

First simulation results on laser pulse jitter and microbunching instability at SPARXINO

M. Boscolo, M. Ferrario, V. Fusco, L. Giannessi, M. Migliorati, L. Palumbo, M. Quattromini, C. Ronsivalle, L. Serafini, B. Spataro, C. Vaccarezza

Outline

- The SPARXINO project
- General layout
- Beam optics and working point
- First simulation results on phase jitter
- First simulation results on microbunching instability effects
- Conclusions

The final decision of the Research Ministry :

SPARX

An R&D program
for a (3-10 nm)
X-ray FEL test
facility

ENEA



Rimodulazione Proposta **SPARX** 

(sorgente evolutiva per la produzione di radiazione coerente da 13.5 nm a 1.5 nm)

nell'ambito della specifica finalizzazione alla:

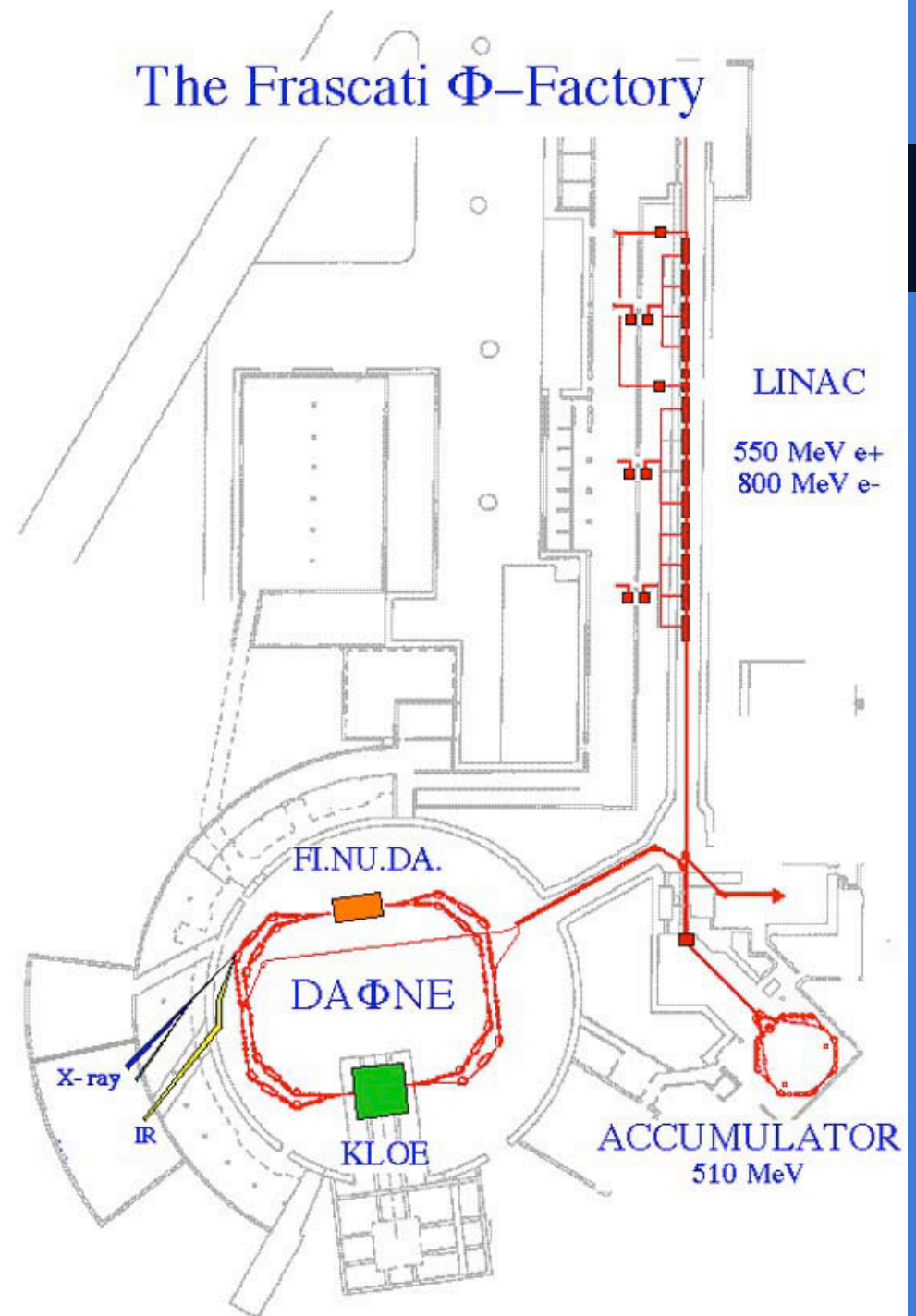
Ricerca e sviluppo per Sorgenti
Laser ad Elettroni Liberi nella
regione dei raggi X

SPARX-*ino* proposal:

- upgrade the DAFNE Linac to drive a 3-10 nm SASE-FEL
- beam energy : 1.2 - 1.5 GeV
- upgrade the injector to a RF photo-injector (SPARC-like)
- Study group is preparing a proposal within 2005

10/19/05

The Physics and Application of High



The SPARC project (approved and funded in 2002)

The SPARC project has been proposed by:



and it is being developed with the collaboration of:



Università degli Studi di Roma
Tor Vergata UTS FIS - Dip. di
Fisica



La Sapienza
Università degli Studi di Roma



R&D program towards:

- high brightness 150 MeV electron beam,
- a SASE-FEL experiment
- Ultrashort X-ray generation
- X-ray optics &

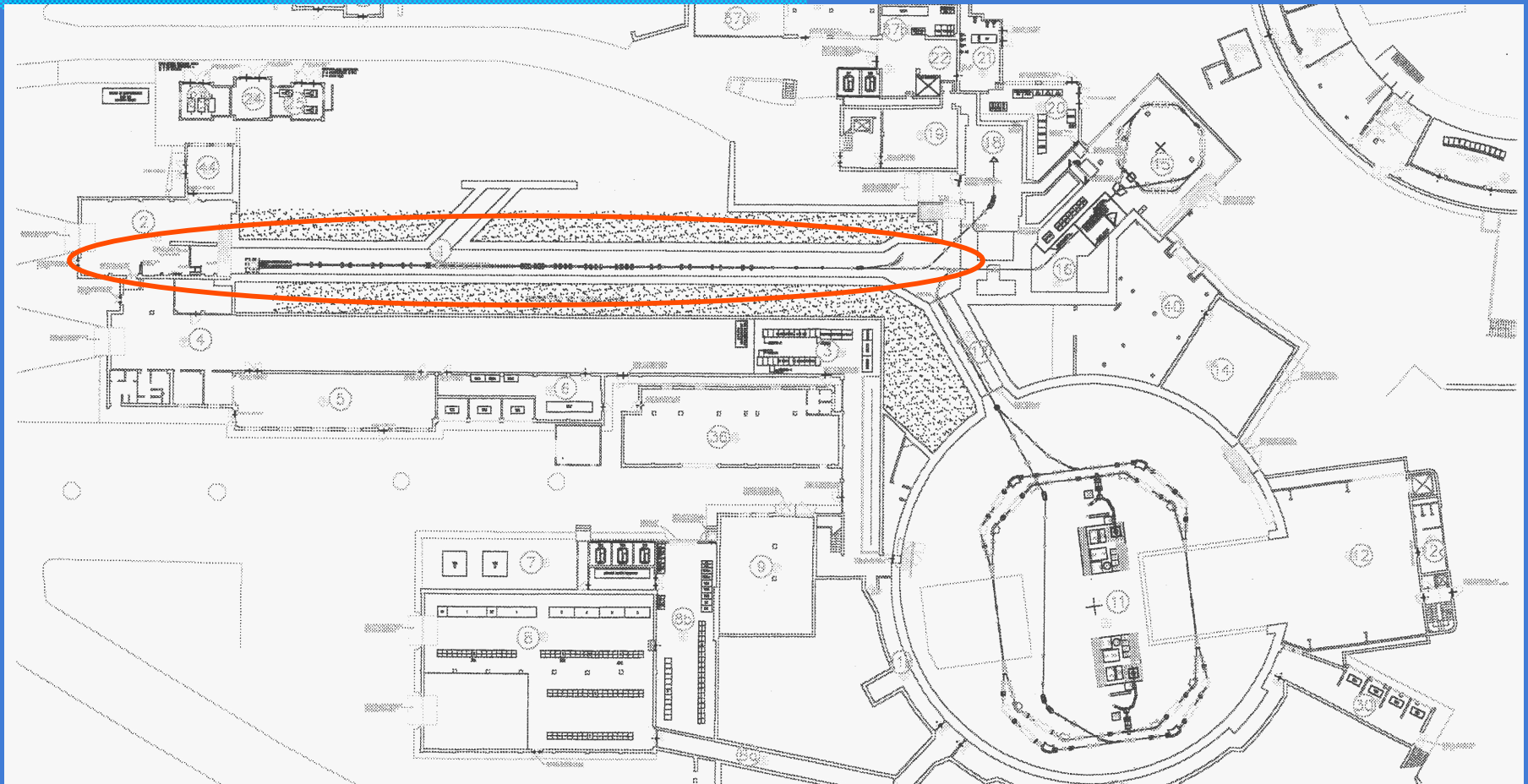
FOR MORE INFO...

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<http://www.inf.infn.it/acceleratori/sparc/>

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The DAΦNE complex

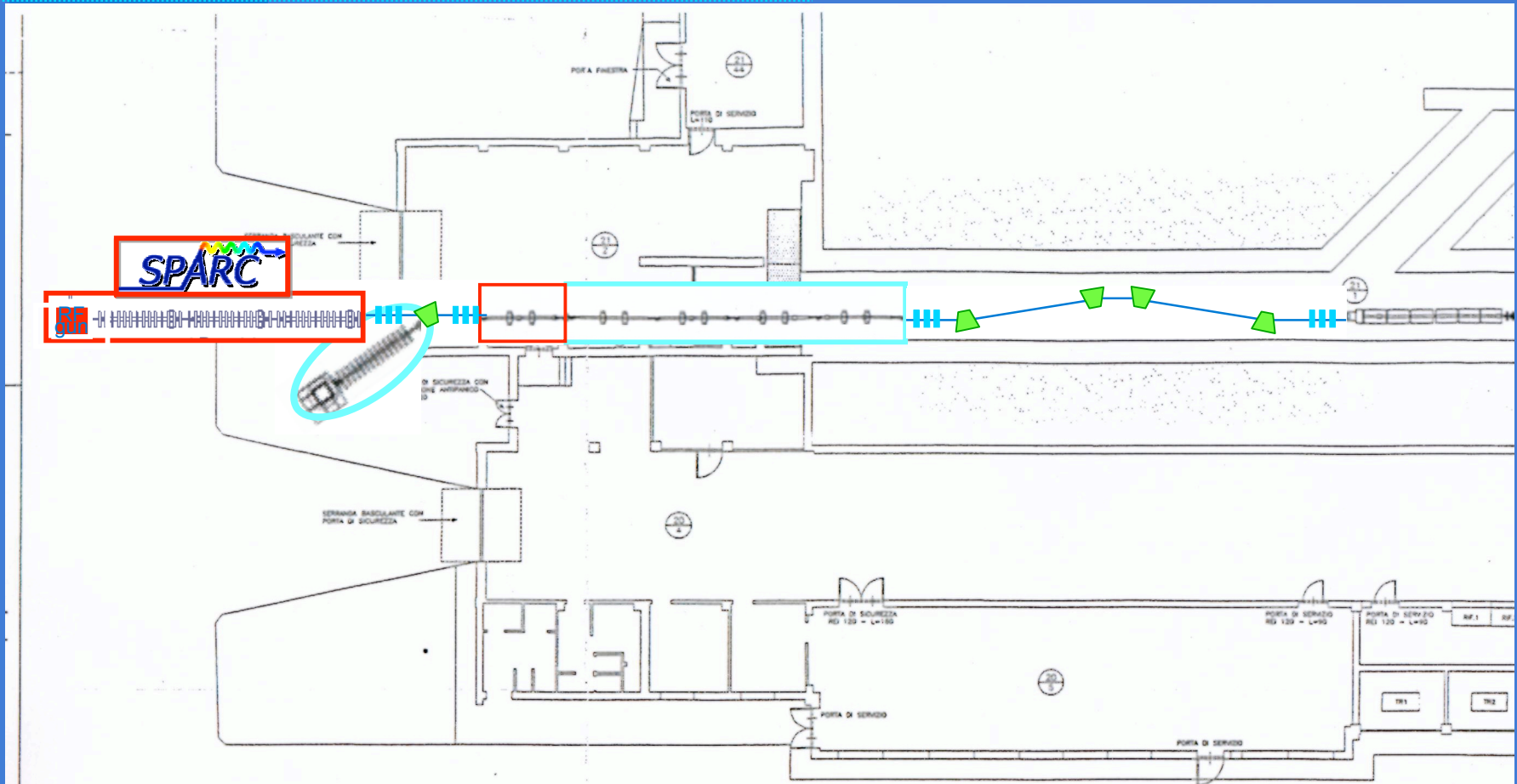


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6

Linac1: Low Energy section



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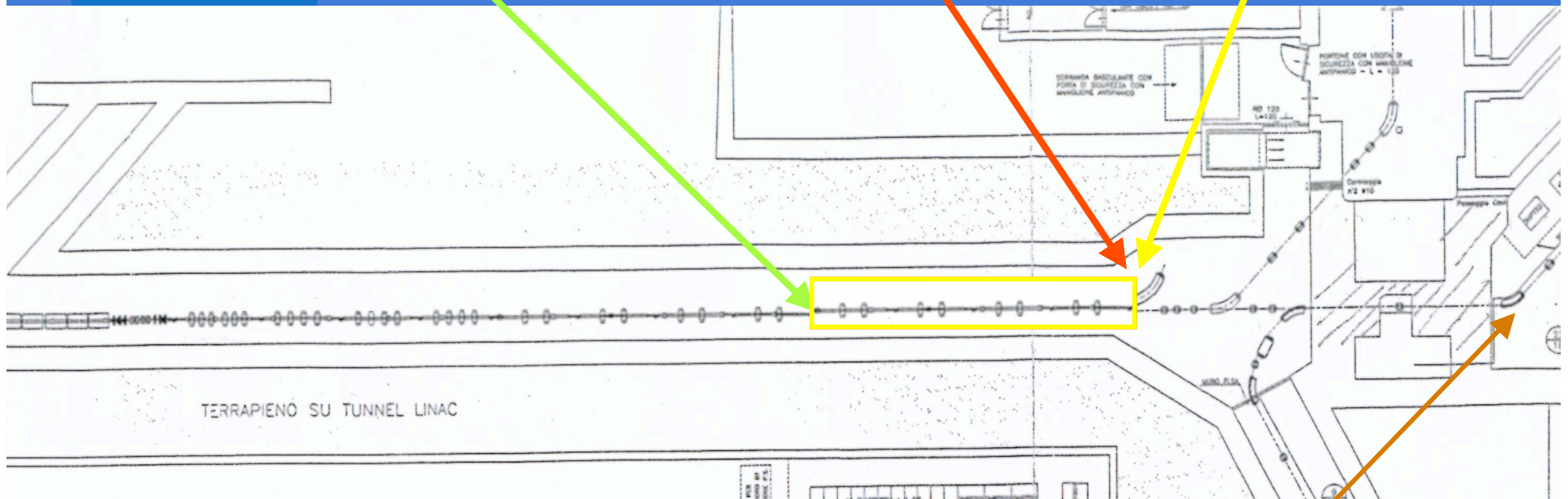
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Linac2: High energy section

