

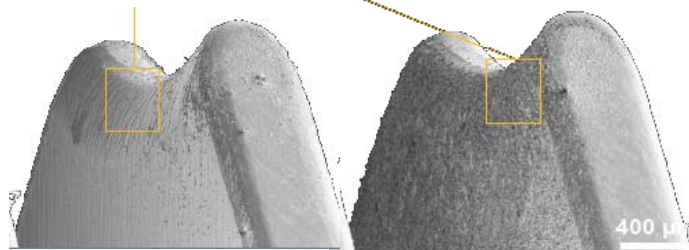
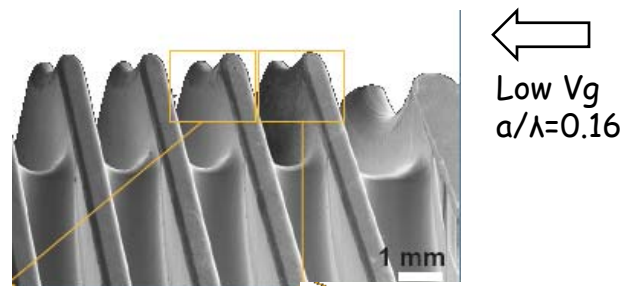
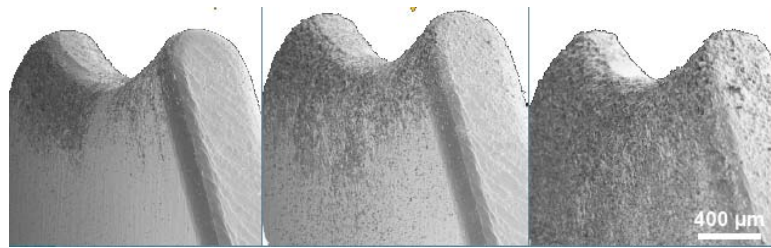
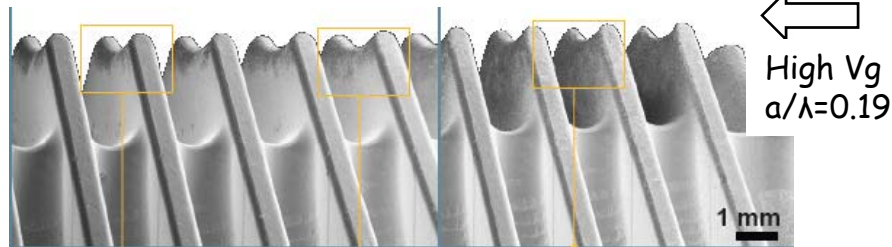


Feeding Power into Structures -

Innovation

Igor SYRATCHEV (CERN)

HDS 60 (cells) copper was processed from both sides

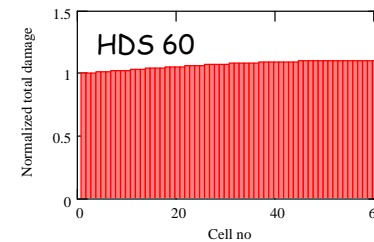


G. Arnau Izquierdo TS/MME

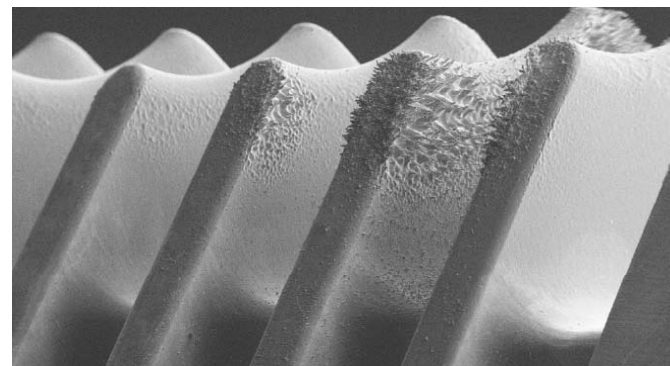
Very often we do observe, that after accelerating structure processing the most of the surface modifications take place in a few first cells. Also the number of cells involved is correlated with the group velocity, the less the V_g the fewer cells modified.

As one of the conventional explanation one could expect the statistical distribution of the events in a chain model. However with adopted processing strategy (trip rate $\sim 10^{-3}$) the event probability and normalized to that damage distribution is calculated to be very flat.

R. Corsini - 14 Nov 2006



HDS 11 titanium



So why?



- The breakdown initiation
- The RF pulse dependence
- The damage mechanism
- and ... will not be addressed

What do we certainly know, the breakdown ignition is a very fast process: 0.1 -10 ns. If so, one can propose the main difference between the "first" and "second" cell is accessible bandwidth.

