

Low slice emittance preservation during bunch compression



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1. Introduction

2. Experimental studies

- a. Measurement procedure
- b. Characterization of the core emittance increase
- c. Systematic checks

3. Simulations

- a. Simulations scenarios
- b. Characterization of the core emittance blow-up

4. Discussion

5. Conclusions



Proceedings of EPAC 2006, Edinburgh, Scotland

MOPCH013

SLICE EMITTANCE MEASUREMENTS AT FLASH

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PHYSICAL REVIEW SPECIAL TOPICS - ACCELERATORS AND BEAMS 18, 050702 (2015)

Measurements and analysis of a high-brightness electron beam collimated in a magnetic bunch compressor

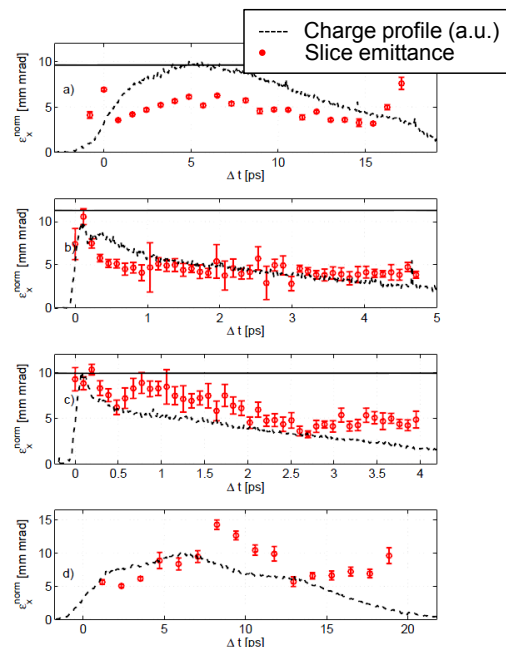
F. Zhou*, K. Bane, Y. Ding, Z. Huang, H. Loos, and T. Raubenheimer
SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, 2575 Sand Hill Road, Menlo Park, California 94025, USA
(Received 5 March 2015; published 18 May 2015)

PHYSICAL REVIEW SPECIAL TOPICS - ACCELERATORS AND BEAMS 16, 042801 (2013)

Electron slicing for the generation of tunable femtosecond soft x-ray pulses from a free electron laser and slice diagnostics

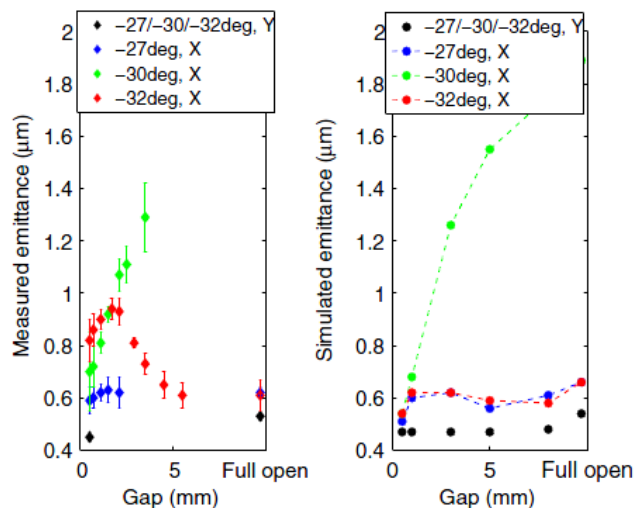
S. Di Mitri, D. Castronovo, I. Cudin, and L. Fröhlich
Elettra-Sincrotrone Trieste S.C.p.A., 34149 Basovizza, Trieste, Italy
(Received 3 October 2012; published 4 April 2013)

1 < Compression factor ≤ 5



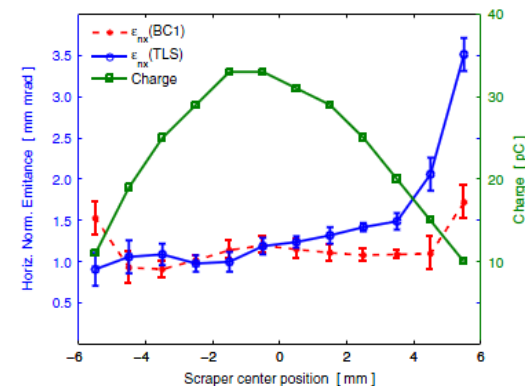
Slice emittance increase

Compression factor ~ 4.5

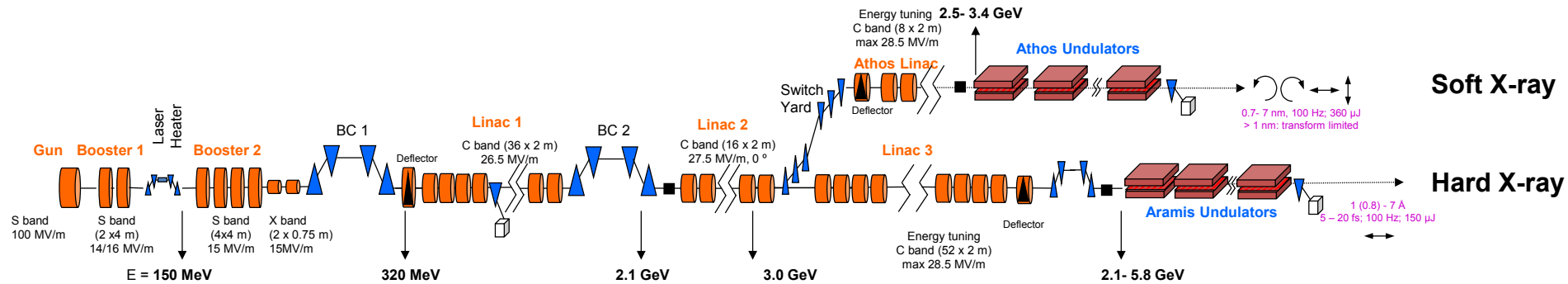


Slice emittance increase

Compression factor = 5.5



No slice emittance increase



Wavelength	1 - 70 Å
Pulse duration	3 – 20 fs
Maximum e- beam energy	5.8 GeV
e- beam charge	10 – 200 pC
Repetition rate	100 Hz
Slice emittance (expected performances)	200 nm (10 pC) 300 nm (200 pC)
Slice energy spread	250-350 keV
Saturation length	< 50 m



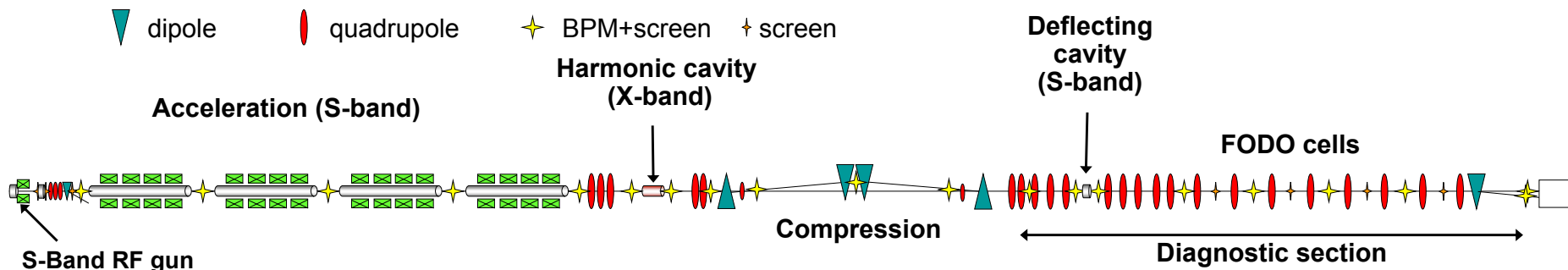
Pictures courtesy of I. Widmer



- ☐ Construction started in 2013
- ☐ Commissioning planned in Feb 2016
- ☐ Aramis user operation planned in Dec 2017
- ☐ Athos user operation planned in 2021

