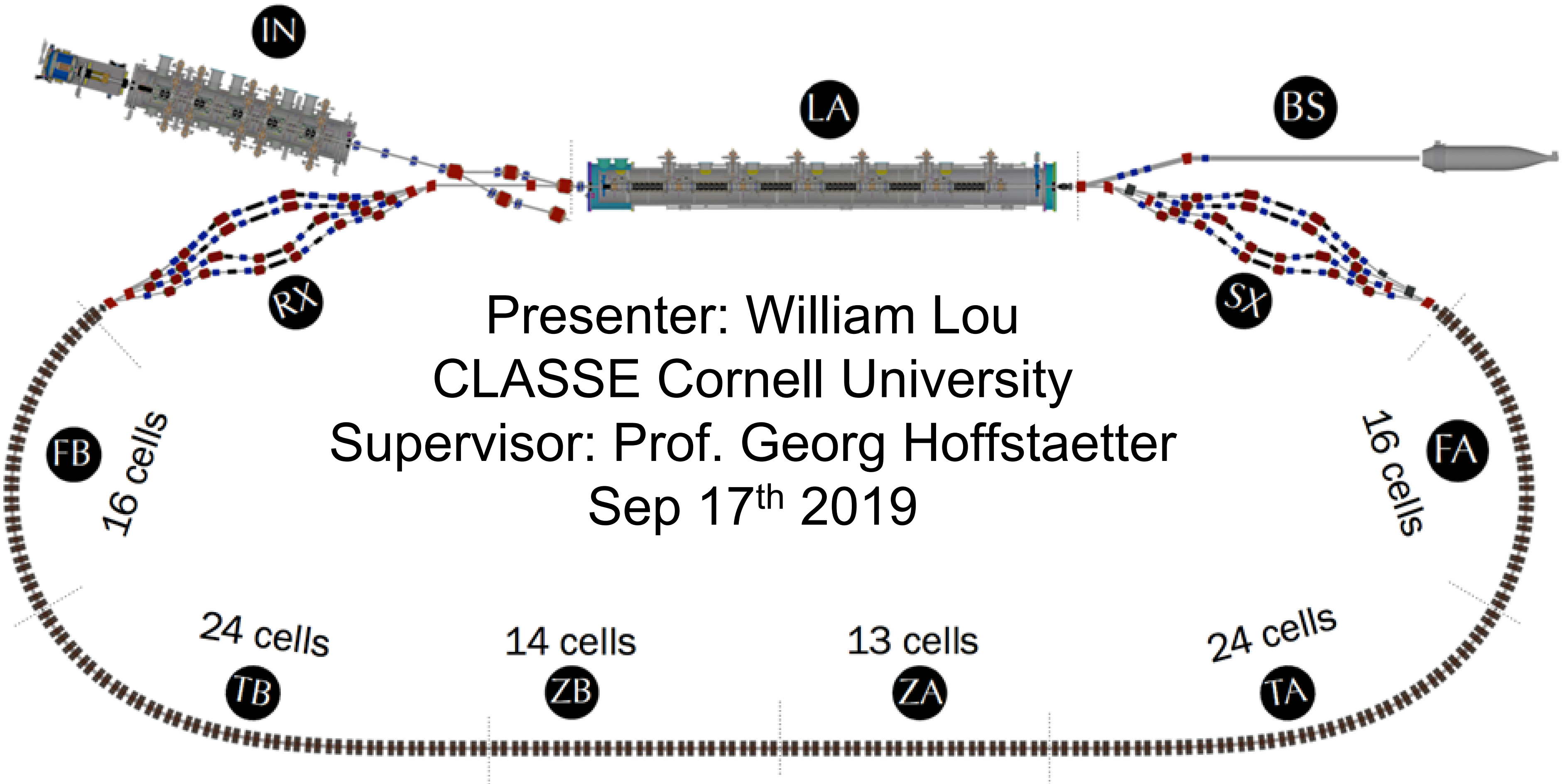
CSR Phase Space Dilution in CBETA



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CLASSE Cornell University
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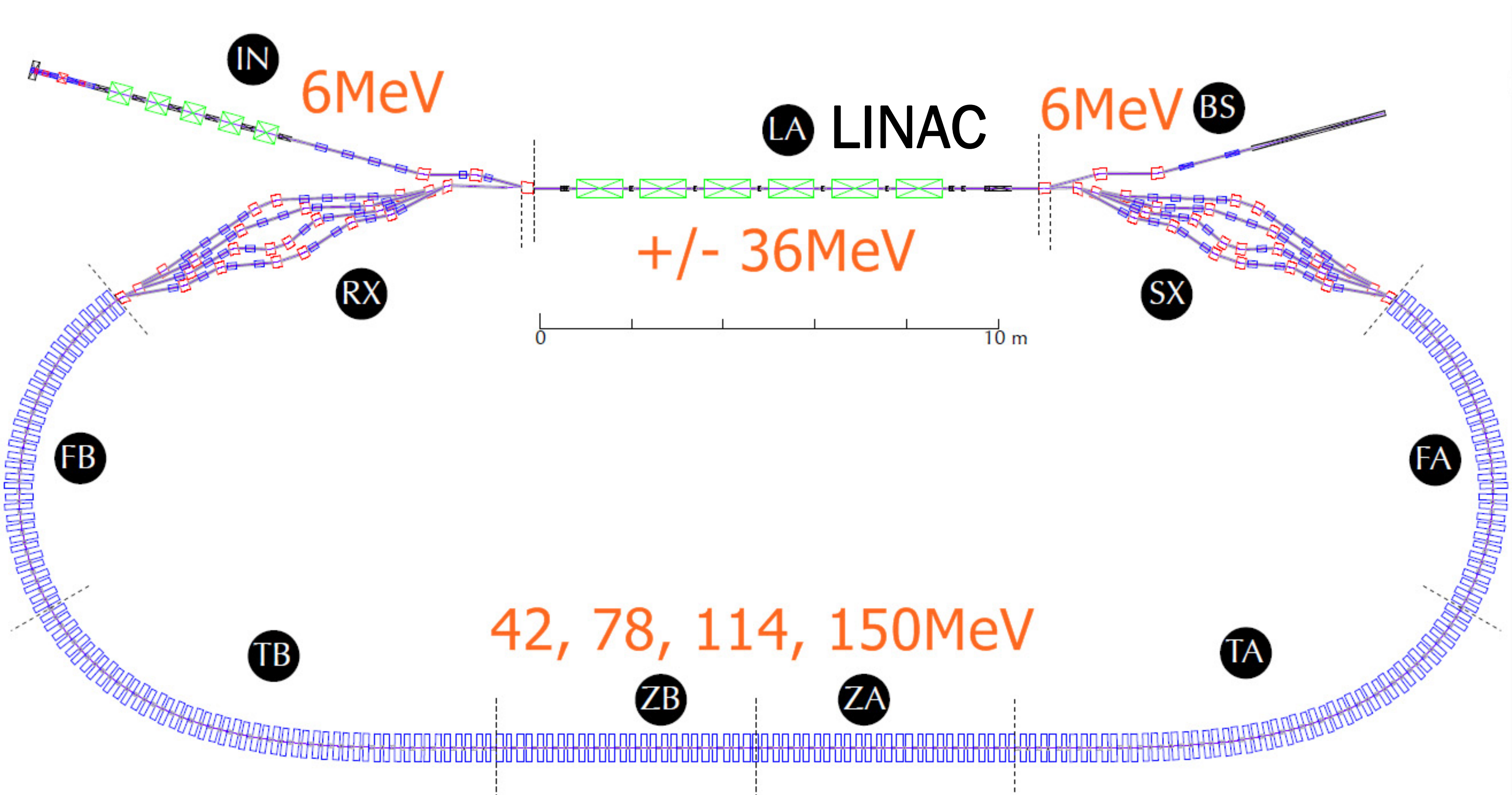
Sep 17th 2019

