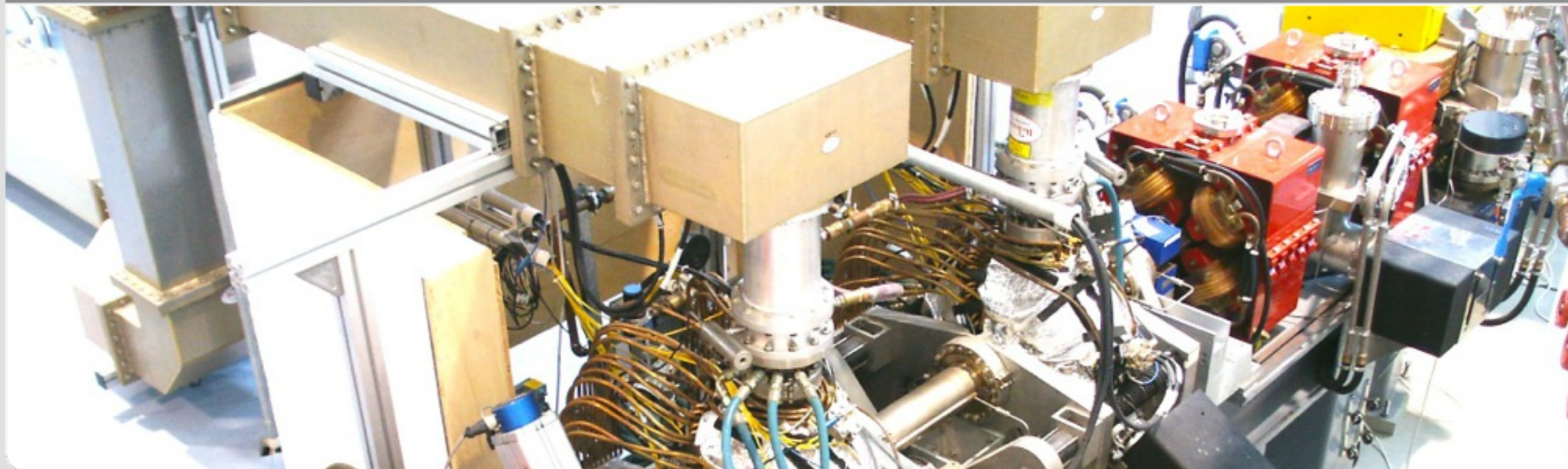


# ANKA RF System - Upgrade Strategies

Vitali Judin

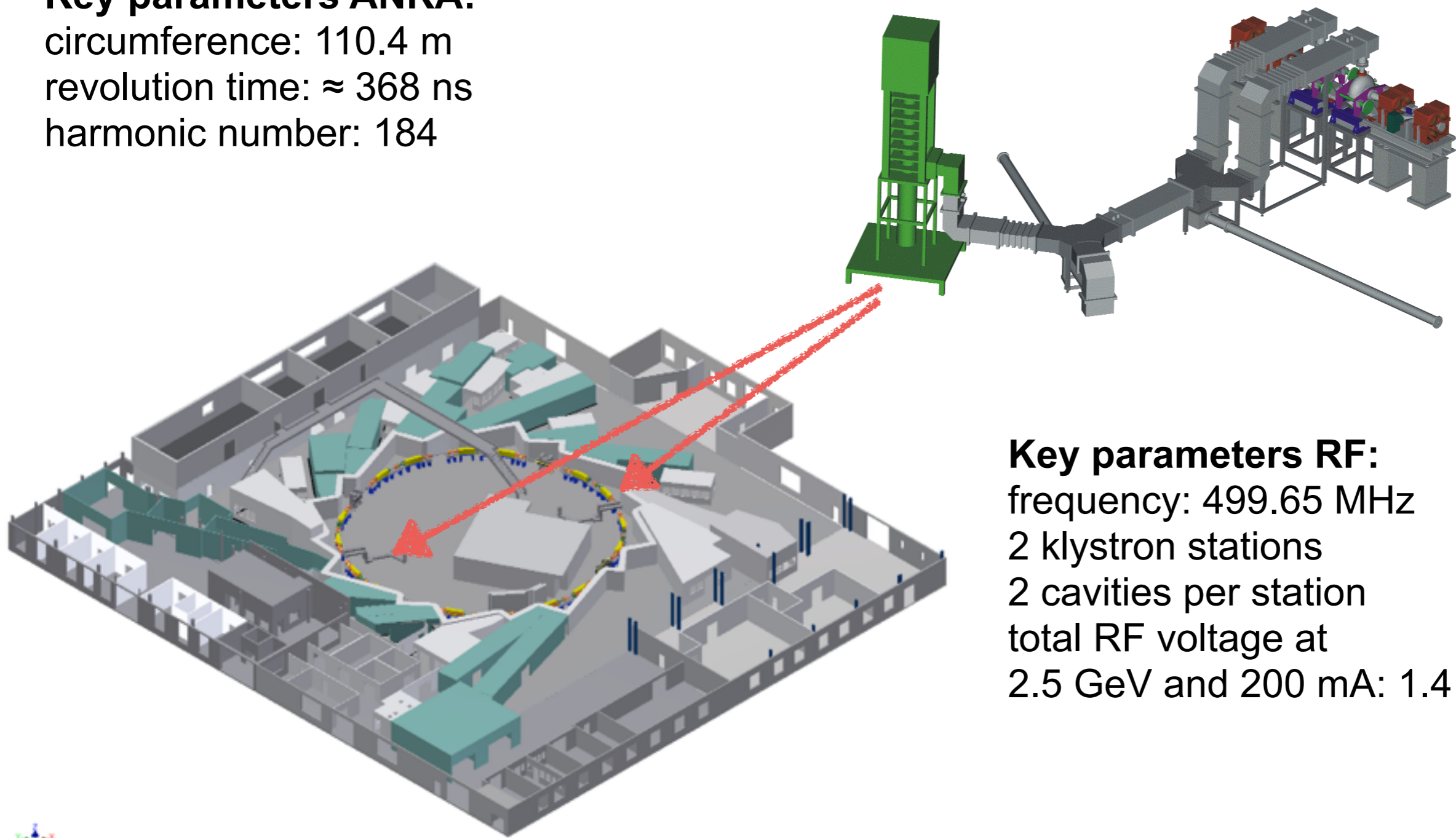
ANKA Synchrotron Radiation Facility

2014 - 09 - 17



# ANKA Storage Ring at KIT

**Key parameters ANKA:**  
 circumference: 110.4 m  
 revolution time:  $\approx 368$  ns  
 harmonic number: 184

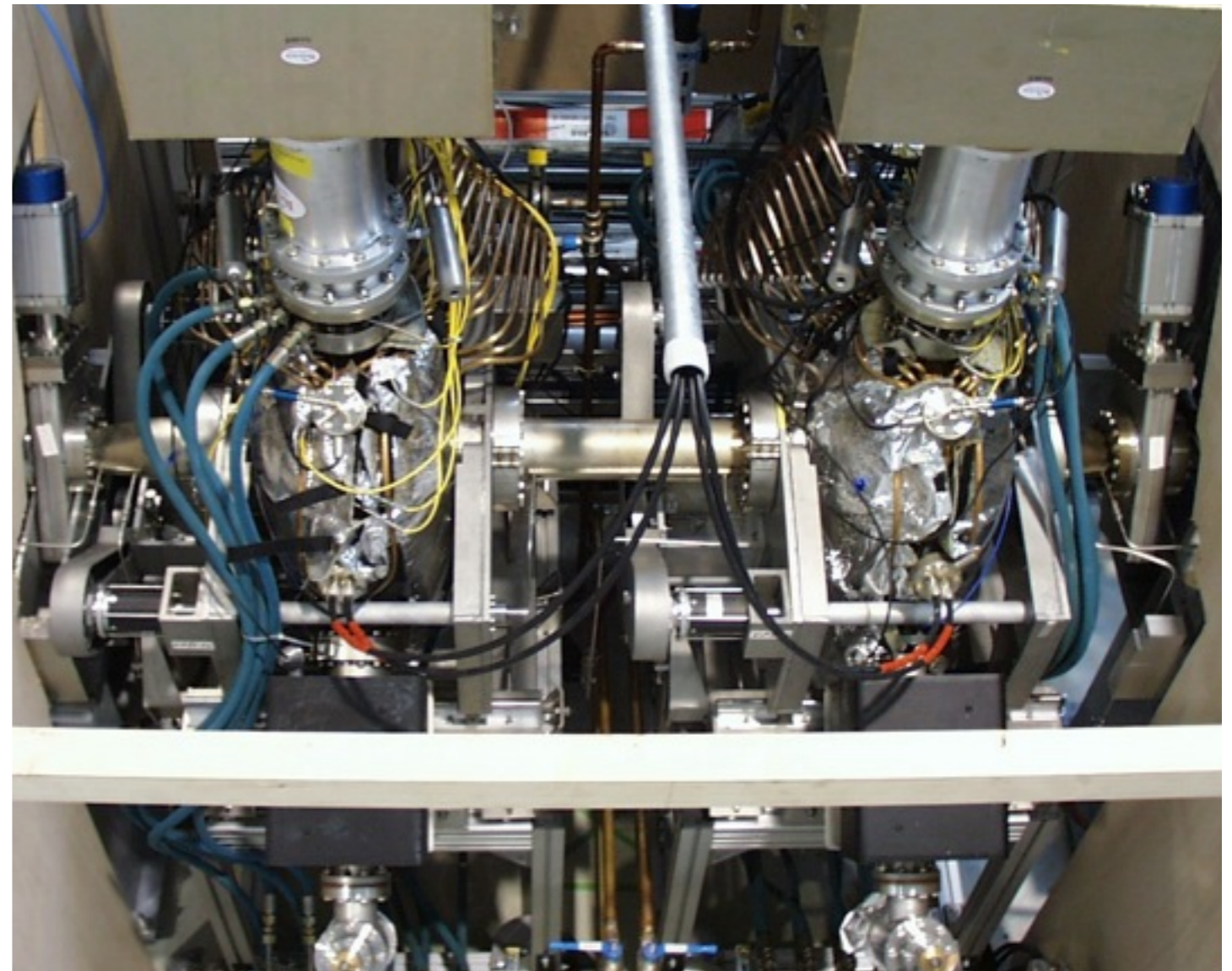


**Key parameters RF:**  
 frequency: 499.65 MHz  
 2 klystron stations  
 2 cavities per station  
 total RF voltage at  
 2.5 GeV and 200 mA: 1.4 MV

Schematic taken from 'Proceedings of the 1999 Particle Accelerator Conference, New York, 1999'

# Elettra type cavities

- Shunt impedance:  $\sim 3.3$  M $\Omega$
- designed max voltage: 650 kV
- max. ramping 5 kV/s
- Power loss in cavity:  $< 64$  kW
- Tuning: via deformation, DC motor
- Water cooled cavity and coupler
- Air cooled coupler window

