



# Does the short pulse mode need energy recovery?

| Rep. rate    | Beam power @ 5GeV |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1nC @ 100MHz | 500MW             | <b>Absolutely</b> |
| 1nC @ 10MHz  | 50MW              | ↓<br><b>Maybe</b> |
| 1nC @ 1MHz   | 5MW               | ↓                 |
| 1nC @ 100kHz | 0.5MW             | <b>No</b>         |

Most applications we have heard about need **MORE** photons per pulse and will do fine with **LESS** than 1MHz repetition rate (max ~100 kHz is OK).

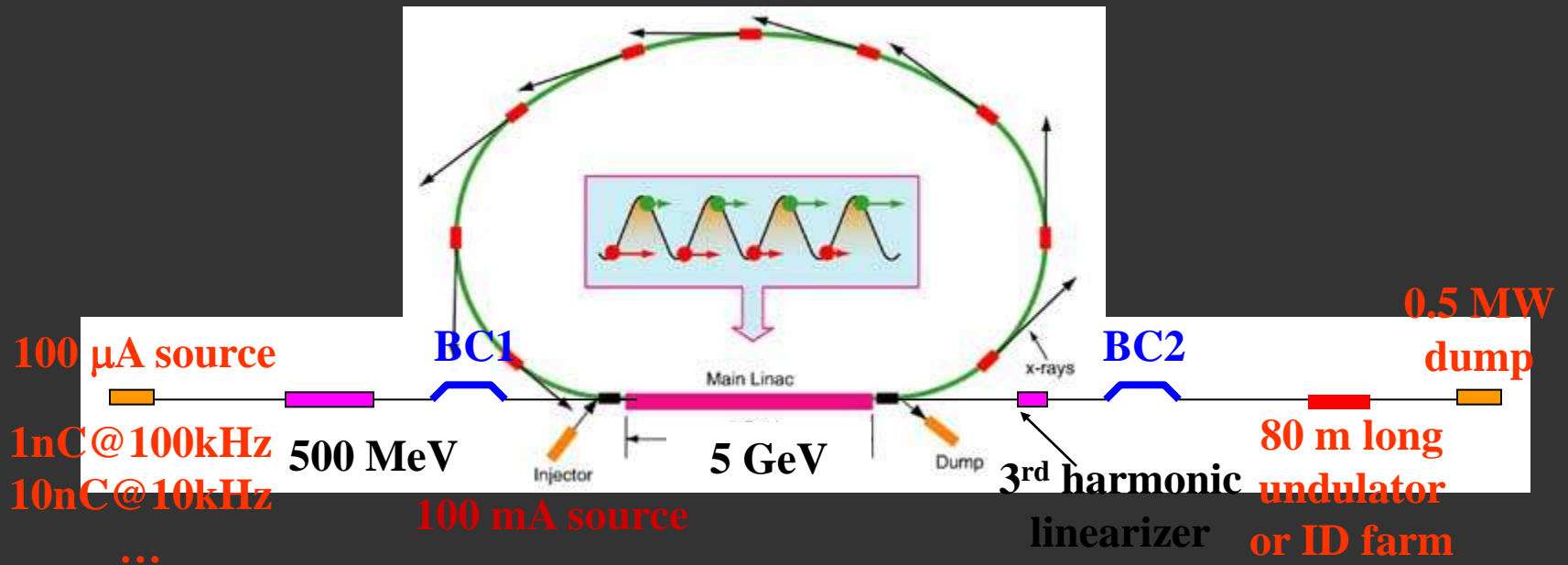


# Compressing high ave current (ERL) bunches is a bad idea...

- ERL is a single stage compressor → must have large energy chirp imposed by the 5 GeV linac → increases energy spread by  $> \times 10$ .
- Emittance growth due to CSR is penalty one has to pay when bunches are being compressed (easily  $\sim \times 10$  degradation).
- The current will *have* to be reduced (e.g. 1nC@1MHz) anyway due to problems with resistive heating and wakefields in the arc.
- As a result, the high brightness users will *abhor* the short pulse people.



