



FRIB

Resonance Control with Pneumatic Frequency Tuners in FRIB Half-Wave Resonators

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Facility for Rare Isotope Beams/Michigan State University

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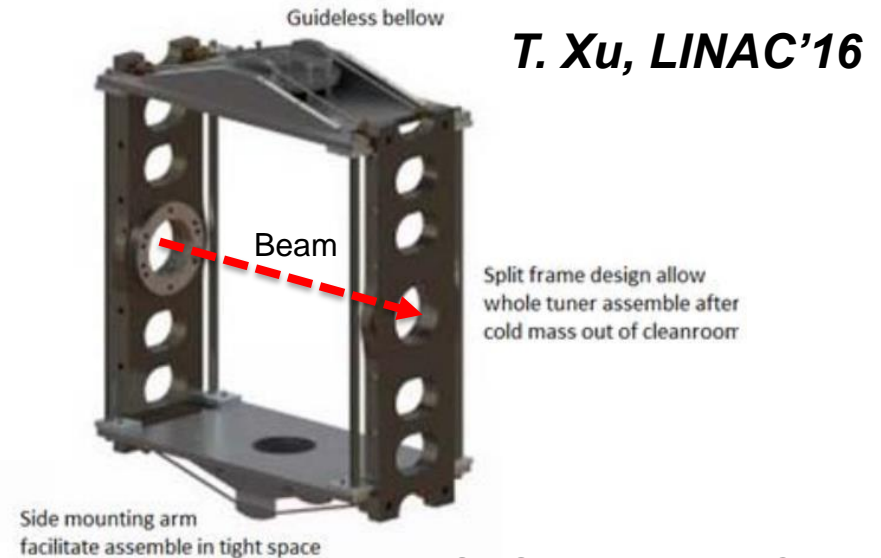


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Pneumatic Frequency Tuner for FRIB Half-Wave Resonators

- Both $\beta=0.29$, 0.53 322 MHz HWRs use the pneumatic tuners
 - Design and prototyping in collaboration with ANL
M. Kelly, MRCW'18
- Easy to build and assemble
- No sliding mechanism
- Control valves are outside of the cryomodule
- Robust and reliable
 - No rework for the cryomodule internal tuner parts so far: 208 cavities in 29 cryomodules have been cold-tested
- All 'non-magnetic' material



Outline

- Effects on the cavity mechanical modes
- Proportional solenoid valve control
- Concluding Remarks



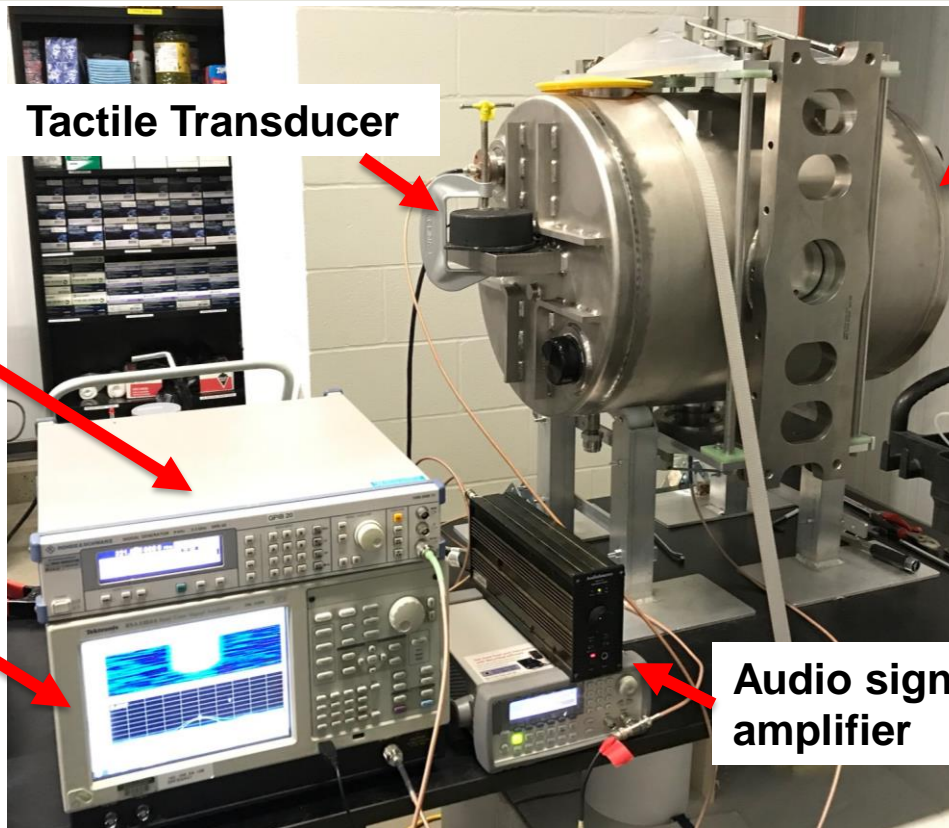
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S.H. Kim, Resonance Control with Pneumatic Tuners in FRIB HWRs,

