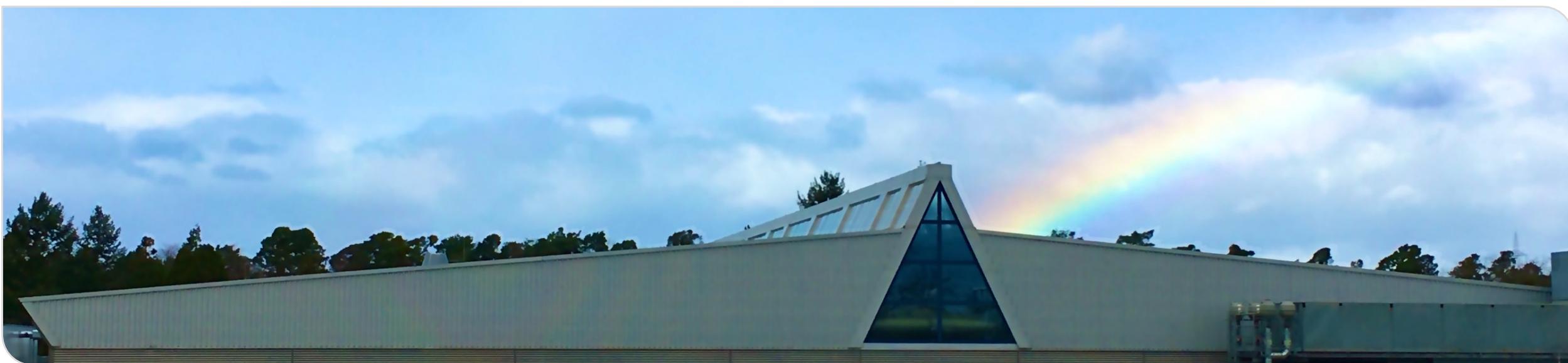


Longitudinal Beam Dynamics at cSTART

Markus Schwarz

ARD-ST3 Workshop, 21/09/30



Outline

- Basics of longitudinal beam dynamics
- cSTART

Acknowledgements

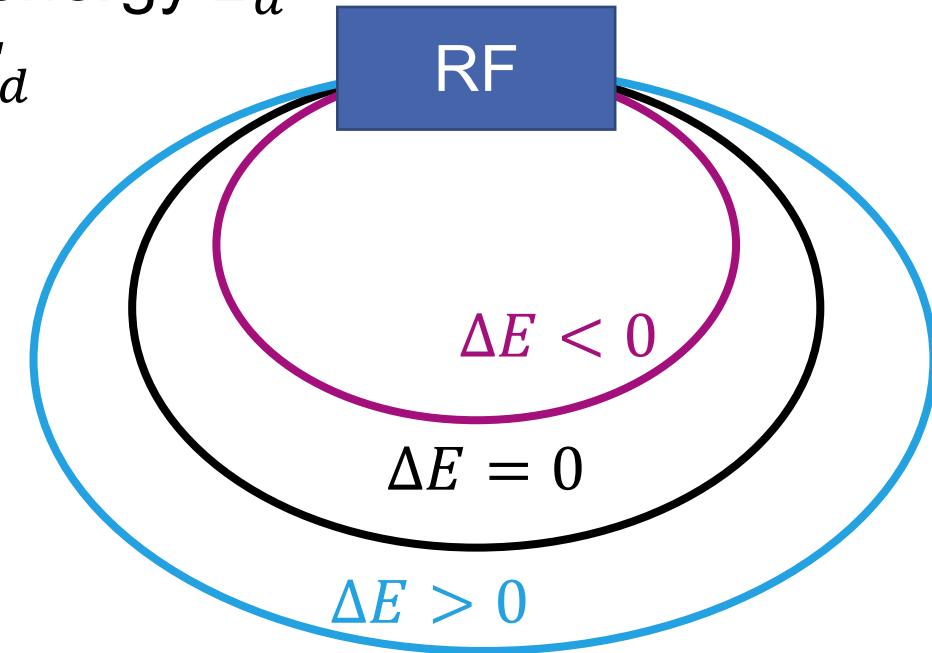
A. Bernhard, E. Blomley, T. Boltz, M. Brosi, E. Bründermann, S. Funkner, J. Gethmann, D. El Khechen, M. Hagelstein, A. Kuzmin, S. Maier, A. Malygin, Y.-L. Mathis, W. Mexner, A. Mochihashi, M. Nabinger, M. J. Nasse, G. Niehues, A. Papash, R. Ruprecht, A. Santamaría Garcia, J. Schäfer, M. Schuh, T. Schmelzer, P. Schreiber, N. J. Smale, J. L. Steinmann, P. Wesolowski, C. Widmann, C. Xu, and A.-S. Müller

STalks at ARD-ST3 meeting

E.O.M.: Arrival Time

- Reference particle at design parameters, e.g. energy E_d
- **Arrival time** w.r.t. reference particle $\Delta t = t - T_d$
- **Energy** w.r.t. reference particle $\Delta E = E - E_d$
- Momentum compaction factor $\alpha = \frac{\Delta C}{c_d} \frac{p_d}{\Delta p}$
- Phase slip factor $\eta = \frac{p_d}{T_d} \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta p}$, $\eta_0 = \alpha_0 - \frac{1}{\gamma_d^2}$

