

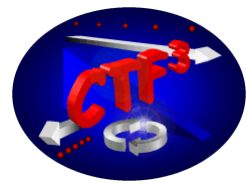
# 3 GHz SICA: Breakdown measurement in CTF

Alexey Dubrovskiy

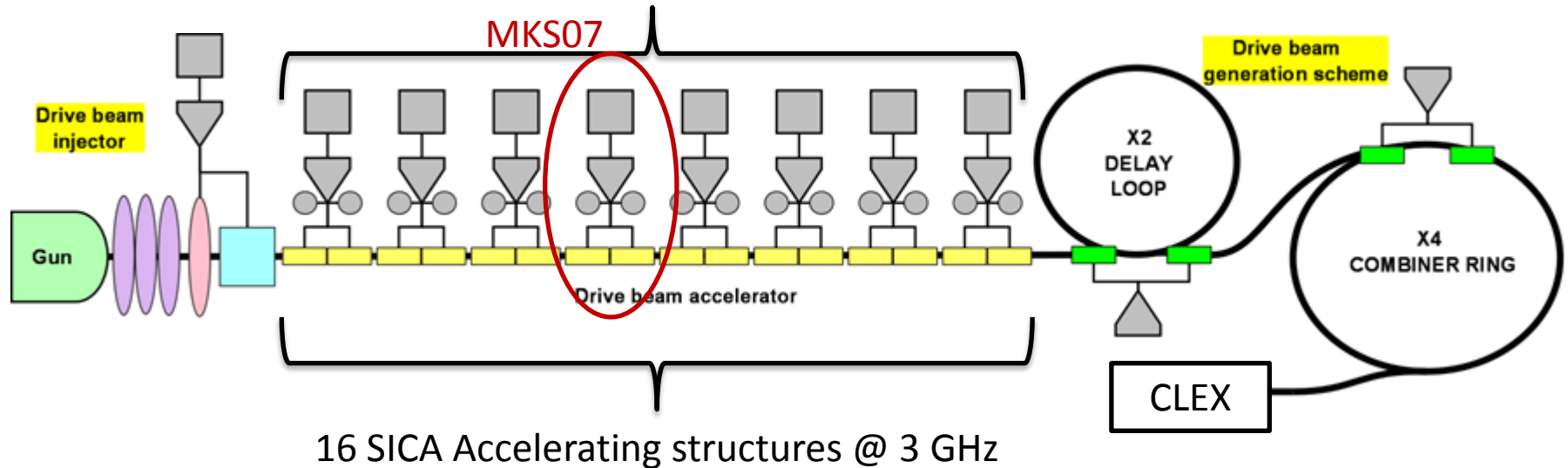
CLIC Workshop

January 29, 2013

# CTF3 Layout



8 Klystrons + RF compressors (LIPS and BOC) @ 3 GHz



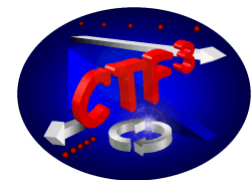
Linac is daily powered in order to accelerate an electron beam of 3.5-4 A upto 125 MeV for commissioning and studying the drive beam generation scheme and for performing beam based experiments in CLEX.

Drive beam is operated 200 days per year, 10-24 hours per day @ a rep. rate of 1-5 Hz:  
 $16 \text{ ACS} * 2 \text{ Hz} * 150 \text{ days} \approx 4 \times 10^8 \text{ RF+beam pulses per year}$

Klystrons are powered 200 days per year, 24 hours per day @ a rep. rate of 5-50 Hz:  
 $16 \text{ ACS} * 25 \text{ Hz} * 200 \text{ days} \approx 7 \times 10^9 \text{ RF pulses per year} \approx 6 \text{ X-Boxes}$



# 3 GHz SICA



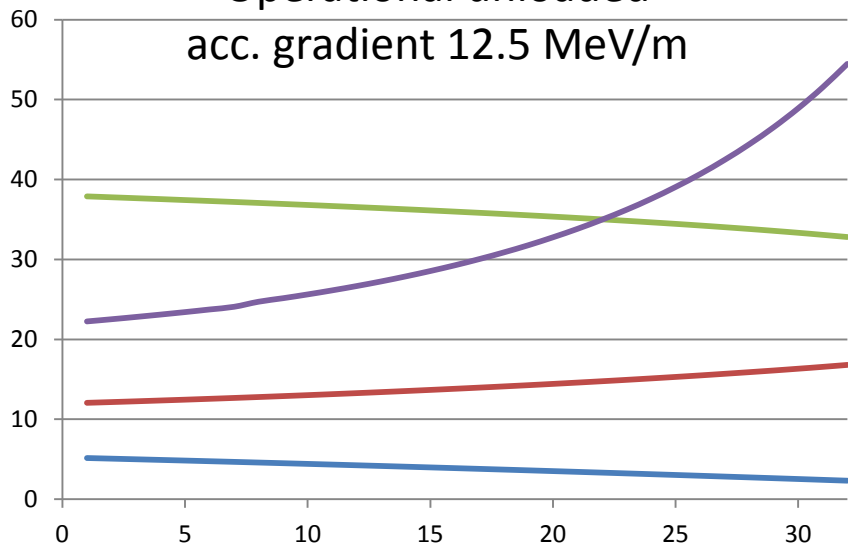
CTF3 Drive Beam Acc. Structures (3 GHz) – SICA  
(Slotted Iris – Constant Aperture):

- 32 cells;
- 1.2 m long;
- $2\pi/3$  mode;
- HOM damping slots;
- 96% - theoretical maximum RF-to-beam efficiency.

