




Control of Hamiltonian chaos in a Traveling Wave Tube

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Equipe Turbulence Plasma

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Centre universitaire de St. Jérôme - Marseille

- beam - plasma system
 - traveling wave tube
 - trochoidal analyzer
 - distribution function
 - Hamiltonian chaos
 - the beam-wave/s system
 - the "devil's staircase"
 - control of chaos
 - conclusion and perspectives
- 

beam-plasma

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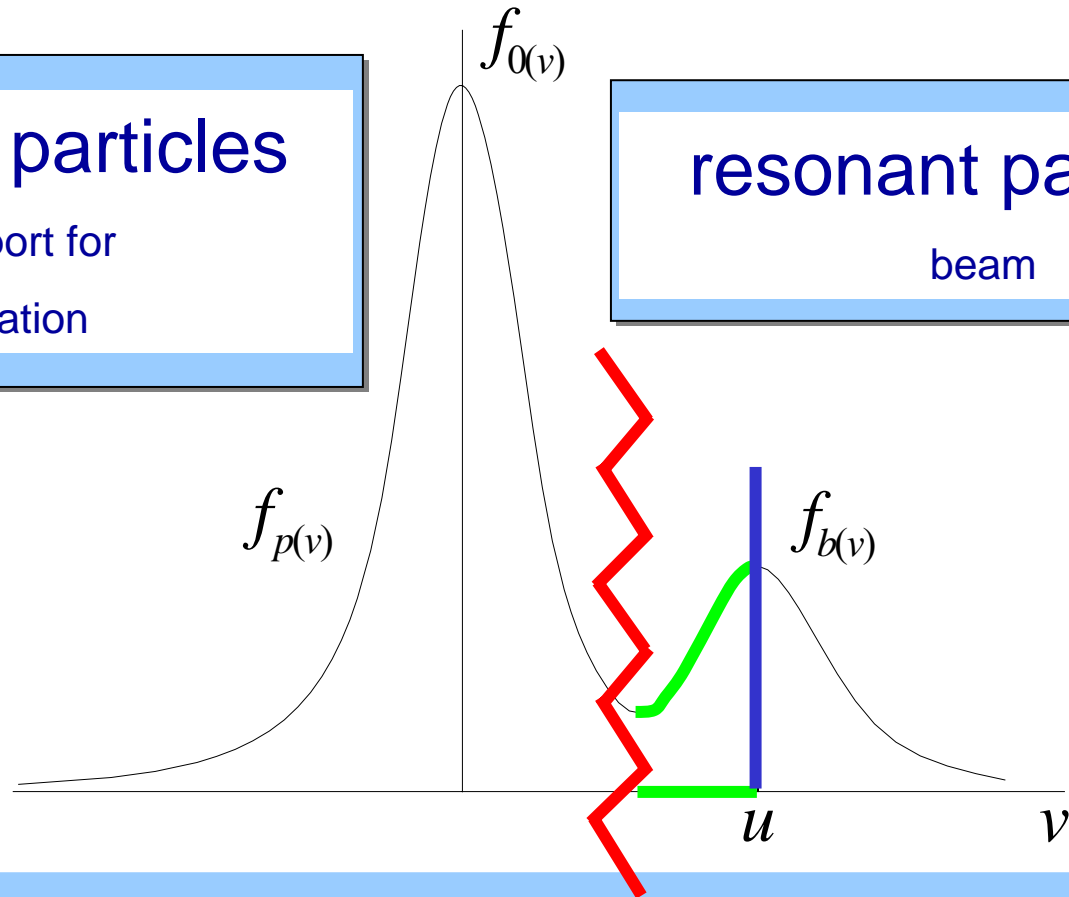
beam – plasma system

non resonant particles

Dielectric support for
wave propagation

resonant particles

beam

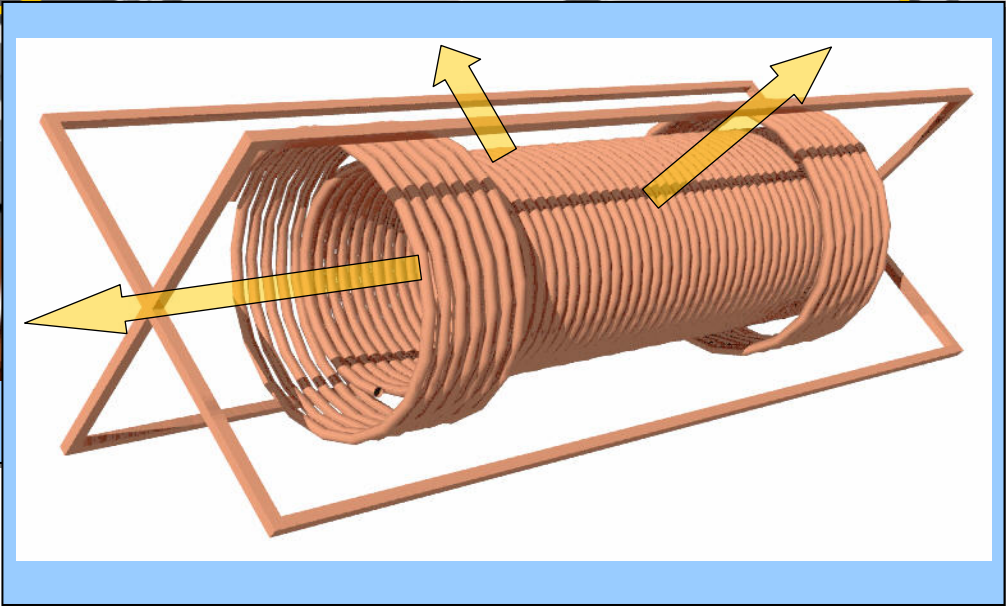
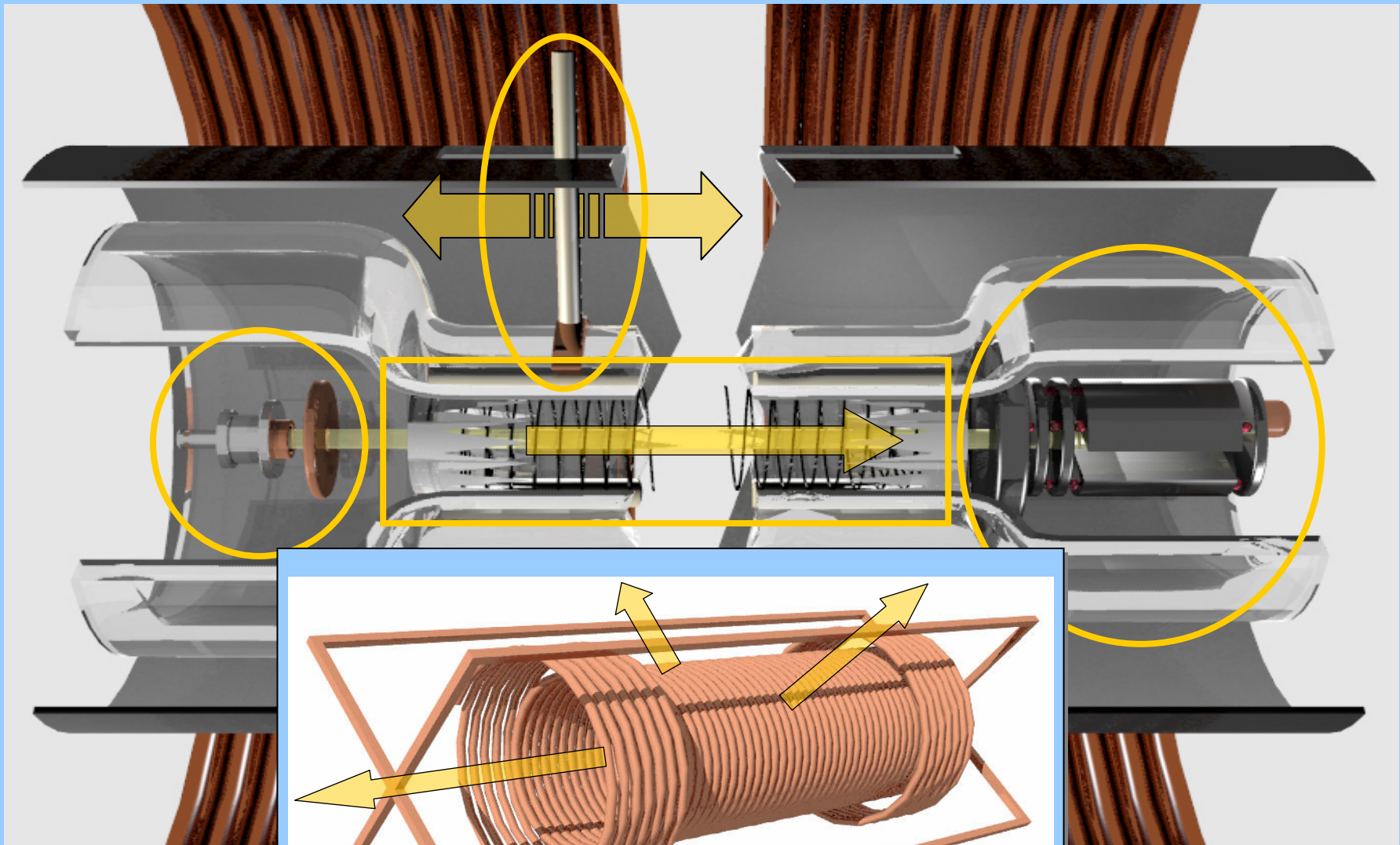


