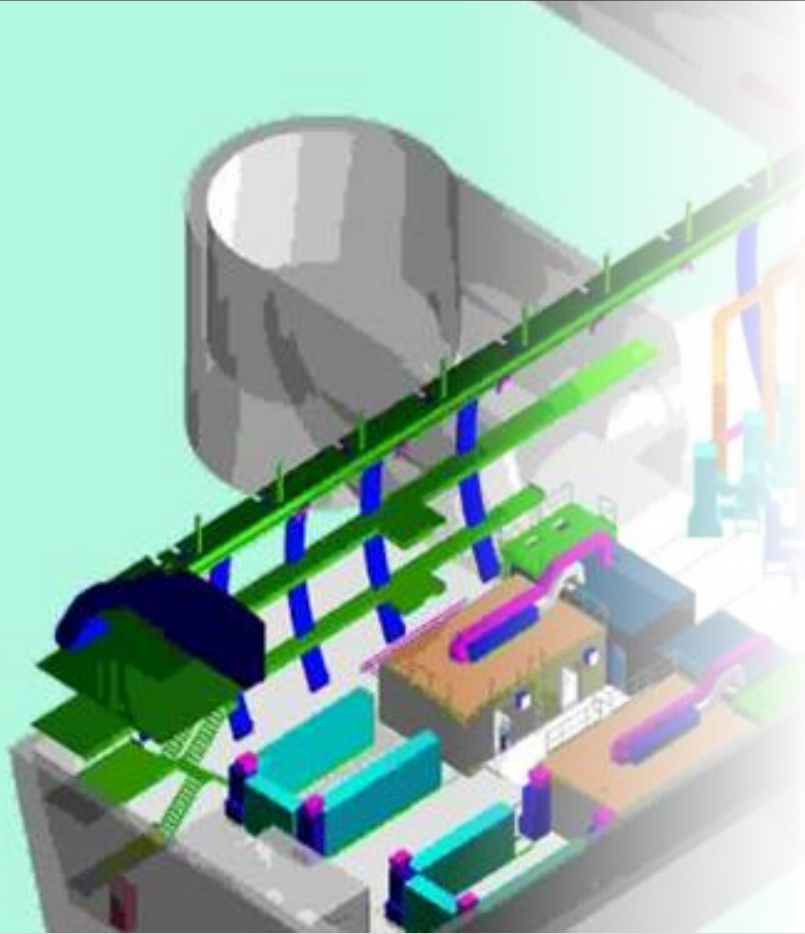


LHC RF system reliability

obrunner

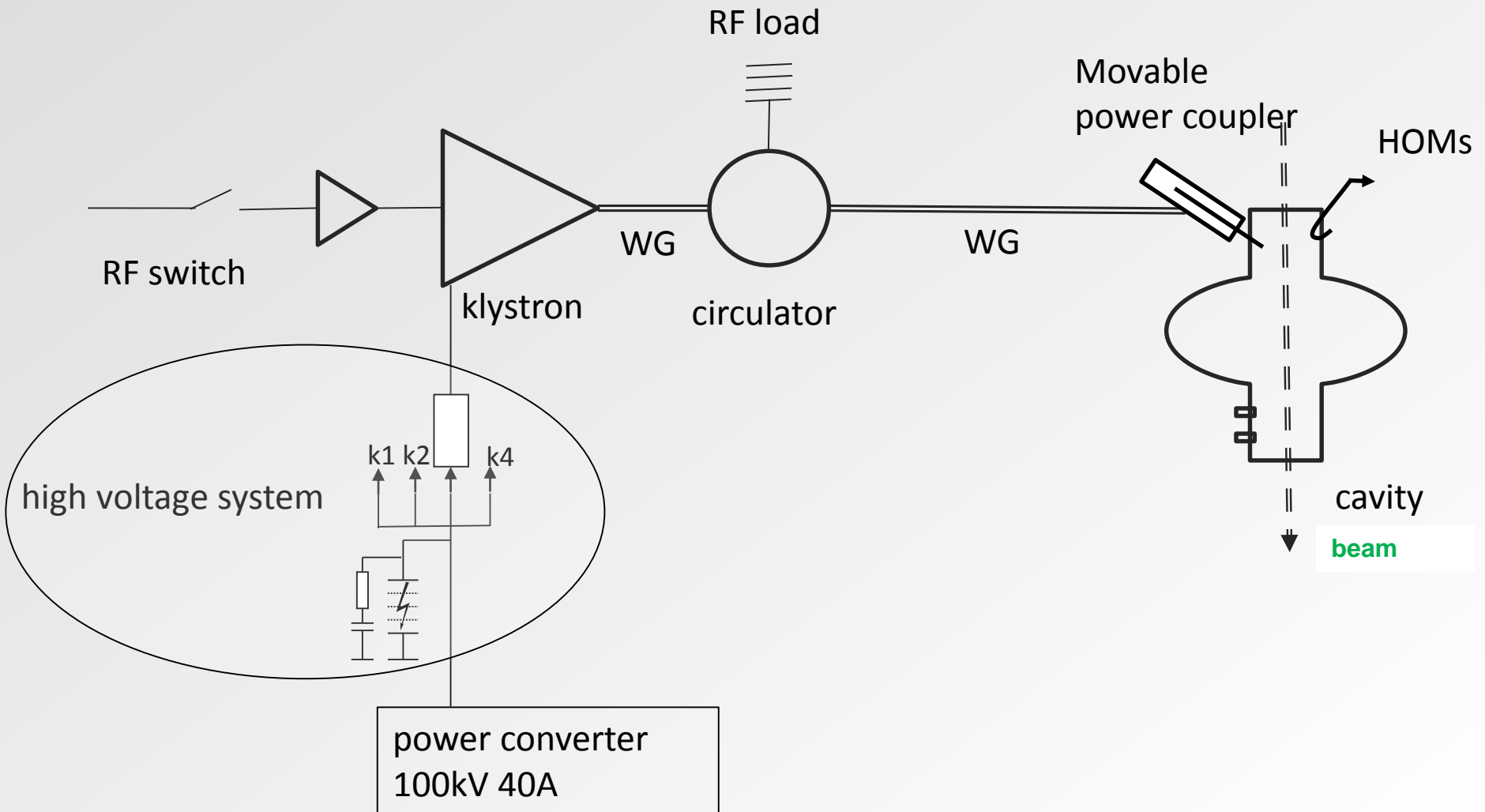
With grateful appreciation to L. Arnaudon and the RF standby members

