

Vacuum breakdown and field emission using CERN's pulsed DC systems.

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Outline

CLIC Project

What is a breakdown?

RF and DC breakdown investigation systems.

Observations of Breakdowns

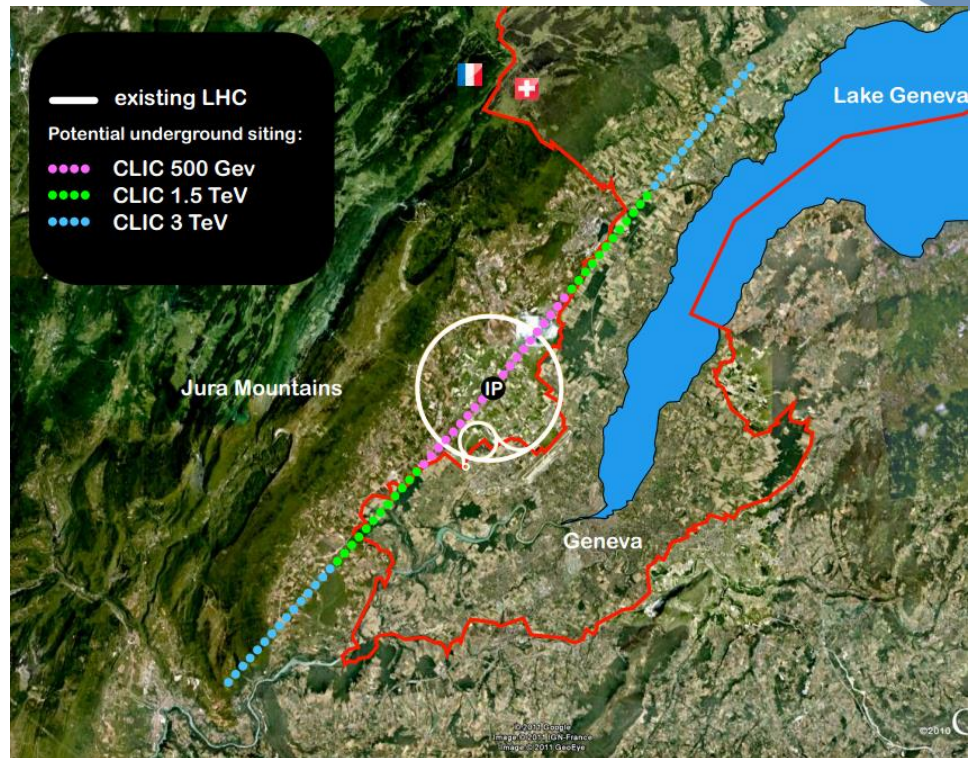
Conditioning and material testing

Field Emission Measurements and Development



THE CLIC PROJECT

- Compact **L**inear **C**ollider
- Electron positron collider
- 3 phase build
- 3TeV collision energy



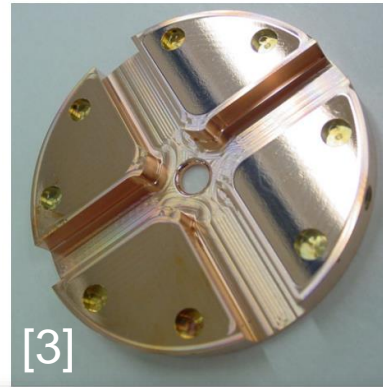
CLIC STRUCTURES

- Why can't we have unlimited acceleration?
- Due to breakdowns!



CLIC STRUCTURES

- 100MV/m acceleration
- 250MV/m surface electric field.
- BDR $\sim 1e-7$
- Limited by breakdowns!



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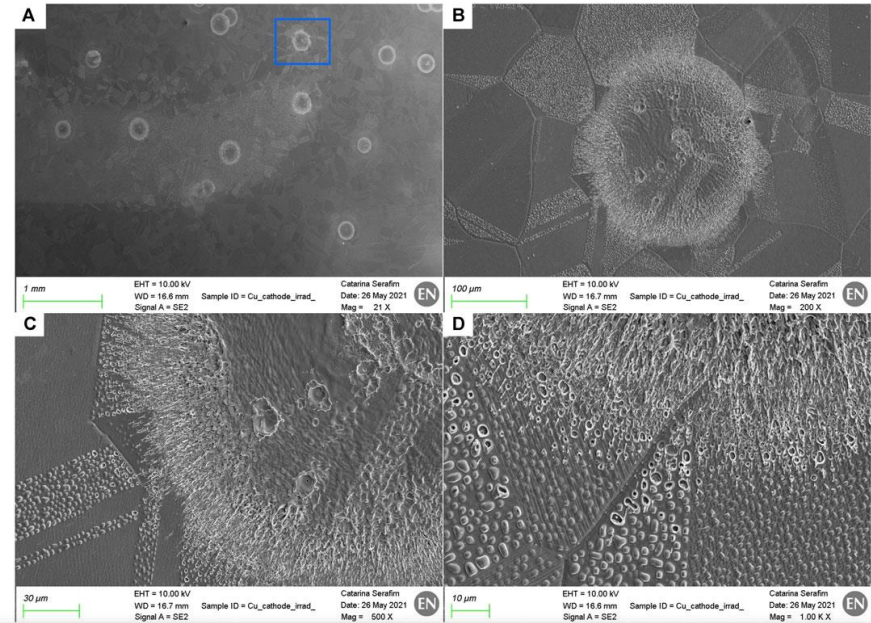
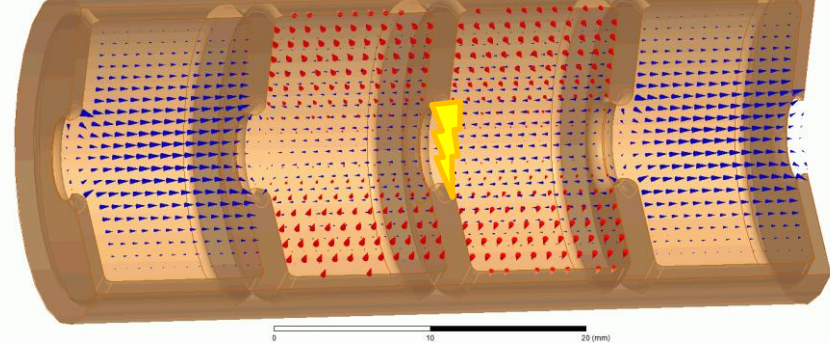
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What is a breakdown?

- When applying high surface electric field, a discharge will occur.
- Atoms and electrons flow out from an emitting area.
- Ionization leads to a plasma avalanche!
- Disturbs/kick the beam
- Breakdowns leaves physical damage on the surface



How do breakdowns evolve?

- Atoms and electrons starts emitting from a spot on the cathode surface.
- Unknown why it occurs.
- Electrons ionize neutrals, are accelerated back at the cathode surface.
- Plasma sheath results in a huge increase in emitted current.
- The electron current collapses the field.