What is CBETA?

Cornell BNL ERL Test Accelerator



Fixed Field Alternating gradient (FFA) beamline

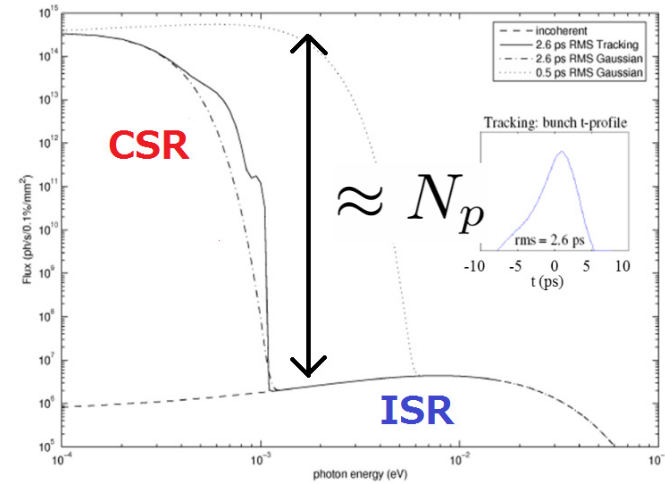
What is CSR?

- **Synchrotron Radiation** (SR) emitted by an electron “kicks” other electrons in the same bunch.

- The radiation at long wavelengths (on the order of the bunch length) can add **coherently**.

- The radiation intensity scales as N_p^2

SR Power spectrum of a 70pC Bunch through a dipole magnet



Courtesy of I.V. Bazarov

Effects on beam
- Increase energy spread and emittance
- Energy loss
- Potential micro-bunching Instability

See Helper slide #1 for detailed description

Bmad Simulation Overview

Two particle interaction

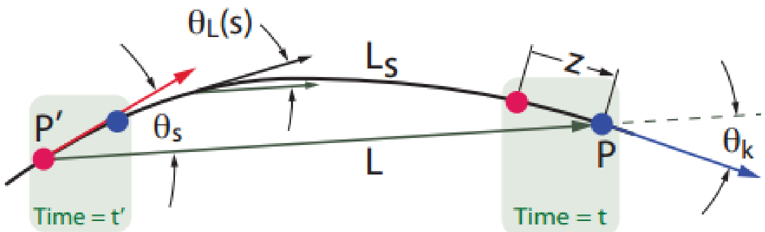


Figure 1: CSR calculation geometry. A "source" particle (red dots) is a distance z behind the "kicked" particle (blue dots). The radiation from the "source" particle at point P' and time t' interacts at some later time t with the kicked particle at point P.

$$\left(\frac{d\mathcal{E}}{ds}\right)_{\mathrm{CSR}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ds' \, \frac{d\lambda(s')}{ds'} \, I_{\mathrm{CSR}}(s - s')$$

$$I_{\mathrm{CSR}} = -r_e m c^2 \left(\frac{2\,\epsilon_L}{z\,L} + \frac{2}{L} \frac{\gamma^2\,\theta_s\,\theta_k}{1+\gamma^2\,\theta_s^2} \right)$$

1D Model in Bmad

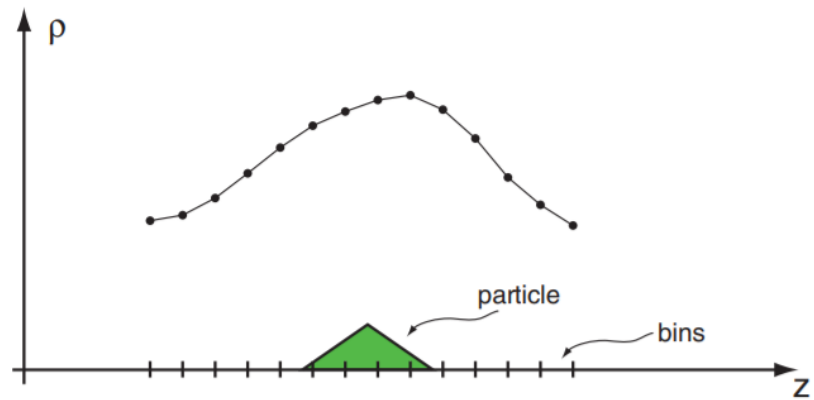


FIG. 6. (Color) Bmad implementation of the CSR algorithm. The beam of particles is divided up into a number of bins. The contribution of a particle to a bin's total charge is determined by the overlap of the particle's triangular charge distribution and the bin.

$$d\mathcal{E}_j = ds_{\mathrm{slice}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_b} (\lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1}) \, \frac{I_{\mathrm{CSR}}(j-i) + I_{\mathrm{CSR}}(j-i+1)}{2}$$

Important parameters:

- Np (# particles)
- Nb (# bins)
- Q (bunch charge)

Extra features:

- Can include Space Charge at high energy
- Can include shielding effect
- Can handle the case when design orbit is not the reference orbit (like FFA cells)

