

CERN Accelerator School
and
Paul Scherrer Institute (PSI)

will hold a course on

SYNCHROTRON RADIATION & FREE-ELECTRON LASERS

Seehotel Waldstätterhof
Brunnen, Switzerland
2 - 9 July 2003

This course on particle accelerators is intended for staff in laboratories, universities and companies manufacturing associated equipment.

Further information and application forms:

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Web: <http://schools.web.cern.ch/Schools/CAS>
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Synchrotron radiation diffraction image of a lysozyme protein crystal taken with the Pilatus silicon pixel detector at the Swiss Light Source

Energy recovery linacs

Sverker Werin
MAX-lab

8 July 2003



Energy recovery linacs

- Source development
- What is an ERL?
- Quality of radiation
- Special ERL topics
- Instabilities and limitations
- Challenges and development
- ERLs yesterday, today and tomorrow

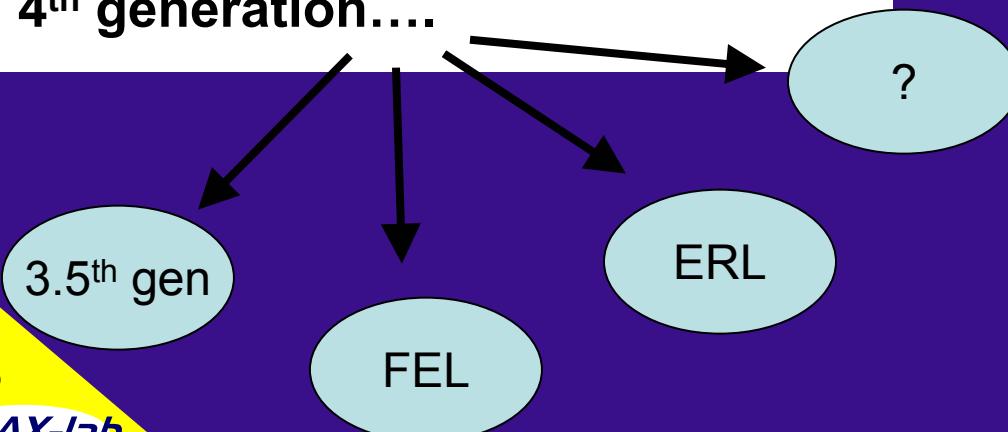
**Sverker Werin
MAX-lab**

8 July 2003

Path of development

Light sources

- **1st generation**
parasitic SR on high energy physics storage rings
- **2nd generation**
dedicated bending magnet sources
- **3rd generation**
dedicated undulator sources
- **4th generation....**



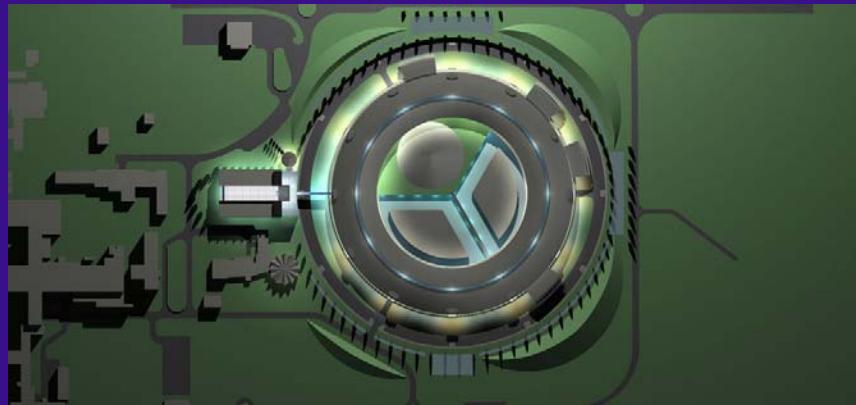
Have today

- Repetition rate
- Stability
- Tunability
- Polarisation
- Brilliance – average/peak

Need in the future

- Coherence
- Power
- Fs pulses
- Diffraction limited radiation
- Brilliance – average/peak

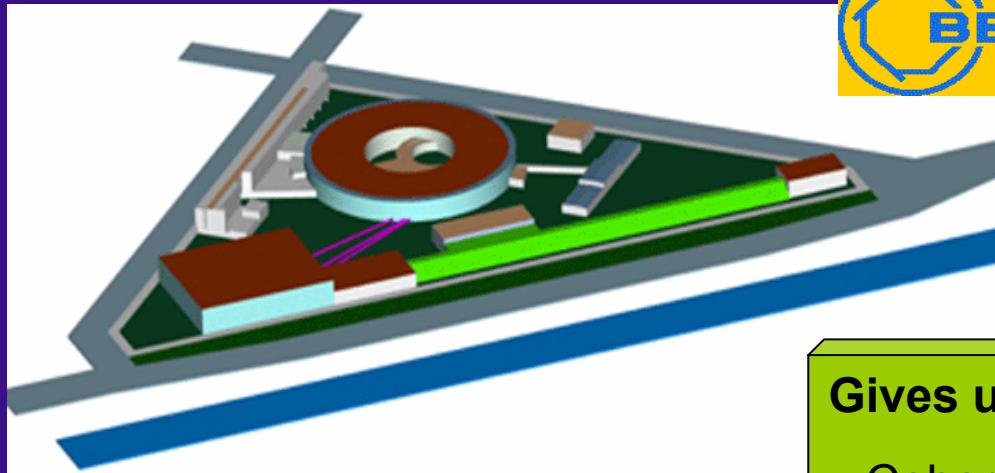
3.5 generation storage ring



Gives us

- Coherence
- Power
- Pulse slicing → fs pulses
- Some diffraction limited radiation
- Brilliance – average/peak

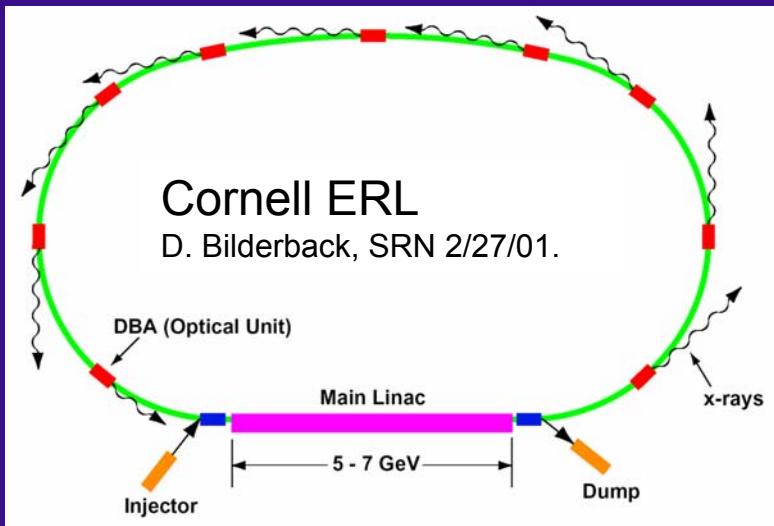
Free electron laser



Gives us

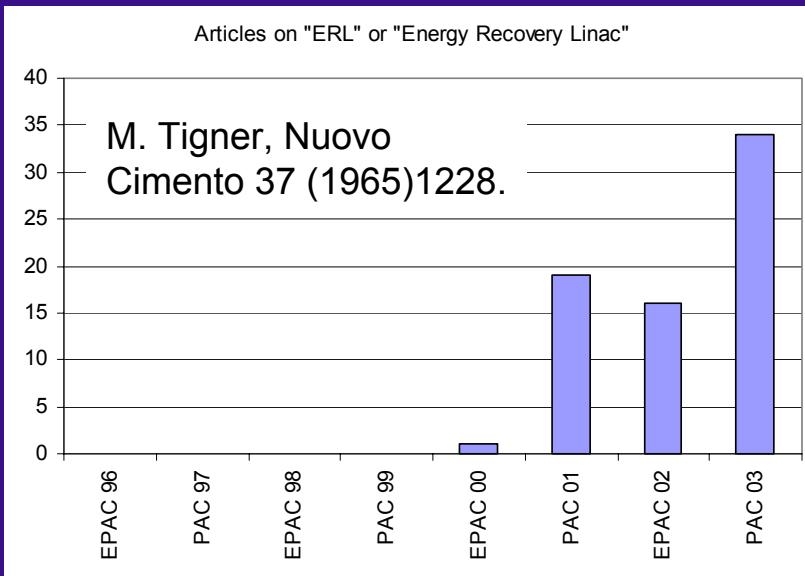
- Coherence
- Power
- Fs pulses
- Diffraction limited radiation
- Brilliance – average/peak
- Low repetition rate

