

***CW and High Average Power
RF Workshop – CWRF2010***

***ALBA, Barcelone
4 - 7 May 2010***

**Operational experience with the
SOLEIL 352 MHz RF systems**

P. Marchand

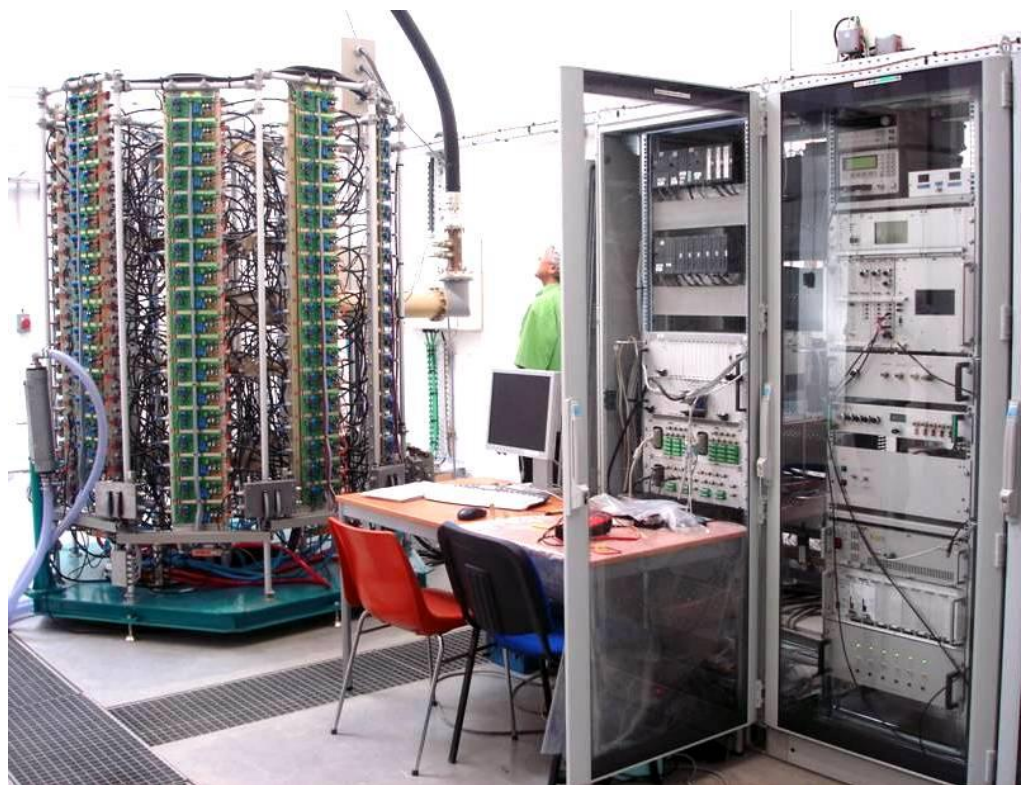


Booster RF system

- E_n : 100 MeV \rightarrow 2.75 GeV (rep. 3 Hz) ; V_{cav} : 100 \rightarrow 900 kV @ 352 MHz
- 1 x 5-cell Cu cavity (CERN LEP) \rightarrow P_{tot} : 20 kW (P_{dis} : 15 kW, P_{beam} : 5 kW)
- 1 x solid state amplifier \rightarrow 35 kW CW @ 352 MHz (developed in house)



Cavity in the BO ring



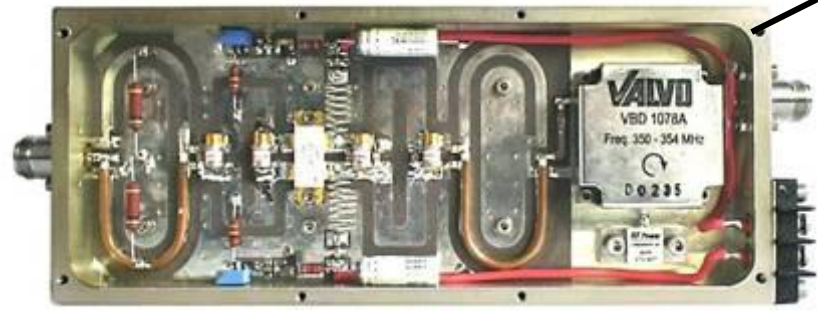
BO RF room (amplifier & LLRF)