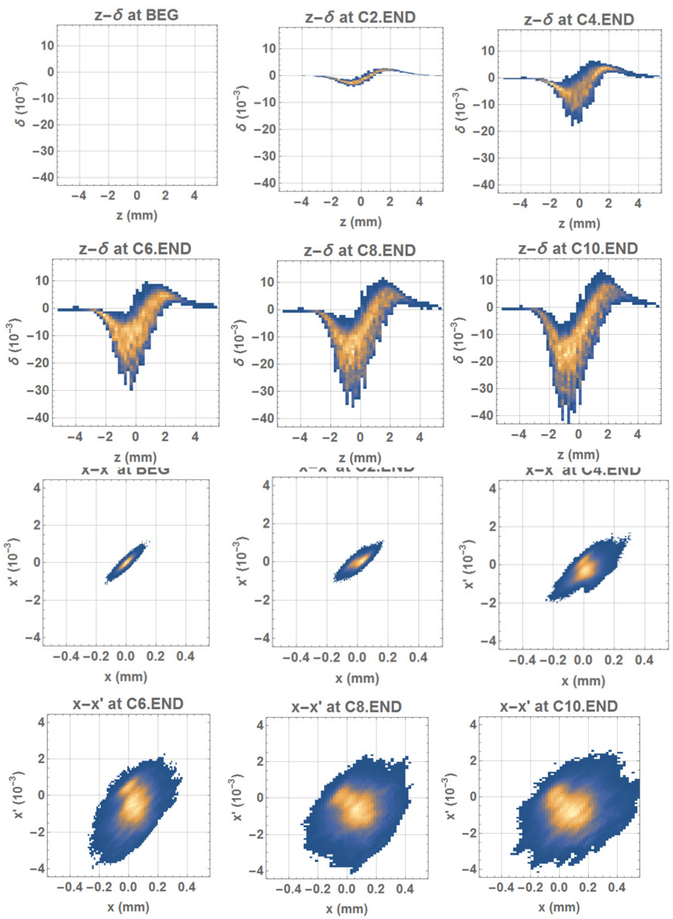
Benchmarking with Elegant

(10 equivalent FA cells, Np = 1M, Nb = 3000, Q = 5nC)

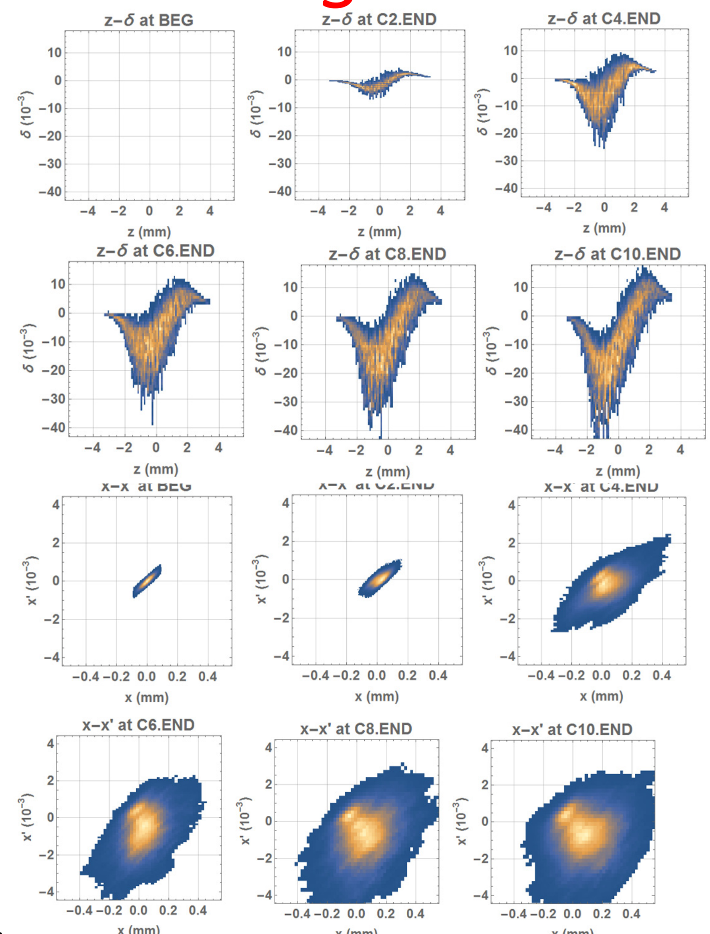
z-pz

x-px

Bmad



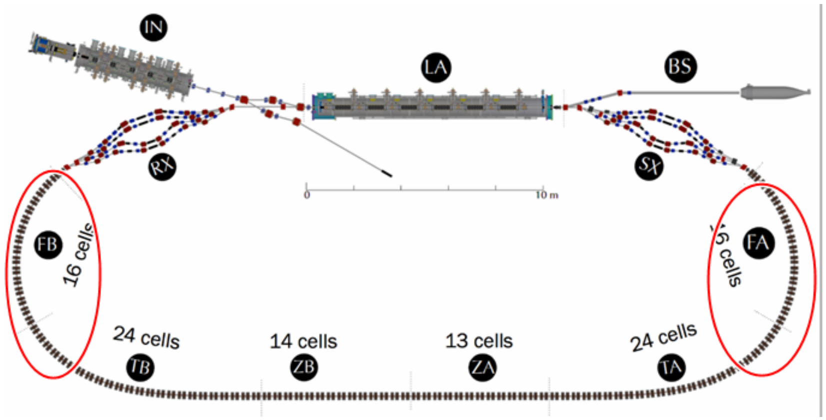
Elegant



<u>The two programs agree well</u>

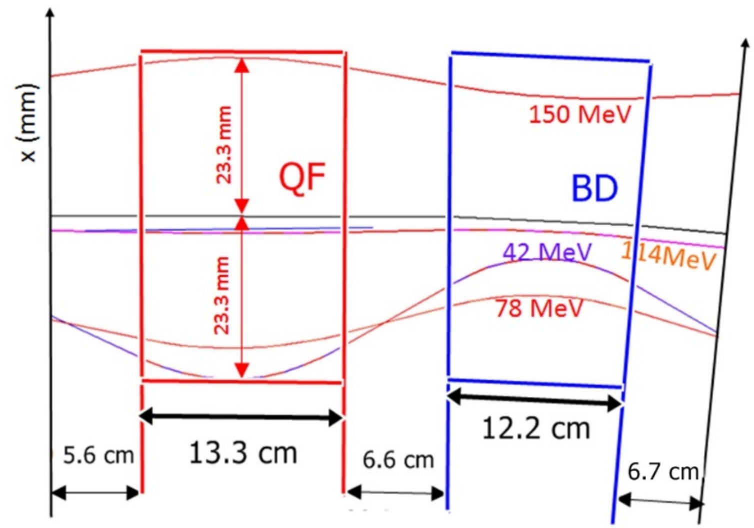
Note: Elegant CSR cannot handle FFA cells (design ≠ reference orbit), so FA cells were converted into equivalent bends and drifts for comparison

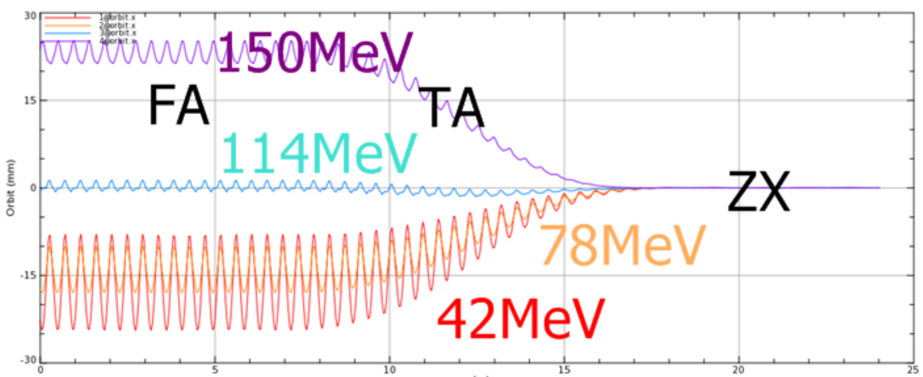
Which CBETA section(s) generate the most CSR ?



