

Microphonics Measurements at the ELBE Accelerator

Introduction

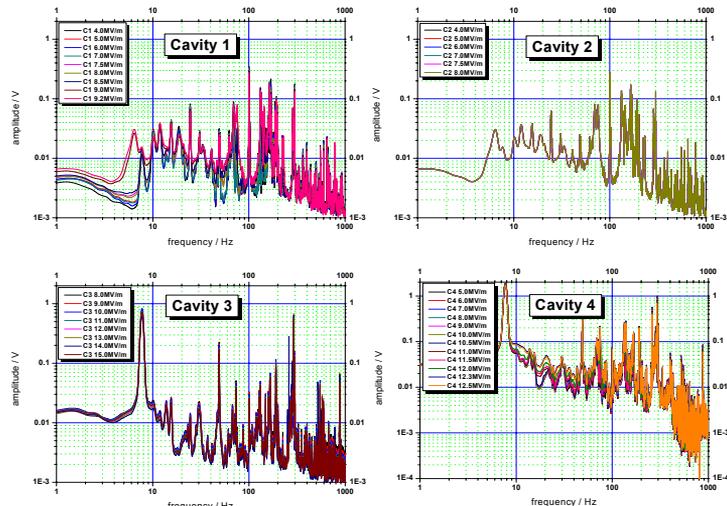
Microphonics measurements at the ELBE accelerator were already made in 2002 and published in [1]. The widespread use of the Rossendorf accelerator module which is manufactured in license by ACCEL and the recent development of energy recovery Linacs created new interest in microphonics measurements. With the further completion of the ELBE accelerator significant changes were made. In 2002 only one cryomodule with 2 cavities was in operation. The measurements in 2002 were done with the second cavity. Now we did quantitative measurements at the fourth cavity (the second cavity in the second cryomodule) and qualitative measurements at all 4 cavities.

During the measurements the RF feedback signal of the phase lock loop was recorded in two ways. First with a data recorder and second with a sound card. Both methods have shown advantages and drawbacks. The data recorder has DC coupling and is better suited for quantitative measurements, the sound card measurements are easier to evaluate, but the frequency response needs a calibration and is only suited above 1 Hz.

Measurements

Sound Card Measurements

Measurements were made for every of this 4 cavities at different gradients.



Averaged spectrum of the RF feedback signal for Cavity 1 to 4

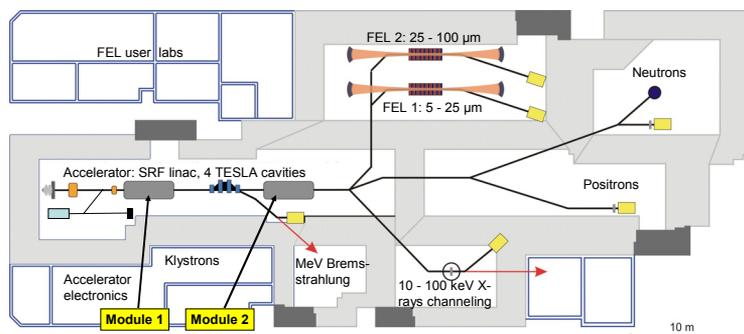
number	cavity 1 maxima	cavity 2 maxima	cavity 3 maxima	cavity 4 maxima
1	24.6	24.4	7.7	7.0
2	69.5	69.6	49.0	49.2
3	74.2	75.6	73.3	73.2
4	99.9	100.1	259.7	259.7
5	132.2	132.2	292.4	292.0
6	164.2	164.2	---	---
7	169.6	169.2	---	---
8	193.5	193.5	---	---
9	300.1	300.1	---	---

Peaks in spectrum of the RF feedback signal for Cavity 1 to 4

Conclusions

Cavity 1 shows significant energy dependency for low frequencies at energies from 9 MeV and above. Cavity 1 / 2 and also cavity 3 / 4 have very similar peaks. The peaks are not corresponding to calculated values for the self resonances of the cavities [2] without housing. In Module 2 a significant component at 7.7 Hz could be observed. It would be useful to reduce this to the levels of module 1 and to reduce the hum components at 50 and 100 Hz.

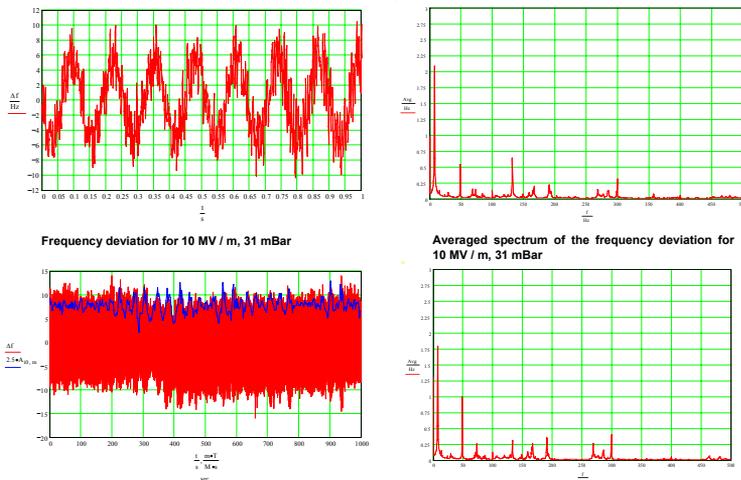
The next step in research would be to identify the sources of excitation by using real time cross-spectra.



Radiation Source ELBE – 40 MeV, 1 mA CW LINAC

Data Recorder Measurements

Measurements were made only for cavity 4 at different gradients.



Frequency deviation for 10 MV / m, 31 mBar

Averaged spectrum of the frequency deviation for 10 MV / m, 31 mBar

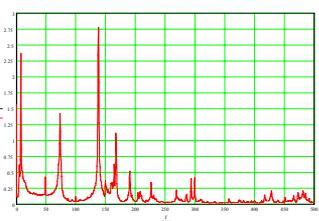
Long time frequency deviation for 10 MV / m, 31 mBar overlaid with the amplitude of the 7.7 Hz component

E_{acc} [MeV]	I_{beam} [mA]	Δf [Hz]	total peak	1.11	48.50	68.77	130.130	163.169	188.184	223.226	285.272	292.286	298.301
20 mBar	10 MV/m	3.8	1252	2.70	1.49	0.96	0.49	0.31	0.24	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20
20 mBar	12 MV/m	4.0	38.0	2.47	0.51	0.33	1.82	0.61	0.49	0.21	0.30	0.21	0.45
21 mBar	10 MV/m	3.8	262	1.07	0.38	0.35	0.84	0.30	0.46	0.24	0.28	0.05	0.38
21 mBar	12 MV/m	5.1	134.8	3.82	0.53	3.12	2.05	1.00	0.40	0.45	0.60	0.65	

Total, peak to peak and RMS frequency deviations for the 10 biggest components

- Results:
- No significant correlation between the frequency components was found
 - The 7.7 Hz component changes strongly over time with a period of ~45 seconds
 - Working at the limit of the Helium machine increases mainly the 135 Hz and 75 Hz components
 - No influence on microphonics was seen by using the tuning system
 - No influence was seen by switching off a membrane pump at the module

Averaged spectrum of the frequency deviation for 10 MV / m, 20 mBar



Averaged spectrum of the frequency deviation for 12 MV / m, 31 mBar

Acknowledgement

This work has been partially supported by the EU Commission in the Sixth Framework Program, Contract No. 011935-EUROFEL and Contract No. RII3-CT-2003-506395-CARE. And we acknowledge the support of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research grant 05 ES4BR1/8.

References

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