

# KEK Injector Linac Present Status and ScandiNova Modulators

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ScandiNova Users Meeting 2024

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# Introduction

Since we are a new comer in Scandinoa User Meeting community.. .



## **Name of Lab. and its purposes**

- KEK(Ko Enerugii Kasokuki kenkyu kikou, 高エネルギー加速器研究機構, Jap)  
High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, (en)
- One of the major International laboratories conducting various high energy physic programs as well as operating light sources.
- The facilities are located in two campus, Tsukuba(Electron) and Tokai(Proton synchrotrons).

**KEKB Injector LINAC** 8GeV electron/4GeV positron linac to provide all the synchrotrons in Tsukuba.

For detail (currently conducting experiments, so on) visit our WEB site below:  
<https://www.kek.jp/en/>

# Why I attend this meeting..

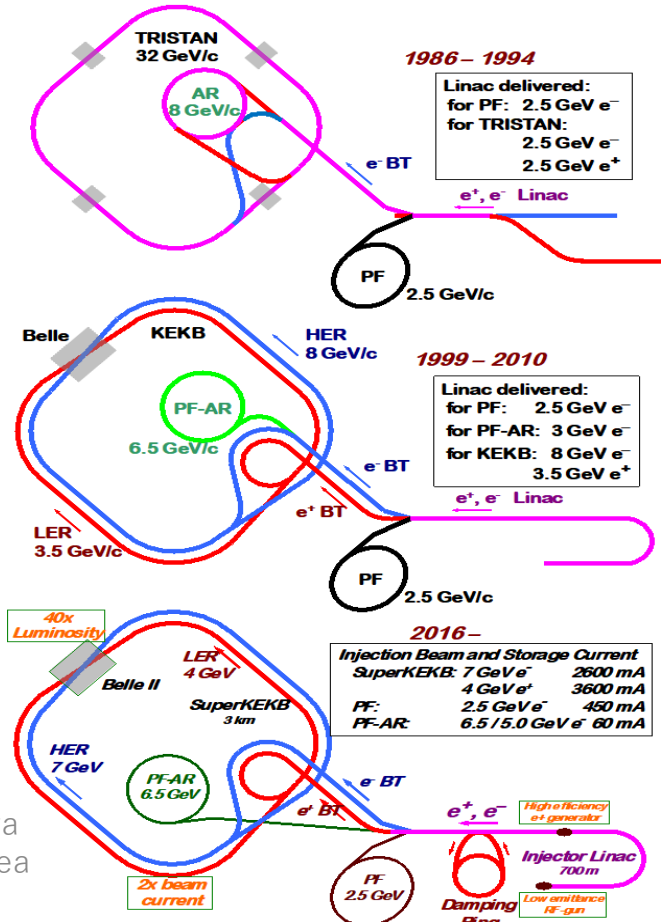
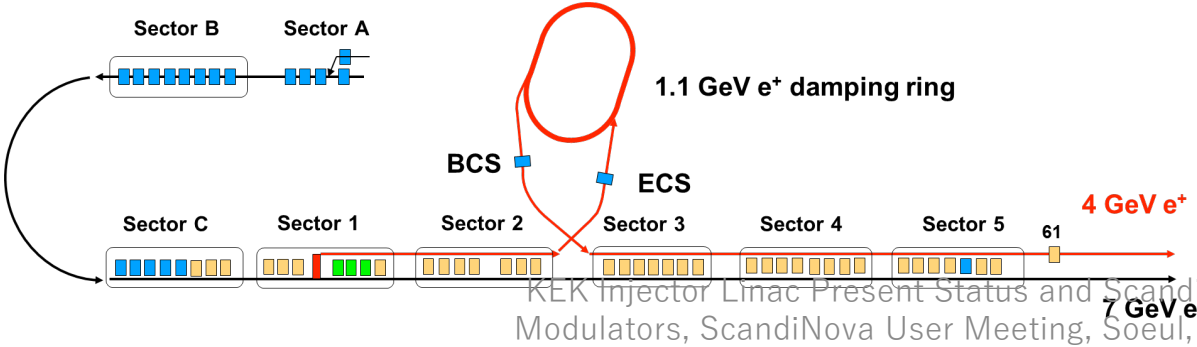
- Report very recent activity with Scandinova modulator K-300 in KEKB Injector.
- Share various information and/or experience on running the RF facility with Scandinova modulators

