

Comb shaping with X band cavity



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Outlook

- ✿ *Consequences of RF-compression non linearities*
- ✿ *Introduction of an higher harmonic cavity in the SPARC layout*
- ✿ *Comb compression including the X band cavity*
- ✿ *Advantages of this scheme and conclusion*

Consequences of RF-compression's non-linearities

- Let's consider the compression of a 4 pulses train with 360 pC total charge;
- The shape of the laser illuminating the cathode is a 4 pulses train with 100 fs RMS-pulse-length and 2.135 ps spacing between pulses.

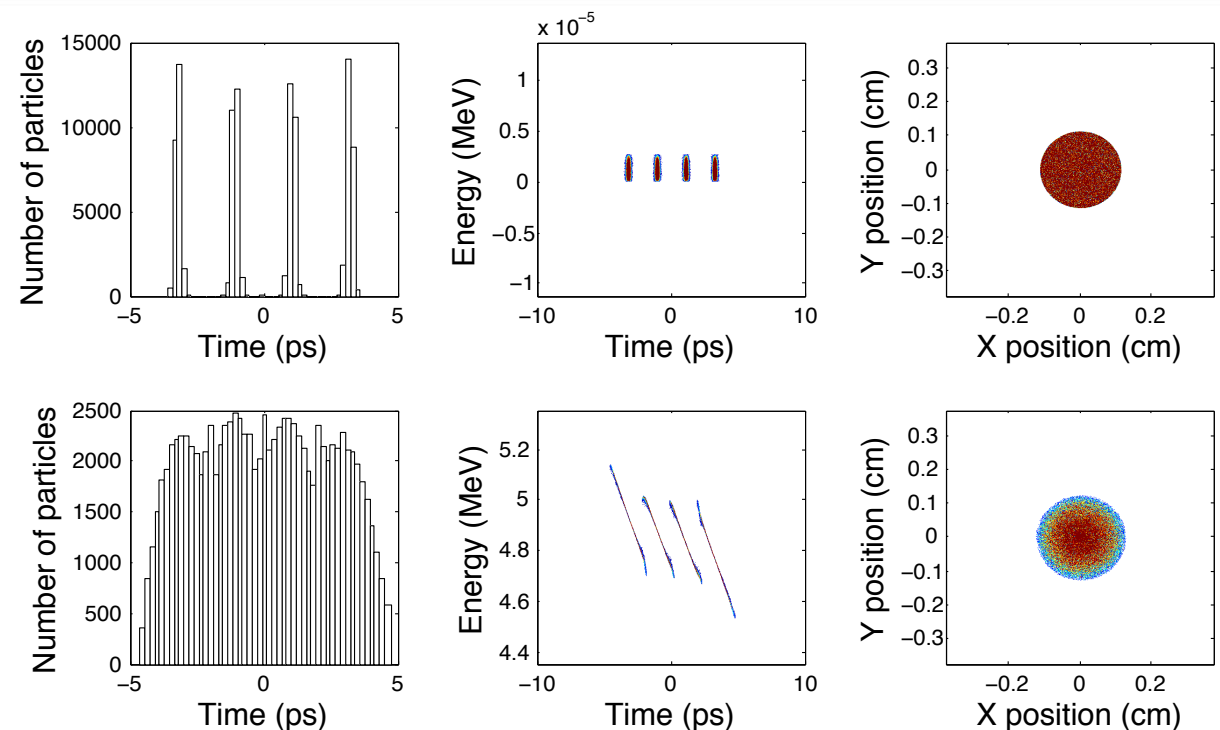
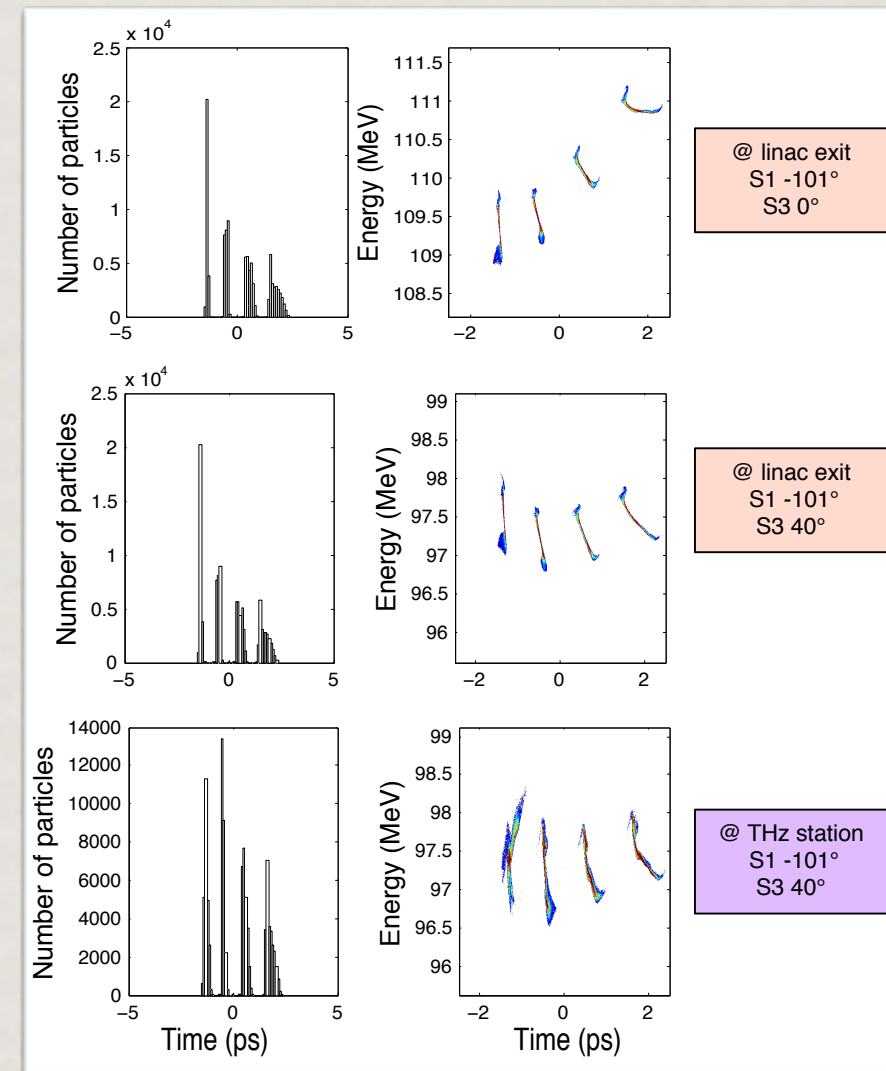


