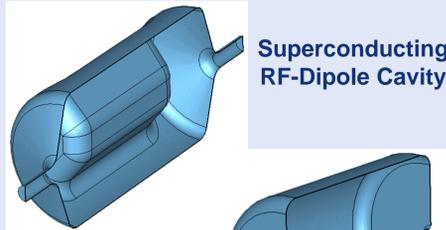


## ABSTRACT

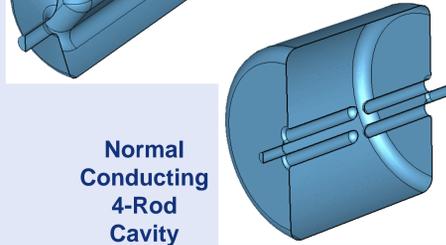
The LCLS-II upgrade requires an rf spreader system to guide bunches into a switchyard delivering beam to two undulators and the primary beam dump. The beam pattern therefore needs a 3-way beam spreader. An rf deflecting cavity concept was proposed that includes both superconducting and normal conducting options. We characterize the higher order modes (HOM) of these rf separator cavities and evaluate beam dynamics effects due to potential HOM excitation. This study includes both short term wake and multi-bunch effects.

## LCLS-II RF – SEPARATOR CAVITY OPTIONS

- LCLS-II requires an rf spreader system to transport beam to the undulators or the beam dump
- Considered fast switching devices:
  - Fast bipolar kickers
  - RF deflectors

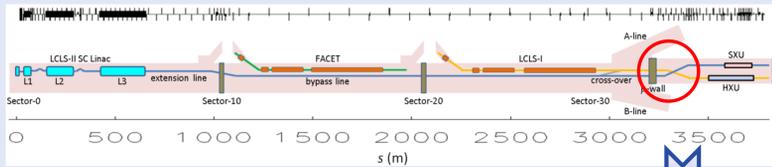


Superconducting RF-Dipole Cavity



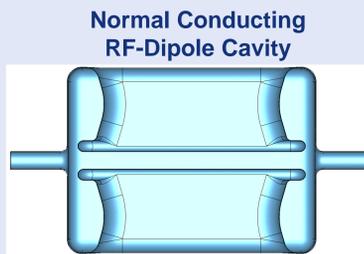
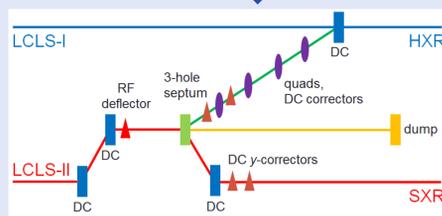
Normal Conducting 4-Rod Cavity

Parameter	SC-RFD	NC-4ROD	NC-RFD	Units
No. of cavities	1	6	6	
Aperture diameter	40.0	25.0	25.0	mm
$\lambda/2$		461.2		mm
Deflecting voltage ( $V_p$ )		4.0		MV
Peak electric field ( $E_p$ )	23	29	4.3	MV/m
Peak magnetic field ( $B_p$ )	32	63	28	mT
Geometrical factor	91.5	37.3	48.3	$\Omega$
$[R/Q]_T$	2133	$1.9 \times 10^4$	8367	$\Omega$
$R_T R_S$	$1.95 \times 10^5$	$7.2 \times 10^5$	$4.0 \times 10^5$	$\Omega^2$
$Q_0$	$1.6 \times 10^9$	$8.0 \times 10^4$	$1.0 \times 10^4$	
$P_{diss}$ per cavity	4.8	$2.9 \times 10^3$	$5.2 \times 10^3$	W
Peak $dP_{diss}/dA$	-	16.2	4.4	W/cm <sup>2</sup>



### RF Separator Parameters

Parameter	Nominal Value	Units
Final electron energy ( $E_f$ )	4.0	GeV
RF frequency ( $f_d$ )	325	MHz
Angle of deflection	1.0	Mrad
Transverse voltage ( $V_t$ )	4.0	MV

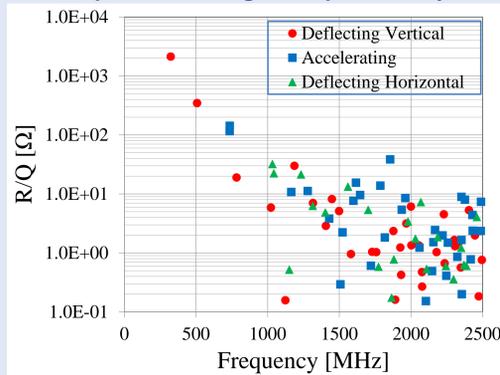


Normal Conducting RF-Dipole Cavity

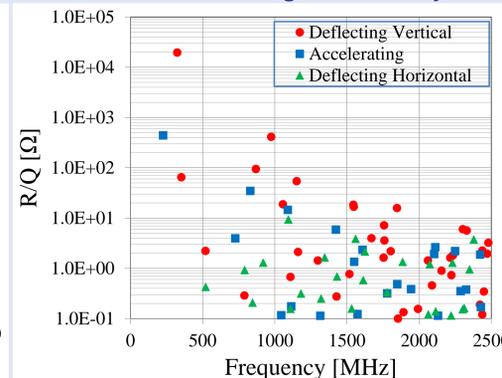
## HOM PROPERTIES

- No LOMs in superconducting or normal conducting rf-dipole cavity
- $[R/Q]$  drops with the increasing frequency
- $Q_0$  of HOMs
  - For superconducting cavities:  $10^8 \sim 10^{10}$
  - For normal conducting cavities:  $10^4 \sim 10^5$
- HOM excitation in normal conducting cavities are negligible compared to superconducting cavities

