



Reducing (?) Field Emission from Large Area, High Voltage Electrodes

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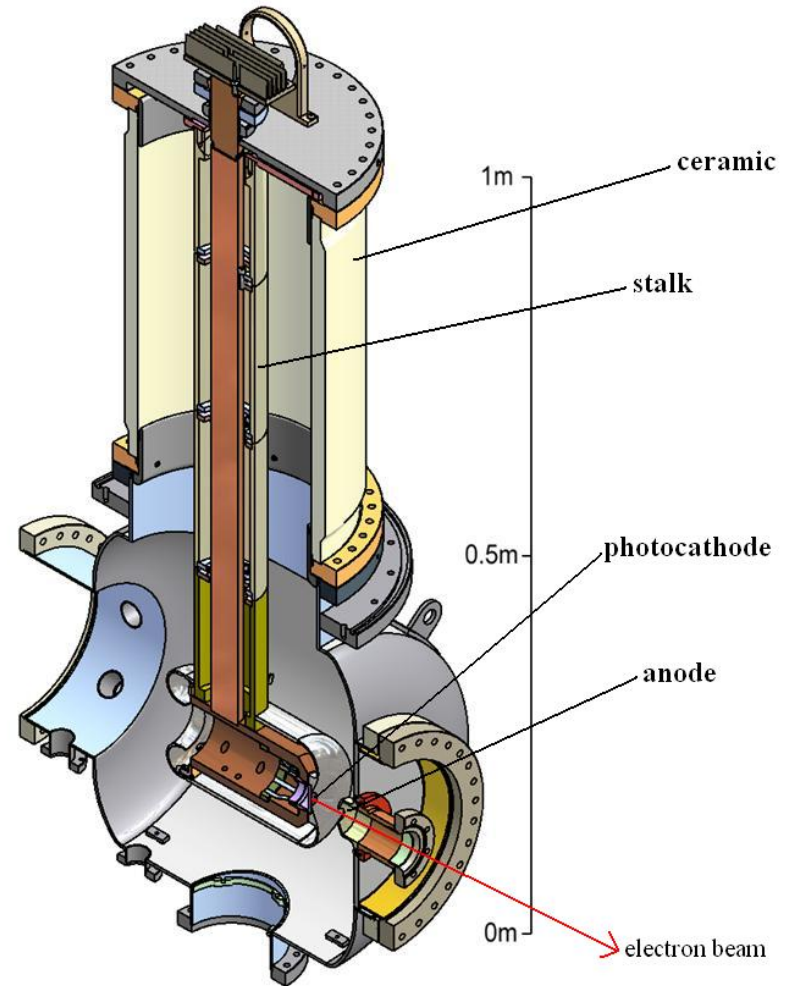
Advisors: Karl Smolenski and Bruce Dunham

Cornell University

Laboratory for Elementary-Particle Physics



- **Electron gun:**
 - Photocathode, pulsed laser, stalk, ceramic
 - All under vacuum
- **Cathode Voltage**
 - Ideally at -750 kV w.r.t. anode (at ground)
 - Cathode must use conditioning, HPR, electrochemical polishing, etc. to decrease imperfections (which become important at high voltage)



