

# SPL waveguide distribution system

Components, configurations, potential problems

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# Waveguide components

- **Waveguides – WR1150**

- 292x146mm
- Cut-off 513MHz, recommended op. freq. 640-960MHz
- Losses 3.7-2.5mdB/m (full height from catalogue)
- Mode tables for full height (left) and half height (right)

<b>harm.</b>	<b>MODE</b>	<b><i>m</i></b>	<b><i>n</i></b>	<b><i>f (MHz)</i></b>	<b><i>fc(MHz)</i></b>	<b><math>\lambda_g</math> (m)</b>
<b>1</b>	TE	1	0	704.4	513.2	0.622
<b>2</b>	TE	1	0	1408.8	513.2	0.229
<b>2</b>	TE	2	0	1408.8	1026.3	0.311
<b>2</b>	TE	3	0	1408.8	1539.5	#NUM!
<b>3</b>	TE	1	0	2113.2	513.2	0.146
<b>3</b>	TE	2	0	2113.2	1026.3	0.162
<b>3</b>	TE	3	0	2113.2	1539.5	0.207
<b>3</b>	TE	4	0	2113.2	2052.7	0.597
<b>3</b>	TE	0	1	2113.2	1026.3	0.162
<b>3</b>	TE	1	1	2113.2	1147.5	0.169
<b>3</b>	TM	1	1	2113.2	1147.5	0.169
<b>3</b>	TE	2	1	2113.2	1451.4	0.195
<b>3</b>	TM	2	1	2113.2	1451.4	0.195

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<b>3</b>	TE	1	1	2113.2	2115.8	#NUM!
<b>3</b>	TM	1	1	2113.2	2115.8	#NUM!
<b>3</b>	TE	2	1	2113.2	2294.9	#NUM!
<b>3</b>	TM	2	1	2113.2	2294.9	#NUM!

# Waveguide components

- **Waveguides – WR975**

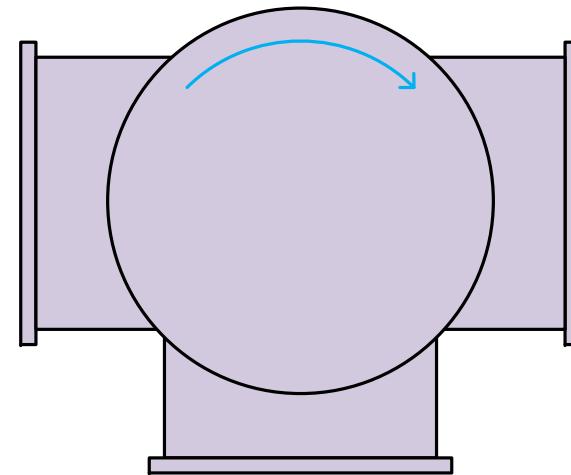
- 247x124mm
- Cut-off 605MHz, recommended op. freq. 750-1120MHz
- Losses 4.8-3.2mdB/m (full height from catalogue)
- Mode tables for full height (left) and half height (right)

<i>harm.</i>	<i>MODE</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>f (MHz)</i>	<i>fc(MHz)</i>	<i>λ<sub>g</sub> (m)</i>
1	TE	1	0	704.4	605.3	0.833
2	TE	1	0	1408.8	605.3	0.236
2	TE	2	0	1408.8	1210.5	0.416
2	TE	3	0	1408.8	1815.8	#NUM!
3	TE	1	0	2113.2	605.3	0.148
3	TE	2	0	2113.2	1210.5	0.173
3	TE	3	0	2113.2	1815.8	0.278
3	TE	4	0	2113.2	2421.1	#NUM!
3	TE	0	1	2113.2	1210.5	0.173
3	TE	1	1	2113.2	1353.4	0.185
3	TM	1	1	2113.2	1353.4	0.185
3	TE	2	1	2113.2	1712.0	0.242
3	TM	2	1	2113.2	1712.0	0.242

<i>harm.</i>	<i>MODE</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>f (MHz)</i>	<i>fc(MHz)</i>	<i>λ<sub>g</sub> (m)</i>
1	TE	1	0	704.4	605.3	0.833
2	TE	1	0	1408.8	605.3	0.236
2	TE	2	0	1408.8	1210.5	0.416
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3	TE	2	0	2113.2	1210.5	0.173
3	TE	3	0	2113.2	1815.8	0.278
3	TE	4	0	2113.2	2421.1	#NUM!
3	TE	0	1	2113.2	2421.1	#NUM!
3	TE	1	1	2113.2	2495.6	#NUM!
3	TM	1	1	2113.2	2495.6	#NUM!
3	TE	2	1	2113.2	2706.9	#NUM!
3	TM	2	1	2113.2	2706.9	#NUM!

# Waveguide components

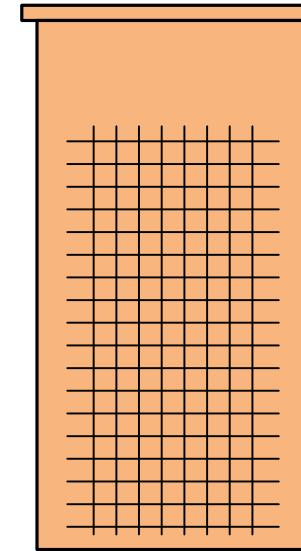
- **Circulator**
  - Isolation
  - Attenuation
  - Peak power handling
  - RMS power – natural, forced, water cooling
- $1\text{MW}_{\text{pk}}$  devices should be available from stock



# Waveguide components

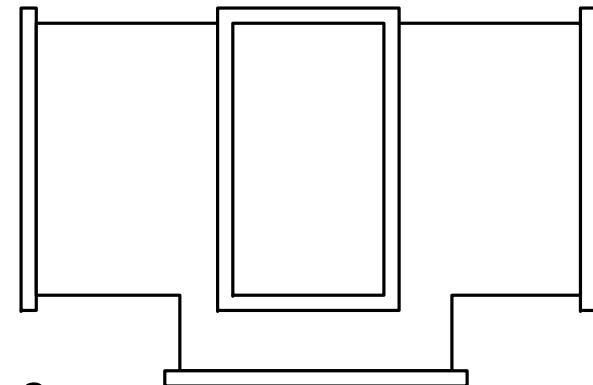
- **Dummy loads**

- “Dry type” preferred
- Physical dimensions depend very much on the RMS power required
- Many suppliers on the market



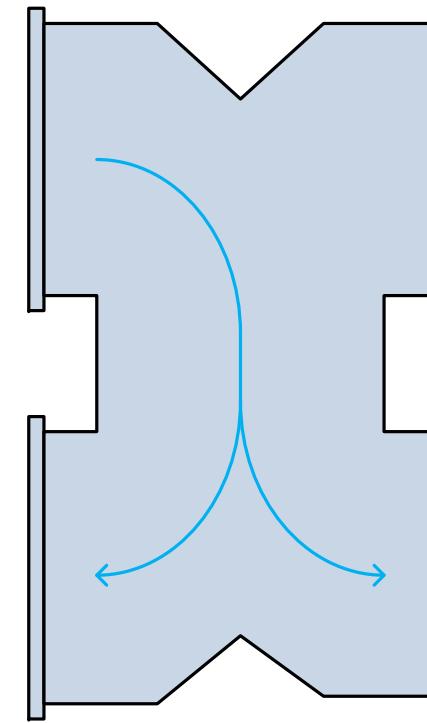
# Waveguide components

- **180° Hybrid (Magic Tee)**
  - Lot of experience from LEP
  - 4<sup>th</sup> port must be terminated
  - Ports are extending into 3 dimensions
  - How good isolation between the ports we can get?



