

Advanced beam manipulation in modern accelerators

Dao Xiang

Shanghai Jiao Tong University

2014. 08. 26



上海交通大学
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

Beam manipulation

Rearrange beam's distribution in 6-D phase space

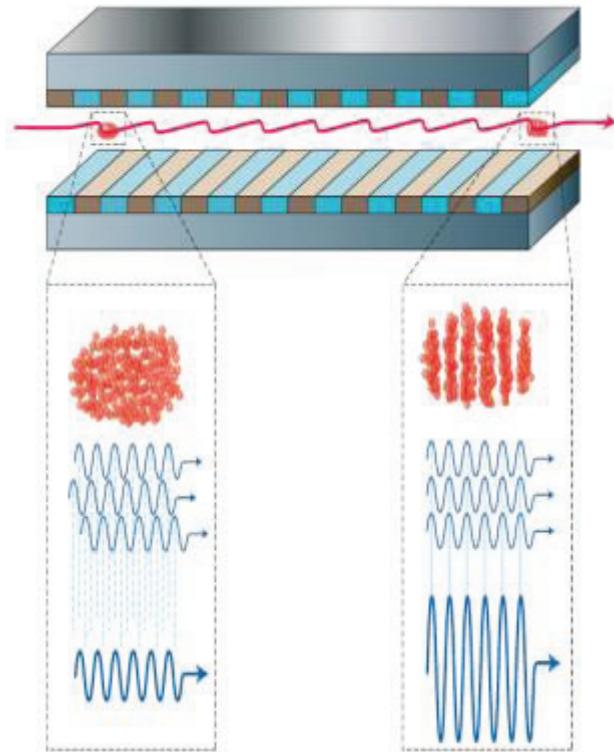


Courtesy of Youtube

Hemsing, Stupakov, Xiang, Zholents, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* 86, 897 (2014)

Xiang, AIP Conf. Proc. 1507, 120 (2012); see also SLAC-PUB-15196

Free-electron laser (FEL)



McNeil and Thompson,
Nature Photonics, 2010

Beam manipulation

Rearrange beam's distribution in 6-D phase space

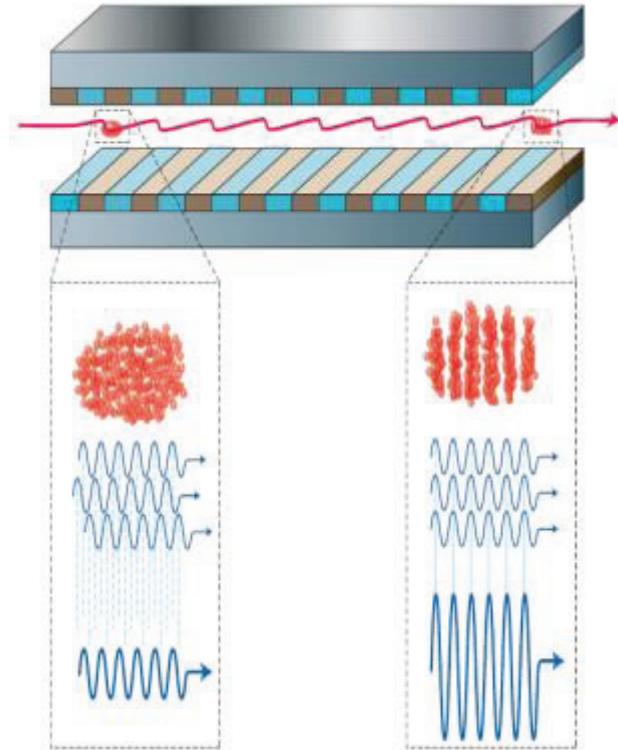


Courtesy of Youtube

Hemsing, Stupakov, Xiang, Zholents, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* 86, 897 (2014)

Xiang, AIP Conf. Proc. 1507, 120 (2012); see also SLAC-PUB-15196

Free-electron laser (FEL)



McNeil and Thompson,
Nature Photonics, 2010

Outline

On the one hand:

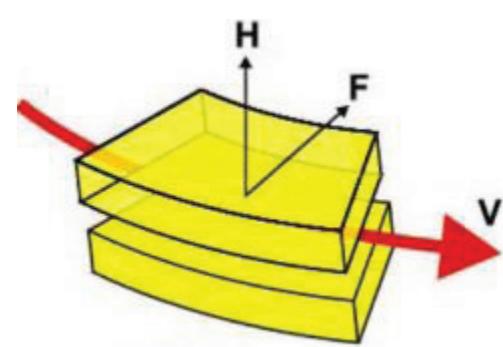
One may tailor the beam distribution at high precision for specific applications;

On the other hand:

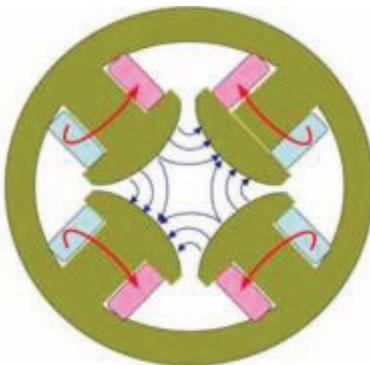
Beam manipulation has to obey basic rules as well as technological limitations.

1. 2-D beam manipulation
2. 4-D beam manipulation
3. 6-D beam manipulation
4. Ultrafast Electron Diffraction and Microscopy

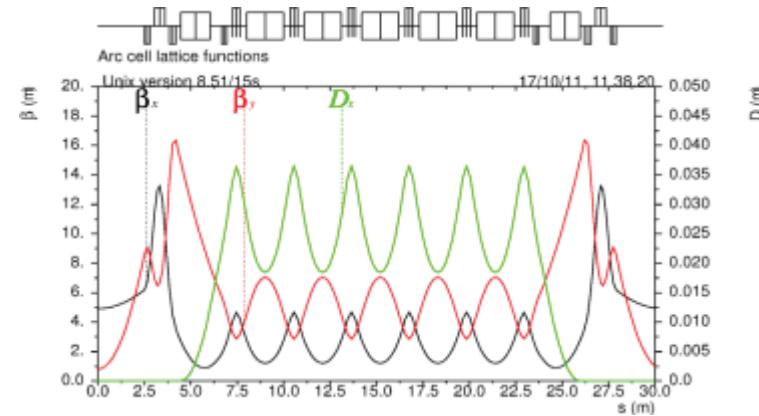
2-D manipulation : transverse plane



Dipole

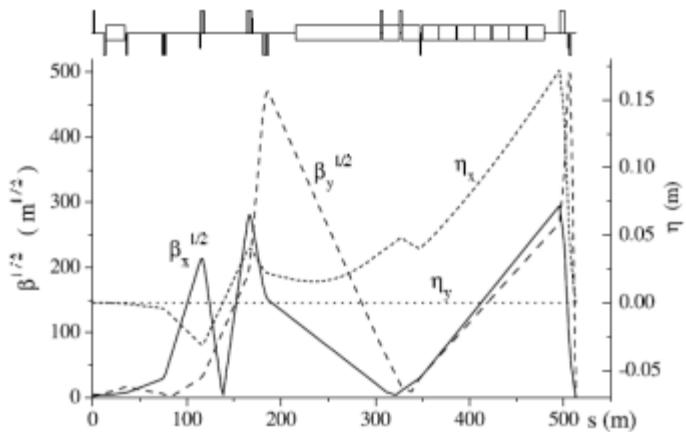


Quadrupole



7-bend achromat for ultimate storage ring

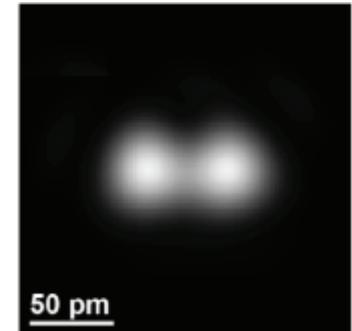
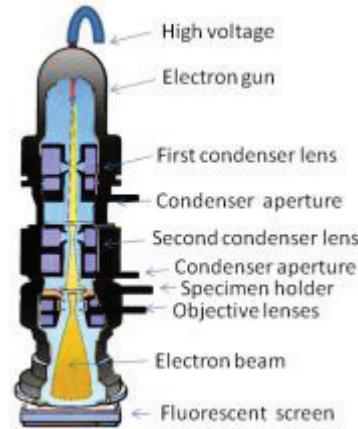
□ Linear collider



500 m final focus

Raimondi and Seryi, PRL, 86, 3779 (2001)

□ Electron microscope

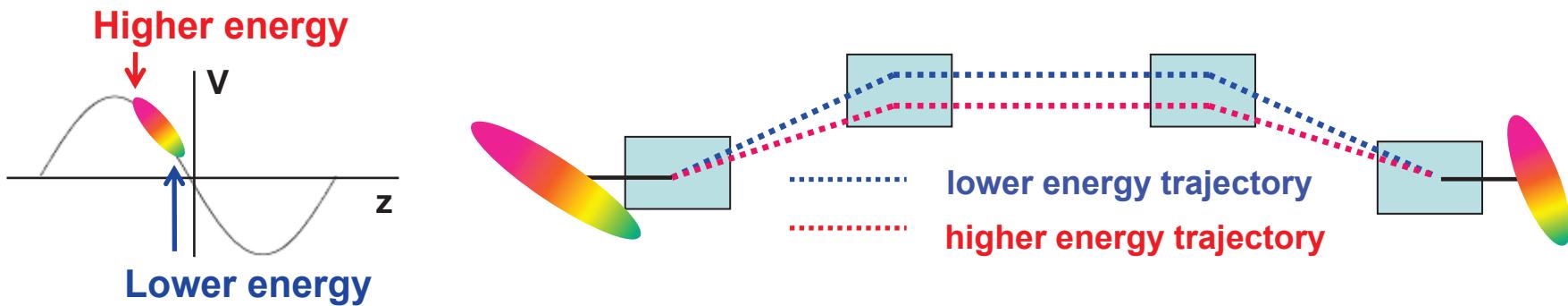
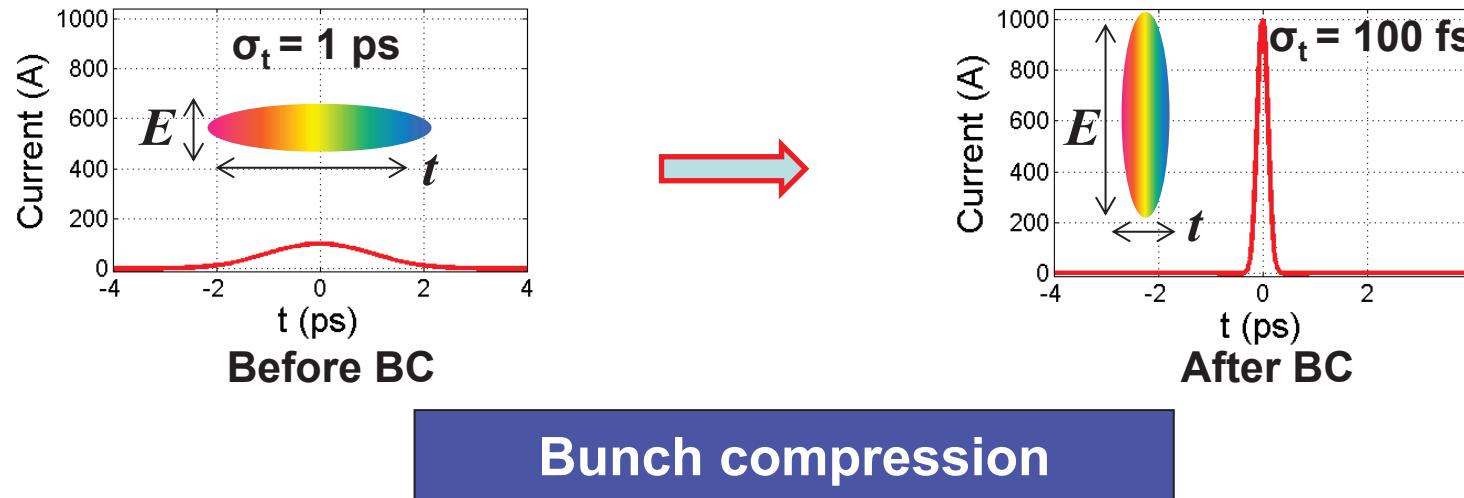


5th order aberration correction

Erni et al., PRL, 102, 096101 (2009)

2-D manipulation : longitudinal plane

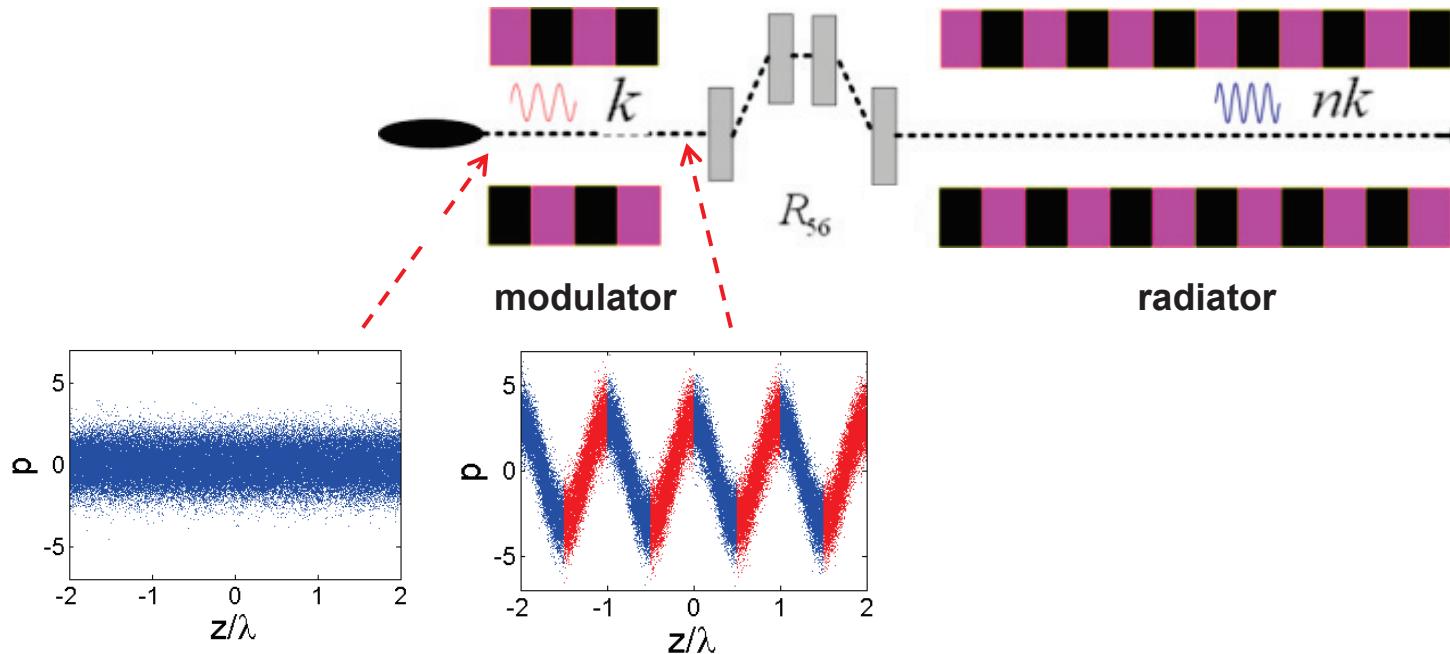
- A dispersive element is required for manipulation in longitudinal plane



Low energy electrons slow down; high energy electrons catch up

Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

- High-Gain Harmonic Generation (HGHG)
- Single modulator-chicane system



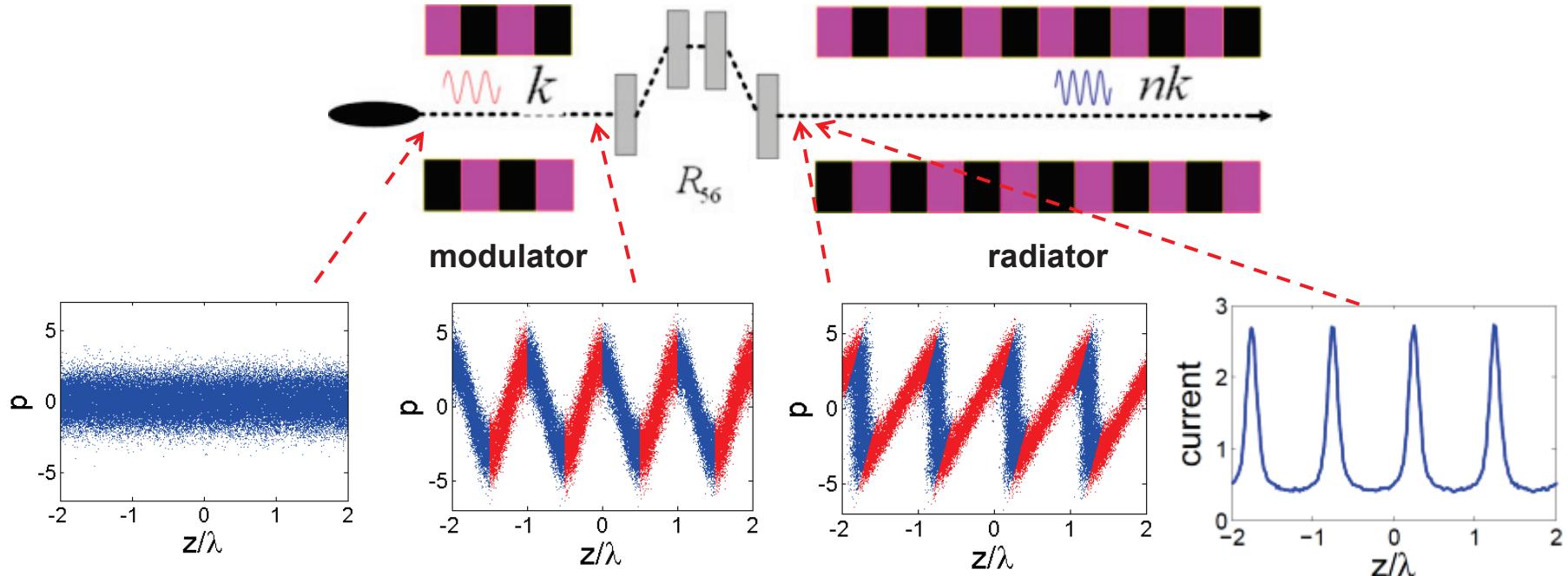
- ❖ Energy modulation in a modulator
- ❖ Energy modulation converted to density modulation
- ❖ Coherent radiation at nk amplified to saturation in a radiator
- ❖ Harmonic number $n \approx \Delta E / \sigma_E$