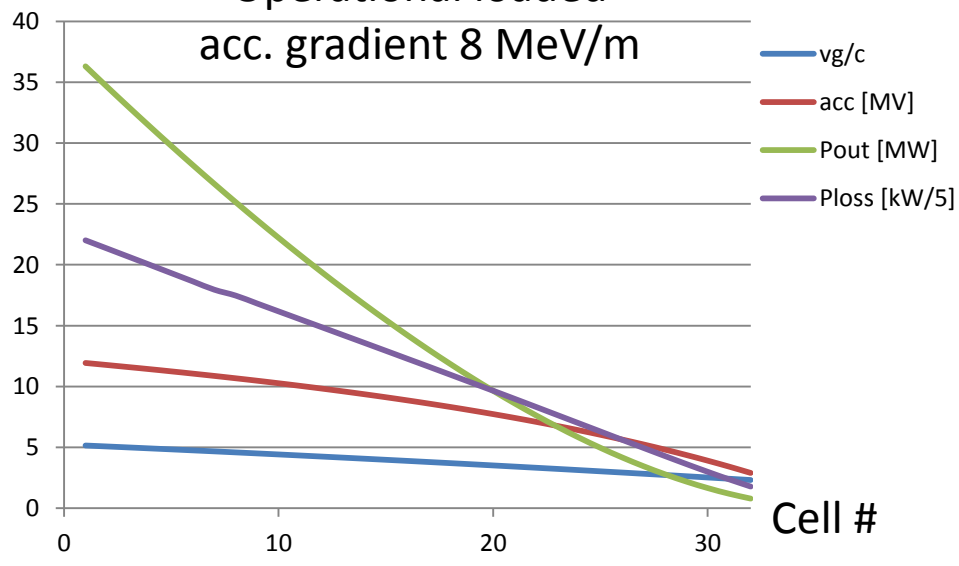


$$P_{in} = 38 \text{ MW}, P_{len} = 1.4 \mu\text{s}, I_{beam} = 4 \text{ A}$$

Operational unloaded  
acc. gradient 12.5 MeV/m

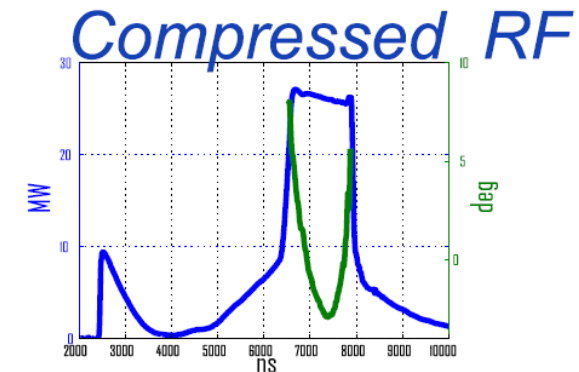
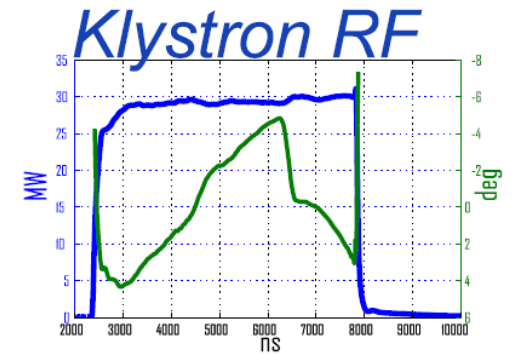
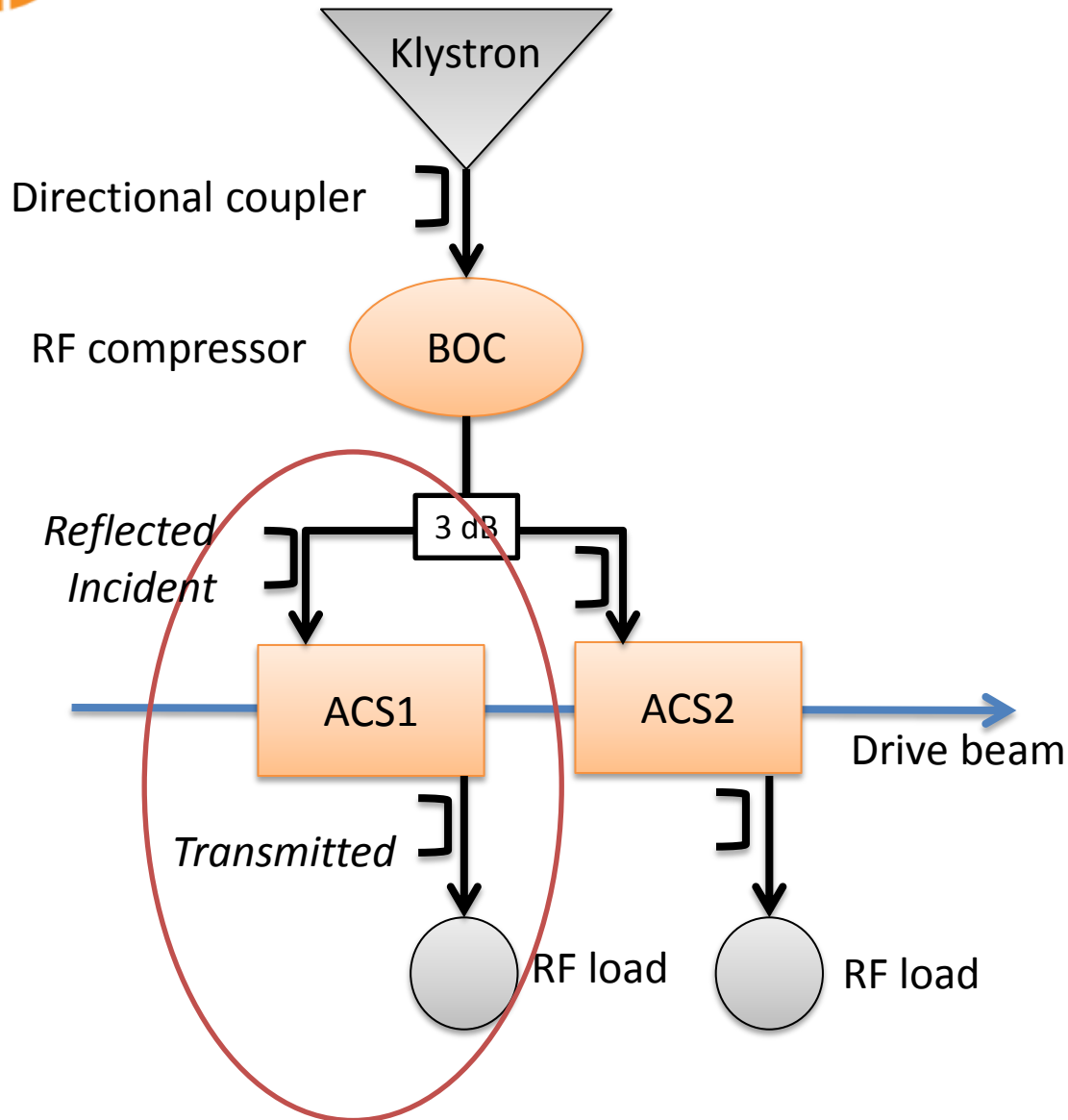
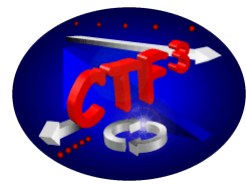