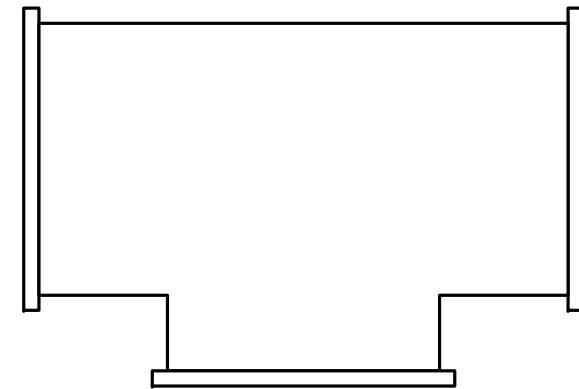
# Waveguide components

- **90° Hybrid**
  - 4<sup>th</sup> port must be terminated
  - “Planar” 2D construction
  - Variable coupling by placing posts inside
  - Isolation obtained at DESY >40dB



# Waveguide components

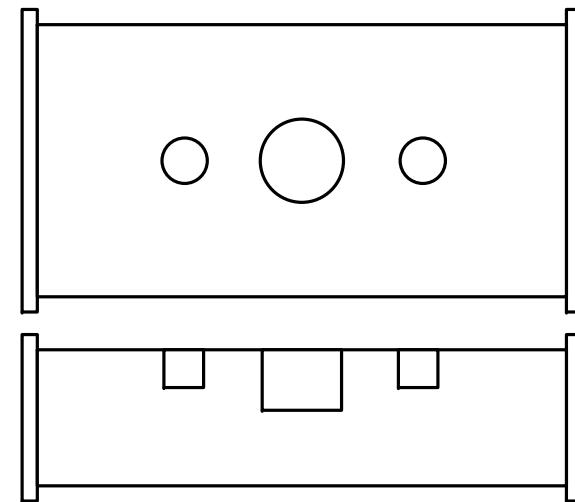
- **Tee**
  - 3 port device
  - “Planar” 2D construction
  - Variable coupling by placing posts inside
  - No isolation, all reflections are redistributed between the ports



# Waveguide components

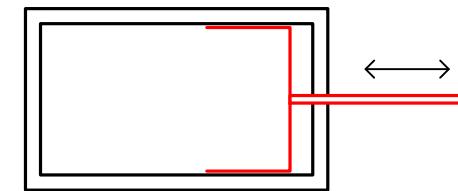
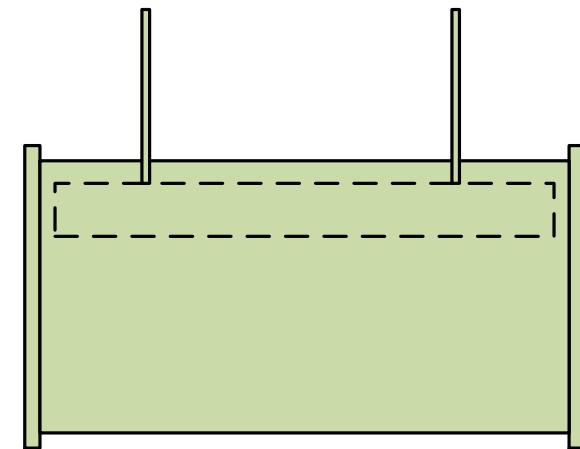
- **3 Stub tuner**

- Usable as a phase shifter or impedance matching device
- Mechanical control – slow
- If properly designed should be always matched
- Can not block the transmission (to be used as a switch)
- Risk of arcing



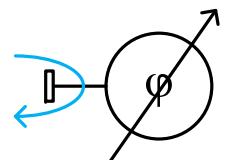
# Waveguide components

- **Sliding phase-shifter (DESY design)**
  - Mechanical control – slow
  - Tuning creates a mismatch (to be analyzed)
  - Can be used to block the transmission e.g. to isolate a faulty cavity
- A very good candidate to adjust the static cavity phase

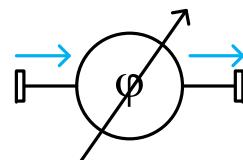


# Fast phase shifters

- Needed for fast high power phase/vector modulators
- Usually based on controlled change of propagation velocity a transmission line
- Ferrites, Ferro-electric materials inserted in a coaxial, stripline or waveguide transmission lines
- Transmission type, reflection type
- Typical reaction time requested in SPL  $\sim 50\text{us}$



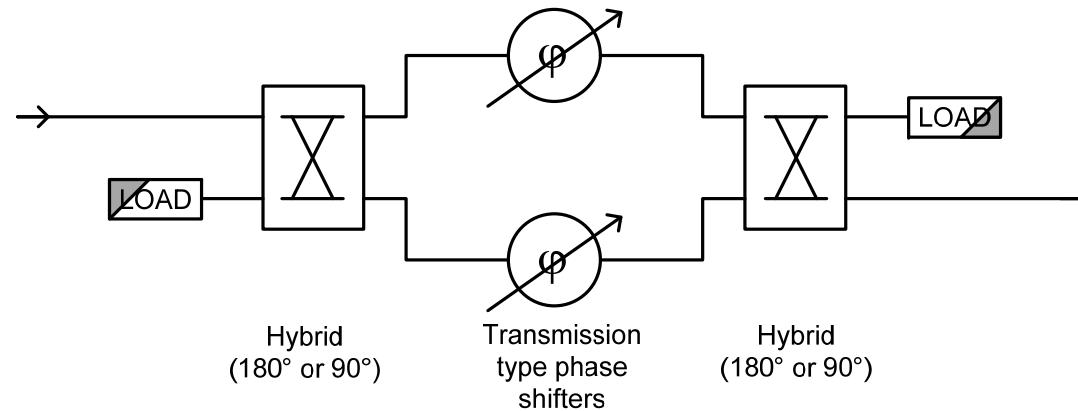
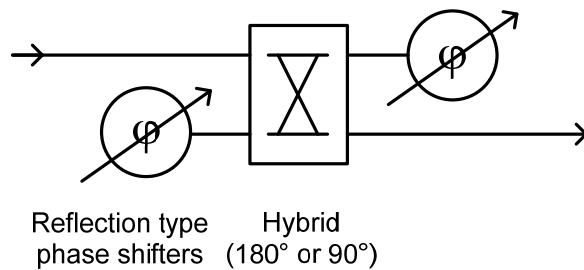
$$S_{11} = \frac{V_1^-}{V_1^+} = e^{-j\varphi}$$



