

Wakefield Acceleration and Phase Space Manipulation at the Argonne Wakefield Accelerator Facility (AWA)

M. Conde¹, S. Antipov^{1,2}, D.S. Doran¹, W. Gai¹, Q. Gao^{1,5}, G. Ha^{1,3}, C. Jing^{1,2},
W. Liu¹, N. Neveu^{1,4}, J.G. Power¹, J. Shao¹, Y. Wang^{1,6}, C. Whiteford¹, E.
Wisniewski¹, L. Zheng^{1,5}

¹Argonne National Laboratory

²Euclid Techlabs

³PAL (S. Korea)

⁴Illinois Institute of Technology

⁵Tsinghua University (China)

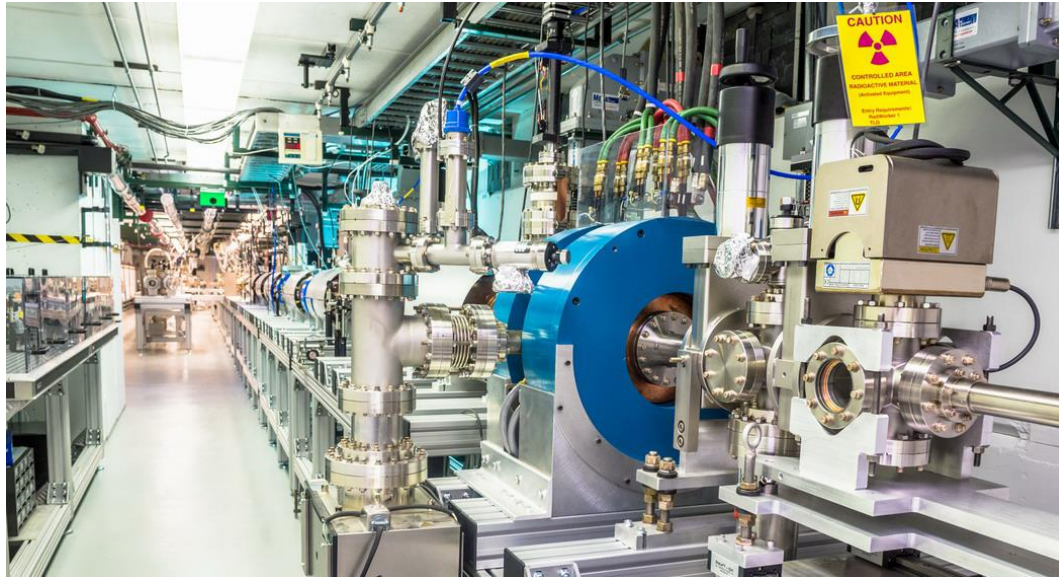
⁶Institute of Modern Physics (China)

Outline

- AWA facility and its capabilities
- Two beam acceleration (TBA)
- Phase space manipulation
- Collinear wakefield acceleration with shaped bunches
- Electron radiographic imaging (ERI)
- Cathode test-stand



The AWA Facility: A Flexible Testbed for Accelerator R&D



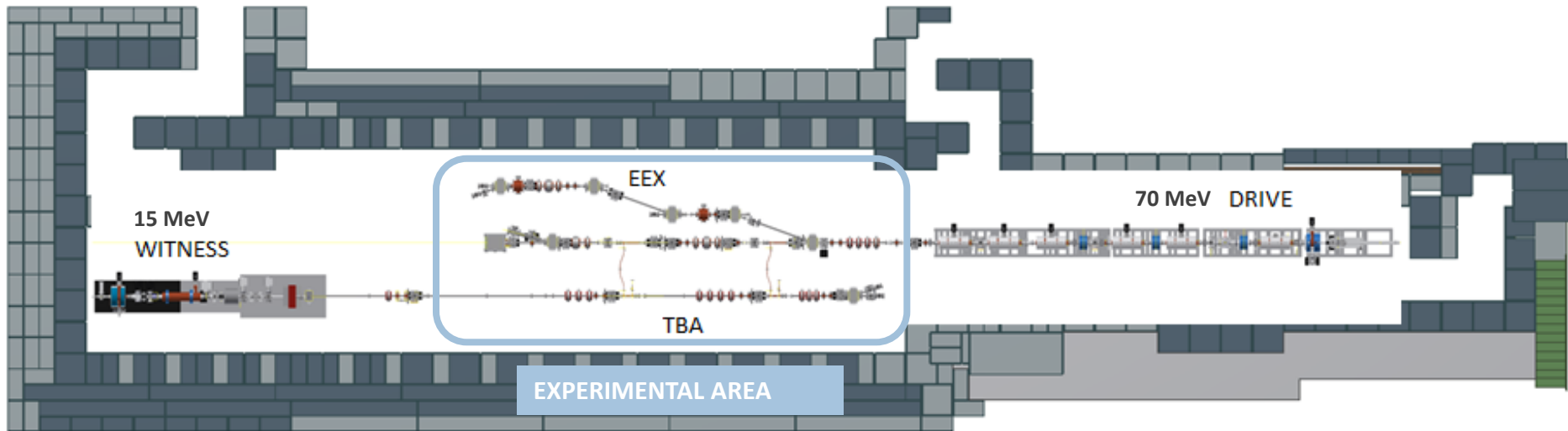
Mission:

Studying the Physics and Developing the Technologies for Future Advanced Accelerators (primarily for HEP but also for other applications).



Main focus of research at AWA

- Beam driven wakefield acceleration
 - High intensity electron beam
 - Development of novel wakefield structures
- High power RF generation
- Phase space manipulation (bunch shaping)
- Novel applications

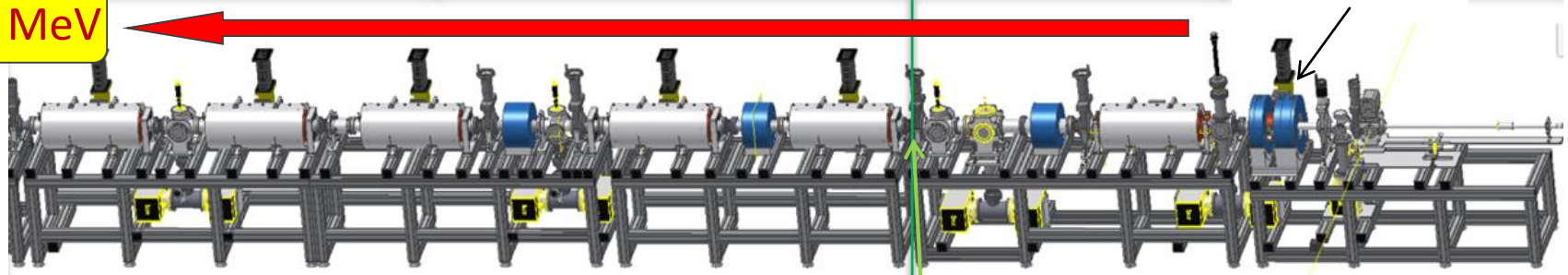


Drive linac: High Charge Measurements

Direction of drive beam propagation

drive gun

70 MeV

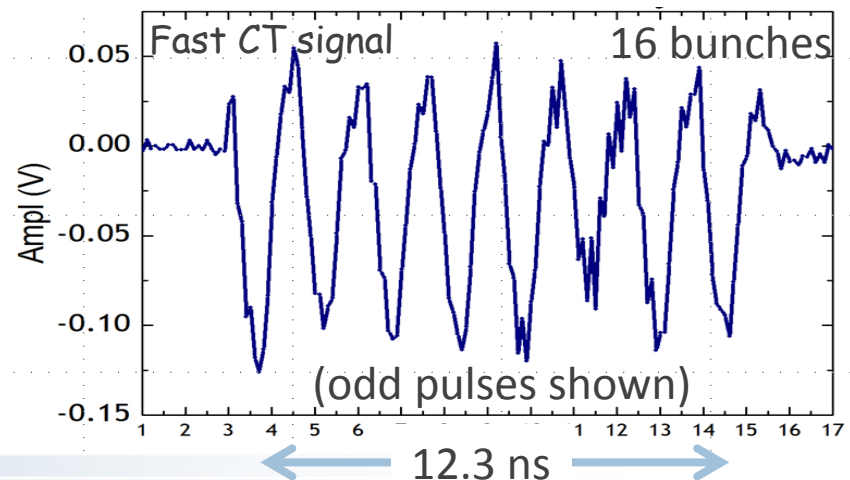
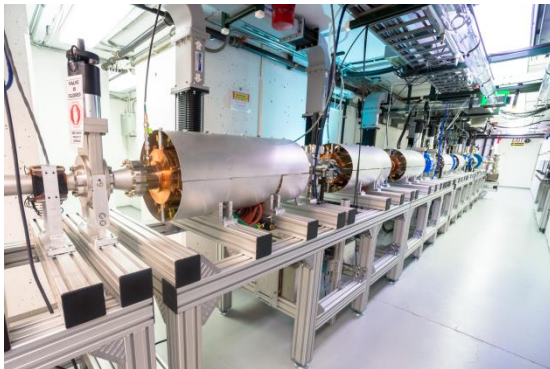


- Single bunch operation
 $Q = 0.01\text{--}100\text{ nC}$
- Bunch train operation
Options of 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 bunches,
with maximum charge in the train of about
200 to 600 nC

