

quarter wave resonators for $\beta \sim 1$ Accelerators

ILAN BEN-ZVI

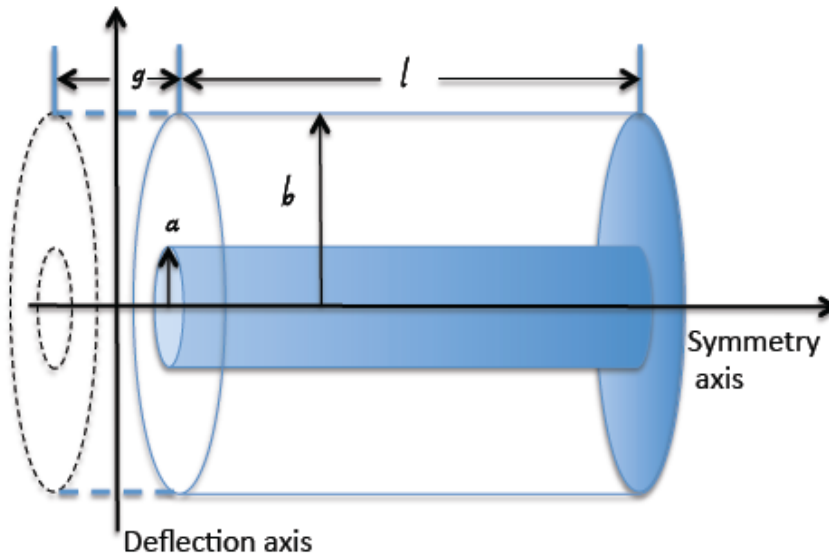
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Why the QWR?

- Most compact structure.
- Extremely high mechanical stability.
- No Same Order Mode (SOM).
- The first HOM is a factor of 2 to 3 in frequency above the fundamental crabbing mode, very easy to damp.
- Simple fabrication, coupling and tuning.

QWR Schematic



$$Z_0 = \frac{\eta}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\eta = 377\Omega$$

$$R_{sh} / Q = \frac{4Z_0}{\pi}$$

$$\Gamma = QR_s = \frac{2\pi\eta}{\lambda} \frac{\ln(b/a)}{a^{-1} + b^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{R_t}{Q} = \frac{4\pi a^2 Z_0}{g^2}$$

$$E_p \geq \frac{V}{a \cdot \ln(b/a)}$$

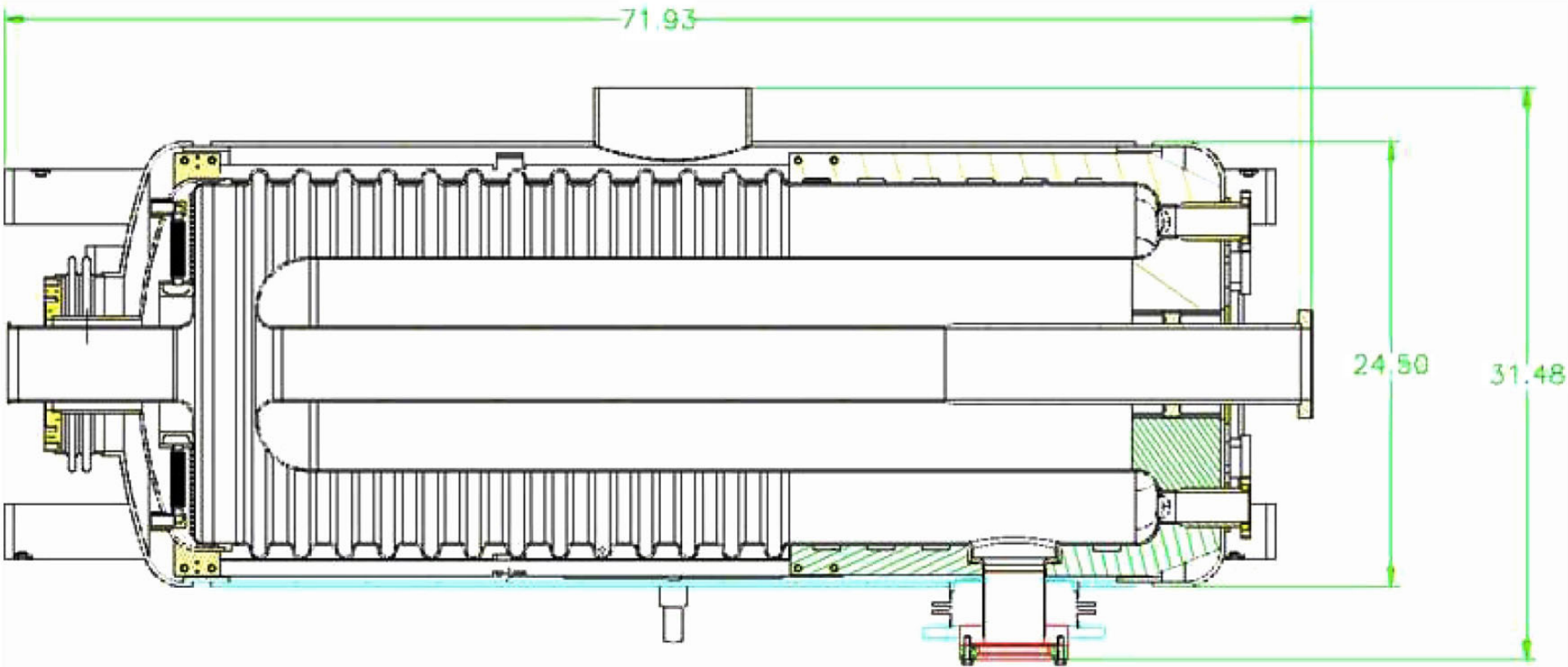
$$H_p = \frac{1}{\eta} \frac{V}{a \ln \frac{b}{a}}$$

