

# THE ORION PHOTOINJECTOR: STATUS and RESULTS

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#### Accelerator Research Department B

# **OUTLINE**

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Beam Dynamics Simulations
- 3. Photoinjector
  - 1. RF Gun
  - 2. Solenoidal Magnet
  - 3. Diagnostics Section
- 4. RF Waveguide
- 5. Laser System
  - 1. Oscillator Subsystem
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- 6. Phase Noise
- 7. Photocathode Material
- 8. Discussion



#### General Design Parameters of the ORION Facility

Beam Energies	7 MeV (Source); 7-67 MeV (LE Hall); 67-350 MeV (HE Hall)	
Charge per Bunch	0.25 nC optimum, adjustable up to a nominal maximum of 1 nC	
Number of Bunches	1 or 2 (split charge)	
Transverse Emittance	< 2x10 <sup>-6</sup> m, normalized rms (0.25 nC)	
Bunch Length	1.8 psec, rms (0.25 nC)	
Charge Stability	2.5% pulse-to-pulse	
<b>Bunch Timing Jitter</b>	500 fsec, rms	
Repetition Rate	10 Hz	
Average Beam Power	0.67 W at 67 MeV; 3.5 W at 350 MeV (1 nC bunches)	
Electron Source	1.6 cell, S-band (2.856 GHz) Photoinjector, Mg cathode	
Drive Laser	Commercial Ti:Sapphire, 266 nm wavelength, 1 mJ output	
Source RF System	SLAC 5045 Klystron; Solid-State, NLC-type Modulator	
Injector Linac	Two X-band (11.4 GHz), 0.9 m, 30 MV, NLC structures	
High-Energy Linac	Four X-band, 1.8 m, 72 MV, NLC structures	

### **ORION Facility Future Location**

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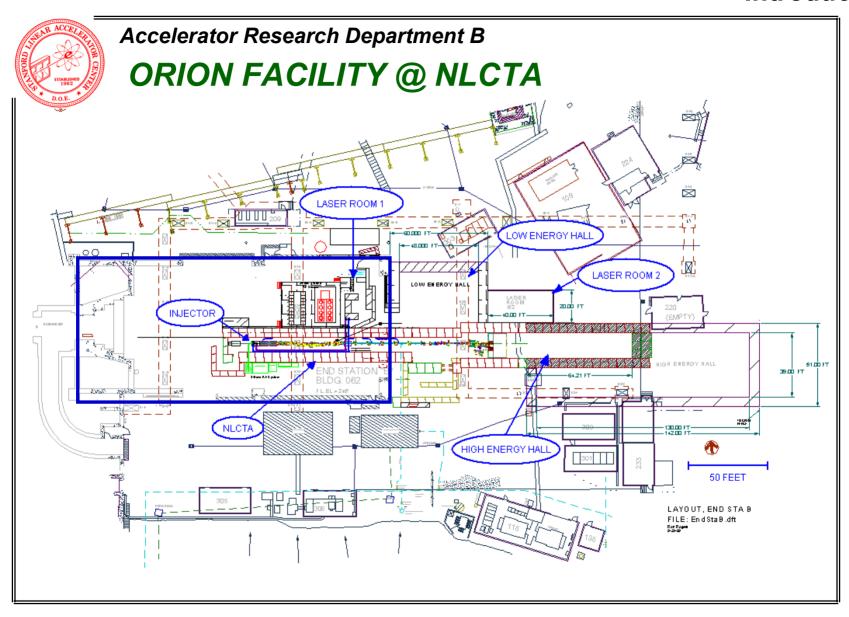
**FFTB** 