The bunch undergoes the most "bending" in FA and FB

One periodic FA cell



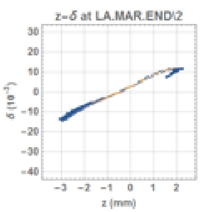
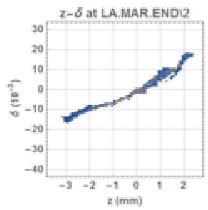
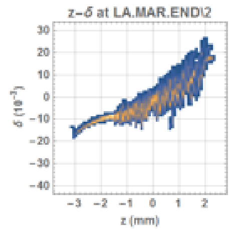
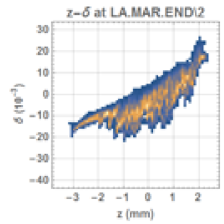
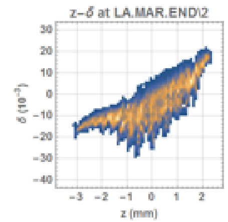
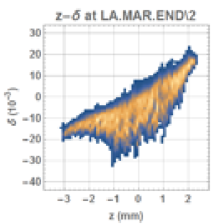
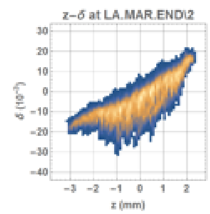
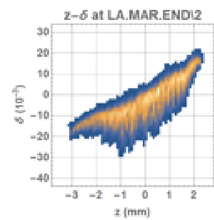
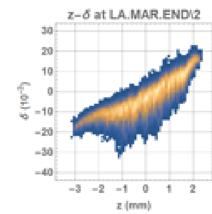
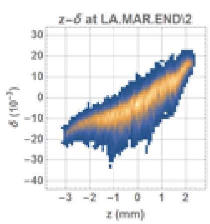
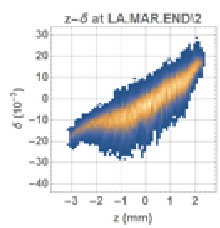
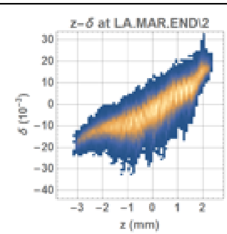
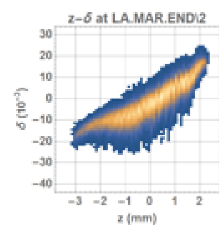


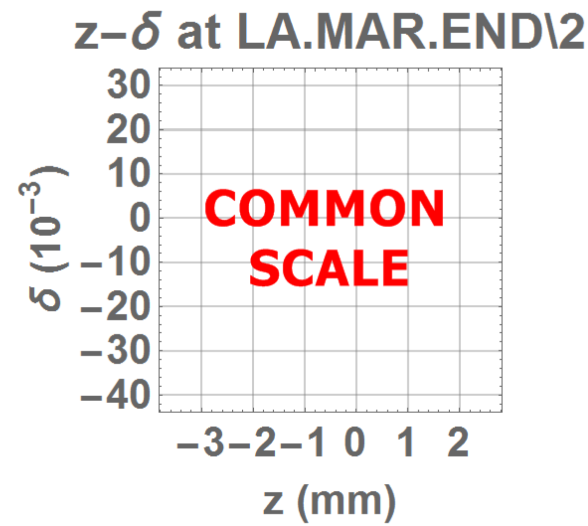
The bending is different for the four design orbits

Effect of varying Nb

CBETA 1-pass (Np = 600k, Q=25pC)

z-pz phase space at the end of LINAC pass 2 (6 MeV)

