



# **Xband Klystron/modulator experience at CERN**

HG2017

G. McMonagle

16/06/2017

On behalf of all the Xbox team



# OUTLINE

- Xbox1 and Xbox2
  - (summary)
- Xbox3
  - Modulators
  - klystrons
- IUWR90 Flanges
- Future

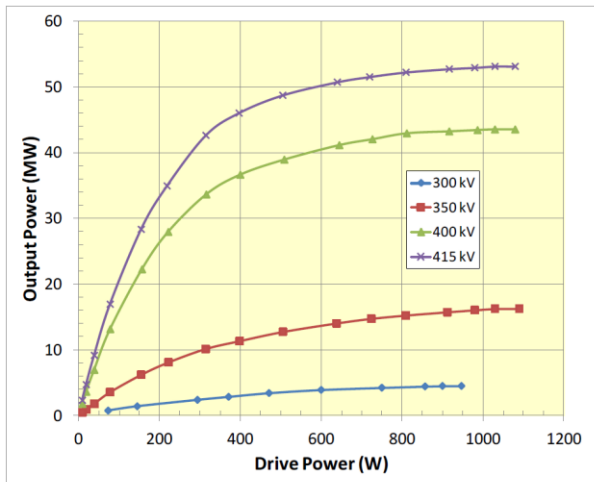


# Xbox1 and Xbox2

## Scandinova solid state modulators



CPI Klystron (commercial SLAC XL5)



Parameters	Specifications	units
	<b>VKX-8311A</b>	
RF Frequency	11.9942	GHz
Peak RF power	50	MW
RF pulse length	1.5	$\mu$ s
Pulse repetition rate	50 (100)	Hz
Klystron voltage	410-470	kV
Micro perveance	1.15E-6	



# Xbox1 and Xbox2

- Xbox1
  - Modulator installed since 2010 in CERN, first generation solid state K300
  - Initially with XL5 klystron now CPI
  - Structure testing in CTF2 or dogleg (beam tests CTF3)
  - LLRF getting 'tired', pulse compressor difficult to tune
  - Still running reasonably well with lots of babysitting
  - Never reached nominal power out of klystron , limited by the high power RF network
  - Using solid state 1.2KW klystron driver



# Xbox1 and Xbox2

- Xbox2
  - same configuration as Xbox1 for modulator and klystron, (modulator more recent generation)
  - LLRF, National Instrument PXI development
  - New generation pulse compressor
- In commissioning with CPI klystron, oscillations observed (now disappeared)
- has been running very reliably this year, really good pulse to pulse stability
- TWT driver will be replaced with solid state amp next week



# Spare Klystron

- 3rd Klystron ordered from CPI
- Klystron acceptance was done in January 2016
- When dismantling test load klystron went up to air
- Broken window
- Klystron repaired
- Initial testing (~January 2017) gun oscillation observed
- Discussions between CPI and SLAC
- Modification to gun and modulator tank (ferrite tiles)
  
- Acceptance tests next week



# Spare Klystron



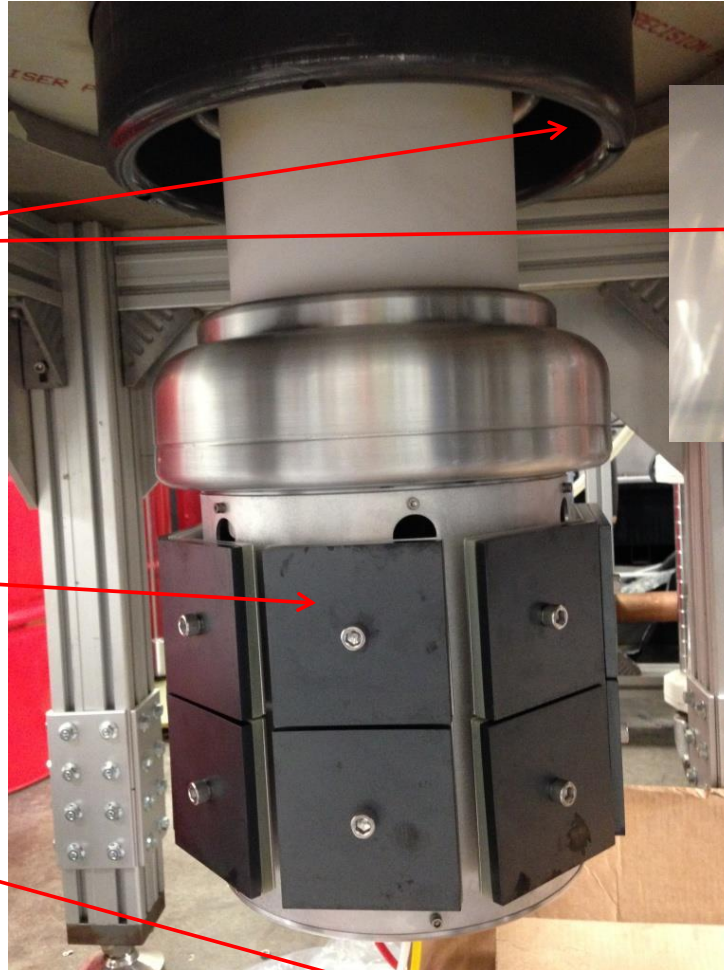
## S/N 003 Mitigation at CPI



Ferrites added to inside of lead cylinder on subsequent iteration

Ferrite tiles on gun corona can

Ferrite tiles also on a plate resting on bottom of oil tank below gun



Hoping this is compatible with CERN modulator connectivity



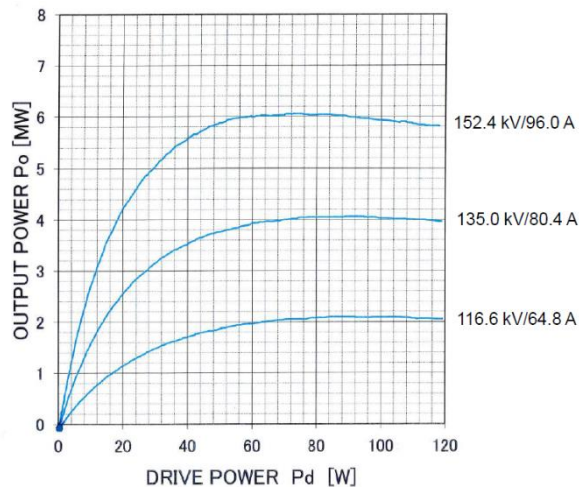
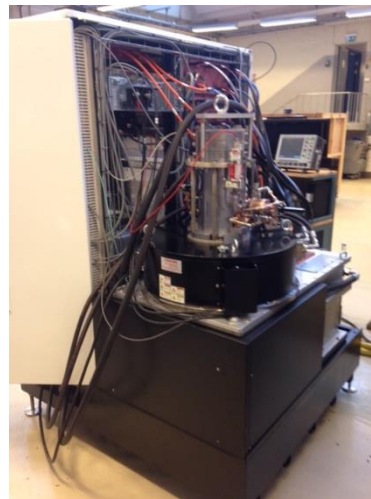
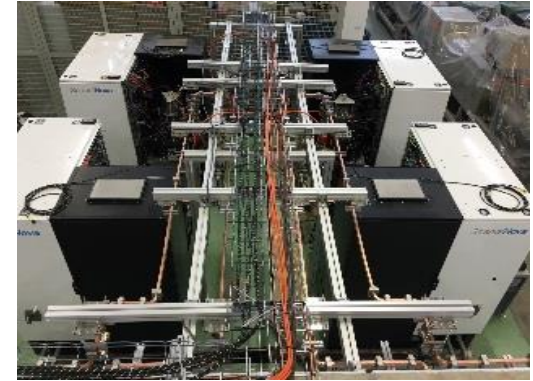
# Xbox3

multi slot High Gradient Test Facility

Turnkey solution

Toshiba E37113 klystrons

Scandinova solid state modulators

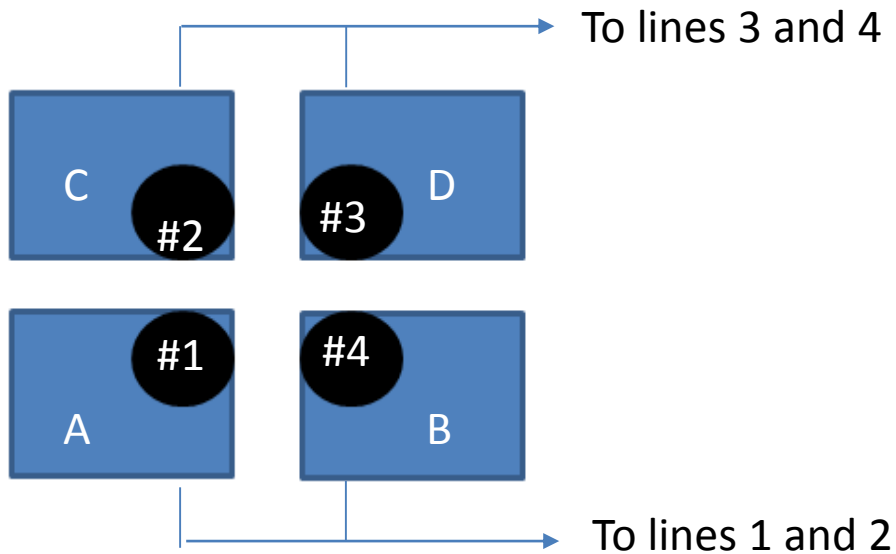


Parameters	Specifications	units
	E37113	
RF Frequency	11.9942	GHz
Peak RF power	6	MW
RF pulse length	5	$\mu$ s
Pulse repetition rate	400	Hz
Klystron voltage	150	kV
Micro perveance	1.5	





