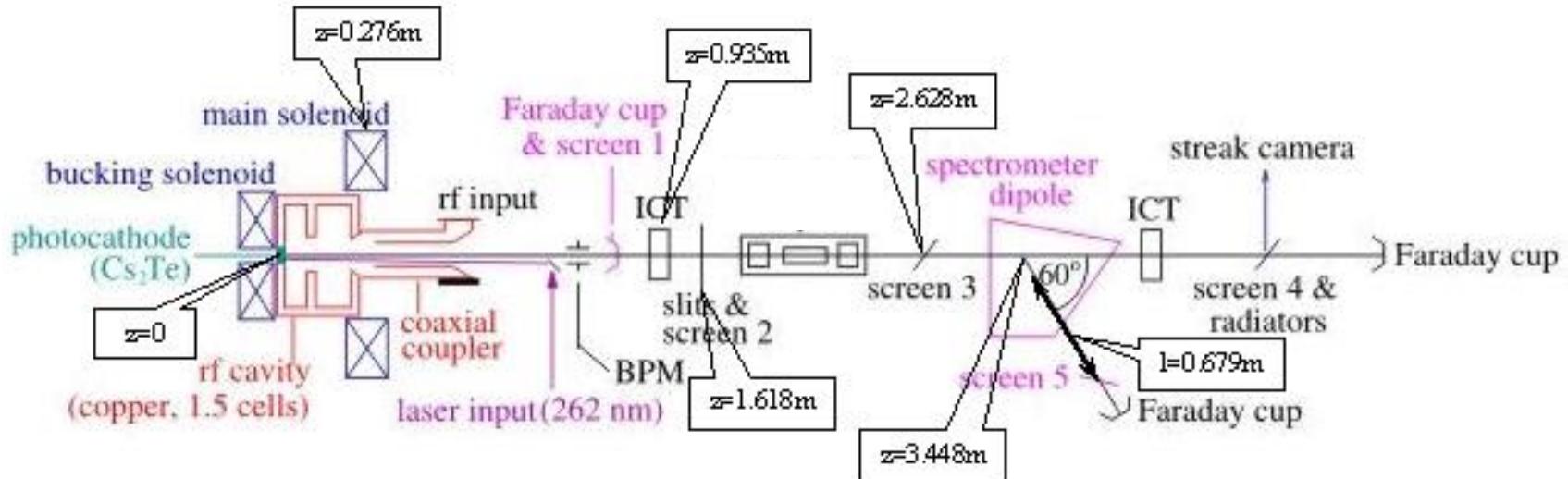


Working Group 4: **Low emittance electron sources**

- Benchmark problem
- Talks

WG4 Benchmark problem (PITZ1)

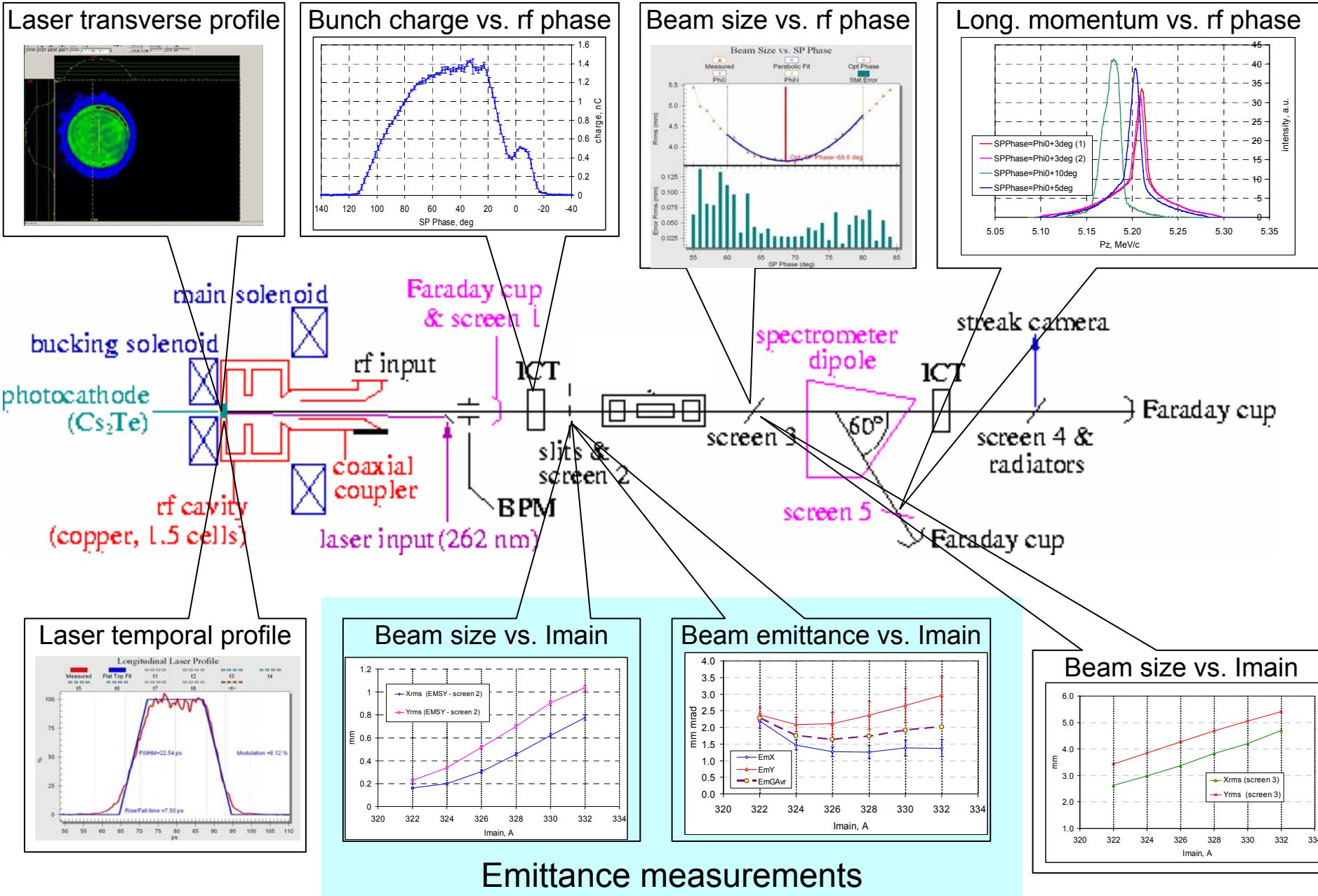


**Simultaneous simulations of a set of the
consistent beam measurements**

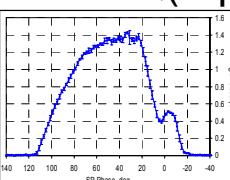
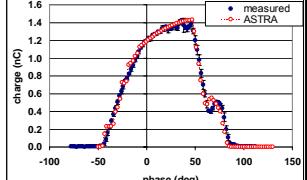
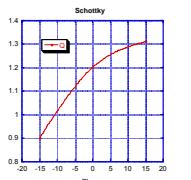
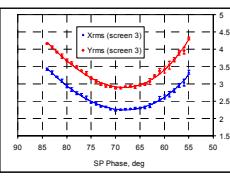
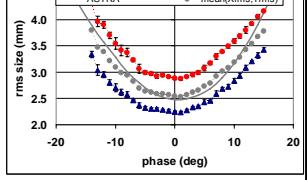
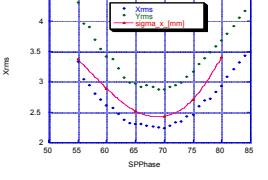
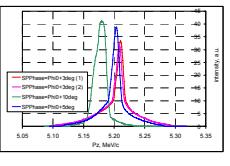
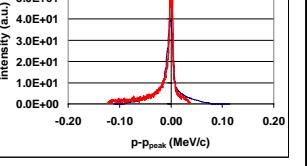
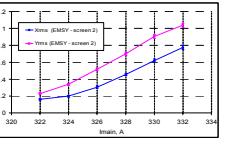
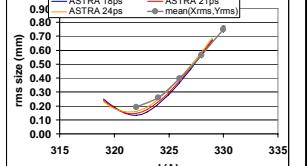
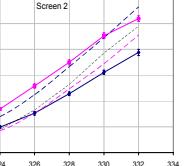
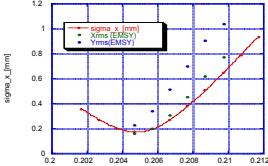
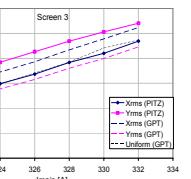
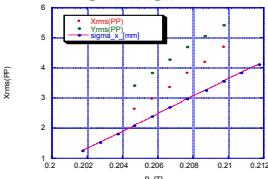
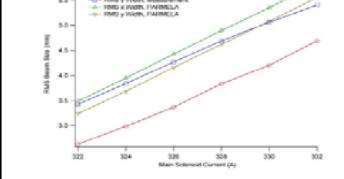
Measurements (laser+electron beam) have been performed:

