Status of the HOM Damped Cavity Project

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- Cavity concept and design goals
- Simulations and impedance measurement results
- Prototype cavity conditioning and first beam tests
- What lessons have we learned so far?
- Further developments
- Summary and outlook



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Design Goals

- Fundamental mode frequency f = 500 MHz
- Insertion length L < 0.7 m
- Shunt impedance $R > 4 M\Omega$
- Max. thermal power P = 100 kW
- Compact design to fit into <u>existing</u> SR source tunnels

Cavity Concept







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Simulation Models



MAFIA 3D TIME DOMAIN MODELS



~ 10⁶ mesh points 2-3 days cpu time ~18* 10⁶ mesh points 6-7 weeks cpu time



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Simulations and Impedance Measurement Results





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Threshold impedances for different rings



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Tuning and Cavity Test at ZANON S.p.A. / Italy





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Measured Impedance Spectra of



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Measured Cavity Parameters

Parameter	3D MWS Simulation Standard/New Method	Measurement	
fO (MHz)	500.98	499.65	
QO	32557 / 28410	26692	
Reff/Q0 (Ω)	114.5	115.4	
Reff (MΩ)	3.73 / 3.25	3.1	



Resonant frequency vs. plunger position as measured and calculated.

Nominal Frequency	499.65	MHz
Tuning Range	2	MHz
Shunt Impedance	3.1	MΩ
Unloaded Q	26692	
Thermal Power Capability	100	kW
Longitudinal HOM Impedance	≤ 4.8	kΩ
Transverse HOM Impedance	≤ 180	kΩ/m
Waveguide cut-off	615	MHz
Coupling Range	0-8	
Insertion Length	50	cm
Beam Hole Diameter	74	mm
TE11 cut-off	3.74	GHz
TM01 cut-off	2.31	GHz



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Prototype Cavity Conditioning

Vacuum conditioning procedure

Peak and average cavity input power during RF conditioning (p_{vac} < 5*10⁻⁷ mb)



input power (kW) peak power (5% duty cycle, 50 Hz rep. rate) average power (CW mode) . time (days)

Increase in vacuum pressure around 200W and 600 W, however no serious multipacting thresholds observed



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Cavity installed in the DELTA Ring





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First Beam Observations at 1480 MeV

DORIS Cavity



HOM Damped Cavity

CBM 55 is not driven by the cavity !!



DORIS Cavity beam spectrum at low energy



Final beam tests: measurement of coupled bunch instability thresholds at 540 MeV



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What lessons have we learned so far ?

♦ The tapered waveguides are the most critical components of the cavity

- about 60% of total manufacturing costs
- small tolerances
- vacuum brazing is a subtle technique, to be avoided where possible
- Engineering layout of e-beam welds and quality control during manufacturing must be improved
- Gaps between the ridges and the waveguide port wall should not be longer than 80 mm to avoid resonances coupling to the fundamental mode
- A CF 63 flange should be added at the end of the tapered waveguide
- Homogenous damping waveguides allow further reduction of HOM impedances



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Avoid long gaps coupling to fundamental mode









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Further Development: Homogenious ferrite loaded waveguide



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TDR measurement set-up

Low power model of a homogenous ridged waveguide load





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Summary

- A HOM damped prototype cavity has been built and tested under low and high power conditions
- Impedance measurements show that
- longitudinal HOM impedances $< 4.8 \text{ k}\Omega$
- transverse HOM impedances $< 180 \text{ k}\Omega/\text{m}$
- fundamental mode impedance $3.1 \text{ M}\Omega$
- ♦ Measurements are in good agreement with calculations: Simulation tools are reliable
- Successful high power operation up to 30 kW thermal power, no serious multipacting thresholds found
- Technical improvements

- modifications e-beam welds, avoid vacuum brazing where possible
- reduced gaps between ridges and CWCT port
- CF 63 flange at the end of the CWCT
- Conceptual and technical layout has been verified. Cavity design is ready for use.

Outlook

- ♦ Final beam test of the cavity in DELTA at 540 MeV early in 2005
- Development of a high power prototype for a homogenious wavegude load is under way to reduce manufacturing cost and further reduce HOM impedances by a factor 3-4



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