

RF applications

Overview of RF activities at LNF-INFN

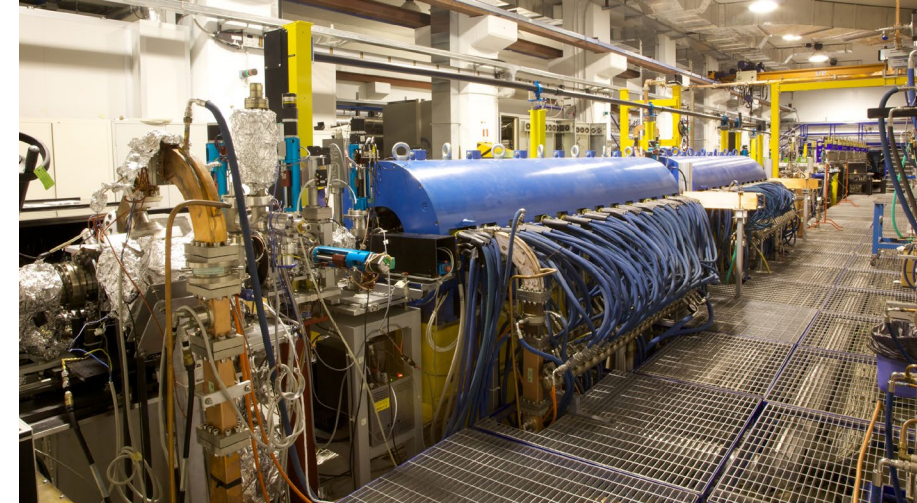
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» High frequency (or RadioFrequency - RF) EM fields are widely used in particle accelerators in a large variety of applications:

- to excite resonant cavities (or travelling wave structures) for **particle acceleration**
- to excite resonant cavities for **beam diagnostics and feedback**
- to excite special microwave components for **RF peak power amplification**
- to **synchronize (at fs level)** high frequency oscillators (RF/laser or RF/RF)

SPARC_LAB @ INFN-LNF



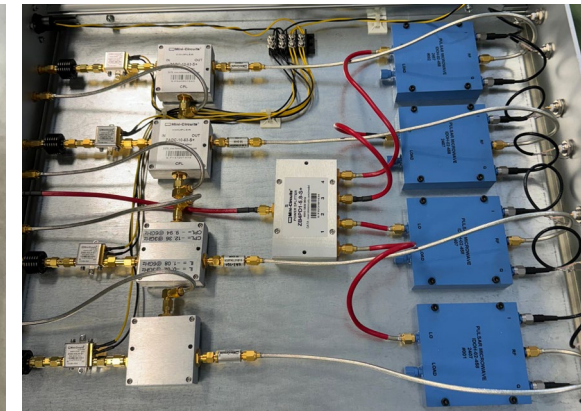
» Depending on their power, we classify them as:

- **Low-level RF (< 100 W – coax. cables):**
low power signal manipulation, display, diagnostics, feedback, RF reference distribution, PLL, cavity tuning...
- **High-level RF (> 100 W - waveguide):**
high power RF distribution, peak power amplification, RF conditioning, beam instabilities mitigation, high power tests on accelerating structures/components...

Digital Low-Level RF system



Analog Low-Level RF system



C-band klystron



RF group

- » Low-level RF controls for EM field stabilization
 - RF reference generation and distribution
 - Design, tests and operation of frequency translation systems
 - Advanced control system development for digital (FPGA-based) LLRF systems (deployed both at LNF and abroad)
- » Femtosecond-level synchronization of oscillators:
 - RF/laser: photocathode laser lock at SPARC_LAB
 - RF/RF: klystron intra pulse phase feedback

TEX facility

- » EM design of novel accelerating structures and RF components working at 3, 6, 12 GHz
- » High power RF tests in C/X-band (6/12 GHz) on novel accelerating structures and waveguide components
- » Dark current simulations and measurements on X-band structures

