



TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DARMSTADT



# CARE-HHH Panel Discussion

## Impedance Codes

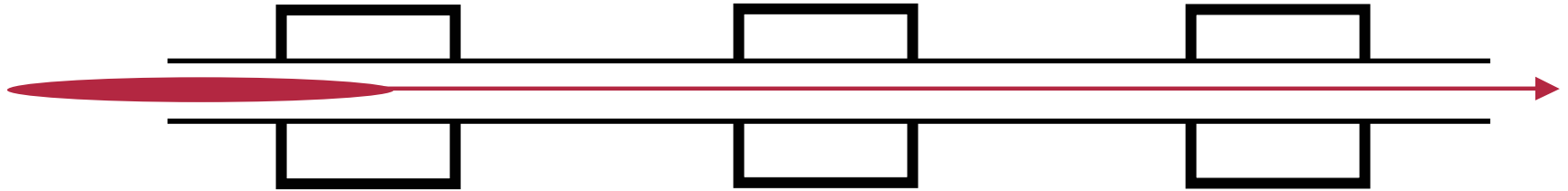
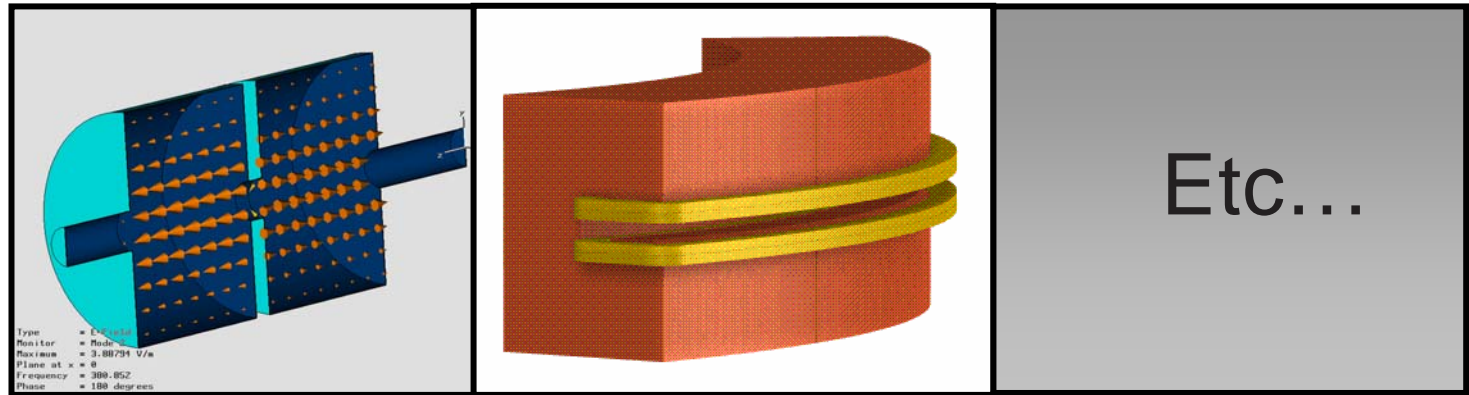
Thomas Weiland

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Thomas Weiland  
Institut für Theorie Elektromagnetischer Felder

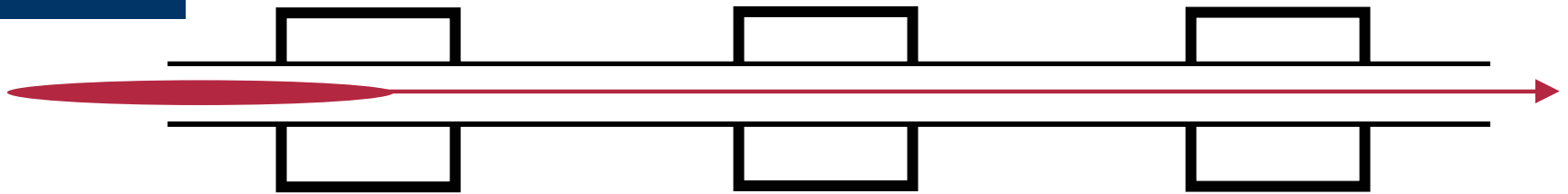
Technische Universität Darmstadt, Fachbereich Elektrotechnik und Informationstechnik  
Schloßgartenstr. 8 , 64289 Darmstadt, Germany - URL: [www.TEMF.de](http://www.TEMF.de)



# Impedance = ?



$$\vec{F}(\vec{r}, t)_{total} = q \left[ \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t)_{External} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}(\vec{r}, t)_{External} \right] \\ + q^2 \left[ \vec{E}'(\vec{r}, t)_{Self} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}'_{Self} \right]$$



Accel.Cavities, Kickers

Bending Magnets, Quadrupoles,.....

$$\vec{F}(\vec{r}, t)_{total} = q \left[ \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t)_{External} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}(\vec{r}, t)_{External} \right] \\ + q^2 \left[ \vec{E}'(\vec{r}, t)_{Self} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}'_{Self} \right]$$

Geometrical Wakefields, Cavities,

Surface Roughness, Resistive Wall,.....



