

Development of High Intensity, High Brightness, CW SRF Gun in KEK

JURY 5TH , 2019

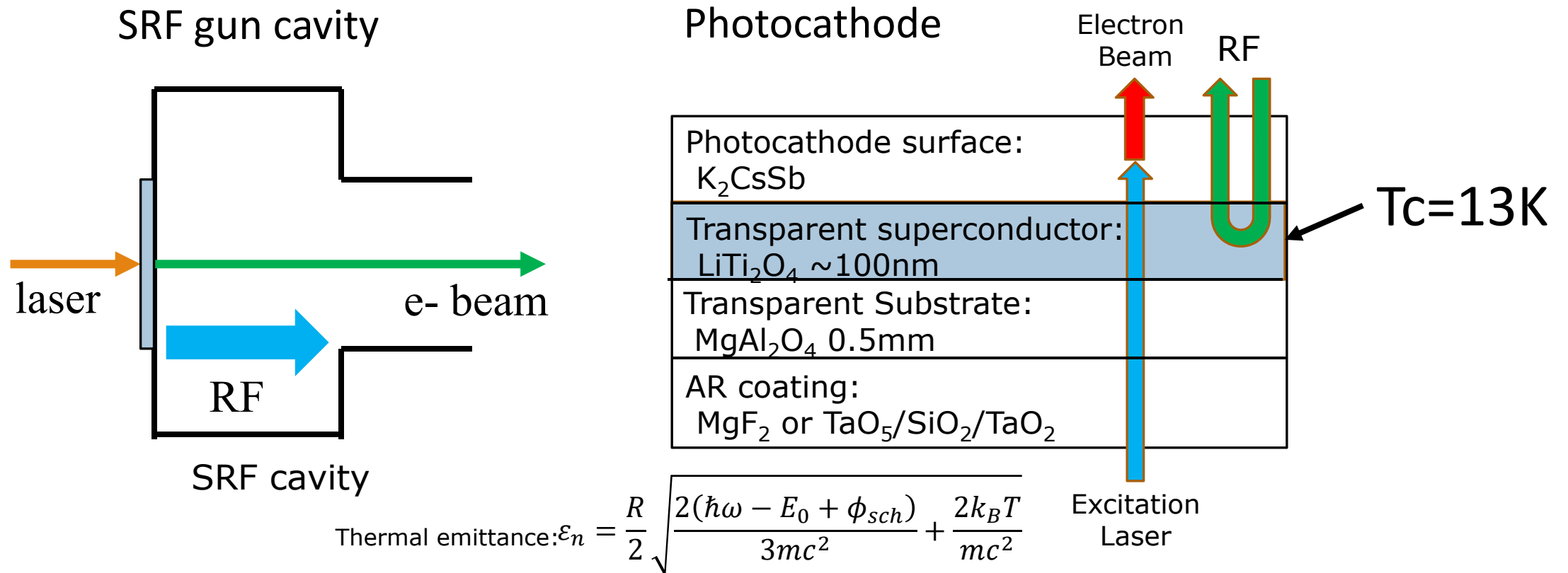
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Outline

- ◆ KEK SRF gun design
- ◆ Performance of Prototype SRF gun (cavity #1)
- ◆ Progress of SRF gun cavity #2
- ◆ Future Plan
- ◆ Summary

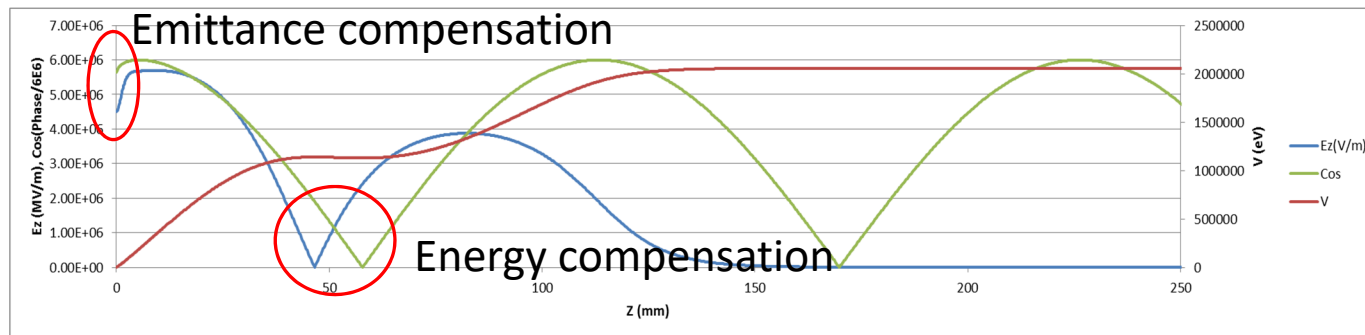
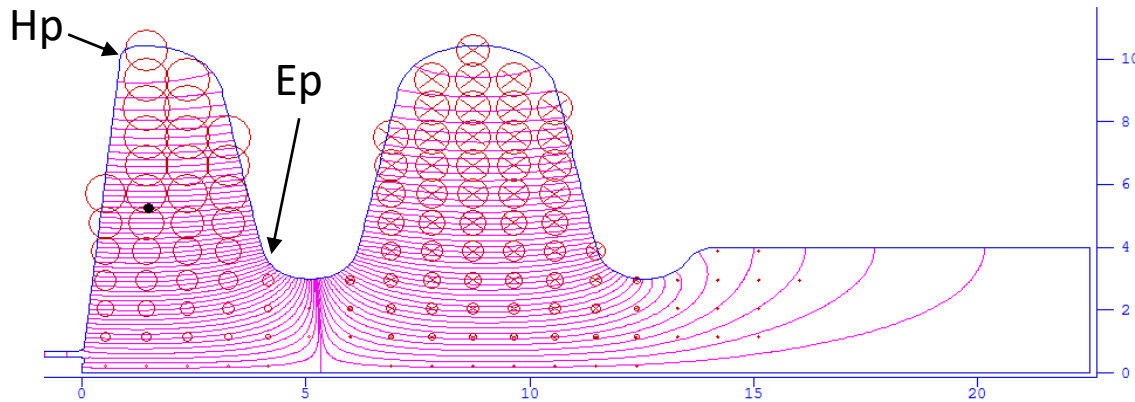
Concept of KEK SRF gun

- We are developing the SRF gun for KEK ERL project.
- The feature is transparent photocathode for simple transport line and easy laser spot control.
- Cathode rod should be kept around 2K because transit temperature of the transparent superconductor is 13 K.



