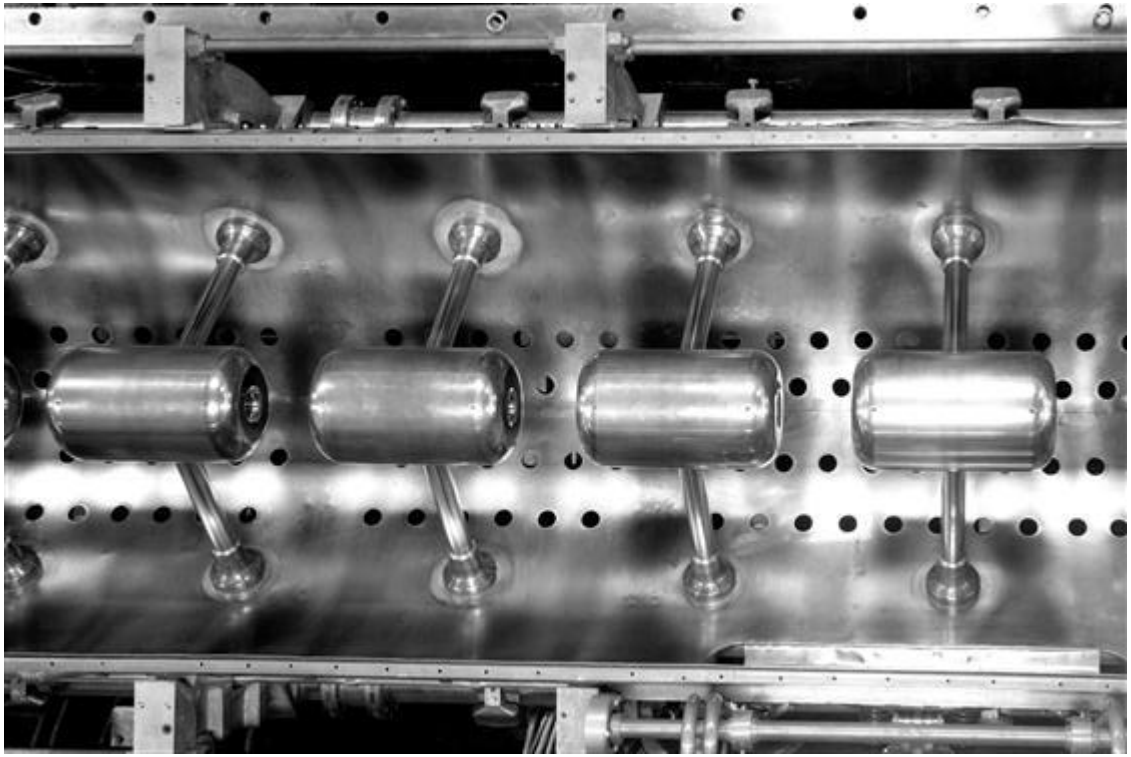
Part2: Cavities and Structures

JUAS 2014

- Modes in resonant cavity
- From a cavity to an accelerator
- Examples of structures



Wave equation

Maxwell equation for electromagnetics waves

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2}+\frac{d^2}{dy^2}+\frac{d^2}{dz^2}-\frac{1}{c^2}\frac{d^2}{dt^2}\right)\vec{E}=0$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2}+\frac{d^2}{dy^2}+\frac{d^2}{dz^2}-\frac{1}{c^2}\frac{d^2}{dt^2}\right)\vec{B}=0$$

- In free space the electromagnetic fieds are of the transverse electromagnetic, TEM type: Electric and magnetic field vectors are ⊥ to each oher and to the direction of propagation !

- In a bounded medium (cavity) the solution of the equation must satisfy the boundary conditions:

$$\vec{E}_{\parallel}=\vec{0}$$
$$\vec{B}_{\perp}=\vec{0}$$

TE and TM modes

- TE mode (transverse electric): The electric field is perpendicular to the direction of propagation in a cylindrical cavity.

$$TE_{mn}$$

m: azimuthal
n: radial

- TM mode (transverse magnetic): The magnetic field is perpendicular to the direction of propagation in a cylindrical cavity.

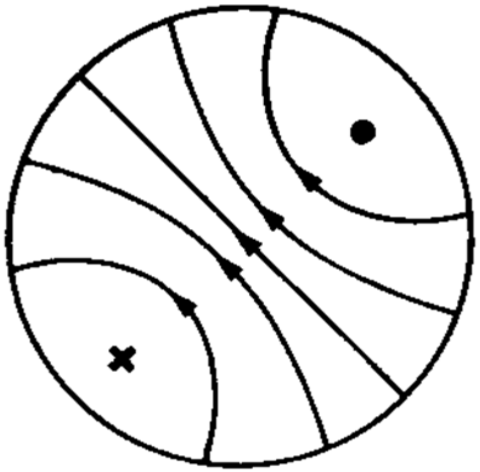
$$TM_{mn}$$

m: azimuthal
n: radial

TE modes

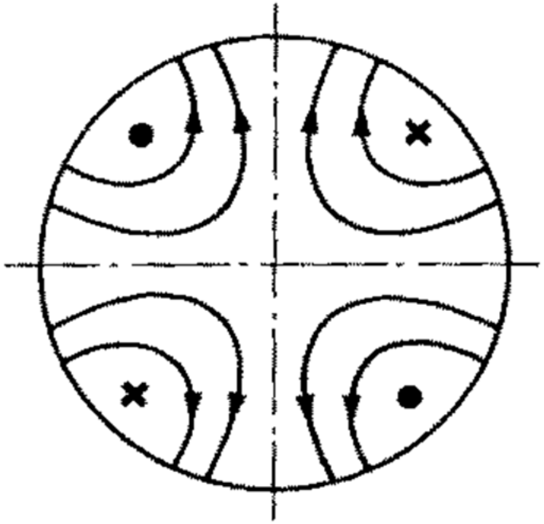
- The two Transverse Electric modes for accelerating structures are:

TE_{11}: Dipole mode



Empty cavity; mode TE_{11}

TE_{21}: Quadrupole mode

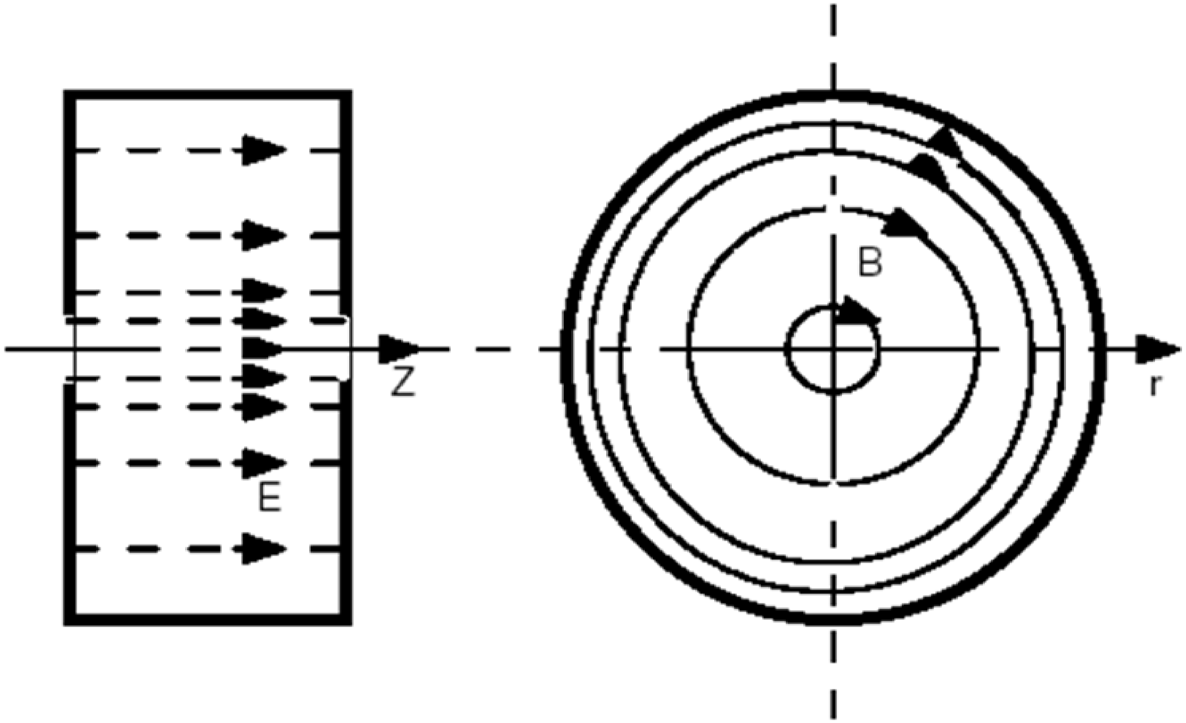


Empty cavity; mode TE_{21}

TM modes

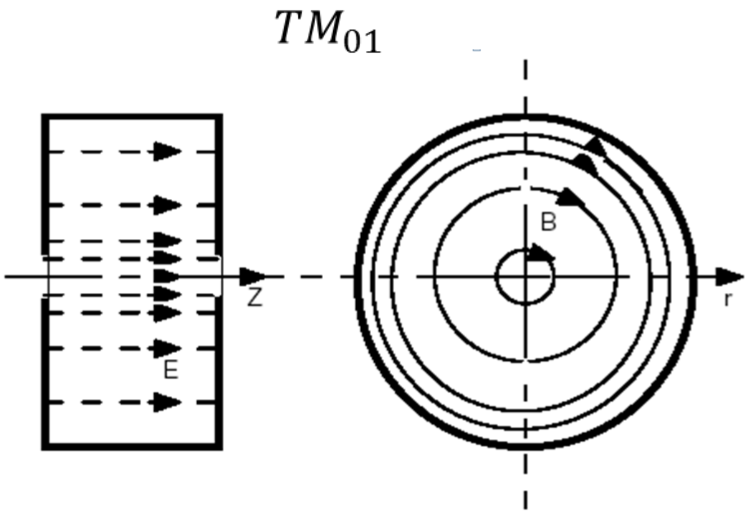
- The most commonly used Transverse Magnetic mode for accelerating structures is:

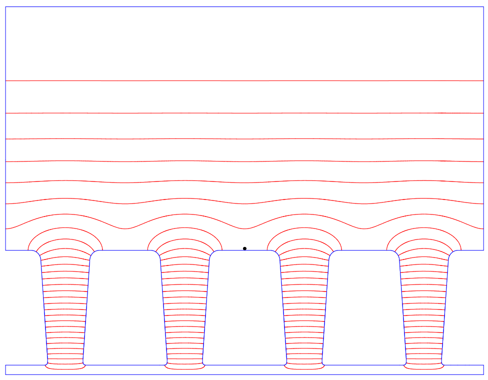
TM_{01}



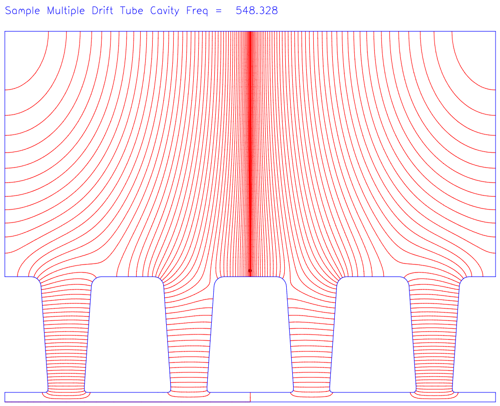
TM modes

- The most commonly used for accelerating structures are the TM modes:

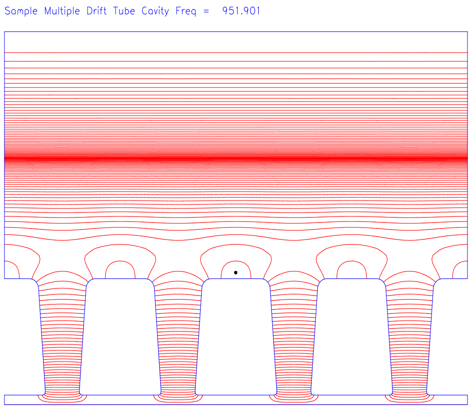




TM_{010} : f=352.2 MHz

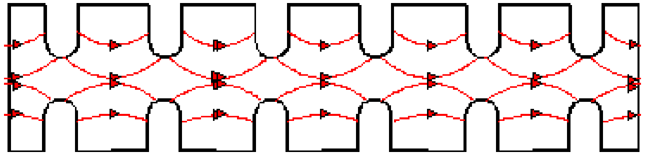


TM_{011} : f=548 MHz

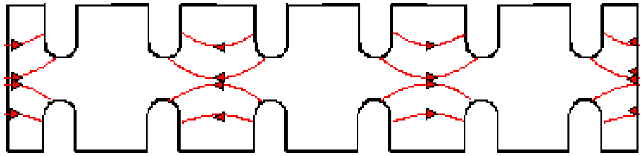


TM_{020} : f=952 MHz

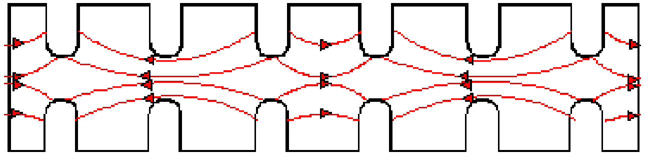
Standing Wave Modes



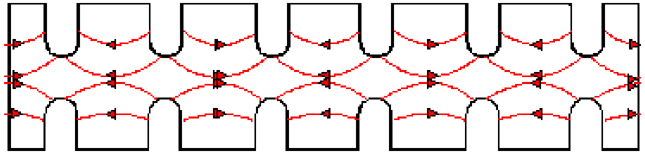
mode 0



mode π/2



mode 2π/3



mode π

Named from the phase difference between adjacent cells.

