

SEMINAR

TECHNISCHER BEREICH

Datum: Dienstag, den 09.05.2000, 14.00 Uhr

Ort: DESY Zeuthen, Seminarraum 3

Thema: **PITZ - Eine allgemeinverständliche
Einführung in den Aufbau und die Aufgaben
des Photoinjektor-Teststandes**

Vortragender: F. Stephan (DESY Zeuthen)

Der Photoinjektor Teststand in DESY Zeuthen

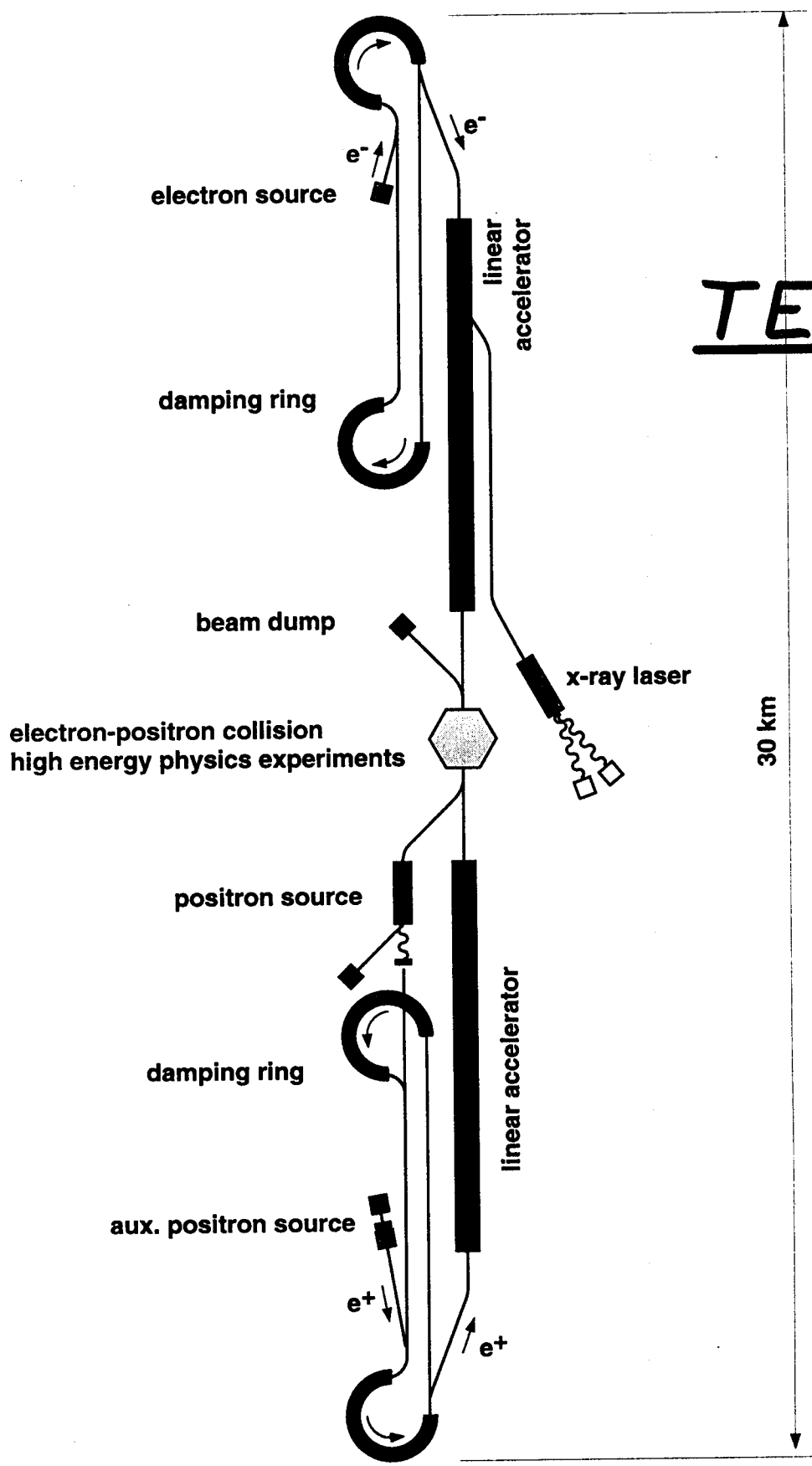
PITZ

Versuch einer allgemeinverständlichen Einführung

Te. Sem. 9.5.'00

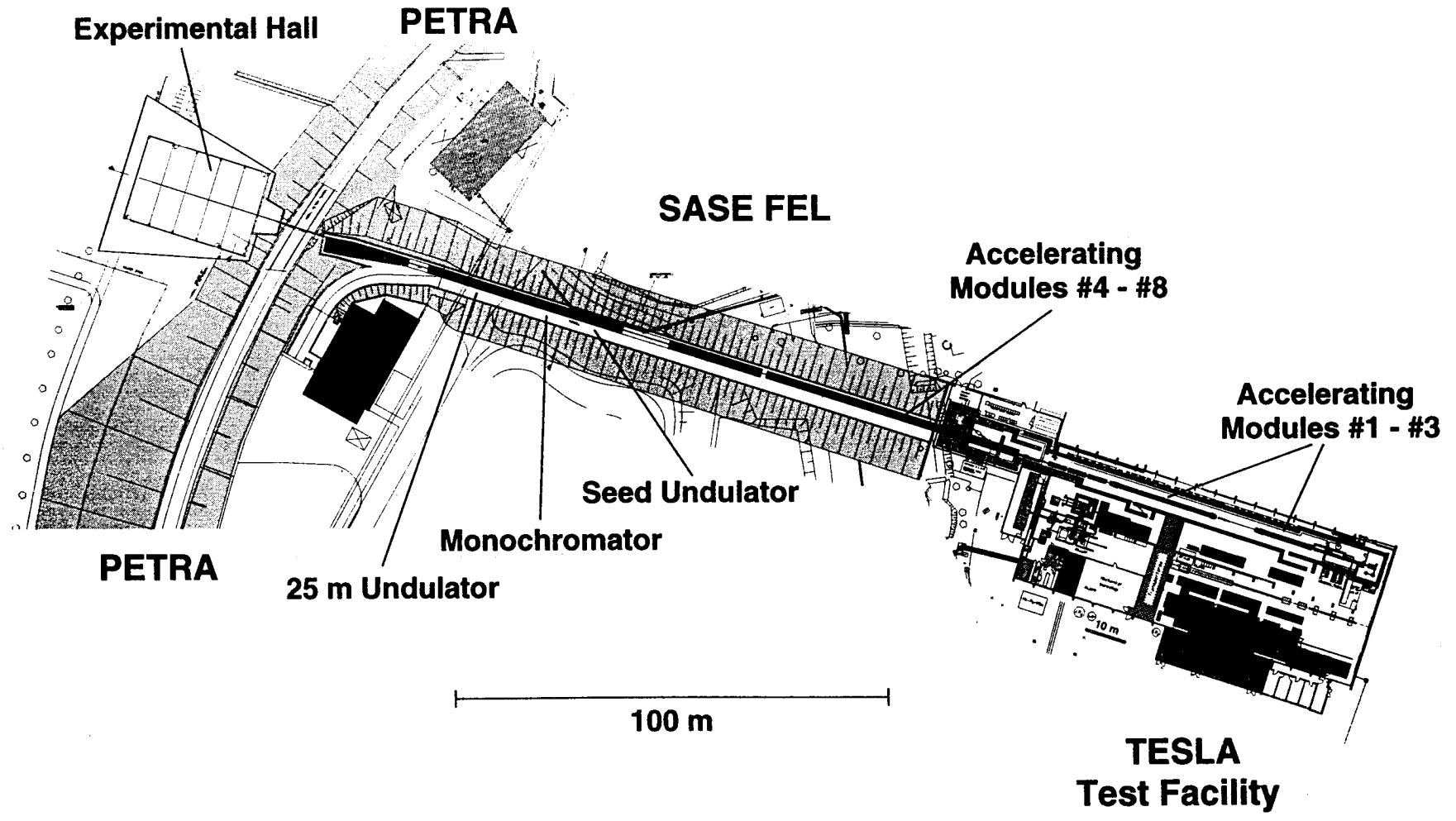
F. Stephan

- TESLA, TTF-FEL, Injektor
- Warum spezieller Injektor für FEL?
- rf gun, Photoeffekt, Aufbau in Phase 1
- das Lasersystem
- Was ist ein Klystron?
- Baumaßnahmen
- ?



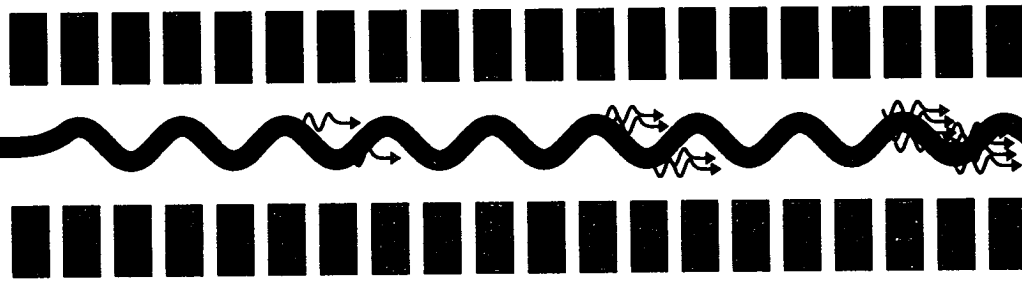
TESLA

TTT-FEL



SASE FEL at the TESLA Test Facility

electron beam	
I_{peak}	= 2.5 kA
ϵ_n	= 2π mm mrad
σ_z	= 0.05 mm
σ_γ/γ	= 1.0 ‰
γ	= 2000

