



EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE

The Stacked Multi-Level Klystron Modulators for the ESS Linac



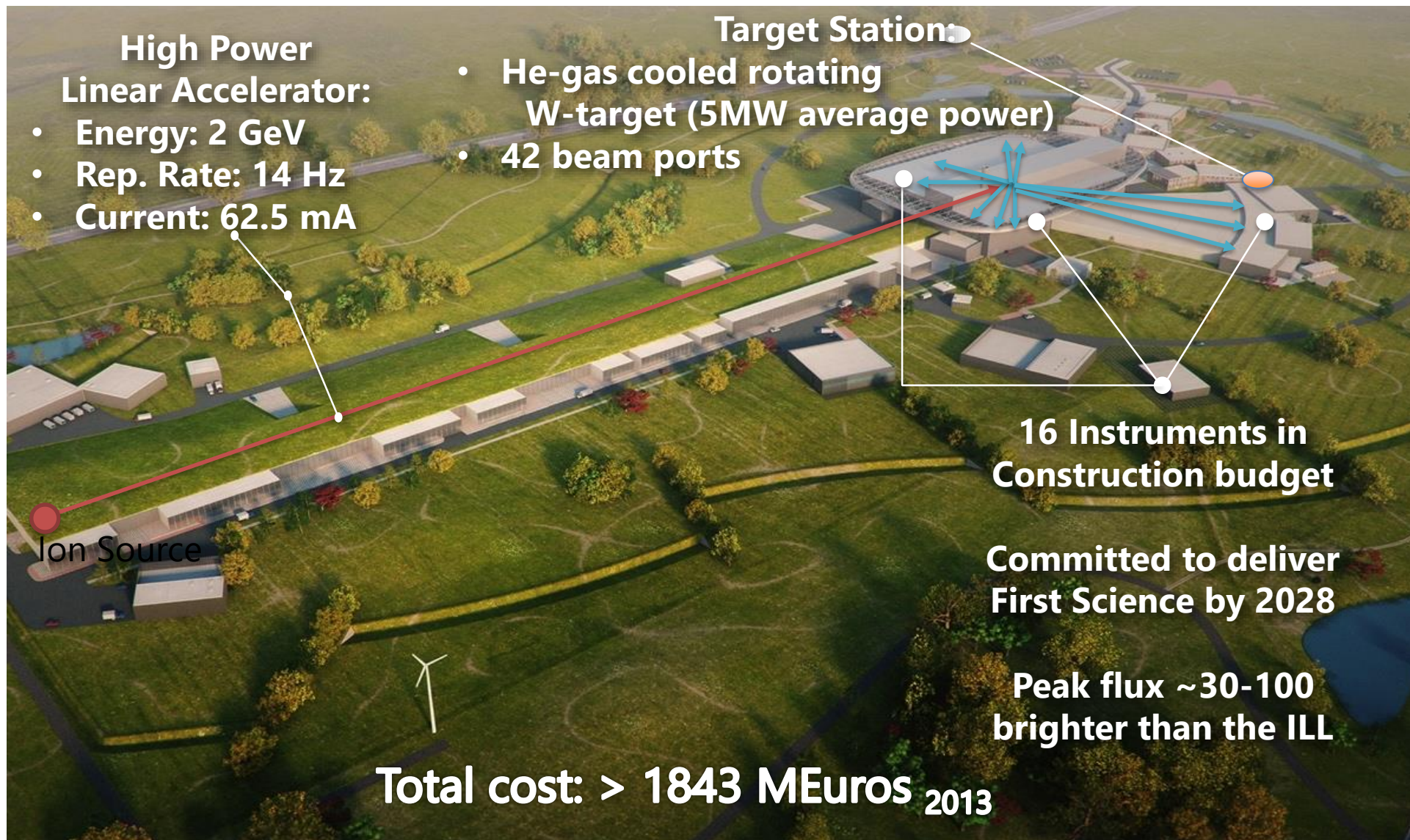
Carlos A. Martins

ESS – Accelerator Division - RF Electrical Power Systems

www.europeanspallationsource.se

Commissioning of ESS – JPARC Workshop, 10th Oct. 2022

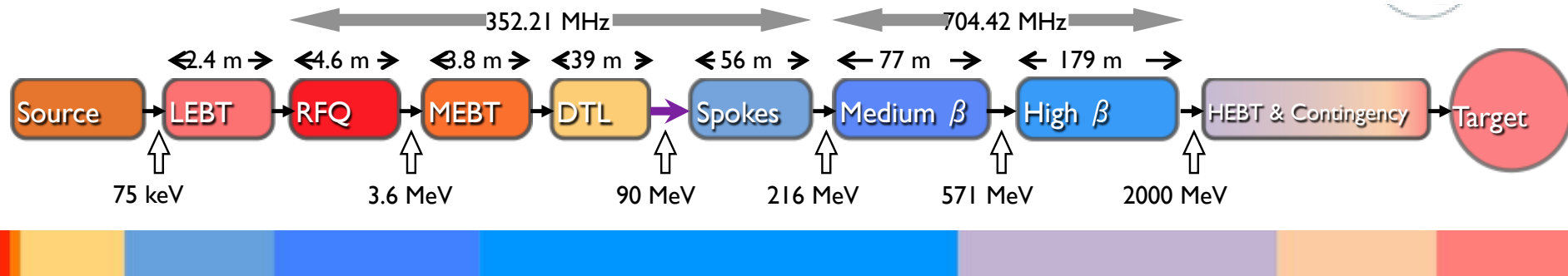
Synopsis – ESS facility



Synopsis – ESS accelerator



**Beam power on target: 125MW_{pk} , 5MW_{av} ; Beam pulse length = 2.86ms;
PRR = 14Hz**



Baseline (end 2027):

- 1 RFQ;
- 5 DTL tanks;
- 36 Medium Beta SCRF cavities (1MW_{RF} each);
- 20 High Beta SCRF cavities (1MW_{RF} each)

Upgrade:

- + 64 High Beta SCRF cavities (1MW_{RF} each) (upgrade to 5MW average beam power)

ESS modulator development strategy #1



**July
2011**

ESS has launched an Invitation To Tender for the design and construction of one 180kVA modulator (turn-key, functional specification):

- Contract awarded in Dec. 2011; Delivery May 2014 (30 months delivery time);

➤ **1st ESS modulator (monolithic topology, pulse transformer based):**

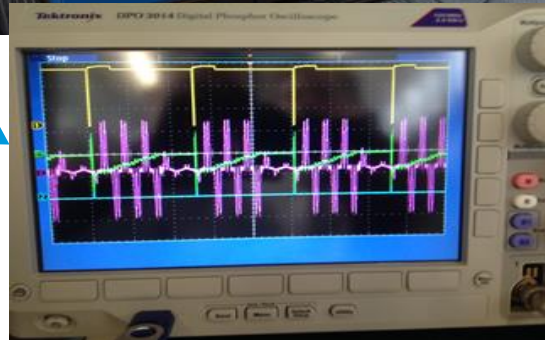
Rated @ 115kV/25A; 2.8ms/20Hz; 160kVA -> **enough to power one 1.4MWpk klystron;**

Limited performance:

- Rise time_(10-99%) = 350 μ s;
- Flat-top droop = 3%;
- Efficiency = 88%;
- Power density = 22kVA/m² (no space in RF Gallery)
- AC power quality issues (flicker, current harmonic distortion)

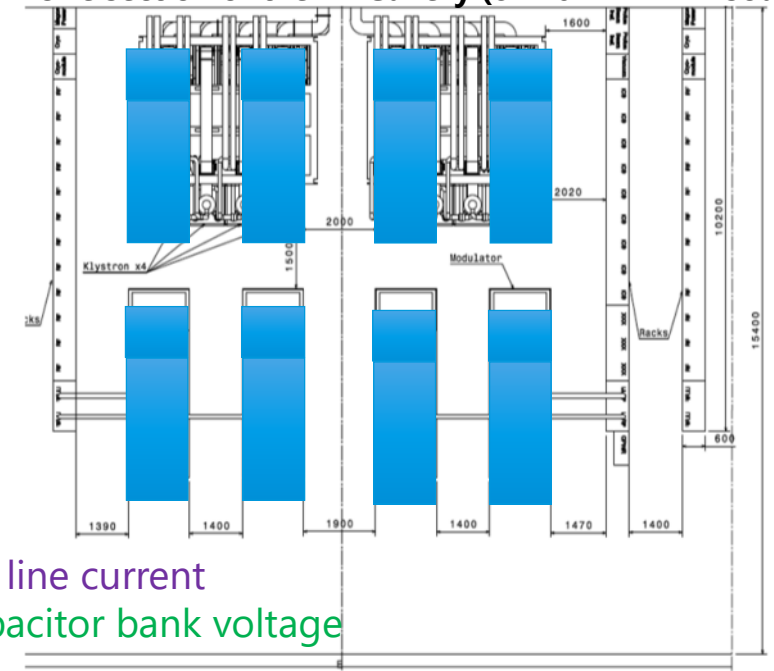
High capital cost:

- ~130 modulators needed



8 modulators per RF cell needed (Med-Beta, High-Beta)

One section of the RF Gallery (8x 704 MHz RF sources)



Purple: AC line current
Green: Capacitor bank voltage

ESS modulator development strategy #2



**Jan.
2014**

ESS has launched an Invitation To Tender for the design and construction of one 330kVA modulator (turn-key, functional specification):

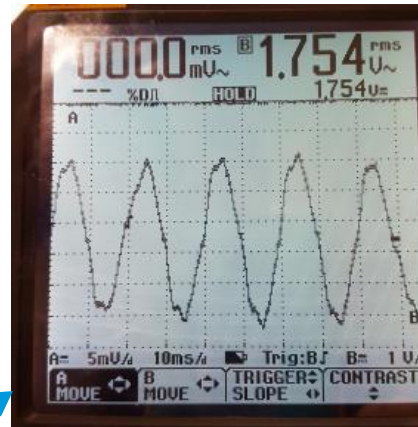
- Contract awarded in June 2014; Delivery June 2017 (36 months delivery time);

➤ **2st ESS modulator (modular topology, HF transformers based):**

Rated 115kV/50A; 3.5ms/14Hz; 330kVA -> enough to power two 1.4MWpk klystrons;

Better but still limited performance:

- Rise time_(10-99%) = ~120μs;
- Flat-top droop < 1%;
- Efficiency = 87%;
- Power density = 66kVA/m²
- Better AC power quality: still high current distortion;
- Reliability concerns due to huge number of components and limited design margins



Still high capital cost:

- ~65 modulators needed

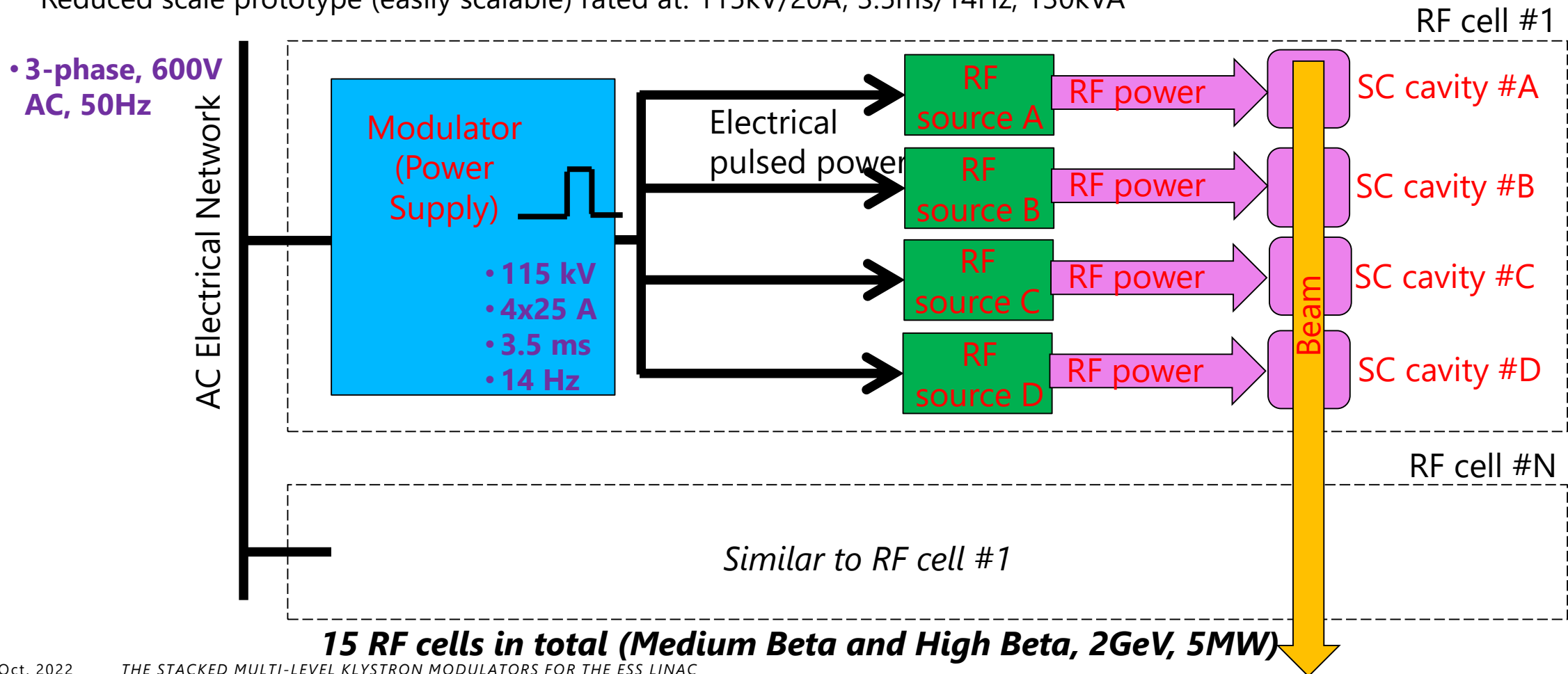
ESS modulator development strategy #3 – SML modulator



 **June 2013** ESS has decided to launch a collaboration with LTH / IEA Department, in view of designing and building a modulator prototype for ESS, following a novel topology:

➤ 3rd ESS modulator (Stacked Multi-Level topology)

Aimed at final ratings: 115kV/100A; 3.5ms/14Hz; 660kVA -> enough to power four 1.4MWpk klystrons;
Reduced scale prototype (easily scalable) rated at: 115kV/20A; 3.5ms/14Hz; 130kVA

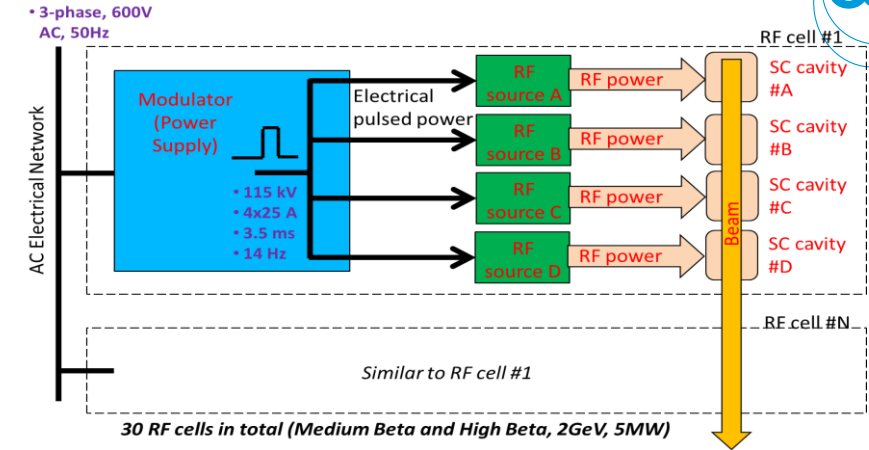


SML Modulator main parameters

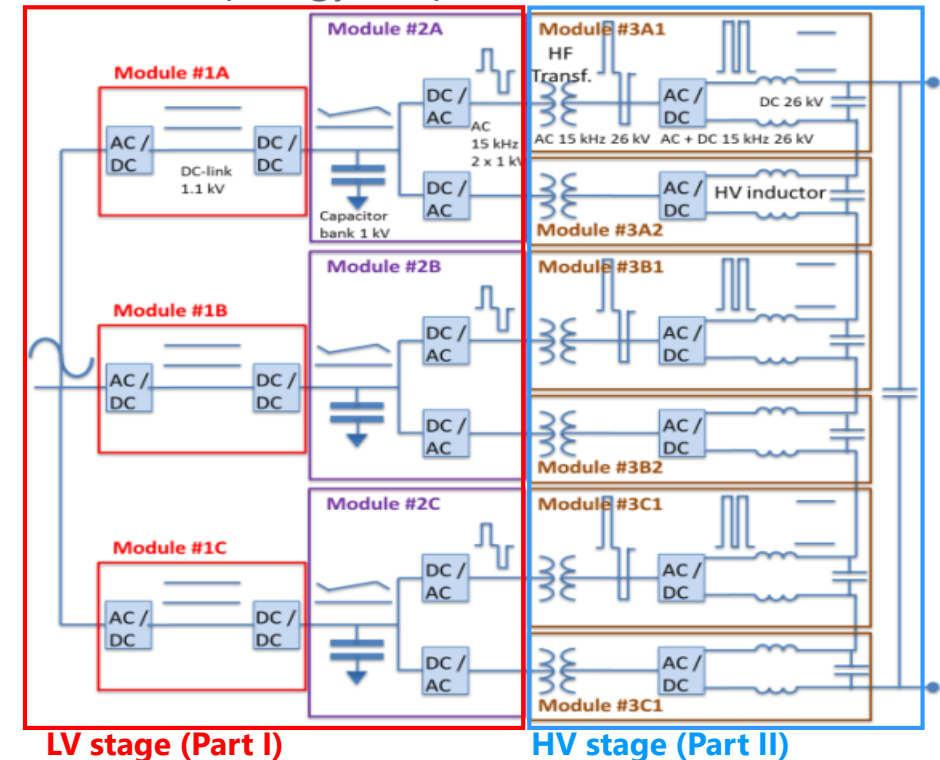


- Main parameters of SML klystron modulators (as from SoW)

