

Le Gun Revised The Hollow Cathodes

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5. Mai 2009



Outline

- 1 OBLA Simulations with Hollow Cathode
- 2 Geometry Optimisation



Outline

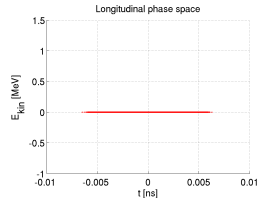
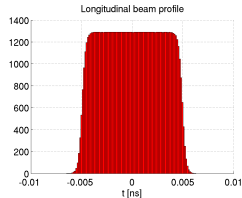
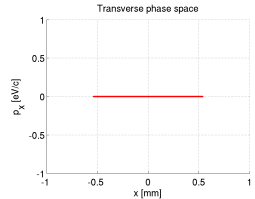
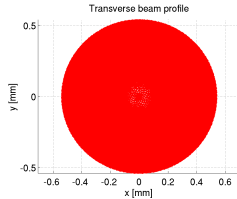
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TiSa initial phase space

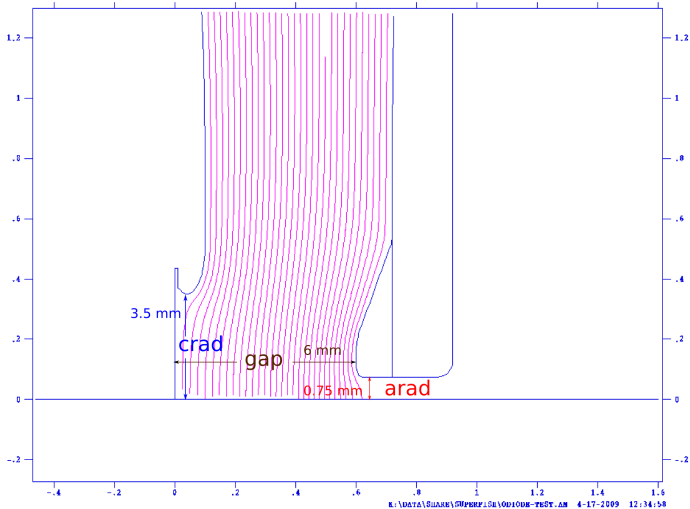
Beam qualities

- $Q = 200$ pC
- $I = 22$ A
- $r = 540$ μm (radially uniform)
- $t = 9.9$ ps (FWHM)
0.7 ps r/f (plateau)
- $\varepsilon_{\text{thm}} = 0$ μm

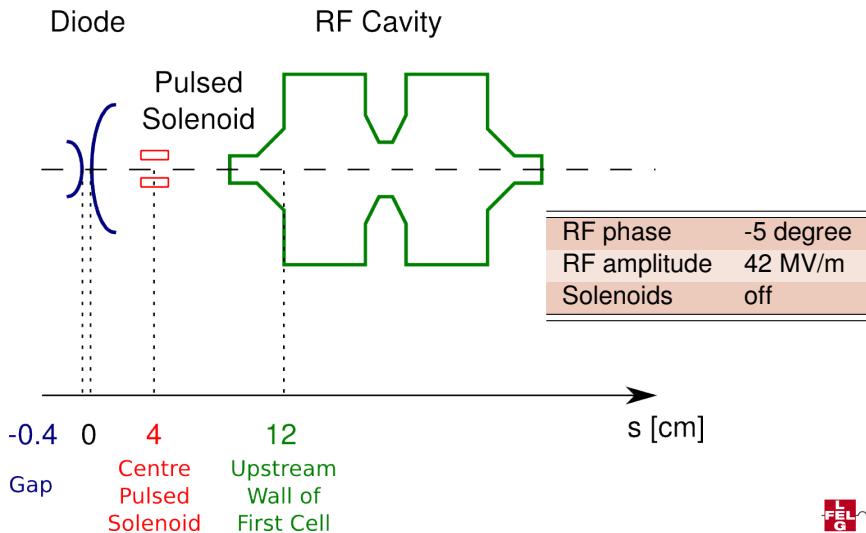


Old Diode Geometry - November 2007

Old nose geometry cathode from 04. January 2007, gap=6 mm, cathode-radius=3.5 mm

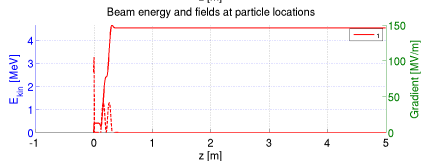
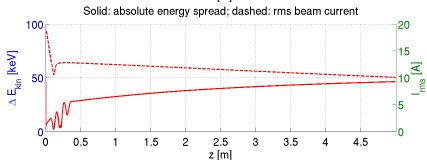
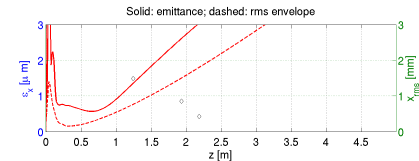