# Xbox3\_initial configuration





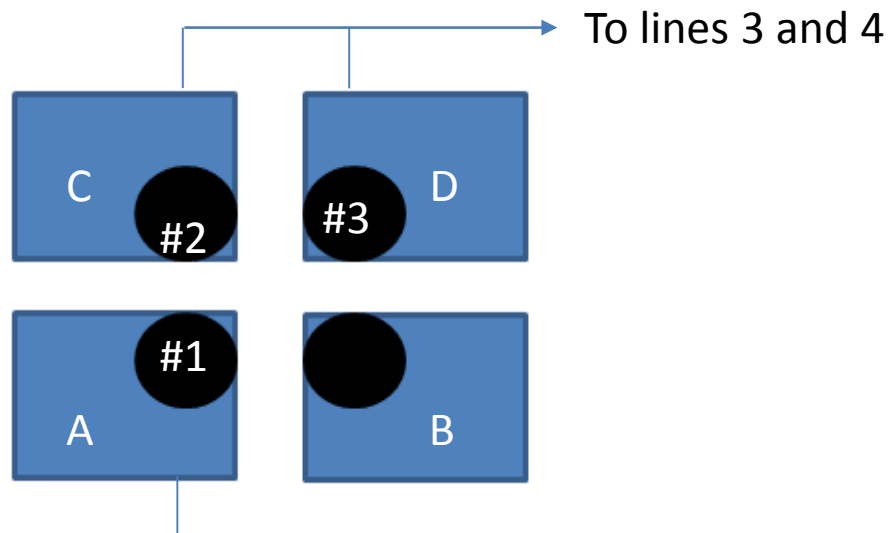
# Xbox3\_modulators

- all 4 modulators tested successfully in factory with klystron serial #1
- All four modulators delivered to CERN and installed with tubes serial #1-4
- SAT test in diode mode with Scandinova technicians completed
- Software problem (while in remote mode) caused soft start board to burn out in charging supplies, resolved by Scandinova,
- performance of modulator now excellent, more user friendly GUI



# Xbox3\_klystrons

- Initial RF tests started with individual klystrons
- First three ok
- Fourth tube did not give any RF power output
- Full reflection on input cavity back to driver
- VNA measurement showed cavity detuned
- Sent back to Toshiba with solenoid





# Toshiba investigation #4

## Klystron check at TETD

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3-1. The klystron appearance check

- No visible damage of the klystron outside

No problem

3-2. Diode operation with the returned focusing magnet.

— Operating parameter check

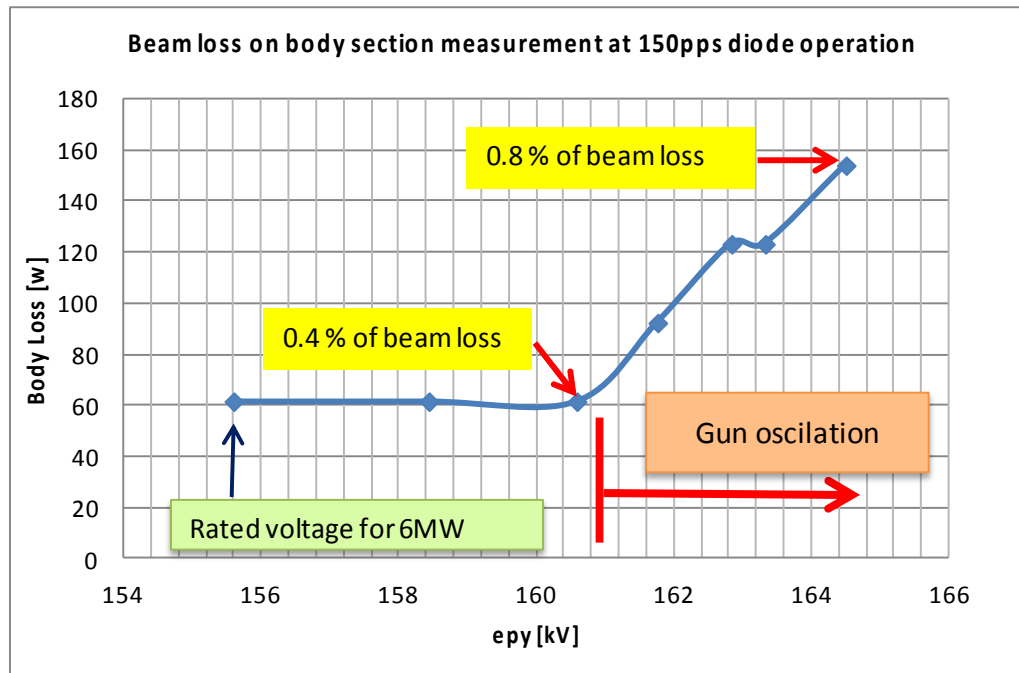
	Heater current	Heater voltage	Beam voltage	Beam current	Perveance
Prior to shipment	10.4A	15.2V	154.5kV	94.2A	1.55 $\mu$ P
Return after	10.4A	14.8V	155.6kV	94.1A	1.53 $\mu$ P

No problem

## Klystron check at TETD

3-2. Diode operation with the returned focusing magnet.

- Beam loss measurement  
( Kicked beam by gun oscillation )



Operation at the beam voltage of gun oscillation range was increased beam loss, but the value was within operation criteria.

No problem



## Klystron check at TETD

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3-3. Cavity resonant frequency check after disassembling

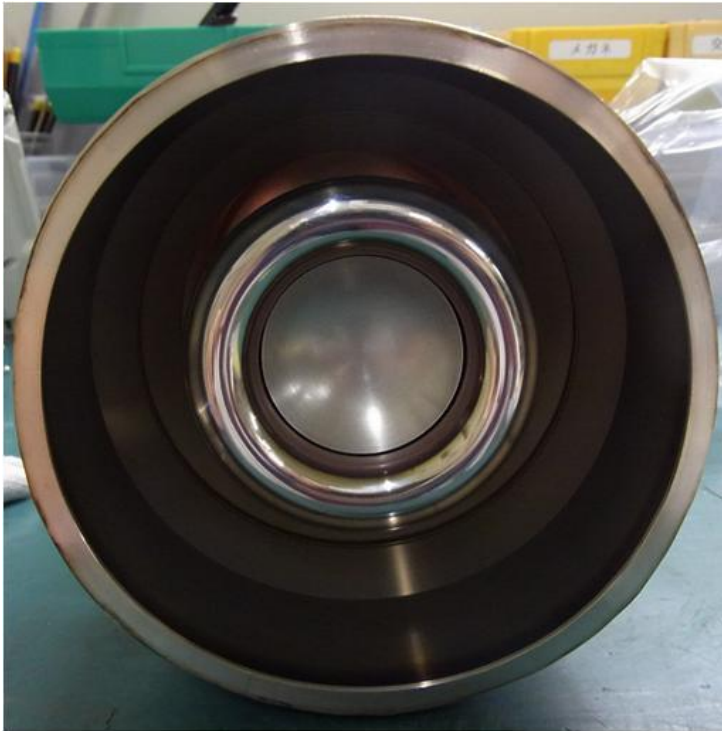
	Difference between the set value and the measured value
Input cavity freq	$\Delta$ -640MHz
2 <sup>nd</sup> cavity freq	$\Delta$ -16MHz
3 <sup>rd</sup> cavity freq	$\Delta$ -2MHz
4 <sup>th</sup> cavity freq	$\Delta$ -2MHz

Resonant frequency of the input and the 2<sup>nd</sup> cavity was changed.

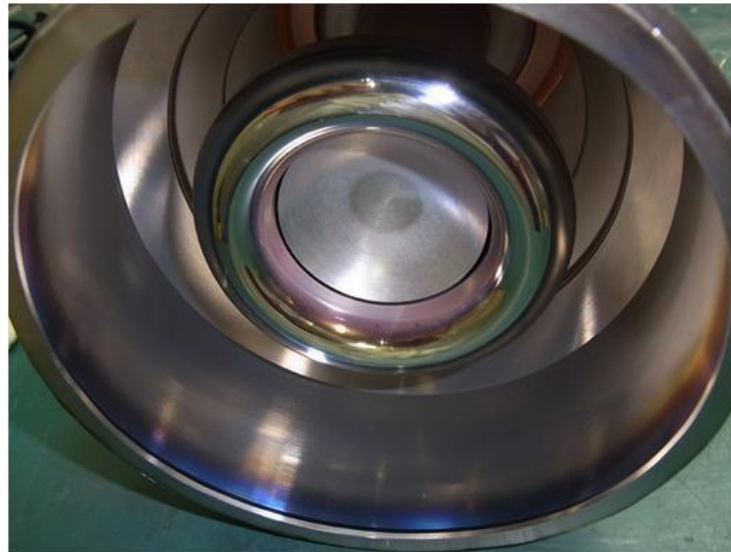
## Klystron check at TETD

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- 3-3. Inside check after disassembling  
 – Condition check of gun electrodes and cathode



Electron gun

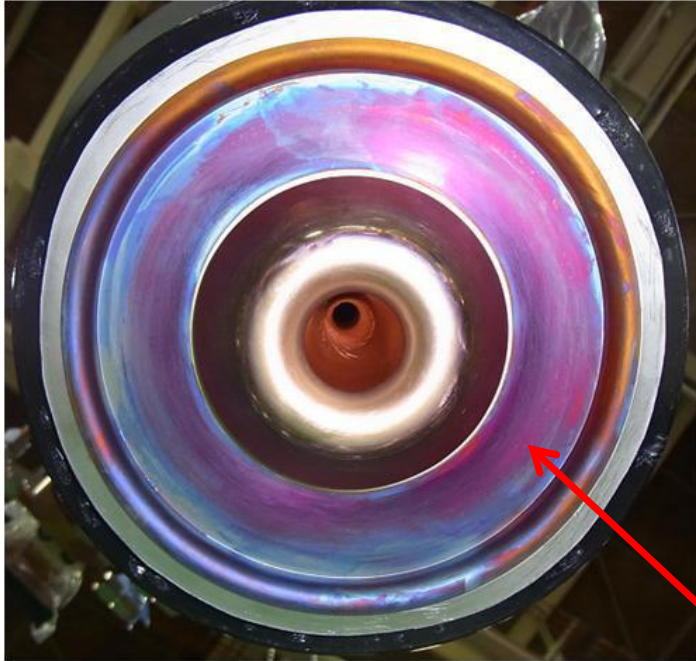


No change in appearance.



