

Development of a High-Sensitivity RF Resonant Cavity for TASEH



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NSRRC Light Source Division

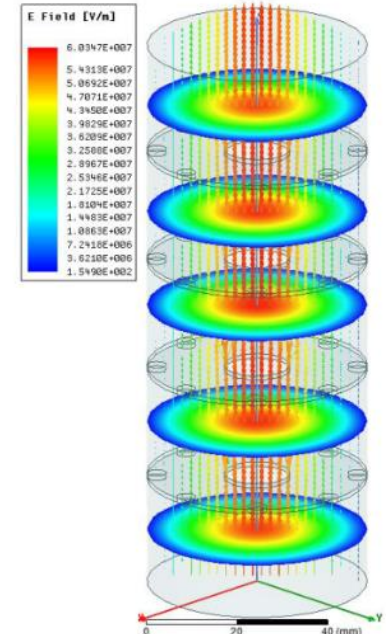
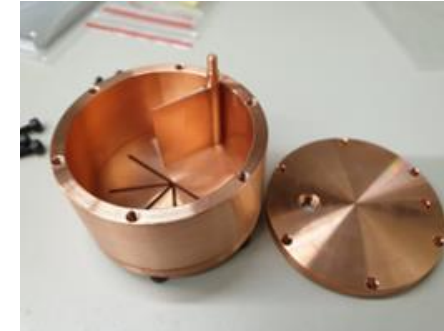
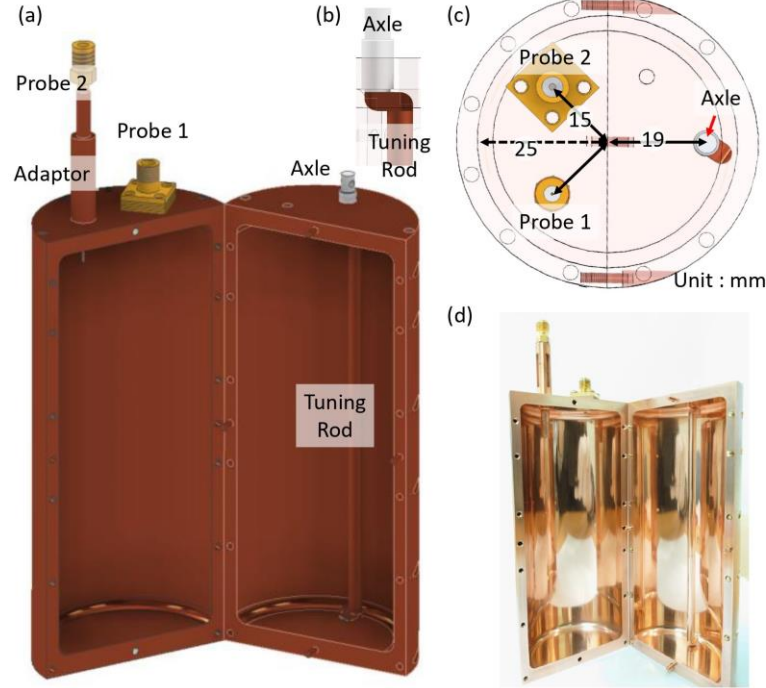
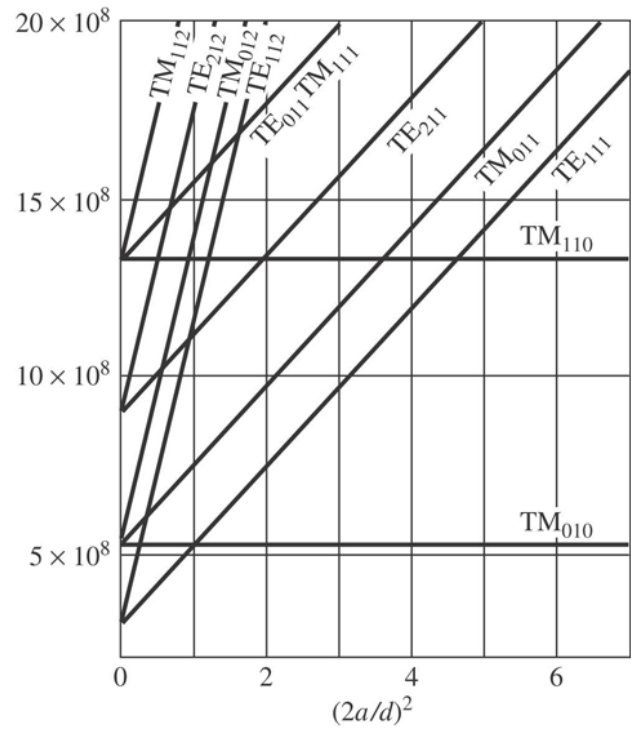
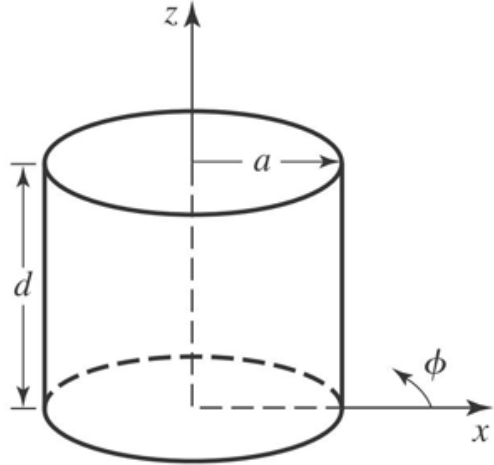
2024 CHiP Annual Meeting, Yilan, Taiwan

2024/12/21

Outline

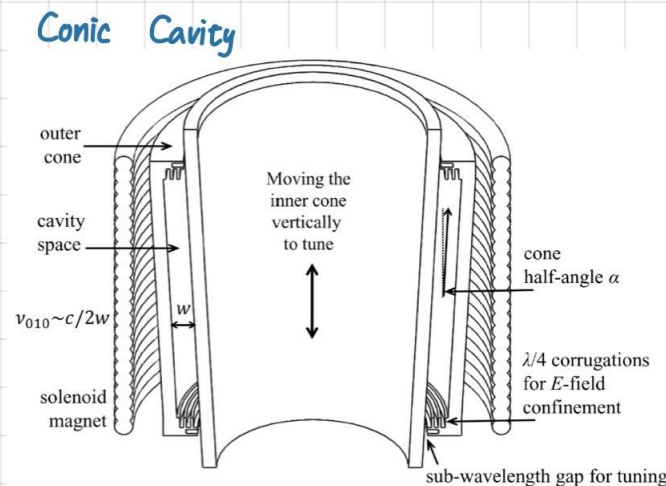
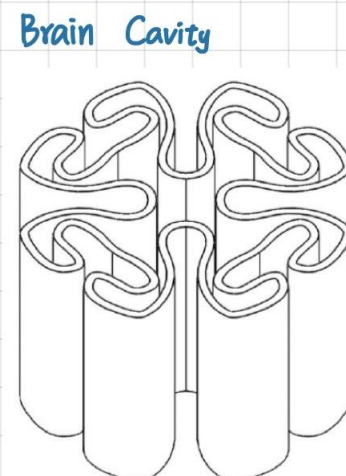
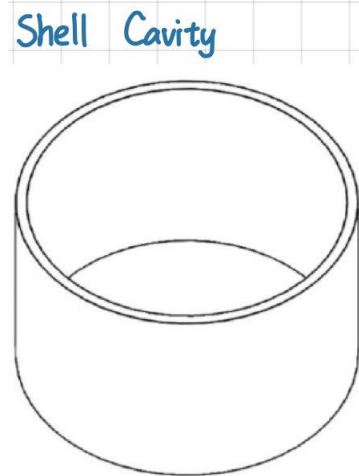
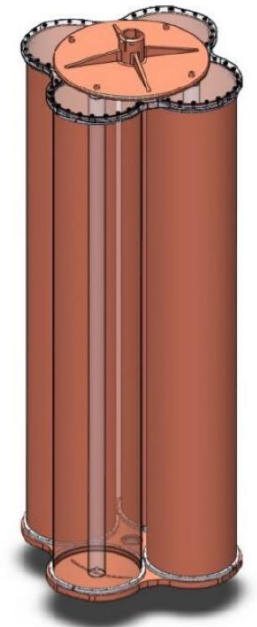
- Resonant Cavity Design Evolution
- Prototype of cone shell cavity
- Design of cone shell cavity
- E-field measurement of the cavity
- Material selection issues for cavity fabrication
- Gearbox Design and Manufacturing

Resonant cavity design evolution

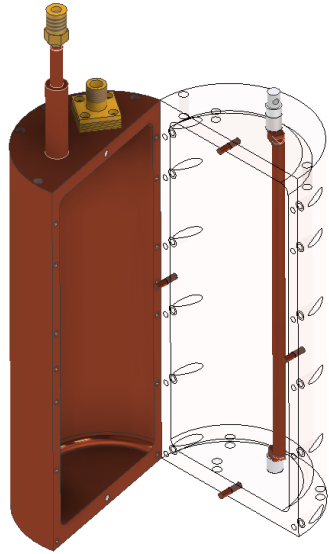


Fundamental mode : TM₀₁₀

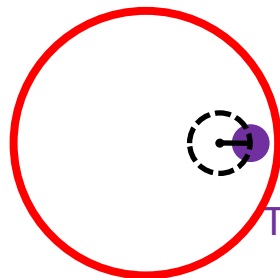
Multi-cell cavity



Resonant cavity design evolution



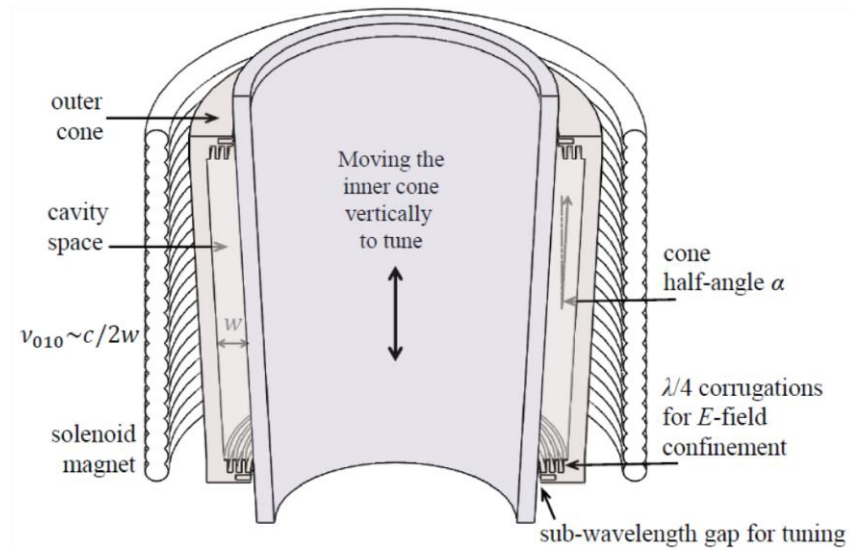
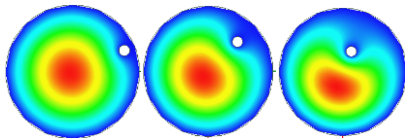
$$f_{nml} = \frac{c}{2\pi\sqrt{\epsilon_r\mu_r}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{p_{nm}}{r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{l\pi}{h}\right)^2}$$