Now : $E_{\text{tot}} \sim 1.2 \text{ GeV}$

$E_{\text{tot}} \sim w 4 \text{ S-band} :$

$E_{\text{tot}} \sim w 4 \text{ X-band } 2 \text{ GeV } e^-$

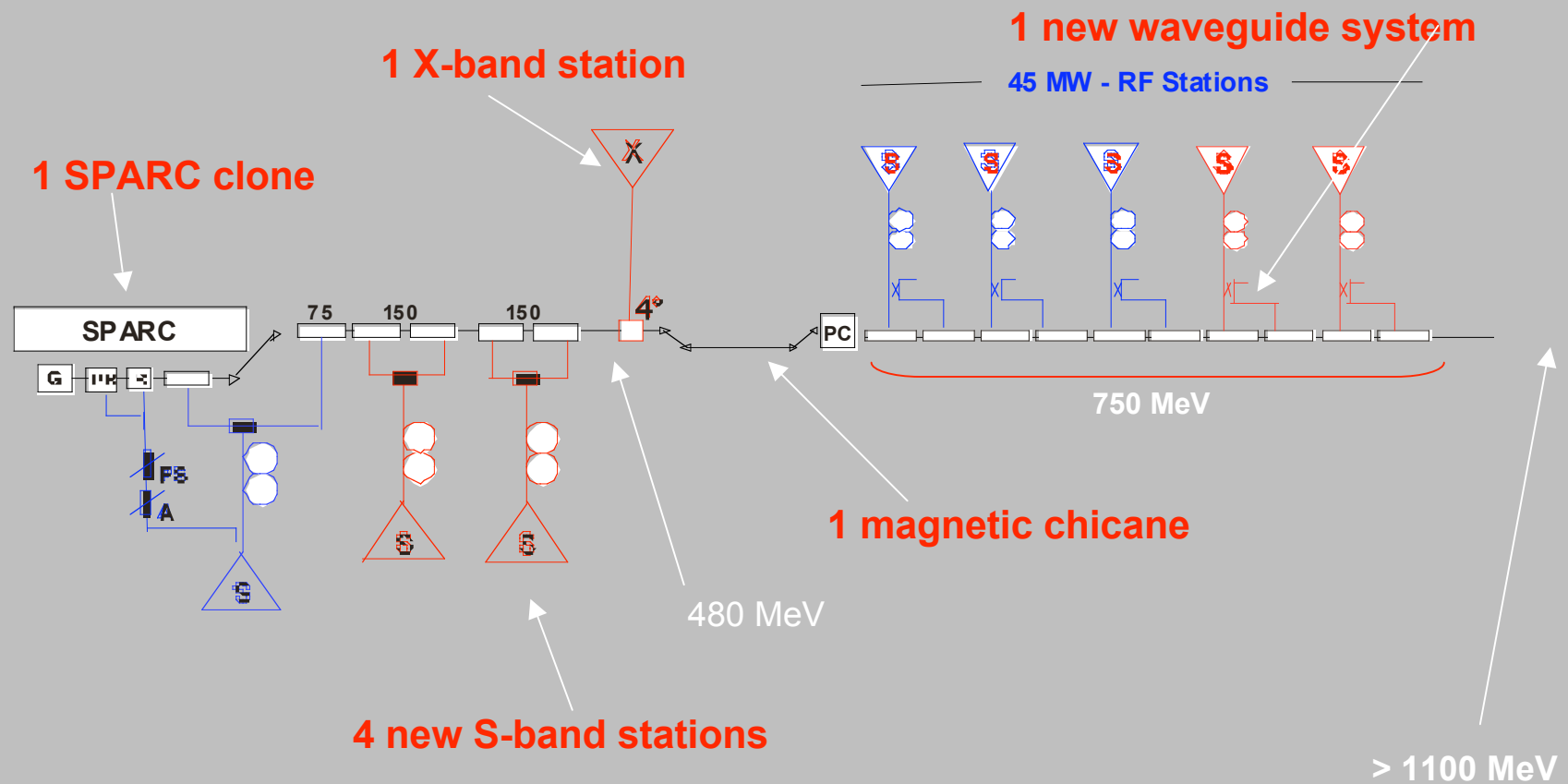


dogleg start

Schematic Linac upgrade

1/3

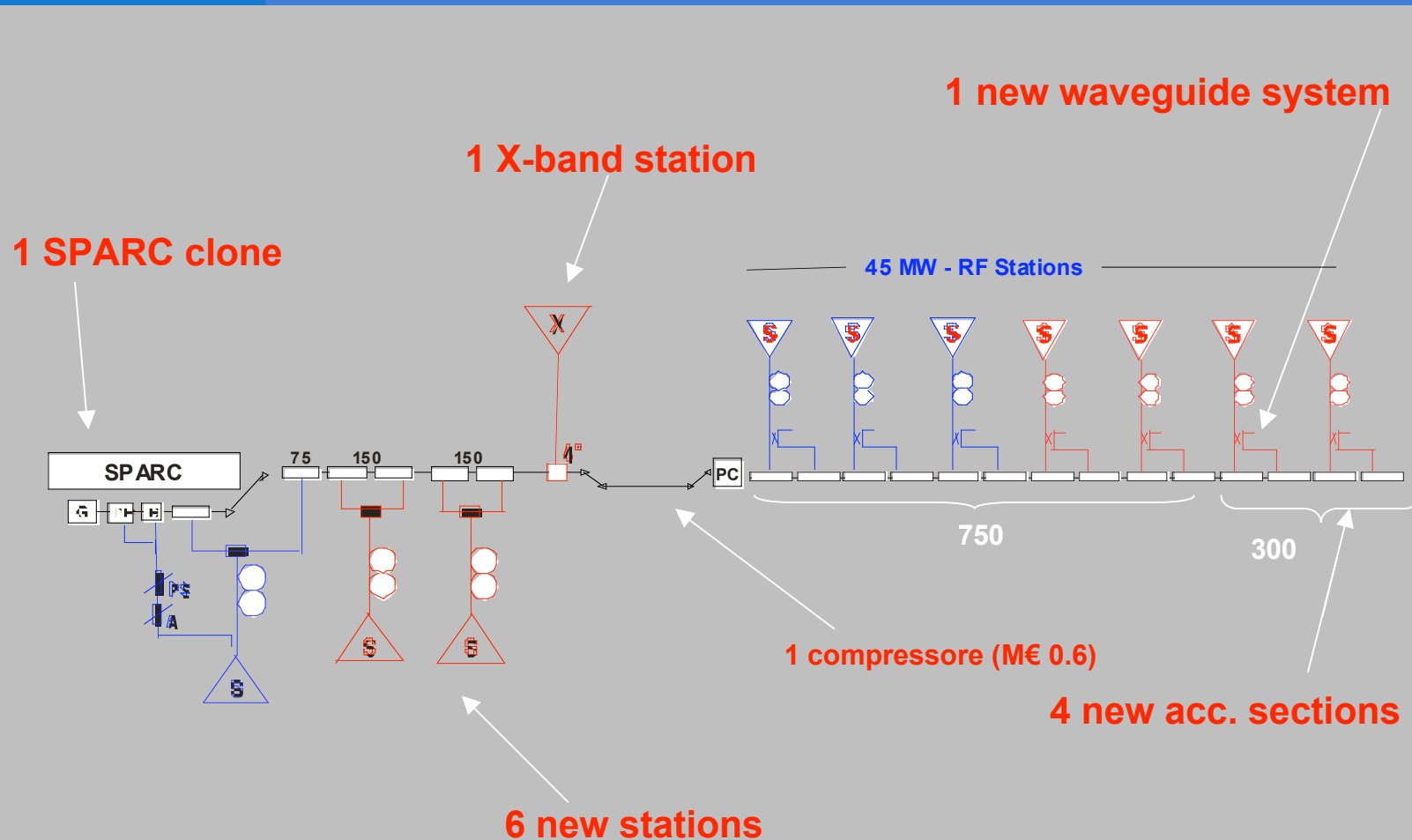
SPARXino – 1.2 GeV S-Band



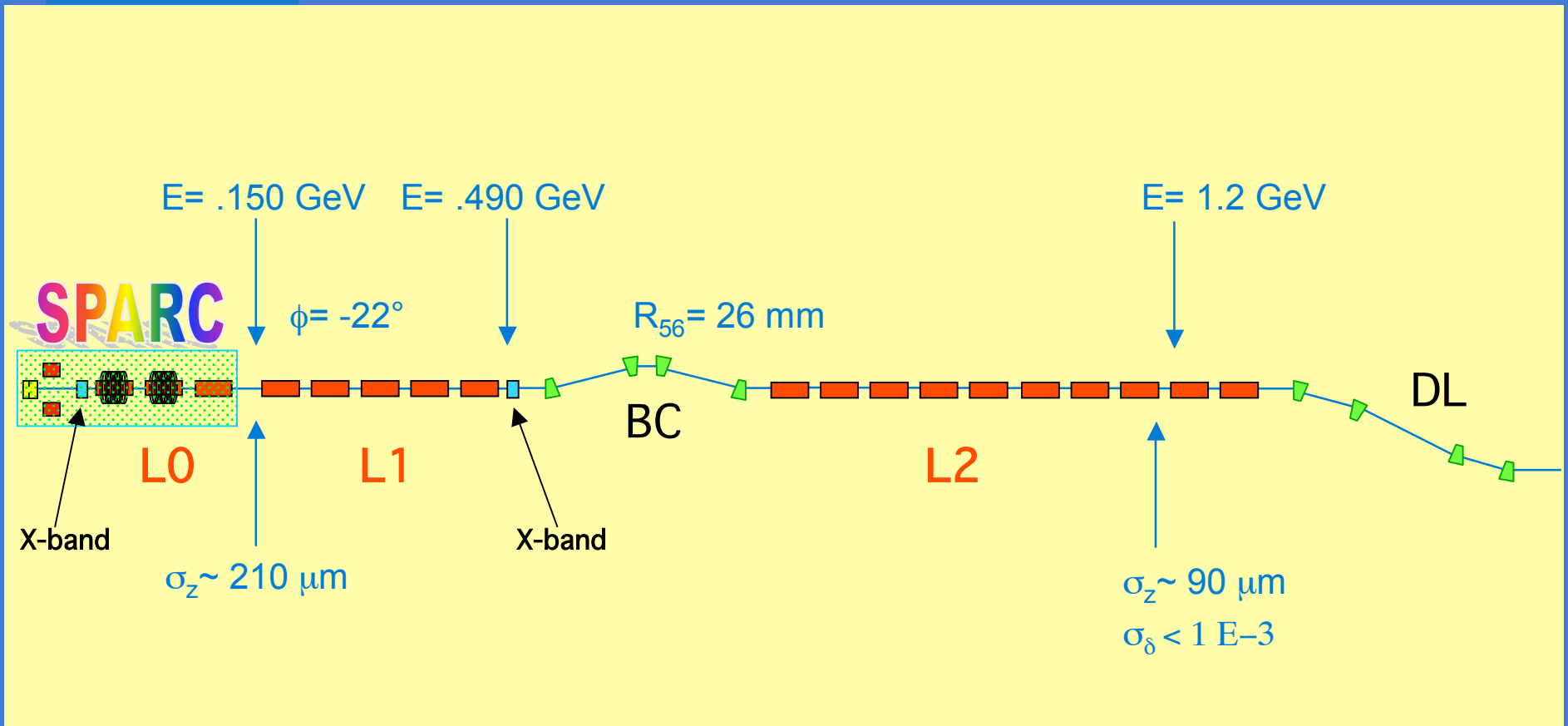
Schematic Linac upgrade

2/3

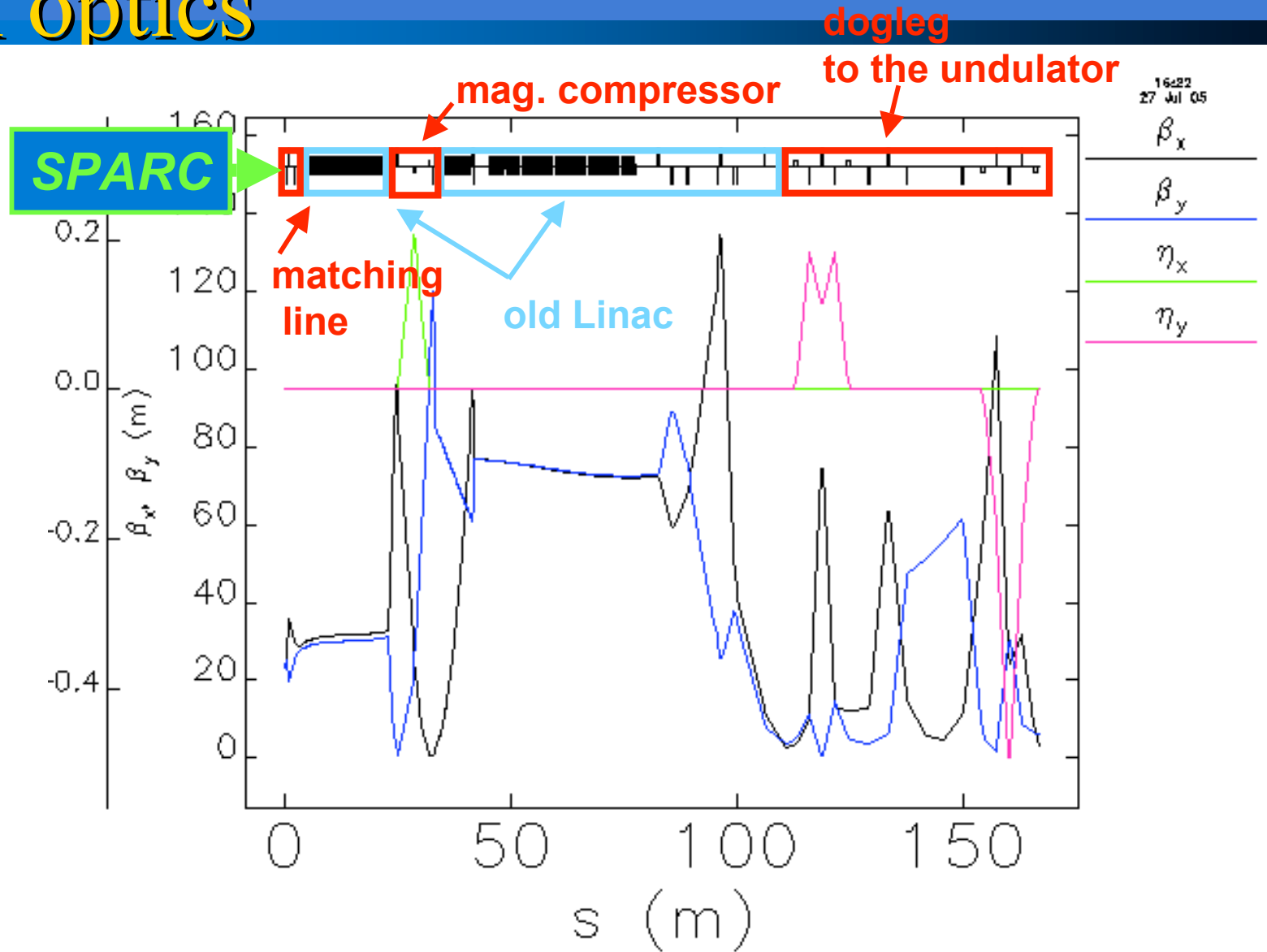
SPARXino – 1.5 GeV S-Band



Schematic layout (1.2 GeV)