**NLCTA** 

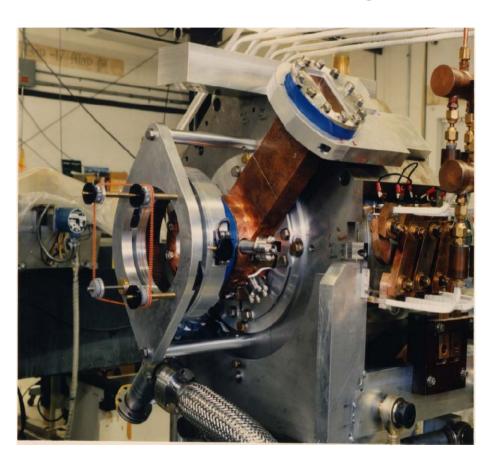


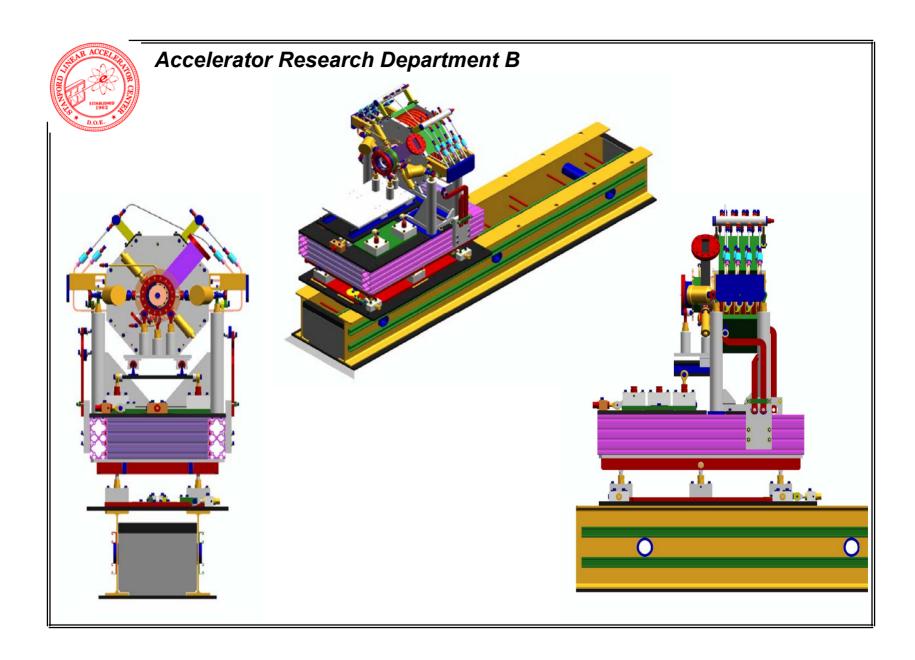
#### Introduction



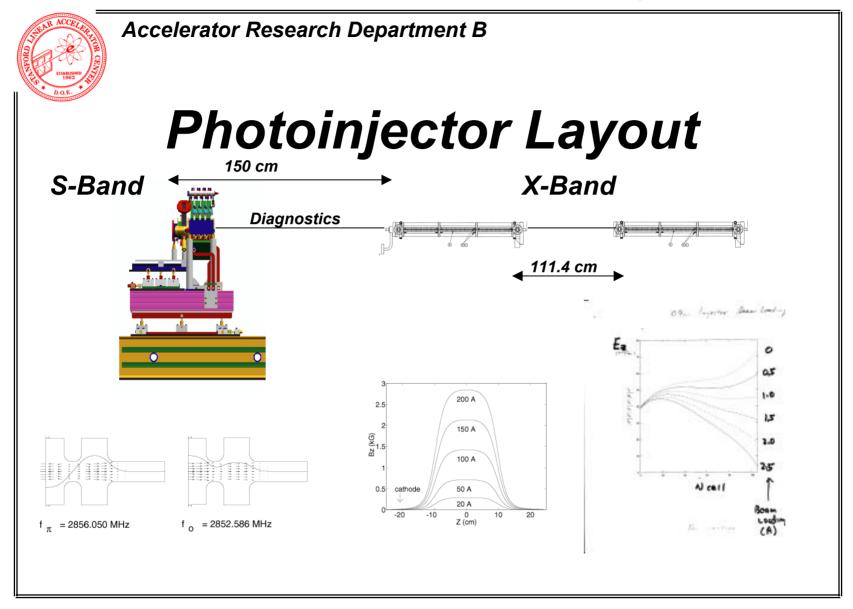


### Next Generation Photoinjector

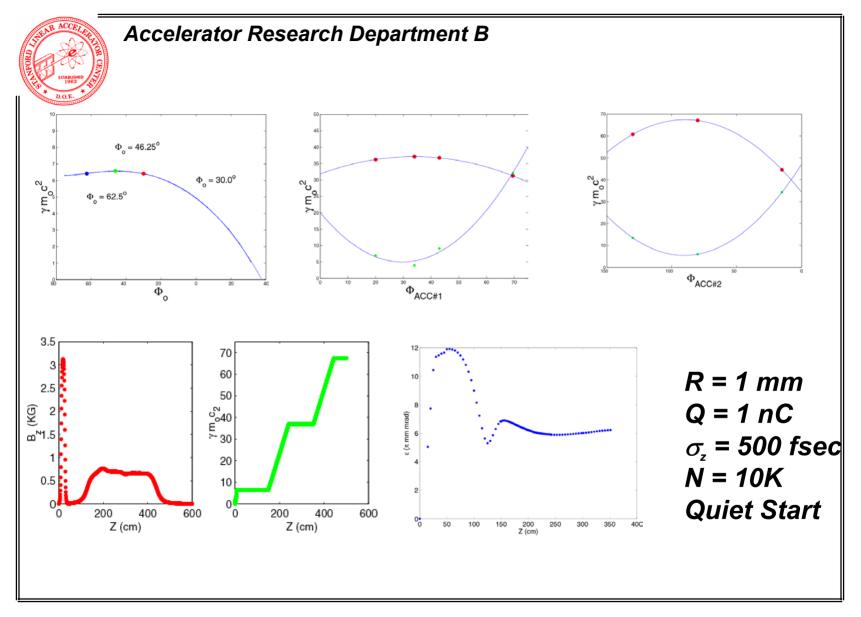




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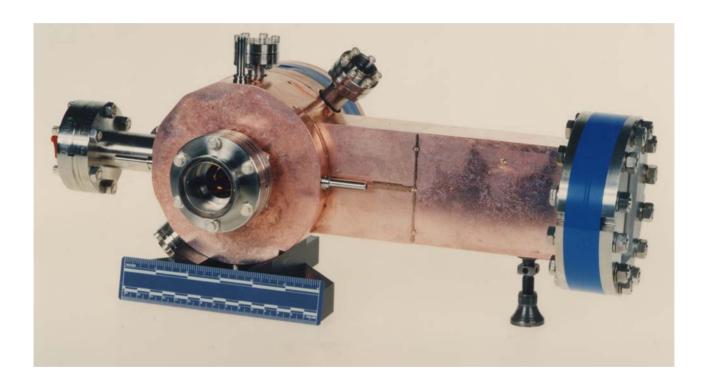
