

## METHODS OF ADJUSTING FORMING LINES USING A LOW VOLTAGE THYRISTOR SWITCH

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A method of adjusting the generating lines of a high-voltage pulse modulator with a thyristor switch at a charging voltage of 150 V is given. The degree of pre-distortion is determined to obtain in the operating mode (60 kV) a voltage pulse with the required non-uniformity at the optimal value of the degaussing current of the transformer. An element of fine tuning of forming lines at operating voltage is developed and applied.

## INTRODUCTION

At the National Scientific Center "Kharkov Institute of Physics and Technology" there are charged particle accelerators, which are used for scientific and technological purposes. The system of pulsed high-voltage supply of klystrons is the most energy-intensive in the technological accelerator. This system is based on a linear circuit of a high-voltage modulator with a resonant charge of the PFN and its subsequent discharge through a thyatron switch to a pulse transformer of high-voltage power supply of amplifying klystrons [1].

The efficiency of high-voltage pulse modulators is determined by two main factors: heat loss in the modulator systems and the level of pulse formation on the secondary winding of the pulse transformer closest to the rectangular (molding efficiency). Ensuring sufficiently small distortions of the pulse shape is one of the requirements for a pulse transformer. These distortions are due to the influence of the inductance of the primary winding, the scattering inductance and the capacitances of the transformer windings. Therefore, special attention is paid to the shape of the pulse and methods of its correction. The use of a pulse transformer leads to distortion of the pulse shape [2].

The scattering inductance and the inductance of the supply ends influence the formation of the pulse front. As the scattering inductance increases, the pulse front is tightened. When using a pulse transformer, the most real duration of the pulse front will be 1.2 ... 1.5  $\mu\text{s}$ . The magnetization inductance of the pulse transformer affects the bevel of the pulse top. As the magnetization inductance decreases, the pulse bevel increases. The magnetization inductance is determined by the design parameters of the pulse transformer, as well as the degaussing current of the transformer. Adjustment of the peak of the voltage pulse is carried out by adjusting the forming line. But when operating the process accelerator in nominal mode, it is difficult to adjust the forming line.

The paper considers the method of adjusting the pulse from the PFN at low voltages.

## EXPERIMENTAL INSTALLATION

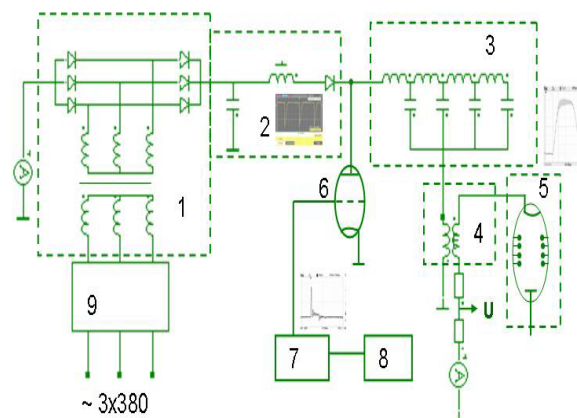


Fig. 1. Block diagram of the klystron modulator.  
1-transformer-rectifier, 2-charging circuit, 3- PFN, 4-  
pulse transformer, 5-klystron, 6-thyratron, 7 -  
trigger unit, 8-synchronization unit, 9-voltage  
regulator.

Figure 1 shows a block diagram of a klystron modulator. Three-phase alternating voltage supplied to the step-up transformer (1) with a built-in three-phase rectifier. The transformer is a power supply for the modulator - rectified voltage up to 35 kV. A single-phase oil-cooled charging choke (2) with charging diodes connected to a rectifier is a modulator charger. The inductance of the choke is equal to  $L = 3.2$  H.

The rectified voltage is regulated by a thyristor regulator (9), which simultaneously performs the function of a voltage stabilizer. This voltage is proportional to the input voltage, it is fed through the charging choke to the PFN (3). The pulse transformer has a transformation coefficient  $n = 13$  (4). It increases the voltage of the PFN to the operating value. To obtain the maximum increment of the induction of the transformer core is demagnetized with a current of 5 ... 15 A. The resistance of the pulse transformer is a klystron KIU-12AM with a beam resistance of 1700 Ohms (5).

Thiratron TGI 1-2500 / 50 is used as a switch to discharge the PFN to the pulse transformer (6). These thyratrons allow switching current up to 2.5 kA at

anode voltage up to 50 kV. The trigger unit of the thyatron (7) generates a voltage pulse on its grid with an amplitude of 1... 1.5 kV and a duration of 2... 2.5  $\mu$ s. The sync pulse generating unit (8) supplies a voltage pulse with an amplitude of 15 V to the synchronization input of the start unit.