Energy Recovery Linac

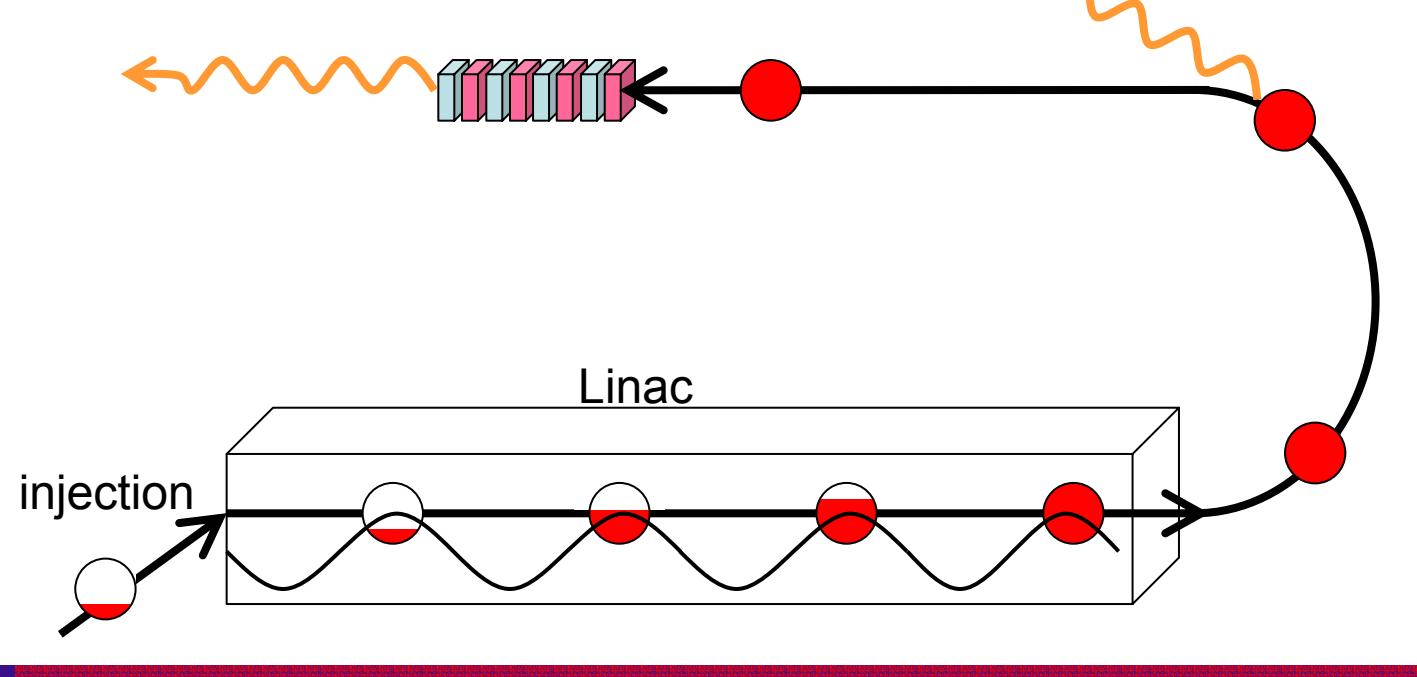


Gives us

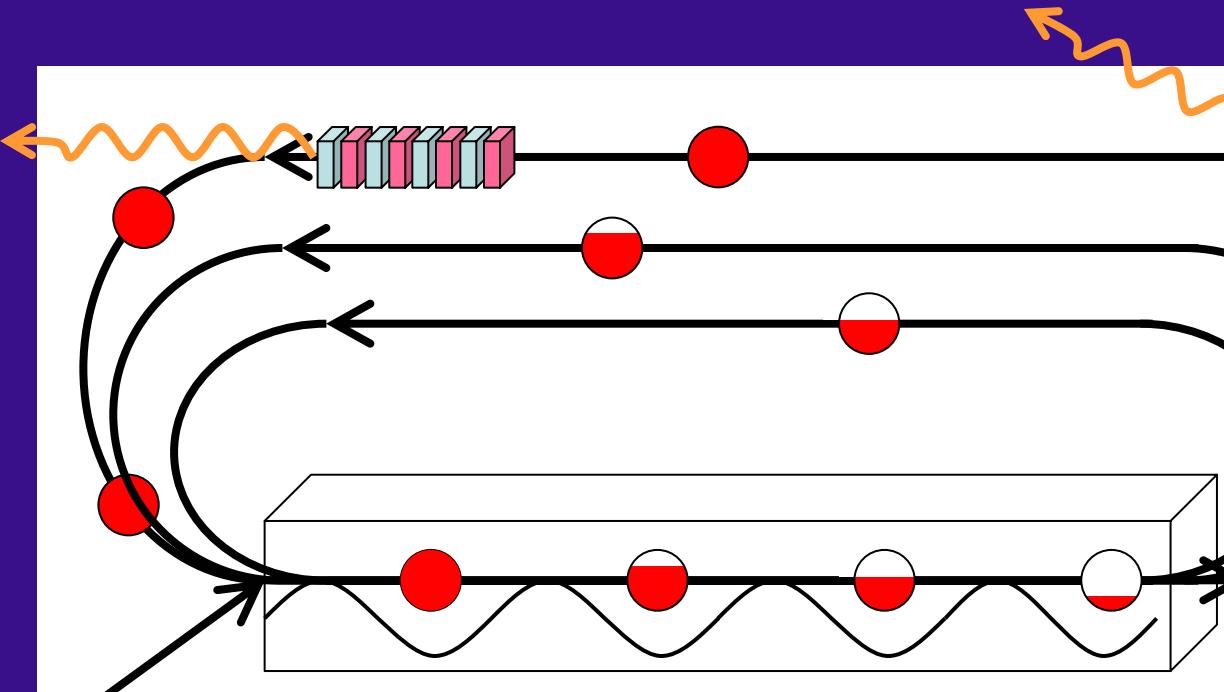
- Coherence
- Power
- Fs pulses
- +Diffraction limited radiation
- Brilliance – average/peak
- Medium repetition rate



What is an ERL?



What is an ERL? Step 2



Opposite phase

Deceleration→

Energy given back
to linac structure and
stored there

- Emittance defined by source/gun (not ring equilibrium)

$\leq 0.1 \text{ nmRad}$

- Brilliance \geq storage rings
- Pulse length small (not ring equilibrium)

$< 100 \text{ fs}$

- SC linac – save RF power, independent of current
- CW operation (gun limit)

KHz-MHz

- Low dump energy, less radioactivity

$< 10 \text{ MeV}$

Linac power

$$P_{wall} = \frac{\hat{E} L}{Z_s}$$

Shunt
impedance

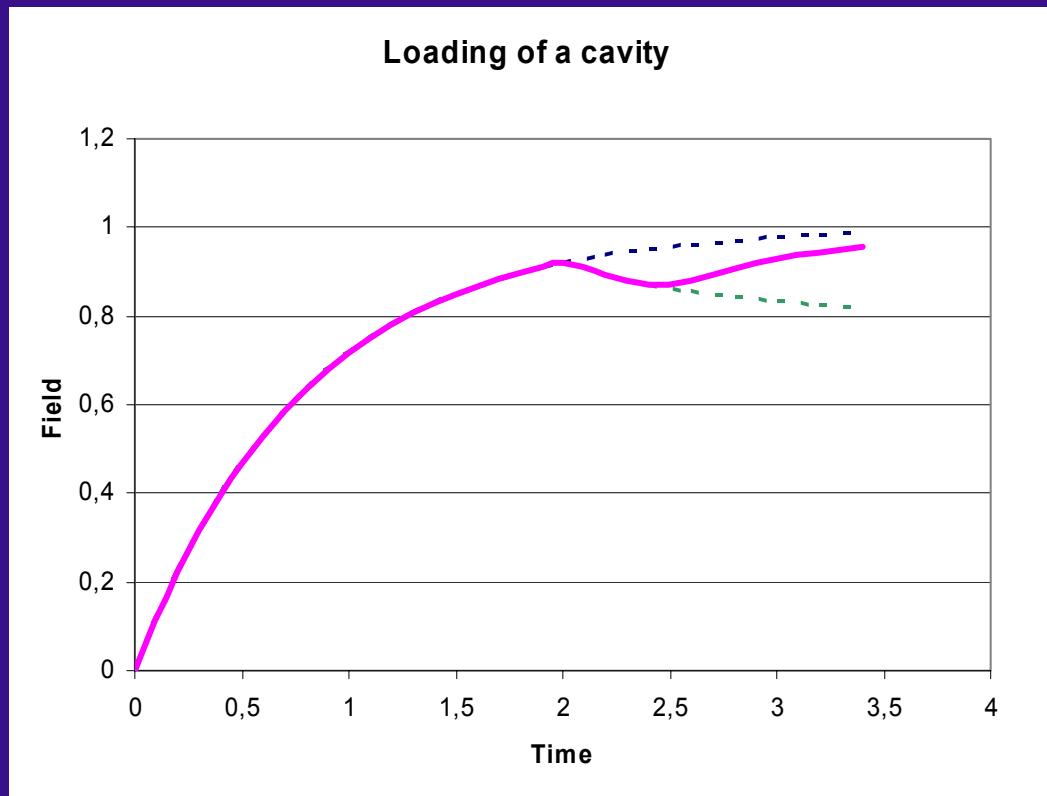
$$W = \frac{Q P_{wall}}{\omega}$$

Q-value

$$E = E_0 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{\omega t}{Q}} \right)$$

