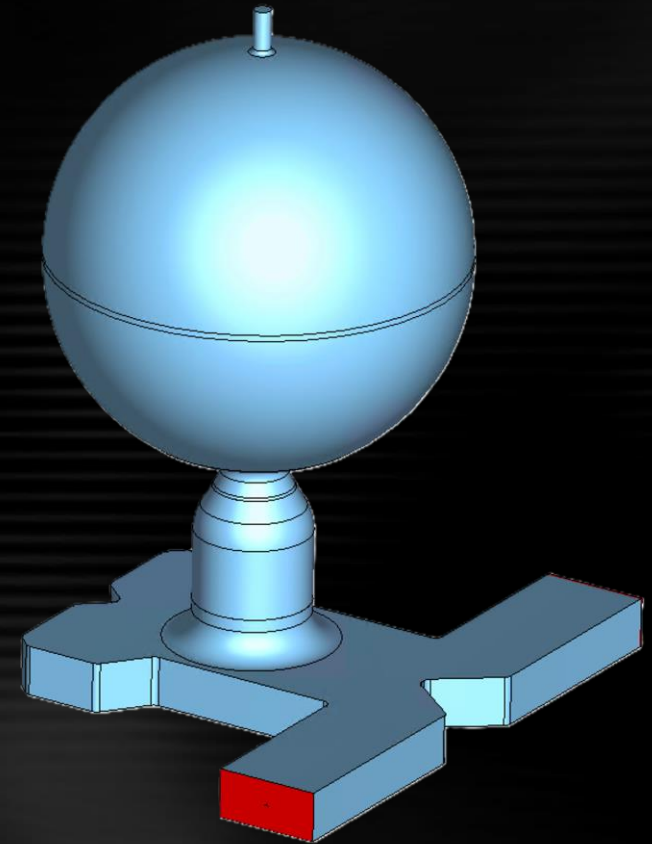


TUPO010

# RF design of a spherical-cavity-type pulse compressor for muon linac

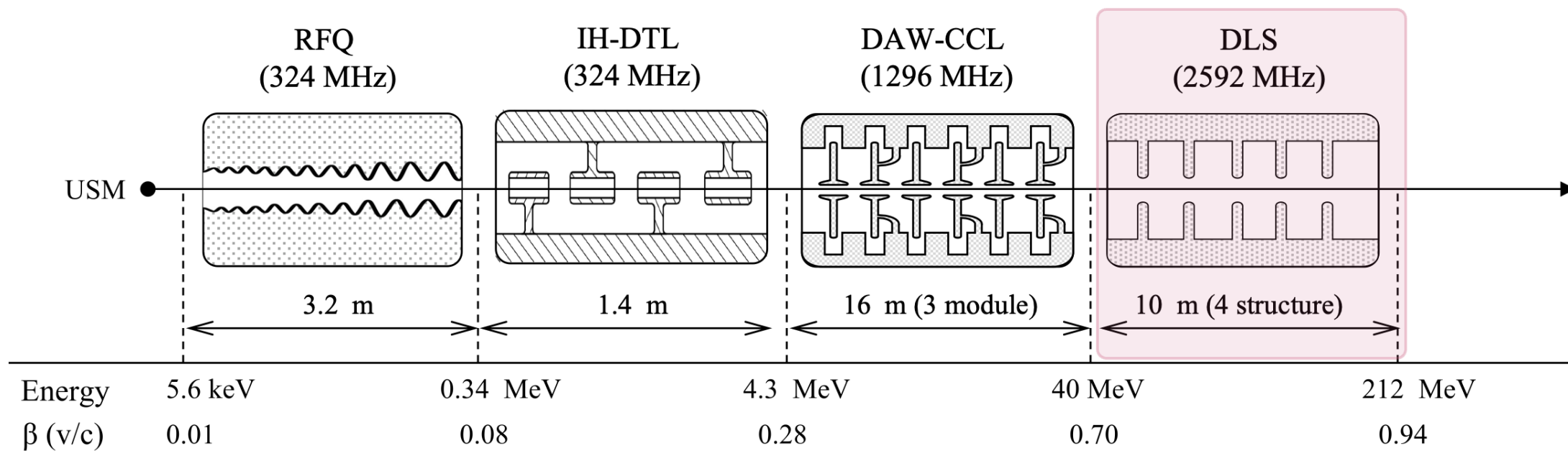
Yuga Nakazawa<sup>1</sup>, H. Ego<sup>1</sup>, Y. Kondo<sup>2</sup>, M. Otani<sup>1</sup>, K. Sumi<sup>1</sup>, Y. Takeuchi<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>KEK, <sup>2</sup>JAEA, <sup>3</sup>Nagoya Univ.



