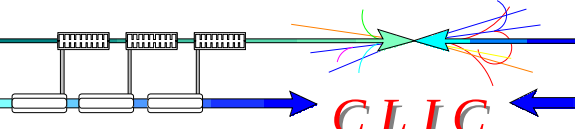


30 GHz rf components for CTF3

Alexej Grudiev
CERN AB/RF

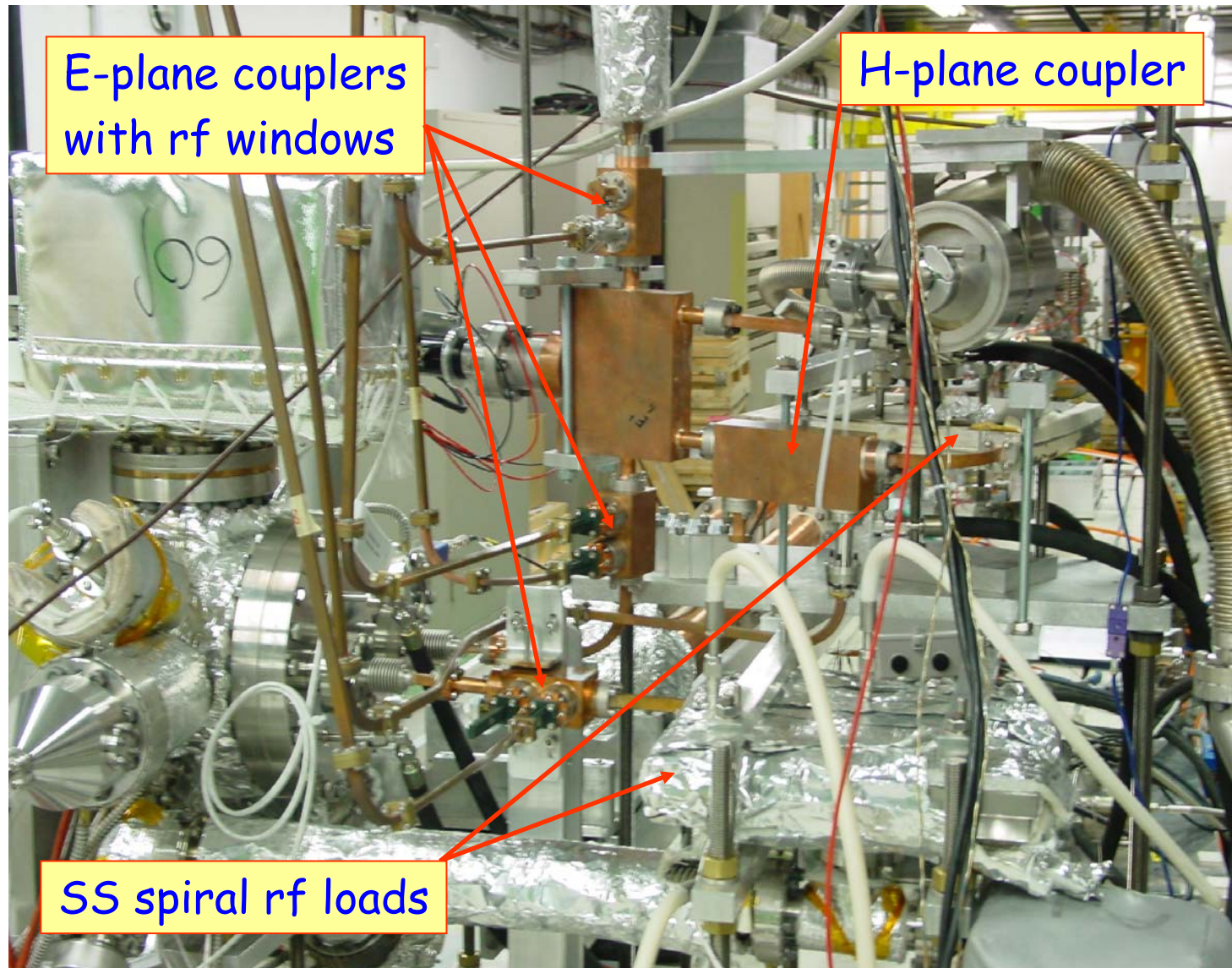


CLIC

- CTF2 layout
- High power rf loads
 - Spiral load
 - "Fork" load
- High power directional couplers
 - H-plane coupler
 - E-plane two holes coupler
 - Dual directional coupler with pumping
- Low power rf windows
 - Brazed window
 - Cu-plated window
- RF vacuum valves
 - quasi-optical design
 - compact design

CTF2 test stand

CLIC



Spiral rf load

Attenuation
constant of
 TE_{10} :

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\pi\rho}{\lambda Z_0}} \frac{1}{b} \left[\frac{1 + \frac{2b}{a} \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a} \right)^2}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a} \right)^2}} \right] \quad \left\| \quad \begin{aligned} a &= 8.64 \text{ mm} \\ b &= 3 \text{ mm} \\ \rho &= 0.91 \mu\Omega \cdot m \\ \alpha &= 3.8 \text{ dB/m @ } 30 \text{ GHz} \end{aligned} \right.$$

Two halves of the load. 5.5 m waveguide milled in spiral form.

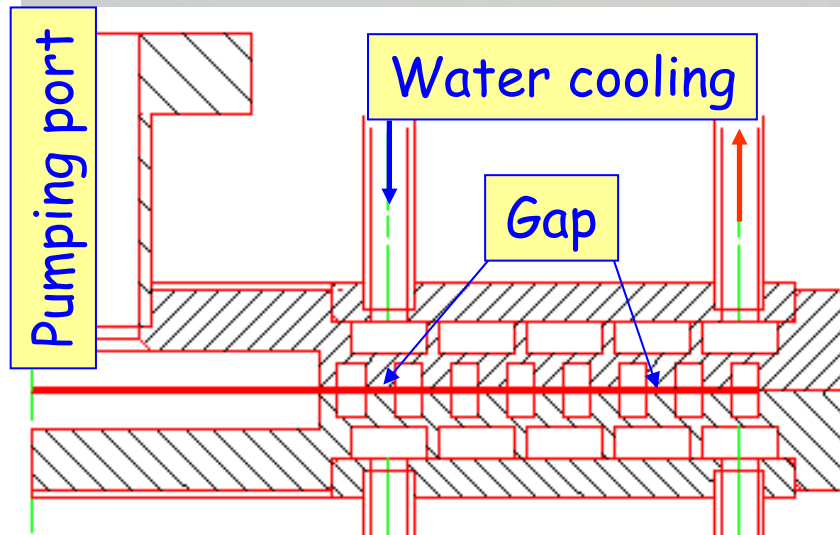
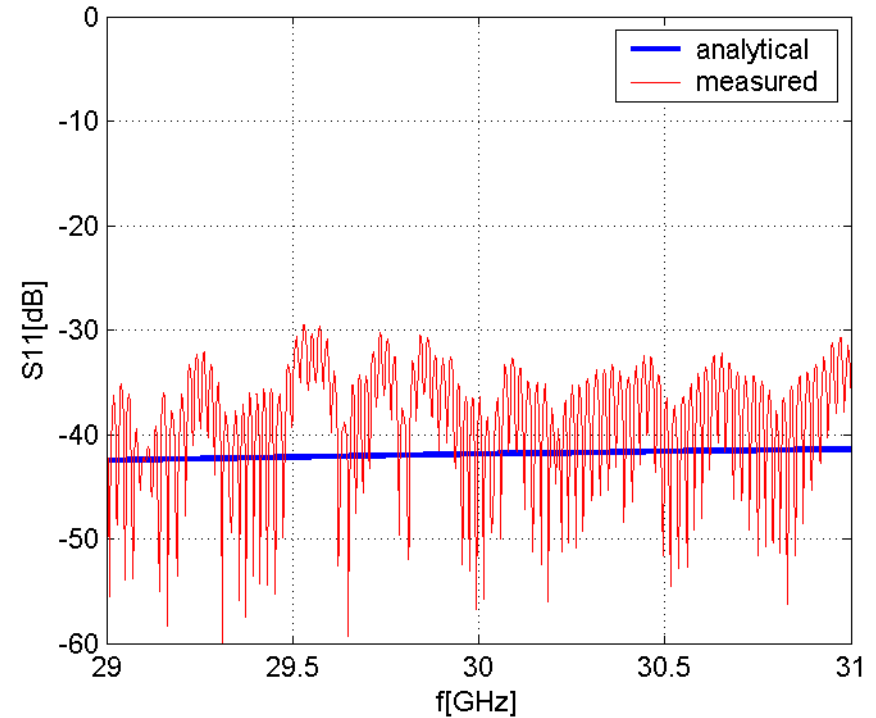


Spiral rf load

CLIC

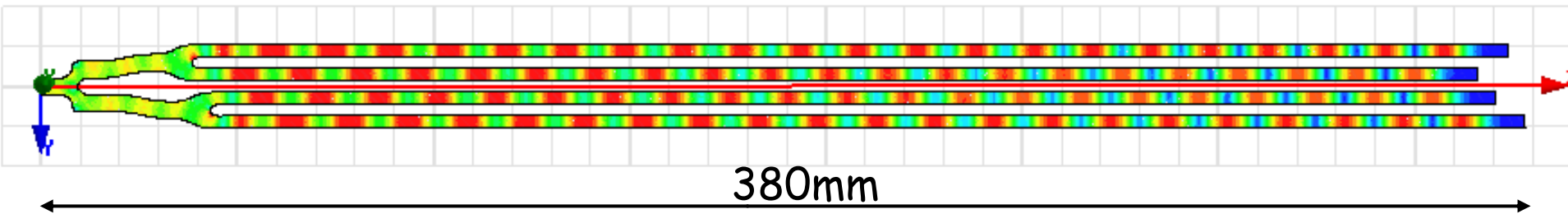
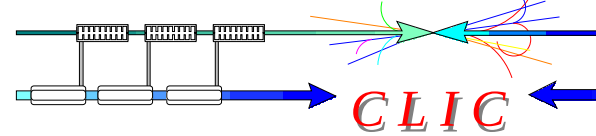


Reflection: -35dB@30GHz



5.5 m long waveguide is pumped through 1 mm gap between two ridges forming waveguide walls. There is no coupling because of the symmetry of TE_{10} -mode.