Yu et al., Science, 2000

Yu et al., PRL, 2003

Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

- High-Gain Harmonic Generation (HGHG)
- Single modulator-chicane system



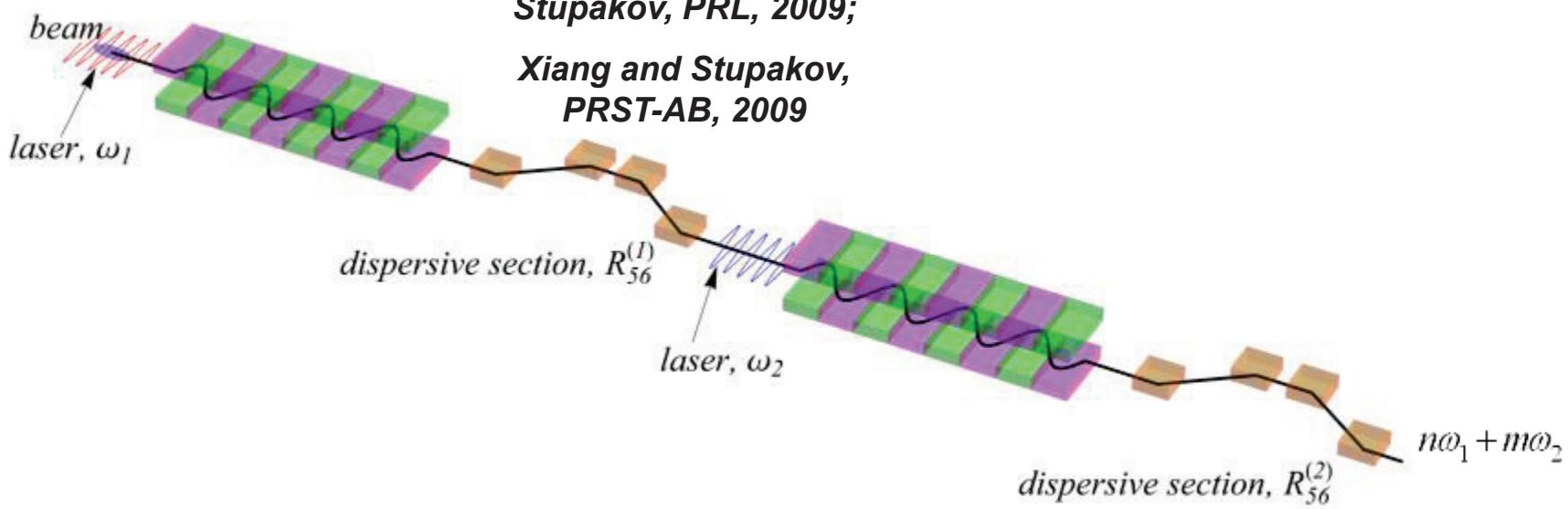
- ❖ Energy modulation in a modulator
- ❖ Energy modulation converted to density modulation
- ❖ Coherent radiation at nk amplified to saturation in a radiator
- ❖ Harmonic number $n \approx \Delta E / \sigma_E$

Yu et al., Science, 2000

Yu et al., PRL, 2003

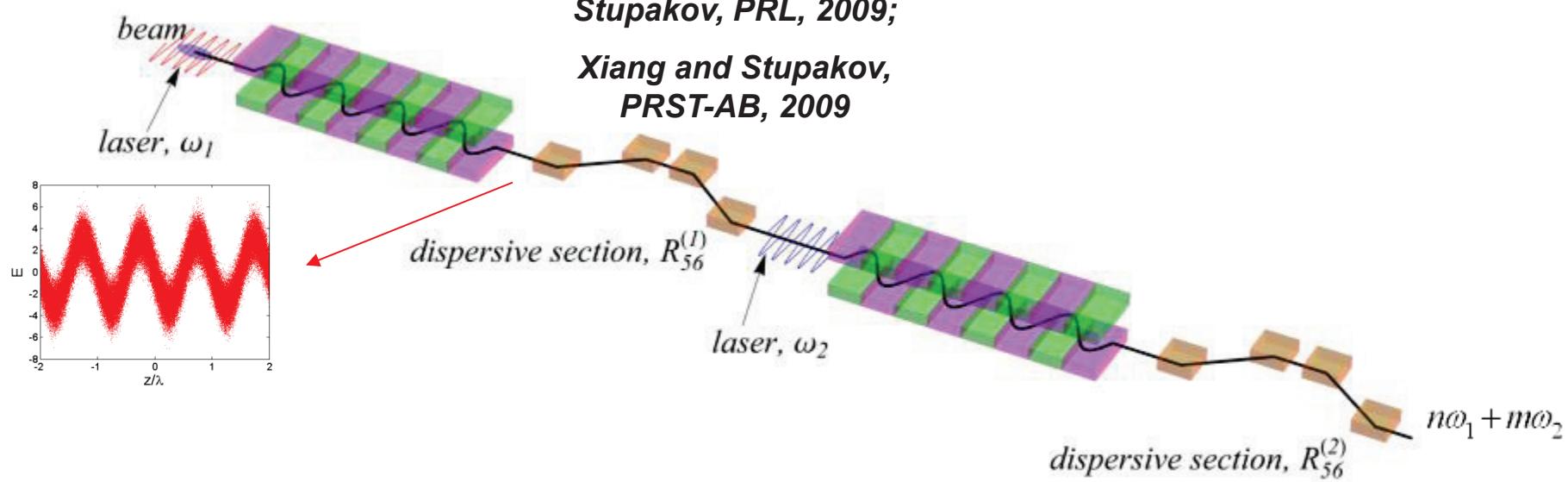
Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

- Echo-Enabled Harmonic Generation (EEHG)
- *Double modulator-chicane system*



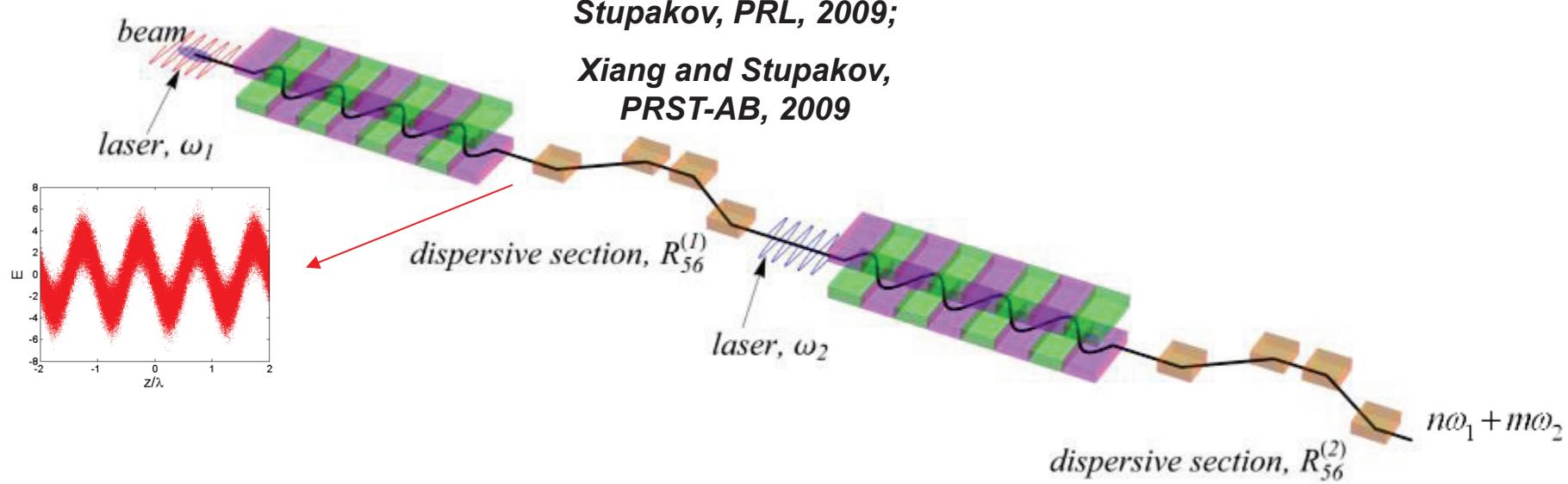
Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

- Echo-Enabled Harmonic Generation (EEHG)
- *Double modulator-chicane system*



Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

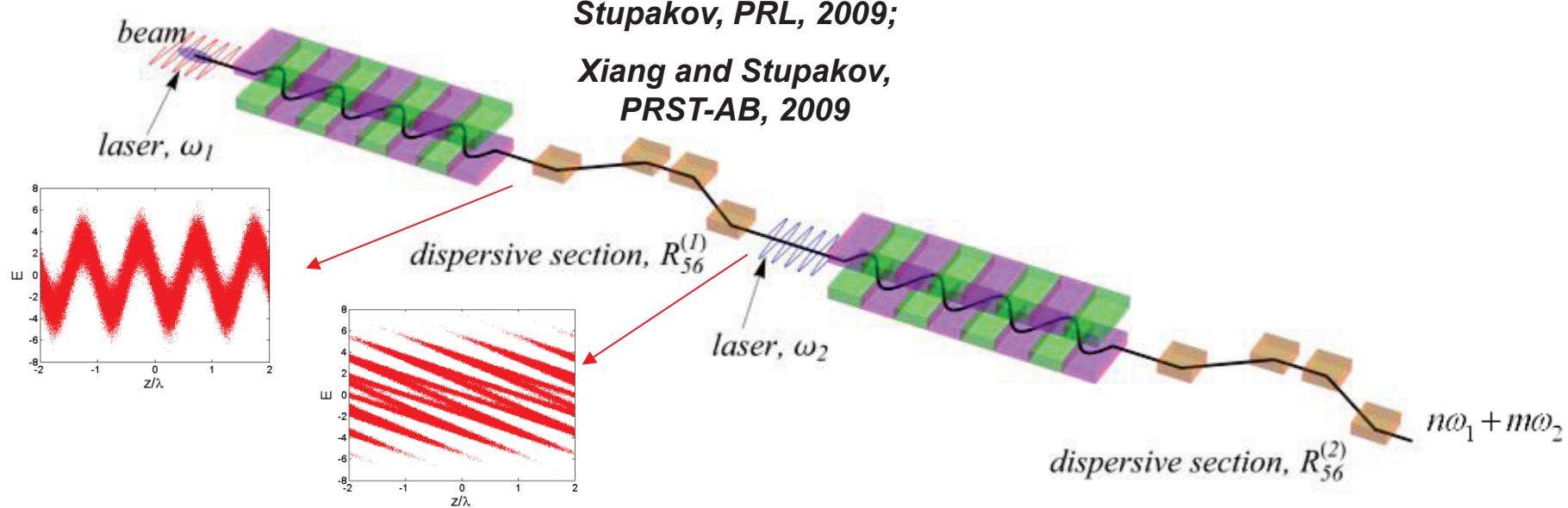
- Echo-Enabled Harmonic Generation (EEHG)
- *Double modulator-chicane system*



- First laser to generate energy modulation in electron beam

Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

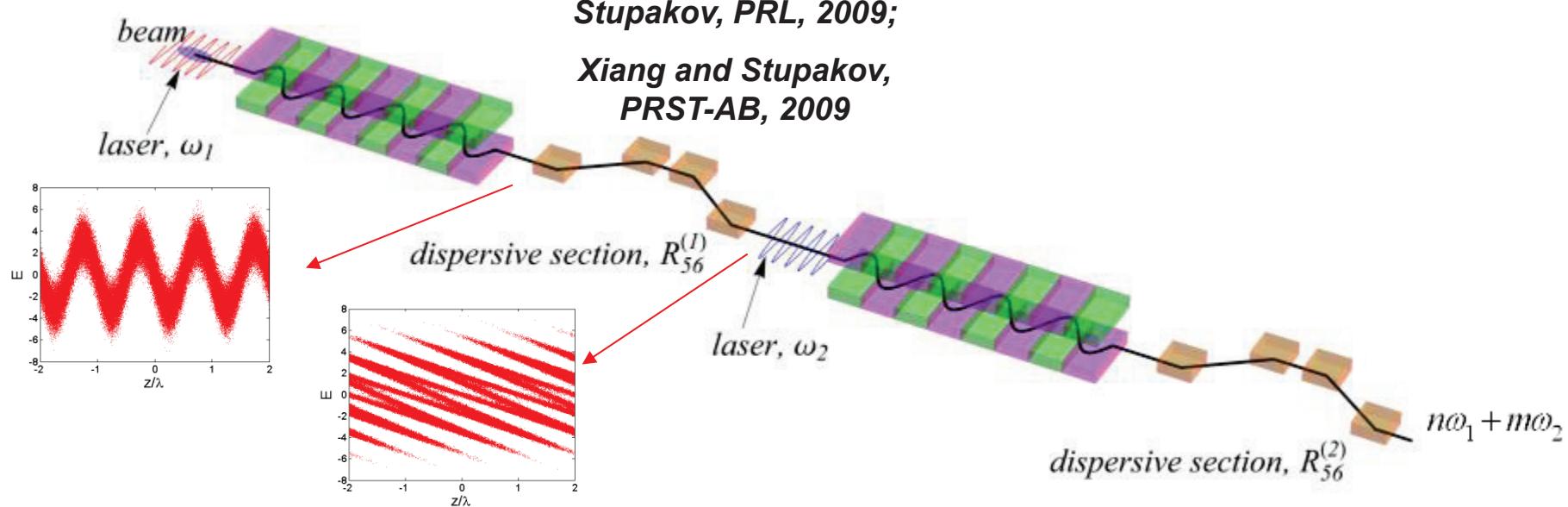
- Echo-Enabled Harmonic Generation (EEHG)
- *Double modulator-chicane system*



- First laser to generate energy modulation in electron beam

Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

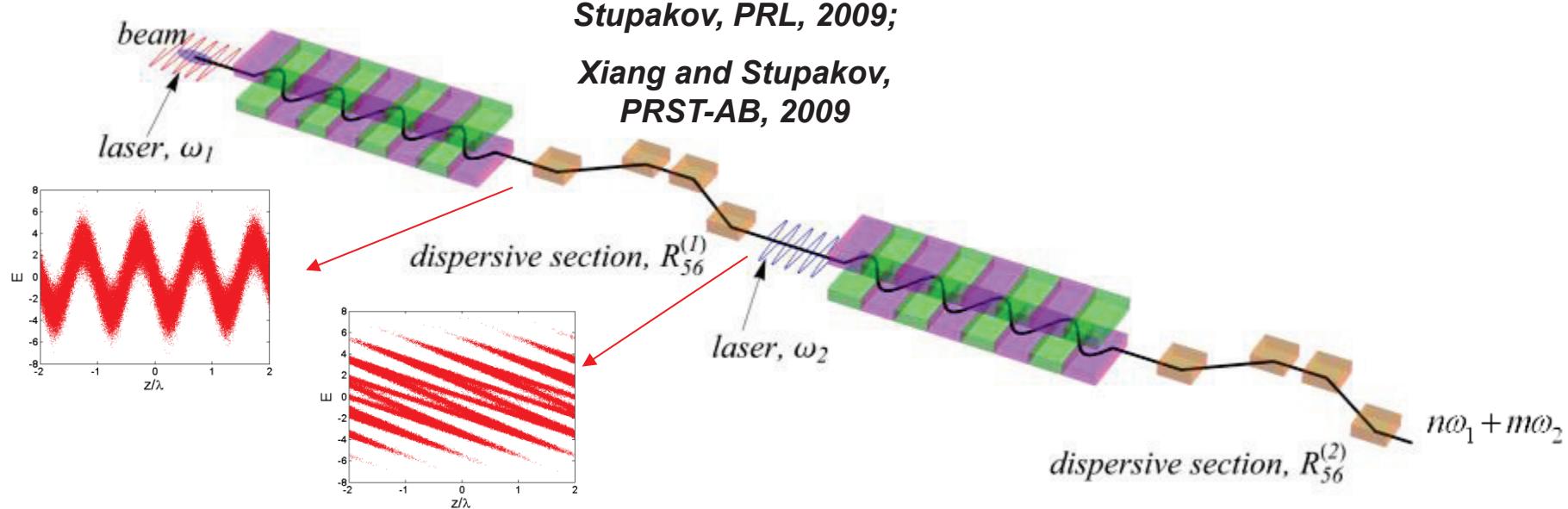
- Echo-Enabled Harmonic Generation (EEHG)
- *Double modulator-chicane system*



- First laser to generate energy modulation in electron beam
- First strong chicane to split the phase space

Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

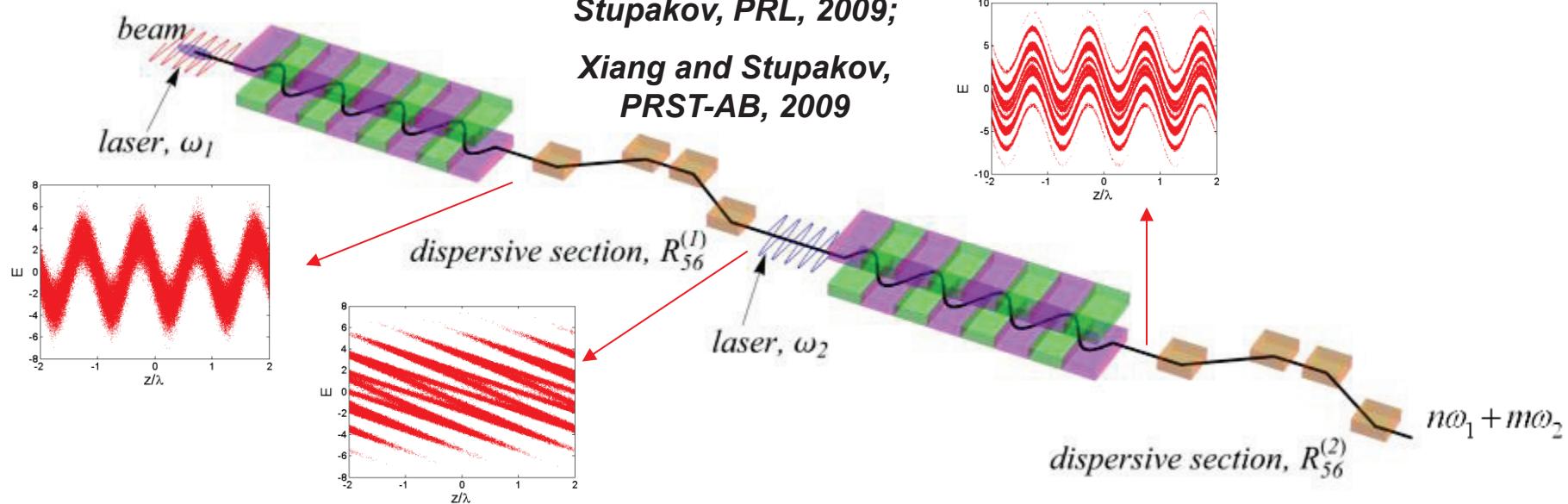
- Echo-Enabled Harmonic Generation (EEHG)
- *Double modulator-chicane system*



- First laser to generate energy modulation in electron beam
- First strong chicane to split the phase space
- Second laser to imprint energy modulation

Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

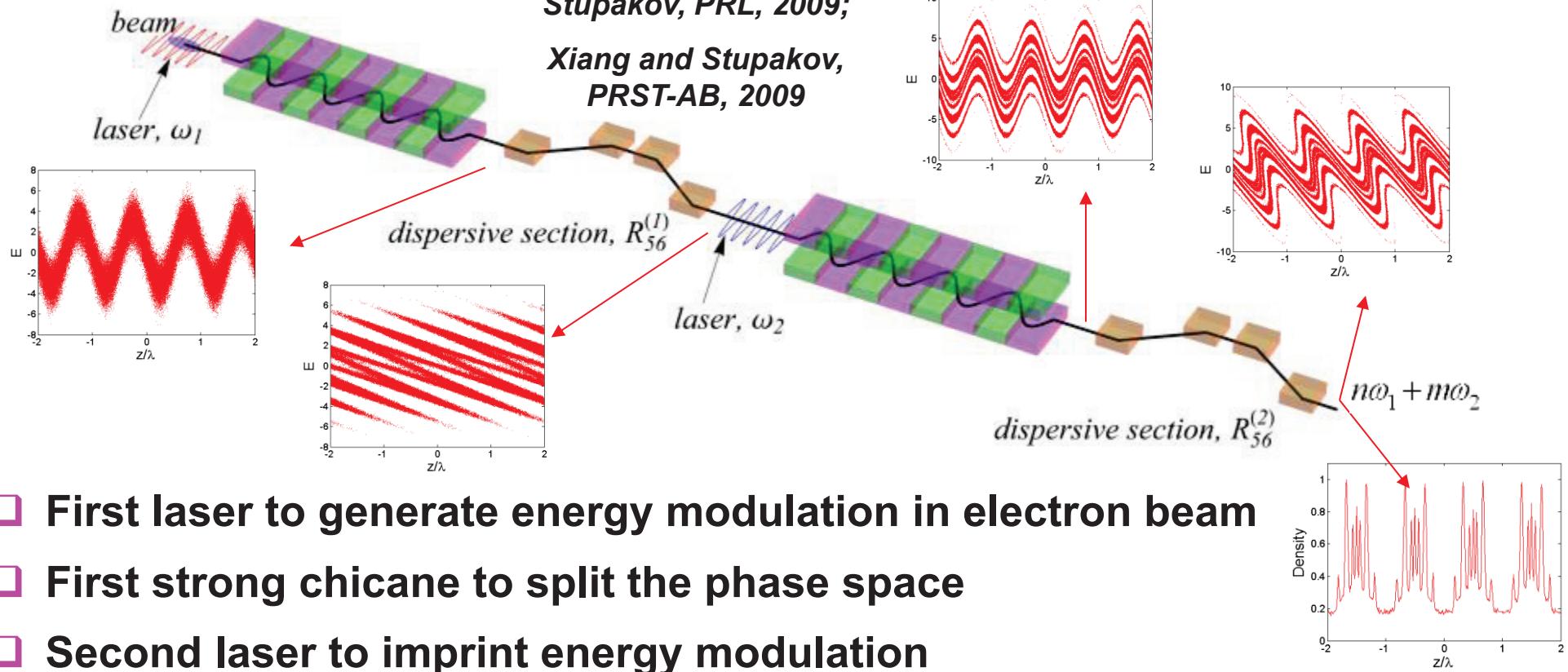
- Echo-Enabled Harmonic Generation (EEHG)
- *Double modulator-chicane system*



- First laser to generate energy modulation in electron beam
- First strong chicane to split the phase space
- Second laser to imprint energy modulation

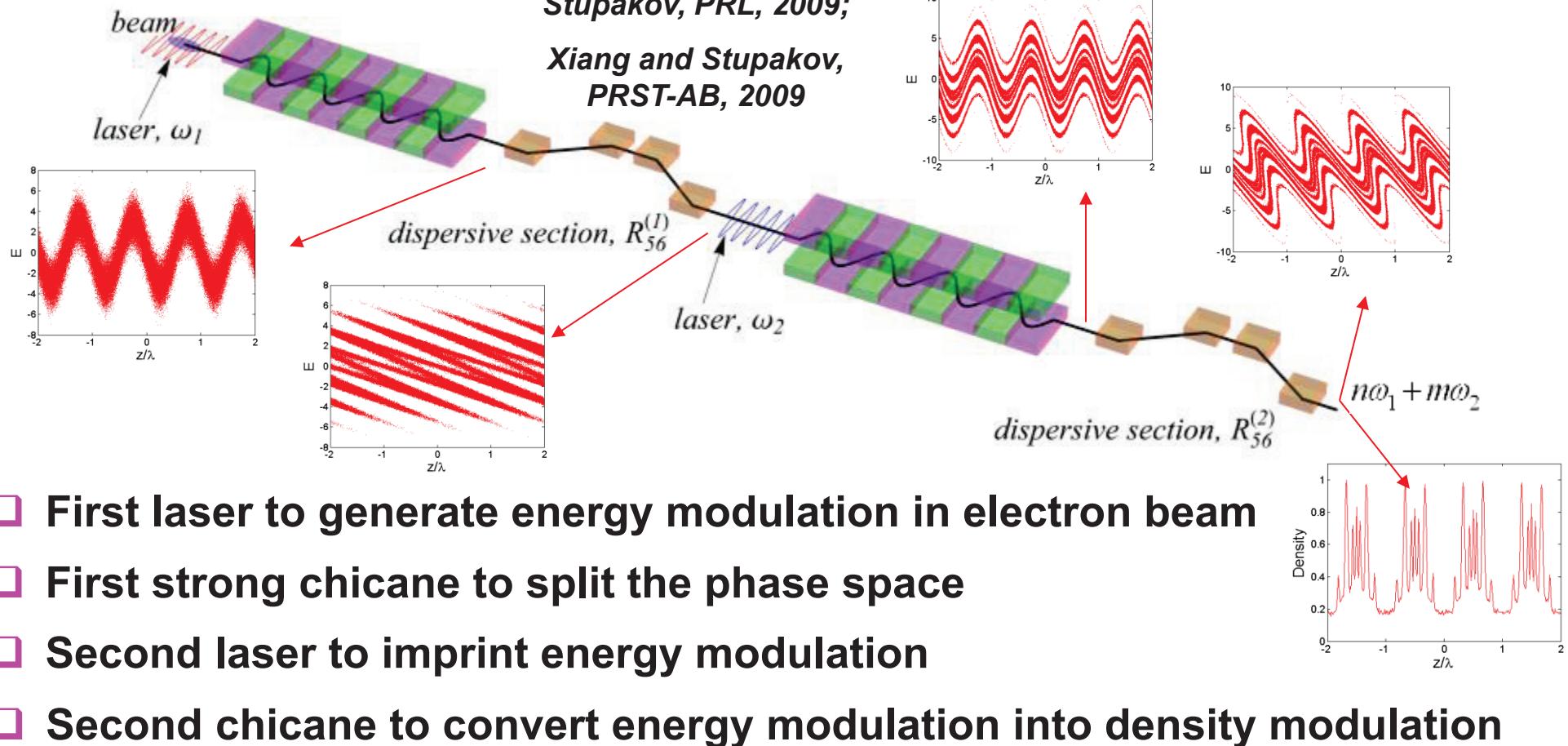
Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

- Echo-Enabled Harmonic Generation (EEHG)
- *Double modulator-chicane system*



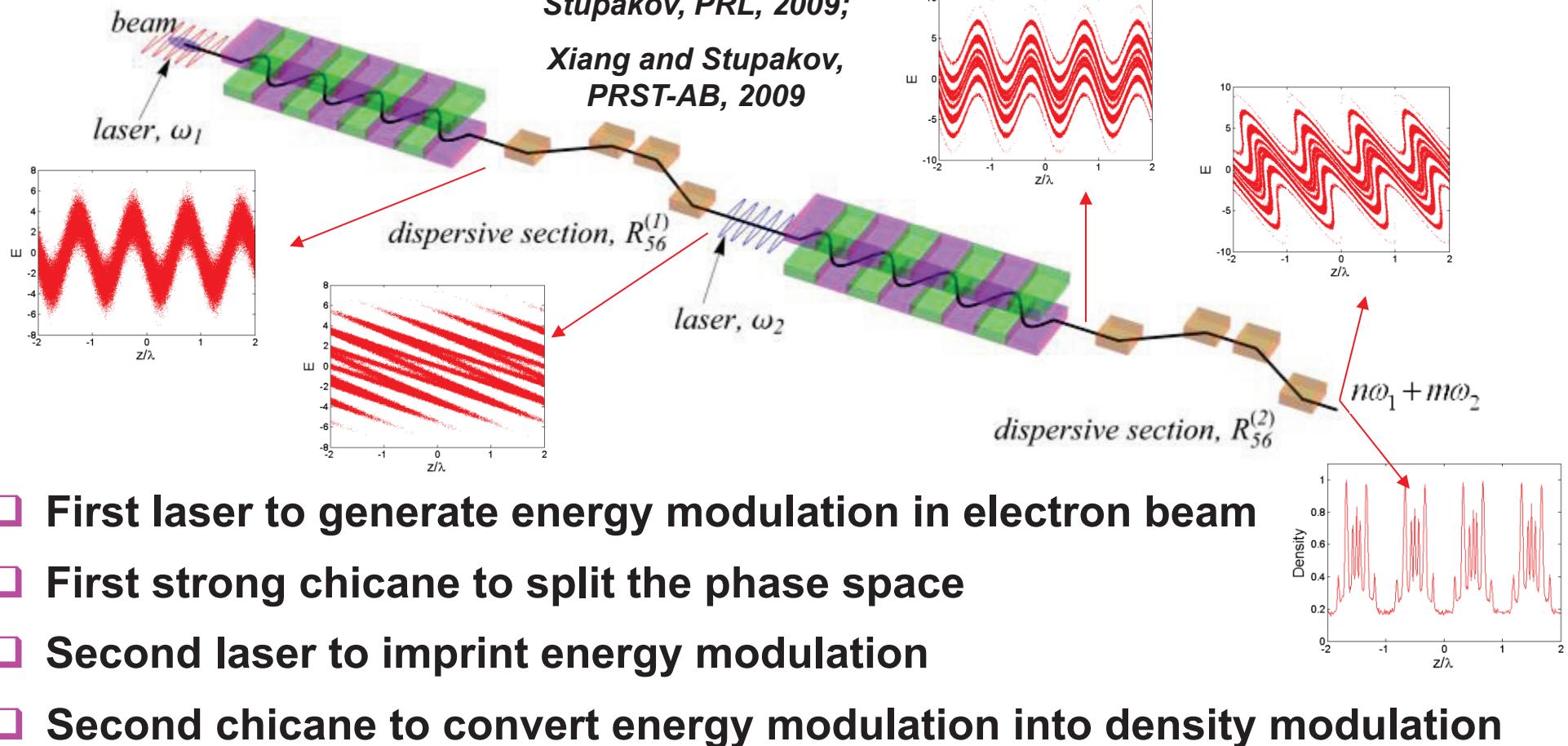
Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

- Echo-Enabled Harmonic Generation (EEHG)
- *Double modulator-chicane system*



Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

- Echo-Enabled Harmonic Generation (EEHG)
- *Double* modulator-chicane system

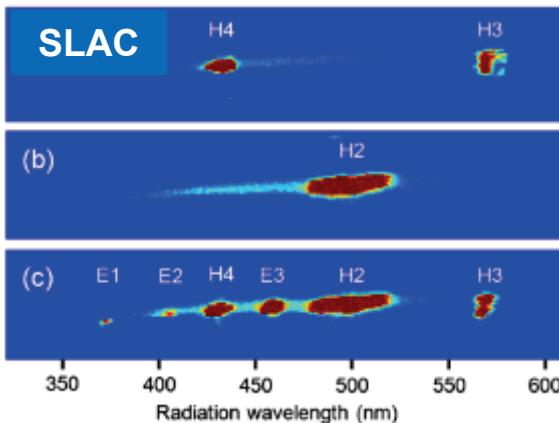


$$n \gg \Delta E / \sigma_E$$

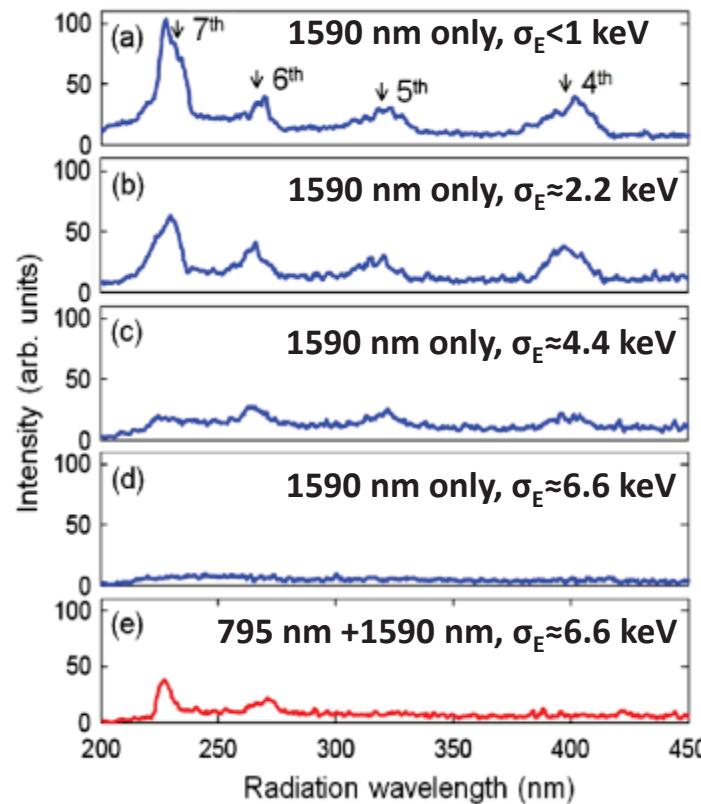
Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

EEHG experiments (SLAC&SINAP)

ECHO-3



ECHO-7

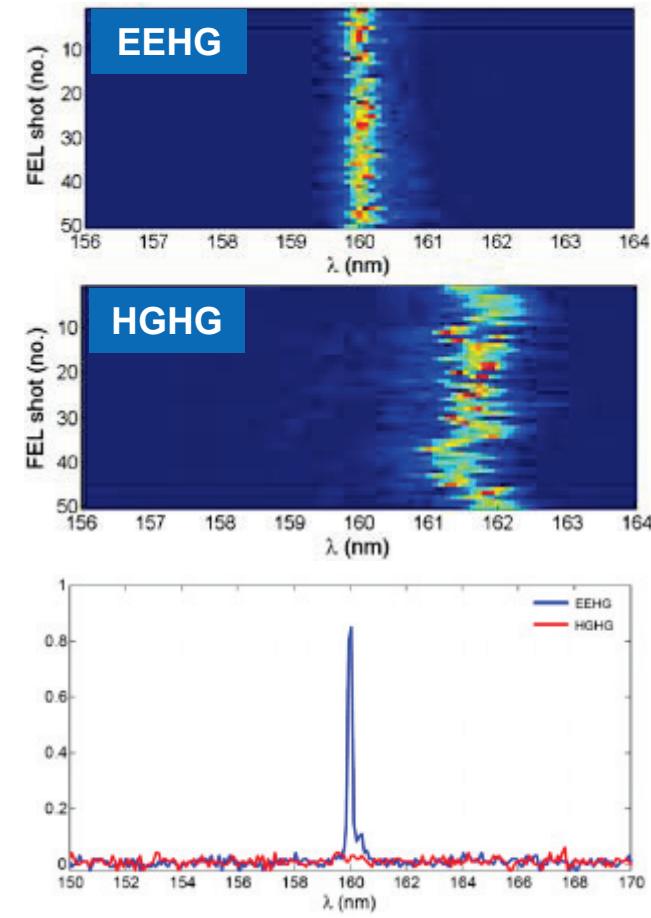


Xiang et al., PRL (2010)

Zhao et al., Nat. Photon. (2012)

Huang et al., FEL09 (2009)

ECHO-15



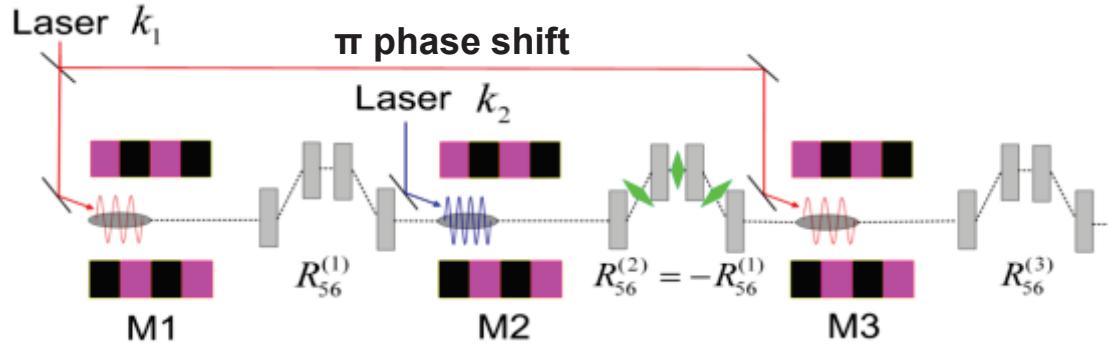
Xiang et al., PRL (2012)

Behrens, Huang, Xiang, PRST-AB (2012)

Hemsing et al., PRST-AB (2014)

Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

□ **Triple** modulator-chicane system

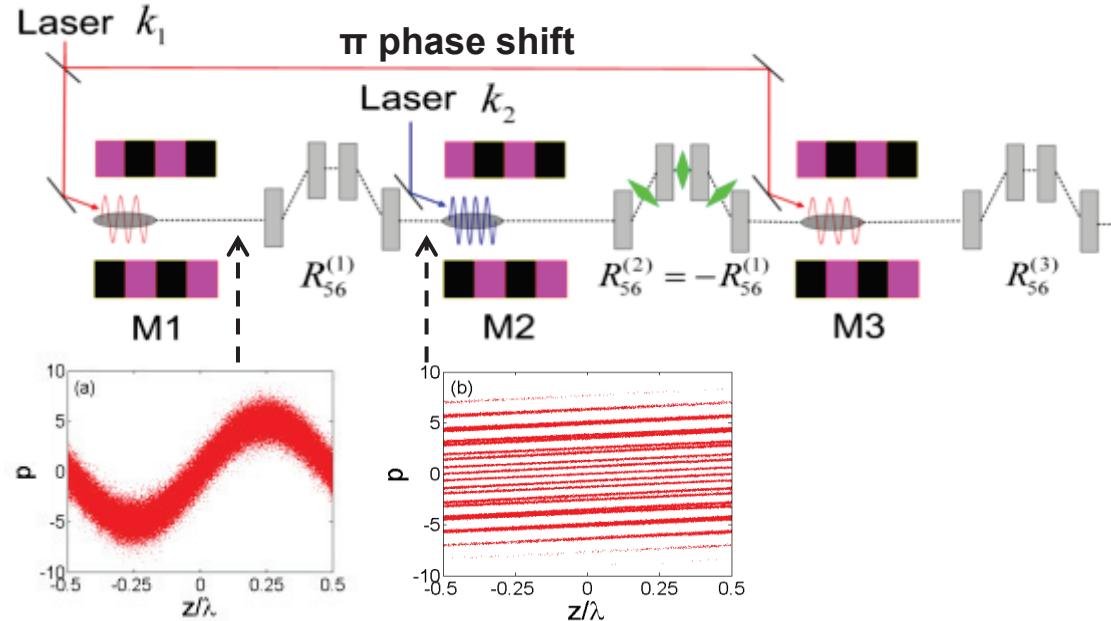


Xiang and Stupakov, New Journal of Physics, 13, 093028 (2011)