#### Parmela



**NLC Structure Support** 



#### BNL/SLAC/UCLA 1.6 cell S-Band RF GUN





# Mechanical Improvements



Cathode Enclosure



ONE OF A KIND

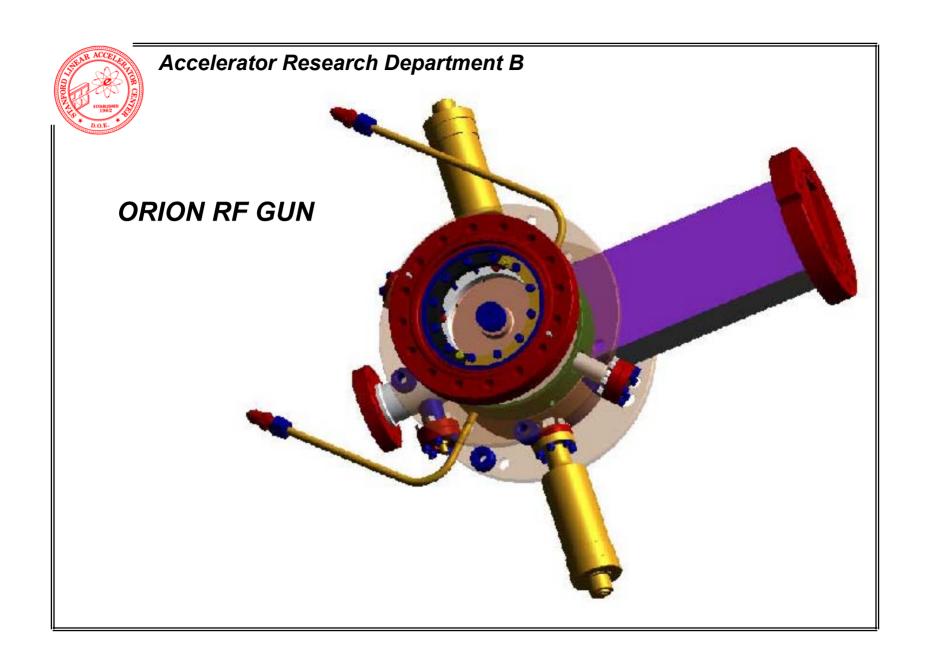


Exit Port



Vacuum Port / RF Probe MDC HIGH TEMP







# **ORION/Neptune RF GUN**









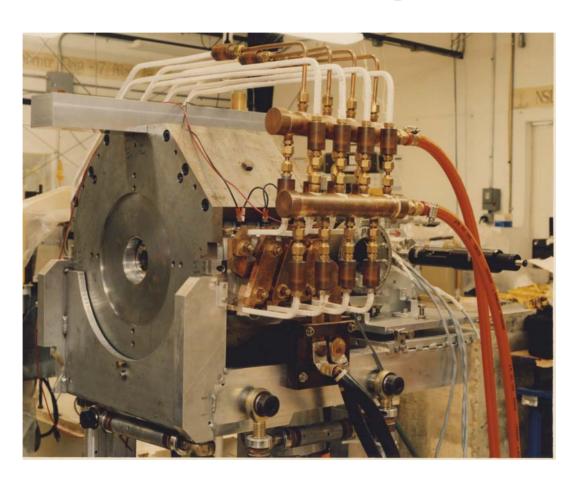
#### Spare Neptune 1.6 cell RF Gun After 1<sup>st</sup> Braze