Frequency tuning mechanism

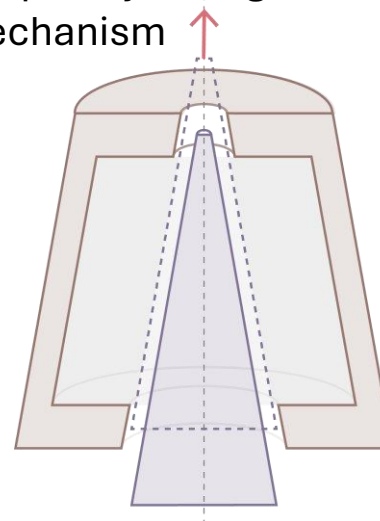
Tuning rod

TM₀₁₀ mode pattern

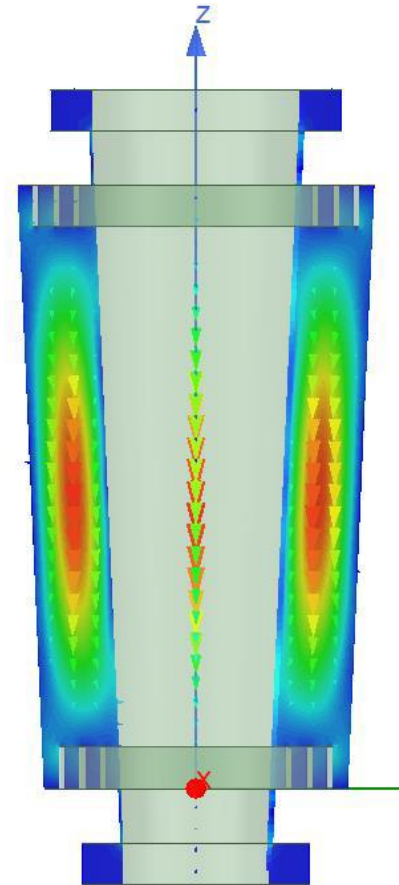
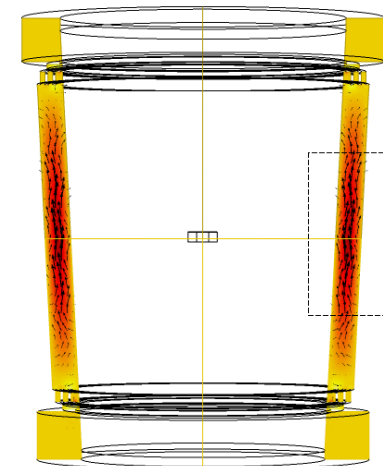


$$f_{lmn} = \frac{c}{2\pi\sqrt{\epsilon_r\mu_r}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{l\pi}{L}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m\pi}{w}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{h}\right)^2}$$

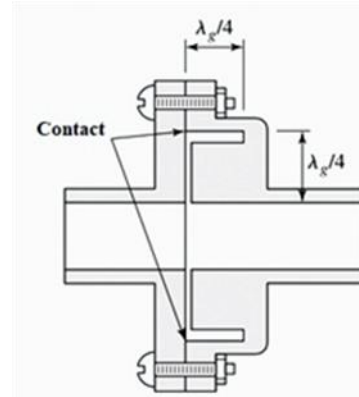
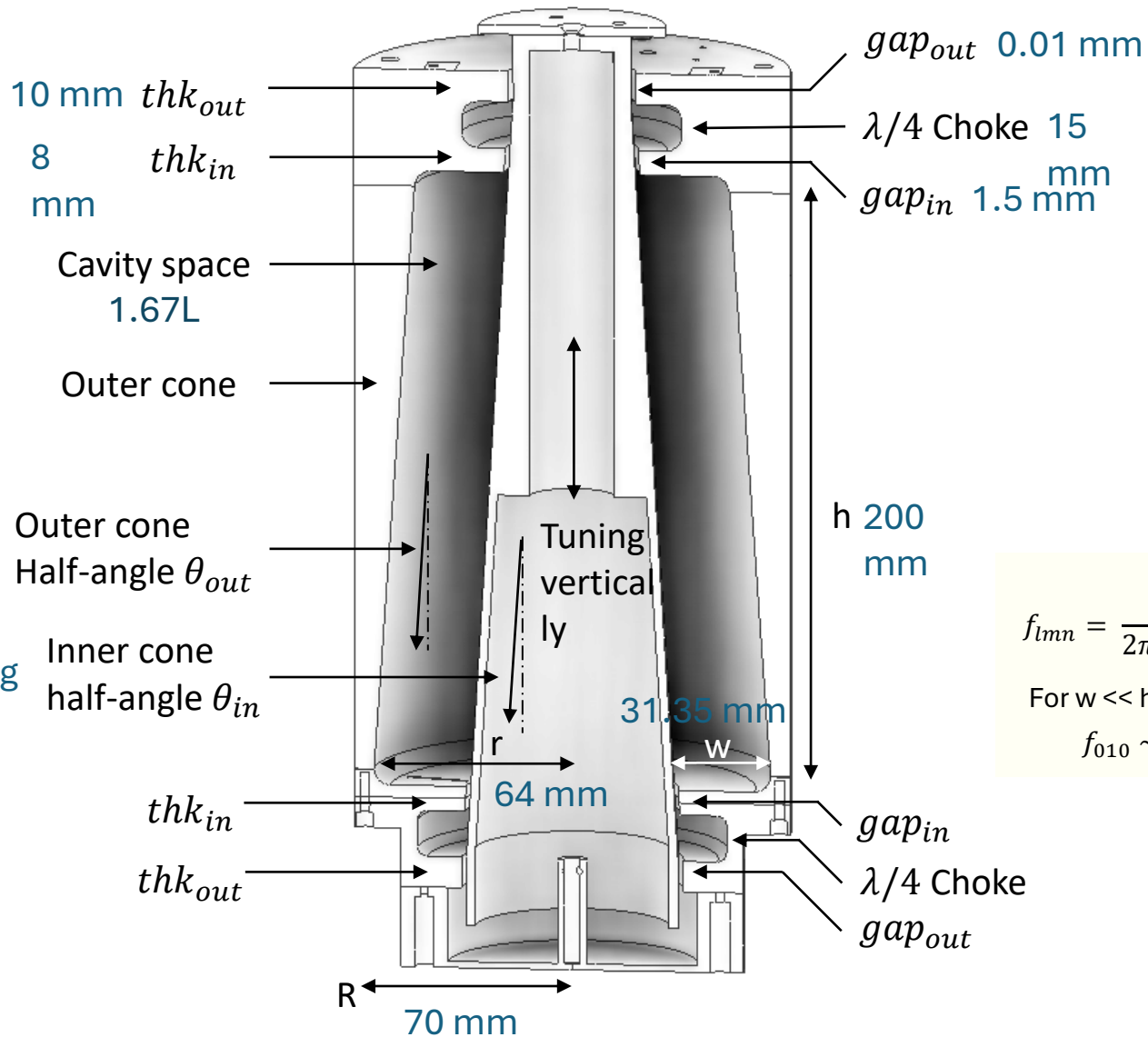
Frequency tuning mechanism



TM₀₁₀ mode pattern



Prototype of cone shell cavity

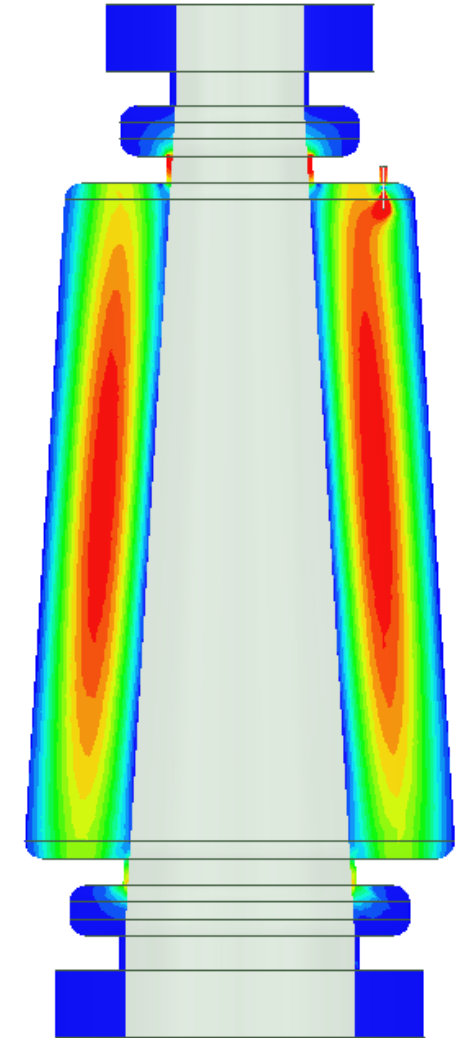


RF choke

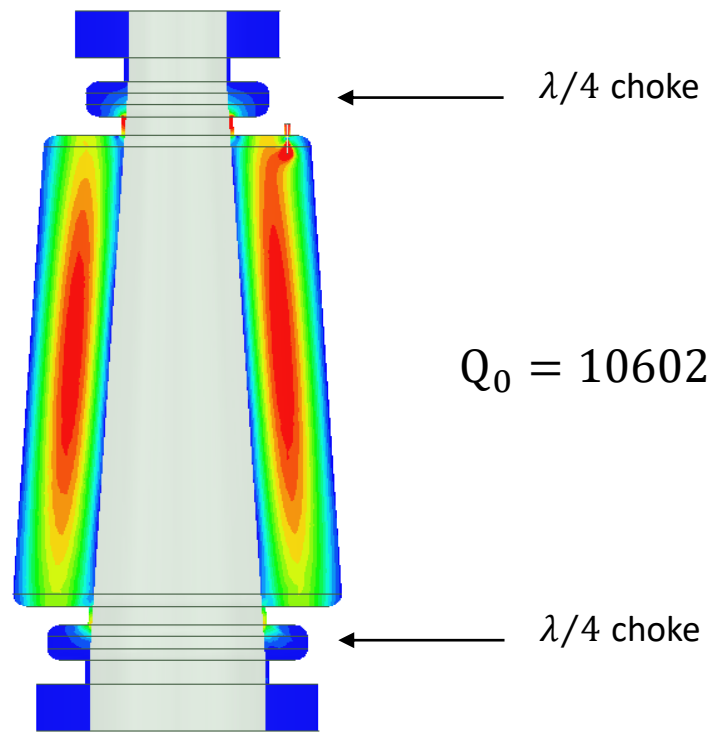
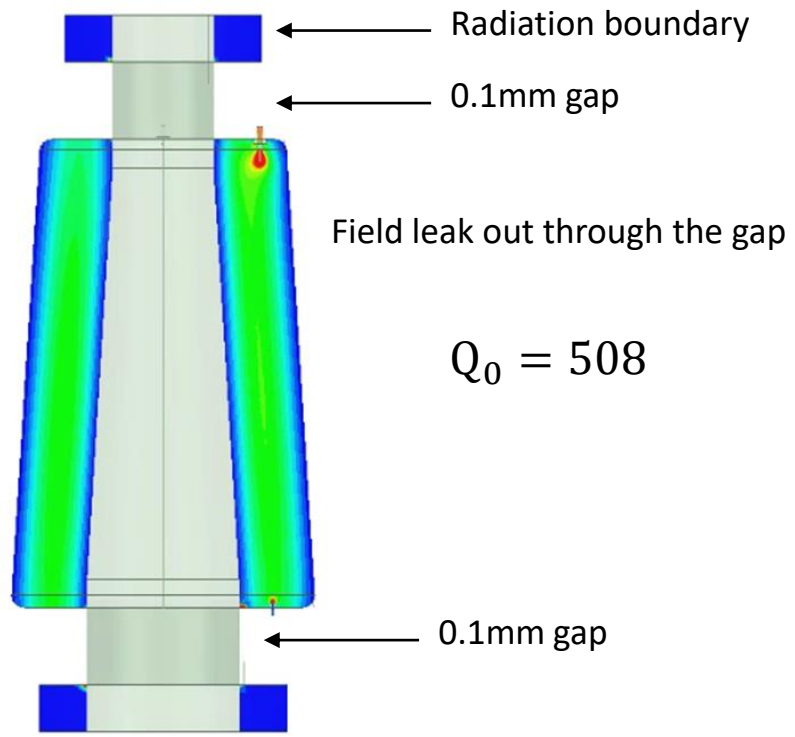
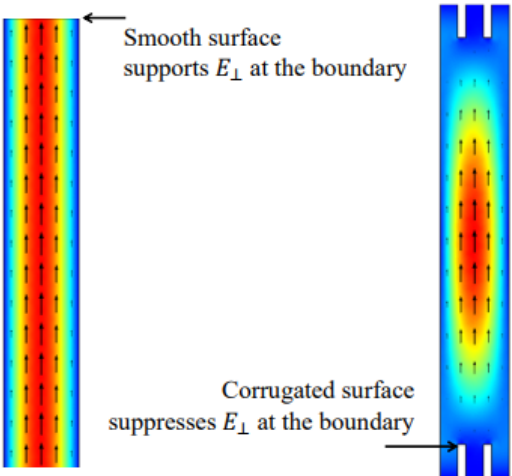
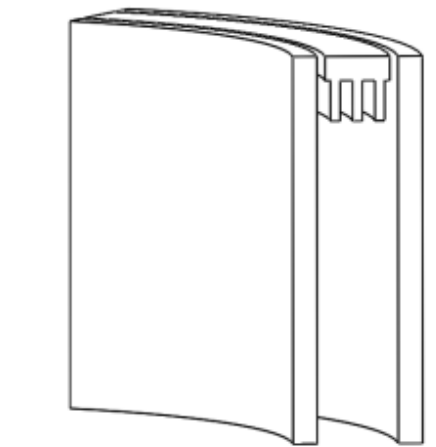
$$f_{lmn} = \frac{c}{2\pi\sqrt{\epsilon_r\mu_r}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{l\pi}{L}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m\pi}{w}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{h}\right)^2}$$