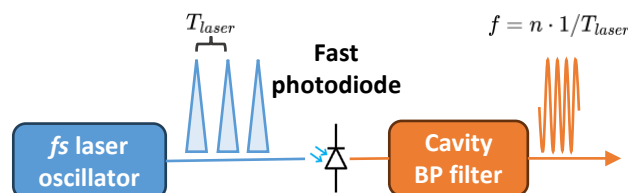
Ultra low-noise RF reference generation

RF synthesizers

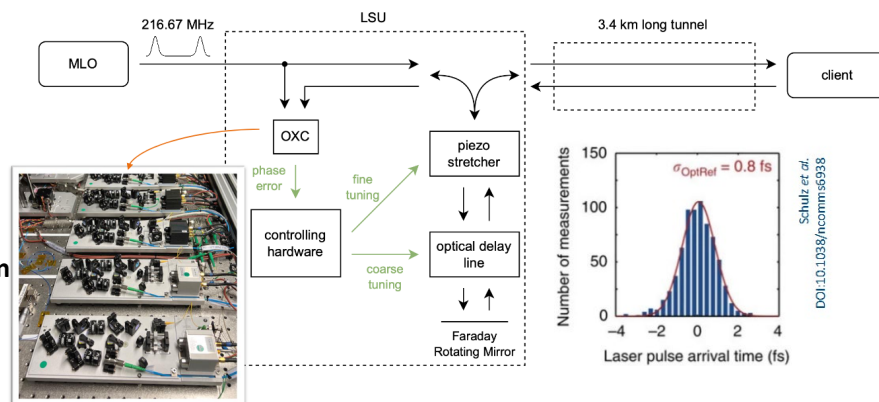
Custom μ wave master oscillators



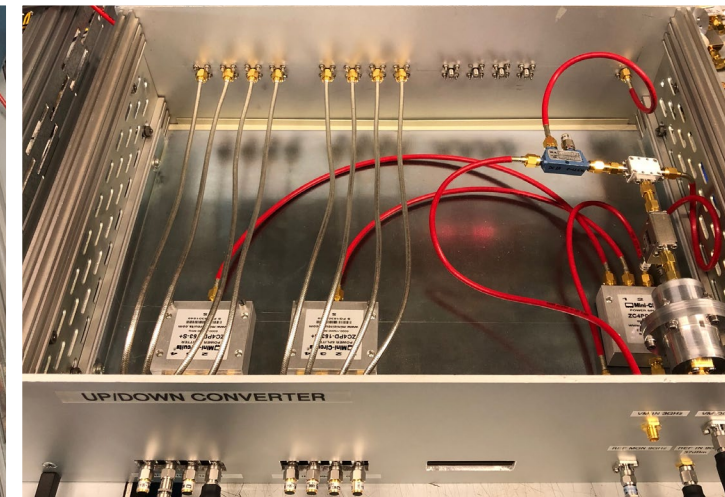
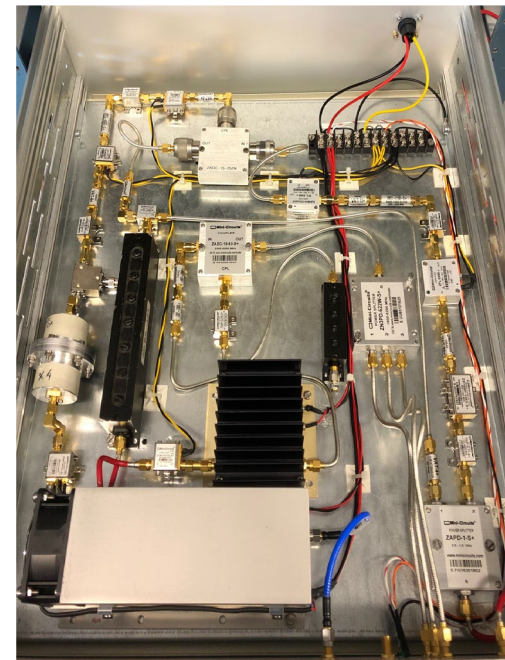
μ wave generation from laser oscillators



Pulsed laser reference generation/distribution



RF reference distribution and frequency translation systems



Custom RF filter design and realization

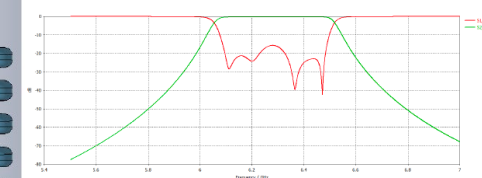
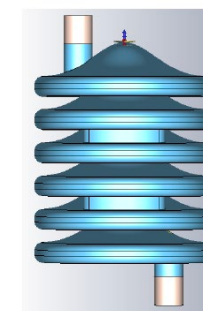
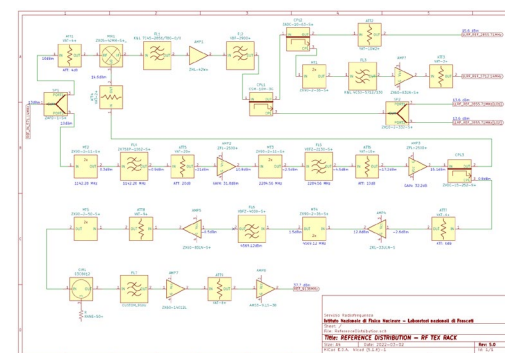
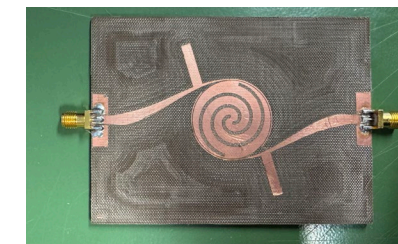


Figure 12. Scattering parameters.