Mode 0 also called mode 2π.

For synchronicity and acceleration, particles must be in phase with the E field on axis (will be discussed more in details in part.3).

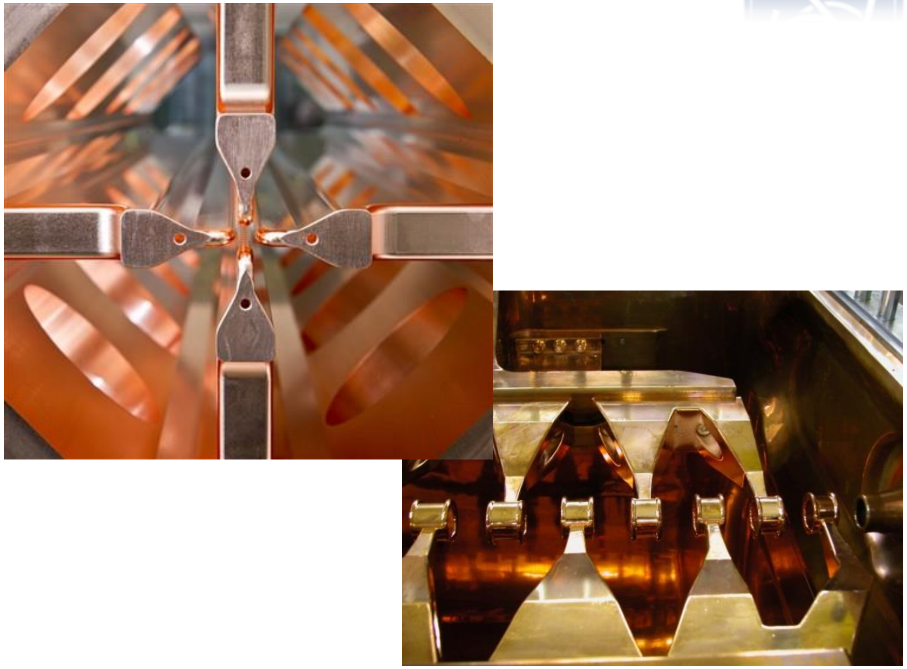
During 1 RF period, the particles travel over a distance of βλ.

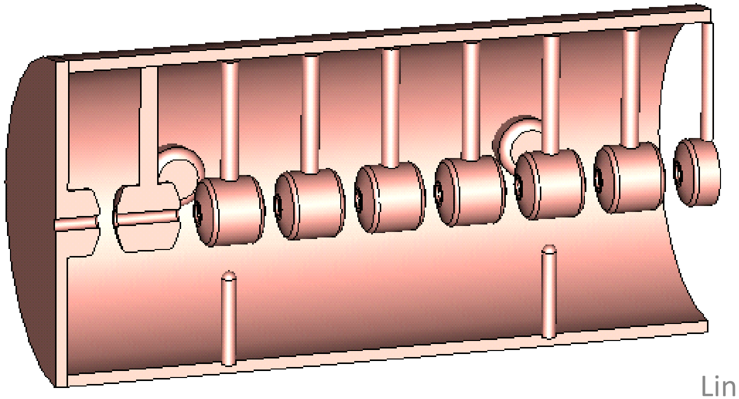
The cell L lentgh should be:

Mode	L
2π	βλ
π/2	βλ/4
2π/3	βλ/3
π	βλ/2

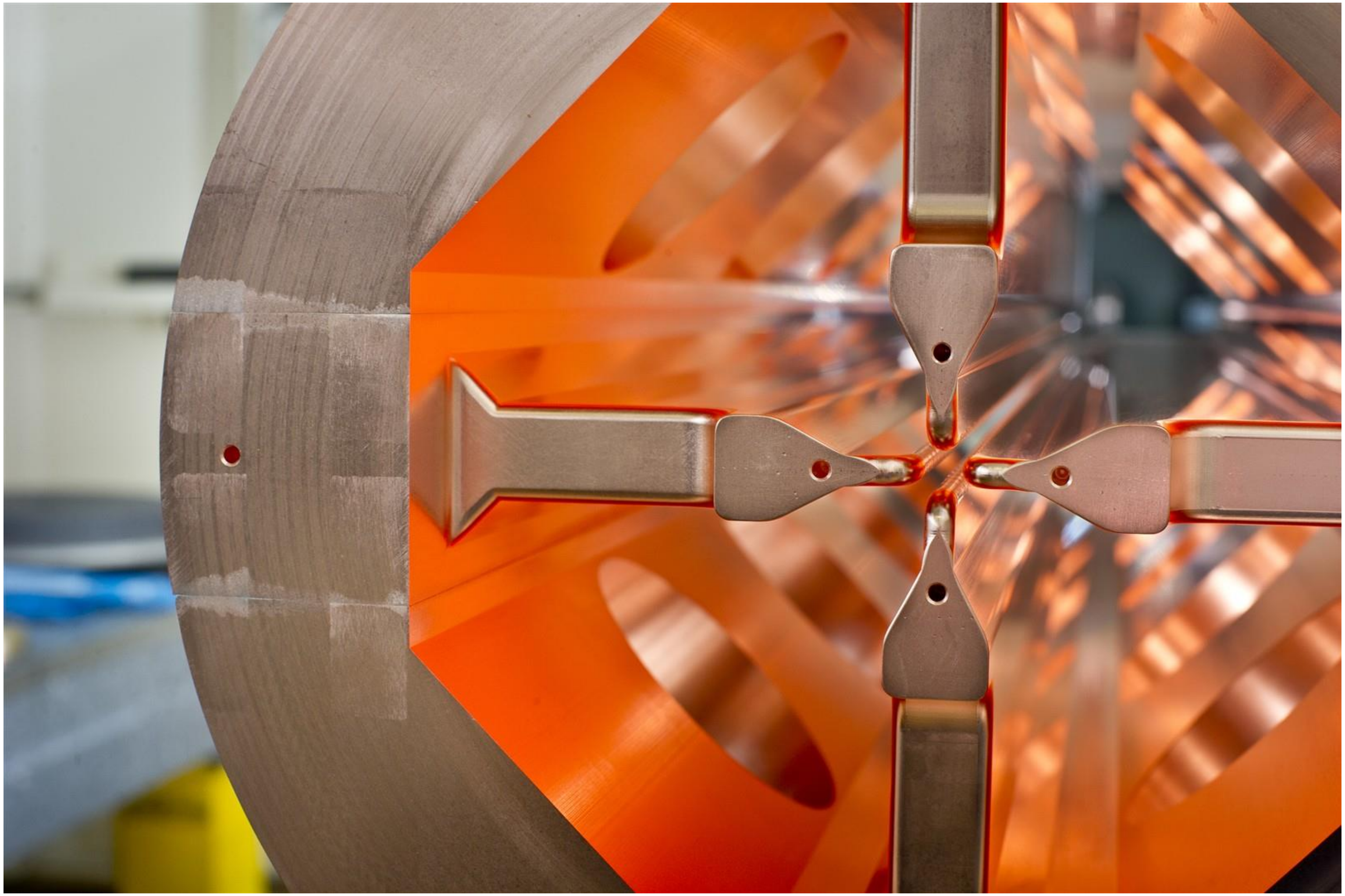
Basic accelerating structures

- TE mode:
    - Radio Frequency Quadrupole: RFQ
    - Interdigital-H structure: IH
- TM mode:
    - Drift Tube Linac: DTL
    - Cavity Coupled DTL: CCDTL
    - PI Mode Structure: PIMS
    - Superconducting cavities

