

# Commissioning of the MAX 700MHz test stand

EuCARD<sup>2</sup> / MAX  
CERN, March 21, 2014

Marouan El Yakoubi, CNRS / IPNO



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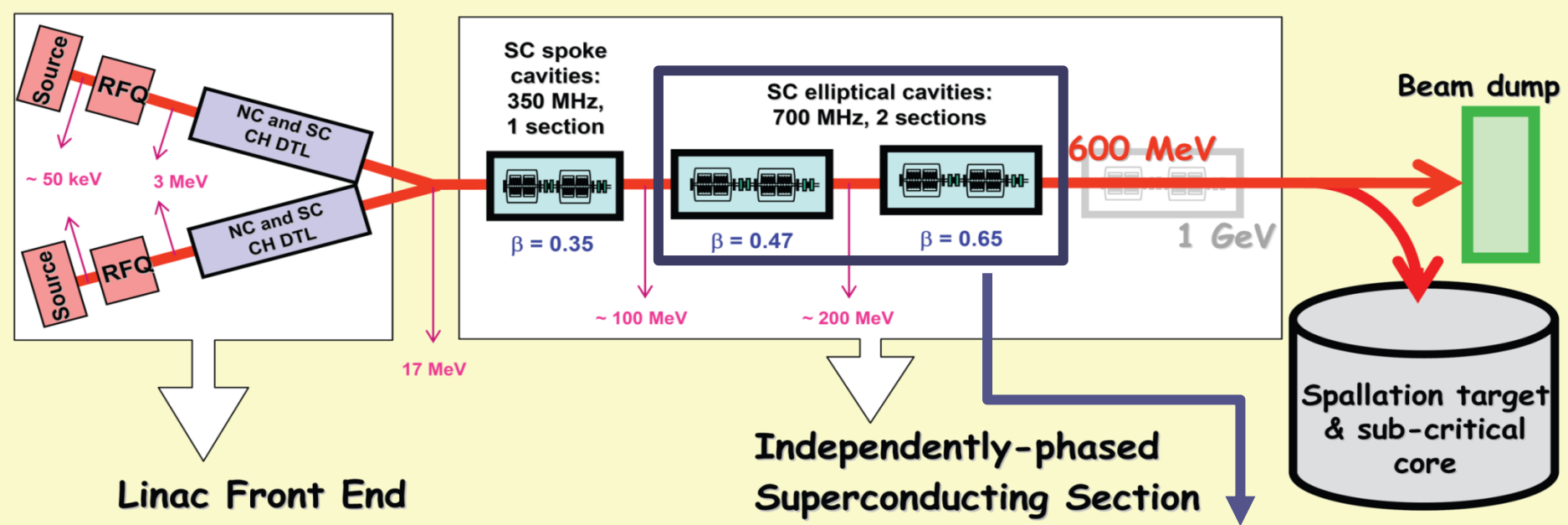
# Contents

- 700 MHz test area.
- Power couplers.
- Cryogenic aspects.
- General qualification at higher power.
- Tuning System and microphonics.
- Conclusions.

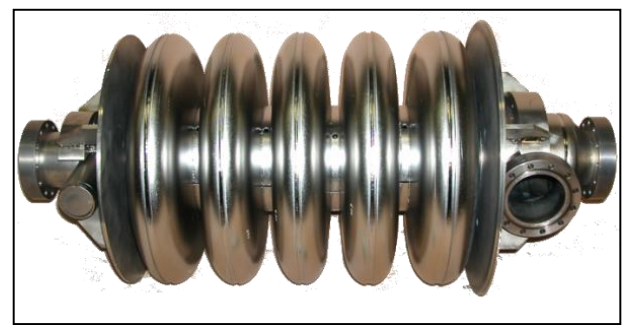


# Introduction

## MYRRHA Accelerator Scheme



**$B_g = 0.47$  section of the Linac**  
**5 cell cavity**  
**Freq = 704.4 MHz**  
**Nominal accelerating voltage  $E_{acc}(B_g) = 8.2$  MV/m**  
**Maximum  $E_{acc}$  for fault compensation = 10,7 MV/m**

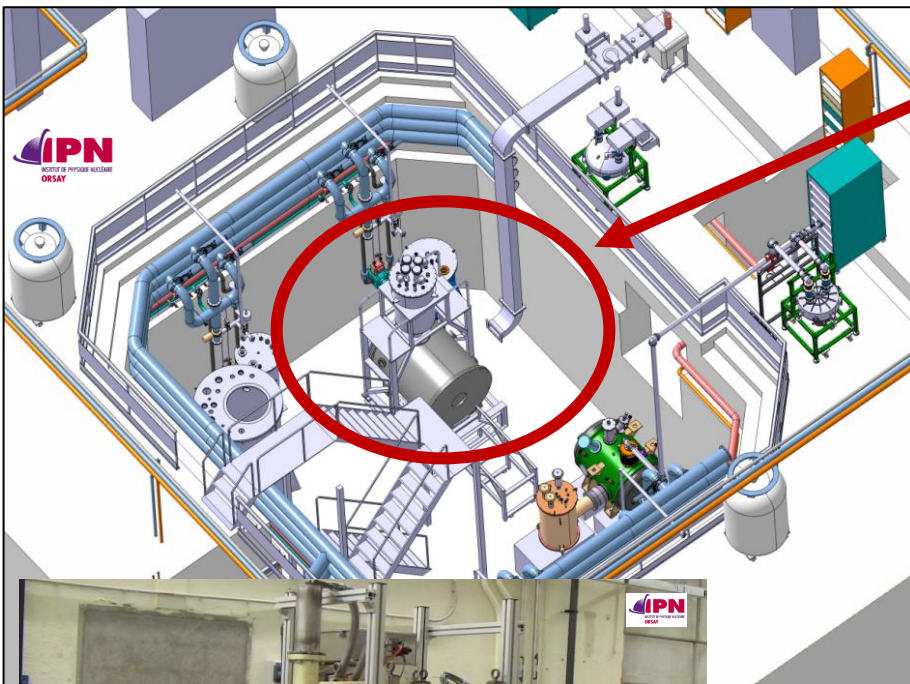
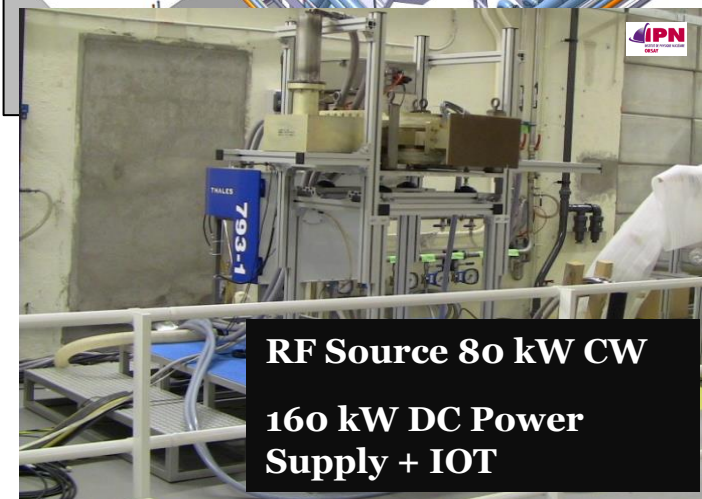


