Experimental Investigations and Simulations of Dark Current in ELBE SRF gun-II



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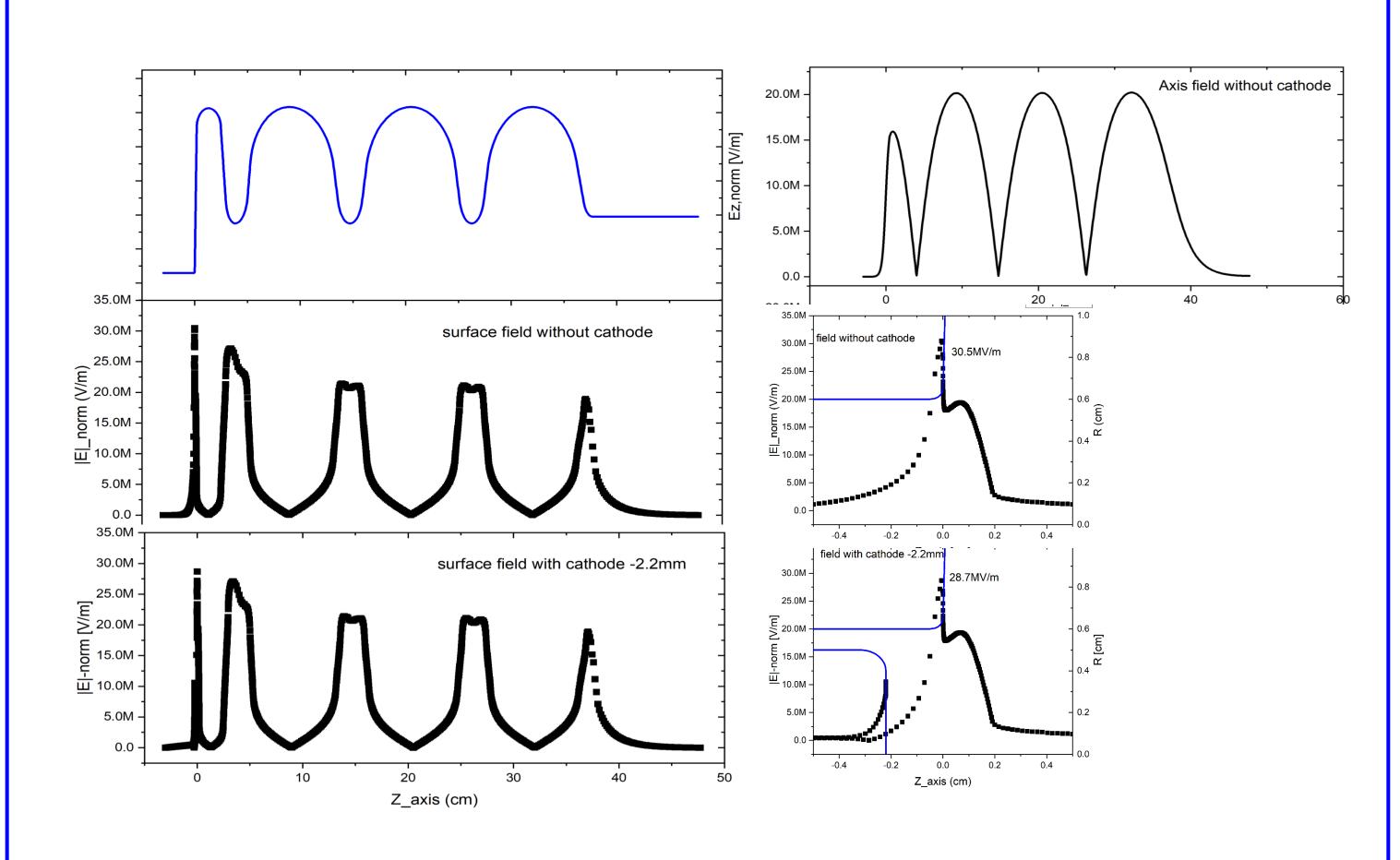
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Introduction

- Dark current -- "unwanted beam" not produced by the cathode drive laser, but field emission from the cavity and photocathode.
- Dark current can cause beam loss, increase the risk of damage to accelerator components, and create additional background for beam users.
- During operation of the ELBE SRF gun-II, the dark current has been found to correlate with the photocathode QE and life time.