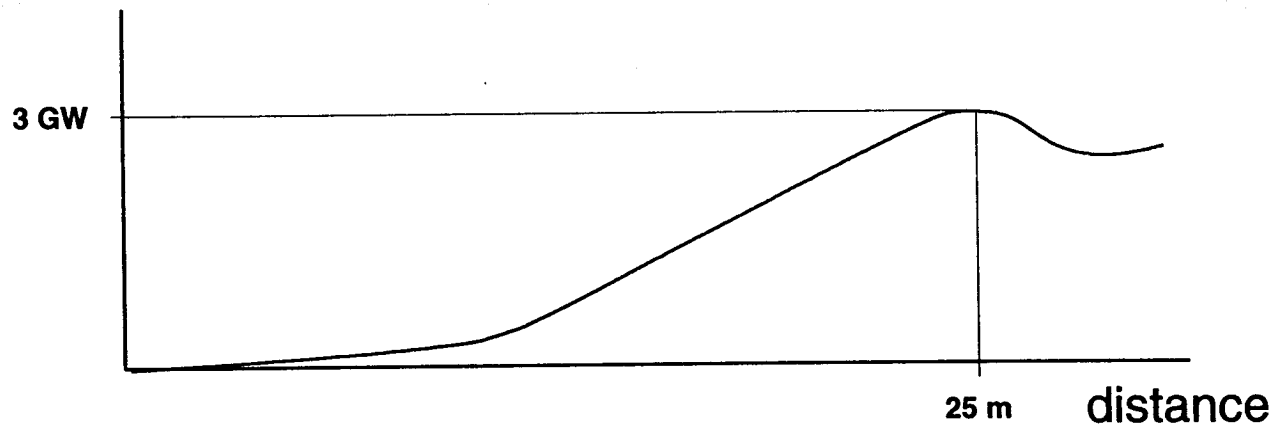


photon beam	
λ_{ph}	= 6.4 nm (193 eV)
P_{sat}	= 3 GW
av.brill.	$> 10^{21} \frac{\text{photons}}{\text{s (mm mrad)}^2 0.1\% \text{ bw}}$
pk.brill.	$> 10^{29} \frac{\text{photons}}{\text{s (mm mrad)}^2 0.1\% \text{ bw}}$
m.p.length	= 800 μs
nbr. of bunches	≤ 7200
rep.rate	≤ 10 Hz

undulator	
λ_u	= 27.3 mm
B_{max}	= 0.497 T
N	≈ 1000
gap	= 12 mm

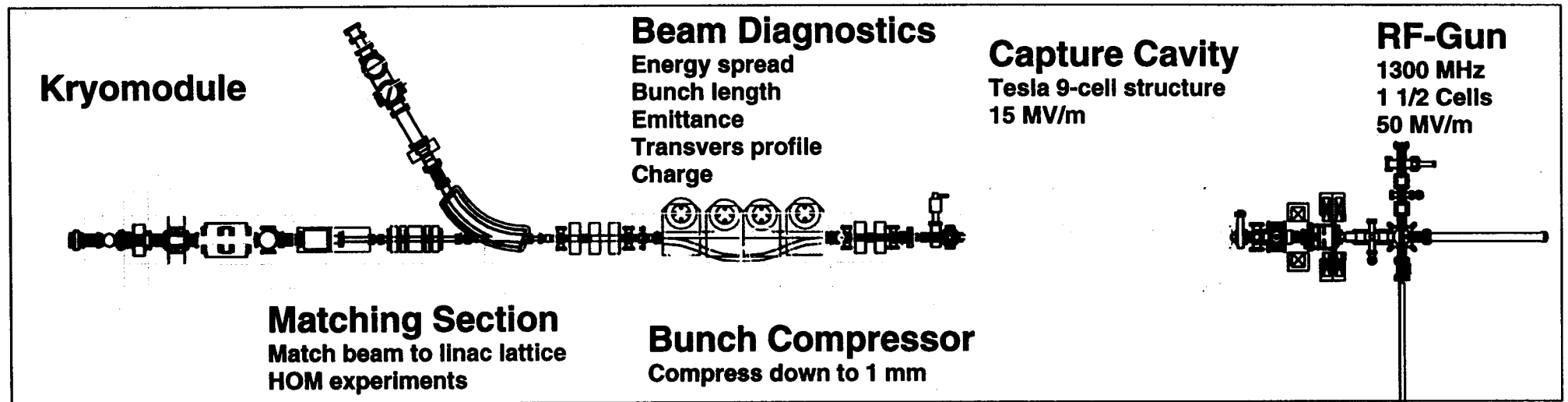
beam dump

log (rad.power)



TTF Injector II

Train of 800 electron bunches, train length = 0.8 ns
Repetition rate 10 Hz
Bunch charge = 8 nC
Bunch length = 1 mm
Energy = 20 MeV
Emittance (x,y) = 20π mm mrad



Kryomodule

Beam Diagnostics

Energy spread
Bunch length
Emittance
Transvers profile
Charge

Capture Cavity

Tesla 9-cell structure
15 MV/m

RF-Gun

1300 MHz
1 1/2 Cells
50 MV/m

Matching Section

Match beam to linac lattice
HOM experiments

Bunch Compressor

Compress down to 1 mm

Laser

262 nm (UV)
 $\approx 5 \mu\text{J}/\text{pulse} \rightarrow 8 \text{ nC}/\text{bunch}$
800 pulses/train (1 MHz)
10 Hz rep. rate

Cathode System

Material: Cs₂Te
QE > 1 %

Minimum Photon Wavelength

• with $\lambda_u \rightarrow 0$ or $\gamma \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \lambda_\gamma \rightarrow 0$

because

$\lambda_u \rightarrow 0$: technically limited

$\gamma \rightarrow \infty$: technically limited

and

problems with quantum
fluctuations:

with $\gamma \uparrow \Rightarrow$ larger fraction of hard x-rays
in spontaneous emission spectrum,
interaction with e^- beam

\Rightarrow energy spread (e^-) \uparrow

$\Rightarrow E(e^-) \lesssim 25 \text{ GeV}$

$$\lambda_\gamma^{\min} / \text{\AA} \approx 4\pi \frac{E_n / \text{mrad} \cdot \text{mm}}{\sqrt{I_p / \text{kA}} \cdot L_u / \text{m}} \quad (0.6 \rightarrow 1.0 \text{\AA})$$

E_n = normalized emittance ($\sim 1 \text{ nm mrad}$)

I_p = peak e^- current ($\sim 5 \text{ kA}$)

L_u = undulator length ($\lesssim 100 \text{ m}$)

What is Emittance ?

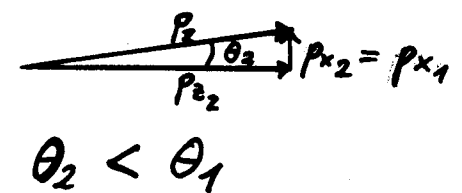
$$\mathcal{E}_t \sim (\bar{e} \text{ beam size}) \cdot (\bar{e} \text{ beam angular divergence})$$

$$\mathcal{E}_l \sim (\bar{e} \text{ bunch length}) \cdot (\text{energy spread of } \bar{e} \text{ bunch})$$

$\mathcal{E} = 6d$ phase space volume

acceleration (adiabatic damping):

before: 

after: 

$$\theta_2 < \theta_1$$

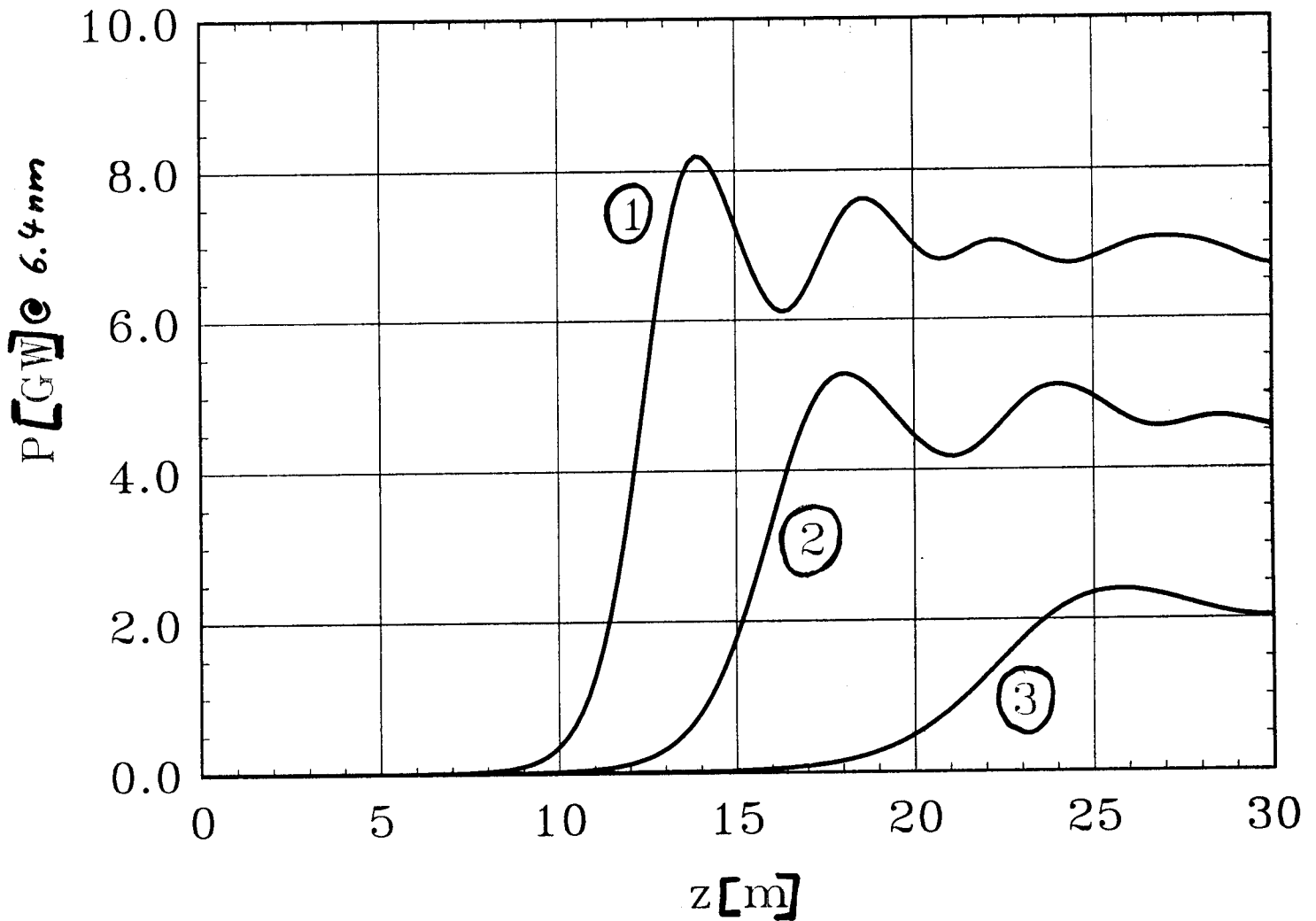
\Rightarrow angular divergence is reduced

\Rightarrow normalized transverse emittance:

$$\mathcal{E}_x^n = \beta \cdot \gamma \cdot \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 \cdot \sigma_{x'}^2 - \text{cov}^2(x, x')} \quad ; \quad \beta = \frac{v}{c}, \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$
$$x' = \frac{dx}{ds}$$

(is normally conserved)

$$\frac{\Delta E_e}{E_e} = 0.1\%$$



Dependence of the output radiation power of a FEL on the normalized beam emittance for the example of the TTF FEL at 6.4 nm. The energy width of the electron beam is 0.1 %. The transverse beam emittance is (1) $\epsilon_n = 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$ m, (2) $\epsilon_n = 2 \cdot 10^{-6}$, (3) $\epsilon_n = 4 \cdot 10^{-6}$ m.