$$Q_{NC} \sim 1 \cdot 10^4$$

$$Q_{SC\text{-TESLA}} \sim 3 \cdot 10^9$$



Brilliance

$$Flux = \frac{photons}{s * 0.1\%BW * A}$$

$$Brilliance = \frac{Flux}{4\pi^2 \sum_x \sum_{x'} \sum_y \sum_{y'}}$$

$$\Sigma_x = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_r^2}$$

$$\Sigma_{x'} = \sqrt{\sigma_{x'}^2 + \sigma_{r'}^2}$$

To compare

What counts

Peak brilliance

During the peak of
a bunch

Average brilliance

Forever or during a
macro pulse from
the accelerator

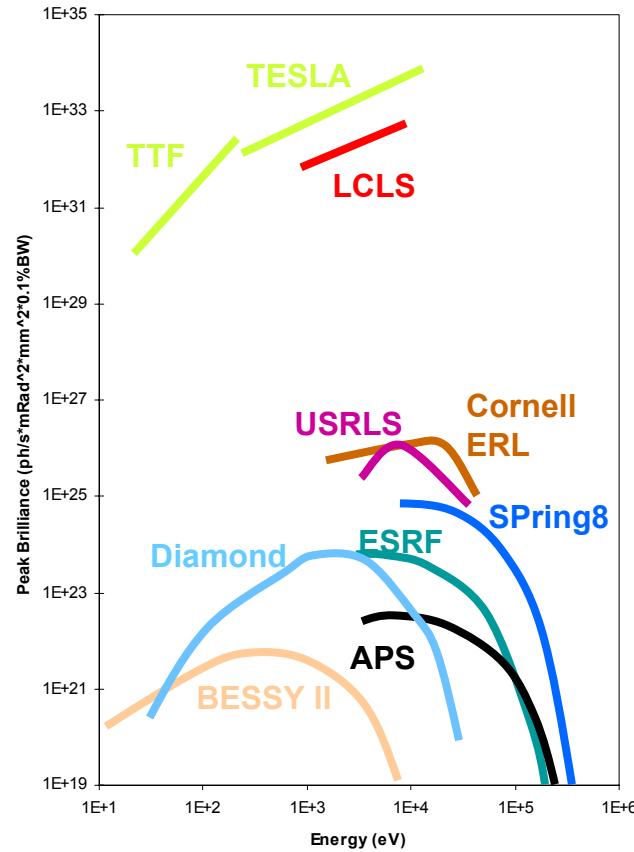
Brilliance

$$Brilliance = \frac{Flux}{4\pi^2 \sum_x \sum_{x'} \sum_y \sum_{y'}}$$

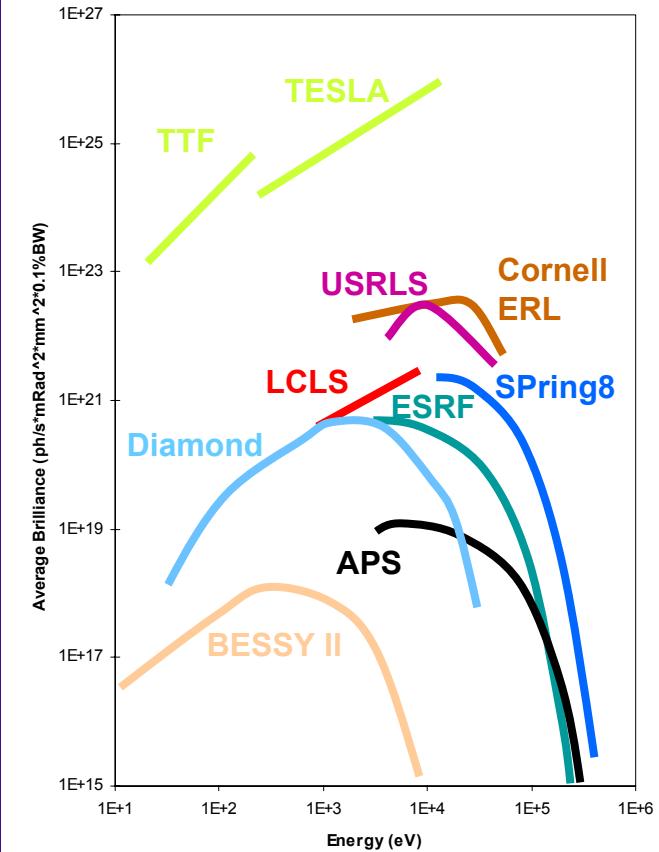
$$\Sigma_x = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_r^2}$$

$$\Sigma_{x'} = \sqrt{\sigma_{x'}^2 + \sigma_{r'}^2}$$

Peak brilliance



Average brilliance



Diffraction limit

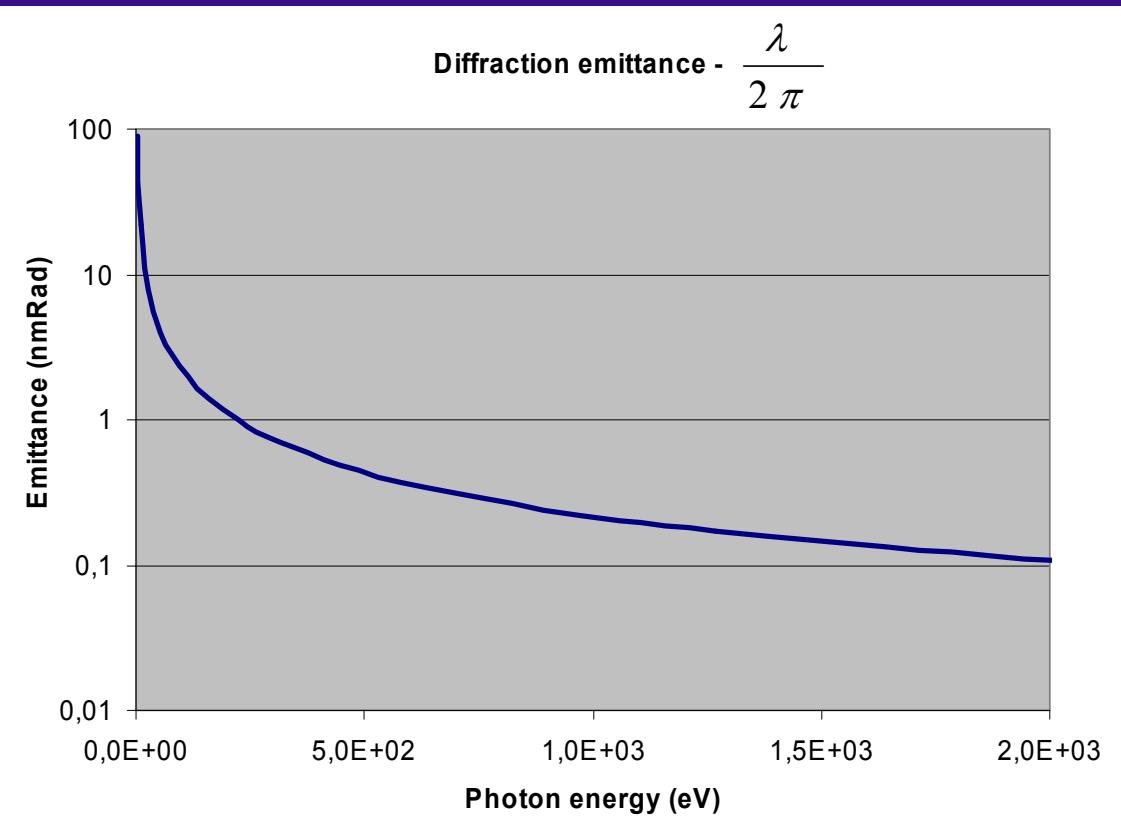
$$\text{Brilliance} = \frac{\text{Flux}}{4\pi^2 \sum_x \sum_{x'} \sum_y \sum_{y'}}$$

$$\Sigma_x = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_r^2}$$

$$\Sigma_{x'} = \sqrt{\sigma_{x'}^2 + \sigma_{r'}^2}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \sigma_r \sigma_{r'}$$

Diffraction emittance - $\frac{\lambda}{2\pi}$



Emittance comparison

Horisontal emittance

$$\text{Emittance} \propto \frac{\text{Ring}}{\text{periodicity}^3} \gamma^2$$

ERL/Linac

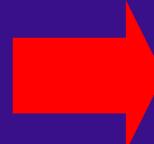
$$\text{Emittance} \propto \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

Vertical emittance

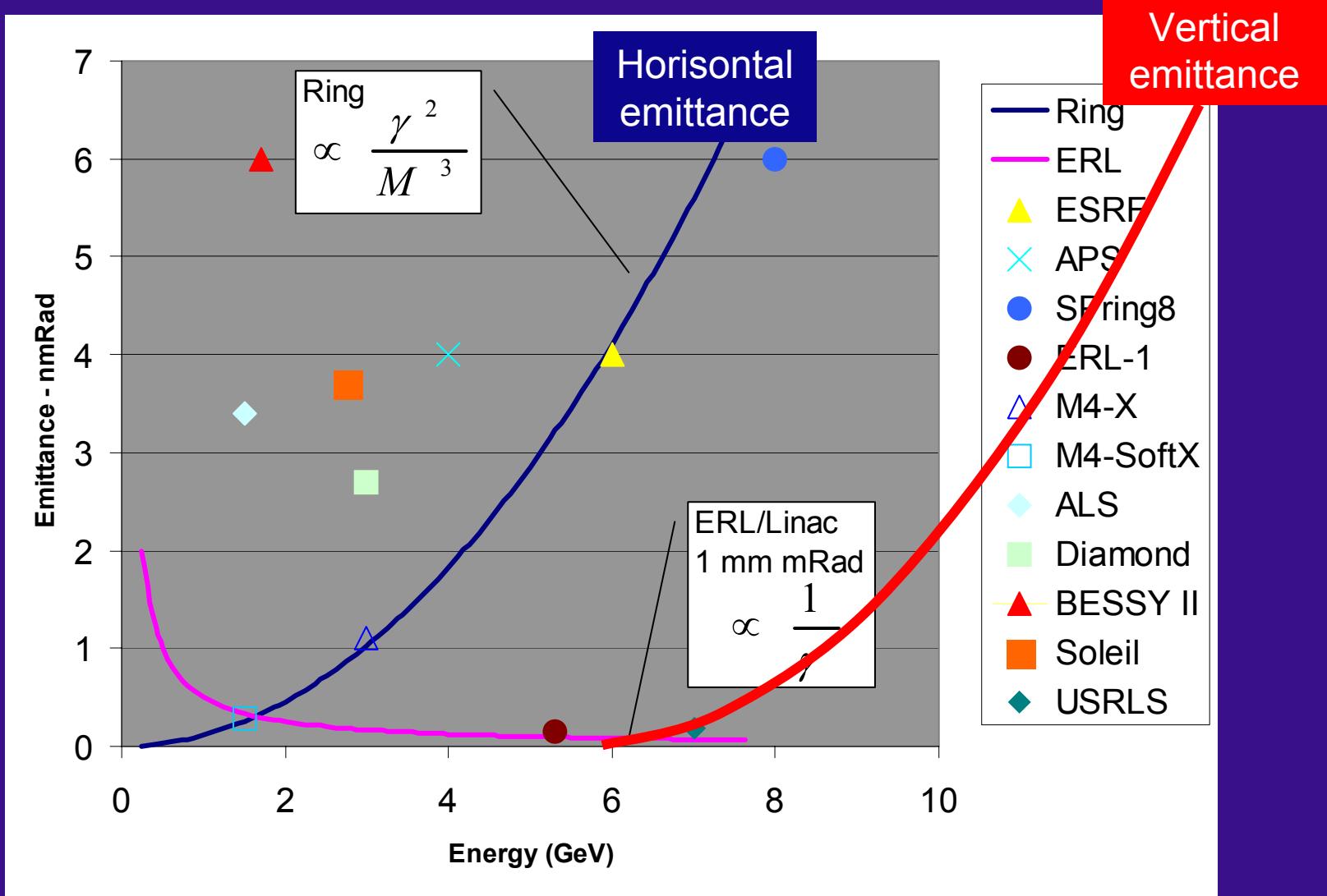
$$\text{Ring} \quad \varepsilon_{\text{vert}} \approx 0.05 \varepsilon_{\text{hor}}$$

ERL

$$\varepsilon_{\text{vert}} = \varepsilon_{\text{hor}}$$



Emittance comparison



Pulse length

Storage ring	10 ps	Lifetime sacrifice
+ bunch slicing	50 fs	Low flux, simple
Linac (FEL, ERL)	~ 20 fs	Photo cathode laser, space charge, CSR (coherent synch.rad.), slippage

Quick duty

Discuss with your neighbour

Please
talk!

A 20 fs electron bunch passes a 100 period long undulator producing radiation at a wavelength of 60 nm.

How long is the radiation pulse?