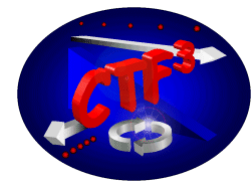
Operational loaded  
acc. gradient 8 MeV/m





# MKS07 setup

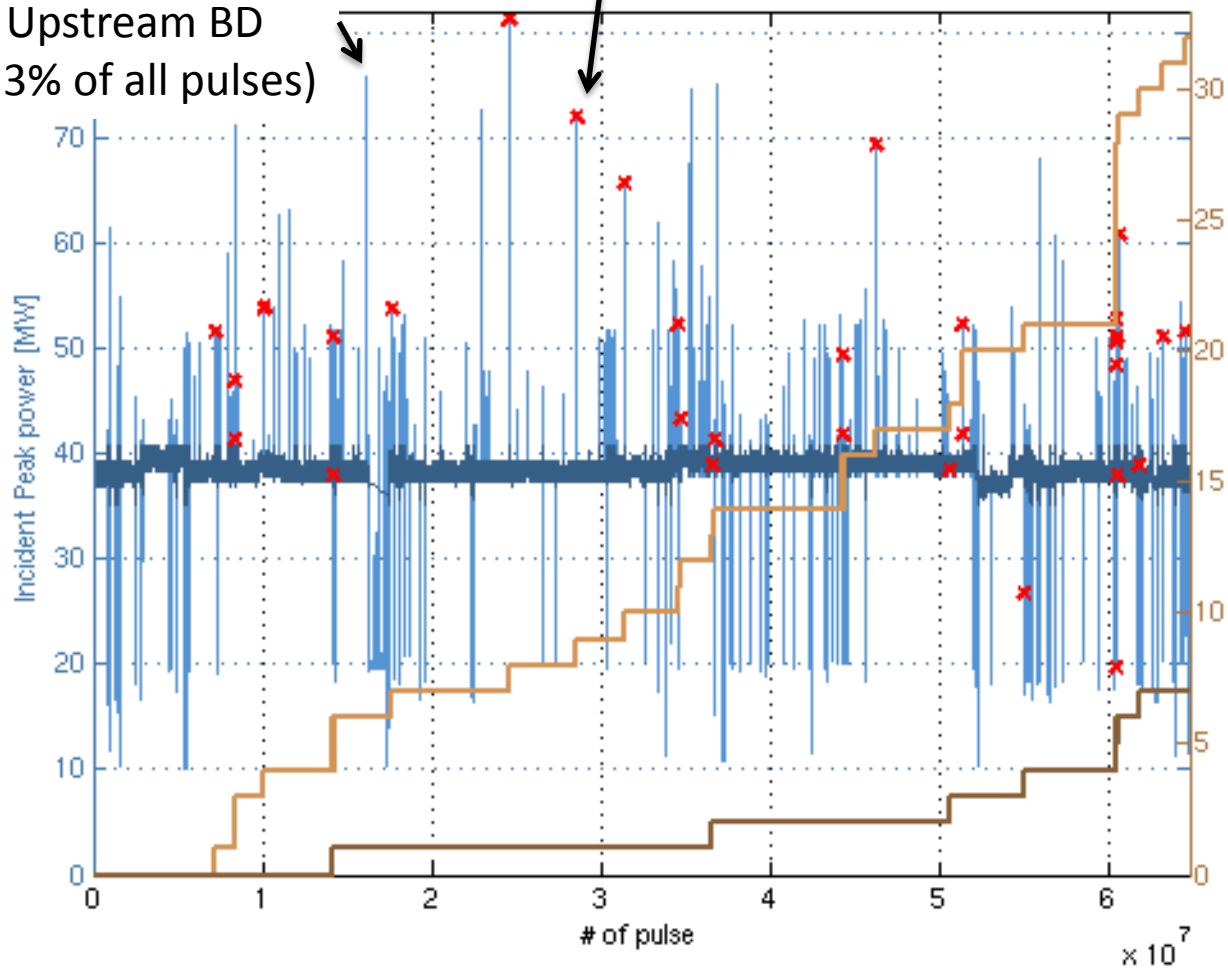




# Histogram

BOC detuning &  
Upstream BD  