The most important elements that determine the efficiency of pulse generation in the linear circuit of a high-voltage modulator are the generating line and the pulse transformer. The obligatory condition is coordination of wave resistances and a possibility of work of elements at big average capacities.

PFNs used in modulators of technological accelerators SRE "Accelerator" are divided into two types. The first is a single PFN, it folds of 10 capacitors ( $C = 0.03 \mu\text{F}$ ) connected by variable inductors ( $L \approx 2... 4 \mu\text{H}$ ). The characteristic resistance The second is a double PFN with a characteristic resistance of 60 Ohms, which consists of  $2 * 12$  capacitors with a capacity of  $0.0036 \mu\text{F}$  connected by variable inductors ( $L \approx 2... 4 \mu\text{H}$ ).

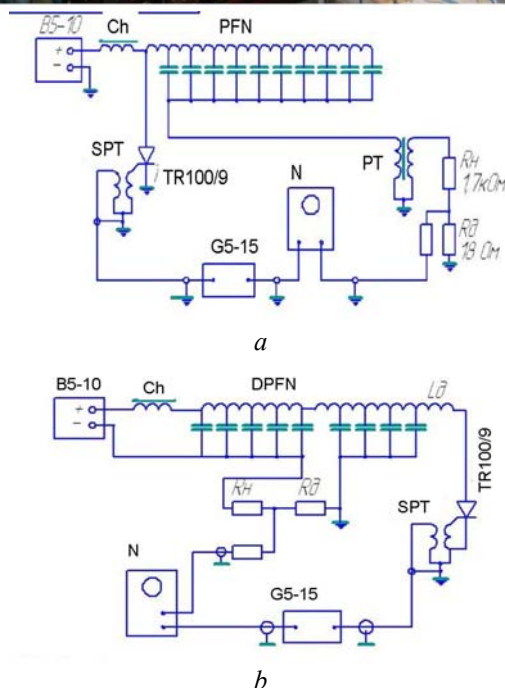
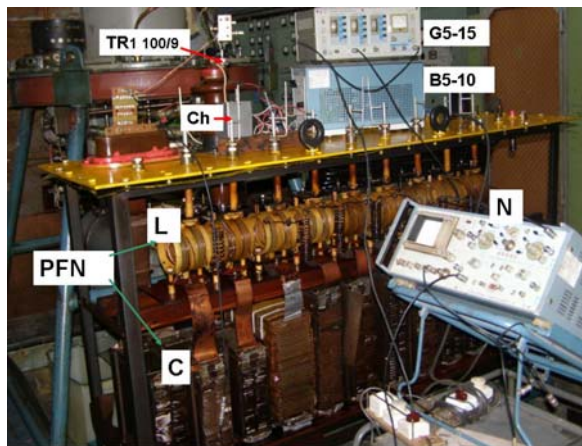


Fig. 2. a-is a diagram of measuring the voltage pulse at the output of a single PFN (FL) and its appearance, b-is a diagram of measuring the voltage pulse at the output of a double PFN (DFL).

Figures 2a and 2b show diagrams for measuring the voltage pulse at the output of the PFN.

The purpose of the measurements is to adjust and refine the parameters of the pulses at low voltage, as well as the selection of line elements to obtain a pulse in a shape close to rectangular on the secondary winding of the transformer.

To charge the PFN (PFN, DPFN) power supply B5-10 (B5-10) is used, the charging voltage is 150 ... 300V. The charge is through a choke Ch with an inductance of 4 H. The thyristor TR100/9 (TP100/9) is used as a switch. The sync-pulse is supplied from the generator G5-15 (Г5-15). The voltage pulse at the output of the line on the resistance of 1.7 kOhm is recorded by a digital oscilloscope (N) through a divider with a factor of 100.