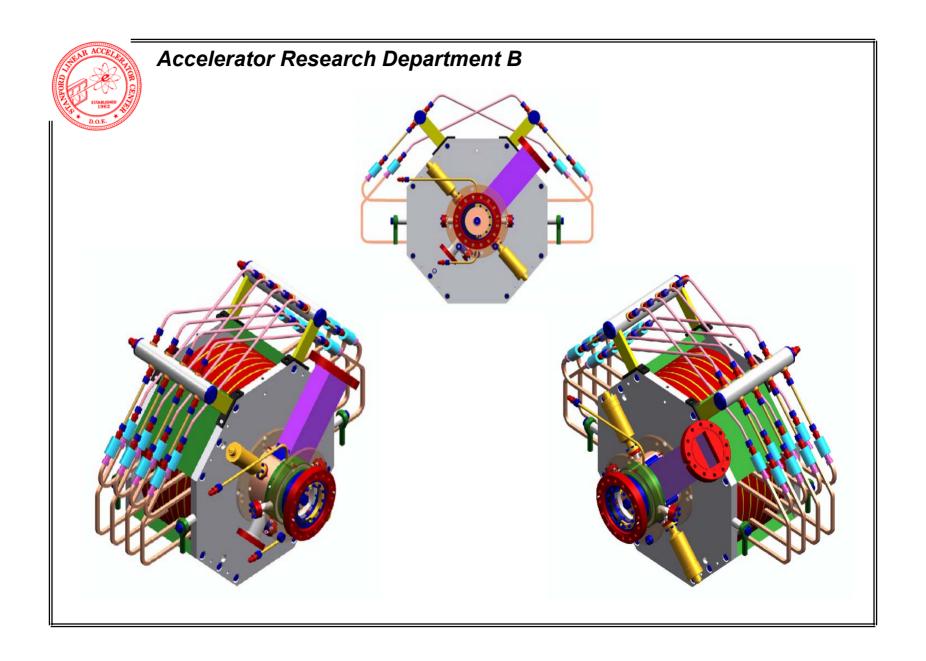






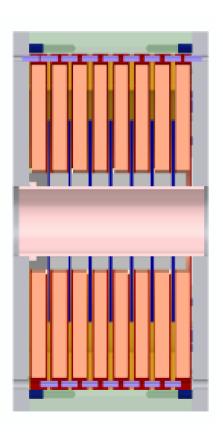
# Solenoidal Magnet







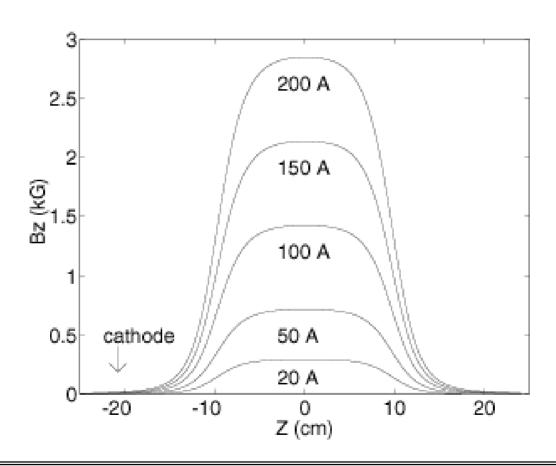
# Solenoidal Magnet



Magnet Material	1006 Steel
Conductor	Hollow
Length	200 m
Cross Section	0.39477 cm <sup>2</sup>
Resistance	0.08613 Ω
Voltage	18.95 V
Current	220 A
Power	3445 W
J	557.3 A/cm <sup>2</sup>



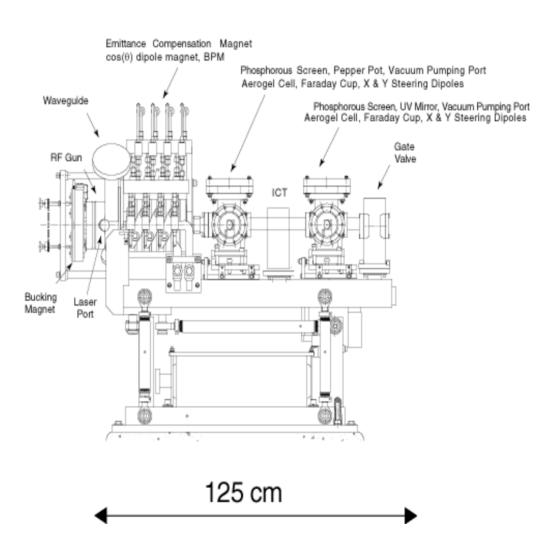
## Magnetic Field Versus Current



#### **Diagnostics Section**



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#### RF Waveguide Subsystem



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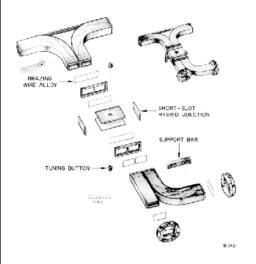
## S-Band Power 5045 + Modulator



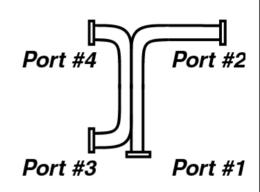




#### SLAC Type I Coupler Under Test







#### Theory

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & S_{12} & 0 & S_{14} \\ \hline S_{12} & 0 & S_{14} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & S_{14} & 0 & S_{12} \\ \hline S_{14} & 0 & S_{12} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### Exp.