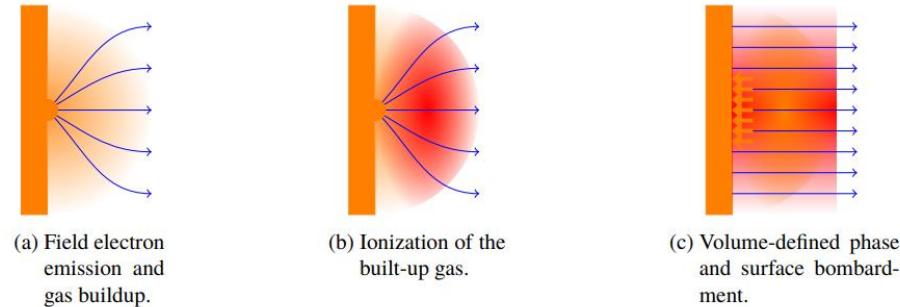
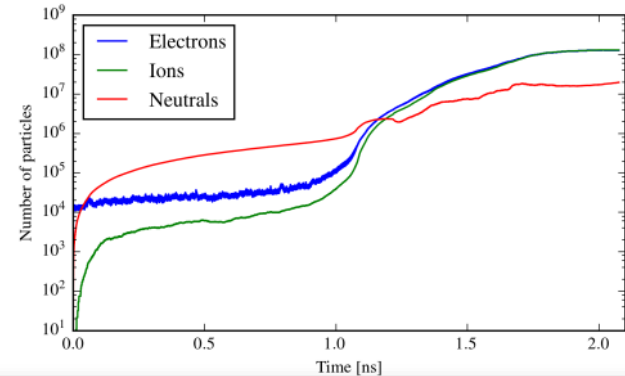


Figure 4.1.: Important stages in the ignition of a vacuum arc.



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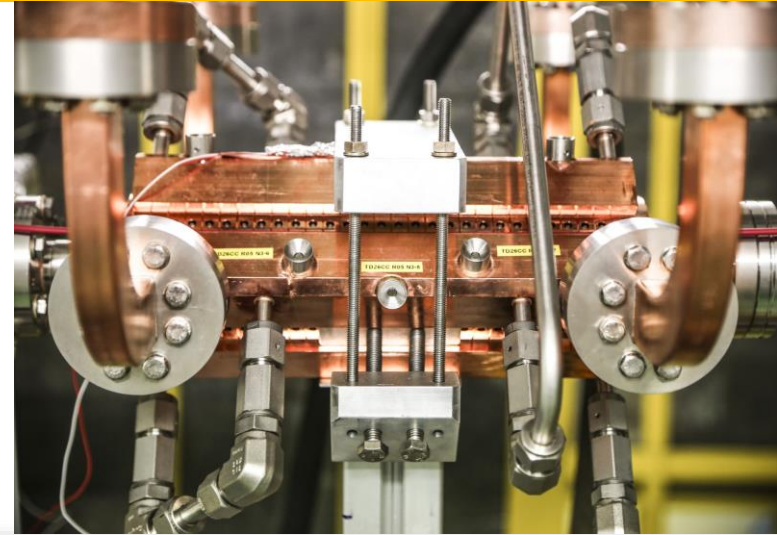
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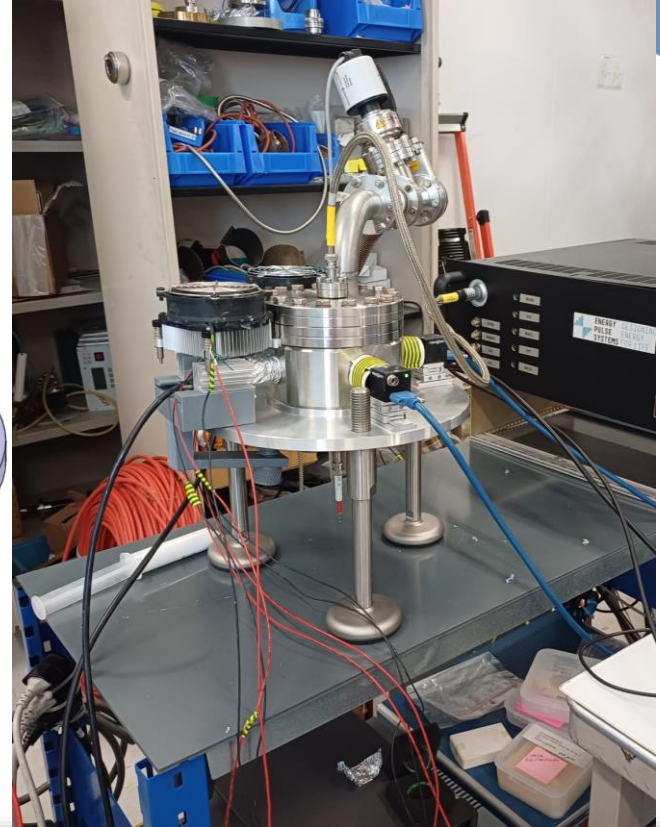
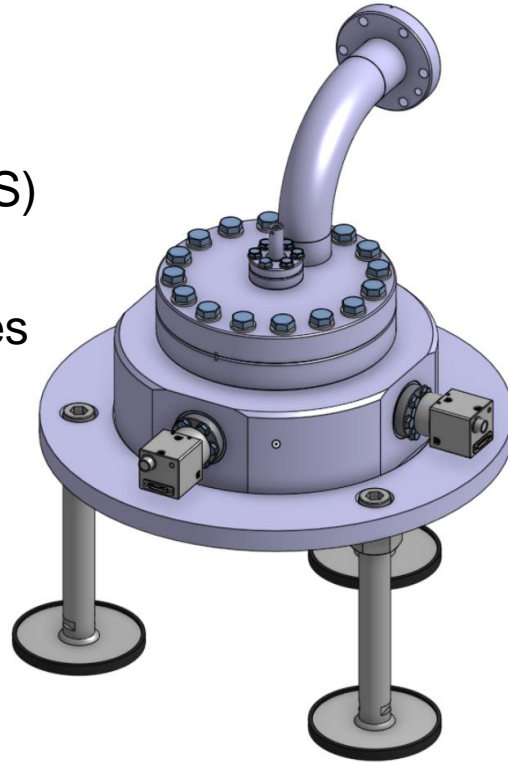
RF Structure Testing

- CLIC has several klystron based X-band test stands
- Testing prototype accelerating structures+ other RF components.
- We can complement the system!



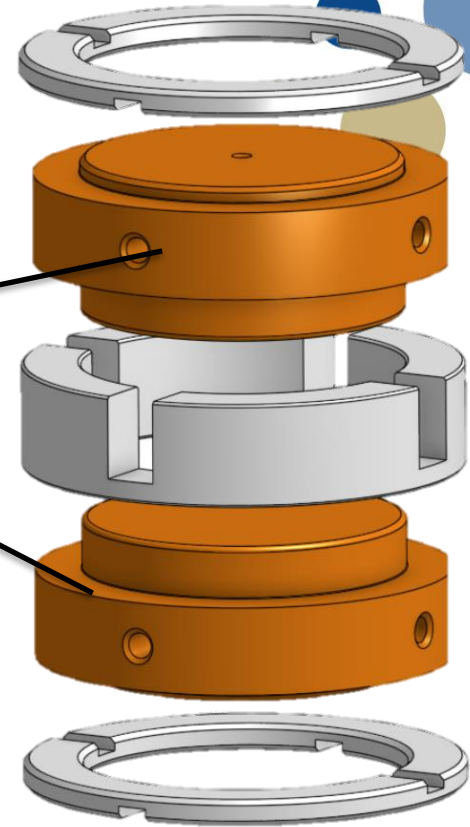
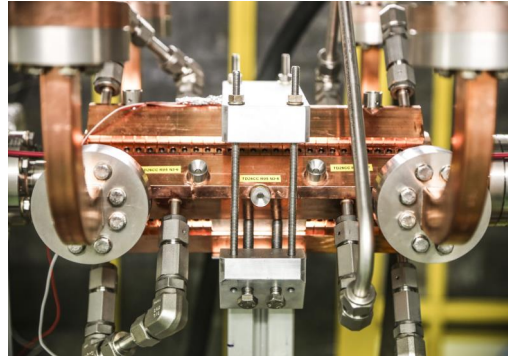
CERN's Large Electrode System

- Large Electrode System (LES)
- Small vacuum chamber
- Replacable, simple electrodes
- HV pulses via a Marx generator.
- Adaptable diagnostics.