### EXPERIMENTS FOR FORMATION OF A VOLTAGE PULSE

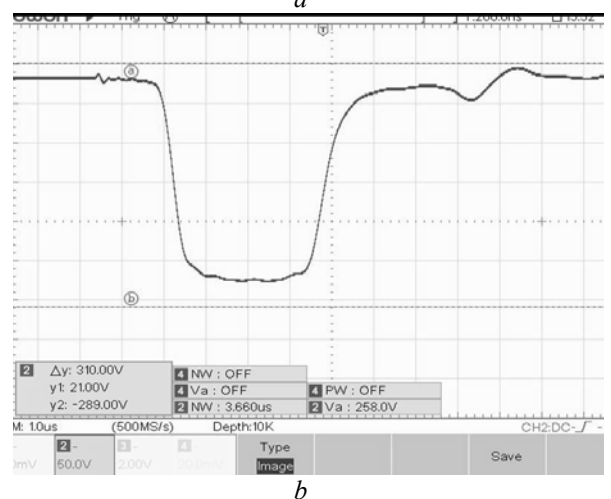
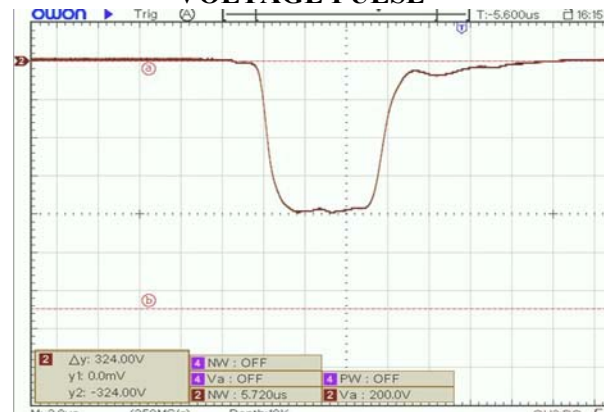


Fig. 3. Voltage pulses of the forming line at the active resistance of 1700 Ohms.

Figure 3a, 3b shows the voltage pulses of the PFN on the resistance of 1700 Ohms at a charging voltage of 150 V. The duration of the front of the single PFN was 0.5  $\mu$ s, the duration of the decline is 1  $\mu$ s, the pulse duration is 3.5  $\mu$ s, when using a double PFN the duration of the front is 0.35  $\mu$ s, the duration of the decline is 0.5  $\mu$ s with a pulse duration of 2.6... 2, 8  $\mu$ s. The figure shows that excluding the influence of the pulse transformer we obtain voltage

pulses in shape close to rectangular. The rectangularity factor for the pulses was  $\sim 85\%$ .

Figure 4 shows the voltage pulse on the secondary winding of the pulse transformer of the process accelerator LINAC-40. A double PFN with an impedance of 60 ohms was used. The bevel of the top of the pulse was quite large and amounted to 10%. The figure illustrates the need for additional tuning of the line pulse, which must be performed at low voltage.

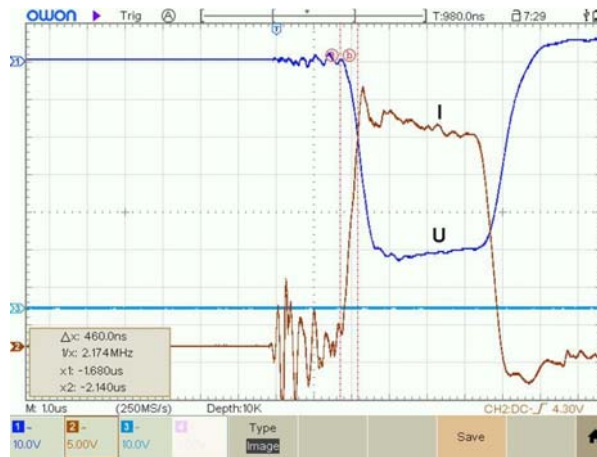


Fig. 4. Voltage (U) and current (I) pulse on the secondary winding of the pulse transformer of the technological accelerator LINAC - 40. 15 A/div, 30kV/div, 1  $\mu$ S/div.

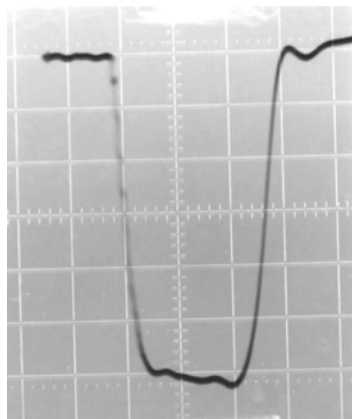


Fig. 5. Voltage pulse at the output of the forming line with overcorrection. 20 V/div, 2 $\mu$ S/div.

Figure 5 shows the voltage pulse at the active resistance of 1.7 kOhms (Fig. 2) using overcorrection. The meaning of the adjustment is to intentionally distort the shape of the pulse on the active resistance so that when it is fed to the primary winding of the pulse transformer on the secondary winding a new pulse is formed. The shape of this pulse should look like a rectangle. Distortion of the pulse shape is achieved by changing the values of inductance in the cells of the PFN.