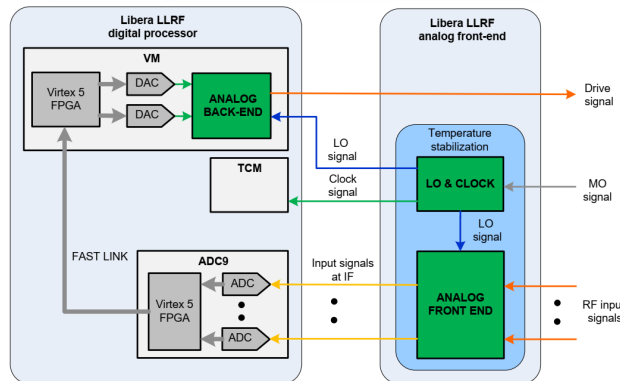


Low-level RF controls for EM field stabilization

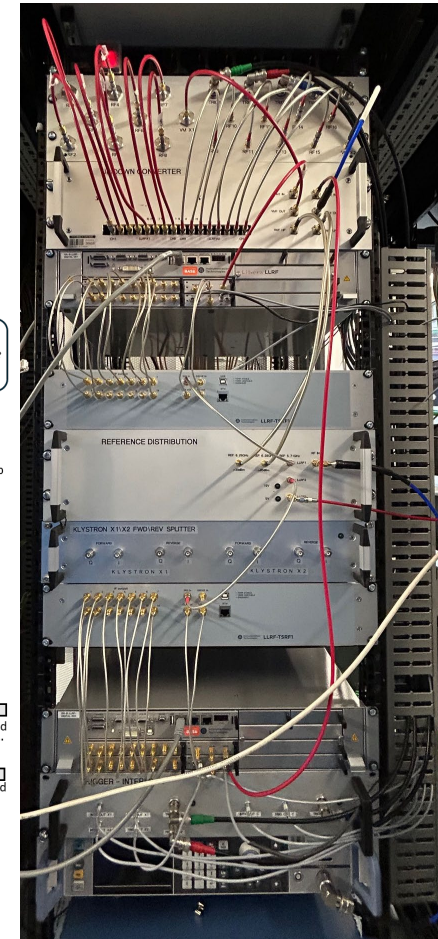
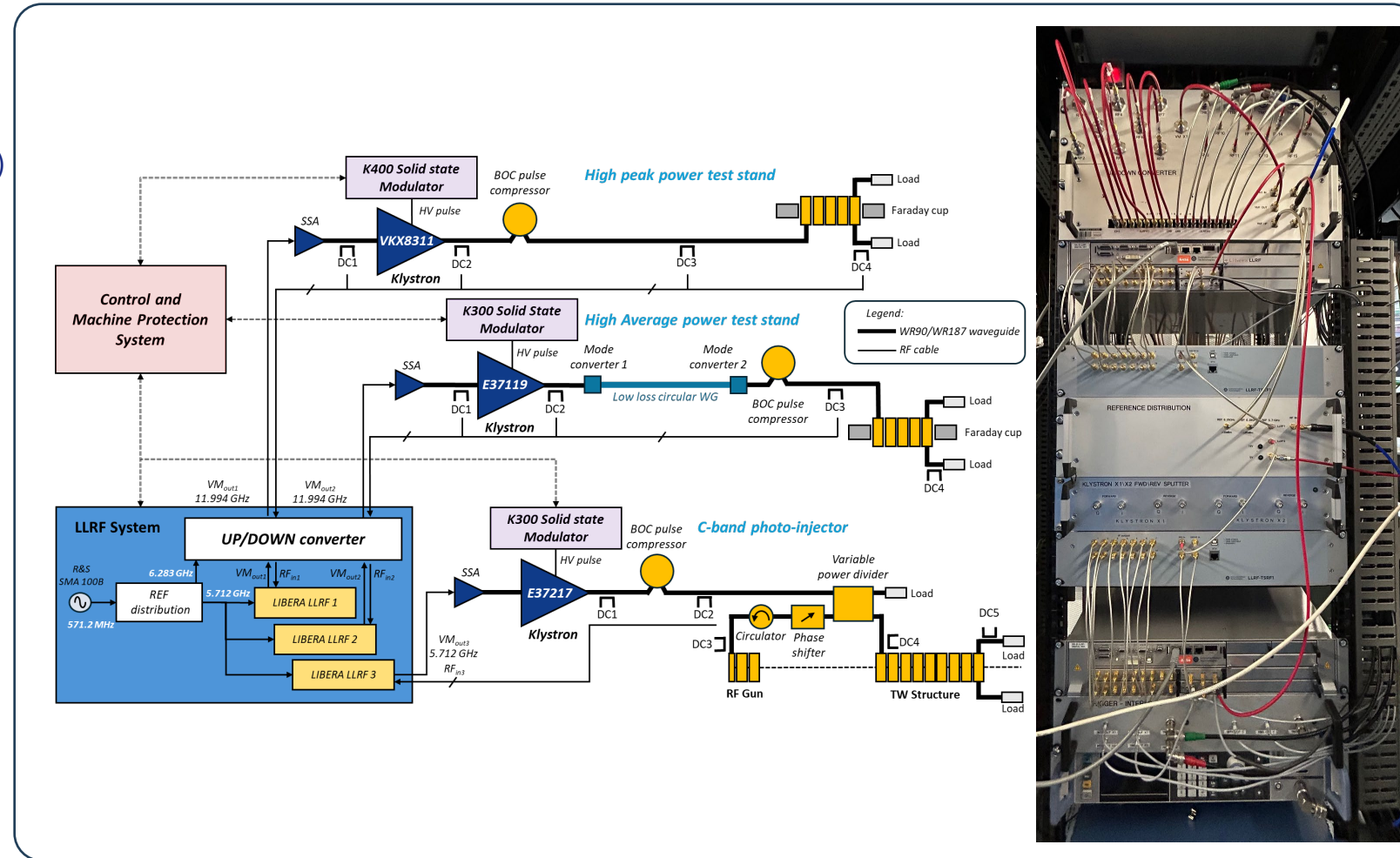
Operation of advanced digital LLRF systems