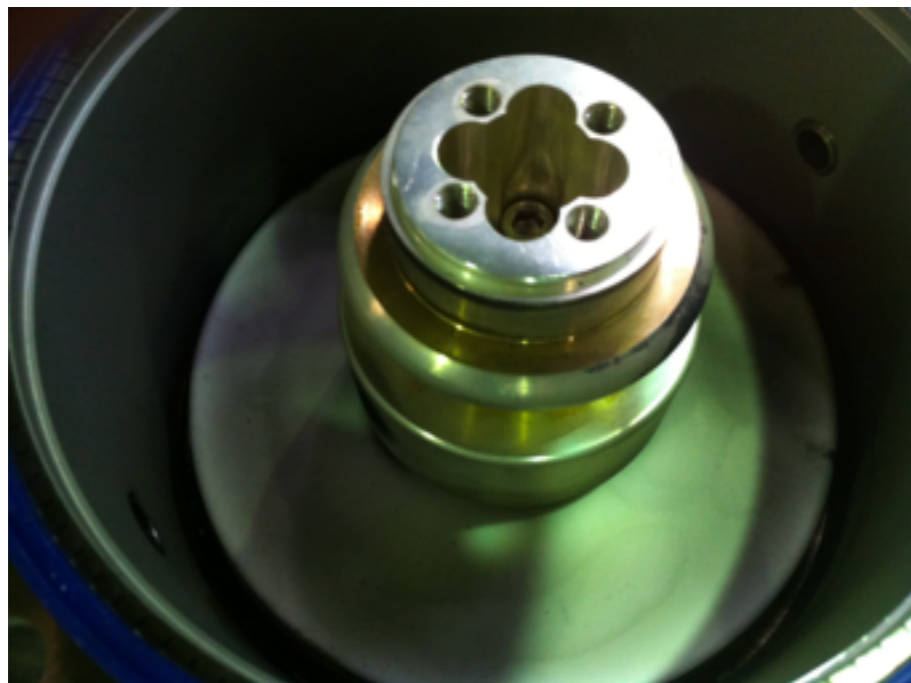


STATUS:  
**no mayor RF failures  
since 2012**

# Recent RF Activities at ANKA

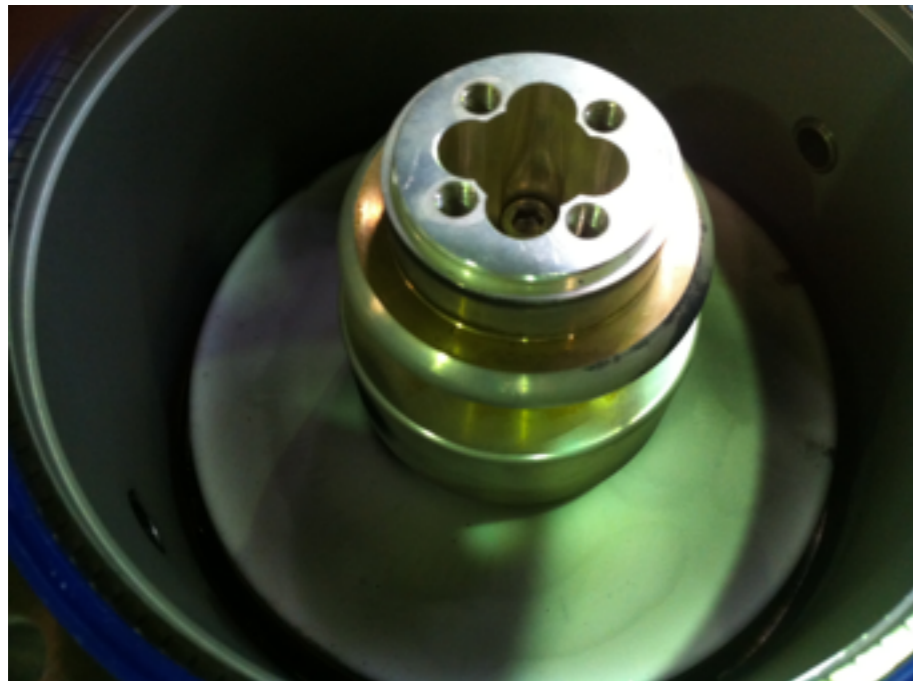
# Coupler window cleaning

- occasionally interlocks on outlet air temperature due to the high gap voltage in SUO studies
- Air-outlet: S2 26°C S4 29°C, Interlock: 35°C
- Assumption: deposition on ceramic window
- Exchange of experience with SLS:
  - ➔ mechanical cleaning of ceramic surface using the industrial 3M Scotch Brite
- Cleaning in January' 14: 1-2h per Cavity



# Coupler window cleaning

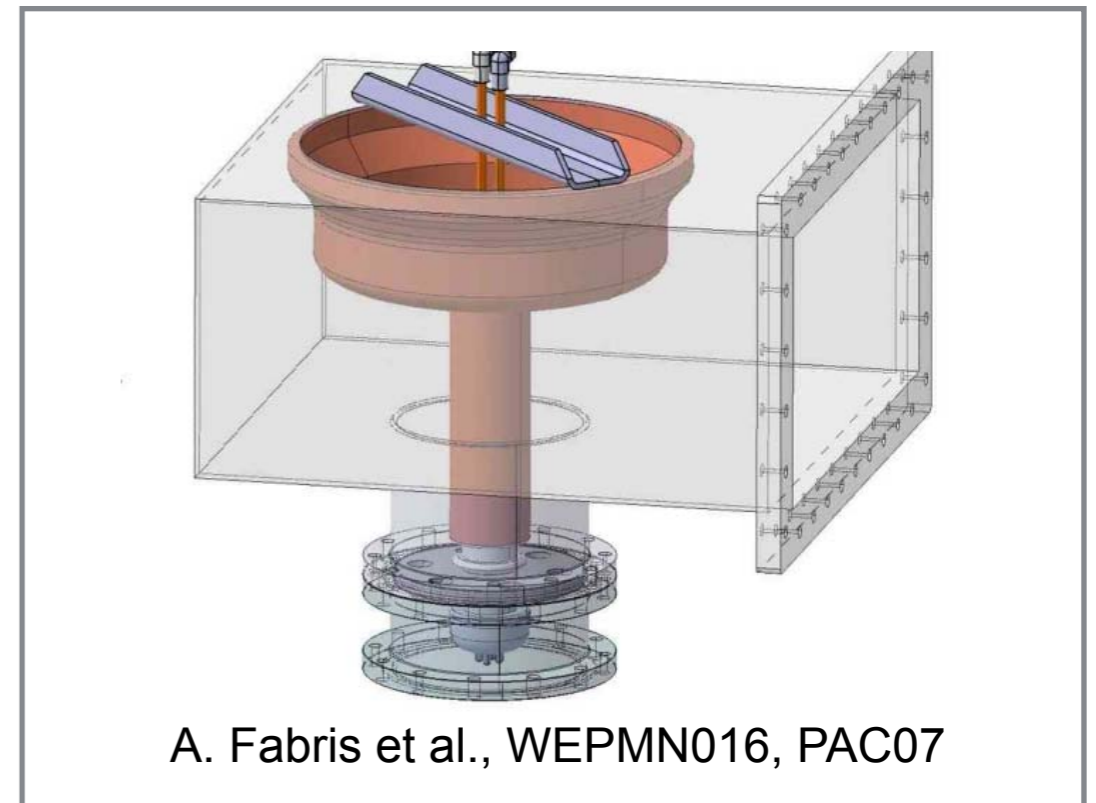
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# Coupler window cleaning result