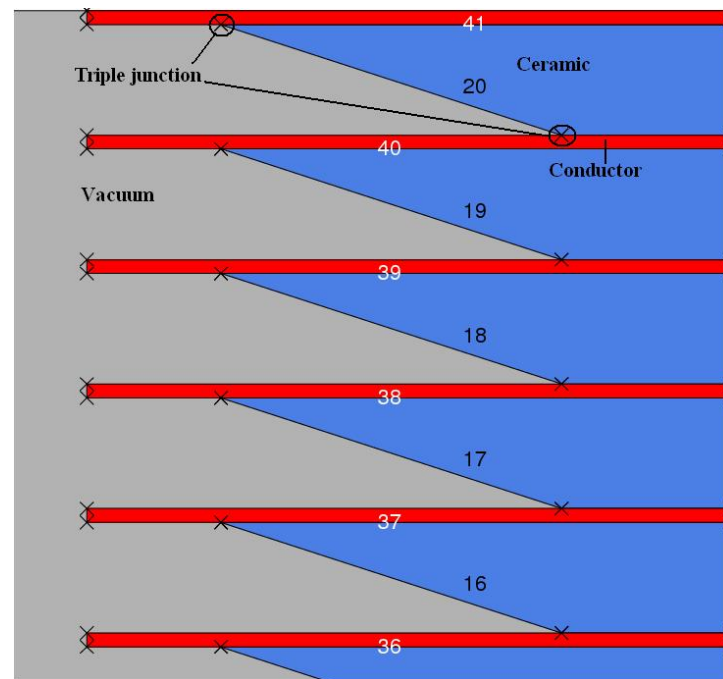


- **Ultra-High Vacuum (UHV)**

- Maintained to prevent voltage breakdown- desorbed or leftover gas can initiate breakdown
- In gun, $p \approx 10^{-11}$ torr to prevent decay of QE in photocathode

- **High Voltage (HV)**

- Breakdown occurs in most gaps w/ excess field strength > 20 MV/m
- Initiated by microprotrusions and other e^- emission sites, strong fields at triple junctions, desorbed gas, small gap separations, etc.
- Once initiated, if electron current impacts ceramic, secondary emission and electron avalanches can occur, irreversibly destroying ceramic



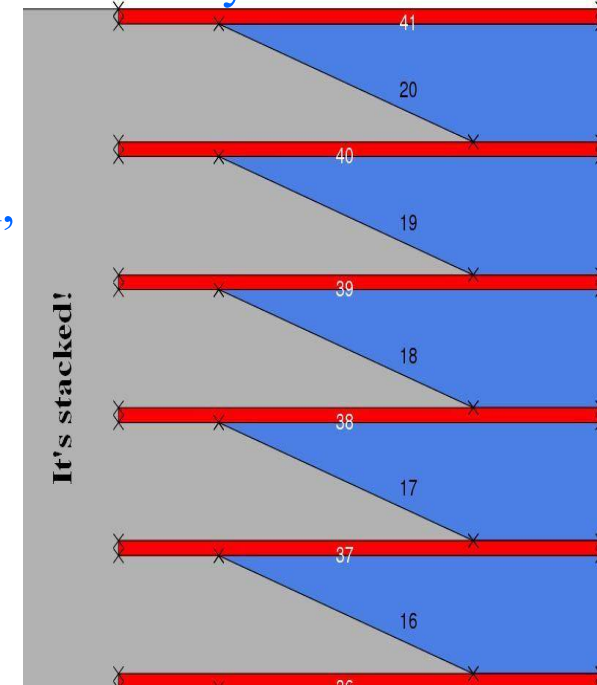


• Ceramic Design

- Stacked/graded insulator design (J.G. Leopold, et al.)
 - Varied ceramic angle (45°) & thickness, conductor length & protrusion, etc.
 - Not much difference in any design in reducing field strengths in ceramic
 - But *geometries* are very important for reduction of secondary electron emission (need an E_\perp to ceramic surface)
- Modeling with Opera-2d electrostatics module
 - Electron path tracking, equipotential visualization, fields along lines (graphical comparisons)

