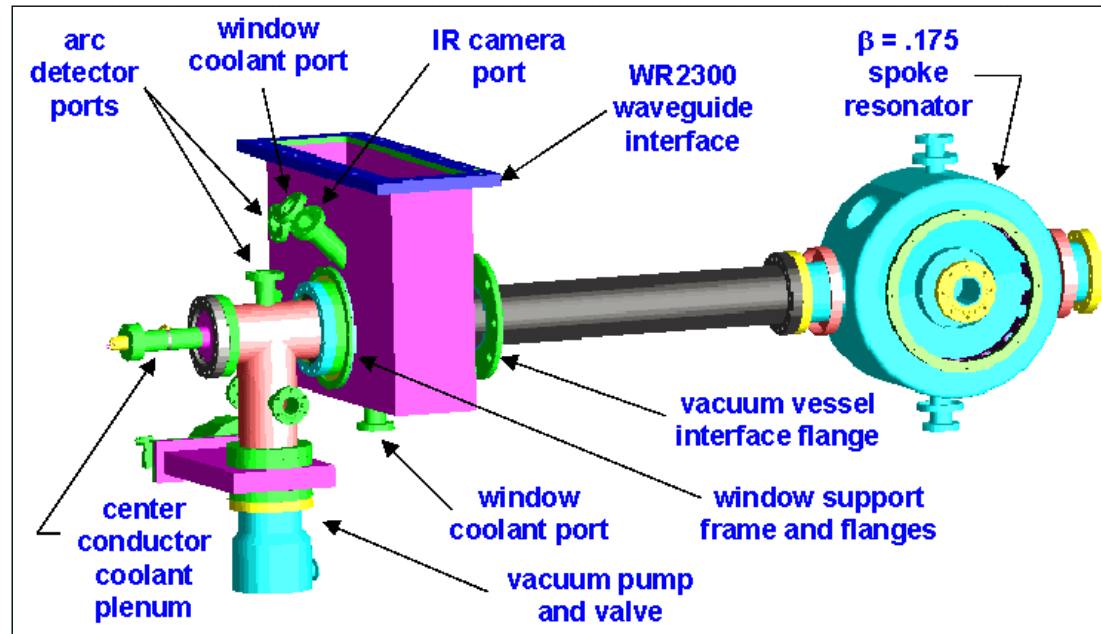


# An Integrated Design for a $\beta=0.175$ Spoke Resonator and Associated Power Coupler



Frank Krawczyk, LANL  
for the AAA Project  
Presentation at EPAC 2002,  
Paris, France on June 5, 2002

# Introduction

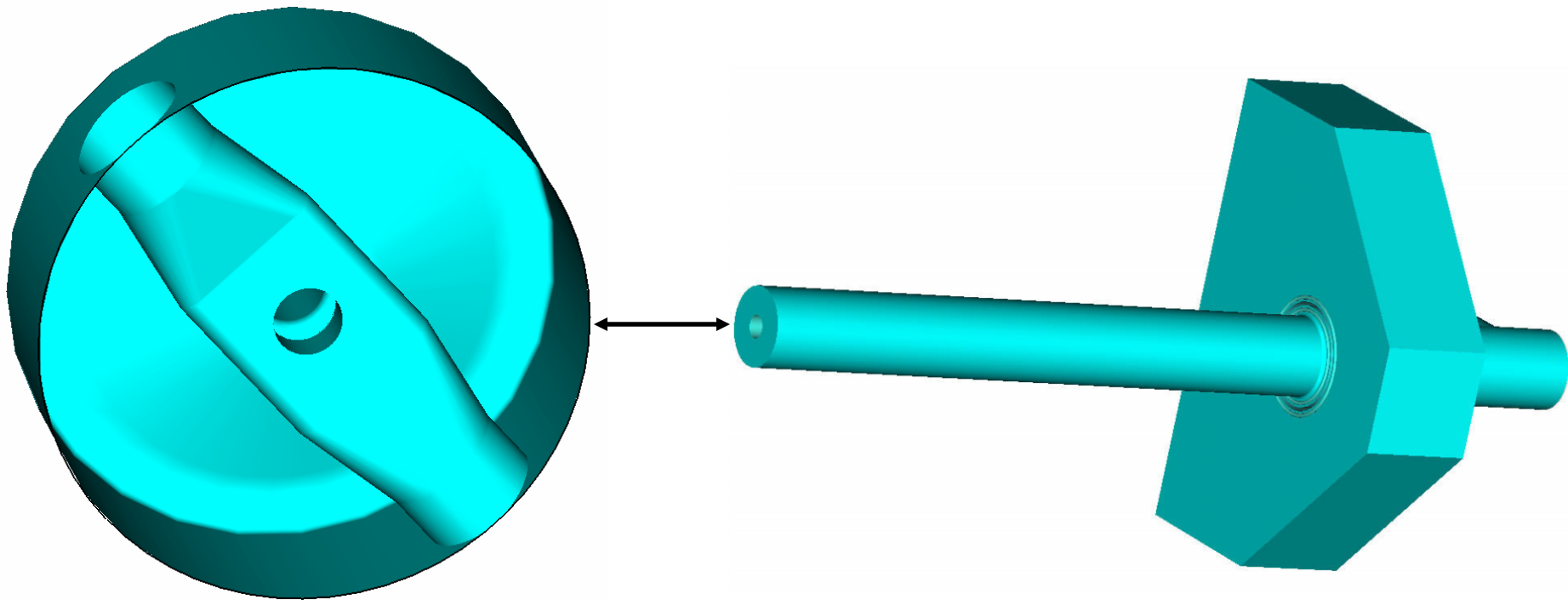
Acknowledgements: B. Rusnak, LLNL,  
K. Shepard and M. Kelly, ANL,  
G. Corniani, Zanon  
C. Pagani's group at INFN-Milano

## Structure: 2-gap spoke resonator at 350 MHz w/ power coupler (coaxial, 75 $\Omega$ )

- Integration process
- Spoke cavity and coupler interface results
- Coupler results
- Other interface effects
- Construction and planned testing

# Design Integration: Standard Procedure

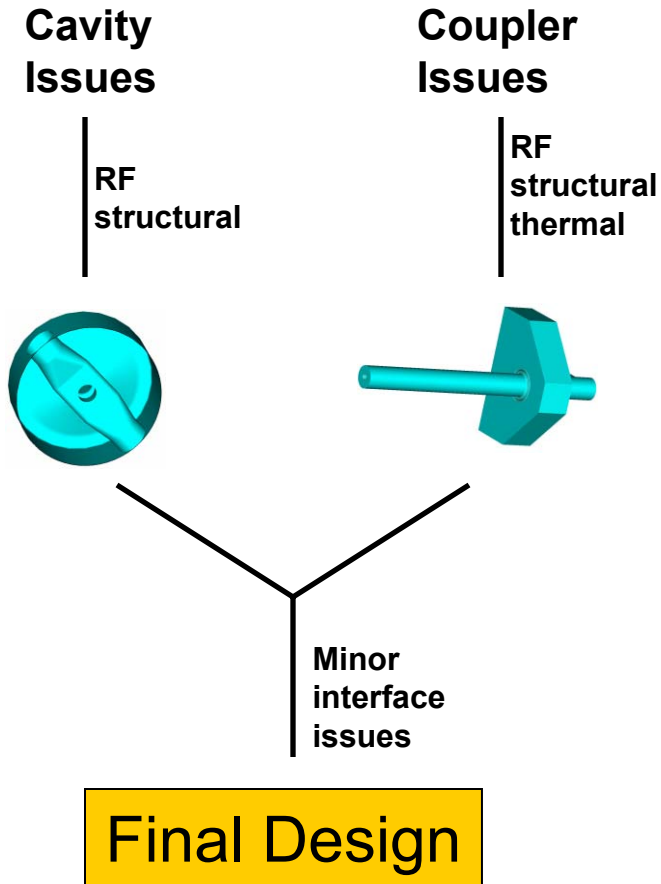
If minor perturbation occurs when cavity and coupler are interfaced, independent designs can be done.