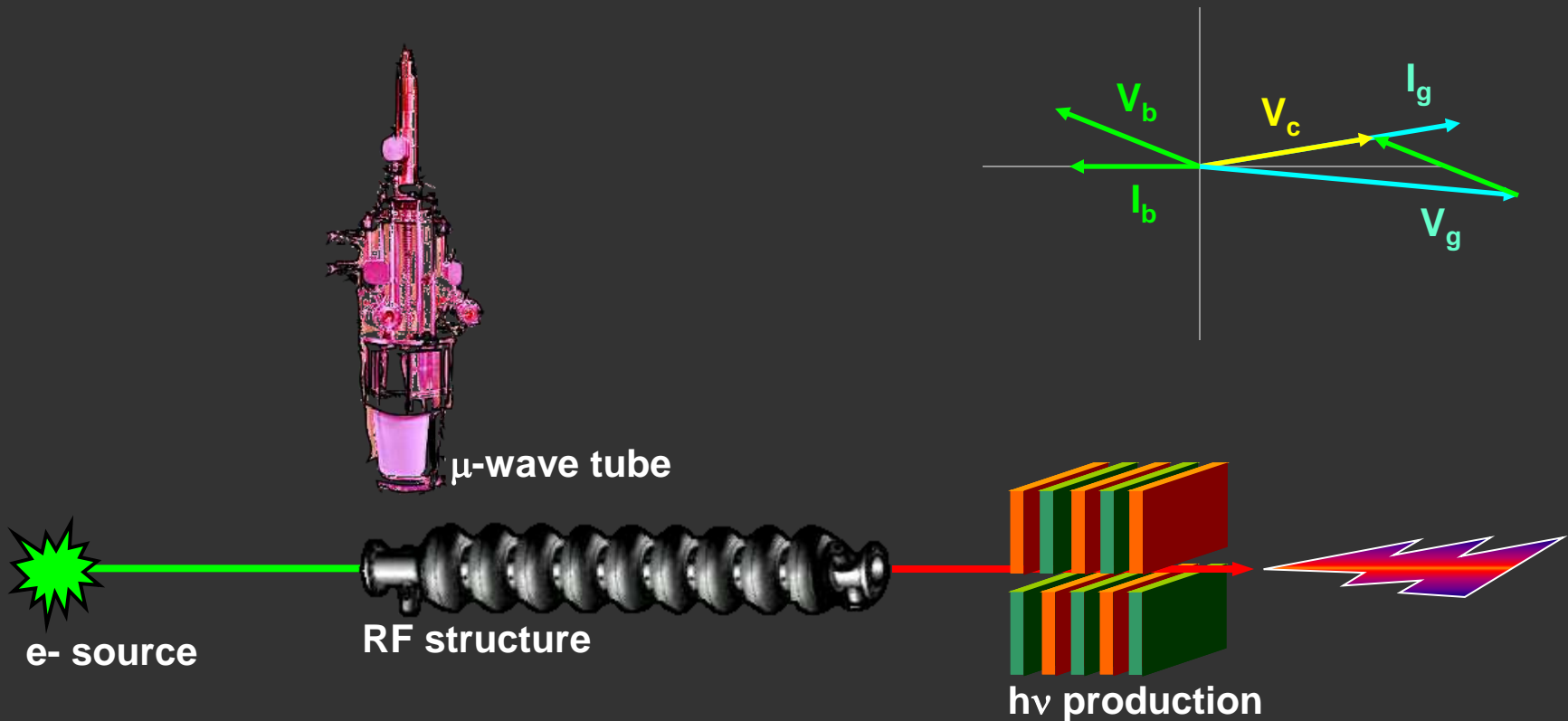
# Simultaneous short pulses and generic ERL running



- 10% energy difference between 100 mA and 0.1 mA beams is plenty to separate the beams
- Multiple stage bunch compression

