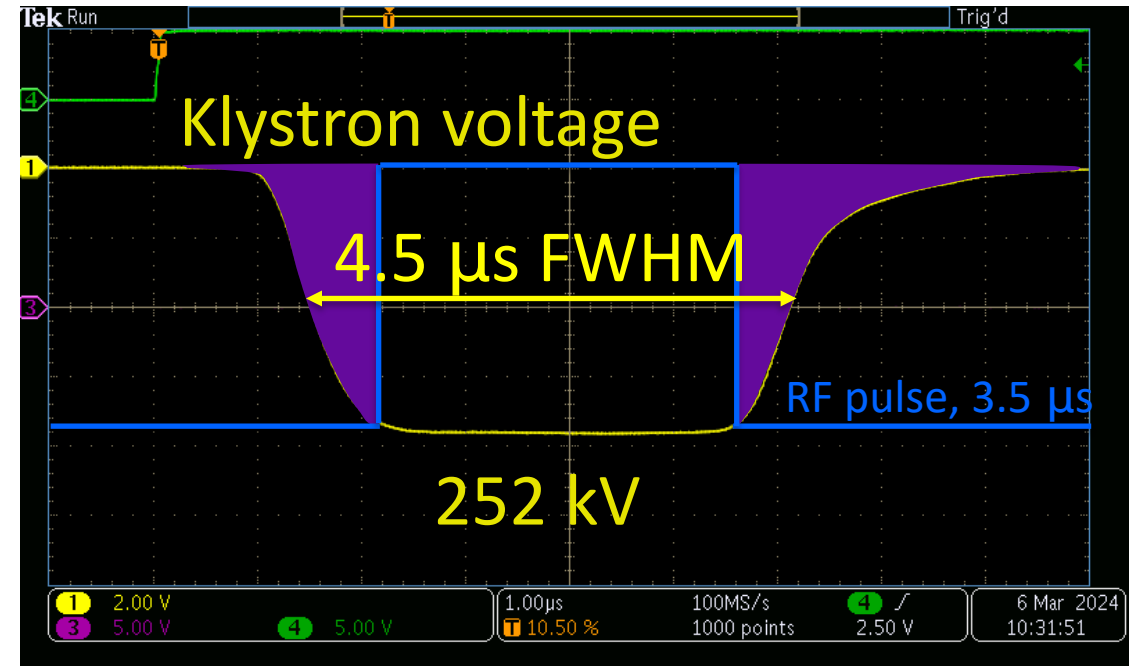
PFN modulator

Studie of pulse signals

Pulse ScandiNova modulator



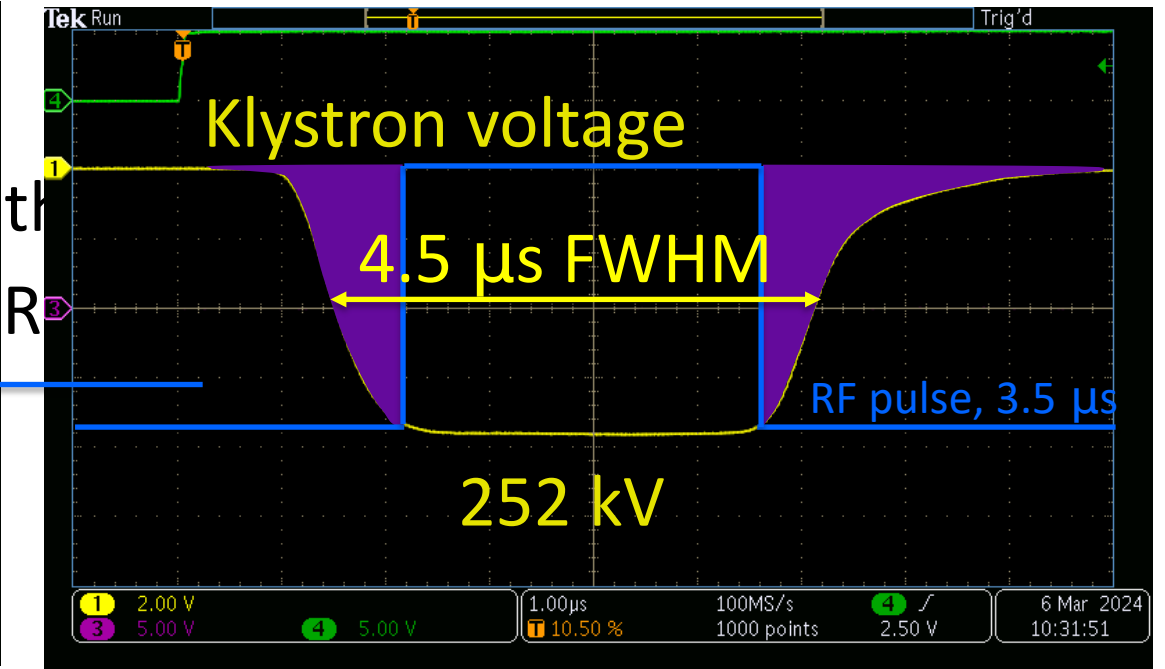
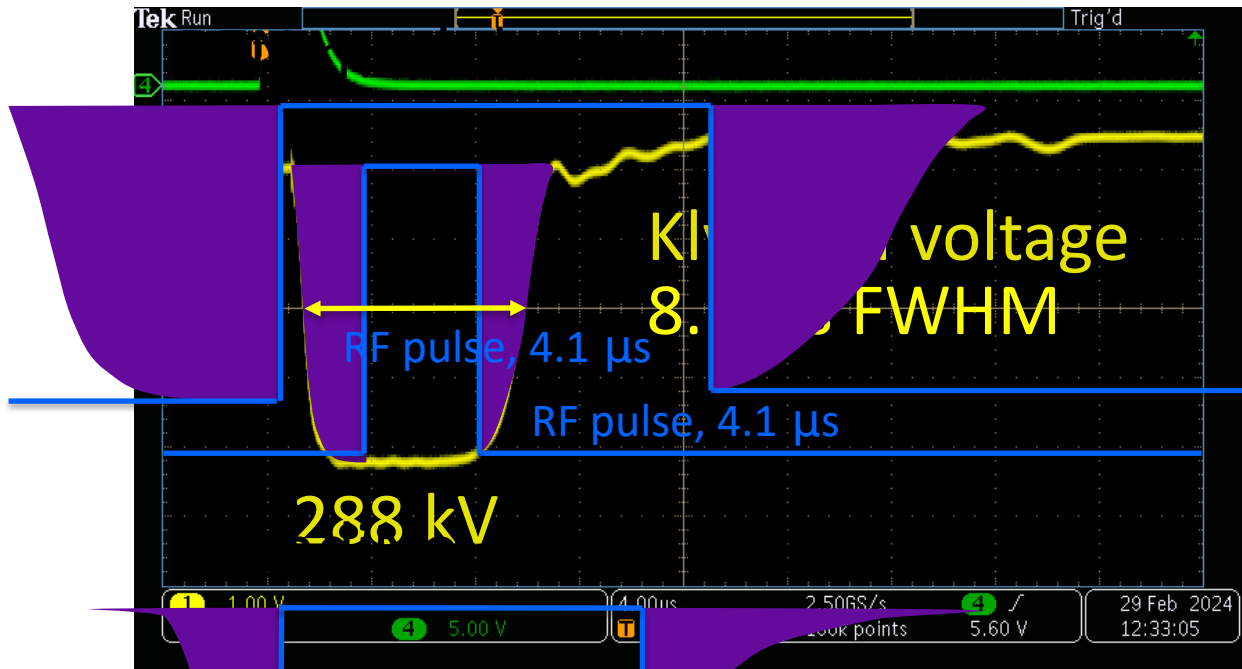
ScandiNova modulator



ScandiNova modulator

Studie of pulse signals

Beam power losses



PFN modulator produces RF 77.5 % of the beam power
 ScandiNova modulator produces RF



Efficiency

Efficiency

CERN case #1

Equipment	ScandiNova modulator: TH2100 – 10 Hz	PFN modulator: TH2100 – 10 Hz
Ion pump	0.1 nA – 3-5 kV	0.1 nA – 3-5 kV
Klystron heater	DC: 23.1 A - 26.5 V Total = 0.6 kW	AC (primary): 3.1A – 258 V Total = 0.8 kW
Solenoids	Ibucking: 18.3 A – 4 V IfocalA: 183 A – 25.6 V IfocalB: 133 A – 17.2 V IfocalC: 165 A – 21.3 V Total = 10.5 kW	Ibucking: 18.3 A – 4 V IfocalA: 166 A – 21.6 V IfocalB: 148 A – 19.2 V IfocalC: 160 A – 19.9 V Total = 10.0 kW
Thyratron heater	-	4 A – 147 V (86.4 A – 6.3 V) Total = 0.6 kW
Thyratron	-	200 mA – 39 kV Total = 7.8 kW peak
Water flow	Body: 13.7 L/min Solenoid: 11.4 L/min Collector: 108.4 L/min CCPS (1-4) and SU: 8.3 L/min	Body: 13.7 L/min Solenoid: 11.4 L/min Collector: 108.4 L/min -
RF amplifier	200 W RF peak	200 W RF peak
Air cooling	-	Needed
Modulator	255 A – 252 kV -> Electric power= 24.6 MW RF 4 us, 10 Hz -> RF power= 35% (+ cooling)	293 A – 288 kV-> Electric power= 37.6 MW RF 4.5 us, 10 Hz -> RF power= 22% (+ cooling)

Extracted from CERN data

Studie of pulse signals

Energy saving for the RF pulse

Let's consider a klystron producing **40 MW**, **4 μ s RF** and operating at **100 Hz**.

- The RF average power is **16 kW**.

