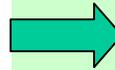
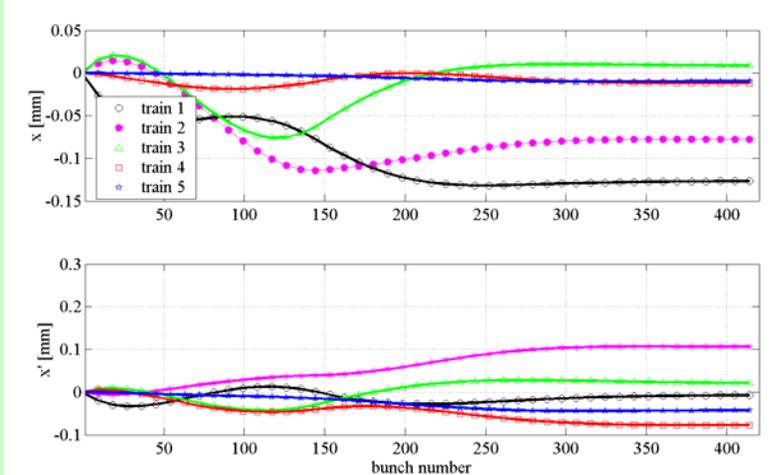


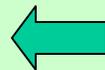
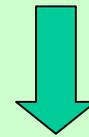
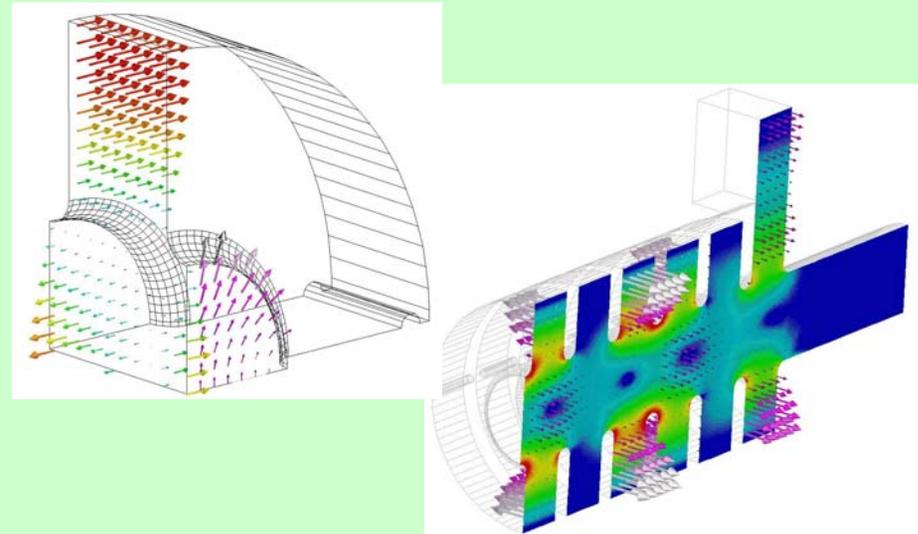
THE 3 GHz RF DEFLECTORS

(D. Alesini)

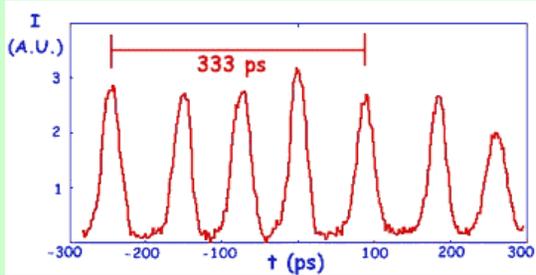
- BEAM DYNAMICS STUDY: BEAM LOADING IN THE RF DEFLECTORS



- RF DEFLECTORS DESIGN



Recomb.
in the
CTF3
Prelim.
phase



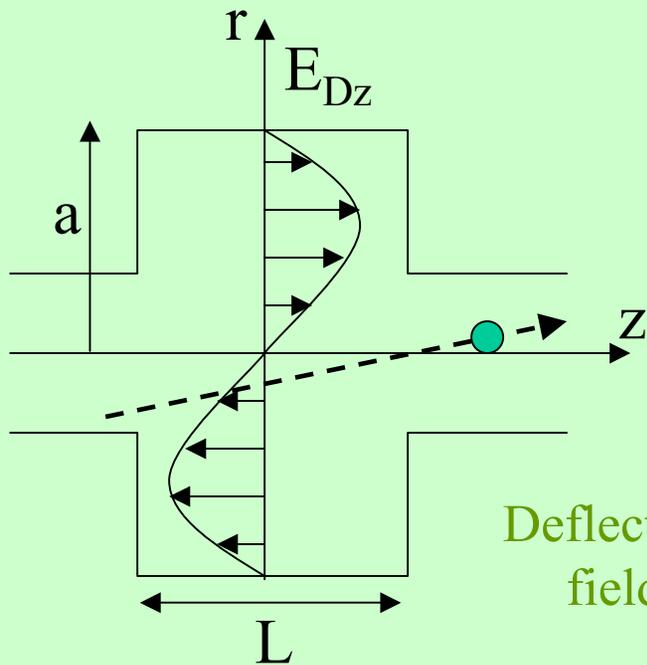
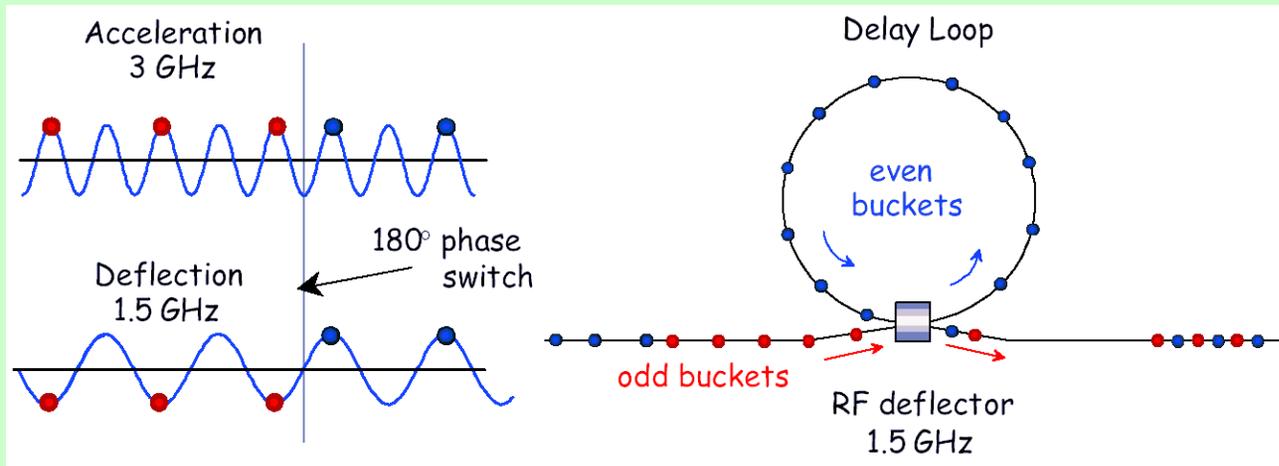
EFFECT OF THE BEAM LOADING IN DL RF DEFLECTOR(S)

(D. Alesini)

Summary

- **Analytical approach**
- **Tracking code scheme**
- **First tracking code results:**
 - Dynamics with and without beam loading
 - Compare between 1 and 2 Deflectors
 - Effect of different DL phase advances
 - Effect of injection error in position

1) Analytical approach



$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{E}_D & \begin{cases} E_{Dz} = E_0 J_1 \left(\frac{p_{11} r}{a} \right) \cos(\vartheta) e^{j\omega t} \\ E_{Dr} = 0 \\ E_{D\theta} = 0 \end{cases} \\
 \underline{B}_D & \begin{cases} B_{Dz} = 0 \\ B_{Dr} = -j\omega \frac{a^2}{p_{11}^2 c^2 r} E_0 J_1 \left(\frac{p_{11} r}{a} \right) \sin(\vartheta) e^{j\omega t} \\ B_{D\theta} = -j\omega \frac{a}{p_{11} c^2} E_0 J_1' \left(\frac{p_{11} r}{a} \right) \cos(\vartheta) e^{j\omega t} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

Field excited by charge

$$\underline{E}_{exc}(\omega) = - \frac{1}{1 + jQ \left(\frac{\omega_r}{\omega} - \frac{\omega}{\omega_r} \right)} \frac{\underline{E}_D \int_{cavity} \underline{J} \cdot \underline{E}_D^* dV}{2P_D}$$