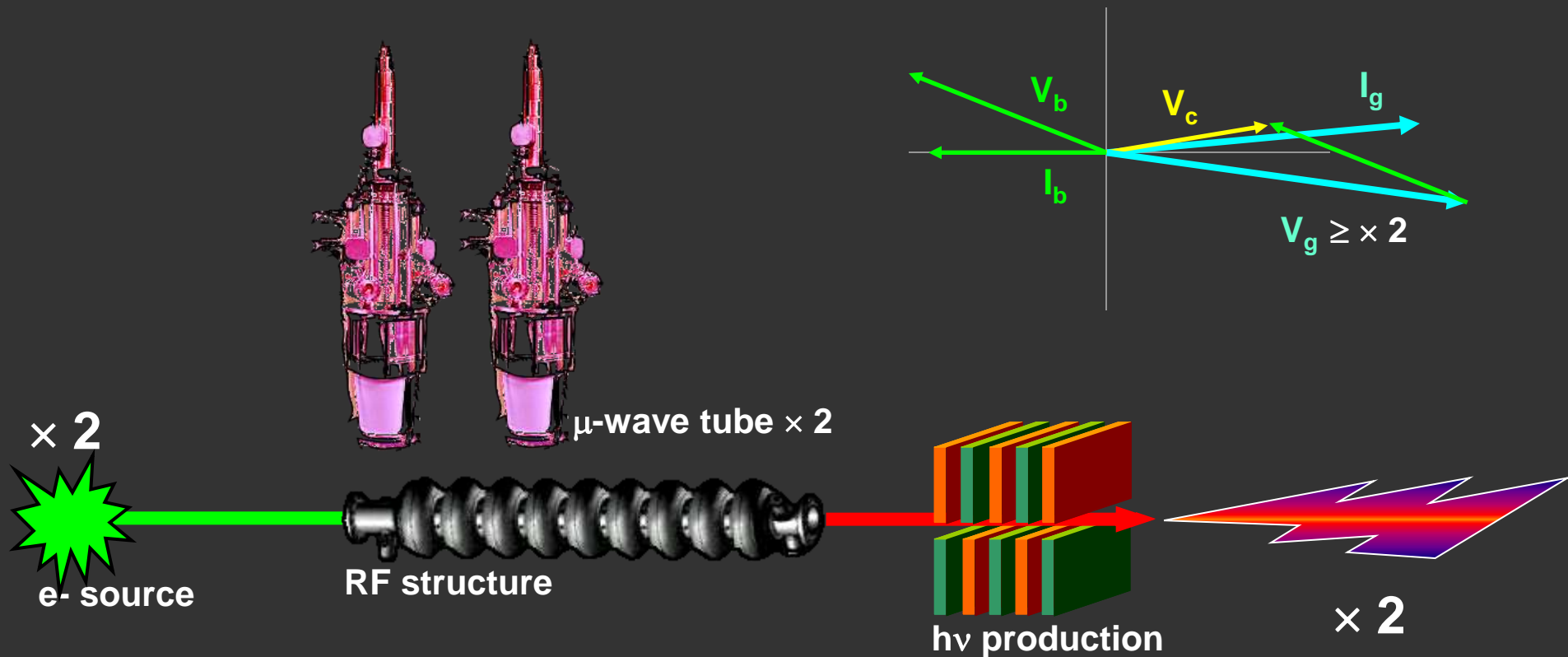


# ERL Concept: conventional linac



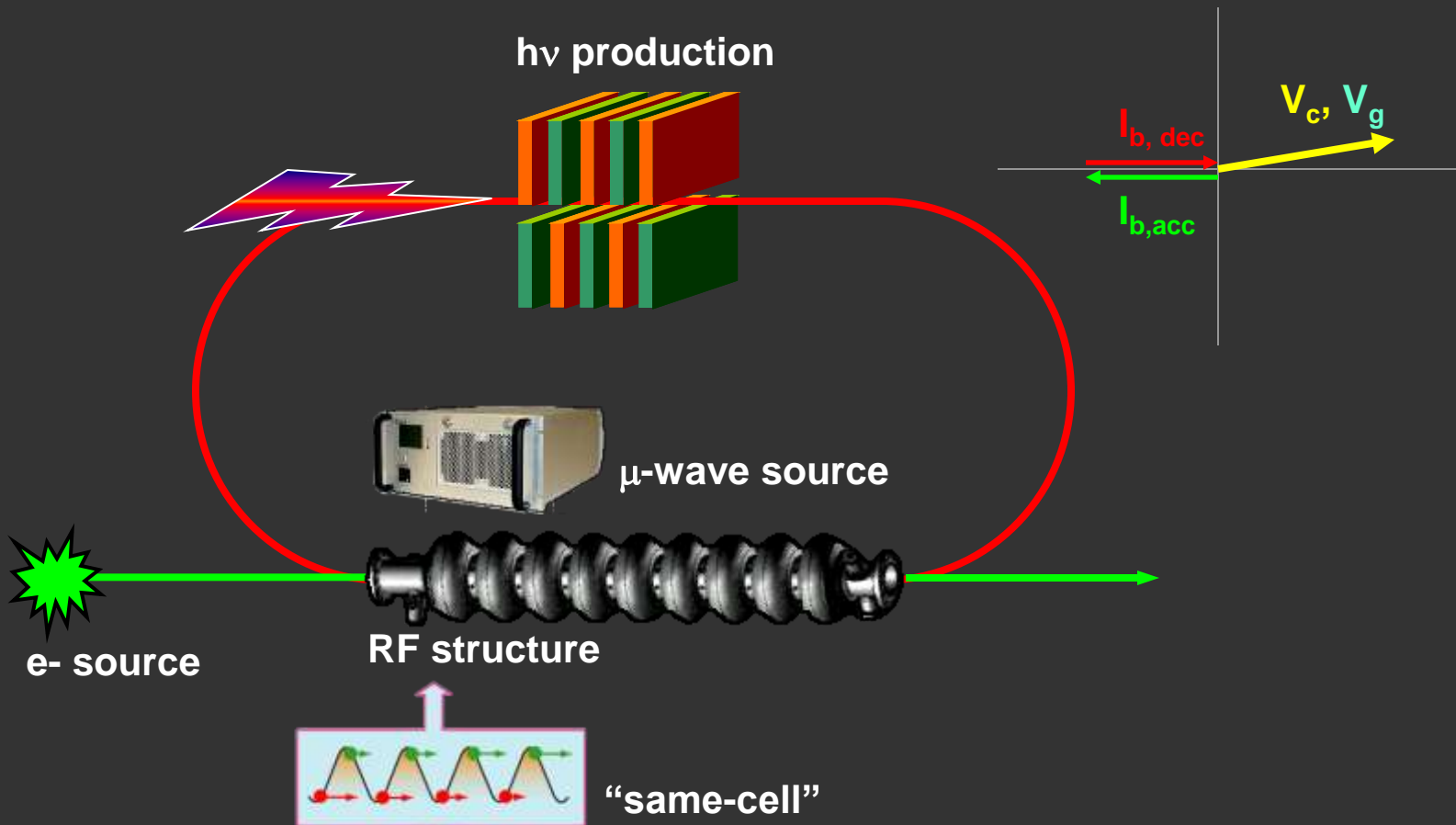


# ERL Concept: conventional linac



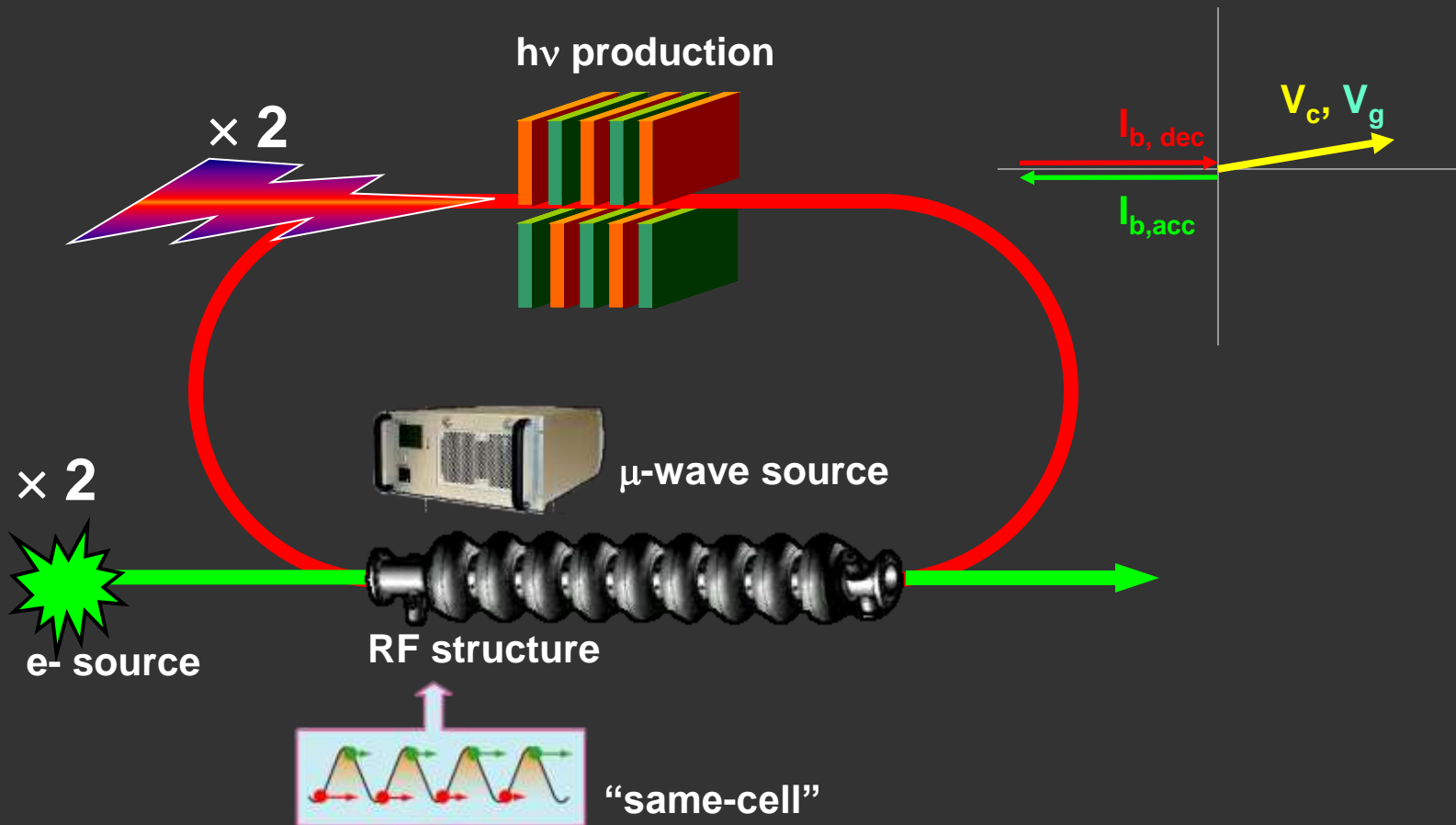