# Toshiba investigation #4

## Klystron check at TETD



Anode electrode

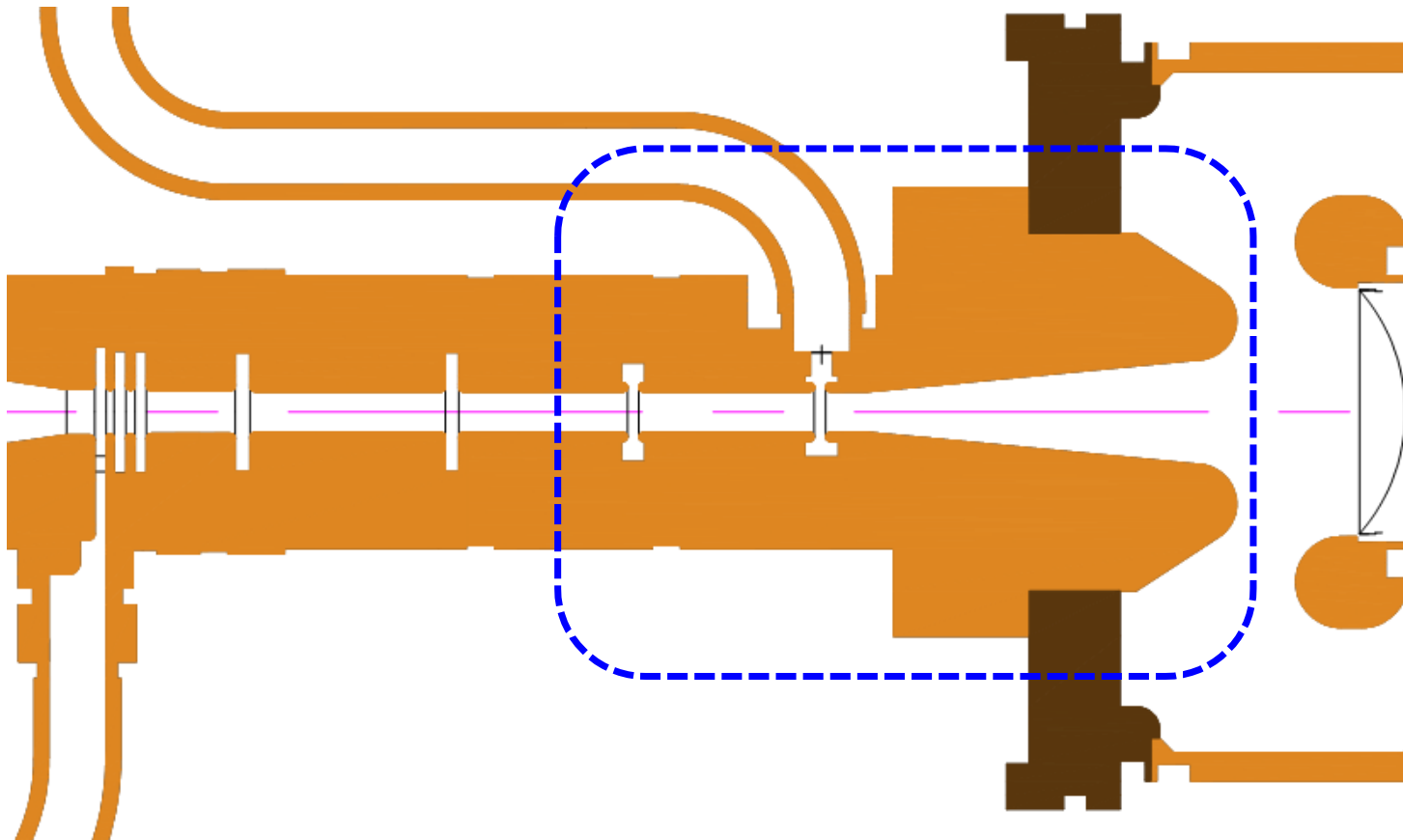


Discolored



## Klystron check at TETD

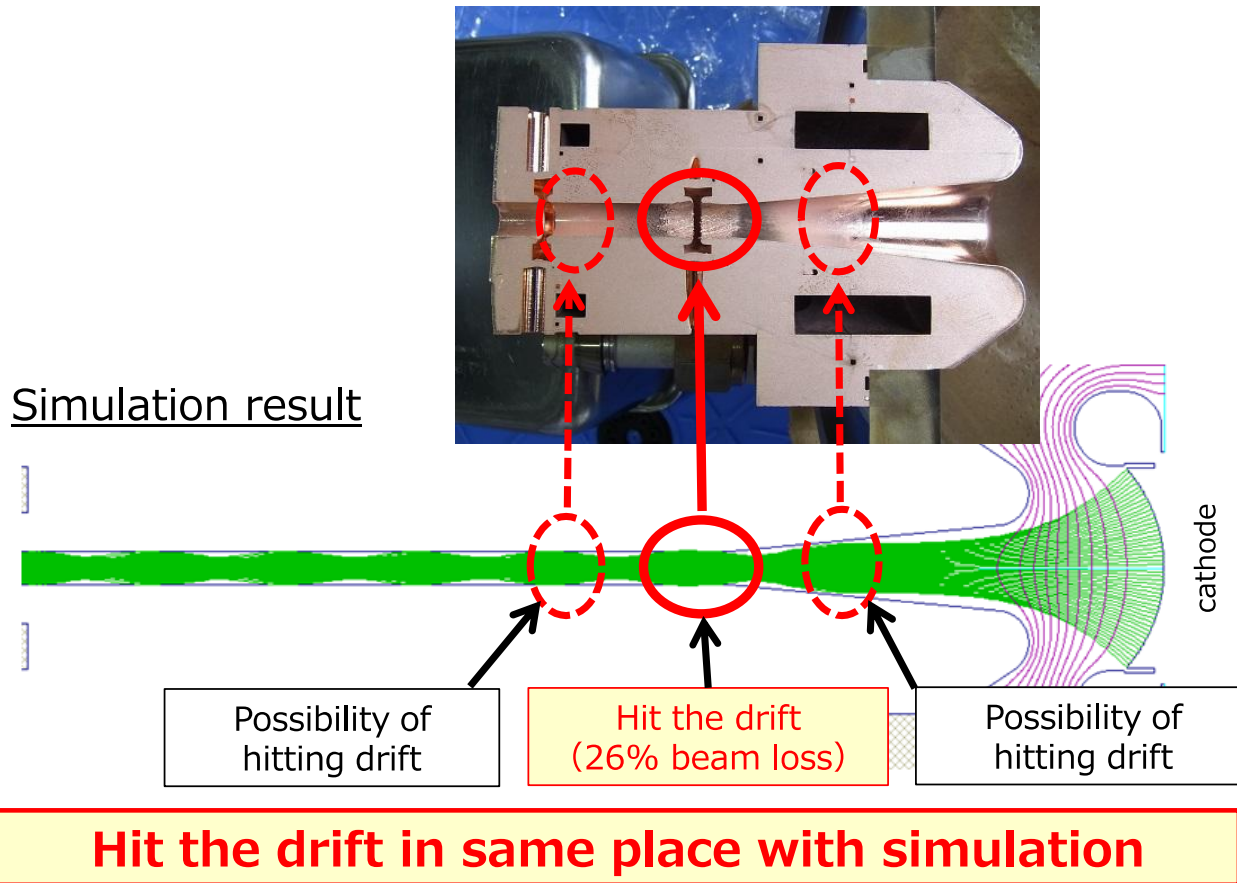
- 3-3. Inside check after disassembling  
 – Condition check of input cavity section