Beam optics



Two possible working

a) $I_{pk-av} \approx 450A$ w X-band

photoinjector

exit $I_{pk-av} \approx 450A$

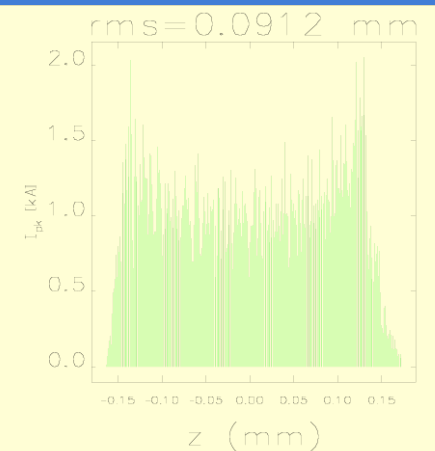
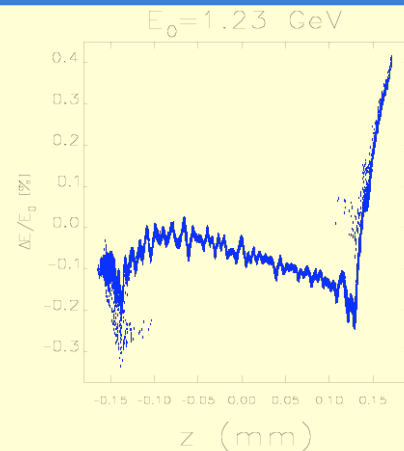
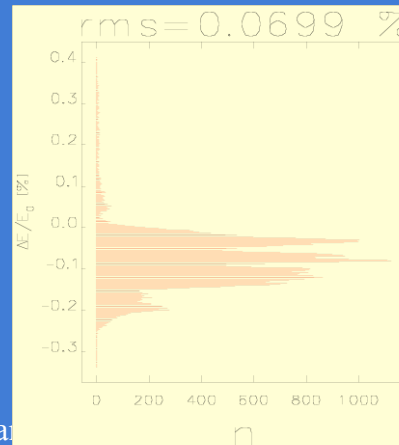
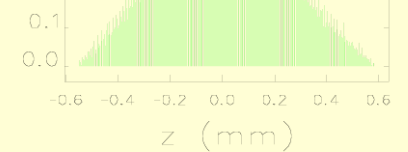
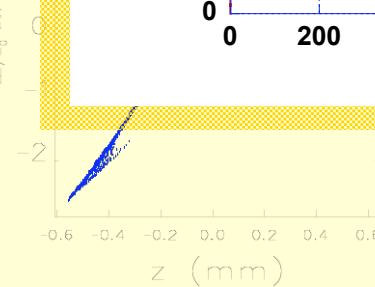
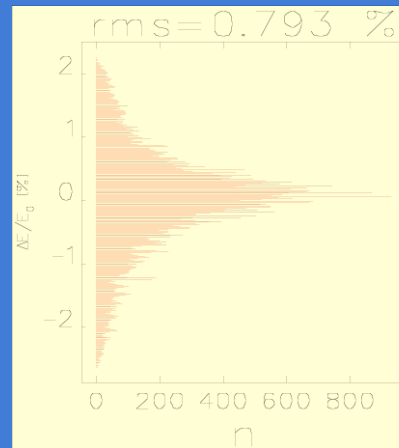
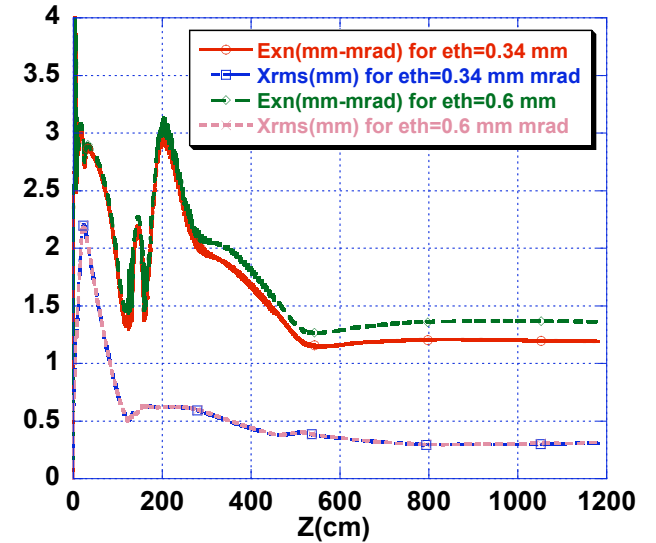
final beam

$I_{pk-av} \approx 1.1 kA$

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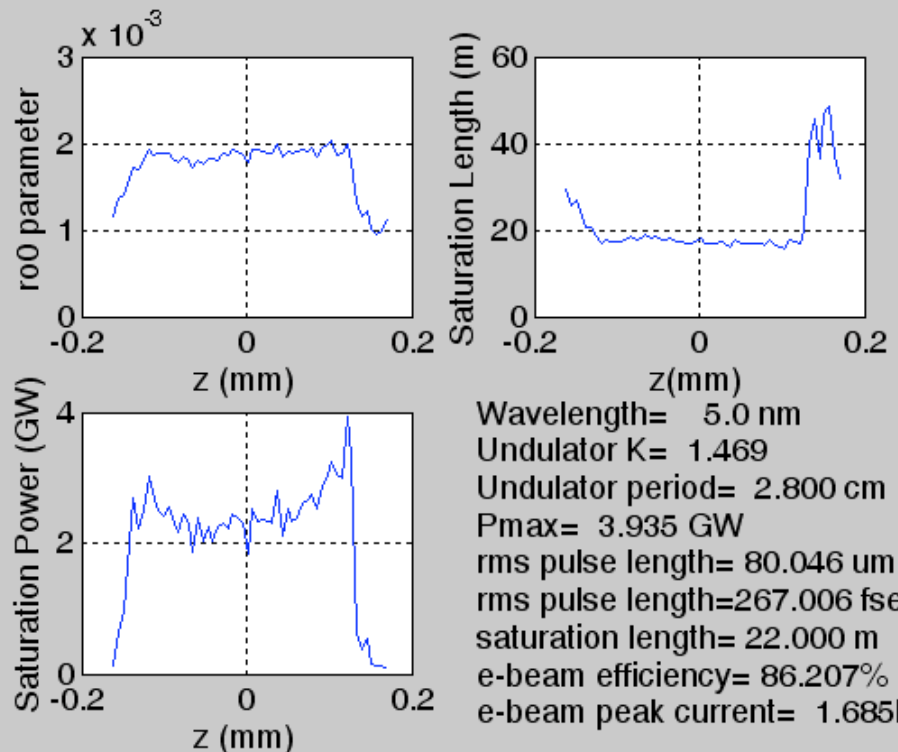
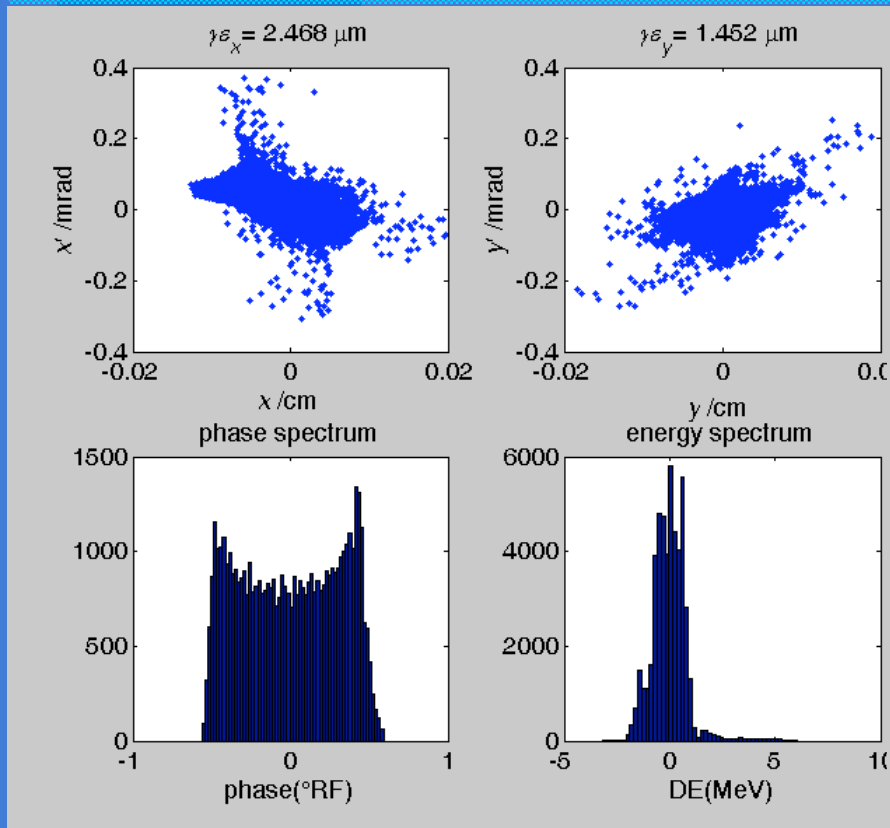
The Physics at

Parmela simulation $N_p=50k$



Small text at the bottom of the final beam plots, likely a simulation parameter or version number.

a) I_{pk-av} 450 A w Xband at gun

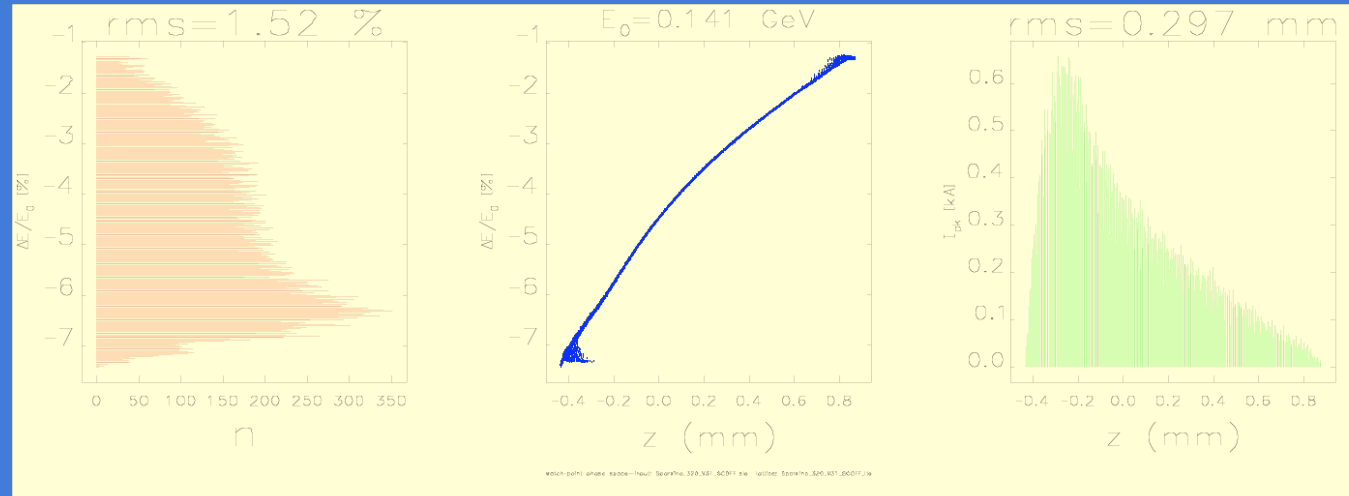


Wavelength= 5.0 nm
 Undulator K= 1.469
 Undulator period= 2.800 cm
 Pmax= 3.935 GW
 rms pulse length= 80.046 um
 rms pulse length=267.006 fsec
 saturation length= 22.000 m
 e-beam efficiency= 86.207%
 e-beam peak current= 1.685kA

Two possible working points:

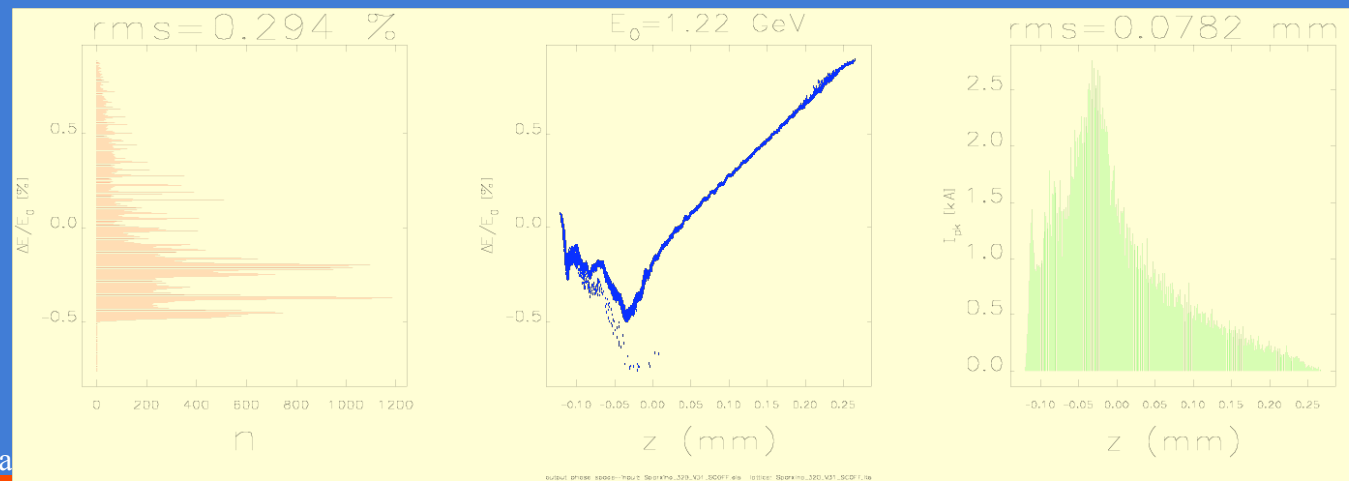
b) I_{pk-av} 300A no X-band at gun exit

photoinjector
exit $I_{pk-av} \approx 300A$



final beam

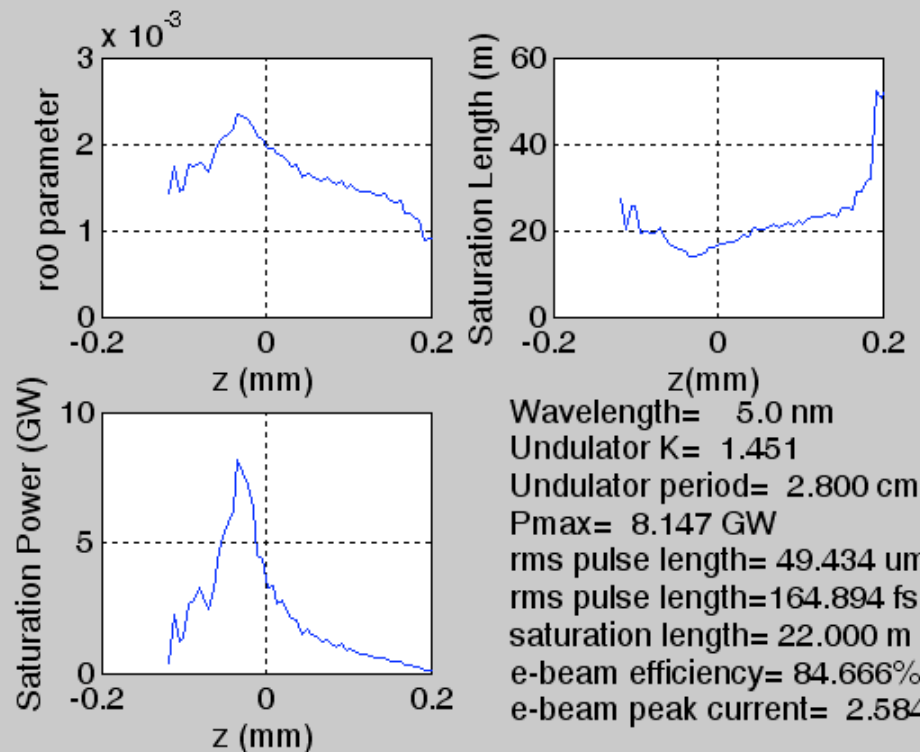
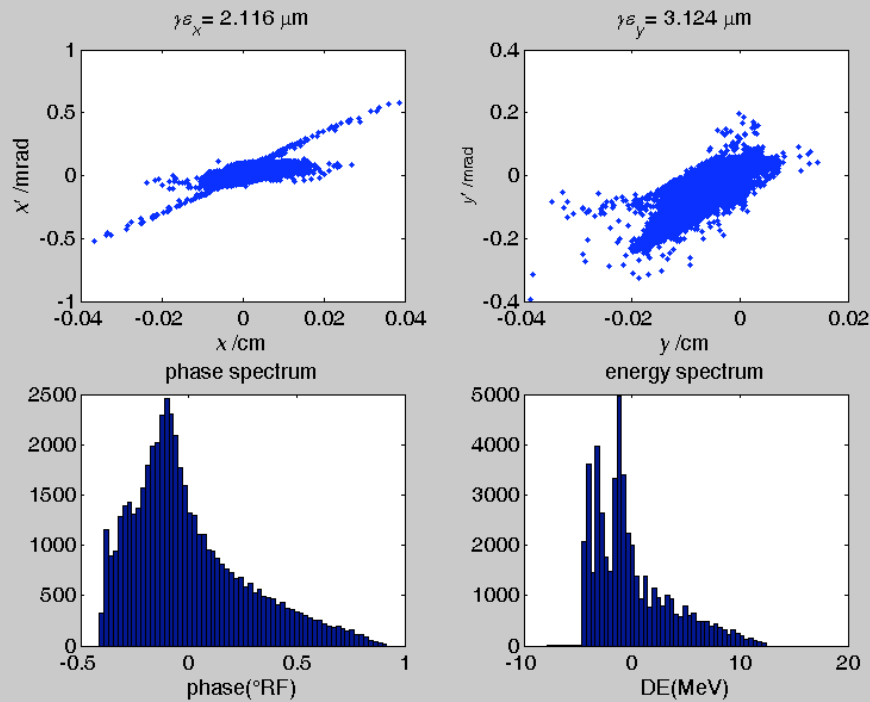
$I_{pk-av} \approx 1.4$ kA