Velocity distribution function

- beam - plasma system

traveling wave tube

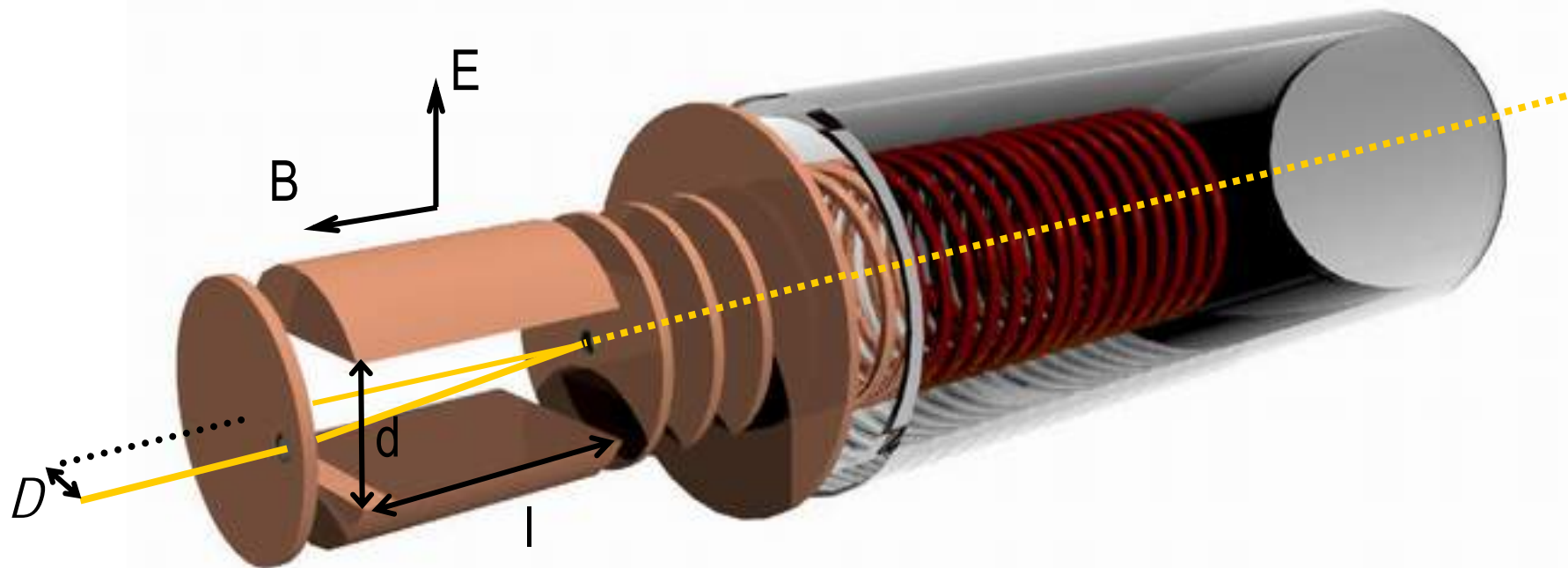
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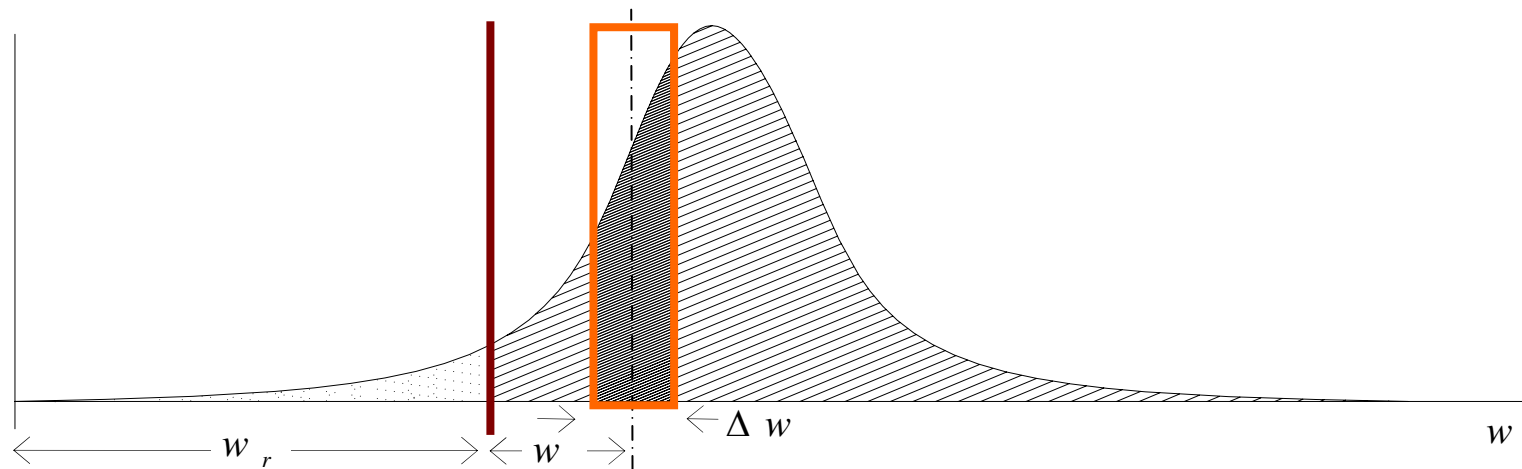
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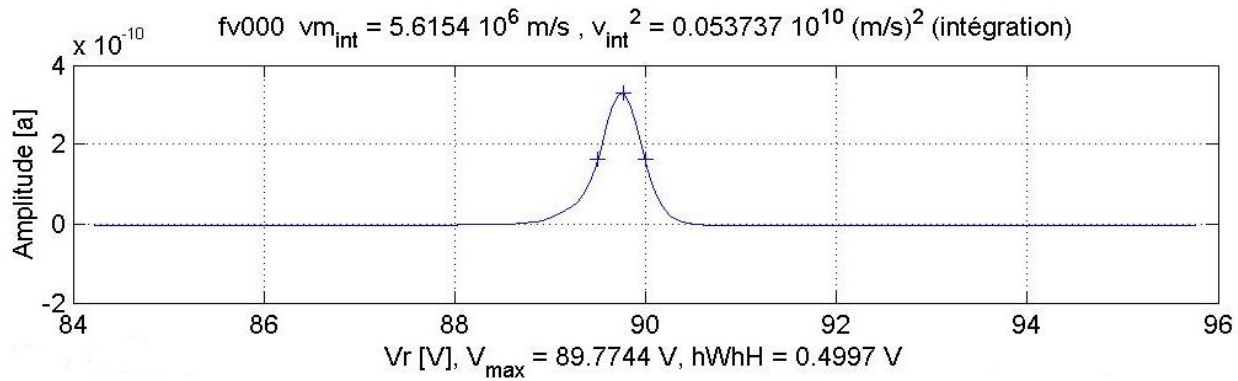
$f(w)$



- beam - plasma system
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velocity distribution functions

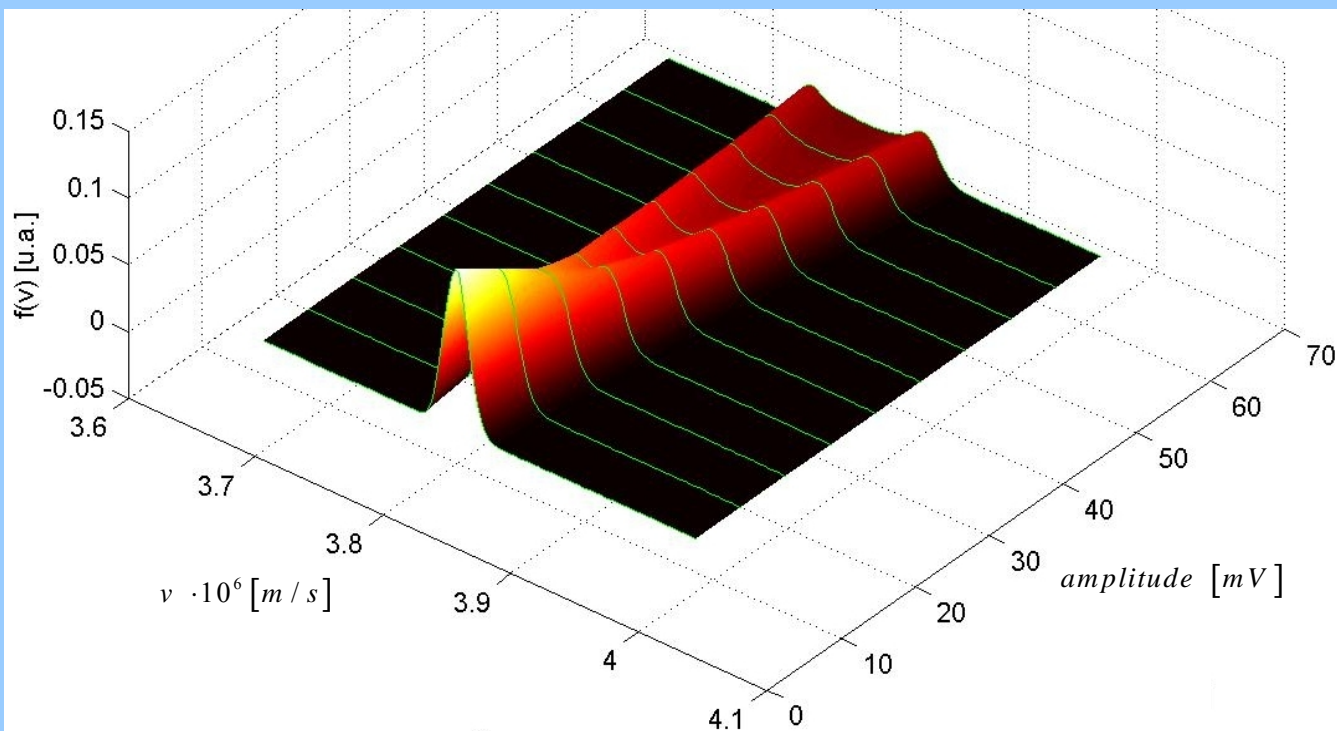
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beam