$$S_{21} = \frac{V_2^-}{V_1^+} = e^{-j\varphi}$$

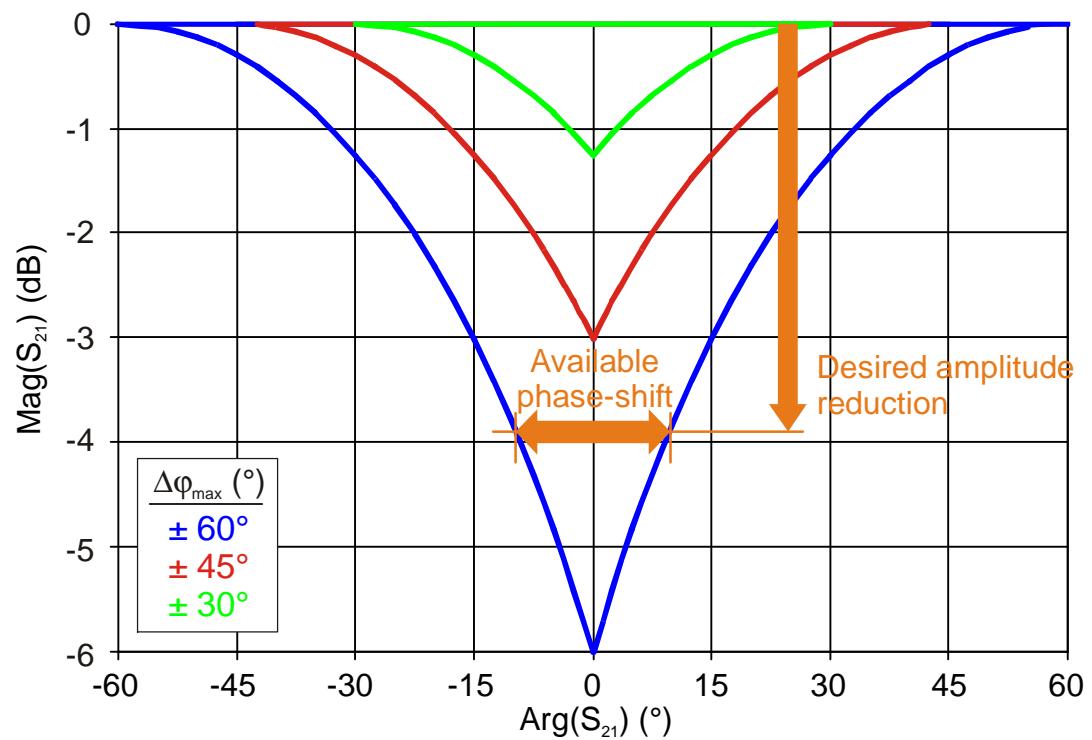
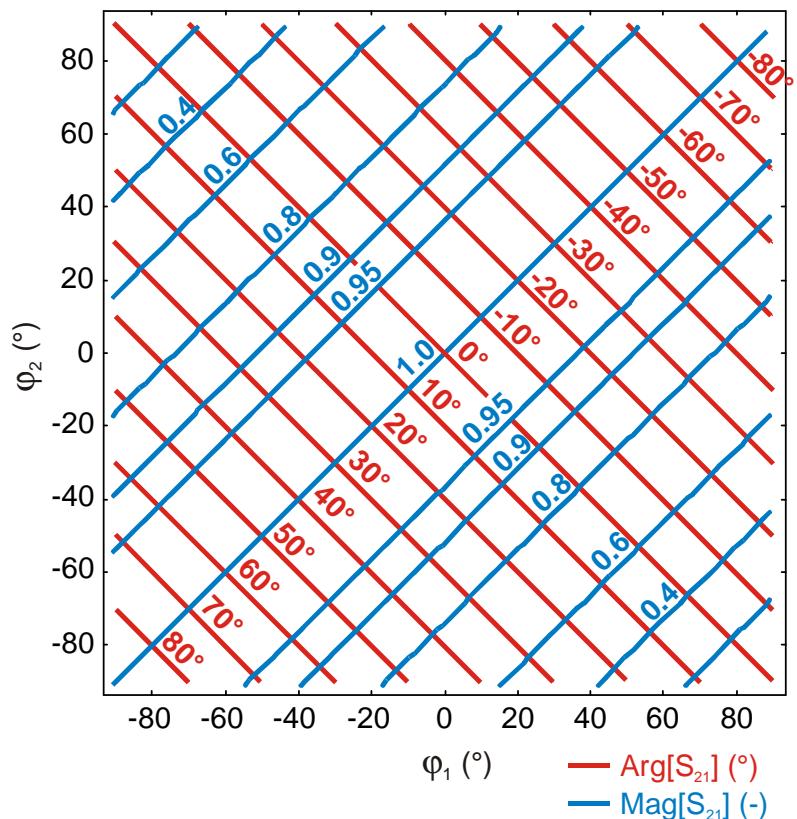
# Vector modulators

- Typically the incident wave is split into two parts (not necessarily halves)
- The two components are individually phase-shifted
- Finally both combined together again



# Vector modulators

- Transfer function vs. phase-shift

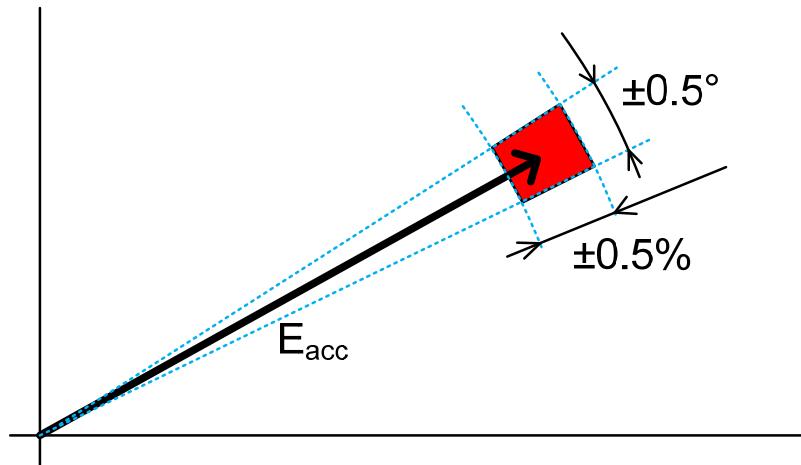


# Vector modulators

- A proof of principle at CERN ~2003
  - Reflective type, partially ferrite loaded stripline structure
  - External permanent magnet bias plus tuning coils
  - 352MHz, 250kWpk, 10% duty cycle, <1kHz phase tuning speed
- Coaxial phase-shifters for the Project X
  - Reflective, fully ferrite loaded coaxial line
  - Purely electrical bias and tuning
  - 325MHz, unknown RMS power, most likely very low (~1kW)
  - Very fast response (~10s us)
- Ferrite loaded waveguides
  - Usually bulky to get sufficient tuning range
  - Problems with high RMS power (cooling)

# Field quality requirements for the SPL cavities

- Tight tolerances on the field quality  $\pm 0.5\%$  amplitude and  $\pm 0.5^\circ$  phase
- For  $f_c=704\text{MHz}$ ,  $Q_{\text{ext}}=10^6$  BW=704Hz
- When looking to the resonance curve
  - 0.5% amplitude limit is reached when detuned by  $\sim 0.05$  BW (i.e. 35.2Hz off resonance)
  - 0.5° phase limit is reached when detuned by  $\sim 0.004$  BW (i.e. 2.8Hz off resonance)



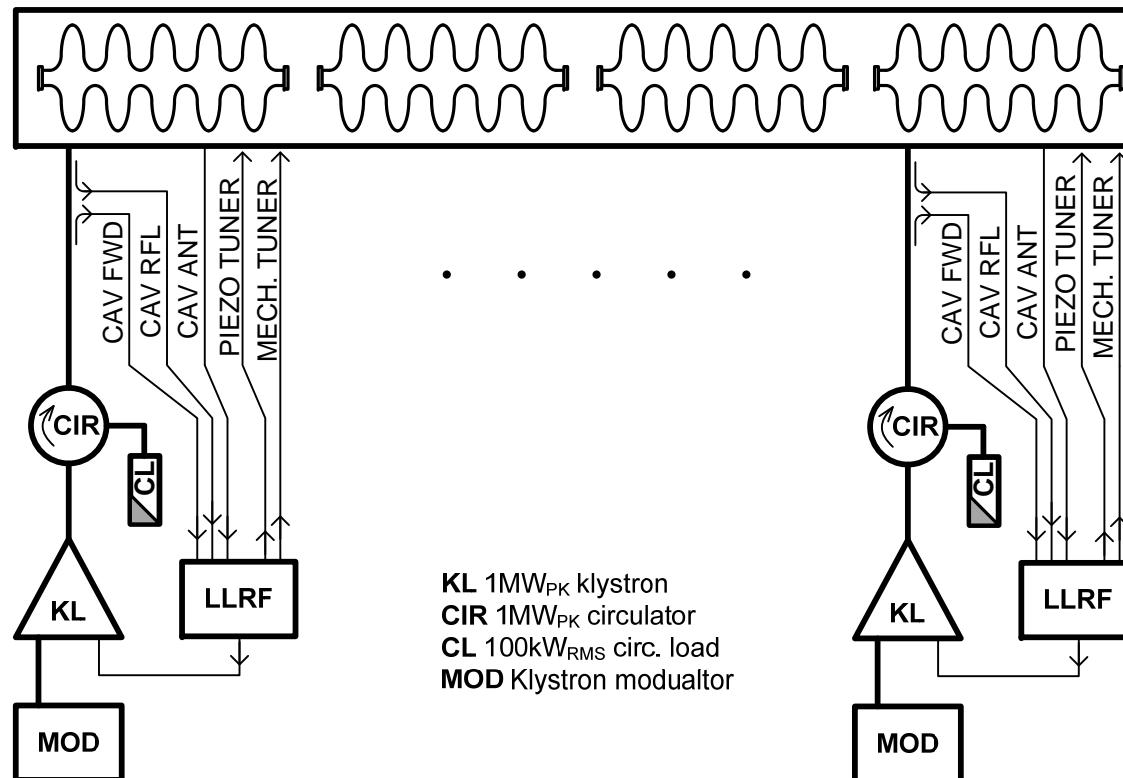
# Field quality requirements for the SPL cavities