## 4. Consideration

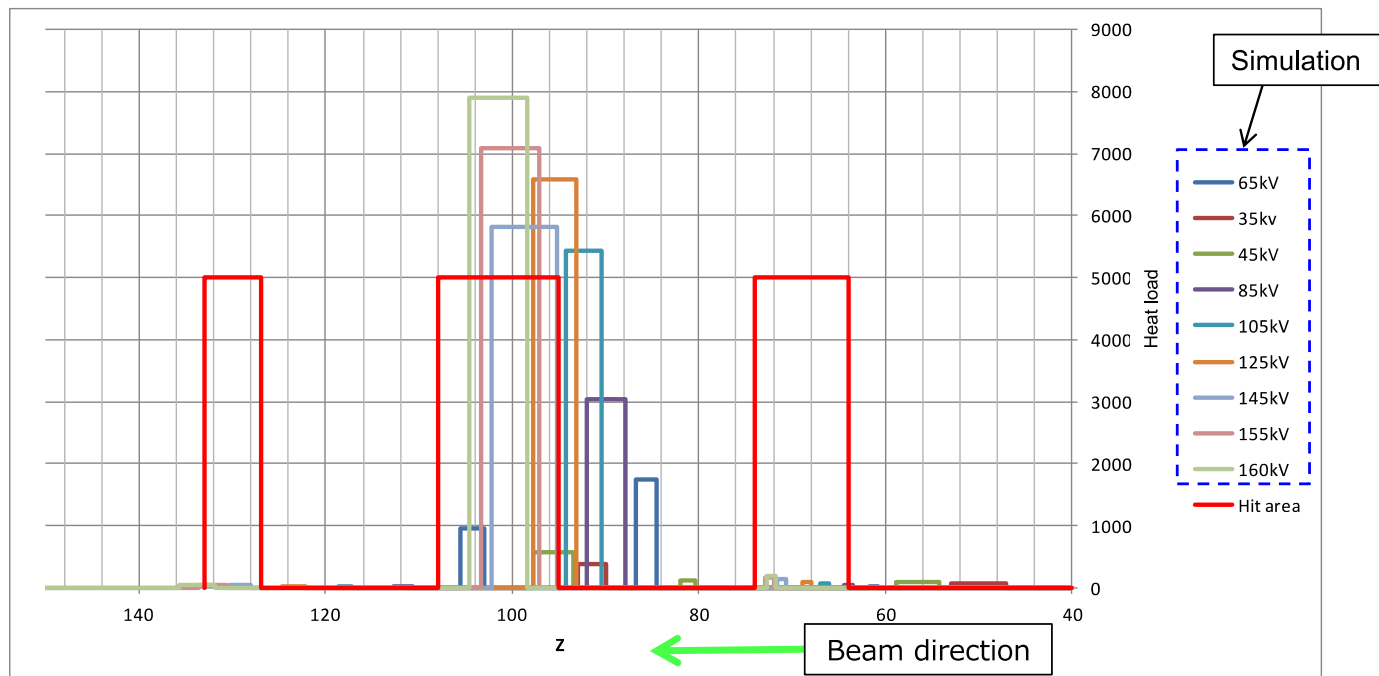
### 4-1 Comparison with the simulation

- Reverse polarity of counter coil field



– Reverse polarity of counter coil field

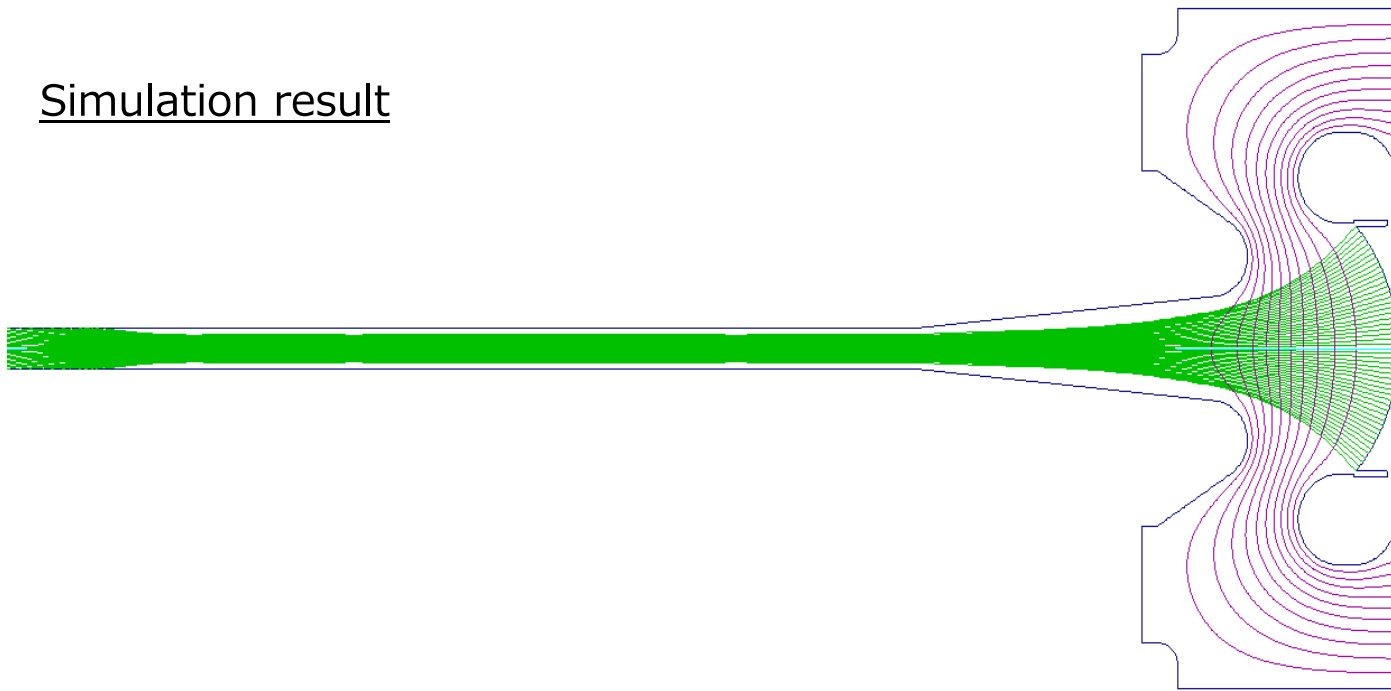
Beam landing position of reverse counter coil current operation



**Simulation and the same trend [○]**

– Normal magnetic field

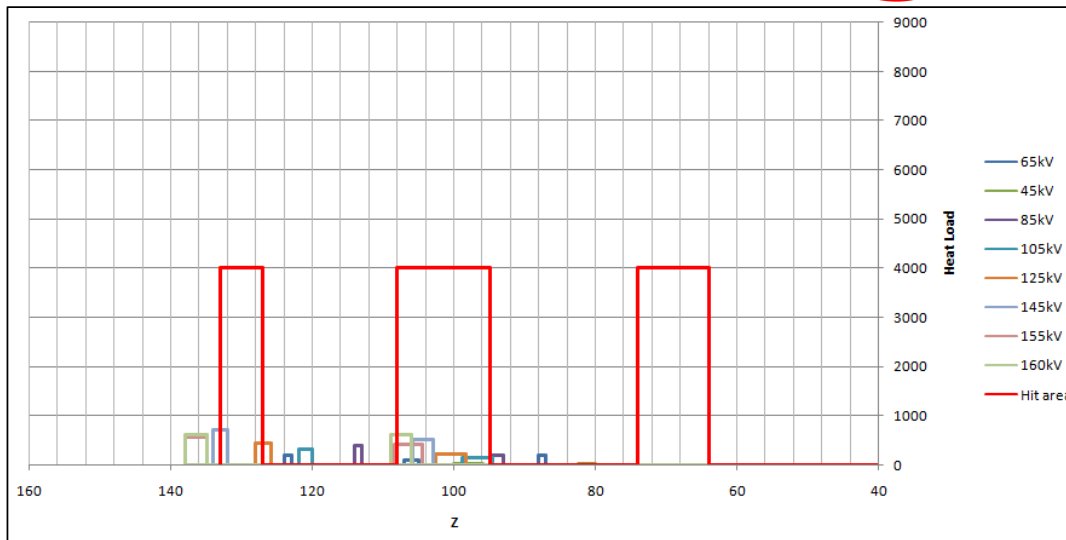
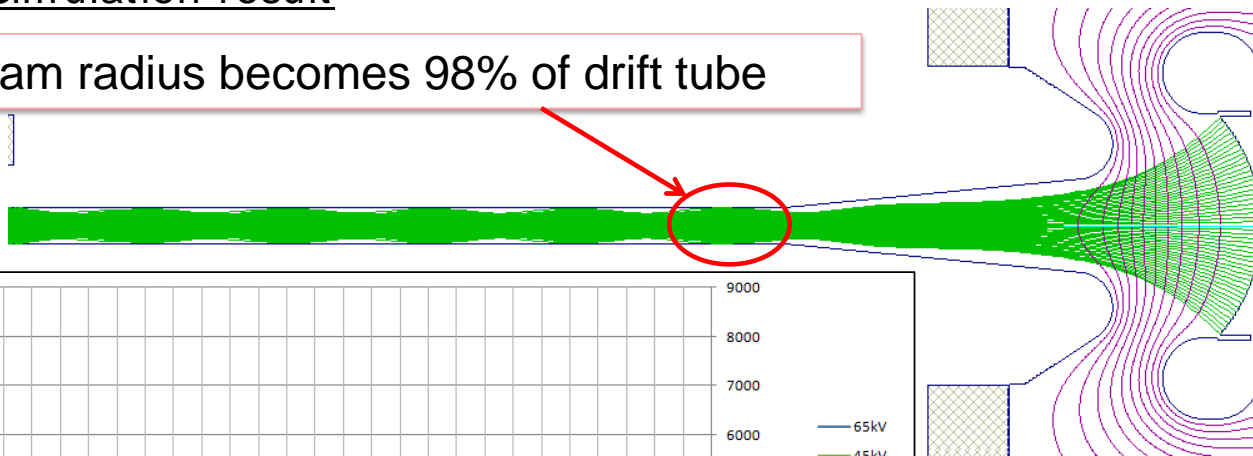
Simulation result



## □ Without counter coil current

Simulation result

Beam radius becomes 98% of drift tube

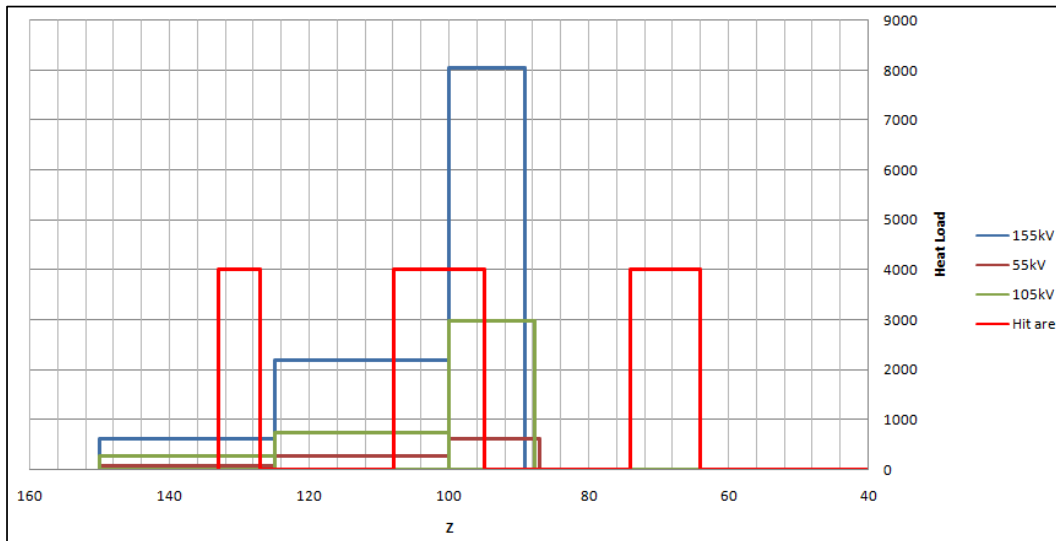
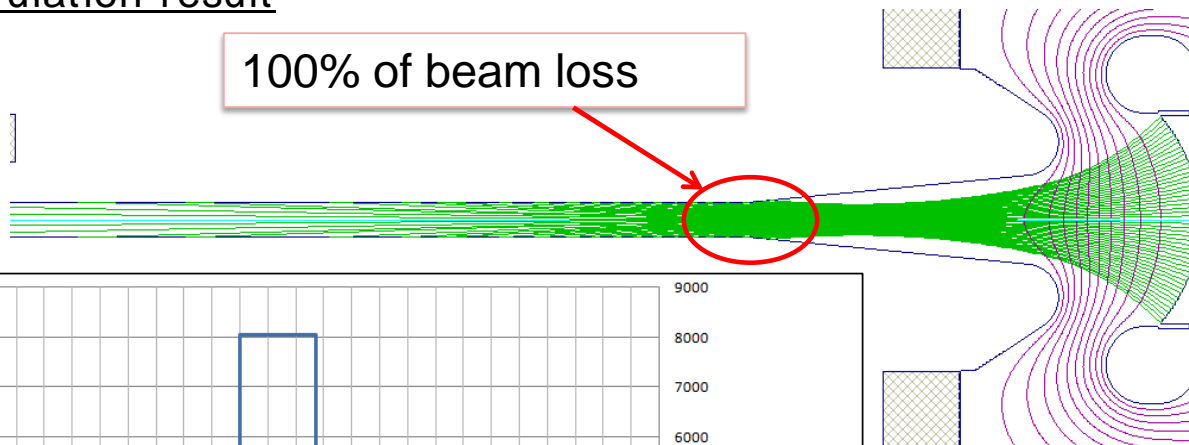


