Ohmic Losses in Coaxial Gyrotron Cavities with Corrugated Insert

O. Dumbrajs

Advanced Energy Systems, Helsinki University of Technology, FIN-02015 HUT, Finland.

G.I. Zaginaylov

Department of Mathematics and Mechanical Engineering, Kharkov National University, Svobody Sq. 4, Kharkov, 61077, Ukraine, and with Department of Physics, Kharkov National Automobile and Highway University
Outline of Talk

• Introduction

• General expressions for losses in gyrotron resonators

• Surface impedance model (SIM)

• Singular integral equation (SIE)

• Numerical example: 2 MW, CW, 170 GHz coaxial cavity gyrotron for ITER

• Conclusions
Introduction

The transverse cross-section of the coaxial gyrotron cavity.

impedance corrugation
72 grooves (rectangular)
width L, depth d
General expressions for losses in gyrotron resonators

Local density of ohmic losses:

\[ \rho = \frac{c}{16\pi} (\delta k) |H_\tau|^2 \]  

(1)

Here \( \delta \) is the skin depth, \( k \) is the free-space wave number, \( c \) is the velocity of light in vacuum, \( H_\tau \) is the tangential component of the magnetic field at the local point on the surface.

The main contribution to \( H_\tau \) comes from the longitudinal magnetic field:

\[ H_z = Af(z)u(r_\perp) \exp(i m \phi) \]  

(2)

\( u(r_\perp) \) is the so-called membrane function. Using the energy balance equation

\[ \frac{\omega}{16\pi} \int \left( |E|^2 + |H|^2 \right) dV = P_{out} Q_{dif} \]  

(3)
General expressions for losses in gyrotron resonators

and the normalization of the membrane function

\[ \int_{S_\perp} |u(r_\perp)|^2 ds_\perp = \frac{1}{k^2} \quad (4) \]

one obtains

\[ |A|^2 = \frac{8\pi}{c} \frac{kQ_{\text{dif}} P_{\text{out}}}{\int_{z_{\text{out}}}^z |f'(z)|^2 dz} \quad (5) \]

\[ \rho(z) = \frac{1}{2} \delta \kappa^2 \frac{|f(z)|^2}{\int_{z_{\text{out}}}^z |f'(z)|^2 dz} |u(r_\perp)|^2 Q_{\text{dif}} P_{\text{out}} \quad (6) \]
General expressions for losses in gyrotron resonators

\[
\rho_{in}^{top}(z) = \rho_0(z) \langle |u(r_\perp)|^2 \rangle_{top} \tag{7}
\]

\[
\rho_{in}^{bot}(z) = \rho_0(z) \langle |u(r_\perp)|^2 \rangle_{bot} \tag{8}
\]

\[
\rho_{in}^{side}(z) = \rho_0(z) \langle |u(r_\perp)|^2 \rangle_{side} \tag{9}
\]

\[
\bar{\rho}_{in}(z) = \rho_0(z) \langle |u(r_\perp)|^2 \rangle_{per} \tag{10}
\]

\[
\rho_0(z) = \rho(z) / |u(r_\perp)|^2
\]

\[
\langle |u(r_\perp)|^2 \rangle_{top} = \frac{2}{\varphi S - \varphi_L} \int_{r = R_n}^{r = R_{n-1}} |u(r_\perp)|^2 d\varphi
\]

\[
\langle |u(r_\perp)|^2 \rangle_{bot} = \frac{1}{d} \int_{r = R_{n-1}}^{r = R_n} |u(r_\perp)|^2 \varphi_\perp / \varphi_{ \perp / 2} d\varphi
\]

\[
\tilde{\rho}_{in} = 2\pi / N \quad \varphi_L = (L / S) \varphi_S \quad u(r_\perp)
\]
Surface impedance model (SIM)

SIM is based on the assumption that the width of the corrugations is smaller than half of the wavelength of oscillations \( L < \lambda / 2 \). In this approximation the fields can be assumed homogeneous inside the grooves, although they can vary from one groove to the next groove according to the azimuthal wave number. Here the groove is considered as a part of rectangular waveguide, and the fields can be approximated by a part of a rectangular \( TE_{1,0} \) mode. In SIM the eigenvalue \( \chi_{mp} \) of the \( TE_{mp} \) mode can be determined by means of the following transcendental equation:

\[
J_m'(\chi_{mp}) \left[ N_m\left(\frac{\chi_{mp}}{C}\right) + WN_m\left(\frac{\chi_{mp}}{C}\right) \right] - N_m'(\chi_{mp}) \left[ J_m\left(\frac{\chi_{mp}}{C}\right) + WJ_m\left(\frac{\chi_{mp}}{C}\right) \right] = 0
\]

