

... for a brighter future

Recent ANL 7.8 GHz Power Extraction Experiment



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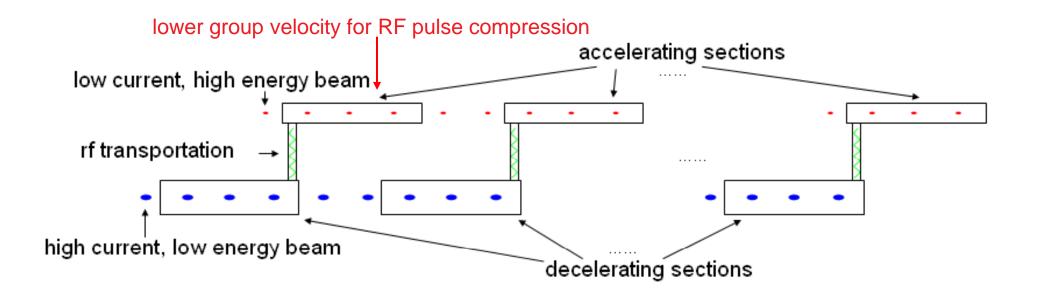
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Outline

- Introduction
- Design of a 7.8GHz power extractor
- Beam tests of the 7.8GHz power extractor:
 - i. Single bunch tests
 - ii. Bunch train tests
- Design of a 26GHz power extractor
- Summary



Dielectric loaded scheme for two beam acceleration

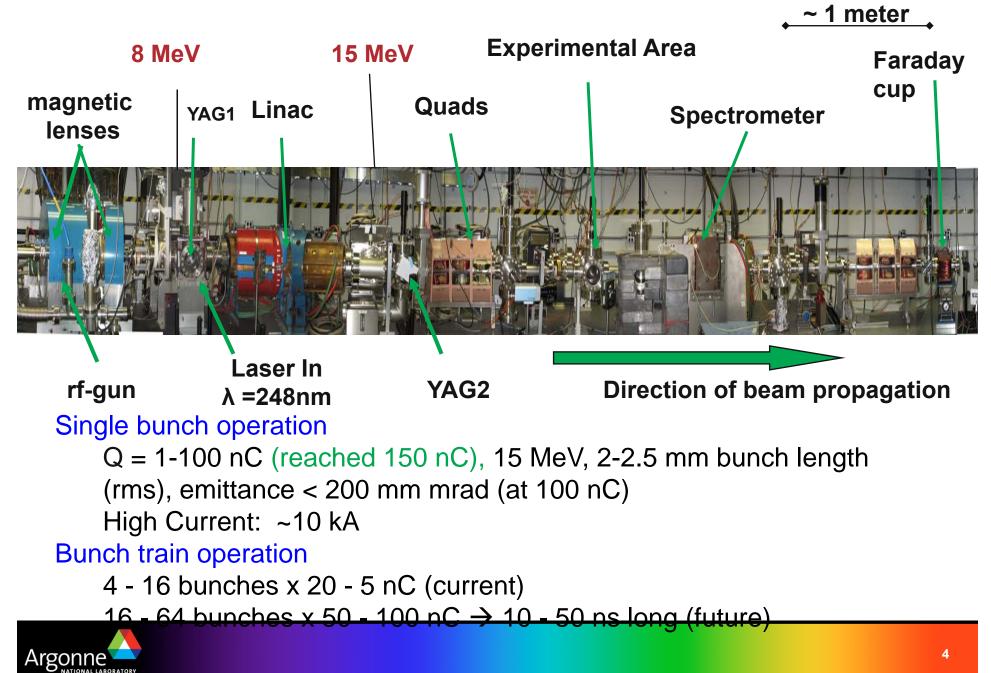


Power: >100MW

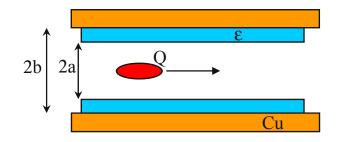
- Frequency: up to 30GHz
- RF pulse length: a few nanoseconds to a few tens of nanoseconds