Main Features:

- » Temp. stabilized front-end to compensate long-term thermal drifts
 - < 100 fs for normal operating conditions (24 ± 2) °C
- » Measured resolution:
 - Amplitude: 0.1 %
 - Phase: added jitter < 10 fs (S-band $< 0.01^\circ$; C-band $< 0.02^\circ$)
- » Pulse-to-pulse amplitude and phase feedback
- » Arbitrary waveform pulse shaping



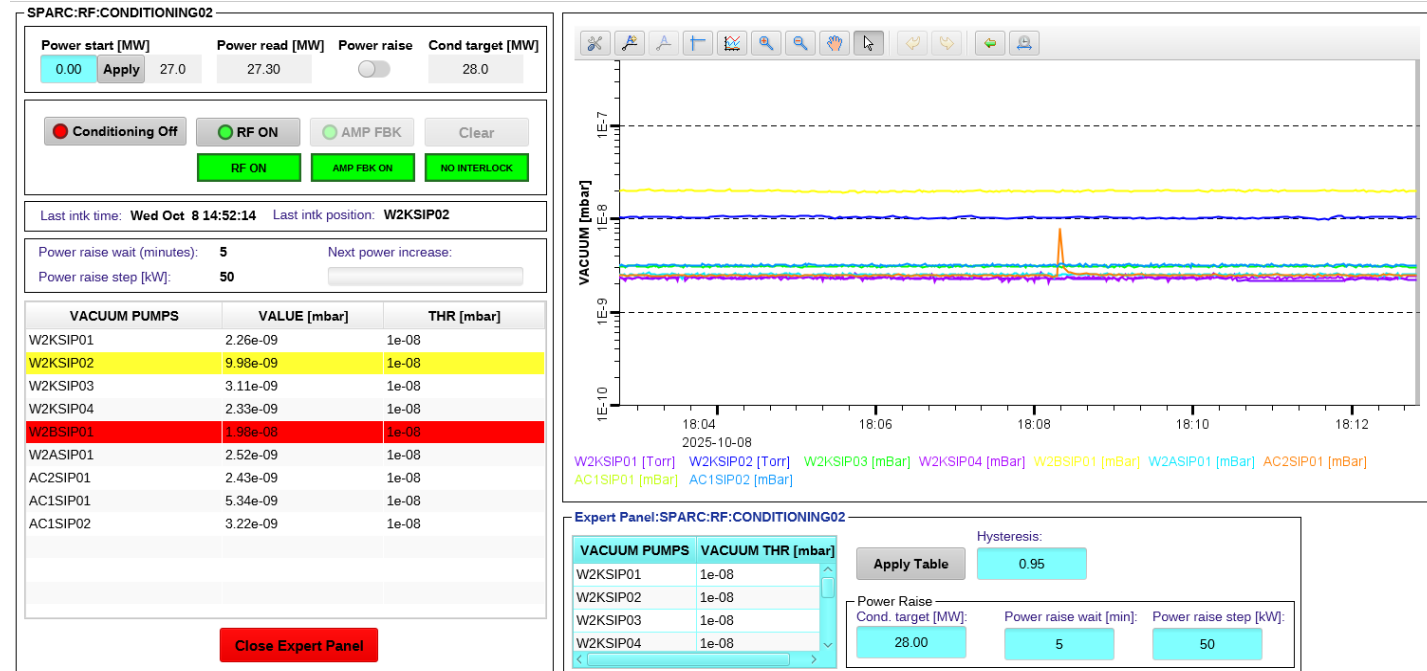
TEX complex LLRF system



Development of Python softI/O for automatic RF conditioning, handling interlock events triggered by vacuum

Interface designed with CSS Phoebus.

```
def main(prefix_rf_conditioning: str, prefix_LLRF: str):  
    # Init variables  
    loop_period=0.1 # Pause in seconds between iterations  
    print(vacuum_pumps.get())  
    vacuum_over_tsh = False  
    # Starting main loop  
    while True:  
        # WORKS WITH FEEDBACK ALWAYS ON  
        # DEFINE INITIAL SETPOINT  
        if caget(prefix_LLRF+":app:rf_ctrl") == False and  
            conditioning_status.get()==True:  
            raise_count.set(0)  
        else:  
            pass  
        .  
        .
```



Future developments – Towards a single intuitive platform to unify the management of all LLRF system features

- Developed in Python + Qt (Qt Designer): the flexibility of Python + modern and intuitive graphical interface;
- Acquisition and analysis of signals from the RF front-end (for example, algorithms dedicated to statistics on amplitude and phase stability);
- Feedback loop management for real-time amplitude and phase control;
- Automated calibration procedures;
- Advanced system diagnostics...

