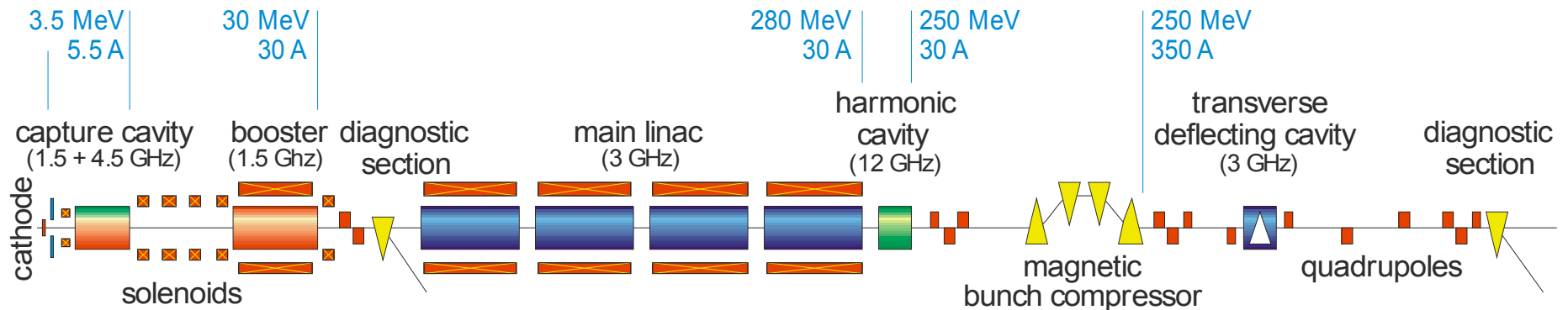
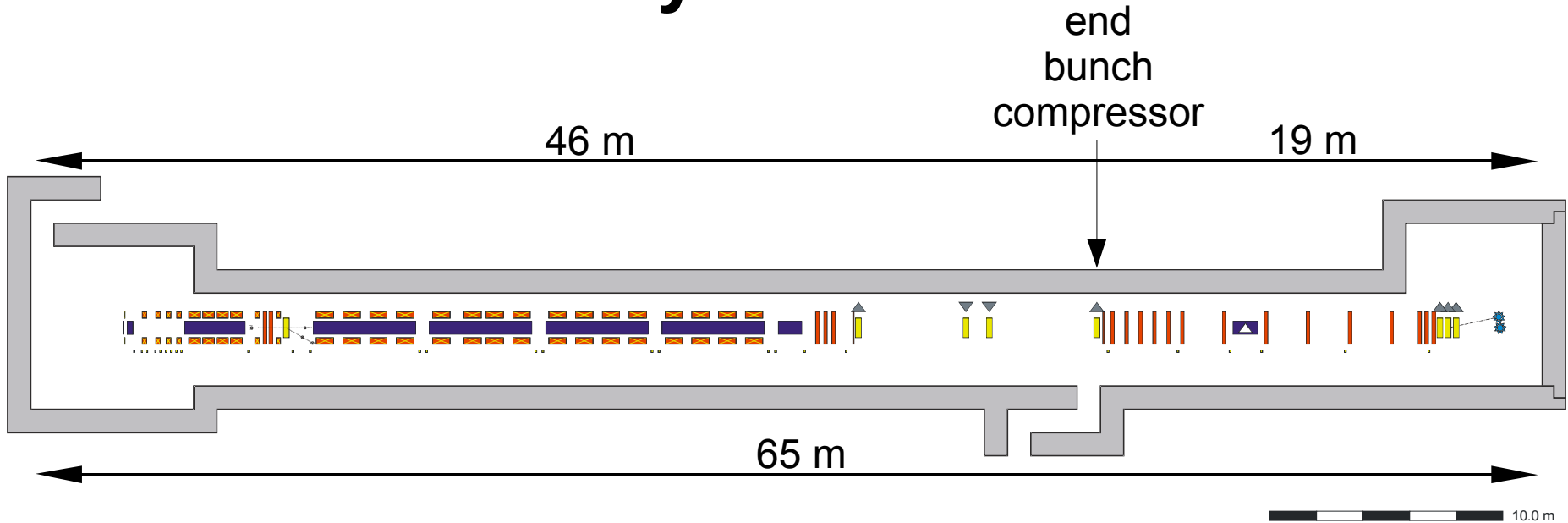


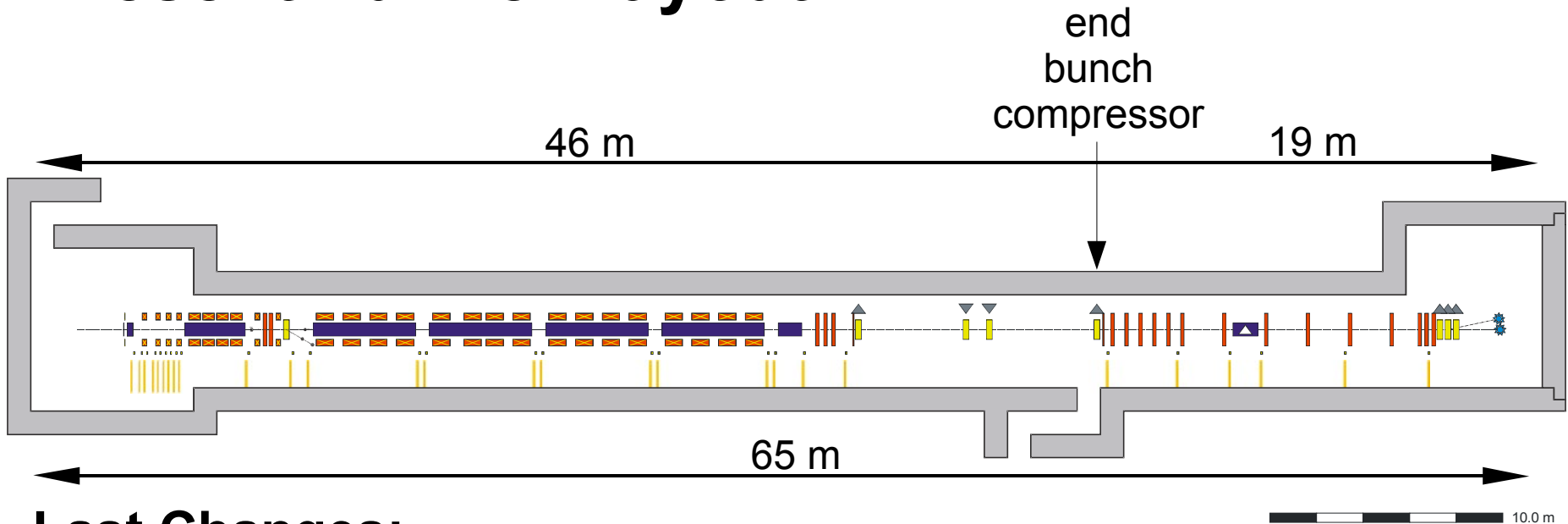
Issues

- **Changes in the base layout**
- **Operational difficulties**
- **Alternative Sources and Topics to Investigate**

Present Tunnel Layout



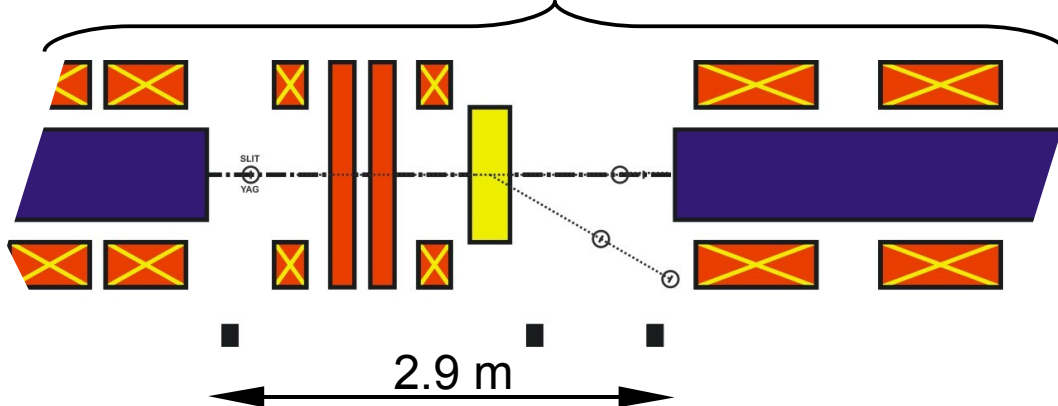
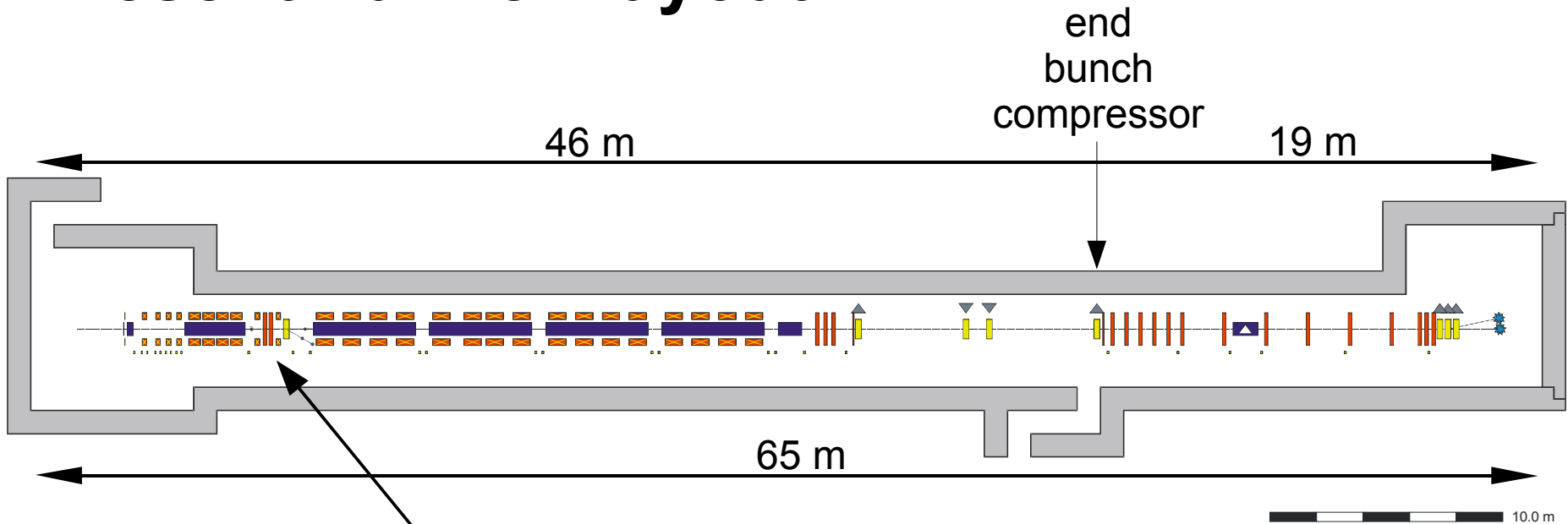
Present Tunnel Layout



