



Resonator System for the **BEST** ®70MeV Cyclotron

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and their Applications

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OVERVIEW

BEST 70MeV Cyclotron is developed for radioisotope production and research purpose.

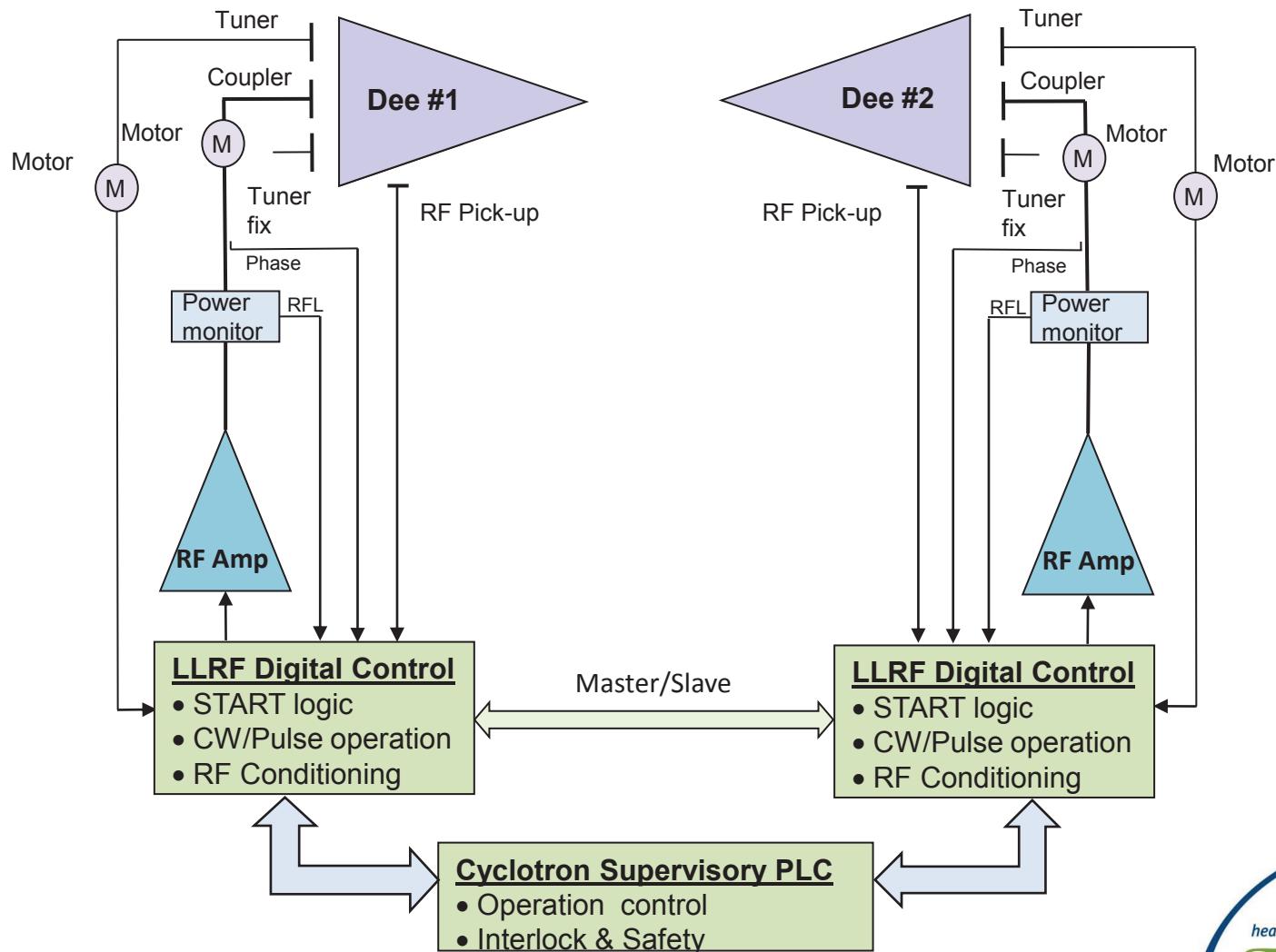
- General description
- Resonator System
 - Electromagnetic simulations
 - Mechanical model
 - Cold test set-up
- RF Power Amplifier
- LLRF Control

General description

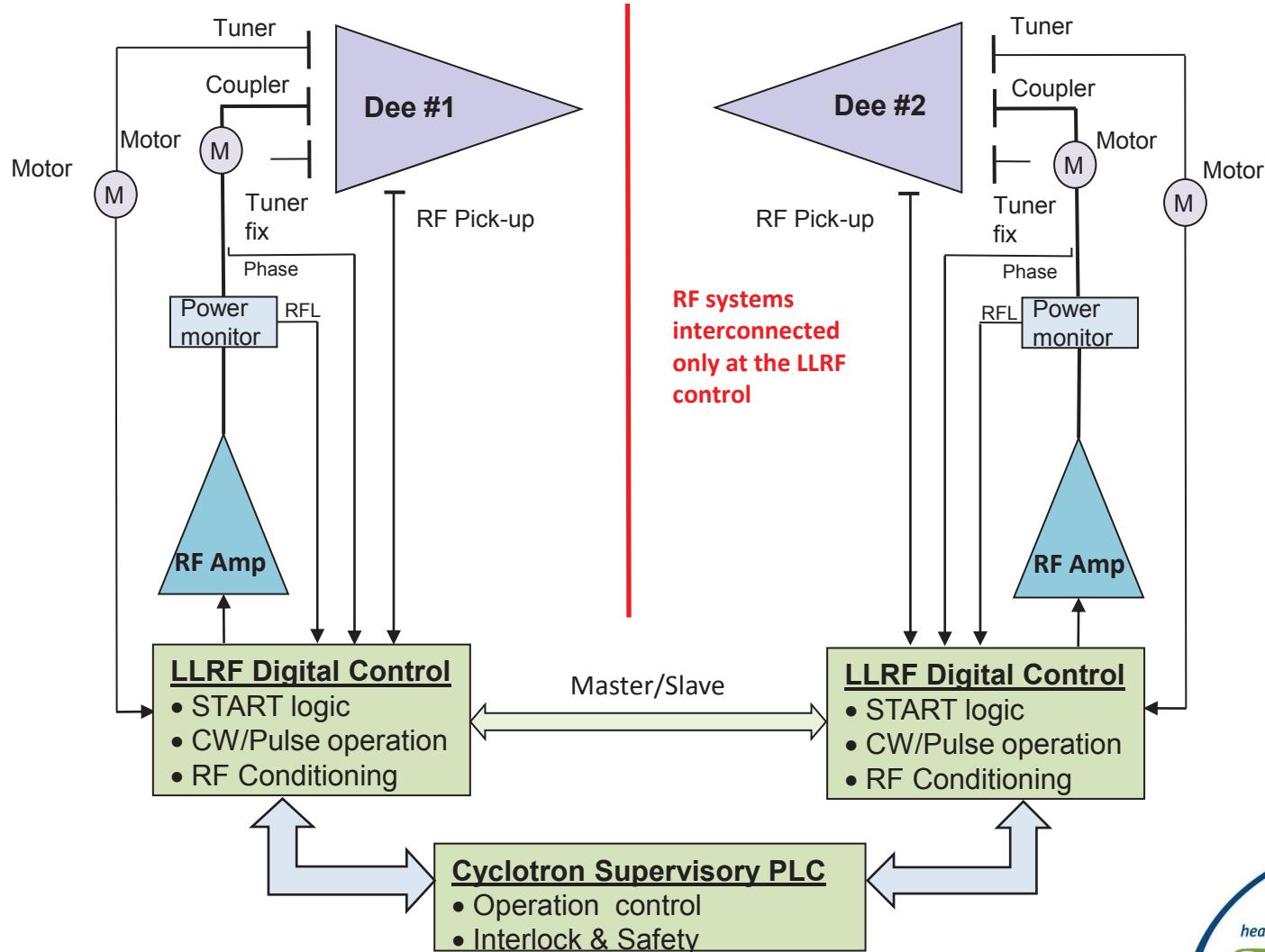
The RF system has been designed for the following cyclotron characteristics:

- Maximum acceleration energy of 70MeV
- Beam intensity of 700 μ A of negative hydrogen ions
 - Beam power minimum 49kW
- Two separated RF Systems

