

TTF Injector operation July to October 99

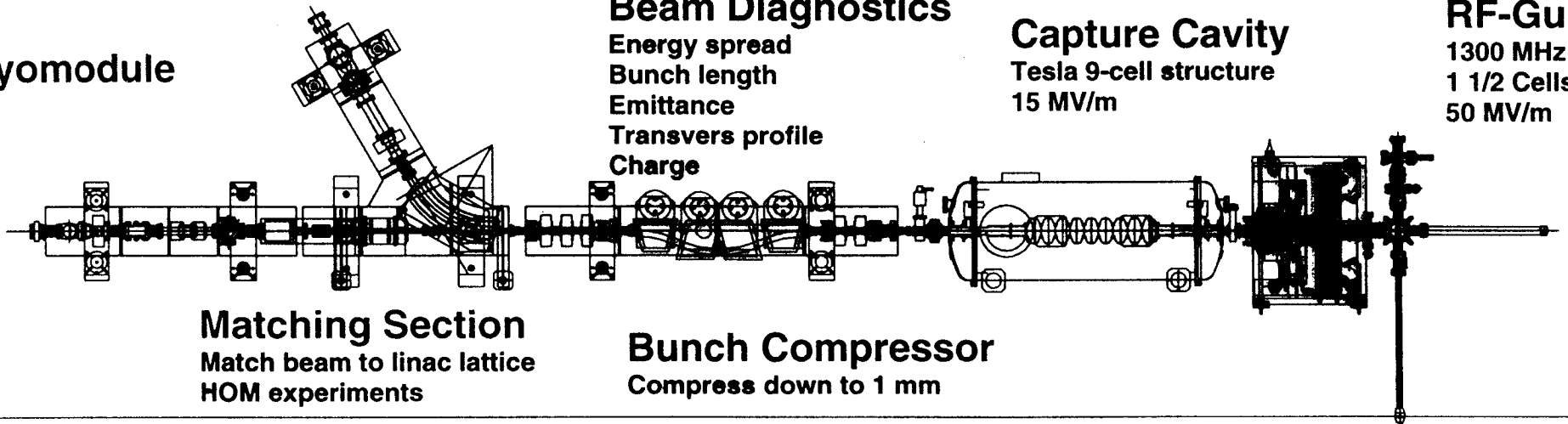
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Argonne, Nov. 99

TTF Injector II

Train of 800 electron bunches, train length = 0.8 ms
Repetition rate 10 Hz
Bunch charge = 8 nC
Bunch length = 1 mm
Energy = 20 MeV
Emittance (x,y) = 20π mm mrad

Kryomodule



Beam Diagnostics

Energy spread
Bunch length
Emittance
Transvers profile
Charge

Capture Cavity

Tesla 9-cell structure
15 MV/m

RF-Gun

1300 MHz
1 1/2 Cells
50 MV/m

Matching Section

Match beam to linac lattice
HOM experiments

Bunch Compressor

Compress down to 1 mm

Laser

262 nm (UV)
 $\approx 5 \mu\text{J/pulse} \rightarrow 8 \text{ nC/bunch}$
800 pulses/train (1 MHz)
10 Hz rep. rate

