



5th SPL Collaboration Meeting
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*Layout considerations based
on passband modes*

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Outline

- General Approach
- Analysed cavities
- Case studies: SNS, SPL, ESS



General Approach

- Minimisation problem:
 - Cost, linac length, components, R&D effort
- Real estate gradient -> transition energy (GenLin)



General Approach

- Minimisation problem:
 - Cost, linac length, components, R&D effort
- Real estate gradient -> transition energy (GenLin)
- Today: looking at other TM_{010} modes



704 MHz cavities

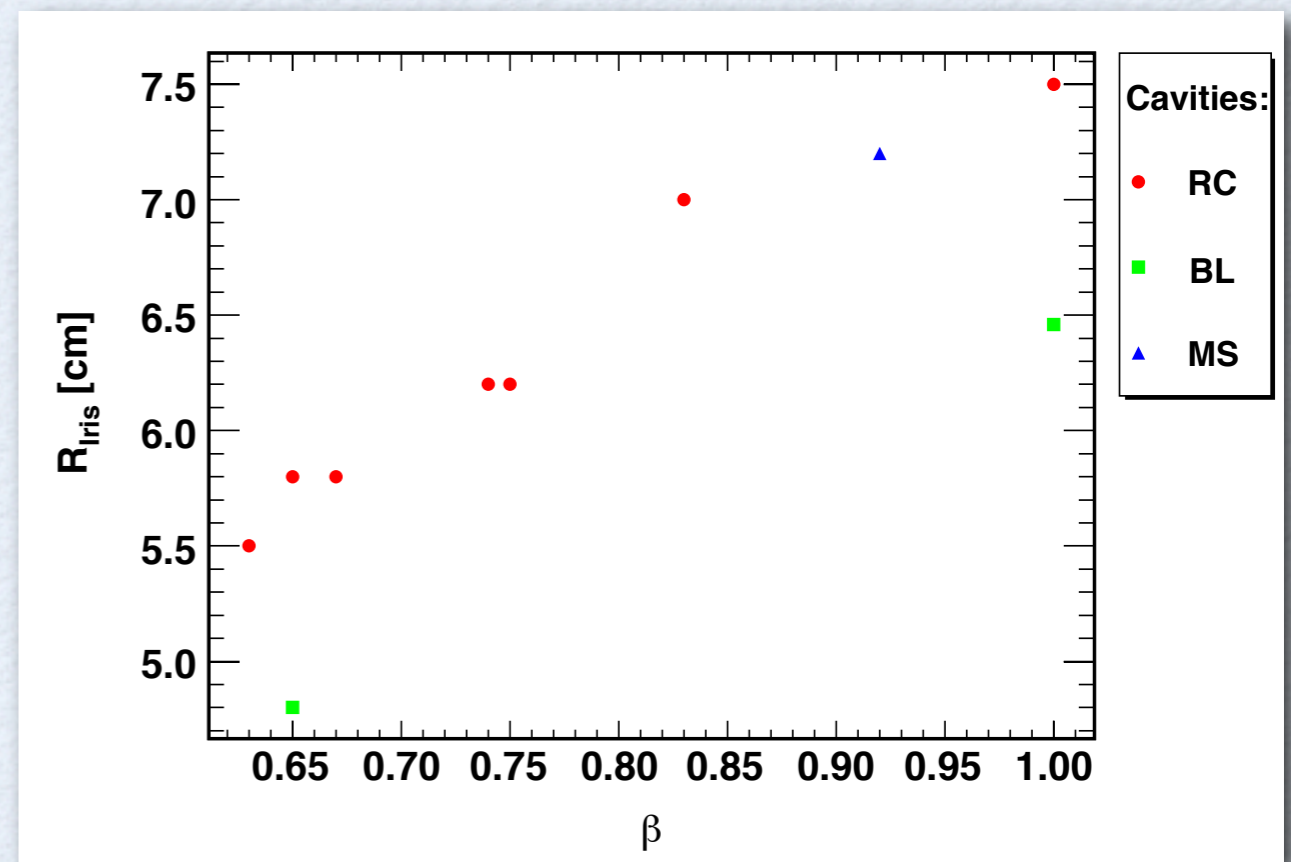
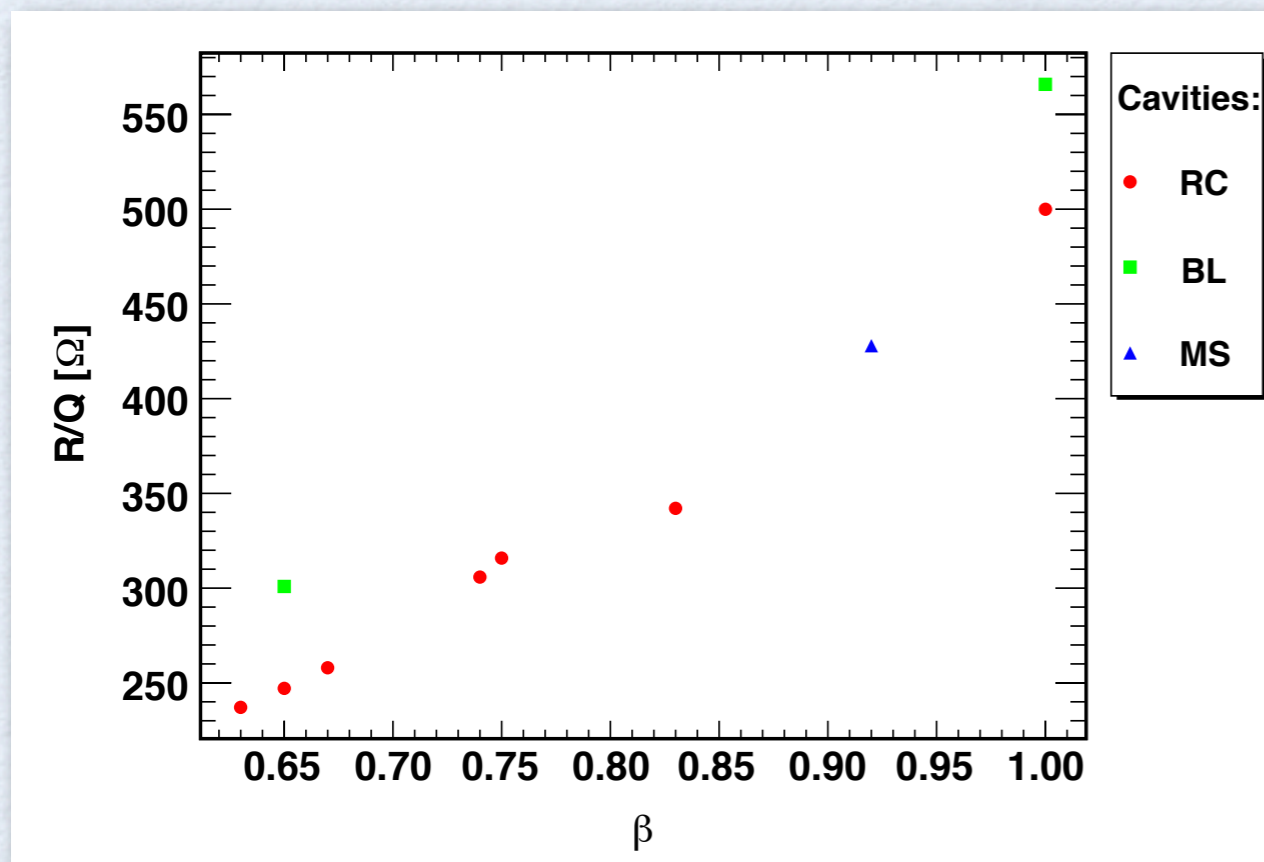
- Set of draft cavities (β_g : 0.63, 0.65, 0.67, 0.74, 0.75, 0.83, 1.0) designed by R. Calaga* (RC)
- SPL baseline cavities (BL) with β_g : 0.65, 1.0
- Additional $\beta_g = 0.92$ cavity (MS)

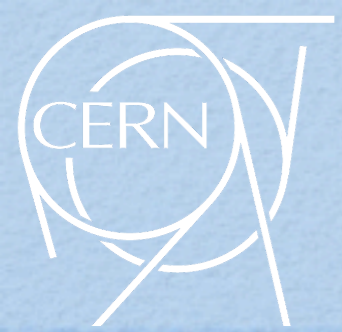
*<http://rcalaga.web.cern.ch/rcalaga/704MHz/>



β_g dependency of R/Q

- To keep $B_{\text{peak}}/E_{\text{acc}}$ small, R_{iris} has to be reduced with β_g and so also $R/Q(\beta_g)$ decreases.