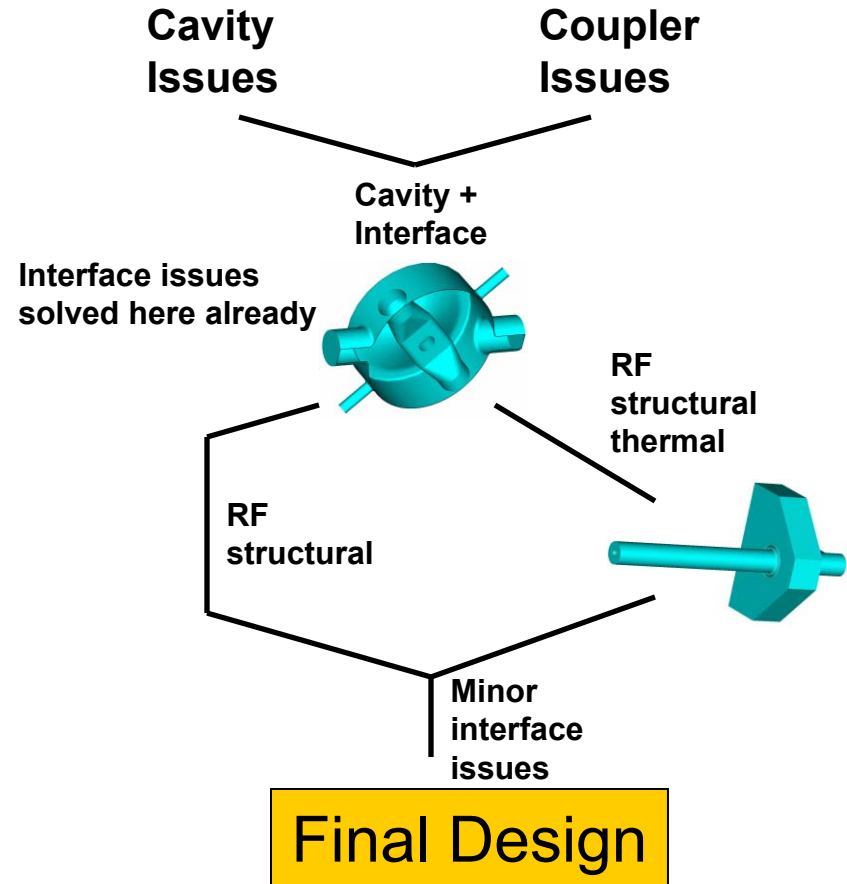
If major perturbation occurs, e.g. significant volume change due to ports  
→ interface must to be considered