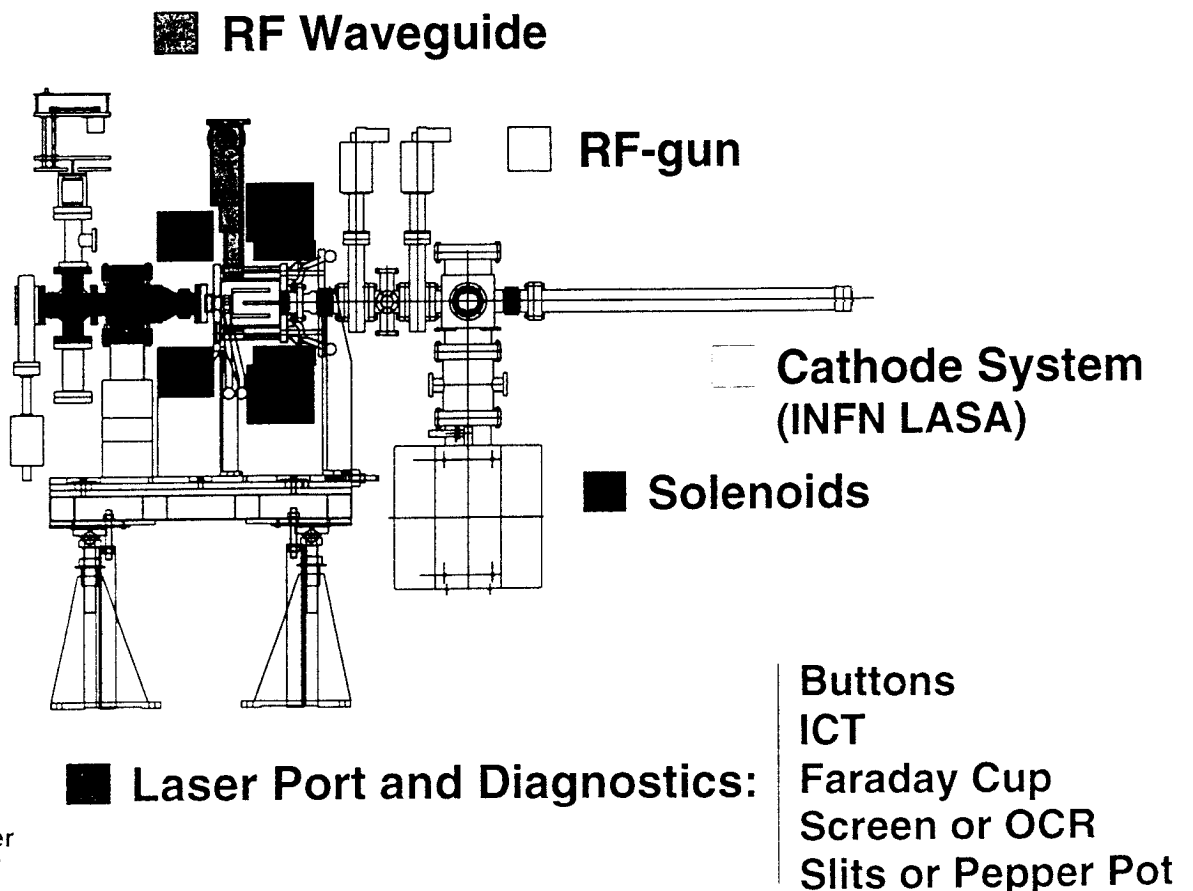
Cathode System

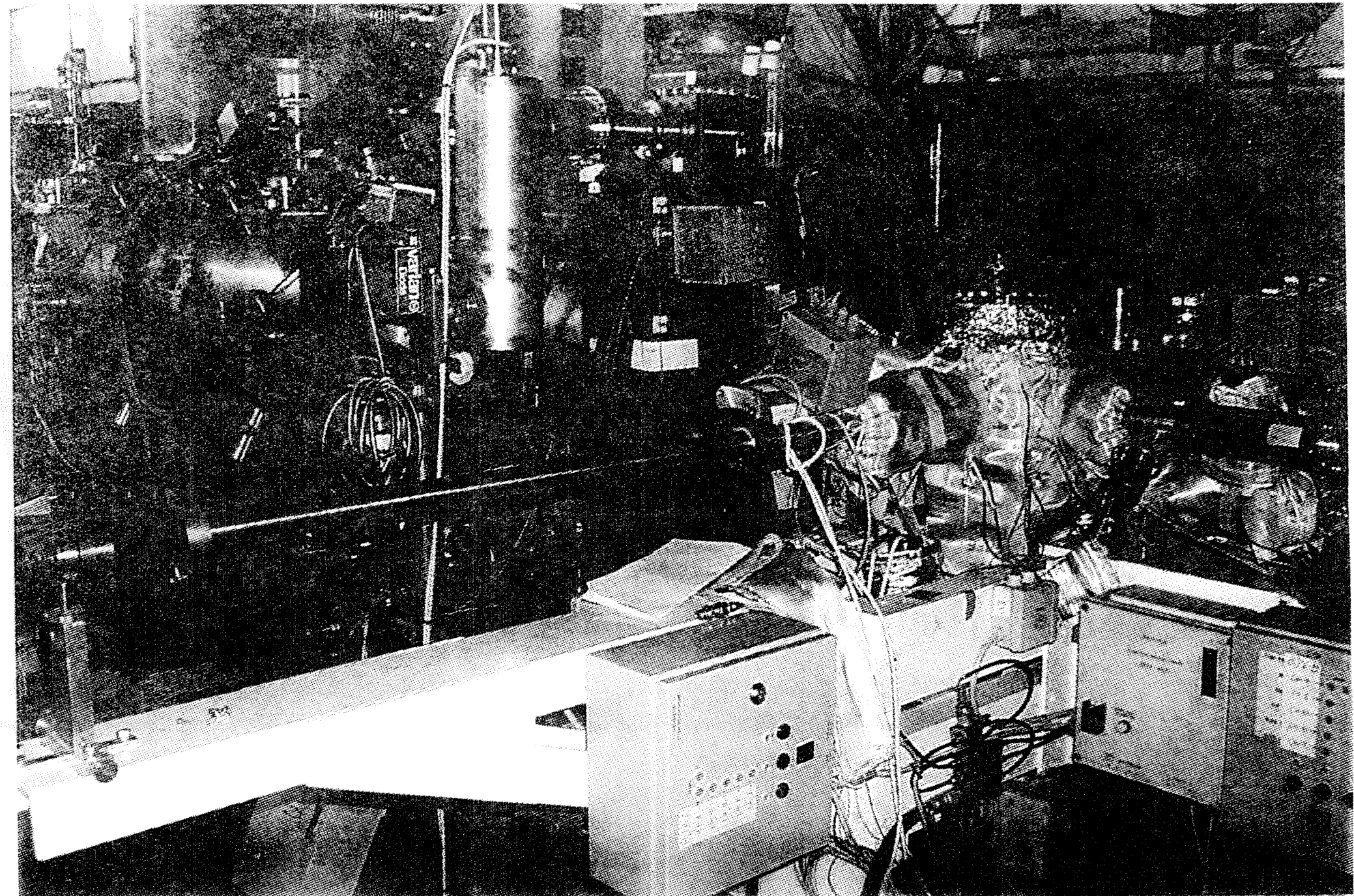
