

Numerical Calculation of Electromagnetic Fields in Acceleration Cavities Under Precise Consideration of Coupler Structures

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Outline



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- Theoretical Background
- Computation of Eigenmodes and Post-Processing
- Comparison of the Results with other Literaturs
- Conclusion



Theoretical Background



Fundamental input coupler, higher order mode couplers and beam tubes



Lossy acceleration structure: Quality factor $Q < \infty$



Complex-valued finite element eigenmode analysis

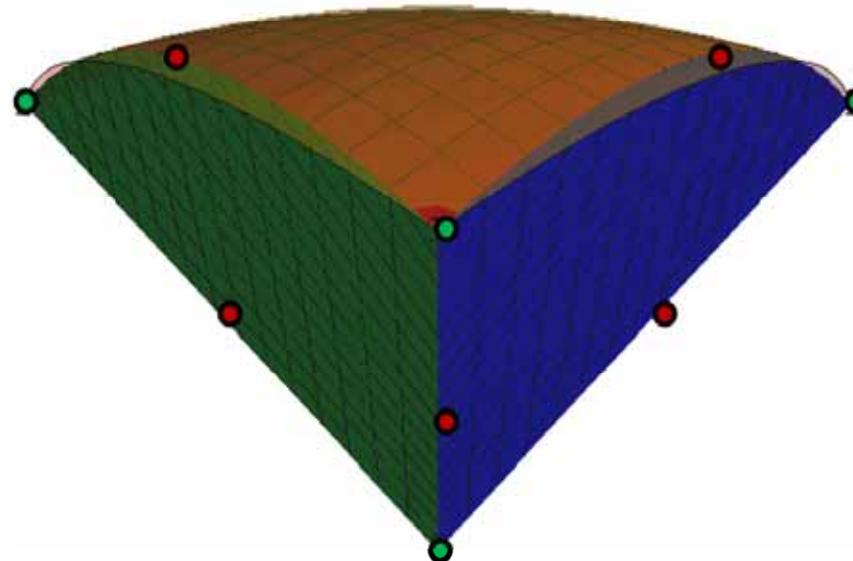


Complex angular resonance frequency: $\underline{\omega} = \omega + j\alpha$

$$Q = \frac{\omega}{2\alpha}$$

Theoretical Background

- Tetrahedral grids and higher order curvilinear elements can satisfy demand for high precision modeling (Contours of the elliptical cavity).
- The simulation is run on a distributed memory architecture using the MPI parallelization strategy.



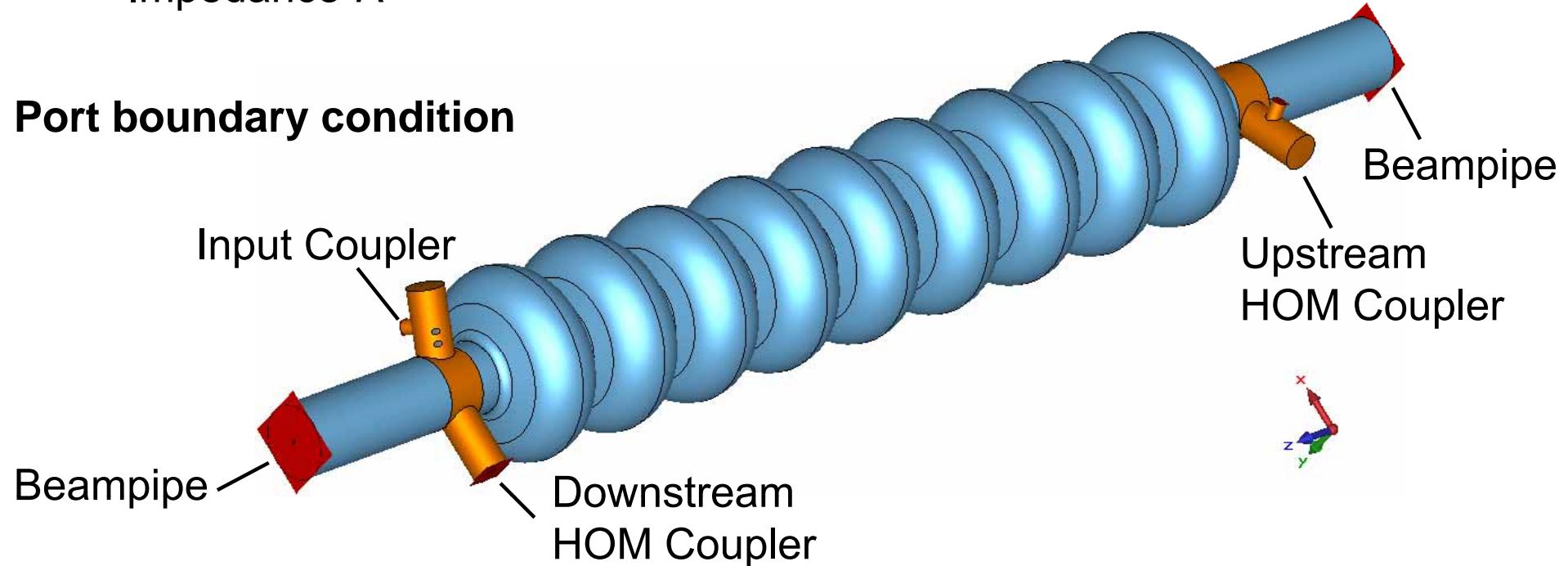
Computation of Eigenmodes and Post-Processing



