



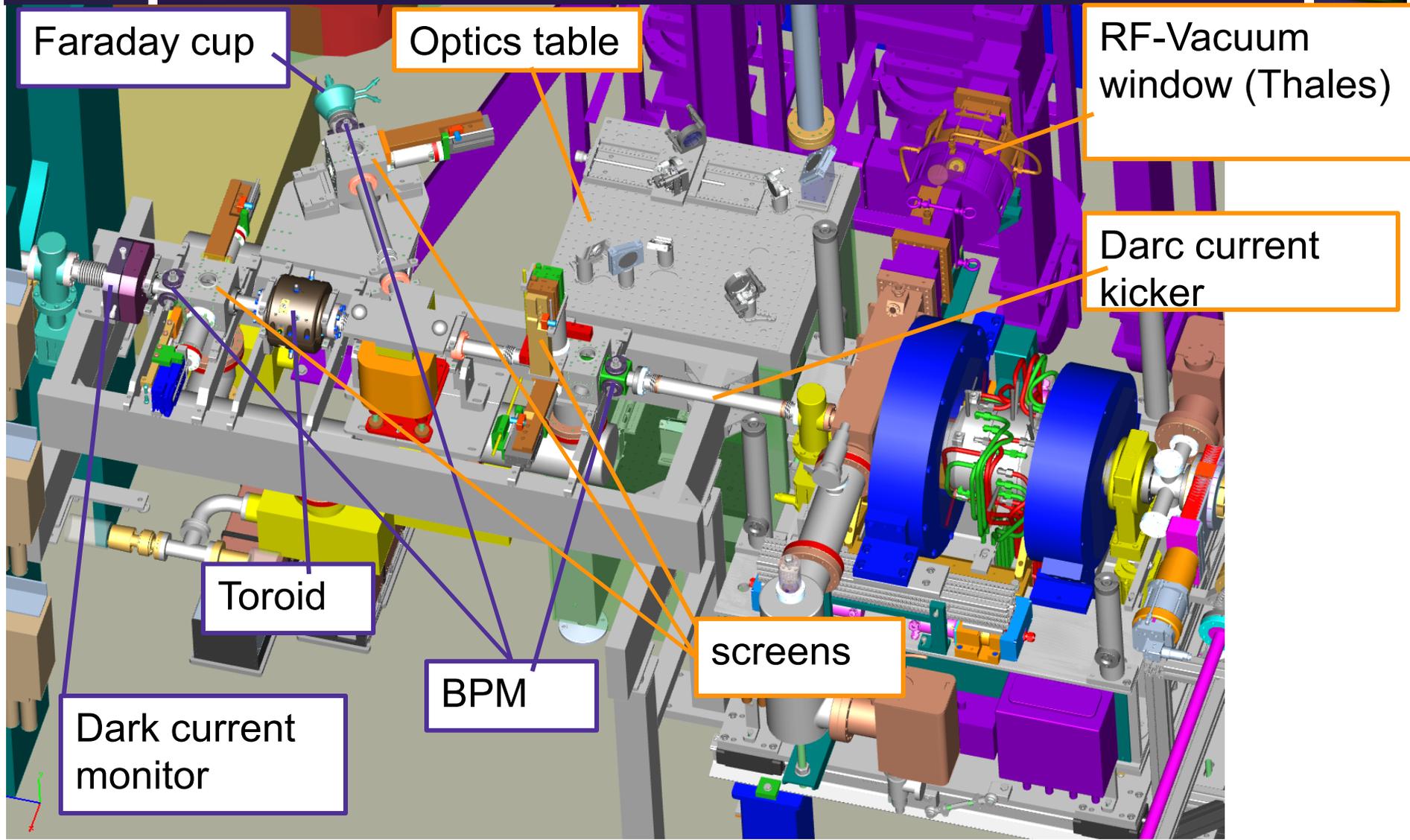
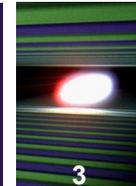
XFEL-Gun

F.Brinker

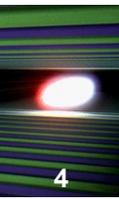


HELMHOLTZ
| ASSOCIATION

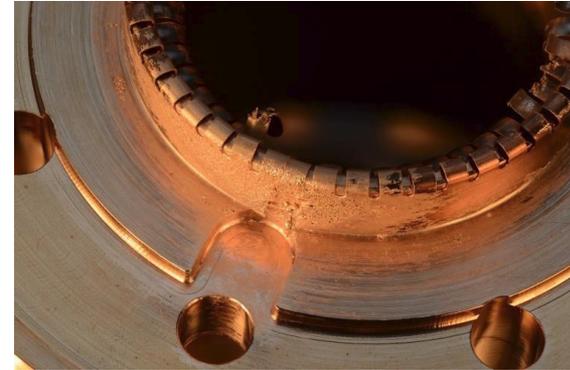
Actual view to the XFEL gun



Short History of the XFEL Gun in HH



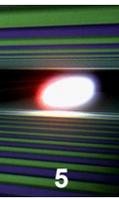
- 1. RF operation Dezember 2013
 - Successful test of RF-system
 - 5.5 MW, 650 us reached
 - Limit : light at the window
 - Massive damages on the cathode RF spring
- 2. RF operation September 2014
 - Successful test of the improved cathode spring system
 - 4.8 MW, 400us reached
 - Limit : vacuum leak at the window
- 3. RF operation Dezember 2014
 - Short test of glued window
 - 4.8 MW, 400us reached
 - Limit : vacuum leak at the window



(See last years talk)

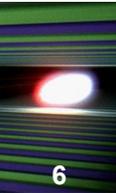
- 1. Beam operation February 2015
- 2. beam operation April/May 2015

Massnahmen um den Kontakt zwischen Kathodenstempel und –feder zu verbessern

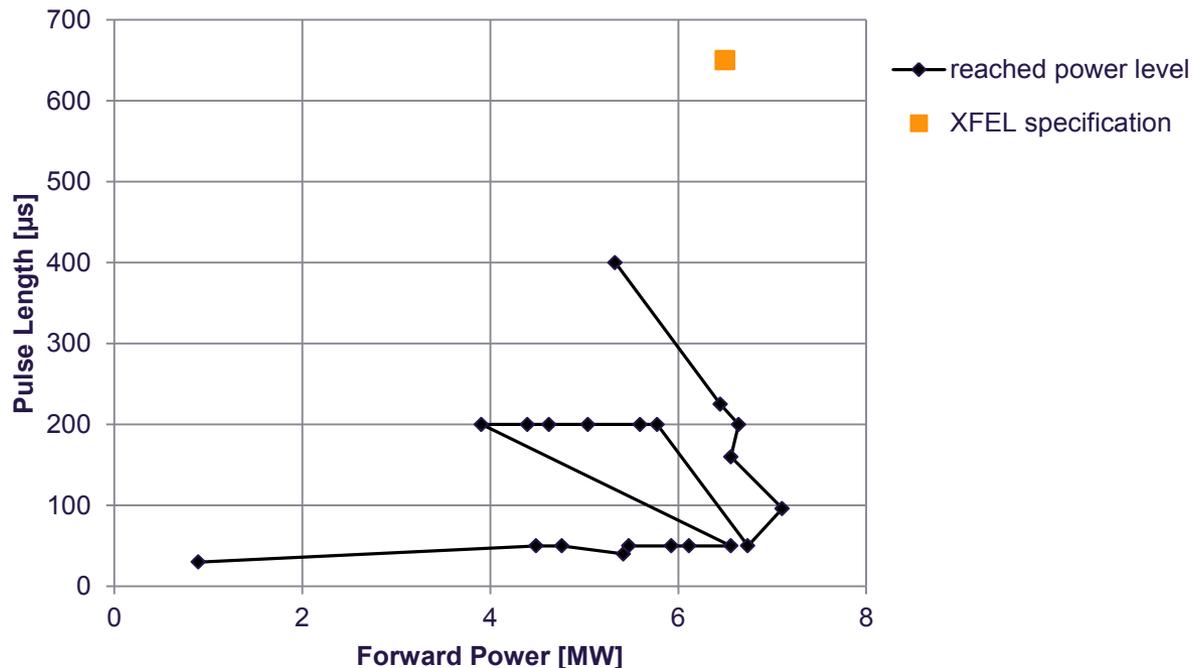


- Vor dem nächsten Run wurden die Kathodenstempel und Kontaktfedern ersetzt. Die neuen Stempel haben eine deutlich glattere Oberfläche
- Federhalter wurde vergoldet
- Die Kontaktfedern sind jetzt vergoldet rhodiert
- Alle Schrauben erhalten Federscheiben

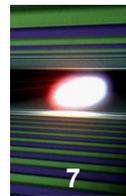
Test run September 14



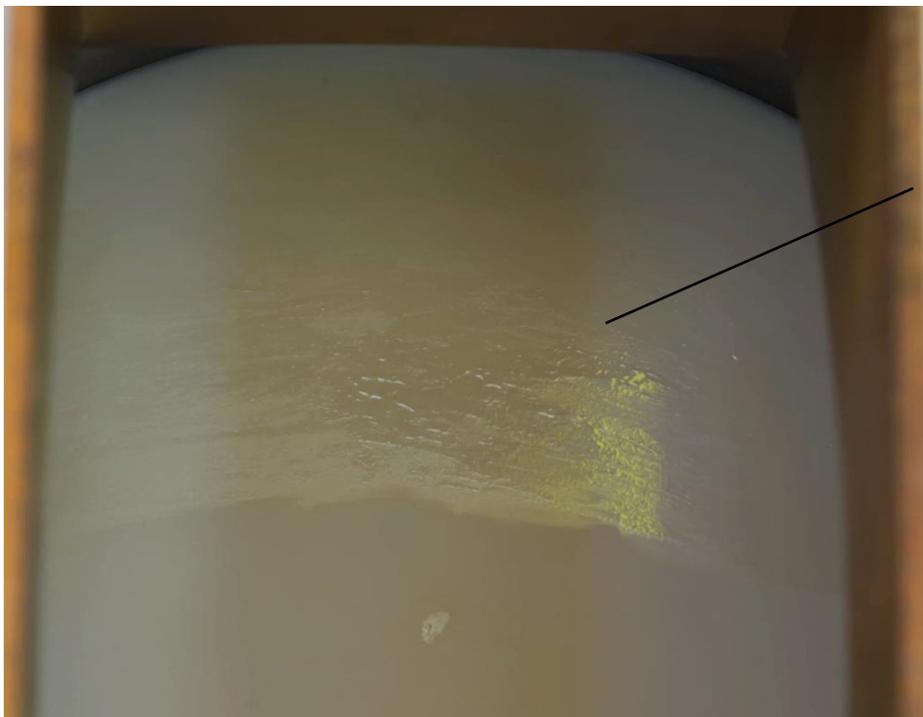
- The cathode spring system had been replaced by a system where all contact surfaces had been polished and gold plated
- These improvements were successful : We don't see any damages up to now
- Unfortunately the RF-window developed a leakage after some days



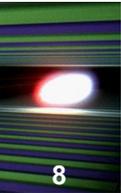
Examination of the leakage:



