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# Engineering for Particle Accelerators

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U.S. Particle Accelerator School (USPAS)

SRF cavity design, RF measurements and tuning, part 2

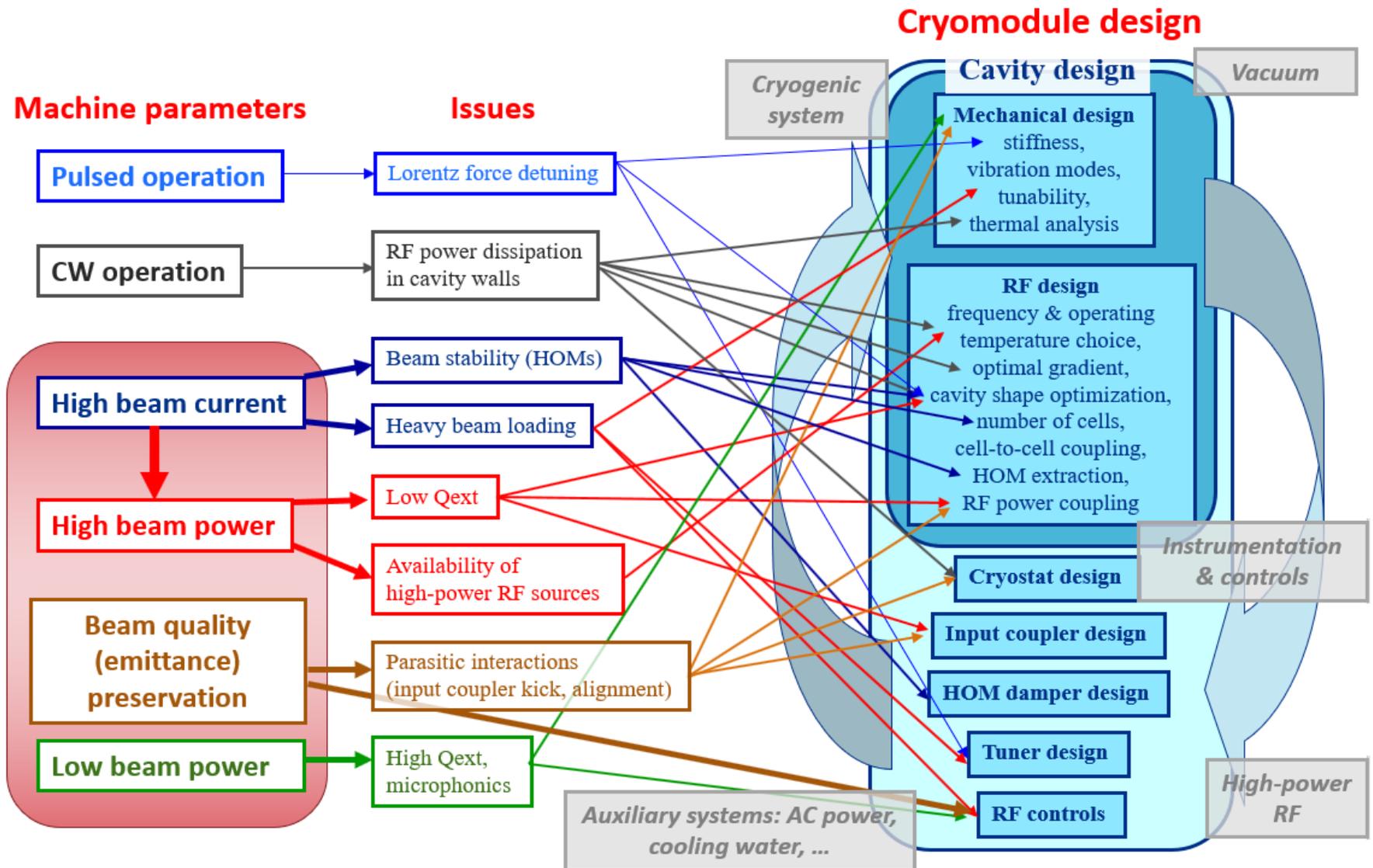
16 January 2020

# Development of SC accelerating structures

## Daily Schedule

	Wednesday	Thursday
9:00-11:30	Th. Nicol, Mechanical Engineering in Superconducting Magnet and RF Cryomodule Design	V. Yakovlev, The fundamentals of large scale linear accelerator engineering
11:30-12:00		<b><u>T. Khabiboulline,</u></b> <b><u>SRF cavity EM and</u></b> <b><u>mechanical design, RF</u></b> <b><u>measurements and tuning</u></b>
14:00-15:30		Th. Nicol, Mechanical Engineering in Superconducting Magnet and RF Cryomodule Design
15:30-17:00	V. Kashikhin, Conventional, Permanent, and Superconducting Magnets Design	V. Kashikhin, Conventional, Permanent, and Superconducting Magnets Design
19:00-21:00	Study	Study

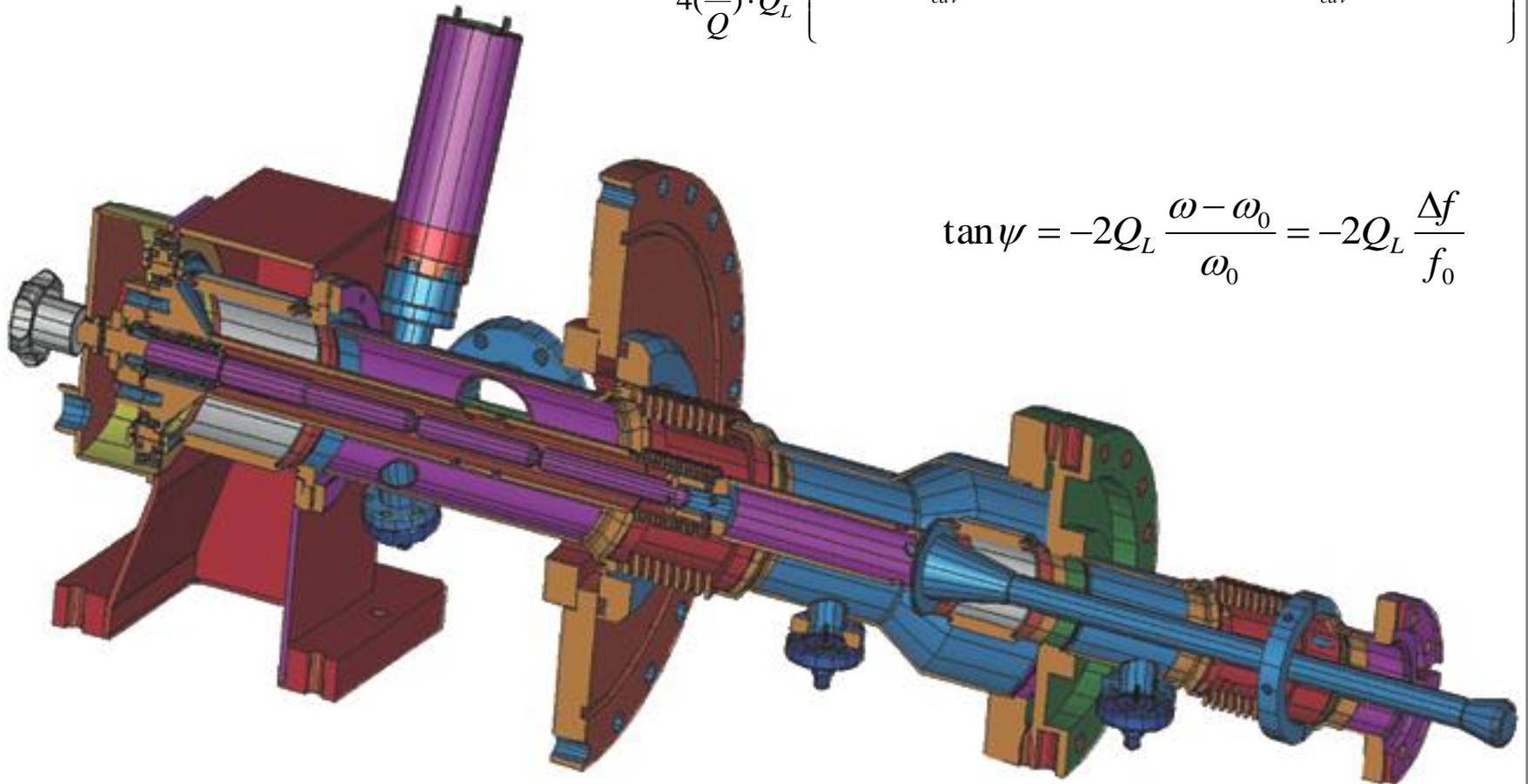
# Development of SC accelerating structures



