MAGNETIZED AND FLAT BEAM EXPERIMENT AT FAST

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Introduction

A charged particle with mass m and charge q moving in axially symmetric EM-field has a constant of motion associated with its canonical angular momentum (CAM). This statement is also known as Busch’s theorem and conventionally the integral of motion is written as [1]:

\[ L = \gamma m r^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} eB_z(z)r^2 + O(r^4), \] (1)

where \((r, \theta, z)\) are cylindrical coordinates.

The conservation of the CAM \(L\) yields that the mechanical angular momentum (MAM) of the beam in the magnetic-field-free zone is: \(|L| = \gamma m |r \times dr| = \frac{1}{2} eB_0r_0^2\), where \(r_0\) is the field at the cathode surface, and \(r\) is the particle coordinate at the cathode and \(p\) is the particle coordinate at the measurement location downstream of the cathode. The norm of \(|L|\) can be computed as \(L = |r \times p| = xp_x - yp_y\).

Following Ref. [2], we introduce the magnetization \(L = \langle L \rangle/2\gamma mc\), which characterizes the MAM (canonical angular momentum) associated to the beam. Let’s also define a geometric 4D emittance as \(\epsilon_{4D} = \epsilon_u^2 = \sqrt{\Sigma} = (\sigma \sigma')^2\), where \(\epsilon_u\) - uncorrelated round beam emittance, \(\Sigma = 4 \times 4\) beam matrix, \(\sigma\) and \(\sigma'\) are respectively the round-beam RMS size and divergence. A beam is said to be magnetized when \(L \gg \epsilon_u\). One can show that in such a state the new eigenemittances are [3–7]:

\[ \epsilon_+ = \sqrt{\epsilon_u^2 + L^2} \pm L \to \epsilon_+ \approx 2L, \quad \epsilon_- \approx \frac{\epsilon_u^2}{2L} \] (2)

and therefore the emittance ratio or “flatness” will be:

\[ \frac{\epsilon_+}{\epsilon_-} = \frac{4L^2}{\epsilon_u^2} = \frac{1}{\beta z} \frac{eB_z}{\sigma_0^2} \frac{\sigma'^2_0}{\sigma_0^2} \]

Previously, experimental generation of CAM and flat beams was demonstrated at Fermilab’s A0 facility [8–11] and an emittance ratio of 100 was achieved at the beam energy of 15 MeV and bunch charge of 0.5 nC. The forthcoming round of experiment at IOTA/FAST facility will focus on further (i) understanding the round-to-flat beam transformation over various optimizing parameters, (ii) exploring the generation of compressed flat beams [12], (iii) investigating possible applications of the produced flat beams.

IOTA/FAST Facility

IOTA/FAST facility depicted on Fig. 1 is electron accelerator facility at Fermilab which will comprise of linear 300 MeV injector and 150 MeV electron ring. The injector beamline includes a L-band RF gun with a Cs:Te photocathode on its back plate. The gun is surrounded by a bucking and main solenoids, positioned in a way that they nominally yield a vanishing magnetic field \(B_0\) at the photocathode surface. When the solenoids are tuned to provide a non-vanishing axial magnetic field \(B_0\) at the cathode, the electrons acquire CAM (see Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transverse emittance (norm.)</td>
<td>&lt;2</td>
<td>(\mu m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beam energy</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>MeV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slice energy spread</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>keV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal charge</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>pC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunch length</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>ps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta-function (CC2 exit)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicanne slit mask width, w</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>(\mu m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy chirp, h</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>m⁻¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicanne dispersion, (\eta)</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitudinal dispersion, (R_{36})</td>
<td>-0.18</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Electrons are further accelerated in two 1.3 GHz SRF accelerating cavities up to the energy of 50 MeV; electron bunch can be also compressed in the magnetic chicane, located upstream of the cryomodule - a total of 8 1.3 GHz SRF accelerating cavities that boost the beam up to 300 MeV. Injector optics can be matched and loaded in the machine on-the-fly via recently developed control tools [13]. For a detailed description of the facility, please see Refs. [14–16]. IOTA/FAST injector has a number of vertical and horizontal multislit diagnostic stations located up-/downstream of
the bunch compressor (at X107 and X118 locations), that allow measurement of the beam emittance in both transverse planes [17]. These devices will be used to study the conservation of $\epsilon_u$ and emittance dilution during bunch compression [12]. Furthermore, IOTA/FAST injector contains multiple YAG viewers, which can be used for quadrupole scan emittance measurement. Additional multislit mask is installed inside magnetic chicane to allow formation of the microbunched beams for further radiation generation experiments.