# ERL Concept: energy recovery linac



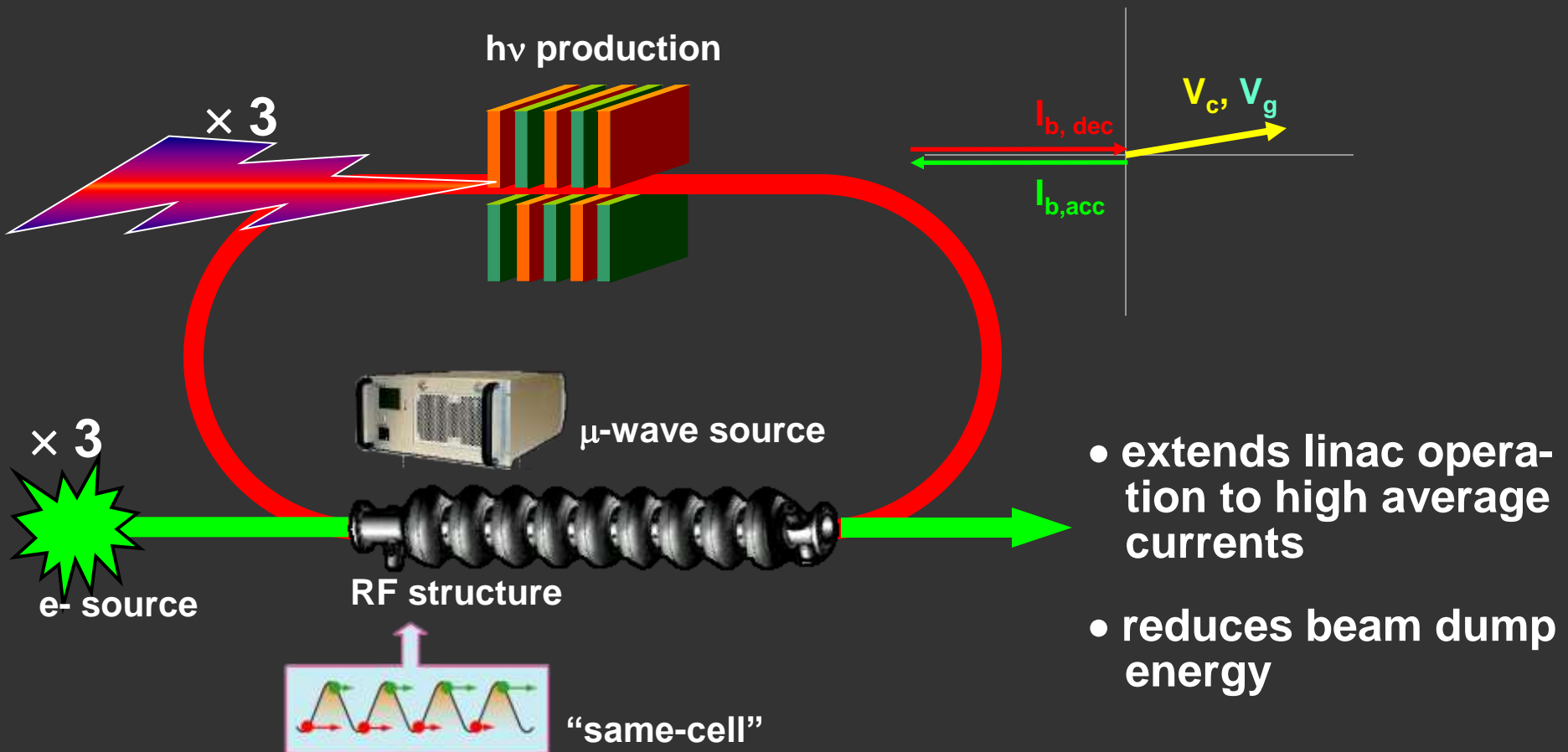


# ERL Concept: energy recovery linac





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