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THE LIL MODULATORS INTERLOCK SYSTEM

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1. INTRODUCTION

As we wish to run the modulators at high energy there is a risk of breakdown but, should any fault occur, the equipment should automatically take the appropriate action. In our case this may be one of several operations depending on the origin and frequency of the fault. This note attempts to clarify the operation of the controls, interlocks and acquisitions of the modulators.

2. THE EQUIPMENT

For each klystron modulator there is an independant interlock system comprising 120 different items each of which may operate at one of five levels, these are the status levels for the equipment. Therefore, a certain interlock will halt the modulator and bring it back to either "STANDBY, HEATING" or "OFF".

level 1...not used
level 2...pulsing
level 3...standby
level 4...heaters
level 5...off

The acquisition of interlock status is made directly into CAMAC by the relays themselves, the possibility of a bad reading for a good interlock is very remote. This acquisition passes through to the SMACC

(CAMAC controller) which processes the information and provides the video screen image seen on the consoles and modulator racks.

The five status levels are used in the RELAY BOX to control the various supplies associated with the modulator, heating, focal, premagnetisation and D'qing. The request to go to a certain level of operation is received by the relay box and stored, the commands 'ON' 'OFF' and 'RESET' are sent to the equipment at the appropriate time, in normal operation the relay box would bring the equipment to the desired level without further intervention. If there is a fault during this sequence, or at any time in operation, one of the interlock levels will stay bad and the sequence will stop at this point until the fault is resolved or reset.

3. OPERATION

Modulator operation from "OFF" to "PULSING".

LEVEL 5.....OFF

For the modulator to be "OFF" all the controls interface is powered, the klystron vacuum pump is working, also thyratron cooling is operational. In addition, the following interlocks must all be good.

107 Klystron tank temperature.....	high limit.....	(max. 45.C.)
127 " heater voltage.....	high limit..	(approx. 10% above normal)
131 " " current.....	high limit..	" " "
137 Klystron ion pump voltage.....	high limit..	" " "
138 " " "	low limit...	" below "
141 Thyratron heater voltage.....	high limit...	" above "
145 " " current.....	high limit..	" " "
147 " reservoir voltage.....	high limit..	" " "
151 " " current.....	high limit..	" " "
211 Klystron water flow.....	(sum of body, focal, collector and window).	
212 pressure switch Faraday Cage.	(Ventilation for cooling filter, etc.)	
(these last two are not yet memorised).		

Only when all these conditions are good will the request for the

next level of control, which is heating, be passed.

LEVEL 5 is now good. MODULATOR STATUS=OFF

REQUEST:HEATING

**START.....THYRATRON HEATER SUPPLY
THYRATRON RESERVOIR SUPPLY
KLYSTRON HEATER SUPPLY
TRIGGER AUXILLIARIES**

The heaters require twenty minutes to reach temperature, for this condition the interlock 209 has a timer incorporated. To achieve "HEATERS ON" all the following interlocks must be good.

128	Klystron heater volts.....	lower limit (nom. -5%)
129	" heater power.....	high limit (nom. +5%)
130	" heater power.....	low limit (nom. -5%)
131	" heater current.....	lower limit (nom. -5%)
139	" vacuum pressure.....	upper limit (70 uA)
140	" vacuum pressure.....	lower limit (not used)
142	Thyatron heater voltage.....	lower limit (nom. -5%)
143	" power.....	high limit (nom. +5%)
144	"	lower limit (nom. -5%)
146	" current.....	lower limit (nom. -5%)
148	" reservoir voltage.....	lower limit (nom. -5%)
149	" power.....	upper limit (nom. +5%)
150	"	lower limit (nom. -5%)
152	" current.....	lower limit (nom. -5%)

209 heaters delay..... (20 min.)

213 doors, covers, earthing, filter temperature.

214 H.V. enclosure

(these three are not yet memorised)

LEVEL 4...HEATING/HEATERS is now good. MODULATOR STATUS=HEATERS READY

The command for the next level of control will now be passed. A

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fault in the list of interlocks for level 4 will stop this request but leave the heaters supplies "ON". A fault in level 5 will stop even the heaters and necessitate another 20 minutes heating.

