Tuning of the CERN 750 MHz RFQ for Medical Applications

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750 MHz RFQ

Frequency Input Energy 40 keV **Output Energy** 5 MeV Length 2 m 0.134 m Diameter **# Modules** 4 32 # Tuners **Power Supply IOT # Power Couplers** 4 **# Pickup Antennas** 16

750 MHz 4 x 100 kW



Poster THPLR055



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Bead Pull Measurements



 $= (B_1 - B_2 + B_3 - B_4)/4 = const.$ \boldsymbol{Q} $(B_1 - B_3)/2$ = 0Ds____ $Dt = (B_2 - B_4)/2$ = 0

Poster THPLR055



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Tuning Algorithm



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$$\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{M} \cdot T \qquad \mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} U \cdot S \cdot V^T \\ \mathbf{M} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \mathbf{M}^{-1} \cdot V \qquad \mathbf{M}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} V \cdot S^{-1} \cdot U \end{bmatrix}$$

Advantages using SVD

- inversion of non-square and ill-conditioned matrices
- several solutions for tuner settings
- predictions for field compensation
- matrix can be changed during iterations to calculate tuner settings
- no need to measure matrix again







Tuning



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Final	Initial	Component
±1.0 %	±10.8 %	Q
±1.0 %	±3.0 %	Ds
±1.7 %	±3.6 %	Dt





Summary



- RF measurements on 4-vane RFQs
- tuning of 4-vane RFQs
 - tuning algorithm / matrix inversion SVD
 - tuning procedure
- frequency tuning
- Q-values (multiple power couplers)
- antenna calibration