- Very high refl. power on one cavity
  - ➔ few hours of “waveguide Tetris” until the source was found
  - ➔ wrong tuning behaviour of the LLRF -> wrong signal level on feedback loop
  - ➔ mechanical pressure on the frequency loop pick-up coax connector
- Consequence:
  - ➔ we could observe spark imprints on copper surface of the waveguide-to-coax connector ➔ not critical.
  - ➔ we have nice clean ceramic windows
  - ➔ stocktaking of waveguide parts
  - ➔ good margin to interlock value
- Future tendency: higher synchrotron radiation due to damping insertion devices at ANKA
  - ➔ higher forward power needed

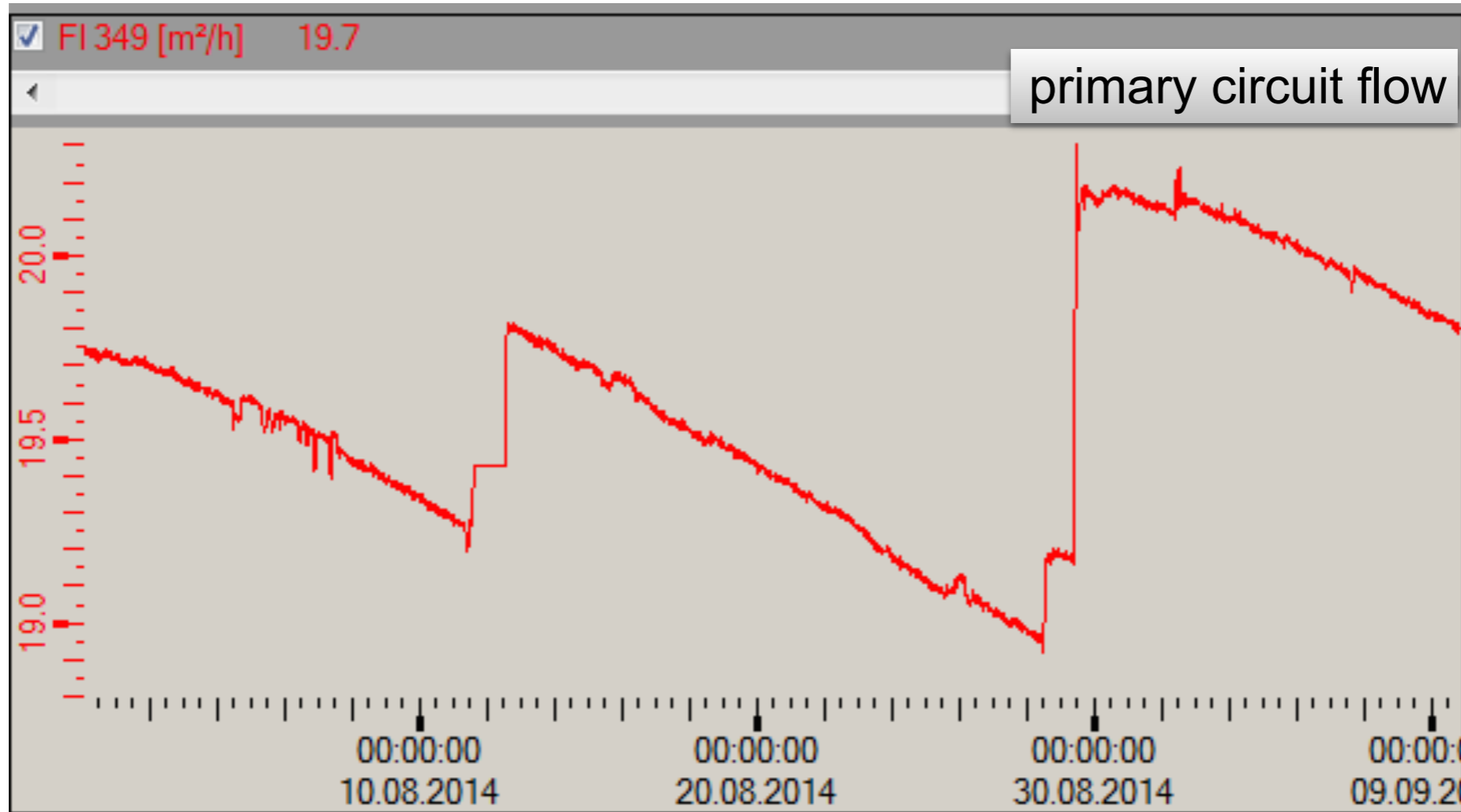
possible long term solution?