$\alpha < 0$: STalk P. Schreiber

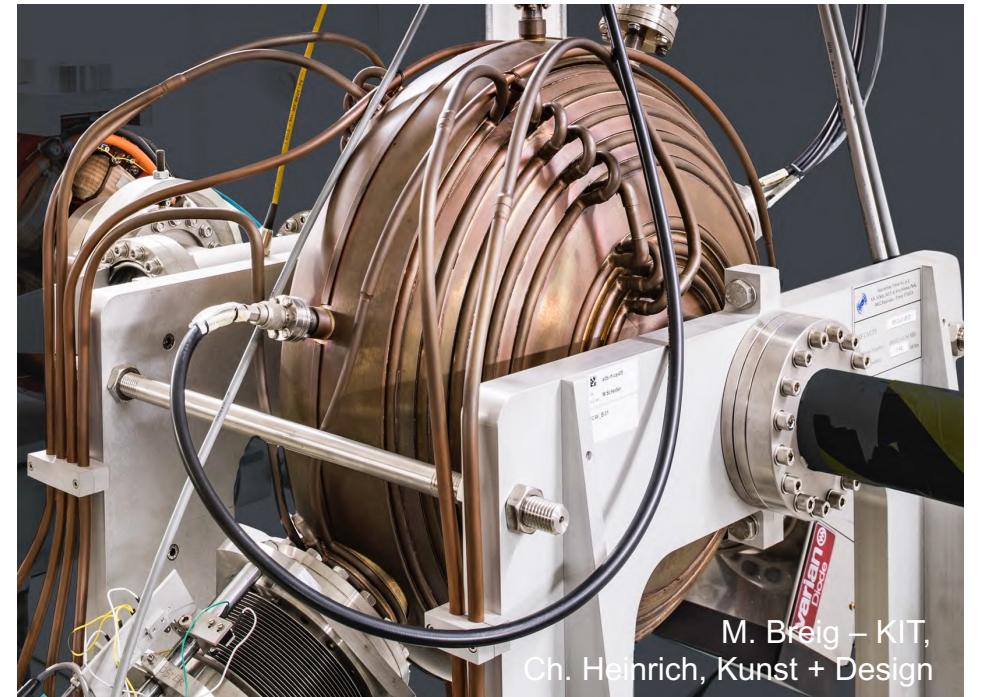


$$\dot{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{1-\eta(\Delta E)} - 1 \simeq \frac{\eta_0}{\beta^2 E_d} \Delta E + \frac{\eta_0^2 + \eta_1}{(\beta^2 E_d)^2} \Delta E^2 + \frac{\eta_0^3 + 2\eta_0\eta_1 + \eta_2}{(\beta^2 E_d)^3} \Delta E^3$$

E.O.M.: Energy

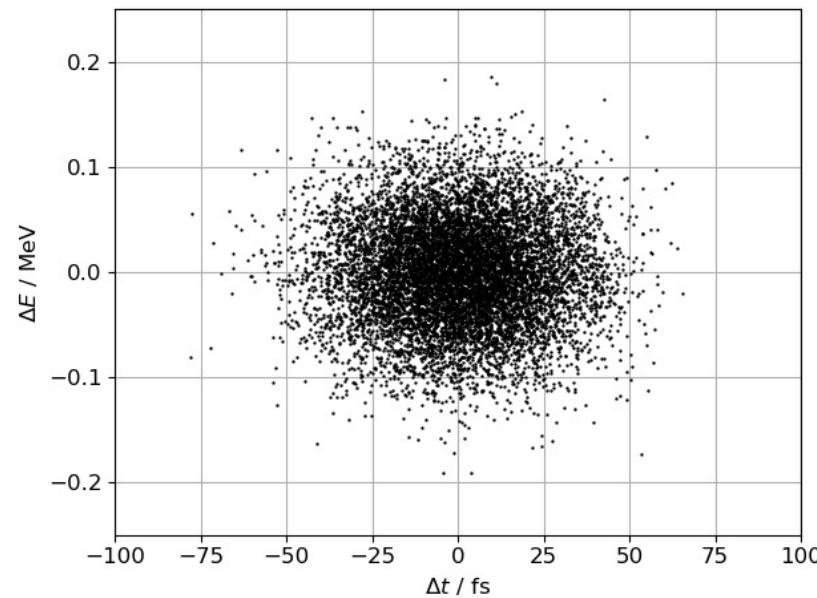
- Particle gains or loses energy due to
 - Electric fields in **RF cavity** $V_{RF}(\Delta t) = V \sin(\omega_{RF}\Delta t + \phi_{RF})$
 - **Synchrotron radiation**
 - **Interaction** with surroundings and other particles

$$\dot{\Delta E} = \frac{q}{T_d} [V_{RF}(\Delta t) + V_{ind}(\Delta t)] - \frac{U_0}{T_d}$$

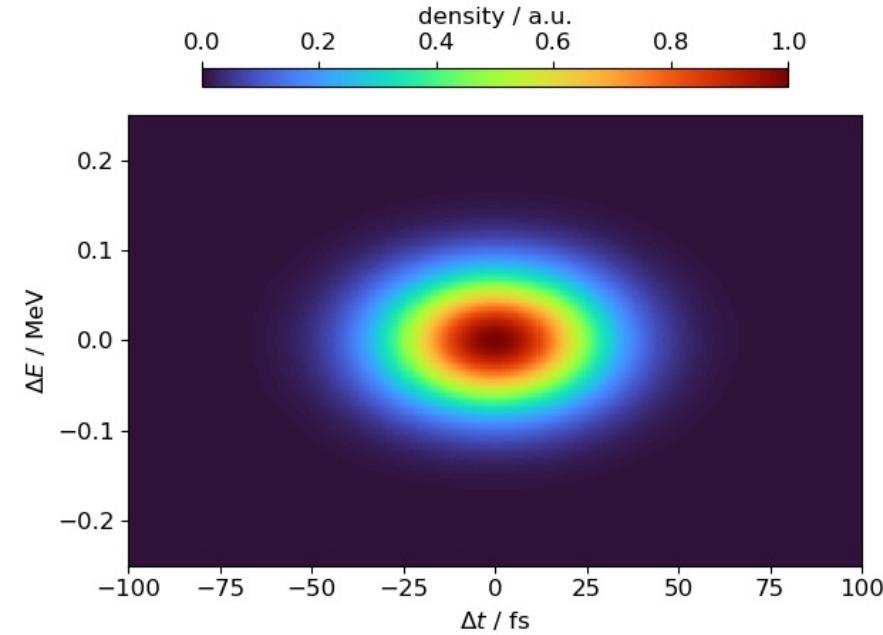


Simulation Techniques

- Macro-particle tracking
 - "easy to learn, difficult to master"
 - Can require many macro-particles
 - e.g. [BLonD](#)