- Lorentz force detuning (LFD) at nominal field: expected  $\sim 1$  BW
- Compensation of LFD by piezo actuator: expected 10s of Hz
- Piezo compensation can not work in feed-back mode (long delay), only feed-forward techniques
- Microphonics: expected detuning 10s of Hz
- Reflections and isolation in the waveguide system must be also taken into account

A real cavity prototype must be tested and fully characterized in a realistic cryostat to get a reasonable requirements on the Low-Level system and the High Power Vector Modulators

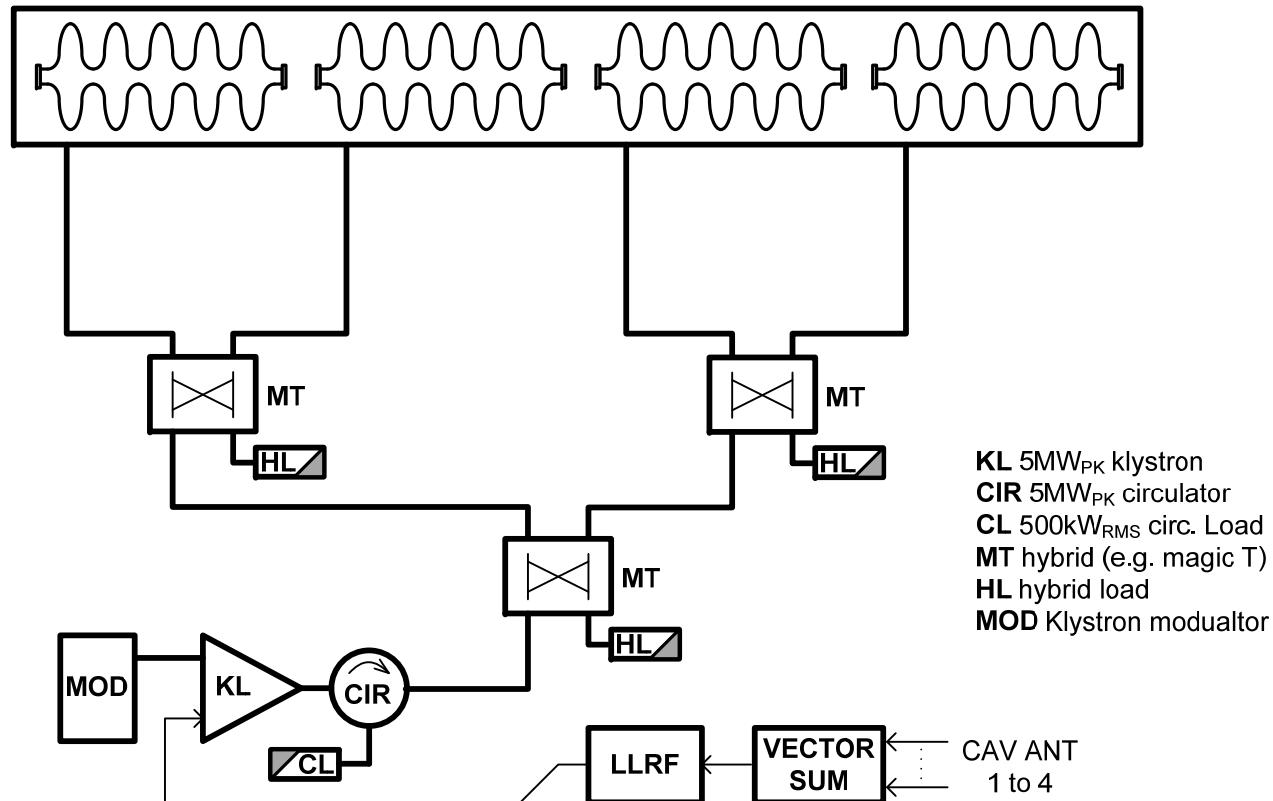
# RF distribution scheme 'candidates'

- One klystron per cavity
  - Optimal from RF controls and Low Level point of view
  - The most expensive, most space demanding variant
  - Life time of the klystrons as consumables



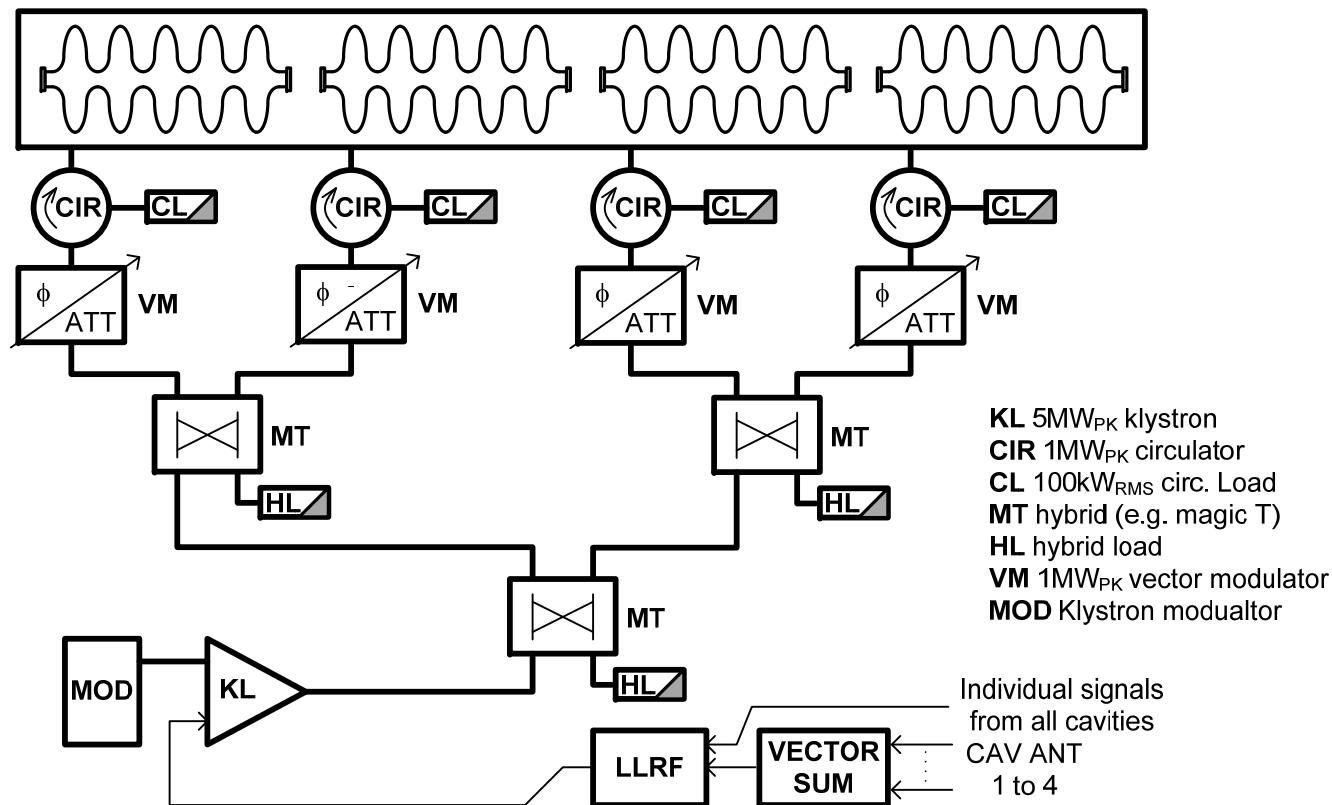
# RF distribution scheme ‘candidates’