# Muon LINAC at J-PARC

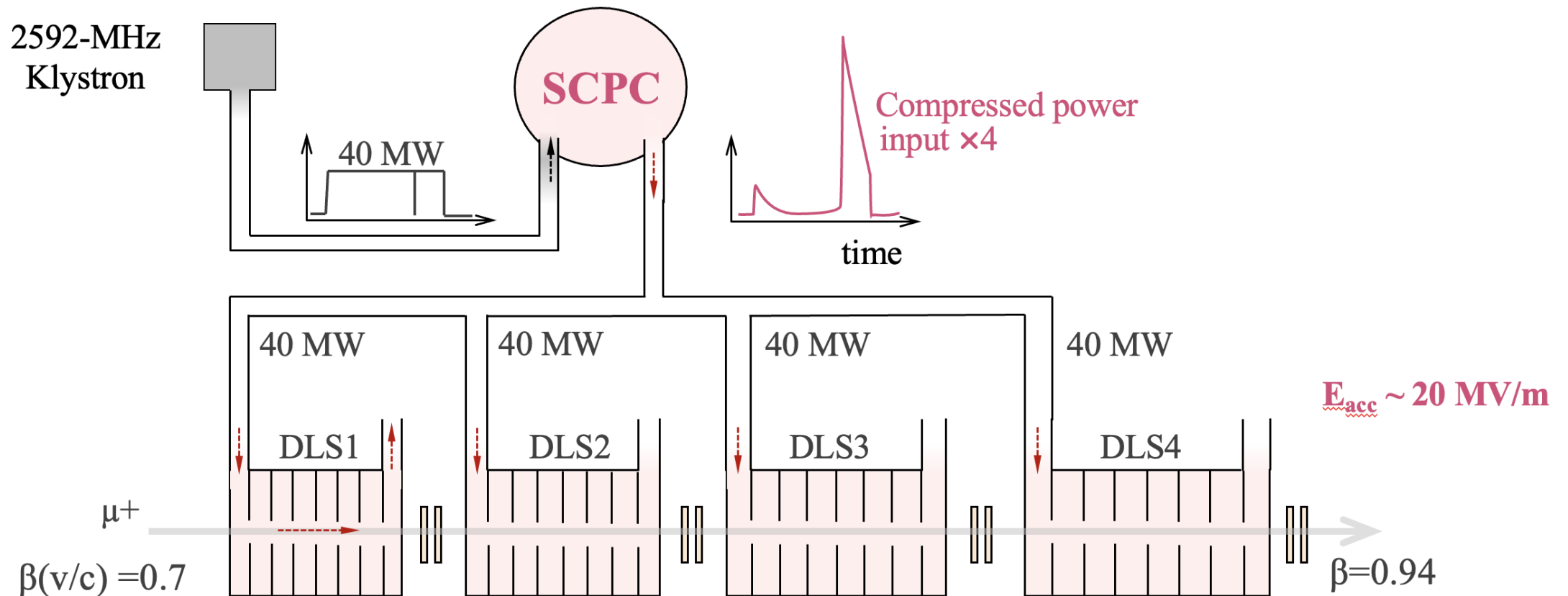
- We are developing a **muon LINAC** in the J-PARC for measurements of the muon anomalous magnetic moment ( $g-2$ ).
- The four-stage linac will accelerate muons from  $\beta = 0.01 \sim 0.94$ .
- **Disk-Loaded Traveling-Wave structure (DLS)** is used at  $\beta=0.70 \sim 0.94$ .



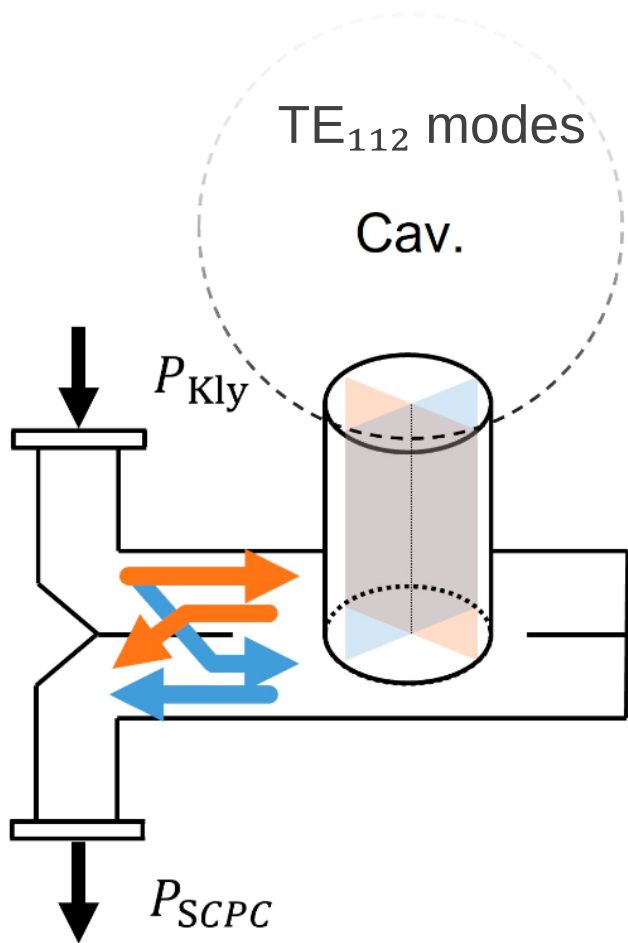
**THIS POSTER'S TOPIC : How do you drive the four DLS?**