Integrating

(=averaging) the force

In co-moving frame

$$\vec{W}(\vec{r}, s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \vec{F}(\vec{r}, t) d(ct) \Big|_{z=ct+s}$$

$$\vec{W}(\vec{r}, s) = \oint \vec{F}(\vec{r}, t) d(ct) \Big|_{z=ct+s}$$

Fourier Transform

yields “Impedance”

$$\vec{Z}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \vec{W}(\vec{r}, s) e^{i\omega s} ds$$

In general **NOT** possible for some applications, e.g. XFEL, ILC?

OK for LHC



- Impedance
  - Resonant / Non-resonant Impedance  
Accelerating cavities / steps in vacuum chamber
  - High-Q / Low-Q  
SC-cavities / Ferrite loaded cavities
  - Broad band / Narrow band  
Cavities / Vacuum chamber transitions
  - Low frequency / High frequency  
Kicker impedance / Accelerator cavities
  - Parasitic (wakes) / Technical (full field)  
(Bellows, Vacuum chambers / Kickers, BPMs)
  - External Forces / Self-Forces  
Cavities / Bellows impedance
- General Beam-Environment Interaction
  - Forces are time and location dependant  
wake fields of short bunches in e.g. TESLA/ILC  
impedance concept not valid



- Frequency Domain
  - Eigenvalue Solvers  
Accelerating cavities / steps in vacuum chamber
  - Driven Problems Solvers  
SC-cavities / Ferrite loaded cavities
  - Lossy / Lossfree (Complex Solvers)  
Copper / Ferrite Cavities
  - Low frequency / High frequency  
Kicker impedance / Accelerator cavities
  - Parasitic / Technical  
Bellows, Vacuum chambers / Accelerating cavities
- Time Domain
  - Slowly varying fields  
Kicker magnets
  - Fast varying fields  
wake fields of short bunches in e.g. TESLA/ILC  
impedance concept not valid



- General Purpose Codes

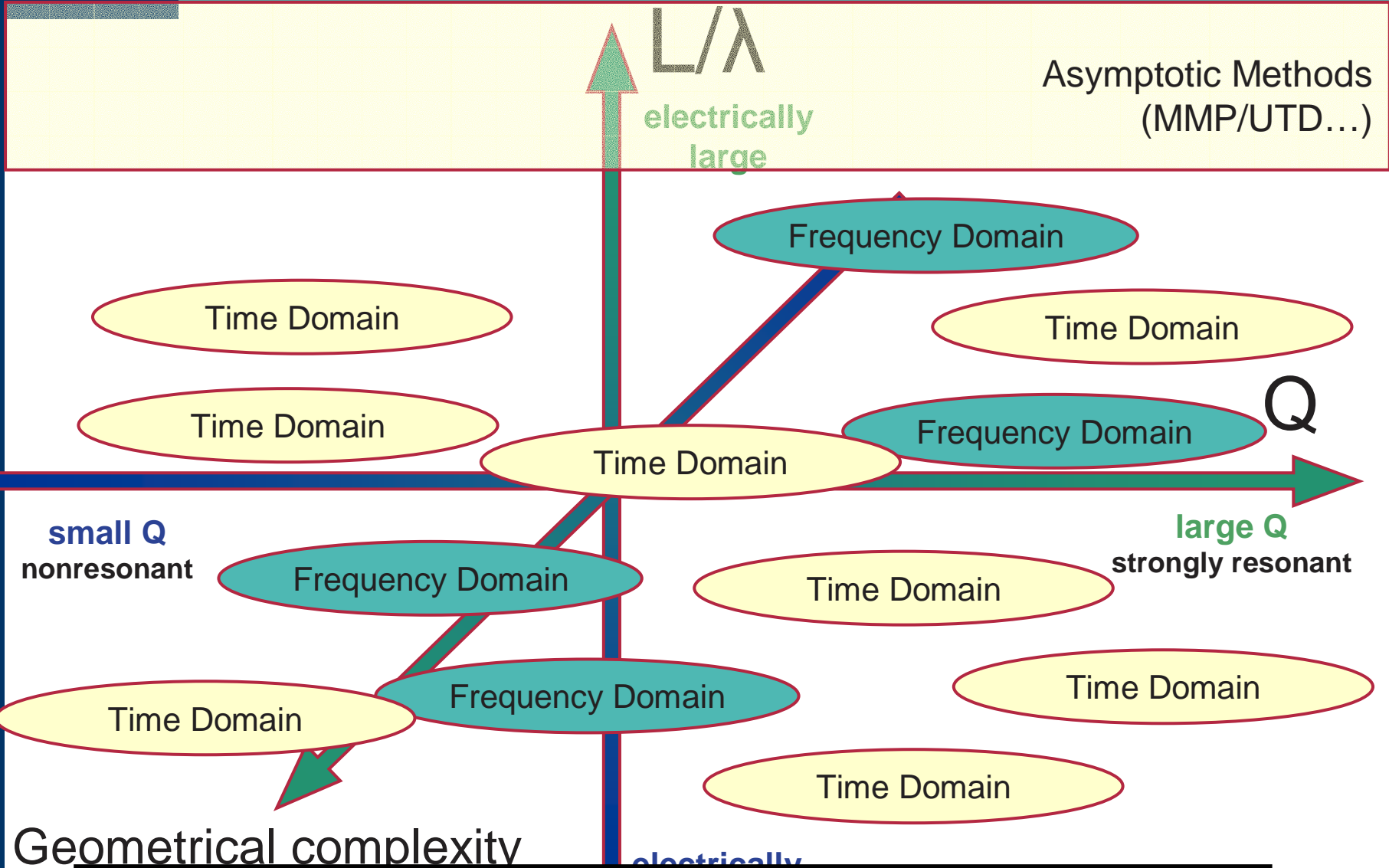
- MAFIA / GDFIDL (both 32 Bit and 64 Bit)
- CST MICROWAVE STUDIO (32 Bit and 64 Bit)
- CST EM STUDIO (32 Bit and 64 Bit)
- HFSS (32 Bit and 64 Bit)
- CONCERTO (32 Bit) <sup>2D</sup>
- ....

