



Colorado State University

Measurements of CSR in the Jefferson Laboratory FEL Driver

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Electrical & Computer
ENGINEERING

Jefferson Lab
EXPLORING THE NATURE OF MATTER



Los Alamos National Laboratory

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Outline

- ❖ **Introduction**
- ❖ **The JLab FEL Driver**
- ❖ **Summary of the Experiment**
- ❖ **Results**
 - Average energy loss
 - Energy spectrum
- ❖ **Comparison to elegant Simulation**
 - Simulation of the fragmentation in the energy spectrum
 - Impact of sextupoles
- ❖ **Conclusion**



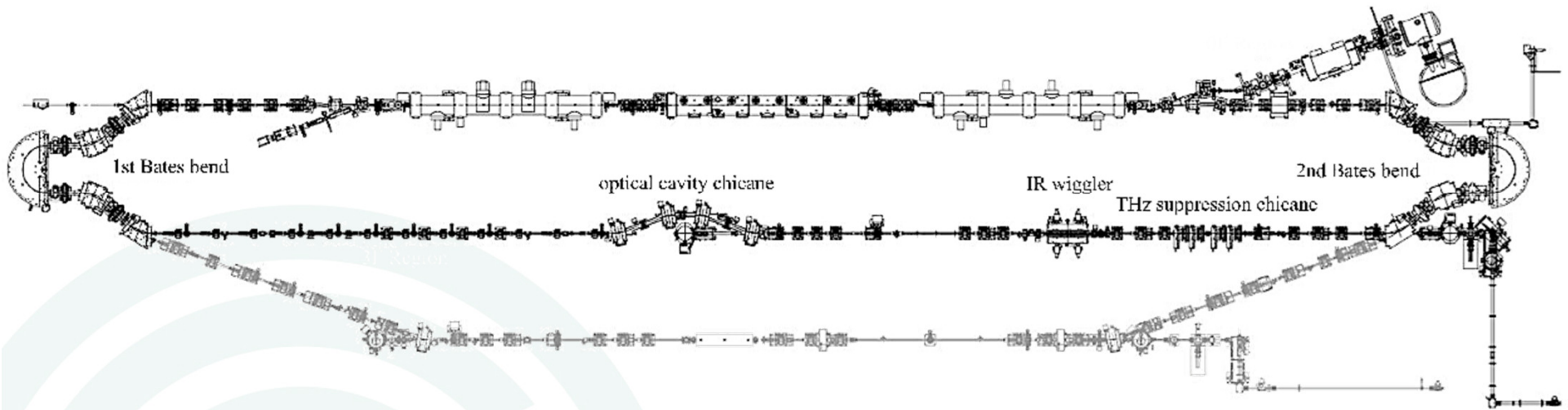
Motivation

- ❖ **Study CSR in high repetition machine.**
- ❖ **Bates bend structures allow for novel experiment. Using quads to adjust total R_{56} .**
- ❖ **Can study CSR over wide range of compression dynamics.**
- ❖ **Verify against 1-D CSR model*.**

*E. Saldin, et. al, NIM A 398, 373 (1997)



The FEL



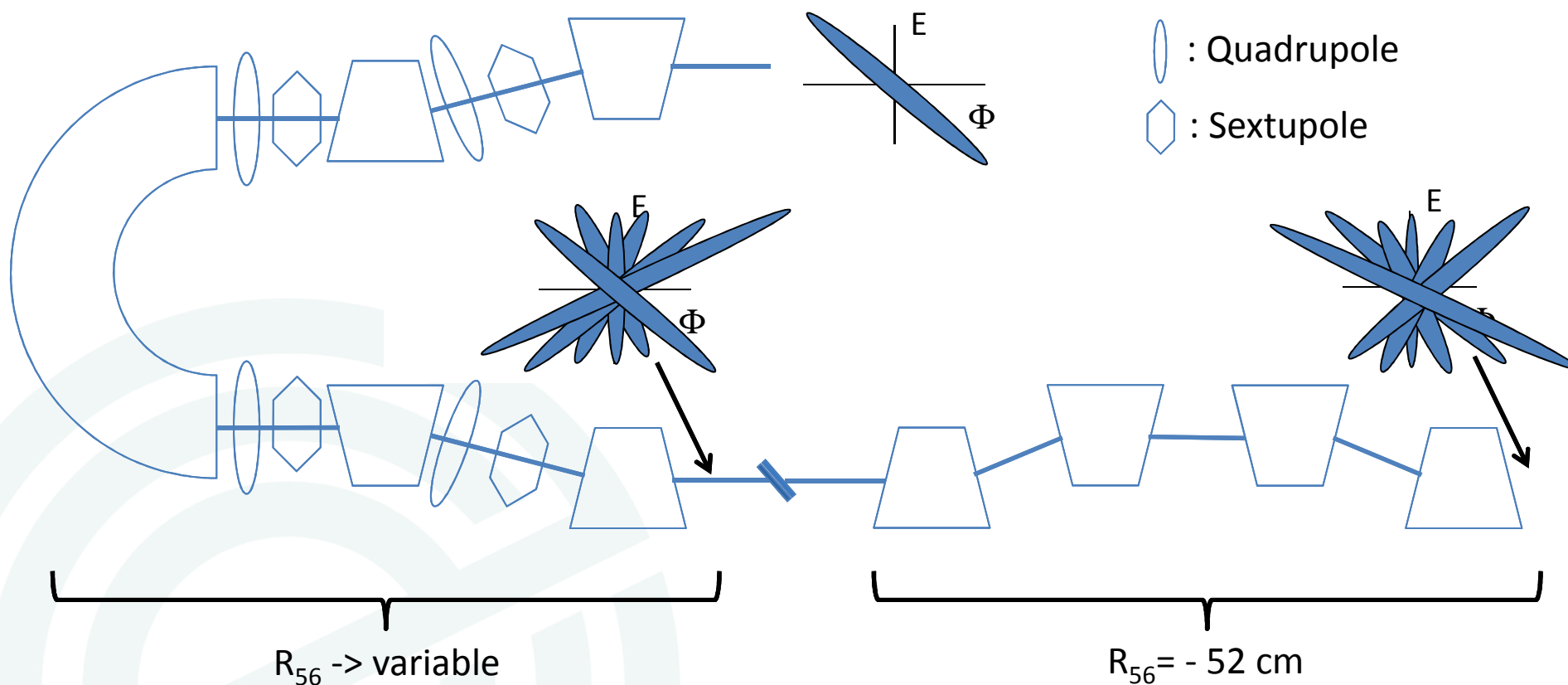
Description	Value
Max Repetition Rate [MHz]	75
Bunch Charge [pC]	135
Beam Energy [MeV]	up to 160
Max Beam Current [mA]	10
Beam Power [MW]	1.6



Can lead to 200 W/mA
of CSR power!!