Let's consider that the klystron has an efficiency of **45%**

If it operates **10 hours/day** and **5 days a week**

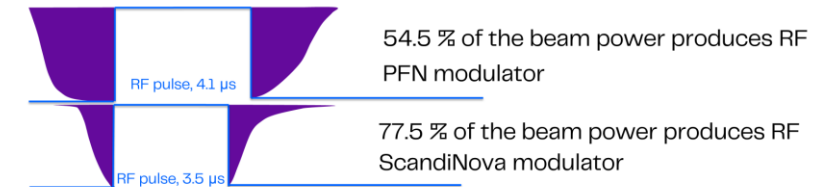
After 1 year the consumption is **64 500 kWh/year**

A PFN modulator will consume **93 500 kWh/year**

A ScandiNova modulator will consume **79 000 kWh/year**

Efficiency

Beam power losses



ScandiNova

ScandiNova Systems

Studie of pulse signals

Energy saving for the cooling

Let's consider a klystron producing 40 MW, 4 μ s RF and operating at 100 Hz.

It operates 10 hours/day and 5 days a week

- PFN modulator is air cooled
- A ScandiNova modulator is water cooled

	ScandiNova modulator	PFN modulator
Average modulator heat	6.1 kW	24.8 kW
Air conditioning*	0.3 tons	9 tons
Water cooling*	1.7 tons	0

*A ton refers to the amount of heat it takes to completely melt a ton of ice

A PFN modulator will consume 90 500 kWh/year

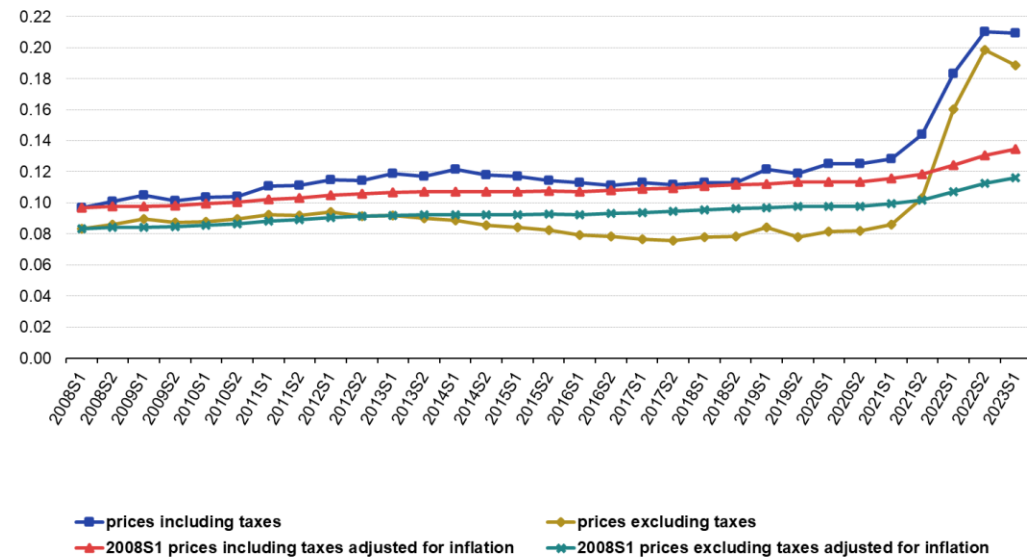
A ScandiNova modulator will consume 22 300 kWh/year

Studie of pulse signals

Cost

Development of electricity prices for non-household consumers, EU, 2008-2023

(euro per kWh)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_pc_205)

