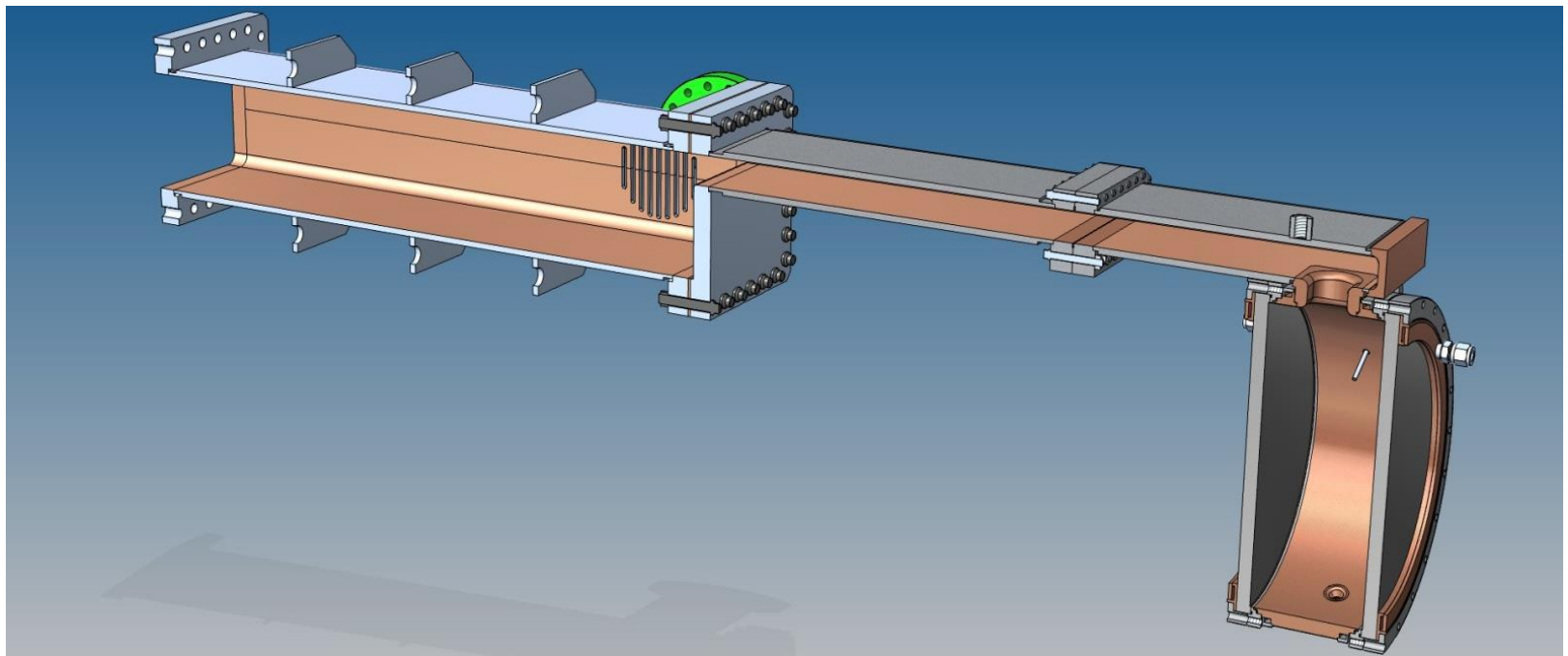
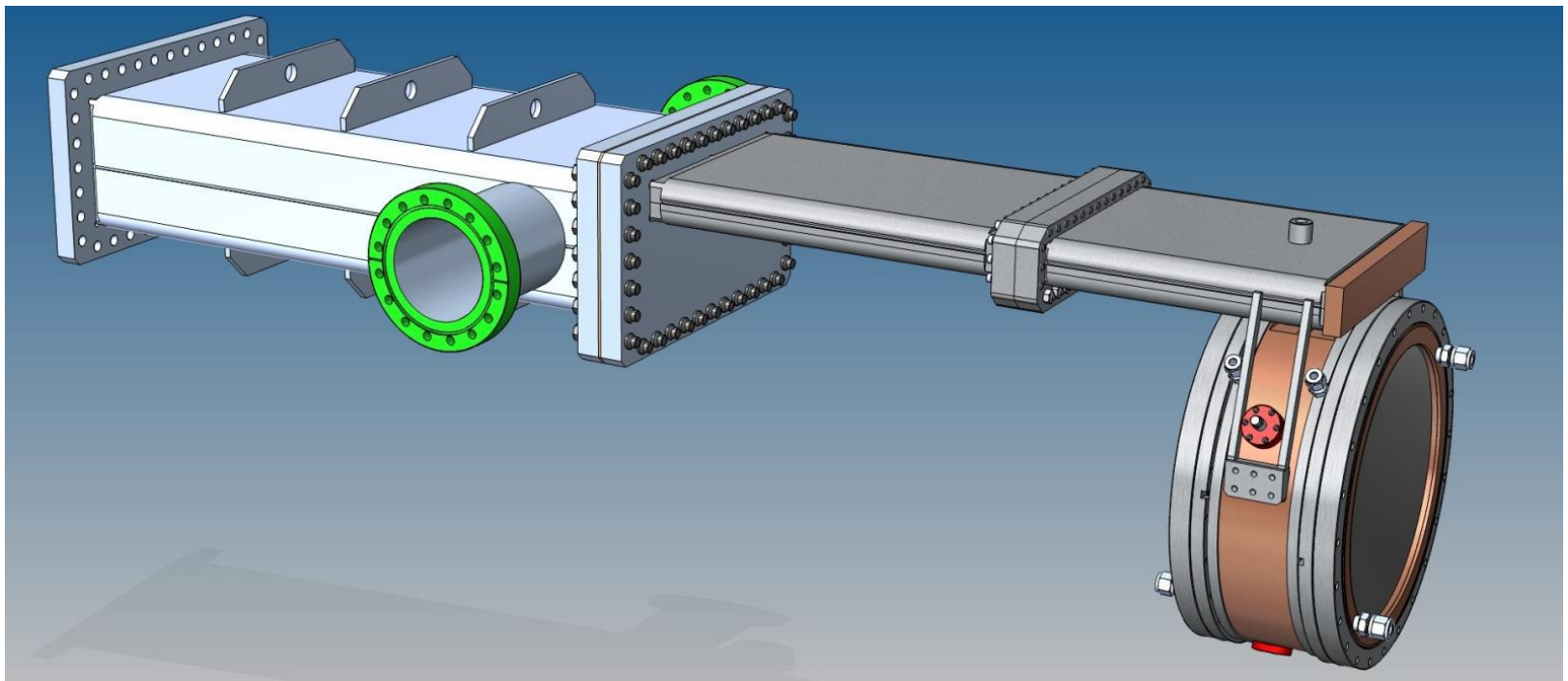
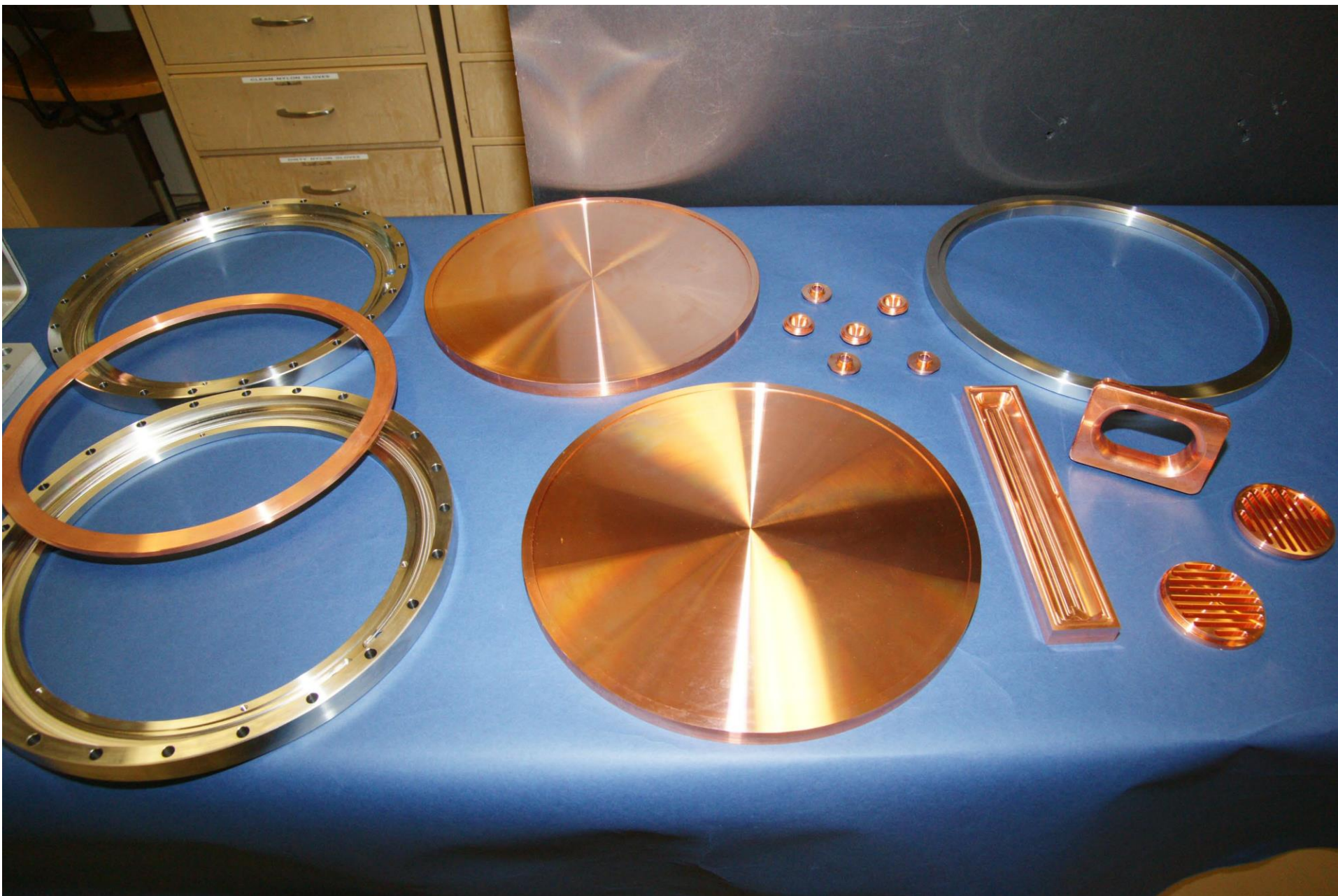
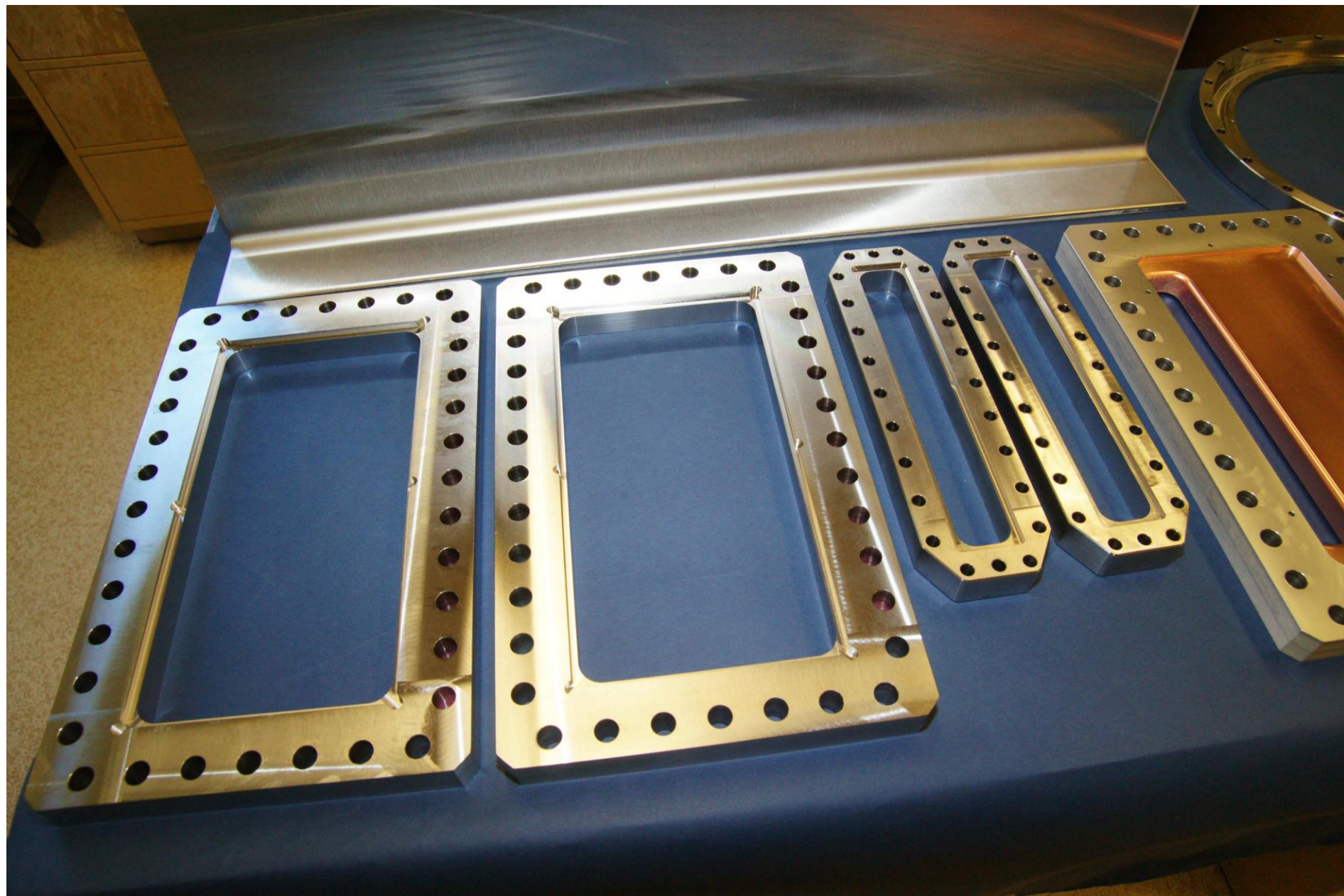