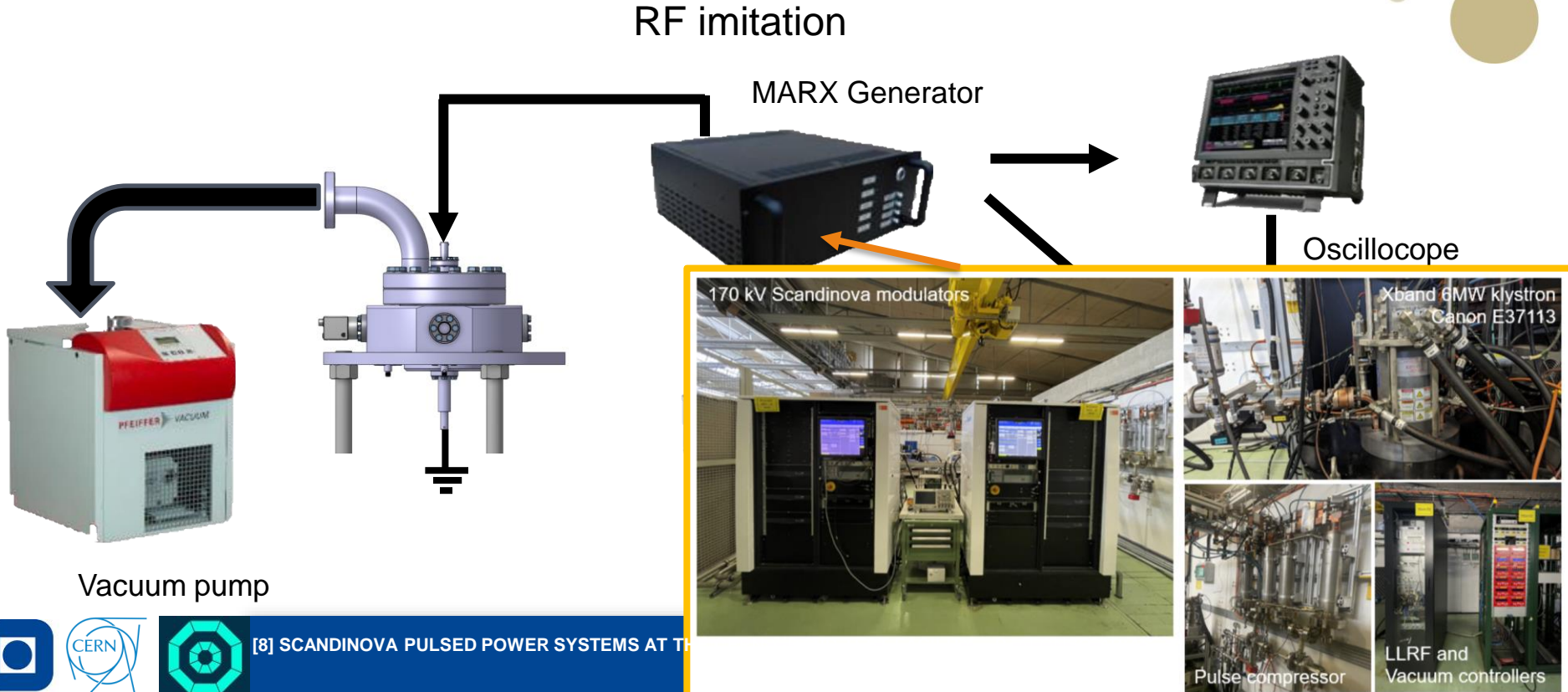


CERN's LES

- Anode and cathode are sandwiched together
- Achieve 20-100 μm spacing.
- Equivalent to RF testing components.



LES Circuit



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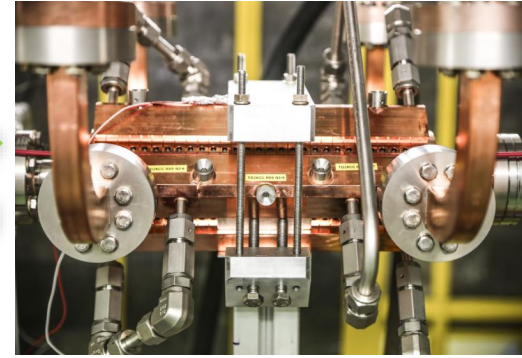
Conditioning and material testing

Field Emission Measurements and Development



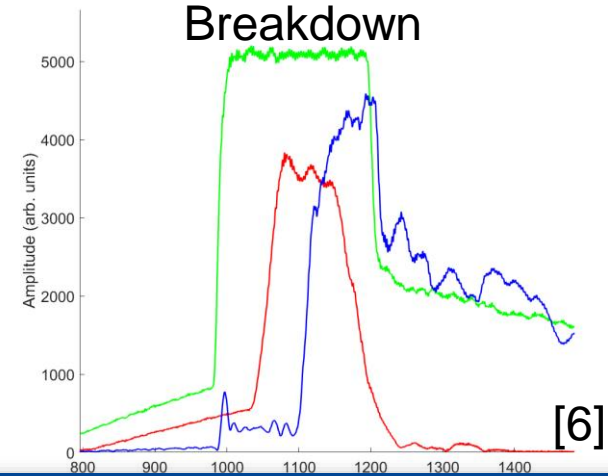
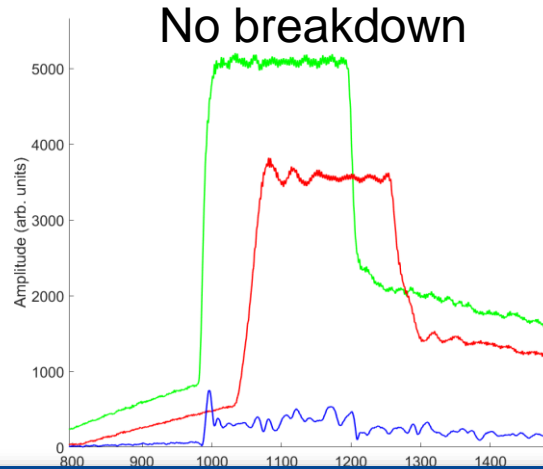
Experimental Signature of Breakdowns