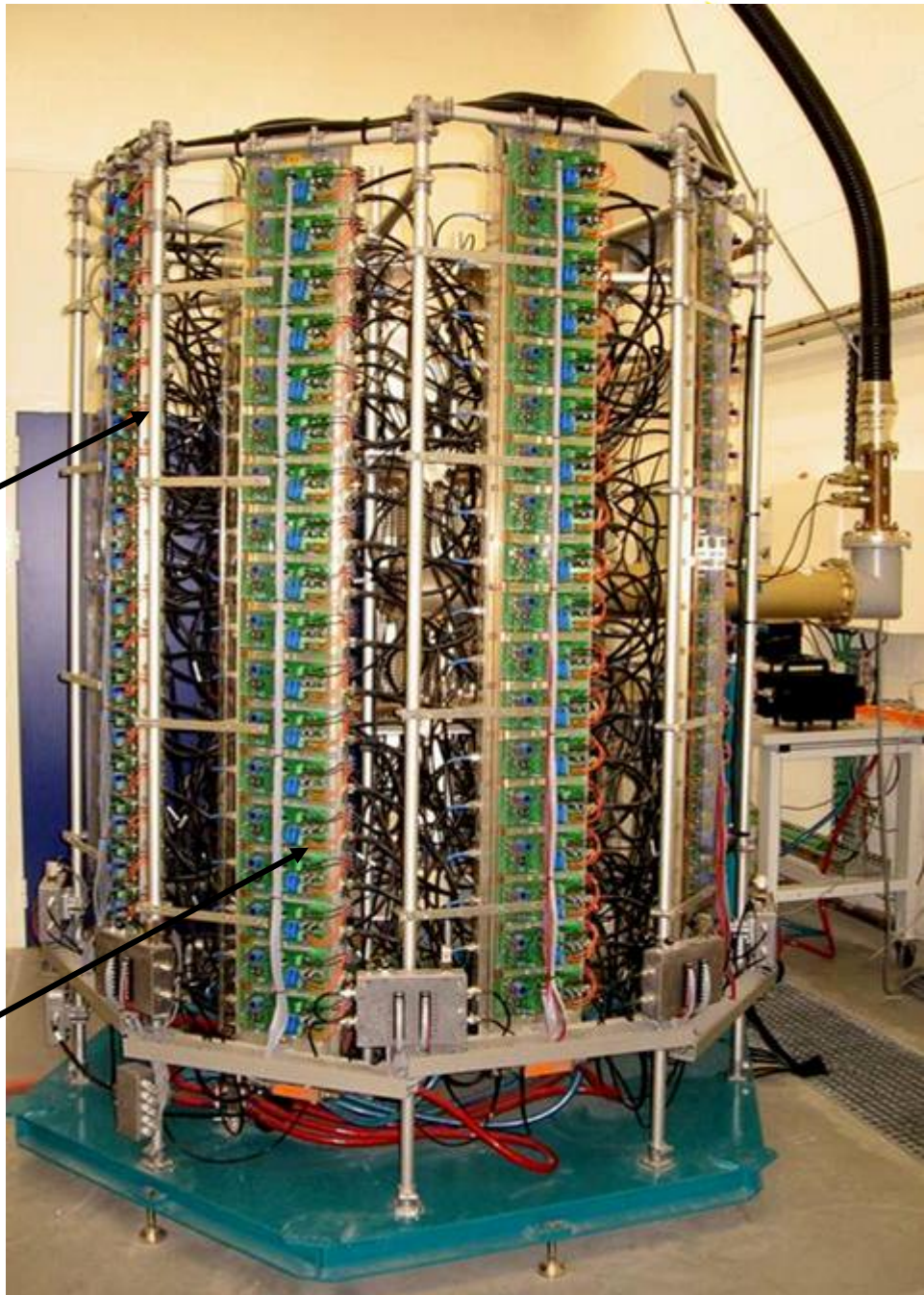
Booster 35 kW amplifier

147 amplifier modules
and power supplies
on 8 water-cooled dissipaters

330 W amplifier module

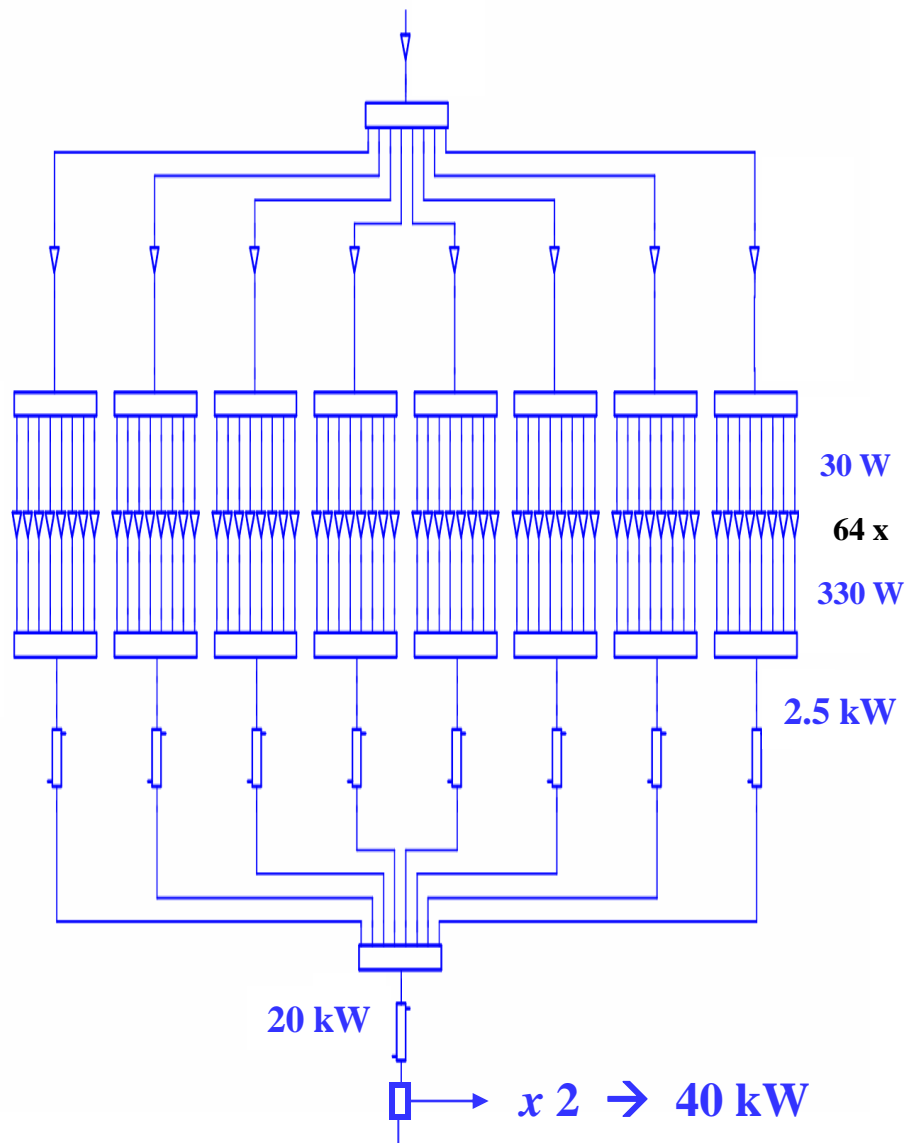


600 W, 300 Vdc / 30 Vdc converter





Booster amplifier power combination



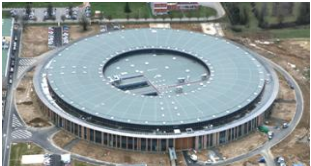
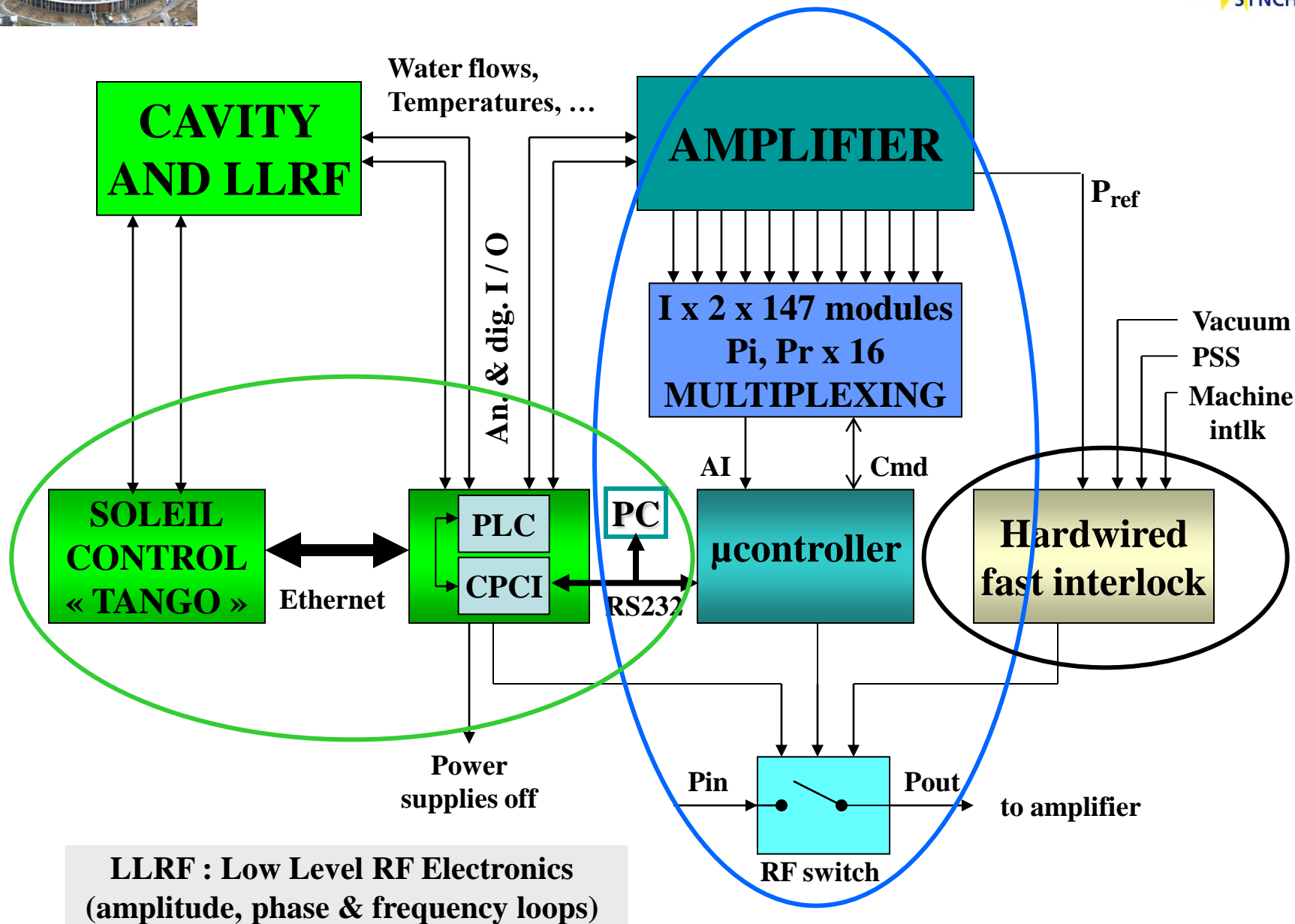