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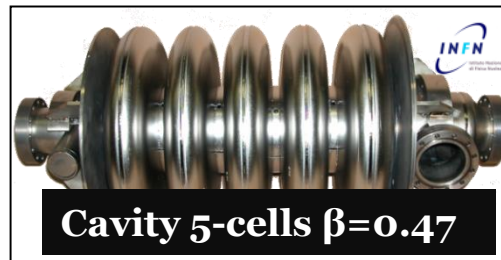
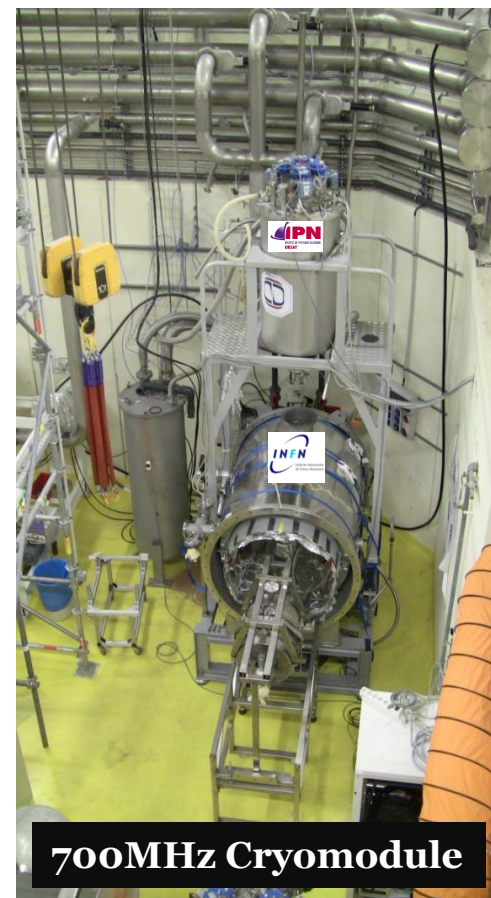
# 700 MHz area

## 700 MHz Cryomodule

- Cavity & tuning system
- Power Coupler
- RF source 80 kW CW
- Cryogenic Valves Box

