

# US Targets and Sources Roadmap Workshop

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Spencer Gessner, SLAC

LCWS2023

May 18, 2023

**SLAC** NATIONAL  
ACCELERATOR  
LABORATORY

Stanford  
University | U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**

# US Target and Sources Roadmap Workshop

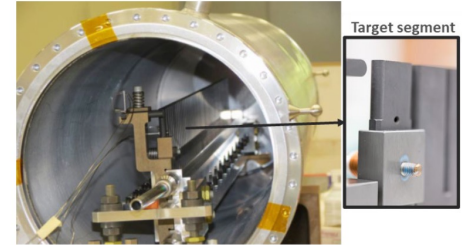
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- The Target and Sources Roadmap Workshop was a hybrid event hosted by Fermilab April 11-12.
- The goal of the workshop was to provide input to HEP GARD on R&D topics for the next decade and prepare input to P5.
- Target research is focused on needs for LBNF/DUNE and a subsequent Muon Collider.
- Sources R&D will attempt to address many applications, including Linear Colliders, EIC, FELs, and polarized positrons at CEBAF.

# Target Working Group Summary

The High Power Targetry Working Group was chaired by Frederique Pellemoine from FNAL.

HPT produced a draft document and contributed a Short Remark to the P5 Townhall at SLAC.

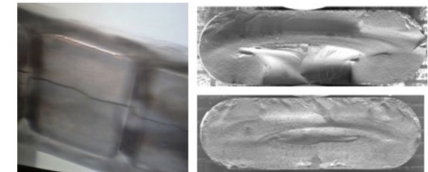


Graphite neutrino target (NOvA MET series)

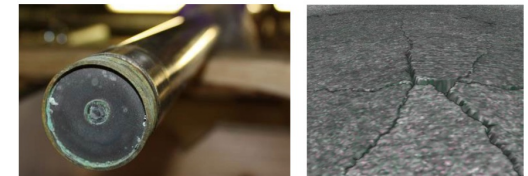
	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
<b>Qualified material development/design</b>										
Graphite *	LBNF - 1.2 MW									
Graphite *	LBNF - 2 MW+									
Ti-alloys *	LBNF-1.2 MW									
Ti-alloys *	LBNF - 2 MW+									
<b>Novel material development</b>										
High Entropy Alloys (HEAs)	LBNF - 2MW+ / multi MW targetry									
Nanofibers	multi MW target									
Refractory high-Z material			Rare Process multi MW target							
Composite material (SiC-coated graphite and SiC-SiC composites, 2D/3D carbon/carbon, Mo-C, etc...)	multi MW targetry									
<b>Potential novel material to be considered in the future **</b>										
Liquid metal					Rare Process multi MW target					
Fluidized flowing target material					Rare Process multi MW target					

\*continuing study, started in the past- assume 10-year development

\*\* only feasible with expending workforce



MINOS NT-02 target failure:  
radiation-induced swelling (FNAL)



Beryllium window embrittlement (FNAL)

# Sources Working Group Summary

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The Sources Working Group was chaired by Yine Sun from ANL.

Luca Cultrera,<sup>1</sup> Spencer Gessner,<sup>2</sup> Joe Grames,<sup>3</sup> Siddharth Karkare,<sup>4</sup>

Pietro Musumeci,<sup>5</sup> Philippe Piot,<sup>6,7</sup> John Power,<sup>7</sup> Yine Sun<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Brookhaven National Lab., Upton, NY 11973