SRF Quarter Wave Resonators are well known and are quite compact



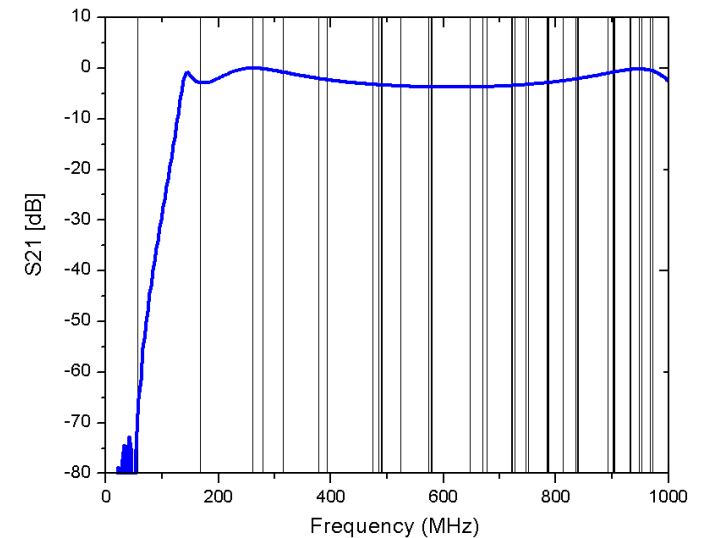
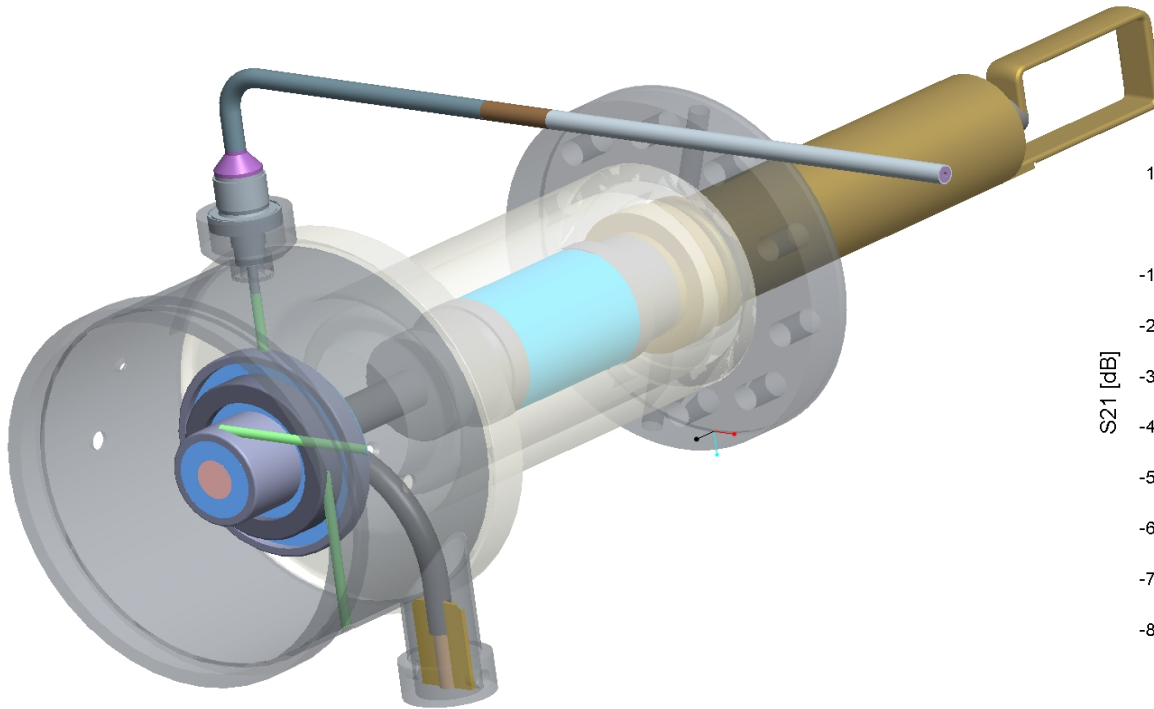
The first superconducting Quarter Wave Resonator, ca. 1981. The frequency is 300 MHz.

