A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR CALCULATING THE RESONANT FREQUENCY,
SHUNT IMPEDANCE AND QUALITY FACTOR OF A PILL-BOX CAVITY
IN A STORAGE RING

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I. INTRODUCTION

Keil and Zotter¹ have analyzed the electromagnetic fields excited by the longitudinal density fluctuations of an unbunched relativistic particle beam drifting in a corrugated vacuum chamber of circular cross section as shown in Figure 1. At higher frequencies, these corrugations become resonant cavities. Zotter has written a computer program known as KN7C to compute the resonant frequencies. However, in the actual use of KN7C, some difficulties are encountered:

1. The program has an input parameter D which is the period of the corrugation and the allowed value it can assume is of O(meters). This will be very unrealistic if we have only one resonant cavity inside a storage ring of circumference of O(km).
2. One of the input is H defined as "pitch" in meters. Its meaning is totally unclear.
3. The program only computes the resonant frequencies but tells us nothing about the shunt impedances and the quality factors.
4. The program is very long but carries not a single comment statement; so it is nearly impossible for one to follow. The situation is even more obscure because KN7C has not been fully converted into a version applicable to the Fermilab computer.

Because of the above, we attempt to write instead another computer program known as CAVITY to analyze this pill-box shaped

resonant cavity. Although there are many input variables to this program, only two are essential and need to be specified. They are $BD = b/d$ = the ratio of the circular beampipe radius to that of the pill-box cavity and $GD = g/d$ where g is the length of the cavity. When they are specified, CAVITY will print out the dimensionless normalized fundamental resonant frequency FD , shunt impedance Z and figure of merit Q . From these, the actual resonant frequency, shunt impedance and figure of merit can be deduced:

$$\text{resonant frequency} = FD \cdot c / (2\pi d),$$

$$\text{shunt impedance} = (1-i)1.5Z_0 Z(\sigma d)^{1/2},$$

$$\text{quality factor} = Q(\sigma d Z_0)^{1/2},$$

where c is the velocity of light, $Z_0 = 120\pi$ ohms is the impedance of free space and σ is the conductivity of the curved cavity walls. The two annular ends are assumed to be perfectly conducting. If another input variable $MODES = N$ is specified, the resonant frequencies will be computed from the fundamental mode to the N th higher mode.

The program, the input and the output will be described in the following sections.

II. THE PROGRAM CAVITY

II.1 General description

In analyzing the resonant cavity, we follow exactly the

method given by Reference 1; i.e., solving for the field coefficients from the matrix equation

$$\bar{X} = \alpha(U - \eta_t I)^{-1} N [U - \alpha S N^\dagger I (U - \eta_t I)^{-1} N]^{-1} S N^\dagger (U - \eta_t)^{-1} \bar{Y},$$

which is Eq. (3.5) of Reference 1, where the matrices and symbols in above are defined. To solve for the resonant frequency, we look for zeroes of the real part of the determinant of

$$W = U - \alpha S N^\dagger I (U - \eta_t I)^{-1} N,$$

the dimension of which is truncated to the order g/λ , where λ is some small length inside which the field pattern around the cavity edges changes significantly and should be taken as the smaller of g , b , or $d-b$. This dimension is denoted by NS in the program and is an input; the default is set at NS=6. If NS is not big enough, a warning statement will be printed suggesting a more suitable value.

For the above matrices, there is another dimension which is related to the harmonic number around the circumference of the storage ring. If a truncation is attempted during a summation over the harmonic number, we need to go up to $O(2\pi R/\lambda)$ where R is the ring radius. However, in every such summation, the elements of the sum are only slowly varying and the summation can therefore be approximated by an integral. In the program, we integrate from 0 to XI with an absolute (or relative) error ERROR and from XI to XMAX with an absolute (or relative) error

10*ERROR. Here XI, XMAX and ERROR are input variables; the defaults are XI=10, XMAX=100 and ERROR=.001.

To search for a resonance frequency f , we increase the quantity $FD=2\pi fd/c$ from the initial value FD (an input, the default is 2.405) by steps of GAP (an input, the default is .02). If $Re(detW)$ changes sign after a step, a zero is detected. We then go back to the former $2\pi fd/c$ and increase it by GAP/e instead ($e=2.71828$). This iteration continues until either the final step size becomes $GAP/\exp(MM-1)$ or the total number of steps taken exceeds $MAXSTEP$. Both MM and $MAXSTEP$ are input variables with defaults set at $MM=15$ and $MAXSTEP=175$. The final step size is therefore the accuracy of $2\pi fd/c$ at resonance.

Sometimes $Re(detW)$ changes sign only for a very small region in $2\pi fd/c$. If the step size is too big, two closely spaced resonances will be missed. To remedy this, we check the change in slope of $Re(detW)$ also. Thus, if $Re(detW)$ remains positive (negative) and the slope changes from negative to positive (positive to negative), two closely spaced resonances may be present. However, due to the truncation of the size of the matrices, $Re(detW)$ may exhibit some ripples instead. As a result, we include the criterion that the resonances are true only if the absolute value of $Re(detW)$ at the change of slope is less than $EPSILON \cdot 10^{-NS/6}$. $EPSILON$ is an input variable; the default is 10^{-6} .

After tracking the frequency at resonance, the impedance is computed at $2\pi fd/c + n/10000$ with $n=0,1,2,\dots,(NJ-1)/2$. The

quality factor is obtained by fitting the admittance (the reciprocal of the impedance) to a Lorentzian curve and the shunt impedance is the impedance at $n=0$. Here, NJ is an input variable with default set at 21.

If higher modes are required, enter MODES=N in the input. The program will continue to search for zeroes of $\text{Re}(\det W)$ until the Nth higher resonance is reached. The default of MODES is 1. When $\text{Re}(\det W)$ is at a zero, $\text{Im}(\det W)$ will be at an extremum. The shunt impedance will depend on the peak value of this extremum and the quality factor will depend on the shape. Because the higher resonances are usually closely spaced, $\text{Re}(\det W)$ and $\text{Im}(\det W)$ fluctuate tremendously. Errors in the truncation of matrices can lead to mismatch between the zero of $\text{Re}(\det W)$ and the extremum of $\text{Im}(\det W)$ making the computation of shunt impedance and quality factor impossible. As a result, for higher resonances, only the resonance frequencies are computed.

The program CAVITY can also compute resonant quantities by gradually changing g/d with b/d fixed. To do this, one needs also to enter as inputs KMKM and GDG (defaults are 1 and 0 respectively). The program will start searching for resonances beginning from $g/d = GD$, then $g/d = GD + GDG$, ..., and finally $g/d = GD + GDG * (KMKM - 1)$.

II.2 Input and output

Most of the input variables have been explained in Section II.1. A summary is given as follows:

BD b/d , ratio of beampipe radius b to cavity radius d .

GD g/d , ratio of cavity length g to cavity radius.

FD   initial value of $2\pi fd/c$ used in the search of resonances; default is $FD=2.405$.

