

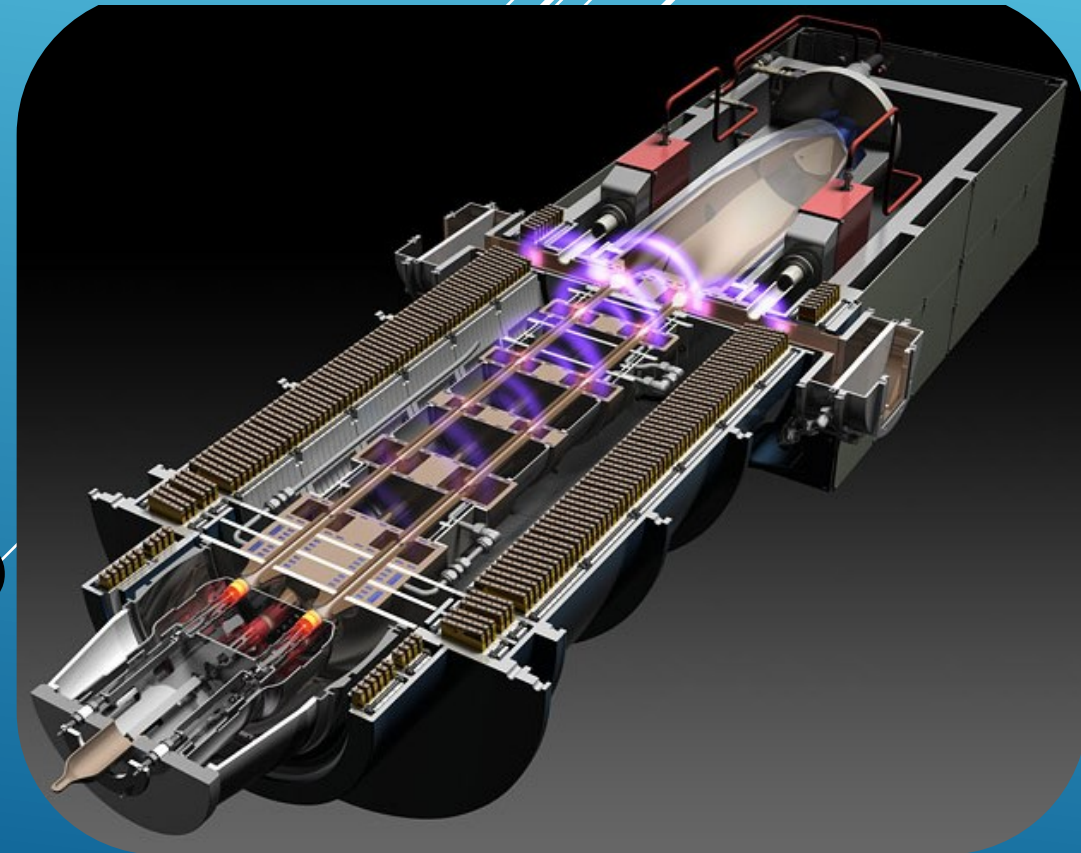
به نام خدا

MULTI-BEAM KLYSTRON

Mohammad Ostovar

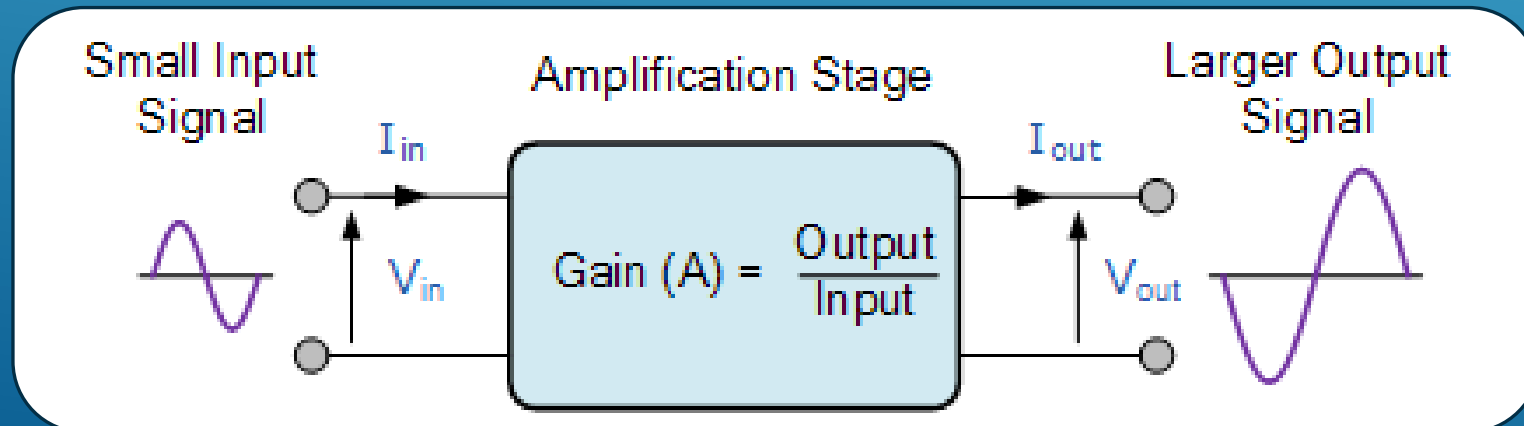
RF group, Iranian Light Source Facility (ILSF)

September 2021



INTRODUCTION (WHAT IS AMPLIFIER?)

2

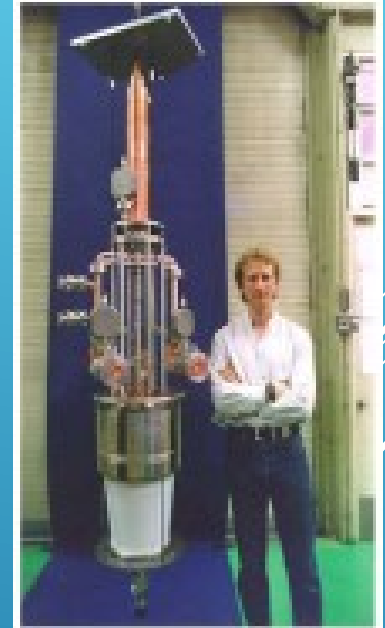
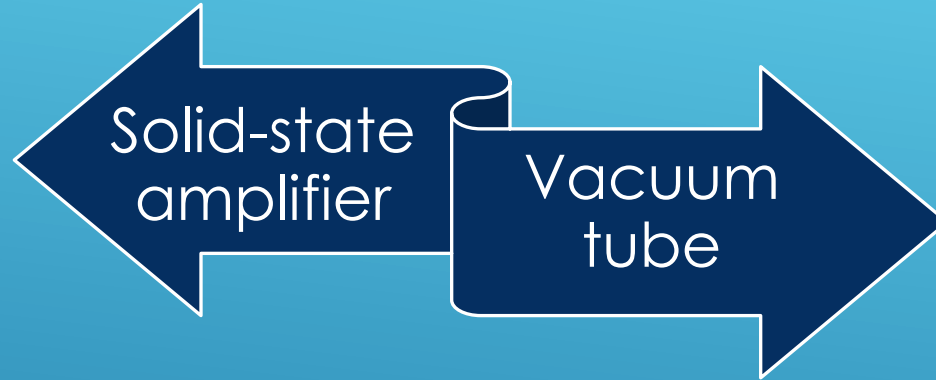


INTRODUCTION (CLASSIFICATION OF AMPLIFIERS)

3

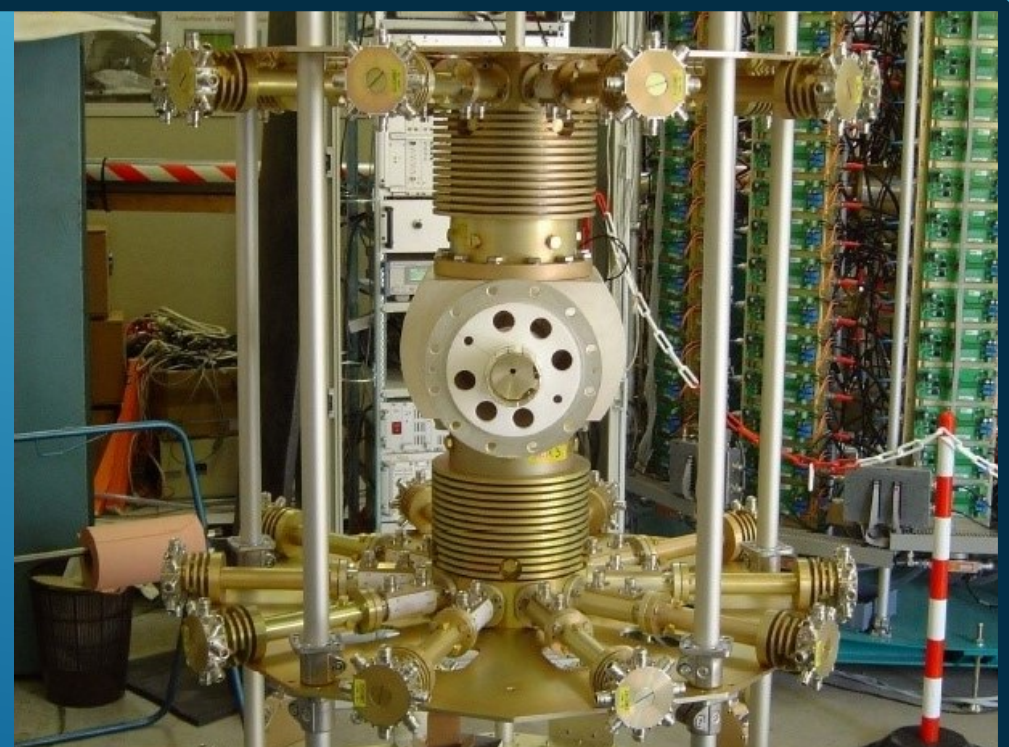
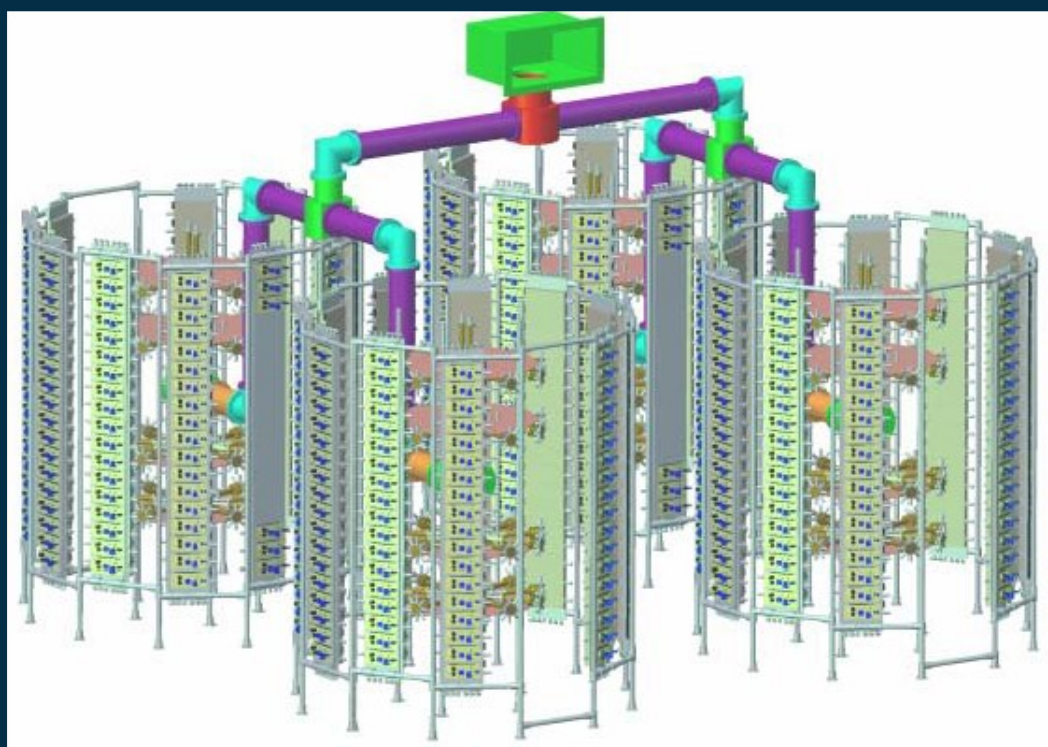
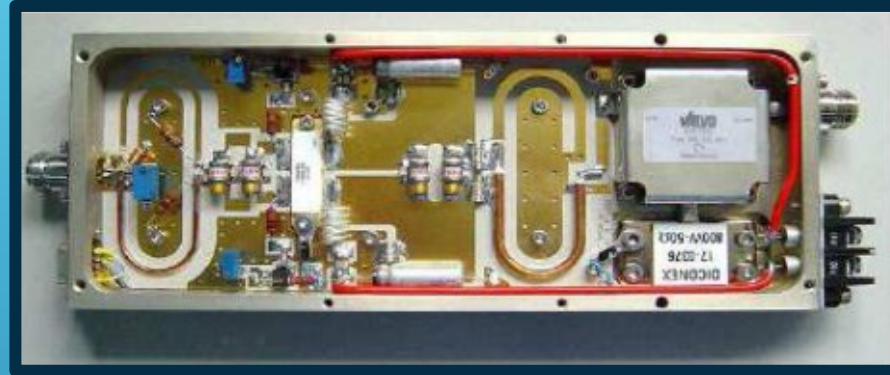


