

# EXCELLENCE IN SOLID STATE PULSED POWER

BY SCANDINOVA SYSTEMS AB

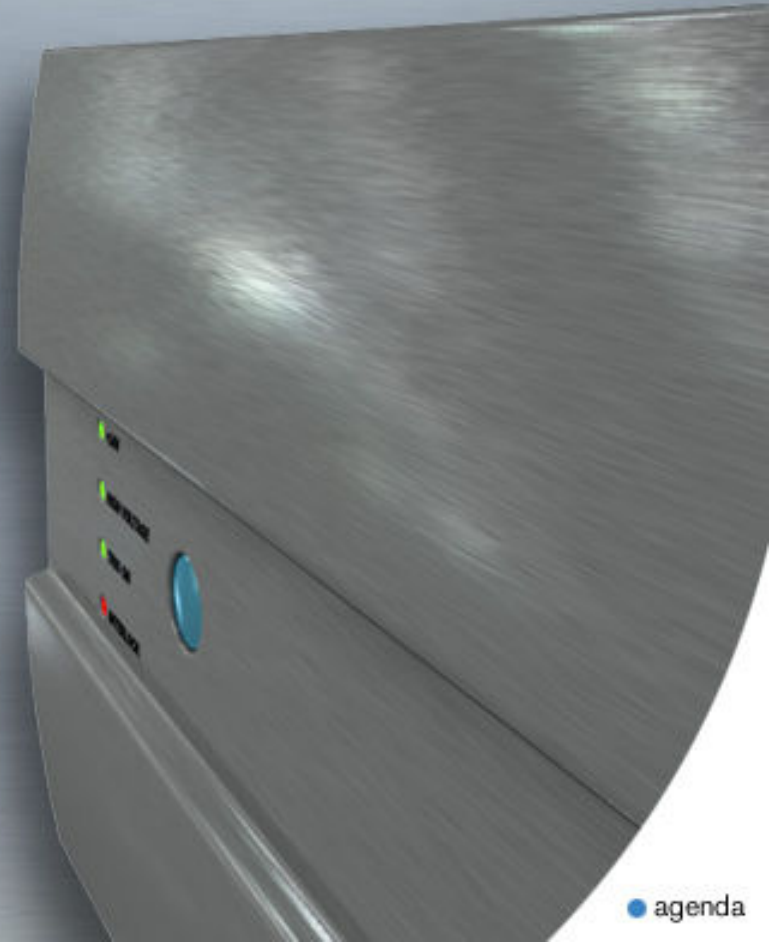
Klas Elmquist



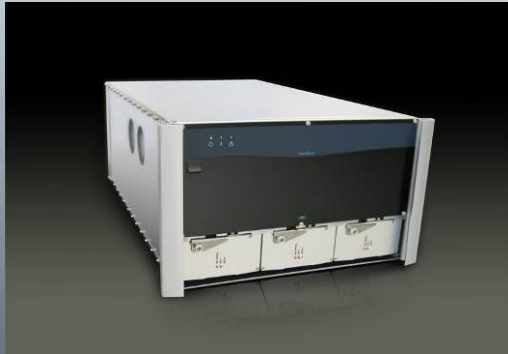
# SUMMARY

- Established in 2001
- Unique reliable solid state technology
- >60 systems produced
- Installations in 16 countries
- Use in 9 applications
- Accumulated operational hours > 260.000  
(>75.000 pulse hours)