The LHC RF System

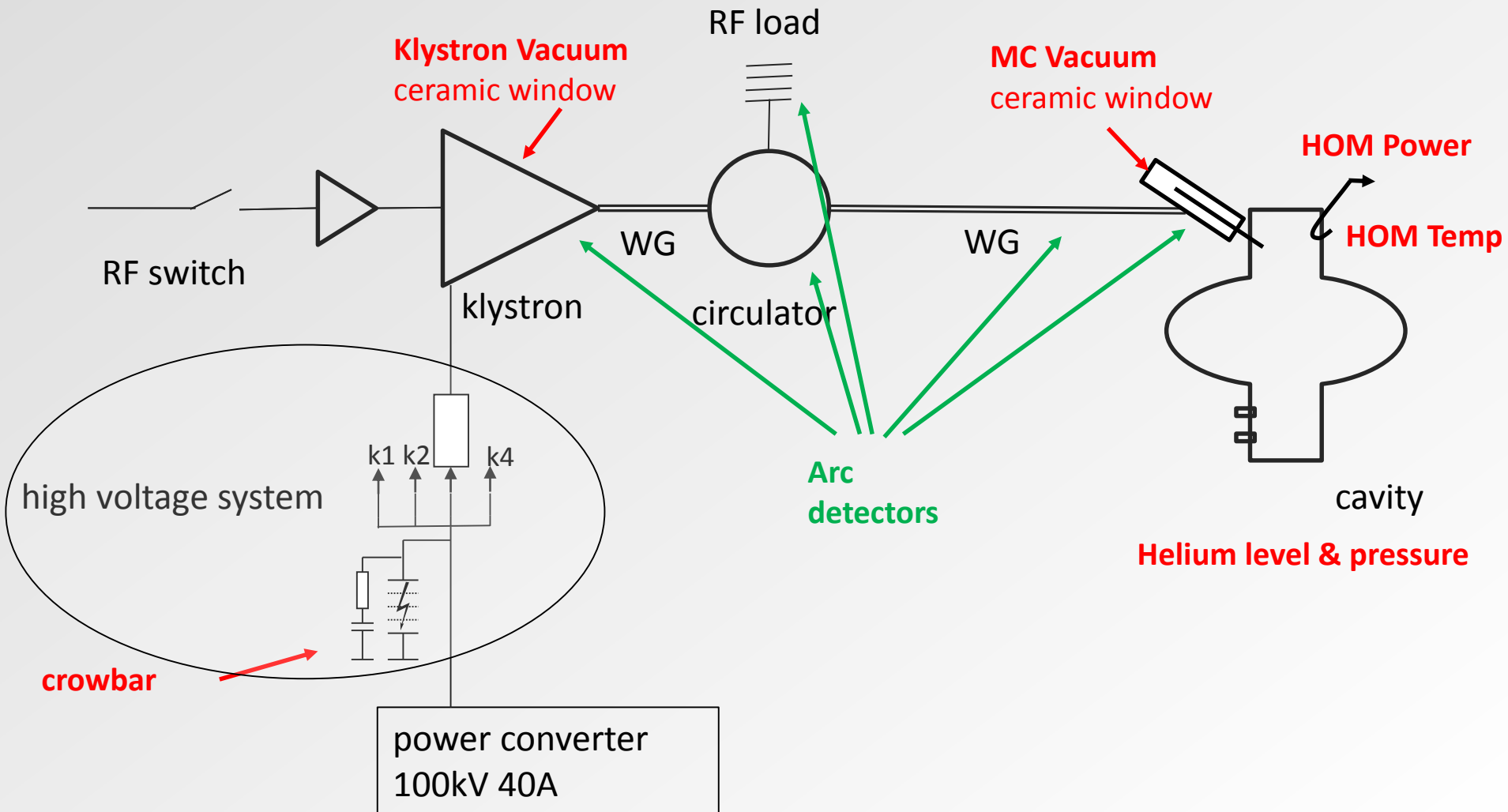


- 16 Klystrons
- 4 SC Cavity Modules
- 300 kW @ 400 MHz
- 1000 Interlocks (60 types)
- All connected to the beam dump