No CSR	100	400	700	1000
				
	1500	2000	2500	3000
				
	3500	4000	4500	5000
				



Np/Nb cannot be too small

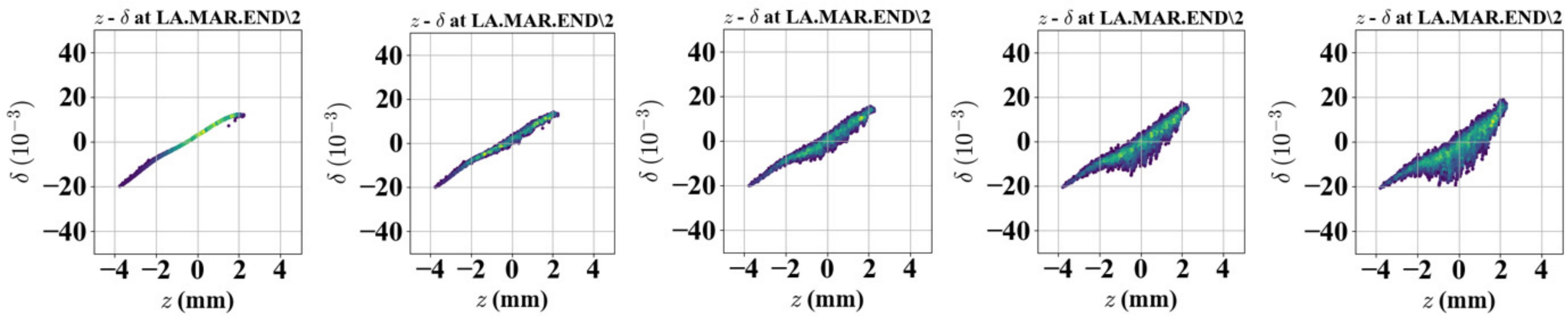
Picked Nb = 2500

Effect of varying Q

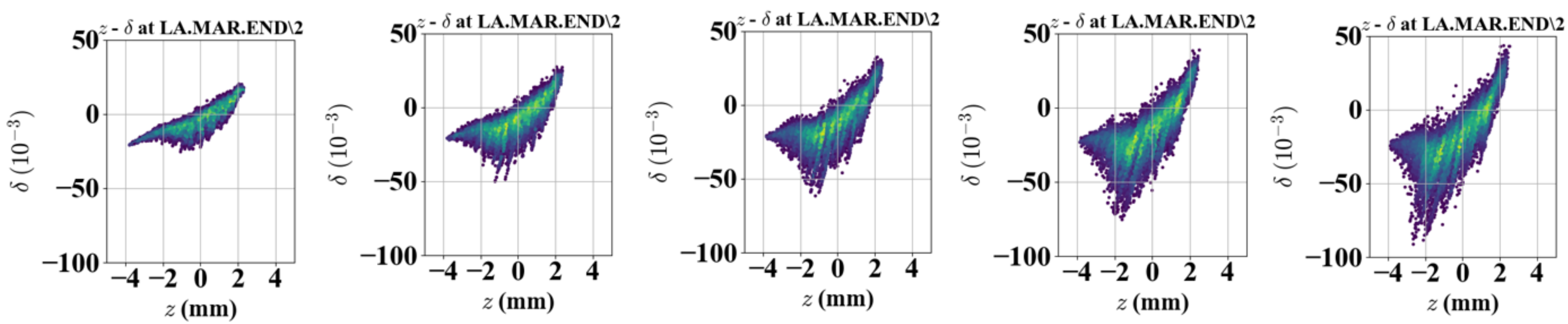
CBETA 1-pass (Np = 1M, Nb = 2500)

z-pz phase space at the end of LINAC pass 2 (6 MeV)

No CSR	5pC	10pC	15pC	20pC



25pC	50pC	75pC	100pC	125pC



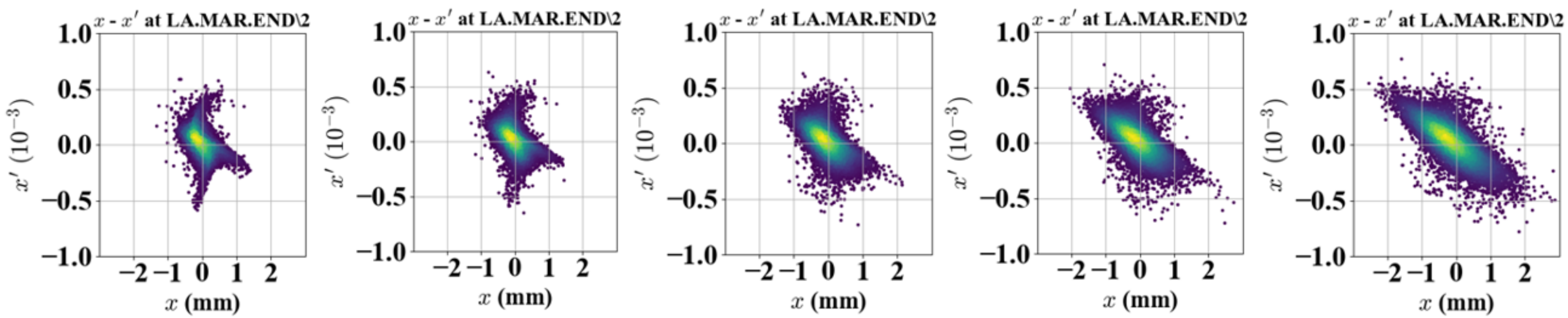
For Q=50pC, max energy spread exceeds ±5.0%

Effect of varying Q

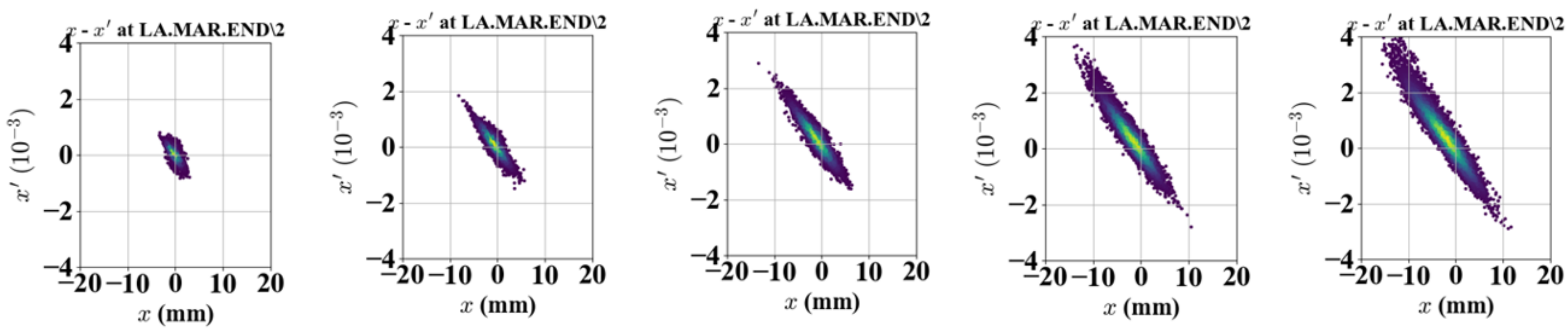
CBETA 1-pass (Np = 1M, Nb=2500)

x-px phase space as the end of LINAC pass 2 (6 MeV)

No CSR	5pC	10pC	15pC	20pC



25pC	50pC	75pC	100pC	125pC



For Q>75pC, max x beam size exceeds 15mm

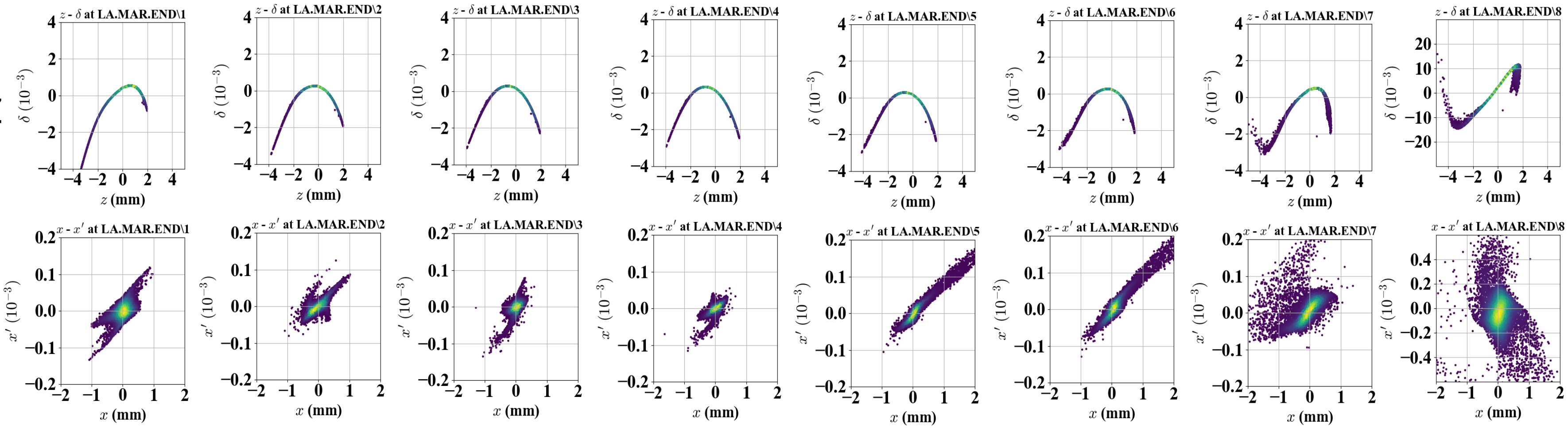
CBETA 4-pass varying Q (Np = 1M, Nb=2500)