THE SOLID STATE TECHNOLOGY  
BY  
SCANDINOVA SYSTEMS



# SOLID STATE MODULATOR MODELS *ScandiNova*



**SCANDINOVA K2**  
SOLID STATE TECHNOLOGY

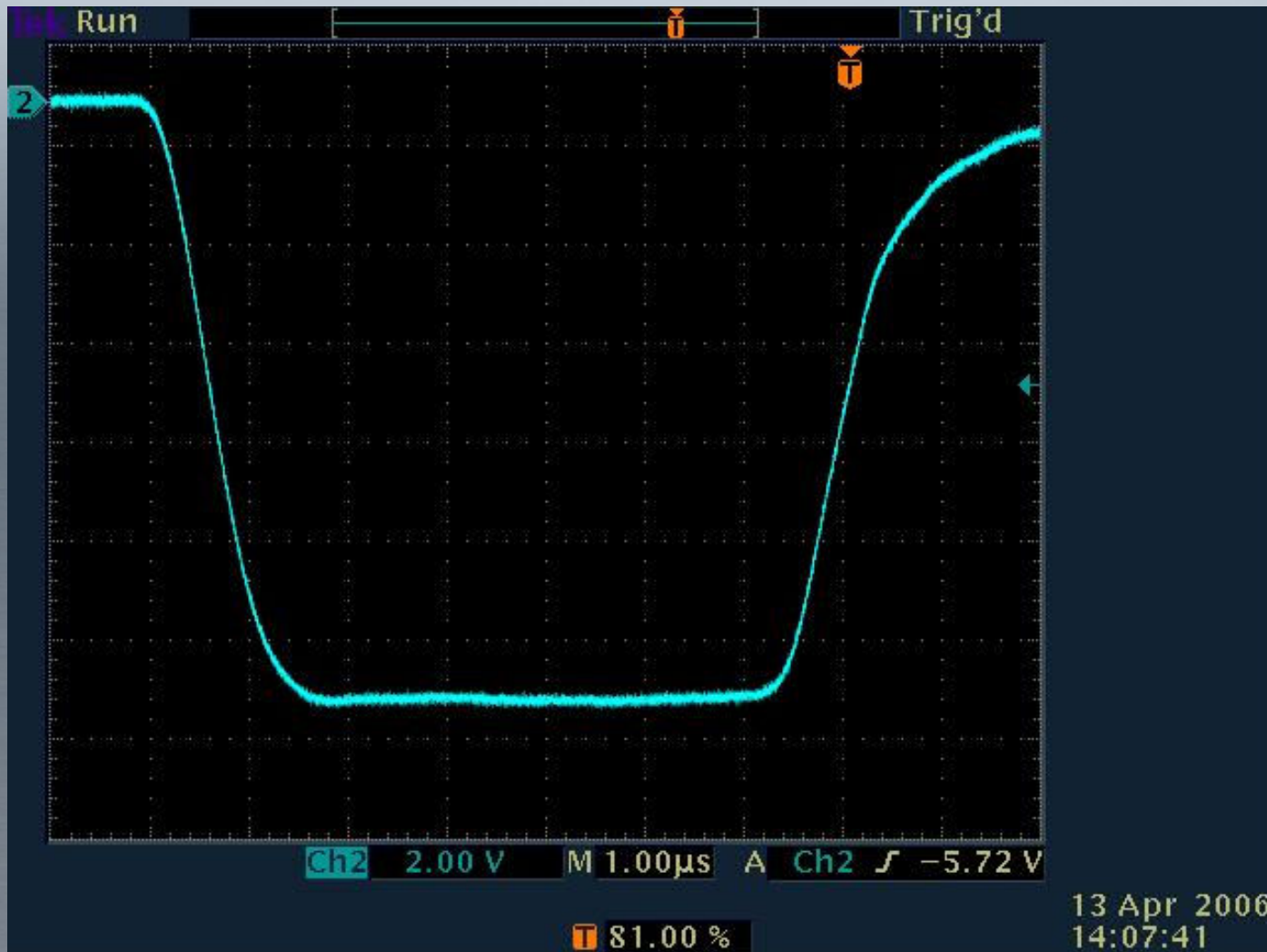


# K1-SYSTEM

ScandiNova



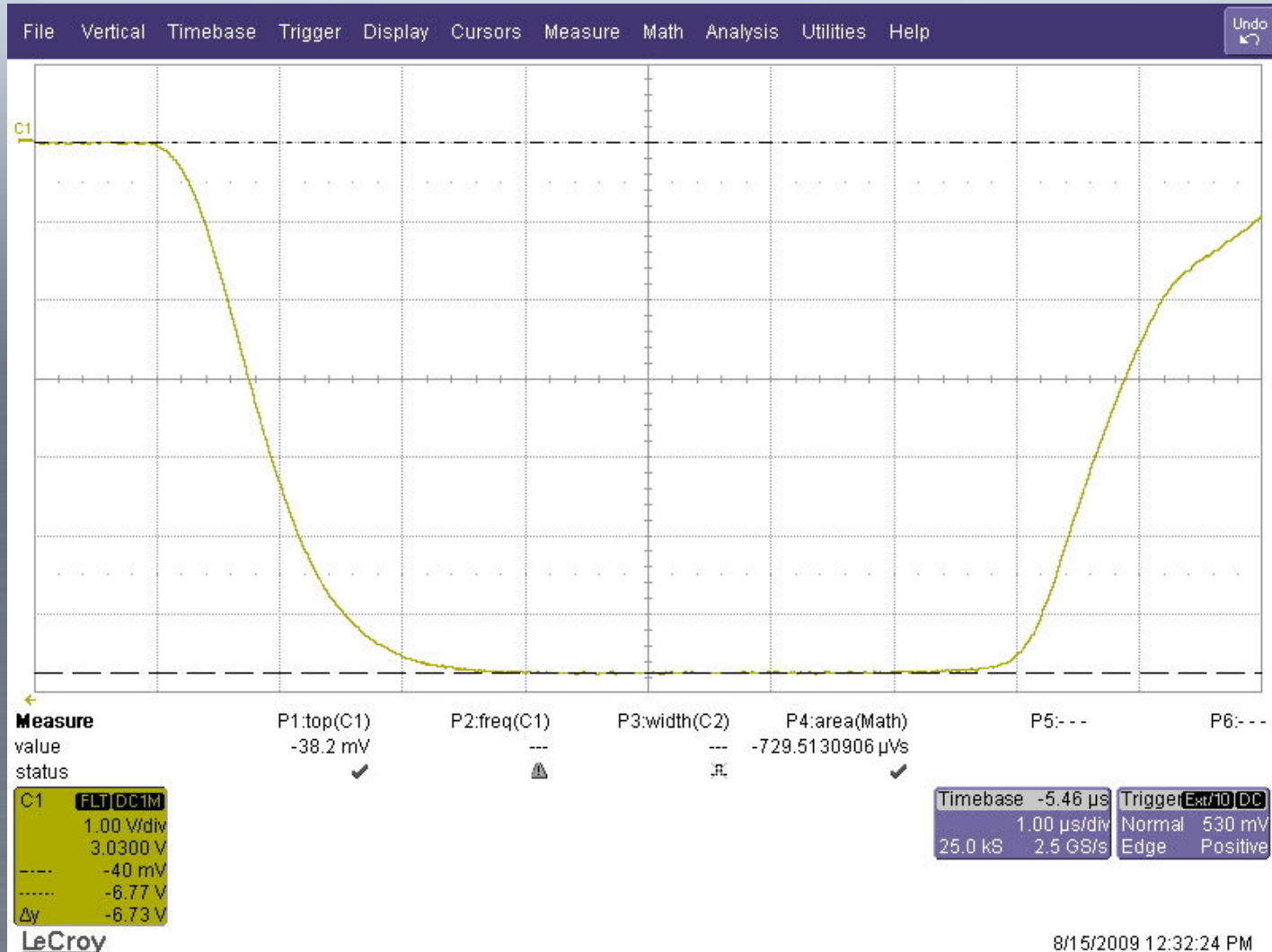
# K1-SYSTEM KLYSTRON PULSE 140kV *ScandiNova*