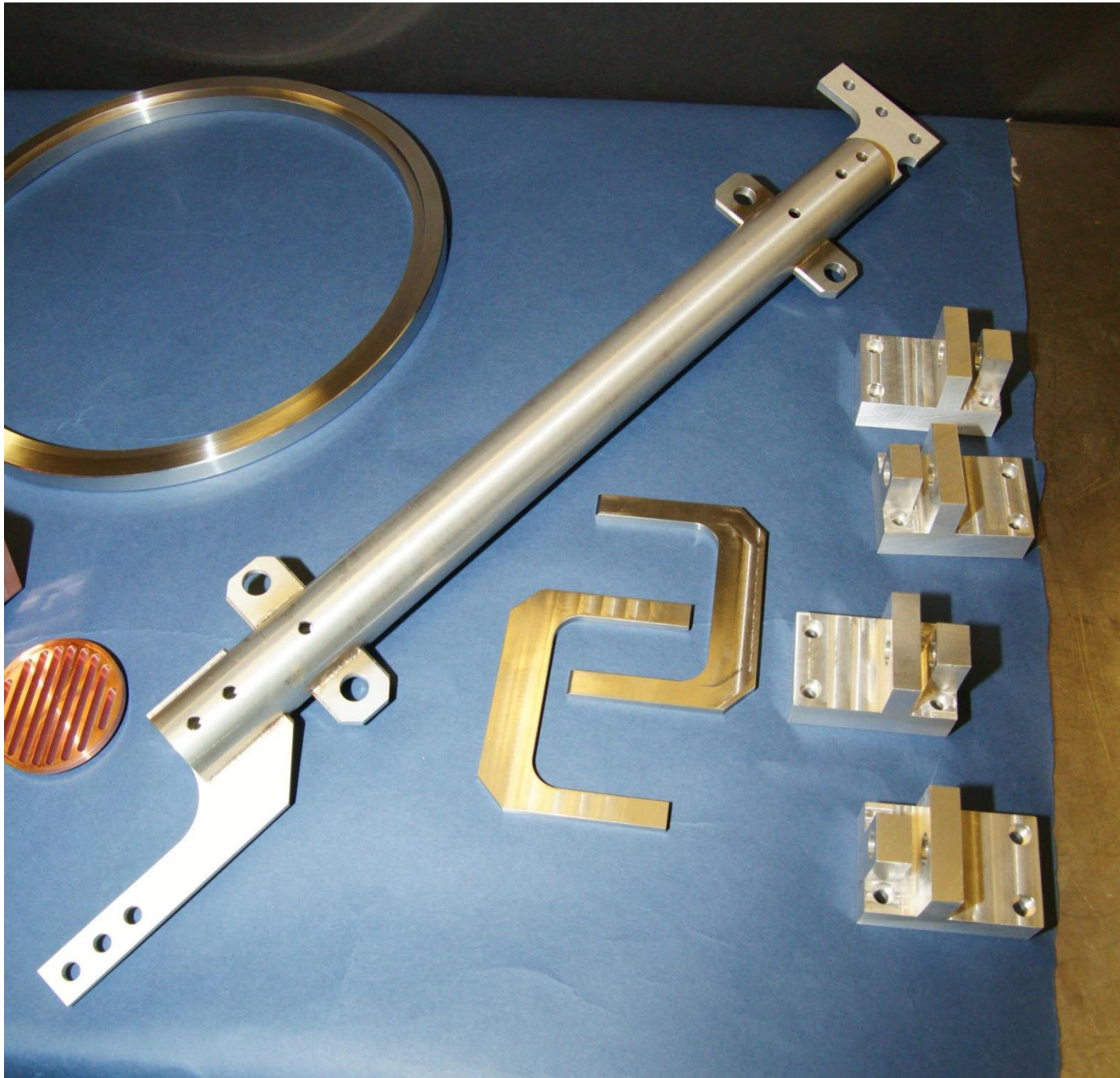
# Modular Cavity Status

- 168 k\$ of the 229 k\$ estimated cost has been spent
- Only major parts still in fab are the waveguide channels and main body
- Expect to be on budget and meet the Sept 30 completion date.
- Daniel Bowring coordinating FNAL/SLAC interface