Nominal pulse voltage amplitude	U_K	-115 kV	exceeded
Nominal pulse current amplitude (sum of four outputs)	I_K	4x25 A = 100 A	
Nominal pulse power amplitude (sum of four outputs)	P_K	11.5 MW	
Nominal pulse repetition rate	PRR	14 Hz	
Nominal pulse width (at 50% of magnitude)	T_p	3.5 ms	
Maximum pulse rise/fall times (10..99% / 100..10%)	T_{R, T_F}	120 μ s	
Minimum flat-top duration	T_T	3.35 ms	
Maximum droop or slow oscillation at flat-top (frequency range: < 0.3kHz)	ΔU_K	1% of U_K	
Maximum voltage ripple in the flat-top, rms	\tilde{u}_k	0.3% of U_K	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0.3kHz > freq. range > 1kHz: - 1kHz > freq. range > 100kHz: - 100kHz > freq. range > 300kHz: - 300kHz > freq. range: 		0.2% of U_K 0.15% of U_K 0.3% of U_K	
Maximum pulse overshoot	$U_{K, OVS}$	2% of U_K	met
Pulse to pulse reproducibility (Average voltage over flat-top)	PP_{REP}	0.15% of U_K	
Pulse stability (average voltage over flat-top):	\bar{u}_k	0.3% of U_K 0.3% of U_K 1% of U_K	
Maximum energy in case of arc (arc voltage: 50V; with 4 HV output cables <4m length per cable; with R=5 Ω in series with output, before arc)	E_{ARC}	10 J	not met, but non-critical
Minimum efficiency at nominal conditions		90%	
Maximum total power losses in air		4% of total power losses	
Mains supply, AC power port (R, S, T)		3 x 600V, 50 Hz	
Mains supply, AC control port (ext. UPS)		3 x 400V, 50 Hz	
Cooling		Water cooled	
High voltage insulation type, at the oil tank level		Mineral oil	
Maximum audible noise, at 1m from any point of cabinet	An	75 dBA	
AC line power quality			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total Harmonic Distortion (THDi) - Flicker of current amplitude 	%	3 5	



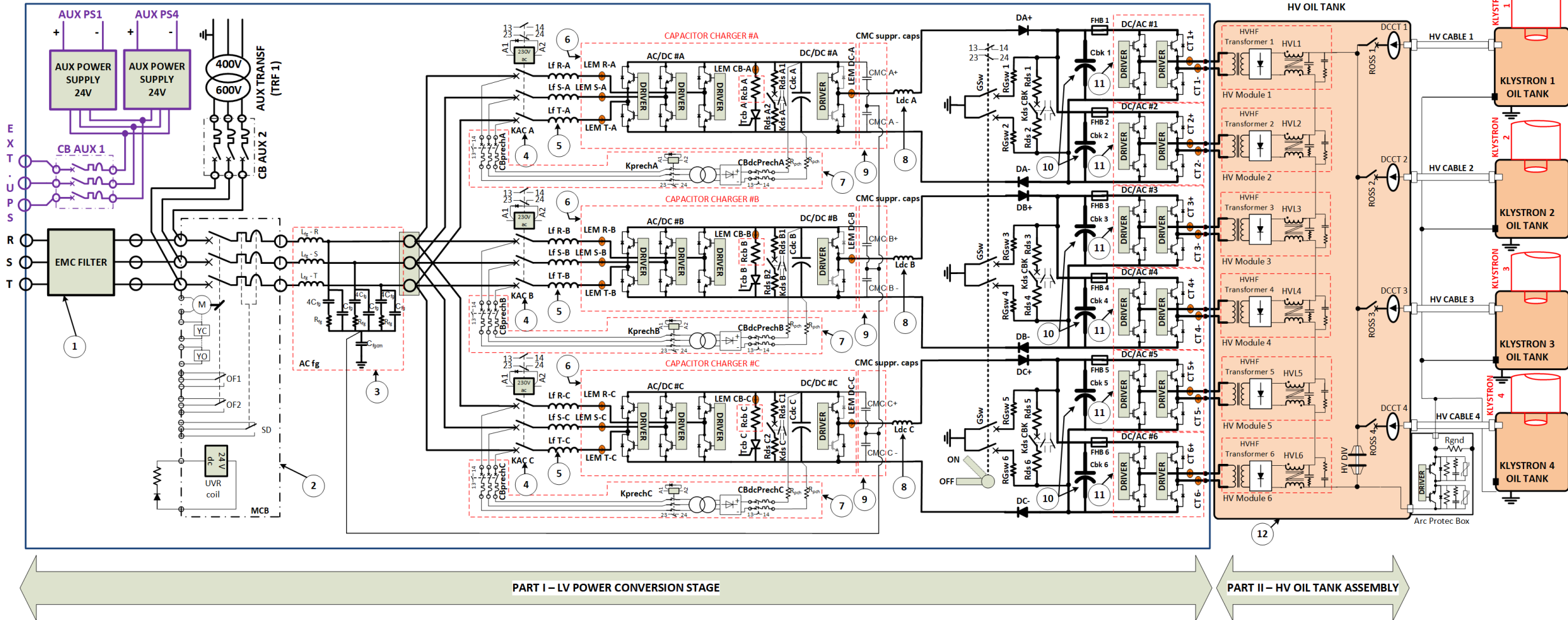
- Topology simplified schematic



SML modulator schematics



CABINET #1

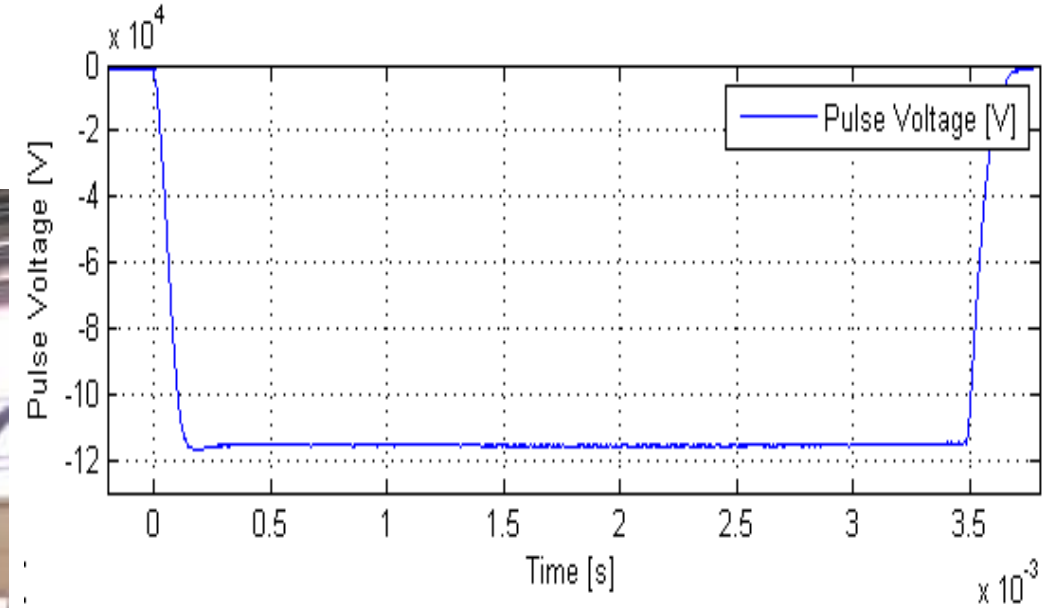


(1)- EMC filter	(5) - AC line filter (L_2 branch)	(9) - Common mode suppression capacitors
(2) - Main Circuit Breaker	(6) - AFE (AC/DC) + DC/DC power stacks	(10) - Main capacitor banks
(3) - AC line filter (L_1C branch)	(7) - DC-link busses pre-charge circuits	(11) – H-bridge (DC/AC) power stacks
(4) - AC contactors	(8) - DC filter inductors	(12) – Oil tank assembly

Reduced Scale Prototype, rated at 115kV/20A ; 3.5ms/14Hz



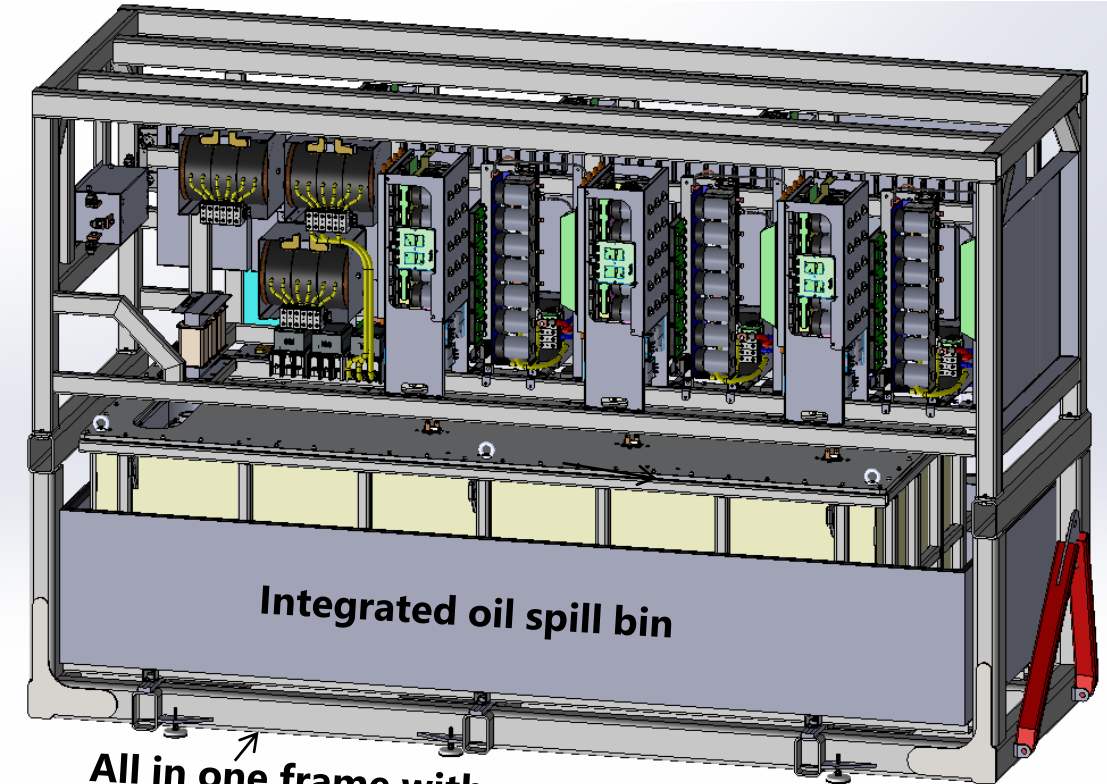
Dec. 2017 200 hours of successful operation with real load
(704Mhz Toshiba klystron)



Full Scale Units, rated at 115kV/100A ; 3.5ms/14Hz



Sept. Design of full scale modulator completed,
2016 ready for call for tender

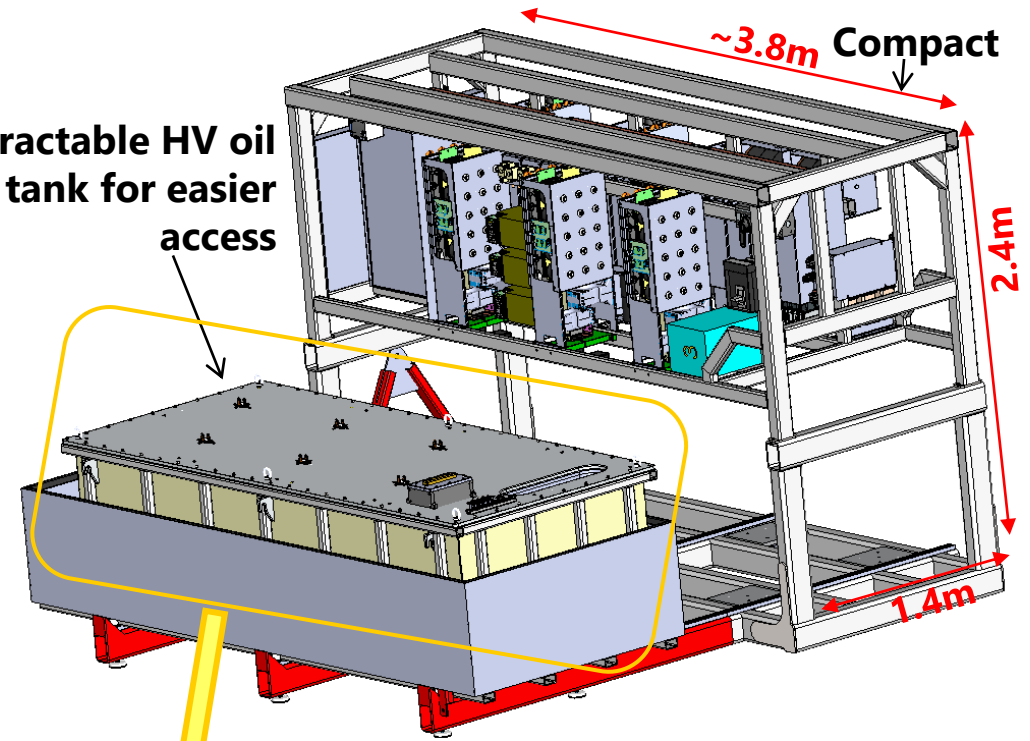


Integrated oil spill bin

All in one frame with permanently mounted wheels for easy transportation

- **Total footprint: 4.2m x 1.4m**
- **Total weight: < 12 tons (with oil);**
- **Total volume of oil: ~ 2000 liters;**

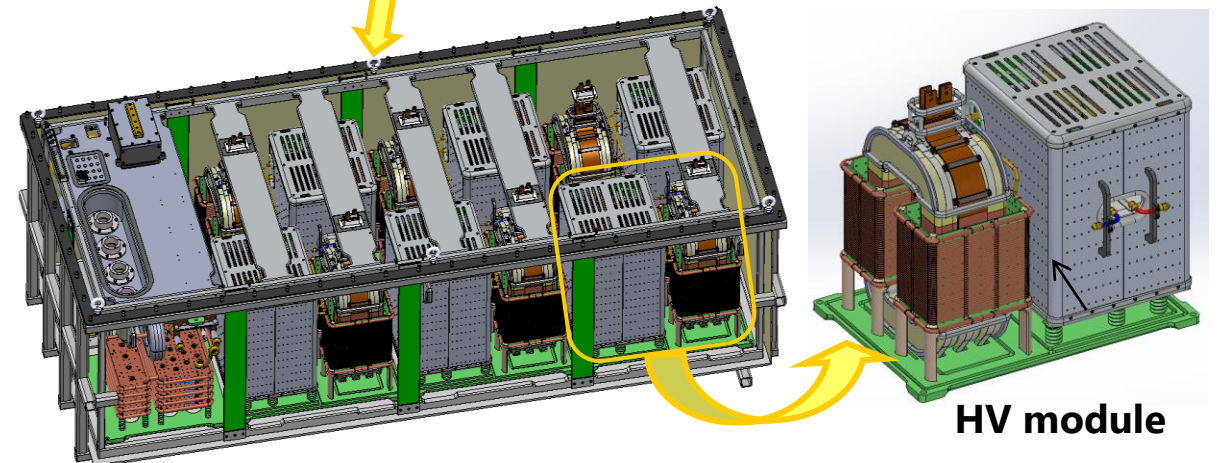
Retractable HV oil tank for easier access