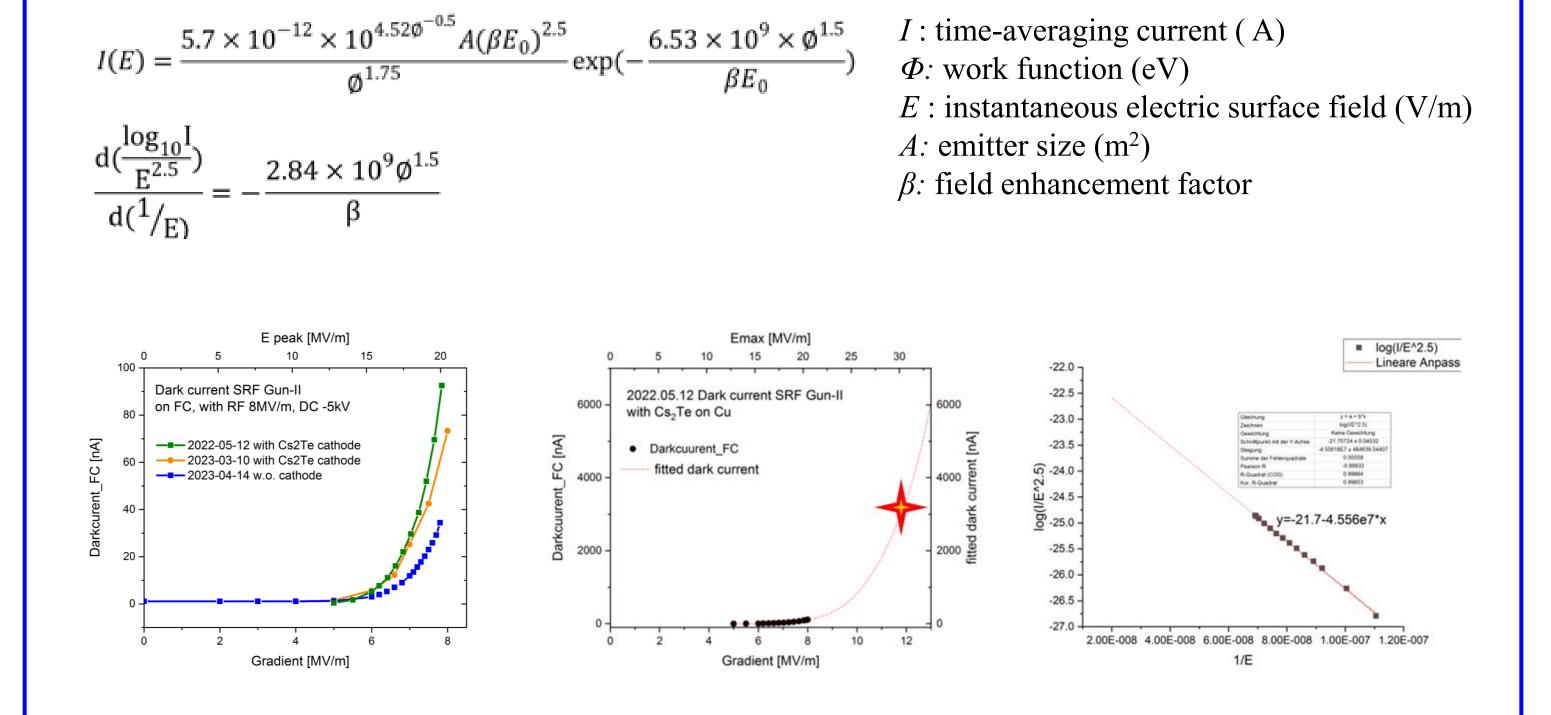
Field Emission in the ELBE SRF Gun-II



Left: Cavity shape of the ELBE SRF gun-II and the electric surface field simulated with Superfish with E_{peak axis}=20 MV/m.

Right: axis field, and the electric surface field in the zone close to the cathode.