Last Changes:

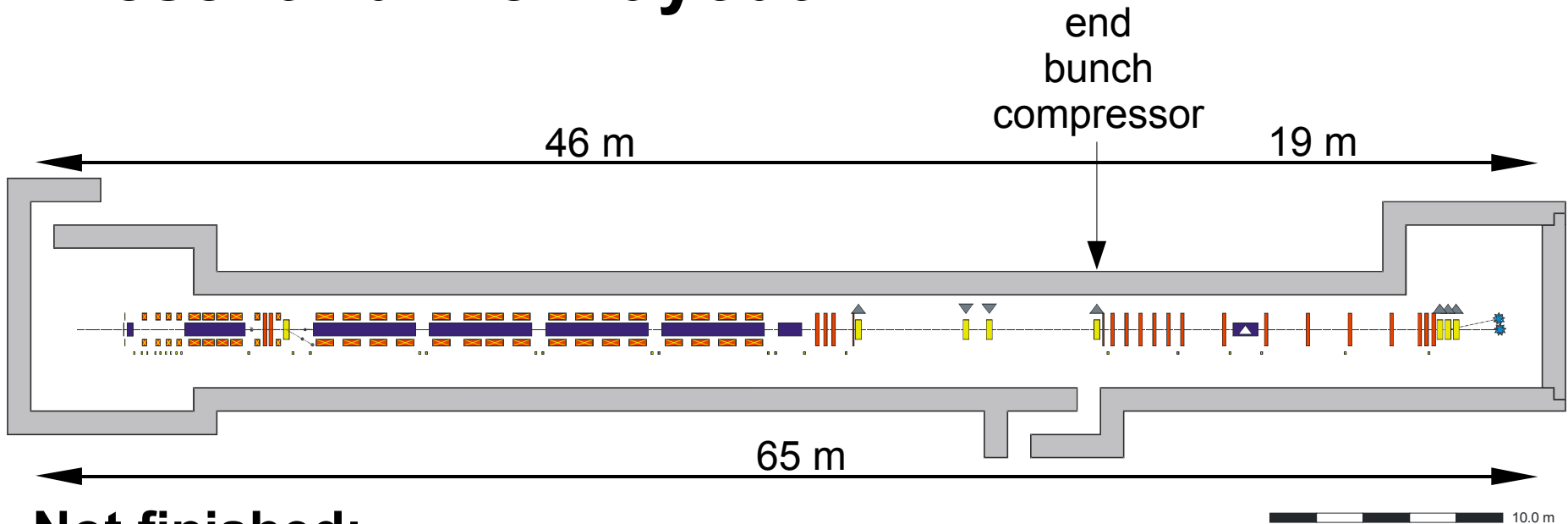
- Length of linac sections
 - 37 cell, 1.5 GHz TW linac
 - 132 cell, 3.0 GHz TW linac (internal load)
 - ~0.55 m between sections
- Corrector coils
 - 36 horizontal correctors
 - 28 vertical correctors
- Length of 30 MeV diagnostics (originally not included)

Present Tunnel Layout



Strong solenoids needed to cope with a possible lower gradient of the pulser (A. Oppelt)

Present Tunnel Layout

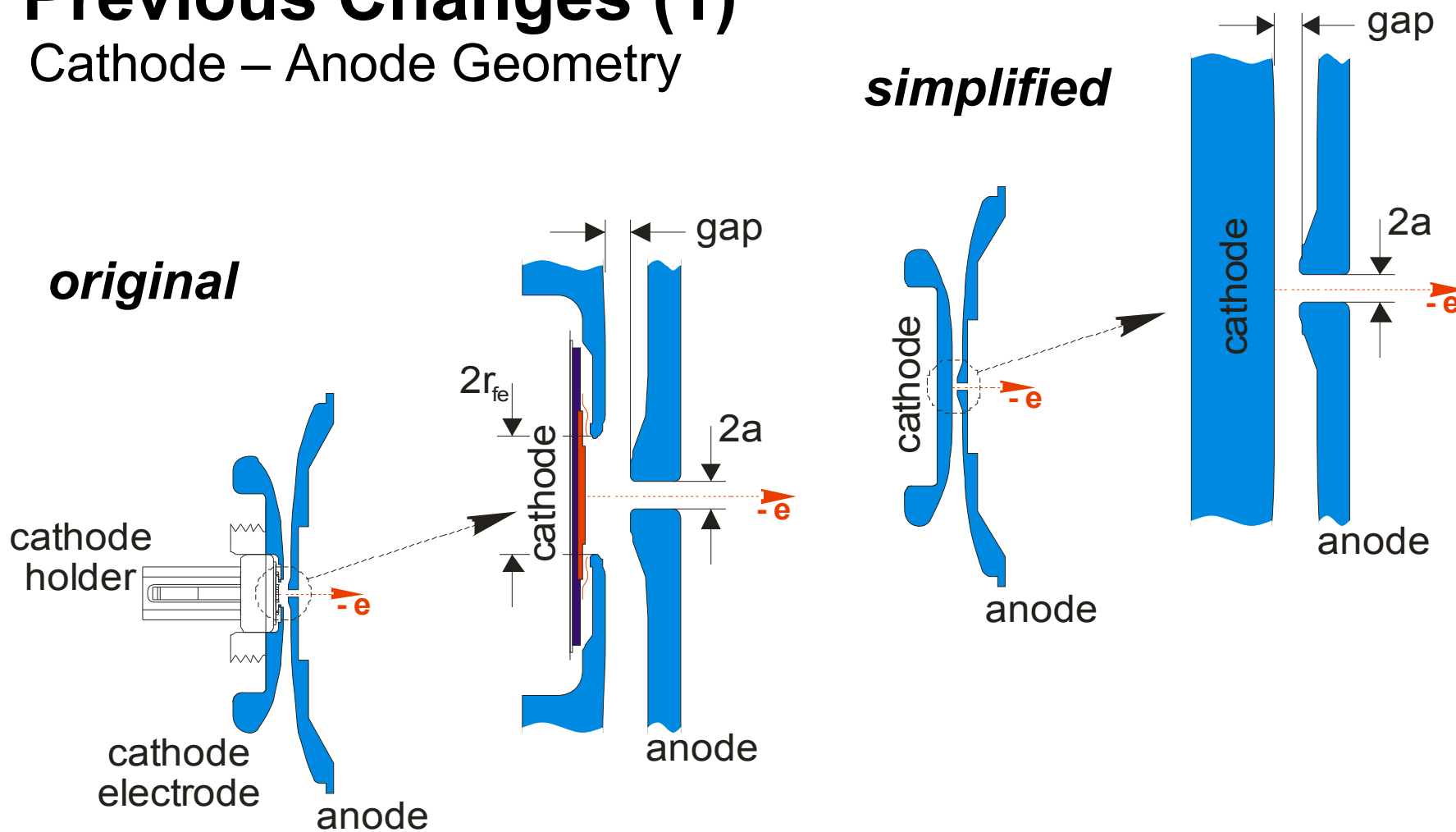


Not finished:

- 250 MeV diagnostic section
 - base design on paper
 - length and specs pending

Previous Changes (1)

Cathode – Anode Geometry



flat cathode

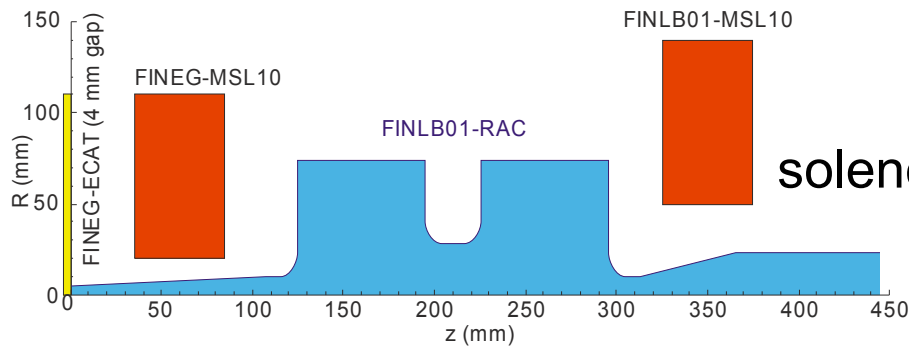


less focusing

Previous Changes (2)