For $w \ll h$,
 $f_{010} \sim c/2w$

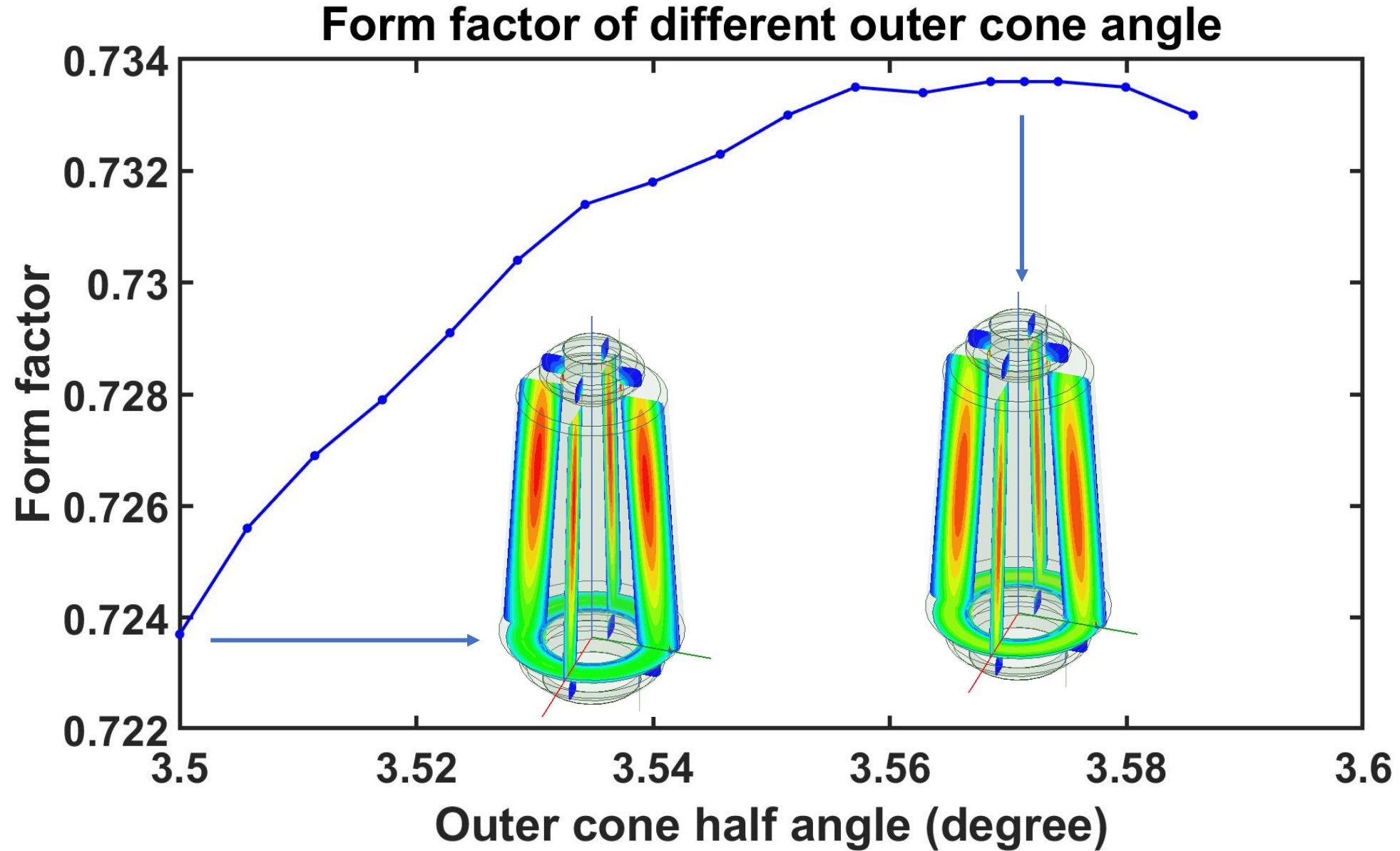
E-field distribution TM_{010}



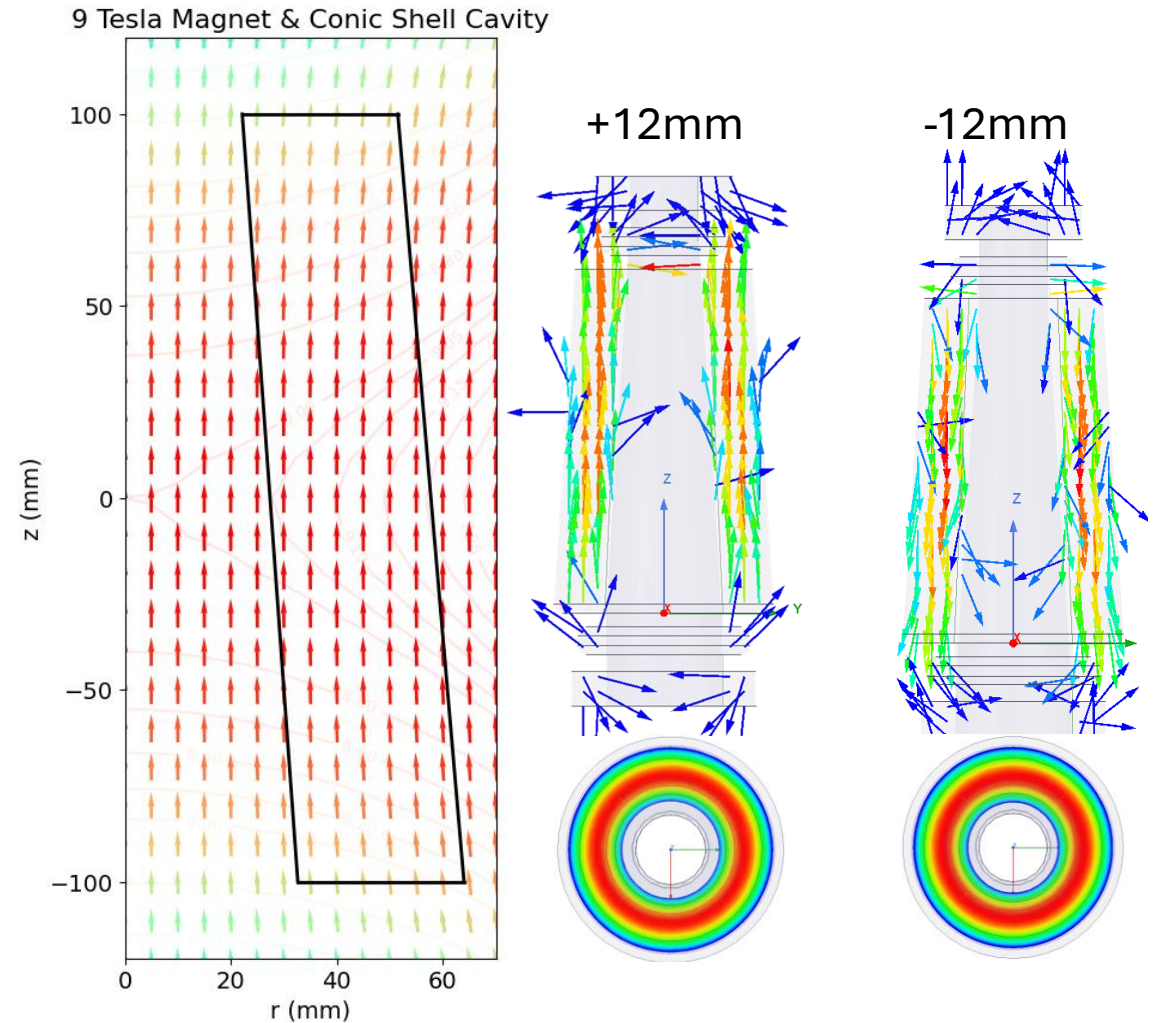
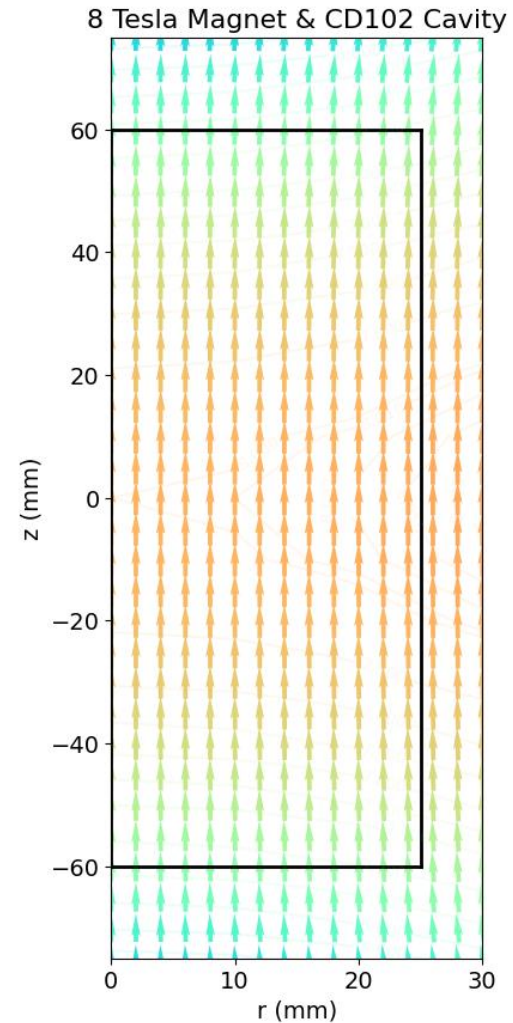
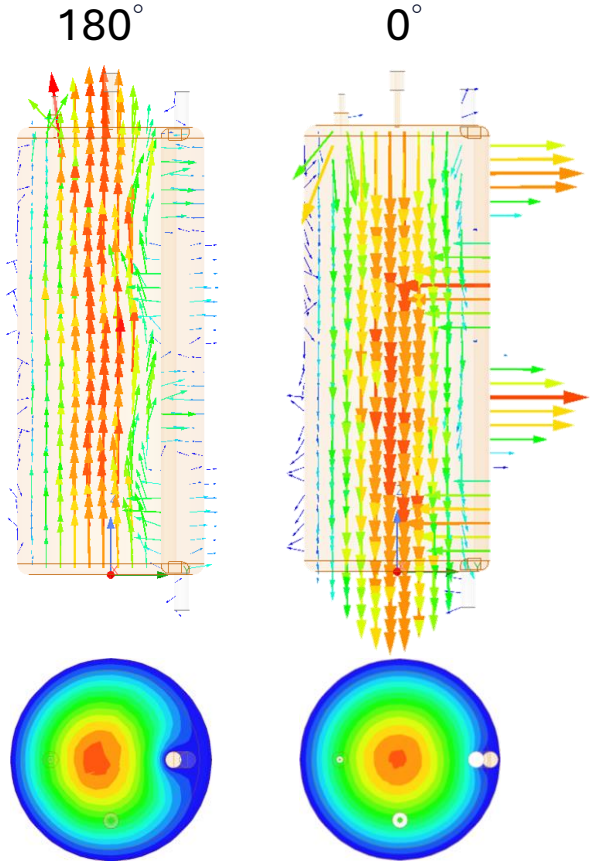
Design of RF leakage prevention mechanism