- One klystron feeding four cavities
  - No individual control of fields inside the cavities – proved to get a control instability
  - One “big” high power circulator
  - Least expensive



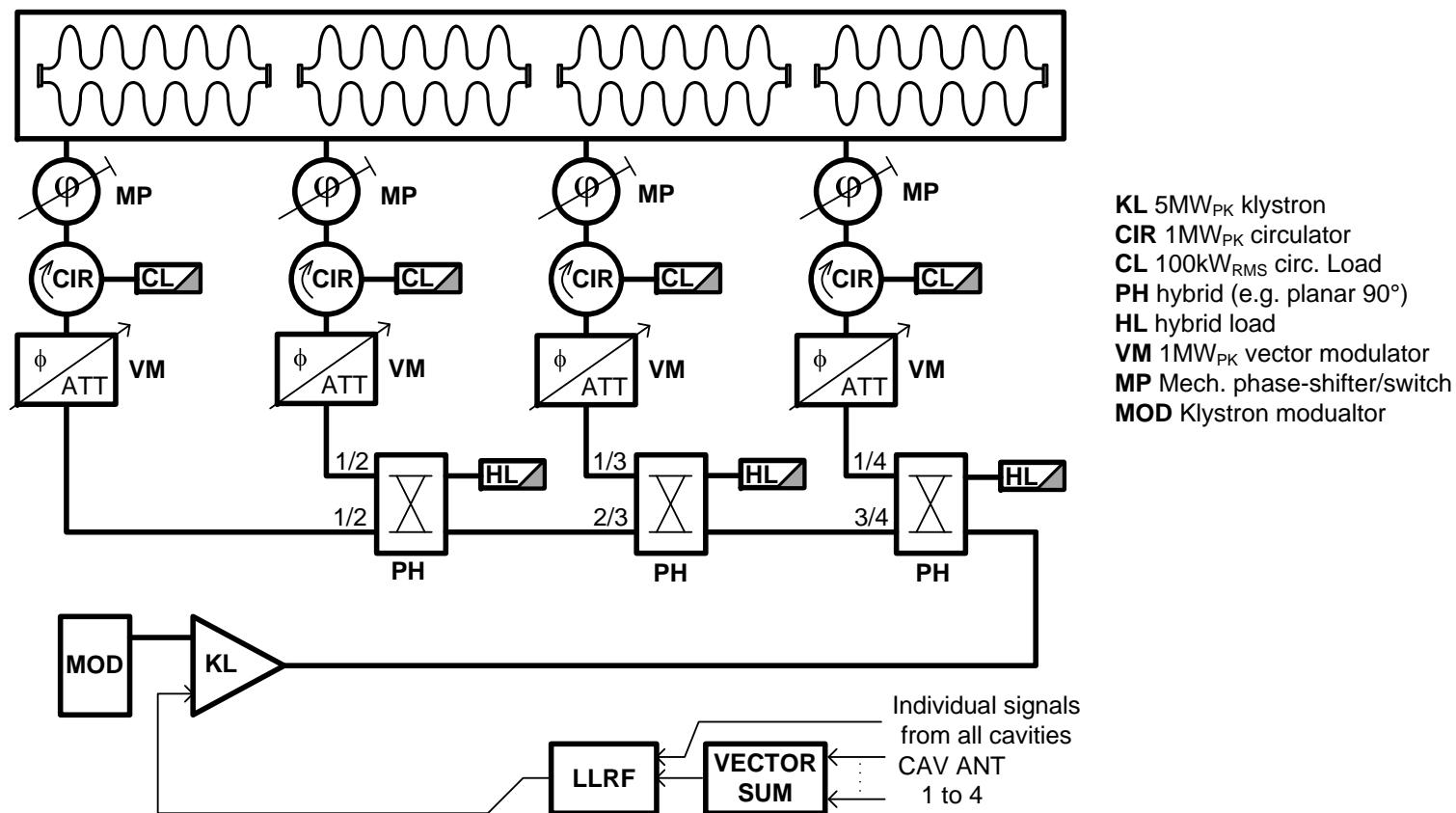
# RF distribution scheme 'candidates'

- One klystron feeding four cavities
  - Individual control of each cavity – a fast high power vector modulator required
  - Smaller circulator for each cavity
  - A detailed analysis of controllability by the Low-Level RF people required
  - Cost to be evaluated, only one consumable, extra power for individual control needed



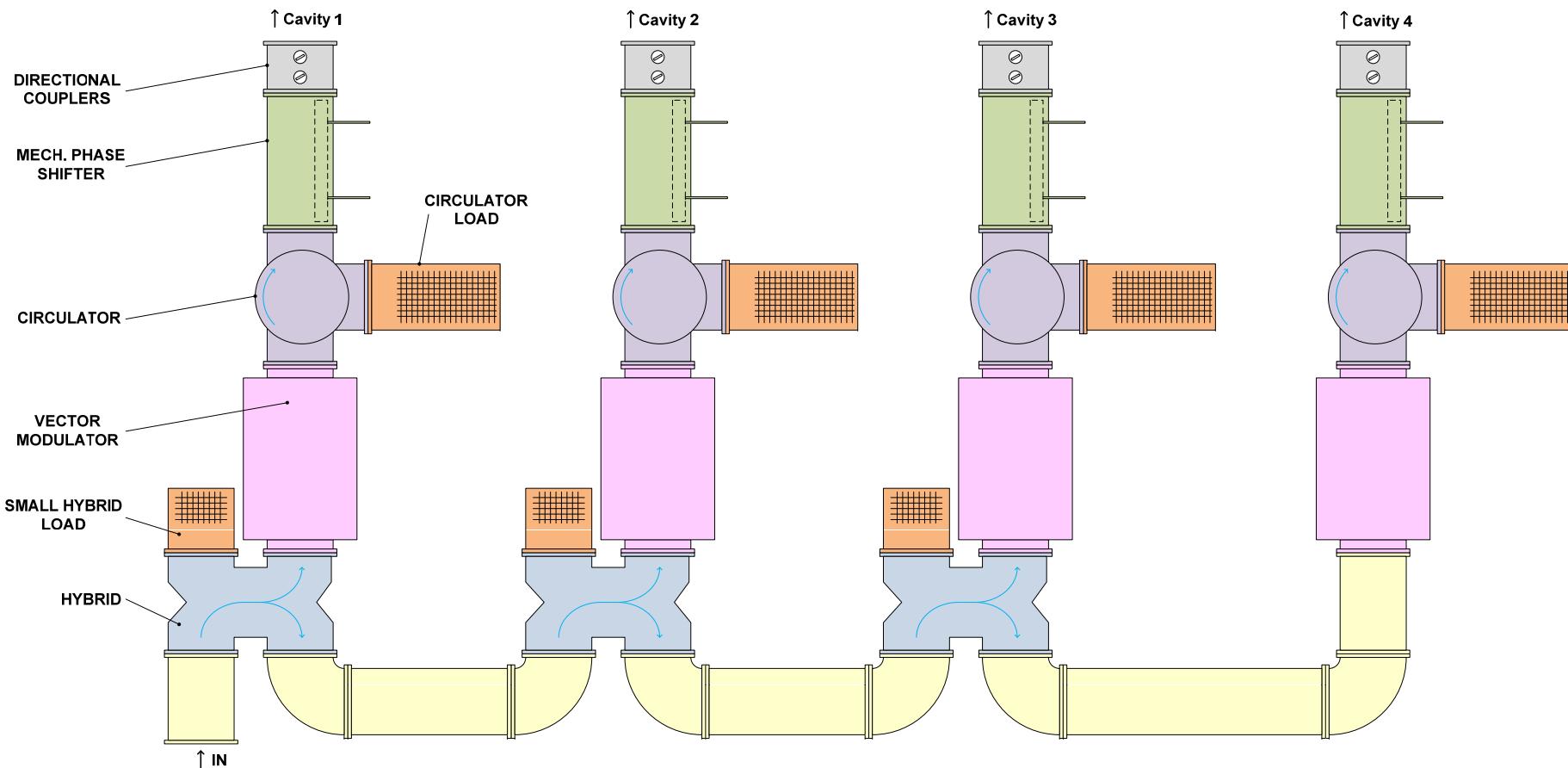
# RF distribution scheme ‘candidates’

