A SUMMARY OF THE ADVANCED PHOTON SOURCE RF COMPONENTS MODELING AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

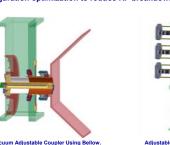
Radio Frequency and Mechanical Groups - Accelerator Systems Division

The Advanced Photon Source (APS) at Argonne National Laboratory is a national user facility for synchrotron x-ray research constructe by the U. S. Department of Energy. It is a third-generation synchrotron radiation source specifically designed to accommodate insertion devices an beamlines from bending magnet radiation sources. The storage ring is designed to operate at 7 GeV with a full energy positron injector. The injecto booster synchrotron consists of a single 1-MW klystron which drives four five-cell cavities at 352 MHz. These cavities are identical to those used in th ESRF(Grenoble, France) and LEP (CERN, Geneva, Switzerland) storage ring. The storage ring cavities consist of four groups of four single cells powered by two 1-MW klystrons for 100-mA operation. Two additional 1-MW transmitters are added to the existing system to support the ultimate desig goal of 300-mA at 7 GeV. At least three transmitters are needed for 300-mA operation, affording one hot spare for 300-mA operation.



ALTERNATIVE RF COUPLER DESIGN IDEAS HIGHER ORDER MODE (HOM) DAMPERS

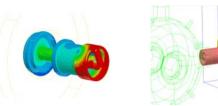
- > Provide flexibility in source-to-cavity coupling factor adjustment.
- Real-time source-to-cavity coupling adjustment without breaking
- vacuum seal.
- > Explore alternative geometries to improve power handling capability > Configuration optimization to reduce RF breakdown.

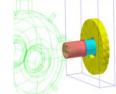


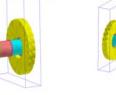
Adjustable Coupler Using Post Tuners in the Wavequide.

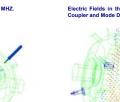
3-D Modeling and Fields Analysis

Ceramic Interface is Relocated Insid the Wavequide



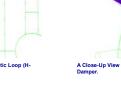


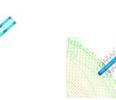




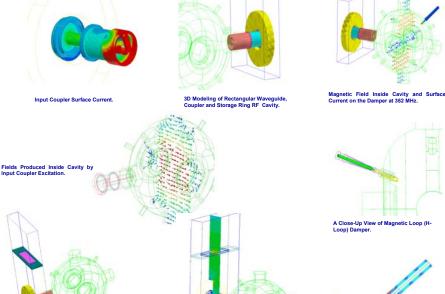




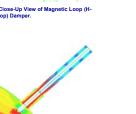


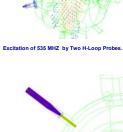




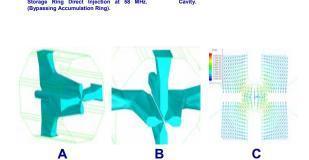






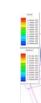








Electric Field Vector Around Damper and Surface Current Along Probe at 535 MHz.









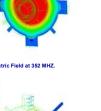


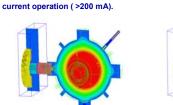












> The Purpose of mode damping is to extract and dissipate RF power

> Damping of the undesired mode is necessary for longitudinal beam

> HOM damping is especially necessary for storage ring higher be

> RF cavity higher order mode excitation causes stored beam to

at a specific frequency into a RF matched load.

become unstable

Electric Fields in the RF Cavity with Input





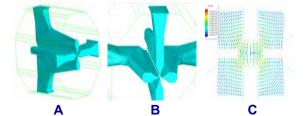


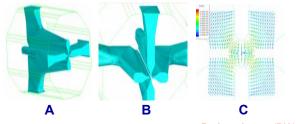












Electric Field Along the Transi



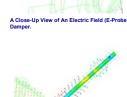


Power Coupling From Cavity to Damper at 535 MHZ.

















HIGH POWER RF COUPLER IN USE AT APS

> Transfers RF power from the source (klystron) to the accelerating

> Handles a nominal power of 100 kW CW for a 100-mA storage ring

> Ceramic interface is Ti coated to suppress secondary electron emissio

In-House Titanium Inner Surface Coating of the Ceramic Window (30 - 35

Damaged Ti-Coated Tuner (Piston Not Centered)

cavity through a dielectric window.

> Provides an air-to-vacuum interface.

Failed Ceramic Window Due to Copper Coating.

resonance frequency

Causes of Damage: > Poorly aligned tuner piston.

Non-uniform piston-housing gap

resonance frequency.

Original Damaged Tuner.

Solutions:

HIGH POWER RF TUNER

> Thermal expansion of copper accelerating cavity will change its

Damaged RF Cavity Port.

> Precision mechanically aligned tuner piston.

> Re-machined housing/piston gap.

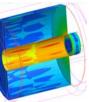
> Plunger-type tuner (via feedback control) keeps cavity on its

operation



OTHER RF COMPONENTS MODELING



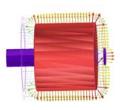


Surface Current Density Distribution Inside the Fundamental Cavity.

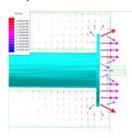




mulation Ring Folded-Coaxial tal Cavity Operating at 9.7 MHZ



Field Distribution Inside the Fundar



A 57.5 MHz Radio Frequency Quadrupole (RFQ) Injector Resonator for the Rare Isotope Acce Project. A) Cavity Geometry. B) Close-Up of the 4-vanes Resonator. C) Fields Distribution.

