



HIGH GRADIENT NORMAL CONDUCTING RADIO-FREQUENCY (NCRF) PHOTOINJECTOR SYSTEM FOR SINCROTRONE TRIESTE

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INTRODUCTION

The Radio-Frequency (RF) design of an NCRF Gun for the Sincrotrone Trieste facility, which is termed “FERMI RF Gun 2” was originally based on the UCLA-University of Rome-INFN-LNF high repetition rate photoinjector*, which was improved upon the LCLS# version by use of large radius of curvature of the input coupler irises, and by inclusion of enhanced cooling channels in the most highly dissipative regions in the structure.

*L. Faillace *et al.*, “ An Ultra-high repetition rate S- band RF Gun”, FEL Conference 2008

#C.Limborg *et al.*, “RF Design of the LCLS Gun”, LCLS Technical Note LCLS-TN-05-3 (Stanford,2005).

OUTLINE

- Company Overview
- Radio-Frequency design of the photoinjector system
- Beam dynamics simulations
- Thermal/Stress Analysis
- Conclusions

RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES

- Enhanced engineering/manufacturing capabilities
 - New Facility + recent expansion
 - New Equipment
- Studied and Developed RF manufacturing process workflows
- Increased RF testing/validation capabilities
- Developed custom UHV/RF component cleaning and assembly facilities
 - Following SLAC developed guidelines
 - Presents us with full control over *almost* all critical processes (no oven)
- Collaborations with Universities and National Laboratories



CELL MACHINING AND CLEANING

➤ CNC mills and lathes

- Capable of 0.0002" precision and repeatability (lathe)
- 2-4 micron flatness
- 4-6 micro-inch surface finishes (100-150nm)
- Developed specialized workholding tooling
- Optimized cutting tooling (PCD)
- Refurbished or manufactured storage and travel containers
- Considerable man-hours invested into process and handling systematics