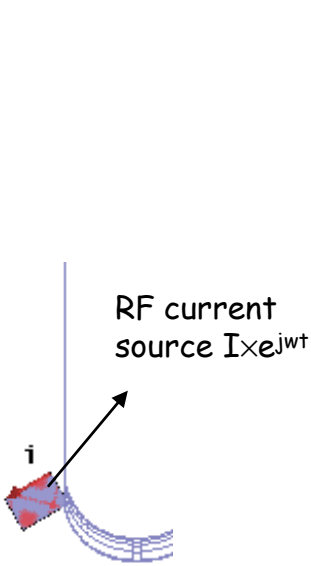
And the lower group velocity the more the difference.

The first cell, if breakdown occurs is loaded by the input coupler/waveguide and is very specific in terms of bandwidth.

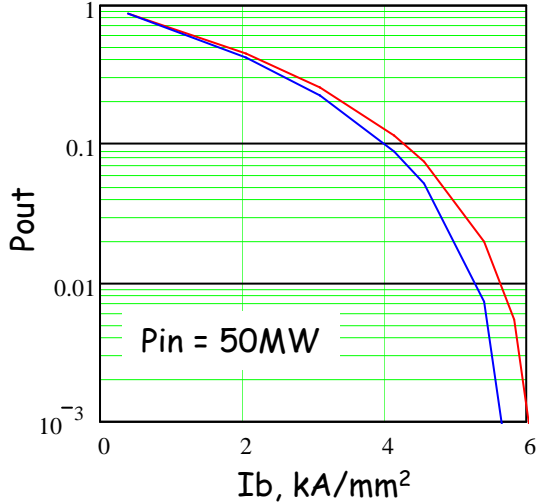
Other words, the first cell can accept "more" energy during breakdown initiation then consequent ones.

Worse to mention that we do not know the exact transient behavior of the breakdown and the structure bandwidth could play important role.

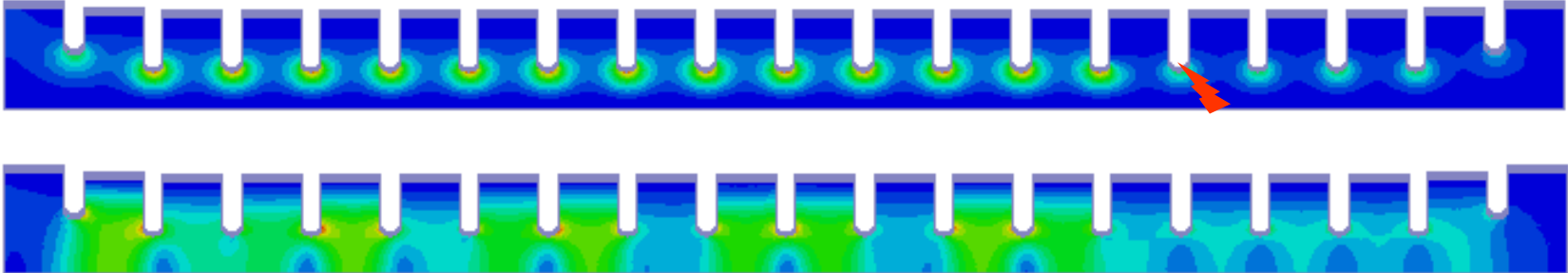
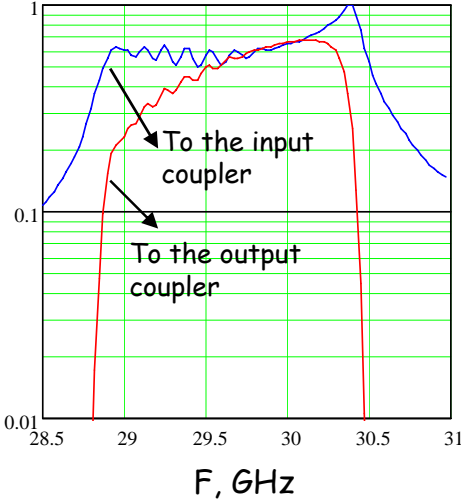
Structure: $2\pi/3$ aperture 3.5 mm ($V_g=4.5\%$)



