

# **Using Time-Resolved Retarding Field Analyzer Measurements**

# to Determine the SEY Mitigation Effectiveness of Grooves

-- Bonus: first look at last night's data --

Jim Crittenden

Cornell Laboratory for Accelerator-Based Sciences and Education

Electron Cloud Meeting

17 April 2013





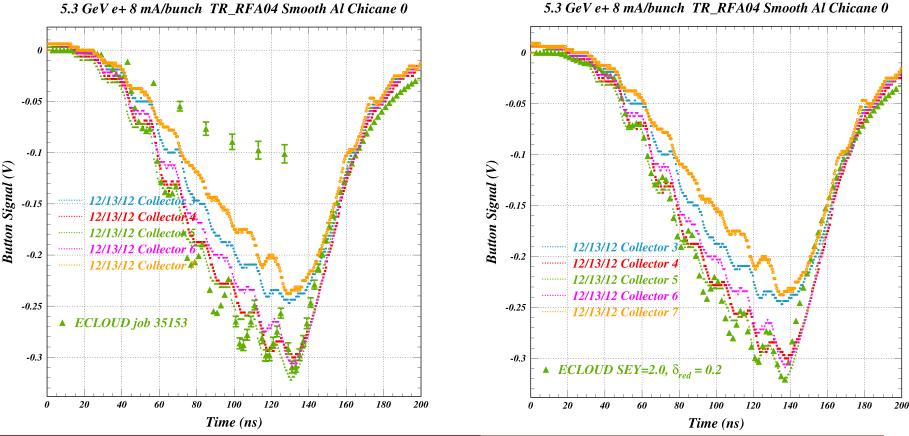


## **Progress in modeling the TR RFA Data**

### **Status on 10 April**

5.3 GeV e+ 8 mA/bunch TR RFA04 Smooth Al Chicane 0

#### **Present Status**



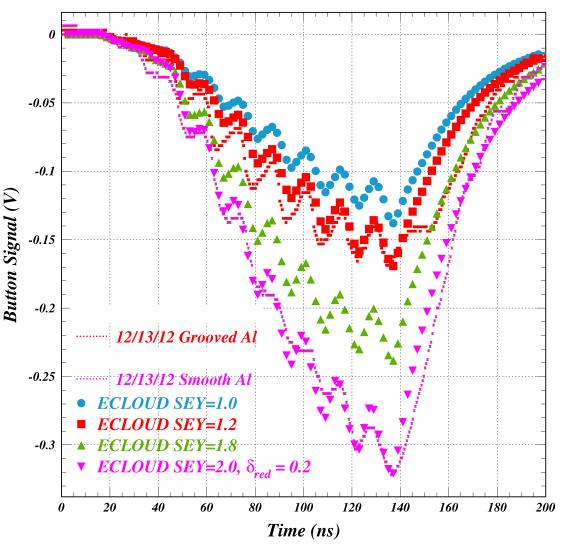
Removed bug in RC time constant convolution. RC unchanged at 25 ns. Tuned photoelectron energy distribution, photon rate, RFA acceptance function. Canonical Al secondary yield model unchanged:  $\delta_{t} = 1.8$ ,  $\delta_{u} = 0.2$ ,  $\delta_{d} = 0.4$ 

Using Time-Resolved RFA Measurements to Determine SEY Mitigation Effectiveness for Grooves / J.A. Crittenden 17 April 2013

Cornell University Laboratory for Elementary-Particle Physics

### Sensitivity to the secondary emission model

12/13/2012 5.3 GeV e+ 8 mA/bunch Collector 5



In contrast to the modeling studies for the shielded pickup data with SEYmitigating coatings, the photoelectron production model is unchanged in the time-resolved RFA experiments, since the photoelectron production is predominantly at the primary photon impact point on the outside of the vacuum chamber.

This example comparison shows the sensitivity to the peak secondary yield to be better than 10%. Is this plot a candidate for our IPAC'13 paper?