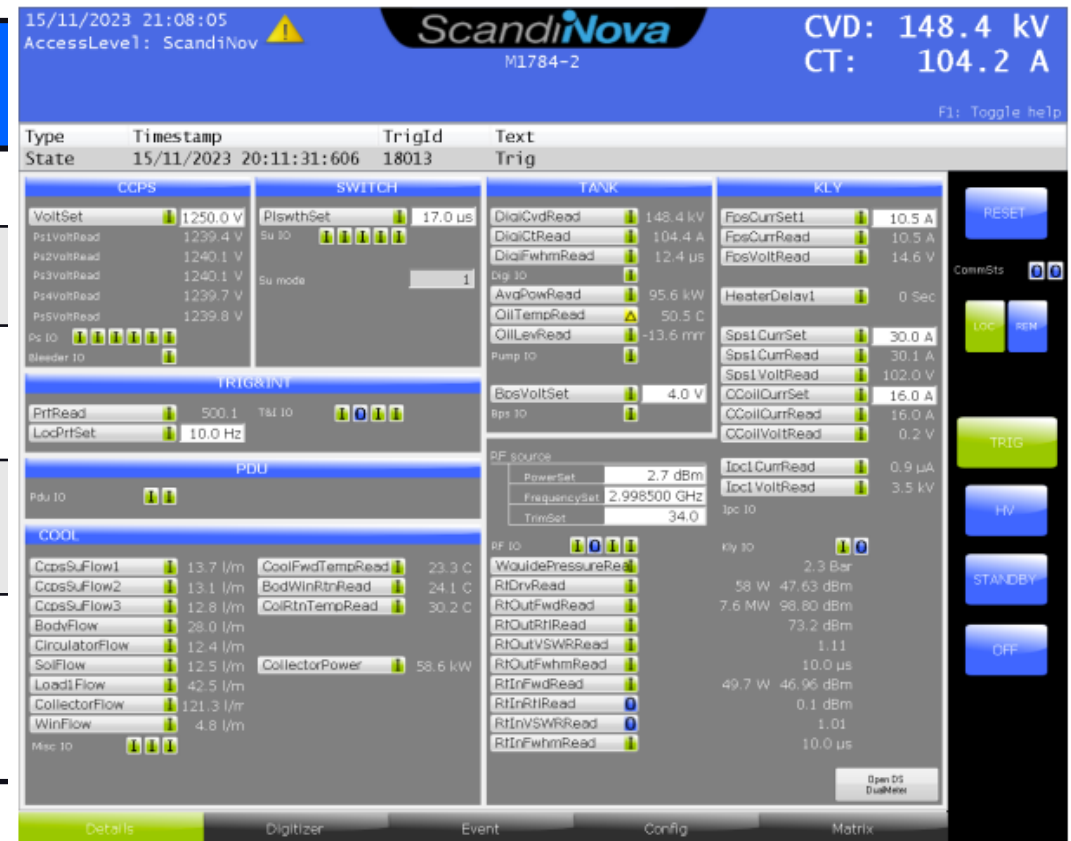
eurostat 

	ScandiNova modulator	PFN modulator
Energy consumption to produce the RF pulse	79 000 kWh/year	93 500 kWh/year
Energy consumption to cool down the system	22 300 kWh/year	90 500 kWh/year
Total consumption	101 300 kWh/year	184 000 kWh/year
Price	21 300 €/year	39 000 €/year
Saving	46 %	

Efficiency

Klystron modulator – K300 and S-band klystron

Total Power	Detail	Total	Percentage
	400 Vac, 178 A, $\cos\phi=0.92$	113.4 kW	
RF power	7.5 MW, 10 μ s, 500 Hz	38.0 kW	33.5 %
Wasted beam power Power dumped in the collector	Klystron efficiency is 44.7 %	47.0 kW	41.4 %
Wasted pulse power Power which doesn't contribute to the RF pulse	Magnetization : 900 W Rise/Fall Time : 15300 W	16.2 kW	14.3 %
Charging losses Losses in the transformer and tuning elements	1250 V x 2 cores x 64 turns – RF power – Wasted beam	7.6 kW	6.7 %
Auxiliary power supplies	Klystron heater: 150 W Oil pump: 750 W Solenoid: 3060 W Counter coil: 3.2 W Controllers: 600 W	4.6 kW	4.1 %




S-band


Calculation inspired by DOI: 10.1109/PAC.1997.749775

Efficiency

Wasted beam power

Total Power	Detail	Total	Percentage
	400 Vac, 178 A, cosφ=0.92	113.4 kW	
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Canon	8-10 MW	E37113 at factory	Retrofit design HEX COM_M (CERN/canon)
		Voltage, kV	154
	Current, A	94	94
	Frequency, GHz	11.994	11.994
	Peak power, MW	6.2	8.1
	Sat. gain, dB	49	48
	Efficiency, %	42	56.4
	Life time, hours	30 000	30 000
	Solenoidal magnetic field, T	0.35	0.42
	RF circuit length, m	0.127	0.127

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

THALES
Building a future we can all trust

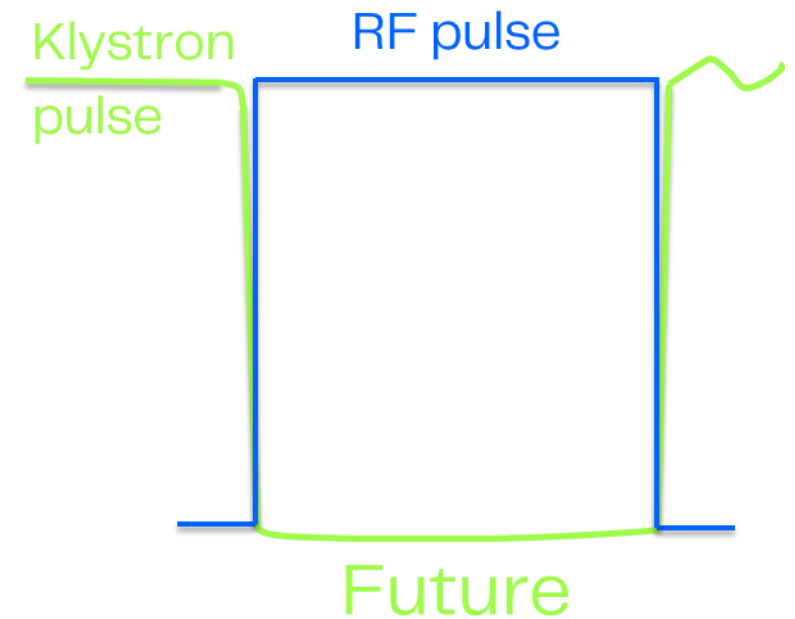
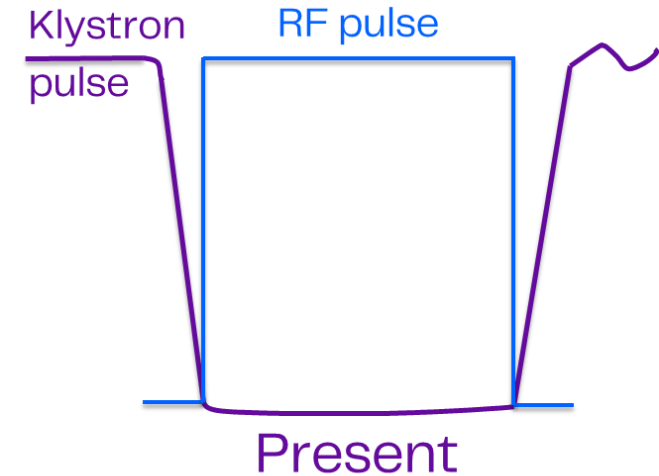


