

# **E-gun modulator**

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# Layout from preliminary spec document EDMS 2265592

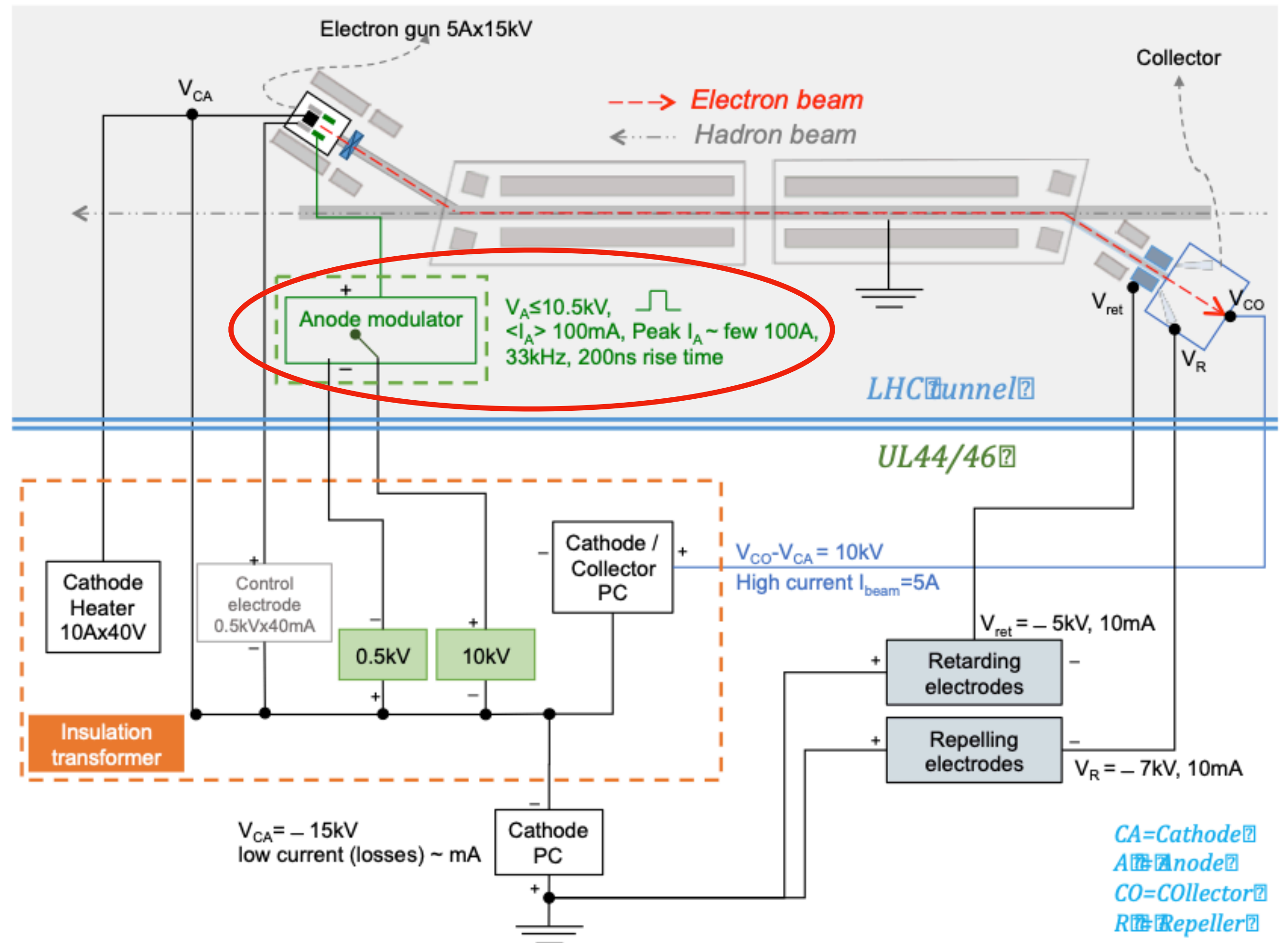


Figure 1. Schematic of LHC hollow electron lens configuration, showing the anode modulator, sitting beneath the gun solenoid of the Hollow Electron Lens (about 1 m cable between the anode and the modulator).

# Preliminary specs from EDMS 2265592

Influences peak power ←

Defines location & required radiation hardness ←

No amplifier can fit into this volume! ←

Parameters	Symbol	Value	Comments
<b>Gun anode modulator</b>			
Electron current intensity	$I_e$	5 A	
Anode modulation voltage (extraction voltage)		-5k V to -15.5 kV (modulation 10.5 kV)	Voltage difference between the gun and the anode, necessary to modulate the extracted electron current
Cathode depression voltage (accelerating voltage)	$V_{CA}$	- 15 kV	Difference of potential between the cathode and the vacuum chamber (which is grounded)
On/Off rise/fall time (10% to 90%)		≤200 ns	To fit between SPS batches
Pulse duration (excluding rise and fall time)		1.2 μs to 86 μs	48 bunches to full beam with off during abort gap
Pulse stability		±1% (0.1 kV)	Including overshooting at the beginning of the pulse. [note 1]
Turn by turn reproducibility		±1% (0.1 kV)	Including overshooting at the beginning of the pulse. [note 1]
Anode-cathode impedance		~100 pF	Measured without e-beam
Cable (1 m)		~ 101 pF/m, ~10 mOhm/m	[note 2]
Synchronisation error		≤ 10 ns	With LHC turn clock
Switching delay		50 μs	??
Volume available (under the HEL gun)		400x400x600 mm	Including Faraday Cage if needed
Radiation environment		10 <sup>7</sup> to 10 <sup>9</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup> /y	HEH particle, to be confirmed with FLUKA

# What are the options?

- The only radiation-hard solution available within a reasonable time must be based on tubes (e.g. tetrodes as used for the LHC transverse dampers).
- 2 RS2048-CJ tetrodes would be needed for the present rise time requirements. Minimum volume: 600 x 600 x 800 mm. With a longer rise time (e.g. 400 ns) one could consider a more compact one-tetrode solution.
- Development of a radiation hard solid state solution would take many years.
- A regular solid state solution is much bigger (several racks), much more complex, and needs to be located in a well shielded location. Distance will increase peak power requirements from ~60 kW to ~200 kW.

# What can the RF group do?

- Not much before middle of 2022. Maybe some conceptual design work.
- We could elaborate an RF design and guide a development and construction in Russia (BINP):
  - This will need frequent visits and close collaboration between CERN RF and BINP. Count ~2 years from the start of work until reaching a first prototype -> middle of 2024.
- Complete development at CERN (not covered in present HL-LHC budget):
  - Starting in the middle of 2022, it would still need ~1.5 years so until end of 2023 to arrive at a prototype.