Beam quality and stability improvements for a single-cell photo-cathode RF gun

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Characteristics of Spring-8 RFgun

1. Laser

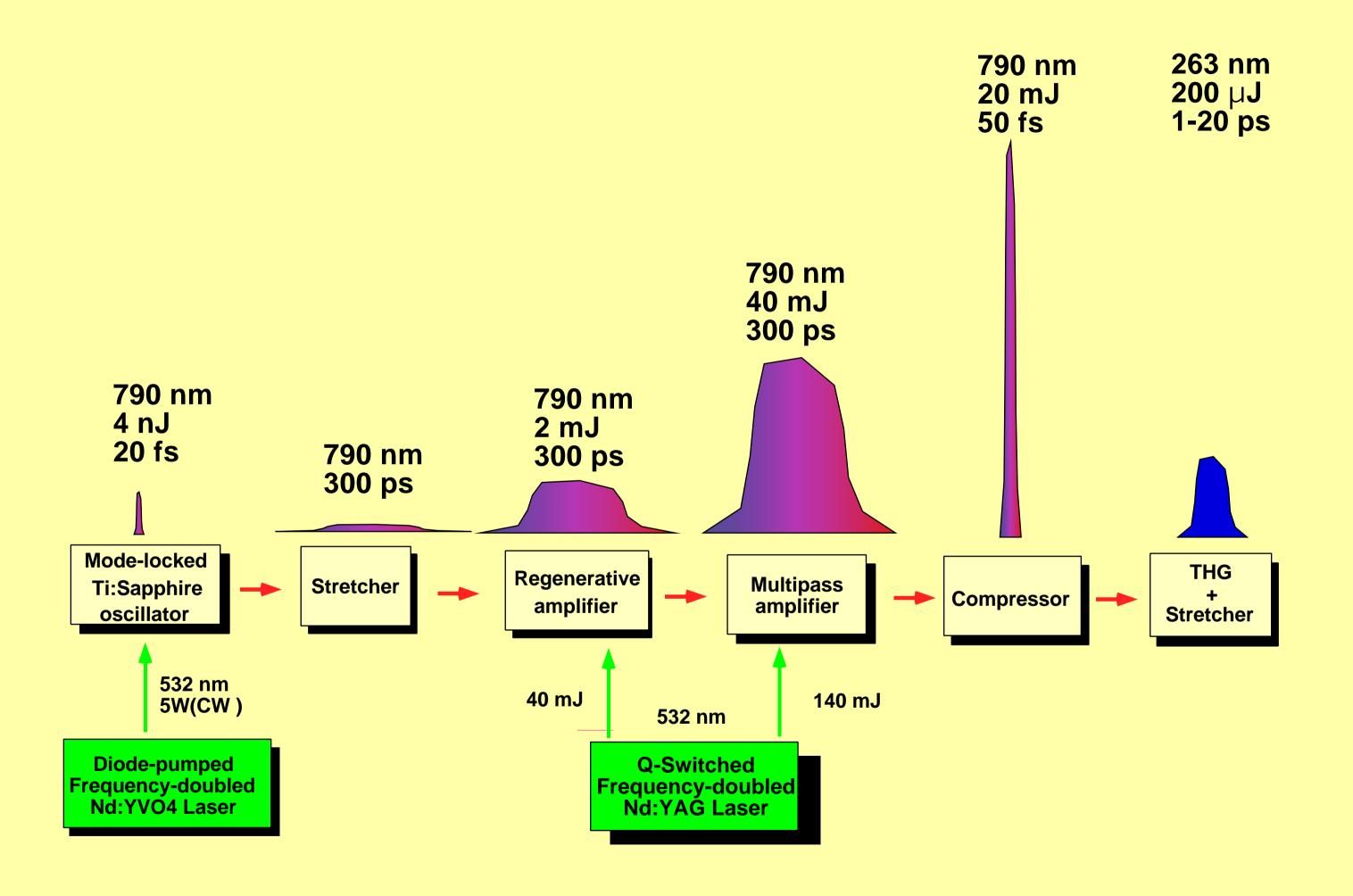
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THG of Ti:Sa Laser (266 nm, 10Hz, 200 µJ/pulse@nominal)
Spatial profile ----> Spatial filter & Homogenizer
Temporal distribution ----> Stretched with a SiO<sub>2</sub> glass rods
Energy stability ----> 2% with Homogenizer & Pinhole
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2 RF cavity

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S-band (2856MHz), Single-cell pill-box type cavity Cu cathode
High electric field ----> 175 MV/m (@4.1 MeV)
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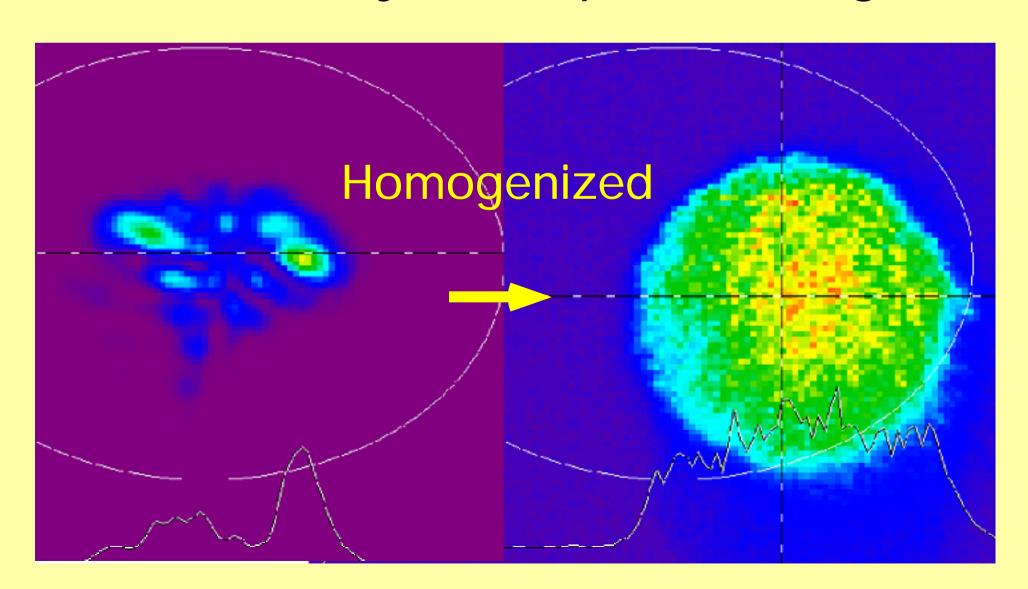
3 Synchronization between Laser & RF RF generation from laser pulses(89.25 MHz±0.08Hz) RMS jitter = 1.7 ps