Material: Cs₂Te
QE > 1 %

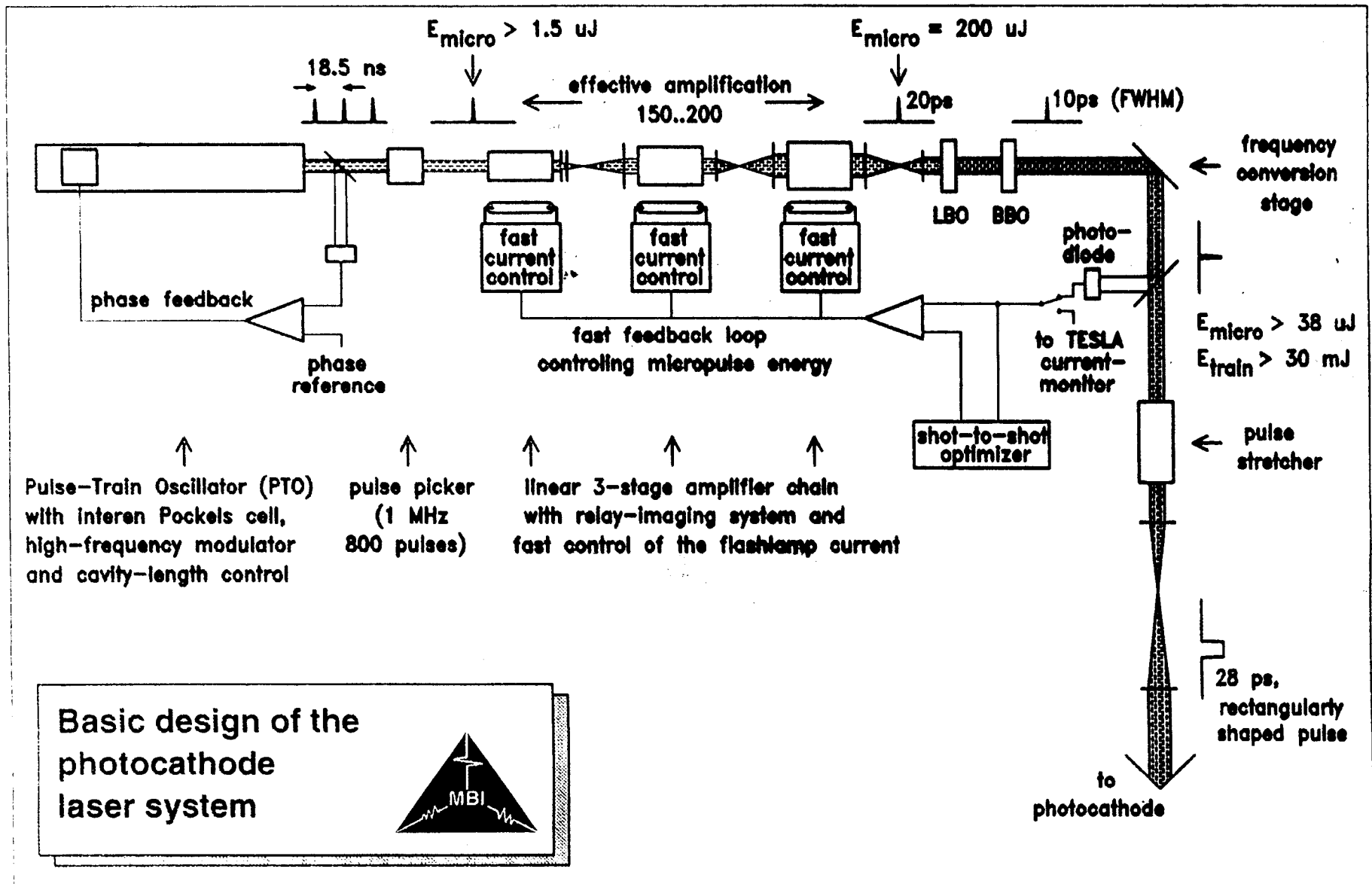
TTF RF-Gun

