State-of-art Electron Bunch Compression



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Outline

Introduction

Magnetic-based compression

Ballistic/Velocity compression schemes

Some closing remarks

Short Bunch Production

Light sources (single-pass FEL), linear colliders and advanced accelerator physics require high peak current

Generate short bunch directly at the e- source:

- pulse DC e- source,
- X-band rf-gun,
- laser/plasma e- sources

compression

Manipulate the bunch at a later stage during transport

Select part of the bunch during the transport:

- collimator, beam spoiling,
- Laser slicing, etc...

Magnetic bunch compression

Energy modulator: rf-structure, laser, wake-field
Non-isochronous section
In practice: multi-stage compression



Single stage compression (linear theory)



Single stage compression (nonlinear effects)



Bunch compressor

$$z_{f} = z_{i} + R_{56}\delta_{i} + T_{566}\delta_{i}^{2}$$

Final bunch length is minimized if

$$0 = z_i (1 + \kappa R_{56}) + z_i^2 (\mu R_{56} + \kappa^2 T_{566})$$

Limit achievable minimum Bunch length 2nd order momentum compaction

 φ

Higher order effects: pulse control

e- source produces electron bunch that does not *a* fortiori satisfies $k\sigma_{z,i} \ll 1$ (due to other consideration -- transverse ε)



"Banana shape" longitudinal phase space results in spike on longitudinal density

Type of magnetic bunch compressors



Higher order effects: pulse control

Correction with higher harmonic rf-field provide two independent knobs (κ and μ parameters to minimize σ_z given R₅₆ and T₅₆₆)



Higher order effects: pulse control





Higher order effects: ramped current

 UCLA (Neptune lab)
 Investigation (theory + experiment) of dog leg with quad + sextupoles for beam current shaping
 Improve so-called transformer ratio in plasma-wakefield accelerator

(R. J. England et al., PAC'03)







Synchrotron radiation issues



- energy spread dilution
- bend-plane emittance growth



Coherent Synchrotron Radiation

CSR emission generates energy spread
 achromaticity is broken
 bend-plane emittance dilutions



Micro-bunching instability in compressors
 Initial density modulation

$$b(k;s) = \frac{1}{N} \int d\mathbf{X} e^{-ikz} f(\mathbf{X};s)$$

Impedance (geometric wakes, longitudinal space charge, CSR)

$$\Delta \gamma(s) = -\int_0^s d\tau \frac{I_0 Z[k(\tau);\tau] b[k(\tau);\tau]}{I_A}$$



(Saldin et al. TESLA-2002-02, Huang/Kim PRSTAB 5:074402 (2002), Saldin et al TESLA 2003-02)

Micro-bunching instability in compressors



(ELEGANT simulation of LCLS by M. Borland, CSR2002 workshop Zeuthen)

Micro-bunching instability in compressors



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(Z. Huang, CSR workshop 2002, Zeuthen)

Magnetic bunch compression



(W. Graves, et al PAC'01, T. Shaftan et al PAC'03)

Magnetic bunch compression TTF FEL 1



(M. Huening, et al FEL'2000)

Short Bunch Generation in the SLAC Linac (SPPS)





micro-bunch generation using IFEL



⁽A. Zholents, et al PAC'01)

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Ballistic bunch compression

- Usually used at very low energy, typically downstream of DC-gun
- Can be viewed as thin lens limit of velocity bunching
- Buncher imparts an energy chirp large enough to yield compression in a downstream drift

Buncher cavity



Example: JLab FELs, polarized beam in LC injectors

Ballistic bunch compression (NEPTUNE, UCLA)



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(P. Musimeci, et al PAC'03)

Velocity bunch compression

- Non-rigid bunch: relative longitudinal motions occur within the bunch
- Proposed as 1st stage compression for several projects (SPARC, PLEIADE, ...)



ξ [rad]

Initial motivation was to avoid the CSR-related problem(s)

$$\delta \psi_{\infty} \approx \frac{\sin \psi_0}{\sin \psi_{\infty}} \delta \psi_0 + \frac{1}{2\alpha \gamma_0^2 \sin \psi_{\infty}} \delta \gamma_0$$

(Serafini/Ferrario, AIP (581):87 (2001)) P. Piot, LINAC 2004

Velocity bunch compression



Velocity bunch compression (DUVFEL, BNL)



Velocity/ballistic bunch compression

- Modulation can be impressed by a laser resulting in a micro-bunching at laser wavelength,
- Need a "coupling medium" (IFEL, I-Čerenkov, etc…)



Velocity/ballistic bunch compression

1st experiment on microbunching done at ATF, BNL using inverse FEL,
 Latter used inverse Čerenkov radiation



FIG. 4. The transition radiation signal as a function of the total number of electrons. The BPM signal is proportional to the total charge (eN) of the electron beam.

(Y. Liu, et al PRL 80 (20): 4418 (1998))

Concluding remarks (1)

- Reviewed some bunch compression techniques, but did not discuss their full integration,
- Bunch compression is only 2D part of a 6D story: what matters for most applications is 6D brightness,
- Staged compression is generally adopted due to stability, space charge degradations...



But many BCs can drive micro-bunching instability

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Concluding remarks (2)

- In LC's and LS's (SASE-FEL) bunch compression is generally multi-staged (compromise between energy spread, space charge, ...)
- Coupling/exchange of emittances + production of flat beam maybe a way to reach brighter beam (eg proposedby Cornacchia & Emma)

I have freely borrowed materials from talks given by M. Borland, P. Emma, R. England, M. Ferrario, W. Graves, Z. Huang, P. Musimeci, J. Rosenzweig, L. Serafini, and T. Shaftan at meetings/workshops,

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