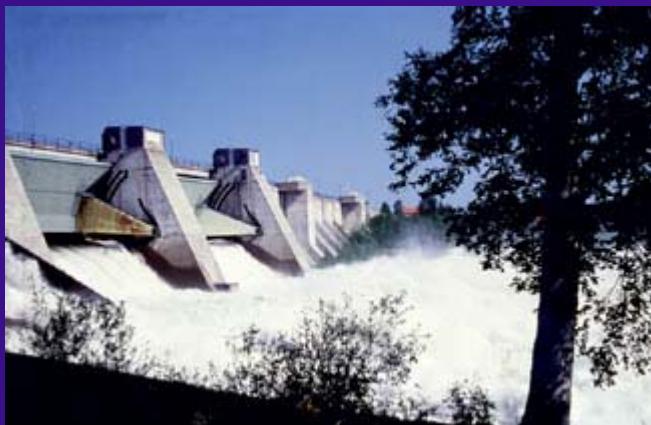
The radiation from one e^- consists of a wave train with 100 periods at 60 nm $\rightarrow 100 \cdot 60 \text{ nm} = 6 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}$

The length in time is $6 \cdot 10^{-6} / c = 6 \cdot 10^{-6} / 3 \cdot 10^8 = 20 \text{ fs}$

Add the pulse length
and the total length will be $20 + 20 = 40 \text{ fs}$

Energy savings ...?

A 100 mA 5 GeV electron beam carries 500 MW power.



Stornorrfors powerstation
591 MW @ 1000 m³/s

Save energy!

Energy savings → go superconducting

LBL LUX proposal

600 MeV linac – 4 recirculations

10 KHz

	NC	SC
RF-power peak	240 MW	0.288 MW
RF-power average		
Cooling power		

Energy savings (nasty version)

Cornell ERL2 - 5 GeV 100 mA

v.

ESRF - 5 GeV 200 mA

	Cornell	ESRF
RF-power peak	1.1 MW	2.6 MW
RF-power average	1.1 MW	2.6 MW
Cooling power	16.4 MW	0
	17.5 MW	2.6 MW



Radiation savings ... ?

Dump beam powers

100 mA
5 GeV

ERL

Recovery
Dump @ 10 MeV
1 MW

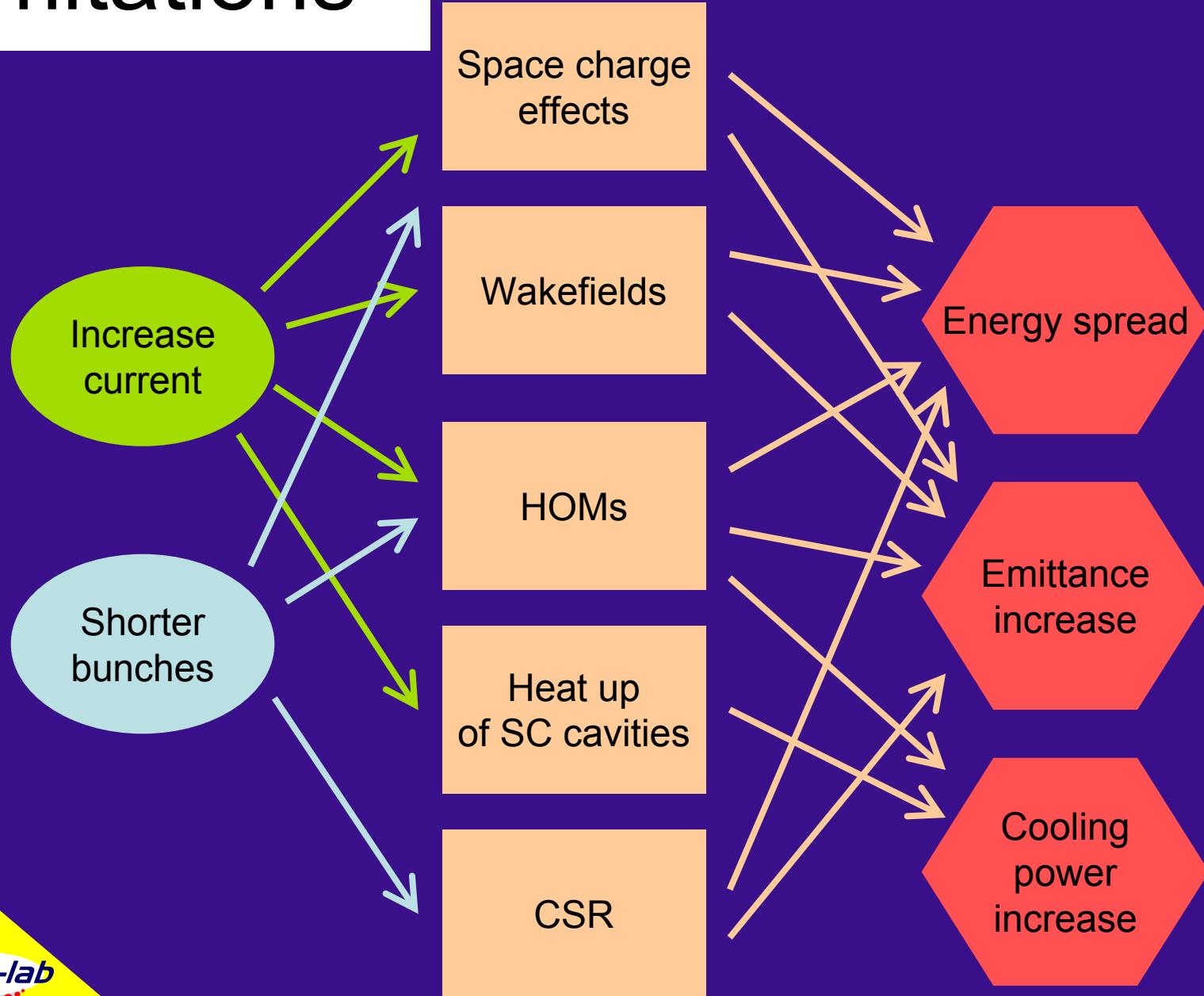
linac

NO recovery
Dump @ 5 GeV
500 MW

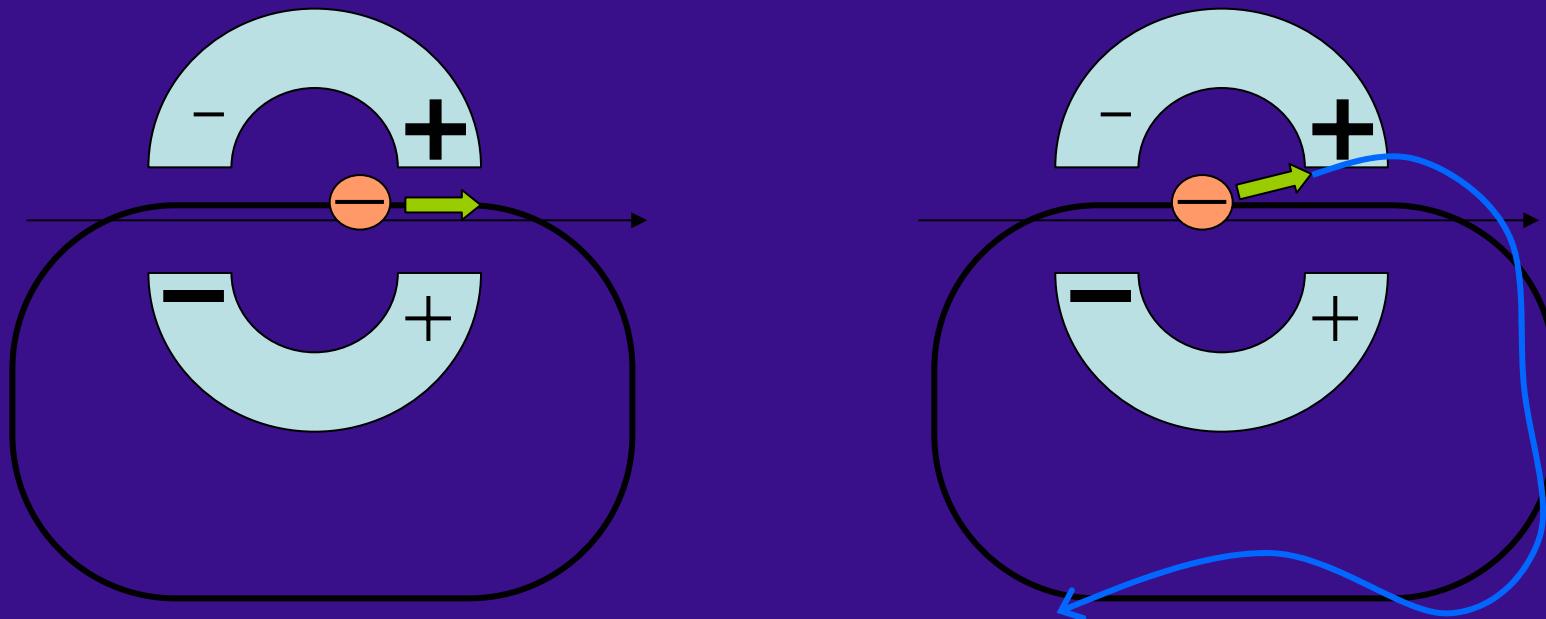
ESRF
200 mA, 5 GeV
24 hours, c 850 m
31 mW

Much less neutron
production

Limitations



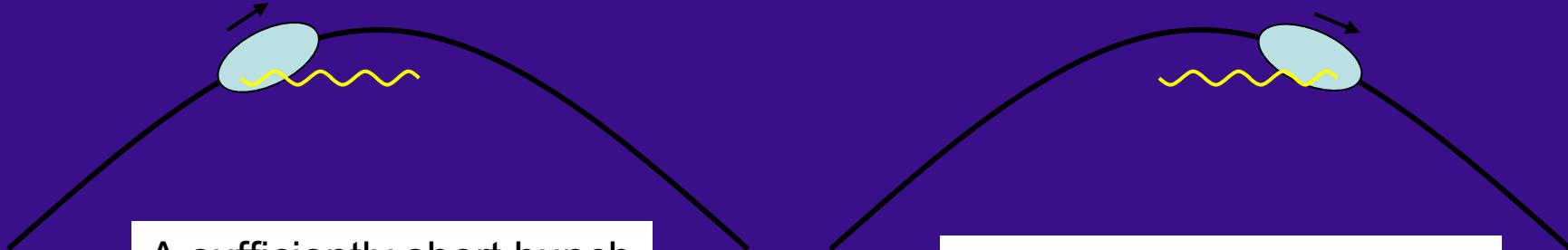
Beam Break Up (BBU)



Displacement of the bunch
due to transverse wakefields
induced by a previous bunch
being off center.

Damp modes
Good alignment

Coherent Synchrotron Radiation



A sufficiently short bunch will radiate coherently.

The radiation from the tail can irradiate the head of the bunch.