Varying the Compression Point

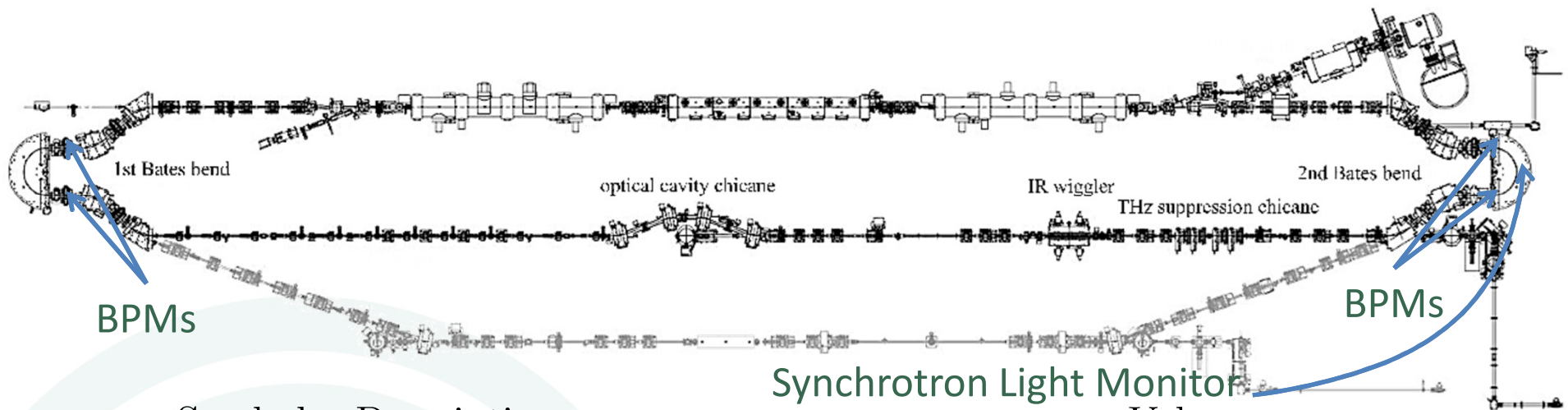


Quadrupoles in the 1st arc can be adjusted to change R_{56} while maintaining achromatic transport.

R_{56} for Critical Compression: +20 cm



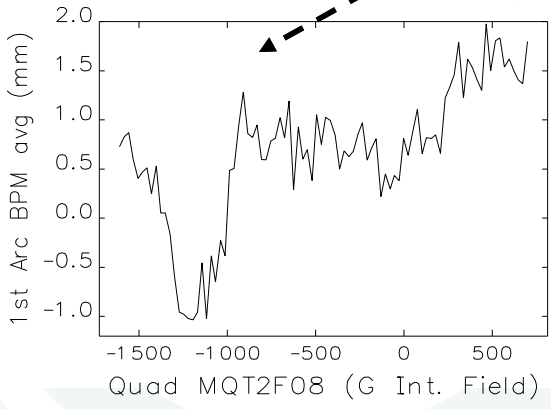
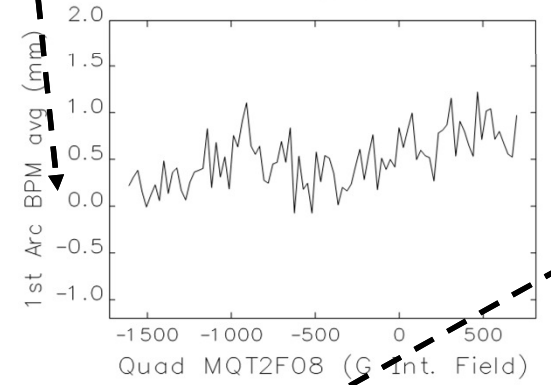
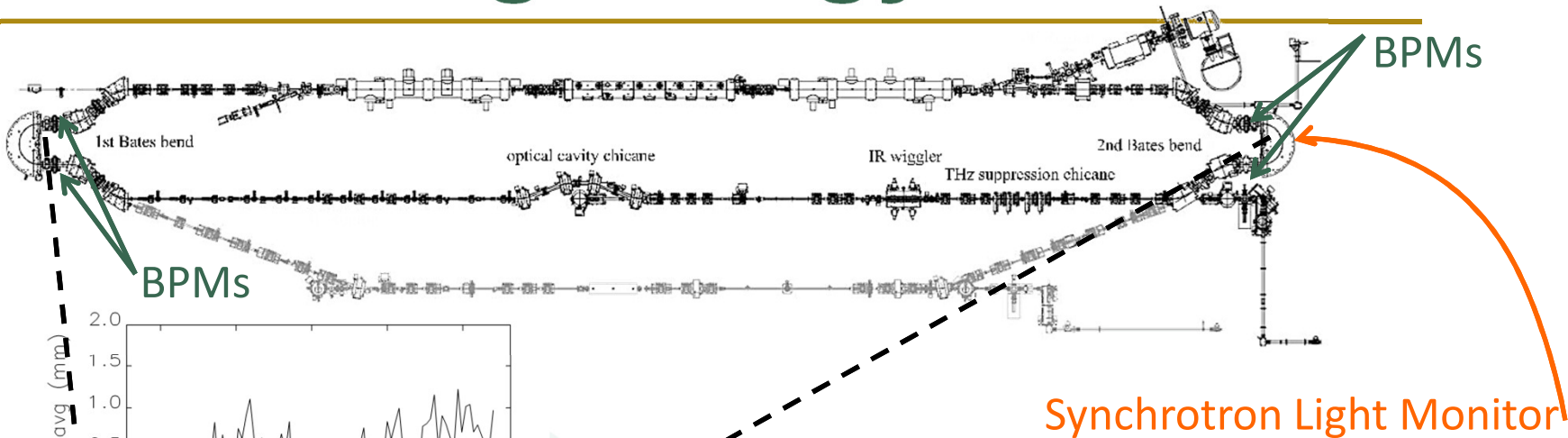
Experiment Machine Parameters



