

# RF Operation Experience at the European XFEL

Poster presentation

MOPO038

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GRAND CHALLENGES



# The European X-ray free electron laser (XFEL)

## Short Overview

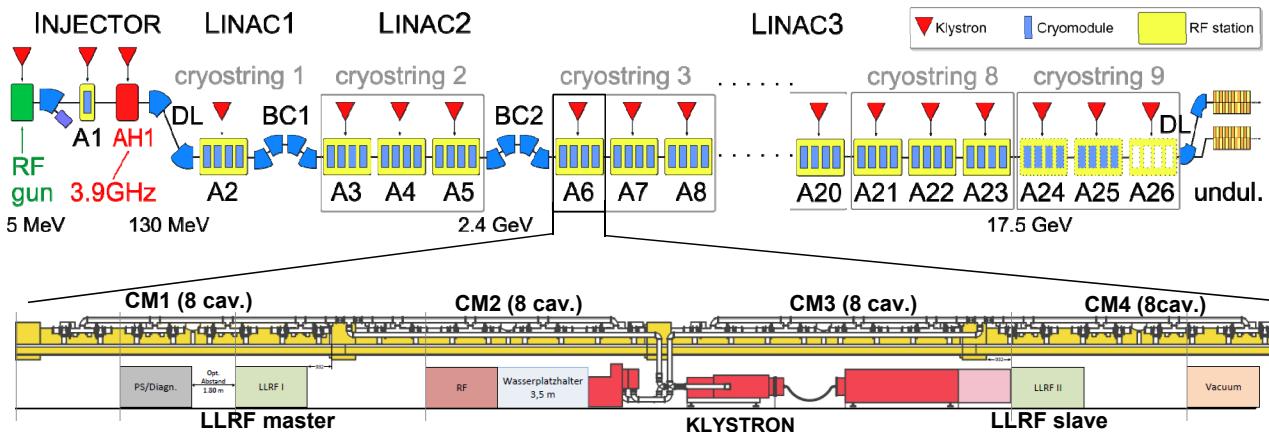
### Hard and soft X-ray user facility

- 17.5 GeV light source user facility
- TESLA 1.3 GHz SRF cavities
- 1.4 msec RF pulses at 10 Hz
- e- beam 1.35 mA nom.



### 1 RF station

- 1x 10 MW klystron
- 32x cavities per 4 cryomodules
- 32x motorized power couplers
- 32x motorized tuners
- 64x piezo (actuator / sensor)
- 36x motorized phase shifters (1/ cav + 1/ cryomodule)



# XFEL Operation Timeline

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## Selected milestones

- 12/16 Linac cooled down to 4K
- 01/17 RF commissioning
- 05/17 First lasing
- 09/17 First User program (2x 3weeks)
- 04/18 Last 2 RF stations ready for operation
- 05/18 First simultaneous lasing (SASE 1, 2, 3)
- 07/18 17.5 GeV design energy reached!
  
- User program in 2018: 1600 hours
- User program in 2019 4800 hours

YouTube watch online:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p3G90p4glQA>



# POSTER OUTLINE

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### PART 1: “Advanced” LLRF commissioning

- Example 1: klystron lifetime management
- Example 2: optical synchronization of the RF reference

### PART 2: RF related study

- Example 1: Maximum gradient investigations
- Example 2: Cavity detuning versus cryogenic pressure

## RF OPERATION EXPERIENCE AT THE EUROPEAN XFEL

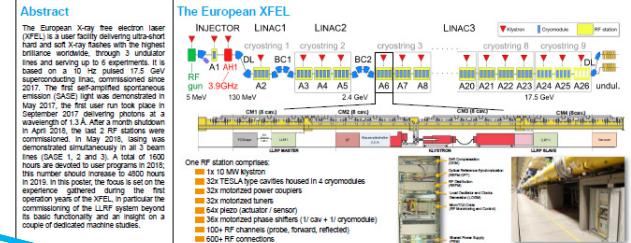
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### Abstract