GAP   initial step size of $2\pi fd/c$; default is $GAP=0.02$.

MM   number of iterations or number of times the step size is decreased by e . The final step size is therefore $GAP/\exp(MM-1)$, ($e=2.71828$). Default is $MM=15$.

MODES   number of modes to be searched; default is $MODES=1$.

MAXSTEP   maximum number of steps allowed in the search of each resonance; default is $MAXSTEP=175$.

KMKM   number of g/d values to be used by the program; default is $KMKM=1$.

GDG   amount of change of g/d on each of the $KMKM$ passes. Since it is more time-saving to search in the ascending frequency direction, one should start from the largest GD desired and work downward with a negative GDG . The default is $GDG=0$.

NS   truncated dimension of the matrix whose determinant is computed in the search for resonances. NS should be even and of $O(g/\lambda)$, where λ is the smaller of g , b and $d-b$. The default is $NS=6$.

KJ   number of points used in the least square determination of the quality factor for the fundamental mode. KJ should be odd. The default is $KJ=21$.

- XMAX** the upper limit of an integration which approximates a summation over the harmonic number along the storage ring. It should be bigger than $O(\pi g/\lambda)$, where λ is the smaller of g , b and $d-b$. The default is $XMAX=100$.
- XI** an intermediate limit of the integration which approximates a summation over the harmonic number along the storage ring. It should be of $O(\pi g/\lambda)$, where λ is the smaller of g , b and $d-b$. The default is $XI=10$.
- ERROR** the absolute error (or relative error whichever bigger) in the integration from 0 to XI, and $10*ERROR$ is the absolute error (or relative error whichever bigger) in the integration from XI to XMAX. The default is $ERROR=.001$.
- EPSILON** $EPSILON*10^{-NS/6}$ is the value which the absolute value of $Re(detW)$ must not exceed to pass the test of a resonance. The default is $EPSILON=10^{-6}$.
- GAMMA** total energy of the beam particle in terms of the rest energy. The computed results are almost independent of GAMMA when it is bigger than 10. The default is $GAMMA=1000$.
- AB** ratio of the beam radius to the beampipe radius. The computed results are insensitive to this variable when the square of $(2\pi fd/c)*BD*AB/GAMMA$ is very much less than unity. The default is set at

AB=.005.

GG if set at 'Y', the frequency, determinant, gap size, and slope will be printed out on each step and iteration of the search. Any other value will suppress such output. The default is GG=' '.

GQ if set at 'Y', the shunt impedance and quality factor for the fundamental mode of each g/d will be computed. Any other value will suppress such computation. This allows a search to begin above the fundamental mode should higher modes be desired without computing the lower ones first. Mode labels will however be incorrect. The default is GQ='Y'.

The input is in NAMELIST form with the name DATA. Thus, only the entry of BD and GD is deemed necessary because defaults have been assigned for all the rest. An example of an input is

```
$DATA BD=.5,GD=.8,MODES=3$
```

with the first \$ sign starting at the second column since the first column of every input record is ignored by the NAMELIST READ statement. The output is shown in Table 1. Several input records can be stacked together and the program will stop and exit after reading an empty input record. Another example for the input is

```
$DATA BD=.5,GD=1.,KMKM=8,GDG=-.1$
```

for search the fundamental resonances when $BD=.5$ and $GD=1.0, 0.9, \dots, 0.3$. The output is shown in Table 2. Table 3 is an output showing the real part and the slope of the determinant as well as the gap size in each step of the search of a fundamental resonance. The input used is

```
$DATA BD=.5,GD=.8,GG='Y',GHR=.1$
```

The fundamental resonant frequencies, the shunt impedances and the quality factors (all normalized and dimensionless) have been computed for different values of b/d and g/d (or BD and GD). The results are plotted in Figures 2, 3 and 4. They are essentially the same as those presented in Reference 1. The values of the shunt impedances for $b/d=0$ are obtained from the known formula for a closed cylindrical cavity:

$$Z = Z_0 (c/2\pi fd)(g/\delta)T^2/\pi J_1^2,$$

where δ is the skin depth of the cavity wall, J_1 the Bessel function of order 1 evaluated at 2.405 and T the transit time factor of the beam particle with velocity v ,

$$T = \sin(\pi fg/v)/(\pi fg/v).$$

In this limit, the resonance frequency is of course $2\pi fd/c=2.405$ and the quality factor is $(2.405*.5*\sigma dZ_0)^{1/2}$ or $1.097(\sigma dZ_0)^{1/2}$.

The program CAVITY is listed in APPENDIX I for reference.

II.3 How to get and run CAVITY

CAVITY is written using ANSI '77 FORTRAN in CDC FORTRAN 5. The program can be readily obtained from a Fermilab terminal by entering

```
GET,CAVITY/UN=94786
```

It can then be compiled and run by entering

```
R,*  
FTN5,I=CAVITY,L  
ATTACH,CERNLIB/UN=LIBR  
LIBRARY(CERNLIB)  
LGO,LFN1,LFN2
```

where LFN1 is the input file in NAMELIST form and the results are written onto the output file LFN2.

CAVITY is also available in the compiled binary form called CAV. Thus, instead of the above, one can also enter

```
ATTACH,CAV/UN=94786  
ATTACH,CERNLIB/UN=LIBR  
LIBRARY(CERNLIB)  
CAV,LFN1,LFN2
```

Because the program solves a matrix equation, one can only do it interactively if only a few resonances are searched (in order not to be time-terminated). For more computation, a batch job should be submitted, for example, through the batch job deck

TESTCAV listed in APPENDIX II.

III. GRAPHIC DISPLAY OF $\text{Re}(\det W)$ and $\text{Im}(\det W)$

As mentioned in Section II.1, the truncation of matrices can lead to error ripples in the determinant. In order to avoid picking up false resonances and have an idea where new resonances will show up, a program CAVPLT has been written to display the behaviors of the determinant. The documentation is as follows:

CAVPLT is a program identical to CAVITY in terms of how frequency and determinant values are calculated. This routine will only do calculations for one set of b/d and g/d values, producing a local file DIGFP (digfile) with which the data are plotted. In addition, a line is plotted along the determinant zero line. A digfile is a graphics display output file developed using the graphics software referred to as DIGS (Device Independent Graphics System).

The input is in the NAMELIST form with the name PLOT. A summary is given below.

BD	same as in CAVITY; no default given.
GD	same as in CAVITY; no default given.
FDST	start of $2\pi fd/c$ in plot; the default is 2.405.
FDEND	approximate end of $2\pi fd/c$ in plot; no default given. GAP step size of $2\pi fd/c$ in making the plot; no default given.
GG	if set at 'R', the plot will be for $\text{Re}(\det W)$. Any other value will lead to a plot for $\text{Im}(\det W)$. The default is $\text{GG} = \text{'R'}$.

NS   same as in CAVITY; default is NS=6.
XI   same as in CAVITY; default is XI=10.
XMAX   same as in CAVITY; default is XMAX=100.
ERROR   same as in CAVITY; default is ERROR=.001.