The Argonne Wakefield Accelerator (AWA)



Example: Dielectric Loaded WF Accelerator



Looking at dielectric structure properties:

- Comparable accelerating properties as metal structures;
- More material options; Possibly higher gradients;
- Simpler geometry, easy to construct and HOM damping.
 Applications
 - Two-beam acceleration
 - Collinear wakefield acceleration

Keys to the success:

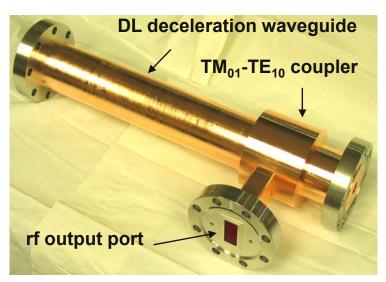
– Drive beam, drive beam and drive beam!

 \rightarrow Energy \uparrow , Charge \uparrow Bunch length \downarrow Emittance \downarrow

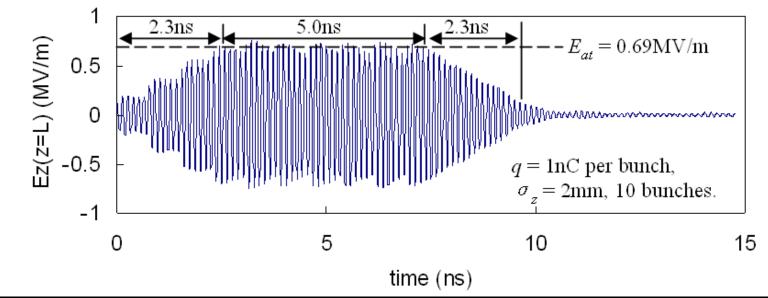
$$W_Z(z) \approx \frac{Q}{a^2} \exp\left[-2\left(\frac{\pi \sigma_z}{\lambda_n}\right)^2\right] \cos(kz)$$



Design of the 7.8GHz power extractor: the deceleration tube

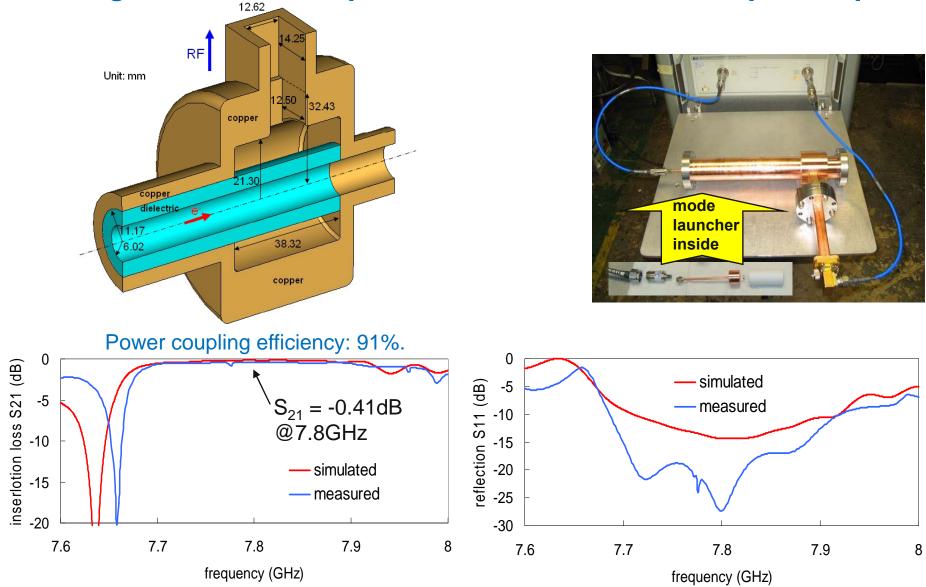


| Frequency: | 7.8GHz |
|--|-------------------------|
| Inner diameter: | 12.04mm |
| Outer diameter: | 22.34mm |
| Dielectric constant: | 4.6 |
| Deceleration section length | : 266mm |
| Group velocity: | 0.23c |
| Generated power (Gaussian bunch length = 2mm): | |
| Single bunch: 79MW @100nC per bunch | |
| Bunch train ($T_b = 769$ ps): 1 | 00MW @30nC per bunch |
| | 280MW @ 50nC per bunch |
| | 1.1GW @ 100nC per bunch |
| | |

