

# THE INFLUENCE OF PARASITIC MODES ON THE ESS SCRF LINAC

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# OUTLINE

- Cavity Modes
  - Spoke Cavities
  - Elliptical Cavities
- Influence of Parasitic Modes
  - Same Order Modes (SOMs)
  - Higher Order Modes (HOMs)



# CAVITY MODES



#### PILLBOX CAVITY

Try simple azimuthally symmetric trial solution  $E_z(r,z,t)=R(r)e^{iwt}$ 

Wave Equation 
$$\frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial z^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

Boundary Condition: No tangential E field No normal B field



#### ACCELERATING MODE

Transverse Magnetic Mode (TM)  $E_z = E_0 J_0(k_r r) \cos \omega t$   $B_\theta = -\frac{E_0}{c} J_1(k_r r) \sin \omega t$ 



However, not the only mode ...

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#### **HIGHER ORDER MODES**



### ELLIPTICAL CAVITIES



N coupled pillbox cavities

Modes split into passbands with differing phase advance per cell

Two families of ellipticals operating in π - mode @ 704.42 MHz





π-mode



### **TEM RESONATOR**



#### Traverse ElectroMagnetic Mode



### SPOKE RESONATORS



#### Variant of TEM cavity

n stacked HWRs

#### Each spoke rotated by 90°



### THE NEED FOR 3 FAMILIES

$$(R/Q)_n(\beta) = \frac{\left|\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_{z,n}(r=0,z)e^{i\omega_n \frac{z}{\beta c}} dz\right|^2}{\omega_n U_n}$$





#### THE NEED FOR 3 FAMILIES

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# PARASITIC MODES



### MOTIVATION

**Beam induced modes** in SCRF cavities may drive the **beam unstable** and **increase the cryogenic load**, therefore **HOM couplers** are usually installed to provide sufficient damping.

.....However, recent experience at SNS has shown **couplers may be unnecessary** and have **degraded performance** of the machine.



# SAME ORDER MODES

π-mode 352.21 MHz



0-mode 362.69 MHz

396.96 MHz



Part of same passband as fundamental

Same order, just different phase advance



π/5 - mode 693.19 MHz

2π/5 - mode 696.30 MHz

3π/5 - mode 700.14 MHz

4π/5 - mode 703.2 MHz

π - mode 704.42 MHz



Close in frequency to accelerating mode Cannot damp using couplers

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# SIMULATION INFO

Simulate cavity geometries to extract field-maps Determine R/Q, frequencies of modes below cutoff

Calculate the influence of modes of beam quality







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# SIMULATION INFO



Energy and time error calculated at each cavity with respect to synchronous bunch

$$\Delta E^{(m+1)} = \Delta E^{(m)} + \Delta U_{RF}^{(m)} + \Delta U_n^{(m)}$$

- I million point-like bunches tracked per linac
- SOM/HOM frequencies distributed with a gaussian spread

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•  $\sigma = 1.09 \times 10^{-3}$ . |f<sub>0</sub> - f<sub>hom</sub>|

$$\Delta t^{(m+1)} = \Delta t^{(m)} + (dt/dE)_E^{(m)} \cdot \Delta E^{(m)}$$

$$\Delta U_n = q(\Re(V_n)\cos(\omega_n dt) - \Im(V_n)\sin(\omega_n dt)) - \frac{1}{2}\Delta V_{q,n}$$

$$\Delta V_{q,n} = -q \frac{\omega_n}{2} (R/Q)_n(\beta)$$

COMPARISON OF LINACS



It is possible to design a linac susceptible to SOMs however the latest baseline shows no adverse effects John Adams Institute for Accelerator Science

## CURRENT & DAMPING SCAN

 $T_{d,n} = 2Q_{L,n}/\omega_n \approx 2Q_{EX,n}/\omega_n$ 





## CURRENT & DAMPING SCAN



Away from a machine line, HOMs are of no concern John Adams Institute for Accelerator Science

#### SAFE DISTANCE



#### SUMMARY

- SOMs
  - It is possible to design a linac susceptible to SOMs
  - Current baseline shows no problems up ~90 mA
- HOMs
  - High R/Q modes are not a concern far from ML
  - $|f_{hom} f_{ml}| > 3 \text{ MHz}$
  - HOM Couplers are not required!

→Limits future flexibility (chopping schemes > 100kHz)