TTC 2020, Slide 3

Bench Test to Measure Mechanical Modes



Tactile Transducer

Cavity assembled with the tuner

RF signal generator

Real-time spectrum analyzer supporting 0.1 Hz min resolution bandwidth

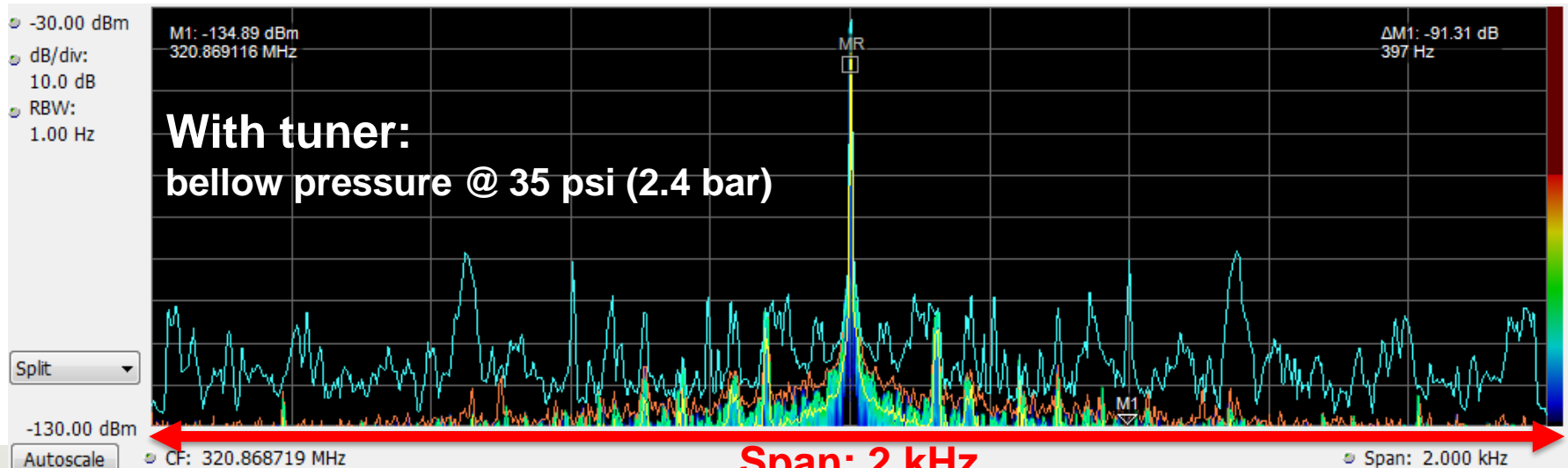
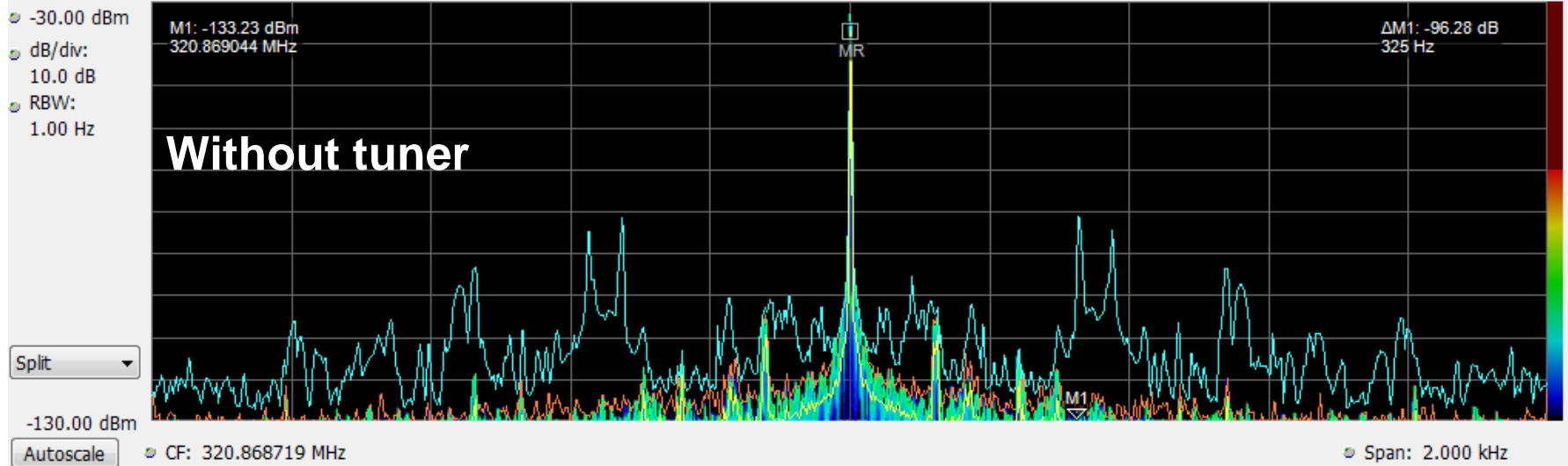
Audio signal generator and amplifier