Hemsing and Xiang, PRST-AB, 16, 010706 (2013)

Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

□ **Triple modulator-chicane system**



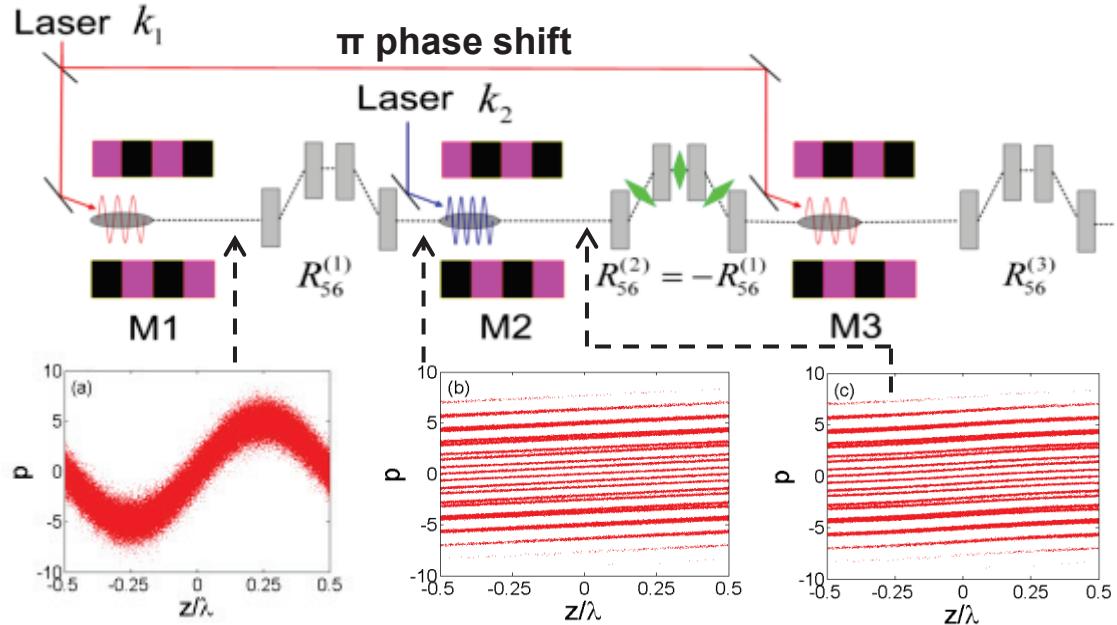
- Bunch decompression in chicane 1 to split phase space

Xiang and Stupakov, New Journal of Physics, 13, 093028 (2011)

Hemsing and Xiang, PRST-AB, 16, 010706 (2013)

Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

□ **Triple modulator-chicane system**



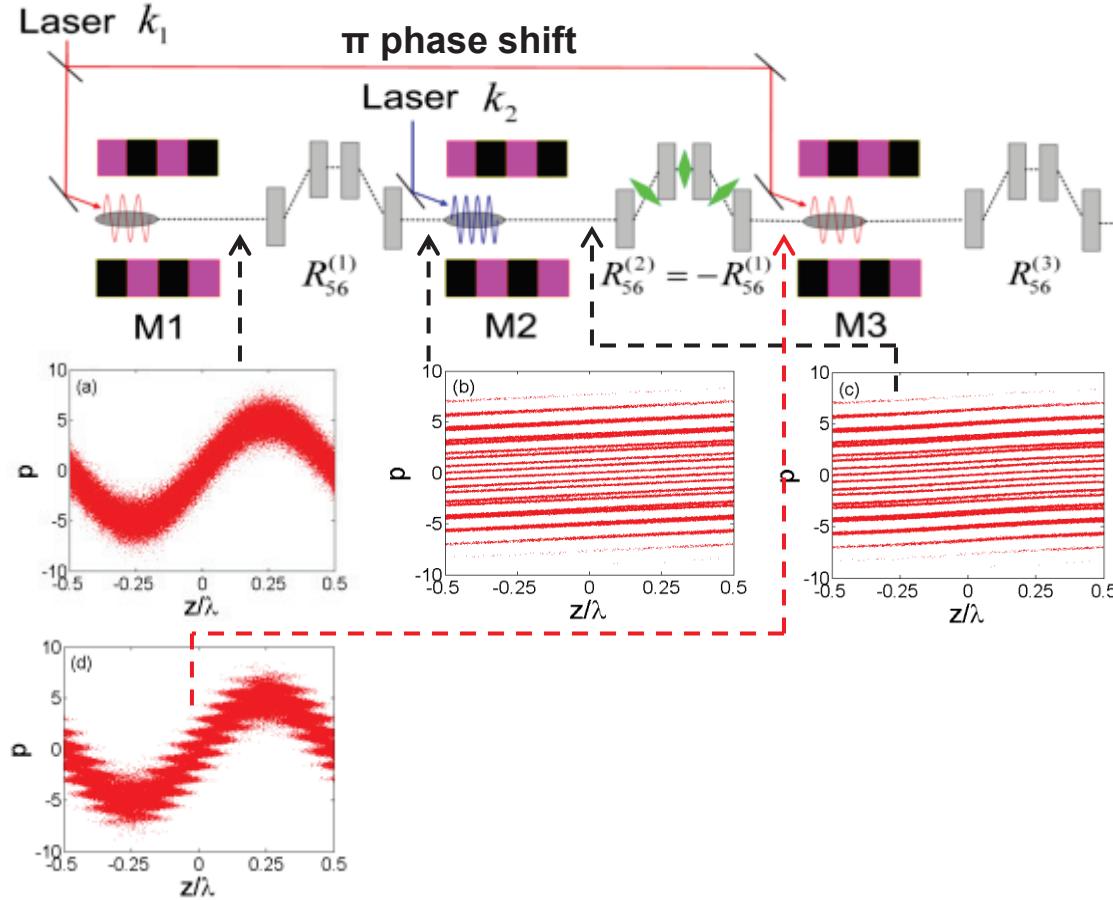
- Bunch decompression in chicane 1 to split phase space
- Small modulation in M2

Xiang and Stupakov, New Journal of Physics, 13, 093028 (2011)

Hemsing and Xiang, PRST-AB, 16, 010706 (2013)

Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

□ **Triple modulator-chicane system**



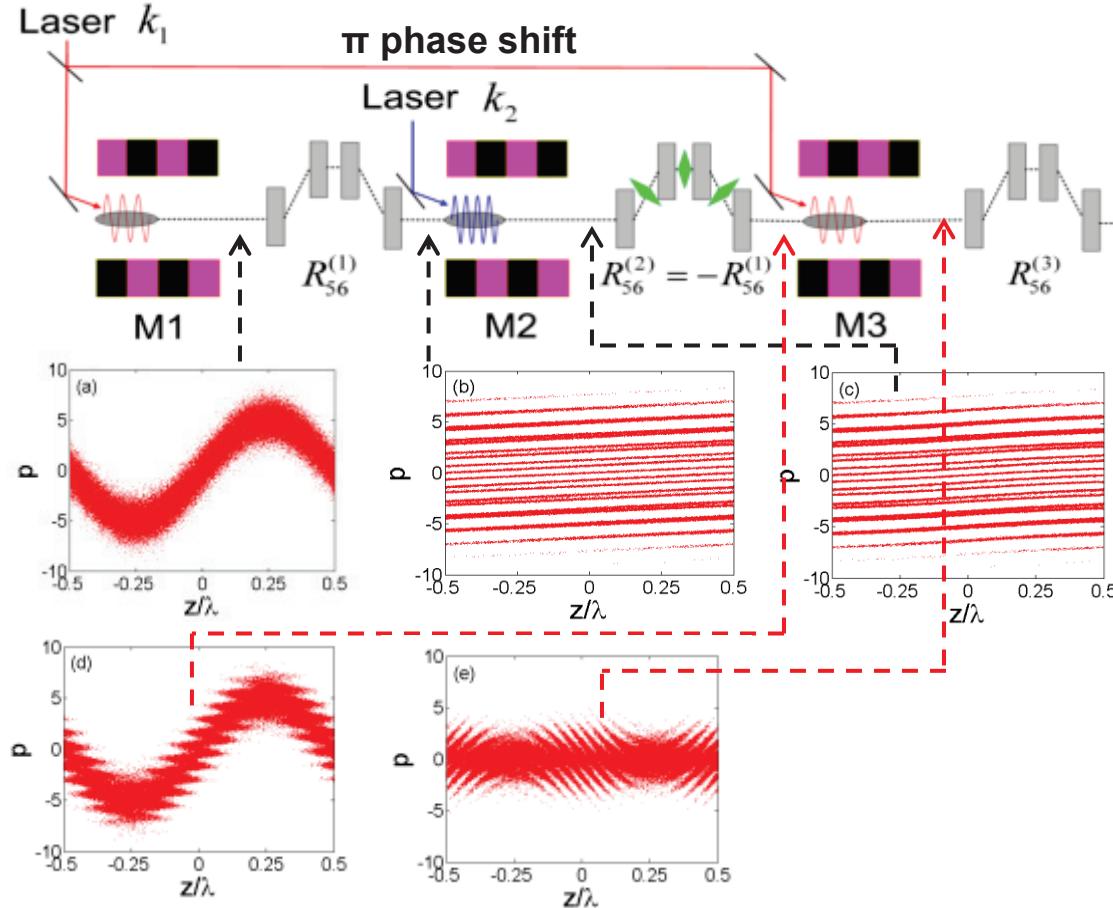
- Bunch decompression in chicane 1 to split phase space
- Small modulation in M2
- Bunch compression in chicane 2
- Modulation in M2 compressed and superimposed on modulation from M1

Xiang and Stupakov, New Journal of Physics, 13, 093028 (2011)

Hemsing and Xiang, PRST-AB, 16, 010706 (2013)

Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

□ **Triple modulator-chicane system**



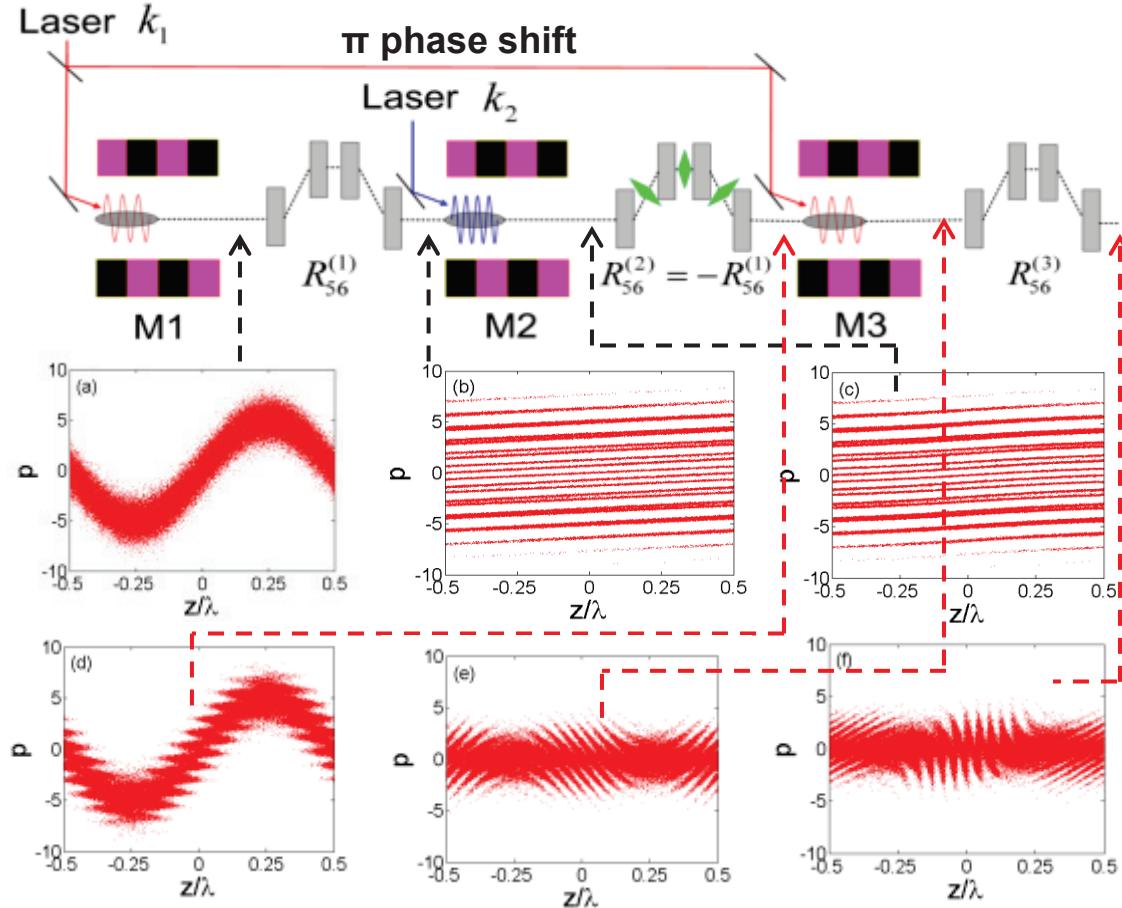
- Bunch decompression in chicane 1 to split phase space
- Small modulation in M2
- Bunch compression in chicane 2
- Modulation in M2 compressed and superimposed on modulation from M1
- Modulation in M3 to cancel modulation in M1

Xiang and Stupakov, New Journal of Physics, 13, 093028 (2011)

Hemsing and Xiang, PRST-AB, 16, 010706 (2013)

Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

□ **Triple modulator-chicane system**



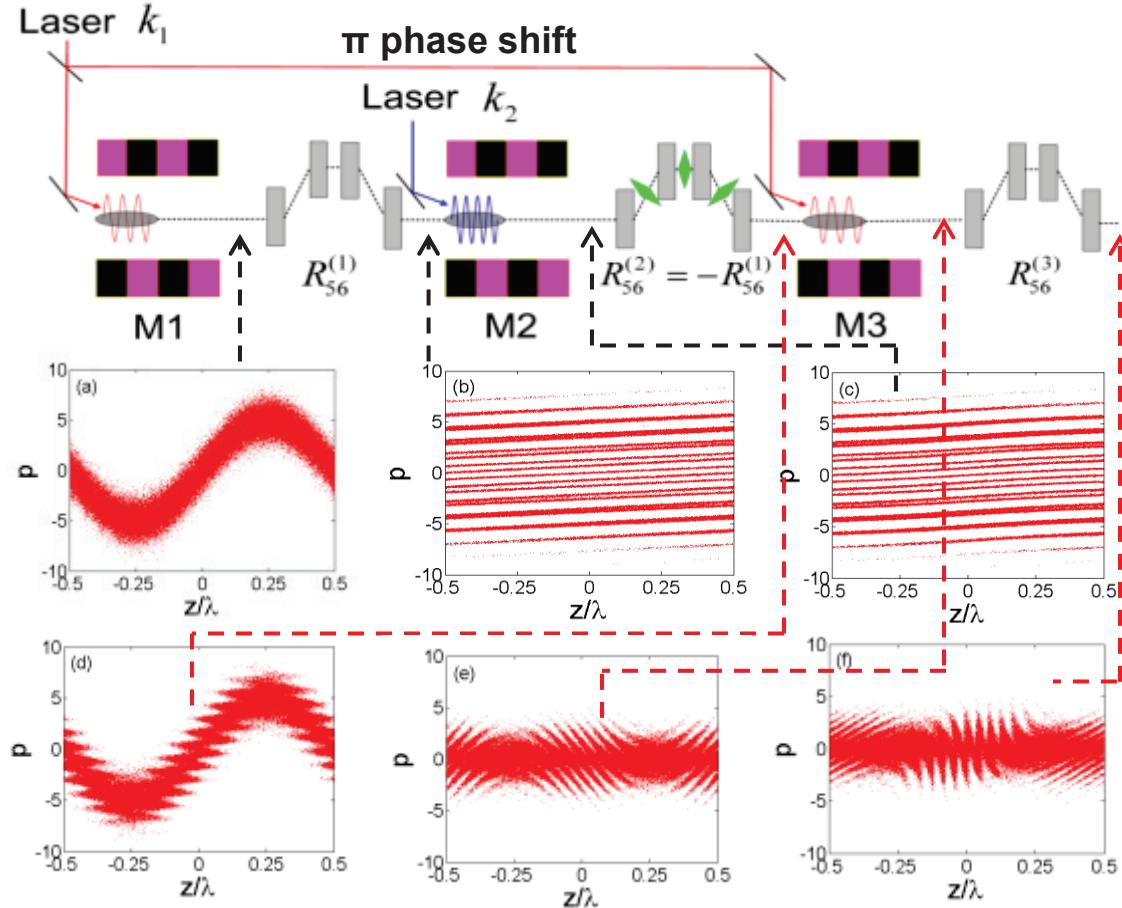
- Bunch decompression in chicane 1 to split phase space
- Small modulation in M2
- Bunch compression in chicane 2
- Modulation in M2 compressed and superimposed on modulation from M1
- Modulation in M3 to cancel modulation in M1

Xiang and Stupakov, New Journal of Physics, 13, 093028 (2011)

Hemsing and Xiang, PRST-AB, 16, 010706 (2013)

Bunch compression with laser induced energy chirp

□ **Triple modulator-chicane system**



- Bunch decompression in chicane 1 to split phase space
- Small modulation in M2
- Bunch compression in chicane 2
- Modulation in M2 compressed and superimposed on modulation from M1
- Modulation in M3 to cancel modulation in M1

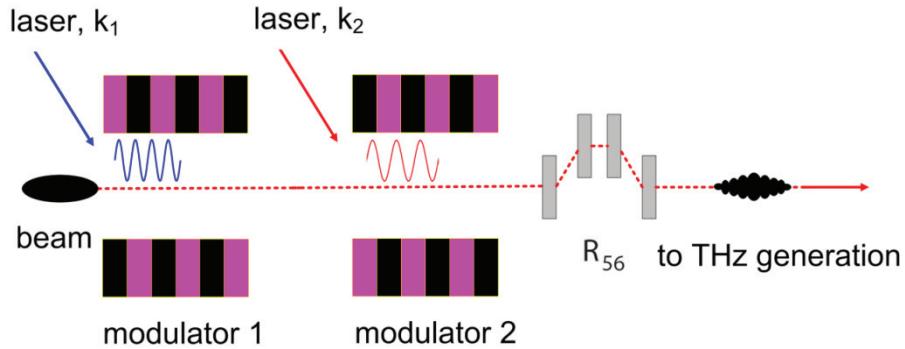
- Modulation in M2 can be produced with a HHG source
- Energy spread growth is negligible
 - Seeding in the sub-nm regime

Xiang and Stupakov, New Journal of Physics, 13, 093028 (2011)

Hemsing and Xiang, PRST-AB, 16, 010706 (2013)