Gun cavity design

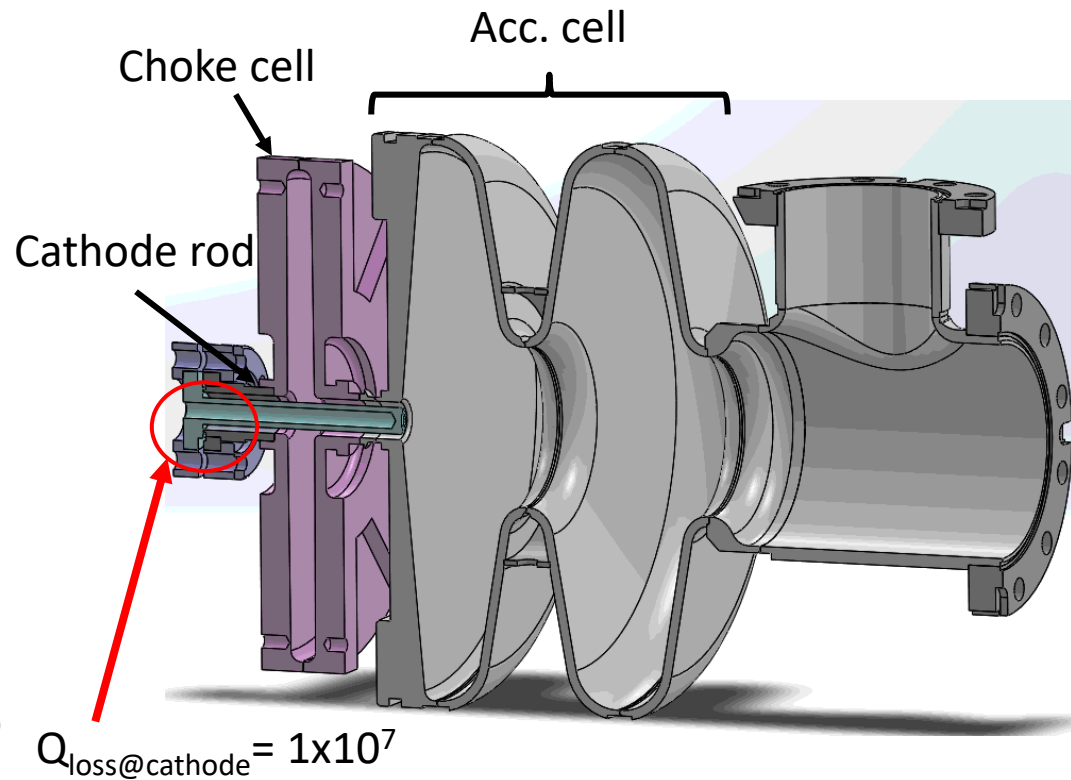
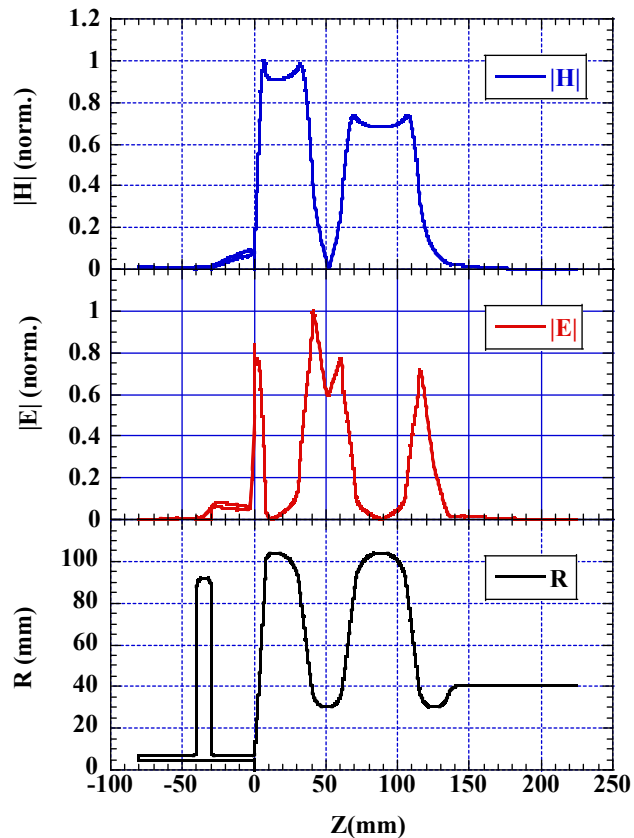
- Cell number is 1.5 cell because input power is $2 \text{ MeV} \times 100\text{mA} = 200\text{kW}$ by using two input couplers.
- The cavity shape was designed with only gun cavity without booster cavities etc.
 - It is necessary to compensate emittance and energy spread at same time.
 - It will achieve better value with adding boosters and bunchers.



Parameter	Value	Designed by MHI
Beam energy	2 MeV	
Beam current	100mA	
Bunch charge	80 pC	
Laser length (uniform)	10ps	
Projected emittance	0.6 mm.mrad	
Projected energy spread	0.09%(1.84 keV)	
Peak electric field	41.9 MV/m	
Peak magnetic field	95.2 mT	
RF phase	55°	
Geometrical Factor	135.6 Ω (TESLA 270 Ω)	
Target surface resistance	30 n Ω (ILC target)	
Target Q value	4.5×10^9	
Target cavity loss	8 W	

RF design

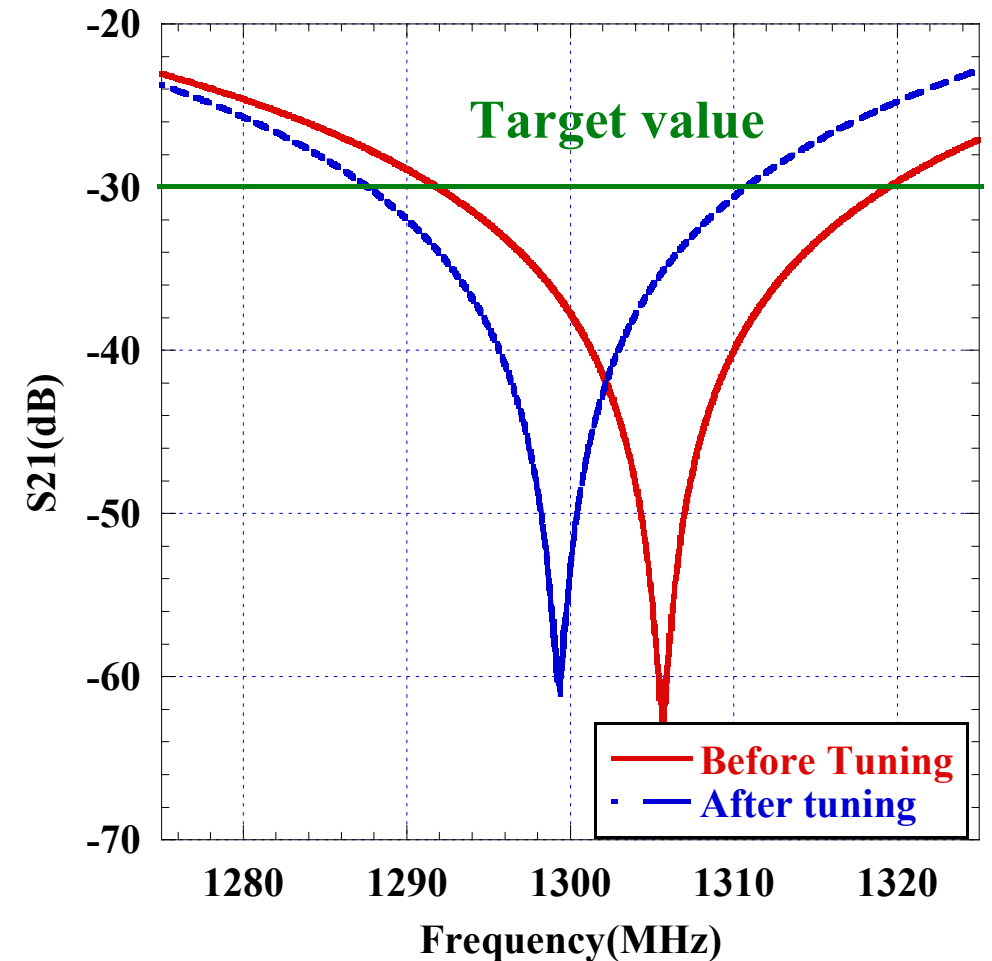
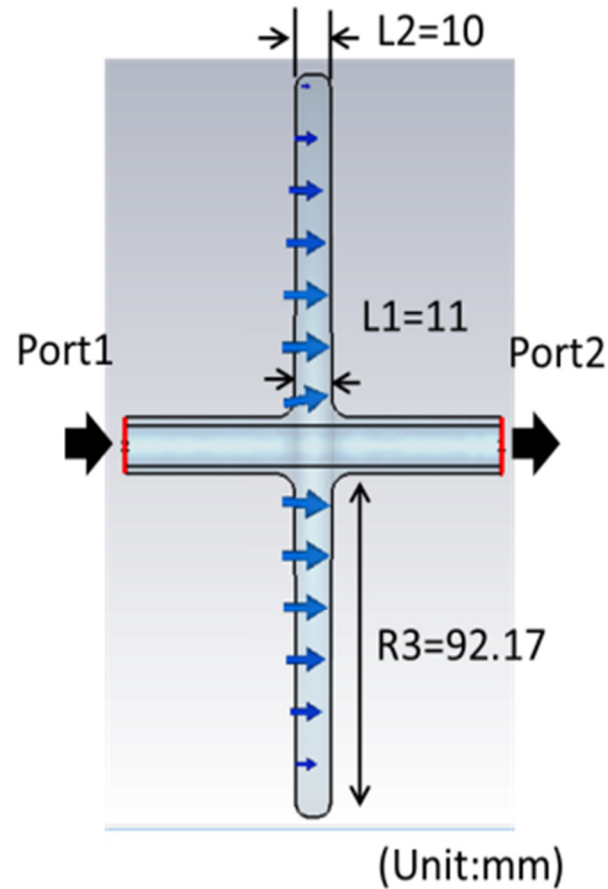
- Choke cell is the $\frac{1}{4}$ wave structure to reflect the RF leakage through the cathode rod.
- RF loss at cathode rod is 1×10^7 .
- The requirement of the attenuation is more than 30 dB.