<sup>2</sup>SLAC National Accelerator Lab., Menlo Park, CA 94025

<sup>3</sup>Jefferson Lab., Newport News, VA 23606

<sup>4</sup>Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281

<sup>5</sup>University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90095

<sup>6</sup>Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115

<sup>7</sup>Argonne National Lab., Lemont, IL 60439

# Sources R&D Timeline

Year	Near-term (<5 years)	Mid-term (5~10 years)	Long-term (10~20 years)
e <sup>-</sup> Cathode	Reliable high-P GaAs supply chain	Cryogenic temperatures and very high fields operation	
		Robust photocathodes in DC guns (20mA pol. and 100 mA unpol.)	
	Photocathodes with 1% QE and 30 meV MTEs	Photocathodes with 1% QE and 5 meV MTEs	
	Continue to explore new and promising photocathodes (robust surfaces, nano-structures, higher QE and polarization)		
e <sup>-</sup> Gun	DC gun beam ~1-10 mA polarized	10 <sup>-14</sup> Torr vacuum for long GaAs lifetime	DC gun beam 10~20 mA polarized
	NCRF: cryo gun at 250 MV/m; x-band gun, CW and Low Frequency rf gun		
	Polarized GaAs in an SRF photogun	SCRF gun 50 MV/m	
e <sup>-</sup> Injector	Control laser profile, limit nonlinear SC induced emittance growth: beer can (mid); elliptical (far)		
	NCRF, SRF accelerating cavities: fully RF symmetrized fields to eliminate emittance growth to 10% (near), 1%(mid), 0.1%(far)		
	Partition phase space: RFBT+EEX for damping ring free (mid), linear LPS (long)		
	High Charge Drive Bunch Trains: charge-balanced, equal energy bunches duration 5-25 nsec.		
e <sup>+</sup> polarized	SC undulators		Collider-class polarized e <sup>+</sup> source
	Compton-based sources - high flux circularly polarized gamma-rays R&D		
	Bremsstrahlung polarized positron source development		
e <sup>+</sup> unpolarized	Targets for high intensity		
	Capture and acceleration sections		
	Compact sources for accelerator and ultrafast science (also polarized)		





Cornell Laboratory for  
Accelerator-based Sciences and  
Education (CLASSE)

# Polarized Photocathodes for Future Linear Colliders: *Status and Outlook*

Jared Maxson  
Cornell Physics, CLASSE

*LCWS: May 16 2023*

*SLAC*

See talk by J. Maxson:

<https://indico.slac.stanford.edu/event/7467/contributions/5569/>

## Proposed new polarized beam sources from GaAs call for higher peak current

Facility	CW < 1 pC				Pulsed > 1 nC				CW > 10-100 pC		
	SLC	ELSA	S-DALINAC	CEBAF	MAMI	MESA	EIC	ILC	CLIC	PERLE	CEBAF++
PES Status	Closed	Hibernating	Hibernating	Operating	Operating	Commissioning	R&D	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed	Conceptual
Gun Voltage	120 kV	50 kV	115 kV → 200 kV	130 kV → 200 kV	100	100 → 150	300 kV	200 kV → 350 kV	140 kV	350 kV	350
Number of electrons/microbunch	$1 \times 10^{11}$	$1.5 \times 10^{12}$ (macro)	$1.0 \times 10^4$	$1.8 \times 10^6$	$0.25 \times 10^6$	$0.72 \times 10^6$	$4.7 \times 10^{10}$	$3 \times 10^{10}$	$0.37 \times 10^{10}$	$0.31 \times 10^{10}$	$2.5 \times 10^8$
Number of microbunches	2	CW	CW	CW	CW	CW	8	1312	312	CW	CW
Width of microbunch	2 ns	-	50 ps	25 ps	50 ps	50 ps	1.6 ns	1 ns	0.1 ns	-	50 ps
Time between microbunches	61.6 ns	-	333 ps	4 ns	400 ps	776 ps	2.45 us	556 ns	1 ns	-	4 ns
Microbunch Rep Rate	16 MHz	-	3 GHz	250 MHz	2.499 GHz	1.3 GHz	400 kHz	1.8 MHz	-	40 MHz	250 MHz
Width of macropulse	64 ns	1 us	-	-	-	-	2.45 us *	0.73 ms	156 ns	-	-
Macropulse repetition rate	120 Hz	50 Hz	-	-	-	-	100*	$5 (10) \text{ Hz}$	50 Hz	-	-
Charge per macropulse	16 nC	-	1.7 fC	0.28 pC	0.04 pC	0.11 pC	7.5 nC*	4.8 nC	0.96 nC	500 pC	40 pC
Charge per micropulse	32 nC	250 nC	-	-	-	-	15 nC*	6300 nC	300 nC	-	-
Average current from gun	2 uA	12.5 uA	< 5 uA	70 uA	100 uA	150 uA	56 nA	32 (64) uA	15 uA	20,000 uA	10,000 uA
Average current in macropulse	0.064 A	-	-	-	-	-	128 nA*	19.8 mA	-	-	-
Duty Factor	$2.8 \text{ E-7}$	$5 \text{ E-5}$	0.15	0.025	1	1	1.60E-08	$1.8 \times 10^{-2}$	-	-	0.025
Peak current of micropulse	2 A	250 mA (macro)	33 uA	5.6 mA	1 mA	2.3 mA	4.5 A	4.8 A	9.6 A	-	0.8 A
Current density	10 A/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.5 A/cm <sup>2</sup>	17 mA/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.7 A/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.3A/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.3A/cm <sup>2</sup>	16 A/cm <sup>2</sup>	6 A/cm <sup>2</sup>	12 A/cm <sup>2</sup>	-	< 4 A/cm <sup>2</sup>
Laser Size (dia)	1 cm	0.8 cm	0.05 cm	0.1 cm	0.03cm	0.05	0.6 cm	1 cm	1 cm	-	> 0.5 cm