# All Angle Cavity

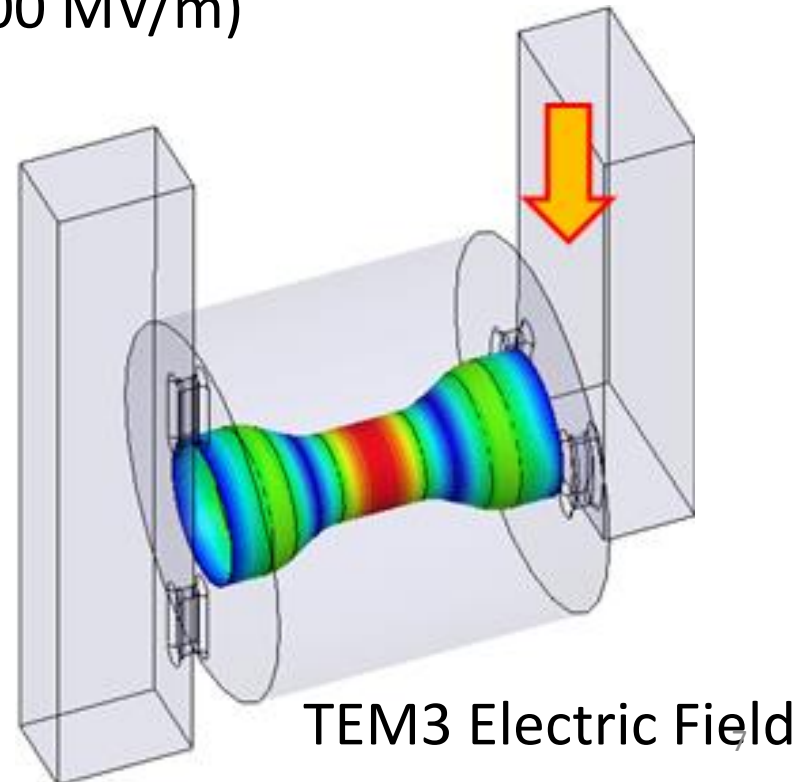
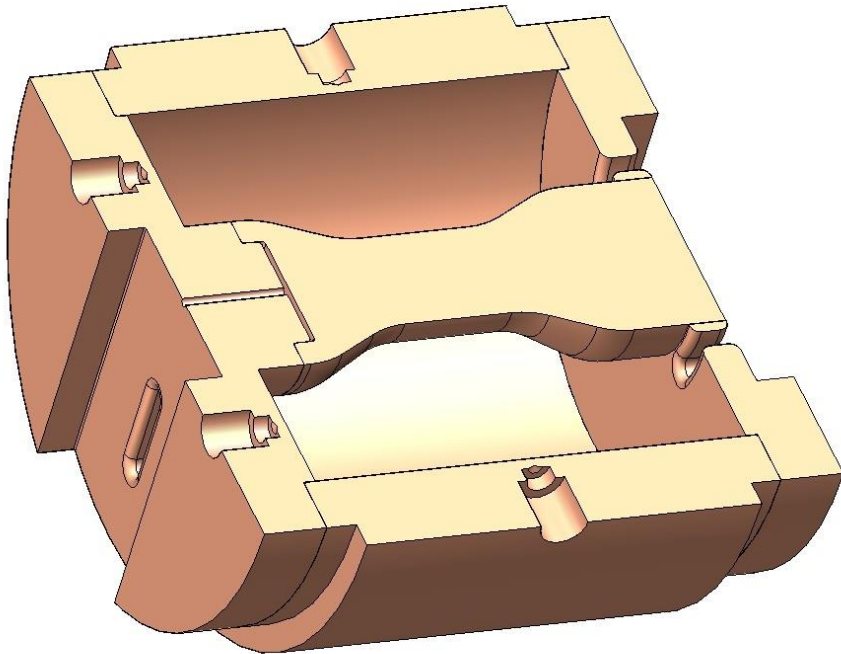
- Build an 805 MHz coaxial cavity such that  $E_{rf}$  is at all angles relative to the applied external magnetic field,  $H_{ext}$
- Map azimuthal breakdown dependence to assess  $E_{rf} \times H_{ext}$  effects