# K2-SYSTEM FOR PSI 351kV / 416A *ScandiNova*

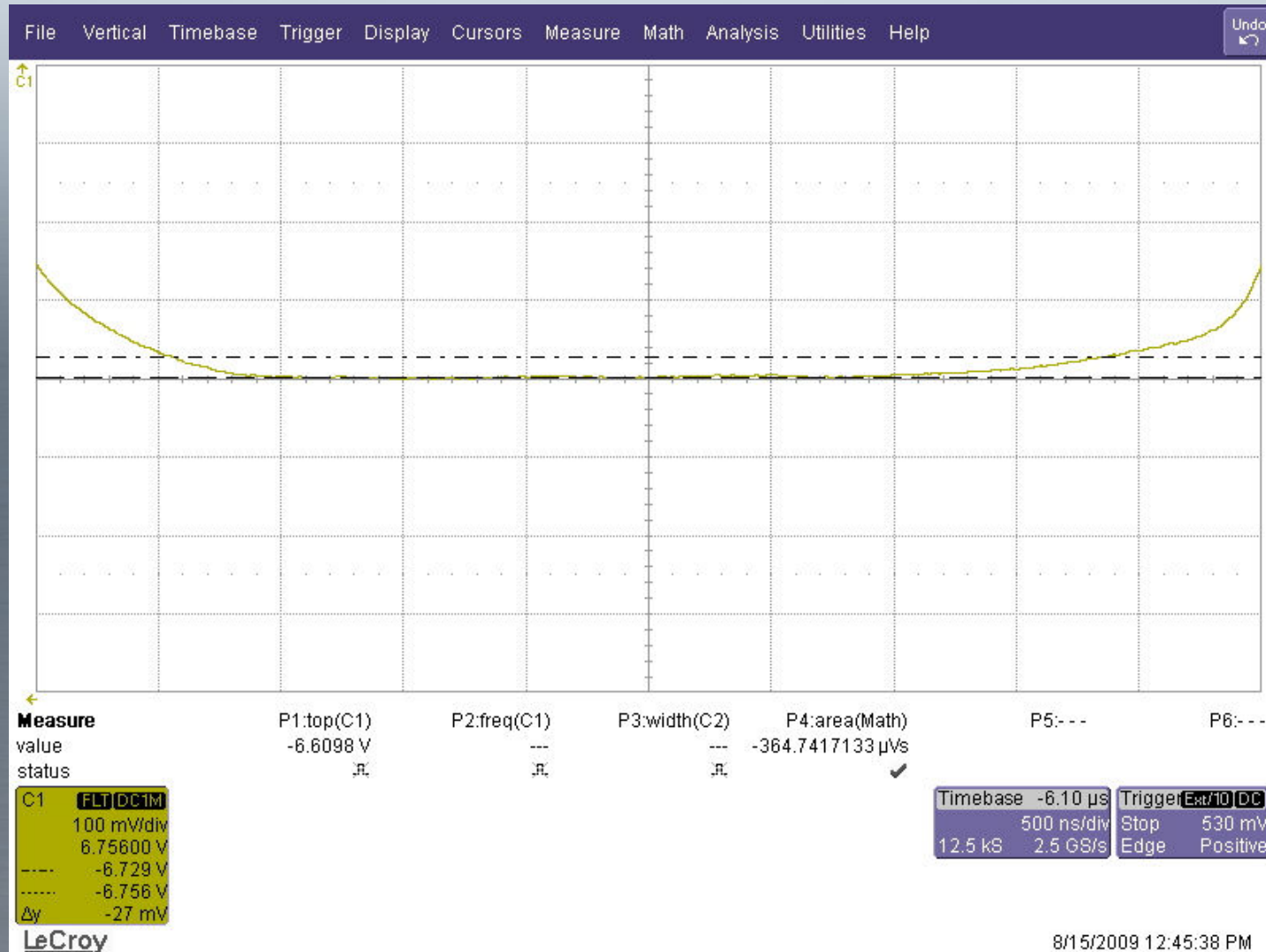


# K2-SYSTEM PULSES, 265kV / 262A





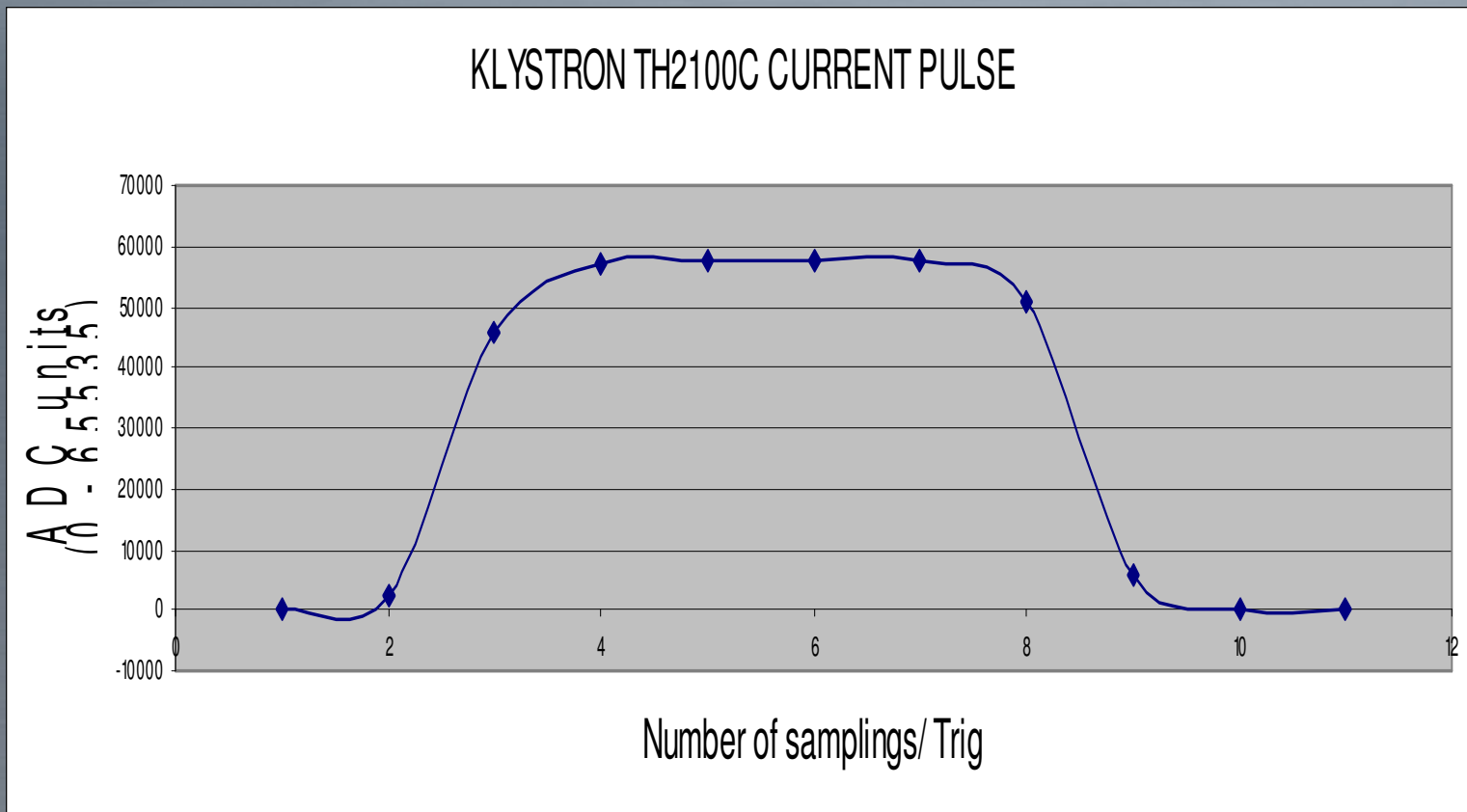
# K2-SYSTEM PULSE FLATNESS 0.4%



# K2-SYSTEM PULSE-PULSE STABILITY

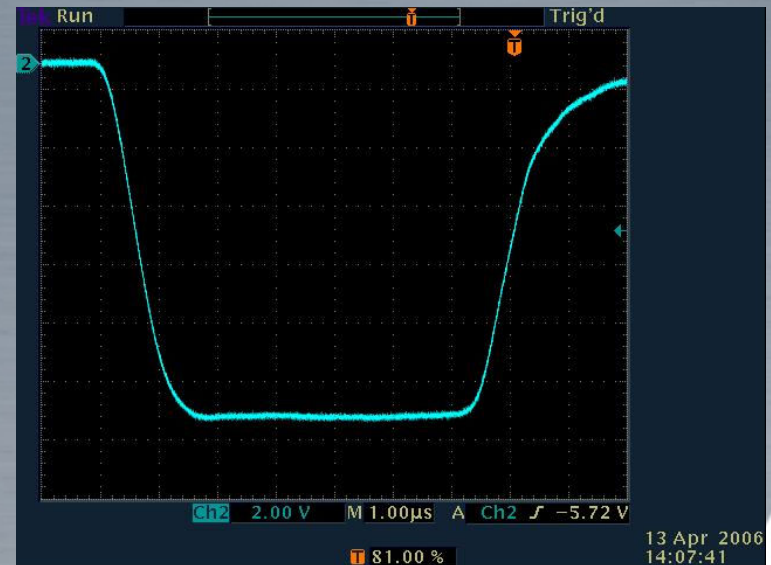
<0.004%

VERIFIED BY 16BIT SAMPLING



# ACHIEVED LEVELS

Parameter	Value
Peak Power	147 MW
Average Power	106 kW
Pulse Voltage	507 kV
Pulse Current	4000 A
Pulse length	25 us
Pulse Repetition Rate	1000 Hz
Rise time	286 kV/us
Fall time	280 kV/us
Pulse flatness	$\pm 0.05\%$
Pulse to Pulse stability	$\pm 0.002\%$



# MARKET & APPLICATIONS

# ESTABLISHED APPLICATIONS

ScandiNova

## • MEDICAL



## • DEFENSE



## • RADIOTHERAPY

## • RADAR

## • INDUSTRIAL



## • RESEARCH



- E-BEAM PROCESSING
- CARGO INSPECTION
- PEF PROCESSING
- CALIBRATION

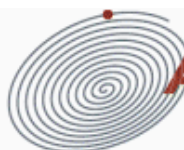
- SYNCHROTRON LIGHT SOURCE
- FREE ELECTRON LASER
- CRYSTALLOGRAPHY

# SOME OF OUR CUSTOMERS

ScandiNova



SECURITY & INSPECTION PRODUCTS



ADAM

Applications of Detectors and Accelerators to Medicine



國家同步輻射研究中心  
National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI SALERNO