\( J_m \) and \( N_m \) are the Bessel and Neumann functions respectively, \( C = R_{cav} / R_{in} \), \( R_{cav} \) is the outer radius of the cavity, \( R_{in} \) is the insert radius, and \( W \) is the corrugation parameter defined as:

\[
W = \frac{L}{S} \tan\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d\right)
\]
Surface impedance model (SIM)

\[ \rho_{in}^{top}(z) = \frac{2\pi \delta}{\lambda^2} \cdot \frac{|f(z)|^2}{\int_0^{z_w} \sqrt{|f(z)|^2} \, dz} \cdot \frac{Q_{dyf} \cdot P_{out}}{C^2} \cdot \left( \chi_m^2 - m^2 \right) + \frac{\chi_m^2}{W} \cdot \left( \frac{L}{S} + \frac{S}{L} W^2 \right) + m^2 \]  \hspace{1cm} (13)

\[ \rho_{in}^{bot}(z) = \rho_{in}^{top}(z) \left( 1 + \frac{S^2}{L^2} W^2 \right) \]  \hspace{1cm} (14)

\[ \rho_{in}^{side}(x,z) = \rho_{in}^{bot}(z) \cos^2 \left( \frac{\chi_m}{R_{cav}} x \right) \]  \hspace{1cm} (15)

\[ \overline{\rho}_{in}(z) = \rho_{in}^{top}(z) \left[ 1 + \frac{S}{L} W^2 + \frac{R_{cav} W}{\chi_m L} + d \left( 1 + \frac{S^2}{L^2} W^2 \right) \right] \]  \hspace{1cm} (16)

\[ R_Z = \left[ N_{m}^{'}(\chi_m / C) + W N_{m}^{'}(\chi_m / C) \right] / \left( C^2 \left[ N_{m}^{'}(\chi_m) \right] ^2 \right) \]
Singular integral equation (SIE)

In the region \( R_{in} < r < R_{cav} \) the membrane function can be expressed in terms of superposition of spatial harmonics:

\[
u \equiv u^+ = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} A_n f_n(r) \exp(ik_n \varphi)\tag{17}
\]

where,

\[
f_n(r) = G_k(\chi', \chi/C, \chi r / R_{cav}) \quad G_v(a,b,c) = \left(J'_v(a)N_v(c) - N'_v(a)J_v(c)\right) / \left(J'_v(a)N'_v(b) - N'_v(a)J'_v(b)\right)
\]

\[
k_n = m + nk_s \quad k_s = 2\pi / \varphi_s = N
\]

Due to quasi-periodicity of the membrane function with respect to \( \varphi \) one can consider only the interval \( -\varphi_s / 2, \varphi_s / 2 \). In grooves the membrane function can be expressed in terms of the Fourier series:

\[
u \equiv u^- = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n g_n(r) \cos(\xi_n (\varphi + \varphi_L / 2))\tag{18}
\]

where \( g_n(r) = G_{\xi_n}(\chi/C', \chi/C, \chi r / R_{cav}) \) Introducing the function, \( F(\varphi) = (R_{cav} / \chi) \partial u^+ / \partial r \bigg|_{r=R_{in}} \) one obtains from (17) the expression

\[
F(\varphi) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} A_n \exp(ik_n \varphi)\tag{19}
\]
Singular integral equation (SIE)

Matching $u^+$ and $u^-$ and their $r$-derivatives at the interface between the waveguide and the groove $\varphi \in (-\varphi_L/2, \varphi_L/2)$, $r = R_{in}$, one obtains the relations

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} A_n f_n(R_{in}) \exp(ik_n\varphi) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n g_n(R_{in}) \cos(\xi_n(\varphi + \varphi_L/2))$$  \hspace{1cm} (20)

$$F(\varphi) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n \cos(\xi_n (\varphi + \varphi_L/2))$$  \hspace{1cm} (21)

Making inverse Fourier transforms of (19) and (21), one can express unknown amplitudes of spatial and Fourier harmonics in terms of integrals of $F(\varphi)$:

$$A_n = \frac{1}{\varphi_s} \int_{-\varphi_L/2}^{\varphi_L/2} F(\theta) \exp(-ik_n \theta) d\theta$$  \hspace{1cm} (22)

$$X_n = \frac{2\epsilon_n}{\varphi_L} \int_{-\varphi_L/2}^{\varphi_L/2} F(\theta) \cos(\xi_n (\theta + \varphi_L/2)) d\theta$$  \hspace{1cm} (23)

where $\epsilon_n = \begin{cases} 1/2, & n = 0, \\ 1, & n \neq 0. \end{cases}$
Substituting (22) and (23) into (20), one obtains the integral equation

\[ \int_{-\varphi_L/2}^{\varphi_L/2} H(\varphi, \theta) F(\theta) d\theta = 0 \quad -\varphi_L/2 < \varphi < \varphi_L/2 \]  