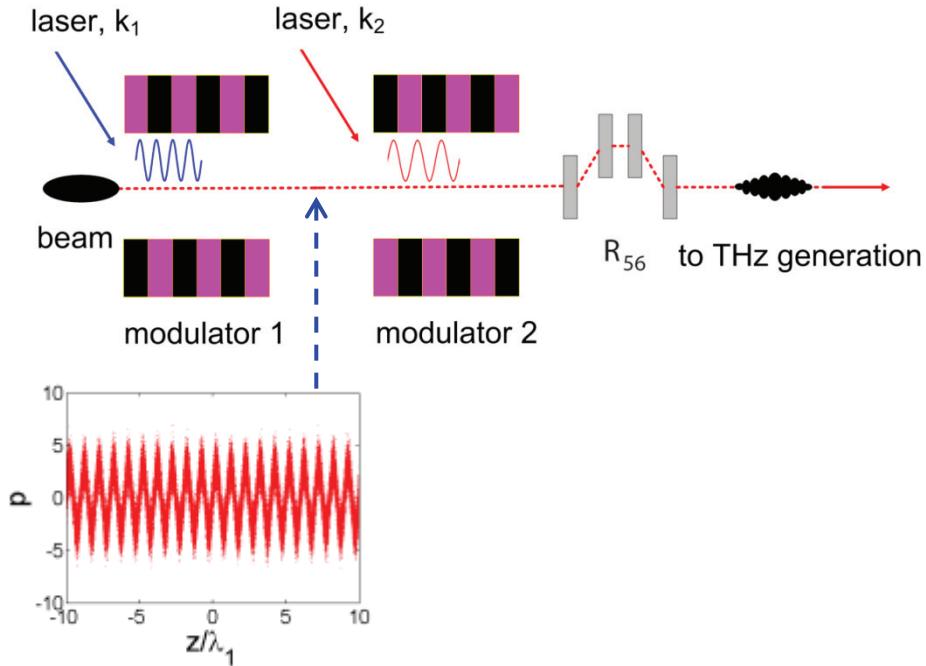
Frequency down-conversion for THz

□ Using the relativistic electron beam as the nonlinear medium



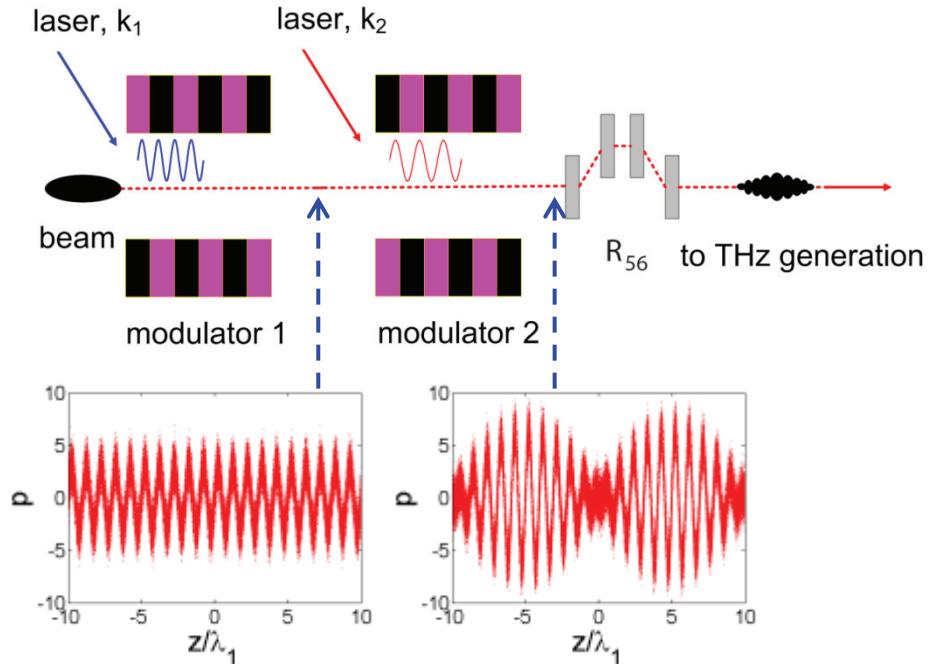
Frequency down-conversion for THz

□ Using the relativistic electron beam as the nonlinear medium



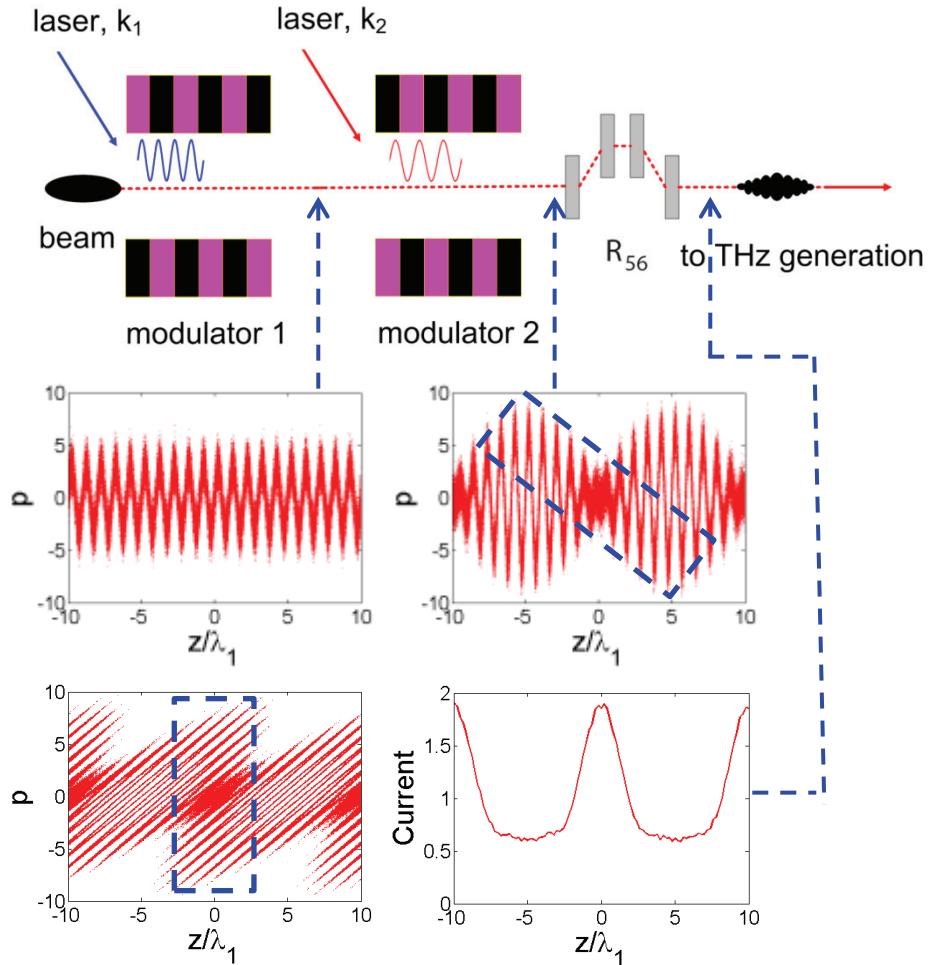
Frequency down-conversion for THz

□ Using the relativistic electron beam as the nonlinear medium



Frequency down-conversion for THz

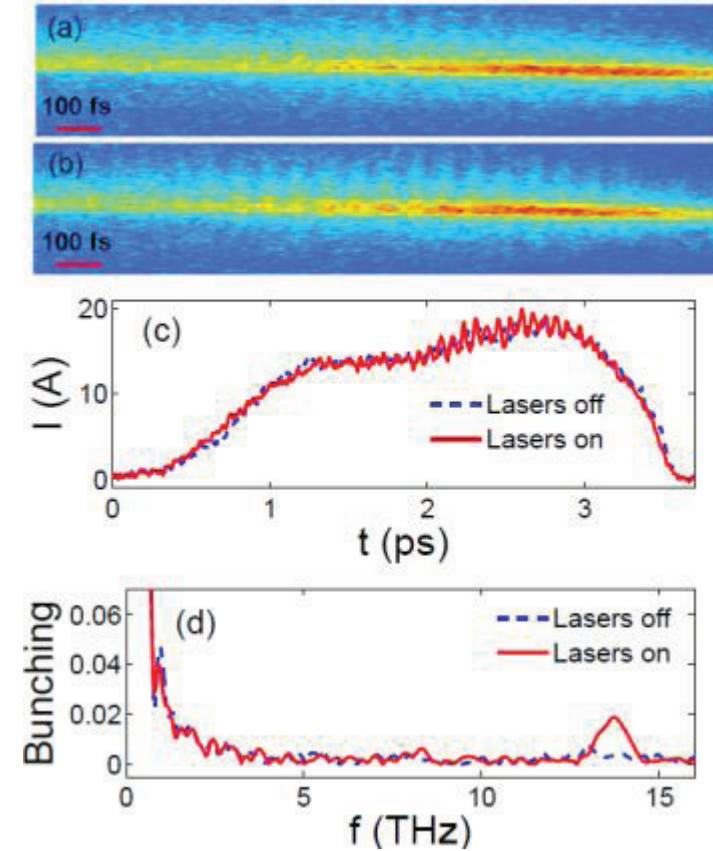
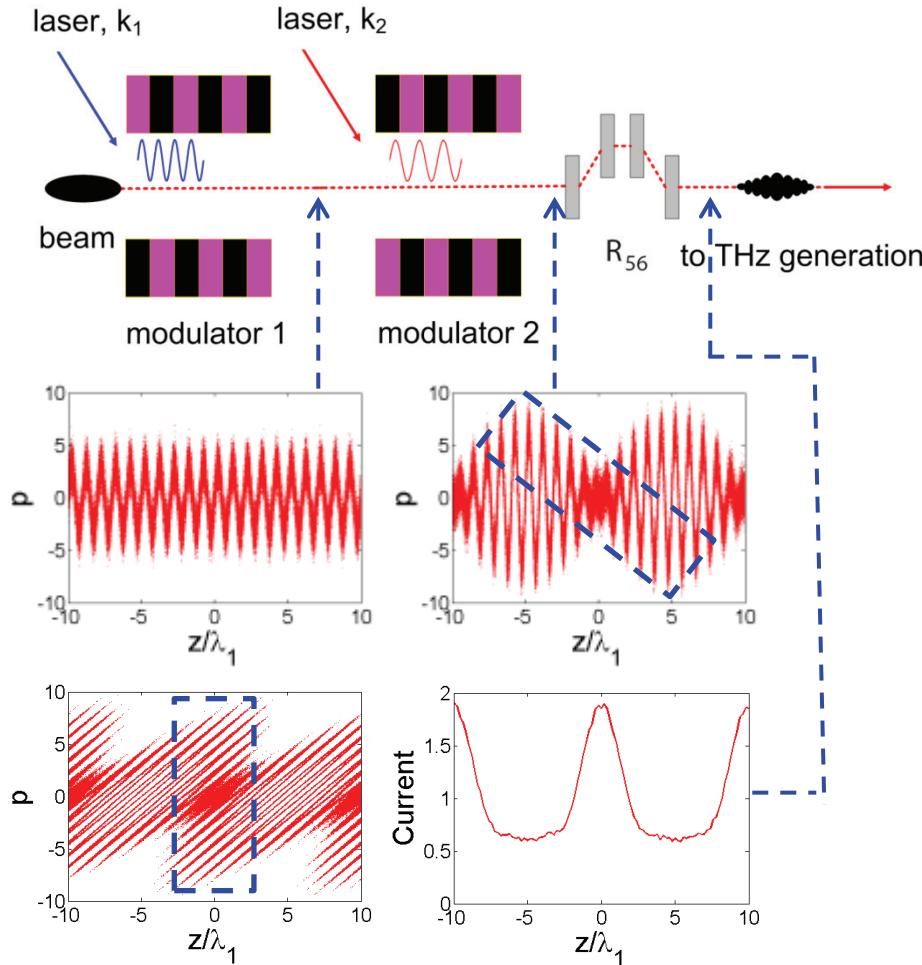
□ Using the relativistic electron beam as the nonlinear medium



Xiang and Stupakov, PRST-AB, 12, 080701 (2009)

Frequency down-conversion for THz

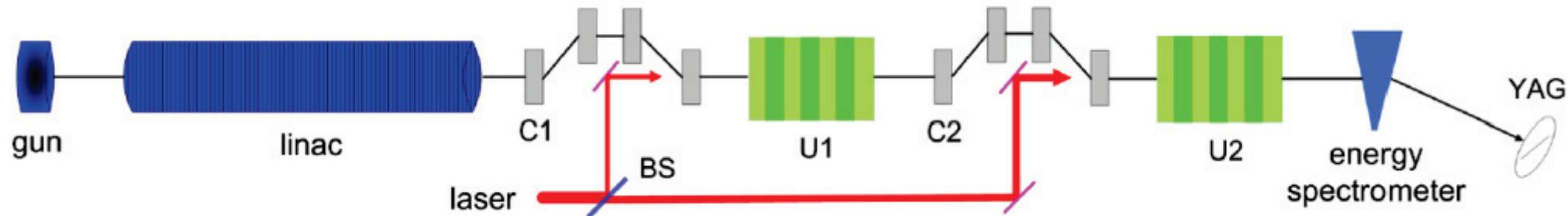
Using the relativistic electron beam as the nonlinear medium



Dunning et al., PRL, 109, 074801 (2012)

Xiang and Stupakov, PRST-AB, 12, 080701 (2009)

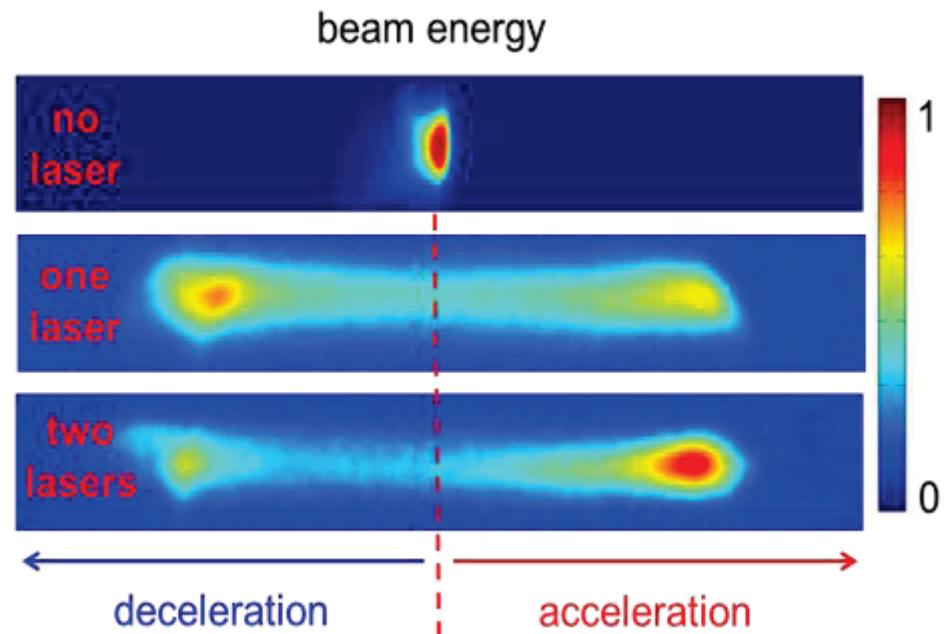
Cascaded optical inverse FEL



Cascaded inverse FEL experiment at SLAC's NLCTA

Cascading in an optical inverse FEL accelerator leads to significantly improved beam quality

- In a single stage inverse FEL, half of the electron beam are accelerated while the other half decelerated. This leads to a beam with large energy spread.
- In a cascaded inverse FEL, by matching the laser bucket with microbunches, the beam quality can be significantly improved.

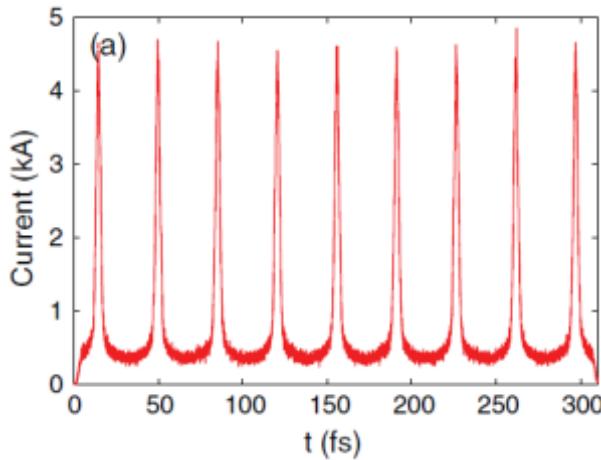


Dunning et al., PRL, 110, 244801 (2013)

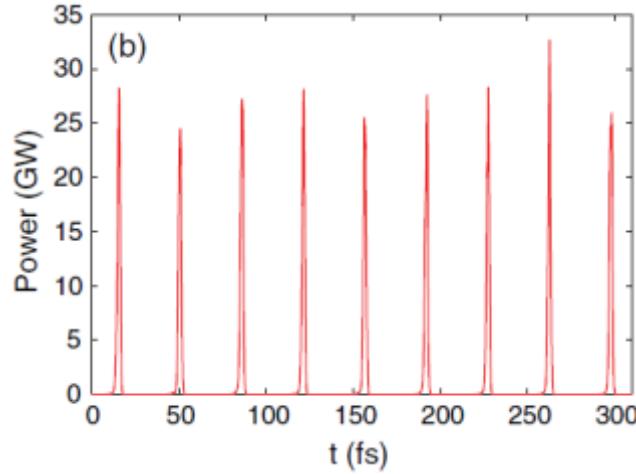
Mode-locked x-rays

Drive a seeded FEL with density modulated beam

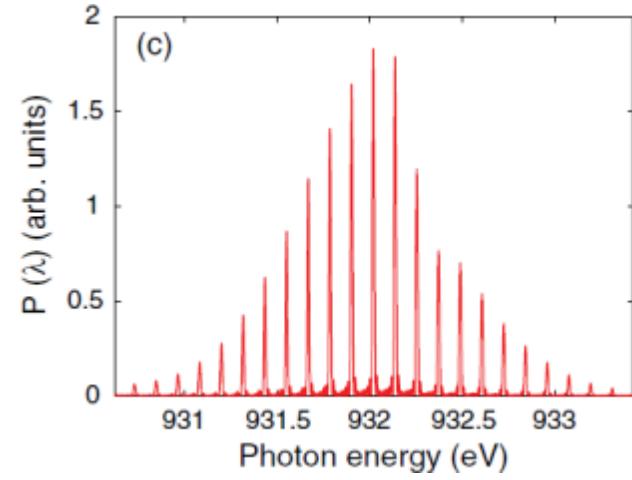
Xiang et al., PRST-AB, 15, 050707 (2012)



Beam current



Radiation profile



Spectrum

Gain length of current bumps << current dips; FEL output copies the beam current distribution.

- Slippage length smaller than separation of the microbunches
- Time domain: attosecond pulse train equally separated by the laser wavelength
- Frequency domain: span a wide frequency with equally spaced sharp lines

Other schemes to generate mode-locked x-rays:

Thompson and McNeil., PRL, 100, 203901 (2008)

Kur et al., New J. Phys, 13, 063012 (2011)

Feng et al., PRST-AB, 15, 080703 (2012)

Outline

On the one hand:

One may tailor the beam distribution at high precision for specific applications;

On the other hand:

Beam manipulation has to obey basic rules as well as technological limitations.