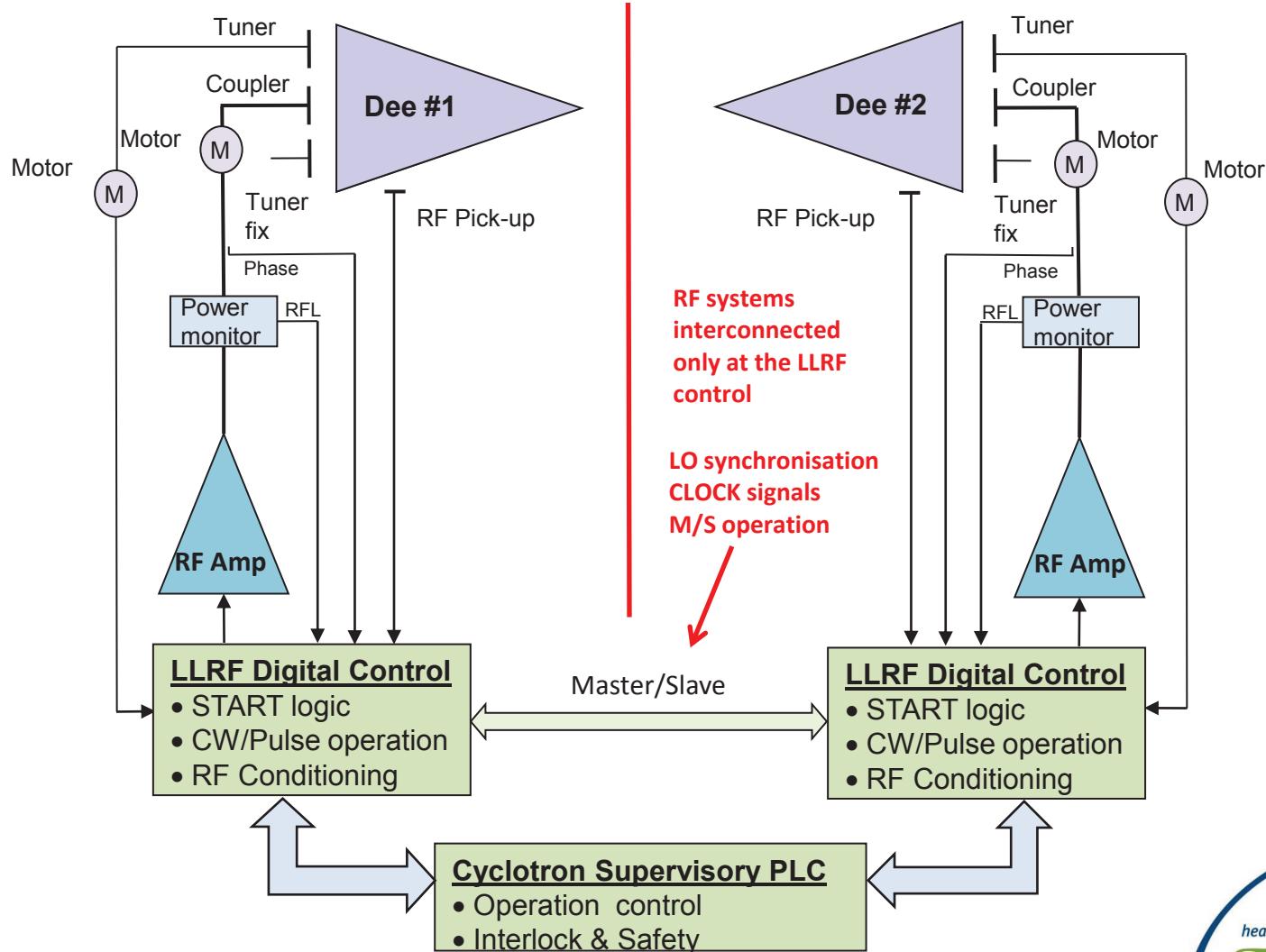
General description



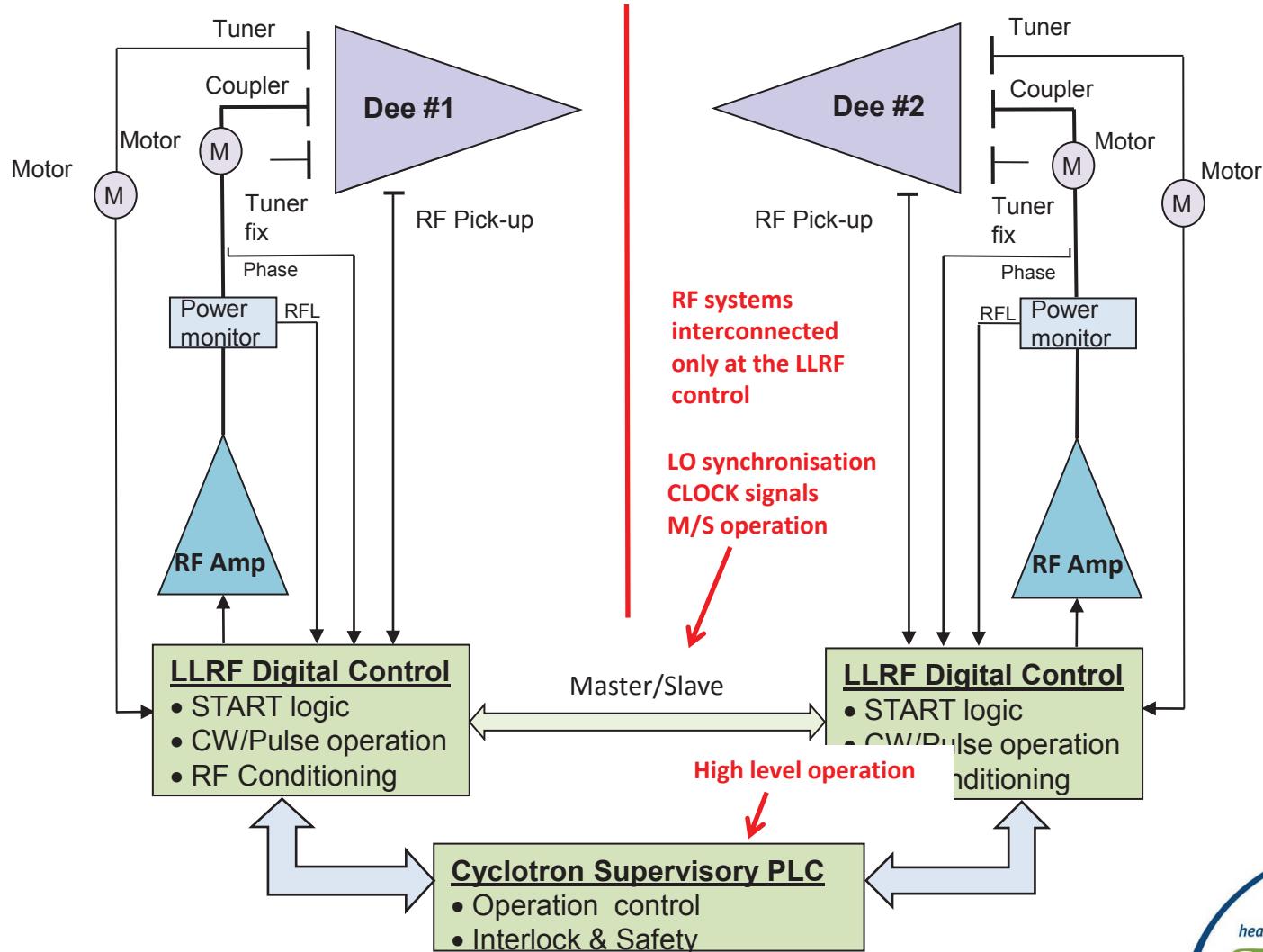
General description



General description



General description



General description

Advantages of separated resonator design:

- Symmetrical dee voltage distribution
- Reduced coupling power per cavity, coupler design less critical
- Reduces cavity mismatch with beam loading, lower VSWR
- Allows beam intensity control through phase and amplitude modulation of the accelerating field between the dees.

Initial requirements

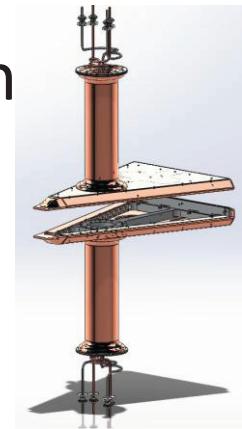
Parameter	Value
Number of dees	Two $\lambda/2$ resonant cavities placed in opposite valleys shielded at the tip
Frequency	56.2MHz (4 th harmonic)
Center region accep.	± 25 degrees
Dee angle	30 degree dee tip 36 degree to dee end
Quality Factor	8000 to 12000
Average shunt impedance	150k Ω minimum
Dissipated power	12 to 15kW (per cavity)
Dee voltage	60kV dee tip, increasing to outer radius
Amplitude stability	5×10^{-4}
Phase stability	± 0.1 degree

Latest simulation results

Parameter	Value
Number of dees	Two $\lambda/2$ resonant cavities placed in opposite valleys shielded at the tip
Frequency	56.2MHz (4 th harmonic)
Center region accep.	± 25 degrees
Dee angle	30 degree dee tip 36 degree to dee end
Quality Factor	6800
Average shunt impedance	103k Ω minimum
Dissipated power	17.3kW (per cavity)
Dee voltage	60kV dee tip, 70.4kV to outer radius
Amplitude stability	5×10^{-4}
Phase stability	± 0.1 degree

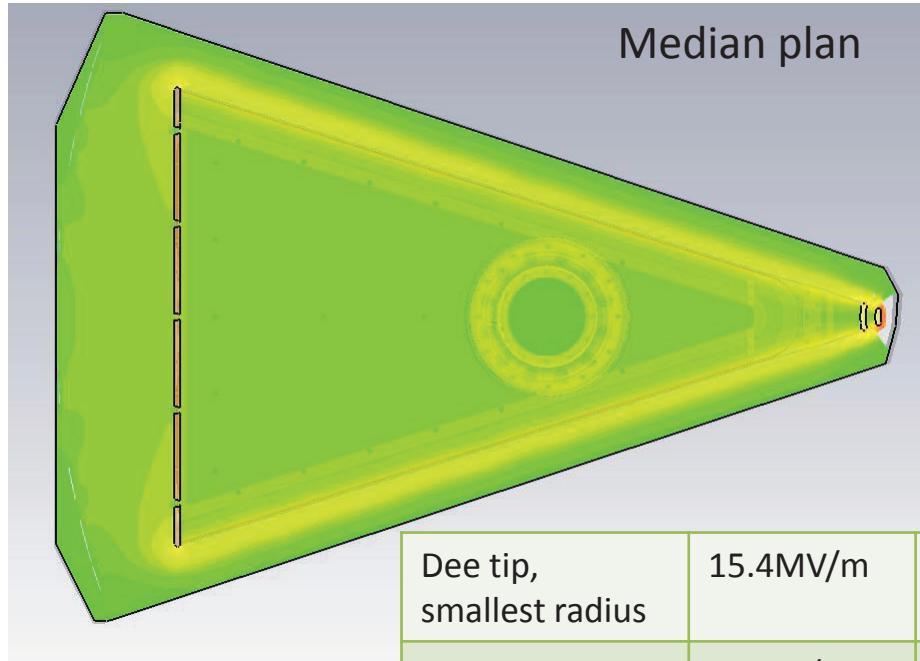
Resonator system

- Two $\lambda/2$ resonant cavities, single stem design
- Each cavity equipped with:
 - Capacitive coupling, movable coupler for beam load compensation
 - Movable tuning for phase loop control
 - Fix tuner for cavity resonant frequency compensation between the different dee tip configuration
 - Thermal probes, three probes per cavity placed close to the high current density locations