- If 1 klystron/4 cavities this would be a preferred layout
  - Linear distribution using less space consuming “planar” hybrids with individually adjusted coupling
  - Vector modulators for fast phase/amplitude field control
  - Mech. phase shifters for cavity phasing or isolation

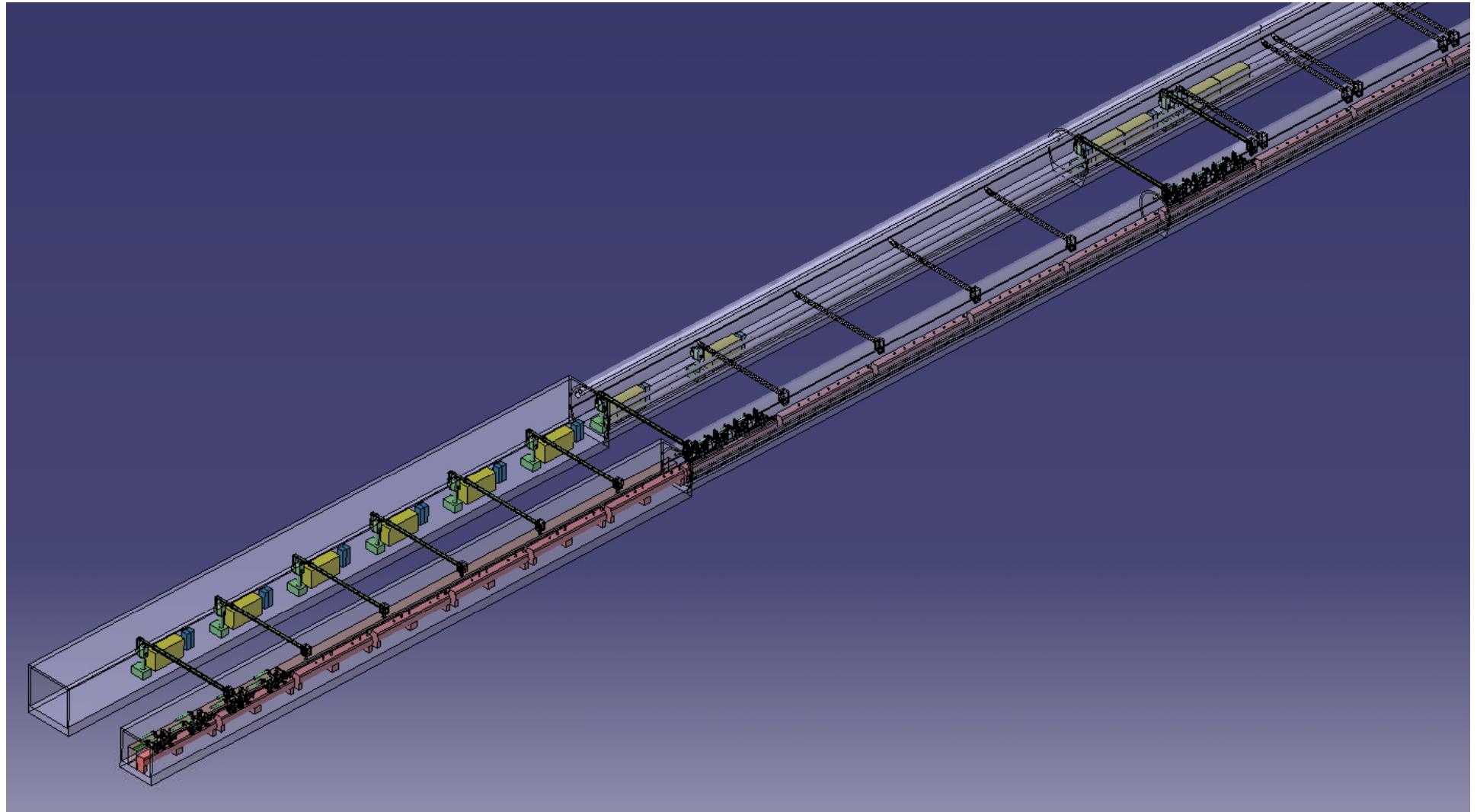


# RF distribution scheme 'candidates'

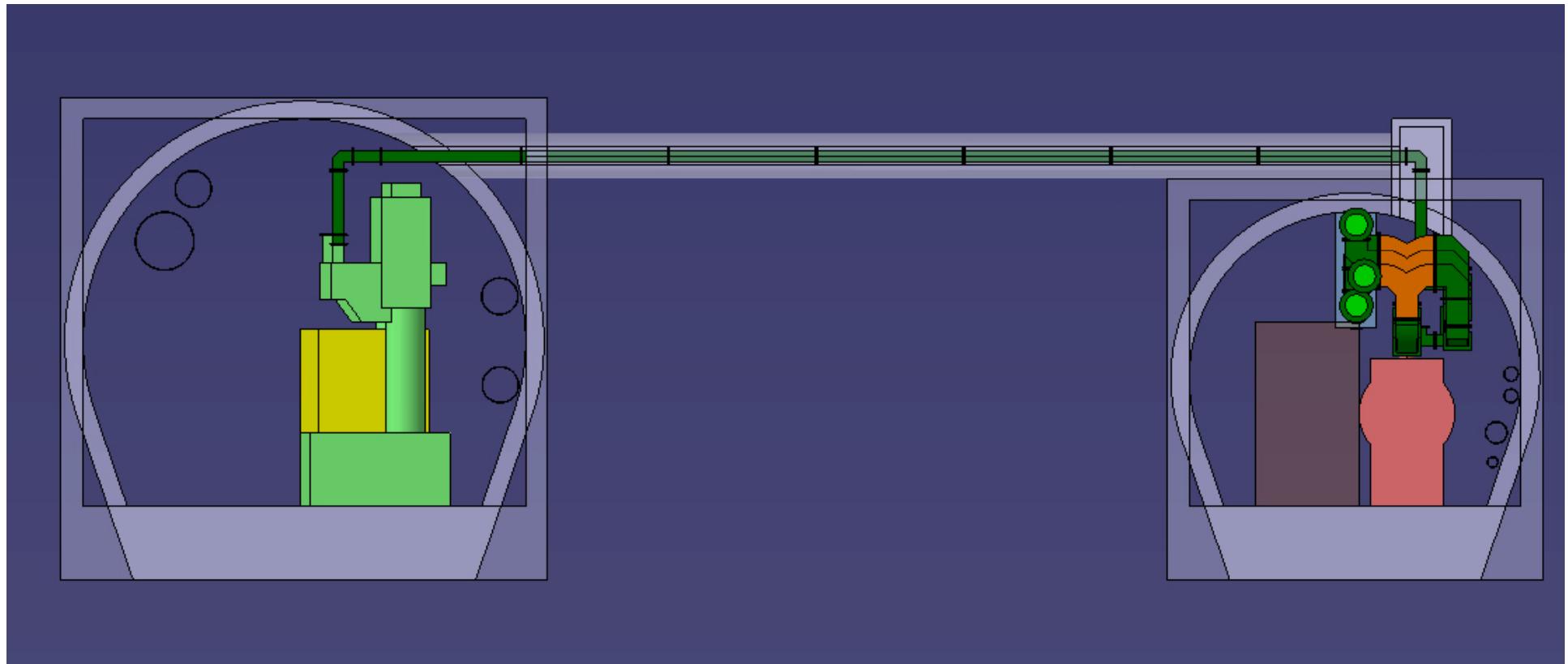
- Example of an integration. In reality all 3 dimensions must be used to use the available tunnel volume efficiently