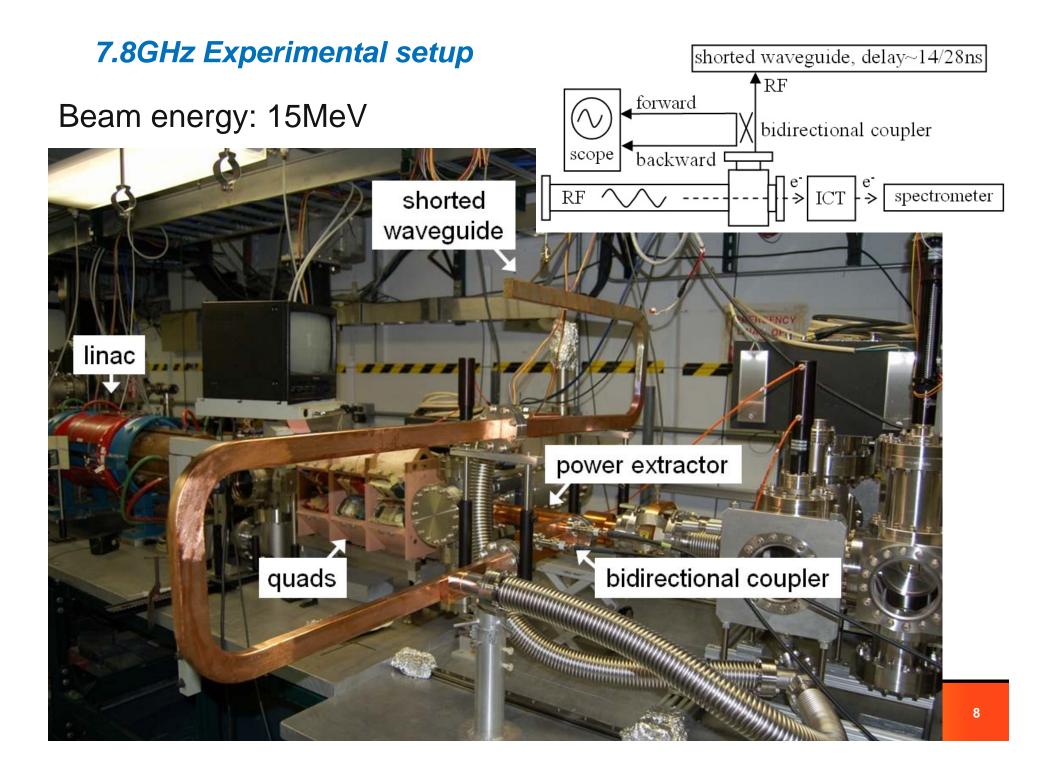


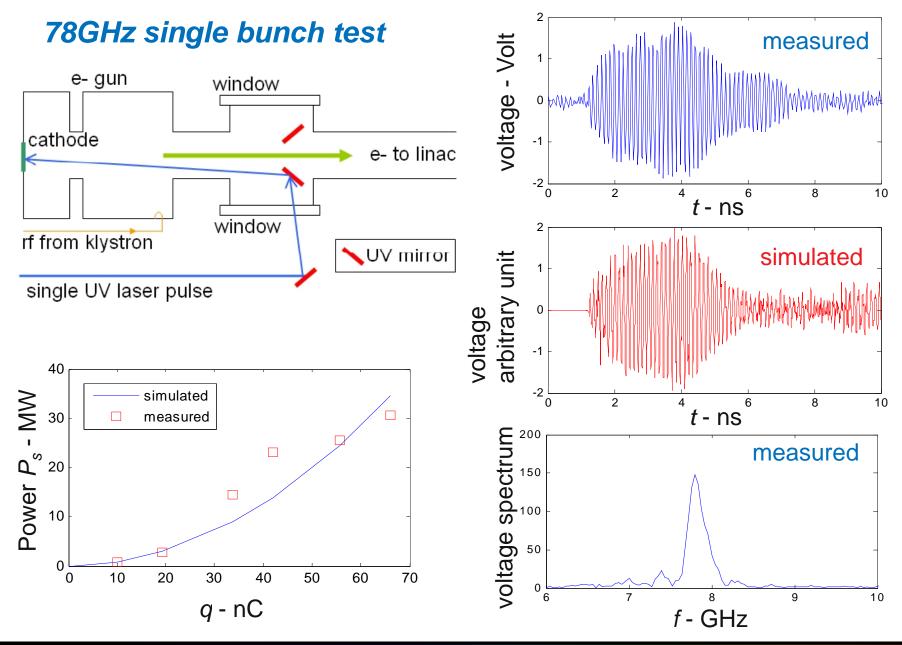


Design of the 7.8GHz power extractor: the RF output coupler



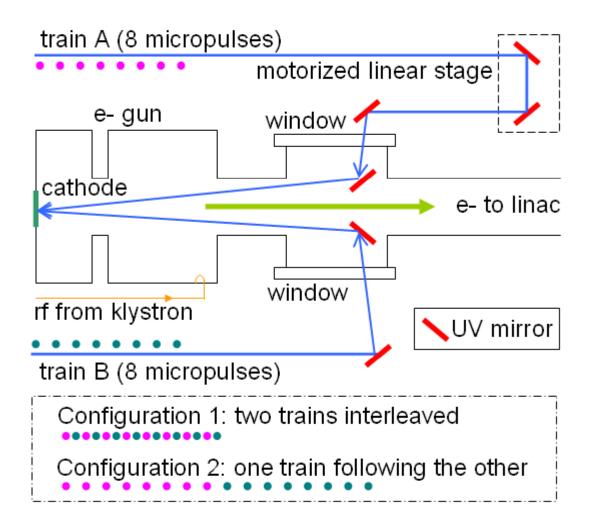