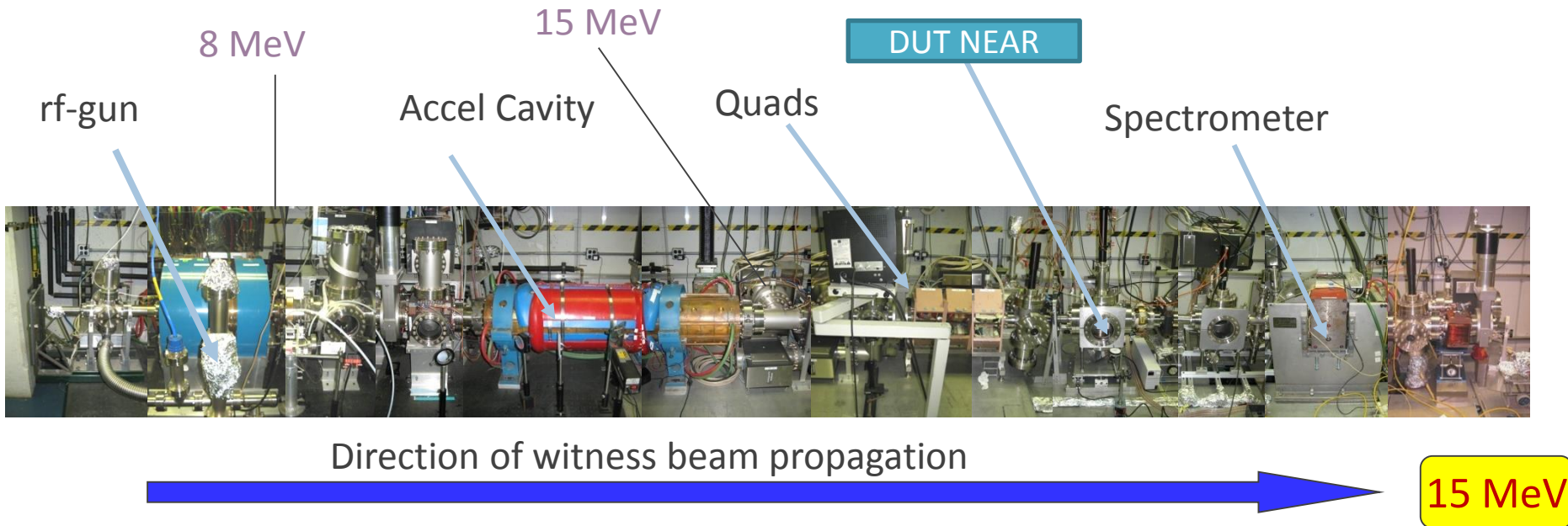
Drive RF photocathode Gun

- Cs_2Te photocathode
- 248 nm laser
- $E_z = 85\text{ MV/m}$

Variable duration = 6 – 12 ns



Witness Linac



■ Witness RF photocathode Gun

- Mg photocathode
- 248 nm laser
- $E_z = 85 \text{ MV/m}$

Single bunch operation

$Q = 0.01\text{-}100 \text{ nC}$

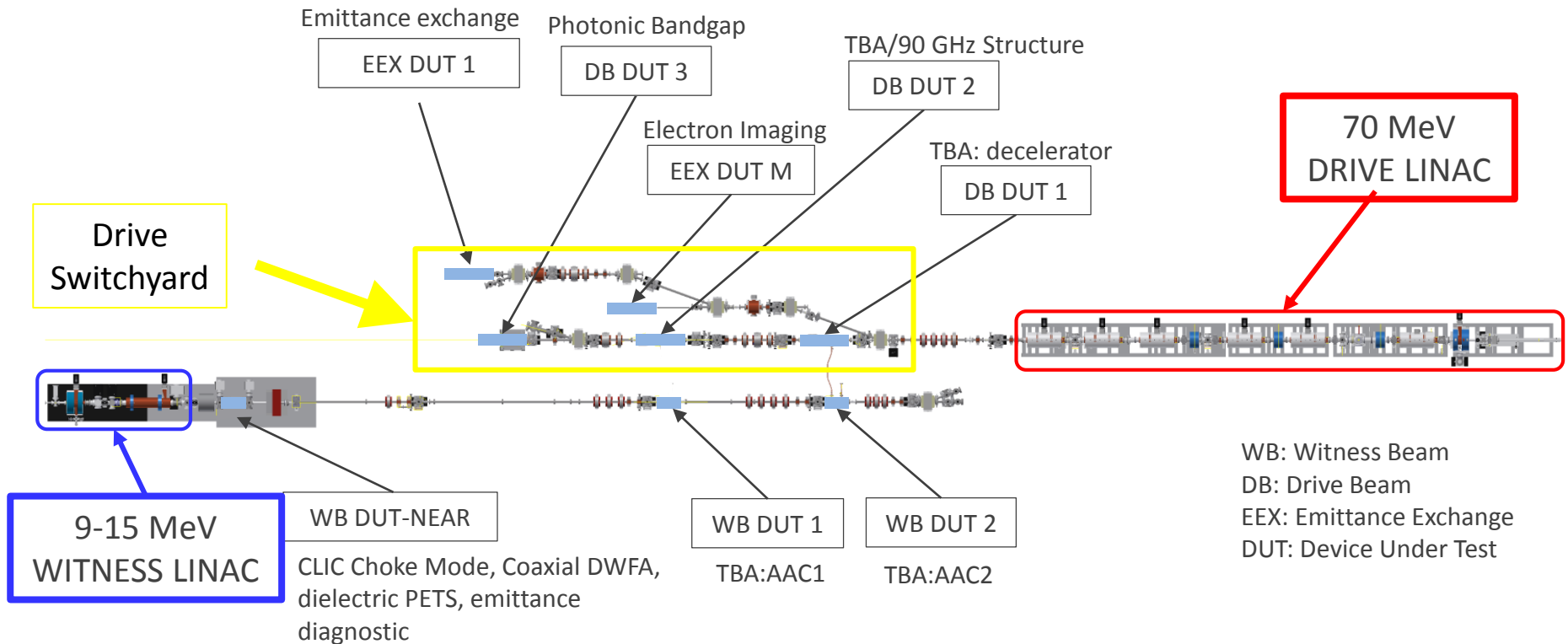
Bunch train operation

Possible, with a total charge of about 80 nC



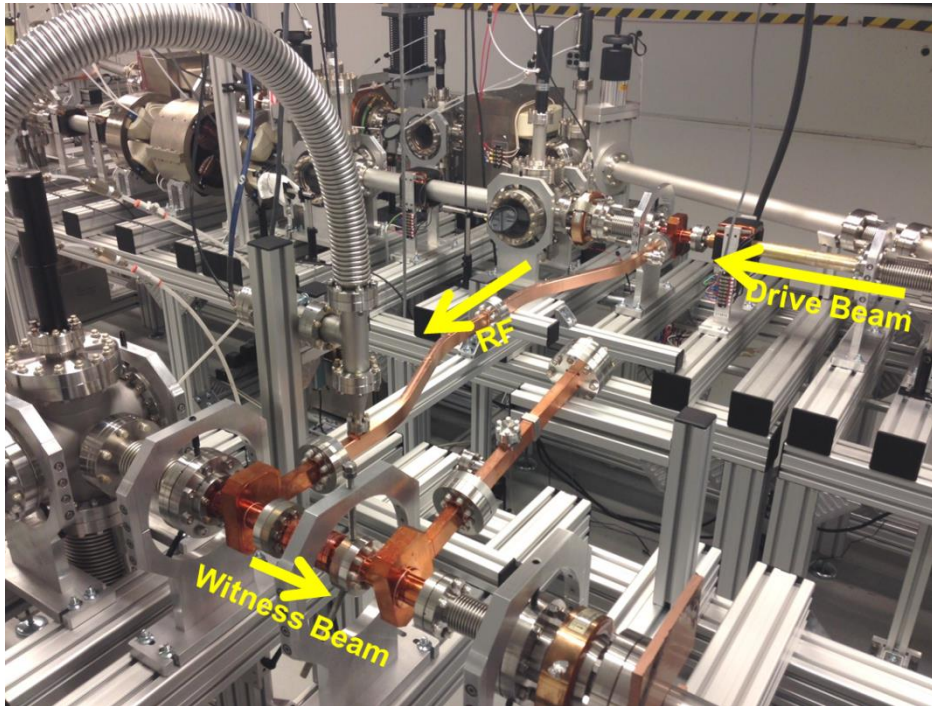
AWA Beamlines

Flexible and reconfigurable, with multiple experimental areas



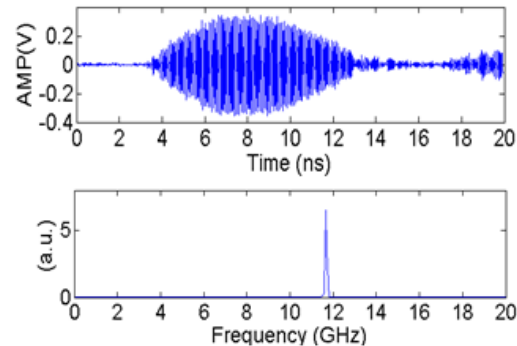
TBA experiment

11.7 GHz iris loaded metallic structures



Decelerating structure:
 $2\pi/3$ mode
35 cells + coupling cells
0.22c group velocity

Accelerating structure:
 $2\pi/3$ mode
3 cells + coupling cells
0.014c group velocity



Structures used in the TBA/Staging Experiment

Power Extractor



	Value
Freq.	11.7GHz
Mode	2pi/3
Aperture	17.6mm
Length	30cm
Passing Charge	8 x 20nC
Power	55MW