- Incoming wave
- Transmitted wave
- Reflected wave



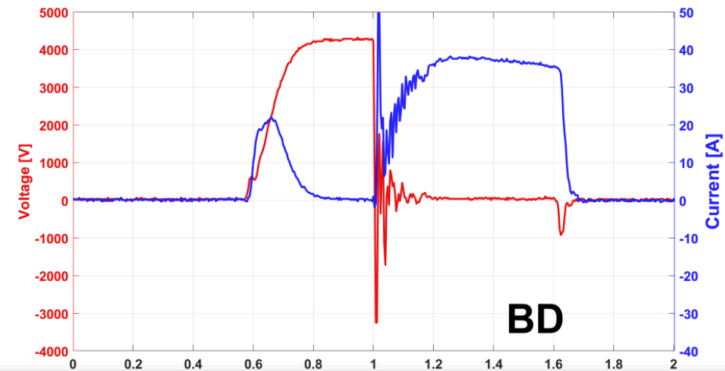
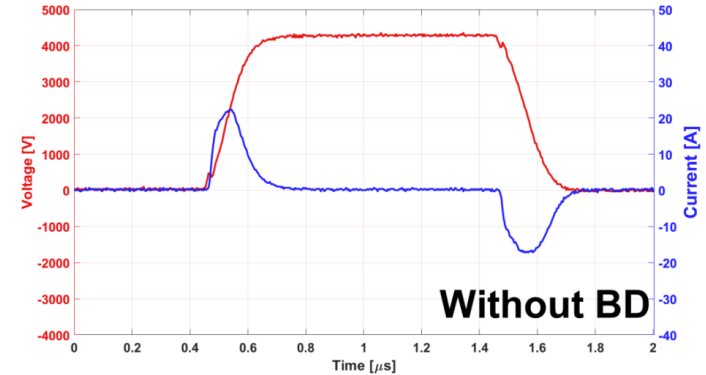
Z

- Breakdowns increase the reflected wave.
- Can find position along the z plane.



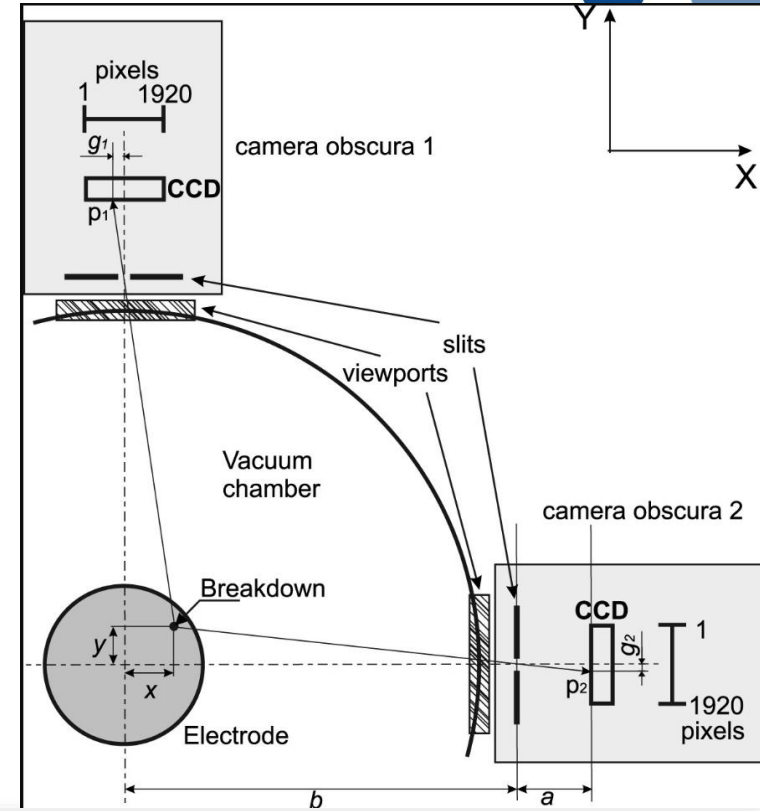
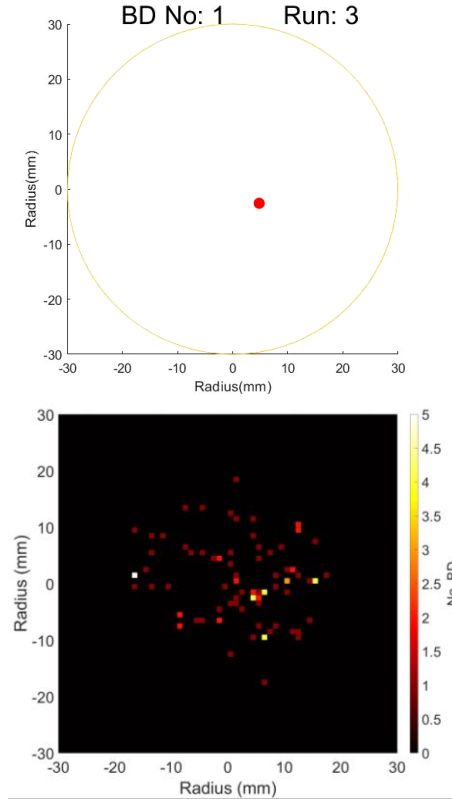
Experimental Signature of Breakdowns

- LES \approx 360pF Capacitor
- Breakdown signature:
 - Fall in voltage
 - Increase in current
- In the LES system, you can also observe it with pressure and light!



Experimental Signature of Breakdowns

2 CCD (charged couple device) cameras are used to localize breakdowns in realtime pulse pulse.



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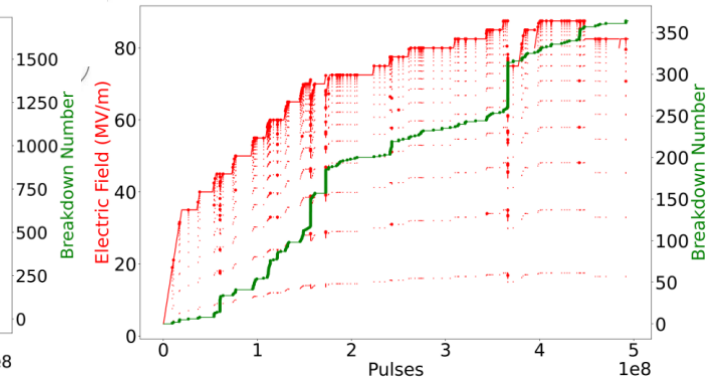
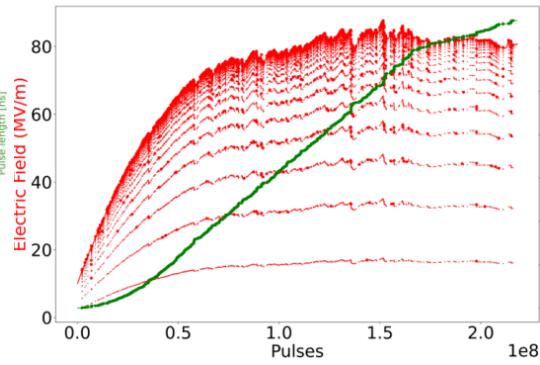
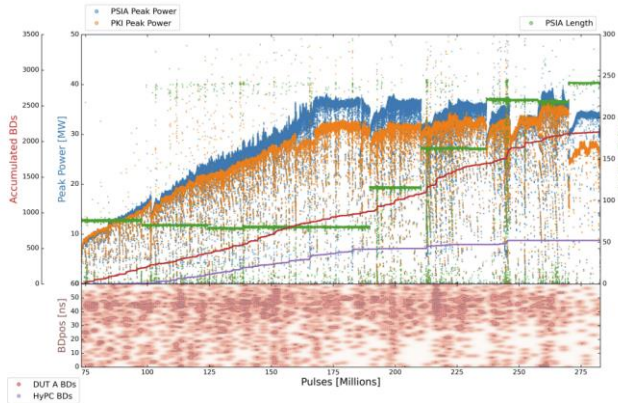
Field Emission Measurements and Development