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- TESLA 1.3 GHz nine-cell accelerating cavity (TESLA report at DESY)
 - Resonance frequency f
 - Quality factor Q
 - Field distribution
 - Shunt impedance R/Q
 - Impedance R

Port boundary condition

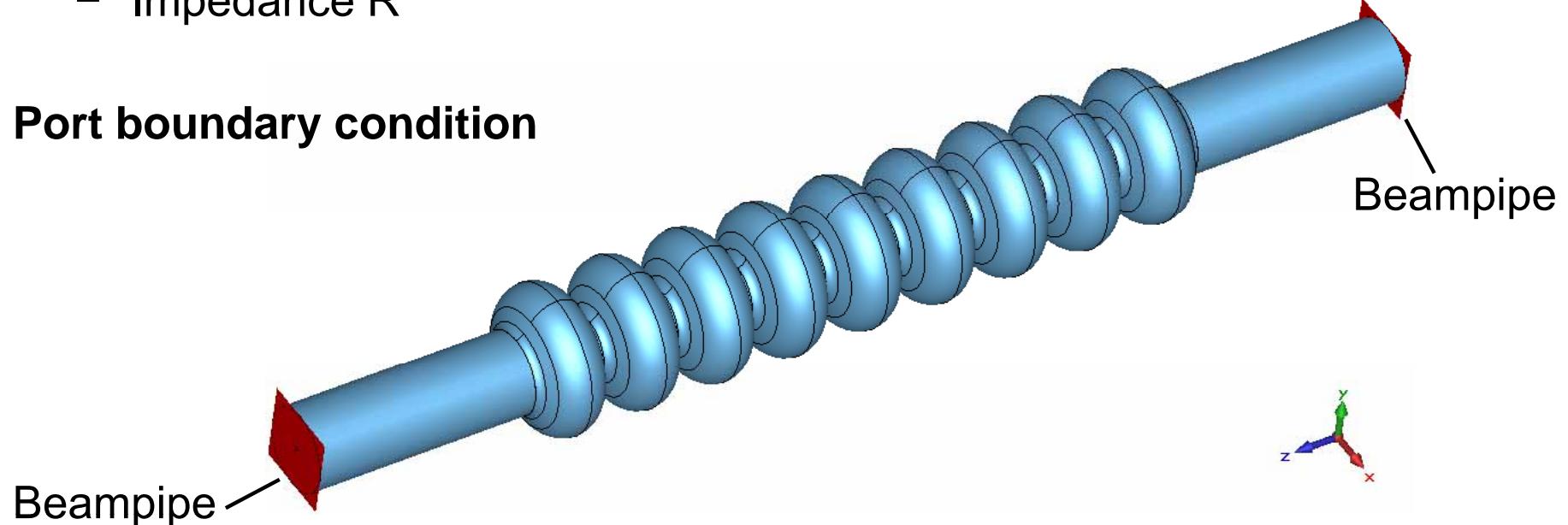


Computation of Eigenmodes and Post-Processing

- The third harmonic nine-cell cavity (3.9 GHz)

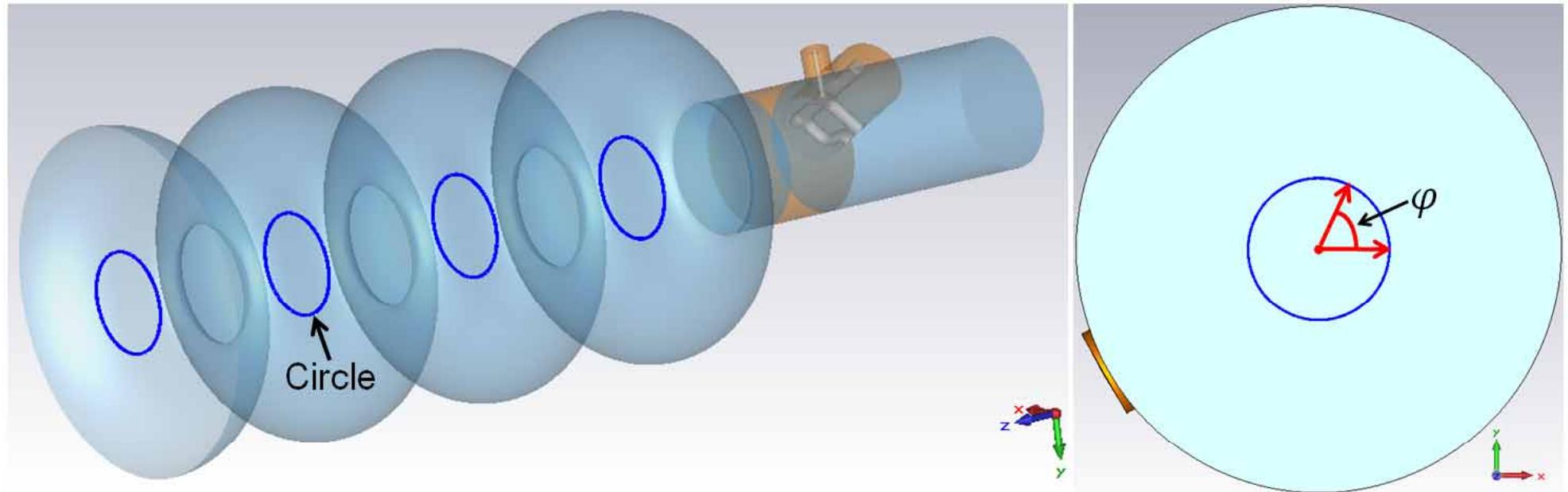
- Resonance frequency f
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Port boundary condition



