# Estimation of the Primary electrons (photon-electron)

#### **Method:**

- Normalized electron current by the calculated photon-flux at each collector
- Compare the electron current at low beam current, where there is no multipacting

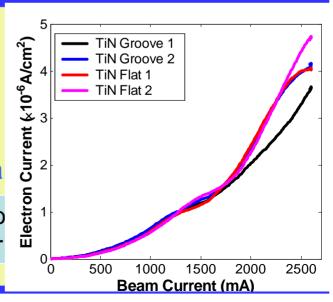
## Results (relative Photon electron same amount of photons):

1. Flat 1: 1.0

2. Flat 2: 0.8 (why 20% smaller tha

3. Groove 1: 0.055 (1/18.26) — Photo factor

4. Groove 2: 0.055 (1/18.35)



#### Examples of Reduction photon electron

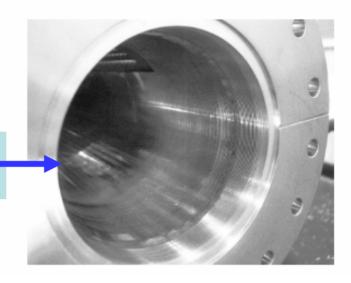
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#### Sawtooth surface

Application of a sawtooth surface to accelerator beam chambers with low electron emission rate by Y. Suetsugu, et al., J. Vac. Sci. Technol. A 21(1), 186 (2003).

The reduction was by a factor of **24~27** 





Ante\_chamber (Y. Suetsugu, et. al. EPAC2006)



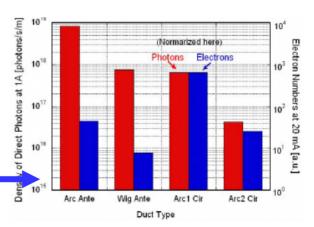
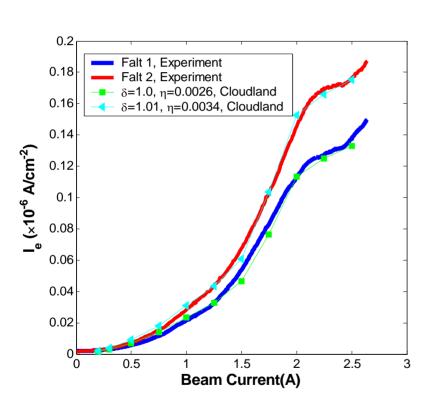
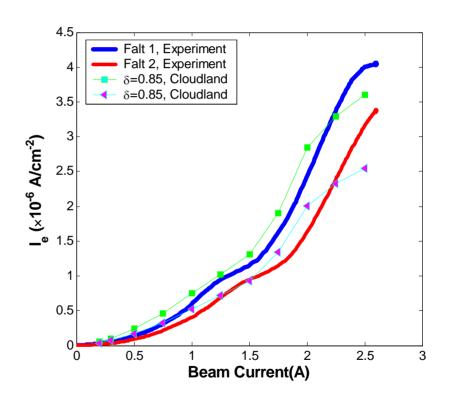


Figure 3 Comparison between measured electron numbers and line densities of direct photons for four types of beam ducts. The electron numbers were normalized to photon numbers at "Arc1 Cir".