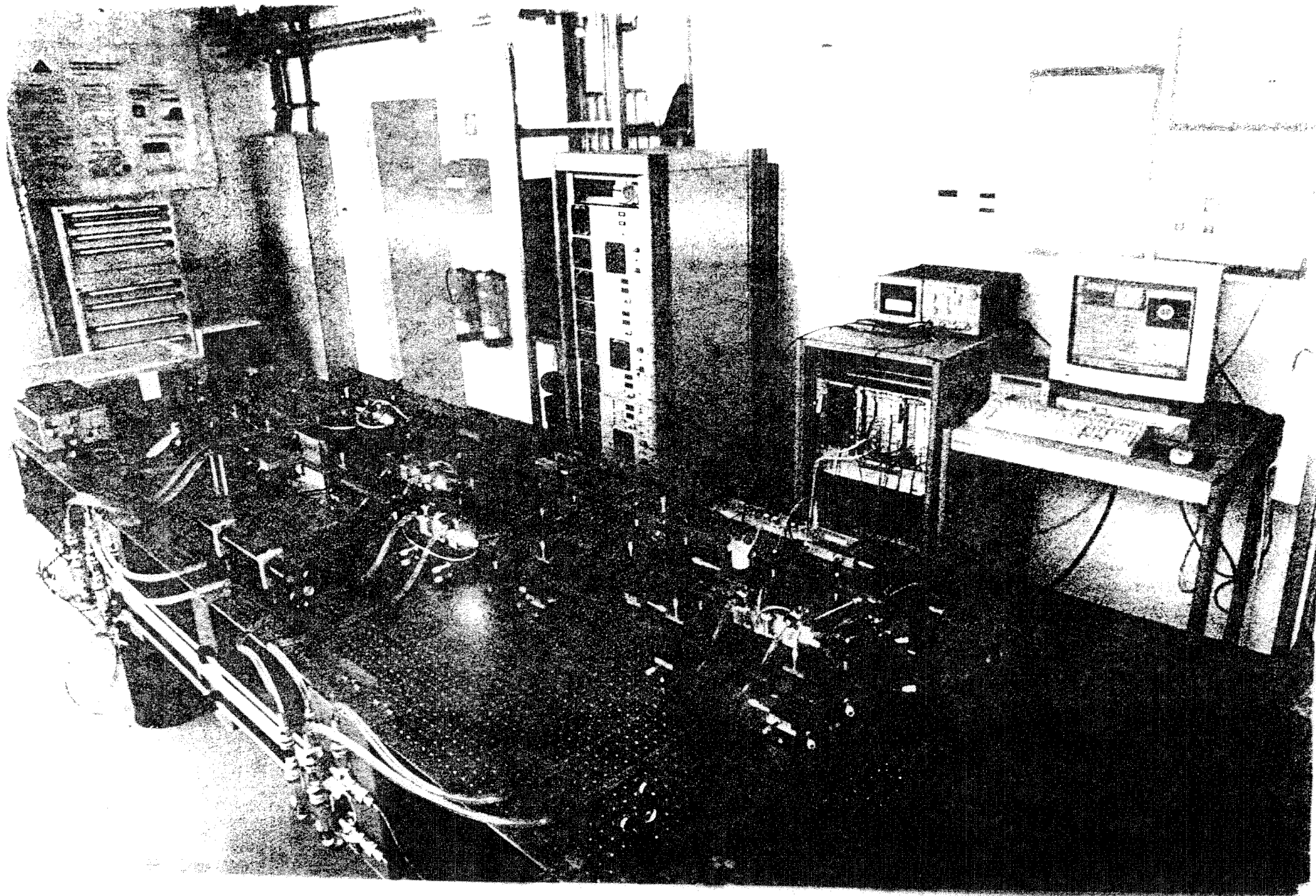
Fermilab
(E. Colby, H. Edwards et al)