High Efficiency Klystrons project at CERN: Status and updates.
I. Syrathev for HE project team at CERN & Lancaster

Efficiency

Wasted pulse power

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Efficiency

Charging losses

Total Power	Detail	Total	Percentage
	400 Vac, 178 A, $\cos\phi=0.92$	113.4 kW	
RF power	7.5 MW, 10 μ s, 506 Hz	38.0 kW	33.5 %
Wasted beam power Power dumped in the collector	Klystron efficiency is 44.7 %	47.0 kW	41.4 %
Wasted pulse power Power which doesn't contribute to the RF pulse	Magnetization : 900 W Rise/Fall Time : 15300 W	16.2 kW	14.3 %
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Use of DMPS (Digitally Modulated Pulse Shaping, also known as Softgating) on all the modulators

Efficiency

Auxiliary power supplies

Total Power	Detail	Total	Percentage
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RF power	7.5 MW, 10 μ s, 500 Hz	38.0 kW	33.5 %
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Auxiliary power supplies	Klystron heater: 150 W Oil pump: 750 W Solenoid: 3060 W Counter coil: 3.2 W Controllers: 600 W	4.6 kW	4.1 %



Use permanent magnets or superconducting magnets

1996
EXPERIMENTAL NLC KLYSTRON

Six Cavities, two windows,
5-cell traveling wave output,
Periodic Permanent Magnet (PPM) Focusing

Frequency: 11.4 GHz
Beam voltage: 454 kV
Beam Current: 200 A
Pulse length: 600 ns
Power output: 55 MW
Efficiency: 60%
Gain: 55dB

The NLC requires approximately 10,000
75 MW klystrons. Due
to beam efficiency is
electromagnetic focus
unacceptable. PPM
megawatt klystron is a
The klystron's
attributed both to the
(0.6 micropervs) as
bunching under the
design will be modified

0.5T, NC solenoid for CPI VKX-8311A

Water cooling

Power supply rack

0.5T, HTSC ($MgB_2/28K^{\circ}$) solenoid for CPI VKX-8311A

20 kW average power (cf. 4kW RF average power)

ACCELERATOR-INDUSTRY CO-INNOVATION
WORKSHOP

3-4 MAY
2022

CERN Globe
Geneva

High efficiency klystrons.
I. Syrathev CERN

Efficiency

Optimized model

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Auxiliary power supplies	Klystron heater: 150 W Oil pump: 750 W Solenoid: 3060 W Counter coil: 3.2 W Controllers: 600 W	4.6 kW	4.1 %

Efficiency issue in C-band klystron-modulator system for linear collider

J.S. Oh; M.H. Cho; W. Namkung; T. Shintake; H. Matsumoto; K. Watanabe; H. Baba

Proceedings of the 1997 Particle Accelerator Conference

Table 4: Power distribution of a C-band system.

Total Power = 51,371 W

1. RF Power	12,488 (24.3%)
2. Wasted Beam Power	15,263 (29.7%)
3. Wasted Pulse Power	12,071 (23.5%)
4. Charging Loss	7,072 (13.8%)
5. Aux. Power	4,477 (8.7%)

Wasted Pulse Power

a. Rise/Fall Time Loss	9,991 (19.45%)
b. Magnetizing Loss	929 (1.81%)
c. Thyatron Loss	416 (0.81%)
d. Eddy Current Loss	463 (0.90%)
e. RC Snubber Loss	272 (0.53%)

Aux. Power

a. Klystron Magnet	3,000 (5.84%)
b. Thyatron Heater	567 (1.10%)
c. Cooling Fan	450 (0.88%)
d. Klystron Heater	316 (0.62%)
e. Core Bias	100 (0.19%)
f. Thyatron Reservoir	44 (0.09%)