**Simulation and the similar trend □ □ □**

## Without focusing magnetic field

Simulation result

100% of beam loss



Simulation and the different trend ◻ ◀◻

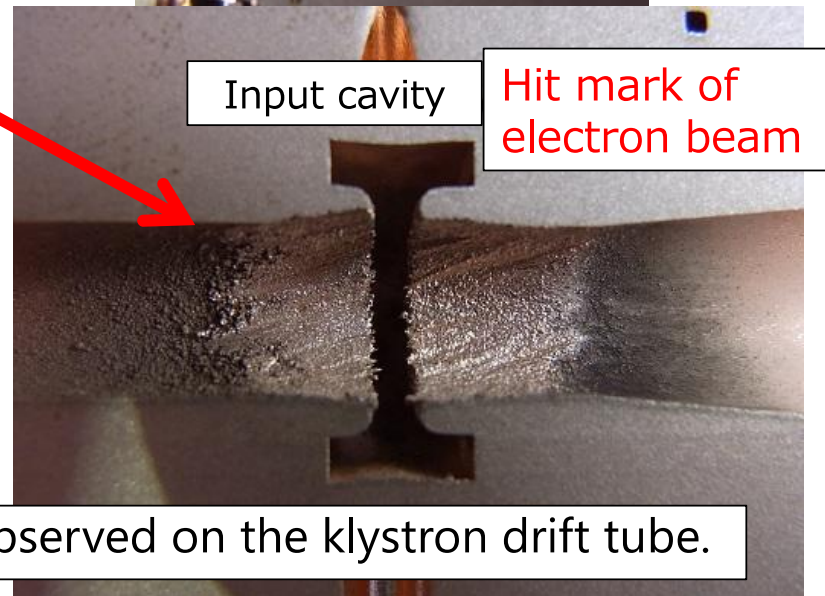
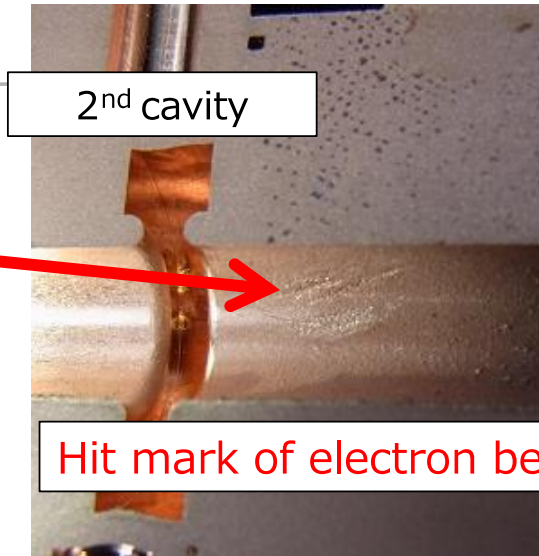
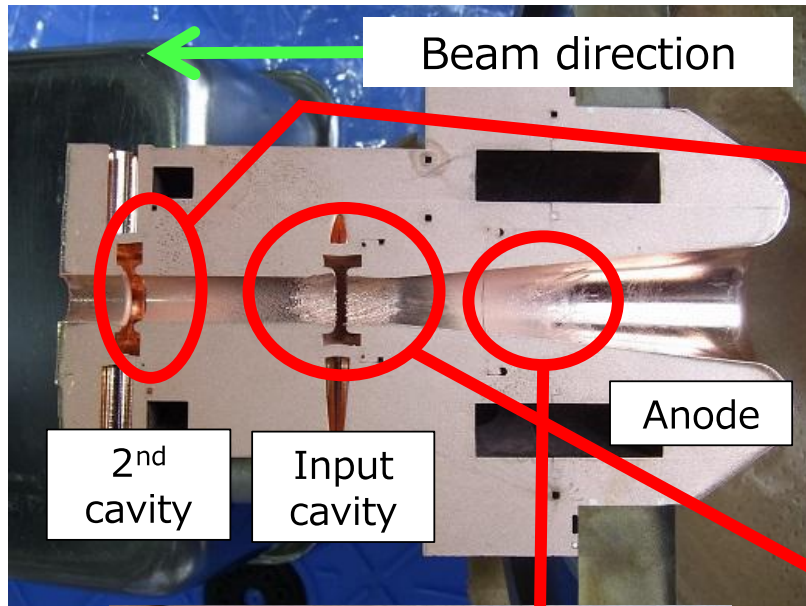
## 4-2. Wiring of counter coil check

While checking the polarity of the power supply side.



CERN confirmed the correct connection.

## Klystron check at TETD



Hit marks of electron beam were observed on the klystron drift tube.





## 5. Conclusion

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- **Hit marks of electron beam were observed on the klystron drift tube.**
  - **Hit the drift in same place with reverse polarity or without current of counter coil simulation.**
  - **Wiring of counter coil check**
    - **While checking the polarity of the power supply side.**
- Unknown when the polarity is reversed.**

**When did this happen ?**

**Why ?**

**Why did the body delta T interlock not work ?**

**Was it damaged at low rep rate**

**hence no large temperature difference ?**



# Toshiba investigation #4

## 7. Refurbish schedule

### 12 GHz Klystron Refurbish schedule

TOSHIBA Electron Tubes & Devices Co., Ltd.  
 Electron Tube Engineering Dept.  
 19-Apr.-2017

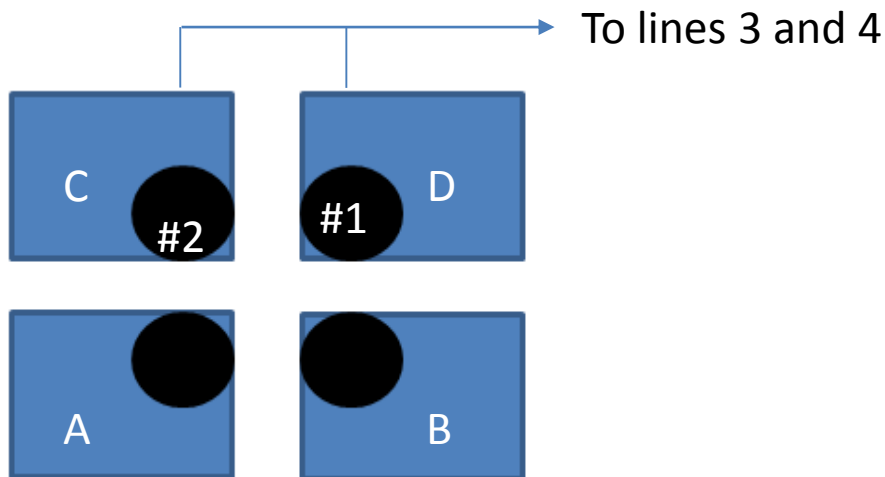
Year Month	2017						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<b>Klystron S/N: 15G004</b>							
beam transmission test	[Cyan bar]						
klystron breakdown and study	[Blue bar]						
breakdown report			[Pink bar]				
additional processing			[Yellow-green bar]				
material procurement		[Yellow bar]					
assembly					[Dark Green bar]		
aging/test						[Green bar]	
ship back							[Red bar]
<b>Klystron spare #1 (S/N: 17C005)</b>	[Blue bar: production]			[Orange bar: shipping]			
<b>Klystron spare #2</b>	[Blue bar: production]				[Orange bar: shipping]		

Shipping the returned electromagnet



# Xbox3\_klystrons

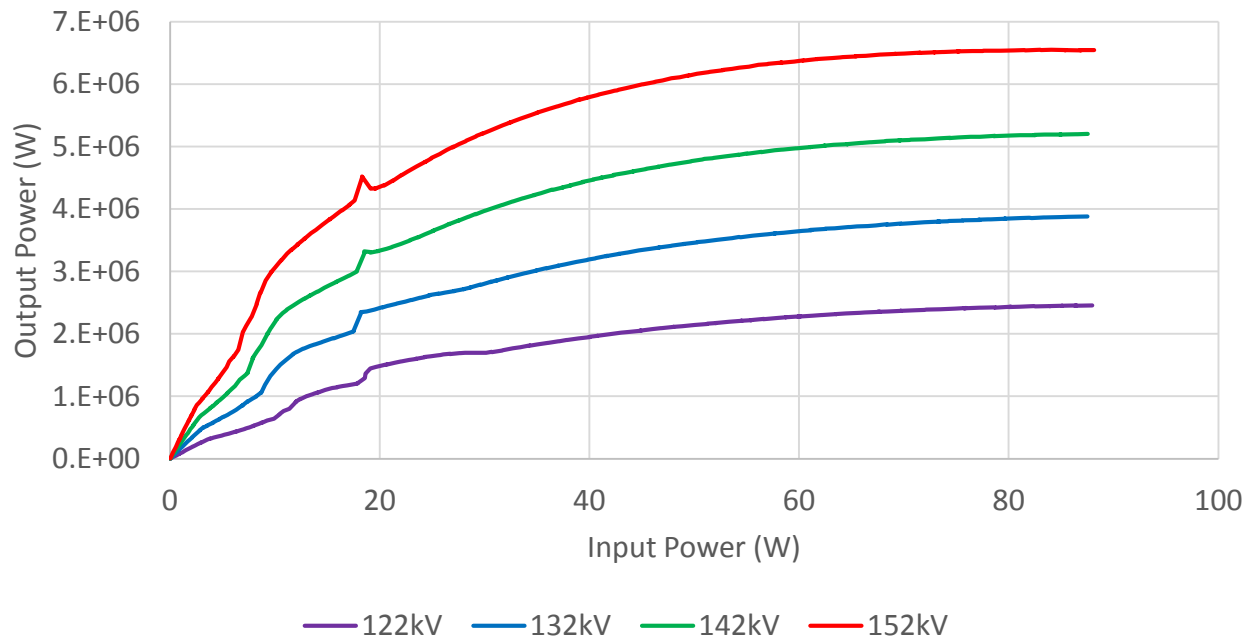
- #2 and #3 combined together
- #1 used to condition loads
- LLRF works very well
- Conditioned RF network without structure lines 3&4
- Opened network to install structure , klystron #3 vacuum problem ,
- Toshiba engineer diagnoses window problem, tube sent back to Toshiba for evaluation last week
- Install #1 in modulator D to allow two klystron operation for lines 3 and 4





# Implementation LLRF algorithm

- Works well in test bench
- Implemented on modulators C and D
- Combination of high power very good and switching between lines worked well (Matteo's talk)
- Operation problem when ramping up after breakdown, phase instability
- Investigation shows problem with tube #2
- Filament hours 4619 , high voltage hours 3229