→ Energy spread

→ Emittance growth if dispersion



Cure:

Longer bunches, less current 😞

Shielding, larger radius 😊

Challenges

- Guns
- Optics in arcs
- Control of RF
- Beam loss
- Instabilities (BBU...)
- HOM cooling
- ▶ CW
- ▶ Multi energy, CSR
- ▶ The beam "runs" the RF
- ▶ Messes up RF
- ▶ Limits current
- ▶ More power to SC cooling

Around the world

1960

M. Tigner, Nuovo Cimento 37 (1965)1228.

1970

MUSL Univ of Illinois, 1977

1980

SCA, Stanford, 1986

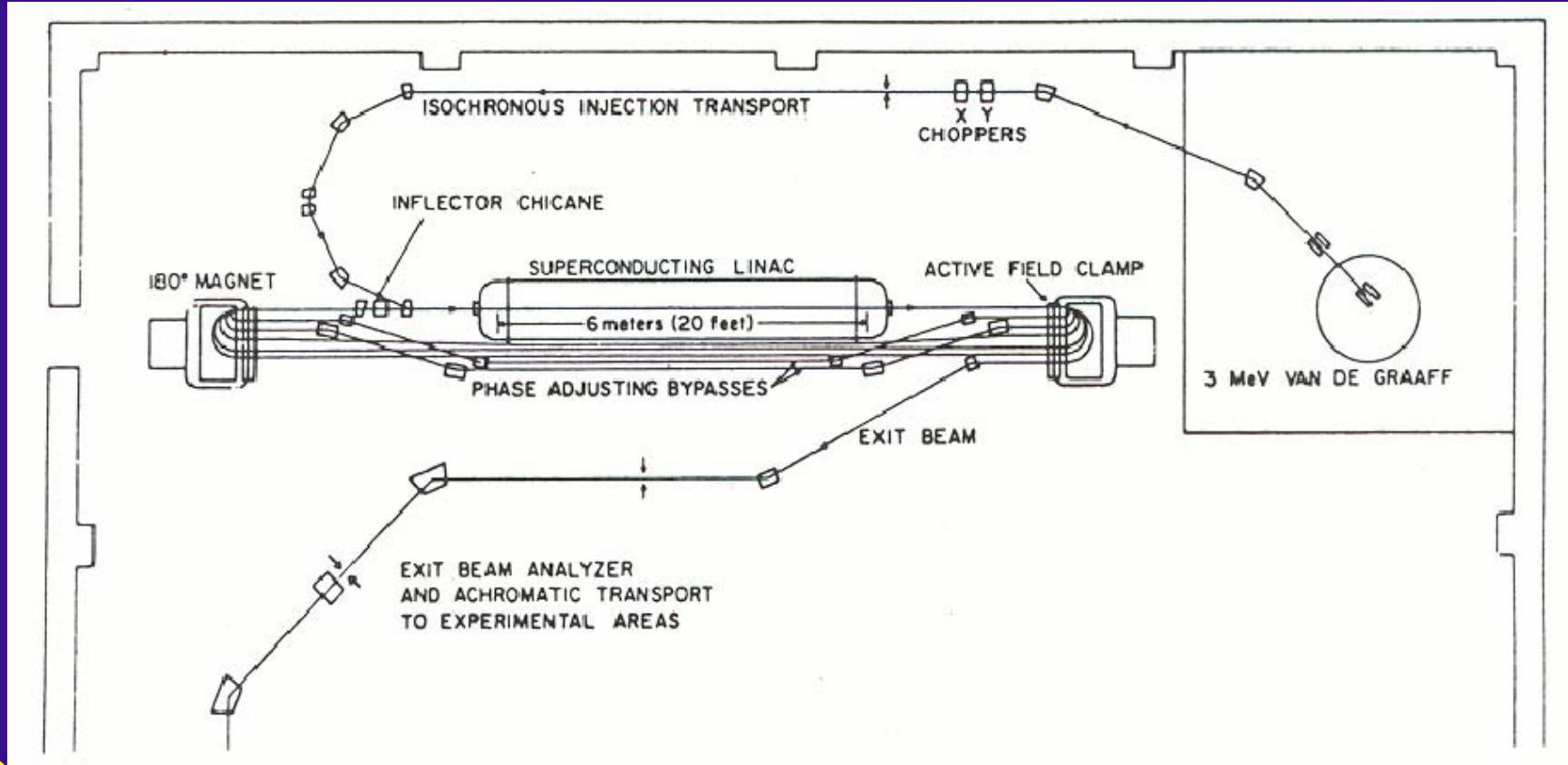
1990

S-DALINAC, 1990
CEBAF, 1995
IR FEL Jlab, 1999
JAERI, 2002

2000

LUX (LBL)
Cornell
PERL (NSLS)
4 GLS (Daresbury)
ERLSYN (Erlangen)
KEK
...