SUPPRESSION OF MULTIPACTING



DAMAYANTI NAIK AND ILAN BEN-ZVI Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams 13, 052001 (2010)

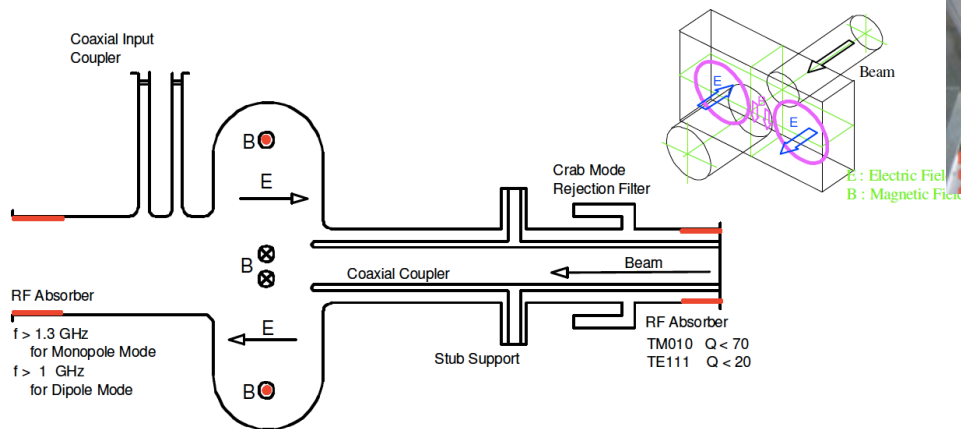
A HOM damper with an integral high-pass filter for QWR



Q. Wu and I. Ben-Zvi, Optimization of Higher Order Mode Dampers in the 56 MHz SRF Cavity for RHIC, Proceeding of IPAC'10, Kyoto, Japan

Crab Cavities

- Big issue: Damping of LOM, SOM, HOM made simple.
- Big Issue: Size.