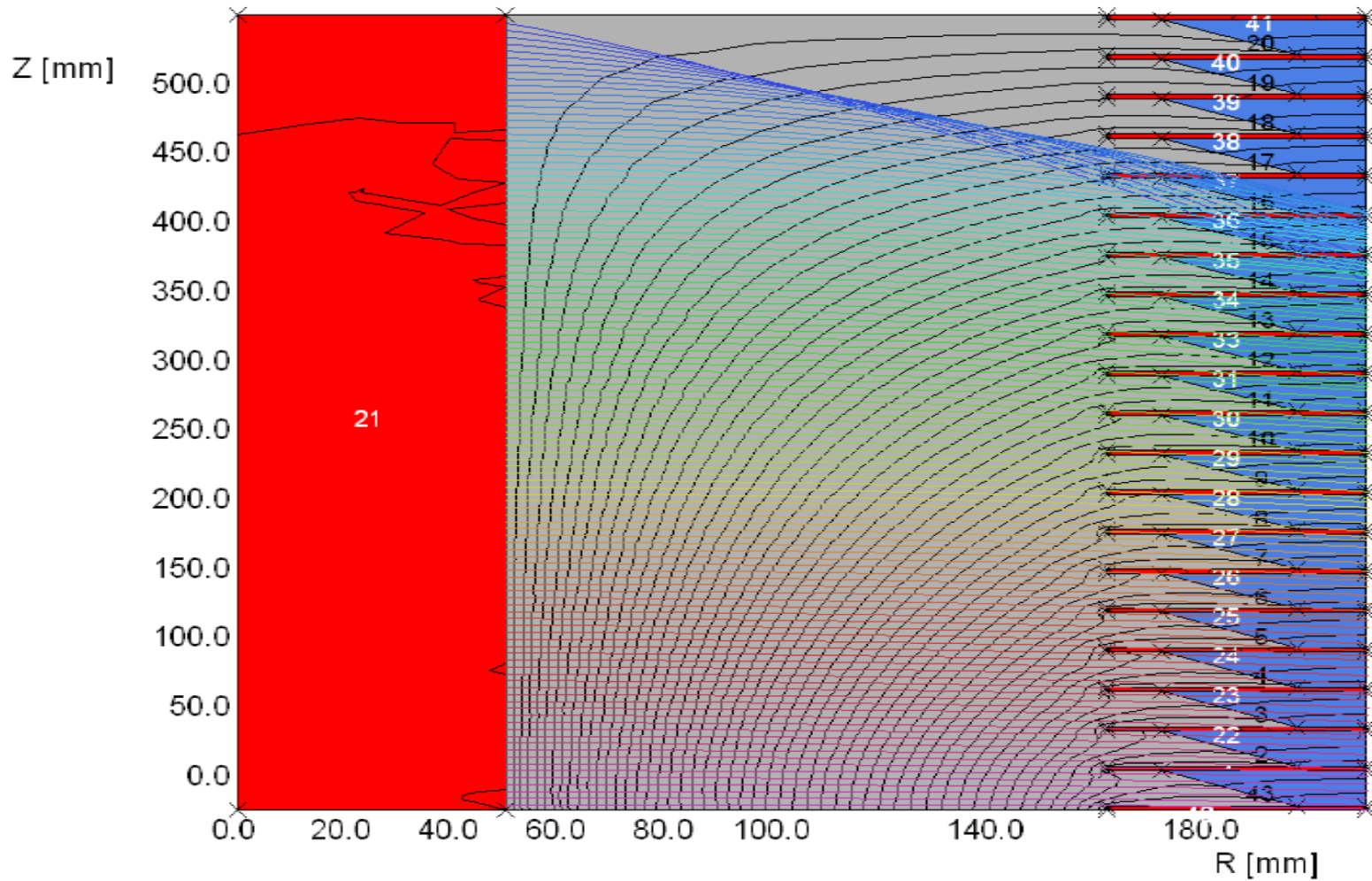
• Electrode Design

- Electrochemical polishing of niobium discussion





45 Degree Stacked Ceramic: Potential and Electron Tracks

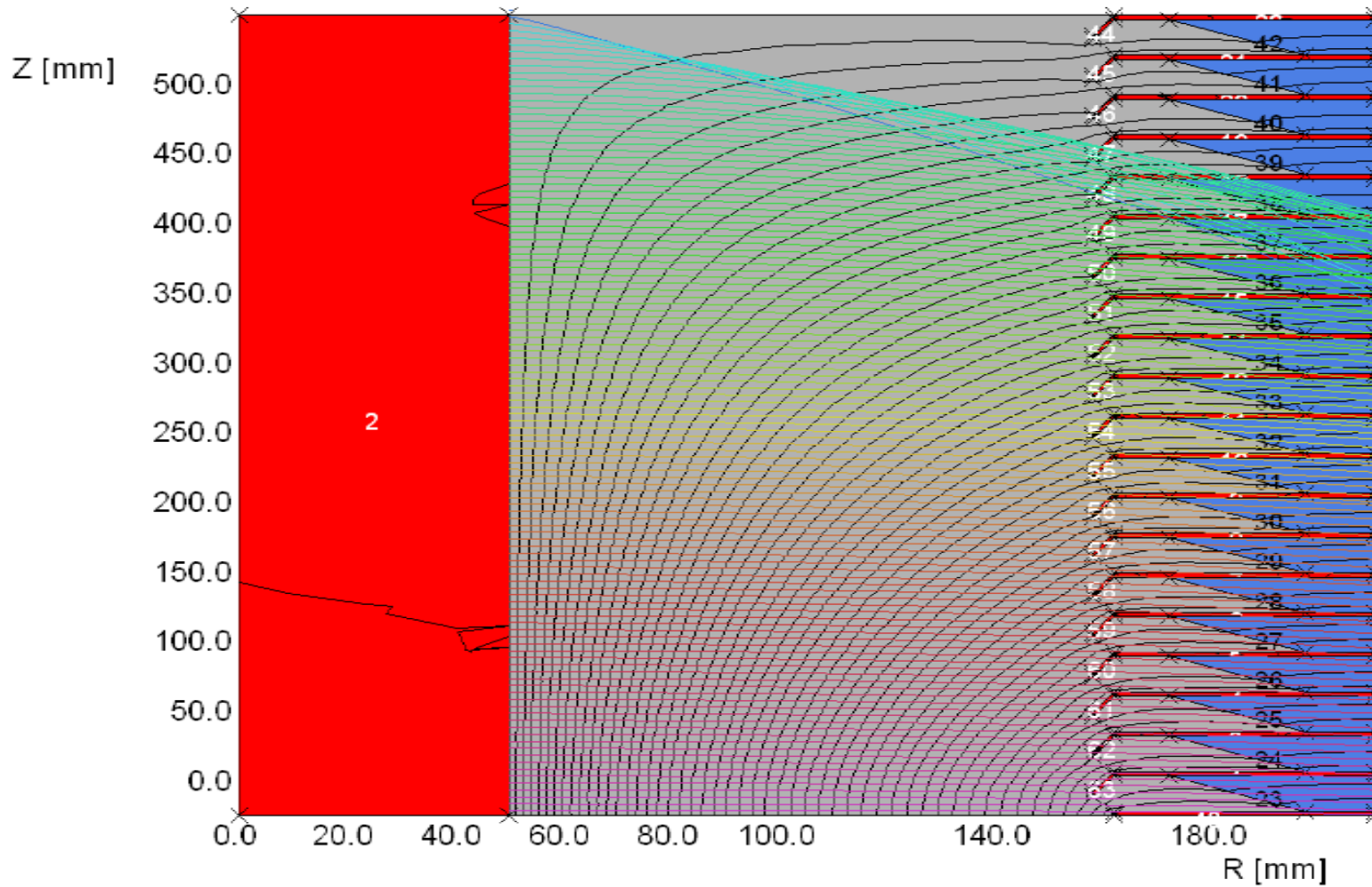


UNITS	
Length	: mm
Flux density	: C m ⁻²
Field strength	: V mm ⁻¹
Potential	: V
Conductivity	: S mm ⁻¹
Source density	: C cm ⁻³
Power	: W
Force	: N
Energy	: J
Mass	: kg

PROBLEM DATA	
C:\Documents and Settings\stone\Opera Mod	
els\stack\Long.st	
Linear elements	
Ax-symmetry	
Scalar potential	
Electric fields	
Static solution	
Scale factor: 1.0	
9769 elements	
5017 nodes	
43 regions	