**CAM REMOVAL**

CAM can be removed from electron beam by propagating it through the series of three skewed quadrupoles. Such a quadrupole channel is conventionally called Round-to-Flat Beam (RTFB) adapter or transformer. Let the RTFB transformer be described by matrix product $R_{RTFB} = Q_3D_3Q_2D_2Q_1$, where $D_i = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & d_i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $Q_i = \begin{pmatrix} \pm q_i & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

drift and quadrupole transfer matrix respectively. $R_{RTFB} = M_{\phi}R_{RTFB}'M_{\phi}$, where $M_{\phi}$ is rotation matrix. Note, that $R_{RTFB}$ is $4 \times 4$ matrix and $D_i$ and $Q_i$ are $2 \times 2$ main diagonal blocks of the $4 \times 4$ transverse transfer matrix of drift (quadrupole) respectively. Then the beam second moment matrix $\Sigma_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{XX} & \Sigma_{XY} \\ \Sigma_{YX} & \Sigma_{YY} \end{pmatrix}$ is transformed as $\Sigma_f = R_{RTFB}\Sigma_0R_{RTFB}'$, where $\Sigma_{(X,Y),(X,Y)}$ are $2 \times 2$ blocks of $\Sigma$ matrix, $\Sigma_0$ is the beam matrix at the entrance of the RTFB transformer; $\Sigma_f$ is the beam matrix at the exit of the transformer. RTFB transformer transfer matrix can be rewritten in block form as $R_{RTFB} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$ and the condition to remove CAM $\Sigma_{fxY} = 0$ yields [18]:

$$A\Sigma_0B + B\Sigma_0A + A\Sigma_CA + B\Sigma_CB = 0.$$  

Solving the latter matrix equation gives two sets of solution for quadrupole strength $q = 1/f$, where $f$ is focal length; see also Ref. [9]

$$q_1 = \pm \sqrt{-d_2(d_2s_{21} + s_{11}) + d_2s_{22} + s_{12}},$$

$$q_2 = \frac{(d_2 + d_3)(q_1 - s_{21}) - s_{11}}{d_3(d_2q_1s_{11} - 1)},$$

$$q_3 = \frac{d_2(q_2 - q_1s_{12}) - s_{22}}{d_2(d_2q_2s_{22} + q_1s_{12} - 1) + d_3(s_{12}(q_1 + q_2) - 1)},$$

where $q_1$ is the quadrupole strength, $d_2$, $d_3$ are the distances between first and second, and second and third quadrupole respectively, $s_{ij}$ are the elements of $2 \times 2$ matrix $S$ that is defined as [2]: $S = \pm \frac{1}{\Sigma_{XX}}JS_{XX}^{-1} = \mp \frac{1}{\kappa^2\sigma^2 + \sigma^2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\sigma^2 \\ \kappa^2\sigma^2 + \sigma^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, where $\kappa = L/\sigma^2$, $\Sigma_{XX}$ is $2 \times 2$ block of beam matrix, $J$ is symplectic unit matrix and $\epsilon = \sqrt{\epsilon_x^2 + L^2}$. For simplicity of the derivation, it was assumed the beam has a waist at the entrance of the RTFB transformer.

For IOTA/FAST quadrupole magnet the following relation is used to calculate it’s current: $I_q = (1.8205K \times p [MeV/c])/405.4$, where $K = q/L_{eff}$ and $L_{eff} = 16.7cm$ is the effective length of the quadrupole.