~3.8m Compact

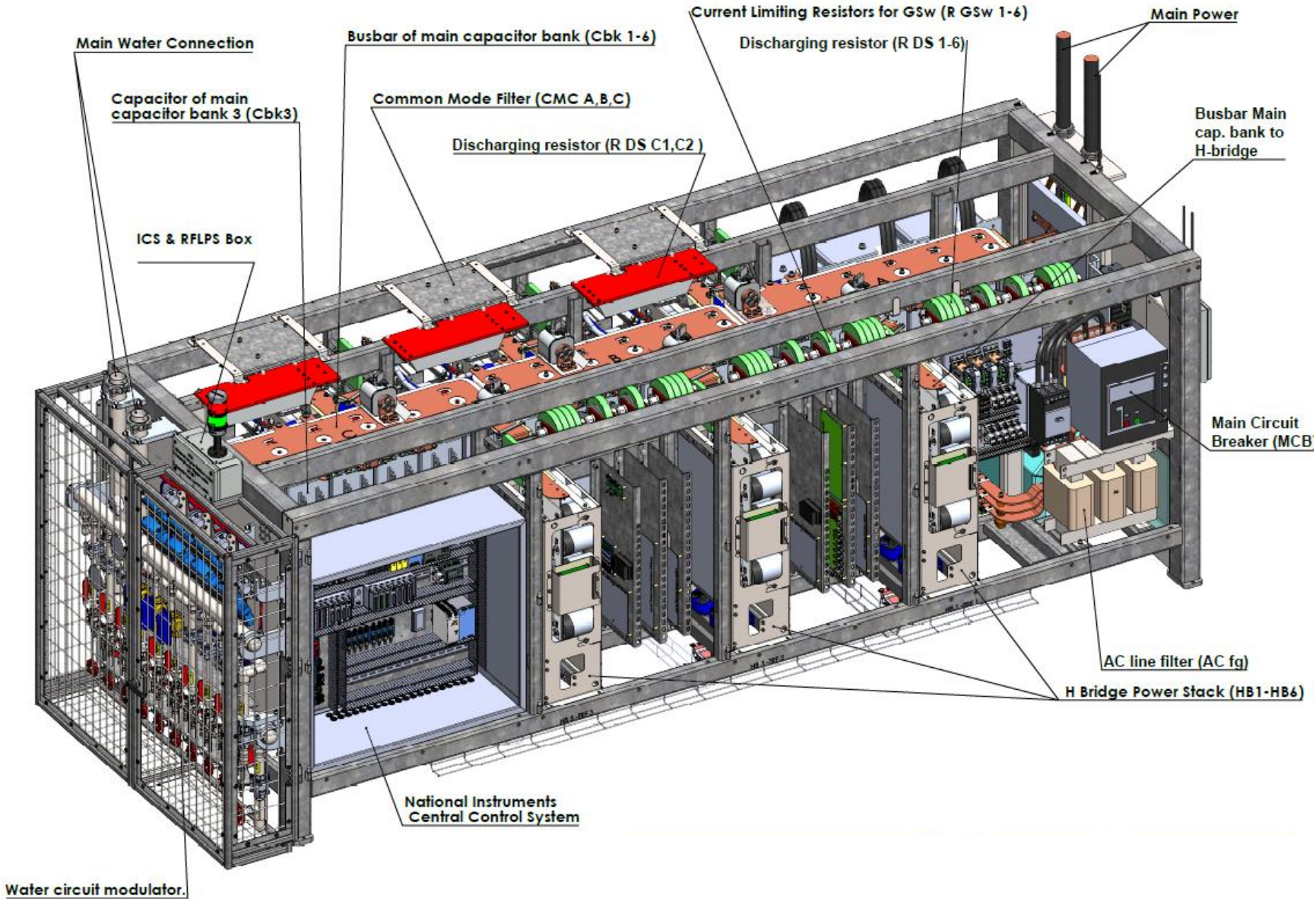
2.4m

1.4m



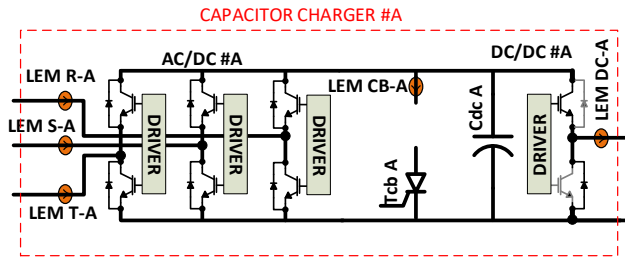
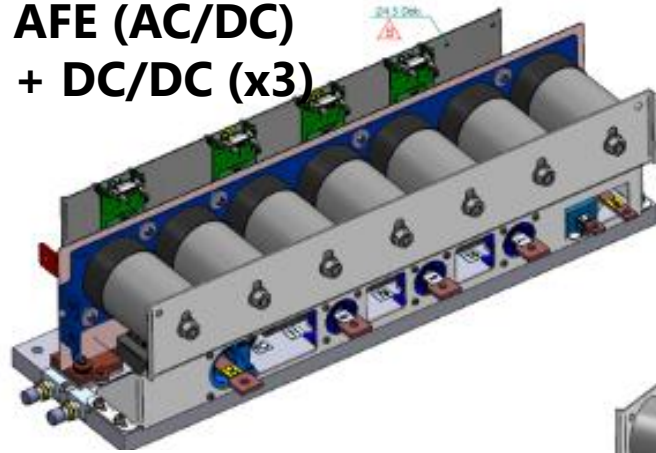
HV module

Part I – Low Voltage power conversion cabinet

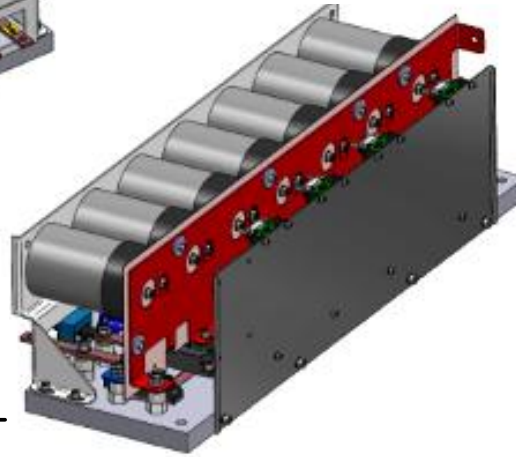


Power Stacks

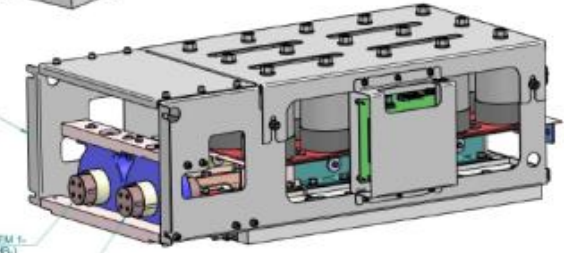
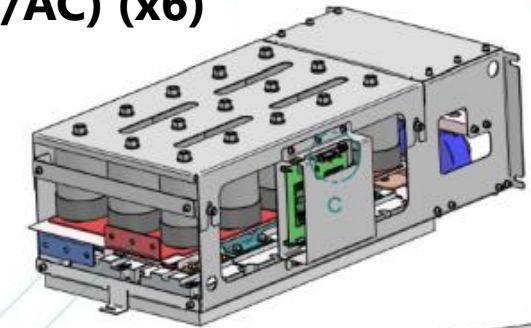
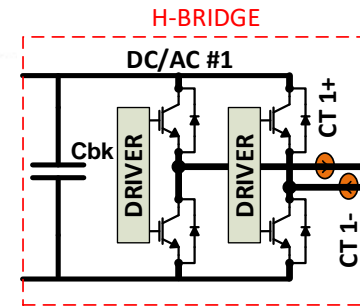
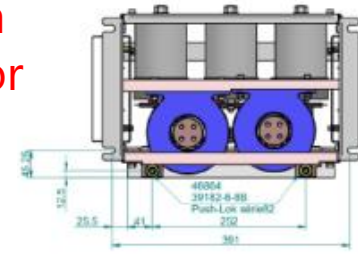
**AFE (AC/DC)
+ DC/DC (x3)**



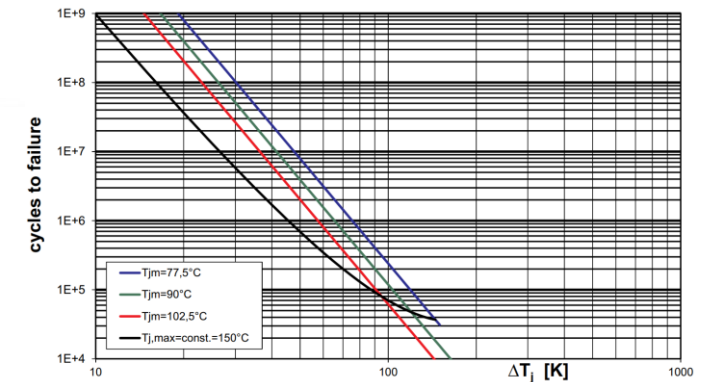
Designed, manufactured and tested in factory by a specialized sub-contractor



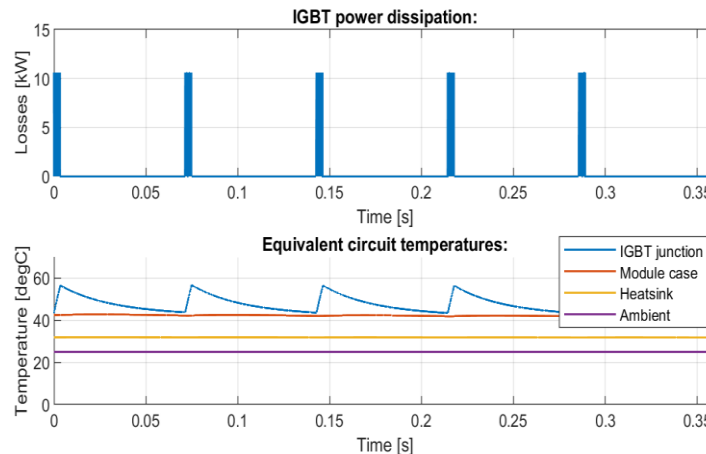
H-BRIDGES (DC/AC) (x6)



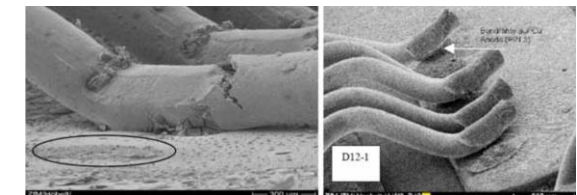
Advanced IGBT modules
Power cycling lifetime as a function of ΔT_j and T_{jm}



Power cycling and IGBT lifetime



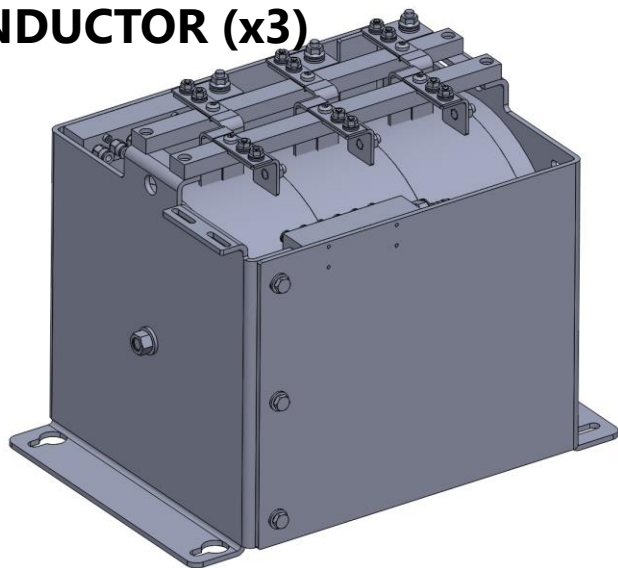
- Water cooled heatsinks;
- IGBT modules with Al-Sic baseplates in H-bridges (higher power cycling capabilities);
- Standard / well proven IGBT drivers with embedded protections:
 - Short circuit, by V_{cesat} ;
 - Dead time generation;
 - +15V aux. supply undervoltage protection;
 - Active Vce clamping at turn-off;



AC line and DC filter inductors

New technology (Casted Iron Powder Inductors)

AC LINE INDUCTOR (x3)



DC FILTER INDUCTOR (x3)

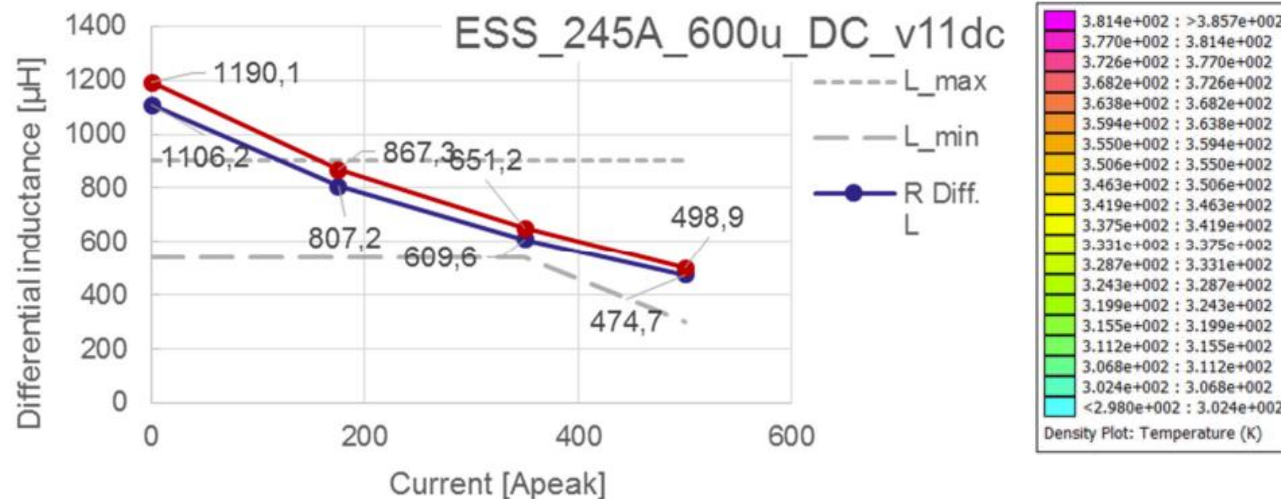
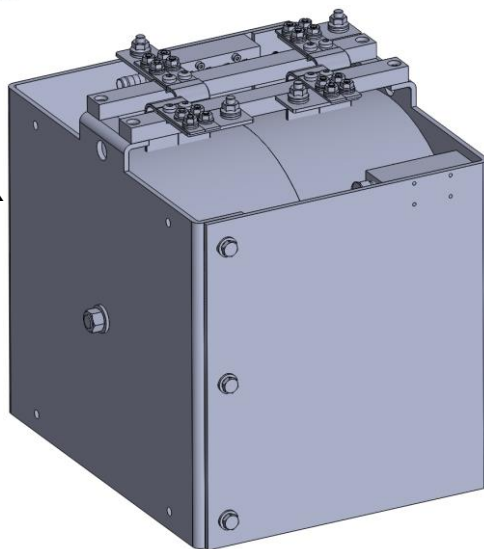


Figure 2: Inductance vs. current. Three inductors, incremental inductance.

- Water cooled;
- Casted core (iron powder / epoxy resin mixture);
- Compact;
- Higher efficiency;
- No saturation "knee";
- Higher inductances (for free) at lower currents, where current ripples are higher);
- Very low acoustic noise

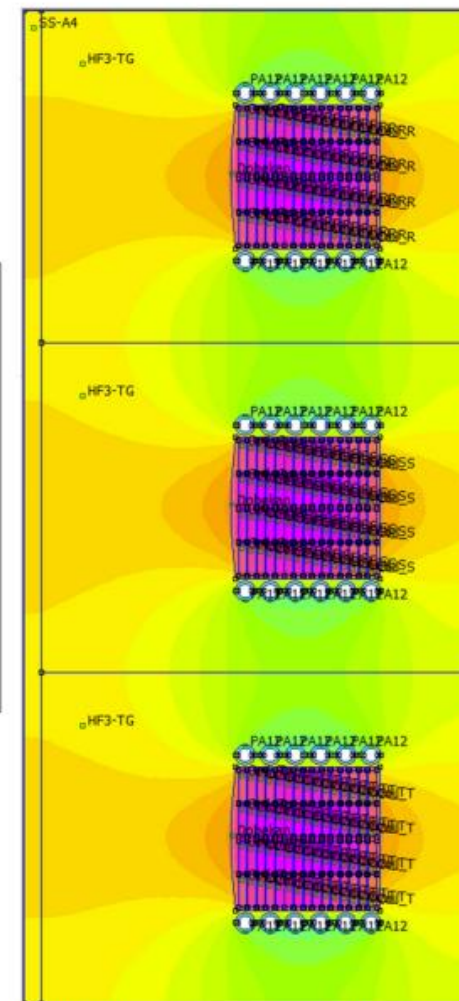
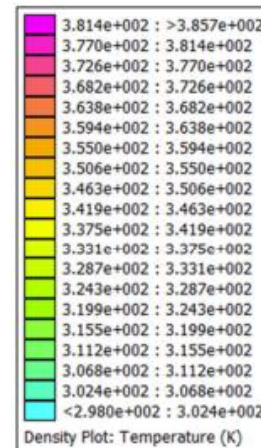
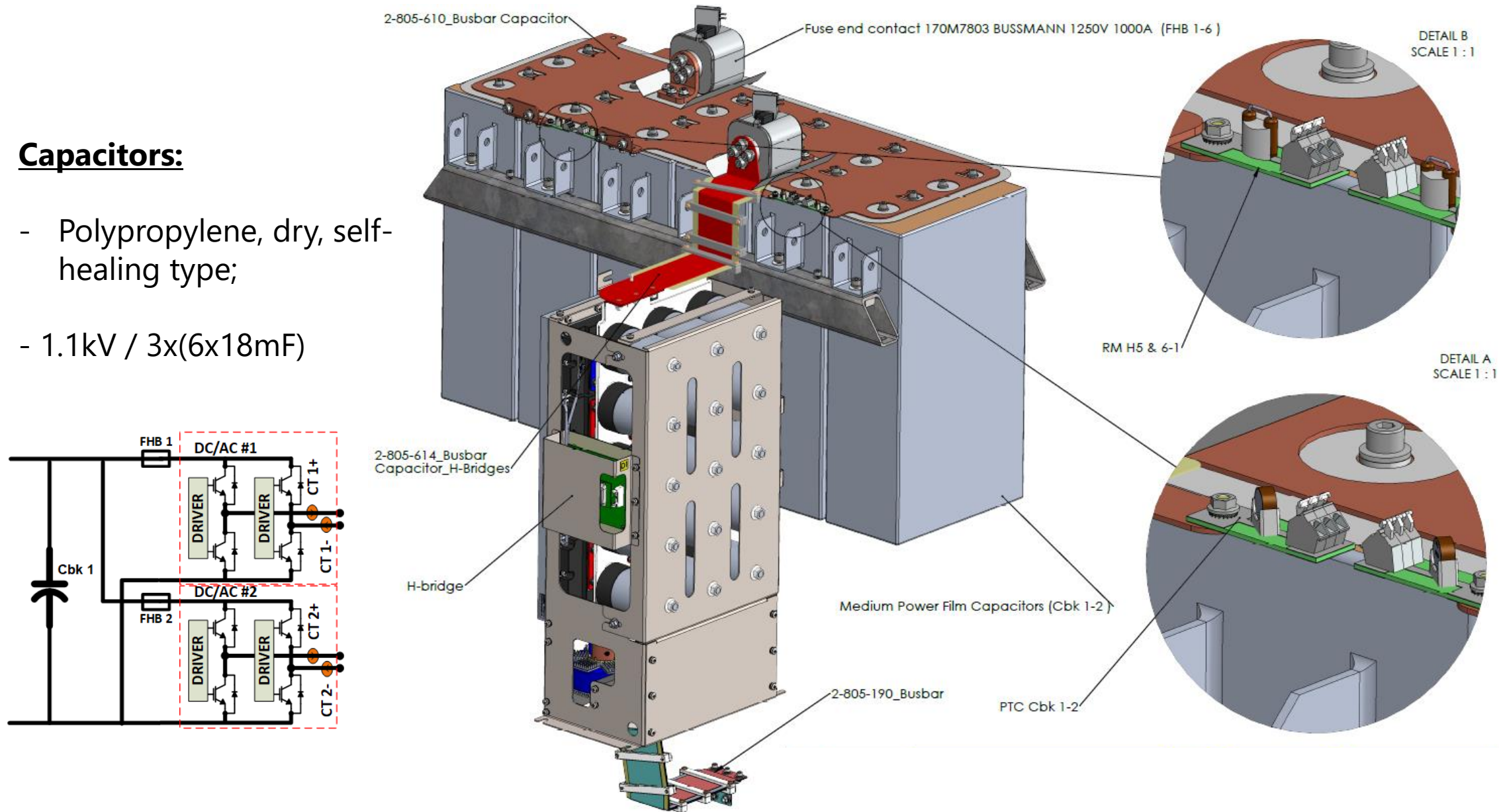