The program CAVPLT is listed in APPENDIX III. It can be readily obtained and run from a Fermilab terminal by entering:

```
GET,CAVPLT/UN=94786  
R,*  
FTN5,I=CAVPLT,L  
ATTACH,CERNLIB/UN=LIBR  
ATTACH,GRALIB/UN=LIBR  
LIBRARY(CERNLIB,GRALIB)  
LGO,LFN,,DIGFP
```

where LFN is the data file specifying the desired plot. The compiled binary version of CAVPLT called CAVP is also available from UN=94786. If too many points are calculated, in order to avoid time-termination, a batch job should be submitted, for example, using the batch job deck TESTP listed in APPENDIX IV. There, the datafile is LFN and the resulting digfile is saved as DIGFP. Any error conditions are reported in a direct access file OUTP, and the dayfile is output to an indirect access file DAYFILP as well as OUTP. (Note that the user identification information must be updated.)

The digfile obtained can be plotted on the CalComp plotters by using the following sequence of commands:

```
GET,DIGFP
GET,QPLOTR/UN=LIBR
QPLOTR,DIGF
```

The output is automatically scaled and rotated for output on 8 1/2 by 11 paper. If one chooses, the digfile can also be viewed directly on a graphics terminal by the commands:

```
GET,DIGFP
ATTACH,PREVU/UN=LIBR
PREVU,DIGFP
```

At the first prompt, enter the transmission rate (120, for example), at the second prompt, enter the reduction factor (.65, for example), at the third prompt, the command PLOT, and then clear the screen for the plot.

As an illustration, a plot of $\text{Re}(\det W)$ is given in Figure 5 for the input datafile LFN:

```
$PLOT BD=.4,GD=.2,FDST=2.6,FDEND=8.5,GAP=.02$
```

Within the range plotted, there are 6 resonances. Also some ripples are seen.

REFERENCE

- ¹E. Keil and B. Zotter, Particle Accelerators 3, 11 (1972).

FIGURE CAPTIONS

- Figure 1. Schematic cross section of the corrugated beampipe.
- Figure 2. Fundamental resonance frequency versus b/d and g/d .
- Figure 3. Shunt impedance at fundamental resonance versus b/d and g/d .
- Figure 4. Quality factor at fundamental resonance versus b/d and g/d .
- Figure 5. Plot of $\text{Re}(\det W)$ versus $2\pi fd/c$ for $b/d=0.4$ and $g/d=0.2$.

TABLE CAPTIONS

- Table 1. Output for \$DATA BD=.5,GD=.8,MODES=3\$.
- Table 2. Output for \$DATA BD=.5,GD=1.,KMKM=8,GDG=-.1\$.
- Table 3. Output for \$DATA BD=.5,GD=.8,GG='Y',GAP=.1\$.

APPENDIX I

The following is a listing of the program CAVITY written using ANSI '77 FORTRAN in CDC FORTRAN 5. It is available from a Fermilab terminal by entering GET,CAVITY/UN=94786.

```

PROGRAM CAVITY(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT)
EXTERNAL F
COMMON PI,IS,JS,S1,S2,FDC,BD,GD,AB,CNE
COMPLEX A,X1,X2,XM,F,SUM,Z,UNI,DET,RSS
COMPLEX CNE,SS,CGAUSS,W(20,20),WW(20)
CHARACTER GG*1,GQ*1
DIMENSION V(20),ZR(31),WV(31)
NAMELIST/ DATA/ KMKM,MM,BD,GD,GDG,AB,GAMMA,FD,GAP,MODES,
*          GG,GQ,XI,XMAX,NS,KJ,MAXSTEP,EPSILON,ERROR
WRITE(6,9999)
9999  FORMAT(1H1)
WRITE(6,999)
999  FORMAT(" NOTE:      RESONANCE FREQUENCY F IS OBTAINED FROM",
*          " FD/C BY USING:"//
*          "          FD/C = 2*PI*F*D/C,"//
*          " WHERE C IS THE VELOCITY OF LIGHT",
*          " AND D IS THE CAVITY RADIUS."//
*          " THE TRUE RESONANCE RESISTANCE IS"//
*          "          Z*SQRT(SIGMA*D)*Z0**1.5,"//
*          " WHERE Z0 = 120*PI OHMS AND SIGMA",
*          " IS THE WALL CONDUCTIVITY."//
*          " THE FIGURE OF MERIT IS"//
*          "          Q*SQRT(SIGMA*D*Z0)."//)
C
C  C      INITIALIZATION OF VALUES AND DATA INPUT
C
FCFLAG=0
PI=3.1415927
E=2.71828
XI=10.
XMAX=100.
NS=6
KJ=21
ERROR=.001
GG=' '
MM=15
GAP=.02
FD=2.405
GQ='Y'
MODES=1
GAMMA=1000.
AB=0.005
KMKM=1
GDG=0.
MAXSTEP=175
EPSILON=1.E-6
9  READ(5,DATA,END=7)
K=0
C
C  CHECK FOR VALIDITY OF INPUT VALUES

```



```

C
  IF(KJ.GT.31)GO TO 732
  IF(KMKM.LT.1)GO TO 892
  IF(GD+(FLOAT(KMKM-1)*GDG).LE.0.)GO TO 892
  IF(GDG.EQ.0..AND.KMKM.NE.1)GO TO 892
  IF(MM.LT.1)GO TO 892
  IF((BD.LE.0.).OR.(BD.GT.1.))GO TO 892
  IF(GD.LE.0.)GO TO 892
  IF((AB.LE.0.).OR.(AB.GT.1.))GO TO 892
  IF(GAMMA.LE.0.)GO TO 892
  IF(FD.LT.2.40)GO TO 892
  IF((GAP.LE.0.).OR.(GAP.GT.1.))GO TO 892
  IF(MODES.GE.1)GO TO 10
892  WRITE(6,893)
893  FORMAT("// * * ERROR IN INPUT PARAMETERS * * //")
      GO TO 9
732  WRITE(6,733)
733  FORMAT("// * * KJ CANNOT BE BIGGER THAN 31 * * //")
      GO TO 9
10   WRITE(6,200)BD,AB,GAMMA,NS,XMAX
200  FORMAT(//// " B/D = ",F5.4,"   A/B = ",F7.6,3X,
  * "GAMMA = ",F9.4/13X,"NS = ",I3,3X,"XMAX = ",F6.0//)
      X1=(0.,0.)

C
C   DEFINE LIMITS OF INTEGRATION AND CONVERGENCE ERROR ALLOWABLE
C   IN CASES WHERE CONVERGENCE IS BASED ON SLOPE CHANGES
C
      X2=CMPLX(XI,0.)
      XM=CMPLX(XMAX,0.)
      EPSIL=EPSILON*10**(-NS/6)
      FDCPGD=FD

C
C   SET RES. FREQ. OF PREVIOUS G/D RUN AND LOOP THROUGH G/D VALUES
C
      DO 25 KMM=1,KMKM

C
C   CHECKING WHETHER THE DIMENSION 'NS' IS BIG ENOUGH
C
      XNS=AMAX1(1.,GD*BD,GD/(1.-BD))
      NXNS=2*(INT(XNS/2.)+1)
      IF(NS.LT.NXNS)WRITE(6,9923)NXNS
9923  FORMAT("/ * * * WARNING: THE INPUT 'NS' SHOULD BE AT LEAST",
  * I4," * * *")

C
      FDCPM=FD
68   DET0=0.

C
C   INITIALIZE RES. FREQ. OF PREVIOUS MODE AND DET. STORAGE VARIABLE
C
      DO 23 MODE=1,MODES

C
C   INIT GAP AND DETERMINE APPROPRIATE FREQ. FOR START OF SEARCH
C
      GAPP=GAP*E
      FDCREF=FD
      IF(MODE.GT.1)FDCREF=FDCPM
      IF((MODE.EQ.1).AND.(KMM.GT.1).AND.(GDG.LT.0))FDCREF
  *   =FDCPGD
      FDC=FDCREF-(GAPP/E)
      MMI=MM
      II=0
      IF(GG.NE.'Y')GO TO 17
      WRITE(6,900)
900  FORMAT(/8X,"FD/C",13X,"DET",16X,"GAP",15X,"SLOPE"/)

