

# CAVEL Reference Manual

Version 1.25

18 May 2010

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## 1. Introduction

The program CAVEL simulates the motion of Electrons inside an RF Cavity. The cavity is assumed to be either an azimuthally symmetric cylinder or a rectangular box. The cavity may be immersed in a 2D or 3D external magnetic field. For the cylinder the cavity boundary coordinates and RF fields come from SuperFish.

For cylindrical symmetry the program uses the same coordinate system as the SuperFish grid. The  $z$  axis is along the axis of the cavity. A symmetric cylindrical cavity is centered at  $z=0$ . The rectangular cavity is assumed to extend from  $z=0$  to  $z=\text{cavity length}$ . The external field can be translated with respect to the cavity location by using the ZOFF parameter. For the cylindrical cavity particles are normally launched in the  $y$ - $z$  plane, in which case the radial direction is  $y$ . Secondary emission of electrons may also be simulated.

## 2. Input parameters

The program looks for the input file CAVEL.INP . This file contains the input parameters in Fortran namelist format. Default values for the parameters are listed below in parentheses. Comment lines starting with ! may be inserted anywhere in this file.

- ASCRF (I) Specifies axial symmetry of the SuperFish grid (0)  
0: symmetric cavity grid  
1: non-symmetric grid
- BNDNAME (A) Name of SuperFish file containing the cavity boundary coordinates
- BX2D (R) Constant  $B_x$  field added to the 2D field grid [T] (0)
- BY2D (R) Constant  $B_y$  field added to the 2D field grid [T] (0)
- BZ2D (R) Constant  $B_z$  field added to the 2D field grid [T] (0)
- CSCALE (R) Current normalization factor for external magnetic field (1.0)
- EPSSTEP (R) Requires stepping accuracy (1d-5)
- LAUNCH (I) Specifies electron launch conditions (1)  
1: launch at maximum electric field location  
2: use specified launch parameters  
3: use list of boundary point numbers
- Option 3 requires that RFDIM=2. For option 3 the user must supply a file named CAVEL.LST . The first line should contain the number of points (up to 20) that follow. The next line(s) is a list of boundary points separated by spaces. You can determine the boundary point numbers from the file CAVEL.LOG . The particle is launched along the local normal to the surface at the given boundary point.
- MAGDIM (I) Specifies dimensions of external magnetic field (2)  
0: no external field  
2: azimuthally symmetric field  
3: 3D field
- MAGNAME (A) Name of external magnetic field map
- MAXSTEPS (I) Maximum number of allowed steps for each track (2000)
- NFIX (I) Maximum number of fixed steps near cavity boundary (10)

NPHI (I) Number of RF phase angles (1)

NTEMP (I) Number of random “temperature” related launches (1)

OFFLAUN (R) Displacement from the surface at start of tracking when  
 LAUNCH=1 or 3. [m] (1d-6)

OTHERSIDE (L) If true => force the trajectory to start on the high field point on the  
 opposite side. (false)  
 This command only works when LAUNCH=1 and ASCRF=0.

PHILO (R) Starting RF phase angle [deg]

PHISTP (R) Step in RF phase angle [deg]

PSURF (R) Initial momentum perpendicular to the surface when LAUNCH=1  
 [MeV/c]

PXLAUNCH (R) Initial  $p_x$  when LAUNCH=2 [MeV/c]

PYLAUNCH (R) Initial  $p_y$  when LAUNCH=2 [MeV/c]

PZLAUNCH (R) Initial  $p_z$  when LAUNCH=2 [MeV/c]

RFDIM (I) Specifies type of cavity (2)  
 2: SuperFish cylindrical cavity  
 3: rectangular cavity

RFNAME (A) Name of file containing RF fields  
 If RFDIM=2 this is a SuperFish T7 file. If RFDIM=3 this  
 file contains the Cartesian field components for a  
 rectangular cavity. See section 3 for a detailed description  
 of the file contents.