"Fork" rf load



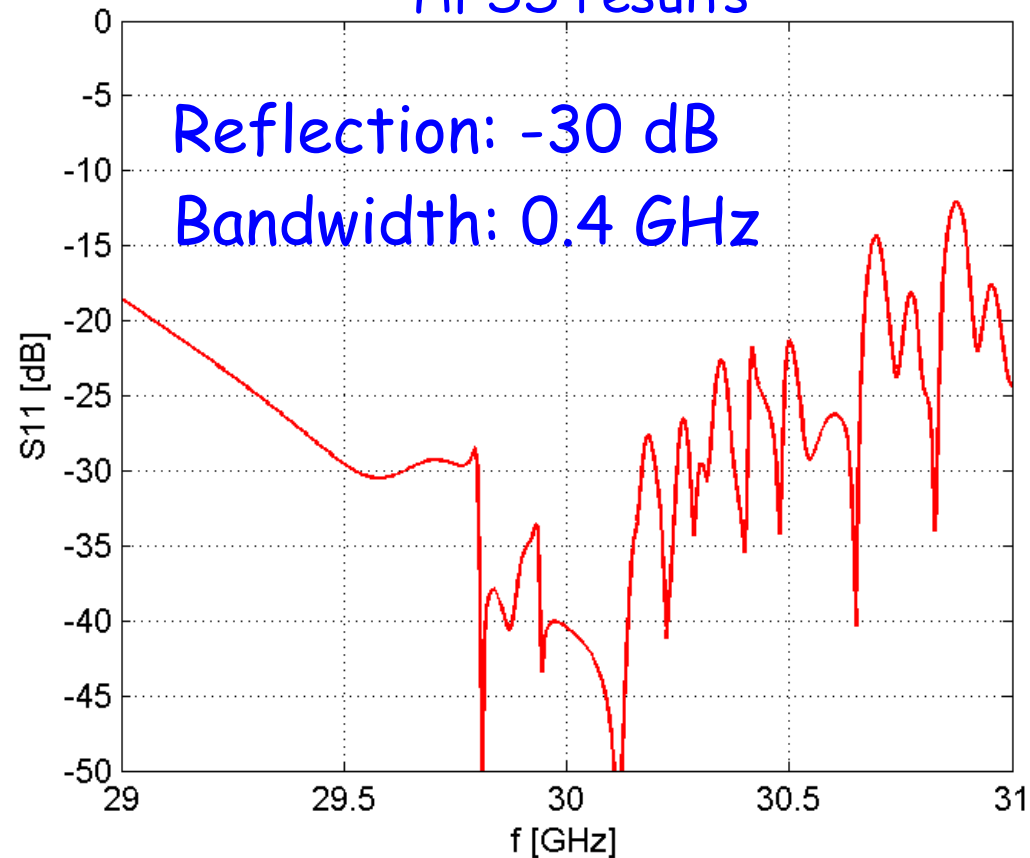
Advantages:

- More compact
- Less weight
- No pumping slots
- Power division by 4

Disadvantages:

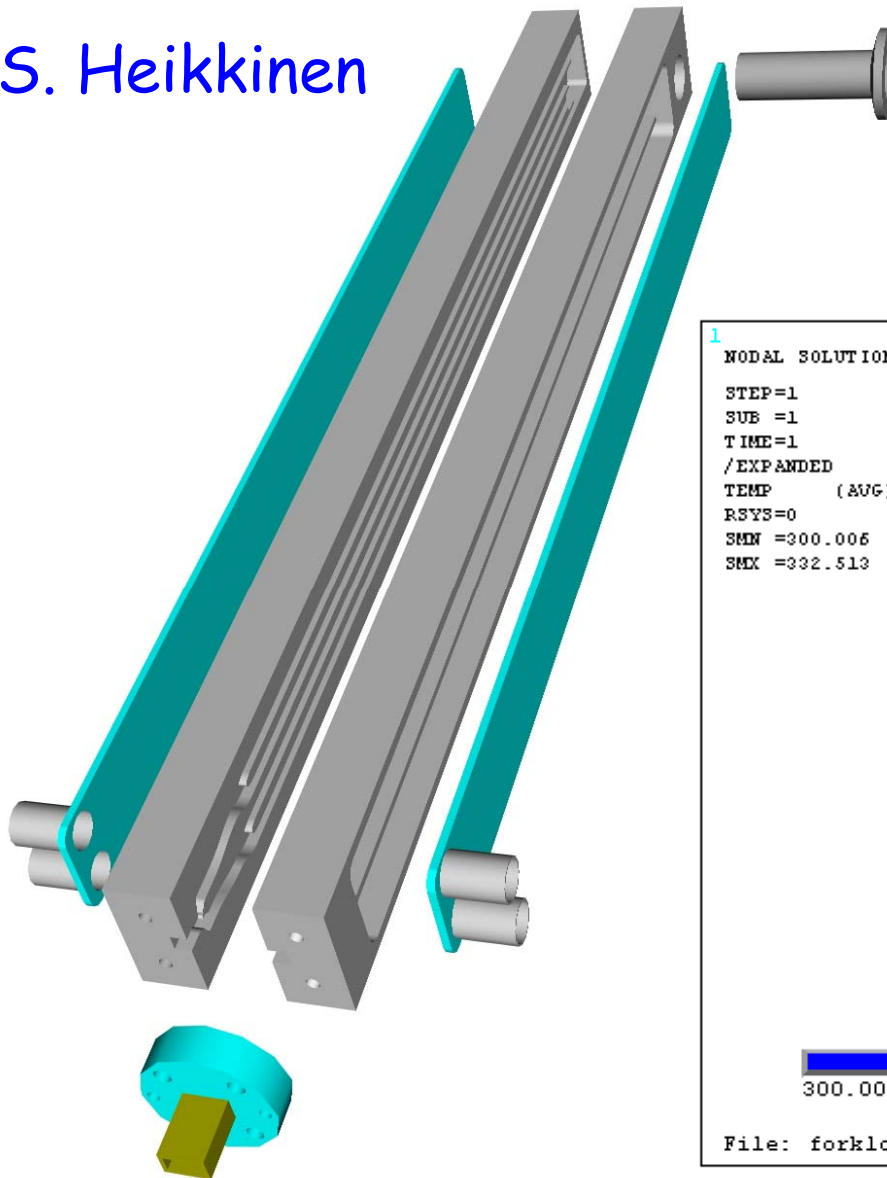
- Electric field enhancement ~50%
- Limited bandwidth