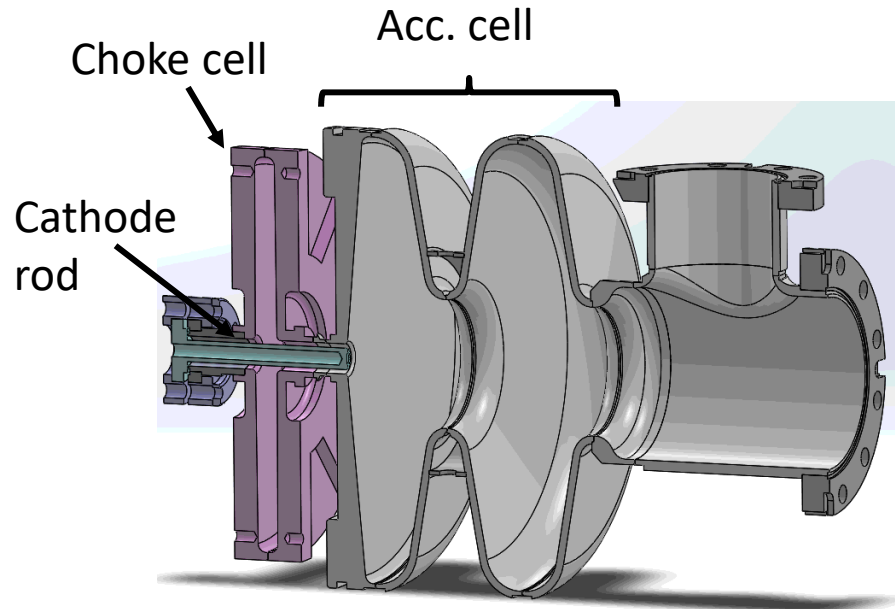
Parameter	Value
Beam energy	2 MeV
Beam current	100mA
Bunch charge	80 pC
Laser length (uniform)	10ps
Projected emittance	0.6 mm.mrad
Projected energy spread	0.09% (1.84 keV)
Peak electric field	41.9 MV/m
Peak magnetic field	95.2 mT
RF phase	55°
Geometrical Factor	135.6 Ω (TESLA 270 Ω)
Target surface resistance	30 n Ω (ILC target)
Target Q value	4.5×10^9
Target cavity loss	8 W

Choke design

- The choke is a simple parallel shape. The parallel two face has slight taper for cleaning easily.
- Choke was machined from large grain ingot Nb, and has high stiffness.
- The tuning range is wide enough to accept the target attenuation (-30dB)

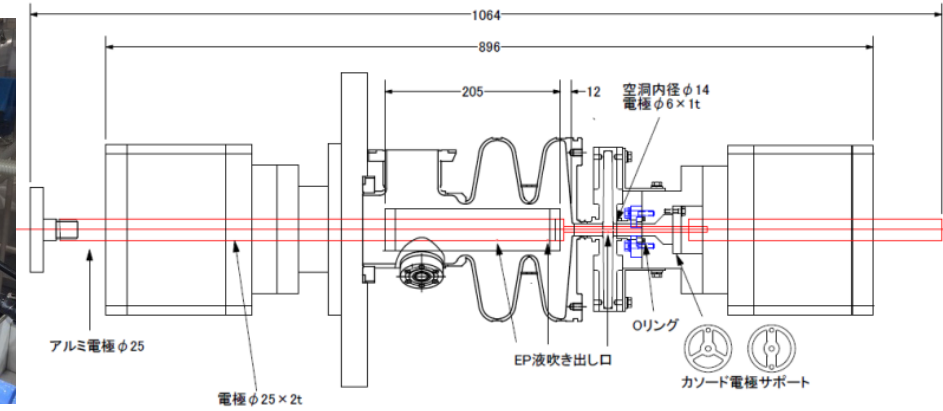


Prototype gun cavity #1

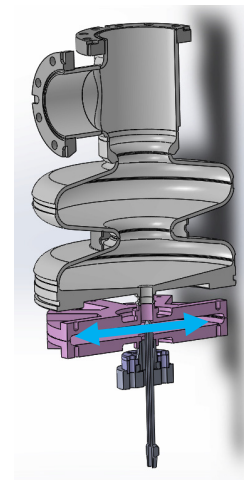
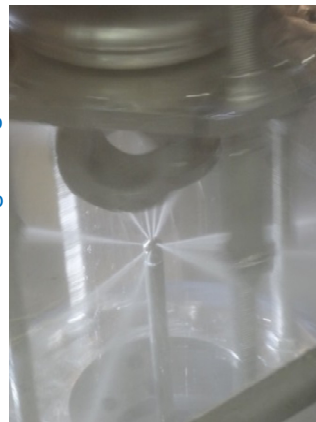
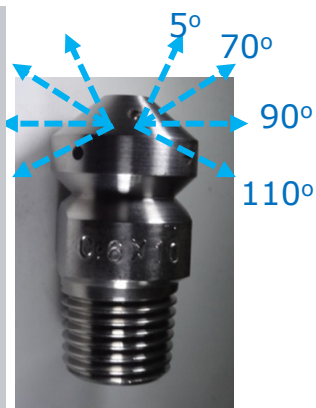
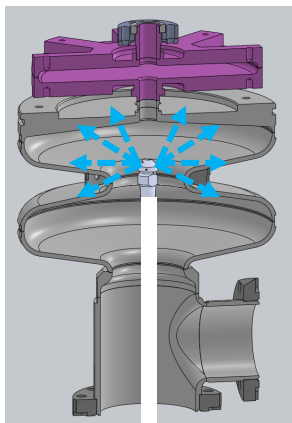


- We understand the good cavity treatment procedure by using cavity #1.
- Choke cell is parallel shape to make HPR easily.
- EP rod and HPR nozzles were modified for KEK SRF gun cavity.

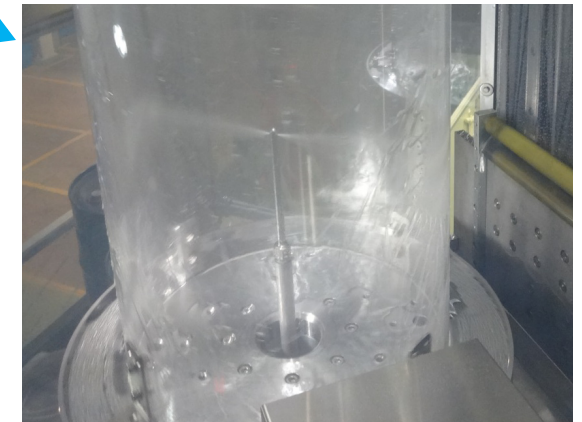
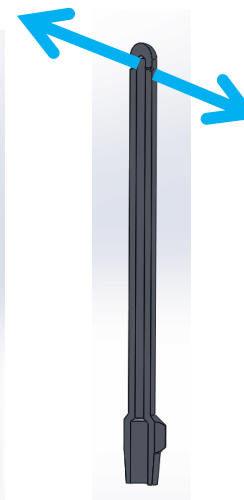
EP