The European X-ray free electron laser (XFEL) is a user facility delivering ultra-short hard x-ray pulses with the highest photon brilliance worldwide, through 3 undulator lines and 9 cryo stations. The XFEL is based on a 10 Hz pulsed 17.5 GeV superconducting linac, commissioned since 2012. The first coherent single-photon emission (CASSE) light was demonstrated in November 2013. The first users arrived in September 2017, delivering photons at a wavelength of 1.3 Å. After a month shutdown in April 2018, the second phase of the beam commissioning. In May 2018, lasing was demonstrated at 130 MeV in the three undulator lines (GASE 1, 2 and 3). A total of 1600 hours are devoted to user programs in 2018, thus far reaching a total of 1000 hours of beam time in 2018. In this poster, the focus is set on the experimental gains obtained during the beam operation year of the XFEL, in particular the commissioning of the LLRF system beyond its baseline performance, and on a couple of dedicated machine studies.



### LLRF “Advanced” Commissioning

The “basic” LLRF commissioning steps guarantee the proper operation of all RF stations, controlling the RF field inside the superconducting cavities and accelerating the beam with the required energy.

- Klystron lifetime management (Example 1)
- or modules related to performance optimization such as:
  - Drift compensation module
  - Torsion based beam loading compensation
  - RF reference optical synchronization (Example 2)

### Ex.1: Klystron Lifetime Management (KLM)

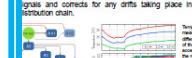
The KLM monitors the signals from the high power klystron, monitors the proper input, high voltage and current and stops the LLRF drive if an exception is detected.



Event observed on August 18, 2018 at section A. A sudden increase of the klystron forward power is detected by the klystron management. It stops the LLRF drive.

### Ex.2: Optical Reference Synchronization (REFM-OPT)

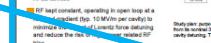
The REFM-OPT synchronizes the 1.3 GHz RF reference illustrated along the accelerator with respect to suitable RF reference signals. The main idea is to use the REFM-OPT to compare the phases of the optical link and RF signals and to correct for any drifts taking place in the RF reference signal.



### RF Specific Operation Studies

#### Detecting versus Cryogenic Pressure

- Detecting the cavity sensitivity to the pressure fluctuation and establish threshold.
- Detect the the pressure set point while recording the induced cavity detuning for all XFEL cavities.
- Increase the pressure (typ. 10-MW per cavity) and record the cavity detuning for each cavity and reduce the set point until the cavity trips.



- State observation: temperature increase from its initial value (1 mK) and monitor the self-heating. The study focuses on the 1.3 GHz.
- Increase gradient until a limit is found (100% limit).
- Reduce by conditioning, otherwise stop. Spark: Excessive voltage and repeat.



#### Goal: assess the XFEL maximum energy and find the limits

- Possible initiators
- Cavity quench
- Beam loss
- High power chain limitation (modulator, waveguide spark)

- Increase gradient until a limit is found (100% limit).
- Reduce by conditioning, otherwise stop. Spark: Excessive voltage and repeat.



#### Conclusion

This contribution gives an overview on the continued RF commissioning and RF related studies performed at the European XFEL to illustrate the organization effort to better understand and characterize this new accelerator.

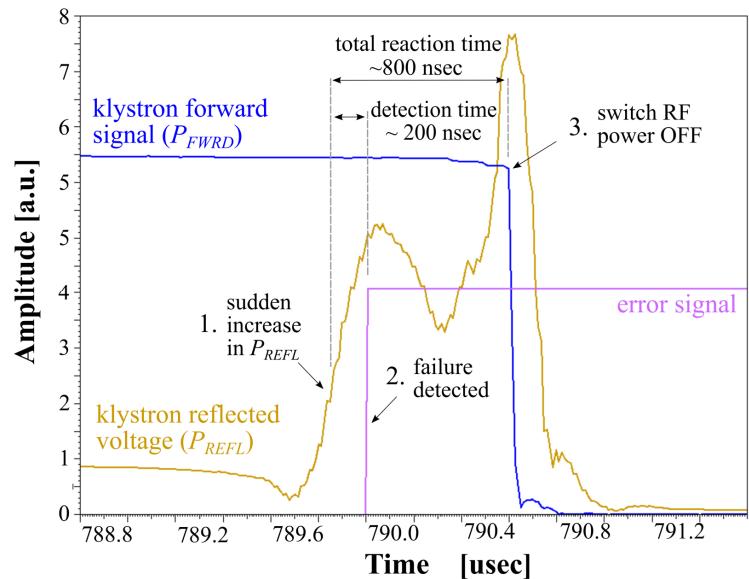
While the focus will shift in the coming years towards the physics studies and the machine study time, the XFEL operation team is building up the effort to increase machine availability and reliability. This is done by developing tools to catch, analyse and document any RF trips, their root cause and consequences.