# Power coupler design

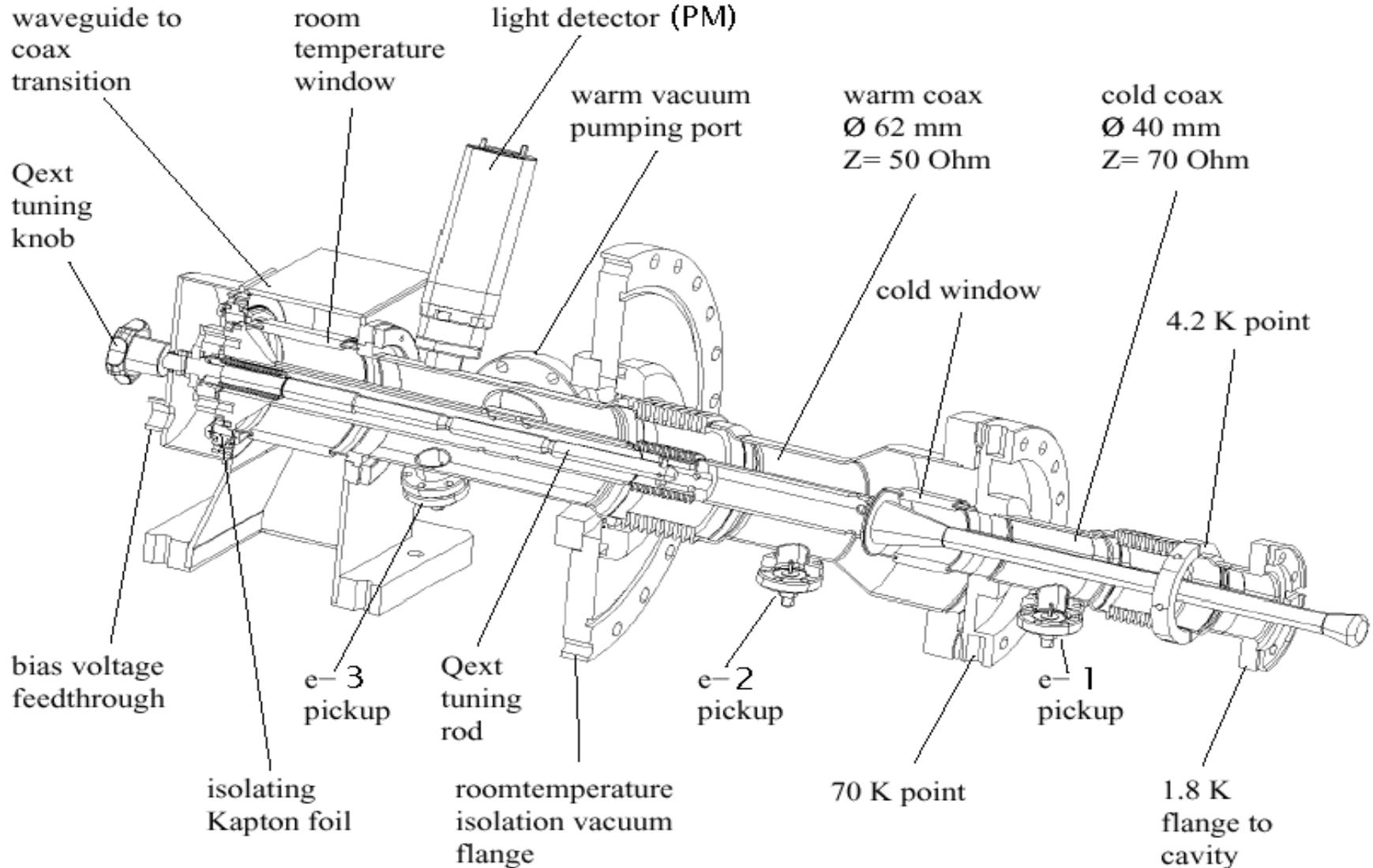
## TTF-3 Coupler, adjustable coupling

$$P_g = \frac{V_{cav}^2}{4\left(\frac{R}{Q}\right) \cdot Q_L} \left\{ \left( 1 + \frac{\left(\frac{R}{Q}\right) \cdot Q_L I_{b0}}{V_{cav}} \cos \phi_b \right)^2 + \left( \tan \psi + \frac{\left(\frac{R}{Q}\right) \cdot Q_L \cdot I_{b0}}{V_{cav}} \sin \phi_b \right)^2 \right\}$$