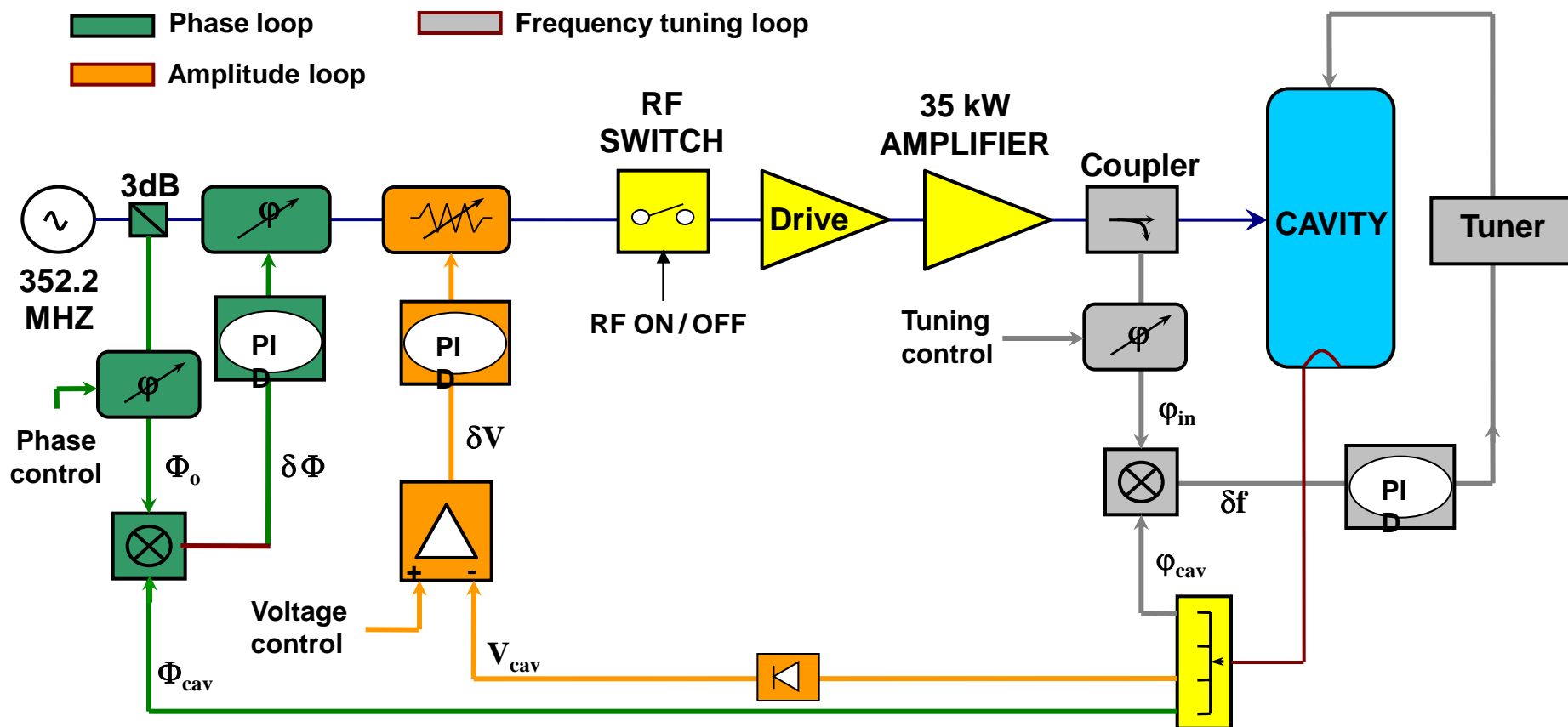
Diagram of the Booster RF control system





Booster Low Level RF Electronics

3 « slow » control loops for the frequency, amplitude & phase



→ Stability of $\pm 0.25\%$ in amplitude and $\pm 0.2^\circ$ in phase with bandwidth > 1 kHz



Operational experience with the Booster RF system

The Booster RF plant is in operation since mid 2005.