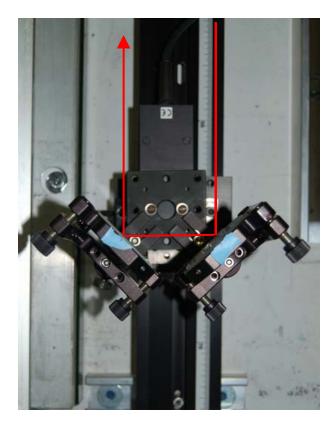






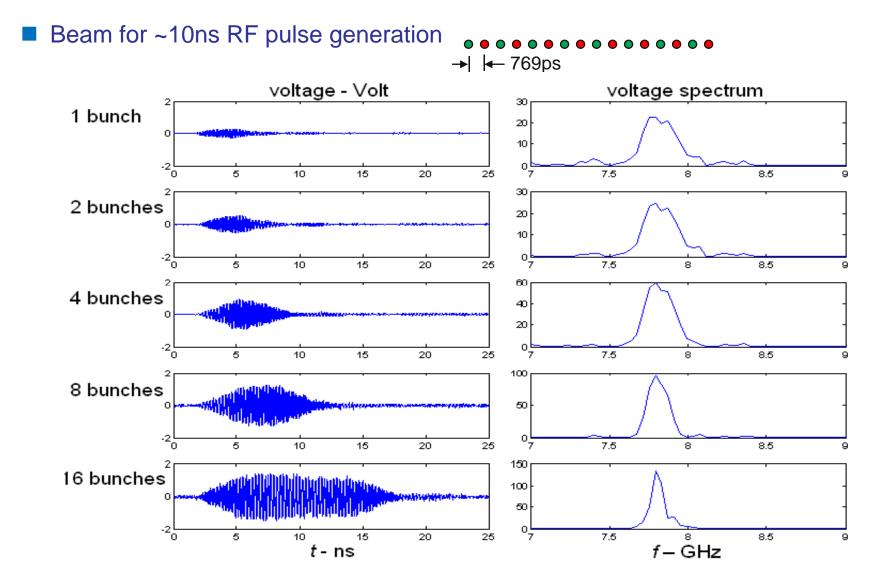
7.8GHz bunch train test – electron bunch train generation