(0.3% of all pulses)

BD in ACS



$5 \times 10^{-7}$

Total  
BD rate

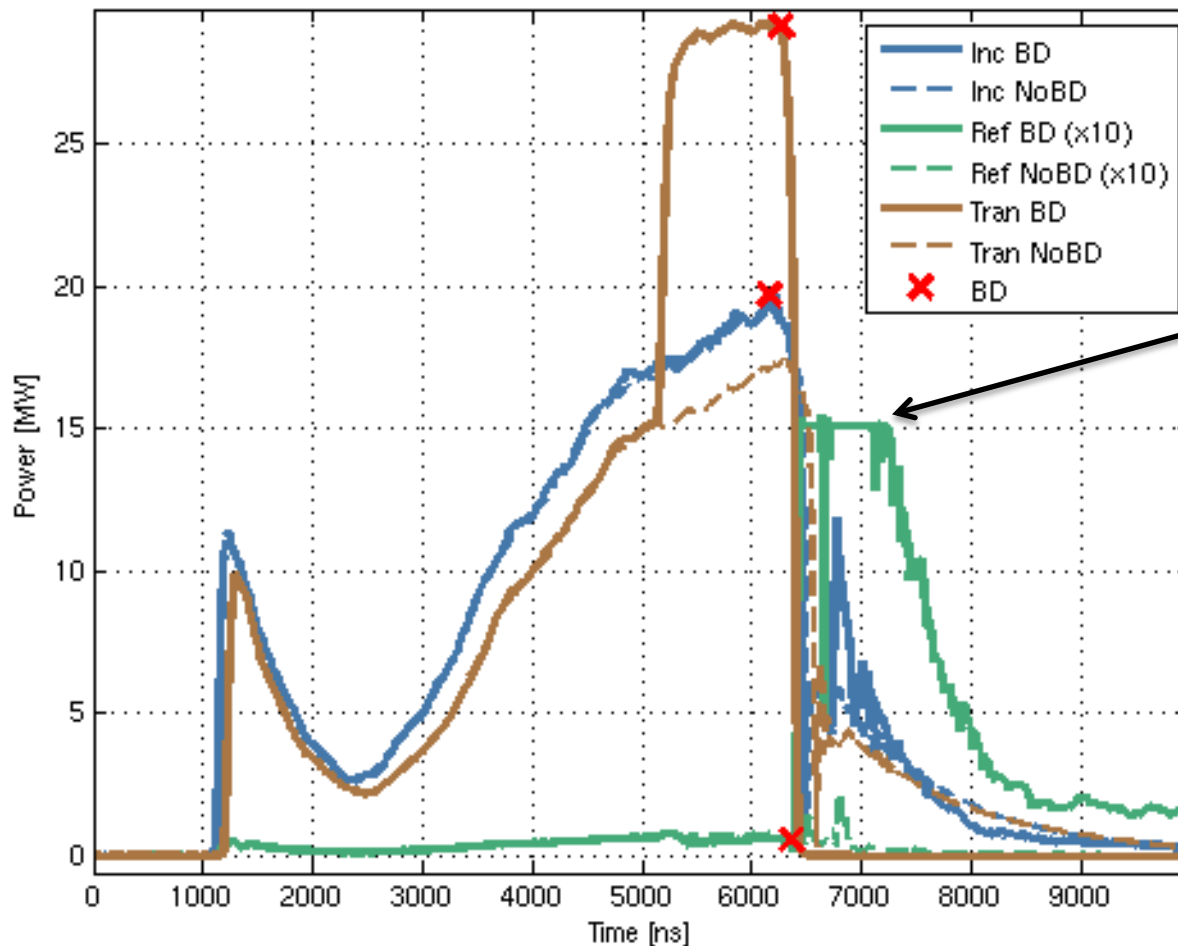
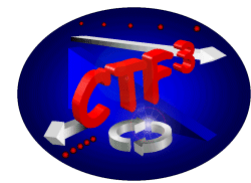
← 38.4 MW  
Operational power  
(96% of all pulses)

