

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF A HIGH CHARGE AND HIGH CURRENT 1 – 1/2 CELL L-BAND RF PHOTOCATHODE GUN*

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Abstract

The Argonne Wakefield Accelerator has been successfully commissioned and used for conducting wakefield experiments in dielectric loaded structures and plasmas. Although the initial wakefield experiments were successful, higher drive beam quality would substantially improve the wakefield accelerating gradients. In this paper we present a new 1-1/2 cell L-band photocathode RF gun design. This gun will produce 10 - 100 nC beam with 2– 5 ps rms pulse length and normalized emittance less than 100 mm mrad. The final gun design and numerical simulations of the beam dynamics are presented.

1 INTRODUCTION

High current short electron beams have been a subject of intensive studies [1]. One of the particular uses for this type of beam is in wakefield acceleration applications. High current (kA) short electron beam generation and acceleration did not materialize until the advent of RF photoinjector technology[2]. Although most photocathode RF gun development has been concentrated on high brightness, low charge applications such as free electron laser injectors, there have been several relatively high charge rf photocathode based electron sources built and operated[3,4,5]. In general, there are two approaches to attaining high peak current. One approach is to generate an initially long electron bunch with a linear head-tail energy variation that is subsequently compressed using magnetic pulse compression. The advantage of magnetic compression is that it is a well-known technology and can produce sub-picosecond bunch lengths. However, due to strong longitudinal space charge effects, this technology is limited to relatively low charges (<10 nC).

Another approach is to directly generate short intense electron bunches at the photocathode and then accelerate them to relativistic energies rapidly using high axial electric fields in the gun [3]. The advantage of this approach is that it can deliver very high charges, for example, 100 nC if one uses an L-band gun. This would satisfy the requirements of most electron driven wakefield experiments for both plasma and dielectric structures, if the pulse length is short enough (< 10 ps FWHM). So far,

the Argonne Wakefield Accelerator (AWA) has demonstrated the capability of producing 100 nC, 25 – 35 ps (FWHM) electron beams at 14 MeV. This unprecedented performance was obtained using a half cell photocathode gun cavity and two standing wave iris-loaded linac sections [6]. The AWA machine has reached its design goal and has been used for dielectric wakefield [7] and plasma [8] experiments. The initial results are encouraging [9]. Achieving higher gradients in wakefield experiments would require the drive electron pulse to be even shorter and have a lower emittance. In this paper, we discuss the design of a new RF photocathode gun with the capability of producing 10 - 100 nC with 2 - 5 ps (rms) pulse lengths.

2 DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

In order to generate high charge and short bunch lengths from a photocathode RF gun, the electric field on the cathode surface has to be very intense. In this way the electrons leaving the cathode surface are quickly accelerated to relativistic velocities, minimizing the bunch lengthening and the emittance growth that the space charge forces produce [10,11]. There is also bunch lengthening and transverse emittance growth at the exit iris of the gun cavity due to the defocusing forces of the RF fields. Thus, this effect also calls for high accelerating gradient and high beam energy at the exit of the gun. It is therefore desirable to have a multicell gun with high accelerating gradient. Practical considerations (mainly a finite amount of RF power) limit the design to 1 – 1/2 cells. The choice for our new gun design is a Brookhaven type 1– 1/2 cell cavity [12] scaled up to L band operation. This gun will be followed by one of the present linac tanks that exist at the AWA facility.

A detailed numerical study [13, 14] of this gun was performed with the computer codes SUPERFISH and PARMELA [15]. Table 1 summarises the parameters used in the simulations. These extensive numerical simulations showed a strong dependence of bunch length and emittance with respect to the accelerating gradient in the gun cavity. Based on these studies, it was decided that an accelerating gradient of 80 MV/m on the cathode surface was a good operating point. This requires 10 MW of RF power to be coupled into the gun cavity, which still leaves enough power to run one of the linac tanks. This accelerating gradient yields good values of emittance and bunch length, while still not high enough to make the RF conditioning of the gun a challenging task. (In fact, we

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recently conditioned a duplicate of the present AWA gun up to a gradient of 125 MV/m [16].)