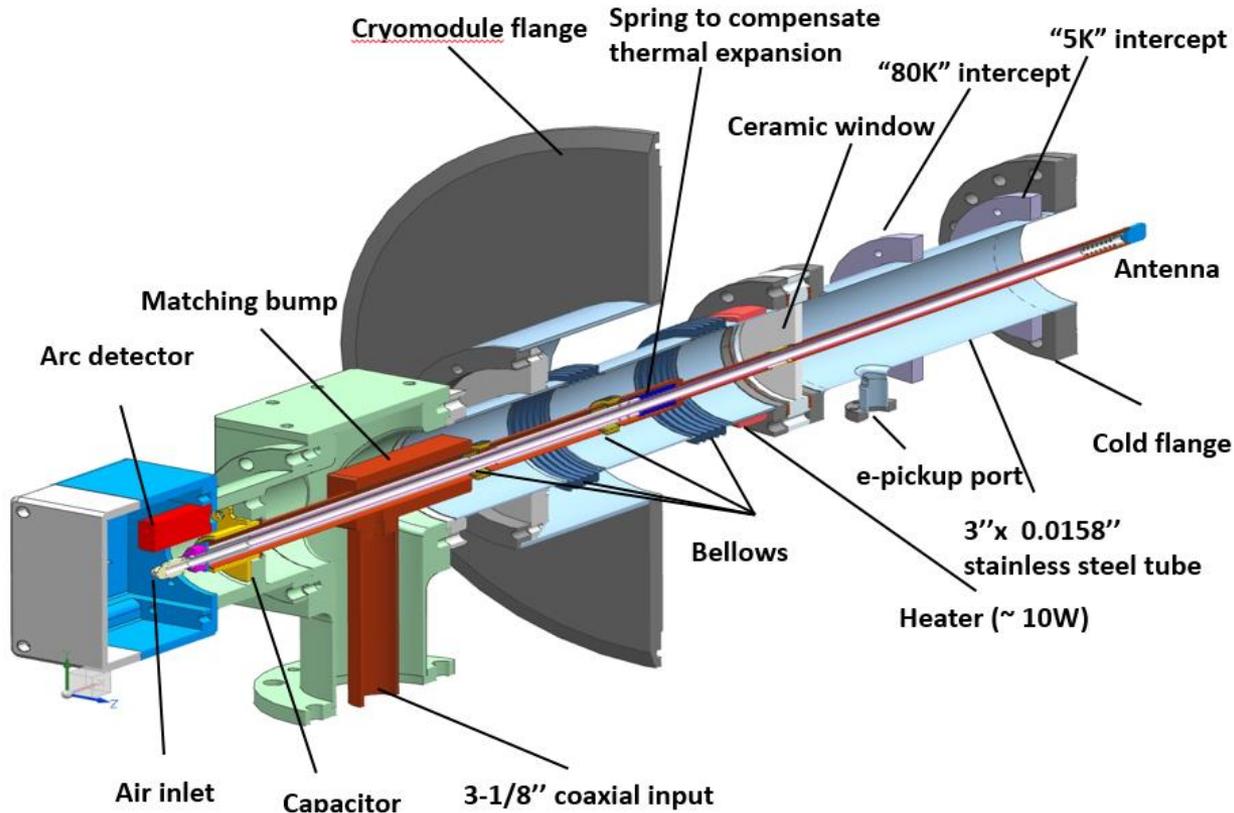


$$\tan \psi = -2Q_L \frac{\omega - \omega_0}{\omega_0} = -2Q_L \frac{\Delta f}{f_0}$$

# Power coupler design



# 325 MHz coupler



Parameter	Value
Frequency	325 MHz
Pass band ( $S_{11} < 0.1$ )	> 1 MHz
Operating power (CW)	25 kW
HV bias	~ 2 kV

P, kW	2K / PI, W	15K / PI, W	125K / PI, W
0	0.06 / 52	0.58 / 151	2.02 / 40
3	0.10 / 86	0.81 / 211	2.35 / 47
6	0.15 / 129	1.03 / 268	2.68 / 54
20	0.35 / 301	2.07 / 538	4.25 / 85
30	0.50 / 430	2.82 / 733	5.36 / 107

PIP-II SSR cavity,  
fixed coupling

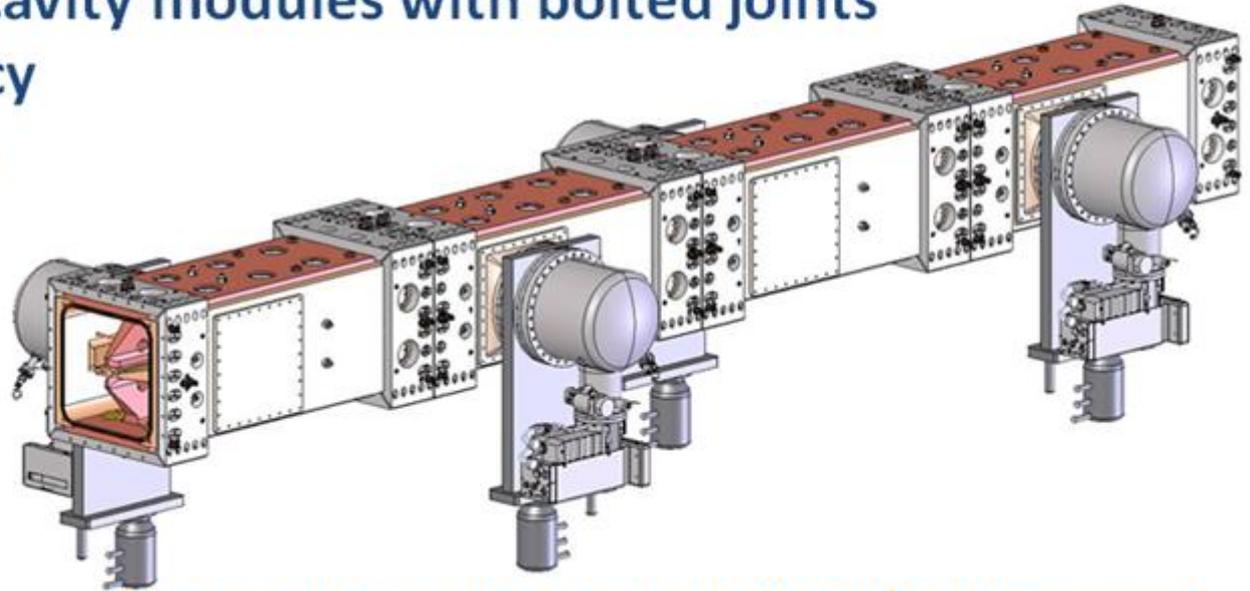
# Extra

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# Bead pull measurements of RFQ

## PXIE RFQ Design Features

- All OFHC copper body machined from solid billets
- 4-vane cavity structure with fly cut modulated vane tips
- Four  $\sim 1.12$  m long cavity modules with bolted joints
- 162.5 MHz frequency
- Total length: 4.46 m
- Pi-mode rods for mode stabilization
- Distributed fixed slug tuners

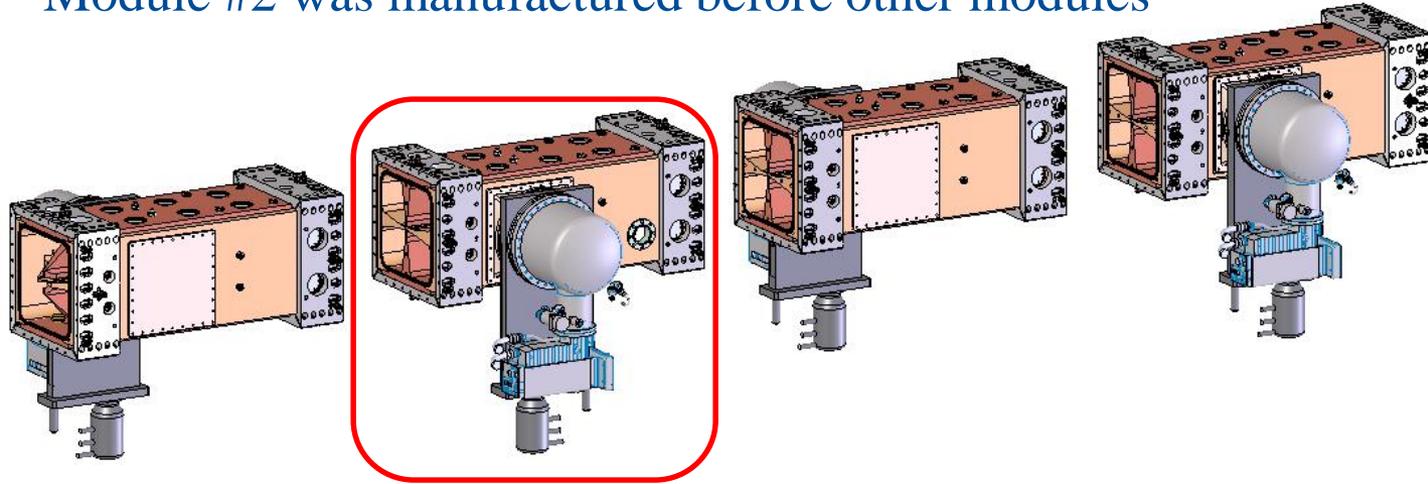
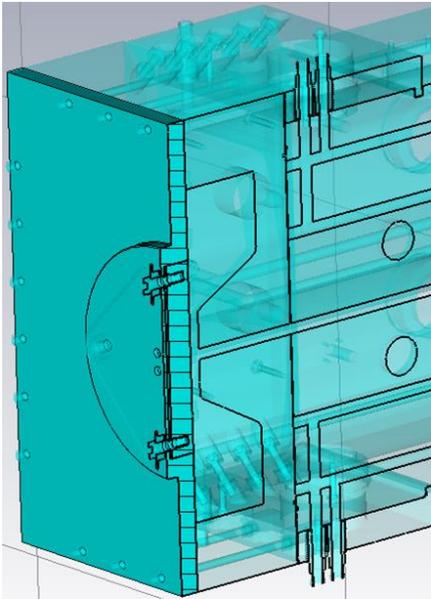