RF Unit



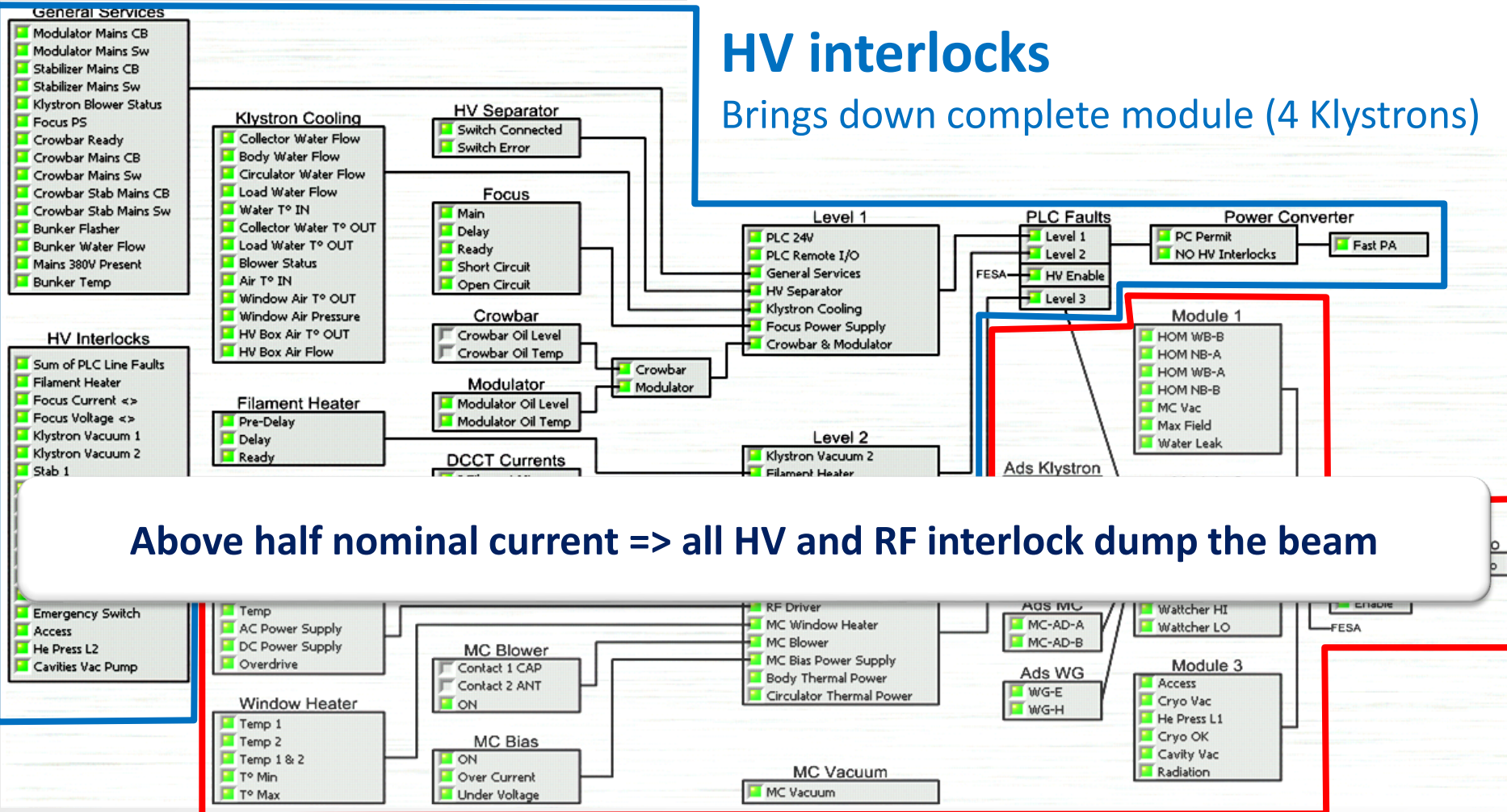
Critical interlocks



RF and HV interlock chains

HV interlocks

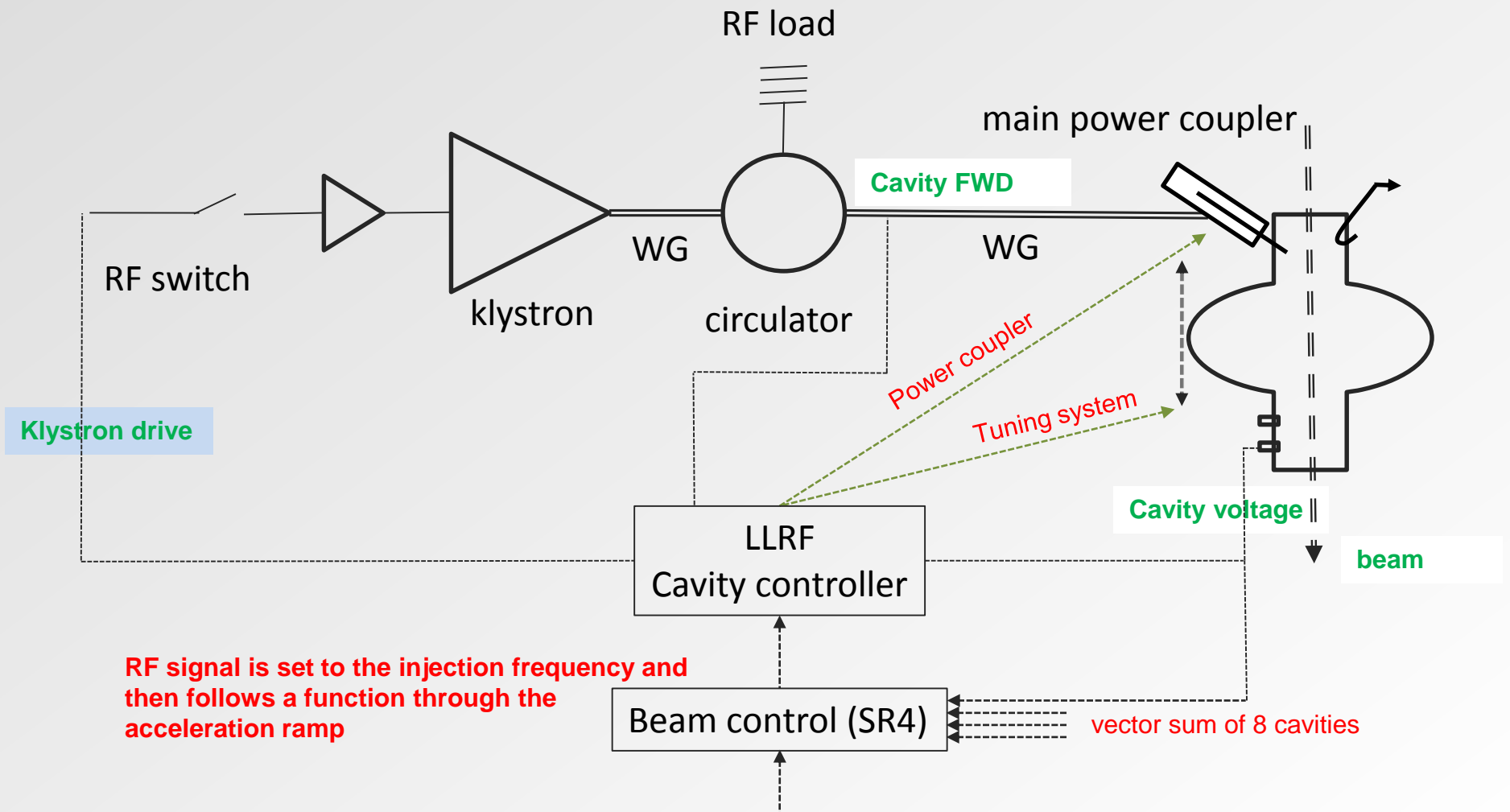
Brings down complete module (4 Klystrons)



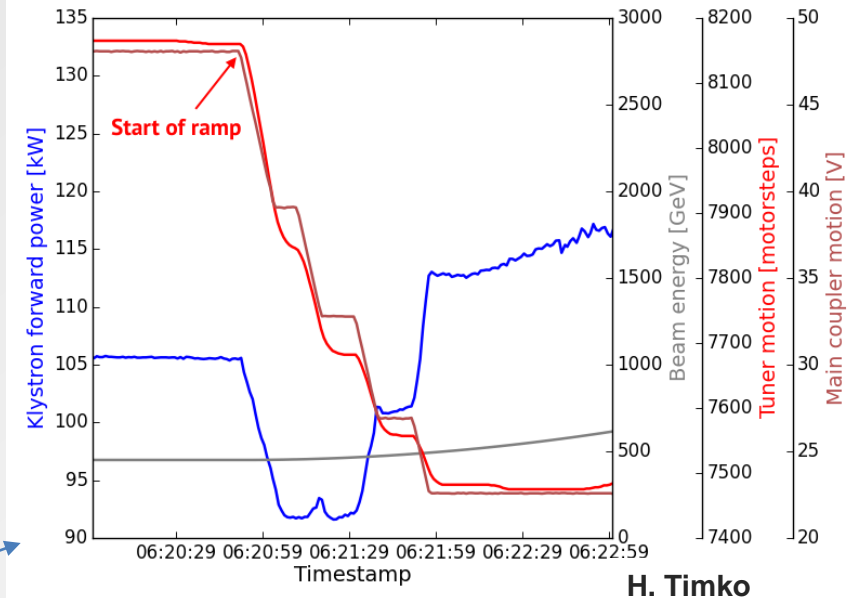
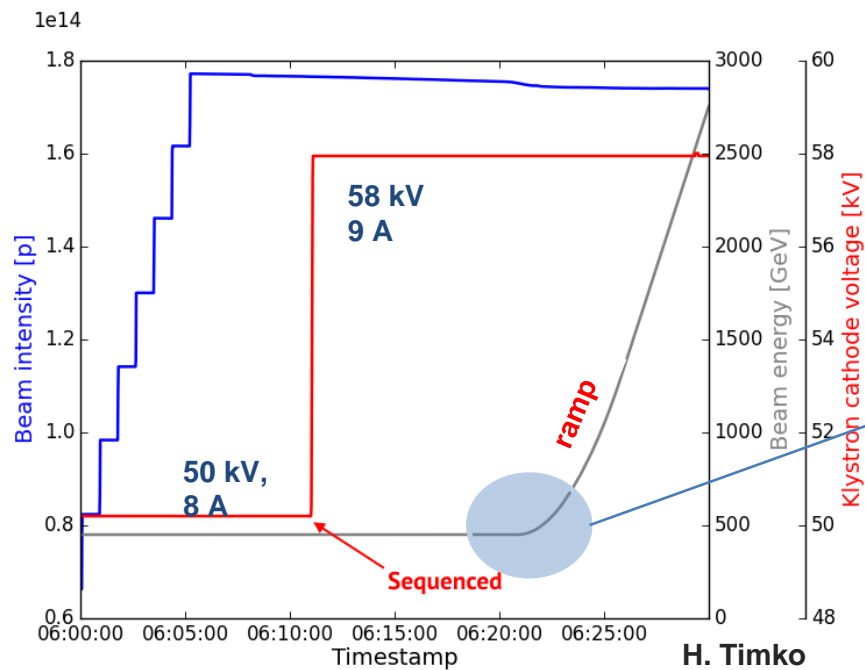
Above half nominal current => all HV and RF interlock dump the beam