HFSS results

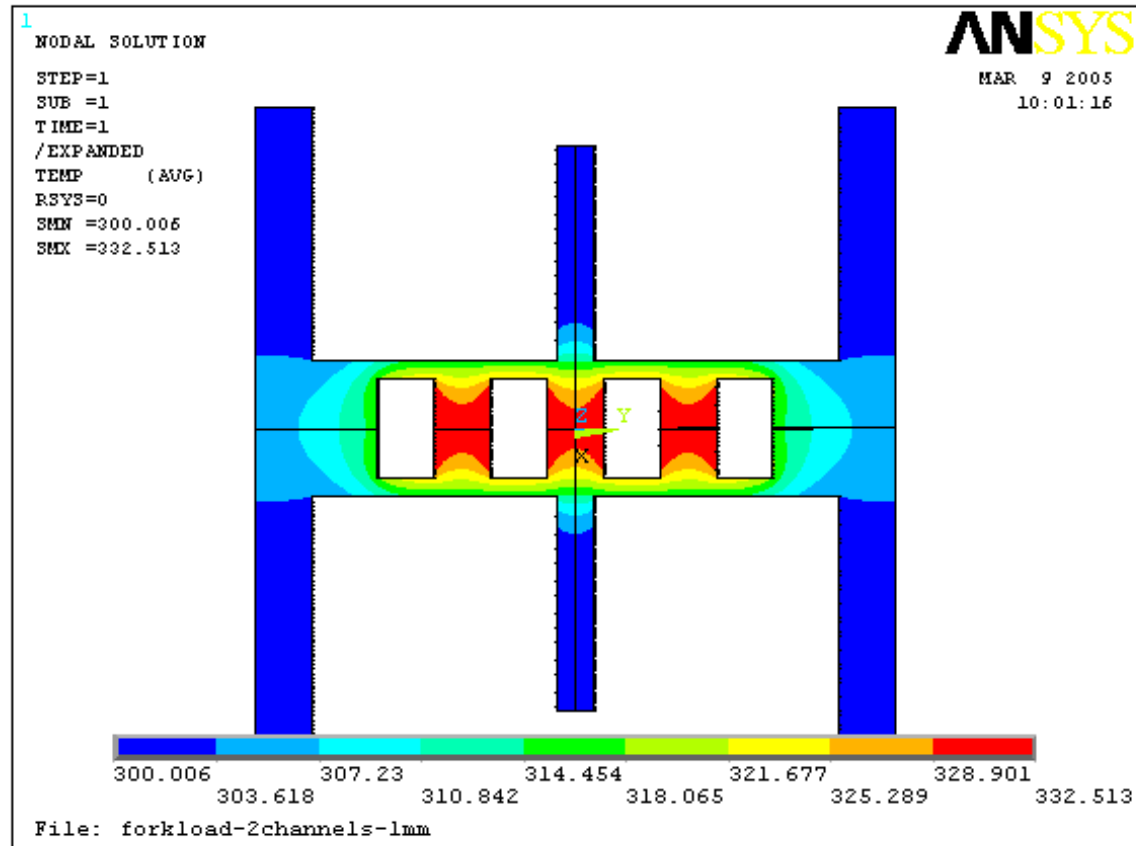


"Fork" rf load

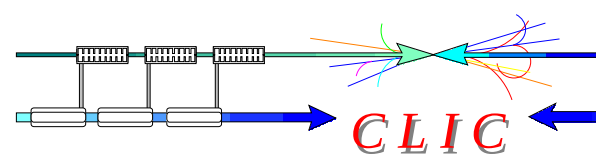
S. Heikkinen



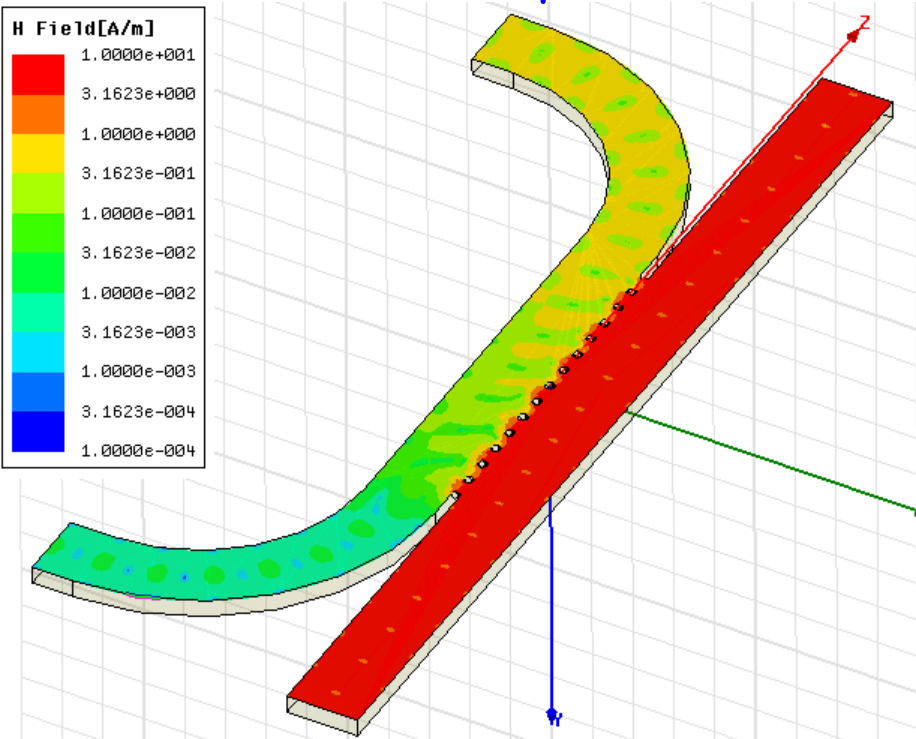
1 kW average input power and 1 mm thick walls between waveguides and cooling channels result in 30 K temperature increase.