Outer cone angle optimization



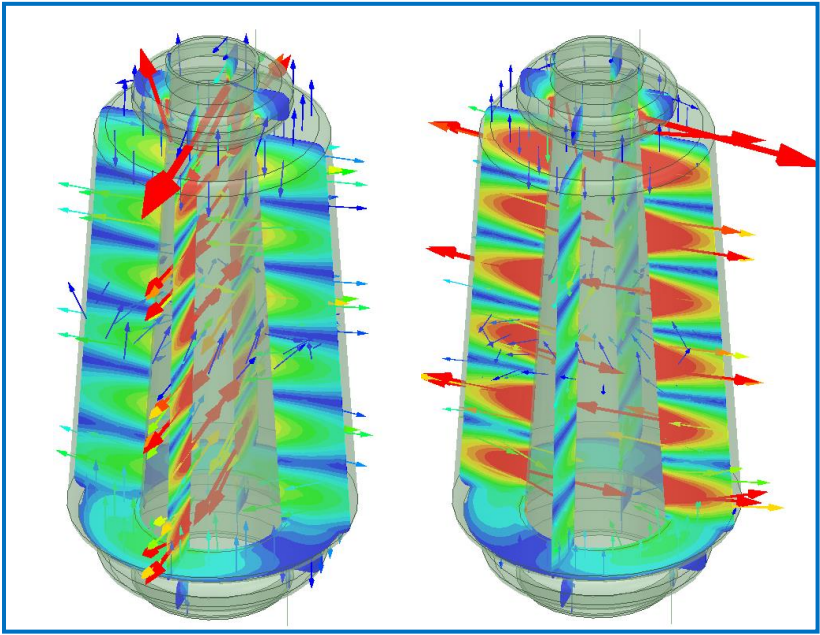
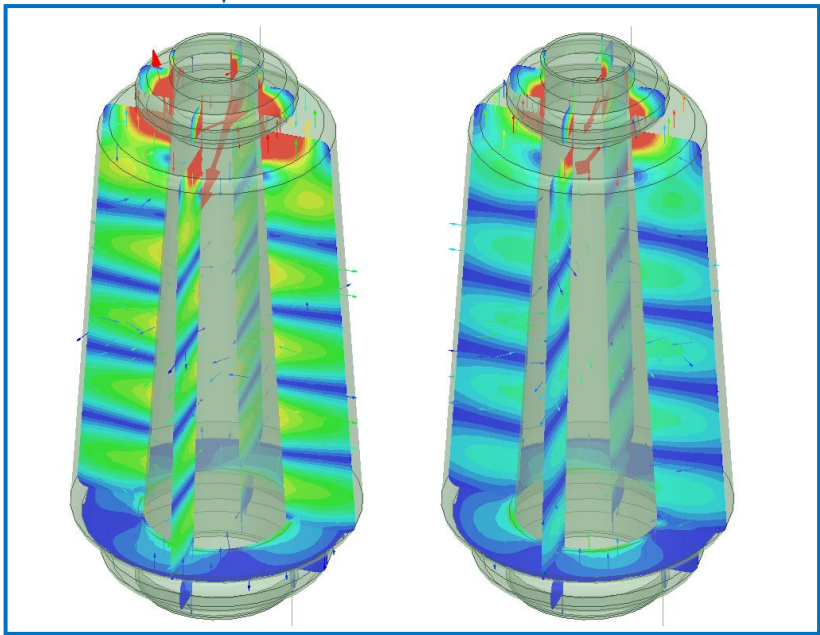
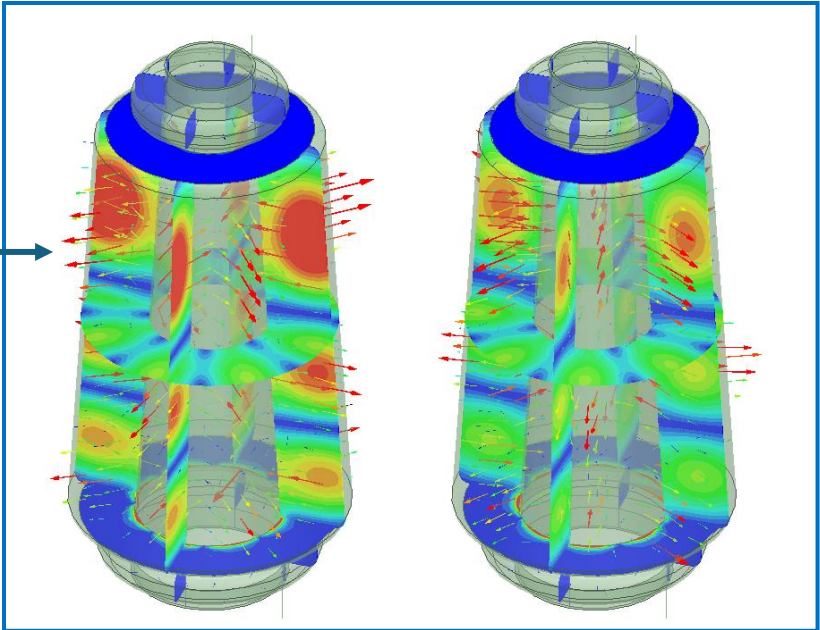
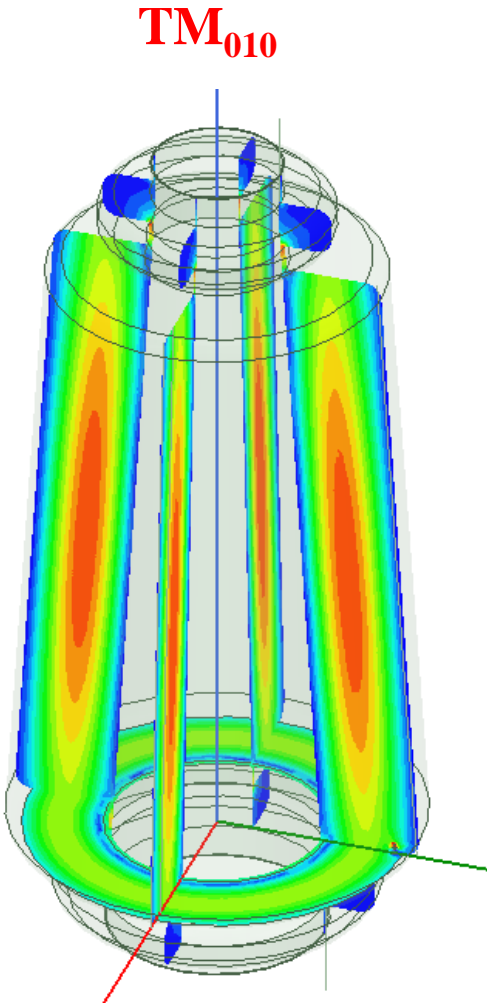
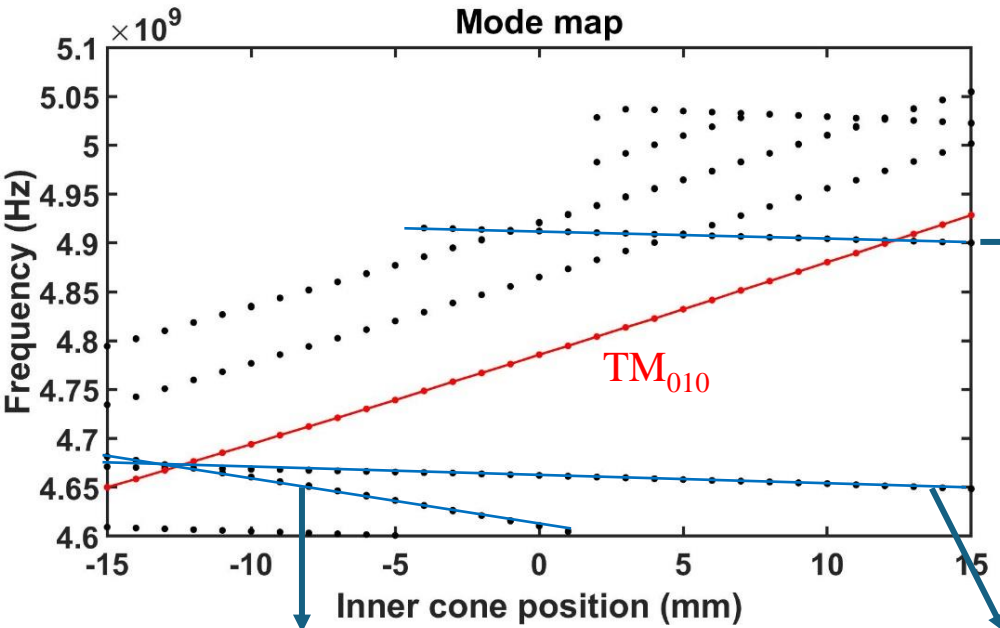
Comparison of 2 Cavities



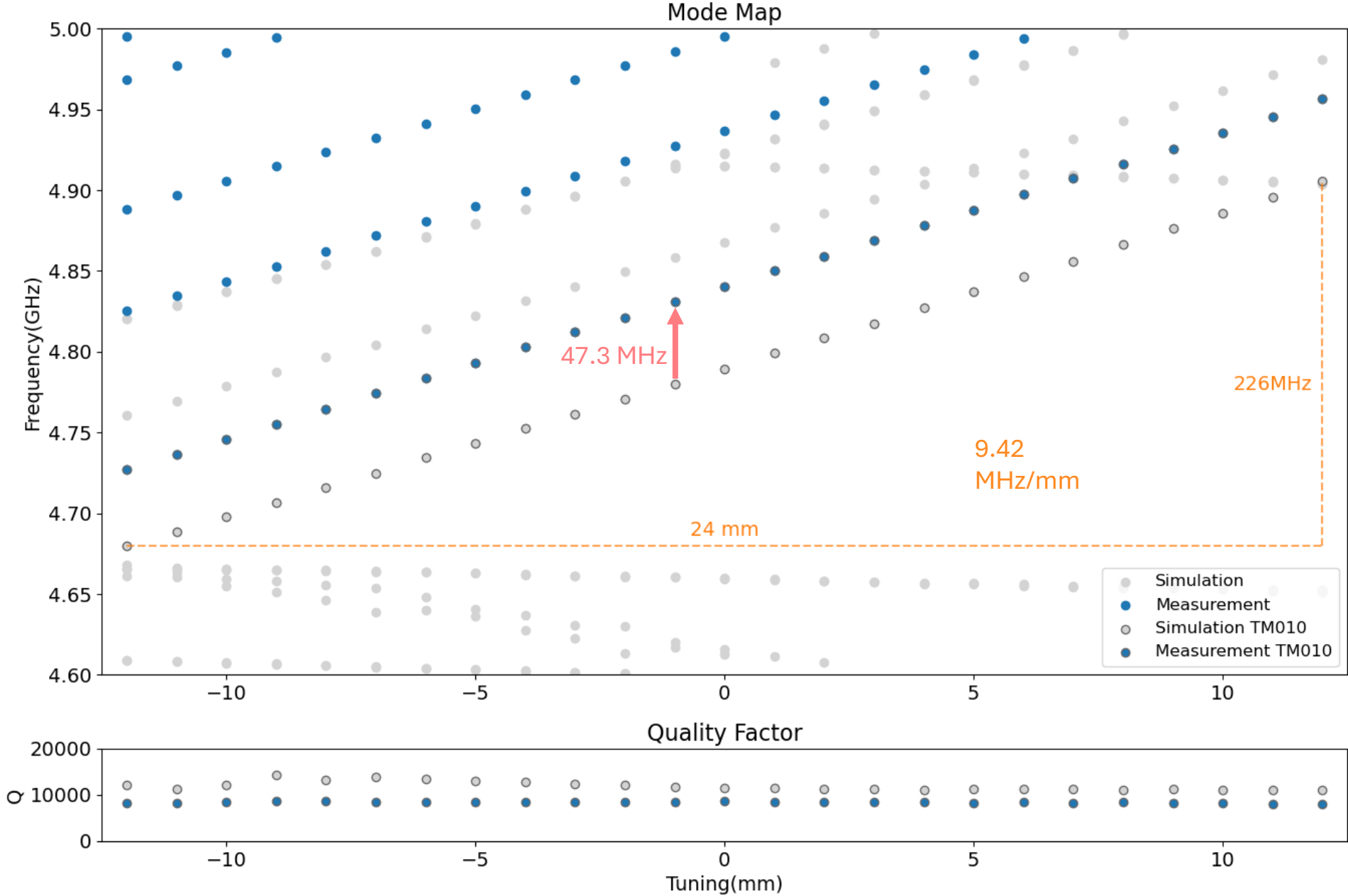
Cavity type	Q	C	V	$\sqrt{VC\sqrt{Q_0}}$
CD102	18000	0.62	0.234L	4.41
Conic-shell	11000	0.73	1.67L	11.3

