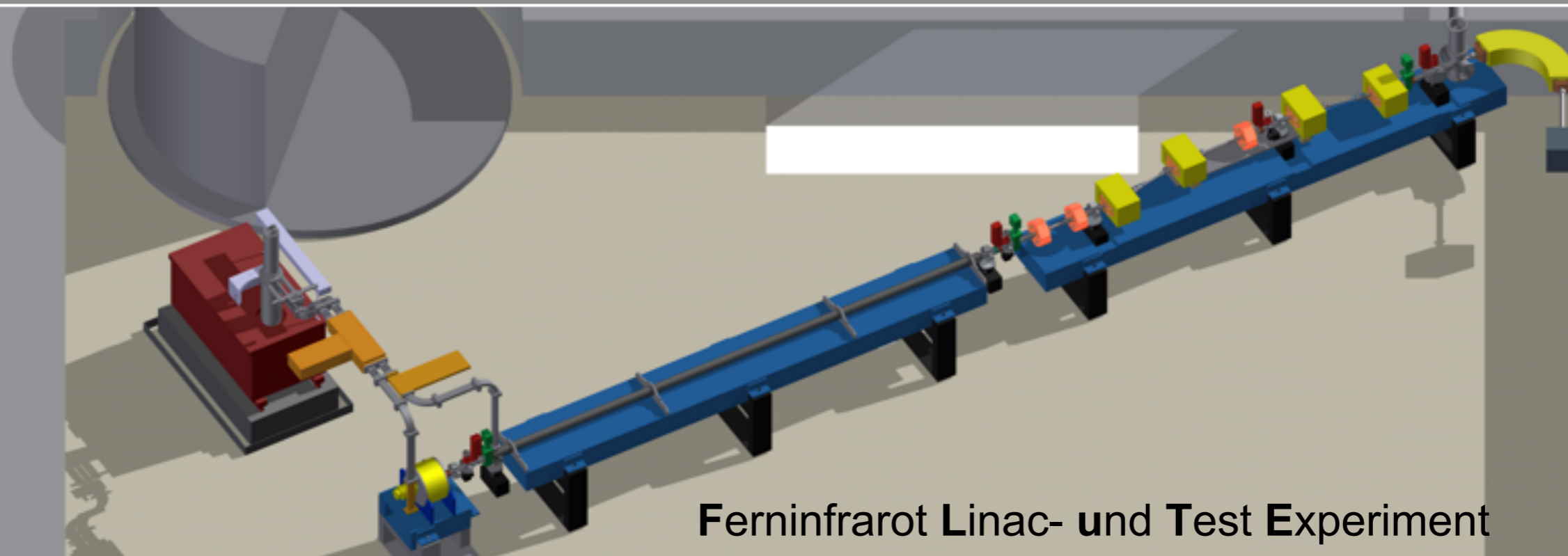


Beam Simulations for FLUTE, a Linac Based Compact THz Source

Marcel Schuh for the FLUTE team
ICAP 2012, Rostock-Warnemünde, Germany, MOACC1

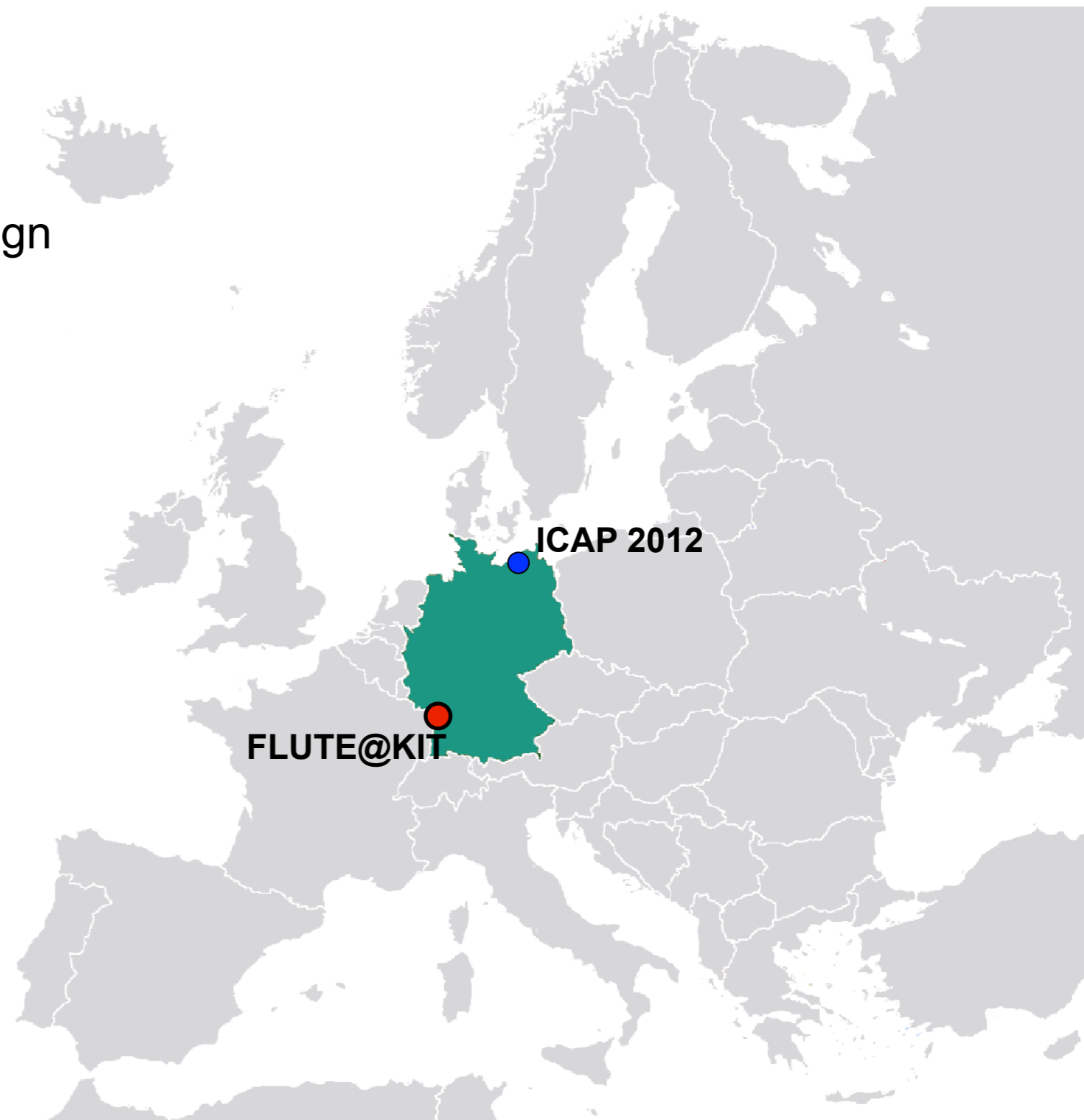
Laboratory for Applications of Synchrotron Radiation (LAS) / Institute for Photon Science and Synchrotron Radiation (IPS)