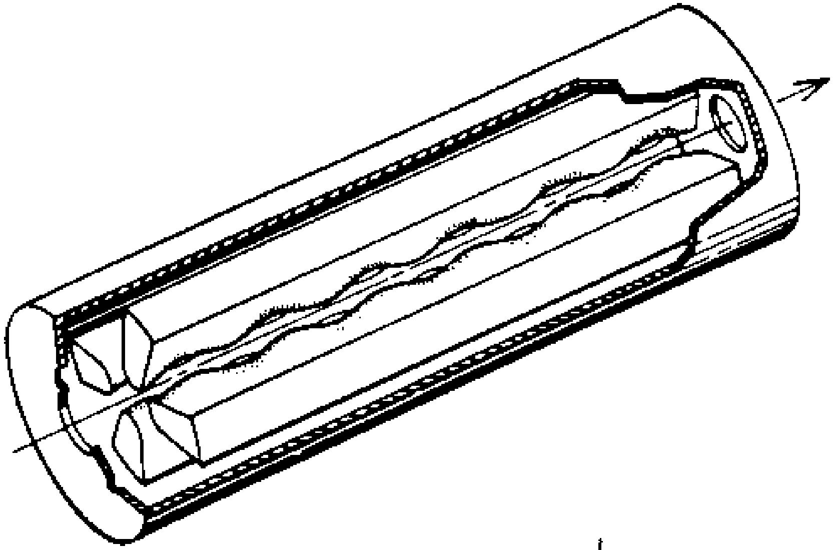


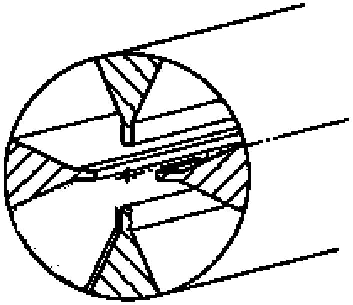


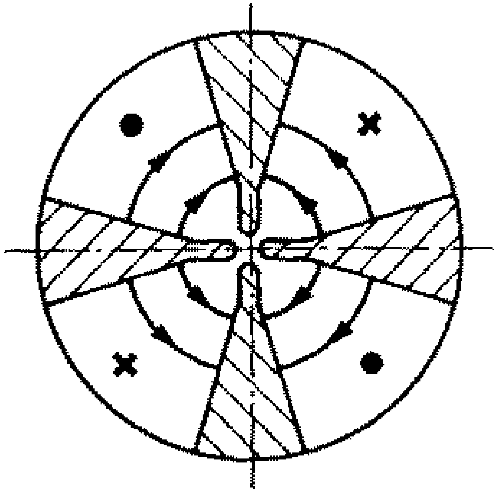
Radio Frequency Quadrupole



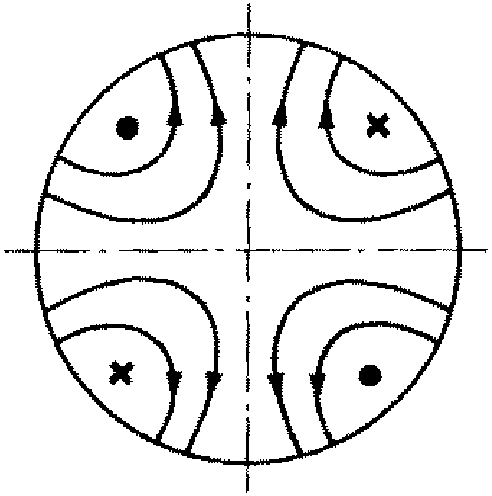
Radio Frequency Quadrupole





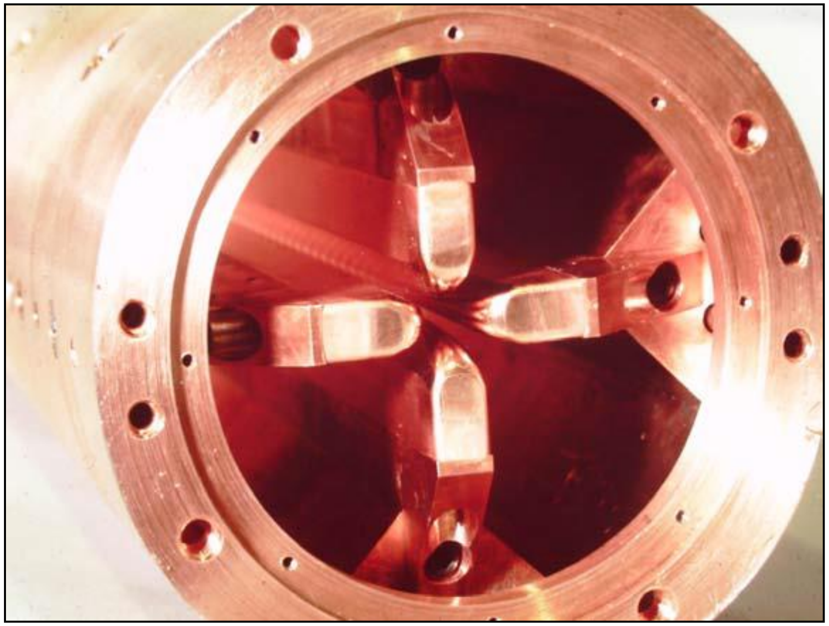


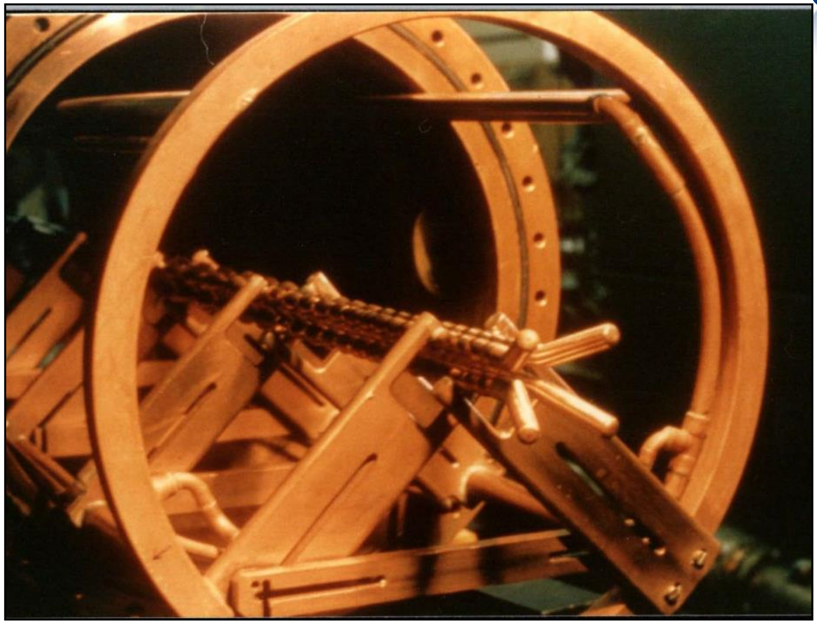
Cavity with vanes

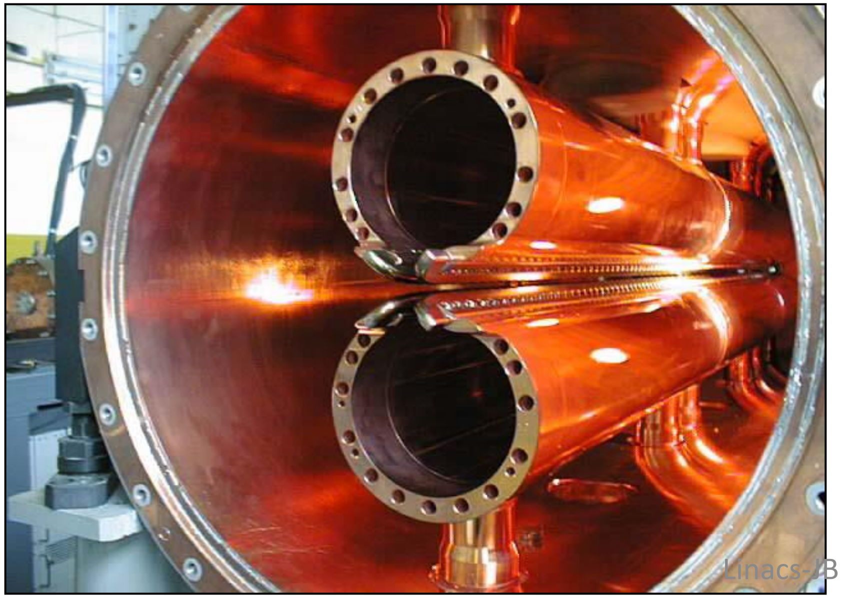


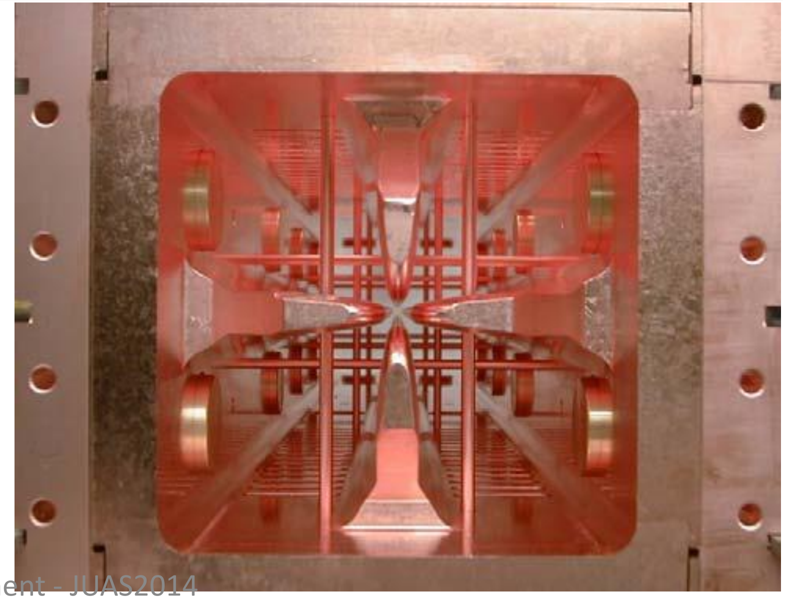
Empty cavity; mode TE_{21}

Radio Frequency Quadrupole

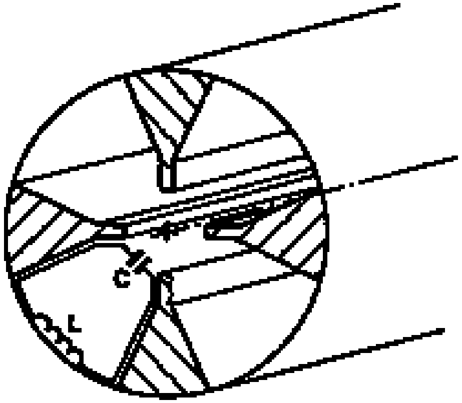


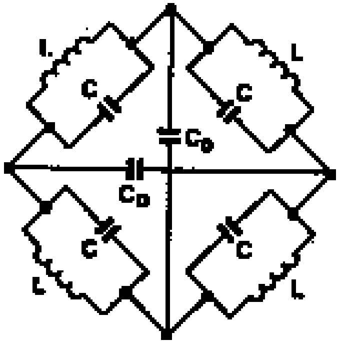


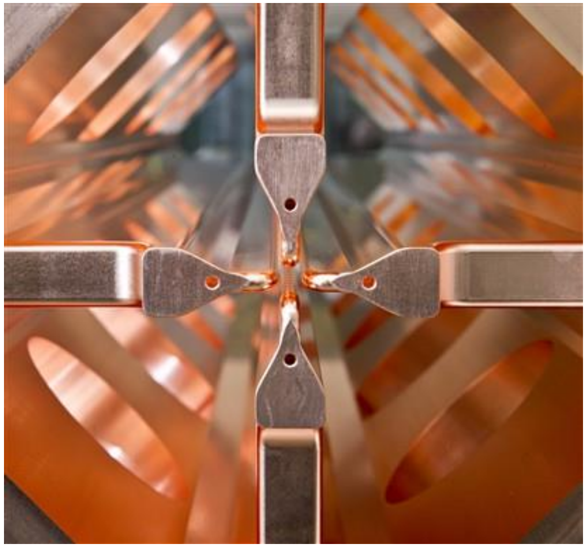


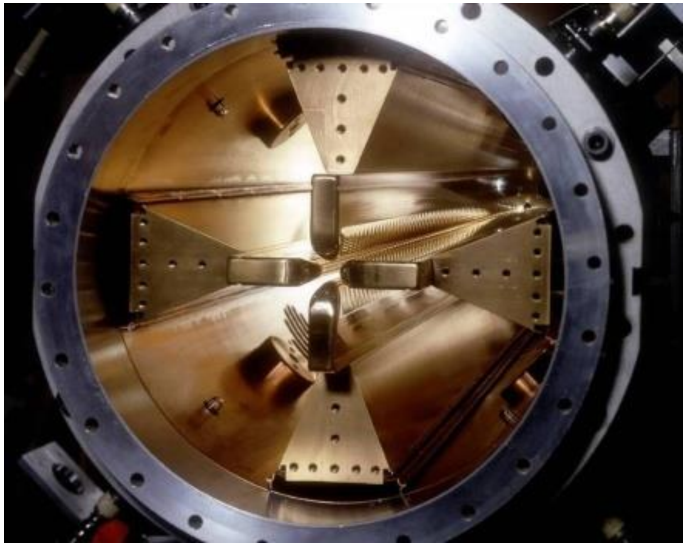


4 vane-structure



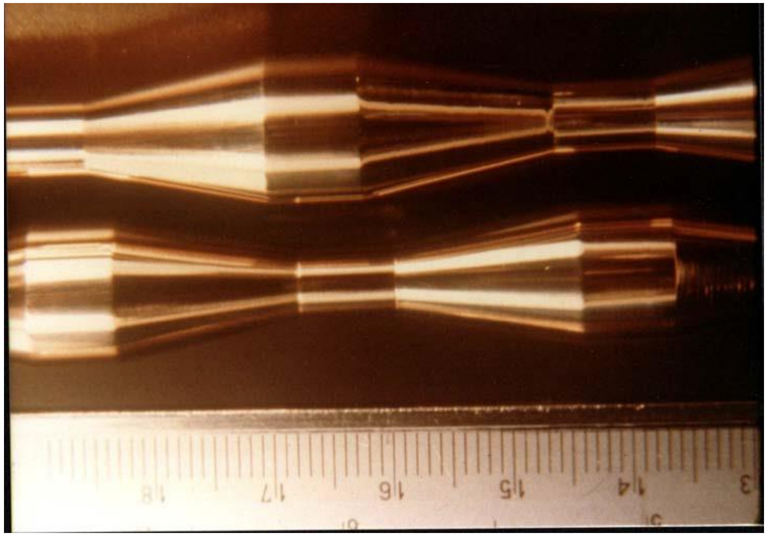


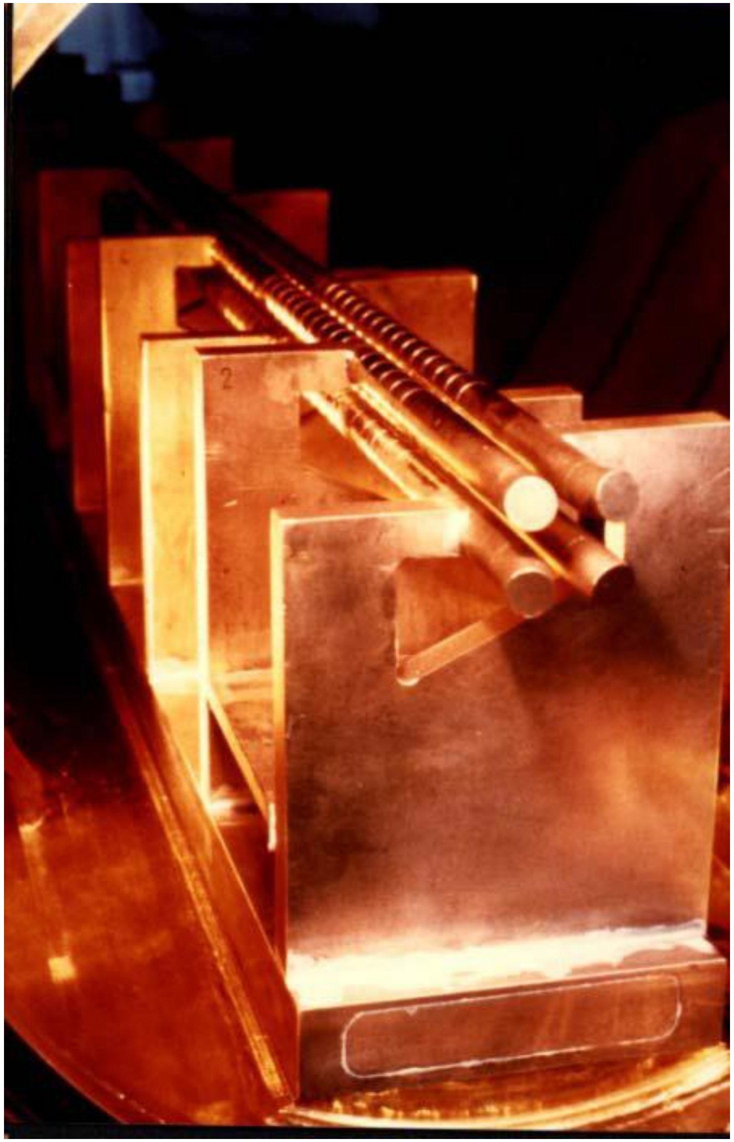




1. Capacitance between vanes, inductance in the intervane volume.
2. Each quadrant is a resonator
3. Frequency depends on cylinder dimensions.