$$v_b \quad [m/s]$$

$$I \quad [nA]$$



wave/s

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} f_i \quad [MHz] \\ v_{\phi_i} \quad [m/s] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} v_{\phi_i} \quad [m/s] \\ \phi_i \quad [V] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\phi_i \quad [V]$$

$$phases \quad \alpha_i$$

$$l_{int} \quad [m]$$

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Hamiltonian chaos

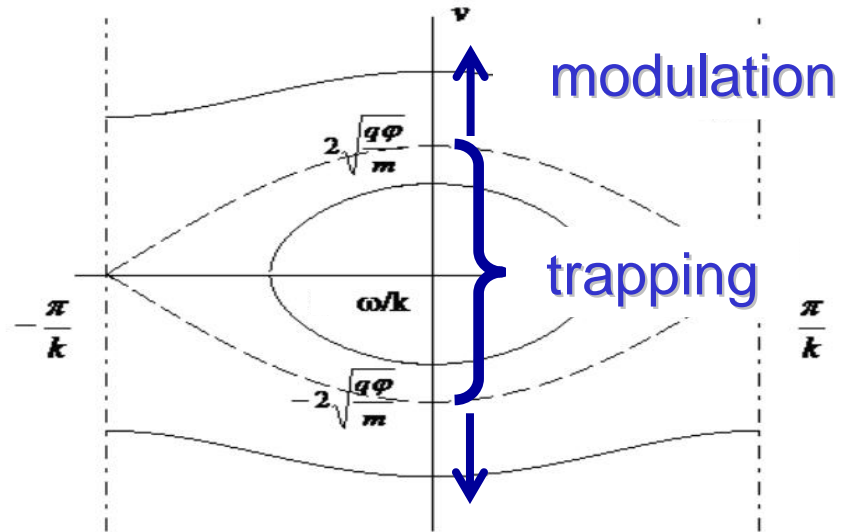
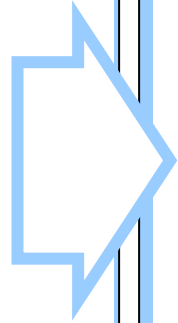
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Integrable system

a particle in one wave

$$H_{(x,v)} = \frac{v^2}{2} - M \cos(x)$$

$$M = \frac{|e\phi|}{m}$$



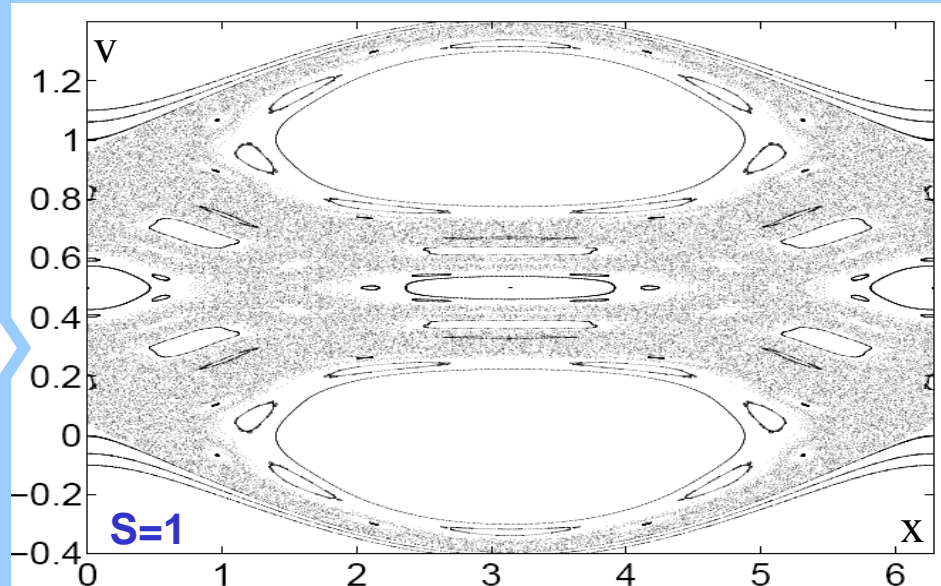
Non integrable system

a particle in two waves

$$H_{(v,x,t)} = \frac{v^2}{2} - M \cos(x) - P \cos(k(x-t))$$

Overlap parameter

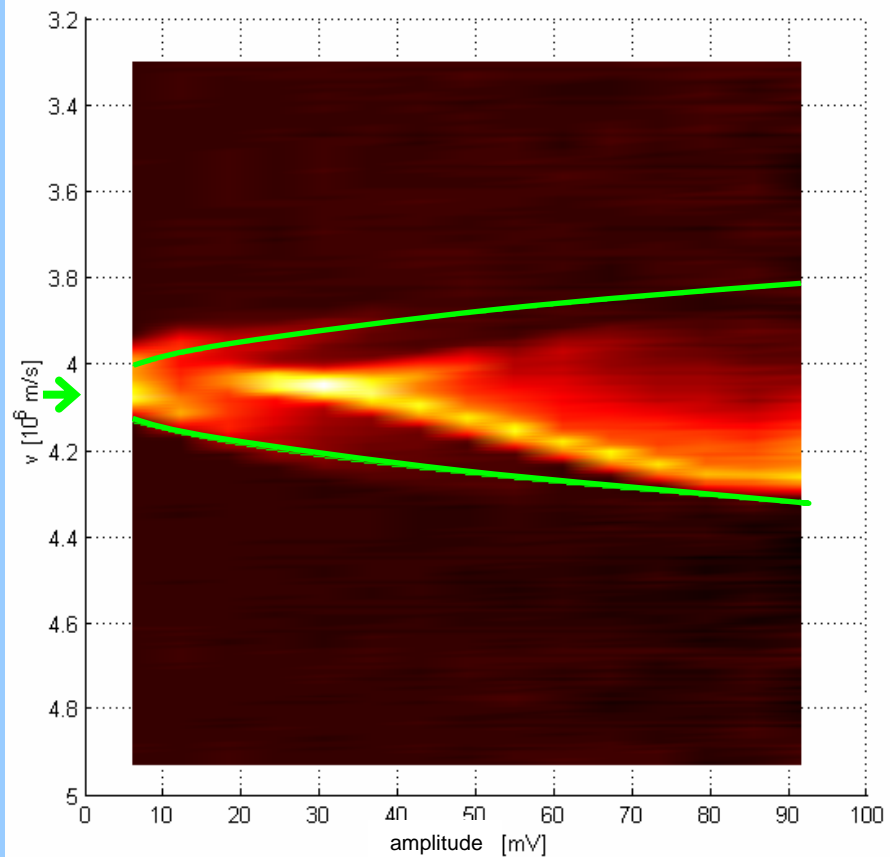
$$s = \frac{2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{q\phi_1}{m}} + \sqrt{\frac{e\phi_2}{m}} \right)}{\left| \frac{\omega_2}{k_2} - \frac{\omega_1}{k_1} \right|}$$



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libration

- f 30[MHz]
- v_ϕ $4,07 \cdot 10^6$ [m/s]
- ϕ_S 6,1[mV] ($C_{E_1} = 0,061$)
- v_b $4,03 \cdot 10^6$ [m/s]
- I 100[nA]
- l_{int} 400[cm]

$$\omega_b = k \sqrt{\frac{|e|\phi}{m}}$$

$$L_b = \frac{2\pi v_\phi}{\omega_b}$$

f 30[MHz]

v_ϕ $4,07 \cdot 10^6$ [m/s]

ϕ_S 6,1[mV] ($C_{E_1} = 0,061$)