H-plane directional couplers

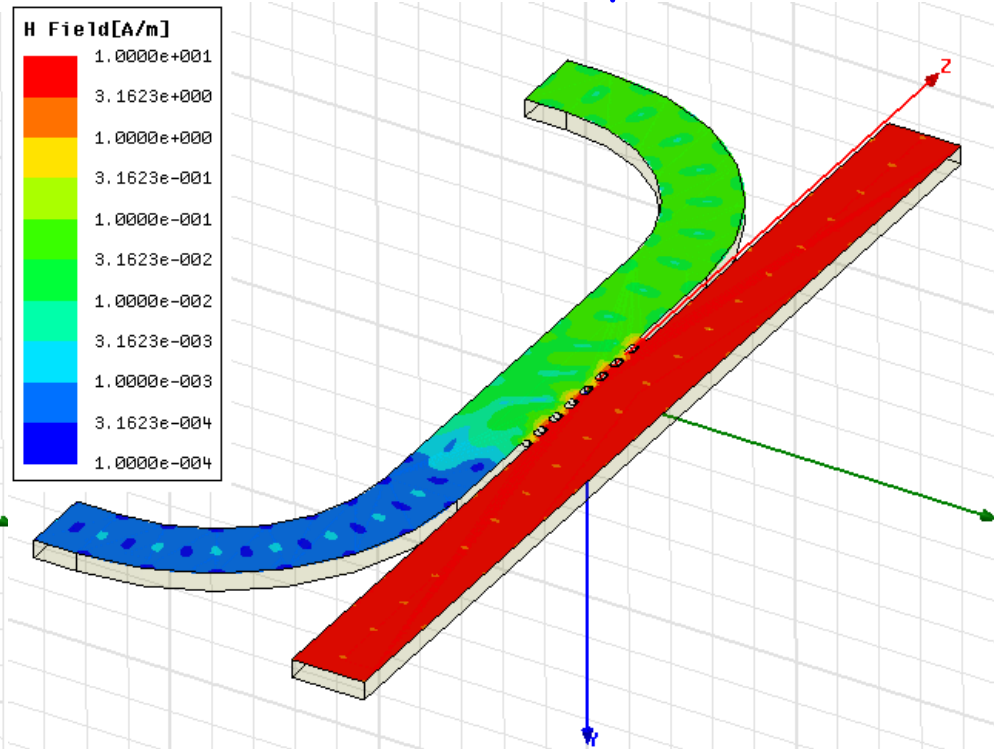


-30 dB coupler



14 holes of 1.98mm diameter

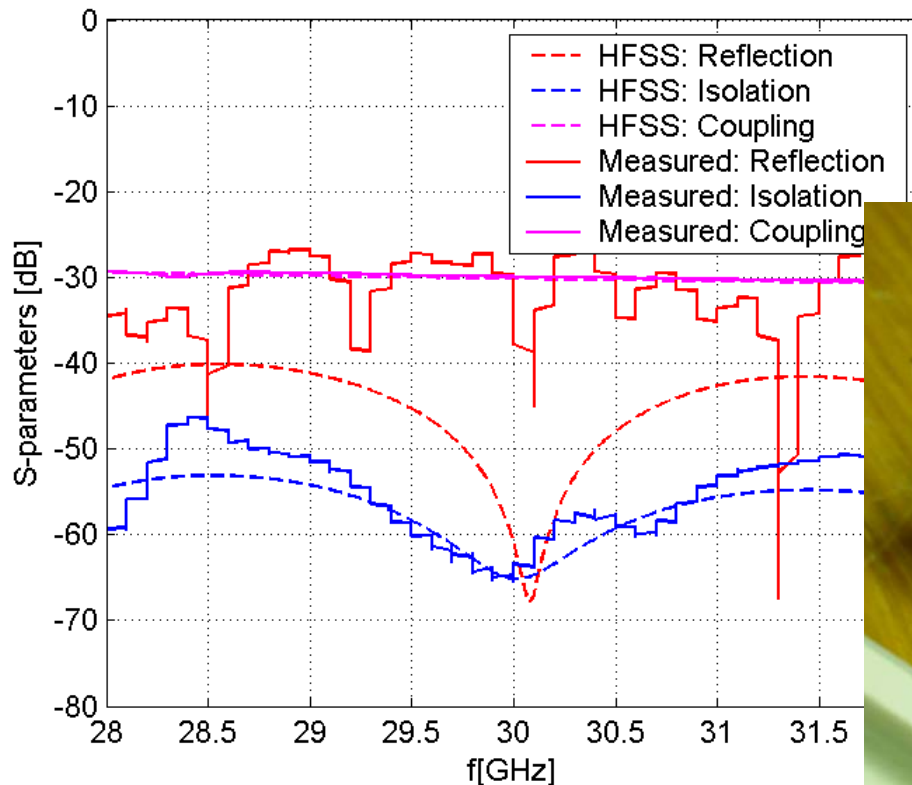
-50 dB coupler



8 holes of 1.38mm diameter

H-plane directional coupler: -30dB

CLIC



- Requires many holes
- Requires brazing



Measured / HFSS

Coupling: -30 / -30 dB

Directivity: -35 / -35 dB

Reflection: -30 / -60 dB

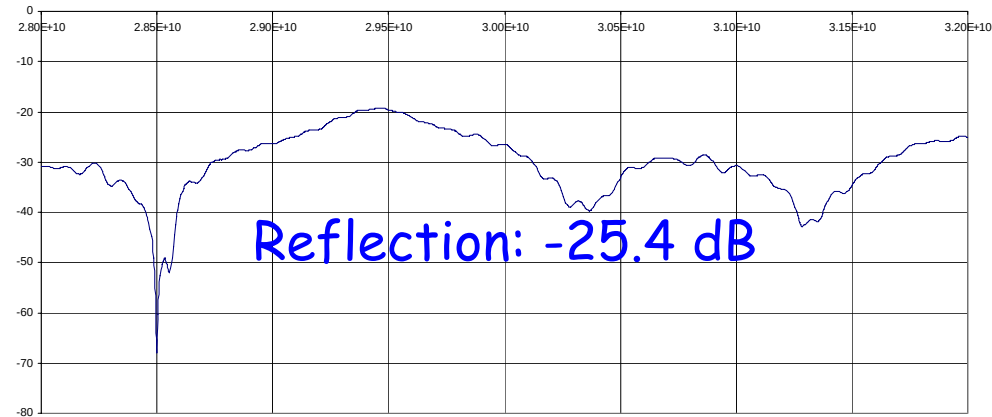
H-plane directional coupler: -50dB

CLIC

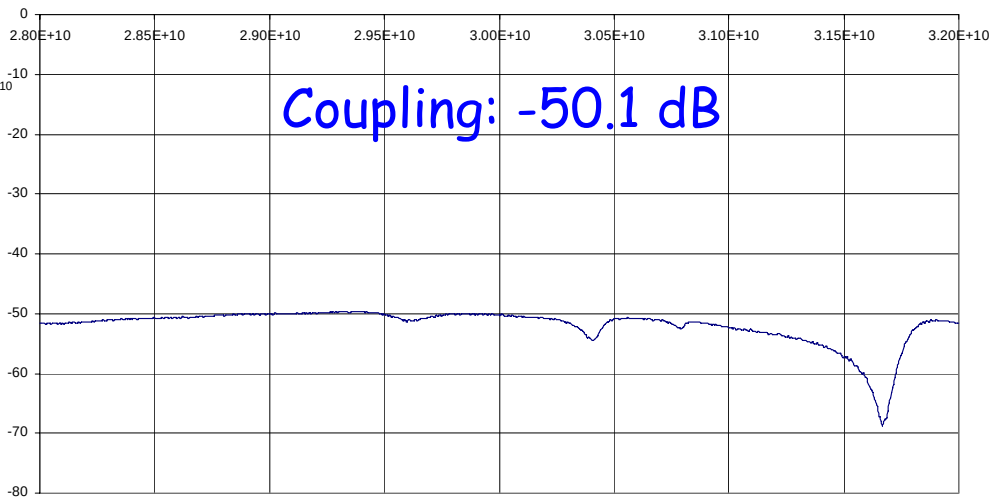


Tested up to 30 MW

Reflection in P4

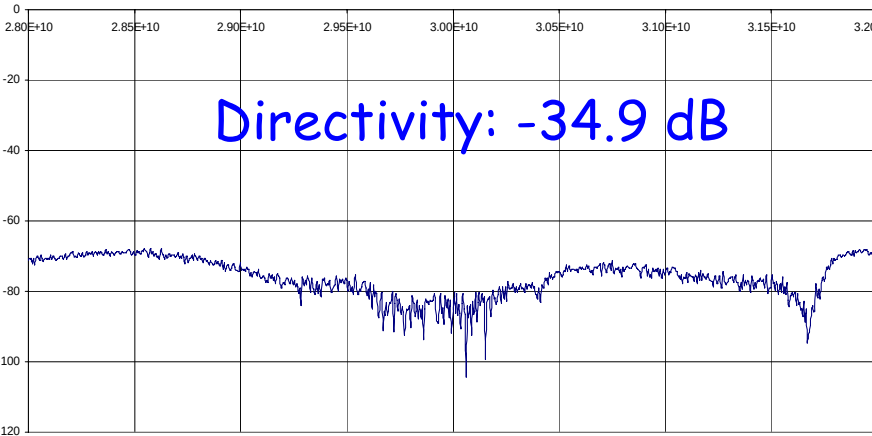


Coupling 1-->3

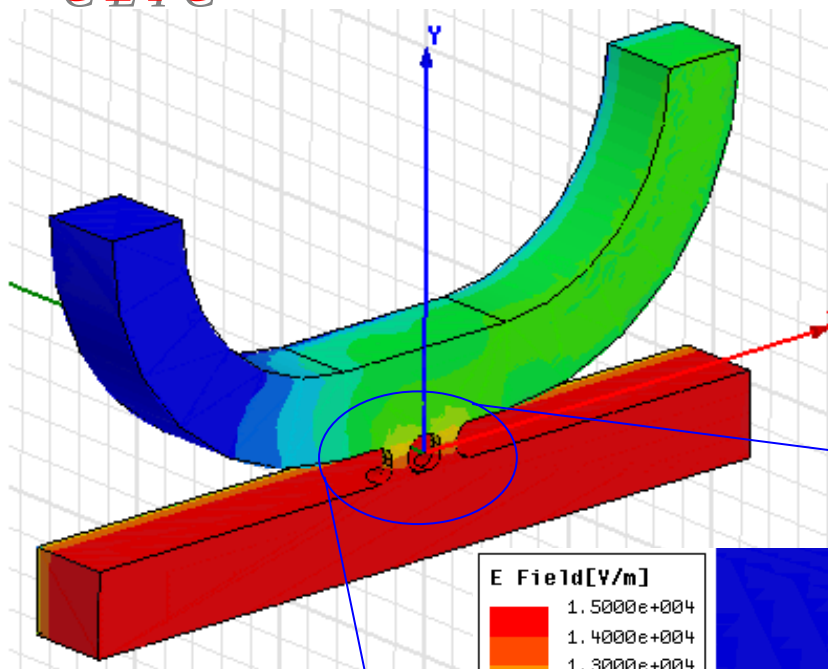
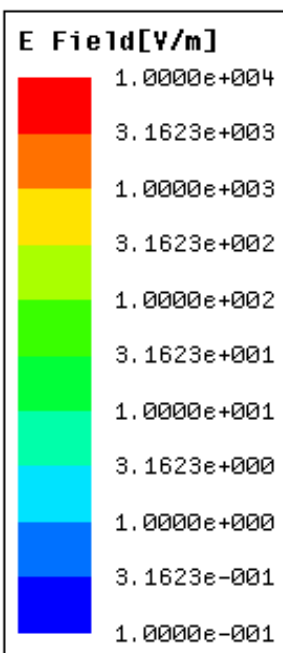
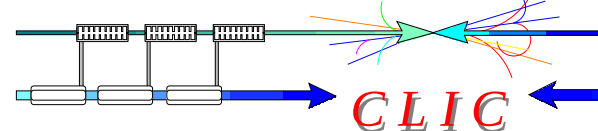


Isolation 4-->3

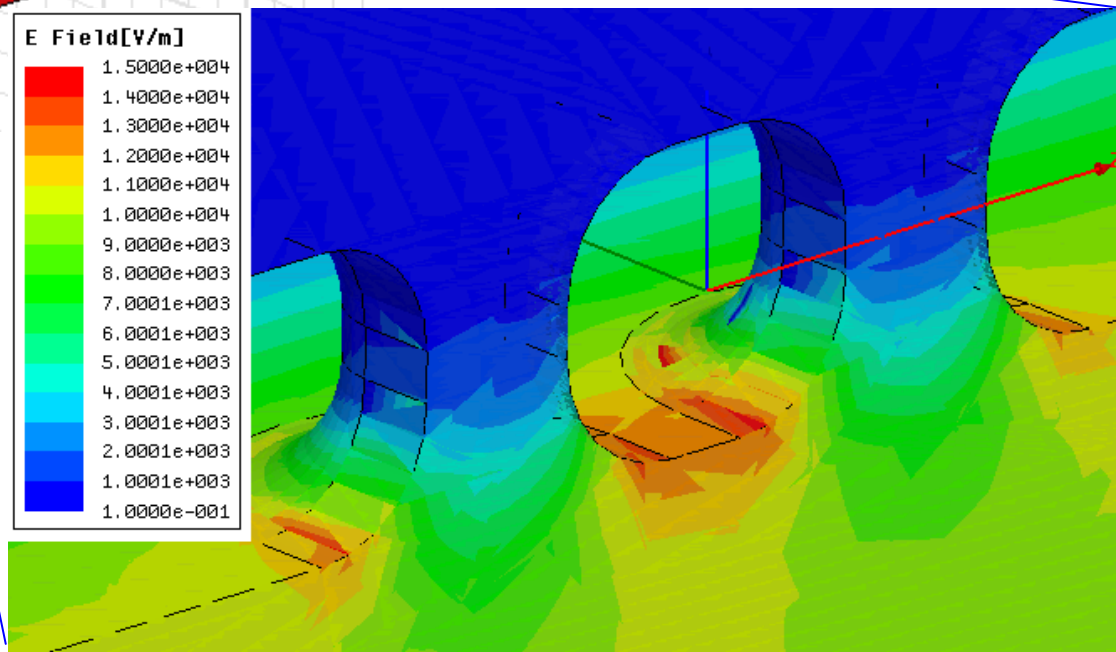
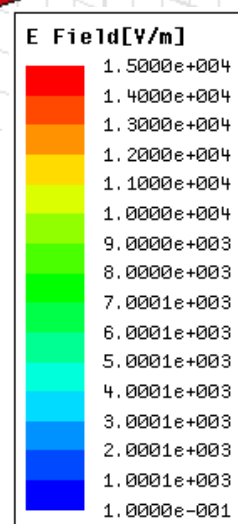
Directivity: -34.9 dB



E-plane directional coupler



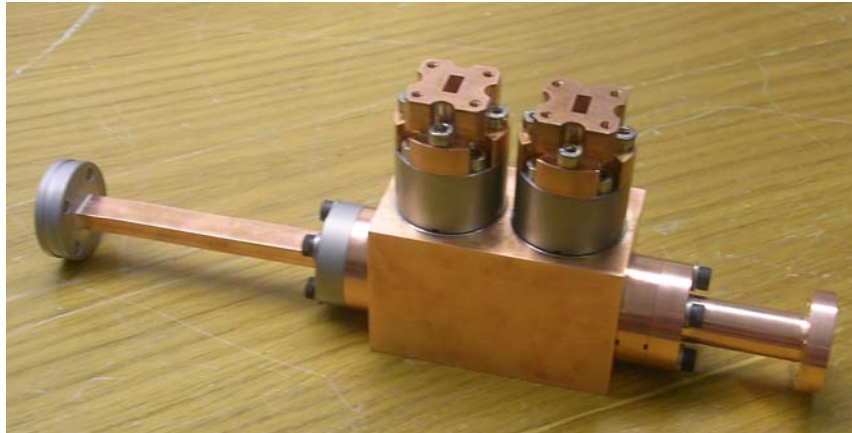
- Only two holes
- No brazing required but
- E-field enhancement: ~20%