2-cell standing wave cavity

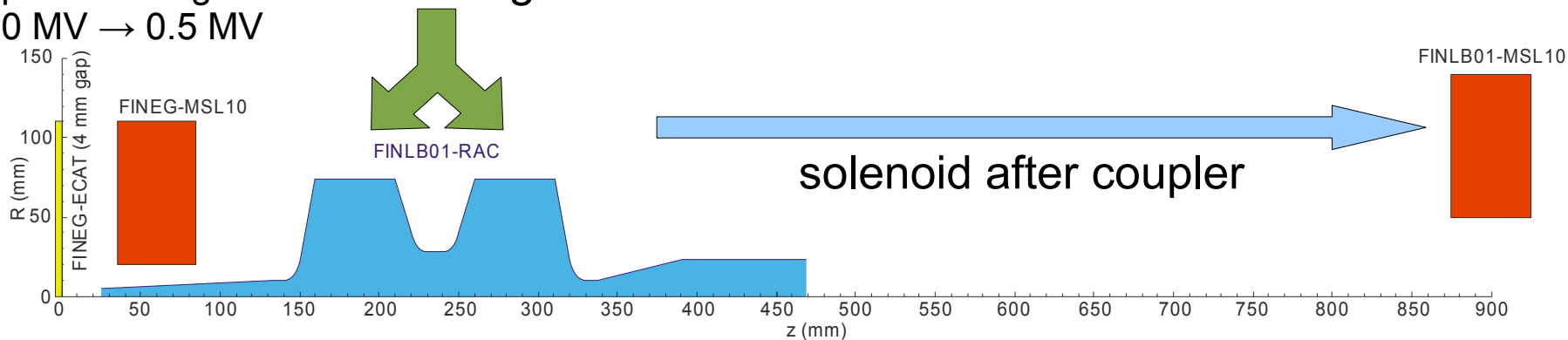
- less focusing
- reduced control over the longitudinal bunch-shape



limit to harmonic

field strength

pulser voltage
1.0 MV → 0.5 MV



longer drift: 7.5 cm ► 12.5 cm ► 15.0 cm

Consequence of Changes:

Difficult solution for the required beam-optics:

- 1 MV pulser @ 250 MV/m
solution still OK

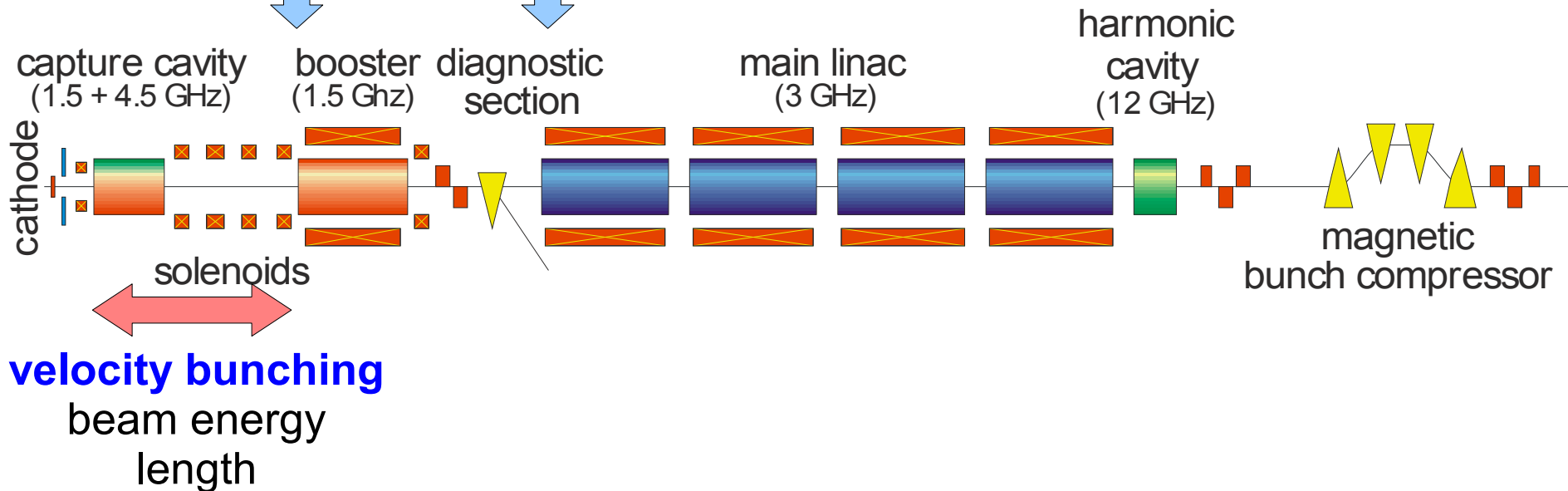
- 500 kV pulser @ 125 MV/m &
500 kV pulser @ 90 MV/m (modified cathode)
academic solution