RF interlocks (Trips 1 Klystron)

LLRF system



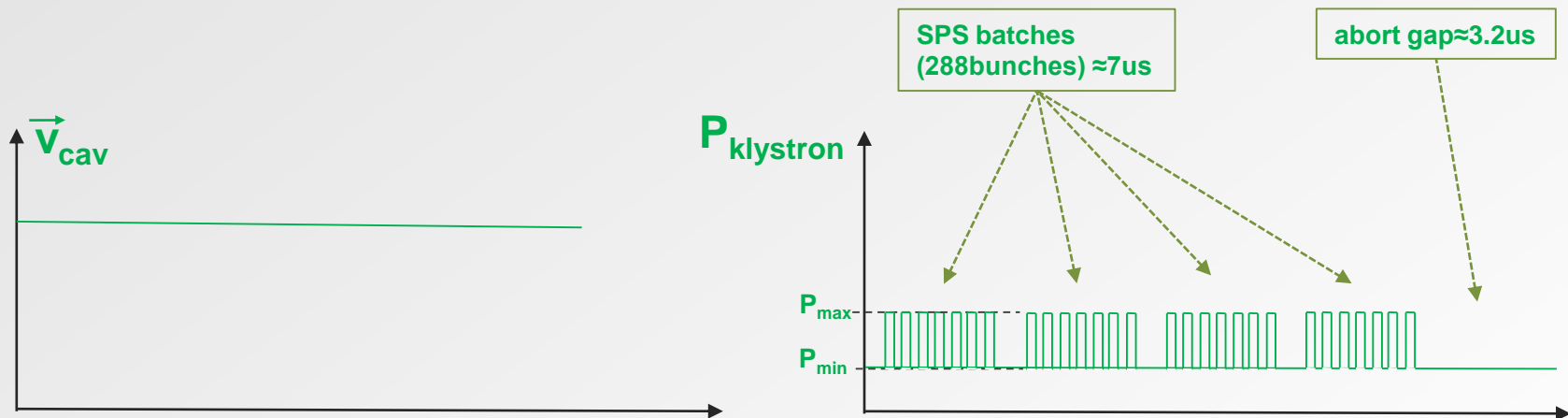
LLRF gymnastics



See Helga's presentation

LHC operating scheme

- ❖ The LHC beam consists of alternating bunch trains and gaps
- ❖ To keep the beam stable in the machine, the beam loading effects have to be compensated
- ❖ Klystrons consume constant DC power => minimise the RF power over one turn (in coast)
- ❖ The “half detuning scheme” is optimum:
 - ❖ the cavity is detuned to half the value corresponding to minimum for a beam without gaps
 - ❖ the klystron power toggles between beam and no beam segments



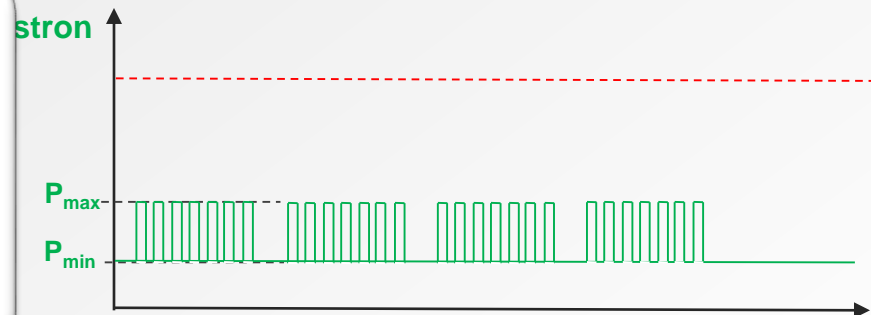
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With the increased beam current, the tuning loops around the RF cavities require more RF power and finer adjustments

2015: nominal intensity : 1.15×10^{11} p/bunch
2244 bunches, 10MV => at the limit
with 250 – 280 kW)

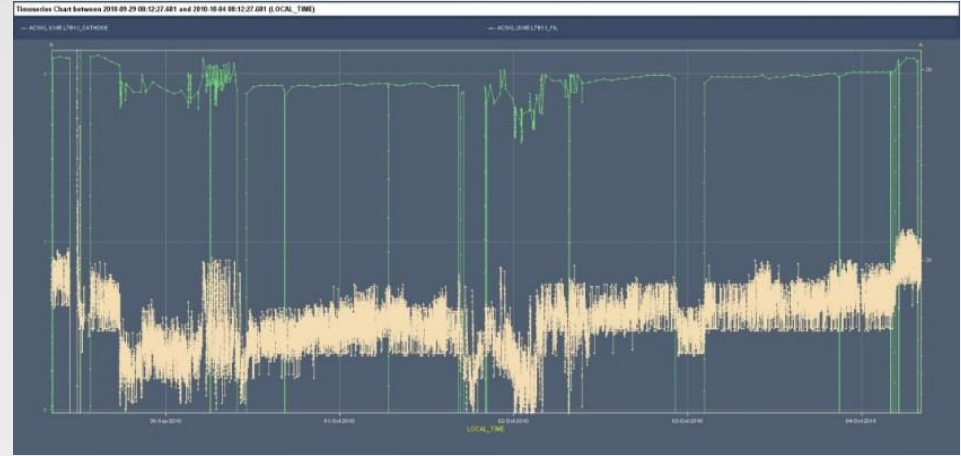
2016: klystrons, MC couplers & cavities will
be conditioned to 300 kW