HPR nozzle for Acc. cell

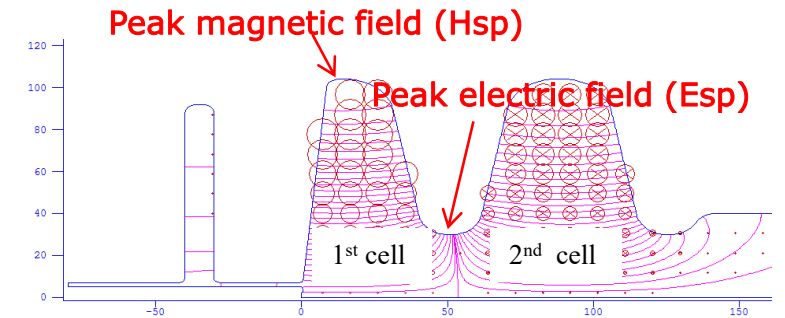
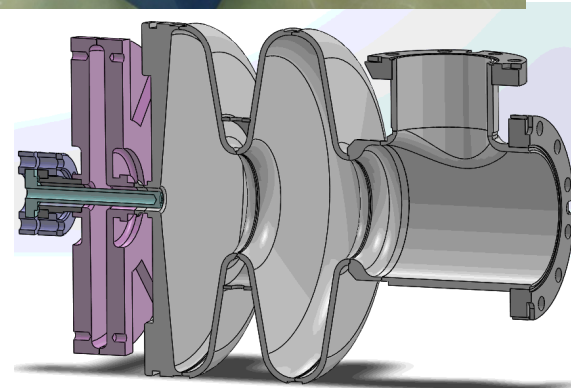
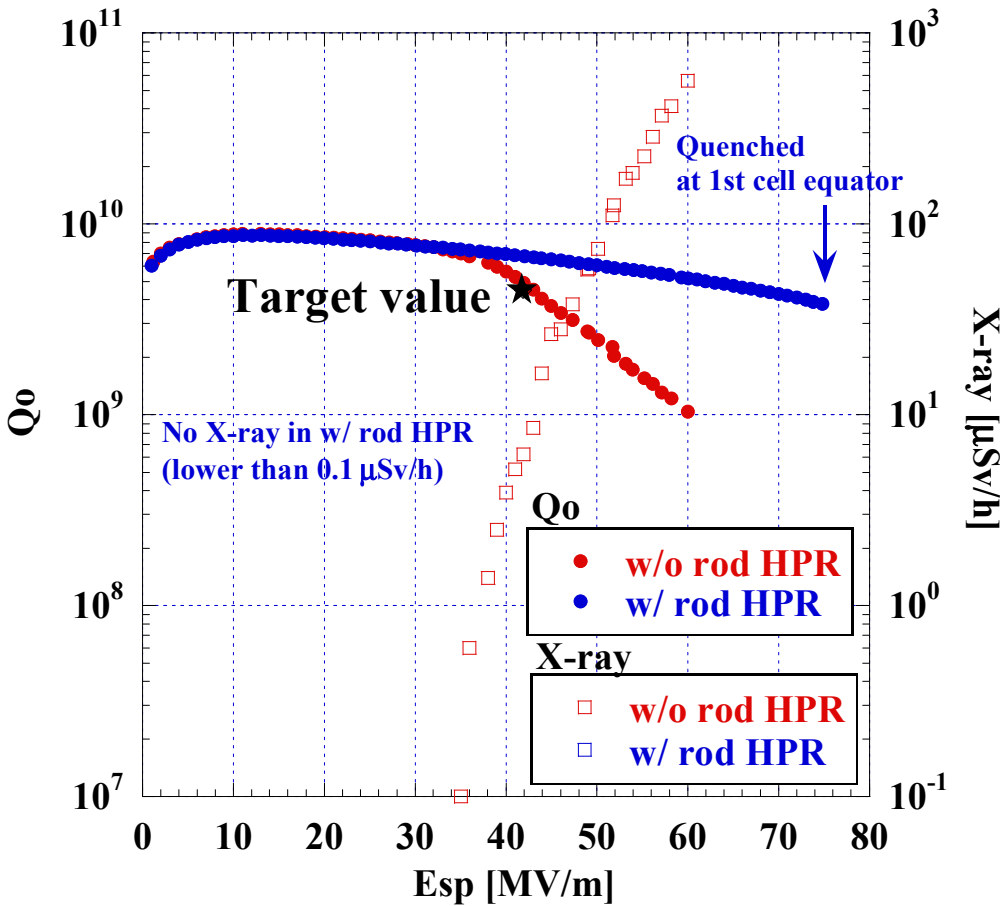


HPR nozzle for choke cell



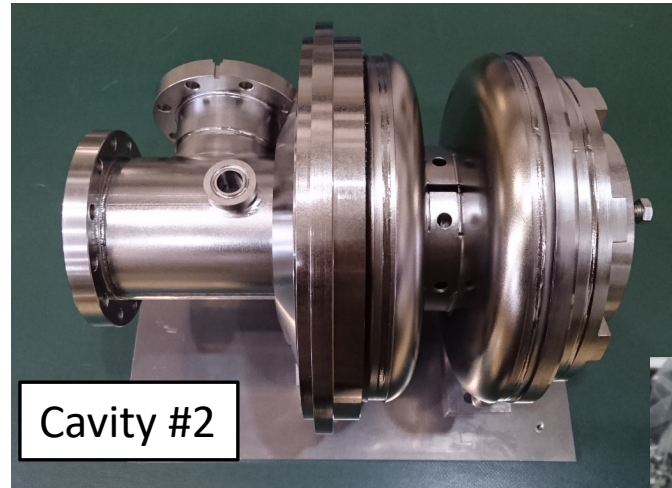
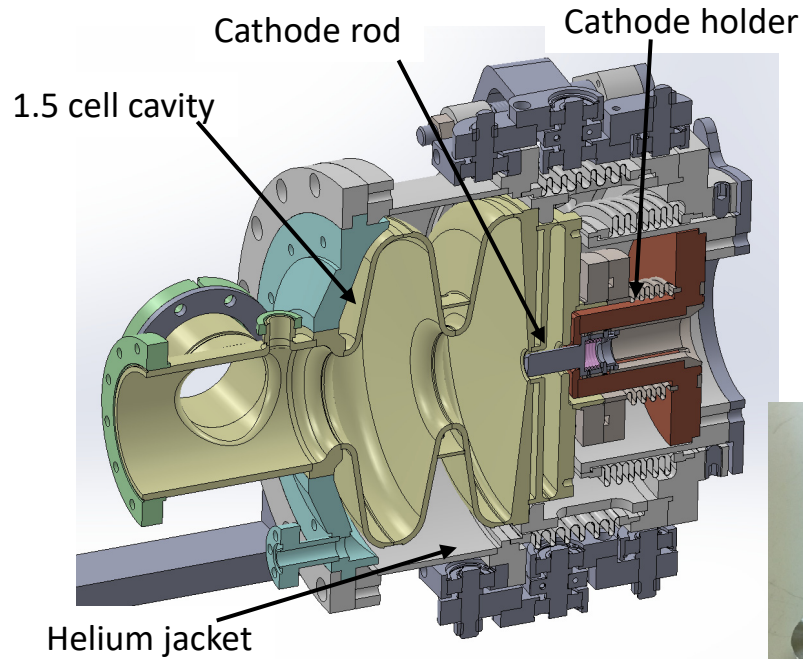
Performance of prototype #1 cavity

- It is important to apply HPR to the cathode rod.