Configuration of Laser System

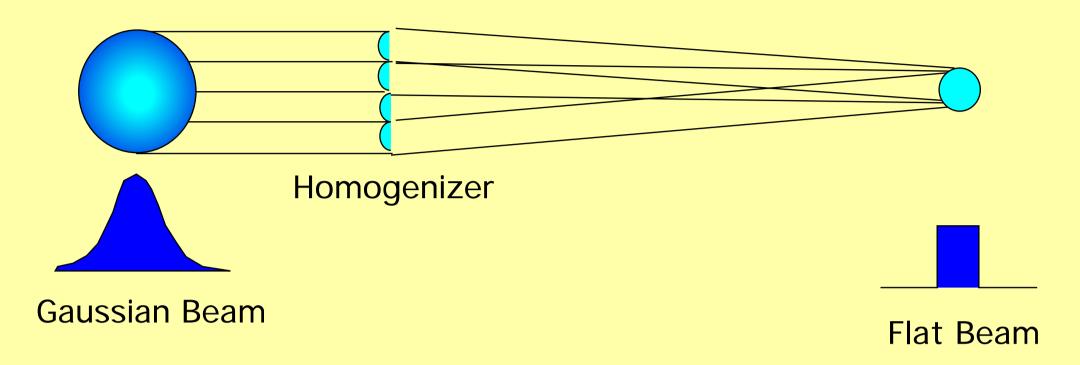


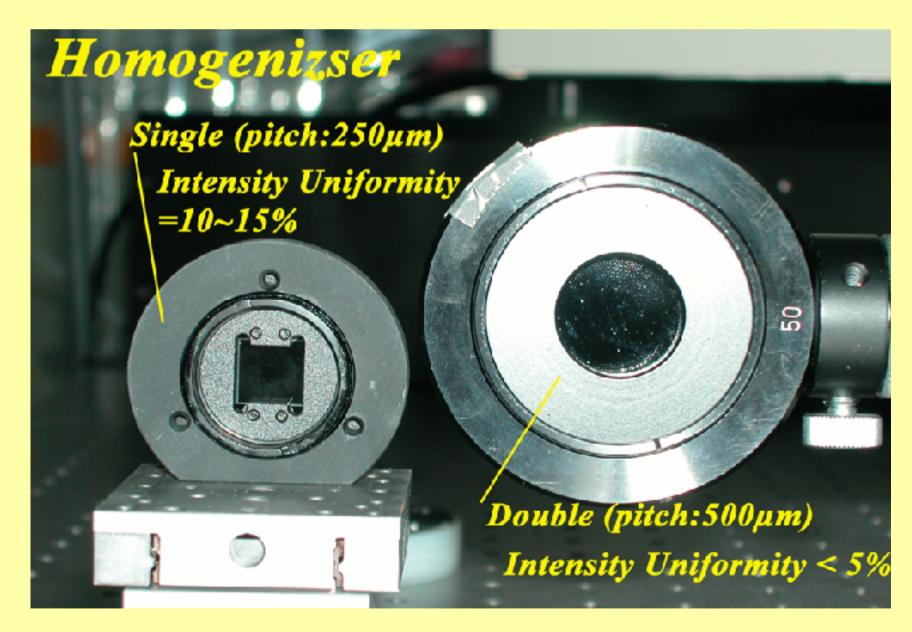
Improvement of Laser System

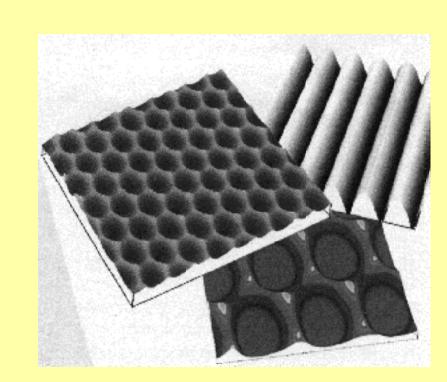
- Environments
 Improved cooling system of oscillator--> long-time operation
 Decreased Air flow ----> Low-energy fluctuation of regen amp
- 2 Laser Profile Improvements
 Alignment of multi-path amplifier
 Apply a microlens arrays as a spatial homogenizer



Homogenizer (microlens array)

