# Table Top Narrow Bandwidth Tunable THz source

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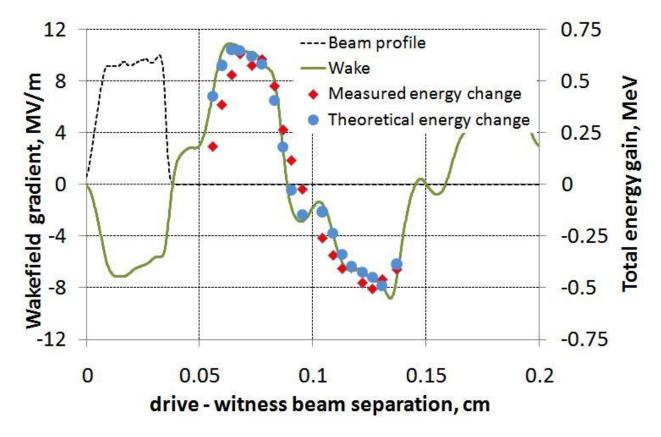
V. Yakimenko, Brookhaven National Laboratory

#### Wakefield acceleration and DLA technology

- Personal experience: wakefield studies at Argonne Wakefield Accelerator:
  - ~150nC / 8ps bunch (world record?)
  - 100 MV/m gradient demonstrated in Dielectric Loaded Accel.
  - Power extraction studies 16ns,1MW & 6ns, 30MW 26GHz rf pulse produced; Working toward 20ns 150MW
- Wakefield: charge  $\uparrow$ , bunch length  $\downarrow$ , emittance  $\downarrow$  <u>structure</u> <u>aperture  $\downarrow$   $\rightarrow$  arrive to THz</u>
- Dielectric loaded structures: simplicity, scalability (THz), breakdown strength

#### Wakefield mapping in THz structure

Pump – probe experiment analogy... 0.25 THz, 1  $\lambda$  sampled Energy gain of the probe beam vs time delay



S. Antipov et.al. Appl. Phys. Lett. 100, 132910 (2012)

#### **FFTB**

#### FFTB (SLAC)

- Fused silica tube, metallized OD=324um, ID = 100um, L=1cm
- SLAC beam  $\sigma_r = 10 100$ um,  $\sigma_r = 10$ um
- 16 GV/m maximum accelerating field achieved
- Metallization evaporated due to ohmic heating
- dielectric brakedown observed (maximum field on dielectric surface ~ 27 GV/m
- In fact a narrow band (long pulse) high peak power THz: 0.5THz, 3GW peak power, 2.85mJ, 2.3% BW ~ 88ps\*

Thompson et al

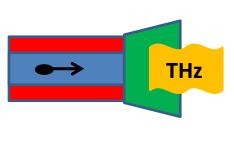
PRL 100, 214801 (2008)

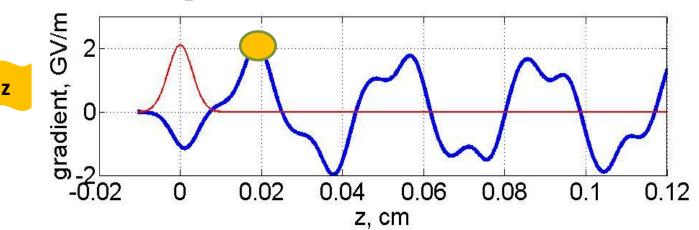
• FFTB → **FACET (2012)**  \*Calculations (and errors) by Antipov



# THz numbers @ FACET E201/205

wake from  $\sigma_{_{\! Z}}$  = 30 $\mu,$  1nC beam, 150 $\mu$  ID / 250 $\mu$  OD quartz tube