Excited field in the cavity

For a leading charge q_L that passes in the center of the cavity ($z=0$) at the time $t=0$

$$\underline{J}(\omega) = q_L \delta(x') \delta(y') e^{-j \frac{\omega}{c} z} \underline{s}_0(z)$$

$$\underline{E}_{exc}(\omega) = - \frac{1}{1 + jQ \delta_{cav}} \frac{\underline{E}_D \int_{cavity} q_L e^{-j \frac{\omega}{c} z_1} E_z^*(r_{q_L}(z_1)) dz_1}{2P_D}$$

$$V_{exc z}(\omega) = \int_{cavity} E_{exc z} e^{j \frac{\omega}{c} z} dz$$

Panofsky-Wenzel theorem $V_{exc r} = - \frac{c}{j\omega} \frac{dV_{exc z}}{dr}$

$$V_{exc r}(\omega) = q_L \frac{c}{j\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + jQ \delta_{cav}} \frac{d}{dr} \int_{cavity} E_{Dz} e^{j \frac{\omega}{c} z} dz \frac{\int_{cavity} E_{Dz}^*(r_{q_L}(z_1)) e^{-j \frac{\omega}{c} z_1} dz_1}{2P_D}$$

→ $r \ll a$ $E_{Dz} \cong \frac{dE_{Dz}}{dr} \Big|_0 r \stackrel{\text{perfect pillbox}}{\cong} E_0 \frac{p_{11}}{2a} r$

→ *If the leading particle is not affected by wake field effects, its trajectory is given by:*

$$r_{qL} \cong a_1 z^2 + a_2 z + a_3$$

$$V_{exc r}(\omega) \cong q_L \frac{c}{j\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + jQ\delta_{cav}} \int_{cavity} \frac{dE_{Dz}}{dr} \Big|_0 e^{j\frac{\omega}{c}z} dz \frac{\int_{cavity} \frac{dE_{Dz}}{dr} \Big|_0 (a_1 z_1^2 + a_2 z_1 + a_3) e^{-j\frac{\omega}{c}z_1} dz_1}{2P_D}$$

K

→ $V_{1r} = Ka_1 R_1$

$$R_1 = \frac{\int_{cavity} \frac{dE_{Dz}}{dr} \Big|_0 z_1^2 e^{-j\frac{\omega}{c}z_1} dz_1}{2P_D}$$

→ $V_{2r} = Ka_2 jR_2$

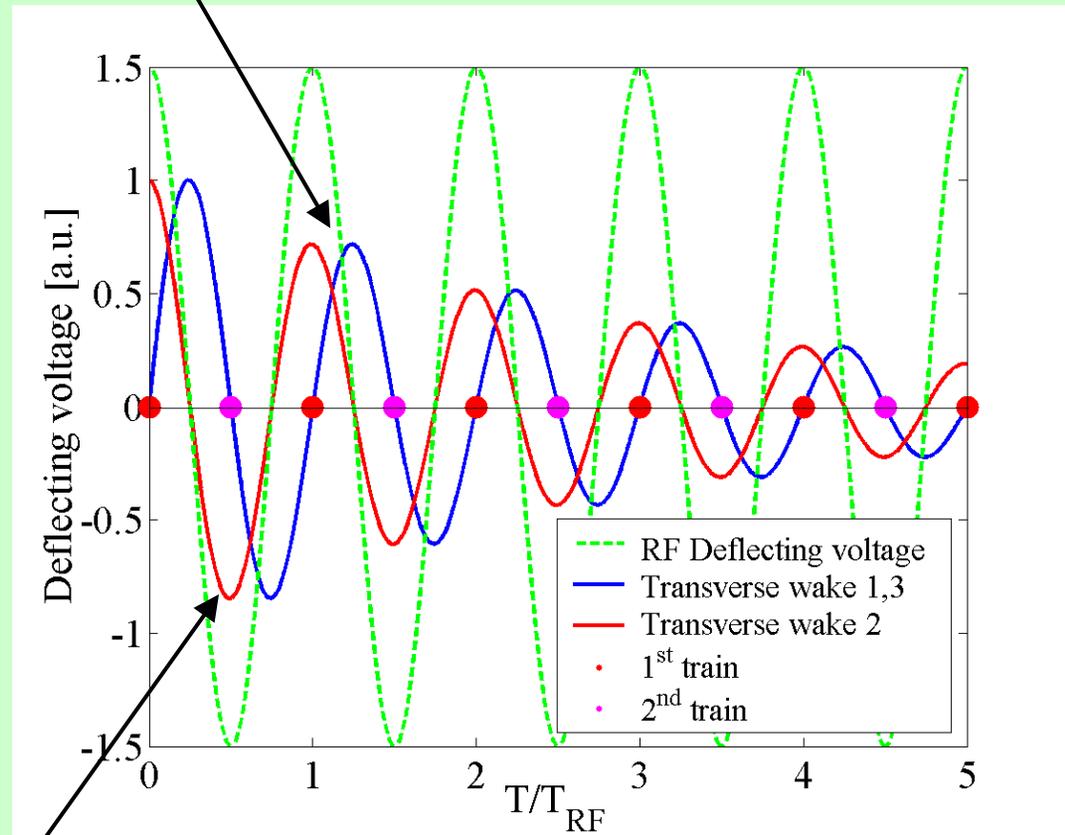
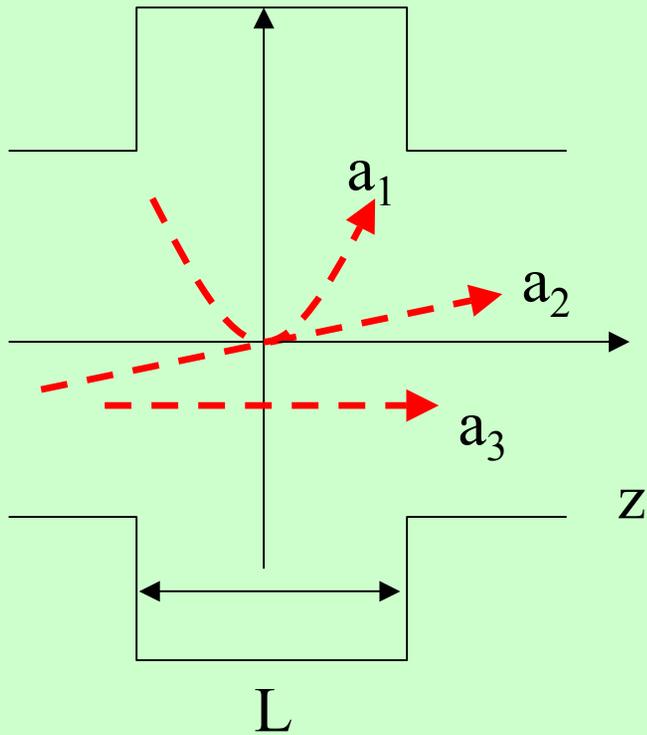
$$R_2 = \frac{\int_{cavity} \frac{dE_{Dz}}{dr} \Big|_0 z_1 e^{-j\frac{\omega}{c}z_1} dz_1}{2P_D}$$

→ $V_{3r} = Ka_3 R_3$

$$R_3 = \frac{\int_{cavity} \frac{dE_{Dz}}{dr} \Big|_0 e^{-j\frac{\omega}{c}z_1} dz_1}{2P_D}$$