4. Vane tip are machined by a computer controlled milling machine.
5. Need stabilization (problem of mixing with dipole mode TE11).

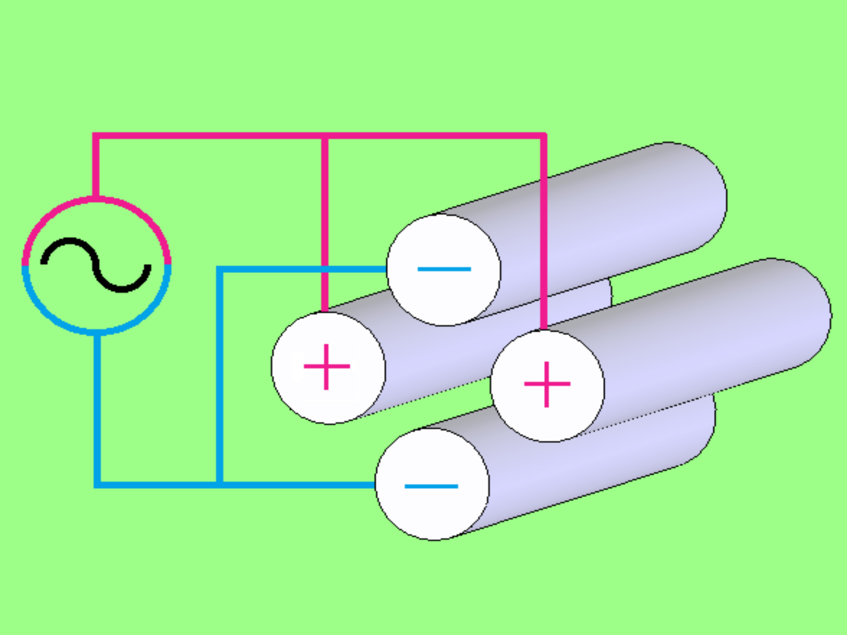
4 rod-structure

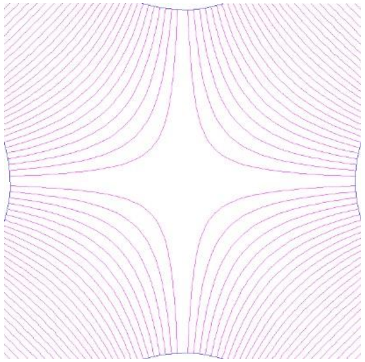


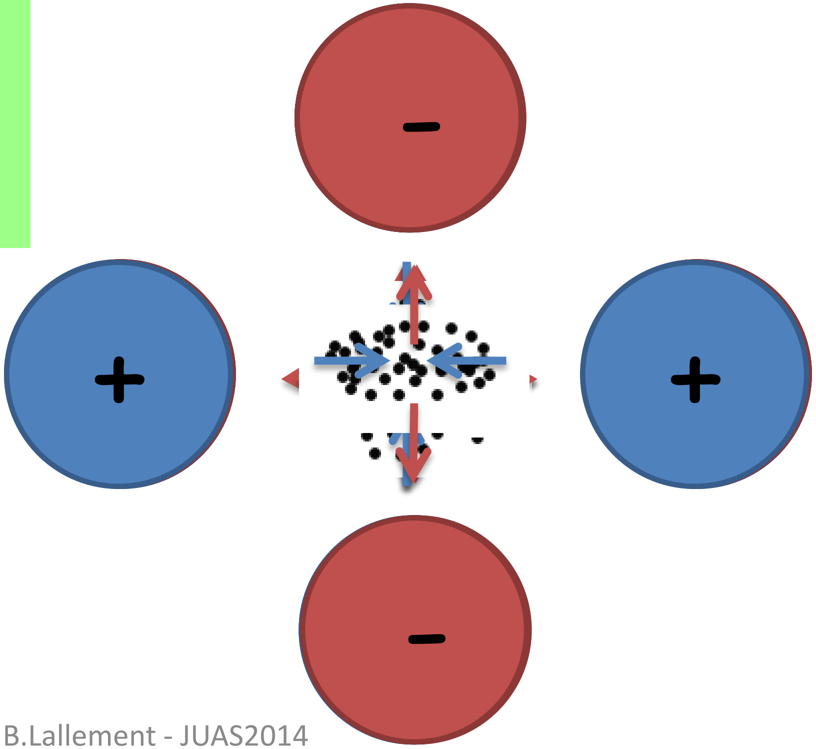


1. Capacitance between rods, inductance with holding bars.
2. Each cell is a resonator
3. Cavity dimensions are independent from the frequency.
4. Easy to machine.
5. Problem with end cells. Less efficient than 4-vane due to strong current in holding bars.

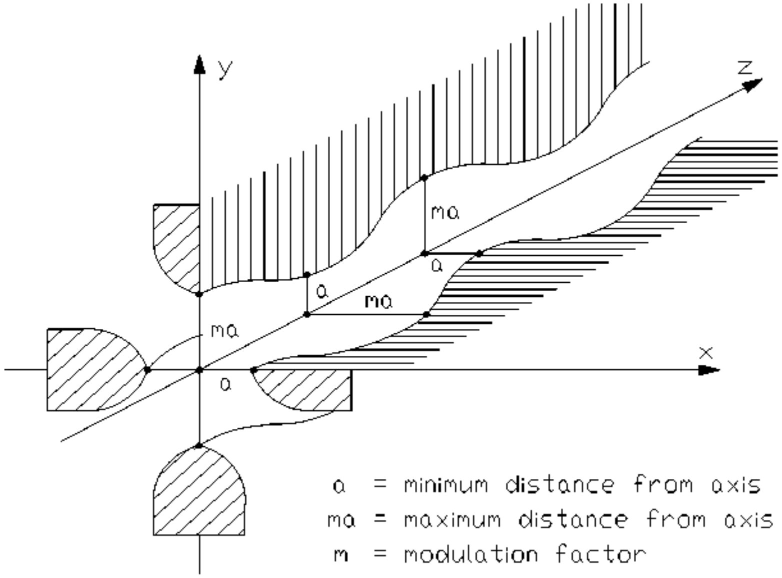
Radio Frequency Quadrupole

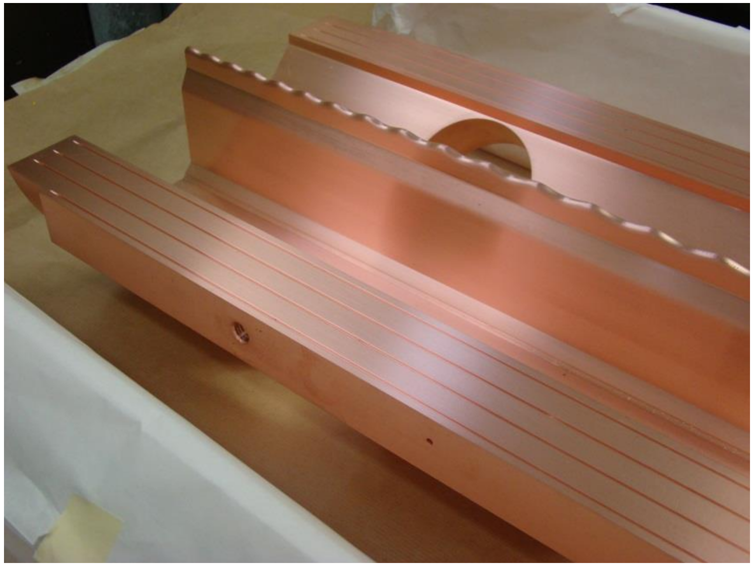






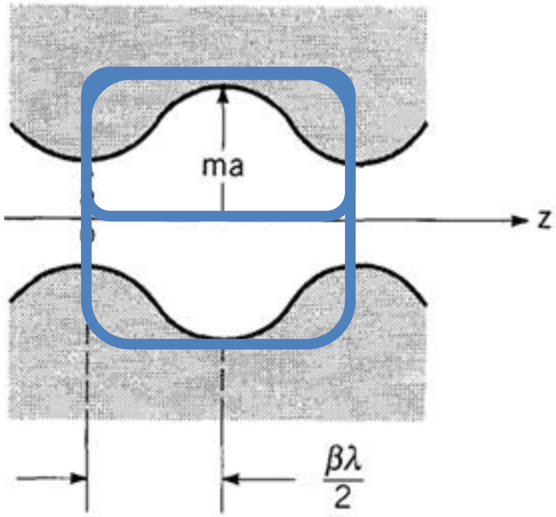
Acceleration in RFQ

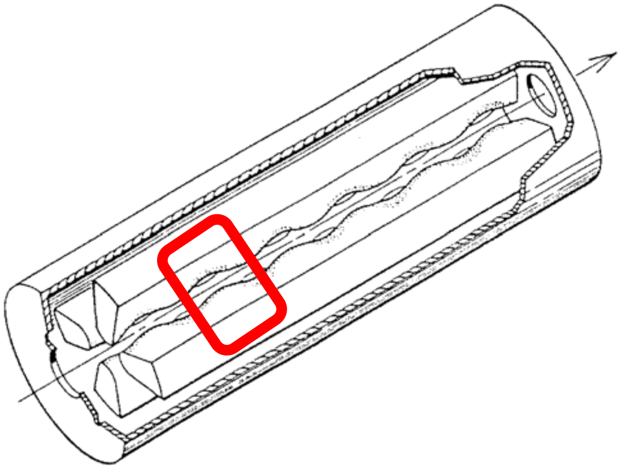

y
z
x
ma
a
ma
a
ma
ma
a
a = minimum distance from axis
ma = maximum distance from axis
m = modulation factor