- Phase scan $\sim 1\text{nC}$, ICT1
- Phase check (beam size measurements at screen 3 vs. SP Phase)
- Momentum measurements for
 - ✓ $\text{SPPhase}=\text{Phi0}+10 \text{ deg}, \text{SPPhase}=\text{Phi0}+3 \text{ deg} (\times 2), \text{SPPhase}=\text{Phi0}+5 \text{ deg}$
- Emittance measurements for
 - ✓ $(\text{SPPhase}=\text{Phi0}+3 \text{ deg}, \text{SPPhase}=\text{Phi0}+5 \text{ deg}) \times (I_{\text{main}}=322;324;326;328;330;332 \text{ A})$
- Some stability studies (charge, position)
- Cathode laser measurements

WG4 Benchmark problem



WG4 Benchmark simulations

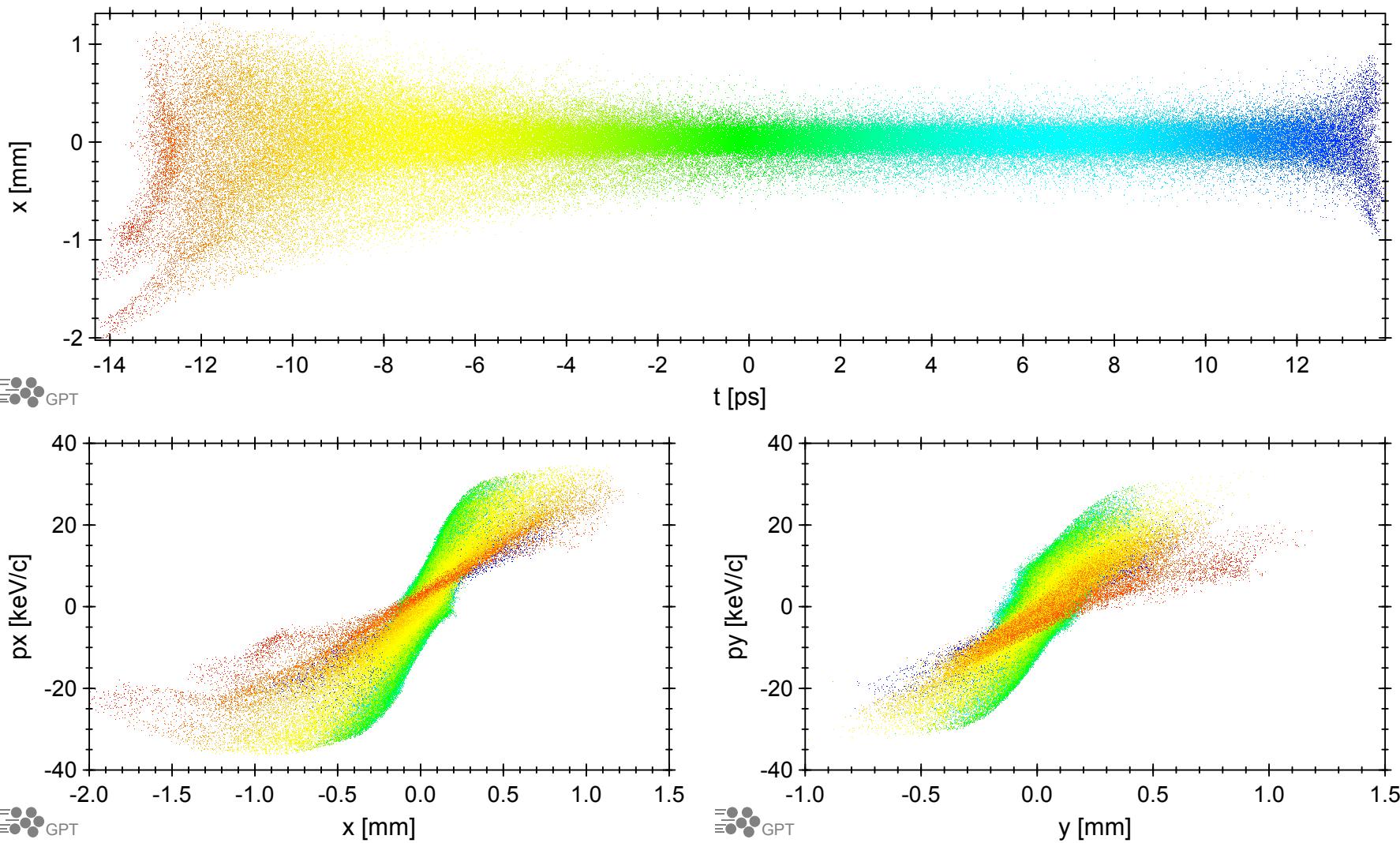
Benchmark task	V.Miltchev (ASTRA)	B.v.d.Geer (GPT)	M.Ferrario (HOMDYN)	S.Russel (PARMELLA)
Phase scan Q(rf phase)	 <p>Phase scan Q(rf phase) plot showing measured (blue circles) and ASTRA (red dashed line) results. The x-axis is SP Phase (deg) from -140 to 140, and the y-axis is charge (a.u.) from 0 to 1.6. A red cross marks the peak at approximately 0 degrees.</p>	 <p>Phase scan Q(rf phase) plot showing measured (blue circles) and ASTRA (red dashed line) results. The x-axis is phase (deg) from -100 to 150, and the y-axis is charge (a.u.) from 0.0 to 1.6. A red cross marks the peak at approximately 0 degrees.</p>		 <p>Phase scan Q(rf phase) plot showing Schottky data (black dots) and formula calculations (red line). The x-axis is Phase from -20 to 20, and the y-axis is charge (a.u.) from 0.8 to 1.4. A red cross marks the peak at approximately 0 degrees.</p>
Ref.phase check	 <p>Ref.phase check plot showing Xrms (blue circles) and Yrms (red circles) vs SP Phase (deg) from 90 to 50. The y-axis is rms size [mm] from 1.5 to 4.5. A red cross marks the minimum at approximately 75 degrees.</p>	 <p>Ref.phase check plot showing Xrms (blue triangles) and Yrms (red circles) vs phase (deg) from -20 to 20. The y-axis is rms size [mm] from 2.0 to 4.5. The plot also shows mean(Xrms,Yrms) (grey circles) and ASTRA (black line). A red cross marks the minimum at approximately 0 degrees.</p>		 <p>Ref.phase check plot showing Xrms (blue circles) vs SPPhase from 50 to 85. The y-axis is Xrms from 2.5 to 4.5. The plot also shows sigma_x [mm] (green circles) and sigma_y [mm] (magenta circles). A red cross marks the minimum at approximately 75 degrees.</p>
Long. Momentum	 <p>Long. Momentum plot showing intensity (a.u.) vs P-Ppeak (MeV/c) from -0.20 to 0.20. The plot shows measured (blue line) and ASTRA (red line) distributions. A red cross marks the peak at 0 MeV/c.</p>	 <p>Long. Momentum plot showing intensity (a.u.) vs P-Ppeak (MeV/c) from -0.20 to 0.20. The plot shows measured (blue line) and ASTRA (red line) distributions. A red cross marks the peak at 0 MeV/c.</p>		
Beam size at screen2	 <p>Beam size at screen2 plot showing Xrms (blue circles) and Yrms (red circles) vs Imain [A] from 320 to 334. The y-axis is rms size [mm] from 0 to 1.2. A red cross marks the minimum at approximately 325.5 A.</p>	 <p>Beam size at screen2 plot showing Xrms (blue circles) and Yrms (red circles) vs Imain [A] from 315 to 335. The y-axis is rms size [mm] from 0.00 to 0.90. The plot also shows ASTRA 18ps (blue line), ASTRA 24ps (red line), and mean(Xrms,Yrms) (black line). A red cross marks the minimum at approximately 325 A.</p>	 <p>Beam size at screen2 plot showing Xrms (blue circles) and Yrms (red circles) vs Imain [A] from 320 to 334. The y-axis is rms size [mm] from 0.10 to 1.2. The plot also shows Xrms (PITZ) (magenta circles), Yrms (PITZ) (magenta triangles), Xrms (GPT) (blue circles), Yrms (GPT) (blue triangles), and Uniform (GPT) (black line). A red cross marks the minimum at approximately 325 A.</p>	 <p>Beam size at screen2 plot showing Xrms (blue circles) and Yrms (red circles) vs B_L [T] from 0.202 to 0.212. The y-axis is rms size [mm] from 0.2 to 1.2. The plot also shows sigma_x [mm] (green circles) and sigma_y [mm] (magenta circles). A red cross marks the minimum at approximately 0.205 T.</p>
Beam size at screen3		 <p>Beam size at screen3 plot showing Xrms (blue circles) and Yrms (red circles) vs Imain [A] from 320 to 334. The y-axis is rms size [mm] from 0.0 to 6.0. The plot also shows Xrms (PITZ) (magenta circles), Yrms (PITZ) (magenta triangles), Xrms (GPT) (blue circles), Yrms (GPT) (blue triangles), and Uniform (GPT) (black line). A red cross marks the minimum at approximately 325 A.</p>	 <p>Beam size at screen3 plot showing Xrms (blue circles) and Yrms (red circles) vs B_L [T] from 0.202 to 0.212. The y-axis is rms size [mm] from 0 to 6. The plot also shows sigma_x [mm] (green circles) and sigma_y [mm] (magenta circles). A red cross marks the minimum at approximately 0.205 T.</p>	 <p>Beam size at screen3 plot showing Xrms (blue circles) and Yrms (red circles) vs Main Scienctific Current [A] from 322 to 332. The y-axis is rms size [mm] from 3.0 to 6.5. The plot also shows Xrms (PITZ) (magenta circles), Yrms (PITZ) (magenta triangles), Xrms (GPT) (blue circles), Yrms (GPT) (blue triangles), and Uniform (GPT) (black line). A red cross marks the minimum at approximately 325 A.</p>