CAD model of assembled 4-module PXIE RFQ design concept

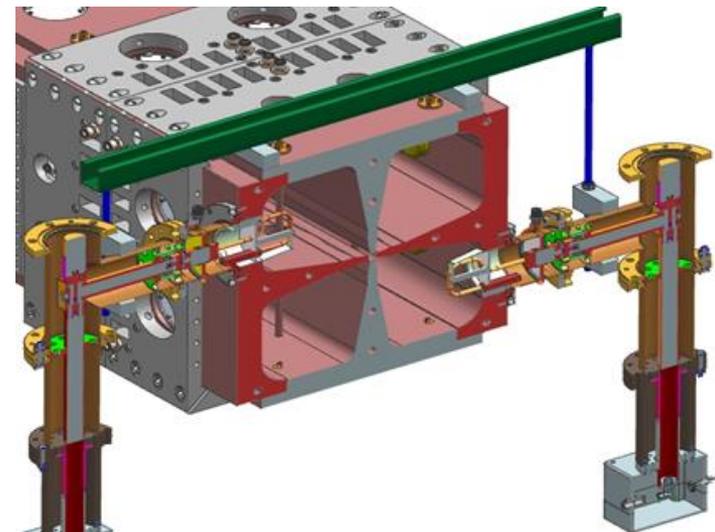
Accelerating H- from 300 keV to 2.1 MeV

# Bead pull measurements of RFQ

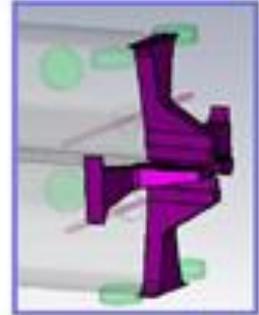
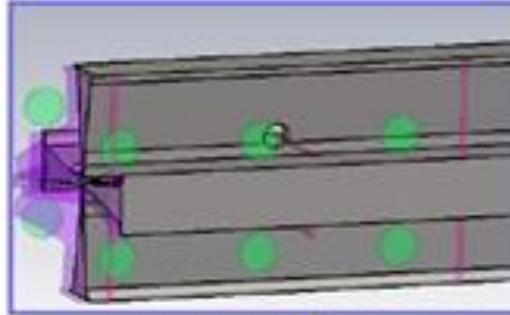
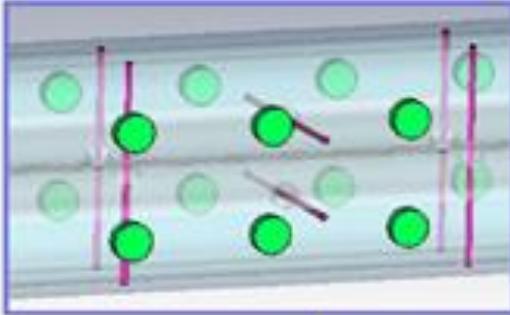
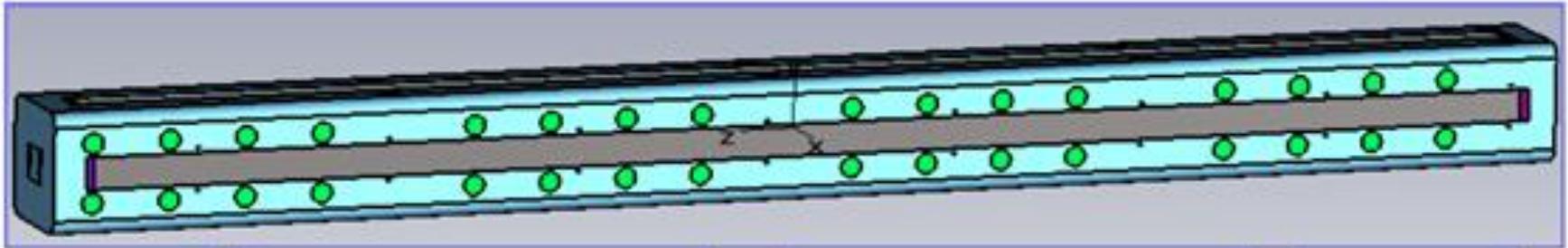
Module #2 was manufactured before other modules



**Tuner at one end of the RFQ.** 50 mm protrusion, frequency shift is 45 kHz.



# Bead pull measurements of RFQ



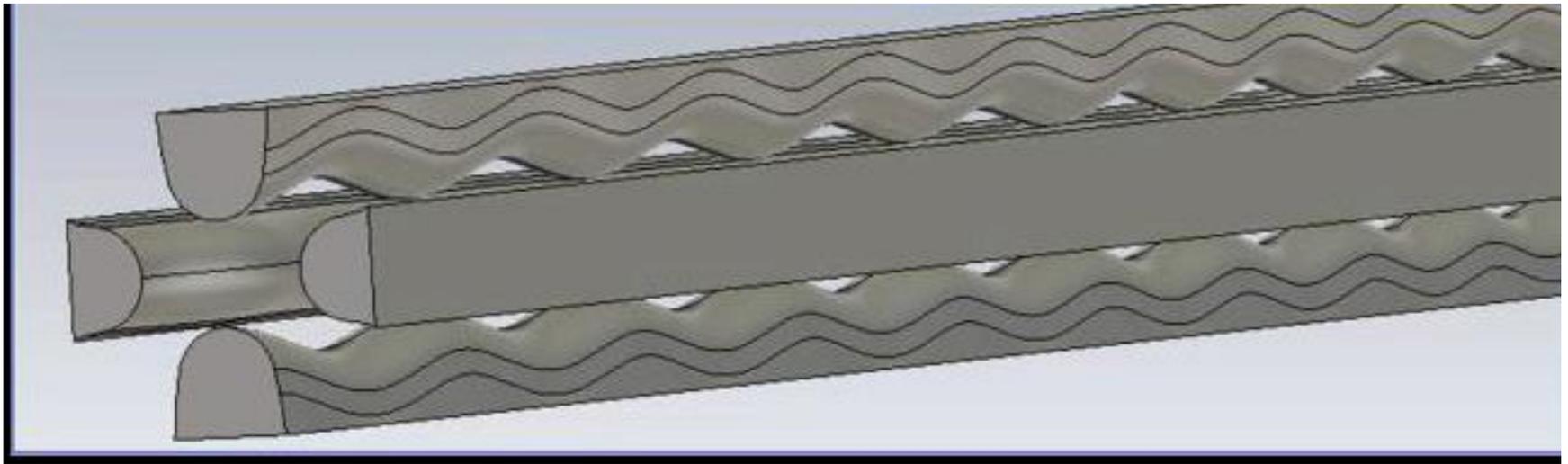
Parameters	PXIE
Frequency, MHz	162.499
Frequency of dipole mode, MHz	181.99
Q factor	14985
Q factor drop due to everything, %	-14.7
Power loss per cut-back, W (In/Out)	336/389
Total power loss, kW	73.8
L_max, mm	172.73