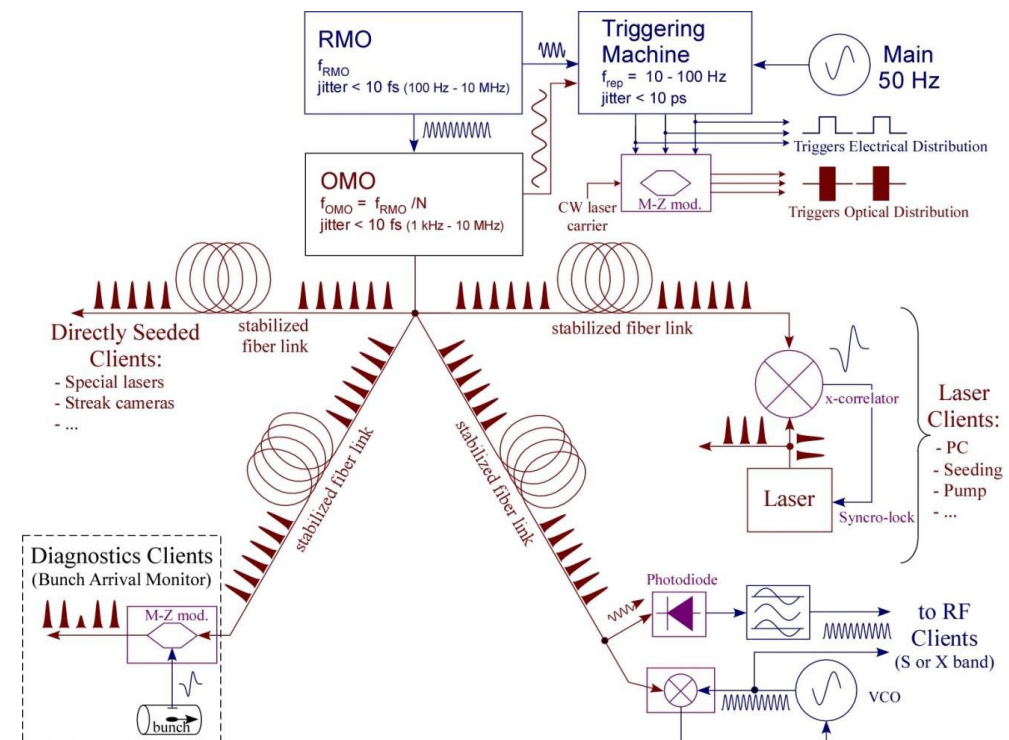
Courtesy of B. Serenellini

There are many clients in an accelerator facility that require a stable, precise and coherent RF reference

Star-network: ultra stable RF reference is distributed (drift-free) and each client is locally phase-locked to the master reference

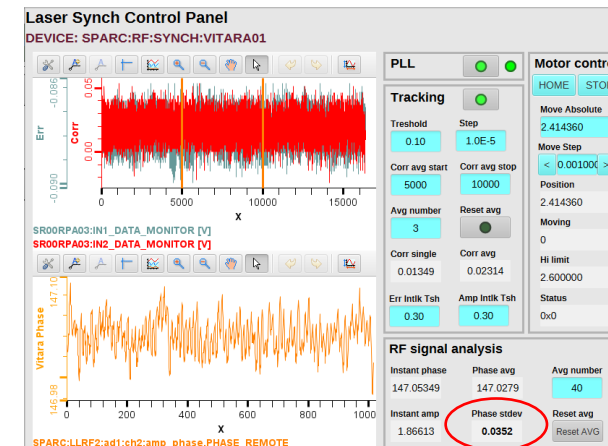
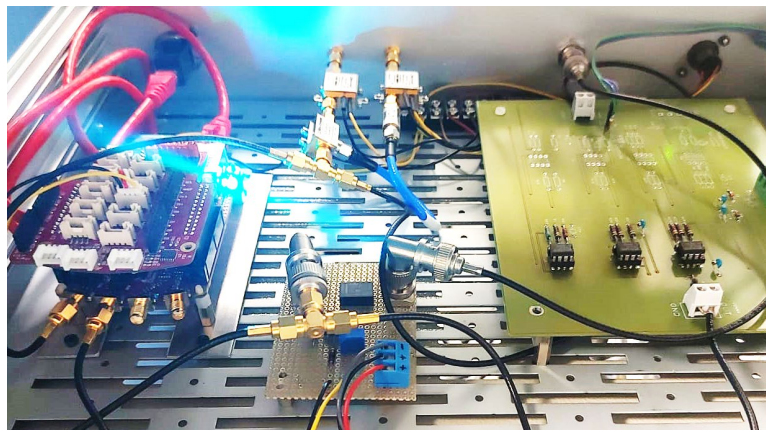
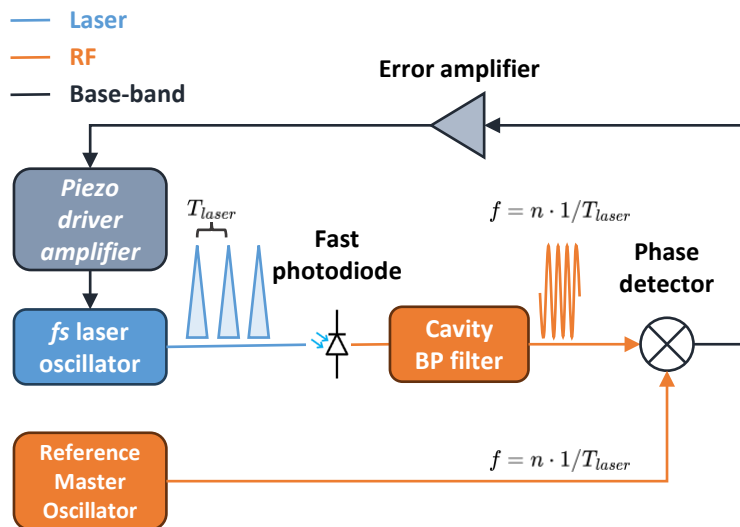
Typical clients:

- » Low-level RF / RF power units
- » Photocathode laser
- » Seeding/Interaction/Pump laser
- » Diagnostics (cavity BPMs, Electro Optical Sampling, ...)
- » Users



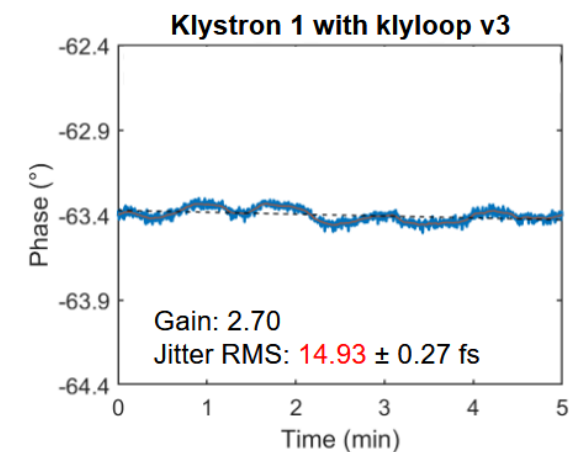
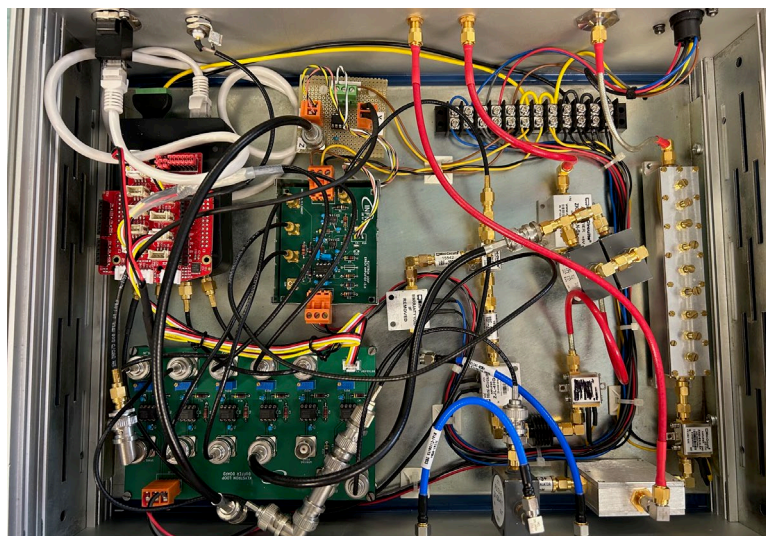
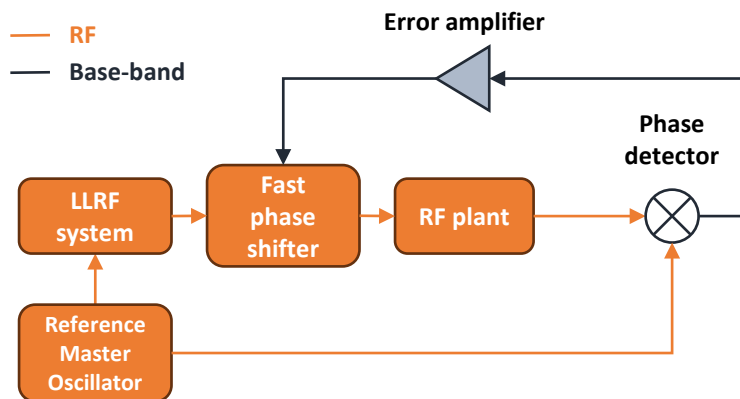
fs synchronization for accelerator clients