All units in dBm



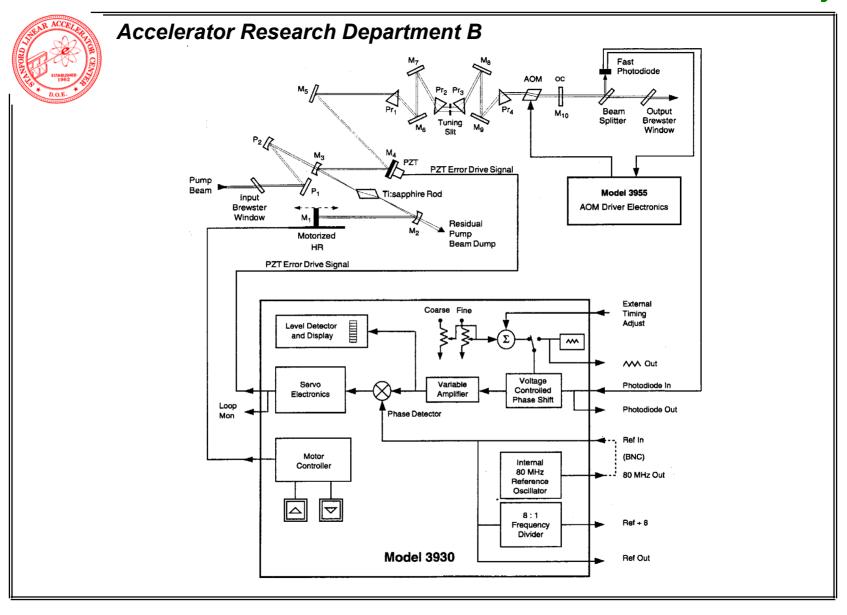
# Drive Laser Minimum System Requirements and Performance Enhancements

Parameter	Minimum System Requirement	Performance Enhancements
Pulse Repetition Frequency	10 Hz	
Laser Energy <sup>1</sup>	> 1 mJ	
Laser Energy Jitter	< 5% rms	Best Effort
UV Timing Jitter <sup>2</sup>	< 500 fs, rms	Best Effort
Pulse Length (FWHM)	300 fs – 10 ps	
Temporal Amplitude Profile	Gaussian	Uniform <sup>3</sup>
Radial Amplitude Profile	Approx. Uniform	Best Effort <sup>4</sup>
MTBF	5000 hours	

#### Footnotes:

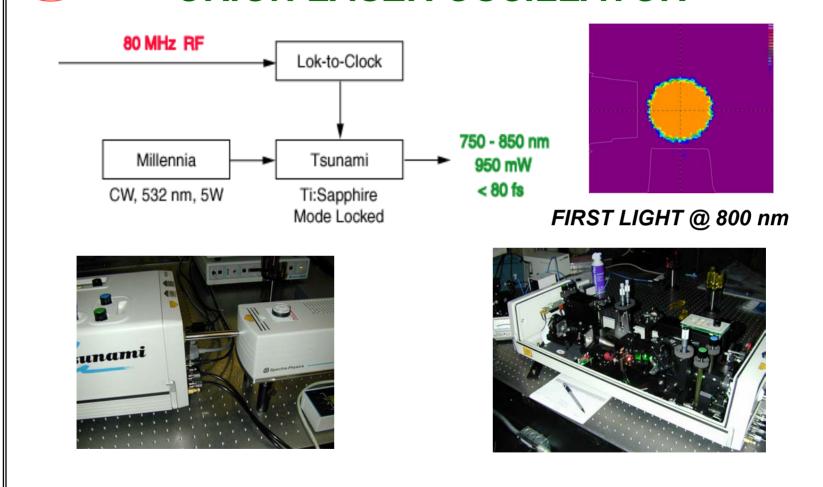
- 1) Measured on a Gaussian temporal and radial profile beam.
- 2) Measured with respect to a 79 1/3 MHz external master RF clock
- 3)  $\leq 5\%$  ripple, peak to peak, 1 ps rise/fall times on 10% 90% of full amplitude.
- 4)  $\leq 10\%$  ripple, peak to peak