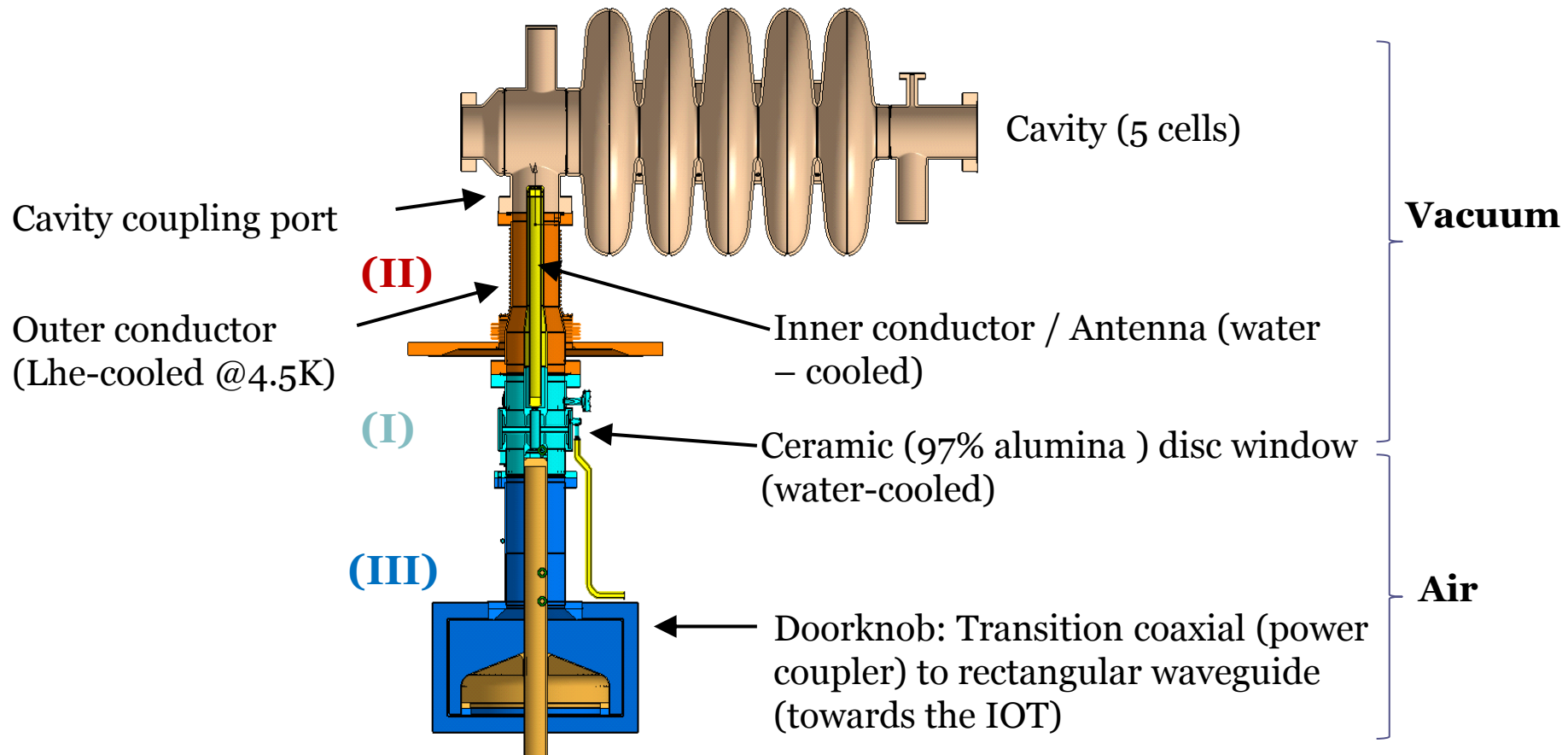
**Power coupler**

**RF Source 80 kW CW**  
**160 kW DC Power Supply + IOT**

**Cavity 5-cells  $\beta=0.47$** **700MHz Cryomodule**

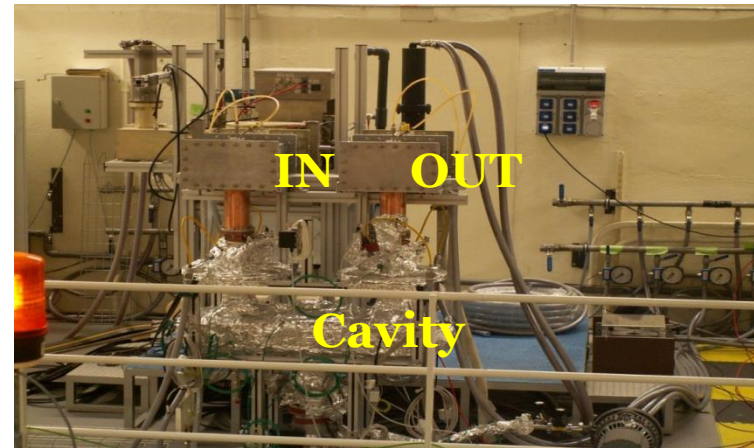
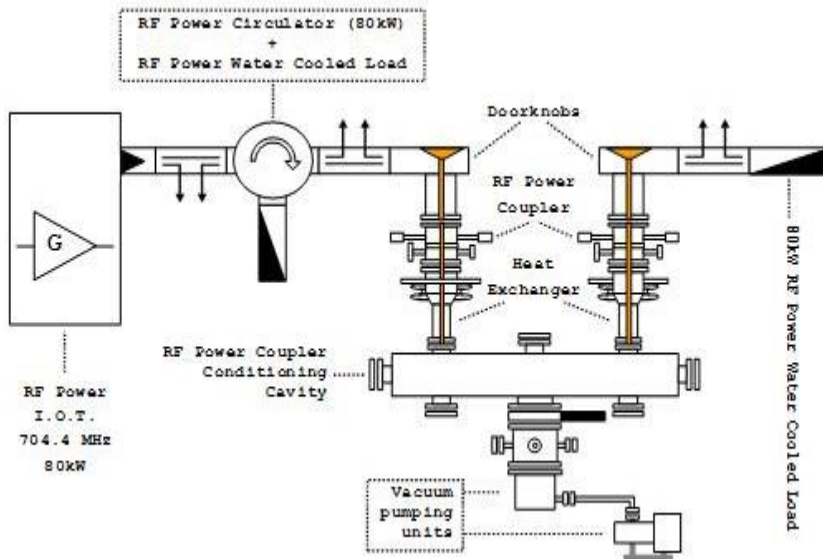
# Power couplers

## □ Power coupler main view



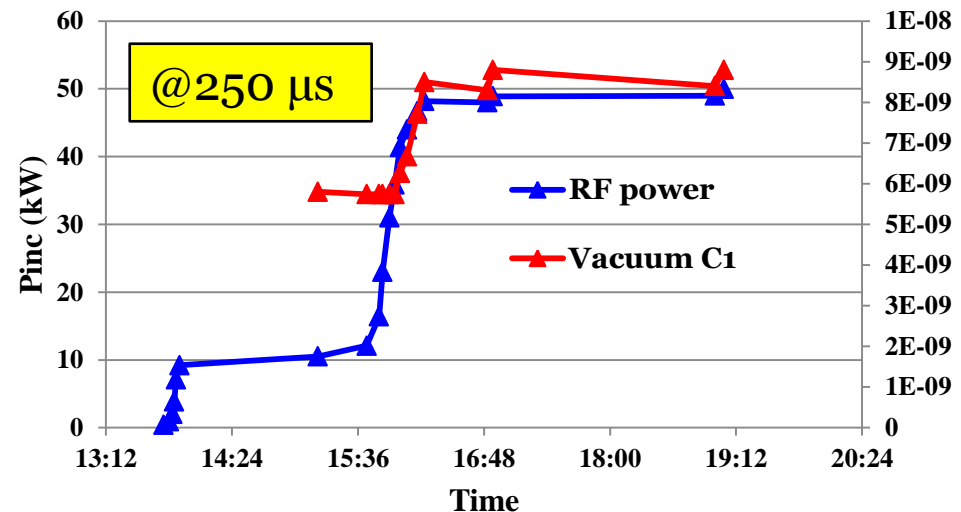
# Power Couplers conditioning setup

## Power coupler conditioning : Experimental setup



### Conditioning strategy

- Raising gradually the power from a few kW up to maximum power starting from a pulse width of 100  $\mu$ s up to CW.
- The enabling of RF is based on hardware interlocks. Threshold are defined on multipacting current and vacuum level.

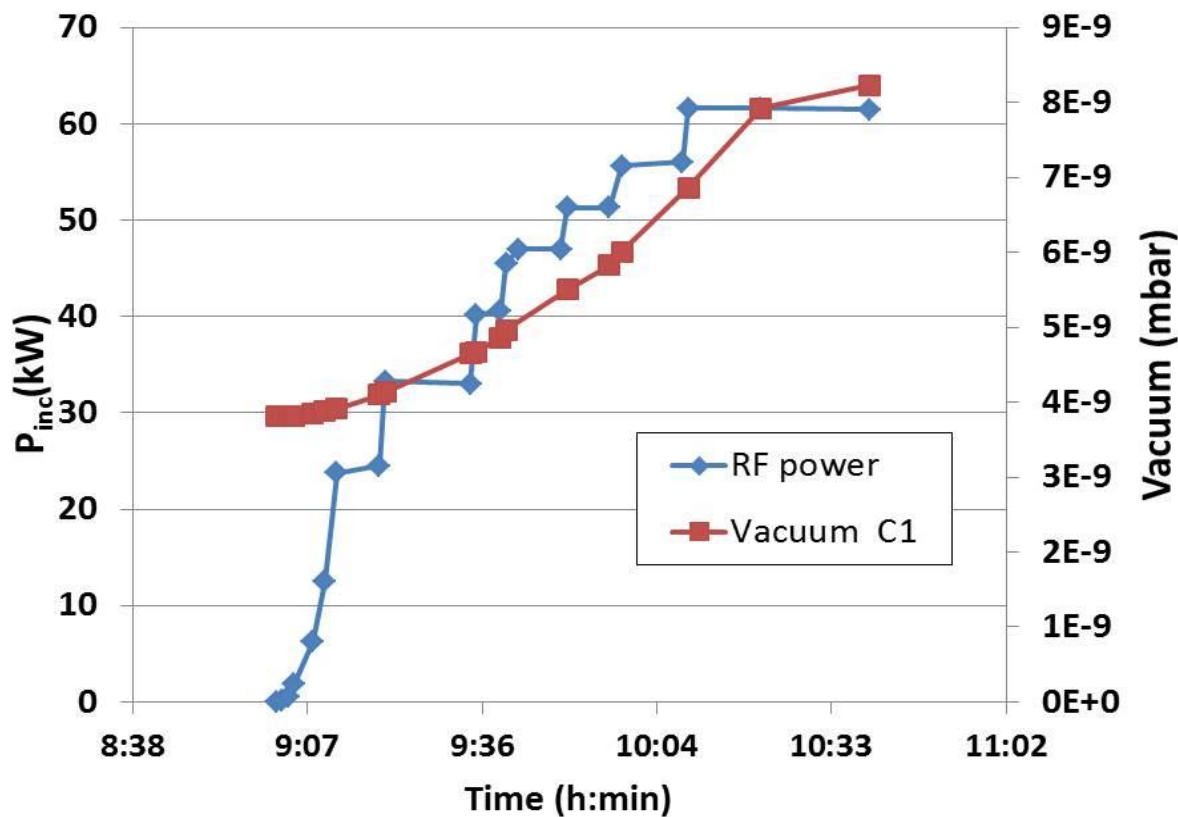


# Results

□ The couplers were conditioned until 62 kW in CW mode.