Boundary Conditions

for a High Brightness Accelerator

emittance compensation

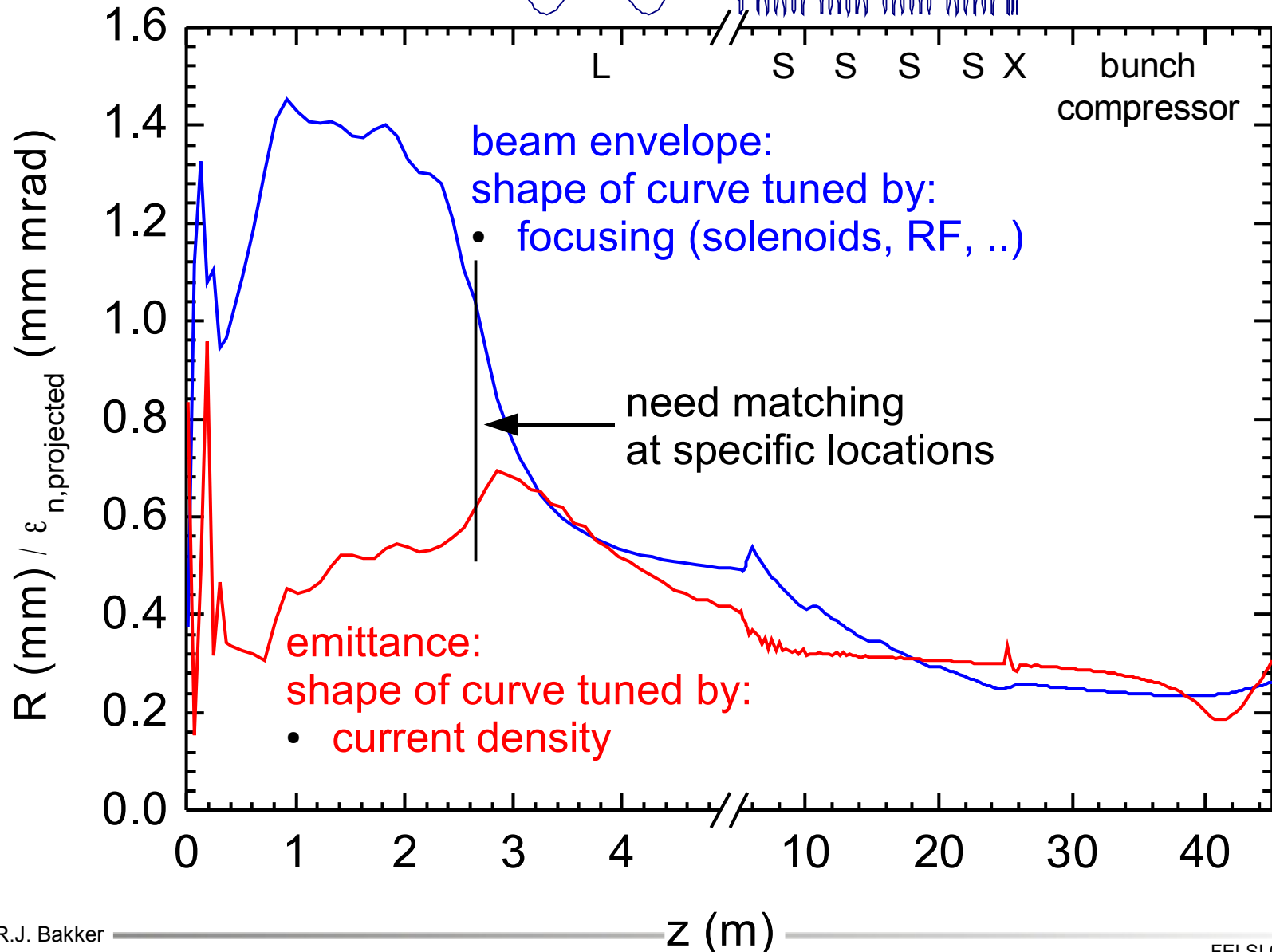
specific beam waist
emittance evolution



1 MV pulser @ 250 MV/m

linac modules

dipoles



Boundary Conditions

for a High Brightness Accelerator

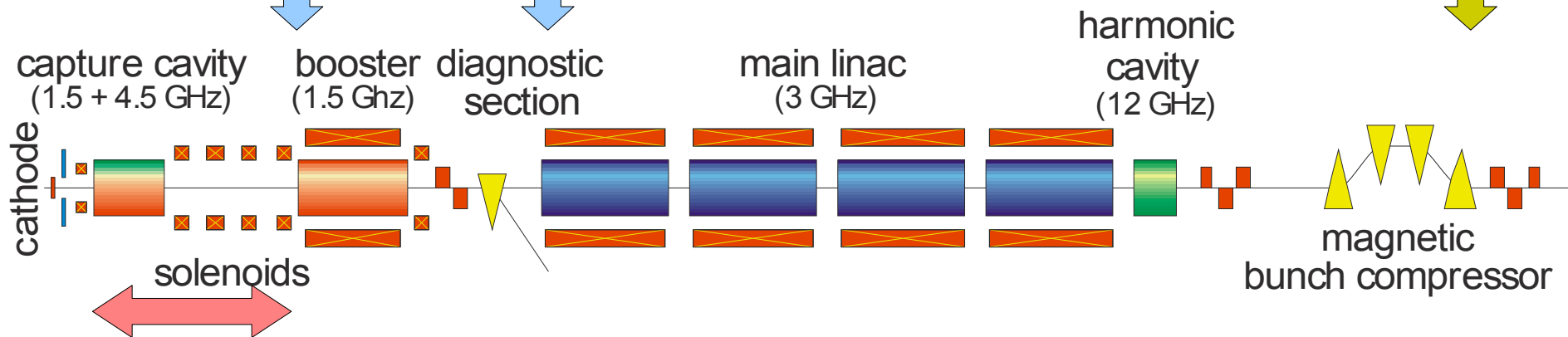
emittance compensation

specific beam waist
emittance evolution



CSR

beam waist



velocity bunching

beam energy
length



low emittance

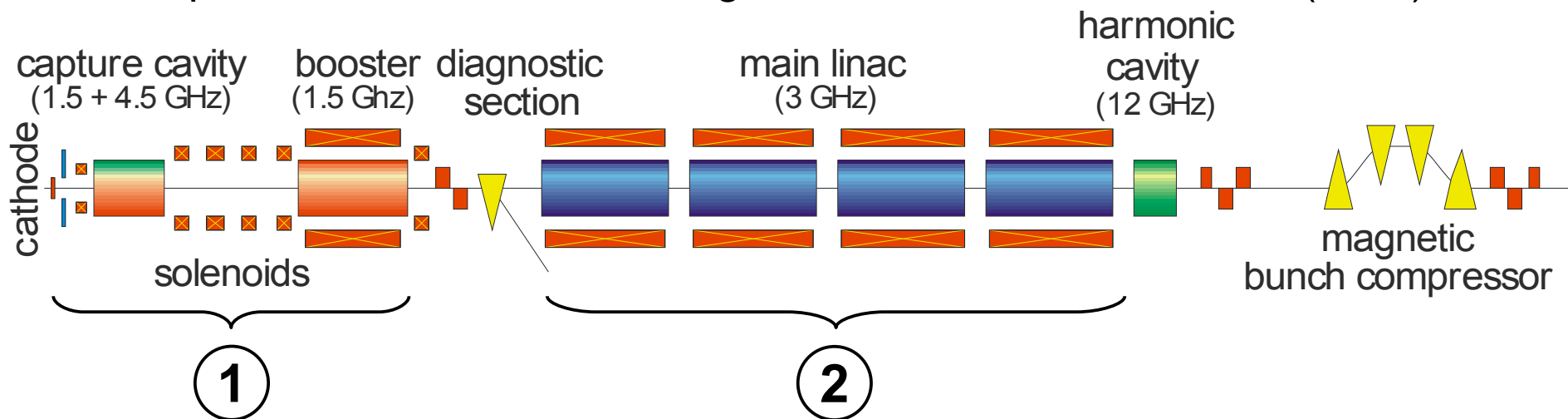
tight window of permitted beam diameters

Approach

for the PSI XFEL 250 MeV Injector

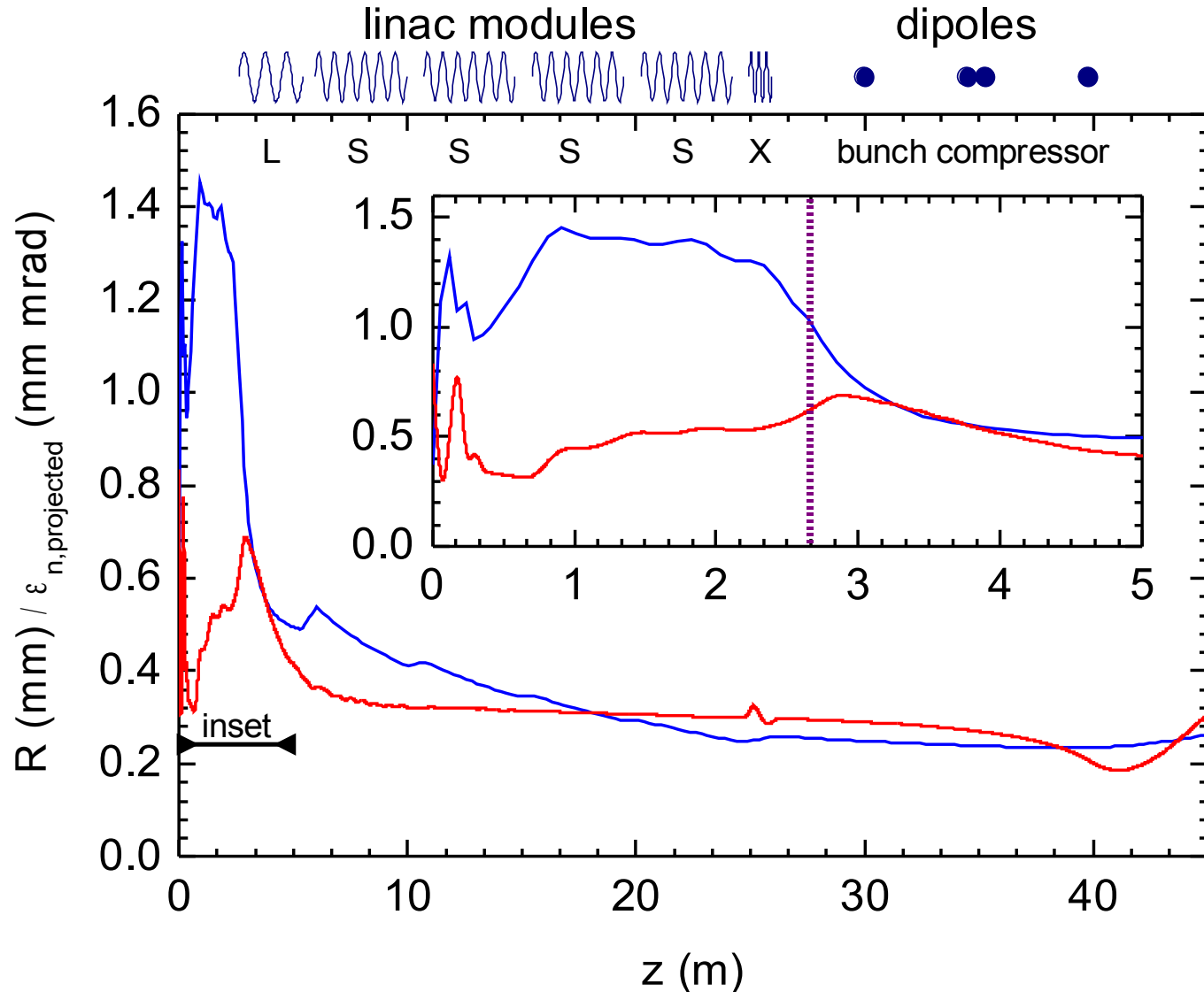
tune the beam optics to:

- a solution, which is close enough to the optimum solution (ϵ -comp.)
- still permits sufficient fine-tuning down-stream (CSR)