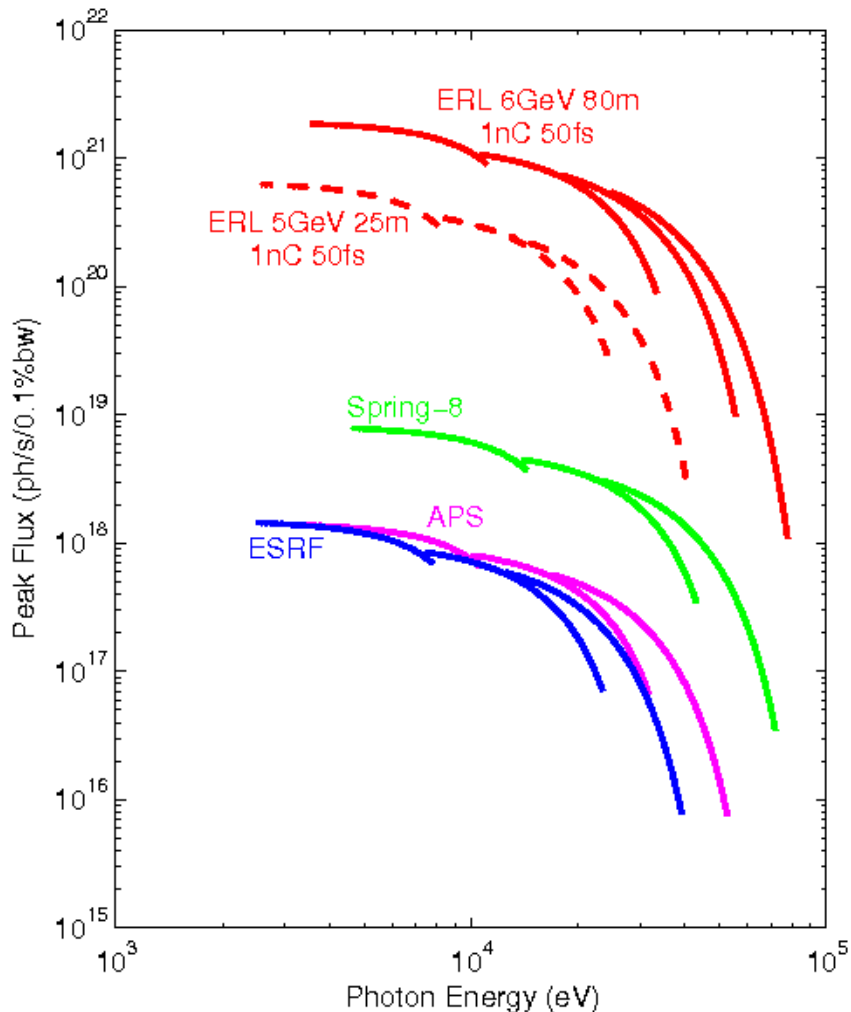


## Can ERL 0.1 A beam co-exist with 0.1 mA?

- currently, each SRF cavity in the main linac is spec'ed for roughly 15 MV voltage, each powered by a klystron of 15 kW