Computation of Eigenmodes and Post-Processing

- Automatic identification of eigenmode type

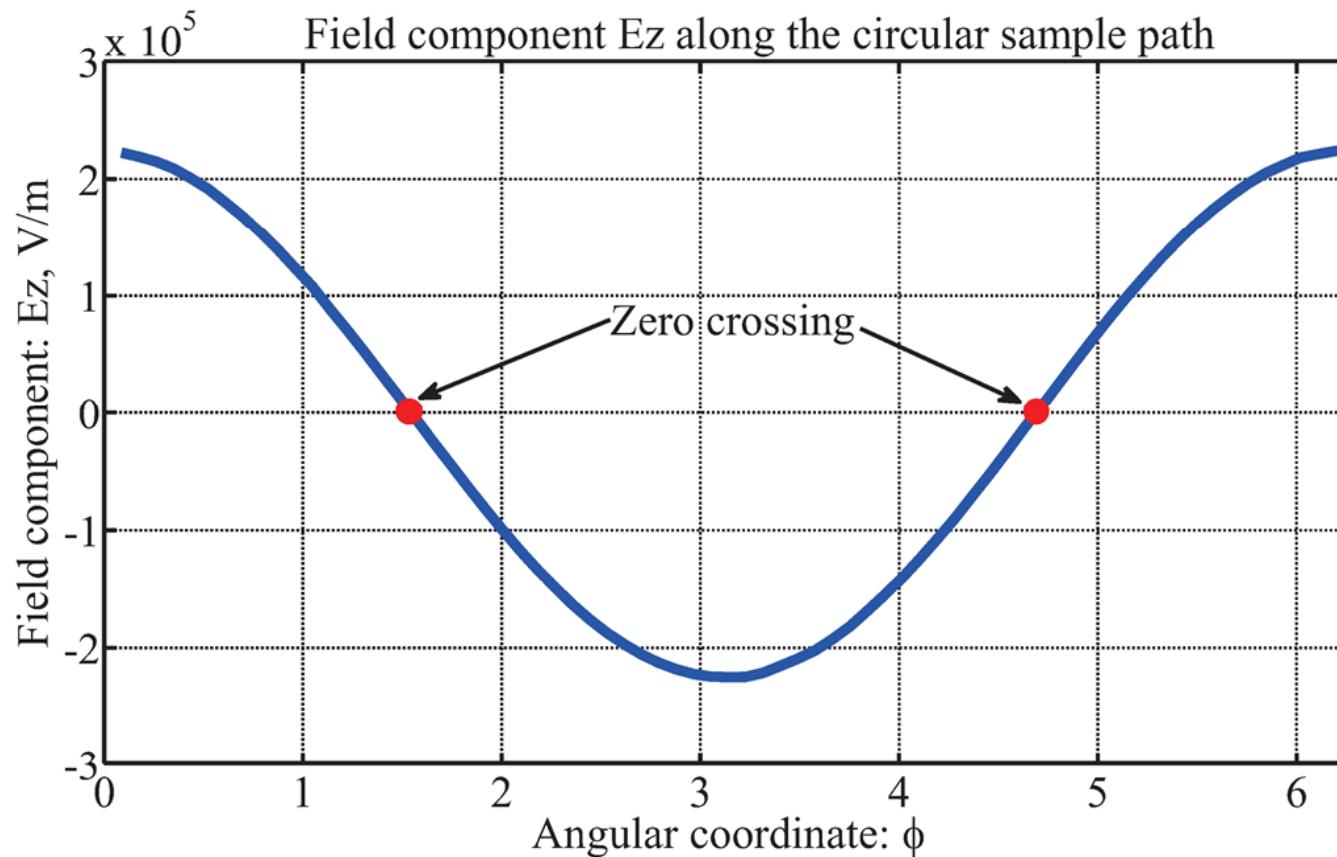


Sample the longitudinal E-Field component E_z of a eigenmode along a circle in the individual cell.