WG4 Benchmark simulations

Benchmark task	V.Miltchev (ASTRA)	B.v.d.Geer (GPT)	M.Ferrario (HOMDYN)	S.Russel (PARMELLA)
Emittance				
Cathode laser Transverse Temporal	Homog., round Flat-top, ideal	Real 3D Flat-top, ideal 	Homog., round Flat-top, ideal	Homog., round Flat-top, real
Varied parameters	Schottky effect, rf field beam energy +1%, cath.laser sizes, solenoid calibration	X<->Y	Solenoid calibration and z-position	RF field, X<->Y

- Principle agreement has been demonstrated
- Further improvements are ongoing
- One more contribution – TREDI (Luca Giannessi) is promised
- Further participants are welcomed

WG4. Benchmark: Phase-space at Screen2, GPT Simulations

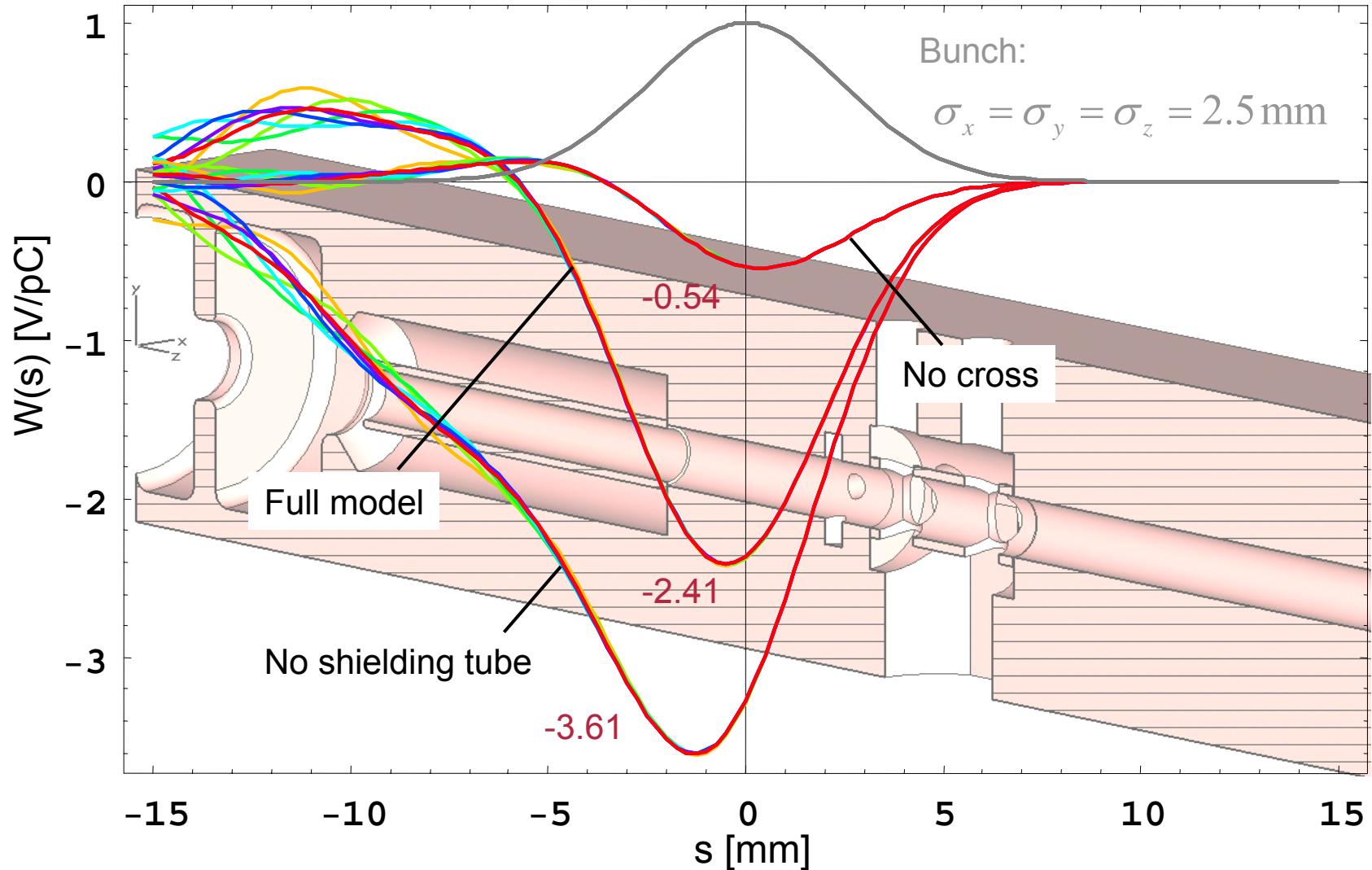