- Vlasov-Fokker-Planck equation
 - Non-trivial to implement
 - Can be faster than MP tracking
 - e.g. [Inovesa](#) [P. Schönfeldt et al., PRAB **20**, 030704 (2017)]



RF-bucket

■ Hamiltonian

$$H(\Delta t, \Delta E) \simeq \frac{\eta_0}{2\beta^2 E_d} \Delta E^2 + \frac{qV}{2\pi h} \cos(\omega_{rf} \Delta t)$$

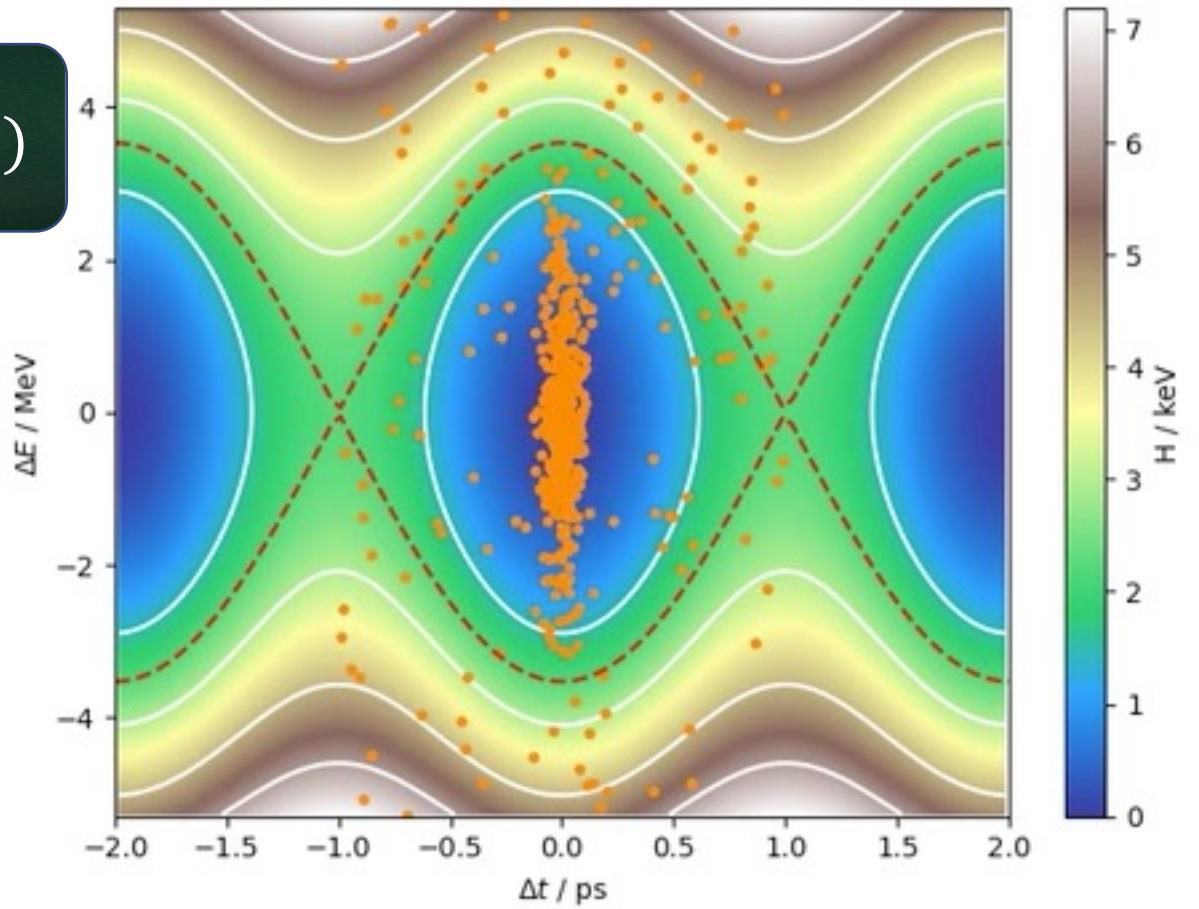
■ Bound motion around stable fix points

⇒ RF-bucket

■ Synchrotron frequency

$$\omega_{s0} = \sqrt{\frac{-2\pi h qV \eta_d \cos \phi_s}{T_d^2 \beta^2 E_d}}$$