Missions

- ❑ Benchmark the simulation expectations and prove the feasibility of SwissFEL
- ❑ Develop and test components/systems and optimization procedures in SwissFEL



Commissioning phases

Max e- beam charge	200 pC	
Laser longitudinal shape	Flat-top	Gaussian
Laser longitudinal length	9.9 ps FWHM	3.7 ps RMS
Laser transverse shape	Cut Gaussian	
Laser transverse RMS	0.18 mm	
Max e- beam energy	266 MeV	
Repetition rate	100 Hz	

Phase 1: Electron source and diagnostics (2010)

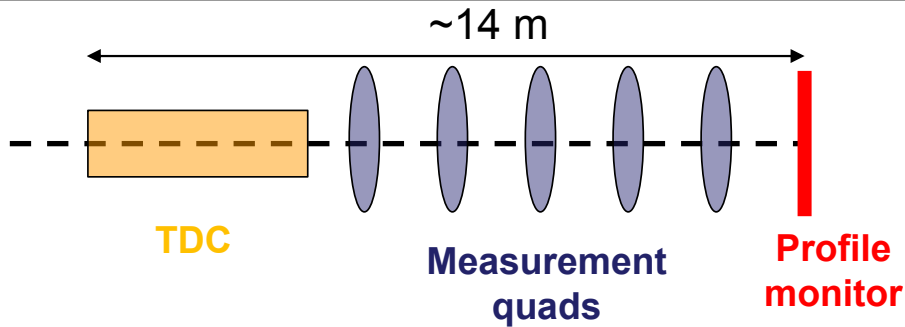
Phase 2: Phase 1 + (some) S-band accelerations (2010-2011)

Phase 3: Machine in full configuration: all RF structures operational and bunch compressor installed (2012-2013)

Phase 4: Undulator installed for several weeks (2014)

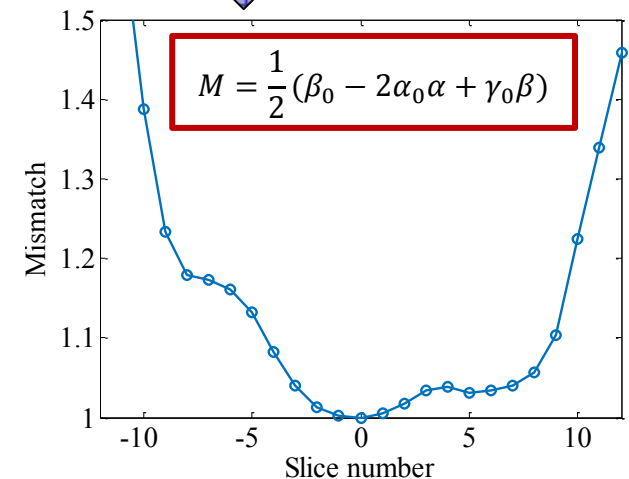
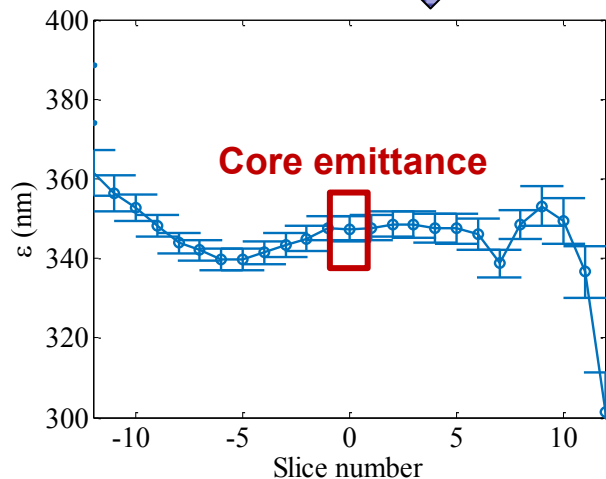
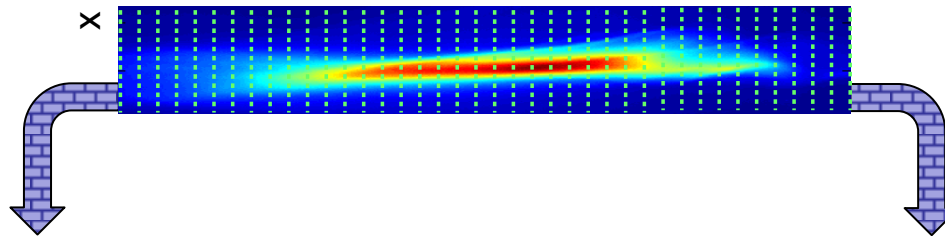
Phase 4+: PSI gun installed (Oct 2014)

Slice emittance measurement



- ❑ $35 \text{ m} < \beta_x < 40 \text{ m}$, $\beta_y < 10 \text{ m}$ at the PM
- ❑ Phase advance in $y \sim 270^\circ$
- ❑ Phase advance in x from 0 to $\sim 180^\circ$

$y \rightarrow \text{time (10 slices/rms bunch length)}$

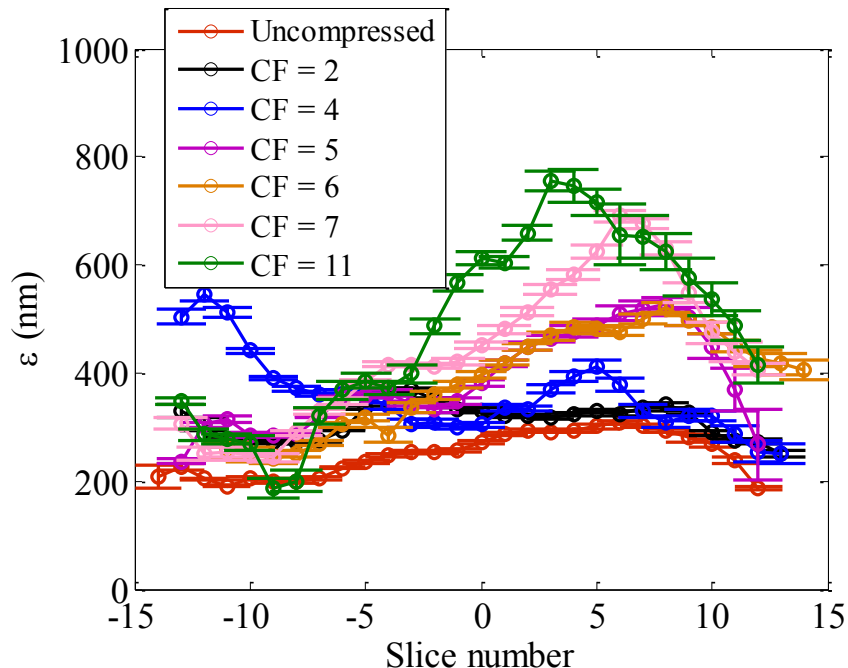


The bunch compression factor, CF, is given by:

$$CF = \frac{1}{1 - hR_{56}}$$

h : relative longitudinal chirp

R_{56} : derivative of the path length on energy

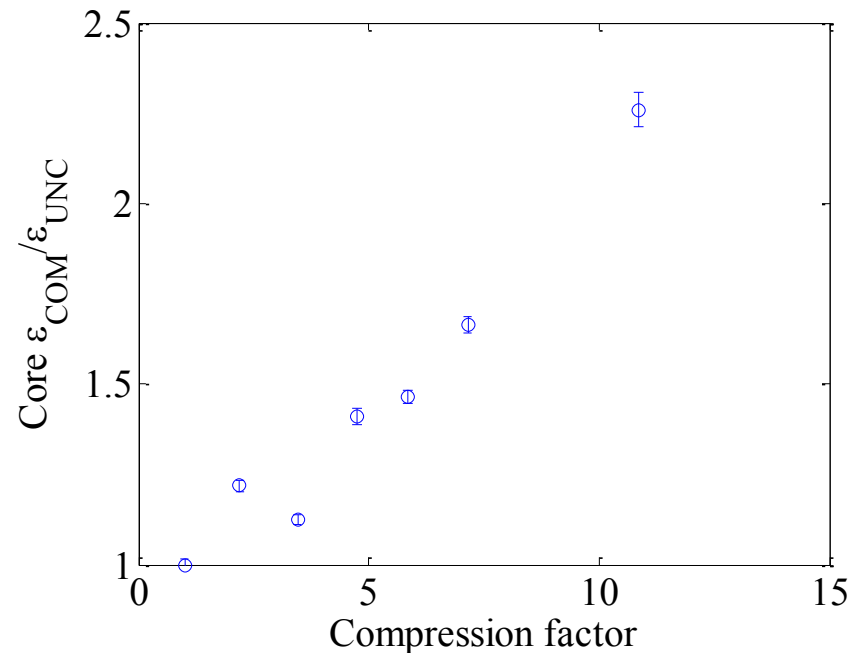
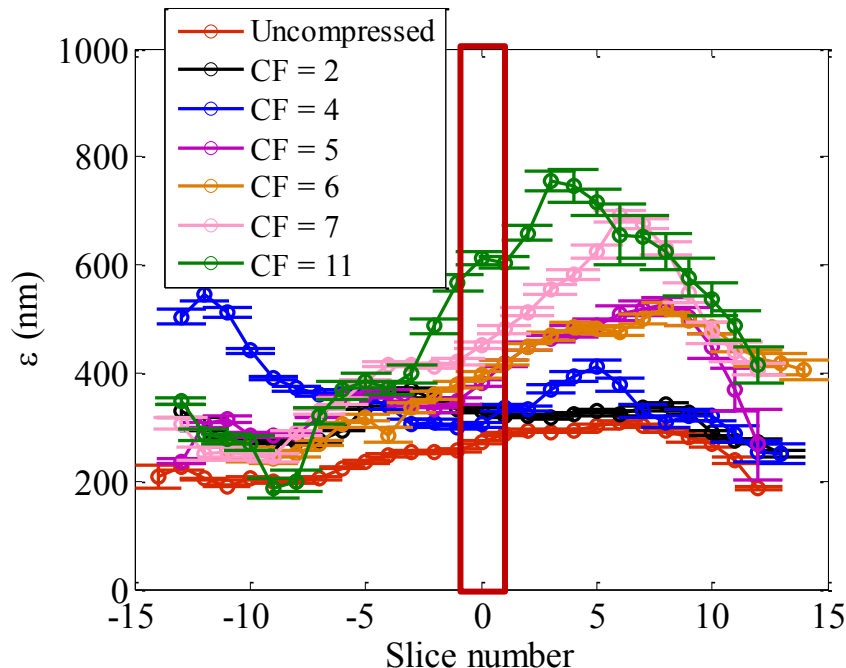


