

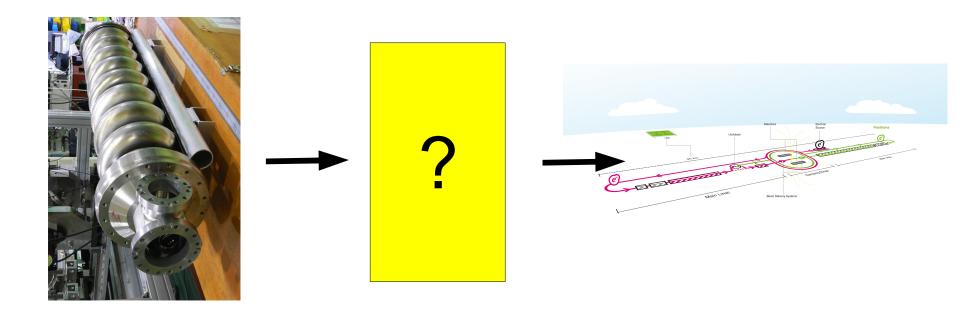
Realistic Maps of Wakefields in RF Cavities

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Presently, the HEP community lacks a tool to link detailed EM codes with particle tracking codes



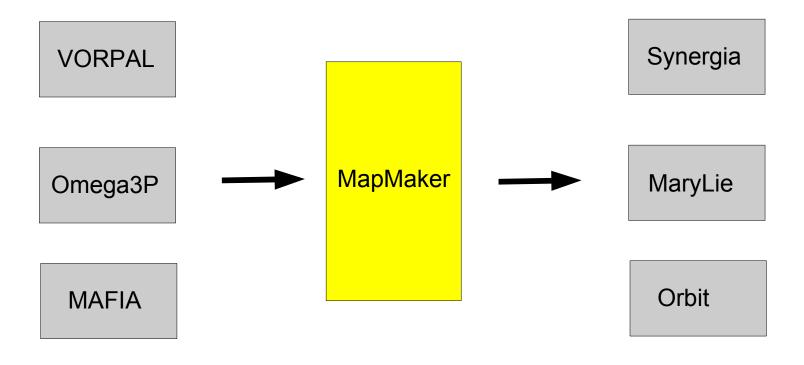


~10s cm
Finite element,
finite difference

~10s km Maps, particle tracking

A paper by D Abell gives an analytic method for generating maps from detailed EM simulations





Our work to develop MapMaker is funded by a Phase II SBIR project from DoE HEP

This technique reduces noise inherent in differentiating numerical results



- Maps require expanding (for example in a Taylor Series), and this requires derivatives
- Calculating derivatives from numerical results is prone to noise
- Abell's technique replaces on-axis derivatives with approximations from off-axis Fourier terms
- The technique is low noise, but requires knowing mode structure

Test: single cell srf cavity in accelerating mode

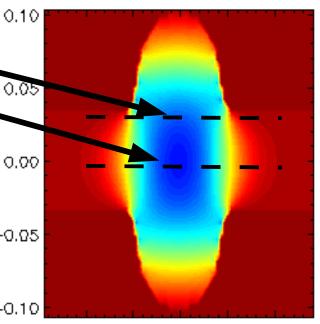


- Goal of the example:
 - Take an off-axis field slice as input
 - Try to reproduce the on-axis field
- This requires two steps:
 - Calculate Fourier terms using Ez off-axis:

$$\tilde{e}_{m}(k) = \frac{1}{R_{m}(k,R)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-ikz} E_{zcm}(R,z) \int_{-0.10}^{-0.05} e^{-ikz} E_{zcm}(R,z) dz$$

Use those to get derivatives on-axis:

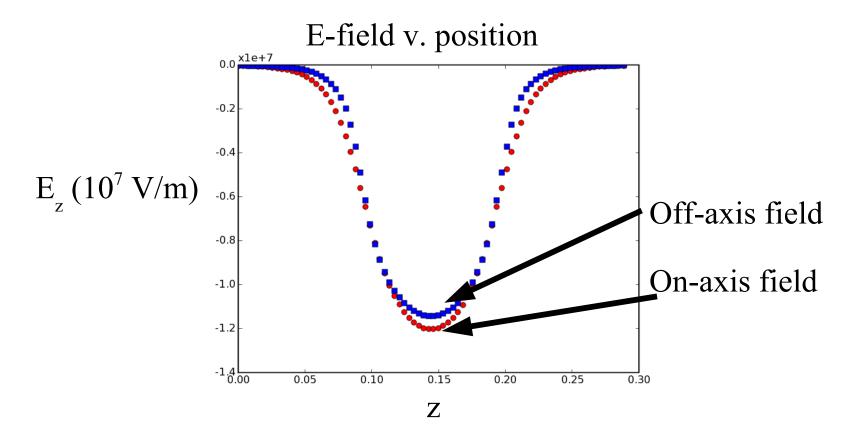
$$\frac{d^n}{dz^n}E_z(0,z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dk}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{ikz} (ik)^n \tilde{e}_0(k)$$