Conditioning

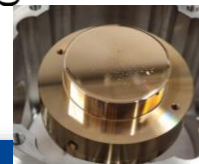
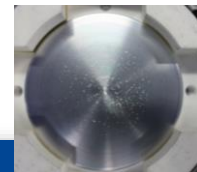
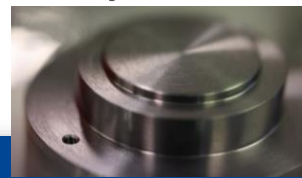
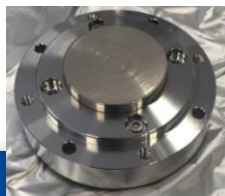
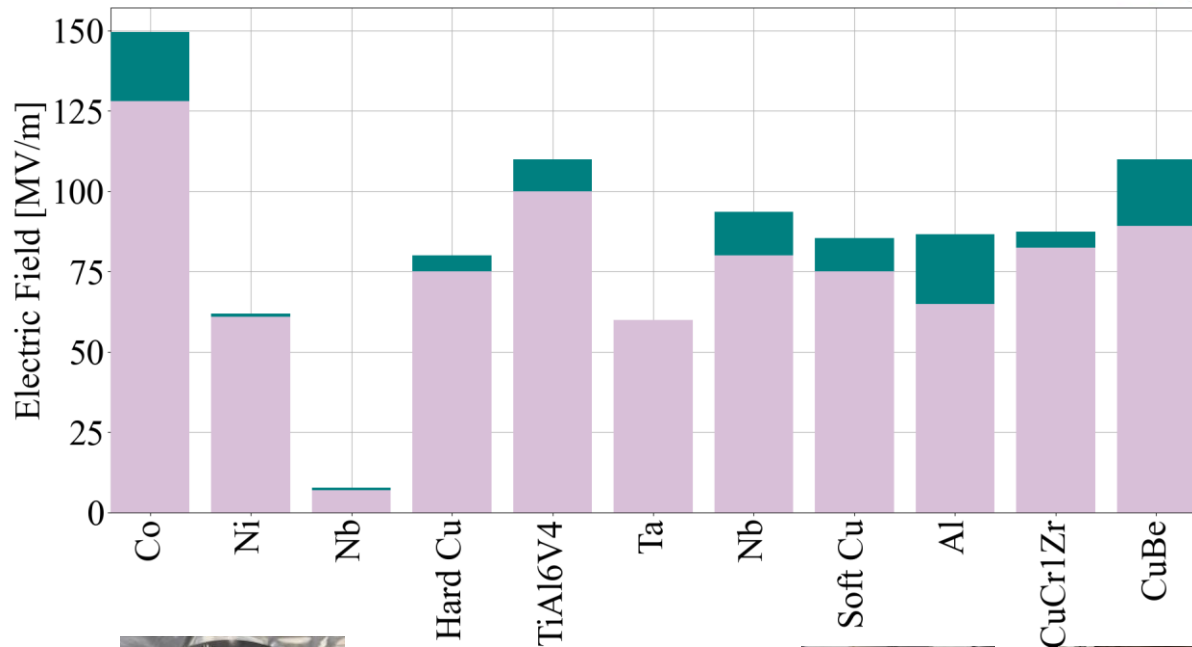
Conditioning examples for td31s, conditioning of Cu in the LES and flat running conditioning in the LES system.

RF Conditioning curve \longrightarrow Mimicing DC BDR controlled Conditioning \longrightarrow Improving DC flat run conditioning



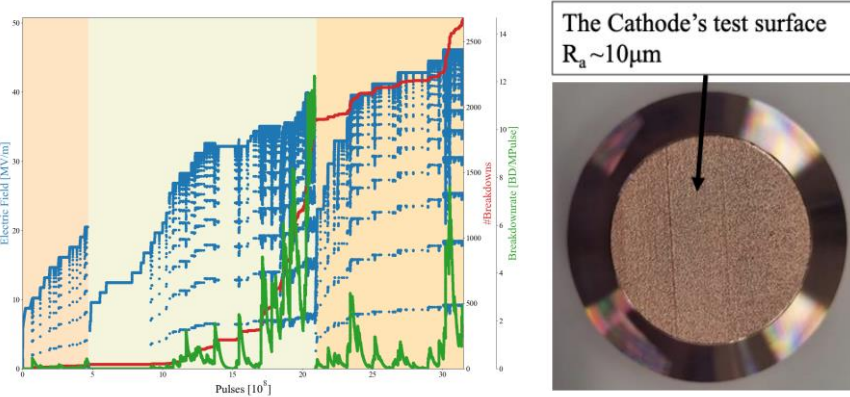
Voltage holding for materials

Helps us characterize and compare different materials to find the most appropriate for field holding.



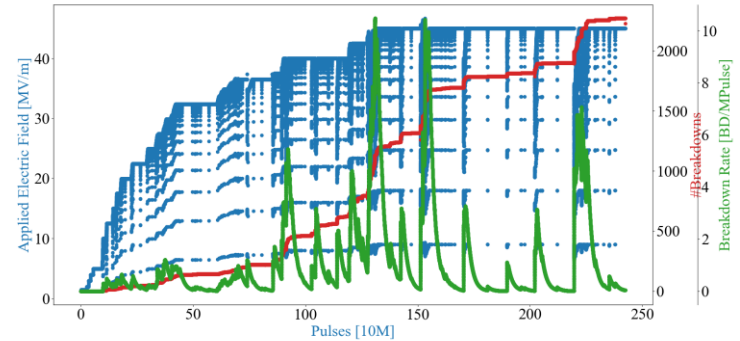
Testing of exotic materials

AM Electrodes



[14]