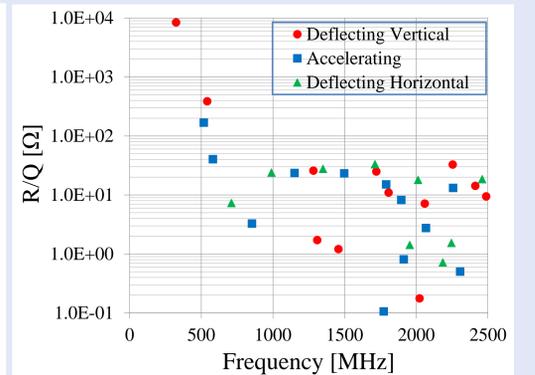
### Superconducting RF-Dipole Cavity



### Normal Conducting 4-Rod Cavity



### Normal Conducting RF-Dipole Cavity



## MULTI-BUNCH EFFECTS

### LCLS-II Beam Parameters

Parameter	Nominal Value	Range	Units
Final electron energy ( $E_f$ )	4.0	2.0-4.0	GeV
Electron bunch charge ( $Q_b$ )	0.1	0.01-0.5	nC
Bunch repetition rate (CW) ( $f_b$ )	0.2	0-1	MHz
Average current ( $I_{avg}$ )	0.02	0.001-0.3	mA
Peak current ( $I_{pk}$ )	1000	500-1500	A
rms bunch length ( $\sigma_z$ )	8.3	0.6-52	$\mu\text{m}$

### Beam Loading

- Beam induced voltage for the fundamental mode with  $Q_L = 5.5 \times 10^6$  for a beam with  $I_{avg} = 0.02$  mA at an offset of  $\Delta x = 5$  mm:

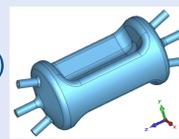
$$V_{t,induced} = \left[ \frac{R}{Q} \right] Q_L k \Delta x I_{avg} = 8 \text{ kV}$$

- Induced beam power: 0.16 W

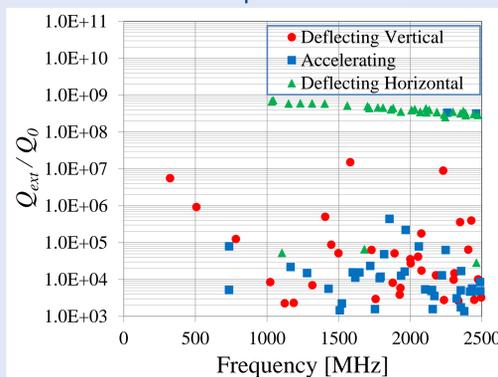
### Effects due to HOM Excitation for LCLS-II Beam

- In the superconducting rf-dipole cavity the decay times are higher than bunch separation (1  $\mu\text{s}$ )  $\rightarrow$  Leading to multi-bunch effects
- $f_{rms} = 500$  GHz for short bunches of 0.6  $\mu\text{m}$
- In SC-RFD with  $r_{apt} = 20$  mm, HOMs above cut off frequency propagates through the beam pipe

- $Q_{ext}$  with coupling through fundamental power coupler (FPC)
- Deflecting modes in horizontal direction do not couple to FPC



- HOM excitation due to on axis beam

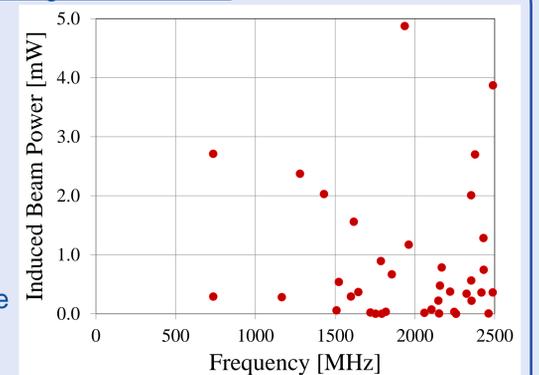


- Effects due to transverse mode excitation
- Threshold current due to regenerative effects:  $I_{th} = \frac{\pi^3 E_f k}{2 Z_t L}$
- Operational beam current must be below the threshold current ( $I_{th}$ ) to prevent generating any transverse beam instabilities

$$Z_{t,n} = k_n \left[ \frac{R}{Q} \right] Q_{ext} < \frac{\pi^3 E_f k_n}{2 L I_{avg}} \quad \begin{array}{l} k - \text{wave number} \\ L - \text{length of the cavity} \end{array}$$

**SUMMARY:** HOM excitation in SC-RFD does not lead to beam instabilities. Induced HOM power dissipates through the cavity surface and adds to cryogenic losses.

### Longitudinal Effects



### Transverse Effects