RFNRM (R) Normalization factor for cavity RF field (1.0)

RNSEED (I) Random number seed (-1)

ROBTH (R) Polar rotation angle of external magnetic field from the  $z$  axis.  
 [deg] (0.)

ROBPHI (R) Azimuthal rotation angle of external magnetic field from the  $y$   
 axis. [deg] (0.)  
 If the external file has a constant field along  $z$  (axial  
 solenoid), then ROBTH=90, ROBPHI=0 gives a constant field  
 along  $y$ , and ROBTH=90, ROBPHI=90 gives a constant field  
 along  $x$ .

RSKIP	(I)	Number of RTUPLE steps to skip in output file (1)
RTUPLE	(L)	If true => write out electron parameters while stepping thru cavity (false)
SECEM	(I)	Controls secondary emission simulation (0) 0: no secondary emission 1: computes secondary emission yield (SEY) only 2: tracks secondary electrons

See Section 5 for more details. The following four parameters control the SEY model.

SEDELM	(R)	Parameter for calculating SEY. See Sec.5. (2.0)
SEEMAX	(R)	Parameter for calculating SEY. See Sec.5. (160 eV)
SEEPS0	(R)	Parameter for calculating SEY. See Sec.5. (150 eV)
SEFANG	(R)	Parameter for calculating SEY. See Sec.5. (0.45)
SEMxDAU	(I)	Maximum number of daughter particles in secondary emission interaction (3) {1-8}
SEMXGEN	(I)	Maximum number of generations of secondary emission interactions (3) {1-8}
SIGP	(R)	Width of Gaussian momentum distribution at surface [MeV/c] (0.)
STEP	(R)	Initial time step [s] (1d-10)
STEPMAX	(R)	Maximum allowed time step [s] (1d-9)
STEPMIN	(R)	Minimum allowed time step [s] (1d-12)
XLAUNCH	(R)	Initial x position when LAUNCH=2 [m]
YLAUNCH	(R)	Initial y position when LAUNCH=2 [m]
ZLAUNCH	(R)	Initial axial position when LAUNCH=2 [m]
ZOFF	(R)	Axial offset of the center of the RF cavity in the coordinate system of the external magnetic field. [m] (0)

This parameter equals the external field coordinate corresponding to the center of the RF cavity.

### 3. Input files

The program requires three additional input files besides CAVEL.INP.

#### 3.1 Cavity boundary file

This file is identified using the BNDNAME parameter. For RFDIM=2 the boundary information is contained in the SuperFish file OUTAUT.TXT . The maximum number of boundary points is 2000 for left-right symmetric cavities and 4000 for non-symmetric cavities.

#### 3.2 Cavity RF fields

This file is identified using the RFNAME parameter.

For RFDIM=2 the RF field information is obtained by running the SuperFish postprocessor and requesting a Parmela output file with the extension T7. The cavity field map can have a maximum of 2000 radial and 2000 axial field points.

For RFDIM=3 the user must supply a file with the following format.

```
Title (A80)
cavity width w [m]
cavity height h [m]
cavity length d [m]
cavity resonant frequency [MHz]
# of x grid points, nx {<101}
# of y grid points, ny {<101}
# of z grid points, nz {<101}
For k=1,nz
  For j=1,ny
    For i=1,nx
      x(i) y(j) z(k) Ex(i,j,k) Ey(i,j,k) Ez(i,j,k) Bx(i,j,k) By(i,j,k) Bz(i,j,k)
E is in [MV/m], B is in [T].
```

The cavity x coordinates should vary from  $-w/2$  to  $+w/2$ , the y coordinates should vary from  $-h/2$  to  $+h/2$ , and the z coordinates should vary from 0 to d.