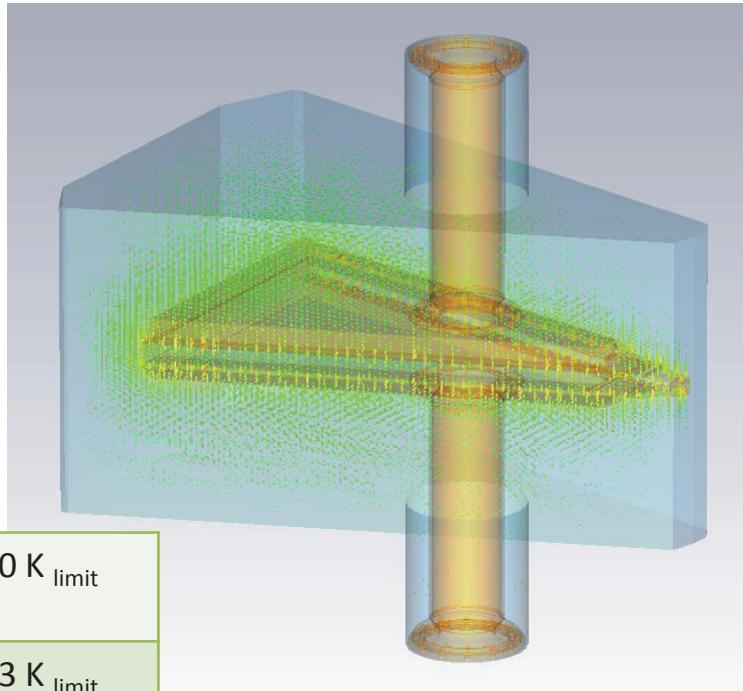


Electromagnetic model simulations

Electric field distribution



Median plan



Dee tip, smallest radius	15.4MV/m	1.70 K _{limit}
Tip to CR	9.5MV/m	1.03 K _{limit}
First turn	9.9MV/m	1.07 K _{limit}
Middle	3.1MV/m	0.34 K _{limit}
End	5MV/m	0.54 K _{limit}

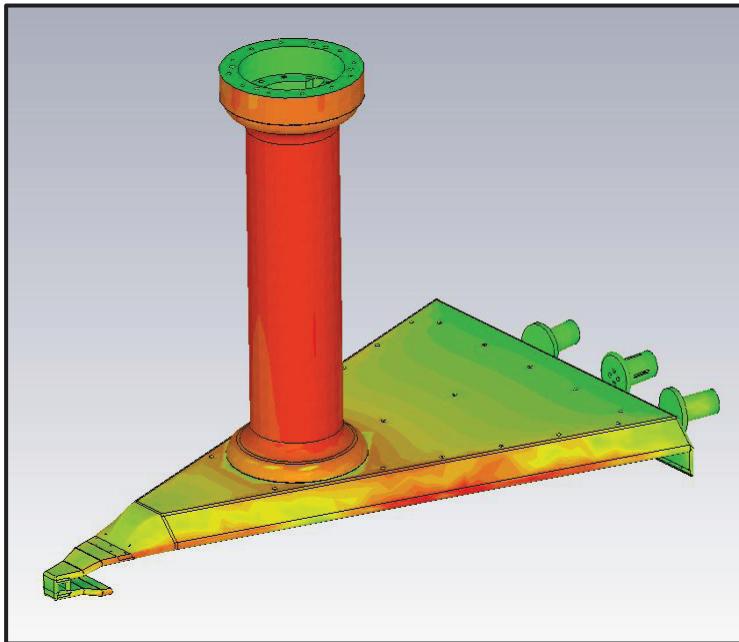
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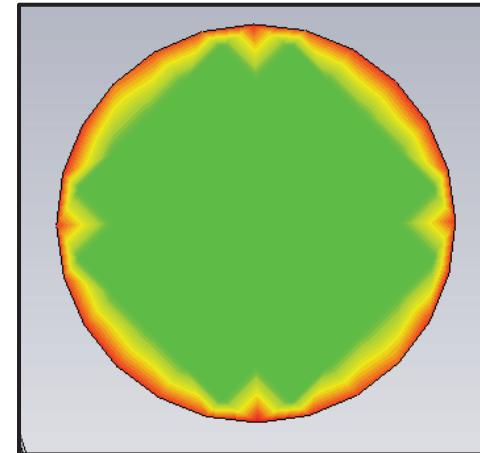


Electromagnetic model simulations

Surface currents distribution



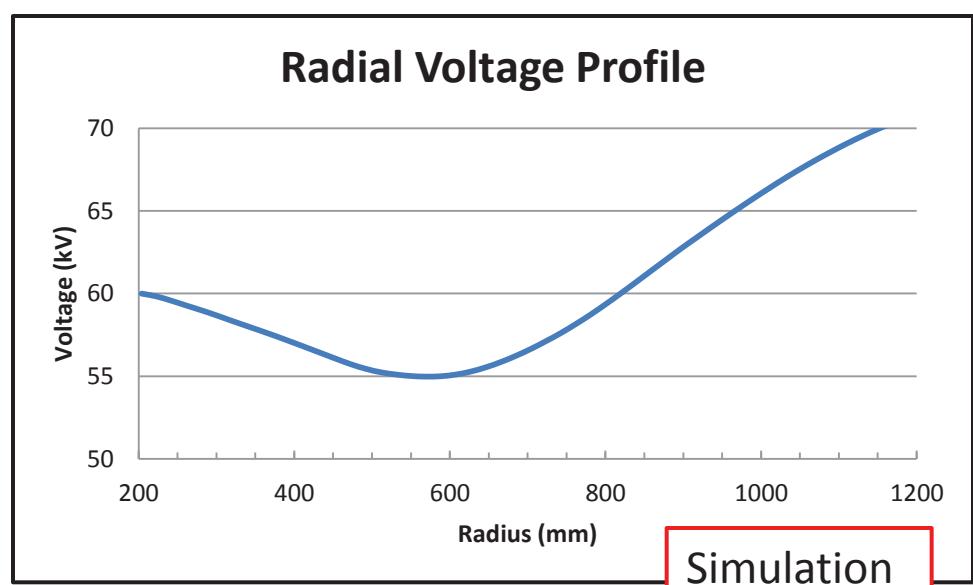
Surface currents on the resonator and stem, maximum 5200 A/m



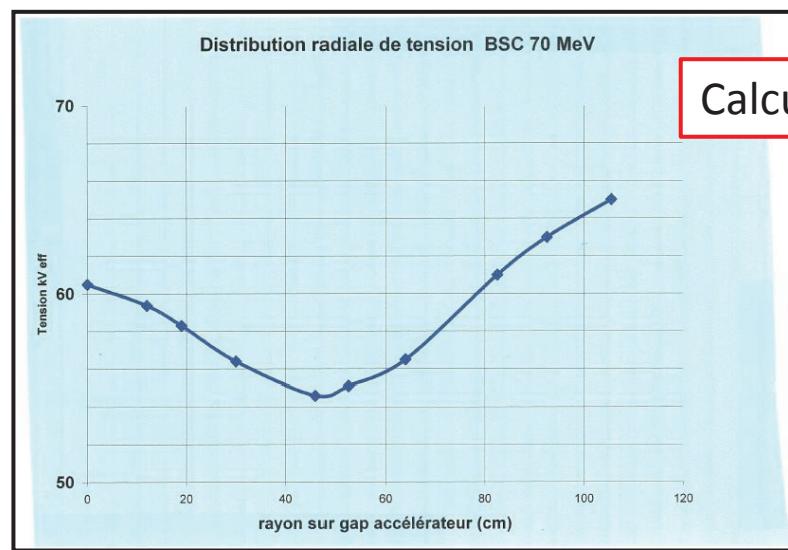
Surface currents on the ground plate, maximum 3200 A/m

Dee voltage profile

Freq (MHz)	56.2
Power (kW)	17.3
Q factor	6800
Shunt Impedance ($k\Omega$)	103
V_tip (kV)	60.0
V_outer (kV)	70.3