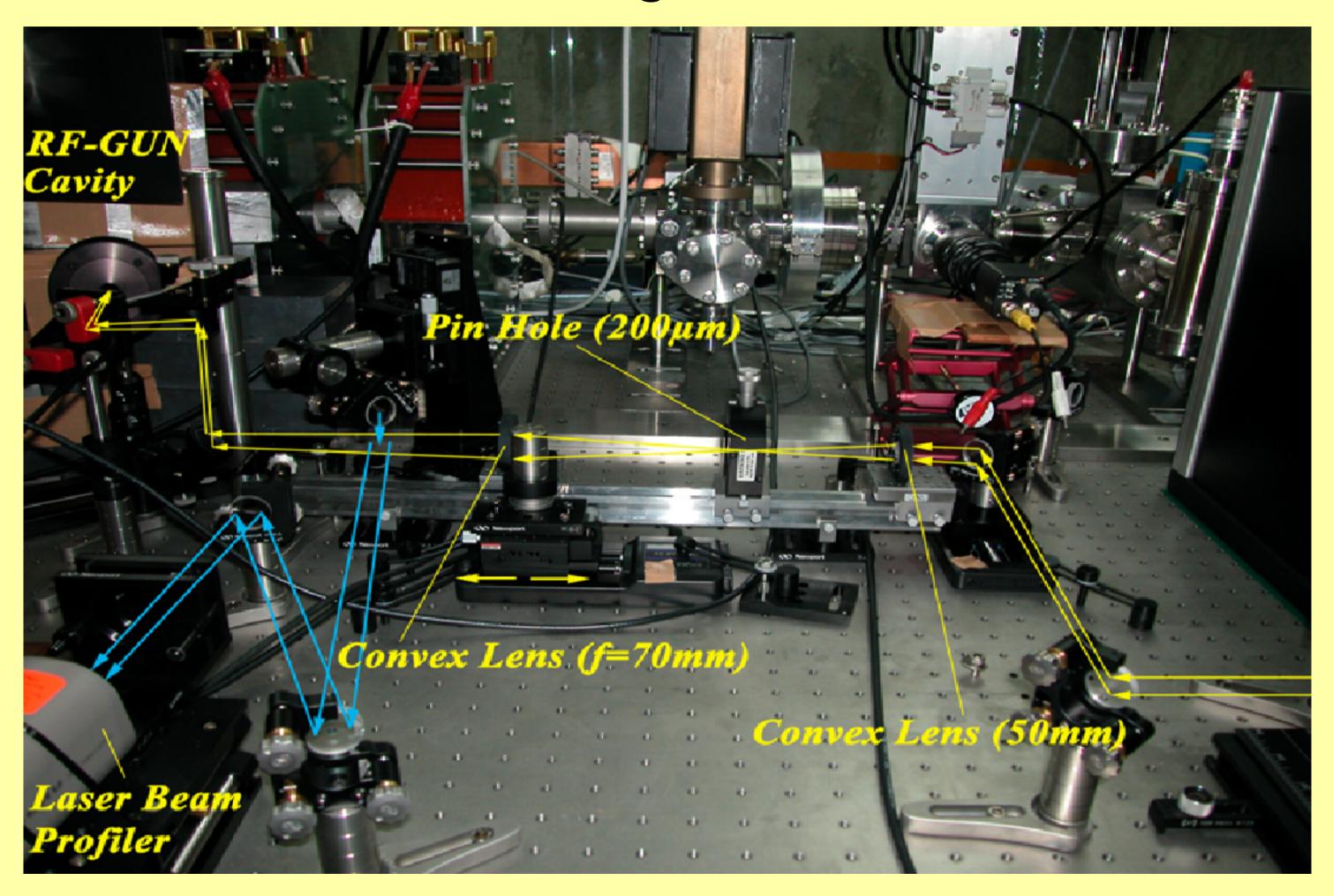




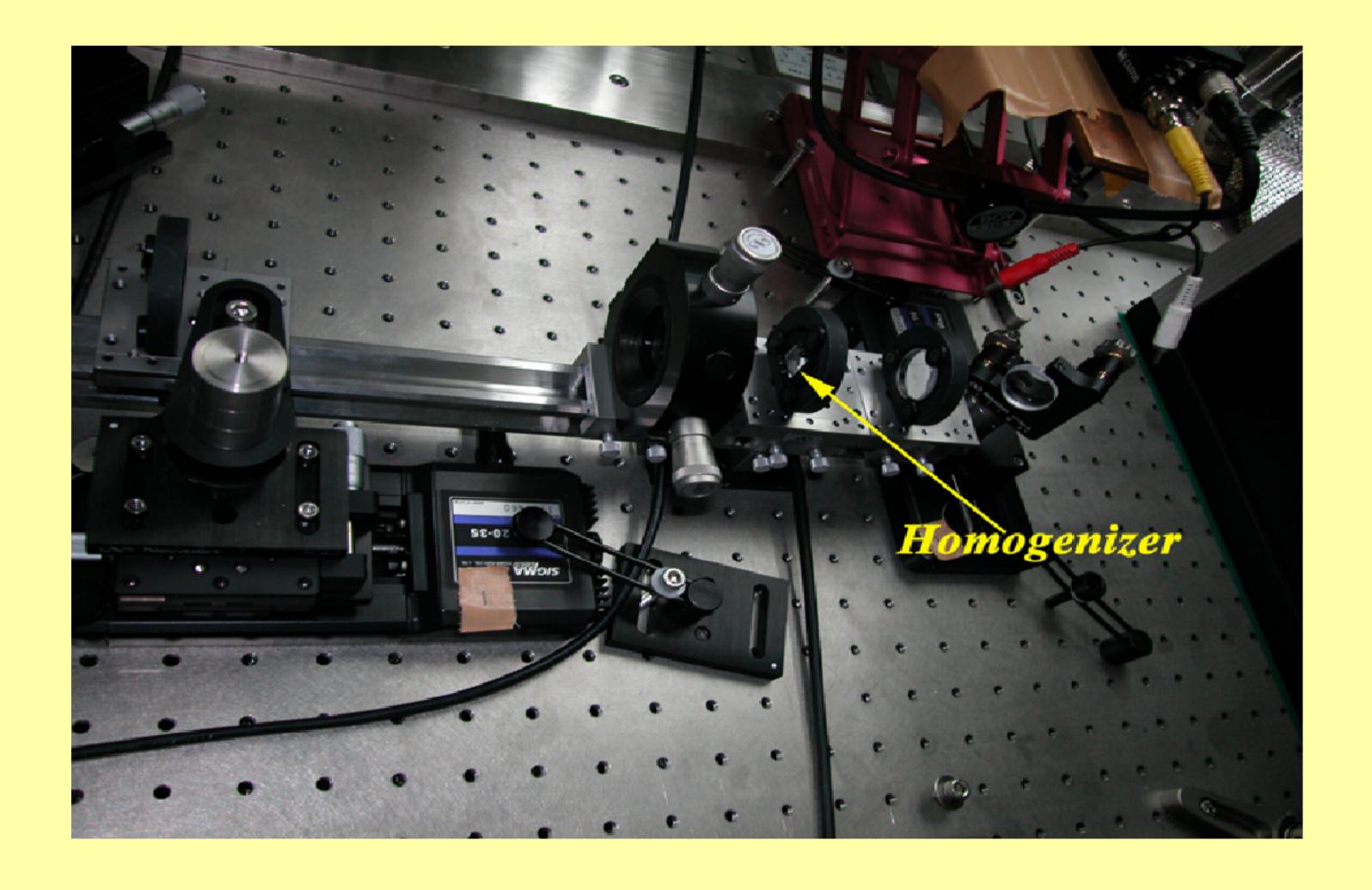


micro structure of Homogenizer

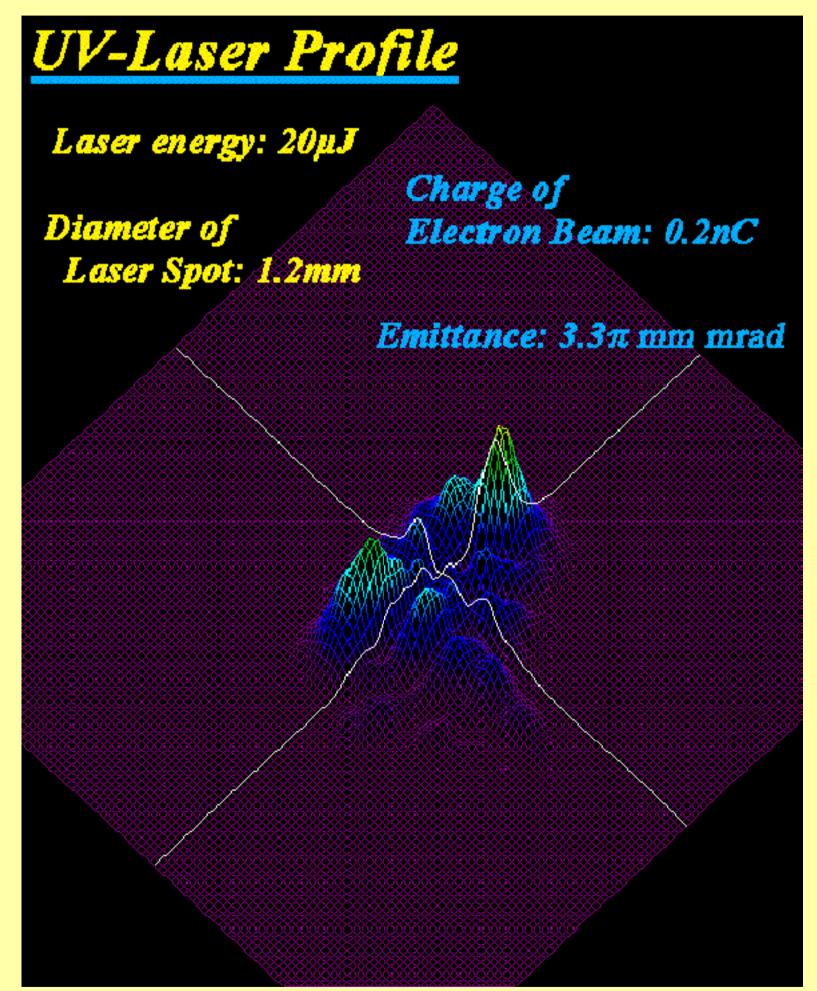
UV Laser Transport and Diagnostics (before Homogenizer installed)