# Injector Linac

## Project History

Project	Injection Energy	Exp. Energy	JFY																																			
			1970	1980						1990						2000						2010						2020										
			8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3
Photon Factory	2.5 GeV	2.5 GeV	Construct. Injection Operation																																			
TRISTAN	2.5 GeV	32 GeV	Construct.						Injection Operation																													
Slow Positron	2.5 GeV - 55 MeV	0.1 - 35 keV													Operation						Injection Operation																	
KEKB	8 / 3.5 GeV	8 / 3.5 GeV													Construct.						Injection Operation																	
PF-AR	2.5 GeV - 6.5 GeV	5 - 6.5 GeV													Injection Operation																							
SuperKEKB	7 / 4 GeV	7 / 4 GeV																								Construction						Injection						

- 42 years of operation
  - for particle physics and photon science
    - Started with one of first dedicated light sources, PF
    - and the highest energy collider, TRISTAN with SRF
  - Long-term multiple disciplinary operations
  - Still many devices from the first generation

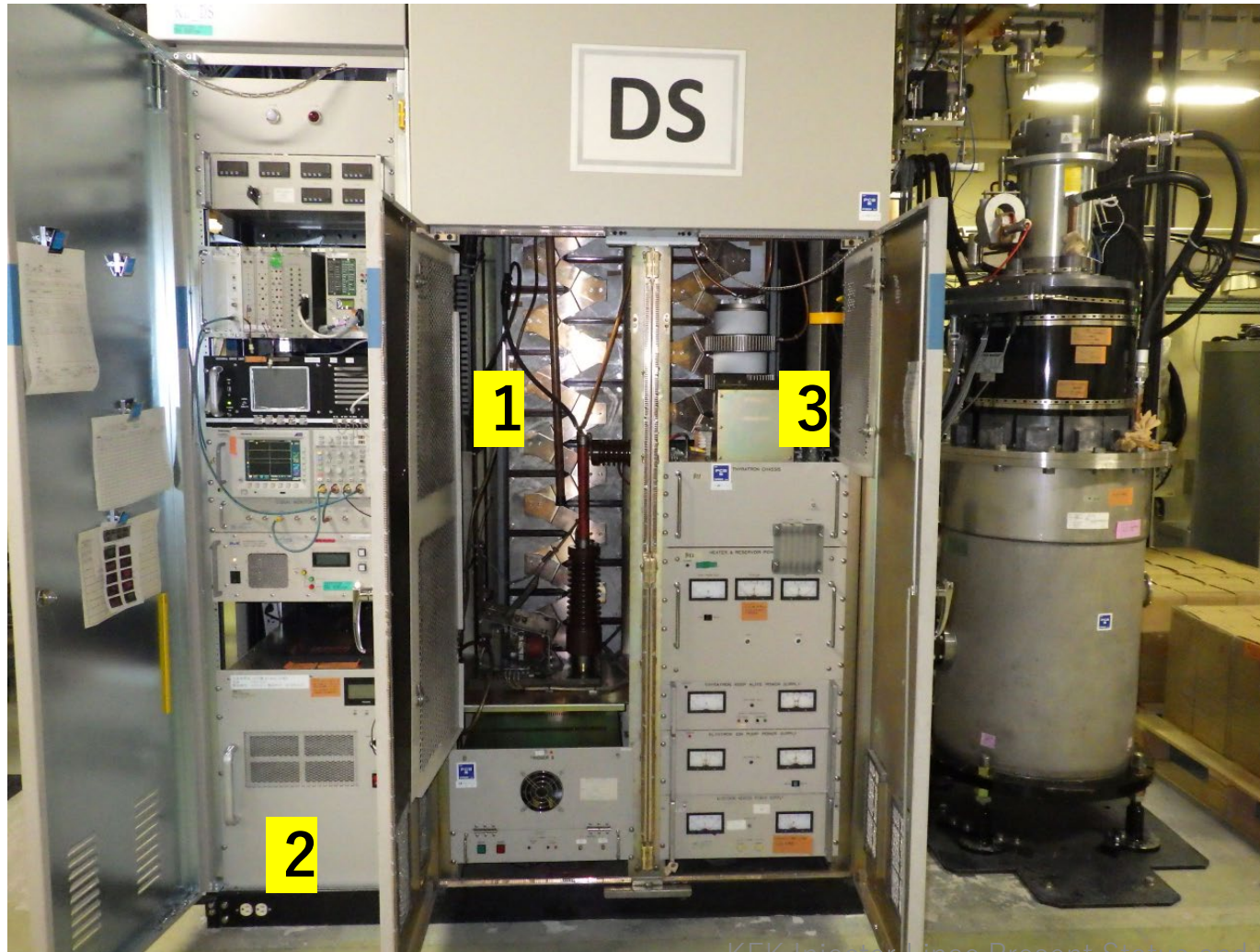


# RF power source in KEKB Injector

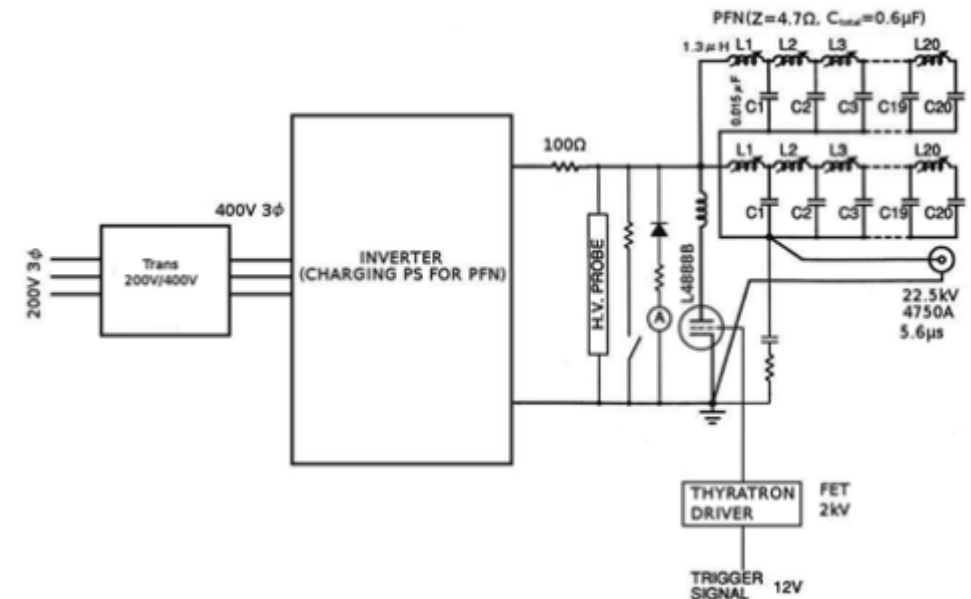
The keywords to view KEKB Injector power sources briefly:

- S-band (2856MHz) ,
- 1RF unit consists of 1Mod+ 1KLY with four 2m L TW accelerating structures(E gain =160MV/unit).
- Modulators: equipped PFN and its charger, Thyatron switch. Max charging Voltage is 45kV, Rep rate 50Hz. Pulse width 5.6us (Flat top 4us).
- Klystron (Max power 50MW, E3730A& PV3050) -> Meets K-300 modulator spec.
- Stability
  - timing jitter(Thy) ~ 10ns or less
  - peak volt fluc, pulse-to pulse <0.2%  
<0.5%/Hr
- Pulse flatness <0.3%(p-p over 4us)

# Current RF power source in KEKB Injector



1. PFN
2. Inverter charger
3. Thyatron switch



# Spec (RF Parameters) KEKB Injector

Frequency	2856	MHz
Peak power	50	MW
Average power	10	kW
Pulse width	4	us
Beam Voltage	310	kV
Perveance	2.1	uP
Gain	51	dB
Efficiency	45	%