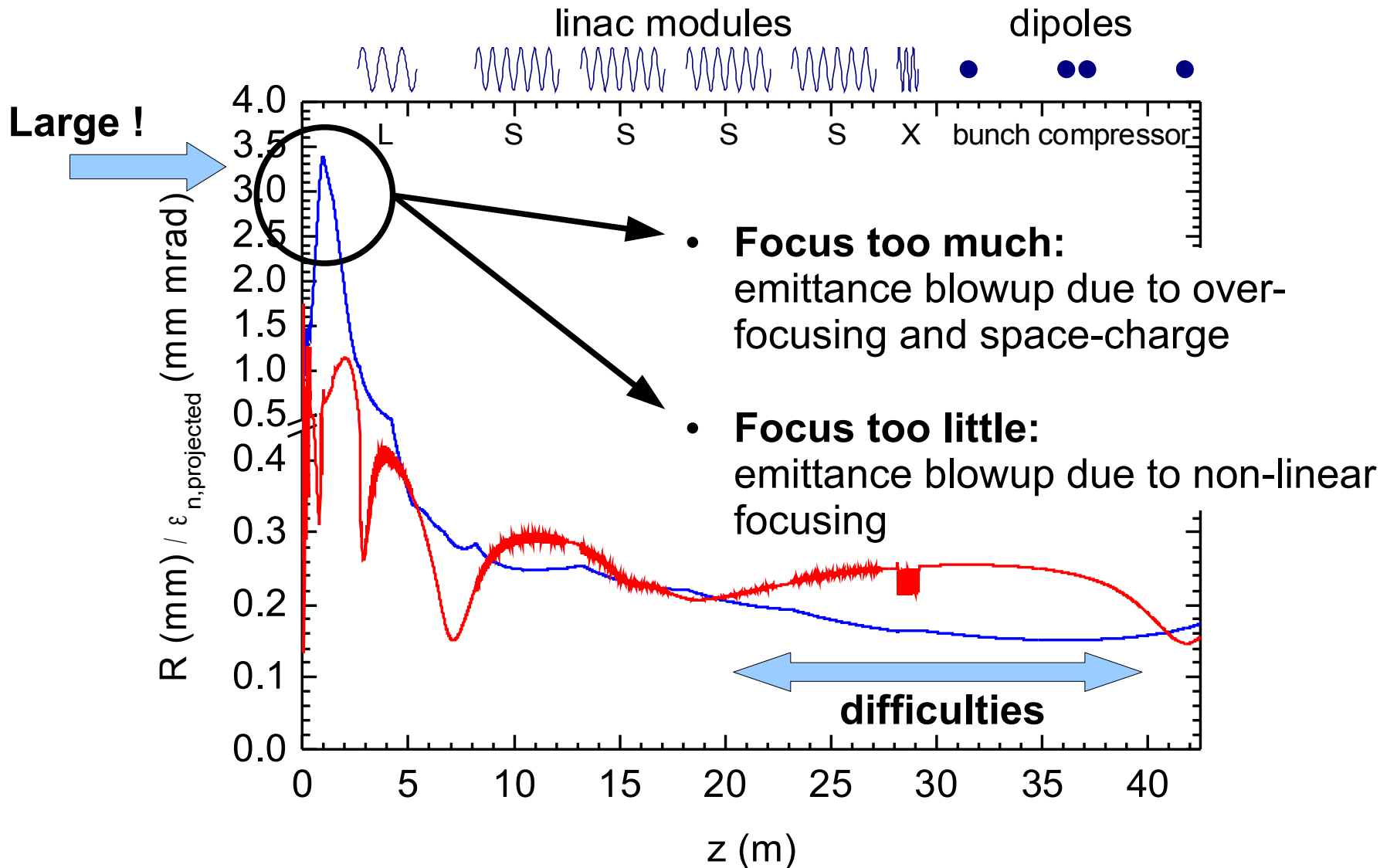


➔ Approach is restrictive to the beam diameter close to the gun

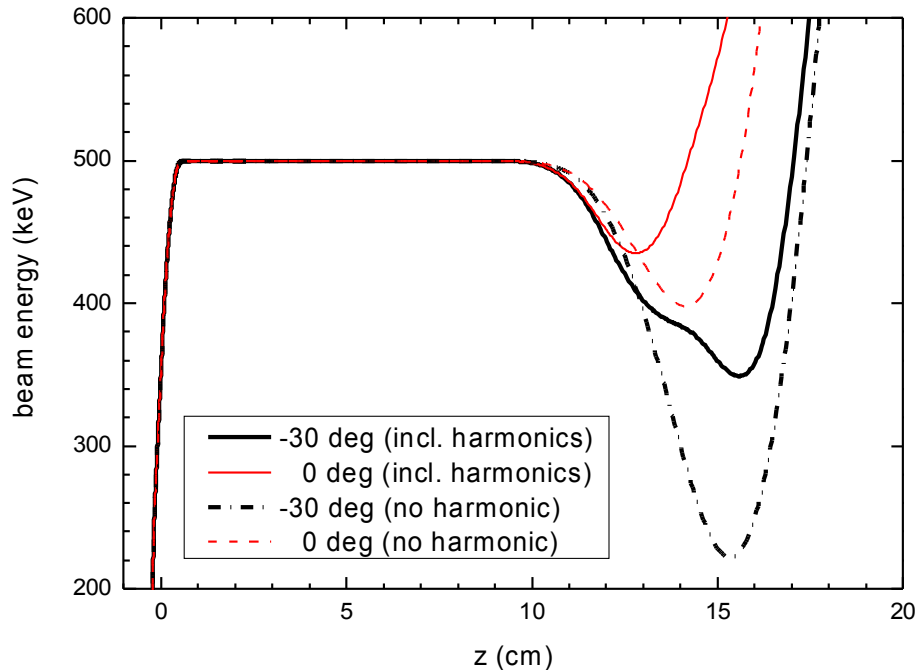
Solution Oct 2007, 1 MV pulser @ 250 MV/m



Solution March 2008: 500 kV @ 90 MV/m

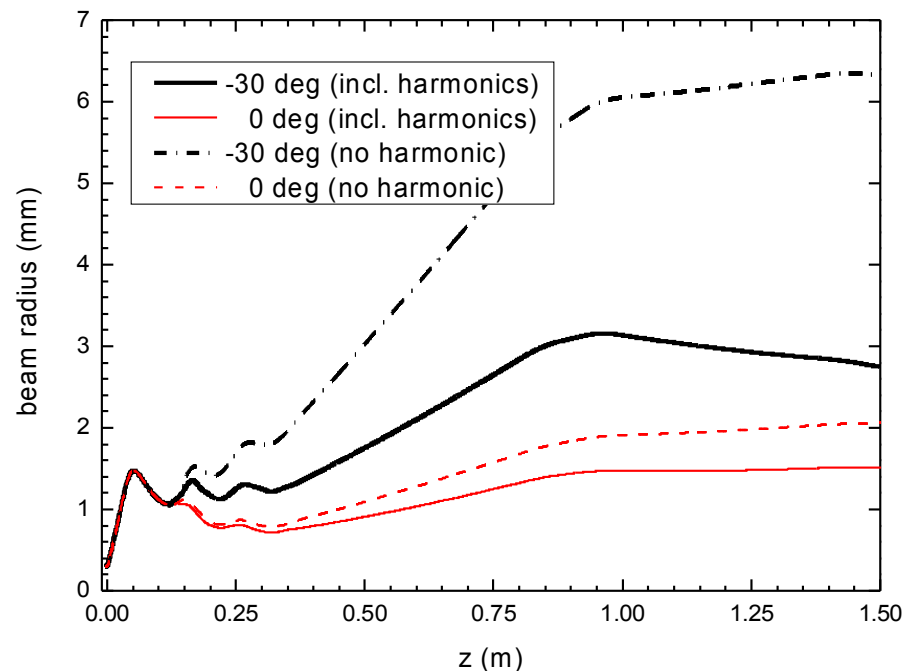


Cause: Low Beam Energy after Pulser

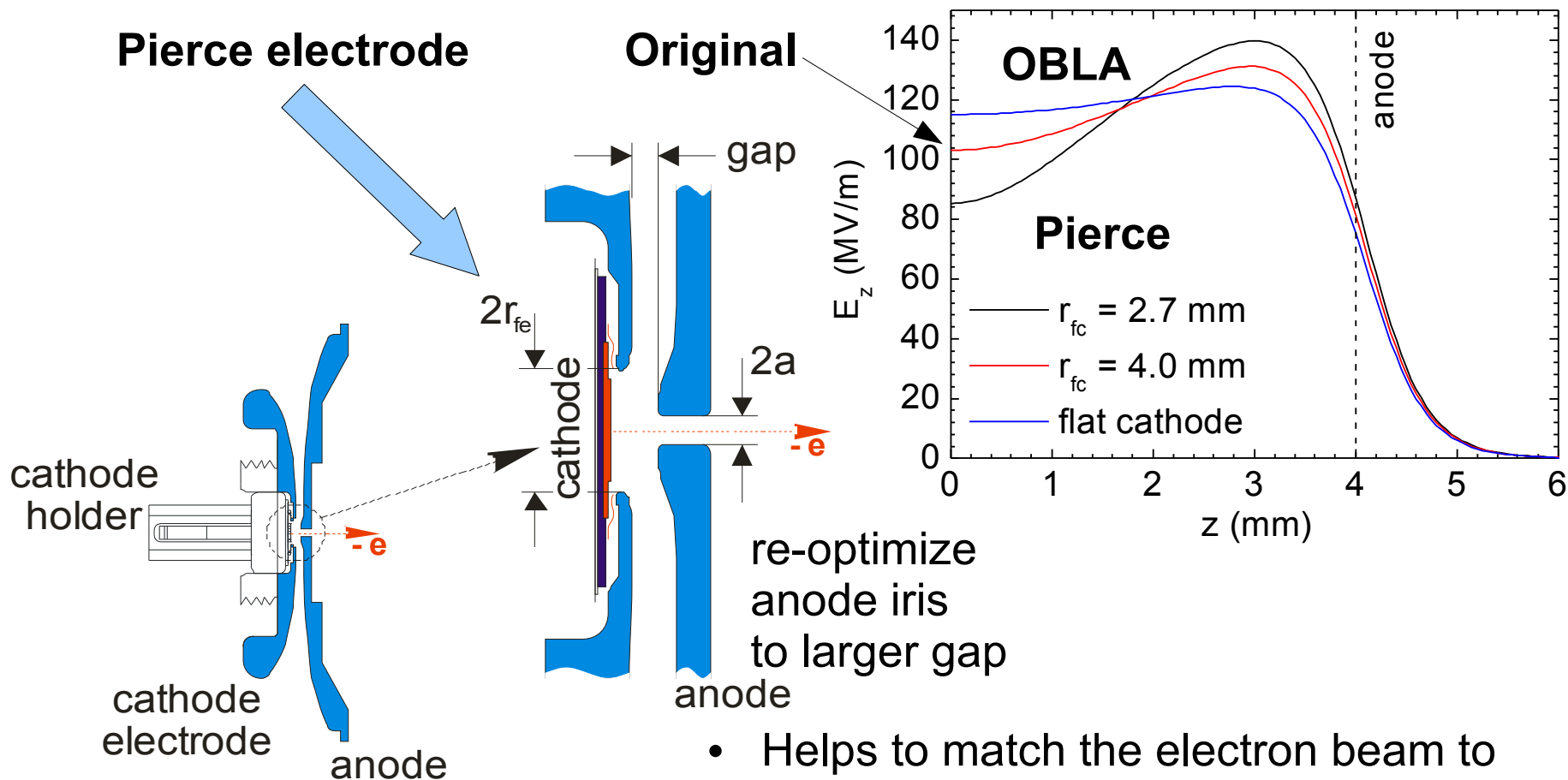


Suggest to increase the voltage of the pulser to 1 MV, such that the effect is smaller on the relative scale (irrespective of gradient)

Difficult to compensate divergence since the first main solenoid is far downstream