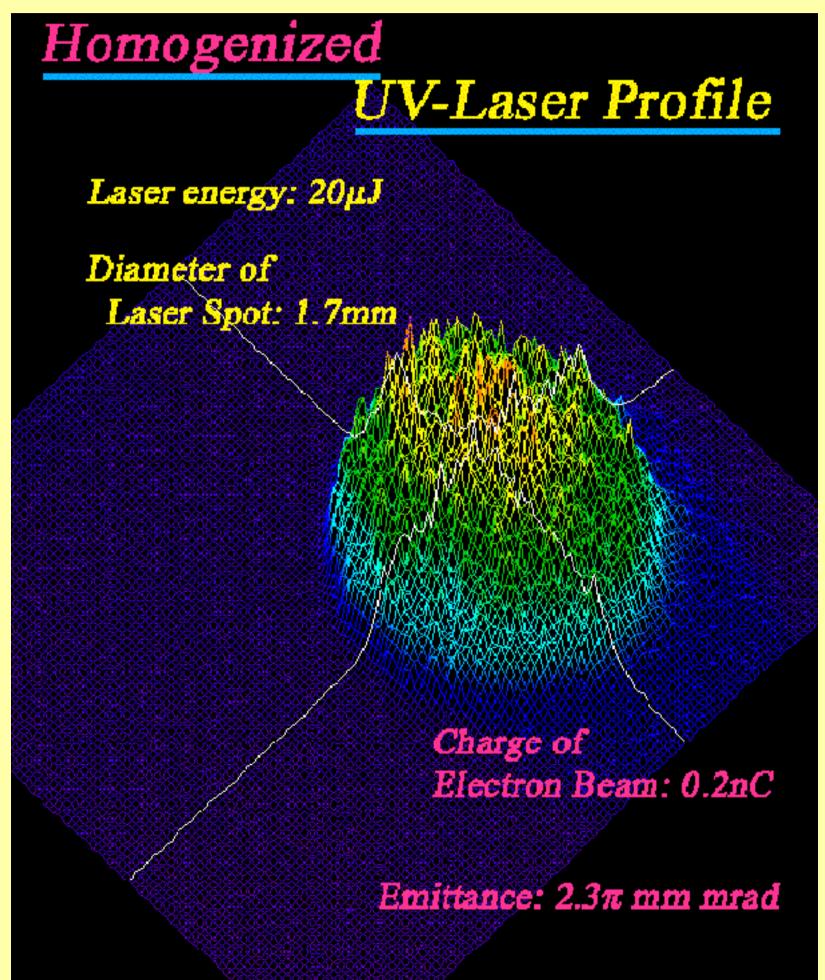


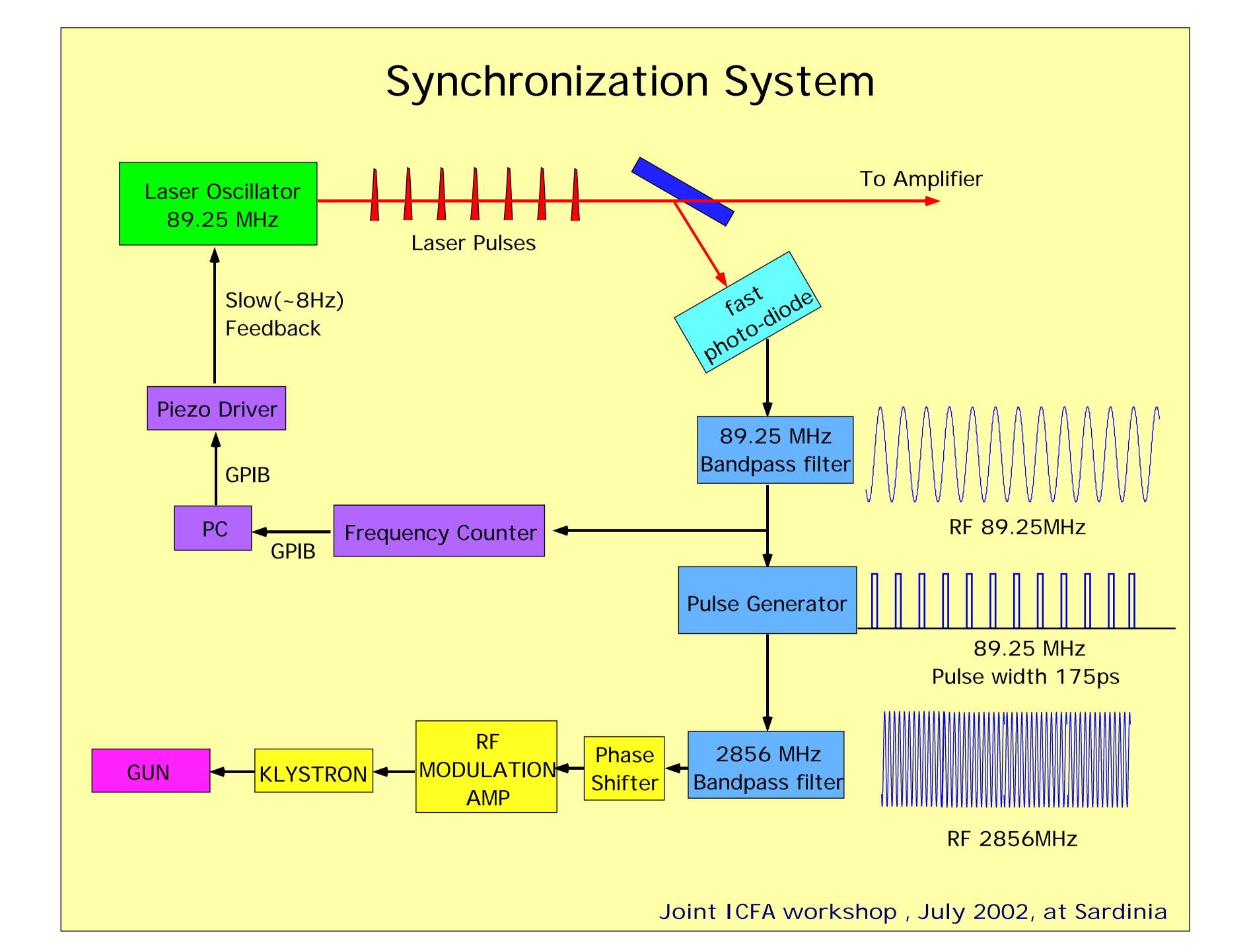
Installation of Homogenizer



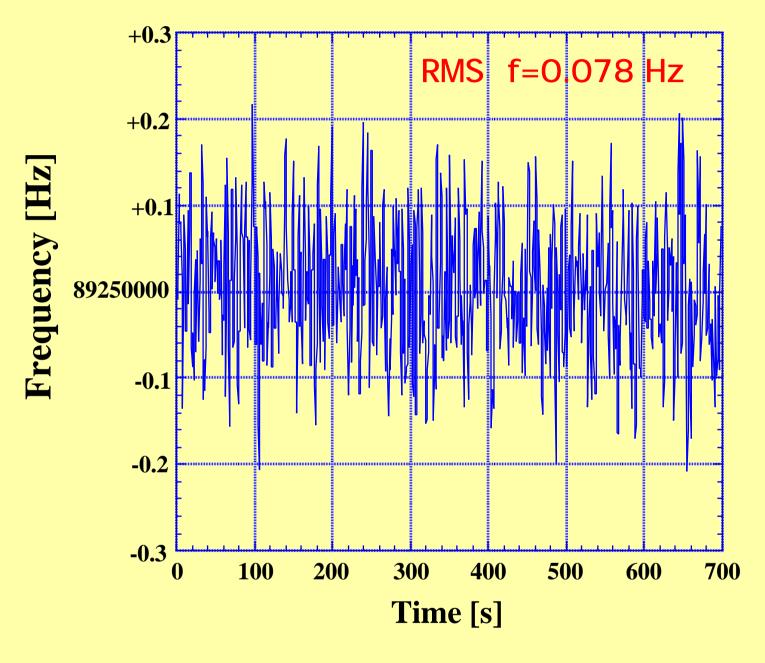
Improvements of Laser Profile & Beam Emittance