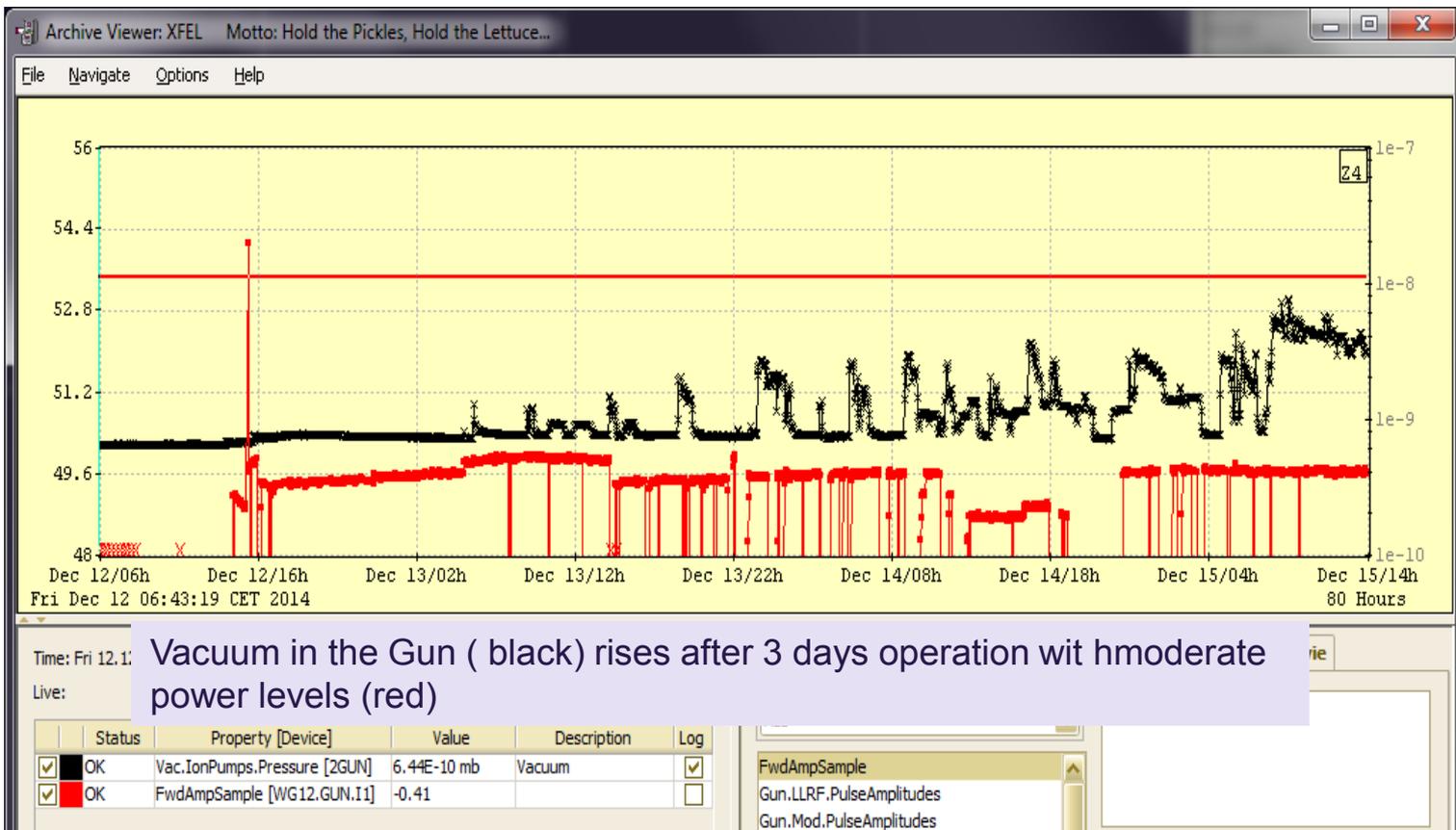
- Since a new Thales window was not available at that time it has been tried to localize and fix the leakage
- Surprisingly it was not the brazing but the ceramics which got leaky

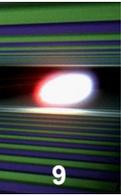


Ceramic disk from
air side

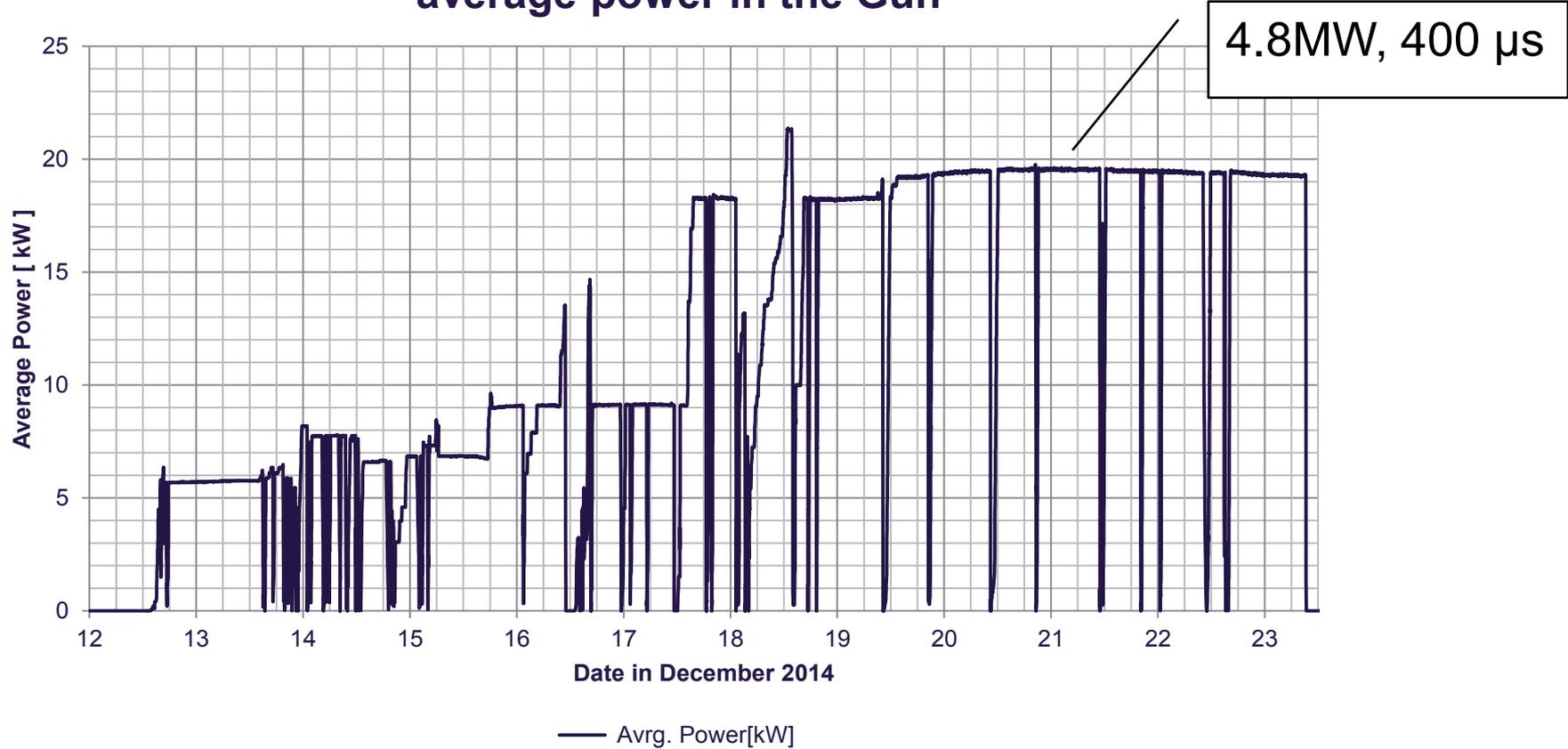


- During a short run in december '14 we verified that gluing of an RF-window does not work at high power levels



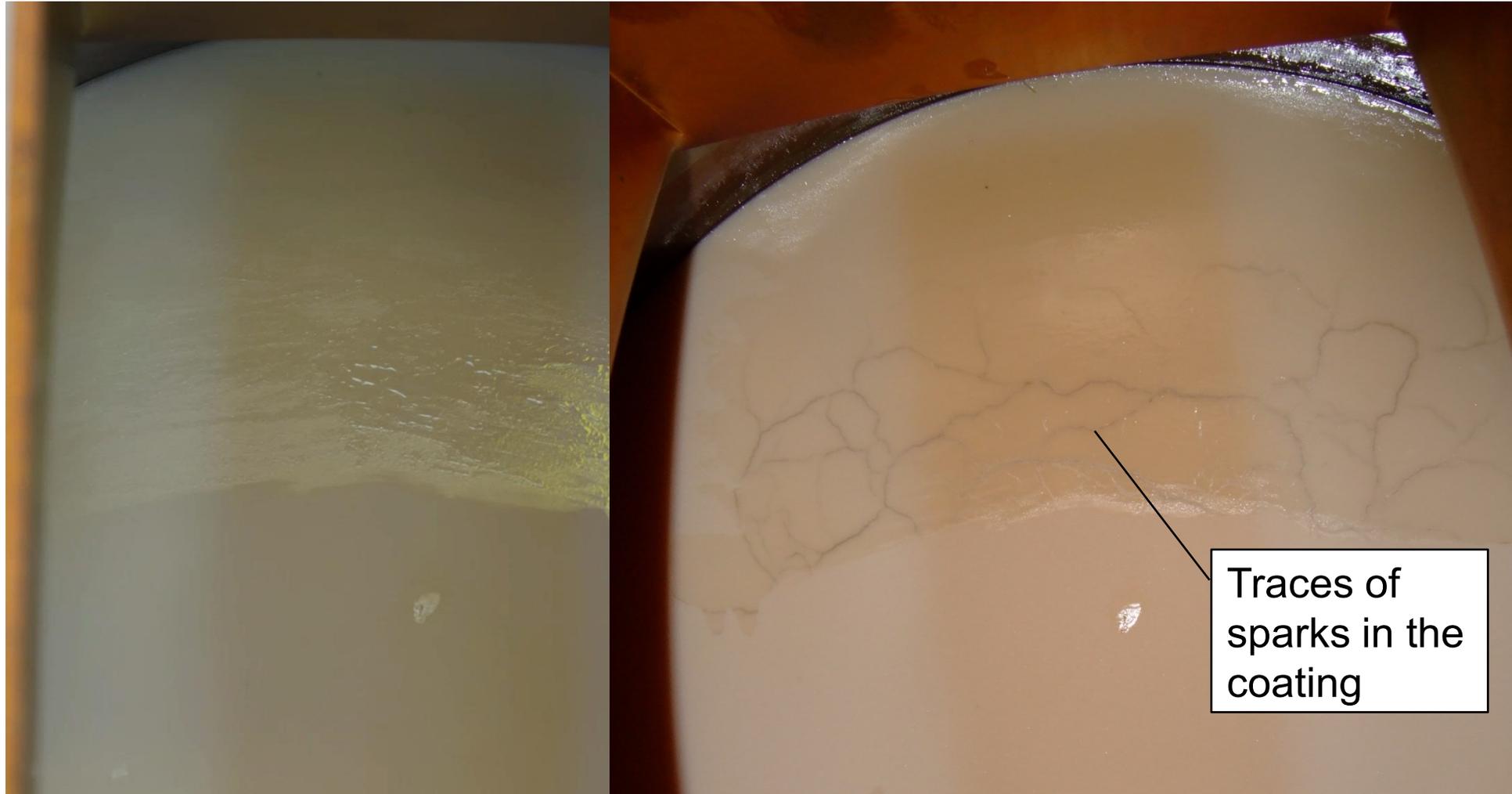
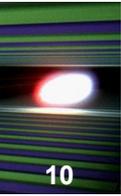