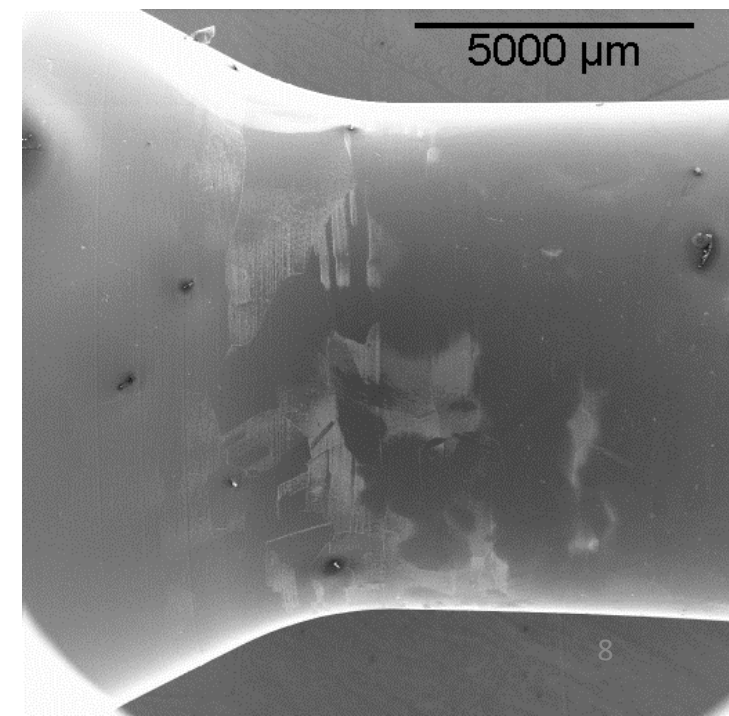
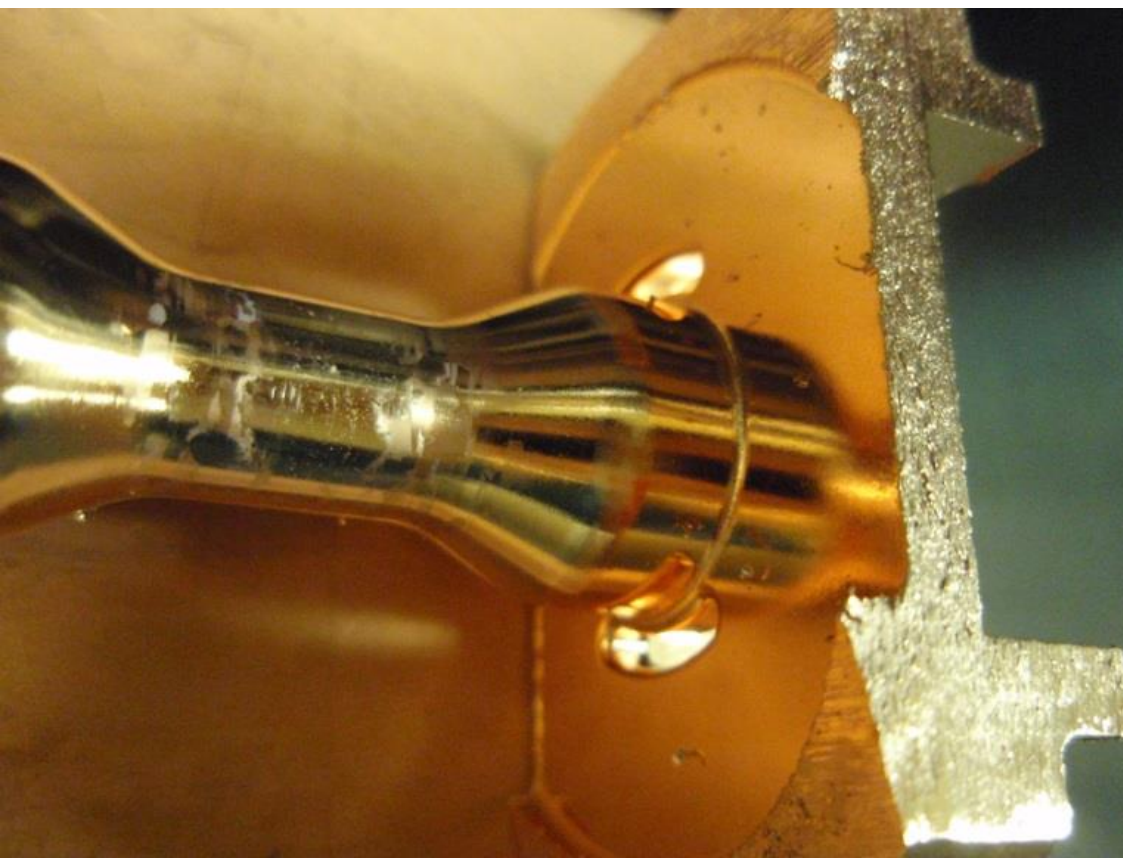
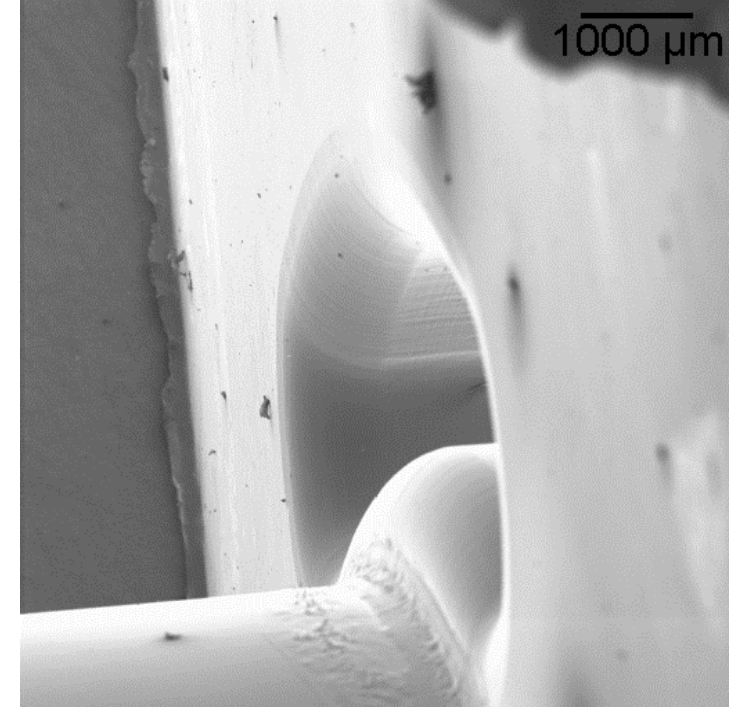
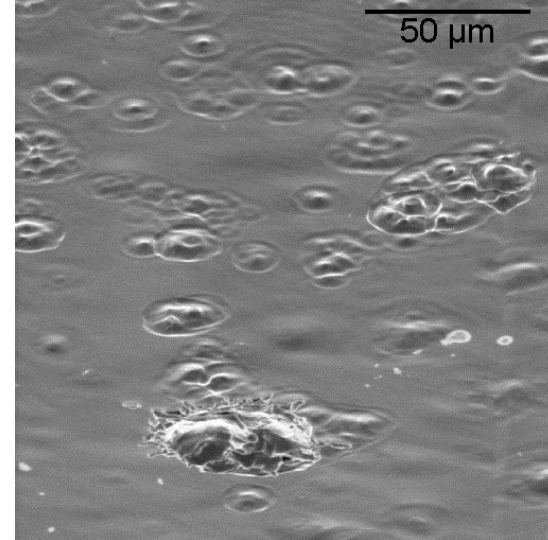
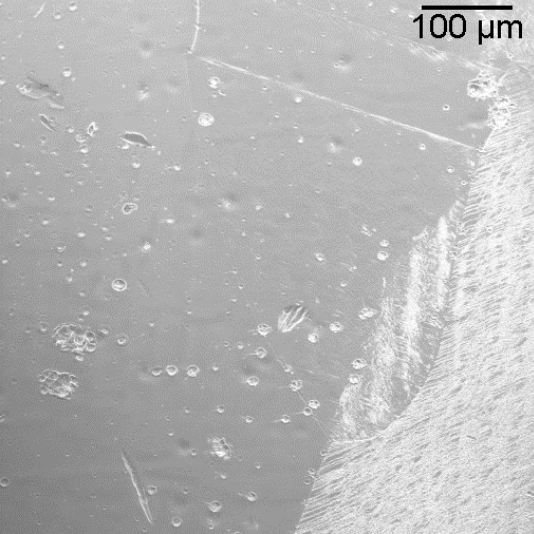
Chris Adolphsen, Chris Nantista and Faya Wang

SLAC

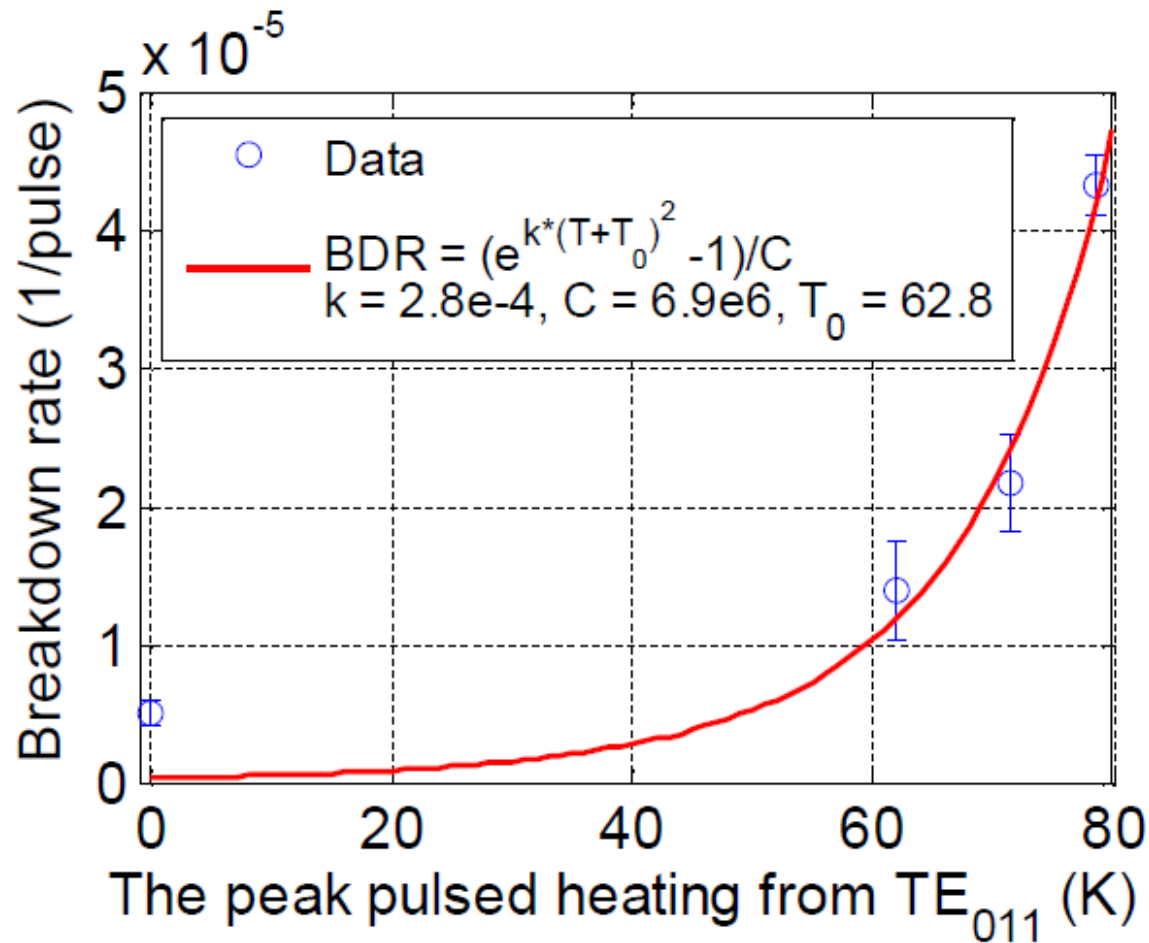
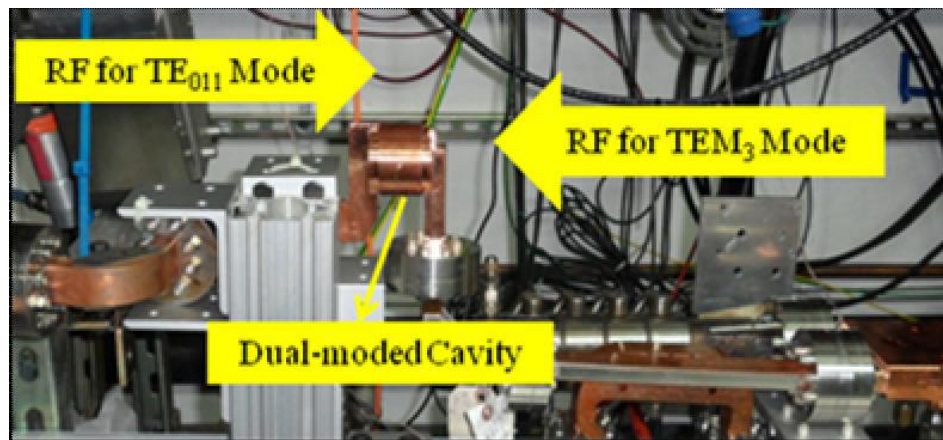
# Inspired by Our X-band (11.4 GHz) Dual Mode Cavity