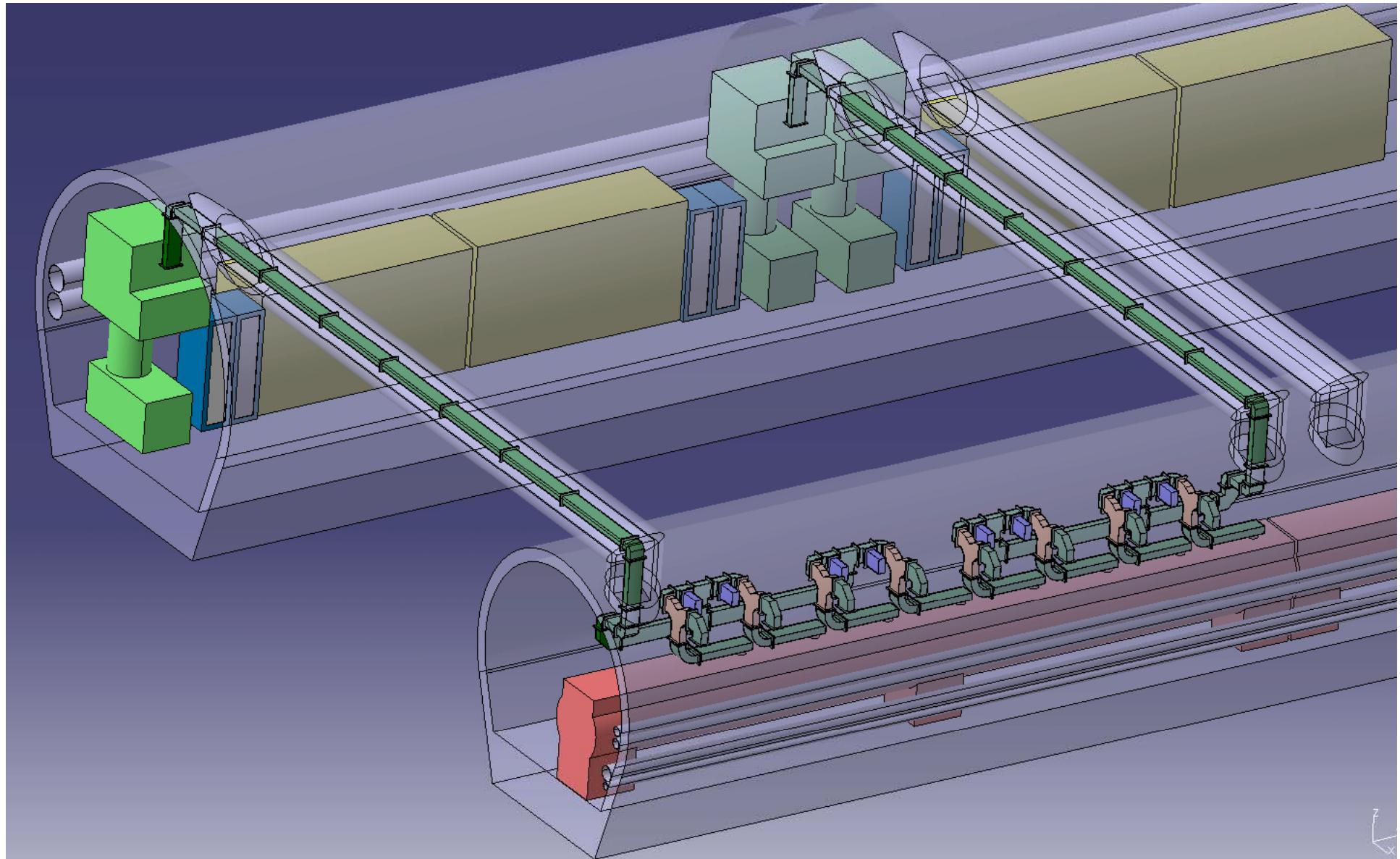
# Tunnel integration proposal (J.M. Lacroix, TS/MME)