Ferninfrarot Linac- und Test Experiment

Outline

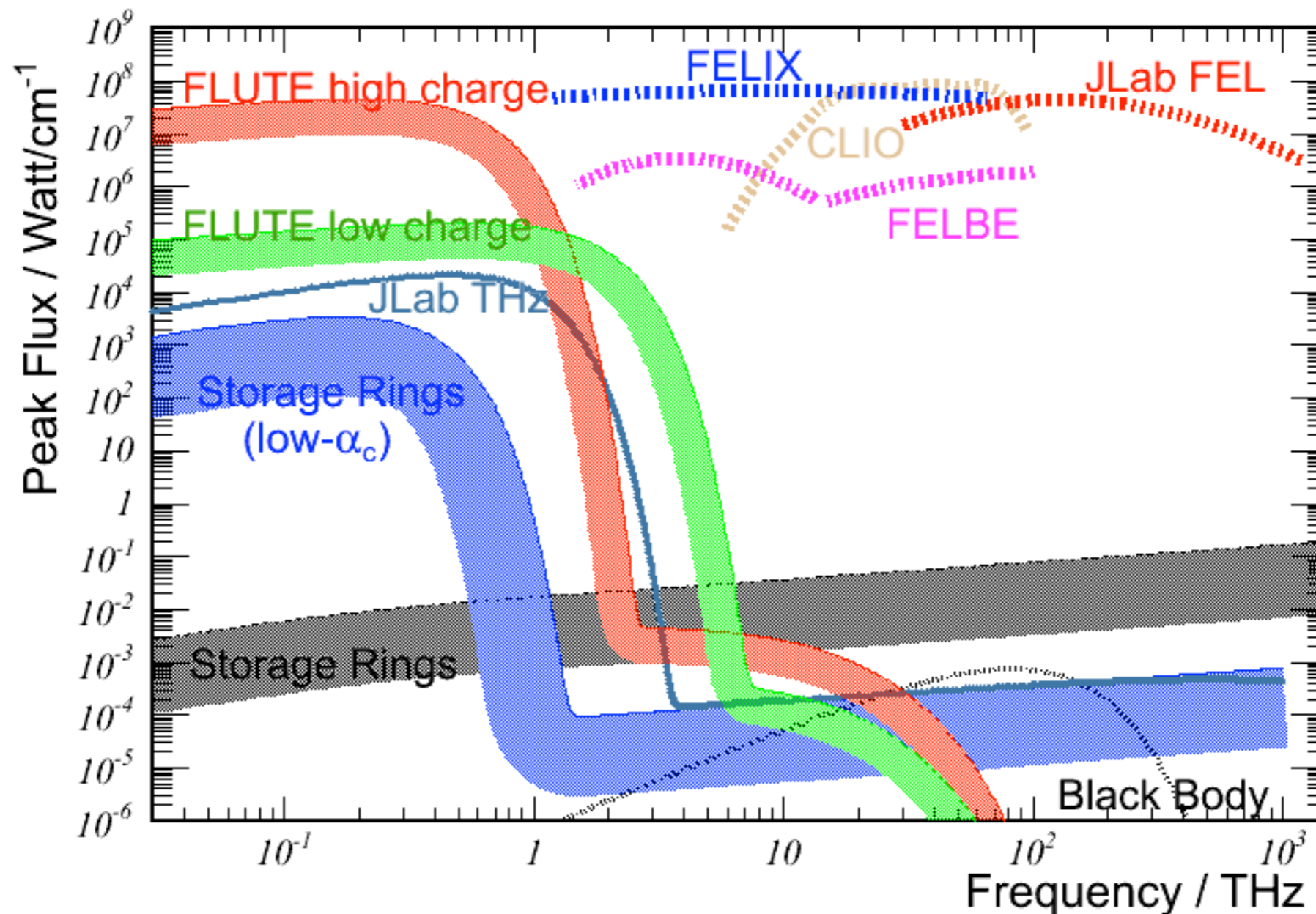
- Motivation
- Linac and bunch compression design
- Simulations
 - Tools
 - Optimization
 - Error studies
- Outlook



Motivation

From the users point of view

- Single cycle (broadband) THz pulses and very high peak electric fields of the order of 3×10^8 V/m



Motivation

From the accelerator science point of view

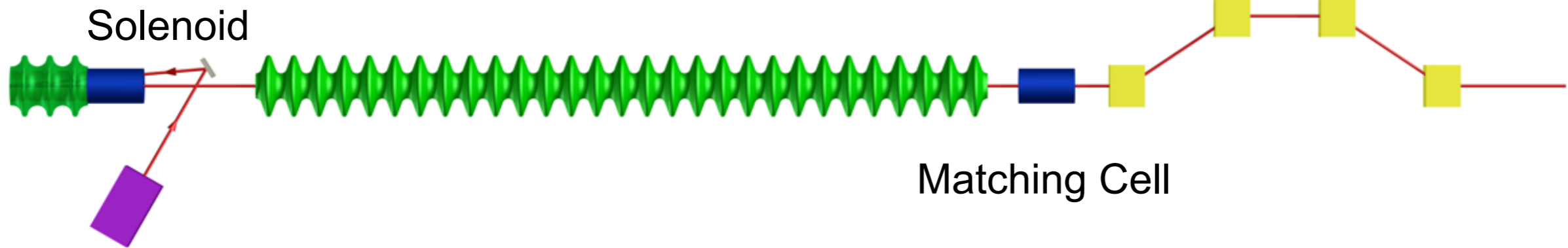
- Study for a future compact, broadband accelerator based THz source
- Serve as a test bench for new beam diagnostic methods and tools
- Compare different coherent radiation generation schemes in simulation and experiment:
 - Coherent Synchrotron Radiation (CSR)
 - Coherent Transition Radiation (CTR)
 - Coherent Edge Radiation (CER)
- Systematic bunch compression studies:
 - Different compression schemes
 - Large charge range up to several nC per bunch → Study space charge and CSR induced effects and instabilities
- Test facility for accelerator studies within the Helmholtz “ARD” initiative

General linac layout

RF Photo Gun

Traveling wave linac

Bunch compressor



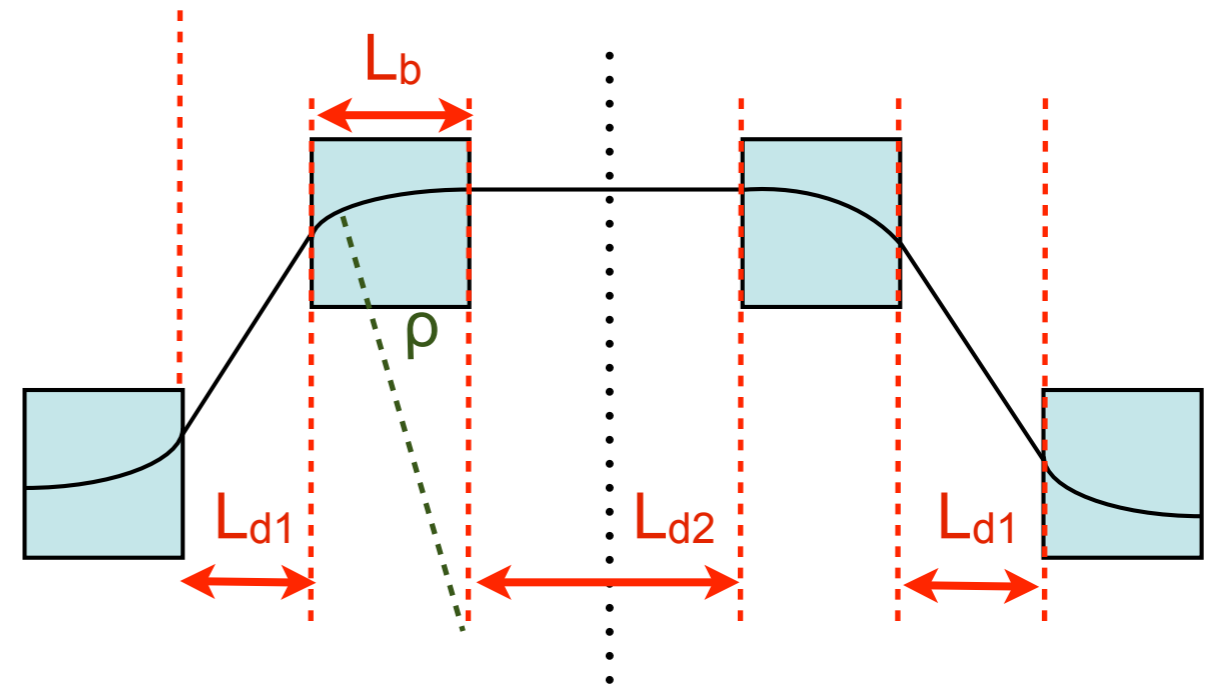
Laser	Unit	Value
Max. wavelength	nm	266
Energy on cathode	mJ	0.6
Laser pulse length	ps	≤ 4
Laser spot size	mm	2.25

Gun	Unit	Value
Frequency	GHz	2.998
Cells		2.5
Peak E-Field	MV/m	~ 100
Peak power	MW	~ 20
Output energy	MeV	7
Bunch charge	nC	≤ 3

Linac	Unit	Value
Frequency	GHz	2.998
Length	m	5.2
Acc. gradient	MV/m	~ 10
Peak power	MW	~ 20
Output energy	MeV	~ 41
Max. Rep. Rate	Hz	10-100