#### SEY estimation





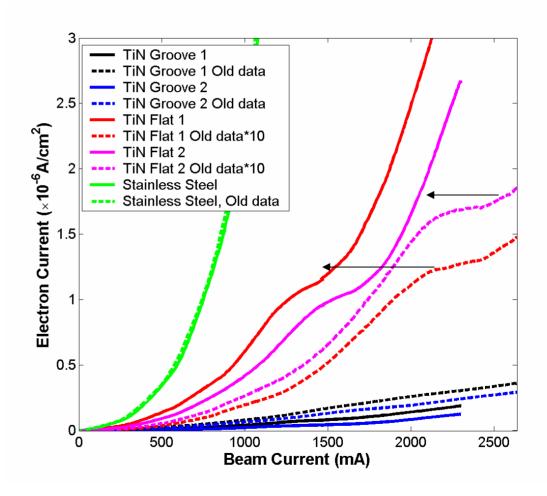
Before alignment

After alignment

SLAC ILC R&D meeting Oct. 29, 2007

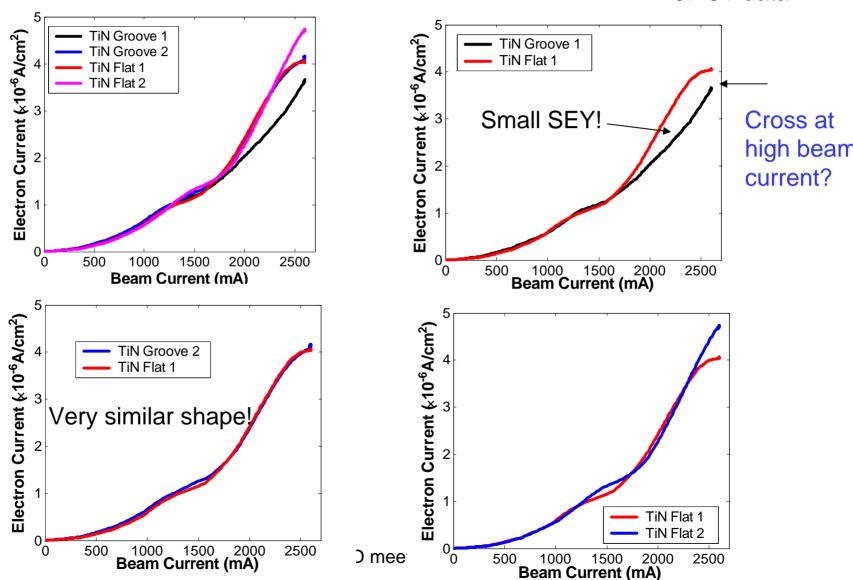
### Fitting after alignment

- ➤ E-current in the flat chambers increases by a factor >10; the shape also changed!
- However, We don't have clear reason to change the shape of e-current line in simulation.

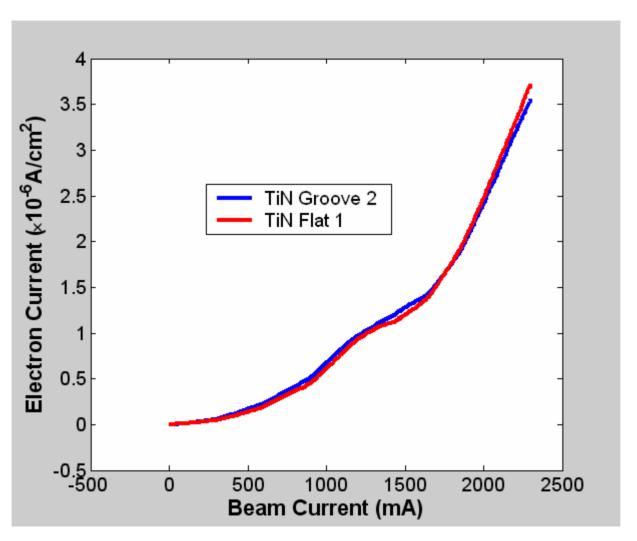


## E-current line shape—(SEY)

07-31-data



#### Data 07-25-2007



SLAC ILC R&D meeting Oct. 29, 2007

### Summary

- ➤ The e-current in grooved chamber is 18 times smaller than the e-current in flat 1; the effect of rectangular surface is similar as the sawtooth surface.
- ➤ There is no significant secondary electron (SEY) reduction in grooved chambers

Chamber	Normalized Primary electrons	SEY reduction
Flat 1	1	
Flat 2	0.8	
Groove 1	1/18	some <sup>1</sup>
Groove 2	1/18	No

- 1. Electron current at high beam current (Groove 1 chamber)
- 2. What is the difference of groove 1 and Groove 2? SLAC ILC R&D meeting Oct. 29, 2007