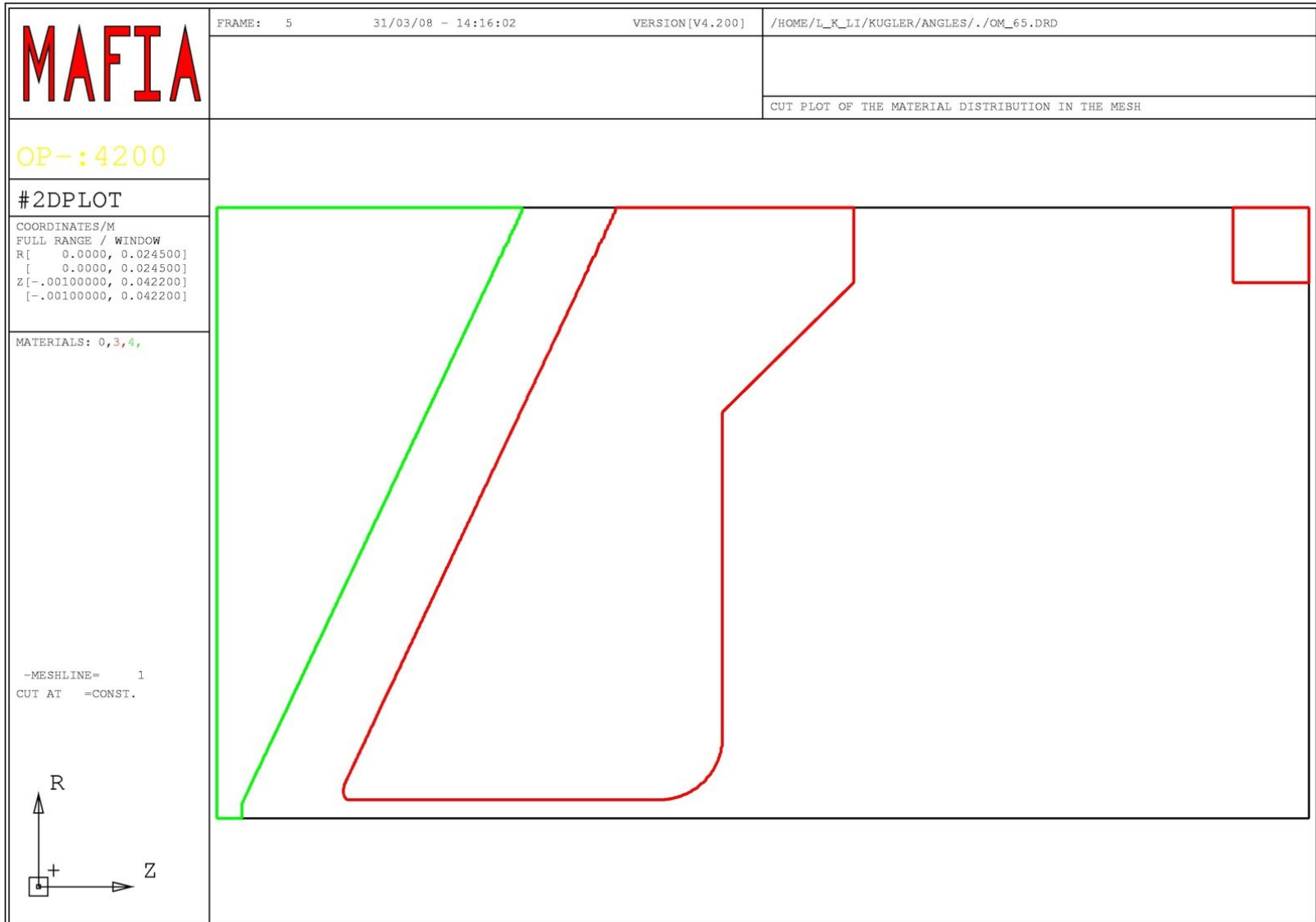


Coping with Lower Gradients

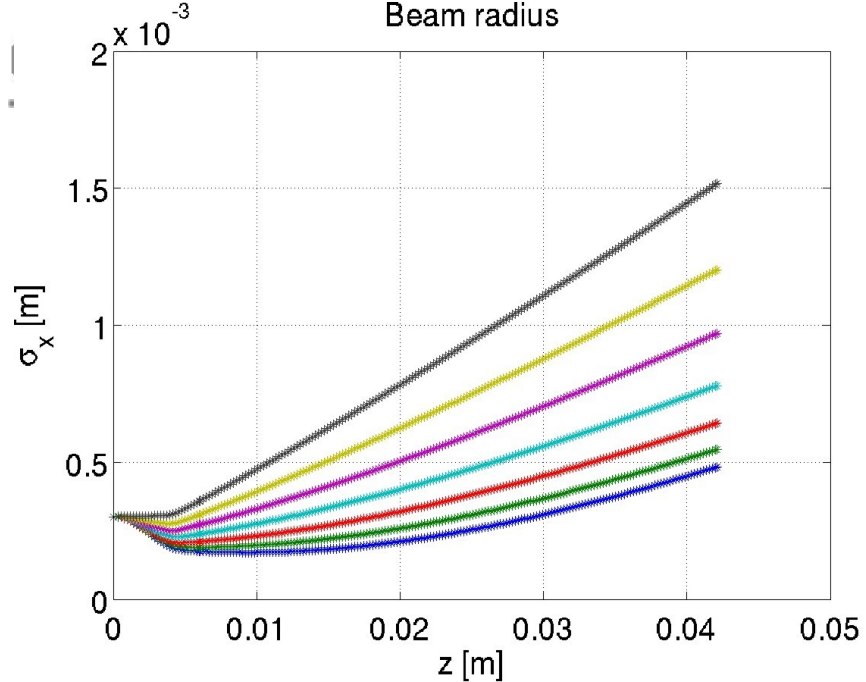


- Helps to match the electron beam to the 2-cell RF cavity
- Still needs of pulsed solenoid behind the anode

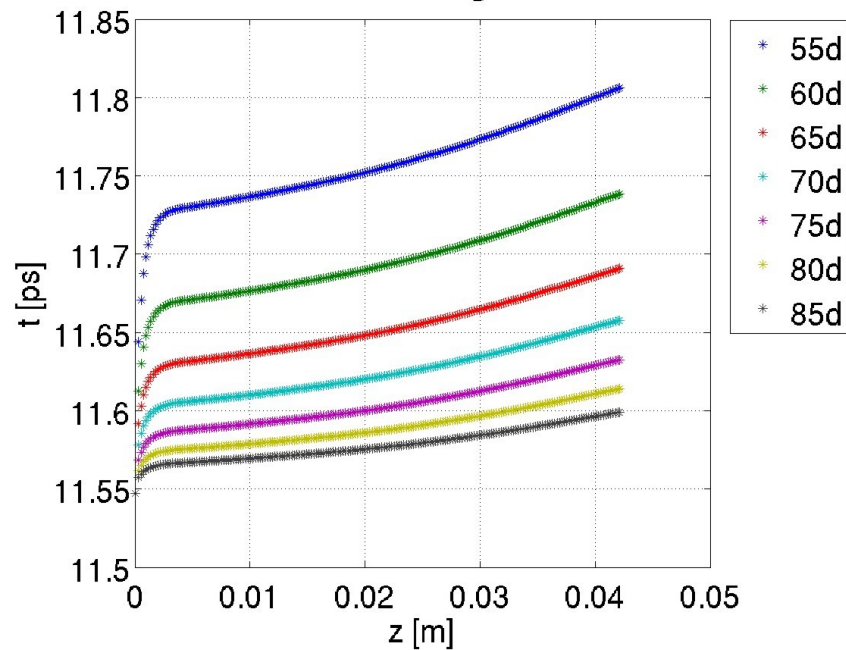
More Detailed Studies (Kevin Li)



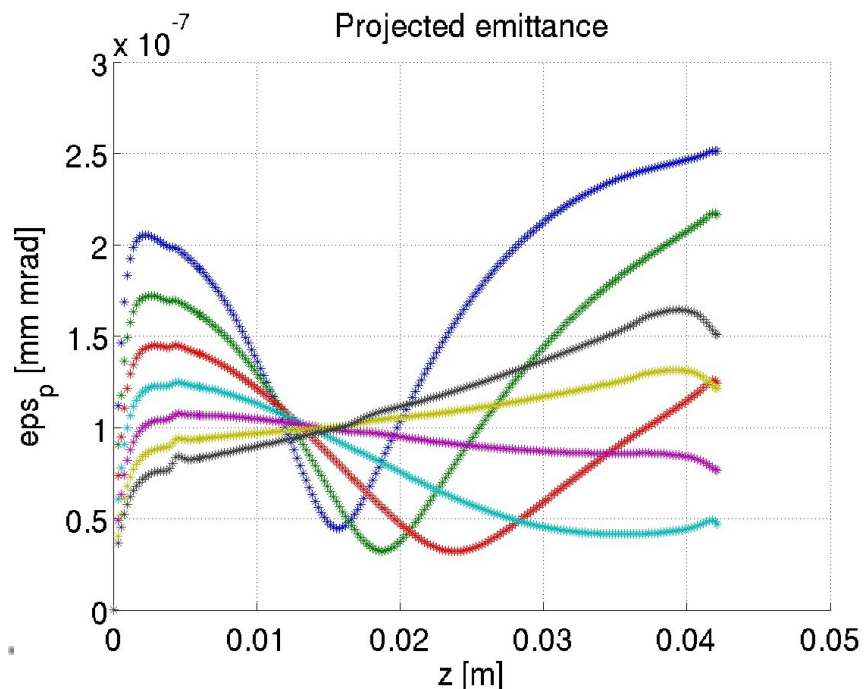
Beam radius



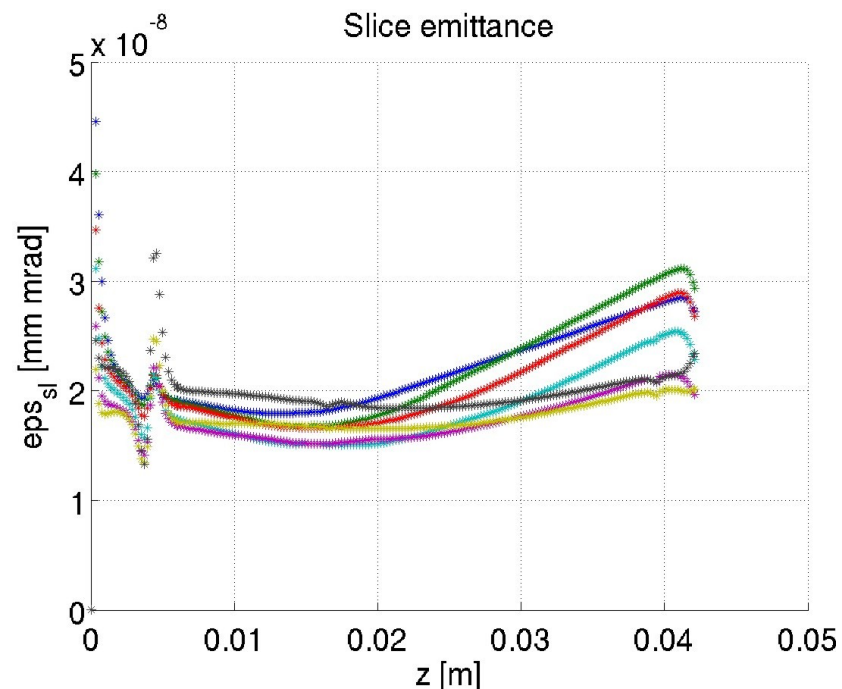
Bunch length



Projected emittance



Slice emittance

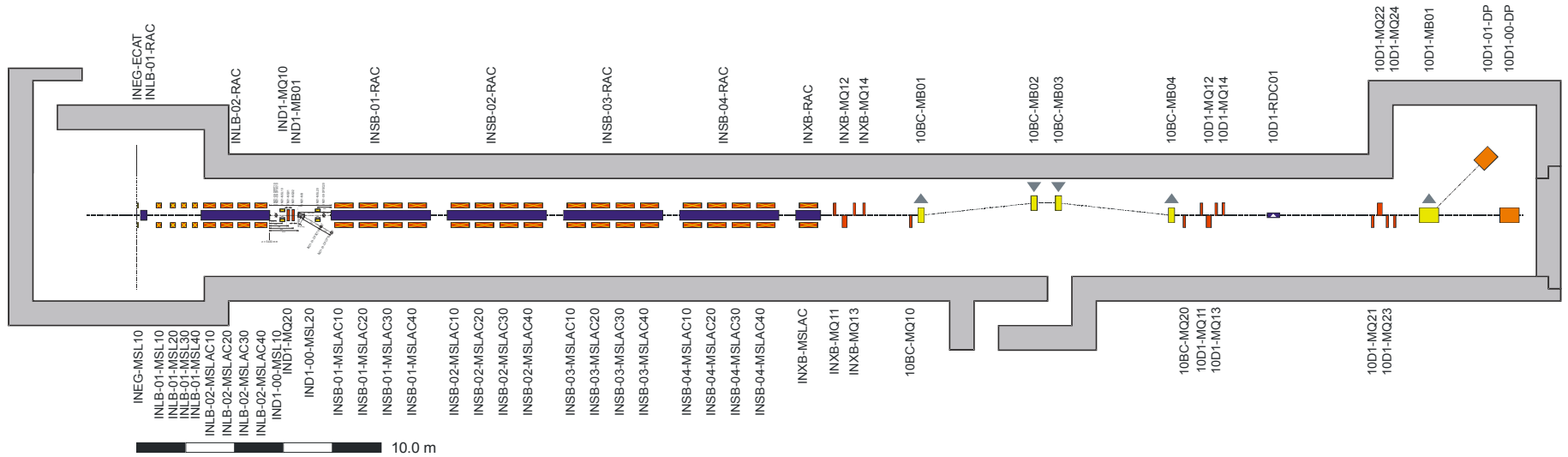


Possible Solutions (Electron Source)