Solid state amplifier and low level changed  
Problem stayed with klystron

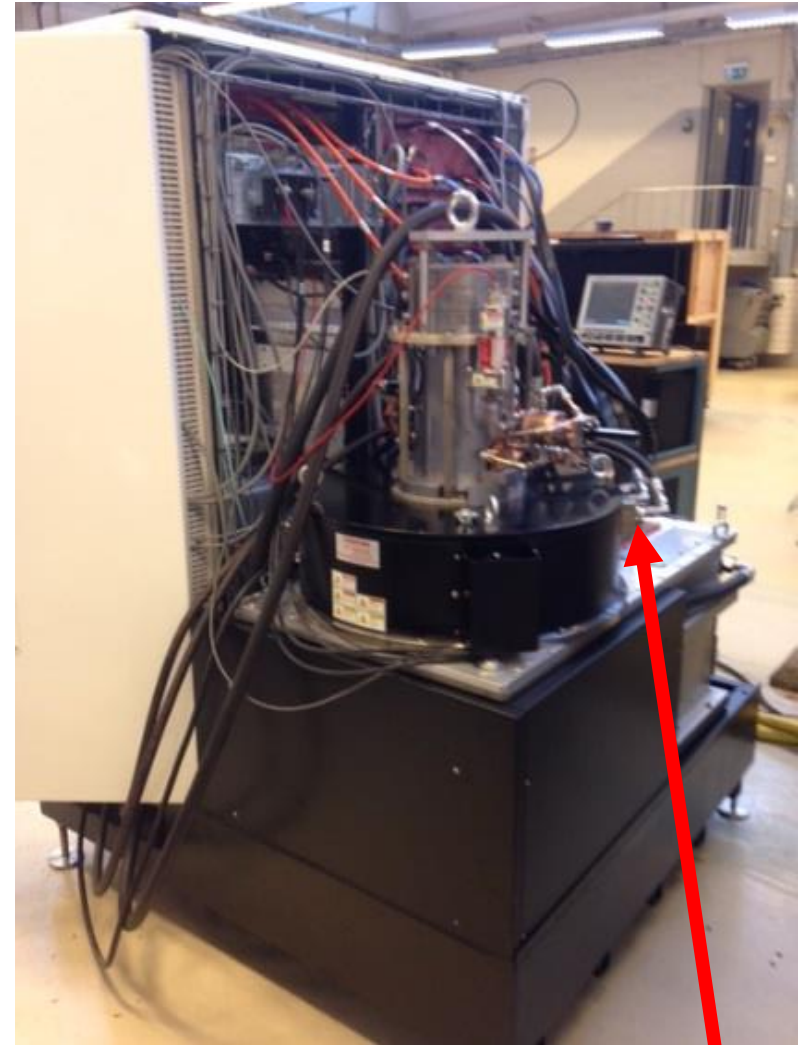
Small changes in solenoid or counter coil only shifted the problem to different input power

VNA measurement on input cavity , frequency ok



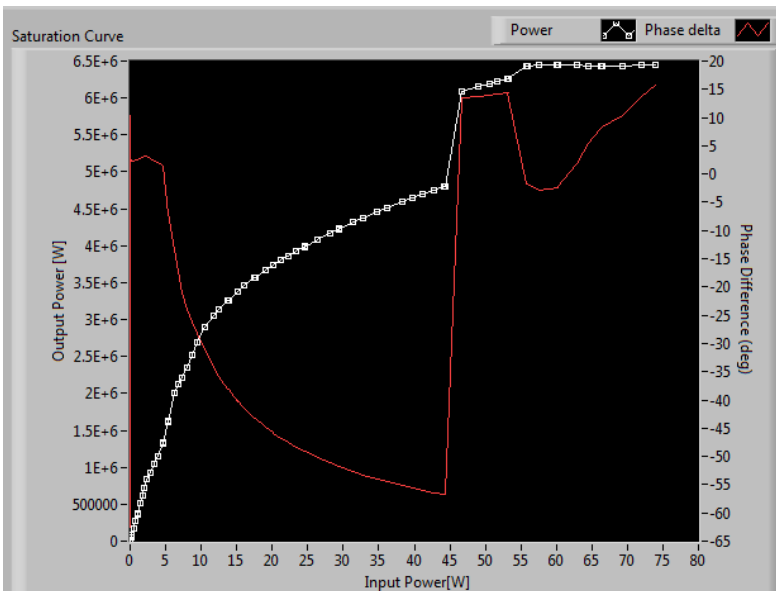
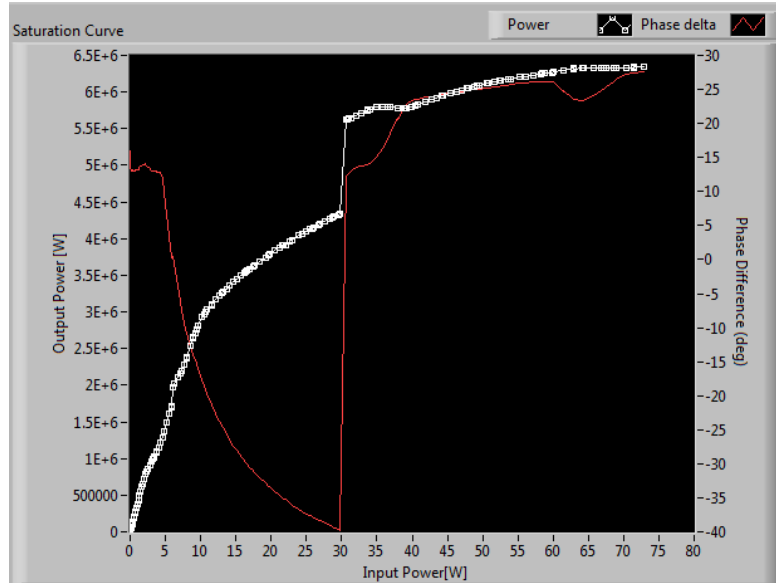
# Implementation LLRF algorithm

26<sup>th</sup> May



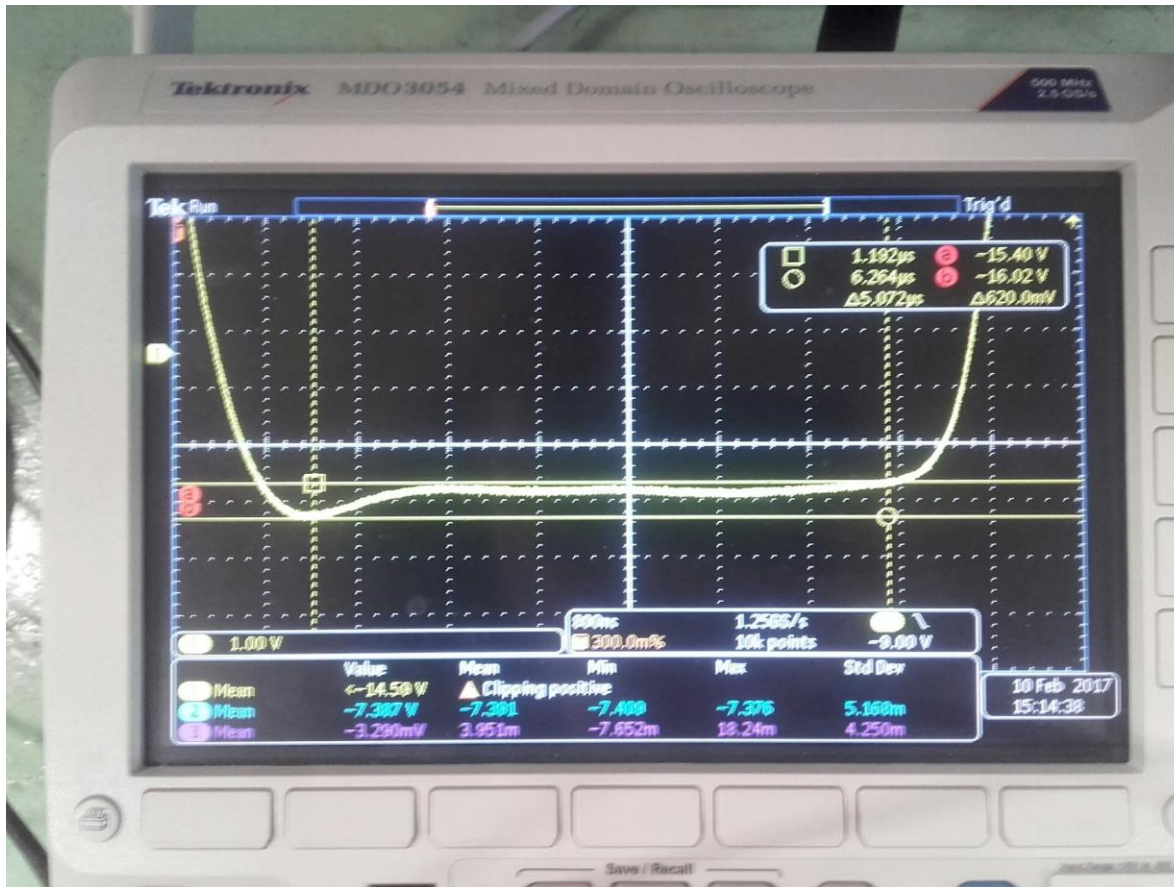
Increased radiation levels  
Water cooling outlet of solenoid

9<sup>th</sup> June





# Perveance change of #2 with rep rate



Initially asked to investigate why power output had reduced on klystron

Noticed perveance change

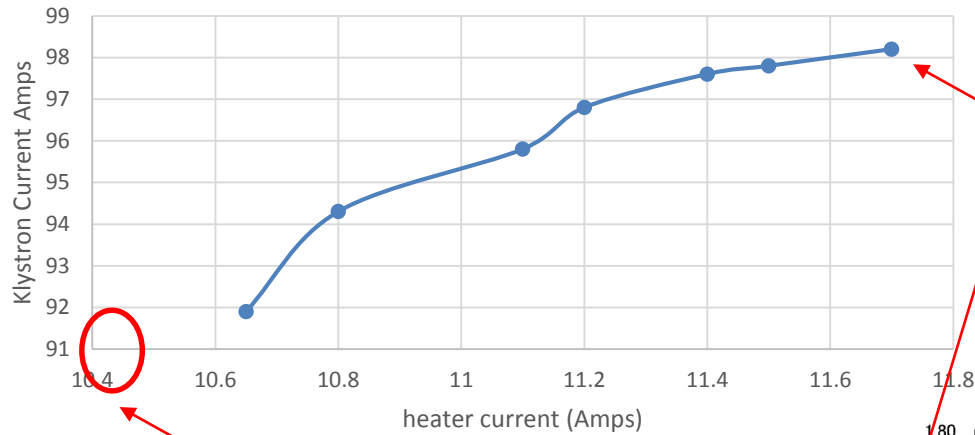
Increased heater current by 1 amp and recovered tube perveance

