



中山大學
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



中国科学院高能物理研究所
Institute of High Energy Physics Chinese Academy of Sciences



深圳综合粒子设施研究院
Institute of Advanced Science Facilities, Shenzhen

粒子加速器原理

微波直线加速器

邵佳航



目录

01

重点知识回顾

02

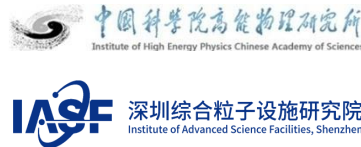
谐振腔

03

谐振腔链



中山大學
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



01

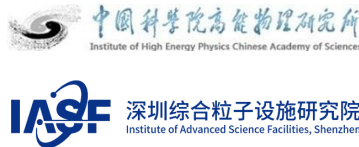
重点知识回顾



重点知识回顾



中山大学
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



➤ 光滑圆波导TM模式色散曲线

❖ 描述传播频率与纵向传播常数之间的关系

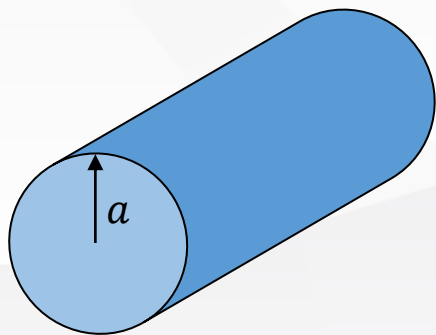
❖ $\beta^2 + T^2 = k^2$

• $\beta = 2\pi/\lambda_z$

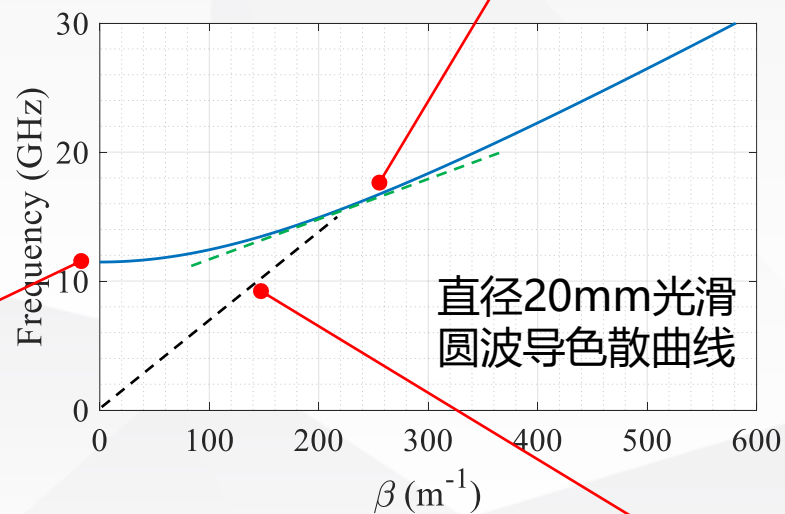
• $T = x_{nm}/a$

• $k = \omega/c$

❖ 每个模式都有各自的色散曲线



存在截止频率





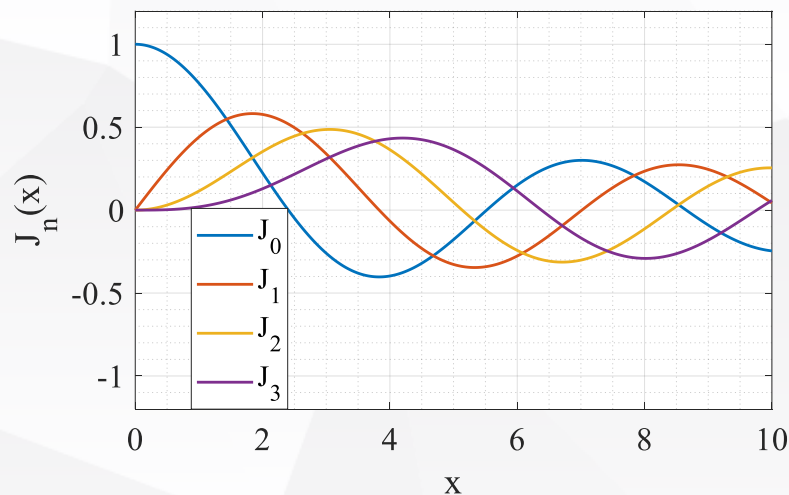
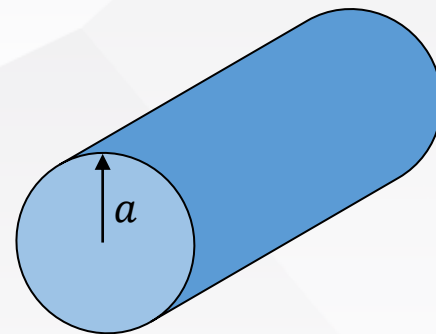
➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

❖ TM模式中，各场分量的解可写为

- $E_\rho = -j\beta T U_0 J'_n(T\rho) \cos n\phi e^{-j\beta z}$
- $E_\phi = \frac{j\beta n}{\rho} U_0 J_n(T\rho) \sin n\phi e^{-j\beta z}$
- $E_z = T^2 U_0 J_n(T\rho) \cos n\phi e^{-j\beta z}$
- $H_\rho = -\frac{j\omega\epsilon n}{\rho} U_0 J_n(T\rho) \sin n\phi e^{-j\beta z}$
- $H_\phi = -j\omega\epsilon T U_0 J'_n(T\rho) \cos n\phi e^{-j\beta z}$
- $H_z = 0$

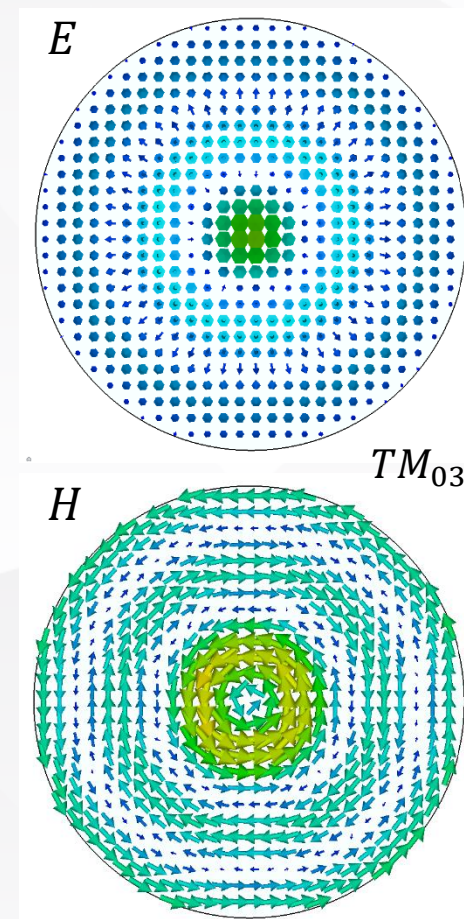
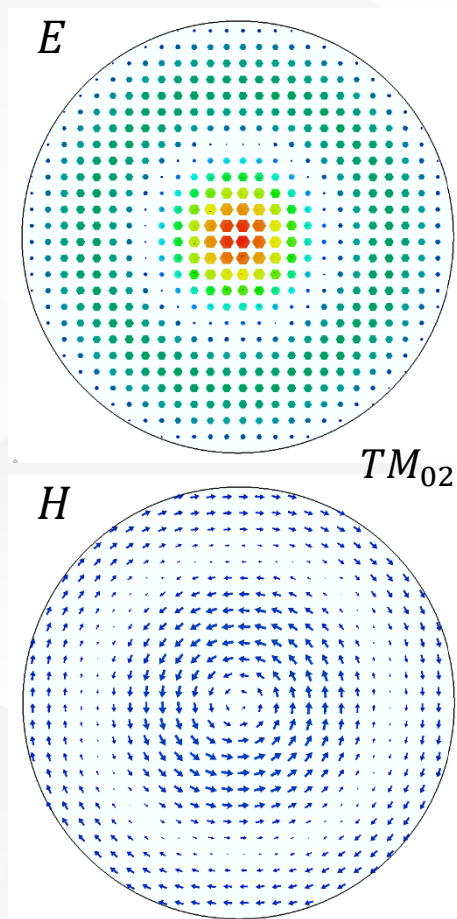
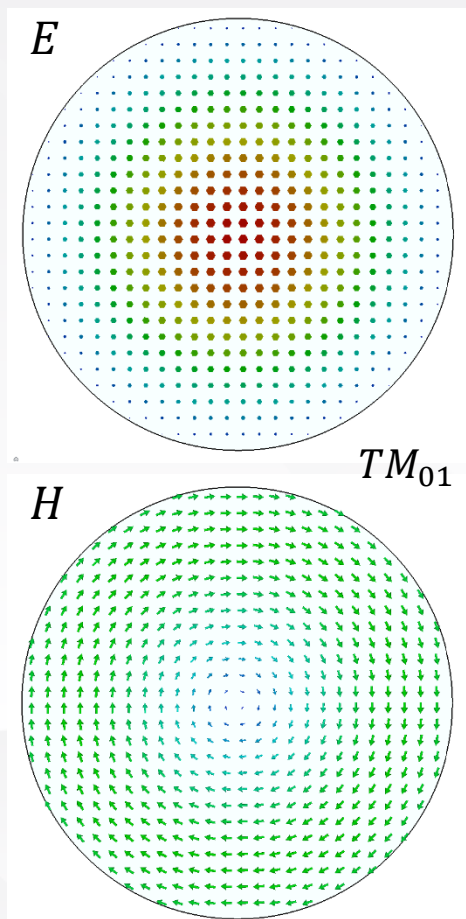
❖ TM_{nm} 模

- 本征方程 $J_n(Ta) = 0$
- n 为角向周期数
- m 代表 n 阶贝塞尔函数的第 m 个根



➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

❖ TM_{0m} 模





重点知识回顾



中山大學
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



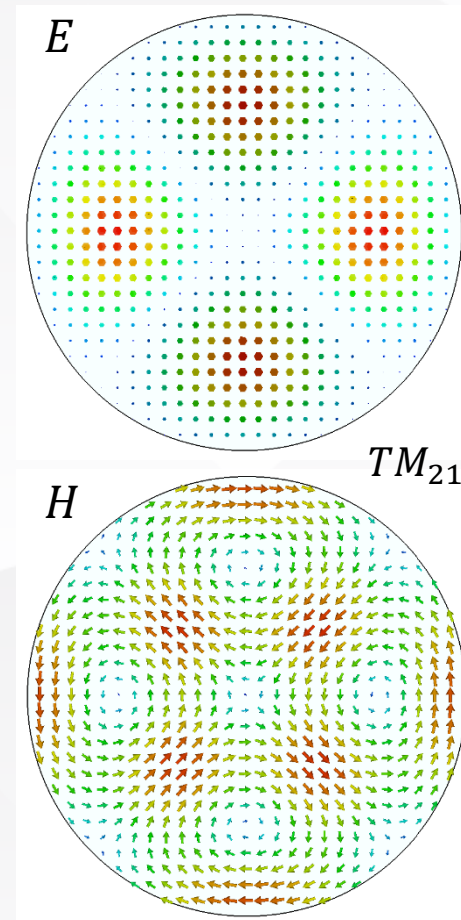
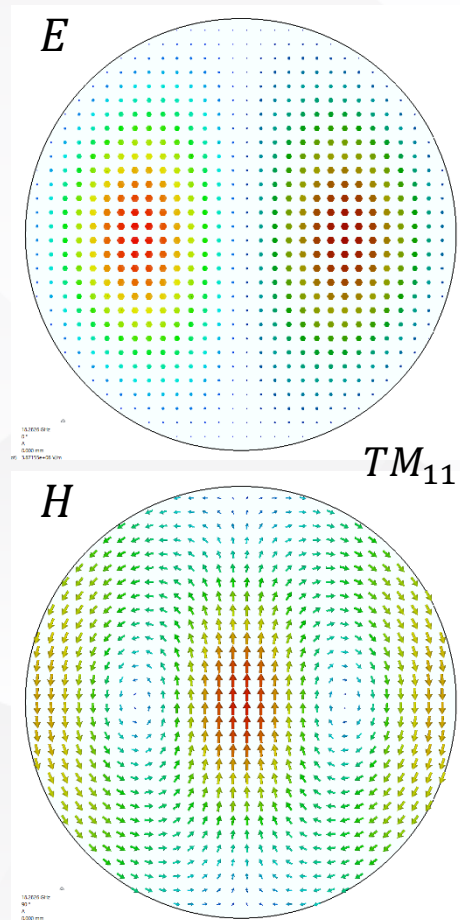
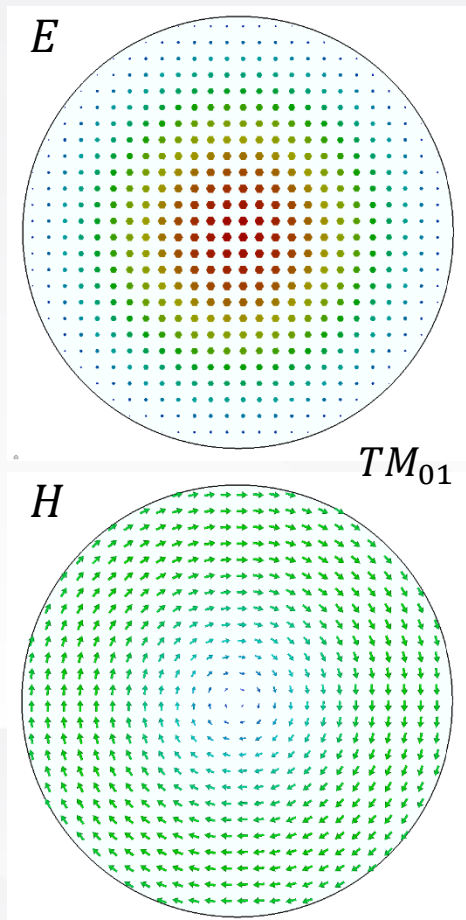
中国科学院高能物理研究所
Institute of High Energy Physics Chinese Academy of Sciences