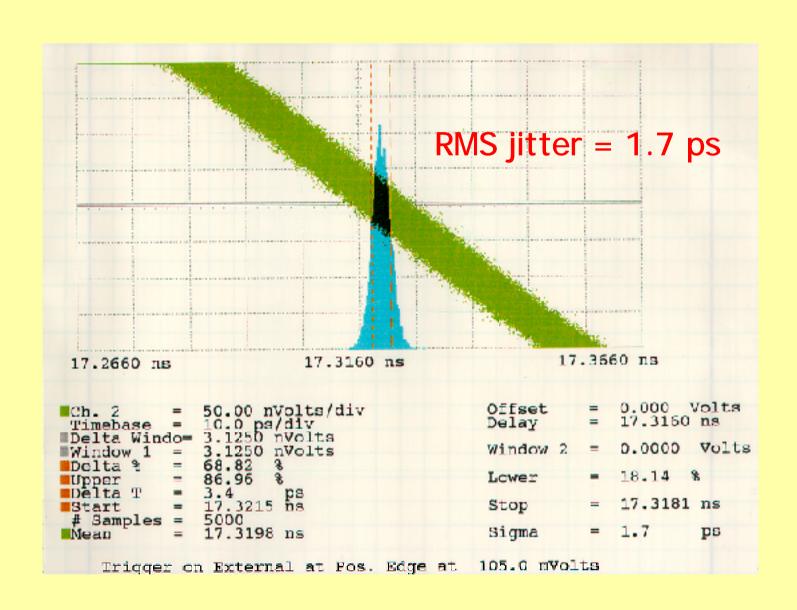




Measurement of Synchronization

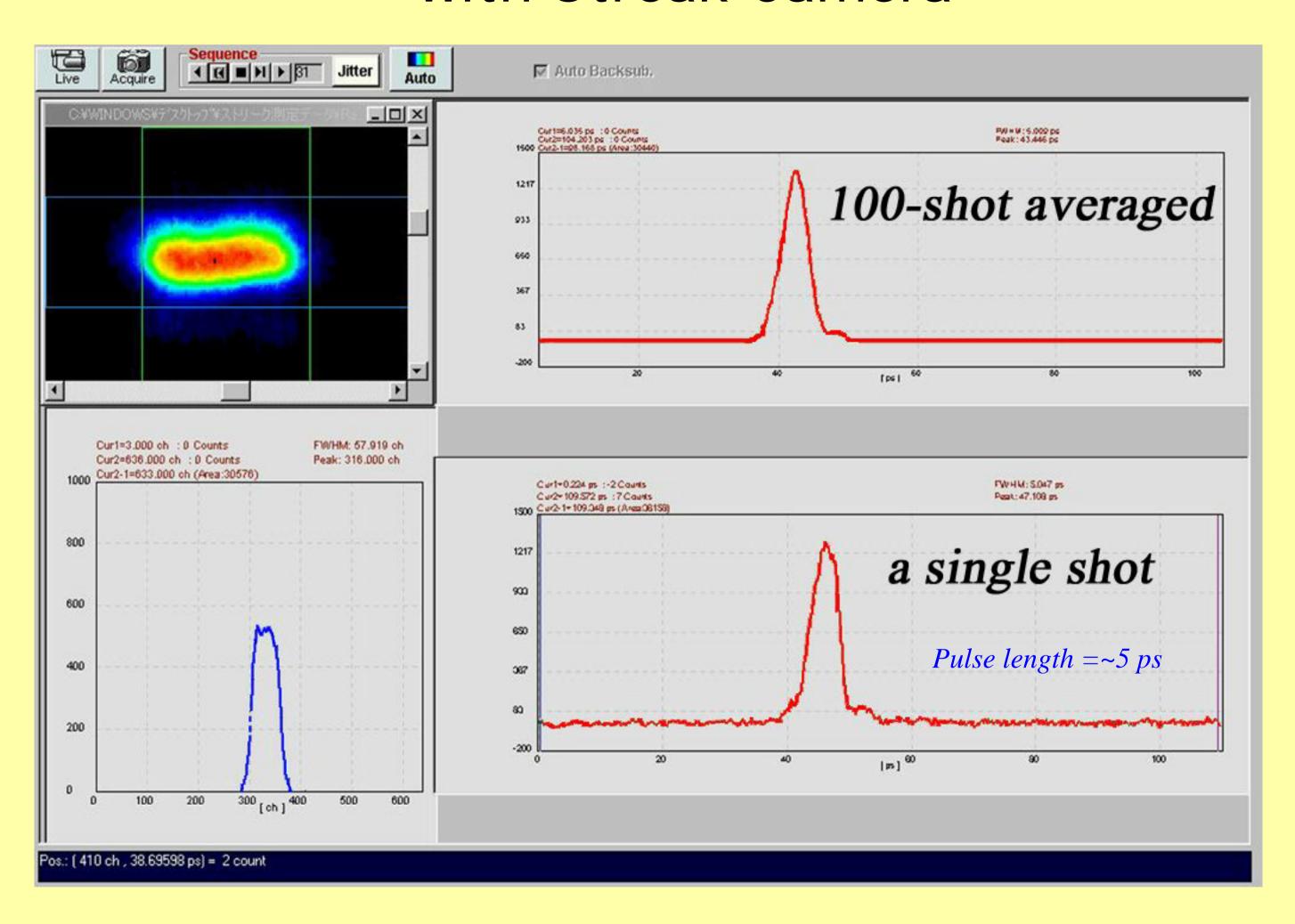


Laser Frequency Stability



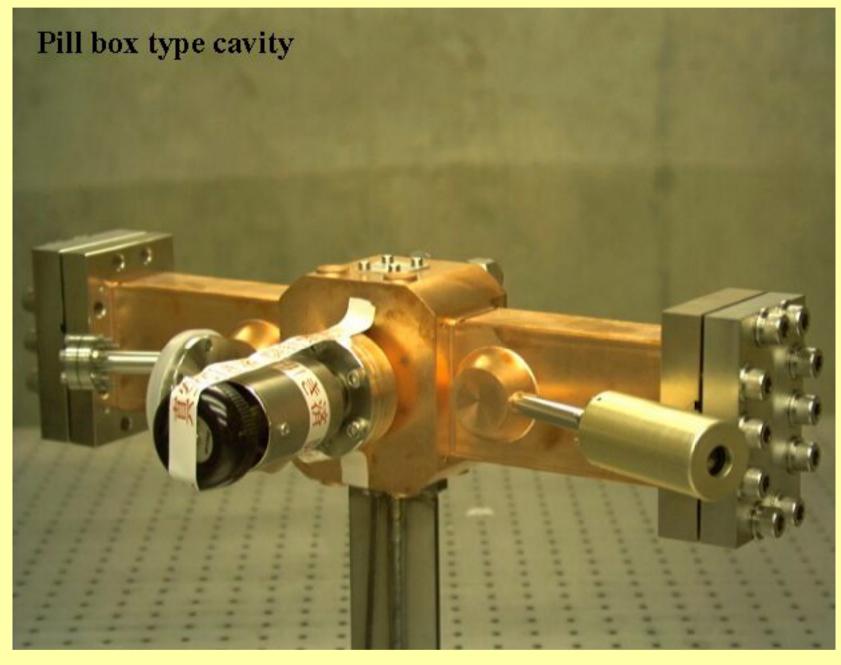
Jitter Measurement with Sampling Oscilloscope

Measurement of Laser Pulse Length with Streak Camera



RF System & RF cavity



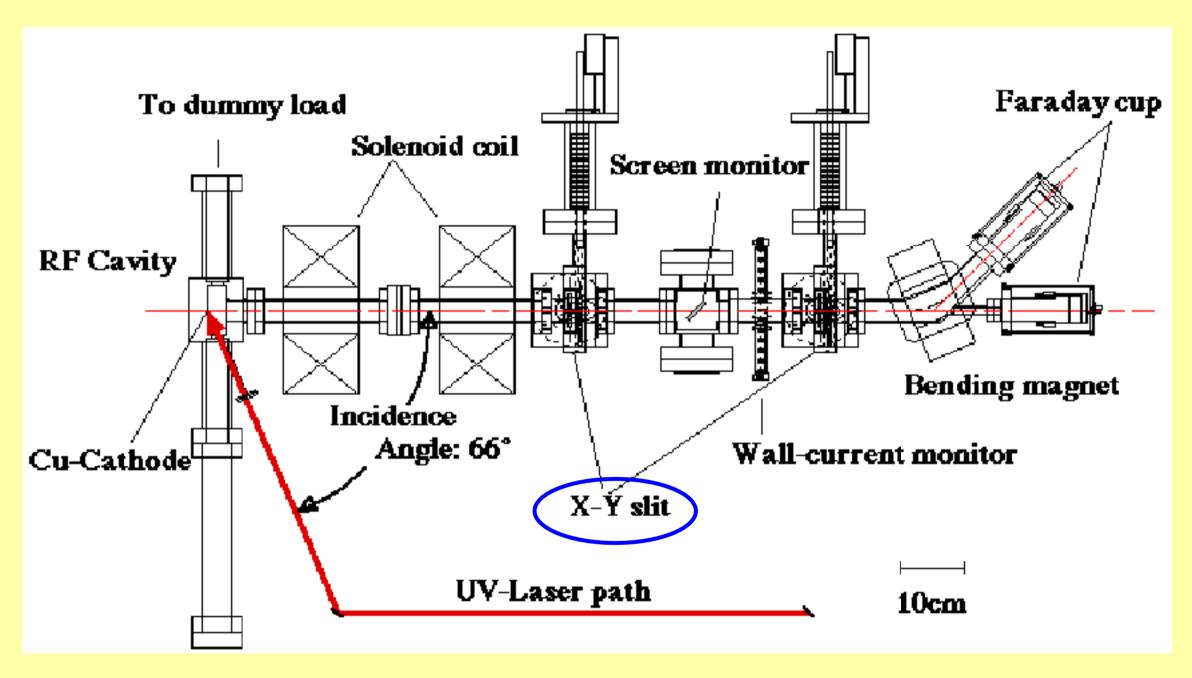


Klystron
Type
Maximum Power
Repetition Rate

Toshiba E3712 80MW 10Hz (Max 60Hz) Type Single cell (Pill box type)
RF wave in the cavity Standing wave
Maximum Electric Field on cathode 175 MV/m
Acceleration gap Length 28 mm
Maximum Beam Energy 4.1 MeV

Joint ICFA workshop, July 2002, at Sardinia

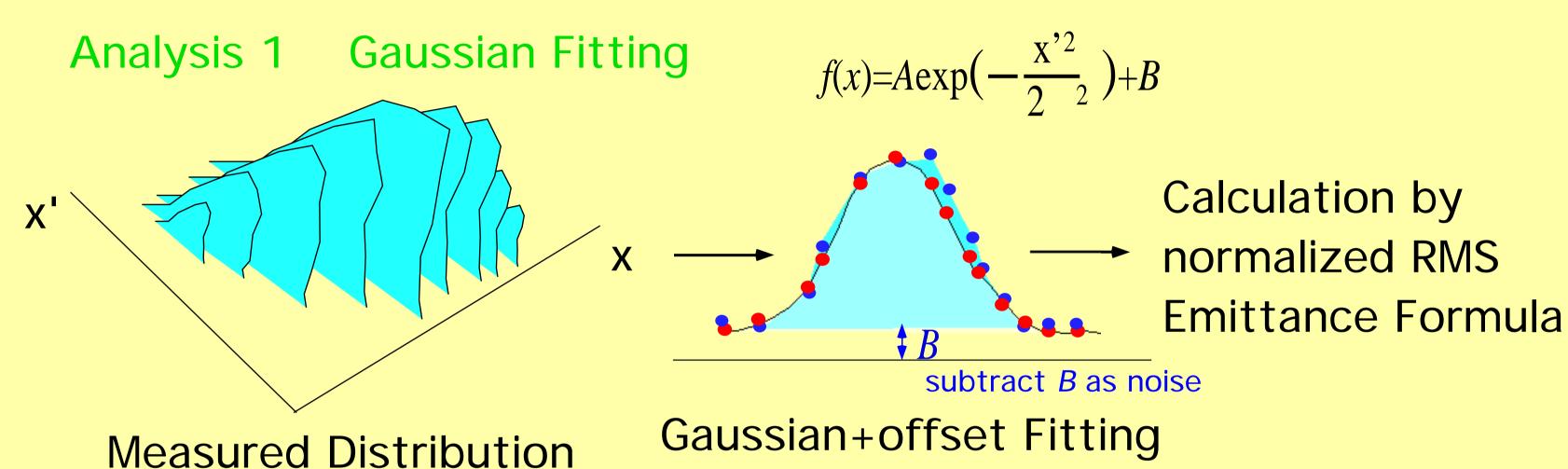
Beam Emittance Measurement with double slits