```

```

C
C      LOOP THROUGH ITERATIONS CLOSING IN ON THE RES. FREQ.
C
17      DO 13 KK=1,MMI
          IF(K.EQ.1)GO TO 18
          GAPP=ABS(GAPP)/E
15      FDC=FDC+GAPP
          II=II+1
C
C      CHECK IF ITERATION COUNT HAS BEEN EXCEEDED; CNE = ETA
C
18      IF((K.EQ.0).AND.(II.GT.MAXSTEP))GO TO 777
          HE=BD*(FDC**1.5)/SQRT(240.0E+06*PI)
          CNE=CMPLX(HE,HE)
          IS=0
          JS=0
C
C      CALCULATE (U-ALPHA*S*N*I*INVERSE(U-ETA*I)*N)
C      THE SUM ALPHA*N*I*INVERSE(U-ETA*I)*N IS TREATED AS AN
C      INTEGRAL AND CALCULATED USING "CGAUSS"
C      THE RESULT IS MULTIPLIED BY 2 TO COVER THE WHOLE
C      RANGE OF INTEGRATION FROM MINUS INFINITY TO INFINITY
C
          DO 2 I=1,NS
              IF(IS.EQ.2)IS=0
              S1=FLOAT(I-1)
              RSS=SS(S1,FDC,BD,GD,CNE)
              DO 1 J=1,NS
                  IF(JS.EQ.2)JS=0
                  S2=FLOAT(J-1)
                  W(I,J)=(0.,0.)
                  IF((IS.EQ.0).AND.(JS.EQ.1))GO TO 1
                  IF((IS.EQ.1).AND.(JS.EQ.0))GO TO 1
                  A=CGAUSS(F,X1,X2,ERROR)
                  ERROR1=ERROR*10.
                  A=CGAUSS(F,X2,XM,ERROR1)+A
                  W(I,J)=RSS*A*2.
1              JS=JS+1
2              IS=IS+1
C
C      NOW THAT ALL THE MATRIX ELEMENTS HAVE BEEN FOUND FINISH
C      CALCULATING THE MATRIX BY SUBTRACTING FROM THE UNIT MATRIX
C
          DO 6 I=1,NS
              W(I,I)=1.-W(I,I)
6
C
C      USE "CMLIN" TO CALCULATE THE DET. OF THE MATRIX AND IF K=1
C      ALSO THE INVERSE OF THE MATRIX FOR USE IN OBTAINING Q AND Z
C
          CALL CMLIN(W,WW,20,NS,0,DET,V,K)
          IF(K.EQ.1)GO TO 14
          DT=REAL(DET)
          SL=(DT-DETO)/GAPP
          IF(GG.NE.'Y')GO TO 889
          WRITE(6,888)FDC,DT,GAPP,SL
888      FORMAT(5X,F9.6,7X,E10.4,7X,F12.9,7X,E12.5)
C
C      ON THE FIRST PASS THERE IS NO OLD DETERMINANT VALUE TO COMPARE
C      AGAINST SO CURRENT VALUES ARE JUST STORED. ON SECOND PASS
C      ONLY THE DETERMINANT IS LOOKED AT AND A VALID SLOPE VALUE IS
C      STORED. IN GENERAL, THERE IS FIRST A CHECK FOR A CHANGE IN
C      THE SIGN OF THE DETERMINANT. IF ONE IS FOUND CONVERGENCE IS
C      BEGUN, OTHERWISE CHANGES IN THE SIGN OF THE SLOPE ARE SAUGHT.
C      THERE ARE FOUR CASES OF SLOPE AND DETERMINANT SIGN. FOR THE

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C      CASES +,+ AND -,- RESPECTIVELY, THE CHANGE IS IGNORED TO
C      AVOID CONVERGENCE TO A LOCAL MAX OR MIN, RESPECTIVELY.
C      FOR THE +,- AND -,+ CASES, CONVERGENCE IS ATTEMPTED AND THE
C      CURRENT VALUES NECESSARY FOR A RESTART OF THE SEARCH ARE
C      STORED IN CASE OF A FALSE CONVERGENCE.
C
889      IF(II.EQ.1)GO TO 12
          IF((DT/DETO).GT.0.)GO TO 891
890      FDC=FDC-GAPP
          GO TO 13
891      IF(II.EQ.2)GO TO 12
          IF((SL/SLPO).GT.0.)GO TO 12
          IF((DETO/SLPO).GT.0.)GO TO 12
          IF(FCFLAG.EQ.1)GO TO 890
          SMMI=MMI-KK+1
          SGAP=GAPP
          FCFLAG=1
          GO TO 890
12      DETO=DT
          SLPO=SL
          GO TO 15
C
C      IN THE FOLLOWING CODE, THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF THE EQUATION
C      IS CALCULATED FOR USE IN FINDING Q AND Z OF THE CAVITY
C      SUM = N*INVERSE(U-ALPHA*R*N*I*INVERSE(U-ETA*I)*N)*N*S
C
14      BETA=SQRT(1.-1./(GAMMA*GAMMA))
          XO=GD*FDC/(2.*BETA)
          SUM=(0.,0.)
          IS=0
          DO 22 I=1,NS
              IF(IS.EQ.2)IS=0
              S1=FLOAT(I-1)
              V(I)=XNPS(XO,S1,IS)
22      IS=IS+1
          DO 21 I=1,NS
              DO 21 J=1,NS
                  S2=FLOAT(J-1)
C
C      HERE W(I,J) HAS BECOME THE MATRIX ELEMENT OF THE INVERSE MATRIX
C      AND UNI = INVERSE(U-ETA*I)
C
21      SUM=SUM+V(I)*W(I,J)*V(J)*SS(S2,FDC,BD,GD,CNE)
          UNI=1./(1.-CNE*RI(XO,FDC,BD,GD))
          SUM=SUM*UNI*UNI
          XZ=60.*GD/(BD*BD*FDC)
          Z=CMPLX(0.,-XZ)
          CHIB=FDC*BD/(BETA*GAMMA)
          CHIA=CHIB*AB
          Z=Z*SUM*2.*BESJ1(CHIA)/(CHIA*BESJ0(CHIB))
          ZR(KK)=REAL(Z)
          WV(KK)=FDC-FFDC
          FDC=FDC+GAPP
13      CONTINUE
C
C      CHECK FOR CONVERGENCE FOR CASE WHERE CONVERGENCE IS ATTEMPTED
C      BASED ON SLOPE CHANGES ONLY. IF CONDITION IS NOT MET, ASSUME
C      CONVERGENCE IS FALSE AND RESTORE VALUES TO THOSE PRIOR TO
C      CONVERGENCE ATTEMPT AND BEGIN SEARCH BEYOND THIS "FALSE RES."
C
C      FCFLAG=0 IMPLIES TERMINATION OCCURS WHEN DET CHANGES SIGN.
C      FCFLAG=1 IMPLIES TERMINATION OCCURS WHEN SLOPE CHANGES SIGN.
C
          IF((FCFLAG.EQ.0).OR.((FCFLAG.EQ.1).AND.(ABS(DT).LT.EPSILON)))