Working Group 4: **Low emittance electron sources**

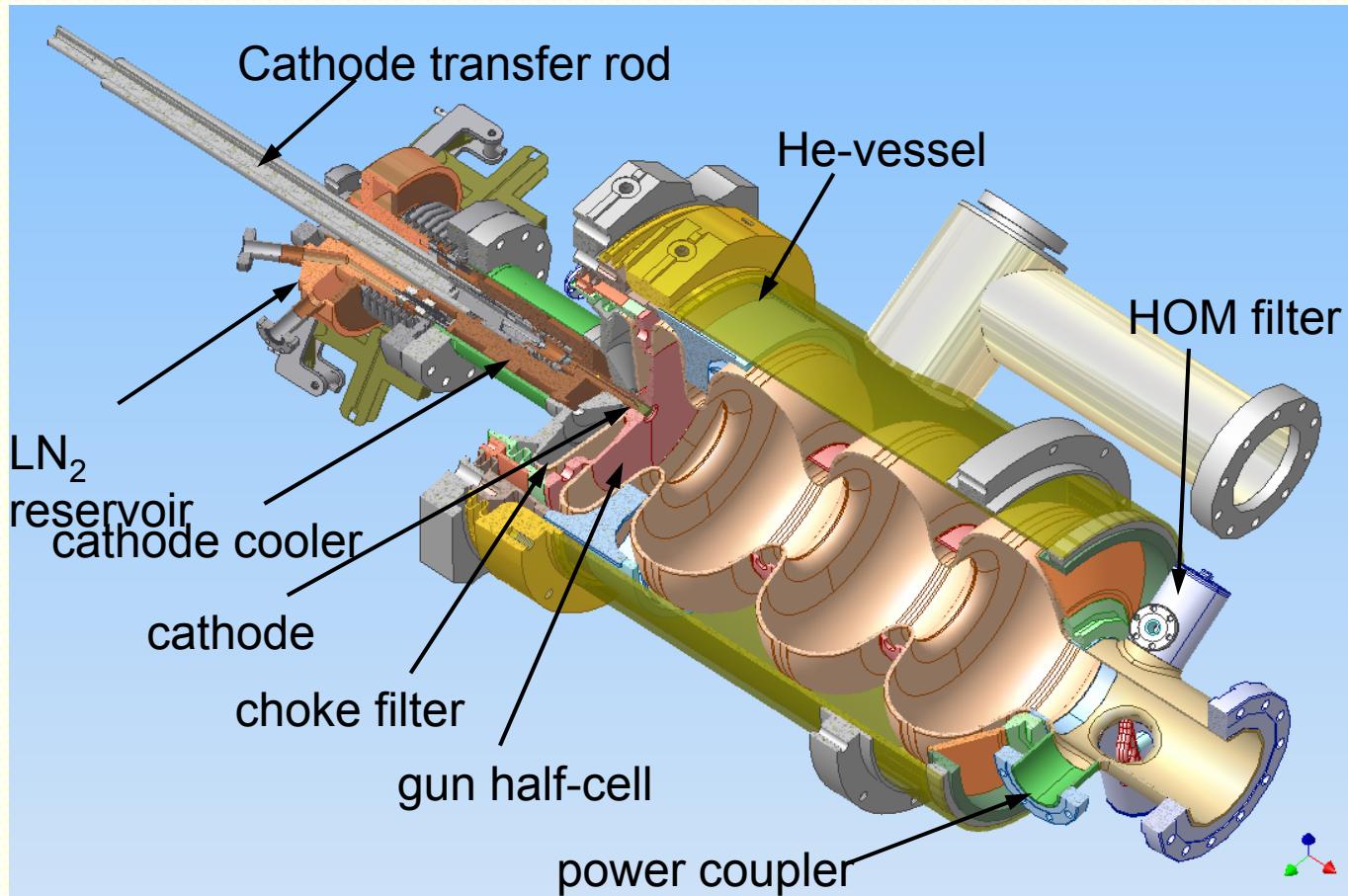
- Benchmark problem
- Talks

Wake Field Calculations

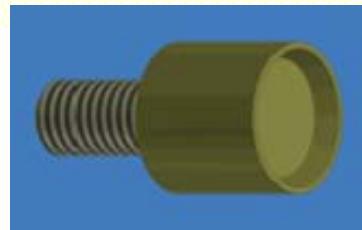
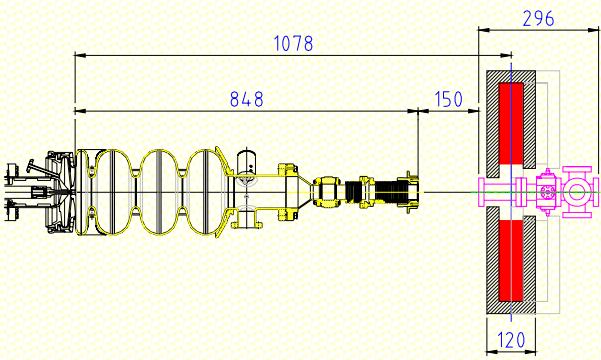
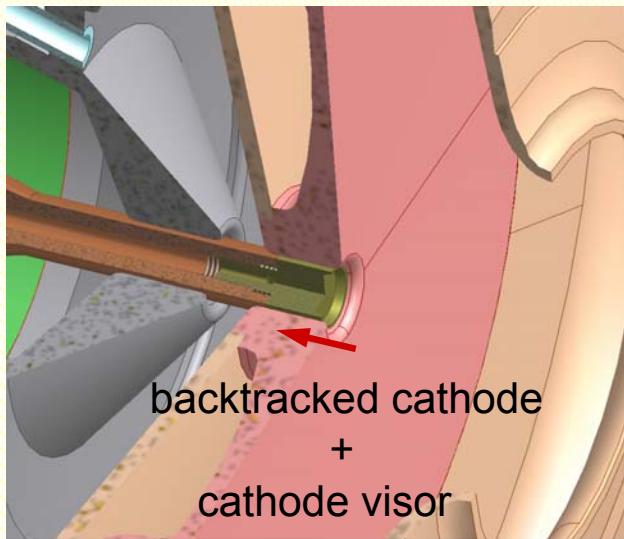
- Summary



Friedrich Staufenbiel: Rossendorf 3½ cell SRF gun

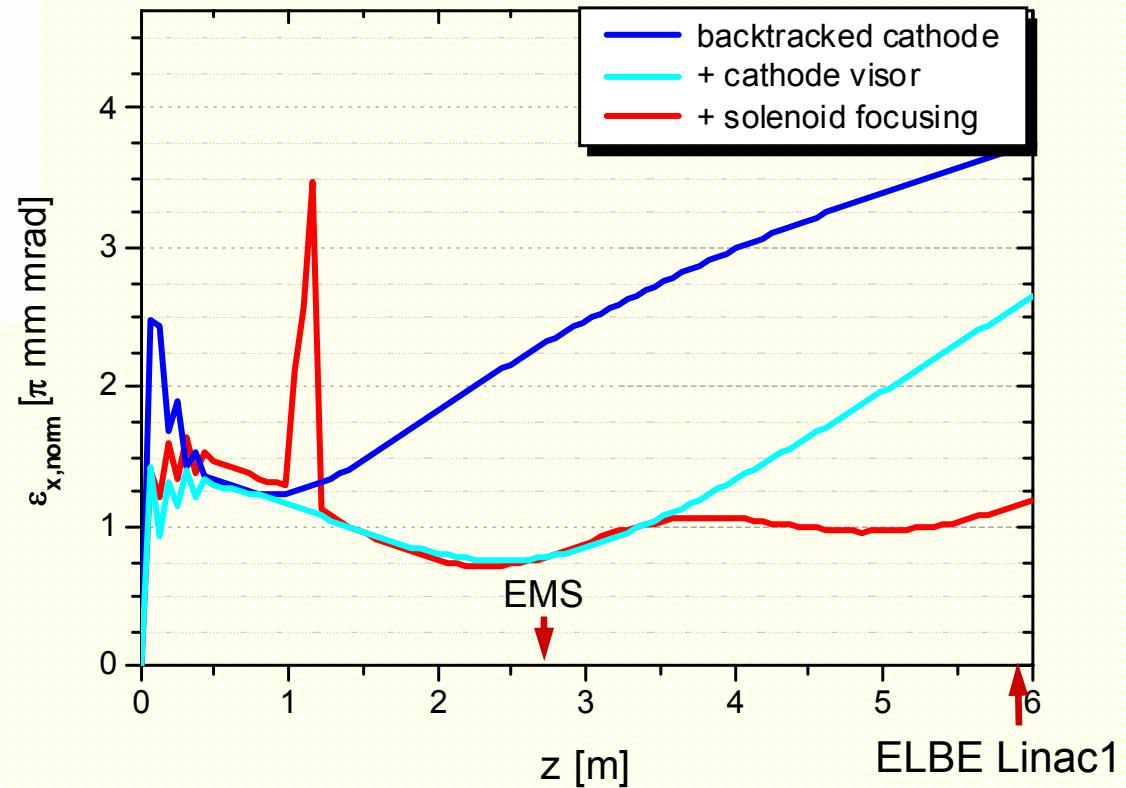


transverse emittance with a flat top laser profile (ASTRA simulation)



bunch charge : 1 nC
bunch length : 20 ps
 σ_x : 1.5 mm

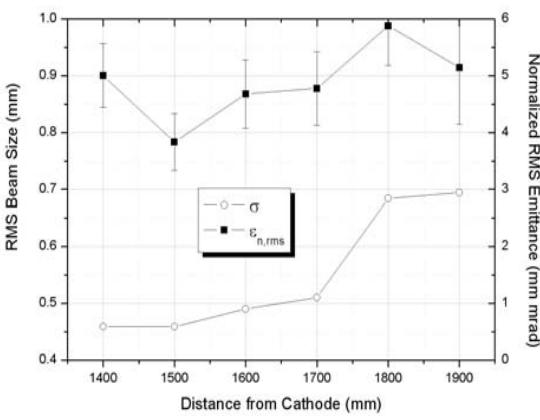
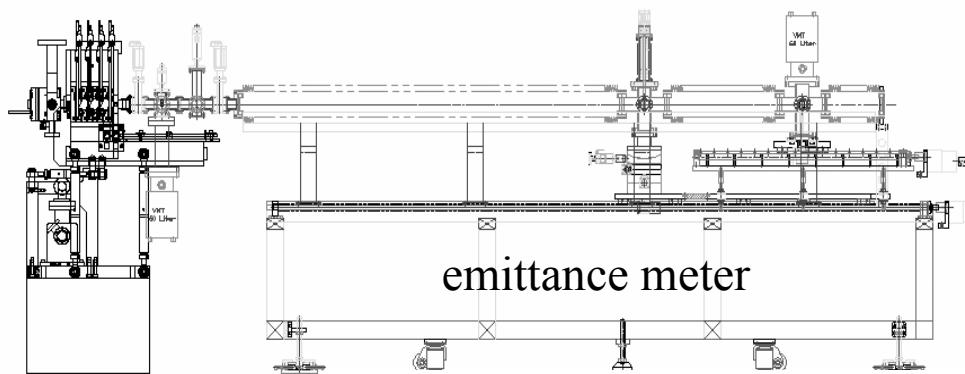
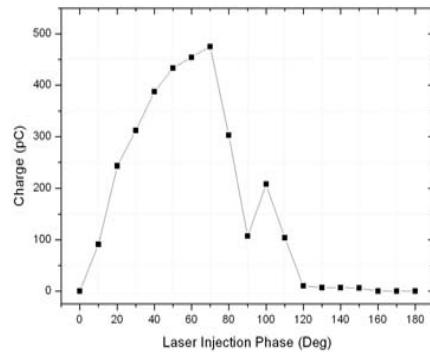
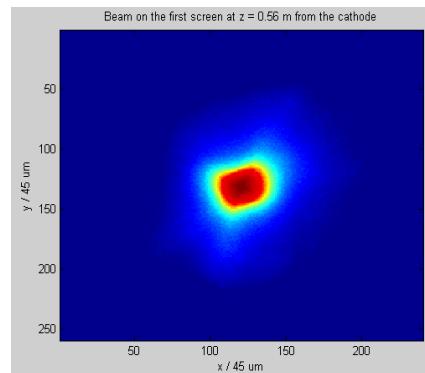
long. emittance :
 $\approx 70 \pi \text{ keV mm}$