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The Physics a

b) I_{pk-av} 300 A no Xband at gun



Wavelength= 5.0 nm
 Undulator K= 1.451
 Undulator period= 2.800 cm
 Pmax= 8.147 GW
 rms pulse length= 49.434 um
 rms pulse length= 164.894 fsec
 saturation length= 22.000 m
 e-beam efficiency= 84.666%
 e-beam peak current= 2.584kA

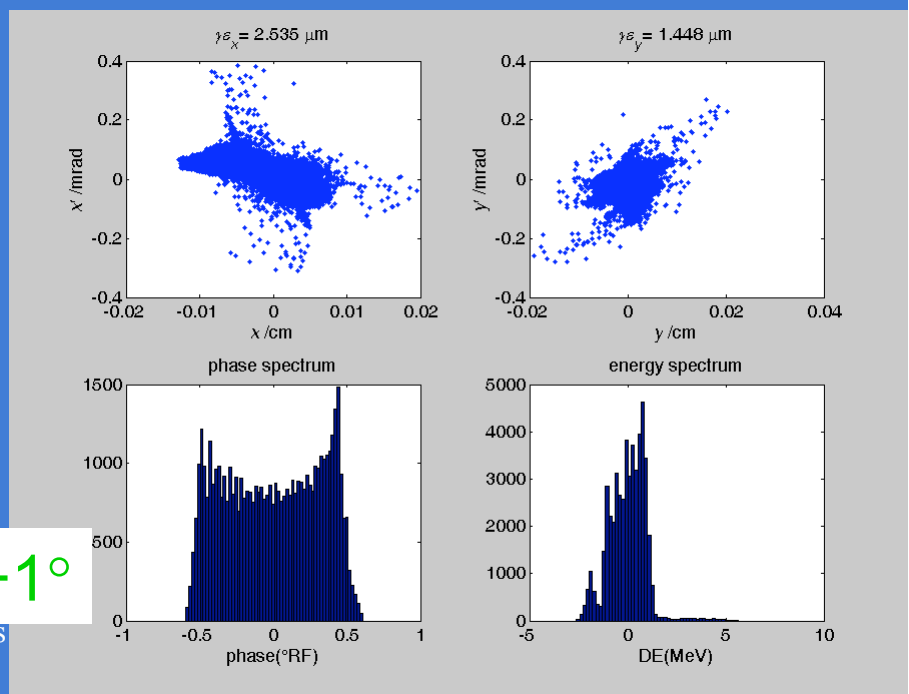
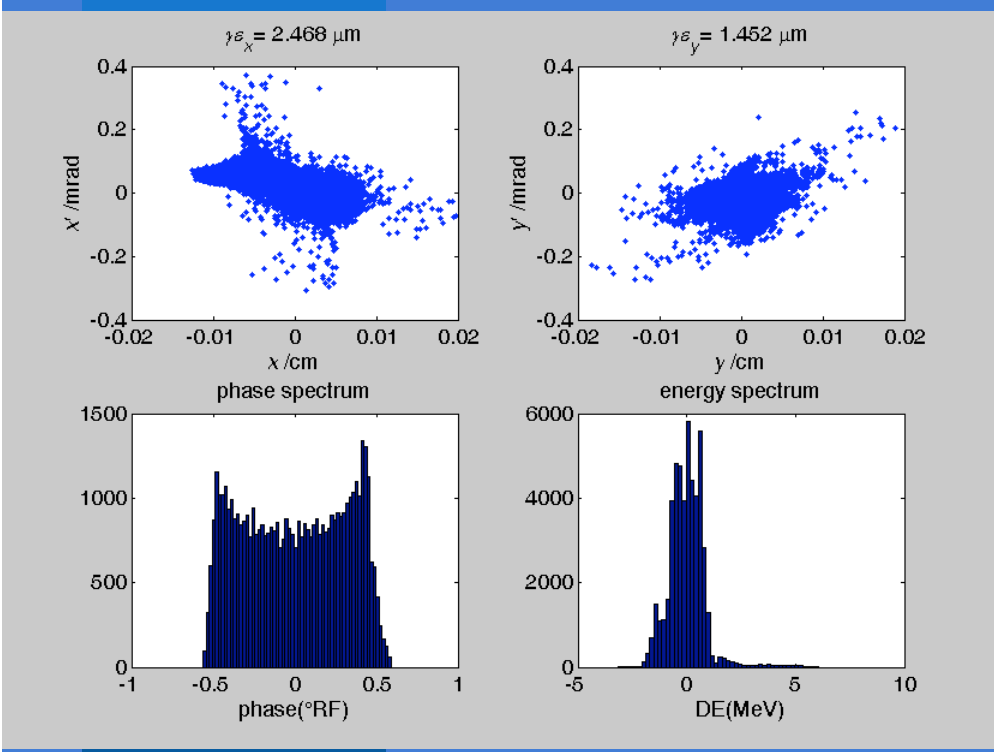
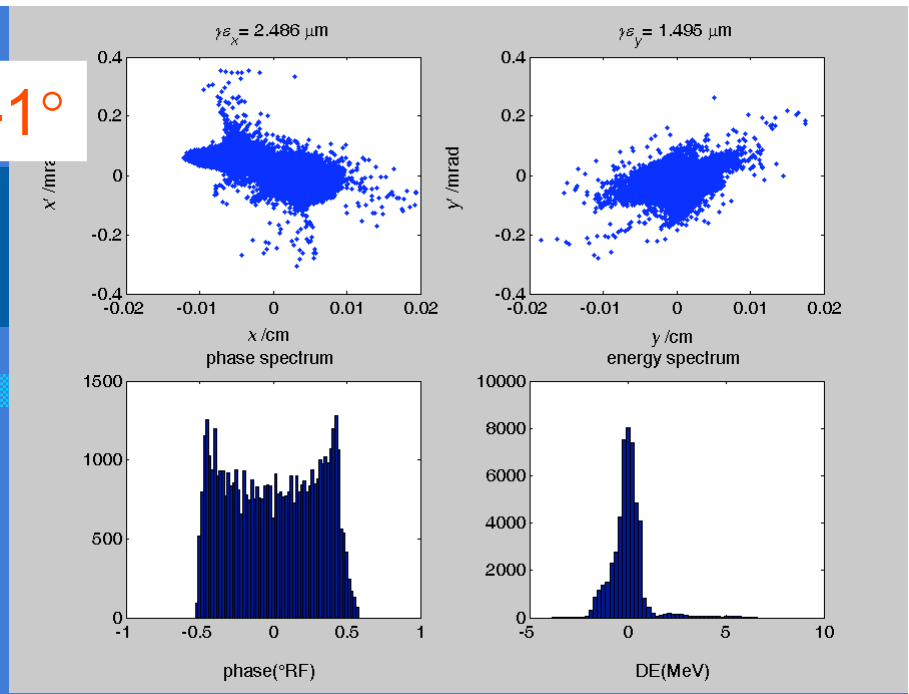
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The Physics and Application of High Br

Laser pulse jitter

$I_{pk-av} \sim 450 \text{ A}$

$\Delta\phi = -1^\circ$



reference

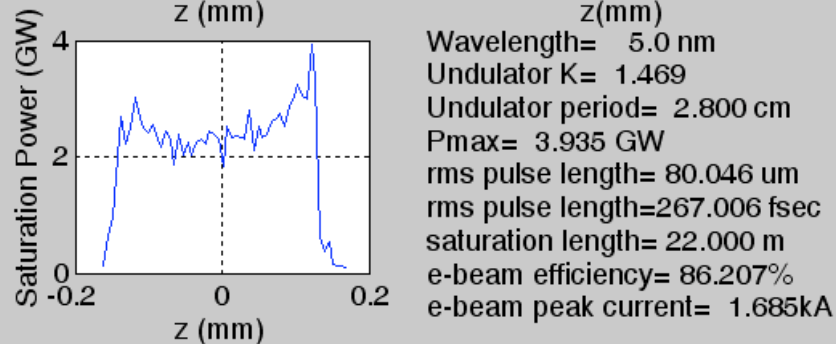
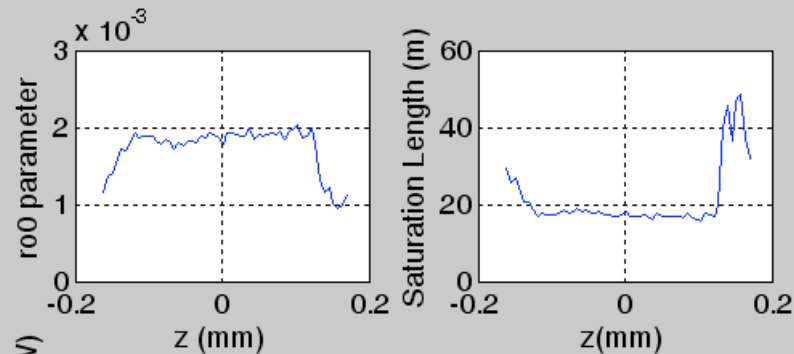
$\Delta\phi = +1^\circ$

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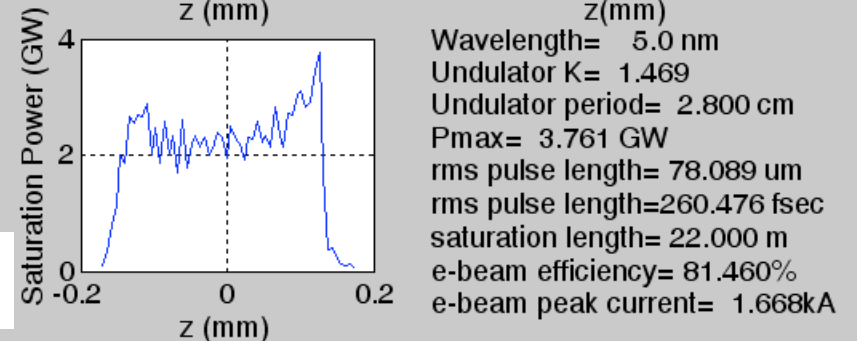
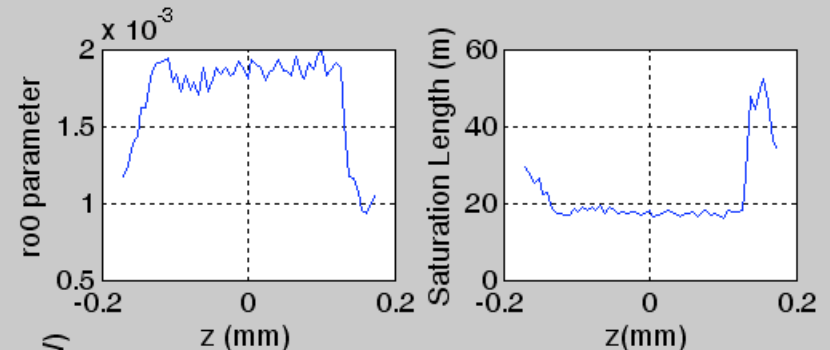
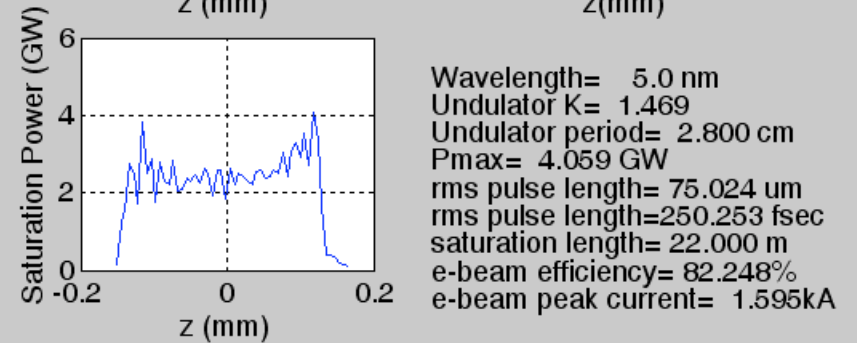
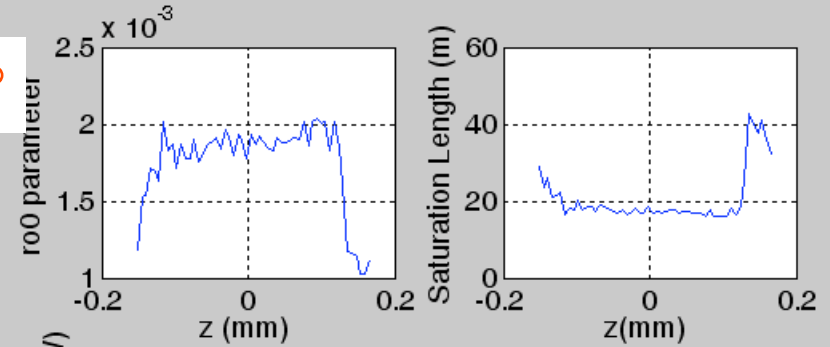
Laser pulse jitter