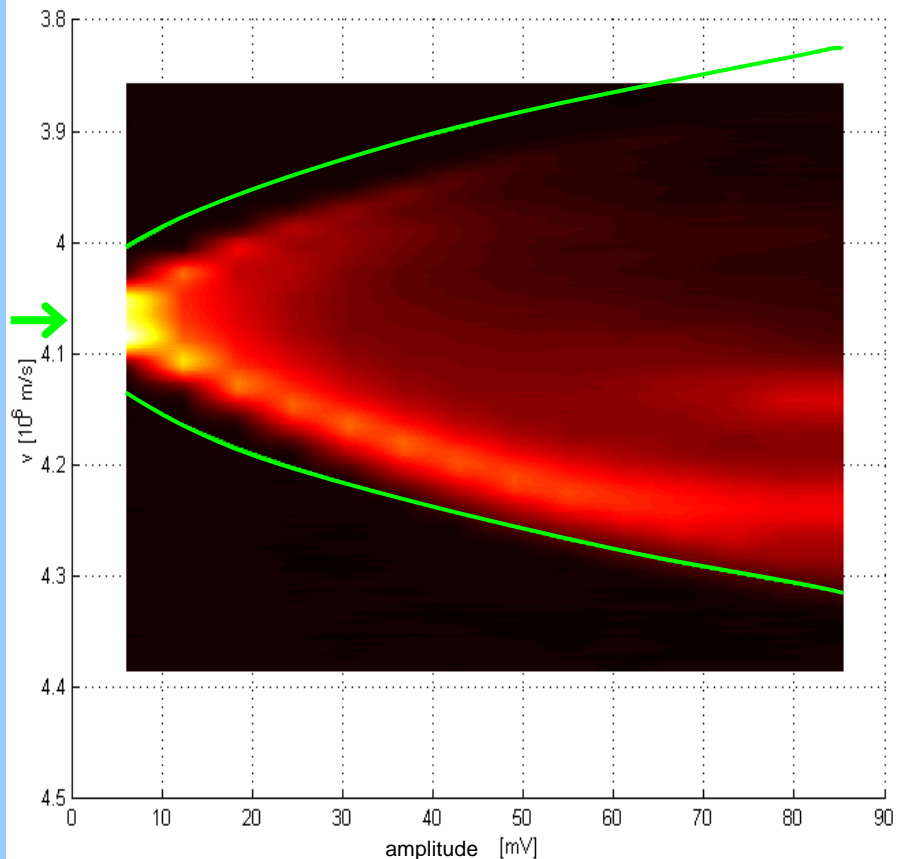
v_b $4,03 \cdot 10^6$ [m/s]

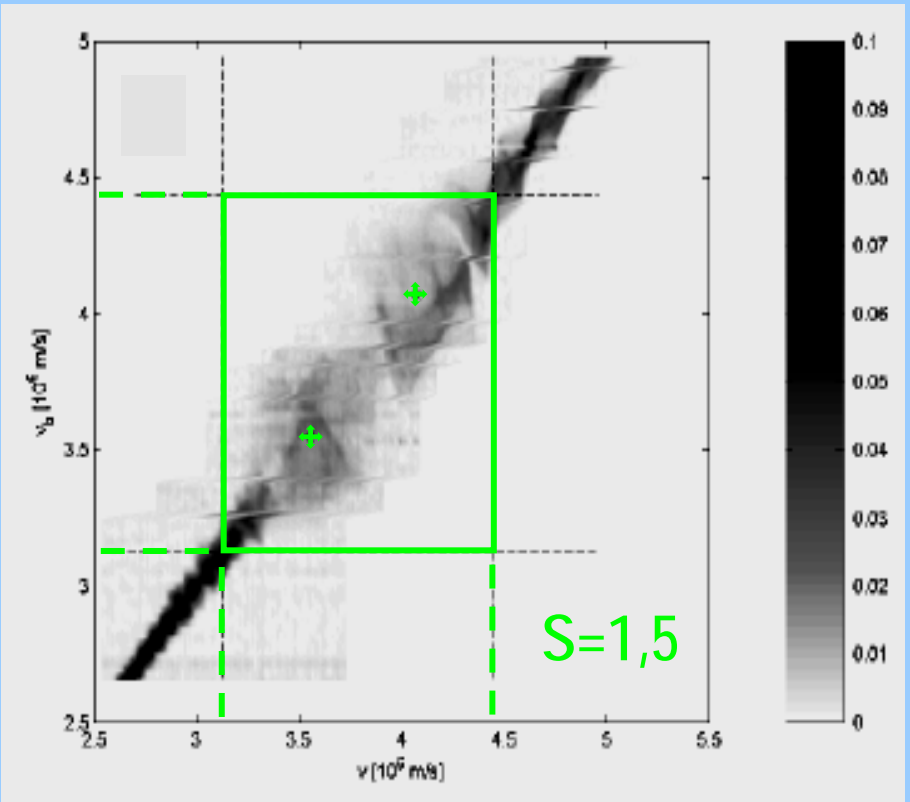
I 100[nA]

l_{int} 260[cm]

$$v_{\pm} = v_\phi \pm 2 \sqrt{\frac{e\phi}{m}}$$

trapping

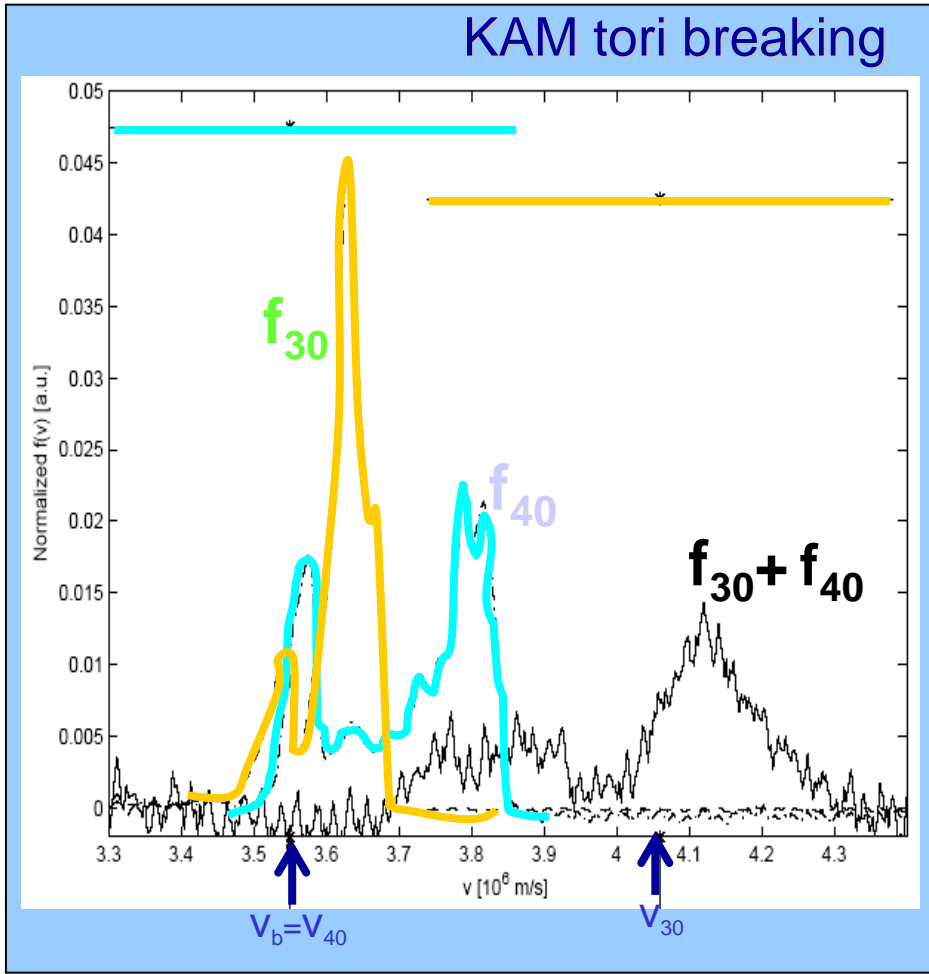




beam-waves

- f 30 and 40 [MHz]
- v_ϕ $4,07 \cdot 10^6$ e $3,55 \cdot 10^6$ [m/s]
- ϕ_{30} 195 [mV] ($C_{30} = 0,061$)
- ϕ_{40} 250 [mV] ($C_{40} = 0,04$)
- v_b $3,35 \cdot 10^6 \rightarrow 4,78 \cdot 10^6$ [m/s] (step 0,42 [m/s])
- I 50 [nA]
- l_{int} 400 [cm]

- f 30 and / or 40 [MHz]
- v_ϕ $4,07 \cdot 10^6$ and $3,55 \cdot 10^6$ [m/s]
- ϕ_{30} 144 [mV] ($C_{30} = 0,061$)
- ϕ_{40} 136 [mV] ($C_{40} = 0,04$)
- v_b $3,55 \cdot 10^6$ [m/s]
- I 50 [nA]
- l_{int} 400 [cm]