2.56 times improvement

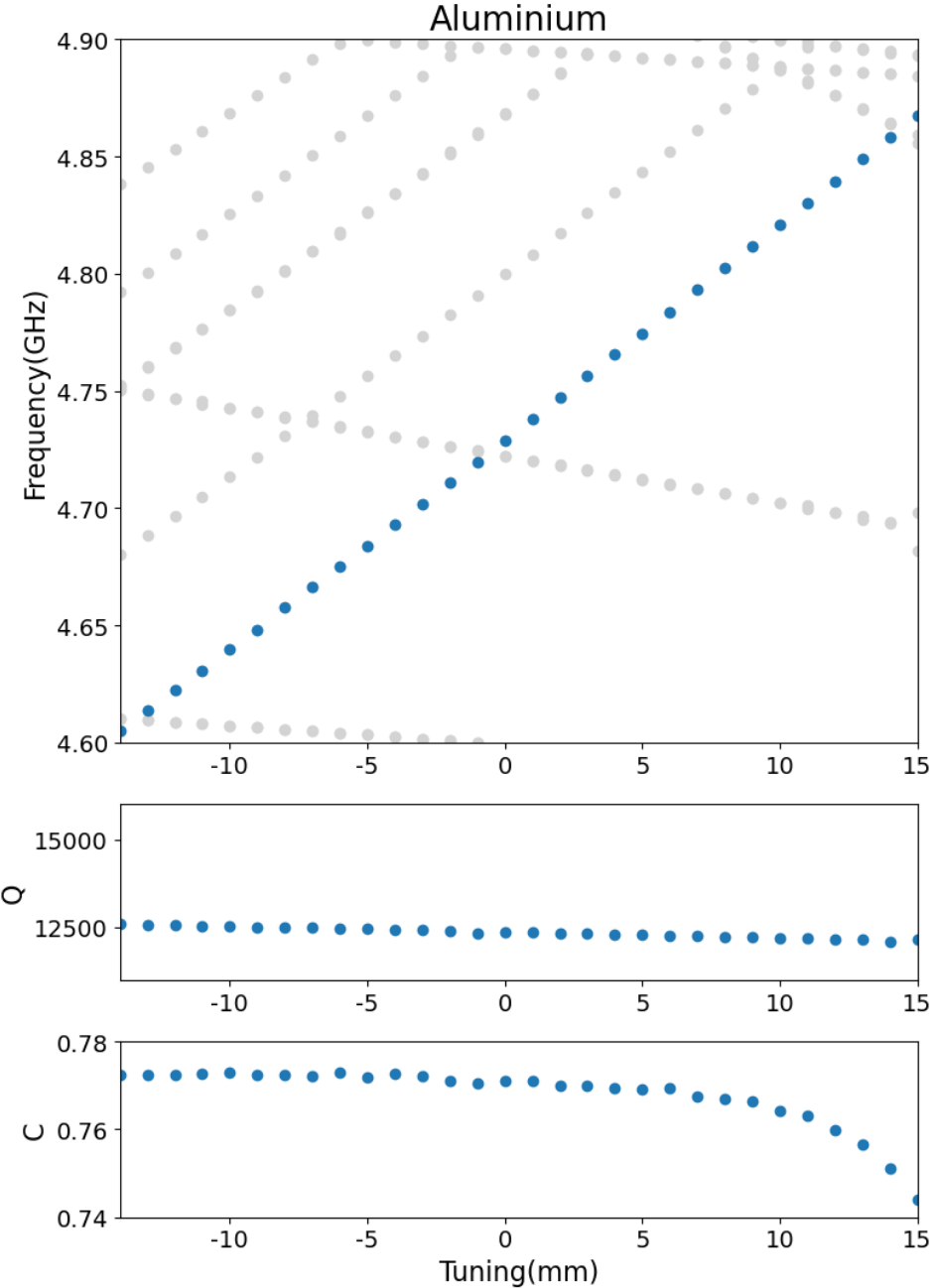
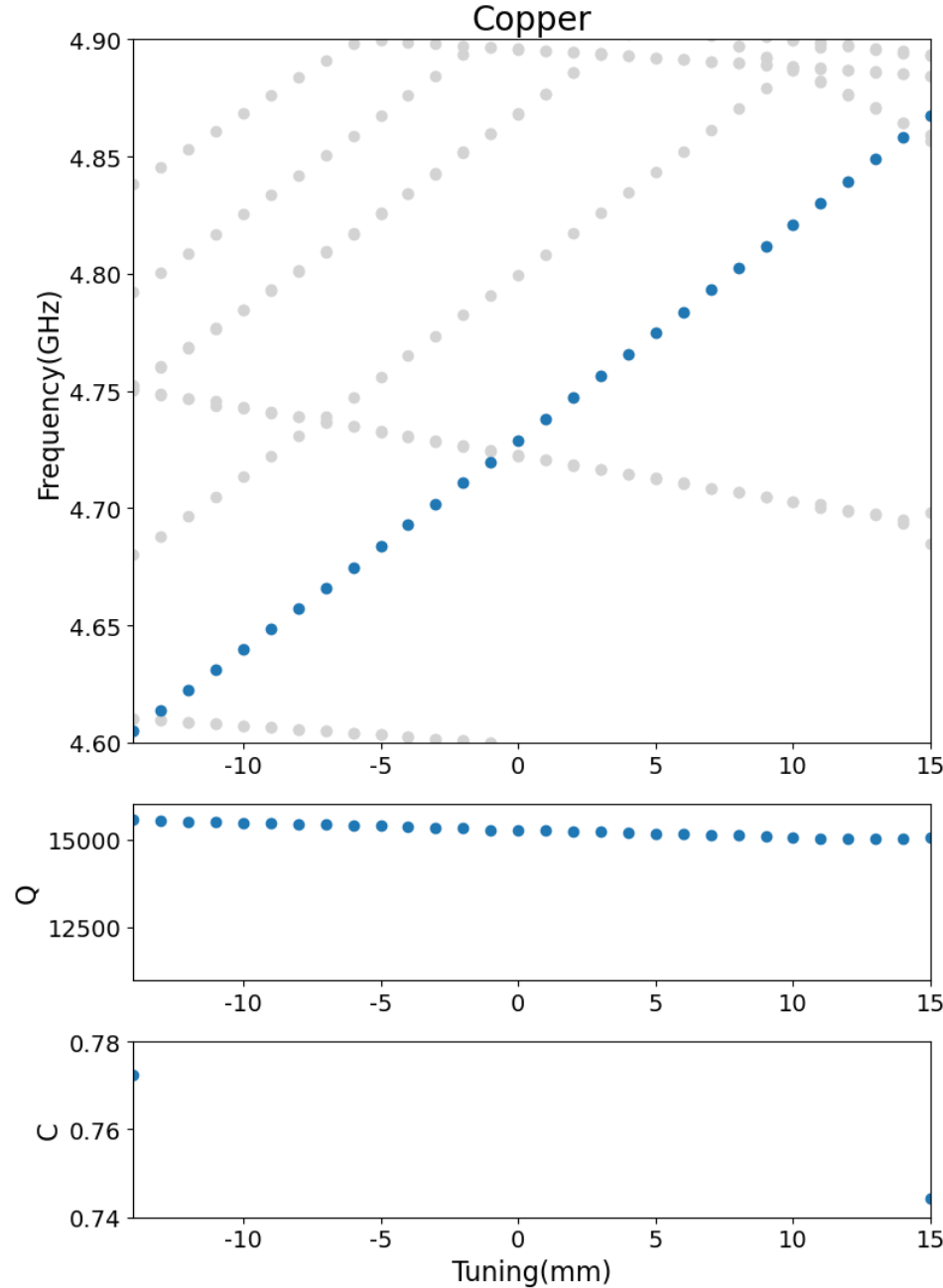
Mode crossing of cone shell cavity



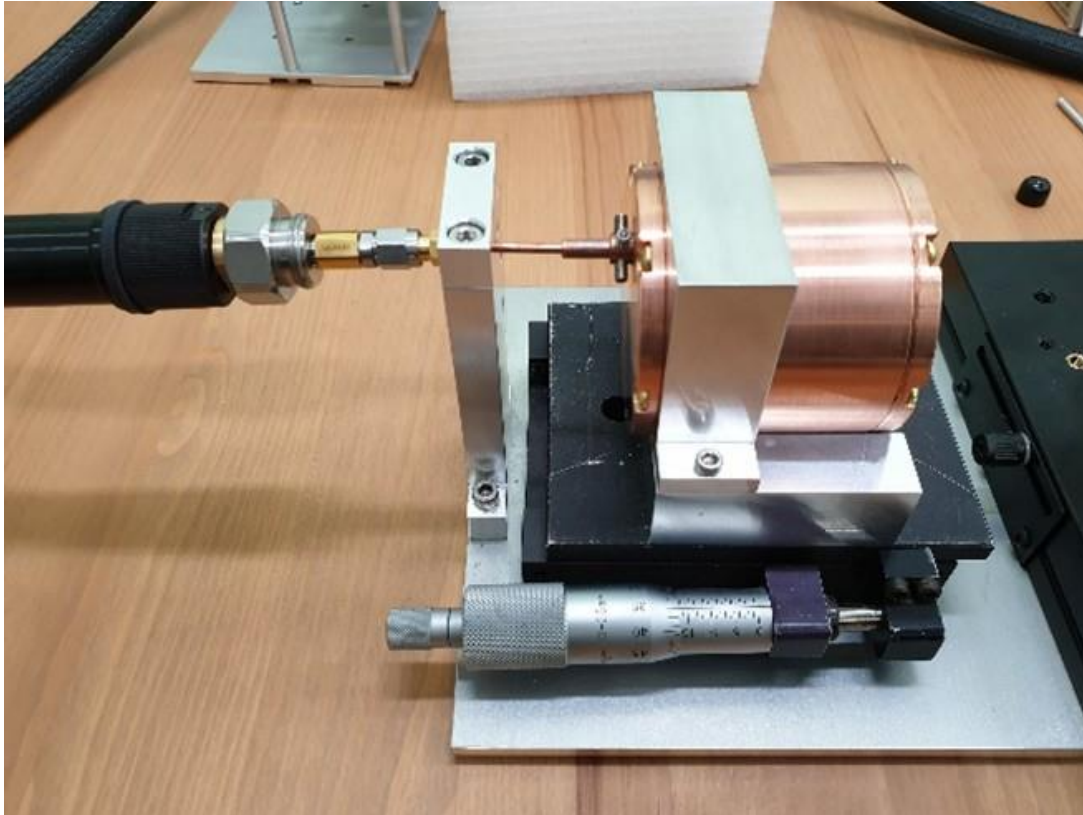
Comparison between simulation and measurement