**BEAM DYNAMICS SIMULATIONS**

In order to investigate beam dynamics associated to non-zero residual magnetic field at the photocathode, we implemented IOTA/FAST injector beamline model in several codes: Astra, Impact-T and ELEGANT [19–21]. First, RF-gun solenoids configuration was optimized in Astra. The
maximum $B_z$ field at the cathode is 0.2 Tesla, and with bucking solenoid not reversed it is 0.18 Tesla. To ensure appropriate beam dynamics (e.g., no particle loss, good emittance, etc.) a comprehensive multi-objective genetic algorithm optimization was performed using the code [22] and IMPACT-T low energy beamline model. During the optimization, the Pareto fronts for bunch charge $Q = 1, 20, 200$ pC and $\varepsilon_n$ were determined, and configurations with $\varepsilon_n < 2\mu$m were selected for further study. Figure 3 represents simulated spot size as a function of $L$ and laser spot size on the cathode. To simulate beam dynamics in magnetic chicane, IMPACT-T model was used. Total energy spread was found to be 0.088% with uncorrelated energy spread at the center of the bunch 0.32 keV.

EXPERIMENTAL PLAN FOR RUN 2017

Prior to implementation of the RTFB transformer, an optimization of the round electron beam is required. For that matter, multislit emittance stations and quadrupole scan technique will be used. The initial values of the RTFB transformer settings will be calculated via Eq.3, then ELEGANT simplex optimization will be used to correct for chromaticity and other second order effects in the magnets; see Table 2 for example comparison. The RTFB adapter performance will be first demonstrated with low $B_{zc}$ value and then further optimized for maximum flatness. Beams with flatness of 400 and $\varepsilon_n = 20$ nm are expected at $Q=200$ pC; see Fig. 2. A dedicated study will be performed for the case of $Q = 2.2$ nC as a particular interest and possible future applications of magnetized beams in Jefferson Lab Electron-Ion Collider (JLEIC) project.

THZ RADIATION GENERATION

Multislit mask inserted in the magnetic chicane impose energy modulation which will be converted into density modulation upon the exit of the chicane. Such mechanism can be used for microbunching generation and further radiation generation. The radiation spectrum of the electron bunch is given by:

$$
\frac{d^2W}{dkd\Omega} = [N + N(N-1)b(k)^2]\left(\frac{d^2W}{dkd\Omega}\right)_e,$$

where $\left(\frac{dW}{dkd\Omega}\right)_e$ represents the single-electron radiation spectral fluence associated to the considered electromagnetic process (coherent transition radiation, CTR), $b(k) = \int \rho(x,y,z) \exp[-i(k_x x + k_y y + k_z z)] dx dy dz$ is the bunch form factor and $\rho(x,y,z)$ is the bunch distribution. In order for CTR spectrum to be independent of transverse beam size $\sigma_x$, it has to satisfy $\frac{1}{2}(k_x^2 + k_y^2)\sigma_x^2 << 1$ and $\sigma_x < 6.7$ mm at the radiator for 50MeV beam at frequency of radiation of 1 Thz. At the exit of the chicane, the bunch length is described by $\sigma_z = \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{\eta^2 + \Delta z^2} + (1 + hR_{56})^2(\Delta X^2 + \epsilon \beta)}$, where $\eta = 0.3$m is chicane dispersion, $h$ is the energy chirp, $\sigma_z$ is relative beam energy spread, $\Delta X = v/(2\sqrt{3})$ - RMS width of the slits, $\epsilon$ - geometric emittance and $\beta$ is beta-function value at the mask. When incorporated into Gaussian beam distribution $\rho(x, y, z)$, reduction of the geometric emittance can improve the peaks intensity of the radiation.

Using ELEGANT, the optics is matched so that the $\beta_x = 0.5$m at the slit (beam waist), with the five quadrupoles upstream of the chicane. The transmission rate of the electrons passing through the slits was about 5% from particle tracking. The microbunched electron beam distribution along the longitudinal direction is obtained after the chicane and plotted in Fourier domain on Figure 4, therefore represents the expected radiation spectra for the round beam and the flat beams. A dominant factor is the slice energy spread, which, if reduced, can further significantly increase the intensity of the radiation spectrum. Spectra displayed on Fig. 4 will be experimentally measured with a Martin-Puplett interferometer equipped with two pyroelectric detectors.

CONCLUSIONS

IOTA/FAST injector is capable of producing strong CAM modulated beams that can be used for various beam physics studies. Additionally, THz radiation generation process in the magnetic chicane can be enhanced by using emittance partitioning technique in RTFB transformer.
REFERENCES