$1 \times 10^{-7}$  Operational  
BD rate

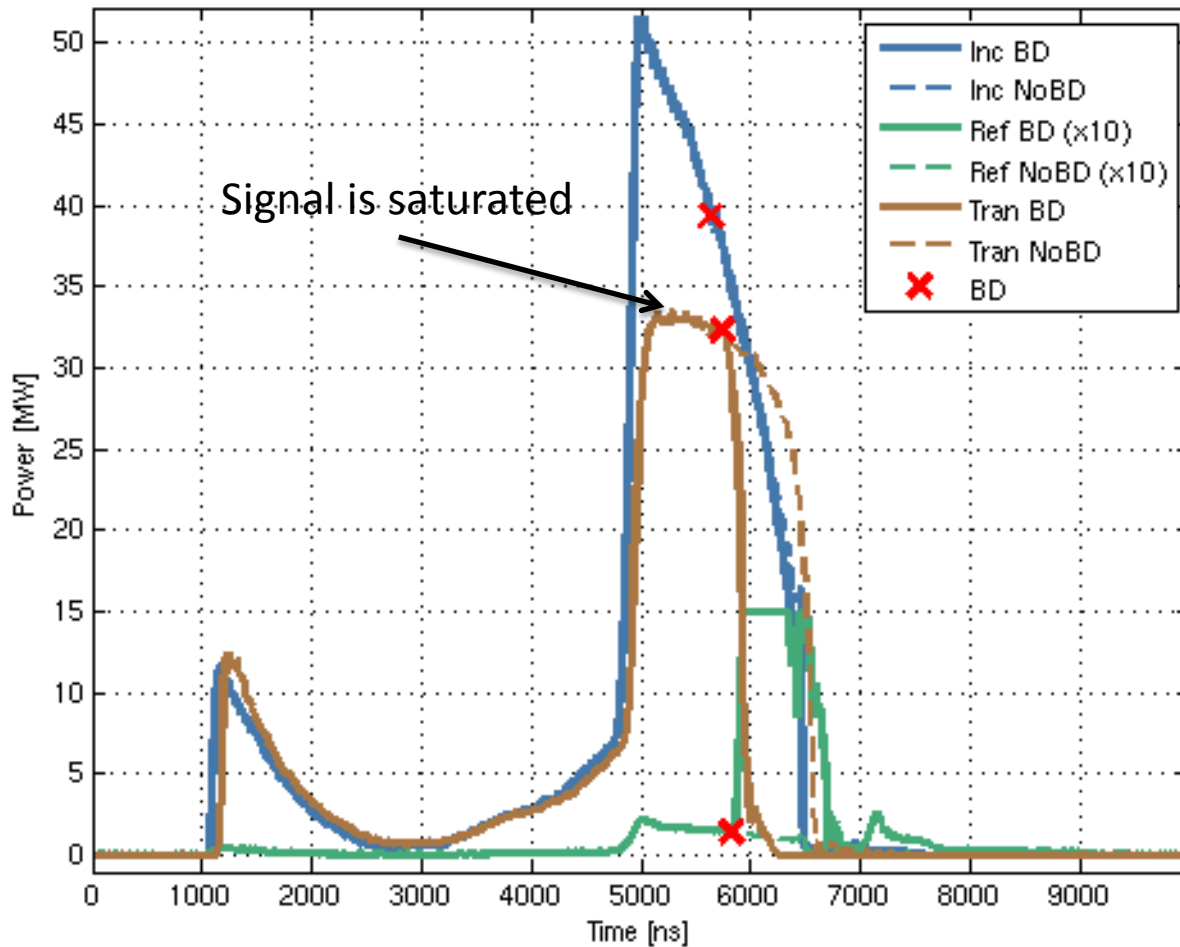
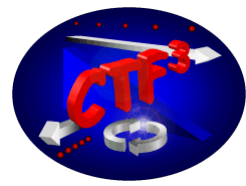
56 days, rep. rate = 25 Hz



