10th Continuous Wave and High Average RF Power Workshop

Overview and Progress of RFT-30 High Power RF Amplifier

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RFT-30 cyclotron (Prototype)



RFT-30 (30 MeV cyclotron)

Design specifications	
Type of accelerated ions	Negative hydrogen
Extraction method	Stripper carbon foil
Beam energy (proton)	15 ~ 30 MeV
Beam current (proton)	Max. 300 uA
Number of beam lines	4
Dee voltage	58 kV
Resonant frequency	63.96 MHz

Applications

- RI production: F-18, Sc-44, Zr-89, Ge-68 (test)
- Proton beam irradiations
- Research on compact neutron source



O1 Introduction

Objectives for performance upgrade

□ Increase RF efficiency, beam transmission efficiency

Increase intensity of proton beams

- Stable proton beam extractions at any currents
- Requirements for RF system
- Stable 50 KW amplifier
- Stable control system (LLRF)

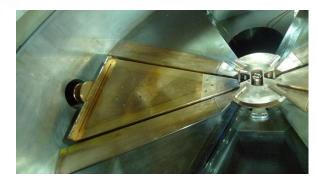
□ In this study, the talk will be focused on the view of RF system especially RF amplifier



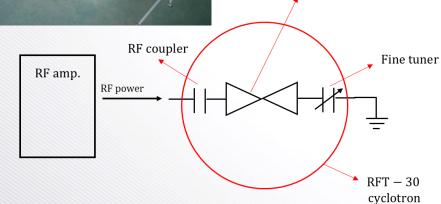


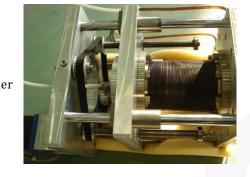
RF system description

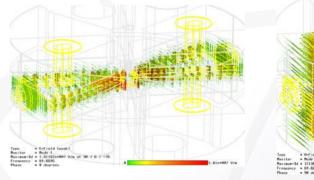


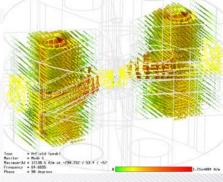


Parameter	Value
Resonant frequency	63.96 MHz
Harmonic number	4 th
Dee voltage	(Nominal) 55 kV
Resonant mode	$\lambda/2$ mode
Impedance	50 Ω
Number of Dee	2







