

Cavity parameters:

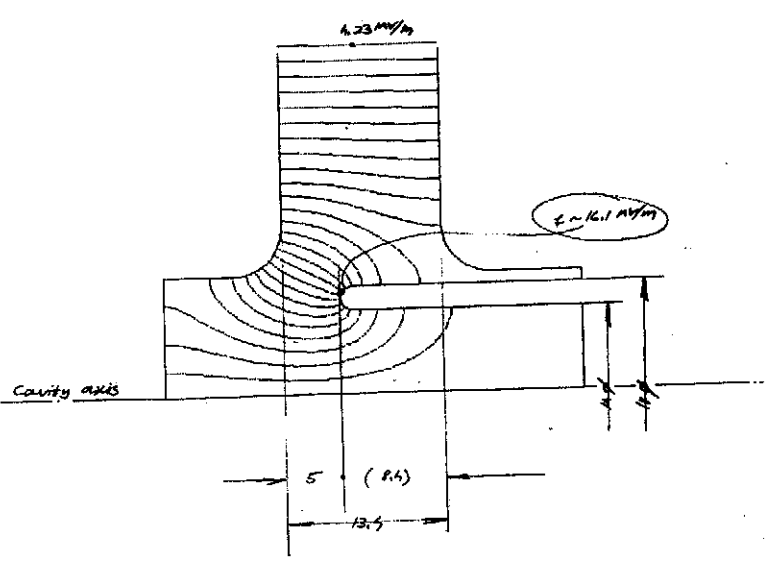
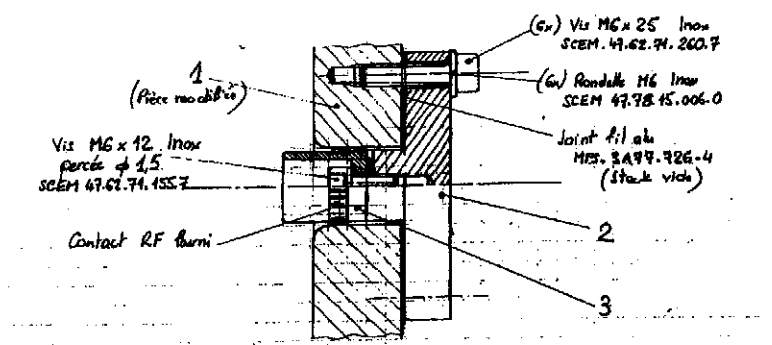
Nominal resonant frequency $f = 202.56$ MHz (without field enhancing "finger")