REQUEST.....STANDBY

START.....HIGH VOLTAGE RELAYS

FOCALISATION POWER SUPPLY A

· · · B
· · · C

THYRATRON KEEP ALIVE SUPPLY

PREMAGNETISATION SUPPLY

The following interlocks must all be good to achieve "STANDBY":-

101 Klystron water input temp. (15-30.C)

103 Klystron water in-out temp. (5C max.)

105 Klystron water output temp. (15-30.C)

119 Focal A current..... high limit (ref. +5%)

120 " A " low " (ref. -5%)

121 " B " high " (ref. +5%)

122 " B " low " (ref. -5%)

123 " C " high " (ref. +5%)

124 " C " low " (ref. -5%)

135 Klystron premagnetisation current ... high limit (ref. +5%)

136 " " low limit (ref. -5%)

153 Thyratron keep-alive volt high limit (70 V)

154 " " low limit (15 V)

155 " " current..... high limit (0.1 A)

156 " " low limit (0.3 A)

201 Access control)

205 R-F network vacuum pressure)

206 R-F network SF6 pressure)

207 R-F network water flow) these faults are not memorised

208 Trigger amplifier fault)

210 Standby delay (1 min.))
 215 High voltage relays on (ROSS))

 223 R-F reflected power (600 mV.max) 3 faults/minute trip level
 227 BUNCHER " MDK 03 only (600 mV.max) "
 229 Klystron voltage 2..... (V.nom +10%/-40%) "
 232 Klystron current 2..... (I.nom +10%/-40%) "
 234 Thyratron current 2..... (I.nom +10%/-40%) "
 235 End of line current..... "
 236 Klystron over-voltage..... (V.nom +10%)....1 fault will trip

 243 Material security....from d'qing supply
 245 Rack covers "
 246 Auxiliaries "
 247 Water flow "
 248 Thyristors fuses "
 253 Voltage filter "
 254 Primary current "
 255 PFN short circuit "
 256 D'qing current "
 258 No measuring cable "
 259 Line voltage "

LEVEL 3 is now good. MODULATOR STATUS= STANDBY

REQUEST...PULSING

SWITCH OND'QING CONTACT BREAKER

TIMING ENABLE

The modulator should now run.

4. TIMING INHIBIT

When the modulator is operating, the dynamic interlocks play an important role in protecting the equipment, these are the pulse measurements of thyratron voltage and current, klystron voltage and current, end of line current, RF reflected power and Lips reflected power. The pulse measurements work in two ways, the first is that any measured fault will cause a timing inhibit, stopping the modulator for

20 seconds to enable, for example, the vacuum pumps to clear some gas after a breakdown. The equipment will then restart again. If there are three faults of the same type within 40 seconds H.V. operation the pulse surveyor will cause an interlock to stop the modulator.

The clock is stopped during the timing inhibit, the number of faults accepted and the number of high voltage pulses are selected on each pulse surveyor card and the current rates may be changed in the future.

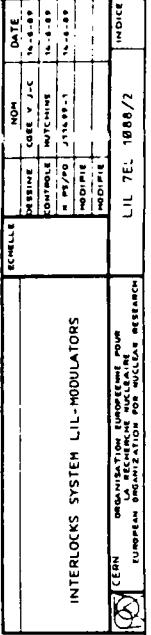
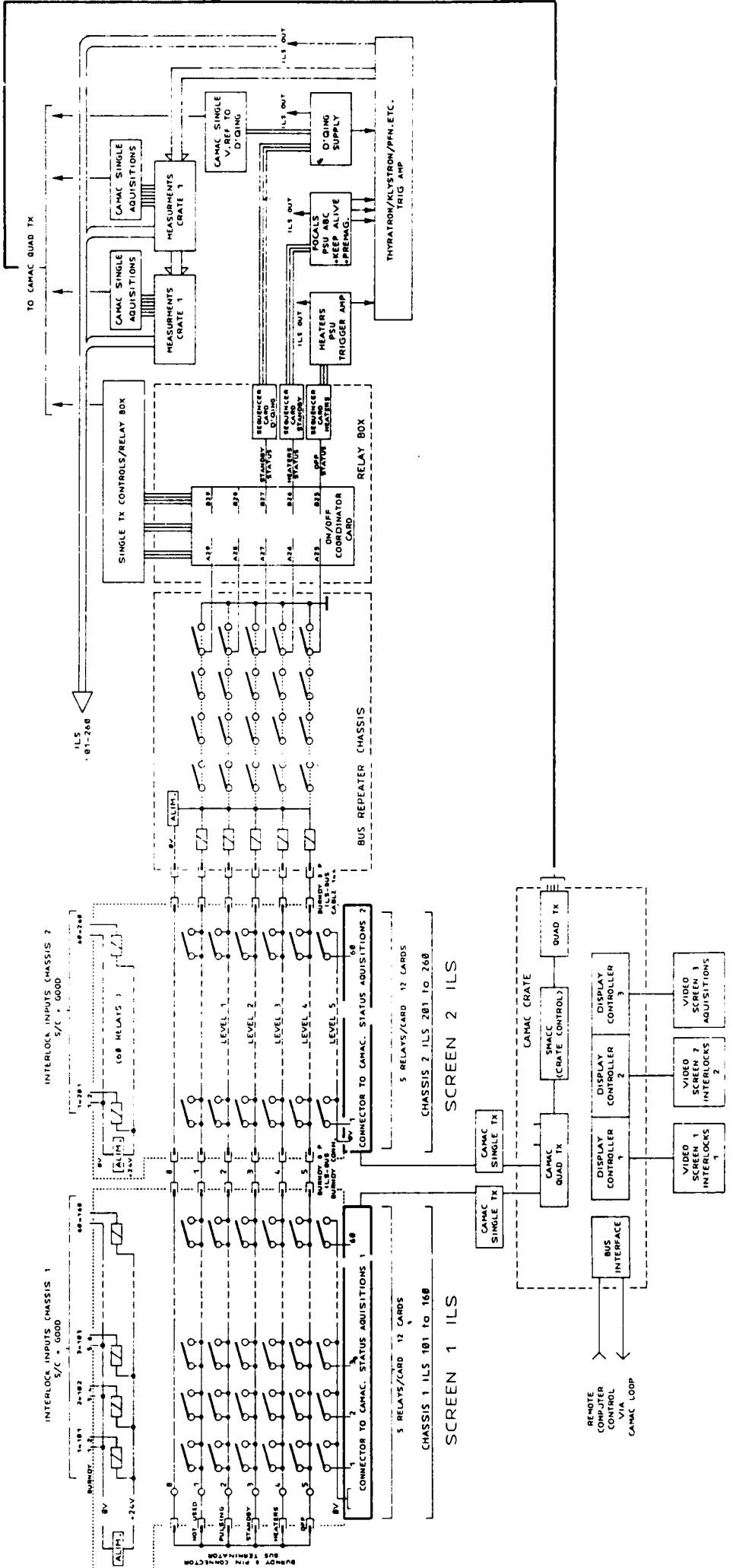
It should be noted that when a series of faults has been detected the pulse surveyor acts as an interlock which must be reset by the operator.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