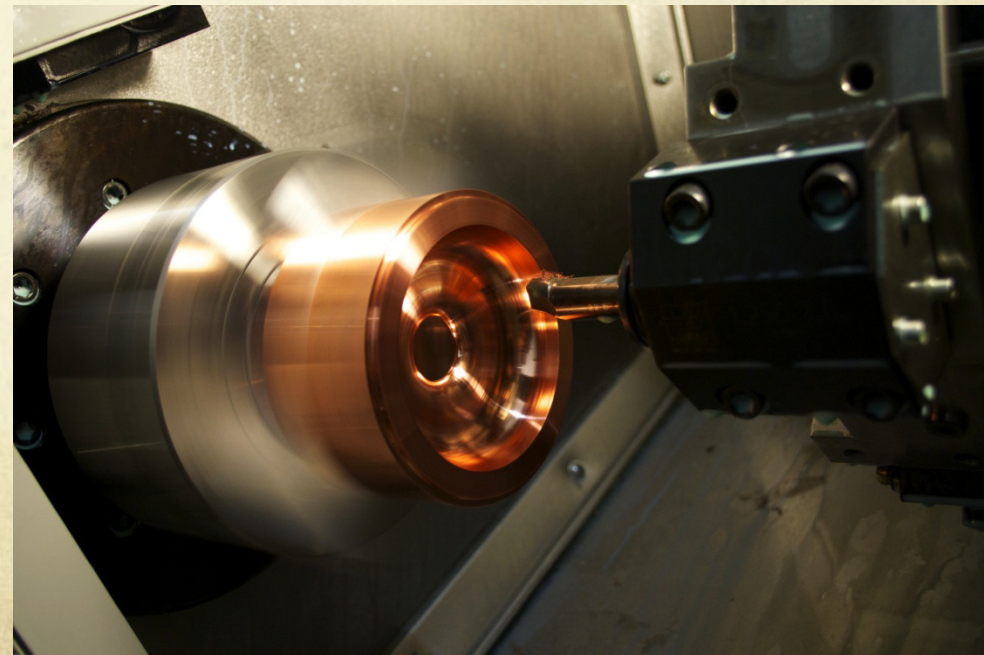


➤ Chemical cleaning room

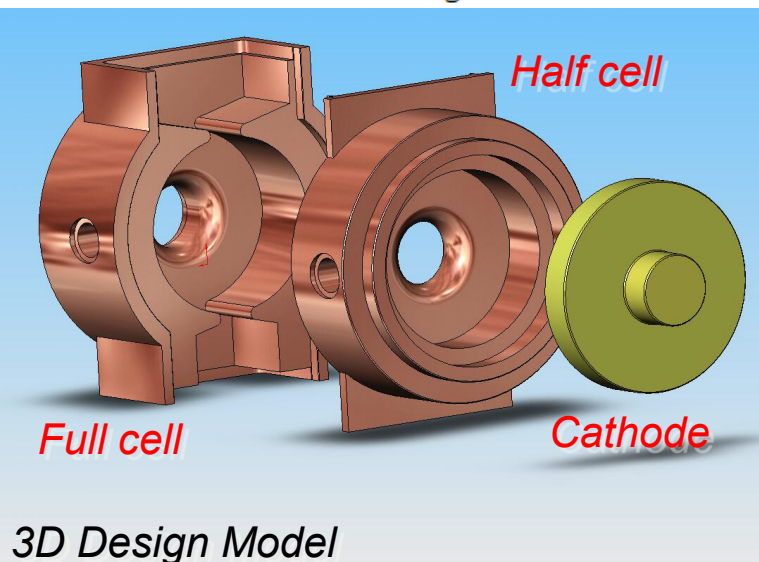
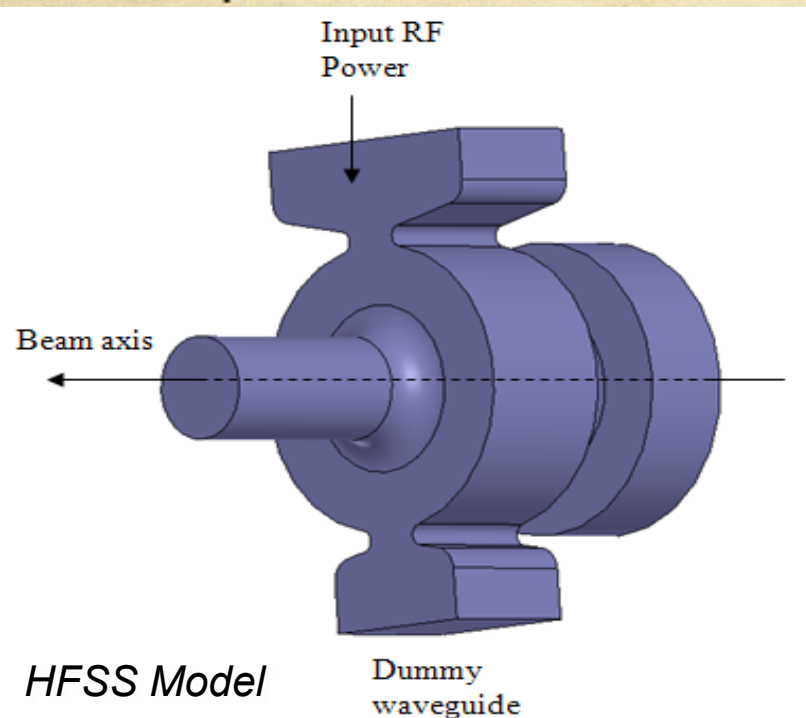
- With guidance from SLAC MFD
- Utilize a modified version of SLAC cleaning processes