OBLA Beamline Layout

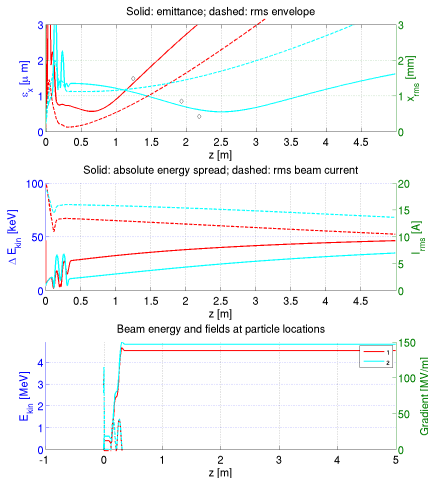


ASTRA - Simulation - OBLA Beamline

1 4 mm–400 kV | 4 cm - 12 cm



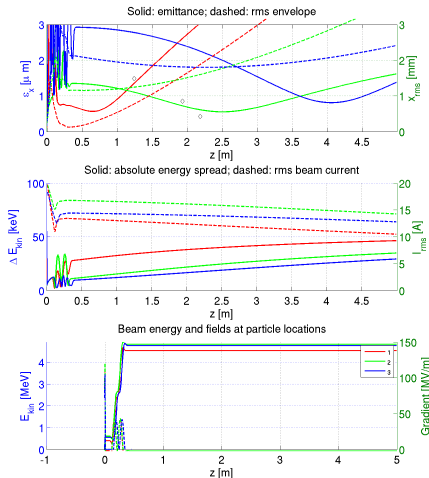
ASTRA - Simulation - OBLA Beamline



1	4 mm–400 kV	4 cm - 12 cm
2	6 mm–600 kV	4 cm - 12 cm



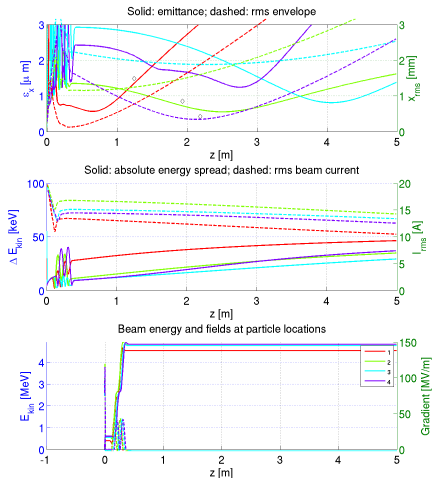
ASTRA - Simulation - OBLA Beamline



1	4 mm–400 kV	4 cm - 12 cm
2	6 mm–600 kV	4 cm - 12 cm
3	6 mm–600 kV	4 cm - 15 cm



ASTRA - Simulation - OBLA Beamline



1	4 mm–400 kV	4 cm - 12 cm
2	6 mm–600 kV	4 cm - 12 cm
3	6 mm–600 kV	4 cm - 15 cm
4	6 mm–600 kV	4 cm - 16.61 cm

Gradient equal at 100 MV/m

Best Result:

#2: $\epsilon_x \approx 0.5521 \mu\text{m}$

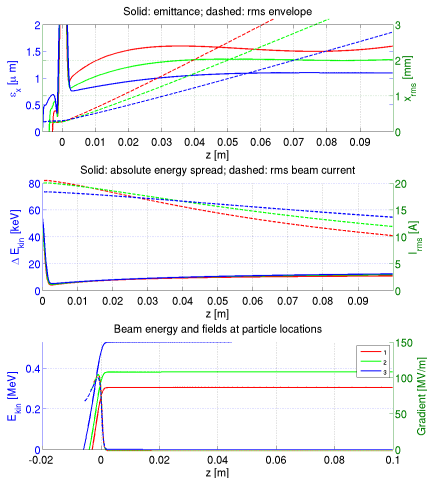
#1: $\epsilon_x \approx 0.5887 \mu\text{m}$