深圳综合粒子设施研究院
Institute of Advanced Science Facilities, Shenzhen

➤ 在微波结构中传播的电磁波

❖ TM_{n1} 模



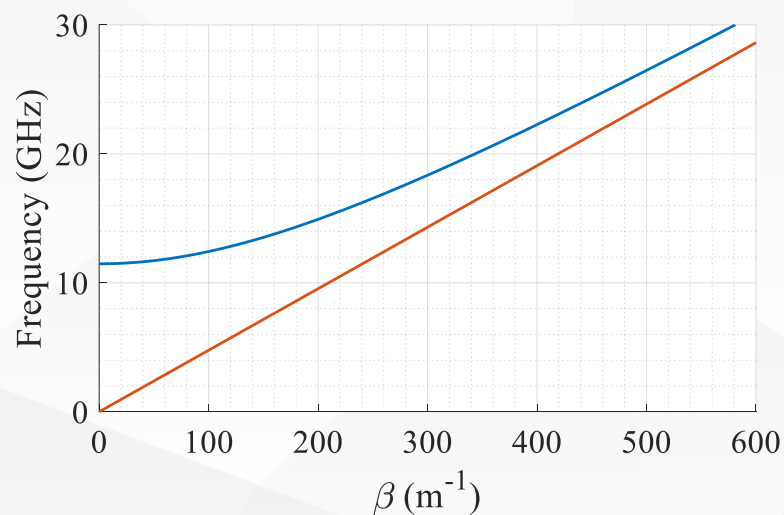
➤ 在圆柱型加速结构中，通常使用 TM_{01} 模

❖ 沿轴线以光速运动的电子在微波结构内的加速

- $E = E_z = E_0 e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} = E_0 e^{j[(\omega/c - \beta)z]}$
- 持续加速的同步条件为相位保持不变，即微波相速度等于光速

❖ 色散曲线

- 曲线各点的相速度均大于光速，色散曲线与光速线无交点

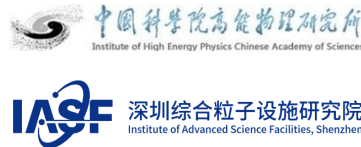




重点知识回顾



中山大學
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



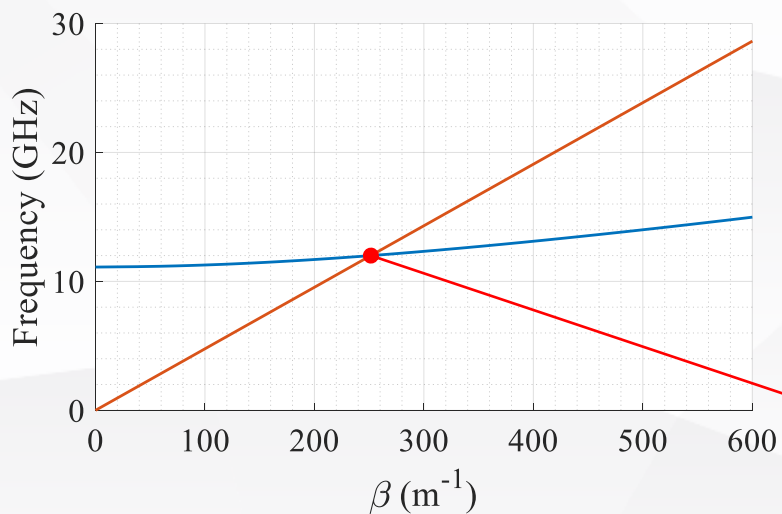
➤ 圆柱型均匀介质加载加速结构中的 TM_{01} 模

❖ 横向传播常数本征方程

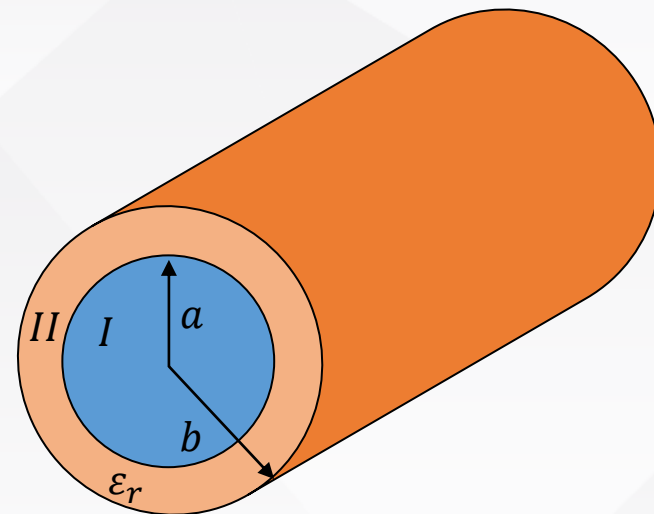
$$\bullet \frac{1}{T_{II}} \frac{\epsilon_r}{a} \frac{F'_0(T_{II}a)}{F_0(T_{II}a)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F_n(T_{II}\rho) \equiv J_n(T_{II}\rho) - \frac{J_n(T_{II}b)}{N_n(T_{II}b)} N_n(T_{II}\rho)$$

❖ 解得色散曲线如下



工作点





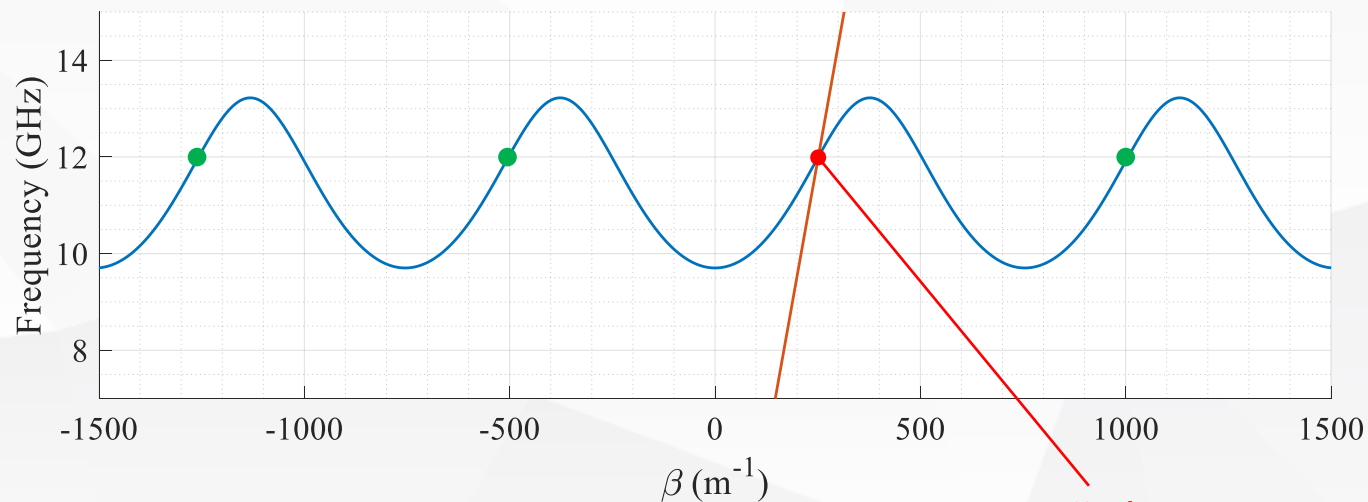
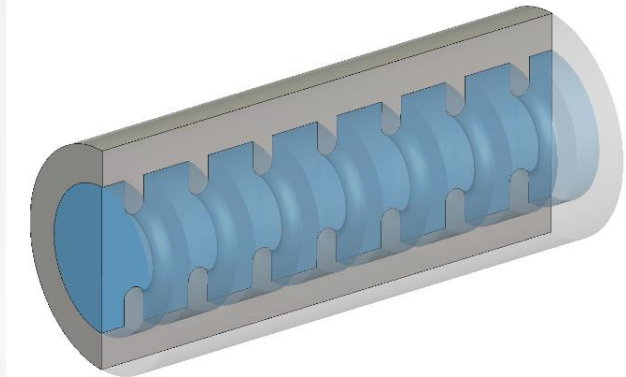
➤ 圆柱型盘荷波导加速结构中的 TM_{01} 模

❖ 横向传播常数本征方程 (简化盘片倒角)

$$\bullet \frac{D-t}{D} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{I_1(\tau_n b)}{\tau_n b I_0(\tau_n b)} \left[\text{sinc} \frac{\beta_n (D-t)}{2} \right]^2 = \frac{1}{kb} \frac{N_0(ka) J_1(kb) - J_0(ka) N_1(kb)}{N_0(ka) J_0(kb) - J_0(ka) N_0(kb)}$$

❖ 解得色散曲线如下

- 色散曲线随 β 呈周期性变化
- 在工作频率下存在无穷多个高次空间谐波
- 高次空间谐波的群速度与基波相同 (共同传播), 但相速度不同 (对加速无贡献)

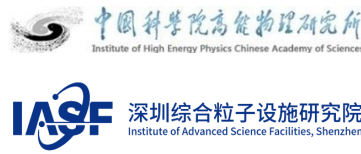


$$\beta_n = \beta_0 + \frac{2\pi n}{D}$$

工作点



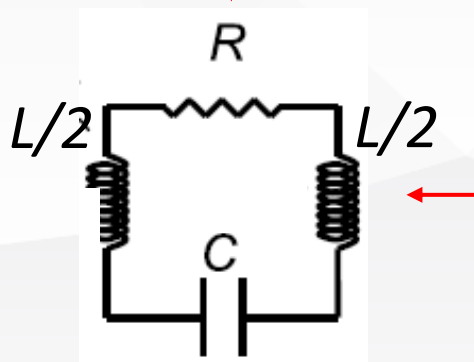
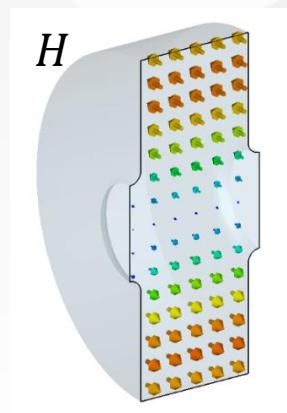
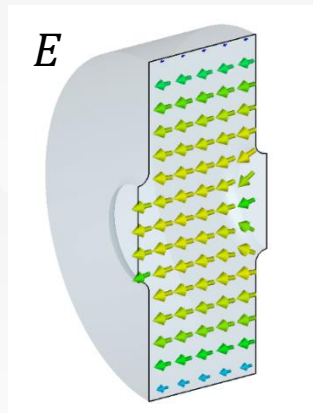
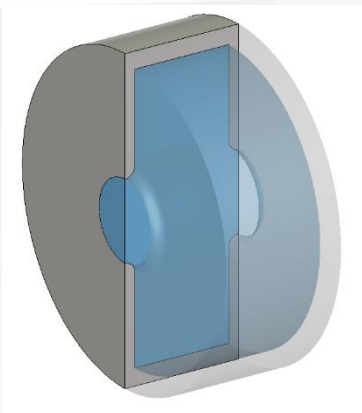
中山大學
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