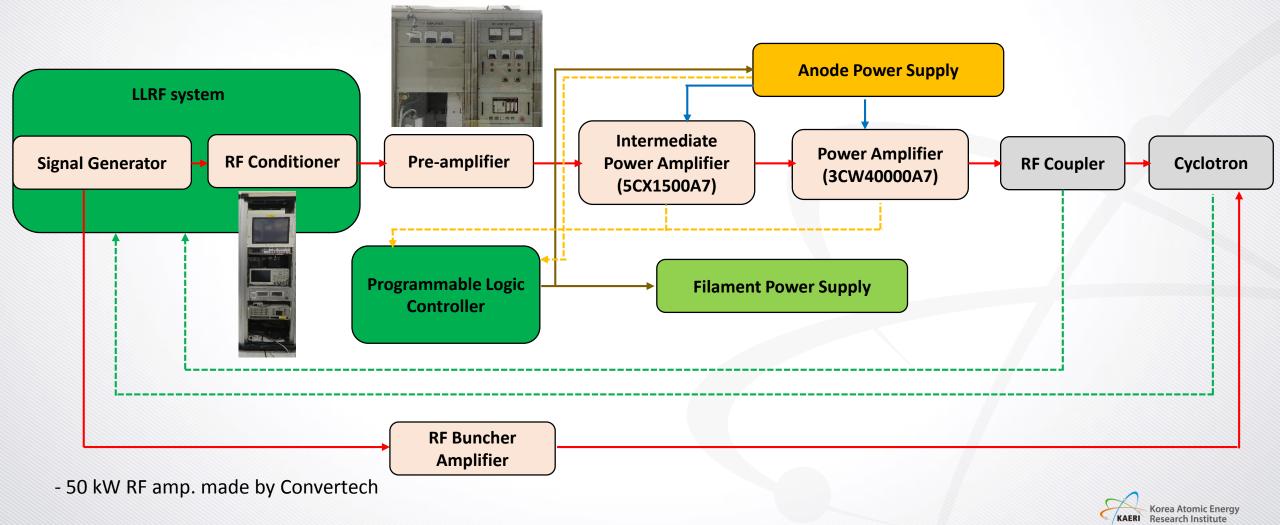




RF cavity



RF amplifier architecture





RF amplifier

Value
63.96 MHz
CW PWM/C class
OPHIR RF 5303006A/50 W
3CW40000A7
5CX1500B
58 kV
6200 V/10800 V
2400 V/4200 V
38.5 A @ 5 V/110 A @ 12 V
50 Ω









RF amplifier

Issues:

- Normal operation at PWM mode (duty: 20 50%)
- Short operation at CW mode
- Unstable at high duty mode (> 50 %)
- LLRF is not optimized for high duty mode

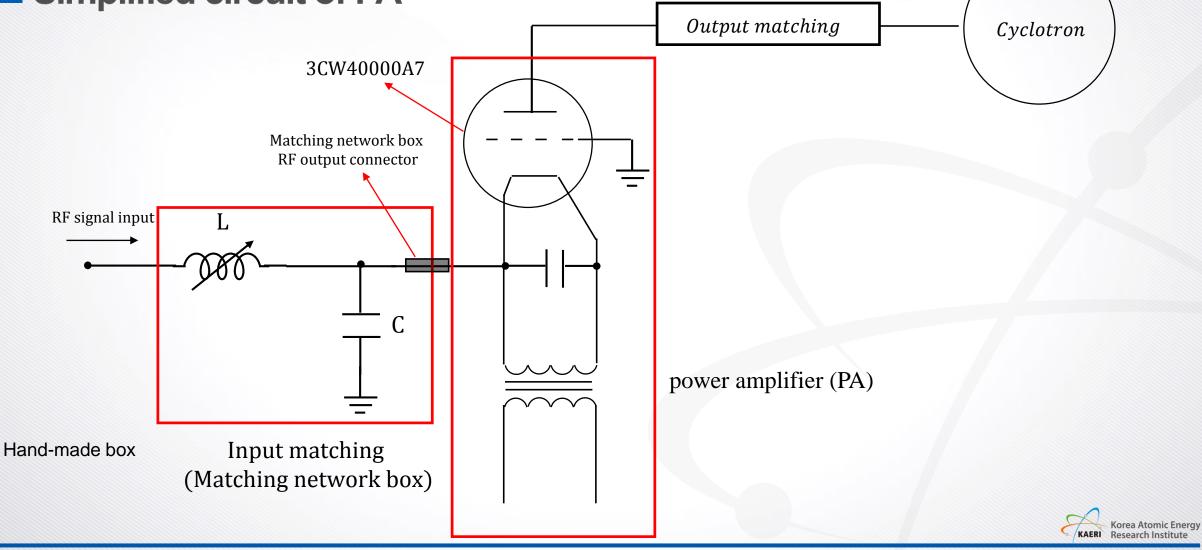
Limitations:

- Limited time for maintenance and test
- Maintenance is limited on specific period
- Try to reduce risks on normal beam irradiation period

