

# LCLS RF Stations

## Overview of linac RF control

T. Maxwell

Nov. 21, 2017



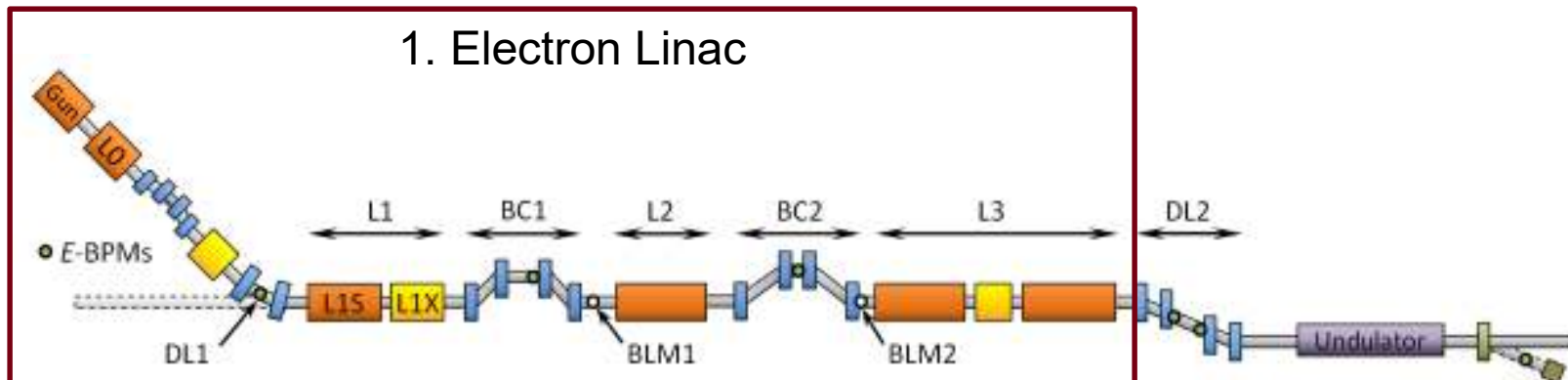
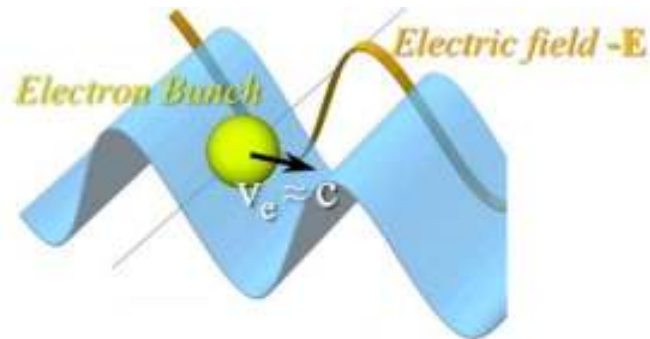
# The Linac Coherent Light Source

World's first X-ray Free Electron Laser driven by a 1 km electron linear accelerator (linac)



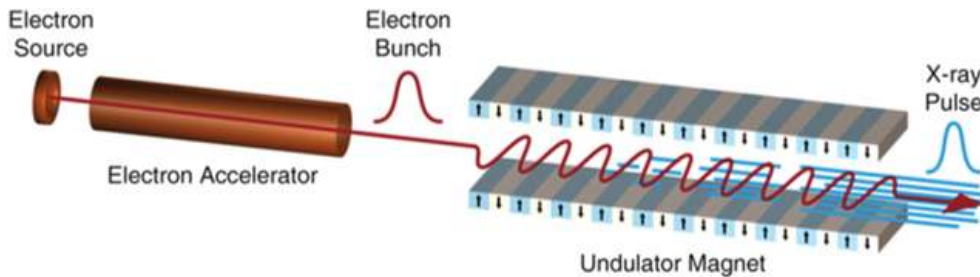
# The Linac Coherent Light Source

1. The electron linac produces extremely dense, short ( $10^{-15}$  seconds) electron bunches accelerated to nearly the speed of light. The very high energy is achieved by the bunches “riding the RF wave,” a burst of extremely high-voltage GHz-wave in 1 km of RF cavities powered by RF stations.