Measured:

- Sideband amplitudes sweeping the frequency of the sinusoidal audio signal: mechanical modes sensitive to the cavity RF resonant frequency
- Decay times of the dominant modes: Q factors

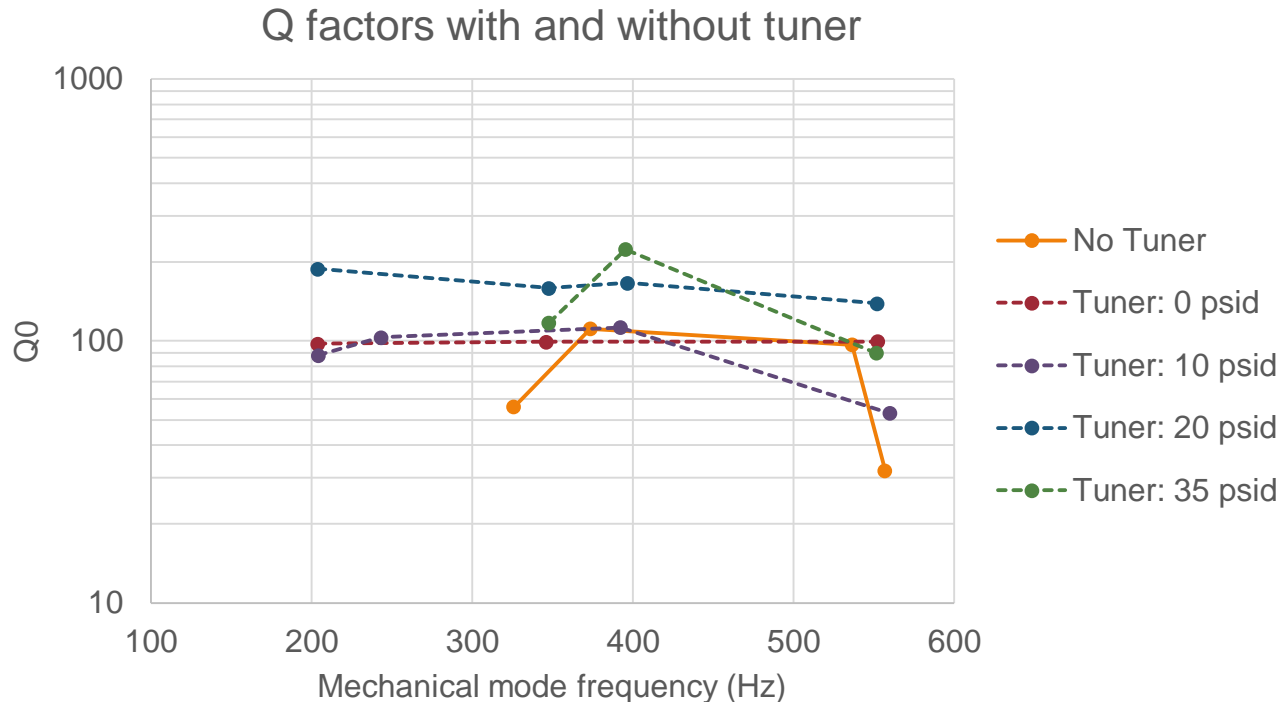
Cavity Mechanical Resonance Changes with the Tuner