➤ 10 days RF conditioning

*C. Joly & J. Lesrel*



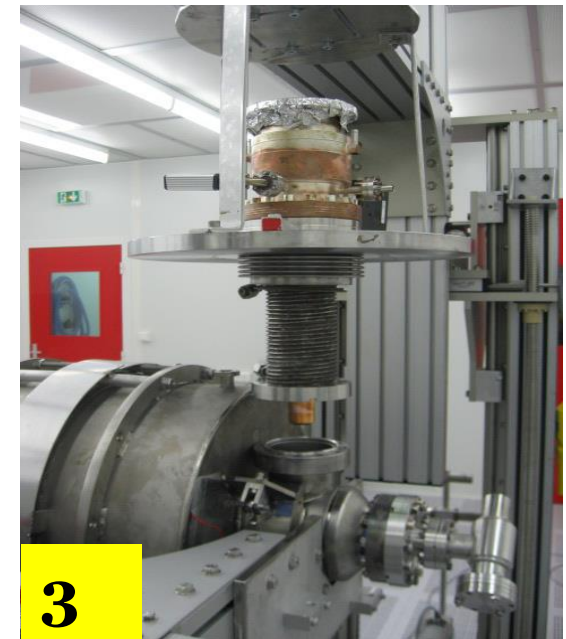
# Cavity and coupler assembly

## □ Assembly procedure.

BCP: Buffered chemical Polishing

- PNF: Phosphoric Nitric Fluorhydric acid
- PNF acid : forced circulation in 2 directions of the cavity.
- HPR

*R. Martret, A. Stephen & L. Renard*



- A layer thickness of **27μm was removed** on 35 min.
- The frequency of the cavity **increases with 110 kHz**.

The cavity and cold coupler part were connected **successfully** in the clean room

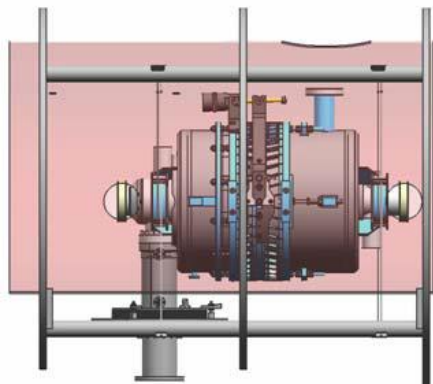


# Cryomodule assembly procedure

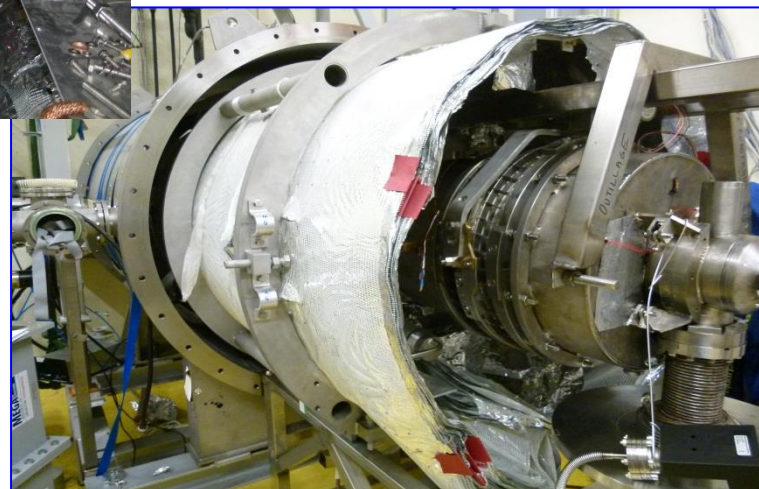
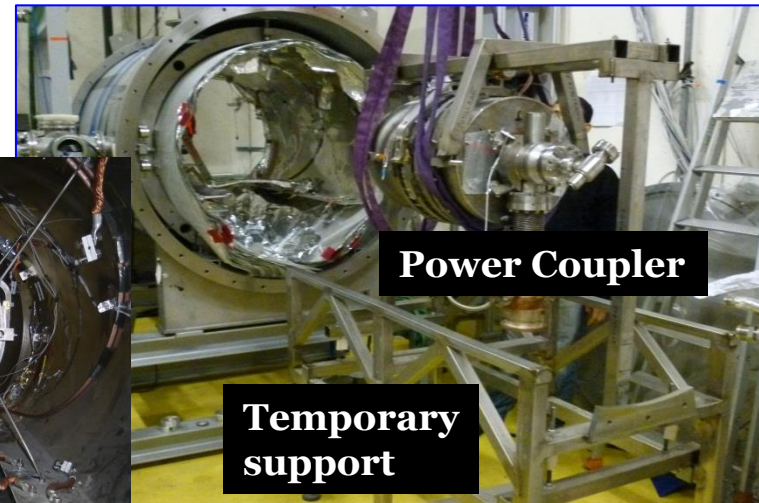
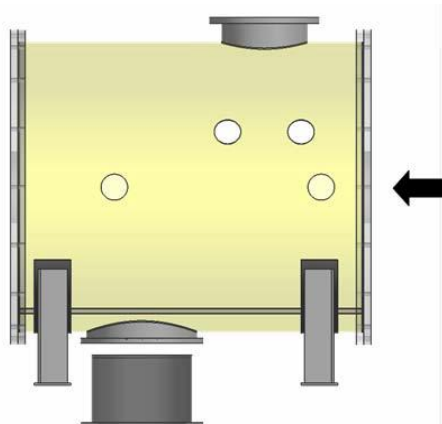
*D. Grolet & T. Pépin-donat*