average power in the Gun



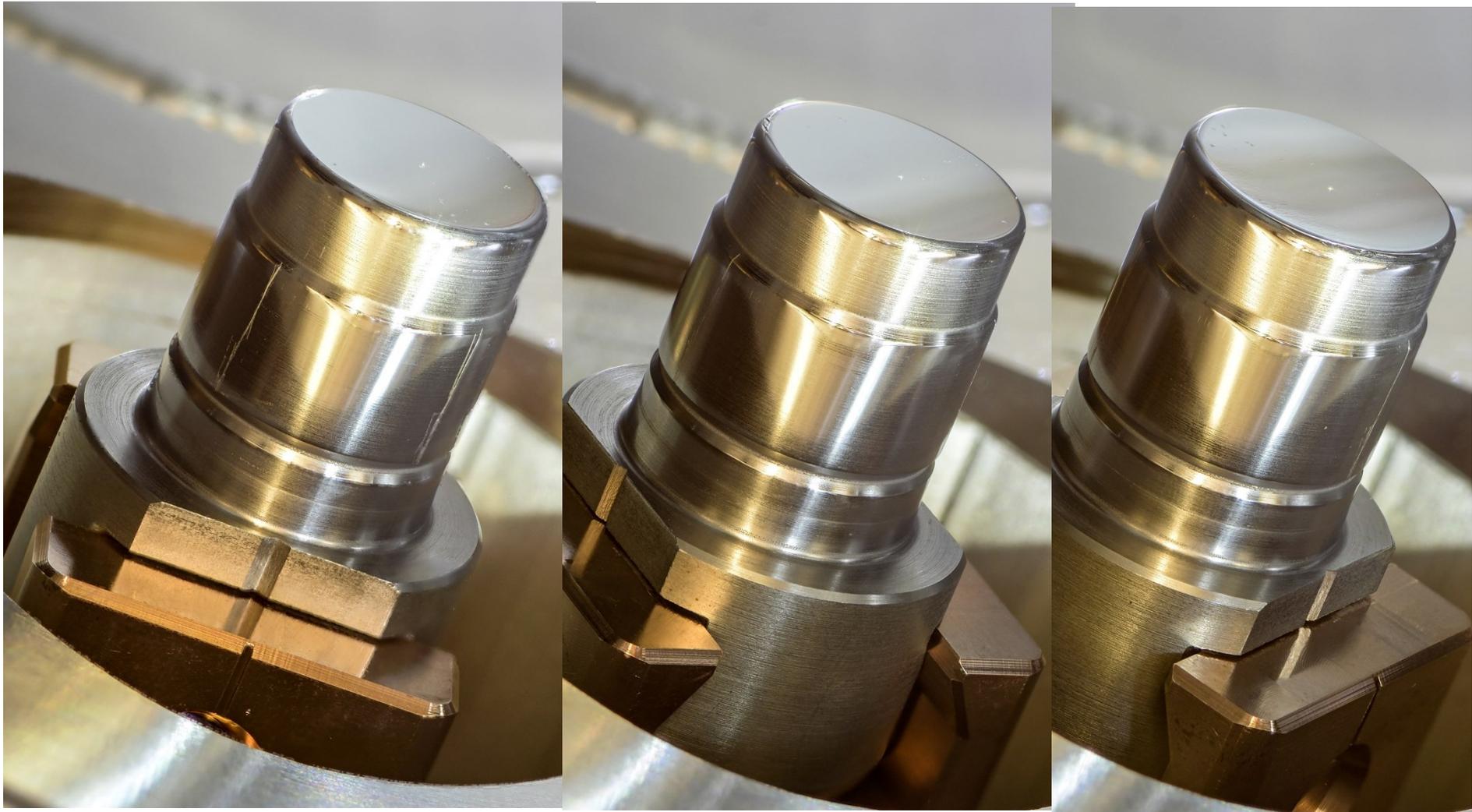
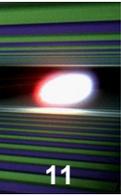
4.8MW, 400 μs

RF Window with vacuum glue before (left) and after (right) operation in Dez. 14 und February 15

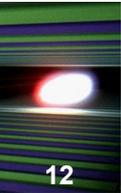


Traces of sparks in the coating

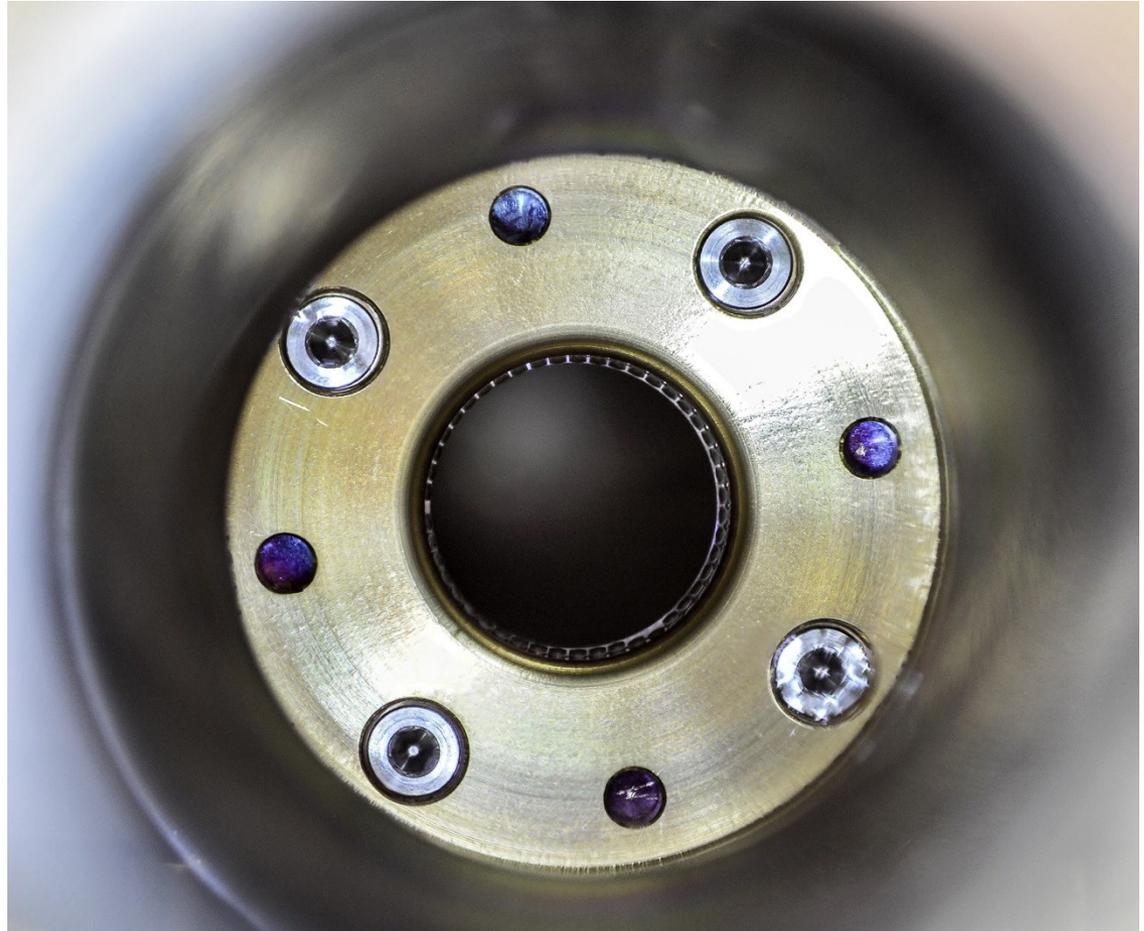
Cathode plug without any damages or marks after the December run



View from the backside into the cathode holder with the spring (still under vacuum)



No signs of
damage

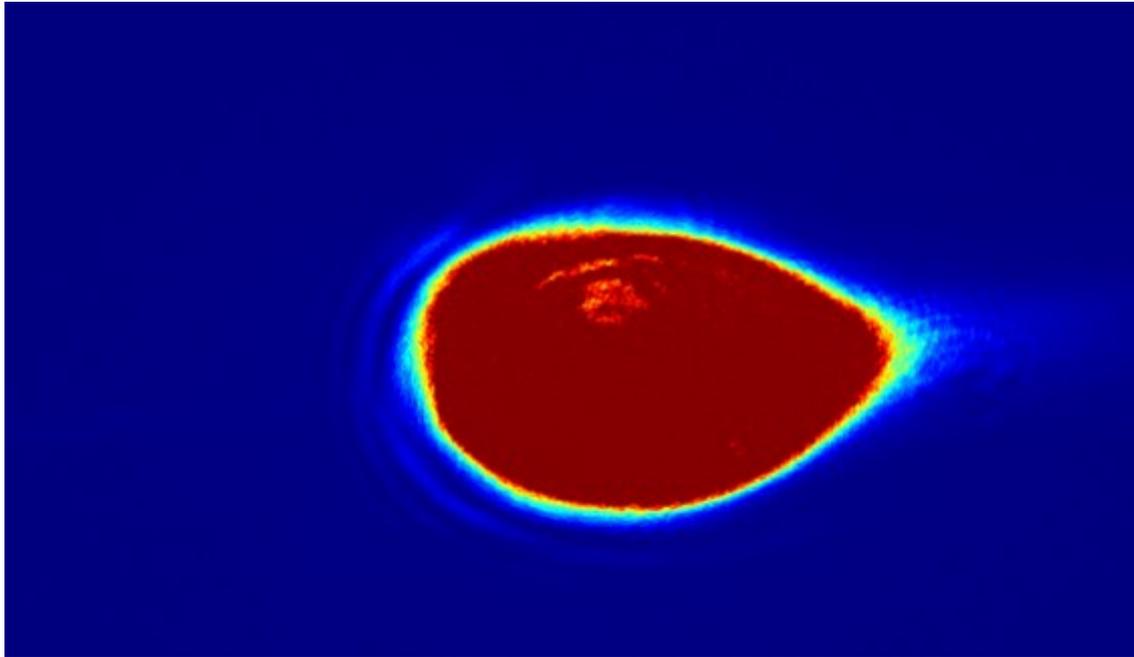


Considering that the window was intact we restricted ourself to short pulses (ca. 50 us) and moderate power of 3-5 MW

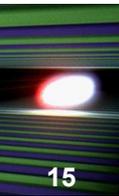
With these parameters the gun was running practically without failures

The time was used for a first complete system test including UV-laser, diagnostics, LLRF, timing, machine protection etc.