Part	Total, kW	Per unit, W	%
Walls	29.5	-	40
Vanes	31	7764	42
Input cut-backs	1.34	336	1.8
Output cut-backs	1.56	389	2.1
Pi-mode rods	5.53	173	7.5
Tuners	4.79	59.9	6.5

# Bead pull measurements of RFQ

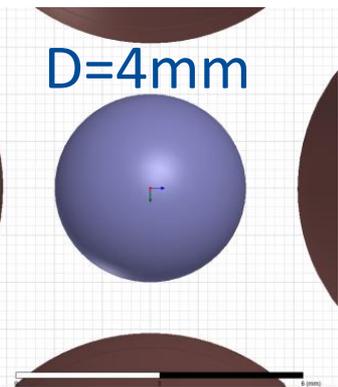
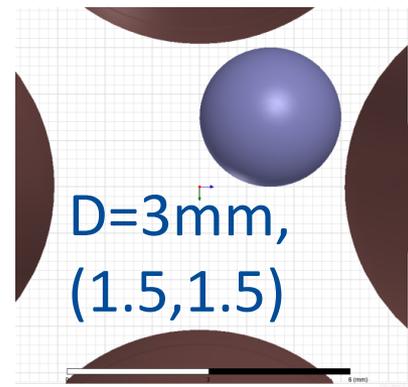
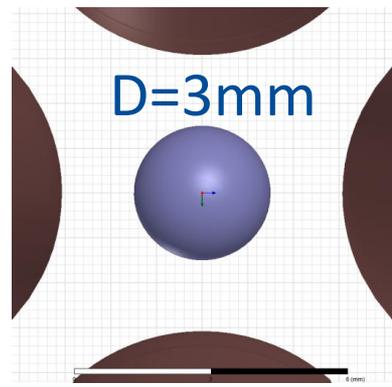
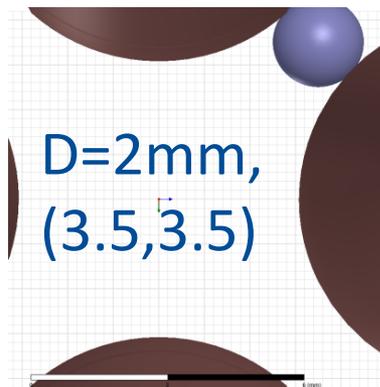
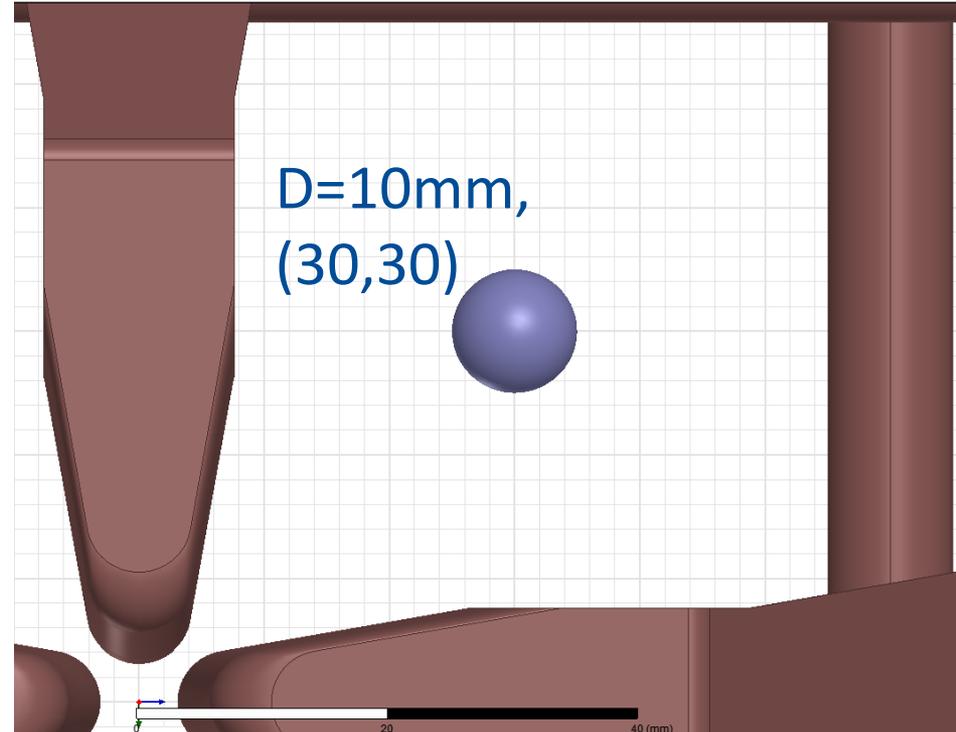
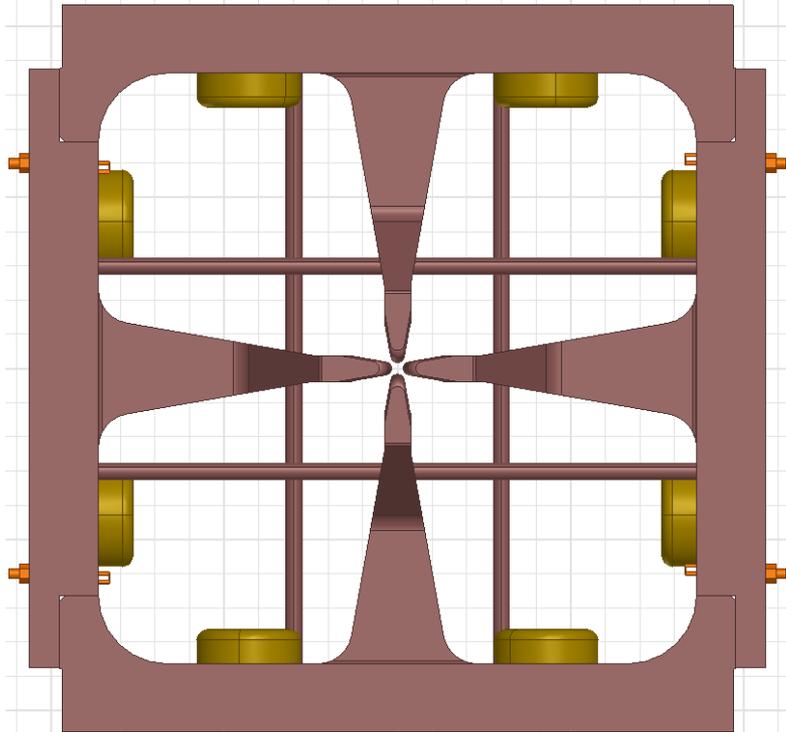


Sweeping vane tip profile along modulation curve.

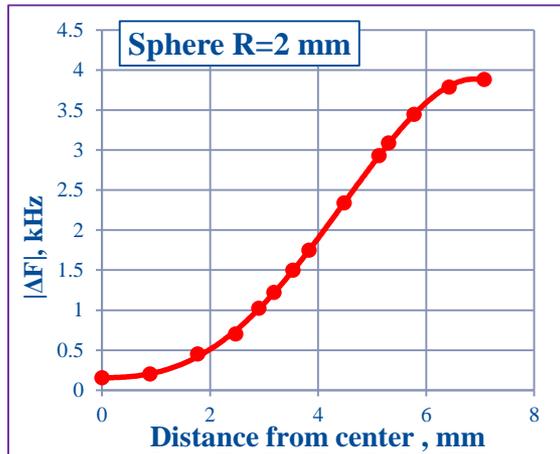
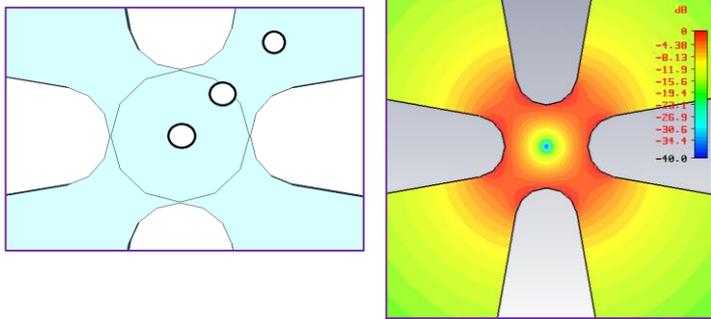


Complete vane tip solid models.