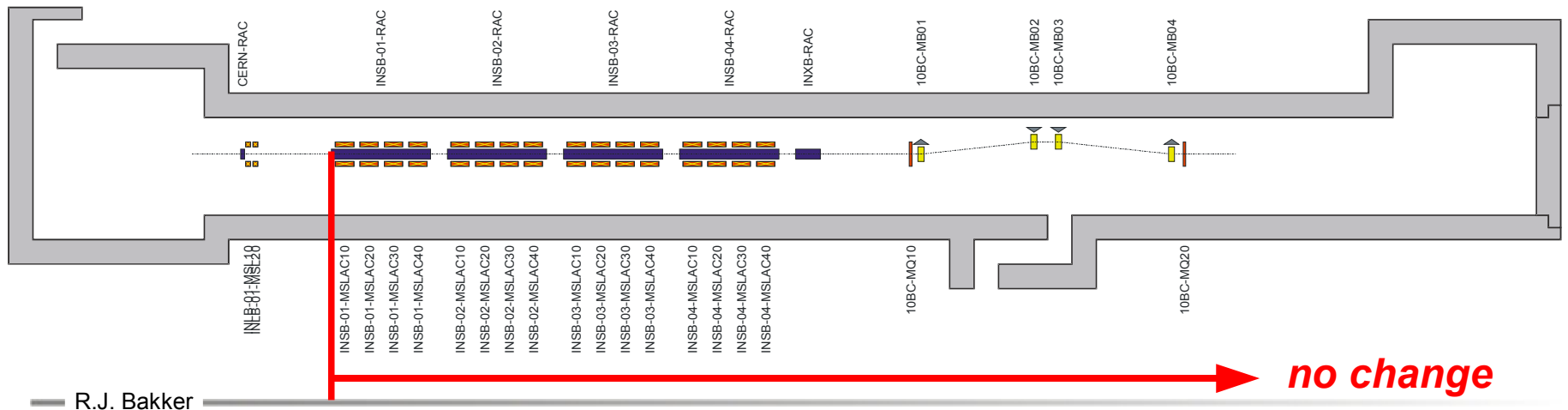
subject to discussion

- Present design with the pulser:
 - upgrade to 1 MV.
 - redesign of the anode/cathode geometry, based on a realistic gradient.
- RF photo-cathode
 - 2.5 cell S-band (CERN design, available)
 - 1.5 cell S-band (copy of LCLS, SPARC, Elettra
 - 1.5 cell 2-frequency (J-Y. Raguin)

Default Design & 1.5 cell, 2-frequency design



2.5 cell CERN gun



identical solenoids INLB01-MSL10

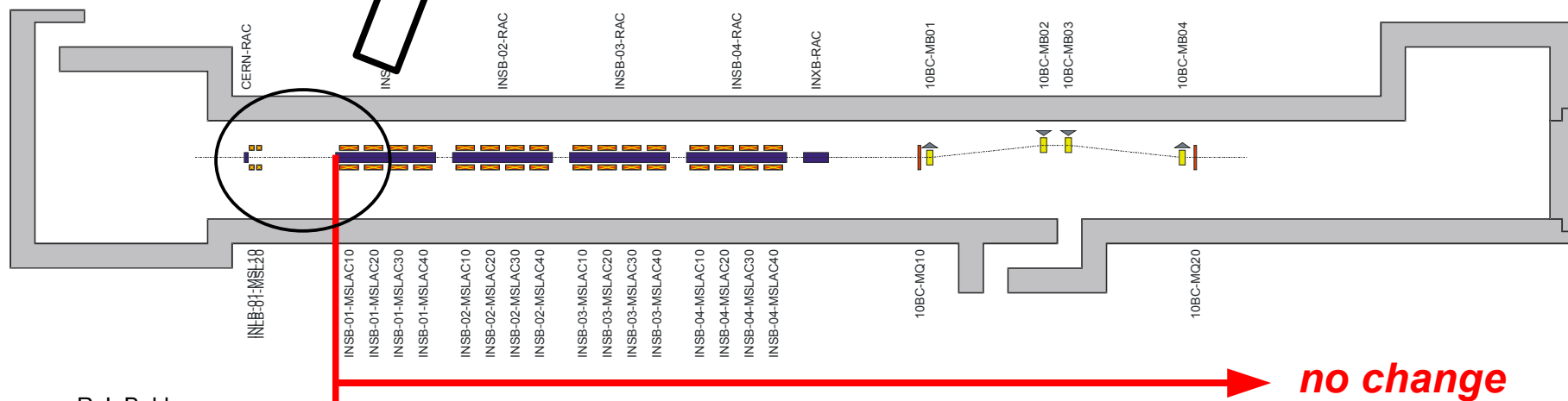
2.5 cell

Not Optimized !!

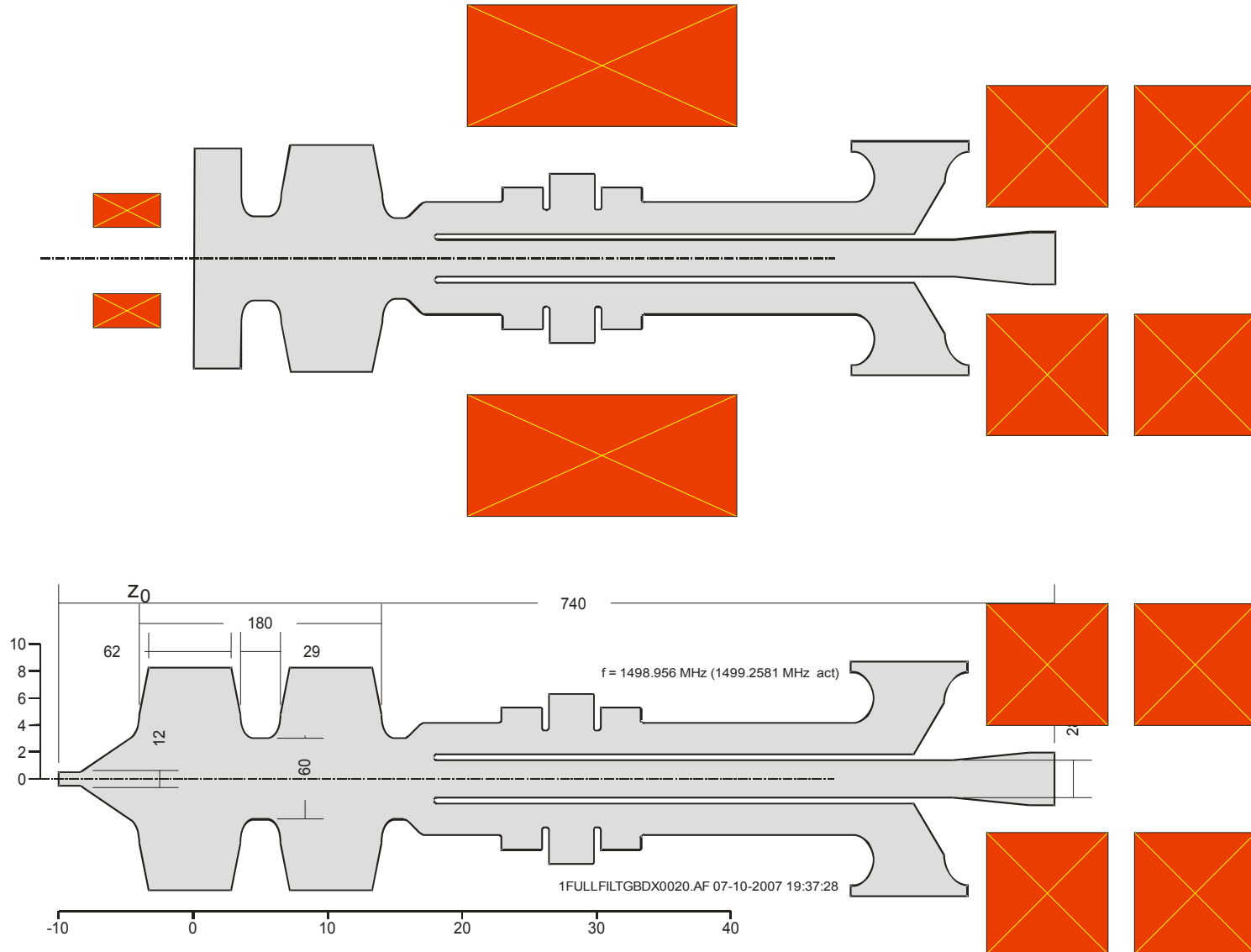
linac

3.7 m

2.5 cell CERN g h



1.5 Cell, 2-Frequency Gun



Source Specifications (Pulser)

500 kV

→ Source

- $Q = 200 \text{ pC}$
- $I = 5.5 \text{ A}$
- $R = 0.30 \text{ mm}$
- $\varepsilon_n = 0.1 \text{ mm mrad}$