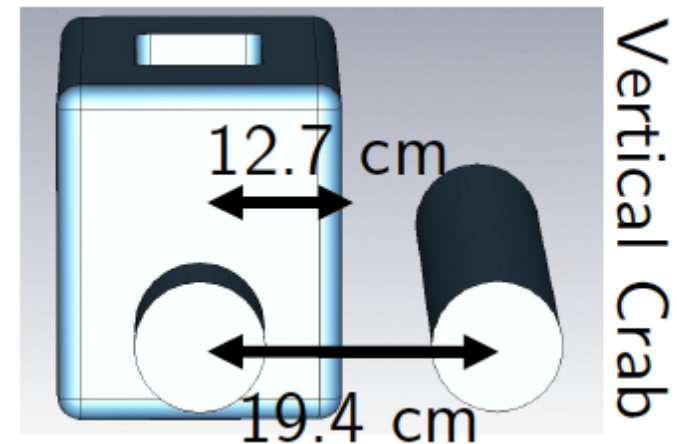
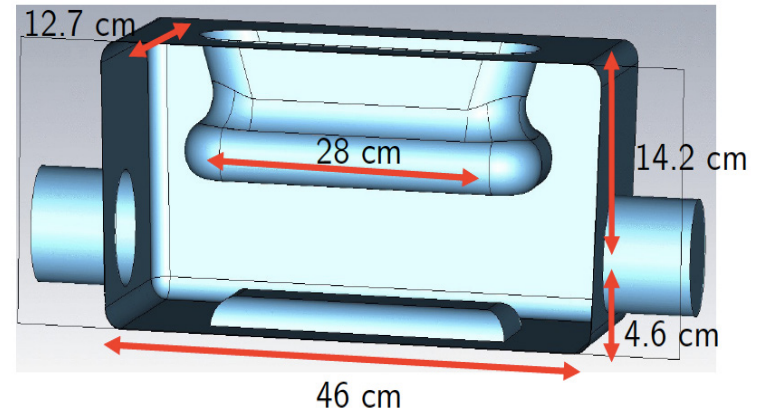


KEKB Crab cavity at 500 MHz

Initial LHC QWR crab cavity design

Rama Calaga

- 400 MHz
- Very easy fit into LHC
- Nearest other mode is well separated at 675 MHz
- $V_t \sim 2.5$ MV @ 110 mT and 48 MV/m surface fields, R_t/Q of 132 Ω



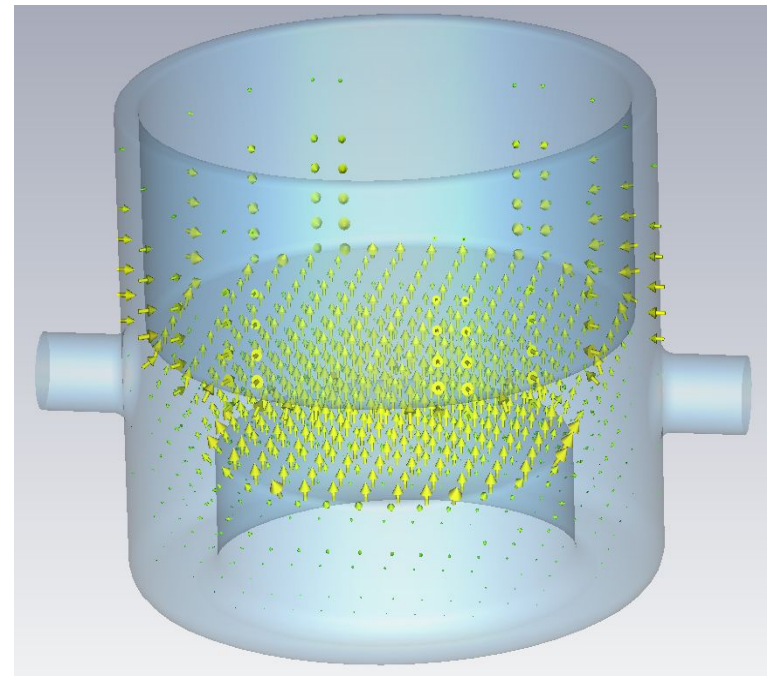
eRHIC crab cavity initial design

Qiong Wu (THPO007)