Bunch compressor

- Goal: compress a negative chirped beam
- Phase one design
 - 4 bending magnets
 - Same length and strength
 - Mirror symmetry
- Beam dynamics effects
 - CSR
 - Space charge
- Present Layout
 - $L_{d1} = 0.5$ m
 - $L_{d2} = 1.0$ m
 - $L_b = 0.3$ m
 - $\rho(p) = 1.8$ to 2.2 m (charge dependent)
 - $R_{56} = 29$ to 36 mm



$$R_{56}(p) = 2 \frac{L_b^2}{\rho(p)^2} \left(\frac{2}{3} L_b + L_{d1} \right)$$

Beam dynamics simulation tool chain

■ Gun

■ ASTRA

- Generated input distribution: $5 \cdot 10^3 - 10^6$ macro particle
- Space charge effects - cylindrical symmetry

■ Linac

■ ASTRA

- Space charge effects - cylindrical symmetry

■ ELEGANT

- Wakes (planed)

■ Bunch Compressor

■ ASTRA

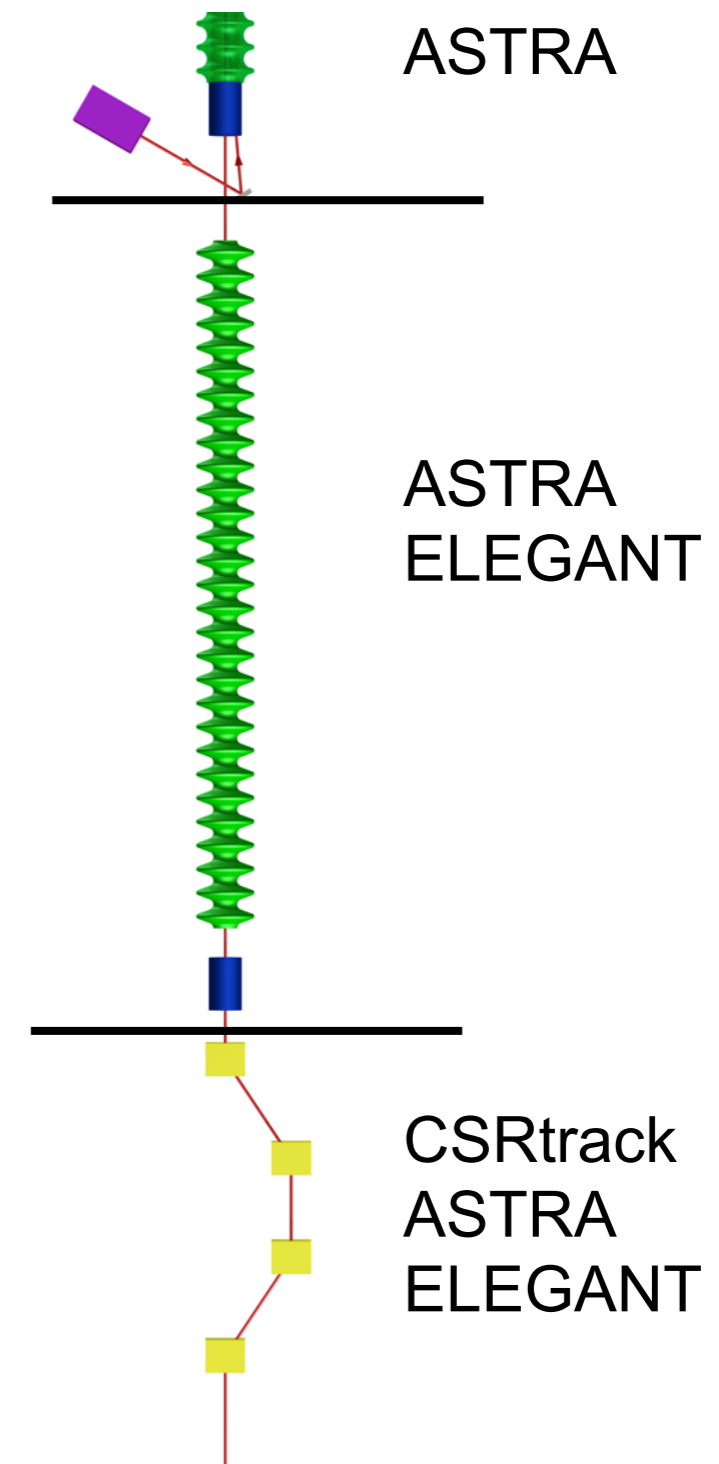
- Space charge effects - 3D

■ CSRtrack

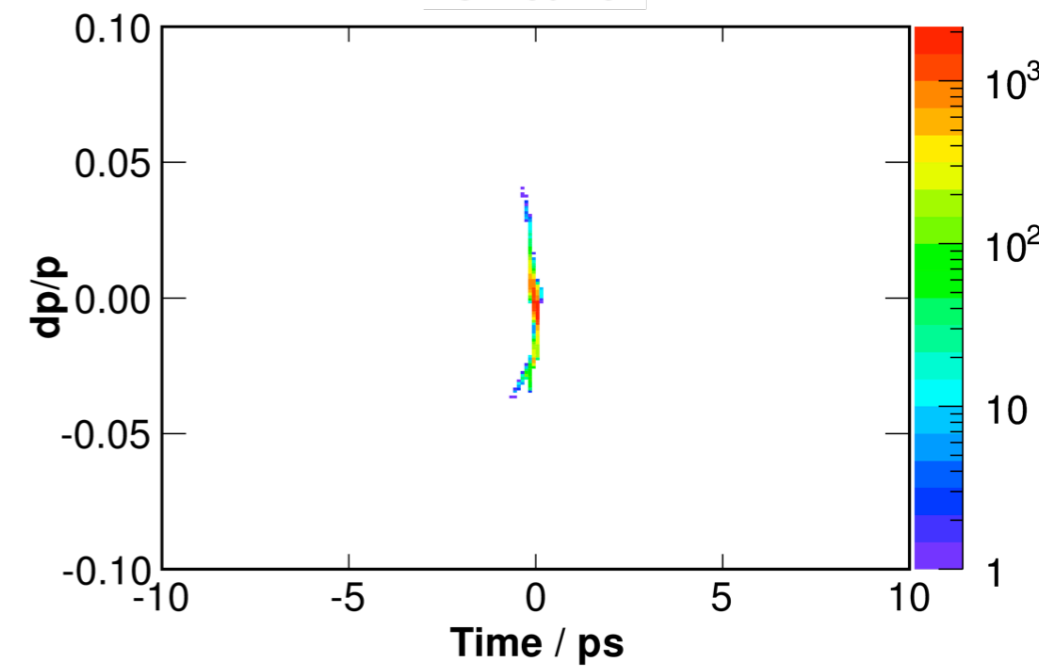
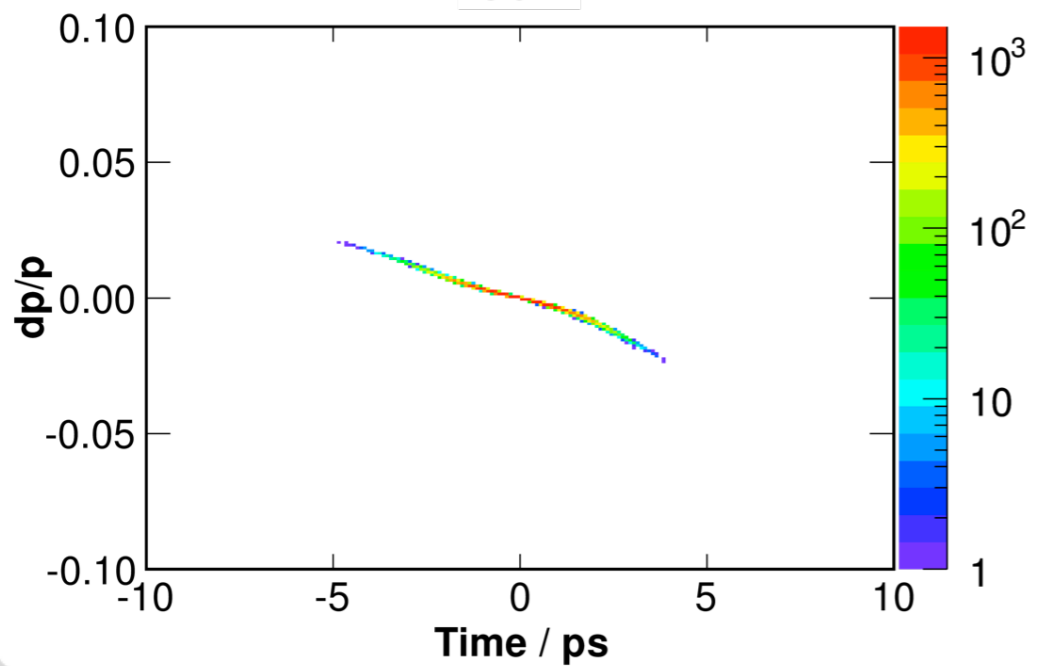
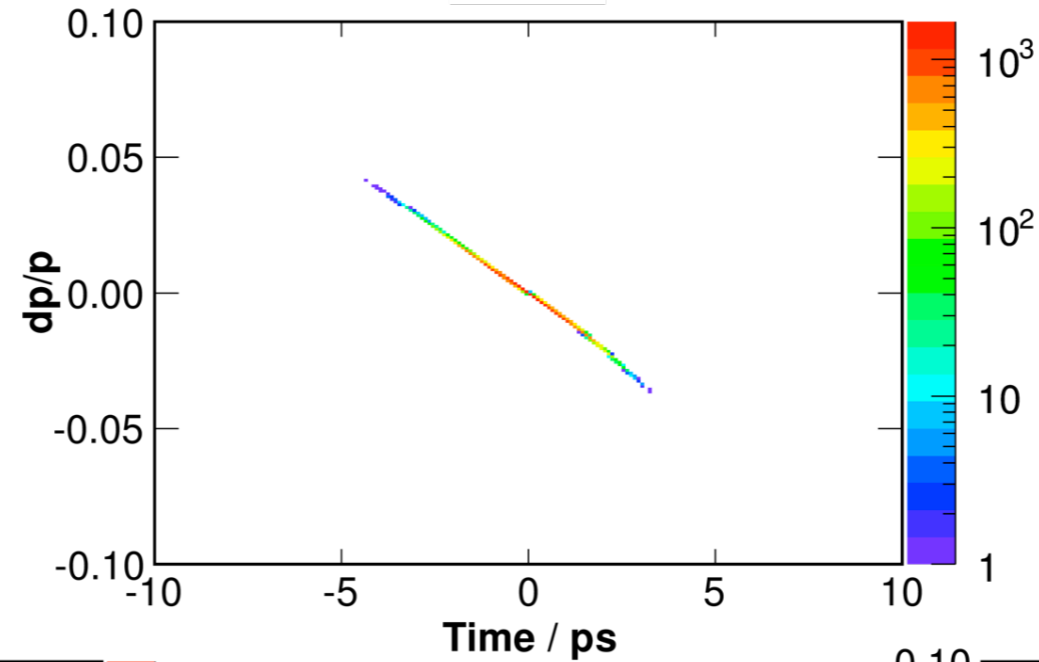
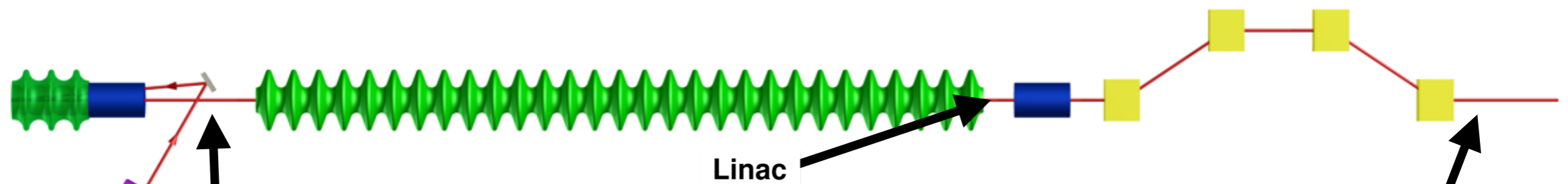
- CSR effects
- Space charge effects