Accelerator

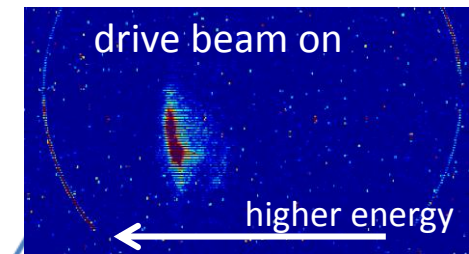
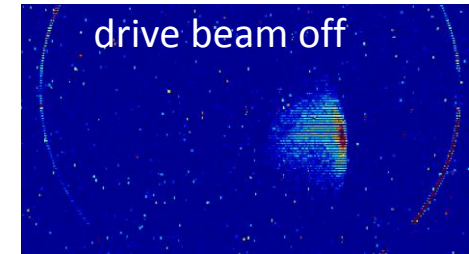
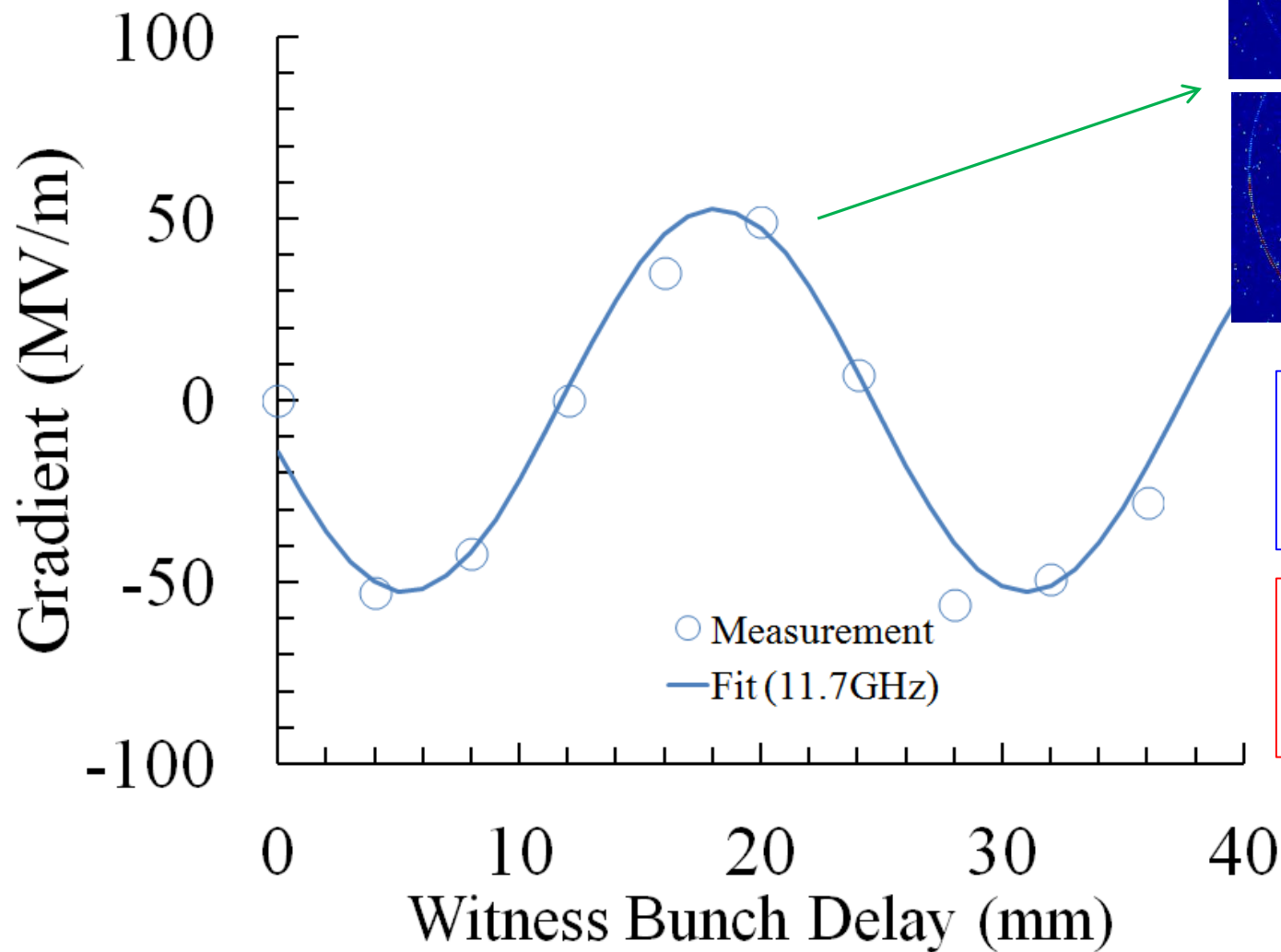


	Value
Freq.	11.7GHz
Mode	2pi/3
Aperture	6mm
Length	3cm
Input power	50MW
Gradient	100MV/m



TBA data

Acceleration Measured: ~ 50 MV/m



Witness beam:
 8.5 ± 1.4 MeV
0.5 nC

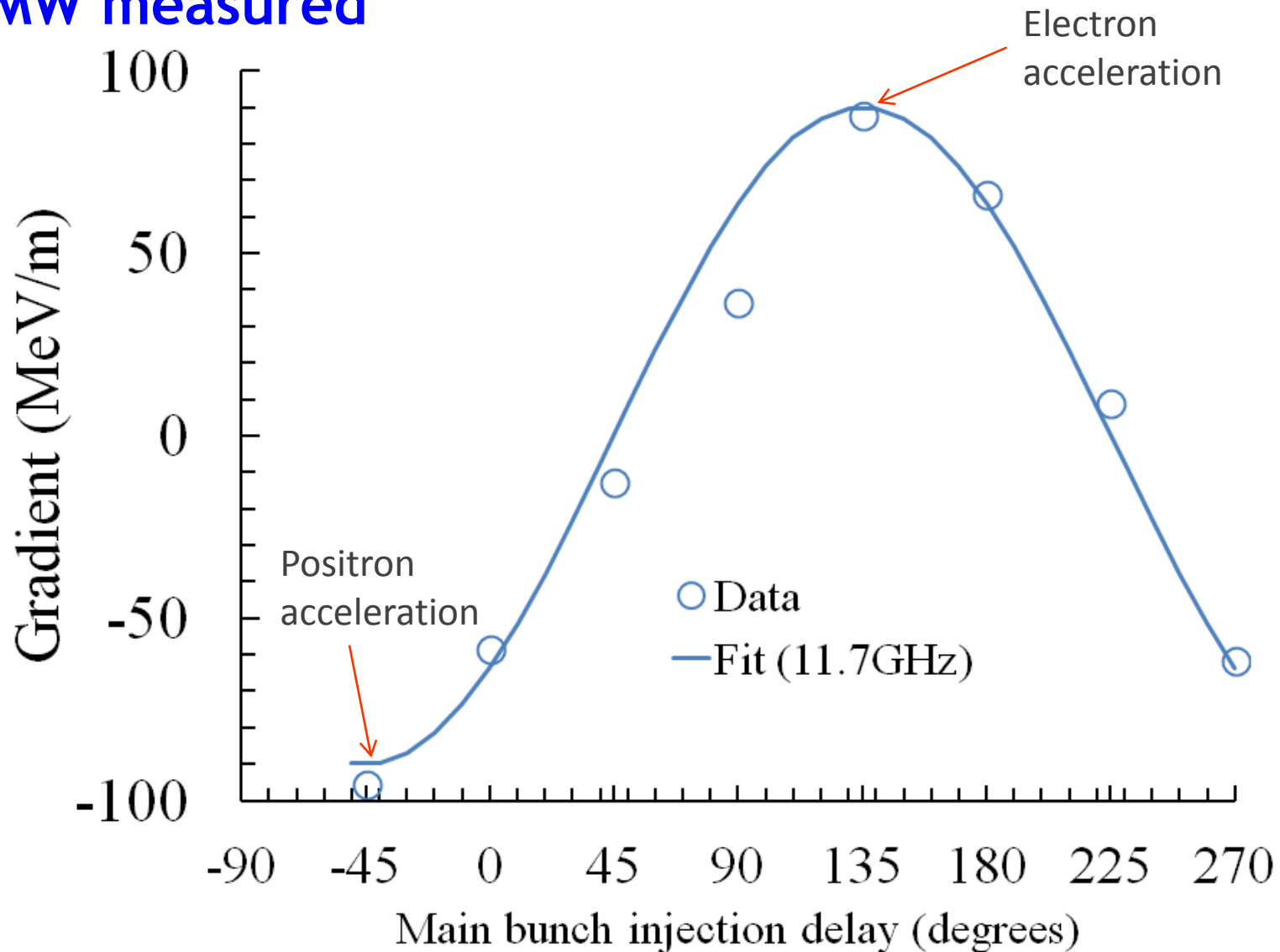
Drive beam:
8 bunches
90 nC charge in train



TBA data

Acceleration Measured: ~ 90 MV/m

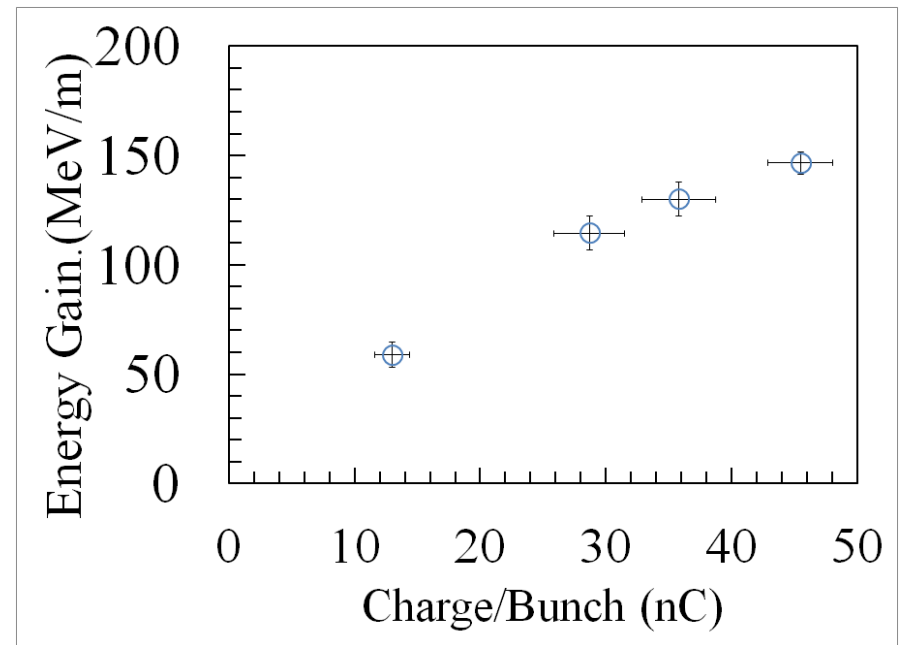
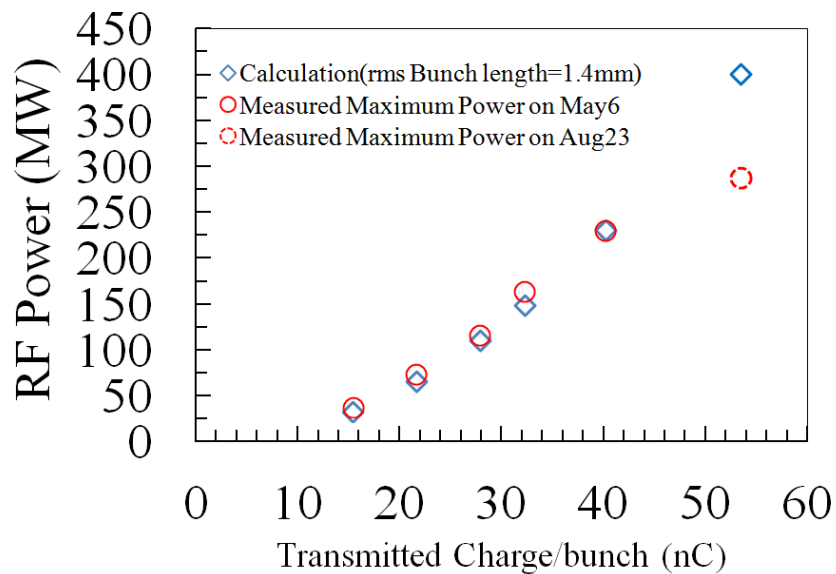
80 MW measured