■ Separatrix bounds stable region



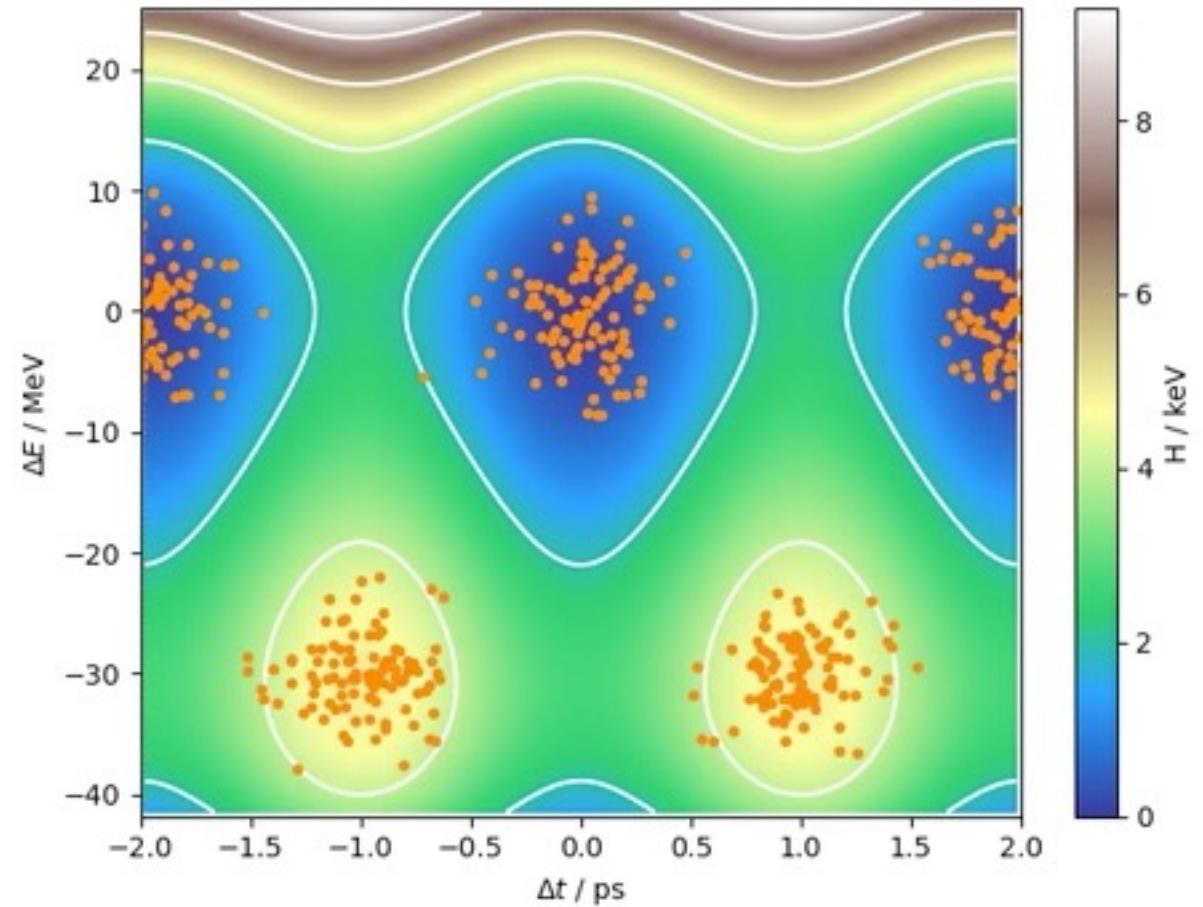
α -Bucket

- Higher-orders of α
- Stable regions also for $\Delta E \neq 0$
- Relevant when $\eta_0 \simeq 0$

[M. Ries et al., IPAC'11, TUOAB02]

[M. Attal et al., PRAB 16, 054001 (2013)]

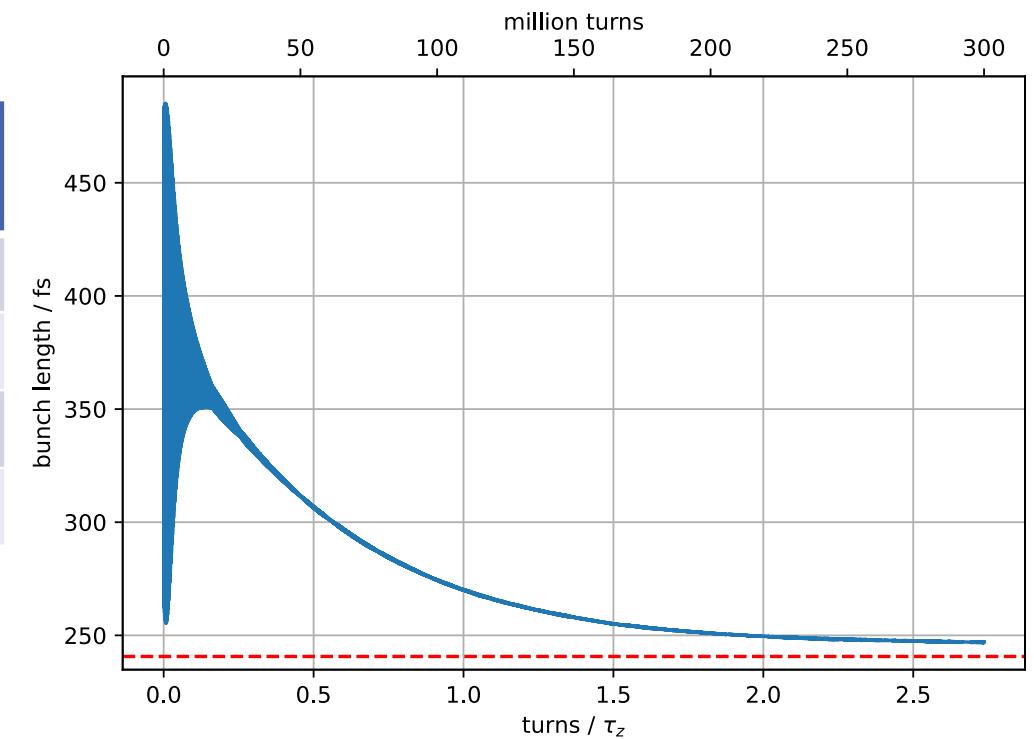
[A. Papash et al., Adv Theo Comp Phy 4, pp. 148 (2021)]



(incoherent) Synchrotron Radiation

- Energy loss $U_0 \propto q^2\gamma^4/r_{bend}$
- Radiation damping vs quantum excitation
⇒ equilibrium reach in $\tau \propto T_d E_d / U_0$