Technische Universität Berlin



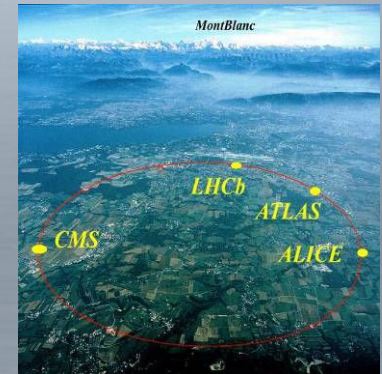
# METAS



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

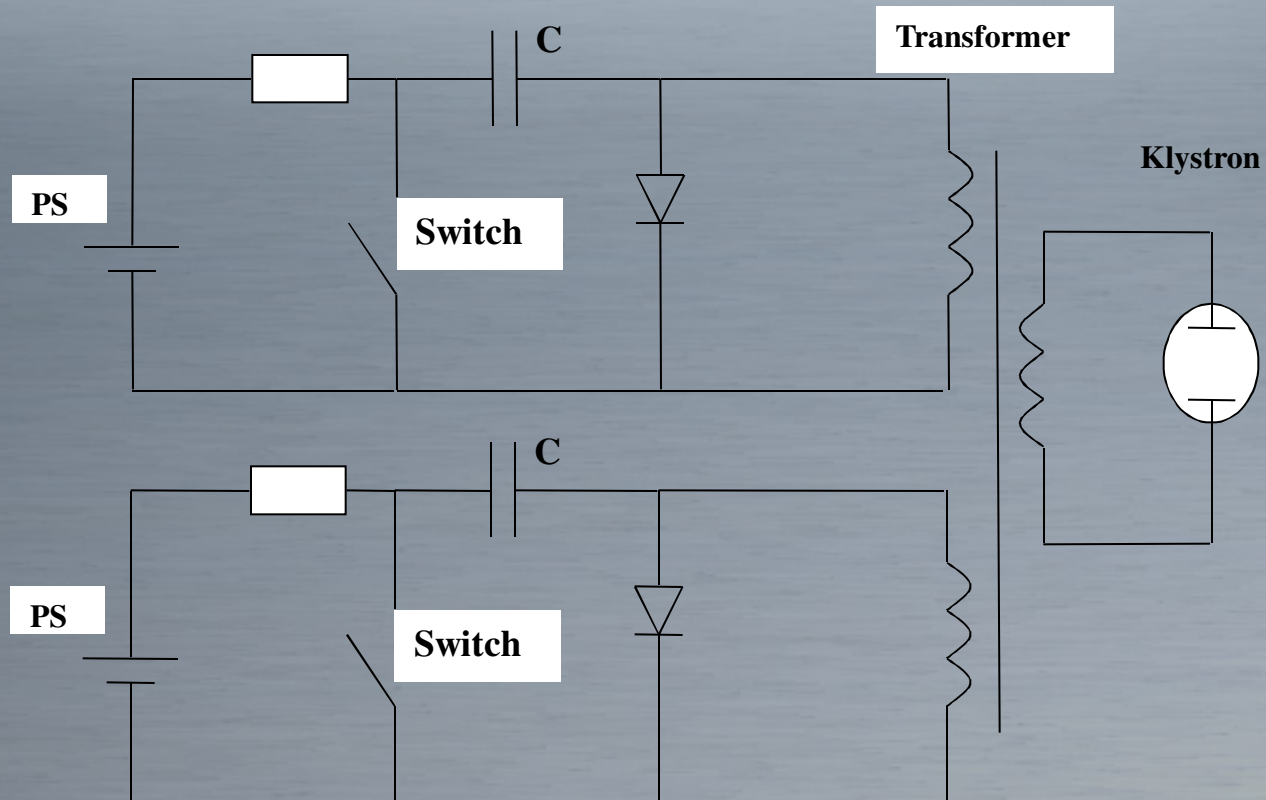
# SOME ON-GOING PROJECTS

- 6 x K2-system 262-410kV/270-330A to PSI
- K2-system 450kV/330A to CERN / CEA-Saclay
- K2-system 420kV/320A to Lawrence Livermore NL
- 7x K2-system 250kV/250A to Canadian Light Source
- 2x K1-system 160kV / 110A to ETM
- 2x K1-system 130kV / 86A to Lyncean Technologies
- K1-system 160kV / 110A to ADAM / CERN
- K1-system 140kV / 105A to ZDAJ



## Basic schematic of the Scandinoa modulator

$N$  = number of primary circuits  
 $R$  = Klystron Resistance  
 $N_T$  = Transformer ratio (Has to be compensated for with  $N$ )