A. Fabris et al., WEPMN016, PAC07

# Cooling Rack - Water Flow Rate

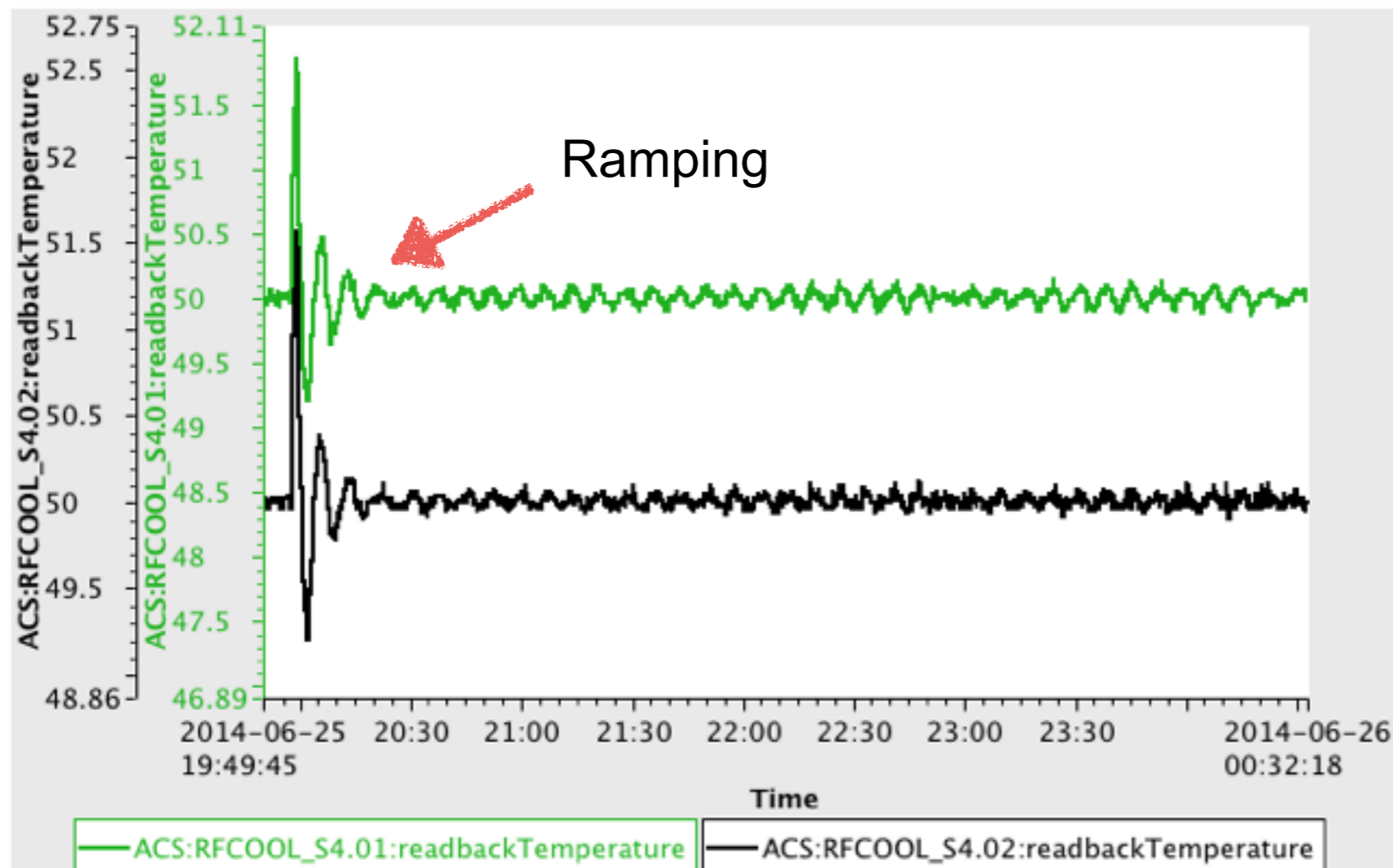
- Flow rate of primary cooling circuit is decreasing slowly in time
  - ➔ change of PID behaviour
  - ➔ temperature oscillations also in secondary circuit
  - ➔ reduction of acceptable ramping rate (kV/s)
  - ➔ crossing HOM e.g. during ramping





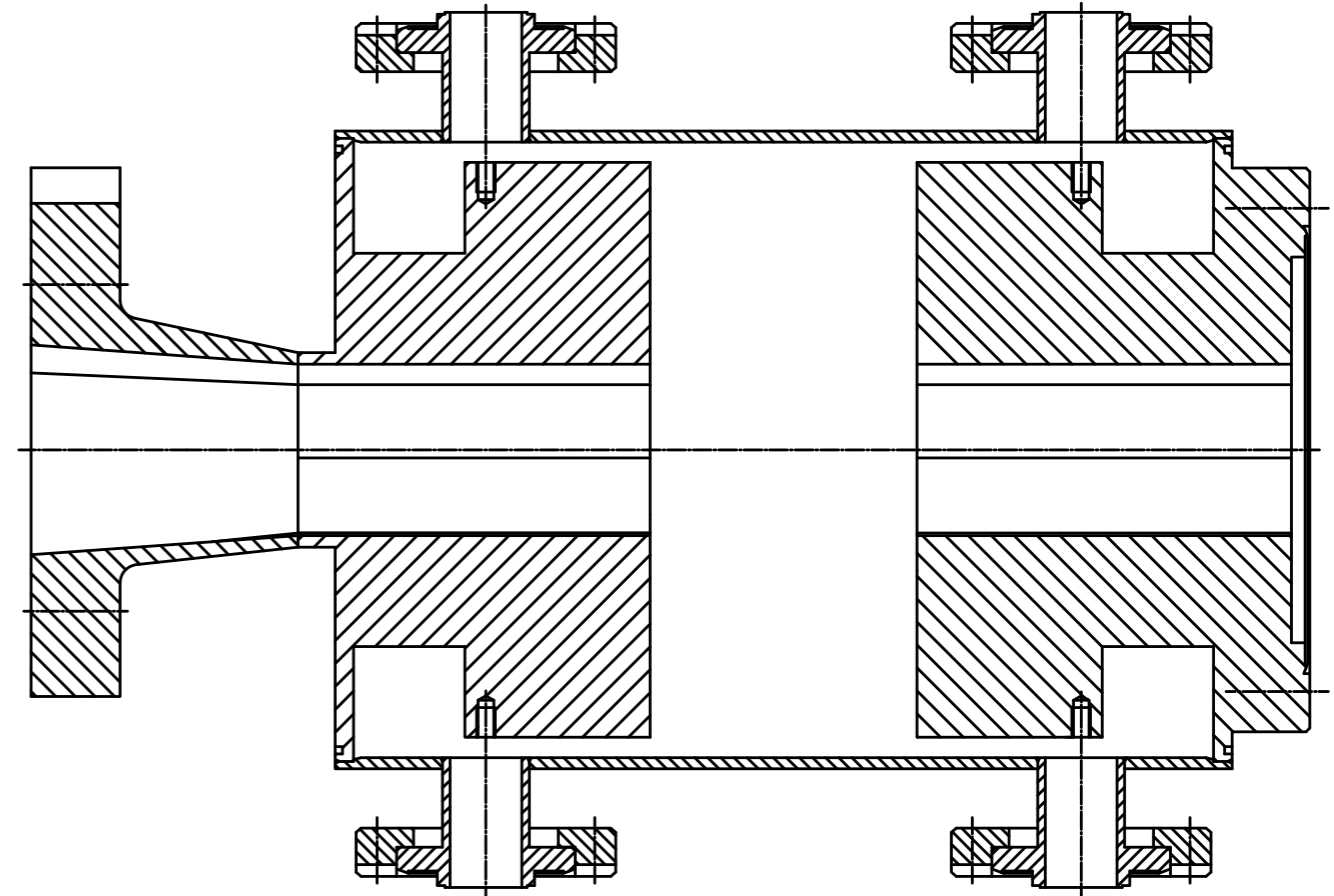
# Cooling Rack - Water Flow Rate

- Disturbed PID regulator due to energy ramping oscillates
- critical for special user operation in low alpha mode -> change of peak voltage  
-> change of bunch length -> change of THz radiation/bursting behaviour