Simulation



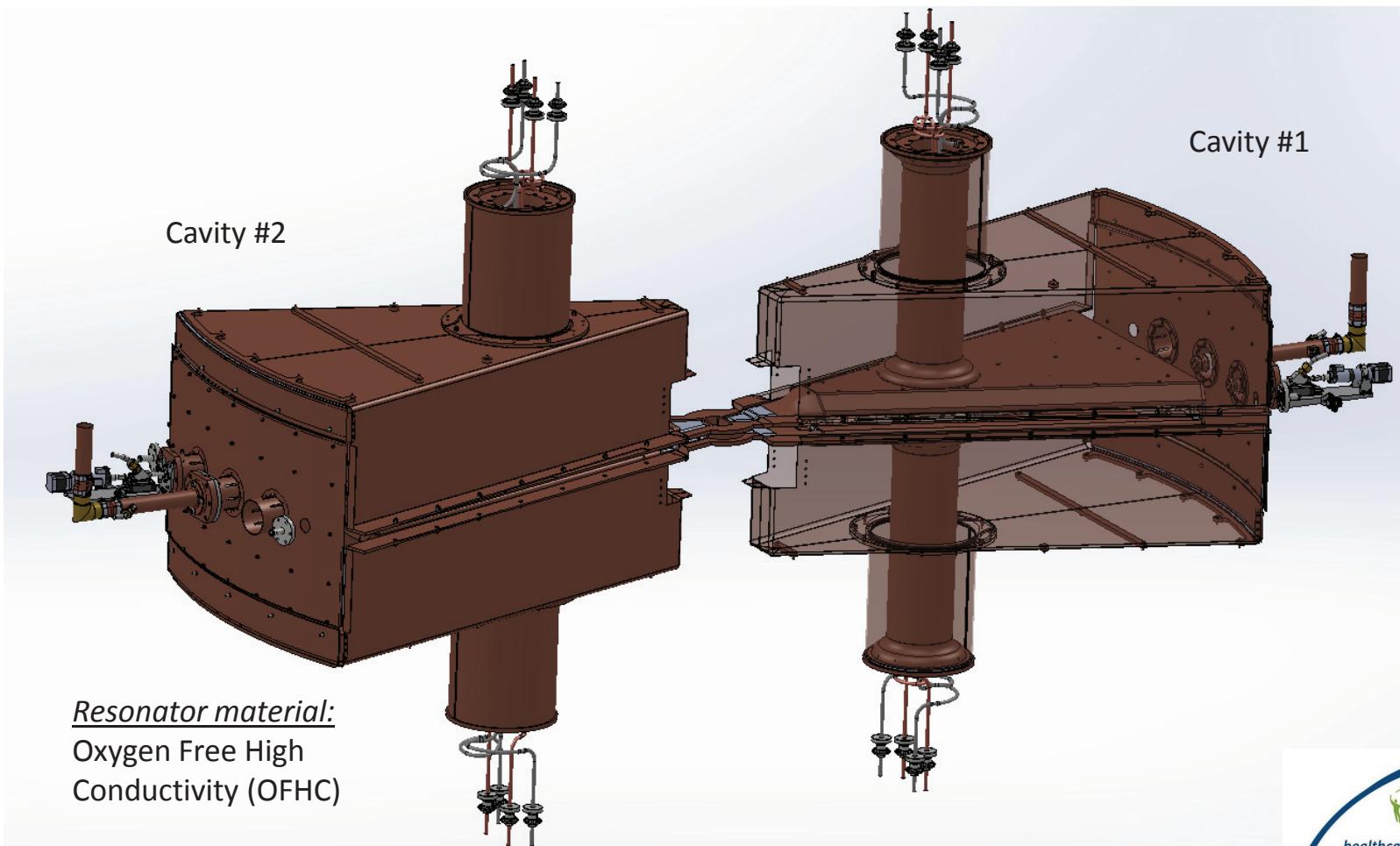
Calculated

Power estimate

Total Simulated Power Loss (kW)	17.30
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Total Theoretical Power Loss (kW)	14.00
Extraction side	1.85
Injection side	1.60
Stems (top and bottom)	9.85
Short circuit	0.40
Coupling mismatch	0.15
Other unevaluated losses	0.15