- 1 1/2 cell rf gun, 1.3 GHz
- Laser driven with a Cs₂Te cathode
- High bunch charge: $Q = 8 \text{ nC}$
Long bunch train: 800 bunches within 0.8 ms
High peak current: $I = 1 \text{ kA}$
Repetition rate: 10 Hz
Mean RF power: 50 kW
- Emittance compensation (with solenoids):
 - transverse emittance: 15 mm mrad
 - long. emittance: 100 deg keV









Strategy for the run:

Stick to parameters found in March

rf power	2.2MW \equiv 35 MV/m on the cathode
emission phase	50° – 60°
spot size of the laser on the cathode	1.5 mm for Q = 1 nC 3.0 mm for Q = 8 nC
laser pulse length	$\sigma \approx 7.0$ ps
primary Solenoid	165 A \equiv 0.092 T
secondary solenoid	90 A \equiv 0.077 T

Start-up:

Fast and smooth without major problems!

Subsystems:

- * RF controls: New DSP control in operation. Requires 100 μ s rf pulses, improves stability of amplitude and phase, but bad for dark current.
- * Laser: Damaged pockels cell exchanged before run to improve spot uniformity.
- * Cathodes: Cathode of March run in operation until last week.

Development of quantum efficiency and dark current

Date	QE	dark current
Feb new cathode with polished surface	~ 6 %	15 μA
July	0.6 %	70 μA
Sep	0.6 %	800 μA
Oct	0.5 %	1200 μA

Last weeks measurements (after three weeks without gun operation):

At start-up the dark current of 400 μA increases within ~1 h to 700 μA . After firing the TSP's the dark current was reduced to 150 μA . Due to problems with the klystron the further development with time was not observed. The cathode was changed. With the new cathode a dark current of 160 μA was measured.

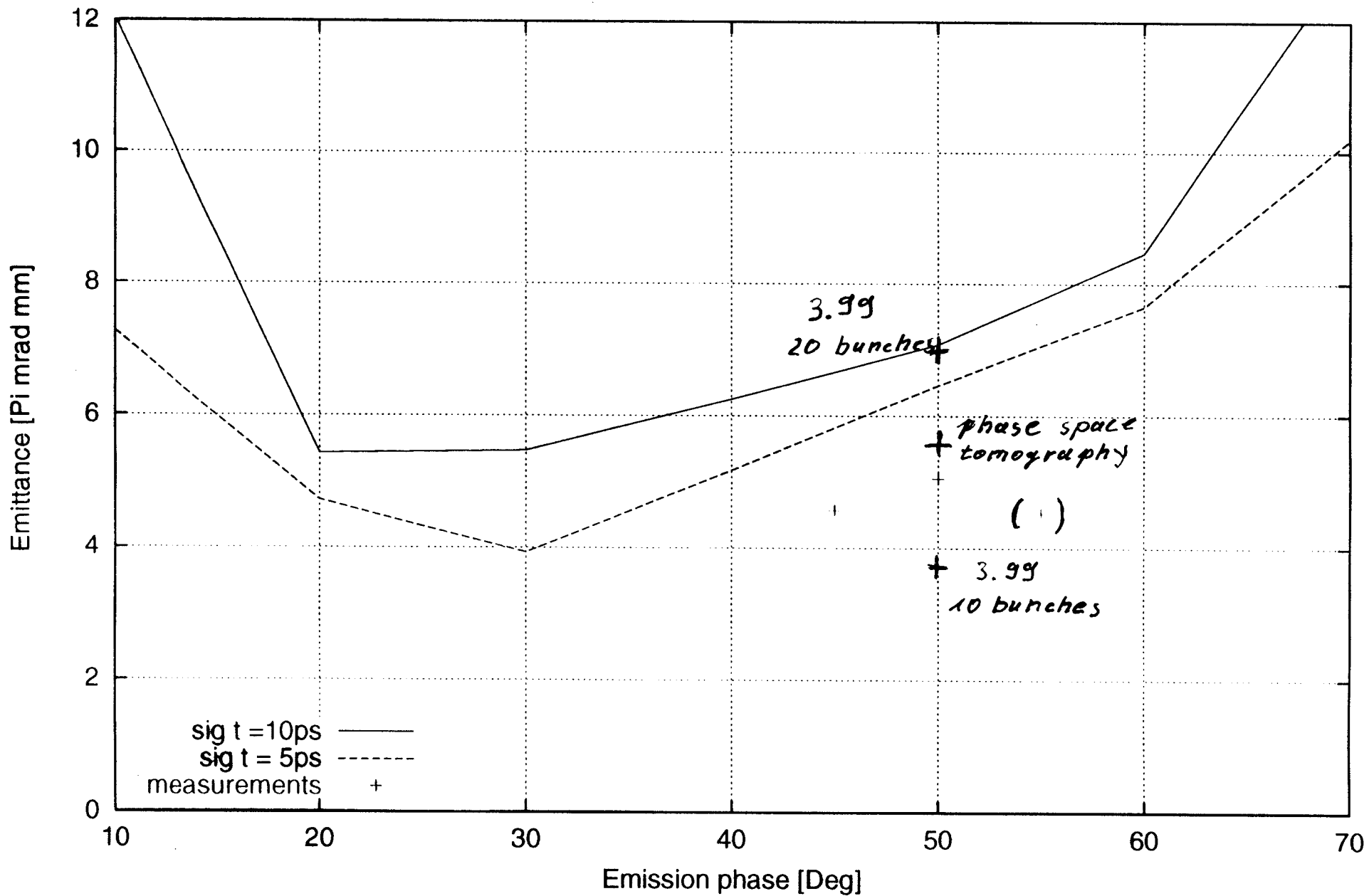
Emittance measurements with the pepper pot