Symbol	Description	Value
E_0	Injection energy [MeV]	9
E_f	Final energy [MeV]	135
-	Charge per bunch [pC]	135
σ_0	Bunch length after injector [ps]	3
σ_f	Bunch length at max compression [fs]	150
h	Energy-position correlation (chirp) [m^{-1}]	∓ 5
-	RF phase [degrees]	± 10
-	RF frequency [GHz]	1.497
R_{56}^{bc}	Optical cavity chicane R_{56} [cm]	-52
R_{56}^{bb}	THz suppression chicane R_{56} [cm]	-4.6
R_{56}^{thz}	Bates arcs R_{56} [cm]	variable



Measuring Energy Loss



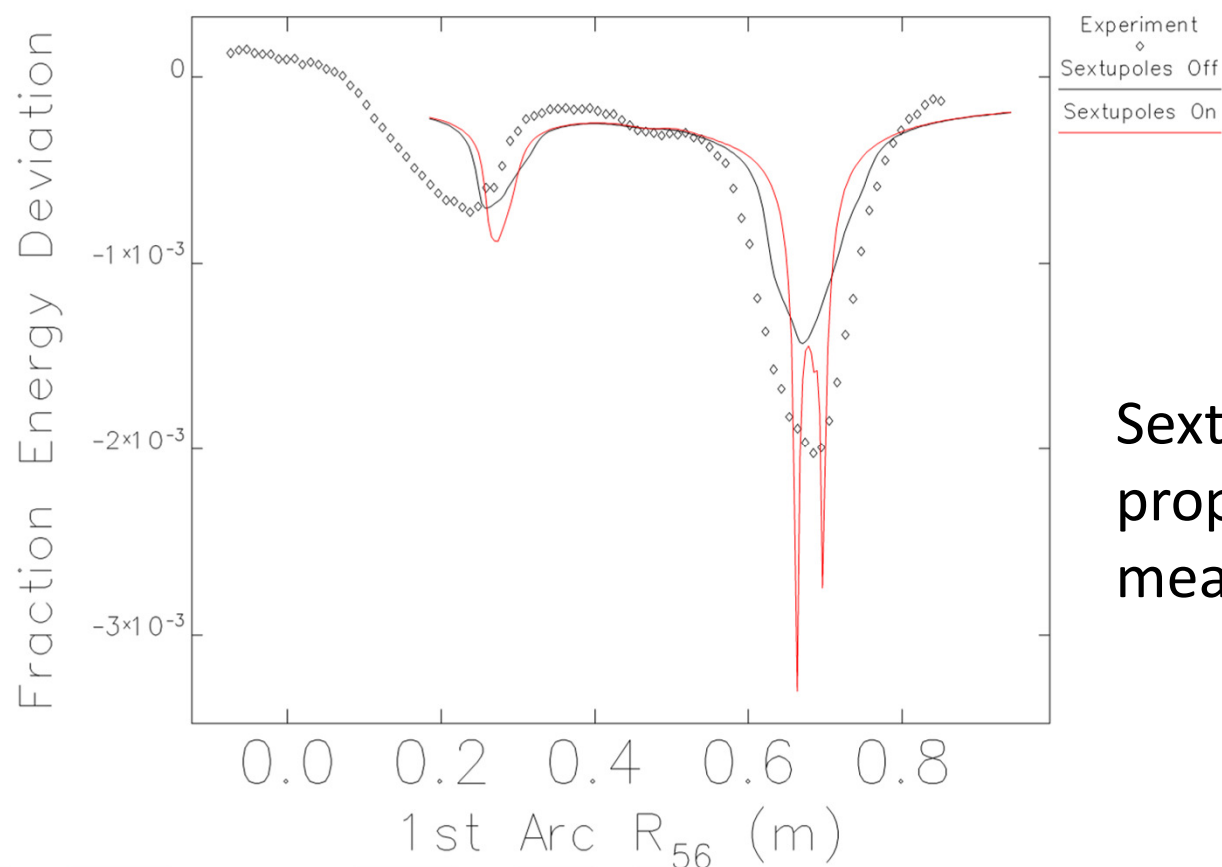
BPM readings from each side of 180 deg bend average to remove any betatron offset

Averaged reading taken in 1st and 2nd arc. Common jitter is removed by subtracting out the measurement from arc 1.



Falling RF Measurement

Energy loss from CSR as a function of compression point.