$r/Q = 31.5$ Ohm

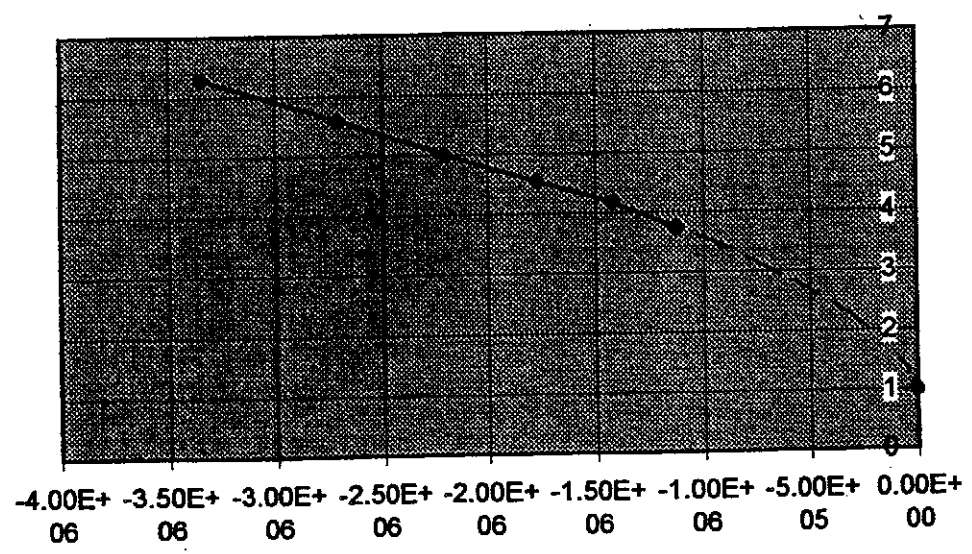
measured $Q_0 = 13'800$

Shunt impedance (equivalent circuit definition) $r = 435$ kOhm

Available amplifier power ~ 55 kW

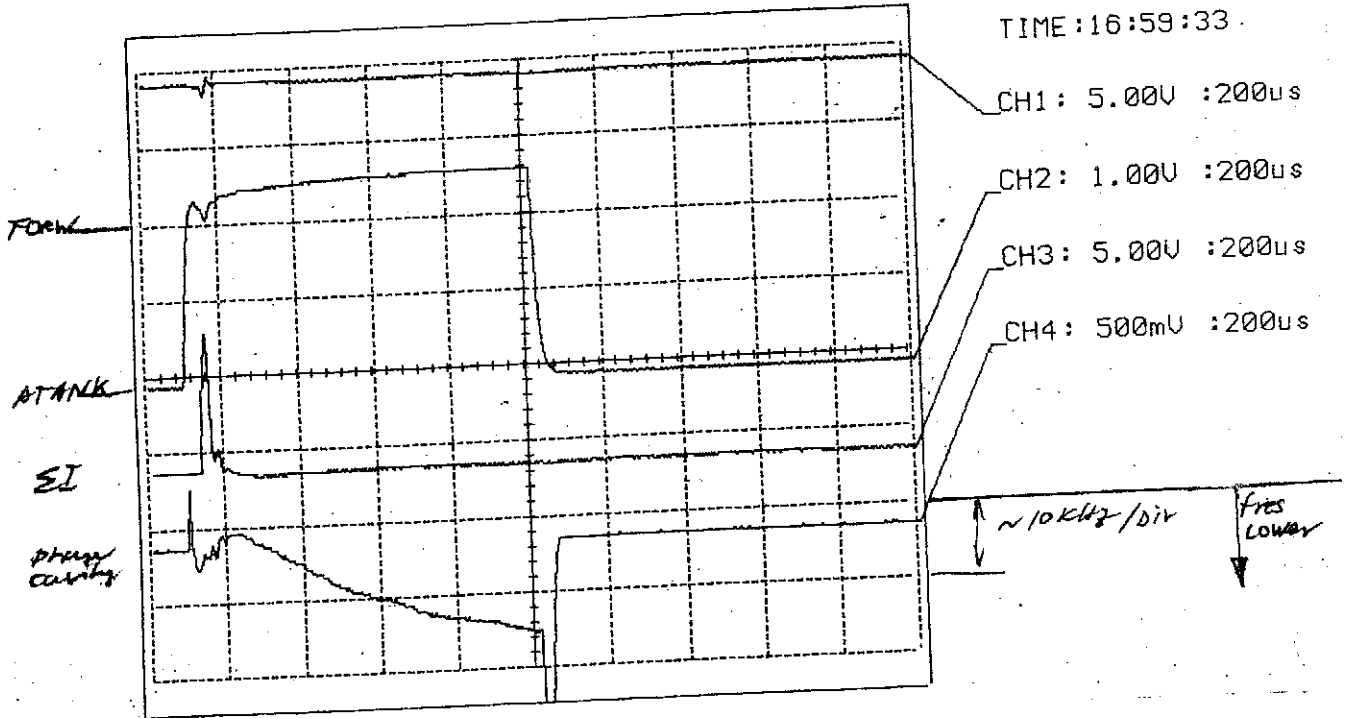


Field enhancement vs. frequency shift due to insertion of "finger"



DATE: May 17/00

TIME: 16:59:33



Traces for long RF pulse 1 ms (from top):

- Forwarning pulse (switching from local timing 2 Hz repetition rate to machine timing)
- Cavity field (all servo loops open to study perturbations)
- Current in magnetic horn (beam marker)
- Cavity phase (note the strong drift to lower frequency as response to the beam)

To date TEST RESULTS

1.- Without beam, the cavity withstands reliably a peak surface field of at least 47 MV/m, corresponding to about 3.15 Kilpatrick .
($f=199.7$ MHz, RF pulse length 200 μ s, pulse rate 2 Hz)

The RF field is likely to be even higher judging the amplifier power delivered to the cavity.... this may be attributed to dark currents but more probably to a calibration error.... recalibration will be carried out after the removal of the cavity from the hot target area.

2.- With beam impinging on the front plate of the cavity downstream of the target, *the voltage holding capability is maintained*. Dosimetry of the radiation monitors will permit to estimate the total dose received and the peak dose per pulse.

(Beam dose on target: $1.5E13$ protons in 4 bunches, each 30 ns long, bunch spacing 105 ns; target 50 mm long, made mainly of Iridium and some Carbon).

3.- Following the proton pulse, the cavity is detuned to lower frequencies. The detuning builds up after the pulse and returns gradually to the initial tuning state within about ten seconds.