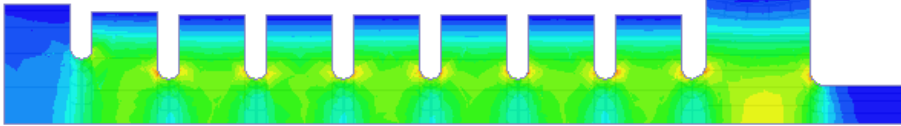
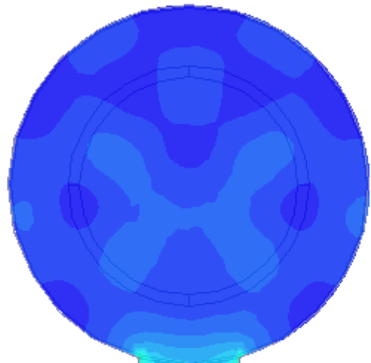
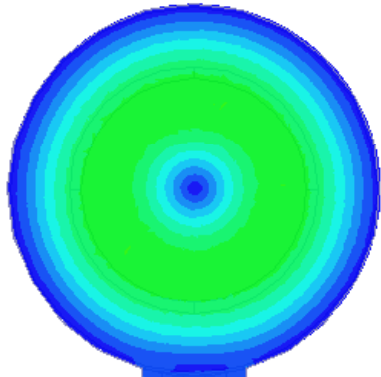
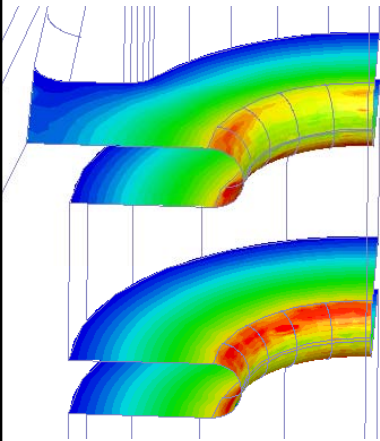
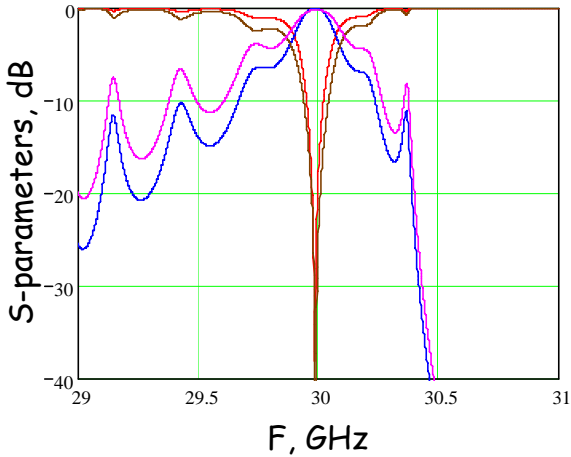
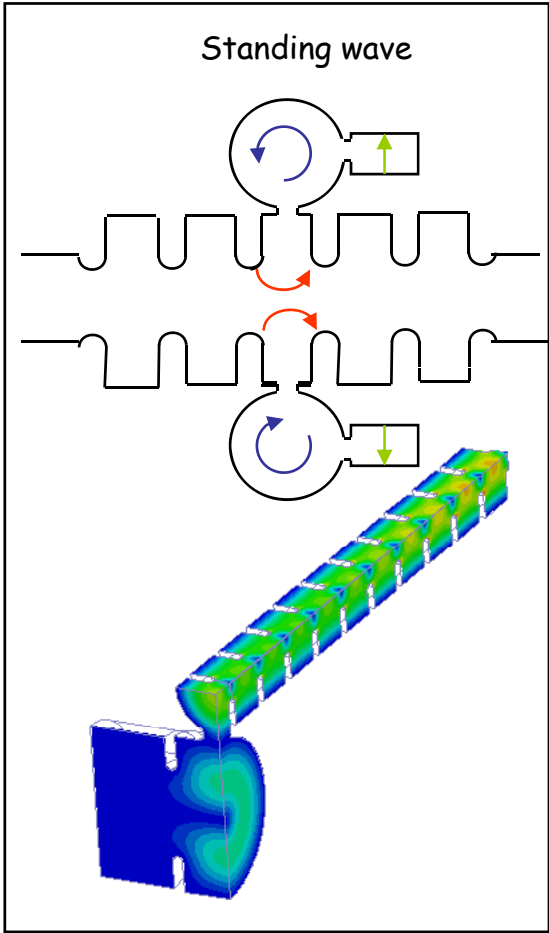
Missing energy plot