No CSR

Final $\sigma_\delta \approx$ 6.94E-3, Final $\sigma_x \approx$ 0.58 mm

z-pz

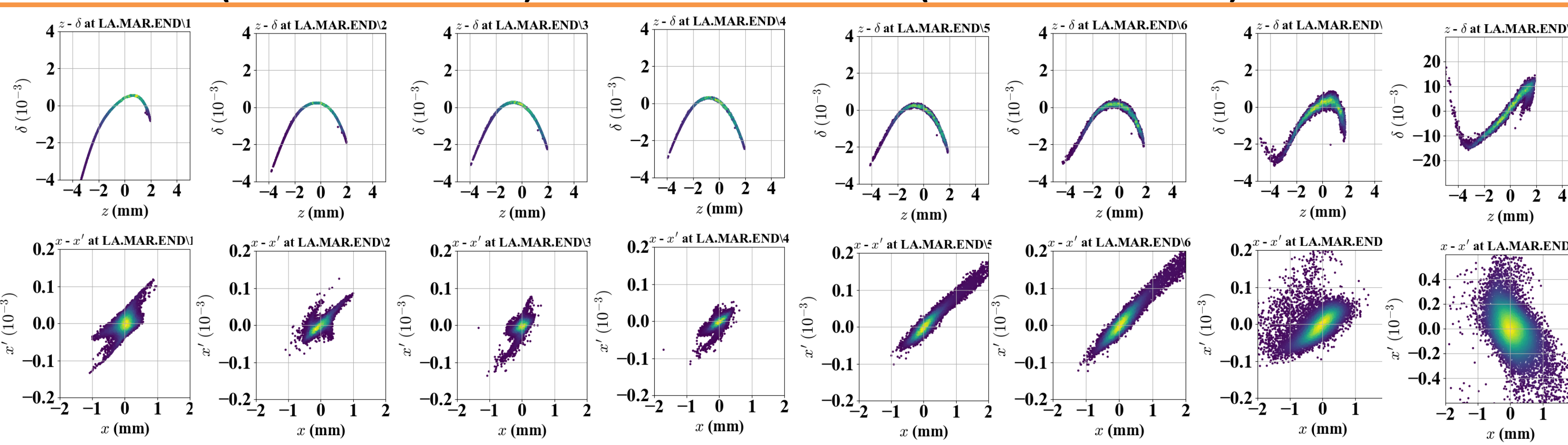
x-px



End of LINAC Pass: 1 2 3 4 (Acceleration) 5 6 7 8 (Deceleration)

z-pz

x-px



Q = 1 pC

Particle loss = 215 / 1M, Final $\sigma_\delta \approx$ 7.00E-3, Final $\sigma_x \approx$ 0.67 mm

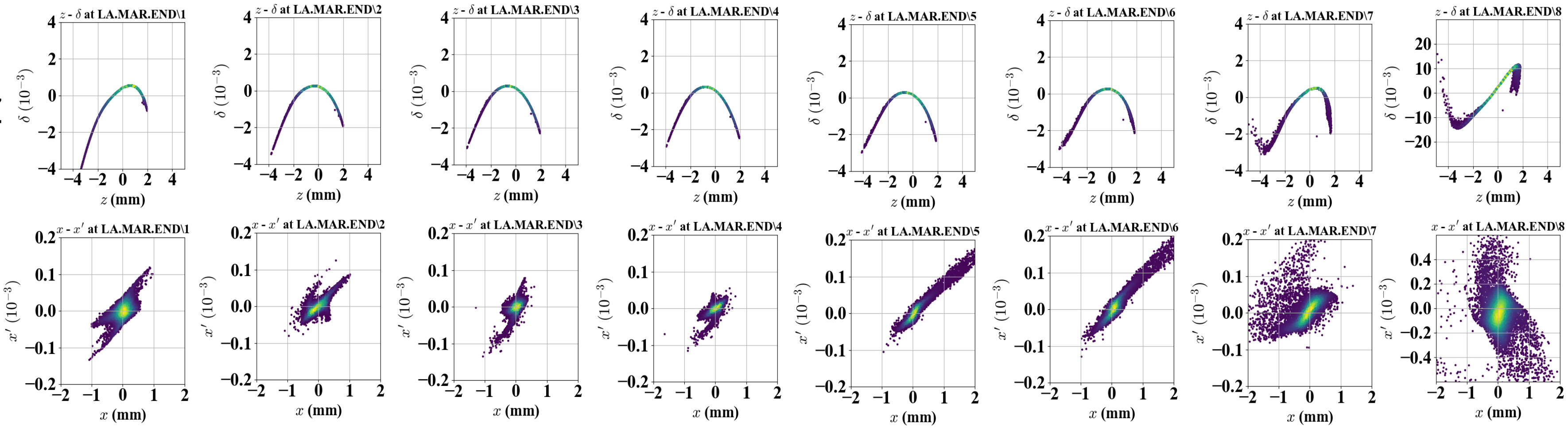
CBETA 4-pass varying Q (Np = 1M, Nb=2500)

No CSR

Final $\sigma_\delta \approx$ 6.94E-3, Final $\sigma_x \approx$ 0.58 mm

z-pz

x-px

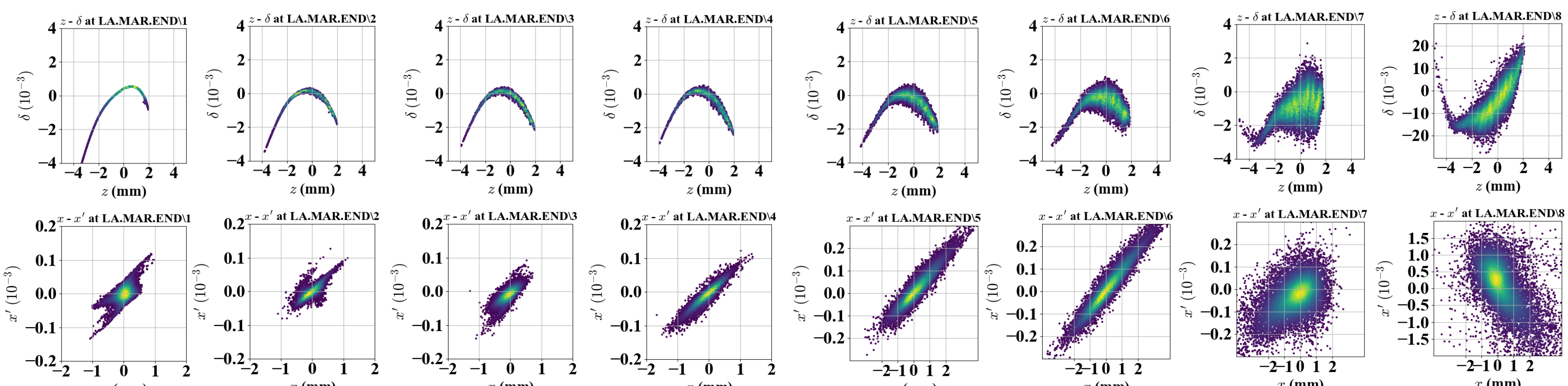


End of LINAC Pass 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

(Acceleration) (Deceleration)