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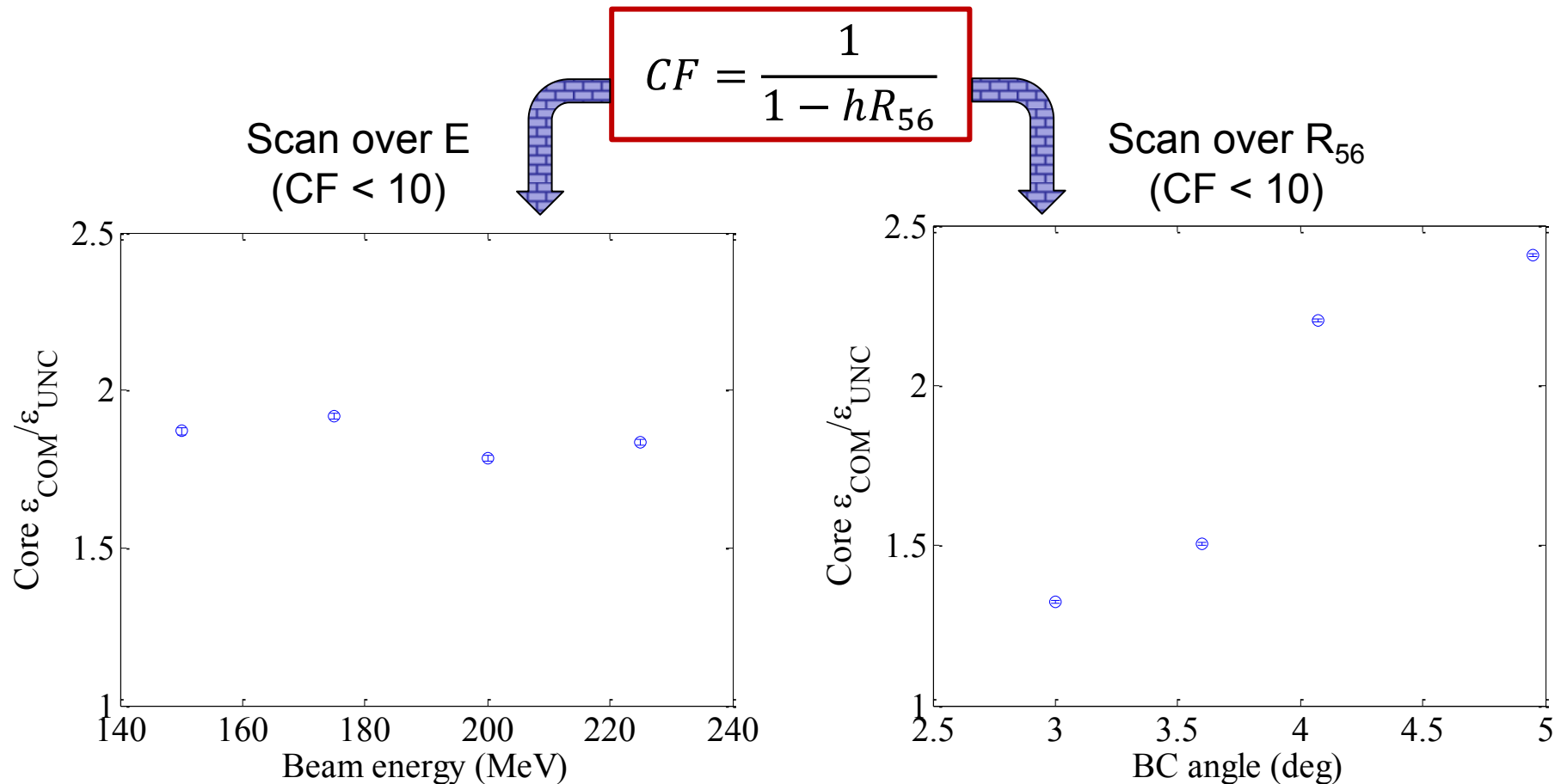
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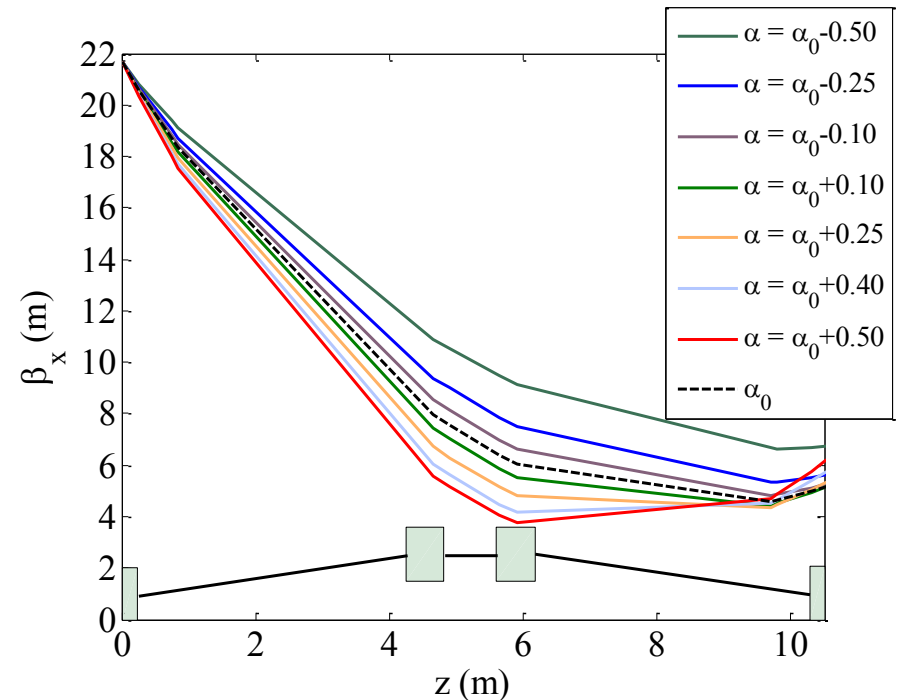
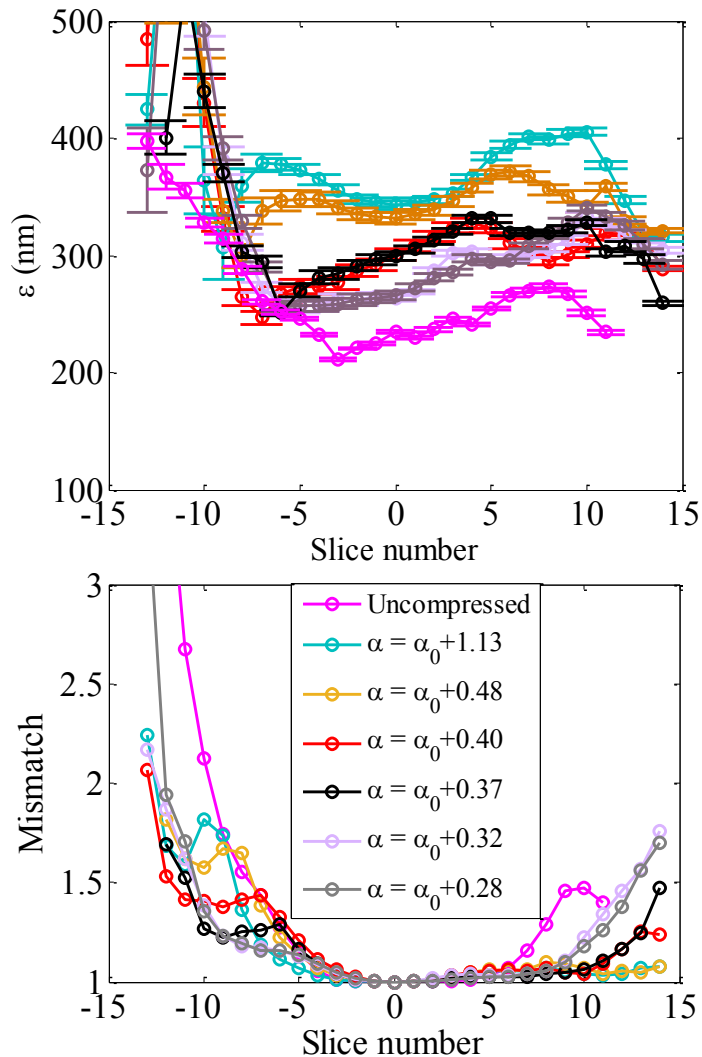


Core emittance increases versus CF



- ❑ Core emittance increase does not depend on the beam energy
- ❑ Core emittance increase is smaller for smaller BC bending angles

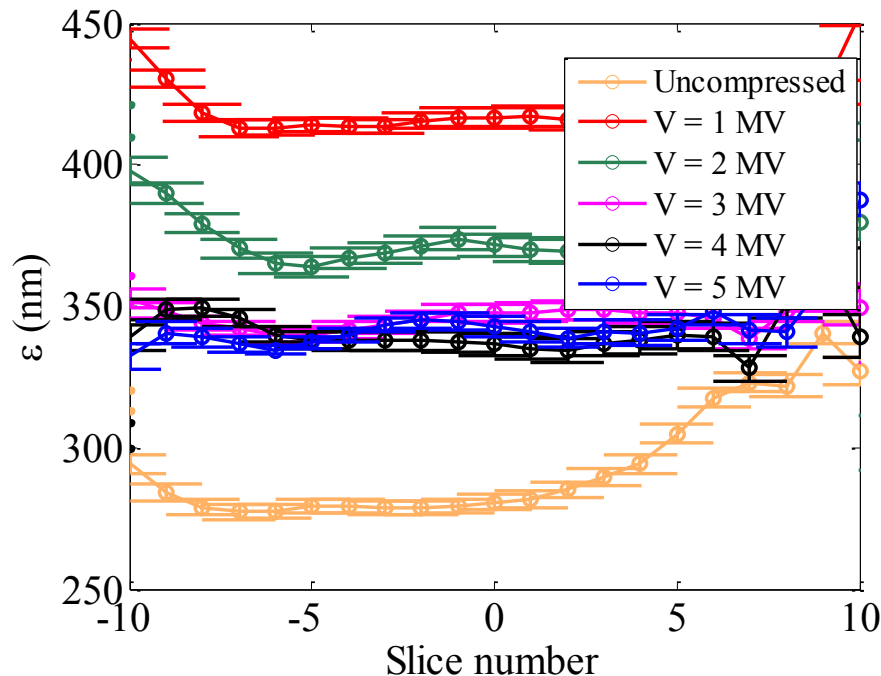
At constant CF (<10) we varied the optics along the bunch compressor