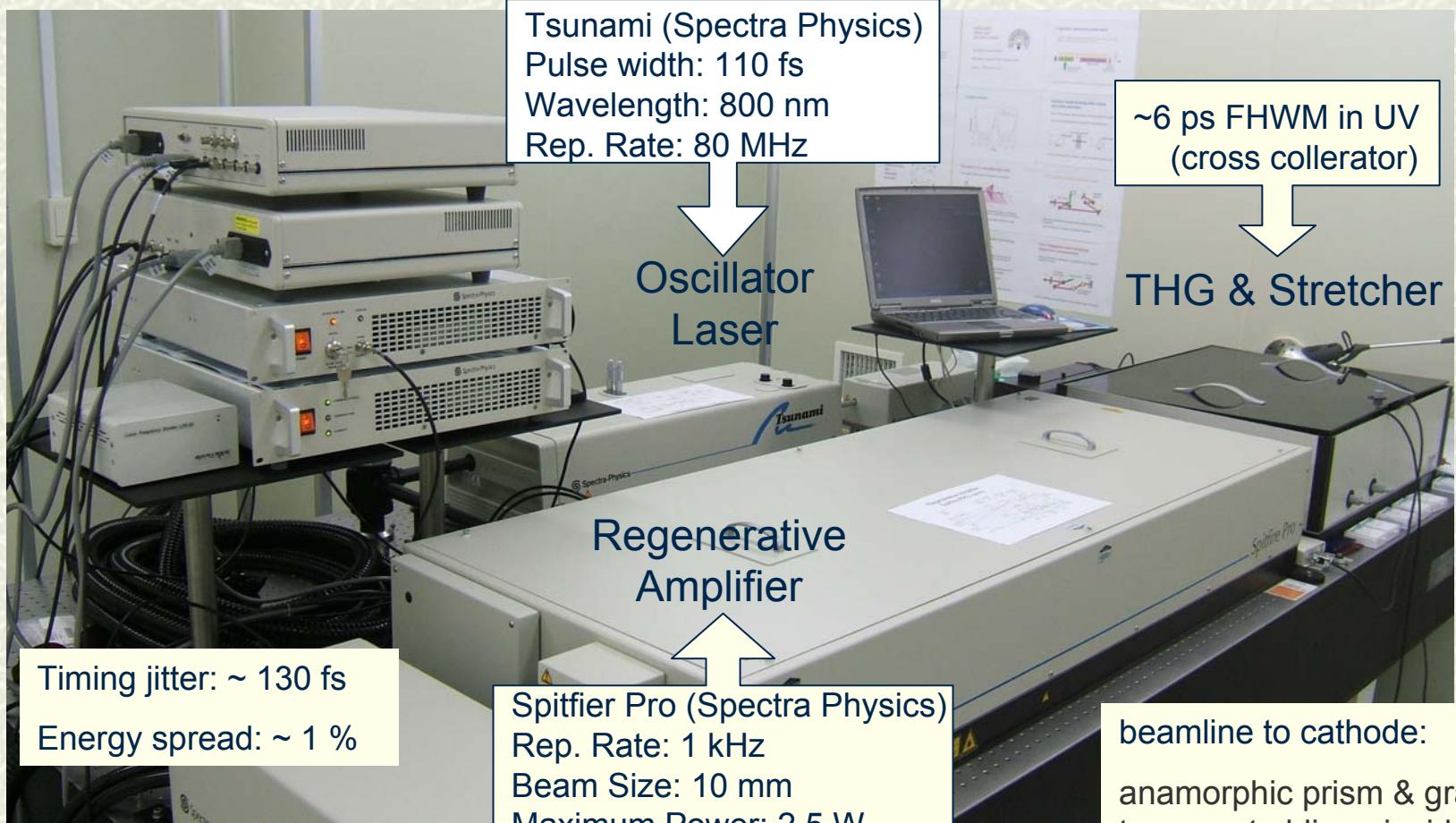
GTS Status

1. Construction started in December, 2004.
2. First beam on November 1, 2005.
3. Best beam achieved as of **May 10, 2006**:
 - Energy ~ 2 MeV (not exactly measured yet)
 - Initial phase = 30°
 - Q = 320 pC (maximum ~500 pC at higher initial phase)
 - Laser pulse length = 5 ps (FWHM)
 - Peak current = 64 A
 - Beam size at 1.46 m from cathode = 500 μm rms
 - Laser spot diameter at the cathode = 3 mm (hard edge)
 - Normalized rms emittance ~ 4 mm mrad
4. Things to be done
 - Energy measurement
 - Time slew compensation (need normal incidence ?)
 - Tests at higher energies (with a new cavity ?)

quick progress !



Changbum Kim: Photocathode Laser System for PAL XFEL



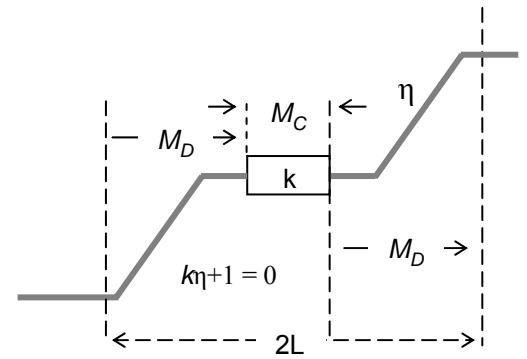
Transverse-Longitudinal Phase Space Manipulations

Kwang-Je Kim with P. Emma, Z. Huang, P. Piot

Reduce transverse emittance by exchanging it with longitudinal emittance

$$(\gamma\epsilon_x, \gamma\epsilon_y, \sigma_{\Delta E/E}) = (10^{-6} \text{ m}, 10^{-6} \text{ m}, 10^{-7}) \rightarrow (10^{-7} \text{ m}, 10^{-7} \text{ m}, 10^{-5})$$

Double dogleg with RF



- Flat beam technique (units in m-rad)

$$\gamma\epsilon_x \otimes \gamma\epsilon_y : (10^{-6})^2 \rightarrow 10^{-5} \otimes 10^{-7}$$

- Exchange ($x \leftrightarrow z$)

$$\gamma\epsilon_x \otimes \gamma\epsilon_y \otimes \gamma\epsilon_z : (10^{-6}, 10^{-6}, 10^{-7}) \rightarrow (10^{-5}, 10^{-7}, 10^{-7}) \rightarrow (10^{-7}, 10^{-7}, 10^{-5})$$

After flat-beam injector

$$\gamma\epsilon_z = 0.080 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\gamma\epsilon_x = 0.0054 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\gamma\epsilon_y = 9.92 \mu\text{m}$$

After double dogleg

$$\gamma\epsilon_z = 9.92 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\gamma\epsilon_x = 0.0054 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\gamma\epsilon_y = 0.084 \mu\text{m}$$

Operating Parameter	Value	Units
Bunch charge	20	pC
B-field on photocathode	0.191	T
Cavity off-crest phase	4	deg
Beam Parameter	Value	Units
Before flat beam transformation		
Transverse emittances	4.96	μm
	0.23	μm
Longitudinal emittance	0.071	μm
Kinetic energy	215.4	MeV
After round-to-flat-beam transformer		
Emittance $\gamma\epsilon_x$	9.923	μm
Emittance $\gamma\epsilon_y$	0.005	μm
Longitudinal emittance	0.080	μm
	0.23	μm

COMMISSIONING OF THE SPARC PHOTO-INJECTOR

Daniele Filippetto

- ***Best achieved results***
 - ***2.1 mm-mrad @ 700 pC , 10 ps***
 - ***0.7 mm-mrad @ 160 pC, 10 ps***

Work in Progress

- Understanding dipole and quadrupole components in solenoid (mask, different fields in each coil and different configurations,...)
- high charge (up to 1.1 nC) emittance measurements
- Comparison with simulation ongoing (next step real transverse and longitudinal profile)
- Main linac installation scheduled to start in the summer

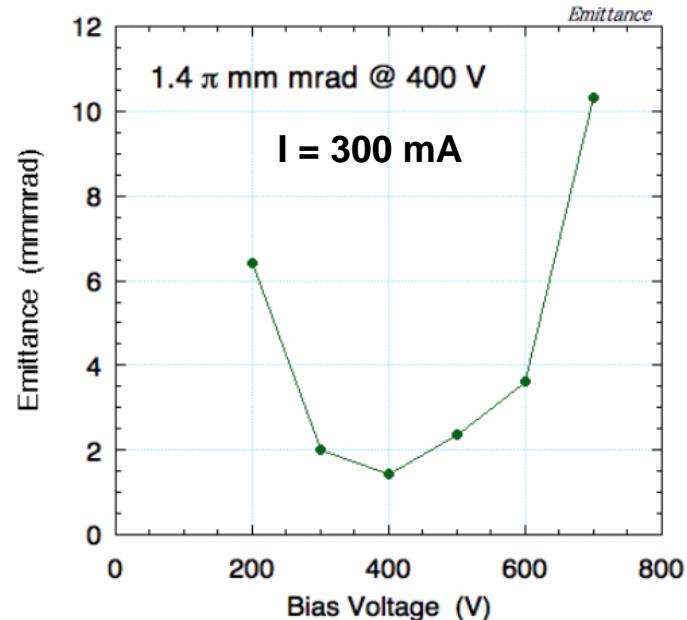
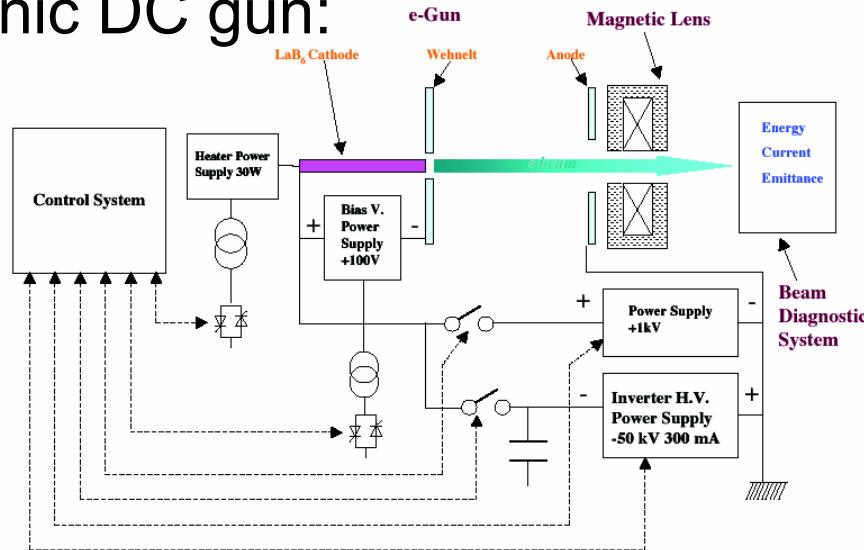
Dark current at the Euro-XFEL