This determination of the effective SEY value for grooves should instruct our upcoming publication on the electron cloud buildup analysis for the ILC damping ring. However, in that design we recommend TiN-coated grooves.

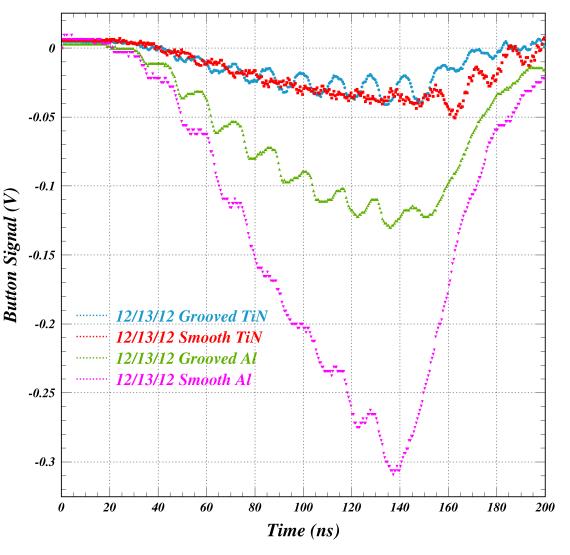
17 April 2013 Using Time-Resolved RFA Measurements to Determine SEY Mitigation Effectiveness for Grooves / J.A.Crittenden



Cornell University Laboratory for Elementary-Particle Physics

## Effectiveness of TiN-coated grooves

12/13/2012 5.3 GeV e+ 8 mA/bunch Collector 6



Is it worthwhile going to the effort of using grooves in a TiN-coated vacuum chamber?

JPS reports that when the chicane magnetic field is set to 800 G, these already-small signals disappear entirely.

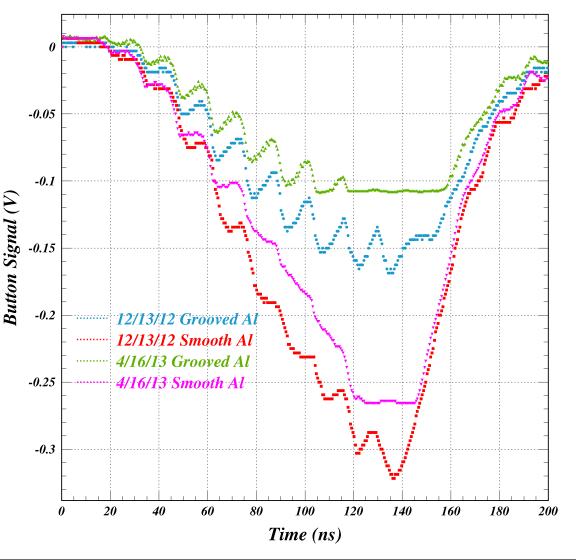
17 April 2013 Using Tin

Using Time-Resolved RFA Measurements to Determine SEY Mitigation Effectiveness for Grooves / J.A. Crittenden



### First look at yesterday's measurements by JPS

4/16/2013 5.3 GeV e+ 8 mA/bunch Collector 5



Some apparent reduction in SEY.

There is an opportunity today to remedy the saturation problem. The shift starts half an hour from now.

17 April 2013 Using Time-Resolved RFA Measurements to Determine SEY Mitigation Effectiveness for Grooves / J.A. Crittenden



## **Shielded pickups Time-resolved RFAs**

Number of holes	169	261
Hole diameter	0.76 mm	<b>1.7 mm</b>
Transparency	29.8%	15.4%
Hole depth	<b>1.8 - 2.4 mm</b>	<b>5.0 - 7.5 mm</b>
Tan O <sub>max</sub>	0.32 - 0.42	0.23 - 0.34
Θ <sub>max</sub>	18-23 degrees	13-19 degrees

Number of collectors	3	9
<b>Collector pitch</b>	14 mm	<b>5.8 mm</b>
<b>Collector width</b>	18 mm (round)	<b>5.8 mm</b>