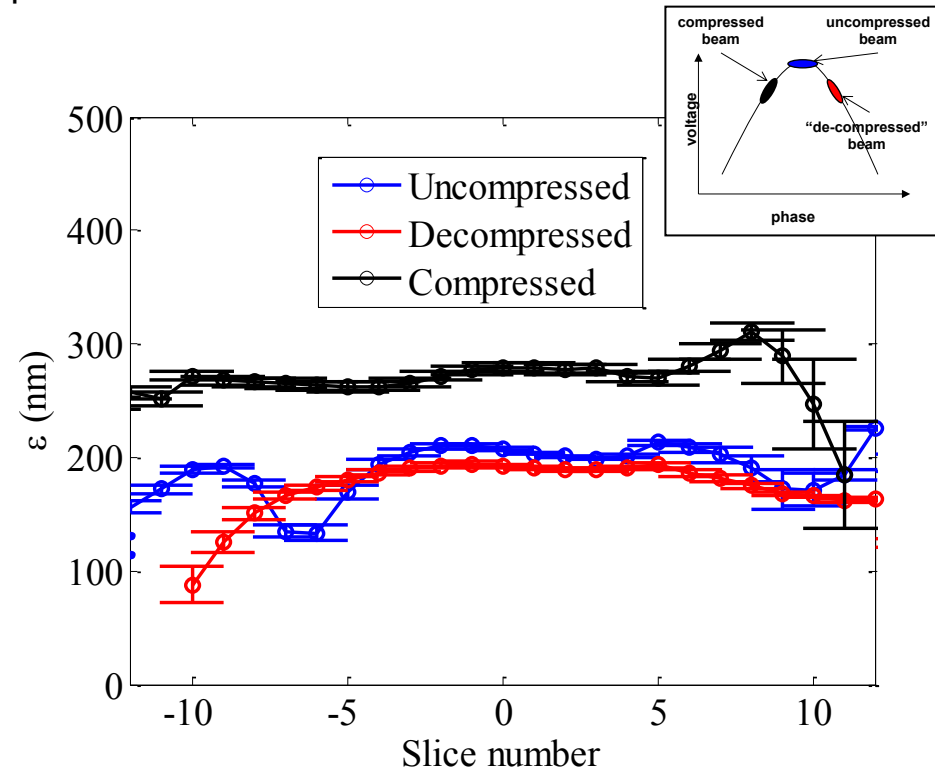
- ❑ High sensitivity of the core emittance increase on the optics along BC
- ❑ Smaller emittance blow-up for $\alpha \sim \alpha_0 + 0.3$, corresponding to the optics with the small β_x at the two last dipoles

Before proceeding we answered to these questions:

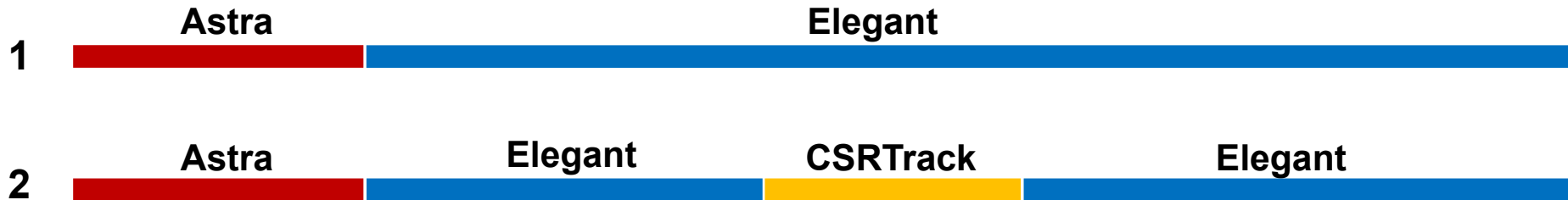
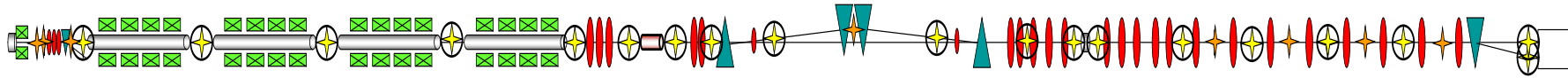
- ☐ Are the measurements resolution limited?
- ☐ The slice energy spread increases with the compression factor: are spurious dispersion and chromaticity along the single slice increasing the core emittance?
- ☐ Tilt in the (s,x) plane: ~10% emittance blow-up



Slice emittance does not depend on the TDC voltage ($V > 3$ MV)



Uncompressed and *decompressed* bunch have similar slice emittances



ASTRA

Author: Klaus Floettmann
DESY

A Space Charge Tracking Algorithm

Version 3.0
October 2011
(Update April 2014)