BBU<sub>10%</sub> > 0.1m

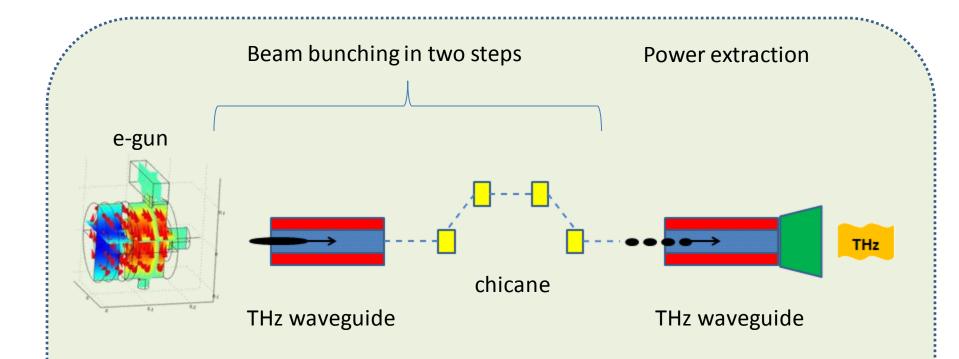
**ΔE** ≈ **0.9 GeV** 

 $3nC/\sigma_z = 30\mu$  FACET beam

 $v_g$ =30%, 1.5cm long structure  $\rightarrow$  1% bandwidth

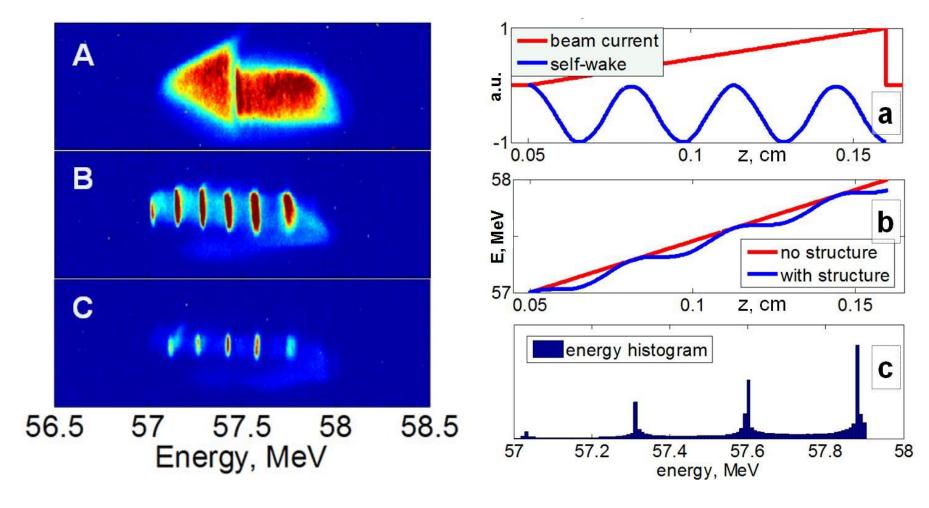
 $\rightarrow$  0.84 THz / 0.78 GW (peak power)

 $\rightarrow$  0.92mJ per pulse



# TABLE TOP BEAM DRIVEN THz SOURCE ... or amplifier

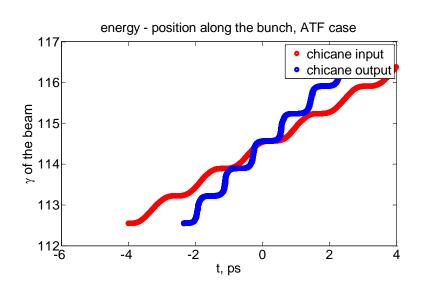
#### Stage I demonstrated at the ATF (BNL)

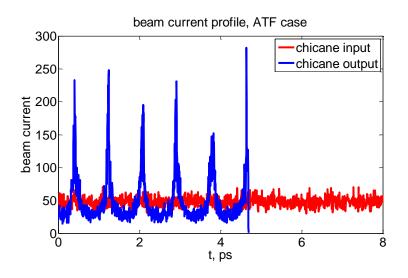


<sup>\*</sup>Also demonstrated: energy chirp compensation

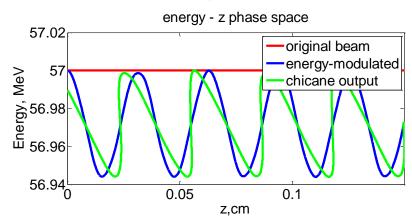
S. Antipov, et. al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 144801 (2012)