- 181 MHz (and harmonics)
- No acceleration

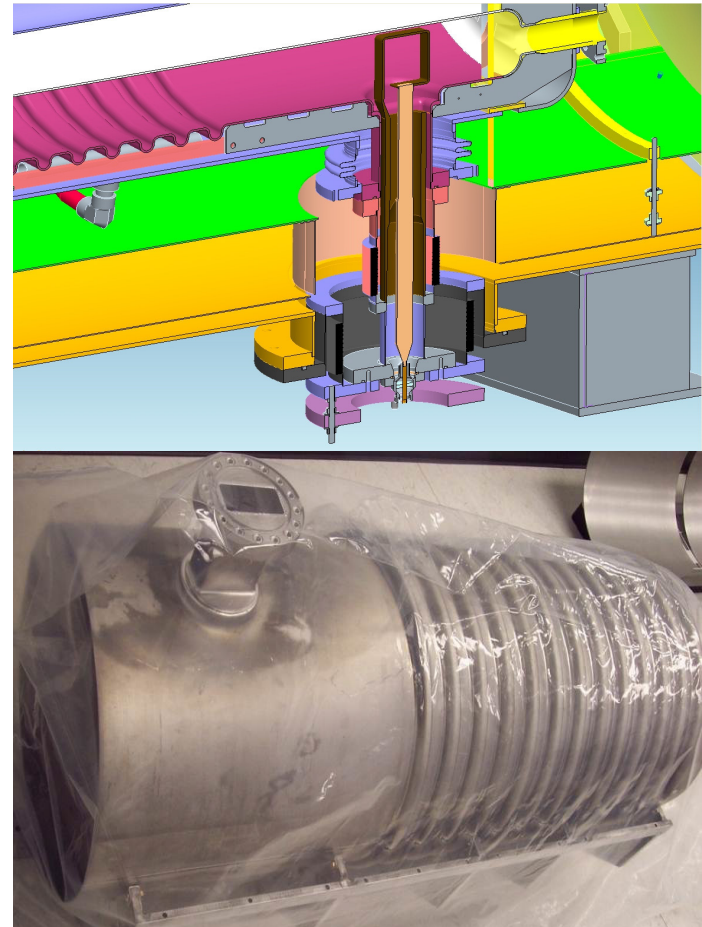
QWR crab cavity for RHIC	Units	MWS
Crab mode frequency	MHz	181
Nearest other mode	MHz	251
Length (along beam line)	cm	75.2
Width (long /short parts)	cm	38.1/25.1
Deflecting voltage*	MV	6.1
Peak surface electric field*	MV/m	39
Stored energy*	Joules	100
Rt/Q (Engineering def.)	Ohms	291
Accelerating voltage*	kV	<1