Nichrome coating

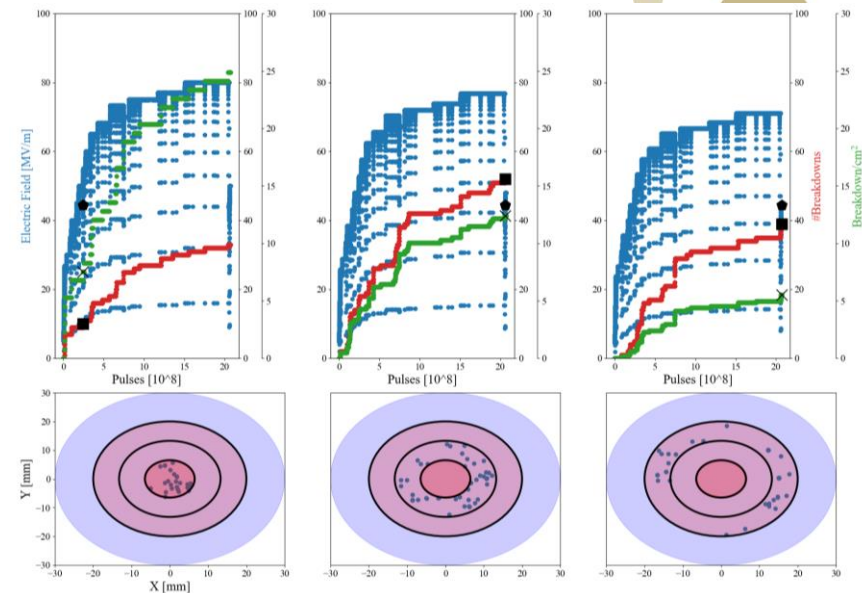
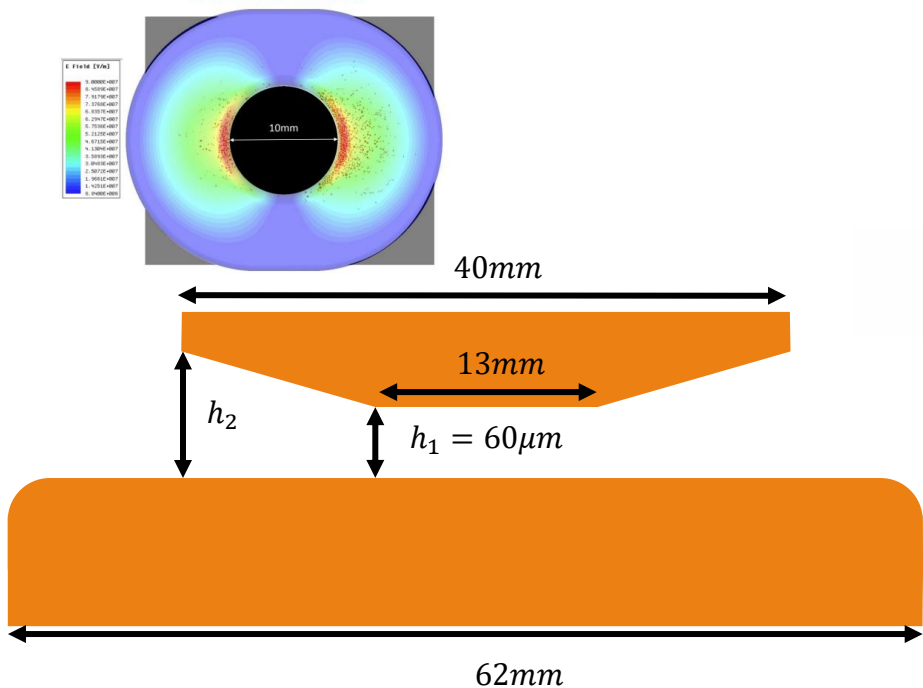


[12] INITIAL HIGH ELECTRIC FIELD- VACUUM ARC BREAKDOWN TST RESULTS FOR ADDITIVELY MANUFACTURED PURE COPPER ELECTRODES- A. RATKUS

[13] THE COOL COPPER COLLIDER CONCEPT FOR A HIGGS FACTORY

Example of breakdown localization

Breakdown locations
superimposed on electric
field distribution.



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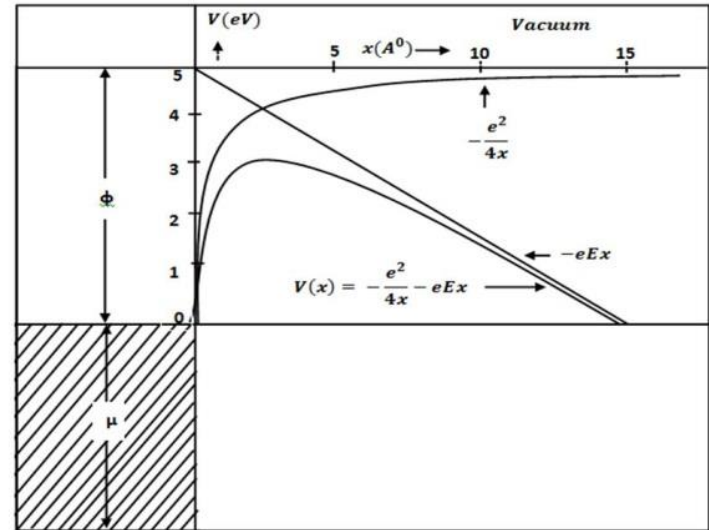


Field Emission

When high electric fields are applied to a surface, it lowers the potential barrier, enabling electrons to escape.

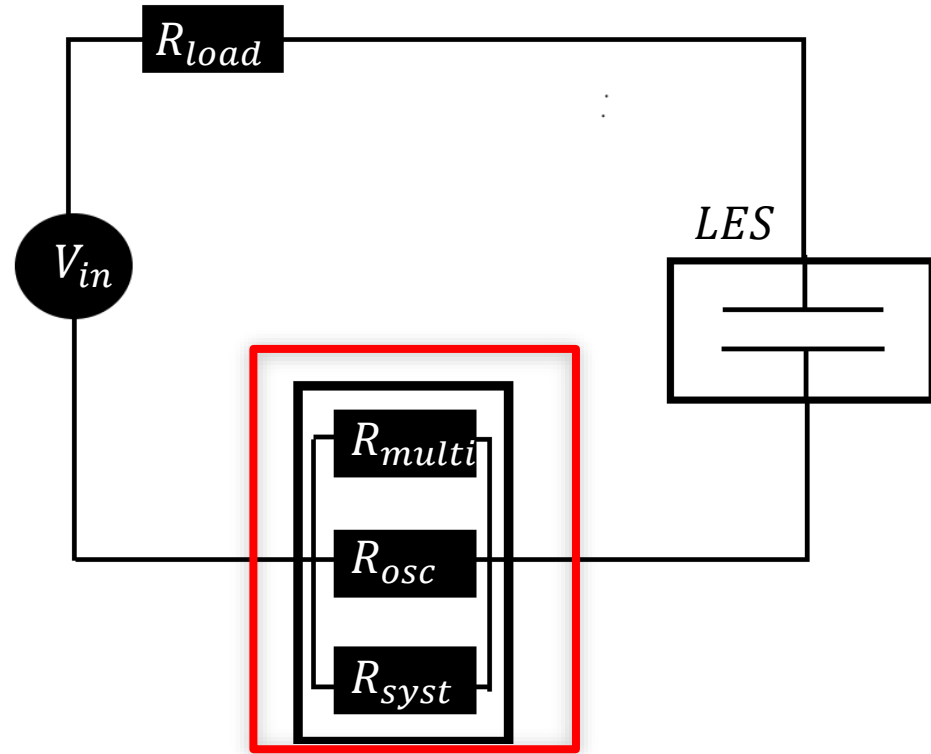
Predictable using Fowler-Nordheim equation

Works without correction factor
on nanoscopic scales



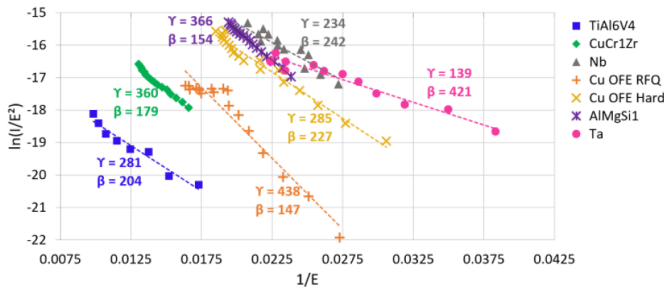
Field Emission Measurement

- We connect our system to an extra circuit to measure the field emission.
- We record it using an oscilloscope, control it using a multimeter and can adjust the current using our system resistance.