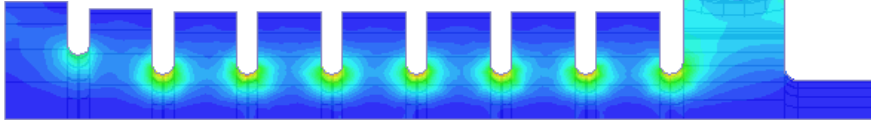
Radiation spectra (breakdown in cell#1)



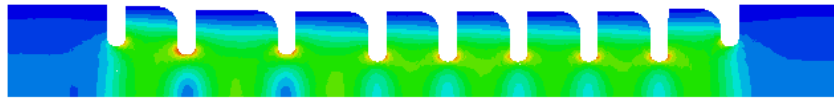
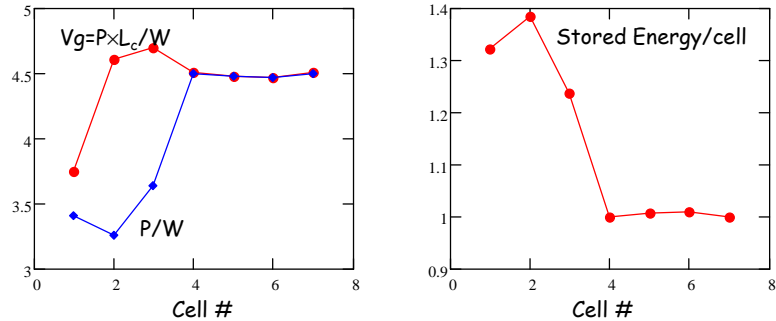
Configuration #1 (breakdown resonant fuse) : Resonant cavity with reduced electric surface field (HO1) is located between structure and waveguide.



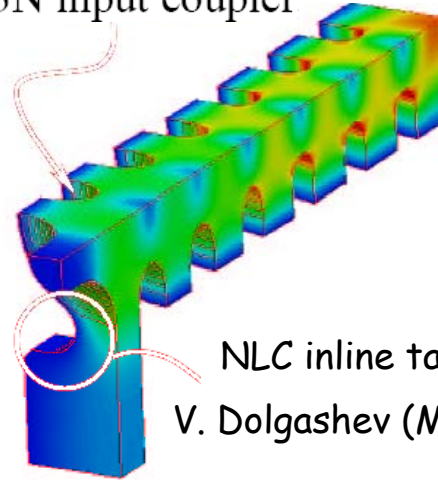
Traveling wave



Inline taper with increased stored energy

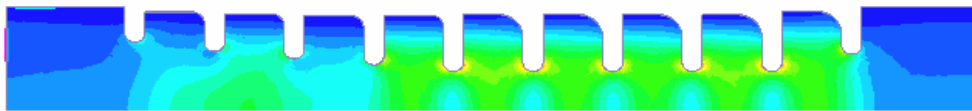
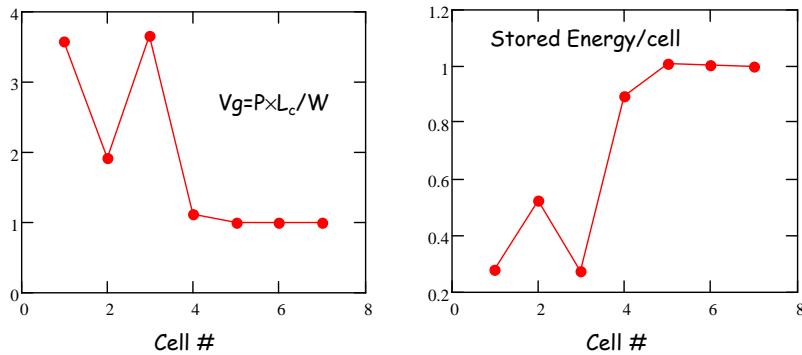


H60vg3N input coupler

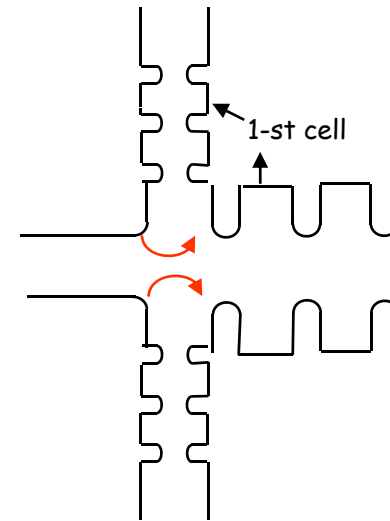


NLC inline taper
V. Dolgashev (May 2002)