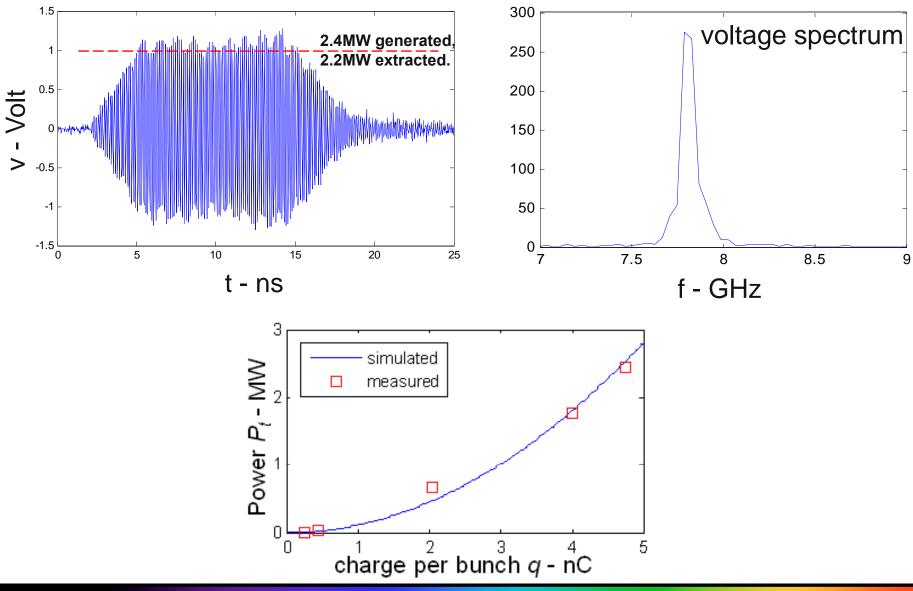


7.8GHz 10ns pulse generation



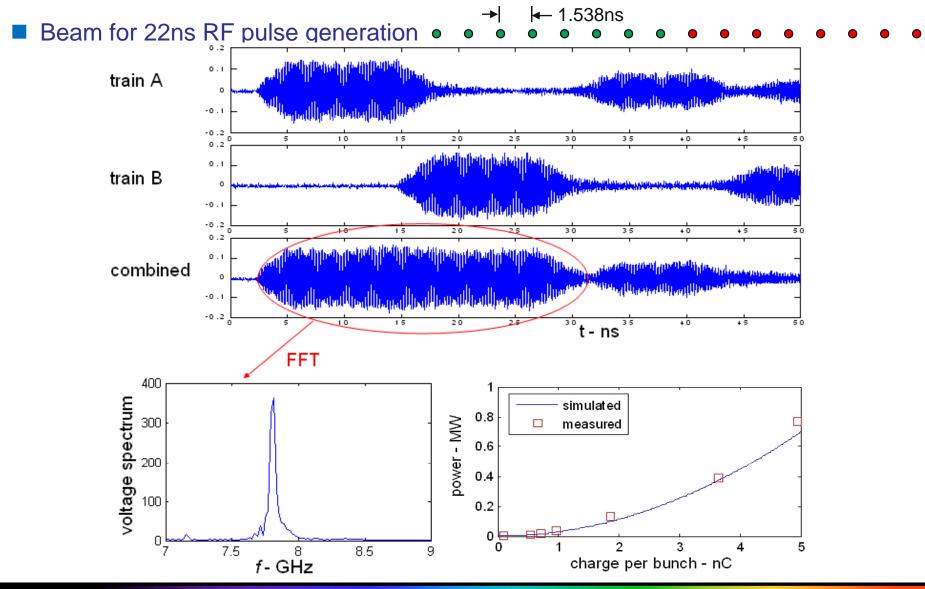


7.8GHz, 2.4MW, 10ns RF pulse generation





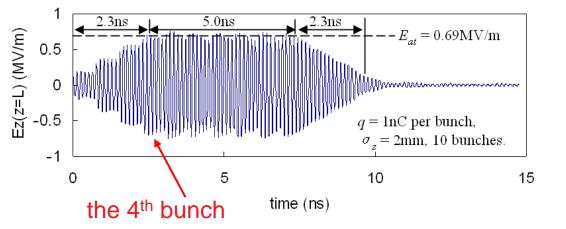
7.8GHz, 0.77MW 22ns RF pulse generation

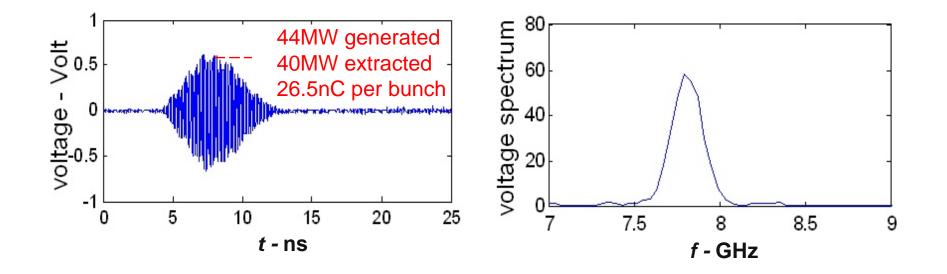




7.8GHz 4-bunch test for high power generation

- Simulation shows the power reach "flat-top" saturation level when the drive bunch contains 4 or more consecutive bunches spaced by 769ps.