Mechanical model

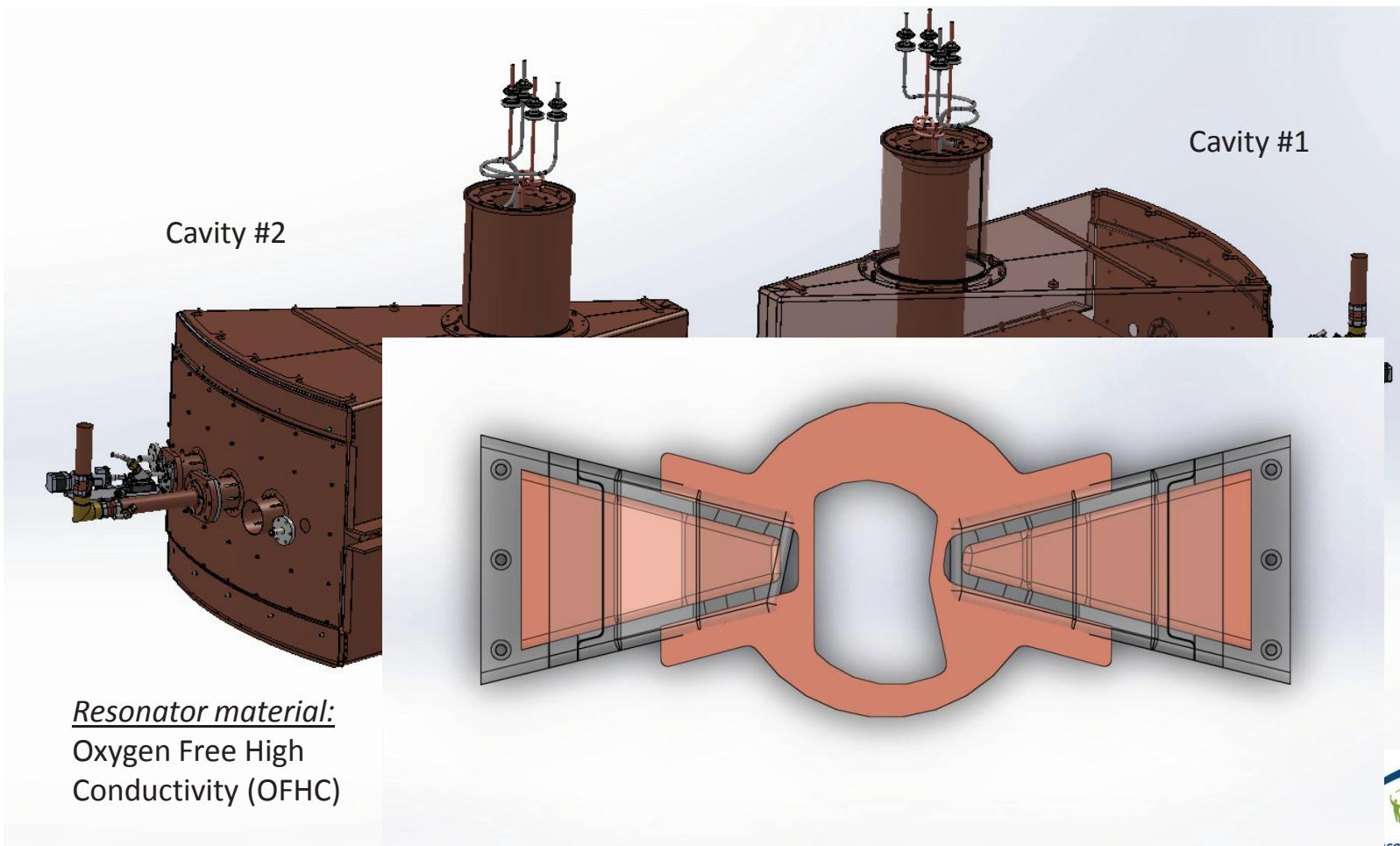


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Mechanical model

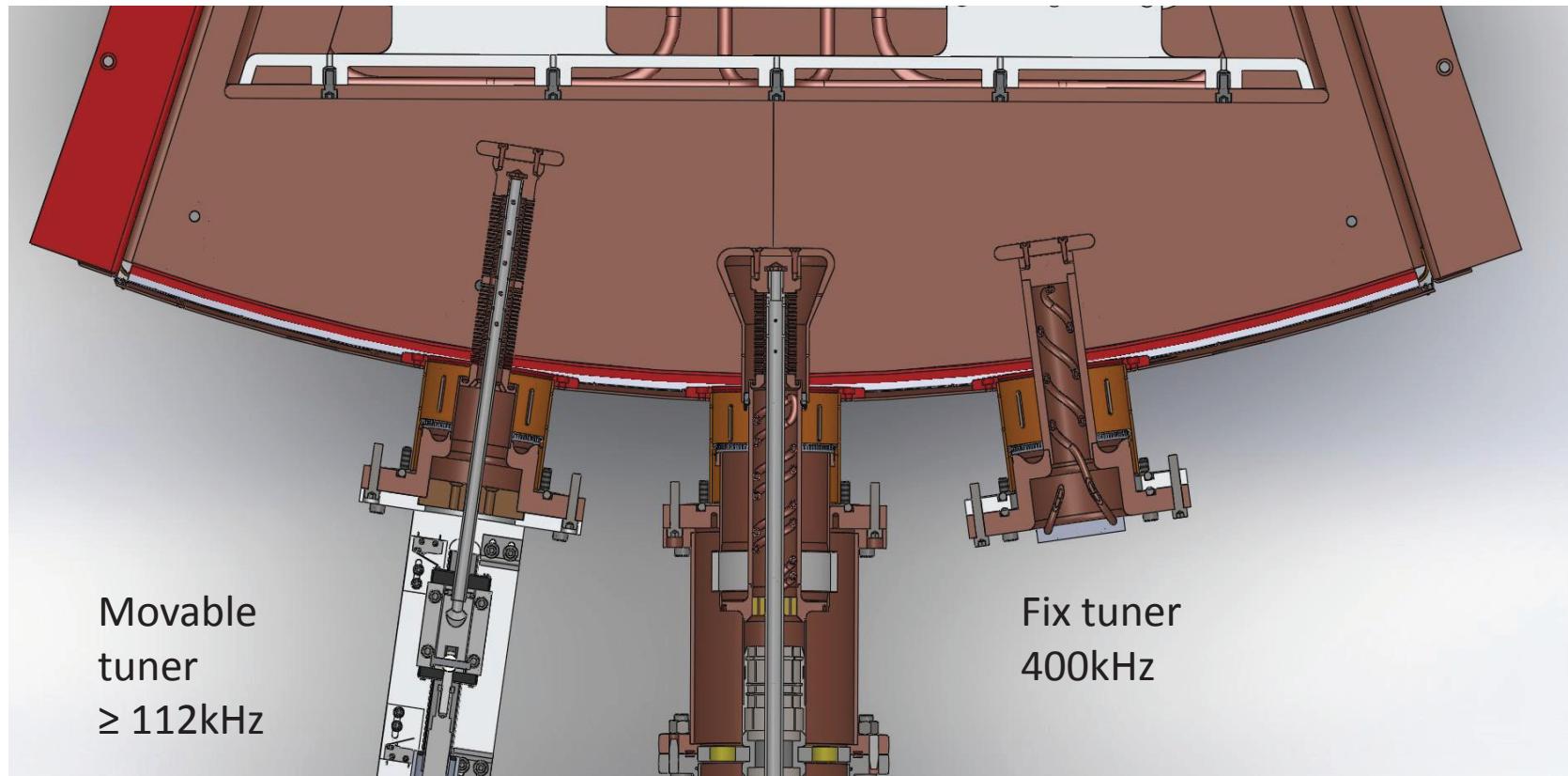


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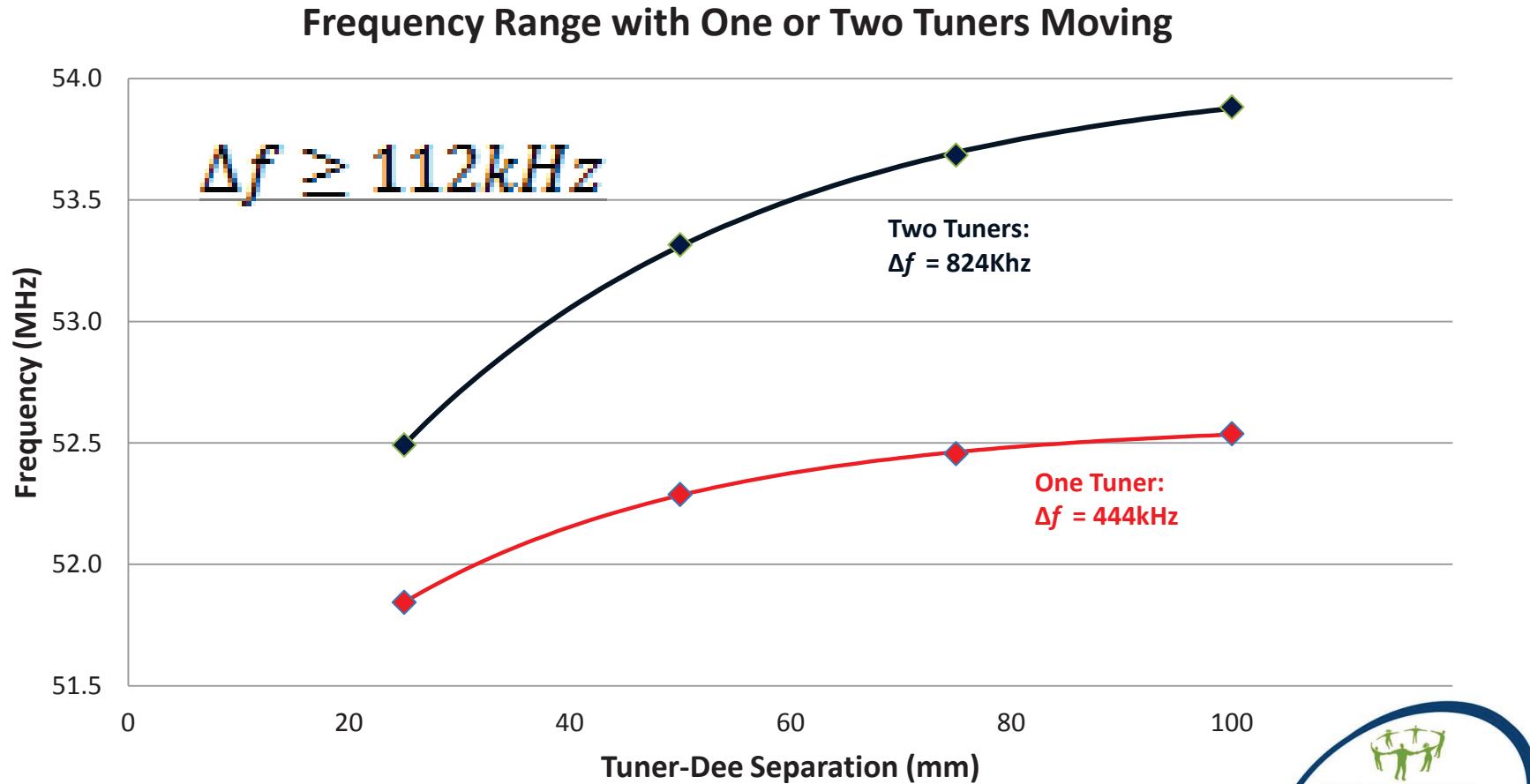