#### Oscillator Subsystem





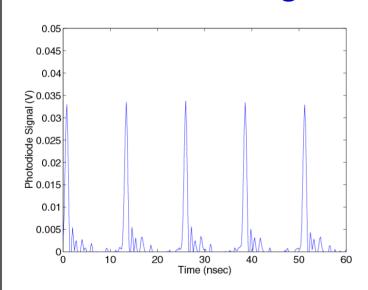
### ORION LASER OSCILLATOR





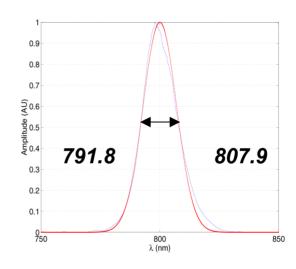
### ORION LASER OSCILLATOR

### **Photodiode Signal**

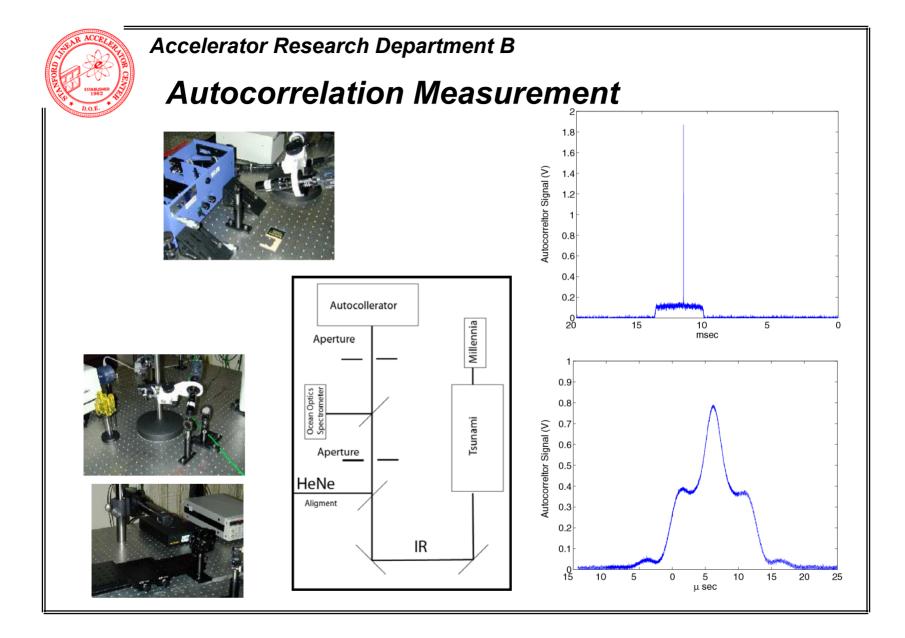


79.3333 MHz --- 12.61 nsec

### Spectral Measurement



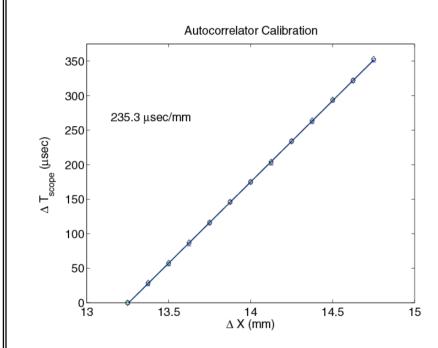
 $\Delta \lambda = 16.1 \text{ nm}$ 





 $32 \frac{psec}{msec}$ 

#### **Autocorrelation Calibration**

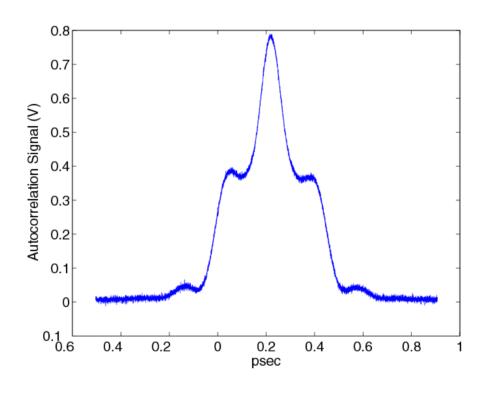


$$\frac{T}{t} = 28.33 \frac{psec}{msec}$$





#### Autocorrelation Measurement





# TSA - 25

# Regenerative Amp + Multi-pass Stage + future upgrades

**Evolution X** 



LAB-170-10

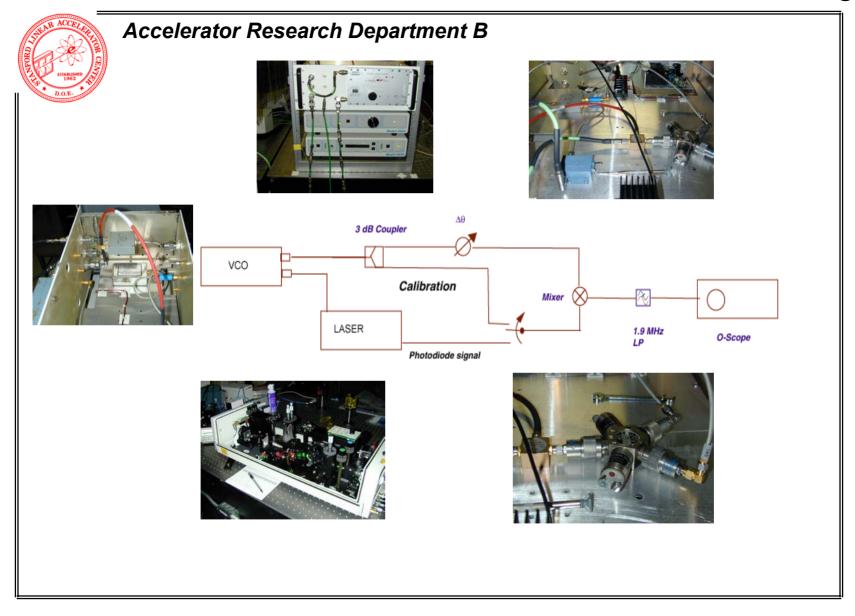