Figure 2.4: On top: longitudinal profile, longitudinal phase space and transverse spot of the comb made by four pulses at the cathode. On bottom: longitudinal profile, longitudinal phase space and transverse spot of the comb at exit of the gun.

Consequences of RF-compression's non-linearities

- ✿ *After the RF-compression, each sub-bunch has, in general, a different length.*
- ✿ *The spacing between the bunches is different.*
- ✿ *The energy of each bunch is different. This energy difference can be compensated by moving S3 off crest. This step is opportune if the comb has to be transport along the dogleg.*



Consequences of RF-compression's non-linearities

★ *The Form Factor highlights the periodicity of the comb:*

$$F(\omega) = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(z) e^{-i \frac{\omega}{c} z} dz \right|^2$$

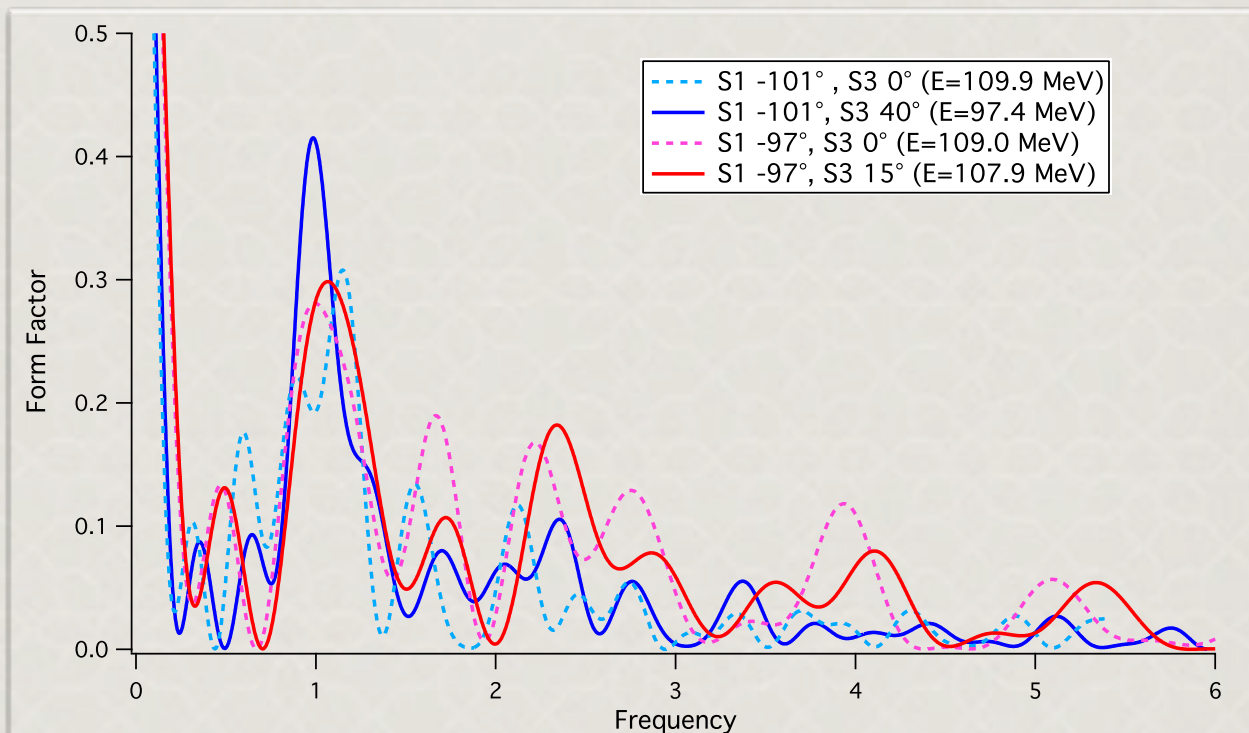
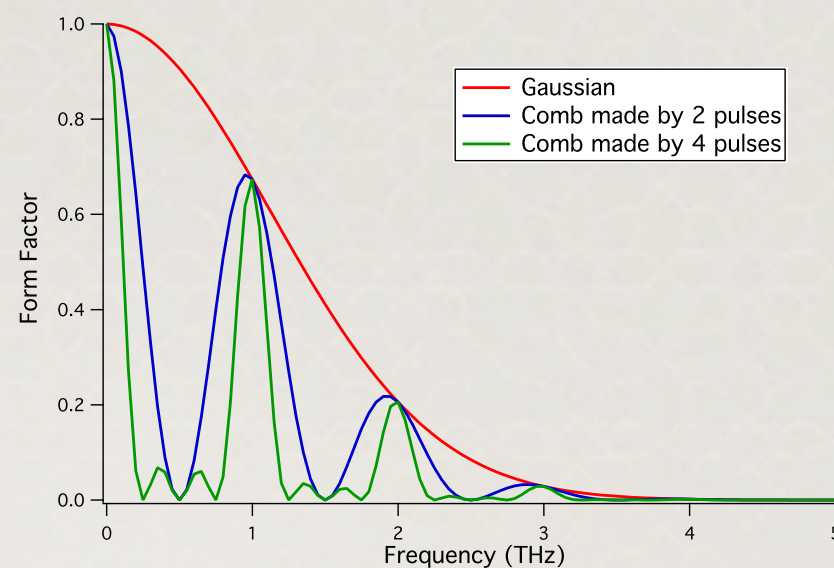
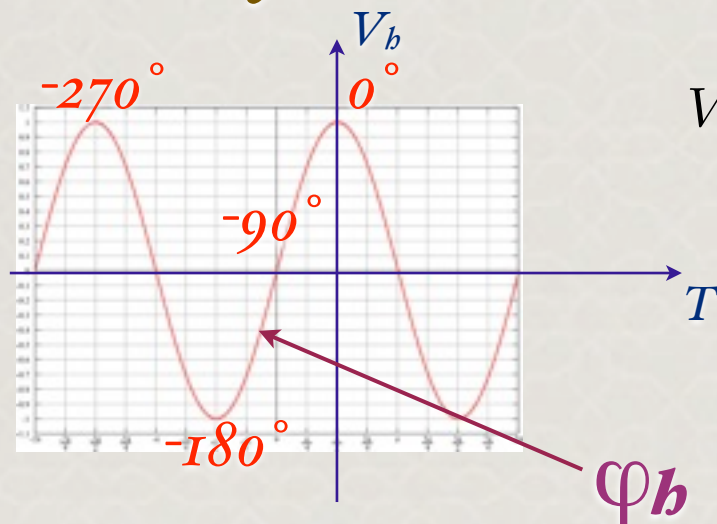