- ☐ 3D space charge forces
- ☐ No CSR

User's Manual for **elegant**

Program Version 28.1.0
Advanced Photon Source
Michael Borland

July 24, 2015

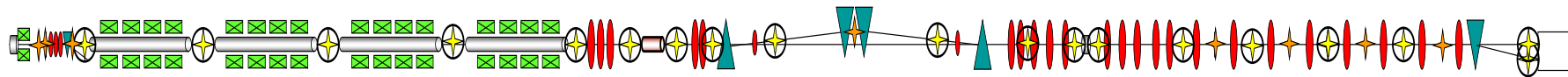
- ☐ 1D space charge forces
- ☐ 1D CSR

CSRtrack: FASTER CALCULATION OF 3-D CSR EFFECTS

M. Dohlus, T. Limberg, DESY, Hamburg, Germany

- ☐ 3D space charge forces
- ☐ 3D CSR

1D versus 3D



Astra

Elegant

1



Astra

Elegant

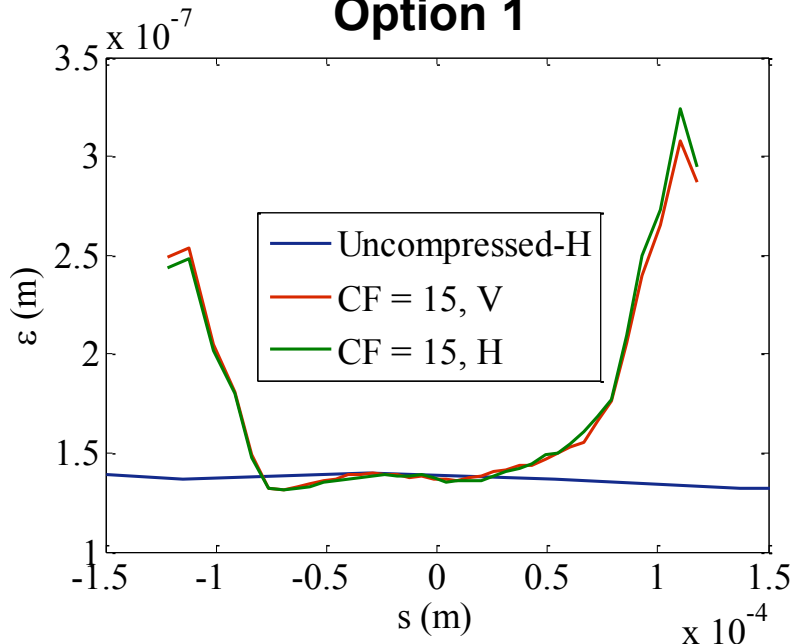
CSRTrack

Elegant

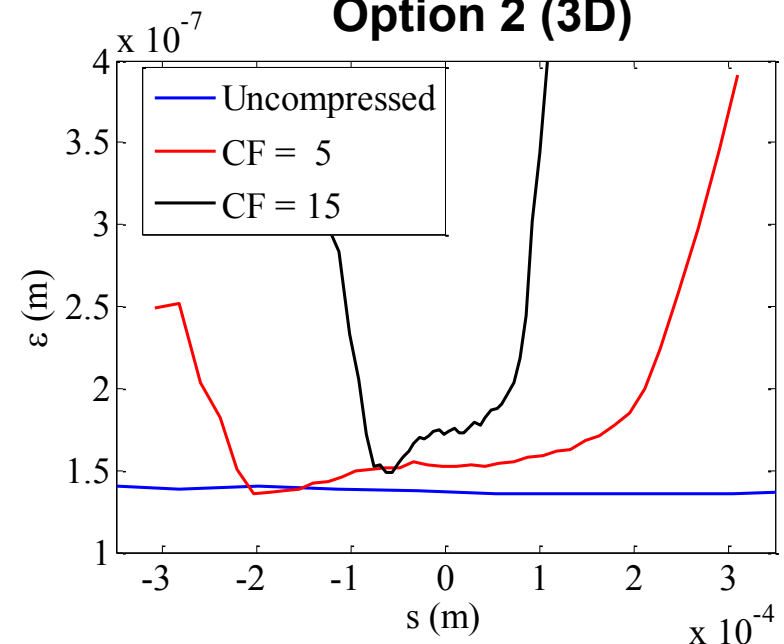
2



Option 1

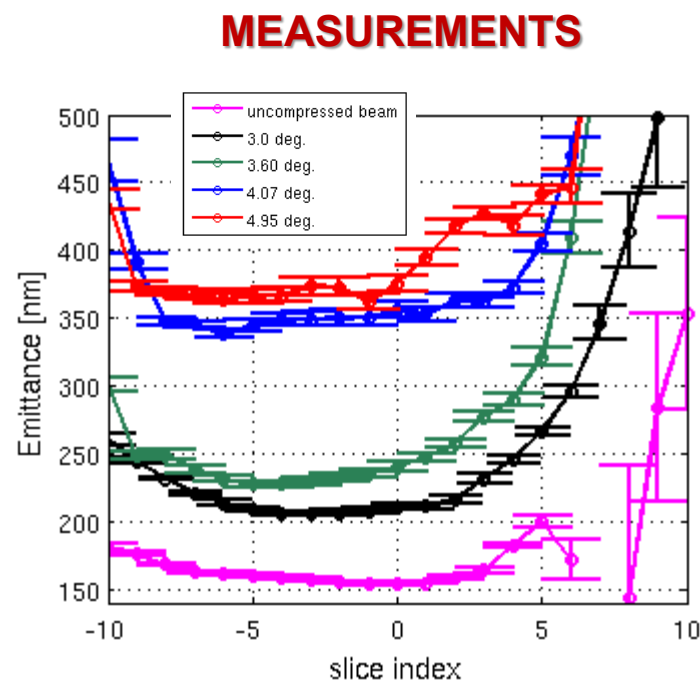
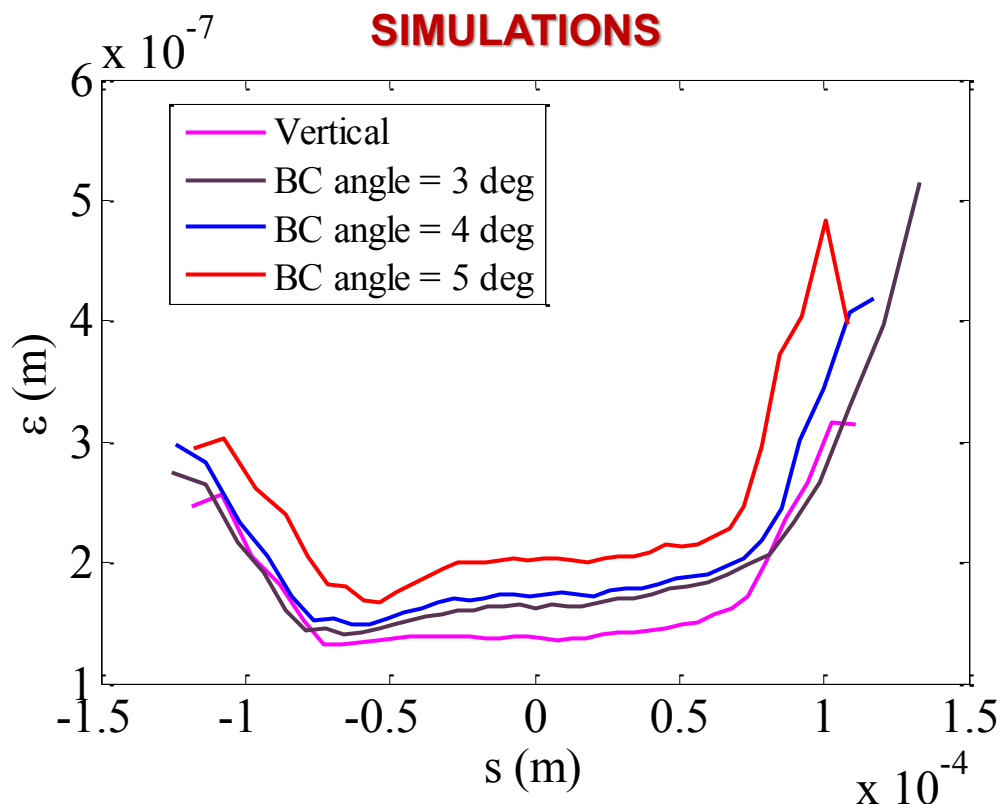


Option 2 (3D)



- ☐ Not observed core emittance increase for the option 1
- ☐ Observed core emittance increase versus CF using 3D version of CSRTrack
- ☐ In the following vertical emittance equivalent to horizontal uncompressed and CF = 15

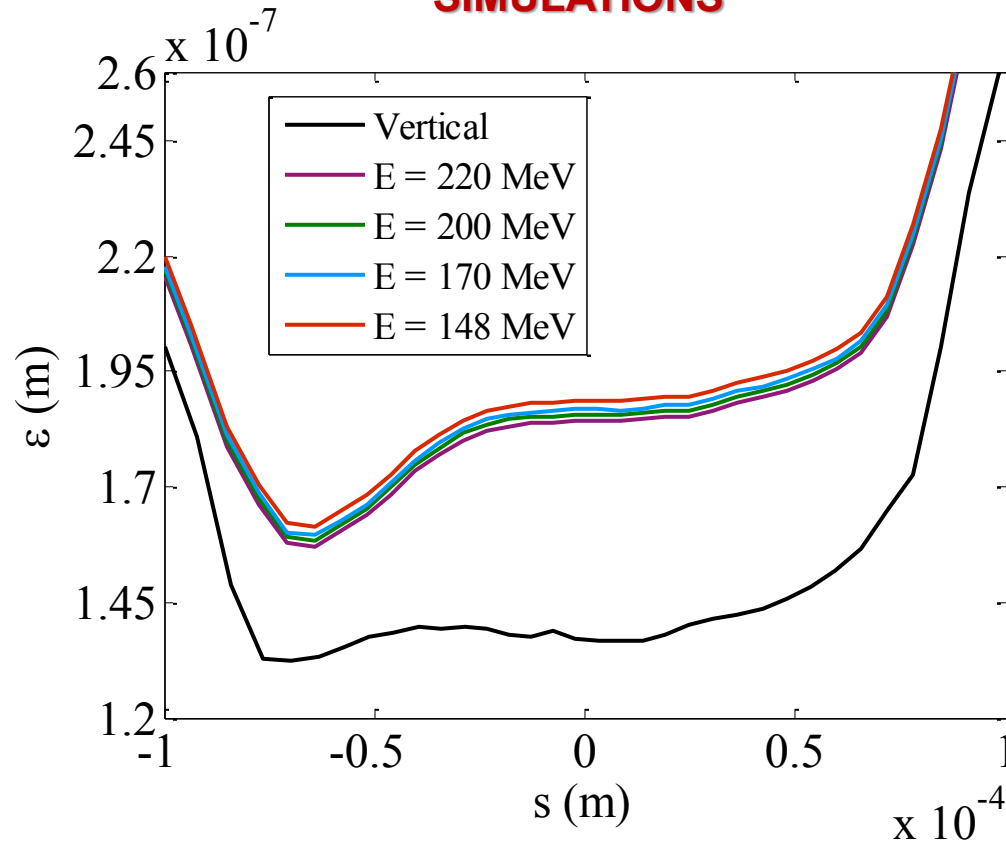
Simulated at constant CF the dependency of the slice emittance versus the BC bending angle