Efficiency

Optimized model

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Auxiliary power supplies	Klystron heater: 150 W Oil pump: 750 W Solenoid: 3060 W Counter coil: 3.2 W Controllers: 600 W	4.6 kW	4.1 %

Detail	Total	Percentage
	72.8 kW	
7.5 MW, 10 μs, 500 Hz	38.0 kW	52.1 %
Klystron efficiency is 60 %	25.3 kW	34.8 %
Magnetization : 900 W Rise/Fall Time : 5000 W	5.9 kW	8.1 %
1250 V x 2 cores x 64 turns – RF power – Wasted beam	2.0 kW	2.7 %
Klystron heater: 150 W Oil pump: 750 W Solenoid: 0 W Counter coil: 3.2 W Controllers: 600 W	1.6 kW	2.2 %

Efficiency

Impact on the bill

Total Power	Detail	Total	Percentage
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RF power	7.5 MW, 10 μ s, 500 Hz	38.0 kW	33.5 %
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Auxiliary power supplies	Klystron heater: 150 W Oil pump: 750 W Solenoid: 3060 W Counter coil: 3.2 W Controllers: 600 W	4.6 kW	4.1 %

Electricity price 0.21€/kWh

It operates 10 hours/day and 5 days a week

Detail	Total	Percentage
7.5 MW, 10 μ s, 500 Hz	38.0 kW	52.1 %
Klystron efficiency is 60 %	25.3 kW	34.8 %
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Klystron

[See High efficiency klystrons](#)

Pulse shape

Tunings

Solenoid

[See High efficiency klystrons](#)

Total price to produce 38 kW average of RF power: 61 900 €/year

Each kW saved on the modulator will help to save 550 €/year



Future

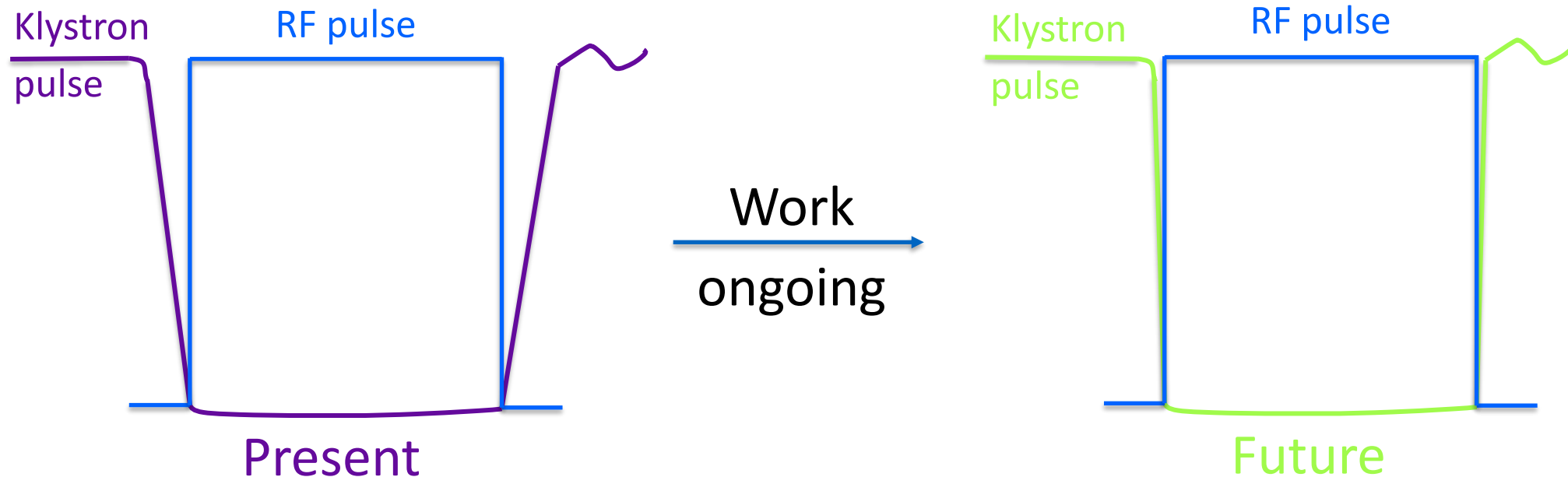
Future – work ongoing

Rise/Fall time improvement

Implemented on the M060

We are working on improving transformer size to **reduce leakage inductance**

Also looking into **improvements** on the **inductance of the primary side of the transformer**