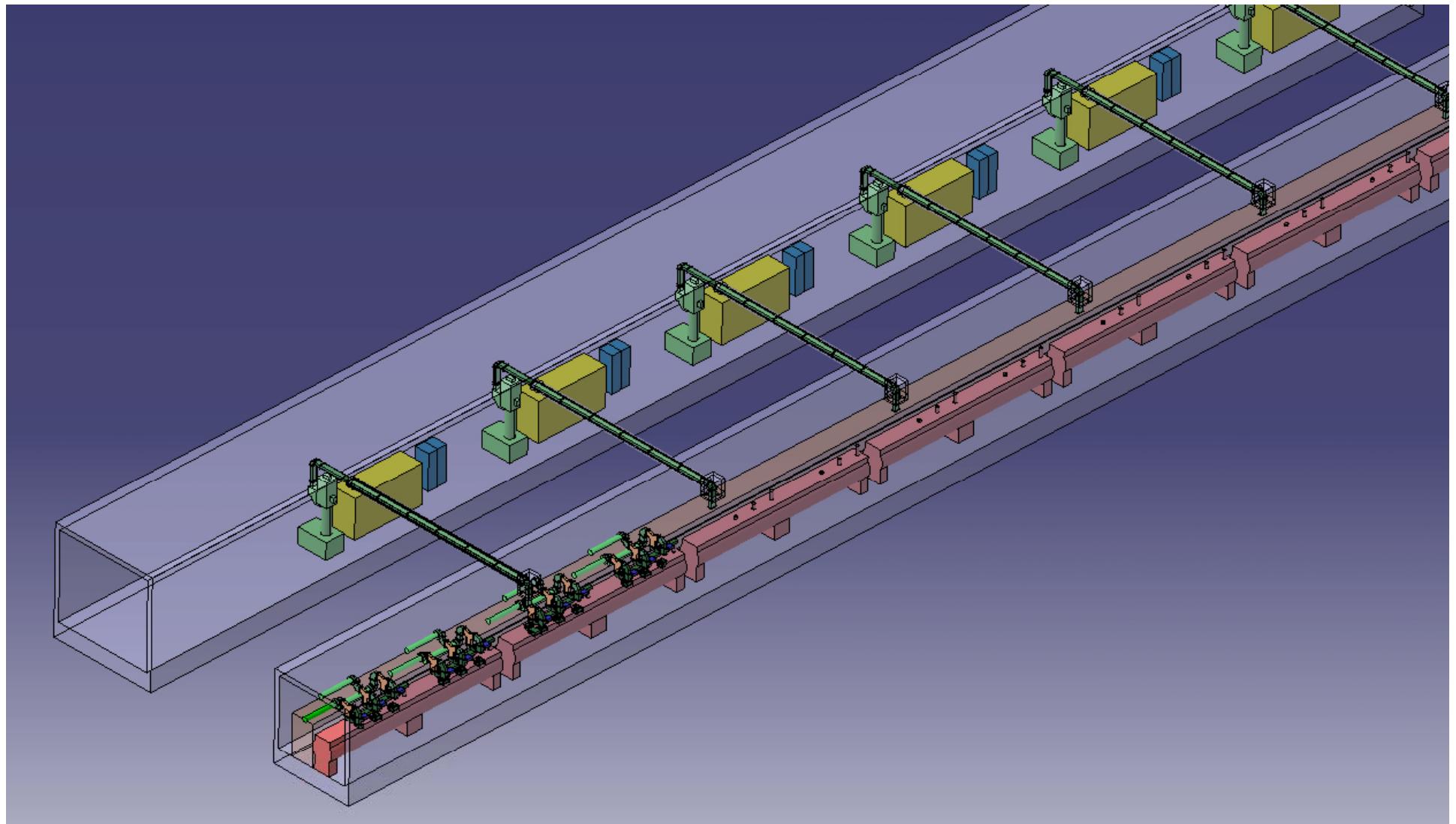
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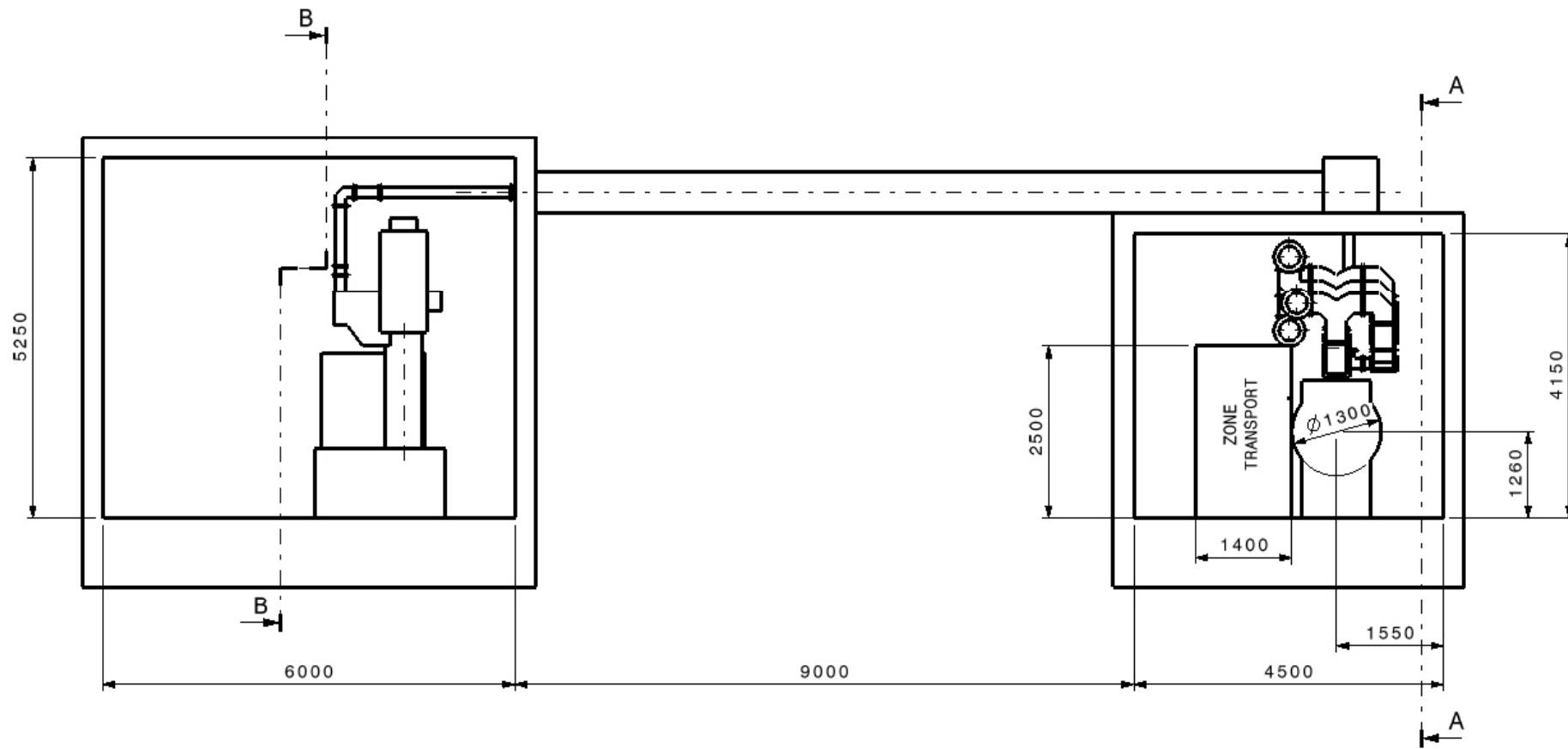
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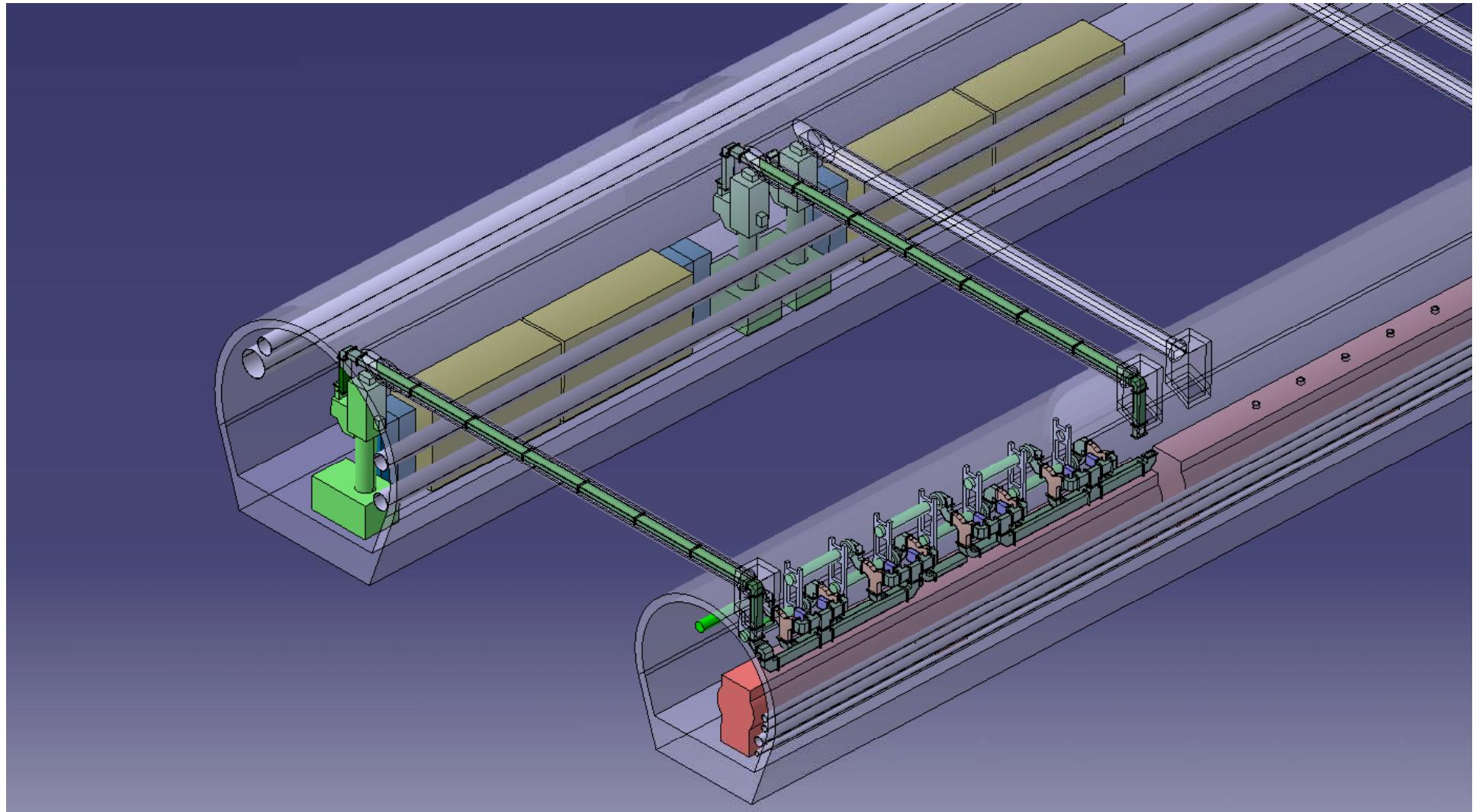
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