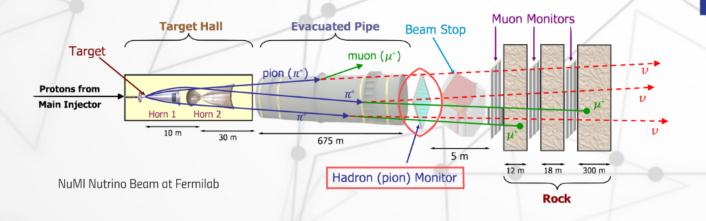




## **NEUTRINO BEAM RECIPE**

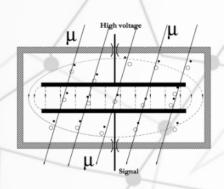
An intense neutrino beam is a unique probe that can research beyond the standard model. Fermilab is the main institution to produce the most powerful and wide-spectrum neutrino beam. The basic recipe consists of a hadronic beam striking a target, followed by a decay pipe, and a beam absorber at the end.



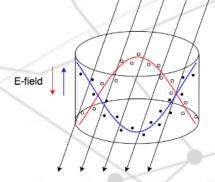


## **HADRON MONITOR**



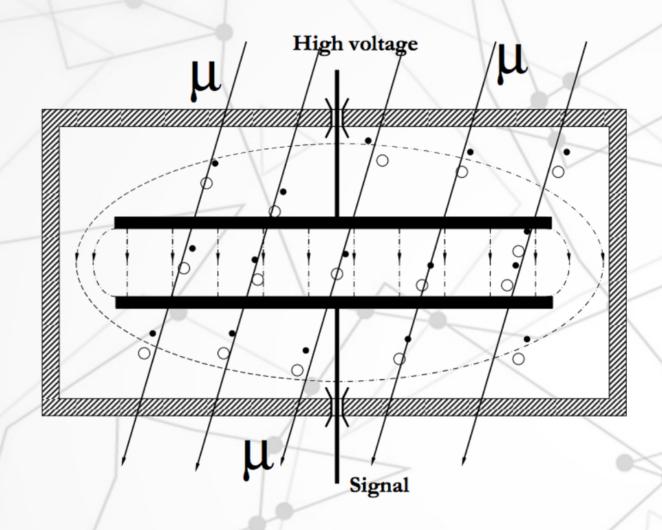


The current hadron monitor consists of gas-filled ion chambers that induce a DC voltage across its plates by collecting plasma particles ionized by the beam.



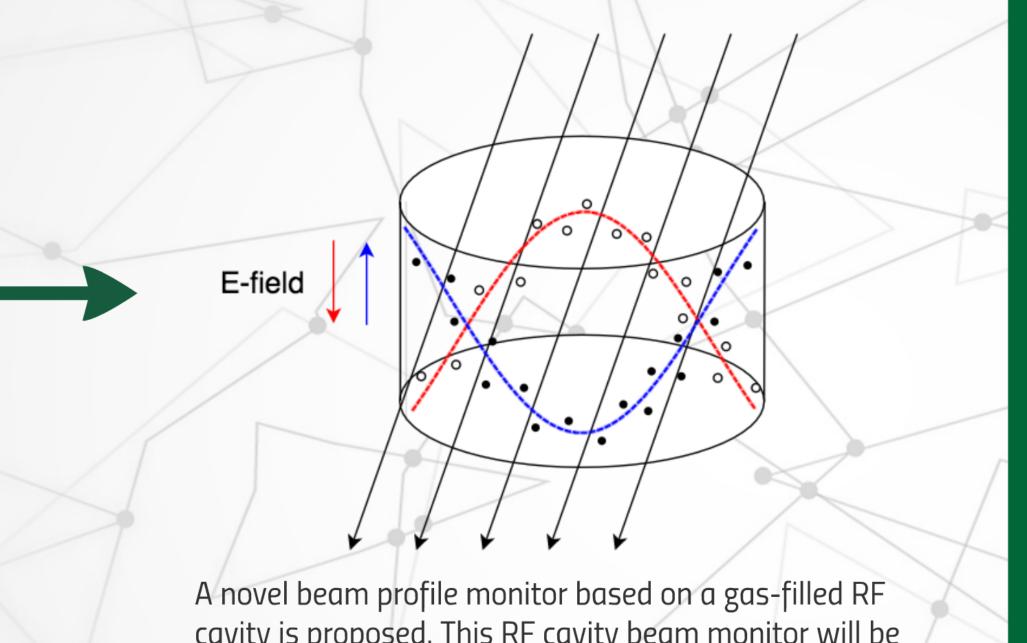
A novel beam profile monitor based on a gas-filled RF cavity is proposed. This RF cavity beam monitor will be radiation-resistive as well as provide calibration capabilities due to manipulation of the RF field.