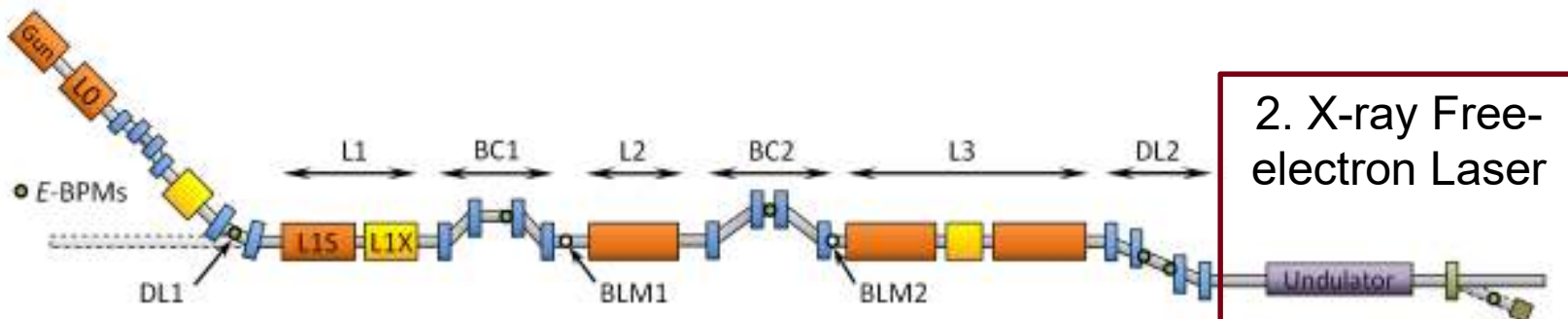
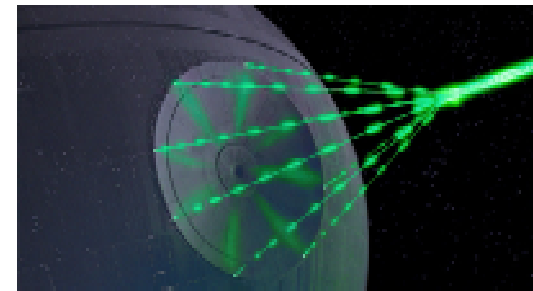


# The Linac Coherent Light Source

- The bunch is then injected in a 130 m long “magnetic undulator.” This shakes off X-rays that eventually re-interact with the bunch and self-amplify. Result: A burst of ultra-fast, extremely intense and coherent X-rays for studying biological, chemical, and material science on molecular time and space scales.



*An X-ray Free-electron Laser*

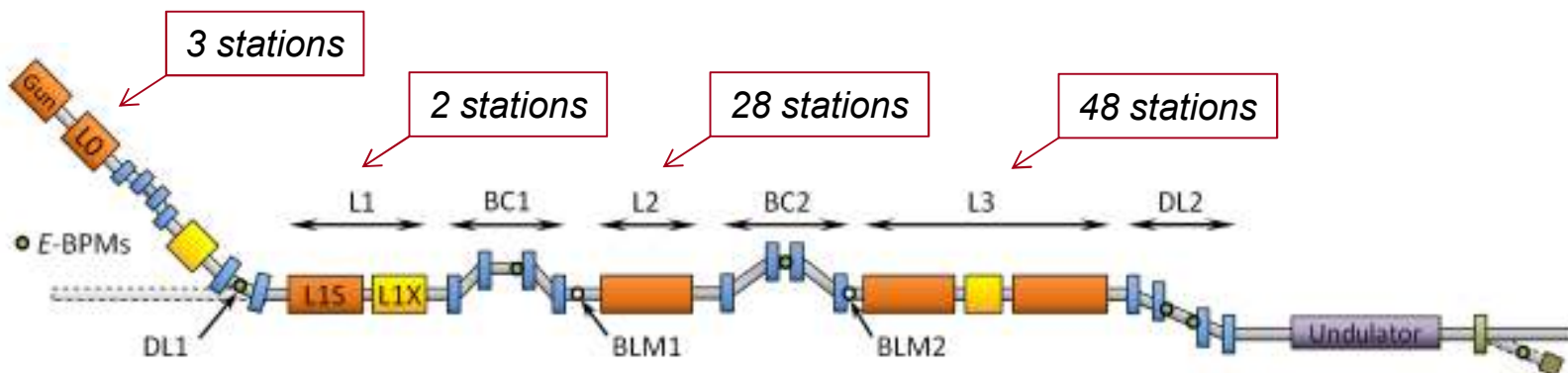


2. X-ray Free-electron Laser

# About those RF stations...

There are a lot of them! They're grouped by sub-linacs as well as "sectors." Sub-linacs are:

- L0 = Special – The GUN, L0A and L0B
- L1 = Special – L1S and L1X
- L2 = 28 variously indexed RF stations
- L3 = 48 variously indexed RF stations

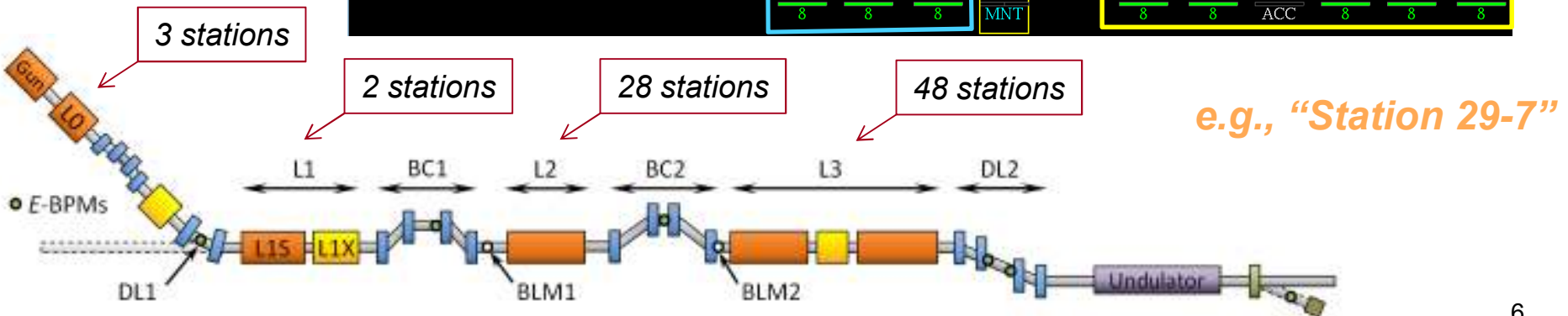


# About those RF stations...

“Sectors” are 21 through 30 with 8 stations per sector

Matlab Process

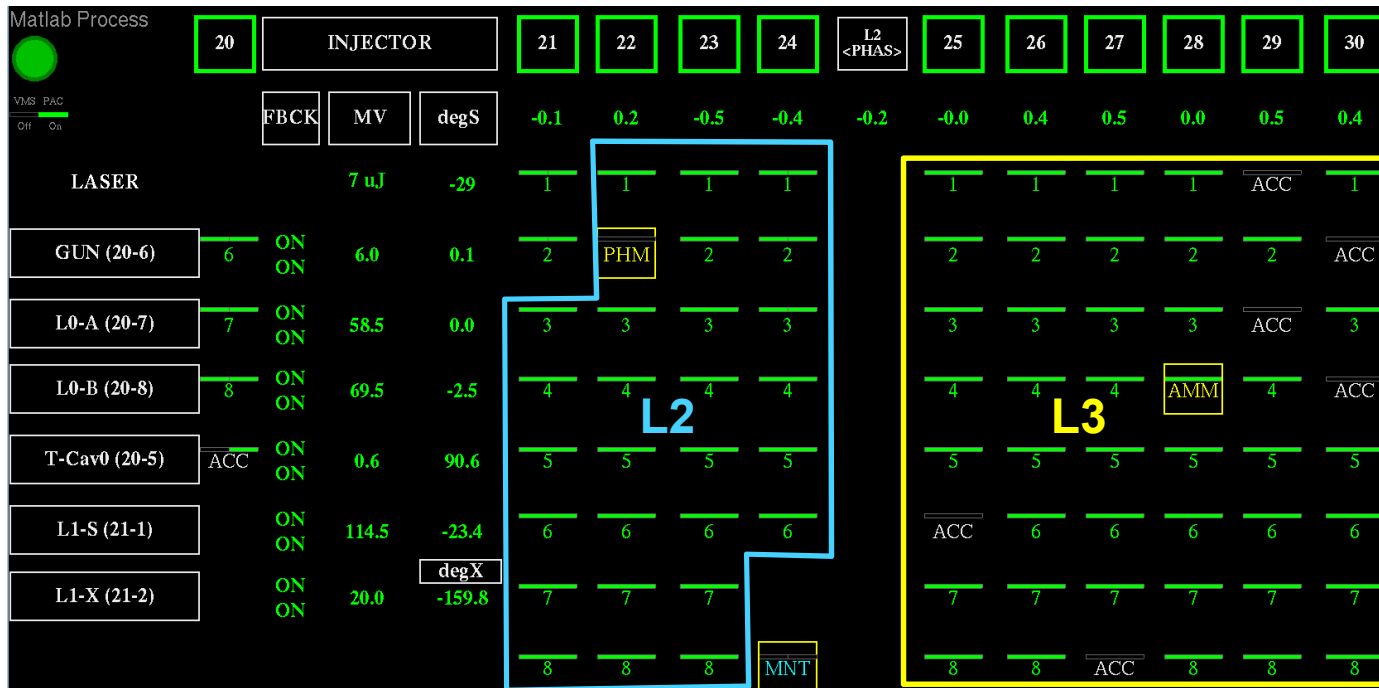
	20	INJECTOR	21	22	23	24	L2 <PHAS>	25	26	27	28	29	30		
		FBCK	MV	degS	-0.1	0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.4
LASER		7 uJ	-29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ACC	1		