$I_{pk-av} \sim 450 \text{ A}$

$\Delta\phi = -1^\circ$



reference



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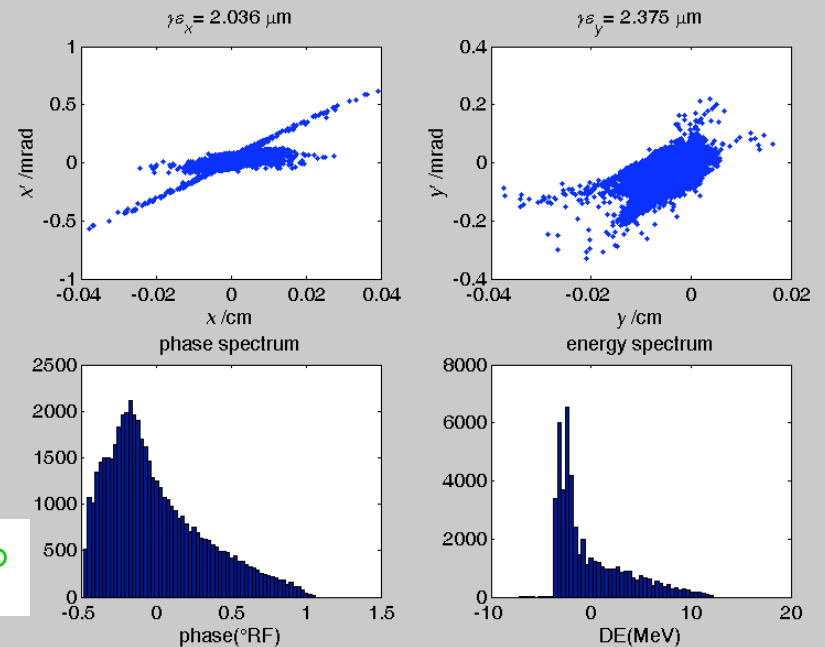
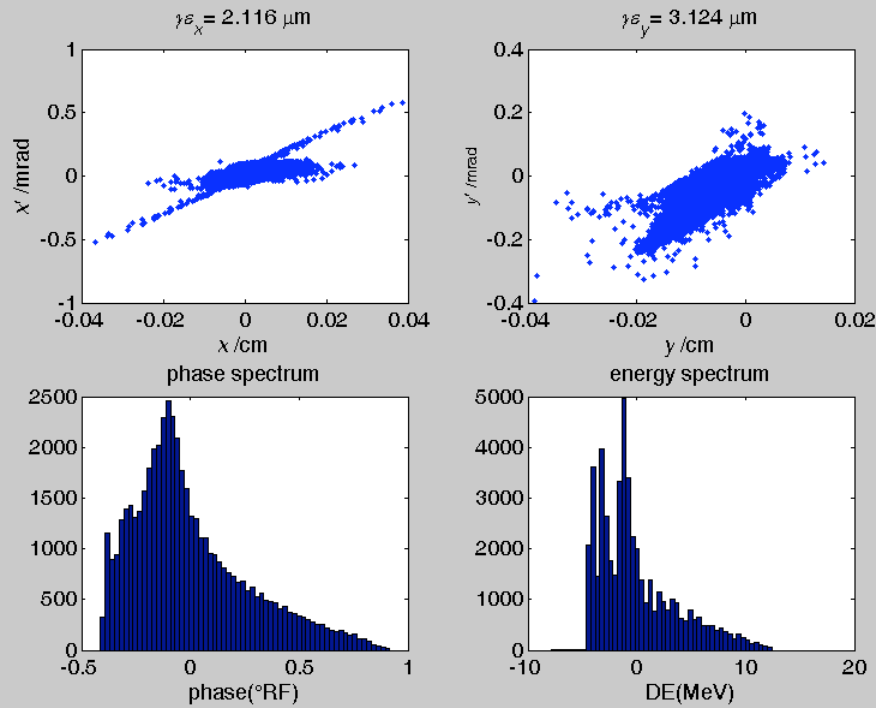
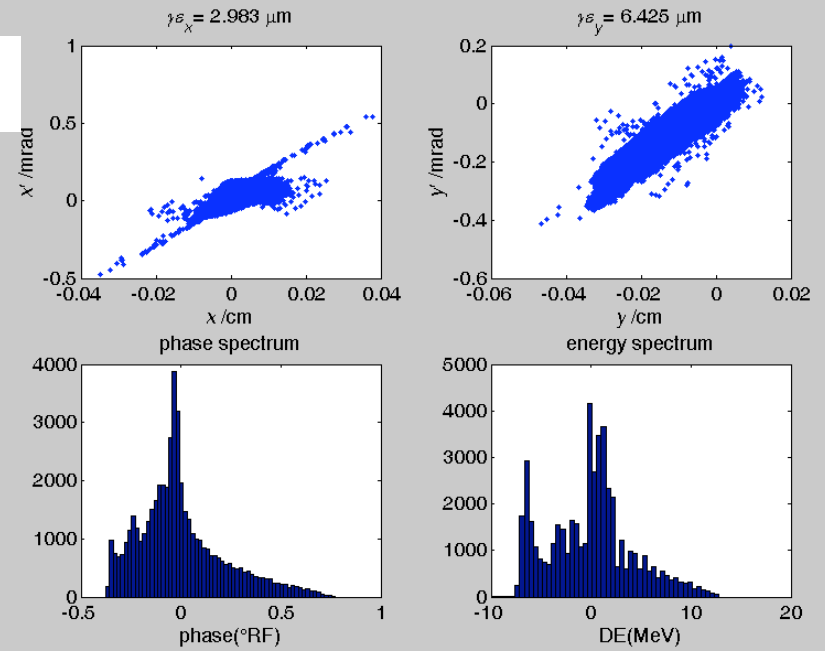
The Physics and Application of Synchrotron Radiation

$\Delta\phi = +1^\circ$

Laser pulse jitter

$I_{pk-av} \sim 300 \text{ A}$

$\Delta\phi = -1^\circ$



reference

10/19/05

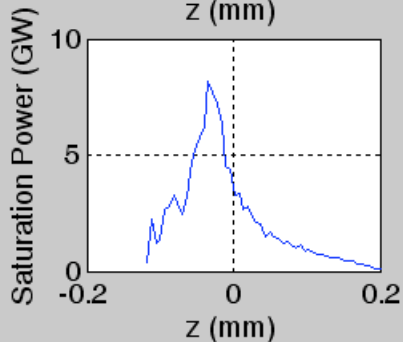
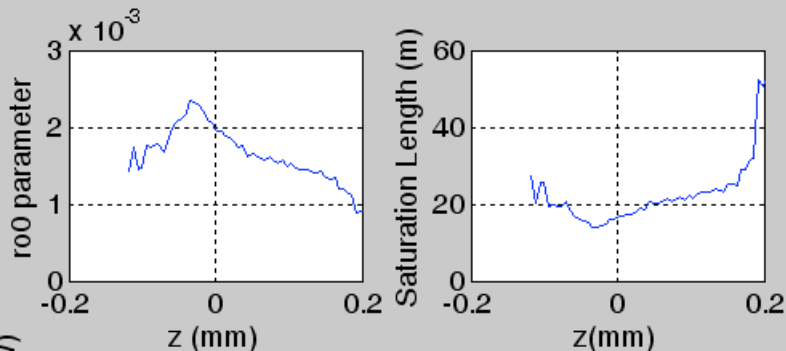
The Physics and Application of

$\Delta\phi = +1^\circ$

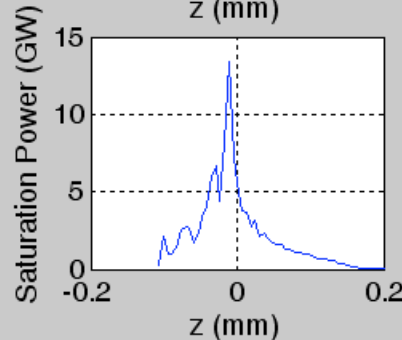
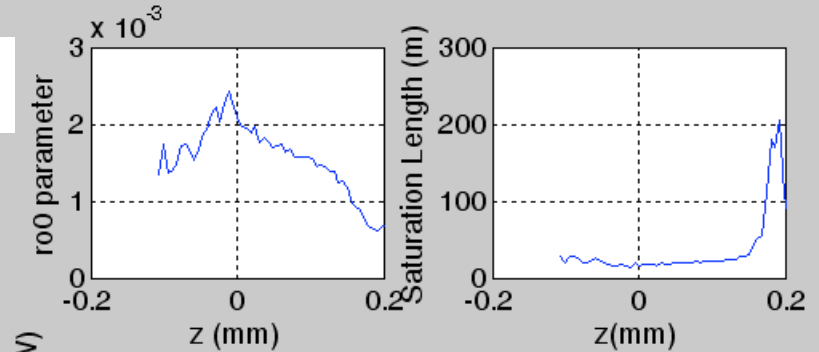
Laser pulse jitter

$I_{pk-av} \sim 300 \text{ A}$

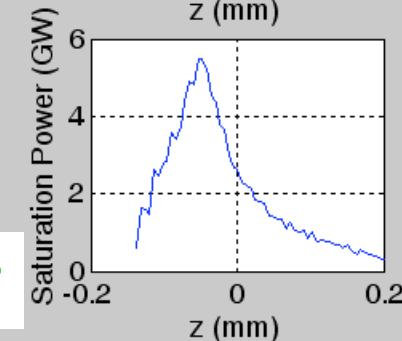
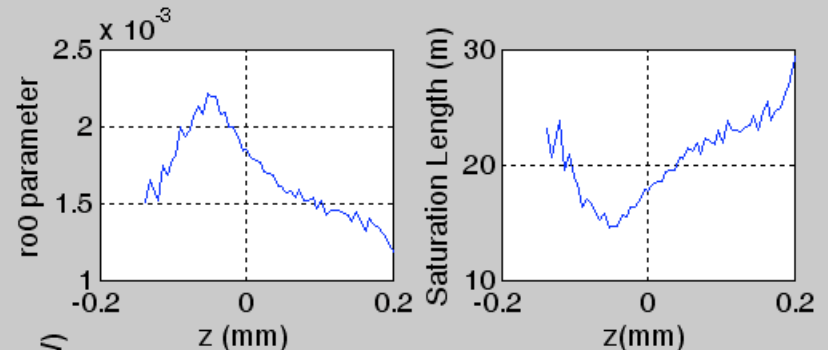
$$\Delta\phi = -1^\circ$$



Wavelength= 5.0 nm
 Undulator K= 1.451
 Undulator period= 2.800 cm
 Pmax= 8.147 GW
 rms pulse length= 49.434 μm
 rms pulse length= 164.894 fsec
 saturation length= 22.000 m
 e-beam efficiency= 84.666%
 e-beam peak current= 2.584kA



Wavelength= 5.0 nm
 Undulator K= 1.451
 Undulator period= 2.800 cm
 Pmax= 13.431 GW
 rms pulse length= 45.798 μm
 rms pulse length= 152.765 fsec
 saturation length= 22.000 m
 e-beam efficiency= 85.767%
 e-beam peak current= 4.490kA



Wavelength= 5.0 nm
 Undulator K= 1.451
 Undulator period= 2.800 cm
 Pmax= 5.498 GW
 rms pulse length= 55.748 μm
 rms pulse length= 185.954 fsec
 saturation length= 22.000 m
 e-beam efficiency= 79.237%
 e-beam peak current= 1.883kA

reference

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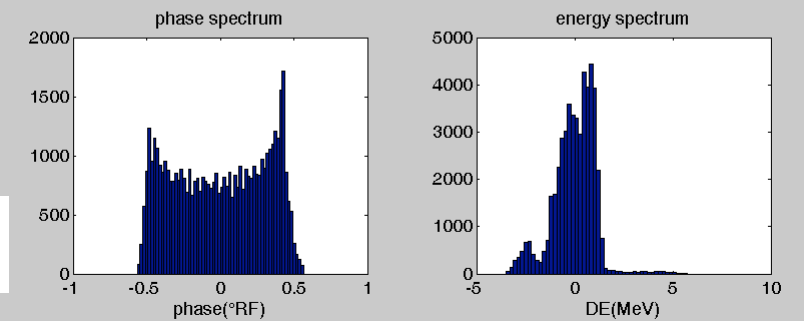
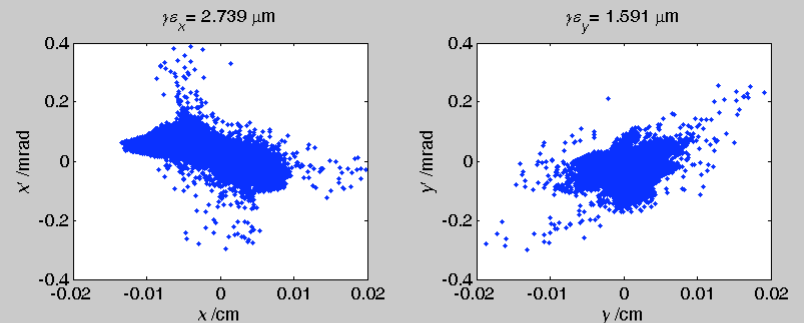
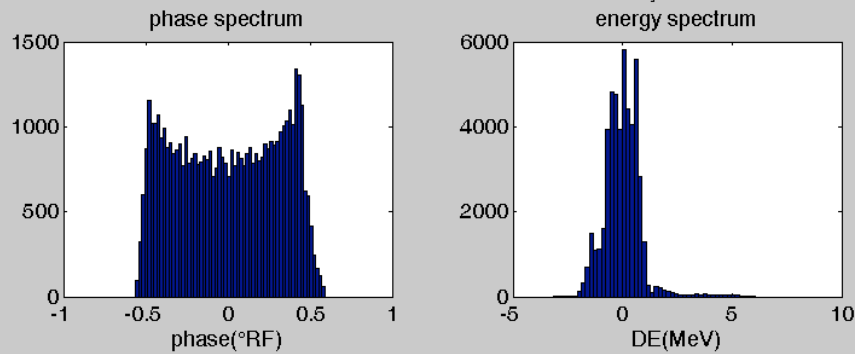
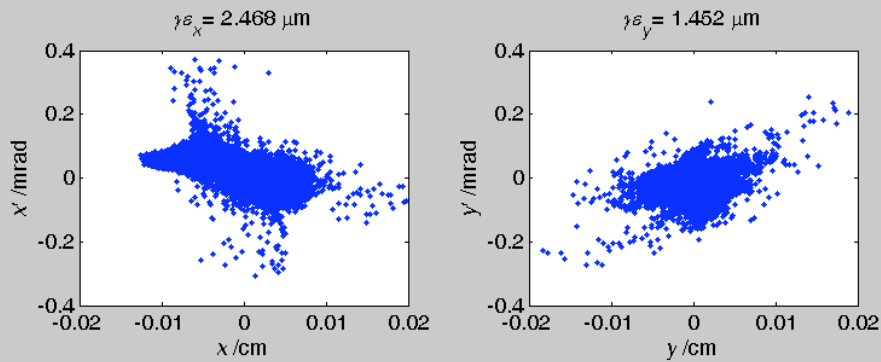
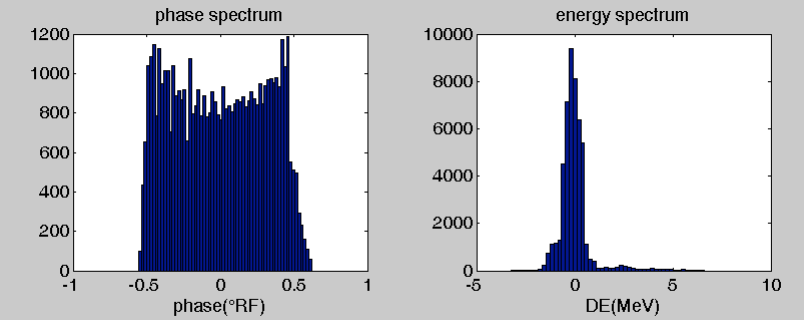
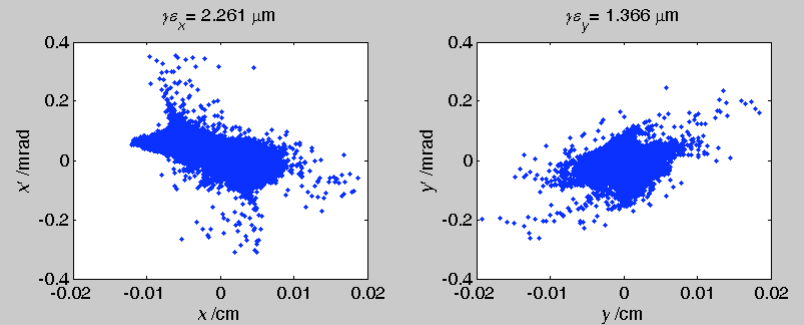
The Physics and Application of Synchrotron Radiation

$$\Delta\phi = +1^\circ$$

L0 jitter

$I_{pk-av} \sim 450 \text{ A}$

$\Delta\phi = -1^\circ$



reference

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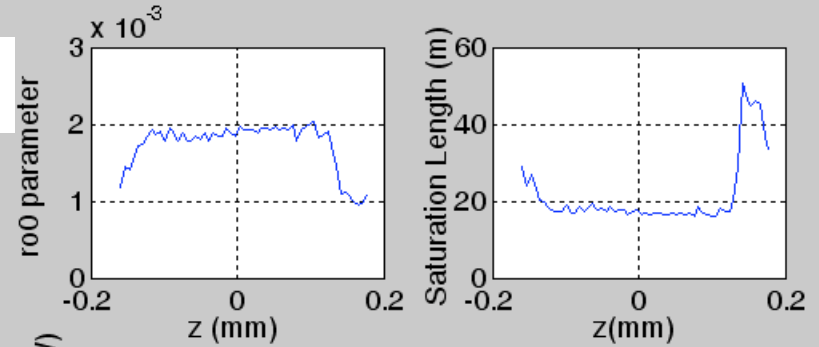
The Physics and Application of

