



C-band high-gradient activities at LANL

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James Rosenzweig, UCLA

Materials for Bright Beams Workshop 2025, Cornell University July 18th, 2025

LA-UR-25-27289

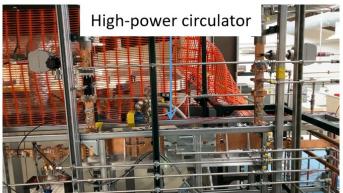
Outline

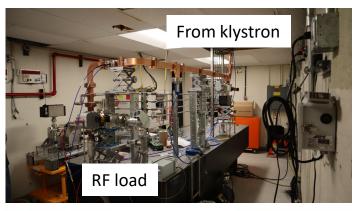
- **CARIE** updates
- **HOM-damping accelerator structure**
- Ceramic-enhanced accelerator structures
- Copper-coated cavity



CARIE test stand status

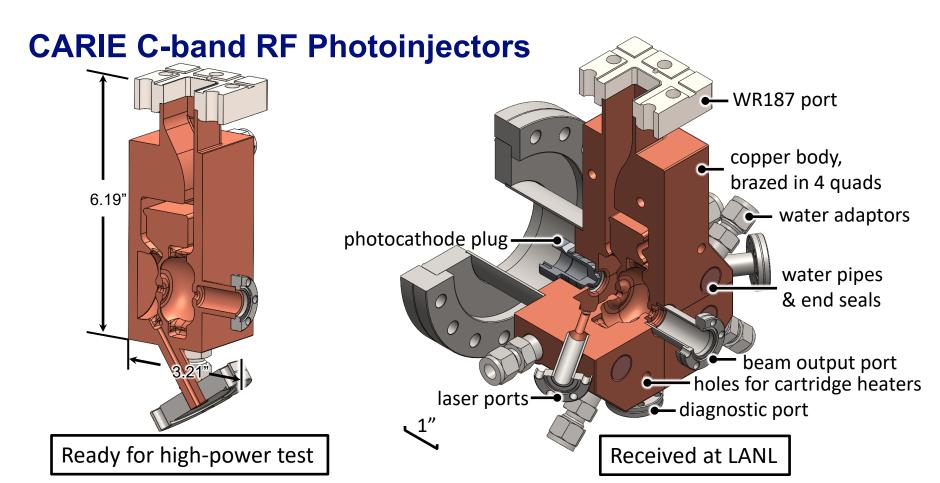






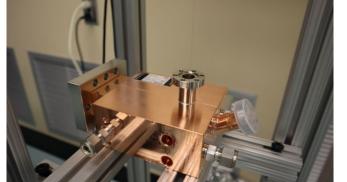


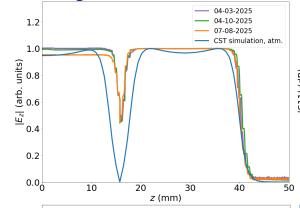


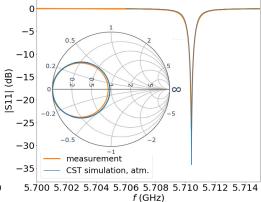


Low-power test: frequency, field balance, and phase advance.

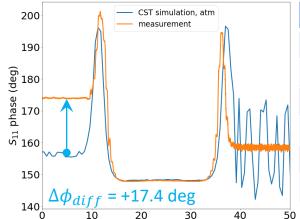
CARIE C-band RF Photoinjectors L







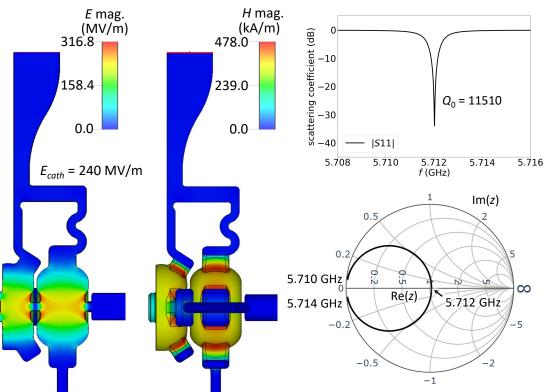


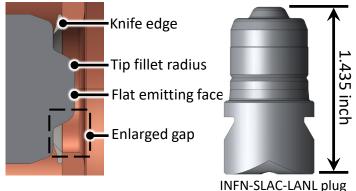


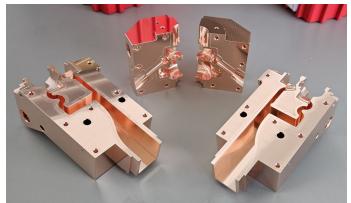
In atm.	CST	Measured
f_0 (MHz)	5710.40	5710.39
Q_0	11936	12657
Q_I	6081	6722
coupl. fac $oldsymbol{eta}$	0.963	0.883
norm. <i>E_{cath}</i>	0.989	0.957
$\Delta \phi$ (deg)	180.0	171.3

CARIE C-band RF Photoinjectors

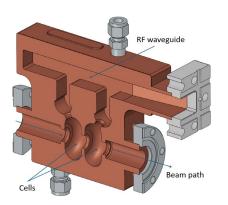
Testing photocathode plug inserts. Multipactor suppression.