Performances in operation

Summary of Run 1 & LS1

- ❖ Statistic of RF faults dominated by:
 - ❖ Spurious crowbar trips
 - ❖ Klystron filament glitches

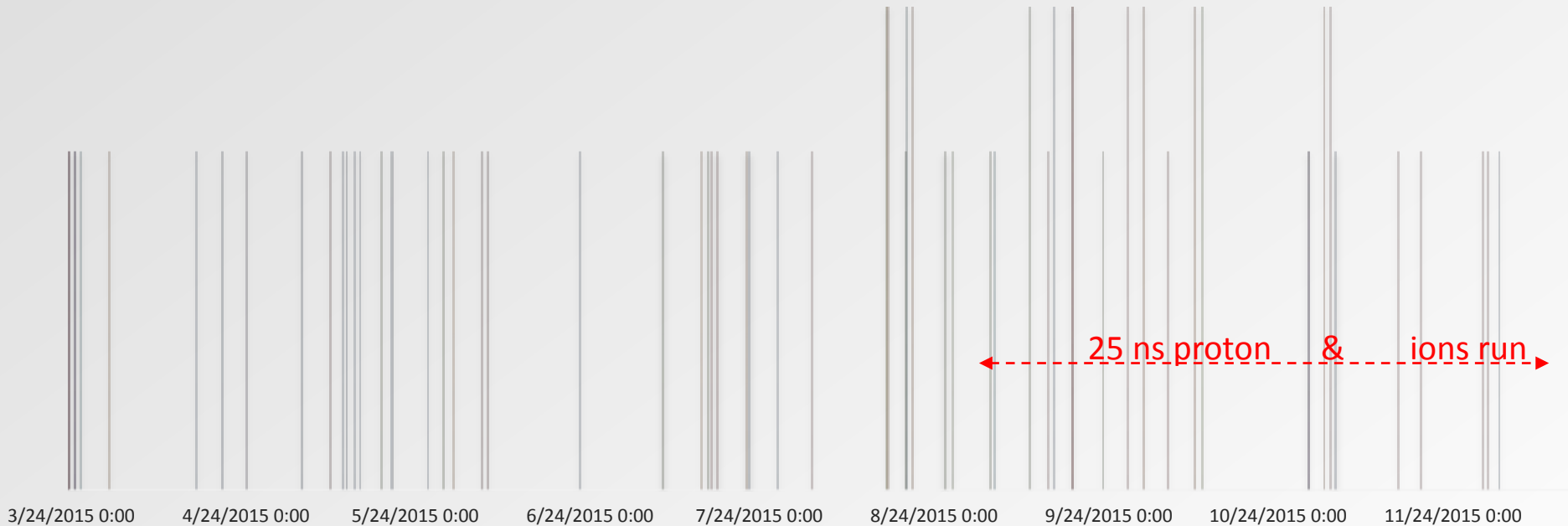
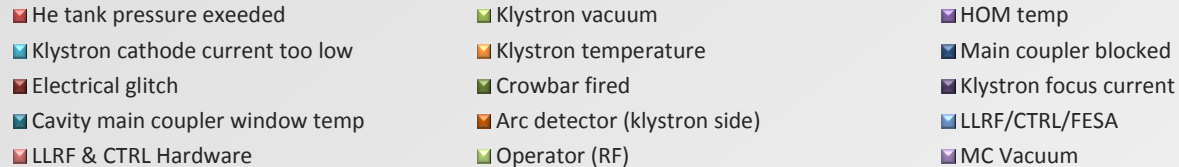


- ❖ All HV connectors were found defective => repair campaign
- ❖ Crowbars: Thyratrons replaced by Solid State devices (better performances & reliability)
- ❖ 8/16 klystrons replaced – age profile



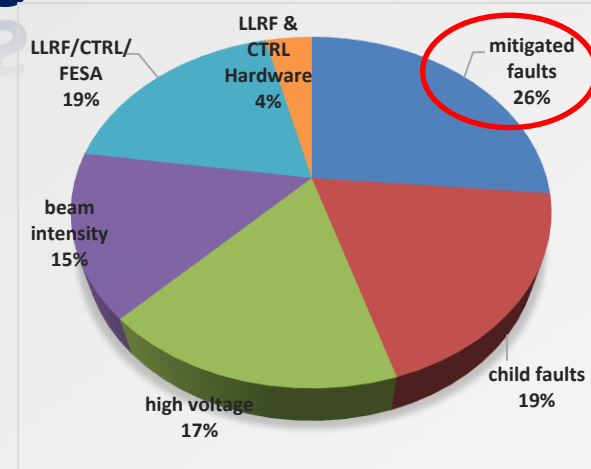
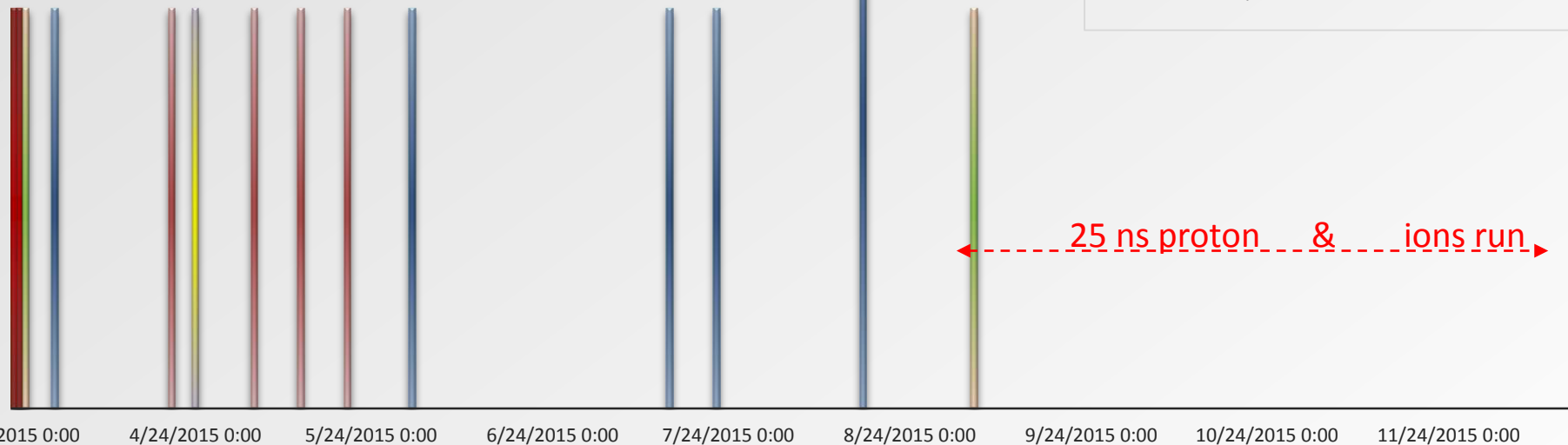
No more klystron filament glitches
No more spurious crowbars trips