# BBB Longitudinal Kicker

- Initial BESSY/DELTA design
- tapers to ANKA beam pipe profile
- additional copper absorber
- suitable broad band amplifier:
  - ➔ ~200W 1.0-2.0 GHz
  - ➔ e.g. MILMEGA AS0102



installation planned for  
the end of the year

# Klystron Service

- Sudden beam losses occurred
- RF drive reflected power increased:
  - ➔ maintenance of klystron was performed
  - ➔ replacement of RF cable inside of lead cover was done
  - ➔ last replacement 2011: wrong material

**radiation hardness of dielectric material is important issue**



# Spare Klystron

- life time of klystrons is long but not endless
- spare klystron for ANKA is on stock, but:
  - ➔ is it operable? what is the on-stock lifetime?
  - ➔ vacuum is maintained, but not the heater
- 500 MHz klystron refurbishment could be issue in the next future



# DIMTEL LLRF Test at ANKA

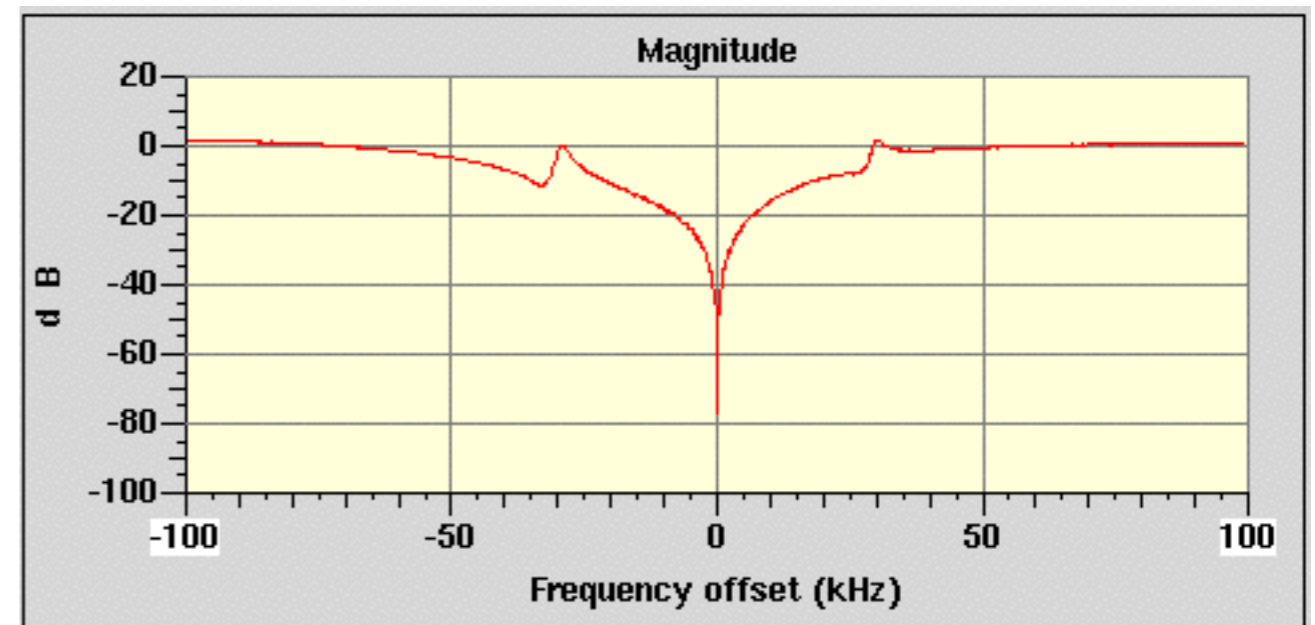
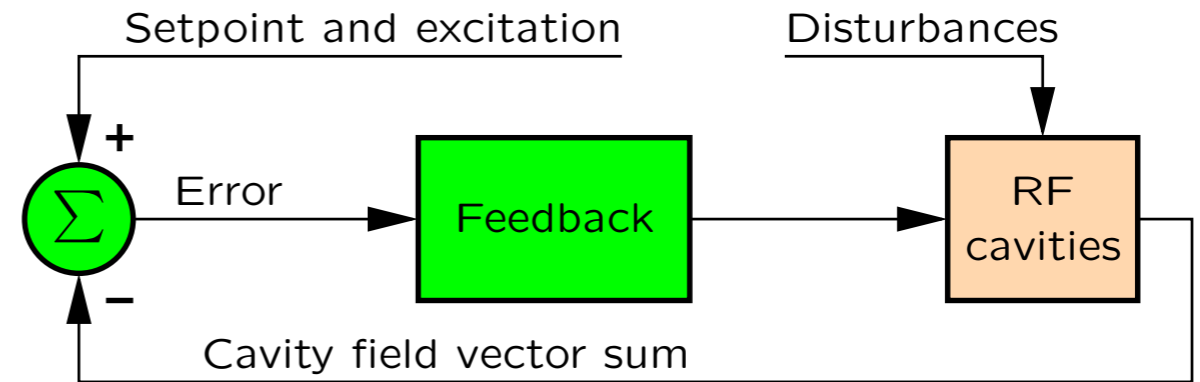
- 1st experience exchange with ELSA
- station S4 was chosen for the test
- constrain:
  - ➔ 1 day MP scheduled
  - ➔ minimal invasive setup
- full installation within 2 hours
- tuner controllability was realised by workaround via EPICS2ACS
- Test passed:
  - ➔ general functionality
  - ➔ open loop / closed loop
  - ➔ rf ramp up/down
  - ➔ soft interlocks + diagnostics
  - ➔ 100mA beam + ramping to 2.5 GeV only 6h after installation (!)