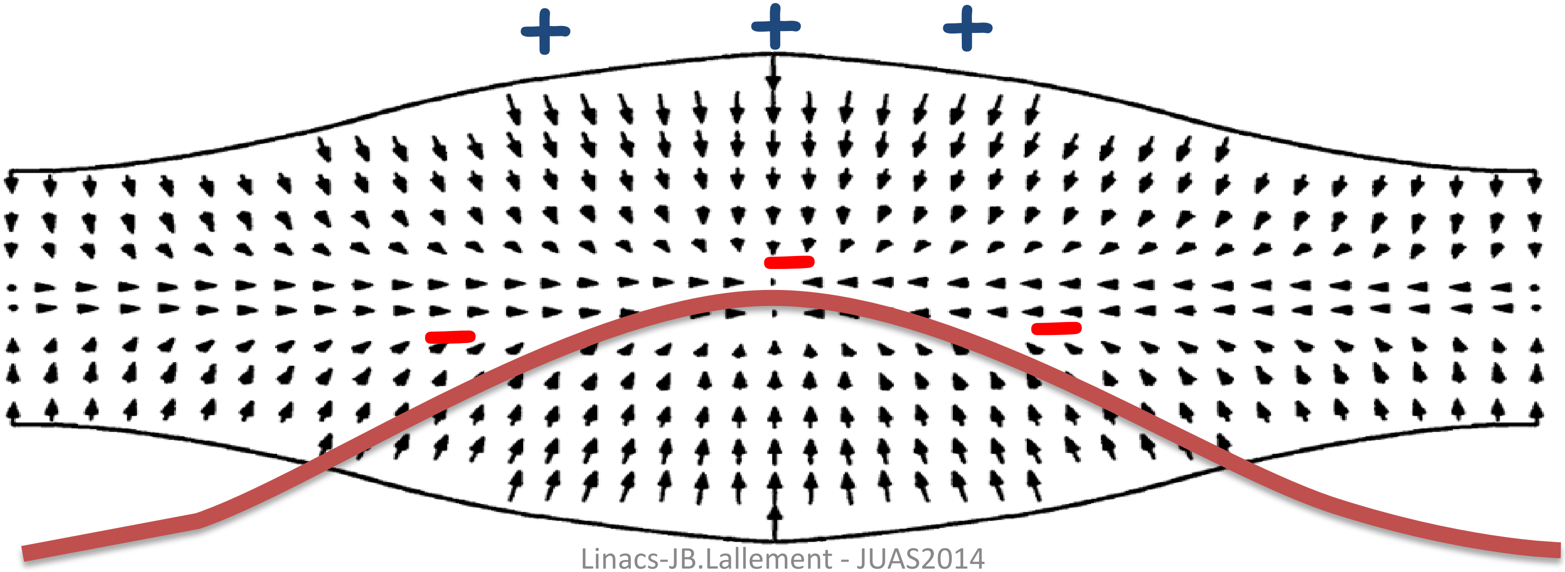


longitudinal modulation on the electrodes creates a longitudinal component in the TE mode

Acceleration in RFQ







RFQ parameters

$$B=\left(\frac{q}{m_0}\right)\left(\frac{V}{a}\right)\left(\frac{1}{f^2}\right)\frac{1}{a}\left(\frac{I_o(ka)+I_o(mka)}{m^2 I_o(ka)+I_o(mka)}\right)$$

Focusing term

$$E_0T=\frac{m^2-1}{m^2 I_o(ka)+I_o(mka)}\cdot V\frac{2}{\beta\cdot\lambda}\frac{\pi}{4}$$

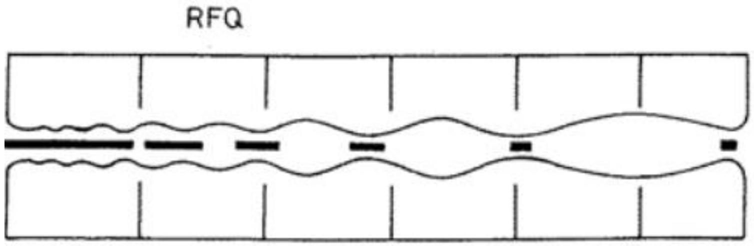
Acceleration term

a=bore radius
m=modulation
m_0=rest mass
β=reduced velocity
λ=wave length
f=frequency
k=wave number
V=vane voltage
$I_{0,1}$= zero and first order Bessel function

$$\left(\frac{I_o(ka)+I_o(mka)}{m^2 I_o(ka)+I_o(mka)}\right)+\frac{m^2-1}{m^2 I_o(ka)+I_o(mka)}\cdot I_0(ka)=1$$

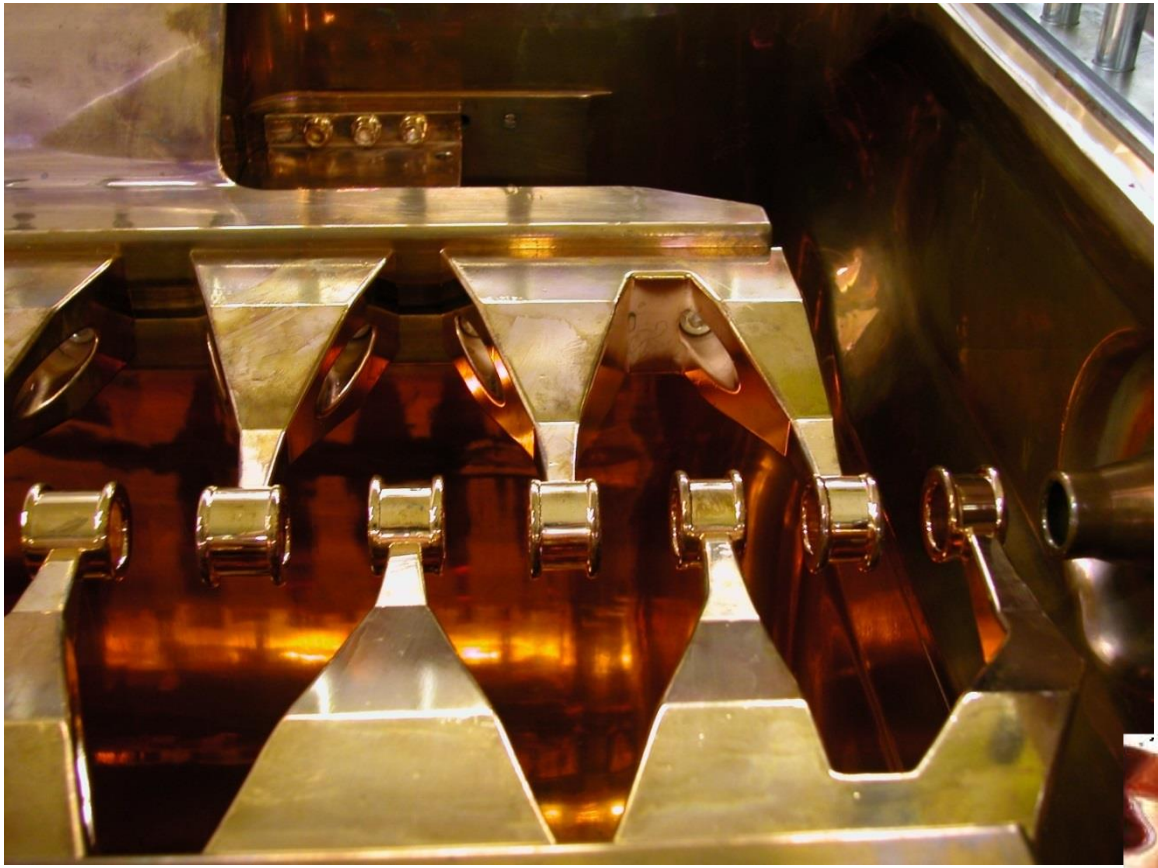
RFQ

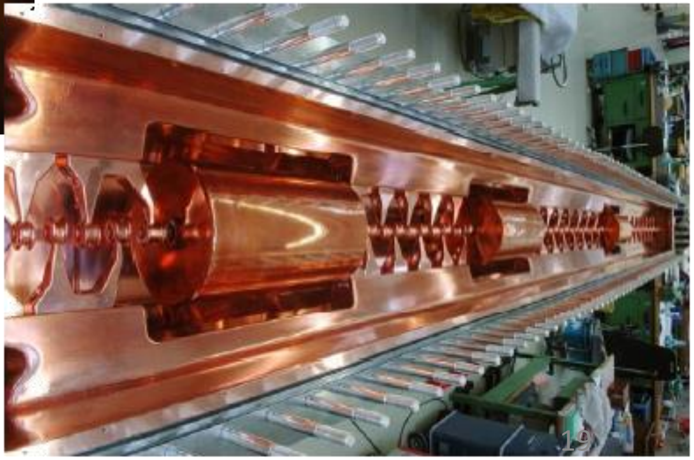
- The resonating mode of the cavity is a focusing mode
- Alternating the voltage on the electrodes produces an alternating focusing channel
- A longitudinal modulation of the electrodes produces a field in the direction of propagation of the beam which bunches and accelerates the beam
- Both the focusing as well as the bunching and acceleration are performed by the RF field
- The RFQ is the only linear accelerator that can accept a low energy CONTINOUS beam of particles
- 1970 Kapchinskij and Teplyakov propose the idea of the radiofrequency quadrupole (I. M. Kapchinskii and V. A. Teplvakov, Prib.Tekh. Eksp. No. 2, 19 (1970))



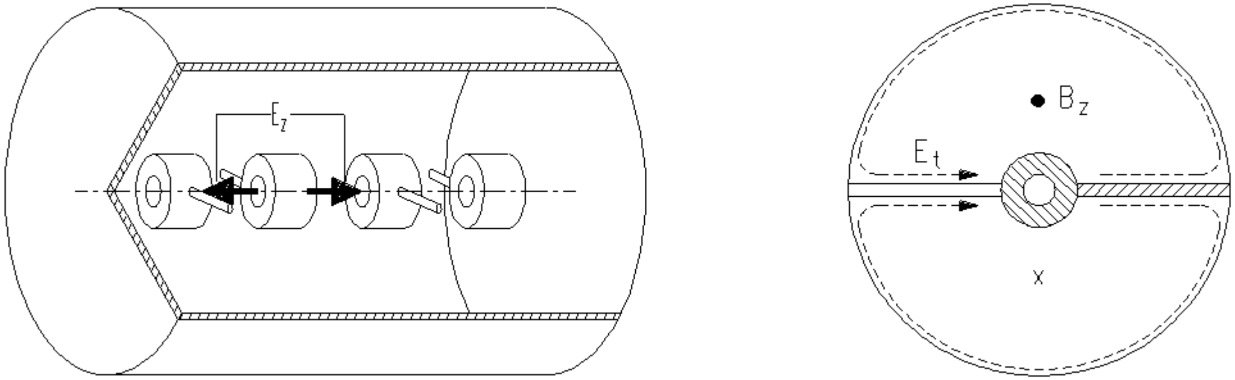
Acceleration
Bunching
Transverse focusing