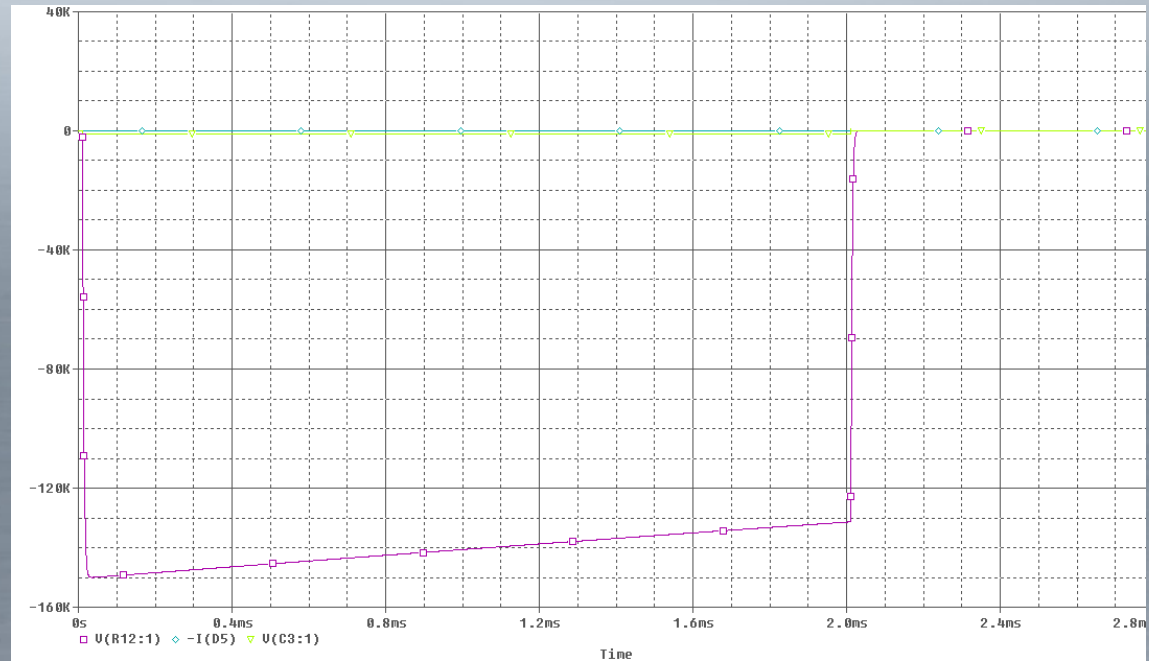




# Droop

ESS preliminary parameters

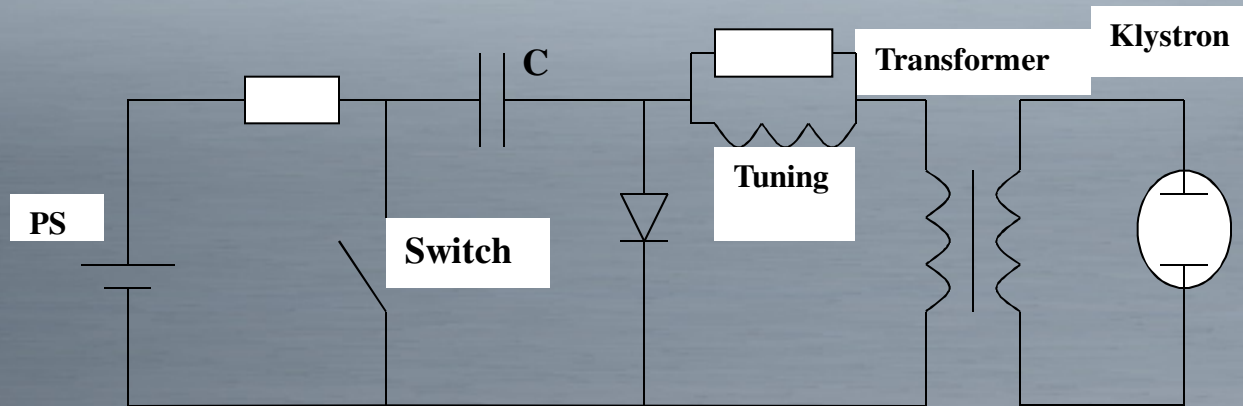
Parameter	Value
P peak	6,2 MW
P mean	248 kW
t pulse	2,0 ms
T period	50 ms
t rise	50 us
t fall	50 us
Klystron voltage	135 kV
Klystron current	46 A
Pulse droop	3%
Overshoot	2%