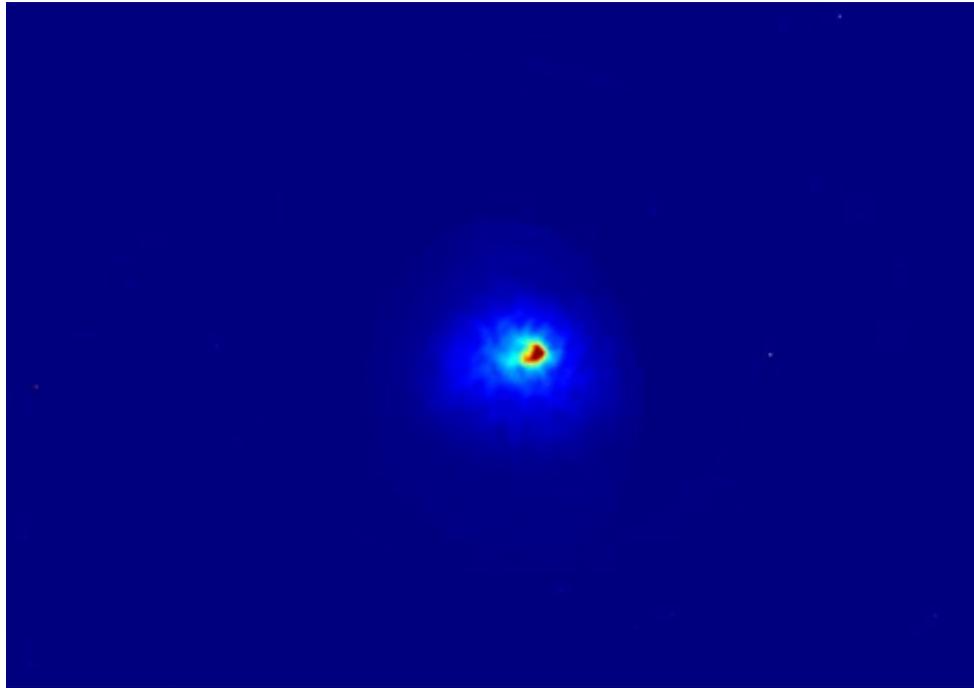
Februar 6th : UV Laser Installation finished – first UV Laser Spot on the cathode



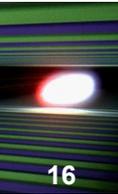
Picture of the UV Laser Spot on the virtual cathode –
3mm Aperture, 2700 pulses, 10 Hz



February 10th : First photo electrons at XFEL !



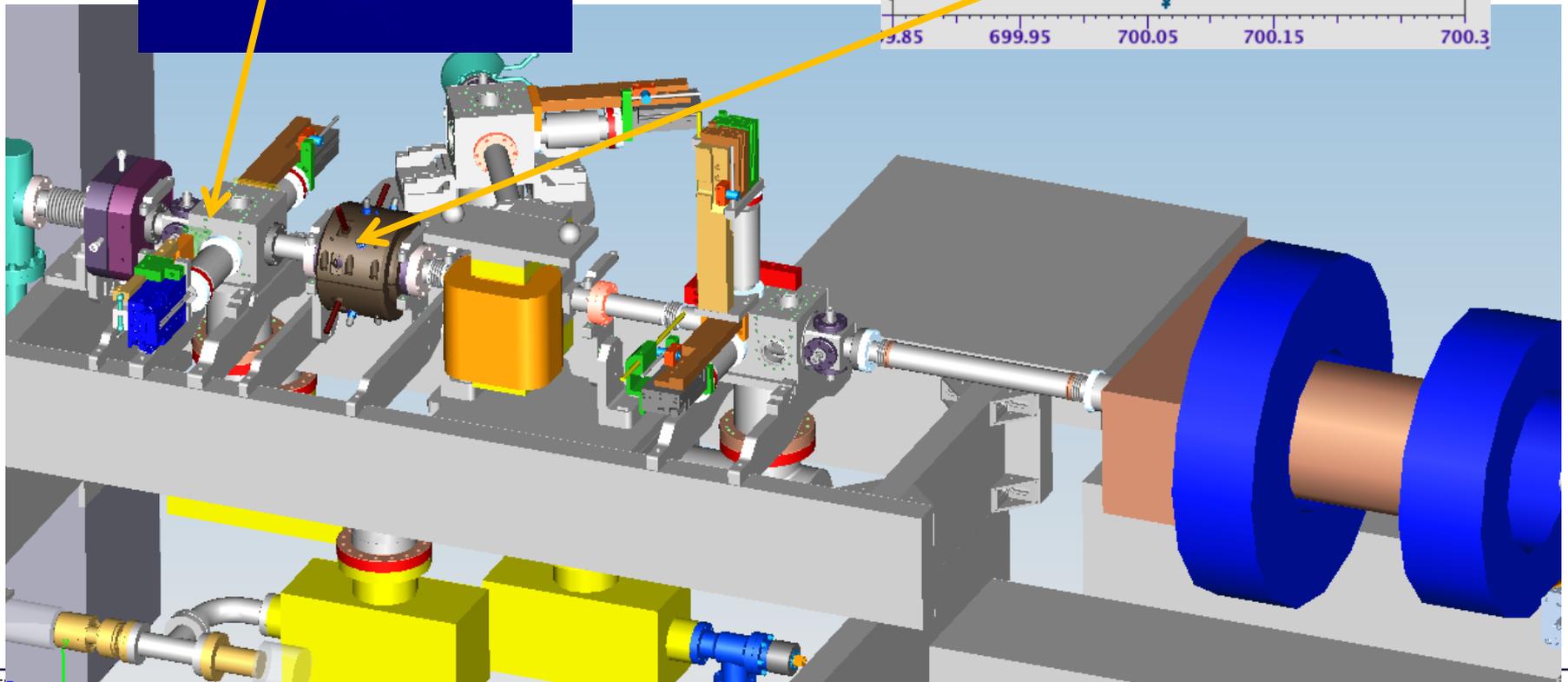
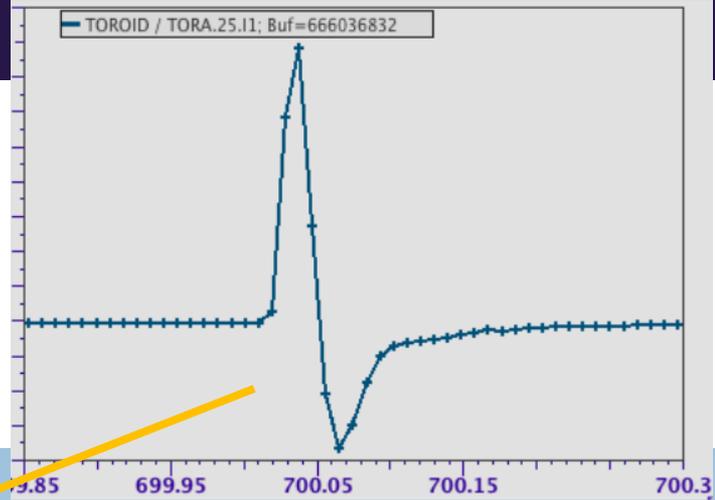
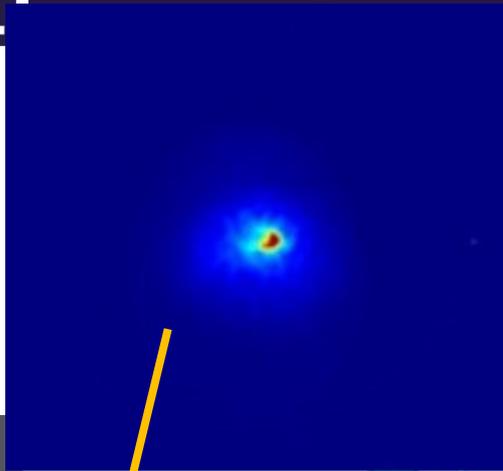
Screen picture of the first photo electrons at XFEL –
3mm Aperture, 20 Bunche, 10 Hz, ca. 2nC



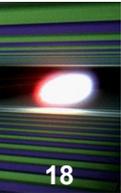
All available diagnostics successfully operated (Hardware, Firmware und Software)

- 3 BPMs
- 1 Toroid
- 3 screen stations with cameras
- 2 Faraday Cups
- 1 Dark current monitor
- 3 BLMs (beam loss)

Calibration of the devices started



Interface to the UV laser (MBI) from the DESY laser group





Gun Laser Status/Control

Power ON

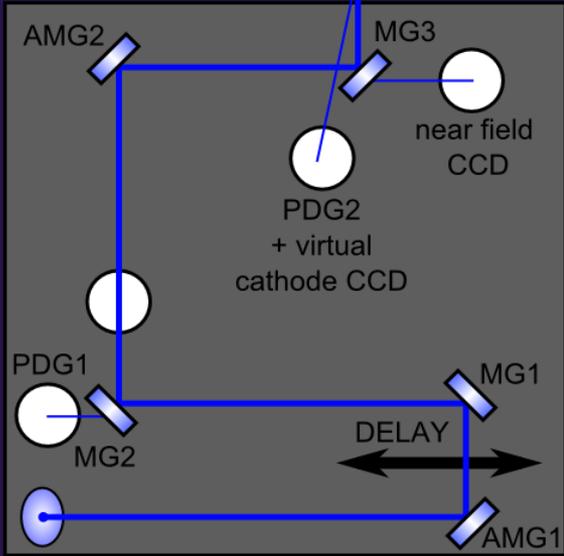
Oscillator ON

Preamplifier ON

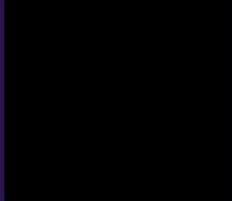
Booster ON

Main

Beamline and Gun

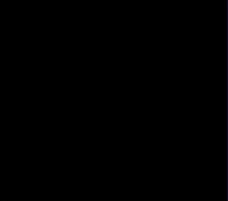


Virtual cathode beam profile



Virtual cathode control

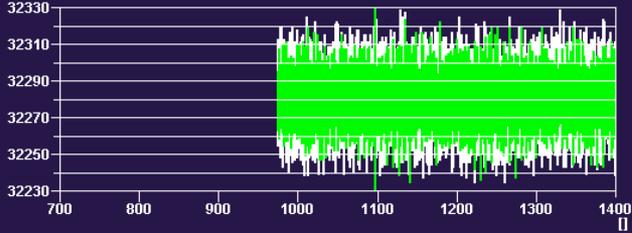
Near field beam profile



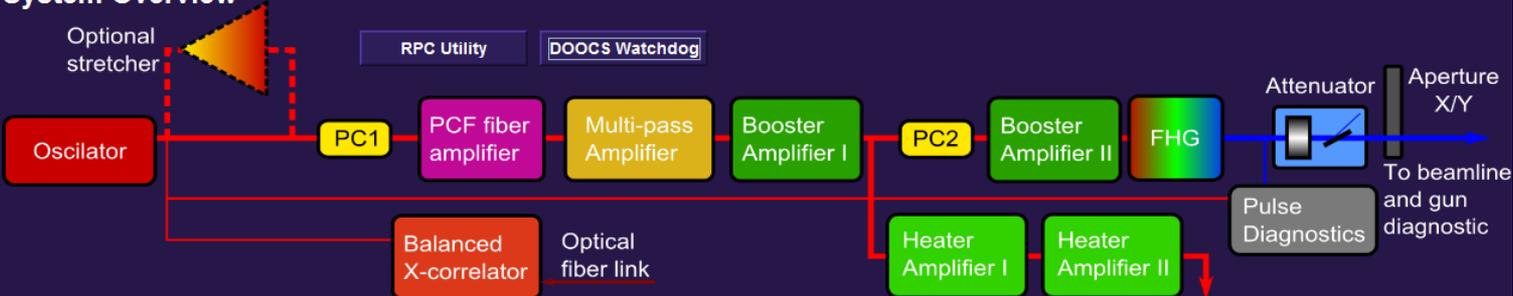
Near field CCD gun

Auto Alignment

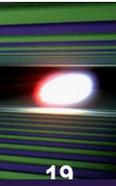
Energy Diagnostics



System Overview



30 Laser pulses



Laser profile before the aperture

and on the virtual cathode

Gun Laser Status/Control

Power ON

Oscillator ON

Preamp ON

Booster ON

Main

Laser controls

Power (220 V) (1) Power is on

Oscillator (3) Oscillator is ok

Preamplifier (4) Preamp is on

Booster (5) Booster is on

Amplifier Status

Preamp ON	No Warning	No Error
Multi-pass ON	No Warning	No Error
Booster ON	No Warning	No Error