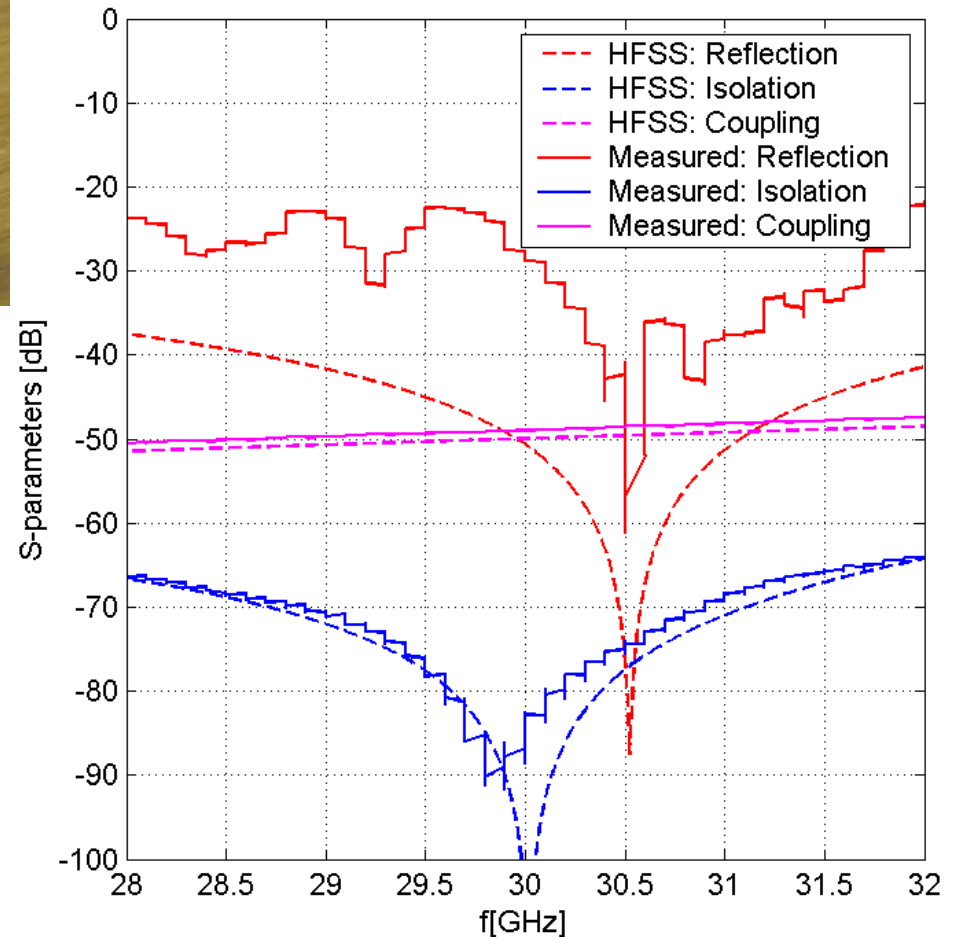
E-plane directional coupler

CLIC

Dir. coupler and rf windows



Tested up to 60 MW, 50 ns



Measured / HFSS

Coupling: -49 / -50 dB

Directivity: -35 / -45 dB

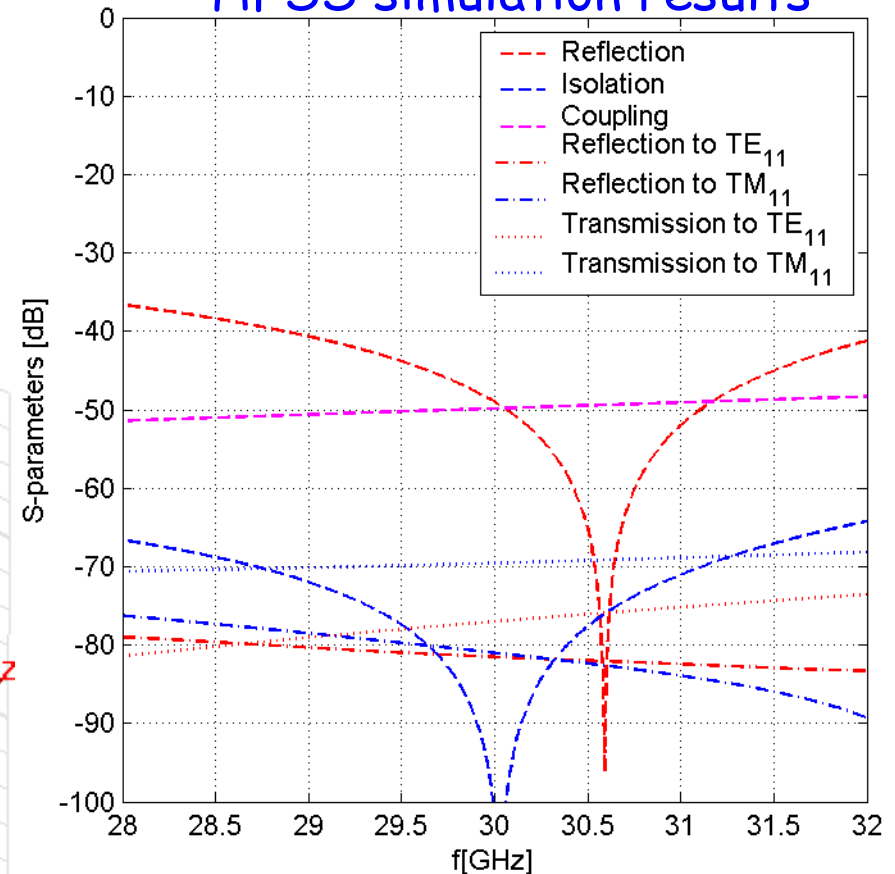
Reflection: -30 / -50 dB

E-plane directional coupler □ -wg

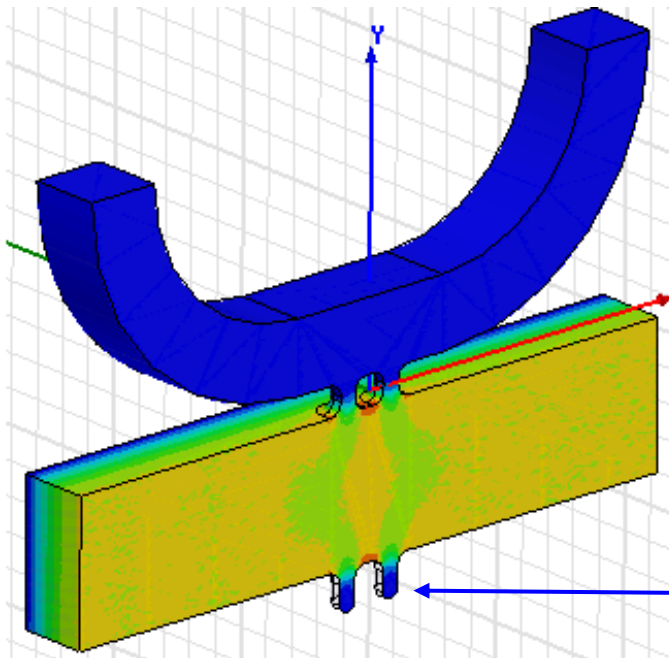
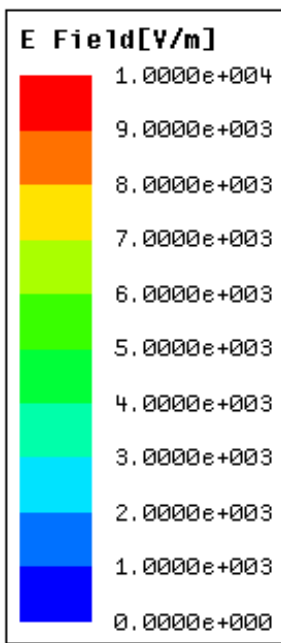
CLIC

Square cross-section high power waveguide is overmoded.

