

# Numerical study of the effect of secondary electron emission on the dynamics of electron clouds in gyrotron guns

S. Guinchard<sup>1</sup>, G. Le Bars<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Physics Section (SPH), CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland

<sup>2</sup> Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Swiss Plasma Center (SPC), CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland

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- Code `espic2D` does not take account (yet) for secondary electron emissions, induced by ions collected at the electrodes. Let us denote these ion-induced electron emissions by IIEE from now on.
- Goal: Implement a module to add those IIEE to `espic2D`

- We seek an expression for the **electron yield**  $\gamma$
- It is expected that  $\gamma$  depends on the **incident particle energy**, the target density i.e a **material parameter** including cross sections for particle interactions, as well as **transport phenomena** occurring for produced electrons.
- Semi-empirical model: **Schou** (1988) [Hassel92]

$$\gamma = \Lambda \cdot \beta \cdot \left. \frac{dE}{dx} \right|_e \quad (1)$$

- In the above Eq.(1),  $\Lambda$  includes the cross sections for collisions with energy deposition,  $\beta$  accounts for energy transport by recoil electrons, and  $dE/dx$  corresponds to the energy deposited in the solid by the ion colliding with electrons (subscript e).

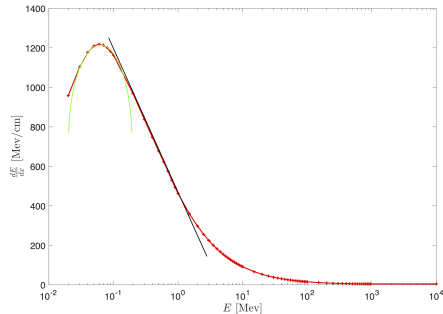
[illegible]

- Research of tabulated values (semi-empirical model) for the physical parameters:
  - $dE/dx$  from [Janni]
  - $\beta$  and  $\Lambda = \Lambda_{exp}$  from [Hassel92]

**Figure:** Energy loss values from [Janni82]

## EPFL Appropriate fit for the data

- In order to implement the energy loss of deposited ions, we need to find the appropriate fit:  
To do so, one has to determine the **energy distribution of ions collected at the electrode**, and match it with the energy loss curve.
- In Fig.(2), the energy loss of protons in Aluminum has been plotted on the expected energy range of 20 keV to 1 GeV (see red curve).  
E.g if the protons are mainly distributed in parabolic region (green) → quadratic fit  
Else a linear fit may be more appropriate.



**Figure:** Energy loss for protons in aluminum (red) - possible fits for the data in interesting regions (green - black)

## EPFL Initial configuration

- Initial configuration: generation of ions with maxwelian velocity profile
- Cylindrical symmetry and ions generated at different  $r = R_0$
- Potential bias of  $20kV$  - radial  $\mathbf{E}$

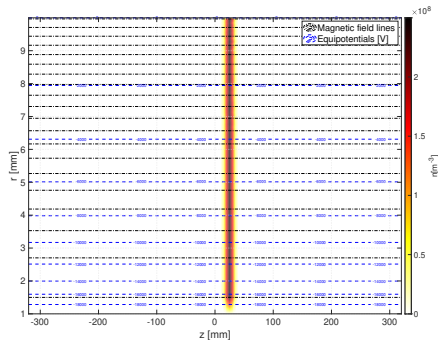


Figure: Initial ion density profile

## EPFL Energy collected at the electrode

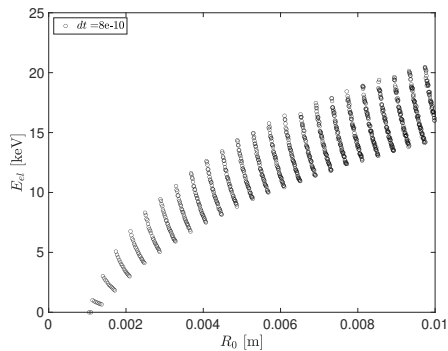


Figure: Energy collected at the electrode -  $dt = 8e^{-10}$

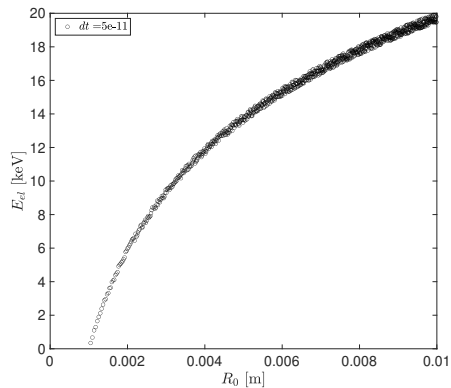


Figure: Energy collected at the electrode -  $dt = 1e^{-11}$

# EPFL Kinetic energy and energy loss $dE/dx$

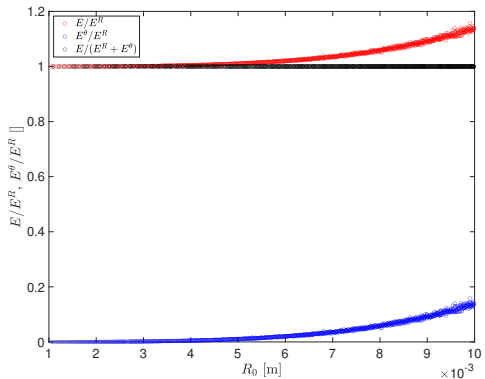


Figure: Ratio of the different components of kinetic energy

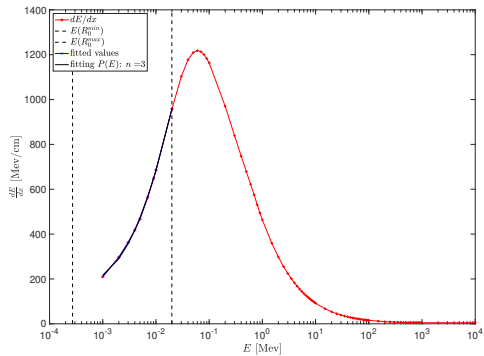


Figure: Energy loss and energy range of interest with polynomial fit



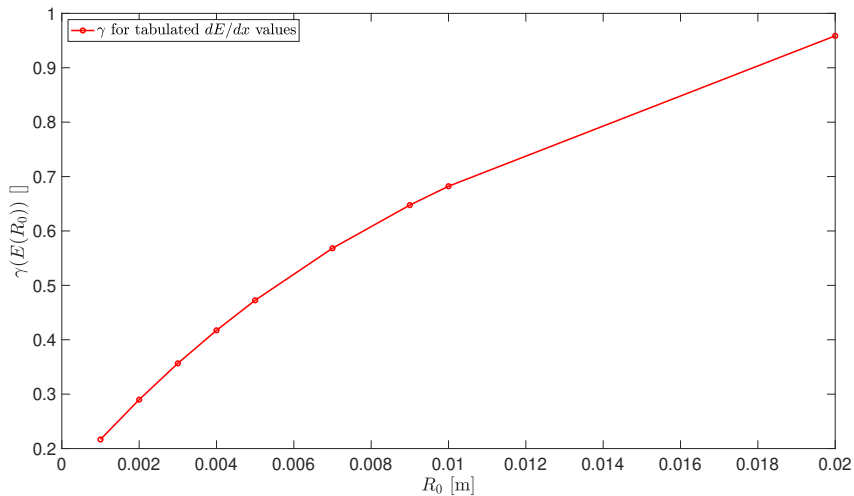


Figure: Yield over the fitted energy interval, given as a function of the energy through  $R_0$