## □ The main steps of the power coupler and cavity insertion into the vessel.

1 – Pre-assembly of the cold mass on the spaceframe



2 – Rolling into vessel

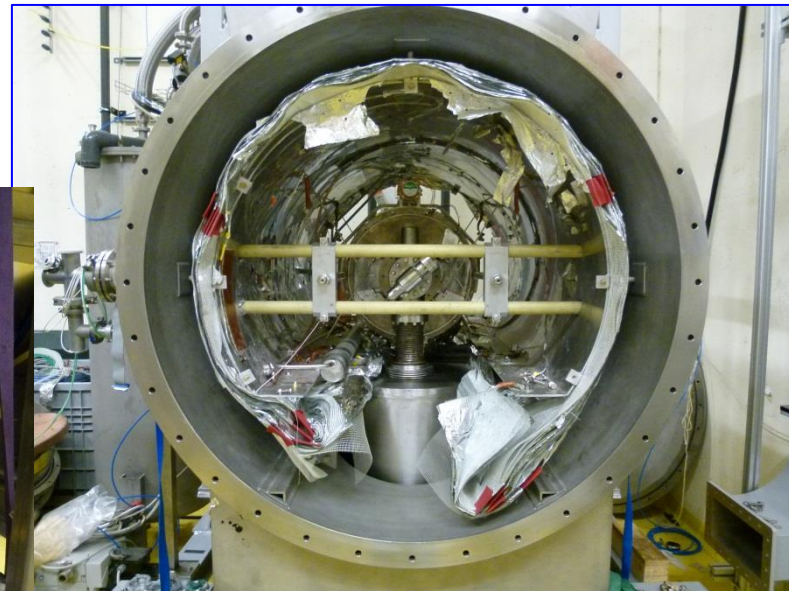
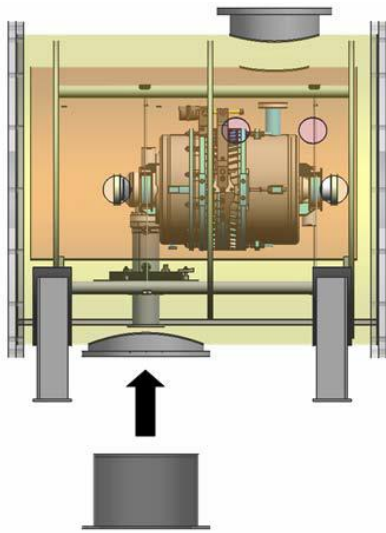


# Cryomodule assembly procedure

□ The main steps of the power coupler and cavity insertion into the vessel.

3 – Vacuum enclosure

*D. Grolet & T. Pépin-donat*



The cavity – coupler insertion **successfully** achieved

# Cryogenic performance

## □ Qualification of the Cryo-operation at 4K, 2K + Supercritical loop at 5K.

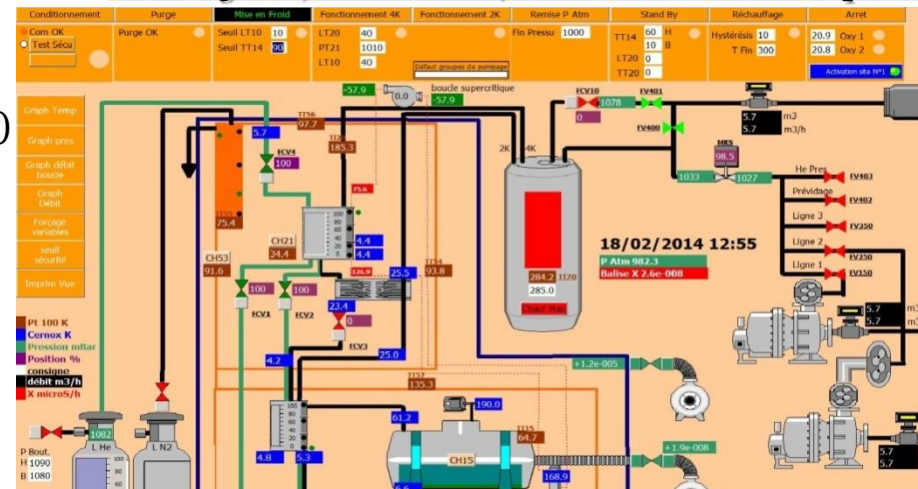
### Cryogenic control system :

- Valves control
- Collect data (vacuum, temperature, levels)
- Manage safety aspects (Vacuum loss, Quench, etc...)

### Labview supervision programme :

- Display the measured data
- Manage the cool down procedure

*H. Sagnac, F. Chatelet, M. Pierens & J. Chapoul*



■ The module and the cryogenic installation were **fully qualified**.

■ Measured performances **in agreement** with expectations : at 2 K one can operate the module until ~35 W heat load on the cavity + ~ 7 W static losses (i.e. ~ 41 W Losses).

## □ Static losses at 2K

Module	Design	measured
Valve Box	2,0 W	2 W
Cryostat	4 W	5 W With coupler Loop
Coupler : With Cooling Loop	< 1 W	~1 W

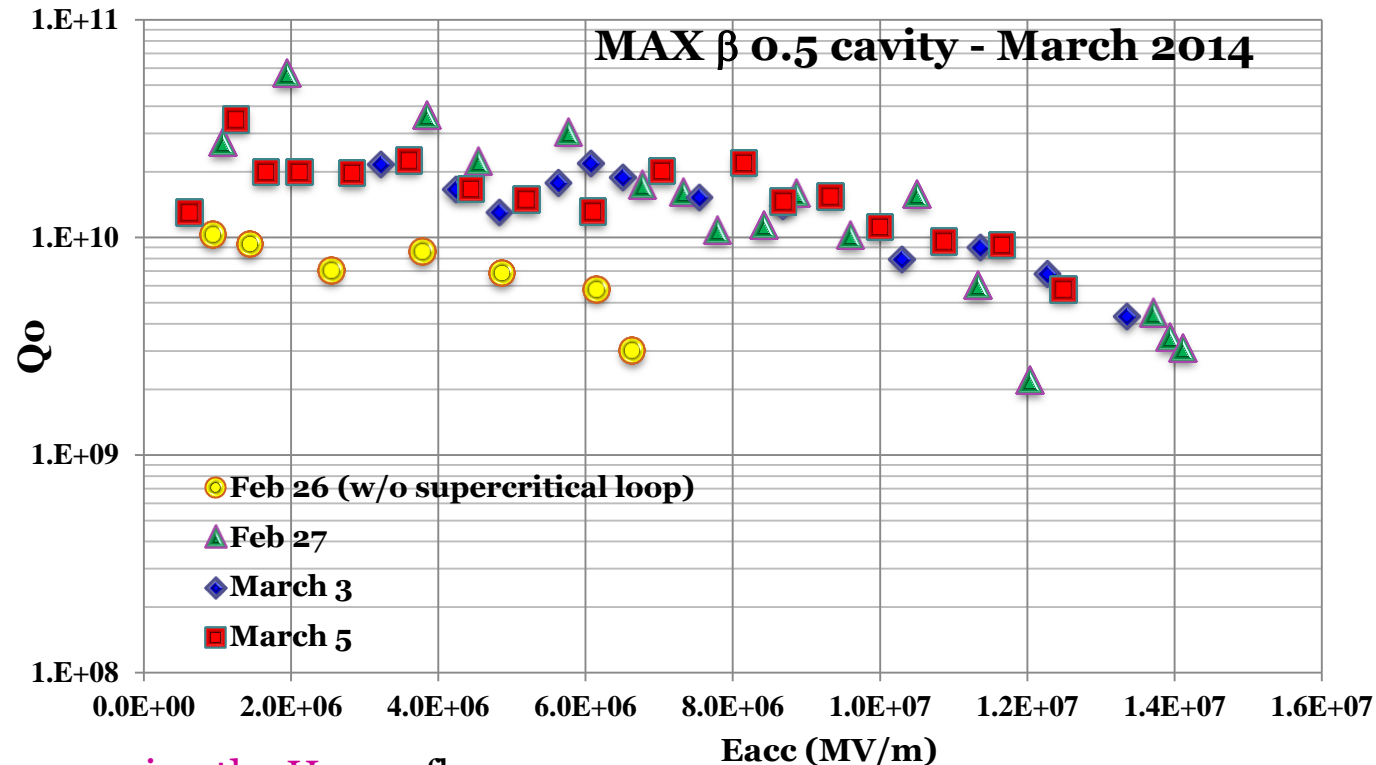
# General qualification at high power

## □ Q<sub>0</sub> measurements obtained in over-coupling configuration.

*C. Joly & J. Lesrel*

Estimated coupling:

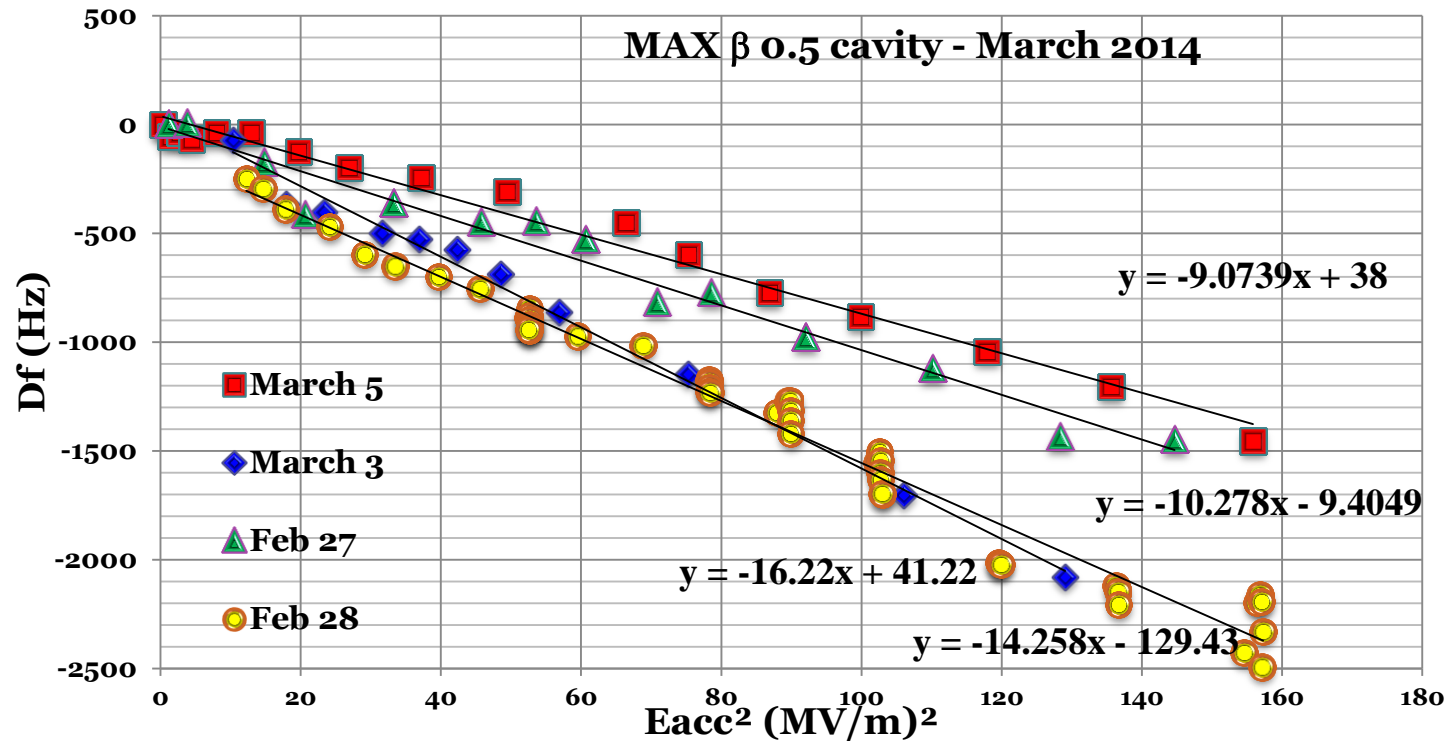
- $Q_i = 2,6 \cdot 10^7$
- $Q_t = 1,54 \cdot 10^{11}$



- Evaluating the Q<sub>0</sub> by **measuring the He gas flow**.
- Multipacting at 5,5 MV/m and 7 MV/m but **easily processed**,
- **Quench** value at 14MV/m ( confirm the previous result in Vertical Cryostat).
- Still **above** MYRRHA requirements

# RF Measurements @ 2K

- Lorentz factor detuning coefficient KL & pressure sensitivity.



➤ The RF measurements yielded a  $9 < KL < 16 \text{ Hz} / (\text{MV}/\text{m})^2$ .

- Pressure sensitivity.