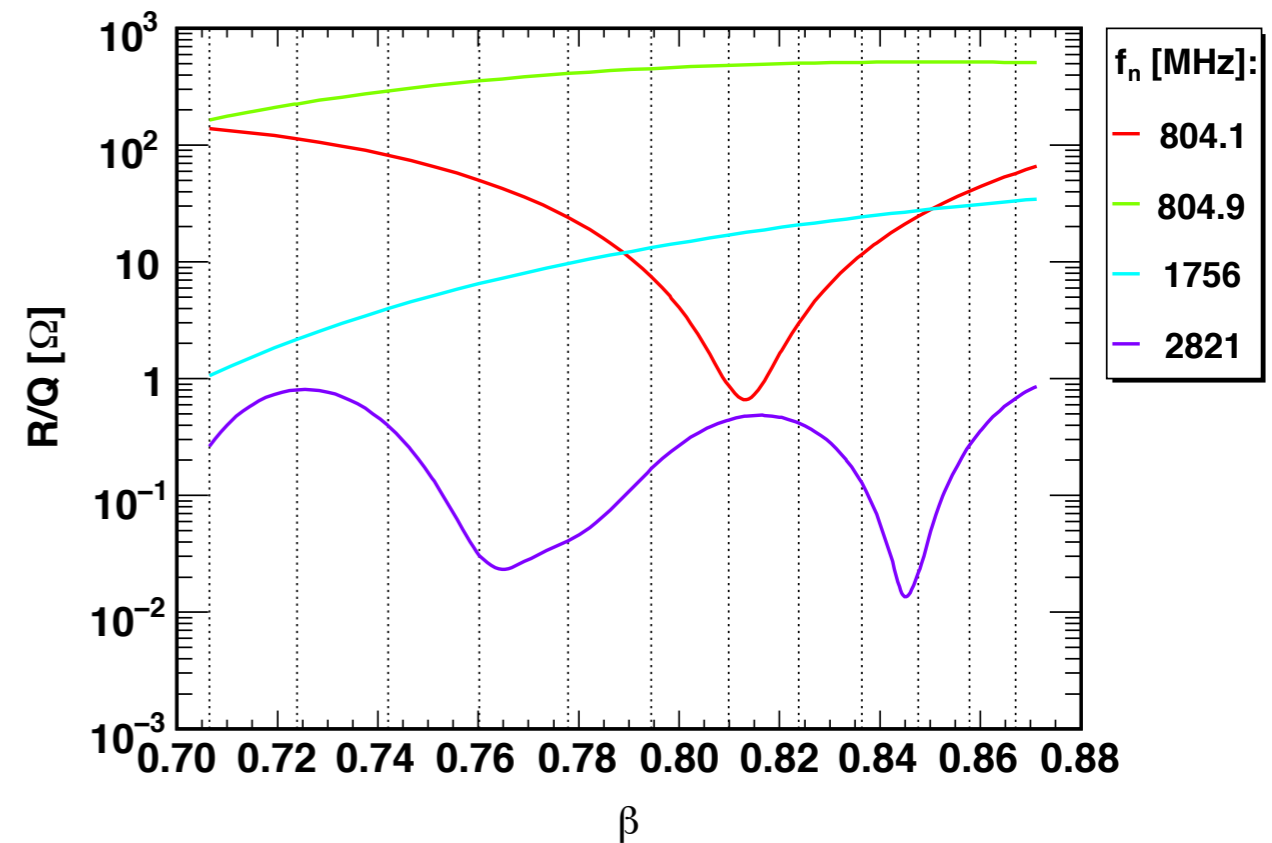
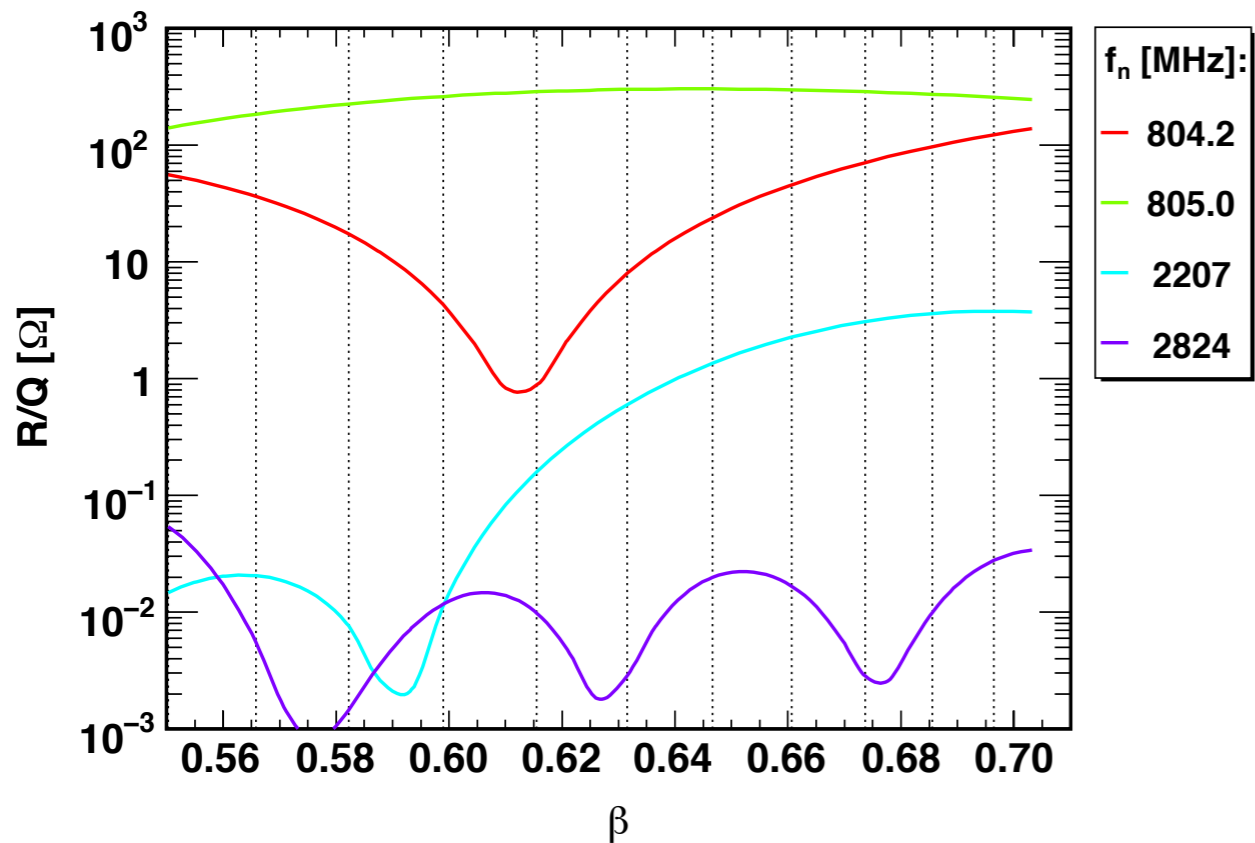




R/Q -maps SNS linac

$$\beta_g = 0.61$$

$$\beta_g = 0.81$$



805	f_{acc} [MHz]	805
6	cells	6
33 (3)	cavities (per module)	48 (4)

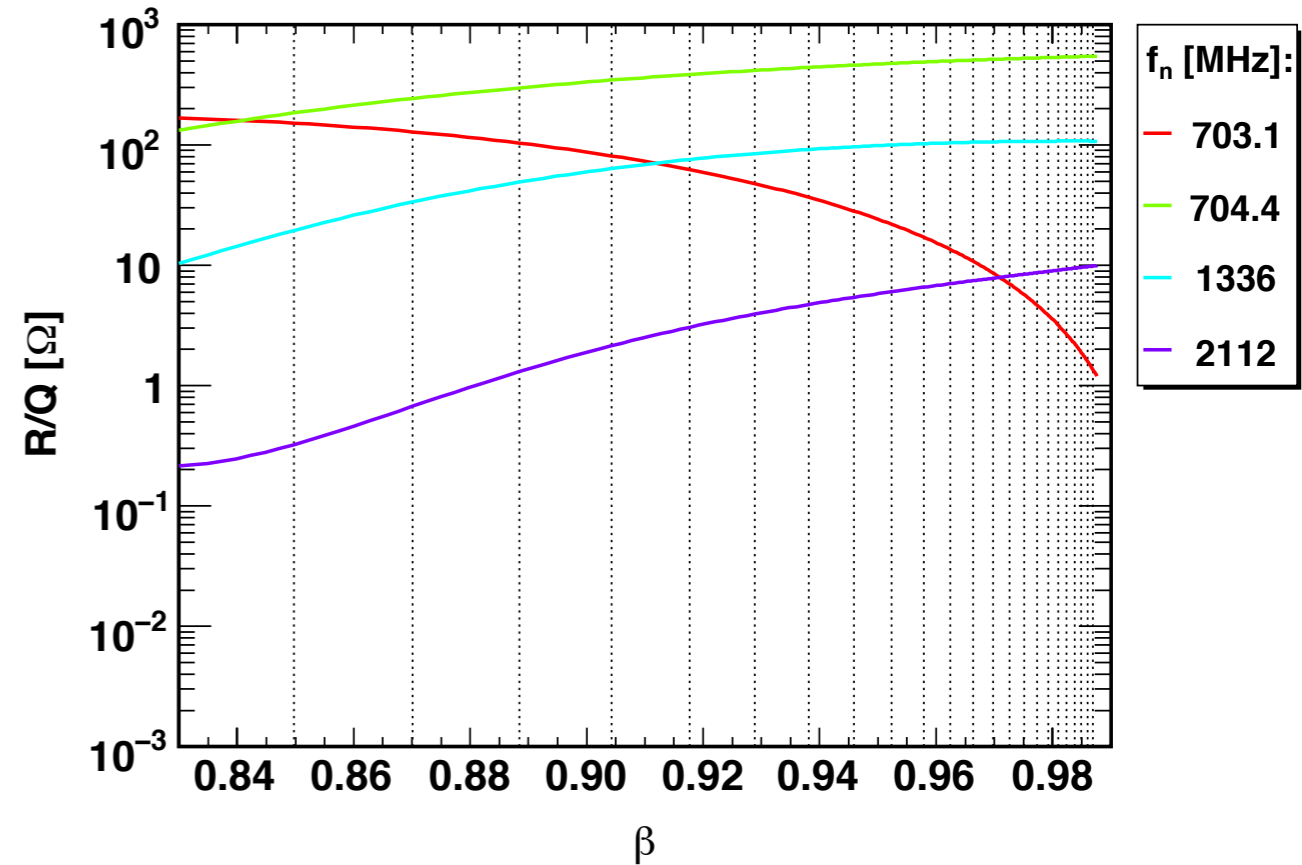
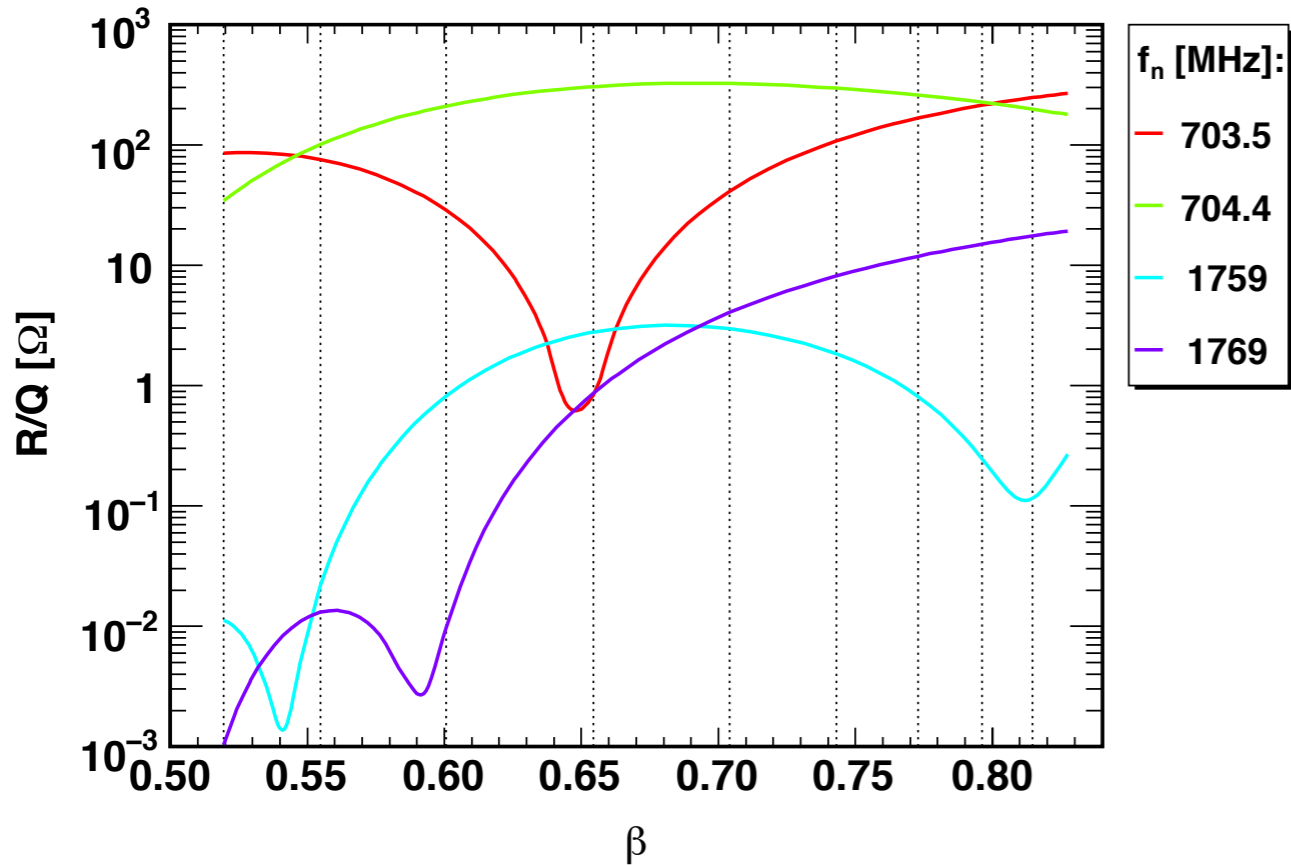