Computation of Eigenmodes and Post-Processing



- Automatic identification of eigenmode type



For example:
Two zero crossings in
the right plot.
=> Dipole mode.

According to the number of zero crossings for E_z , the mode type can be identified automatically.



Computation of Eigenmodes and Post-Processing

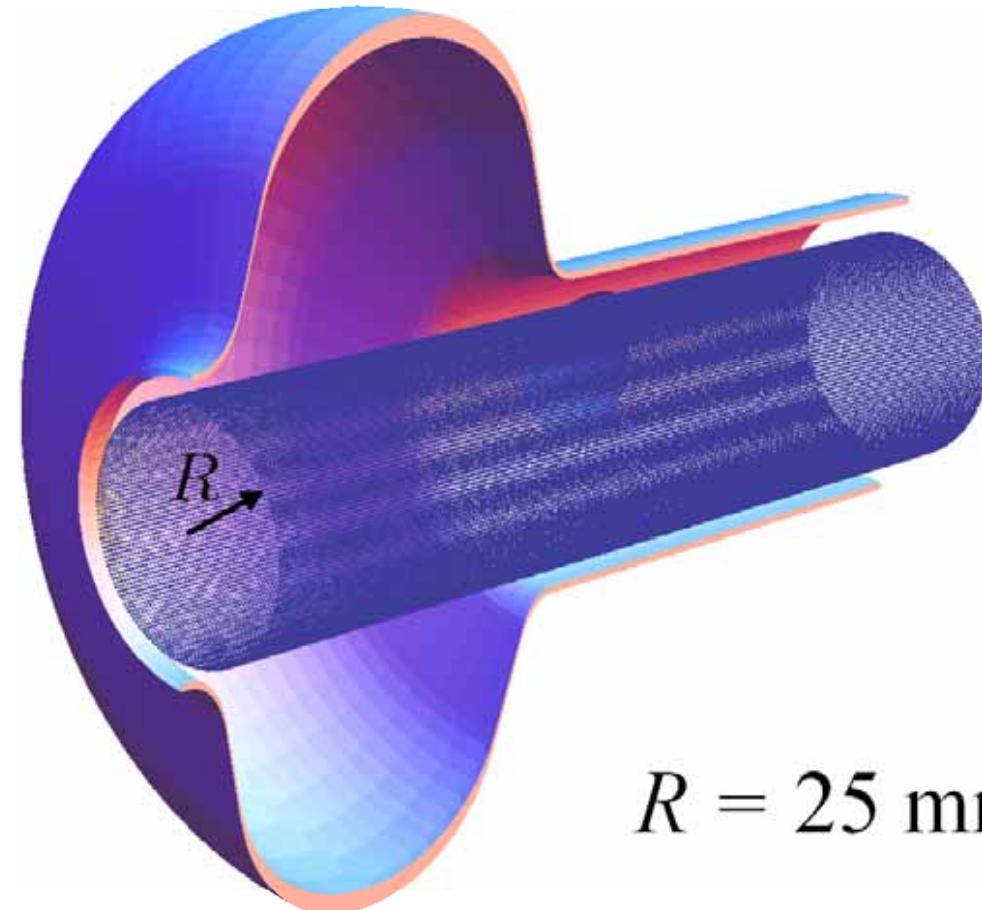


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- Field smoothing using the Kirchhoff's integral

- Field components inside a closed surface can be determined once the surface field components are available.

⇒ Precise shunt impedance of eigenmode.