➤ Clean Assembly / Testing Room

- Class 100 / Class 1000

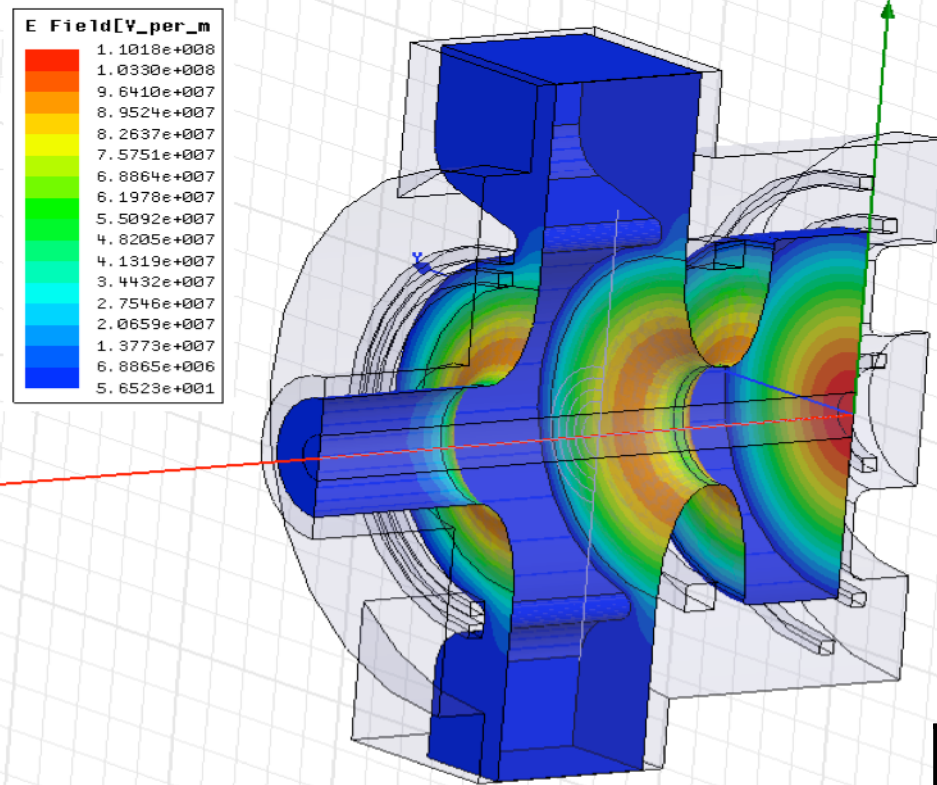


RF GUN DESIGN

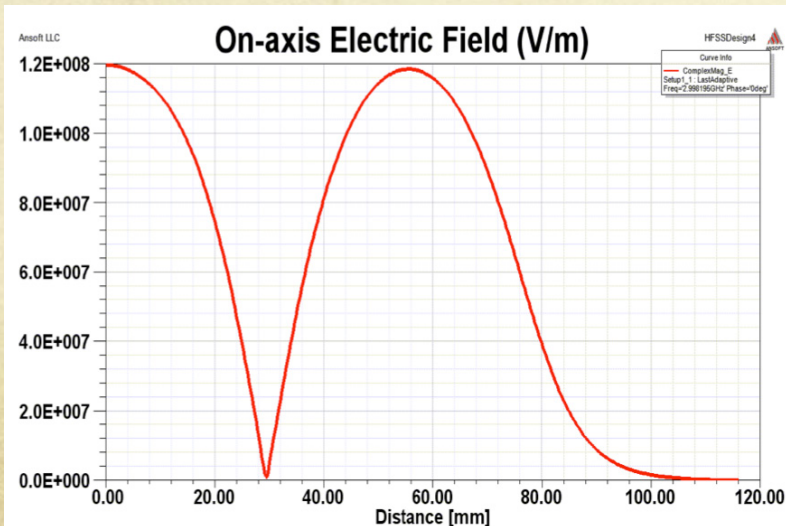


- Operation frequency 2.998 GHz, π -mode
- 1.6 cell gun
- Single feed
 - ✓ simpler RF power system than the case of dual feed
 - ✓ Avoid phase shift between the two input waves in the case of dual feed
 - ✓ dummy waveguide to diminish dipole field
- Race track geometry
 - ✓ To minimize quadrupole field
- “z-coupling”
 - ✓ To reduce H field, i.e. temperature rise, at the coupling slots
- Elliptical coupling irises
 - ✓ To decrease surface electric field (cause of RF breakdowns)
- 50 Hz repetition rate
- Numeric codes for simulations: HFSS, Superfish.