2x CavFWD, 2x CavREF, 2x CavPick-Up  
 interlock daisy chain (TTL), 1x Drive out  
 3 inputs and 3 outputs leaved free,

# DIMTEL LLRF Test at ANKA - Results

- Closed loop transfer function
  - ➔ Measured from set point to error signal
  - ➔ quantify disturbance rejection
- proportional and integrator loops produce high rejection at low frequencies
- closed-loop disturbance rejection
  - ➔ beam response at 30 kHz
  - ➔ -70 dB rejection at ~30 Hz
  - ➔ -15 dB rejection at 10 kHz



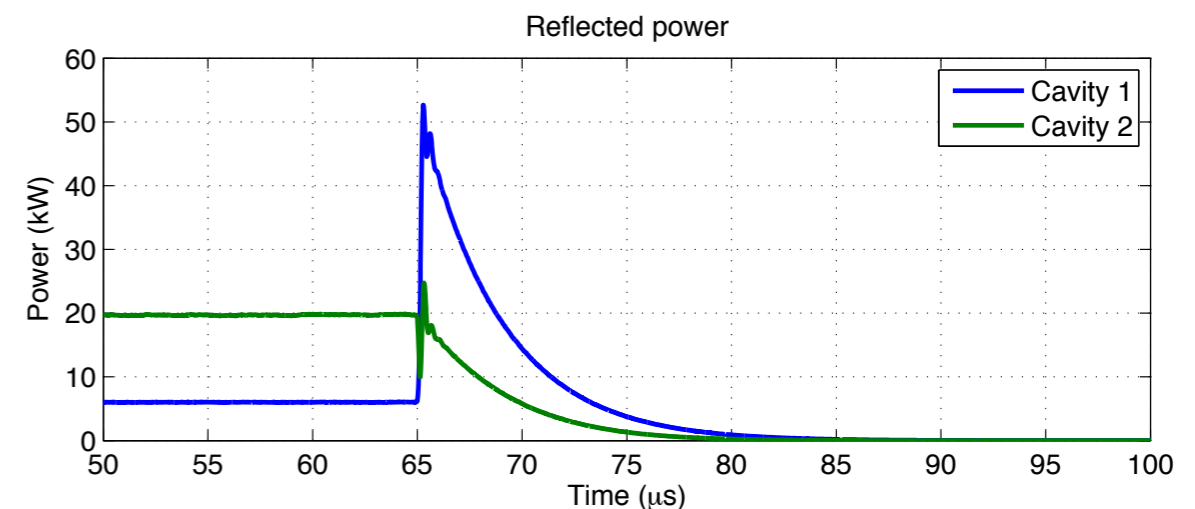
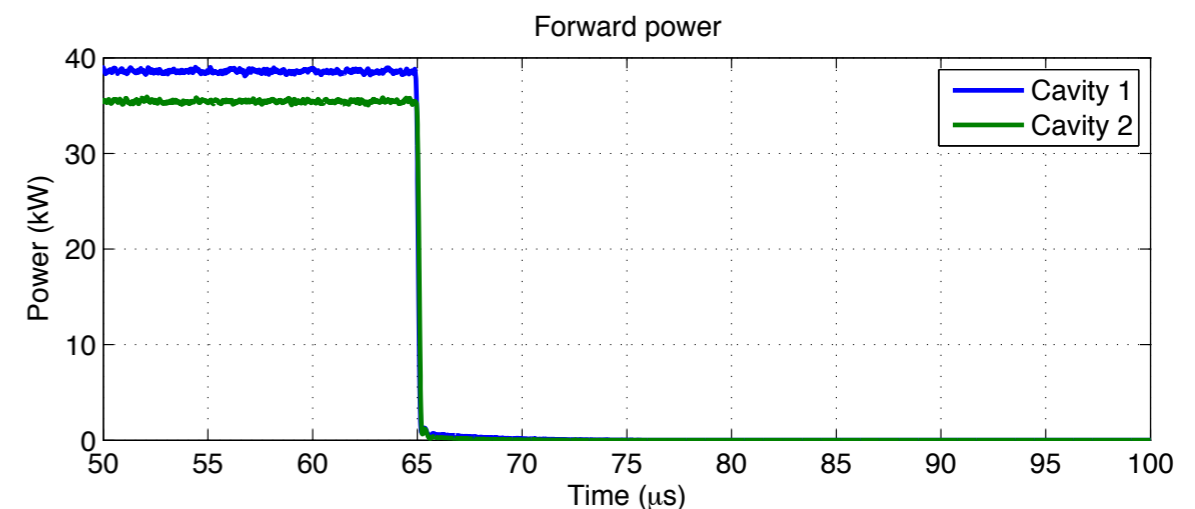
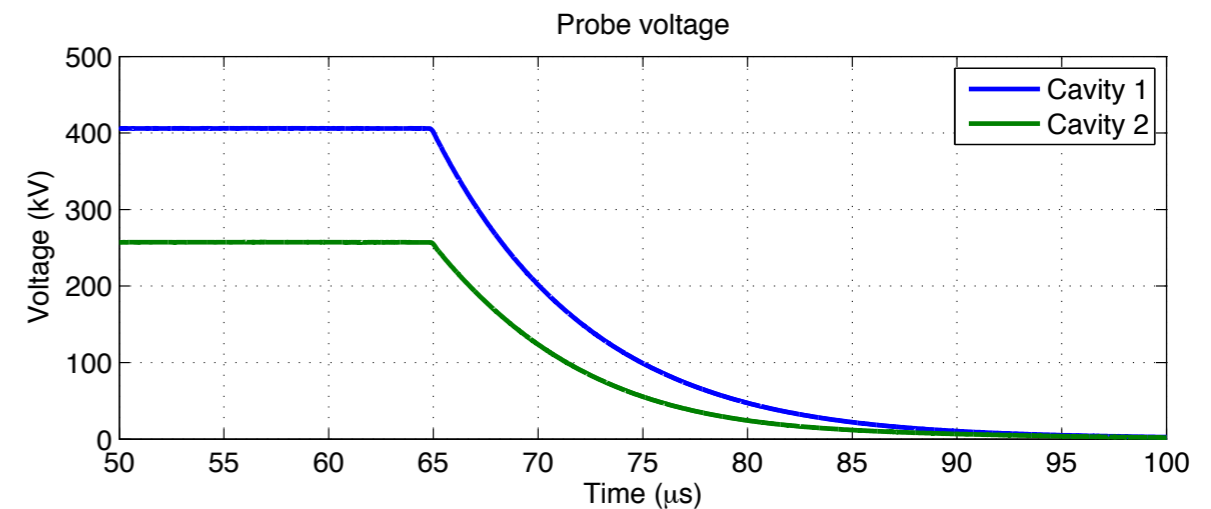
courtesy of D. Teytelman (priv. comm.)  
<http://www.dimtel.com/products/llrf9>