```

```

      *   GO TO 39
C
C   SLOPE CHANGES SIGN BUT DET ITSELF IS NOT SMALL ENOUGH. THIS
C   IS A FALSE CONVERGENCE. SO WE NEED TO CONTINUE LOOP THAT
C   ENDS WITH STATEMENT 13. NEW VALUES OF NN IS THEREFORE NEEDED
C   TO ENSURE A CONTINUATION.
C
      MMI=SMMI
      FDC=FDC+GAPP
      GAPP=SGAP
      FDC=FDC-GAPP
      GAPP=GAPP*E
      FCFLAG=0
      II=0
      GO TO 17
39   IF(K.EQ.1)GO TO 8
      FFDC=FDC+GAPP
      FDC=FFDC
      FDCPM=FFDC
      IF(MODE.EQ.1)FDCPGD=FFDC
      FCFLAG=0
      IF((MODE.EQ.1).AND.(GQ.EQ.'Y'))GO TO 41
      IF((GG.NE.'Y').AND.(KMM.GT.1))GO TO 43
      IF(MODE.GT.1)GO TO 43
      WRITE(6,42)
42   FORMAT(///7X,"G/D",4X,"FD/C",30X,"MODE"/)
43   WRITE(6,44)GD,FFDC,MODE
44   FORMAT(F10.3,F10.5,29X,I2//)
      GO TO 23
C
C   CALCULATION OF ACTUAL IMPEDANCE AND QUALITY: PARAMETERS ARE
C   FIRST INITIALIZED TO FIND POINTS FOR LEAST SQUARES FIT TO Q
C
41   M=(KJ+1)/2
      FDC=FDC-.00001*FLOAT(M-1)
      K=1
      GAPP=.00001
      MMI=KJ
      GO TO 17
C
C   AFTER POINTS HAVE BEEN CALCULATED, CALCULATE VALUES NECESSARY
C   FOR LEAST SQUARES FIT USING ADMITTANCE INSTEAD OF IMPEDANCE
C
8     S2=0.
      S2A=0.
      S4=0.
      DO 5 I=1,KJ
        WV2=WV(I)*WV(I)
        S2=S2+WV2
        S2A=S2A+WV2/ZR(I)
        S4=S4+WV2*WV2
5     TSUM=(ZR(M)*S2A-S2)/(120.*PI*S4)
C
C   THIS IS AN ARTIFACT OF CALCULATIONS FOR MODE>1
C   TSUM SOMETIMES IS NEGATIVE AS THE FUNCTIONAL
C   BEHAVIOR IS NOT AS EXPECTED
C
      IF(TSUM.GE.0.)GO TO 653
      WRITE(6,654)
654   FORMAT(/" * * * EITHER: MISMATCH OF EXTREMUM OF IM(DET) * * *"
      *   /" * * * AND ZERO OF RE(DET) DUE TO ERROR * * *"
      *   /" * * * OR: CONVERGENCE OF A FALSE RESONANCE * * *")
      TSUM=ABS(TSUM)
653   Q=FFDC*0.5*SQRT(TSUM)*.001

```

```

      ZM=ZR(M)/(1000.*(120.*PI)**1.5)
      IF((GG.NE.'Y').AND.((KMM.GT.1).OR.(MODE.GT.1)))GO TO 750
      WRITE(6,300)
300    FORMAT(///7X,"G/D",4X,"FD/C",8X,"Z AT RES",8X,"Q"
      *      ,5X,"MODE"/)
      WRITE(6,800)GD,FFDC,ZM,Q,MODE
800    FORMAT(F10.3,F10.5,E15.5,F10.4,4X,I2//)
23     K=0
25     GD=GD+GDG
      GO TO 9
777    WRITE(6,778)
778    FORMAT("///LOOP EXECUTED TOO MANY TIMES - RUN HALTED//")
      GO TO 9
7      STOP
      END
C
C      *****
C
      COMPLEX FUNCTION SS(S,FDC,BD,GD,CNE)
      COMPLEX SSKI,CNE
C
C      THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES VALUES OF S.  SEE MATHEMATICAL
C      DEVELOPMENT FOR ACTUAL FORMULAS USED.  THE VARIOUS CASES
C      CONSIDERED ARE GAMMA IMAGINARY, REAL AND SMALL, AND REAL
C      AND LARGE. (MORE DETAIL IN DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTATION)
C
      PI=3.1415927
      PSDG=PI*S/GD
      B=PSDG*PSDG-FDC*FDC
      CHID=SQRT(ABS(B))
      CHIB=CHID*BD
      IF(B.LT.0.)GO TO 3
      IF(CHID.GT.100..OR.CHIB.GT.100.)GO TO 5
      DIO=BESIO(CHID)
      DI1=BESI1(CHID)
      DK0=BESKO(CHID)
      DK1=BESK1(CHID)
      BIO=BESIO(CHIB)
      BI1=BESI1(CHIB)
      BK0=BESKO(CHIB)
      BK1=BESK1(CHIB)
      SSKI=CHIB*(DK0*BIO-BK0*DIO+CNE*(DK1*BIO+DI1*BK0)/CHIB)
      *      /((DK0*BI1+BK1*DIO-CNE*(-DK1*BI1+DI1*BK1)/CHIB)
      GO TO 4
3      DJ0=BESJO(CHID)
      DJ1=BESJ1(CHID)
      DY0=BESYO(CHID)
      DY1=BESY1(CHID)
      BJO=BESJO(CHIB)
      BJ1=BESJ1(CHIB)
      BY0=BESYO(CHIB)
      BY1=BESY1(CHIB)
      SSKI=CHIB*(BJ0*DY0-DJ0*BY0-CNE*(DY1*BJ0-DJ1*BY0)/CHIB)
      *      /((BJ1*DY0-DJ0*BY1-CNE*(DY1*BJ1-DJ1*BY1)/CHIB)
      GO TO 4
5      CB=1./CHIB
      CD=1./CHID
      IF(CHIB.LE.90.)GO TO 7
      DIO=1.+ .125*CD+.0703125*CD*CD
      DI1=1.-.375*CD-.1171875*CD*CD
      DK0=1.-.125*CD+.0703125*CD*CD
      DK1=1.+ .375*CD-.1171875*CD*CD
      BIO=1.+ .125*CB+.0703125*CB*CB
      BI1=1.-.375*CB-.1171875*CB*CB