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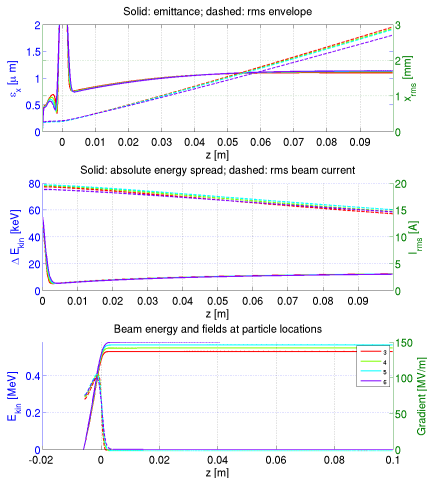
ASTRA - Simulation - Gap



1	3 mm
2	4 mm
3	6 mm

Gradient equal at 100 MV/m
 Best Result: Highest Voltage

ASTRA - Simulation - Anode Radius



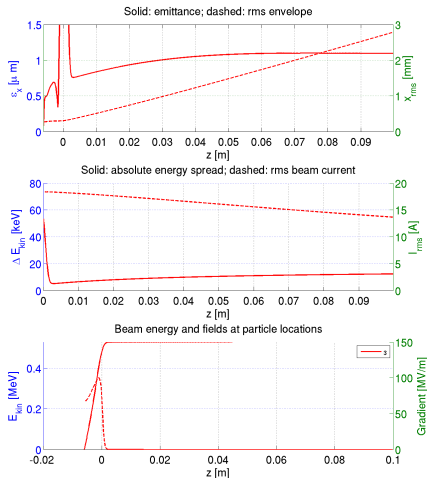
3	0.75 mm
4	1.00 mm
5	1.25 mm
6	1.50 mm

Gradient equal at 100 MV/m

Best Result: -



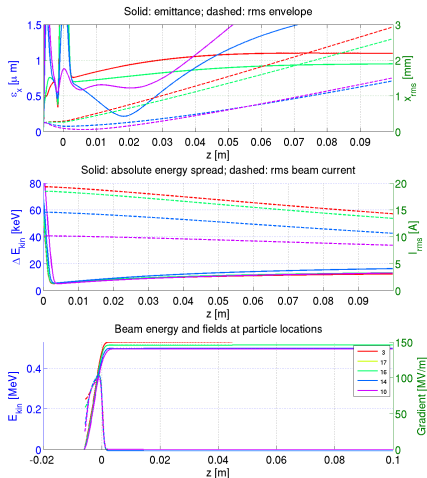
ASTRA - Simulation - Cathode Radius



1 3.5 mm



ASTRA - Simulation - Cathode Radius



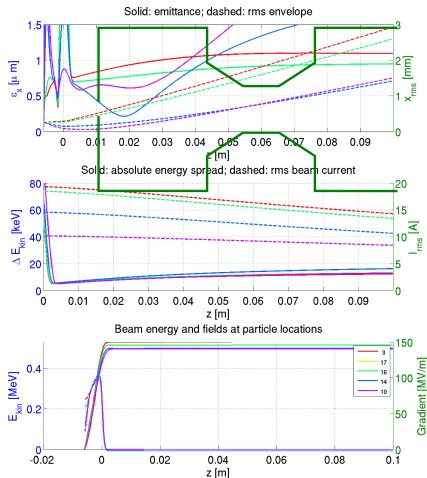
1	3.5 mm
17	2.5 mm
16	1.5 mm
14	1.3 mm
10	1.0 mm

Gradient equal at 100 MV/m
 Best Result:

#14: $\epsilon_x \approx 0.2142 \mu\text{m}$



ASTRA - Simulation - Cathode Radius



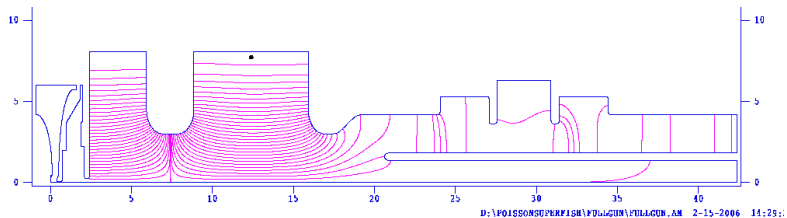
1	3.5 mm
17	2.5 mm
16	1.5 mm
14	1.3 mm
10	1.0 mm

Gradient equal at 100 MV/m
 Best Result:

#14: $\epsilon_x \approx 0.2142 \mu\text{m}$



Jean-Yves Cavity



Upgrades

- Emittance Compensation as a Combination of
 - Carlsten scheme
 - Serafini-Rosenzweig scheme
 - Slice emittance compensation
- Synchronisation achievable (1.7 cell for 500 kV)
- Velocity bunching up to a factor 4 achievable
- Matching by laser spot size: $p'_r \sim \sum J_m \left(x_{mn} \frac{r}{R} \right)$