MUSL-2 – Univ. Of Illinois



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MAX-lab

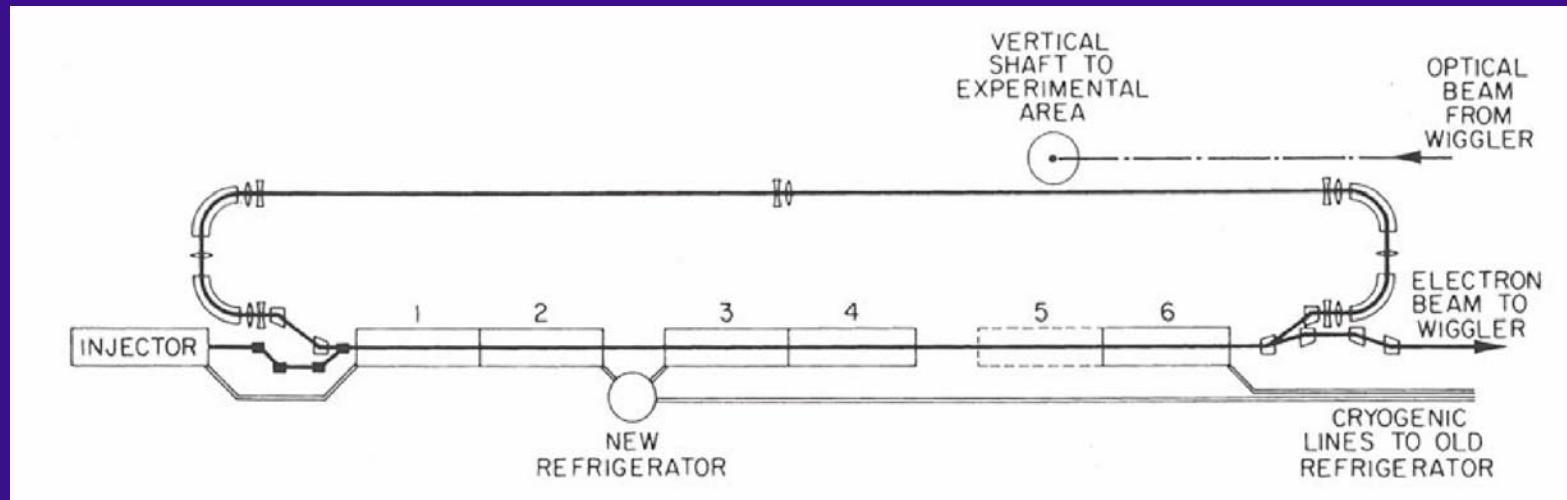
S. Werin

Stanford SCA

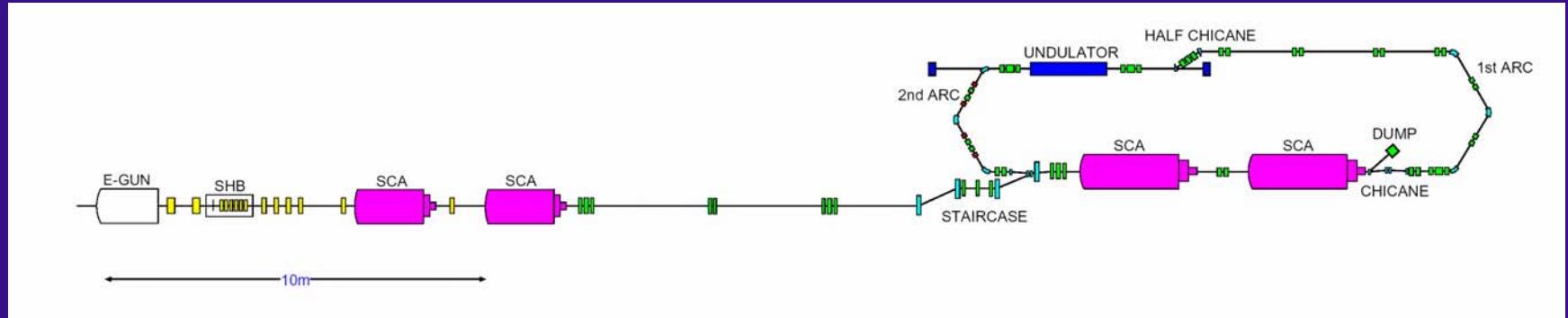
First energy recovery

T.I. Smith, et al, NIM A 259 (1987) 1-7

50 MeV

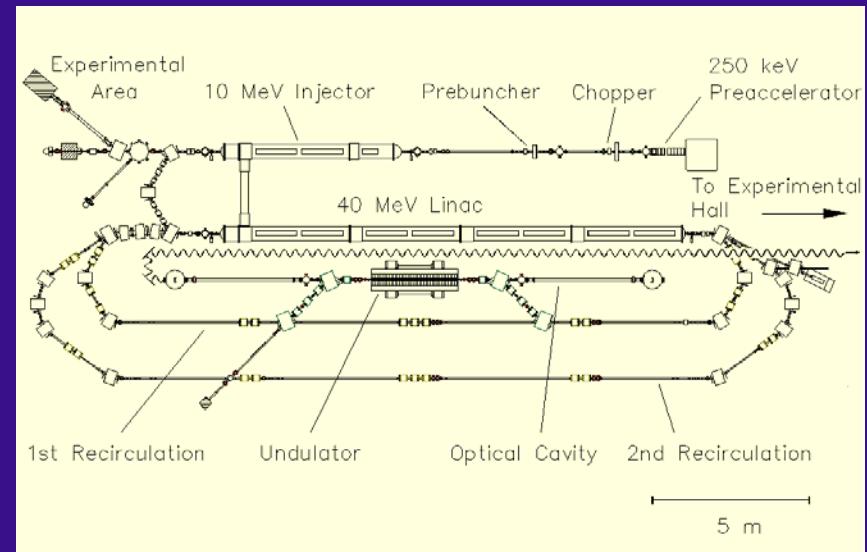


JAERI – ERL + FEL

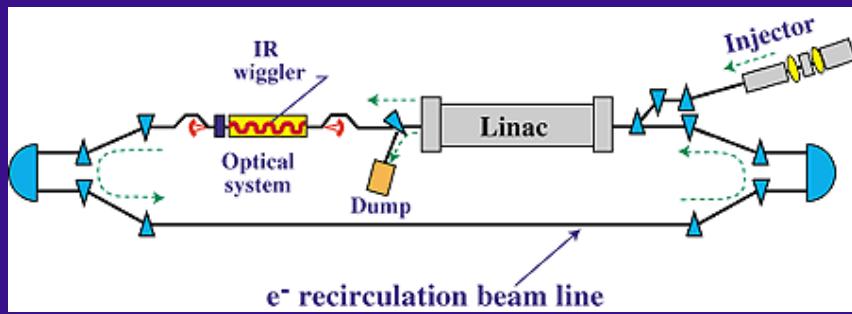


17 MeV
5 mA
In operation

S-DALINAC - Darmstadt



130 MeV

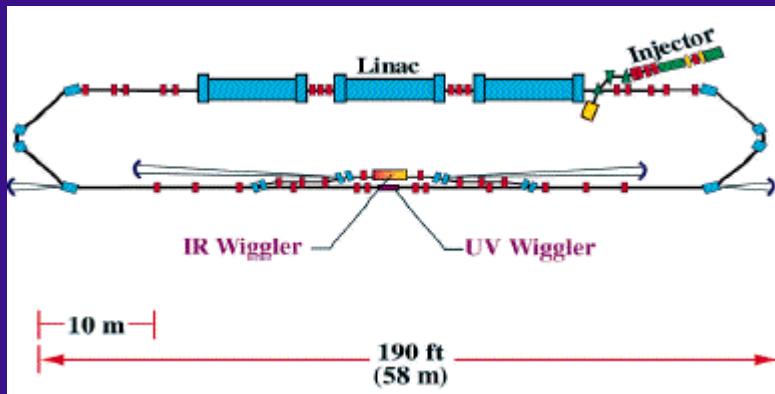


IR Demo FEL

In operation since 1999

40 MeV

5 mA



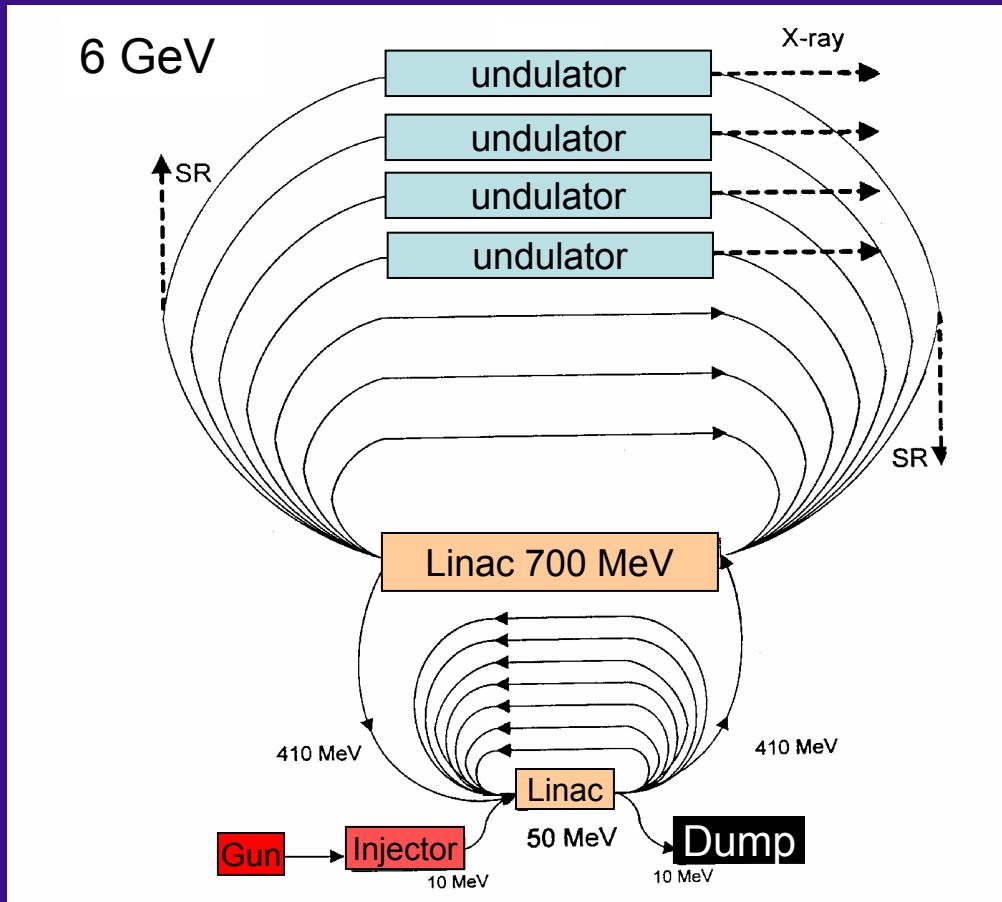
FEL upgrade

2003 -

160 MeV

10 mA

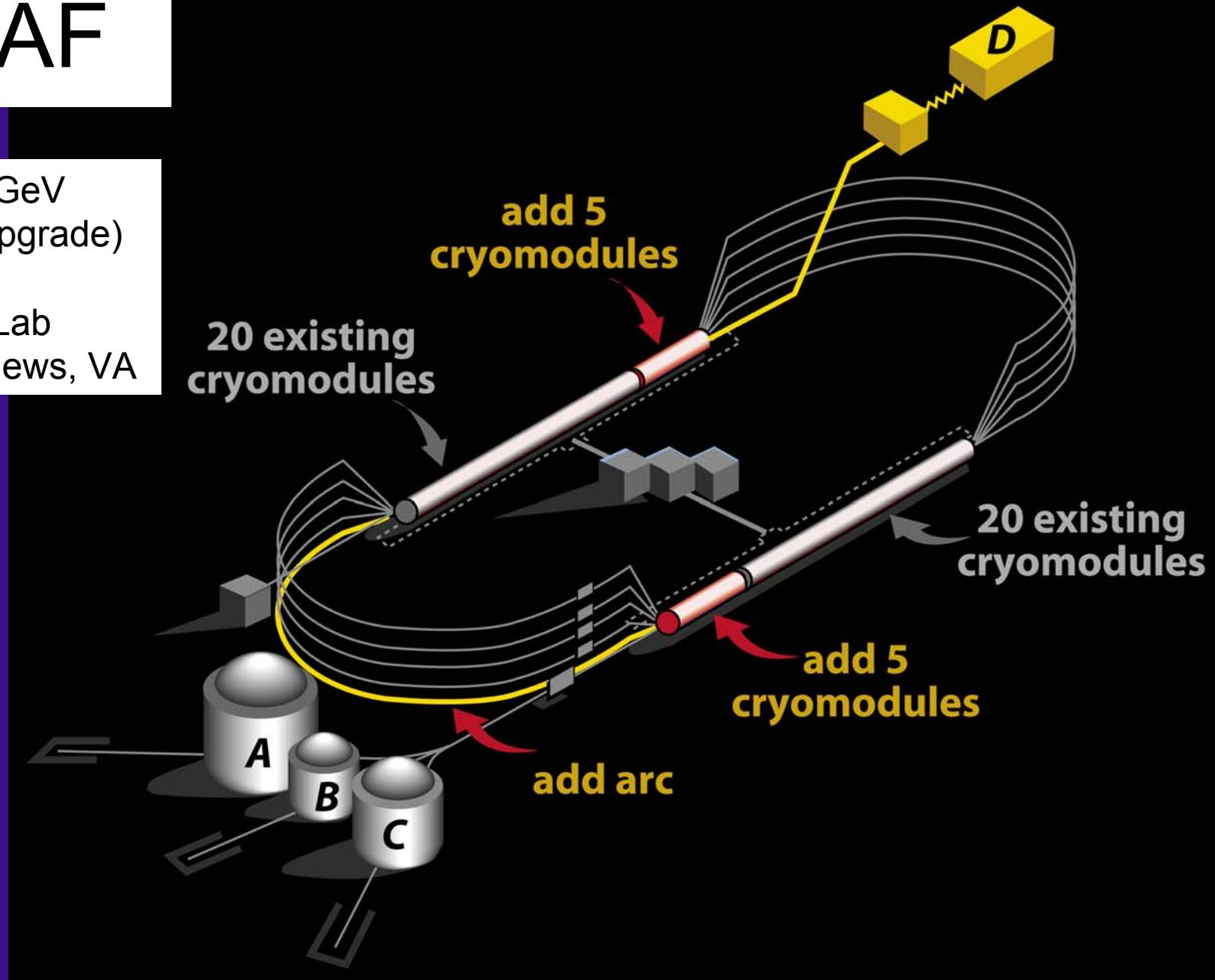
Multipass
Accelerator
Recuperator
Source
Novosibirsk



CEBAF

CEBAF 6 GeV
(12 GeV upgrade)

