



Preference of L-band SRF over VHF for high repetition rate injector for EuXFEL

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Two types of SRF gun cavities

Parameter range, laboratories and projects

VHF-band quarter wave resonator (QWR) SRF guns

RF frequency: 113 MHz to 200 MHz

exit energy: 1 MeV to 1.8 MeV

cathode E field: 6 MV/m to 30 MV/m

peak on axis E field: 6 MV/m to 30 MV/m

laboratories & projects:

- SLCS-II HE Low-Emittance Injector
by SLAC/FRIB/ANL/HZDR collaboration
- BNL – SRF gun for hardon cooling
- (Wisconsin/SLAC/ANL SRF gun – no longer used)

L-band (elliptical shaped) SRF guns

RF frequency: 1.3 GHz

exit energy: 1 MeV to 4 MeV

cathode E field: 7.5 MV/m to > 40 MV/m (> 60 MV/m?)

peak on axis E field: 7.5 MV/m to > 40 MV/m (> 60 MV/m?)

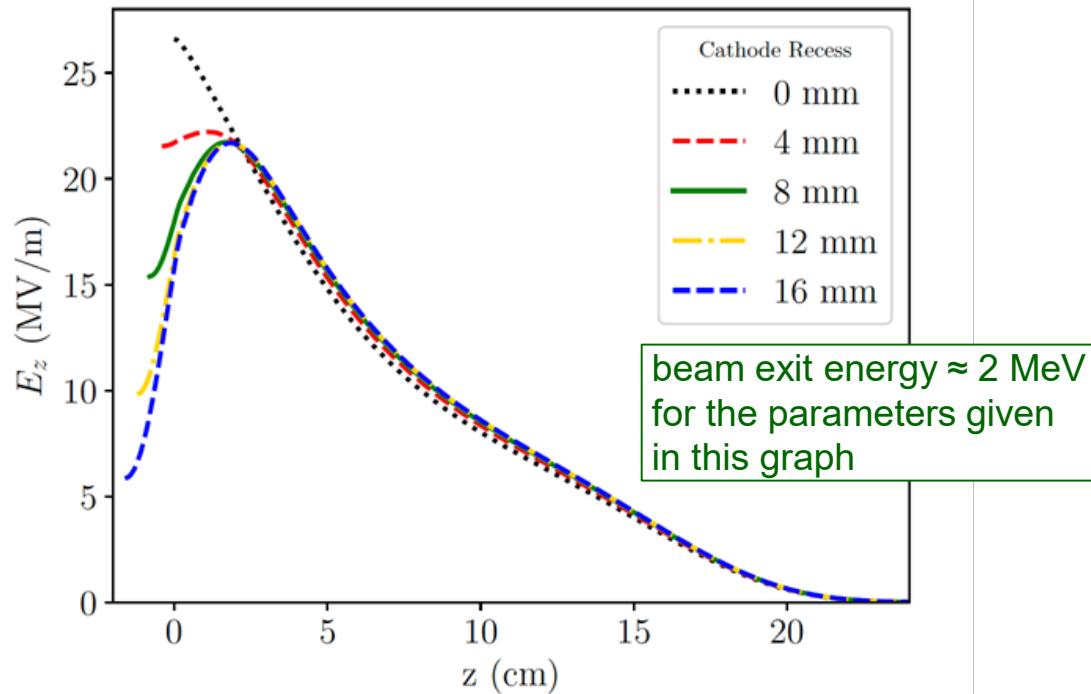
laboratories & projects:

- HZDR – photoinjector for ELBE (THz FEL)
- HZB – for bERLinPro (ERL)
- MSU/KEK – for photocathode R&D (former KEK-ERL)
- Osaka University – for electron microscopy
- PKU – DC-SRF gun
- DESY – for Eu XFEL HDC operation, cavity for PoFEL