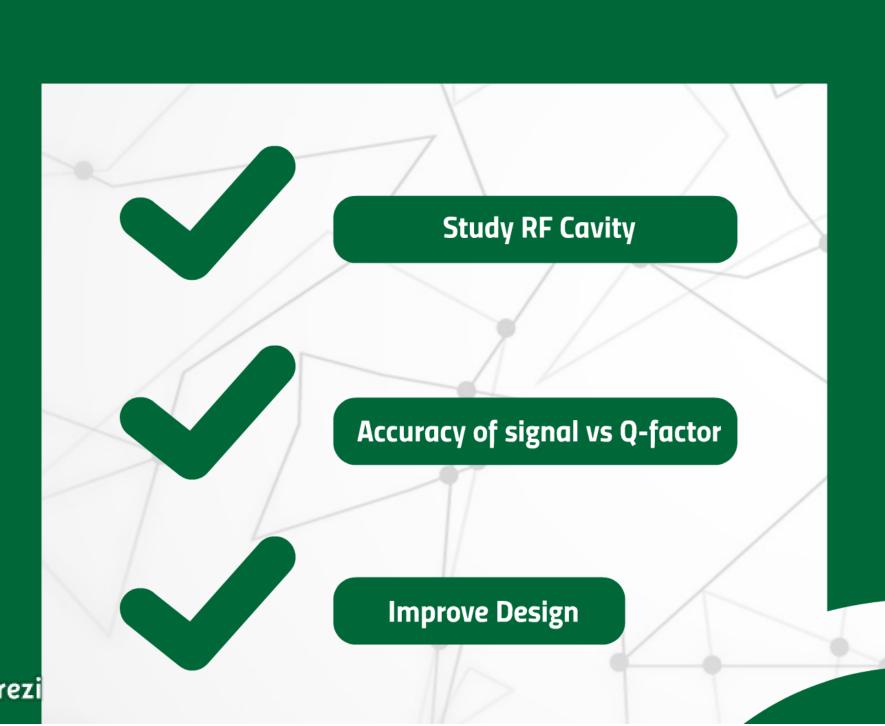
The current hadron monitor consists of gas-filled ion chambers that induce a DC voltage across its plates by collecting plasma particles ionized by the beam.





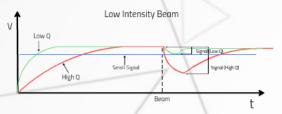
A novel beam profile monitor based on a gas-filled RF cavity is proposed. This RF cavity beam monitor will be radiation-resistive as well as provide calibration capabilities due to manipulation of the RF field.



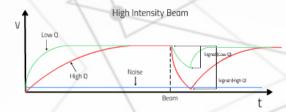


## **TUNABLE Q-FACTOR RF CAVITY**

A tunable quality factor RF cavity will allow us to study the relationship between the intensity of the ionizing beam and the required ratio of power stored to power lost due to plasma loading inside the cavity.



Change in energy stored in the cavity is proportional to beam intensity.