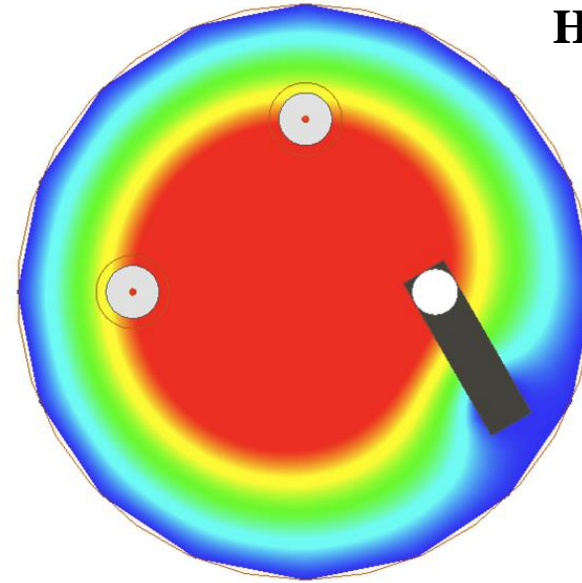
Eigenmode of Cone Shell Cavity



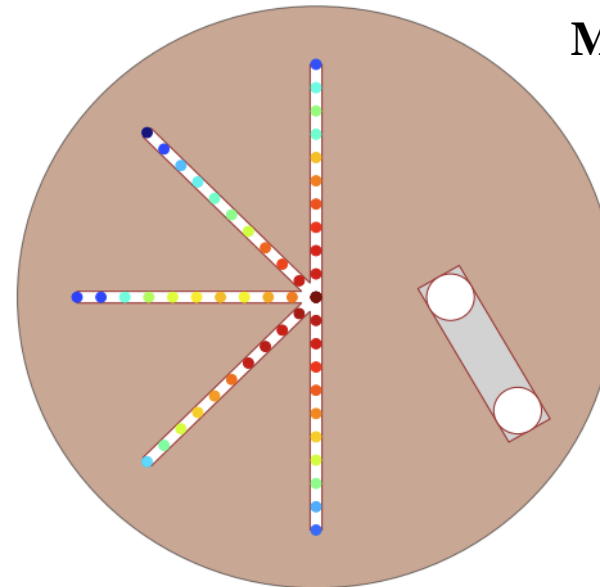
E-field measurement - Coaxial Cable Coupling Measurement



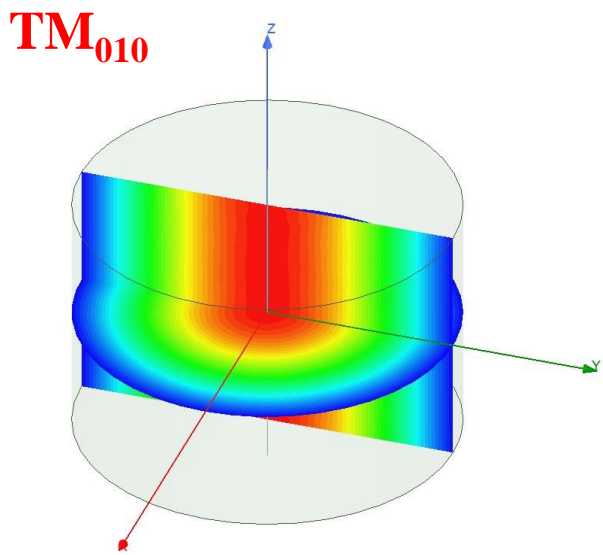
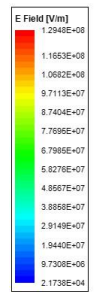
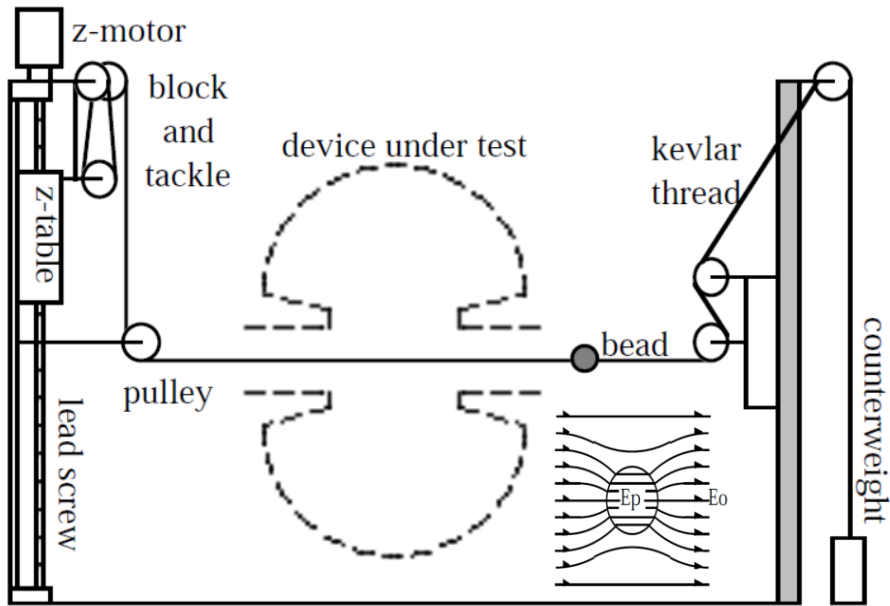
HFSS simulation results



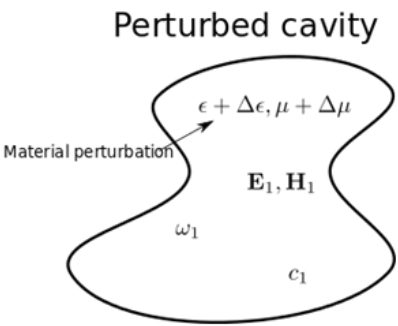
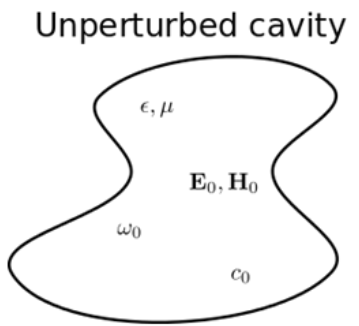
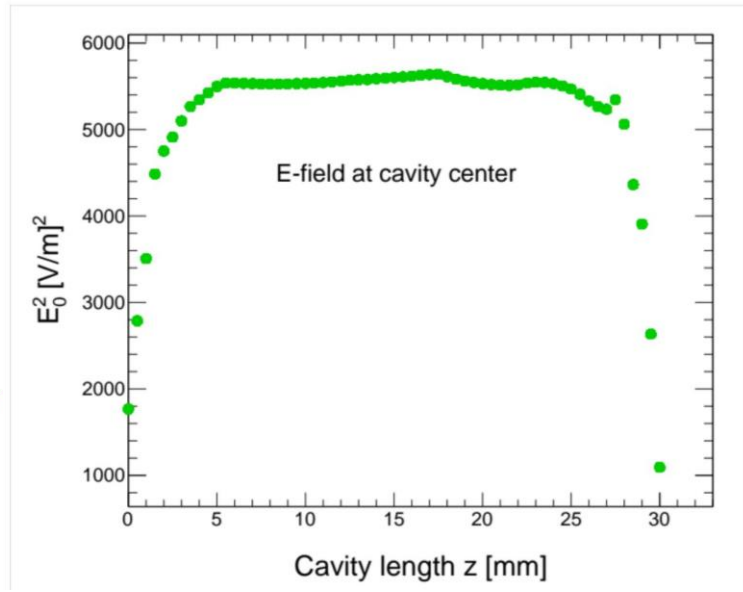
Measurement results



Bead-pull Measurement

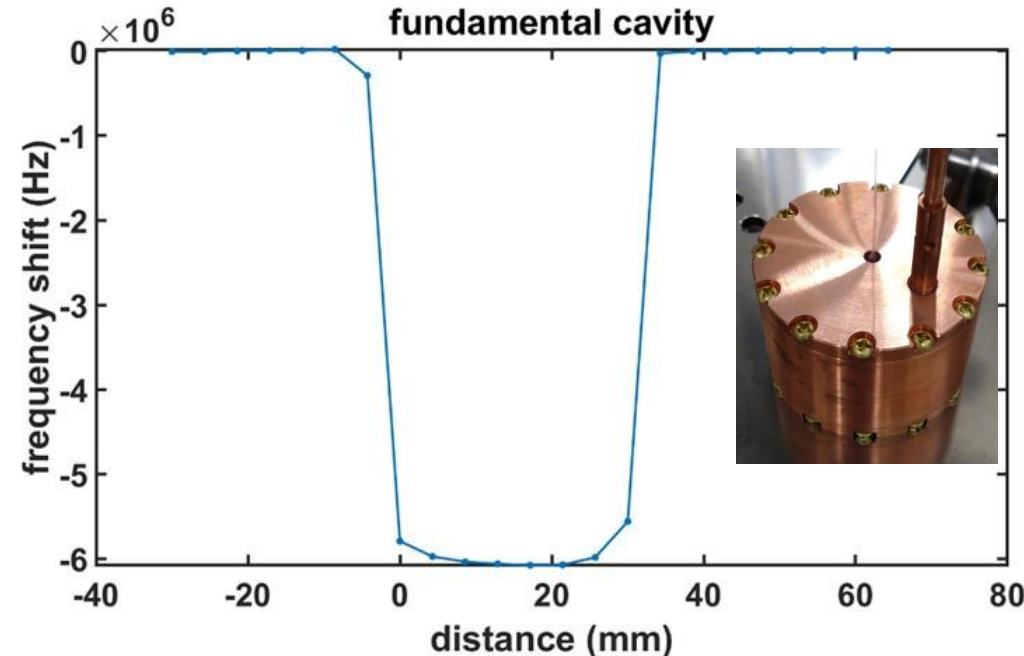


HFSS simulation results



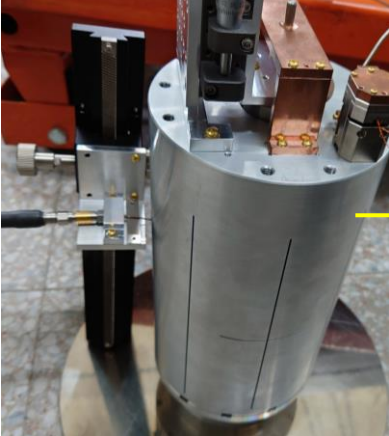
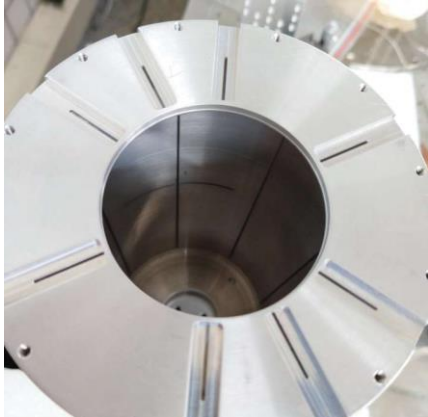
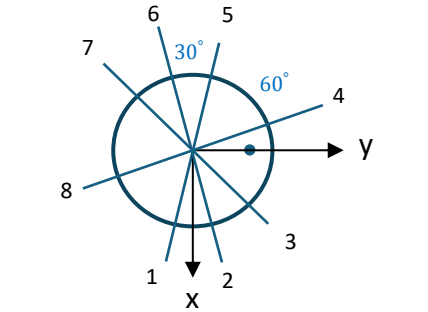
$$\frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega_0} \approx - \frac{\int (\Delta\epsilon |E_0|^2) dV}{\int (\epsilon |E_0|^2 + \mu |H_0|^2) dV} \propto |E_0|^2$$