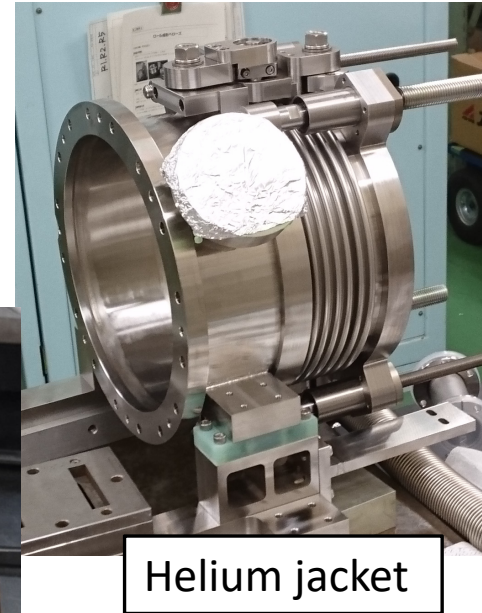
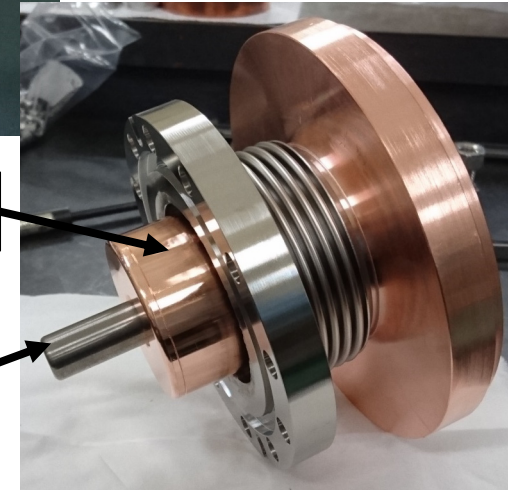
Fabrication of Gun cavity #2

- #2 cavity is modified from #1 to add the helium jacket for beam test.
- The cathode rod can be remove from the cavity.



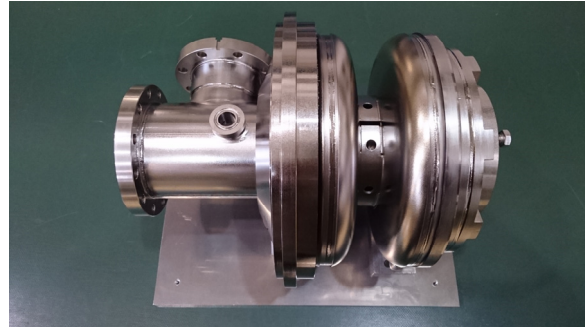
Cathode holder

Cathode rod

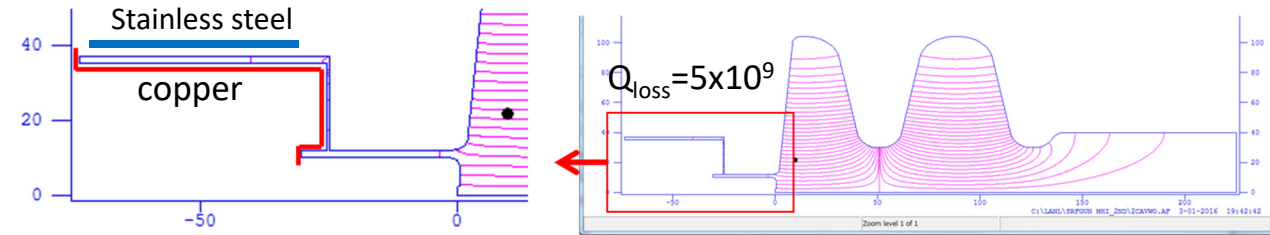


Preparation for vertical test

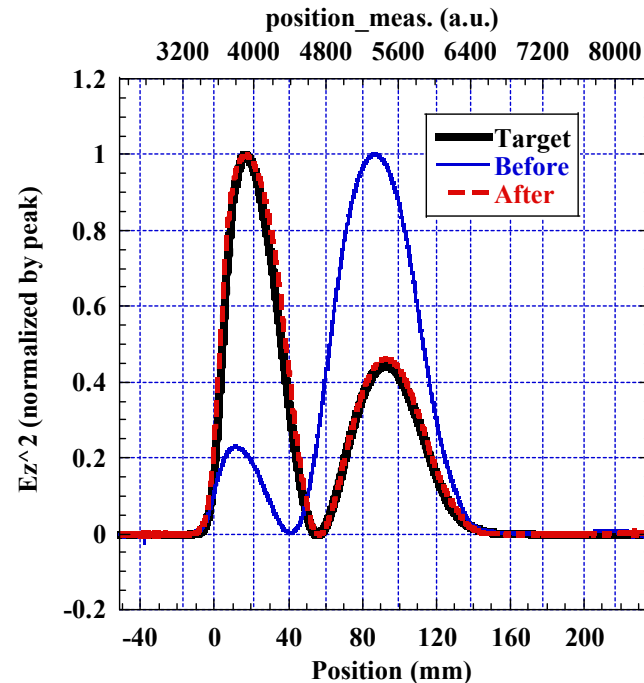
- The surface treatment was followed with the experience of the gun cavity # 1.
 - EBW in KEK
 - EP 100 μm
 - Anneal 800C $\times$ 3h
 - Field tuning
 - Final EP 20 μm
 - USR, HPR
 - Assembly



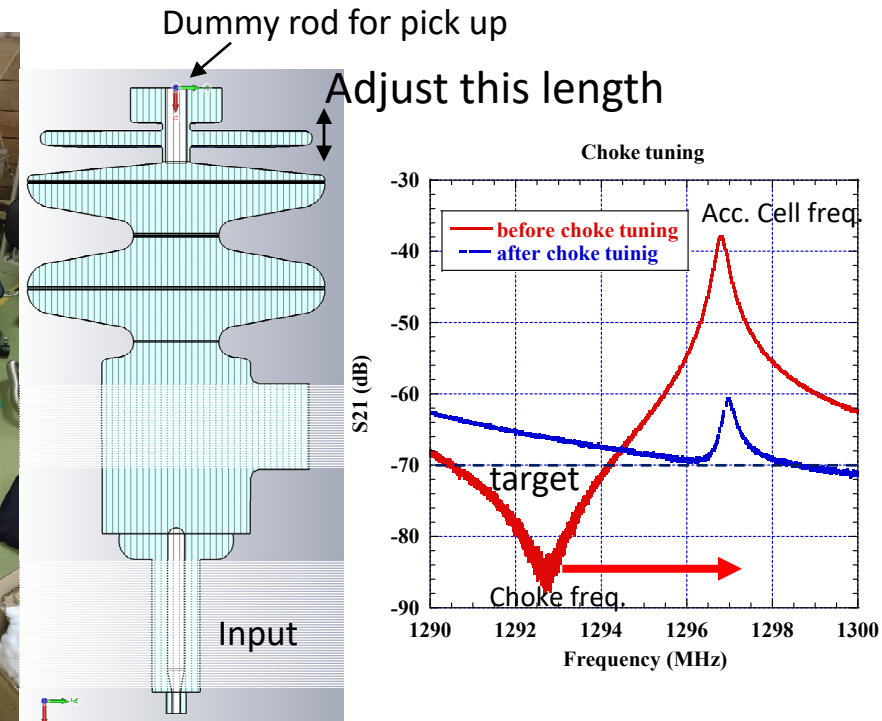
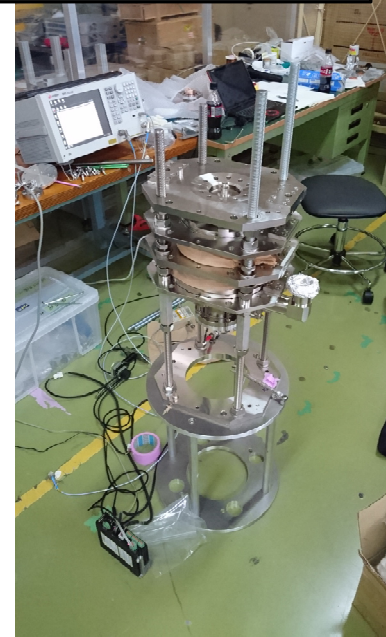
- Loss Q at cathode rod and holder is 5×10^9 if there is no choke filter.
- Target attenuation of choke filter is 30dB for 1% loss.
- The adjusted choke attenuation is 10 times higher than the target.
 - 10% (0.8W) is acceptable for the cooling ability for the cathode holder.