# Design Integration: Overview

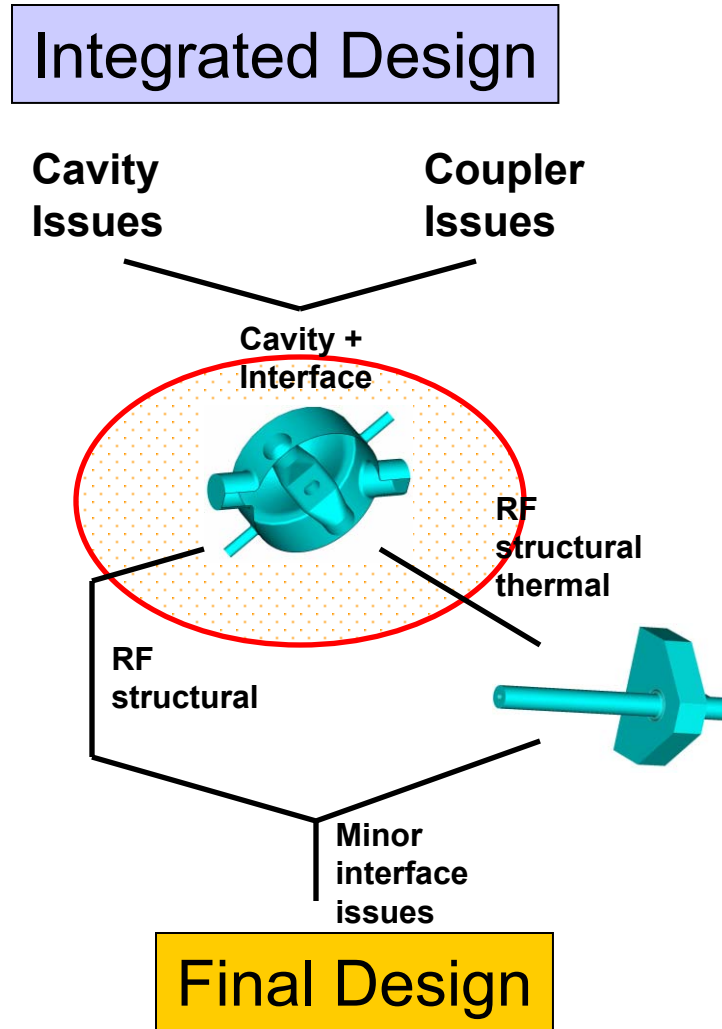
## Standard Design



## Integrated Design

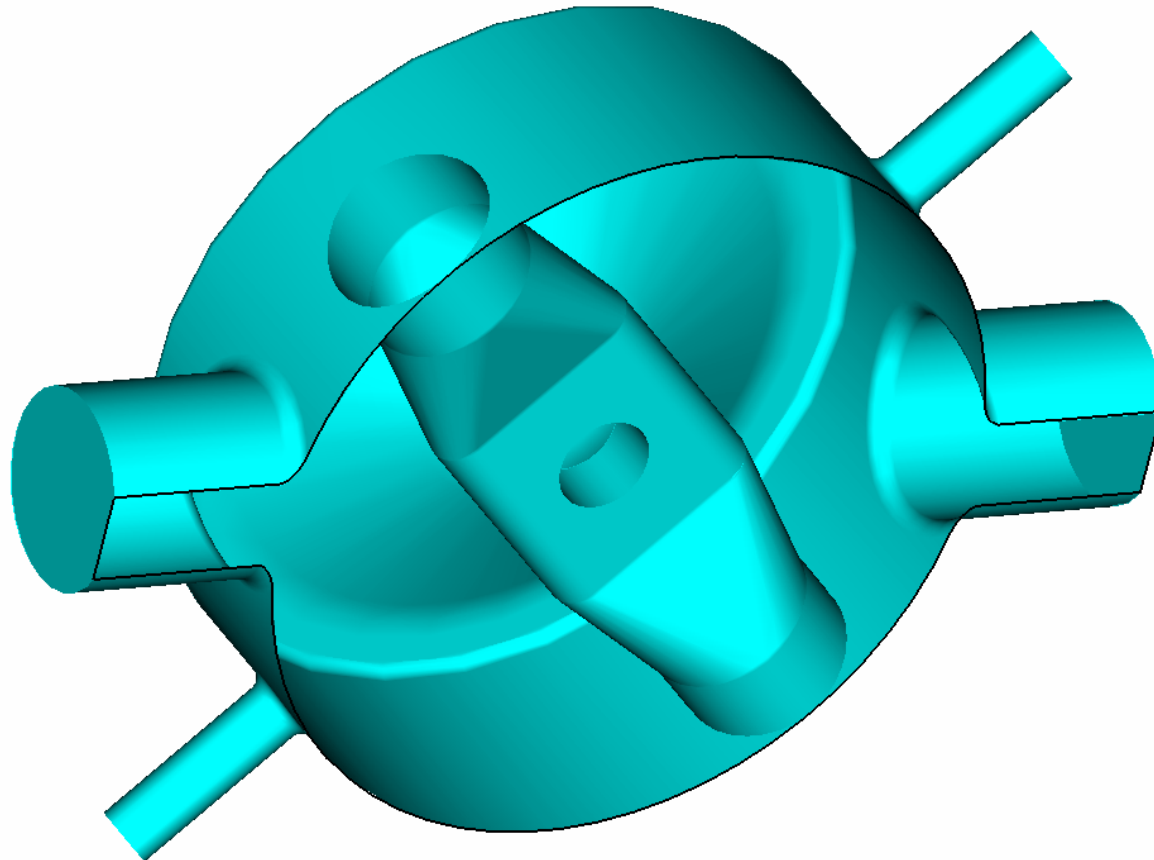


# Design Integration: Where are we?

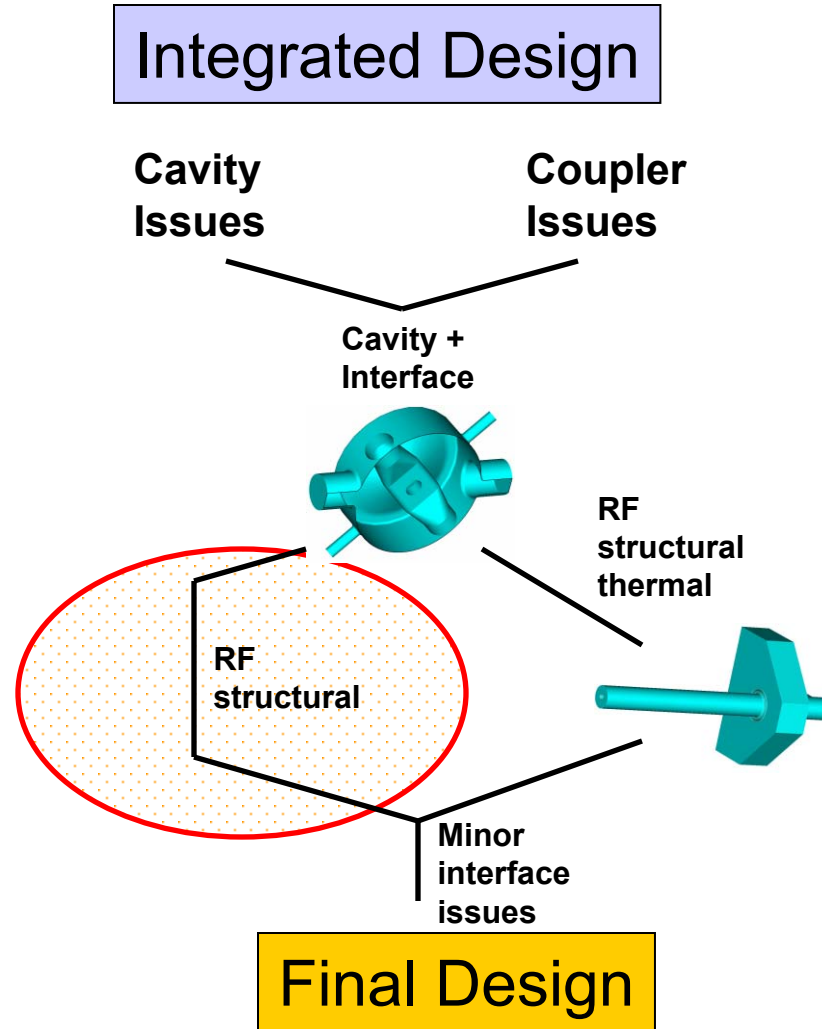


# Design Integration: 1) Interface Consideration

**Include ports as part of the initial cavity model.  
This integrates the impact of the coupler interface  
into the solution already.**



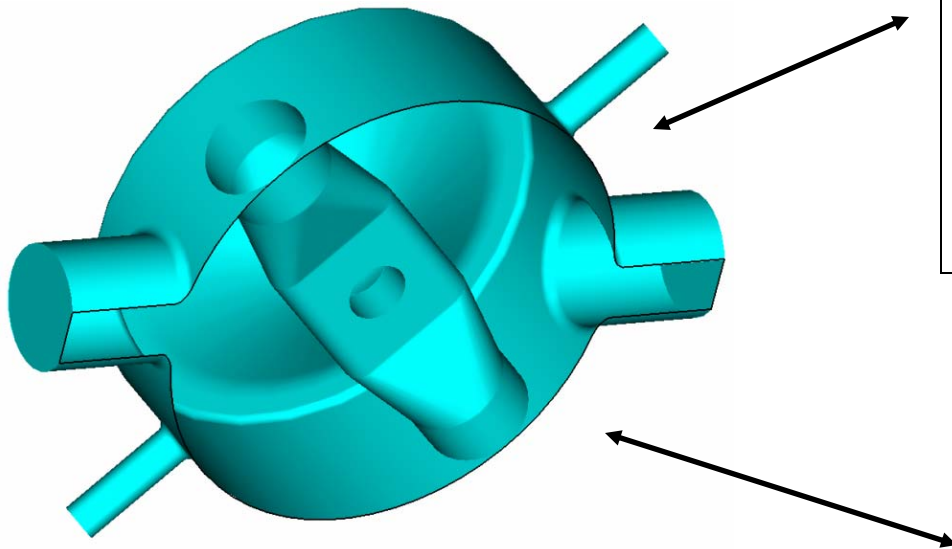
# Design Integration: Where are we?



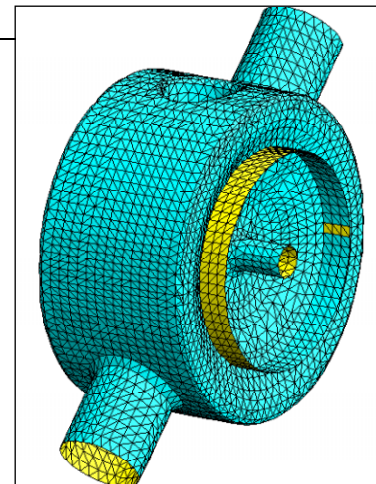
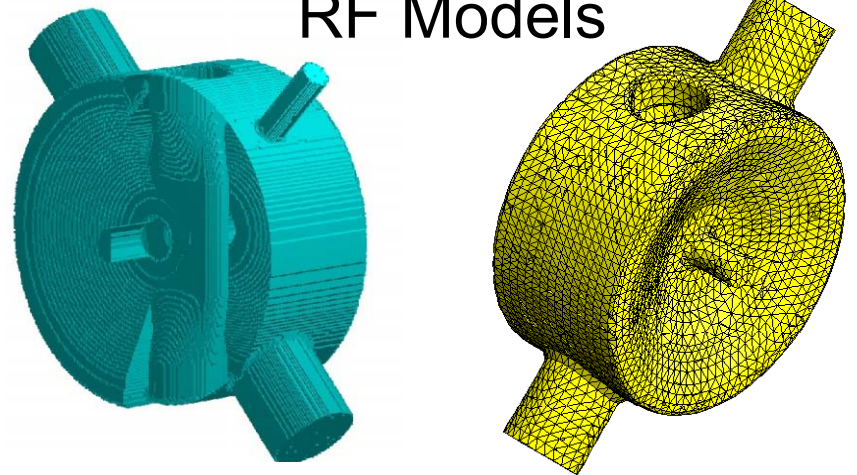
# Design Integration: 2a) RF and Structural Design

## Quality Assurance

Common CAD Model



RF Models



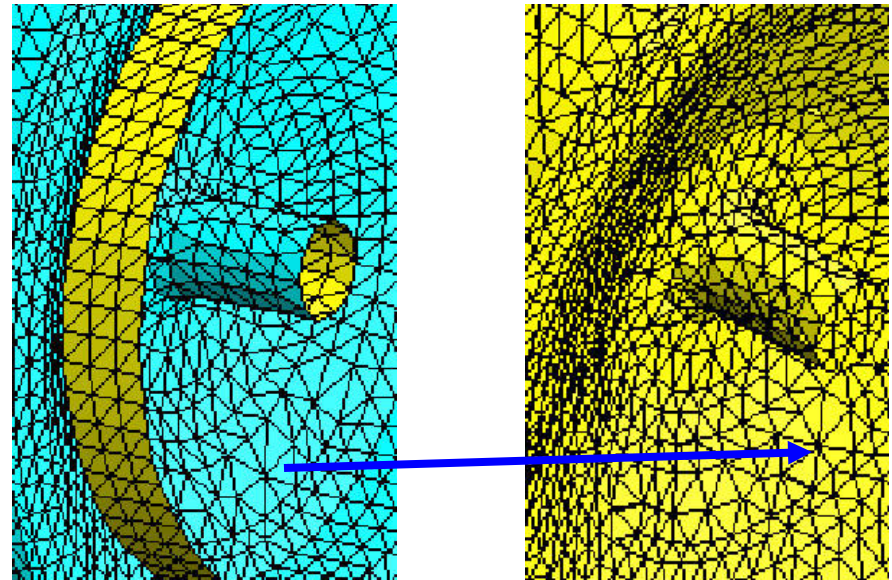
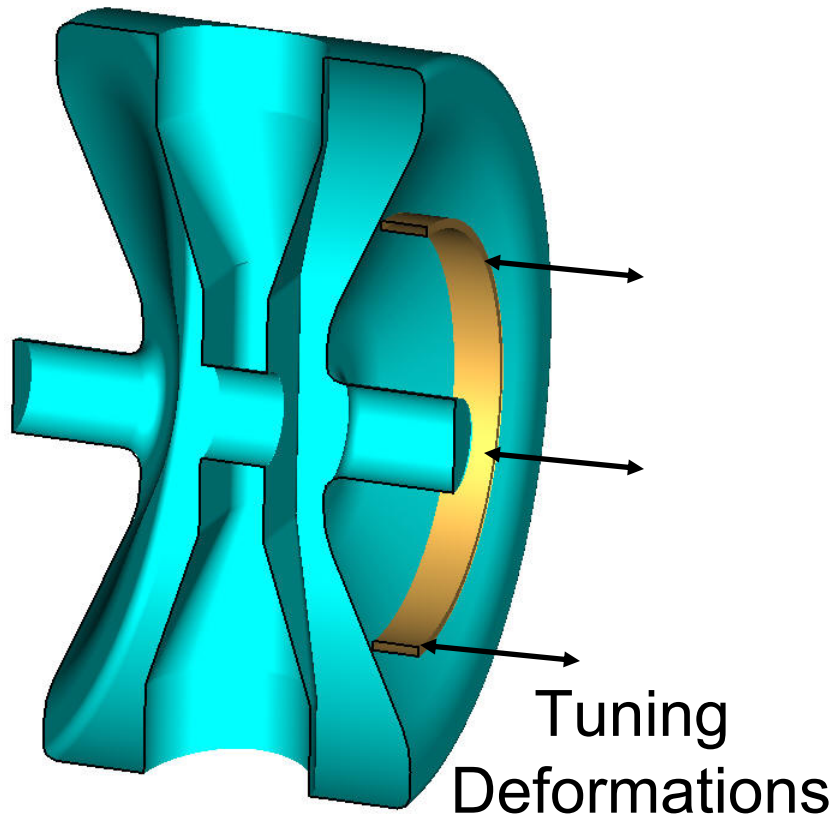
Structural  
Shell Model