Measurement results

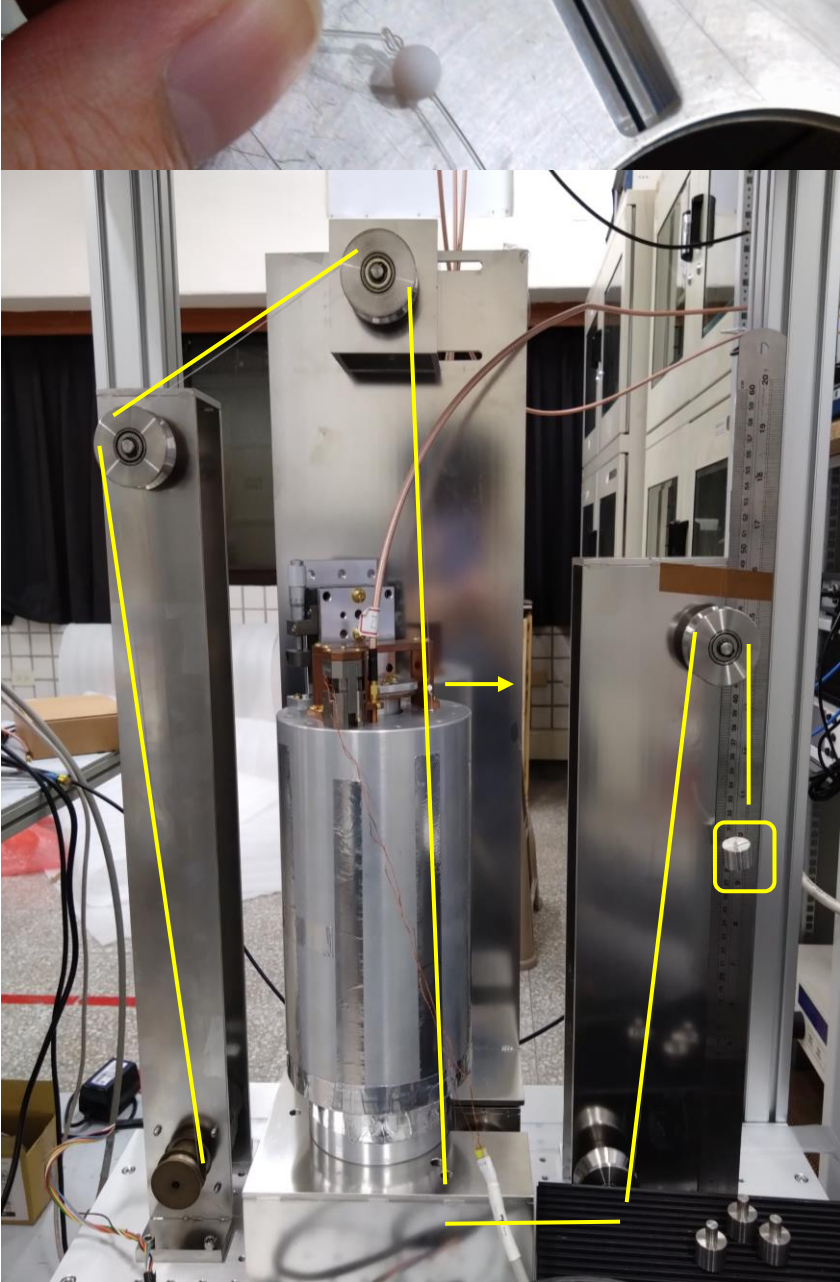


E-field Measurement

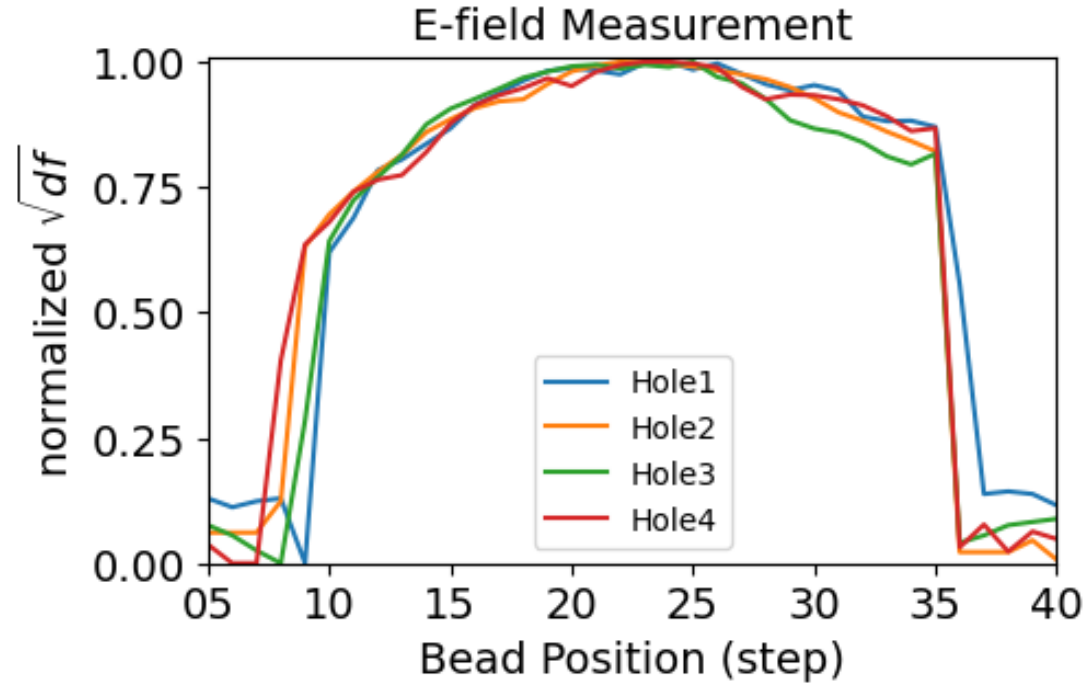
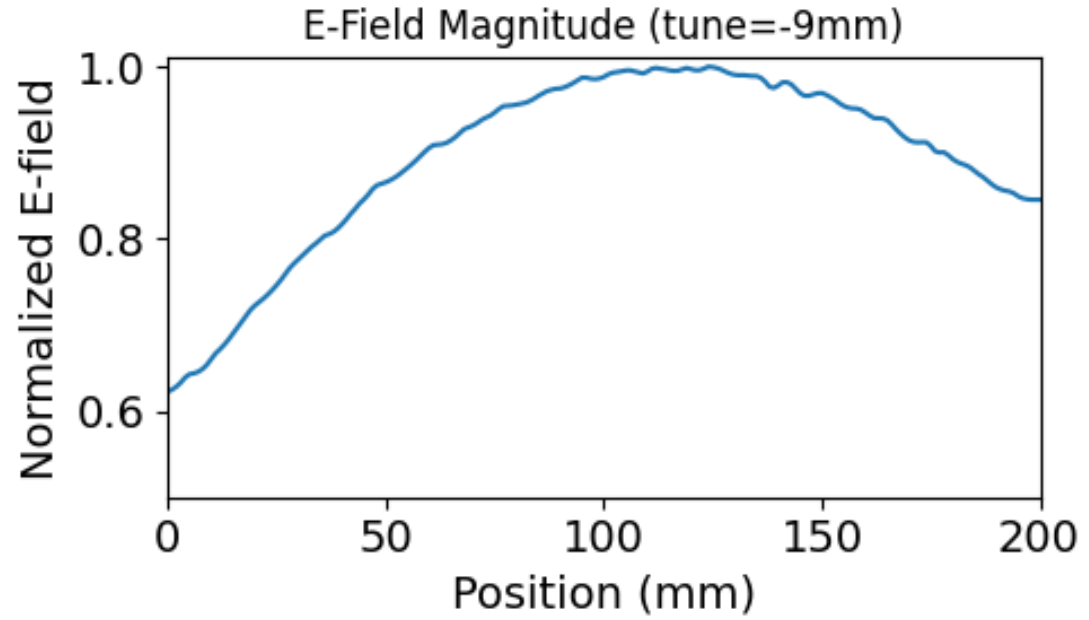
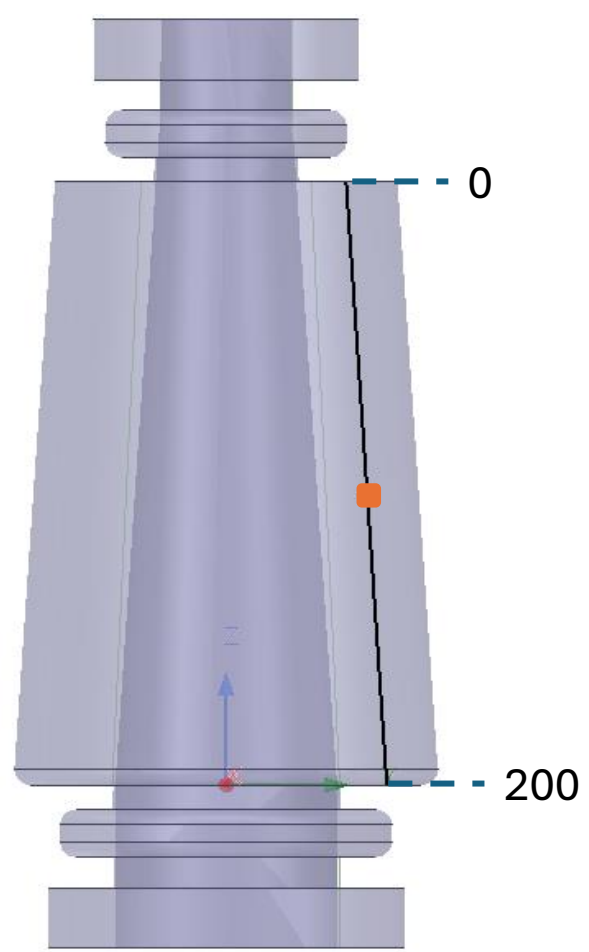
Probe Measurement