GUN (20-6)	6	ON	6.0	2	PHM	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	ACC		
L0-A (20-7)	7	ON	58.5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	ACC	3		
L0-B (20-8)	8	ON	69.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	AMM	ACC		
T-Cav0 (20-5)	ACC	ON	0.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
L1-S (21-1)	ON	114.5	-23.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
L1-X (21-2)	ON	20.0	degX	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
				8	8	8	MNT	8	8	8	8	ACC	8		



# RF Stations

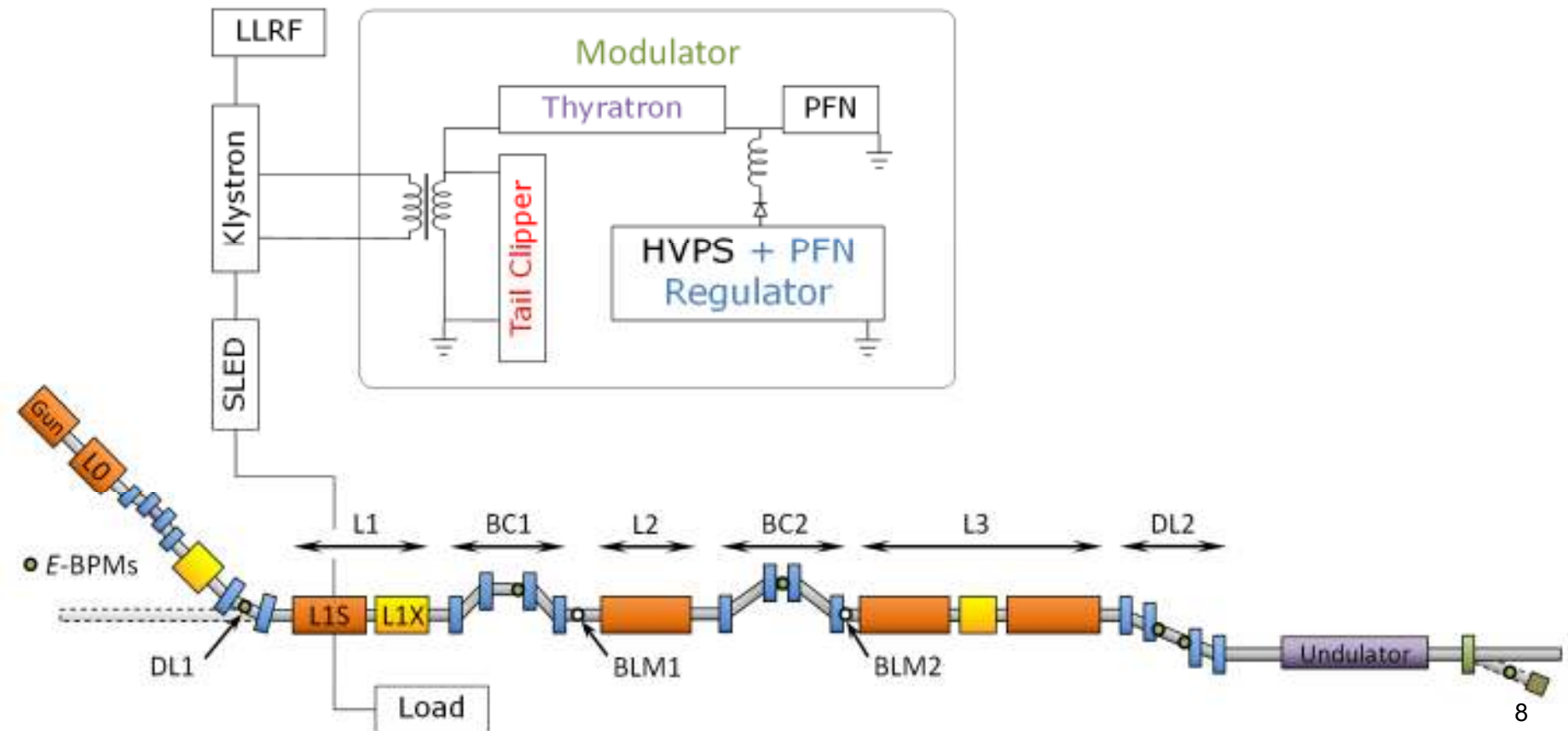
For our scope, I suggest:

1. Focus only on stations in L2 and L3 (mostly all the same)
  - 21-3 through 24-6, and 25-1 through 30-8 (excluding 28-2)
2. Consider *each station* a separate, trainable case study, but what is learned can apply equally to all the other stations



# So what's in an RF station?

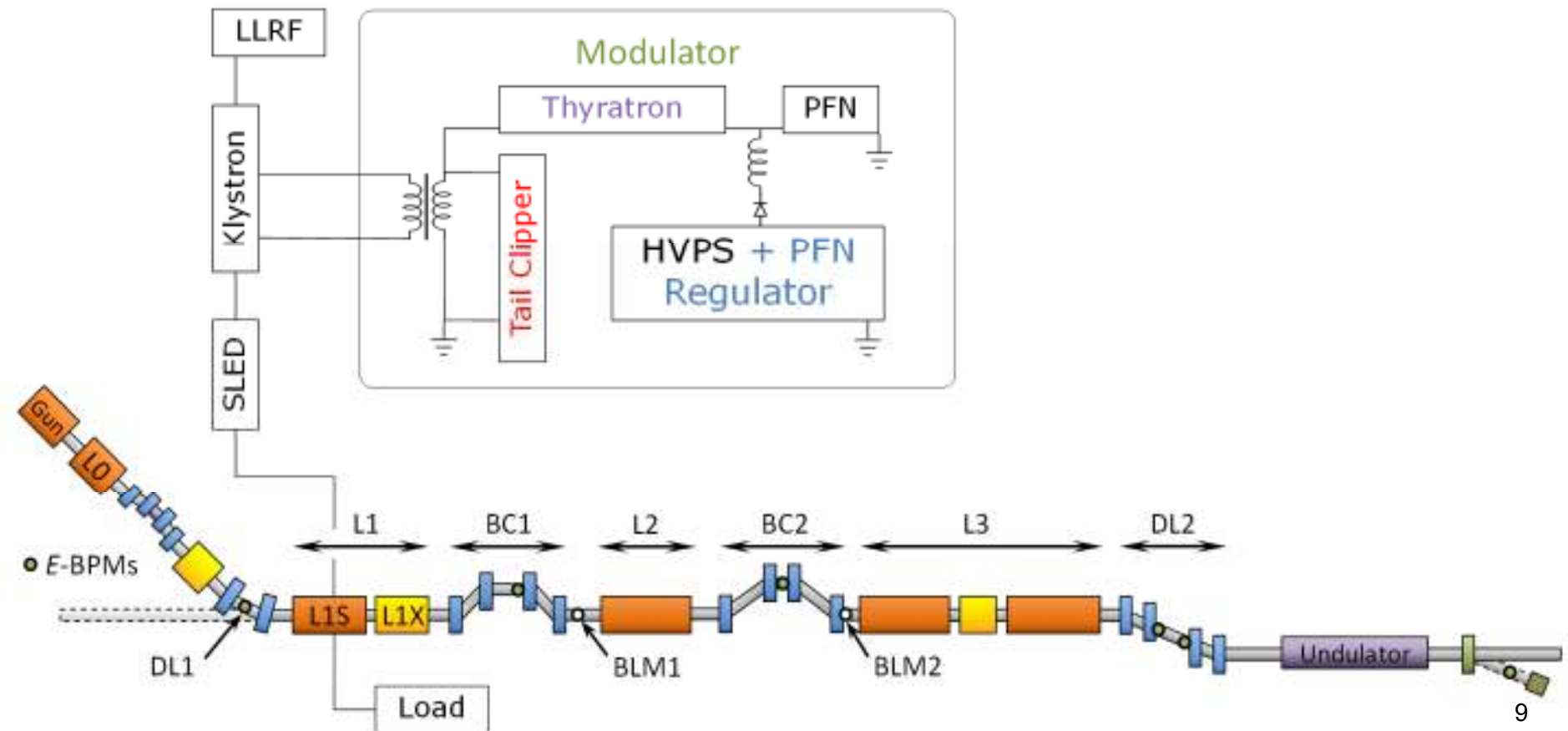
An RF station is comprised of many complex, high-powered, *expensive* components that all require regular maintenance and tuning. Given there are so many, *automated detection and reporting of regularly occurring anomalous signals to predict maintenance needs or impending failures would be of extreme value to the scientific program.*