# POSTER OUTLINE

## PART 1: “Advanced” LLRF commissioning

### Ex.1: Klystron Lifetime Management

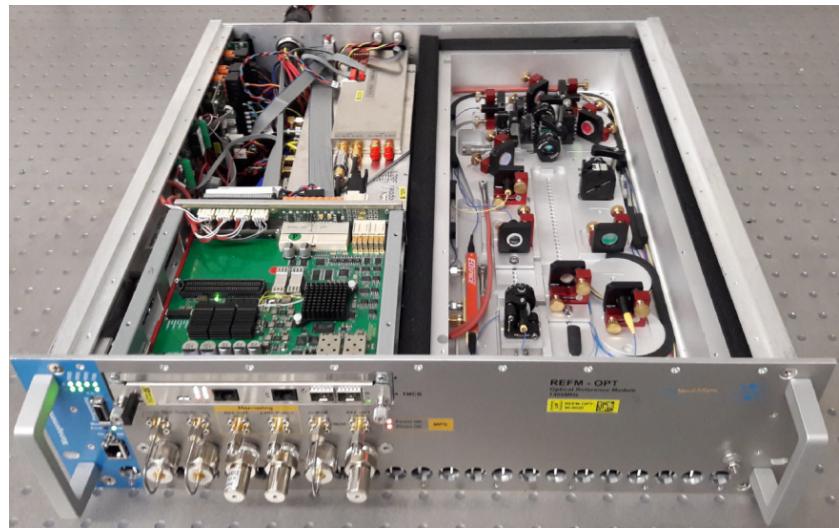
- Monitors klystron signals
- Stops the RF if some exception occurs



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### Ex. 2 Optical RF reference synchronization

- Re-synchs the RF with optical links
- sub-fs resolution

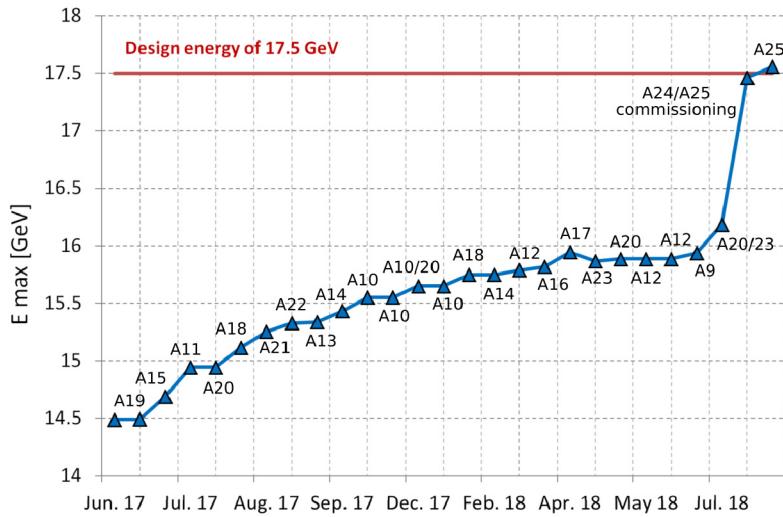


# POSTER OUTLINE

## PART 2: RF related studies

### Ex.1: Energy reach

- What is the max energy for each RF station?
- What are the limitations?
- What can we do about it?



### Ex.2 Detuning versus He pressure

- Cryo fluctuations: what's safe for RF operation?

# Thank you

# 谢谢

## Contact

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