# DIMTEL LLRF Test at ANKA - Results

- post-mortem analysis
- manually detuned cavity 2 to reach reflected power interlock (20kW)
- RF drive switched off within 100ns
- Reflected power rise up shortly
- Field decay transients can be used for calculating of Q and detuning:

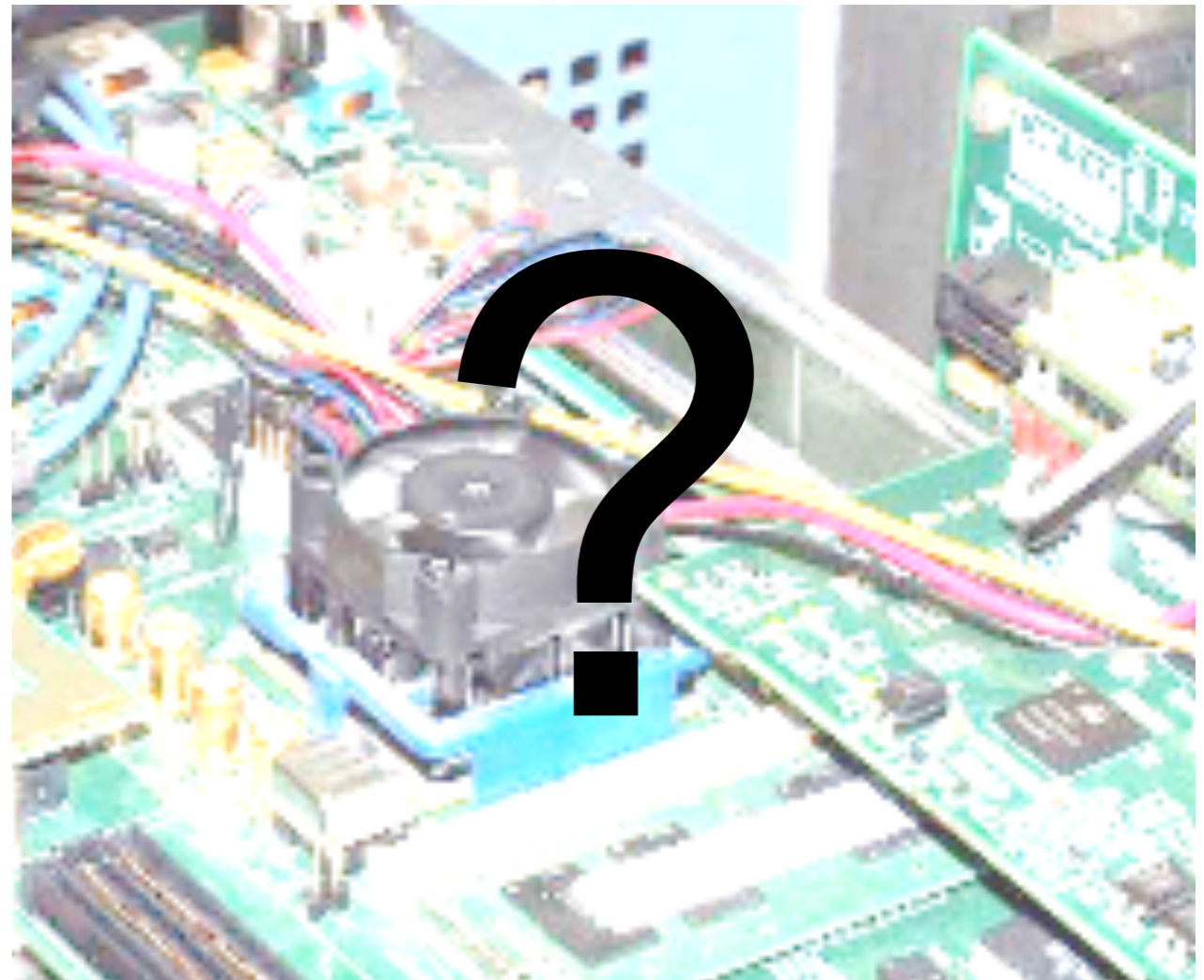
Parameter	Cav. 1	Cav. 2
Detuning, kHz	-3.8	-29.4
Loaded Q	11375	10630

courtesy of D. Teytelman (priv. comm.)  
<http://www.dimtel.com/products/llrf9>



# Decision: LLRF Upgrade

- analog LLRF becomes outdated
  - ➔ limited diagnostics
  - ➔ no post-mortem analysis
  - ➔ control system migration
  - ➔ fixed beam phase
  - ➔ new fast-interlock needed
- future oriented strategy
  - ➔ DLLRF with EPICS integration
  - ➔ old racks should be removed
    - ➔ free place for SSA
- tuner modifications needed:
  - ➔ new digital motor controller
  - ➔ new optical encoder



**tender is in preparation**



# Summary

- The upgrade policy over the last few years has provided more reliability of the ANKA RF system in general.
- New DLLRF with full EPICS integration should allow the continuous monitoring of a number of important RF parameters and furthermore perform the post-mortem analysis.
- Longitudinal BBB should give additional freedom in cavity temperature working point and improve injection rate.
- As intermediate step to SSA: the health of the spare klystron should be guaranteed.

**Thank you!**