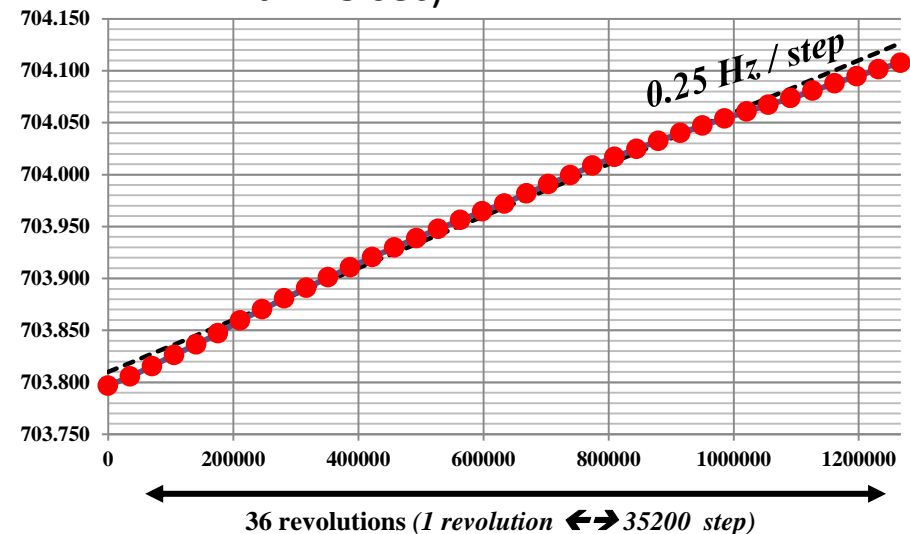
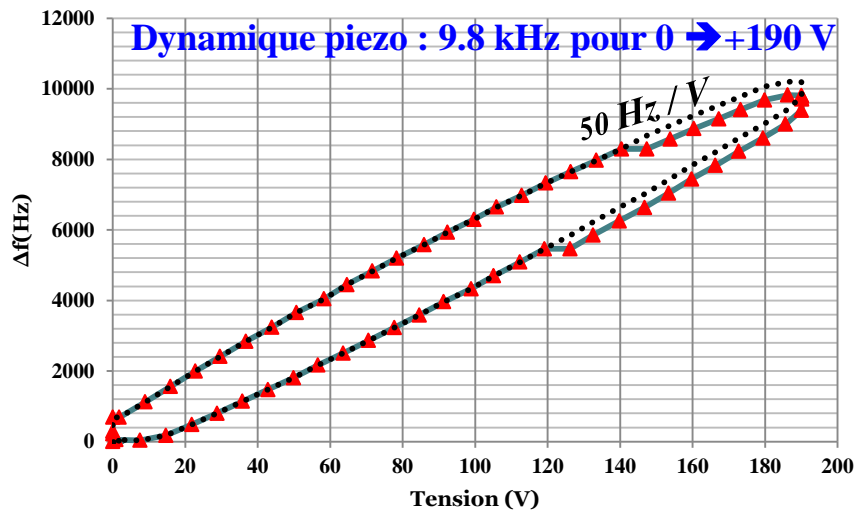
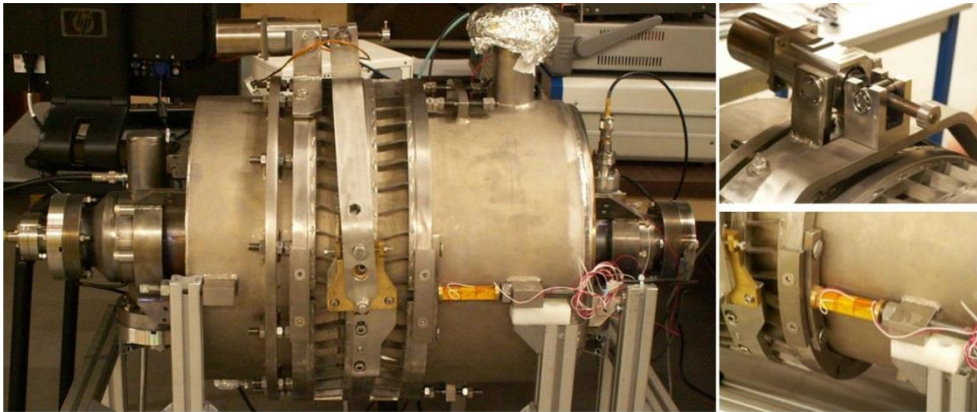
The frequency sensitivity according to the tank pressure is  $359 \text{ Hz} / \text{mbar}$ .

# Cold tuning system

## □ Tests of the CST motor and piezo (sensitivity, range, hysteresis...)

*N. Gandolfo & R. Paparella*

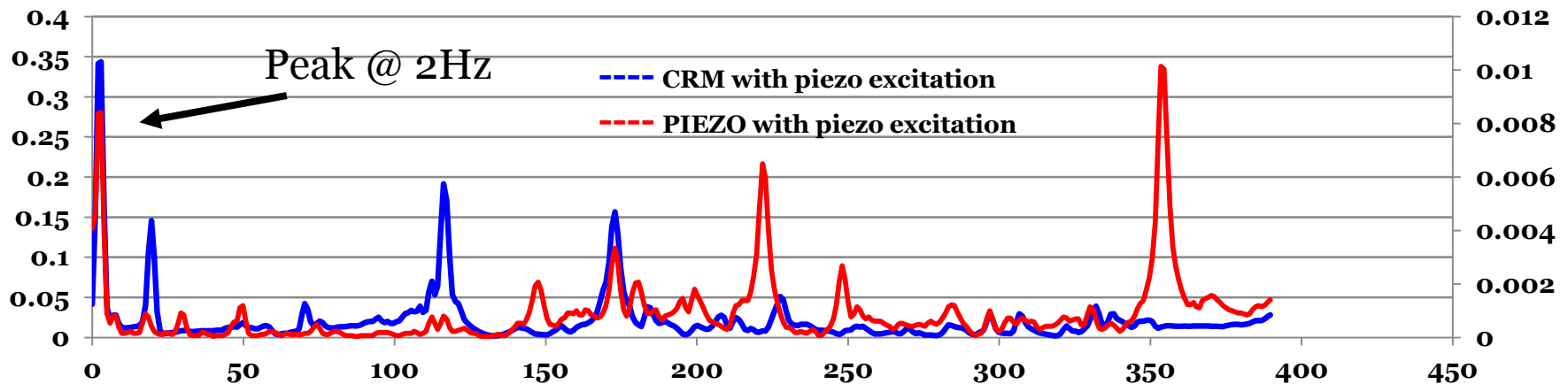
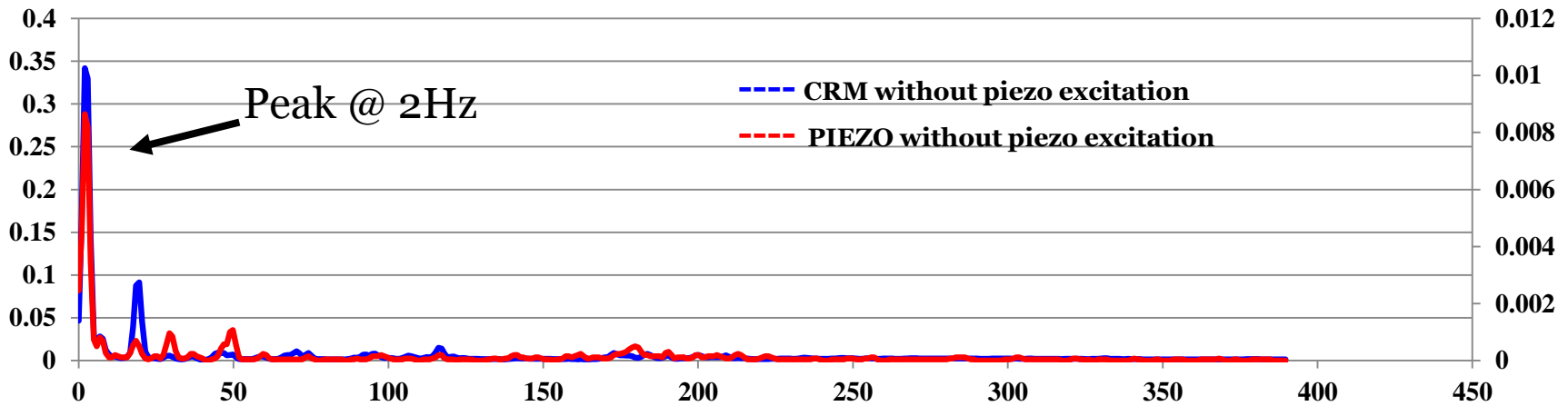
- Motor:
  - Sensitivity (~ 0,25Hz/step).
  - Range (~ 311kHz).
- Piezoelectric actuators :
  - Sensitivity (50 Hz / V)
  - Range 9.8kHz
  - Fast detuning capability (100 band within 3 sec)



# Microphonics

## Microphonics spectrum measurement.

*N. Gandolfo*



The microphonics's peak at 2 Hz **has been identified** as excitation from supercritical loop