- To maximize this power level the UV laser bunch was only split into 4 bunches.



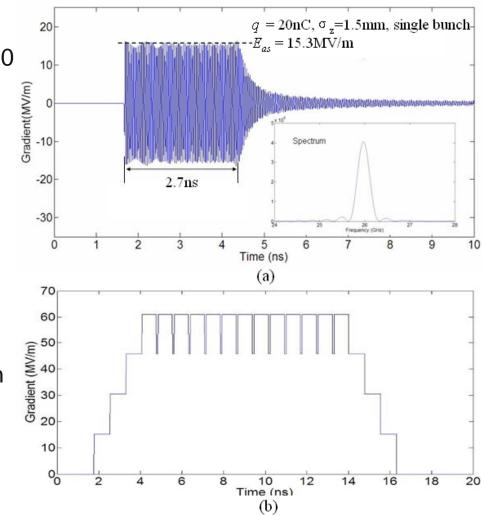




26GHz power extractor design: deceleration tube

Frequency: $26GHz = 1.3GHz^{*}20$ Inner radius: 7mm Outer radius: 9.068mm Interaction length: 300mm Dielectric constant: 6.64 Group velocity: 0.25c 2950 Q: r/Q: **9.8K**Ω/m

Generated power (Gaussian bunch length = 1.5mm): Single bunch: 8.2MW @20nC per bunch Bunch train (*Tb* = 769ps): 148MW @20nC per bunch