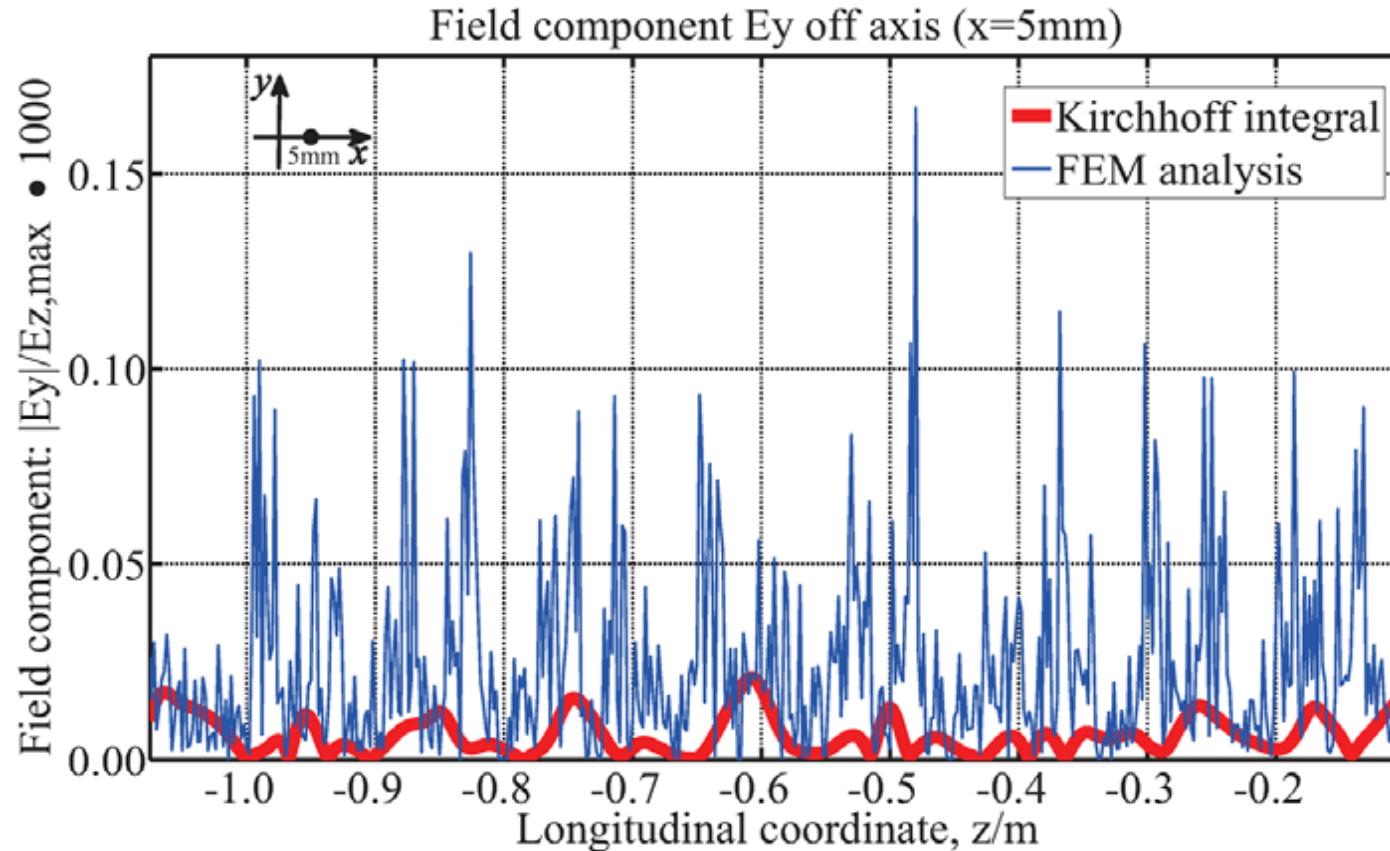


$$R = 25 \text{ mm}$$

Computation of Eigenmodes and Post-Processing



- Field smoothing using the Kirchhoff's integral



- Transverse field components are more smooth than the field components from standard FEM analysis

Comparison of the Results with other Literatures



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- Comparison of the frequency and shunt impedance R/Q for eigenmodes with other literatures

$$\frac{R^{(m)}}{Q} = \frac{1}{r^{2m}} \frac{2k^{(m)}(r)}{\omega}$$

$$\text{with } k^m(r) = \frac{|v_L^{(m)}(r)|^2}{4U^{(m)}} \quad [1]$$

[1] TESLA 2001-33 September 2001: Monopole, Dipole and Quadrupole Passbands of the TESLA 9-cell Cavity, R. Wanzenberg