MAIN RF PARAMETERS

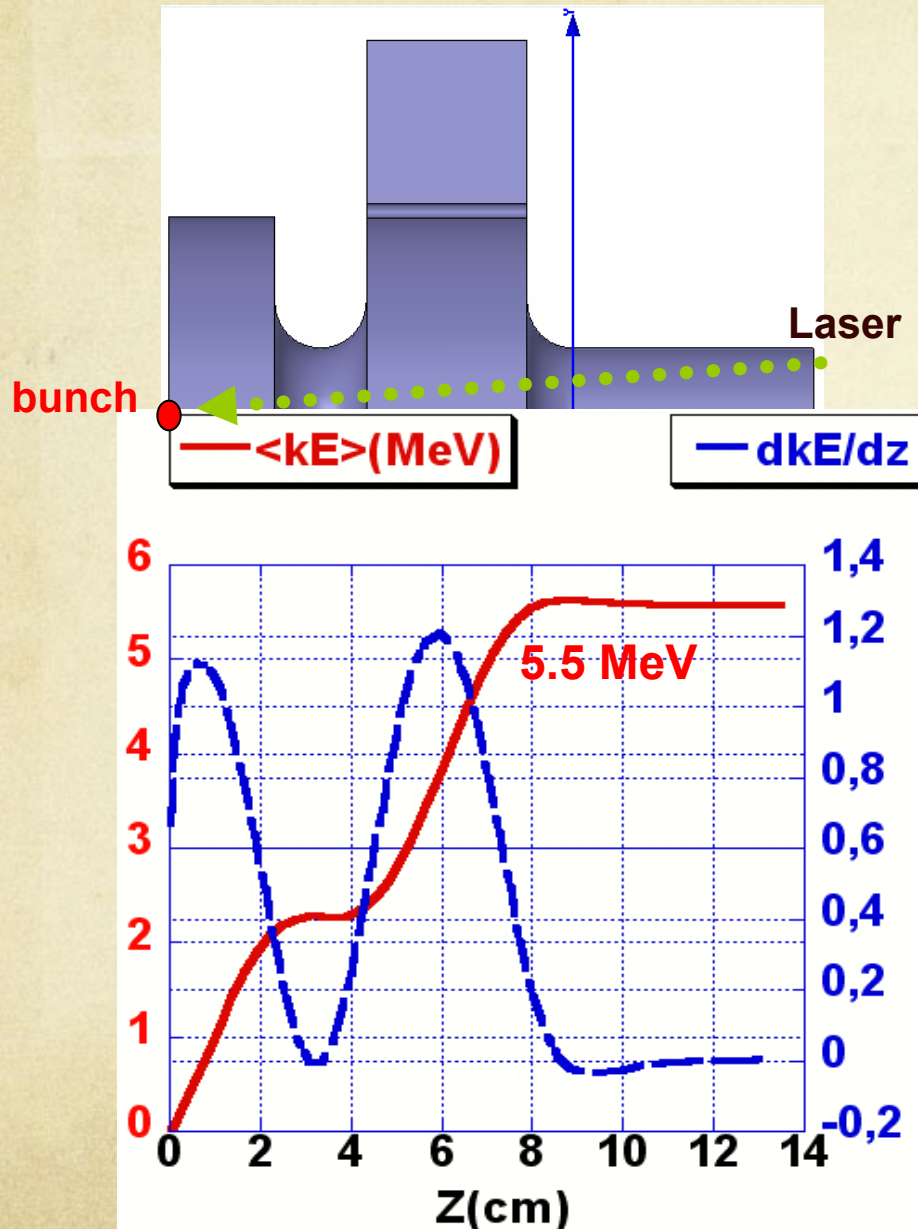


HFSS surface model, Electric field



Resonant frequency f_{π}	2.998 GHz
Mode separation $\Delta f = f_{\pi} - f_0$	14.5 MHz
Shunt Impedance R_{shunt}	60.8 M Ω /m
Unloaded Quality Factor Q_0	13500
Cupling coefficient β	1.22
accelerating E_{peak}	120MV/m @ $P_{RF}=8.8$ MW
surface E_{peak}	102MV/m

DYNAMICS SIMULATIONS



Numeric code for simulations:
PARMELA

Beam charge $Q = 1$ nC
Beam current $\langle I \rangle = 0.3$ A
Flat-top bunch

RF PULSED HEATING

RF pulsed heating, due to surface magnetic field, causes a temperature gradient ΔT on the metal.

- ΔT is independent of the surface thickness and the cooling system. “Safe limit” in case of copper is about 110° C .
- Crucial areas are the waveguide-to-coupling-cell irises
- “rounded irises” are used (6mm diameter).
- The peak surface magnetic field is nearly $H_{||} = 3.9 \cdot 10^5 \text{ A/m}$ @ input RF power = 8.8 MW

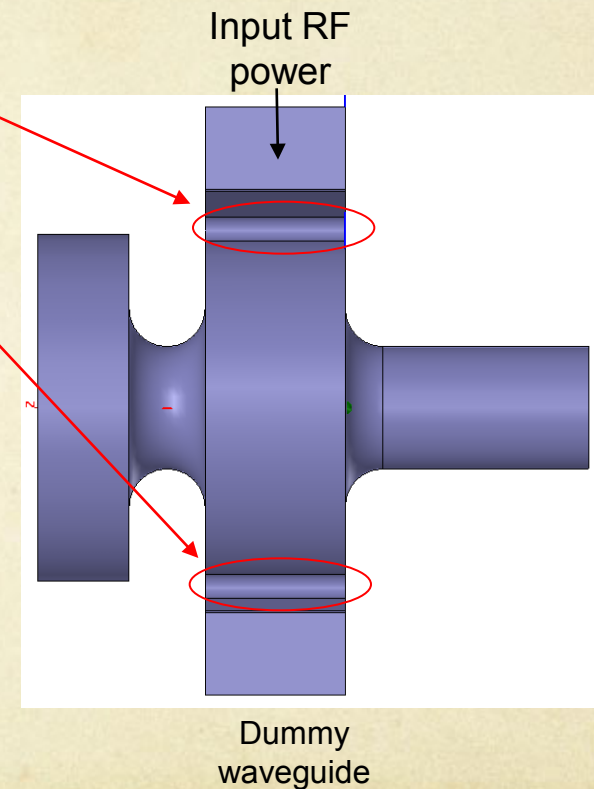
$$\Delta T = \frac{|H_{||}|^2 \sqrt{t_{RF}}}{\sigma \delta \sqrt{\pi \rho' c_\epsilon k}}$$



$$\Delta T =$$

$$56^\circ \text{ C}$$

below the upper limit!