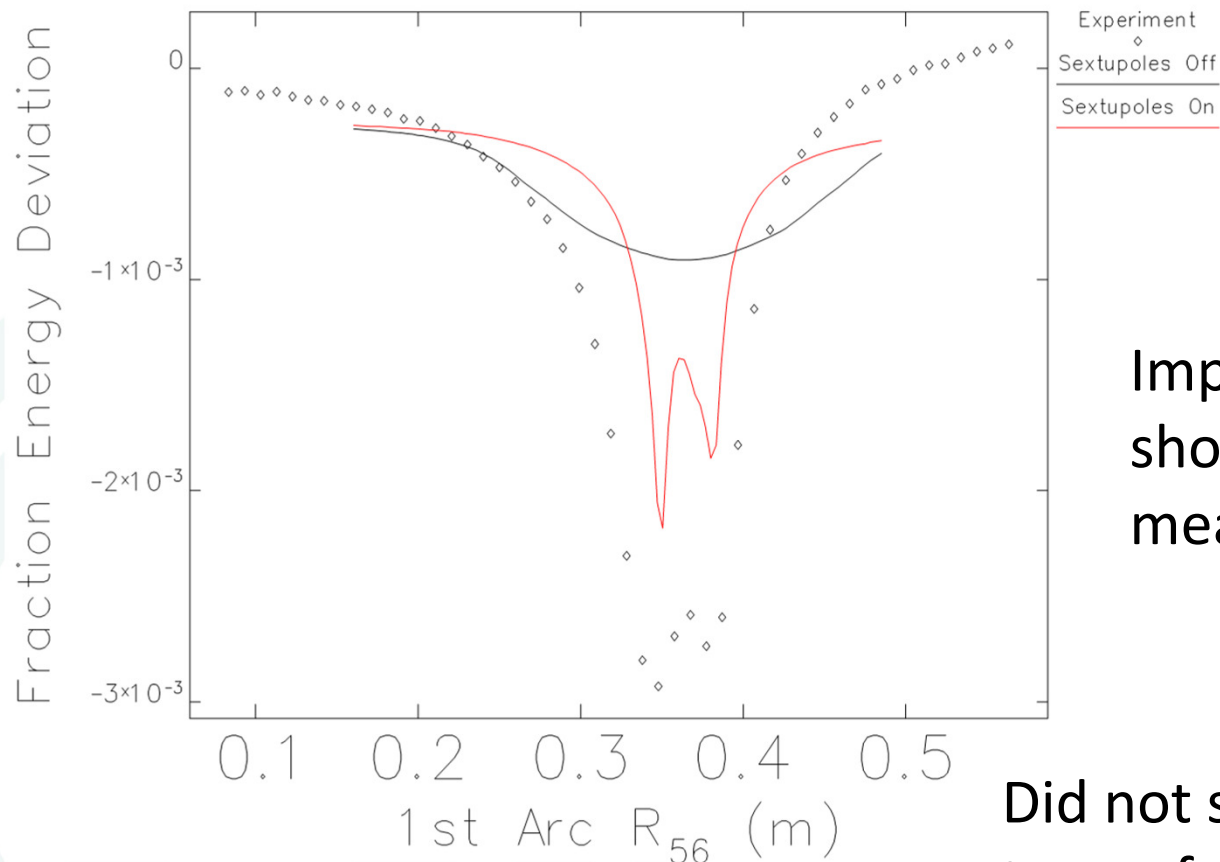


Sextupoles not set properly during measurement



Rising RF Measurement

Energy loss from CSR as a function of compression point.



Impact of sextupoles shown in this measurement.

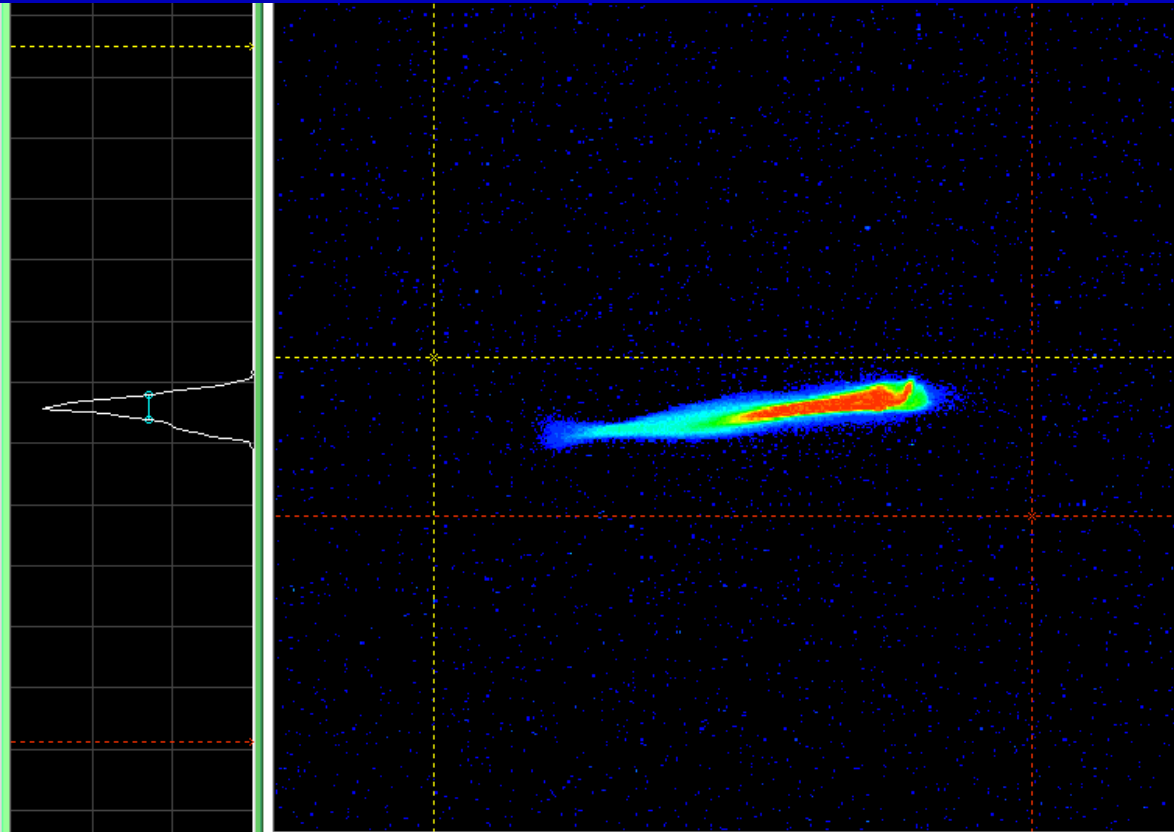
Did not sweep far enough to see full compression in the 1st arc.