Coupling and tuning mechanisms



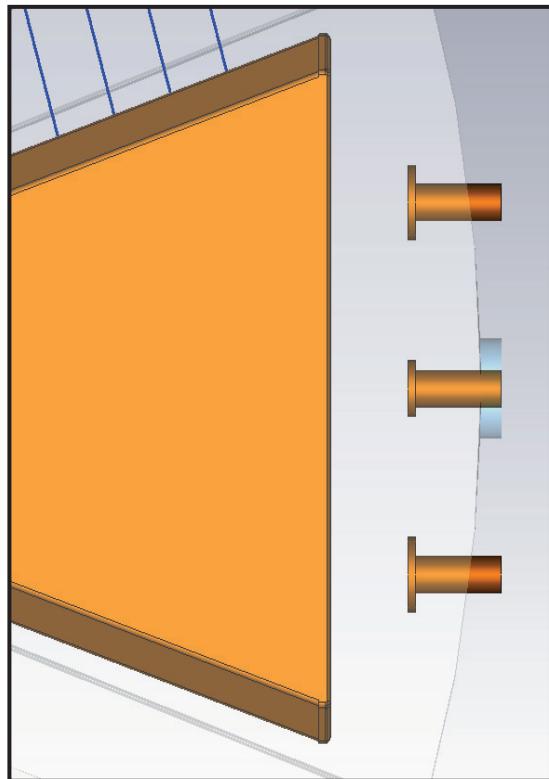
Movable coupler

Tuning range

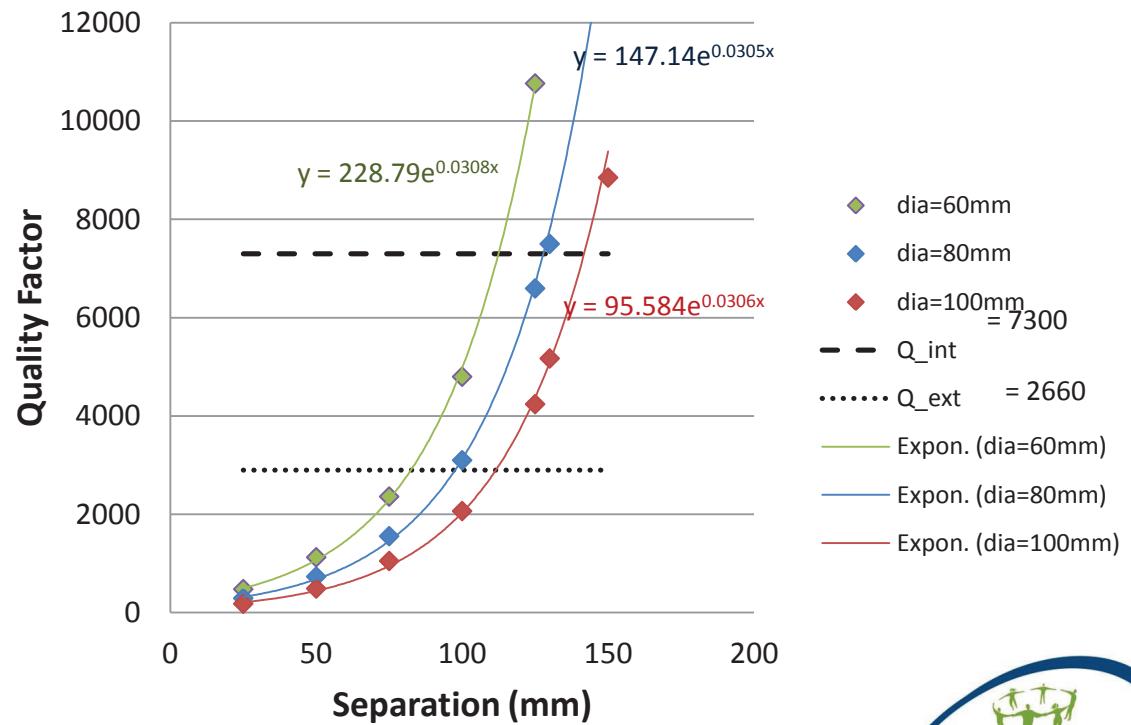


Coupler matching

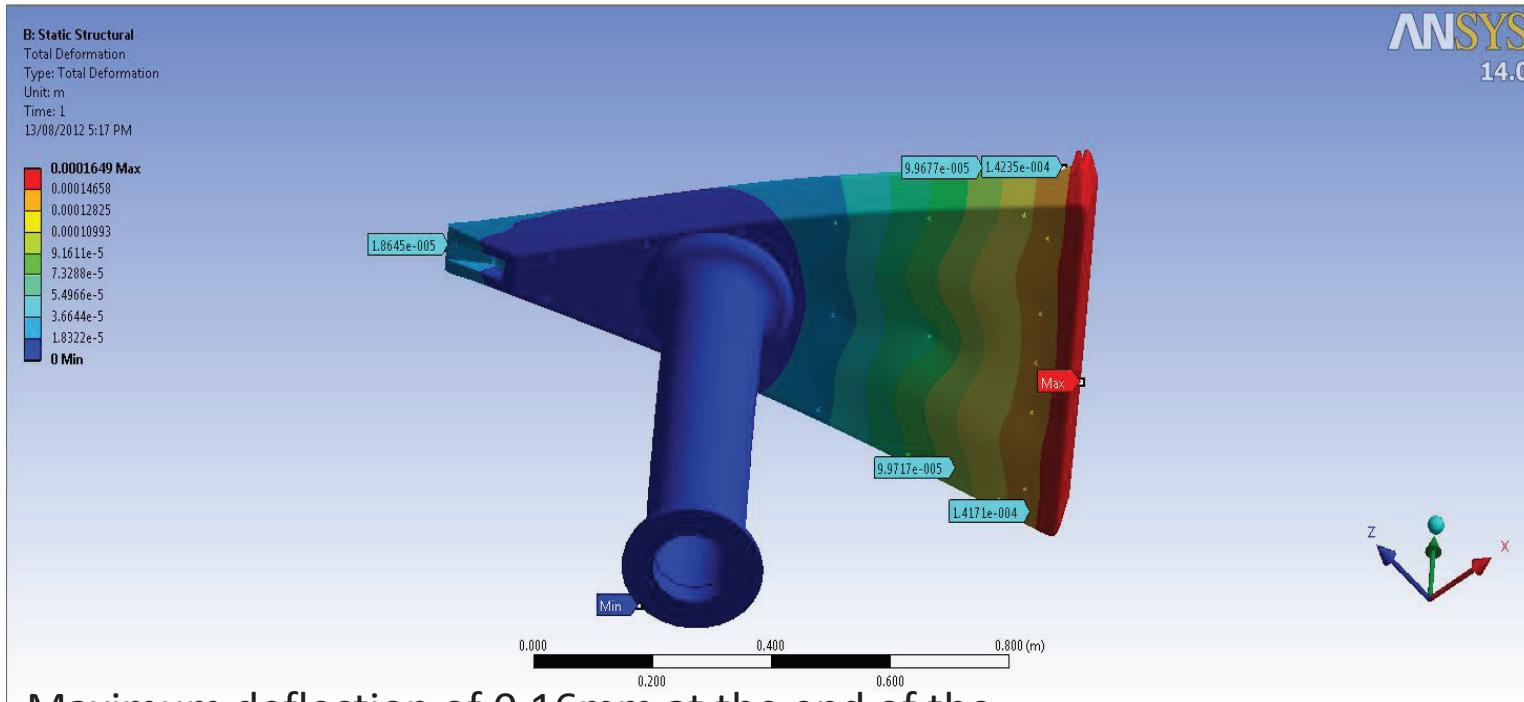
$P_{cavity} = 14\text{kW}$,
 $P_{beam} = 24.5\text{kW}$ (700 μA beam)



Optimum Coupler Matching with beam loading

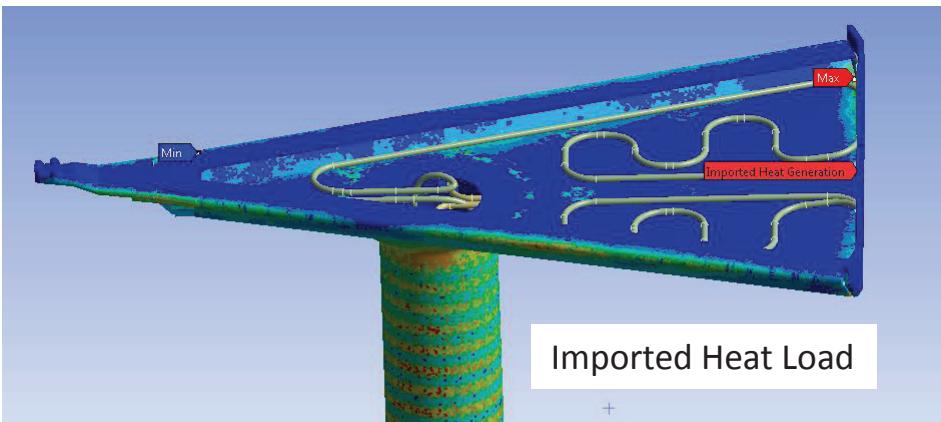


Mechanical deflection



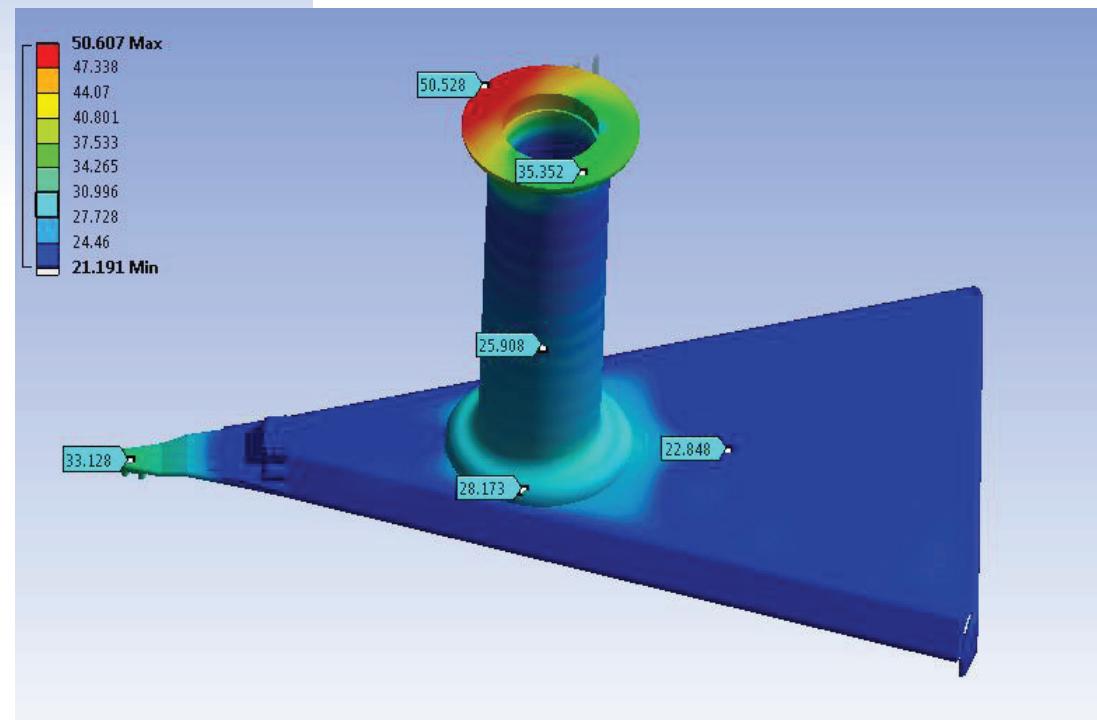
Maximum deflection of 0.16mm at the end of the dee plate assembly where an additional distributed load of 2kg has been added to make up for the contact finger pressure coming from the upper plate

Thermal simulation



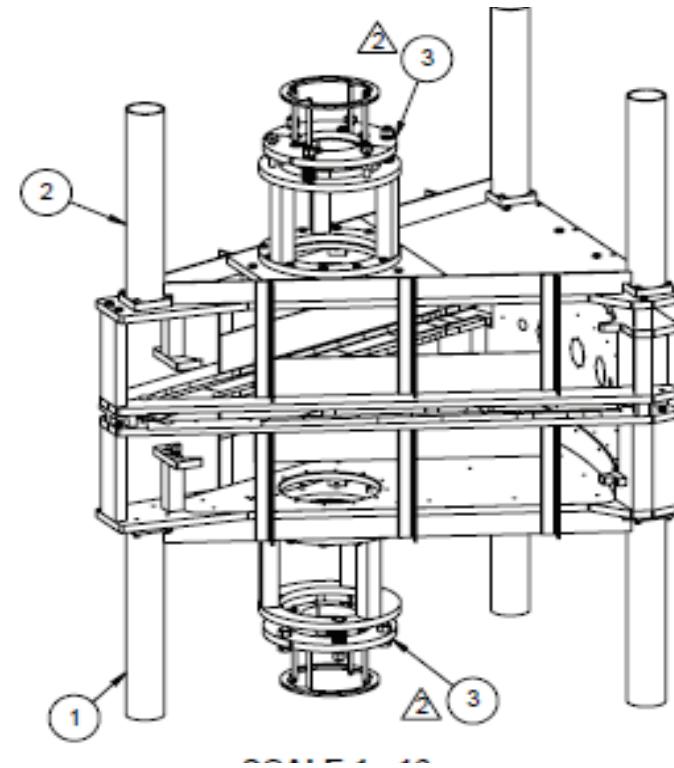
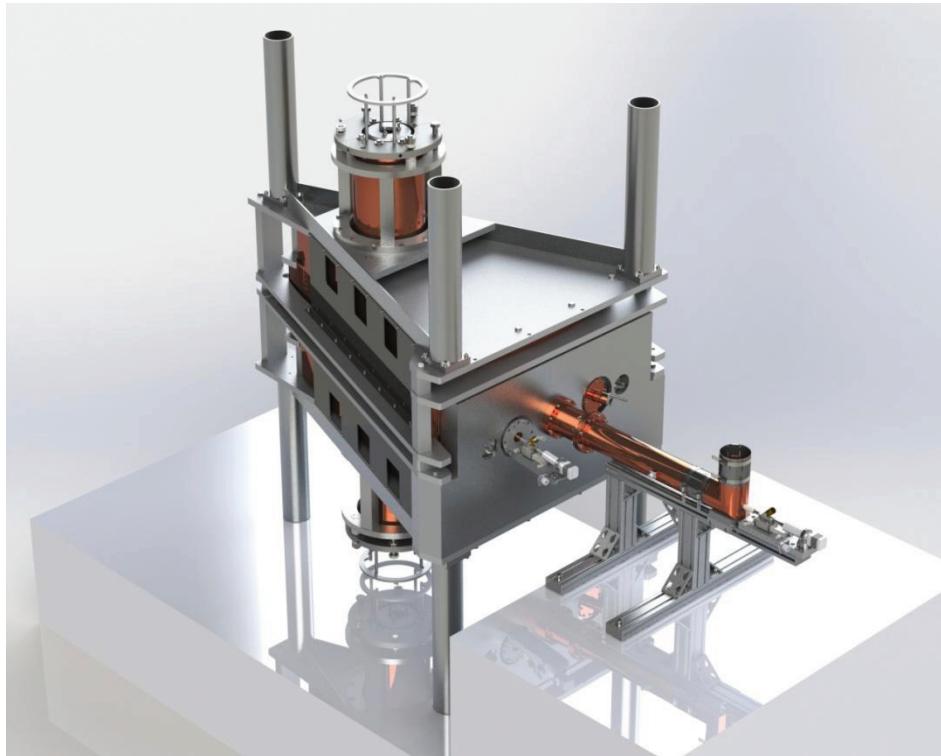
- imported CST surface currents
- 20deg DI water supply
- turbulent flow, 12 L/min per circuit