HFSS simulation results



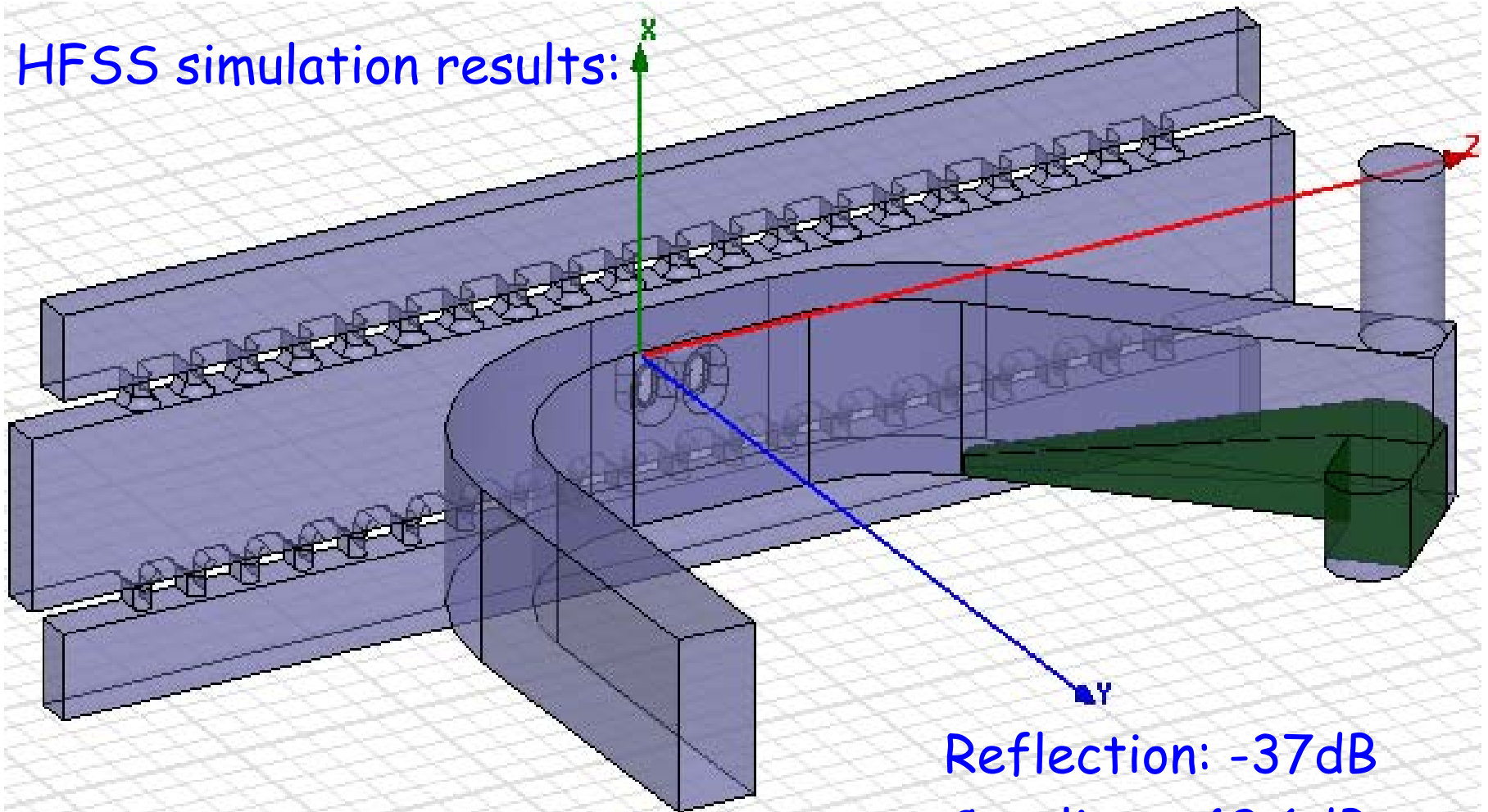
Additional holes reduce mode conversion to below -70 dB



Dual directional coupler with loads

CLIC

HFSS simulation results:



Reflection: -37dB

Coupling: -49.6dB

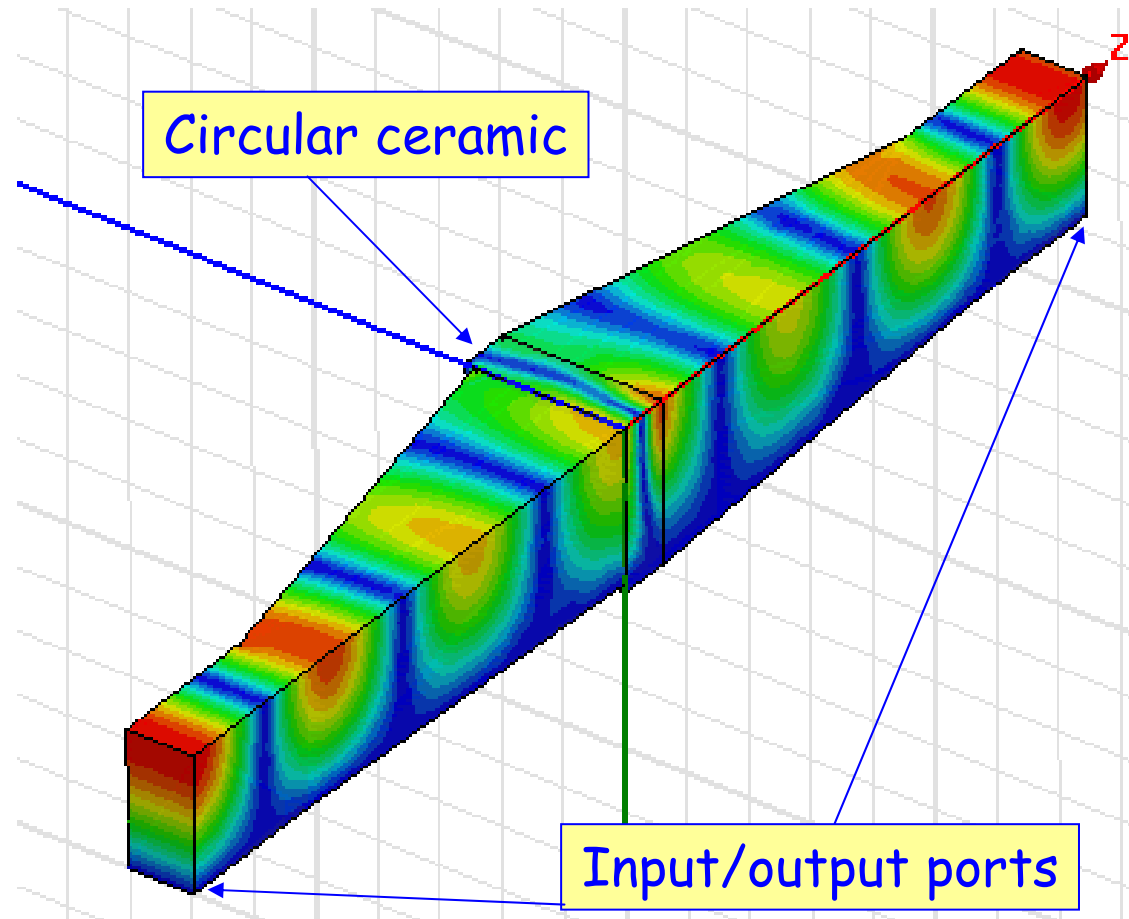
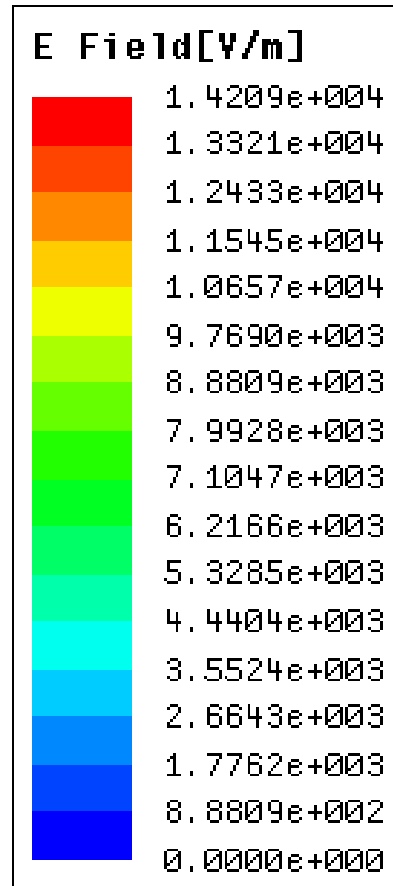
Directivity: - 37dB

Coupling to pumping holes below: -50dB

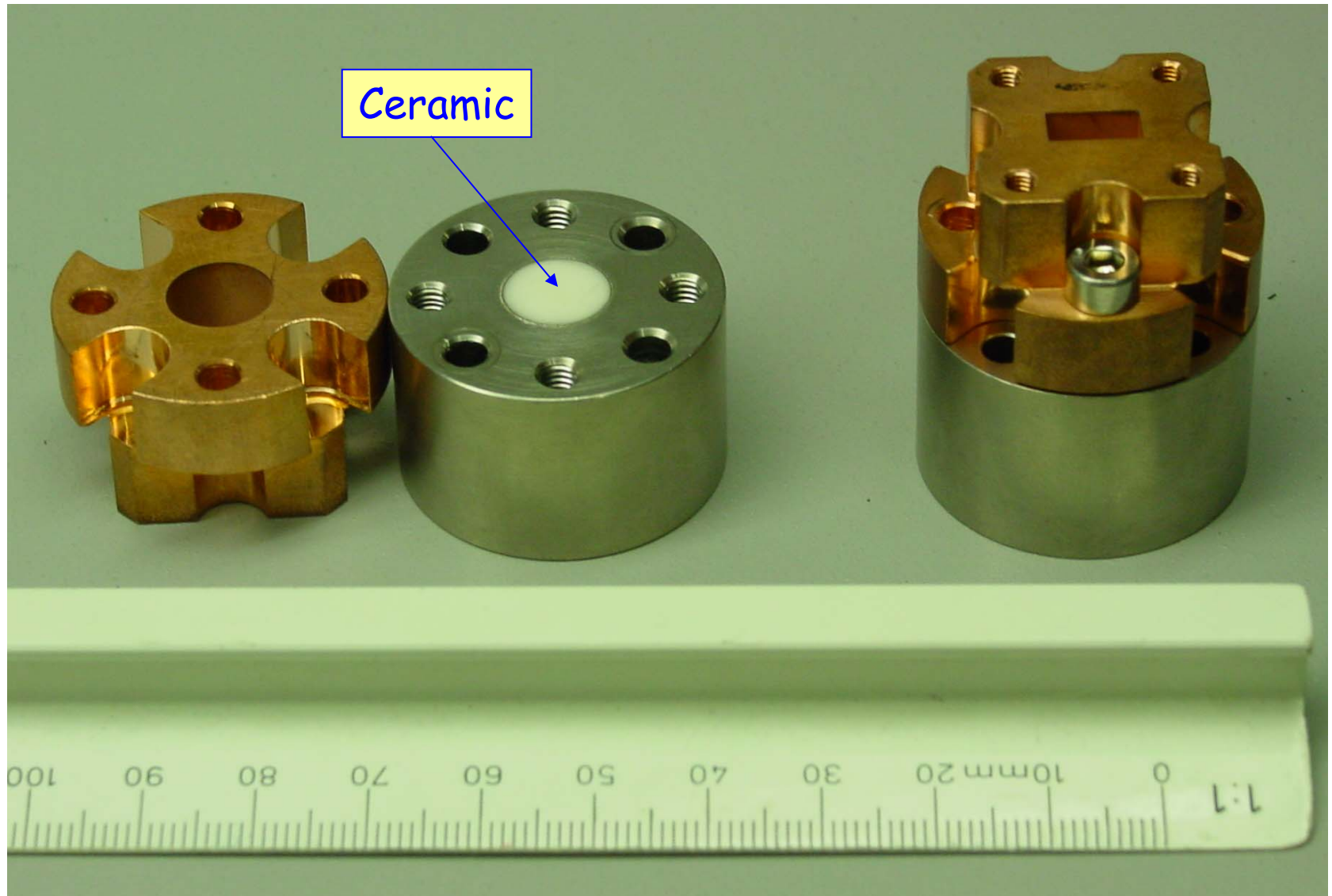
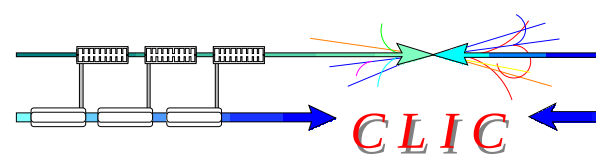
Brazed rf window