Rep rate changed  
again perveance changed  
More investigations



# Heater curves #2

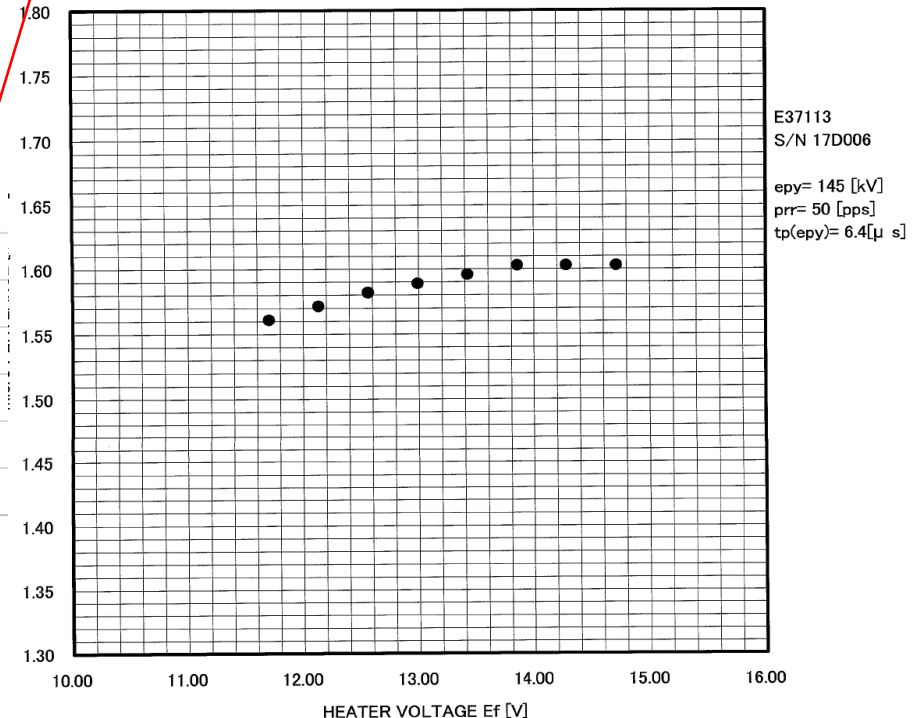
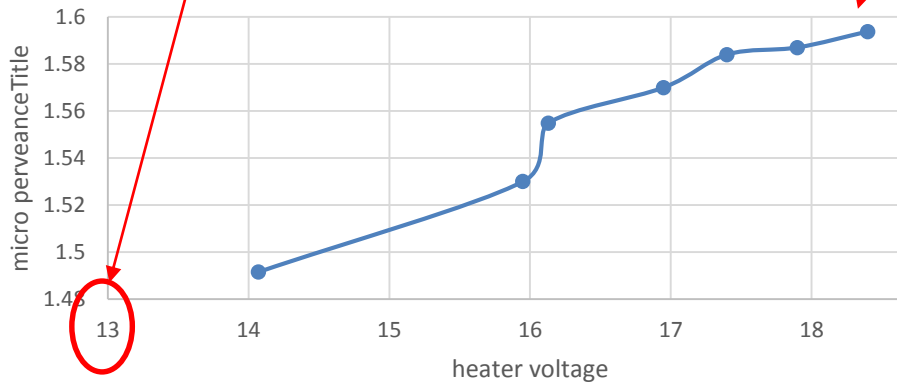
heater curve **Constant Klystron Voltage 150kV**



Limit of heater power supply in modulator

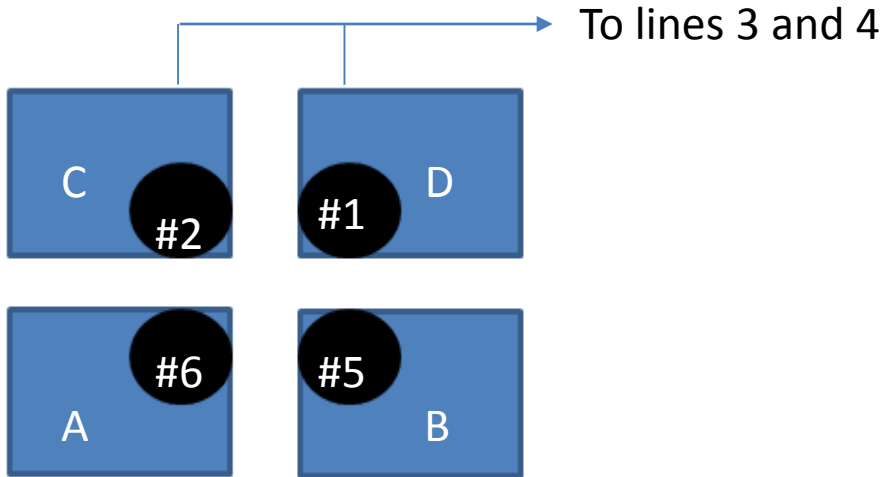
Nominal operating point from factory test

heater change and perveance





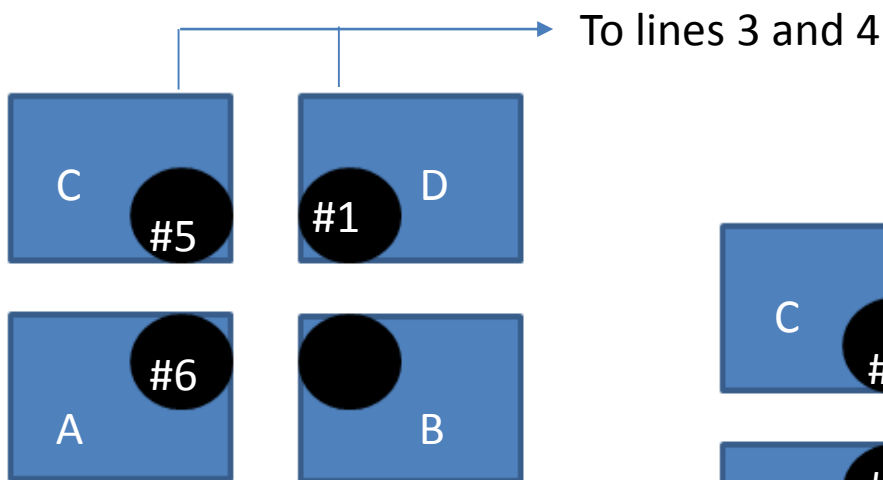
# Xbox3 today



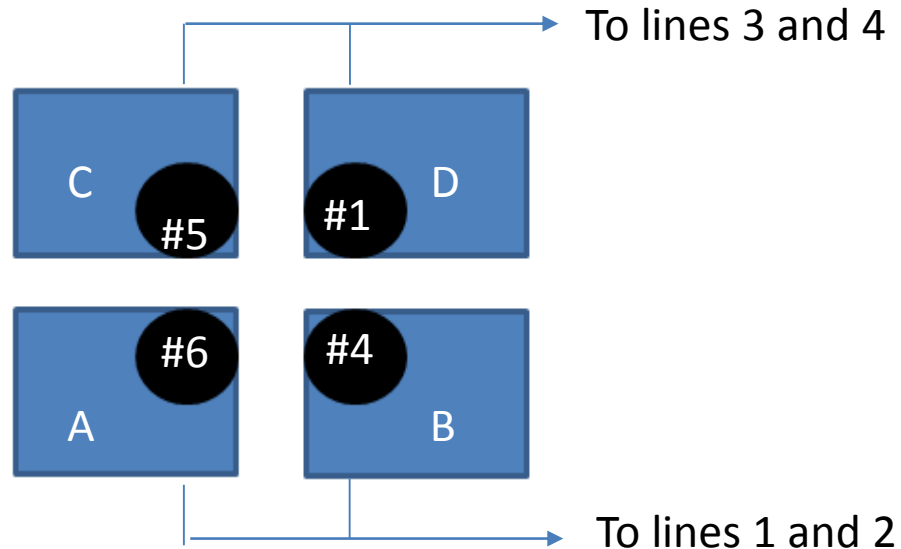
Continue testing lines 3 and 4  
With instability

First week in July do commissioning of #5  
and #6 with Toshiba engineer

After successful tests remove #2 and  
replace with one of the new tubes

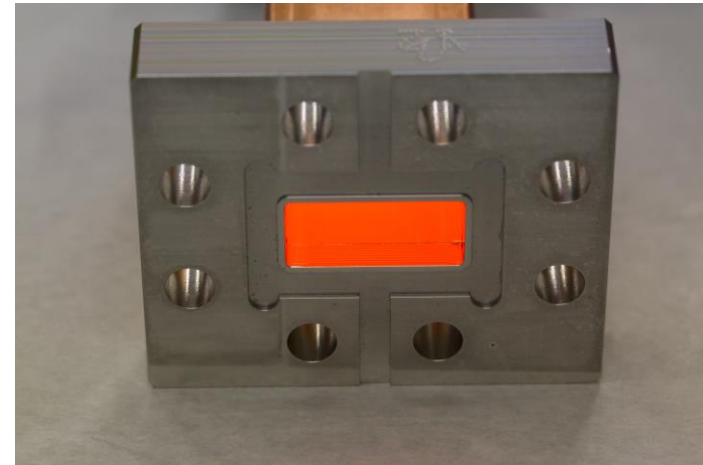
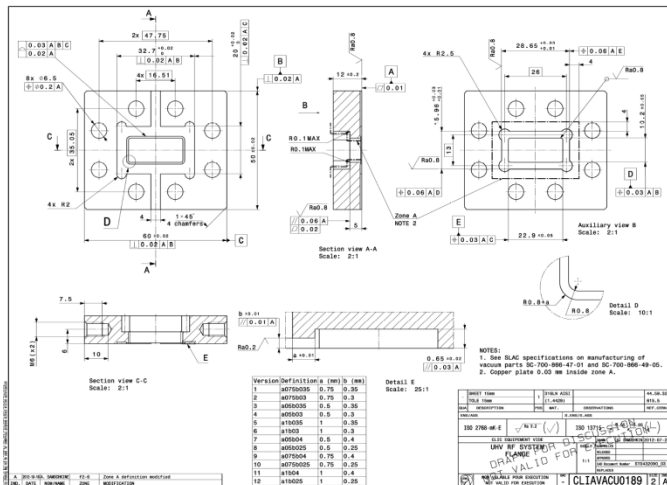