z-pz

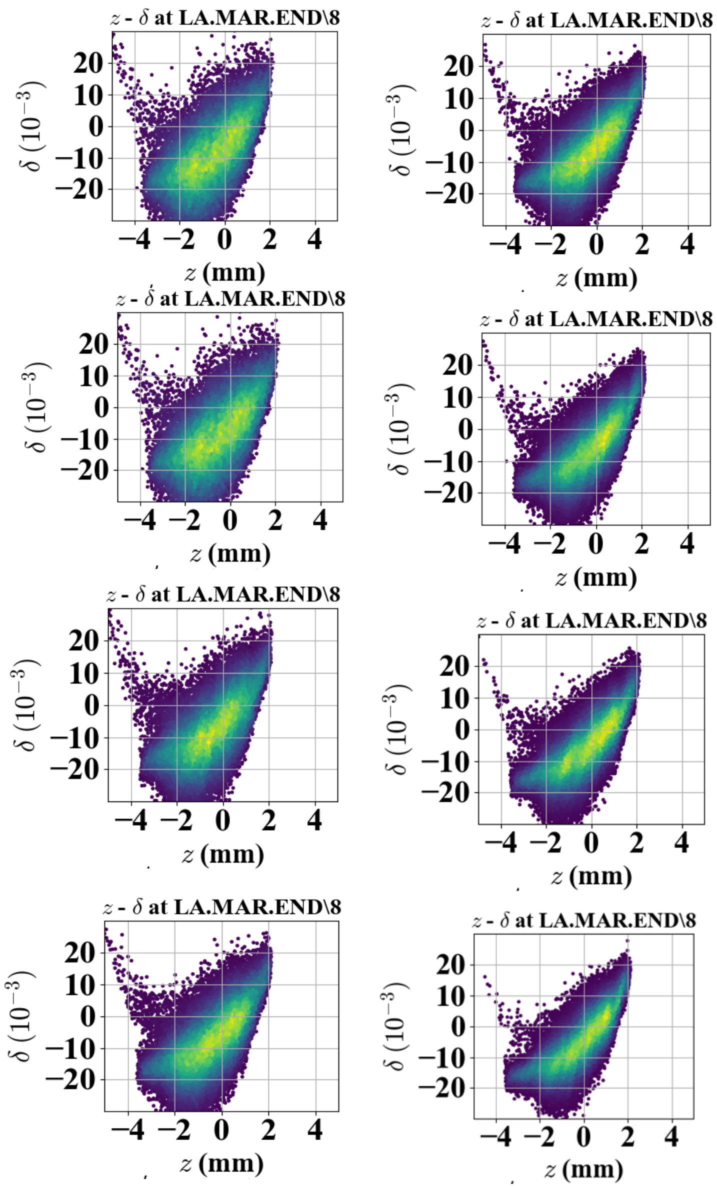
x-px



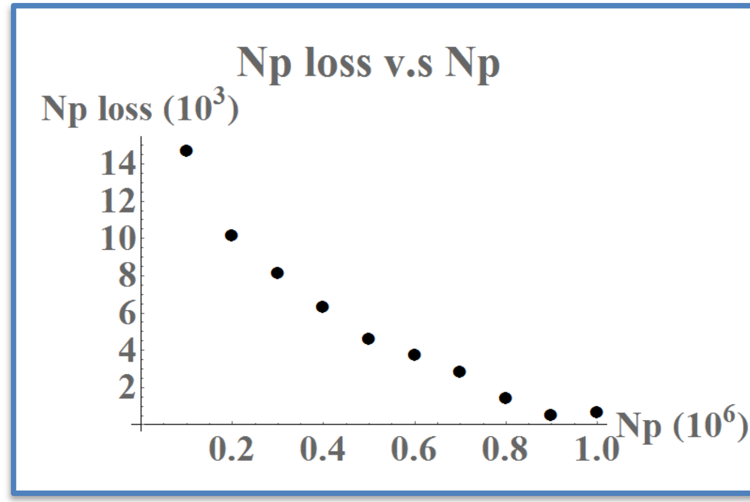
Q = 5 pC

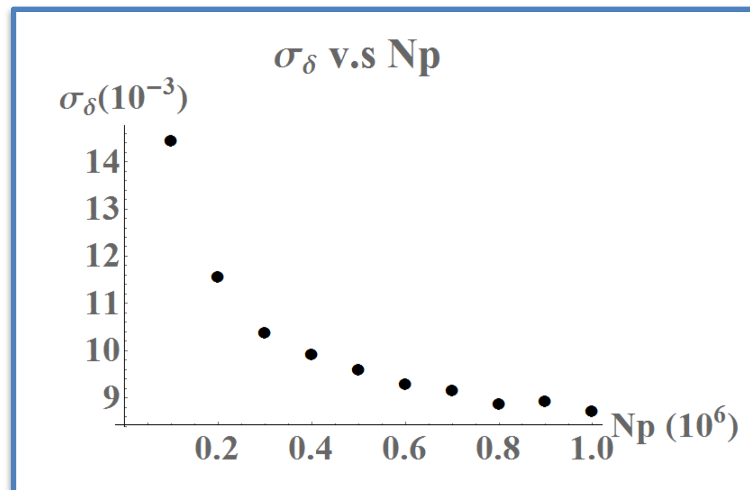
Particle loss = 658 / 1M, Final $\sigma_\delta \approx$ 8.71E-3, Final $\sigma_x \approx$ 1.42 mm

CBETA 4-pass varying Np (5pC, Nb=2500)