# Spherical-cavity-type pulse compressor (SCPC)

- To achieve a higher accelerating gradient at lower cost, we will adopt the SCPC.
- The RF power generated by the klystron is temporarily stored in the **SCPC** and then released as a time-compressed, short-duration, high-power pulse.



# SCPC for muon linac



Y. Bando, Master thesis, 2021

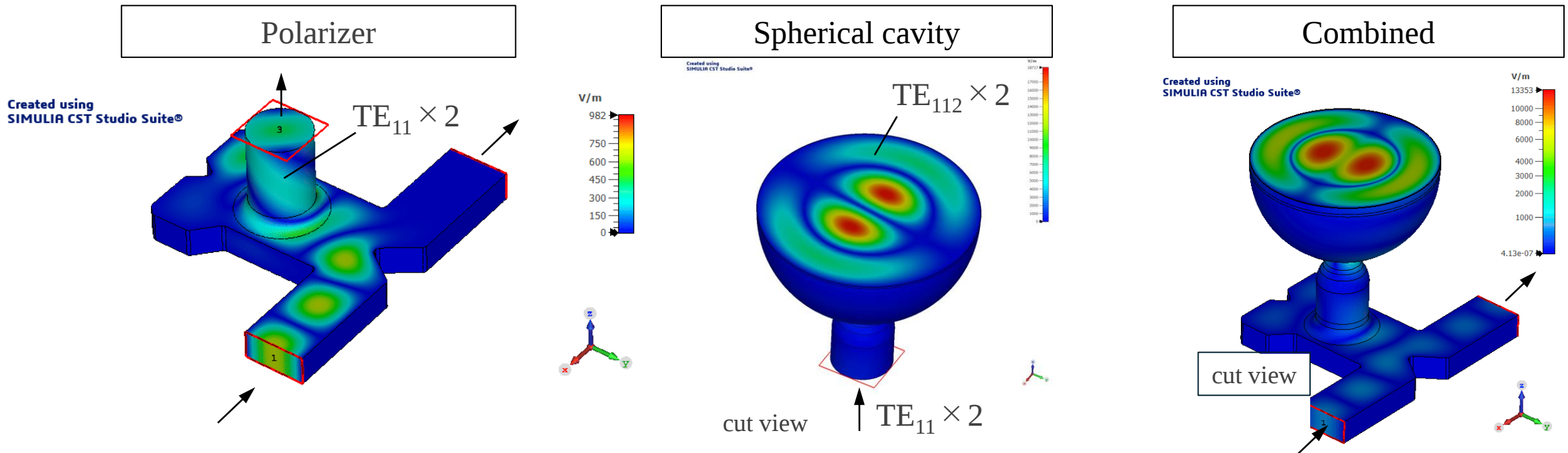
- A single spherical cavity stores RF energy in two  $TE_{112}$  modes; the polarizer separates input and output without a circulator.
- The SCPC was pioneered at S-band by Tsinghua University and adopted by KEK for the electron linac.

| Parameter         | Tsinghua    | KEK / SuperKEKB | muon linac               |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Frequency         | 2856 MHz    | 2856 MHz        | 2592 MHz                 |
| Coupling $\beta$  | 8           | 6.4             | 6.4                      |
| Input pulse width | 3.6 $\mu$ s | 4 $\mu$ s       | 4 $\mu$ s                |
| Peak power gain   | 7 (design)  | 6 (design)      | $\sim$ 6 (ave. $\sim$ 4) |
| Status            | operated    | operated        | RF design                |