1. 2-D beam manipulation
2. 4-D beam manipulation
3. 6-D beam manipulation
4. Ultrafast Electron Diffraction and Microscopy

Emittance exchange

The diagram illustrates a beam line trajectory as a red curve. A red box labeled "Beam line" is positioned along the curve. Four points on the curve are marked with crosses: the top-left cross is labeled R , the top-right cross is yellow, the bottom-left cross is red, and the bottom-right cross is yellow. Arrows indicate the direction of the beam line's path.

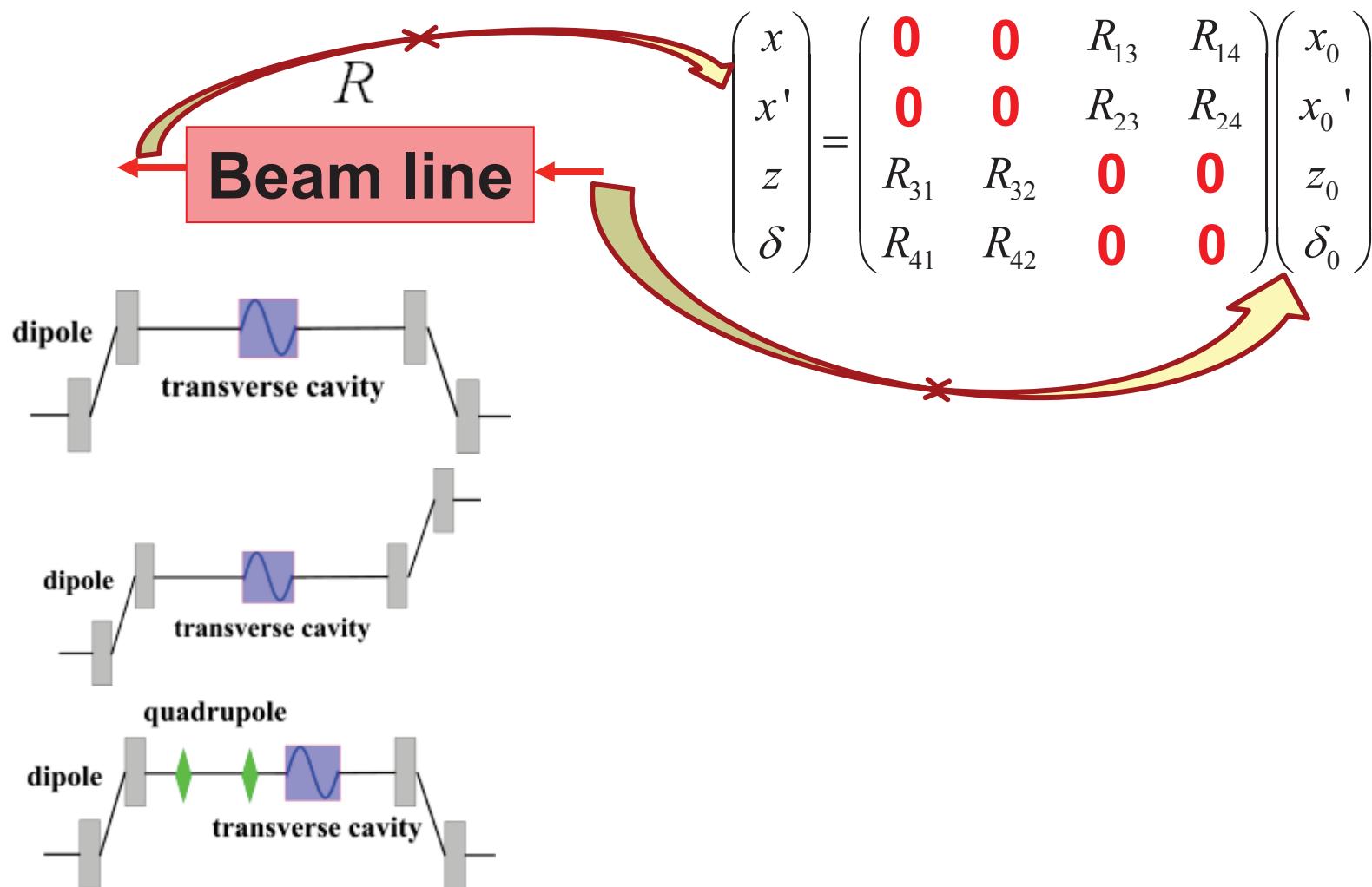
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ x' \\ z \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} & R_{13} & R_{14} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} & R_{23} & R_{24} \\ R_{31} & R_{32} & R_{33} & R_{34} \\ R_{41} & R_{42} & R_{43} & R_{44} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_0' \\ z_0 \\ \delta_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Emittance exchange

The diagram shows a beam line represented by a red box labeled "Beam line". The beam line follows a circular path of radius R . A yellow arrow indicates the direction of motion along the beam line.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ x' \\ z \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & R_{13} & R_{14} \\ 0 & 0 & R_{23} & R_{24} \\ R_{31} & R_{32} & 0 & 0 \\ R_{41} & R_{42} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_0' \\ z_0 \\ \delta_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Emittance exchange

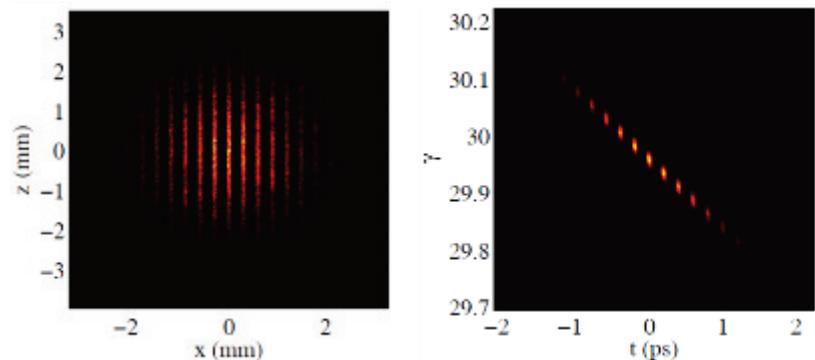
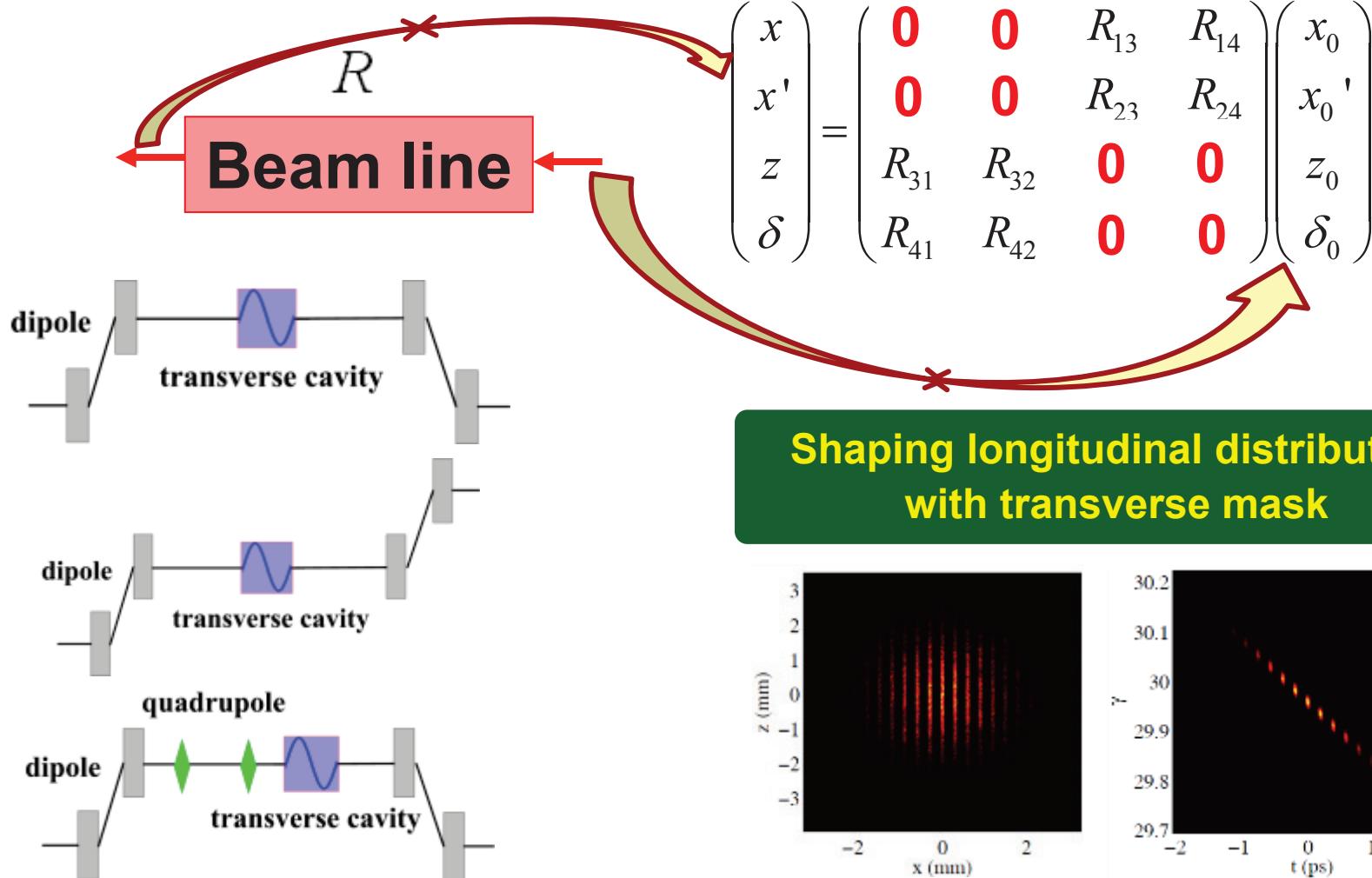


Cornacchia and Emma *PRST-AB*, 5, 084001 (2002);

Emma et al., *PRST-AB*, 9, 100702 (2006);

Xiang and Chao, *PRST-AB*, 14, 114001 (2011)

Emittance exchange



Cornacchia and Emma *PRST-AB*, 5, 084001 (2002);

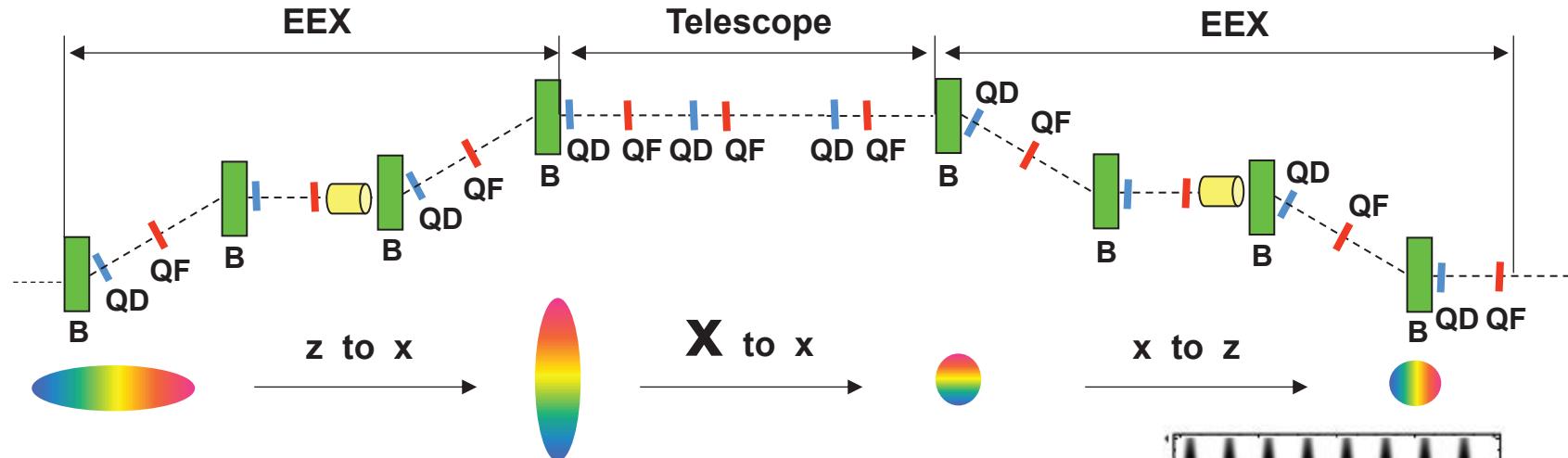
Emma et al., *PRST-AB*, 9, 100702 (2006);

Xiang and Chao, *PRST-AB*, 14, 114001 (2011)

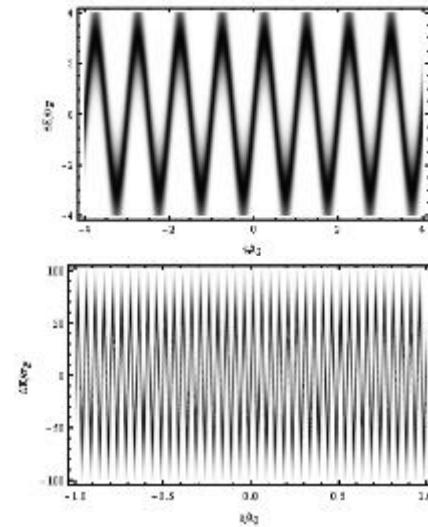
Sun and Piot, Linac08; Sun et al., PRL, 105, 234801 (2010); Ruan et al., PRL, 106, 244801, (2011); Piot et al., PRST-AB, 14, 022801 (2011); Jiang et al., PRL, 106, 114801 (2011)

Emittance exchange

Chirp-free bunch compression



- NO energy chirp required
- NO requirement on linearity of longitudinal phase space
- Longitudinal telescope
- Compression of laser modulation to shorter wavelength for FEL seeding



Outline

On the one hand:

One may tailor the beam distribution at high precision for specific applications;

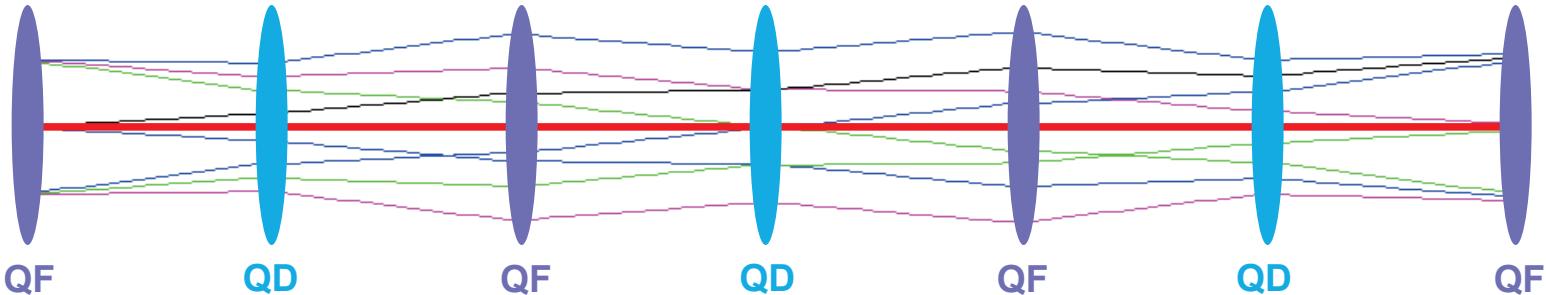
On the other hand:

Beam manipulation has to obey basic rules as well as technological limitations.

1. 2-D beam manipulation
2. 4-D beam manipulation
3. 6-D beam manipulation
4. Ultrafast Electron Diffraction and Microscopy

Beam conditioning

Beam transverse emittance effects in FELs



Particles with larger betatron amplitudes have longer path lengths



$$\sigma_{\Delta s} \approx \frac{L \sqrt{\varepsilon_{nx}^2 + \varepsilon_{ny}^2}}{\gamma \langle \beta \rangle \cos^2(\mu/2)} \approx \frac{\sqrt{2} L \varepsilon_n}{\gamma \langle \beta \rangle} \ll \frac{\lambda}{2\pi}$$

$$\varepsilon < \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} \frac{\langle \beta \rangle}{L_g}$$

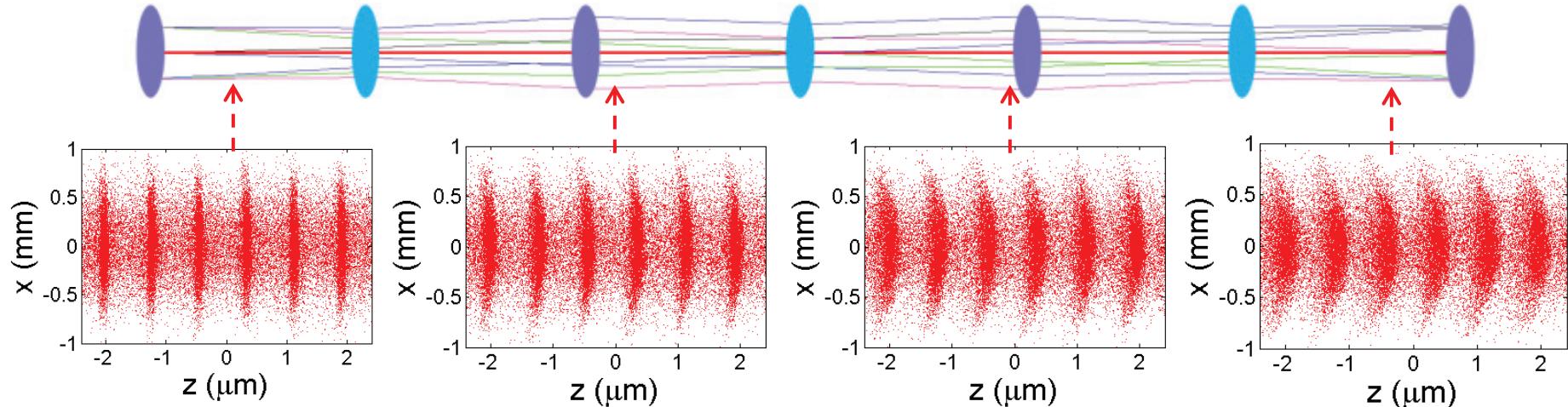
From P. Emma

FEL requirement

□ Counteract bunching and reduce FEL gain

Beam conditioning

□ Smearing of micro-bunches when they propagate in a FODO lattice



□ Establish a correlation between particle's energy and betatron amplitude

$$-\frac{A^2}{4\beta^2} + \frac{\Delta\gamma}{\gamma} \frac{1+K^2/2}{\gamma^2} = 0$$

$\left\langle \frac{\delta v_z}{c} \right\rangle$ → R_{56}

Particles with larger betatron amplitudes are given extra energy to compensate for the longer path lengths

Outline

On the one hand:

One may tailor the beam distribution at high precision for specific applications;

On the other hand:

Beam manipulation has to obey basic rules as well as technological limitations.