### 3.3 External magnetic fields

For azimuthally symmetric fields the input has the same format as used by ICOOL SOL model 6. The required format of the field map is

Title	(A80)	
# of z grid points, nz	(I)	{1-5000}
# of r grid points, nr	(I)	{1-100}

For j=1,nz

For i=1,nr

i j z(j) r(i) Bz(i,j) Br(i,j)

A compatible field grid can be conveniently prepared in SLD version 1.21 or later by giving the AUXILIARY COMPUTATIONS command and then selecting FIELD GRID. After the grid has been calculated give the EXTRACT DATA command and then select B grid. This will save the data to an external file.

For 3D fields the input has the same format as used by ICOOL STUS model 3.

title	(a80)	
mxg	(I)	number of x grid points {<101}
myg	(I)	number of y grid points {<101}
mzg	(I)	number of z grid points {<501}
href	(R)	curvature [m <sup>-1</sup> ]
(xgr(i),i=1,mxg)	(R)	x grid points [m]
(ygr(i),i=1,myg)	(R)	y grid points [m]
(zgr(i),i=1,mzg)	(R)	z grid points [m]

For k=1,mzg

For j=1,myg

For i=1,mxg

i j k Bx(i,j,k) By(i,j,k) Bz(i,j,k) [T]

## 4. Output files

### 4.1 Log file

A log file, which may contain error information, is written to CAVEL.LOG . In addition the file contains

Input parameters  
Cavity boundary points (if RFDIM=2)  
Trajectory summary data

### 4.2 Output file

Electron trajectory information for the starting and ending points are written to CAVEL.DAT . If RTUPLE is true, additional information along the trajectory inside the cavity is also written to CAVEL.DAT . The following information is recorded on this file:

Particle number  
Step number  
Flag  
Initial phase [deg]  
Position x, y, z [m]  
Momentum  $p_x, p_y, p_z$  [MeV/c]  
Time [s]  
Kinetic energy [MeV]  
Surface angle [deg]  
Secondary emission yield  
Initial position  $x_0, y_0, z_0$  [m]  
Initial momentum  $p_{x0}, p_{y0}, p_{z0}$  [MeV/c]  
Initial time [s]  
Total magnetic field  $B_x, B_y, B_z$  [T]  
Electric field  $E_x, E_y, E_z$  [V/m]  
Step [s]  
Distance to boundary [m]  
Closest cavity boundary point

## 5. Secondary emission model

The SEY(0) for normal incidence is calculated using the model given in R. Cimino et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 93:014801, 2004, where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SEEMAX} &= E_{\text{max}}^* \\ \text{SEDELM} &= \delta_{\text{max}}^* \\ \text{SEEPS0} &= \epsilon_0 . \end{aligned}$$

The SEY( $\theta$ ) for non-normal incidence is calculated using the model from R. Kirby et al., SLAC-PUB-8380, 2000, p.18, where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SEY}(\theta) &= \text{SEY}(0) \exp[\alpha(1-\cos(\theta))] \\ \text{and} \\ \text{SEFANG} &= \alpha . \end{aligned}$$

When SECEM=2 the value of SEY is used generate a number of secondary tracks determined from a Poisson distribution. The generated polar angle comes from a cosine distribution and the azimuthal angle comes from a uniform distribution [cf. M. Furman & M. Pivi, PRSTAB 5:124404, 2002, p. 4]. The energy distribution comes from a Gaussian due to “true secondaries” centered at 5 eV, a Gaussian due to elastic scattering centered at the energy of the parent particle, and a constant background at all energies. The relative height of the two Gaussians is adjusted depending on the parent energy roughly in accord with Fig. 1 in Cimino et al. Conservation of energy is enforced in the secondary production.

The program allows a maximum of 8 secondary particles to be created at the end of each track. The program will follow the secondary cascade for a maximum of 8 generations. The maximum number of produced secondaries for a given initial primary particle is 99.

## 6. Program execution flags

- 0 good tracking
- 1 Runge-Kutta stepper wants to use a step size less than HMIN (warning)
- 2 tracking driver wants to use a step size less than HMIN (warning)
- 3 this step went outside the cavity surface (informative)
- 10 exceeded maximum number of allowed steps
- 11 couldn't find nearest RF grid point inside cavity