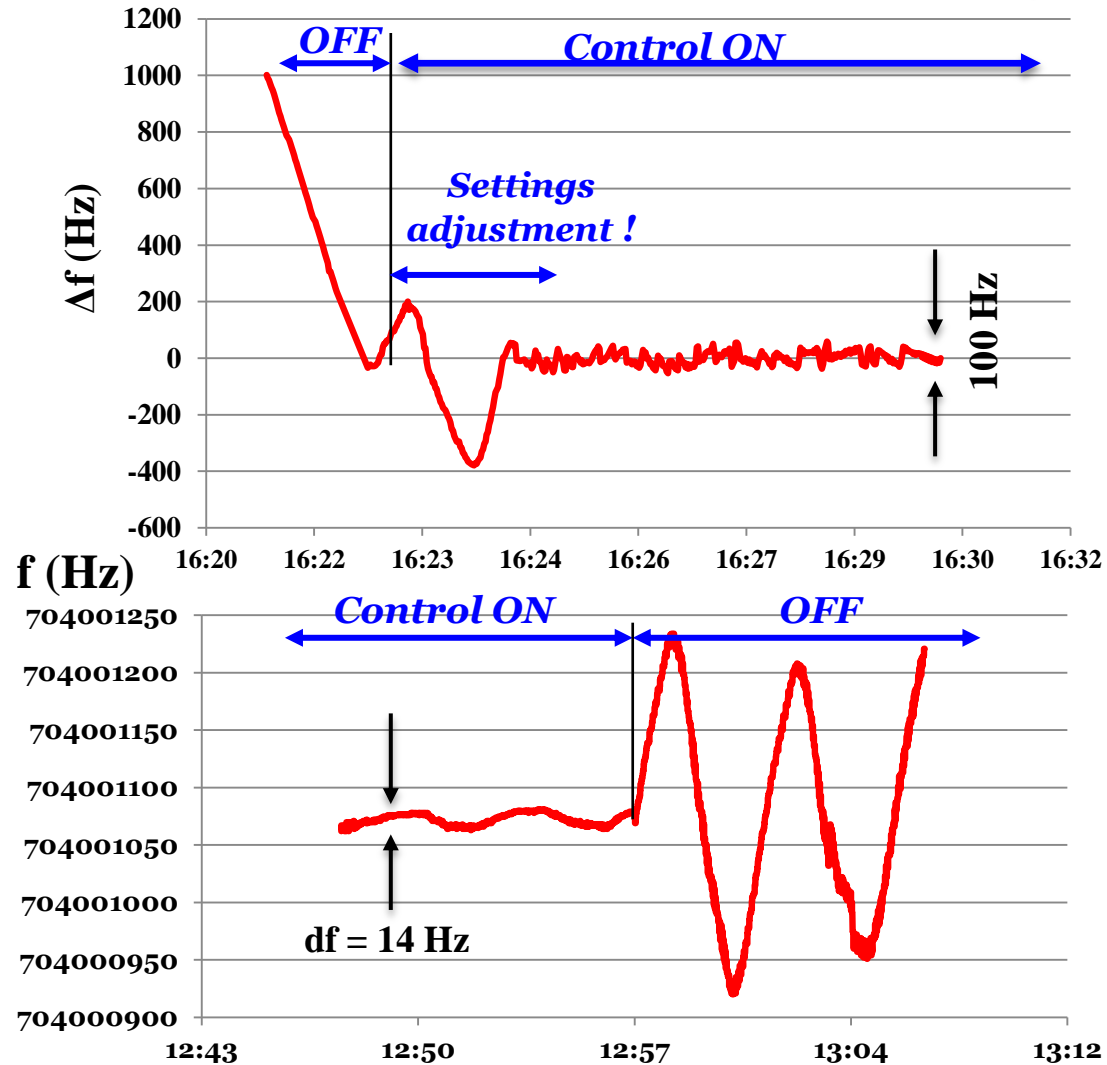
# CTS: Control test

*N. Gandolfo*

## Motor control algorithm

- Si  $f > f_0 + 50$  Hz :  
➔ Moteur execute -N pas
- Si  $f < f_0 - 50$  Hz :  
➔ Moteur execute +N pas

## Piezo control : PI correction






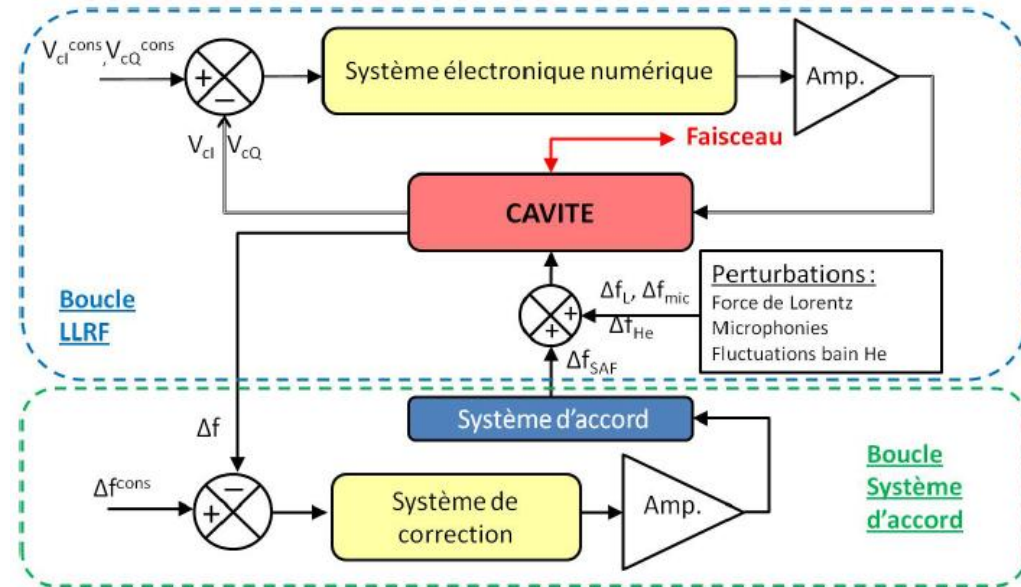
# Perspectives: Qualification of coupled control systems

## Required elements

- Cavity + coupler + CTS
- Cryomodule
- IOT
- Digital LLRF loop
- Piezo digital control board

## Main objectives

- $E_{acc}$  and phase regulation with DLLRF loop.
- Optimization of the CTS control loop (comparison PID/ ADEX Control)  (See the talk of Isaias).
- Qualification with coupled control CTS+ DLLRF during fast set points change (fault compensation scenario)



# Conclusion & Roadmap

- Successful Commissioning of the Cryomodule at high power and at 2K.
- The Cavity reaches 14 MV/m as foreseen.
- The Cavity is very soft mechanically as expected.
- Microphonics and CTS measurements.
- Goal June 2014: reliability-oriented experiment with Digital LLRF + Cold tuning system + ADEX smart control to validate the fast fault recovery procedure.





I Would like to Thank you very much for your attention