Figure 2.21: Form Factors at the THz station correspondent to the cases in figures 2.19 and 2.20. Because of the periodicity of its longitudinal charge profile, the deeply over-compressed case (continuous blue curve) has the highest amplitude at the comb charge repetition frequency.

Introduction of an higher harmonic cavity in the SPARC layout

★ *Why?*



$$V = V_0 \sin(\phi_0) + \Delta\phi V_0 \cos(\phi_0) - \frac{1}{2} \Delta\phi^2 V_0 \sin(\phi_0) + \dots$$

$$V_h = V_h \sin(\phi_h) + h\Delta\phi V_h \cos(\phi_h) - \frac{1}{2} (h\Delta\phi)^2 V_h \sin(\phi_h) + \dots$$

Which harmonic? $f_{rf} = 2.856 \text{ GHz}$, $f_h = 11.424 \text{ GHz}$ ($h=4$)

Which cavity? 5 MeV energy gain, SW, 9 cells π -mode linac, $Ra=4 \text{ mm}$

Introduction of an higher harmonic cavity in the SPARC layout

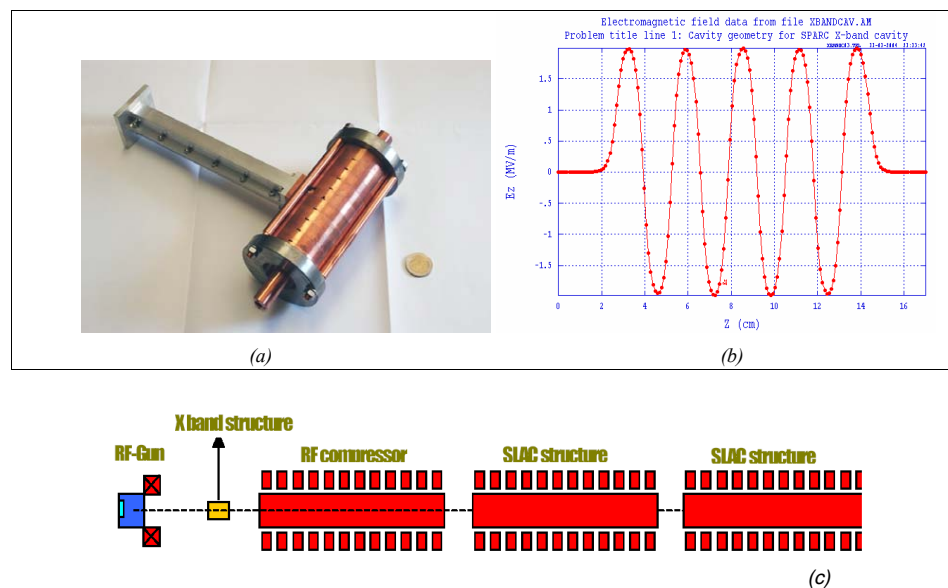


Figure 2.22: (a) Prototype of the SW X-band linac, (b) Electric field distribution on the axis computed by SUPERFISH, (c) Sketch of SPARC layout with X-band structure included