Figure 3: Thermal plot of three inductor package

Main Capacitor Banks

Capacitors:

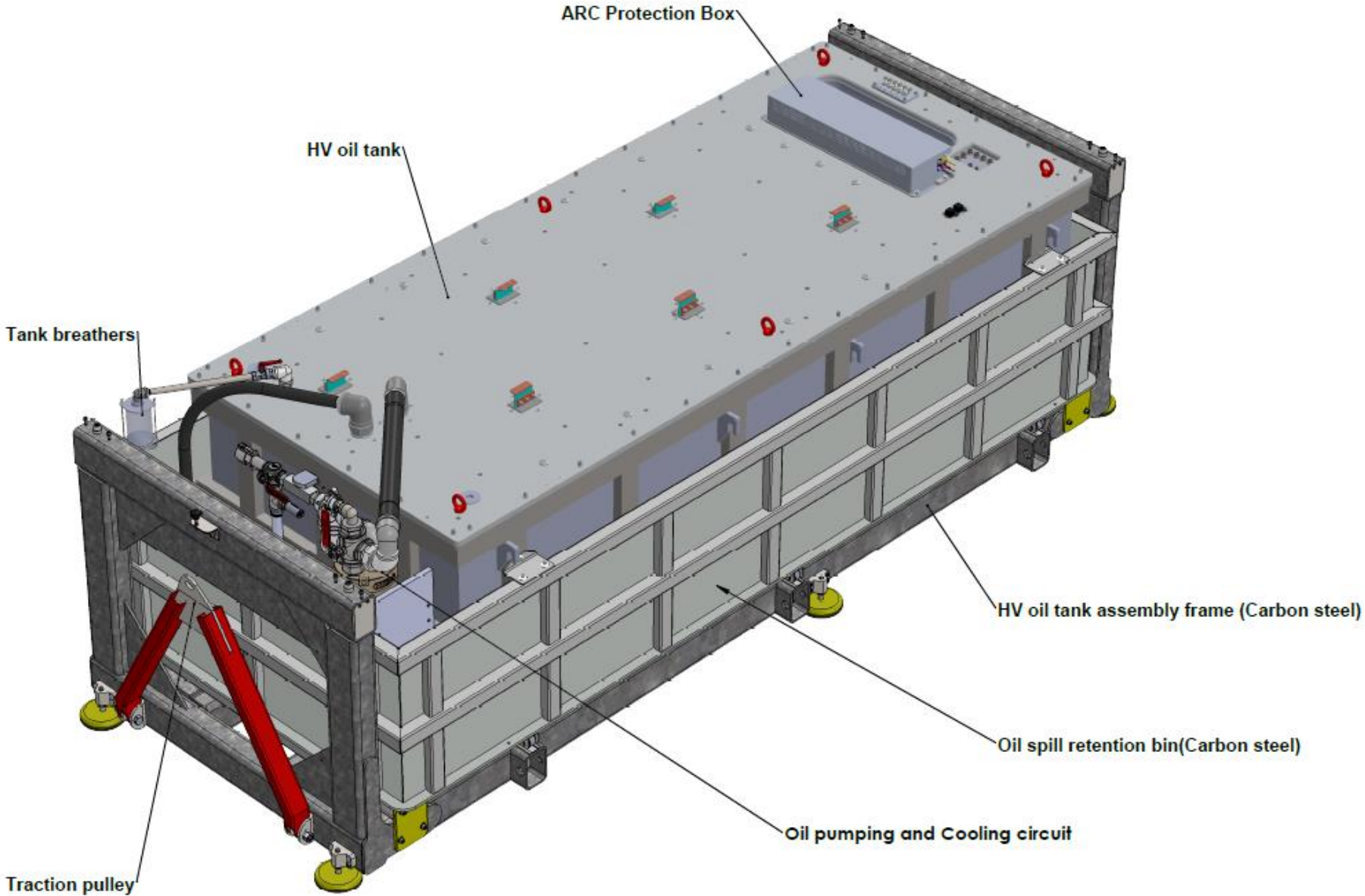
- Polypropylene, dry, self-healing type;
- 1.1kV / 3x(6x18mF)



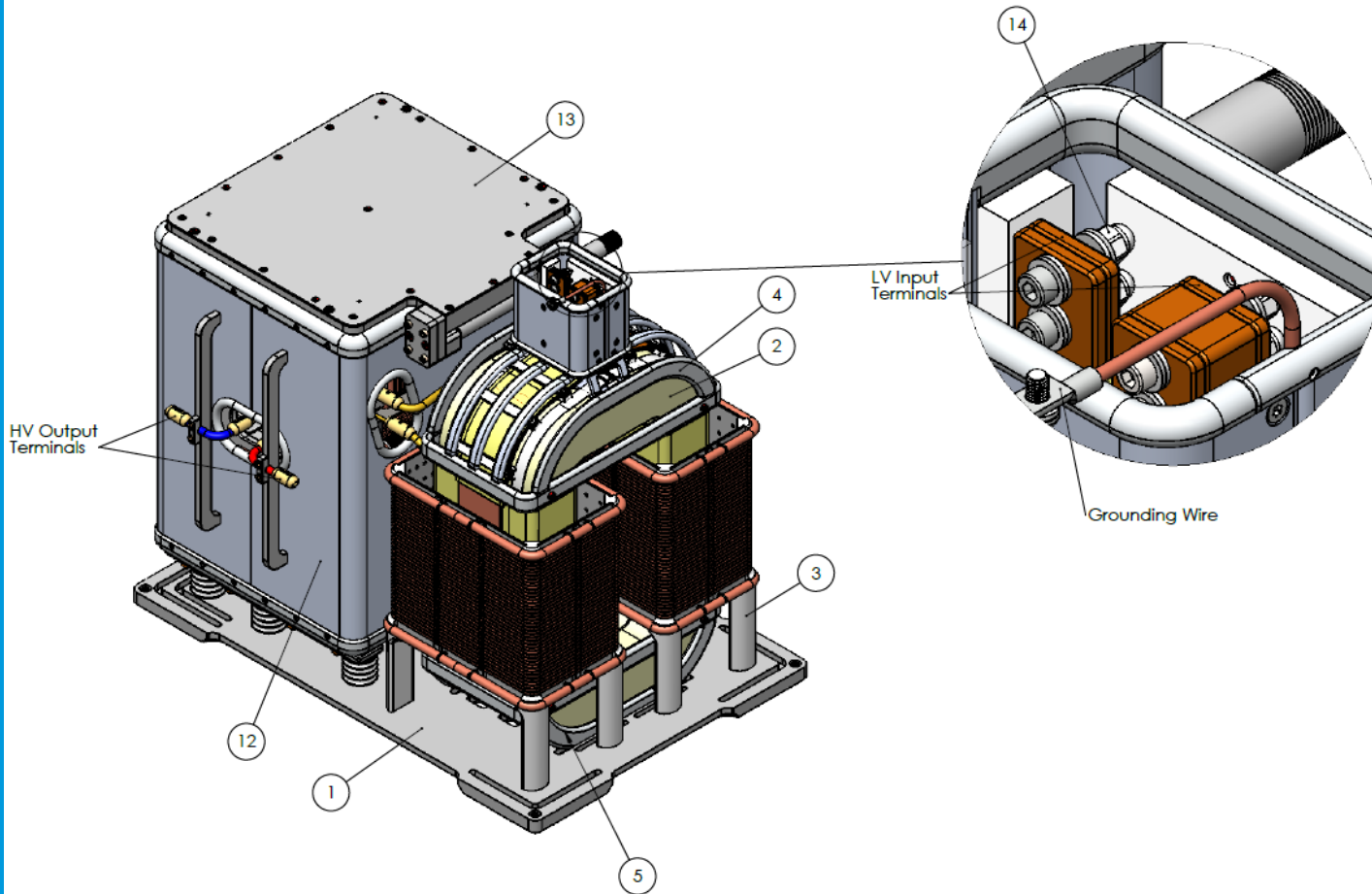
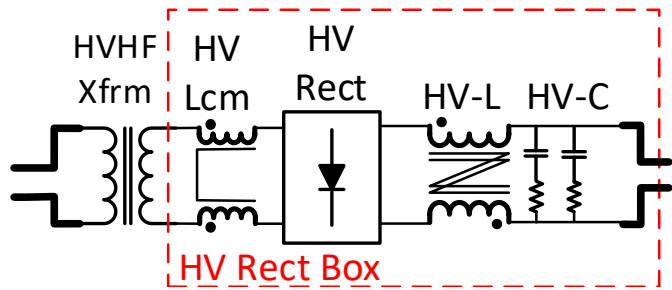
Part I – Low Voltage power conversion cabinet



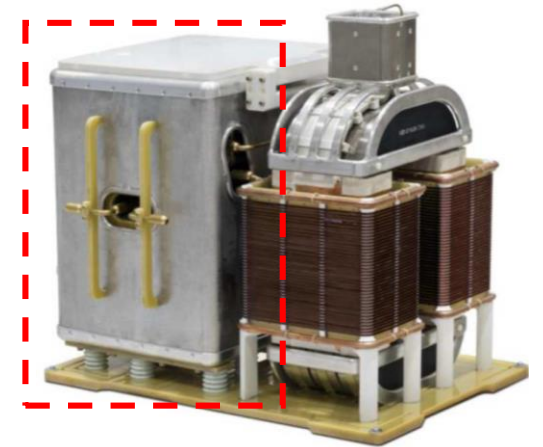
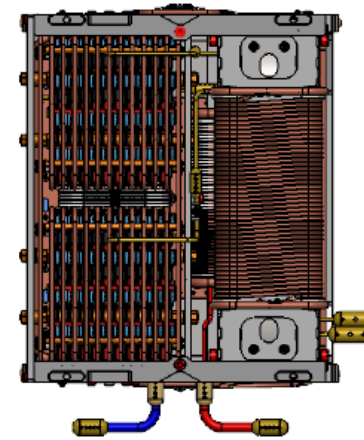
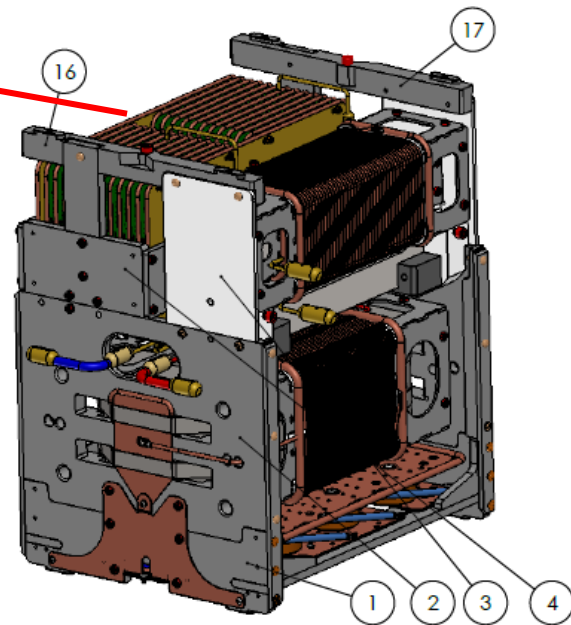
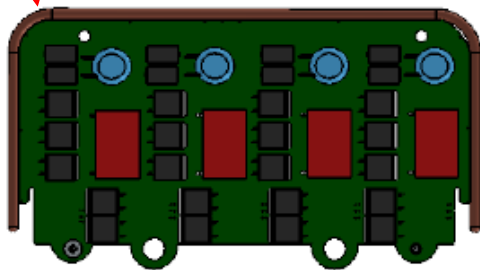
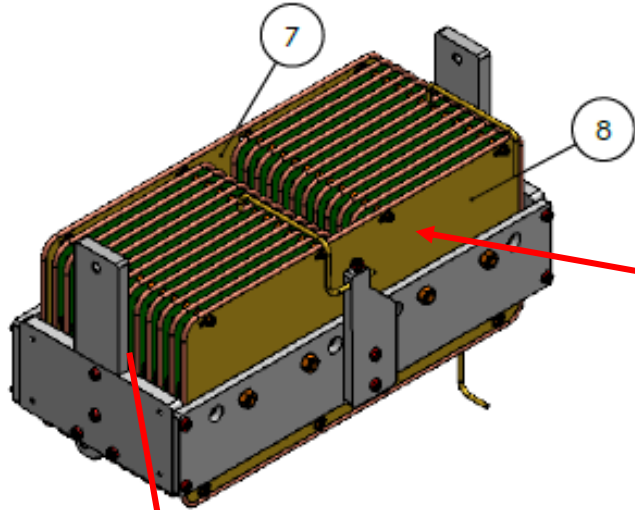
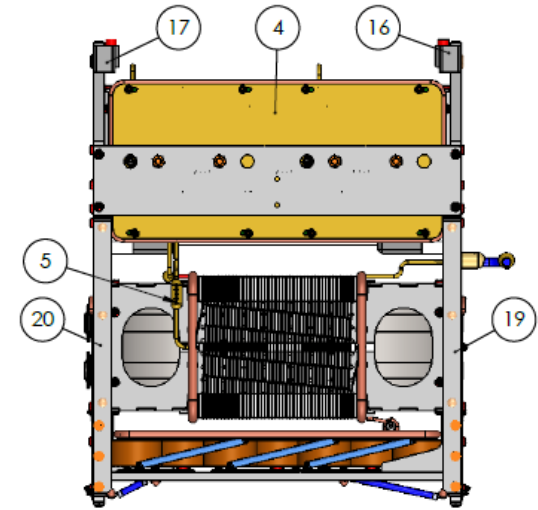
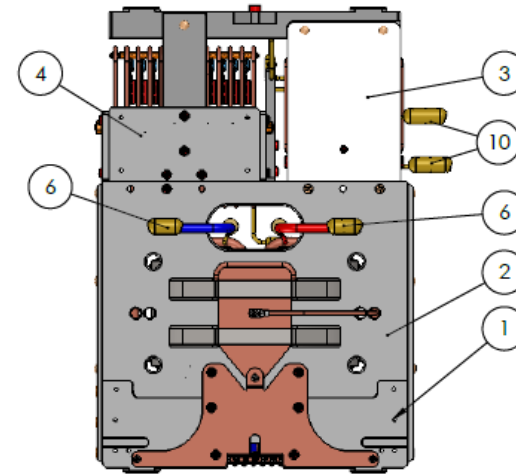
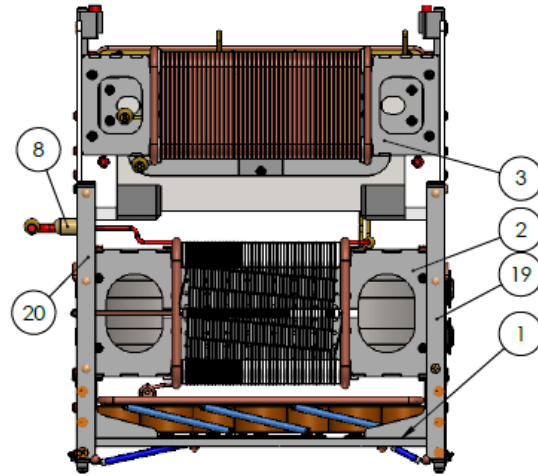
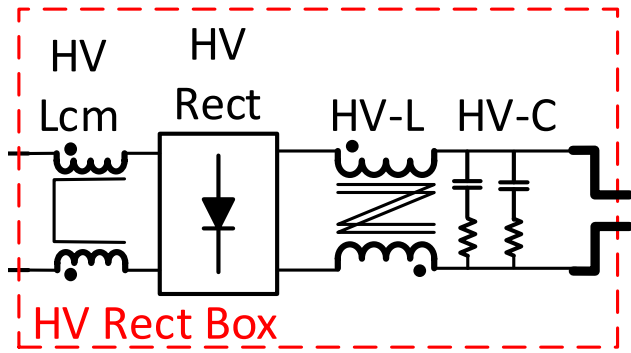
Part II – High Voltage oil tank assembly