(Data analysis by Alessandro Cianchi, simulations by K. F.)

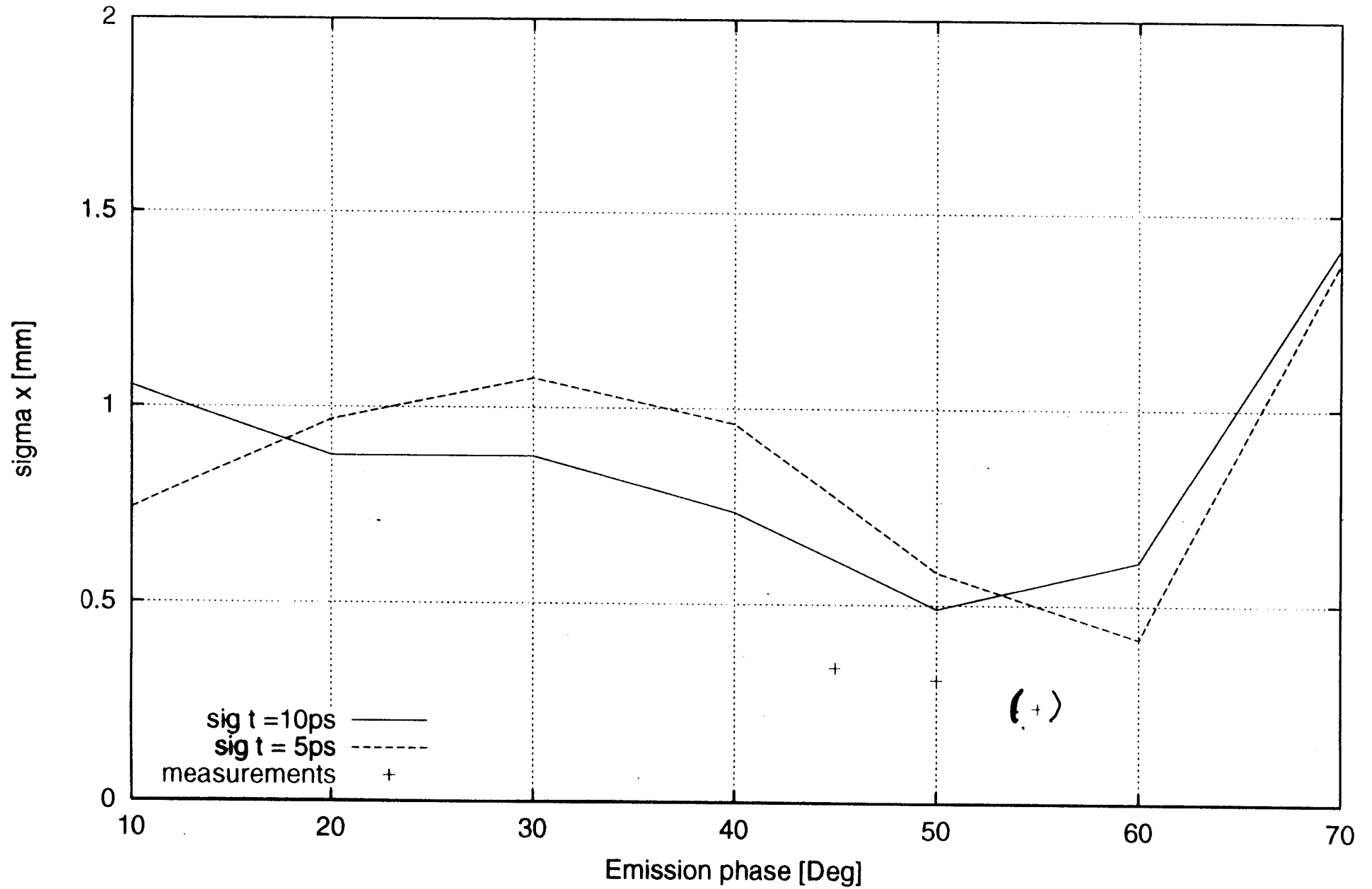
Problems:

- * limited time (one evening only)
- * instable rf phase
- * cracks on the OTR screen No.4
- * too low photon intensity, need different screen or intensified camera

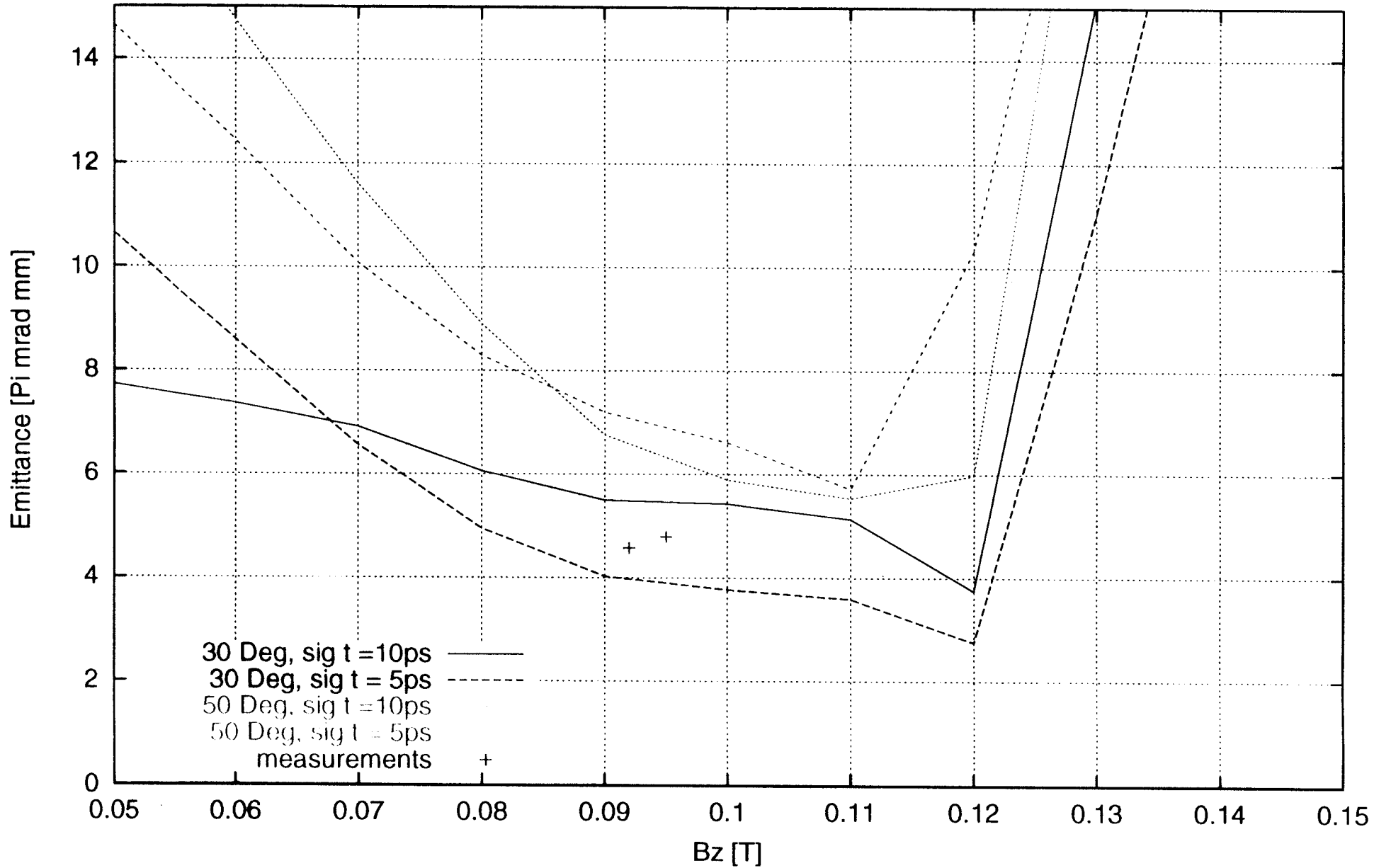
Emittance vs. emission phase (I1=165A, I2=90A)