-0.10-0.05 0.00 0.05 0.10

Goal: to see how well Abell technique reproduces on-axis fields using off-axis values

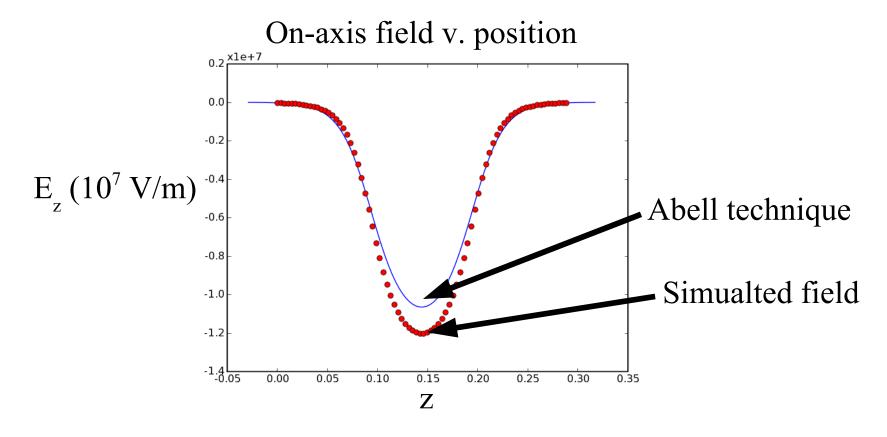




As a benchmark, we will attempt to use off-axis values (blue) from VORPAL simulation to reproduce on-axis values (red)

Abell technique gives good agreement with field profile, but 10-20% error in peak field strength

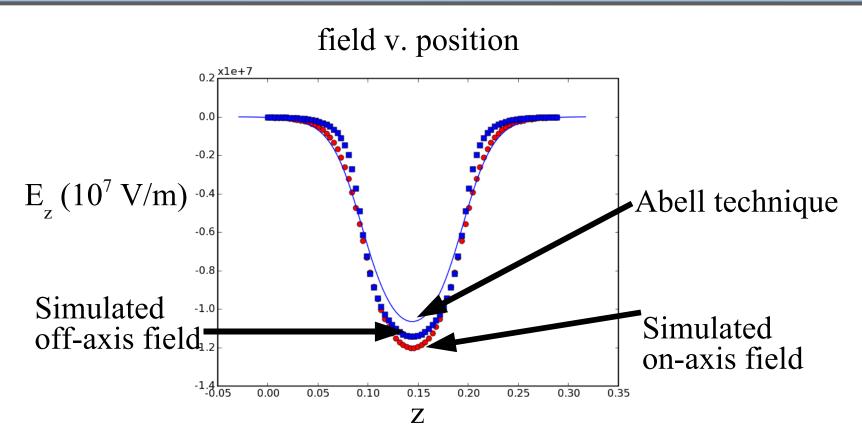




Keeping roughly 100 Fourier terms gives the right shape, but wrong peak field strength

Value from Abell technique is lower than off-axis value (not a pure mode?...or just pilot error!)





Field strength from Abell technique is lower than off-axis value (indicating another mode present or maybe a bug in my implementation?)