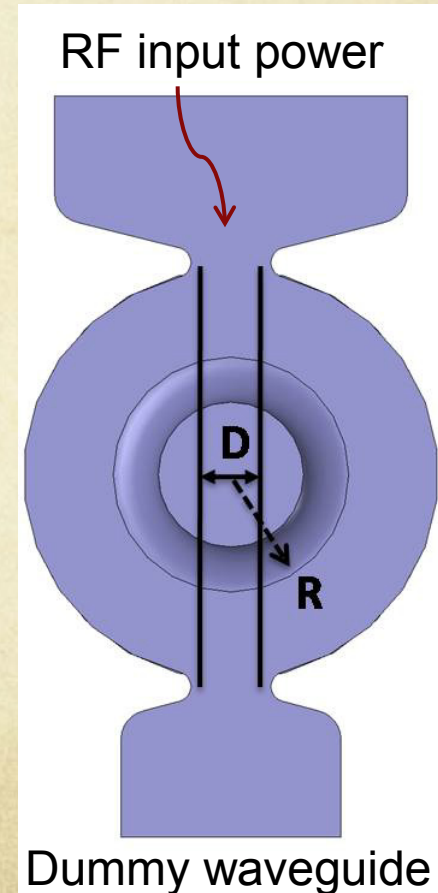
t_{RF} : pulse length
 σ : electrical conductivity
 δ : skin depth
 ρ' : density
 c_ϵ : specific heat
 k : thermal conductivity

*D.P. Pritzkau, “RF Pulsed Heating”, SLAC-Report-577, Ph.D. Dissertation, Stanford University, 2001

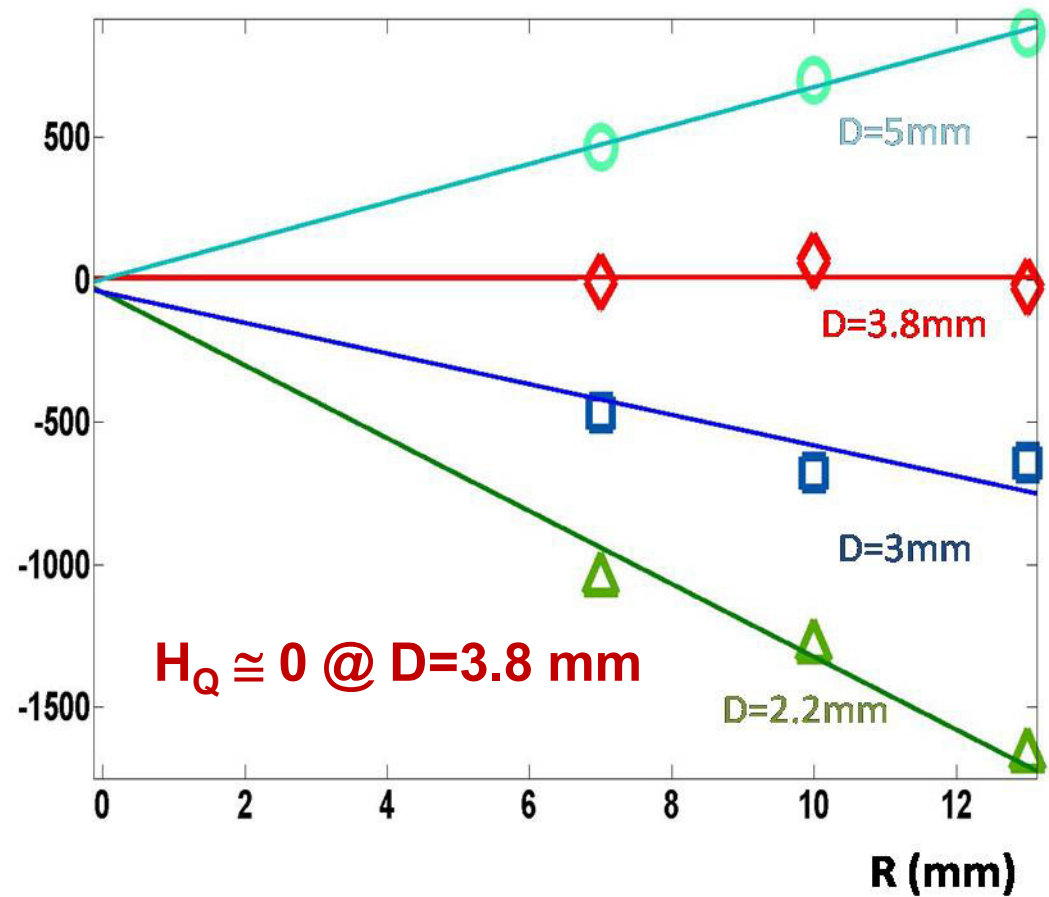
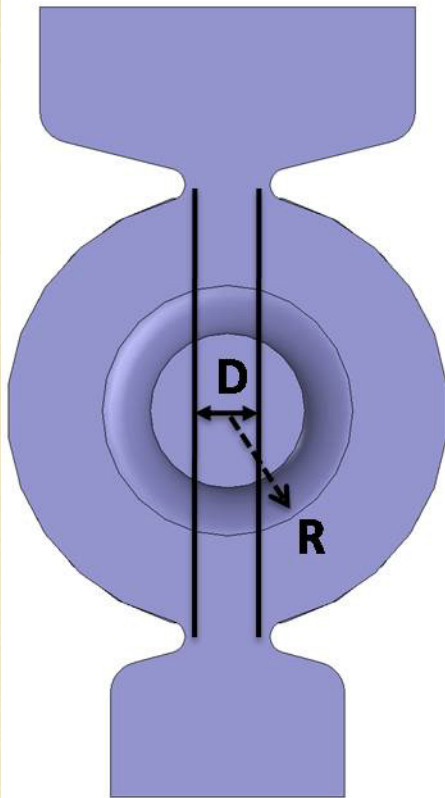
DIPOLE AND QUADRUPOLE MAGNETIC FIELD COMPONENTS

- A dummy waveguide (higher cut-off frequency), symmetric to the RF input waveguide, allows to erase the field dipole component.
- The quadrupole component is eliminated by using a “race track” geometry.
- Higher order modes are considered negligible.