- Dedicated Codes

- xxBCI / TBCI / ABCI
- URMEL<sub>xx</sub>
- ECHO
- ECHO 3D
- ....



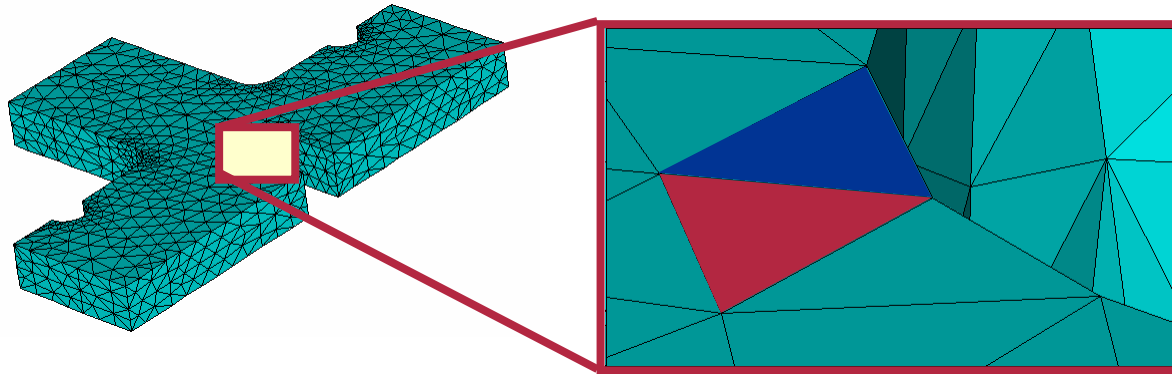
# Frequency vs. Time Domain



We need both – Time and Frequency Domain

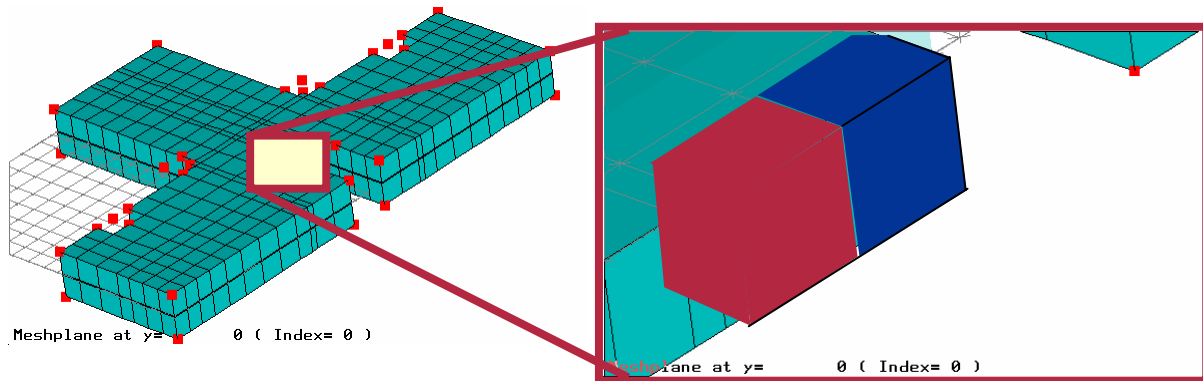


# Full choice of Meshes (in EMS/MWS)



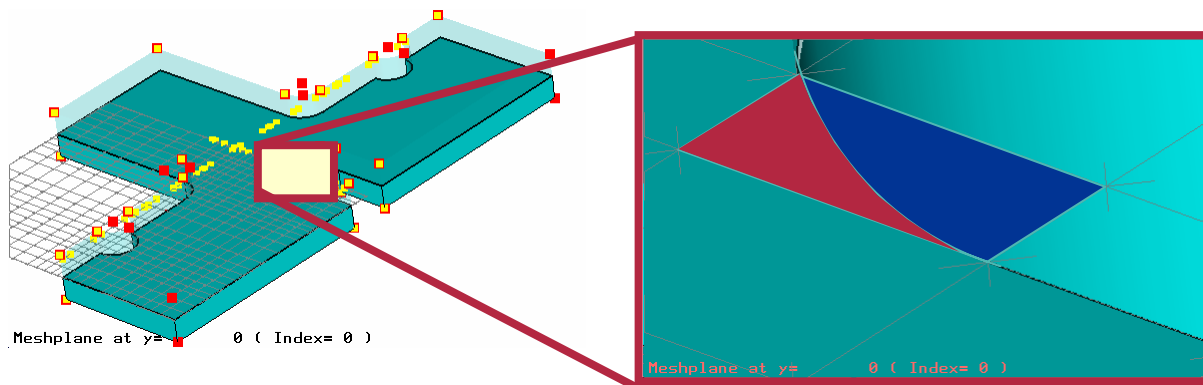
$$\mathcal{E}_1, \mu_1, \mathcal{K}_1$$

$$\mathcal{E}_2, \mu_2, \mathcal{K}_2$$



$$\mathcal{E}_1, \mu_1, \mathcal{K}_1$$

$$\mathcal{E}_2, \mu_2, \mathcal{K}_2$$



$$\mathcal{E}_1, \mu_1, \mathcal{K}_1$$

$$\mathcal{E}_2, \mu_2, \mathcal{K}_2$$






Frequency-Domain	Frequency-Domain	Frequency-Domain	Frequency-Domain	Time-Domain	Time-Domain
Resonant	Resonant	Non-Resonant	Non-Resonant	Non-Resonant	Non-Resonant
Eigenmode Low-Q <b>Anisotropic</b>	Eigenmode High-Q	Driven Problems Low-Freq.	Driven Problems High-Freq.	Wakefields Normal Size	Wakefields XXXXL
---	+++	(+)	+	+++	+++
(CST-MWS) (HFSS) (MAFIA) (GDFIDL) In the works	CST-MWS HFSS MAFIA GDFIDL	(CST-MWS) Extension at TEMF	(CST-MWS) Extensions at TEMF	MAFIA TBCI/ABCI GDFIDL	<b>ECHO</b> <b>ECHO3D</b>
Ferrite-loaded Cavities	Accelerating Cavities SC / LC / ... Bellows / Vacuum Chambers	Kicker- Magnets	Above- Cutoff Impedance	Wakefields Any kind	Wakefields in VERY long structures



- 1) Is there any need for more software than already available today?  
And if so, what kind of?
- 2) Do we need entirely new software packages or would it be sufficient to extend existing tools?
- 3) Is there any completely new area of computation and type of physics which no software as of today can deal with?
- 4) What are the pro's and con's of commercial and research software tools?
- 5) What is the limitation when applying existing tools for current problems, memory or computational power?
- 6) Do we need optimization tools in this area?

# Let's discuss with

- K. Bane, SLAC 
- W. Bruns, GDFIDL company 
- F. Caspers, CERN 
- E. Jensen, CERN 
- M. Dohlus, DESY 
- M. Zobov, LNF-INFN Frascati  
- T. Weiland, TU-Darmstadt (80%), CST (20%)  