SPARC-RF-03/001
LNF-03/008(R)
 6 May 2003

AN X-BAND STRUCTURE FOR A LONGITUDINAL EMITTANCE CORRECTION AT SPARC

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OPTIMIZATION OF RF COMPRESSOR IN THE SPARX INJECTOR

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SPARC-BD-05 /01
 May 2005

RF COMPRESSOR OPTIMIZATION STUDY FOR SPARCII/SPARXINO

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SPARC-RF-03/002
LNF-03/013(R)
 25 August 2003

STUDIES ON A BI-PERIODIC X-BAND STRUCTURE FOR SPARC

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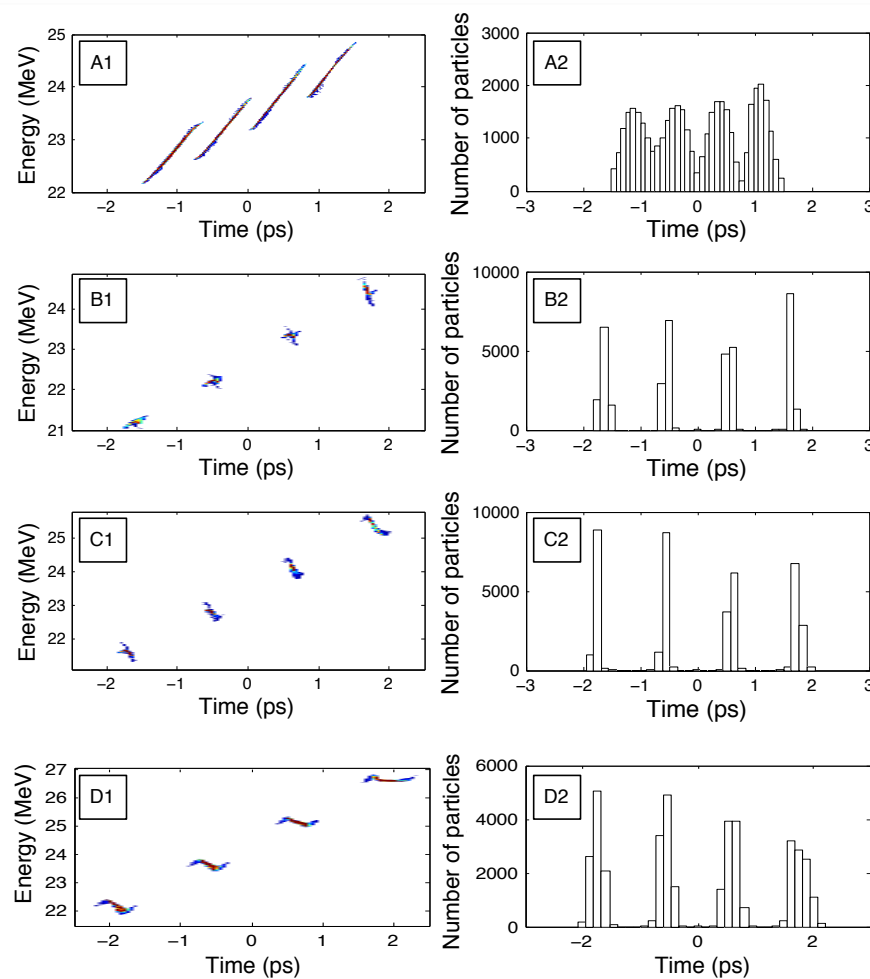
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Comb compression including the X band cavity

*gun sol 185 A
linac sol 44 A*

All over-compression phases!