HV oil tank frame and HV modules

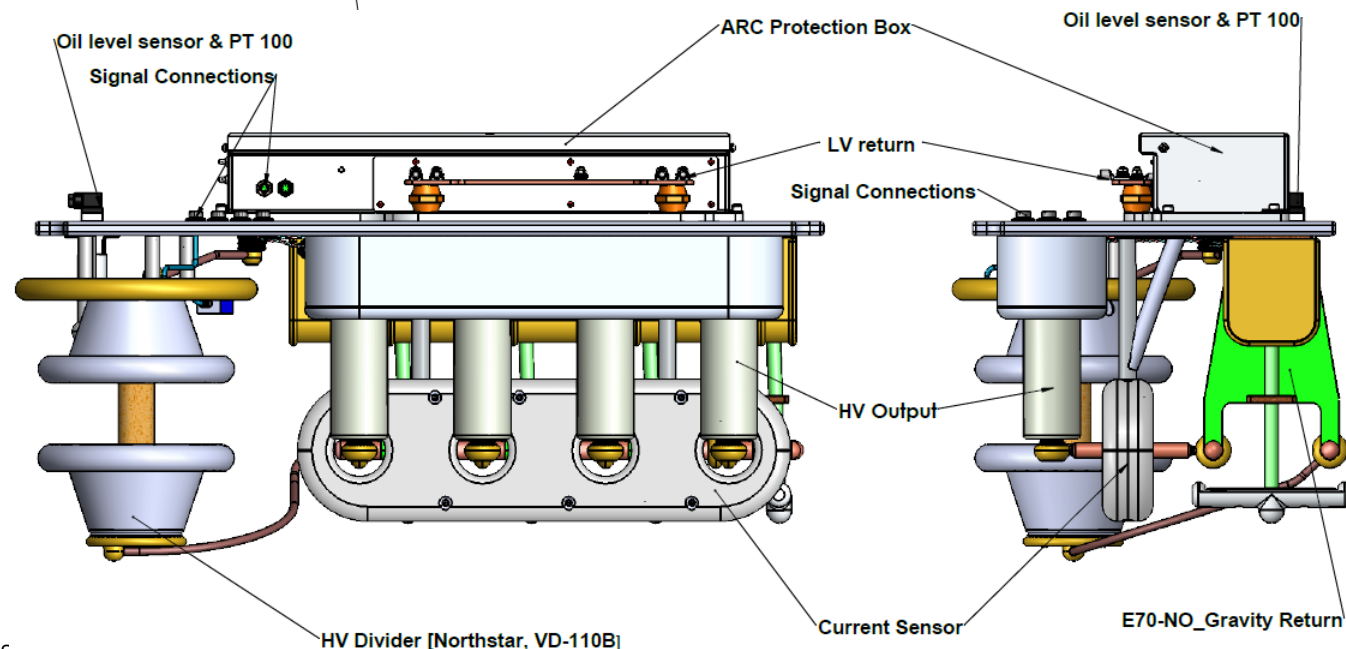
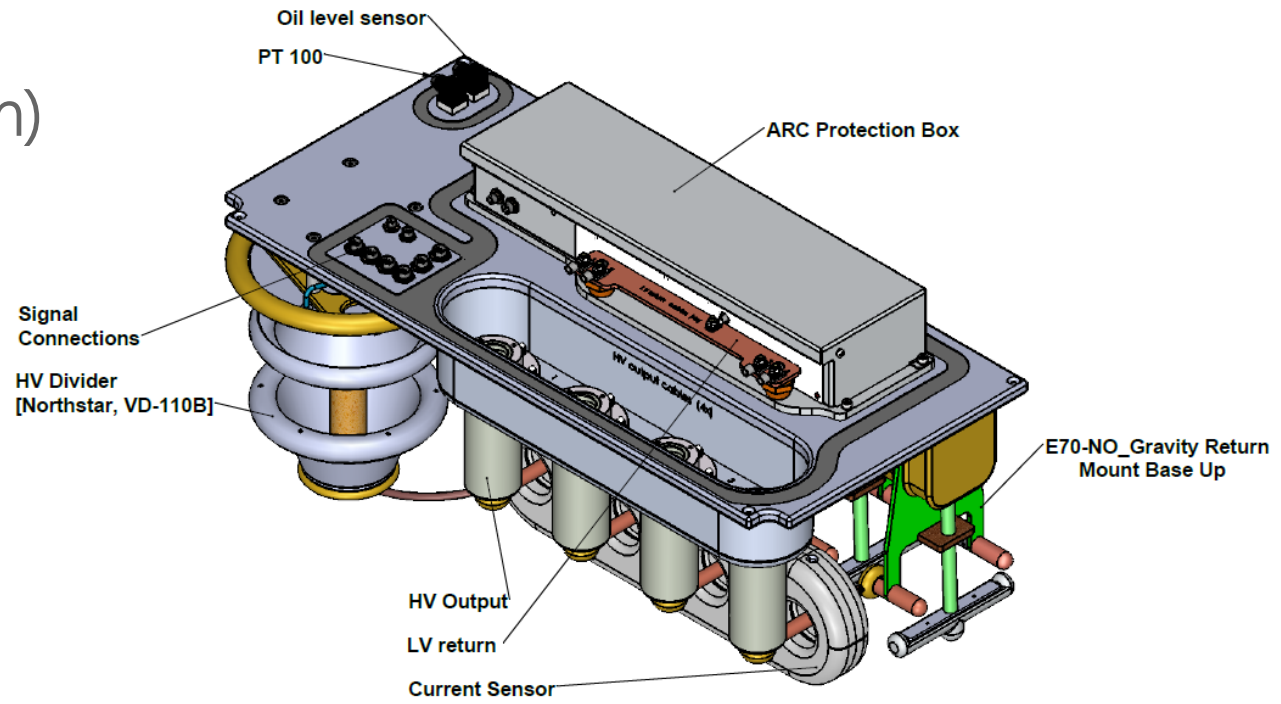
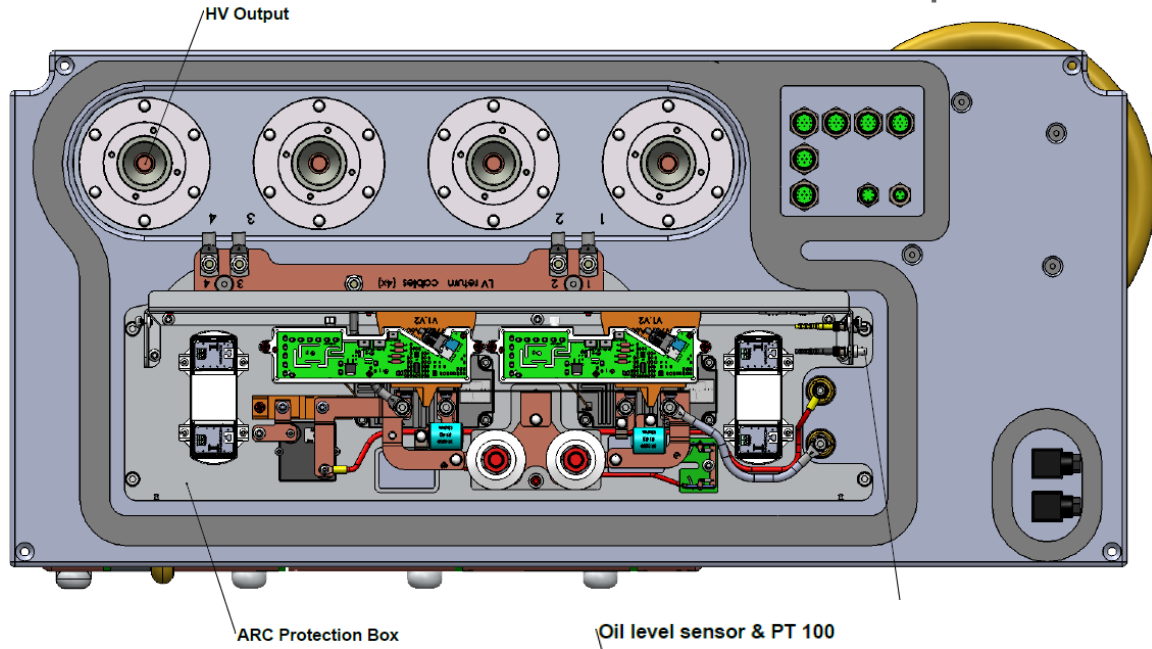


HV rectifier box

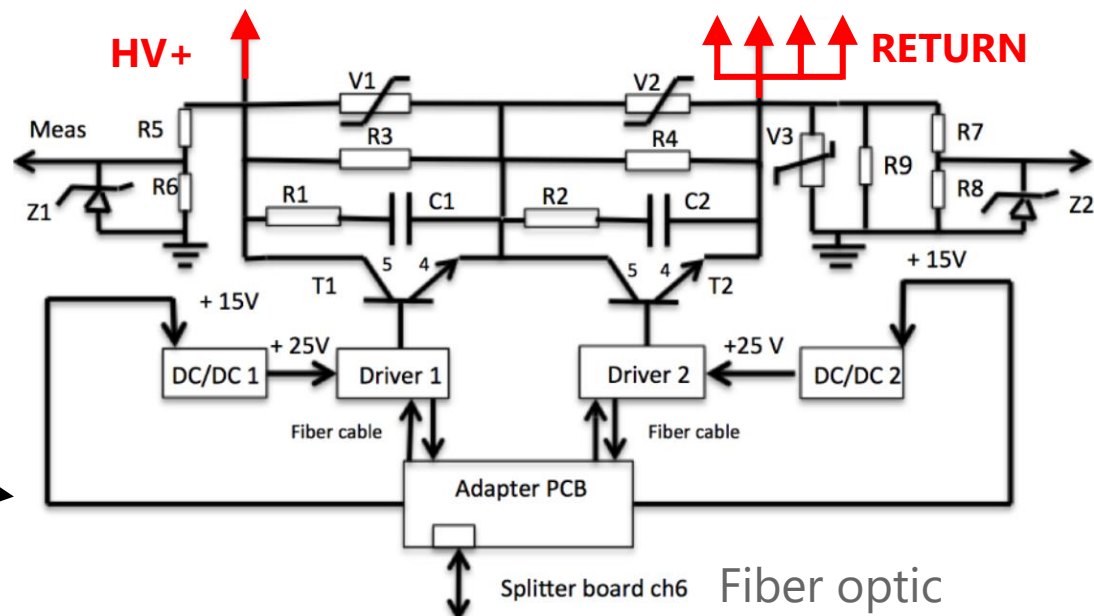
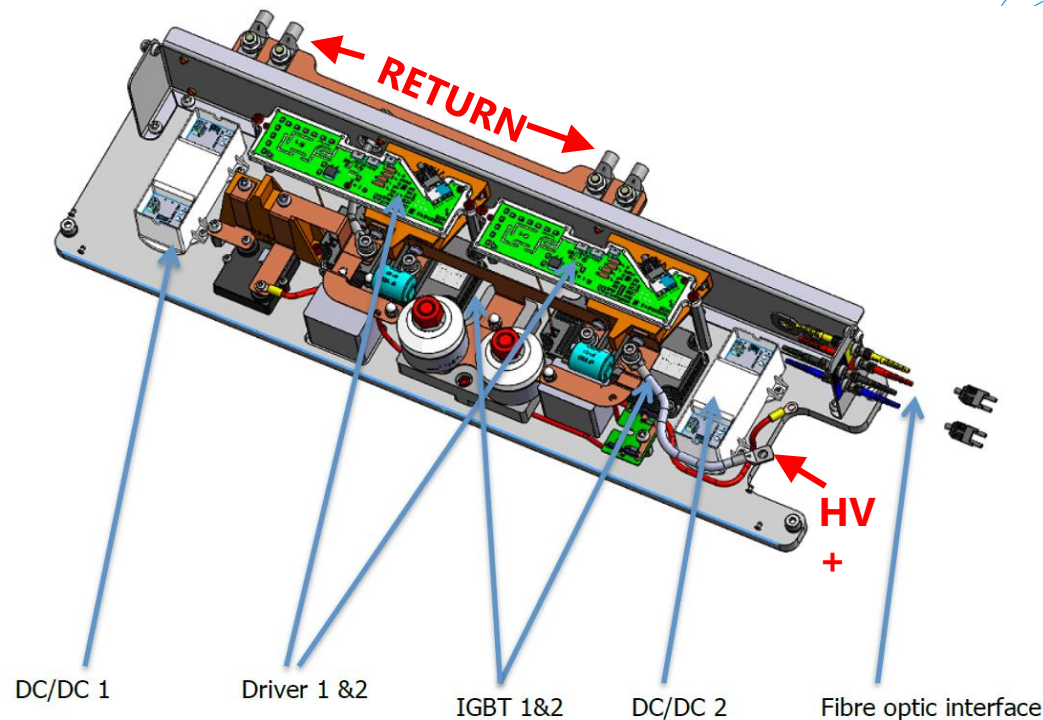
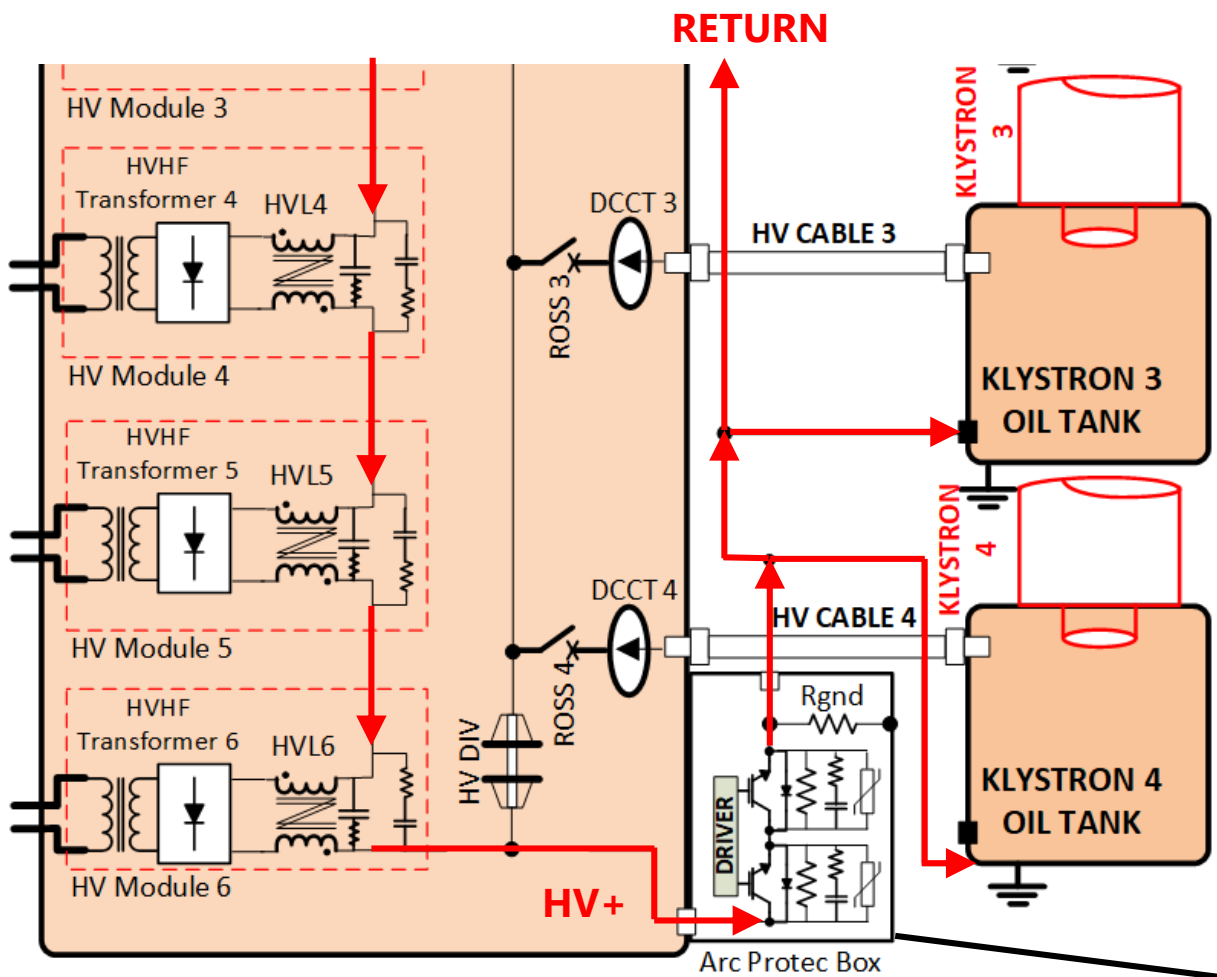


HV output stage

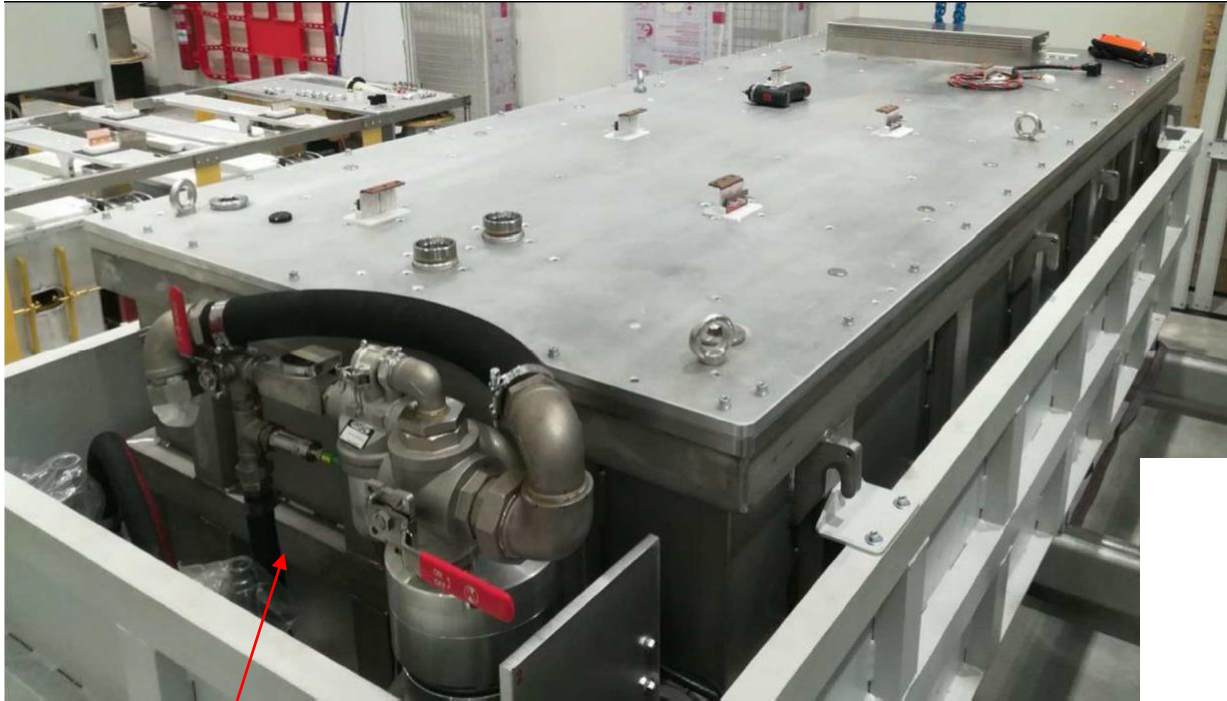
(Connectors, instrumentation, arc protection)