Measured sweeping the audio frequency from 20 Hz to 1 kHz with 1.25 Hz/sec speed, Resolution BW: 1 Hz



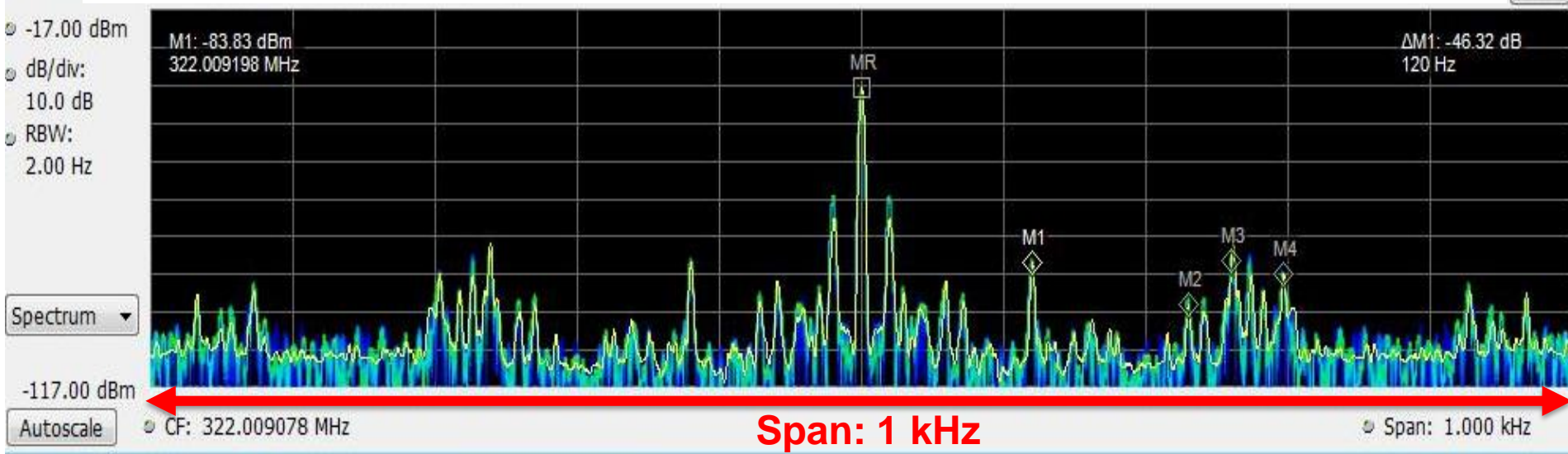
Mechanical Mode Q Factor

- No improvements in damping with the tuner, however, ‘impedances’ of the dominant modes are improved, as shown in the previous slide:
 - Likely due to addition of the heavy bars on the beam ports
- The highest Q factor is comparable to that in a TESLA cavity equipped with the tuner (Lilje et al., EPAC’02)



Resonance Control Stability in Cryomodules

Typical forward RF regulated for phase lock: $\beta=0.53$ HWR ($Q_L=1e7$) at 2 K, $E_{acc} = 8.6$ MV/m (16% higher than the design), on resonance