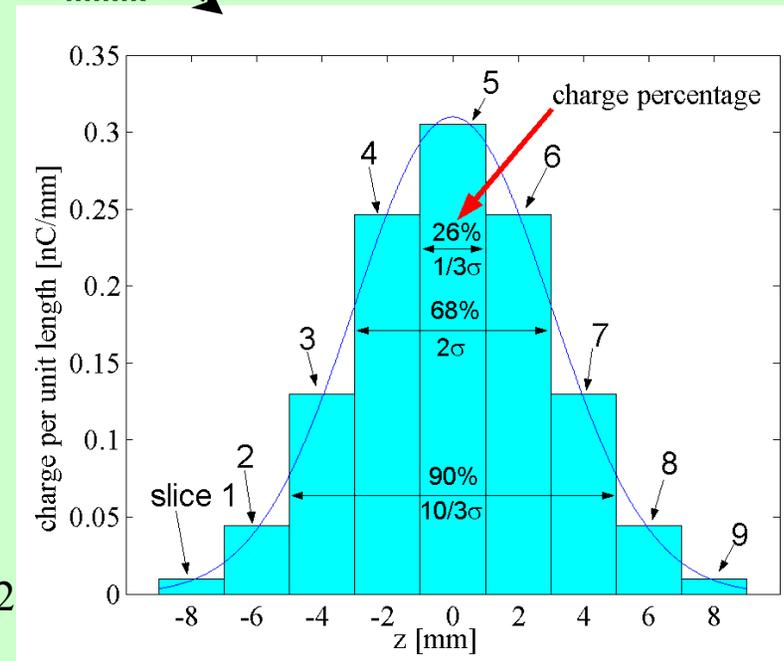
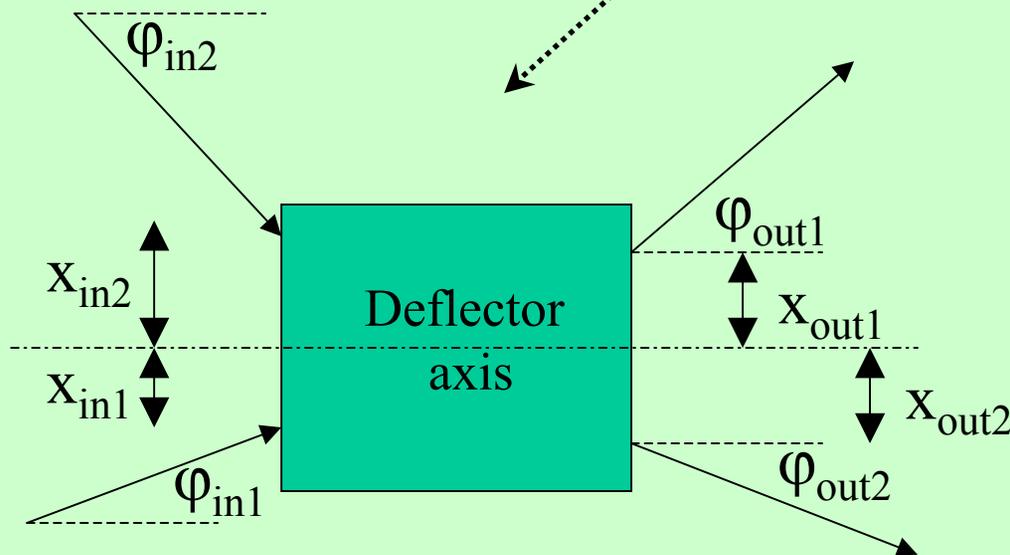
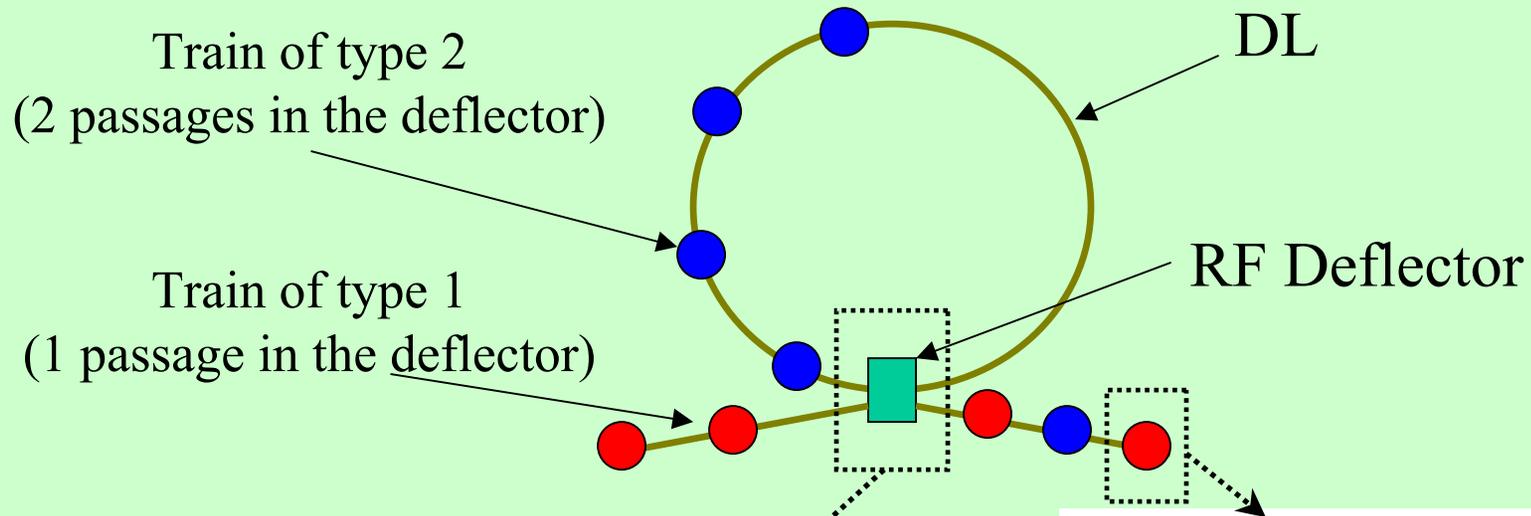
$a_i R_i$ are of the same order of magnitude

$$V_{1r,3r}(t) = \frac{q_L c a_{1,3} R_{1,3}}{Q \sqrt{1 - 1/4Q^2}} e^{-\frac{\omega_r t}{2Q}} \sin(\omega_r \sqrt{1 - 1/4Q^2} t)$$



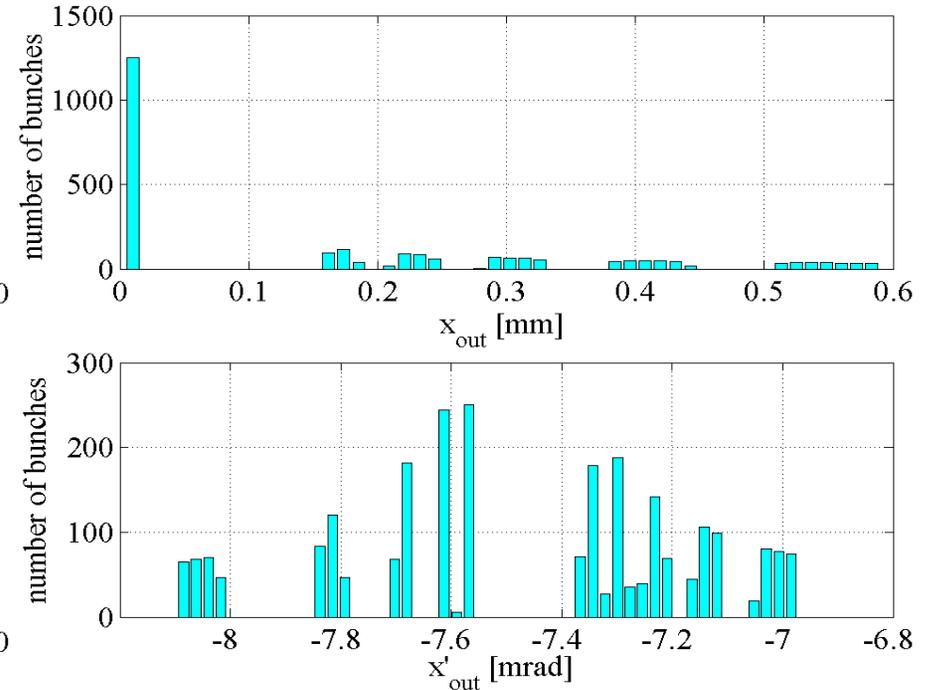
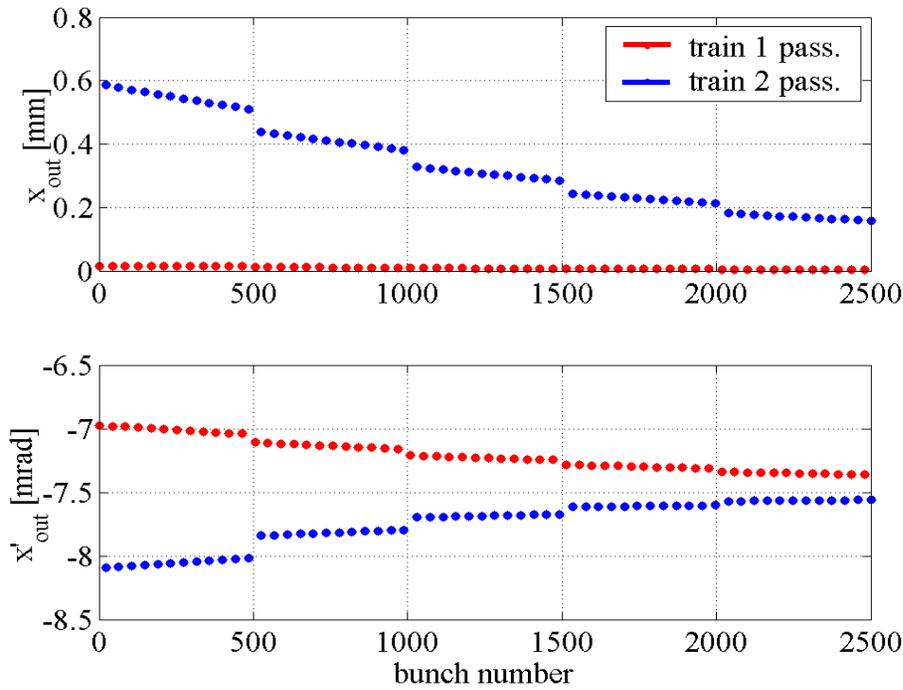
$$V_{2r}(t) = \frac{q_L c a_2 R_2}{Q \sqrt{1 - 1/4Q^2}} e^{-\frac{\omega_r t}{2Q}} \cos[\omega_r \sqrt{1 - 1/4Q^2} t]$$