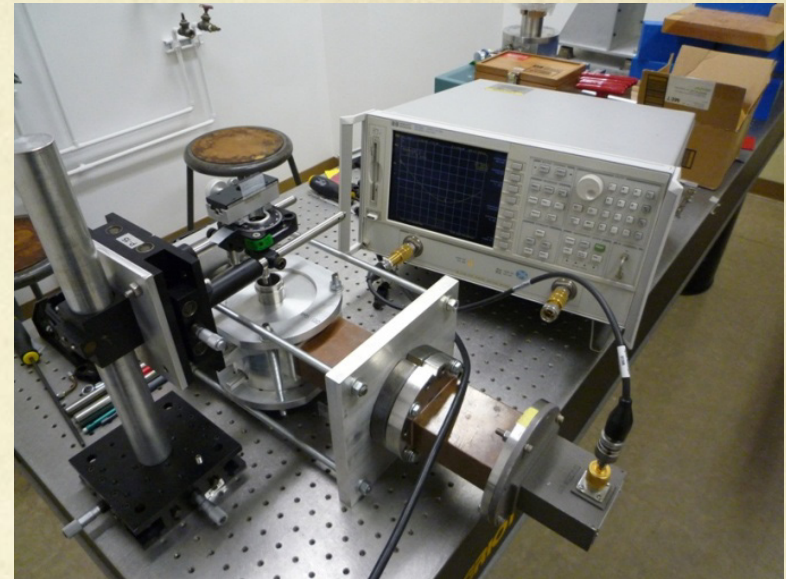
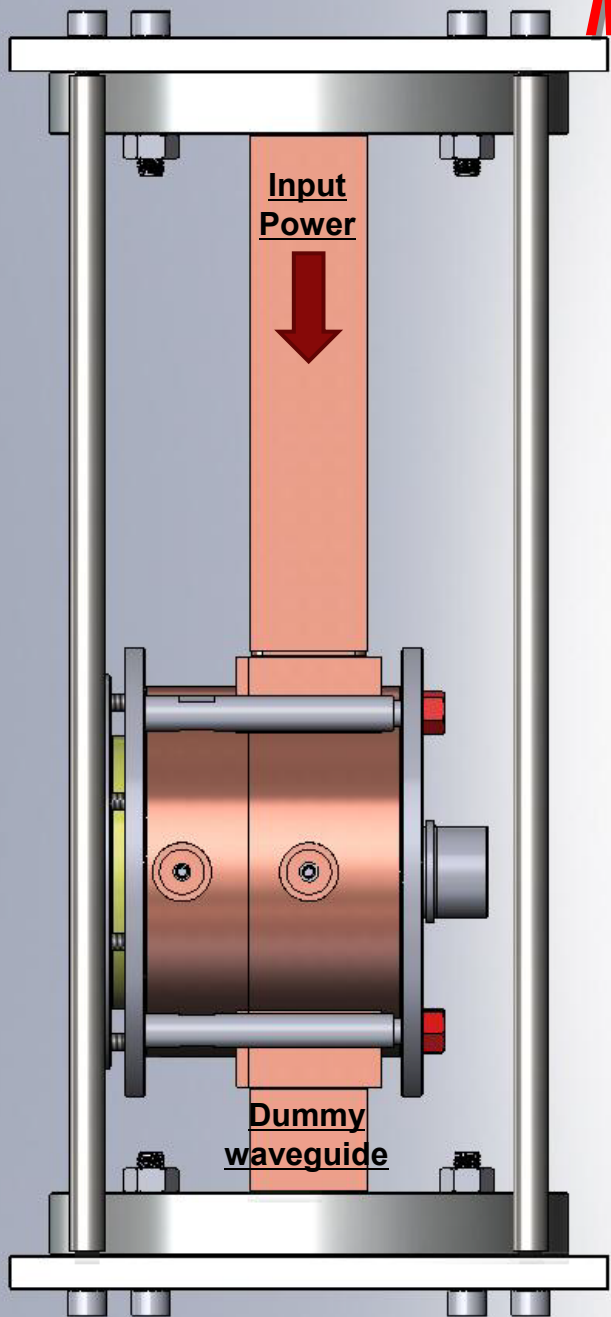
Cross section of the full cell. The field is calculated along circumferences with different radii R and for different values of the offset D , by which the two cell arcs are drifted apart.