## Klystron Specifications

PFN Charging voltage	45	kV <sub>Max</sub>
Output voltage	-22.5	kV <sub>Max</sub>
Output impedance	4.7	Ohm
Load impedance	4.7	Ohm
Pulse width(FW)	5.6	us
Flat top	4	us <sub>or more</sub>
pulse rising time	1	us <sub>or less</sub>
repetetion rate	10	pps <sub>Min</sub>
repetetion rate	50	pps <sub>Max</sub>
pulse flatness(p-p)	0.3	% <sub>or less</sub>
pulse voltage stability	0.2	% <sub>pulse-to-pulse</sub>
pulse voltage stability	0.5	% <sub>/hr, or less</sub>
pulse flatness(p-p)	0.3	% <sub>or less</sub>

## Modulator specifications



# Test station T3: K-300

## March 2023 Proposal:

At most two K-300 modulators are available for performance test in KEK. How about running them in KEKB Injector?

## KEK response:

Found K-300 with Canon E3730A tube looks well fit to Injector.

It seems too “brave” go forward along the proposal right away because there is no chance to stop beam operation of Injector which is highly responsible for the huge amount of physics programs on going (in the accelerators downstream).

## K300シリーズ



**Therefore KEK proposed “back” as**

- 1. Run a single K-300 modulator at our test station, T3, instead of settle it down in Injector.**
- 2. Just run it continuously, for long term , say, 6 months, day and night if allowed.**

**Both 1. and 2., it is a good simulation for K-300 Modulator in KEKB Injector.**

**-> The work started once we agree this idea.**

**K-300@KL\_T3 Project Shedule 2023.9.27 proposed 10.18updated.**

month	9		10				11				12				1				2				3				
week	25	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	4	11	18	25
<b>Preparation</b>																											
delivery and installation			▲																								
AC power connection			▲	delivey Oct 11																							
Cooling water conection																											
<b>Assembling</b>																											
Kly mounting																											
Waveguide conection																											
<b>Operation</b>																											
RF conditioning																											
Long run																											



K-300 delivered to KEK site, Oct. 11, 2023

# K-300 Spec

K-300 with “KEK customized” originally proposed is found to be not sufficient for 40MW RF output.

40MW ->  
the maximum Klystron output in Injector LINAC operation.

The secondary voltage was reinforced by changing the set of TAP from the original (58) to new (64).