**Up to date, after > 20 000 running hours,
only a single trip in operation, due to a human mistake (2006)**

→ Never play with the equipment during the operation !

***The 35 kW solid state amplifier* has proved to be very reliable.**

**Only 5 (out of 150) modules had minor problems,
which did not affect at all the operating conditions
and could be quickly repaired during scheduled machine shutdowns.**

→ Advantage of the high modularity and redundancy



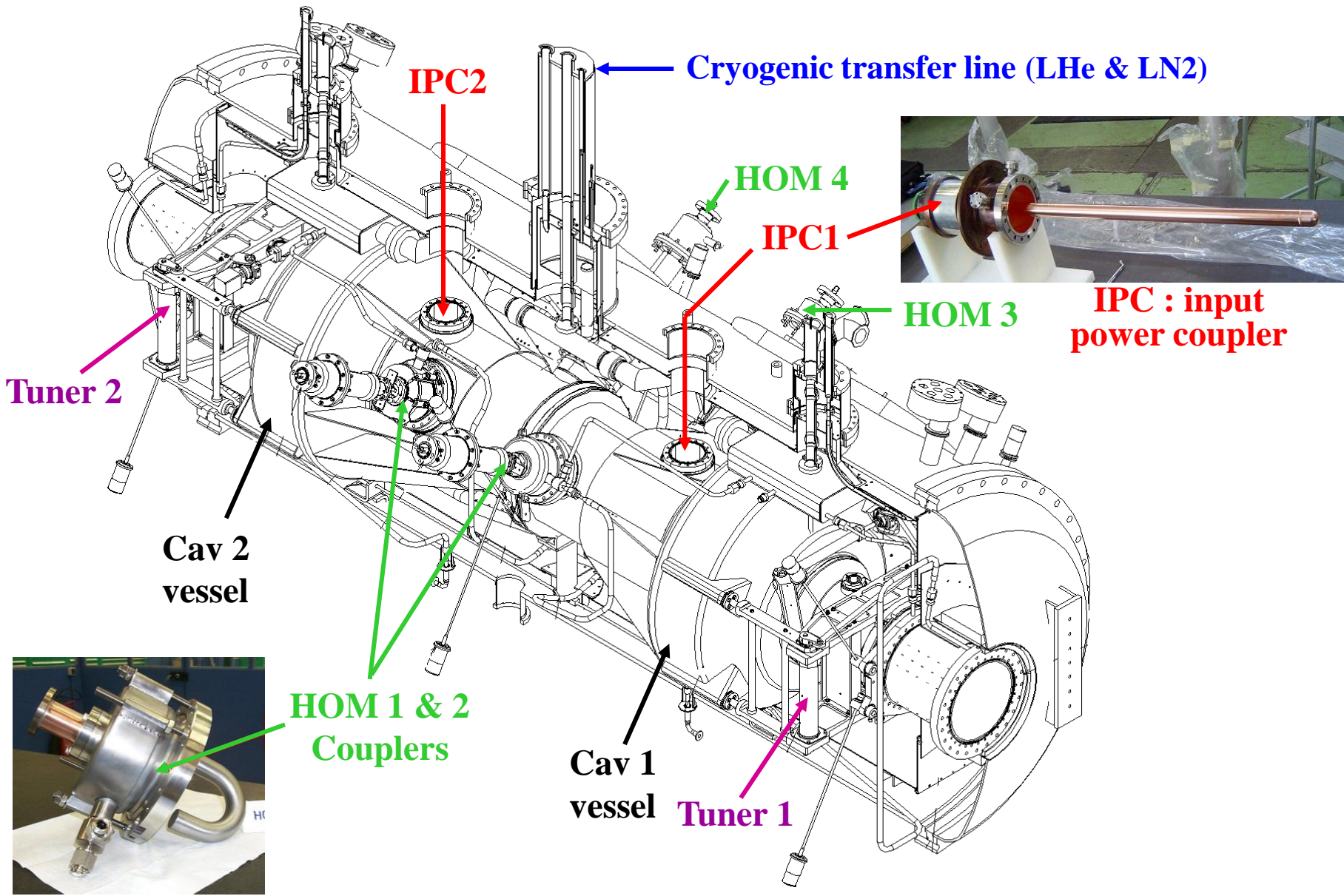
Storage Ring (SR) RF system

- $E = 2.75 \text{ GeV}$, $\Delta E = 1.2 \text{ MeV}$, $I_b = 500 \text{ mA}$
→ $P_{\text{RF}} = 600 \text{ kW}$ & $V_{\text{RF}} = 4 \text{ MV @ } 352 \text{ MHz}$
- 2 cryomodules (CM), each containing a pair of single-cell s.c. cavities
- Each cavity is powered with a 180 kW solid state amplifier
- Both CM supplied with LHe (4.2 K) from a single cryo-plant





SOLEIL cryomodule design



Cryogenic transfer line (LHe & LN2)

IPC2

HOM 4

IPC1

HOM 3

IPC : input power coupler

Tuner 2

Cav 2 vessel

HOM 1 & 2 Couplers

Cav 1 vessel

Tuner 1





Cryomodule (CM) history

- **SOLEIL studies (1996)** → launch the development of a CM prototype
→ realised in the frame work of a CEA/CERN collaboration
- After a campaign of **tests on the ESRF SR (2001 - 2002)**, the CM prototype was fully disassembled, significantly modified and then re-assembled and tested at CERN, in order to be used as the 1st CM of SOLEIL (CM1)
- **CERN (Feb. 2005)** : Tests of CM1 successfully completed
→ 2.5 MV / cavity & 200 kW / coupler (full reflection)
- **End of 2005** : Delivery and installation of CM1 in the SOLEIL SR
- **May 2006** : CM1 cooldown & RF conditioning; **Sept. 2006** : 300 mA stored I_b
- **Operation using 1 CM & $I_b < 300$ mA, for ~ 2 years (as scheduled in phase 1)**