Jefferson Lab
Newport News, VA



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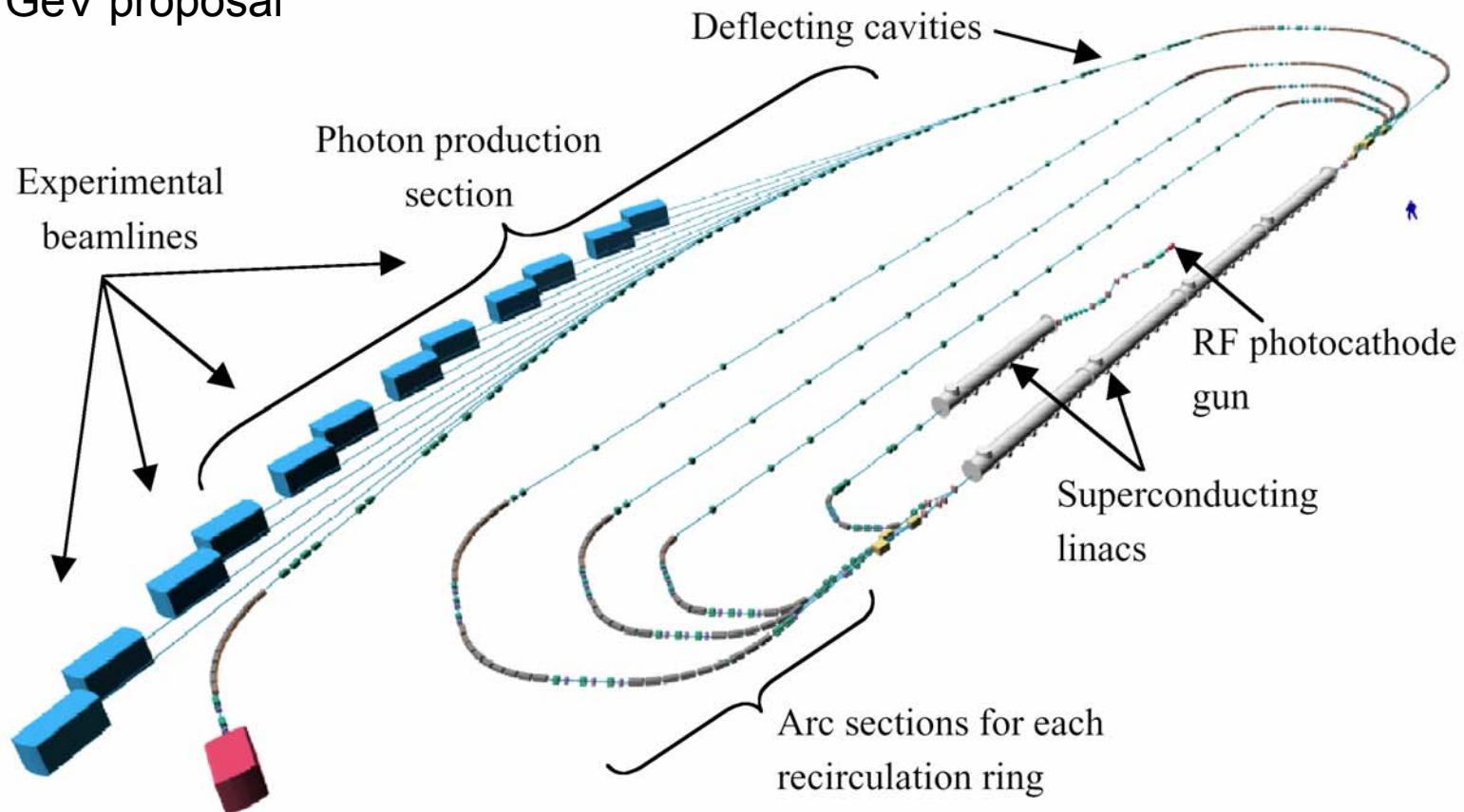
MAX-lab

•••
S. Werin

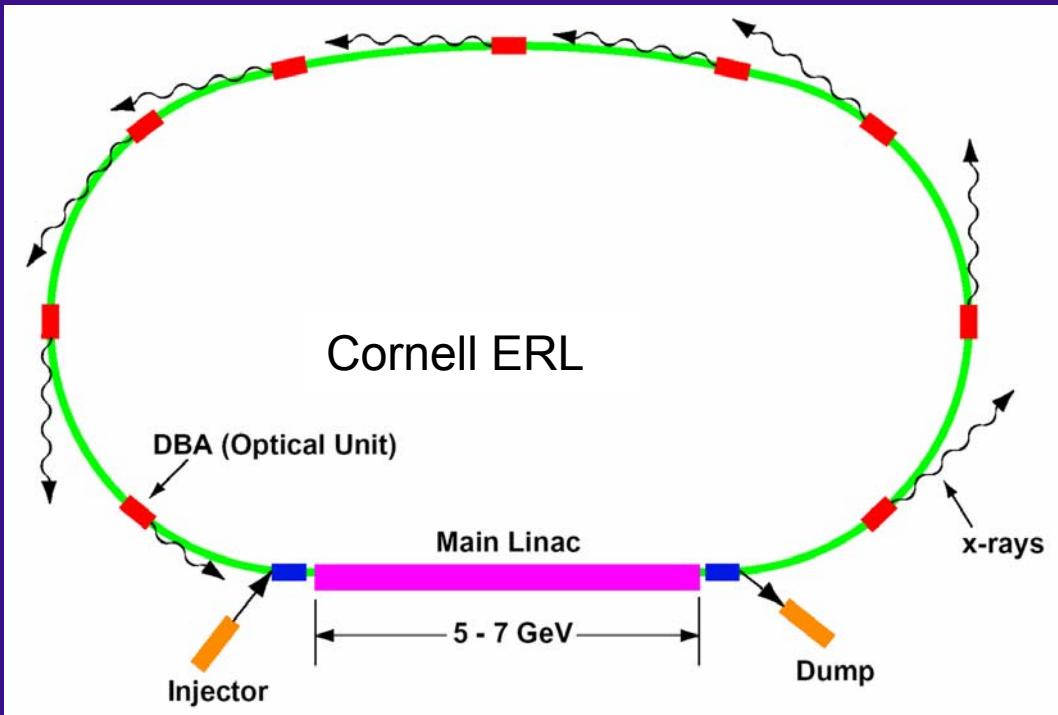
http://www1.jlab.org/ul/jpix/high/upgrade_187.jpg

Multi-user facility proposal
Repetition rate 10 kHz
Pulse length < 100 fs
Current 10 μ A