45 Degree Stacked Ceramic with Conductor Protrusion: Potential and Electron Tracks

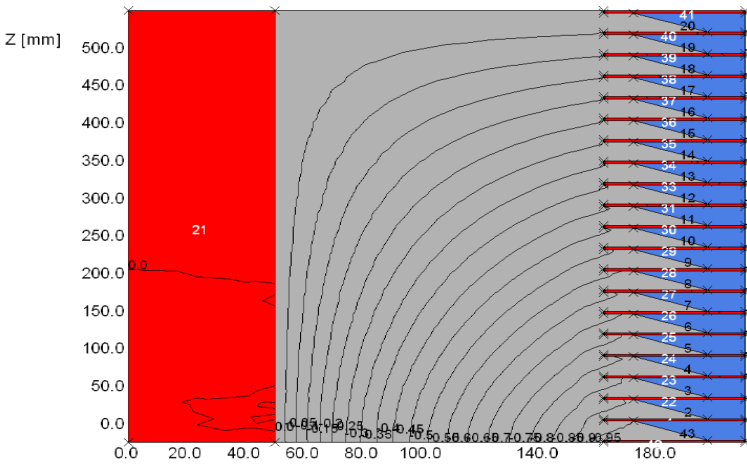


UNITS	
Length	: mm
Flux density	: C m ⁻²
Field strength	: V mm ⁻¹
Potential	: V
Conductivity	: S mm ⁻¹
Source density	: C cm ⁻³
Power	: W
Force	: N
Energy	: J
Mass	: kg

PROBLEM DATA	
C:\Documents and Settings\dstone\Opera Mod	
els\stack\Protrude.st	
Linear elements	
Axí-symmetry	
Scalar potential	
Electric fields	
Static solution	
Scale factor: 1.0	
36149 elements	
18230 nodes	
63 regions	

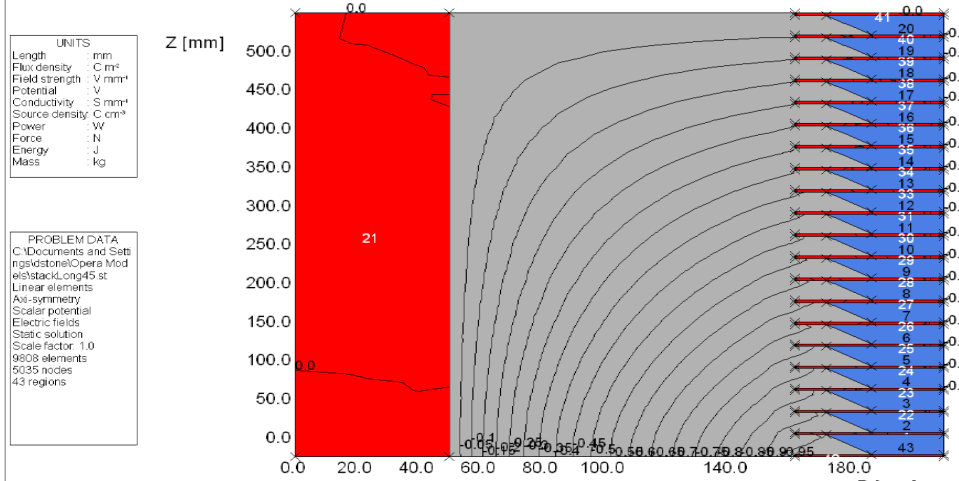


45 Degree Stacked Ceramic: Potential



Homogeneity of POT w.r.t. value -350000.0 at (50.0,0.0)
Minimum: -1.0, Maximum: 0.0, Interval: 0.05

60 Degree Stacked Ceramic: Potential



Homogeneity of POT w.r.t. value -350000.0 at (50.0,0.0)
Minimum: -1.0, Maximum: 0.0, Interval: 0.05