Designed to study effect of pulse heating on breakdown rate –  
excite two modes, TE<sub>011</sub> (H only) and TEM<sub>3</sub> (E and H) through  
two ports to vary the pulse surface heating for a fixed surface  
electric field ( $\sim 200$  MV/m)

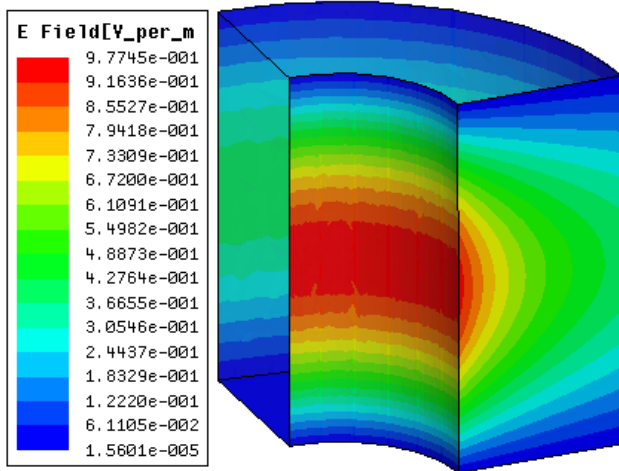






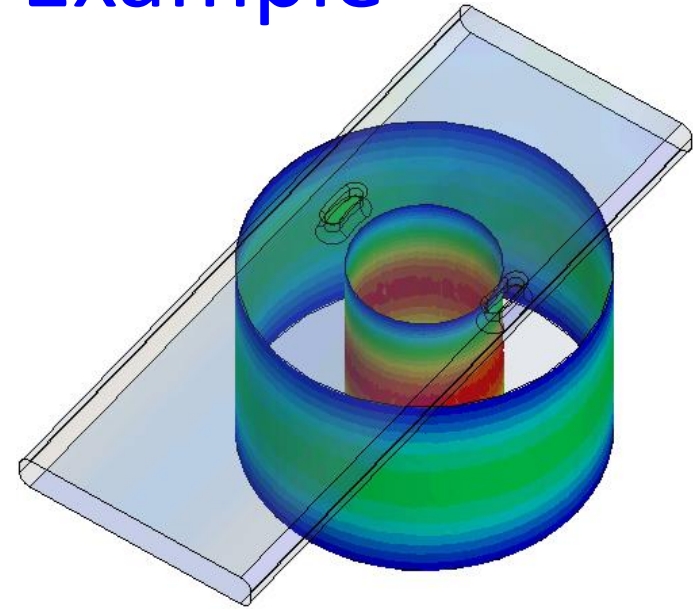


# All Angle Cavity Design Example



Eigenmode	Frequency (GHz)	Q
Mode 1	0.804962 + j 2.28993e...	17576.2

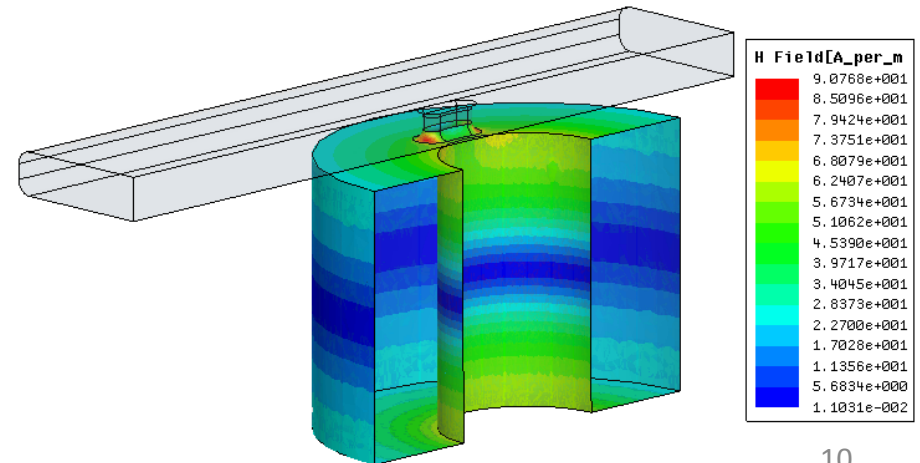
$Q_0$   
(theor. 17,585)



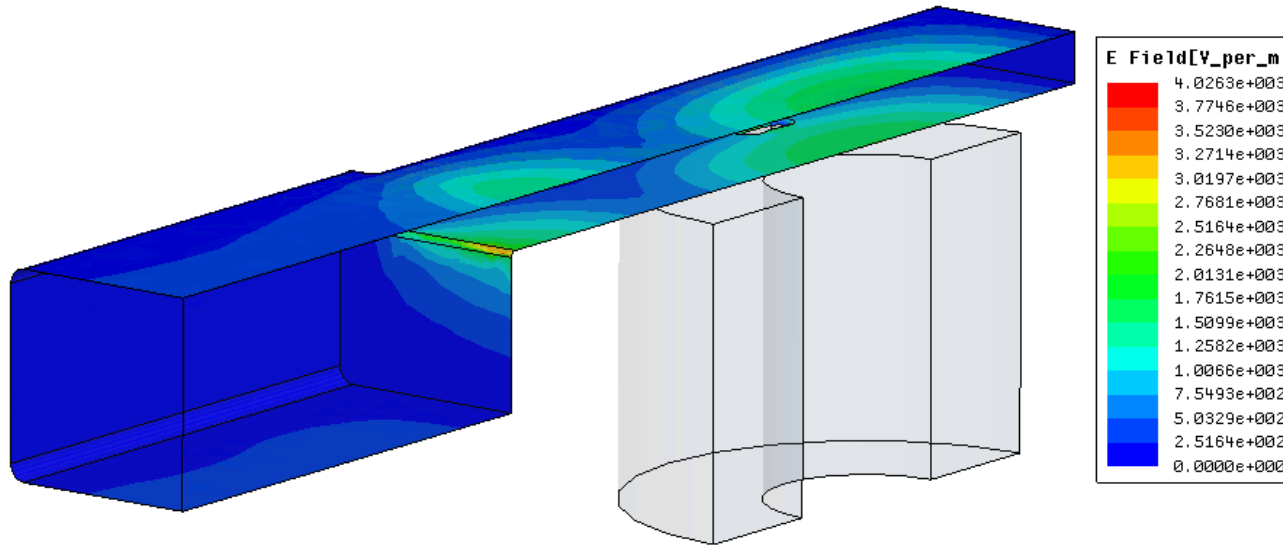
Eigenmode	Frequency (GHz)	Q
Mode 1	0.805008 + j 2.99721e...	13429.3

$Q_L$

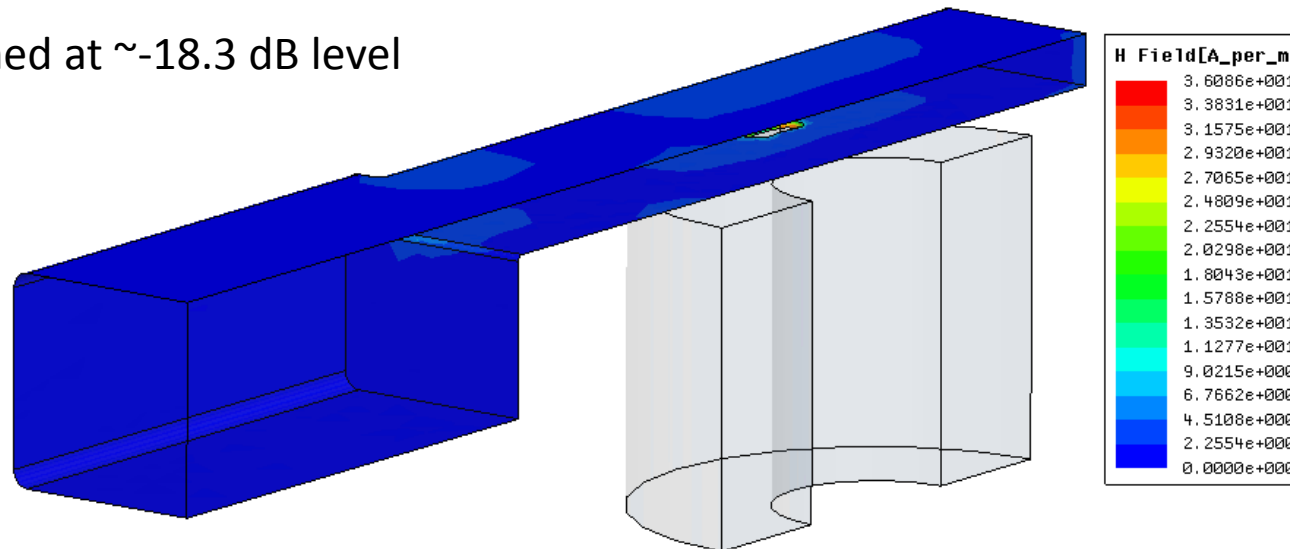
In this case, choose inner radius,  $r_1 = 2.34$  in and outer radius,  $r_2 = 5.6$  in so have same stored energy as Modular Cavity and same 805 MHz frequency