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# Design Integration: 2b) RF and Structural Design

## RF effects of deformations: Tuning Sensitivity/ Forces



Shell Mesh  $\longleftrightarrow$  Volume Mesh  
Common nodes allow recalculation  
of RF-case without re-meshing  
(reduces discretization error)

# Design Integration: Benchmark

## Argonne National Lab (ANL) Cavity Used for Benchmark



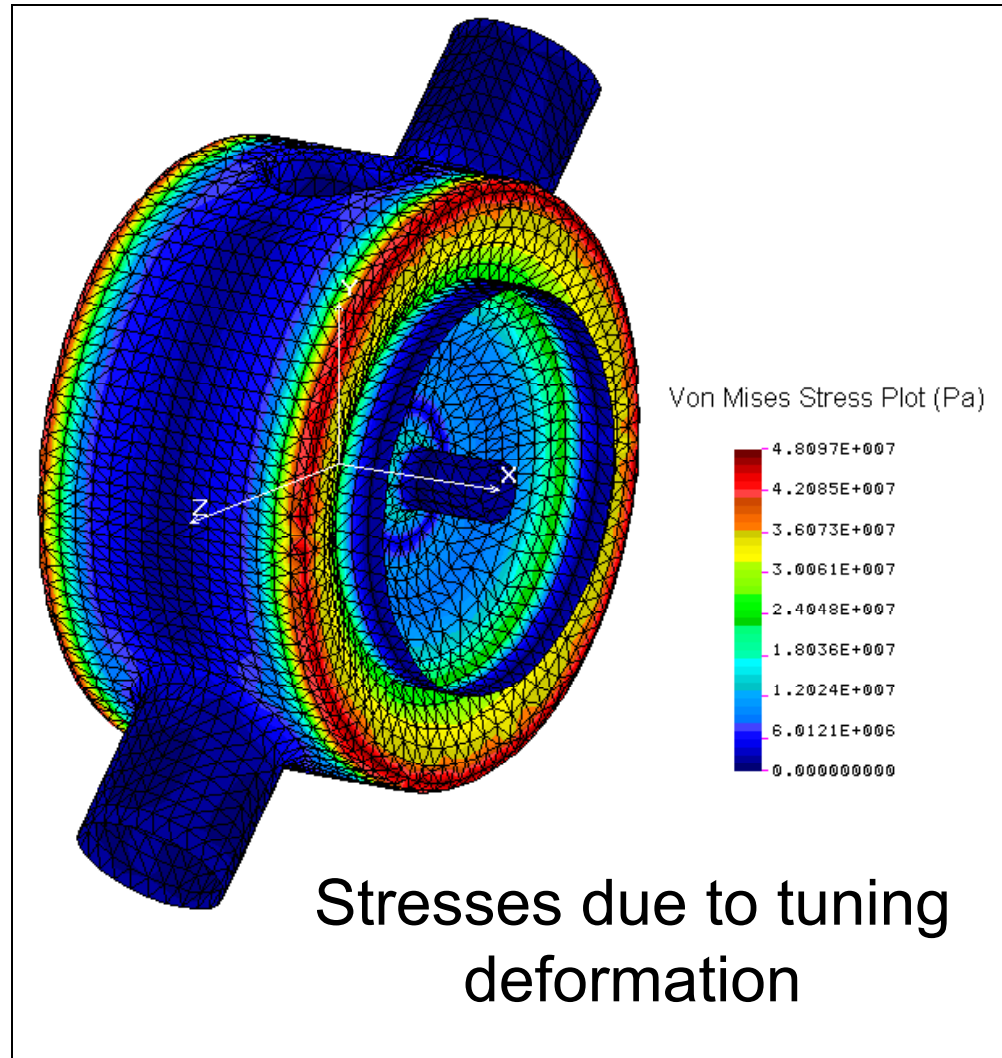
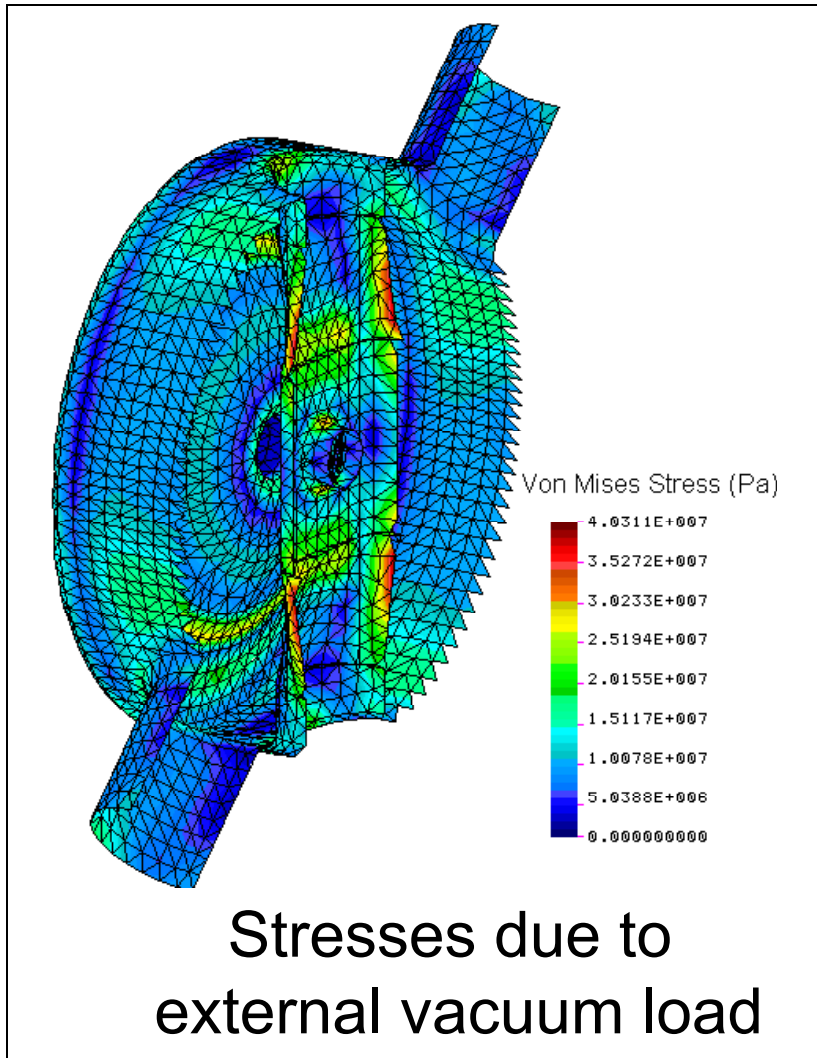
	Measured	Cosmos/Micav	Error
$f_0$	339.699 MHz	338.821 MHz	-0.26%
$df/dz$	9.356 MHz/in	11.32 MHz/in	21%
stiffness	34.36 lb/mil	44.4 lb/mil	29%
$df/force$	0.272 kHz/lb	0.255 kHz/lb	-6.35%

Common nodes concept does allow calculation of volume changes.

→

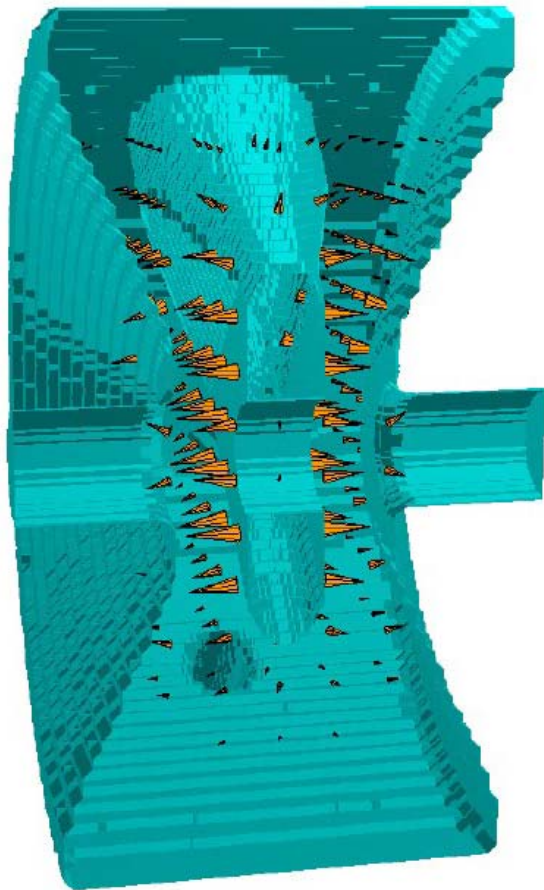
A “3D-Slater” theorem calculation could be implemented. This would give a more accurate prediction of the tuning sensitivity