Interdigital H structure

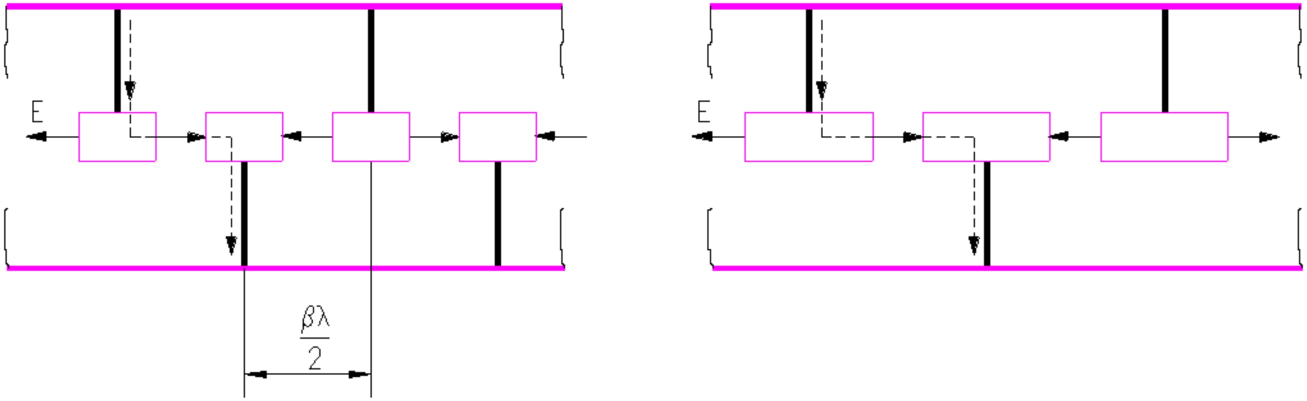




Interdigital H structure



TE_{11} mode

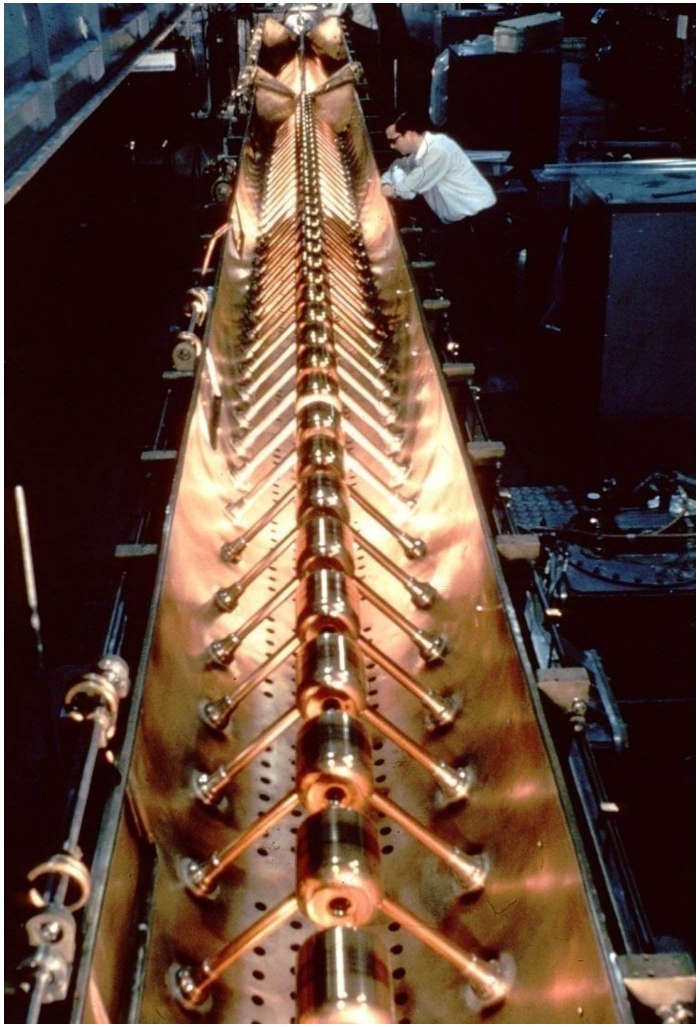


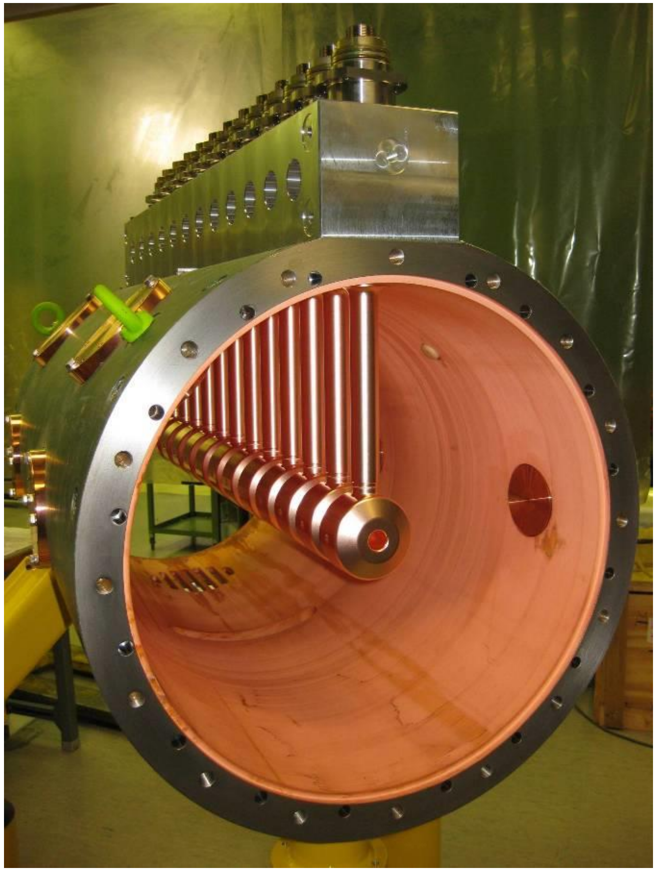
- Stem on alternating side of the drift tube force a longitudinal field between the drift tubes
- Focalisation is provided by quadrupole triplets places OUTSIDE the drift tubes or OUTSIDE the tank

Interdigital H structure

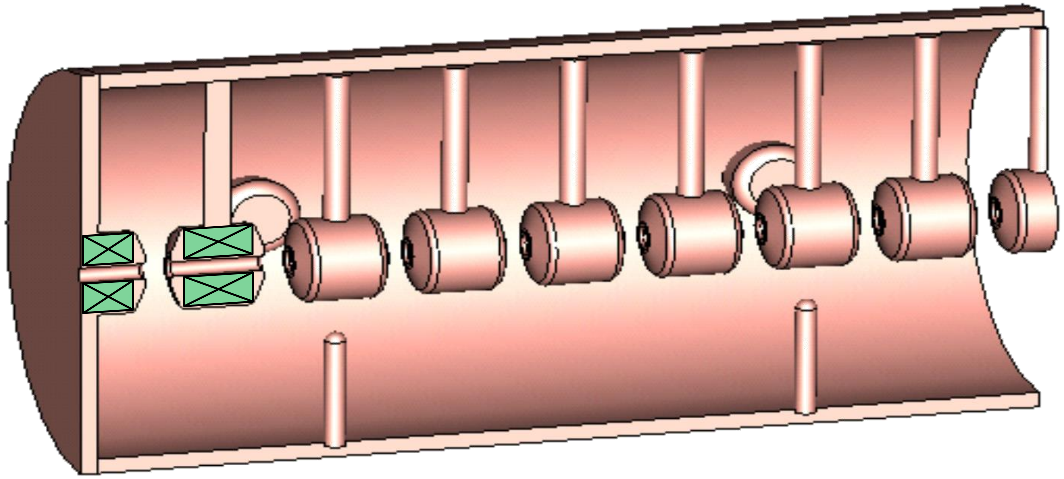
- very good shunt impedance in the low beta region (($\beta \cong 0.02$ to 0.08) and low frequency (up to 200MHz)
- not for high intensity beam due to long focusing period
- ideal for low beta heavy ion acceleration

Drift Tube Linac

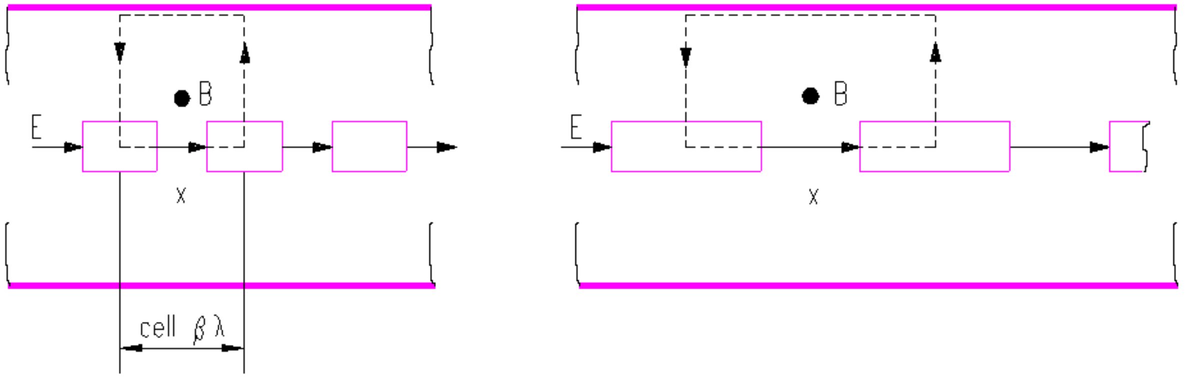


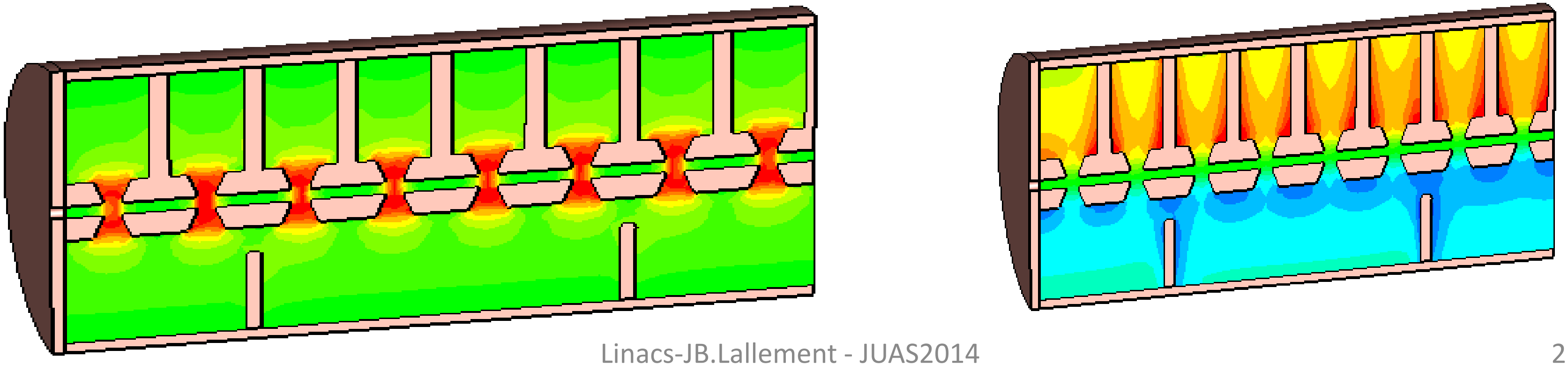


Drift Tube Linac

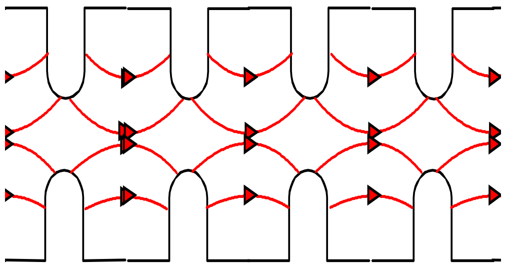


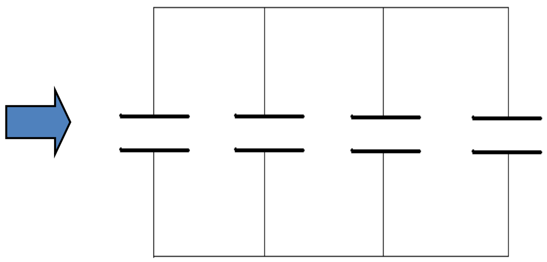
Tutorial !

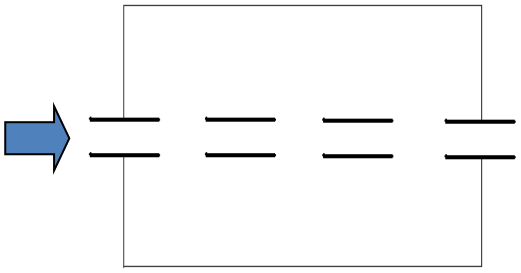

E
● B
x
cell $\beta\lambda$
E
● B
x



Drift Tube Linac





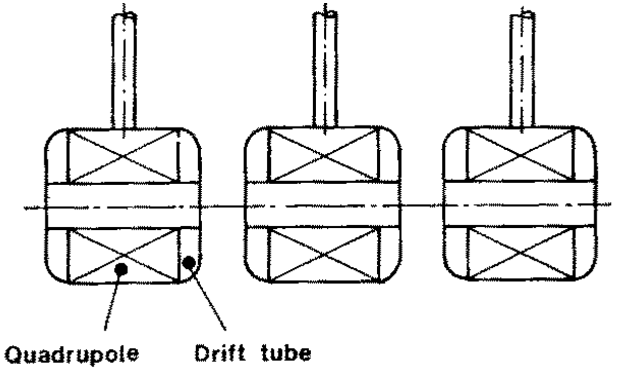


Disc loaded structure
Operation in 2π mode

Add tubes for high
shunt impedance

Remove the walls to increase
coupling between cells

Particles are inside the tubes when the electric field is decelerating.
Quadrupole can fit inside the drift tubes.
β=0.04-0.5 (750 keV – 150 MeV)