# Match to Existing Waveguide (Beta $\sim 1$ )



Matched at  $\sim -18.3$  dB level



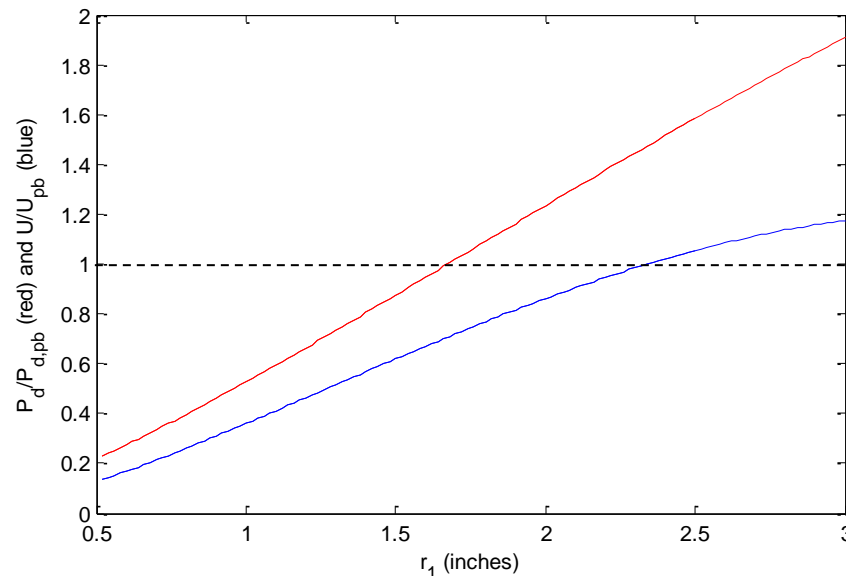
# Coaxial Cavity Design Options

$r_2 = 5.600''$  (fixed for size constraints)

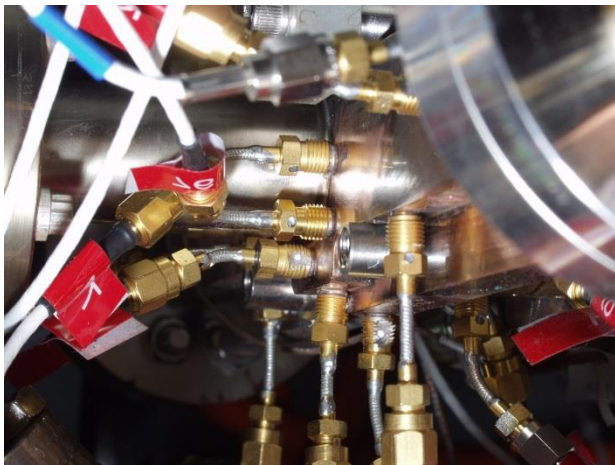
$l = 7.331''$  ( $\frac{1}{2}$ -wavelength)

	$r_1$	$U/U_{\text{pillbox}}$	$P_d/P_{d, \text{pillbox}}$	$Q_0$	$E(r_2)/E(r_1)$
initial choice:	1.000''	0.360	0.527	17,735	0.179
fix dissipated power:	1.674''	0.708	1	18,355	0.299
fix stored energy:	2.342''	1	1.475	17,585	0.418

@ common  $|E_s|_m$



# Use Acoustic Sensors to Map Azimuthal Breakdown Distribution



## Acoustic Emission Sensor:

100 KHz – 1 MHz (speed is 3 mm/us)  
Non-directional

SLAC-built  
PZT piezo

SMA connector

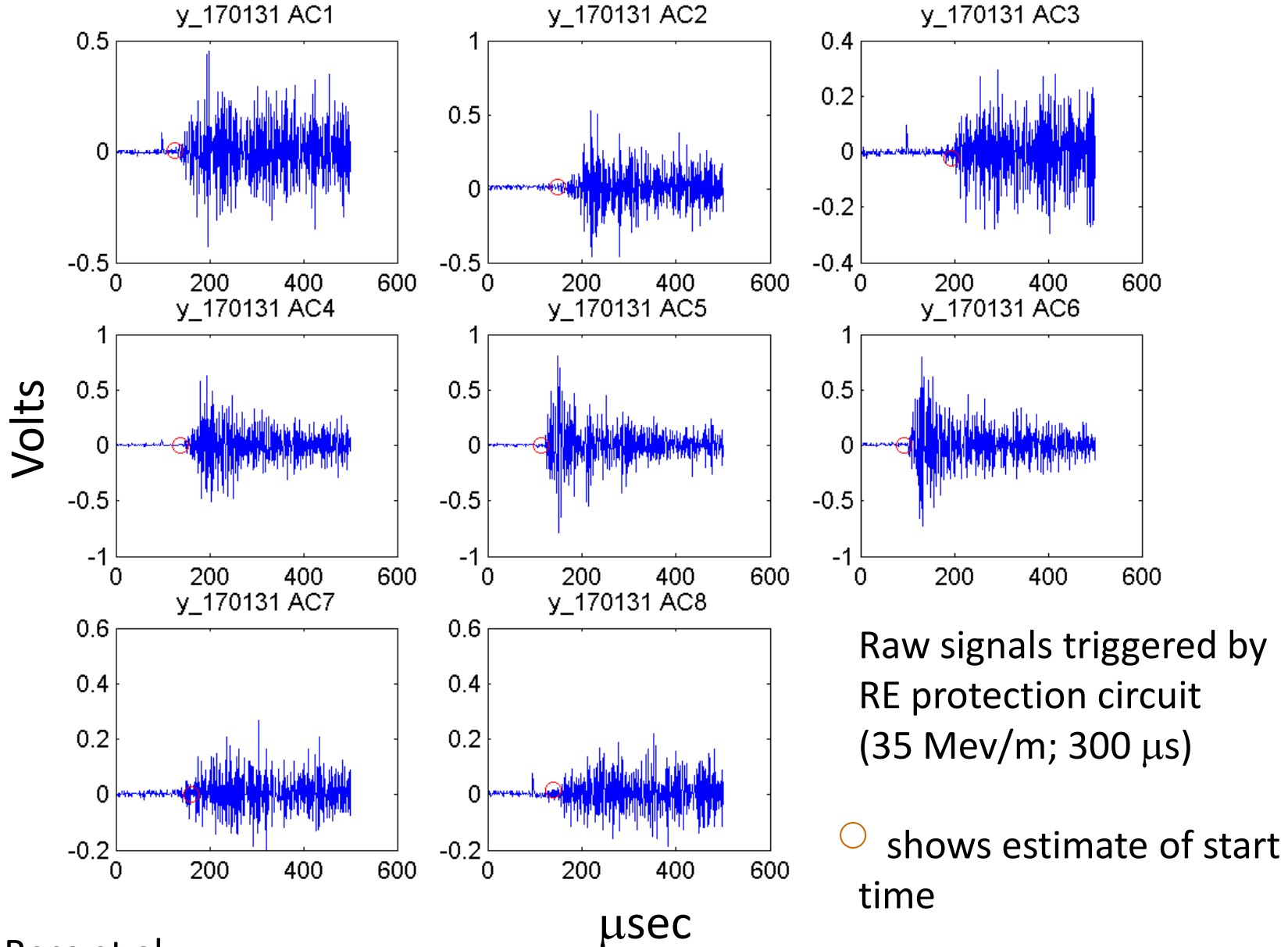


Doug McCormick

6/24/02

*Experimental Issues of High Power Operation*  
NLCTA – Marc Ross

# TTF RF Gun Breakdown Localization





# RF Breakdown in Gas Filled Cavities

Chris Adolphsen and Faya Wang

SLAC

# Muon HPRF Cavity N2 Breakdown Threshold

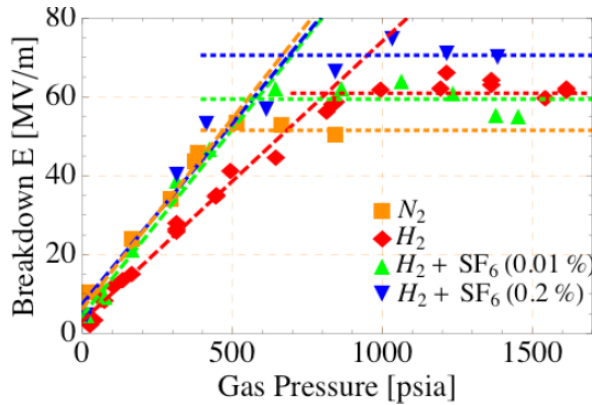
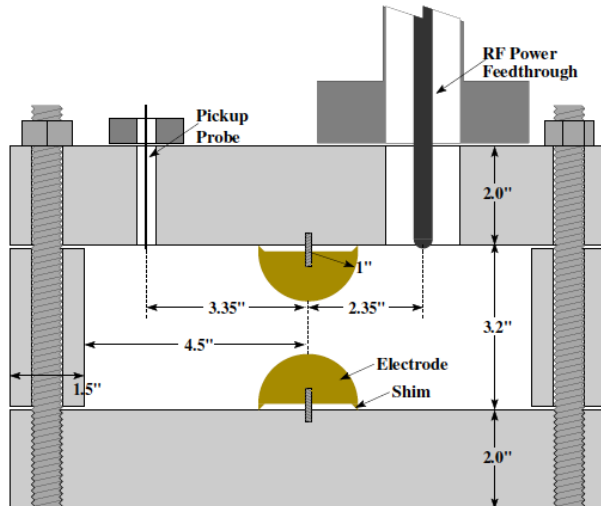


Figure 2: Observed breakdown as a function of gas pressure in copper electrodes with various gases.