$\Delta\phi = +1^\circ$

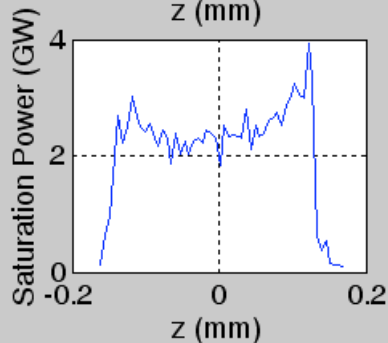
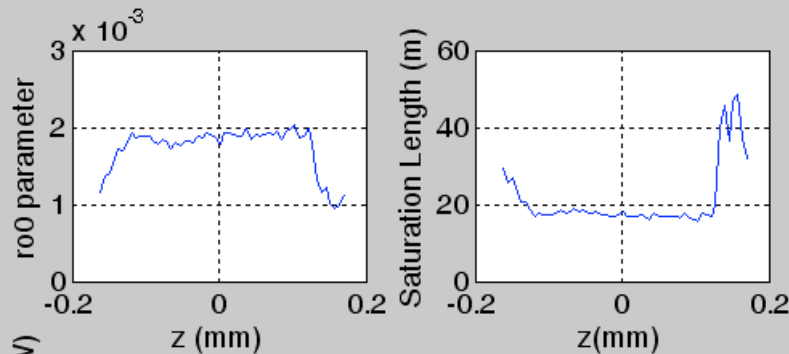
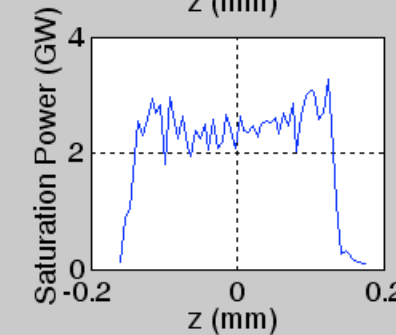
L0 jitter

$I_{pk-av} \sim 450 \text{ A}$

$\Delta\phi = -1^\circ$

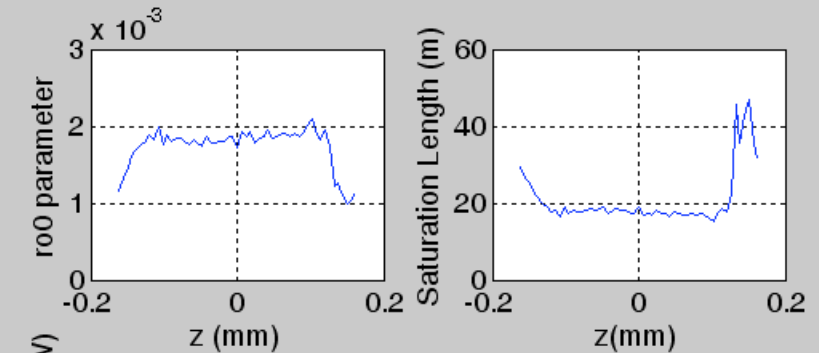


Wavelength= 5.0 nm
 Undulator K= 1.469
 Undulator period= 2.800 cm
 Pmax= 3.261 GW
 rms pulse length= 79.042 μm
 rms pulse length= 263.656 fsec
 saturation length= 22.000 m
 e-beam efficiency= 86.137%
 e-beam peak current= 1.380kA

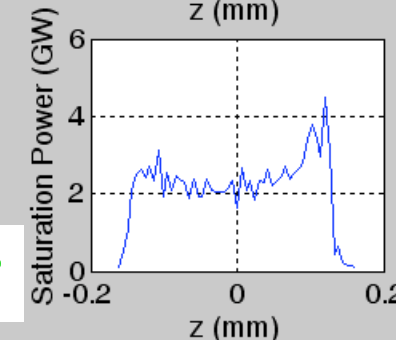


Wavelength= 5.0 nm
 Undulator K= 1.469
 Undulator period= 2.800 cm
 Pmax= 3.935 GW
 rms pulse length= 80.046 μm
 rms pulse length= 267.006 fsec
 saturation length= 22.000 m
 e-beam efficiency= 86.207%
 e-beam peak current= 1.685kA

reference



Wavelength= 5.0 nm
 Undulator K= 1.469
 Undulator period= 2.800 cm
 Pmax= 4.509 GW
 rms pulse length= 78.682 μm
 rms pulse length= 262.454 fsec
 saturation length= 22.000 m
 e-beam efficiency= 83.374%
 e-beam peak current= 1.943kA



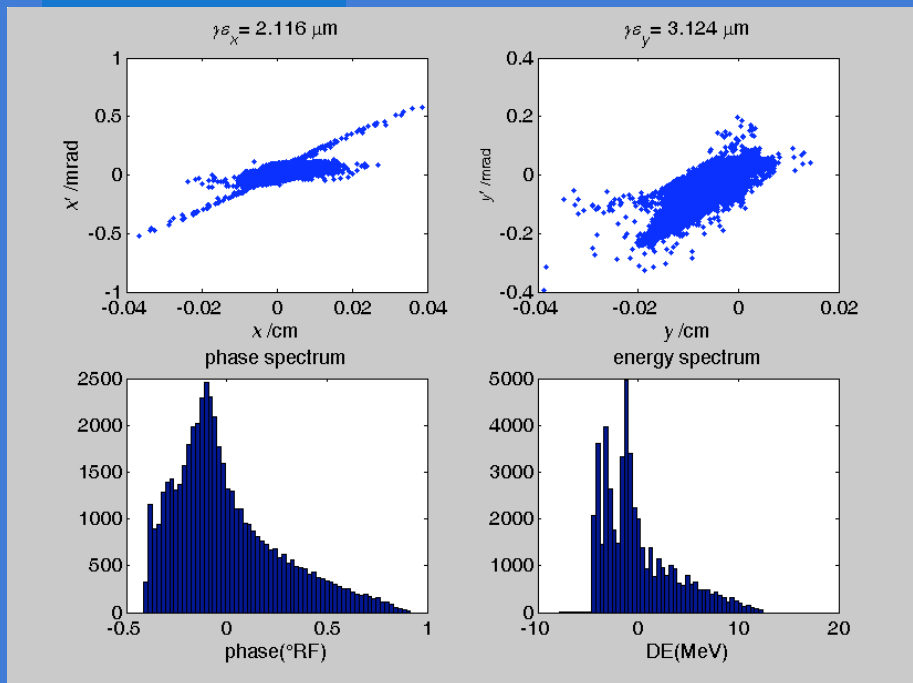
$\Delta\phi = +1^\circ$

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L0 jitter

$I_{pk-av} \sim 300 \text{ A}$

$\Delta\phi = -1^\circ$

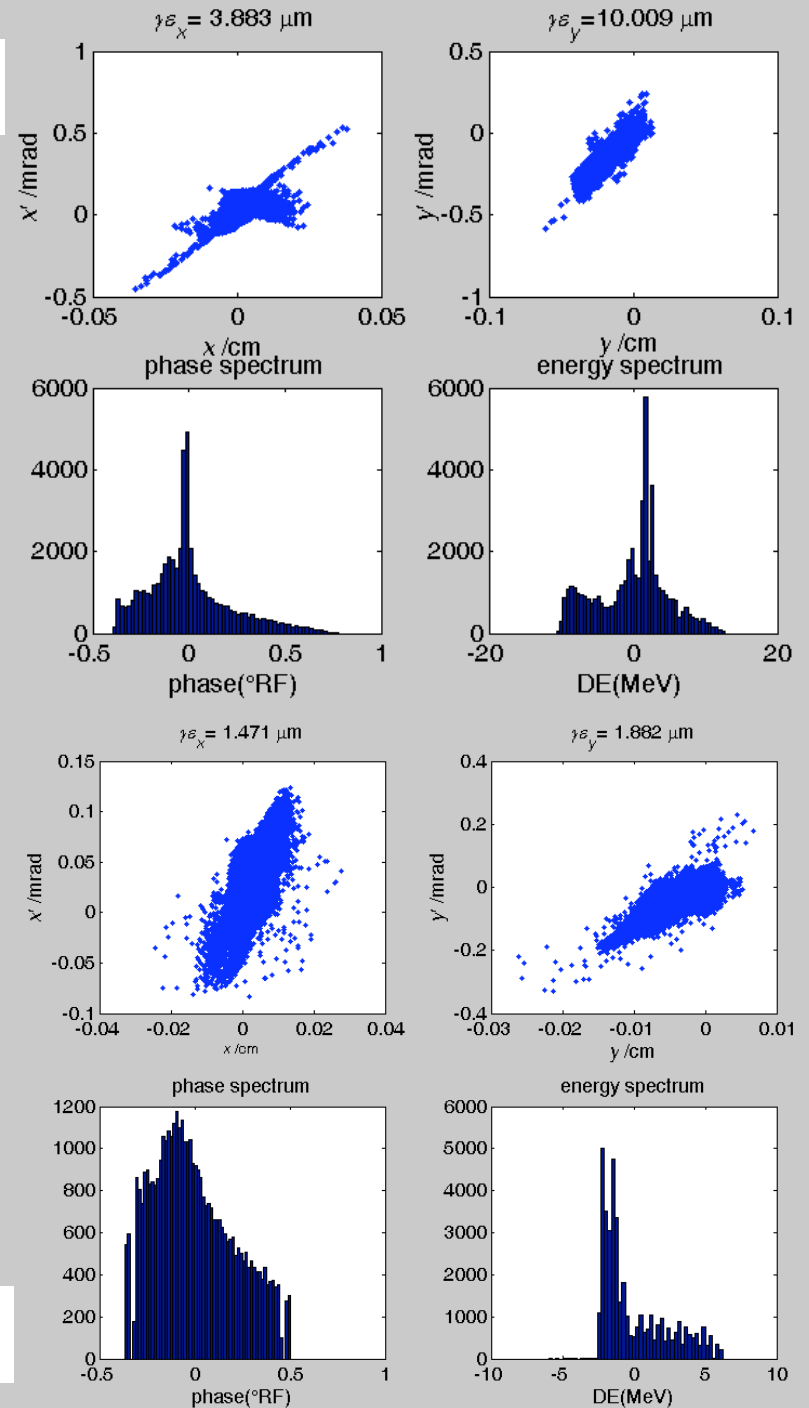


reference

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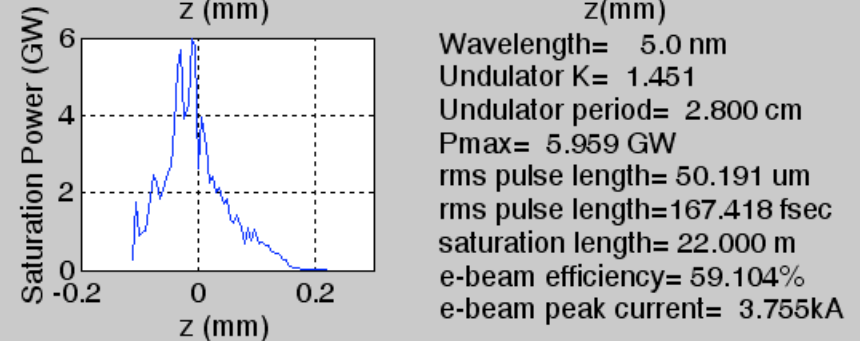
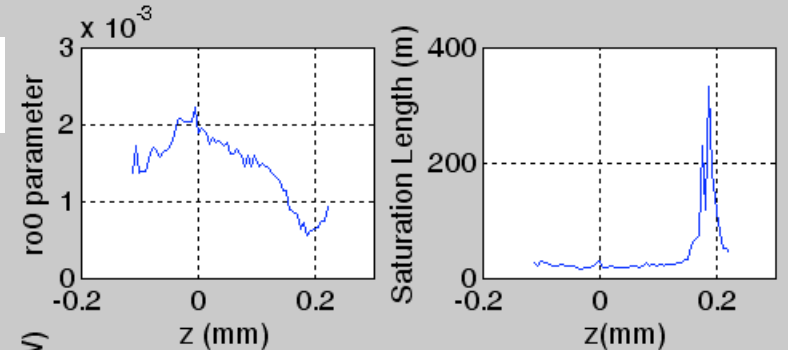
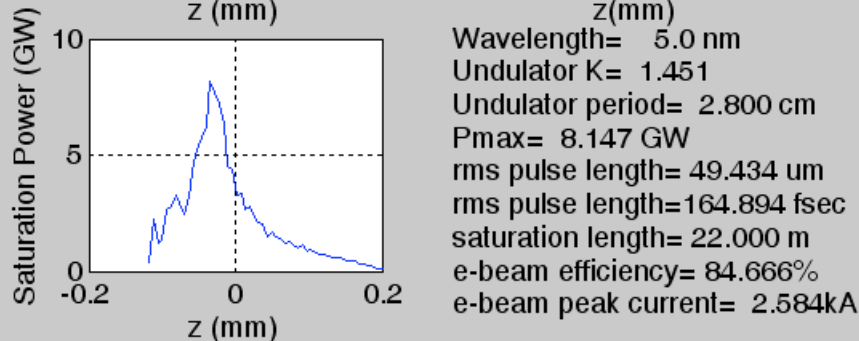
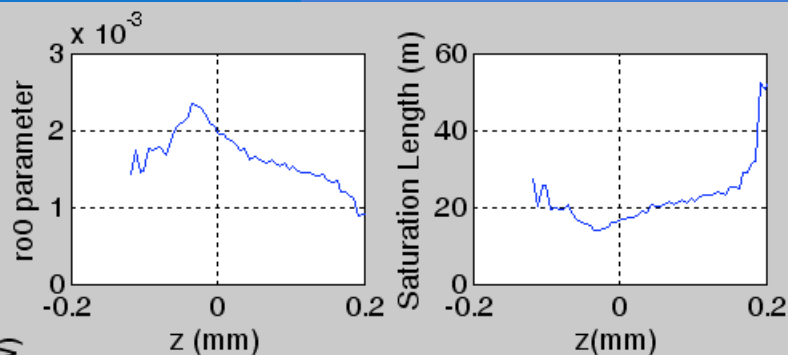
$\Delta\phi = +1^\circ$