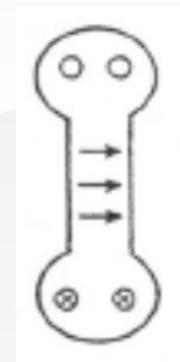
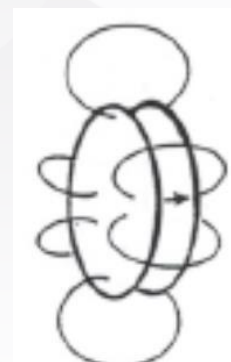
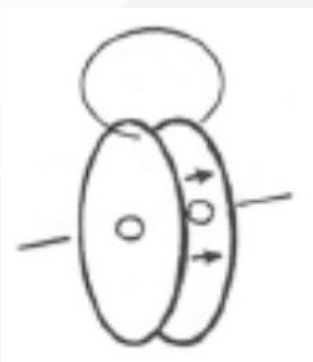
02

谐振腔

➤ 单个盘荷波导加速结构可等效为谐振腔 ❖ 等效电路模型

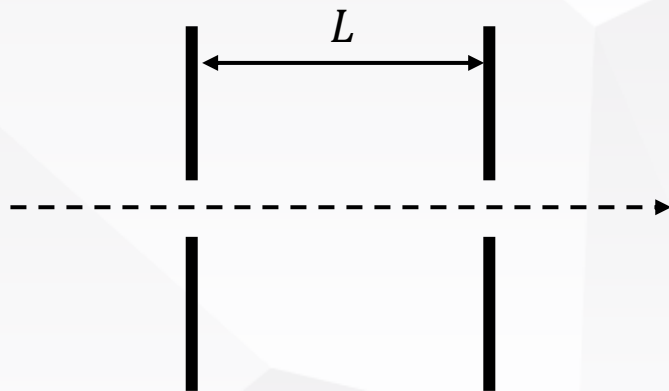


$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$



➤ 简化微波参数，仅考虑一个加速间隙

❖ 纵向存在边界条件，加速间隙工作于驻波状态



❖ 轴线场分布

- $E_z = E_0 e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} + E_0 e^{j(\omega t + \beta z)} = 2E_0 \cos \beta z e^{j\omega t} \equiv E(z) e^{j\omega t}$
- $\text{Re}(E_z) = E(z) \cos \omega t$

➤ 简化微波参数，仅考虑一个加速间隙

❖ 腔间电压

- $V_0 = \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} E(z) dz$

❖ 粒子能量增益

- $\Delta W = q \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} E(z) \cos(\omega t + \varphi) dz$

粒子注入间隙时的微波相位

- $\Delta W = q \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} E(z) [\cos \omega t \cos \varphi - \sin \omega t \sin \varphi] dz \equiv q V_0 T \cos \varphi$

❖ 渡越时间因子

- $T = \frac{\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} E(z) \cos \omega t dz}{\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} E(z) dz} - \tan \varphi \frac{\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} E(z) \sin \omega t dz}{\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} E(z) dz}$

➤ 简化微波参数，仅考虑一个加速间隙

❖ 考虑 $E(z)$ 为偶对称，并忽略粒子速度变化，则渡越时间因子可简化为

$$\bullet T = \frac{\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} E(z) \cos \omega t dz}{\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} E(z) dz}$$

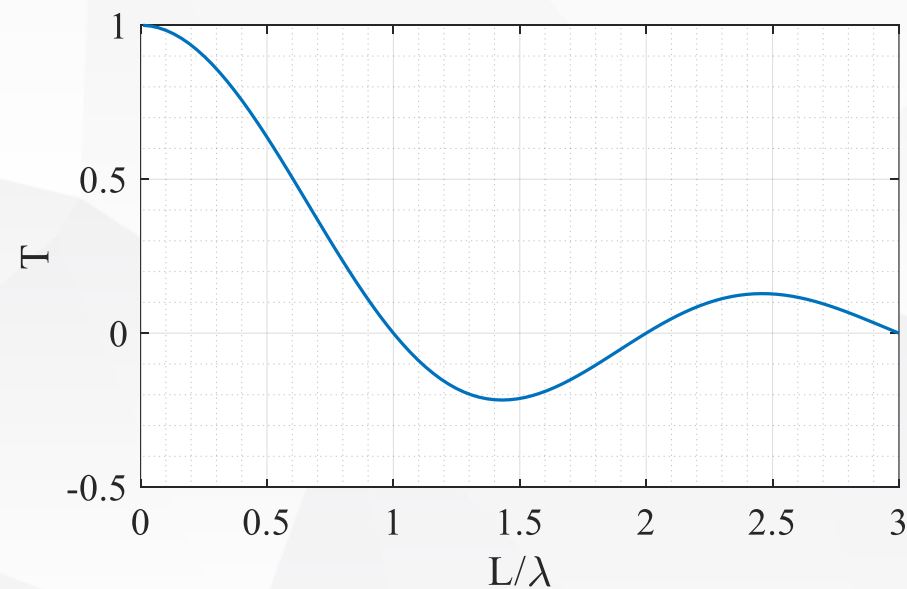
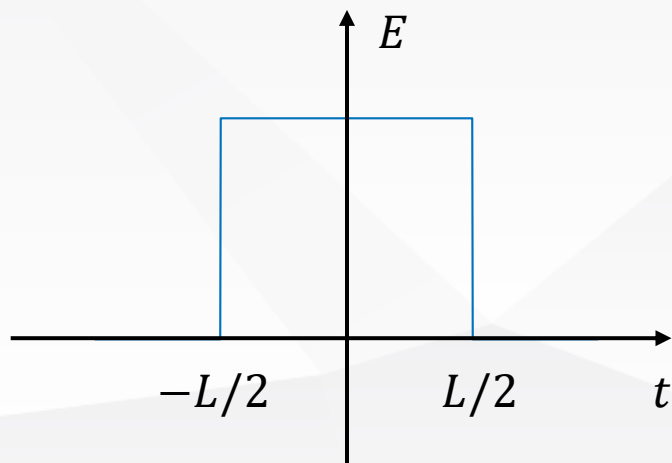
❖ 进一步考虑光速粒子，渡越时间因子可写为

$$\bullet T = \frac{\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} E(z) \cos \omega z/c dz}{\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} E(z) dz}$$

➤ 简化微波参数，仅考虑一个加速间隙

❖ 渡越时间因子表征了简谐变化的电磁场对加速电压的影响

- $$T = \frac{\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} E(z) \cos \omega z/c dz}{\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} E(z) dz} = \frac{\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} E(z) \cos 2\pi z/\lambda dz}{\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} E(z) dz}$$
- $\Delta W = qV_0 T \cos \varphi$
- $\max_{\varphi} \Delta W = qV_0 T$



➤ 谐振腔重要参数

❖ 结构储能

$$U = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \int |\vec{E}|^2 dv + \frac{\mu_0}{2} \int |\vec{H}|^2 dv$$

电场储能

磁场储能

- 电场储能与磁场储能的时间平均值相同，两者随时间相互转化

❖ 对光滑圆波导 TM_{01} 模式

$$U = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} E_0^2 \pi a^2 L [J_1(x_{01})]^2$$

❖ 当结构总长度固定时, $U \propto a^2 \propto f^{-2}$

➤ 谐振腔重要参数

❖ 腔壁损耗

- 金属有限的电导率导致欧姆损耗

$$P_{wall} = \frac{R_s}{2} \int |\vec{H}_{\parallel}|^2 ds$$

$$R_s = \sqrt{\frac{\mu\omega}{2\sigma}}$$

电导率

- 对常温结构, $R_s \propto f^{1/2}$; 对超导结构, $R_s \propto f^2$

❖ 对光滑圆波导 TM_{01} 模式

$$P_{wall} = \frac{\pi a(a+L)}{\sigma\delta} \left(\frac{E_0}{\mu_0 c}\right)^2 [J_1(x_{01})]^2$$

- ❖ 当结构总长度固定时, 对常温结构, $P_{wall} \propto f^{-1/2}$; 对超导结构, $P_{wall} \propto f$

➤ 谐振腔重要参数

❖ 品质因数

- $Q = \frac{\omega_0 U}{P_{wall}}$
- 决定了在给定腔壁损耗功率下腔体可以储存的能量
- 与工作模式、结构形状、结构材料均有关

❖ 对光滑圆波导 TM_{01} 模式

$$Q = \frac{aL}{\delta(a+L)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega_0 \mu \sigma}} \frac{aL}{a+L}$$

趋肤深度

- ❖ 当结构总长度固定时，对常温结构， $Q \propto f^{-1/2}$ ；对超导结构， $Q \propto f^{-2}$

➤ 谐振腔重要参数

❖ 单位长度分流阻抗

- $$r = \frac{V_0^2}{P_{wall}L}$$

❖ 单位长度有效分流阻抗

- $$r_{eff} = \frac{V_0^2 T^2}{P_{wall}L} = rT^2$$

- 决定了束团与结构作用的程度：有效分流阻抗越大，作用（加速）越强
- 与工作模式、结构形状、结构材料均有关

❖ 当结构总长度固定时，对常温结构， $r_{eff} \propto f^{1/2}$ ；对超导结构， $r_{eff} \propto f^{-1}$

➤ 谐振腔重要参数

❖ 单位长度分流阻抗与品质因数的比值

- $r/Q = \frac{V_0^2}{\omega UL}$

❖ 单位长度有效分流阻抗与品质因数的比值

- $r_{eff}/Q = \frac{V_0^2 T^2}{\omega UL}$

- 与工作模式、结构形状有关，与结构材料无关

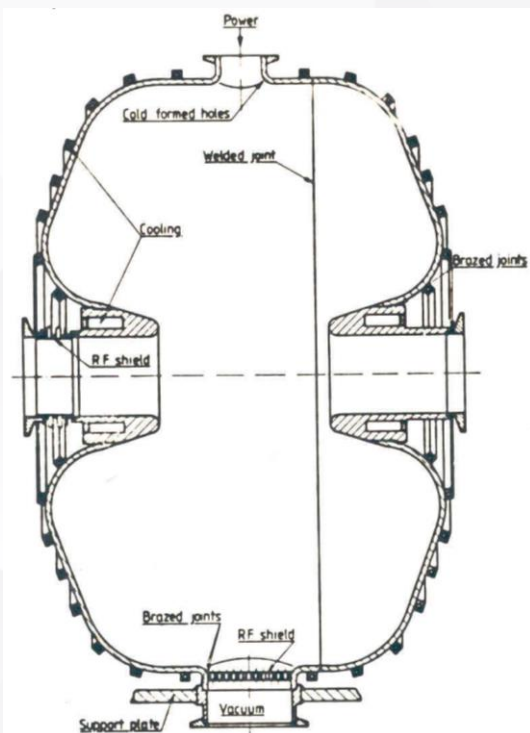
❖ 当结构总长度固定时，对常温结构， $r_{eff}/Q \propto f$ ；对超导结构， $r_{eff}/Q \propto f$

➤ 谐振腔设计

❖ 复杂结构可通过电磁软件求解

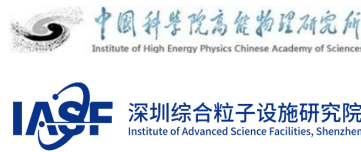
- 2D: Superfish
- 3D: CST、HFSS、ACE3P

❖ 对常温结构，当加速梯度较低时，可增加鼻锥以提高渡越时间因子





中山大學
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY

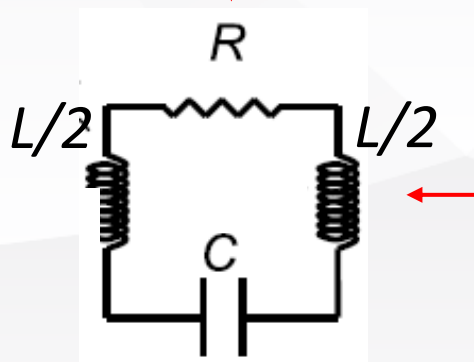
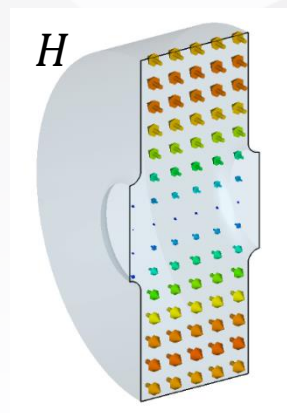
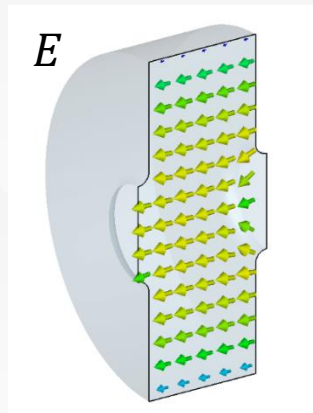
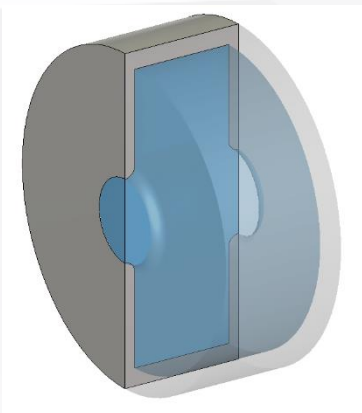