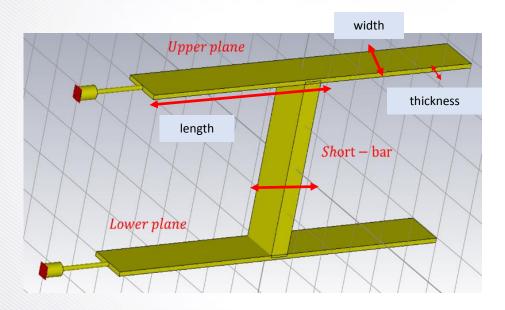




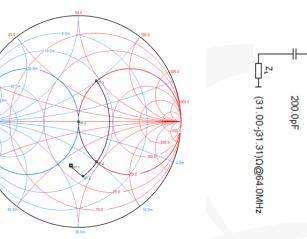
Simplified circuit of PA



Impedance matching box



Stub-line inductor



Smith Chart: Impedance matching box



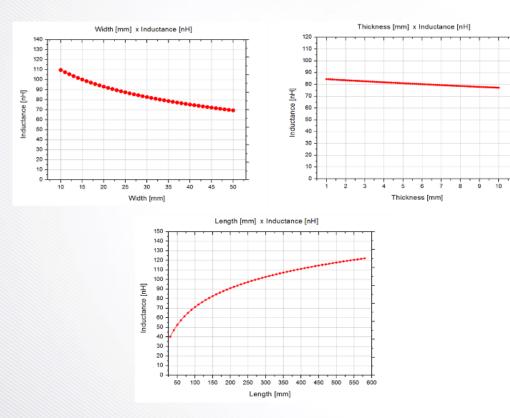
¦₿

50.0pF

115.0nH

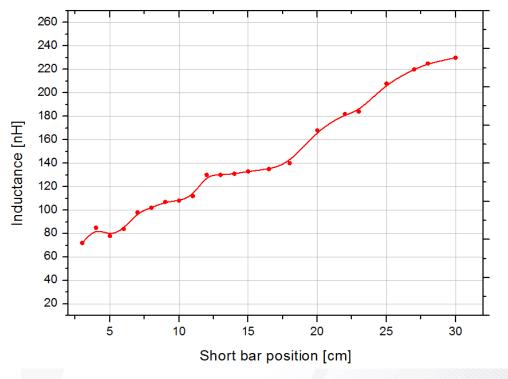
98.1nH

Impedance matching box



Stub-line inductor simulation (width, thickness, and length)

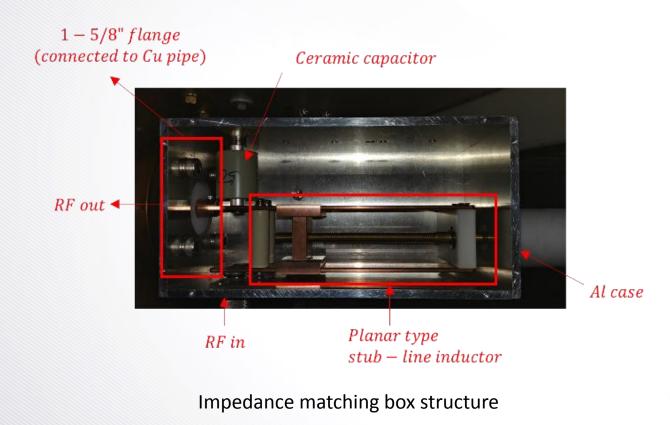
Short bar position [cm] x Inductance [nH]



Measurement of inductance of stub-line inductor



Impedance matching box





Output connector (Brass)

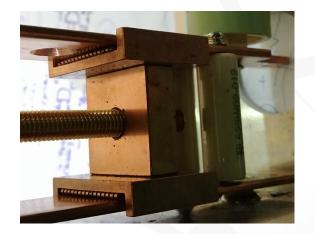


Impedance matching box

Problems:

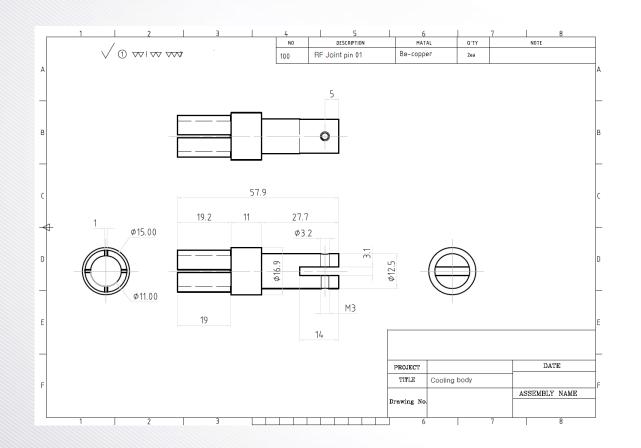
- Stub-line inductor is not tightly fixed
- \rightarrow the structure is tilted to one side
- Output connector material: brass
- \rightarrow low conductivity, possibility of oxidation
- Input connector part is not well manufactured
- Others