■ ELEGANT

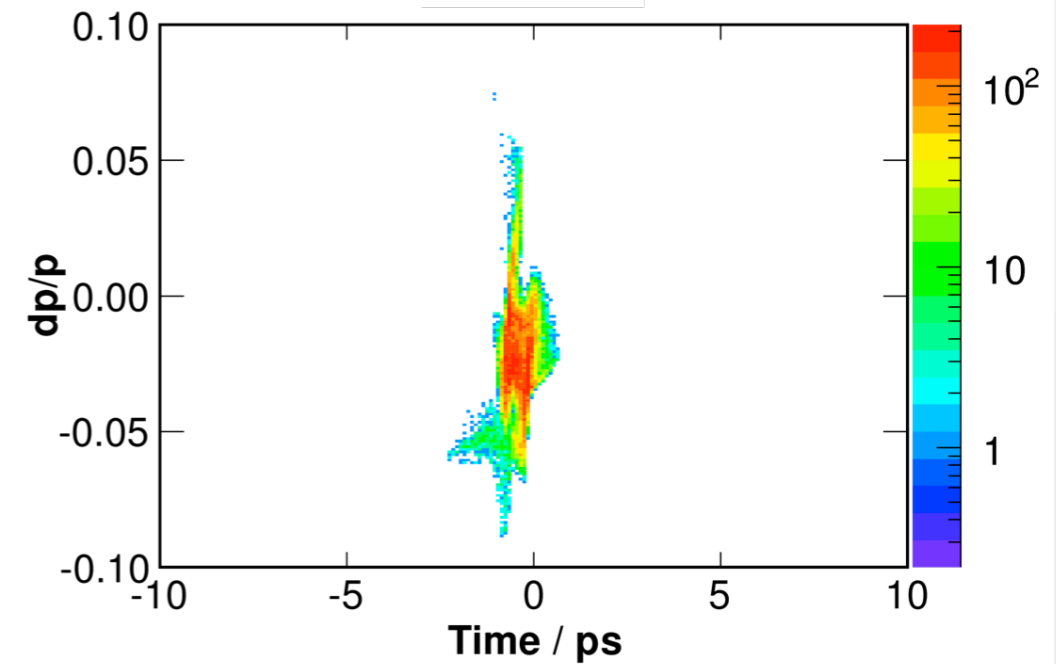
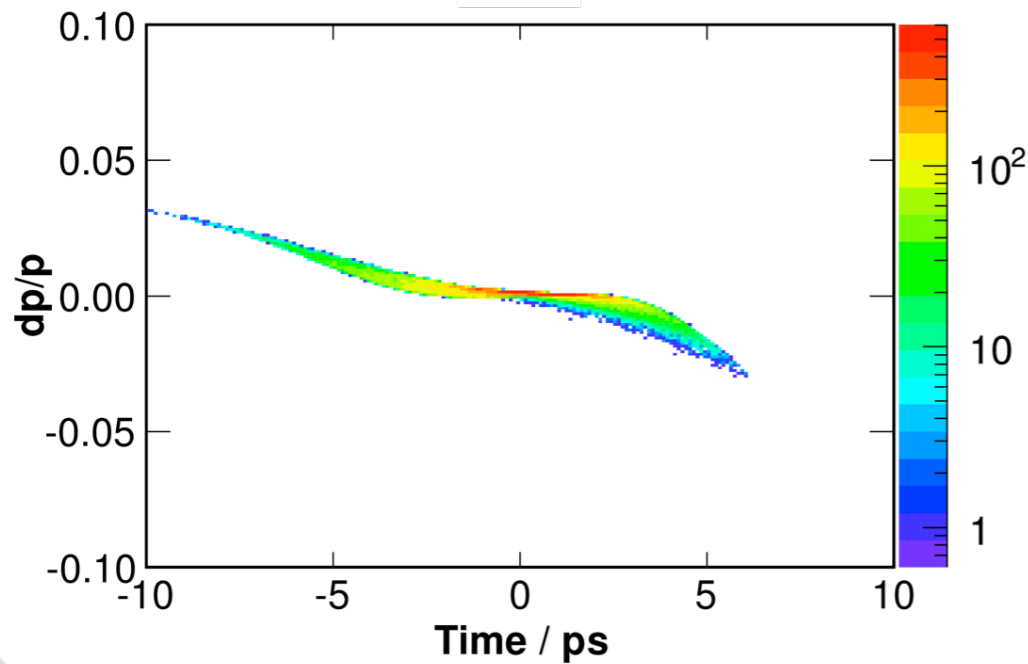
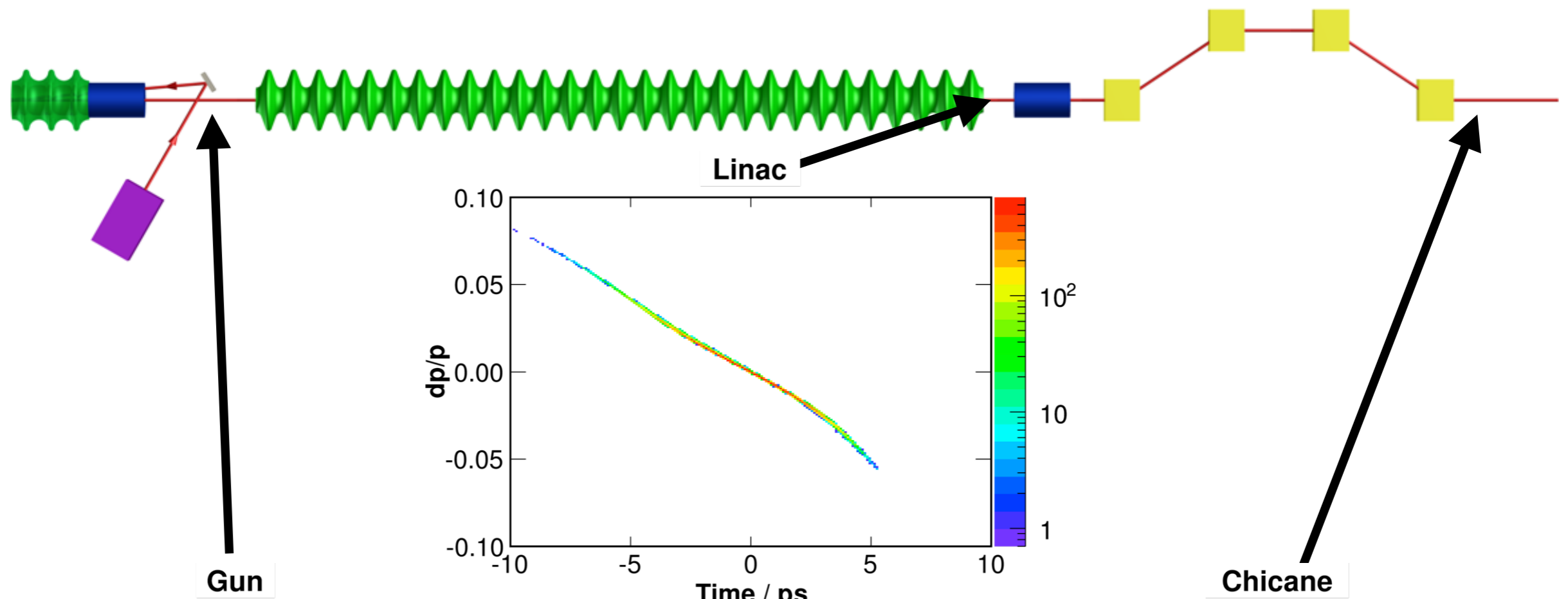
- CSR effects (in preparation)