Acc. cell tuning

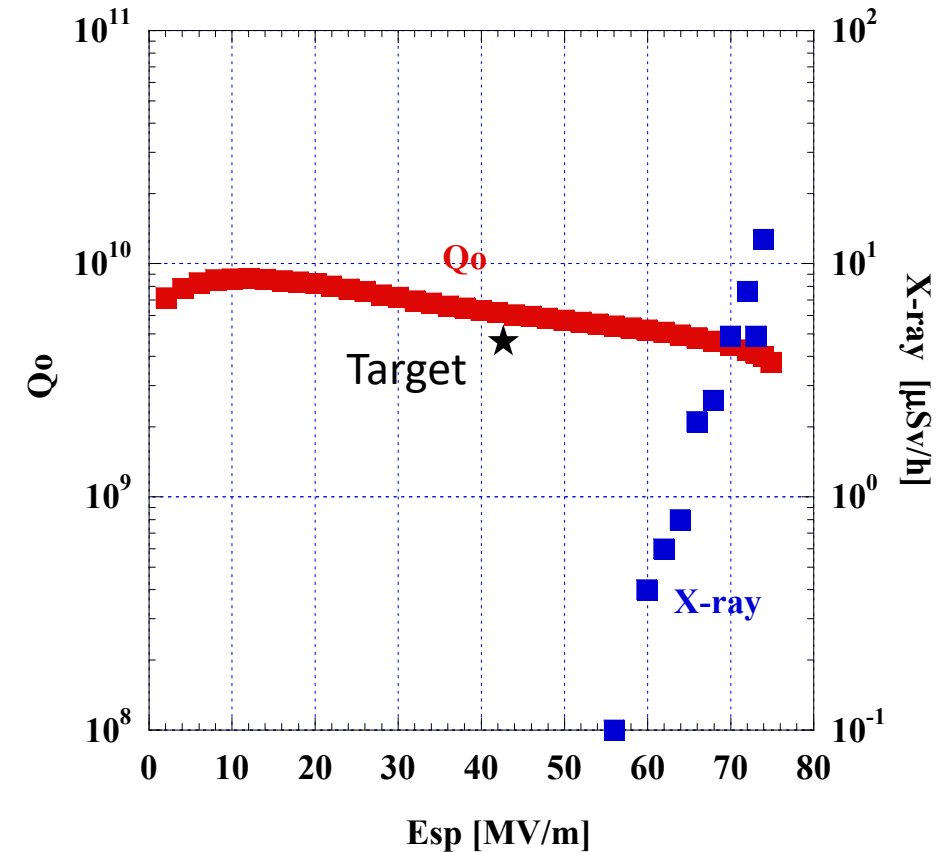
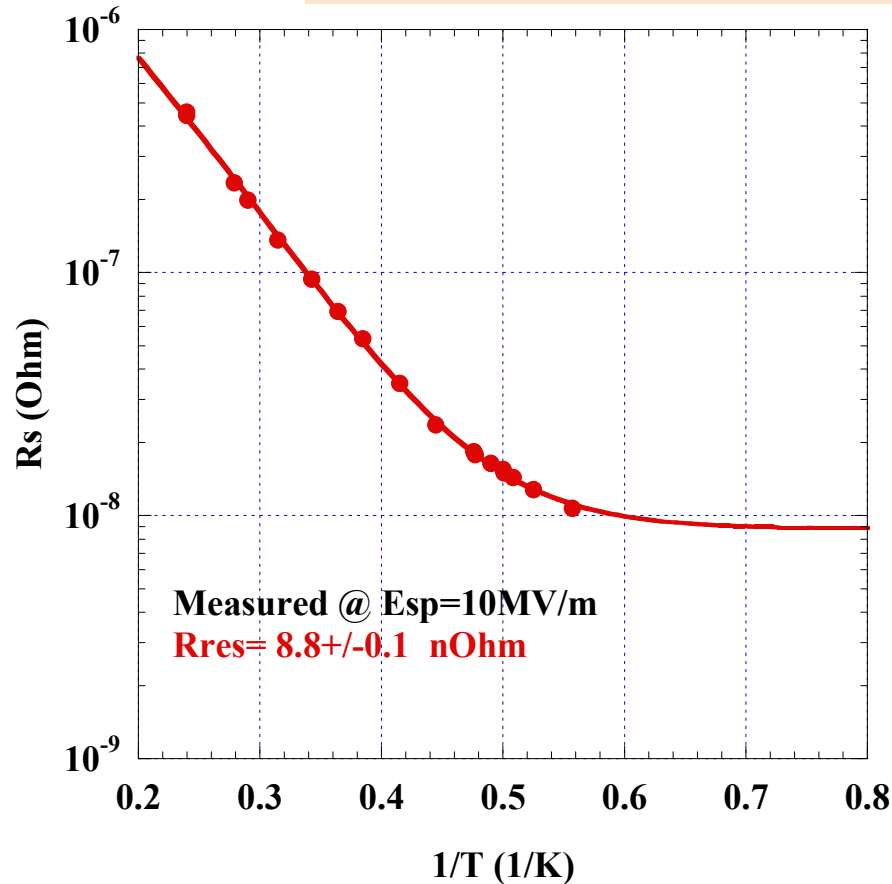