# An RF Station

Overview of working station. 1) Store up high voltage power, 2) dump HV pulse into system, 3) modulate the HV pulse into a burst of RF, 4) send pulse “downstairs” to RF cavity which 5) accelerates an electron bunch before 6) terminating remaining RF power



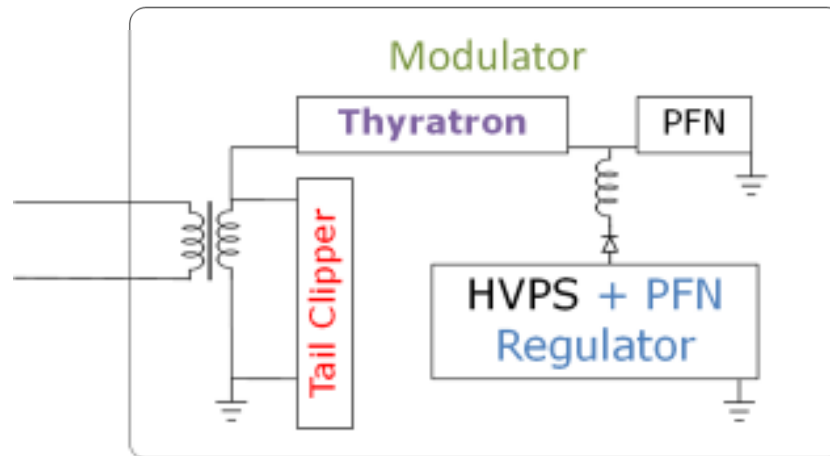
# An RF Station

The Modulator has a few major components:

1. High voltage power supply (HVPS)
2. Pulse forming network (PFN) for storing up power
3. **Thyratron** – A tube that acts as a fast, very high-power switch for dumping the power out of the modulator to the next stage

While *PFN tuning* is one opportunity, the *thyratron* health and tuning is extremely important and a common component to fail. Each tube lasts about 1 – 2 years, so a couple need replacing in any given month.