Arc Protection Box

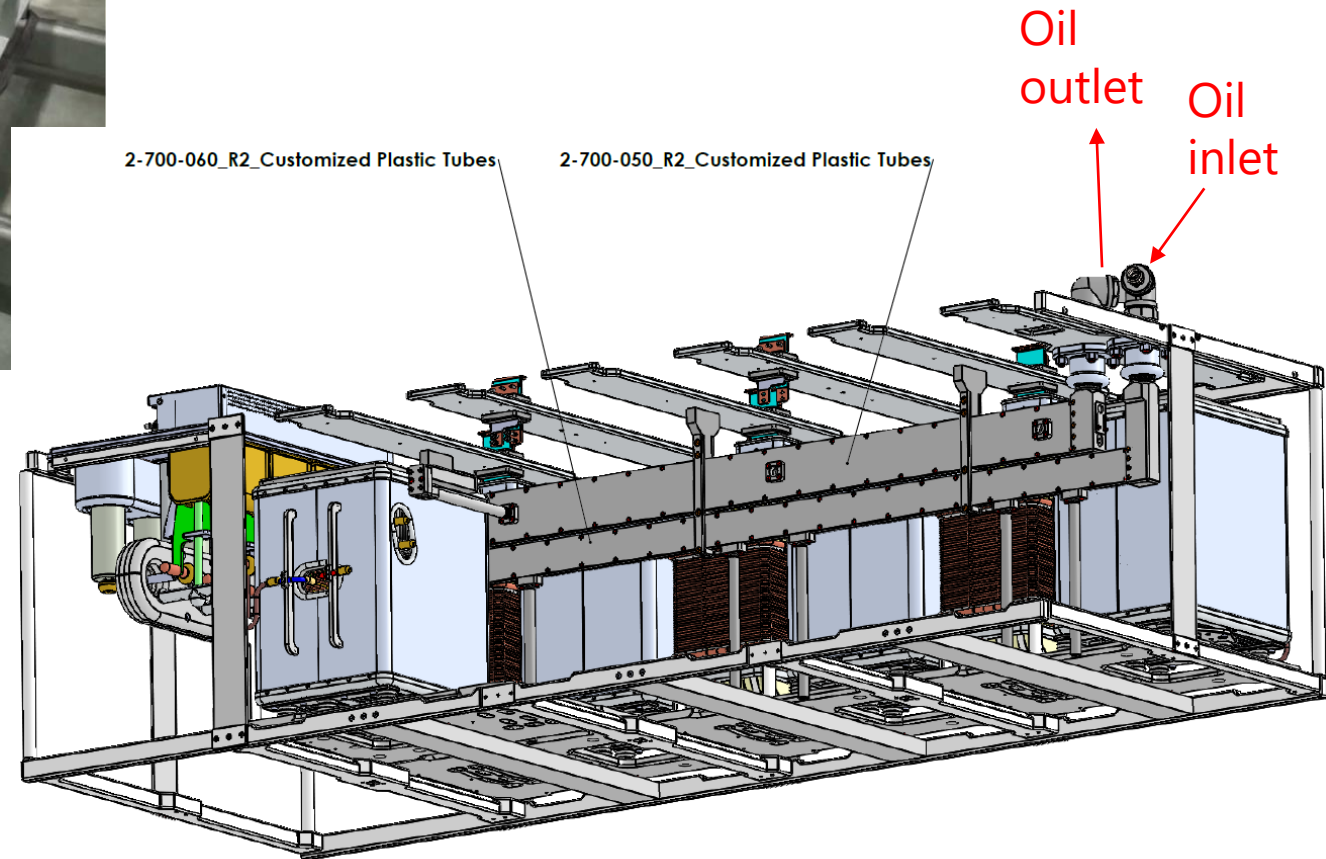


Part II – High Voltage Oil Tank Assembly

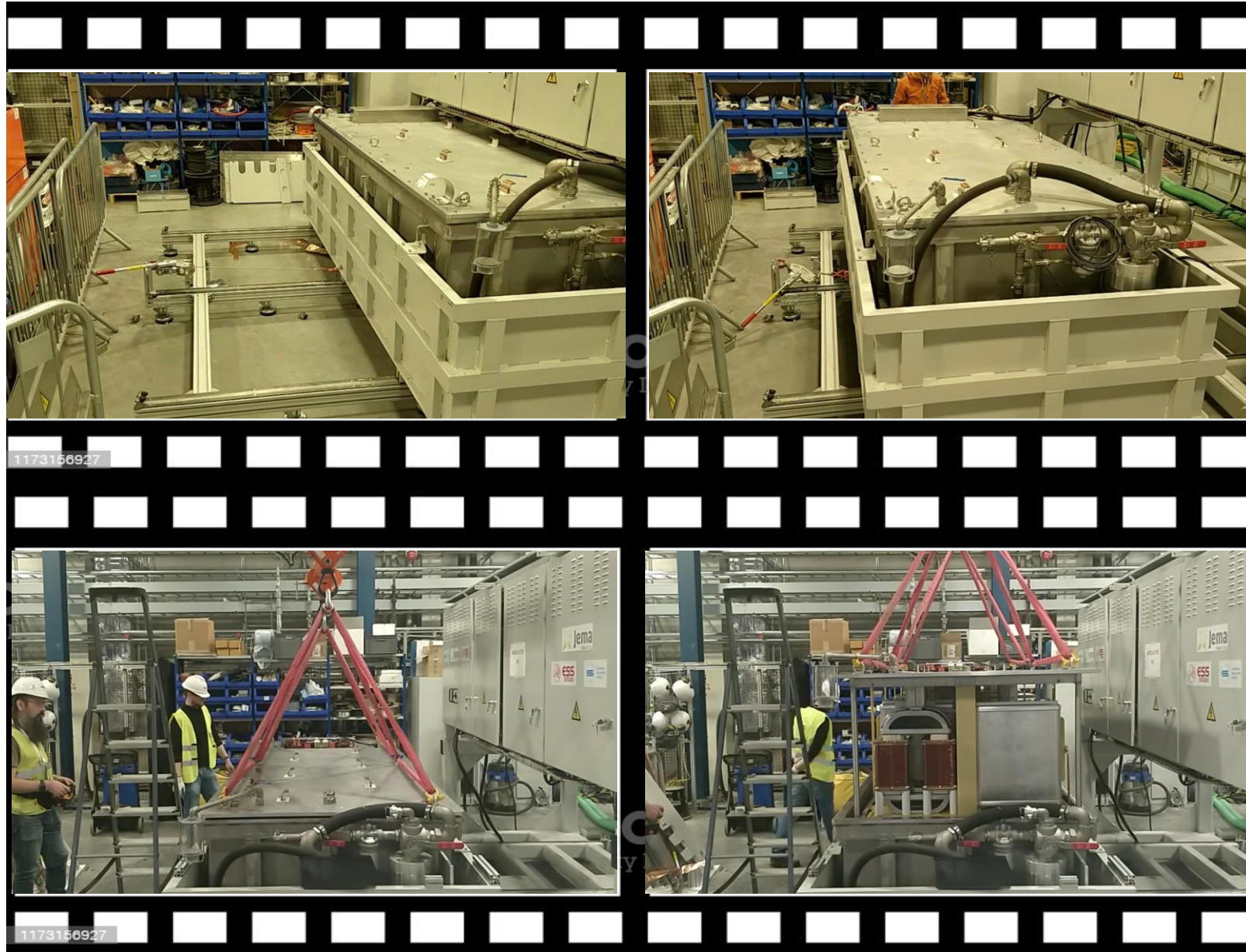


Oil cooling unit

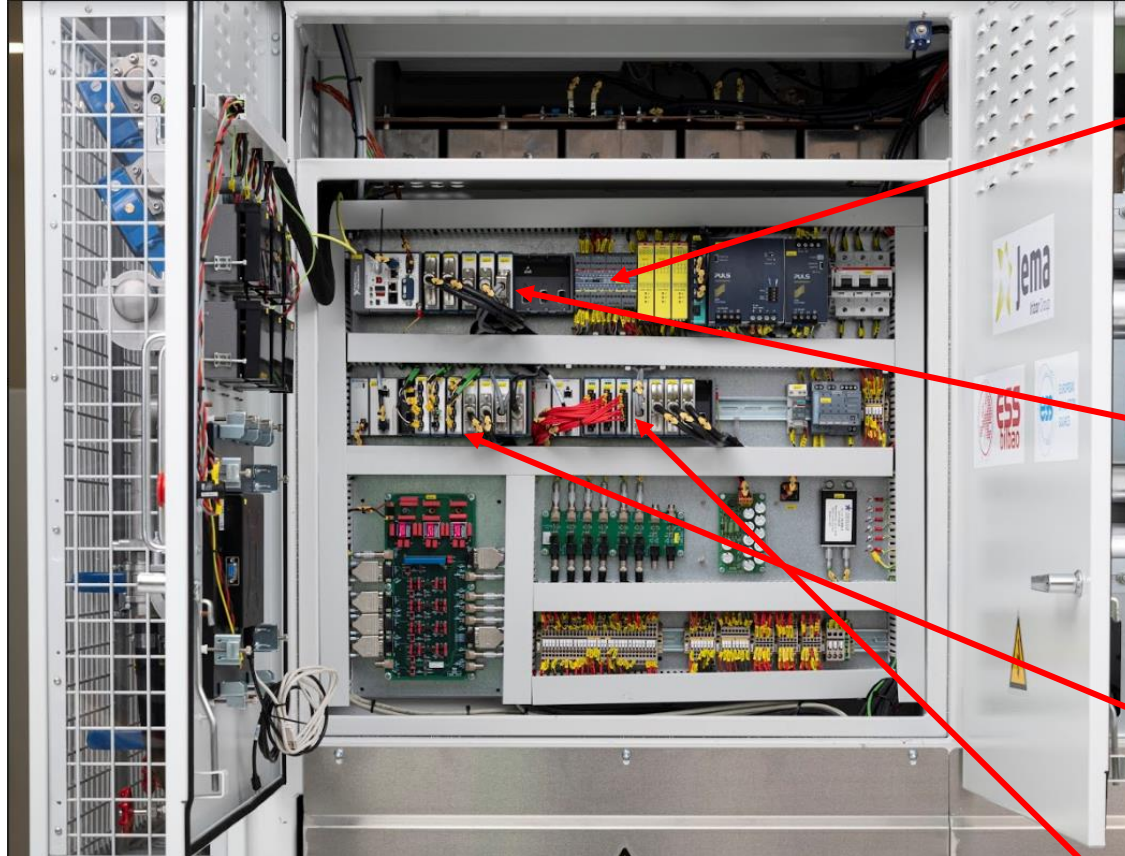
(oil pump, filter, flow sensor, oil/water heat exchanger)



Extraction and opening of oil tank assembly



Control system



Safety PLC, PLUTO - ABB®
- Personnel safety:
(Emergency stops, door switches)



CompactRIO, NI®
- General state machine controls (CPU);



- Fast regulation loops & fast interlocks (FPGA);
(voltage/current/power regulations;

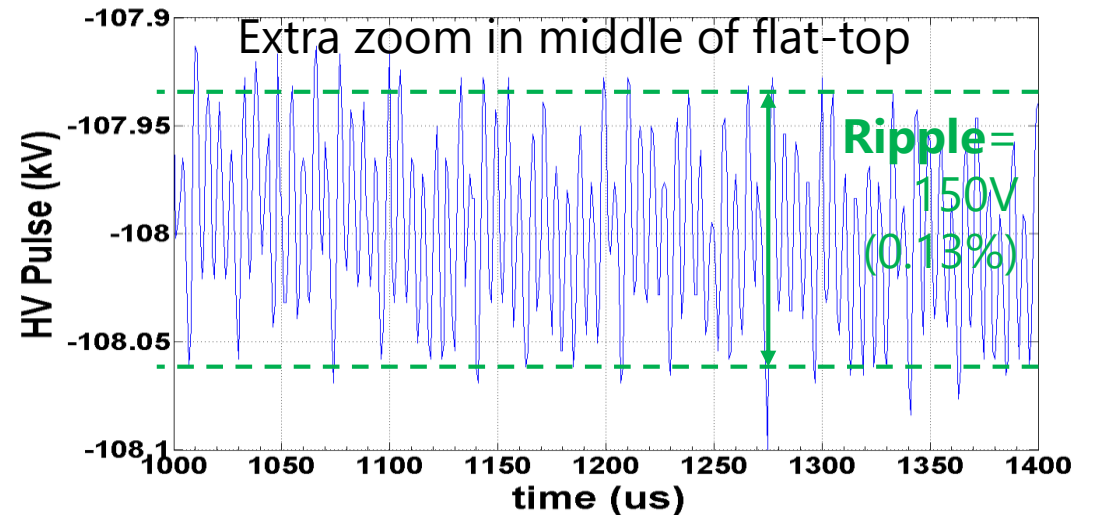
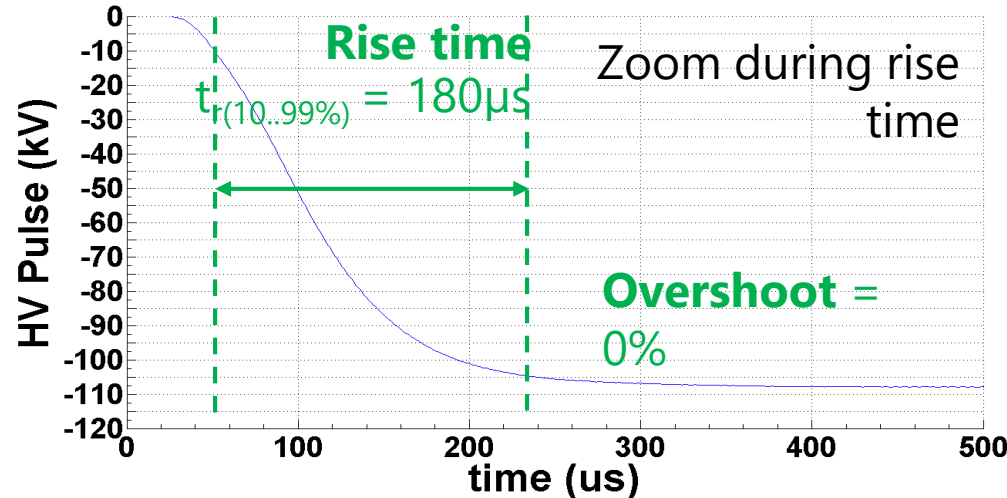
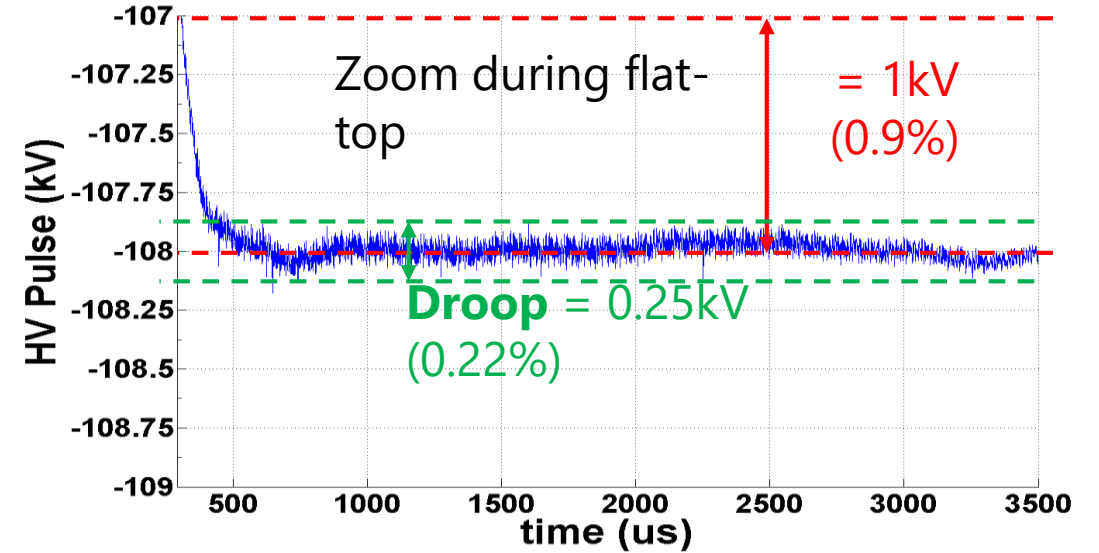
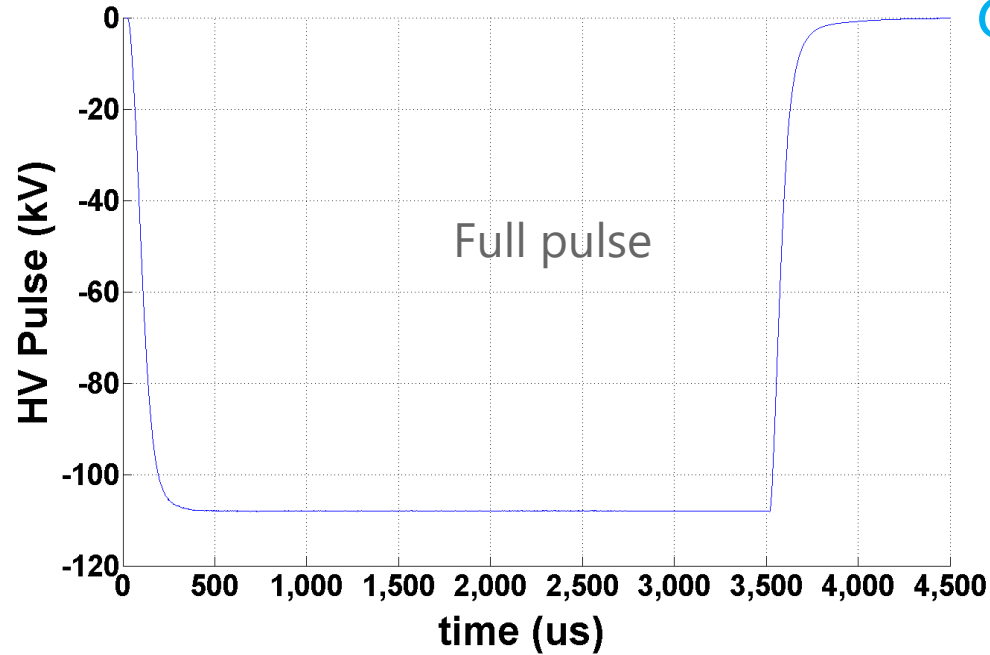


overcurrent, overvoltages, dry contact switches, oil / water flows, contactors, etc.)

