HIGH CHARGE LOW EMITTANCE RF GUN FOR SUPERKEKB

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Abstract
We are developing a new RF gun for SuperKEKB. We are upgrading KEKB to SuperKEKB now. High charge low emittance electron and positron beams are required for SuperKEKB. We will generate 7.0 GeV electron beam at 5 nC 20 mm-mrad by J-linac. In this linac, a photo cathode S-band RF gun will be used as the electron beam source. For this reason, we are developing an advanced RF gun. Now, we are testing a Disk and Washer (DAW) type RF gun. Its photo cathode material is LaB$_6$ or Ir$_5$Ce. Normally, LaB$_6$ or Ir$_5$Ce are used as a thermionic cathode, but they are suitable for long-life photo cathode operation. This gun has a strong focusing field at the cathode and the acceleration field distribution also has a focusing effect. We obtained 3.0 nC beam charge with the RF gun.

INTRODUCTION
We are currently upgrading whole system of accelerator for SuperKEKB. Since high luminosity is required in SuperKEKB, improvement of beam emittance and charge is necessary. Table 1 is upgrade parameter of e- and e+ beam.

Table 1 : e- and e+ beam parameter

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Charge [nC]</th>
<th>Emittance [mm-mrad]</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e-</td>
<td>1 to 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>e+</td>
<td>1 to 4</td>
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We are developing a RF gun for high charge (5 nC) low emittance (20 mm-mrad) beam generation. This RF gun is not typical 1.6 cell RF gun but Disk and Washer (DAW) type RF gun. This gun has strong focusing RF electric field to cancel space charge effect from 5 nC high beam charge. Fig.1 is a schematic view of KEK accelerator system. The gun will be installed at start point of J-linac. First, we construct a test beam line at middle of J-linac (3-2 section). This beam line is constructed on the angle.

DAW TYPE RF GUN

Cavity design
The idea of DAW type accelerating cavity is older method of accelerator. However, DAW type cavity was off from practical use, since it has complicate structure. Fortunately, the machining and calculation technical improvement of these days makes it possible to develop a DAW type accelerating cavity. We adopt DAW type RF gun to achieve high charge low emittance beam generation.

The RF gun has four cavities. These cavities have strong coupling value. It has cathode rod, 3 disks and coaxial coupler as shown Fig.2. The cathode diameter is 6 mm. The accelerating field distribution is generated as shown Fig.3 which is resonant mode calculation by using SUPERFISH. Fig.4 is calculation result of electric field on axis. This field distribution makes Alternative Phase Focus (APF). Beam is focused by this APF effect.

Figure 1: schematic view of KEK accelerator system

Figure 2: Cut view of DAW type RF gun

Figure 3: 2D resonant mode calculation (E-field)
Beam tracking simulation

Beam tracking simulation was run with General Particle Tracer (BPT). Emission beam parameter is 30 ps bunch length and 6 mm diameter. The simulation result is shown as Fig.5 and Fig.6. Beam energy is 3.4 MeV. Fig.5 shows that the beam focused at nearby cathode. This gun has very thin beam pipe, however 5 nC high charge beam was transmitted without external magnet. Emittance is 6 mm-mrad in this simulation. Target value of end of linac is 20 mm-mrad. Thus less than 10 mm-mrad of beam emittance is required in the RF gun. This simulation result shown that this gun has sufficient performance.

Additionally, Ir₃Ce has work function that is lower than LaB₆ and longer lifetime. There are few actual performances of Ir₃Ce. We are testing these cathodes.

RF GUN BEAM LINE

The RF gun is installed at middle of linac beam line. Thus we designed an injection beam line on the angle. This beam line has the gun, solenoid, chicane, 1 m traveling wave accelerating structure, doublet and bend magnet as shown fig.7. The output beam from gun is defocusing beam. A solenoid is needed nearby RF gun. Next component is chicane. It can perform bunch compression. Since this is optional, first beam study is without bunch compression. After chicane, beam is accelerated to 10 MeV with 1 m S-band traveling wave accelerating structure. Because 3.4 MeV beam is not suitable to transport. The angle is 26.56 degree (arctan1/2). Next of bend magnet is an existing beam line. This gun will be used as PF injection electron source after high charge beam study.

The RF gun photo is shown as Fig.8. Fig.9 is photo of constructed injection beam line. In this line, there is two waveguides. These waveguides lead to different klystrons.

Photo cathode

We select LaB₆ or Ir₃Ce as photo cathode. Normally, LaB₆ is used as thermionic cathode. However work function of LaB₆ is lower than metal. Thus quantum efficiency (QE) is suitable and it can be used as photo cathode with high power laser system. An advance point of LaB₆ is long life time. For SuperKEKB, stable beam generation is necessary. Therefore solid type long lifetime photo cathode is suitable.
BEAM STUDY

We were starting beam study from September 2011. First, we use LaB$_6$ cathode. We achieve 1.2 nC beam charge with LaB$_6$. We performed a laser cleaning with 532 nm laser. However, QE of LaB$_6$ cathode is not enough. It was under 1.0e-5. Laser cleaning was effective. However the QE is reduced immediately. Furthermore we faced breakdown problem. When we input over 0.5 mJ laser pulse, breakdown rate at cathode was too high to continue beam study.

The cathode was replaced to new Ir$_5$Ce cathode as shown Fig.10. In this cathode, breakdown problem came good.

CONCLUSION

We are developing a photo cathode RF gun for SuperKEKB. Final goal of electron beam parameters is 5 nC 20 mm-mrad. The RF gun has DAW type cavities. Since 5 nC beam has strong space charge effect, we designed the gun which has a strong focusing RF electric field. As a result of simulation of this gun, 5 nC 6 mm-mrad beam generation was achieved.

We tested LaB$_6$ and Ir$_5$Ce as photo cathode. Finally, we choose Ir$_5$Ce cathode. Its QE is 4e-5. Laser system was constructed for photo cathode. Its pulse length is 30 psec and pulse energy is 1.5 mJ at 5pps.

We achieve a 3.0 nC beam generation with RF gun. Beam study is continued. We aim increase a beam charge and measurement of beam emittance.

REFERENCES