Reset

Oscillator control: Highest oscillator state to reach: Pump current [0...20A]:

Oscillator state:

1. Preamp ON
2. Modelocked
3. Modelocking CLEAN
4. Beat for 54.16MHz found
5. Beat for 1.3GHz found
6. Synchronized to 54.16MHz
7. Synchronized to 1.3 GHz

Output power diagnostics

Burst diagnostics

Beam profile at aperture

Far field beam profile:

Near field beam profile:

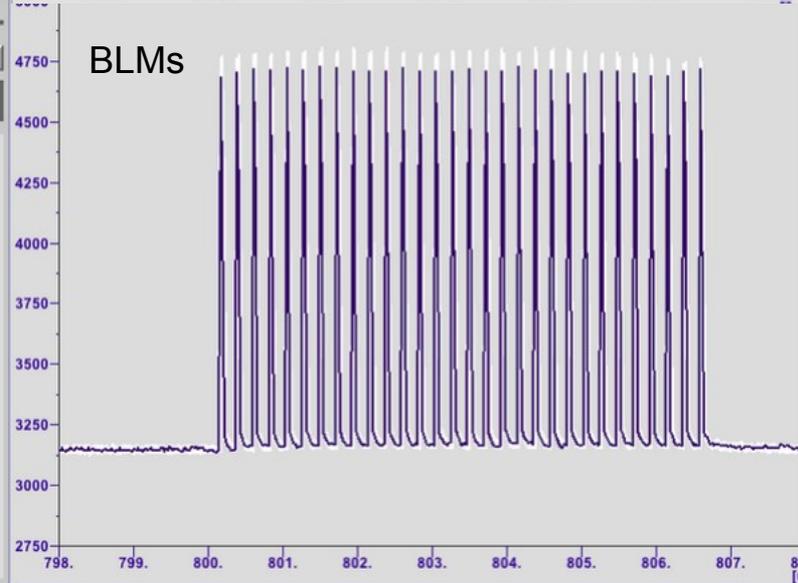
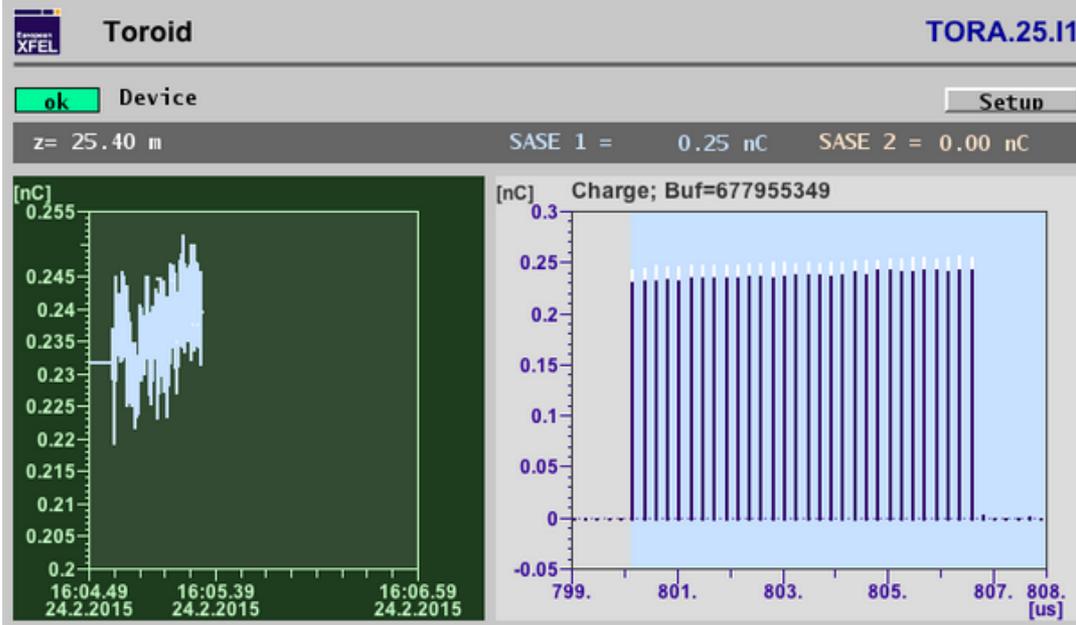
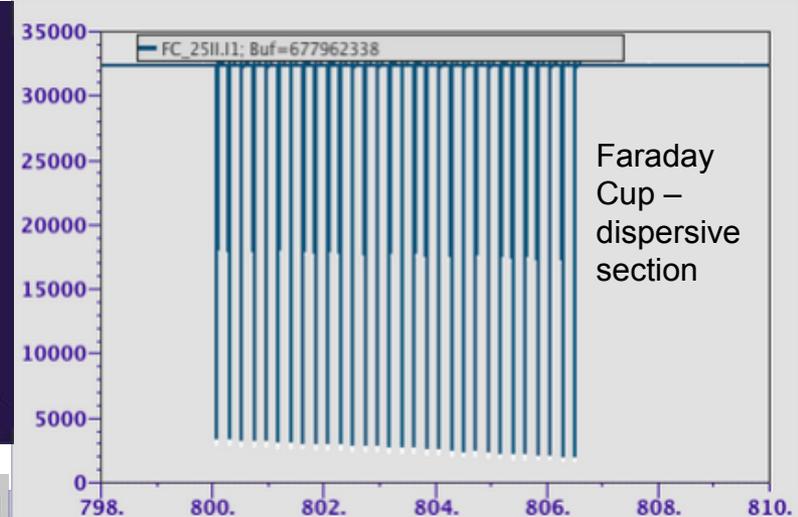
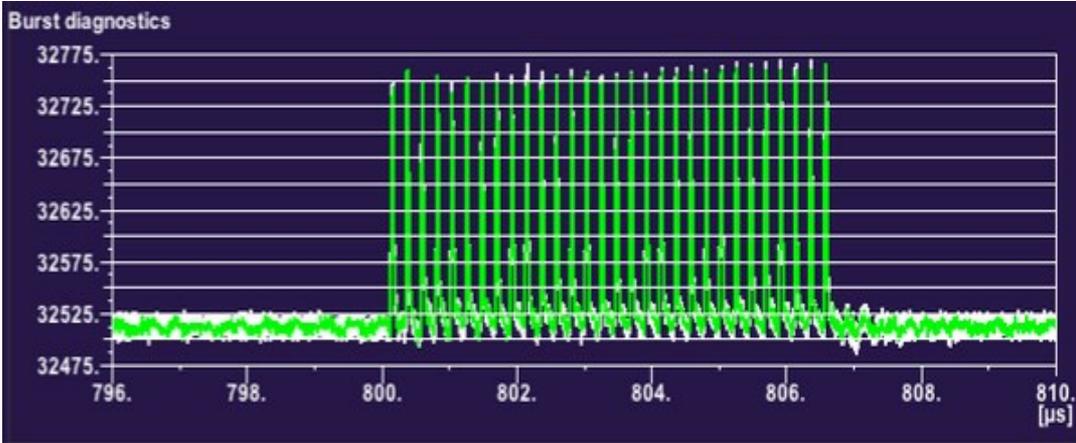
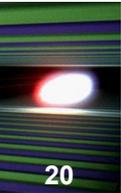
Beam profile at gun

Virtual cathode beam profile:

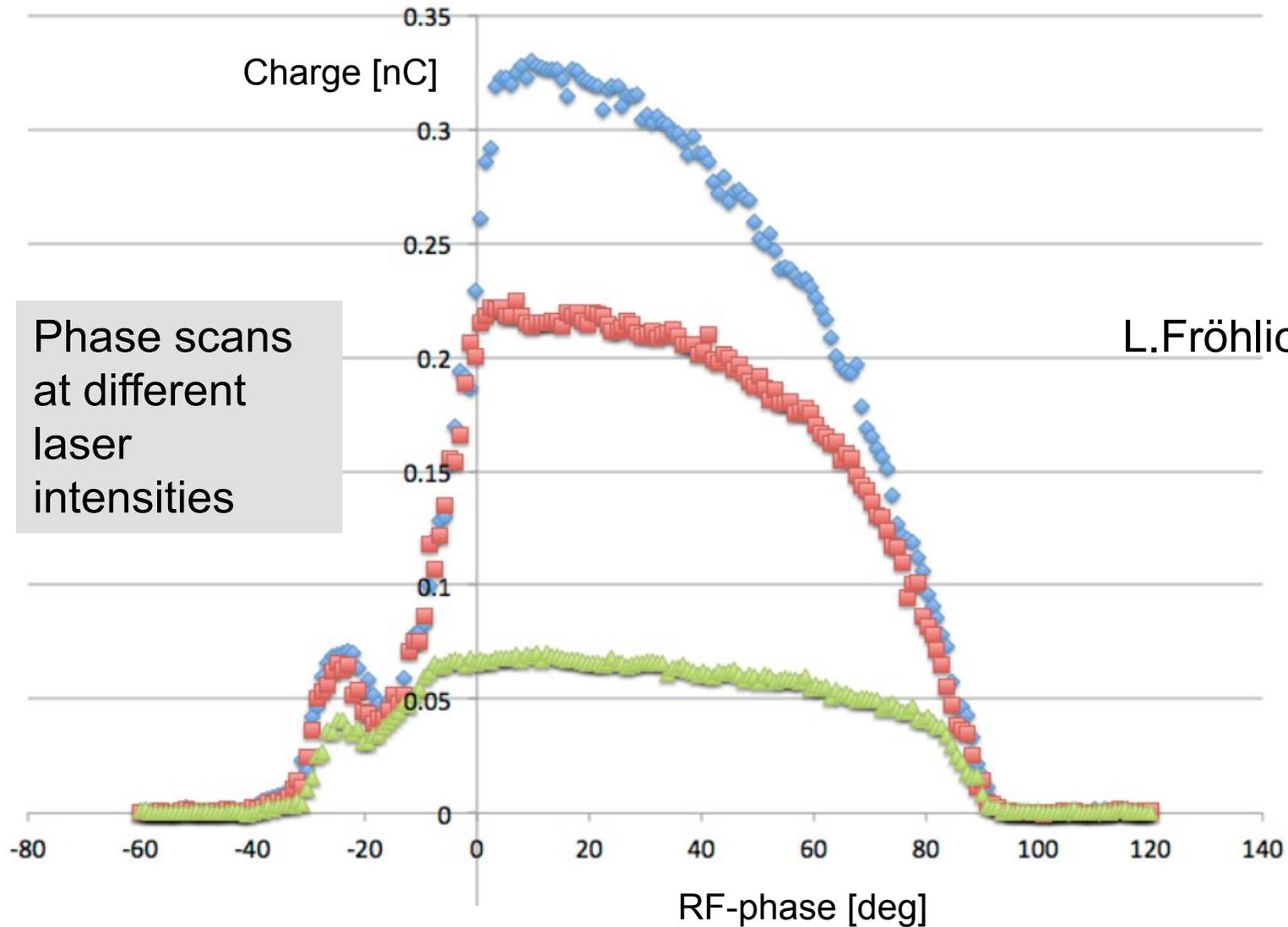
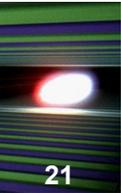
Near field beam profile:

System Overview

30 laser pulses -> 30 electron bunches



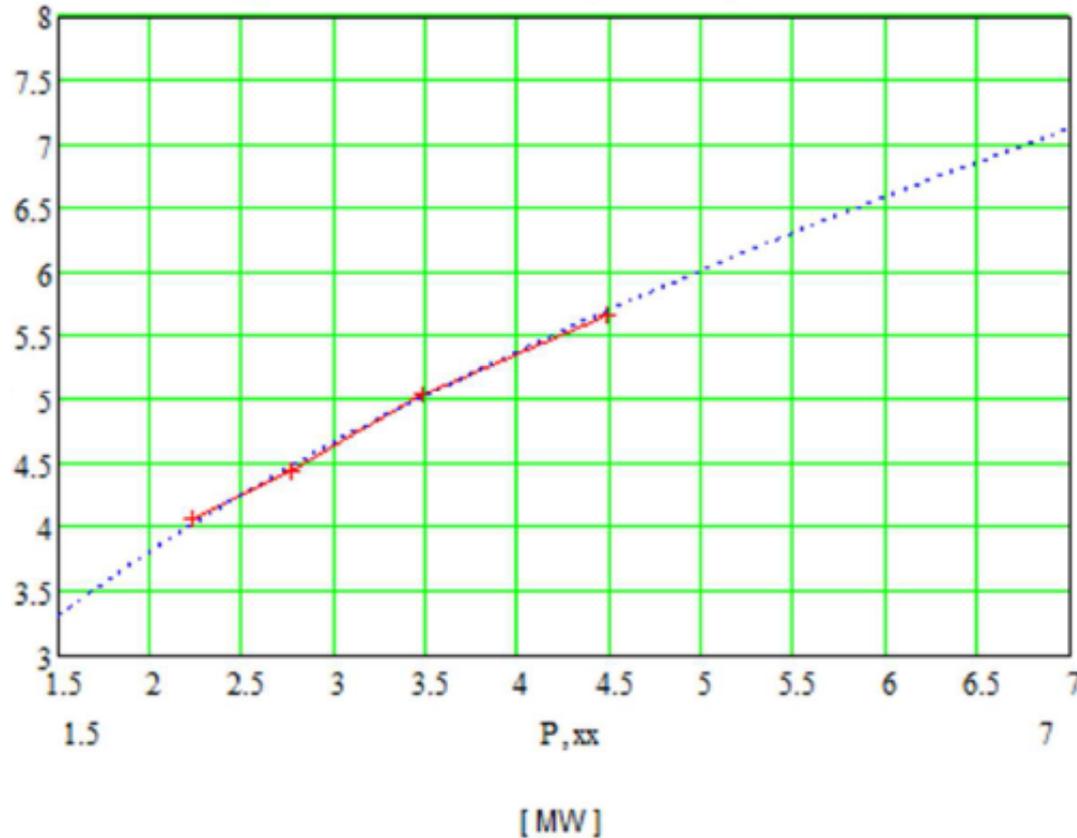
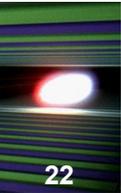
First measurements with beam: Phase scan for different laser intensities



Phase scans
at different
laser
intensities

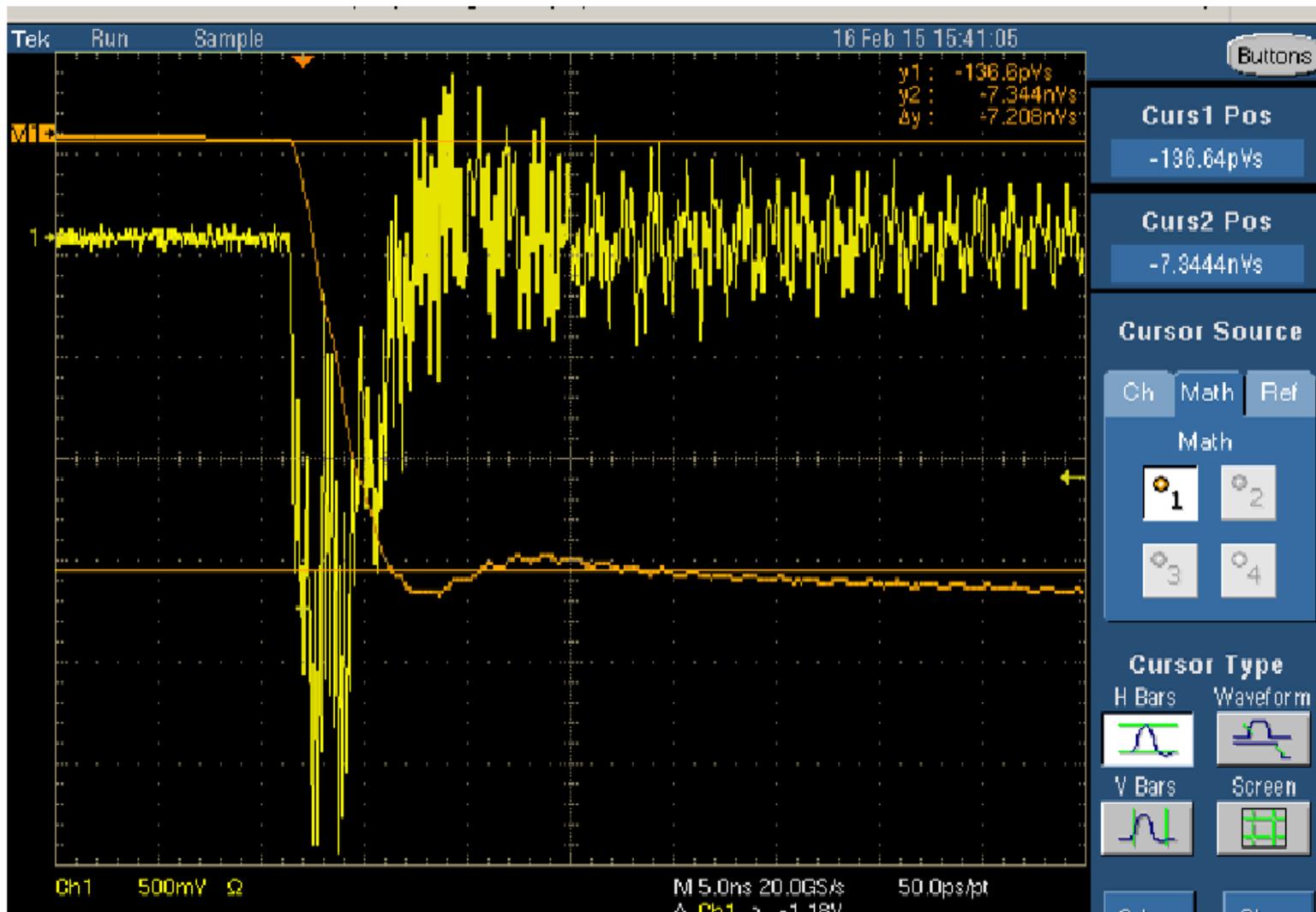
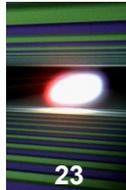
L.Fröhlich

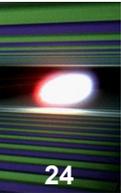
First measurements with beam: Energy measurement



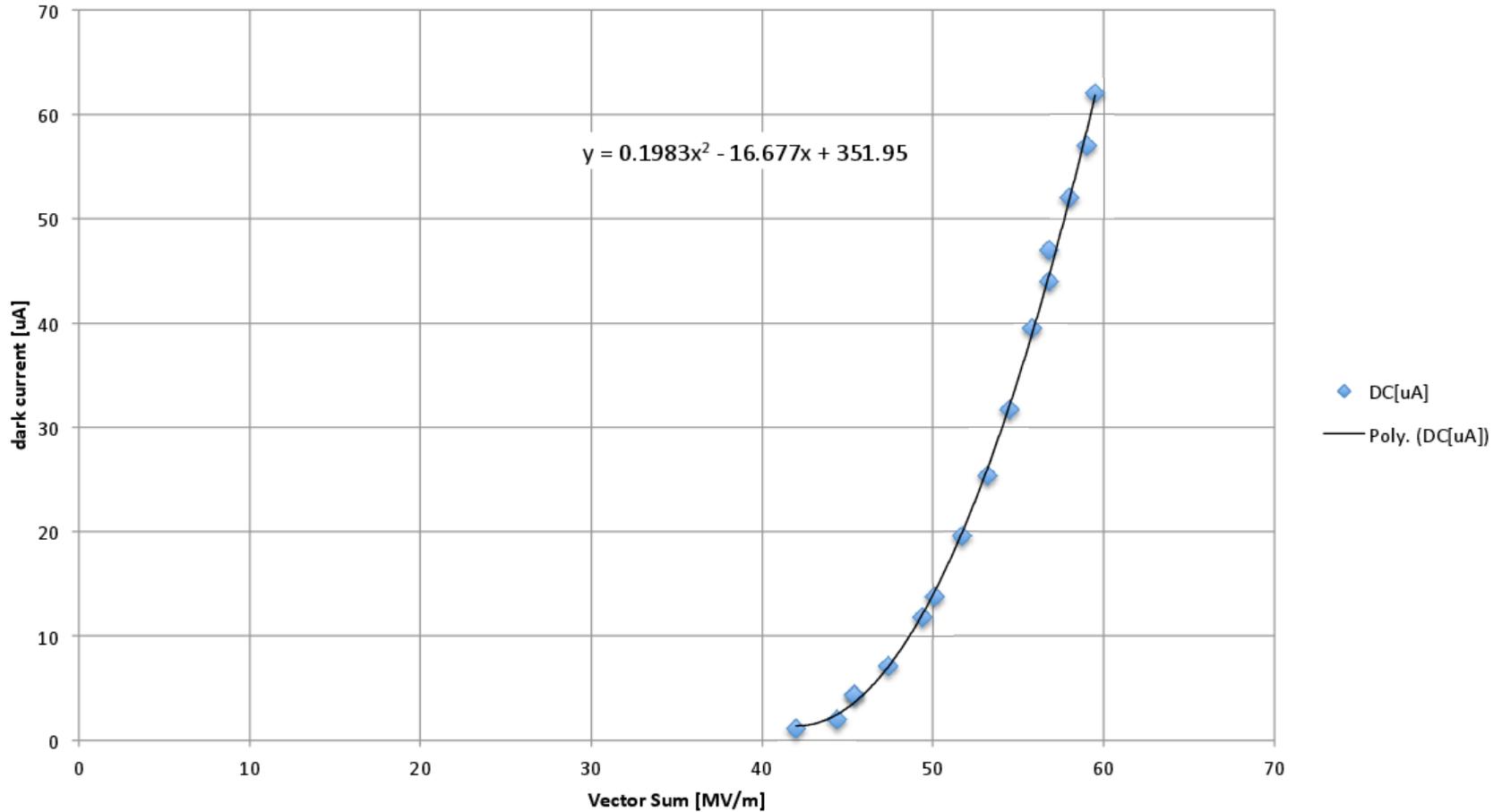
16.2. :
Measurement of
beam energy
depending on RF-
power