SOLEIL SSA:
Frequency: 352 MHz
Output power: 180 kW
726 × 315 modules in 4 towers.
2 × Si LDMOS transistors per module



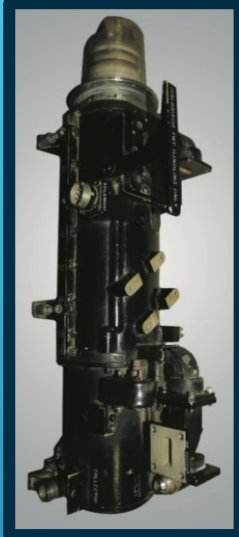
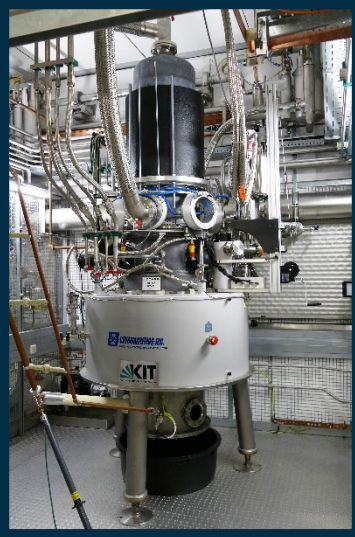
INTRODUCTION (CLASSIFICATION OF AMPLIFIERS)

4

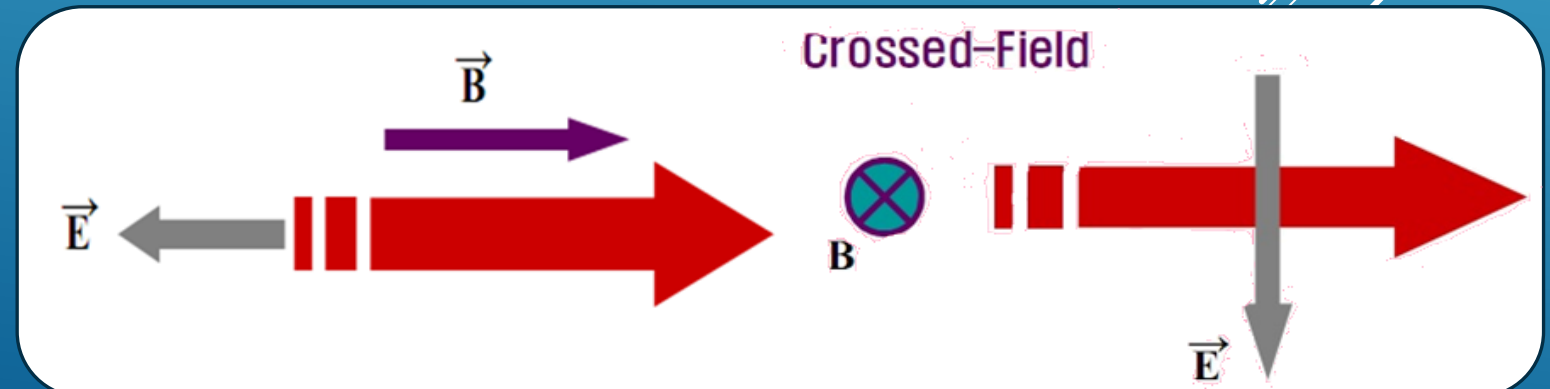


INTRODUCTION (MICROWAVE VACUUM TUBE)

5



	O-type (ordinary type) device	M-type (magnetic type) devices	Gyrotrons
Travelling wave devices	TWT (Travelling wave tubes)	TWT-M (Travelling wave tubes - magnetic), Amplitrons	Gyro-TWT
Resonant devices	Klystrons, IOT (Inductive output tubes)	Magnetrons	Gyroklystrons



INTRODUCTION (MICROWAVE VACUUM TUBE)

7

► Linear beam tubes:

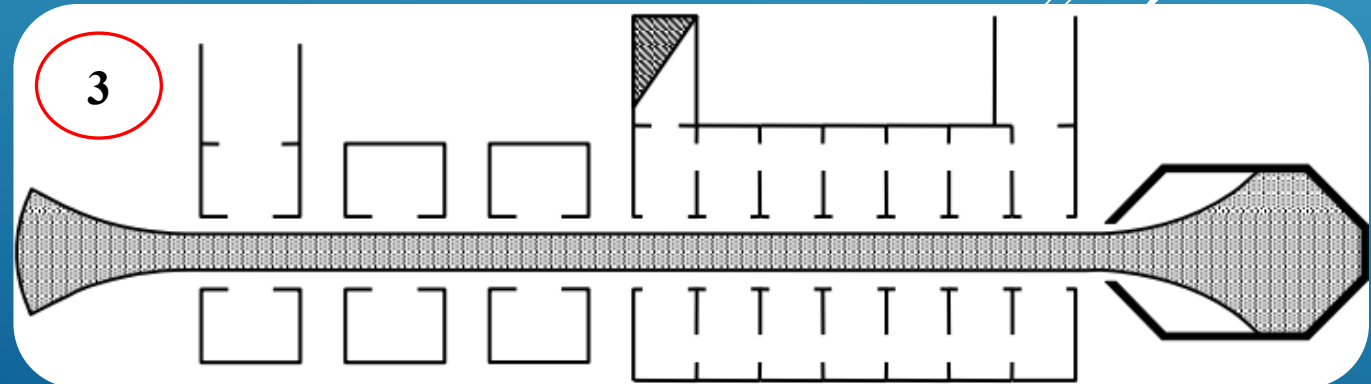
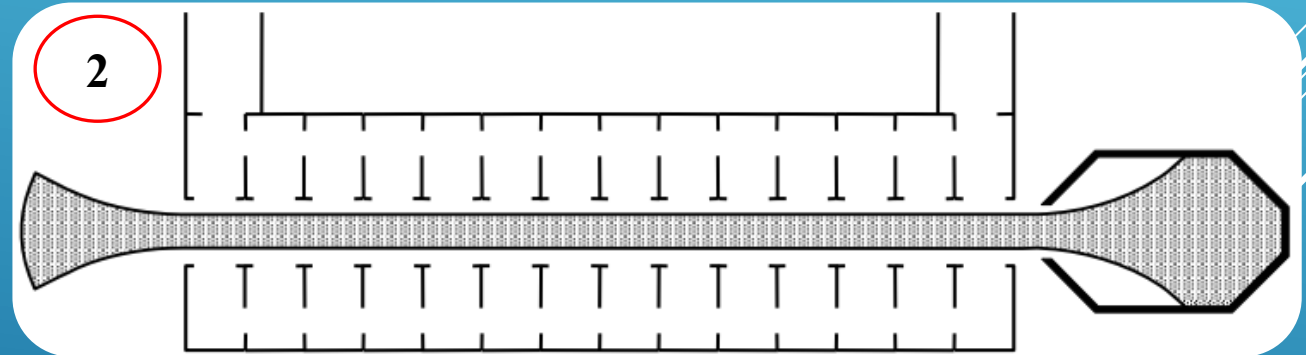
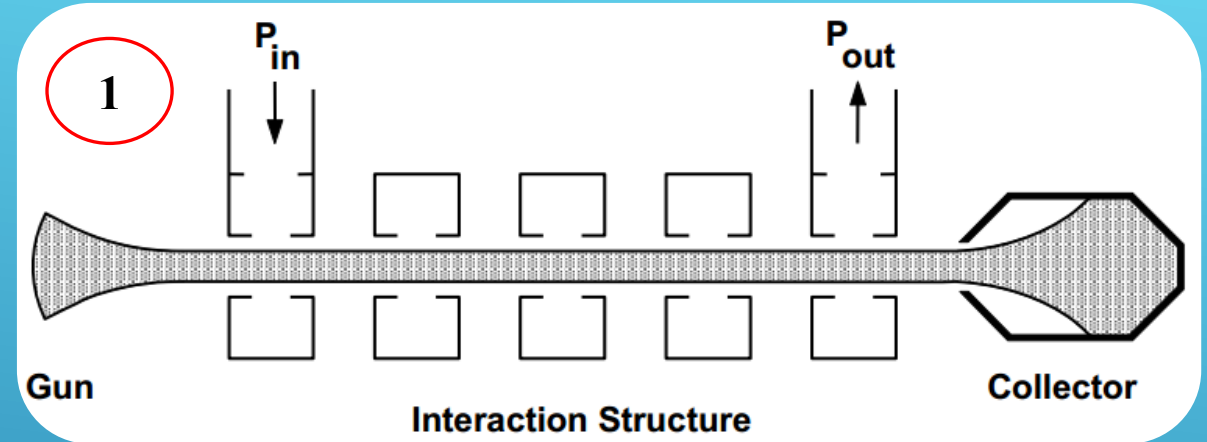
1) Klystrons

- 1) High power
- 2) Narrow band

2) TWTs

- 1) Low and medium power
- 2) Wide band

3) Hybrid tubes (Twystrons)

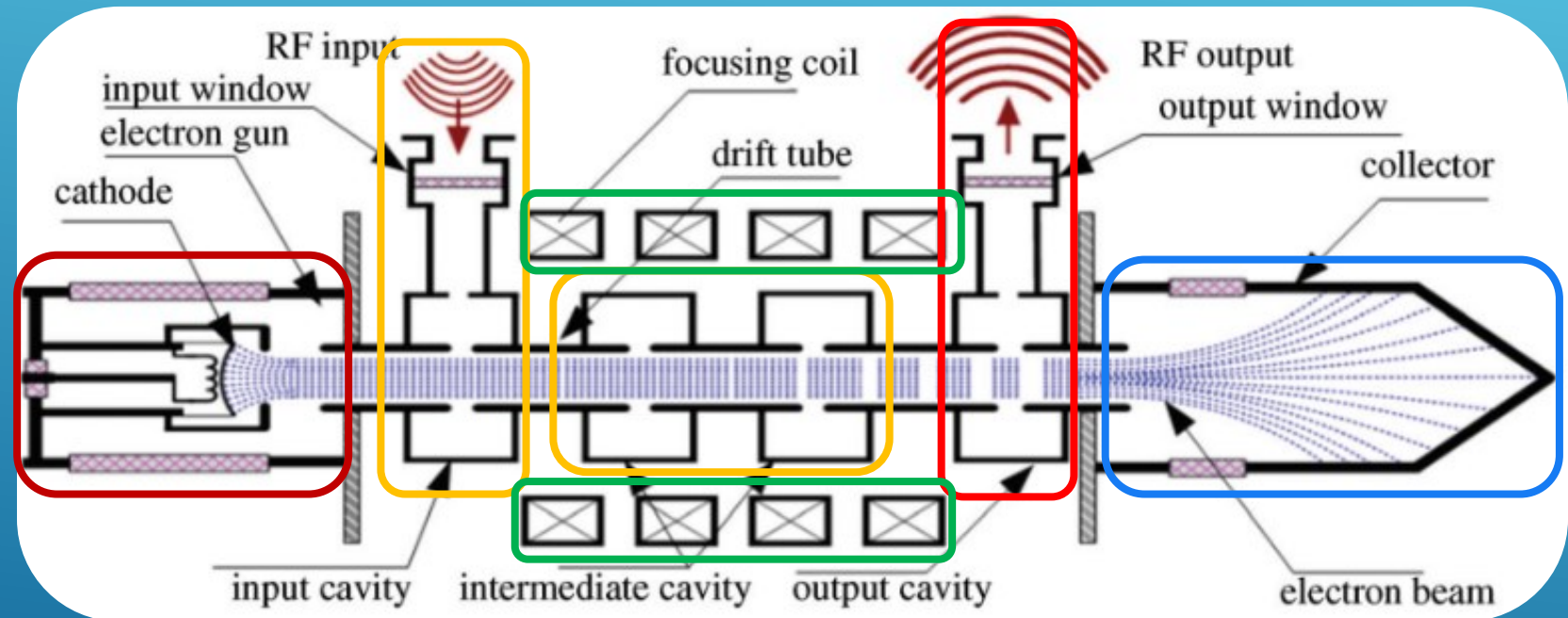


INTRODUCTION (KLYSTRON)