July/August hopefully receive refurbished  
#4 to complete lines 1 and 2





- New unisex Xband flanges are used in Xbox3
  - International committee with representatives of KEK, SLAC and CERN
  - Tested in SLAC up to 40 MW, 1us and 10MW, 200 ns
  - Tested at CERN, 5us, 5MW, 400Hz and ~42 MW, 200ns, 200Hz
  - Copper plating optimised
  - Vacuum gasket optimised, tried machined gasket and stamped gasket





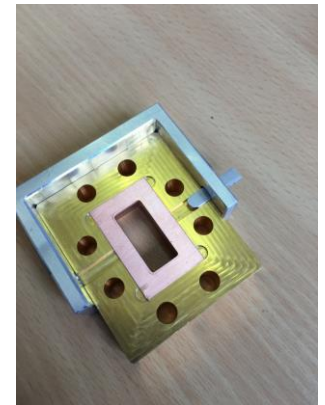
# IUWR90 flanges

- Stamped gaskets
  - Friction fit
  - No problem in mounting
  - external machined edges of flange allowed alignment by touch

- Machined gasket
  - Loose fit needs to be held in place
  - Mounting jig needed



- Stamped gasket with friction fit is now being used



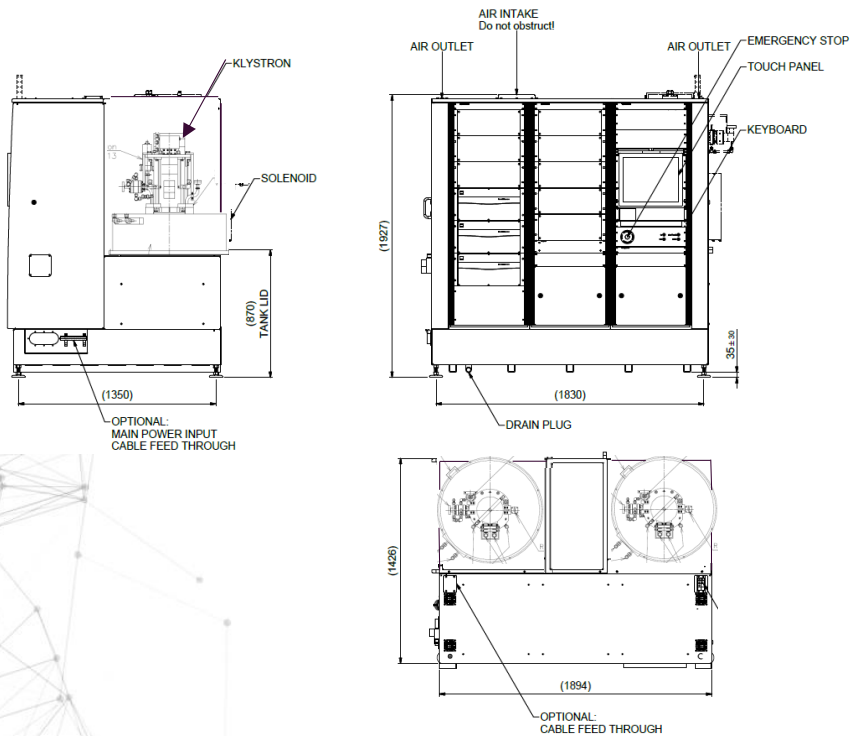


# FUTURE

- Complete high gradient structure testing program by 2019
- Complete commissioning Xbox3 this year
- Configure Xbox1 to power structure in CLEAR (2018)
  - Upgrade LLRF ? And change pulse compressor?
  - Upgrade existing modulator to 100Hz?
- Upgrade Xbox2
  - Two structure testing, variable attenuator (Veronicas talk)
  - Upgrade existing modulator to 100Hz
- Xbox3
  - 50% of Xbox3 to Melbourne, collaboration
  - Conditioning structures seems to be dependant on number of pulses
  - Higher rep rate faster conditioning ?



## DUAL X-BAND 2X 6MW RF UNIT BASED ON K300 PLATFORM



K300 Platform front/side view

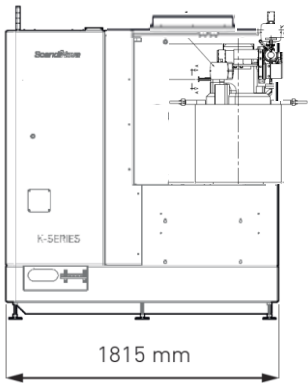


# FUTURE

- Klystron based CLIC
- High efficiency klystron development (Igor's talk) ?
- Would need two klystrons per 2 m of LINAC
- Compact modulator needed for tunnel integration
- Test stand at CERN?

## DUAL X-BAND 2X 50MW RF UNIT BASED ON K200 EXTENDED PLATFORM

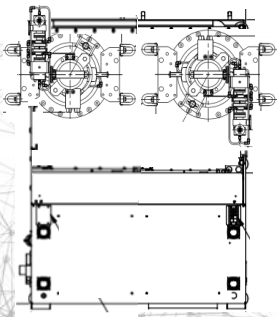
June 16, 2015 | 2



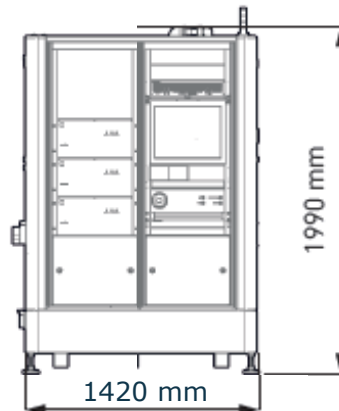
Side View



K200 Platform front/side view



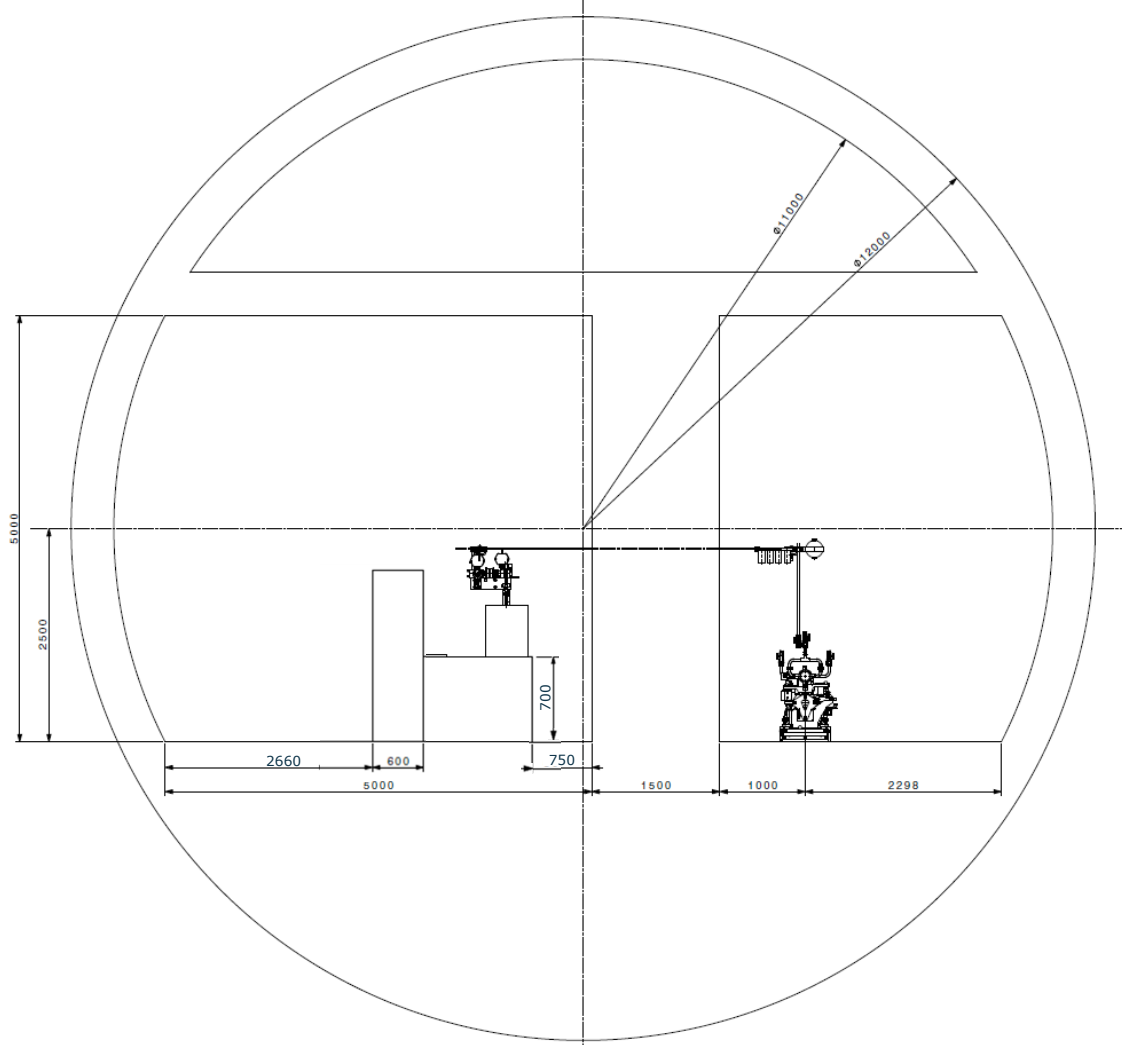
Top View



Front View

Main Parameters	Values
RF Peak Power	100 MW (2x50)
RF Average Power	7.5 kW
Pulse Width	1.5 $\mu$ s
Pulse repetition	50 Hz
Klystron Efficiency	75%
Perveance	0.86 $\mu$ perv
Pulse Voltage	360 kV
Pulse Current	185 A
Mod. Average Power	21 kW
Length	1420 mm
Depth	1815 mm
Height	1990 mm

## TUNNEL SIDE VIEW





Thanks for your attention



ANY QUESTIONS ?