RF/laser phase lock



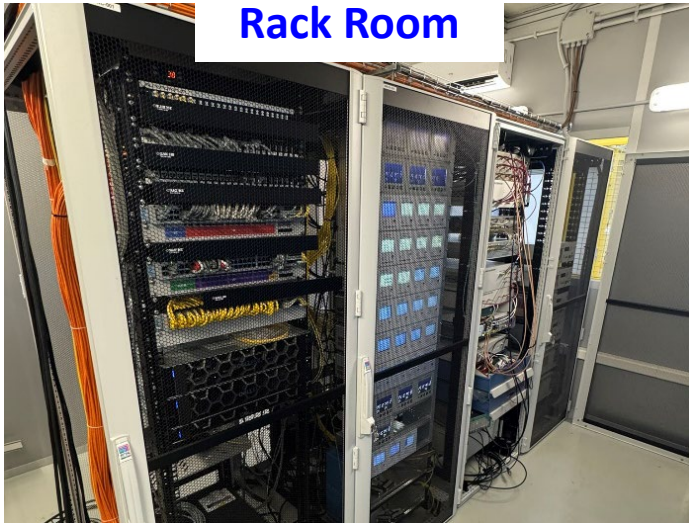
RMS Jitter: 34.2 fs

RF/RF phase lock (intra-pulse feedback)

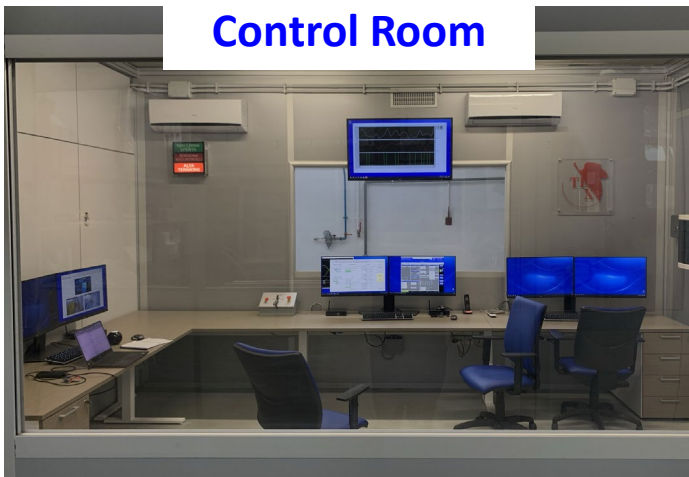


- » The **Test-stand for X-band (TEX)** is conceived for R&D on X-band applications: high gradient accelerating structures, RF components, LLRF, Vacuum and Control Systems
- » The installation and commissioning of the whole facility has been completed by the end of 2022