R/Q -maps SPL baseline

$\beta_g = 0.65$

$\beta_g = 1.0$



704.4	f_{acc} [MHz]	704.4
5	cells	5
54 (6)	cavities (per module)*	196 (8)

* old CDR2 layout

Layout considerations

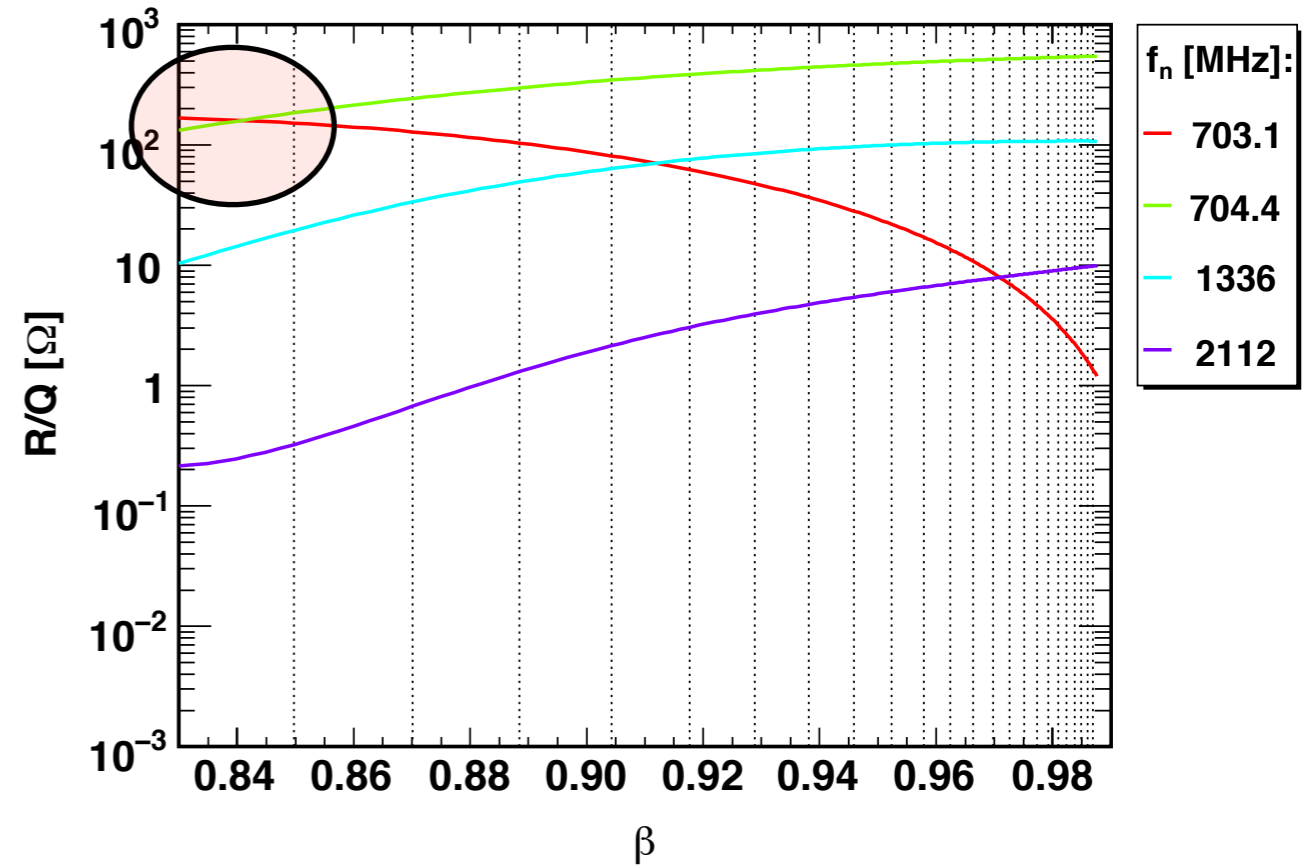
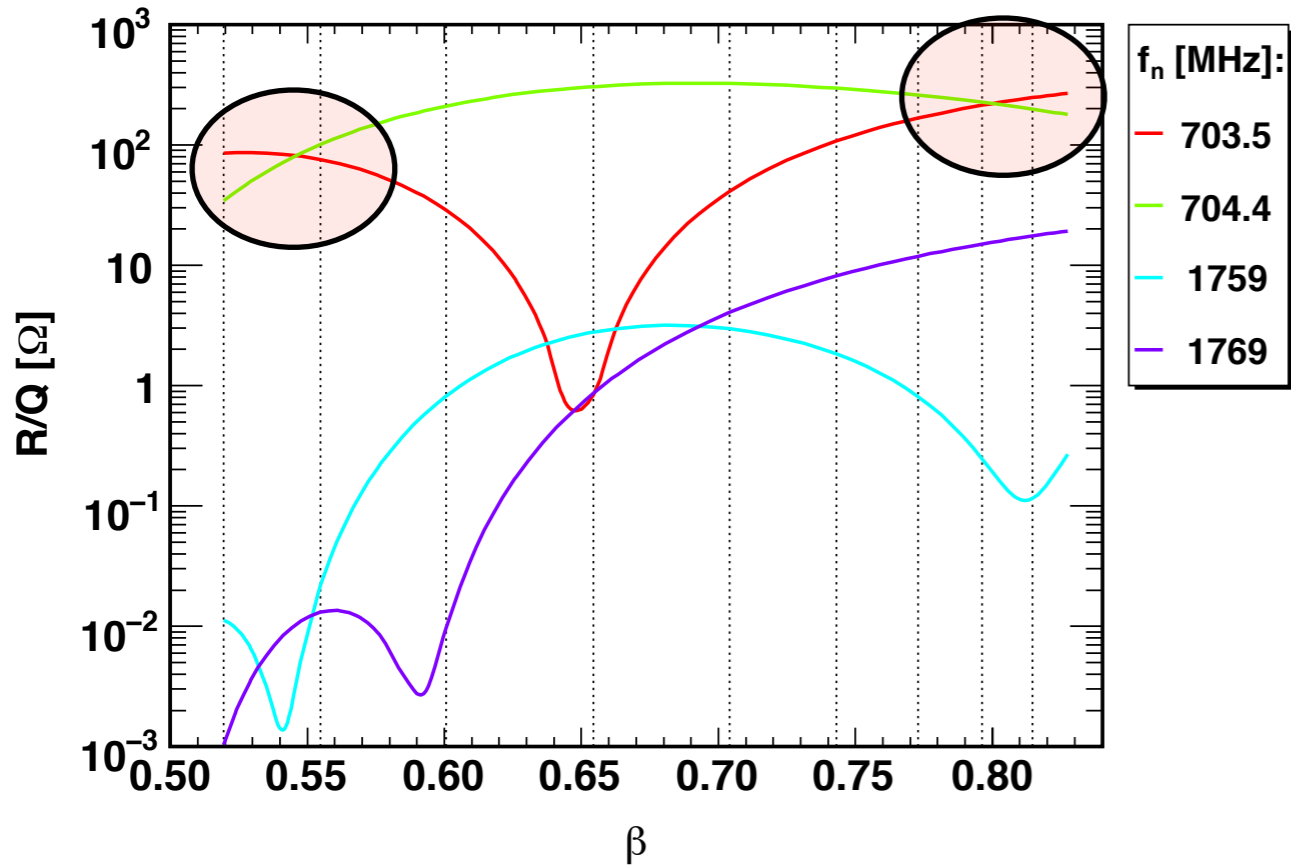