TBA data

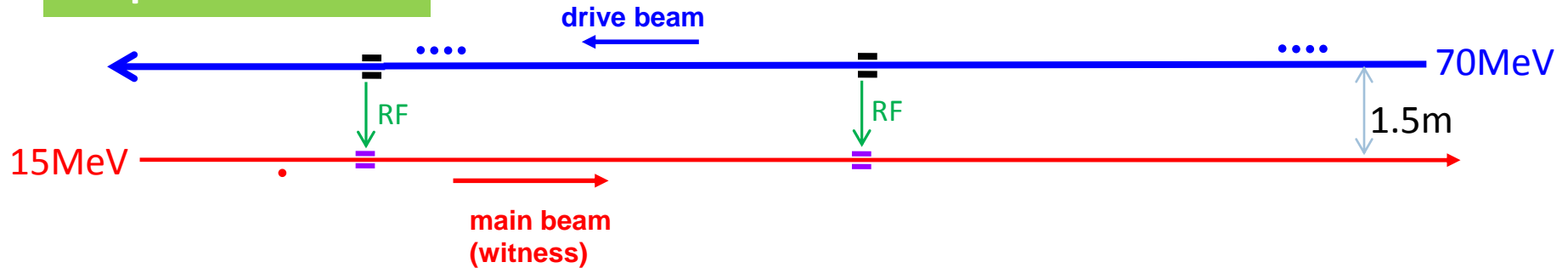
Acceleration Measured: ~ 150 MV/m

300 MW measured

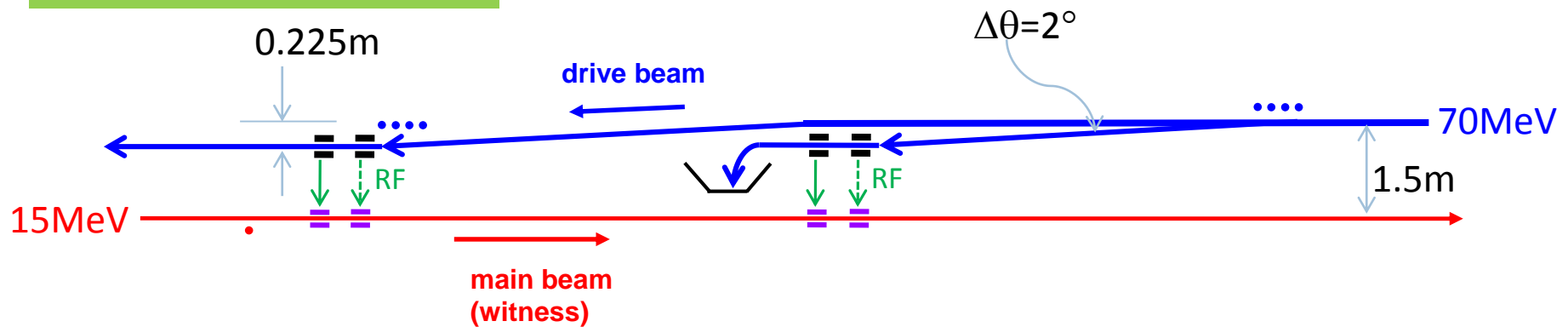


Staging Demonstration

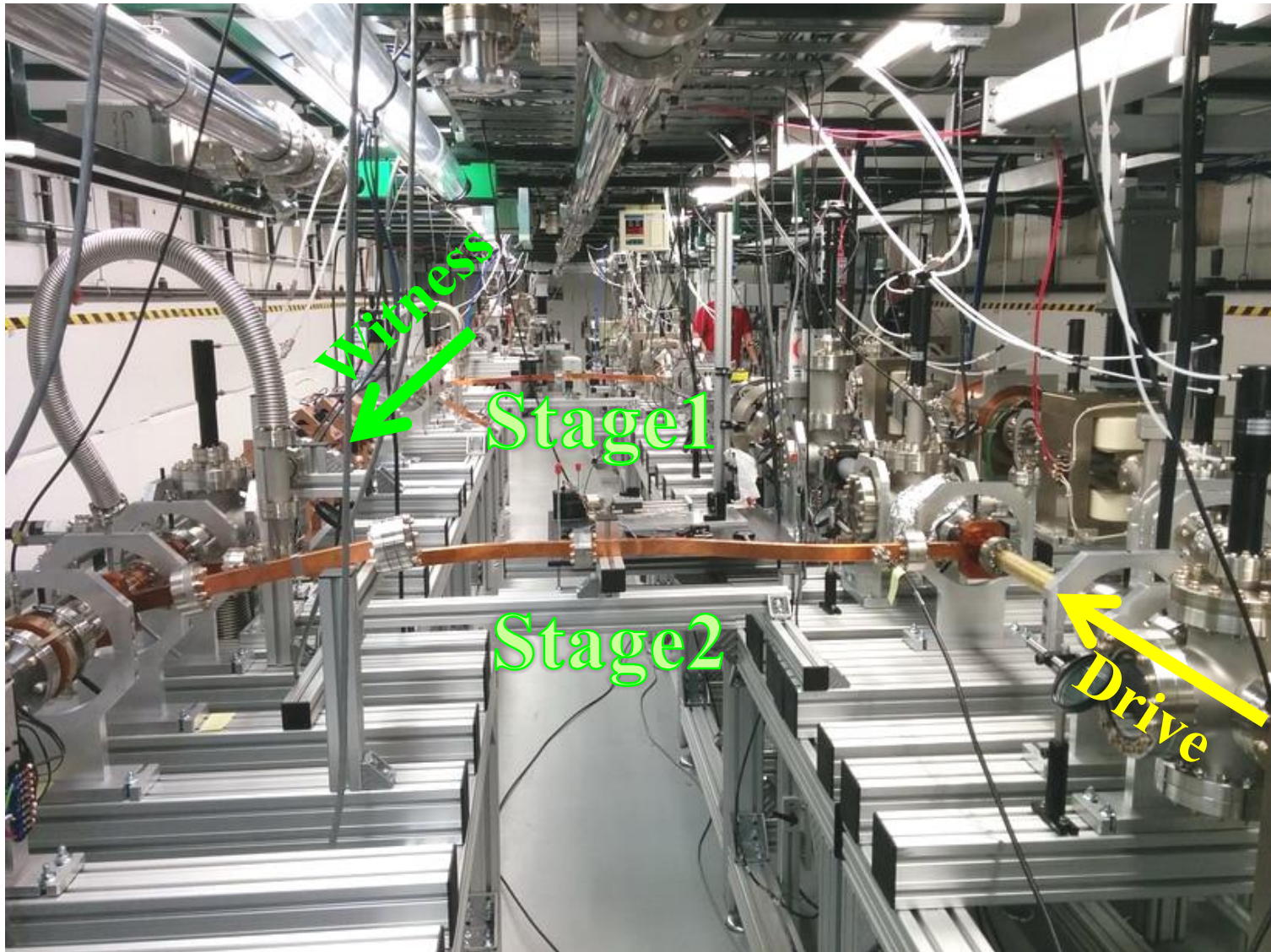
Simplified Version



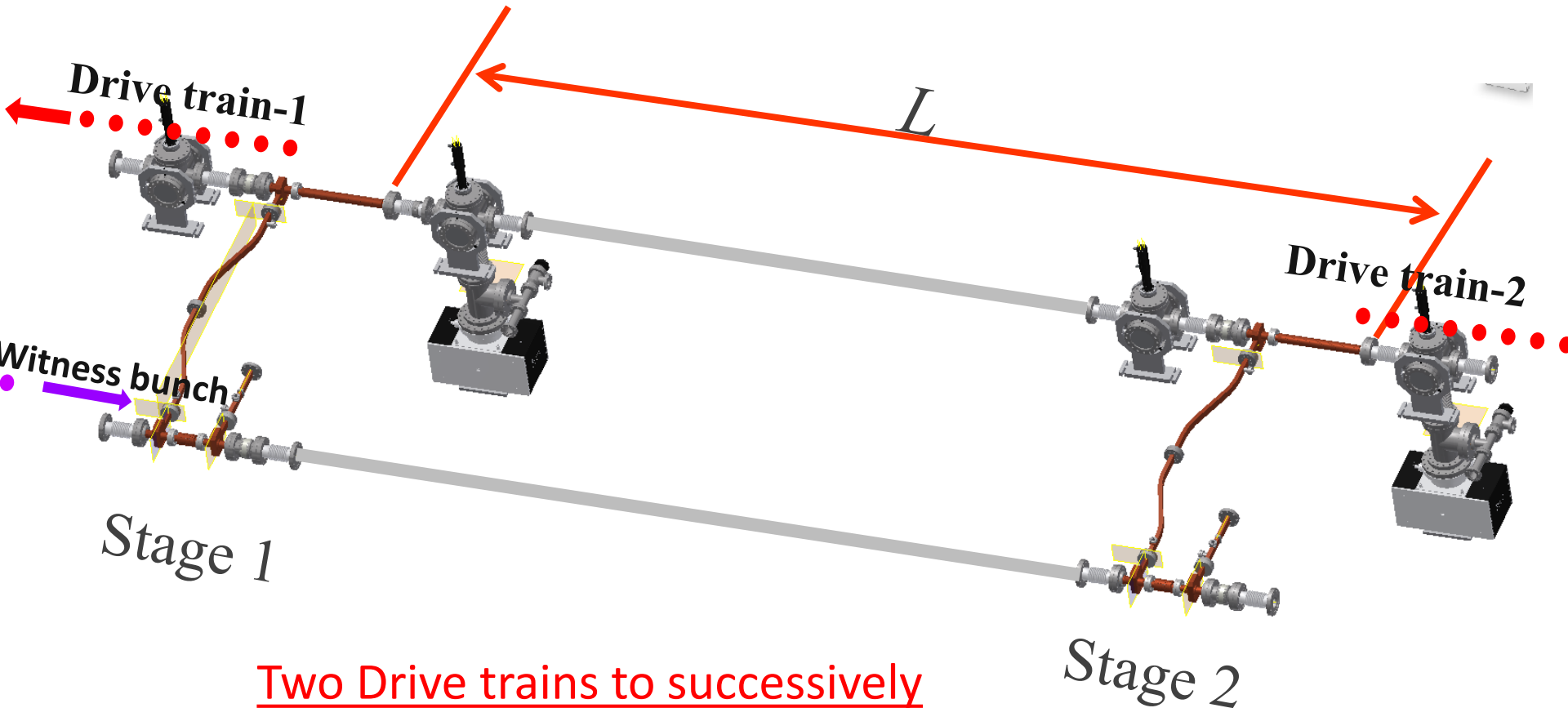
More realistic Version



Staging Demonstration at AWA



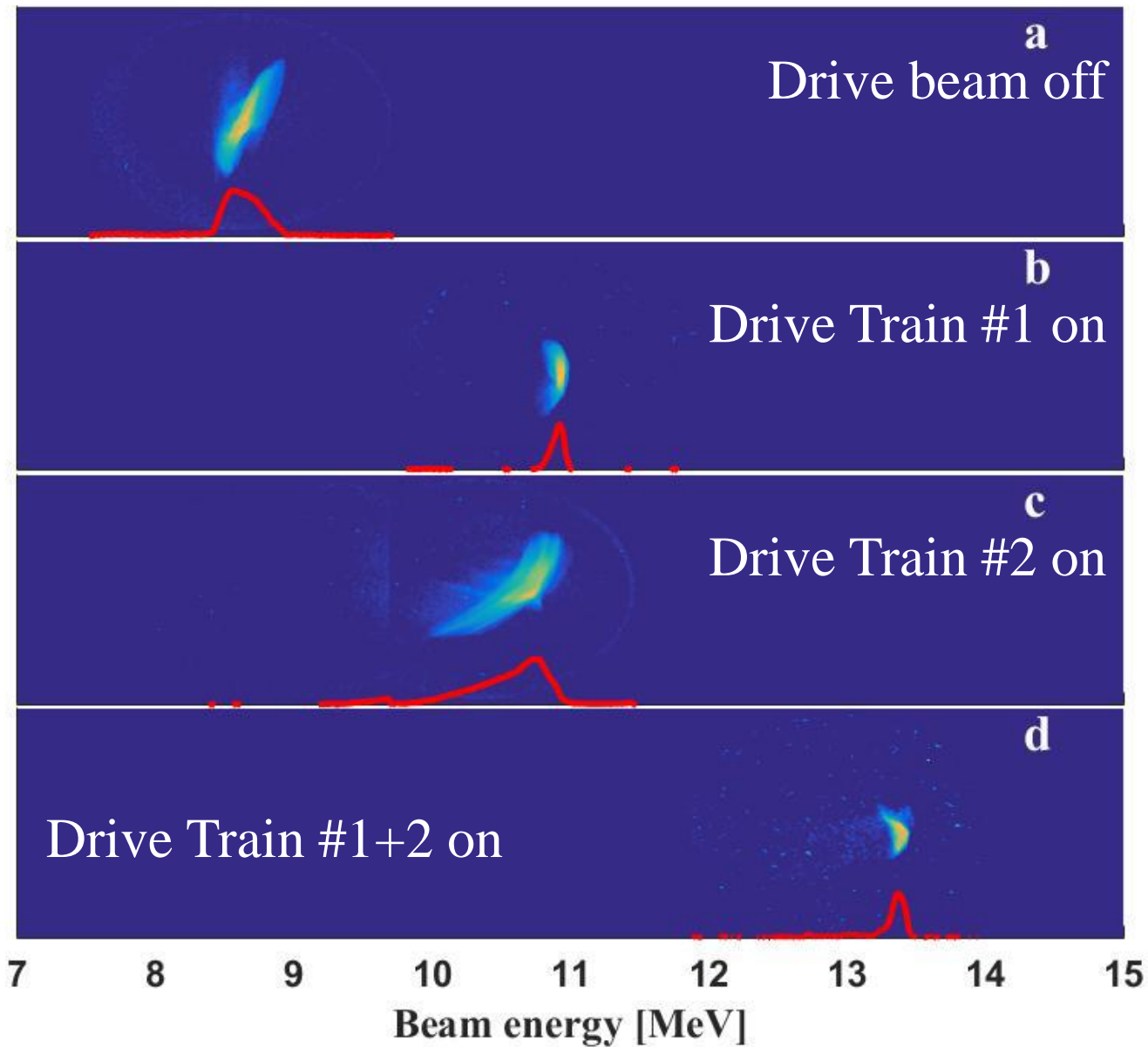
Timing Required for Staging Experiment



Two Drive trains to successively
accelerate one witness bunch while
preserving its beam quality

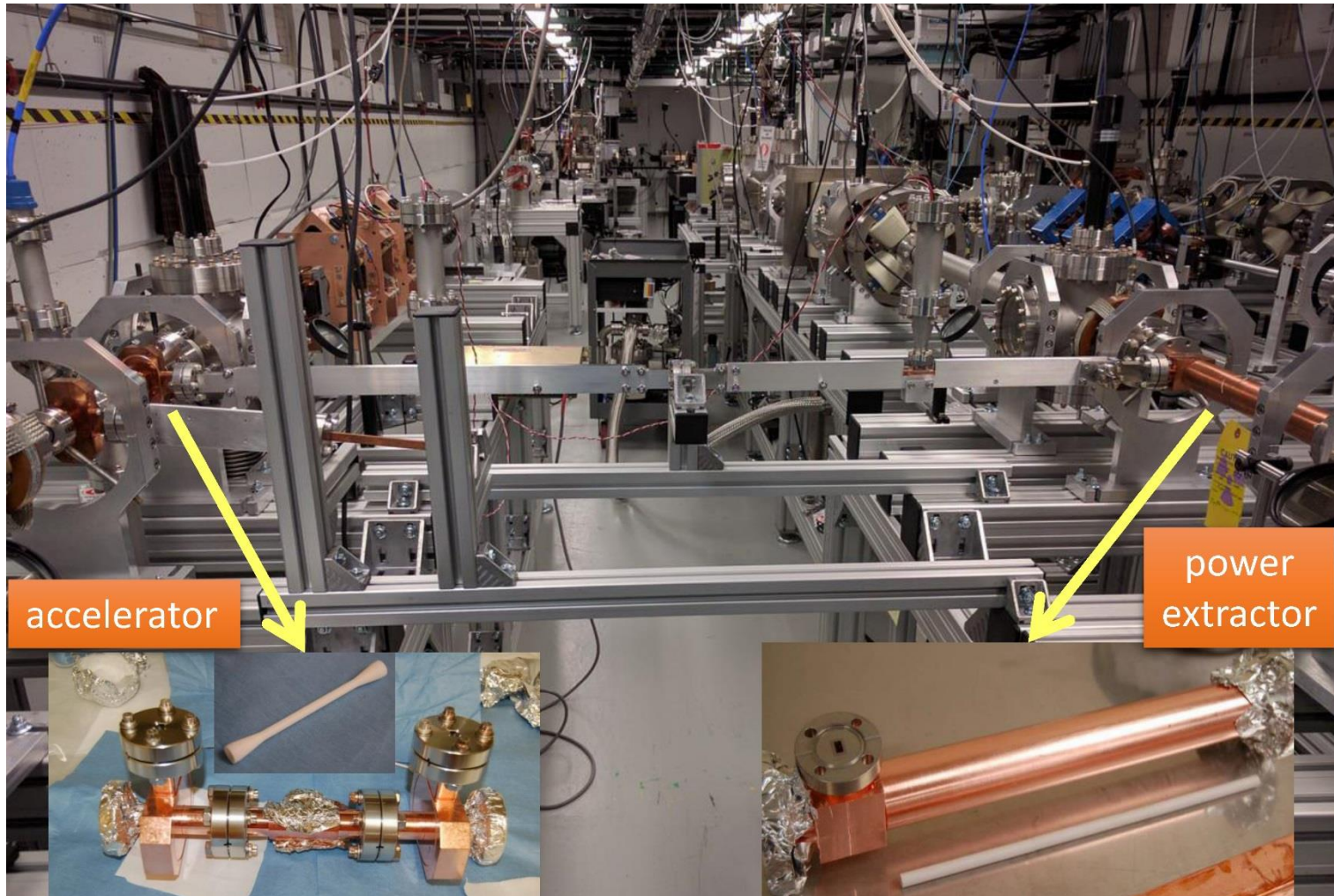