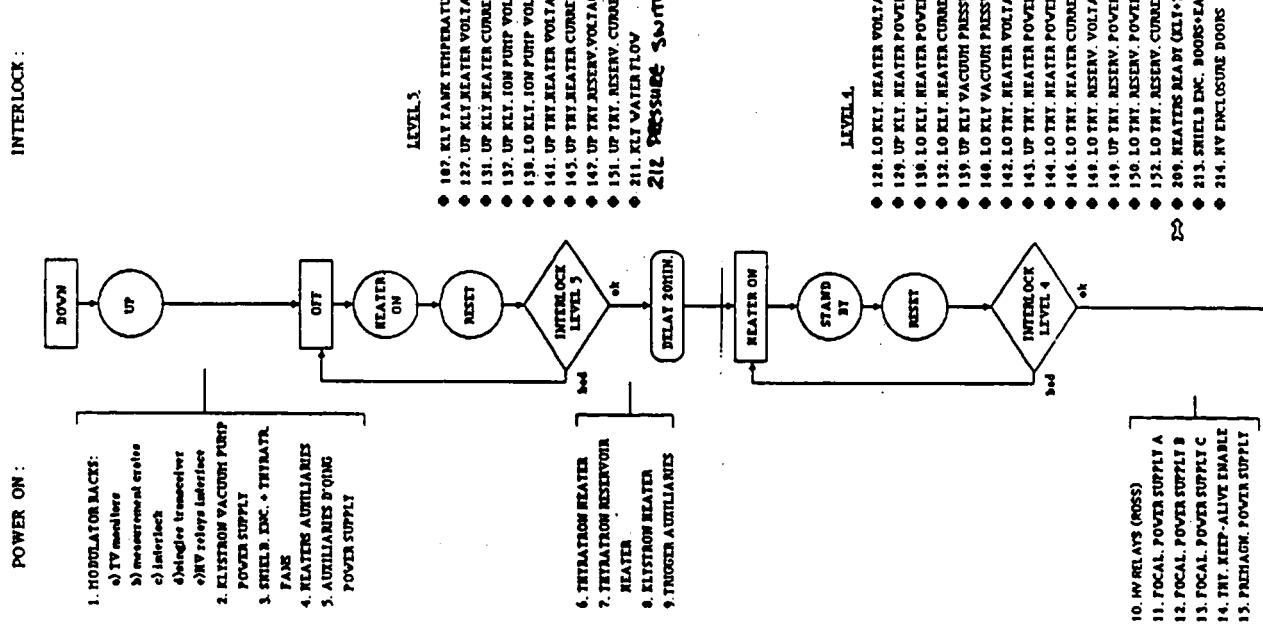
I wish to thank I. Kamber and J-C. Thomi for their valuable help in preparing this document and their work in the design and manufacture of the LIL modulator system.

Annex : Interlock system drawing and flow chart.

Distribution : (Open)



MODULATOR FLOW CHART



• Interlock enable

J-C. T.