8

► Components of Klystron:

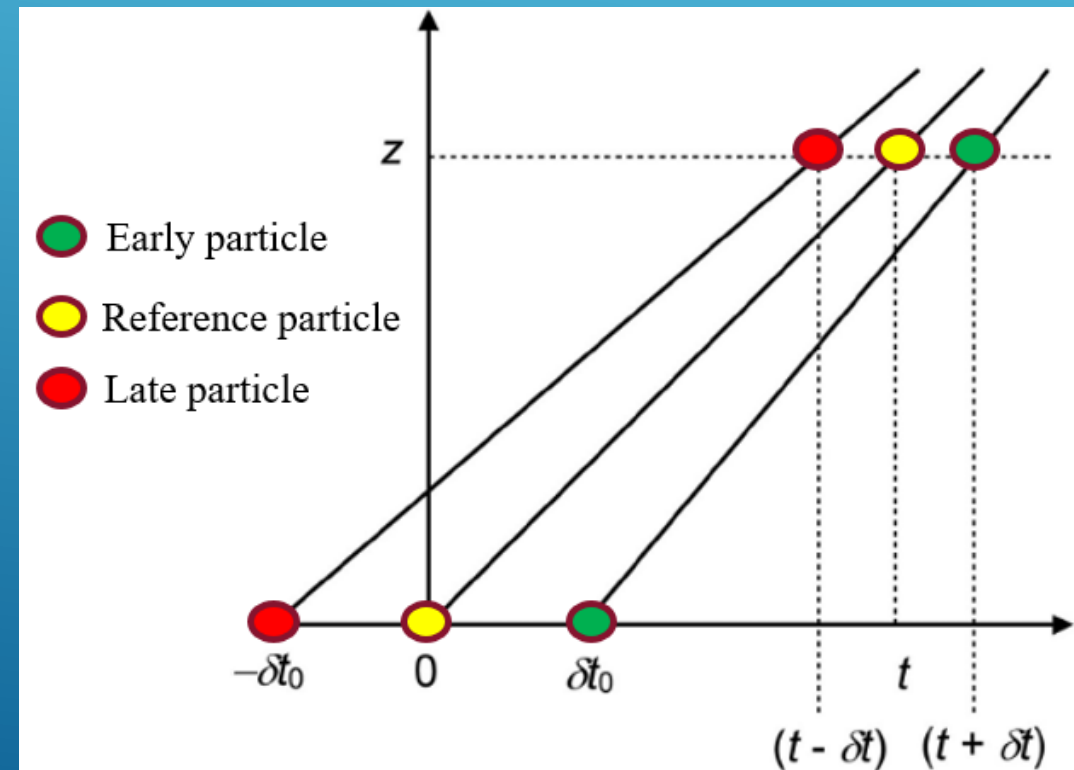
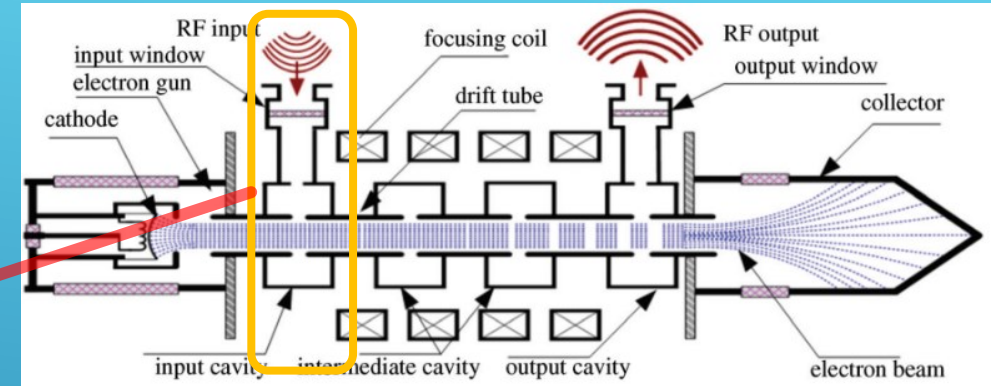
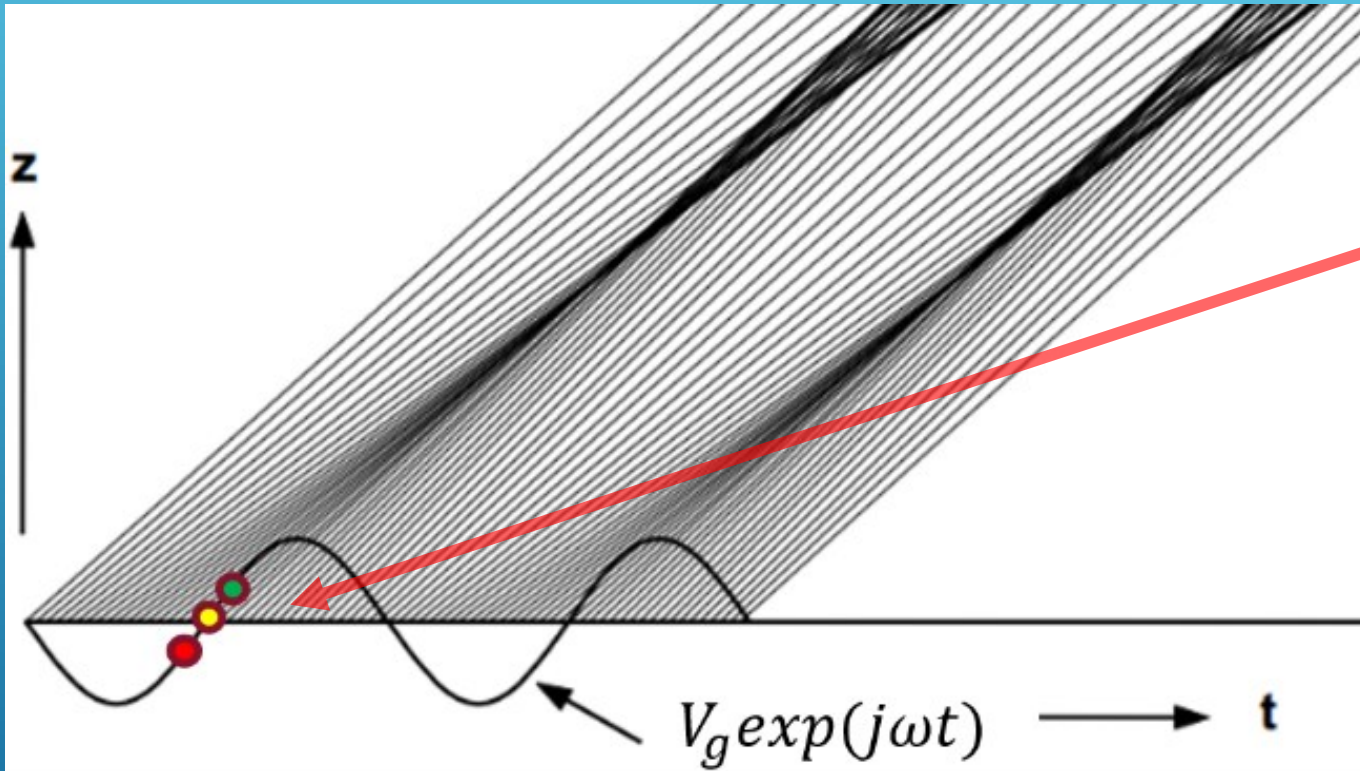
- 1) Electron gun
- 2) Input cavity
- 3) Intermediate cavities
- 4) Focusing magnets
- 5) Output cavity
- 6) Collector
- 7) Windows



KLYSTRON

9

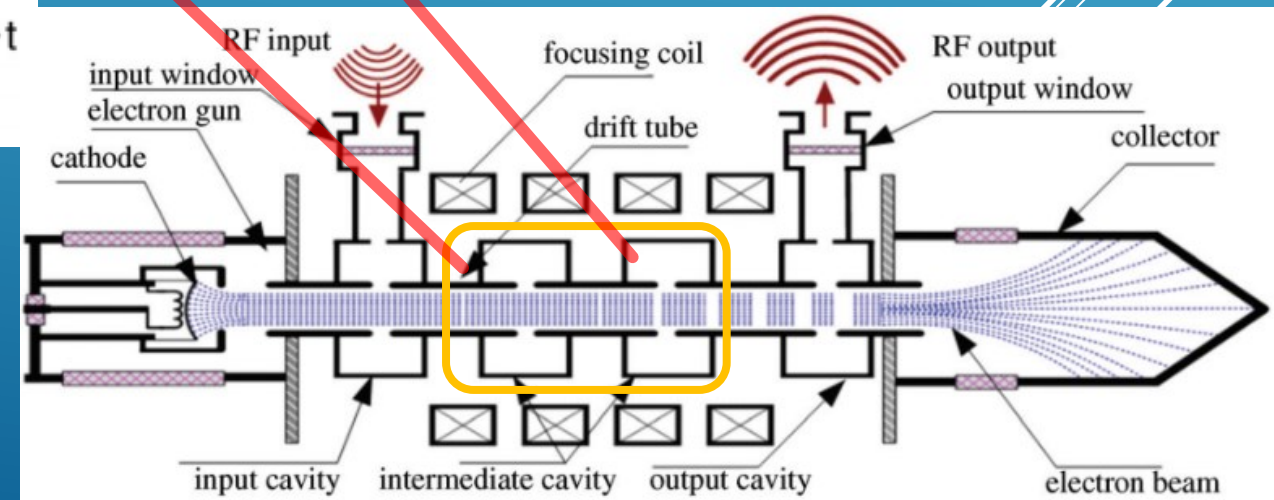
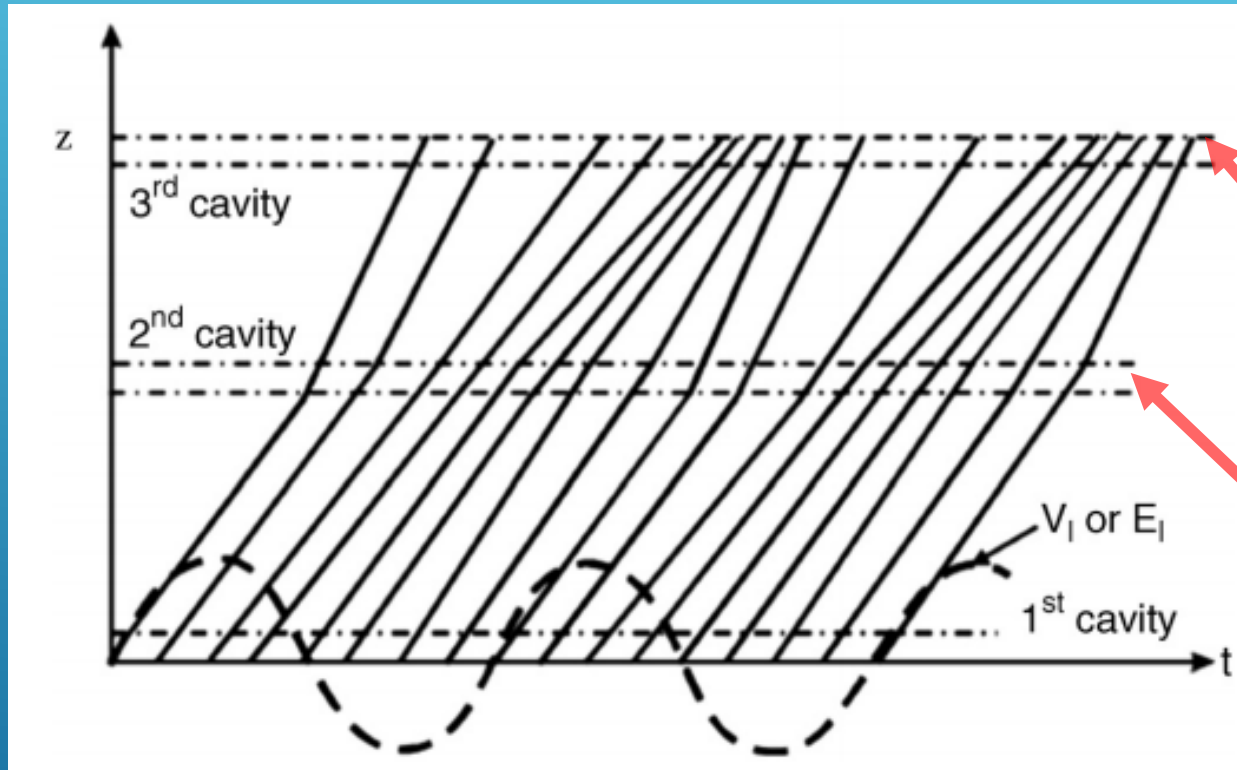
► How dose klystron work?