L0 jitter

$I_{pk-av} \sim 300 \text{ A}$

$$\Delta\phi = -1^\circ$$

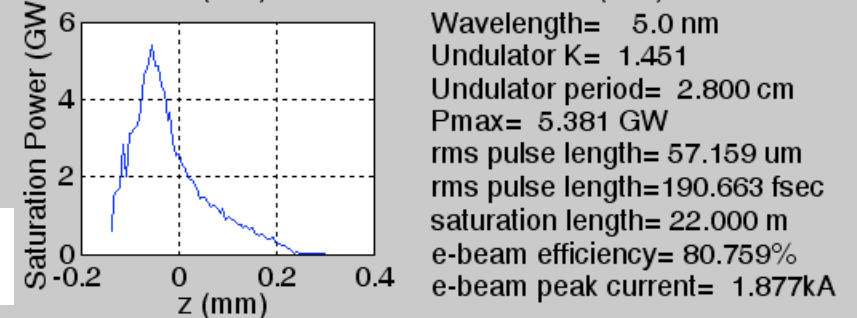
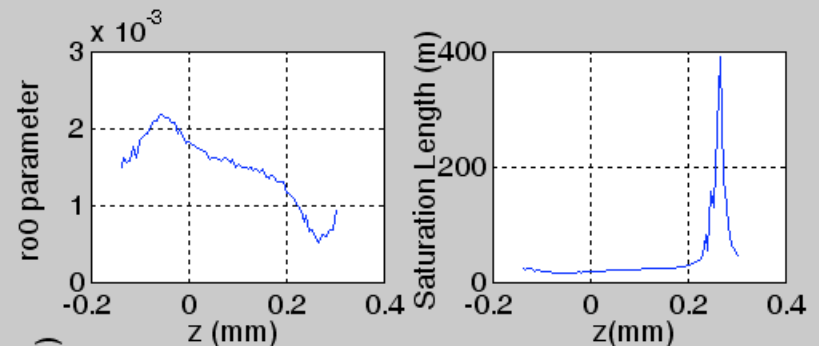


reference

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$$\Delta\phi = +1^\circ$$



First Microbunching instability simulation results

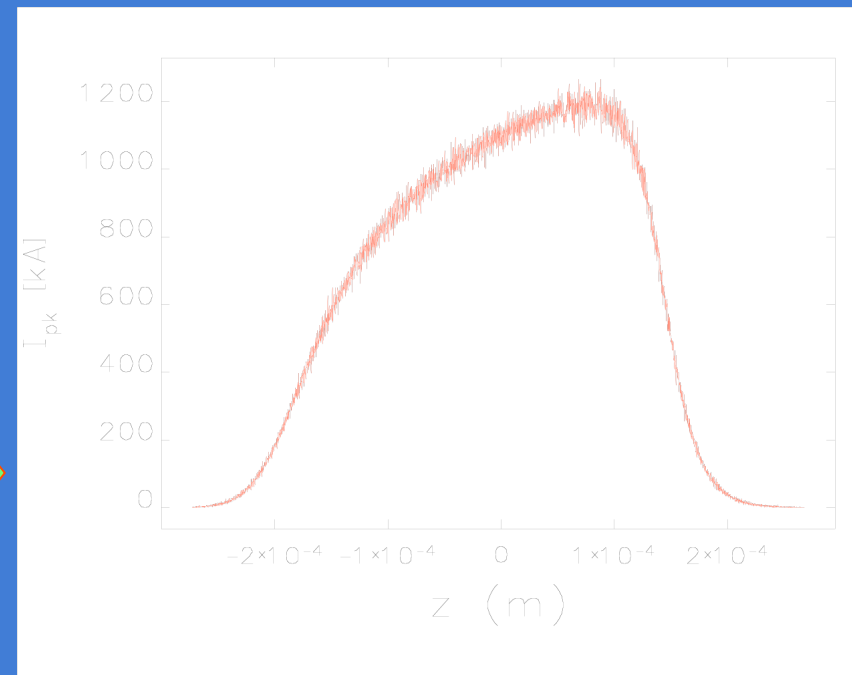
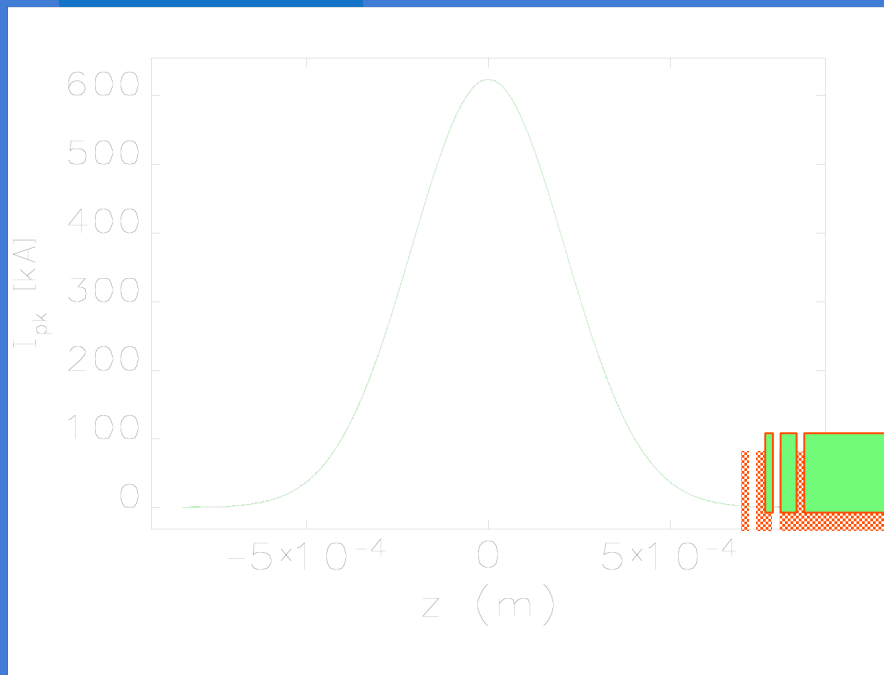
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25

from Elegant with $N_p=2M$ from the photoinjector exit up to undulator entrance

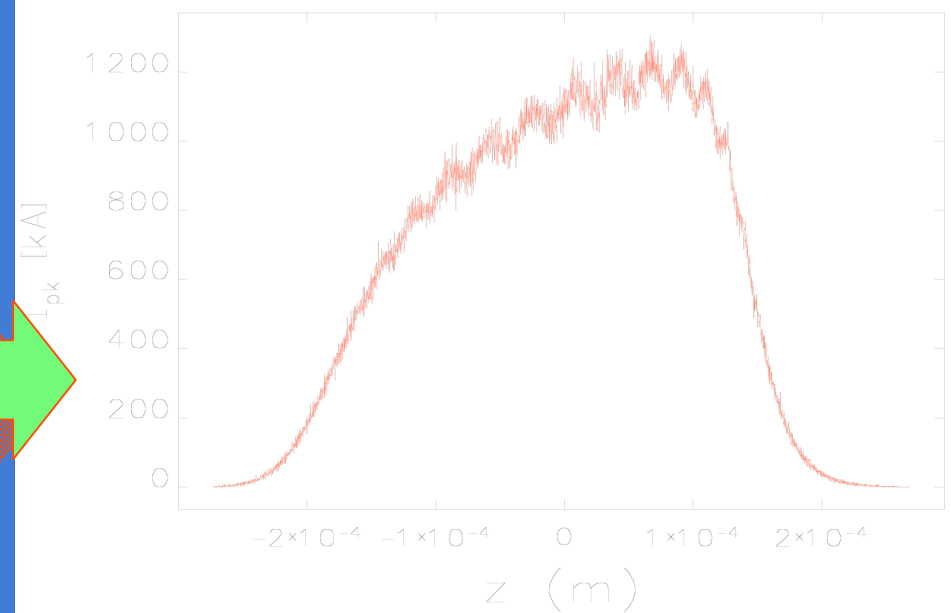
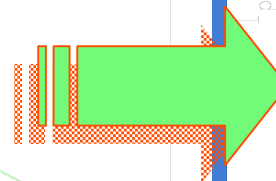
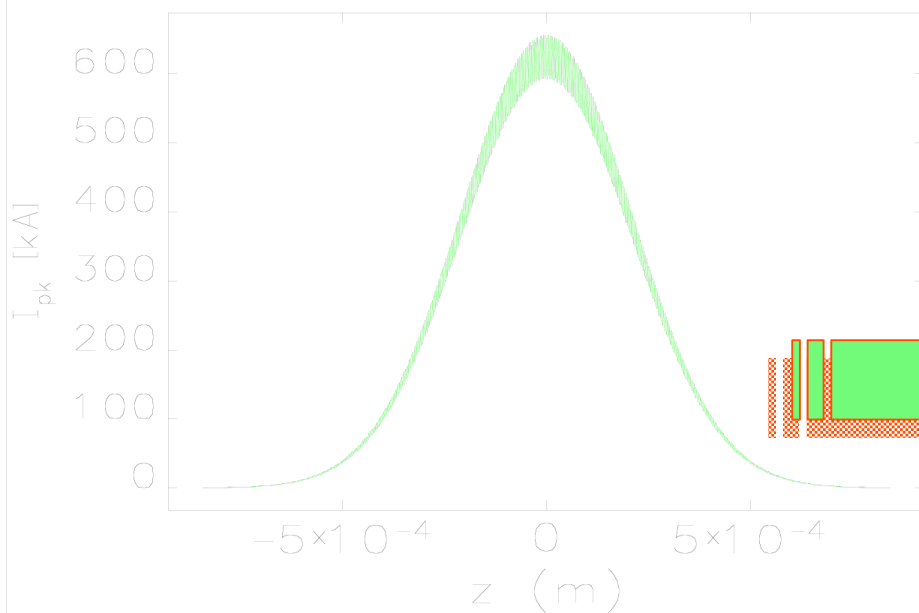
$\lambda_f = 9 \mu\text{m}$, $A_f = 1 \%$



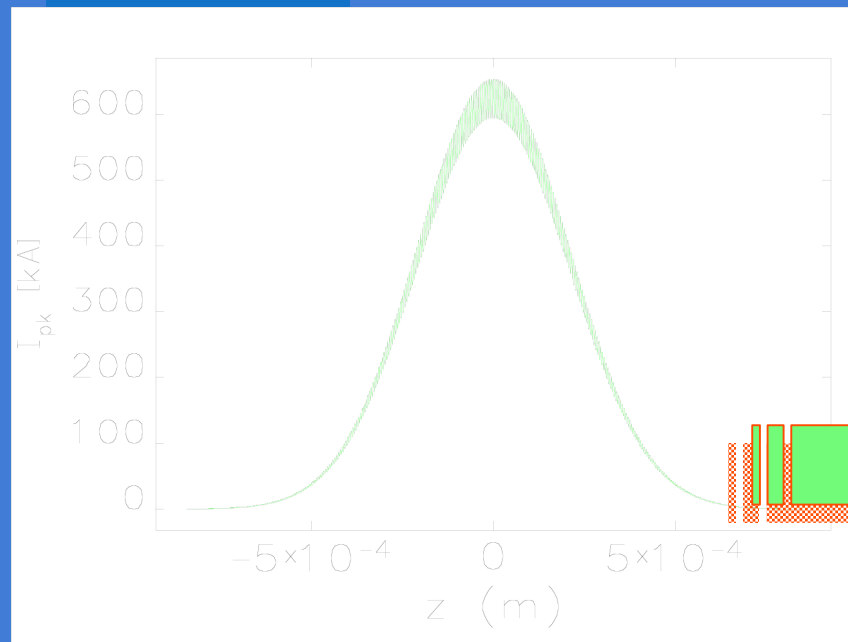
from Elegant with $N_p=2M$ from the photoinjector exit up to undulator entrance

$\lambda_0 = 3 \mu\text{m}$, $A_0 = 5 \%$

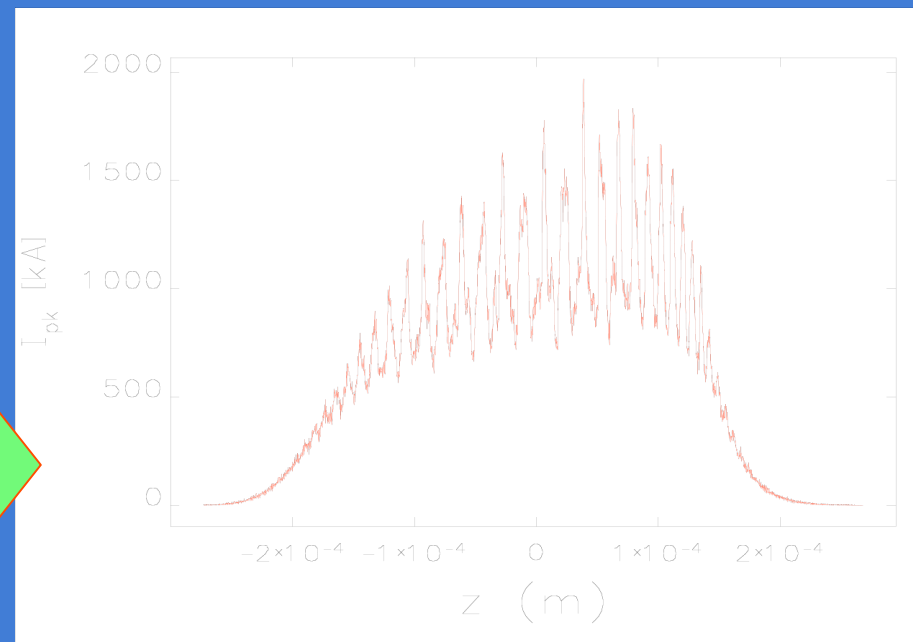
$\lambda_f = 26 \mu\text{m}$, $A_f = 3.7 \%$



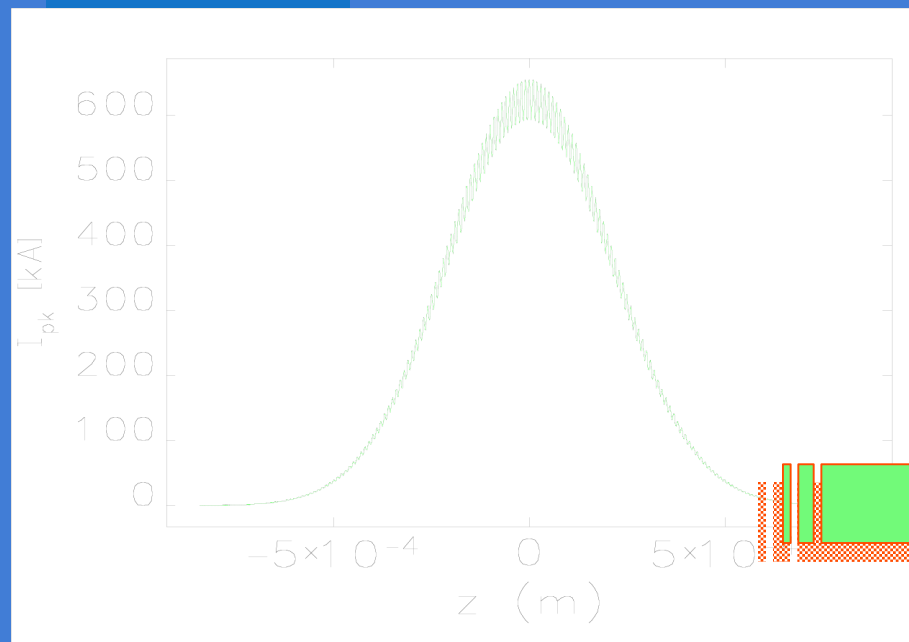
$\lambda_0 = 5 \mu\text{m}, A_0 = 5 \%$



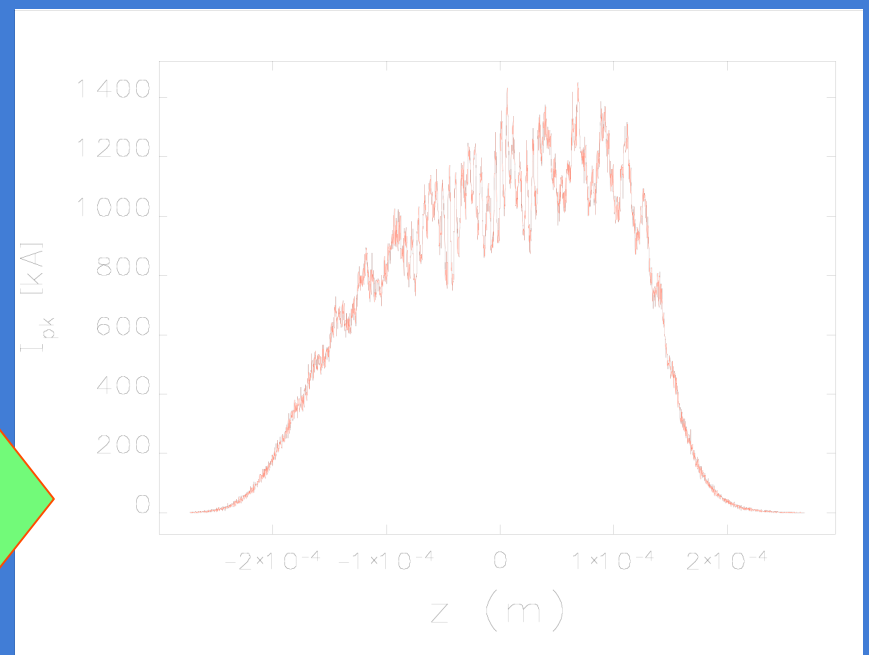
$\lambda_f = 15 \mu\text{m}, A_f = 30 \%$