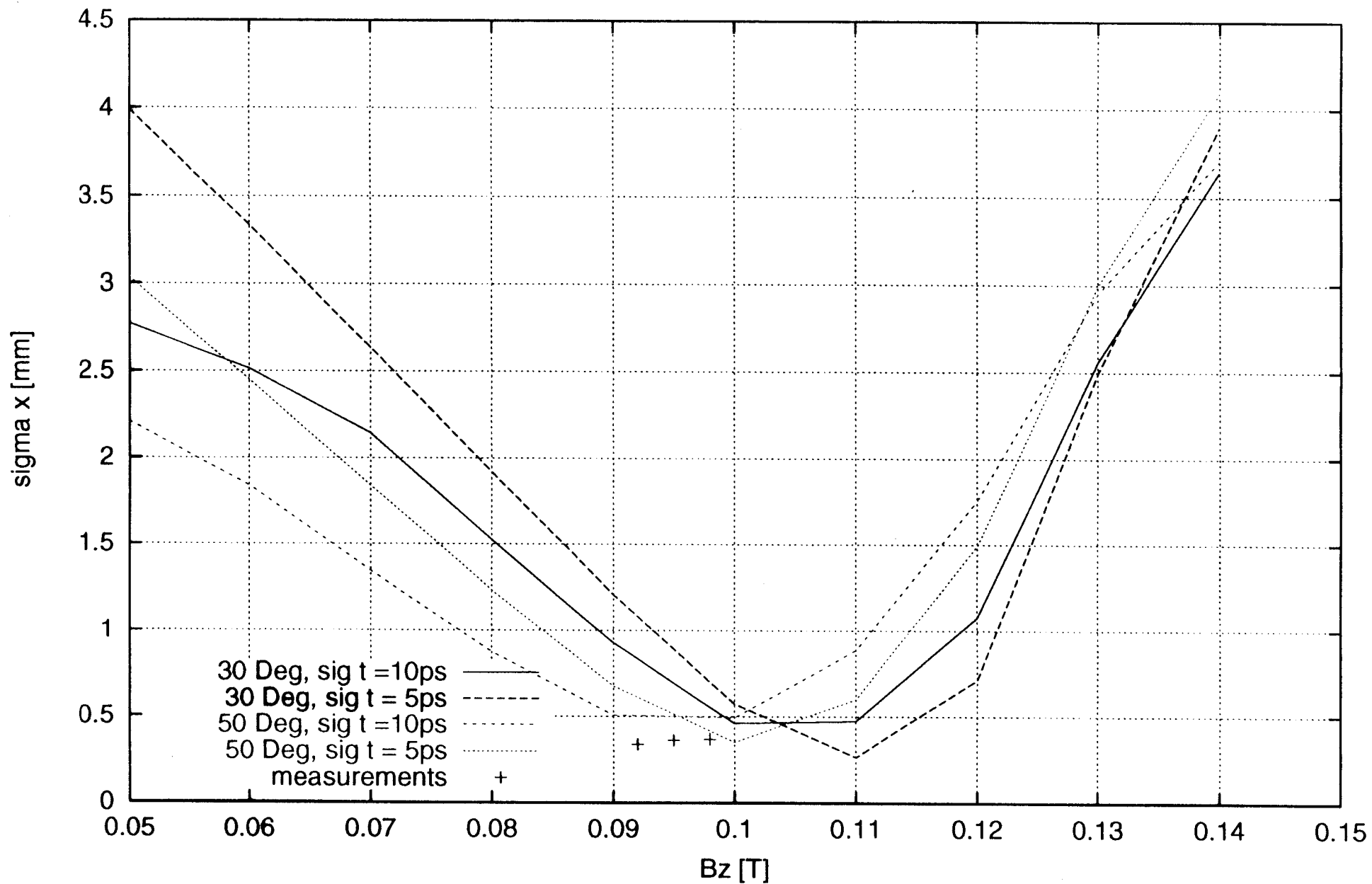
Spot size vs. emission phase (I1=165A, I2=90A)



Emittance vs. magnetic field of Solenoid 1 (I2=90A)



Spot size vs. magnetic field of Solenoid 1(I2=90A)



Bz of Solenoid 1 vs current displayed in the control room