# BD as a result of the beam deceleration

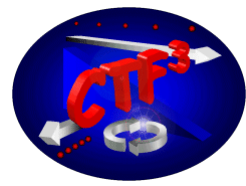


# BD as a result of the BOC detuning



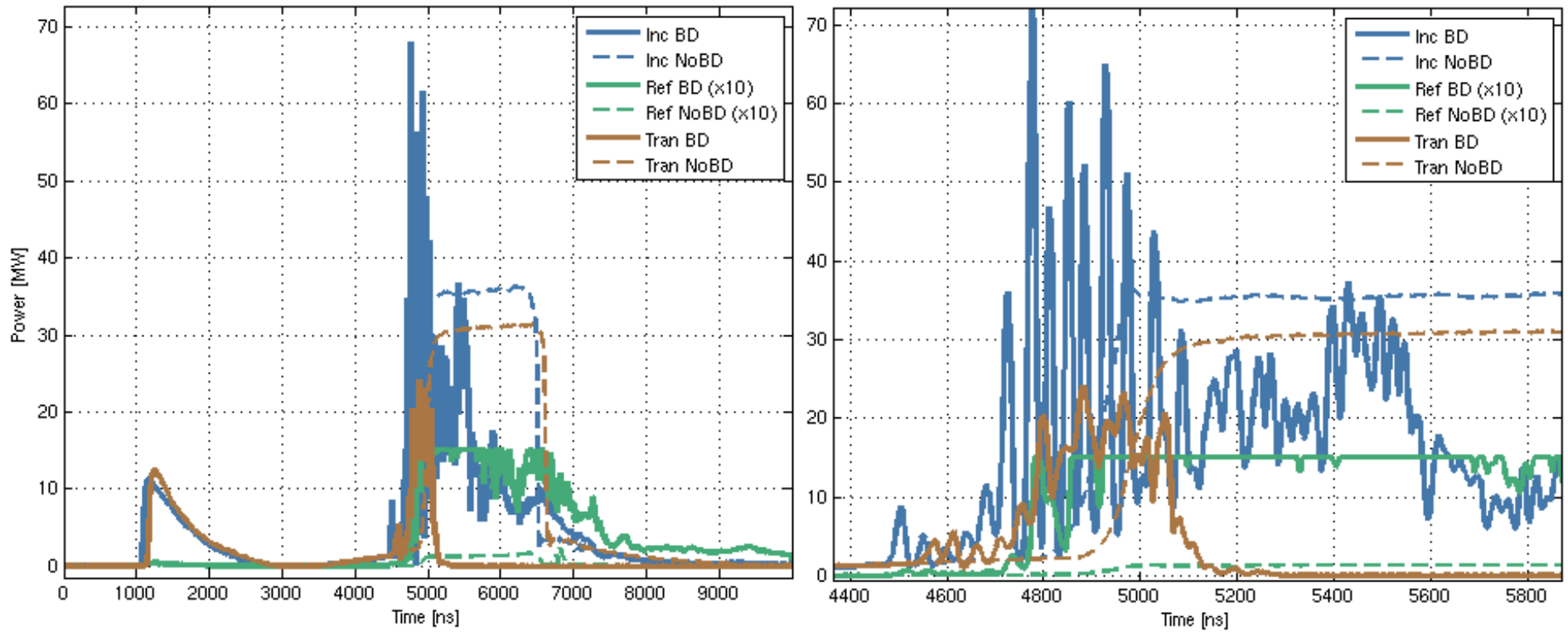


# BDs in ACS as a result of upstream BDs

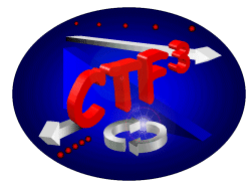


Full waveforms

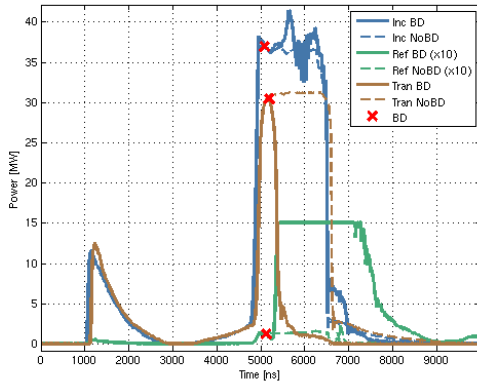
Zoomed waveforms



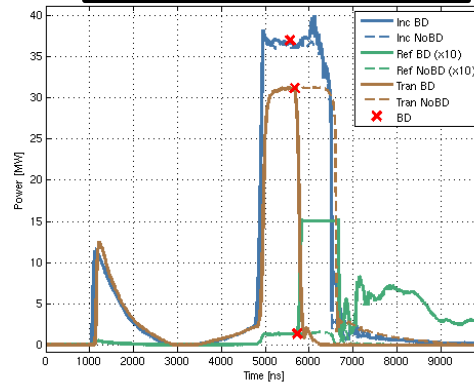