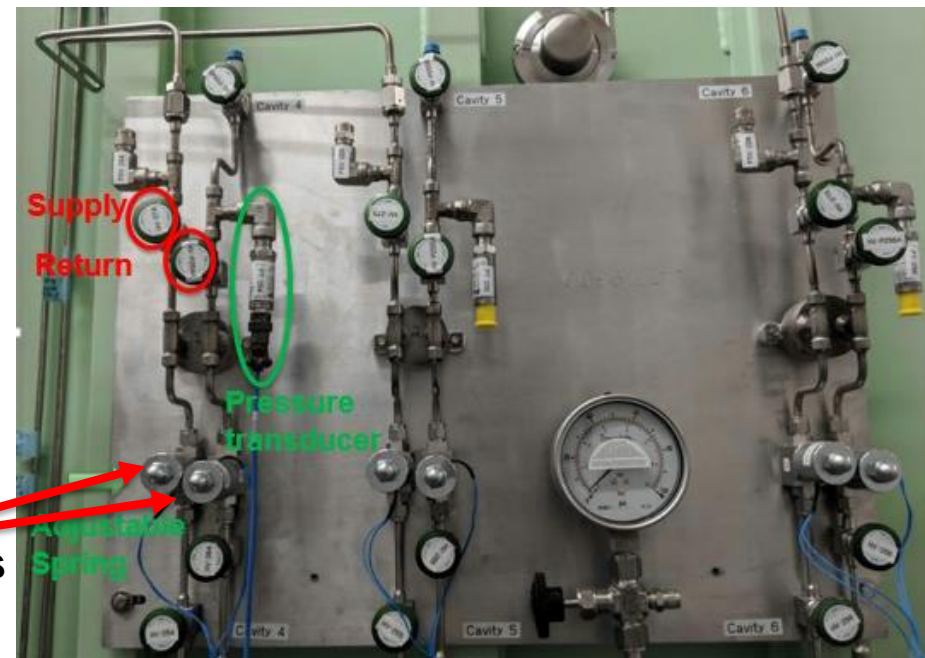
- No problematic microphonics were observed in the offline cryomodule tests, when operated at the design gradient, temperature, and on resonance
 - $\beta=0.53$ HWR operation at 4.3 K caused broadband microphonics: $P_{diss} \sim 100$ W
 - A higher gradient together with phase-lock at detuned sometimes caused the ponderomotive effect

Frequency Control with the Proportional Solenoid Valves

H. Maniar, MRCW'18

- Proportional solenoid valve
 - Integrated with the designated conductance-limit line
- Driver module: supplied by the valve vendor
 - Input from the LLRF controller: control voltage, 0 to 5 Vdc
 - Output to the valve: pulse-width-modulated current for a fast rising time and to minimize the magnetic hysteresis
- Control voltage
 - PI control to minimize the hysteresis
 - Error signal: detuning filtered by 1 Hz