Longitudinal phase space evolution for 100 pC



Longitudinal phase space evolution for 3 nC

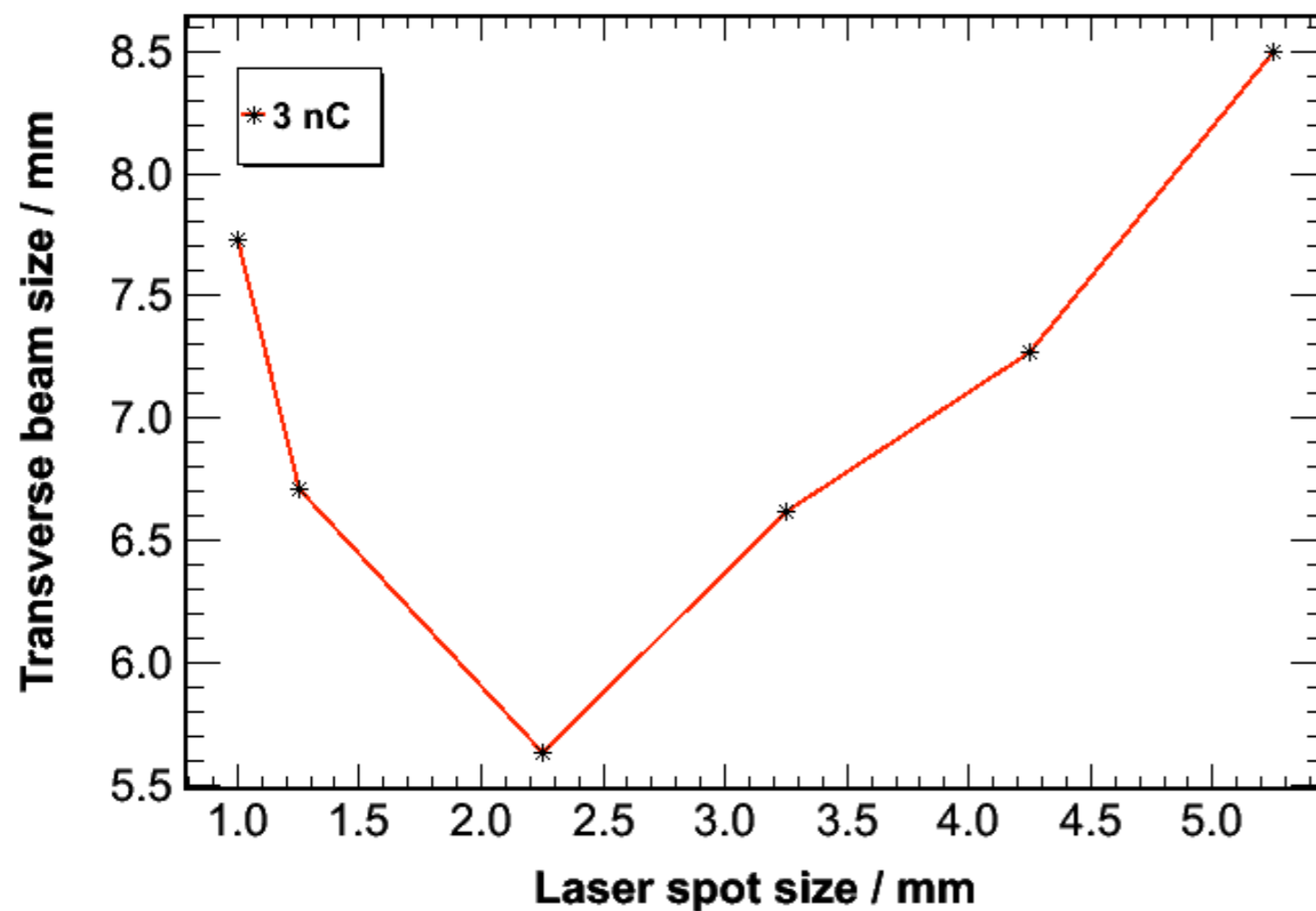


Parameter scans and optimization

- Global goal: **Minimize the bunch length**
- Parameters to optimize as function of the bunch charge:
 - Laser
 - Pulse length and profile
 - Spot size and transverse distribution
 - RF
 - Gun RF phase
 - Linac RF phase
 - Bunch compressor
 - Magnet length
 - Drift space
 - Bending radius
 - Focusing elements
 - Solenoid strength
 - Matching cell
 - Element position
- Method used up to now: **Parameter scans**

Laser spot size optimization

- A Gaussian distribution is taken for the laser in the transverse plane as well as temporal



Parameter	Unit	Value
Charge	nC	3
Laser pulse length	ps	4
Laser spot size	mm	2.25
Solenoid	T	0.05

ASTRA vs. CSRtrack

- Optimize bunch compressor bending radius ρ for different bunch charges independently in ASTRA and CSRtrack
 - Magnet length and drift space between magnets is 50 cm in this study
 - ASTRA: 3D space charge with 1 Million macro particles
 - CSRtrack: 3D space charge and CSR with 50000 macro particles