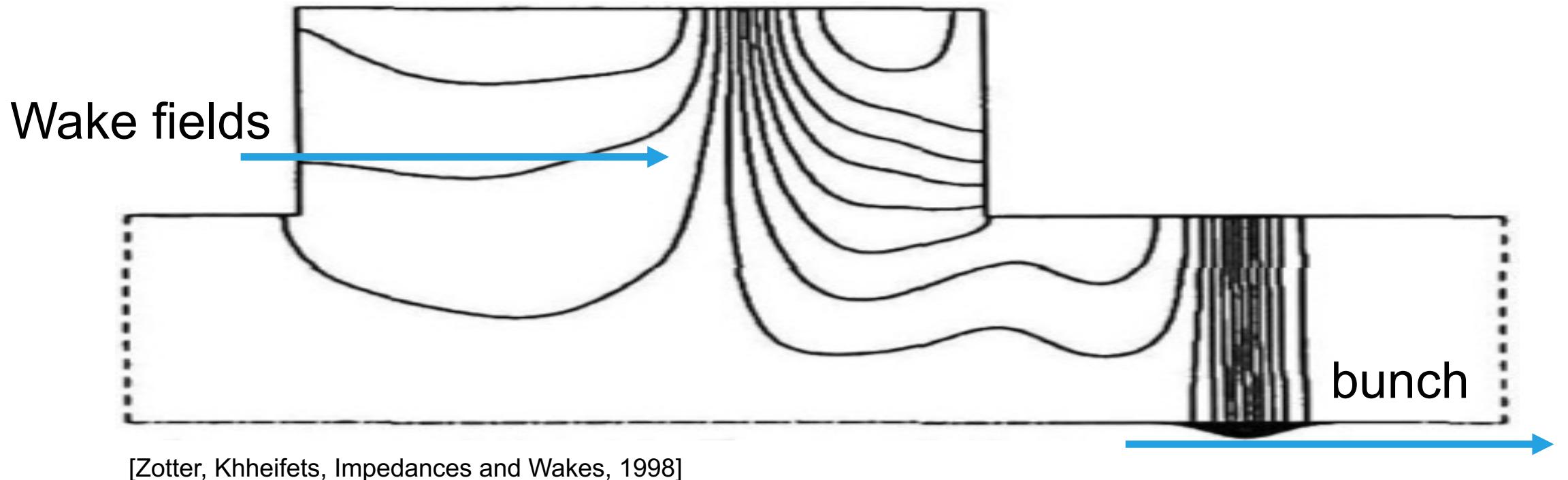
Machine	Energy	Particle	Energy loss	Damping time
LHC	7 TeV	Proton	7 keV	7 h
KARA	2.5 GeV	Electron	621 keV	1.5 ms
KARA	0.5 GeV	Electron	1 keV	183 ms
cSTART	50 MeV	Electron	0.4 eV	16 s



Wake Fields

- EM fields created by changes in surroundings

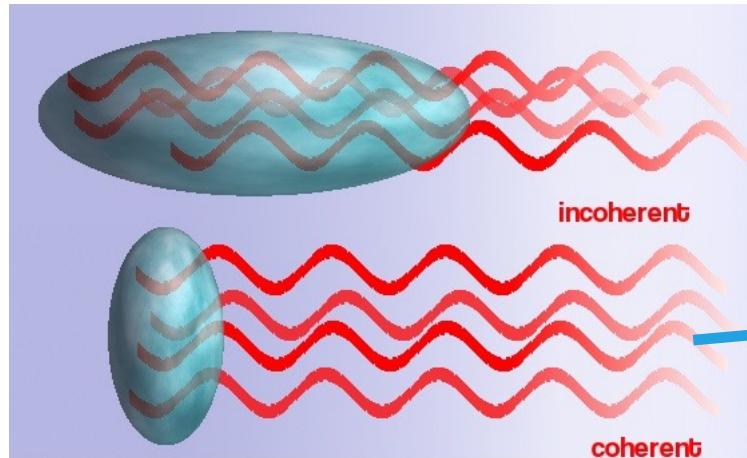
Impedance chamber:
STalk S. Maier



Coherent Synchrotron Radiation (CSR)

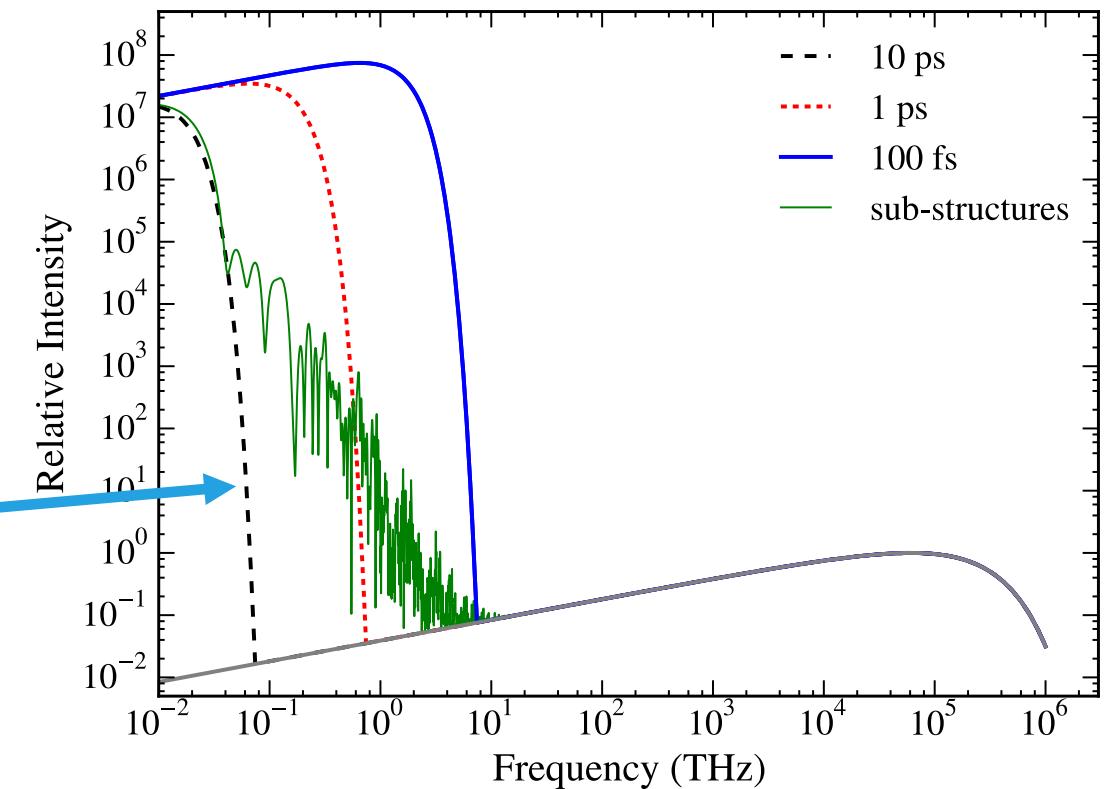
- Wavelength > emitting structure \Rightarrow intensity $\propto N^2$

$$\frac{dI_N}{df} = [N + N^2 |\Lambda(f)|^2] \frac{dI_1}{df}$$



[Courtesy A.-S. Müller]