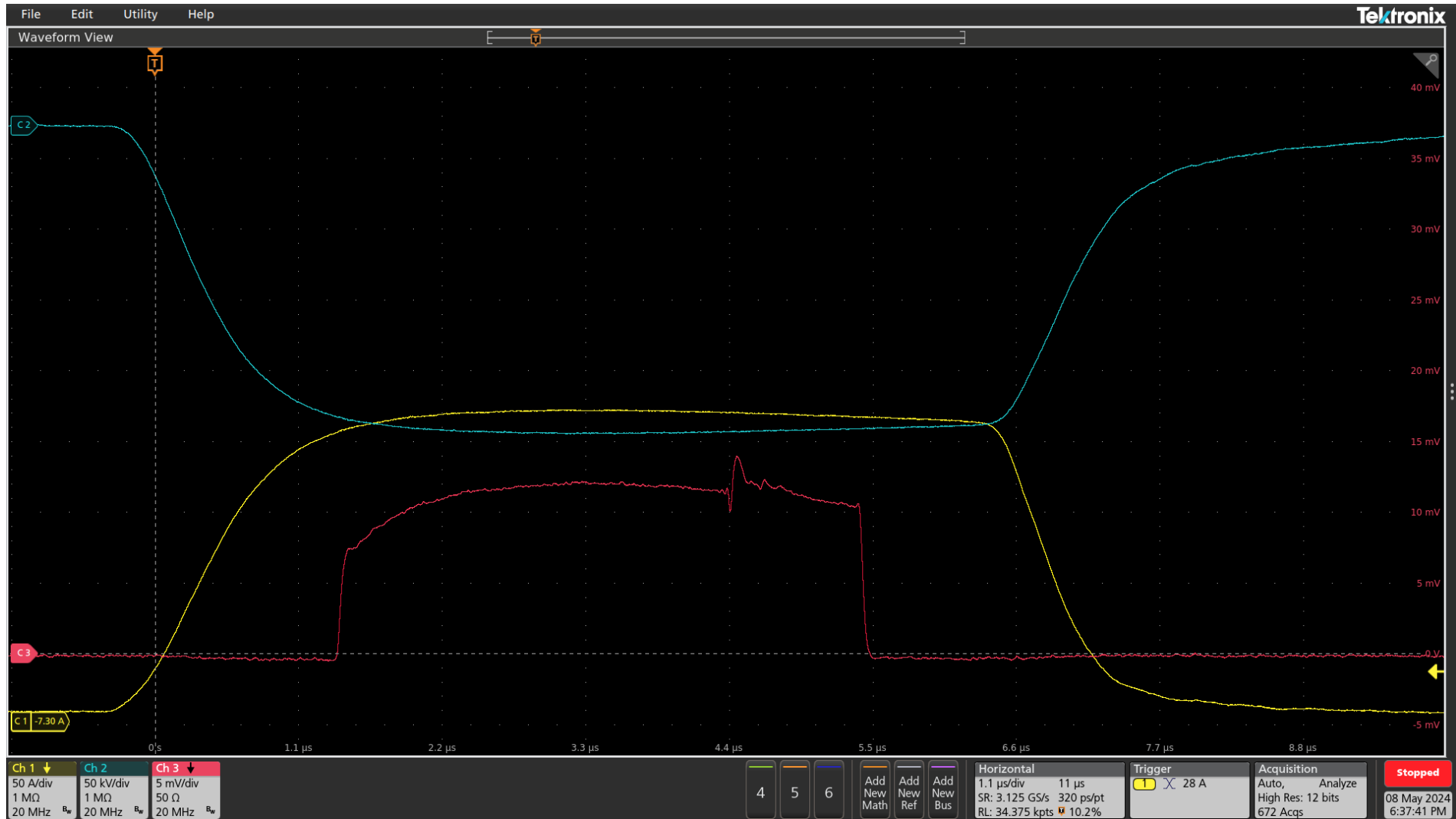
Also all the waveform tuning circuits elements were shorted and this makes the peak power of the tube push up to 40MW more.

## モジュレータ仕様

		単位	仕様値	備 考
クライストロン適合	型番		E3730A/PV-3050	
	RF ピーク出力	MW	50	50MW 実使用 40MW
	RF 平均出力	kW	10	10kW 実使用 8kW
パルス出力	モジュレータピーク出力	MW	87	122MW
	モジュレータ平均出力	kW	24	36kW
	ビーム電圧/電流 1	Kv/ A	280/310	標準値 最大値 320kV/380A
	繰返し周波数	Hz	50	
	RF パルス幅 (top)	μs	4.0	
	ビーム電圧平坦度 (dV)	%	≤ ±1.0	定格動作時, 平坦パルス部
	安定度	%	≤ 100ppm	RMS(定格 の電圧設定に対して).
	トリガーdelay	μs	~1.2	上図ご参照
	パルス間 jitter	ns	≤ ±4	参考値
	パルス幅 time jitter	ns	≤ ±8	参考値
フィラメント出力	DC 最大電圧/電流	Vdc/Adc	20V/20A	クライストロンにより異なります
	電流安定度	%	≤ 1%	



K-300 running at Test station T3, KEK Injector test hall. Achieving 40MW RF output power, Apr.17 2024. Now the station is under long-term running test.