*) At peak surface magnetic field of 100 mT

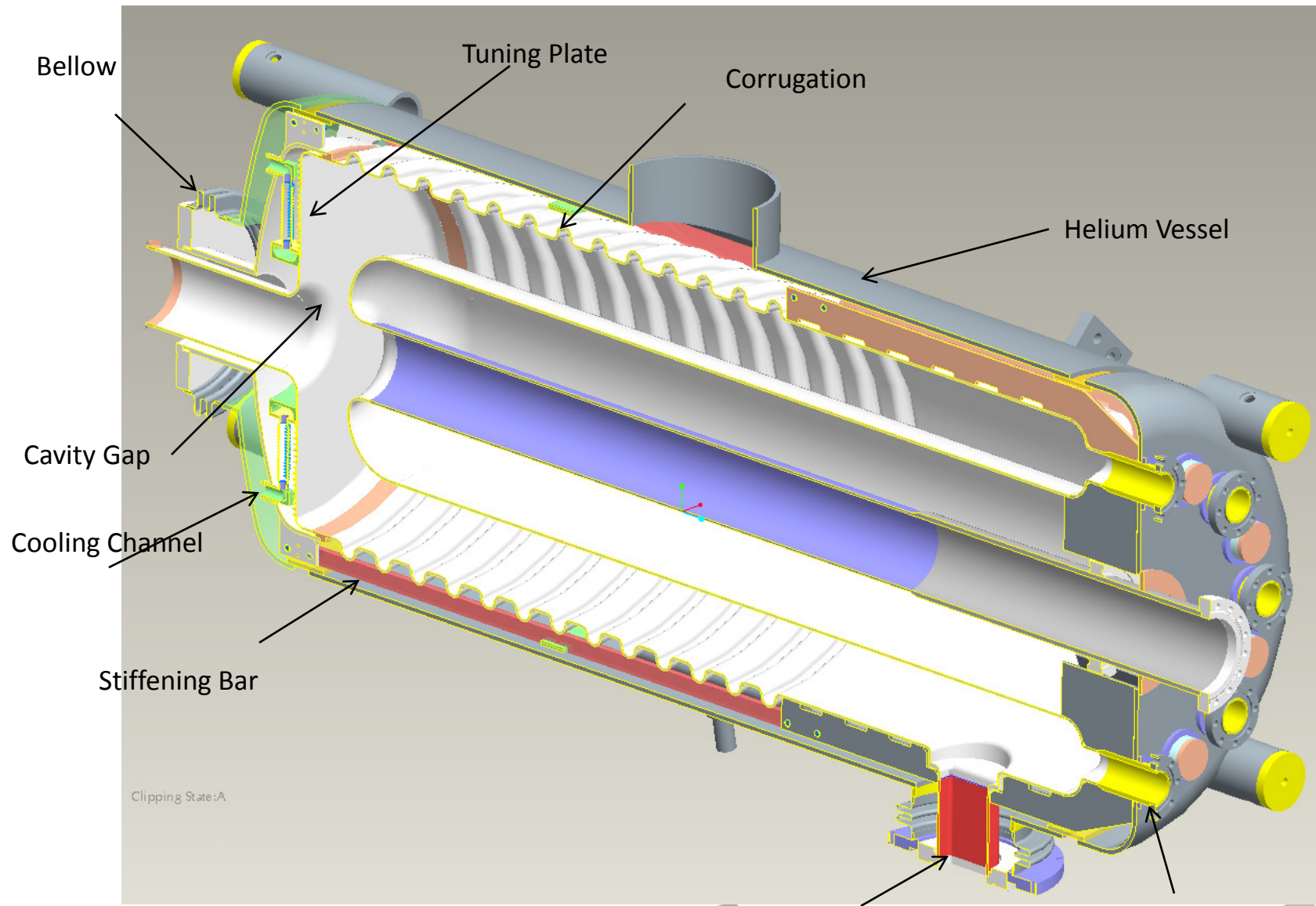


RHIC 56 MHz Storage Cavity

- Heavily damped HOM
- Variable fundamental damping
- 2 MV, beam driven
- 1 kW RF for amplitude lock
- Multipacting suppressed

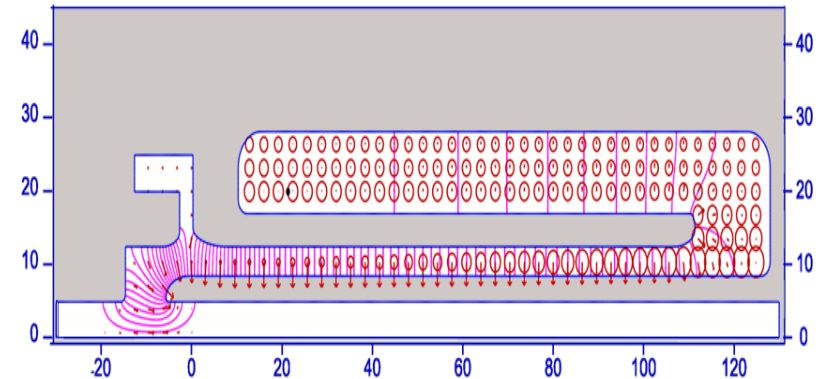


56 MHz SRF Cavity for beam storage at RHIC



RHIC 28 MHz Accelerating cavity

- SBIR at Niowave
- Very low frequency
- Very large tuning range
- Folded structure
- Very challenging!



Cavities for RHIC	4
Frequency	28.1 MHz
Gap voltage	600 kV
Tuning range	200 kHz
Tuning rate	22 kHz/s
Aperture	0.1 m