R/Q -maps SPL baseline

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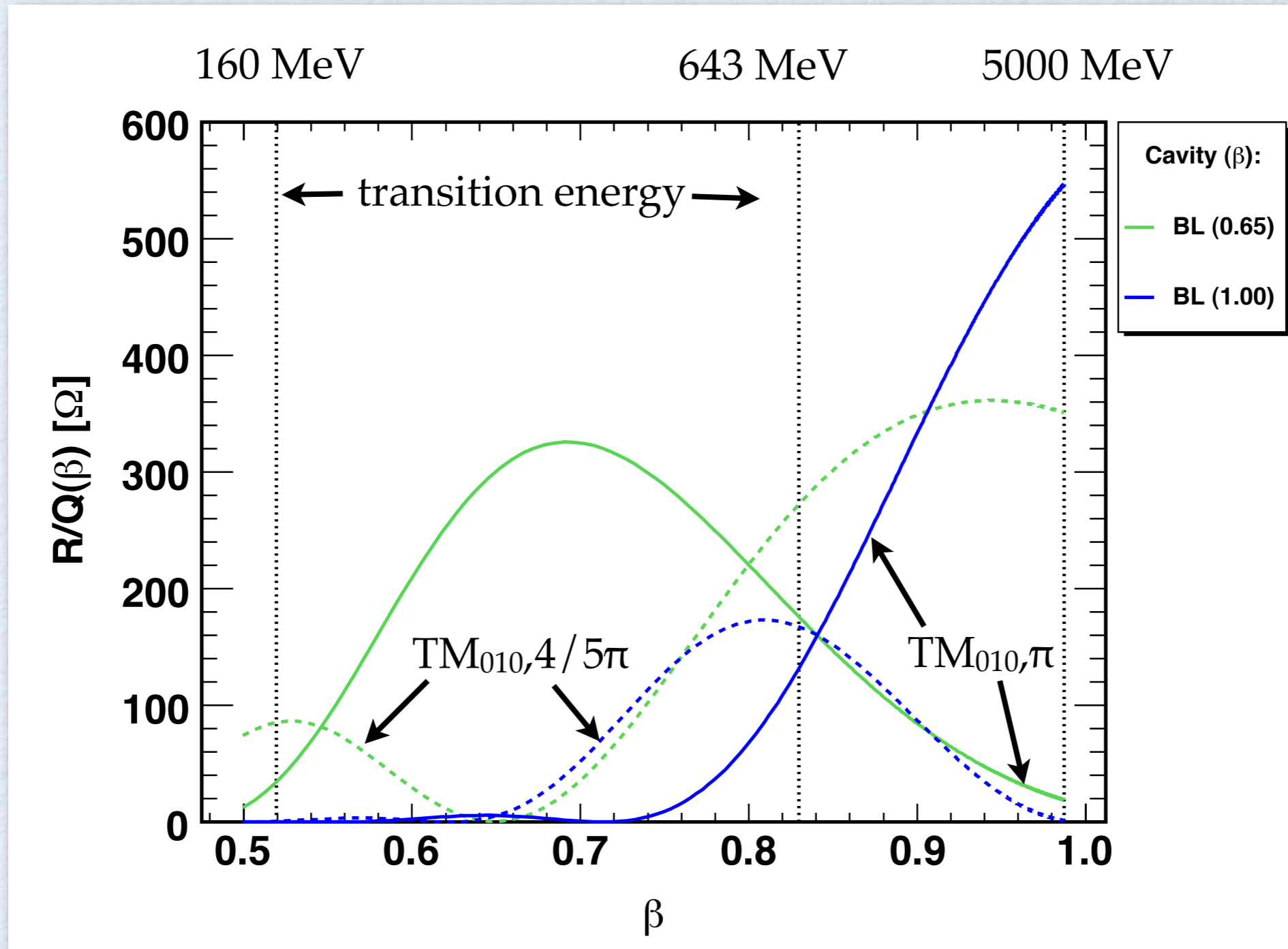
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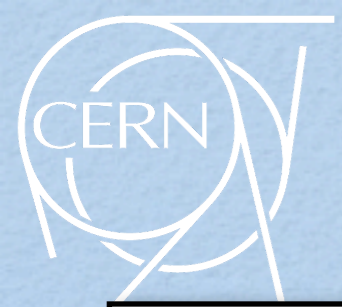
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Layout considerations



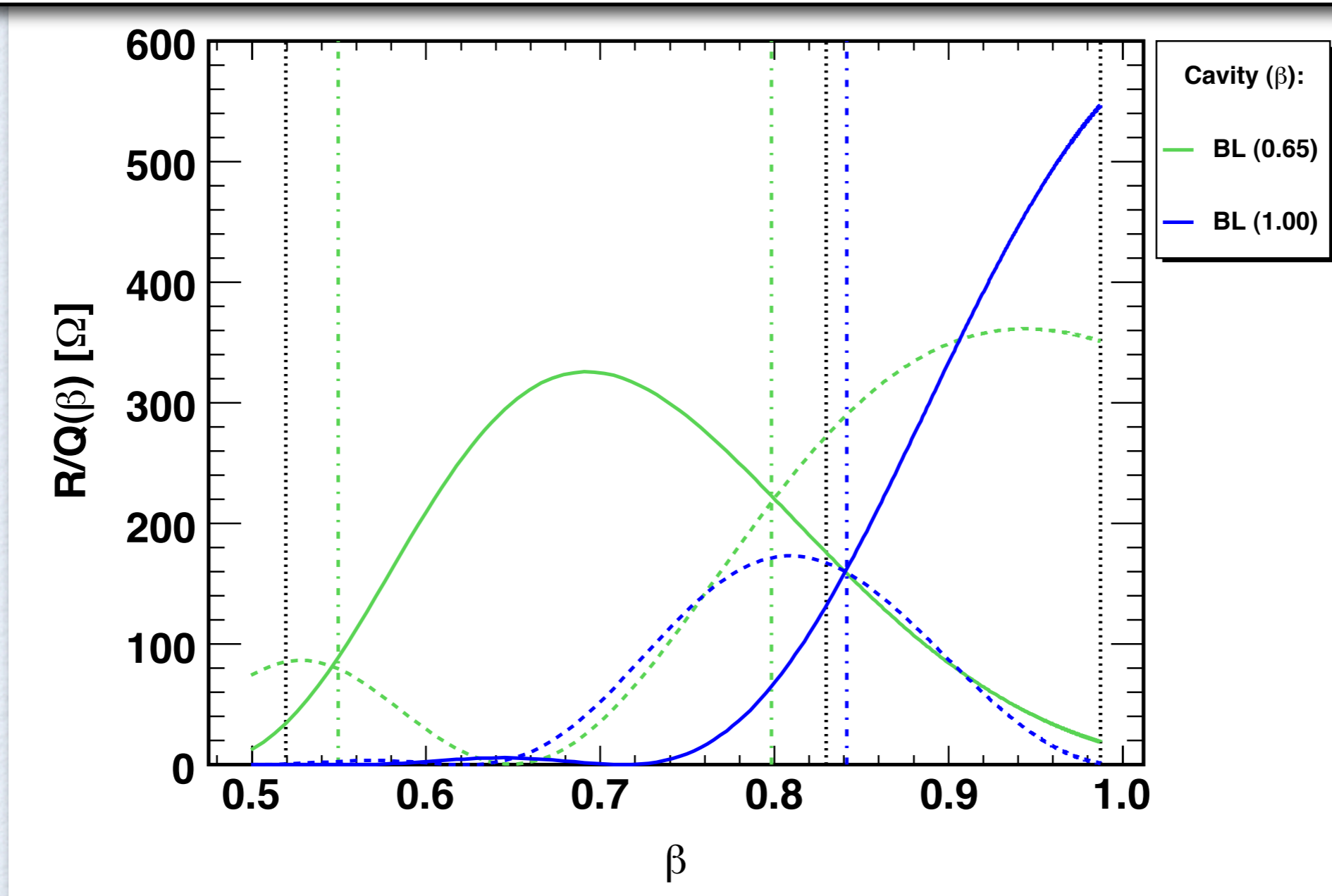
SPL baseline





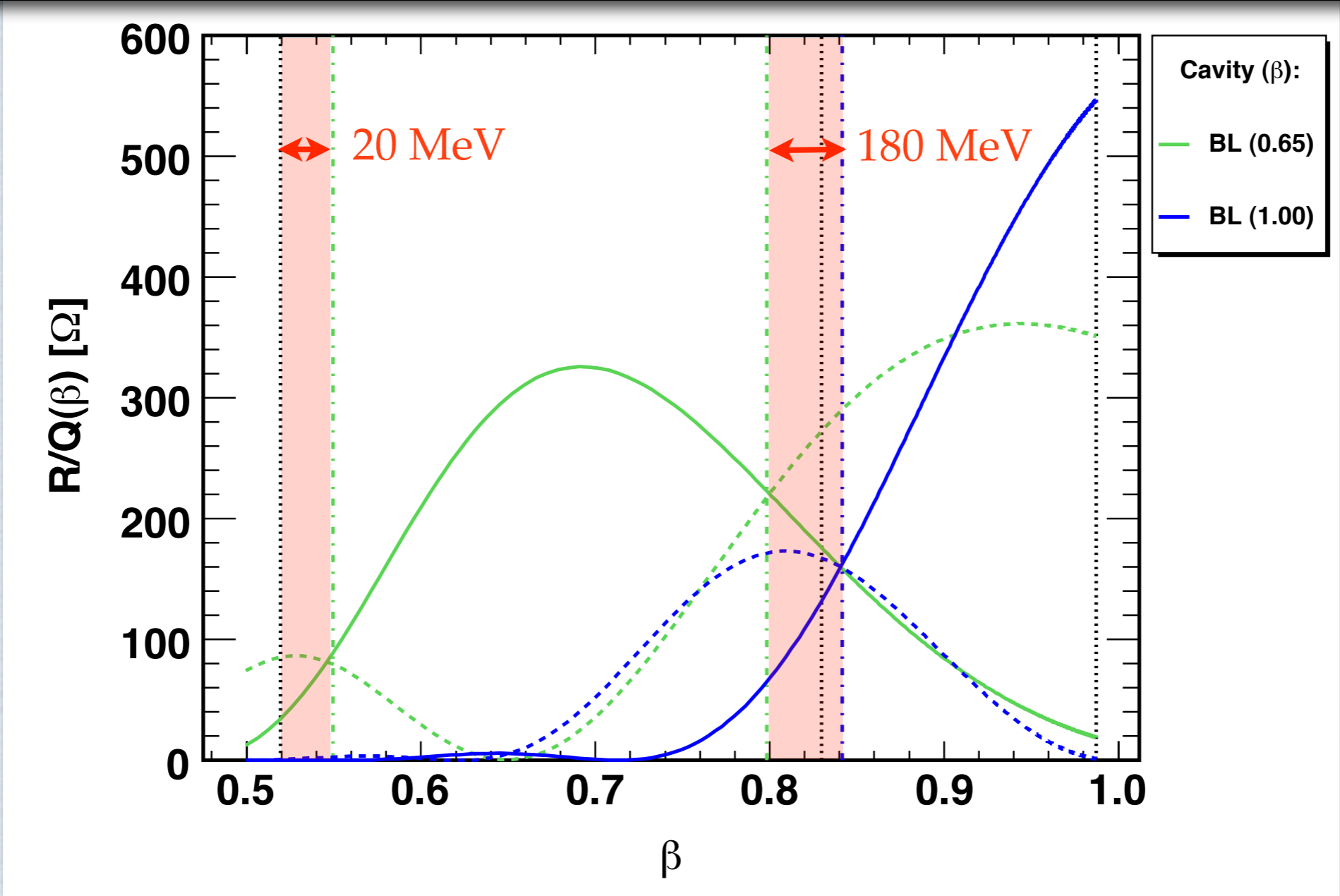
SPL baseline

Define operation β limit, where $R/Q(\beta)$ of other TM_{010} mode exceeds $R/Q(\beta)$ of operation mode.