Figure 6 shows the voltage pulse on the secondary winding of the transformer after correction. The figure shows that when adjusting the voltage pulse, the rectangularity factor increases. The bevel of the top was  $\pm 1\%$ . The pulse front was 1.1  $\mu$ s, the decline was 1.5  $\mu$ s, the pulse duration was

2.85  $\mu$ s. Thus, the rectangularity of the pulse is  $\sim 75\%$ . For the use of a circuit with a pulse transformer, this is quite a good indicator, but with the help of additional adjustment of the cells of the forming line, it is possible to improve the rectangularity factor. For example, the duration of the pulse front can be reduced by reducing the inductance of the supply contacts, which represent an additional inductance of the first cell of the PFN.

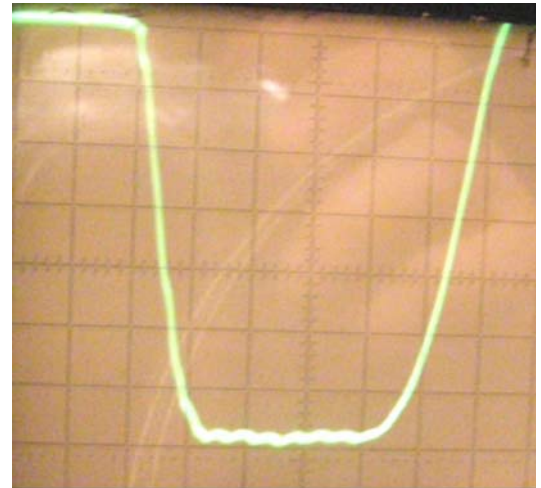


Fig. 6. Pulse on the secondary winding of the pulse transformer after adjustment. 30kV/div, 1  $\mu$ S/div.

It is also possible to adjust the shape of the voltage pulse by introducing a ferrimagnetic material into the inductors of the PFN, thus changing the value of the inductance. (Figure 7). The coil in the line is wound on an insulating pipe with a diameter of 50 mm. The pipe has an outlet to the upper cover of the PFN so it is possible to lower into it and move along the coils of the ferrite rods or rods. This movement can be done even with the high-voltage modulator running. Thus, it is possible to adjust the pulse directly during the operation of the process accelerator.

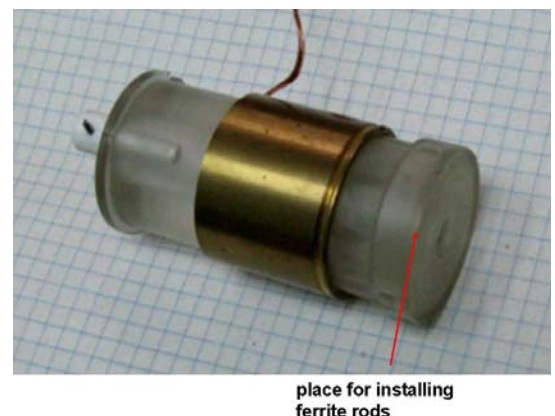


Fig. 7. Device for moving ferromagnetic rods along the inductors of the forming line.

Figure 8 shows the voltage pulses at different positions of the ferrite rods. The figure illustrates the ability to adjust the shape of the pulse in a fairly vast range.