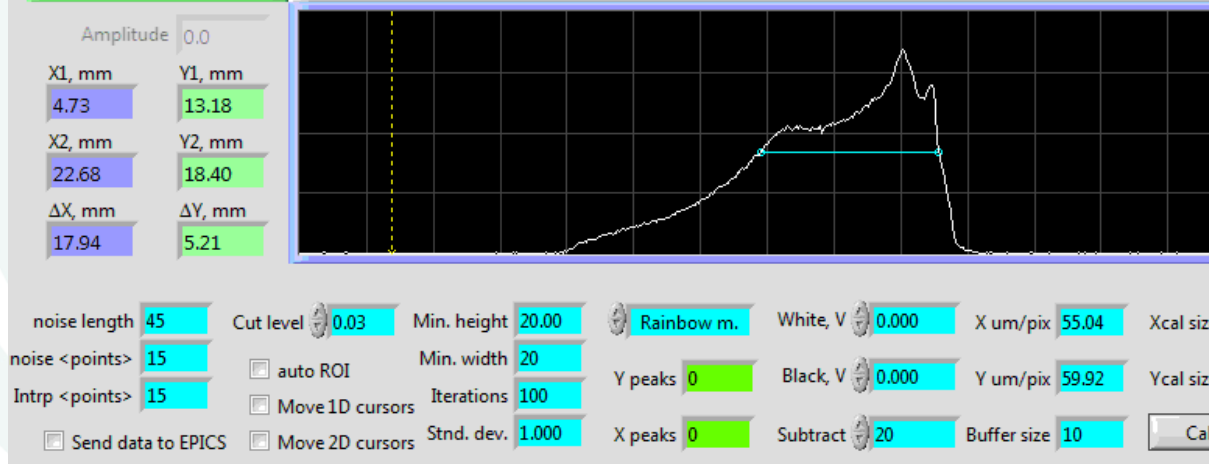
CSR effects as Observed in second arc

y

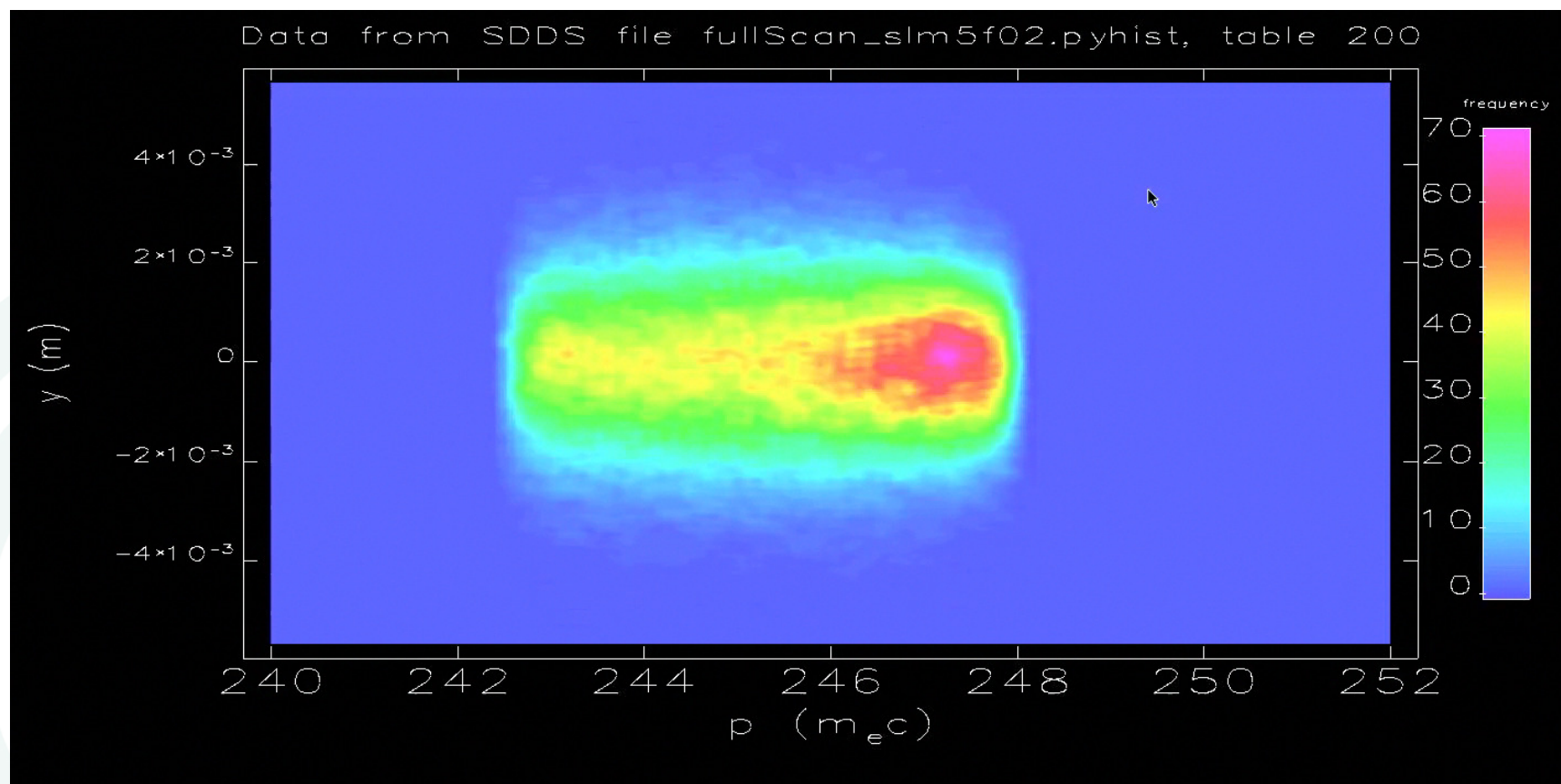
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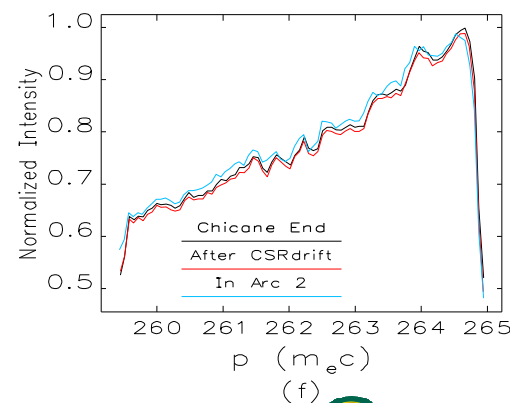
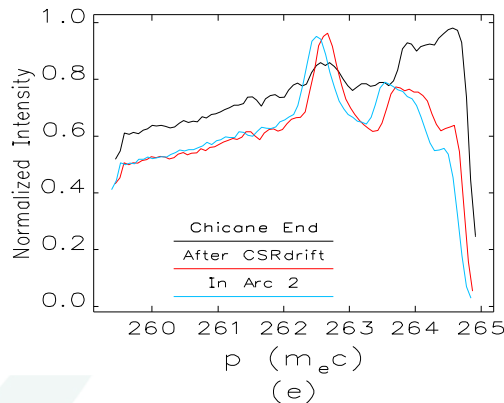
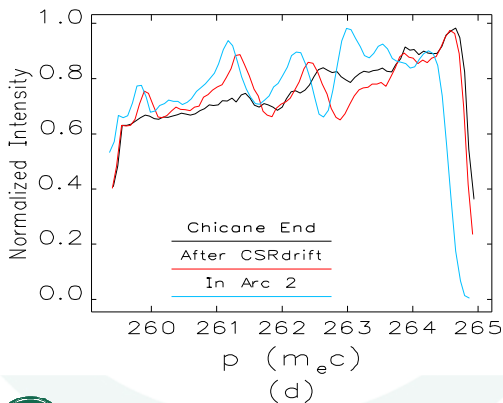