Np chart		
100k	500k	900k
200k	600k	1M
300k	700k	
400k	800k	





A large Np is required to reduce numerical noise

Mitigation

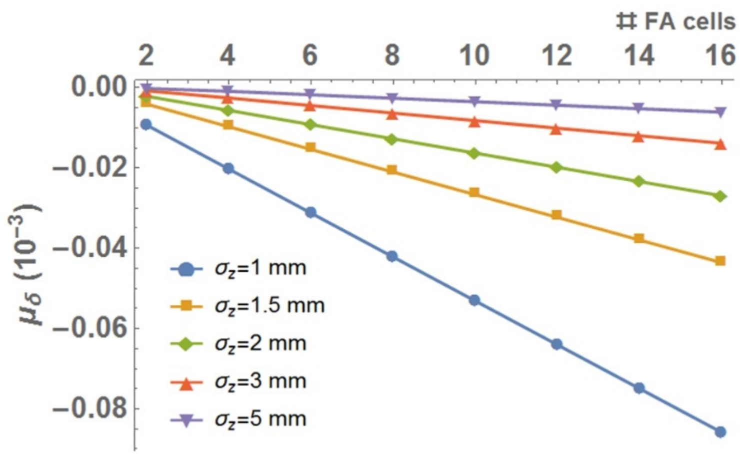
Increase Bunch Length

characteristic CSR energy change per unit length as

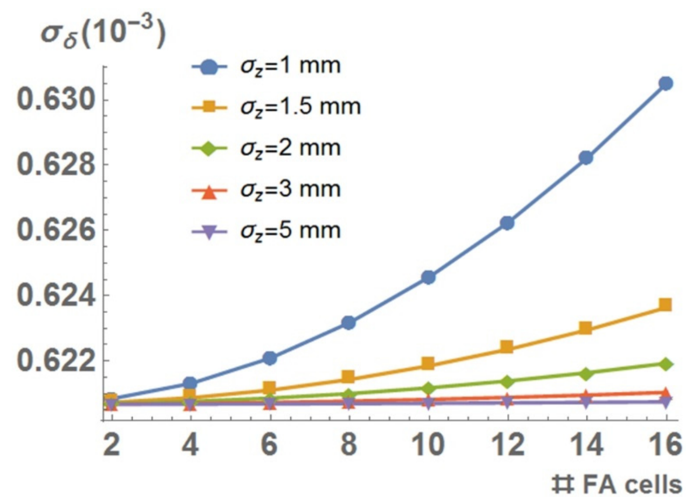
$$W_0 \equiv N r_c m c^2 \frac{(\kappa\sigma)^{2/3}}{\sigma^2}.$$

A Gaussian bunch with various bunch length is tracked down 16 FA cells (42 MeV) with CSR.

Relative energy loss <δ>



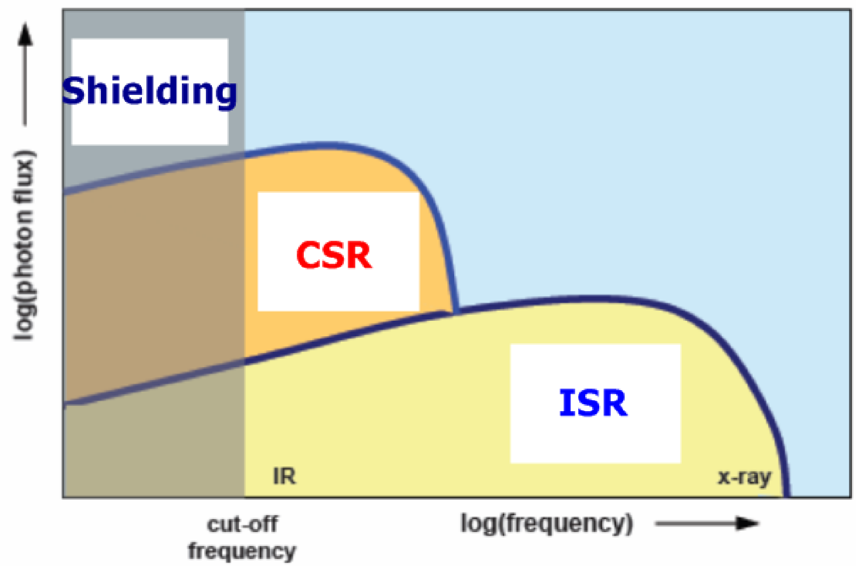
Relative energy spread σ_δ



Increasing bunch length mitigates CSR effects of energy loss and increasing energy spread.

Vacuum Chamber Shielding

- Acts like waveguide with cutoff frequency
- Potentially decreases energy loss and spread



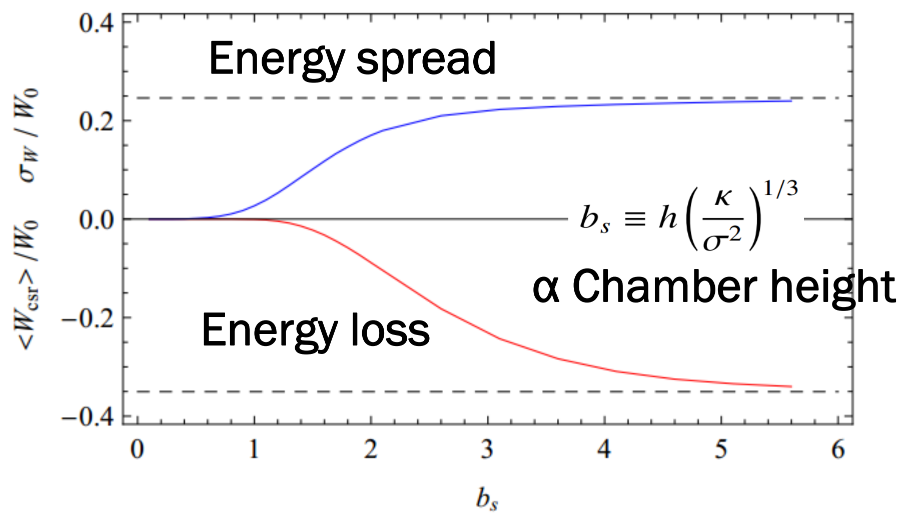


Figure 5.8: Average energy loss and energy spread versus the shielding parameter b_s.

Further simulation for CBETA required

Summary

- CSR could deteriorate CBETA beam quality as bunch charge and number of FFA pass increase.

- For CBETA 1-pass, Q < 50pC is required for final max energy spread < ±5.0%
(Beam stop can ideally take ±7.0%)

- For CBETA 4-pass, Q < 5pC is required for final max energy spread < ±5.0%, but for Q = 1pC 200/1M particles lost with the current lattice

Future Plan
- Investigate particle loss
- Test effect of shielding
- Test effect of increasing bunch length

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- Kirsten Deitrick (for Elegant assistance)
- Georg Hoffstaetter (for result interpretation and **everything**)
- Christian Stoll (for python plot with large Np)

References

- Bmad Manual
- Elegant Manual
- CBETA Design Report
- http://www.slac.stanford.edu/cgi-wrap/getdoc/slac-pub-14893.pdf