Experimental results on resistive dummy load

– HV Pulse Quality: Rise time, Overshoot, Flat-top Droop, Flat-top Ripple

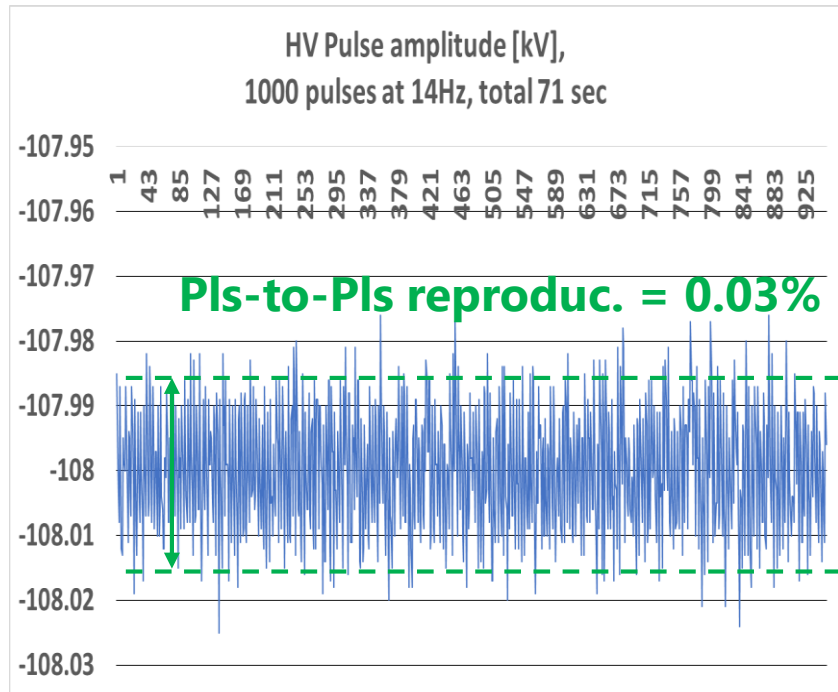
@ 108kV/96A ; 3.5ms/14Hz



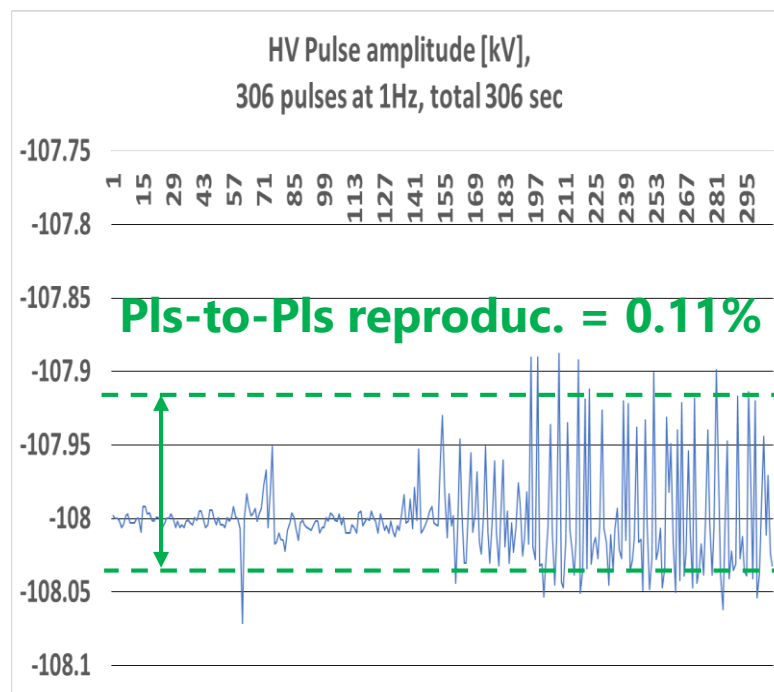
Experimental results on resistive dummy load

– HV Pulse Quality: Pulse-to-pulse reproducibility

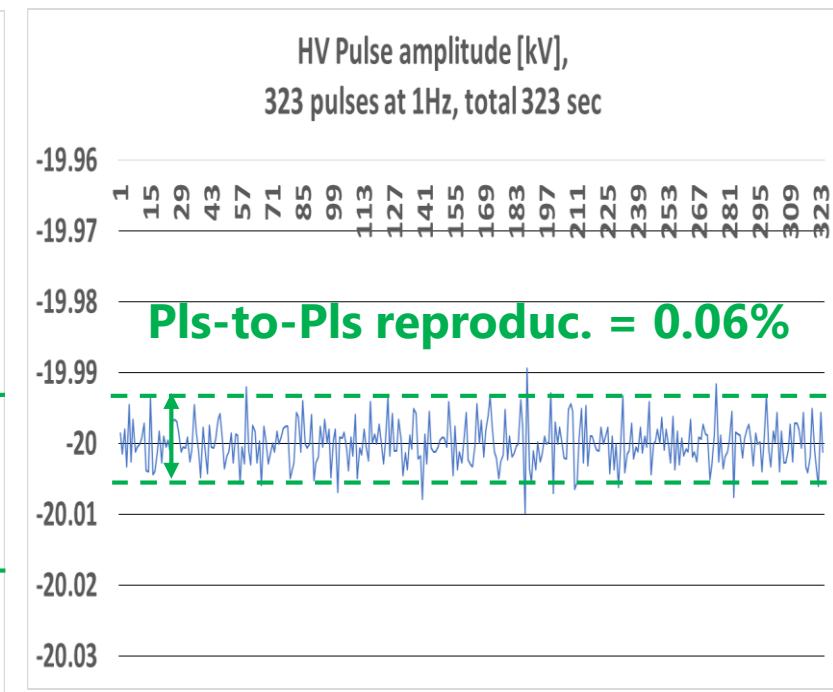
@ 108kV/96A ; 3.5ms/14Hz
(Pav = 508kW ; 90%)



@ 108kV/96A ; 0.5ms/1Hz
(Pav = 5.2kW ; 0.9%)



@ 20kV/17A ; 0.5ms/1Hz
(Pav = 170W ; 0.03%)

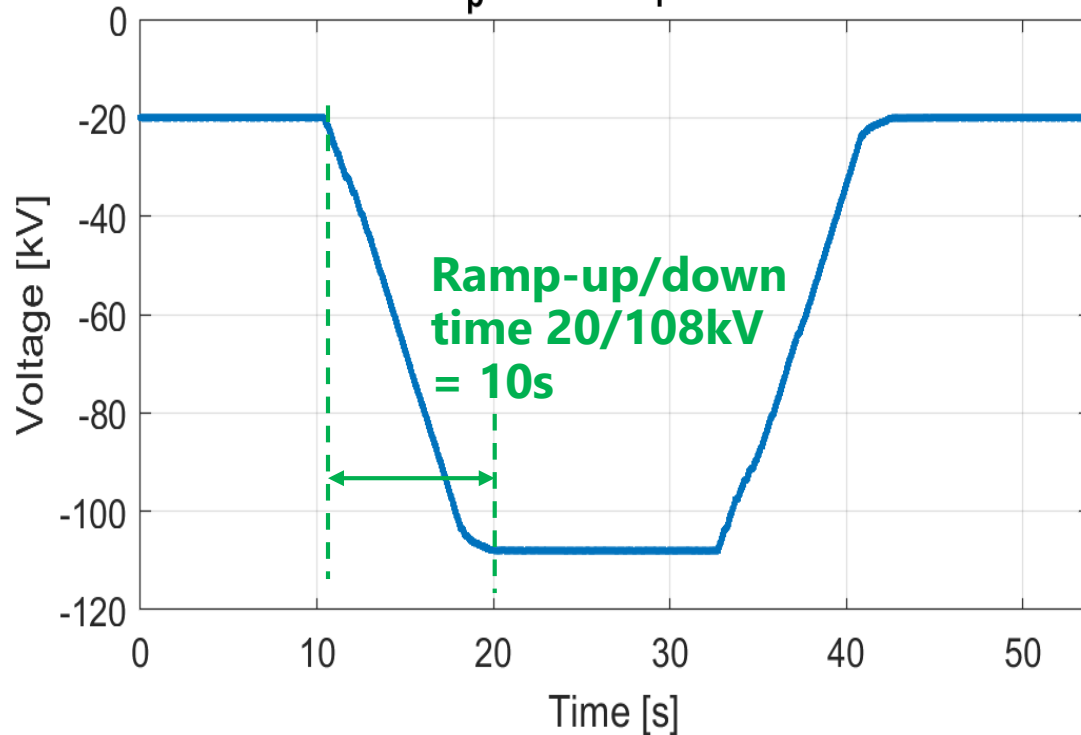


Experimental results on resistive dummy load

– HV Pulse Quality: Power ramping up/down

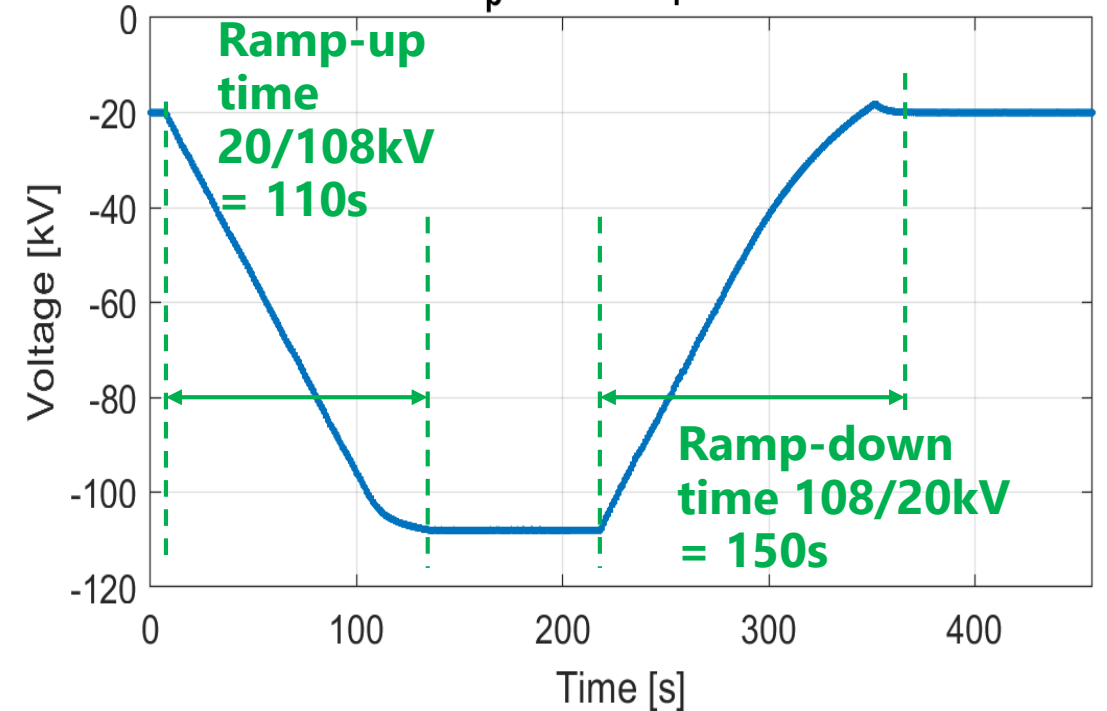
**Ramp-up/down 20-108kV;
3.5ms/14Hz**

HV pulse amplitude ramping up/down:
($T_p = 3.5 \text{ ms}$, $f_r = 14 \text{ Hz}$)



**Ramp-up/down 20-108kV;
0.5ms/1Hz**

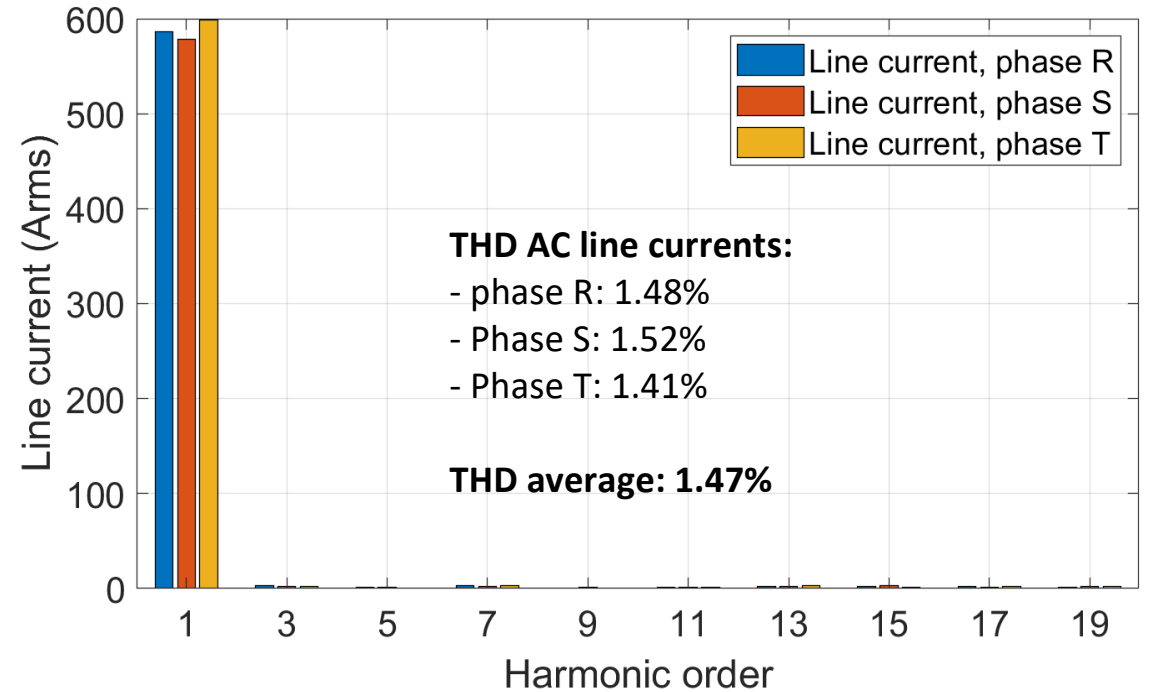
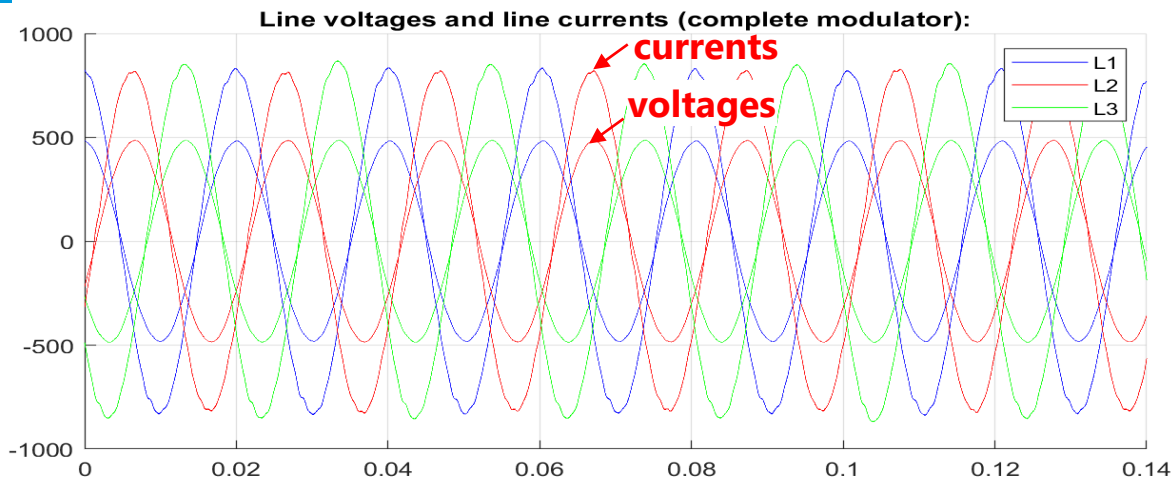
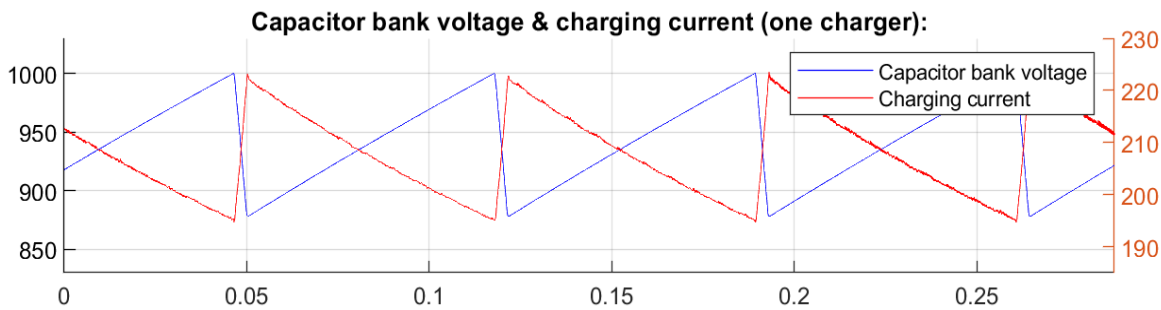
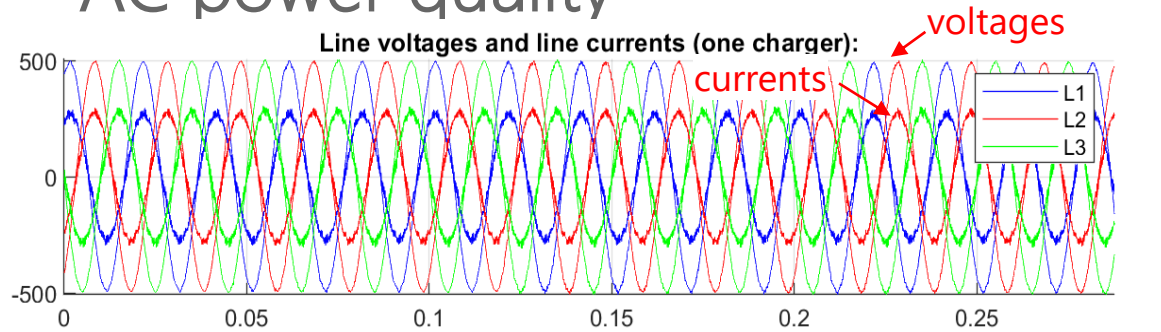
HV pulse amplitude ramping up/down:
($T_p = 0.5 \text{ ms}$, $f_r = 1 \text{ Hz}$)