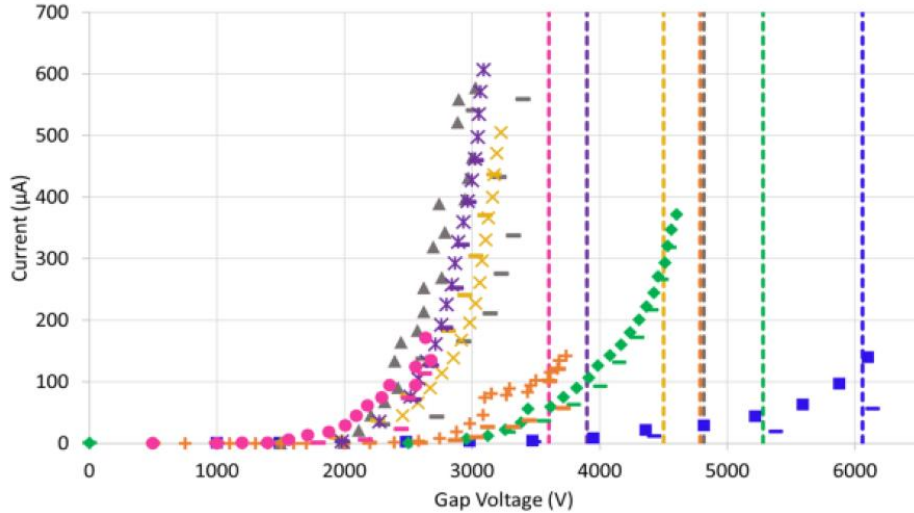


Field Emission Measurement

- IV curves of materials
- Needs a field enhancement factor β to work.

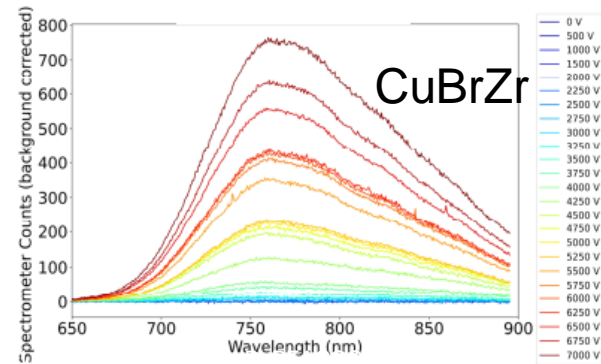
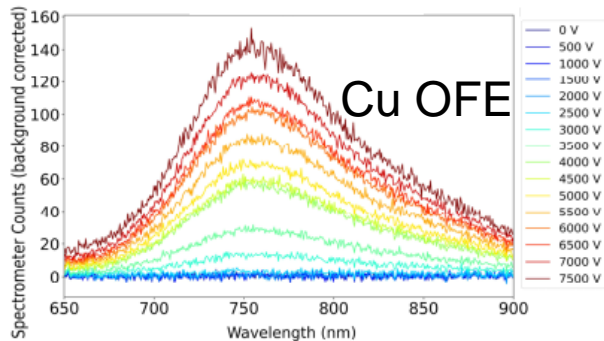
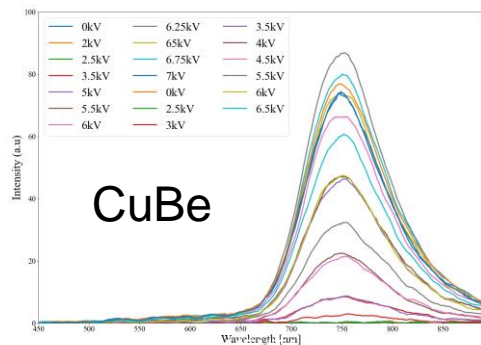
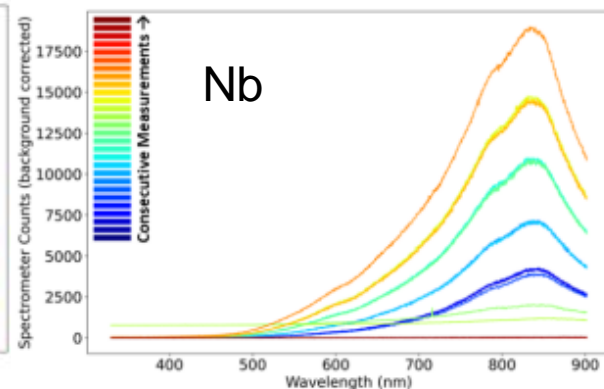
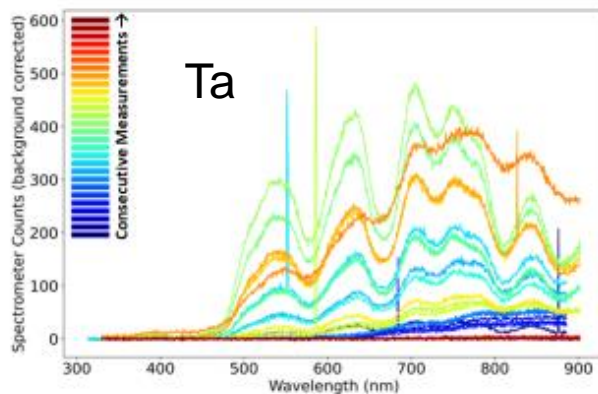


- Titanium ↑
- Titanium ↓
- ◆ Copper Chromium Zirconium ↑
- ◆ Copper Chromium Zirconium ↓
- ▲ Niobium ↑
- ▲ Niobium ↓
- × Copper OFE Hard ↑
- × Copper OFE Hard ↓
- + Copper OFE RFQ ↑
- + Copper OFE RFQ ↓
- × Aluminium ↑
- × Aluminium ↓
- Tantalum ↑
- Tantalum ↓