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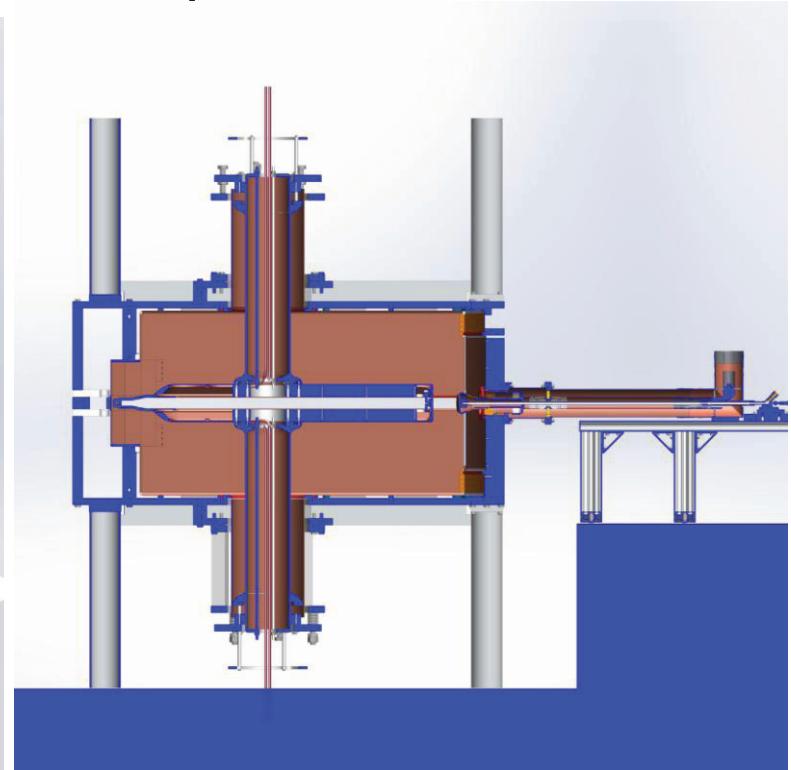
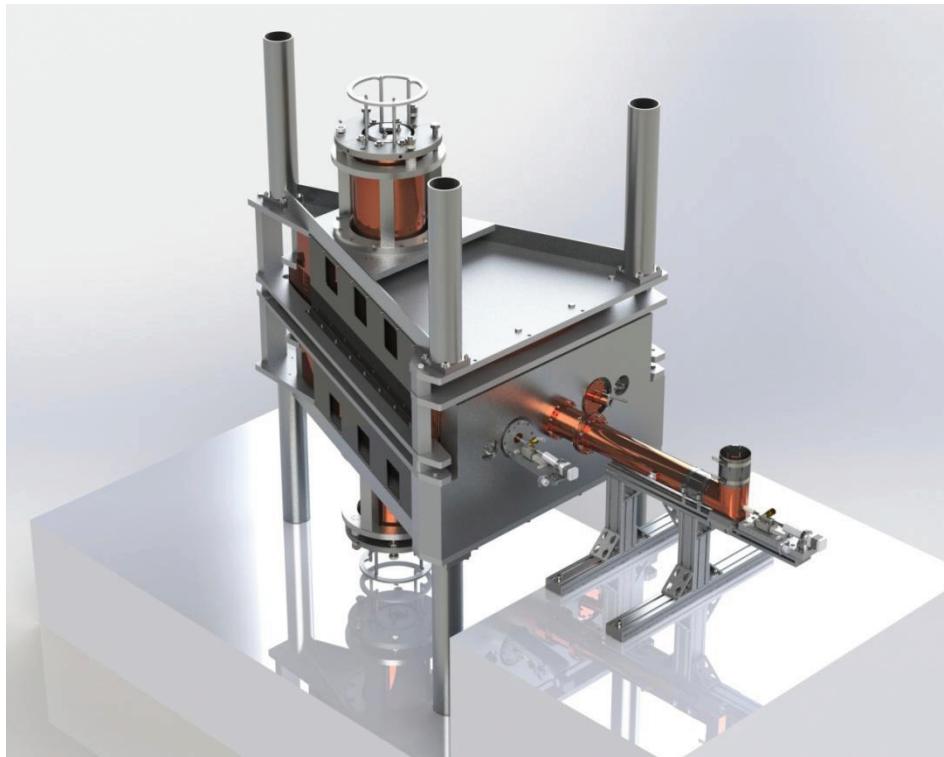
Frequency cold test set-up

Cold test frame (aluminum structure)



Frequency cold test set-up

Cold test frame (aluminum structure)



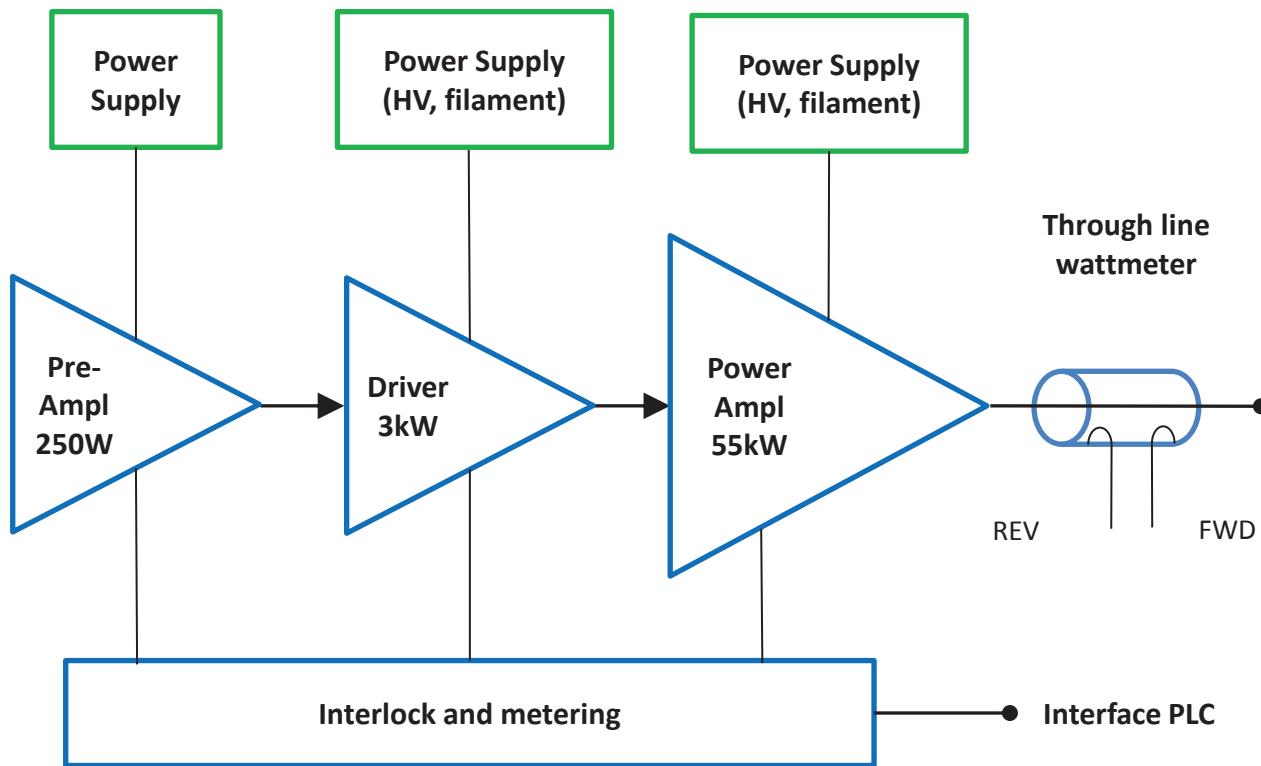
RF Power amplifier

- Resonator dissipated power: $P_{\text{res}} \approx 14\text{kW}$ (x 2)
- Beam power: $P_{\text{beam}} = 700\mu\text{A} \times 70\text{MV} = 49\text{ kW}$
- Total power: $P_t = 77\text{kW}$
- Adding 20% safety margin: $P_{\text{operational}} = 92.4\text{kW}$
- Two 55kW separate amplifiers
- Local/Remote control monitoring –
Cyclotron PLC system