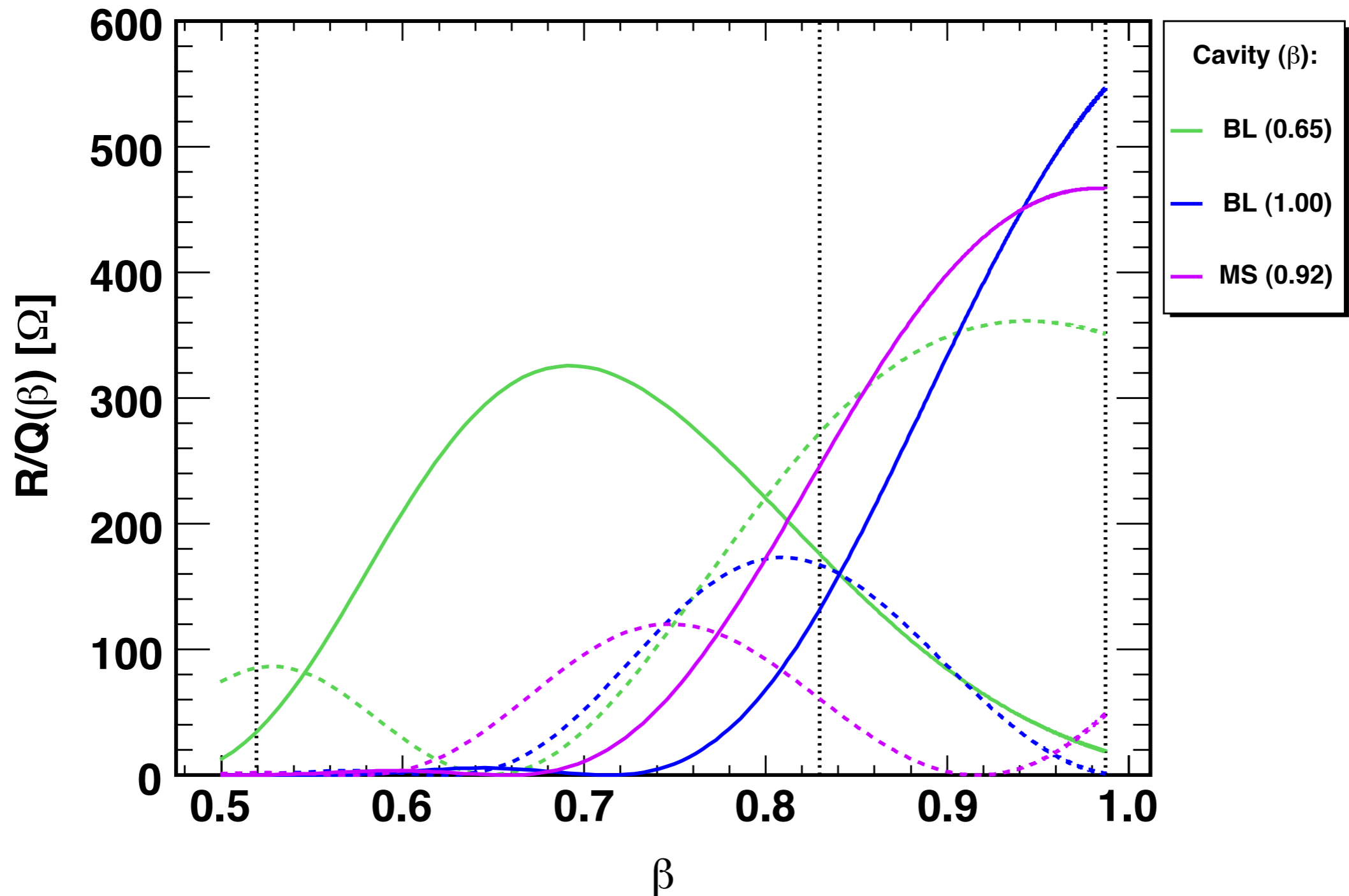
SPL baseline

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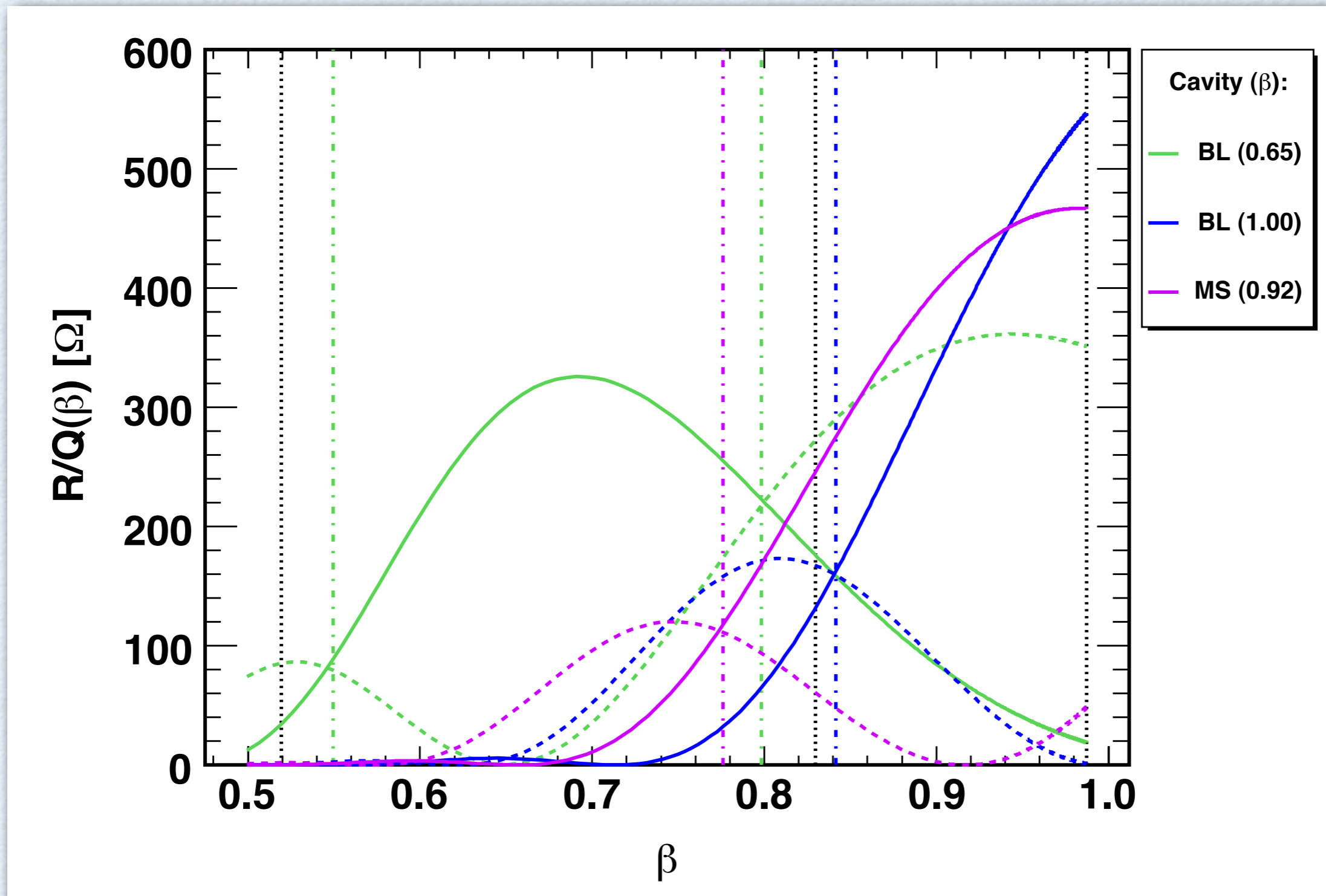