• high gain FELs need:

- beam charge \uparrow
- bunch length \downarrow
- energy spread \downarrow
- emittance \downarrow
- spot size \downarrow

} strongly coupled

at linac:

beam parameters
mainly defined
at injector

\Rightarrow specialized photo injector

(TTF-FEL user facility
starting from 2003)

• TESLA needs:

- high luminosity
- small bremsstrahlung at IP

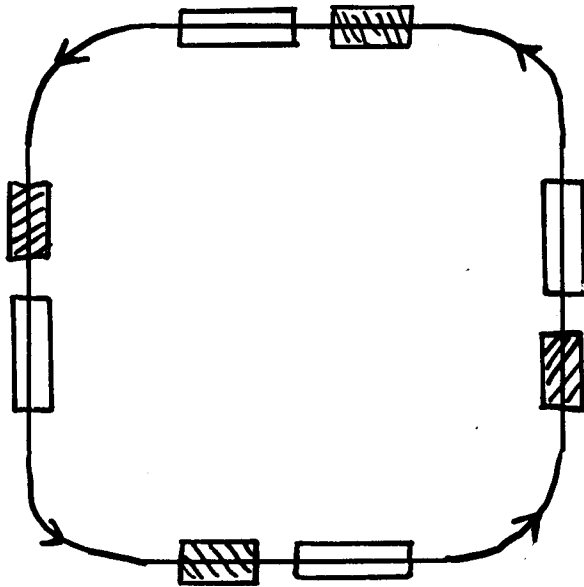
\Rightarrow flat e^\pm beams

\uparrow for e^- : realization with
photo injector

- for polarized + unpolarized
beams

\Rightarrow get rid of damping ring
for e^-

Radiation Damping in Synchrotrons

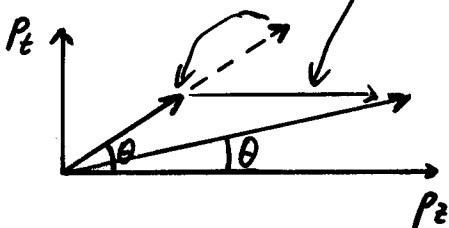


 radiation damping [wiggler, (tail),
synchrotron rad., ...]

⇒ energy loss (reduction of 3D
momentum)

 accelerating structure

⇒ energy gain
(gain, replace longitudinal
momentum)



RF Photoinjectors and related Topics

Patrick G. O'Shea

Institute for Plasma Research

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

University of Maryland

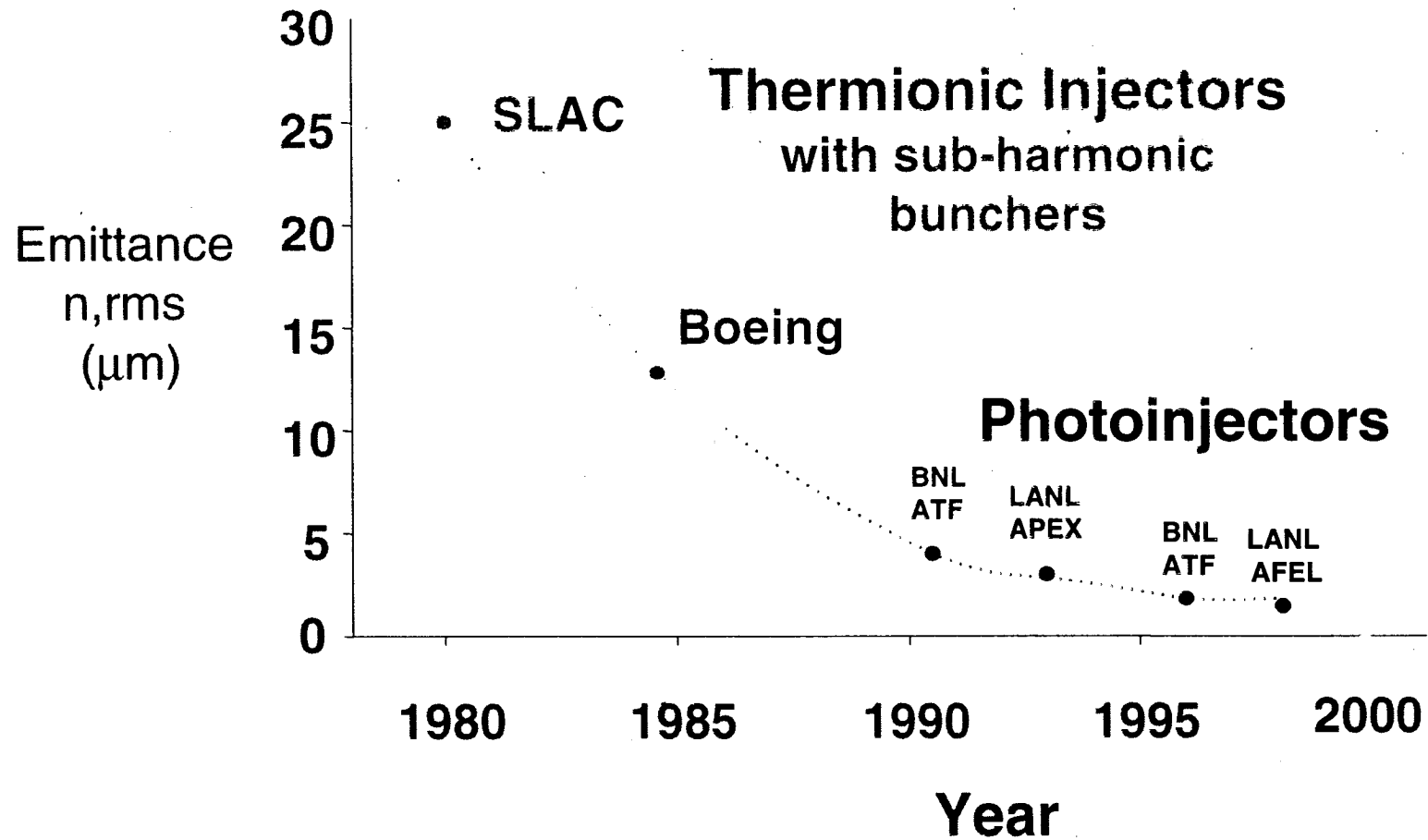
The 2nd ICFA Advanced Accelerator Workshop on
The Physics of High Brightness Beams

UCLA

November 9, 1999



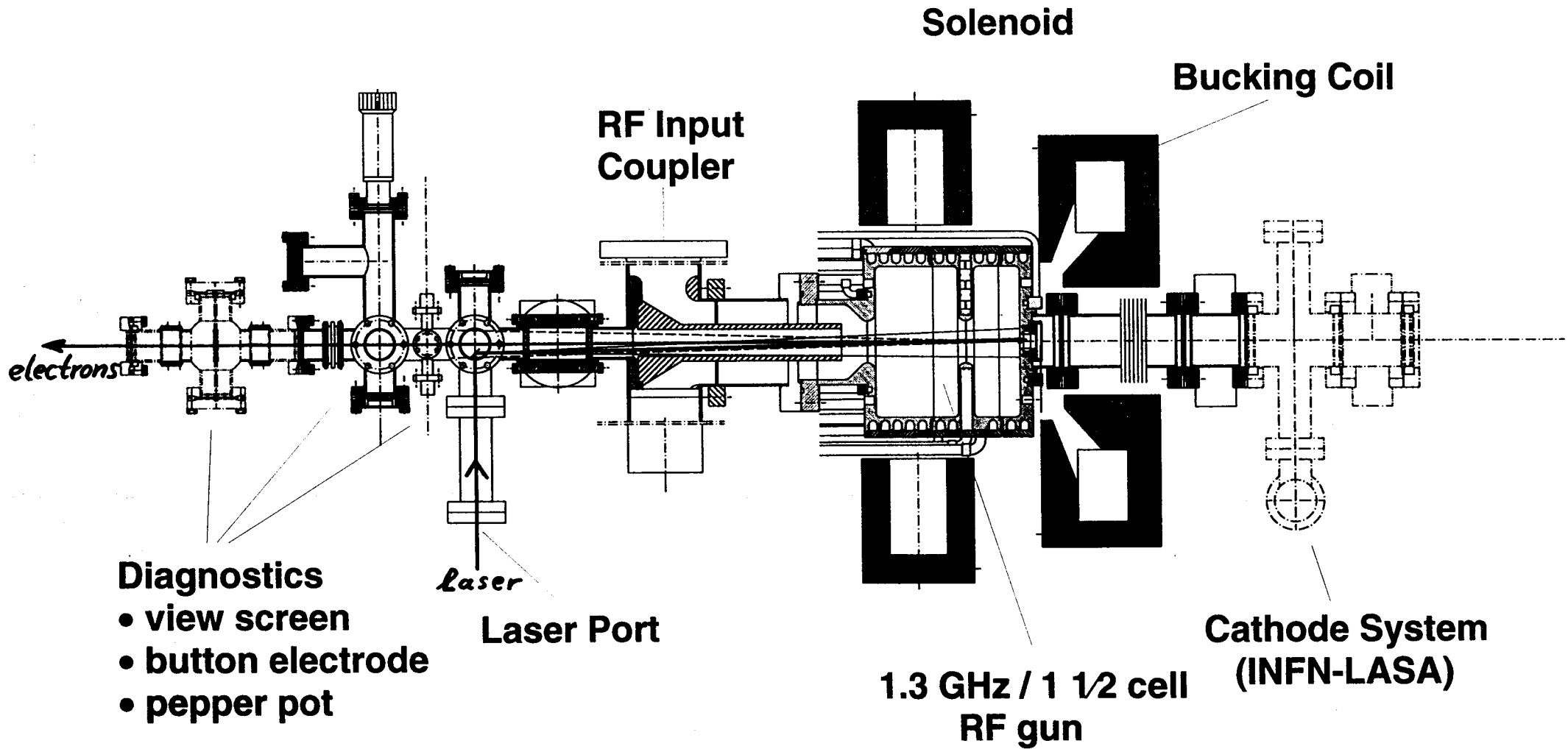
Improvement in emittance over the past twenty years (1 nC bunch, Multi-MeV energy)