Experimental results on resistive dummy load



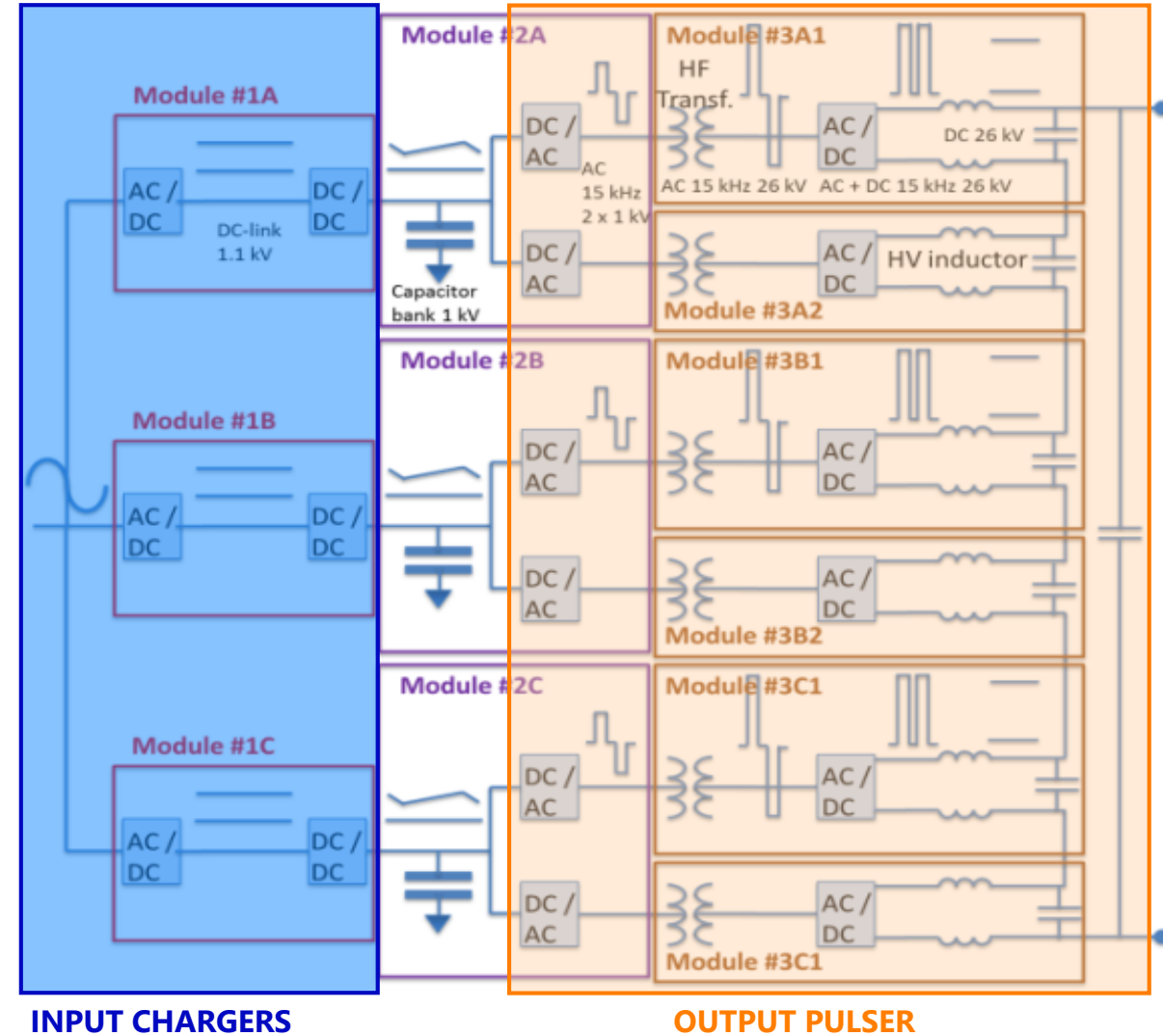
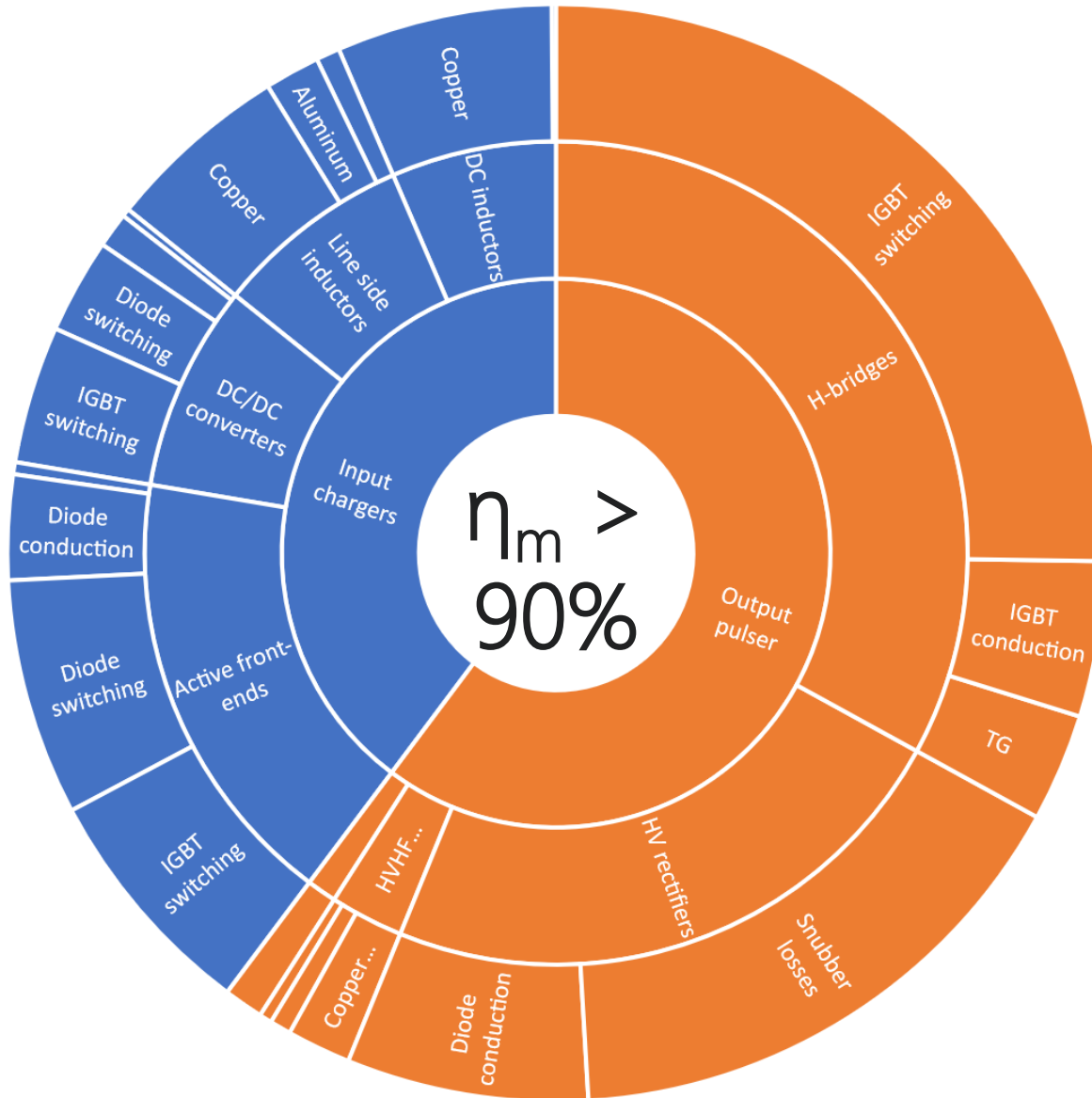
– AC power quality



- Unitary power factor;
- Flicker free operation (constant line currents)
- Pure sinusoidal current absorption

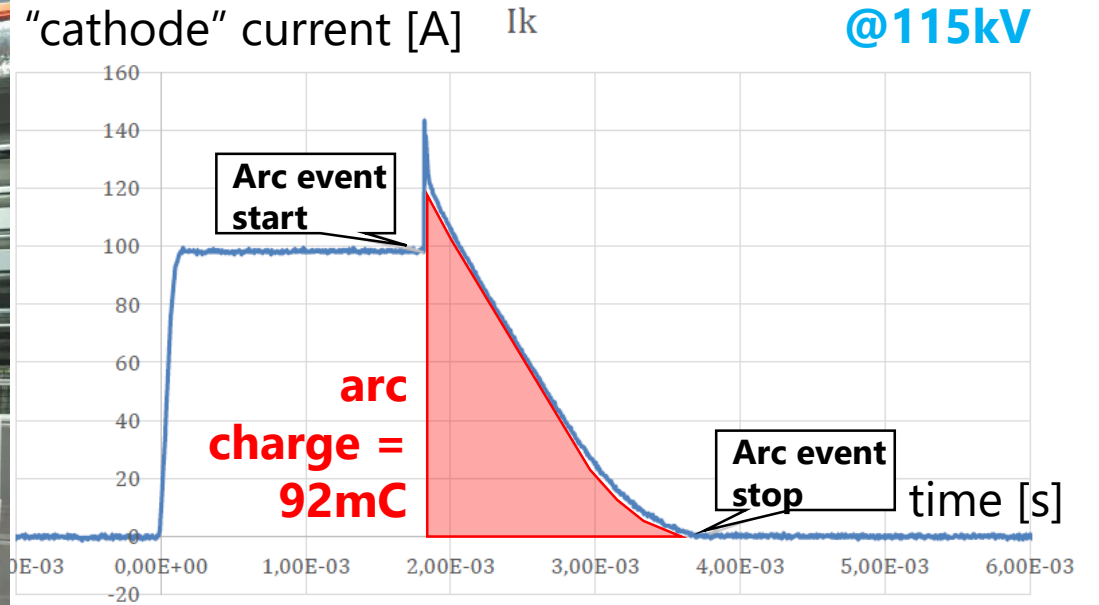
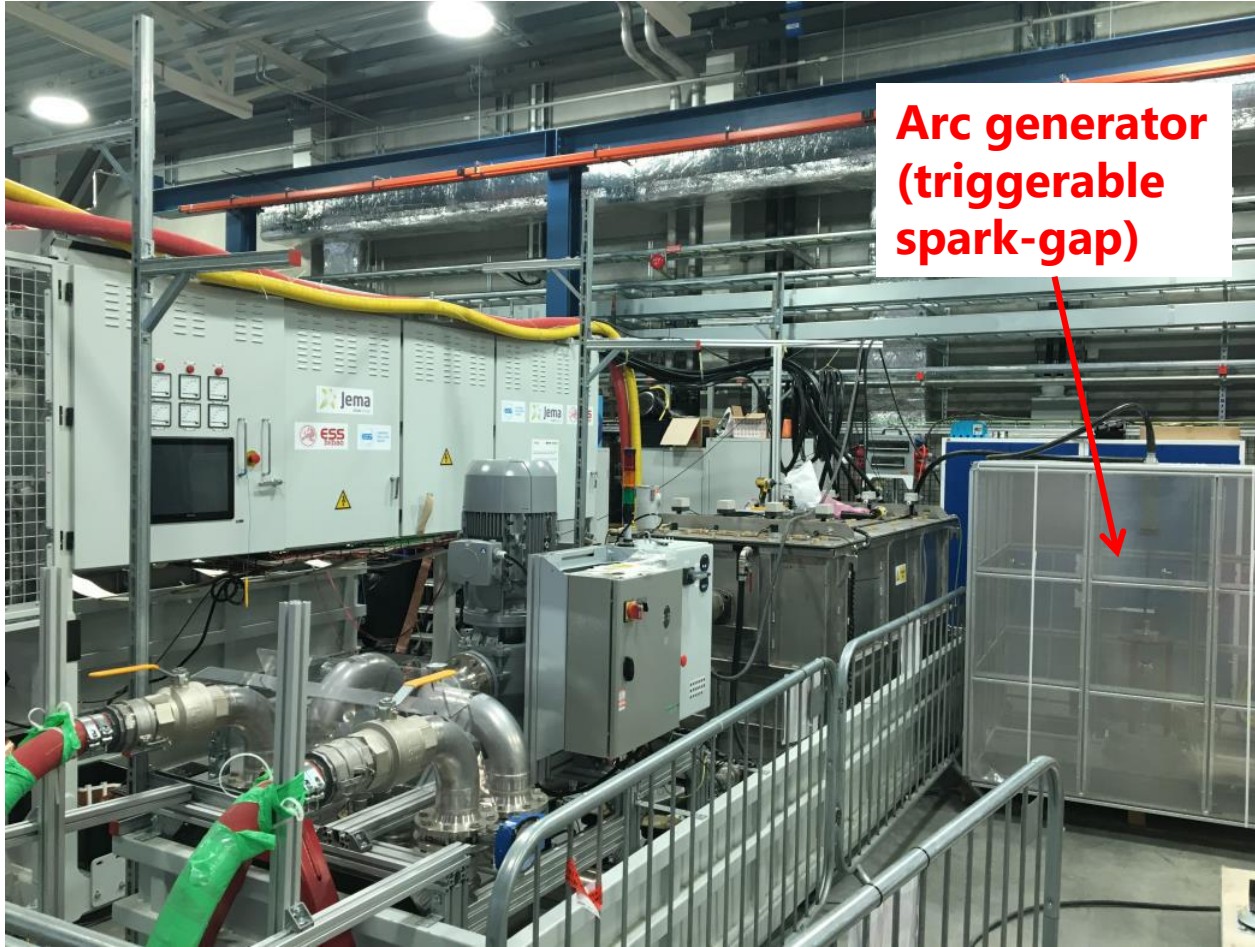
Experimental results on resistive dummy load

– Power Losses and Efficiency



Experimental results on resistive dummy load

– Arc simulation tests



Arc voltage: 50V → "arc energy" = 4.6J

Note: Energy stored in the HV cables not included

Status of Installation & Commissioning



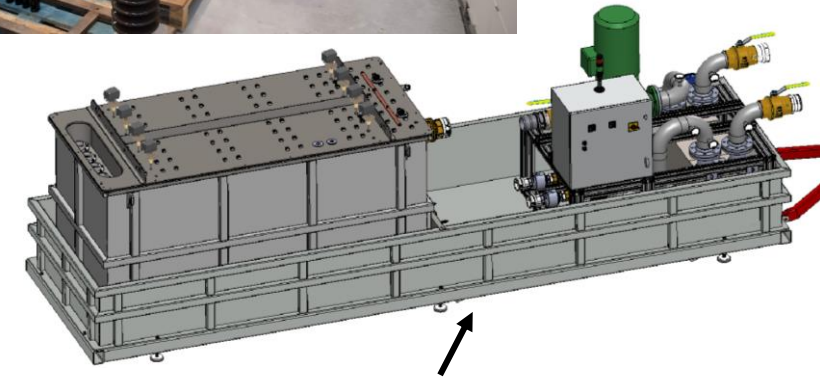
**M8 to M12,
delivered**

**M14 to M18,
delivered**



Courtesy Jema, S.A.

M1 FAT: 9th May 2019



- All units tested in **HV dummy load** for >40 hours at ESS TS3, after FAT, before installation;
- M1: in operation >2'100 hours;
- M2, M3, M4, M5: in operation >100 hours
- M13: in operation (@50% power) >800 hours

Lessons learned

1)- Type of oil (MIDEL 7131 versus SHELL DIALA S3 ZX-IG):

- MIDEL 7131:
 - Biodegradable;
 - High fire flashing point (>300 °C);
- SHELL DIALA S4 ZX-IG:
 - Non-biodegradable;
 - Fire flashing point (~170 ° C);



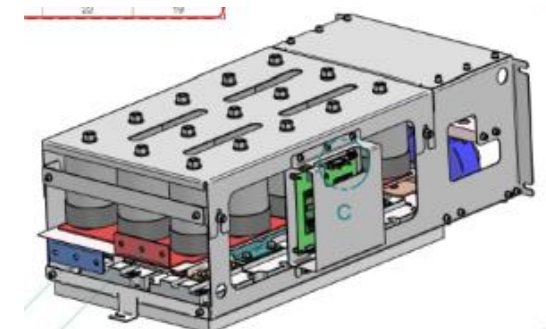
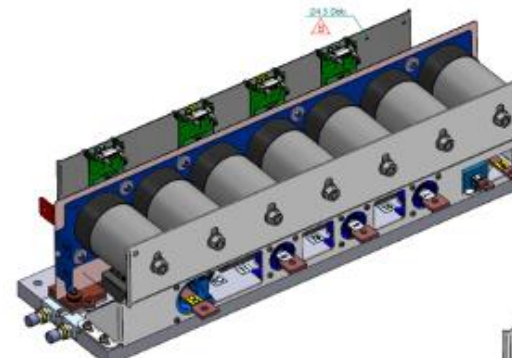
2)- Type of hoses in oil filling pumps:

- Metallic Helix wire;
- Semi-conductive rubber;



3)- Power Stacks, from a specialized sub-contractor:

- with embedded protections (well tuned & pre-tested in factory);



Acknowledgements