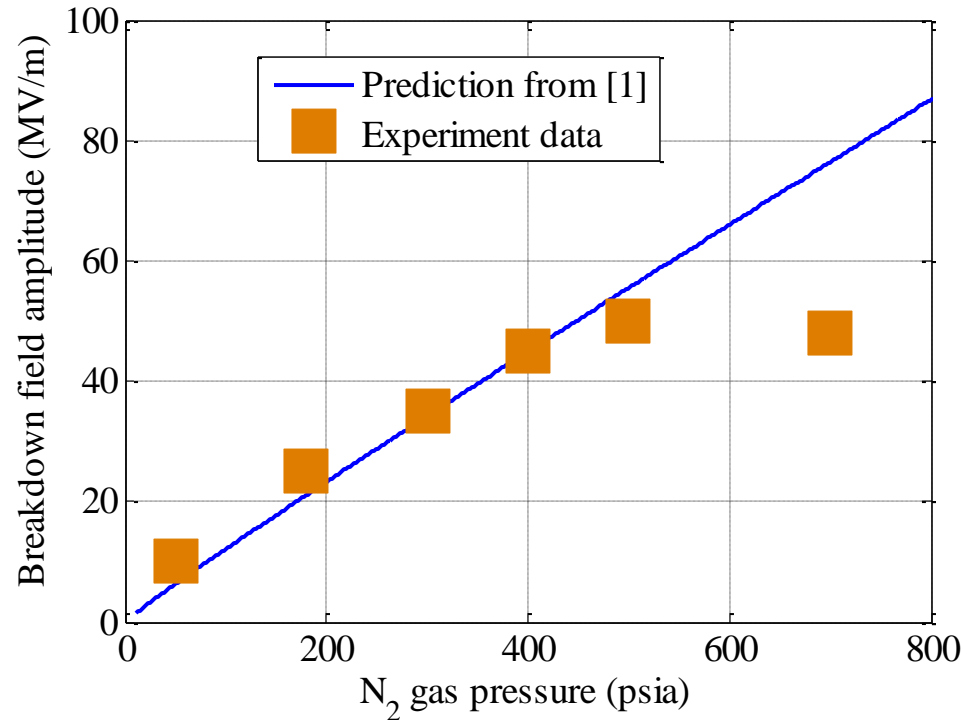
$$E/p \sim 20 \text{ V/cmTorr}, E = E_p/\text{sqrt}(2)$$

$$\alpha = 8.8 \exp(-275 p/E)$$

$$v_c = 4.05e9 p$$

$$v_i = 4.35e5 \alpha \quad \text{Ionization rate}$$

At pulsed breakdown threshold, diffusion loss rate  $\ll$  ionization rate





# Muon HPRF Cavity H2 Breakdown Threshold

$$E/p \sim 20 \text{ V/cmTorr}, E = E_p/\text{sqrt}(2)$$

$$\alpha = 5.1 \exp(-139 p/E)$$

At pulsed breakdown threshold, diffusion loss rate  $\ll$  ionization rate

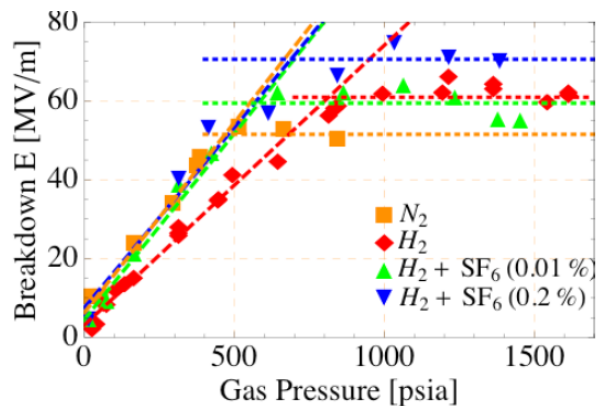
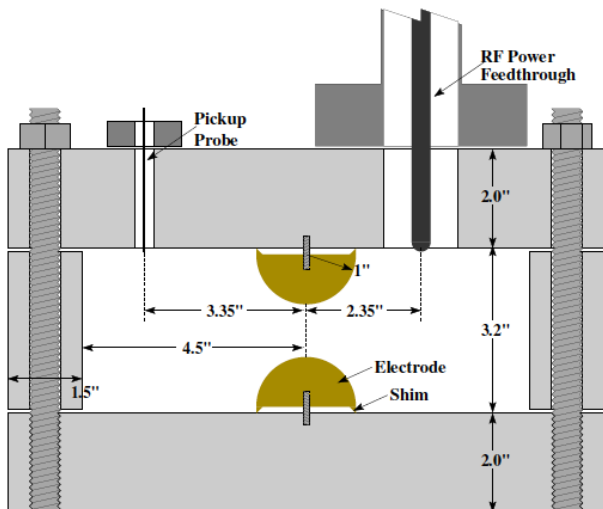
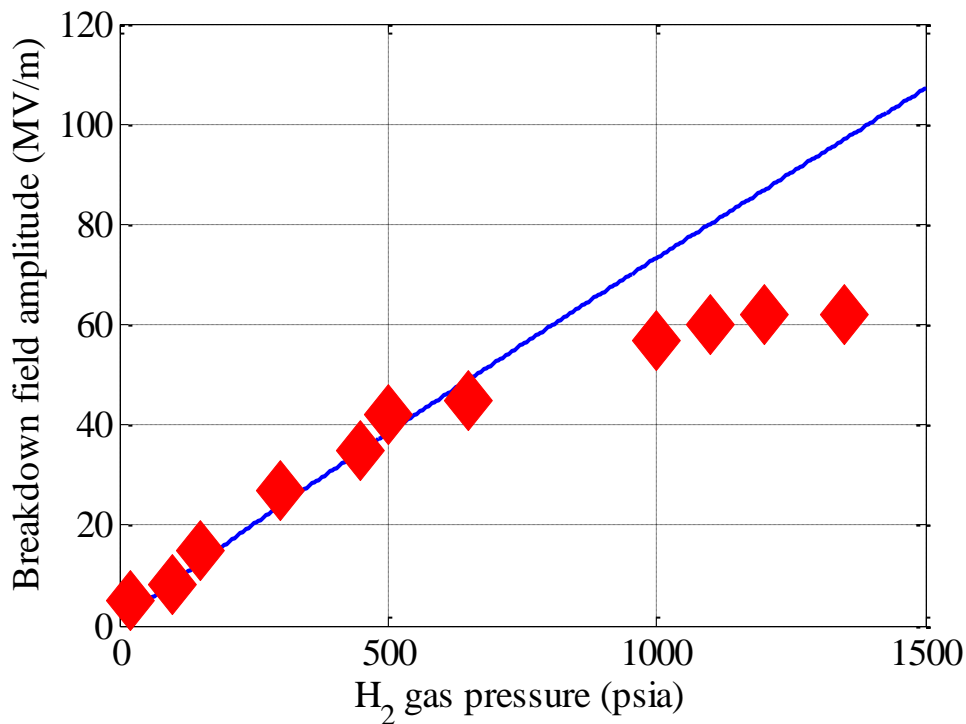


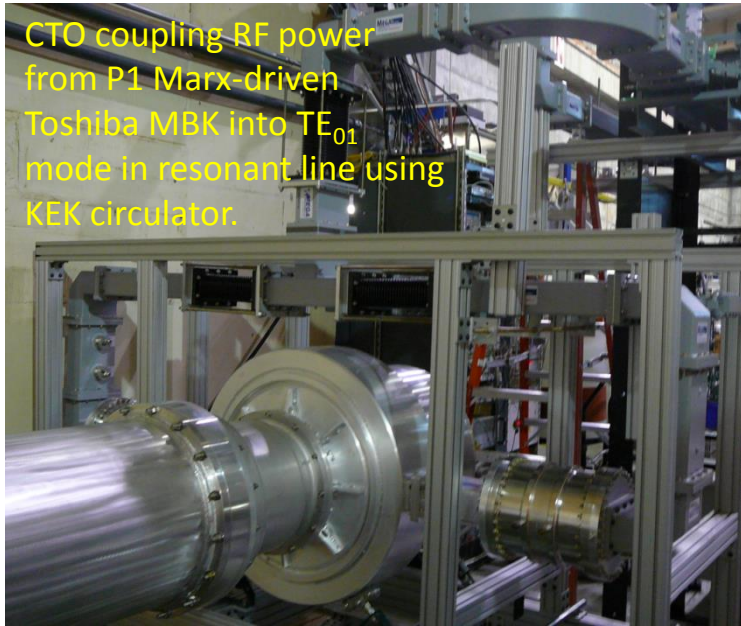
Figure 2: Observed breakdown as a function of gas pressure in copper electrodes with various gases.