Amplifier characteristics

Item	Value
Power Output	55kW (tunable to 65kW)
Stability	Better than $\pm 10\%$ over 8 hours @ 55kW
Modulation	CW, Pulse
Frequency	56.0MHZ (2MHz bandwidth)
Cavity	Strip line
Efficiency	Approx. 62% (final stage)
Water cooled tube	3CW40000A7, high μ triode
Harmonic content	-25dBc (all harmonics)
Output connector	4-1/16" EAI flange

Amplifier block diagram



Amplifiers successfully tested

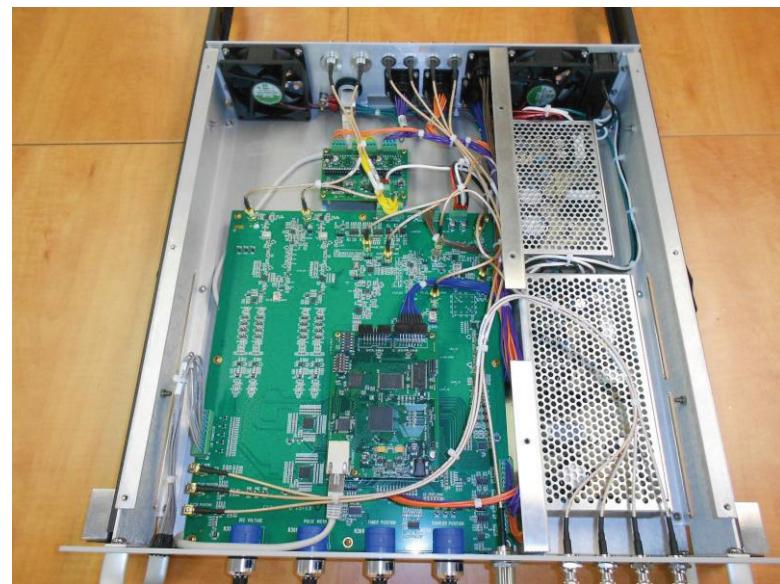
- 48 hours endurance test at full operational power of 55kW



LLRF Control

Poster TUPPT024

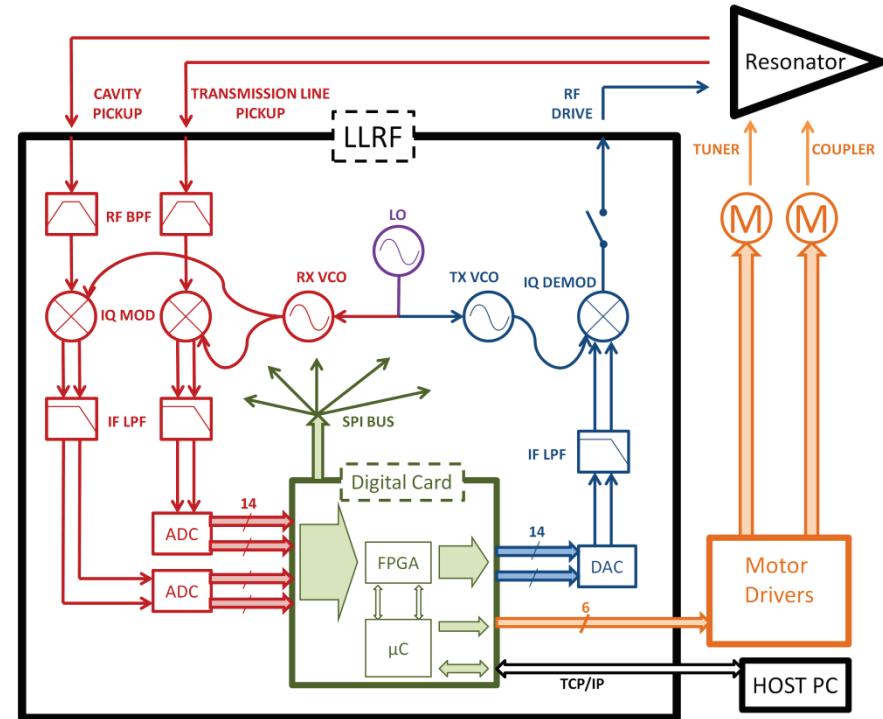
- Versatile digital LLRF control for the full range of BEST Medical cyclotrons
- Frequency selectable 49-80 MHz depending on system
- Single or double resonator configuration
- Optional addition of buncher control
- System successfully integrated on a single resonator 73 MHz cyclotron



LLRF Control architecture

Poster TUPPT024

- Analog RF front- and back-end
- Digital Control Card
- Motor drives
- Power supplies

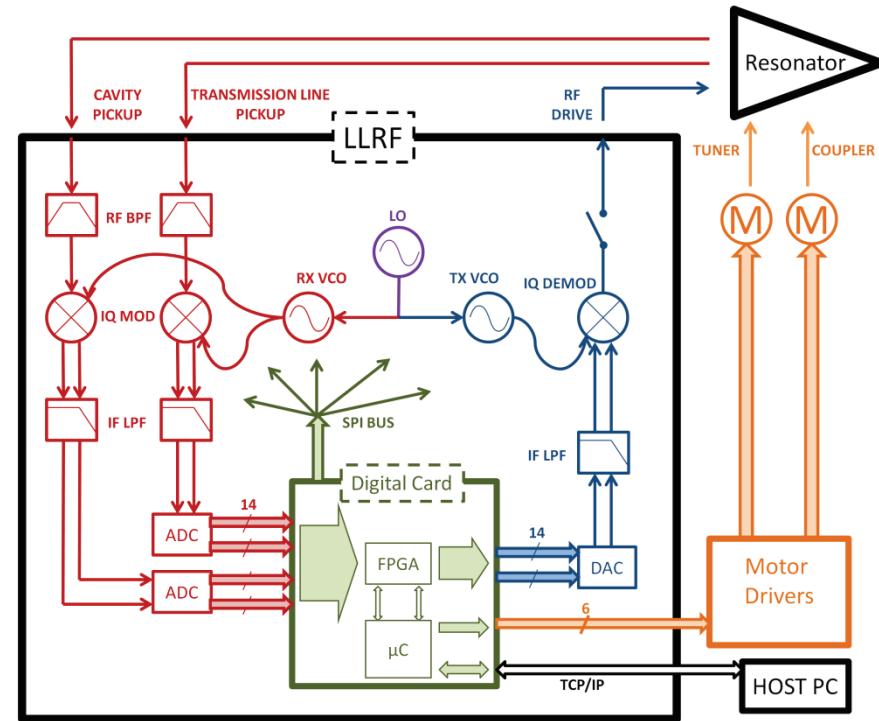


LLRF Control architecture

Poster TUPPT024

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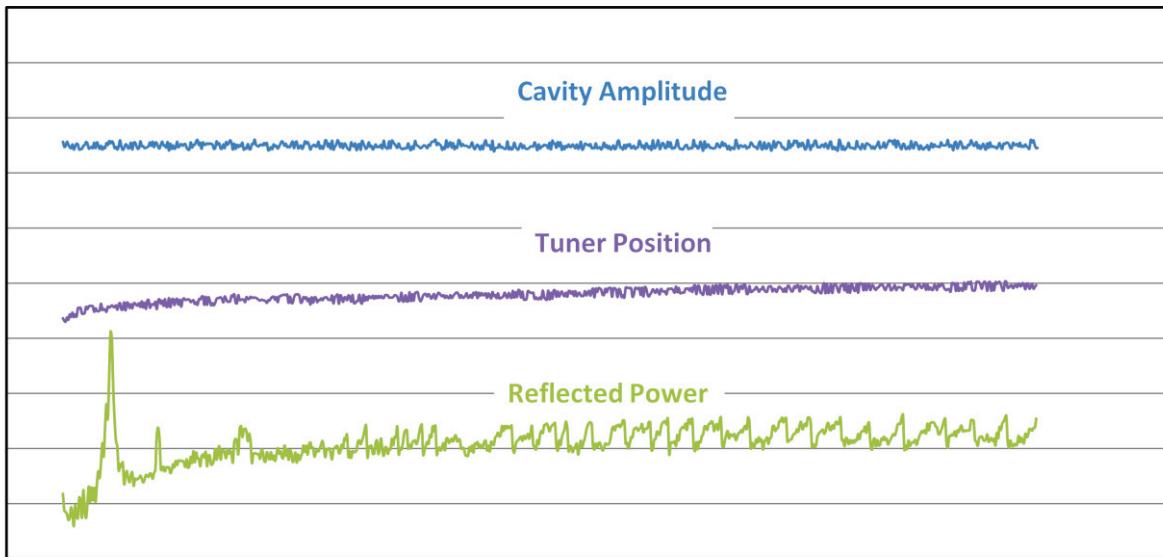
- Frequency mixing down to constant IF
- I/Q modulation and digitization
- Digital signal processing
- I/Q digital output
- Frequency mixing up to operating frequency



LLRF Control performance test

Poster TUPPT024

Digital LLRF Stability Test



- The design and production of a fully digital LLRF controller has been completed
- Integration testing on a single resonator cyclotron shows good initial results
- Double resonator cyclotron integration in progress
- Beam pulsing techniques using resonator phase modulation will be developed

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