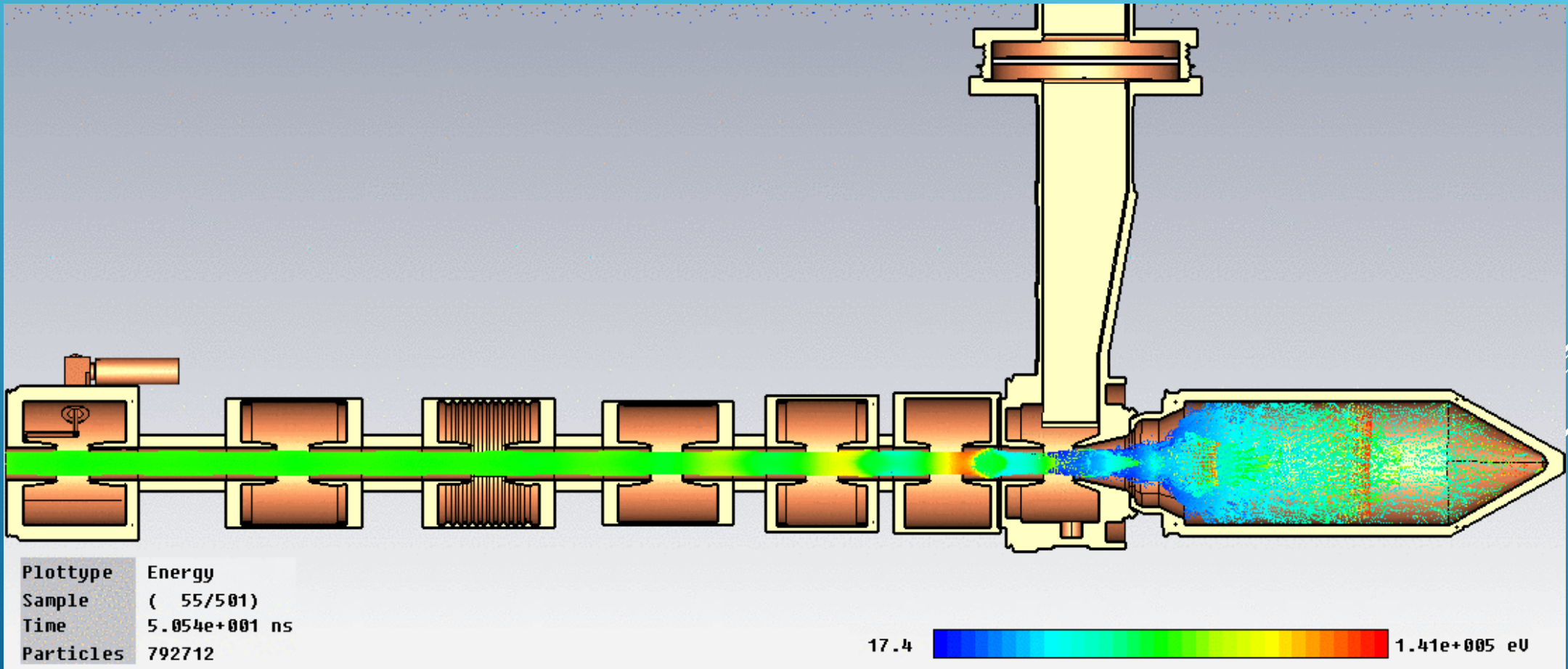
KLYSTRON

10

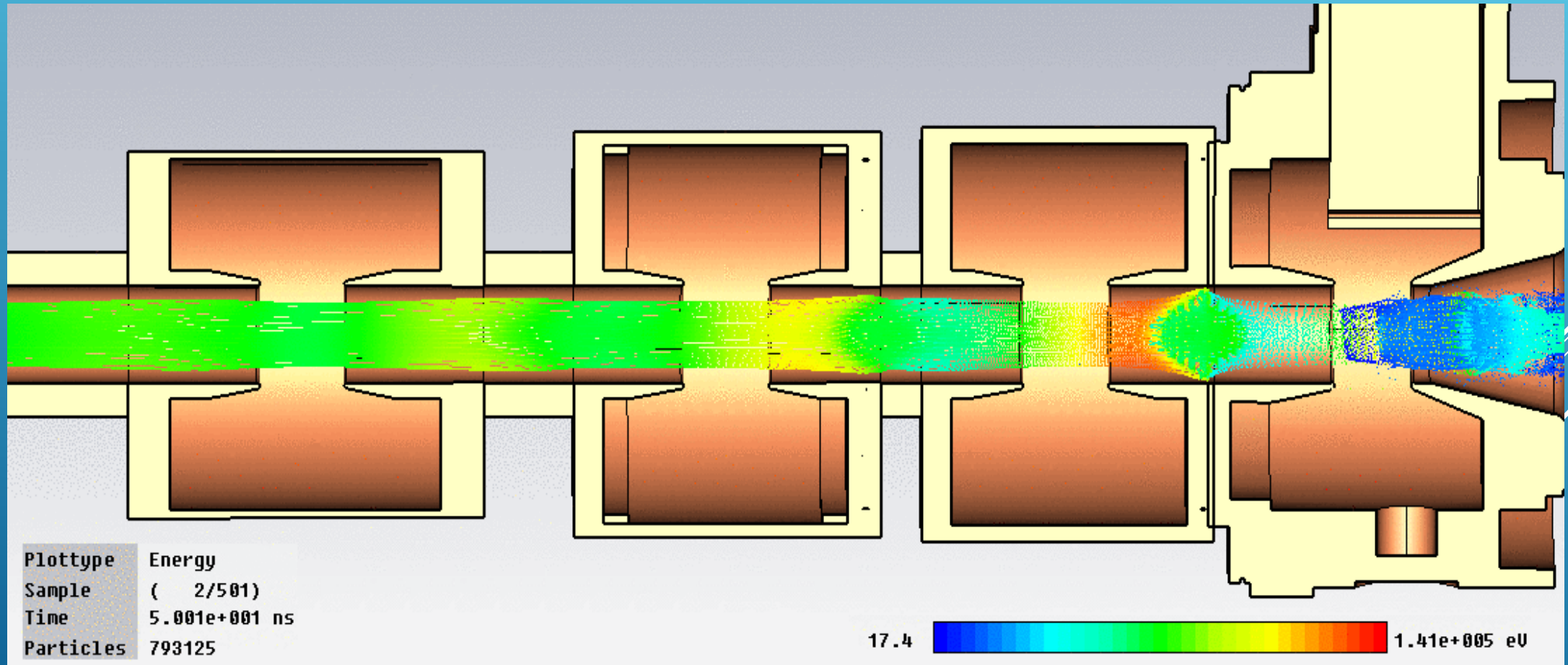
► How dose klystron work?



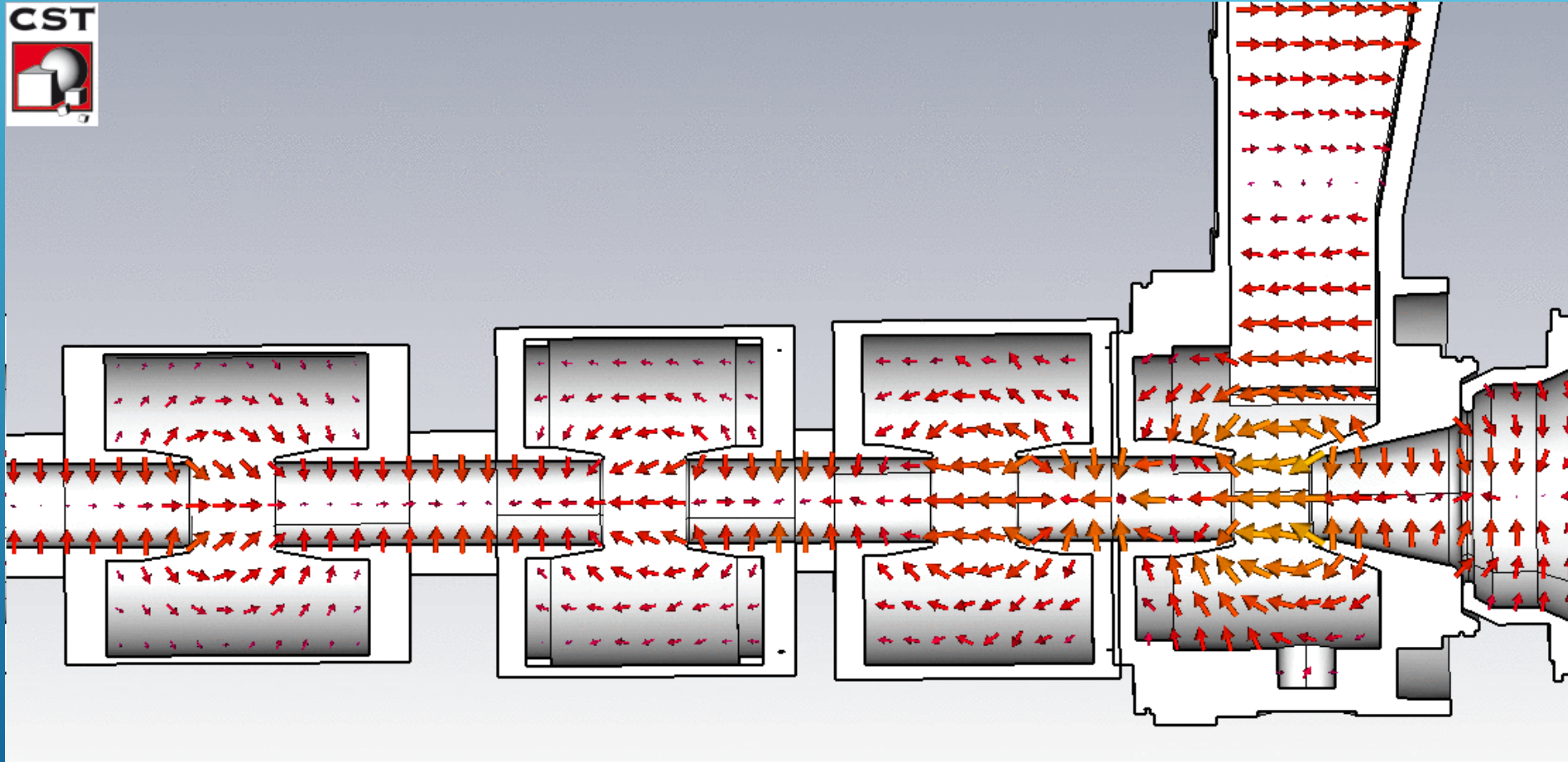
► How dose klystron work?