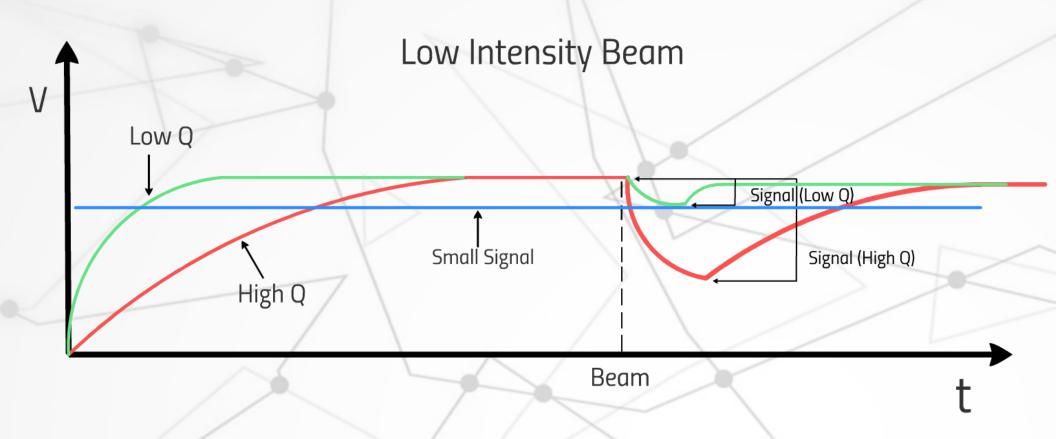


Change in energy stored in the cavity is proportional to beam intensity.

$$Q = \frac{E}{P}$$

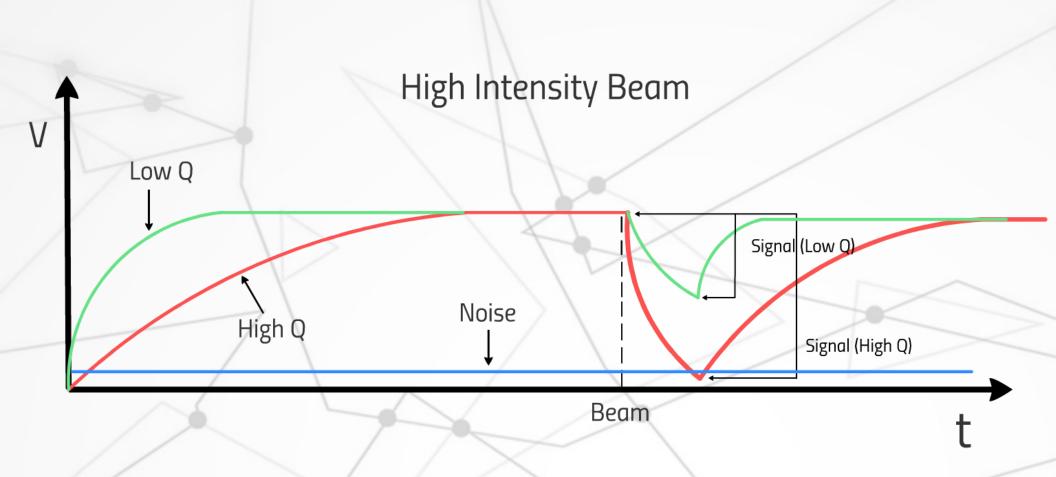


ity.



Change in energy stored in the cavity is proportional to beam intensity.



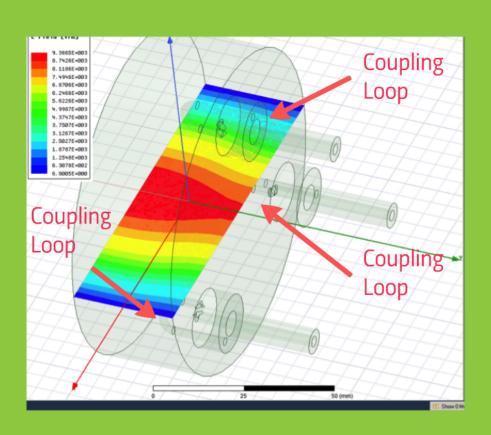


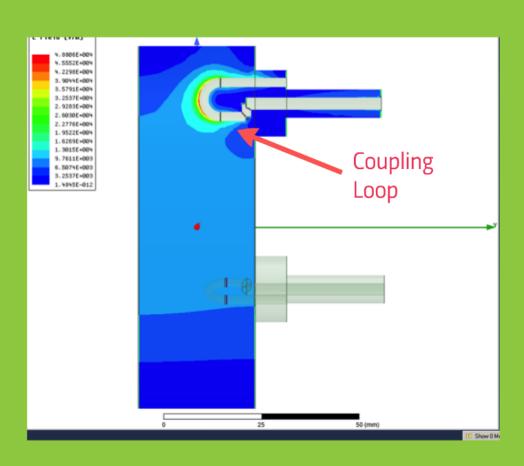
Change in energy stored in the cavity is proportional to beam intensity.