中国科学院高能物理研究所
Institute of High Energy Physics Chinese Academy of Sciences
IASF 深圳综合粒子设施研究院
Institute of Advanced Science Facilities, Shenzhen

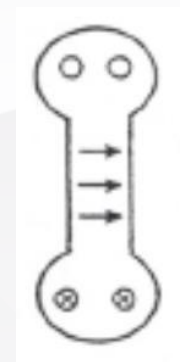
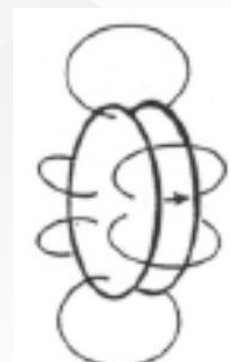
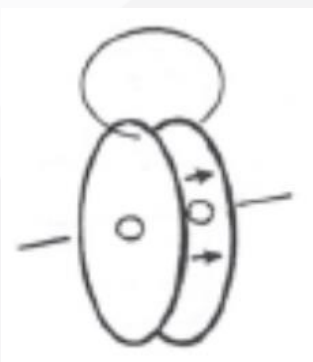
03

谐振腔链

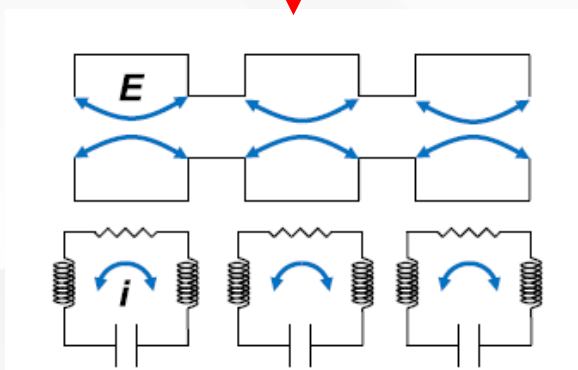
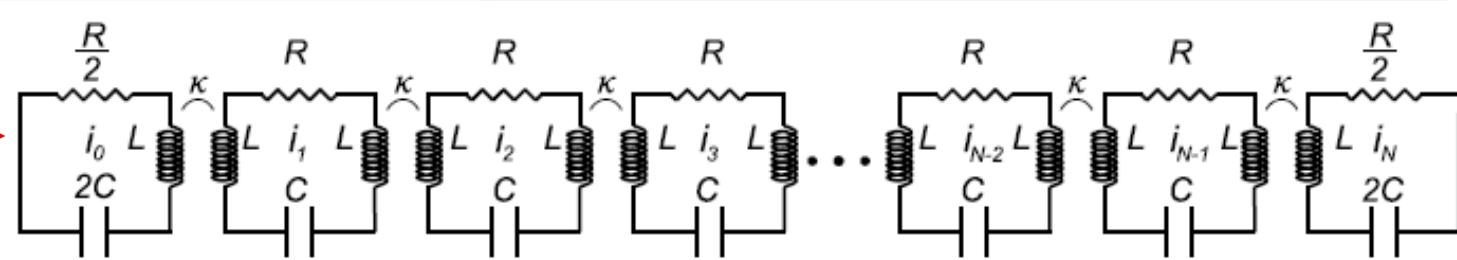
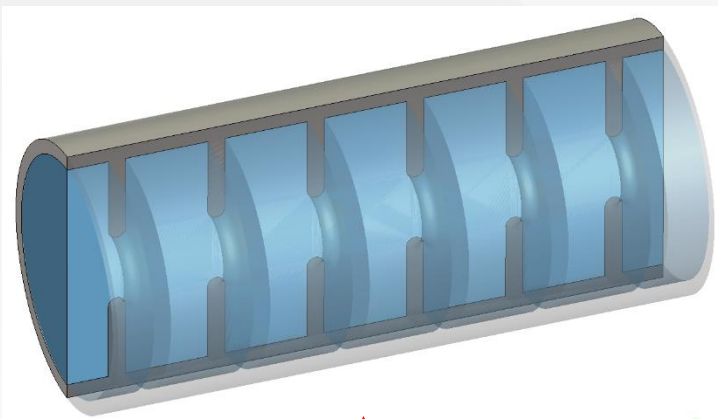
➤ 单个盘荷波导加速结构可等效为谐振腔 ❖ 等效电路模型



$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$



- 多个盘荷波导加速结构可等效为谐振腔链
 - ❖ 谐振腔链等效为耦合链路



$$\begin{aligned}
 j\omega Li_0 - \frac{j}{2\omega C} i_0 + \frac{R}{2} i_0 + kj\omega Li_1 &= 0 & n=0 \\
 2j\omega Li_n - \frac{j}{\omega C} i_n + Ri_n + kj\omega L(i_{n-1} + i_{n+1}) &= 0 & n \neq 0, N \\
 j\omega Li_N - \frac{j}{2\omega C} i_N + \frac{R}{2} i_N + kj\omega Li_{N-1} &= 0 & n=N
 \end{aligned}$$

腔间耦合系数

➤ 多个盘荷波导加速结构可等效为谐振腔链

❖ 谐振腔链等效为耦合链路

- 耦合链路的矩阵形式

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{\Omega_r^2}{\omega^2} & k & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \frac{k}{2} & 1 - \frac{\Omega_r^2}{\omega^2} & \frac{k}{2} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \frac{k}{2} & 1 - \frac{\Omega_r^2}{\omega^2} & \frac{k}{2} \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & k & 1 - \frac{\Omega_r^2}{\omega^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_0 \\ i_1 \\ \vdots \\ i_{N-1} \\ i_N \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Omega_r = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 + \frac{\omega}{j\omega_0 Q_0}} \approx \omega_0$$

➤ 多个盘荷波导加速结构可等效为谐振腔链

❖ 谐振腔链等效为耦合链路

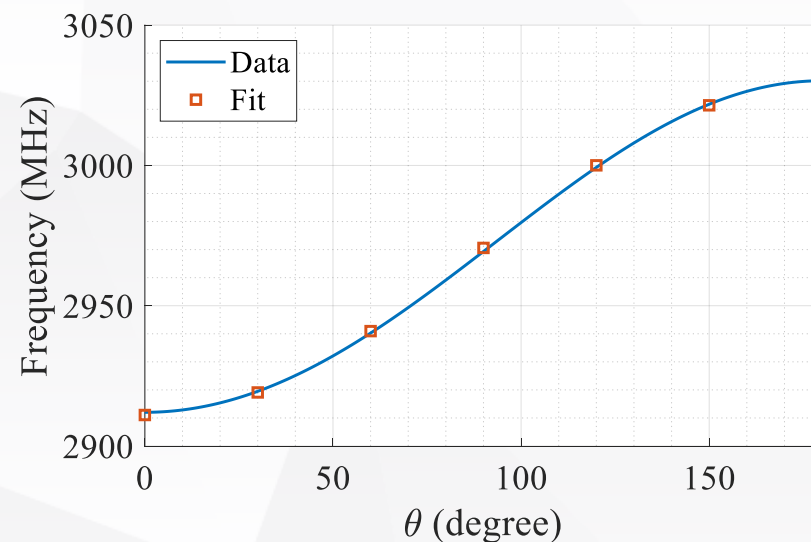
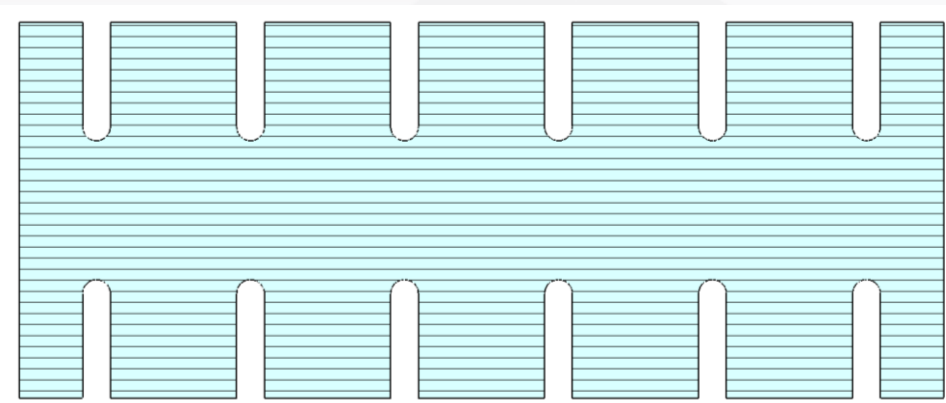
- 由矩阵行列式可解得色散曲线

$$\omega^2 = \frac{\omega_0^2}{1 + k \cos(\pi q / N)}$$

单腔频率

模式号

- 一般有 $N + 1$ 个振荡模式
- 腔间相移: $\theta = \frac{\pi q}{N}, q = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$
- 各腔电流: $i_n = \cos n\theta i_0$

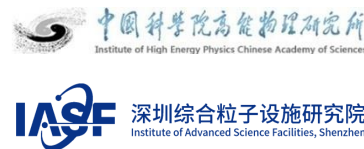




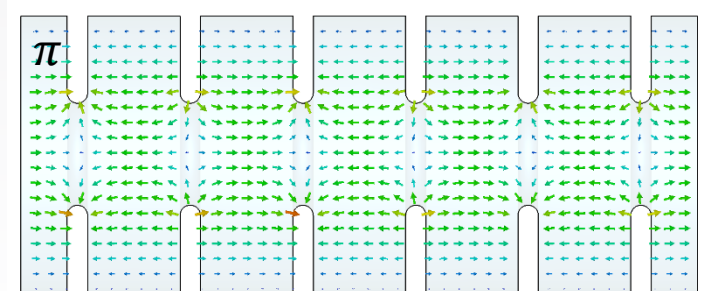
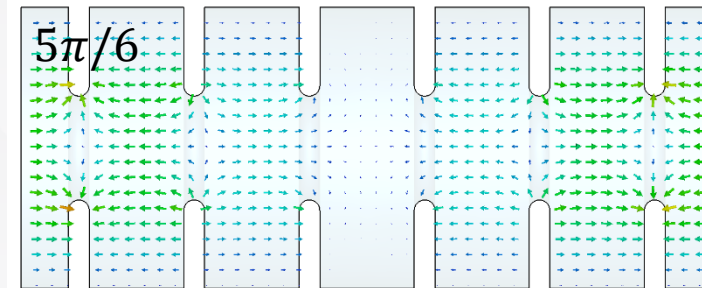
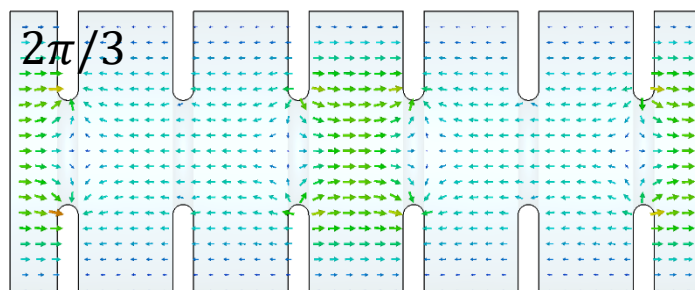
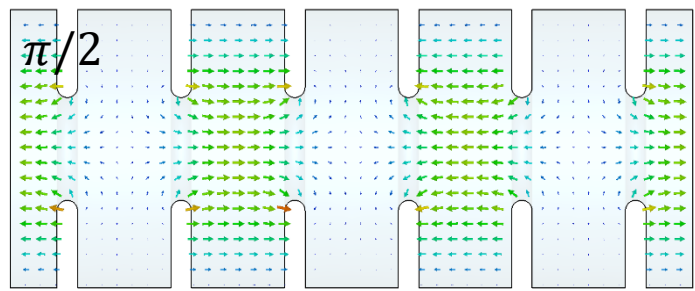
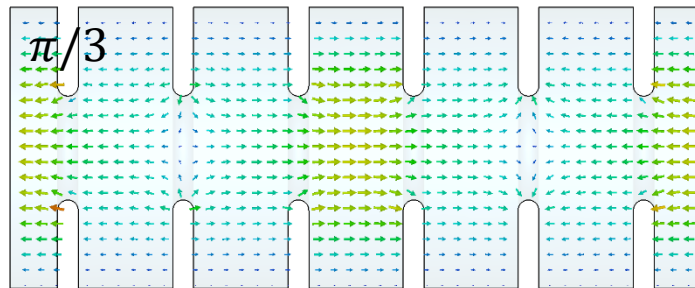
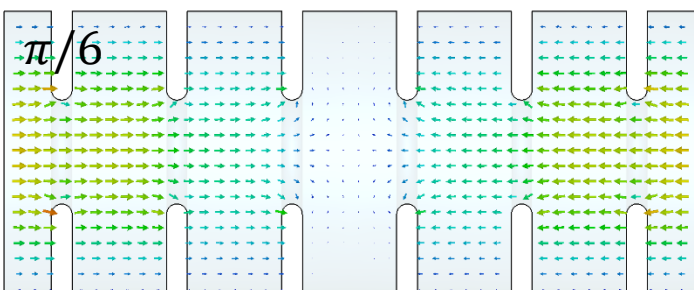
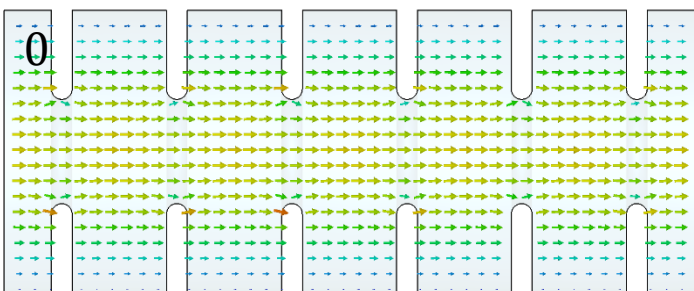
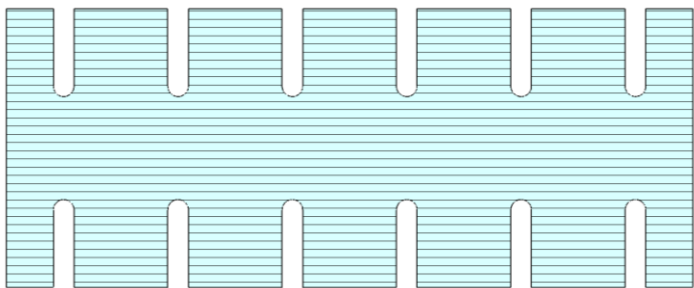
谐振腔链