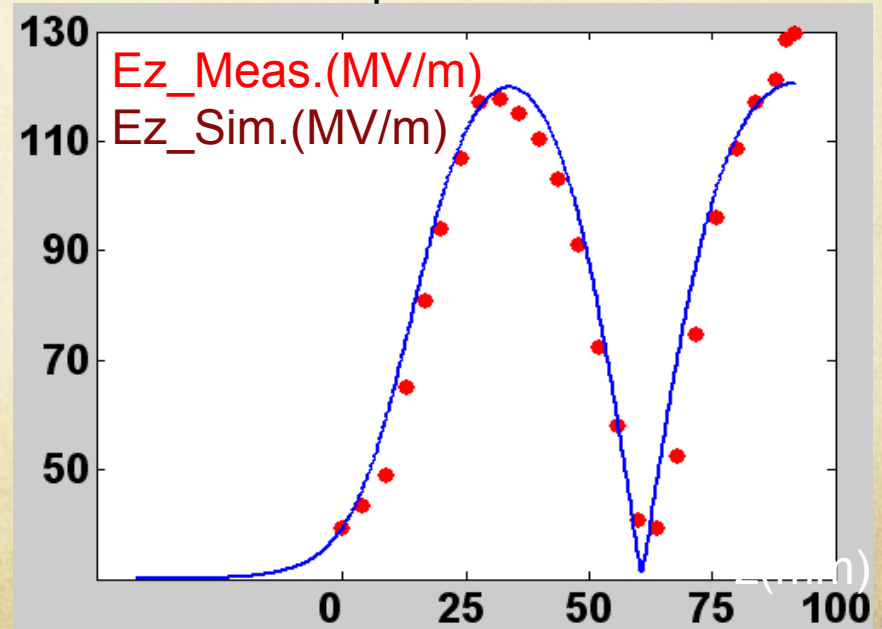
QUADRUPOLE MAGNETIC FIELD COMPONENT H_Q



MEASUREMENTS OF PREVIOUS RF GUN PROTOTYPE



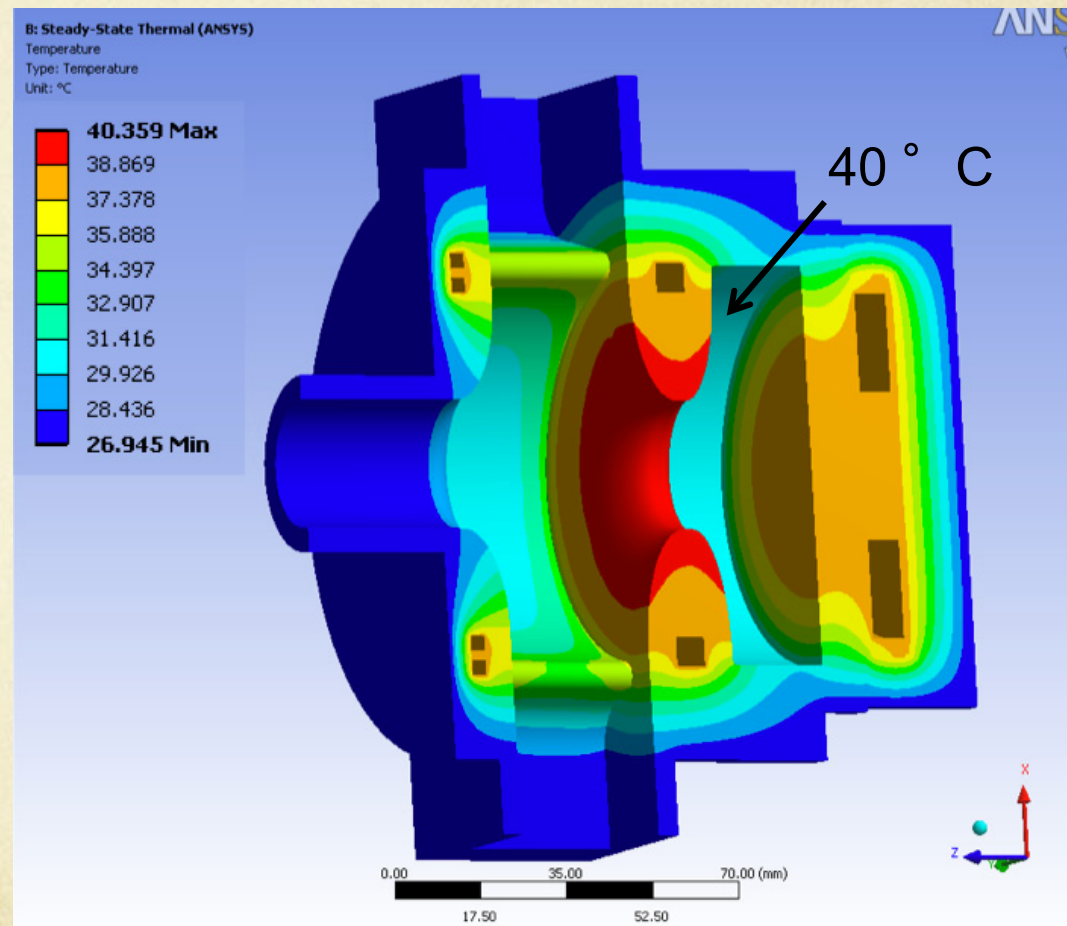
Bead-drop measurements



THERMAL ANALYSIS

Thermal analysis of the RF Gun has been carried out by using Ansys13 (Coupling with HFSS)

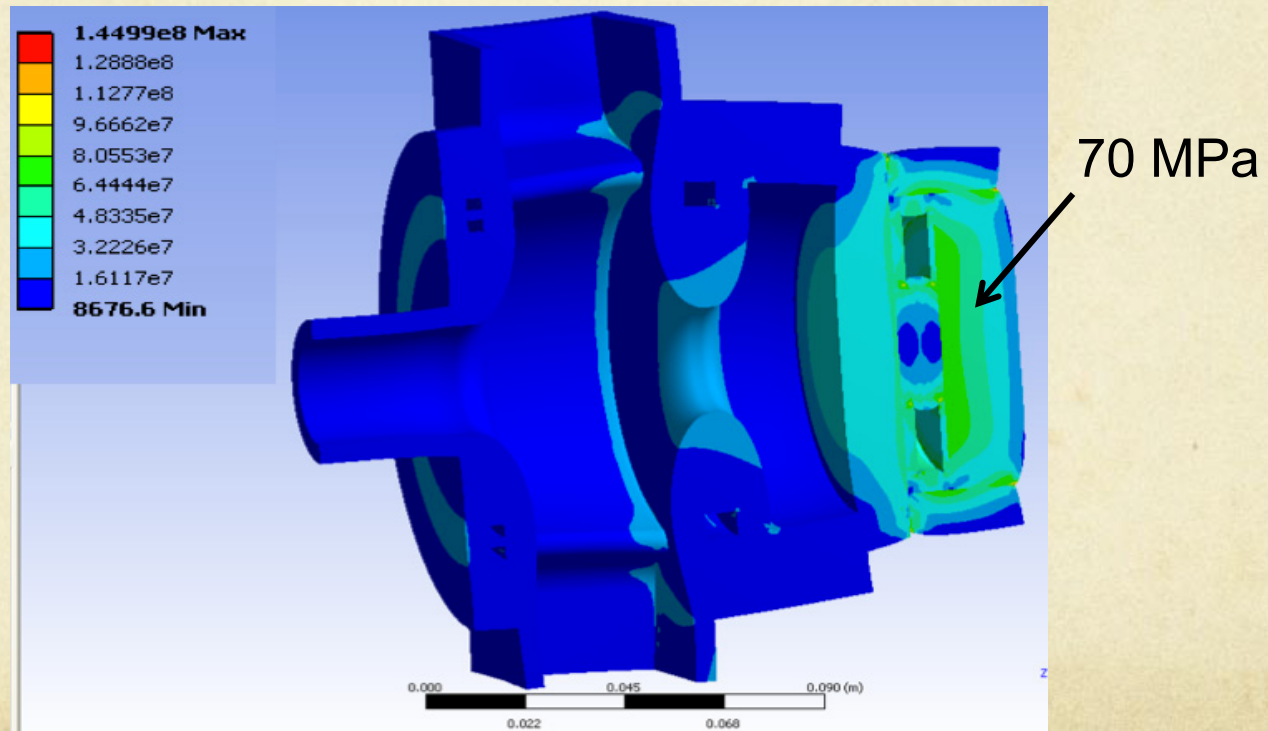
RF Pulse length	3 μ s
Duty factor	1.5 E-4
P _{peak}	8.8 MW
P _{avg}	1.32 kW
Water velocity	4 m/s
Water temperature	38 ° C
Ambient Lab temperature	27 ° C



Temperature distribution (° C)

STRESS ANALYSIS

The deformation produces a frequency shift, adjustable by moving the tuners. The von Mises stress is a measure of the yield strength (in terms of pressure Pa) of the metal, above which the material starts to deform plastically, i.e. non-reversible change of the shape.



Equivalent Stress distribution (Pa)

CONCLUSIONS

- Presentation of the RF design of a high gradient normal conducting radio frequency (NCRF) 1.6 cell photoinjector system for the Sincrotrone Trieste (ST) facility.
 - RF field optimization and symmetrization
 - RF pulsed heating
 - Beam dynamics
 - Thermal/Stress analysis

- The engineering for the final Gun system is in progress.