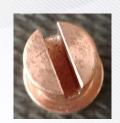




Impedance matching box









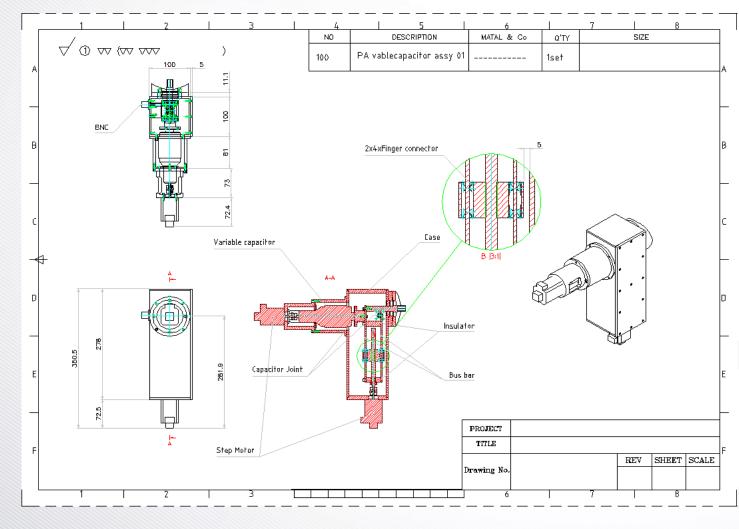
- Connector material: BeCu, BeCu+Ag plated
- SG Condition: 950 mVpp, duty: 20 %
- -> forward power increased by 10 % (1.6 kW -> 1.8 kW)
- -> Clear RF pick-up signal

More performance expected using BeCu+Ag plated connector

Only variable inductance, variable capacitance needed!



Impedance matching box



Manufacturing on progressTry to improve RF characteristics as well asmechanical and electrical properties

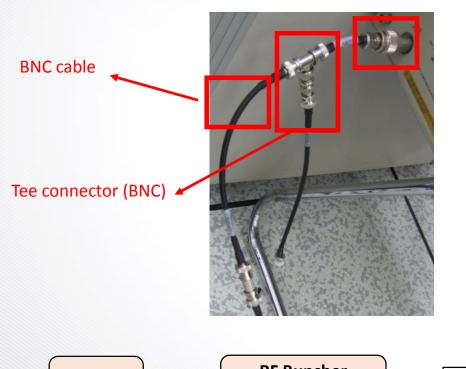
Features:

- VVC (Vacuum Variable Capacitor)
- Real-time motor control (position, direction)
- Control program



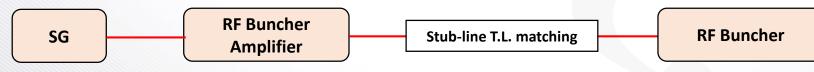
RF adapter (reducer)

Transmission line matching



Problems:

- Not enough cable length margin (from buncher amplifier to RF buncher)
- Mechanical tension gives higher resistivity, higher cable loss
- Unnecessary RF adapters (reducer, cables)
- Thermal loss at tee connector and BNC cable (50°C), when operating 2-3 hours
- * Optimization of impedance matching appropriate use of cable is required