UNITS

Length	: mm
Flux density	: C m ⁻²
Field strength	: V mm ⁻¹
Potential	: V
Conductivity	: S mm ⁻¹
Source density	: C cm ⁻³
Power	: W
Force	: N
Energy	: J
Mass	: kg

PROBLEM DATA

C:\Documents and Settings\dstone1\COpera Mod
el\stack_long45.st
Linear elements
Axi-symmetry
Scalar potential
Electric fields
Static solution
Scale factor: 1.0
9808 elements
5035 nodes
43 regions

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UNITS

Length	: mm
Flux density	: C m ⁻²
Field strength	: V mm ⁻¹
Potential	: V
Conductivity	: S mm ⁻¹
Source density	: C cm ⁻³
Power	: W
Force	: N
Energy	: J
Mass	: kg

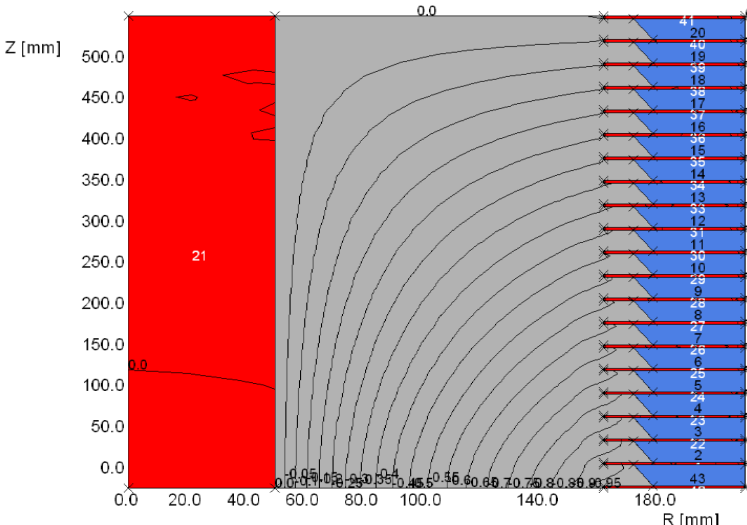
PROBLEM DATA

C:\Documents and Settings\dstone1\COpera Mod
el\stack_long60.st
Linear elements
Axi-symmetry
Scalar potential
Electric fields
Static solution
Scale factor: 1.0
10852 elements
5554 nodes
43 regions

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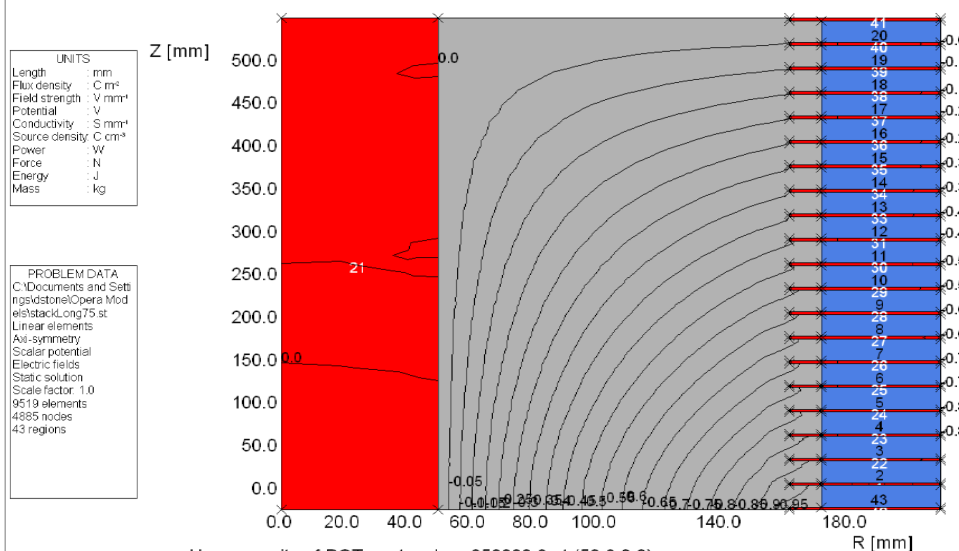