CM2

- **Decision to build CM2 in the industry** → **Sept. 2005**, order to ACCEL
- **May 2008** : Delivery of CM2 → **Nov. 2008** : With 2 CMs, 455 mA stored beam
- **In 2009** : 500 mA stored beam during machine R&D
- **Beg. 2010** : 500 mA validated; in routine for users, 400 mA in top-up



Cryomodule in SR

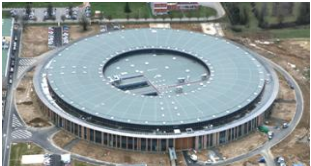




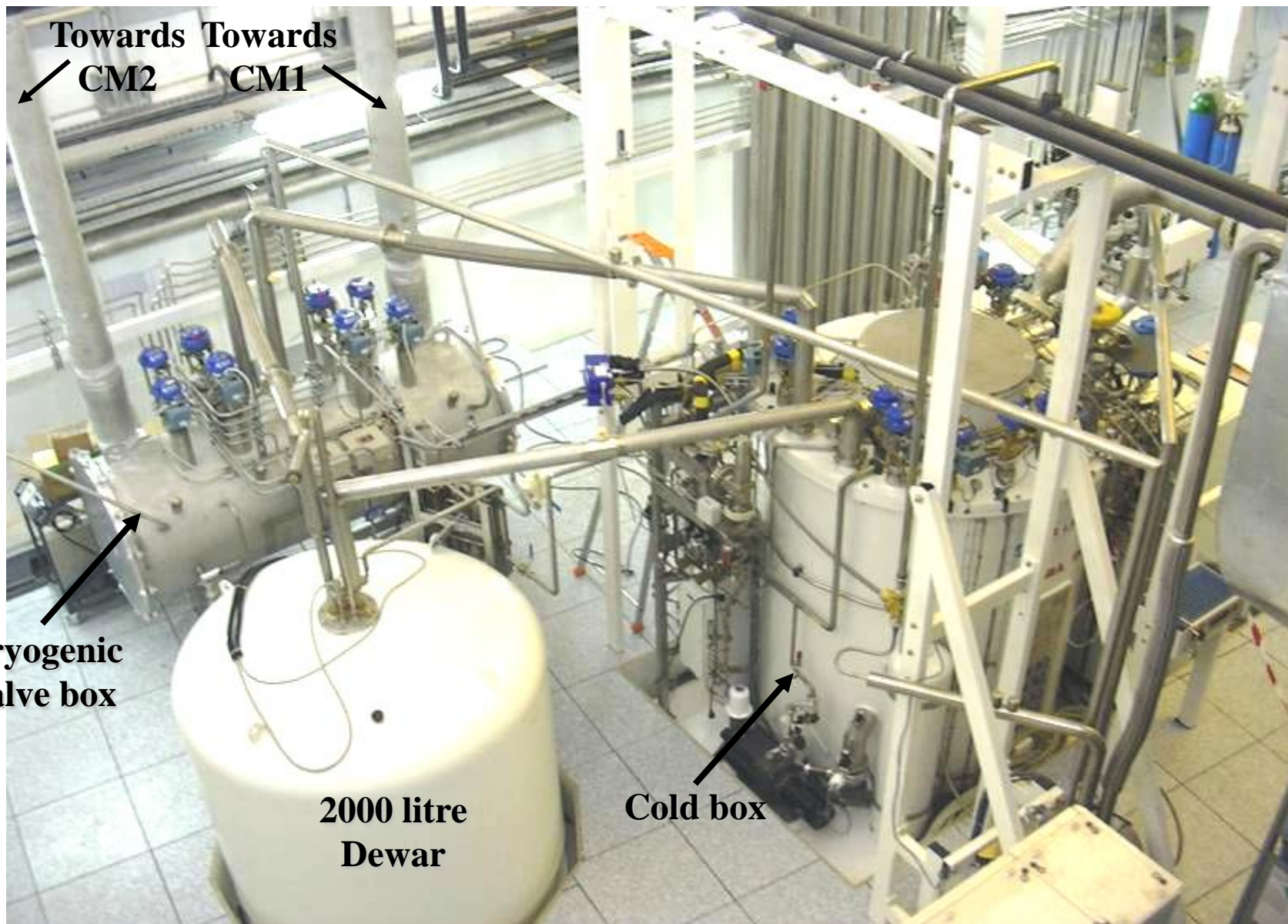
RF cryogenic system



**Both CM are supplied with LHe (4.2 K)
from a single cryo-plant,
a HELIAL-2000 device from AIR LIQUIDE,
operated in mixed refrigerator/liquefier mode;
it can provide up to 400 W of refrigeration
and 60 l / h of liquefaction, simultaneously.**