中山大學
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



➤ 纵向模式示例



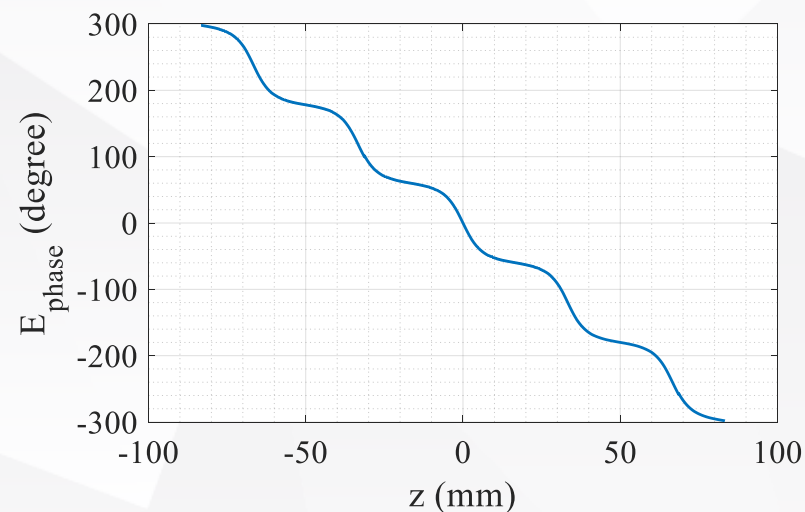
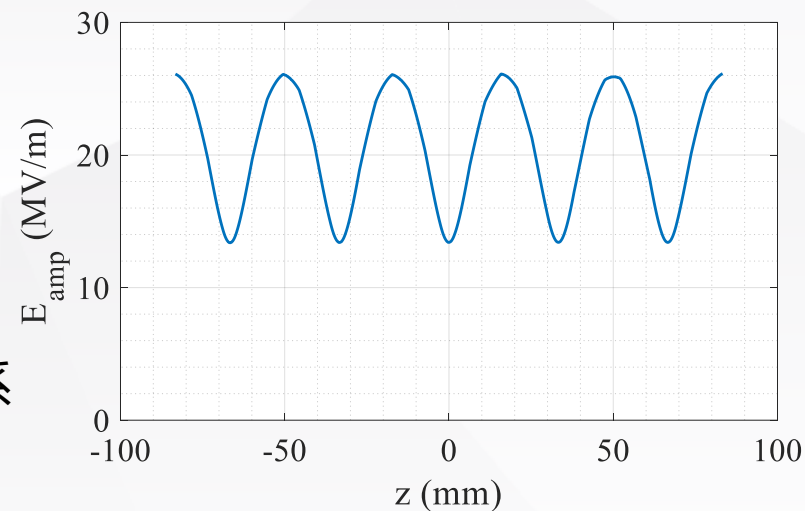
➤ 盘荷波导 TM_{01} 模

❖ 轴线场分布

- 呈周期变化
- $E_z(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} E_n e^{-j\beta_n z}$
- $\beta_n = \beta_0 + 2\pi n/D$

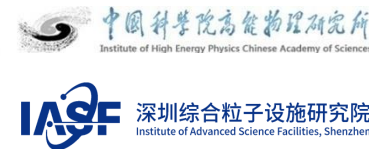
❖ 与光速粒子同步时，基波纵向传播常数与腔间相移的关系

- $\beta_0 = \frac{\theta}{D} = \frac{\omega}{c}$
- 频率一定时，腔间相移决定了腔体长度





中山大學
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



中国科学院高能物理研究所
Institute of High Energy Physics Chinese Academy of Sciences
IASF 深圳综合粒子设施研究院
Institute of Advanced Science Facilities, Shenzhen

03A

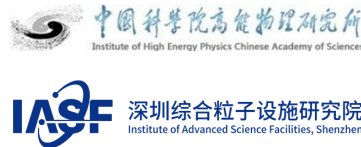
行波加速结构



行波加速结构



中山大學
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



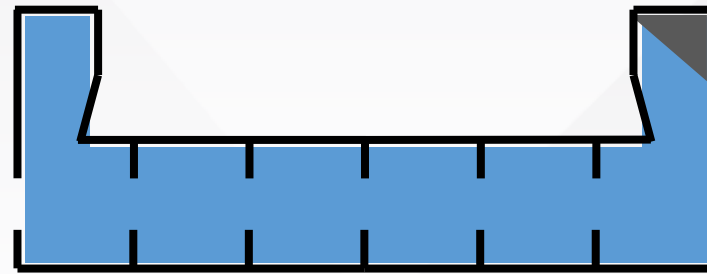
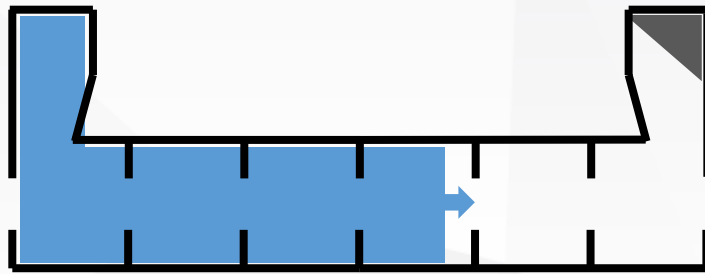
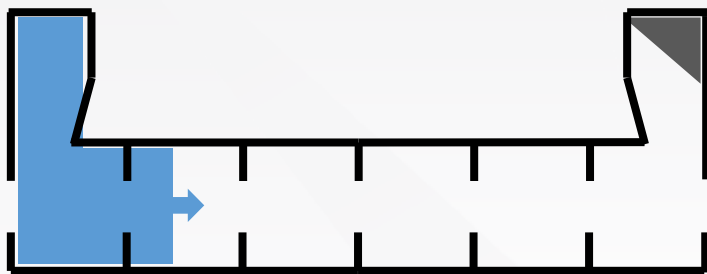
➤ 行波结构具有输入及输出两个耦合器

❖ 微波沿空间以群速度填充结构

- $\tau = L/v_g$

输入耦合器

输出耦合器



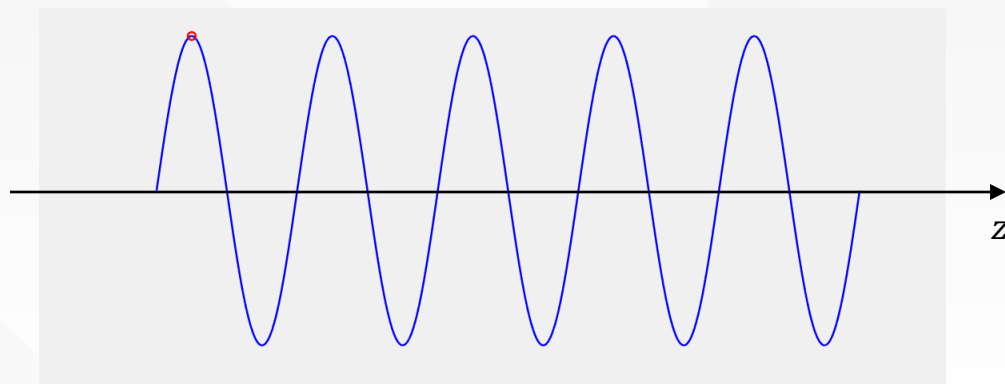
❖ 分为等阻抗与等梯度结构

- 等阻抗结构各腔结构尺寸相同，梯度沿纵向逐渐下降
- 等梯度结构各腔结构尺寸不同（束流孔径逐渐缩小），梯度沿纵向不变



➤ 行波加速方式

- ❖ 理想简化情况下，束团与幅度不变的场持续同相作用
- ❖ $E_z = E_0 e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} = E_0 e^{j[(\omega/c - \beta)z]} = E_0$



➤ 不考虑束流负载时，等阻抗行波结构的加速能量

❖ 由于存在表面损耗，功率流沿纵向下降

$$\bullet \frac{dP(z)}{dz} = -\overline{P_{wall}(z)}$$

单位长度腔壁损耗，W/m

$$\bullet P(0) = P_0$$

❖ 储能与功率流关系

$$\bullet P(z) = \overline{U(z)}v_g$$

单位长度腔体储能，J/m

❖ 根据储能与腔壁损耗的关系，得出功率流沿纵向指数下降

$$\bullet Q = \frac{\omega \overline{U(z)}}{\overline{P_{wall}(z)}}$$

$$\bullet \frac{dP(z)}{dz} = -\frac{\omega}{Qv_g}P(z) \equiv -2\alpha P(z)$$

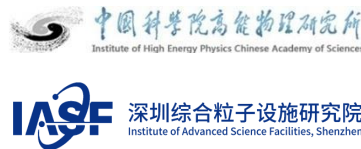
$$\bullet \text{纵向衰减常数 } \alpha = \frac{\omega}{2Qv_g}$$



行波加速结构



中山大學
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



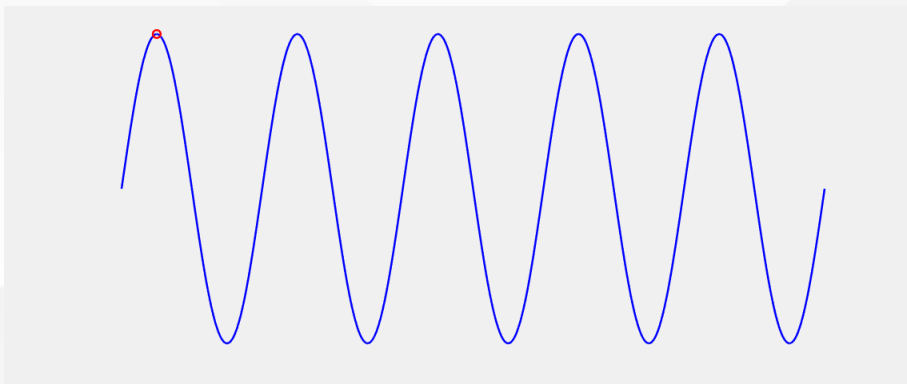
➤ 不考虑束流负载时，等阻抗行波结构的加速能量

❖ 由此求得功率流与单位长度腔壁损耗沿纵向变化情况

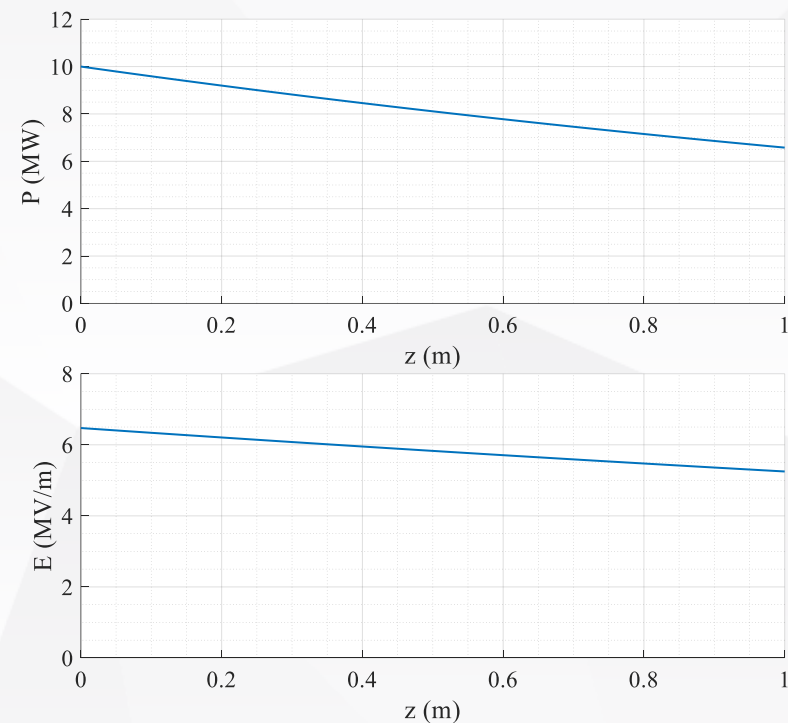
- $P(z) = P_0 e^{-2\alpha z}$
- $\overline{P_{wall}(z)} = 2\alpha P_0 e^{-2\alpha z}$