75 Degree Stacked Ceramic: Potential



Homogeneity of POT w.r.t. value -350000.0 at (50.0,0.0)
Minimum: -1.0, Maximum: 0.0, Interval: 0.05

90 Degree Stacked Ceramic: Potential



Homogeneity of POT w.r.t. value -350000.0 at (50.0,0.0)
Minimum: -1.0, Maximum: 0.0, Interval: 0.05

UNITS

Length	: mm
Flux density	: C m ⁻²
Field strength	: V mm ⁻¹
Potential	: V
Conductivity	: S mm ⁻¹
Source density	: C cm ⁻³
Power	: W
Force	: N
Energy	: J
Mass	: kg

PROBLEM DATA

C:\Documents and Settings\dstone1\COpera Mod
el\stack_long75.st
Linear elements
Axi-symmetry
Scalar potential
Electric fields
Static solution
Scale factor: 1.0
9519 elements
4885 nodes
43 regions

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UNITS

Length	: mm
Flux density	: C m ⁻²
Field strength	: V mm ⁻¹
Potential	: V
Conductivity	: S mm ⁻¹
Source density	: C cm ⁻³
Power	: W
Force	: N
Energy	: J
Mass	: kg

PROBLEM DATA

C:\Documents and Settings\dstone1\COpera Mod
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Linear elements
Axi-symmetry
Scalar potential
Electric fields
Static solution
Scale factor: 1.0
9583 elements
4919 nodes
43 regions

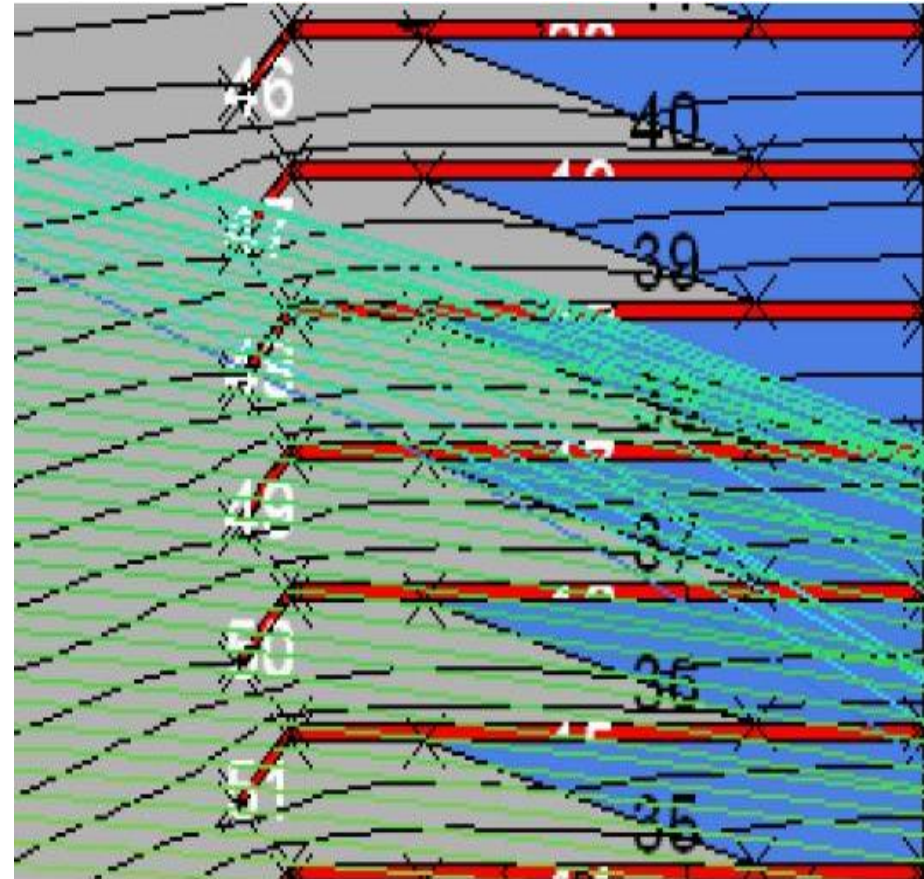
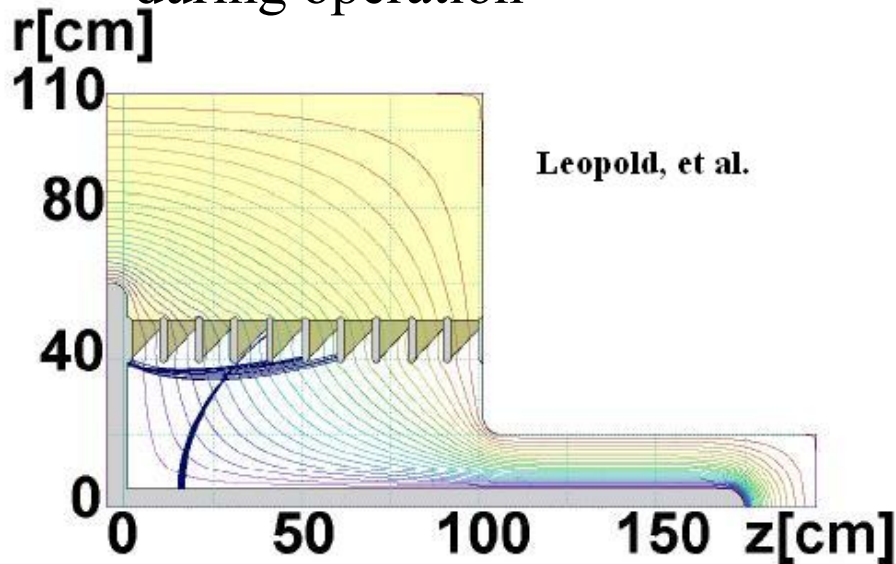
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• Change in Project Direction