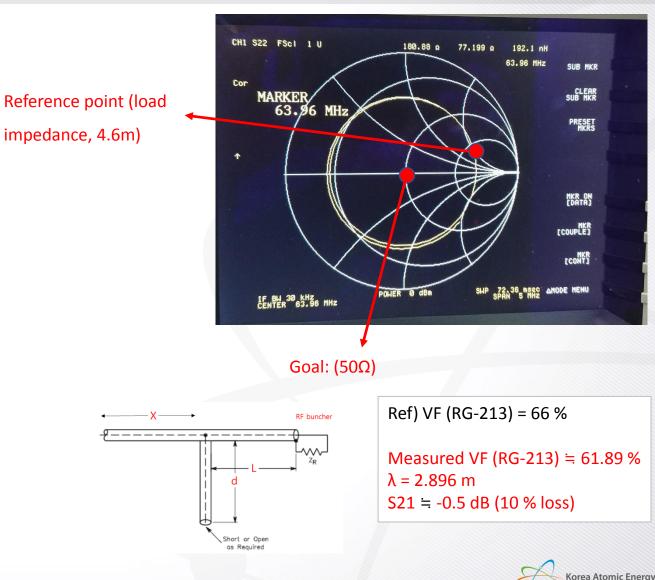




Transmission line matching

- Redesign and manufacture the transmission line
- Lengthen 4.6m RF cable: same impedance

- Two possible solutions (calculation)
- 1. L = 57.1 cm (0.1975 λ), d = 99.3 cm (0.34 λ)
- 2. L = 99 cm (0.1975 λ), d = 45.6 cm (0.1575 λ)

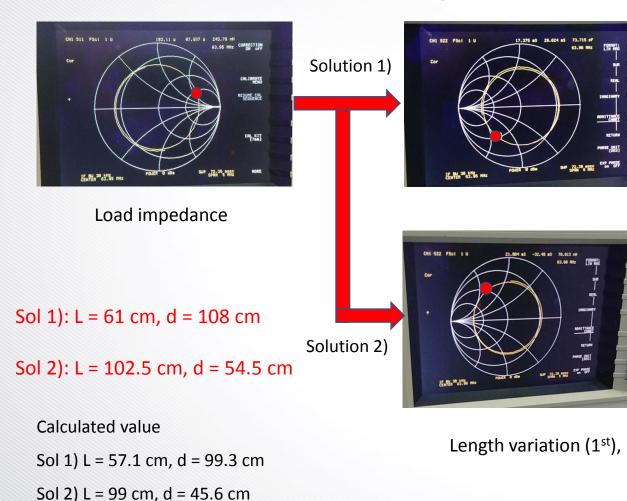


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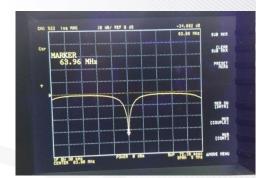
Research Institut

Transmission line matching

Reference point: existing cable + 4.6 m RF cable

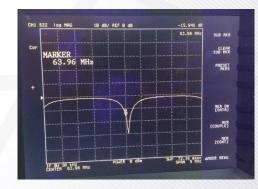








distance variation (2nd),



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- Transmission line matching
 - Cable: RG-58 -> RG-213
 - Connector: BNC type Tee connector -> N type Tee connector
 - Choose 2nd solution with open-stub

Network analyzer measurement

S11: -25 dB @ 63.96 MHz

L: approx. 101 cm, d: 49.6 cm

RF test (Over 3 hour beam irradiation)

Less heat generated (around 30 degree on surface)







Summary and Future work

- Numerous Amplifier Failure Modes have been observed and studied
- Improvement has been made over the time and much better reliability has been achieved
- Impedance matching box connector was revised and 10% increment of low power has been seen. A new matching box manufacturing is on progress
- Transmission line matching between buncher amplifier and RF buncher was conducted and showed S11: -25 dB. Less heat generated during 3 hour beam irradiation
- Analyze and redesign IPA, PA Cathode and anode Impedance matching
- Long-term RF test needs to be conducted
- Solid-state RF amplifier
- Others



Some Failures



MCCB malfunction



Kapton film



Cooling hose



Zener diode



HV connector



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THANK YOU

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