# Spoke Cavity: Structural Results

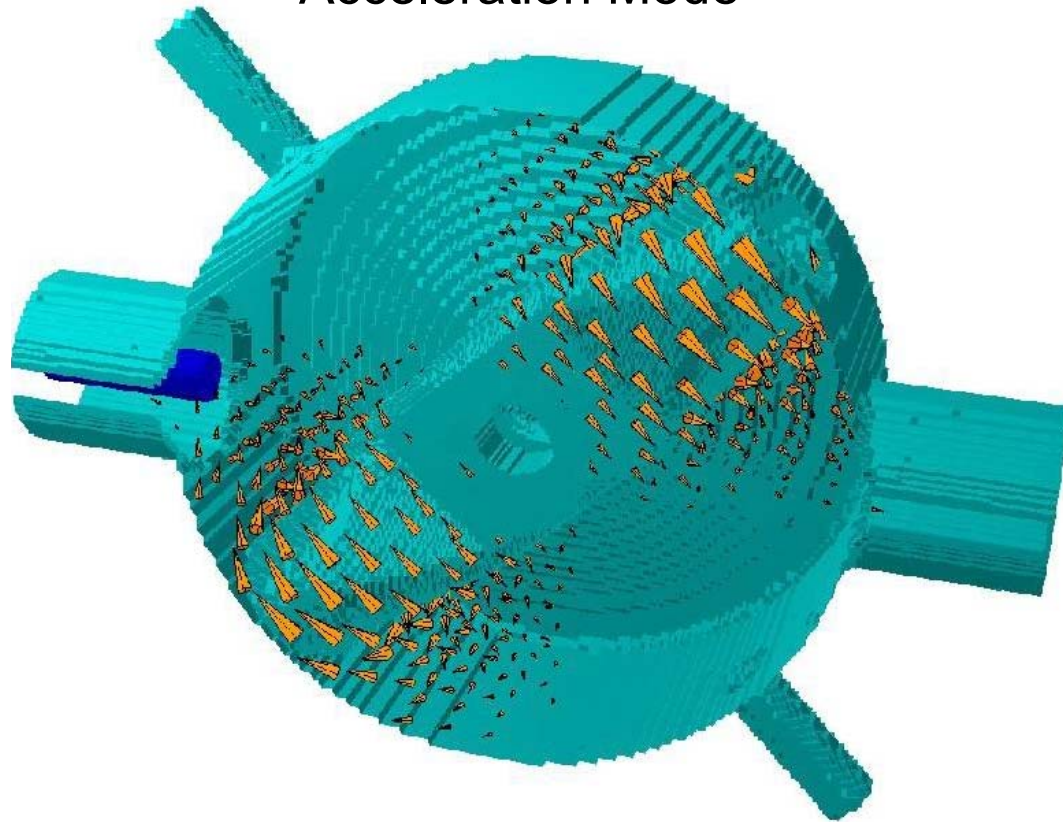


# Spoke Cavity: RF Results

Electric Field of  
Acceleration Mode



Magnetic Field of  
Acceleration Mode



# Spoke Cavity: Data

## RF Data

$Q_0$ (4 K)	1.05E+09 (for 61 n $\Omega$ )
T ( $\beta_g$ )	0.7765 ( $\beta_g=0.175$ )
T <sub>max</sub> ( $\beta$ )	0.8063 (@ $\beta=0.21$ )
G	64.1 $\Omega$
E <sub>pk</sub> /E <sub>0</sub> T	2.82
H <sub>pk</sub> /E <sub>0</sub> T	73.8 G/MV/m
P <sub>cav</sub> (4 K)	4.63 W @ 7.5 MV/m
R/Q	124 $\Omega$

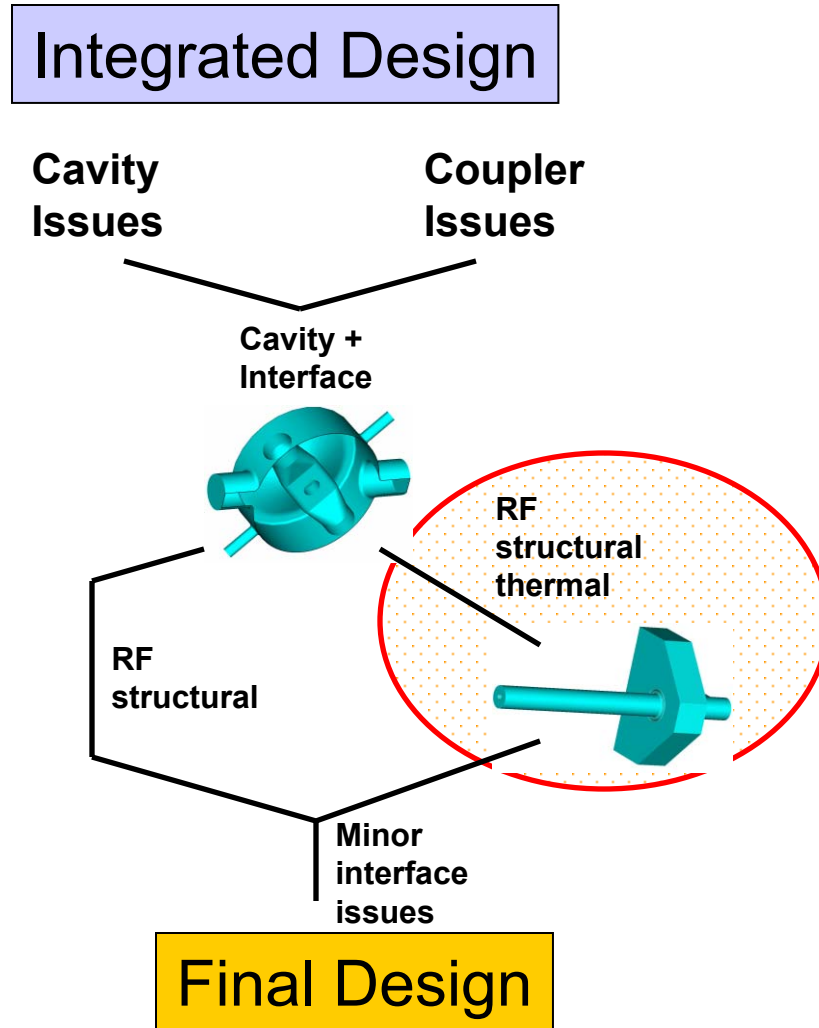
## Effects of 2 atm external differential load

Ring - diameter	Reaction-force [lbs]	Von Mises Stress [psi]	$\Delta f$ [kHz]
28 cm	3875	5172	-94.98
26 cm	3776	5177	-87.96
24 cm	3743	5181	-74.94