SPL Baseline + $\beta_g = 0.92$

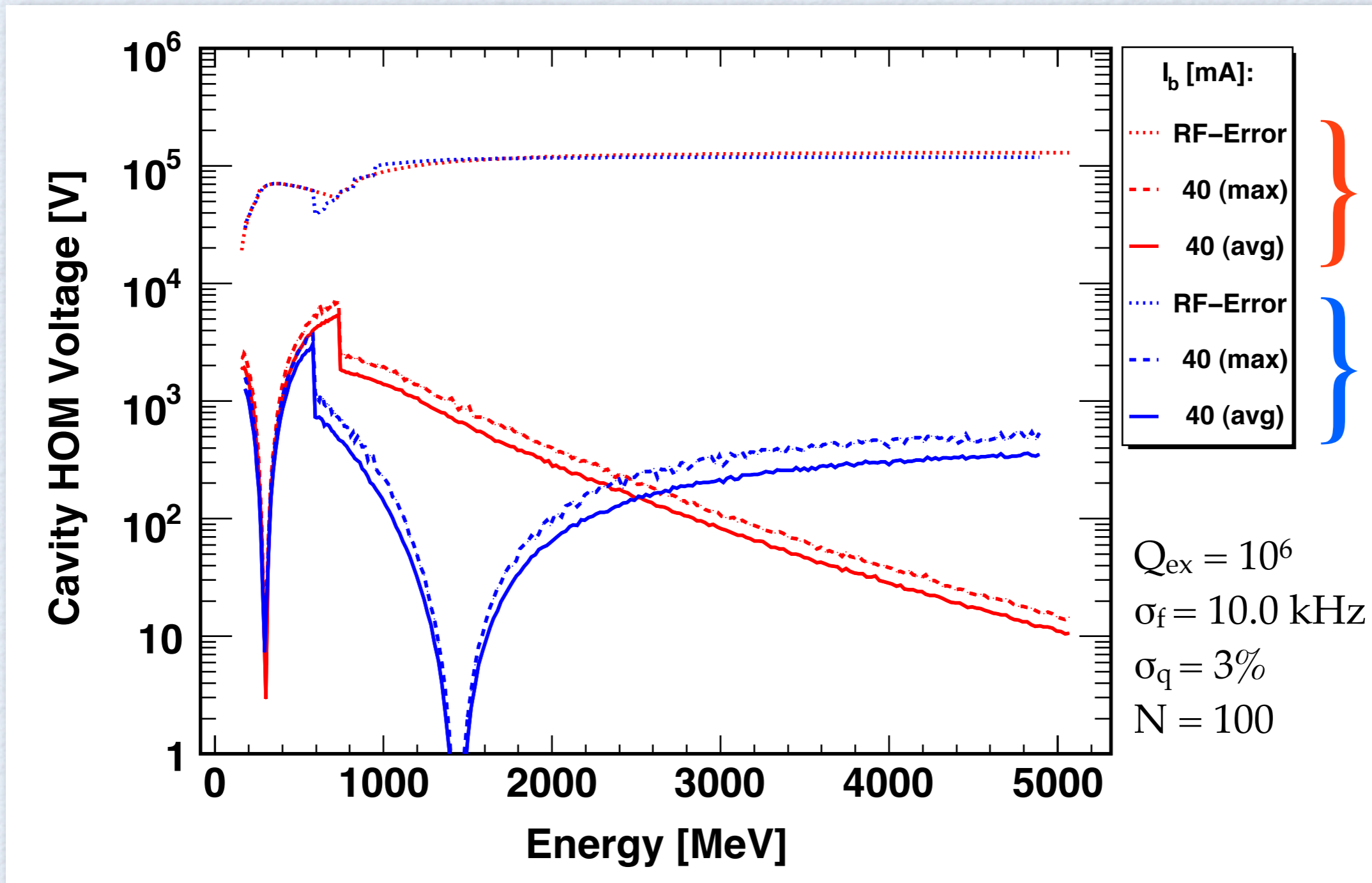




SPL Baseline + $\beta_g = 0.92$



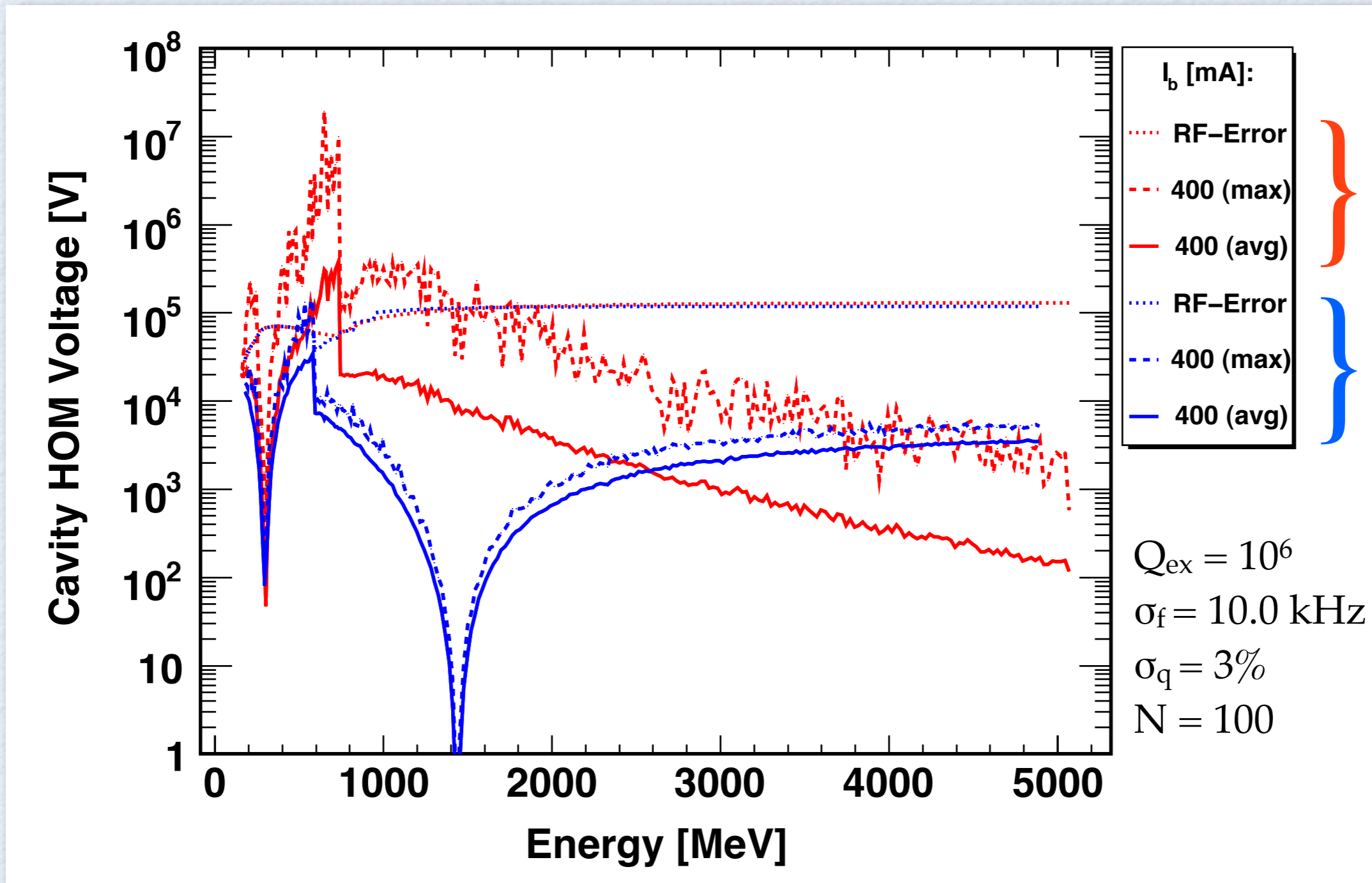
Induced HOM voltage



Baseline

modified

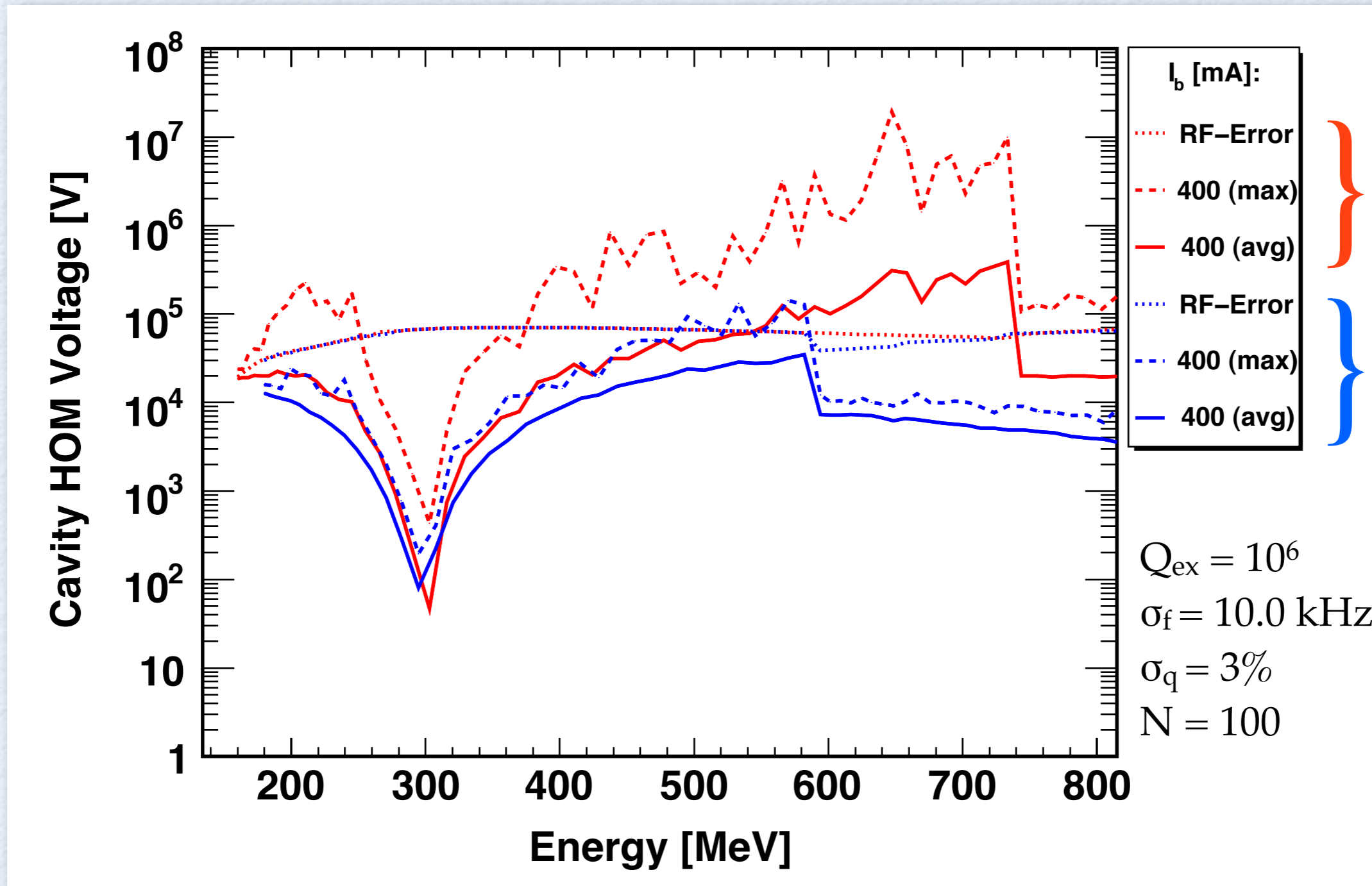
Induced HOM voltage



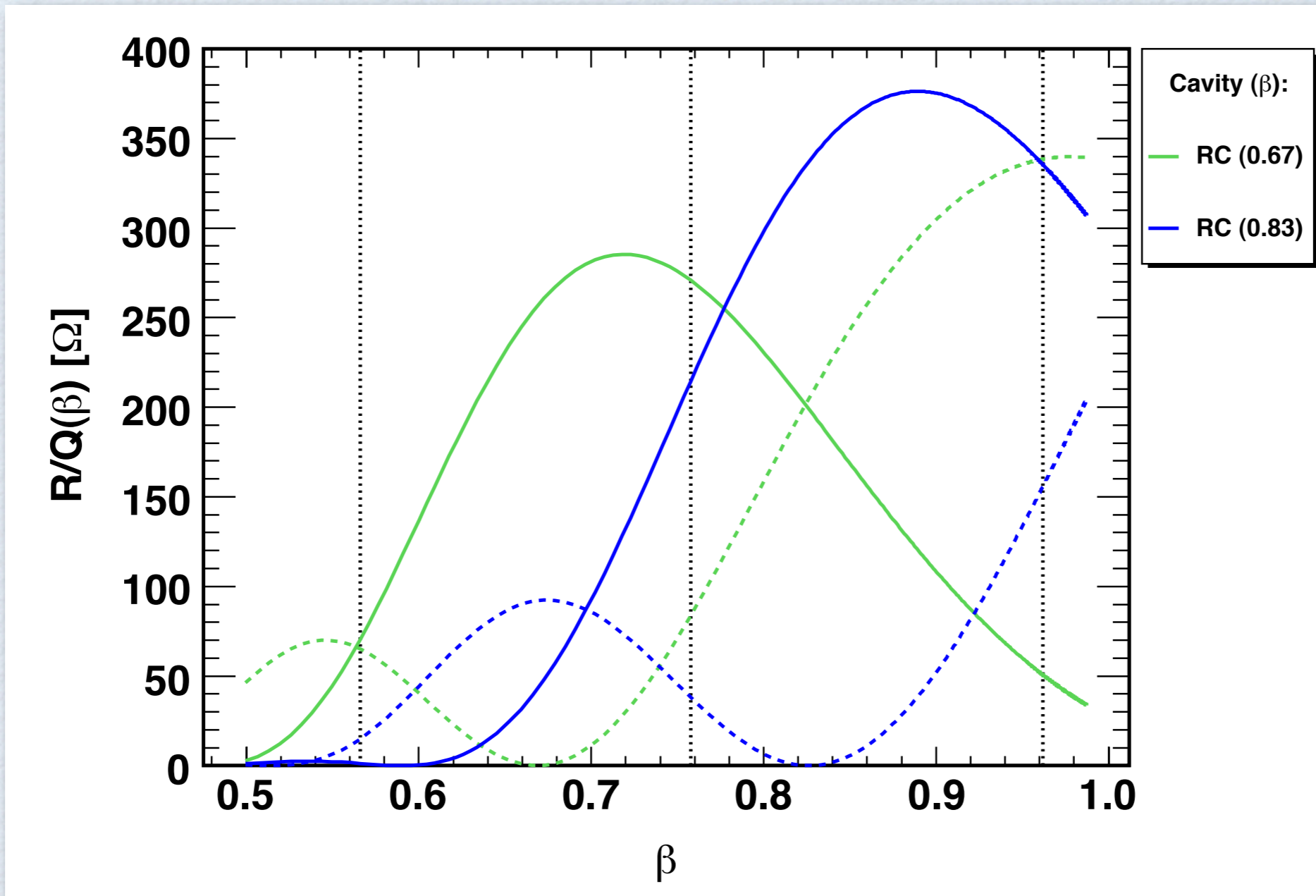
Baseline

modified

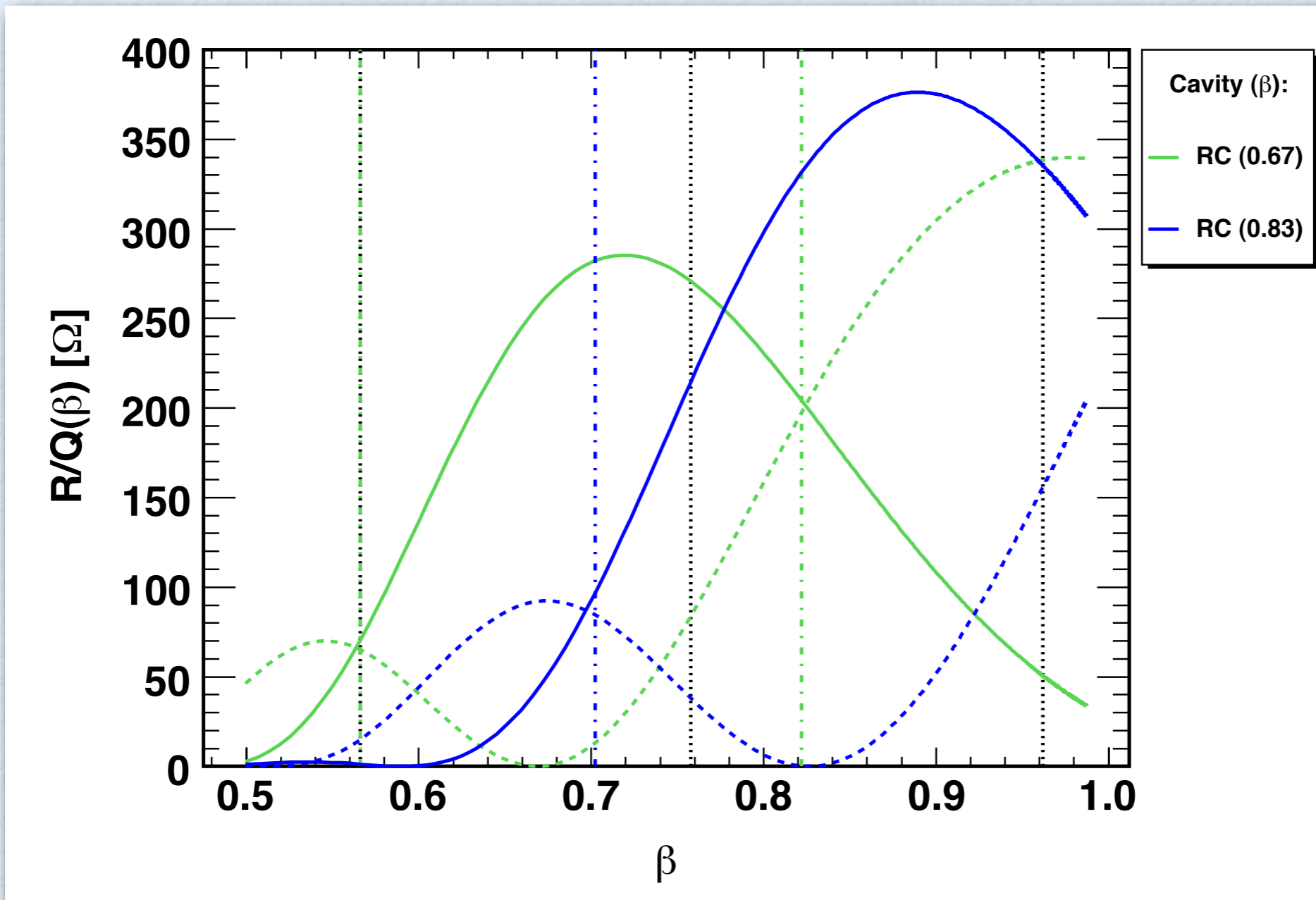