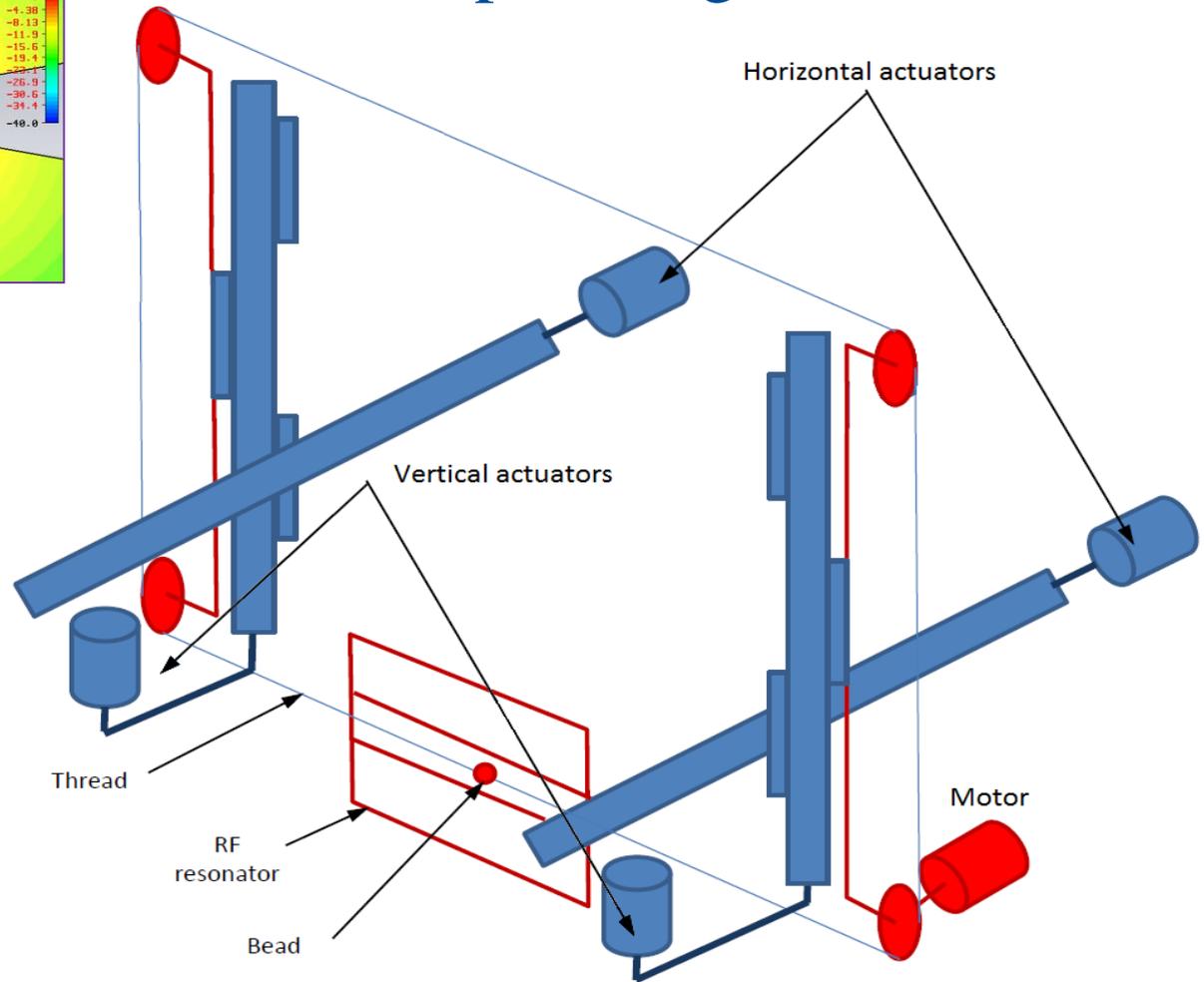
# Bead pull measurements of RFQ



# Bead pull measurements of RFQ



## Bead pull diagram



# Bead pull measurements of RFQ

Positioning error can be compensated by averaging of measurements in all 4 quadrants

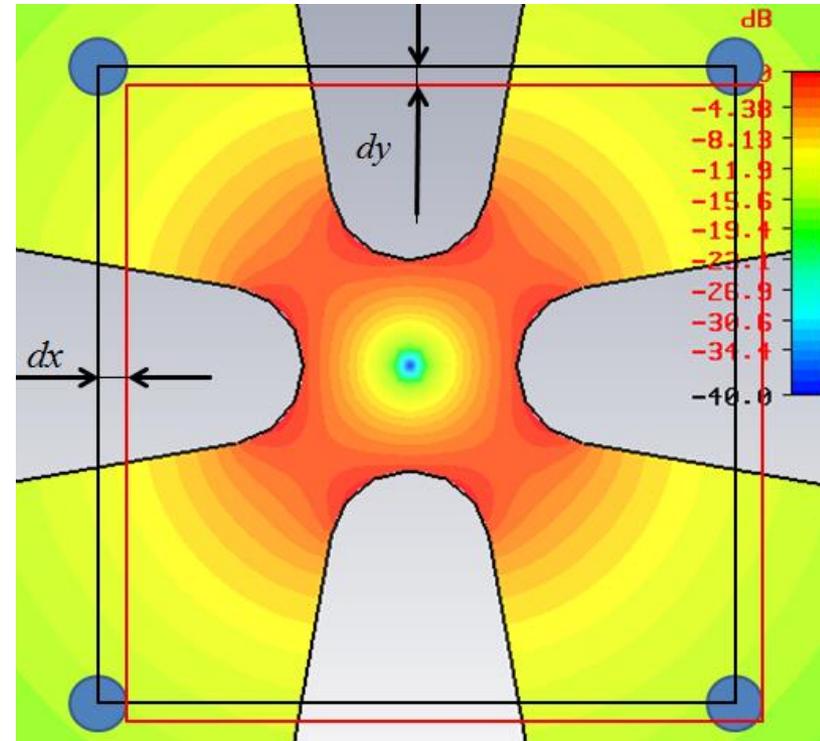
$$df(x + dx, y + dy) \approx c \cdot f(x, y) + \alpha(x, y) \cdot dx + \beta(x, y) \cdot dy$$