TABLE 1. The gun design parameters as calculated using SUPERFISH

Inner Radius of the Cell, b (cm)	9.03
Radius of the iris, a (cm)	2.75
Width of the iris, d (cm)	1.5
Aperture of the exit (cm)	2.5
Operating frequency (GHz)	1.3
Initial beam radius (cm)	1
Quality factor, Q	26008
Shunt impedance (MΩ/m)	36.47

3 REALIZABLE GUN DESIGN

In order to reach a design that can actually be built, one has to take into account all the other constraints besides the optimization of the electron beam parameters. There must be enough space around the gun to allow for a waveguide to couple RF power into the cavity. Space must also be available for tuning plungers, RF pickup probes, vacuum pumping and cooling channels. All these space requirements limit the size and constrain the location of the solenoids. Certainly one must also be careful not to

drive the solenoid steel into saturation.

Figure 1 shows a drawing of the complete gun and solenoids design. Two solenoids are exactly next to each other, with the photocathode plane as their plane of symmetry. This maximizes the space available for the RF power coupler over the full cell of the gun. The tuning plunger in the full cell is located diametrically opposite to the RF coupler, both being at the equator line of the full cell. An RF pickup probe is located half way along the circumference of the full cell between the RF coupler and the tuning plunger. The half cell has both the tuning plunger and the RF pickup probe on the back plate of the cell. This breaks the symmetry of the half cell, but it is acceptable in our L-band size cavity. The perturbation of the field lines over the relatively small size cathode area is negligible. The tuning plungers and RF pickup probes will allow us to verify and, if necessary, to adjust the parameters of the two cells, in order to achieve the right resonance frequency for the π mode and field balance in the cavity. The cooling channels are drilled along the cylindrical wall of the gun, and also run over part of the back and front plates of the cavity.

Numerical simulations of this final design yield values for the emittance and bunch length that are slightly worse than the ones obtained in reference [13, 14]. This results from the fact that the location and dimensions of the solenoids are not dictated only by the optimization of the beam parameters, but also by other physical constraints.