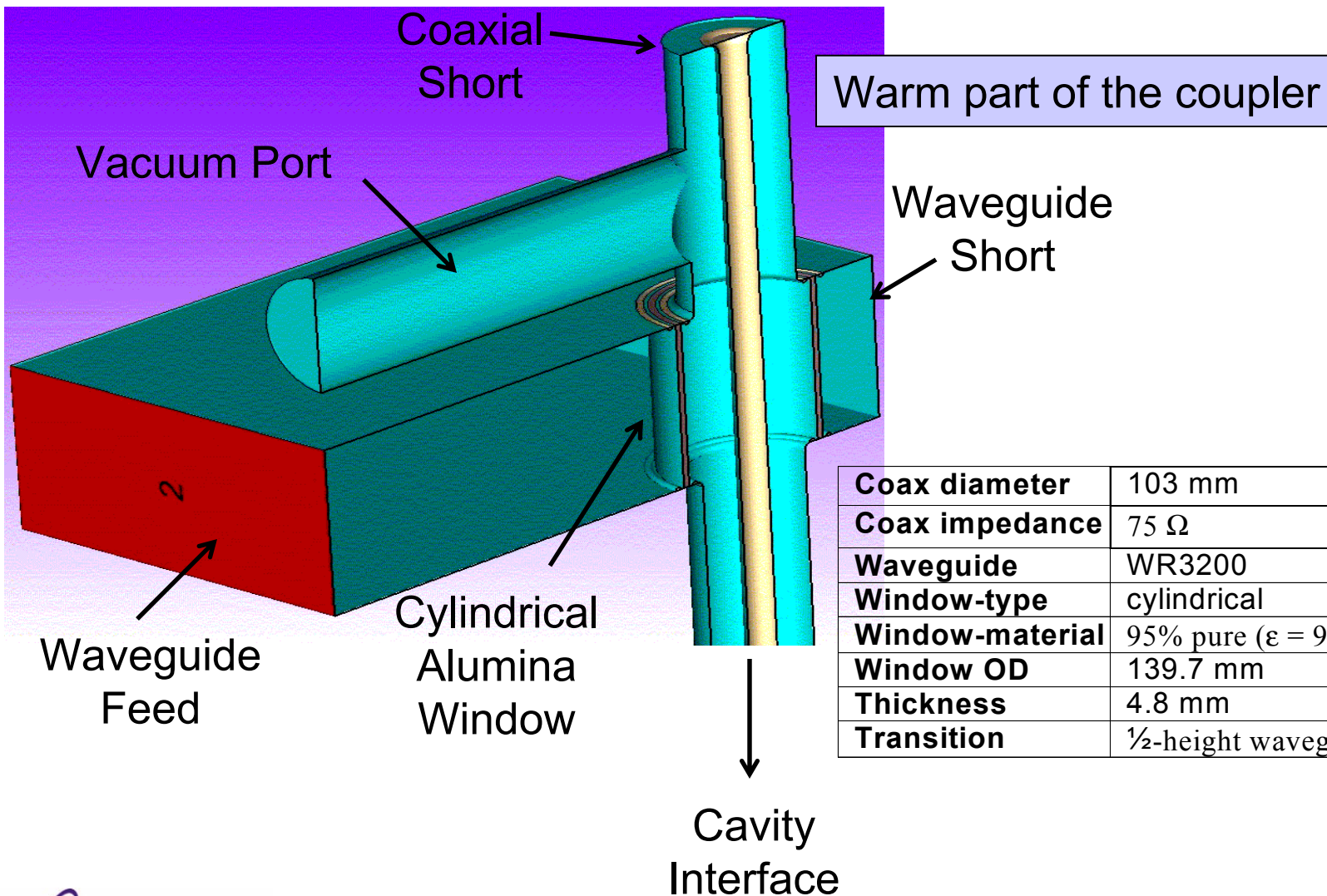
## Tuning sensitivities

Ring Diameter [cm]	Boundary Condition	Tuning Sensitivity	
		kHz/lbs	kHz/mil
28	Moving	- 0.3542	-45.148
28	Fixed	- 0.3108	-25.845
26	Moving	- 0.3914	-45.404
26	Fixed	- 0.3504	-25.664
24	Moving	- 0.4012	-46.076
24	Fixed	- 0.3490	-25.370

# Design Integration: Where are we?



# Power Coupler: Concept

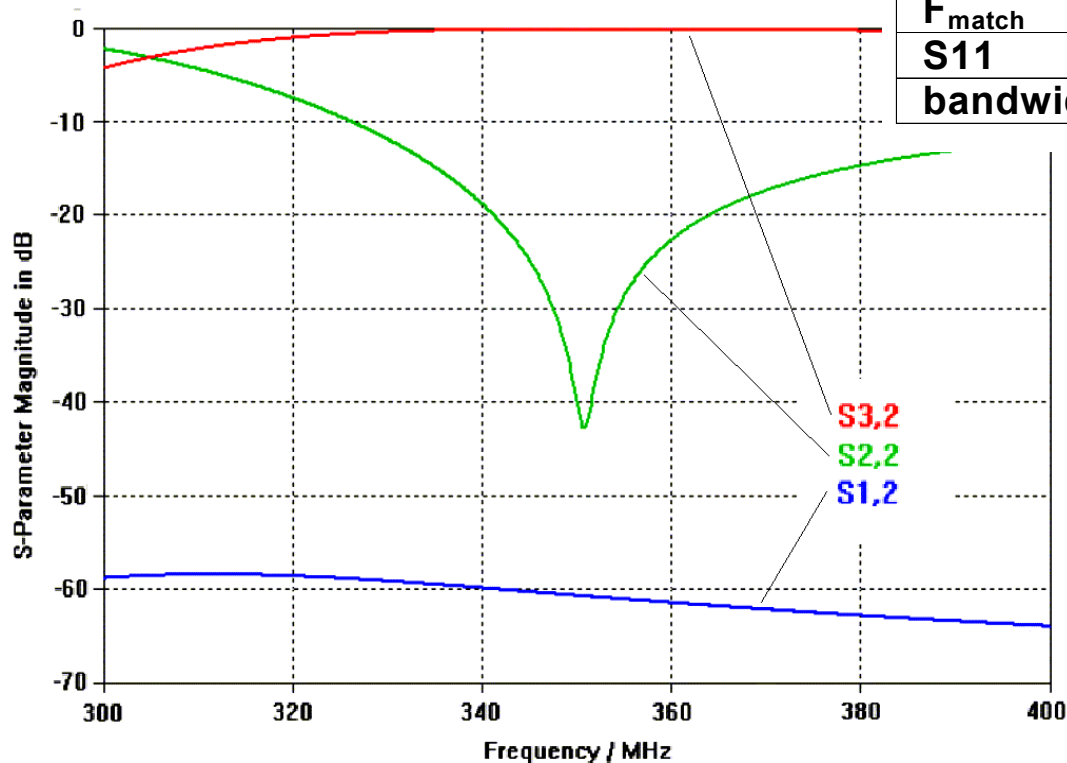


<b>Coax diameter</b>	103 mm
<b>Coax impedance</b>	75 $\Omega$
<b>Waveguide</b>	WR3200
<b>Window-type</b>	cylindrical
<b>Window-material</b>	95% pure ( $\epsilon = 9.1$ , $\tan \delta = 0.0027$ )
<b>Window OD</b>	139.7 mm
<b>Thickness</b>	4.8 mm
<b>Transition</b>	$\frac{1}{2}$ -height waveguide to $\lambda/4$ stub

# Power Coupler: RF Results

S-parameters

Coax short	305.5 mm to window center
Waveguide short	130 mm to window center
Vacuum port	140 mm to waveguide top
Coax-length	1196.7 mm from short to tip
Pump flange	450 mm to coax center
Orientation	45 degrees from spoke
$F_{\text{match}}$	350.1 MHz
S11	-45 dB
bandwidth	$\pm 11$ (3) MHz at -20 (30) dB



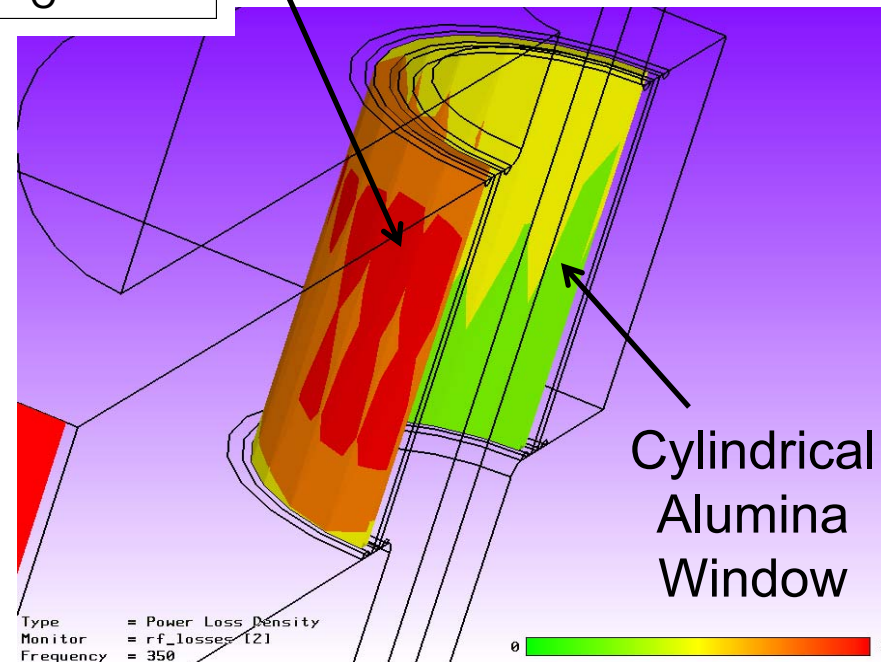
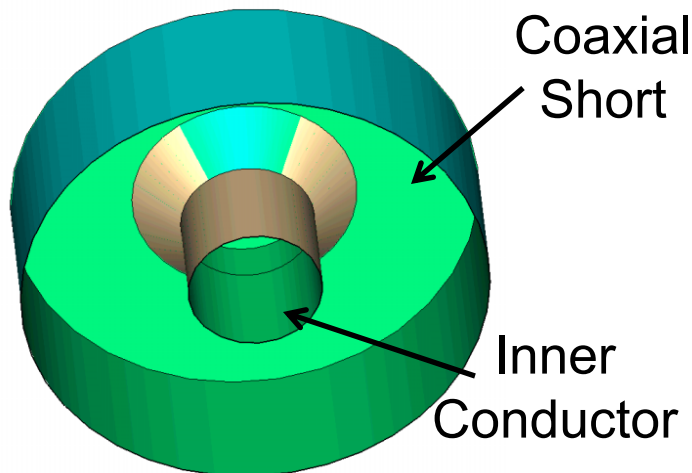