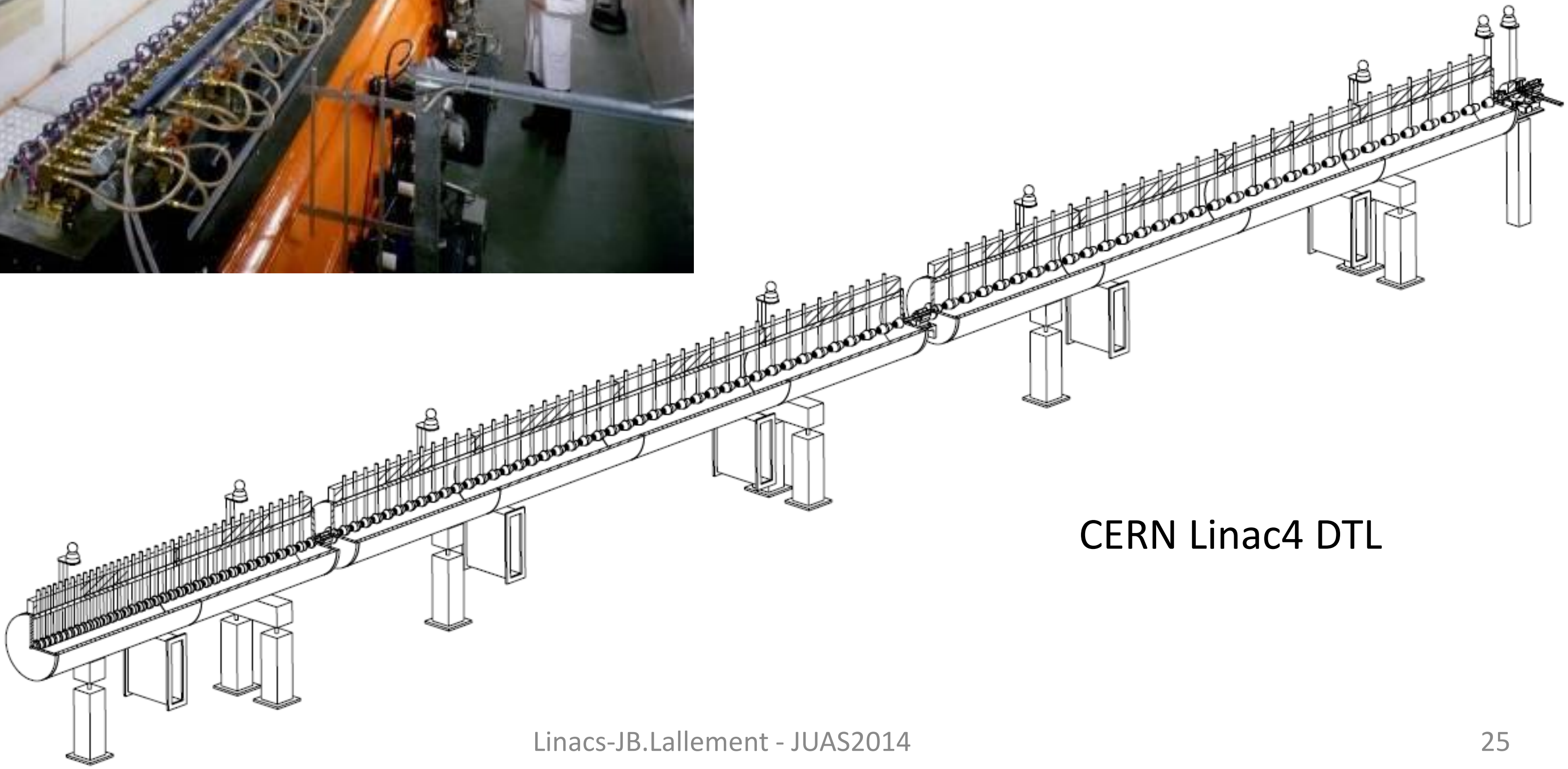
Synchronism condition for 2π mode : $L = \frac{\beta c}{f} = \beta\lambda$

Cell length should increase to account for the beta increase

Ideal for low β – low W - high current

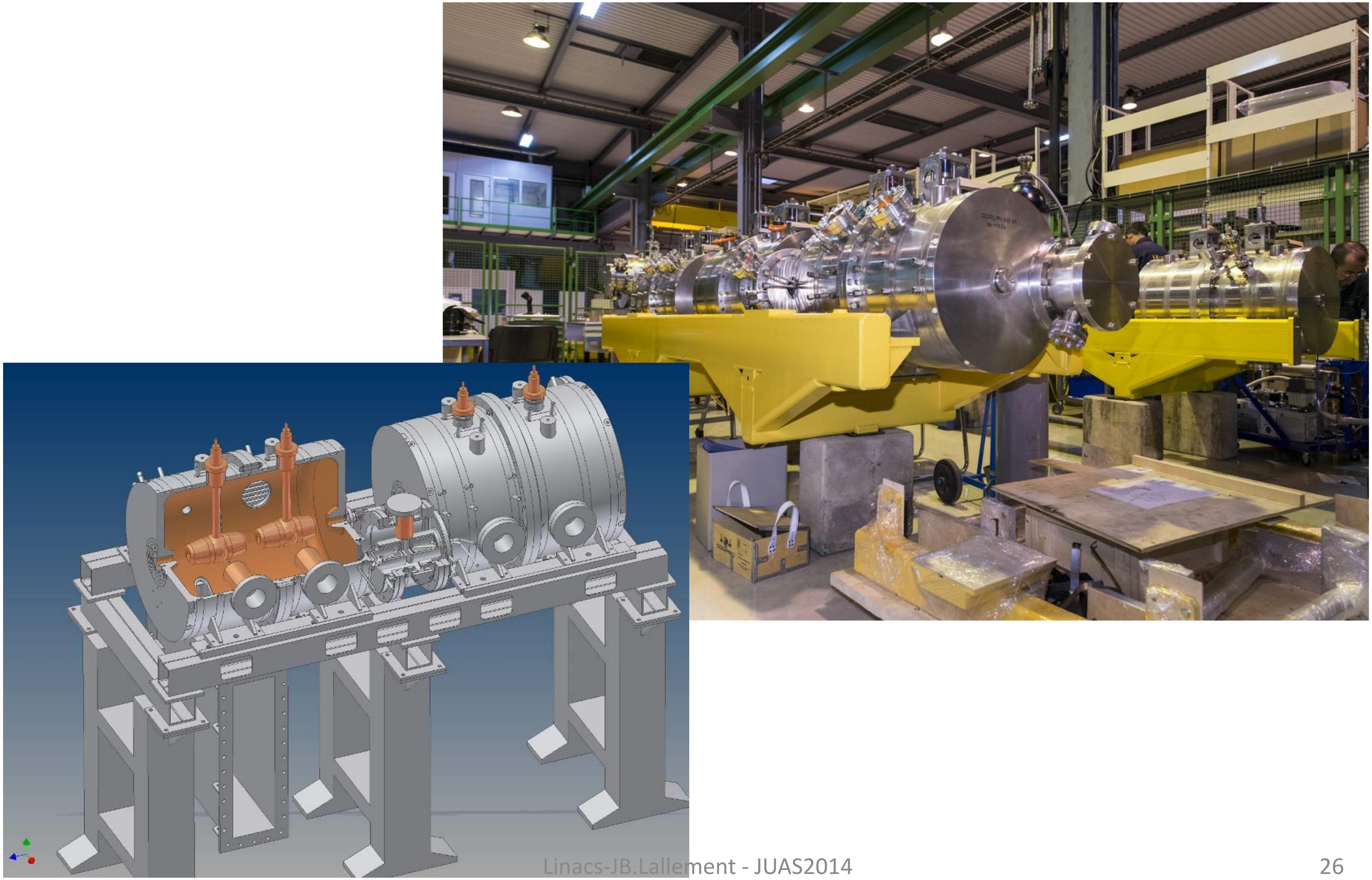
Drift Tube Linac

CERN Linac2 DTL

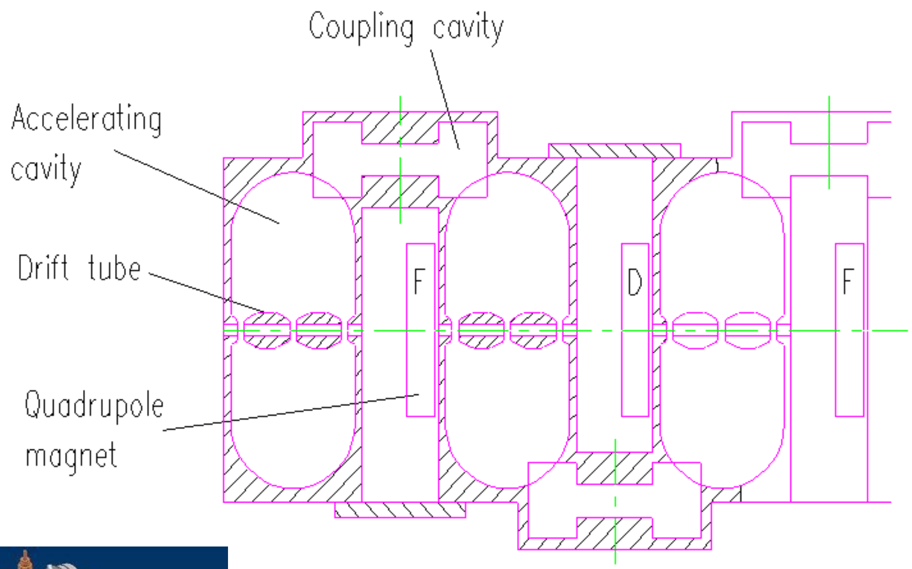


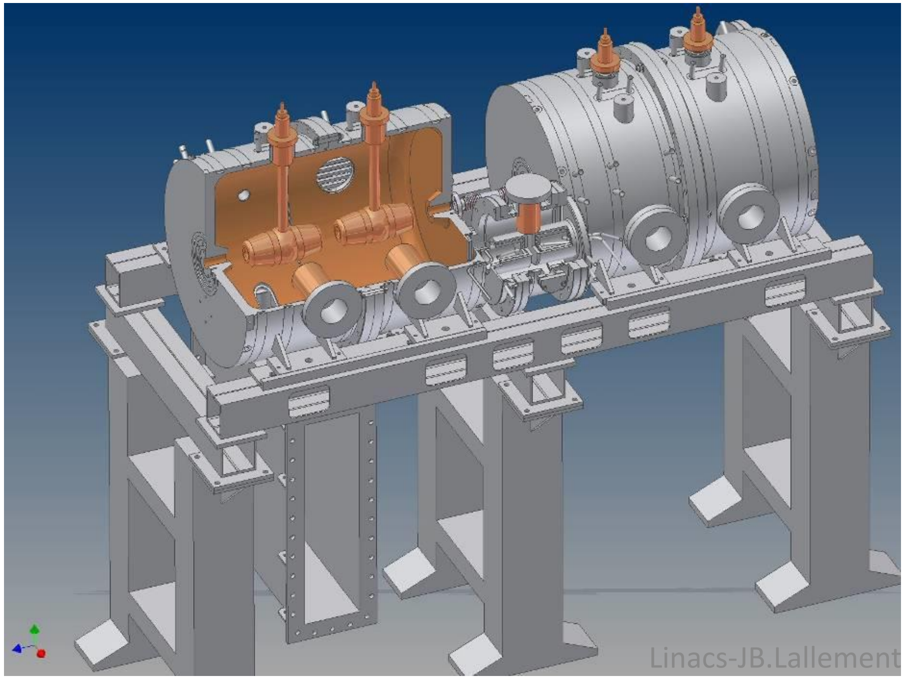
CERN Linac4 DTL

Coupled Cavity DTL

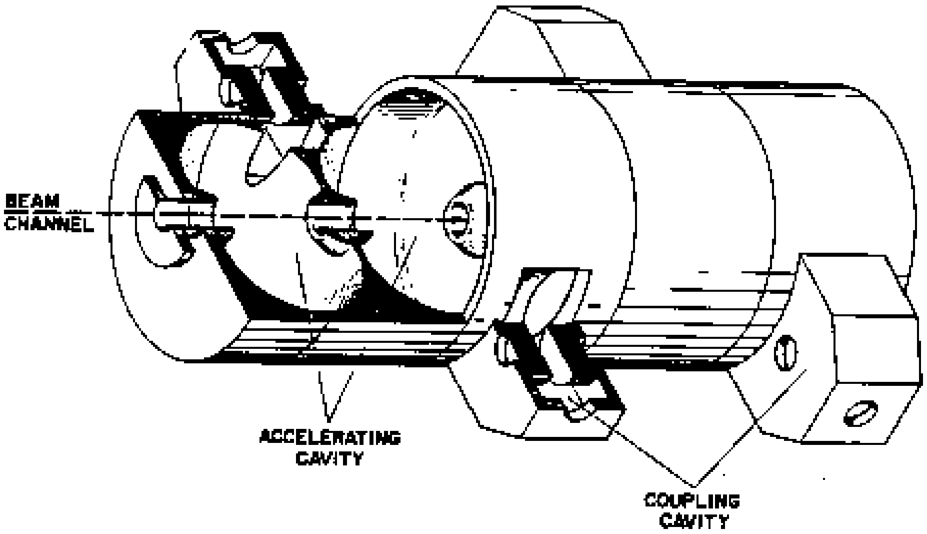


Coupled Cavity DTL


Coupling cavity
Accelerating cavity
Drift tube
Quadrupole magnet
F
D
F



Side Coupled Cavity

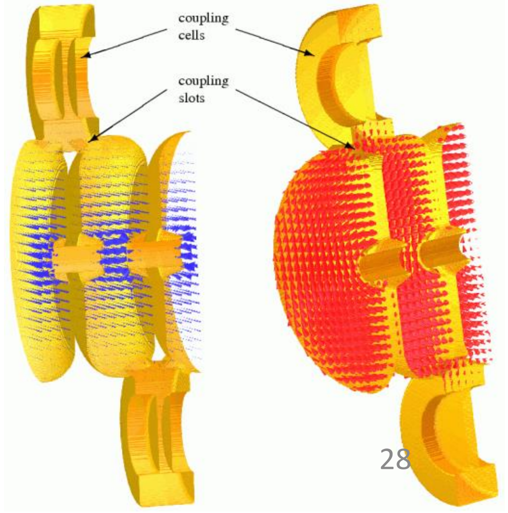

BEAM CHANNEL
ACCELERATING CAVITY
COUPLING CAVITY

multi-cell Standing Wave structure in **p/2 mode**
frequency 800 - 3000 MHz
for protons (b=0.5 - 1)