*We'll come back to this.*



# An RF Station

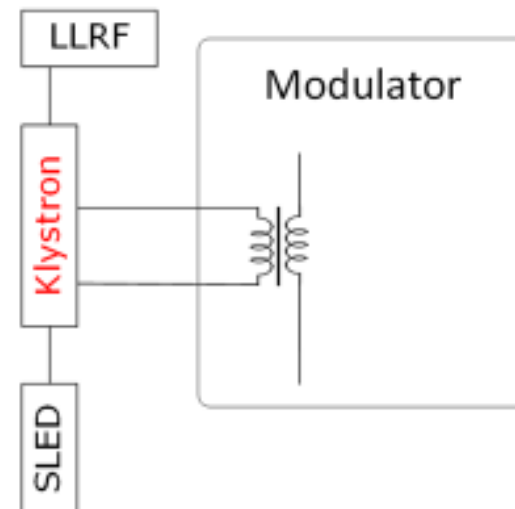
The Klystron's primary function is to convert DC pulse into RF pulse. This is another very high-voltage tube. It generates a low-energy electron plasma beam that is accelerated by the DC pulse and bunched by applying a stable, low-level RF modulation. The resulting modulated beam current drives the high-output RF from the klystron we need.

Common key parameters:

- Klystron "beam voltage" – Roughly the DC voltage applied to the tube, internal beam power
- Solenoid focus power – Magnetic field applied inside klystron for internal beam focusing

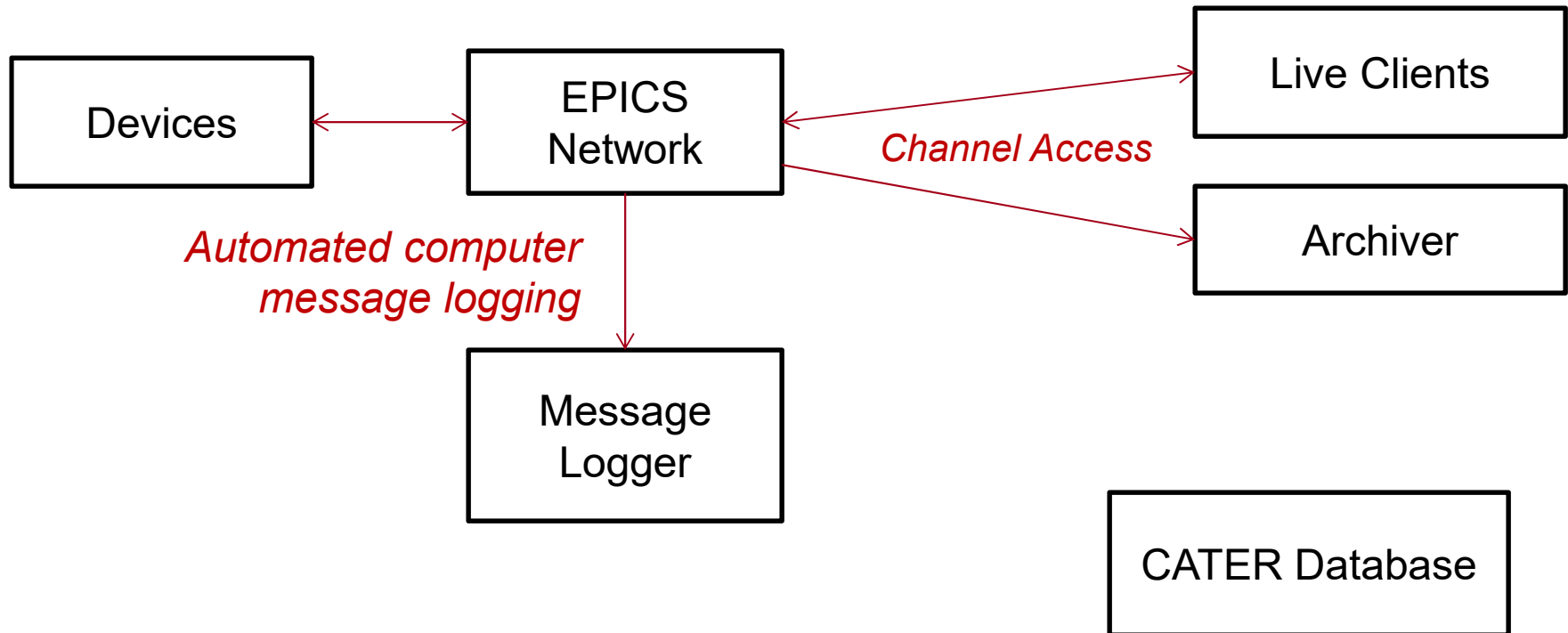
*The klystron is another critical component. It's mean time to failure is quite longer than a thyatron, but replacement is costly.*