Nd:YAG pump 400 mJ 10 Hz for Multi-pass Amplifier

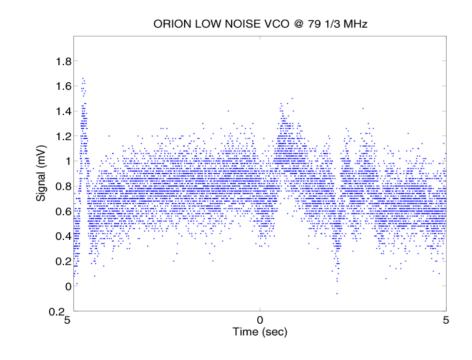


Diode Pumped Nd:YLF 10 mJ @527 nm 1KHz

### Phase Noise Circuit Diagram





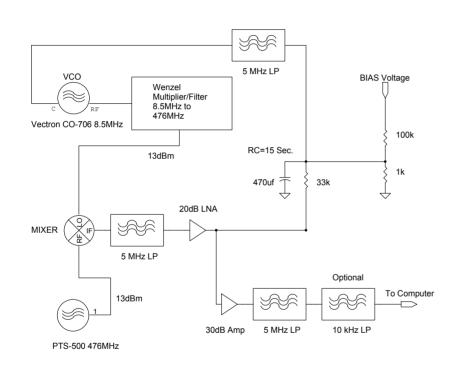


 $0.142^{\circ} = 1 \, mV$ 

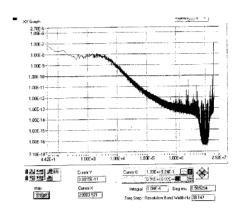
0.035  $^{\circ}$  @ 79 1/3 MHz

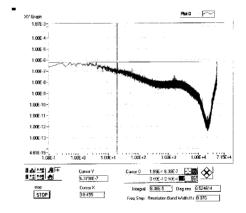
1.28 psec @ 2856 MHz





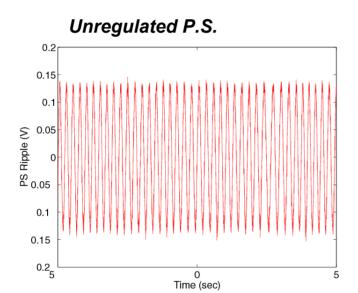
Jitter ~ 500 fsec







# Power Supply Noise



Regulated P.S.

0.2

0.15

0.05

0.05

0.1

0.15

0.2

0.05

0.1

0.15

0.2

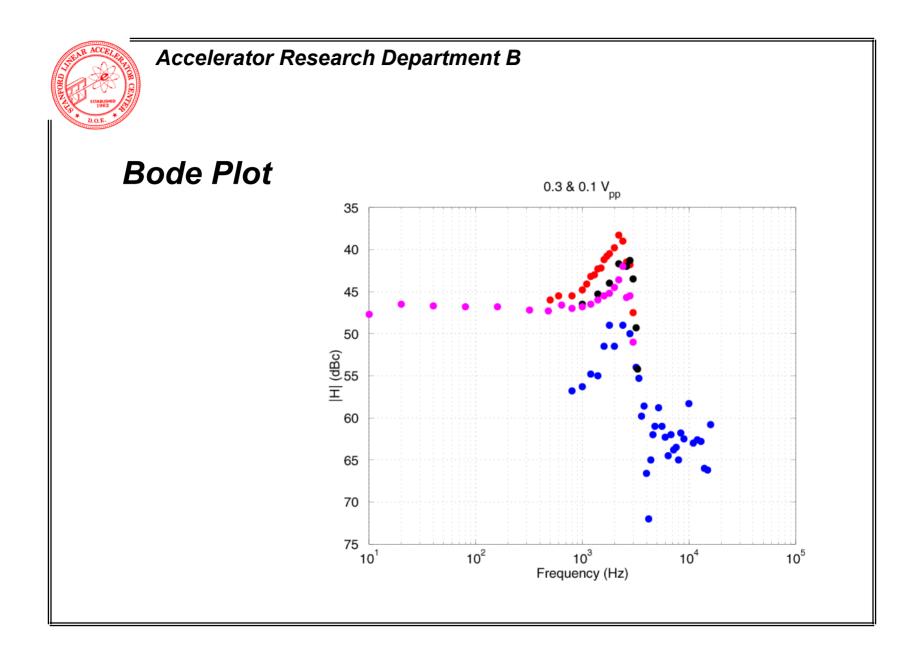
0.5

0.1

RMS = 90 mV

RMS = 64 mV

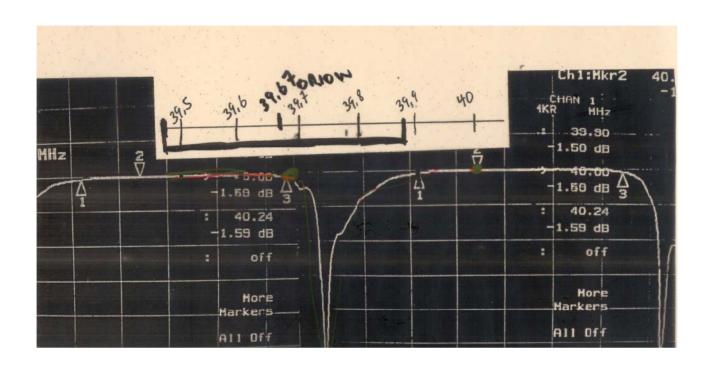
Time (sec)