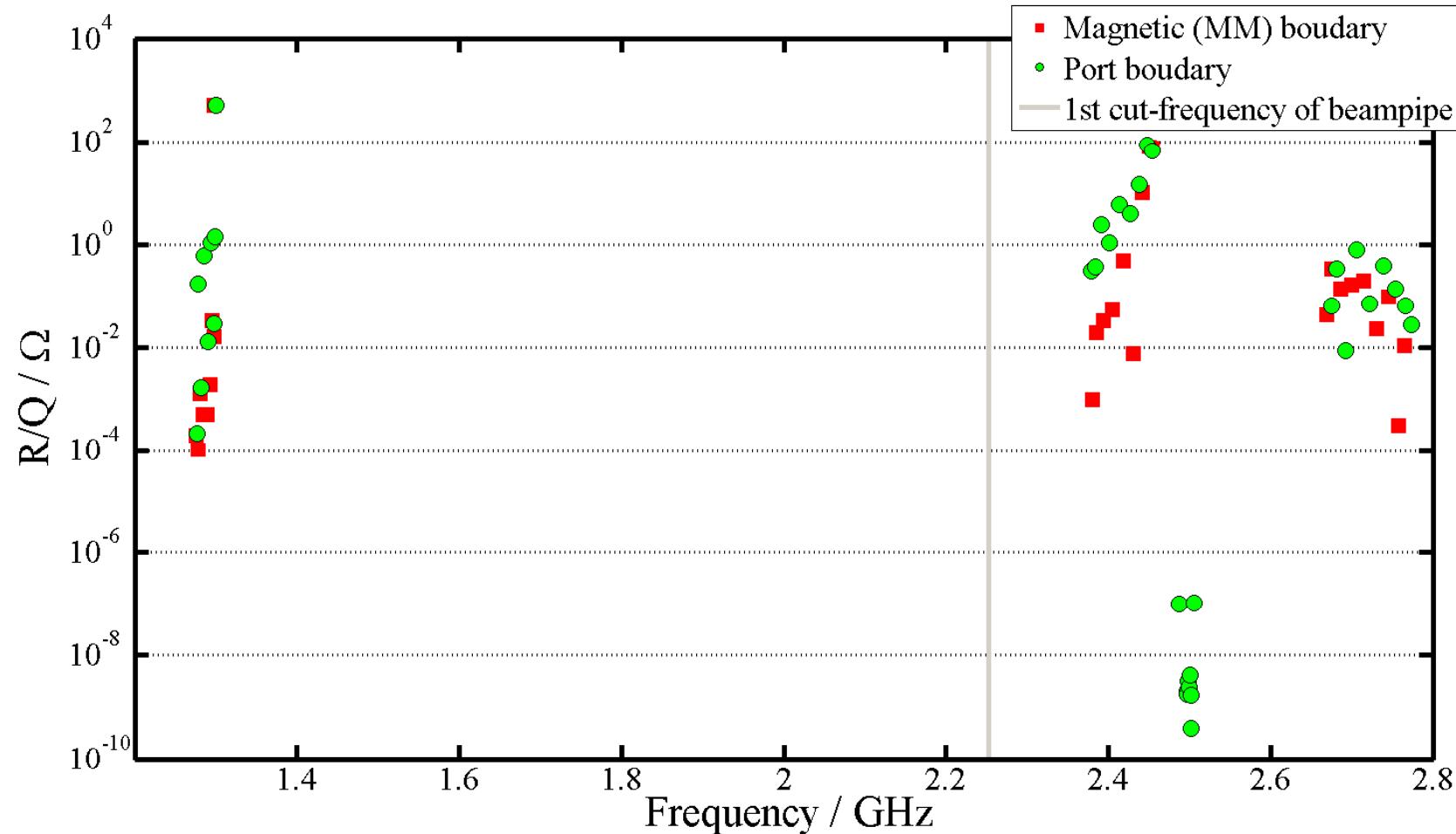


Comparison of the Results with other Literatures



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- TESLA 1.3 GHz nine-cell accelerating cavity (TESLA 2001-33)
 - R/Q of the monopole modes