Instability: STalk M. Brosi



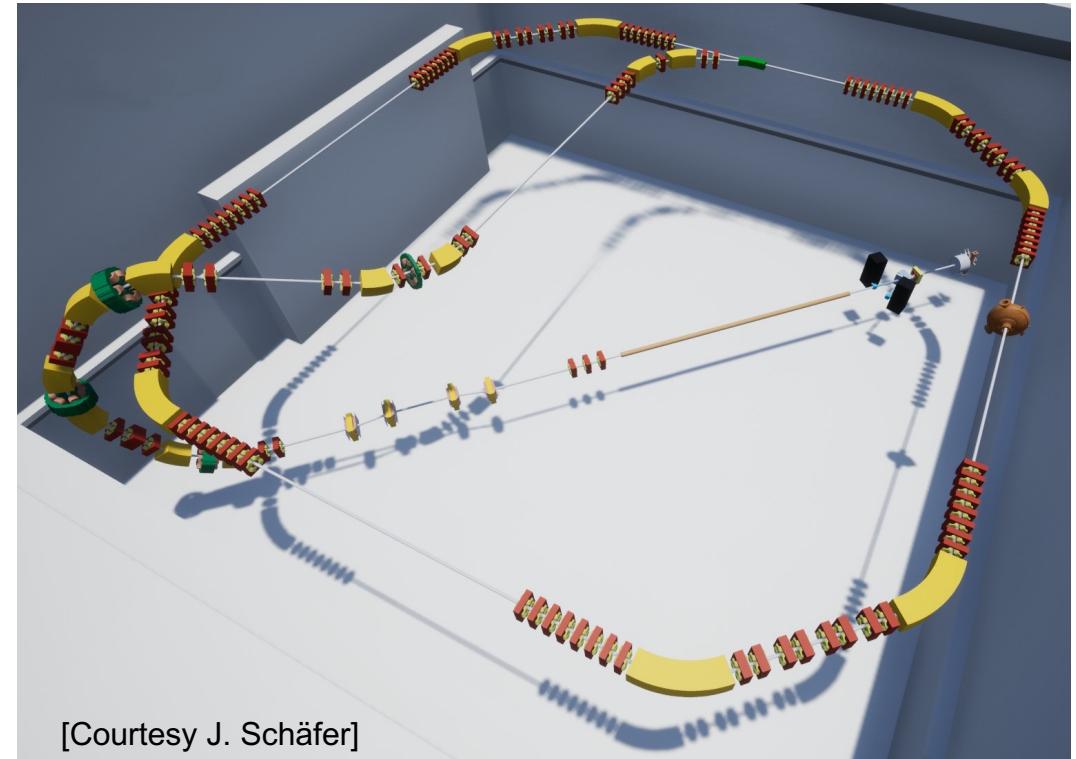
[A.-S. Müller et al., Accl.-Based THz Radiation Sources in Springer 2021]

The cSTART Project

- Develop infrastructure and technology for a compact LWFA-based light source
- Very-Large Acceptance compact Storage Ring to inject and store sub-ps short electron bunches.

[A. Papash et al., IPAC'21, MOPAB035]

- Two injectors
 - linac-based FLUTE
 - LWFA
- [S. Hillenbrand et al., NIM A 740, 2014]
- [E. Panofski et al., IPAC'21, TUPAB163]



[Courtesy J. Schäfer]

Basic Parameters

Ring

Parameter	Value	Unit
Nominal energy	50	MeV
Injection rate	10	Hz
Revolution time	144	ns
Revolution frequency	6.9	MHz
α_0 (nominal)	1.8×10^{-2}	1
SR damping time	16	s

Bunch

Parameter	Value	Unit
Bunch charge	1...1000	pC
Bunch length	3...300	μm
Bunch duration	10...1000	fs
Energy spread	$10^{-3} \dots 10^{-2}$	1

Synchrotron Radiation

Parameter	Value	Unit
critical frequency	53	THz
Energy loss (incoherent)	0.4	eV
Energy loss (coherent, 1pC, 20 fs)	160	keV