❖ 加速梯度与腔壁损耗的关系（行波情况下渡越时间因子为1）

- $r = \frac{E(z)^2}{\overline{P_{wall}(z)}}$
- $E(z) = \sqrt{2\alpha r P_0} e^{-\alpha z}$



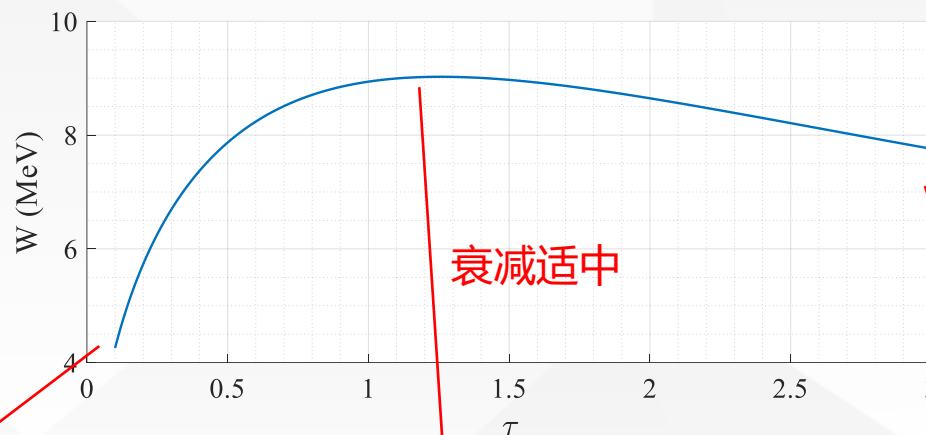
参数	值
频率	3 GHz
r/Q	1000 Ω /m
群速度	1.5% c
品质因数	10000
输入功率	10 MW



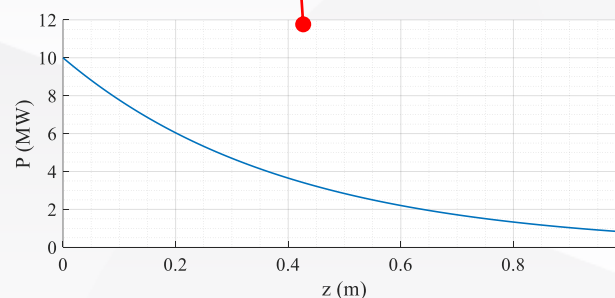
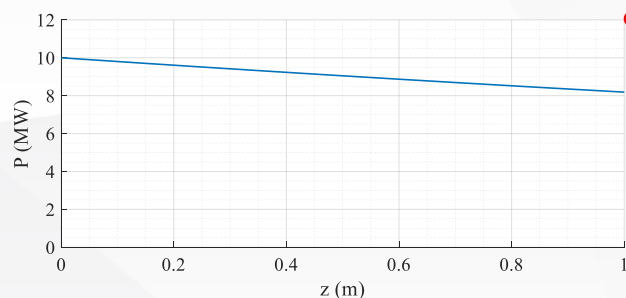
➤ 不考虑束流负载时，等阻抗行波结构的加速能量

❖ 加速能量

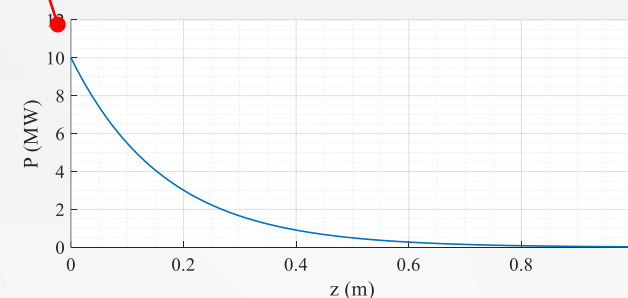
- $\Delta W = q \int_0^L E(z) dz = q \sqrt{2rP_0L} \frac{1-e^{-\tau}}{\sqrt{\tau}}$
- 总衰减系数 $\tau \equiv \alpha L$
- 对给定的结构长度，存在最优的总衰减系数（~1.26，可通过优化束流孔径实现），使能量增益最大



衰减过小，功率利用不充分



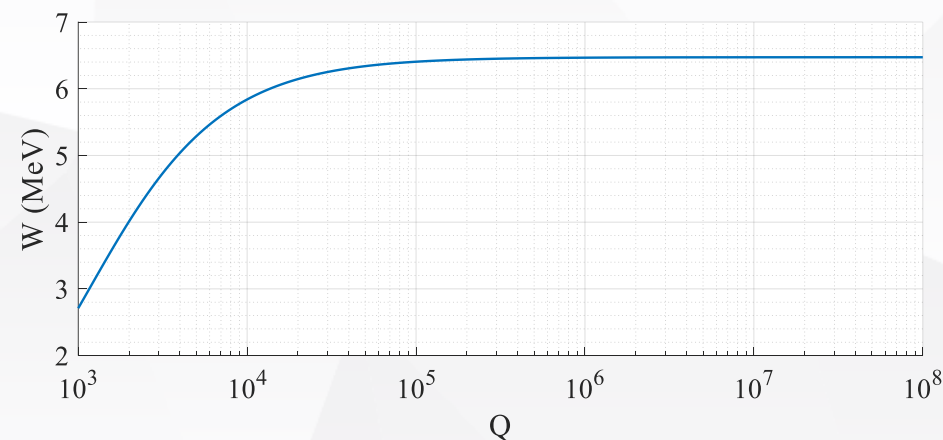
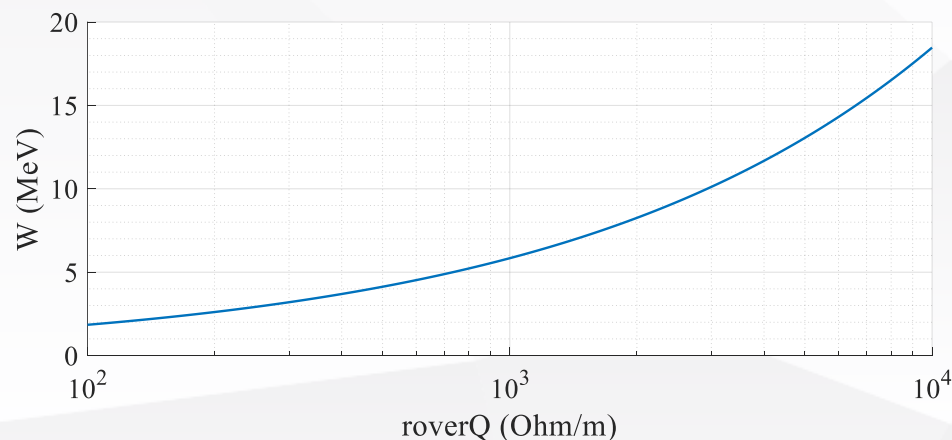
衰减过大，有效加速距离短



➤ 不考虑束流负载时，等阻抗行波结构的加速能量

❖ 加速能量

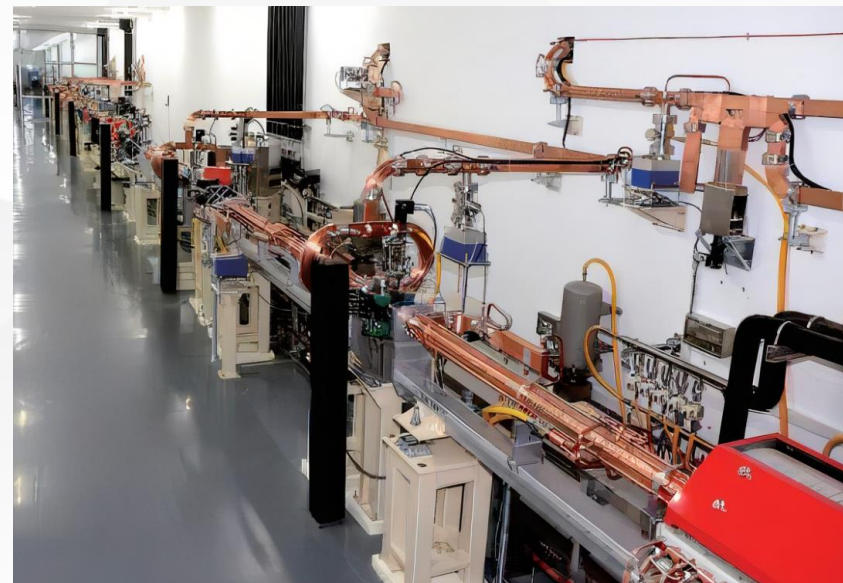
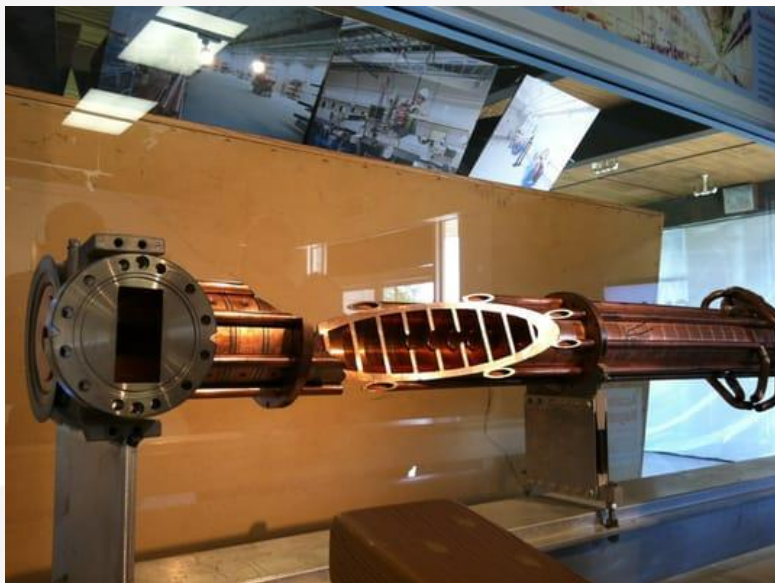
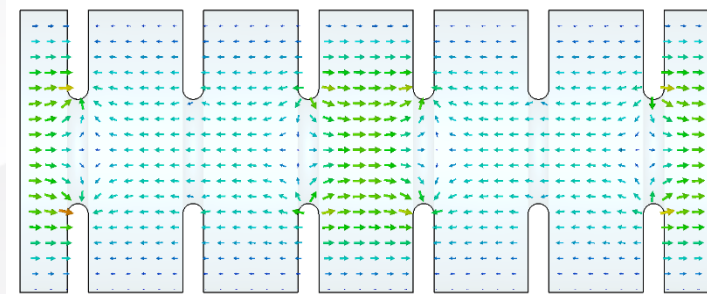
- $\Delta W = q \int_0^L E(z) dz = q \sqrt{2rP_0L} \frac{1-e^{-\tau}}{\sqrt{\tau}}$
- 提高单位长度有效分流阻抗与品质因数的比值（优化结构，难度较大）可以有效提高加速能量
- 进一步提高品质因数（改进材料）对加速能量提升不显著
- 在最优总衰减系数与固定总结构长度情况下，对常温结构， $\Delta W \propto f^{1/2}$ ；对超导结构， $\Delta W \propto f^{-1}$





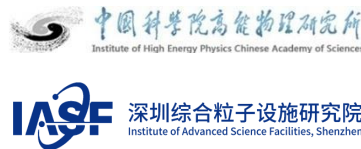
➤ 盘荷波导行波加速结构

- ❖ 常用 $2\pi/3$ 、 $3\pi/4$ 、 $5\pi/6$ 等模
 - 优点：群速度、分流阻抗均适中
- ❖ 多用于高能加速器
- ❖ 多采用常温铜结构