```

```

BK0=1.-.125*CB+.0703125*CB*CB
BK1=1.+ .375*CB-.1171875*CB*CB
CHDB=CHID-CHIB
IF(CHDB.GT.10.)GO TO 6
EX=EXP(2.*CHDB)
SSKI=CHIB*(DK0*BIO-EX*BK0*DIO+CNE*(DK1*BIO+EX*DI1*BK0)/CHIB)
* /((DK0*BI1+EX*BK1*DIO-CNE*(-DK1*BI1+EX*DI1*BK1)/CHIB)
GO TO 4
6 SSKI=CHIB*(BK0/BK1)*(-DIO+CNE*DI1/CHIB)/
* (DIO-CNE*DI1/CHIB)
GO TO 4
7 SSKI=CHIB*(BESK0(CHIB)/BESK1(CHIB))*(-DIO+CNE*DI1/CHIB)/
* (DIO-CNE*DI1/CHIB)
4 B2=2.
IF(S.LT..01)B2=1.
SS=B2*SSKI-CNE*B2
RETURN
END

C
C *****
C
COMPLEX FUNCTION F(X)
COMPLEX X,CNE
COMMON PI,IS,JS,S1,S2,FDC,BD,GD,AB,CNE
RX=REAL(X)

C
C THIS FUNCTION PROVIDES VALUES TO "CGAUSS" FOR THE INTEGRAL
C BEING CALCULATE IN THE MAIN PROGRAM (SEE ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION)
C
A=RI(RX,FDC,BD,GD)
XN=XNPS(RX,S1,IS)*XNPS(RX,S2,JS)/PI
F=XN*A/(1.-CNE*A)
RETURN
END

C
C *****
C
FUNCTION RI(X,FDC,BD,GD)

C
C THIS FUNCTION RETURNS VALUES FOR I, A RATIO OF BESSEL FUNCTIONS
C TIMES THE INVERSE OF (CHI*B). THE CASES CONSIDERED ARE DISCUSSED
C IN THE ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION
C
A=2.*X/GD
B=A*A-FDC*FDC
CHI=SQRT(ABS(B))*BD
IF(B.LT.0.)GO TO 1
IF(CHI.LT..01)GO TO 2
IF(CHI.GT.100.)GO TO 4
RI=BESI1(CHI)/(CHI*BESIO(CHI))
RETURN
1 IF(CHI.LT..01)GO TO 3
RI=BESJ1(CHI)/(CHI*BESJO(CHI))
RETURN
2 RI=0.5*(1.-CHI*CHI/8.+CHI*CHI*CHI*CHI/48.)
RETURN
3 RI=0.5*(1.+CHI*CHI/8.+CHI*CHI*CHI*CHI/48.)
RETURN
4 C=1./CHI
RI=C*(1.+ .5*C+.375*C*C)
RETURN
END

C
C *****

```

```
C      FUNCTION XNPS(X,S,I)
C
C      THIS FUNCTION RETURNS ELEMENTS OF THE MATRIX N
C      THE CASES CONSIDER EVEN AND ODD INDICES AND
C      APPROXIMATIONS DEPENDANT ON THE INPUTS
C
      PI=3.1415927
      CS=PI*S/2.
      IF(ABS(X-CS).LT..05)GO TO 1
      A=X/(X*X-CS*CS)
      IF(I.EQ.0)XNPS=A*SIN(X)
      IF(I.EQ.1)XNPS=A*COS(X)
      RETURN
1     A=X*(1.-(X-CS)*(X-CS)/6.)/(X+CS)
      IF(I.EQ.1)GO TO 2
      K=INT(S/2.+0.01)
      IF(MOD(K,2).EQ.0)XNPS=A
      IF(MOD(K,2).EQ.1)XNPS=-A
      RETURN
2     K=INT((S+1.)/2.+0.01)
      IF(MOD(K,2).EQ.0)XNPS=A
      IF(MOD(K,2).EQ.1)XNPS=-A
      RETURN
      END
```

APPENDIX II

The following is the batch job deck TESTCAV for running the program CAVITY. The input file is LFN1 and the output file is LFN2. Needless to say, the user's number, password and charge number should be updated.

```
TESTCAV.  
USER,99999,99999.  
CHARGE,999.  
AT,CERNLIB/UN=LIBR.  
LIBRARY(CERNLIB).  
G,LFN1.  
AT,CAV/UN=94786.  
CAV,LFN1,LFN2.  
REPLACE,LFN2.  
DAYFILE,DAYFIL.  
REPLACE,DAYFIL.  
EXIT.  
DAYFILE,DAYFIL.  
REPLACE,DAYFIL.
```


APPENDIX III

The following is a listing of the program CAVPLT written using ANSI '77 FORTRAN in CDC FORTRAN 5. It is available from a Fermilab terminal by entering GET,CAVPLT/UN=94786.

```

      PROGRAM CAVPLT(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT,DIGF,
*TAPE99=DIGF)
      EXTERNAL F
      COMMON PI,IS,JS,S1,S2,FDC,BD,GD,CNE
      COMPLEX A,X1,X2,XM,F,SUM,Z,UNI,DET,RSS
      COMPLEX CNE,SS,CGAUSS,W(20,20),WW(20)
      CHARACTER GG*1,GQ*1
      INTEGER PPC,CPG
      DIMENSION V(20),ZR(31),WV(31),IFLAG(45),PARA(22),ZX(2),ZY(2)
      DIMENSION FREQM(300),RDETM(300),ZDETM(300)
      NAMELIST/PLOT/BD,GD,FDST,FDEND,GAP,GG,XI,XMAX,ERROR,NS
      PI=3.1415927
      E=2.71828
      GG='R'
      FDST=2.405
      XI=10.
      XMAX=100.
      NS=6
      ERROR=.00001
      READ(5,PLOT,END=51)
      IF((BD.LE.0.).OR.(BD.GT.1.))GO TO 892
      IF(GD.LE.0.)GO TO 892
      IF(FDST.LT.2.40)GO TO 892
      NPOINT=INT((FDEND-FDST)/GAP)+1
      IF(NPOINT.GT.300)THEN
987  FORMAT(/" * * * NO. OF POINTS IS",I4," WHICH IS BIGGER ",
* "THAN 300 * * */
* " " EITHER DECREASE NO. OF POINTS OR CHANGE ",
* "DIMENSION STATEMENT"//)
      GO TO 51
      ELSE
      GO TO 9
      END IF
9  IF((GAP.GT.0.).AND.(GAP.LE.1.))GO TO 10
892  WRITE(6,893)
893  FORMAT(/" * * * ERROR IN INPUT PARAMETERS * * *")
      GO TO 51
10  X1=(0.,0.)
      X2=CMPLX(XI,0.)
      XM=CMPLX(XMAX,0.)
      GAPP=GAP
      FDC=FDST-GAPP
      K=0
      II=0
15  FDC=FDC+GAPP
      II=II+1
18  HE=BD*(FDC**1.5)/SQRT(240.0E+06*PI)
      CNE=CMPLX(HE,HE)
      IS=0