Future – work ongoing

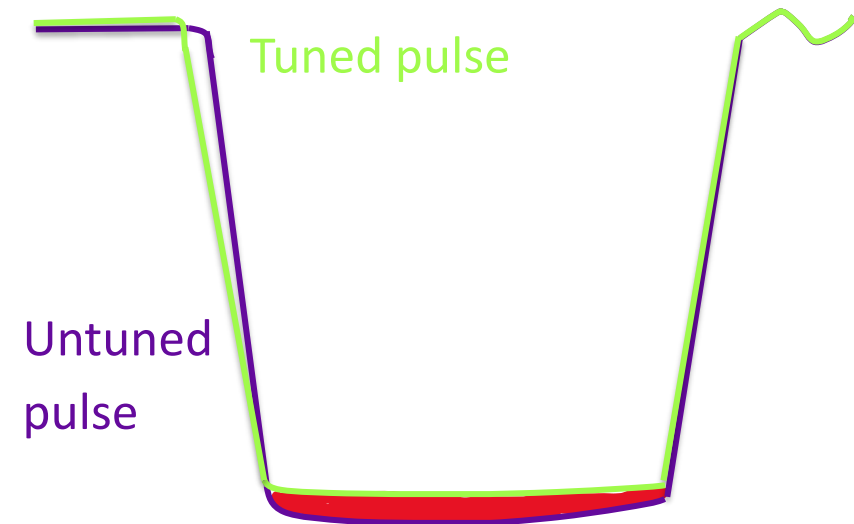
Pulse droop losses

Implemented on the M060

To compensate for the droop of capacitor bank an amount of **energy is burned to “flatten” the pulse**

This is something we are looking into to improve

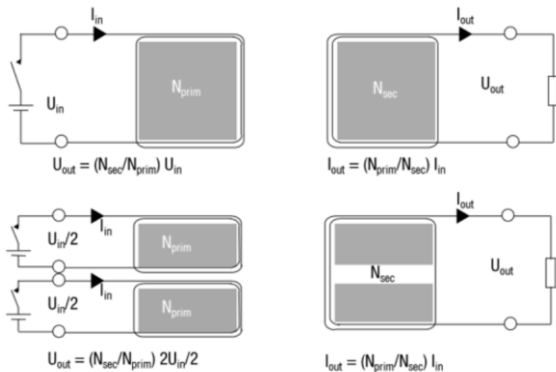
Big capacitor bench



Future – work ongoing

Easier impedance matching with klystrons

Split Core™ – the secret of ScandiNova



Parallel Switching™



Implemented on the M060

Asynchronous parallel switching

By sequentially triggering the split cores the overshoot that is otherwise tuned by other means can be reduced