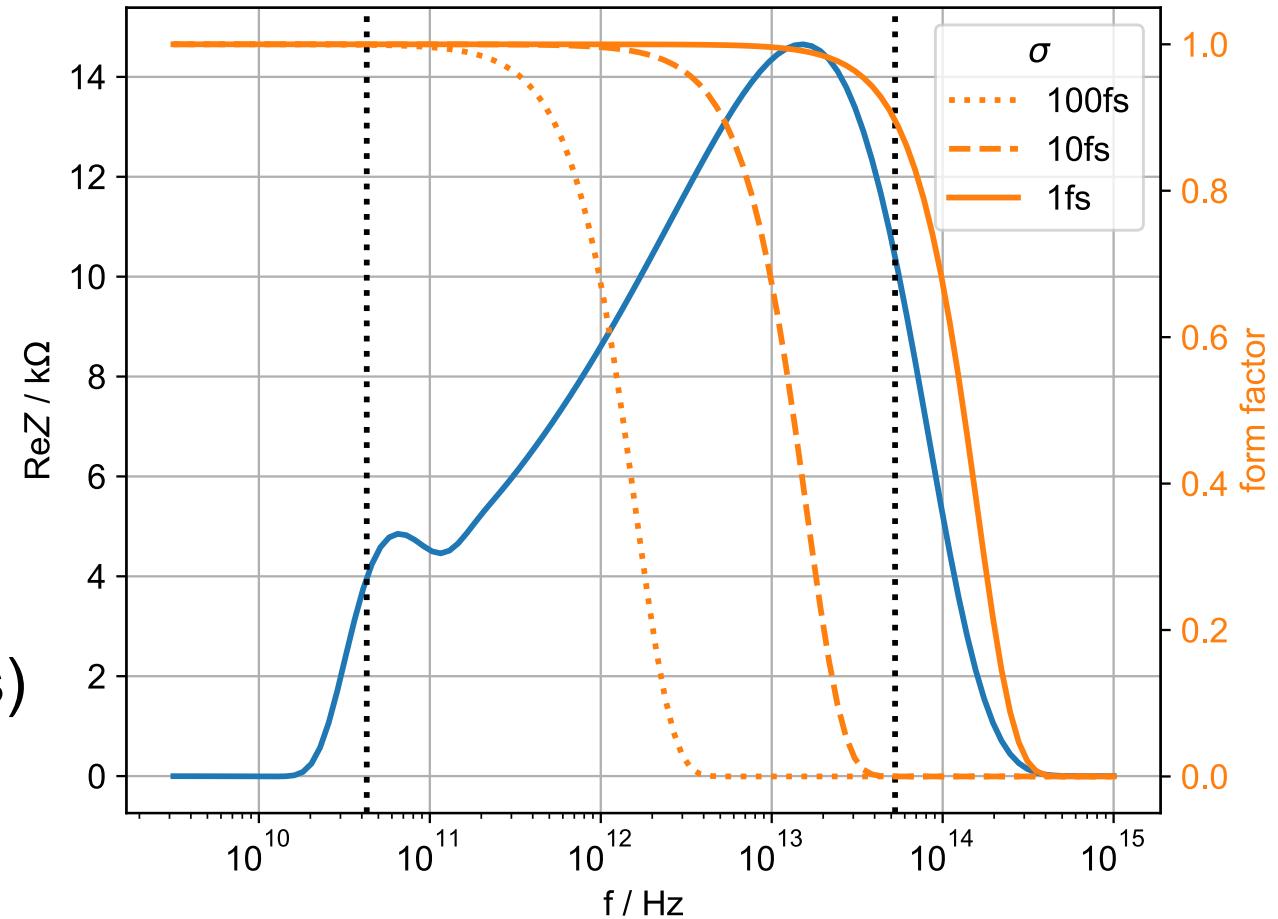
Diagnostics: STalk D. El Khechen

Synchrotron Radiation Properties

- Radiation spectrum $\propto \Re Z$
- CSR intensity scales with overlap of $\Re Z$ and **bunch form factor**
- Average energy loss per electron

$$\bar{U} = 2e^2 N_e \int_0^\infty \Re Z(f) |\Lambda(f)|^2 df$$

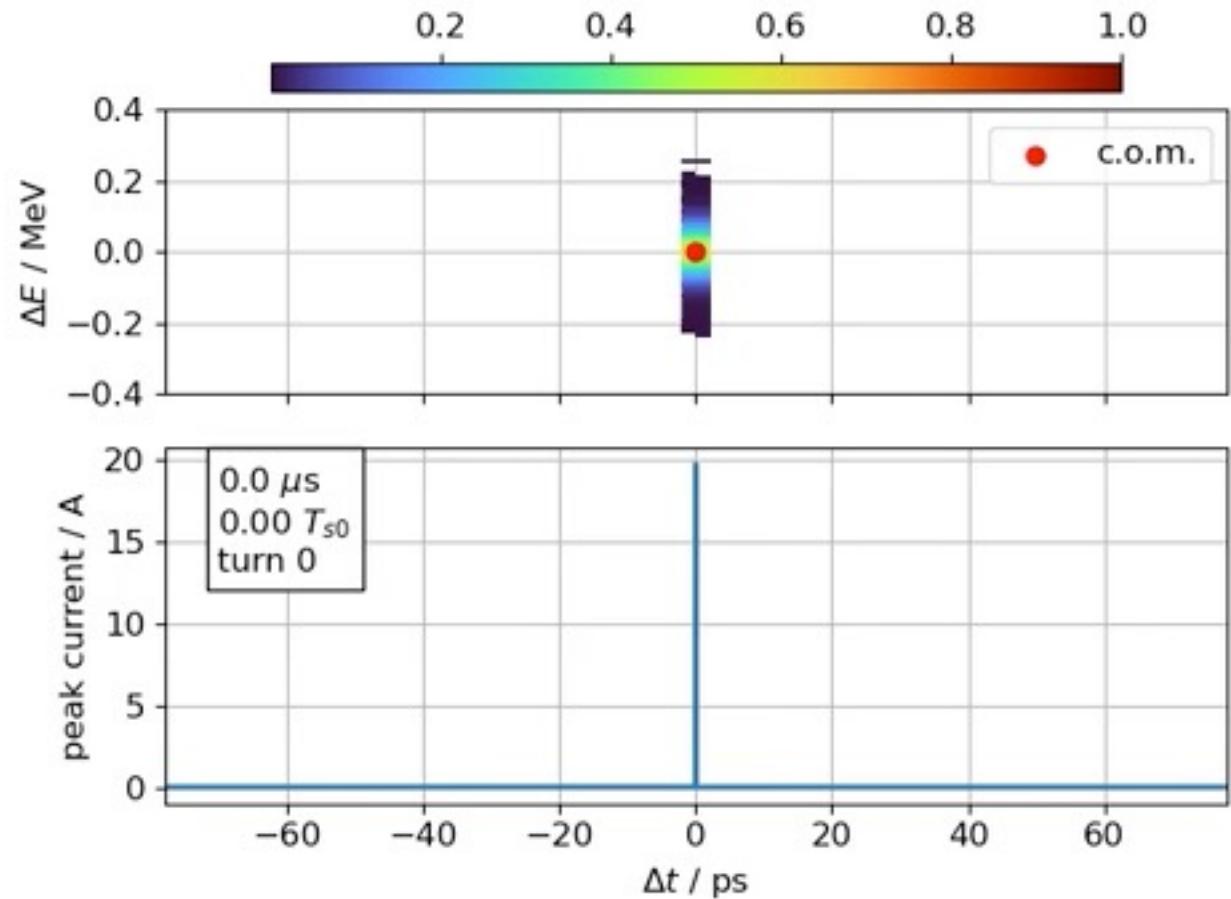
- Coherent SR: 160 keV (1pC, 20 fs)
- Incoherent SR: 0.4 eV



[M. Schwarz et al., IPAC'21, TUPAB255]