Jang-Hui Han

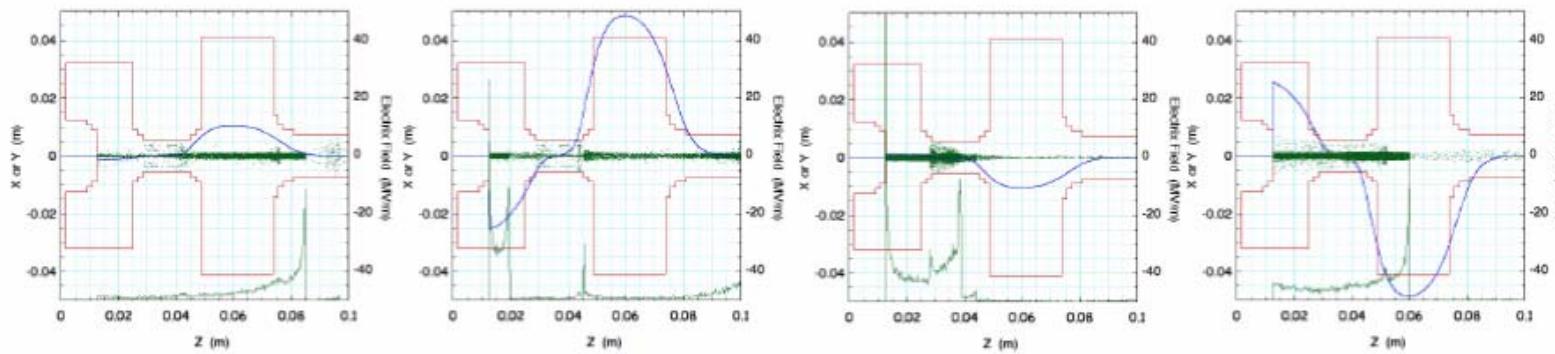
- Dark current might be more serious problem at the Euro-XFEL
- Most of dark current at the gun is originated from the cathode area
- For XFEL case, higher solenoid field makes dark current over-focused quickly
- With enlarging the half cell length, the momentum distribution of beams and dark current can be separated.
- Further optimization of the cell length ratio and machine parameters are necessary.
- Find optimum position and size of collimators

Hiroyuki Hama: Low Emittance Electron Guns Employing the LaB₆ Single Crystal Cathode

Thermionic DC gun:



Thermionic RF gun:



$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= 25 \text{ MV/m} \\ E_2 &= 50 \text{ MV/m} \\ \Delta\theta (\text{cav}_1 - \text{cav}_2) &= 18^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$n + 0$ cycles

$n + 0.25$ cycles

$n + 0.5$ cycles

$n + 0.75$ cycles

working ongoing for 100fs, ~ 50 pC, ~ 1 mm mrad

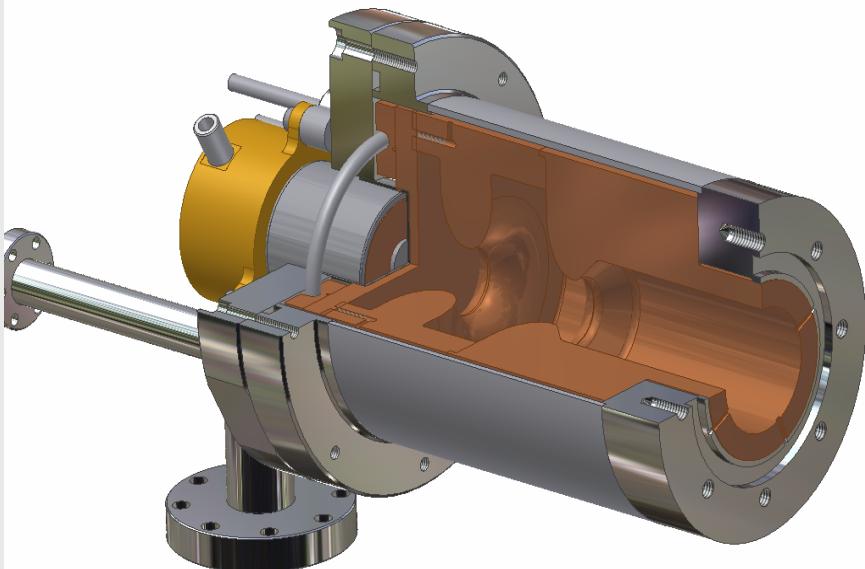


Bas van der Geer

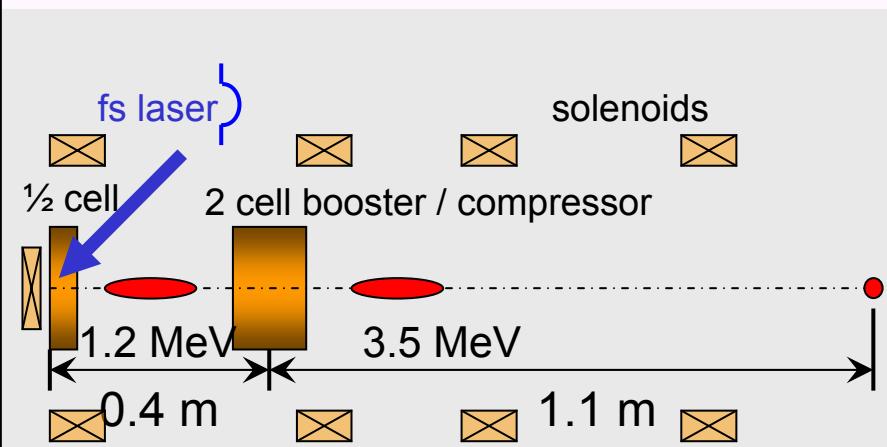
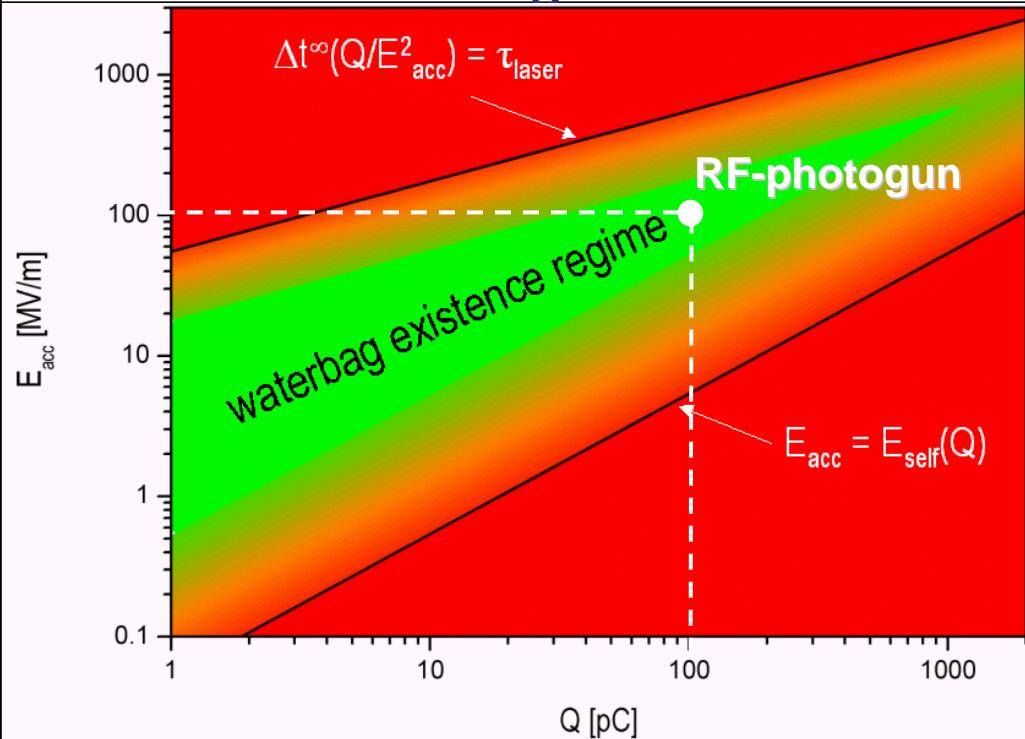
Cavity development @ Eindhoven