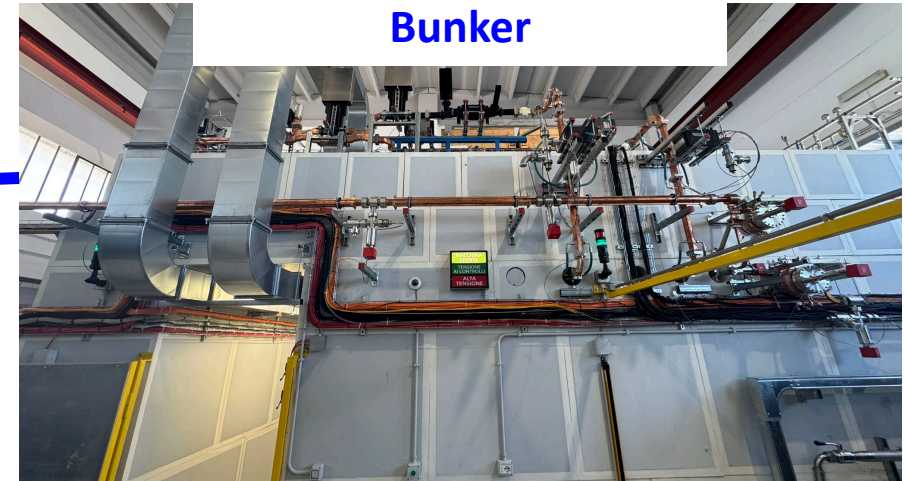
Rack Room



Control Room



Bunker



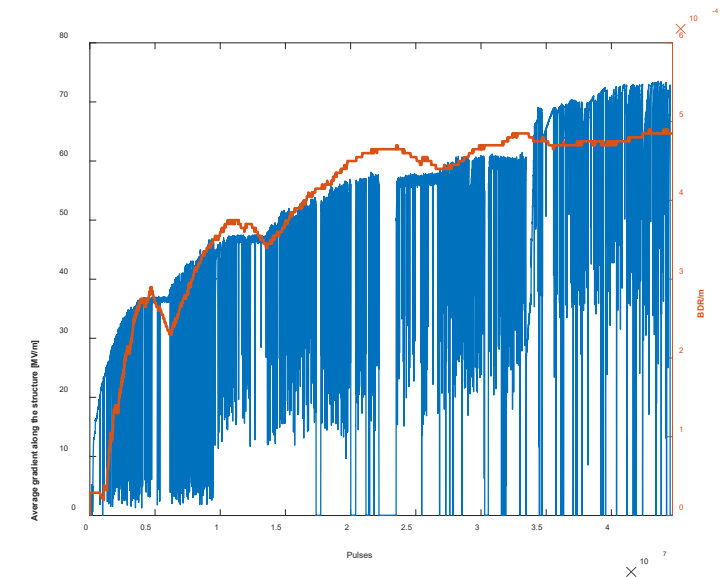
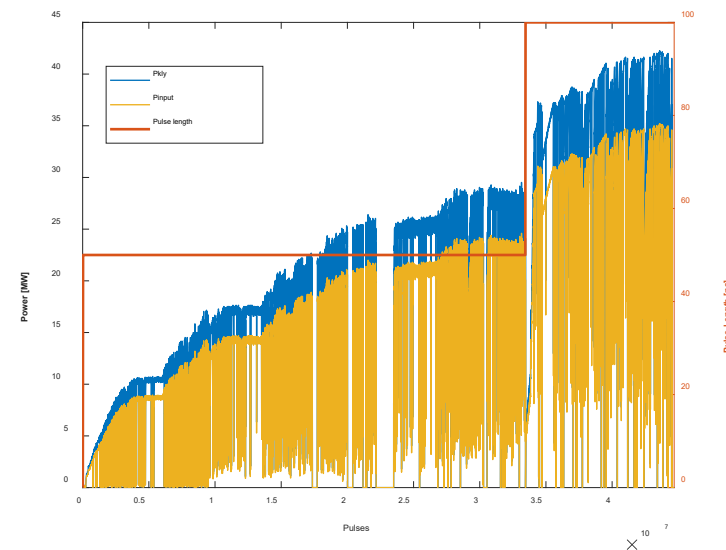
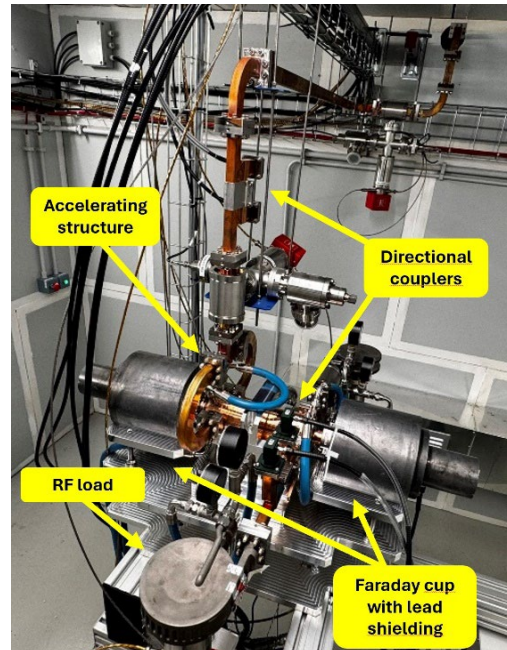
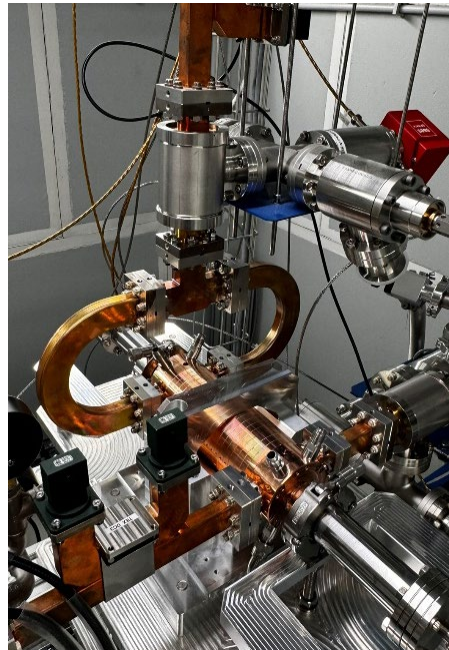
Experimental hall



Test of X-band accelerating structures for the **EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB** project and for the **ASTERIX** project

- Low power RF test
- High power RF test and conditioning algorithms
- Dark current simulations and measurements

DESIGN PARAMETER	Value
Frequency [GHz]	11.9942
Average acc. gradient [MV/m]	60
Structures per module	2
Iris radius a [mm]	3.5
Struct. length L_s act. Length [m]	0.2
No. of cells	20
Shunt impedance R [$M\Omega/m$]	100
Effective shunt Imp. $R_{sh\ eff}$ [$M\Omega/m$]	347
Filling time [ns]	30
Repetition Rate [Hz]	100



R&D of X-band RF components:

- Electromagnetic design (with Ansys Electronic desktop or CST Microwave studio)
- Mechanical design (Autodesk Inventor)
- Prototyping
- Low power measurements
- High power measurements at the TEX facility

Mode converter and T-pump for circular wg