→ Pulser

- $G = 90 - 125 \text{ MV/m}$

→ RF

- 1.5 GHz: 40 MV/m
- 4.5 GHz: 15 MV/m

1000 kV

→ Source

- $Q = 200 \text{ pC}$
- $I = 5.5 \text{ A}$
- $R = 0.30 \text{ mm}$
- $\varepsilon_n = 0.1 \text{ mm mrad}$

→ Pulser

- $G = 70 - \underline{250 \text{ MV/m}}$

→ RF

- 1.5 GHz: 35 MV/m
- 4.5 GHz: 15 MV/m

Source Specifications (RF Photo Cathode)

1F Cavity

→ Source

- $Q = 200 \text{ pC}$
- $I = 20 \text{ A}$
- $R = 0.50 \text{ mm}$
- $\varepsilon_n = 0.2 \text{ mm mrad}$

→ Existing design

→ RF

- 3.0 GHz: 100 MV/m

2F Cavity

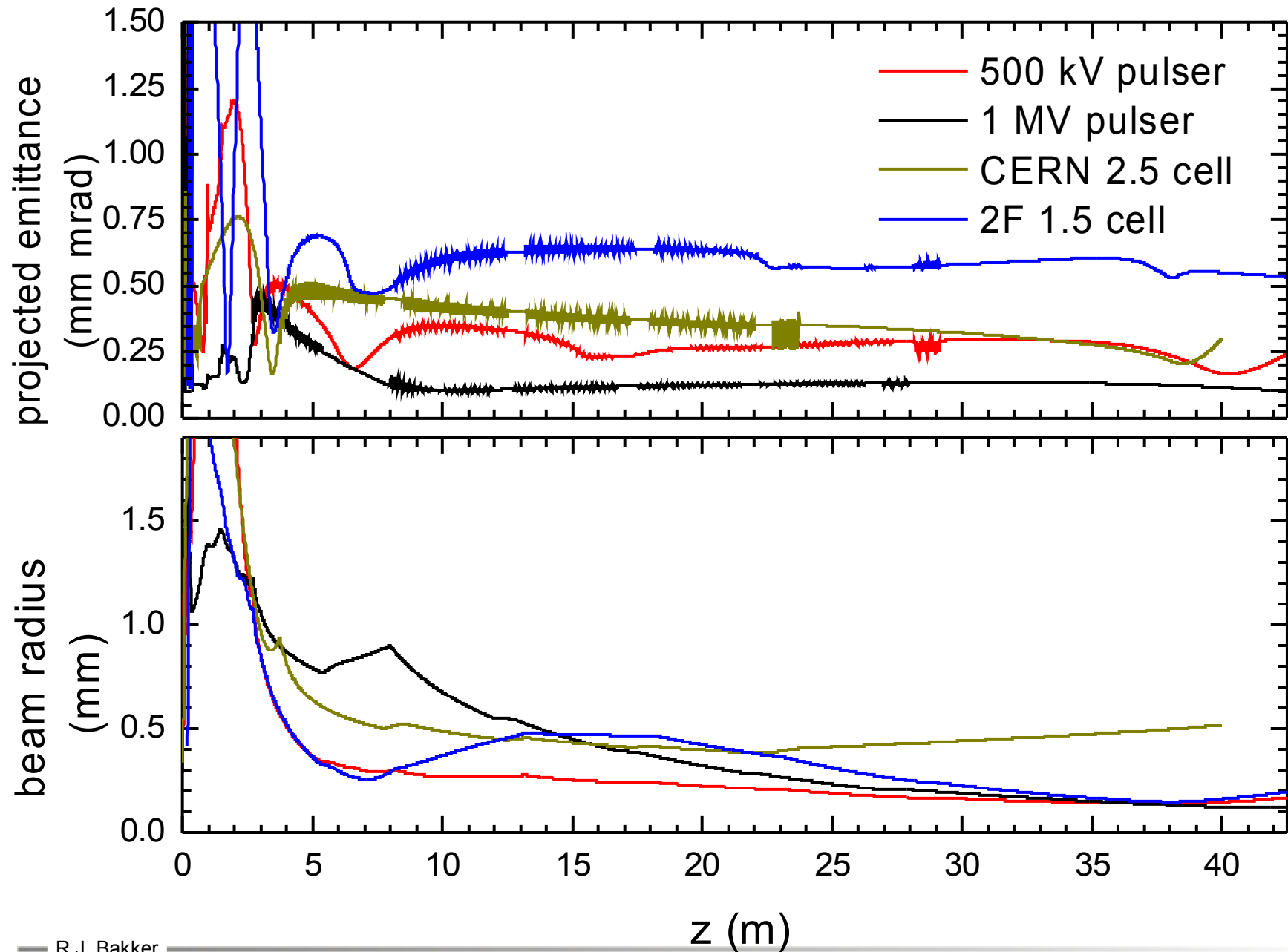
→ Source

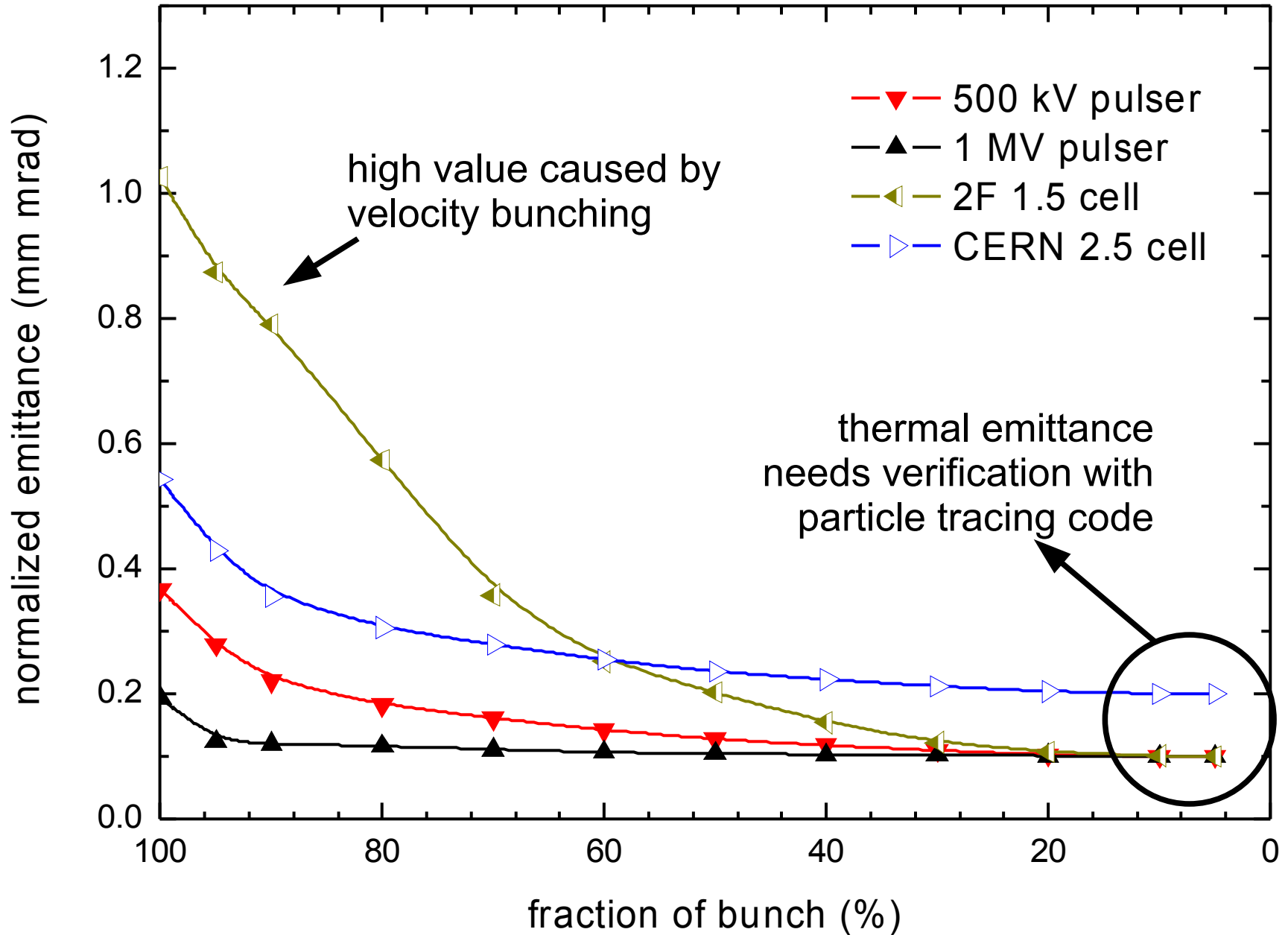
- $Q = 200 \text{ pC}$
- $I = 7.0 \text{ A}$
- $R = 0.30 \text{ mm}$
- $\varepsilon_n = 0.1 \text{ mm mrad}$

→ Preliminary design

→ RF

- 1.5 GHz: 60 MV/m
- 4.5 GHz: 30 MV/m





Pulsar vs. RF Photo-Cathode

Pulsar	1F RF photo-cathode	2F RF photo-cathode
✓ large flexibility in beam manipulation	✓ availability	✓ thermal emittance (velocity bunching)
✓ projected emittance relatively close to slice emittance	✓ stability	✓ longitudinal bunch-shape
✓ low thermal emittance	• projected emittance not too far from slice emittance	x no field-emitters
x availability (needs 1 MV)	x no field-emitters	x projected emittance
x stability ?	x thermal emittance (no velocity bunching)	x availability
		x stability ?

limited simulation results

Strategy under Consideration

- Development of two injector designs, to be tested in WLHA in sequential order:
 - Intermediate emittance source, possibly with a charge up to 1 nC (for 10 – 1 nm FEL):
 - 2.5 Cell CERN gun?
 - Ultimate low-emittance gun
 - 1 MV pulser + 2 cell, 2-frequency cavity
 - availability ?
 - wakes < 30 MeV ?
 - 1.5 cell, 2-frequency cavity
 - real performance analyses
 - availability and design ?