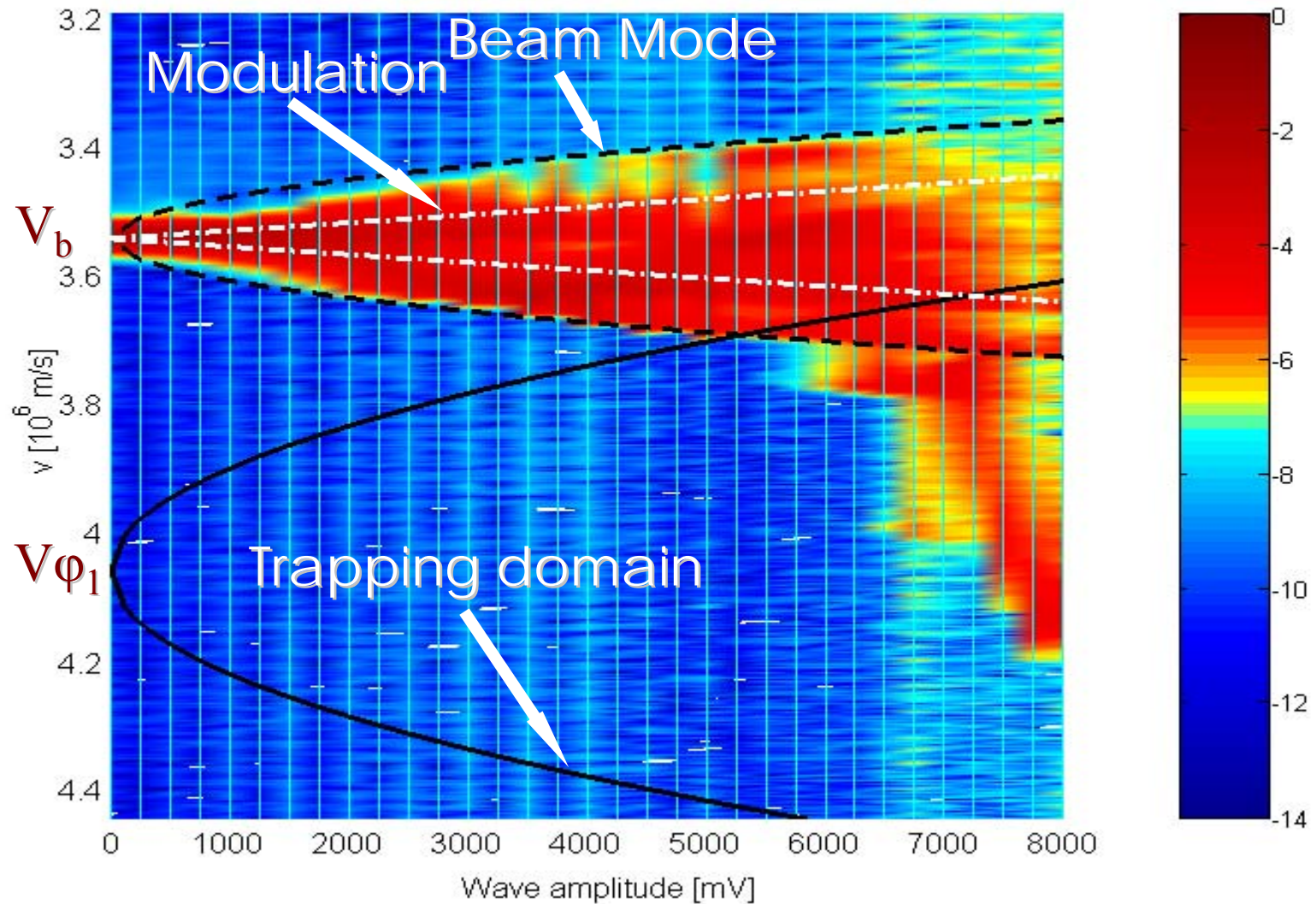


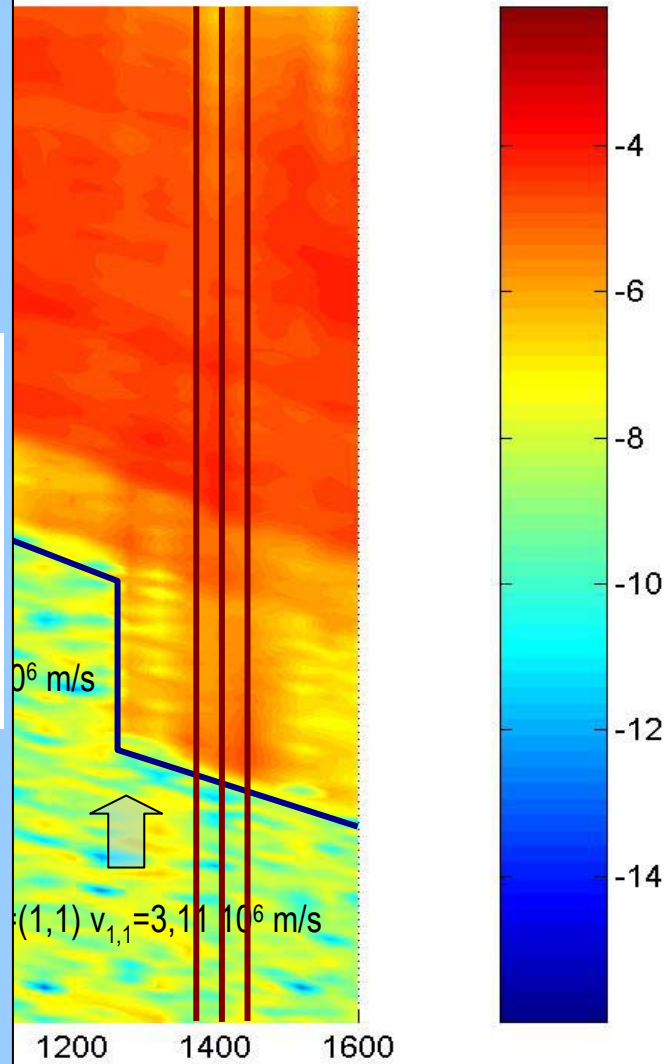
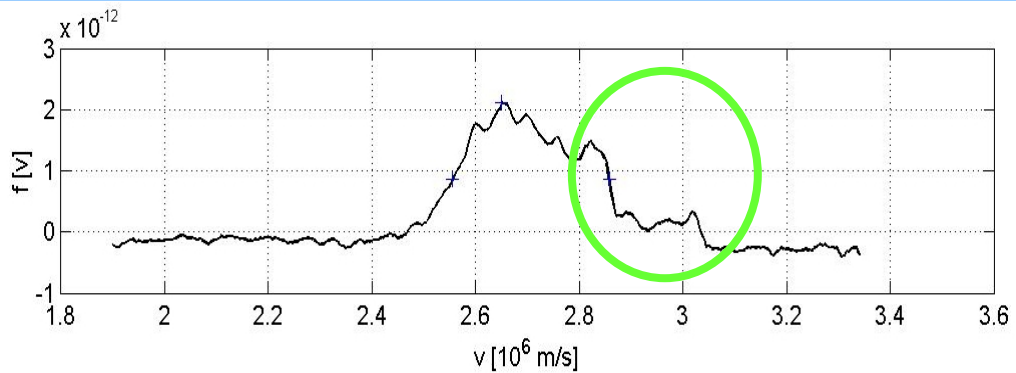
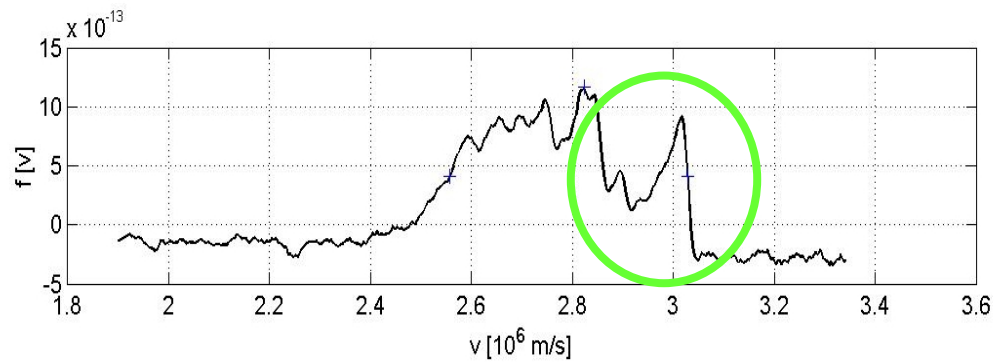
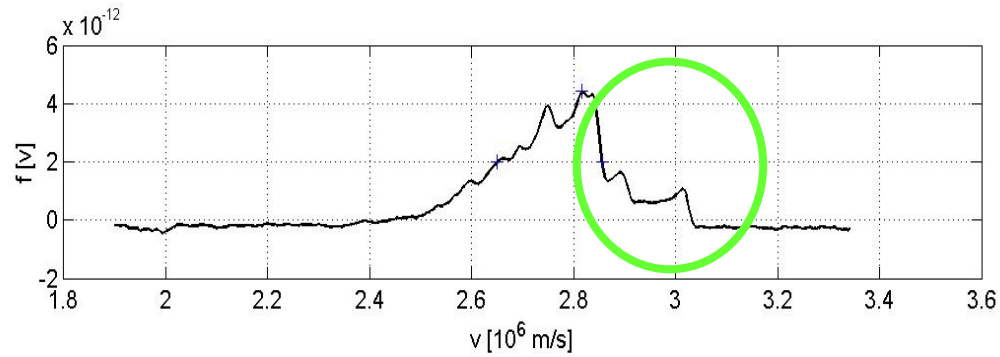
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One excitation at 30 MHz