Staging Experiment at AWA



26 GHz dielectric TBA

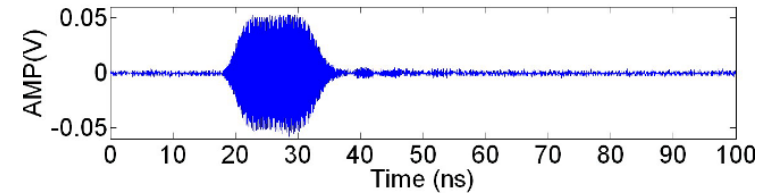
■ Experimental setup



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

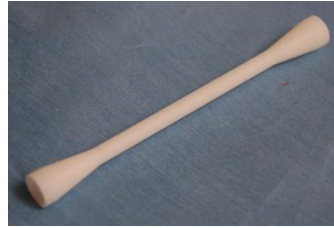
Argonne National Laboratory is a U.S. Department of Energy laboratory managed by UChicago Argonne, LLC.

26 GHz Structure Parameters: Power Extractor



Dielectric ID / OD	7 mm / 9.068 mm
Dielectric constant	6.64
Length	30 cm
V_g / c	0.25
R/Q	9.79 k Ω /m
BW _{3dB} of coupler	120 MHz
Bunch charge	25 nC
Peak gradient	84 MV/m