CLIC

HFSS model : (1/4 of the rf window)



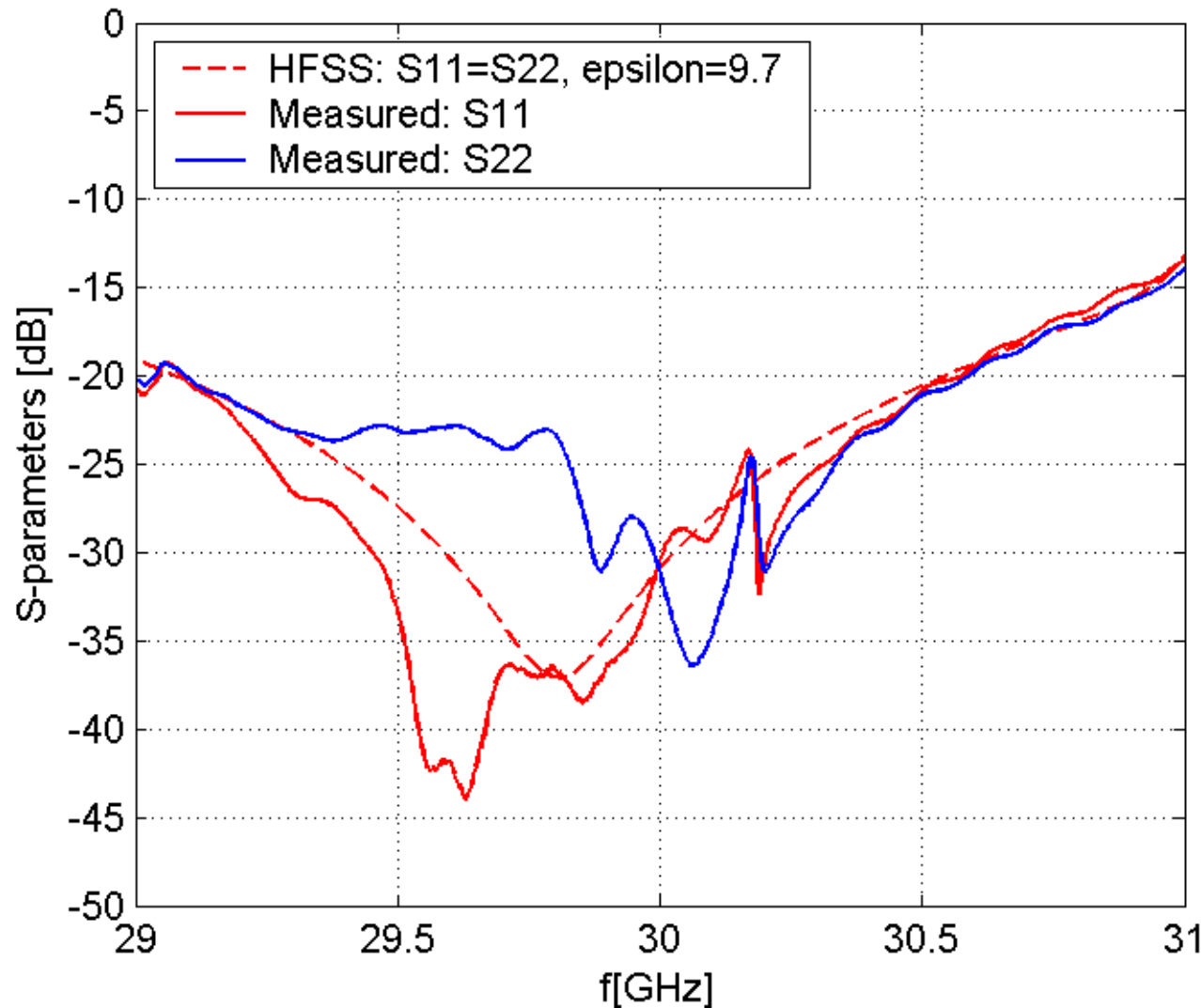
Brazed rf window



Brazed window

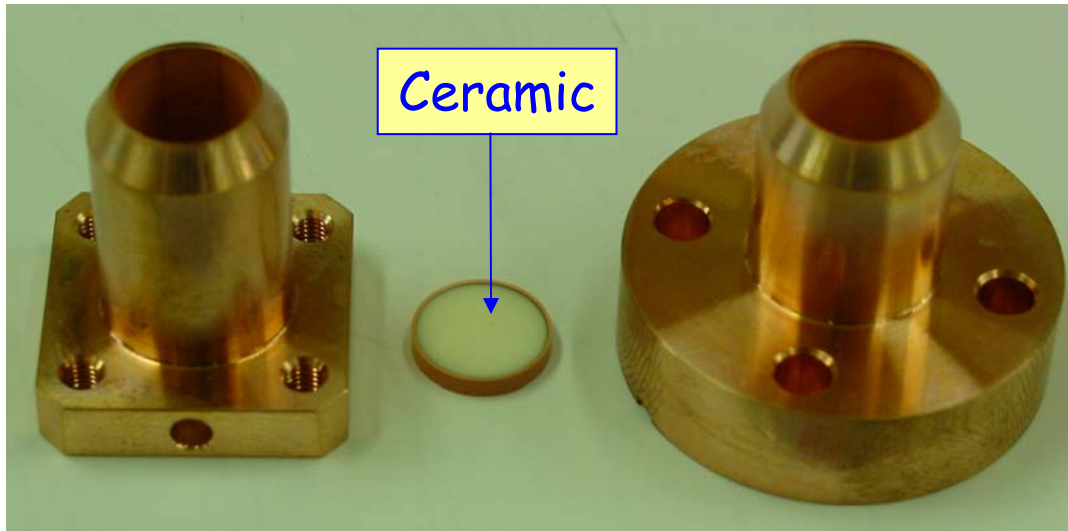
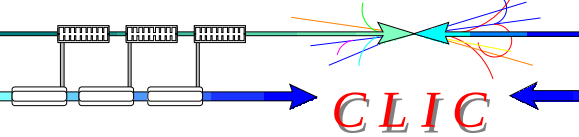
CLIC