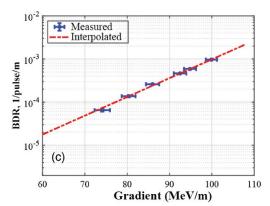






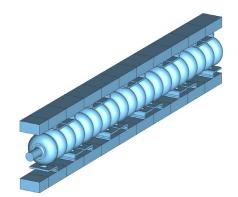
CARIE test stand for cryo-HG structure for 3 GeV H- beams

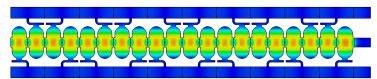


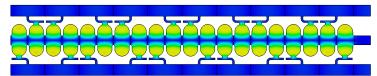


Two-cell, room-temperature prototype has been conditioned to high gradients.

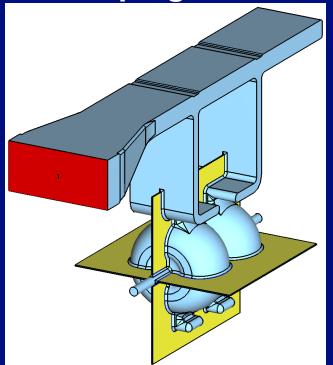
New project: 5.634 GHz $(14 \times 201.25 \text{ MHz})$, to be prototyped at 5.712 GHz at CARIE at liquid-nitrogen temperature.

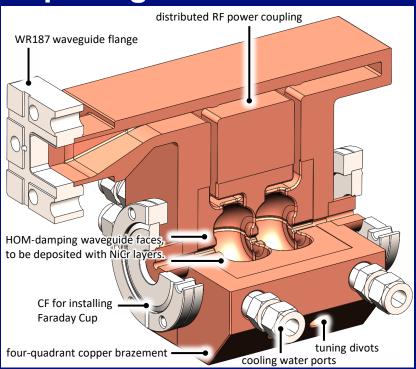






HOM-damping structure: NiCr plating as HOM absorber





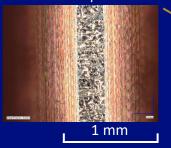
Damping HOMs, preserving fundamental mode, testing high-gradient performance.



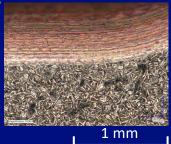
HOM-damping structure: NiCr plating as HOM absorber



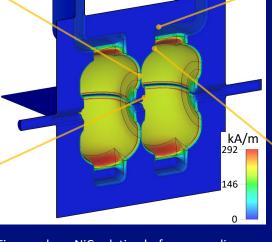
38.7 kA/m H-field 19.4-K NiCr temperature rise



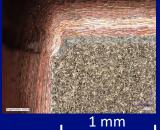
1.2 kA/m H-field 0.02-K NiCr temperature rise



15.0 kA/m to 38.7 kA/m H-field 2.9-K to 19.4-K NiCr T-rise

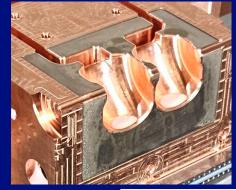


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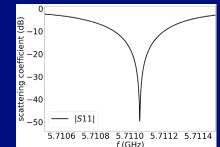
Figures show NiCr plating before annealing. Plating recipe provided by SLAC.

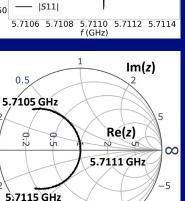


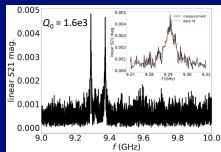


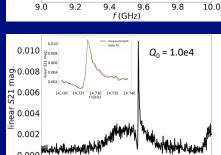


HOM-damping structure: Fundamental mode & HOMs



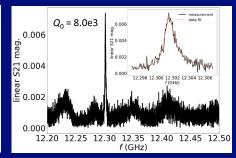


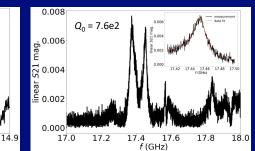




14.7

f (GHz)



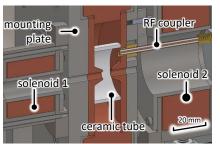


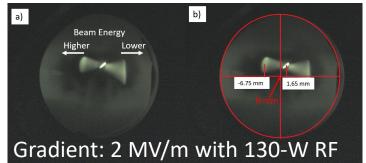
Fundamental mode	CST simulation	Measurement
Resonant frequency	5710.4 MHz	5711.1 MHz
Unloaded quality factor Q ₀	13573	13329
Coupling factor $oldsymbol{eta}$	1.00	0.98