The field emission at higher gradient can be estimated based on the Fowler-Nordheim equation [J.W. Wang and G.A. Loew, SLAC-PUB-7684]

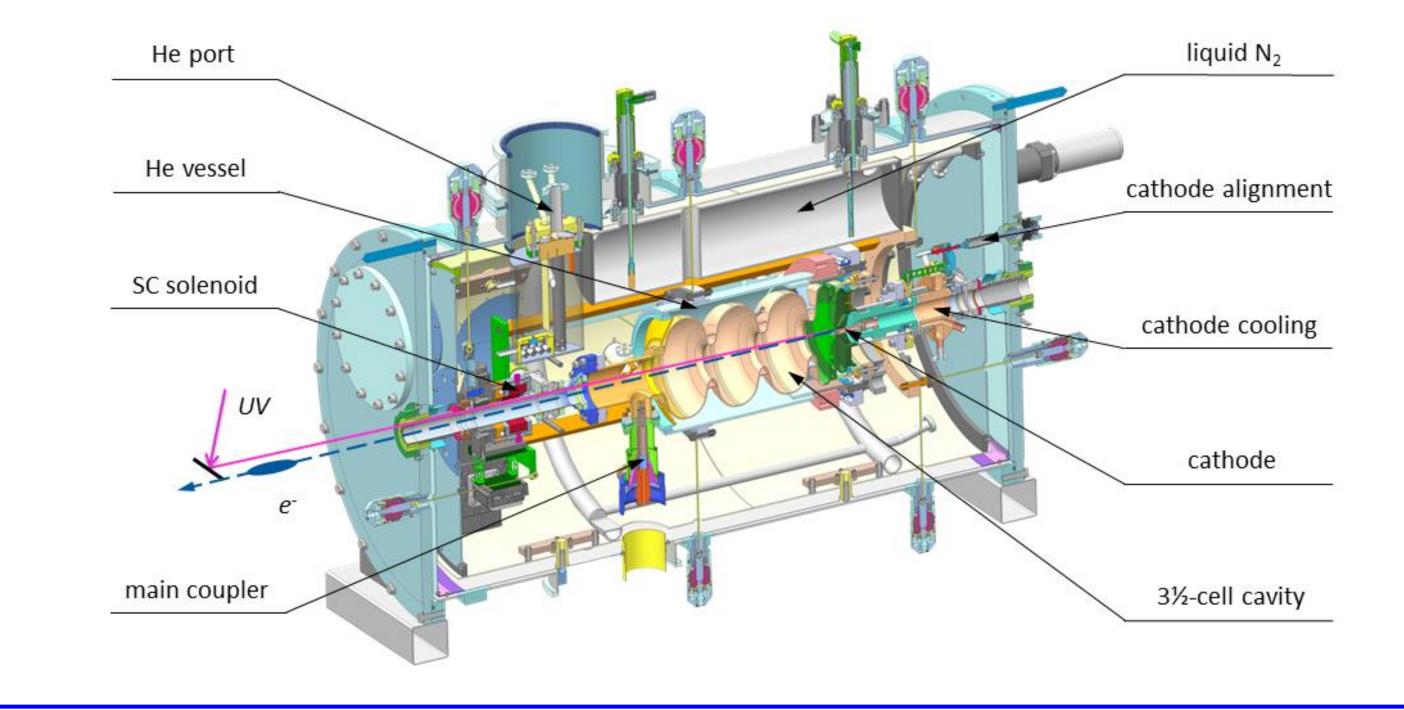


References