Brazed rf window. $d = 1.635$ mm



Reflection:
-30dB@30GHz

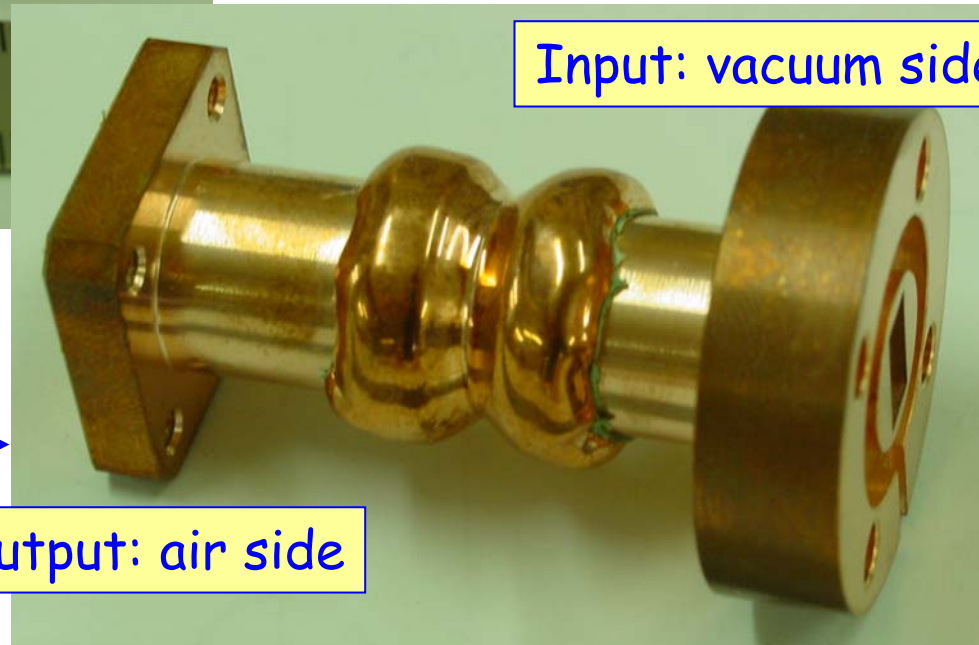
Cu-coated rf window



Before Cu-deposition

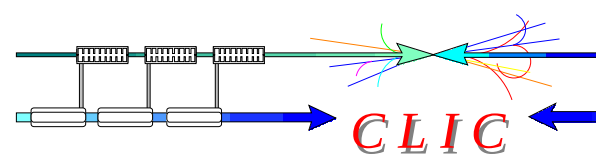


After Cu-deposition



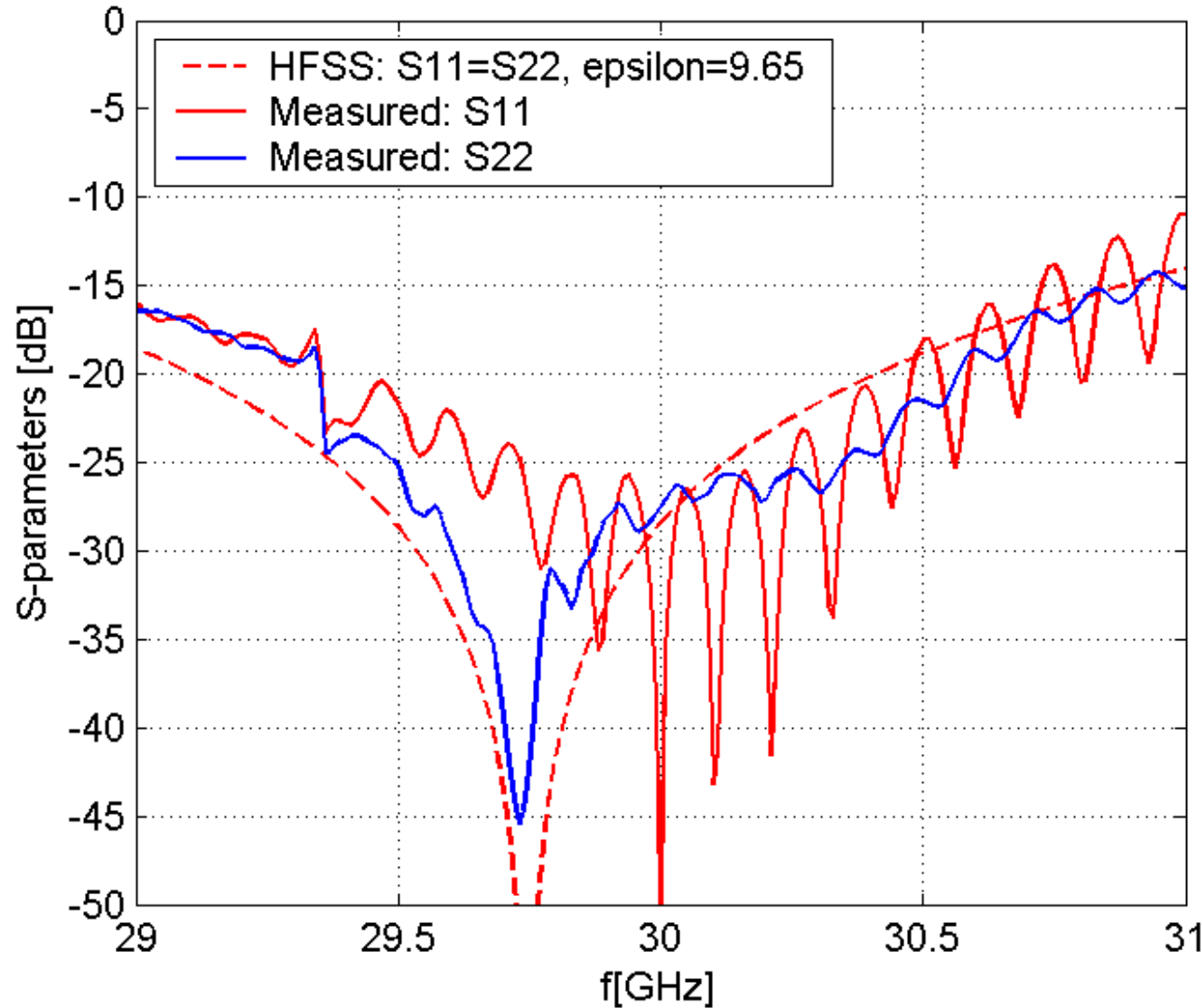
Output: air side

Cu-coated rf window



CLIC

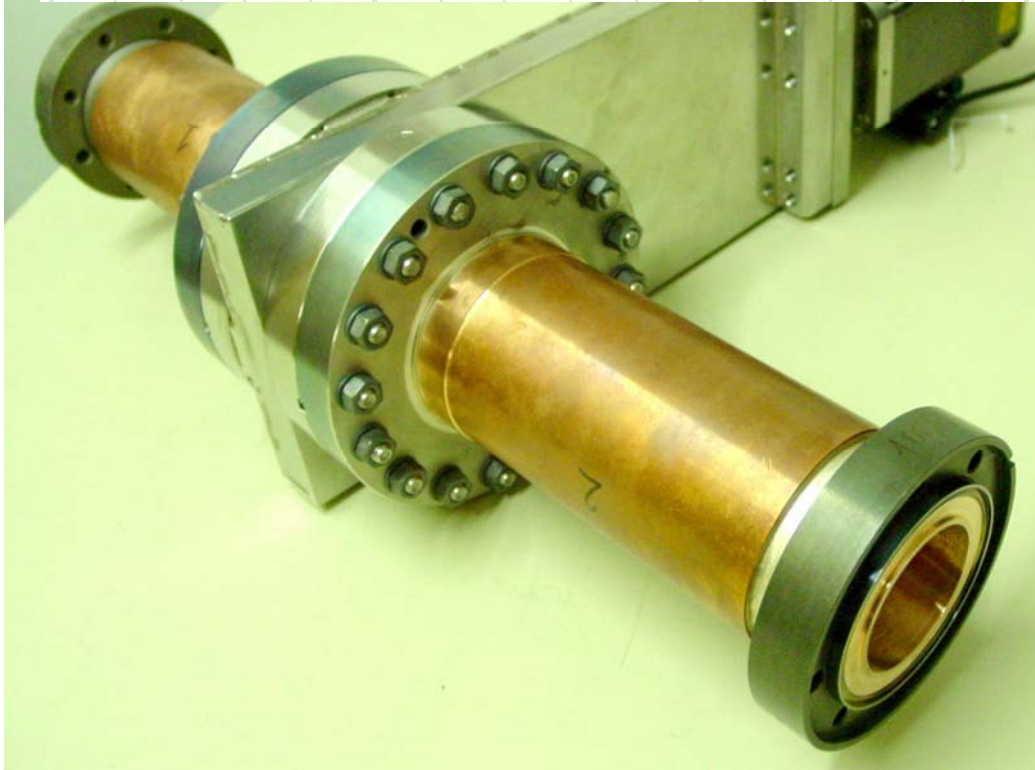
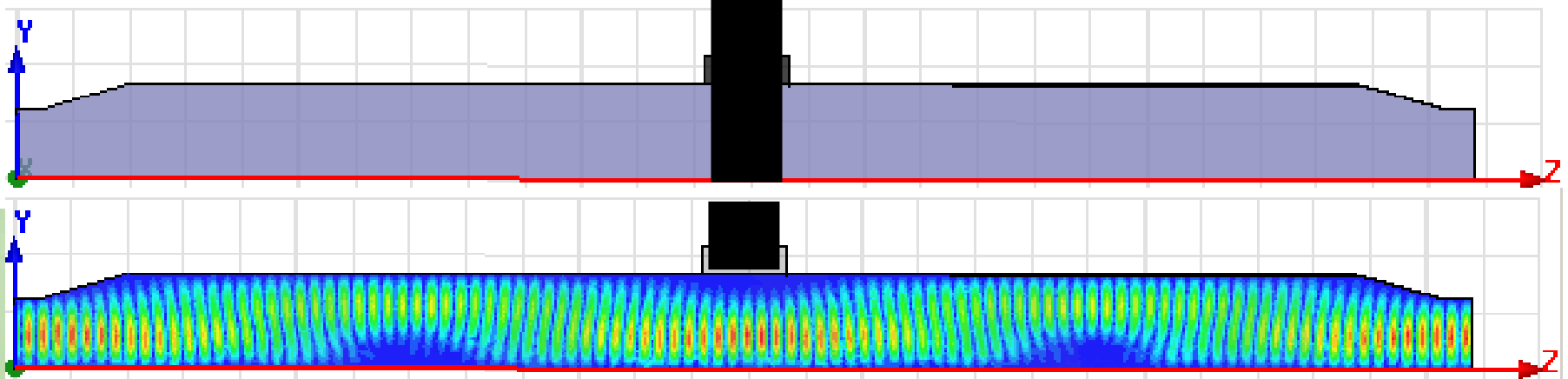
Cu-coated rf window. $d = 1.635$ mm



Reflection:
-28dB@30GHz

Quasi-optical rf vacuum valve

CLIC



Cold measurements and
Vacuum testing is done

$$\text{measured } P_{\text{loss}} < 1\%$$

Almost ready to be installed

Compact dual-mode rf vacuum valve