1. 2-D beam manipulation
2. 4-D beam manipulation
3. 6-D beam manipulation
4. Ultrafast Electron Diffraction and Microscopy

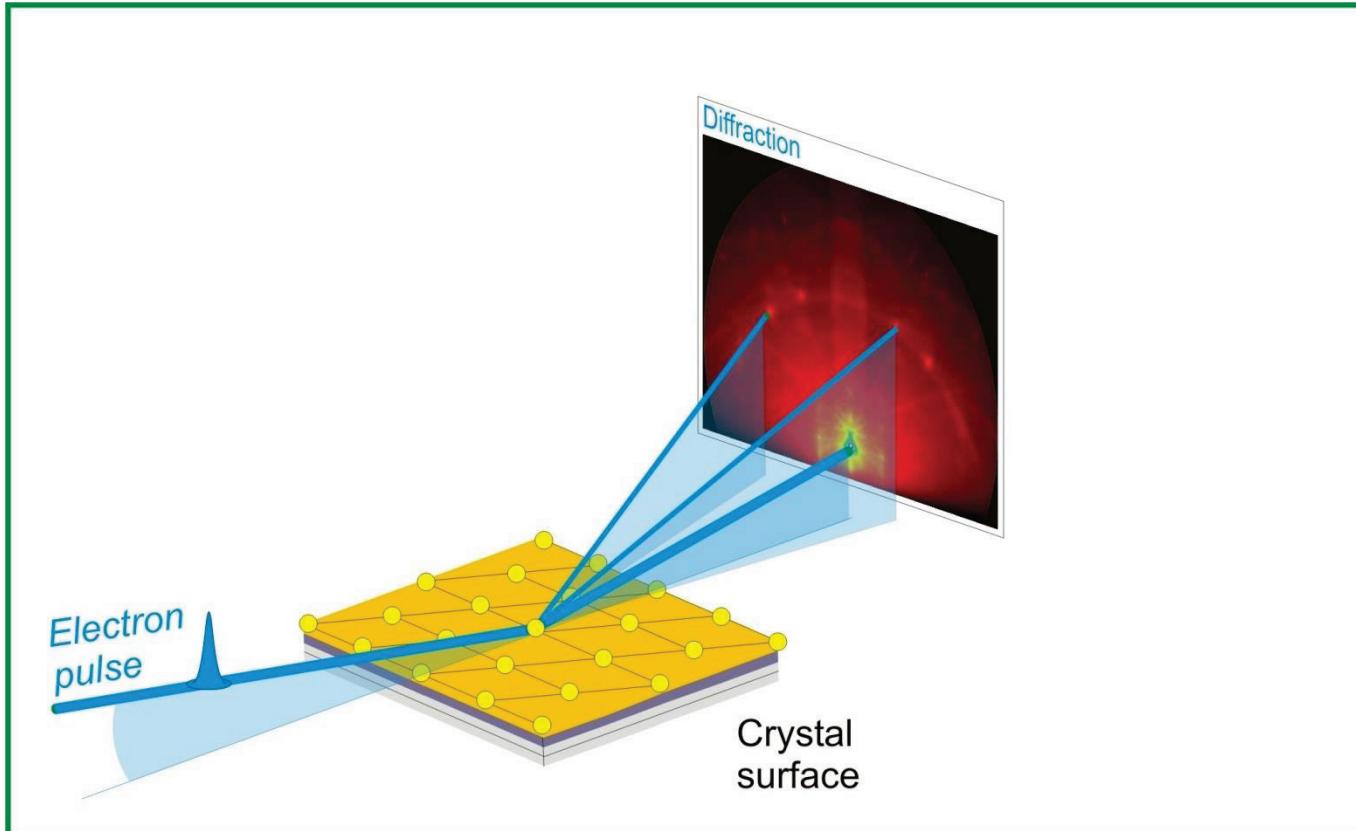
From FEL to UED/UEM

Ultrafast electron diffraction/microscope: poor man's FEL

FEL



UED/UEM



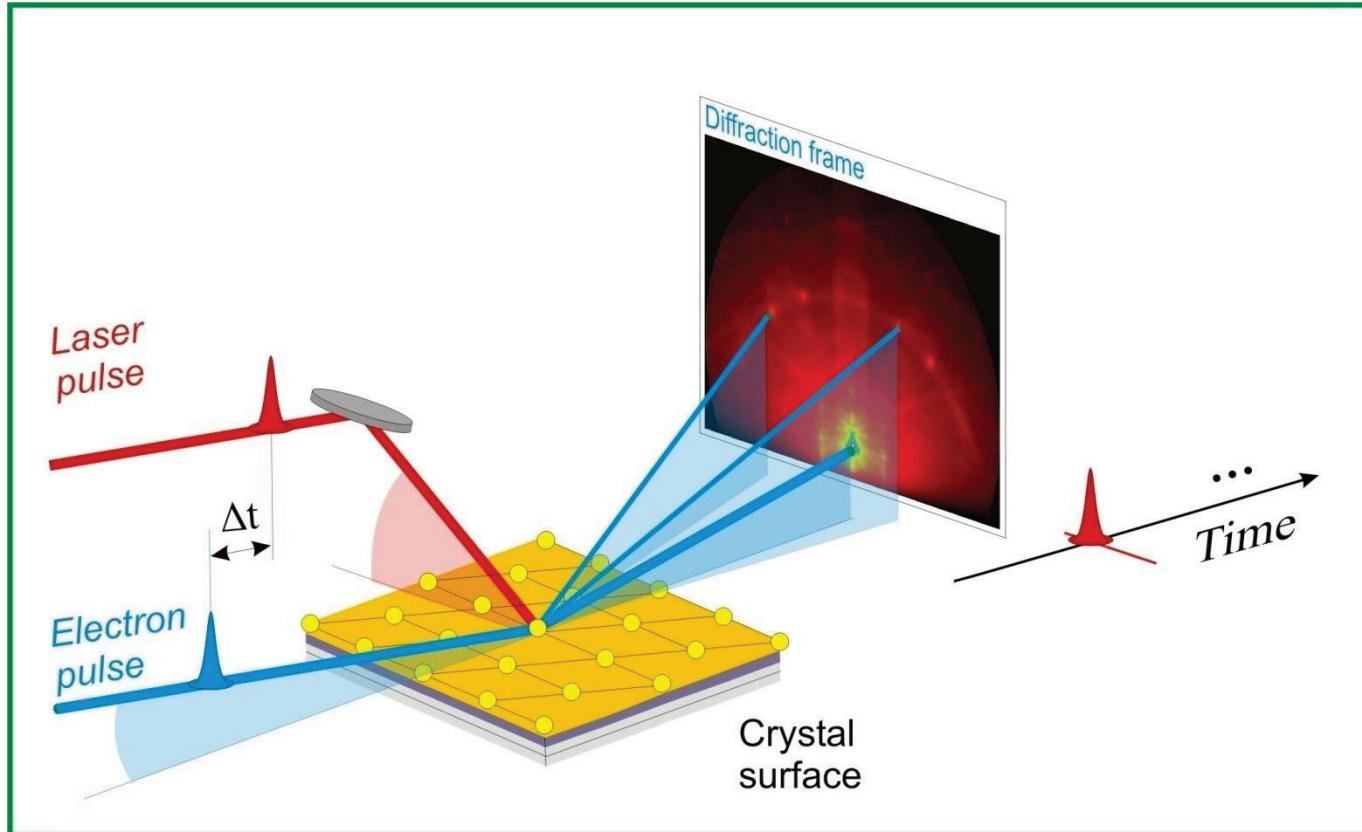
From FEL to UED/UEM

Ultrafast electron diffraction/microscope: poor man's FEL

FEL



UED/UEM



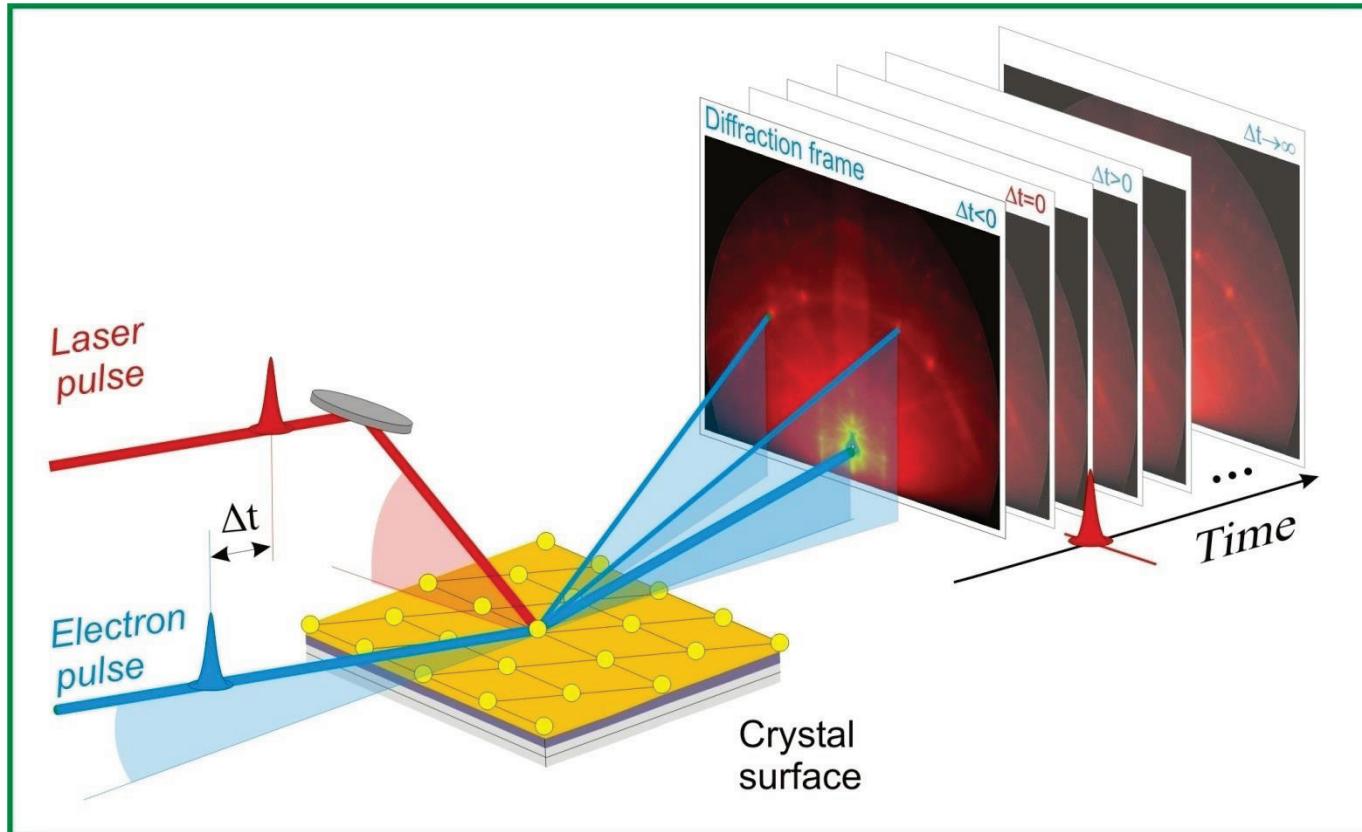
From FEL to UED/UEM

Ultrafast electron diffraction/microscope: poor man's FEL

FEL

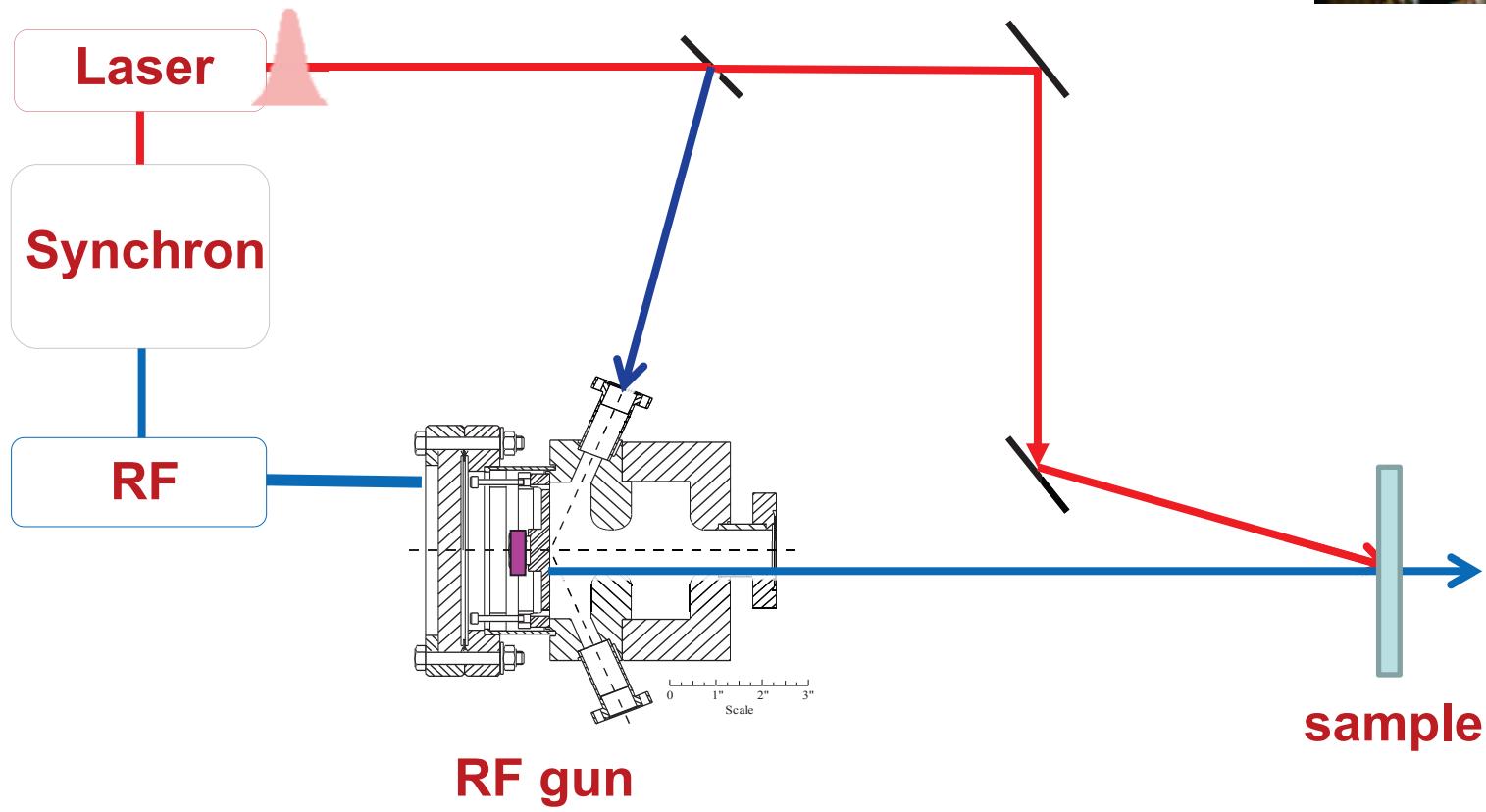


UED/UEM



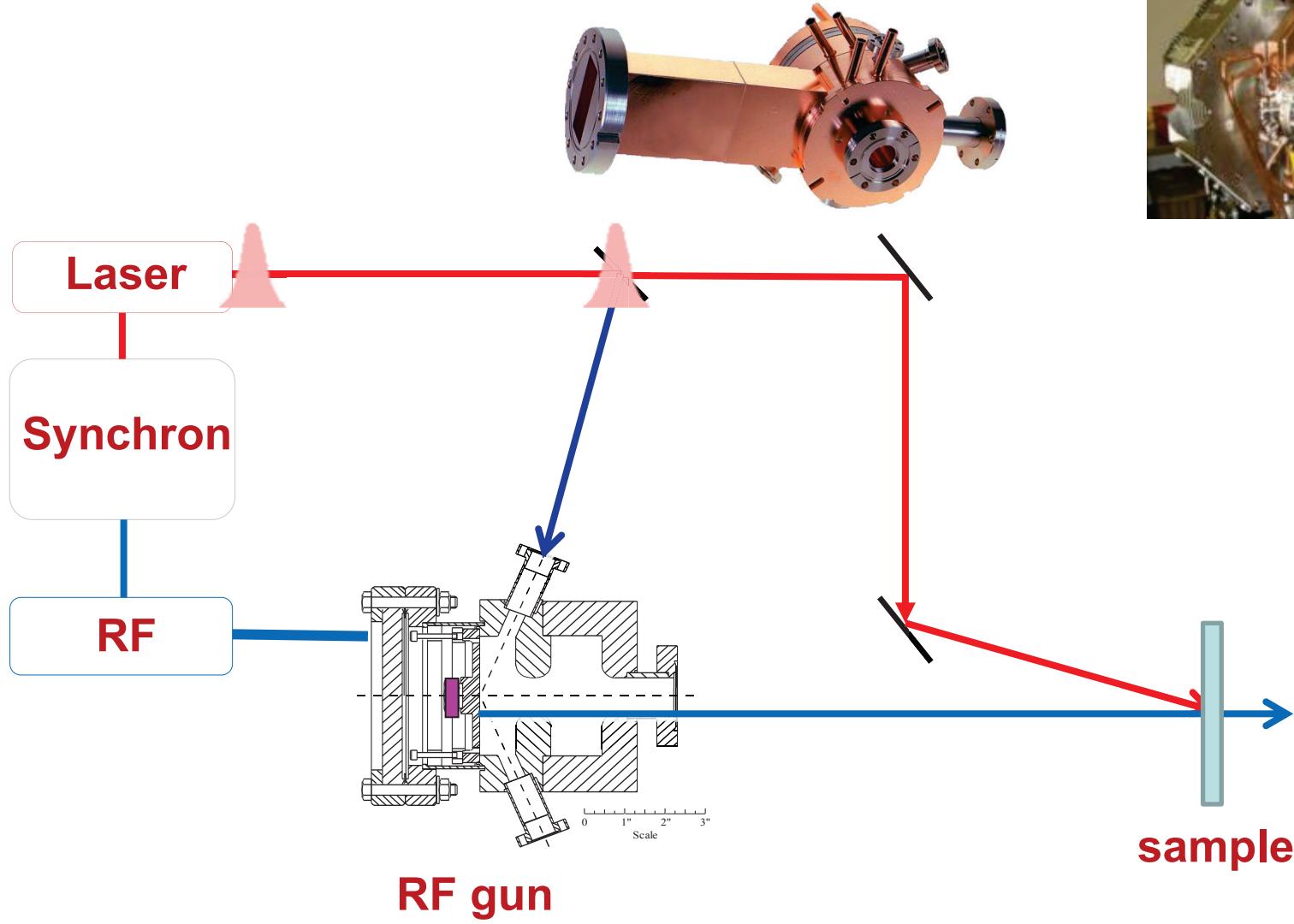
Accelerator based UED

A representative configuration



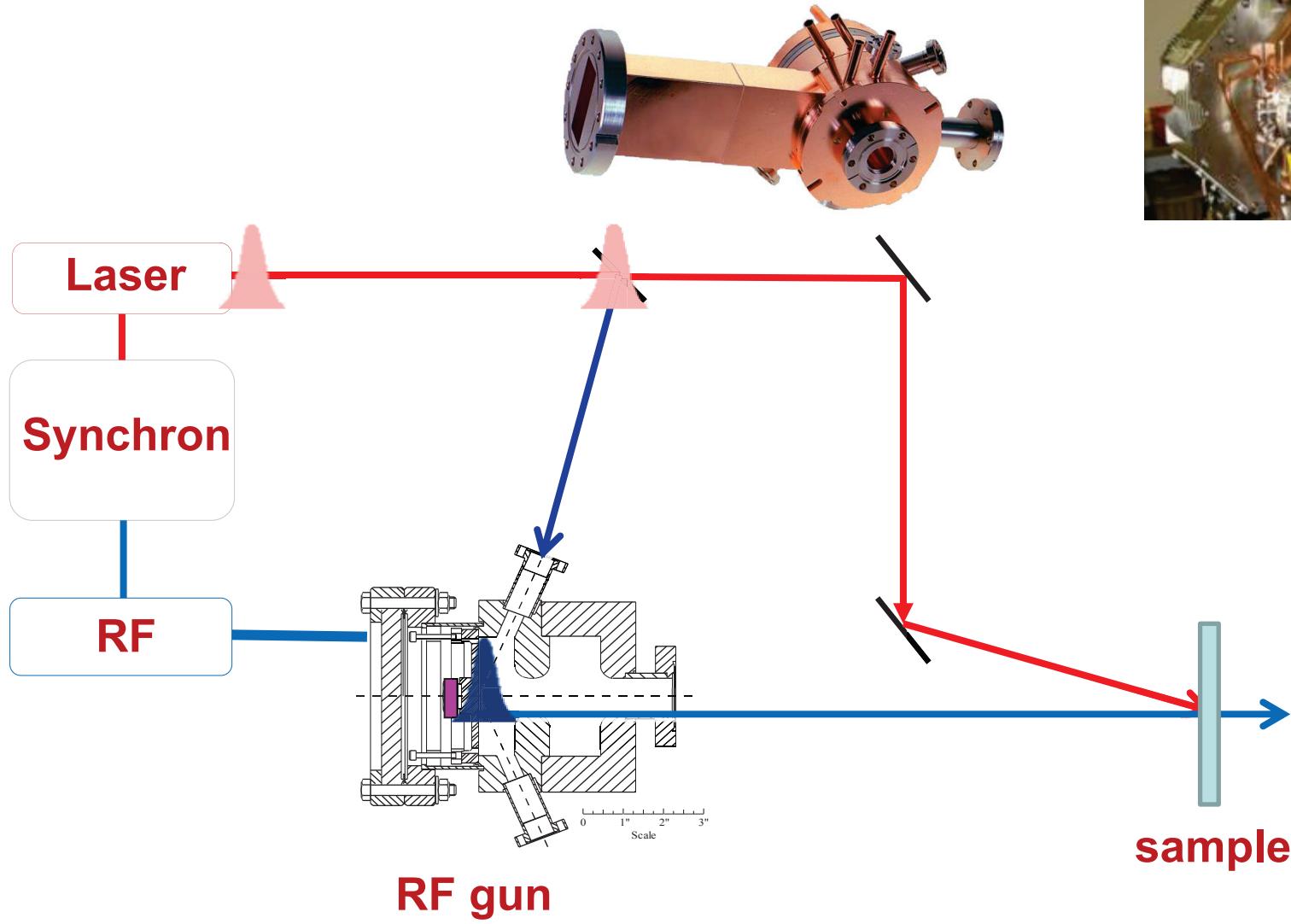
Accelerator based UED

A representative configuration



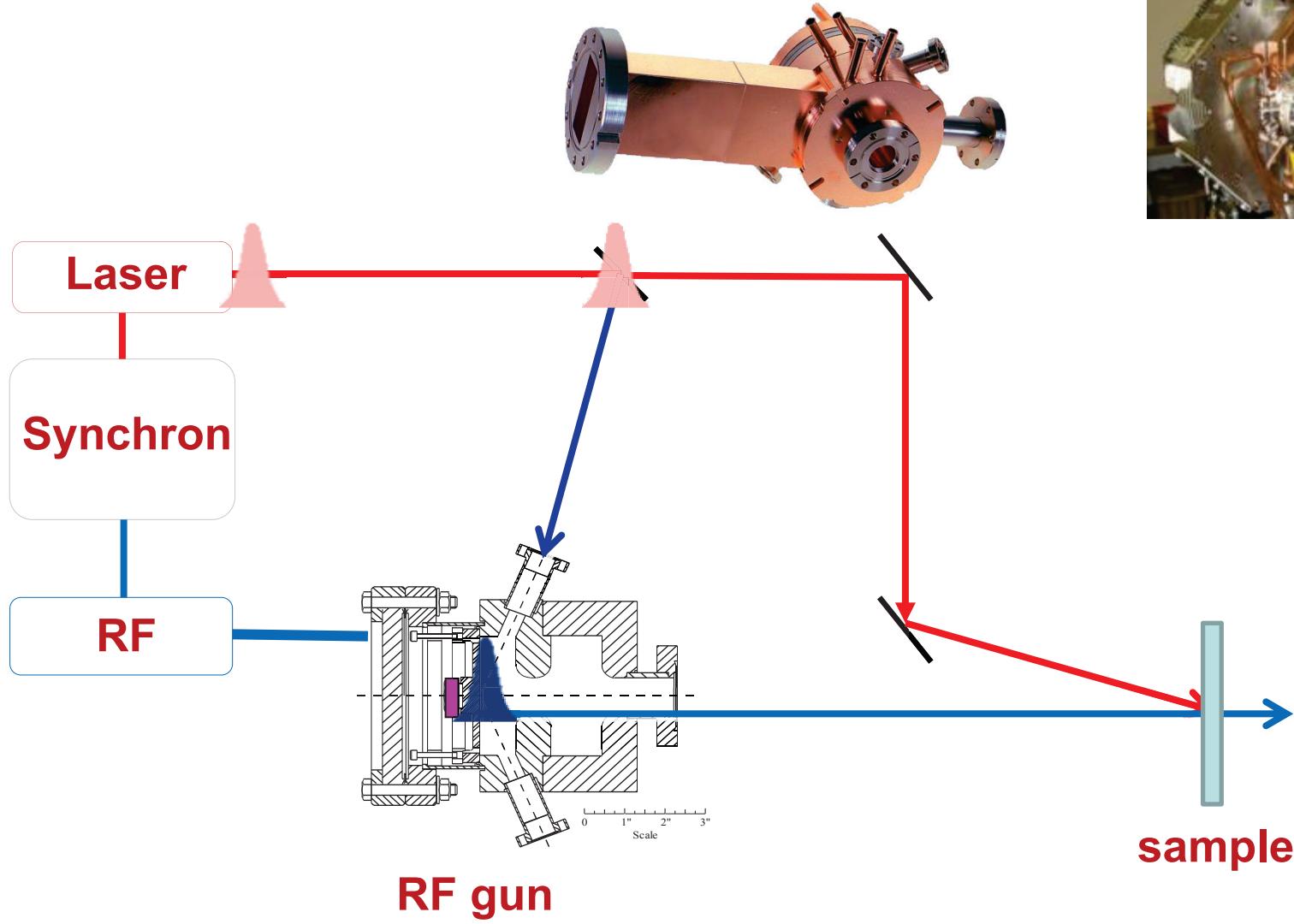
Accelerator based UED

A representative configuration



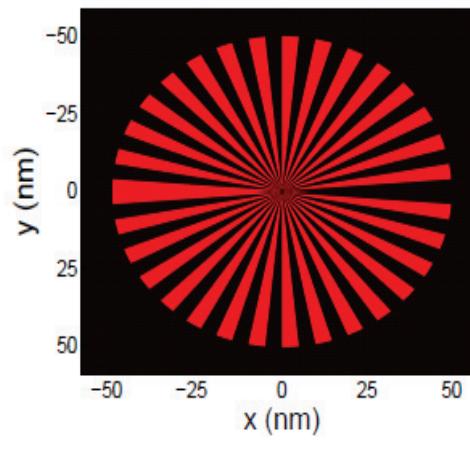
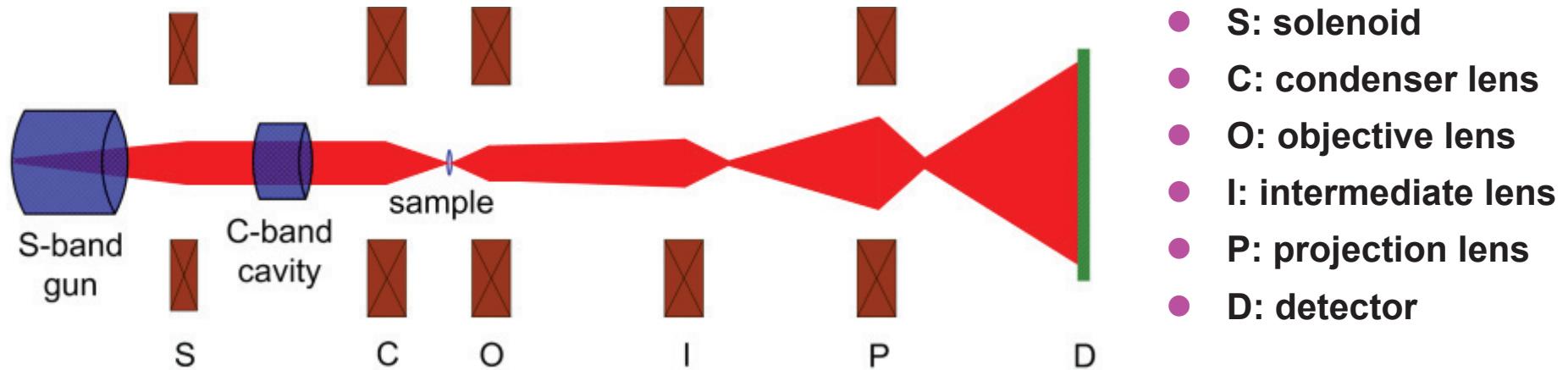
Accelerator based UED

A representative configuration

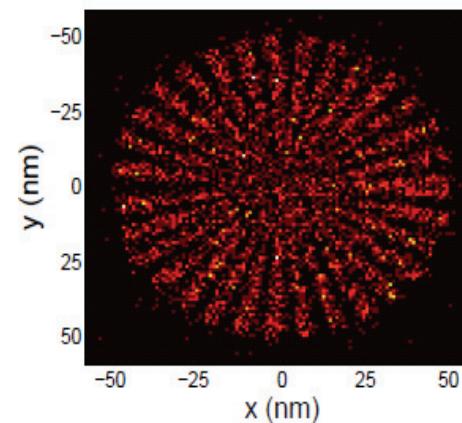


Accelerator based UEM

A representative design



sample

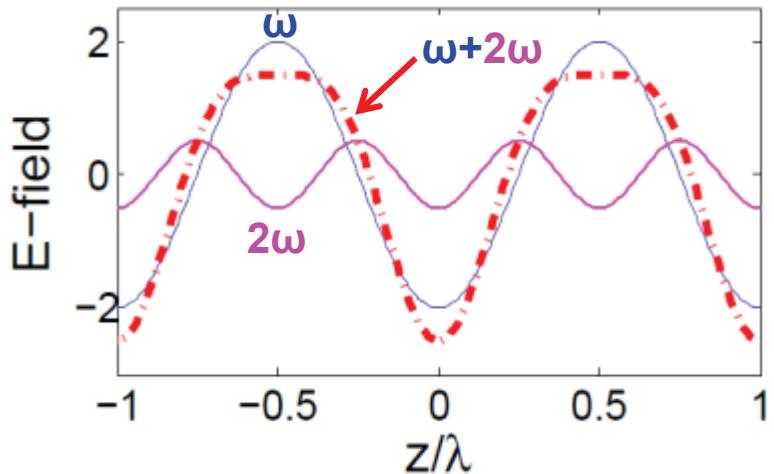


image

- 10 ps
- 10 nm

Beam manipulation for accelerator based UEM

Nonlinear longitudinal phase space needs correction

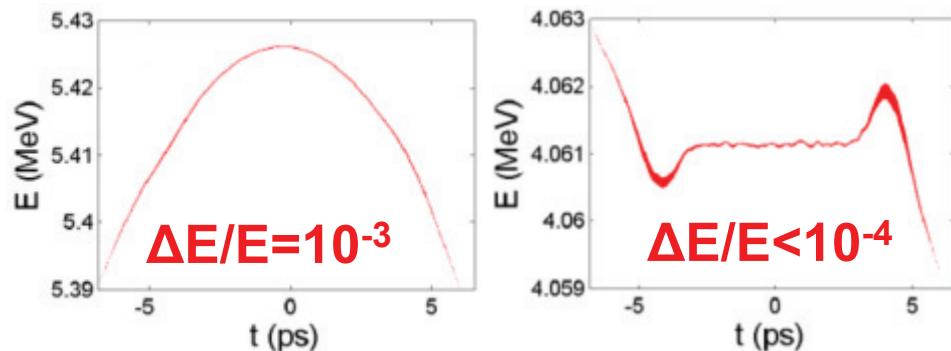


$$E(z) = E_i + E_s \cos(\phi_s + k_s z) + E_x \cos(\phi_x + k_x z)$$

$$\frac{\Delta E(z)}{E_0} = -\frac{E_s k_s \sin \phi_s}{E_0} z + \frac{1}{2} \frac{E_x k_x^2 - E_s k_s^2 \cos \phi_s}{E_0} z^2 + \Theta(z^3) + \dots$$

Xiang et al., NIM A 759, 74 (2014); Li and Musumeci, PRA 2, 024003 (2014)