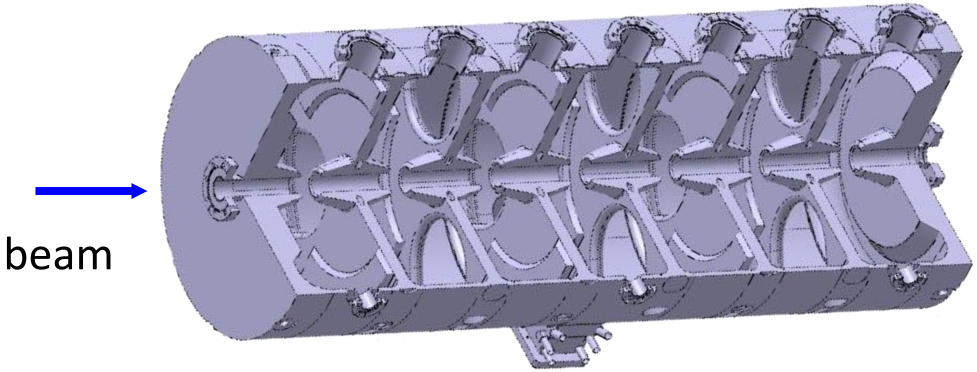
Rationale: high beta ⇒ cells are longer ⇒ advantage for high frequencies

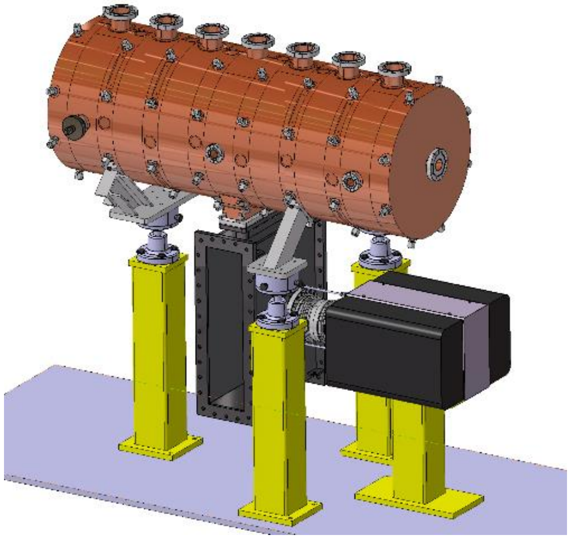
- at high *f*, high power (> 1 MW) klystrons available ⇒ long chains (many cells)
- long chains ⇒ high sensitivity to perturbations ⇒ operation in p/2 mode

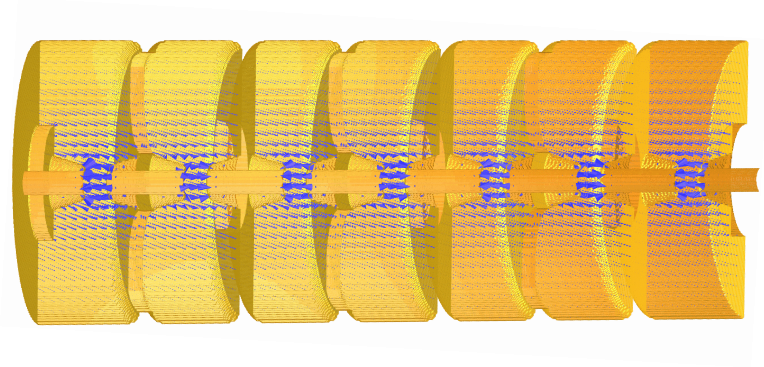
Side Coupled Structure:
- from the wave point of view, p/2 mode
- from the beam point of view, p mode

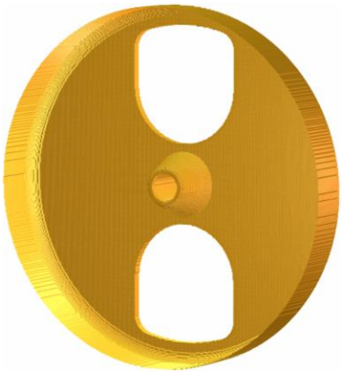

coupling cells
coupling slots

Pi Mode Structure

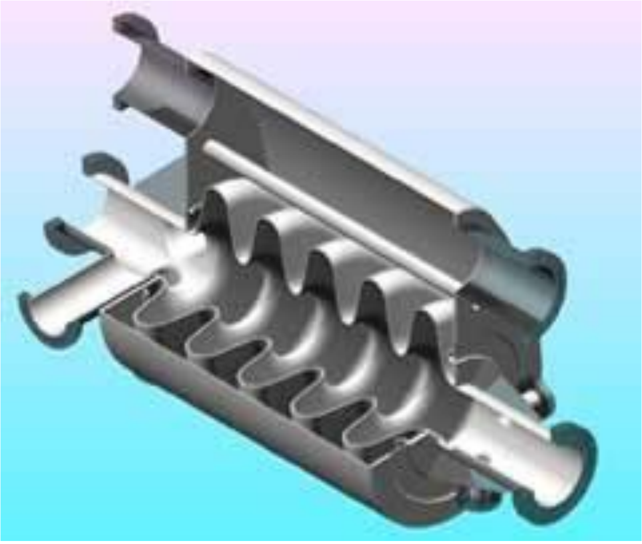




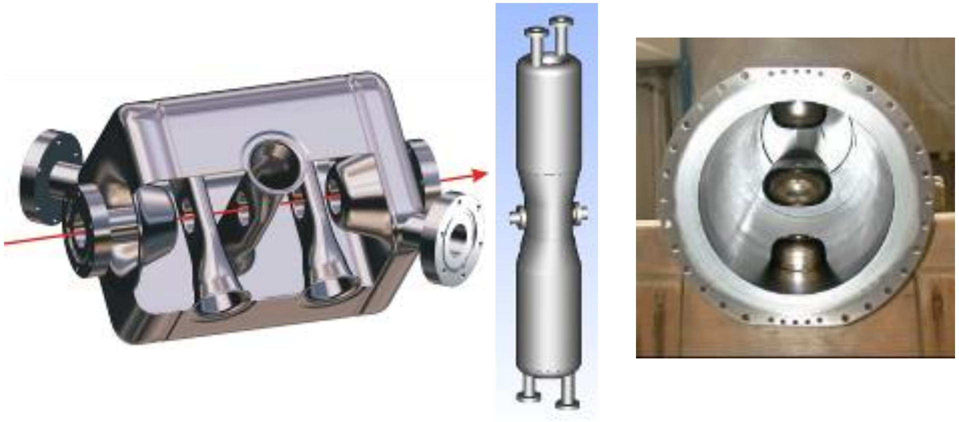




Superconducting cavities
Some examples



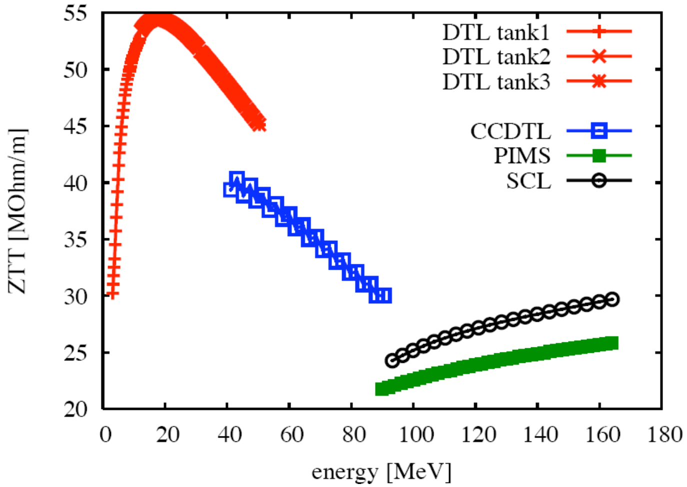
Multi gap cavities (elliptical)
Operate in π mode
$\beta>0.5-0.7$
350-700 MHz (protons)
0.35-3 GHz (electrons)



Other SC cavities (spoke, HWR, QWR)
$\beta>0.1$
From 1 to 4 gaps.
Can be individually phased.
Space for transverse focusing in between
Ideal for low β - CW proton linacs.

The choice of the structures

- Particle type : mass and charge
- Beam current
- Duty factor (pulsed, CW)
- Frequency
- Energy
- Operational constraints

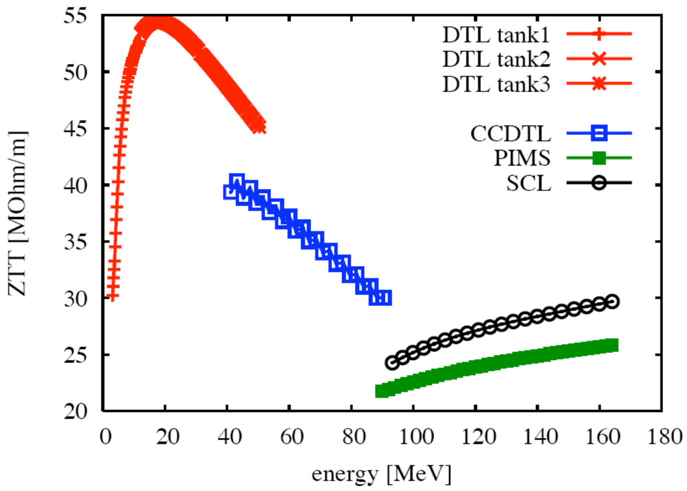


Cavity Type	Beta Range	Frequency	Particles
RFQ	Low! – 0.1	40-500 MHz	Protons, Ions
IH	0.02 – 0.08	40-100 MHz	Ions (Protons)
DTL	0.05 – 0.5	100-400 MHz	Protons, Ions
SCL	0.5 – 1 (ideal is 1)	600-3000 MHz	Protons, Electrons
HWR-QWR-Spokes	0.02-0.5	100-400 MHz	Protons, Ions
Elliptical	> 0.5-0.7	350 – 3000 MHz	Protons, Electrons

Not exhaustive list – To take with caution !!!

The choice of the structures

- Particle type : mass and charge
- Beam current
- Duty factor (pulsed, CW)
- Frequency
- Energy
- Operational constraints



Cavity Type	Beta R	Frequency	Particles
RFQ	Lo	500 MHz	Protons, Ions
IH	0	0 MHz	Ions (Protons)
DTL		MHz	Protons, Ions
SCL		MHz	Protons, Electrons
HWR-QWR-Sp		z	Protons, Ions
Elliptical	> 0.5-0.7	350 – 3000 MHz	Protons, Electrons

To
Take with
CAUTION !!!

Not exhaustive list – To take with caution !!!