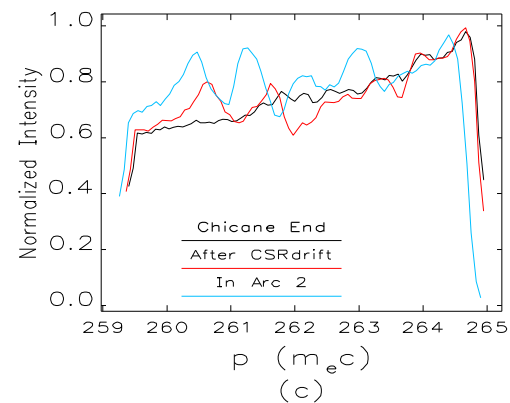
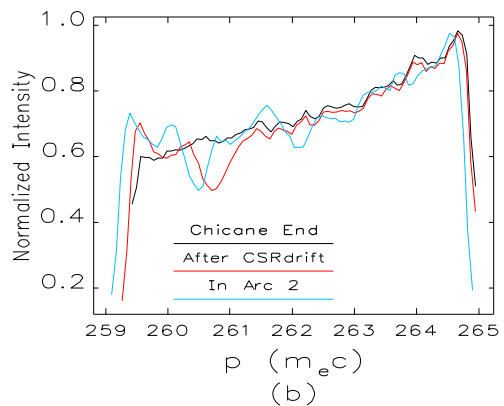
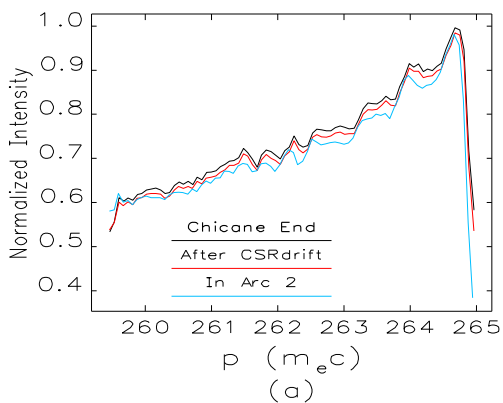
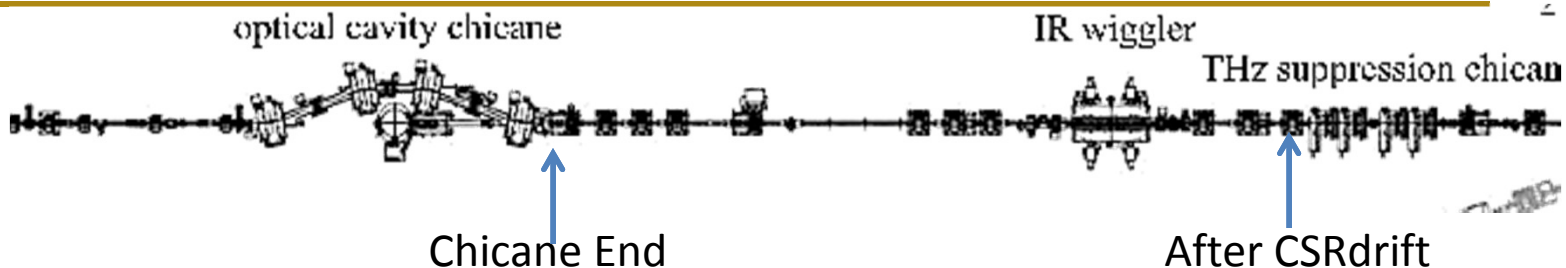
When bunch is compressed energy redistribution from CSR/LSC is observed. This redistribution is dependent on the degree of compression.