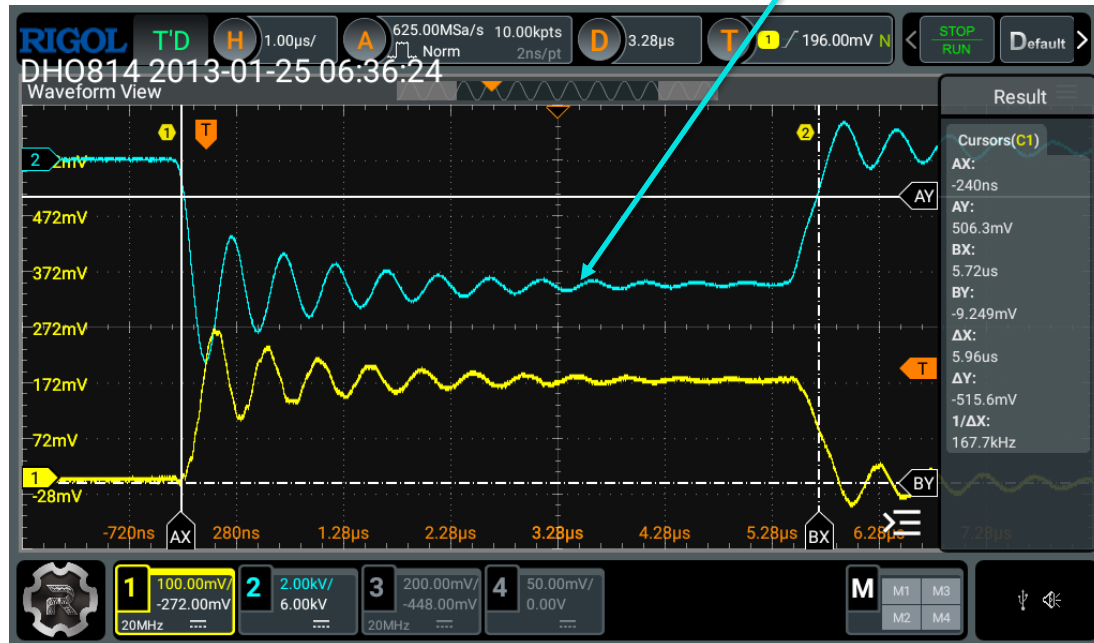
Work
→
ongoing

Covered by a split core patent

Future – work ongoing

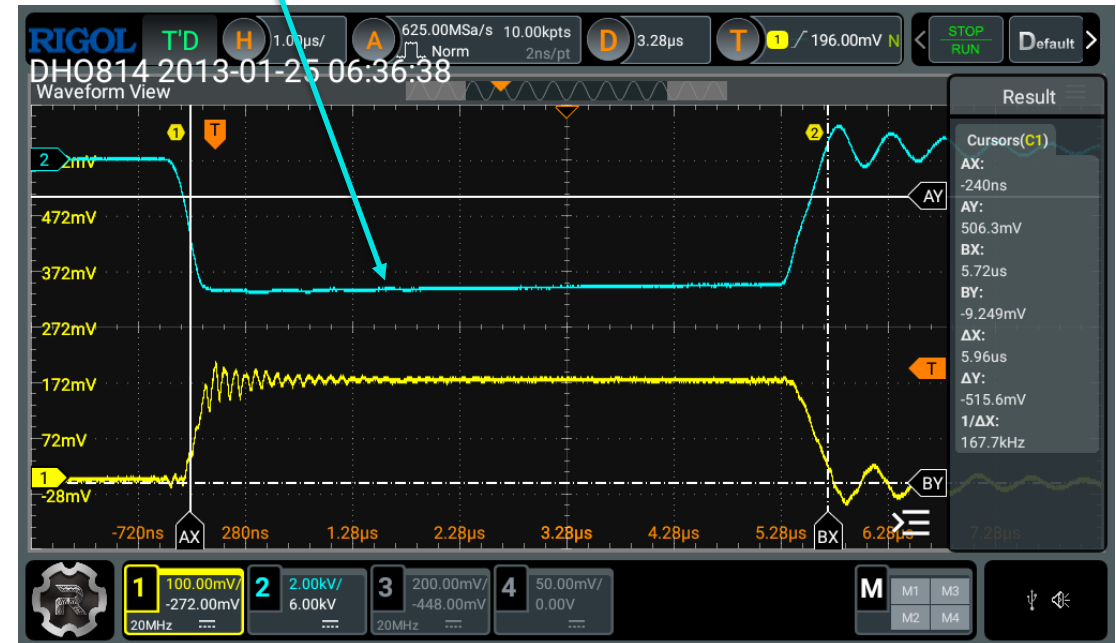
Experimental results

Voltage



Rise/Fall time improvement

Voltage



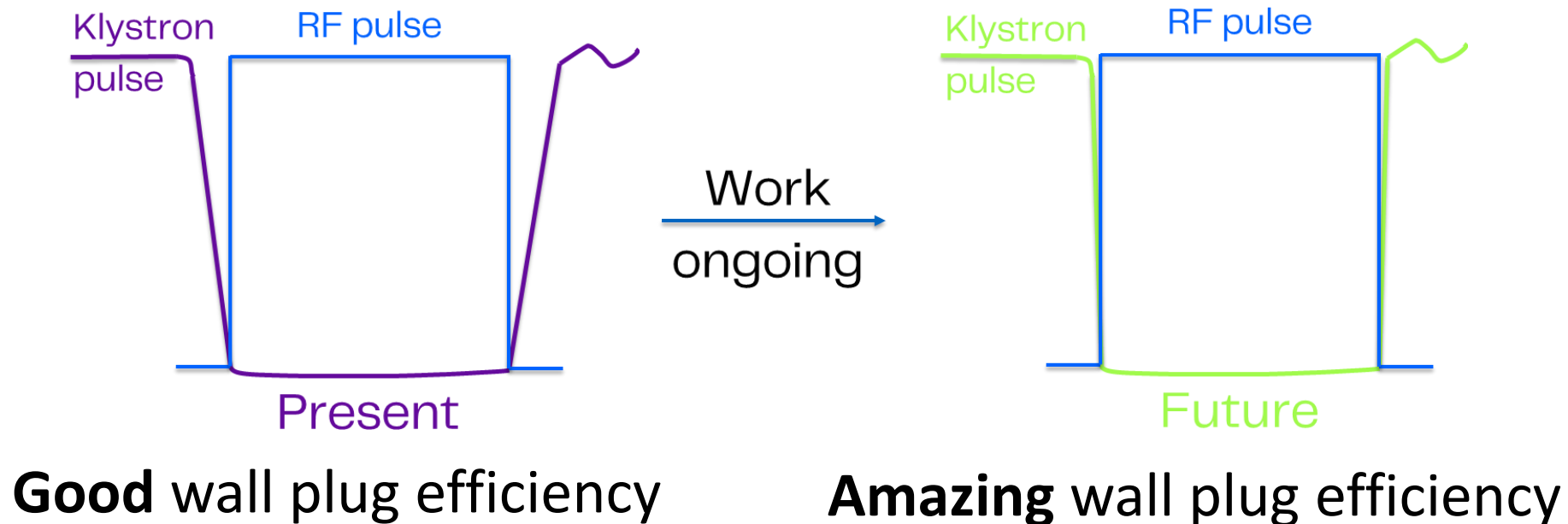
All the improvements

Conclusions

Conclusions and future developments

To achieve future state, we are looking into **3 main parameters**

- Rise/Fall time improvement
- Pulse droop losses
- Easier impedance matching with klystrons



Thanks for your attention!

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