N=42  
C= 2000uF  
NT=130

Ecap=1,4 kJ  
Etot= 60,5 kJ  
Vdc= 1200V

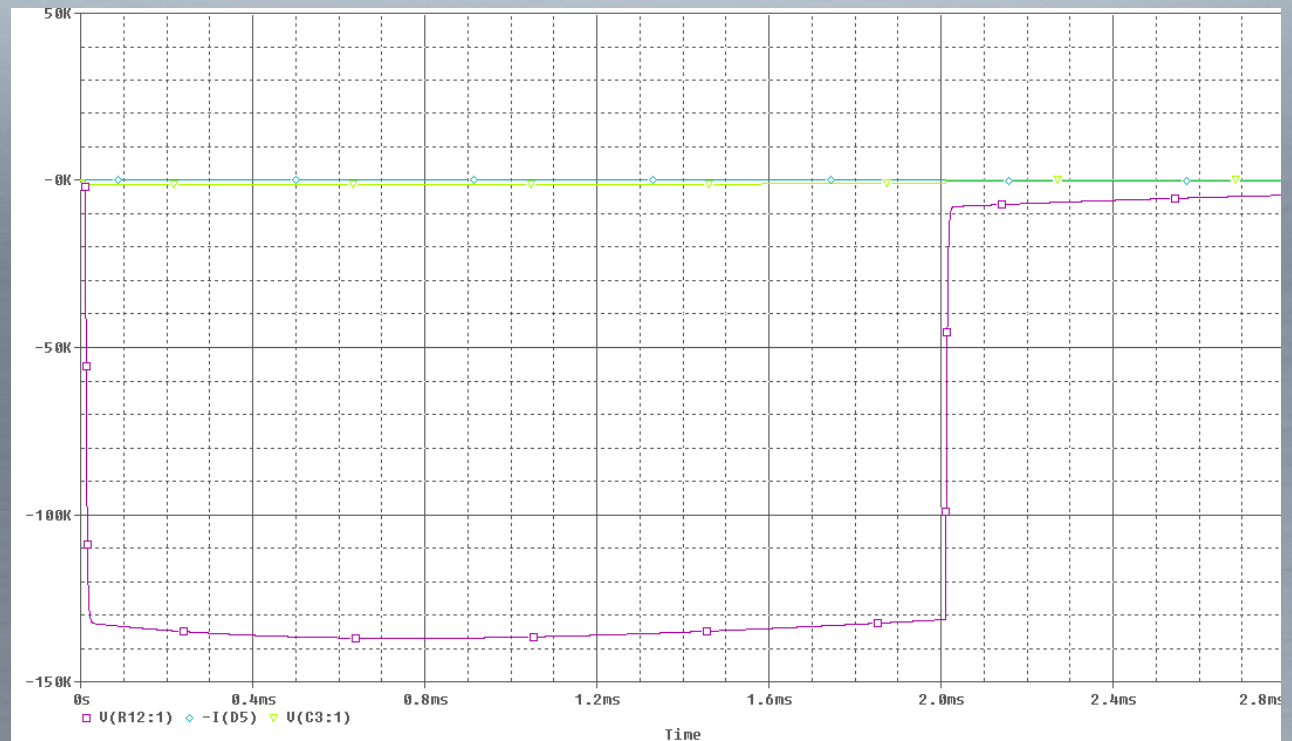
# Tuning



**Rt** = Tuning resistance  
**Lt** = Tuning inductance

# Tuning on PSB

When applying  
To ESS  
 $R_t = 1 \text{ ohm}$   
 $L_t = 0.7 \text{ mH}$



# Power

- Several power supplies will run in parallel
- Phases will run equally loaded.
- Charging during 48 of the 50ms available.
- Smoothing during the pulse to protect the mains supply.

# Safety aspects

- Paralell operation
  - A switch failure will only dump one 42th of the total stored energy.
  - Of the shelf capacitors will be used
  - A failed module could be disconnected and the loss is 1/42 of the total power capacity
- All High voltage inside the tank
- Primary circuit <1400V
- Pulse over current respond time 2us.
- DC-Voltage discharge time within 10sec

# Differences between an ordinary Scandinoa modulator and long pulse modulator

- Tuning circuit have larger components to be able to smoothen out the pulse.
- Higher capacitance in the Switch capacitors to reduce the droop.
- Iron core of transformer
  - Larger Iron core in the transformer to prevent saturation of the iron during the long pulse.
  - Relatively low voltage makes the transformer smaller.
  - No need for low inductance makes the transformer smaller.
- Due to the tuning, the heat dissipation in the tank will increase and demand heavier cooling.
- The design of Scandinoa modulator is focused on low inductance. This is not necessary when running pulses  $\gg 10 \mu\text{s}$

**Thank you**