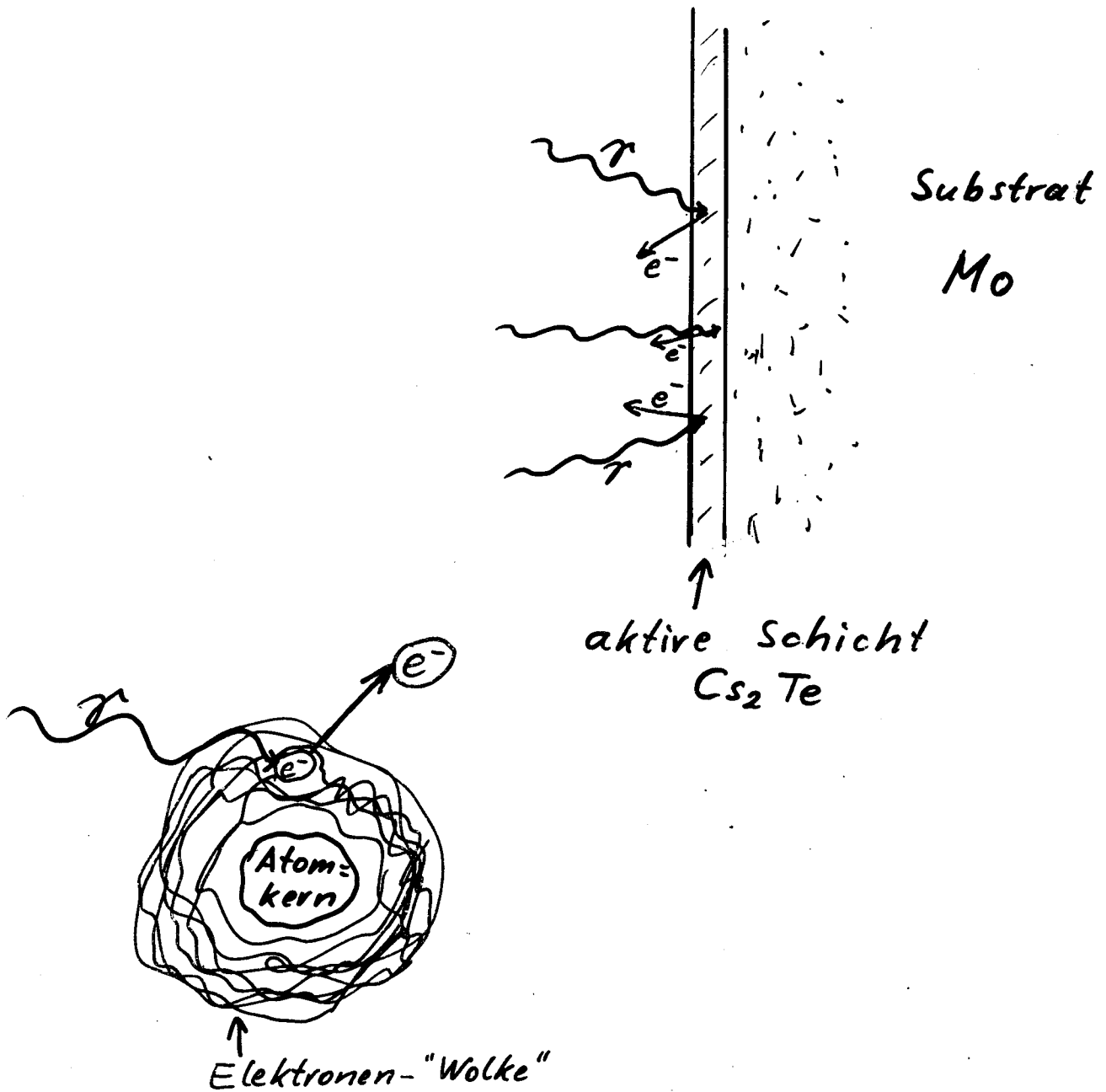
Suggestions for future work:

antigenic epitopes

TTF / FEL RF Gun - Under Construction at DESY



Photoeffekt



thermische Emittanz:

- Fläche = Emissionsfläche (Laserspot)
- Winkelverteilung = endlich, aus E_γ und Bandstruktur der aktiven Schicht

$$\theta \sim 0,5 \pi \text{ mm mrad}$$

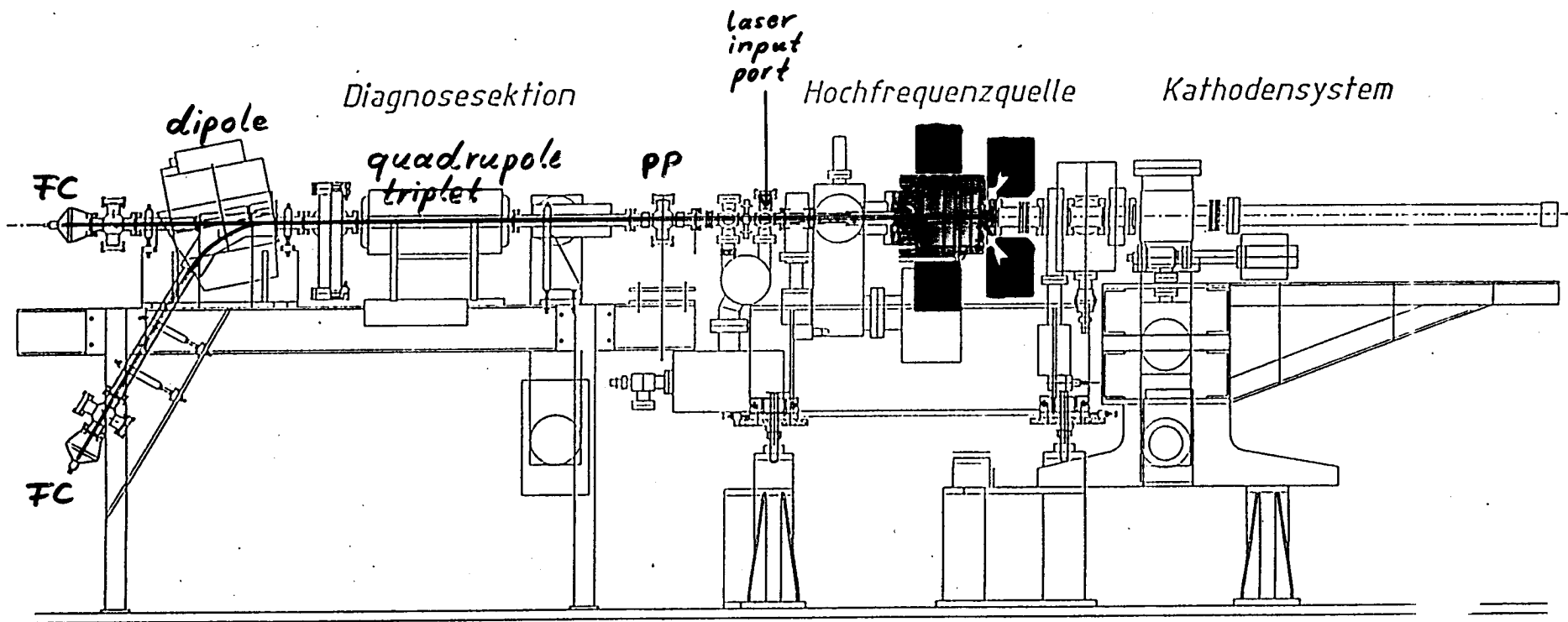
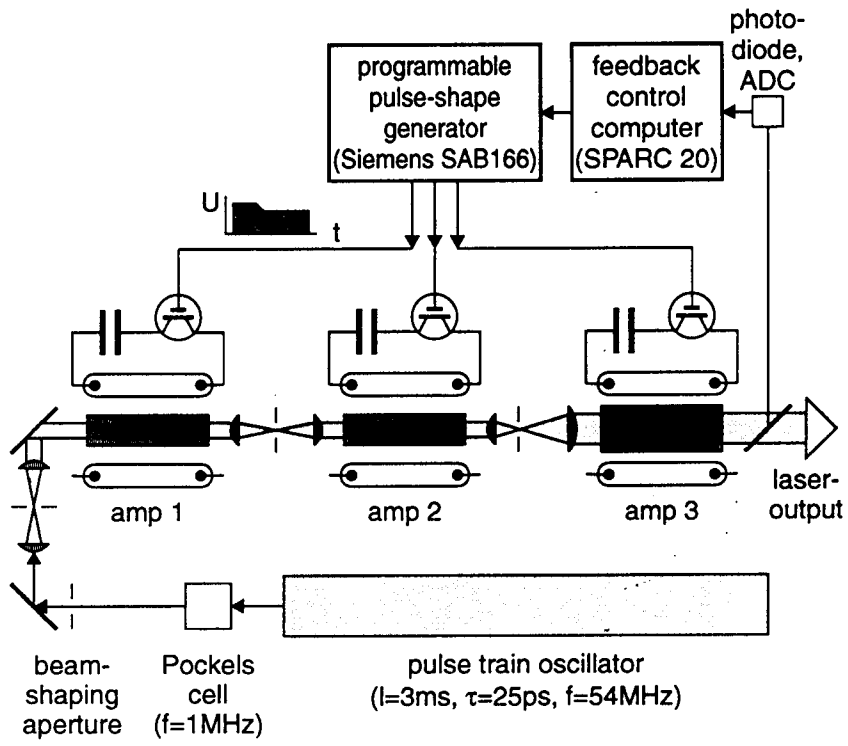
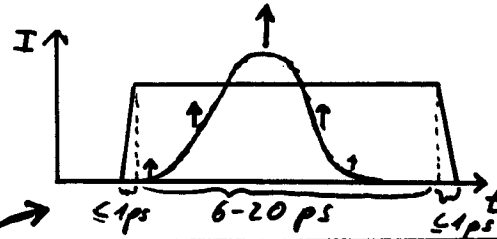


Fig. 8: The test stand for rf electron sources at DESY (length about 5m).