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control of chaos

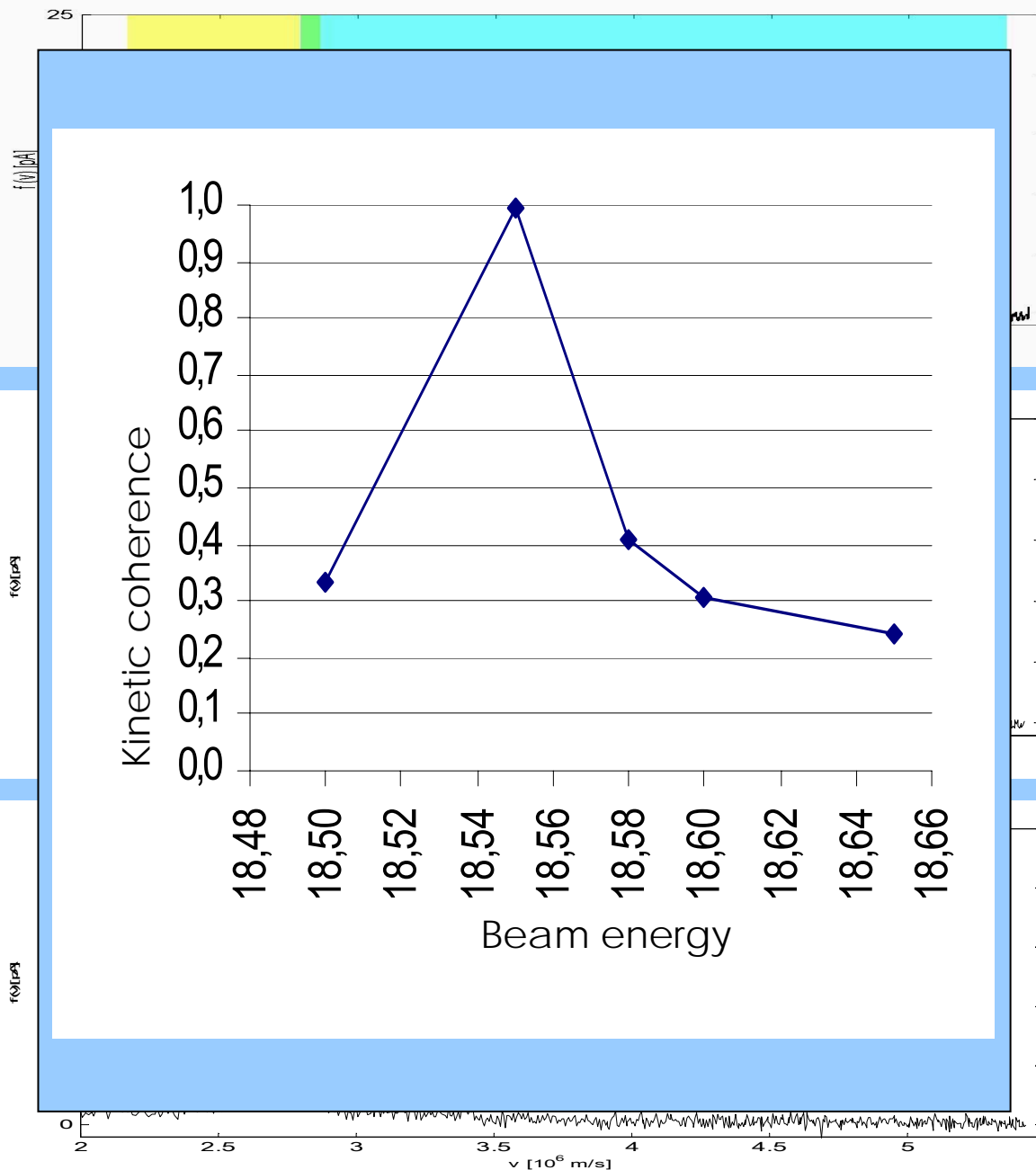
- conclusion and perspectives

f 30[MHz]
 v_φ $4,07 \cdot 10^6$ [m/s]
 ϕ_φ 2,332[V] ($C_{E_2} = 0,088$)
 ϕ_M 0,168[V] ($C_{E_2} = 0,088$)
 f_b 30[MHz]
 v_b $2,51 \cdot 10^6$ [m/s]
 $\alpha = \frac{\phi_b}{\phi_\varphi} = 0,072$
 I 50[nA]
 l_{int} 400[cm]



f_c 60[MHz]
 v_c $3,08 \cdot 10^6$ [m/s]
 ϕ_c 0,058[V]
 $(C_{E_2} = 0,00792)$

$$\frac{E_{\text{contr}}}{E_{\text{sist}}} \approx 0,1\%$$



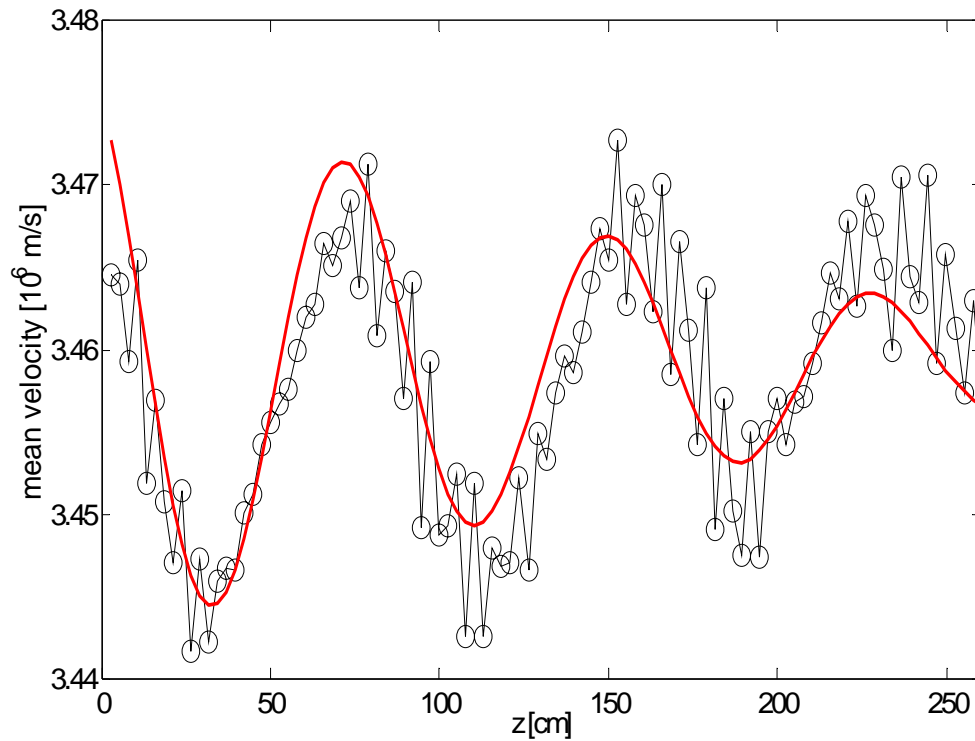
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conclusion and perspectives

- ✘ trapping and modulation of test beam measured
- ✘ transition to large scale chaos observed
- ✘ secondary resonances observed
- ✘ new method of control of Hamiltonian chaos tested

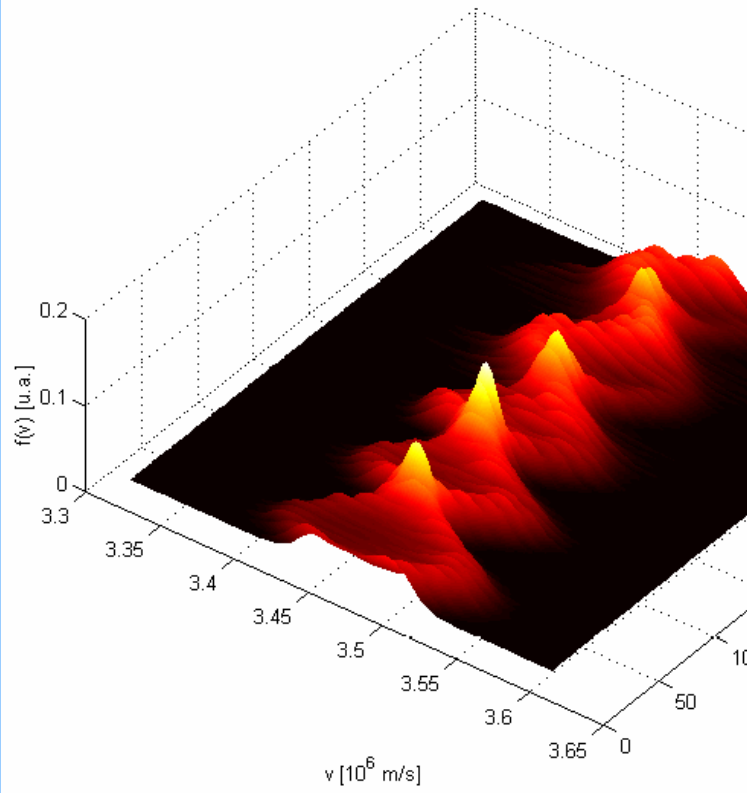
- detailed analysis of destruction of KAM barriers
- measure chaotic diffusion
- introduce self consistency
- injection of electron packets

Mean beam velocity of a modulated beam (2nd order perturbation theory)