```

```

JS=0
DO 2 I=1,NS
IF(IS.EQ.2)IS=0
S1=FLOAT(I-1)
RSS=SS(S1,FDC,BD,GD,CNE)
DO 1 J=1,NS
IF(JS.EQ.2)JS=0
S2=FLOAT(J-1)
W(I,J)=(0.,0.)
IF((IS.EQ.0).AND.(JS.EQ.1))GO TO 1
IF((IS.EQ.1).AND.(JS.EQ.0))GO TO 1
A=CGAUSS(F,X1,X2,ERROR)
ERROR1=ERROR*10.
A=CGAUSS(F,X2,XM,ERROR1)+A
W(I,J)=RSS*A*2.
1 JS=JS+1
2 IS=IS+1
DO 6 I=1,NS
6 W(I,I)=1.-W(I,I)
CALL CMLIN(W,WW,20,NS,0,DET,V,K)
DT=REAL(DET)
AI=AIMAG(DET)
FREQM(II+2)=FDC
RDETM(II+2)=DT
ZDETM(II+2)=AI
PPC=II+2
PRINT *,II,FDC,DT,AI
IF(FDC.GT.FDEND)GO TO 7
GO TO 15
7 RDETM(1)=0.
RDETM(2)=0.
ZDETM(1)=0.
ZDETM(2)=0.
FREQM(1)=FDEND
FREQM(2)=FDST
DO 40 I=1,45
40 IFLAG(I)=0
IFLAG(1)=1
PARA(1)=PPC
IFLAG(3)=1
PARA(3)=-1
IFLAG(37)=1
IFLAG(45)=0
IF(GG.NE.'R')GO TO 53
CALL PLTDSP(' ',0,' ',0,' ',0,FREQM,RDETM,DUMMY,PARA,IFLAG)
GO TO 51
53 CALL PLTDSP(' ',0,' ',0,' ',0,FREQM,ZDETM,DUMMY,PARA,IFLAG)
51 STOP
END
COMPLEX FUNCTION SS(S,FDC,BD,GD,CNE)
COMPLEX SSKI,CNE
PI=3.1415927
PSDG=PI*S/GD
E=PSDG*PSDG-FDC*FDC
CHID=SQRT(ABS(B))
CHIB=CHID*BD
IF(B.LT.0.)GO TO 3
IF(CHID.GT.100..OR.CHIB.GT.100.)GO TO 5
DIO=BESIO(CHID)
DI1=BESI1(CHID)
DKO=BESKO(CHID)
DK1=BESK1(CHID)
BIO=BESIO(CHIB)
BI1=BESI1(CHIB)

```

```

      BK0=BESK0(CHIB)
      BK1=BESK1(CHIB)
      SSKI=CHIB*(DK0*BIO-BK0*DIO+CNE*(DK1*BIO+DI1*BK0)/CHIB)
      * /((DK0*BI1+BK1*DIO-CNE*(-DK1*BI1+DI1*BK1)/CHIB)
3     GO TO 4
      DJ0=BESJ0(CHID)
      DJ1=BESJ1(CHID)
      DY0=BESY0(CHID)
      DY1=BESY1(CHID)
      BJ0=BESJ0(CHIB)
      BJ1=BESJ1(CHIB)
      BY0=BESY0(CHIB)
      BY1=BESY1(CHIB)
      SSKI=CHIB*(BJ0*DY0-DJ0*BY0-CNE*(DY1*BJ0-DJ1*BY0)/CHIB)
      * /((BJ1*DY0-DJ0*BY1-CNE*(DY1*BJ1-DJ1*BY1)/CHIB)
5     GO TO 4
      CB=1./CHIB
      CD=1./CHID
      IF(CHIB.LE.90.)GO TO 7
      DIO=1.+ .125*CD+.0703125*CD*CD
      DI1=1.-.375*CD-.1171875*CD*CD
      DK0=1.-.125*CD+.0703125*CD*CD
      DK1=1.+ .375*CD-.1171875*CD*CD
      BIO=1.+ .125*CB+.0703125*CB*CB
      BI1=1.-.375*CB-.1171875*CB*CB
      BK0=1.-.125*CB+.0703125*CB*CB
      BK1=1.+ .375*CB-.1171875*CB*CB
      CHDB=CHID-CHIB
      IF(CHDB.GT.10.)GO TO 6
      EX=EXP(2.*CHDB)
      SSKI=CHIB*(DK0*BIO-EX*BK0*DIO+CNE*(DK1*BIO+EX*DI1*BK0)/CHIB)
      * /((DK0*BI1+EX*BK1*DIO-CNE*(-DK1*BI1+EX*DI1*BK1)/CHIB)
6     GO TO 4
      SSKI=CHIB*(BK0/BK1)*(-DIO+CNE*DI1/CHIB)/
      * (DIO-CNE*DI1/CHIB)
      GO TO 4
7     SSKI=CHIB*(BESK0(CHIB)/BESK1(CHIB))*(-DIO+CNE*DI1/CHIB)/
      * (DIO-CNE*DI1/CHIB)
4     B2=2.
      IF(S.LT..01)B2=1.
      SS=B2*SSKI-CNE*B2
      RETURN
      END
      COMPLEX FUNCTION F(X)
      COMPLEX X,CNE
      COMMON PI,IS,JS,S1,S2,FDC,BD,GD,CNE
      RX=REAL(X)
      A=RI(RX,FDC,BD,GD)
      IN=XNPS(RX,S1,IS)*XNPS(RX,S2,JS)/PI
      F=XN*A/(1.-CNE*A)
      RETURN
      END
      FUNCTION RI(X,FDC,BD,GD)
      A=2.*X/GD
      B=A*A-FDC*FDC
      CHI=SQRT(ABS(B))*BD
      IF(B.LT.0.)GO TO 1
      IF(CHI.LT..01)GO TO 2
      IF(CHI.GT.100.)GO TO 4
      RI=BESI1(CHI)/(CHI*BESIO(CHI))
      RETURN
1     IF(CHI.LT..01)GO TO 3
      RI=BESJ1(CHI)/(CHI*BESJO(CHI))
      RETURN