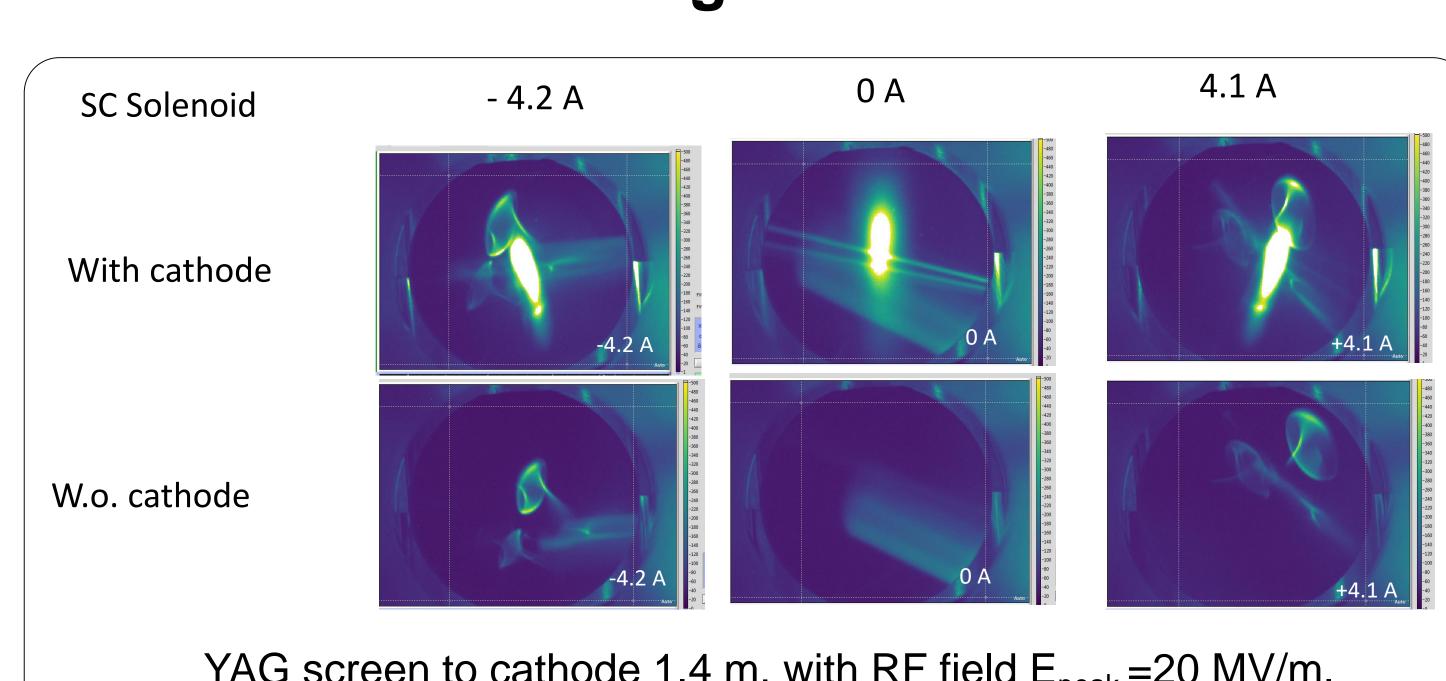
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- 3. R. Xiang, et al., proceeding of IPAC2022, THPOPT022.
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ELBE SRF Gun-II at HZDR