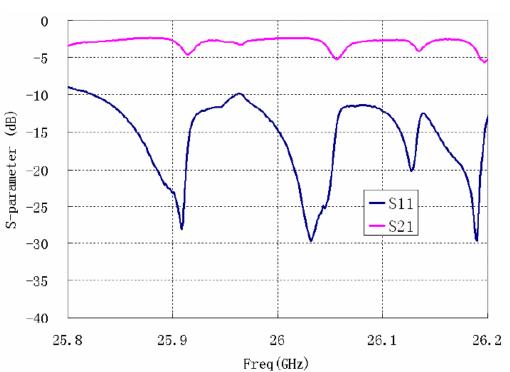




26GHz power extractor design: output coupler





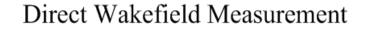


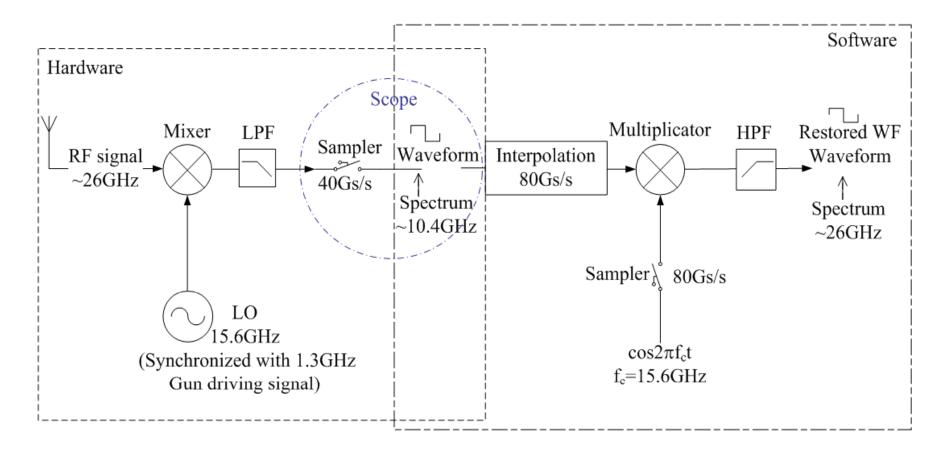
 S_{21} =-1.8dB after substracting the loss from the adapters.

power coupling efficiency is 66%.



26GHz power extraction measurement scheme:





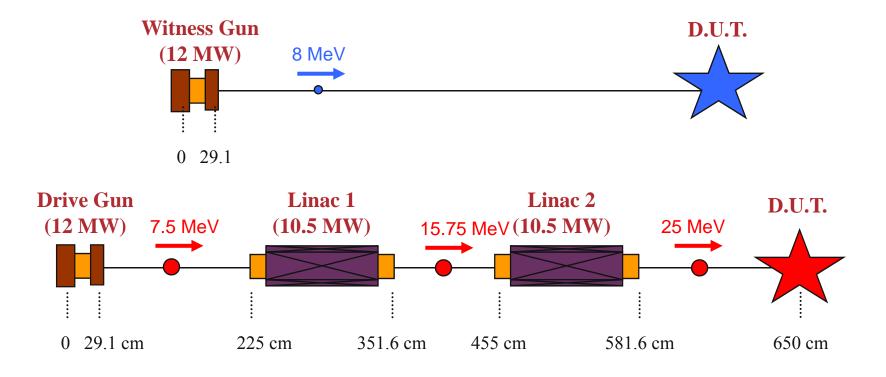


Next Steps at AWA:

- Test more structures;
- Upgrade the cathode from Mg to Cesium telluride (long, high charge bunch trains);
- Increase the beam energy to 25 MeV by using an additional Klystron.
- More power extraction experiments.



Future AWA Facility – (25 *MW* + 25 *MW* = 50 *MW*)



Single Bunch: 50 - 100 nC Bunch Train: 16 – 50, total charge 1 – 2.5 μC Goal for WF Acceleration: ~ 200 - 500 MV/m Power Generation: ~ 500 MW



New 30 MW RF Station (1.3 GHz) and Cathode Fab Lab at the AWA



Klystron and solenoid and HV Transformer

Capacitors

Preparation Chamber



Summary

- 7.8GHz dielectric-loaded power extraction has been demonstrated. 30MW of power has been generated in single bunch tests and 44MW in bunch train tests. 10ns and 22ns RF pulses have been detected.
- Currently the limitation for higher power generation is limited by the QE of the magnesium photocathode (~10⁻⁴). A new cesium telluride photocathode with much higher QE (~10⁻²) has been developed, yet to be installed and tested in a new gun (AWA G3). 280MW of output power is expected to be generated by electron charge of 50nC per bunch.
- A 26GHz dielectric-loaded power extractor has been designed and ready to be test.