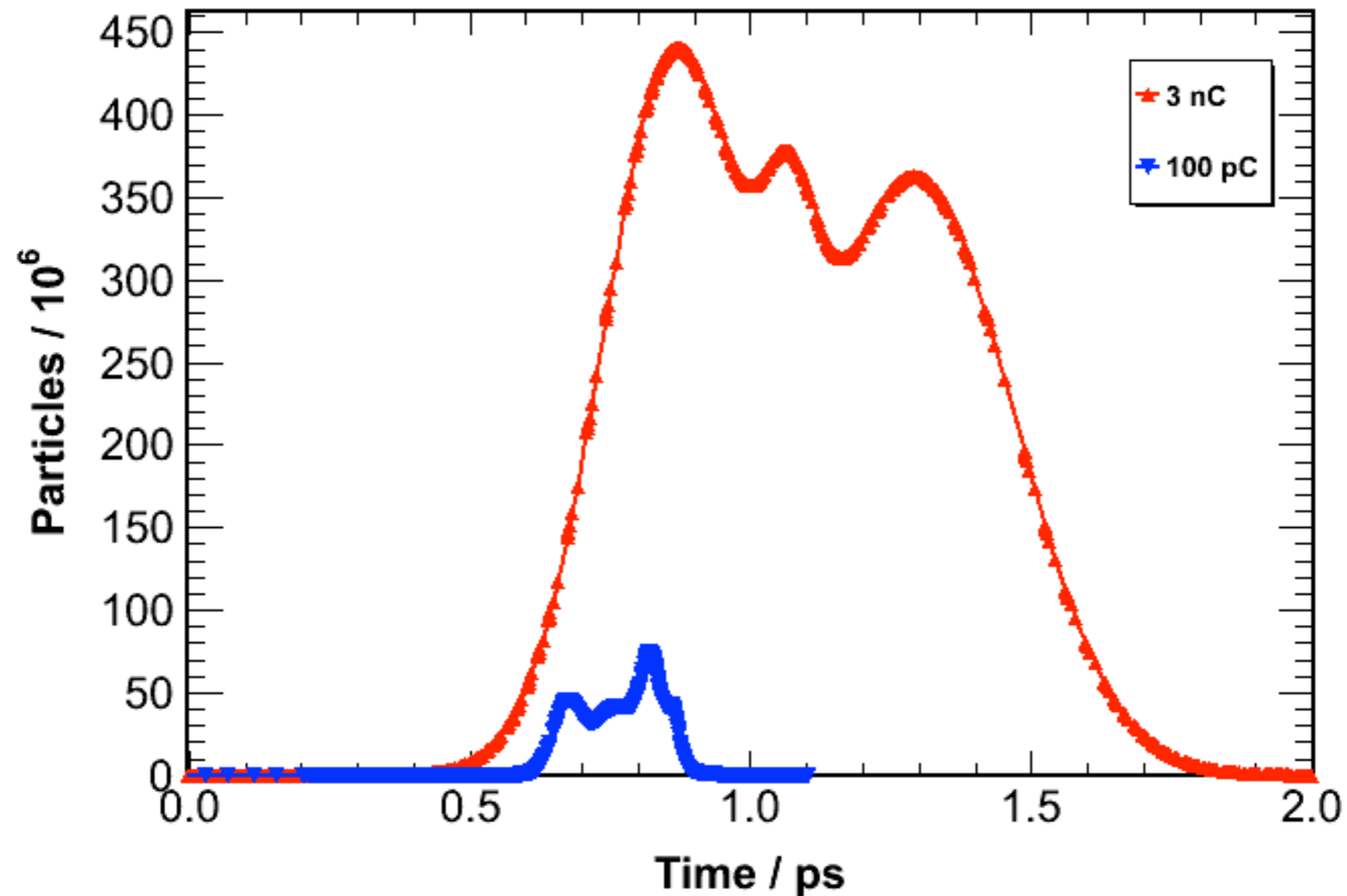
Charge	Laser pulse	ASTRA bunch length	CSRtrack bunch length	ASTRA ρ	CSRtrack ρ
pC	ps	fs	fs	m	m
1	1	14.33	14.78	3.9	3.9
100	4	173.33	171.16	3.85	3.9
3000	4	250.00	429.6	3.45	3.4

Optimization

- Parameters optimized using parameter scans
 - Laser spot size and pulse length
 - Bending radius

Charge	Laser pulse	Laser spot size	Bending radius	R_{56}	Bunch length
pC	ps	mm	m	mm	fs
3000	4	2.25	1.9	36.1	183
1000	3	1.5	1.95	34.2	112
100	2	0.5	2.1	29.4	52
1	1	0.05	2.15	28	15

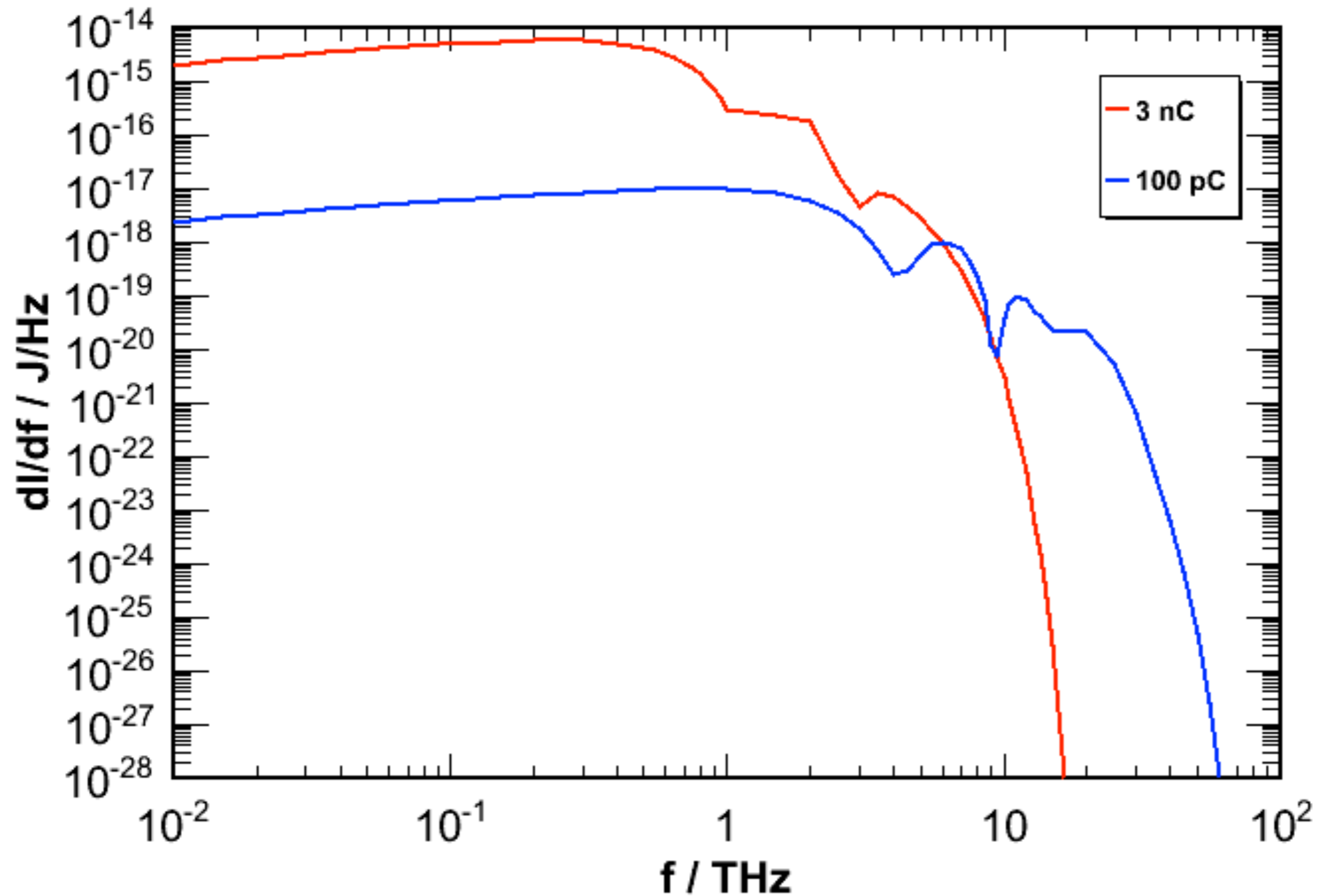
Simulated longitudinal bunch shape after chicane