(24)

where

\[ H(\varphi, \theta) = G_1(\varphi - \theta) + G_2(\varphi - \theta) + G_2(\varphi + \theta + \varphi_L), \quad G_i(x) = (1/\varphi) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \xi_n W_{\xi_n}(\chi/C, \chi/C) \exp(ik_n x) \]

The kernel of the integral equation (24) \( H(\varphi, \theta) \) has a logarithmic singularity at \( \varphi = \theta \). The first kind integral equation with a logarithmic singularity is an ill-posed problem. Therefore, its direct numerical analysis is difficult. However, the integral equation (24) can be easily reduced to the singular integral equation (the integral equation with the Cauchy-type singularity) with an additional condition, for which effective direct numerical methods of solution have been elaborated. Differentiating (24), one obtains the desired singular integral equation

\[ \int_{-\varphi_L/2}^{\varphi_L/2} H'(\varphi, \theta) F(\theta) d\theta = 0 \quad -\varphi_L/2 < \varphi < \varphi_L/2 \]  

(25)

where the prime means differentiation with respect to \( \varphi \). Integrating one finds the desired additional condition

\[ \int_{-\varphi_L/2}^{\varphi_L/2} M(\theta) F(\theta) d\theta = 0 \]  

(26)

where

\[ M(\theta) = \int_{-\varphi_L/2}^{\varphi_L/2} H(\varphi, \theta) d\varphi \]
Numerical example: 2 MW, CW, 170 GHz coaxial cavity gyrotron for ITER

This coaxial cavity gyrotron operates in the $TE_{34,19}$ mode. The quality factor of its resonator is $Q_{\text{eff}} = 1642$. The skin depth is given by the expression $\delta = \sqrt{\lambda / \pi Z_0 \sigma}$ where $Z_0 = 377\,\Omega$ is the free space wave impedance and $\sigma$ is the electrical conductivity. It is assumed that $\sigma = 5.7 \cdot 10^4 (\Omega \cdot mm)^{-1}$ which is the heat conductivity of ideal copper at room temperature and that the generated RF power in the cavity is 2.2 MW.

Table I. Ohmic losses in the insert in the middle of the cavity, where the absolute value of the normalized RF field is unity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>density (kW/cm²)</th>
<th>SIM</th>
<th>SIE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\rho_{\text{top}}$</td>
<td>~0</td>
<td>0.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\rho_{\text{side}}$</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>0.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\rho_{\text{bot}}$</td>
<td>0.048</td>
<td>0.019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\rho_{\text{in}}$</td>
<td>0.057</td>
<td>0.027</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Numerical example: 2 MW, CW, 170 GHz coaxial cavity gyrotron for ITER

For the $TE_{34,19}$ coaxial gyrotron cavity ($d \sim \lambda/4$), calculations based on SIE predict significantly lower losses in the corrugated surface in comparison with SIM. As an important practical consequence of this result, it follows that $R_{in}$ can be increased from its present value 8.00 mm to 8.20 mm without overheating the insert. Indeed, within the SIM formalism such an increase would lead to

$$\rho_{in} = 0.06 kW/cm^2 \rightarrow 0.12 kW/cm^2$$ which can not be tolerated, while with SIE formalism we obtain

$$\rho_{in} = 0.03 kW/cm^2 \rightarrow 0.06 kW/cm^2$$ which is well below the tolerable limit of $\rho_{in} = 0.1 kW/cm^2$. On the other hand, it could be expected that the thicker insert (by 0.2 mm) would significantly contribute to reduction of mode competition, because the quality factor of the operating mode would decrease only slightly, while the quality factors of parasitic modes would become much smaller.
### Numerical example: the 2 MW, CW, 170 GHz coaxial cavity gyrotron for ITER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mode</th>
<th>Q (R_{in}=8.0 mm)</th>
<th>Q (R_{in}=8.2 mm)</th>
<th>reduction (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34,19</td>
<td>1642</td>
<td>1606</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35,20</td>
<td>1753</td>
<td>1662</td>
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<tr>
<td>57,41</td>
<td>32317</td>
<td>9388</td>
<td>71.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Numerical example: 2 MW, CW, 170 GHz coaxial cavity gyrotron for ITER

R_in = 8.0 mm

R_in = 8.2 mm
Conclusions

1) The importance of inclusion of higher spatial harmonics in evaluating ohmic losses in a corrugated insert of a coaxial gyrotron cavity has been demonstrated.

2) This can be achieved by means of the method of the singular integral equation.

3) For the coaxial cavity gyrotron for ITER ohmic losses predicted by SIE are twice as small as predicted by SIM.

4) This allows one to increase the radius of the insert by 0.2 mm and to improve the mode competition scenario.