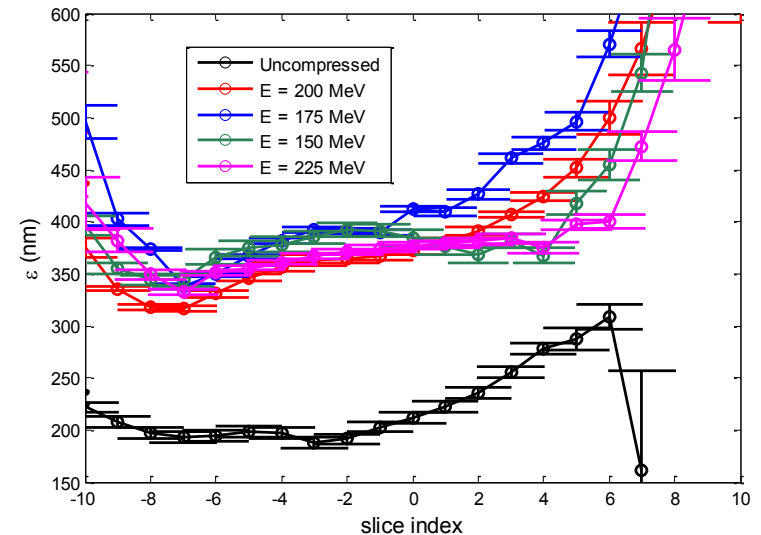
Core emittance increase is smaller for a smaller BC bending angle

Simulated at constant CF the dependency of the slice emittance versus the beam energy

SIMULATIONS

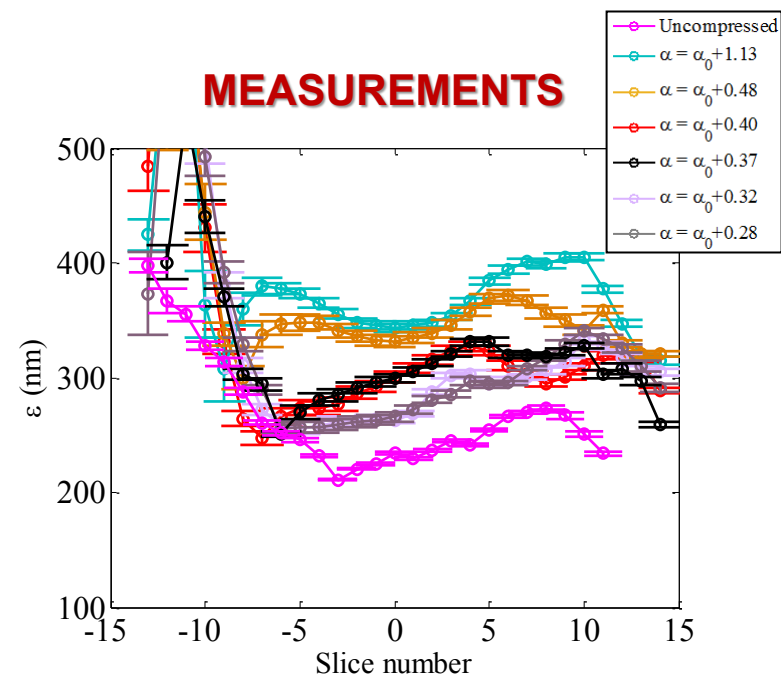
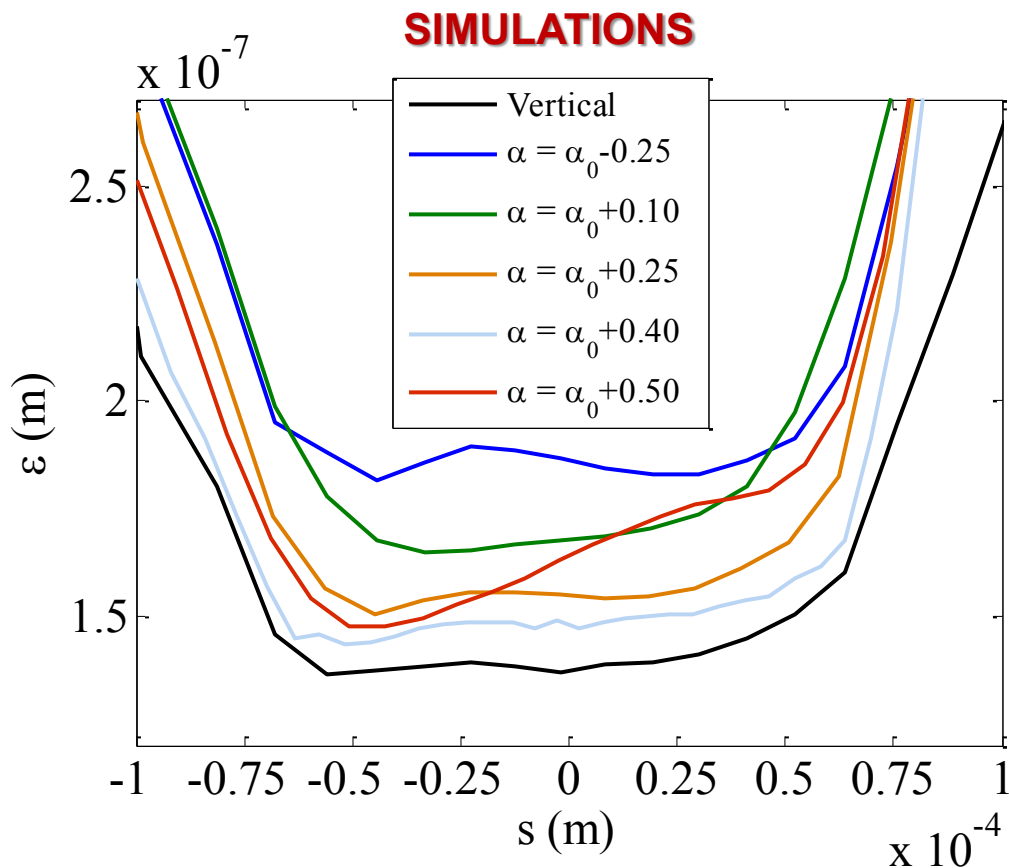


MEASUREMENTS



Core emittance increase does not dramatically depend on the beam energy

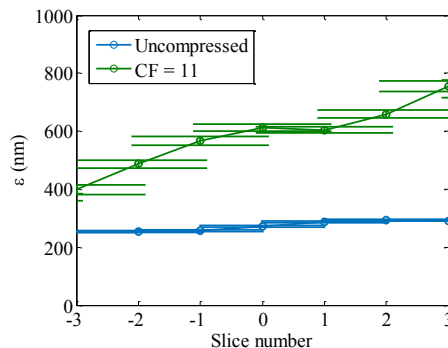
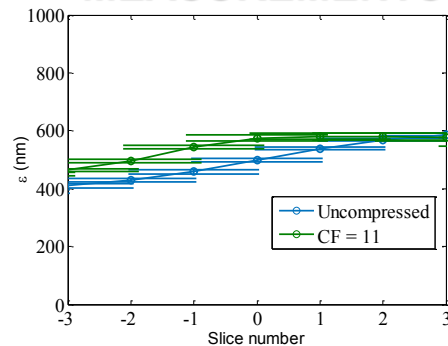
Varied the optics along BC at constant compression factor



