# COTR and SASE from Compressed Beams

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- Introduction
- Experimental background and facility.
- Recent longitudinal space charge (LSC) microbunching instability results via (COTR).
- Comprehensive COTR and SASE data sets from Dec. 20, 2001.
- Summary



- Six years ago we reported a striking localized SASEinduced microbunching as observed via the COTR and in x-λ space of our imaging spectrometer at APS/ANL.
- In FEL02 we postulated there must be a beam structure induced at the chicane that the SASE process preferred.
- At that time there was no theoretical support for longitudinal space charge (LSC) or coherent synchrotron radiation (CSR) induced effects at visible wavelengths.
- We now suggest that those structures were a result of the LSC-CSR microbunching instability that the SASE process preferentially enhanced at 530 nm.



### COTR-6 Spectrometer Image From FEL02 Paper



### The structures are ~250 µm (FWHM), 120 µm apart in x, and 2.9 nm apart in wavelength. Calibration: 0.21 nm/ch.







-1.00

 $\cap$ 

X scan (um)

-200

L2 phase

6

200

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1.00



## OTR Beam Image Structures Vary with L2 Phase



### Images develop enhanced peaks in x-y space with compression. Footprint is similar (11-05-07 Data).



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Localized peak intensity from single-column samples of 150-MeV data.

Peak intensity and image averages processed for 375-MeV data.





# First Imaging Spectrometer COTR Results at Linac (07-24-08)



 We report our preliminary evidence of broadband COTR emissions with the spectrometer at Sta-5. The image is x-λ space. Wavelength span is ~180 nm with Grating-4.







- Comprehensive z-dependent data sets taken on late shift on 12-20-01. SASE fundamental at 530 nm.
- Sets taken for both 120 and 300 A peak current.
  - Both OTR and SASE data taken at each undulator station.
  - Near-field taken for OTR/COTR; Near-field taken for SASE.
    - VLD0 is *before* first undulator; VLDN is the station after undulator N.
    - Both 500-nm short pass and ND filter data taken for OTR.
    - Single SP filter attenuates SASE-induced microbunching at 530 nm by 100.
    - 100 images taken for each configuration at each VLD.
- LSC-related microbunching instabilities are now recognized as being detectable via visible light COTR.
- Revisit the data to look for new aspect.





#### • Flexible system with three guns and one bunch compressor.



# Intraundulator Diagnostics Stations Used to <u>Fermilian</u> Track Evolution of Microbunching and SASE.





# PC rf Gun Beam Setup (12-20-01)

Parameter	Uncompressed	Compressed
Beam Energy (MeV)	217 MeV	217
Emittance x	4.6 after	4.1 after
(mm mrad)	chicane	chicane
Emittance y	4.3 after	4.2 after
(mm mrad)	chicane	chicane
Peak Current (A)	120	300
Bunch Length (ps rms)	1.6	0.65
Charge (pC)	450	450
Energy Spread (%)	0.1-0.2	< 0.1



 Gain saturates by the end of undulator 5 on average with 300 A beam and the LSC microbunching inducements.







• For similar charge, OTR Images at 120 A (L) and 300 A (R) have quite different intensities with structures seen in the latter.





## VLD1: OTR/COTR after Undulator 1 at 300 A Peak Current



 Shortpass filter blocks the 530-nm fundamental microbunching signal (L). (12-20-01 Data)







### Imaging spectrometer shows structures in x-λ space near 530 nm fundamental. (12-20-01 data)







 LSC-CSR related microbunching instabilities are now recognized as being detectable via visible light COTR.

- Identified now in 2001 APS OTR experimental data.

- We report strong evidence for the effects on a past visible light SASE FEL experiment at APS by the spatially localized LSC-CSR-induced microbunching beam structures that evidently encourage startup.
- Need start-to-end simulations with Genesis or Ginger runs to improve understanding.
- Explore other data in visible, UV, and VUV at APS.
  - Will structures seen in vis-UV be enhanced in VUV also?
- How many other FEL experiments showed LSC-related effects?





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