Two types of SRF gun cavities

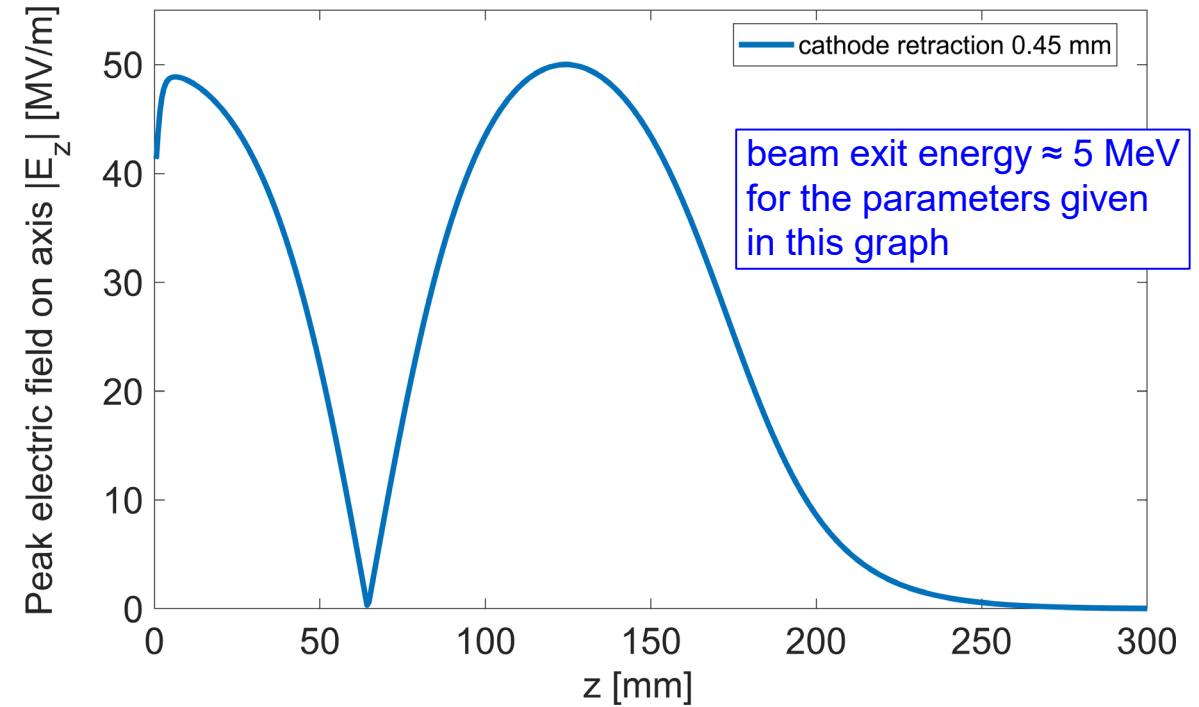
Electric field distribution – difference between quarter wave resonators and elliptical cavities

VHF-band QWR SRF guns – example BNL SRF gun



electric field distribution in 113 MHz BNL QWR SRF gun,
graph taken from Irina Petrushina's (BNL) talk for NAPAC19

L-band SRF guns – example DESY SRF gun

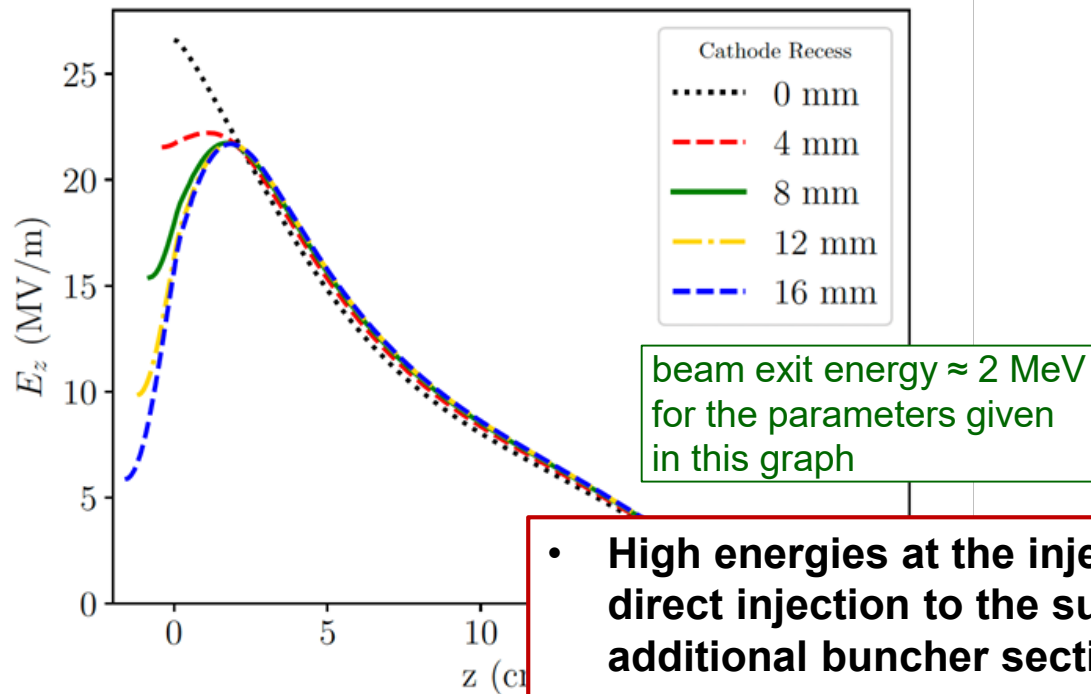


electric field distribution in 1.3 GHz DESY L-band SRF gun,
graph generated by Dmitry Bazyl (DESY)