RF cryogenic area in the technical gallery



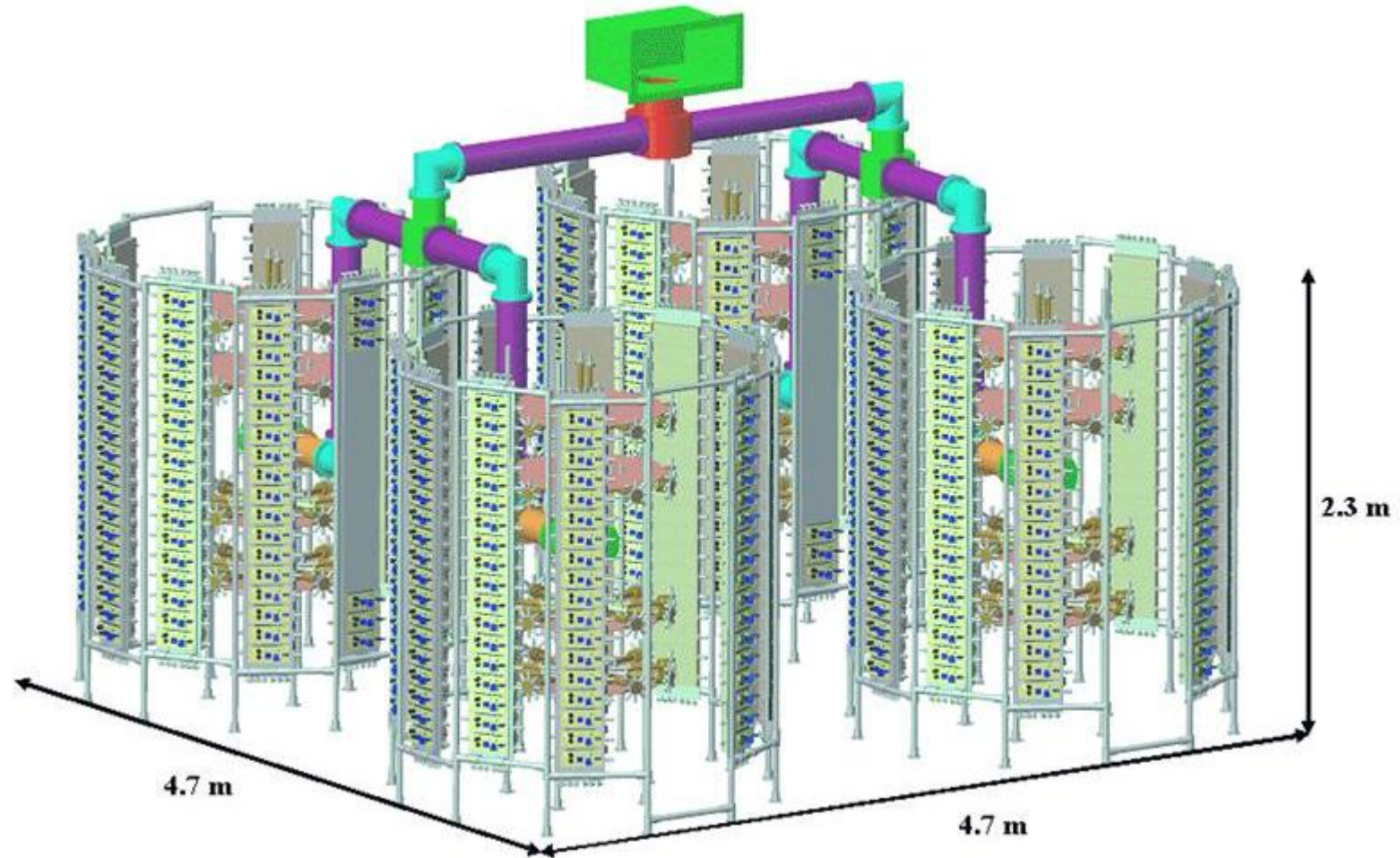


Helium compressor station





SR 180 kW RF amplifier



Same principle as for the BO one, extended to 4 towers of 45 kW
→ 726 modules / amplifier x 4 cavities → 16 towers & ~ 3000 modules



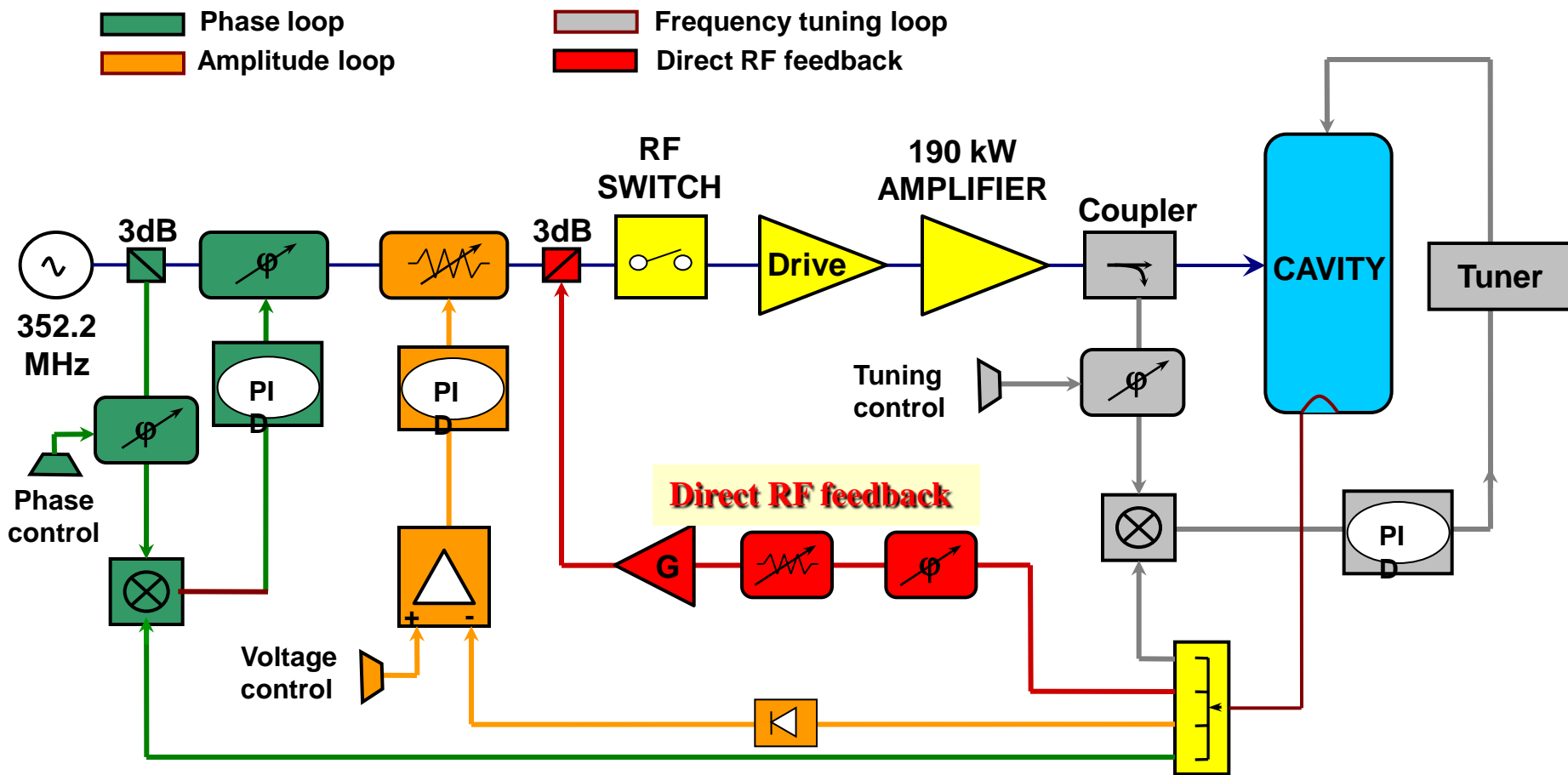
Amplifiers 1 & 2 \rightarrow 2 cavities of CM1