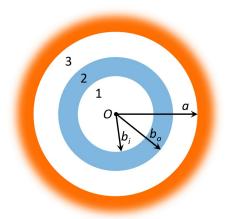




Ceramic-Enhanced Accelerator Structures



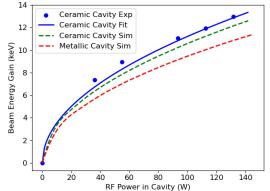




5.712 GHz

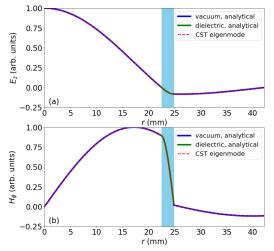
Trans-Tech D-3500: $\epsilon_r = 34.5$ $tan(\delta) = 1.1 \times 10^{-4}$

Euclid Techlabs BT37: $\epsilon_r = 37.6$ $\tan(\delta) = 2.8 \times 10^{-4}$



20%-40% higher shunt impedance; Robust operation (tested for space environment); Simplified manufacturing.

TM02 mode



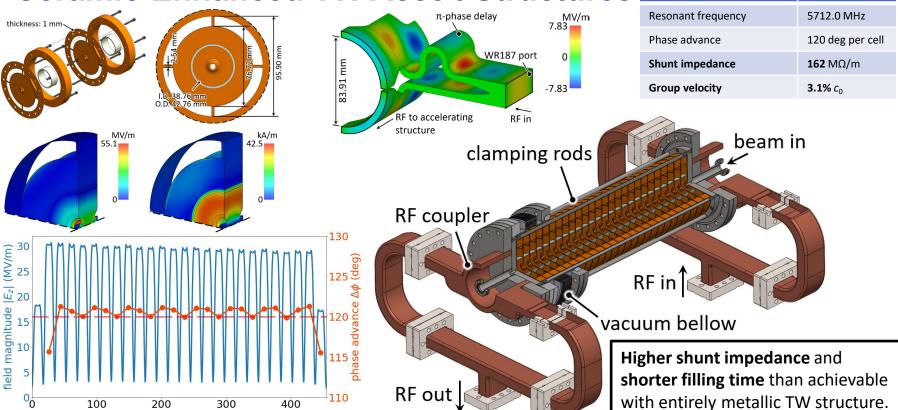


Cavity -

Solenoid 2-

Dipole

Ceramic-Enhanced TW Accel. Structures





100

200

z (mm)

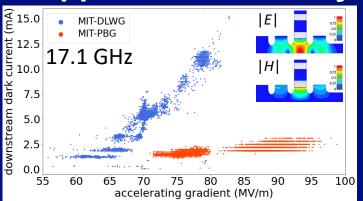
300

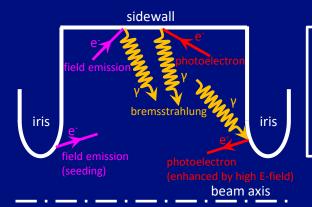
400

CST simulation

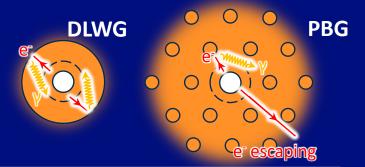
Trans-Tech D-3500 Ceramic

Copper-Coated Cavity: Breakdowns vs. Bremsstrahlung

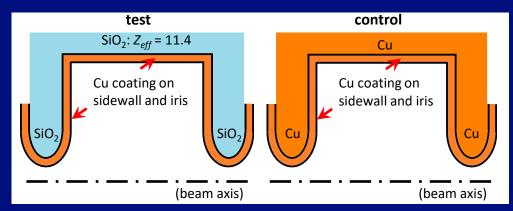




Hypothesis: iterative enhancement of internal dark currents by bremsstrahlung photoelectron cycles.



Same iris, distinct dark currents.





Copper-Coated Cavity: Minimizing Accelerator SWaP

- Size, Weight, and Power (SWaP) minimization for compact accelerators.
- Copper coatings of polymer matrix composites, e.g., PEEK.
- Fast fabrication and low cost.

Copper-coated PEEK accelerator cavity tests can meanwhile verify impact by Bremsstrahlung/internal dark currents on breakdowns.



Acknowledgments



Office of Science













Summary

- C-band high-gradient research activities at LANL depend on development of advanced materials.
- CARIE photoinjector cavities have been fabricated. High-power test of the first photoinjector with planar copper cathode is starting soon.
- New project was funded to continue high-gradient activities at CARIE.
- Novel accelerator structure for damping higher-order modes is under finetuning and the high-power test is starting soon.
- Ceramic-Enhanced Accelerator Structures were developed and tested up to hundred-watt RF power. Novel traveling-wave linac was invented.
- Copper-coated cavity minimizes SWaP for compact accelerators and can be used for studying emerging theories of high-gradient RF breakdowns.