### Stage II: energy $\rightarrow$ density modulation





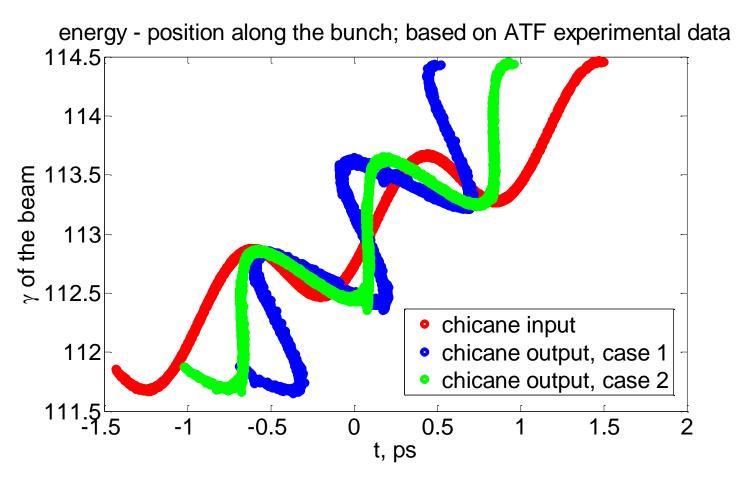
#### \*no energy chirp:



- Chirp is convenient for experiment
- Not required; Beam dynamics issues.
- No chirp 

  frequency of bunch train equals to frequency of the wakefield structure
- Chirp allows to increase the bunch train frequency for a given wakefield modulation structure

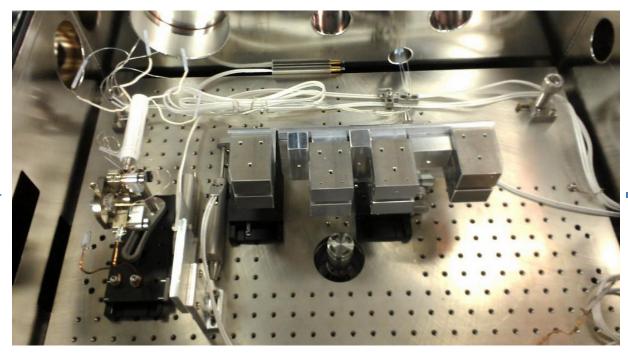
# Adjustment by chicane



Errors in stage I (beam energy over/under modulated) can be corrected by chicane in stage II

# Stage II: demonstrated at ATF (BNL)

Rectangular 1.7mm beam

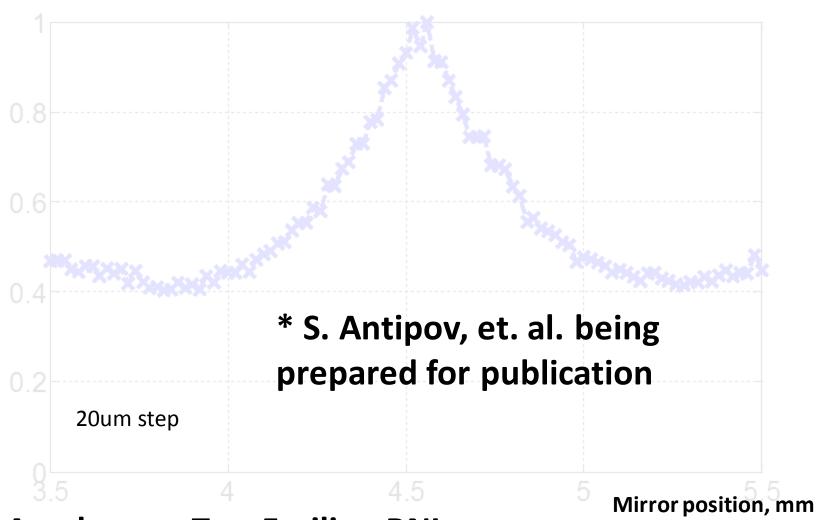


To CTR interferometry

- Compact (regular 1" optical breadboard), permanent magnet chicane (motorized)
- 2" long 600um aperture Kapton tube (thin wall), metallized on the outside