Objective of this poster: RF design of a 2592 MHz SCPC for the muon DLS

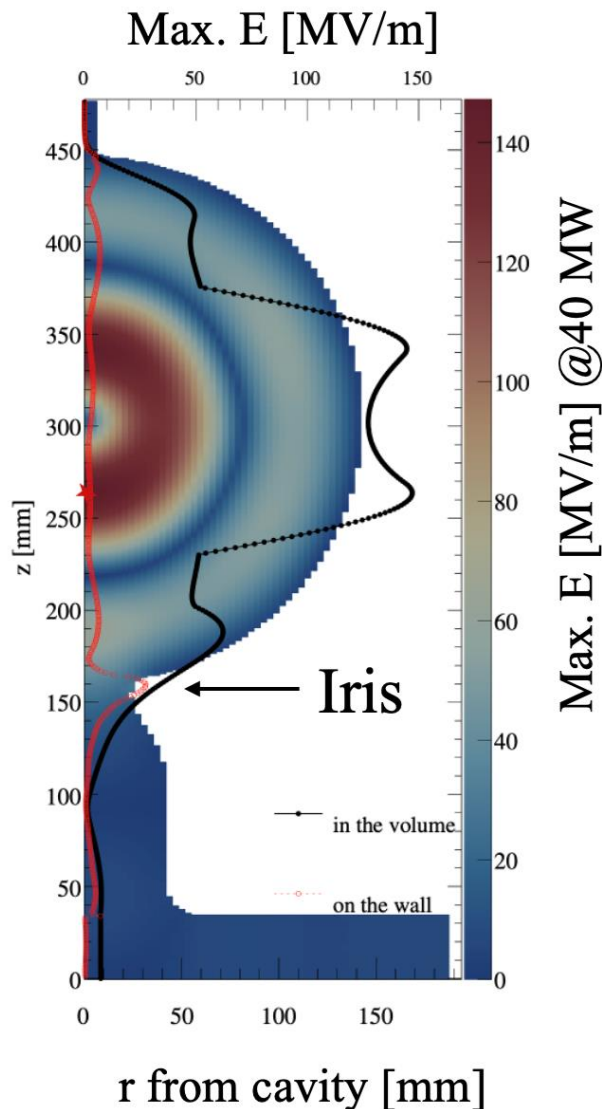
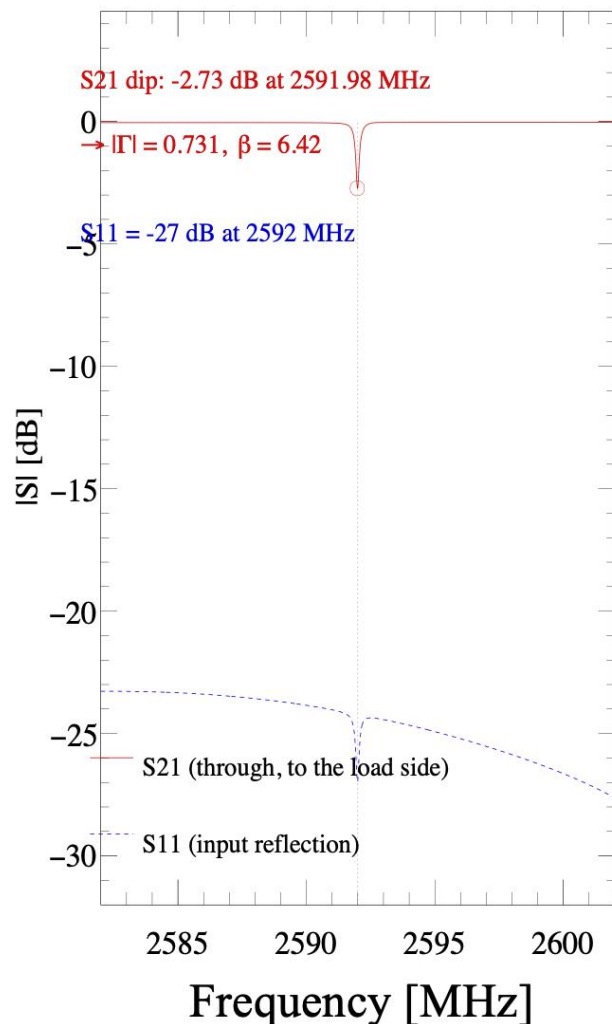
# RF design in CST

- The SCPC was designed in CST on a component-by-component basis.
- All dimensions were parametrized, and their impact on the RF performance was investigated, as shown in this poster.
- The coupling  $\beta$  is tuned by the iris radius between the circular waveguide and the cavity.



# Results

## S-parameters



For input RF power of 40 MW

|                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Operating frequency           | 2592.00 MHz                         |
| S21 dip depth                 | -2.73 dB $\rightarrow \beta = 6.42$ |
| Max surface E (coupling iris) | 27.6 MV/m                           |
| Max surface H (coupling iris) | 202 kA/m                            |
| Interior max E / H (on axis)  | 147 MV/m / 650 kA/m                 |

Design complete — target frequency and  $\beta$  achieved, surface fields below the proven KEK values.

Details in the poster!