Pressure manifold for pneumatic tuner for $\beta=0.29$ Cryomodule

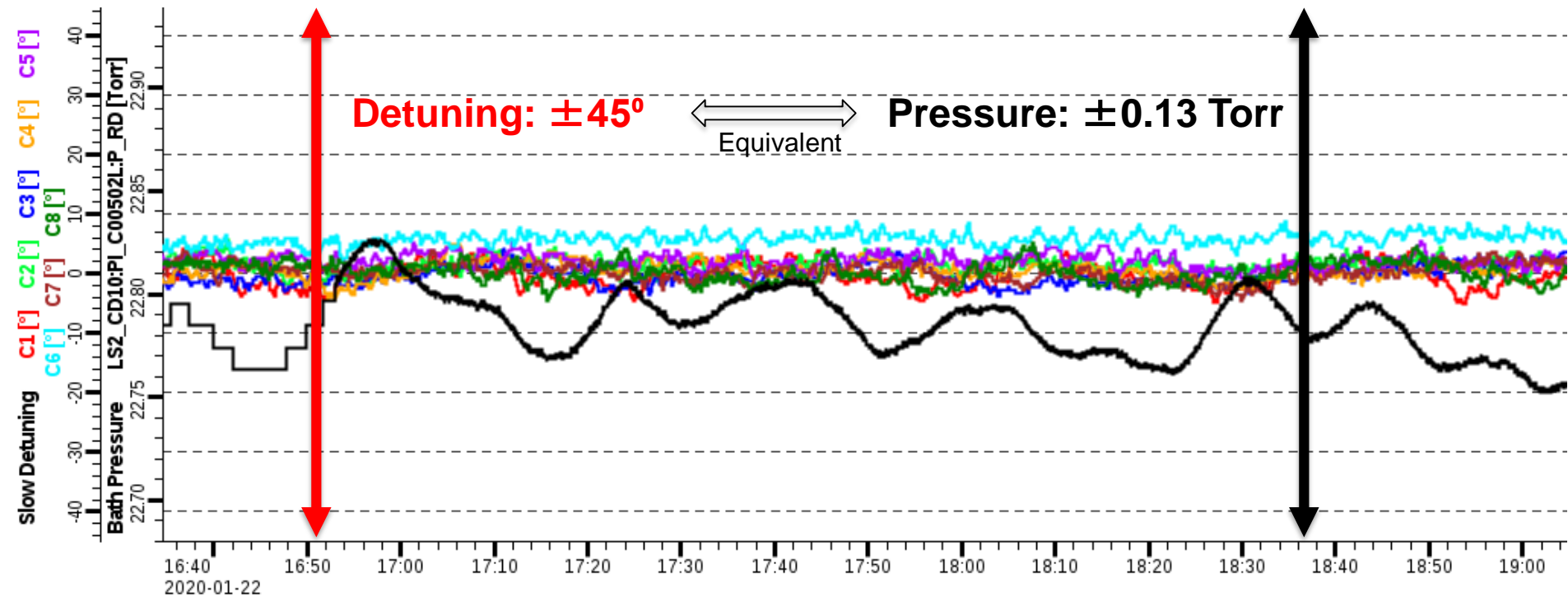


Proportional solenoid valves for supply and return

Operating tuner pressure: 20 – 60 psia (1.4 – 4.1 bara)

Slow Frequency Control: Example

Typical Tuner Control of $\beta=0.53$ HWR Cryomodule in Linac (Average $Q_L=1e7$)