# Forty Meter 'Big Pipe' Test Setup

Operated 100+ hours breakdown free at field levels that would be seen in the ILC KCS with the beam current upgrade

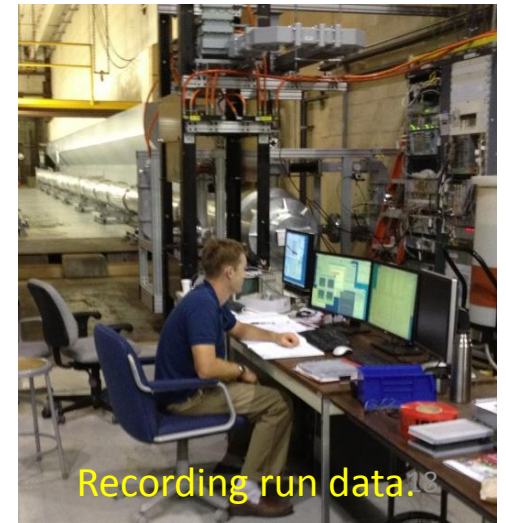
CTO coupling RF power from P1 Marx-driven Toshiba MBK into  $TE_{01}$  mode in resonant line using KEK circulator.



40 m of pressurized (30 psig), 0.48m diameter circular waveguide.

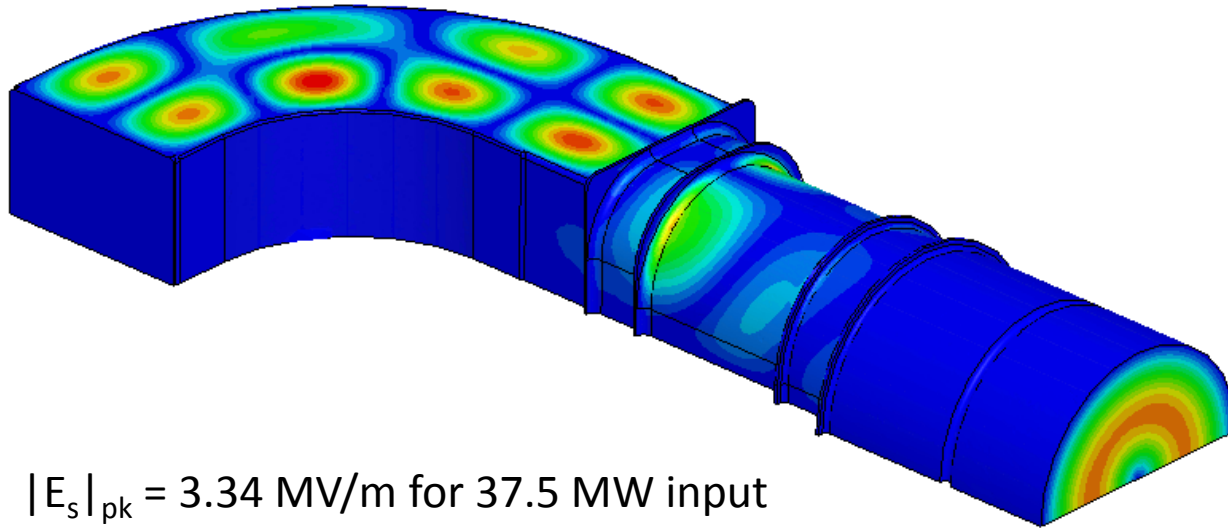
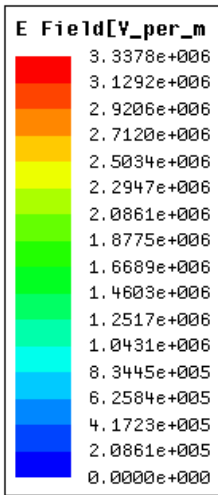


Shorted bend with input mode converter at end of run.



Recording run data.

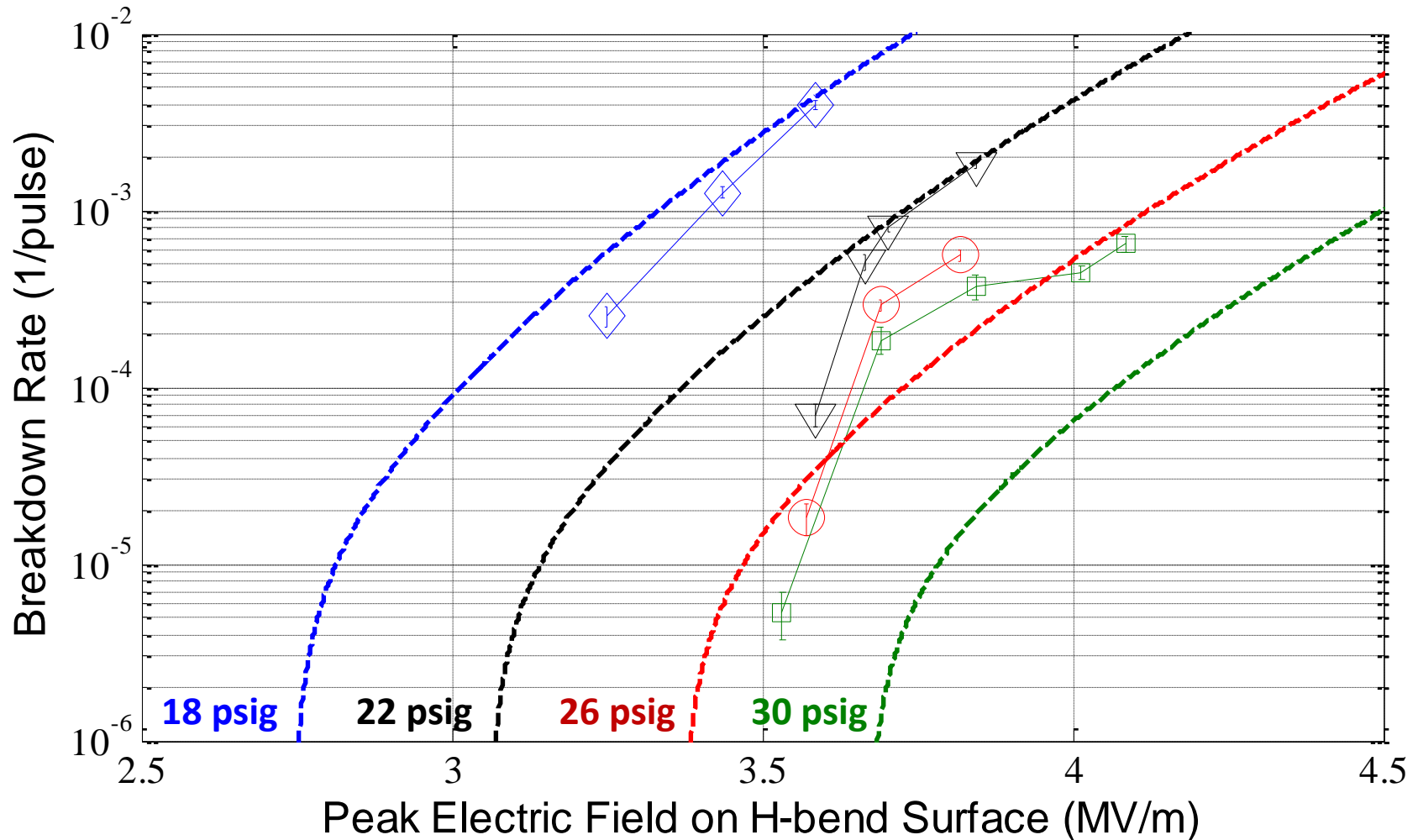
# Surface Electric Field in 90 Degree Bend



$|E_s|_{pk} = 3.34 \text{ MV/m}$  for 37.5 MW input  
(= 75 MW full geometry  $\rightarrow$  300 MW TW equiv. at SW anti-nodes)

Equivalent to [72 MW](#) TW in WR650 !

# Breakdown Rate at Various N<sub>2</sub> Pressures



Dotted lines: Predicted electron growth rate in the gas normalized to the 18 psig data