26 GHz Structure Parameters: Accelerator

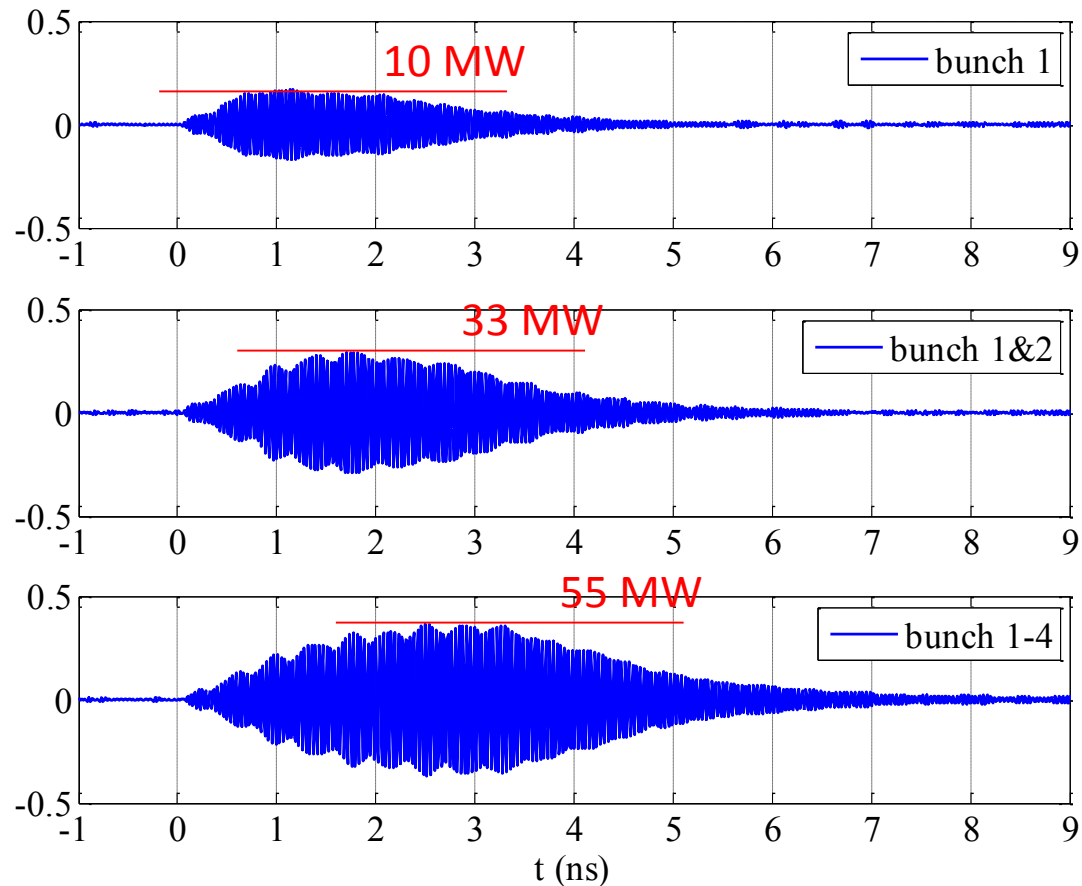


Dielectric ID / OD	3 mm / 5.025 mm
Dielectric constant	9.70
Length	10 cm
V_g / c	0.11
R/Q	22 k Ω /m
Q (loss tan = 10^{-4})	2295
Shunt impedance	50.4 M Ω /m
Input power	300 MW
Gradient	150 MV/m

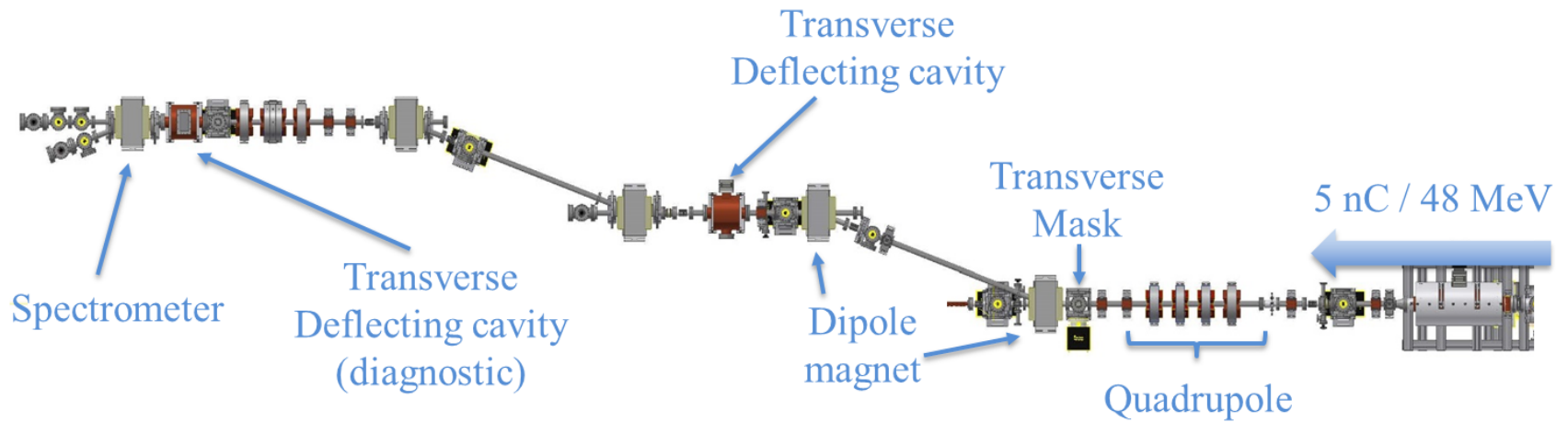
26 GHz dielectric TBA

■ Power generation

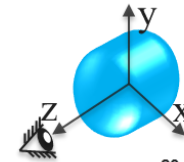
- 55 MW 26 GHz power generated by 4-bunch train, 20 nC per bunch



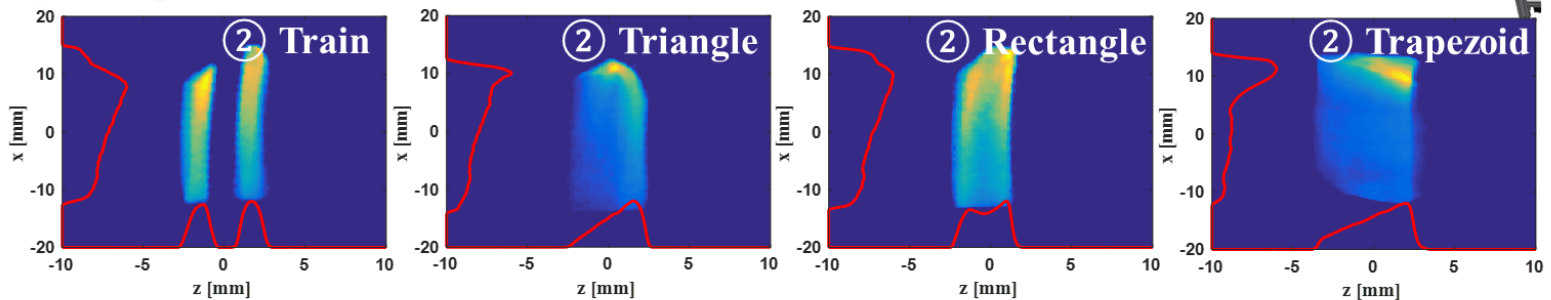
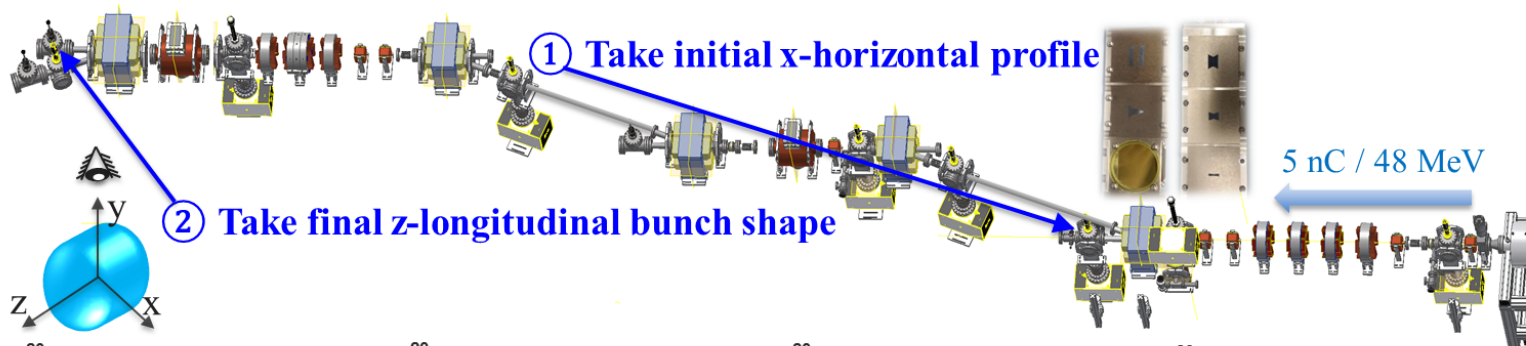
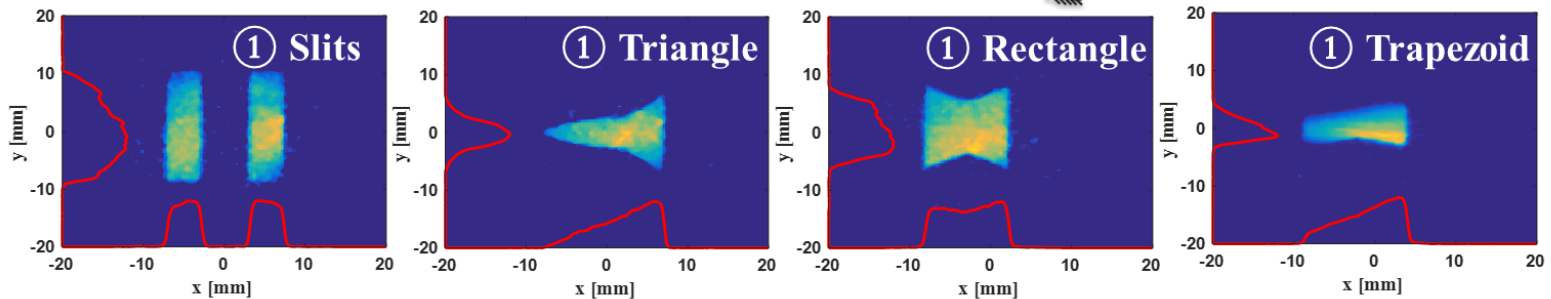
Emittance Exchange Beamline