Induced HOM voltage



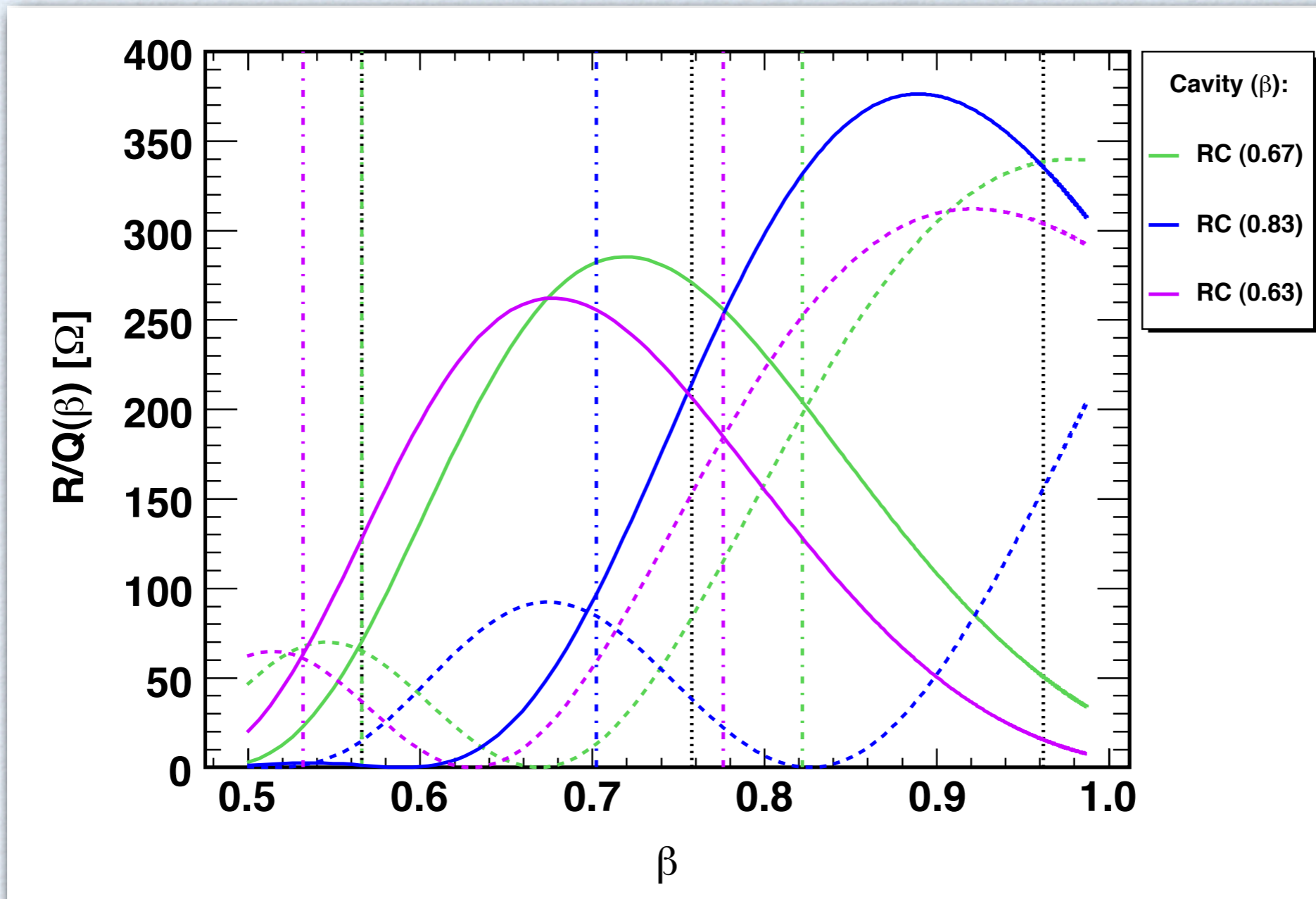
ESS

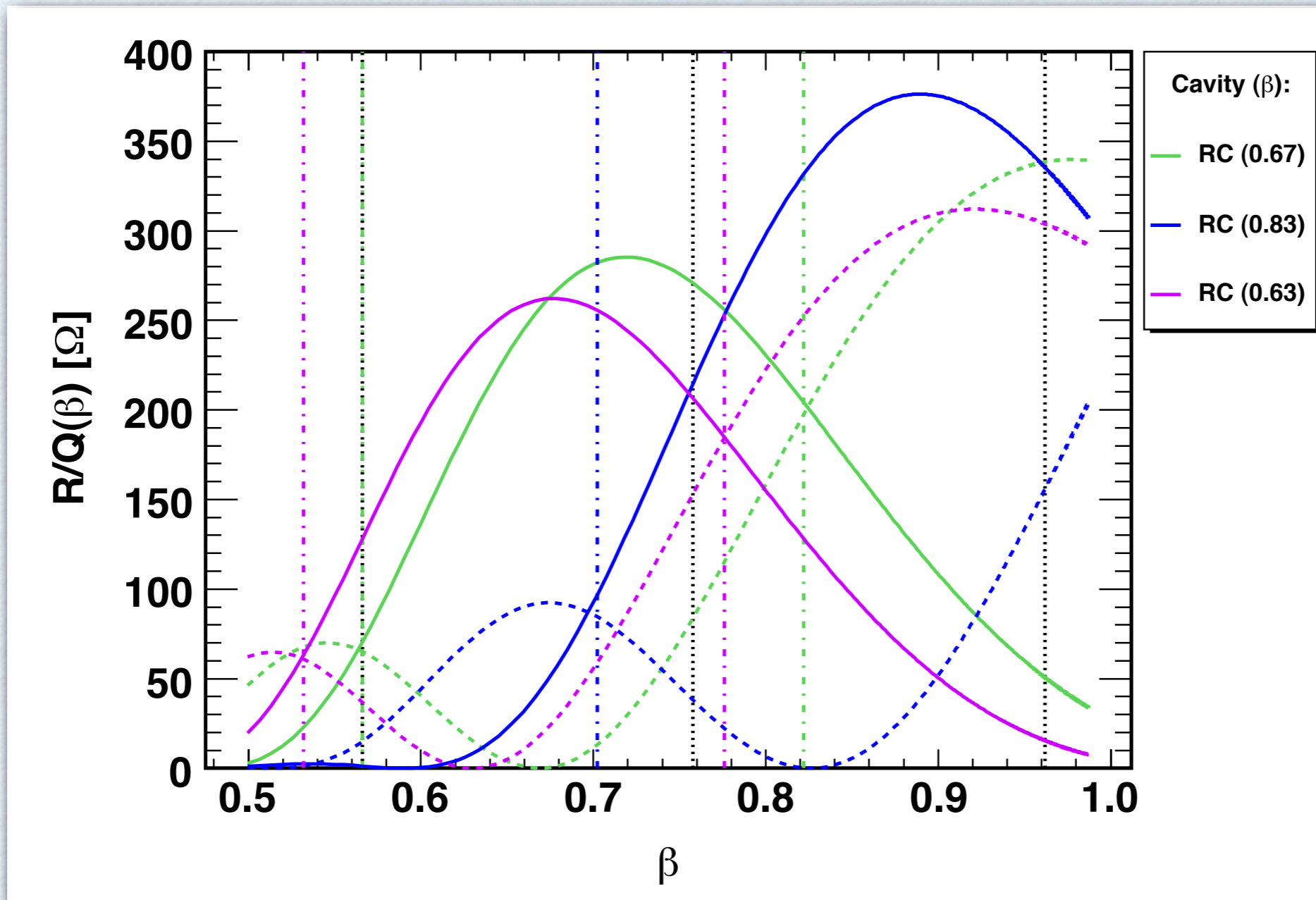


ESS



ESS



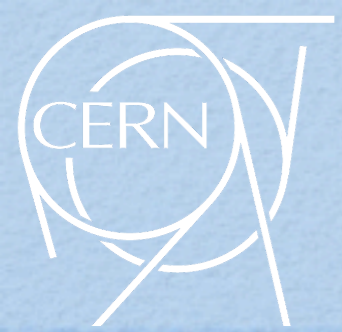


- ▶ $\beta_g = 0.63$ would improve the situation at injection, but makes it worse at transition.



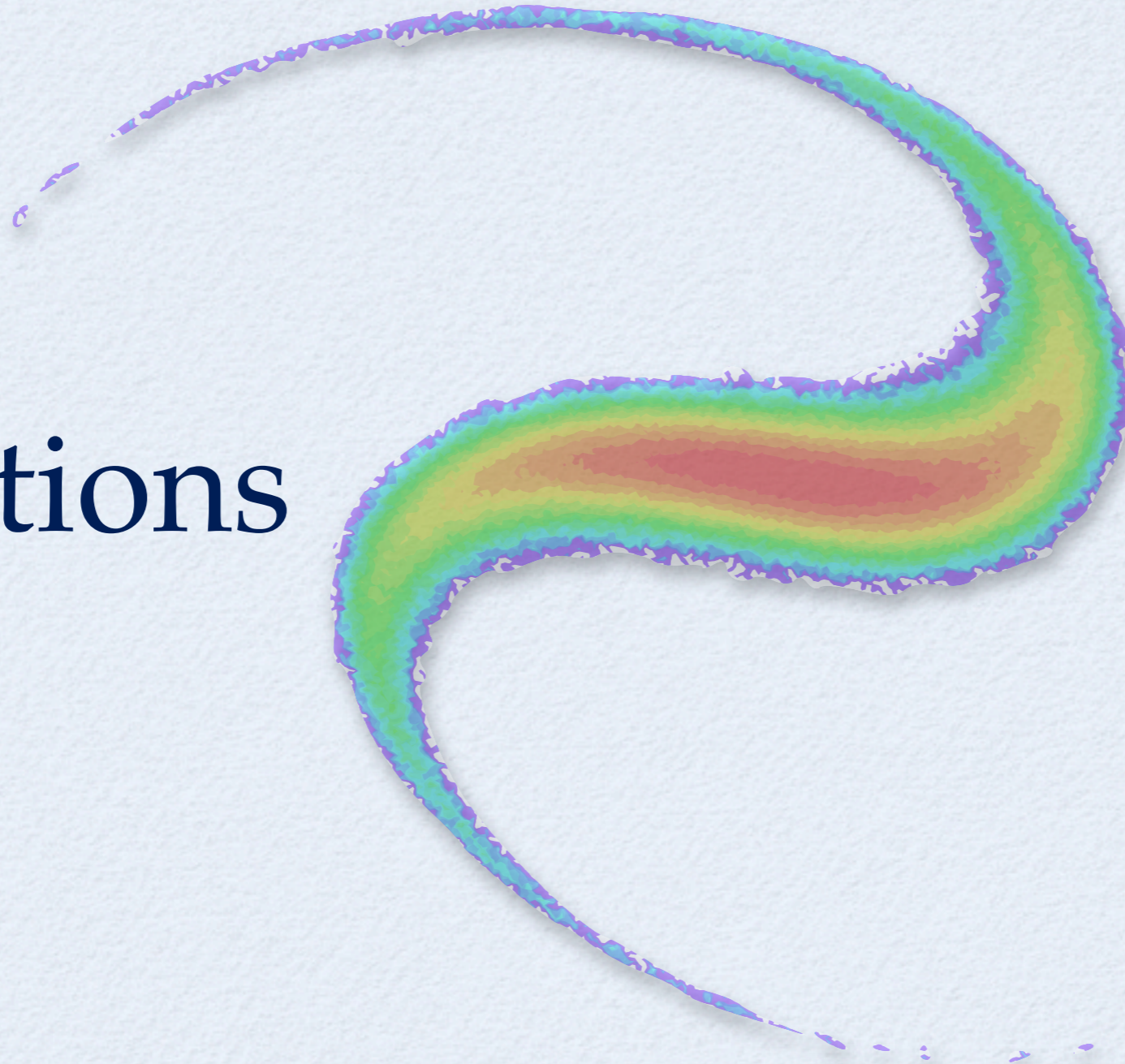
Conclusions SPL