2) Tracking code scheme

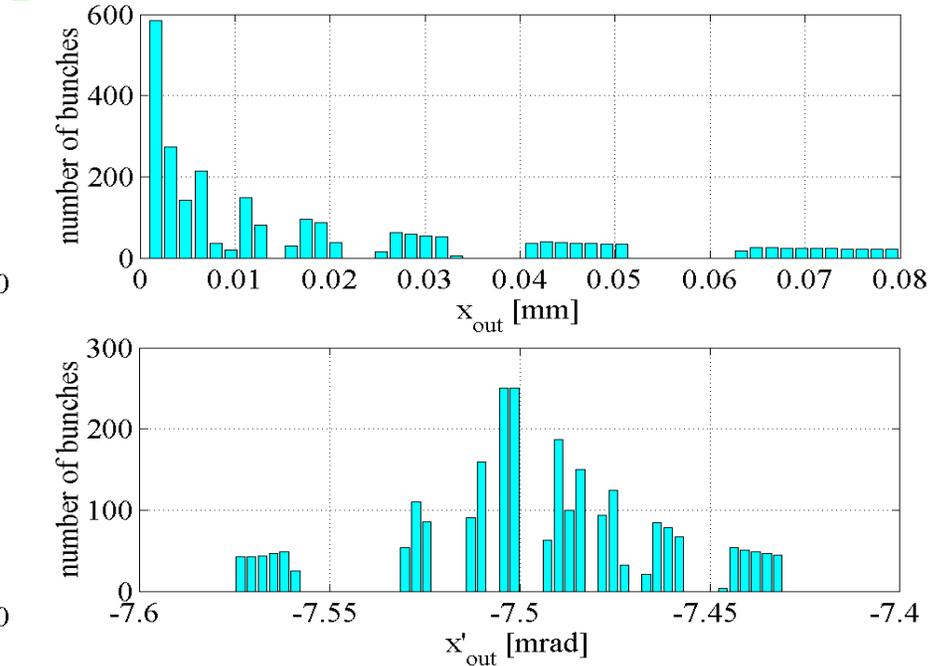
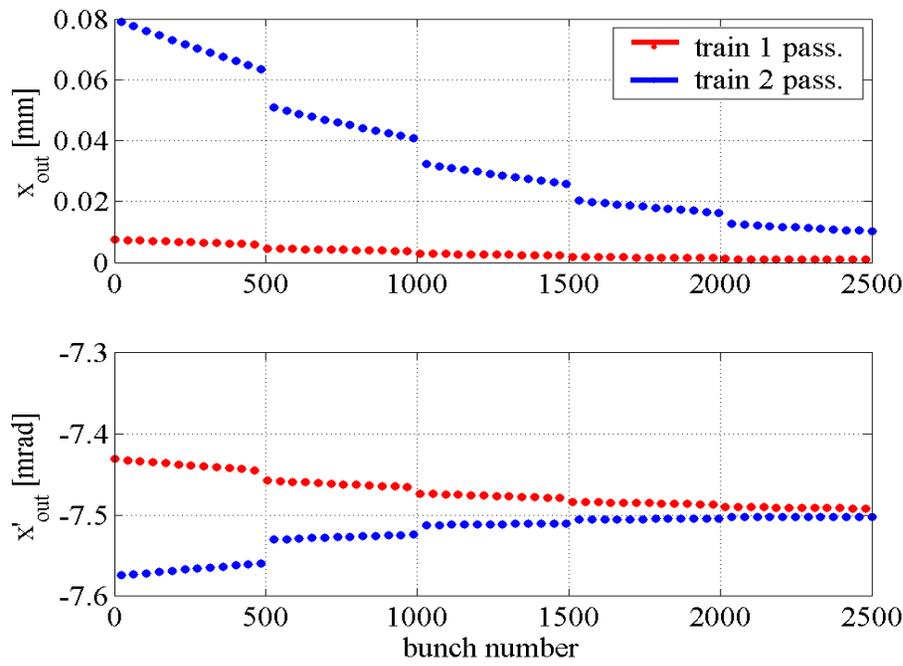