Signal of the Faraday Cups

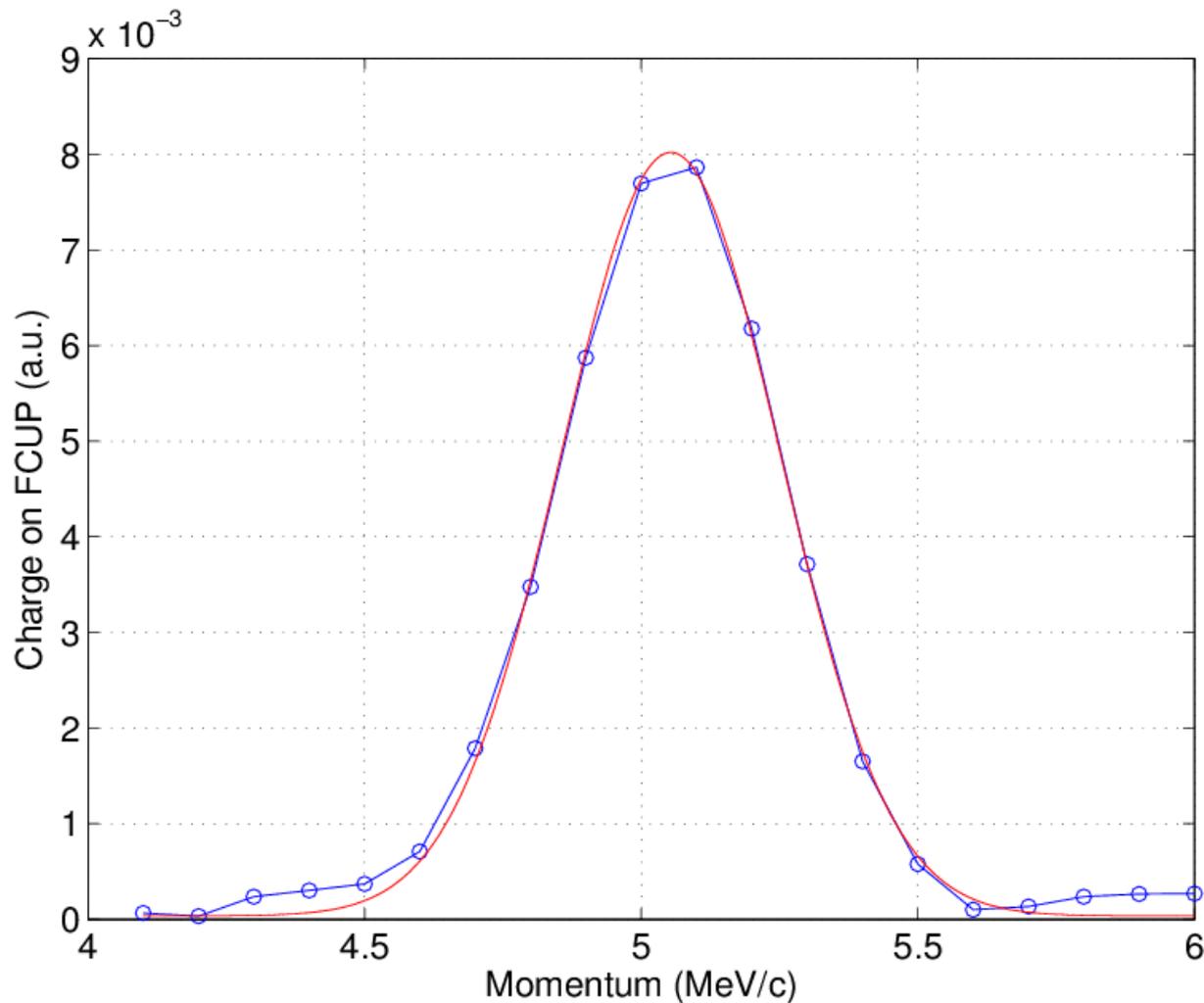
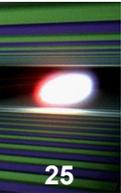




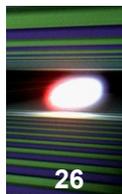
Dark current vs. accelerating field, March 6th 2015



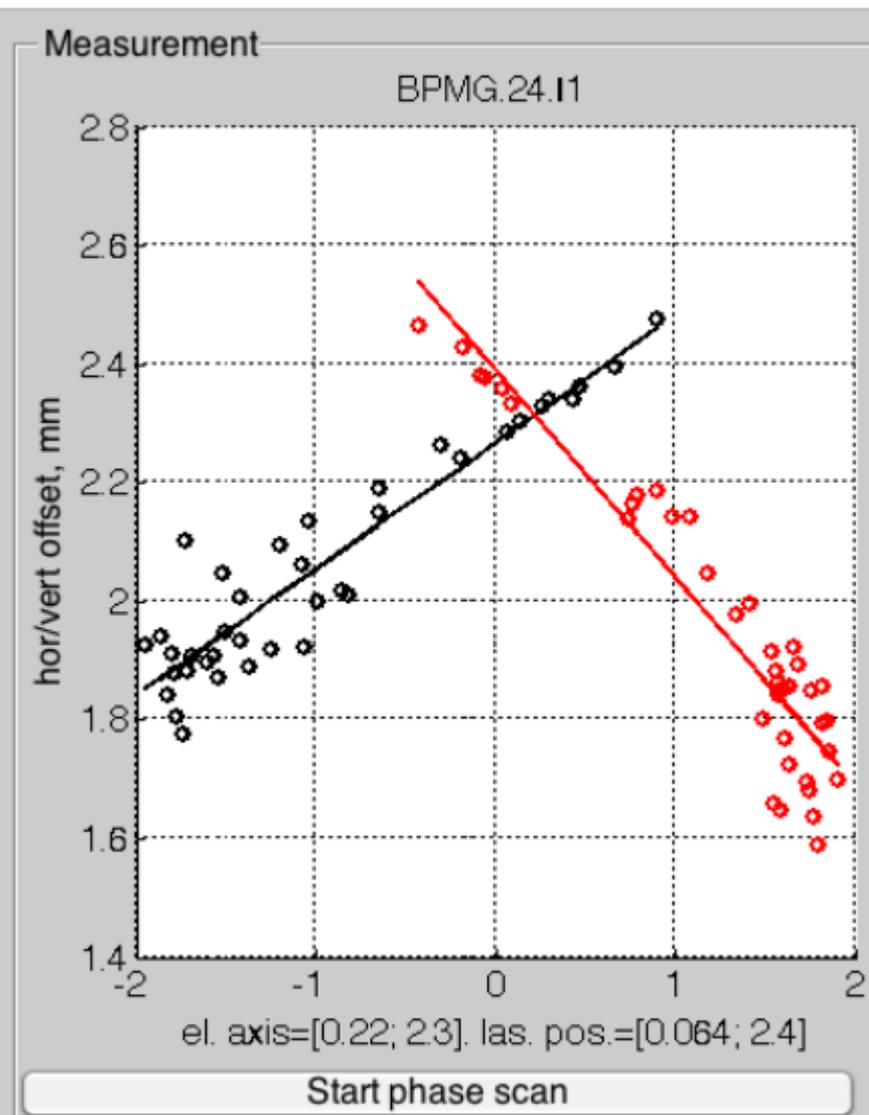
Automized energy measurement with the “Scan Tool” [L.Fröhlich]



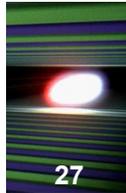
Test of the Laser alignment [E.Kot]



26



Scan beam position vs.
Gunphase for different
laser positions on the
cathode



Main Rep Rate: 10 Hz Switch rate

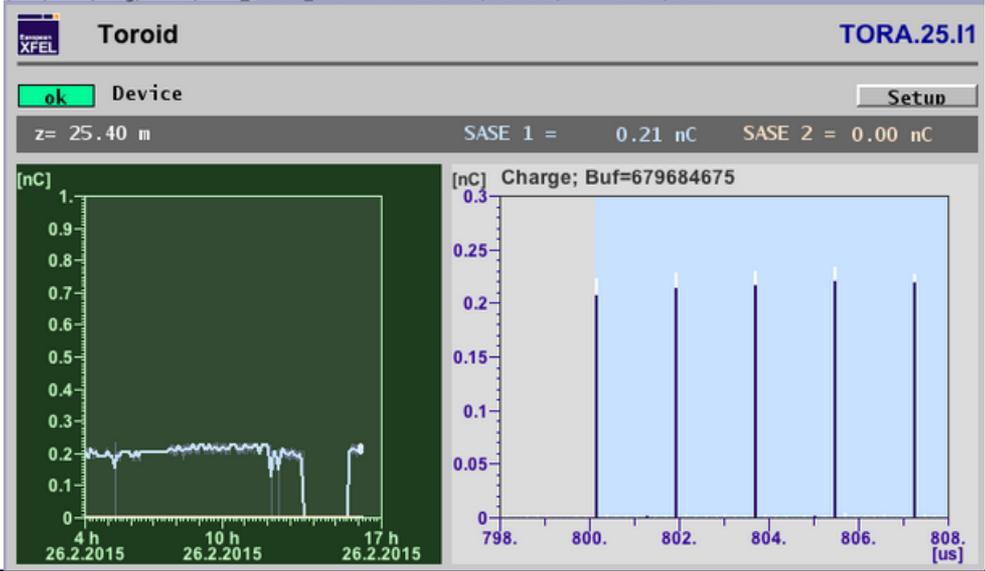
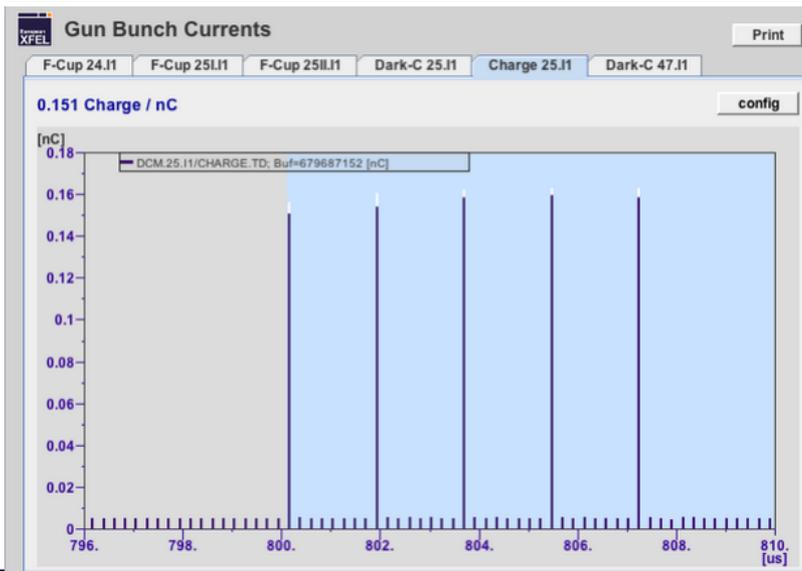
SASE 1	SASE 2	SASE 3
Enable: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Enable: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Close Shutter: <input type="checkbox"/>	Close Shutter: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Number of Bunches: 30 H	Number of Bunches: 1 H	
Repetition Rate: 2 H	Repetition Rate: 8 H	
Max. Charge: 0.25 nC H	Max. Charge: 0.5 nC H	
Laser: 1	Laser: 3	
1. Bunch Position: 800 μ s	1. Bunch Position: 1100 μ s	
Max. Bunch Duration: 100 μ s	Max. Bunch Duration: 200 μ s	