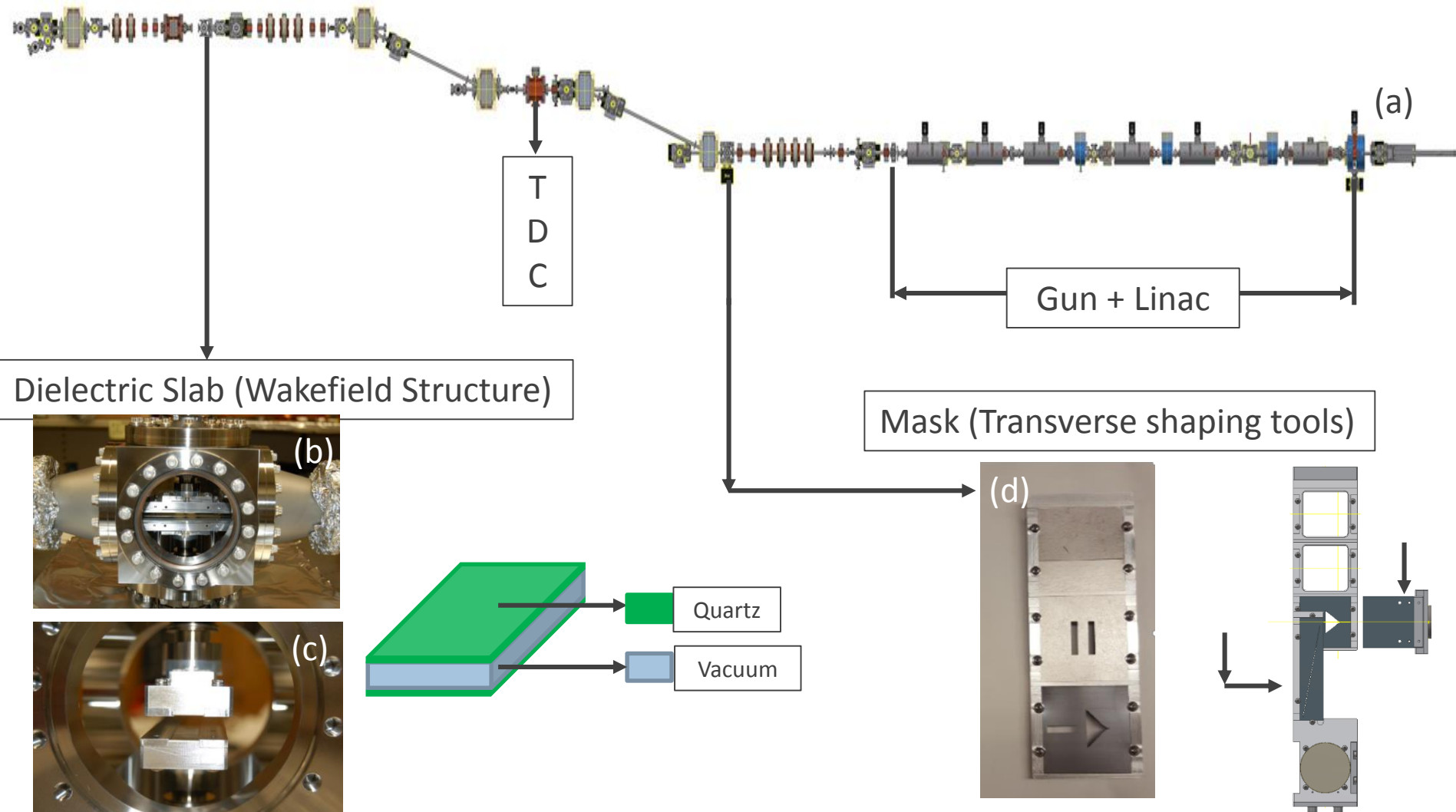
Single EEX: Demonstration of longitudinal bunch shaping



EXPERIMENT

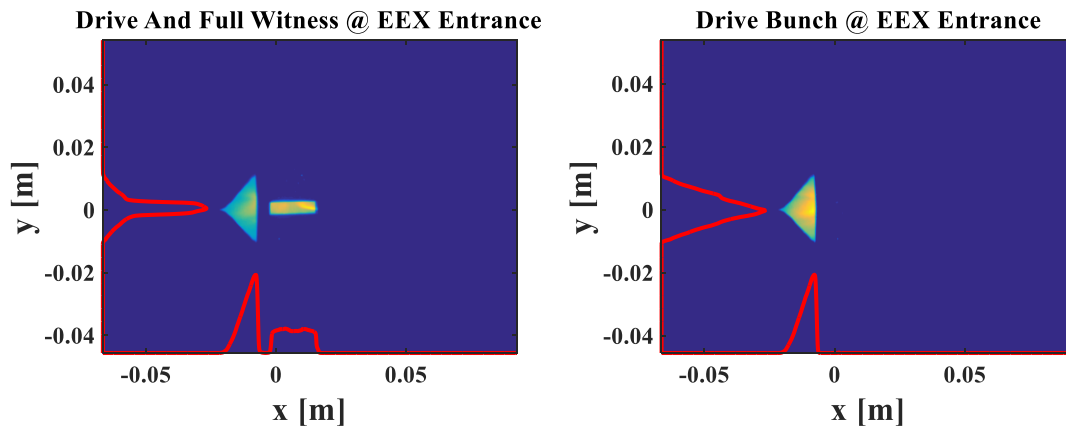


Collinear Wakefield Experiment with EEX Shaped bunches

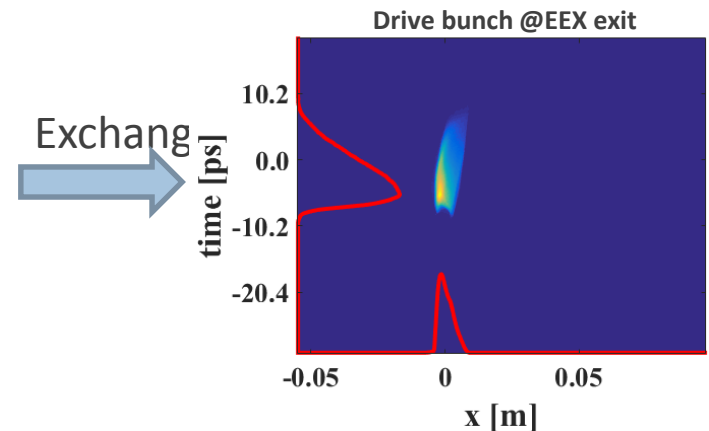


Shaping of bunches for Collinear Wakefield Experiment

Shaping the beam transversely at the EEX Entrance



Longitudinal Profile Measured by TDC

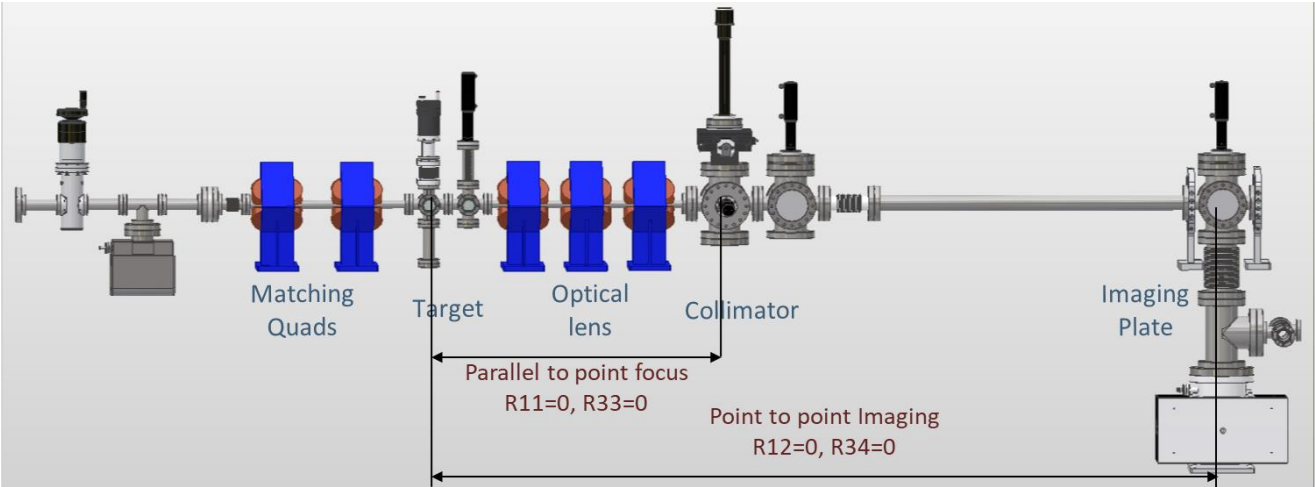


Drive bunch charge : $2.08^{+0.26}_{-0.18} \text{ nC}$

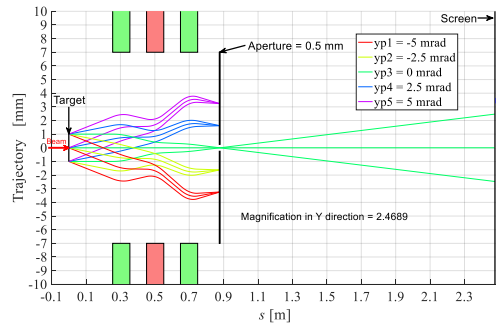
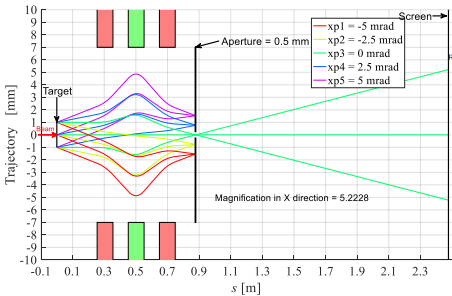
Full Witness bunch charge: $1.06^{+0.17}_{-0.14} \text{ nC}$



Electron Radiographic Imaging (ERI)



46 MeV, 5 mm collimator

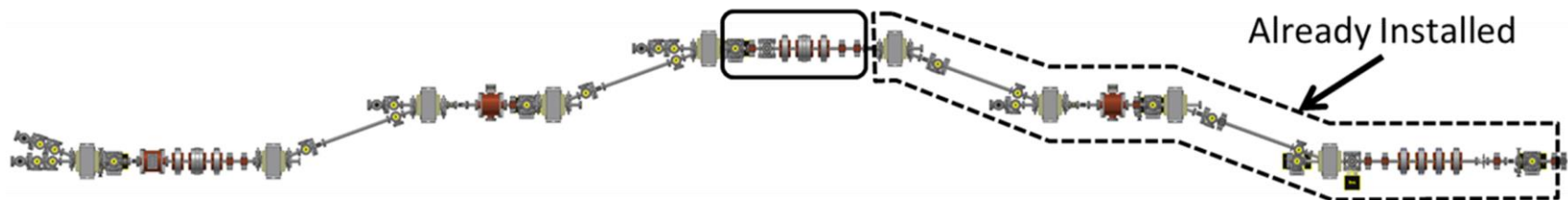


Future Activities

Experiments are planned in the topics of:

- TBA staging with kicker and septum
- Collinear wakefield acceleration in planar and cylindrical structures
- Plasma wakefield acceleration using the double emittance exchange beamline
- Bunch compression, CSR studies, THz generation