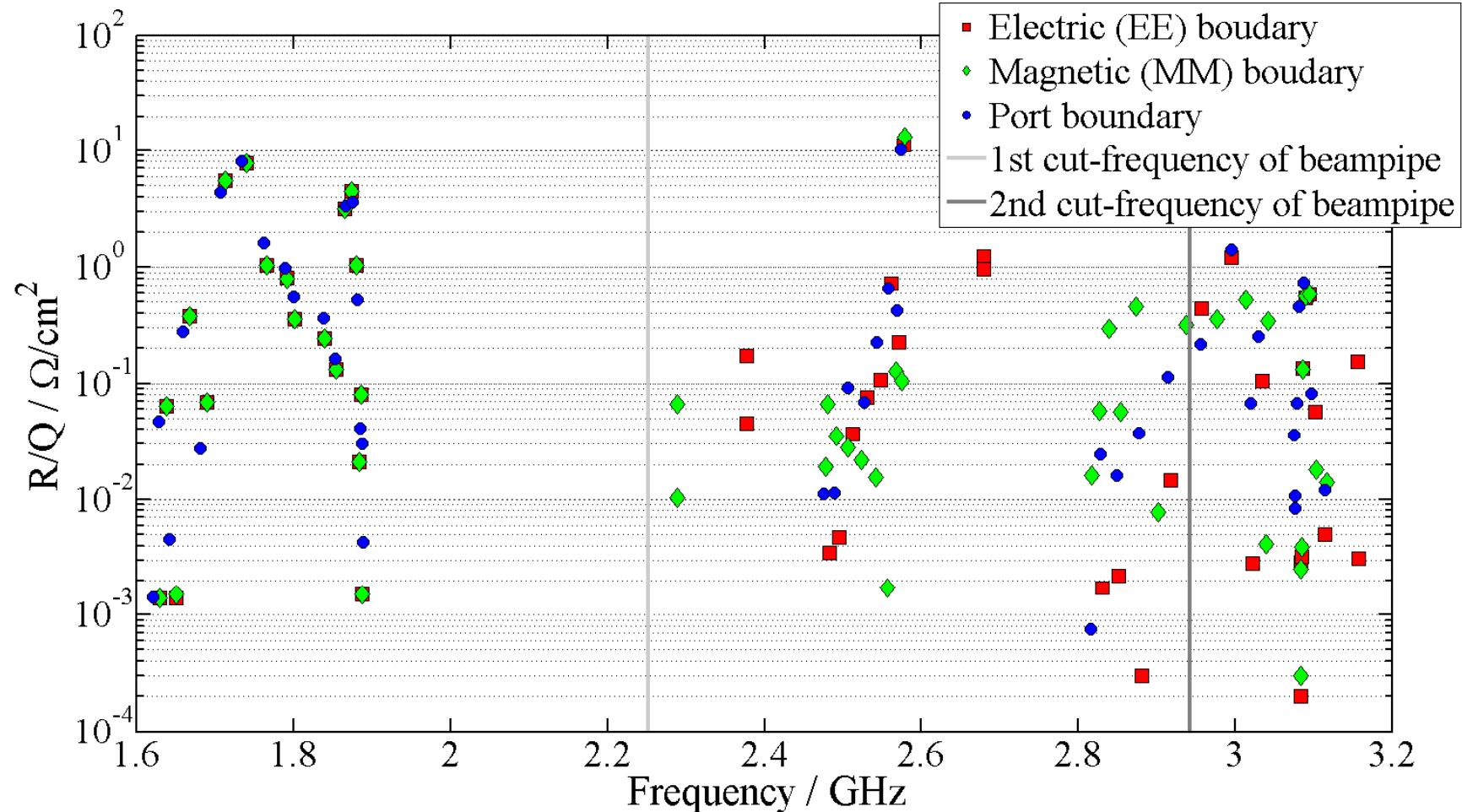


Comparison of the Results with other Literatures



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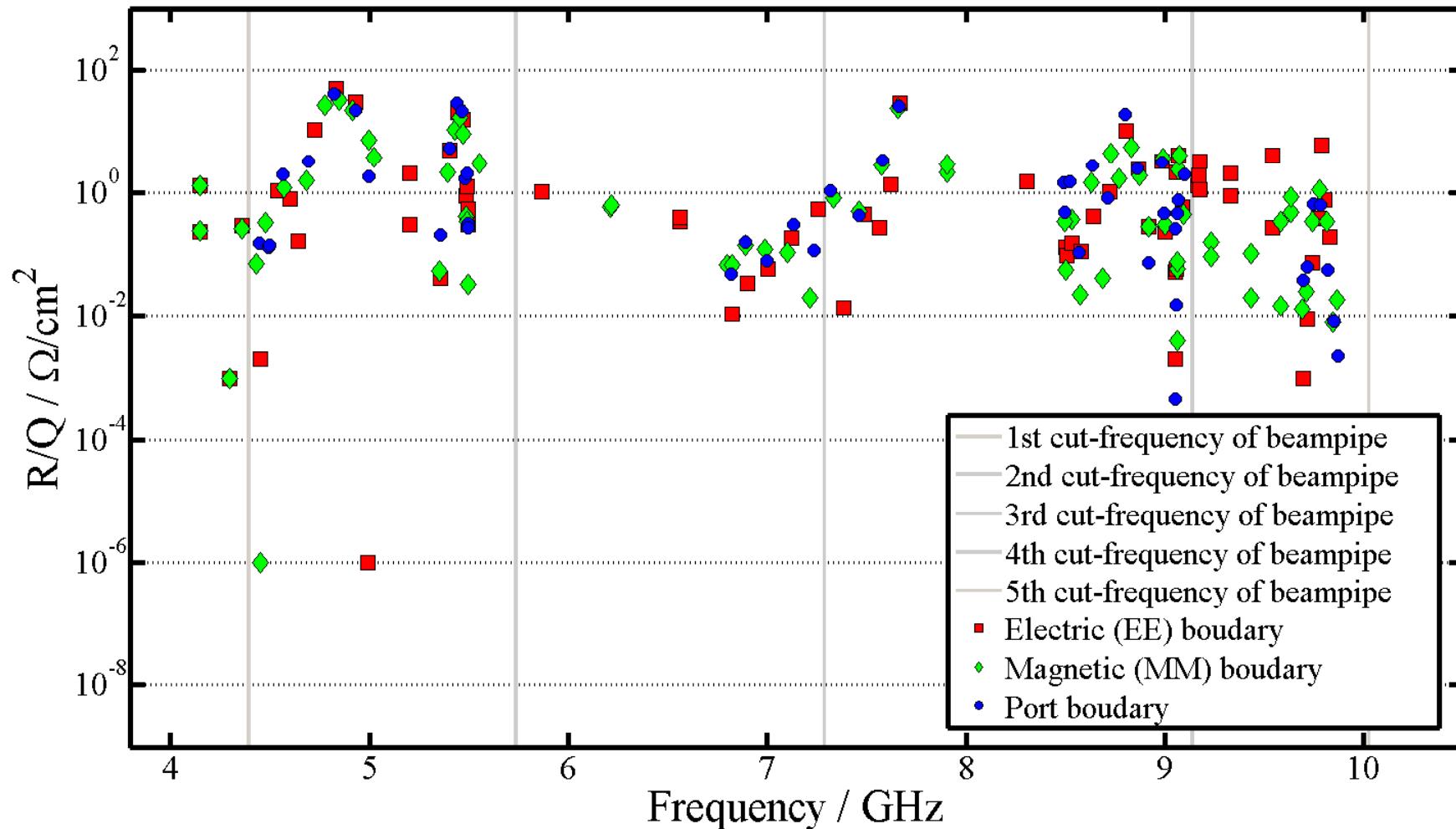
- TESLA 1.3 GHz nine-cell accelerating cavity (TESLA 2001-33)
 - R/Q of the dipole modes