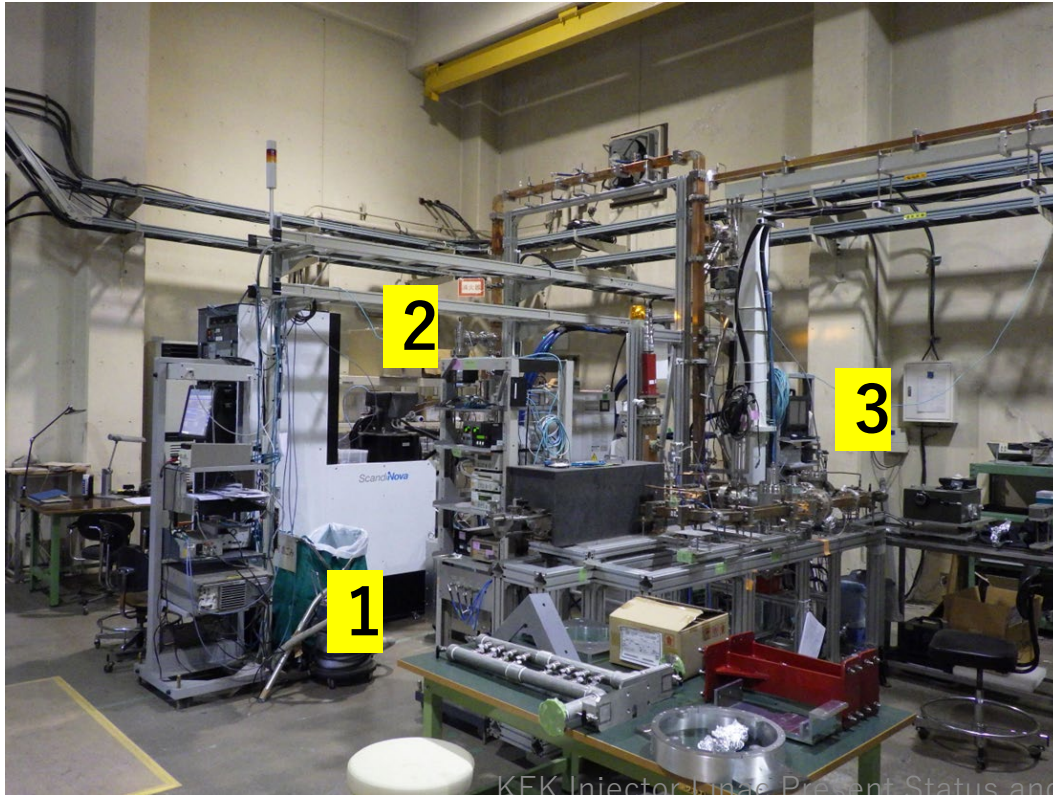


Waveforms on the display of the scope. Yellow: CT, Blue: CCVD, Red: RF KLY OUT. May 08 2024 K-300 running at CCPS 1265V 50pps. (300kV x 340A x 50pps; ~43MW peak output. ),

# Test station T8: K-100

We have one small Scandinova K- series modulator

Single K-100 modulator **1** with E37347 klystron (7MW output) **2** working as the power horse for the resonant ring **3** (RR. The max circulating power=150MW, S-band).



- Originally the RR shared its power source (kly 50MW) with another test stand next neighbor. The waveguide connection is changed time to time. -> **very inconvenient**
- Thus we made “Plan 2019”:
  - Purchase
    - K-100 modulator
    - 7MW small compact klystron
- Construct
  - compact
  - high duty (200pps)
  - power source for RR.
- The facility was constructed 2019 -2020. It was kept idle recent years, but from last year we restart it.
- The purpose of RR/T8 station
  - Conduct RF Component high power testing using more than 100MW power.
  - Condition the RF windows (conditioning before actual installation).



# We would like to know these technical properties:

	Items concern	evaluation
Electrical		
	Conversion efficiency(AC-> pulse)	
	Generation of electric (switch) noise when operation	
	Stability under noisy circumstances	
Running cost		
	Consumable parts	
Failures and recovery		
	HV trips	
	MTBF of important devices	

# Some concerns about current RF system

For example,

## **Thyratrons**

- We use 60 of these, some of these are regularly replaced in (most of the reason is due to the lifetime. )
- The price of thyratrons is gradually going up in last decade
- Need to find a good “ soft-landing solution “ for this issue.

# Future perspectives

We are now first stage to be a user of Scandinova modulators.

We finish our “evaluation test K-300” in this autumn and hope to get the experience of long run which should be valuable for “future prospectives “.

We believe there is no technical issue to use Scandinova modulators. We need to know

how often the troubles in devices actually happen  
and  
how and when the system can be back to normal.

We should be interested in

- Consumable parts: Is it easy to replace?
- Spare devices or parts we should prepare and how easy we can get them.
- Repair and services.  
Is there a service plant/office in Japan? Or you already have some plan?

# Thank you