$$x = y \Rightarrow \alpha(x, y) = \beta(x, y)$$

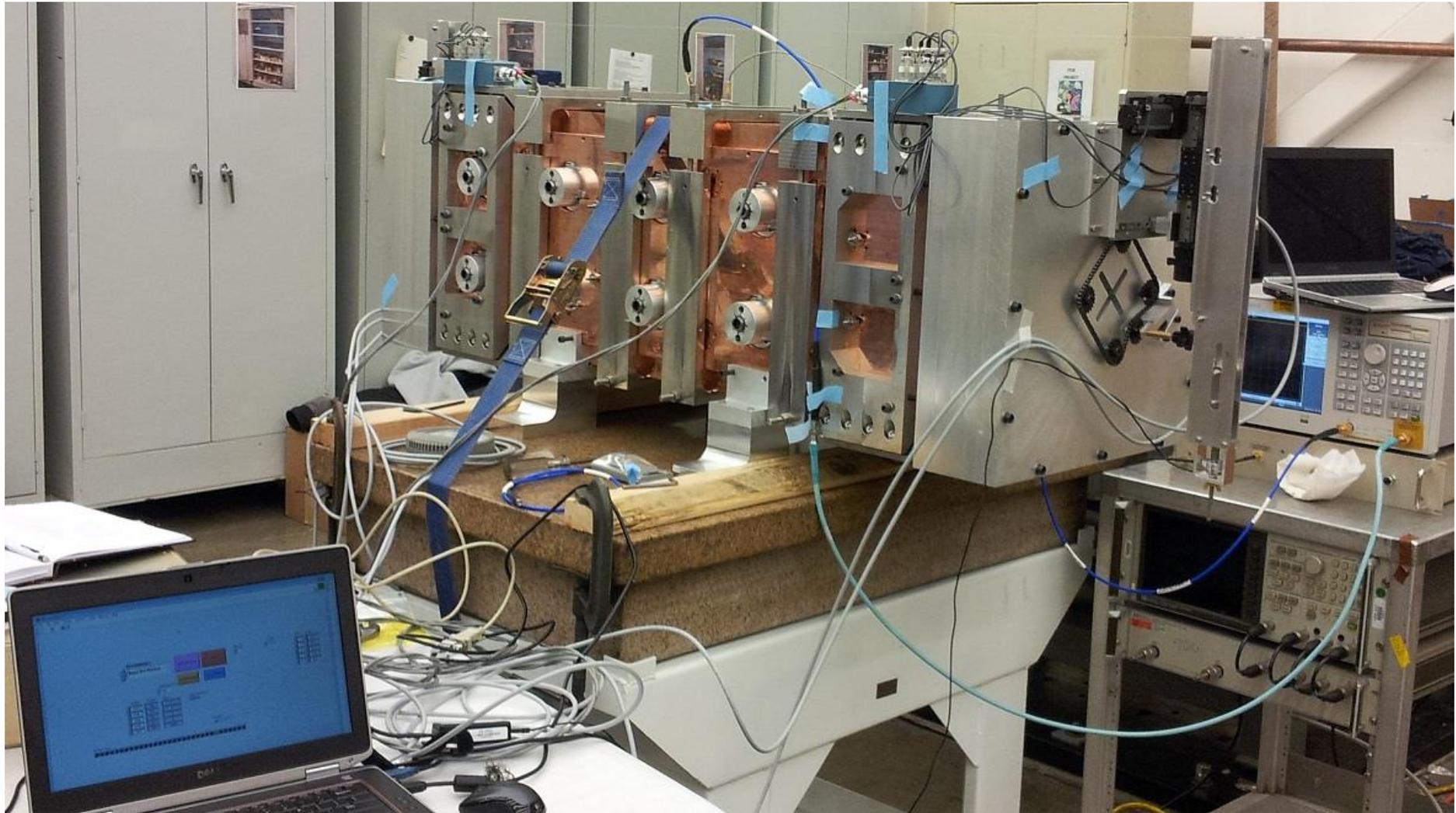
$$\alpha(-x, y) = -\alpha(x, y); \alpha(x, -y) = -\alpha(x, y)$$

$$\beta(-x, y) = -\beta(x, y); \beta(x, -y) = -\beta(x, y)$$

$$df(x + dx, y + dy) + df(-x + dx, y + dy) + \\ df(x + dx, -y + dy) + df(-x + dx, -y + dy) \approx 4c \cdot f(x, y)$$

