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OBSERVATIONS DURING HIGH GRADIENT LINAC TESTING WITH A 4X POWER AMPLIFYING DUAL RESONANT RING SYSTEM

Haimson Research Corporation

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Contents

2

1. RELOCATION AND COMMISSIONING OF THE 17GHz LINAC 4X POWER AMPLIFYING RING.

2. HIGH GRADIENT TESTING OF THE ORIGINAL 22 CAVITY ALL-COPPER LINAC STRUCTURE.

3. HIGH GRADIENT TEST STATUS OF THE NEW 22 CAVITY SST/CU LINAC STRUCTURE.

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View of All-Copper 17 GHz Linac Structure and 4X Peak Power Amplifier System.











Figure 2. (a) through (d) Time Base = 50 ns/div, showing Bridge Input Power in Arms A (yellow) and B (red), Linac Input Power in Arm A (blue) and Bridge Load Power in Arm A (green).

12 **NORMAL LINAC OPERATION**



Linac Reflected Power

High Power RF Waveforms of the Bridge **Protected High Gradient 17 GHz Linac**

Frequency = 17137 MHz. Time Base = 50 ns/div.



Showing that when an Arc Occurs in the Linac, the Linac Input Power (blue) is Rapidly Truncated and, for the Remaining Portion of the Klystron RF Pulse the Bridge Input Power (red) is Automatically Directed into the Bridge Load (green). Thus, the Linac Power Amplifying Bridge Assists in Automatically Protecting both the RF Source and the High Gradient Linac Structure.

"A Linear Accelerator Power Amplification System for High Gradient Structure Research," in Advanced Accelerator Concepts, AIP Conf. Proc., No. 472, pp. 1003–1013, 1998.

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¹⁴ Observations During High Gradient Testing of the All-Copper 22 Cavity Linac

- At a prf of 2 Hz, each 10 ns widening of the RF pulse (from 100 to 200 ns) took 2x10³ pulses to clean up.
- After 4 hours of operation, the linac system processed up to 60 MV/m using pulse widths of 180 ns.
- Gradient data confirmed with beam energy measurements.
- A notable difference in the linac structure processing behavior was the complete absence of retrogressive thresholds even after breakdown discharges with wide RF pulses.
- After 30 accumulated hours of processing, a gradient of 73-74 MV/m was achieved at a linac input power of 32 MW.

15

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16

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FINAL DESIGN AND OPERATING PARAMETERS OF THE 17 GHz SST/CU LINAC STRUCTURE AND FEEDBACK LOOP COMPONENTS

Linac Structure Beam Aperture ϕ . . . 0.5999 cm

Number of Cavities ($2\pi/3$ Mode). . . . 22

Cavity Phase Velocity 4 at c, 2 at 1.005c, 2 at 1.010c, and 14 at 1.015c

Linac Structure Attenuation Parameter. . 0.178 Np

RF Bridge Coupling Coefficient [C=(n+1)-1/2]	0.5
Voltage Transmission Coefficient ${TC = [n/(n+1)]^{1/2}}$	0.84
Input Power from RF Source 10	(15) MW
Linac Steady State Input Power 33	(49.5) MW
Maximum Accelerating Gradient 67	(82) MV/m
Maximum Surface Gradient 150	(184) MV/m



SOME OBSERVATIONS DURING HIGH GRADIENT LINAC TESTING WITH A 4X POWER AMPLIFYING DUAL RESONANT RING SYSTEM

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STRENGTH OF MATERIAL PARAMETER COMPARISON OF OFHC COPPER, 304 STAINLESS STEEL AND MOLYBDENUM

Parameter	OFHC Copper	Type 304 Stainless Steel	Molybdenum
Tensile Strength (psi)	28000*	79000	90000
Yield Strength (psi)	2000	35000	56000
Modulus of Elasticity (psi)	$16 imes10^6$	$29 imes10^6$	$50 imes10^6$
Maximum Elongation (%)	60	54	15
Melting Temp. (°C)	1083	1454 — 1499	2622
Temp for 10 ⁻⁵ mm			
Vapor Pressure (°C)	942	1105	1987
Lattice	f-cc**	f-cc	b-cc†

* At room temperature

** Face-centered cubic

† Body-centered cubic

COMPARISON OF OFHC ANNEALED COPPER, LOW CARBON 304 STAINLESS STEEL AND MOLYBDENUM SURFACE RESISTIVITY AND SKIN DEPTH AT 17.136 GHz

Material	Bulk	Surface	Skin Depth
	Resistivity	Resistivity	at
	at 20°C	at 17.136 GHz	17.136 GHz
	ρ	R _s	δ
	(Ohm–m)	(Ohm)	(µm/µ″)
Annealed	1.724 × 10 ⁻⁸	0.034	0.505 μm
OFHC Copper			(20 µ″)
304L	6.4 × 10 ⁻⁷	0.208	3.07 μm
Stainless Steel			(121 µ″)
Molybdenum	5.7 × 10 ⁻⁸	0.062	0.918 µm
			(36 µ″)

Linac Structure Harmonic Mean Group Velocity $(v_a)_{hm}$ 0.039 c Total Loss in Each Feedback Loop 1.25 dB Feedback Loop Transit Time $(T_F + T_{RWG})$. 11.8 ns 3 RF Power Build-up Ratio (n+1) 4

LINAC AND RF BRIDGE DESIGN PARAMETERS

Feedback Loop Loss 1.25 dB Feedback Loop Transit Time . . . 11.8 ns * Total Phase Length of Feedback Loop 8280 +/- 2 deg. * Loop Phase Dispersion 4.3 deg/MHz