-No beam loading -Perfect injection -Nominal DL phase advance

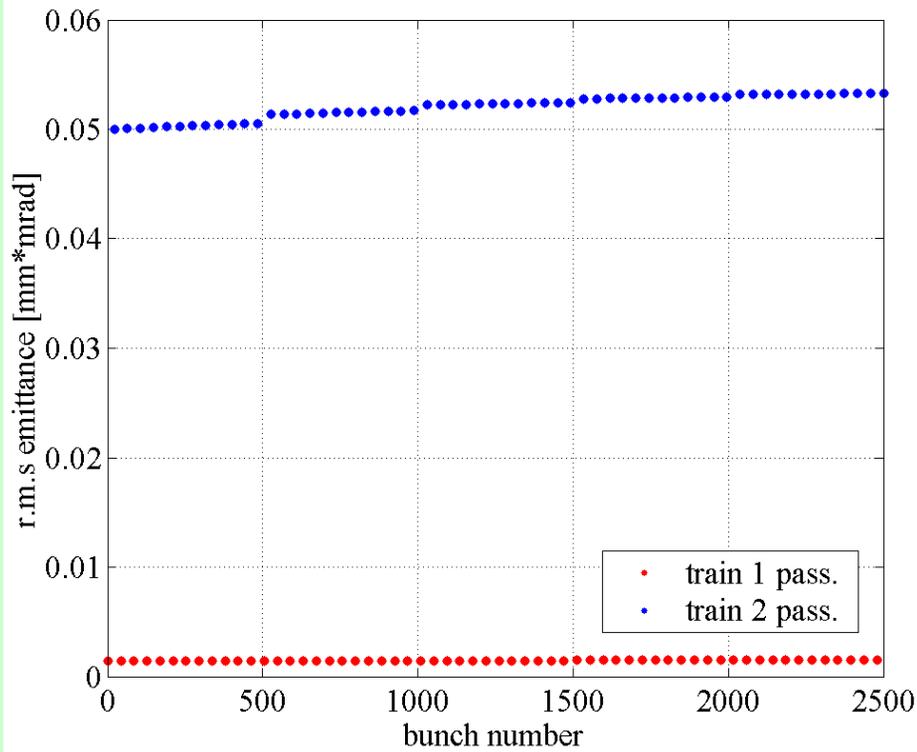
1 RF Deflector



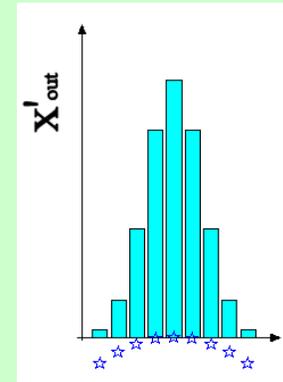
2 RF Deflectors



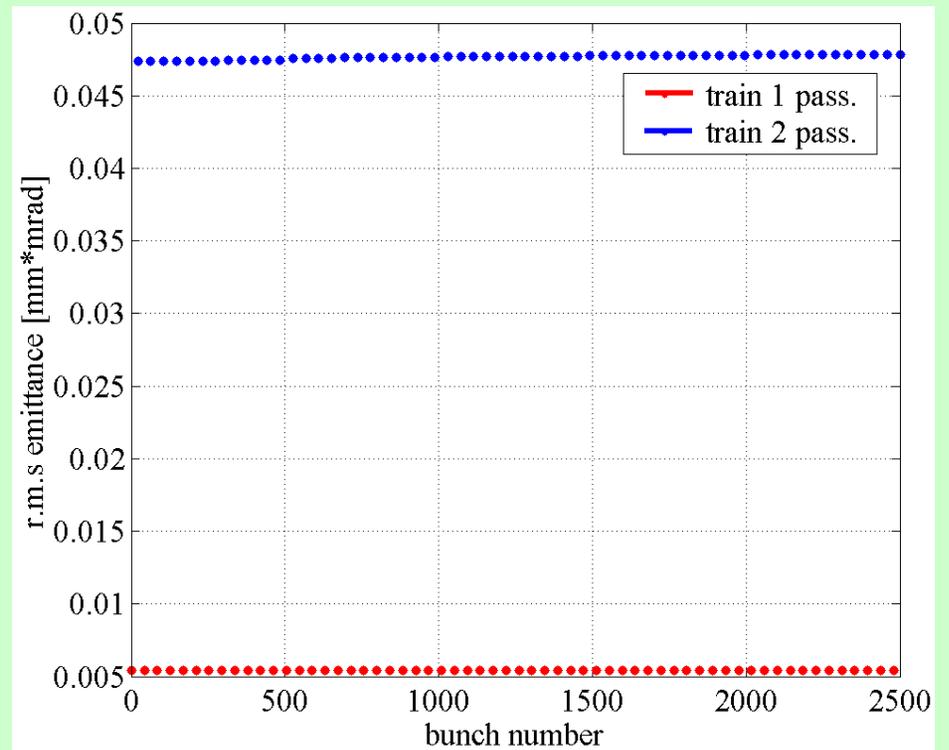
1 RF Deflector



Effect of the finite RF curvature

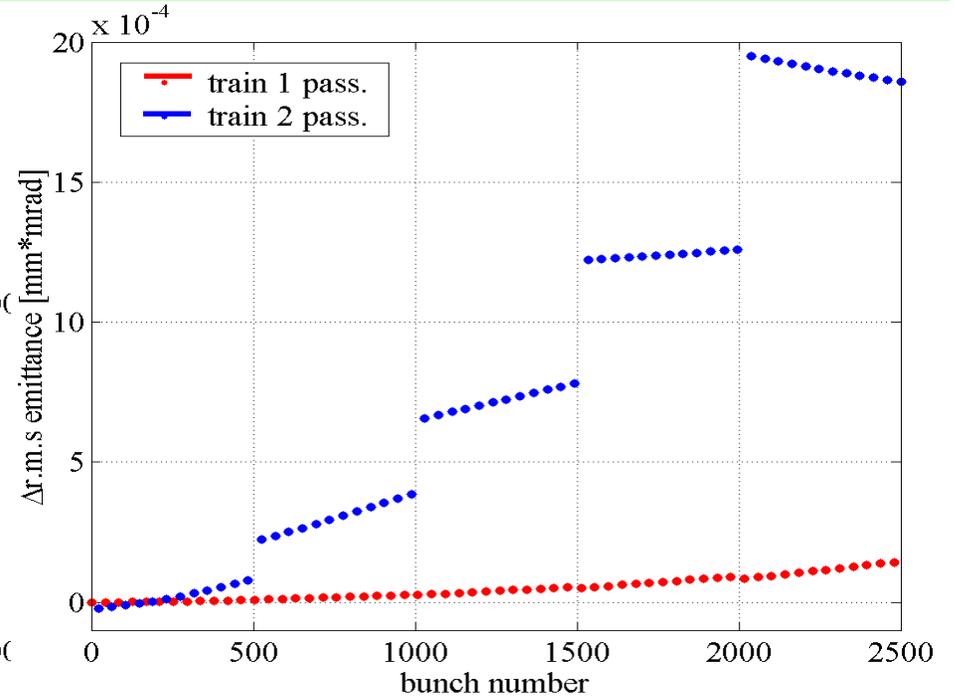
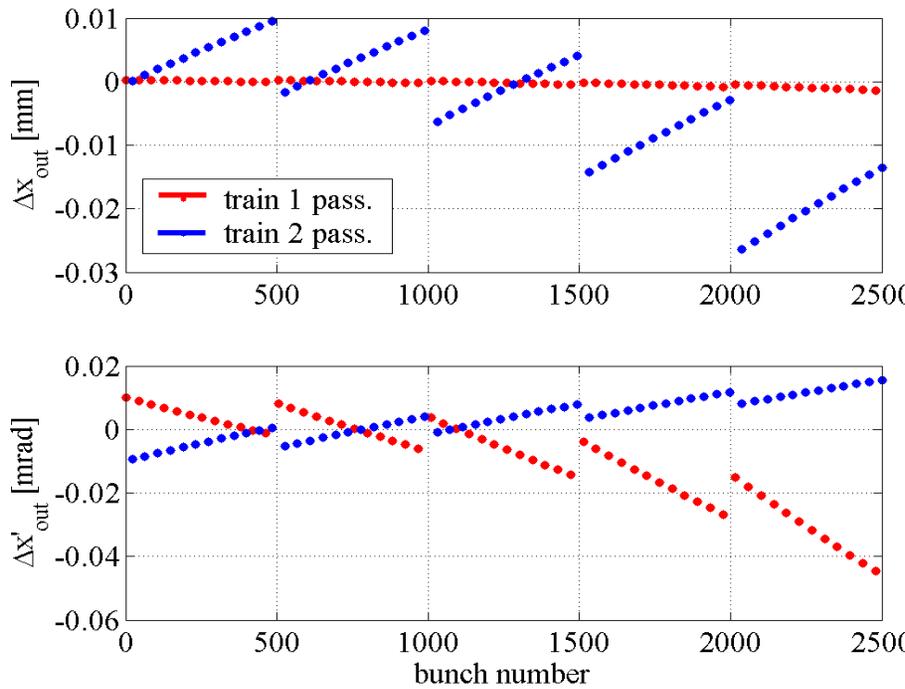


2 RF Deflectors

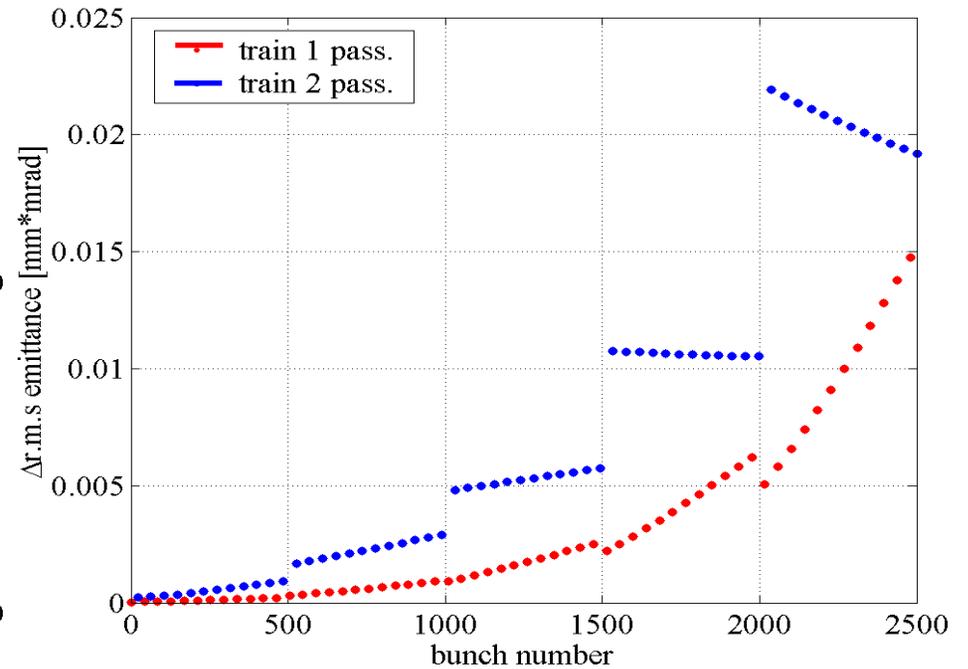
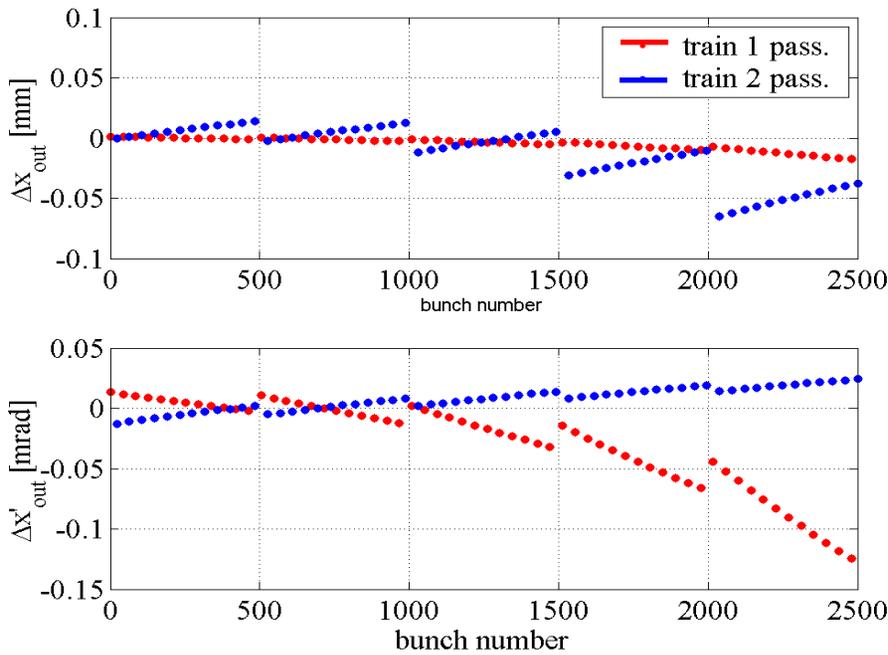