#### Replace AOM for 79 1/3 MHz



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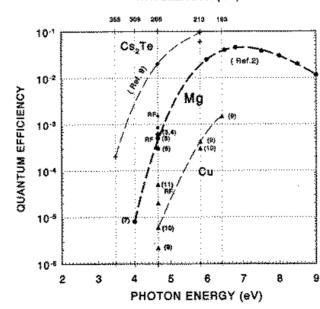
CU<sub>100</sub>

Mg

????

# MAGNESIUM PHOTOCATHODE EFFICIENCIES VS. PHOTON ENERGY COMPARED TO Cu AND Cs<sub>2</sub>Te

#### WAVELENGTH (nm)



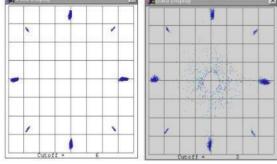
Saborarovies: Oak Bidge Raf. 2; CERN Ref. 9; SNL Ref. 3.4,5,8,10,11 Nuc. Res. Cir. (Israel) Ref. 7

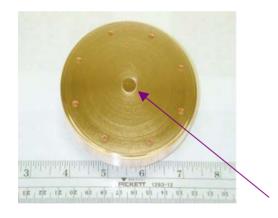
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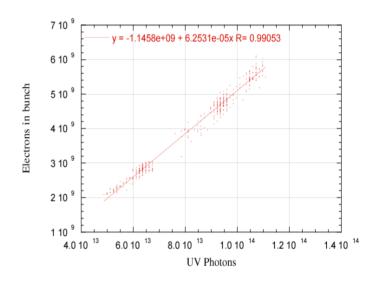
# Single Crystal Copper Photocathode







 $Ez \sim 90 \text{ MV/m}$   $Q = 90^{\circ}$ 



CU <sub>100</sub>

$$QE = 6.2 \times 10^{-5}$$



# Mg Photocathode Development

NCT, Inc. Friction Welding

Mg Rod 99.97%

Element	Concentration (	maa	)
		(· · · · P	,

Мо	Major
AI	30
Zn	<b>50</b>
Mn	31
Fe	<b>34</b>
Ni	4
Cu	2
Si	<b>30</b>
Pb	10
Ca	10
Sn	<10
Cd	<1



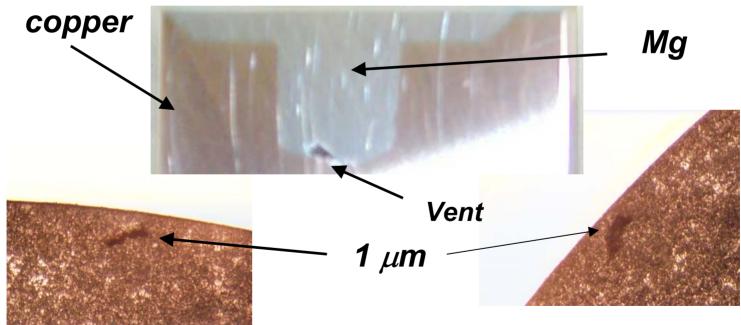




# Friction Welded Mg Photocathode



# OFHC Grade II

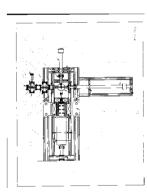




# Next Steps.....

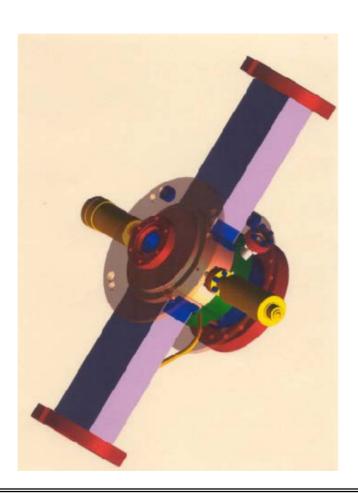






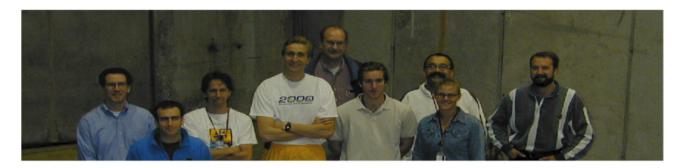


## Possible Prototype LCLS RF Gun





# THE ORION GROUP





- 1) Robert Noble
- 2) Ben Cowan
- 3) Patrick Muggli
- 4) Mark Hogan
- 5) Robert H. Siemann
- 6) Brent Blue
- 7) Dennis T. Palmer
- 8) Caolionn O'Connell

9) Eric Colby

14 Nov 2001

Photo by K. Jobe