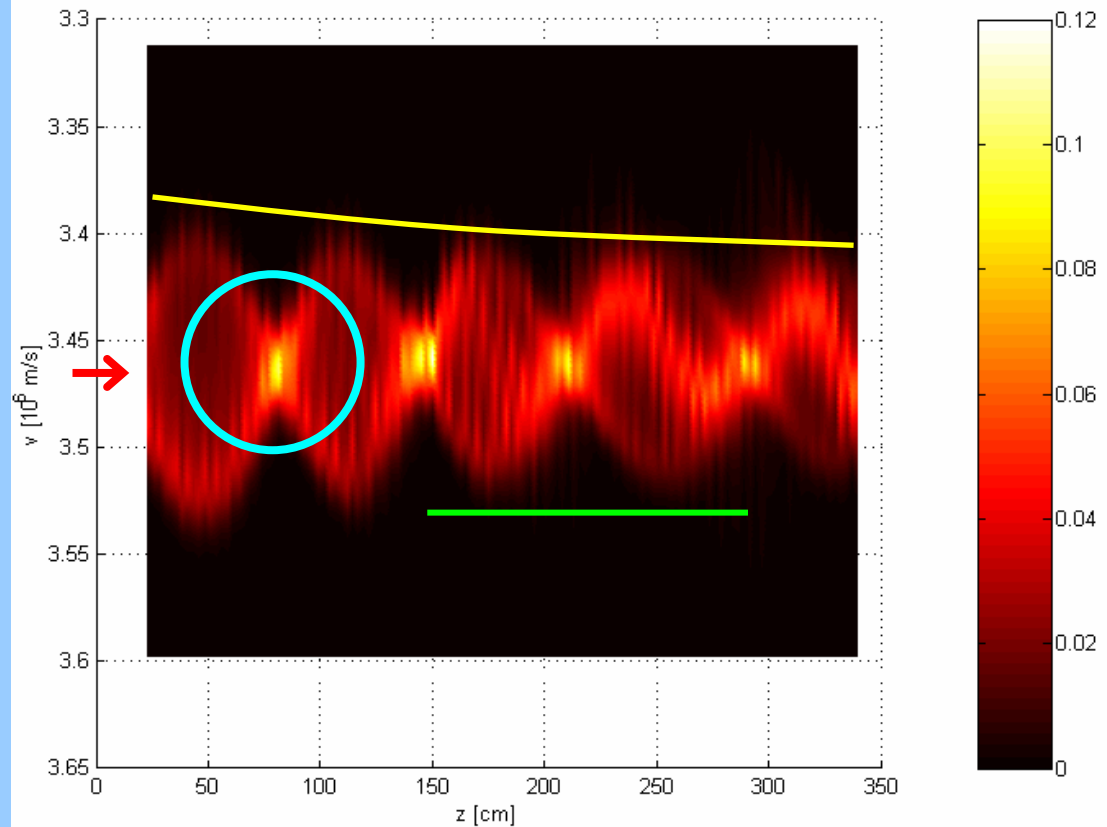


$$L_{batt} = \frac{2v_b v_\phi}{f |v_b - v_\phi|}$$

$$L_{port} = \frac{4v_b v_\phi}{f |v_b + v_\phi|}$$



synchronization and bunching



f 30 [MHz]

v_ϕ $4,07 \cdot 10^6$ [m/s]

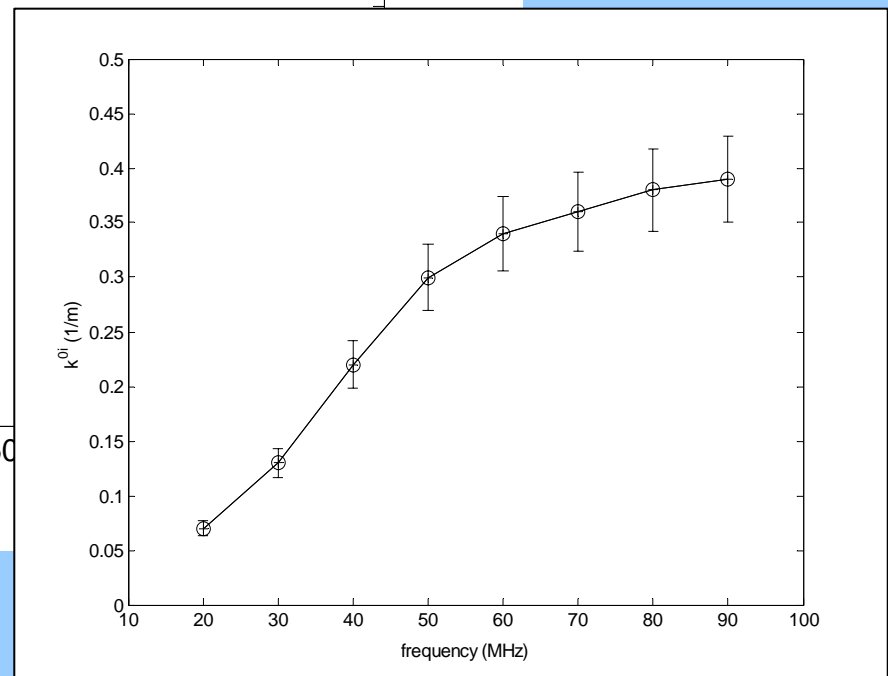
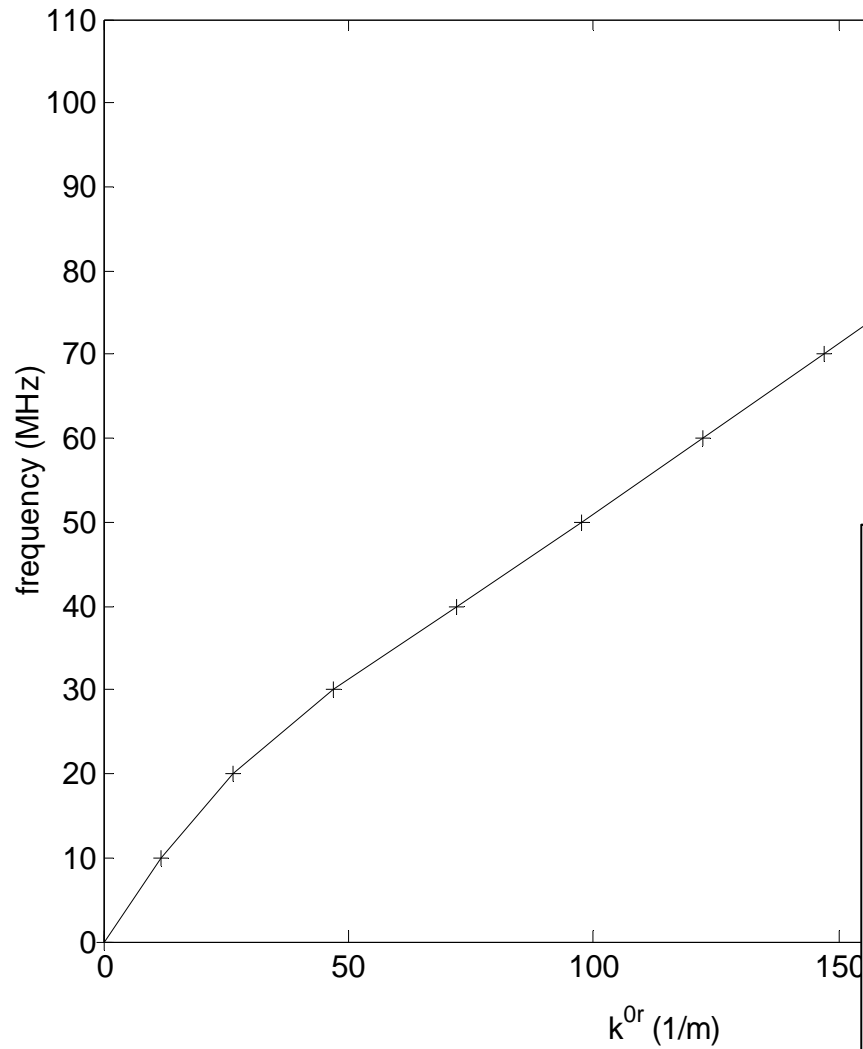
ϕ 18,3 [mV] ($C_{E_1} = 0,061$)

v_b $3,46 \cdot 10^6$ [m/s]

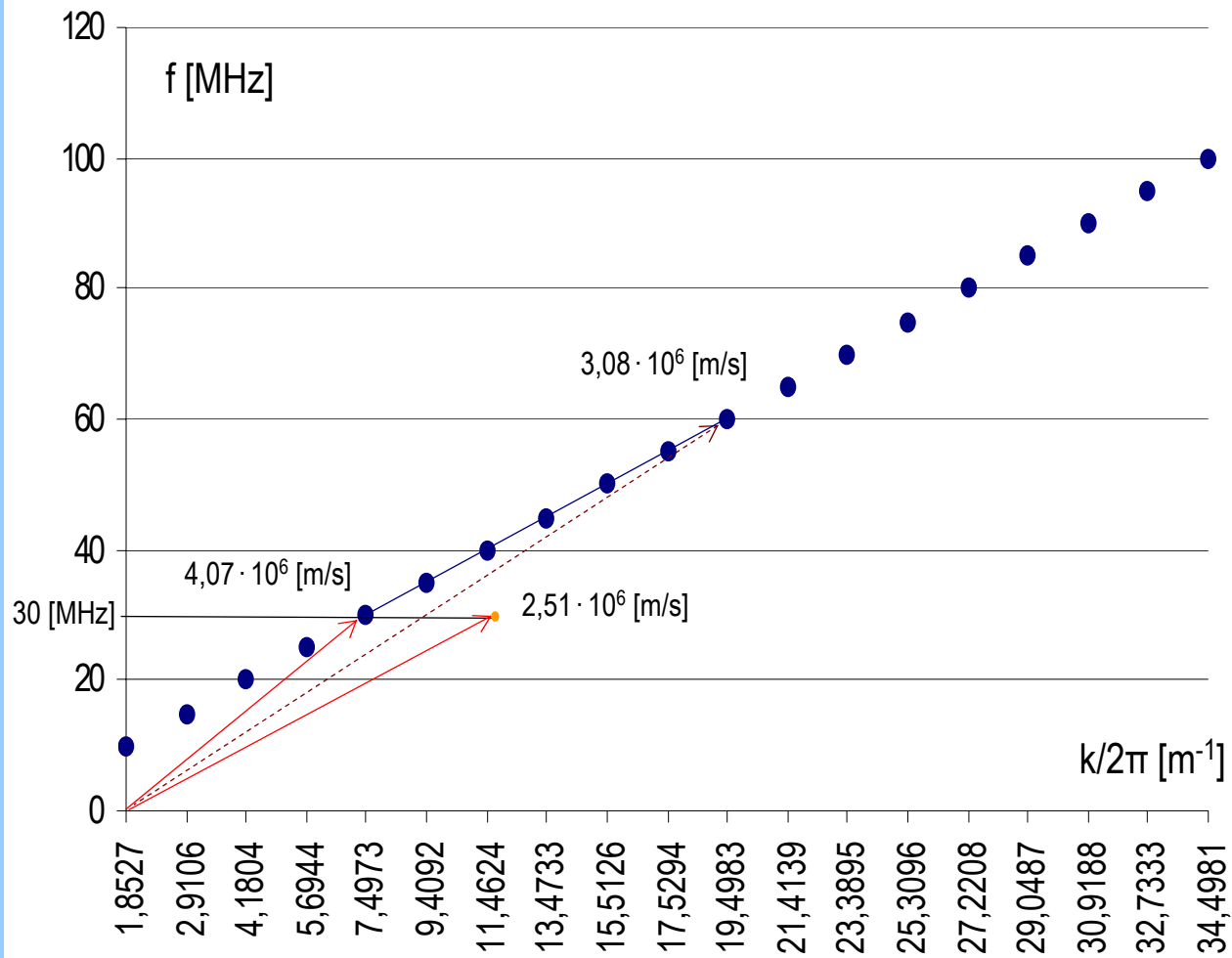
I 230 [nA]