中山大學
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



中国科学院高能物理研究所
Institute of High Energy Physics Chinese Academy of Sciences
IASF 深圳综合粒子设施研究院
Institute of Advanced Science Facilities, Shenzhen

03B

驻波加速结构

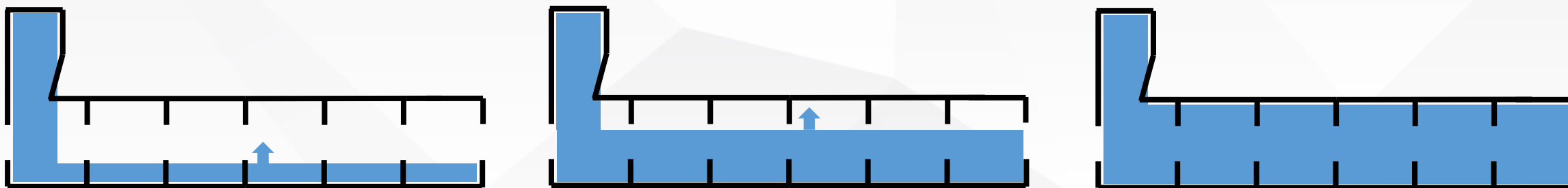
➤ 驻波结构只有一个耦合器

❖ 微波沿时间填充结构

- $E(t) = E_0(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) \cos \omega t$
- $\tau = Q_l / \omega, \quad Q_l = \frac{Q_0}{1 + \beta_c}$

有载品质因数

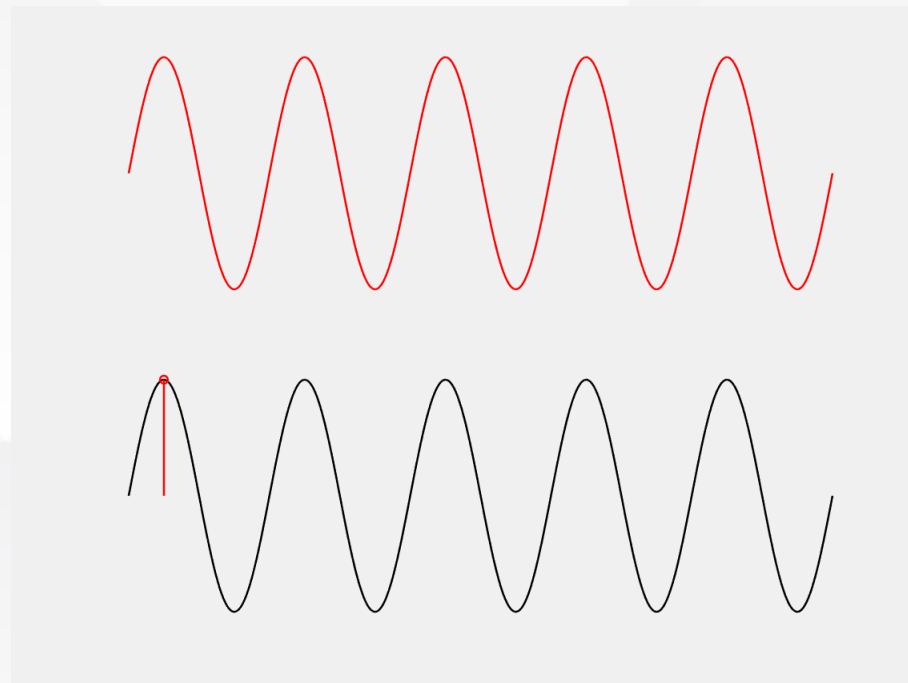
耦合器





➤ 驻波加速方式

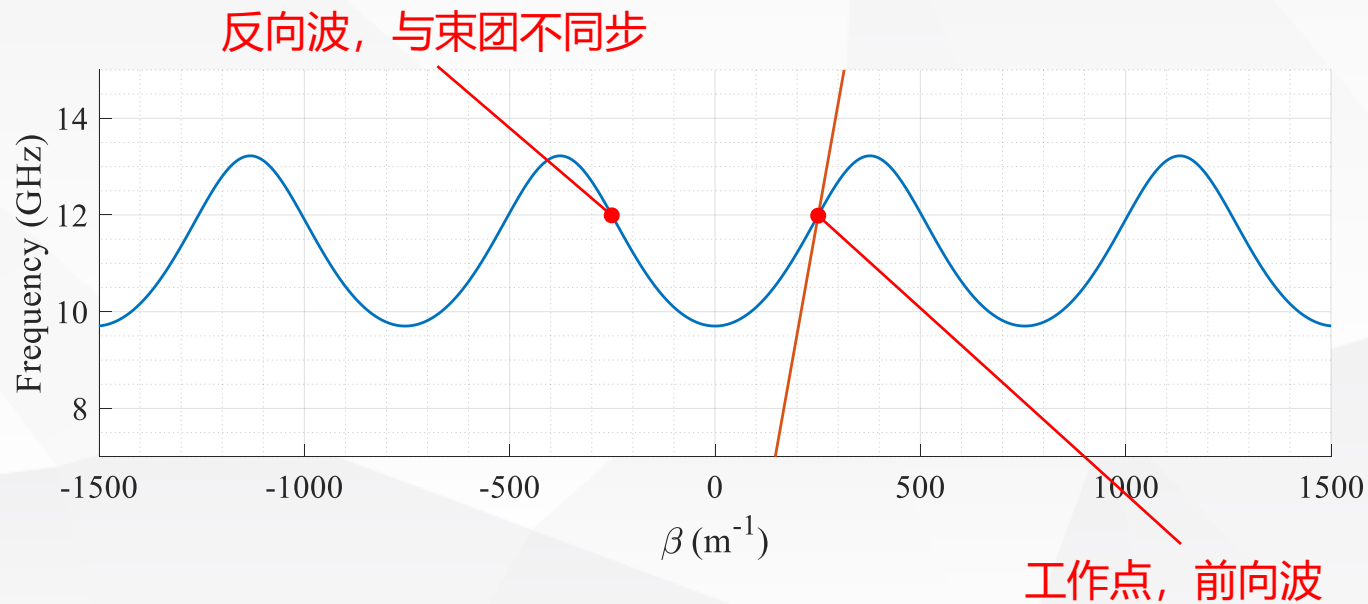
- ❖ 束团与幅度变化的场持续同相作用
- ❖ $E_z = E_0 e^{j\omega t} \cos \beta z$
- ❖ 可分解为前向与反向行波的叠加: $2E(z, t) = E_0 e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} + E_0 e^{j(\omega t + \beta z)}$
- ❖ 反向行波一般对加速无贡献 (0模、 π 模除外)





➤ 驻波加速方式

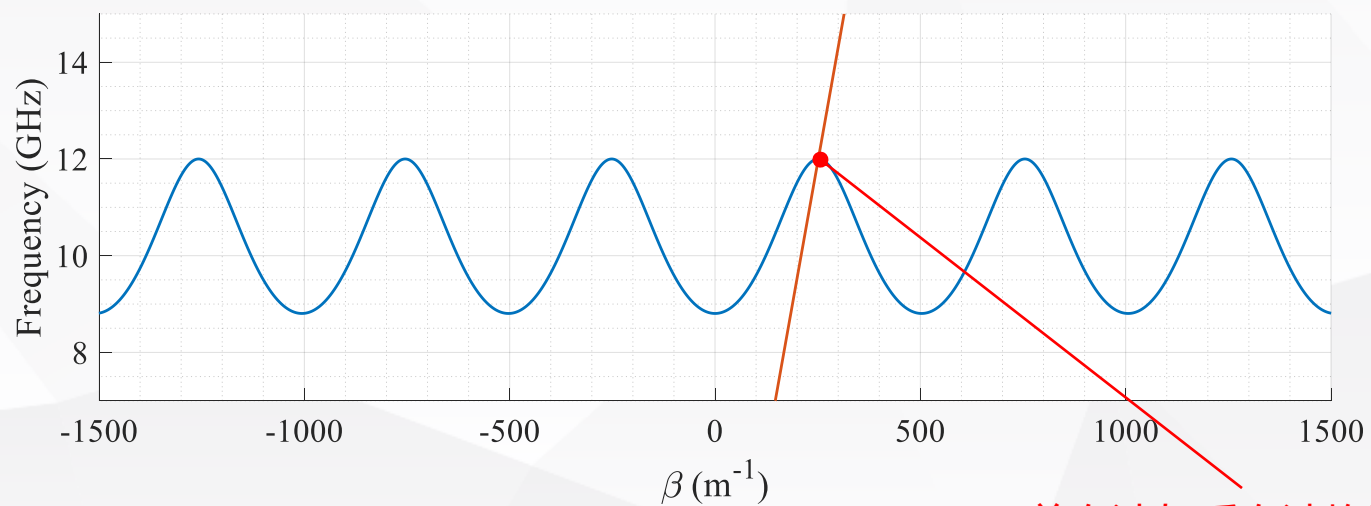
- ❖ 束团与幅度变化的场持续同相作用
- ❖ $E_z = E_0 e^{j\omega t} \cos \beta z$
- ❖ 可分解为前向与反向行波的叠加: $2E(z, t) = E_0 e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} + E_0 e^{j(\omega t + \beta z)}$
- ❖ 反向行波一般对加速无贡献 (0模、 π 模除外)





➤ 驻波加速方式

- ❖ 束团与幅度变化的场持续同相作用
- ❖ $E_z = E_0 e^{j\omega t} \cos \beta z$
- ❖ 可分解为前向与反向行波的叠加: $2E(z, t) = E_0 e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} + E_0 e^{j(\omega t + \beta z)}$
- ❖ 反向行波一般对加速无贡献 (0模、 π 模除外)



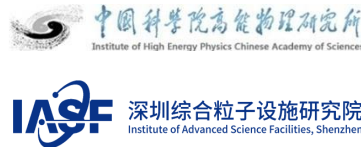
前向波与反向波均同步



驻波加速结构



中山大学
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



➤ 不考虑束流负载时，驻波结构的加速能量

❖ 馈入功率完全损耗在腔体表面

- $P_{wall,all} = P_0$

❖ 结构较短时，功率在各腔体间平均分配

- $P_{wall,cell} = \frac{P_{wall,all}}{N}$

腔体数量

❖ 各腔能量增益

- $\Delta W_{cell} = q \sqrt{\frac{r_{eff} P_{wall,cell} L}{N}} = \frac{q}{N} \sqrt{r_{eff} P_0 L}$

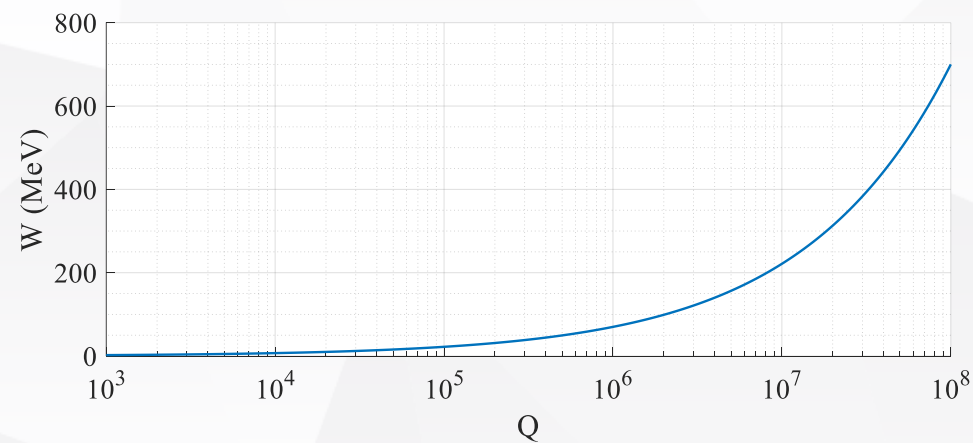
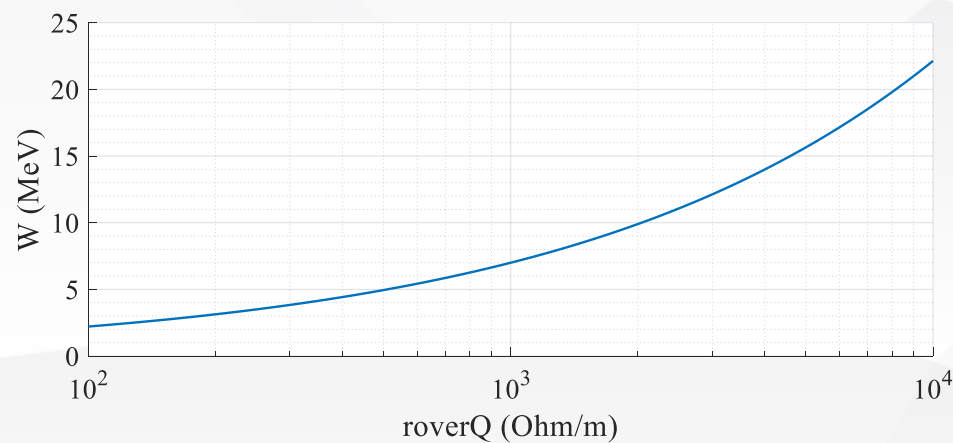
❖ 总能量增益