$\lambda_0 = 10 \mu\text{m}, A_0 = 5 \%$

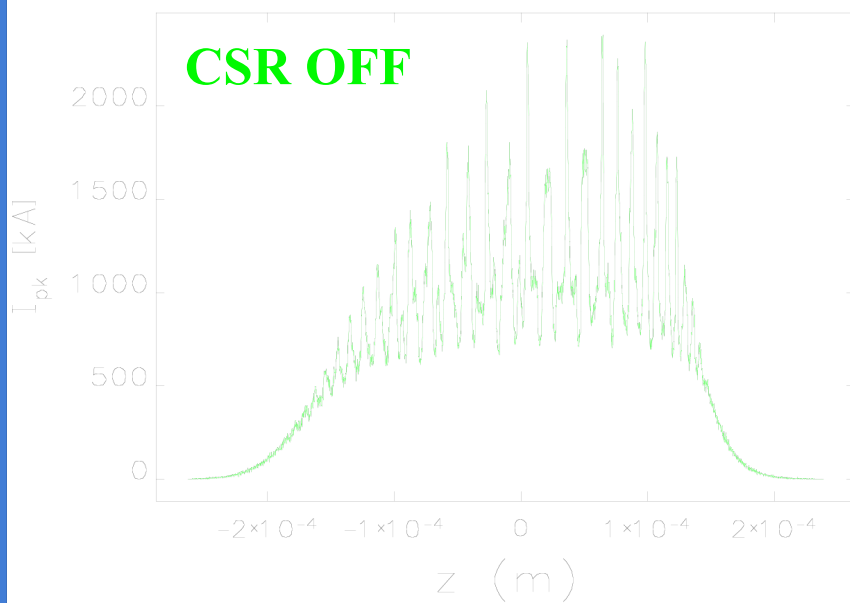


$\lambda_f = 25 \mu\text{m}, A_f = 11 \%$

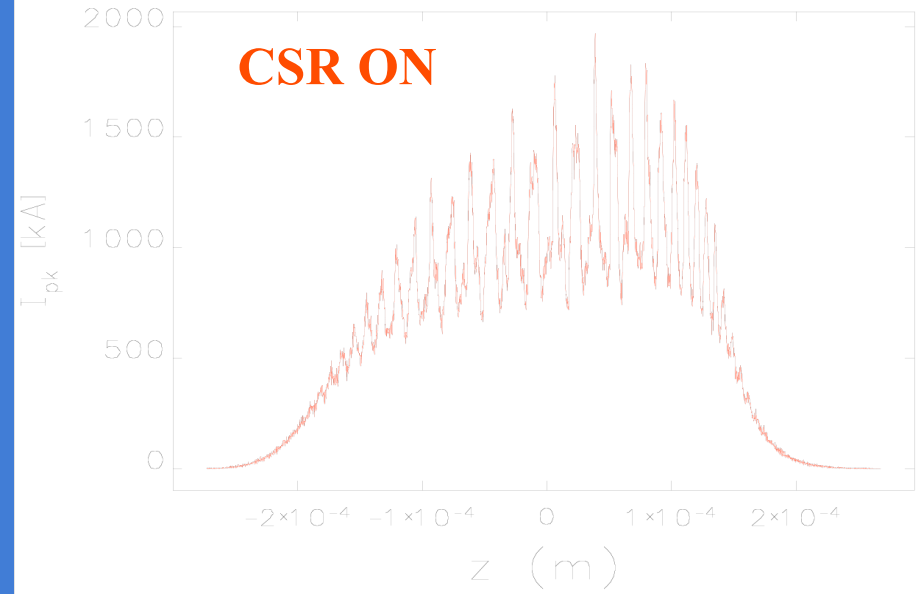


$\lambda_0 = 5 \mu\text{m}, A_0 = 5 \%$

$\lambda_f = 13 \mu\text{m}, A_f = 38 \%$

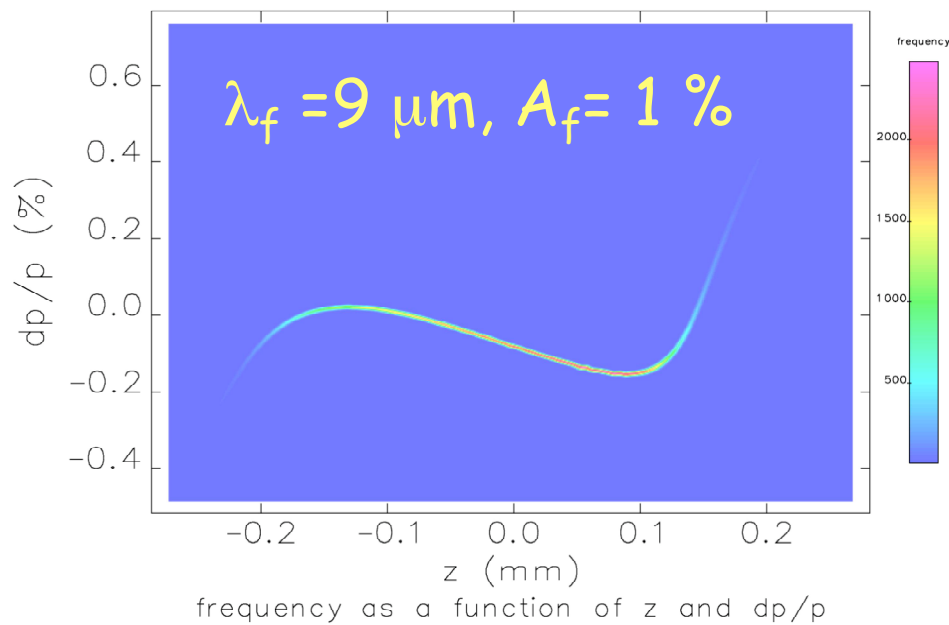


$\lambda_f = 15 \mu\text{m}, A_f = 30 \%$

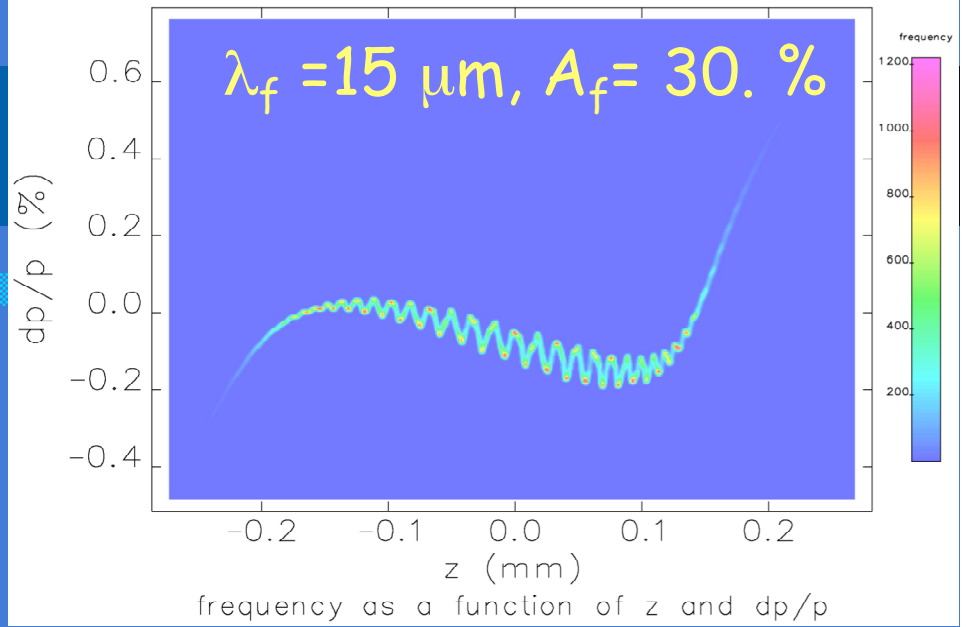


in detail:

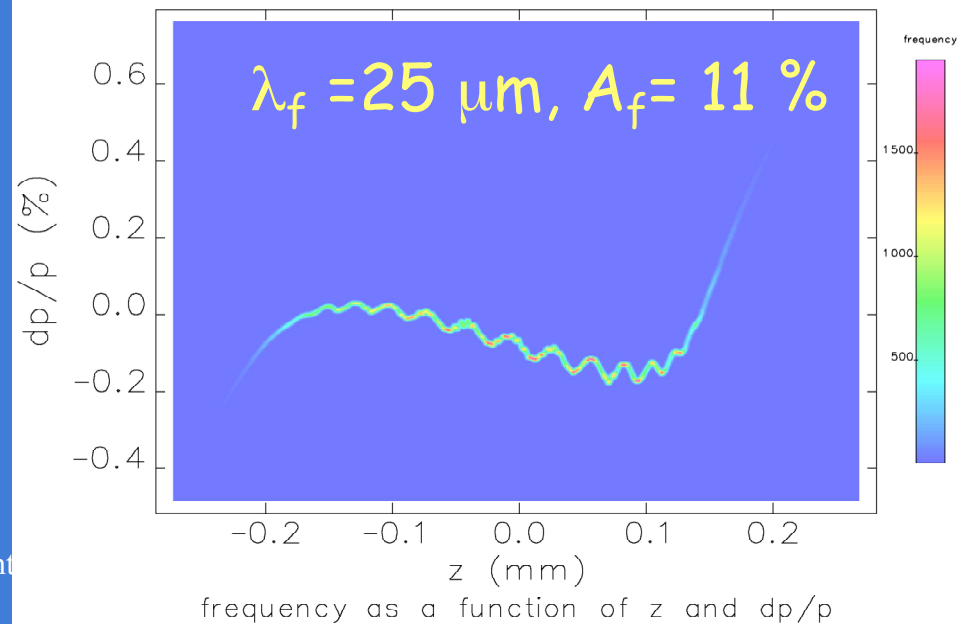
Data from SDDS file Sparxino_450_V31_SCON_0.out.zdhis, table 1



Data from SDDS file Sparxino_450_V31_SCON_r02.out.zdhis, table 1

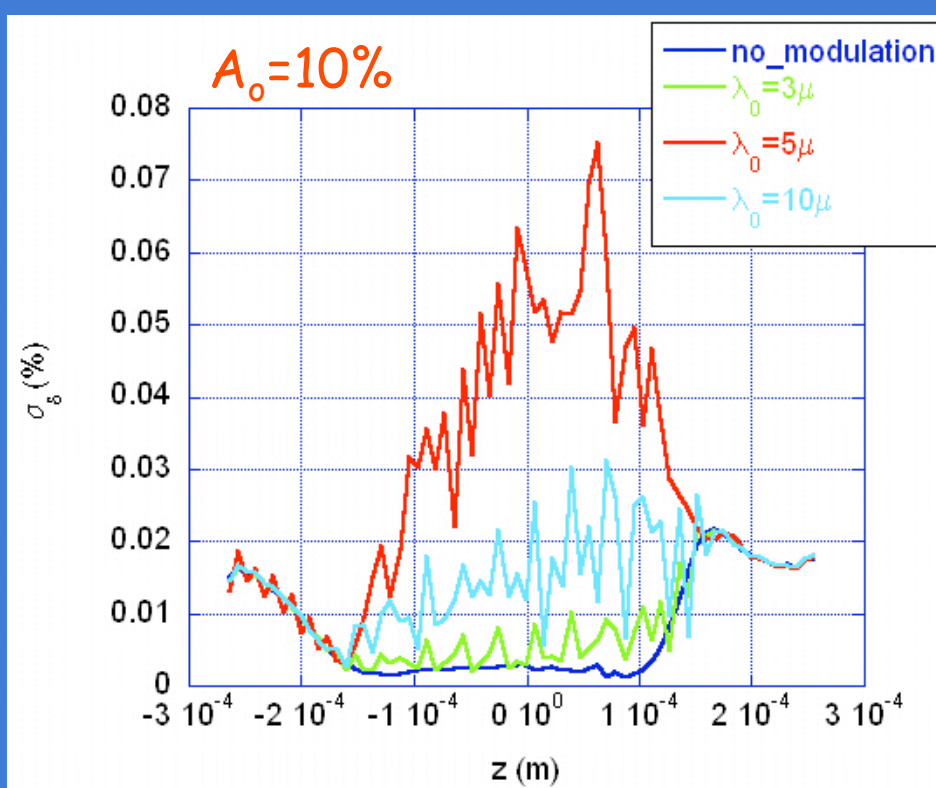
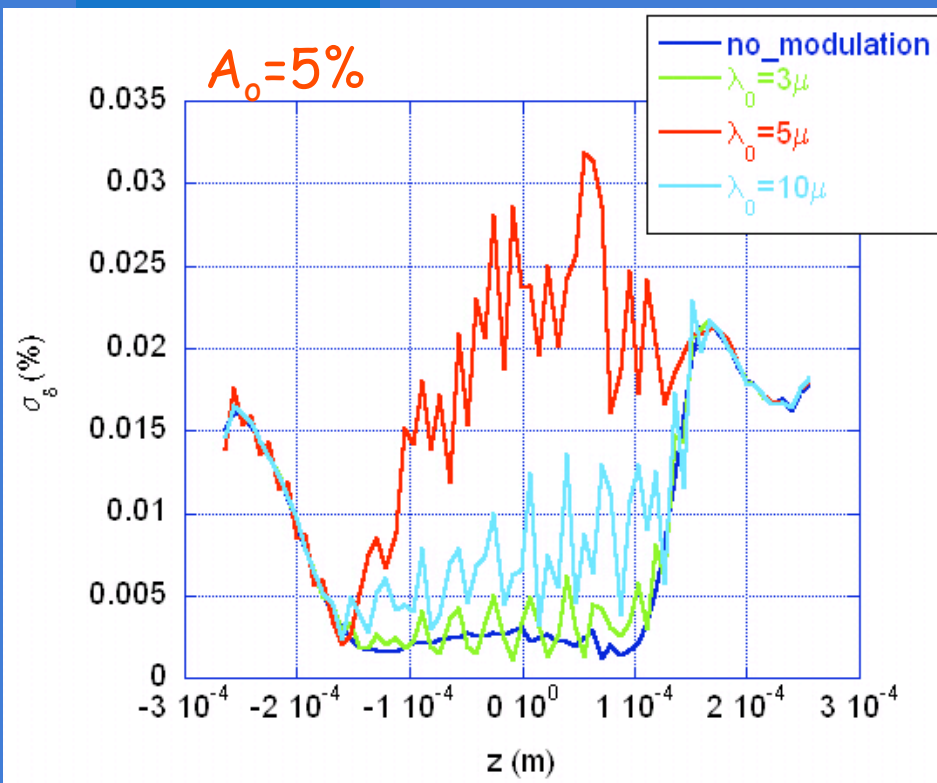


Data from SDDS file Sparxino_450_V31_SCON_r03.out.zdhis, table 1



10/19/05

The Physics and Application of High Bright



Summary table

$\sigma_{\delta 0}$ (%)	λ_0 (μm)	A_0 (%)	λ_f (μm)	A_f (%)
2.0E-5	3	5	26	4.
	5	5	15	30
	10	5	25	11
	3	10	26	8
	5	10	12	58
	10	10	26	24
	5	.1	8.7	1.2 ^{LSC}

about a laser heater...

- to increase uncorrelated energy spread

and...

- Fast (slice length determined by laser pulse length) control on the longitudinal electron phase space
- Convert energy modulation into density modulation. Enhanced SASE. (Ref. Zholents Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams 8, 040701, 2005)
- Attosecond radiation with a few optical cycle-laser slicing technique (Ref. Zholents and Fawley, PRL 92, 224801, 2004)
- Short current spike at the bunch tail to study superradiance regime (Ref. Giannessi, Musumeci, Spampinati, Journal of Applied Physics, 98, 043110 (2005))
- Weak FEL detection with a modulated laser-based beam heater (Ref. Emma et al. PAC 2005)

Conclusions

- **The SPARX-ino project has been funded in 2005.**
- **A possible scheme for the DAFNE LINAC upgrade has been proposed.**
- **A first layout with two working points has been presented together with preliminary results on phase jitter sensitivity and microbunching instability.**
- **A detailed study is in progress**