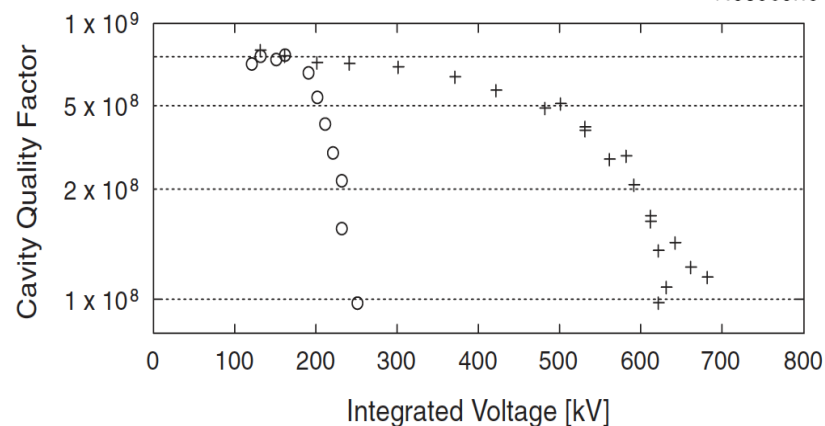
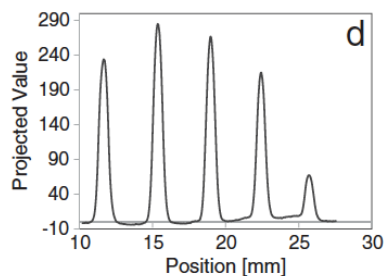
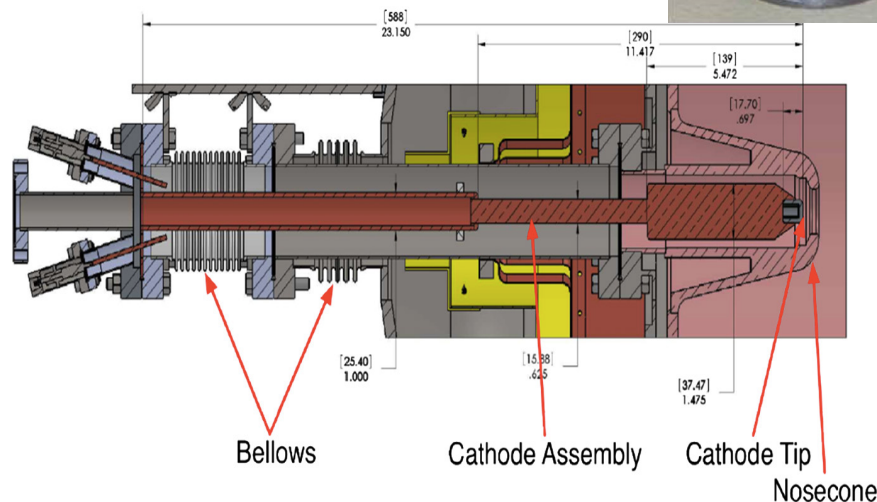
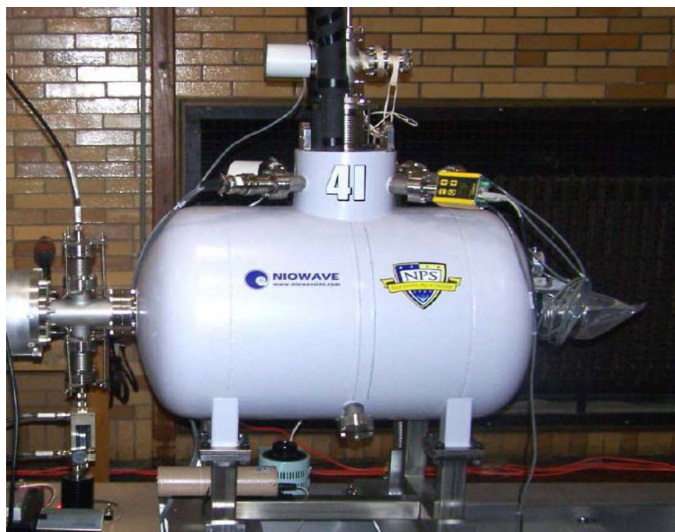
SRF electron guns

- Fast growing application for QWR, 3 so far.
- Important for various applications, in particular CW high-brightness beams for FELs and ERLs.
- Niowave in collaboration with various institutes.
- Quick design – to – test cycle.
- At this conference, also talk by Sergey Belomestnykh MOP0055