- Instead of field emission *reduction*, we focus more on:
 - Field shaping
 - Electron trajectory shaping
- Attaining mastery over these will significantly decrease breakdown during operation





- **Ceramic Design**
 - Further development and testing of stacked design
 - Writing Opera-2d scripts to do complex models
 - Try out new materials, coating?
- **Modified ERL Gun Design**
 - Try new geometries such as inverted design (Breidenbach, et al.)?
 - Implement new ceramic design
- **Electrode Testing/Development**
 - Conditioning, electrochemical polishing
 - Reducing electrode surface area to reduce possible e^- emission sites



- **M. Breidenbach, M. Foss, J. Hodgson, A. Kulikov, A. Odian, G. Putallaz, H. Rogers, R. Schindler, K. Skarpaas, M. Zolotorev (SLAC). "An Inverted geometry, high voltage polarized electron gun with UHV load lock." SLAC-PUB-6501, May 1994. 27pp.**
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- **Leopold, John G., Chaim Leibovitz, Itamar Navon, and Meir Markovits. "Different Approach to Pulsed High-Voltage Vacuum-Insulation Design." Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams 10. June 2007. 14pp.**
- **Miller, H.C. "Surface flashover of insulators." Electrical Insulation, IEEE Transactions on. Volume 24, Issue 5, Oct 1989 Page(s):765 - 786.**
- **Pierce, J.R. "Rectilinear Electron Flow in Beams." J. Appl. Phys. 11, 548 (1940); DOI:10.1063/1.1712815**
- **Sinclair, C K. "A 500 KV Photoemission Electron Gun for the CEBAF FEL." Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A 318 (1992): 410-414.**
- **Sinclair, C.K., "Very high voltage photoemission electron guns," Particle Accelerator Conference, 2003. PAC 2003. Proceedings of the , vol.1, no., pp. 76-80 Vol.1, 12-16 May 2003.**