Max - Born - Institute, Berlin



<u>pulse length</u>	<u>6-20 ps FWHM</u>
<u>shape of the micropulses</u>	<u>rectangular</u> , with short rising and falling edges
<u>new demand on the rising edge of the micropulses</u>	<u><1 ps</u>
wavelength (ultraviolet)	$\lambda = 260 \text{ nm}$
energy per micropulse in the ultraviolet	20 μJ (at 1 MHz)
energy per macropulse train in the ultraviolet	160 mJ
length of the macropulse train	800 μs maximum
repetition rate of the micropulses	1 MHz and 9 MHz
repetition rate of the makropulse trains	5...10 Hz

Table 1: Design parameters of the photocathode laser

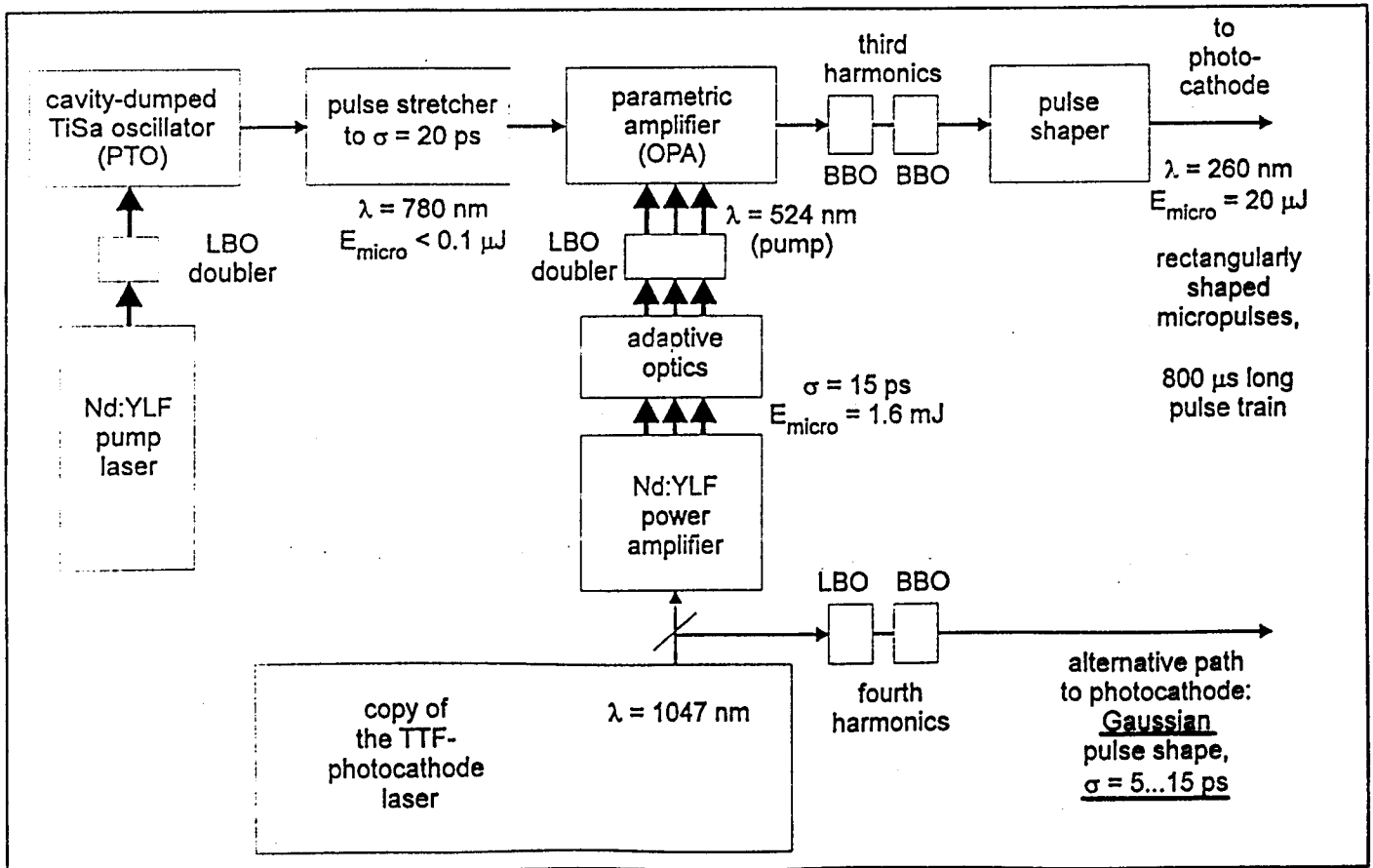
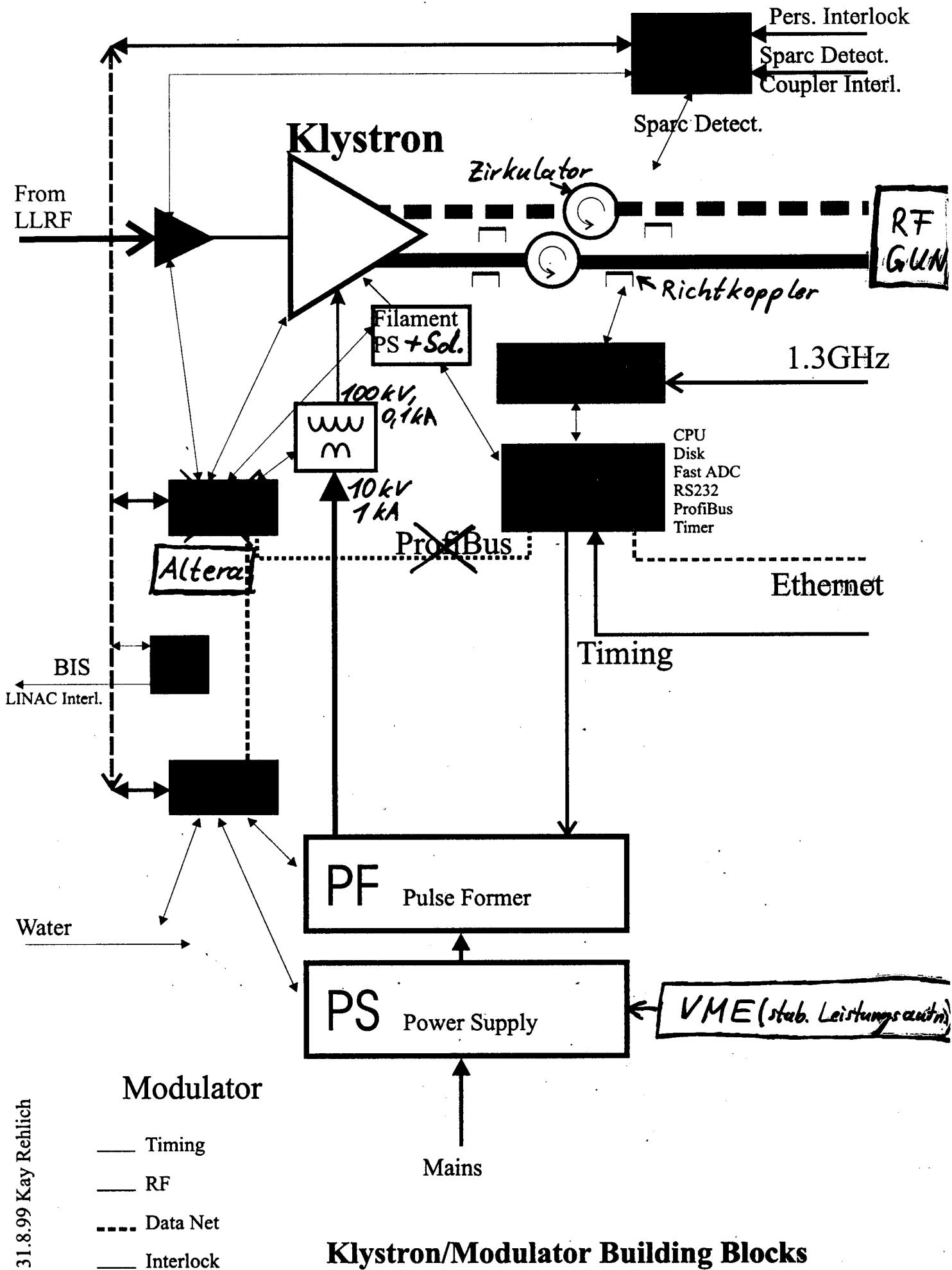