BNL-U. Wisc.-NPS-Niowave SRF Gun Parameters

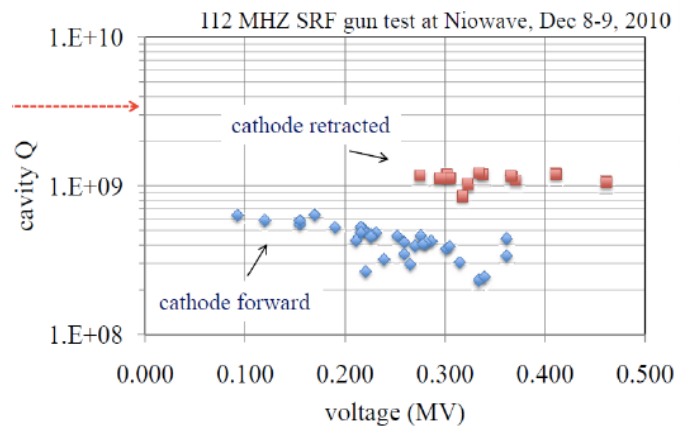
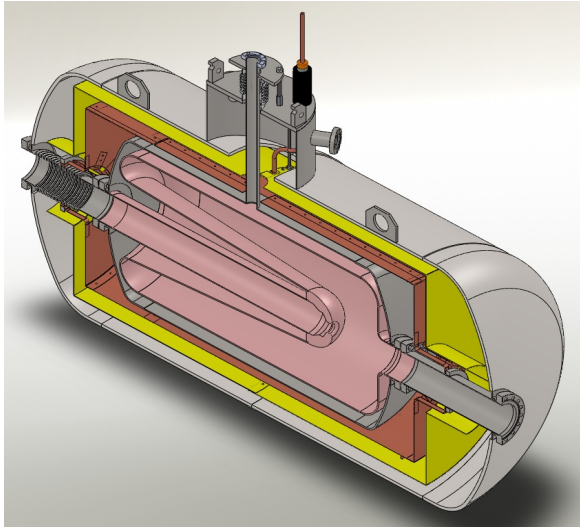
Parameter	Units	BNL	U. Wi.	NPS
Frequency	MHz	112	200	500
Aperture (beam tube)	cm	10	10	6.35
Cavity Diameter	cm	42	60	24
Cavity Length	cm	110	50.3	20.3
Planned beam energy	MeV	2	4	1.2
Peak electric field MV/m	38	53	51	
Peak magnetic field	mT	73	80.4	78
Peak / cathode field	-	2.63	1.31	1.8
QRs (geometry factor)	Ω	38	85	125
R/Q (linac definition)	Ω	126	147	195
Q0 (no cathode, 4.5K)	$\times 10^9$	3.7	3.3	1.2

NPS 500 MHz gun



PRST-AB 14, 053501 (2011)

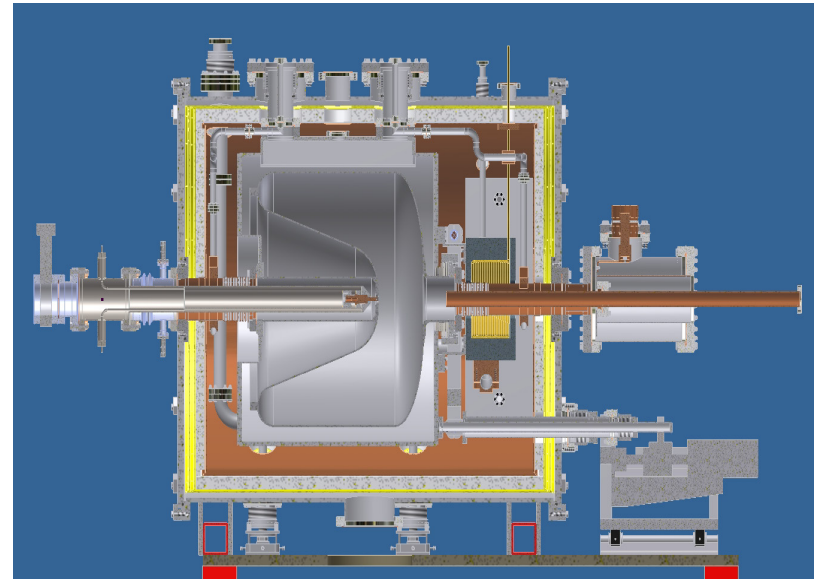
BNL 112 MHz gun



S. Belomestnykh et al, proc. PAC11

U. Wisconsin 200 MHz gun

- BES funded design for a seeded VUV/soft X-ray Free Electron Laser
- Gun is being fabricated at Niowave with testing beginning next year.



In closing

- The QWR is a simple, ultra-compact, stable and efficient.
- It is a very popular cavity for low β applications.
- The Superconducting QWR is recently finding many applications for very high β .
- These applications include crab cavities, storage ring accelerating and storage cavities and electron guns.
- An enormous advantage in these applications is the outstanding separation of the unwanted modes.