- 1.5 cell → THz
- 2.6 cell → Laser wakefield
- 1.6 cell → Pulsed radiolysis

- separated cells: **clamped, not brazed**
- inside stainless steel vacuum vessel
- µm precise design and manufacture**
- axial incoupling
- elliptical irises



Production and application of waterbag bunches



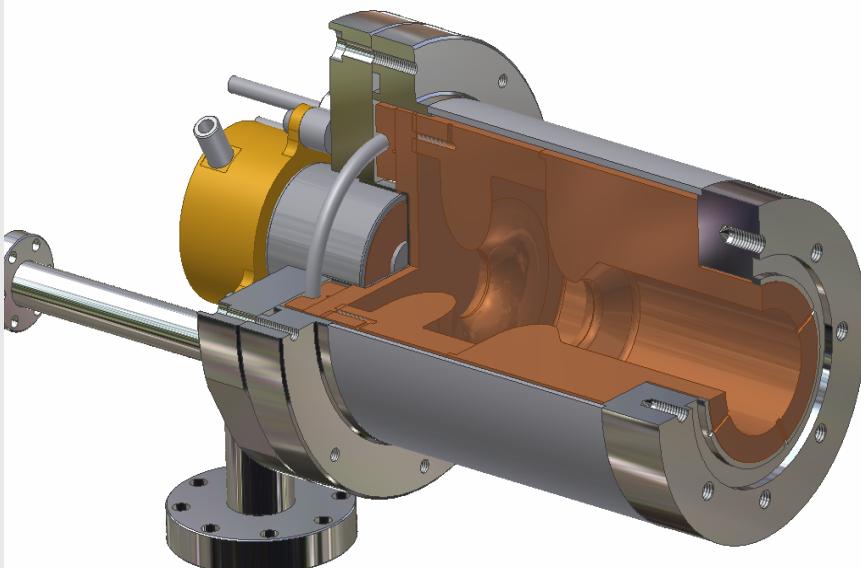


Bas van der Geer

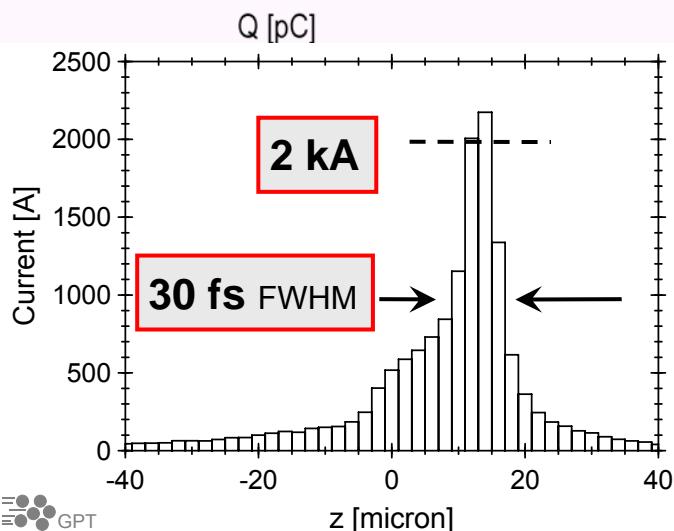
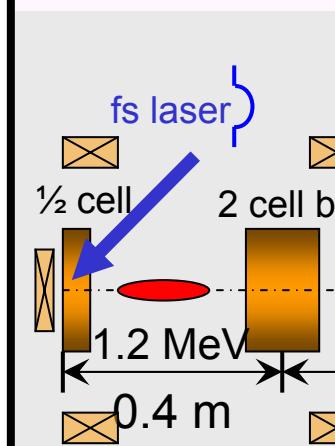
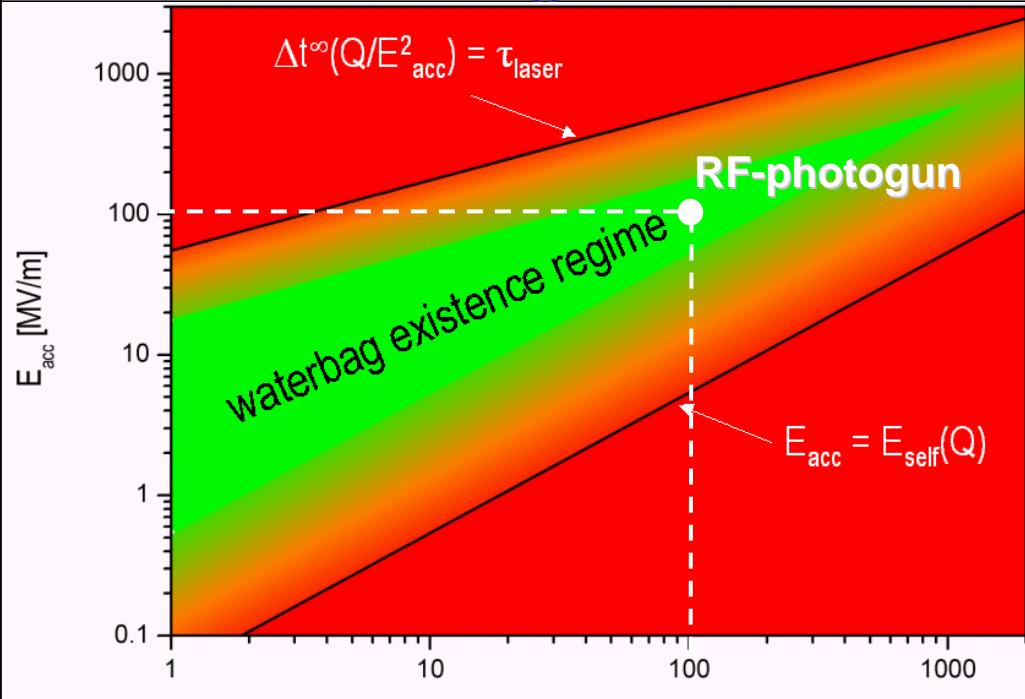
Cavity development @ Eindhoven

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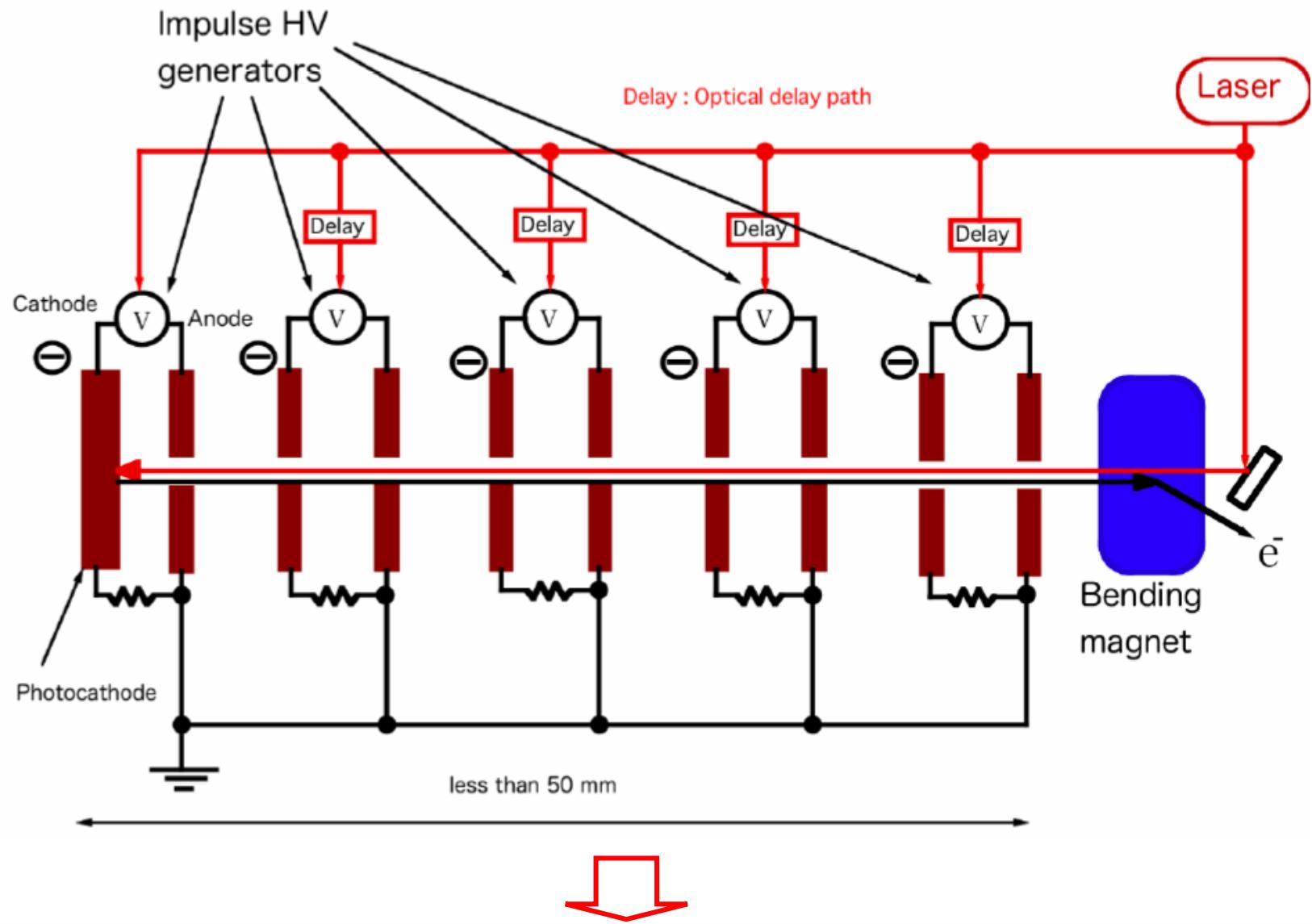
- separated cells: **clamped, not brazed**
- inside stainless steel vacuum vessel
- µm precise design and manufacture**
- axial incoupling
- elliptical irises



