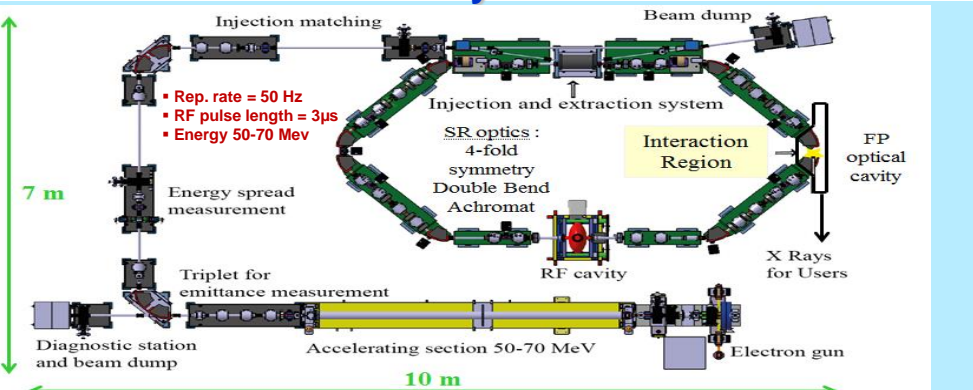
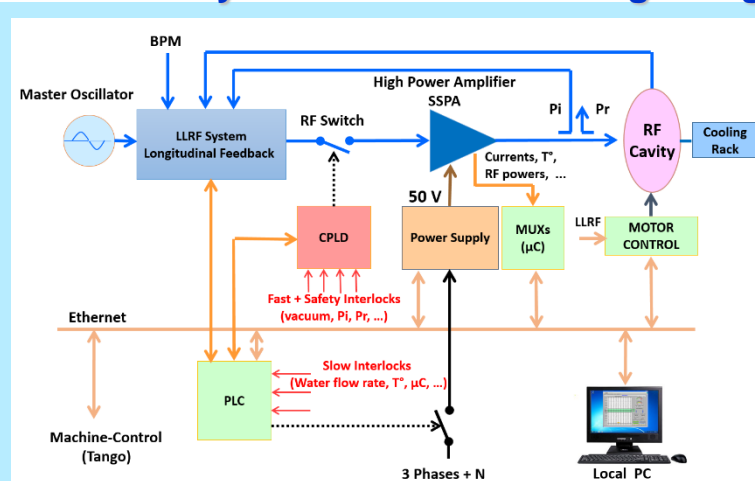


## ThomX Layout

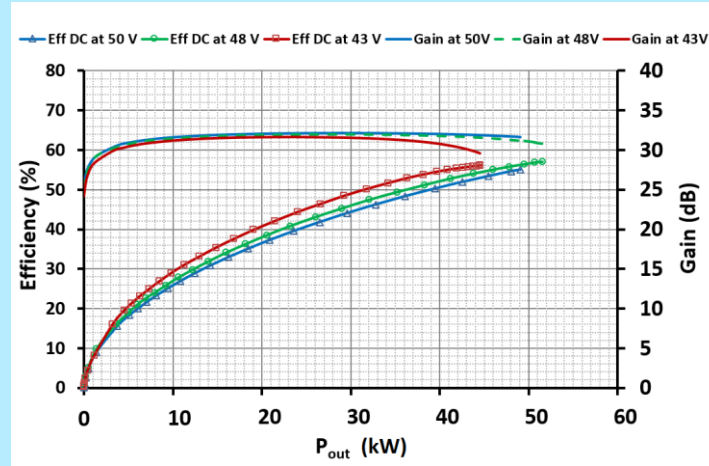
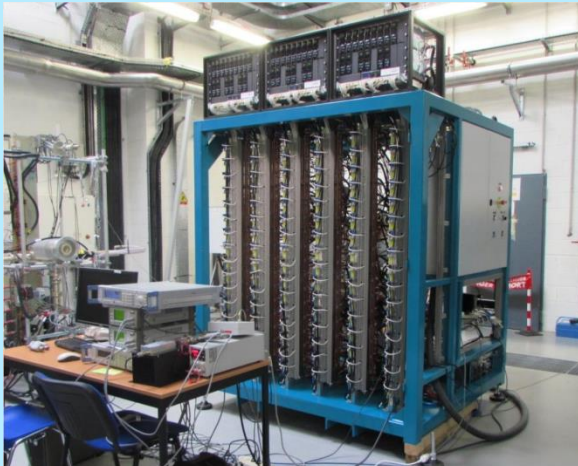


## RF Control System for ThomX Storage Ring



## 500 MHz Solid State Power Amplifier (SSPA)

SSPA using 6<sup>th</sup> generation LDMOS (BLF578) technology : based on 560 W CW amplifier modules → 96 amplifier modules are mounted on 6 dissipaters



For P<sub>out</sub> = 51.5 kW (DC voltage = 48 V) @ 1 dB gain compression point  
→ Eff (DC) = 57% Eff (AC) = 54.7%

## 500 MHz RF Cavity

Thomx heat exchanger (cooling rack), similar to that was designed by the ESRF

❖ HOM impedance and instability thresholds

$$\Delta U_{rad} \sim 0 \rightarrow \tau_{damping} (\sim 1 \text{ s}) \gg \tau_{storage} (\sim 20 \text{ ms})$$

To preserve the beam quality → Instability growth time,  $\tau_i > 20 \text{ ms}$

→ Impedance thresholds : ~ 5 kΩ/m for dipole and 0.5 kΩ.GHz for monopole modes

→ In both, longitudinal & transverse cases, damping of Z<sub>HOM</sub> by few 10<sup>3</sup> is required !!