Choke cell tuning



Vertical test of the 1.5 cell type SRF gun

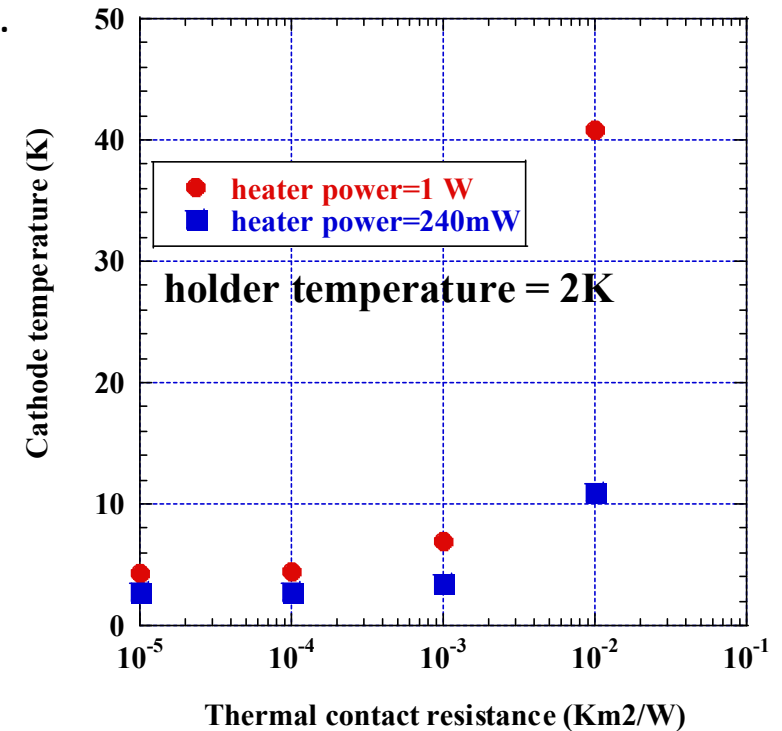
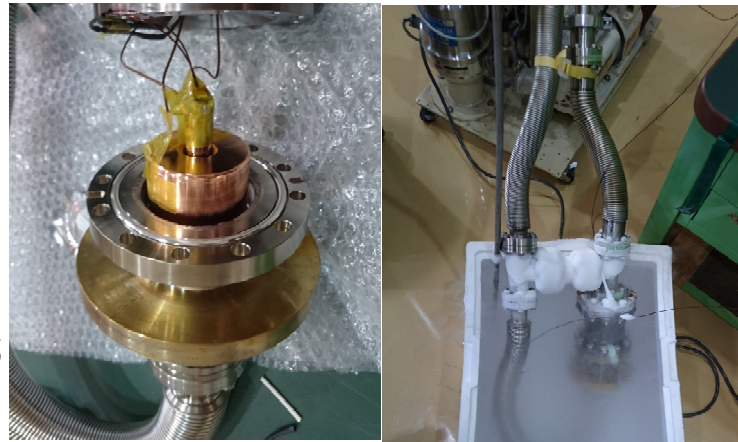
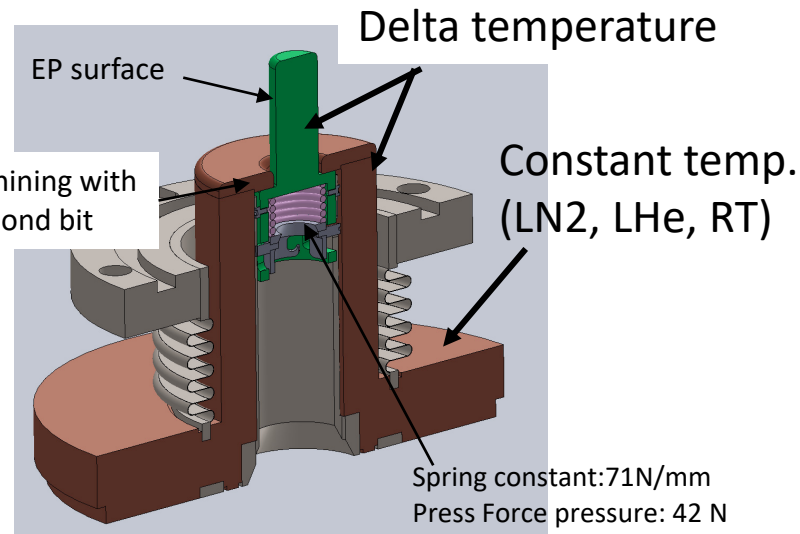
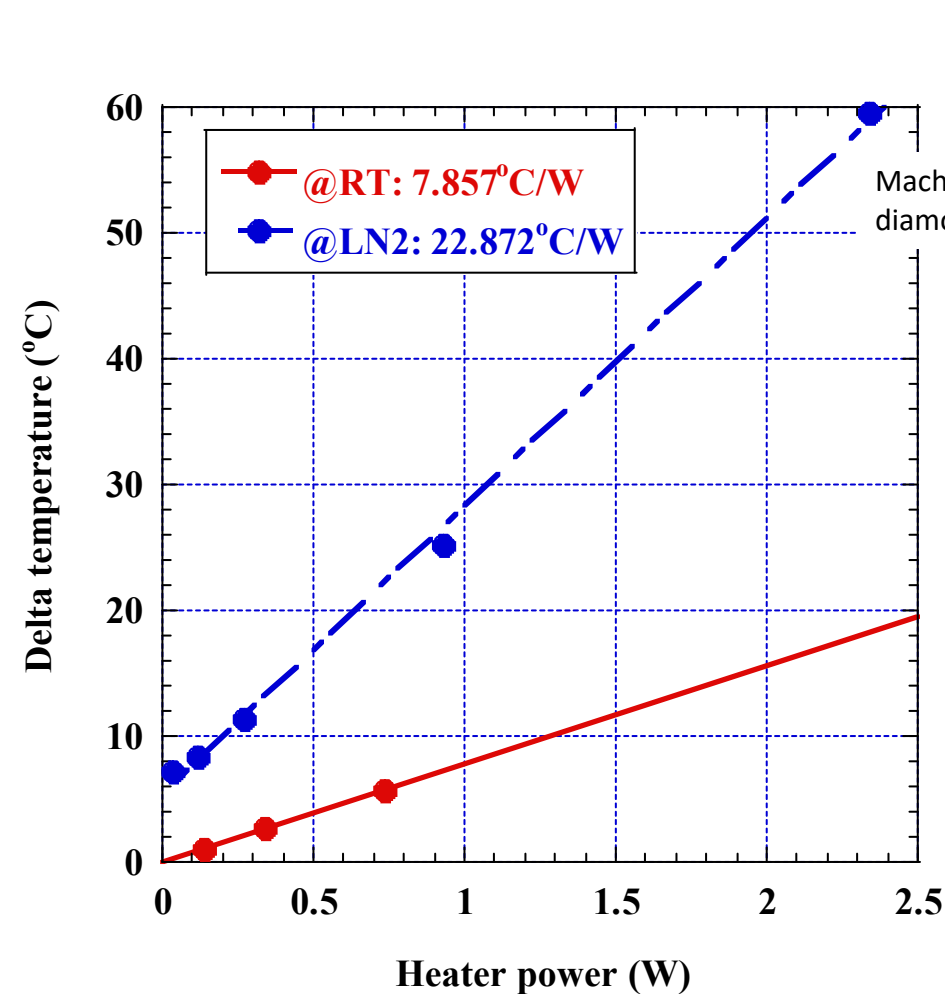
- The maximum gradient without cathode rod reached to target value.



- We can shift the main target to cathode rod and holder development
- Effective cooling structure to keep the cathode rod around 2K.
 - Particle free cathode transport method.

Thermal contact resistance measurement

- The thermal contact resistance is $21.7\text{E-}4$ [$\text{m}^2\text{K/W}$] and $63.2\text{E-}4$ [$\text{m}^2\text{K/W}$] at RT and LN2 respectively .
- The target resistance is $1\text{E-}4$ [$\text{m}^2\text{L/W}$]. It is 10~100 times higher than the target.
- We will apply mirror polish (target Ra ~1nm) to contact surface.



240mW is ideal RF loss in the case the rod keep at 2K.

Future plan

- We are planning beam test with small current in the horizontal test cryostat.
- Support Jigs to install cavity are under fabrication.
- Short diagnostic (beam energy and emittance) line will be designed.

Cooling test

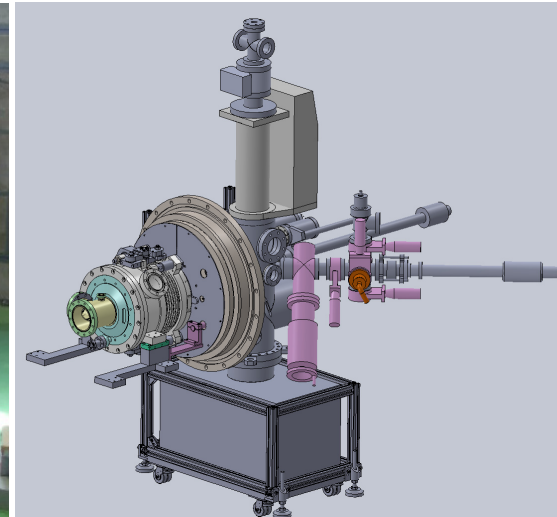
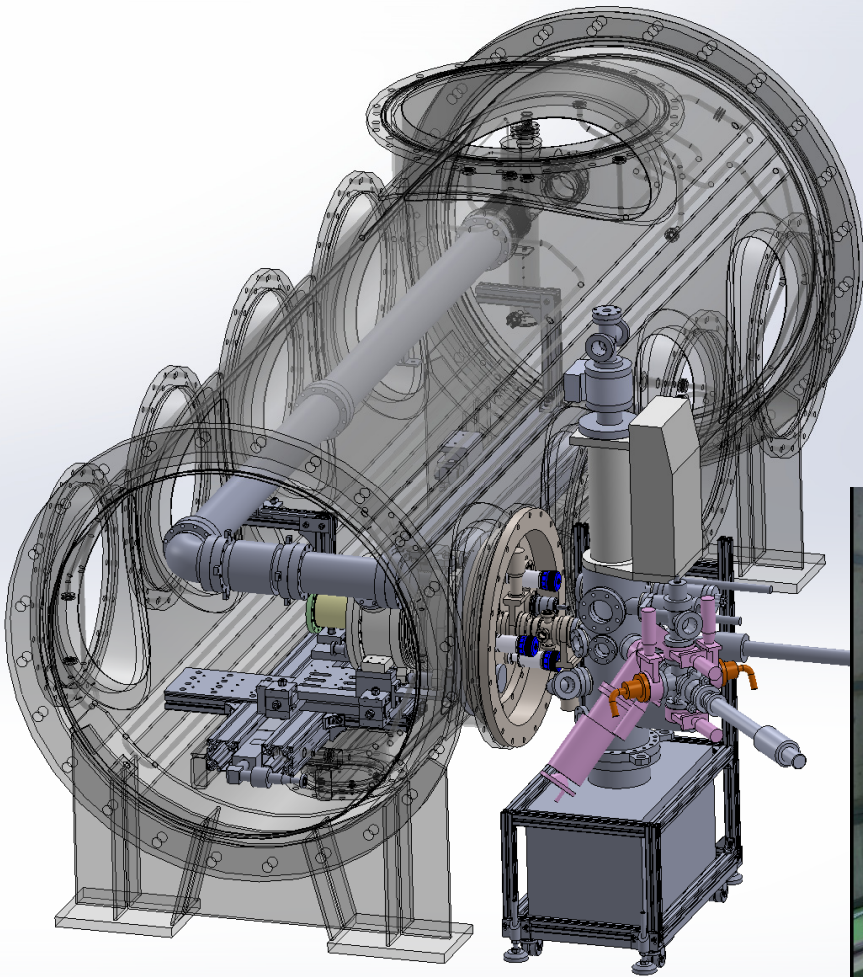
- Heat loss of cathode rod adjuster.