LHC run 2: all RF trips



- 57 trips recorded
- 13 beam dumps (higher bars) – 7 during 25 ns run
- 15 categories

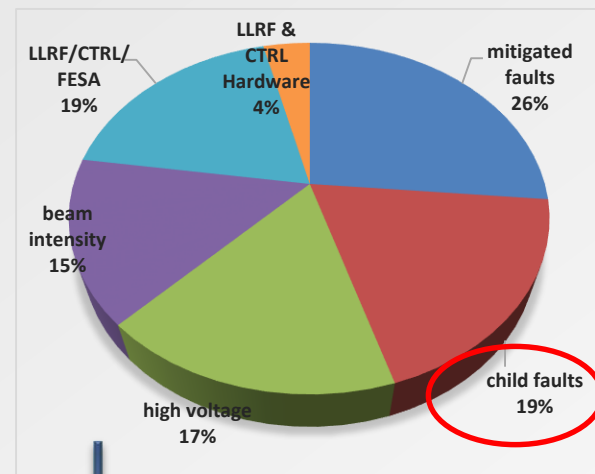
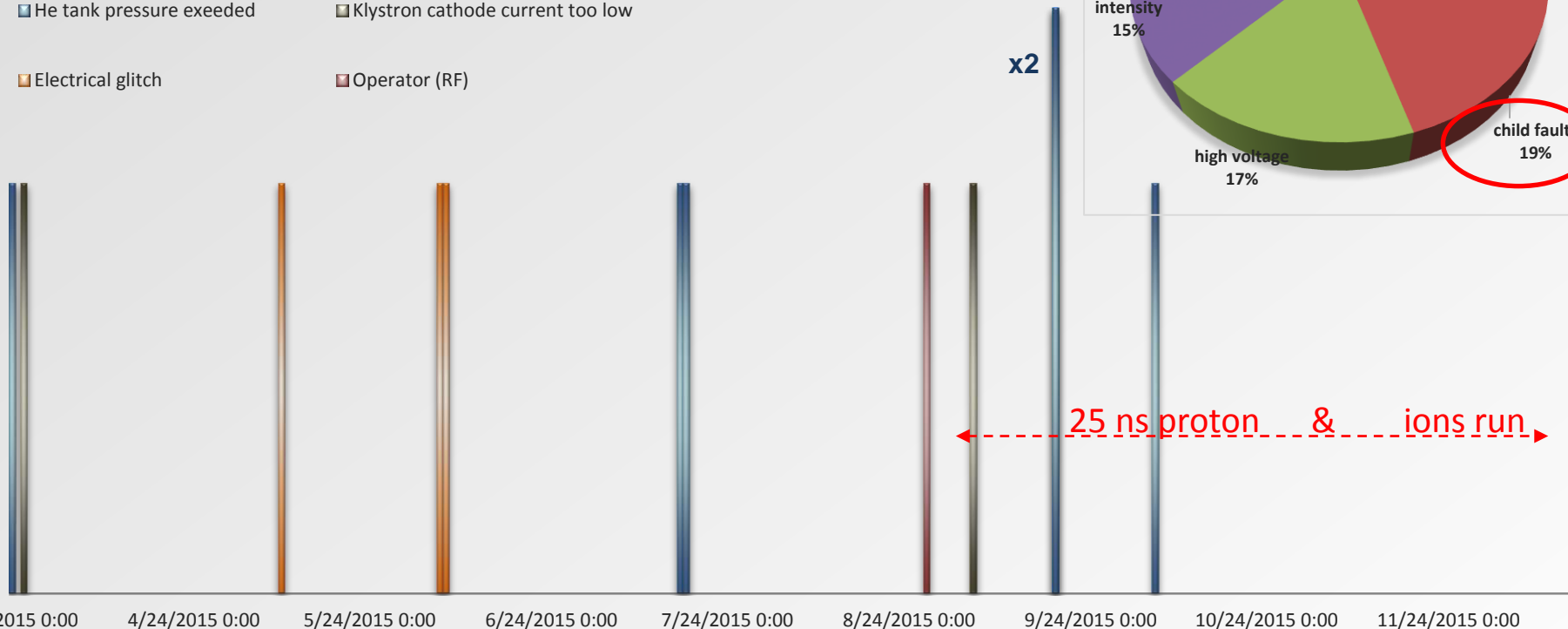
Mitigated faults



- Interlock levels
- Main coupler blocked: communication protocol error in control card. Solved during TS1
- Temperature glitches: Solved during TS2
- No trips since mid-September

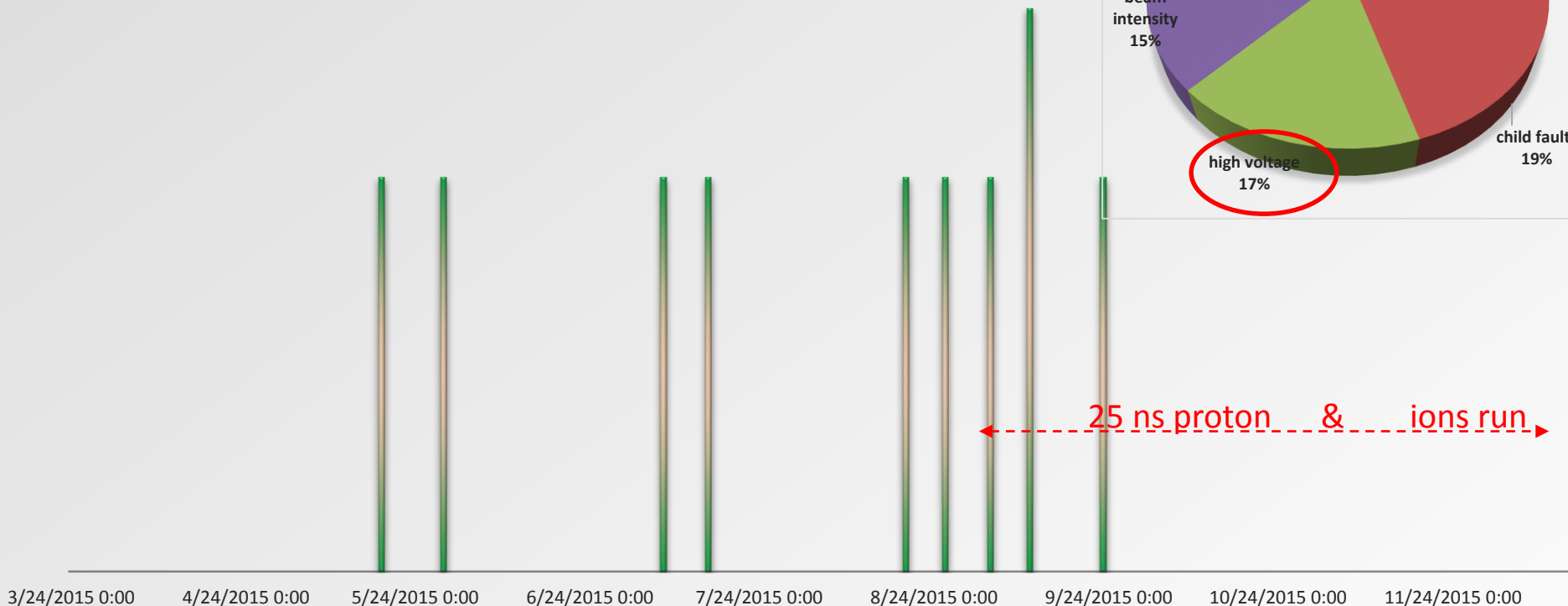
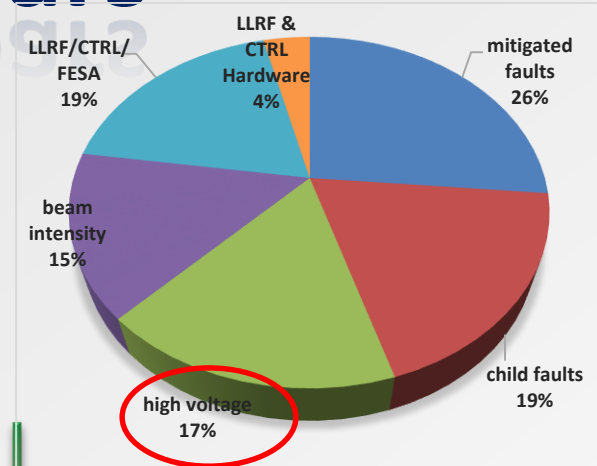
“Child” faults