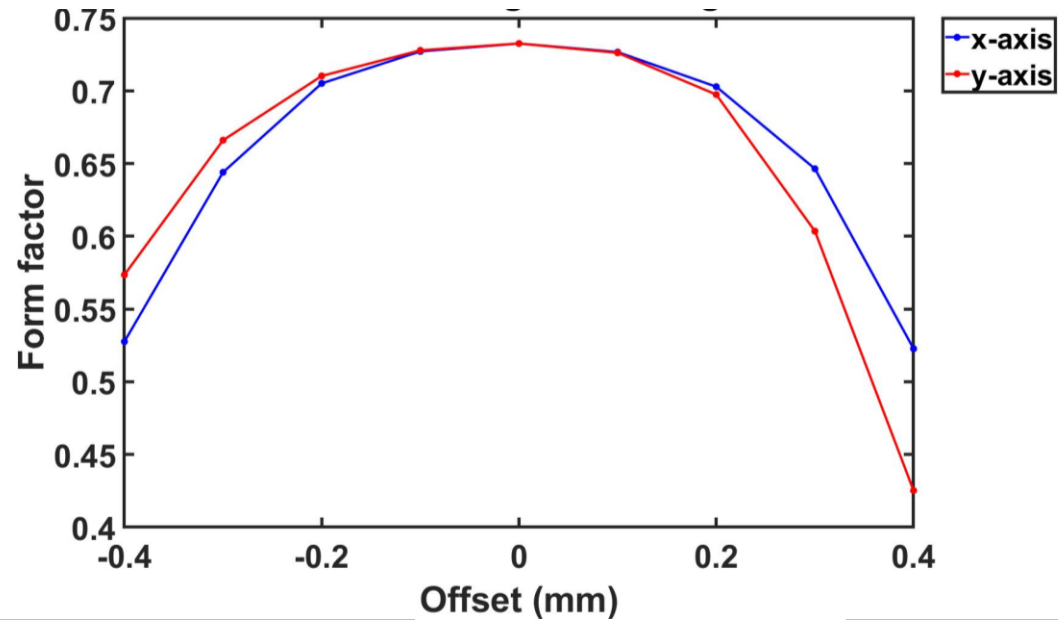
Bead-pull Measurement



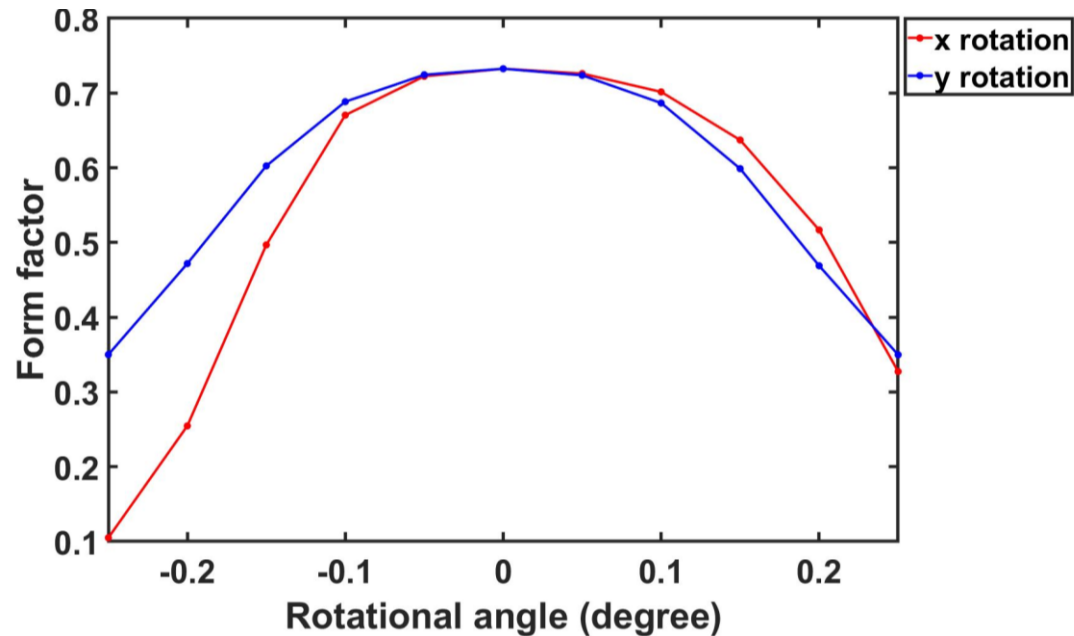
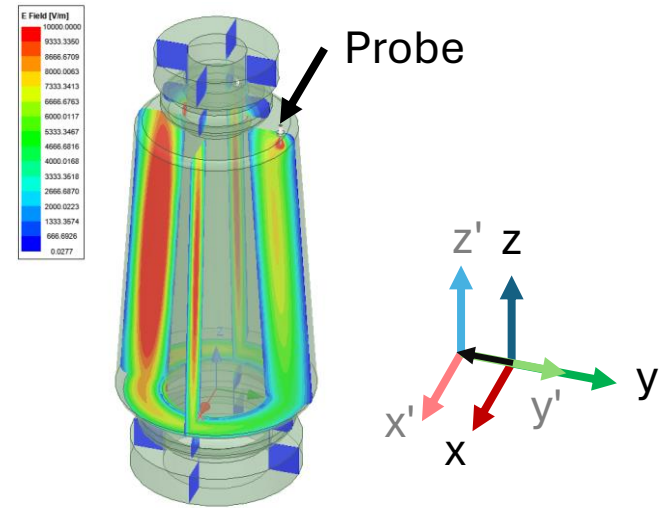
Bead-pull Measurement



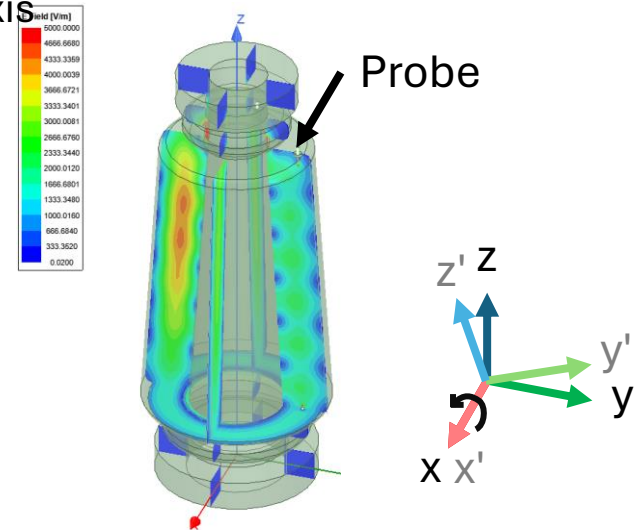
Inner & outer cone misalignment



- Inner cone shift of 0.2 mm along y



- Inner cone rotation of 0.2 degree around x-axis



Material selection issues for cavity fabrication



Eddy currents generated during superconducting magnet quenching cause RD damage

OFHC



**Stainless steel 316
+ coated copper**

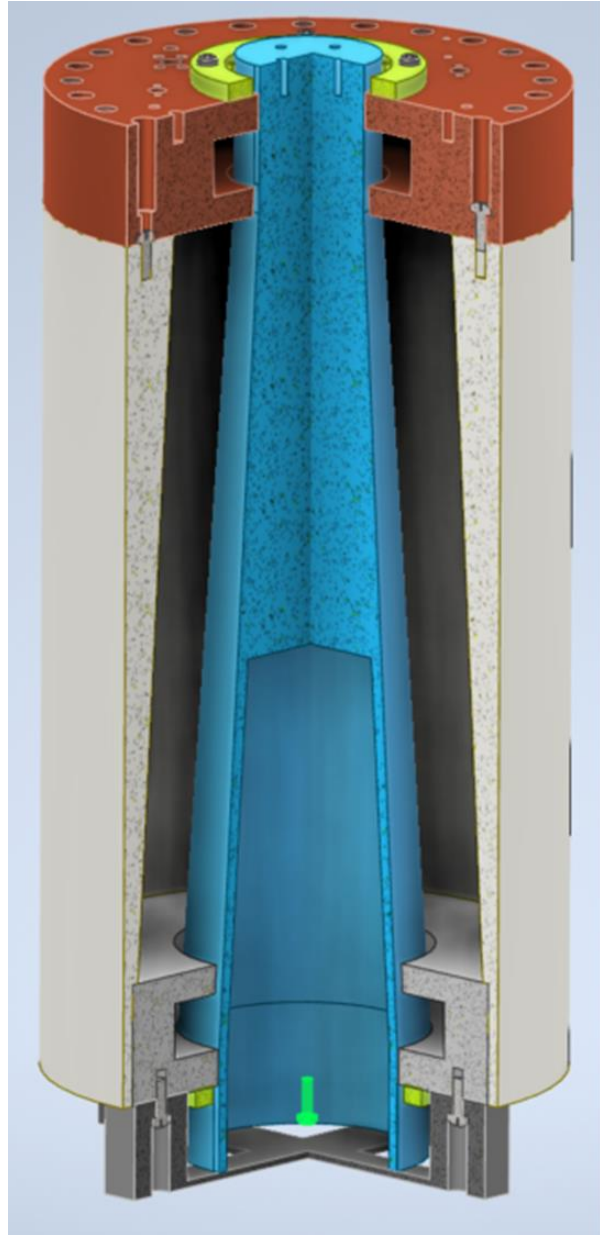
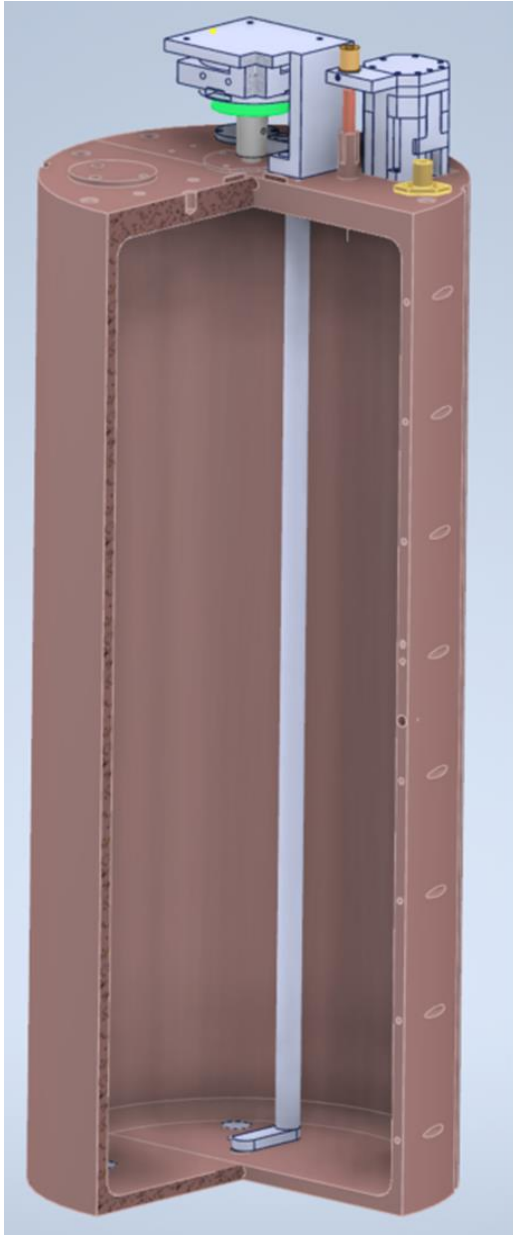


A cylindrical cavity made of stainless steel 316 and then coated with copper.

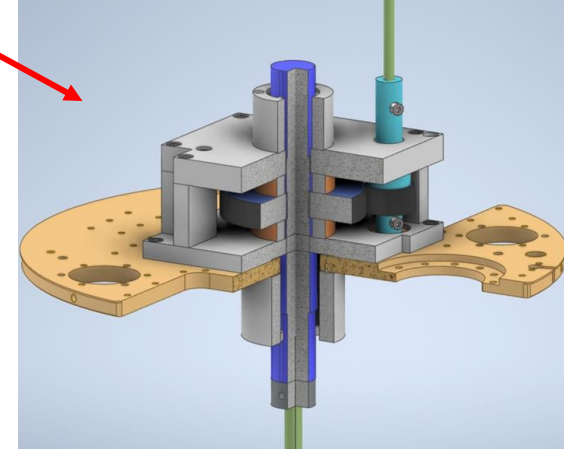
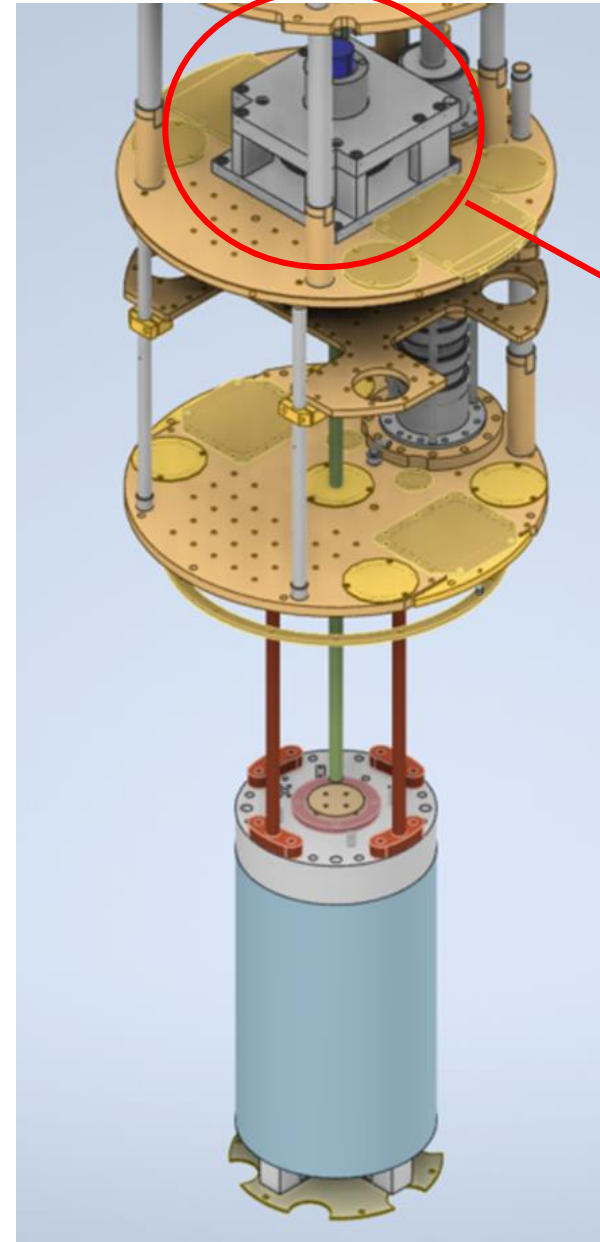
Copper Coating Methods:

1. Traditional Electroplating
2. Cold Spray Coating
3. Cold Spray Coating + Traditional Electroplating
4. Hot Isostatic Pressing (HIP)

Gearbox Design and Manufacturing



Inner cone weight = 2.7 kg



Summary

- Completed the theoretical design and prototype model fabrication of the cone shell cavity, verifying its feasibility. The sensitivity is estimated to improve by a factor of 2.56.
- A complete electric field distribution measurement system has been established.
- Improved material selection and manufacturing processes for resonant cavity fabrication.
- Completed the gearbox design and initiated the production of a prototype model .