SR Low Level RF Electronic system

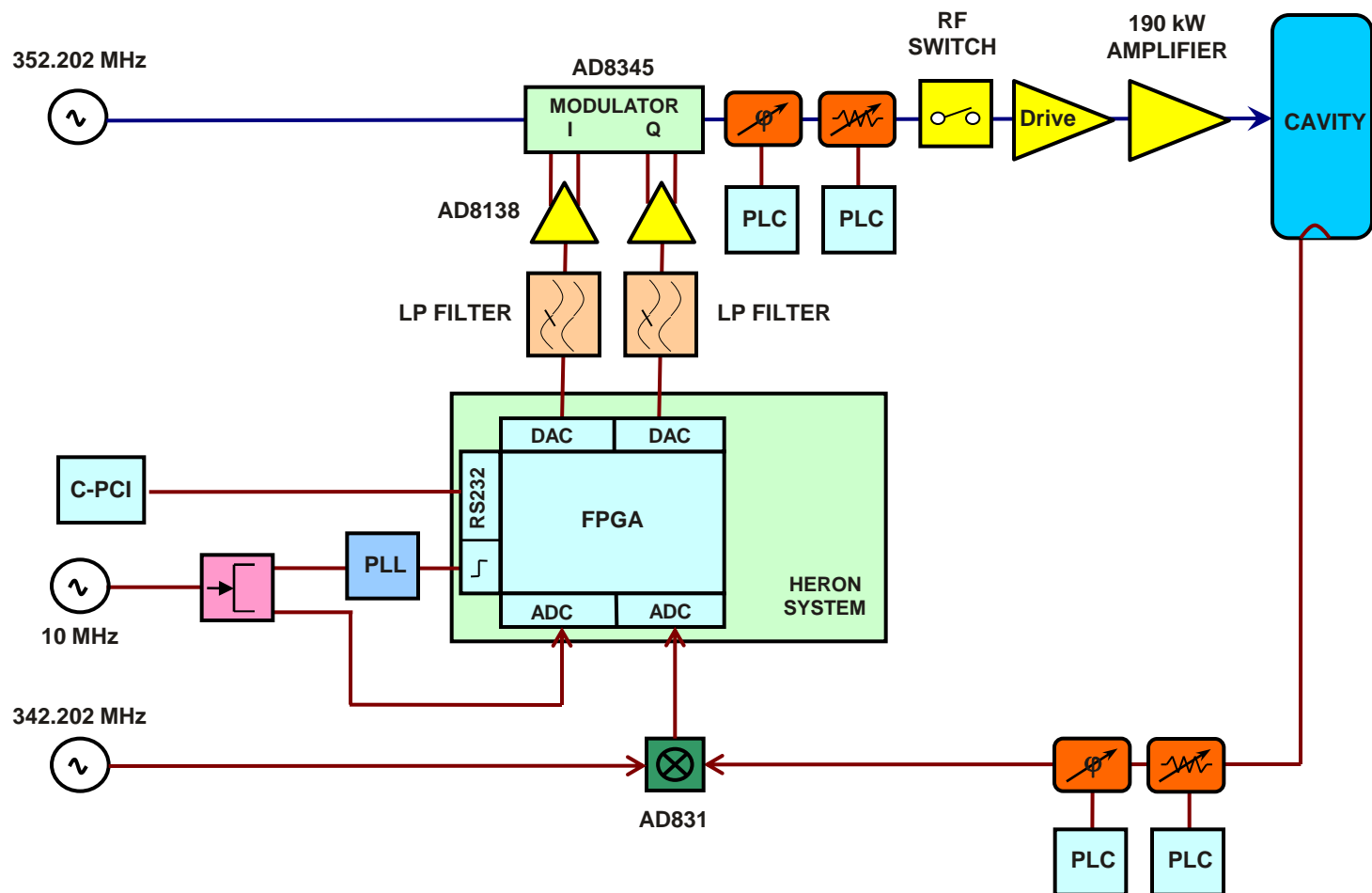
SR LLRF = BO LLRF + direct RF feedback (figure below —)



→ Stability of $\pm 0.1\%$ in amplitude and $\pm 0.05^\circ$ in phase with a BW of ~ 50 kHz