Fig. 7: Principle scheme of the photocathode laser for the test stand



31.8.99 Kay Rehlich

Klystron/Modulator Building Blocks

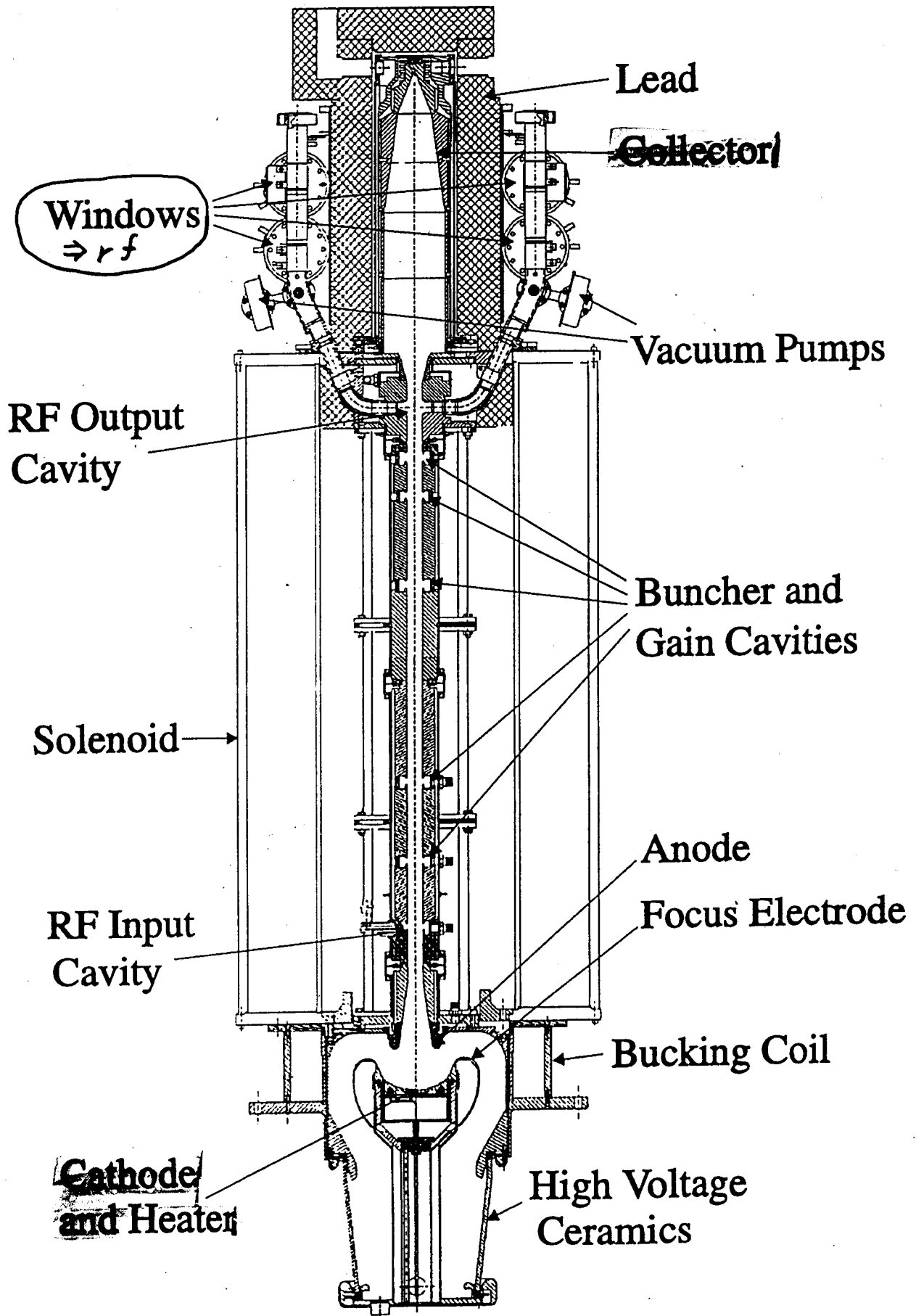


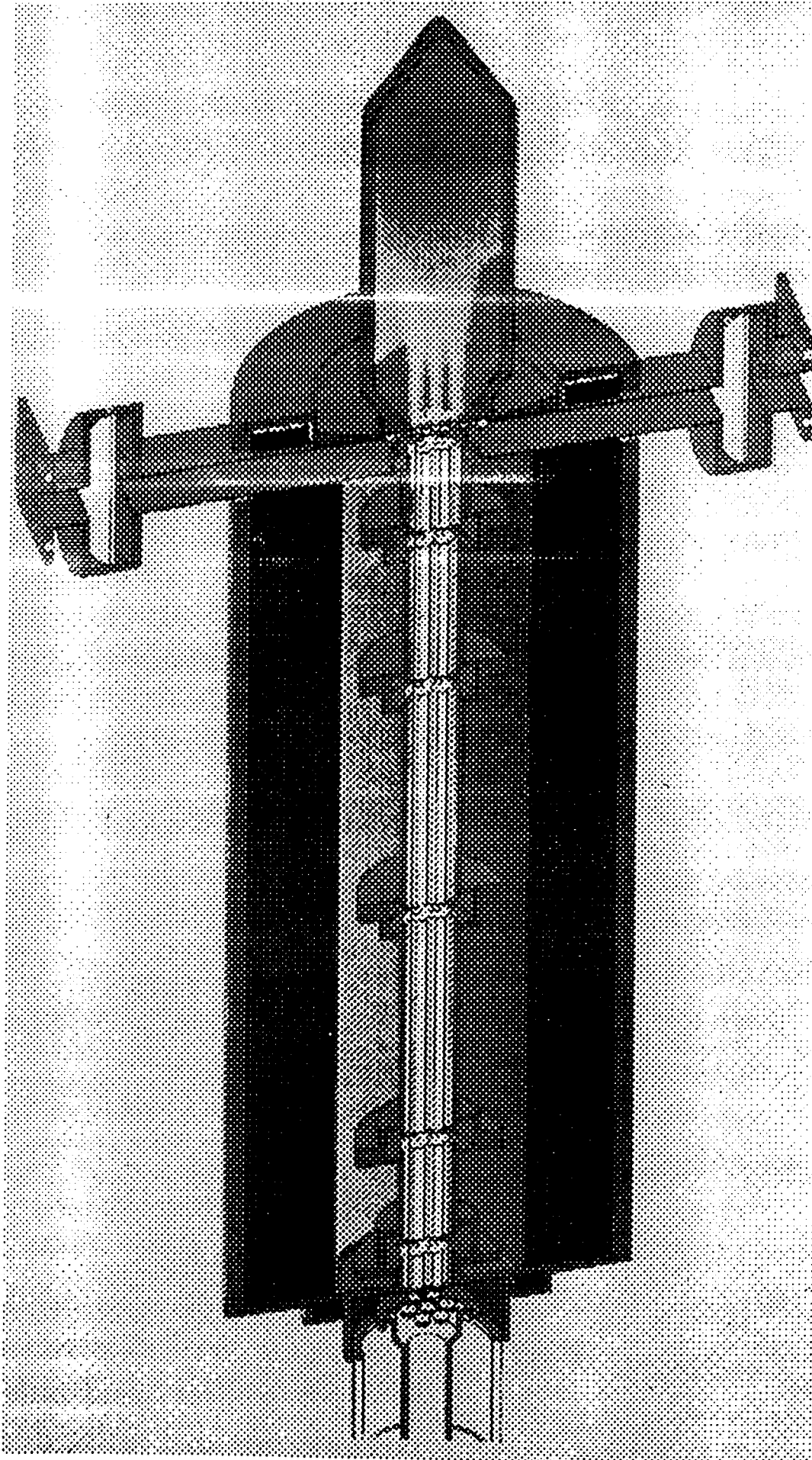
Figure 4.2.23: 150 MW S-Band klystron for the S-Band test facility (*Klystron 1*)

	Design	Tube 1	Tube 2
Power Out	150 MW	153 MW	150 MW
Pulse Duration	3 μ s	3 μ s	3 μ s
Repetition Rate	60 Hz	60 Hz	60 Hz
Average Power	27 kW	27.5 kW	27 kW
Beam Voltage	<u>535 kV</u>	527 kV	508 kV
Beam Current	700 A	680 A	652 A
Perveance	$1.79 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A/V}^{3/2}$	$1.78 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A/V}^{3/2}$	$1.80 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A/V}^{3/2}$
Efficiency	40 %	43 %	45 %
Gain	50 dB min	56 dB	57 dB

Table 4.2.4: *Design and measured parameters of the 150 MW klystrons for the S-Band test facility*

Both klystrons, tube 1 and 2, will be used at the S-Band test facility at DESY. The first tube is already in operation. Figure 4.2.23 shows tube 1. The total height is

10 MW, L-band (1.3 GHz)



2 rf
output
windows
(2x5MW)

length:
~2.5m

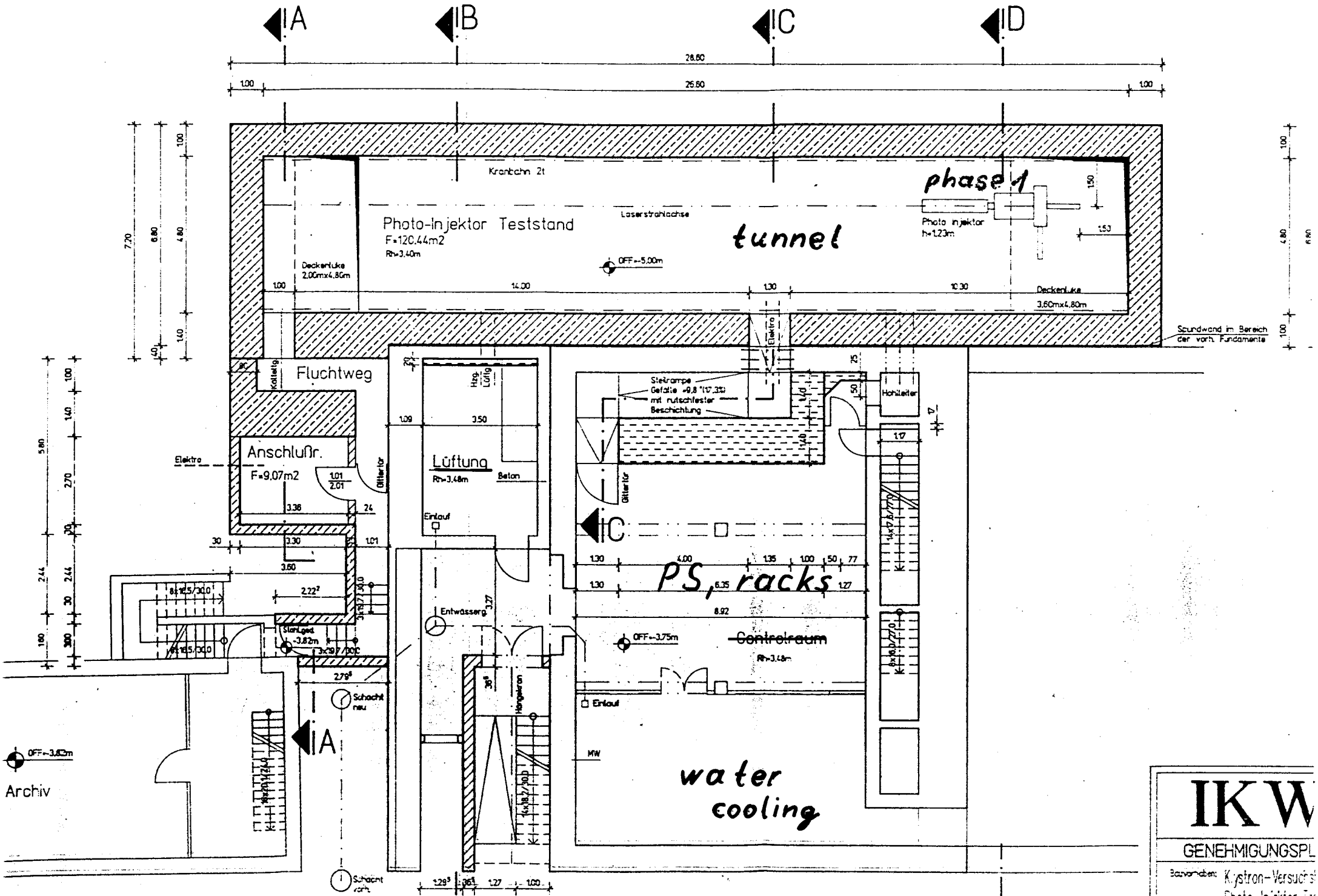
[+ sol. 1.5m
+ tank 1.0m
+ fixing } ~1.0m
+ ... }
= 6.0m

Figure 3.2.17: Schematic layout of the 7 - beam klystron.

phase and amplitude regulation loops.