-With beam loading -Perfect injection -Nominal DL phase advance

1 RF Deflector

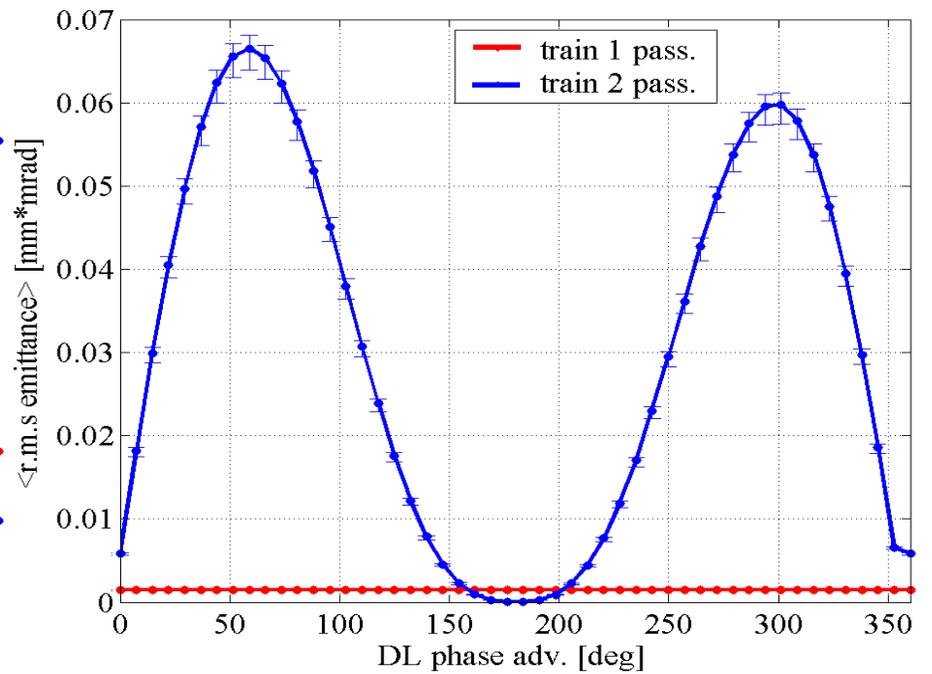
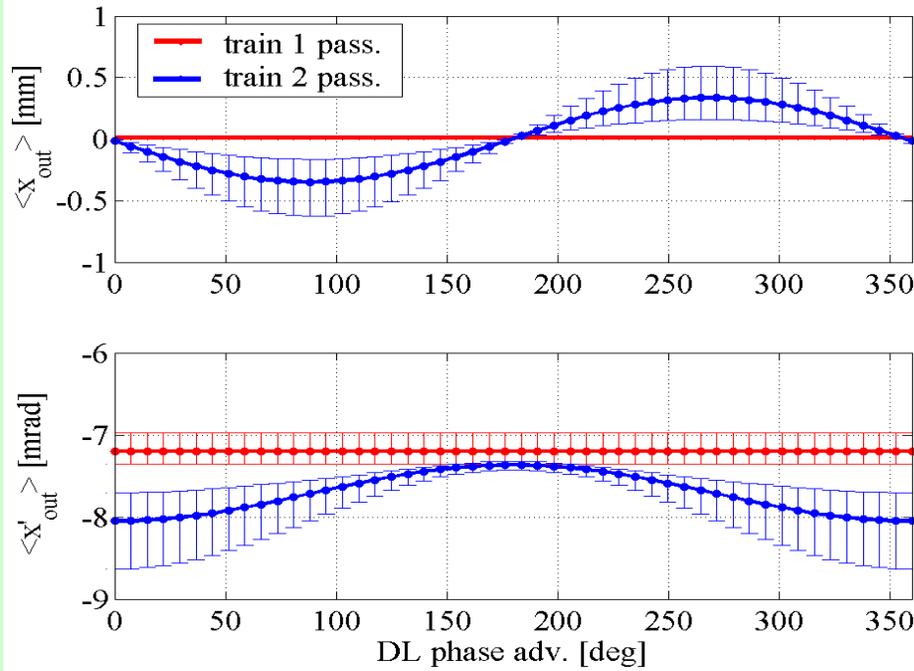


2 RF Deflectors

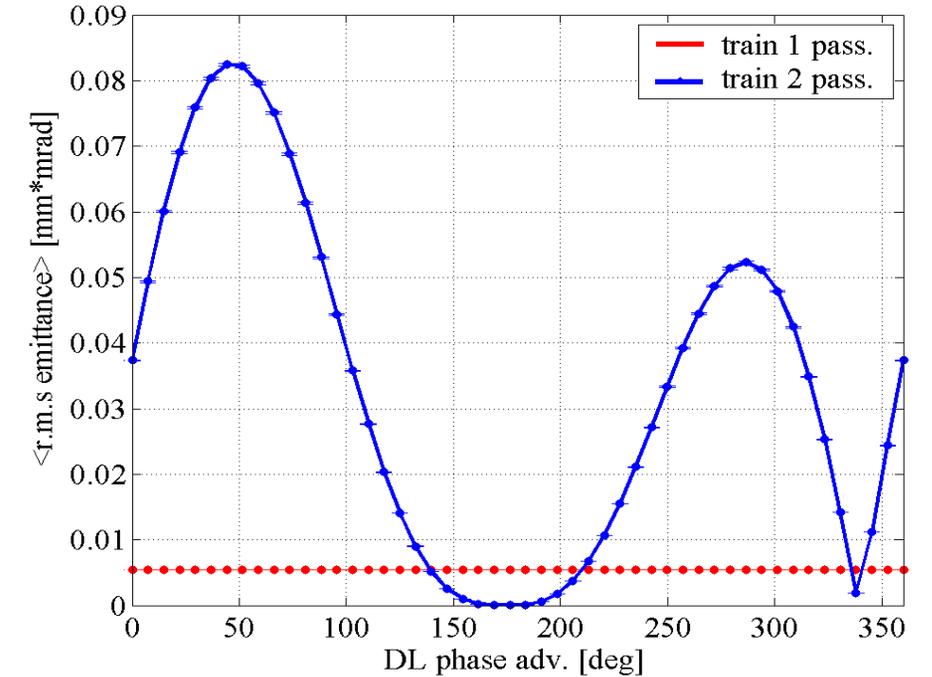
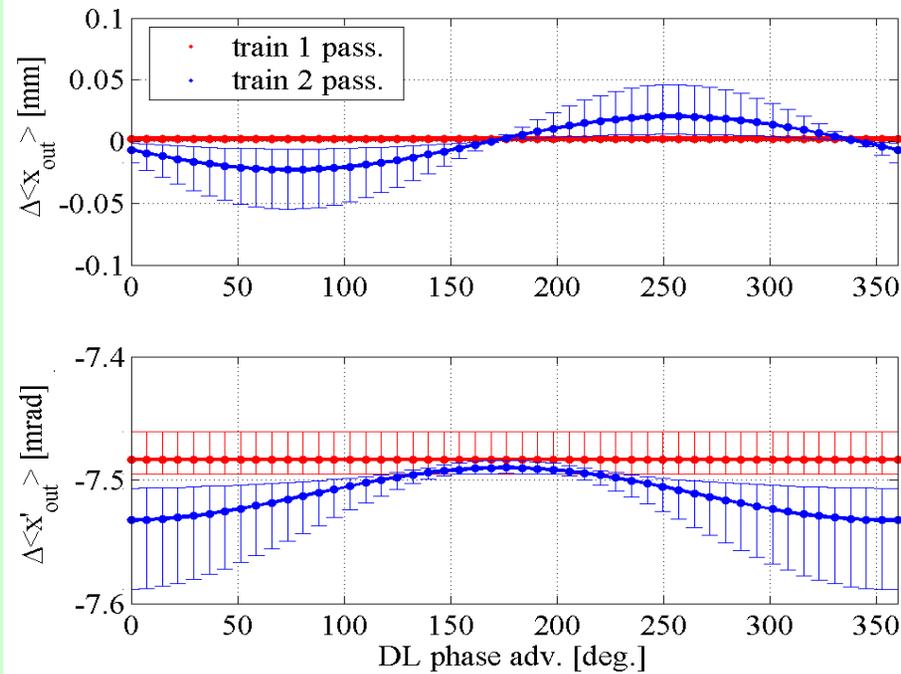