Adjusted or Optimized Parameters

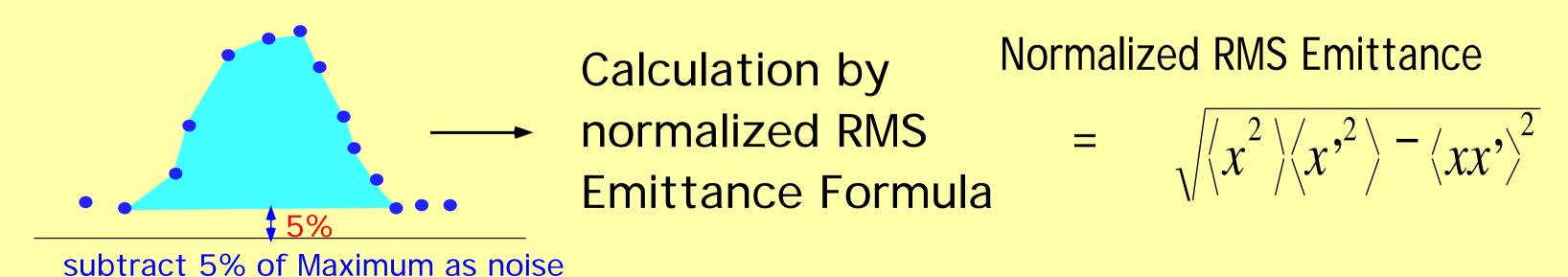
RF phase
Magnetic Field of Solenoids
Laser Profiles
Laser Spot size
Laser position
Laser pulse energy

Data Analysis of Beam Emittance Measurement



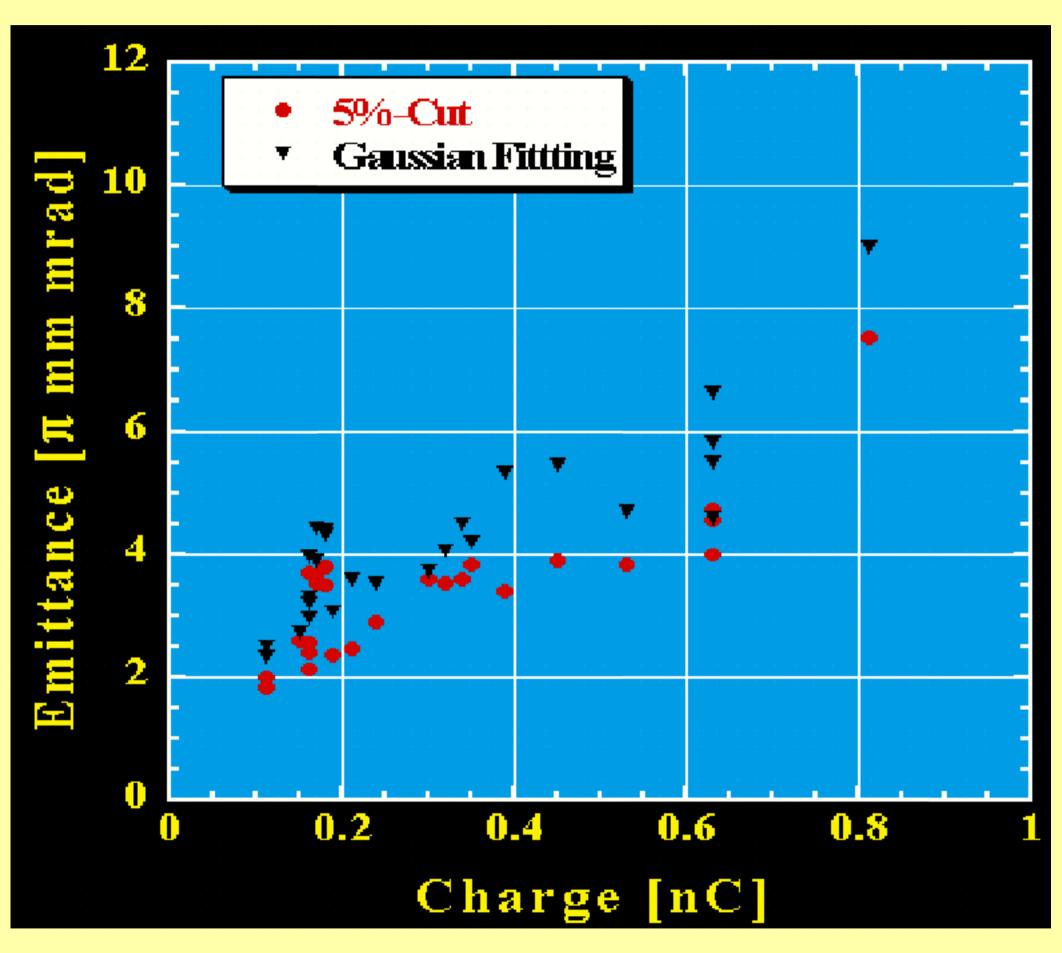
-> data replacing

Direct Evaluation (fast but inaccurate) Analysis 2



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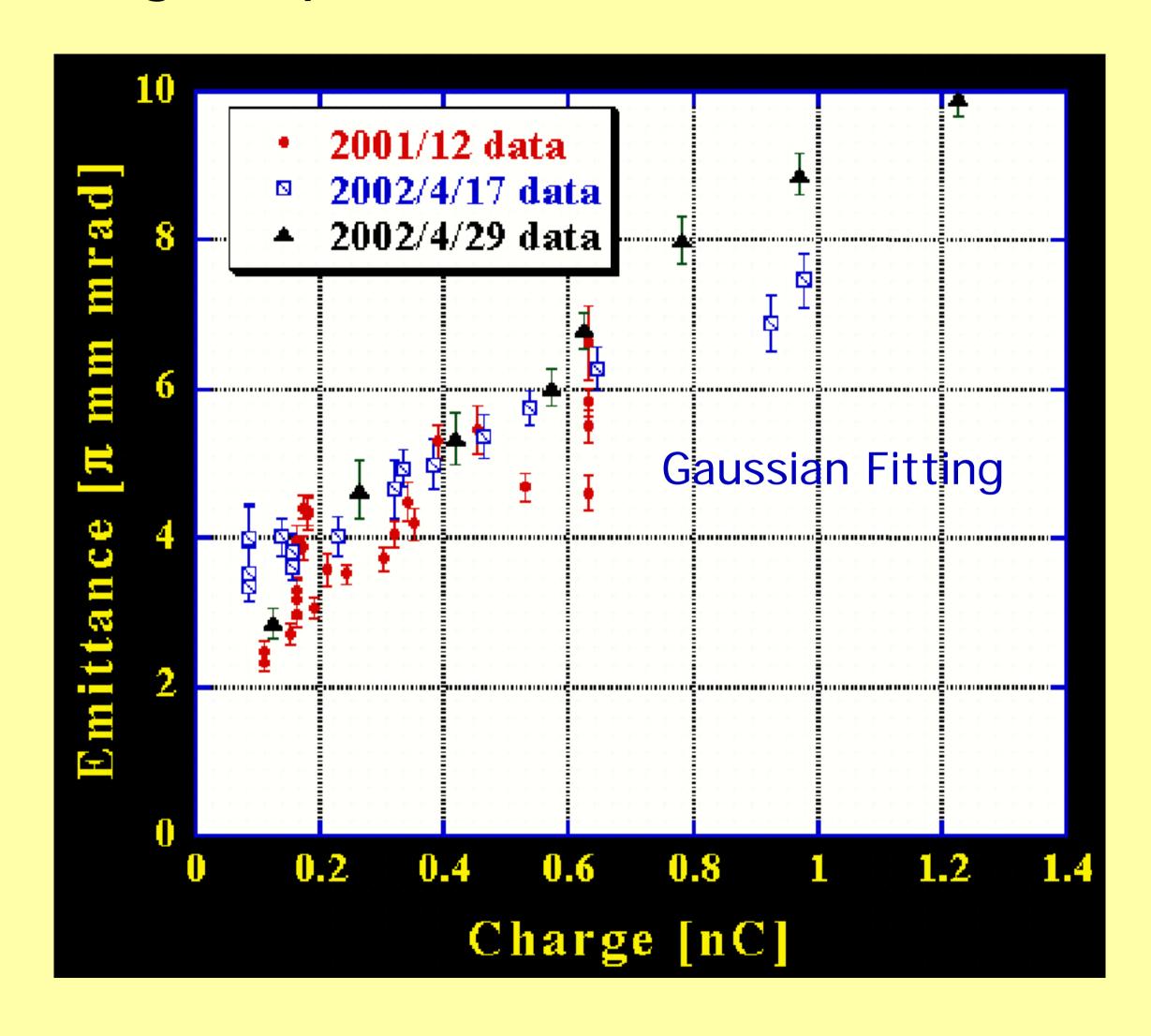
Comparison between different data analyses of Emittance Measurements