❖ Cures to HOM impedances

➢ « HOM de-Qing » → limited to a few 10<sup>2</sup> over a wide frequency range

➢ « HOM frequency tuning » more efficient for a small machine like ThomX :

▪ Beam spectral line spacing,  $\delta f = 16.7 \text{ MHz} \gg BW_{HOM} \sim \text{a few } 10 \text{ KHz}$

▪ HOM effective impedance, seen by the beam :  $R_{eff} \approx R_s / (2Q_o \delta f / f_{HOM})^2 \ll R_s$

Although the modes which propagate into the tapers are less critical than the trapped modes, their impedances are still above the specified thresholds

→ Longitudinal & Transverse Feedbacks are required to bring additional damping

Two of the ESRF cavity cooling racks.

Single cell copper cavity of the ELETTRA type, with 2 tapers made of 316L stainless steel

Required voltage,  $V_{RF} = 500 \text{ kV} \rightarrow P_{RF} \approx 50 \text{ kW}$

HOM frequency tuning → Prevent resonant excitation by the beam

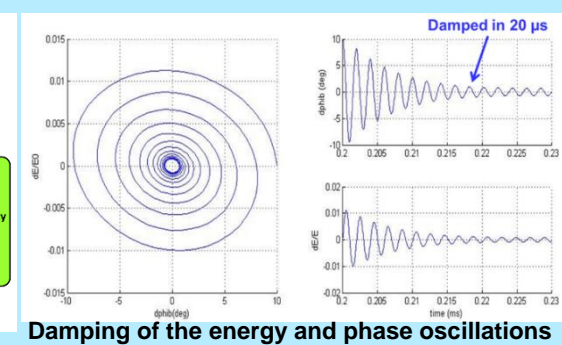
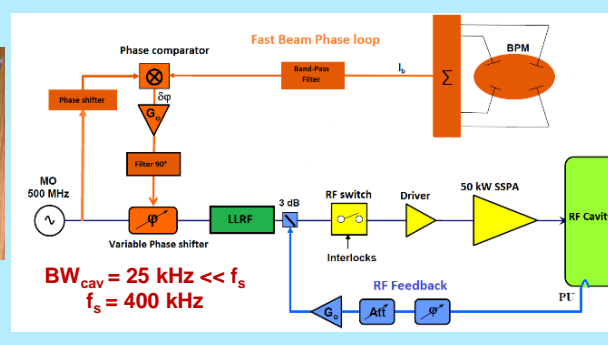
▪ Cavity temperature control : 30 to 70°C (stability of ± 0,05°C)

▪ Movable HOM frequency shifter plunger (HOMFS)

▪ Axial deformation :  $\Delta L_{cav} \rightarrow \Delta f_o (\sim 155 \text{ kHz/mm fundamental mode})$

## Low Level RF & Feedback Systems

TFB Rack based on FPGA processing,



Damping of the energy and phase oscillations with the LFB ( $\Delta\phi_{inj} = 10^\circ$ ,  $G_o = 50$ ,  $G_\phi = 5$ ,  $\delta = 150 \text{ ns}$ )

LLRF feedback and control systems; (a) LLRF (amplitude, phase & tuning loops) and LFB; (b): LLRF (IQ modulation/demodulation technique, tuning loop) and LFB; (c) PID controller and safety interlocks; (d) DC power supply.

LLRF → Compensation of slow perturbations  $\gg \tau_i^{cav} = 40 \mu\text{s}$  Comp.

▪  $V_{cav} (A, \phi)$  cst  $\Leftrightarrow \delta T, \delta p$ , Power supply ripple @ k. 50 Hz  
± 0.1 % in A, ± 0.1° in φ & BW ~ few kHz ( $\tau_{rep} \sim 1 \text{ ms}$ )

▪ Mechanical tuning: BW ~ 1 Hz ( $\tau_{rep} \sim 1 \text{ s}$ )

Fast perturbations @  $f_s \rightarrow \delta E_i, \delta \Phi_i$  errors at inj., HOM...  
LFB = Fast Beam Phase Loop + RF FB →  $\tau_{damping} (\sim 20 \mu\text{s})$

RF FB →  $BW_{eff} = BW_{cav} \times (1 + G_o) > f_s \rightarrow$  Modulate  $V_{cav}$  at  $f > f_s$   
( $d_{ampli-cav} \sim 10 \text{ m} \rightarrow \delta = 150 \text{ ns} \rightarrow G_o \sim 50 \rightarrow BW_{eff} > 1 \text{ MHz} \gg f_s$ )

Phase loop { - Phase comparison between  $V_{MO}$  &  $I_b$  (BPM)  
( $BW > f_s$ ) - The error signal,  $d\phi (+90^\circ)$  controls a PS

## Conclusion

The THOMX RF system is being completed; its integration and commissioning in ThomX is scheduled for 2017. At first, the RF cavity will be RF conditioned up to full power with its final SSPA in the casemate "shielded room" of the new IGLEX research platform located on the Orsay university campus. Then the complete RF system will be implemented and commissioned in the ThomX storage ring.