High voltage test

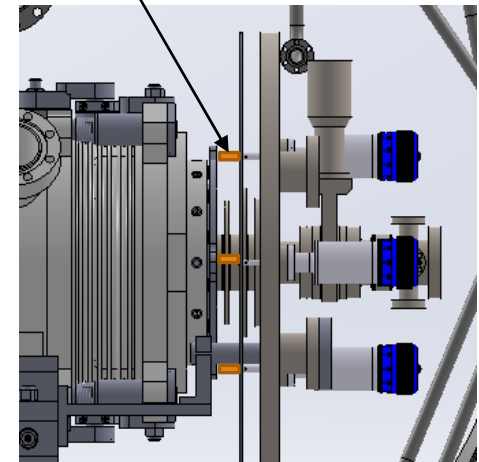
- Particle free cathode rod transportation.
- Q-E curve with cathode rod.

Small current beam test

- Dark (and beam) lifetime of the photocathode.
- Measure the RF field distribution error.



Cathode rod adjuster

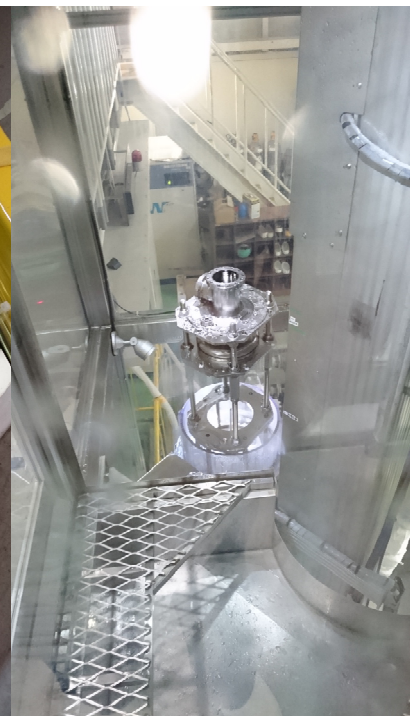
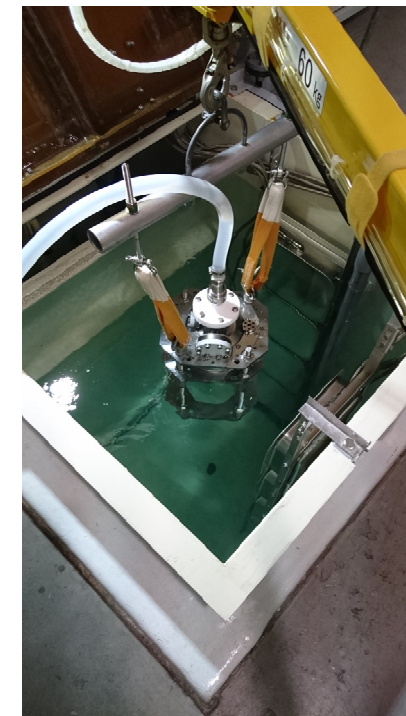
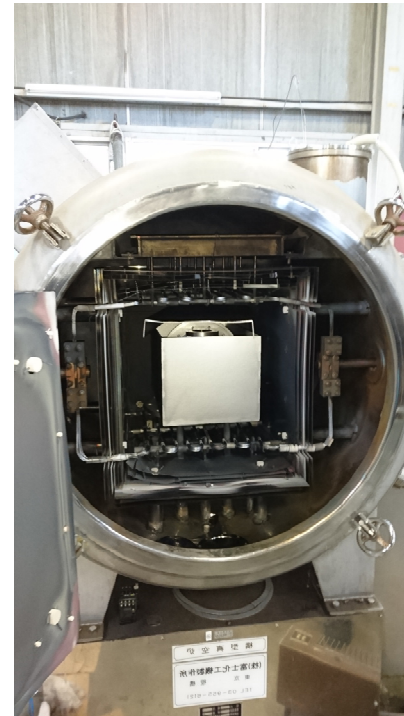
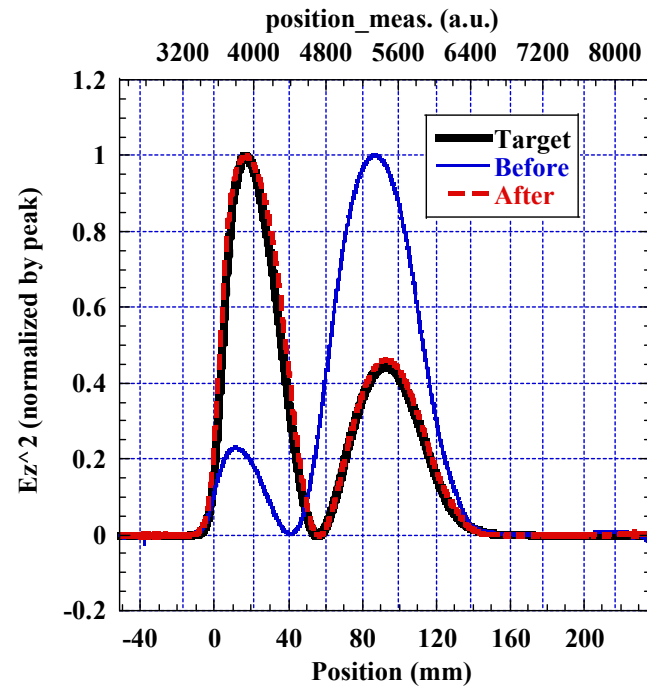
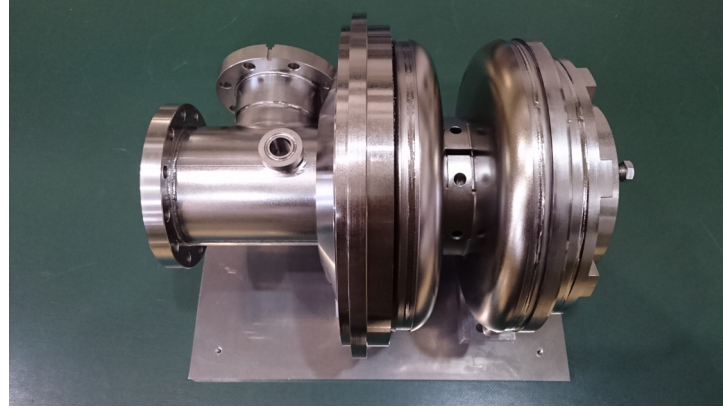


Summary

- KEK SRF Gun cavity #1 reached to $E_{sp}=75$ MV/m with cathode rod.
- KEK SRF Gun cavity #2 itself reached to $E_{sp}=75$ MV/m with FE.
 - Gun cavity #1 and #2 are same RF design.
 - Gun cavity #2 can be connect to helium jacket.
- We are preparing for horizontal test.

Preparation for vertical test

- EBW at KEK
- EP 100 μm
- Annealed 800Cx3h
- Field tuning
- Final EP 20 μm
- USR, HPR
- Assembly



Vertical test of the 1.5 cell type SRF gun

- The maximum gradient without cathode rod reached to target value.
- However the Q value is dropped at 15 MV/m with cathode rod.
 - We suspect it is because the thermal contact resistance between cathode rod and holder is higher than expected.