Double Emittance Exchange Beamline



Argonne Cathode Test-stand (ACT) at awa



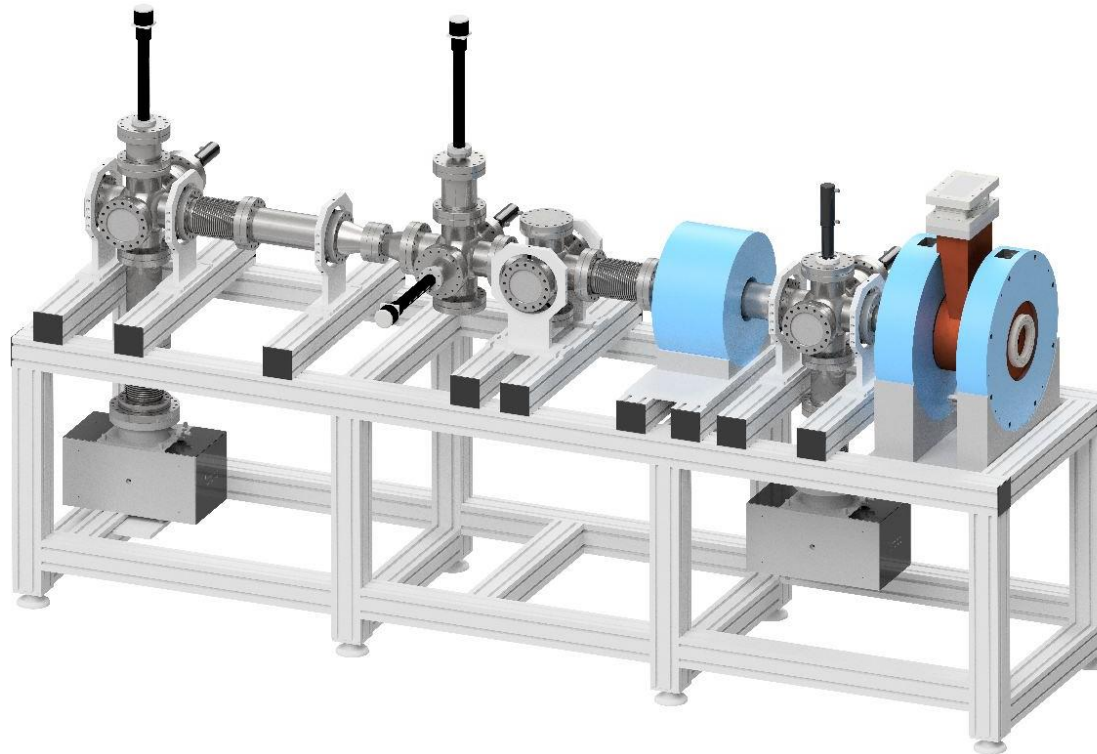
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Argonne National Laboratory is a U.S. Department of Energy
laboratory managed by UChicago Argonne, LLC.

Argonne 
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Argonne Cathode Test-stand (ACT) at awa

- Ongoing upgrade (will be completed in 2017.11)



- Special measureable parameters
 - rf breakdown location
 - Field emission location

Argonne Cathode Test-stand (ACT) AT AWA

▪ The detachable cathode (20 mm in diameter)

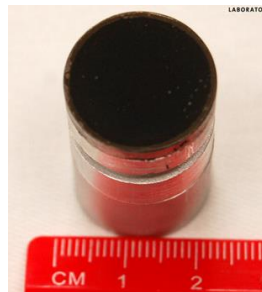
- Convenient to test cathodes with different shape/finishing/material
- Has attracted many collaborators and users

flat



- FE evolution (AWA)
- FE in static magnetic field (LBNL)

UNCD



- FE from UNCD (Euclid Techlabs)

Nb/Mg



- FE from superconducting material (IIT)

pin



- Ultrahigh surface field (AWA&SLAC)
- FE dependence on stored energy (AWA&SLAC)

new shape

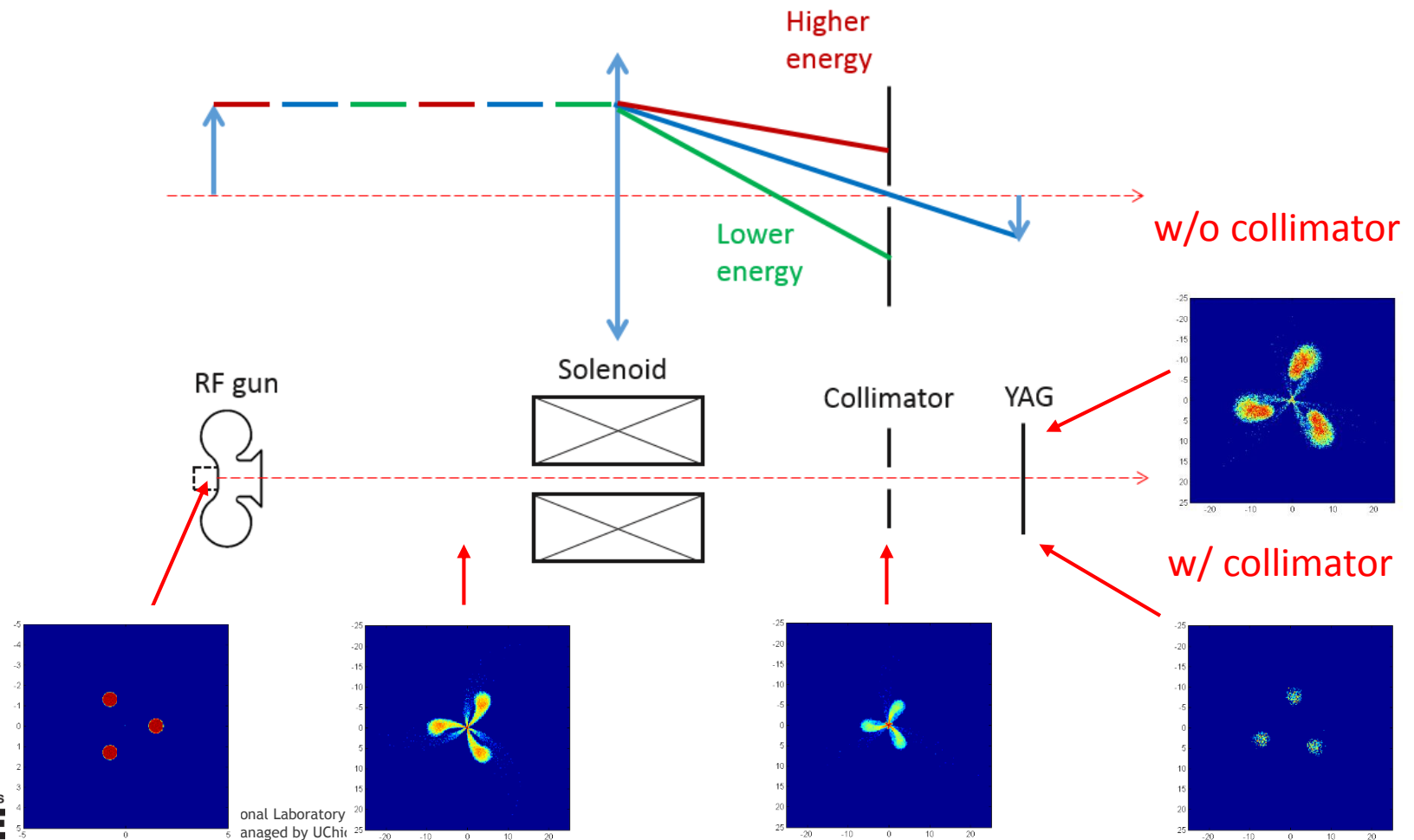


- Dark current imaging (AWA&Tsinghua)

Argonne Cathode Test-stand (ACT) AT AWA

▪ Dark current imaging system

- Key component to study the origin and properties of field emitters
- Use collimator to select electrons for high resolution



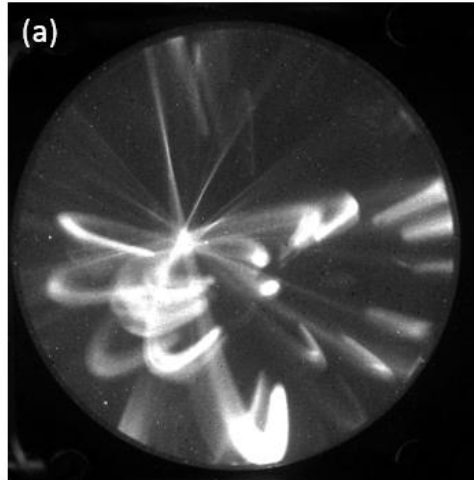
Experiments at ACT

- dark current imaging

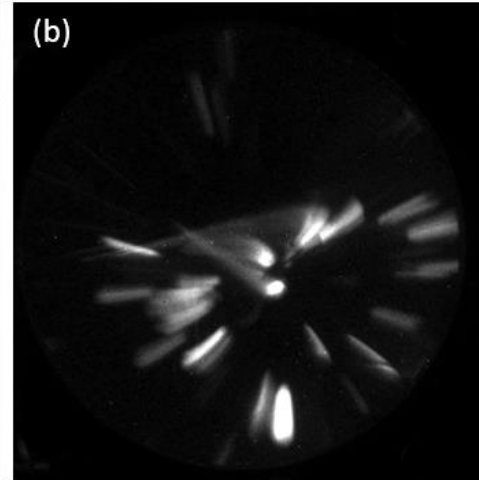
■ In-situ observation

- $\sim 100\ \mu\text{m}$ resolution, non-uniform distribution of field emitters

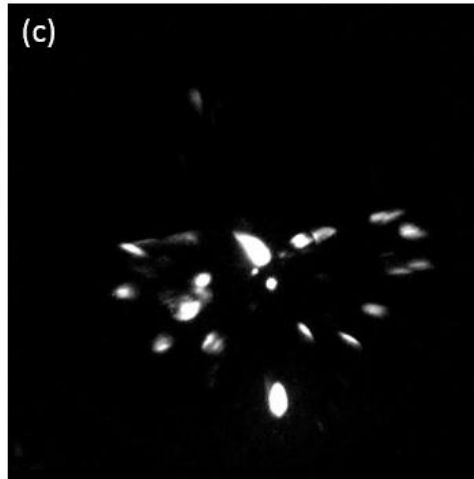
No aperture
20 shots



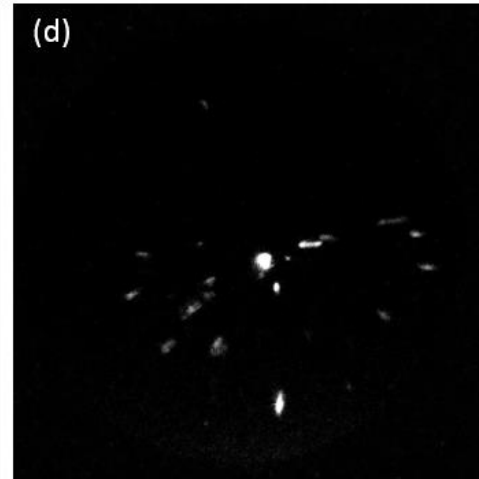
$\Phi\ 8\ \text{mm}$
20 shots



$\Phi 1\ \text{mm}$
100 shots



$\Phi\ 0.2\ \text{mm}$
100 shots





Thank you for your attention!