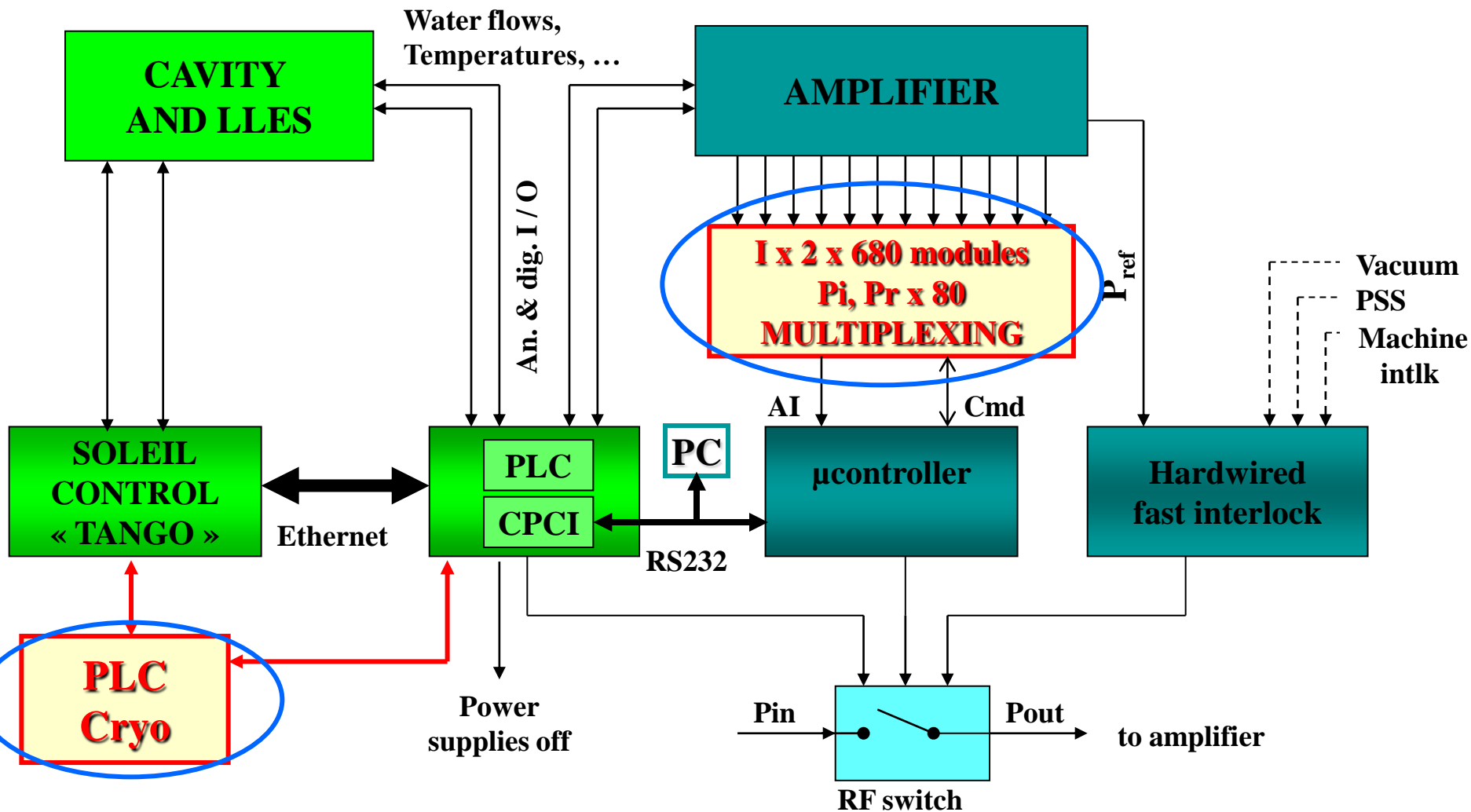
Fast digital Low Level RF system



→ Stability of 0.1 % in amplitude and 0.1° in phase



Diagram of the SR RF control system





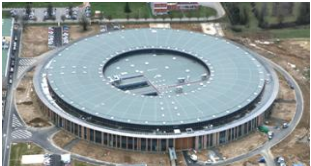
SR operational experience

Repetitive pbs with the CM frequency tuning mechanisms (→ sticking)

- Complete tuner assembly (step-motor, gear-box, driving screw, lever system) inside the CM, under vacuum and cryogenic environment
- Pbs on SUP3HC cavity at ELETTRA with a similar design
 - Sparing use → back-up mode at fixed tuning (I_b^{\max}) → $V_{\text{cav}}(I_b)$ & $\phi(V_{\text{cav}})$
 - Development of a new design
 - March 2009, prototype successfully tested on a test bench @ cold in CryHolab at CEA ↔ + 30 years of SOLEIL operation
 - New version implemented in Aug. 2009 on CM2 & Jan. 2010, on CM1
- In spite of repetitive pbs with the tuners, relatively weak impact on the operation, thanks to our back-up mode at fixed tuning

Trips « Excess of P_{ref} », which occurred @ 250 mA with 1 CM

- Erratic events at a mean rate of ~ once a week, which disappeared after operating with 2 CM (< 400 mA) → Discharges on coupler window → (500 mA with 2 CM) ?
- New design of coupler ($P > 300$ kW), developed in collab. CERN/ESRF/SOLEIL
→ 500 mA with 1 CM (redundancy) ↳ E. Montesinos



SR operational experience

Cryogenic system

- ~ 100 % operational availability, but for a while, difficulties in maintaining the LHe level in the CM → transfer line too deeply pushed into the Dewar
- Losses of utilities (electricity & water) → long restarts (few hours)
 - Spare compressor station with separate utilities is being implemented
 - Redundancy in operation and easier maintenance

RF power amplifiers

- Proved to be very reliable : after > 20 000 running hours over ~ 4 years, only 3 short beam dead times → ~ 100 % operational availability
- **Module failure rate of ~ 3.5 % per year** → ~ no impact on the operation
 - Matter of maintenance: 1 hour @ each shutdown for ~ 10 mod. change
 - Yearly repair cost of ~ 5 k€ (for the four 200 kW amplifiers)

Significant improvement expected from the new generation modules with more robust transistors and less thermal stress



R&D with solid state amplifiers

6th generation transistors ($V_{dc} = 50$ V) + SOLEIL expertise → fast progress

→ $P_{mod} \sim 700$ W, $G > 20$ dB, $\eta > 70\%$ @ 352 MHz

[Current module ($V_{dc} = 28$ V) : $P = 315$ W, $G = 13$ dB, $\eta = 62\%$ @ 352 MHz]

→ Huge improvement : $P_{mod} \times 2.2$, better performance ($G > 20$ dB, $\eta > 70\%$)

& thermal stress strongly reduced ($T_{max} : 130$ °C → ~ 70 °C) → longer lifetime

→ Similar performance @ 500 MHz

→ Beg. 2009, transfer of technology agreement concluded with ELTA-AREVA

→ ESRF contract for 7 SOLEIL type amplifiers of 150 kW (14 x 75 kW towers)

Collaboration agreements

- LNLS (Brazilian LS) : 2 x 45 kW @ 476 MHz under commissioning
- SESAME (LS in Jordan) : 4 x 150 kW @ 500 MHz

R&D at other frequencies

- FM band (88 – 108 MHz) → 1 kW module with $G > 25$ dB and $\eta \sim 80\%$
- L band (1.3 & 1.5 GHz) for 4th generation LS → $P_{mod} > 400$ W

→ Talks by T. Ruan (SOLEIL), J-P. Abadie (ELTA), J-M. Mercier (ESRF)



Summary & conclusions

After ~ 4 years of operation, result globally satisfying :

- **For the BO RF, no pb at all**
- **In the SR, over 4 years, beam time availability : 95 → 98 %**
 - o **The first 2 years, using a single CM, 5 % of the dead time due to the RF**
 - o **The third year, with the commissioning of CM2, it has nearly tripled**
 - o **Last 12 months → ~ 2 %**
- **Improvements expected from the corrective actions :**
 - **Upgrade of the CM frequency tuners**
 - **Implementation of a spare He compressor station**
- **Longer term → Upgrade of the power couplers (collab. with CERN & ESRF)**
 - **Replace the actual amplifier modules by the 700 W generation**

R&D with solid state amplifiers

- **ESRF contract with ELTA → 352 MHz**
- **Collaborations (LNLS, SESAME) → ~ 500 MHz**
- **FM and L bands**



Acknowledgements



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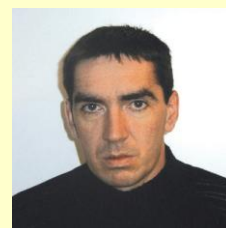
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Cyril MONNOT

+ SOLEIL, CERN, CEA