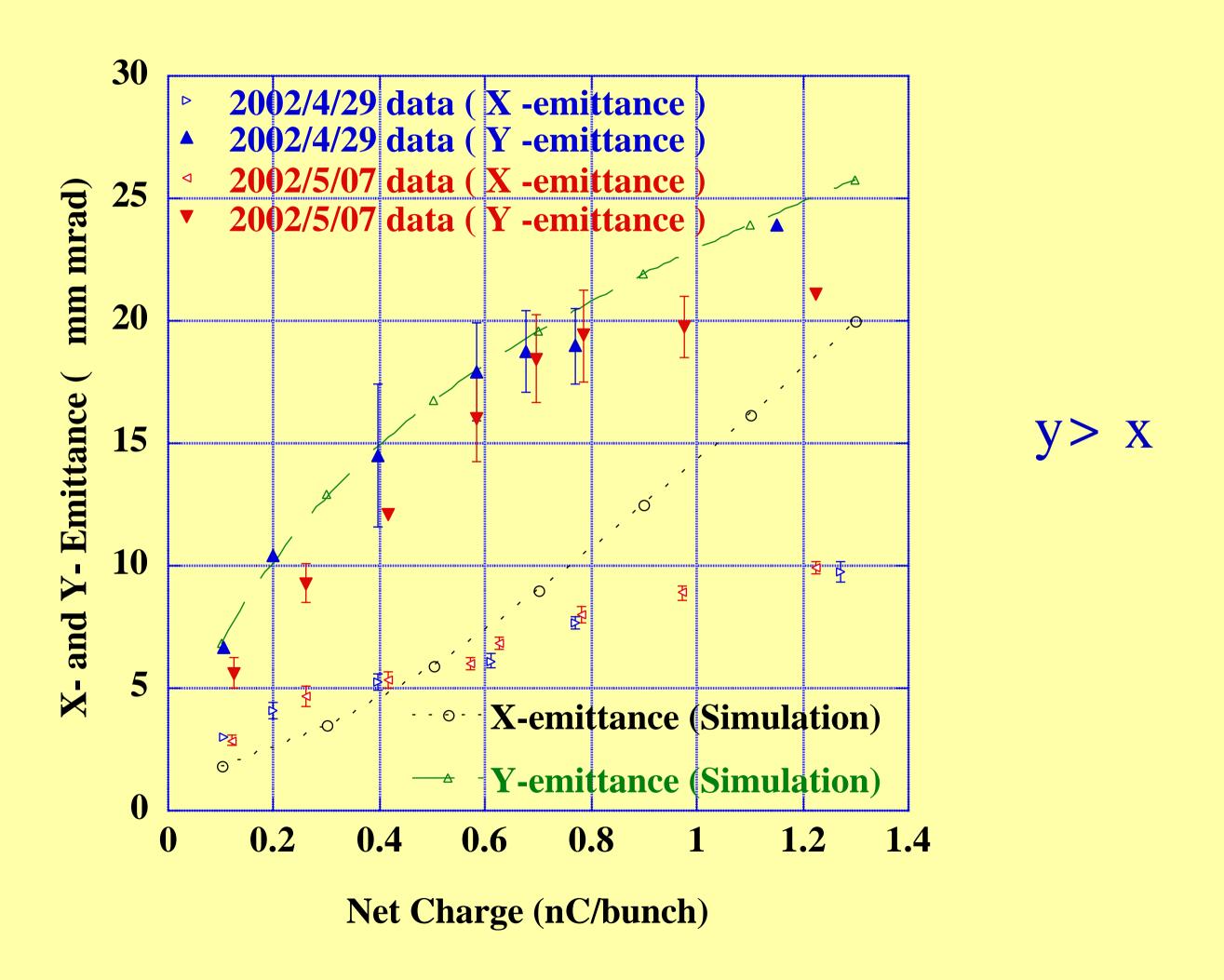
(Gaussian Fitting) > (Direct, 5% cut)

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Charge dependences of Beam Emittance

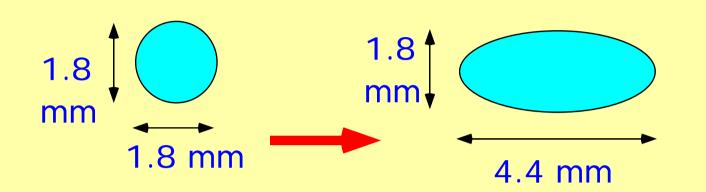


Comparison of horizontal(X) and vertical(Y) beam emittance



Effect of Laser Incident Angle

1 Laser spot size on cathode



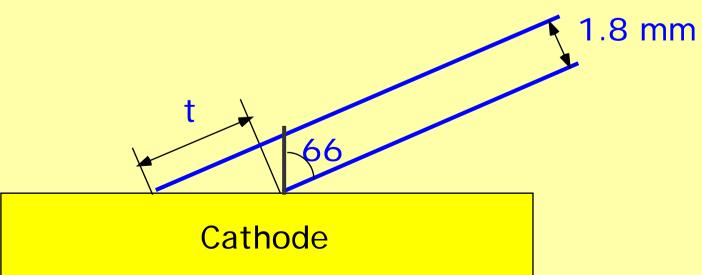
Laser Profile

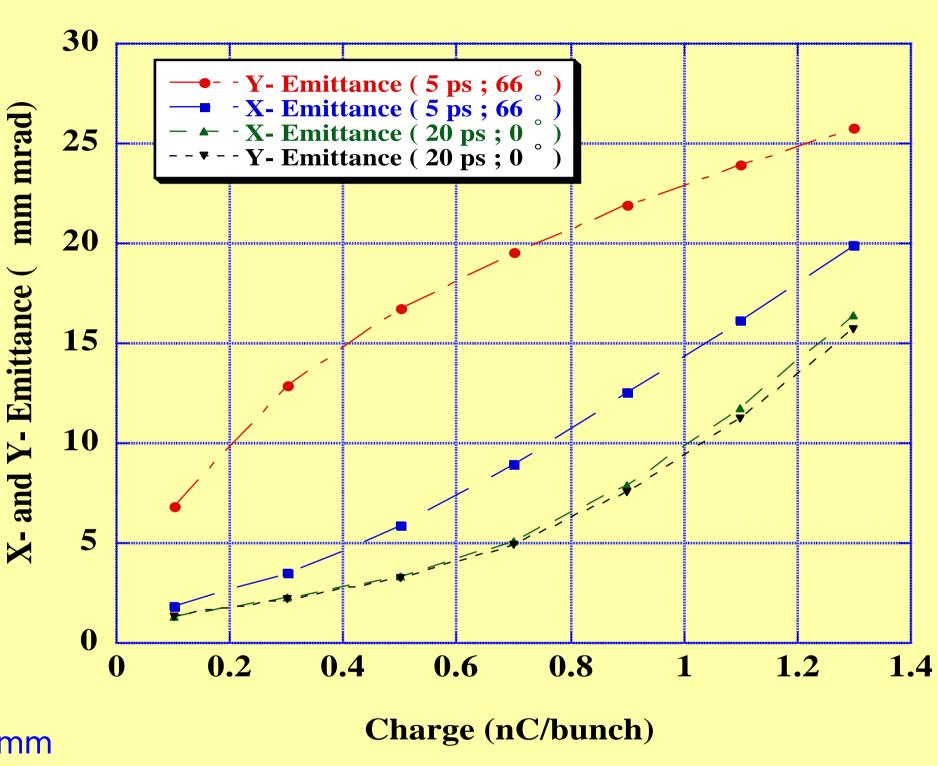
Laser on Cathode @66 deg

2 Time delay on cathode

$$t = 0.0 ps$$
 (0 deg)