- Derive analytically CSR, CER and CTR spectrum from these distributions

M. Schwarz, IPAC12, MOPPP003

Coherent synchrotron radiation spectrum

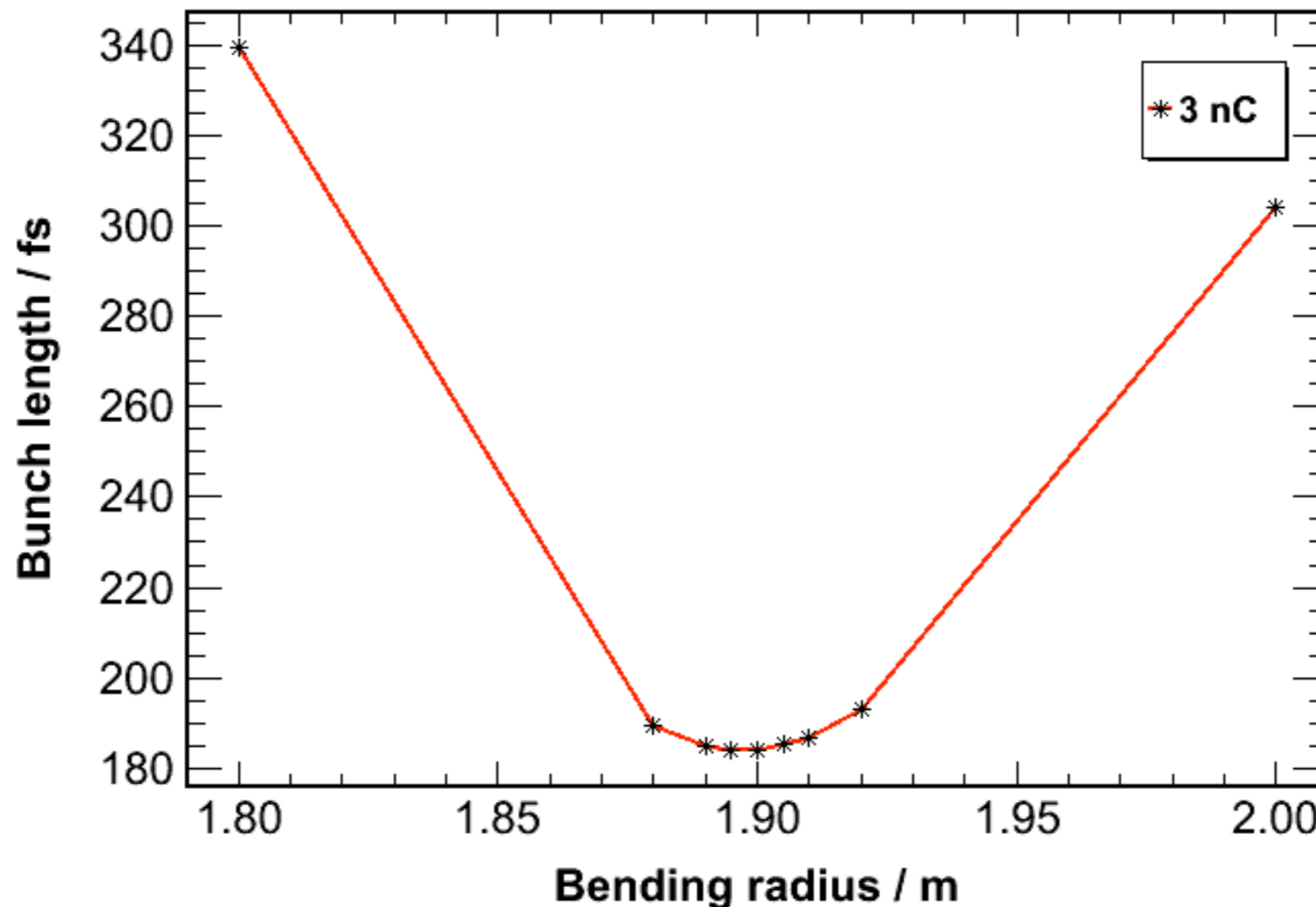


Error studies

- Magnet errors
 - Power supply
 - Field
 - Alignment
- RF and timing errors
 - Amplitude
 - Phase
 - Synchronization
 - RF to laser
 - Beam to experiment / diagnostic
- Laser shot to shot errors
 - Intensity
 - Spot position
 - Time jitter
- Element alignment errors

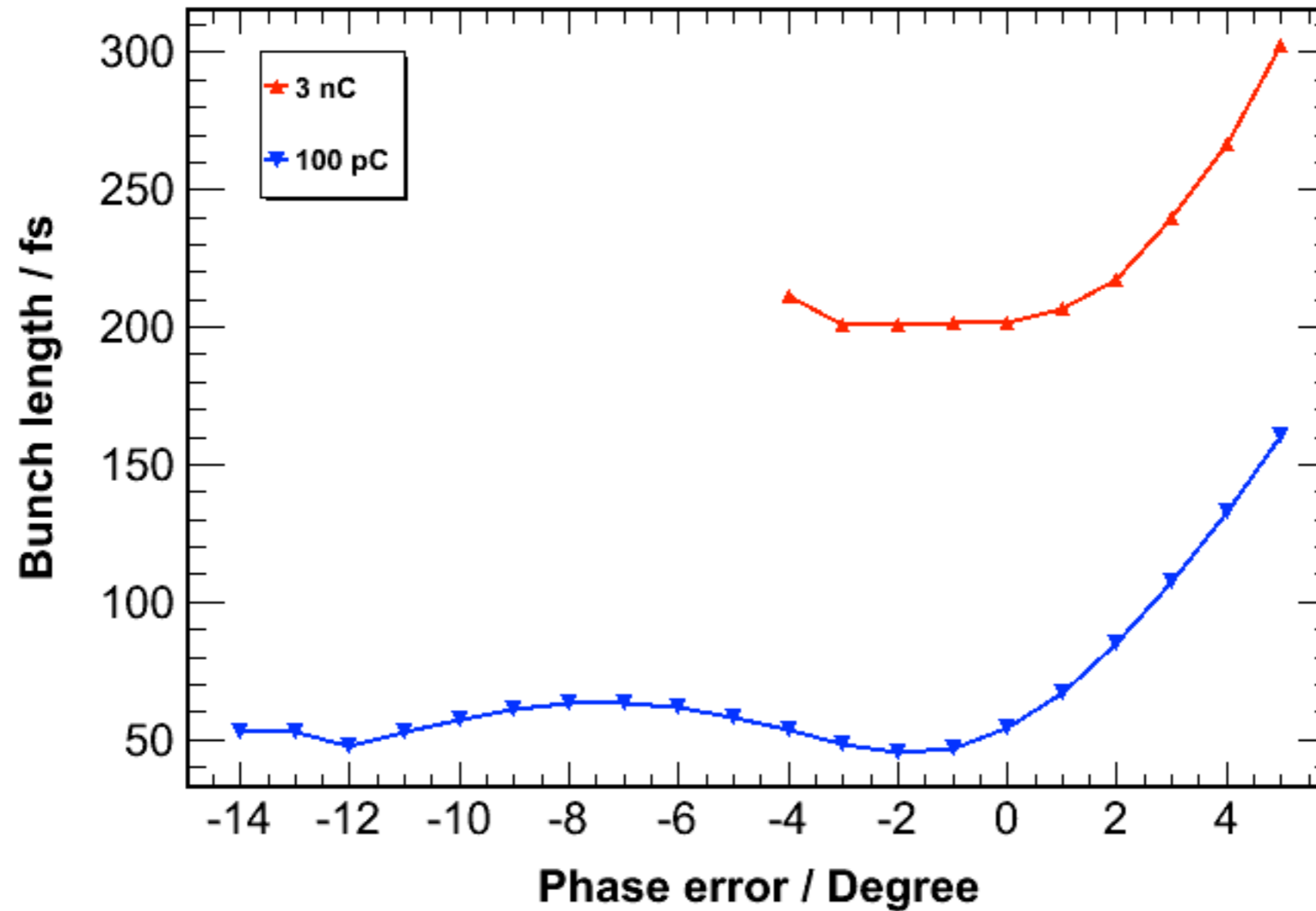
Bend power supply error study

- The compression depends on the bending field
- The bending radius is direct proportional to the magnet current
- Current stability better than $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ is needed