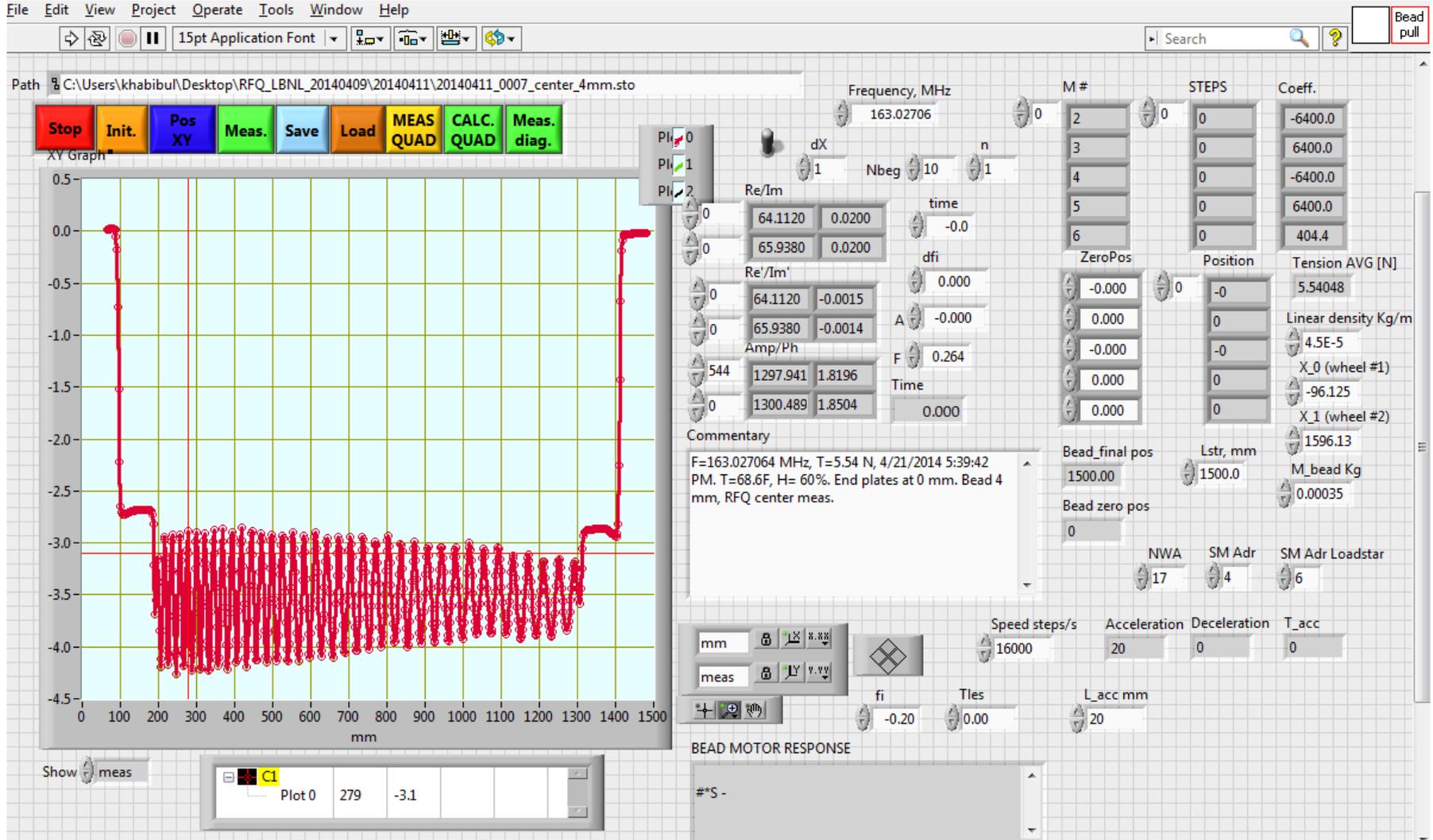


# Bead pull measurements of RFQ



## Bead-pull setup on RFQ Module #2

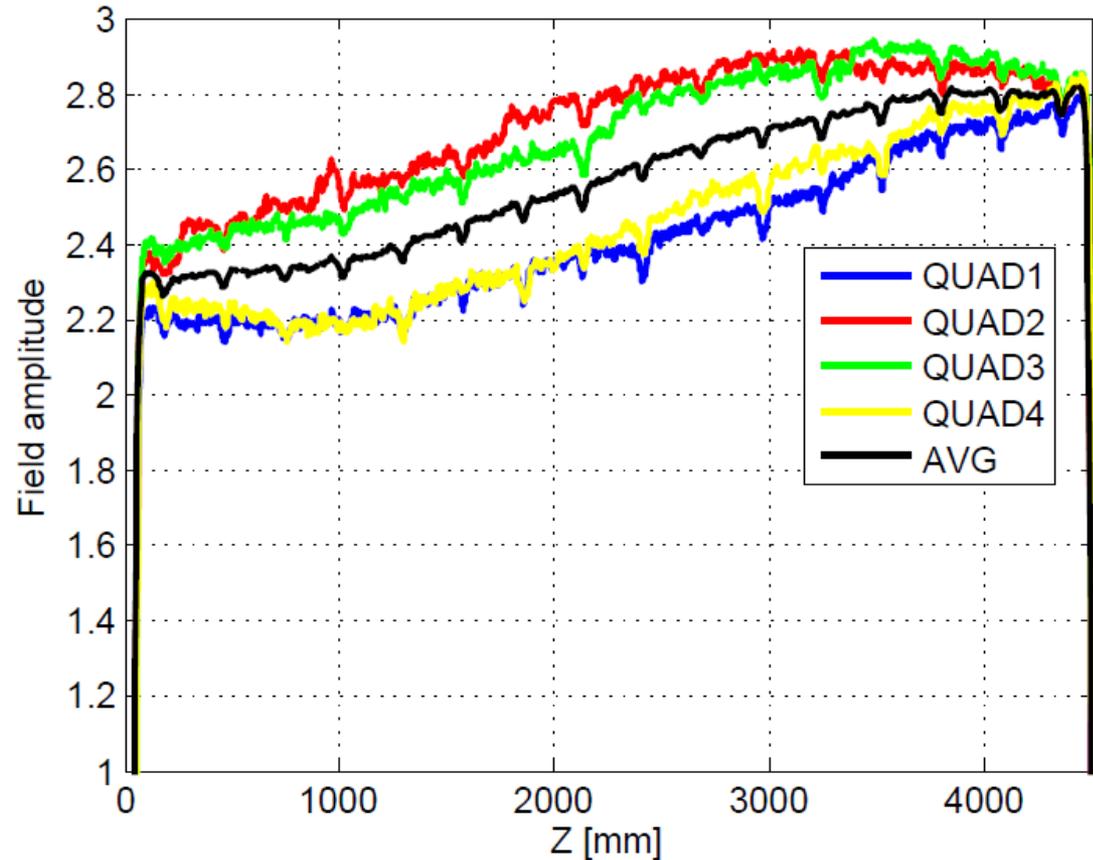
# Bead pull measurements of RFQ



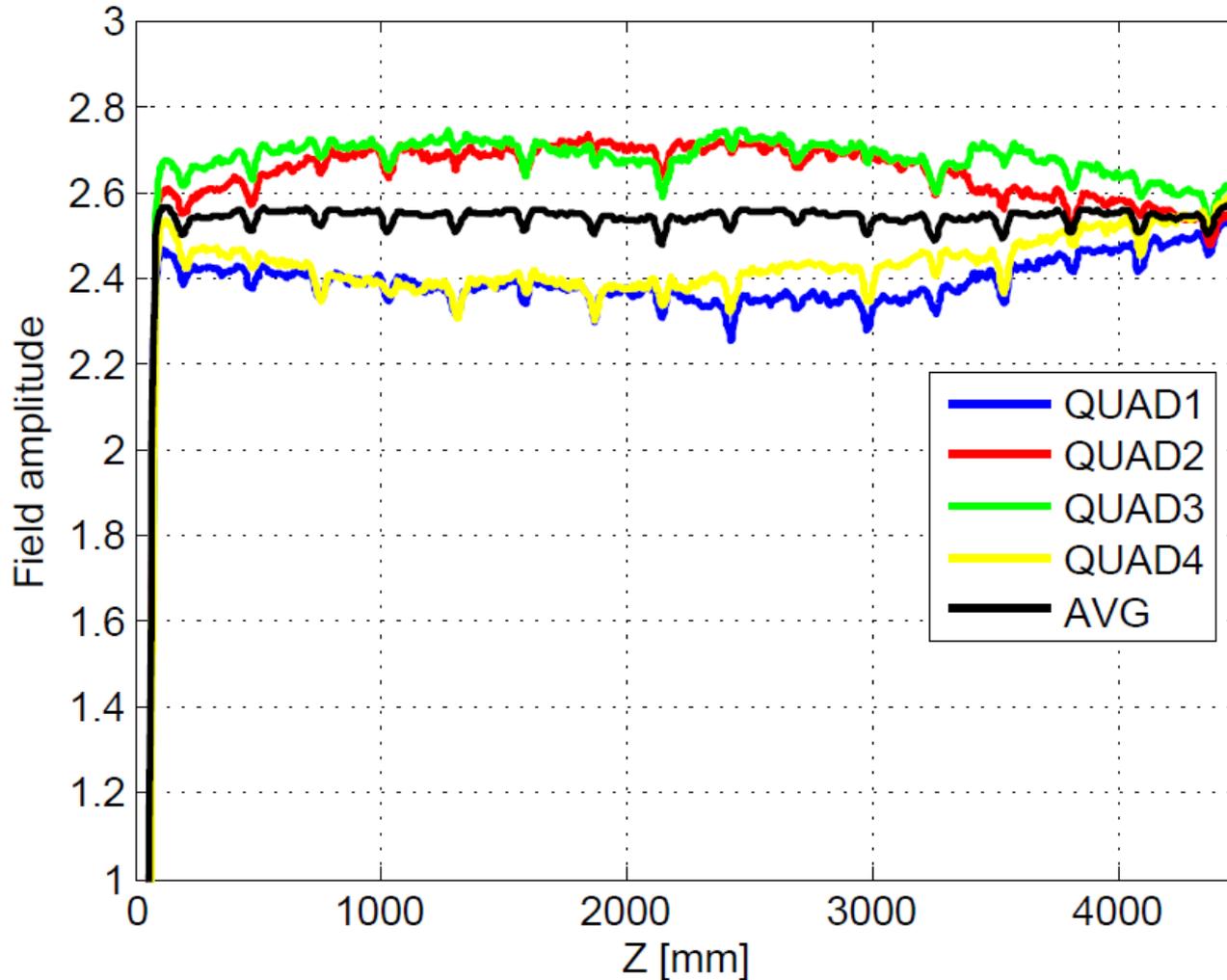
Program allow to position bead in any location near cavity center and measure field flatness. Multiple passes and post processing is included.

# Bead pull measurements of RFQ

- Quadrant measurements: single quadrants 1 to 4 and average filed amplitude along RFQ length @ 30 mm radial offset.
- First bead pull measurement before tuning, FF approximately 80% for avg.



# Bead pull measurements of RFQ



- After final FF tuning: Freq= 162.443 MHz FF=98%

# Bead pull measurements of RFQ

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