### Conceptual Design of tunable Q-factor RF cavity.

The pillbox cavity excites the fundamental TM010 electromagnetic mode with a resonant frequency of 2.45 GHz.



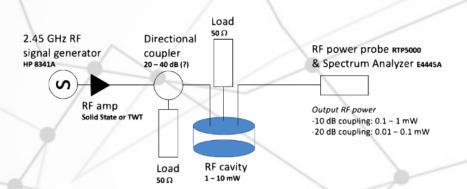






## **CALIBRATION TEST**

The test bench utilizes a network analyzer in order to study the variation of the bandwidth around the resonant frequency of the RF cavity. The loading loops inside the cavity are rotated in order to apply more coupling strength and tune the quality factor.

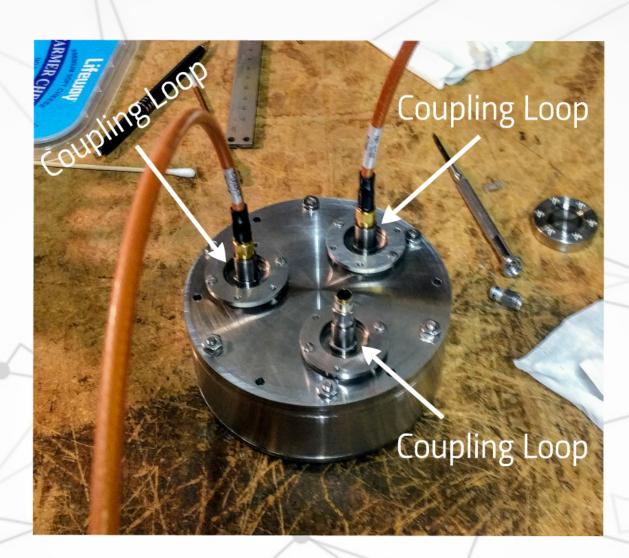


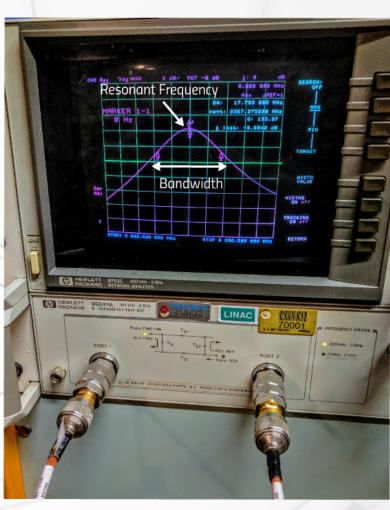






## ed in order to apply more coupling strength and tune



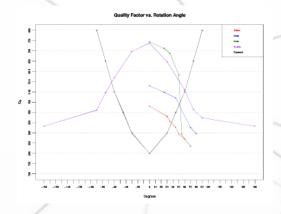


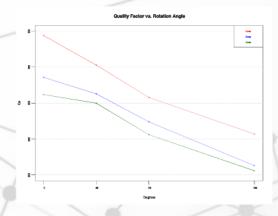


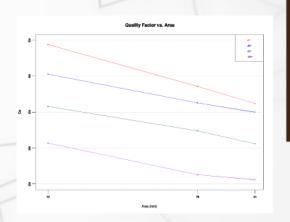
# RESULTS

The critical coupling of the loops should span a quality factor range from  $\approx 100 - \approx 800$ . Challenges found with the coupling loops include: the symmetry of the loops, the critical size of the loops, and little control for arbitrarily tuning the Q-factor by rotation of a single loading loop.