■ He tank pressure exceeded
■ Electrical glitch
■ Klystron cathode current too low
■ Operator (RF)



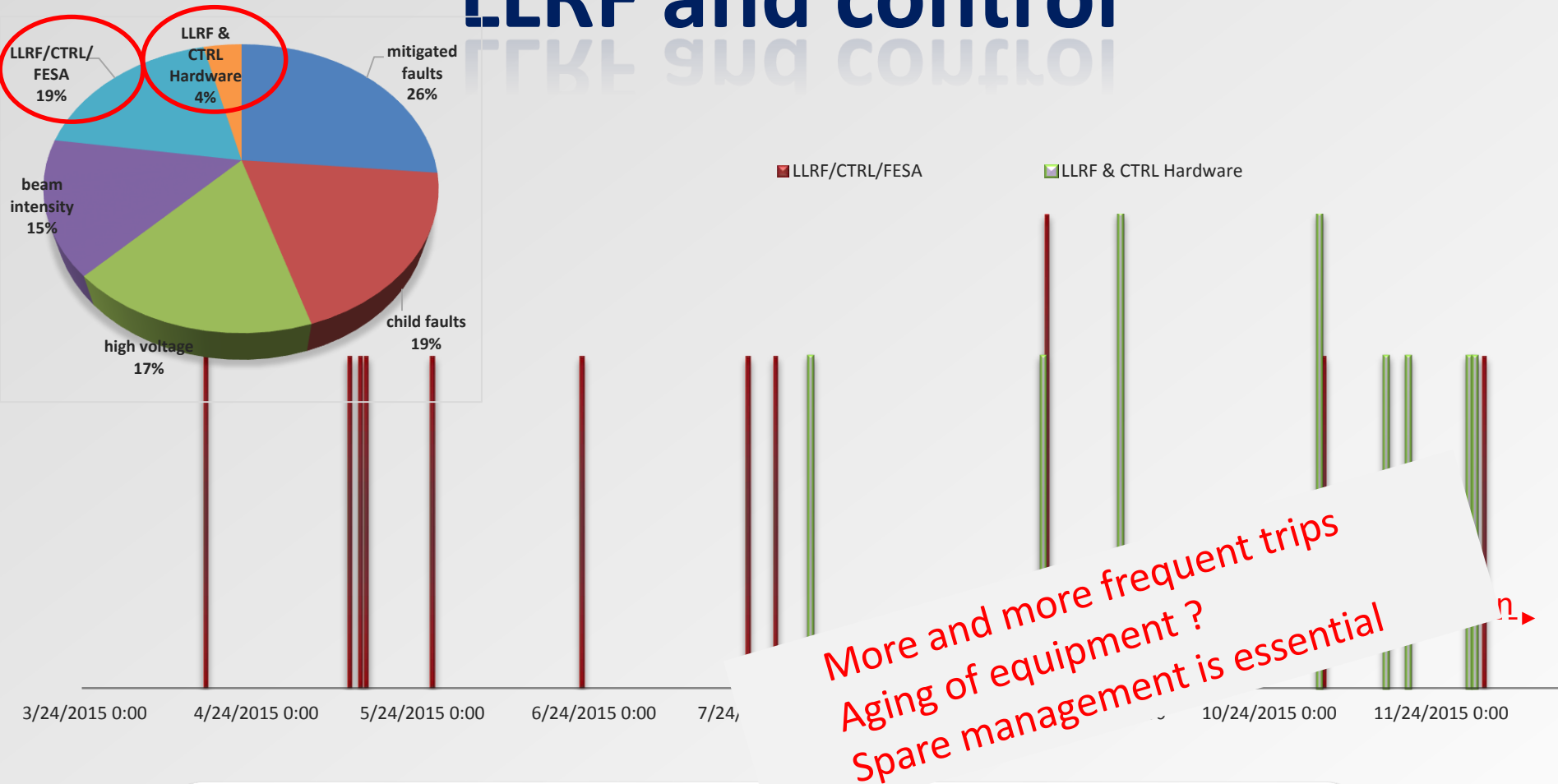
- Electrical glitches : e.g. thunderstorms
- Loss of cryogenic conditions: related to the increase of beam intensity (heat load on beam screen)
- 2/13 beam dumps

HV system: crowbars



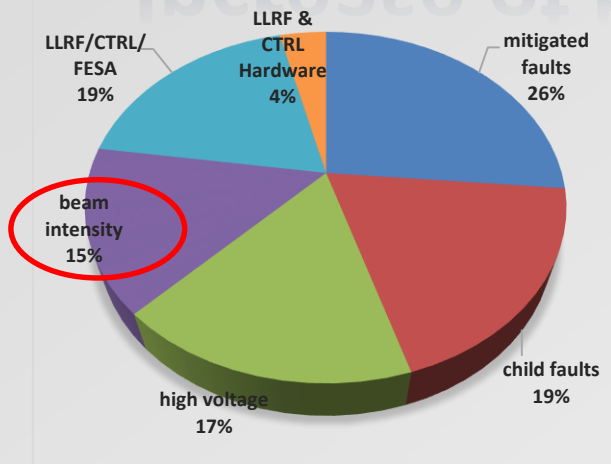
- Major cause of trips during run1
- All “real” crowbars (klystron vacuum activity)
- ALL (except 1) soon after restarting the RF system (in particular after long periods at 10kV)
- 1 beam dump