Production and application of waterbag bunches



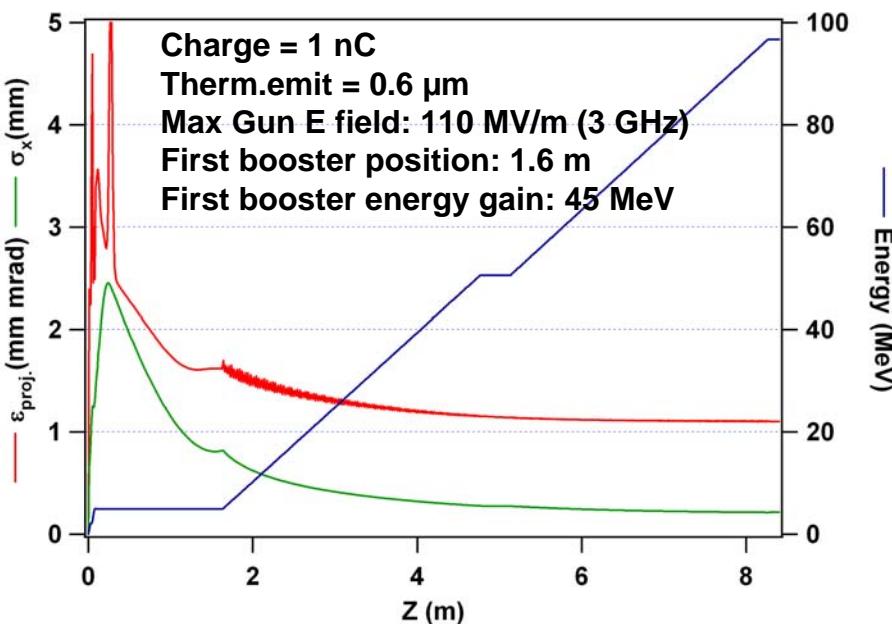
Yoshitaka Kawashima: Proposal of a Photocathode Impulse-Gun Followed by Impulse Accelerating Structures to Produce a Low Emittance Electron Beam



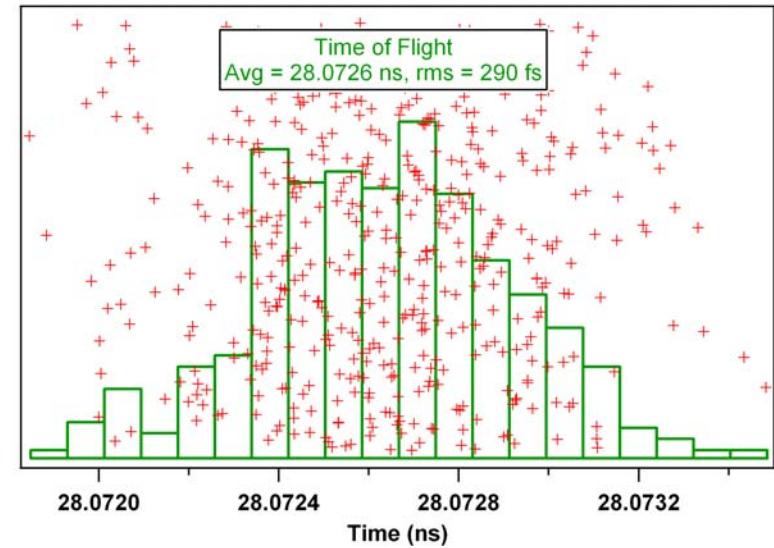
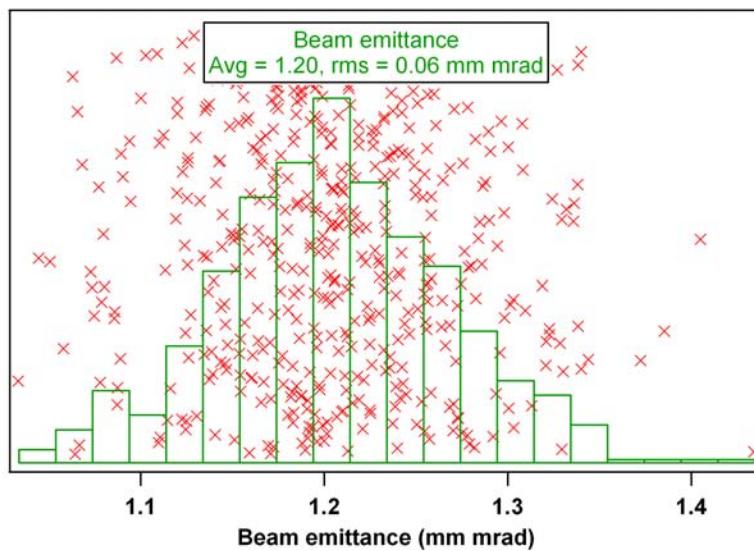
We should concentrate on the development of the impulse HV generator.

Gun Jitter Study for the FERMI@Elettra photoinjector

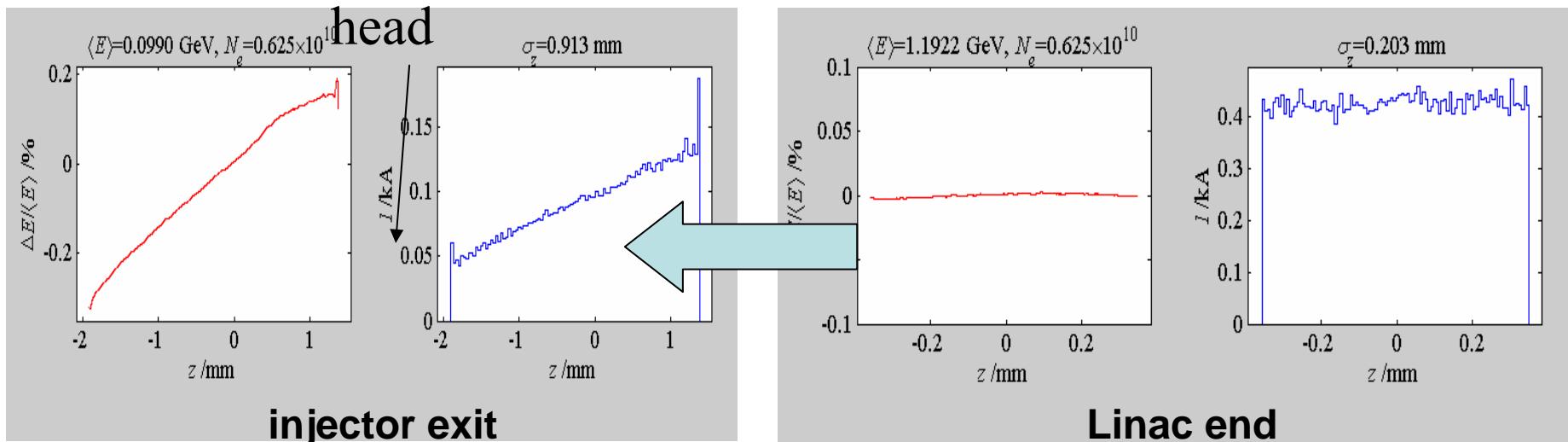
by M. Trovò



Parameters (variation)	ΔI (+ 1%)	ΔT (+ 100fs)	σ_E (10keV)	$\Delta E/E$ (+ 0.1%)	ϵ_{proj} (5%)	$\langle \epsilon_{slice} \rangle_8$ 0% (5%)
Gun Solenoid ($\pm 3\%$)	2.3 %	5 %	n/s	n/s	0.7 %	0.3 %
Gun Eacc ($\pm 1\%$)	0.6 %	0.15 %	0.2 %	2.7 %	0.4 %	0.7 %
Gun RF phase ($\pm 0.3^\circ$)	1.4°	1°	0.3°	1.8°	3° *	2.7°
Bunch Charge ($\pm 12\%$)	1.5 %	20 %	40 %	n/s	6 %	7 %
Laser pulse length (FWHM) ($\pm 10\%$)	4 %	2.5 %	5 %	n/s	6 %	9 %
Laser time jitter (± 0.9 ps)	1 ps	150 fs	230 fs	1.5 ps	2 ps	2.5 ps *
SOA Eacc ($\pm 7\%$)	40 %	1.8 %	1.4 %	0.25 %	14 %	n/s
SOA RF phase ($\pm 0.3^\circ$)	6°	0.12°	0.27°	0.8°	27° *	n/s



Ramping current distribution option for the FERMI@ELETTRA photoinjector by G. Penco



→ Which current distribution at the cathode?