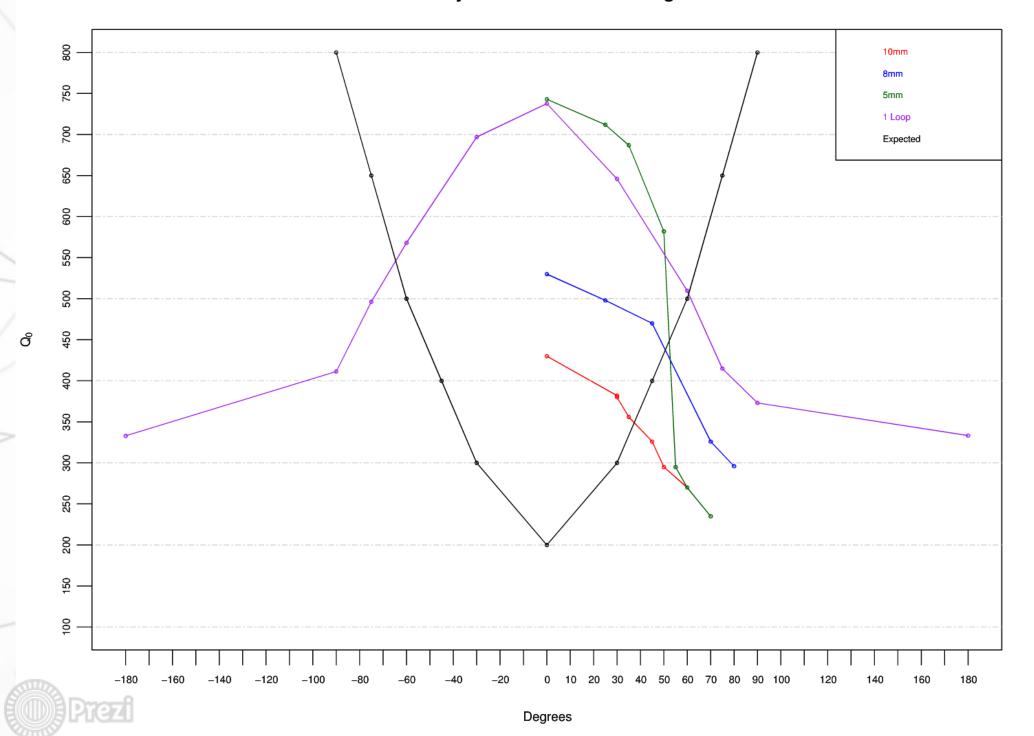




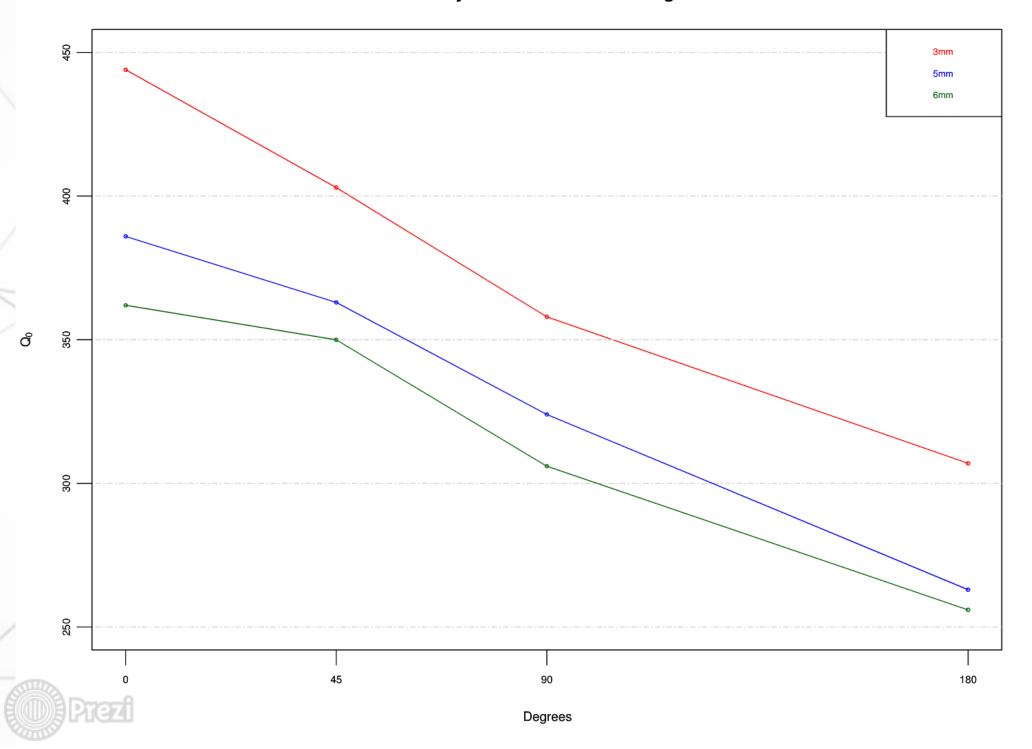




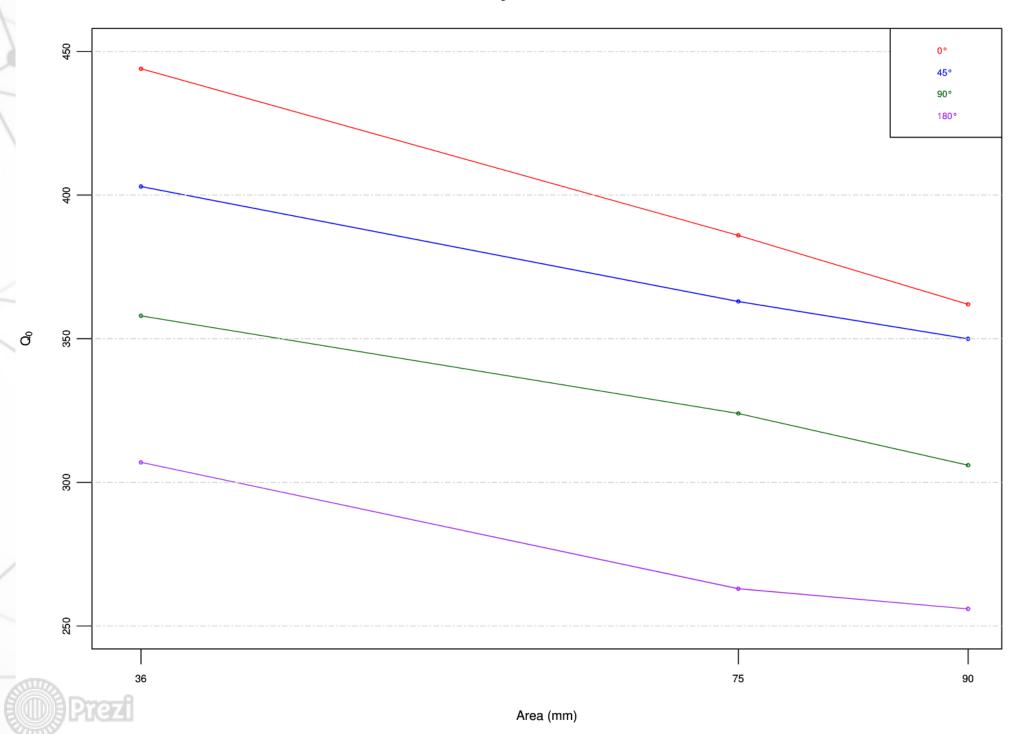
#### **Quality Factor vs. Rotation Angle**



### **Quality Factor vs. Rotation Angle**



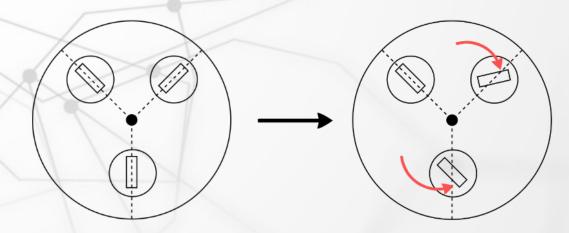
### **Quality Factor vs. Area**





## IMPROVED DESIGN

We are developing different coupling loops which function with the tunable Q-factor cavity. In the future system, accurate tuning of quality factor can be performed. The RF cavity also allows in addition to quality factor tuning, high-radiation beam profile monitoring for those generated by the LBNF experiment at Fermilab.





## Tunable Q-Factor RF Cavity