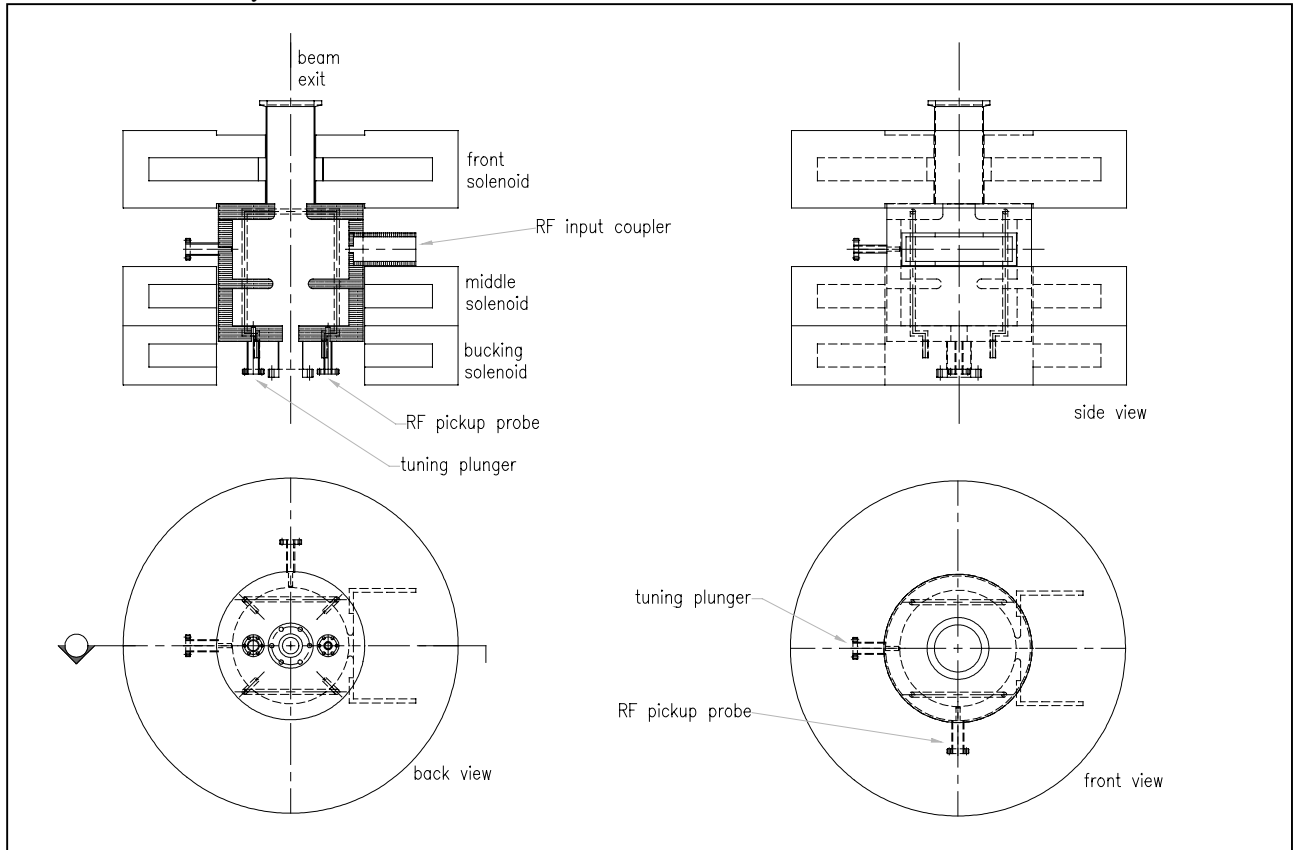


Figure 1: Photocathode RF gun

The degradation is however very small, and the gun is still expected to generate very short bunches with low emittance. Results of numerical simulations with PARMELA are shown in Fig. 2. These plots show emittance, bunch length, energy and radial coordinate as a function of the longitudinal coordinate along the accelerator for a bunch charge of 40 nC. At the exit of the linac the code predicts a normalized rms emittance of 66 mm mrad and an rms bunch length of 3.7 ps.

4 DISCUSSION AND SUMMARY

We have reached a final design for the new AWA photocathode RF gun. This gun will dramatically improve the capabilities of our program to study wakefield acceleration in dielectric loaded structures and plasmas. The electron beam produced by this gun is expected to excite wakefields in plasmas with accelerating gradients in excess of 1 GeV/m with a plasma density of $\sim 10^{14}$ /cm³.

In dielectric loaded structures, this beam will also make a significant improvement over present attainable gradients. One can use this beam to directly demonstrate collinear wakefield acceleration gradients in excess of 50 MV/m corresponding to 200 MW of RF power generated in 30 GHz dielectric structures.

It is worth pointing out that the present AWA photocathode RF gun has achieved unprecedented values of charge per bunch, and has allowed us to advance the understanding of wakefield acceleration in plasmas and in

dielectric structures. However, the present gun was designed when only a very limited amount of RF power was available for the experiment (2 MW). Thus, the beam parameters, namely, bunch length and emittance, suffered serious limitations due to this relatively low level of RF power. The newly designed gun will take advantage of the higher level of RF power now available in the facility, yielding better beam parameters and, consequently, higher accelerating gradients in the wakefield acceleration experiments.

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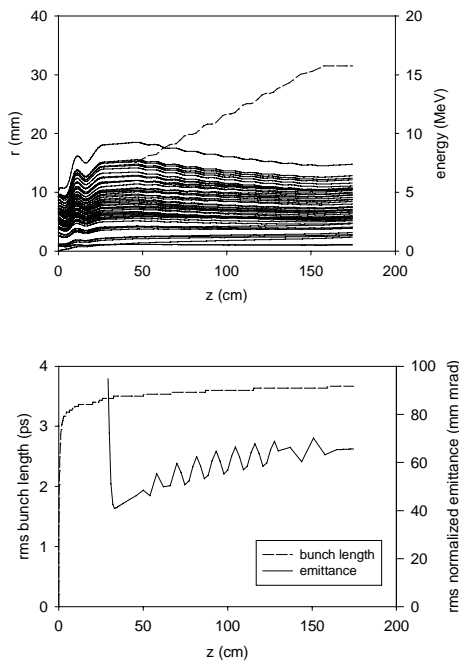


Figure 2: Numerical simulations of the beam along the gun and linac structures: (a) energy and trajectories in the transverse plane; (b) bunch length and emittance.