Before MapMaker can create a wakefield map, we need eigenmodes and frequencies and TPS library



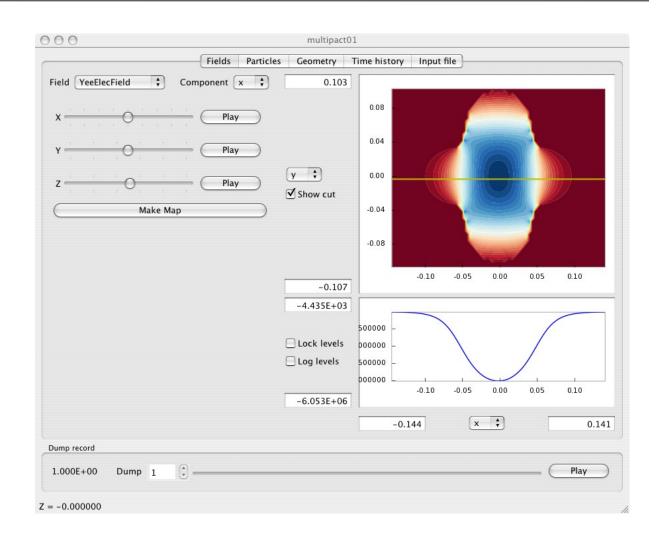
- Need a 3D implementation (Fourier in azimuth)
- Need ability to extract individual modes from a simulation (would be easy with frequency-domain code like Omega-3P, for time-domain codes, see talk tomorrow by S. Ovtchinnikov)
- Need a truncated power series library to convert numerically calculated derivatives into terms in a map

We are working on a cross-platform, codeindependent GUI as well



 Qt-based (so should work on any platform)

 Data reader is decoupled from GUI (so should work with any code)

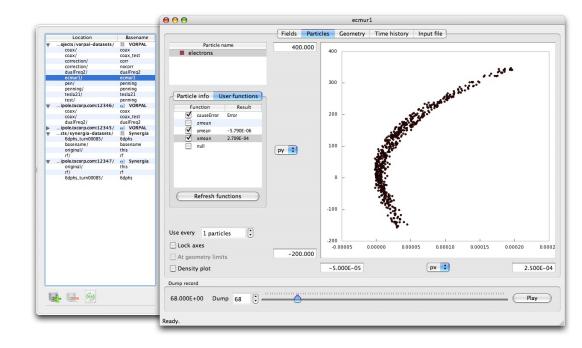


Some features of the GUI are (i) remote data access, and (ii) user-defined functions



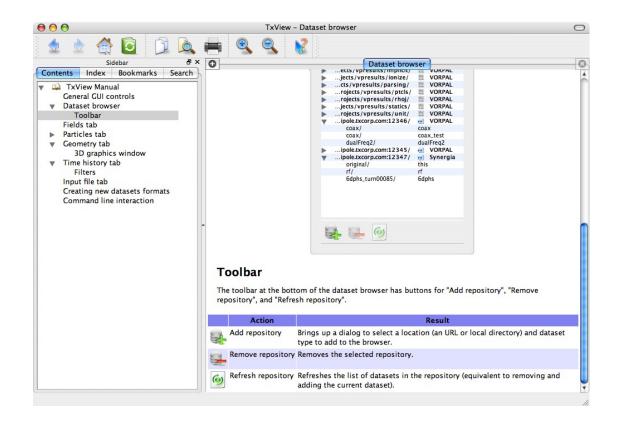
 Data Access Protocol (developed by NASA) gives users access to remote data sets as though they were local

 Users can write their own functions and have the GUI display the results



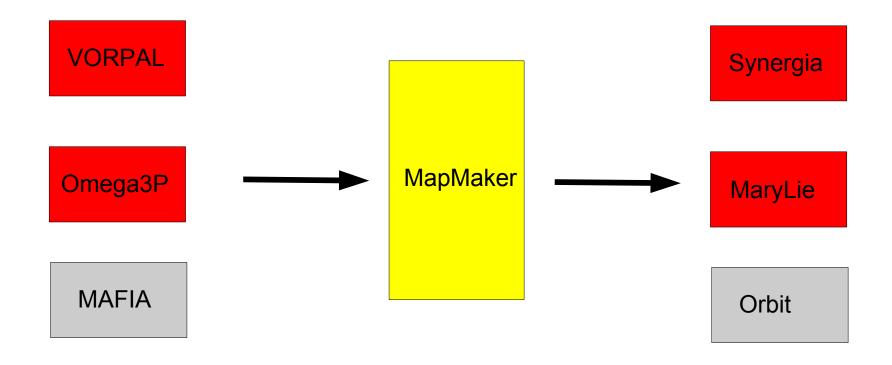
We have even written documentation!





This work benefits from the already-established collaborations of the COMPASS SciDAC





COMPASS SciDAC codes are listed in red. This work benefits from the already established collaboration there.

The reason this project is not further along...