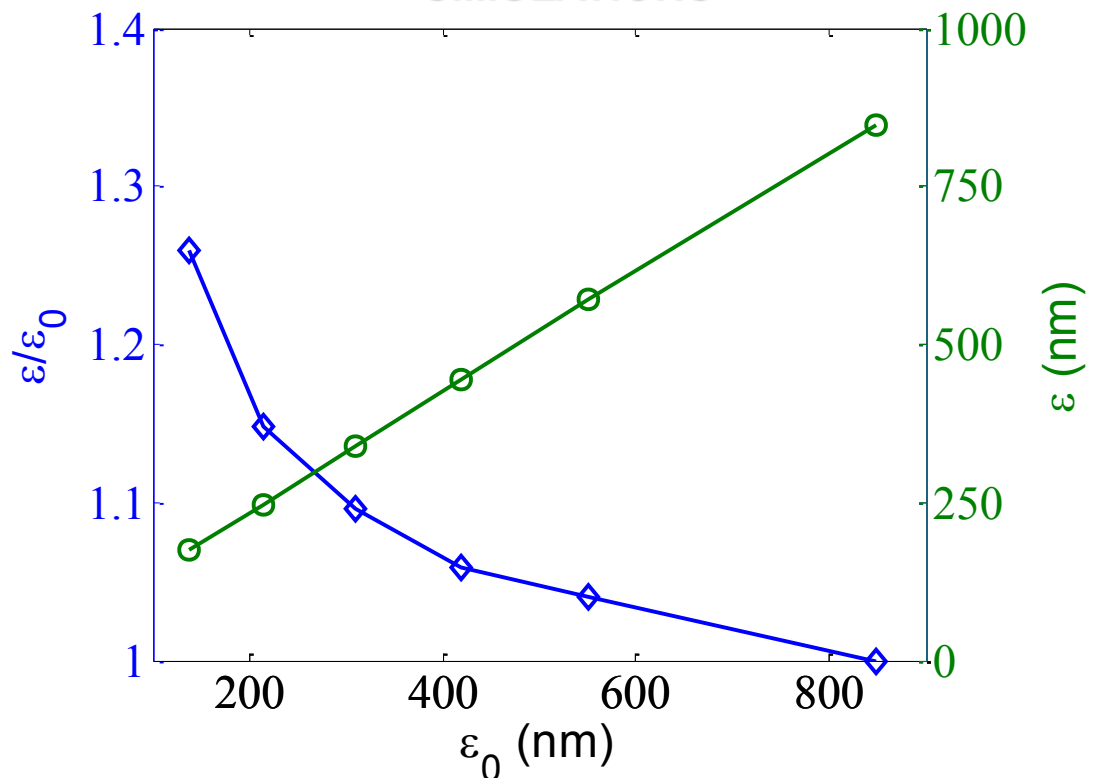
Qualitative agreement

- ❑ We measured less emittance blow-up starting from a larger slice emittance uncompressed bunch
- ❑ We simulated bunches at the entrance of the bunch compressor with different initial core emittances

MEASUREMENTS



SIMULATIONS



The larger the initial slice emittance, the smaller the relative core emittance blow-up is

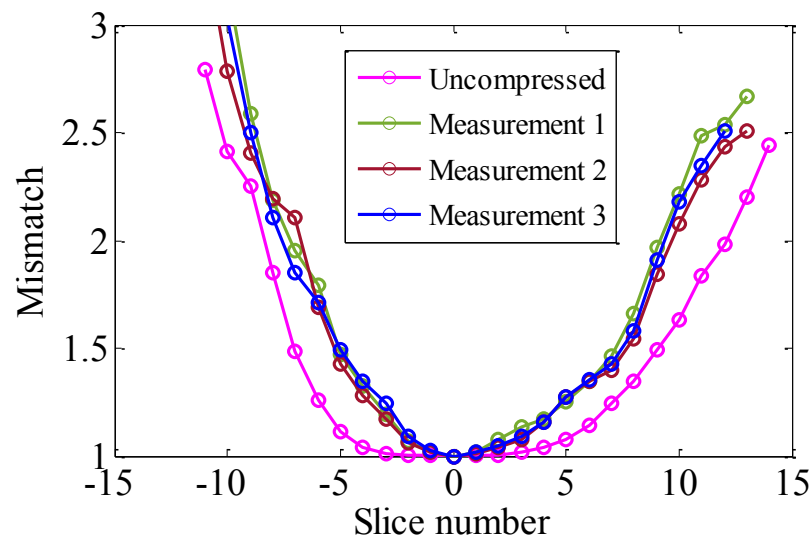
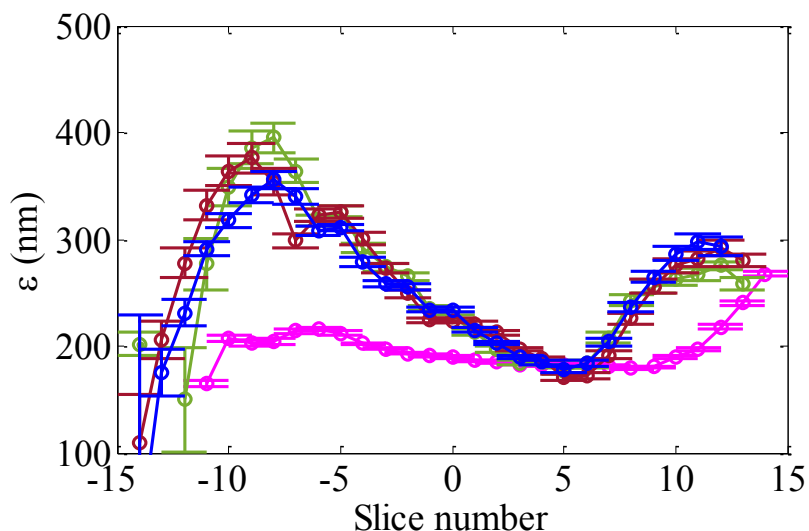
- ❑ **The simulations using the 1D model of CSRTrack or Elegant do not show any core emittance increase with the bunch compression**
- ❑ **Using the 3D model of CSRTrack a core emittance increase is observed:**
 - The dependency of the core emittance increase on the different beam setup qualitatively reproduces the behavior observed at SITF, and in particular:

Variable	Emittance growth
Compression factor	Linear
Beam energy	Independent
Chicane bending angle	Smaller for smaller bending angle
Optics (β_x at the end of BC)	Smaller for smaller β_x at the last dipoles

- ❑ **Measurements and simulations indicate CSR and 3D effects as the responsible for the observed core emittance increase**

- By doing a full optimization we have achieved the following emittances for the 200 pC bunch charge:

	Uncompressed	Compressed (CF = 8)
Slice emittance (nm)	$199 \pm 15^*$	$199 \pm 27^*$



- These values **fulfill** the SwissFEL requirements

- ❑ **Measured core emittance growth during compression at SITF, and it is:**
 - Proportional versus the bunch compression factor (constant R_{56})
 - Smaller for smaller chicane bending angle
 - Independent on the beam energy
 - Strongly dependent on the optics along the bunch compressor
 - Strongly dependent on the optics upstream the bunch compressor

- ❑ **Using 3D model including CSR reproduced qualitatively all the measured dependencies**

- ❑ **Excluded some possible sources for the core emittance blow-up:**
 - Resolution limit of the measurement
 - Slice energy spread via chromaticity or spurious dispersion
 - Horizontal tilt along the bunch

- ❑ **CSR and 3D effects considered to be the main responsible for the observed phenomenon**

- ❑ **Measured ~200 nm slice emittance along a small fraction (flatness of the mismatch) and less than 300 nm for the majority of the bunch length**



We would like to thank
all the groups involved in the SwissFEL Test Facility
and you for the attention