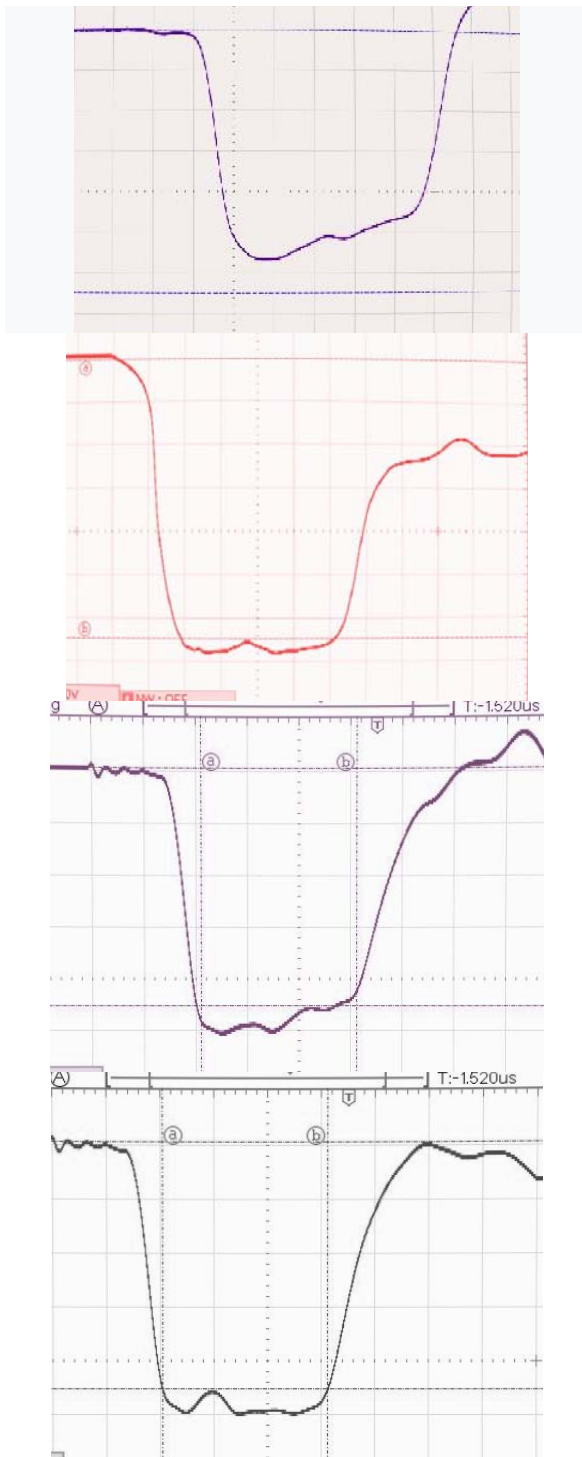


Fig. 8. Voltage pulses on the secondary winding of the pulse transformer when adjusting the values of line inductance.

Figure 9 shows the voltage pulse at the output of the modulator before and after correction and selection of the parameters of the cells forming the line. The figure shows that it is possible to obtain a pulse in shape close to rectangular in the existing process accelerators.

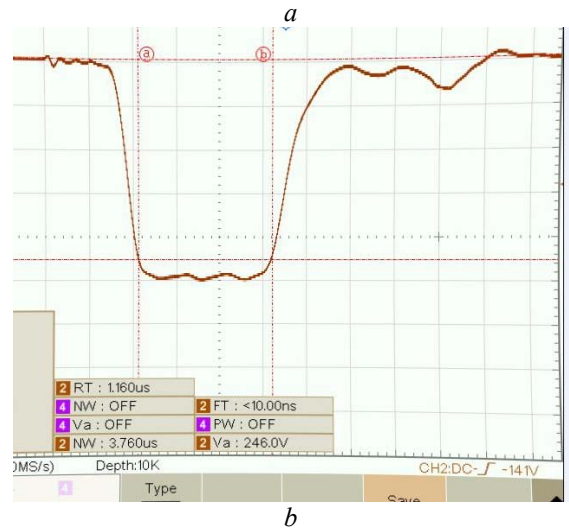
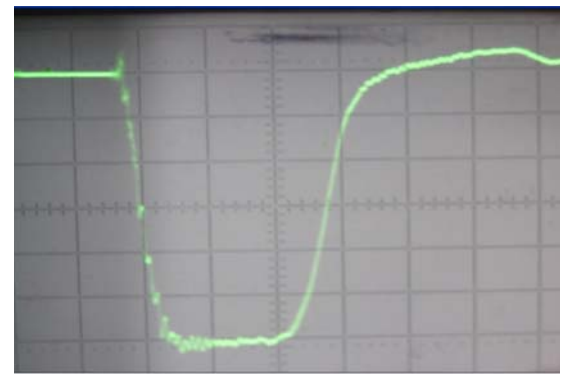


Figure 9. Voltage pulse at the output of the modulator *a*-regularity factor 0.75. *b*-coefficient of rectangularity 0.8. 30kV/div, 1  $\mu$ S/div.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. Works on adjustment of PFNs on technological accelerators KUT-1, EPOS, LINAC-10, LINAC-40 are carried out.
2. Measured voltage pulses on the primary and secondary windings of the pulse transformer.
3. The influence of the pulse transformer on the shape of the voltage pulse is studied.
4. The possibility of adjusting the voltage pulse in a fairly wide range is shown.

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## МЕТОДИКА НАЛАШТУВАННЯ ФОРМУЮЧИХ ЛІНІЙ З ВИКОРИСТАННЯМ НИЗЬКОВОЛЬТНОГО ТИРИСТОРНОГО КЛЮЧА.

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Приведено спосіб налаштування формуючих ліній потужного високовольтного імпульсного модулятора за допомогою тиристорного ключа при зарядній напрузі 150 В. Метод полягає у введенні у форму імпульсу модулятора при низькій напрузі перед спотворень з метою отримання високовольтного імпульсу з плоскою вершиною при робочій напрузі. Визначено ступінь перед спотворень для отримання у робочому режимі (60 кВ) імпульсу напруги з необхідною нерівномірністю при оптимальній величині струму розмагнічування трансформатора. Розроблено та застосовано елемент точного налаштування формуючих ліній при робочій напрузі.