l_{int} 20 \rightarrow 351,5 [cm] (126 step, 2,63 [cm])

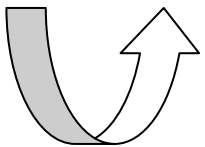
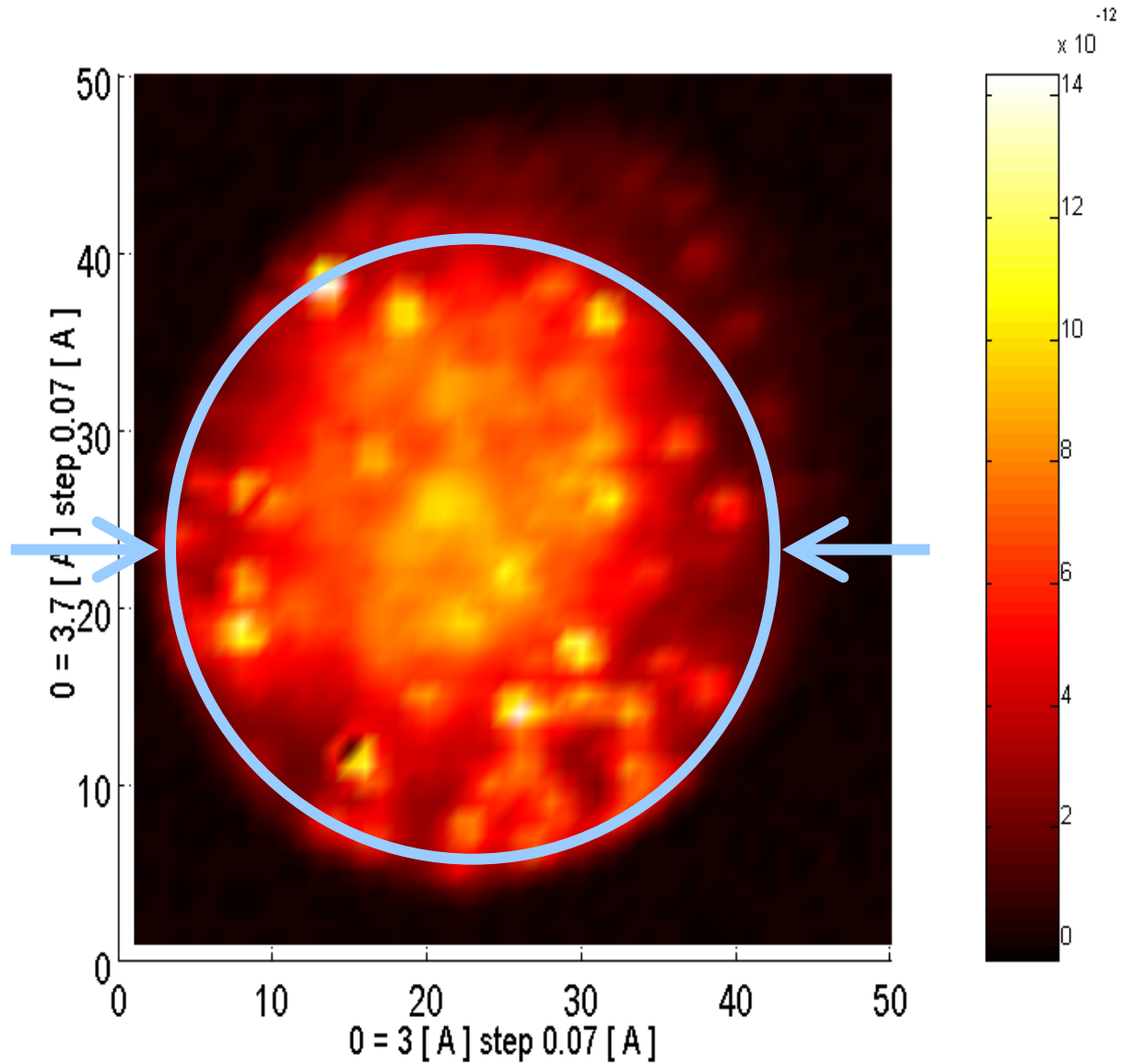
Dispersion relation



Resonance condition

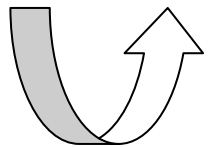
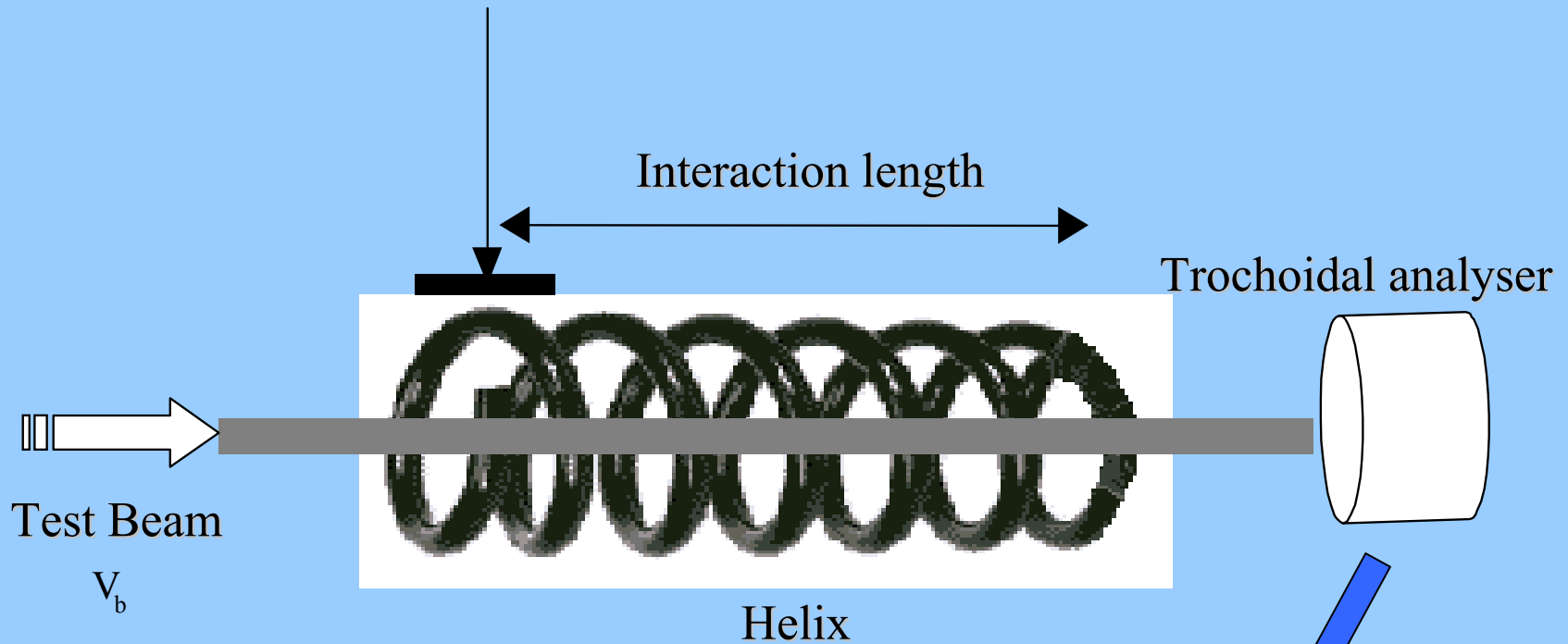


Beam radial profile



Principle of measurement

Excited wave(s) ($f_i, A_i, \phi_i, \iota = 1 \dots N$)



$$v_{m_{int}} = 3.7854 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m/s}, v_{int}^2 = 3.8126 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ (m/s)}^2 \text{ (intégration)}$$