$$S_I = -94^\circ$$

$$S_x = -156^\circ$$

$$S_I = -98^\circ$$

$$S_x = -149^\circ$$

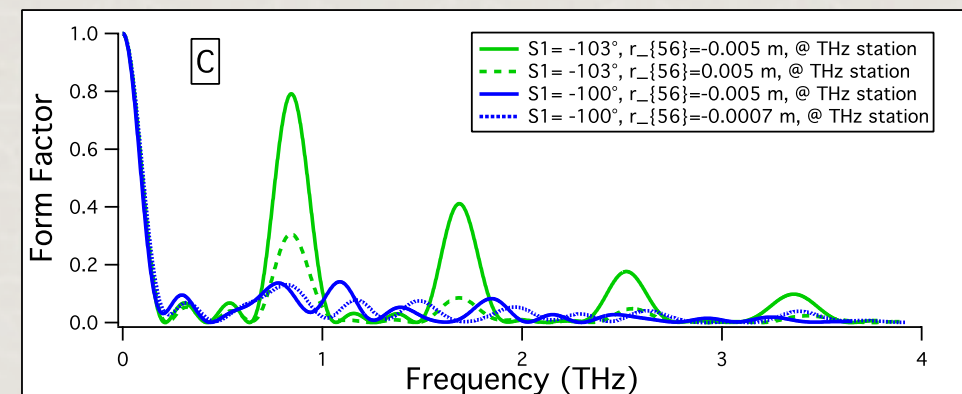
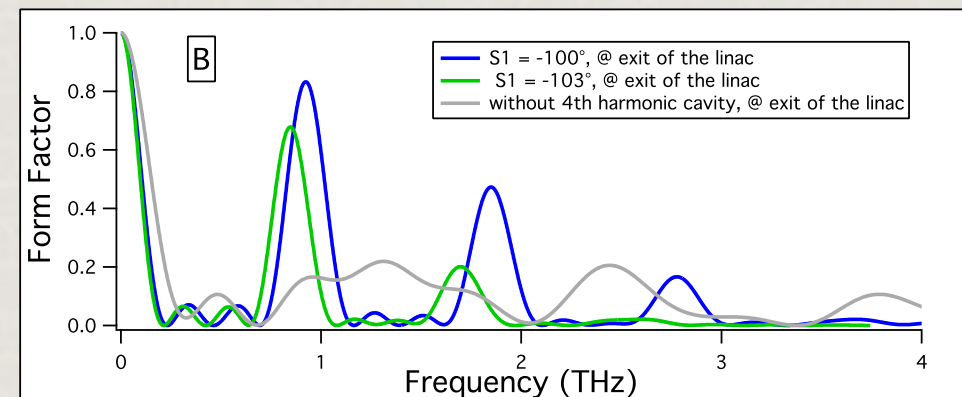
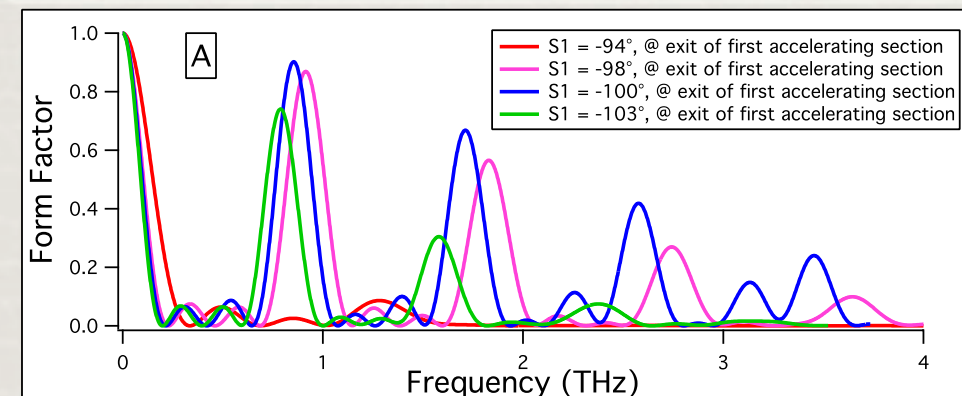
$$S_I = -100^\circ$$

$$S_x = -147^\circ$$

$$S_I = -103^\circ$$

$$S_x = -144^\circ$$

Figure 2.23: Longitudinal phase space and charge distribution of a 4 sub-pulses comb for different over-compression phases and correction of non-linearities by the fourth harmonic cavity discussed in the text. A: $S_1 = -94^\circ$; B: $S_1 = -98^\circ$; C: $S_1 = -100^\circ$; D: $S_1 = -103^\circ$.