Detuning: $\pm 45^\circ$

Equivalent

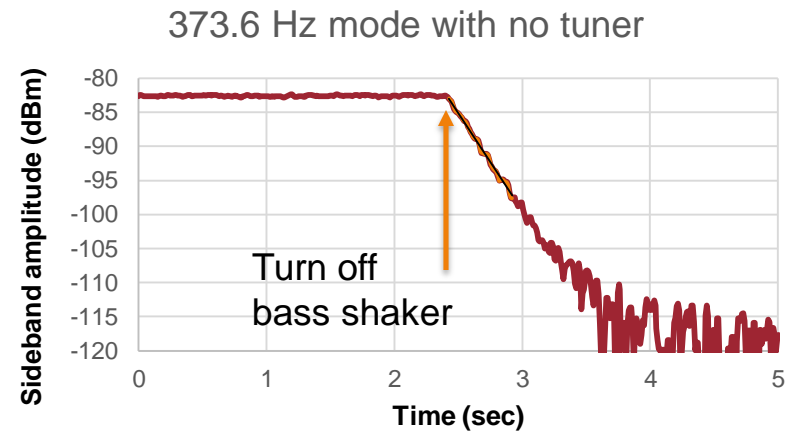
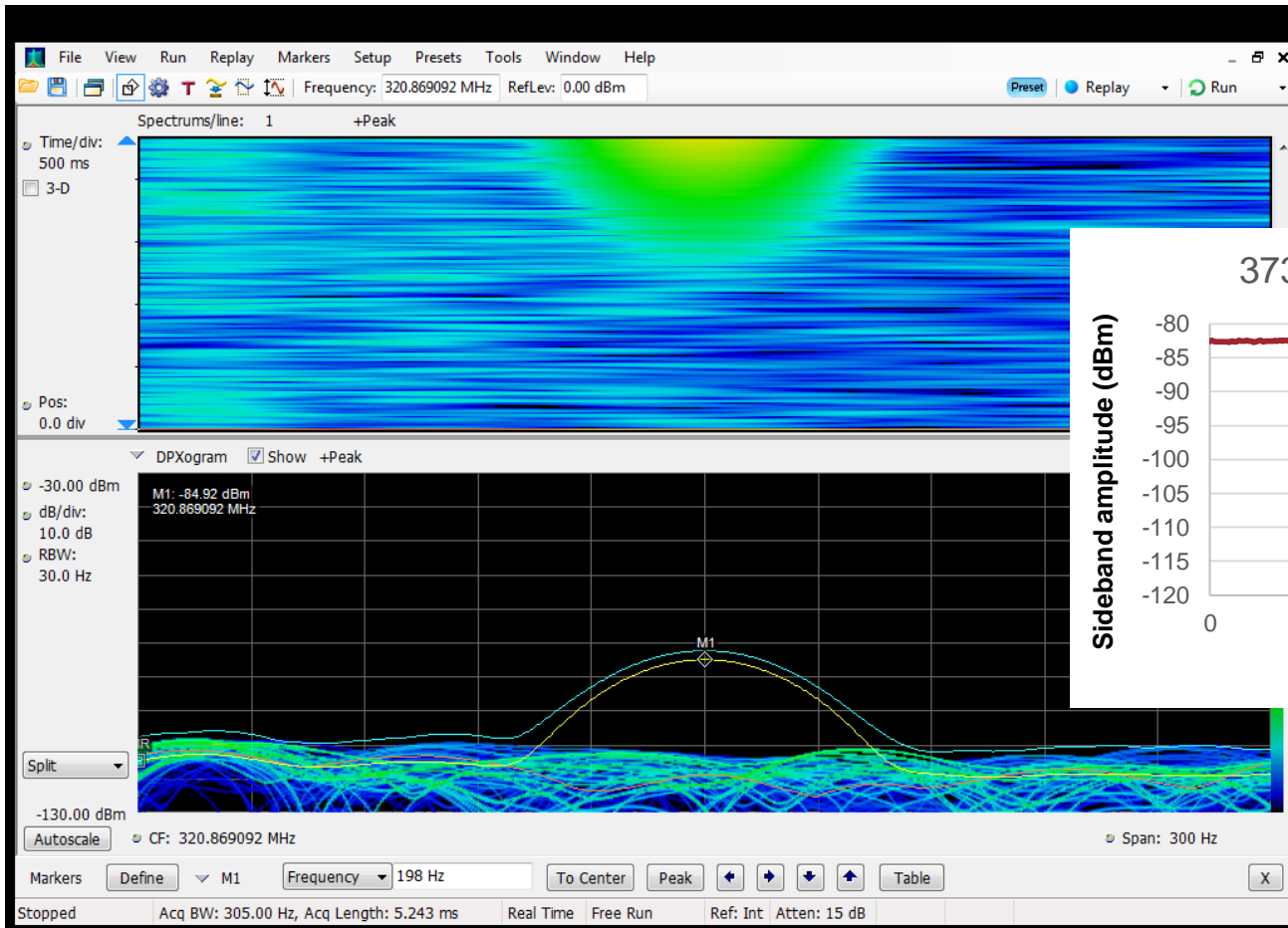
Pressure: ± 0.13 Torr

- This can be achieved with a simple optimization of the PI control parameters such as the lower and upper limits of the control voltage, K_p , K_i
 - Practically done within ~ 1 hour for 8 cavities in the linac RF commissioning
 - Can be better optimized, if required for higher Q_L machines

Concluding Remarks

- In $\beta=0.53$ HWR, the pneumatic tuner does not introduce 'harmful' mechanical modes. Rather, it helps reduce impedances of the dominant modes
- This is consistent with cryomodule testing experience; no microphonics issues were observed when operated in the design conditions
- The control of the proportional solenoid valves has been straightforward so far (CW at 2 K). More operational experience will be gained in the linac

Backup: Mechanical mode decay time measurement



Resolution bandwidth: 30 Hz