-No beam loading -Perfect injection -DL phase advance scan

1 RF Deflector

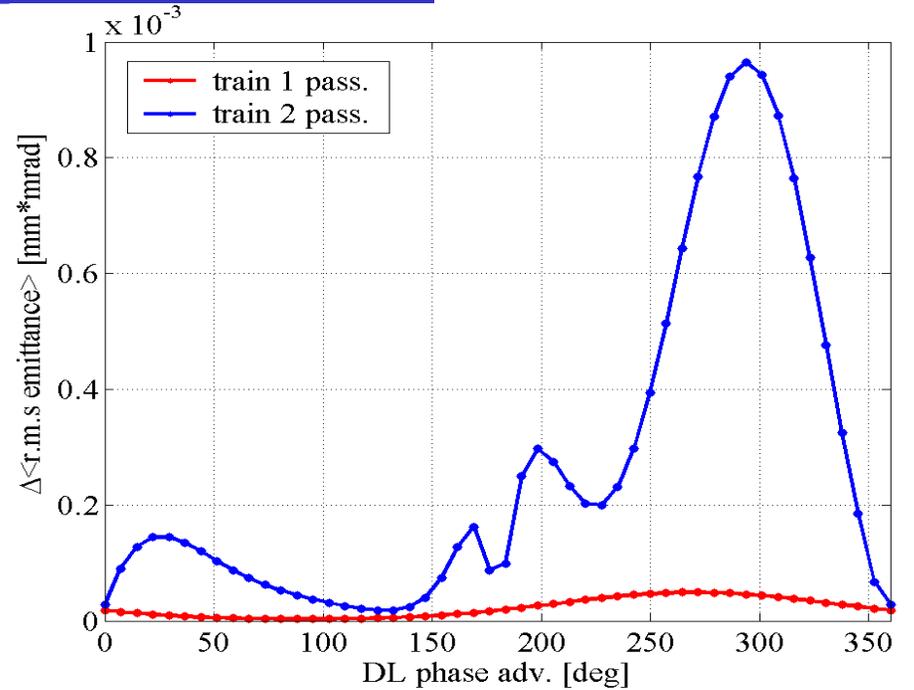
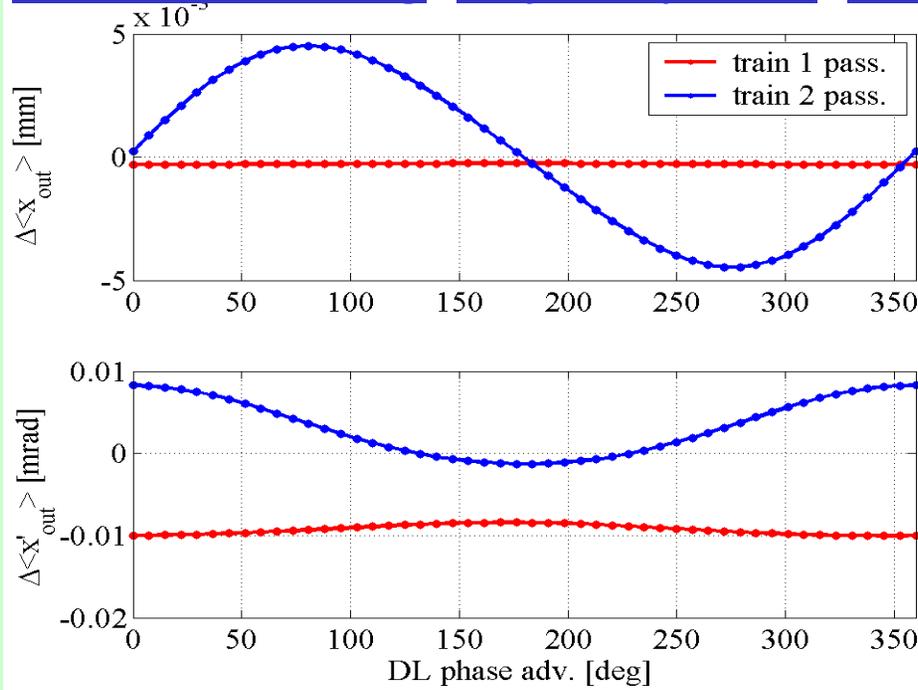


2 RF Deflectors

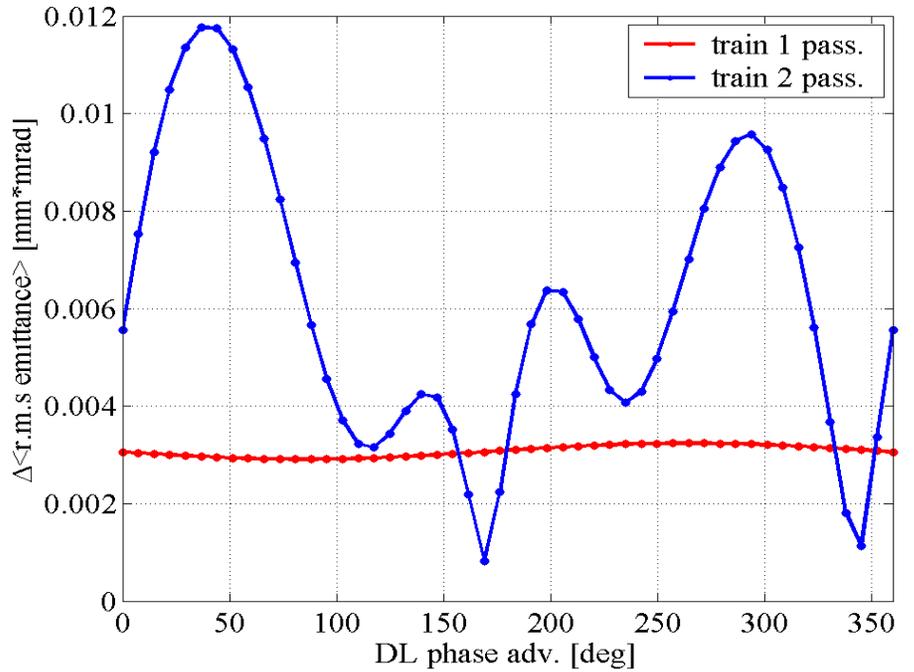
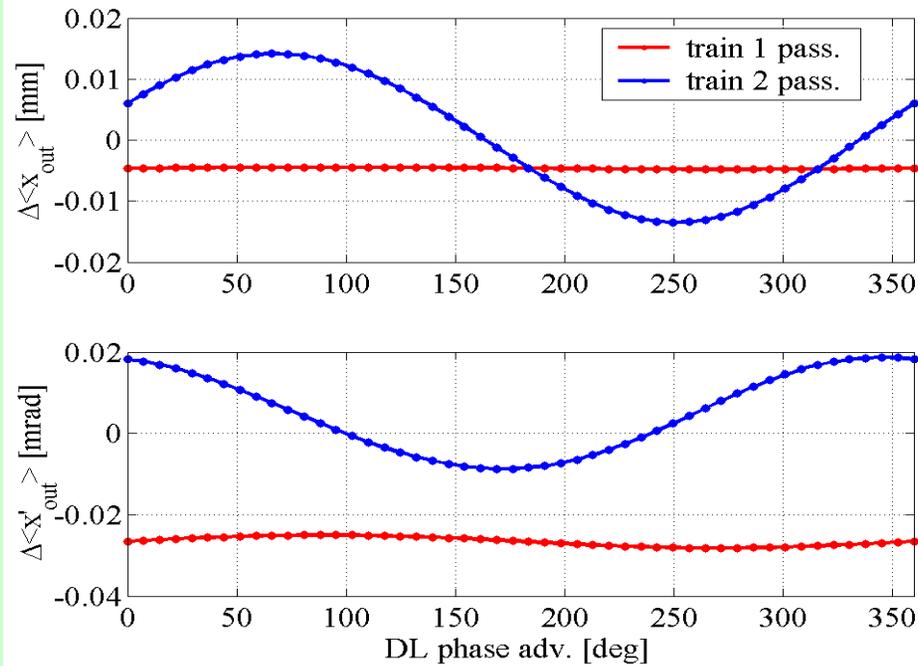