3 GeV proposal



Cornell-Jefferson ERL

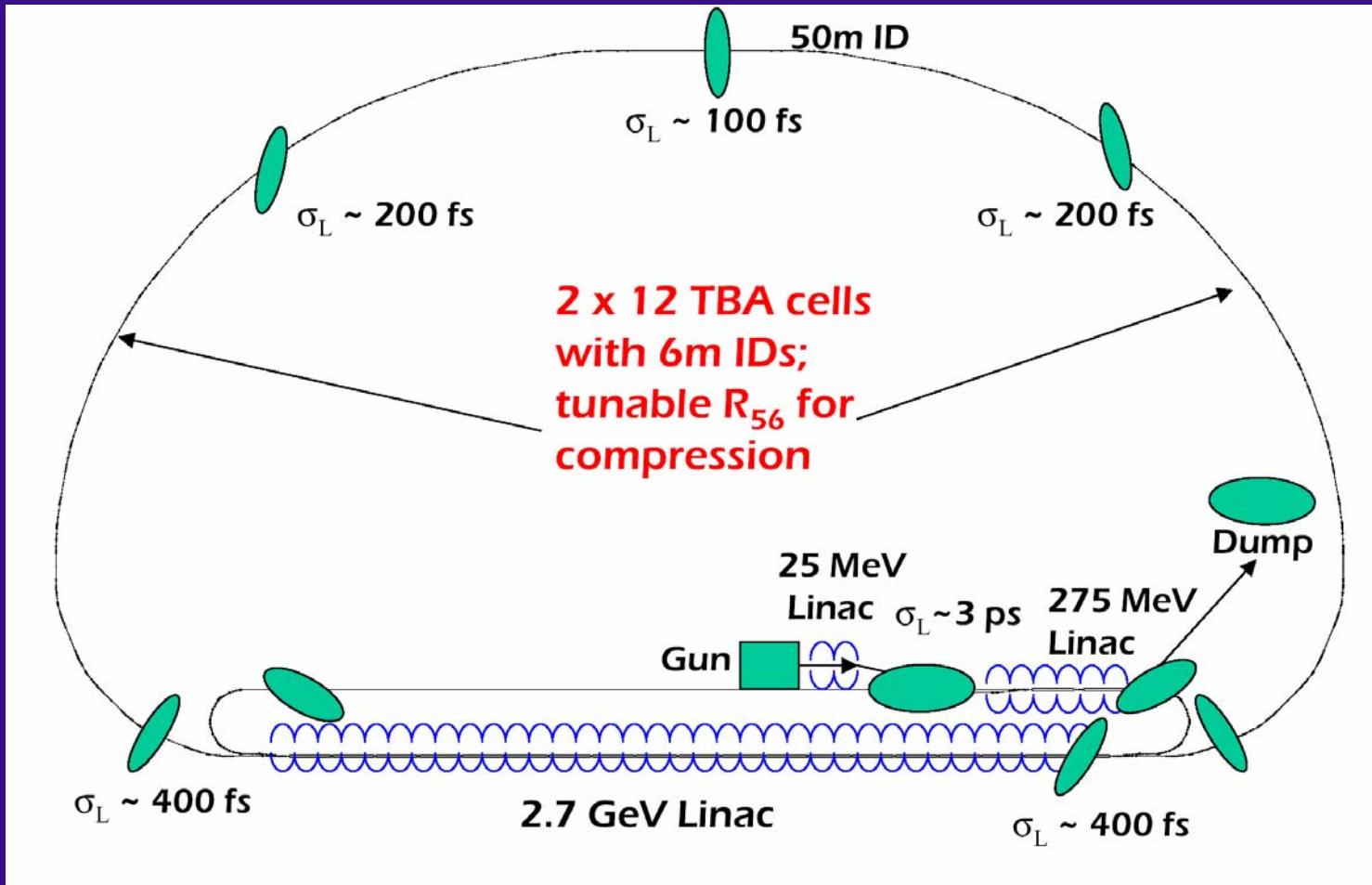


Proposal

Cornell, Ithaca NY

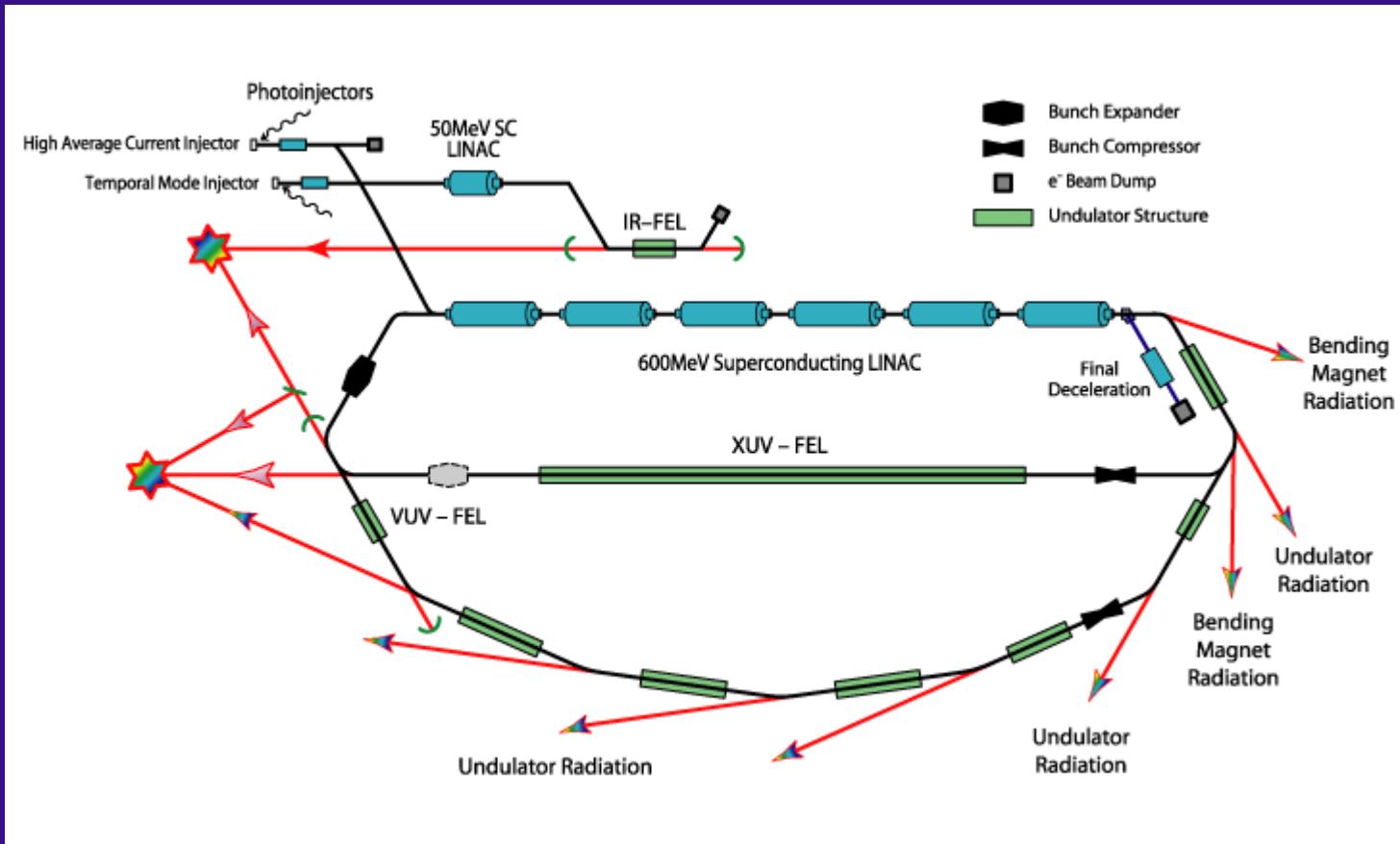
Energy 100 MeV phase I
5 GeV phase II

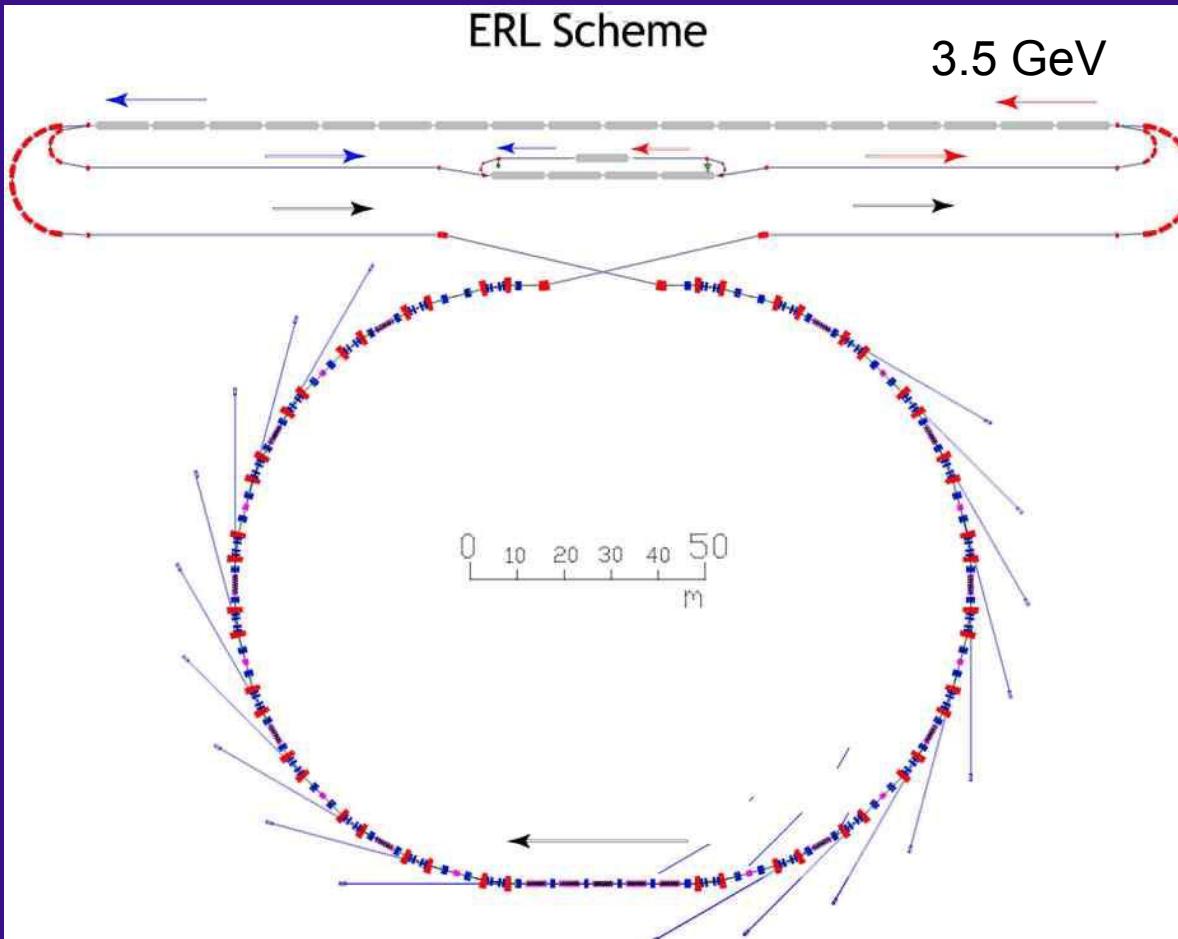
Current 10/100 mA



4 GLS

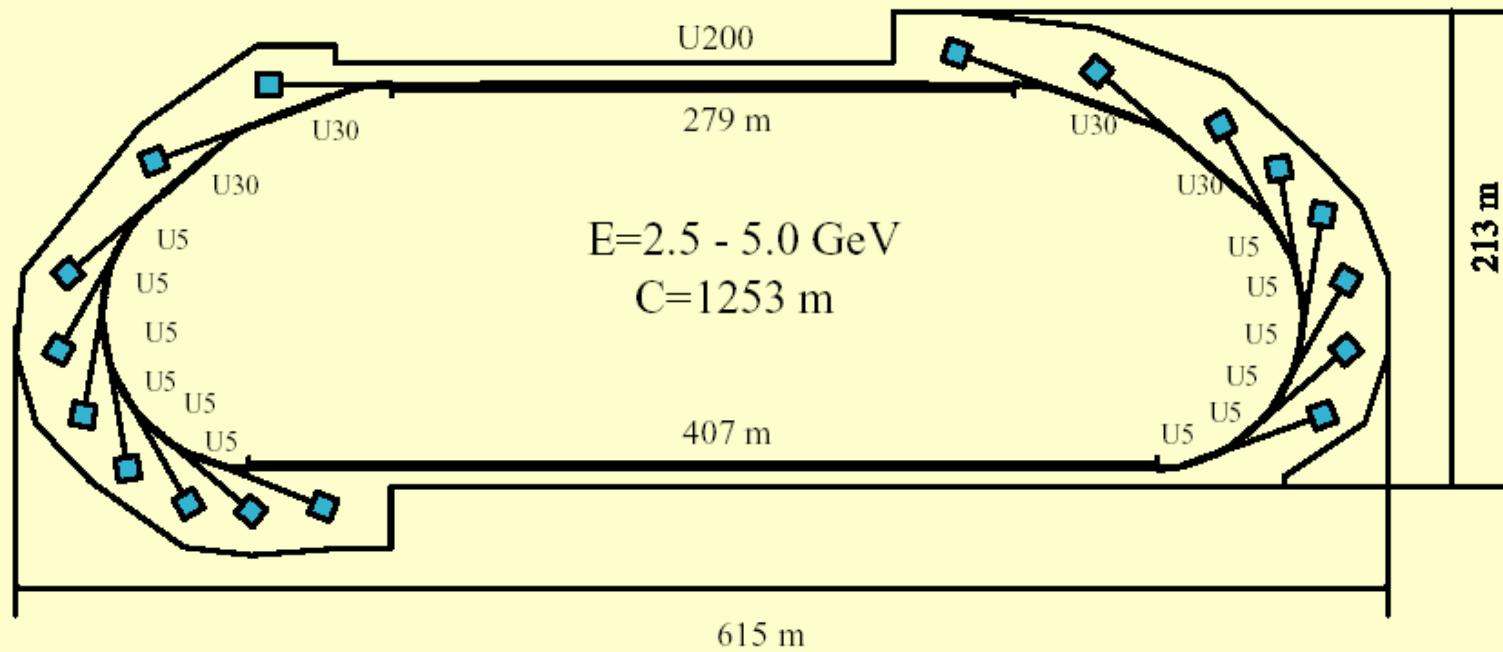
Daresbury, UK





Photon Factory - KEK

Energy	2.5 ~ 5.0 GeV
Beam Current	~100 mA
Horizontal Emittance	~0.01 nmRad
Bunch Length	1 ps ~ 100 fs



Summary

ERLs will give us

- **Fs pulses** (some tricks needed)
- CW (almost) KHz-MHz repetition rate
- Brilliance \geq new rings above 5 GeV
- Diffraction limited < 2-5 KeV = "Ultimate source"
- Reduced radiation from dump (v. linacs)

- Proof of principle done
- Many new proposals, especially in the US
- Compact CW driver for FEL

But

- Small energy savings
- Instabilities limits current
- HOMs limits short bunches

	Diffraction limit	Coherence	Fs pulses	Multi user	Brilliance, average	Brilliance, peak	Rep. rate
Storage ring	-hor, +vert	-	-	+	0	-	+
FEL	0	+	+	0	0	+	-
ERL	0	-	+	+	0	-	0

END