Inline taper with a "speed" bump



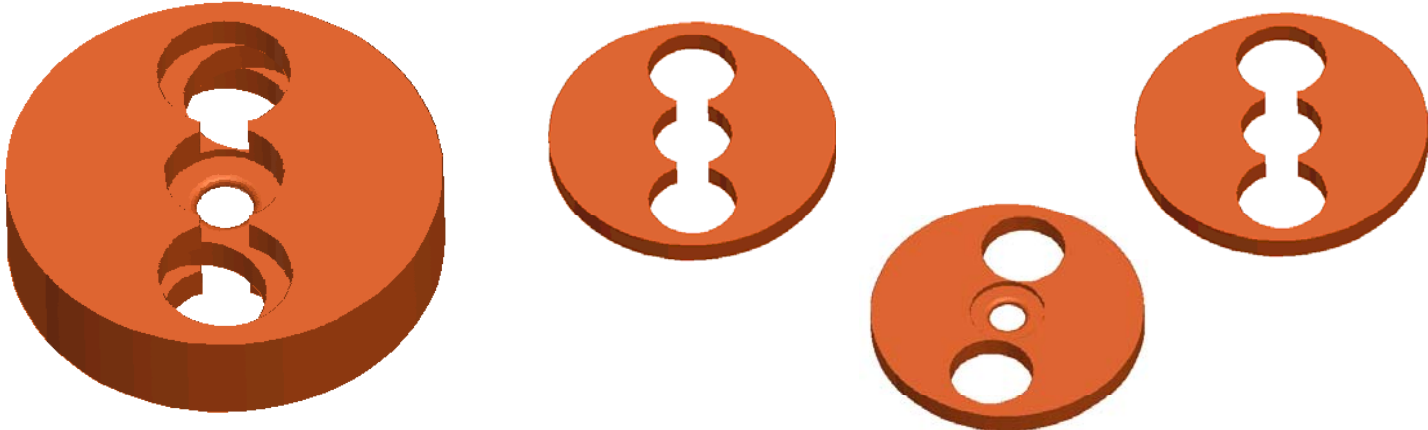
R. Zennaro (June 2007)





**The X-Band Accelerating Structure Design
and Test-Program Workshop** June 2007, CERN

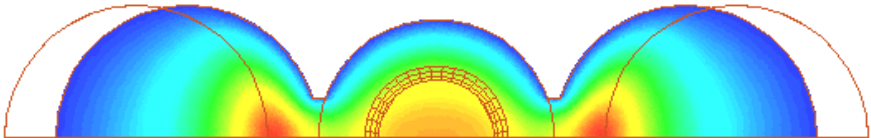
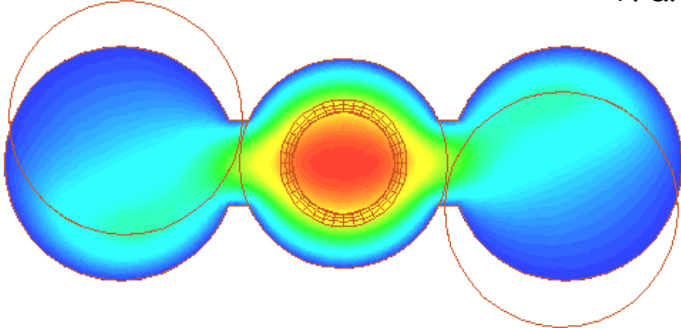
TWO FREQUENCY STRUCTURE



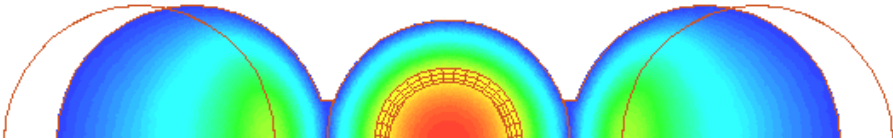
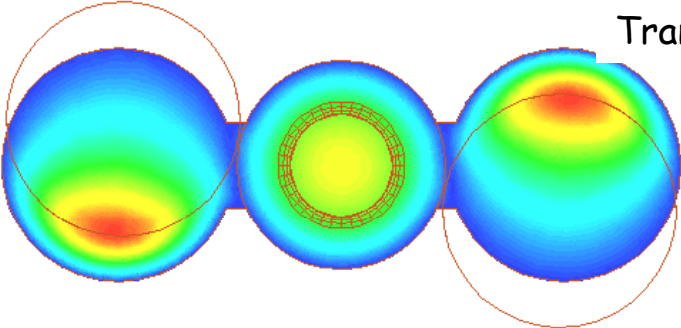
Type 1

Transversely "0"

Type 2



Transversely "pi"



Transverse $E_z(t)$ distributions