Comparison of the Results with other Literatures



- The third harmonic nine-cell cavity (3.9 GHz) (DESY-12-101*)
 - R/Q of the dipole modes

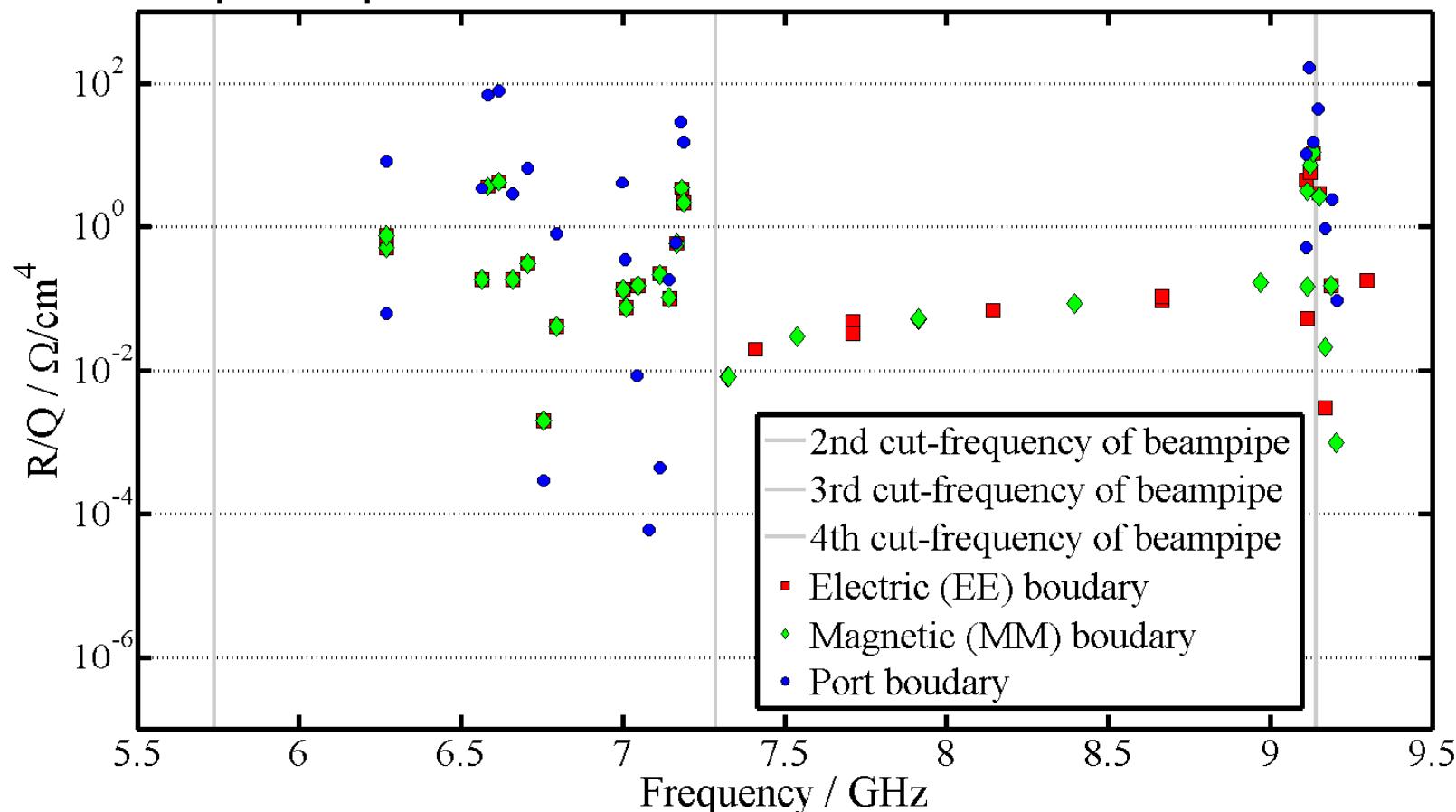


Comparison of the Results with other Literatures



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- The third harmonic nine-cell cavity (3.9 GHz) (DESY-12-101*)
 - R/Q of the quadrupole modes



* Eigenmode Simulations of Third Harmonic Superconducting Accelerating Cavities for FLASH and the European XFEL- Zhang, Pei et al. arXiv:1206.2782



Conclusion

- A robust parallel eigenmode solver on the basis of complex-valued finite element analysis has been successfully applied to analyze the electromagnetic field inside a lossy TESLA 1.3 GHz accelerating cavity and a third harmonic nine-cell cavity (3.9 GHz).
- The electromagnetic field inside the cavity can be smoothed on a physically motivated basis using Kirchhoff's integral theorem.
- Custom-made post-processing routines have been developed to ease the necessary post-processing steps.



Thank you for your attention!

Merry Christmas!!