Two types of SRF gun cavities

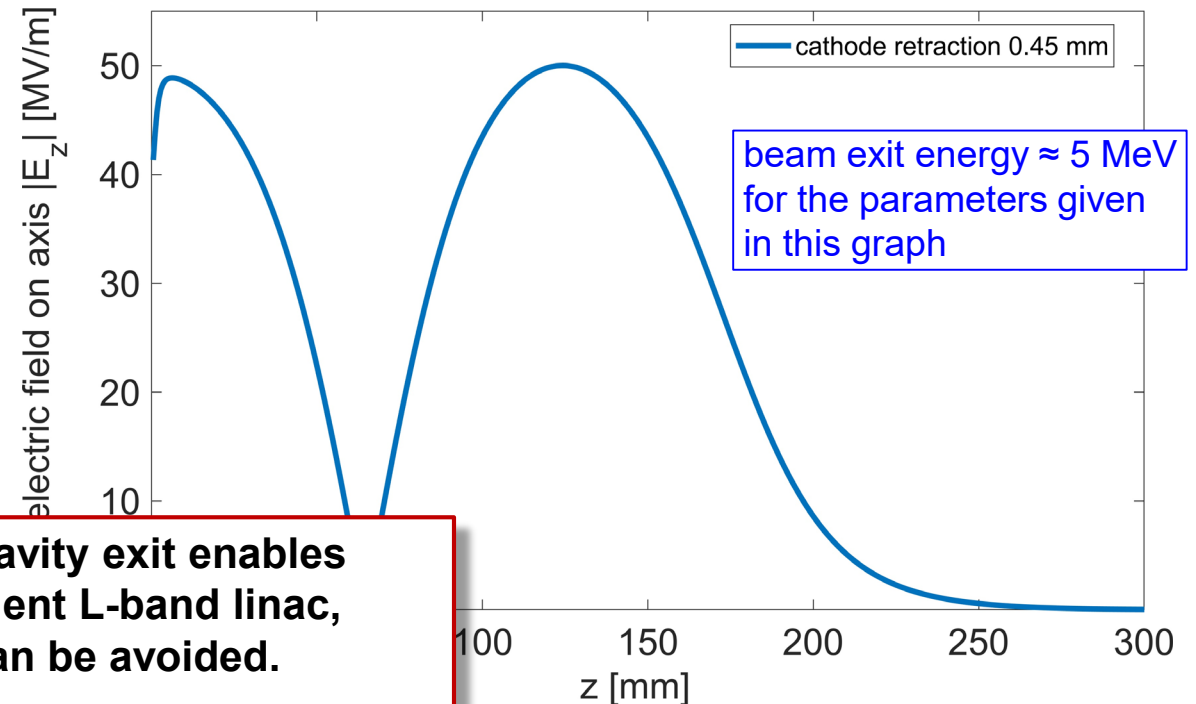
Electric field distribution – difference between quarter wave resonators and elliptical cavities

VHF-band QWR SRF guns – example BNL SRF gun



electric field distribution in 11
graph taken from Irina Petru

L-band SRF guns – example DESY SRF gun



in 1.3 GHz DESY L-band SRF gun,
nity Bazyl (DESY)

- High energies at the injector cavity exit enables direct injection to the subsequent L-band linac, additional buncher sections can be avoided.
- Operating CW this can only be archived by L-Band SRF cavities.
- In pulsed mode, the NC L-band injector cavities at FLASH and EuXFEL operate for direct injection at about 55 to 60 MV/m peak field on axis gradient.

L-Band SRF Photoinjector

assumed parameters, archived and demonstrated values, still to be done

pragmatic adaptation of design goal(s)

- form 40 MV/m & $Q_0 = 10^{10}$ to 50 MV/m & $Q_0 = 5 \times 10^9$
- consequences
 - 25 W at 2 K needed for RF
 - 5 W at 2 K reserved for cathode laser
 - design value for cryo-system: 30 W at 2 K
 - we expect getting higher Q_0 but we do not need it
 - higher Q_0 will permit higher $E_{\text{peak on axis}}$ and better efficiency
 - we gain margin for combined cavity and cathode treatments
- target $QE \geq 10^{-4}$
 - with $QE \approx 10^{-4}$ about 5 W laser power for 100 pC & 1 MHz
 - $QE \approx 10^{-4}$ demonstrated at LCLS (NC linac)
- still to be done
 - demonstrating low field emission & dark current
 - demonstrating cathode cooling is fine
 - demonstrating $QE \geq 10^{-4}$ in our SC cavities and at about 2 K
 - producing beam