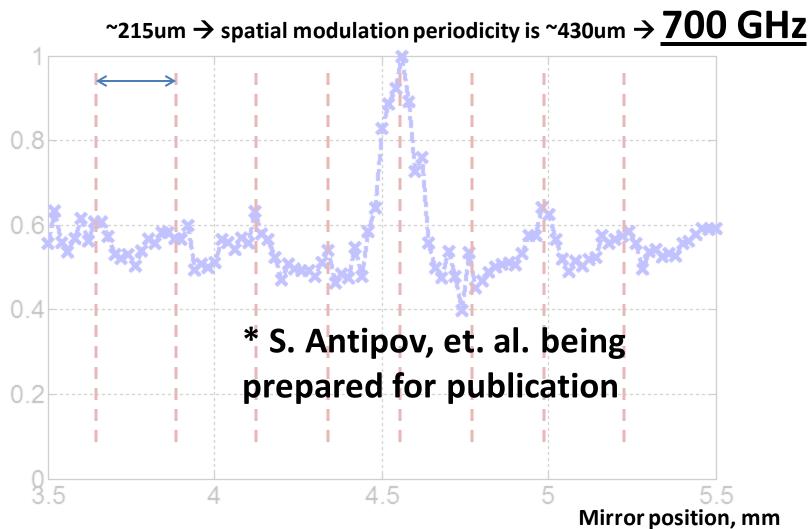
\* S. Antipov, et. al. being prepared for publication

#### Measured interferogram: no chicane



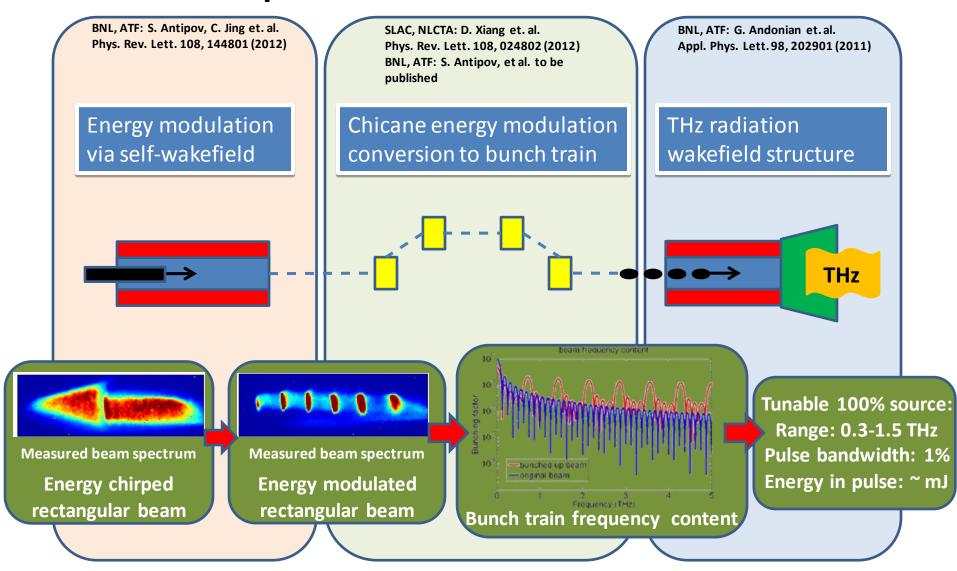
@ Accelerator Test Facility, BNL

#### Measured CTR interferogram: with chicane



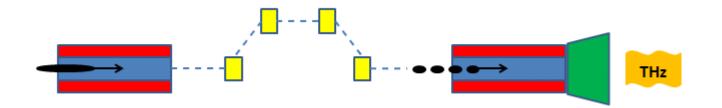
@ Accelerator Test Facility, BNL

### Table top beam-based THz source



Flexible: each step has a tuning range

## Stage III: power extraction in numbers



extraction structure	Beam @ the entrance	THz Radiation @ the exit
0.3mm / 0.4mm Quartz 3cm long	(ATF beam) 2.4mm, 0.8nC rectangular, bunched	6 MW peak, 0.7THz, 161ps pulse, 0.9%BW, 1.4mJ per pulse
1mm / 1.2mm Quartz 10cm long	(AWA beam) 6.3mm, 10nC rectangular, bunched	0.5 GW peak, 0.3THz, 320ps pulse, 1%BW, 155mJ per pulse