**Jargon warning: Frequently "klystron" and "RF station" are used interchangeably.**



# RF Station Data

How do we talk to these things...? Input of set values and readback of diagnostic values are via the EPICS network



# Process Variables

Channel Access “Process Variables” are numbers typically

They are addressed in EPICS with naming standards:

[Device type “Primary”]:[Geographical region or  
“Micro”]:[Location or “Unit” number]:[ATTRIBUTE]

Example, 29-6 klystron beam voltage

**KLYS:LI29:61:BVLT**

# Human intervention

## SLAC CATER system for reporting issues and solutions

### Accelerator Hardware Problem Information

Cancel/Return

Apply Changes

### Problem Description

CATER Id: 137443(TEC)

Issue Title: LOB beam volts jitter high after thyatron swap.

48 of 100

Status: Scheduled Jobs

CATER Type: Hardware

CATER Sub Type: HW Problem

Area: LCLS-INJ

Area Mgr (current): Martinez, Ted

Area Mgr: Martinez, Ted

Subsystem: KLYSTRON / MODULATOR

Shop Main: PEM

Shop Alt: (Select)

Micro: LI20

Primary: KLYS

Unit: 81

Pv Name:

Urgency: Scheduled

Assigned To: Stiles, Paul J.

Estimated Hrs:

Watch & Wait Date:

W&W Comment:

Date Due Next:

CEF Request Submitted: (Select)

LOB beam volts jitter high after thyatron swap.

48 of 4000

### Hardware Jobs (Total 1, Active 1, Completed 0, Dropped 0)

Job #	Status	Description	Assigned To	Planned Start Date & Time	PMM	Release Conditions Defined	PMM Start	PMM End
1	Active	LOB: TS&R beam volts jitter high after thyatron swap.	Stiles, Paul J.	11/27/2017 09:00:00	11/27/2017	Yes	11/27/2017	11/27/2017

### Software Jobs (Total 0, Active 0, Completed 0, Dropped 0)

no data found

### Radiation Safety Work Control Forms (Total 0)

no data found

### Solutions/Tasks (Total 1, Active 1, Inactive 0)

Edit	#	Complete	Description	Created D
	1	N	LOB beam volts jitter high after thyatron swap. ACR requested we look into it. At the modulator,	11/19/2017

# Human intervention

Stations are identified and *keywords* can be found in descriptions (thyratron, klystron, beam voltage...)

### Accelerator Hardware Problem Information

CATER Id: 137443(TEC)

Issue Title:

48 of 100

Status: **Scheduled Jobs**

CATER Type: Hardware  
 CATER Sub Type: HW Problem  
 Area: LCLS-INJ  
 Area Mgr (current): Martinez, Ted  
 Area Mgr: Martinez, Ted  
 Subsystem: KLYSTRON / MODULATOR  
 Shop Main: PEM  
 Shop Alt: (Select)  
 Micro: LI20  
 Primary: KLYS  
 Unit: 81  
 Name:   
 Urgency: Scheduled  
 Assigned To: Stiles, Paul J.  
 Estimated Hrs:   
 Watch & Wait Date:   
 W&W Comment:   
 Date Due Next:   
 CEF Request Submitted: (Select)

### Problem Description

LOB beam volts jitter high after thyratron swap.

48 of 4000

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no data found

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no data found

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Edit	#	Complete	Description	Created D
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	N	LOB beam volts jitter high after thyratron swap. ACR requested we look into it. At the modulator,	11/19/2017

## Potential attack:

Archiver has numerical data (PVs), can be used for training

CATER database should be used for finding interesting data points with similar cause/solution, or confirm anomaly/failures detected

Live signals, in principle, could also be made available for faster response, but a check of health every several hours is likely sufficient for this scope

*Focus on thyatron and klystron health and MTTF*