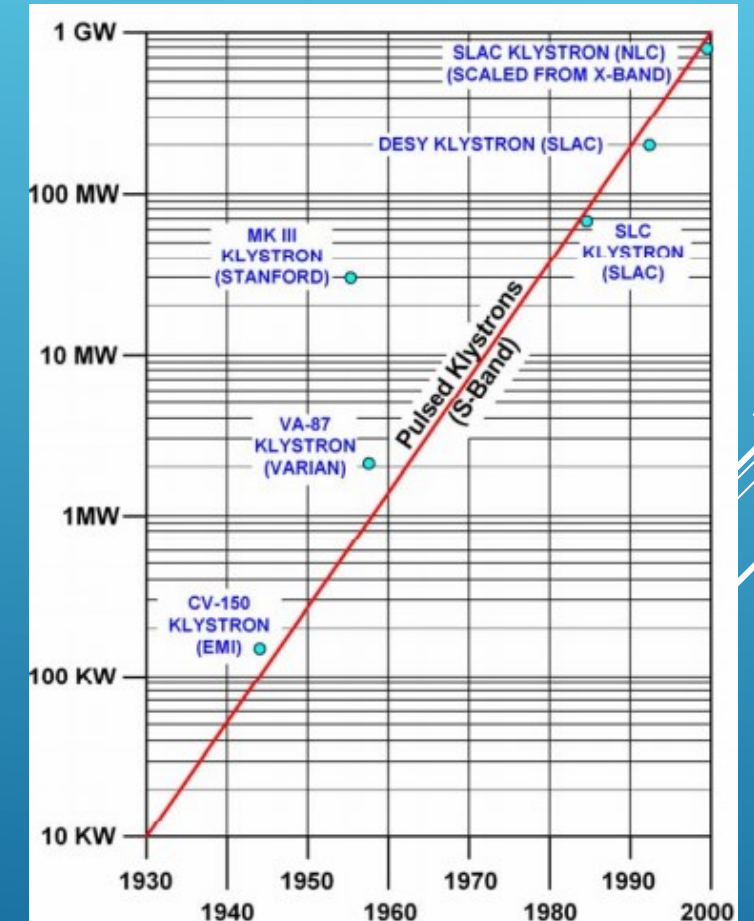
► How dose klystron work?



► How dose klystron work?

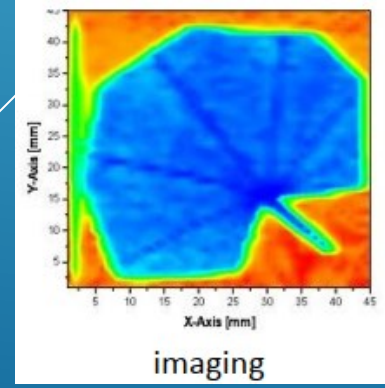
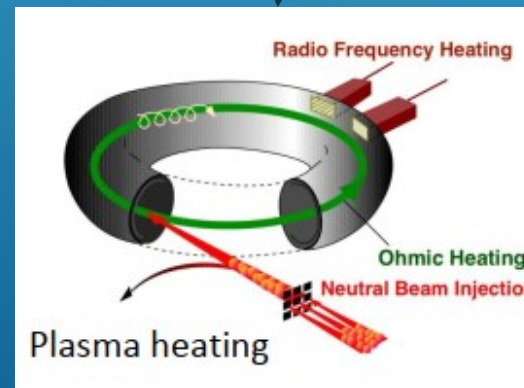
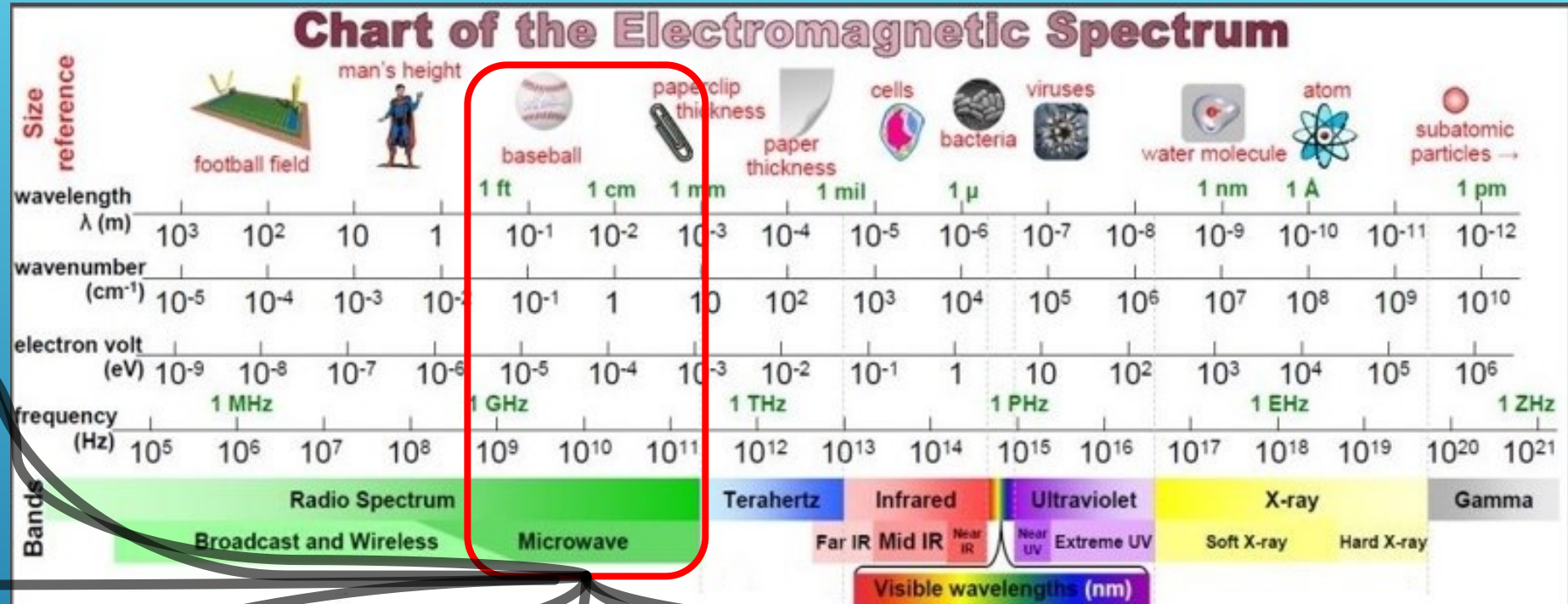
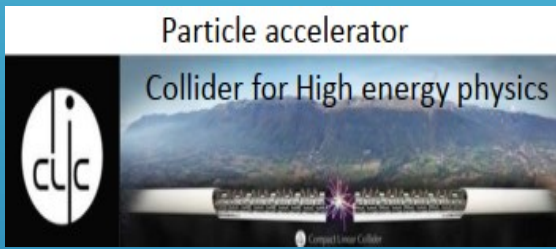


► History of Klystron:



KLYSTRON (AREAS OF KLYSTRON'S APPLICATION)

15



Drive beam complex

588 klystrons, 20 MW, 148 μ s

drive beam accelerator
2.4 GeV, 1.0 GHz

delay loop

CR1

CR2

decelerators, 25 sectors

e^- main linac, 12 GHz, 72/100 MV/m

BDS

IP

3.1 km

e^+ main linac, 22 km

TA radius 300 m

BC

decelerators, each 878 m

CR1

CR2 \varnothing 140 m

delay loop 73 m

\varnothing 95 m

2.5 km

drive beam accelerator

Main beam complex

booster linac
2.86 to 9 GeV

BC1

BC1

e^- injector
2.86 GeV

e^- DR
359 m

e^+ DR
359 m

e^+ PDR
389 m

e^+ injector
2.86 GeV

Main linac length 50.1 km

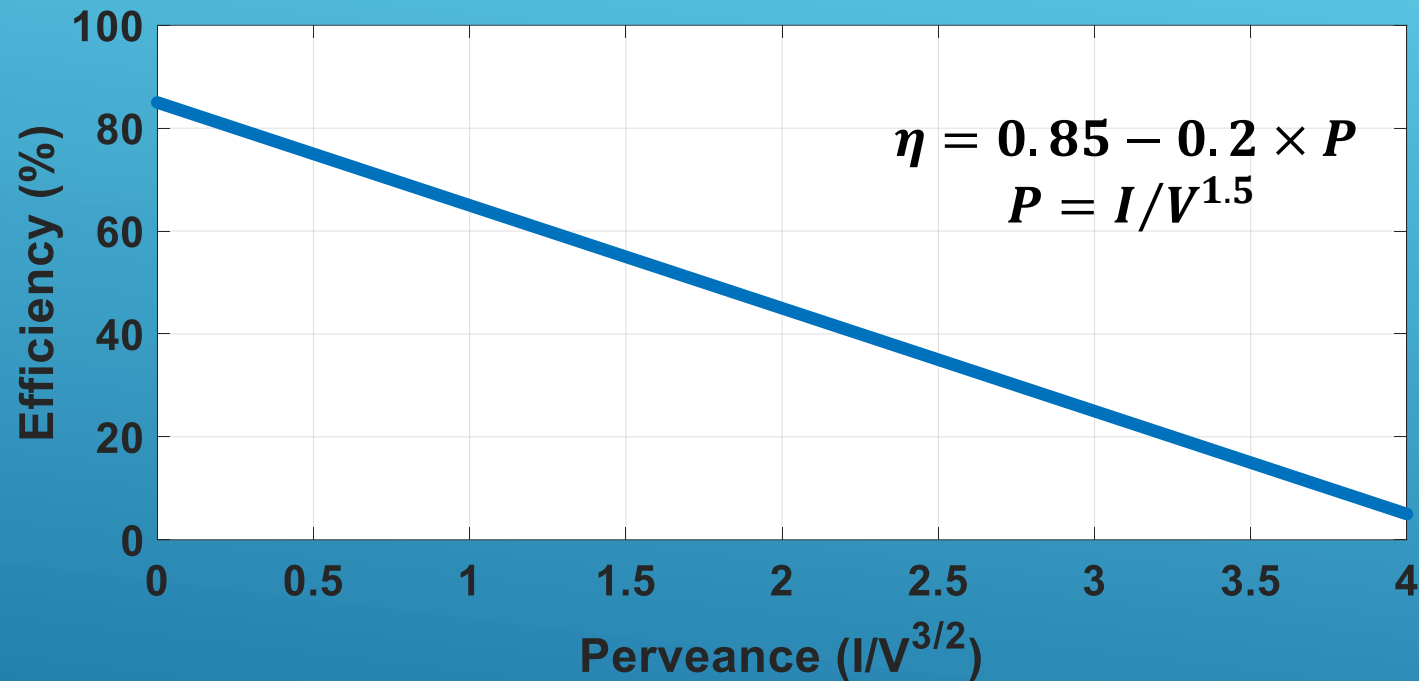
3 TeV

Legend:

- CR: combiner ring
- TA: turnaround
- DR: damping ring
- PDR: predamping ring
- BC: bunch compressor
- BDS: beam delivery system
- IP: interaction point
- : dump

3 TeV

► High power and efficiency Klystron:



High power and
efficiency



Low perveance



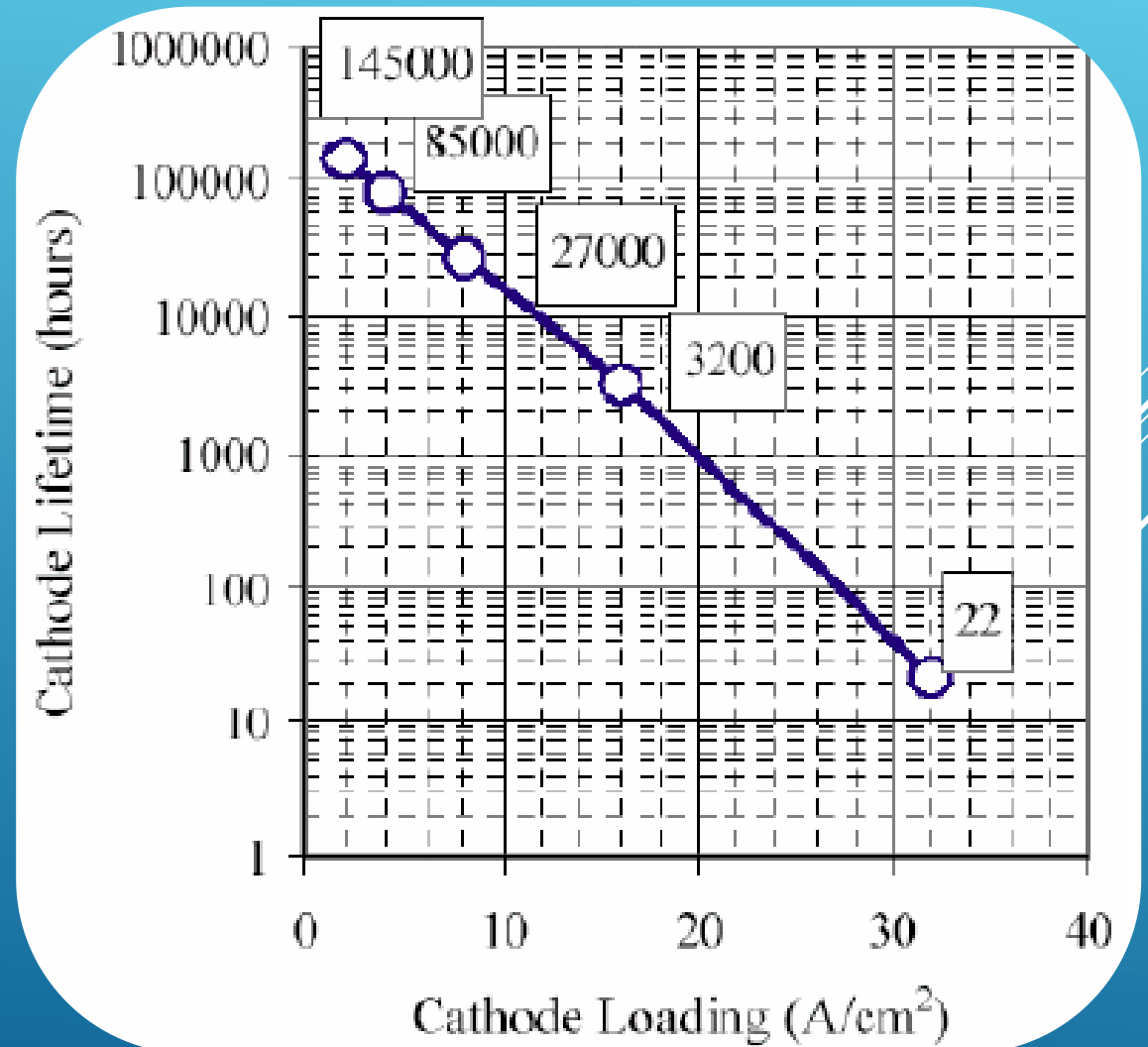
Low Current
or/
High voltage



Multi-beam
klystron

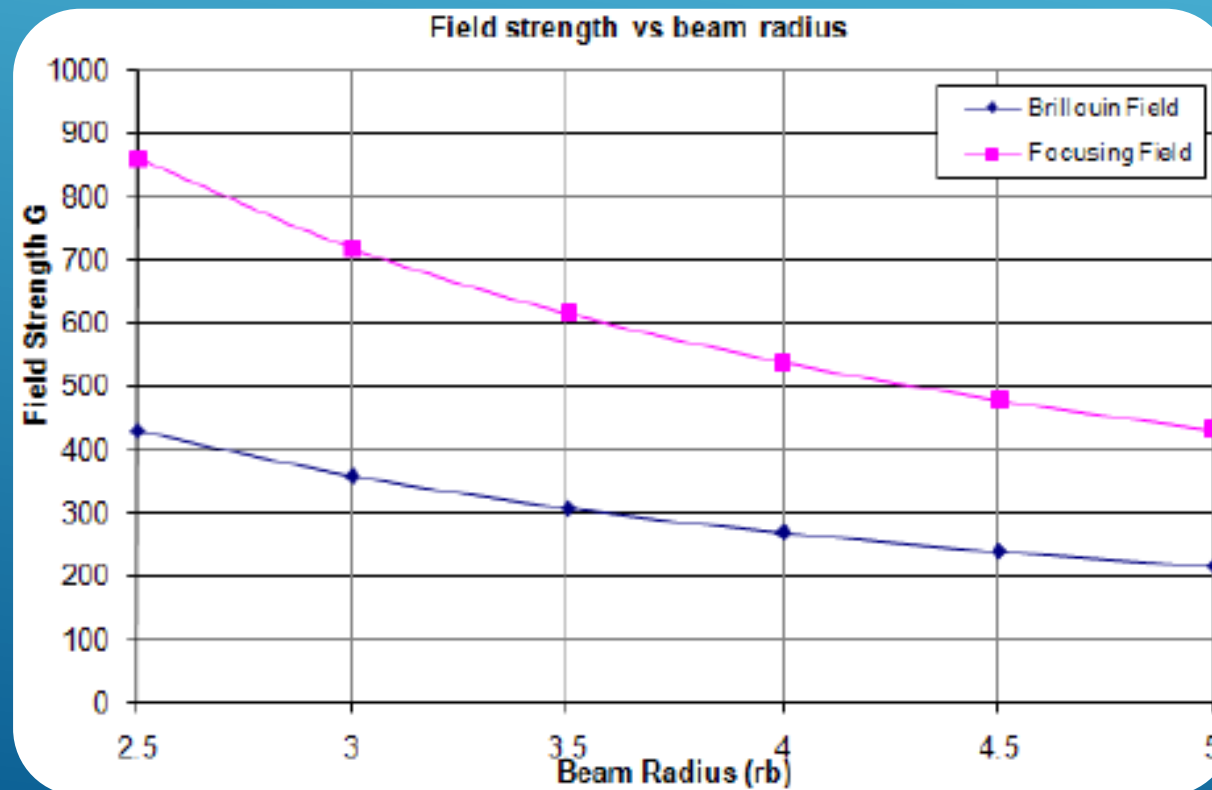
► Features of Multi-Beam Klystrons (MBKs)

- 1) Higher power and efficiency
- 2) Life time increasing



► Features of Multi-Beam Klystrons (MBKs)

- 1) Higher power and efficiency
- 2) Life time increasing
- 3) Reduction of focusing magnet's volume and weight



► Features of Multi-Beam Klystrons (MBKs)

- 1) Higher power and efficiency
- 2) Life time increasing
- 3) Reduction of focusing magnet's volume and weight
- 4) Higher stability

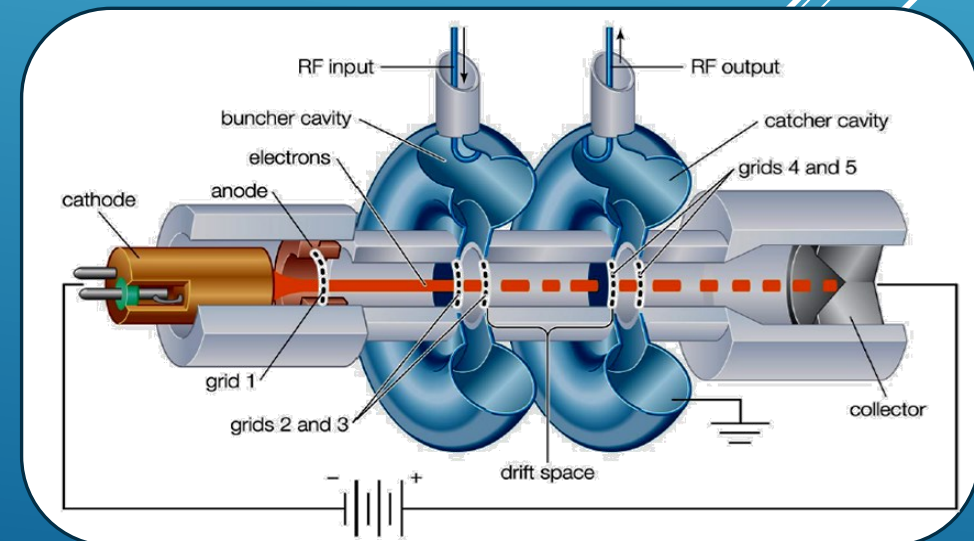
$$P = VI = V^{2.5} \frac{I}{V^{1.5}} = V^{2.5} K \longrightarrow \Delta P = 2.5KV^{1.5} \Delta V$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} = 2.5 \frac{\Delta V}{V}$$

$$\varphi = \omega t + \varphi_0 = \frac{\omega L}{v} + \varphi_0 \longrightarrow$$

$$\Delta \varphi = \frac{-\omega L}{c} \frac{1}{(\gamma_R + 1)(\gamma_R^2 - 1)^{1/2}} \frac{\Delta V}{V}$$

$$\Delta \varphi \propto \frac{\Delta V}{V} = \frac{\Delta E}{E}$$

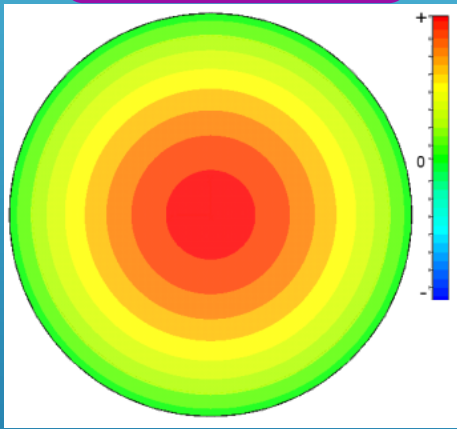


► Comparison between single and multiple beam Klystron:

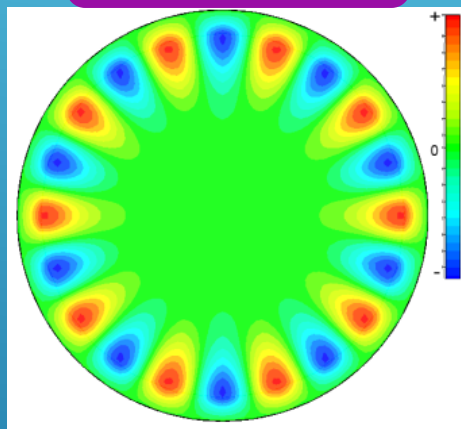
Parameters	Single beam klystron	Multi-beam klystron
Efficiency	Lower	Higher
Peak power	Lower	Higher
Stability	Lower	Higher
Bandwidth	Lower	Higher
Lifetime	Lower	Higher
Size	Bigger	Smaller
Cooling	Higher	Lower
Structure complex	Lower	Higher
High voltage	Higher	Lower

- One of the main difference between single and multiple klystron is cavities:

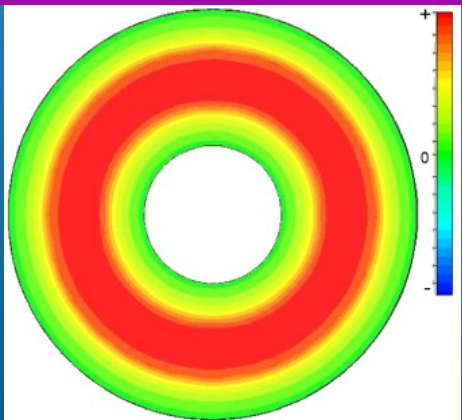
TM_{010} cavity



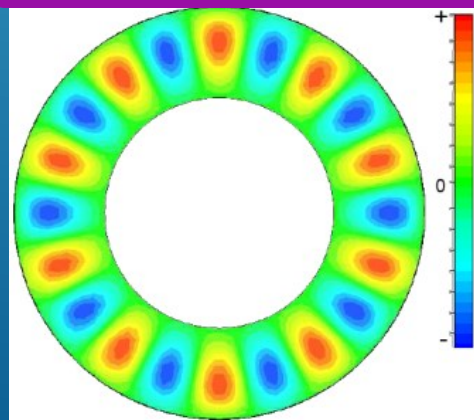
TM_{m10} cavity



TM_{010} Coaxial cavity



TM_{m10} Coaxial cavity



Dominant Mode

HOMs Modes

Higher R/Q

Lower R/Q

Shorter length of circuit
Higher induced voltage

Longer length of circuit
Lower induced voltage

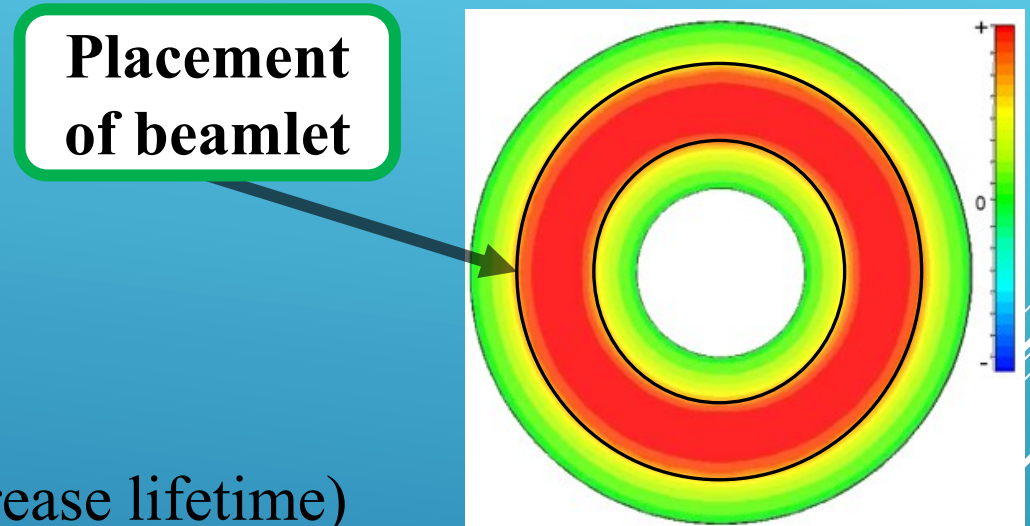
Smaller structure
Higher power

Bigger structure
Lower power

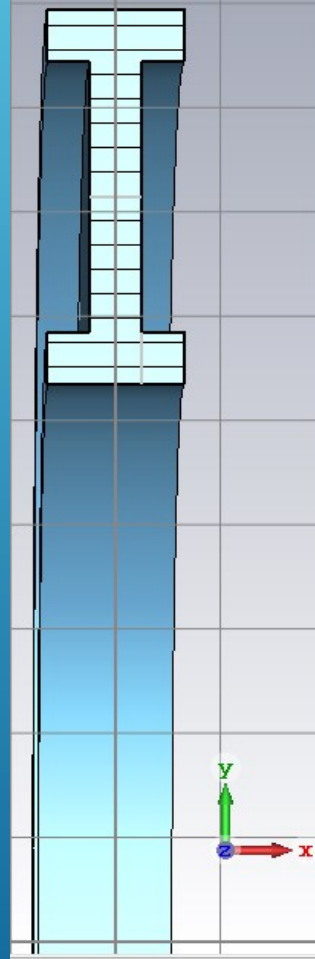
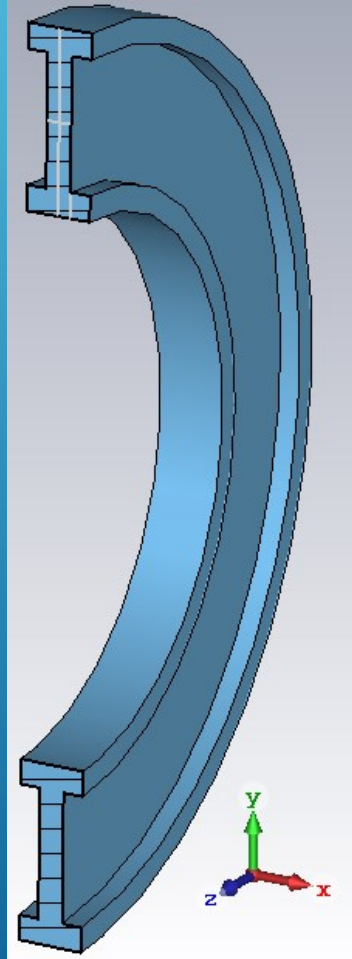
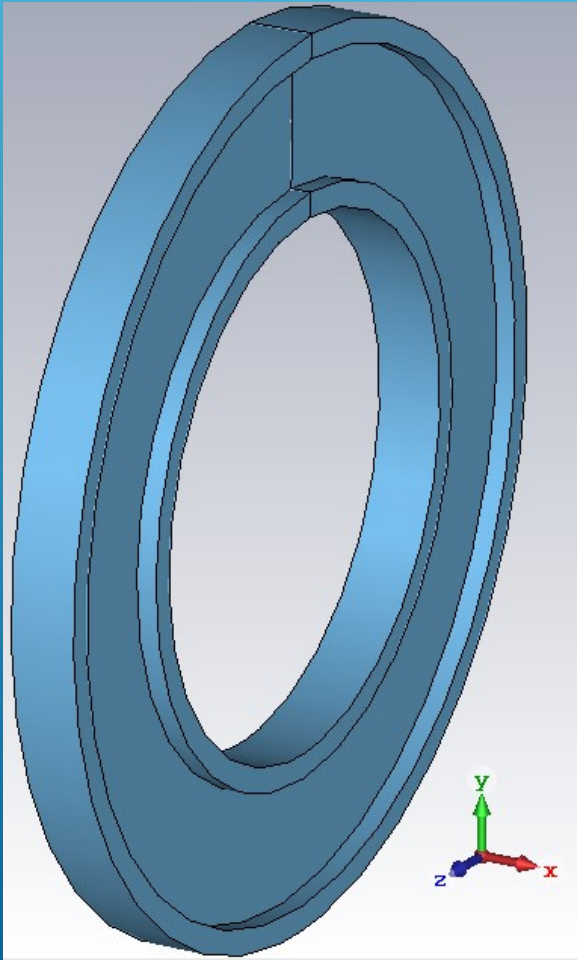
MULTI-BEAM KLYSTRON (SELECTION OF CAVITY) 23

► Dominant mode of coaxial cavity selected for the following reasons :

- 1) Higher R/Q
- 2) Higher bandwidth
- 3) Flexible in design:
 - 1) Easier cooling
 - 2) Ability to increase cathode radius (increase lifetime)
 - 3) Ability to increase beamlet (increase power and efficiency)
 - 4) Ability to extract power from the inner wall of cavity (maintaining of field symmetry)

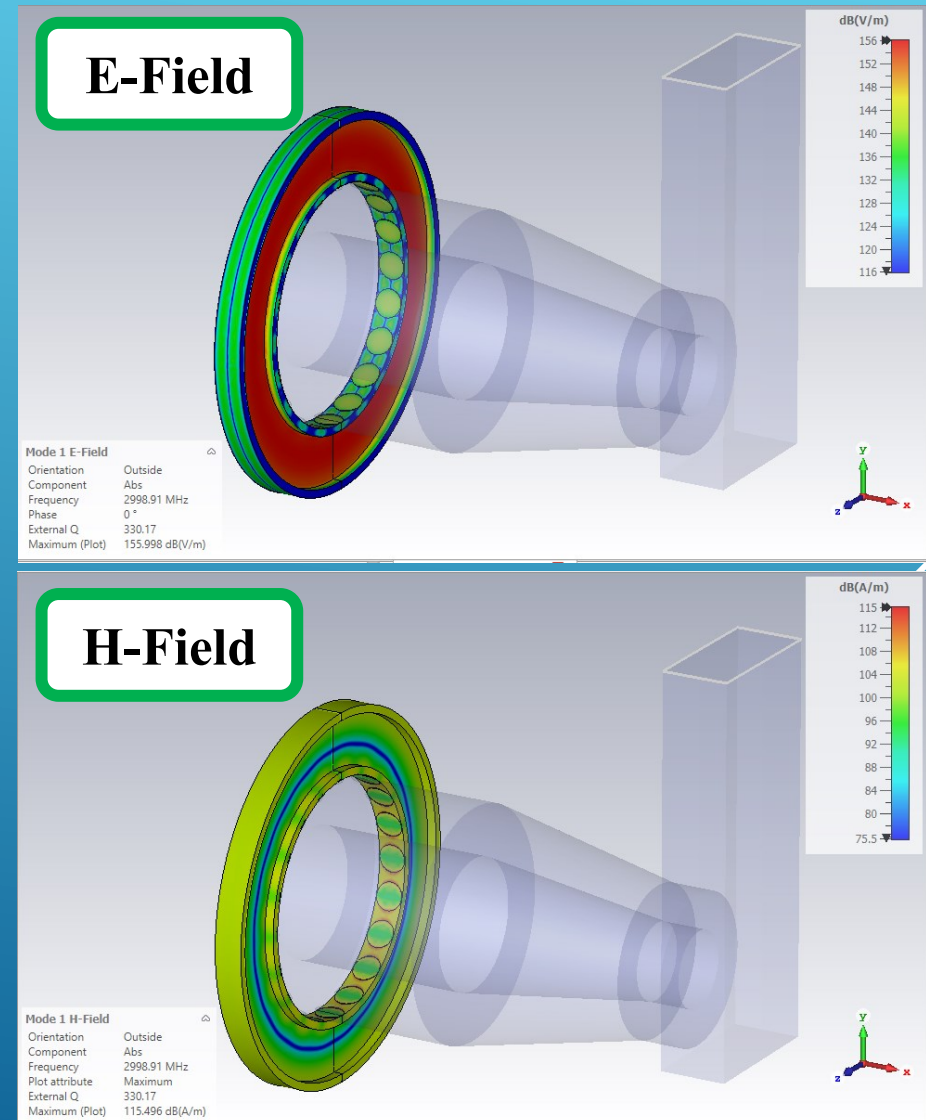
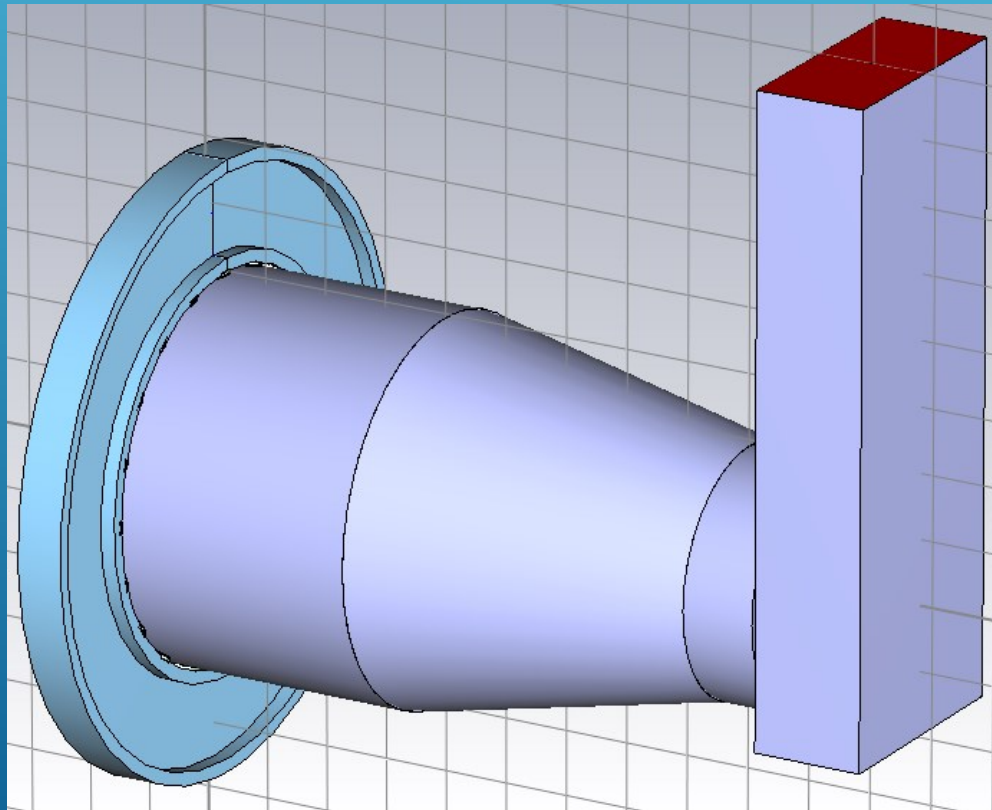