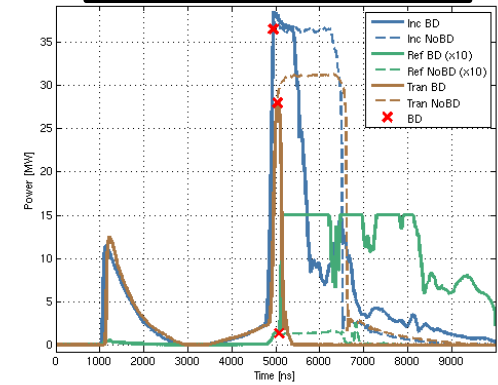
Pulse# 1. Cell# 8



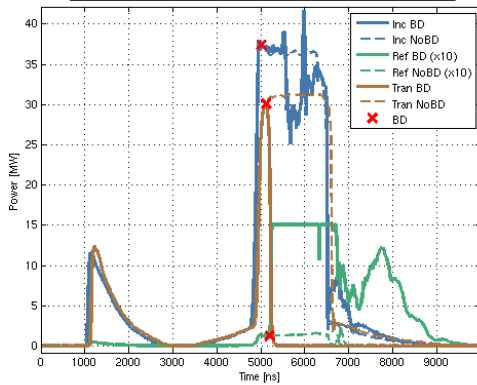
Pulse# 2. Cell# 28



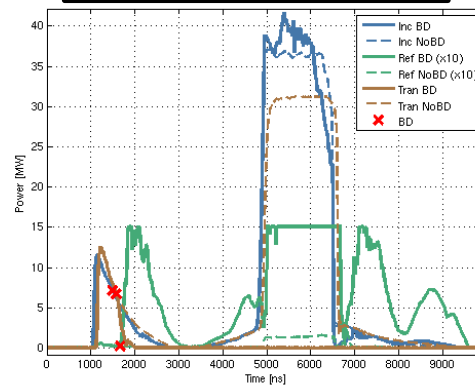
Pulse# 3. Cell# 24



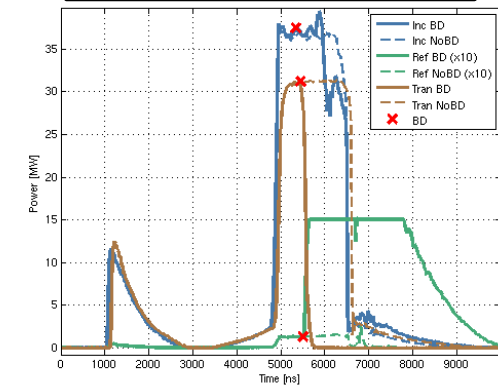
Pulse# 4. Cell# 31

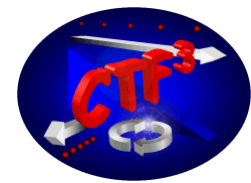


Pulse# 7. Cell# 32

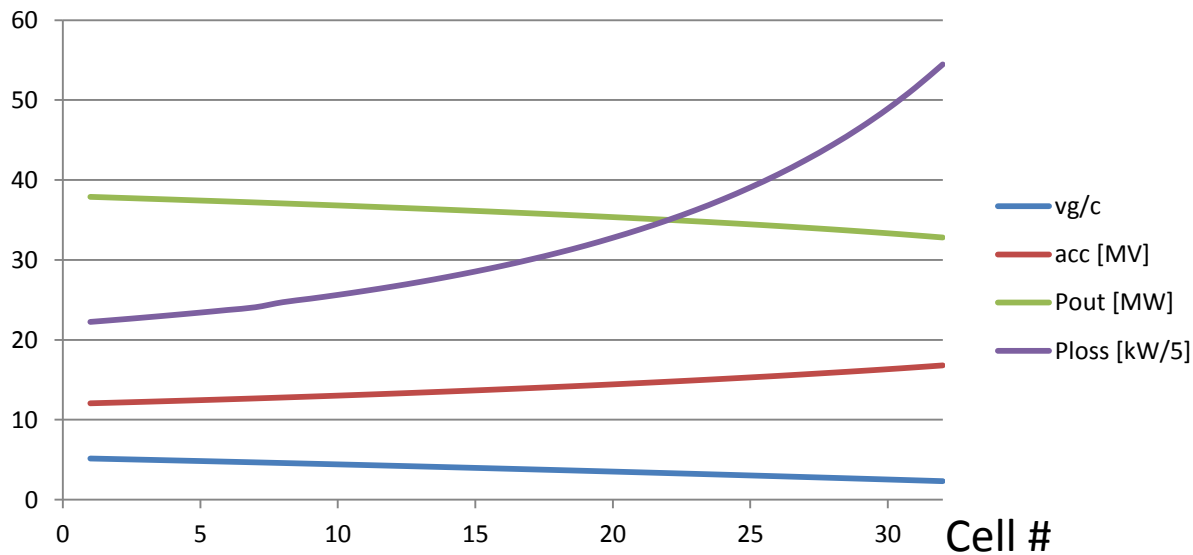
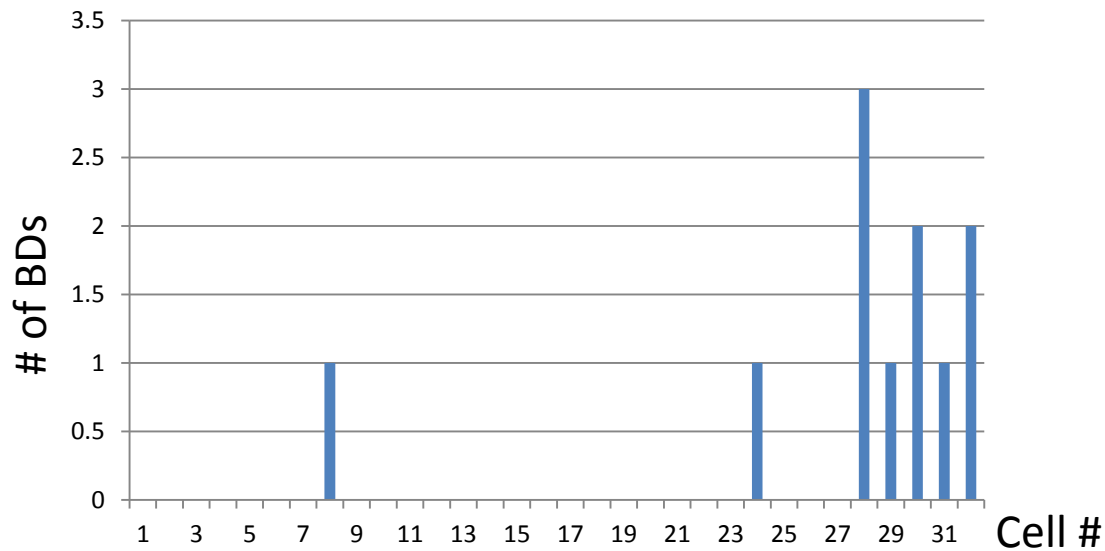