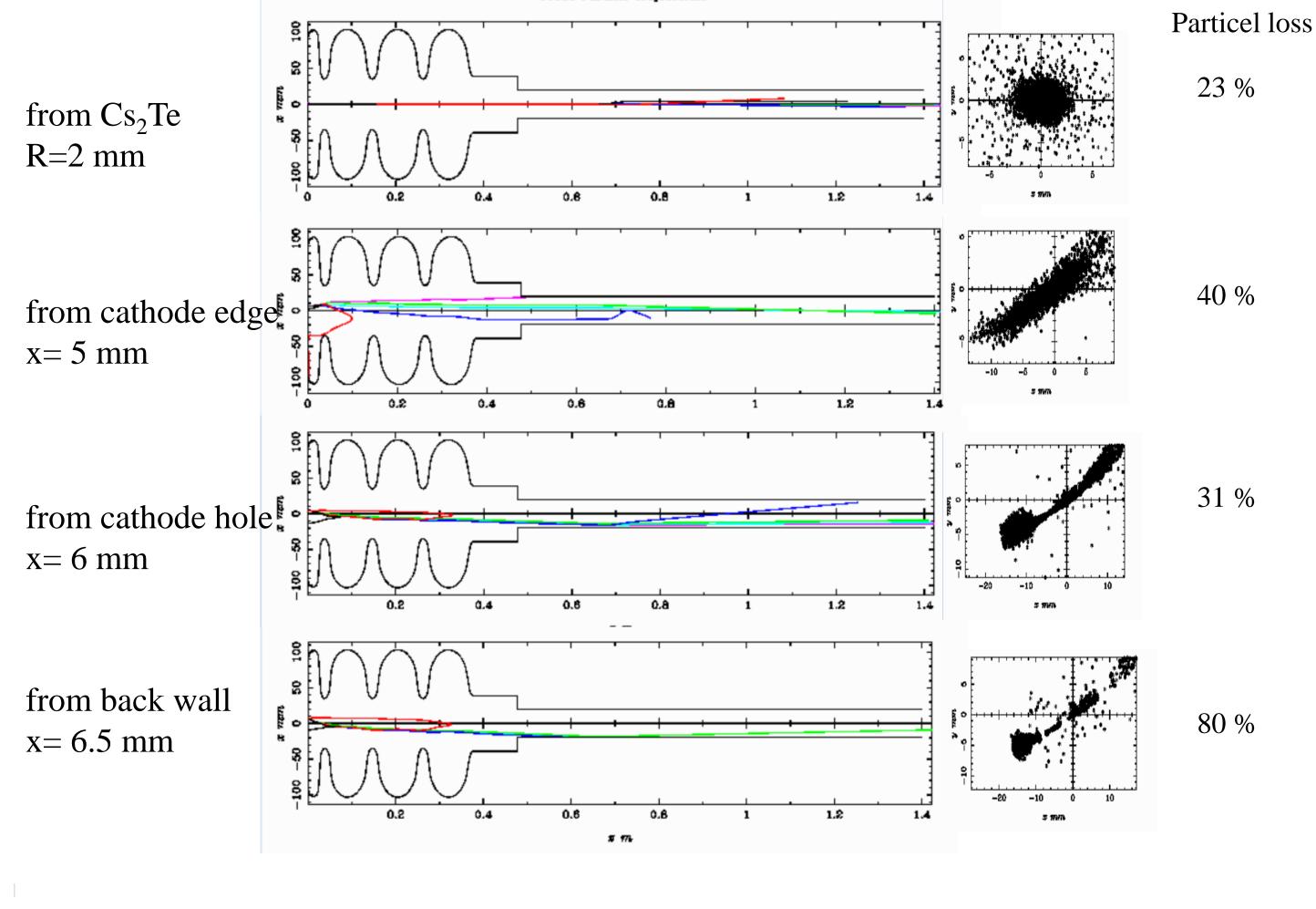
- 3.5 cell 1.3 GHz Nb cavity, $E_{acc} = 8 \text{ MV/m}$, $E_{cathode} = 14 \text{ MV/m}$
- Superconducting solenoid 70 cm downstream from cathode
- Reliable and stable user operation since 2019
- Routinely 4 MeV CW beam with 200 250 pC bunch charge



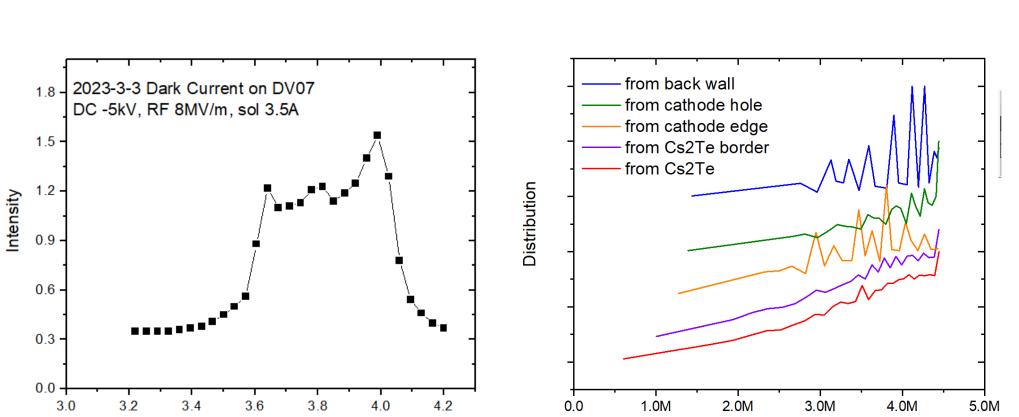
Dark Current Image and Astra Simulation



YAG screen to cathode 1.4 m, with RF field $E_{peak} = 20 \text{ MV/m}$.



energy (eV)



kinetic Energy [MeV]

Energy spectrum of dark current and the possible field emission sources