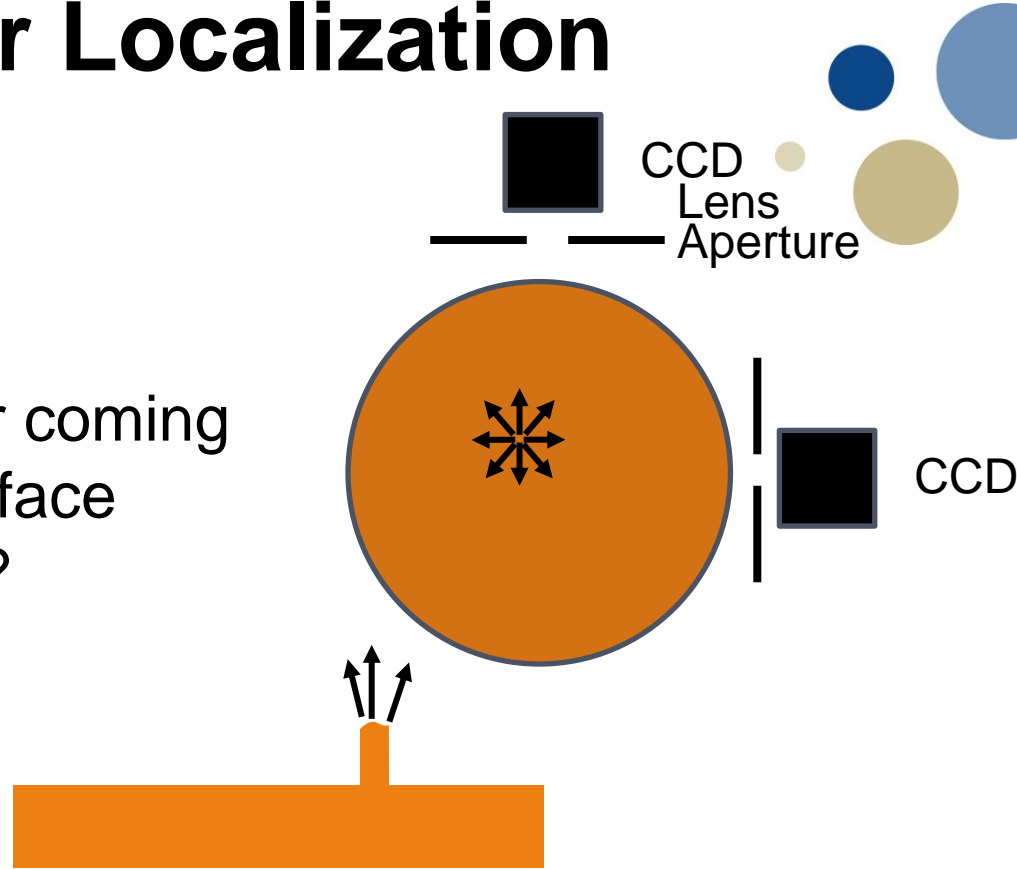
Light during Field Emission

Light seen during field emission

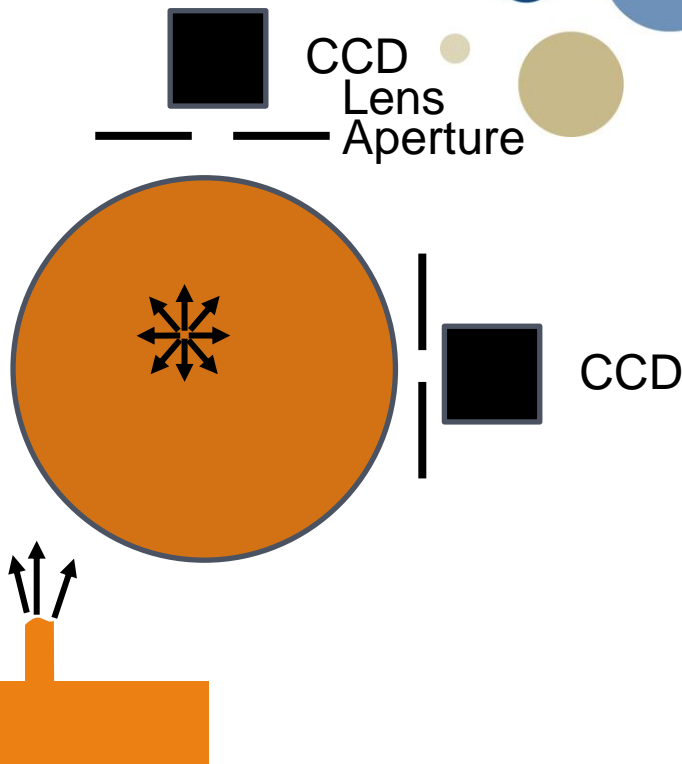
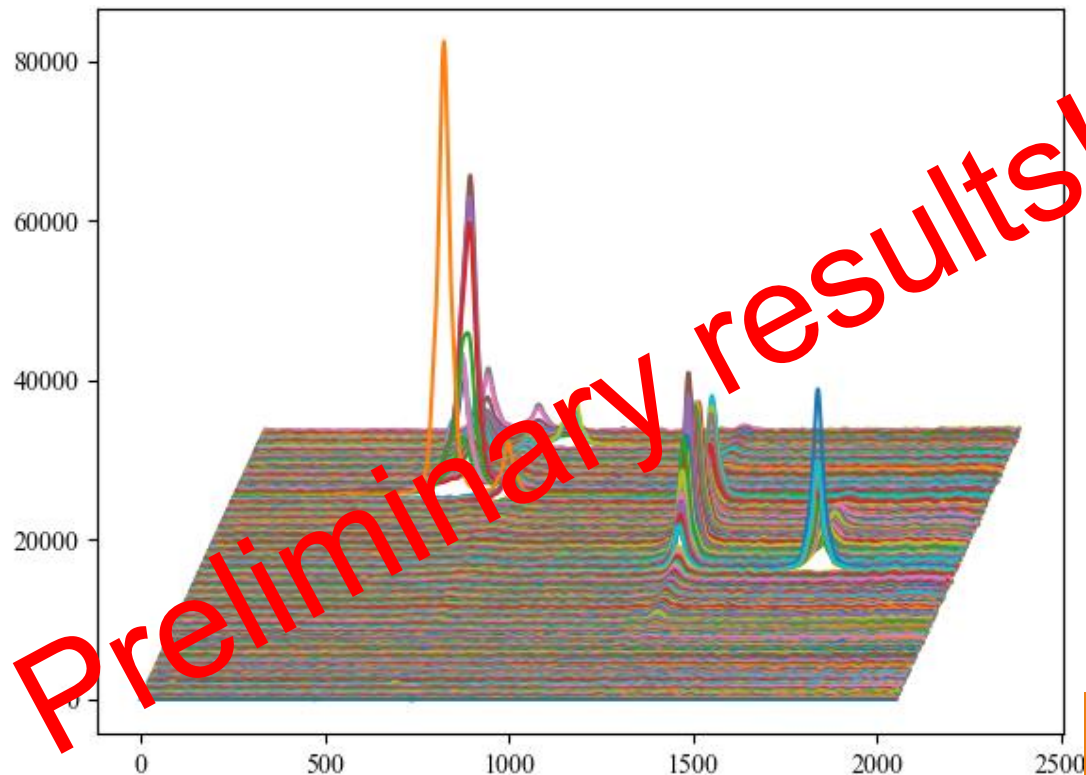


Light Emitter Localization

Is the field enhancement factor coming from certain points on the surface or uniformly over the surface?



Light Emitter Localization



Questions?



References

- [1] <https://cds.cern.ch/journal/CERNBulletin/2012/43/News%20Articles/1484855>
- [2] <https://accelconf.web.cern.ch/e08/papers/thxm01.pdf>
- [3] <https://cds.cern.ch/record/1346987/files/mop068.pdf>
- [4] <https://home.cern/science/accelerators/compact-linear-collider>
- [5] <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/physics/articles/10.3389/fphy.2024.1308455/full>
- [6] <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1212689/contributions/5377907/>
- [7] <https://www.duo.uio.no/handle/10852/52944>
- [8] <https://scandinaviasystems.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/xboxscandinovappt-v2.pdf>
- [9] <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2871883>
- [10] <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0168900219314238>
- [11] <https://indico.slac.stanford.edu/event/7467/contributions/6120/attachments/2893/8043/Marca%2002.pdf>
- [12] <https://inspirehep.net/files/0eebce8e1bd94325d3845e845e425409>
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- [14] <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1298949/contributions/5783848/>
- [15] <https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/16390>
- [16] <https://cds.cern.ch/record/1330346>