- The combination of $\beta_g = 0.65$ and $\beta_g = 1.0$ cavities cause high $R/Q(\beta)$ values of the $TM_{010,4}/5\pi$ modes at transition.
- A higher injection energy and a lower β_g in the high beta section is preferable from this point of view.

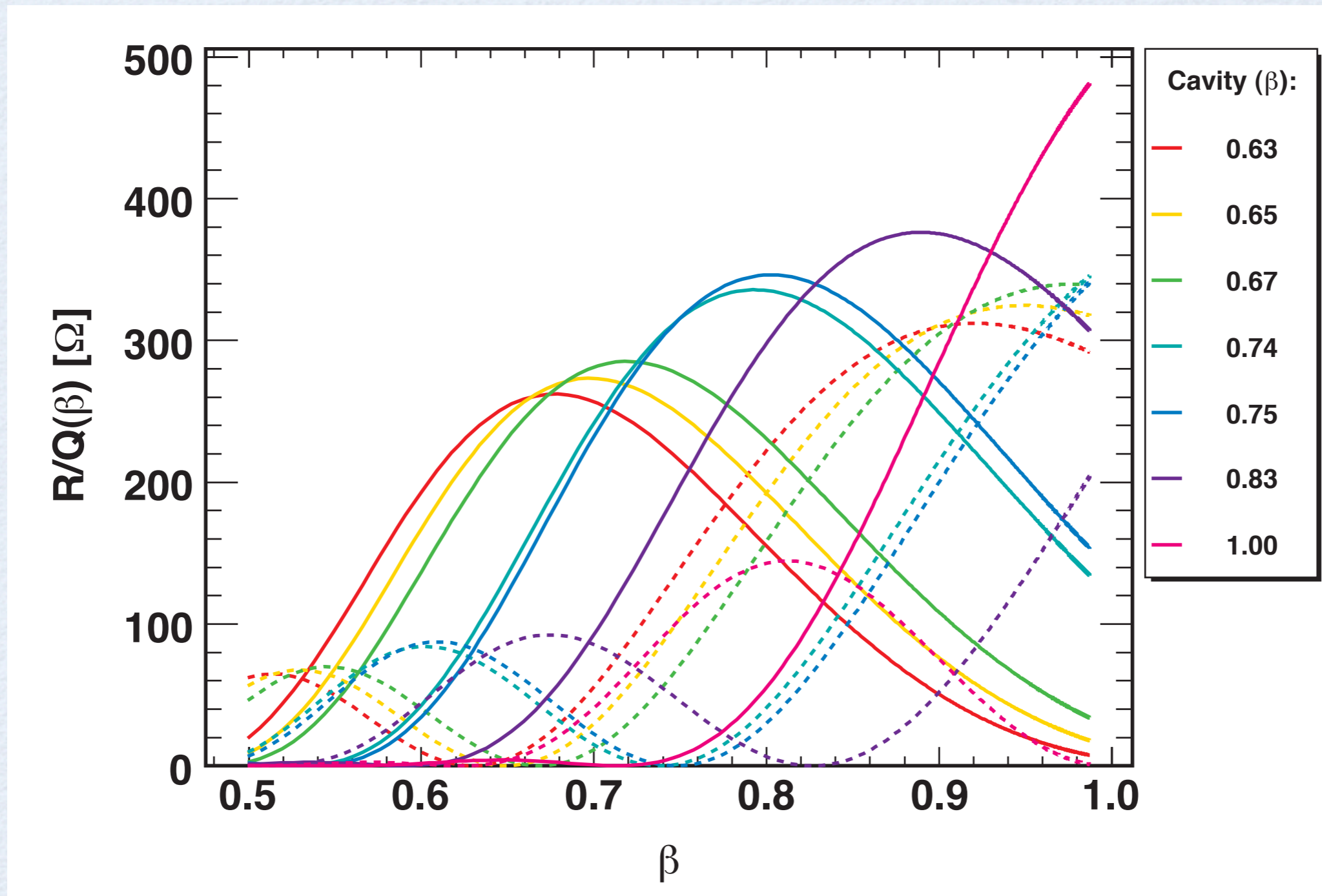


Thank You!

Questions



RC Cavities: $R/Q(\beta)$



$R/Q(\beta)_{\max}$ Monopoles