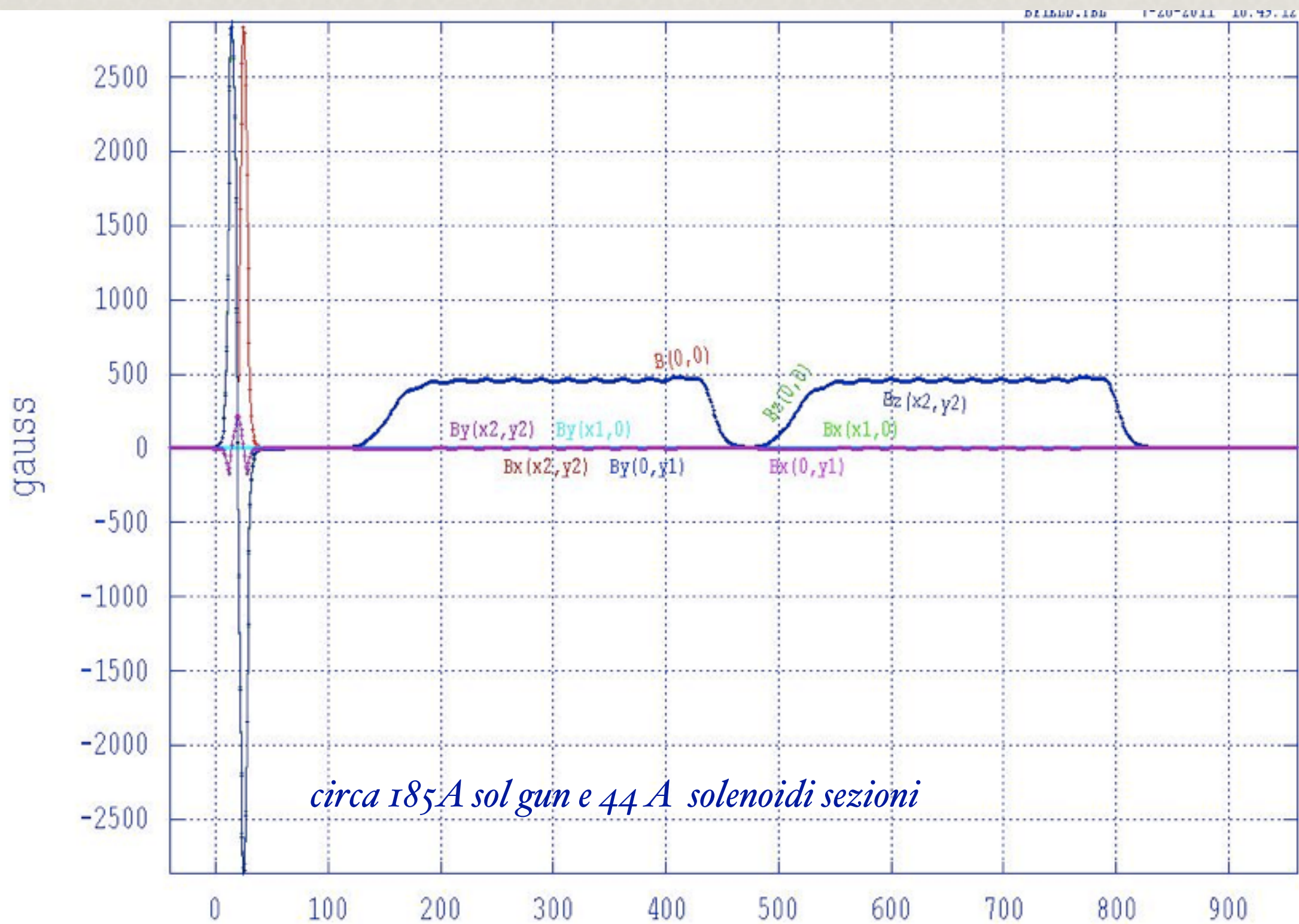
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Conclusion:

Advantages of this scheme

- ✿ *All the pulses have almost the same length.*
- ✿ *The distance between the pulses is the same.*



circa 185 A sol gun e 44 A solenoidi sezioni