- $\Delta W = N \Delta W_{cell} = q \sqrt{r_{eff} P_0 L}$

➤ 不考虑束流负载时，驻波结构的加速能量

❖ 加速能量

- $\Delta W = q\sqrt{r_{eff}P_0L}$
- 提高单位长度有效分流阻抗与品质因数的比值（优化结构，难度较大）可以有效提高加速能量；
- 进一步提高品质因数（改进材料）也可以有效提高加速能量
- 当结构总长度固定时，对常温结构， $\Delta W \propto f^{1/2}$ ；对超导结构， $\Delta W \propto f^{-1}$

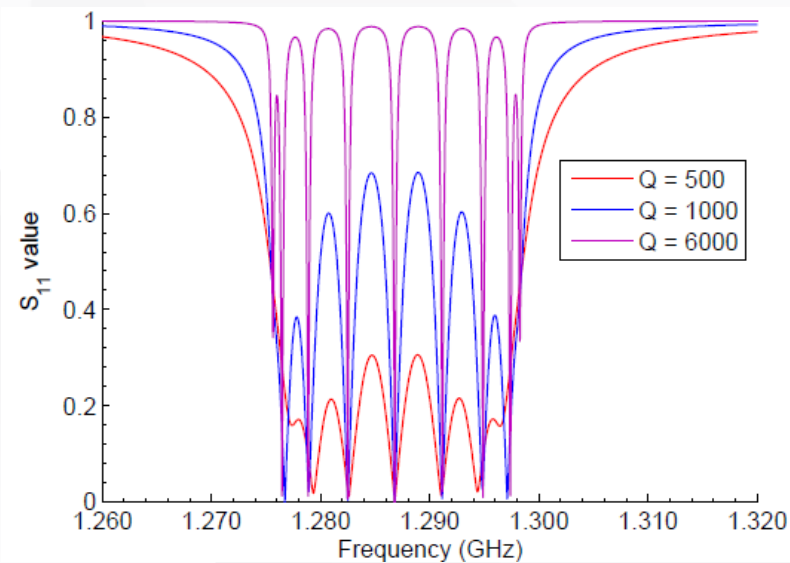
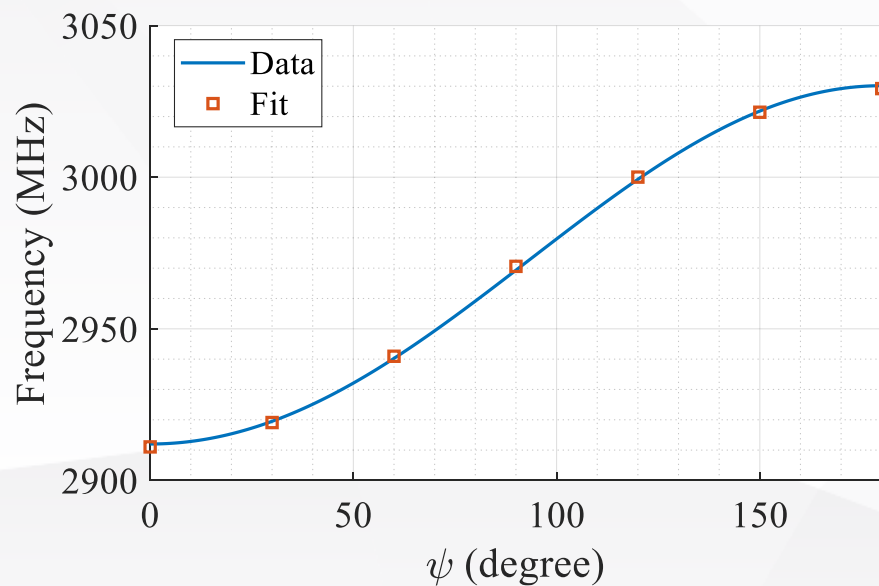


参数	值
频率	3 GHz
r/Q	1000 Ω /m
群速度	1.5% c
品质因数	10000
输入功率	10 MW
渡越时间因子	0.7

➤ 驻波加速结构

❖ 相邻模式的频率间隔

- 当腔体品质因数较低时，有可能激励相邻模式
- π 模: $\Delta\omega = \omega_0 \frac{k\pi^2}{4N^2}$
- $\pi/2$ 模: $\Delta\omega = \omega_0 \frac{k\pi}{2N}$

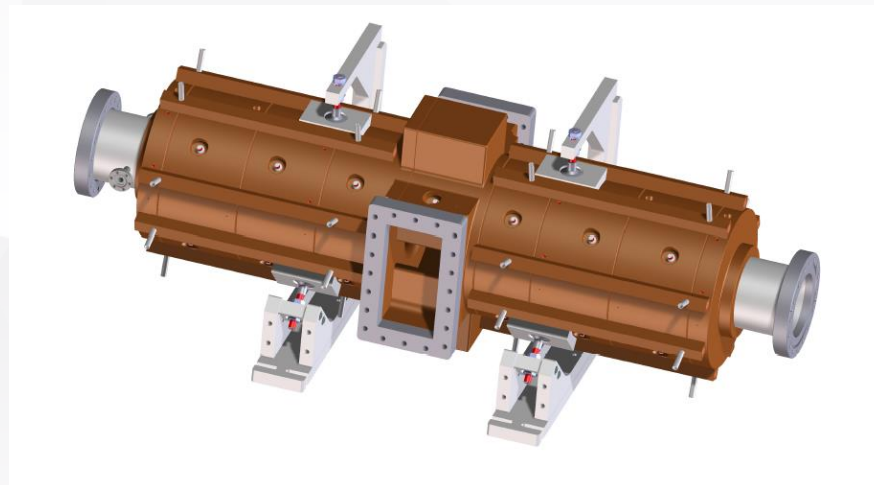
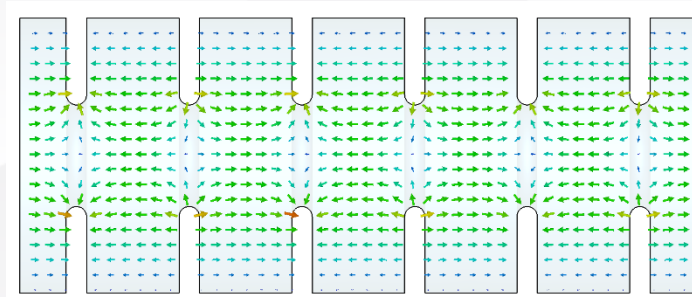




➤ 盘荷波导驻波加速结构

❖ π 模

- 优点：分流阻抗高
- 缺点：模式间隔小、群速度低
- 常用于腔数较少的驻波结构

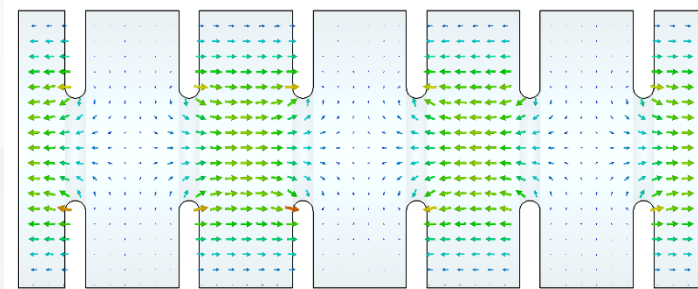
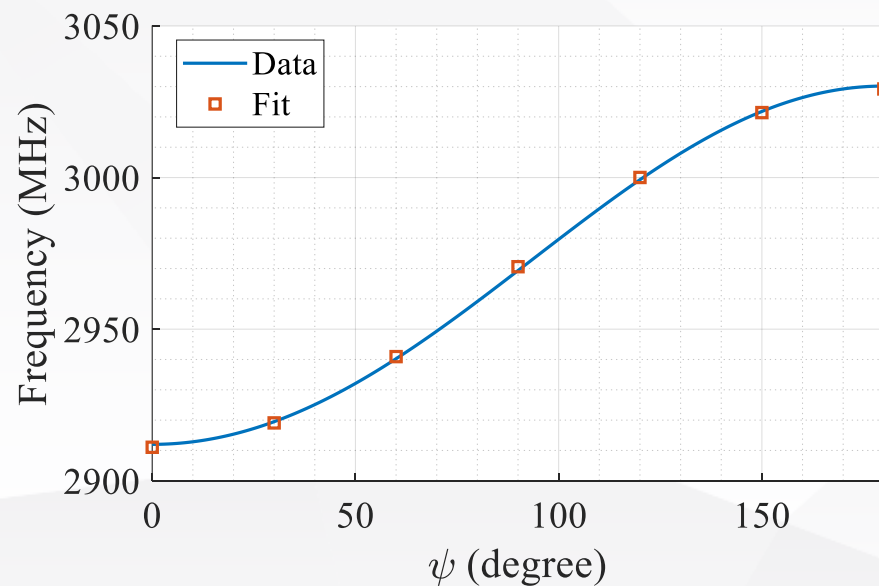




➤ 盘荷波导驻波加速结构

❖ $\pi/2$ 模

- 优点：模式间隔大、群速度高
- 缺点：分流阻抗低
- 较少使用

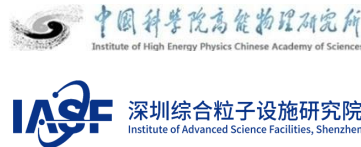




驻波加速结构



中山大學
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY

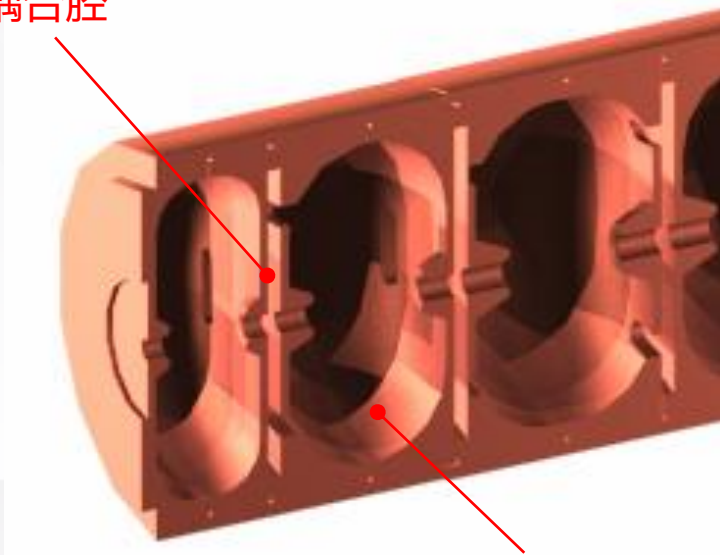


➤ 盘荷波导驻波加速结构

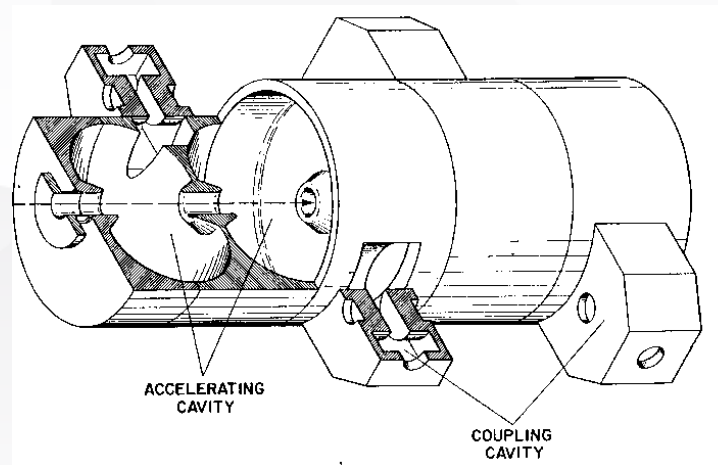
❖ 双周期 $\pi/2$ 模

- 优点：模式间隔大、群速度高、分流阻抗低
- 常制成加速腔长、耦合腔短的双周期结构
- 多用于低能加速器

耦合腔



加速腔



➤ 作业

- ❖ 对表格中所示的C波段谐振腔链，忽略束流负载效应，分别计算行波状态下与驻波状态下对光速电子的加速能量（单位为MeV），写明计算过程

参数	值
频率	6 GHz
r/Q	1500 Ω/m
群速度	2% c
品质因数	7000
输入功率	20 MW
渡越时间因子	0.8
结构总长度	1 m