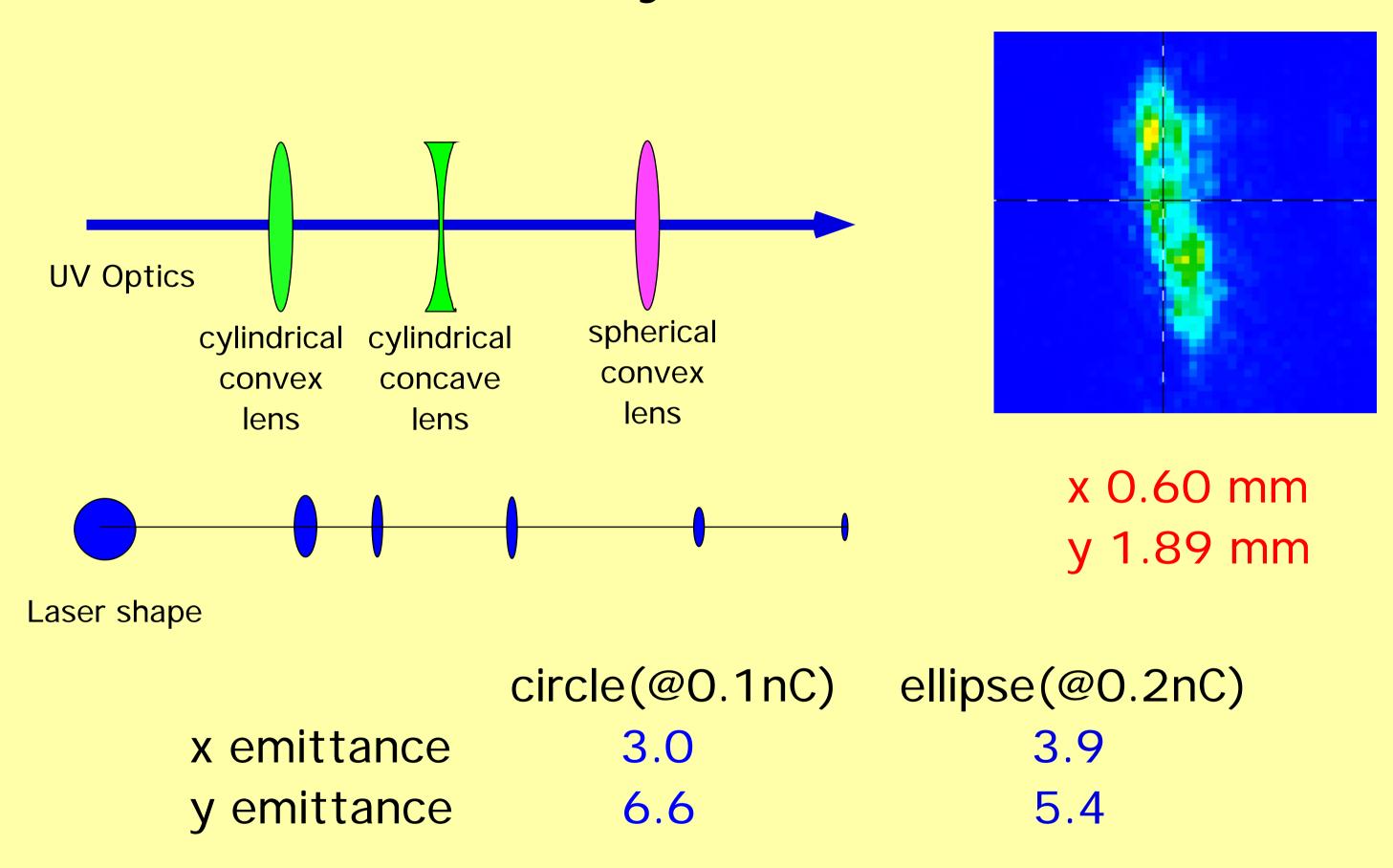
t=13.4 ps (66 deg)





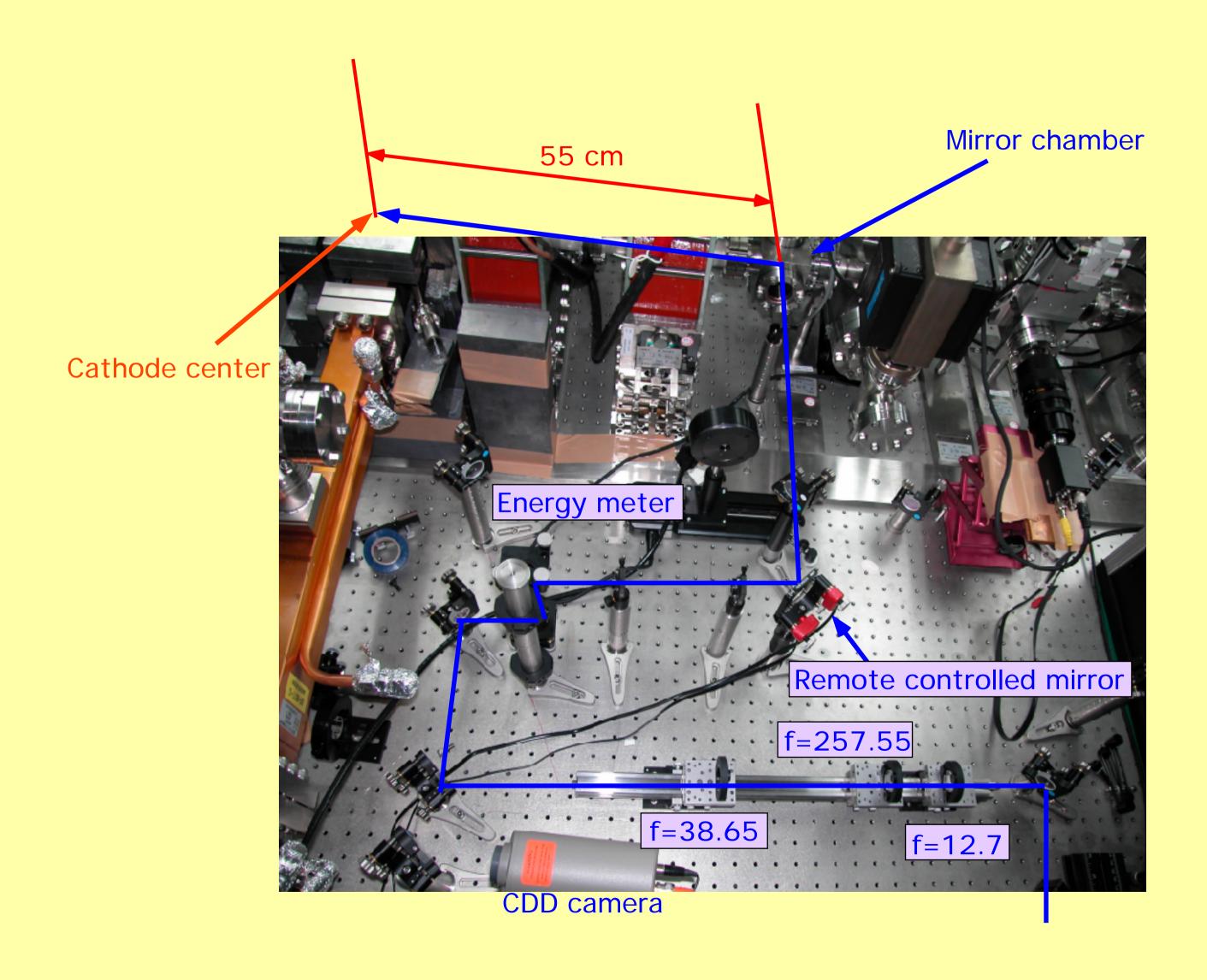
Results of Simulation for the cases of incident angle of O and 66 degree.

Laser beam transformation to ellipsoidal shape with cylindrical lens



Vertical emittance was improved. Without homogenizer

Installation of zero-degree injection optics



Plans

- 1. Emittance measurement for 0° Injection
- 2. Installation of accelerator tube after RF-gun
- 3. Comparison between double slits & Q-scan
- 4. Improve resolution of emittance measurement
- 5. Beam pulse length measurement
- 6. RF generation without pulse generator--> low jitter
- 7. Faster feedback of piezo mirror (PLL)
- 8. Temporal profile optimization etc..

Summary

Laser Homogenizer succeeded.
 Laser energy fluctuation < 2 %
 2 mmmrad @0.1 nC

- 2 Good synchronization with generating RF from laser pulse. RMS jitter < 1.7 ps.
- 3. Effect of non-right angle injection was investigated. Vertical emittance > Horizontal emittance @66 deg
- 4. Ellipsoidal laser profile was formed with cylindrical lens.
- 5. Vertical emittance was improved with ellipsoidal laser profile.