Energy Distribution Simulation



Energy Distribution Simulations

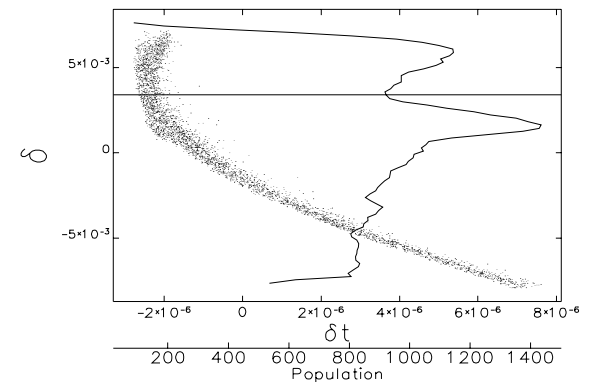
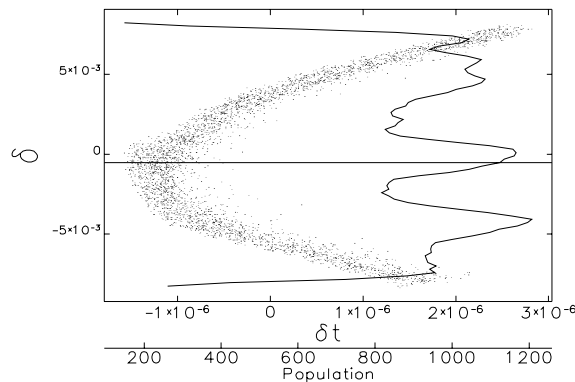
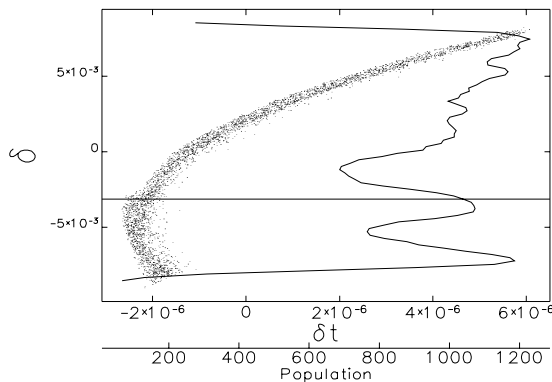


LPS Picture

Can fit a parabola to the longitudinal phase space:

$$\delta(z; h) = \underbrace{-\frac{(\frac{1}{h} + R_{56})}{2T_{566}}}_{\text{Average energy of the head of the bunch}} \pm \frac{1}{2T_{566}} \sqrt{(\frac{1}{h} + R_{56})^2 + 4T_{566}z}$$

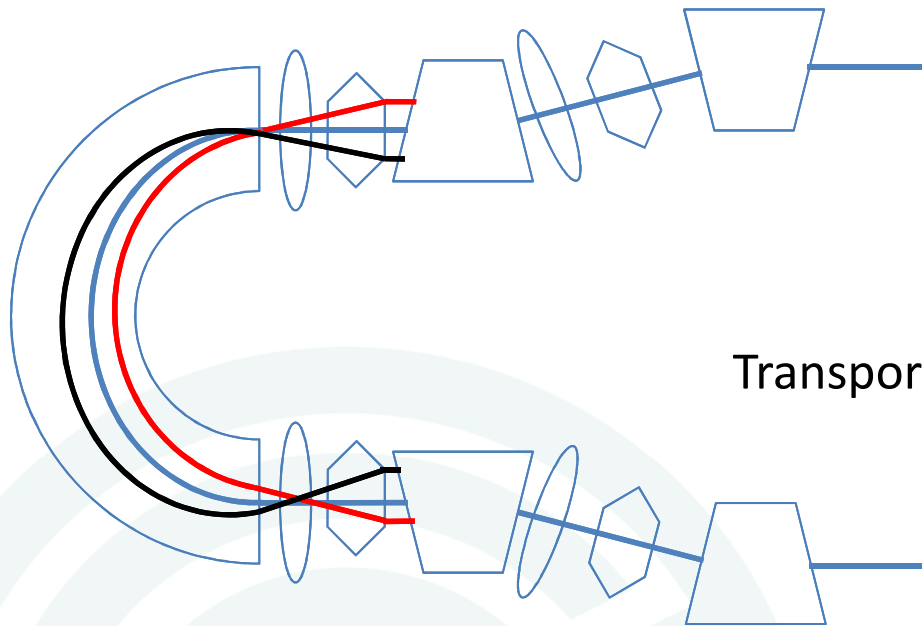
Average energy of the head of the bunch will shift as compression is changed



CSR wake strongest at head of the bunch. Causes fragmentation of the energy spectrum dependent on compression.



Compensating Non-Linear Compression



Dispersive Region

Curvature Induced by RF:

$$z_1 = z_0$$

$$\delta_1 = \delta_0 + R_{65}z_0 + T_{655}z_0^2$$

Transport through a longitudinally dispersive region:

$$z_2 = z_1 + R_{56}\delta_1 + T_{566}\delta_1^2$$

$$\delta_2 = \delta_1$$

Can remove curvature by correctly setting T_{566} in the first arc with the sextupoles:

$$R_{56}T_{655} + T_{566}R_{65}^2 = 0$$

Path Length Difference: $\delta z = -2\rho\delta x'$

Quadrupole Kick $\delta x' = Ax$

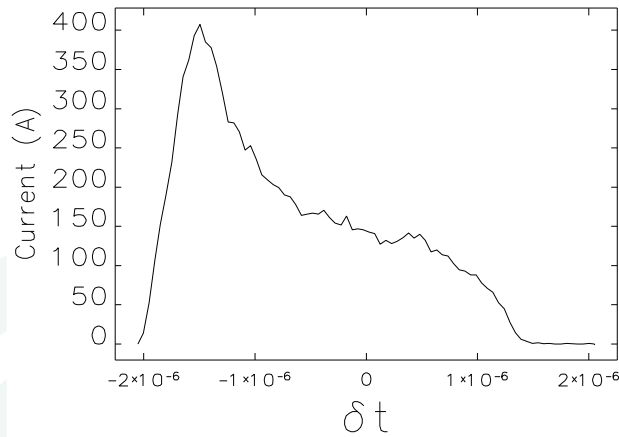
Sextupole Kick $\delta x' = Bx^2$



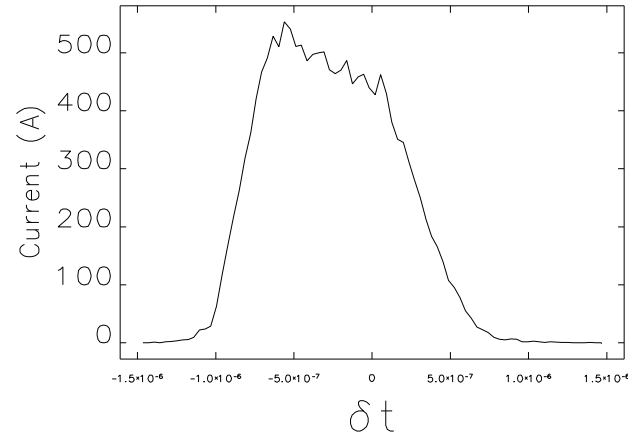
Impact of Sextupoles

Charge Distribution

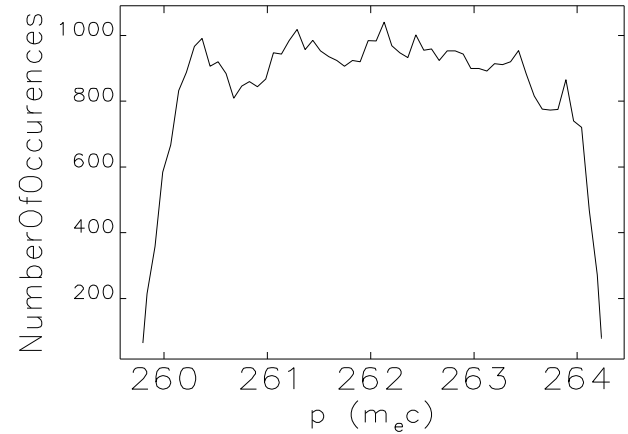
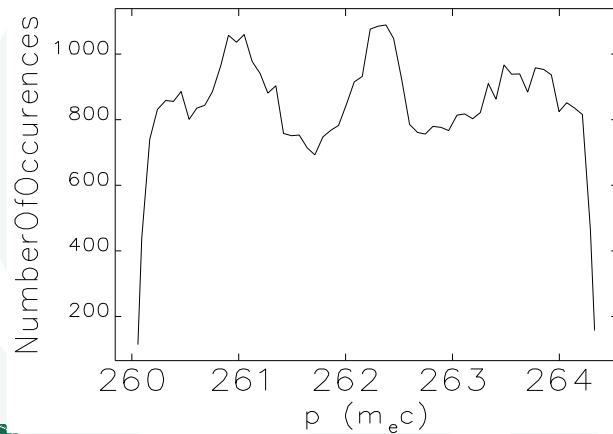
Sextupoles Off



Sextupoles On



Energy Distribution



Conclusions

- ❖ **Measurements show excellent qualitative agreement to 1-D CSR model.**
- ❖ **CSR in drifts after a bunch compressor can have a large impact on the energy distribution**
- ❖ **Important to control longitudinal curvature to keep energy distribution uniform.**
 - Leads to greater energy loss overall due to better compression.



Further Work

- ❖ **Perform a better analysis of simulations for microbunching.**
- ❖ **Include longitudinal space charge in simulation**
 - Underway currently
 - Leads to large enhancement of fragmentation in energy spectrum
- ❖ **Further experiments?? Test sextupole impact maybe?**



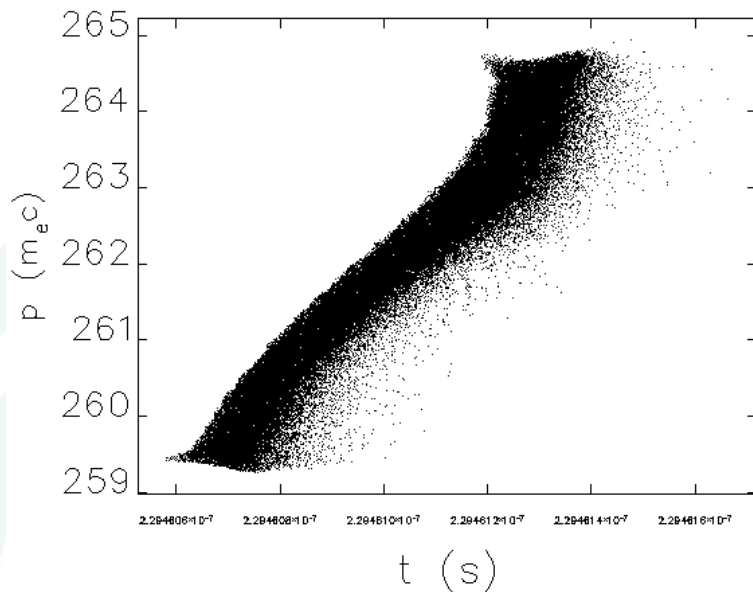


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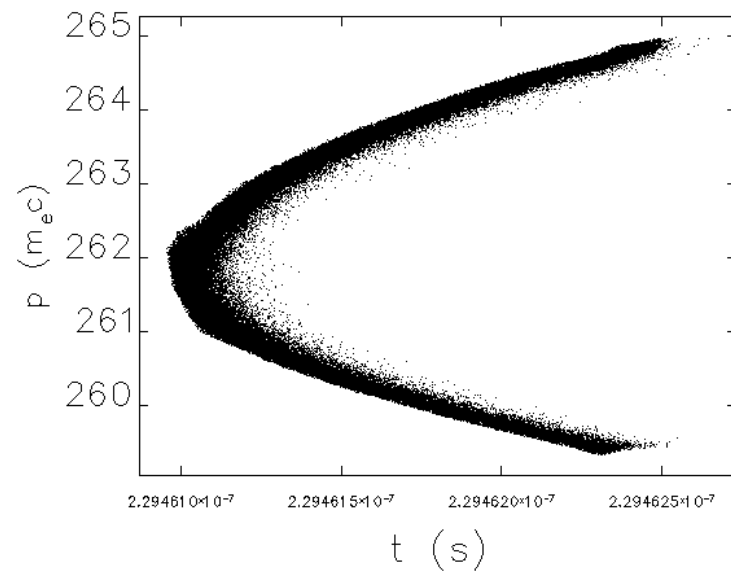
**THANK YOU
QUESTIONS?**

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Backup: LPS Linearization



watch-point phase space—input: unmatched.ele lattice: bb_rp_csr_v5.lte



watch-point phase space—input: unmatched.ele lattice: bb_rp_csr_v5.lte