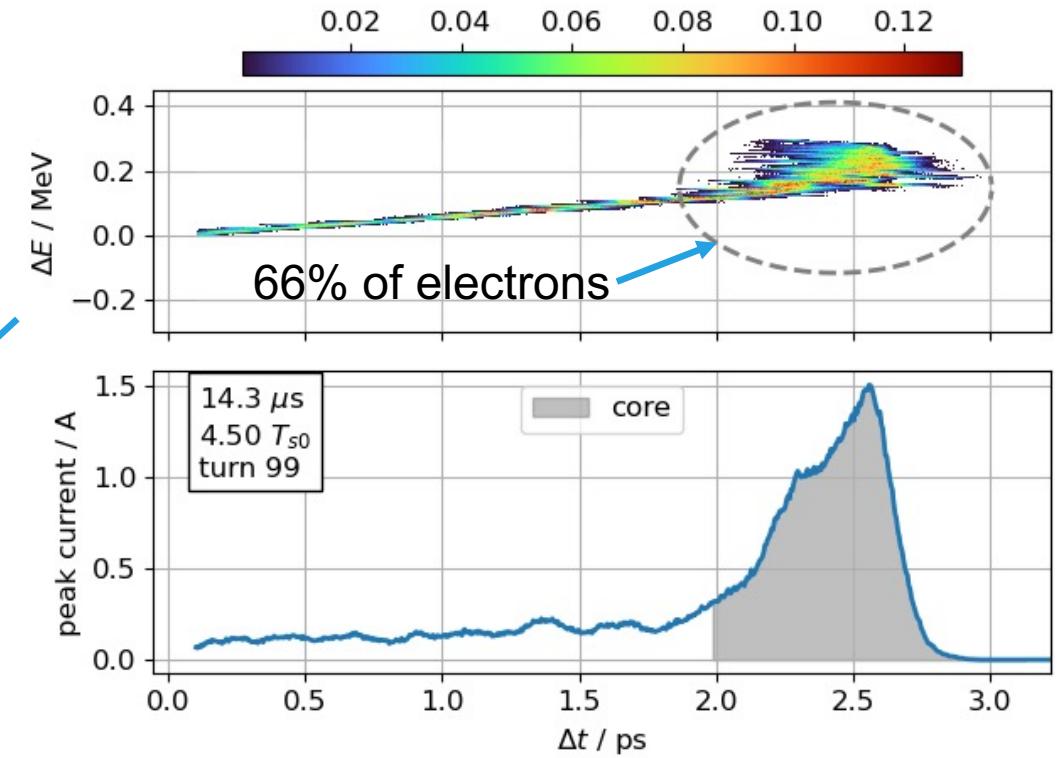
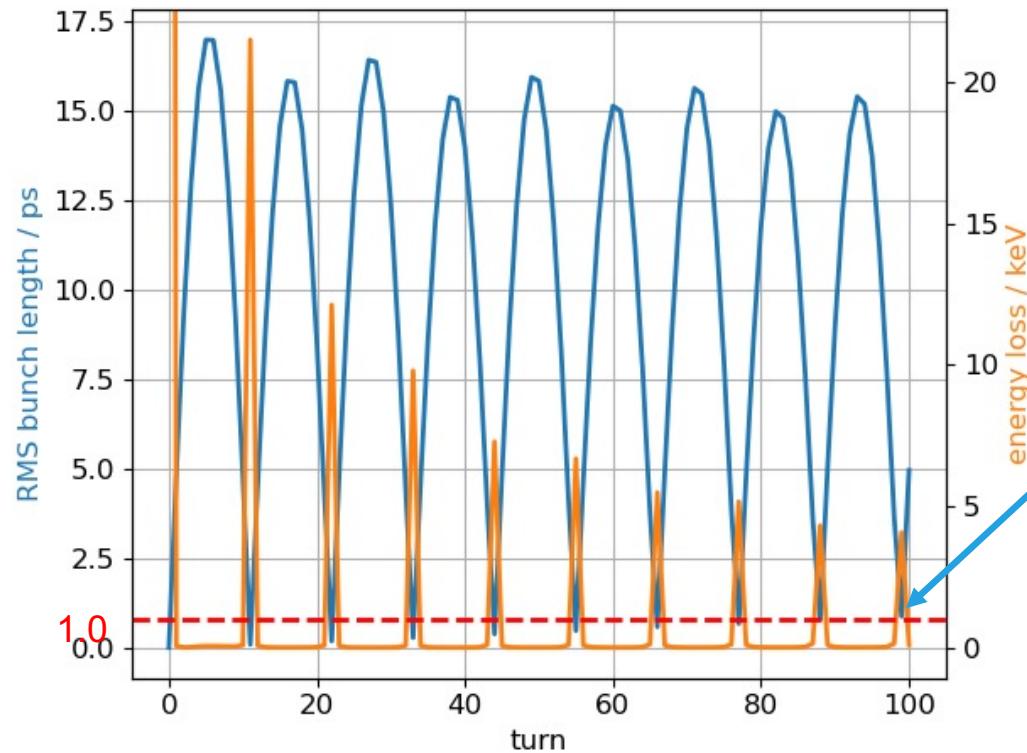
Simulated Beam Dynamics

- Initial Gaussian bunch (1 pC)
 - $\sigma_{STD} = 20 \text{ fs}$, $\sigma_{\Delta E} = 50 \text{ keV}$
- Strong CSR
 - ⇒ energy loss $\sim 160 \text{ keV}$
 - ⇒ dipole oscillation
- Energy spread
 - ⇒ bunch lengthening



Periodic Recovery of sub-ps Bunch Duration

- Sub-ps bunch duration twice per synchrotron period



Summary

- cSTART:
 - Electron energy of 50 MeV ⇒ long **damping time ~16 s**
 - Synchrotron radiation spectrum up to 53 THz
⇒ ultra-short bunches radiate completely coherent
 - Emission of **intense CSR**
⇒ significant energy loss and non-linear effects
 - **Sub-ps short bunch duration recovered periodically**

Thank you for your attention!