Older sources

Newer sources

J. Grames, Snowmass 2021 Electron Source Workshop

High voltage DC gun using Super lattice GaAs photocathode for EIC polarized electron source

Erdong Wang  
LCWS 2023  
May, 18<sup>th</sup> 2023

Electron-Ion Collider

BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY | Jefferson Lab | U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY Office of Science

See talk by C. Hernandez-Garcia:

<https://indico.slac.stanford.edu/event/7467/contributions/5631/>

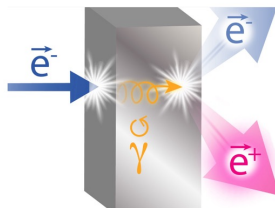
See talk by E. Wang:

<https://indico.slac.stanford.edu/event/7467/contributions/6108/>



## High Power Solid Target for Positron Source at CEBAF

- $e^+$  Production by Polarized  $e^-$  Beam
- Radiation Damage and Heat Load in Target
- Design of High Power Target
- Target Material Tests with  $e^-$  Beam and Laser



A. Ushakov<sup>1,2</sup>, S. Covrig<sup>1</sup>, J. Grames<sup>1</sup>, S. Habet<sup>1,2</sup>,  
C. Le Galliard<sup>2</sup>, E. Voutier<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility, Newport News, VA, USA

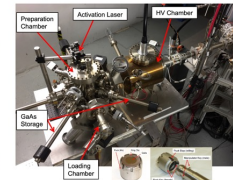
<sup>2</sup>Université Paris-Saclay, CNRS/IN2P3/IJCLab, Orsay, France

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## Other WPs: polarized $e^-$ and $e^+$ sources, WP-prime 4-10

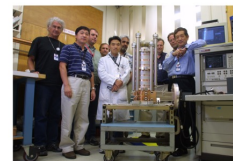
1. Polarized electron source design
  - o JLab played leading role in planning remaining development, there is a new US-Japan collaboration
2. Polarized positron source (baseline)
  - o Capture and acceleration for positron source (was prototyped during GDE phase by U.S. labs)
  - o Developing undulator technology for positron source – synergy with light sources, where helical undulators are now used
3.  $e^-$  driven positron source (backup)
  - o Investigation of shortening electron linac using C<sup>3</sup> technology



Polarized electron source at JLab, P. Adderley et al., Phys. Rev. Acc. Beams (2010)



Superconducting helical undulator at Argonne, M. Kasa et al. Phys. Rev. Acc. Beams (2020)



L-Band capture section at SLAC F. Wang et al., PAC09 (2009)

See talk by A. Ushakov:

<https://indico.slac.stanford.edu/event/7467/contributions/5582/>

See talk by S. Belomestnykh:

P5 SLAC Townhall