LLRF and control

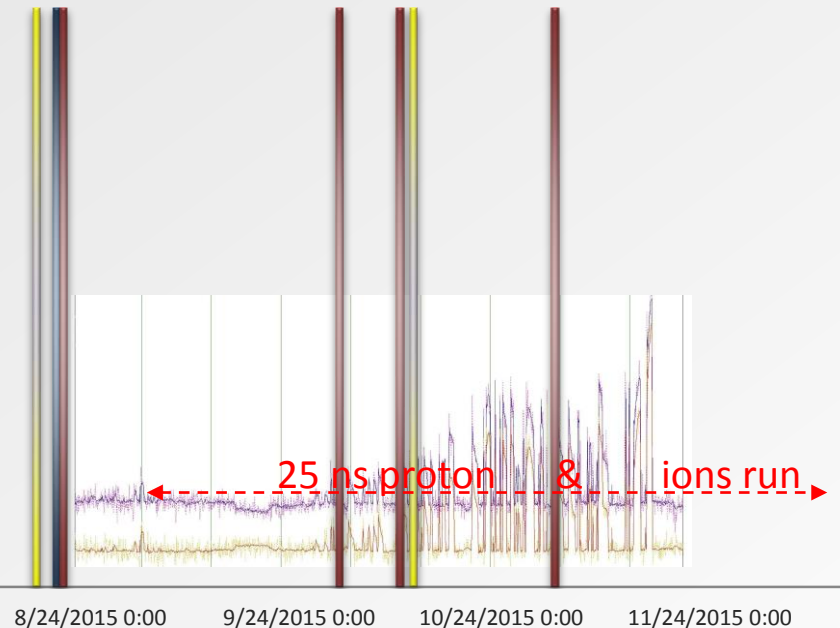


- Reboot, FESA hiccups, loss of RF frequency reference
- Several LLRF cards, PLC/CTRL IO modules, 5V power supplies replaced
- 3/13 beam dumps

Increase of beam intensity (& RF power)



■ Klystron vacuum
■ Cavity main coupler window temp
■ Arc detector (klystron side)



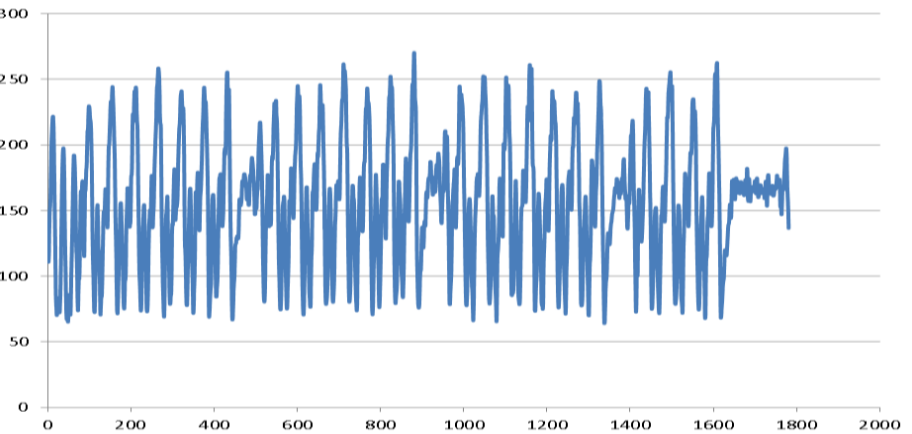
- Klystron vacuum: Klystron oversaturated => LLRF fine adjustment
- Cavity main coupler window overheated => Better cooling system under study
- Arc detector: no evidence of real arcs!. Maybe radiation induced? => YETS: modif + diagnostic system
- 7 beam dumps (50%)

Conclusions

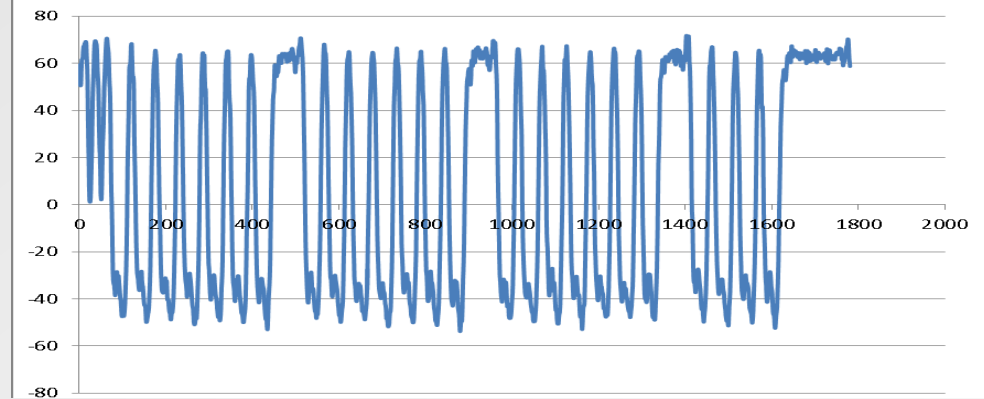


- ❖ Work done during LS1 and along run 2 proved to be effective -> No spurious trips since TS2
- ❖ More frequent (minor) hardware failures!
 - ❖ Only very few LLRF spares!
 - ❖ Replacement campaign during YETS (e.g. 5V P.S.)
- ❖ With increasing beam intensity the system is more sensitive:
 - ❖ The RF system is approaching its limits - > time needed for RF conditioning & LLRF setup
 - ❖ Arc detectors trips do not seem –all- real! -> new configuration and new diagnostic system installed during YETS

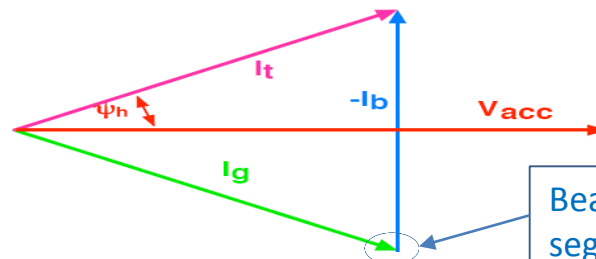
Klystron Power (kW)



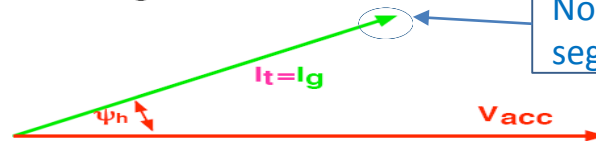
Klystron Phase (deg)



Half-detuning: beam current present



Half-detuning: beam current absent



See Helga's presentation