Pulse# 13. Cell# 28

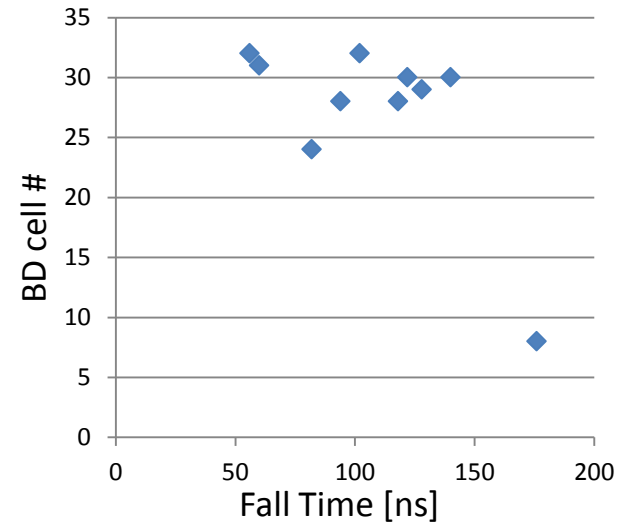
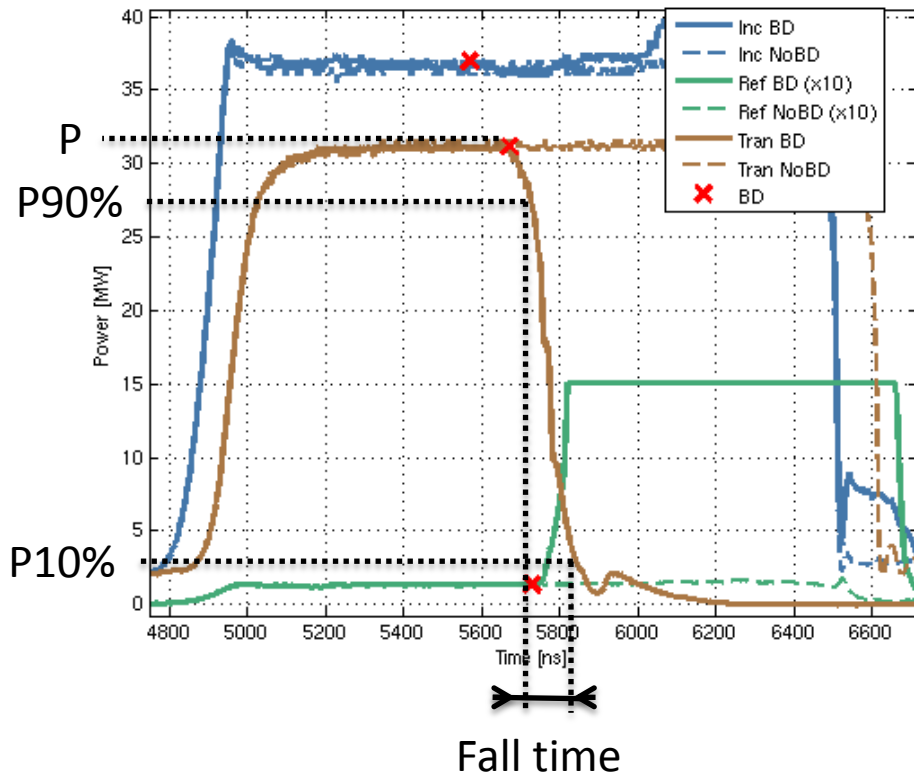
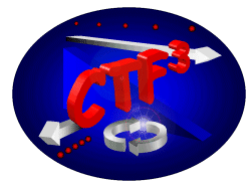




# BD locations



# Fall time of the transmitted power

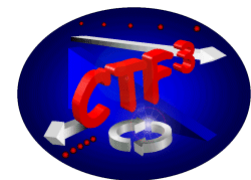


Time [ns]	Cell #
56	32
60	31
82	24
94	28
102	32
118	28
122	30
128	29
140	30
176	8

- Avg. fall time is 110 ns
- No precursors observed



# Summary of fall times

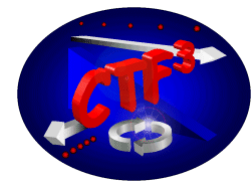


Test	Frequency	Measurement	Fall Time
Simulation	DC		0.25ns
CERN/ New DC System	DC	Voltage	12-13ns
Swiss FEL (C-Band)	5.7 GHz	Transmitted Power	110–140 ns
KEK T24 (X-Band)	12 GHz	Transmitted Power	20-40 ns
CTF/TBTS TD24 (X-Band)	12 GHz	Transmitted Power	20-40 ns
<u>CTF SICA (S-Band)</u>	<u>3 GHz</u>	<u>Transmitted Power</u>	<u>60-140 ns</u>

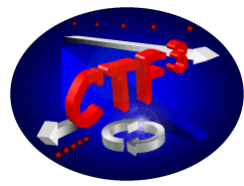
*\* Nicholas Shipman, "High-repetition rate dc spark experiments" on 30 Jan 2013*

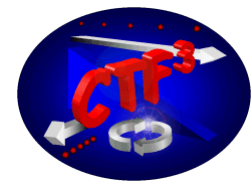


# Summary



- The possibility of measuring BDs in 3 GHz SICA has been demonstrated ;
- The “unloaded” BDR was measured in the order of  $10^{-7}$ ;
- Most of BDs occur in the last cells;
- The avg. fall time of the transmitted power is about 110 ns;
- In the normal conditions 6 out of 7 BDs appeared as a single BD. 1 BD appeared as a cluster of 6 BDs during 15 RF pulses.





# RF calibration