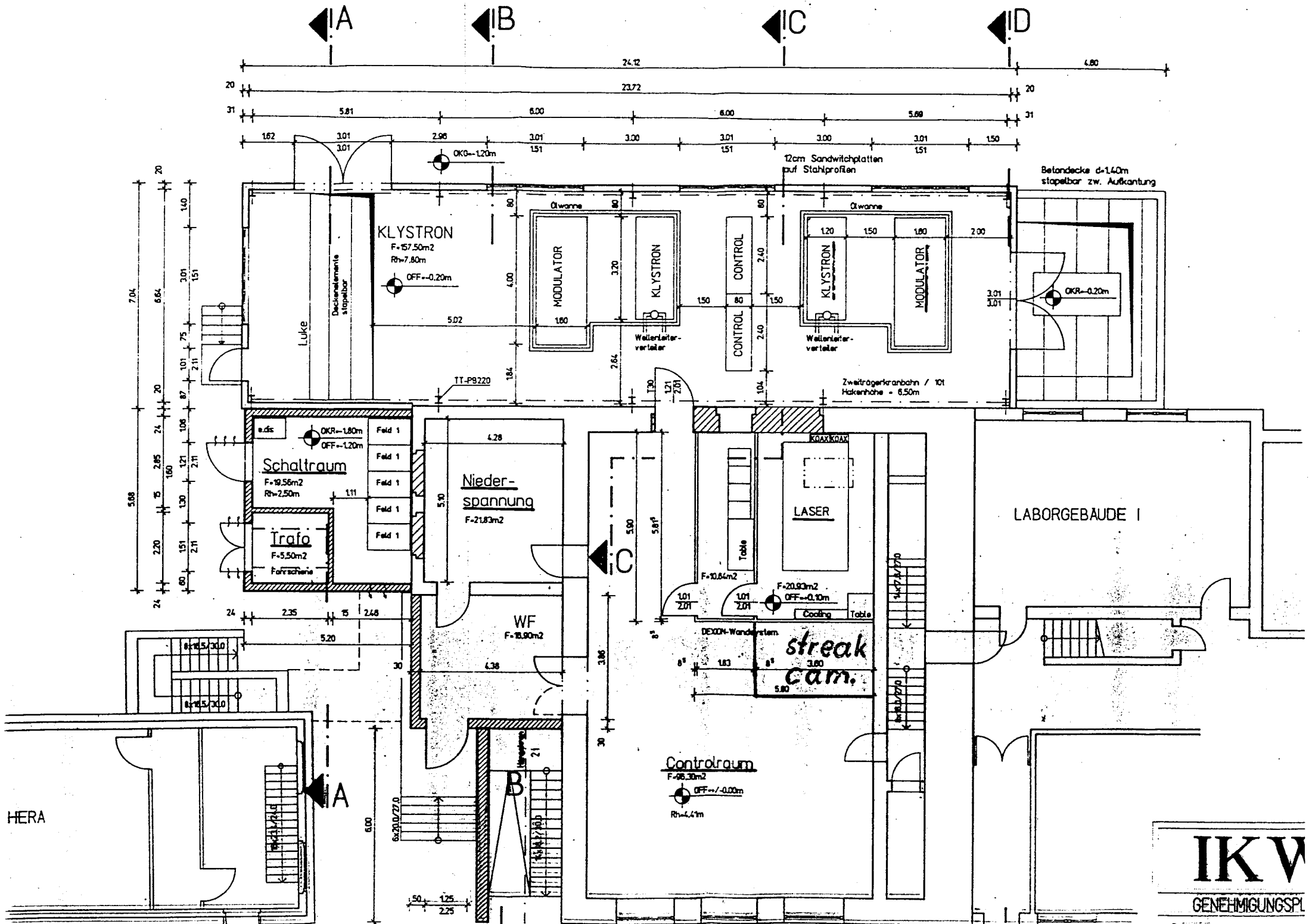
Frequency:	<u>1300 MHz</u>	
RF Pulse length:	1500 μ s	
Repetition rate:	10 Hz	
Beam Voltage:	<u>110 kV</u>	
Beam Current (total):	130 A	
Perveance per beam:	$0.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$	
Drive Power:	200 W max.	
Output Power:	10 MW peak	150 kW average
Body Dissipation:	15 kW max.	
Efficiency:	> 70 %	
Gain:	48 dB	
Bandwidth (1 dB):	3 MHz min.	
No. of beams:	7	

Table 3.2.10: Design parameters of the Thomson multibeam-klystron

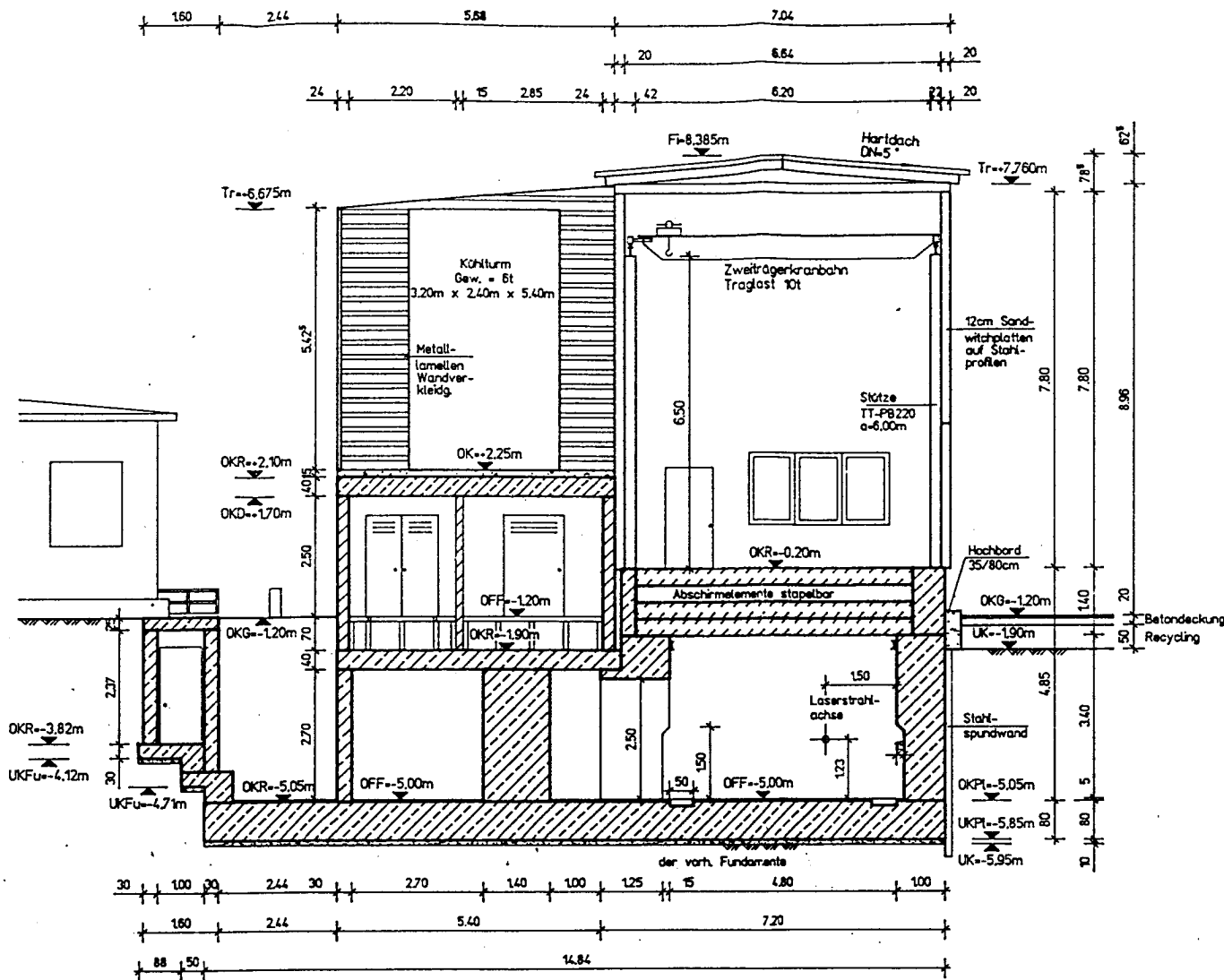


Archiv

IKW
 GENEHMIGUNGSPL
 Bauarbeiten: Krypton-Versuchs-
 Photo-Injektor Test









HERA



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Sämtliche Maße sind
am Bau zu prüfen !

LEGENDE

-  Bestand MW
-  Neubau Stahlbeton
-  Neubau Abschirmwand
-  Beton
-  Kies
-  Neubau KS-MW

IKW

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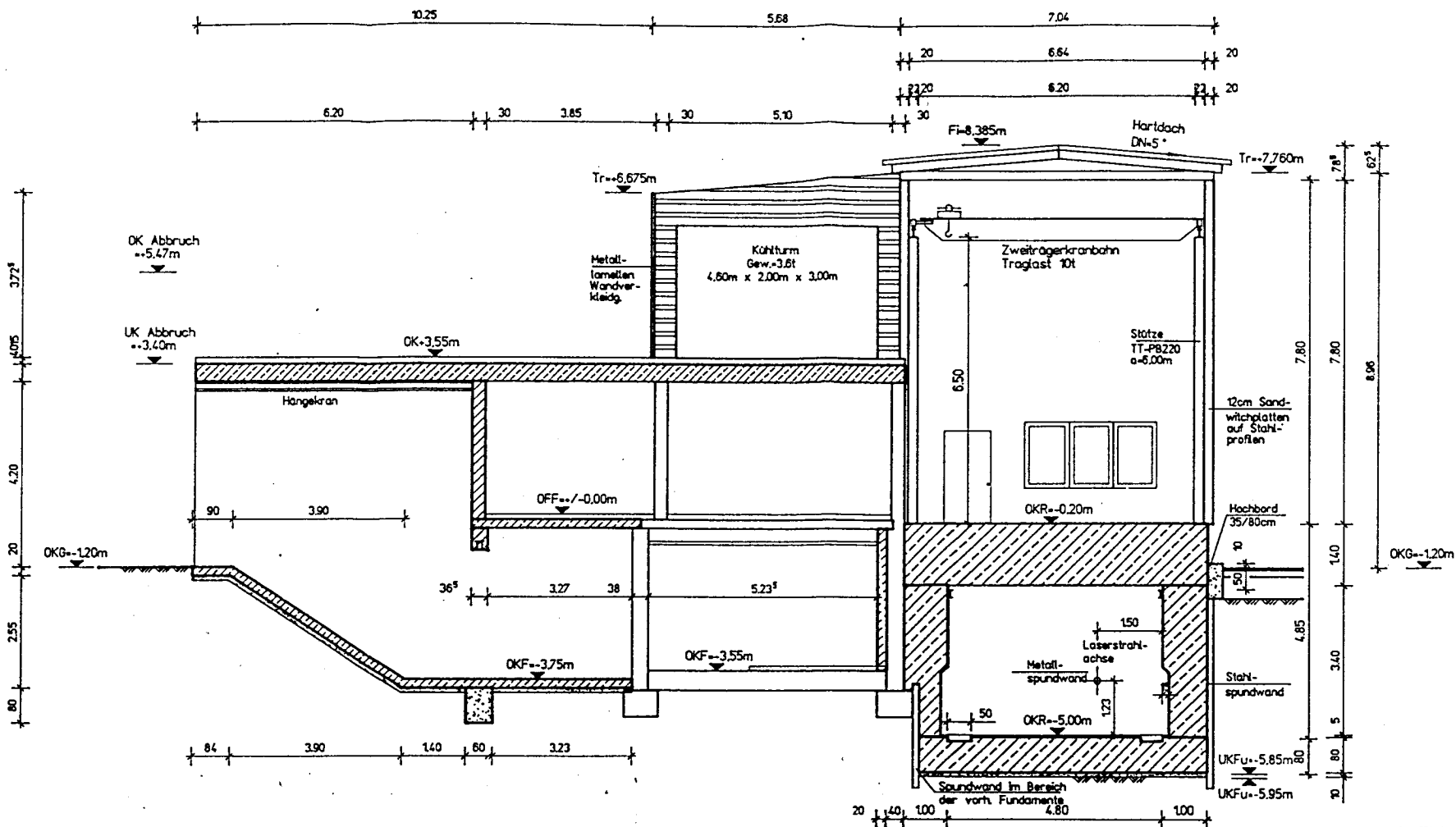
SCHNITT A-A