► Cavity design:

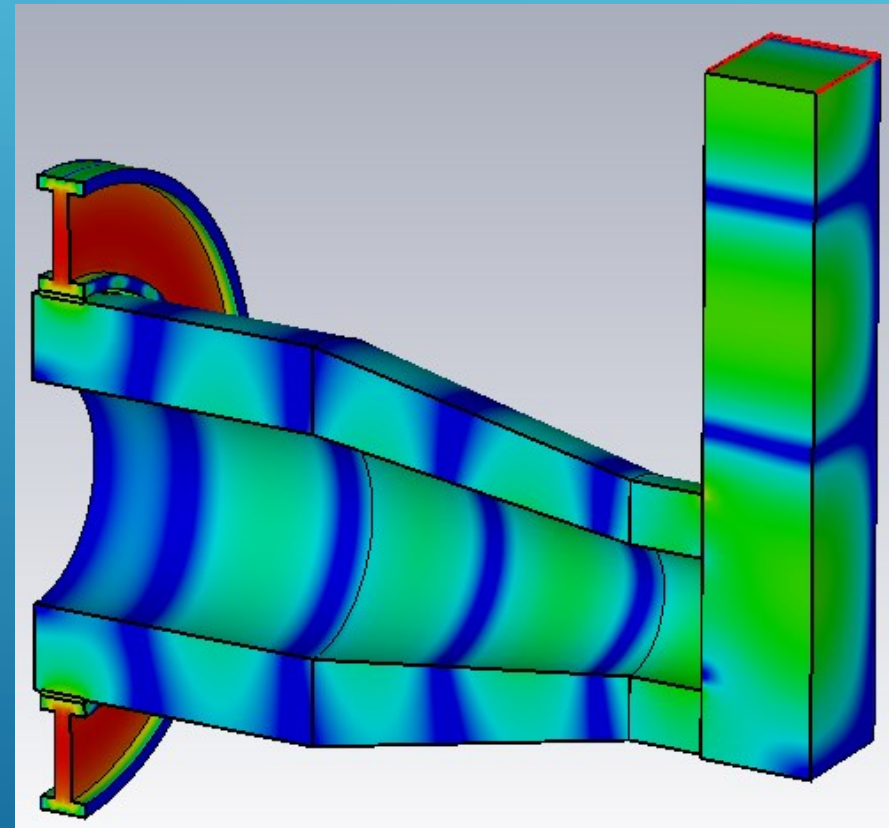
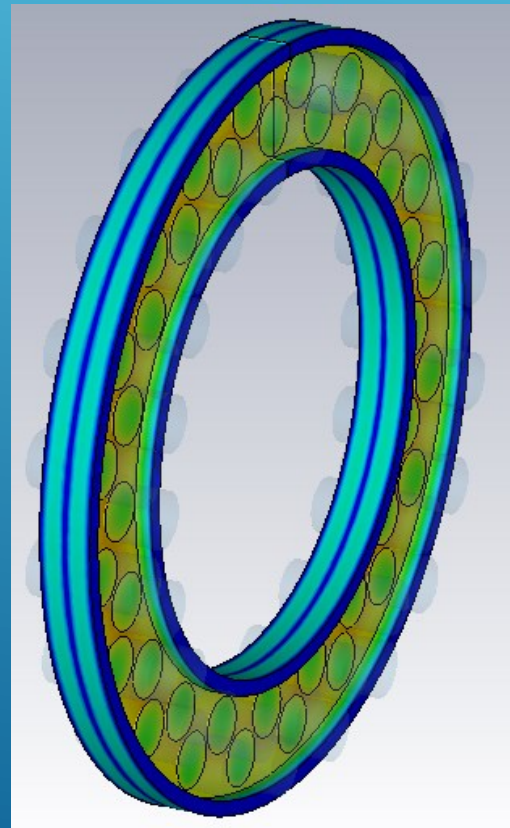
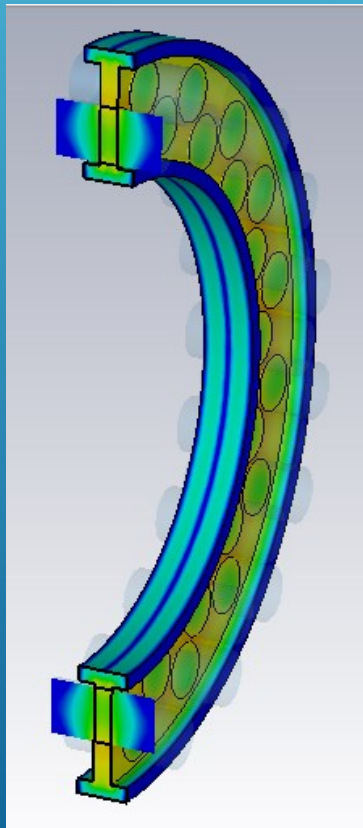


Spec of multi-beam klystron	Value
Frequency	2998.55 MHz
Peak power	7.5 MW
High voltage	55 kV
Number of beam	40
Pulse width	5 μ s
Repetition rate	300 Hz

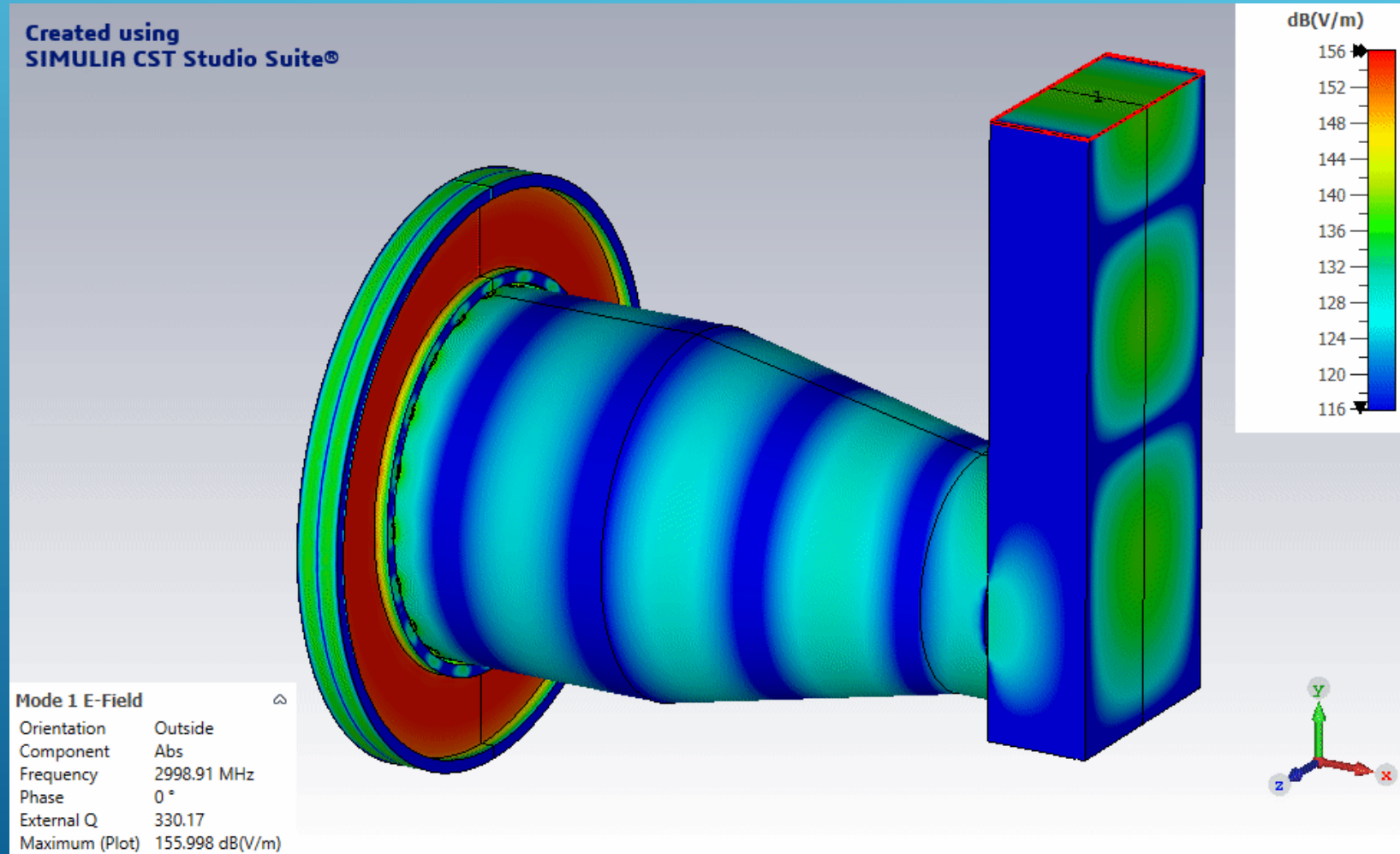
- Placement of power extraction slot in the inner wall of the cavity to maintain field symmetry



- **Results (Cavity and coupler design with bandwidth 10 MHz):**



► Results (Cavity and coupler design with bandwidth 10 MHz):



- 1) Andrei Baikov and Olga Baikova, “New High-Efficiency Resonant O-Type Devices as the Promising Sources of Microwave Power”, *Energies*, 13, 2514, 2020.
doi:10.3390/en13102514.
- 2) “High Power Microwave Technology and Effects”, A University of Maryland Short Course Presented to MSIC, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, August 8-12, 2005.
- 3) David M Pozar, “Microwave engineering”, Book, 4th edition, 2012.
- 4) A. S. Gilmour, “Klystrons, Traveling Wave Tubes, Magnetrons, Crossed-Field Amplifiers, and Gyrotrons”, Book, 2011.
- 5) J. Webster, “Wiley Encyclopedia of Electrical and Electronics Engineering”, John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 2014.
- 6) “The Compact Linear Collider (CLIC)”, Summary report, CERN-2018-005-M.
- 7) Emmanuel Tsesmelis, “Applications of Accelerators”, Graduate Accelerator Physics Course, John Adams Institute for Accelerator Science, CERN & University of Oxford, 11 October 2017.
- 8) George Caryotakis, High Power Klystrons: Theory and Practice at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, January, 2005.

- 9) <https://www.cpii.com/product.cfm/1/20/107>.
- 10) S. Choroba, “10 MW MBK Status”.
- 11) E. Jensen, P. Pearce, and I. Syratchev, “A novel idea for a CLIC 937 MHz 50MW multibeam klystron”, February, 2004.
- 12) E. Wright, et all, “Development of a 10-MW, L-band, multi-beam klystron for TESLA”, Proceedings of the Particle Accelerator Conference, 2003.
- 13) Richard G. Carter, “Microwave and RF Vacuum Electronic Power Sources,” The Cambridge RF and Microwave engineering series, 2018.
- 14) Vladimir E. Teryaev, Sergey V. Shchelkunov, Yong Jiang, and Jay L. Hirshfield, “100 kW CW Highly-Efficient Multi-Beam Klystron for a Future Electron-Ion Collider”, AIP Conference Proceedings, 2017.
- 15) Deepender Kant, Ayan Kumar Bandyopadhyay, Lalit Mohan Joshi, MV Kartikeyan, Vijay Janyani, “Design Studies for a 2 kW (CW) Power L/S Band Multi Beam Klystron”, IEEE International Vacuum Electronics Conference (IVEC), 24-26 April 2018.

Thanks for your attention