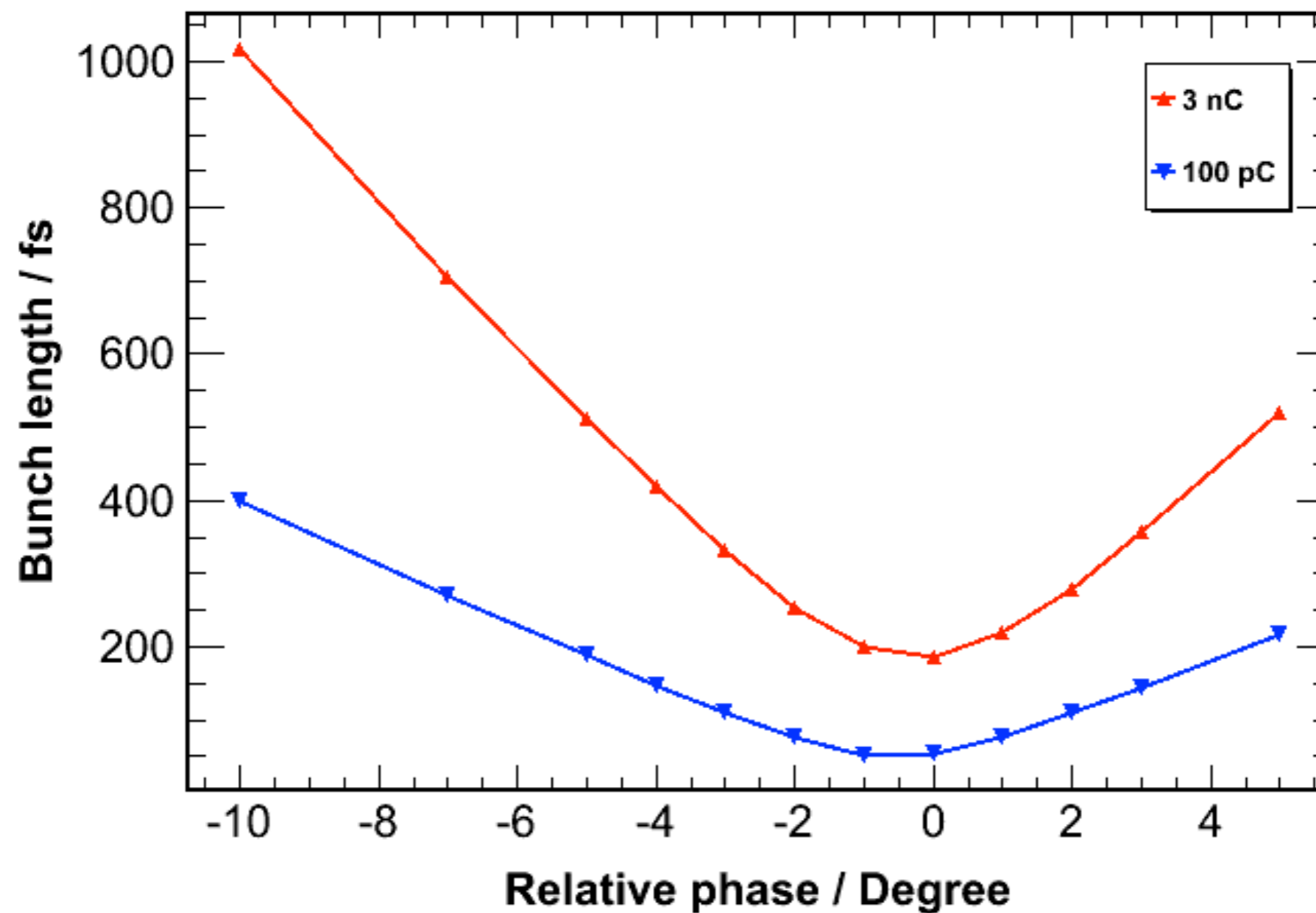
Synchronisation RF with laser

- Vary phase between RF and laser



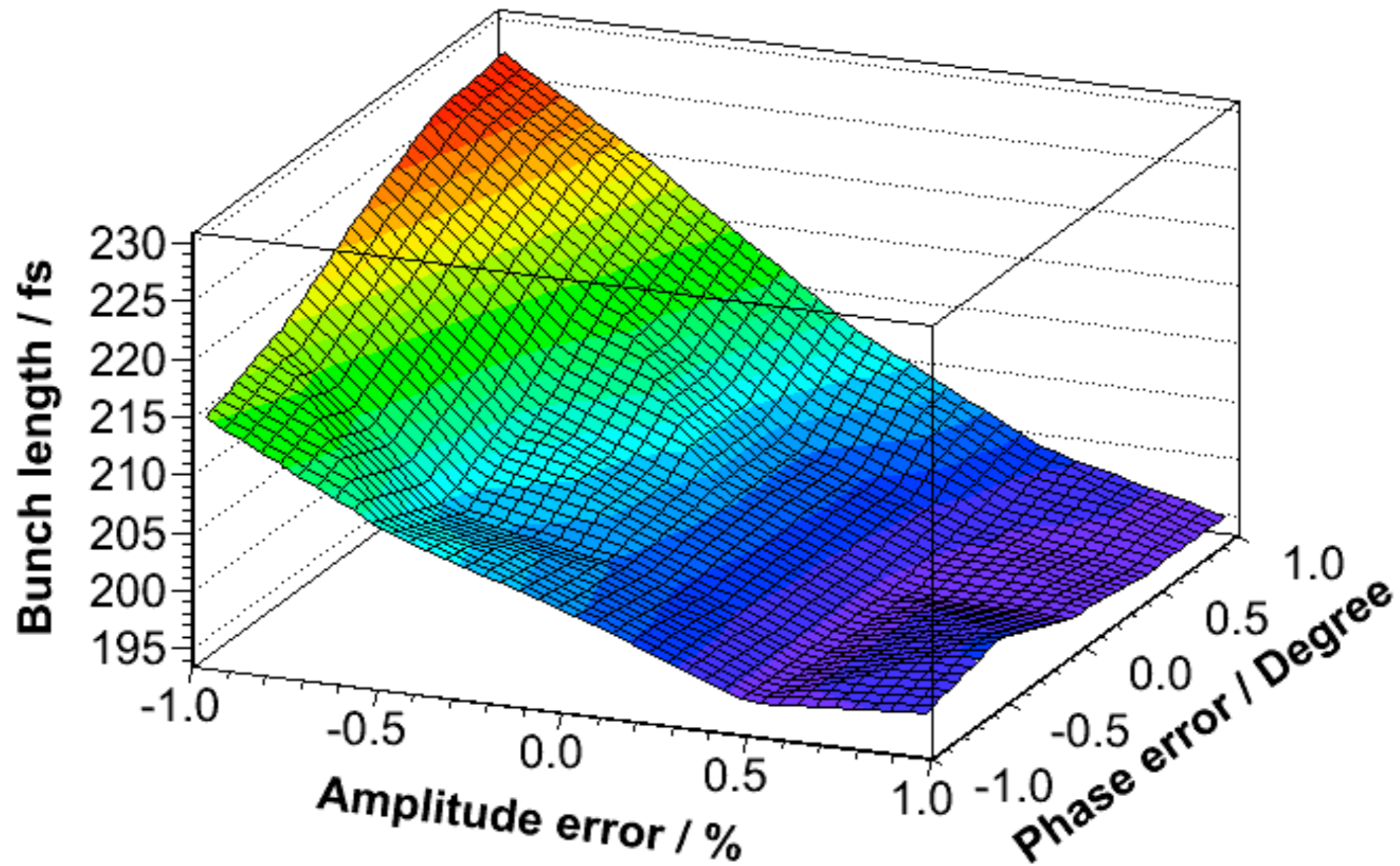
RF linac phase scan

- Constant phase in gun (reference working point)
- Scan phase in linac relative to working point



RF error studies

- Vary phase and amplitude together in gun and linac
- Bunch charge: 3 nC



Outlook

- Finish start to end error studies to define tolerances for the power supplies, LLRF system and alignment
- Additional studies with ELEGANT and optimization with Multiobjective genetic algorithms (MOGA)
 - See also talk of M. Streichert TUABC2
- Finalize the linac layout including all devices (pumps, diagnostics, etc.)

Thank you for your attention!

Acknowledgment:

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