```

```

2      RI=0.5*(1.-CHI*CHI/8.+CHI*CHI*CHI*CHI/48.)
      RETURN
3      RI=0.5*(1.+CHI*CHI/8.+CHI*CHI*CHI*CHI/48.)
      RETURN
4      C=1./CHI
      RI=C*(1.+0.5*C+.375*C*C)
      RETURN
      END
      FUNCTION XNPS(X,S,I)
      PI=3.1415927
      CS=PI*S/2.
      IF(ABS(X-CS).LT..05)GO TO 1
      A=X/(X*X-CS*CS)
      IF(I.EQ.0)XNPS=A*SIN(X)
      IF(I.EQ.1)XNPS=A*COS(X)
      RETURN
1      A=X*(1.-(X-CS)*(X-CS)/6.)/(X+CS)
      IF(I.EQ.1)GO TO 2
      K=INT(S/2+.01)
      IF(MOD(K,2).EQ.0)XNPS=A
      IF(MOD(K,2).EQ.1)XNPS=-A
      RETURN
2      K=INT((S+1.)/2+.01)
      IF(MOD(K,2).EQ.0)XNPS=A
      IF(MOD(K,2).EQ.1)XNPS=-A
      RETURN
      END

```

APPENDIX IV

The following is a listing of the batch job deck TESTP for executing the program CAVPLT in order to create a digfile DIGFP for plotting $\text{Re}(\text{det}W)$. The input file is named LFN. Needless to say, the user's number, password and charge number should be updated.

```
TESTP.  
USER,99999,99999.  
CHARGE,999.  
SETTL(*).  
PURGE,OUTP/NA.  
DEFINE,OUTPUT=OUTP.  
AT,CERNLIB/UN=LIBR.  
AT,GRALIB/UN=LIBR.  
LIBRARY(CERNLIB,GRALIB).  
G,LFN.  
AT,CAVP/UN=94786.  
CAVP,LFN.  
REPLACE,DIGFP.  
DAYFILE,DAYFILP.  
REPLACE,DAYFILP.  
EXIT.  
DAYFILE,DAYFILP.  
REPLACE,DAYFILP.
```

Figure 1. Schematic cross section of the corrugated beampipe.

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 5

Table 1. Output for \$DATA BD=.5 GD=.8, MODES=3\$.

NOTE: RESONANCE FREQUENCY F IS OBTAINED FROM FD/C BY USING:

$$FD/C = 2*PI*F*D/C,$$

WHERE C IS THE VELOCITY OF LIGHT AND D IS THE CAVITY RADIUS.

THE TRUE RESONANCE RESISTANCE IS

$$Z*SQRT(SIGMA*D)*Z0**1.5,$$

WHERE Z0 = 120*PI OHMS AND SIGMA IS THE WALL CONDUCTIVITY.

THE FIGURE OF MERIT IS

$$Q*SQRT(SIGMA*D*Z0).$$

B/D = .5000   A/B = .005000   GAMMA = 1000.0000
 NS = 6   XMAX = 100.

G/D	FD/C	Z AT RES	Q	MODE
.800	2.58092	.13779E+00	1.0021	1
.800	3.58790			2
.800	4.68222			3

Table 2. Output for \$DATA BD=.5,GD=1.,KMKM=8,GDG=-.1\$.

NOTE: RESONANCE FREQUENCY F IS OBTAINED FROM FD/C BY USING:

$$FD/C = 2*PI*F*D/C,$$

WHERE C IS THE VELOCITY OF LIGHT AND D IS THE CAVITY RADIUS.

THE TRUE RESONANCE RESISTANCE IS

$$Z*SQRT(SIGMA*D)*Z0**1.5,$$

WHERE Z0 = 120*PI OHMS AND SIGMA IS THE WALL CONDUCTIVITY.

THE FIGURE OF MERIT IS

$$Q*SQRT(SIGMA*D*Z0).$$

B/D = .5000   A/B = .005000   GAMMA = 1000.0000
NS = 6   XMAX = 100.

G/D	FD/C	Z AT RES	Q	MODE
1.000	2.54592	.14312E+00	1.0204	1
.900	2.56167	.14223E+00	1.0121	1
.800	2.58092	.13779E+00	1.0021	1
.700	2.60486	.12979E+00	.9900	1
.600	2.63530	.11835E+00	.9750	1
.500	2.67500	.10370E+00	.9562	1
.400	2.72852	.86219E-01	.9323	1
.300	2.80390	.66394E-01	.9014	1

Table 3. Output for \$DATA BD=.5,GD=.8,GC='Y',GAP=.1\$.

NOTE: RESONANCE FREQUENCY F IS OBTAINED FROM FD/C BY USING:

$$FD/C = 2*PI*F*D/C,$$

WHERE C IS THE VELOCITY OF LIGHT AND D IS THE CAVITY RADIUS.

THE TRUE RESONANCE RESISTANCE IS

$$Z*SQRT(SIGMA*D)*Z0**1.5,$$

WHERE Z0 = 120*PI OHMS AND SIGMA IS THE WALL CONDUCTIVITY.

THE FIGURE OF MERIT IS

$$Q*SQRT(SIGMA*D*Z0).$$

B/D = .5000   A/B = .005000   GAMMA = 1000.0000
NS = 6   XMAX = 100.

FD/C	DET	GAP	SLOPE
2.405000	.3328E+01	.100000000	.33278E+02
2.505000	.1568E+01	.100000000	-.17595E+02
2.605000	-.5477E+00	.100000000	-.21160E+02
2.541788	.8366E+00	.036787969	-.19890E+02
2.578576	.5187E-01	.036787969	-.21331E+02
2.615364	-.7917E+00	.036787969	-.22931E+02
2.592109	-.2513E+00	.013533547	-.22400E+02
2.583555	-.5871E-01	.004978717	-.22211E+02
2.580408	.1132E-01	.001831569	-.22142E+02
2.582239	-.2938E-01	.001831569	-.22222E+02
2.581081	-.3639E-02	.000673797	-.22197E+02
2.580655	.5817E-02	.000247876	-.22188E+02
2.580903	.3148E-03	.000247876	-.22199E+02
2.581151	-.5190E-02	.000247876	-.22209E+02
2.580994	-.1710E-02	.000091189	-.22206E+02
2.580937	-.4301E-03	.000033546	-.22205E+02
2.580916	.4077E-04	.000012341	-.22204E+02
2.580928	-.2333E-03	.000012341	-.22205E+02
2.580920	-.6003E-04	.000004540	-.22205E+02
2.580917	.3689E-05	.000001670	-.22205E+02
2.580919	-.3340E-04	.000001670	-.22205E+02
2.580918	-.9954E-05	.000000614	-.22205E+02
2.580917	-.1330E-05	.000000226	-.22205E+02
2.580917	.1843E-05	.000000083	-.22205E+02
2.580917	-.3563E-08	.000000083	-.22205E+02

G/D	FD/C	Z AT RES	Q	MODE
.800	2.58092	.13779E+00	1.0021	1