In FELs, harmonic cavities are used to linearize the longitudinal phase space;
In UEMs, harmonic cavities are used to reduce the beam energy spread.



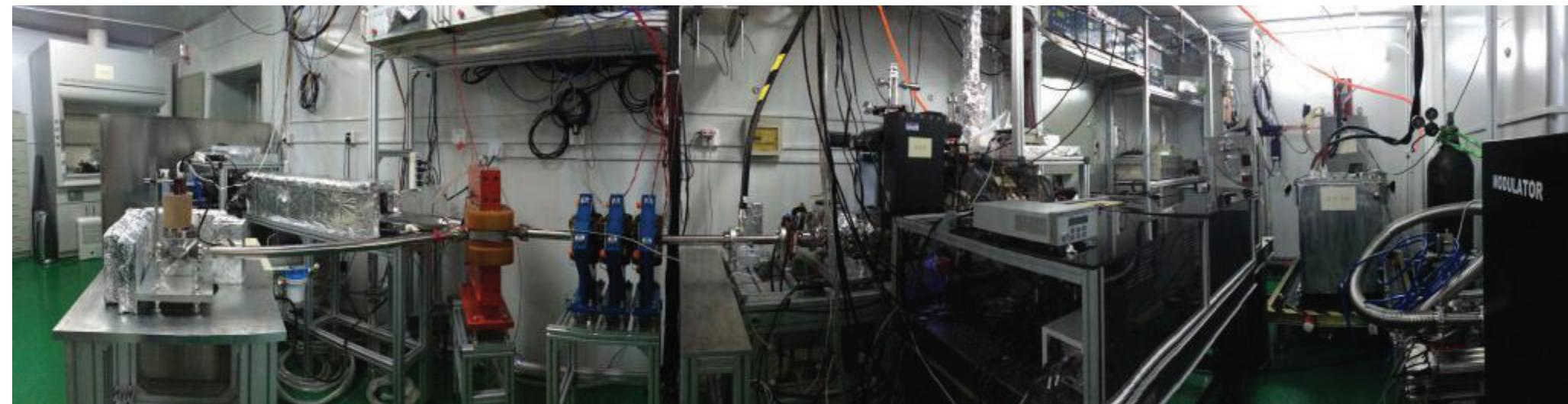
At the exit of the S-band gun

At the exit of the C-band harmonic cavity

UED/UEM center at Shanghai Jiao Tong University



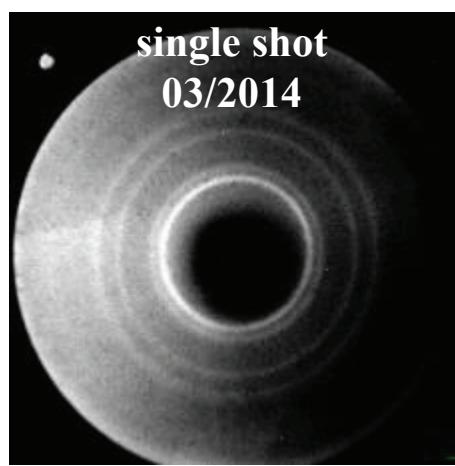
MeV UED facility @ SJTU



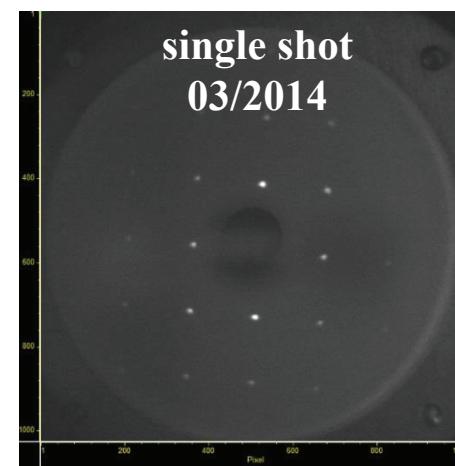
single shot
12/2013



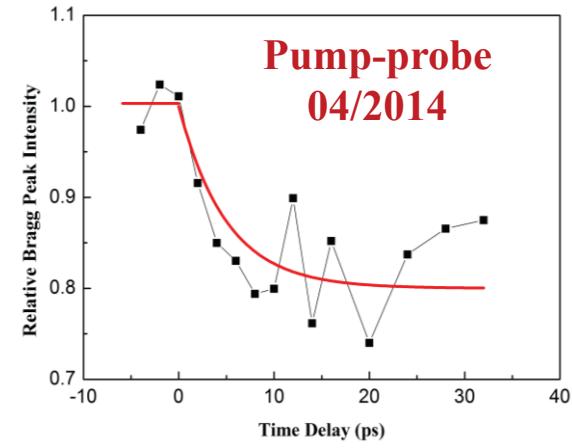
single shot
03/2014



single shot
03/2014



Pump-probe
04/2014



High quality diffraction pattern of polycrystalline Al and single crystal Gold

Fu et al., Rev. Sci. Instru. 85, 083701 (2014); Zhu et al., Chinese Phy. Lett. in press, (2014)

Summary

Beam manipulation becomes a new focus in accelerator physics and may significantly enhance the performance of accelerator based scientific facilities, e.g. FELs, advanced accelerators, UED/UEM, etc.

Acknowledgement

- Alex Chao and Tor Raubenheimer for hiring me to SLAC
- Gennady Stupakov for introducing me to the ECHO business
- Tor Raubenheimer for giving me an opportunity to lead the ECHO experiment
- NLCTA team for hard work in the upgrade and operation of the machine
- K. Bane, Y. Cai, Y. Ding, M. Dunning, P. Emma, W. Fawley, C. Hast, E. Hemsing, X. Huang, Z. Huang, A. Marinelli, C. Pellegrini, S. Weathersby J. Wu etc. for collaboration and discussions
- International collaborations/discussions with M. Couprie, C. Behrens, H. Deng, C. Feng, P. Musumeci, G. Penn, S. Reiche, W. Wan, D. Wang, Z. Zhao, A. Zholents, etc.
- FEL prize committee for giving me the award

Thanks!