Bauherr: Klystron-Versuchshalle &
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DESY
Platanenallee 6
15738 Zeuthen

Bauherr: Deutsches Elektronen
Synchrotron
DESY
Platanenallee 6
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Zeichnung Nr.: 04
Maßstab: 1 : 100
Datum: 29.11.1999


Bauteil

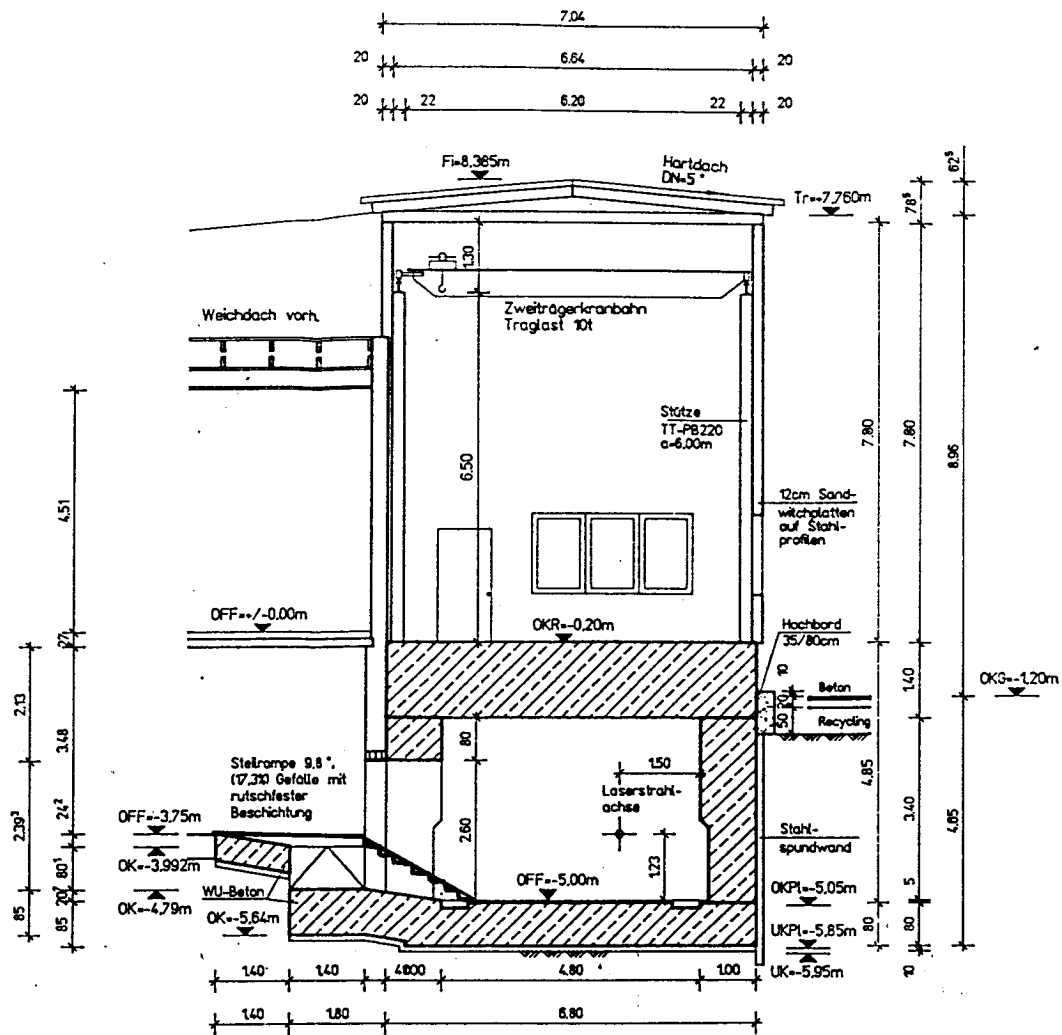


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- Neubau Stahlbeton
- Neubau Abschirmwand
- Kies

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GENEHMIGUNGSPLANUNG		SCHNITT B-B
Bauverfasser: Klystron-Versuchshalle & Photo-Injektor Teststand DESY Platanenallee 6 15738 Zeuthen	Bauherr: Deutsches Elektronen Synchrotron DESY Platanenallee 6 15738 Zeuthen	Zeichnung Nr.: 05
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		Datum: 29.11.1999



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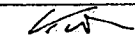
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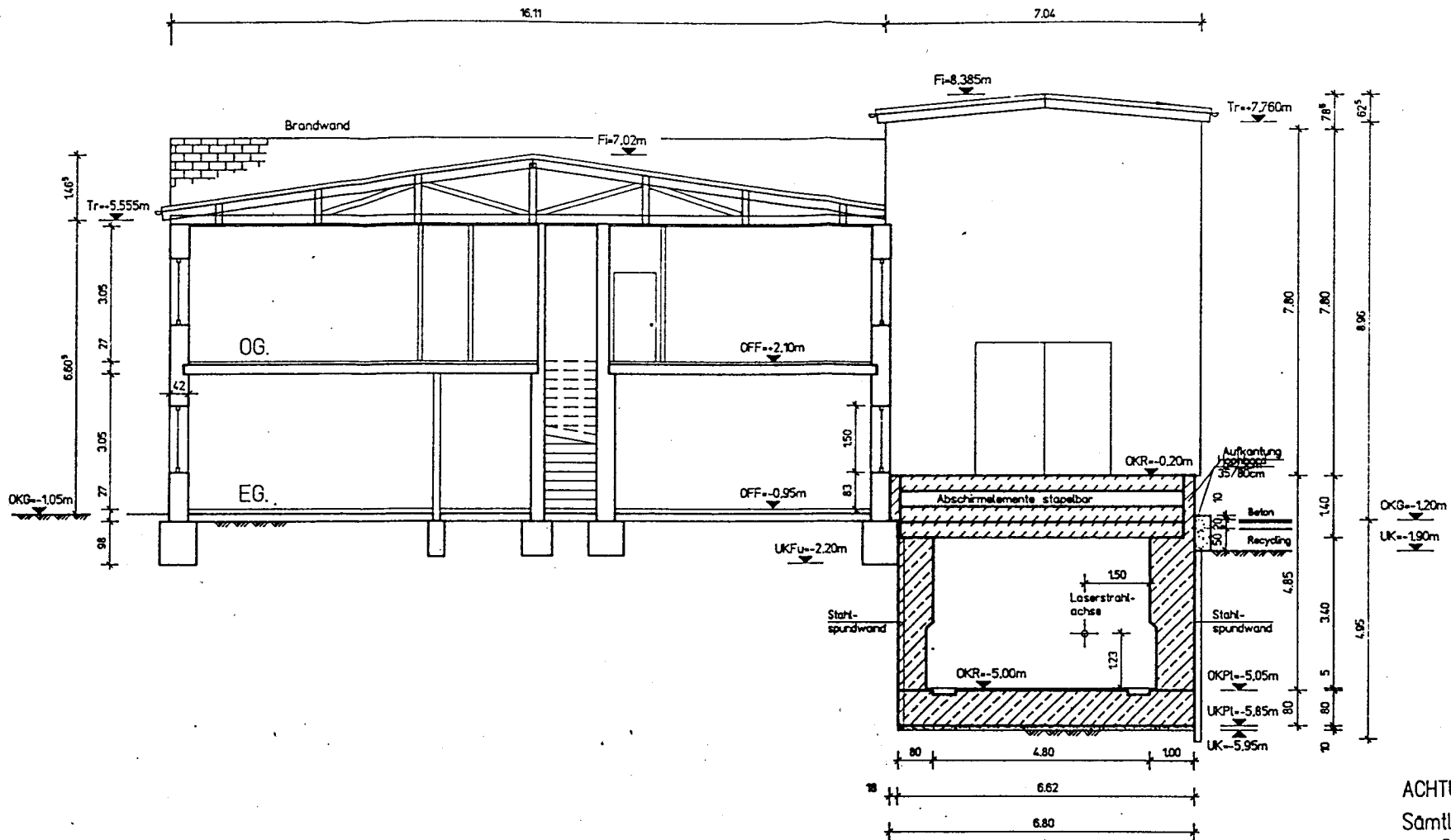
Bauprojekt: Klystron-Versuchshalle &
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Bauherr: Deutsches Elektronen
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SCHNITT C-C

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Ingenieur



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GENEHMIGUNGSPLANUNG

SCHNITT D-D

Bauvorhaben: Klystron-Versuchshalle & Photo-Injektor Teststand
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Bauherr: Deutsches Elektronen
Synchrotron
DESY
Platanenallee 6
15738 Zeuthen

Zeichnung Nr.: 07
Maßstab: 1 : 100
Datum: 29.11.1999

[Signature]
Bauherr