# Power Coupler: Thermal/Structural Evaluation

Beam Current	13.3 mA	20 mA	100 mA
Transmitted Power	8.5 kW	12.8 kW	63.6 kW
Coax-center, Straight Coax	3.6 W	5.135 W	26.90 W
Coax-center, Actual Coupler	3.94 W	5.93 W	29.48 W
Coax Short	113 mW	170 mW	843 mW
Waveguide Short	116 mW	174 mW	865 mW
Window Ceramic	6.6 W	9.9 W	49.4 W
Peak Loss in Window [W/cm <sup>3</sup> ]	0.04	0.06	0.27
Peak Temperature on Window	< 47° C		
dT <sub>max</sub> across Window	2° - 22° C		

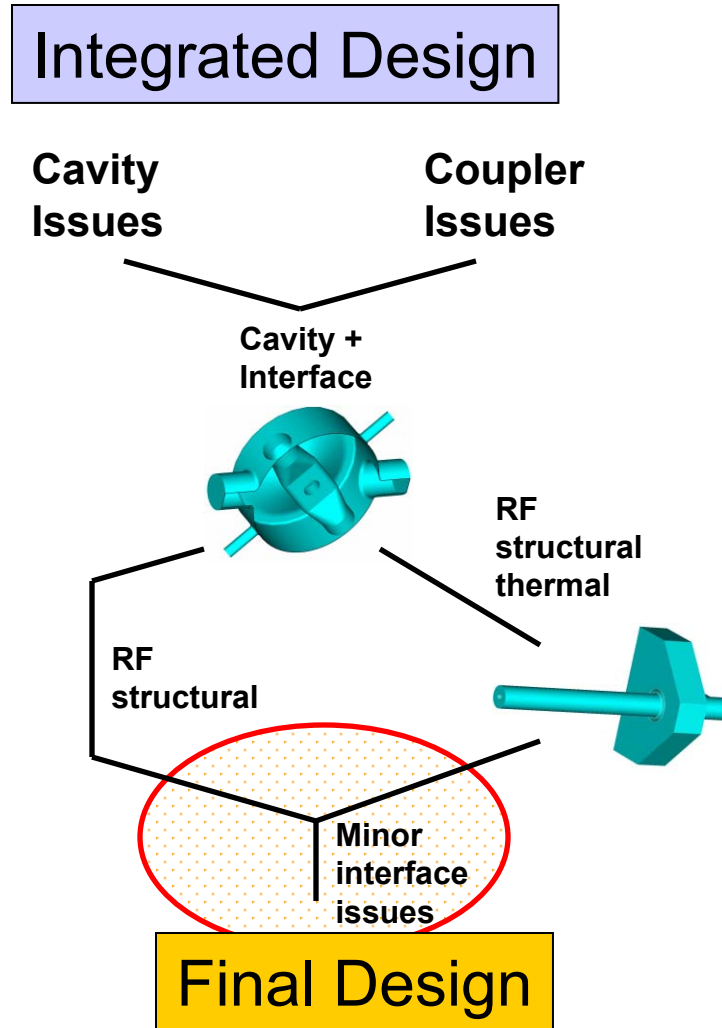
- Goals:
1. Input for thermal
  2. Critical spots
  3. Cooling needs

Inner conductor cooling: GHe  
Window cooling: dry air

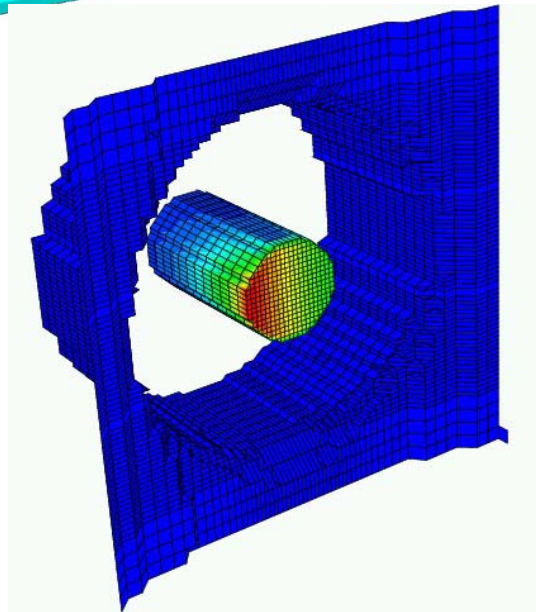
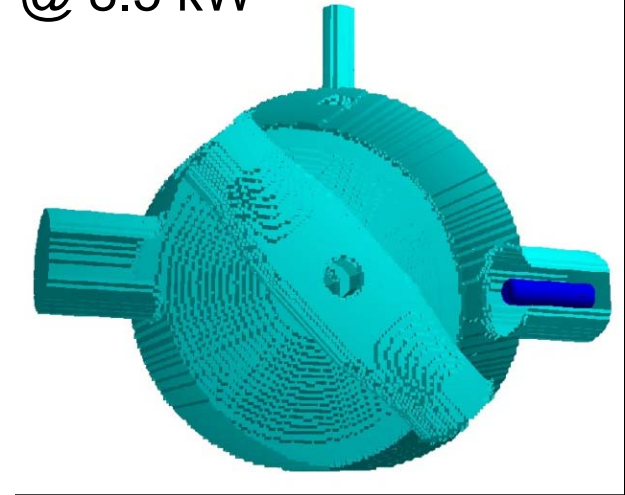
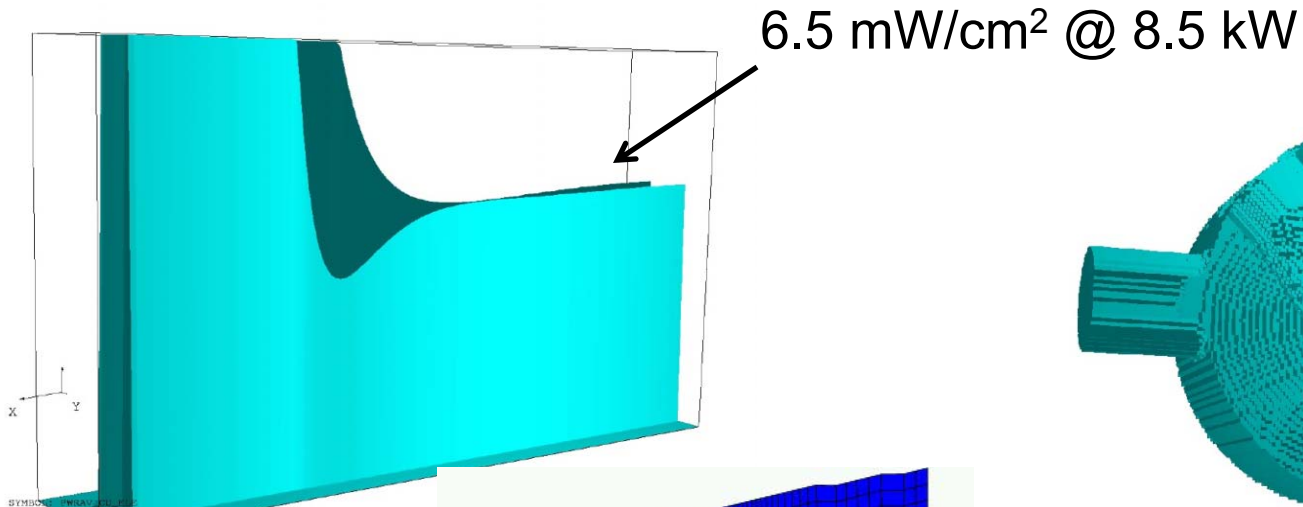


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# Design Integration: Where are we?



