Welcome to Cornell for the 1st TTC topical meeting: CW SRF

Georg Hoffstaetter Cornell Physics Dept. / CLASSE Cornell's SRF and ERL team



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TTC topical meeting





Cavity Design (KEK, JLAB, Cornell, Berkeley, Fermilab)

SRF Guns (HZDR, HZB)

Low Beta and Transversal Cavities (Fermilab, APS, IHEP, IMP)

CW cavity operation (Cornell, JLAB, HZB, Fermilab)

Cavity high Q treatment procedures (Fermilab, JLAB, Cornell, HZB)

Couplers (Cornell, KEK, Fermilab)

HOM Absorbers (Cornell, KEK, JLAB, DESY, APS)

Cryomodules (Daresbury, Berkeley, Cornell, Fermilab, JLAB, KEK, DESY)



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Principle of an X-ray ERL





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A Possible Apparatus for Electron Clashing-Beam Experiments (*).

M. TIGNER





ERL@CESR, Cornell



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- 5 cell SRF cavity, 17 cm iris, 24 cm beampipe
- 703.75 MHz, 20 MV/m @ Q_o=1e¹⁰

- Ferrite Dampers for HOMs at room temp.
- No trapped HOMs

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21 **Cornell Injector prototype:** Verification of beam production CLASSE **SC** injector diagnostics gun dump #21 #22 a 🛯 🗶 🕄 📾 😢 💺 🕿 TRANSPORTER . . . 4 40 TON DOOR 4 ÷. HOM absorb. **Dressed cavity** CW coupler gun

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Beamline String Assembly



Attach cold couplers to beamline string



Georg H. Hoffstaetter, Cornell University

31 May 2013



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Test the of CW cryomodule Test was cut with funding cuts







The achievement of high Q is relevant not only to Cornell's ERL but also to Project-X at Fermilab, to the Next Generation Light Source, to Electron-Ion colliders, spallation-neutron sources, and accelerator-driven nuclear reactors.

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E_{acc} [MV/m]

5

10⁹

Measurement at 1.8 K

1.8 K Design Specification

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Cavity surface was prepared for high Q₀ while keeping it as simple as possible: bulk BCP, 650C outgassing, final BCP, very uniform 120C bake, HF rinse.







Many milestones, some world records, have been achieved:

Peak bunched-beam current:

75mA with NaKSb / 52mA with GaAs, 65mA stable for 8h, 1/e = 2.6 days.

Smallest normalized thermal emittance: 0.25 mm mrad/mm radius Smallest normalized emittance after injector at 80pC: 0.5 / 0.3 mm mrad with normalized bunch core emittance : 0.3 mm mrad

This bunch in a 5GeV ERL would produce X-rays brighter than any ring today. (a 25pmX25pm ERL/USR or a 0.3nmX3pm storage ring, 20 * Petra III)

SRF-cavity: Q of 3.E10 at 16MV/m

Construction of a prototype ERL cryomodule and an improved DC electron source are ongoing.

The injector prototype has already achieved beam sufficient for an ultra-bright x-ray ERL. And further improvements are yet possible. Now is the time to prepare for construction of an X-ray ERL !





Can an injector be made to deliver required emittance?

- Can the injector operate with acceptable current and lifetime?
- Can the main linac operate with acceptable Q₀ and HOM performance at 100 mA?
- Can this all be done faster & cheaper than USR alternatives?



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Many R&D challenges have been addressed. Foremost:

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Loop-enabled measurements for high-power/brightness beams





- Beam dynamics measurements, e.g. halo, collimation, beam-instability thresholds, using the ERL principle to allow for large currents ...
- Optimized high-current, narrow beam SRF injector
- Ultra-low emittance research, below what has been proposed in the past with advanced cathodes
- Smallest bunch charges usable for FELs
- Disruption of ions in high-power Linacs
- Yielding relevant information for: electron cooling in RHIC, LeHC, and EIC, Linac light sources (e.g. XFELs, XFELO, NGLS), Project X (1MW), SNS (1MW), ESS (5MW), Accelerator Driven Systems (e.g. 15MW SRF beam in China).



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Start of TTC topical meeting on CW SRF

Georg H. Hoffstaetter