Successful test of the different repetition rates:

$$9/2 = 4.51\text{MHz}$$

$$9/8 = 1.13\text{MHz}$$

$$9/16 = 550\text{KHz}$$

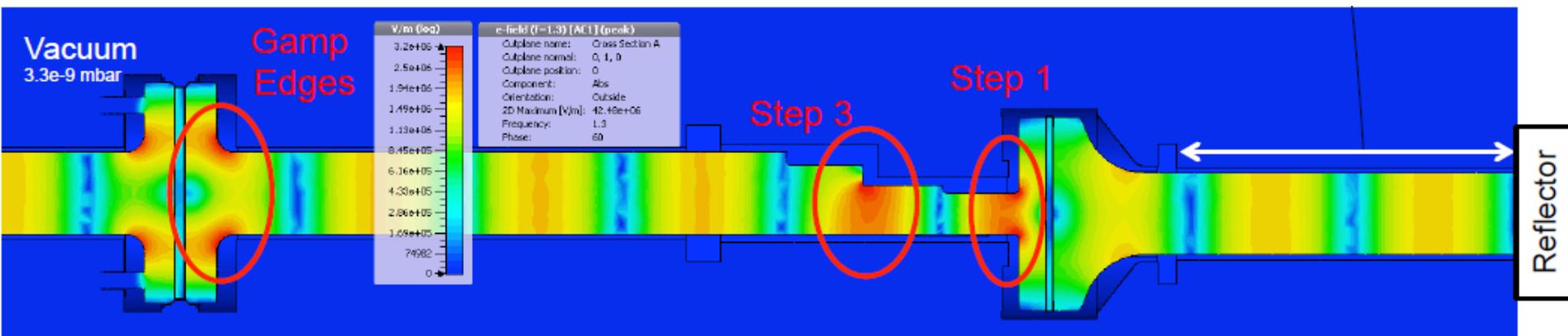


After this first commissioning : exchange of RF window

In the meantime a new Thales RF-window had been tested

To improve the reliability simulations (M.Bousonville) and measurements with a special designed directional coupler at FLASH have been done to find the optimal position of the window.

- Test with full reflection:
 - 20 μs pulse length (+ 35%)
 - 10 Hz
 - 2-6 MW RF-power
 - Distances to the reflector were varied



simulation: M.Bousonville

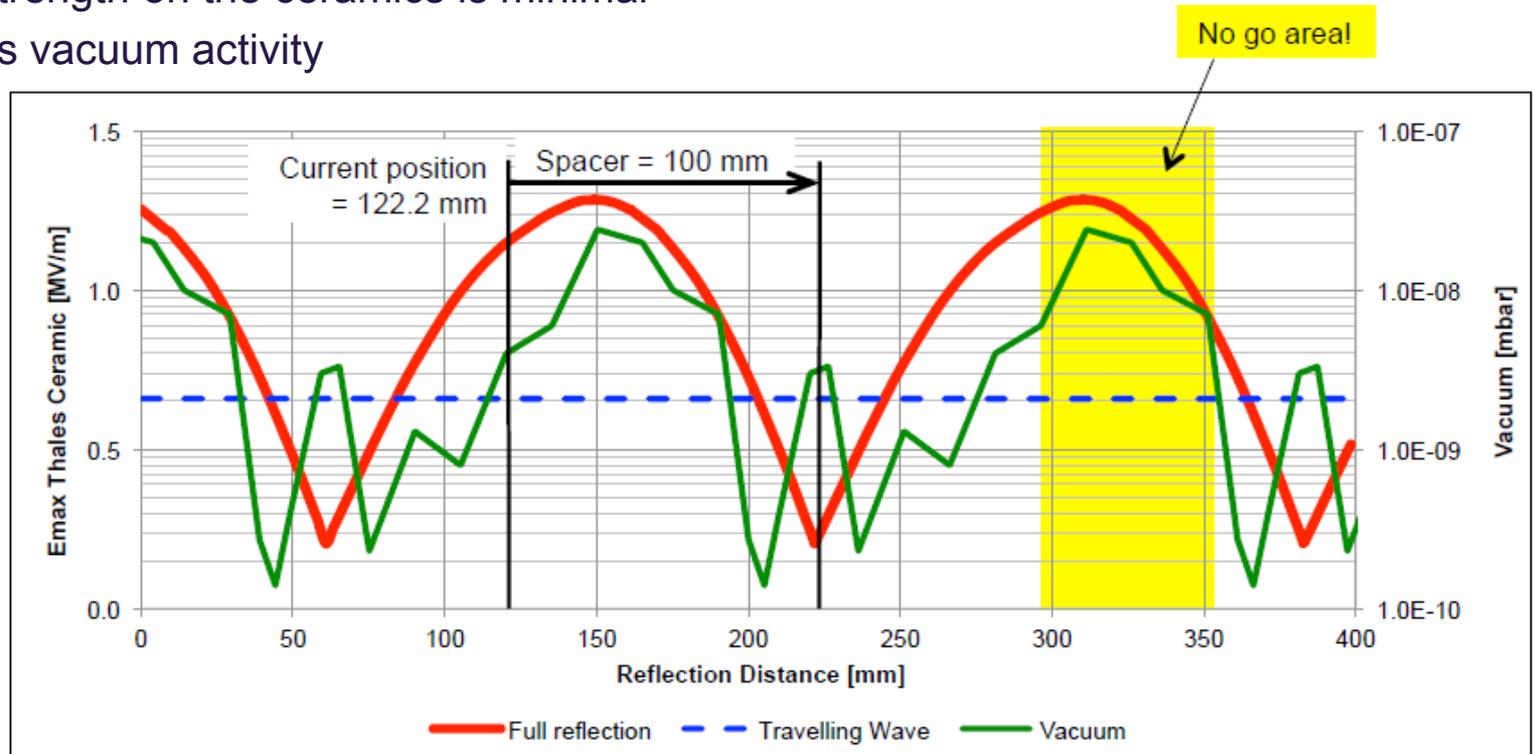
Thales window Position [M.Bousonville]

- Actual position

- field strength on the ceramics is nearly at maximum
- medium vacuum activity

- with 100mm shift:

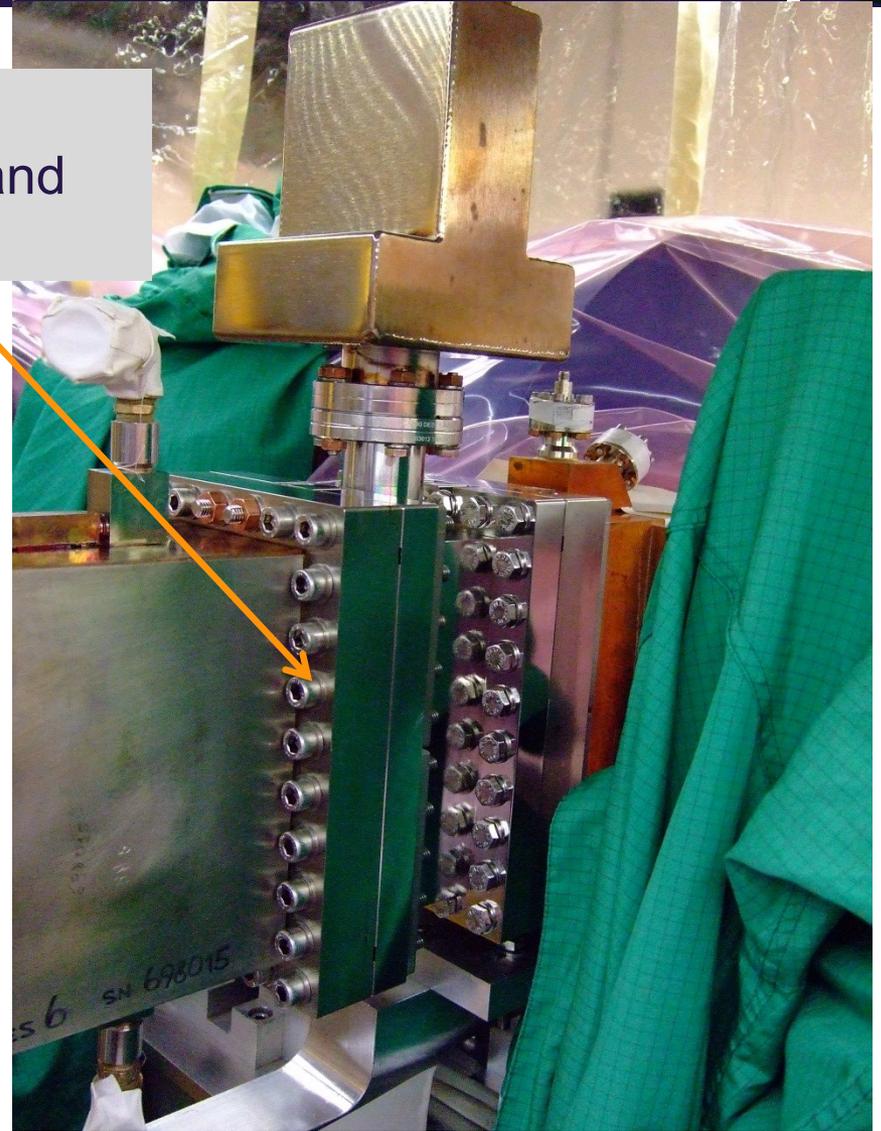
- field strength on the ceramics is minimal
- bit less vacuum activity



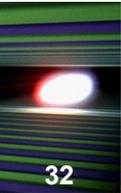
Exchange of RF-window, March '15

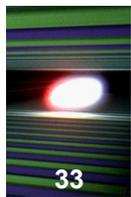
100mm vacuum waveguide
between Thales RF-window and
coupler

- Massive reduction of field strength on the ceramic
- Significant improved pumping speed with additional IGP



Thales RF-window with 100 mm Vacuum insert





Fotos: D.Nölle



- After conditioning the new RF-window beam operation just started and will proceed until May 11th
- On the schedule are further commissioning for LLRF, diagnostics, temperature stabilization and high level controls
- Until summer the injector will be completed with the only exception of the 3.9 GHz module
- The third harmonic will be available mid of august – therefore the commissioning phase with beam up to the dump can only start in September.

Next Generation - GUN 45 ?



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!