# Design Integration: 3a) TW Properties at Interface

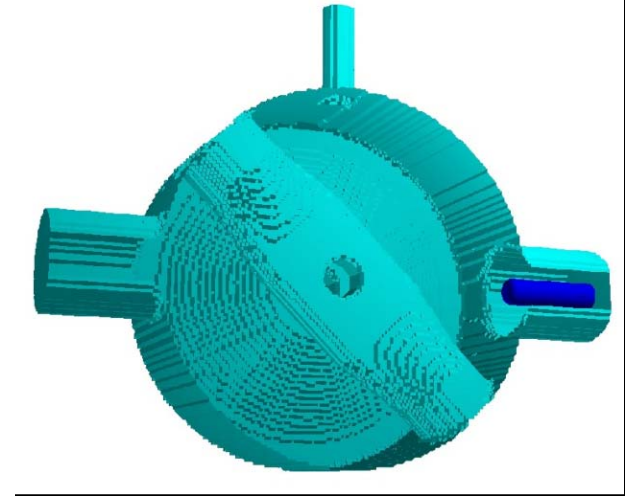
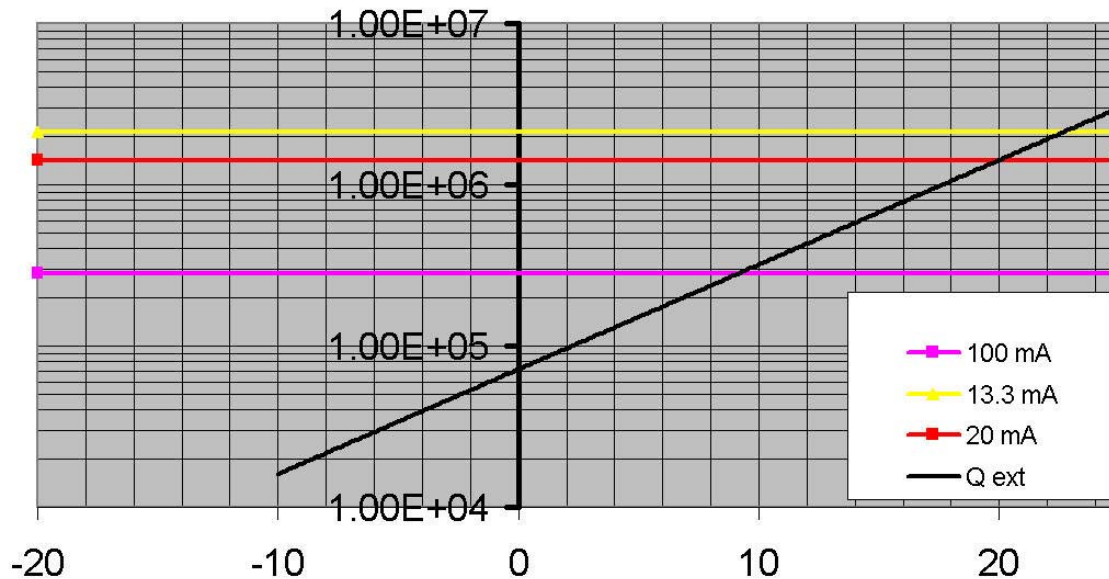


Losses @ 8.5 kW

$P_{\text{tip max}}$	4.82 W/cm <sup>2</sup>
$P_{\text{tip total}}$	25.2 W
$T_{\text{tip}}$	52° C
$P_{\text{thermal}}$	0.5 W

# Design Integration: 3b) Coupling Evaluation

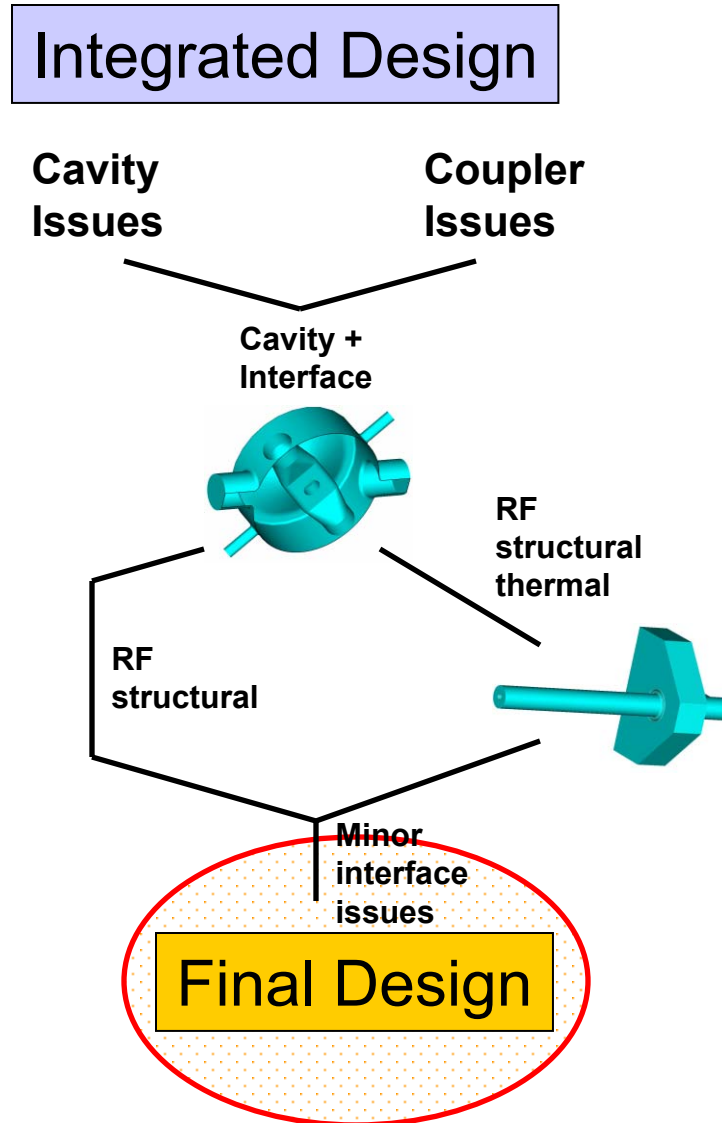
Qx vs Tip for Ea=7.5 MV/m



Goal: 1. Tip position  
2. Frequency

I [mA]	Q <sub>x</sub>	Δf [kHz]	z [mm]
13.3	2.13E+6	reference	23
20.0	1.42E+6	-200	20
100.0	2.83E+6	-970	9

# Design Integration: Where are we?

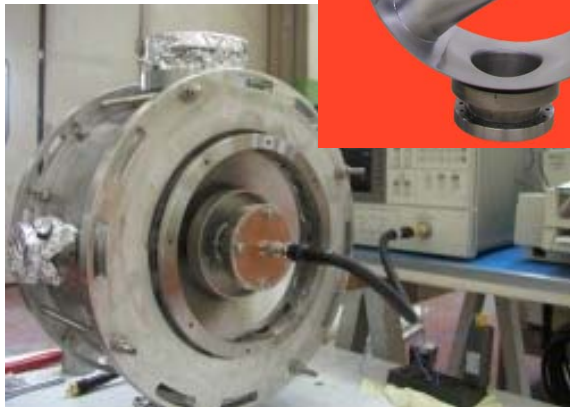


# Cryogenic Cavity Test, Interface Verification

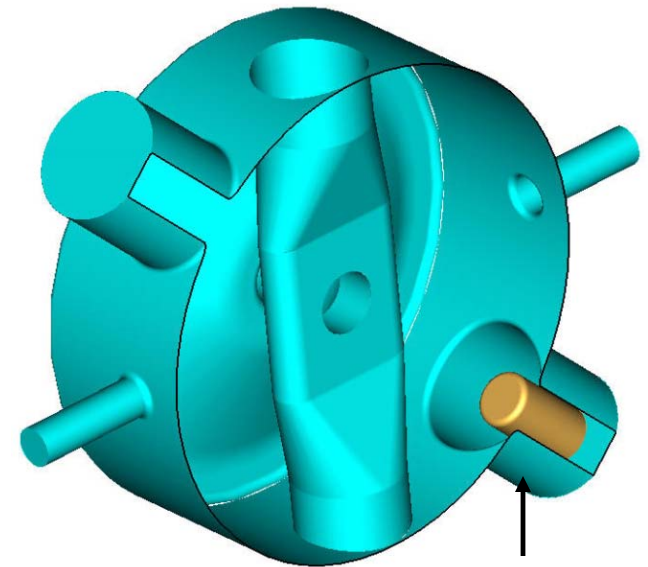
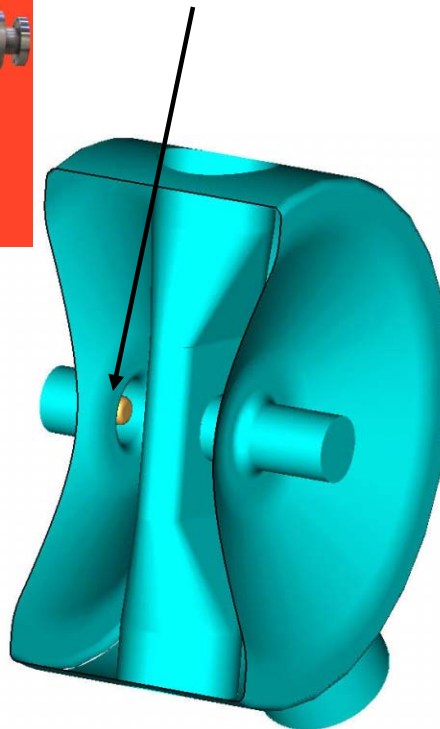
- Spoke Cavity is built by ZANON w/ INFN Milan,
- Coupler production pending
- Vertical test will use 2 coupler for  $Q_x(z)$ ,  $df(z)$ ,  $Q_0$



Fixed probe  
in low B-field



Cavity ready 2nd week  
of June, 2002



variable probe  
in high B-field

# Summary

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- Tools and strategies for an integrated cavity/coupler design have been presented.
- The integrated design of the spoke cavity and associated power coupler was presented.
- Single steps have been benchmarked.
- A good understanding of the system has been achieved.
- Verification under cryogenic conditions will happen within a few months.