-With beam loading -Perfect injection -DL phase advance scan

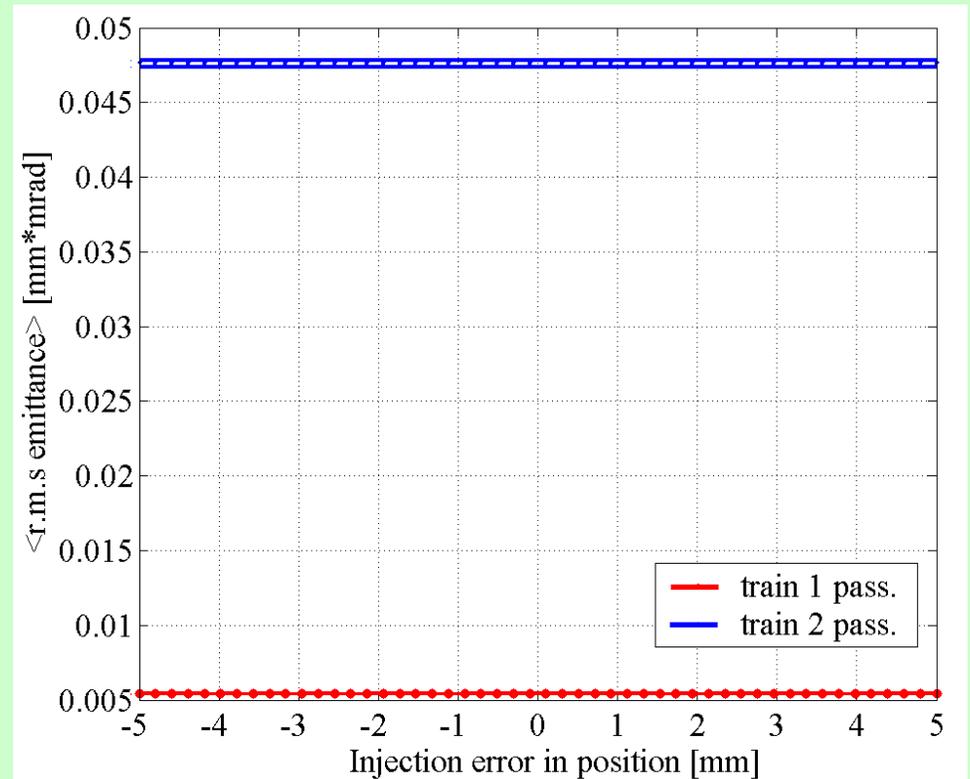
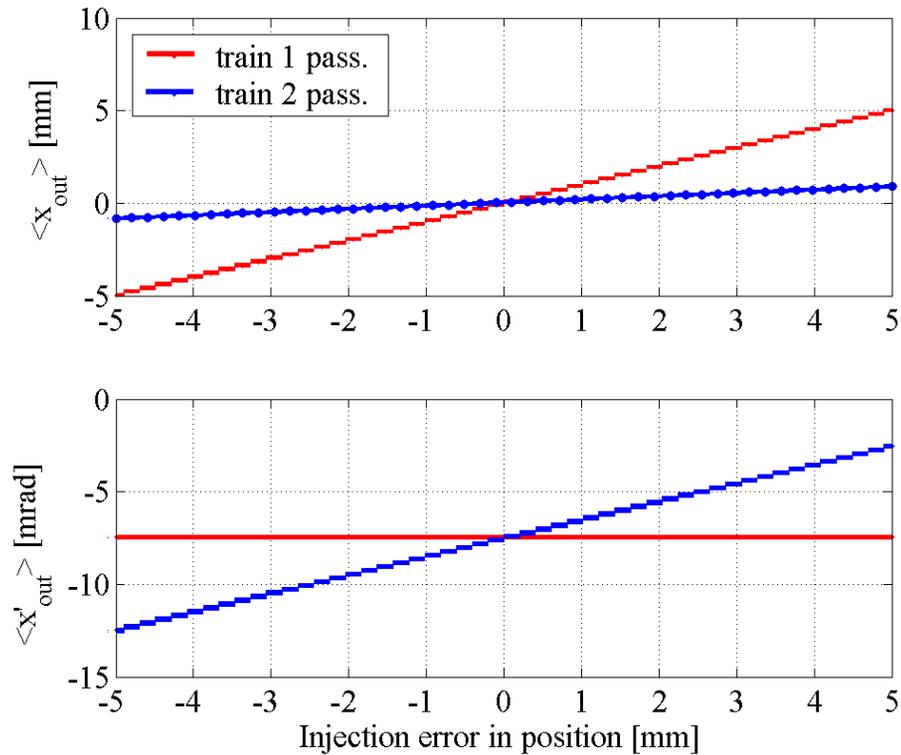
1 RF Deflector



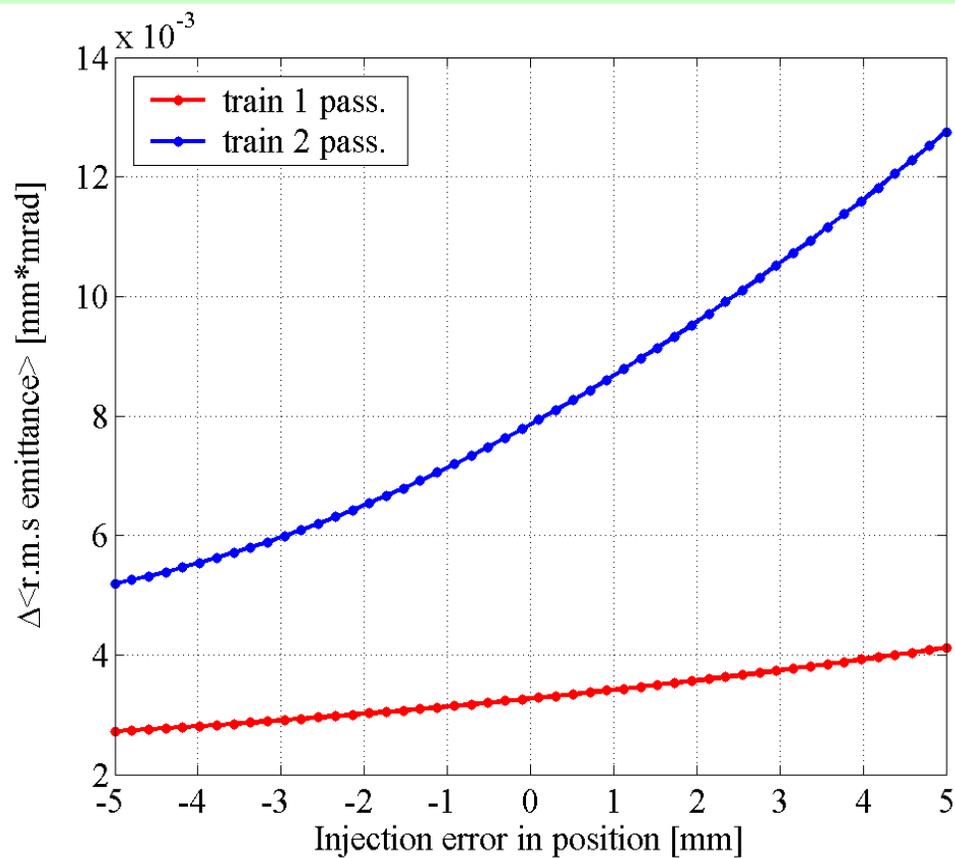
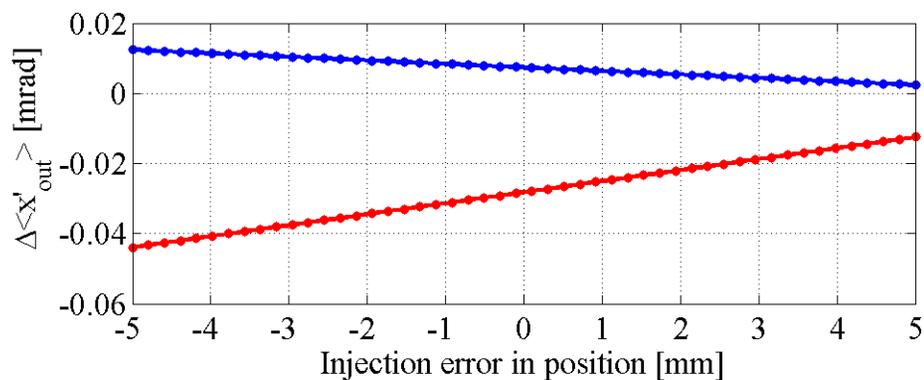
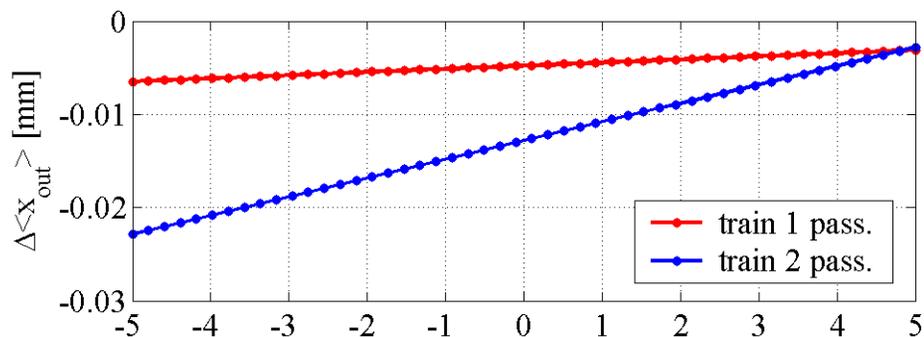
2 RF Deflectors



- No beam loading
- Injection error in position
- Nominal DL phase advance
- 2 RF Deflectors



-With beam loading -Injection error in position -Nominal DL phase advance



Conclusions

- Analytical approach for the beam loading calculations has been used to develop the tracking code
- The tracking code results show that:
 - The main effects in term of final positions and angles of the bunches are given by the **finite filling time** of the structure(s). From this point of view 2 Deflectors gives better results. Feedforward or feedback procedures on the signal exciting the klystron can also reduce this problem;
 - The power delivered to the cavity(ies) by the beam is a very small fraction with respect to the power delivered by klystron;
 - Effect of different DL phase advances have been investigated showing that DL phases advances near **180 deg** can partially cancel the beam “filling time effects”;
 - Effect of **injection errors in position** have been investigated showing that the beam loading effects do not magnify the initial errors;

Future developments...

- Other injection error analyses combined with DL phase advance scan
- HOM effects
- ...