- Beam loading due to 100 microAmps beam is only 1.5 kW – 10% of the klystron power
- HOM problems in the linac should be addressable as well: *low* average current; bunch is real short *only* after BC2
- 0.1 mA bunches can have arbitrary RF phase – can be used to one's advantage



# Performance of 80 m long undulator

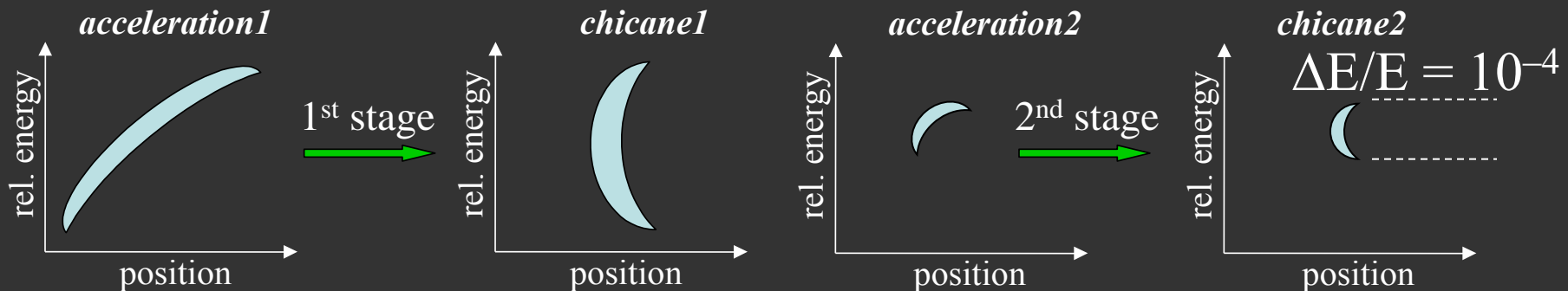
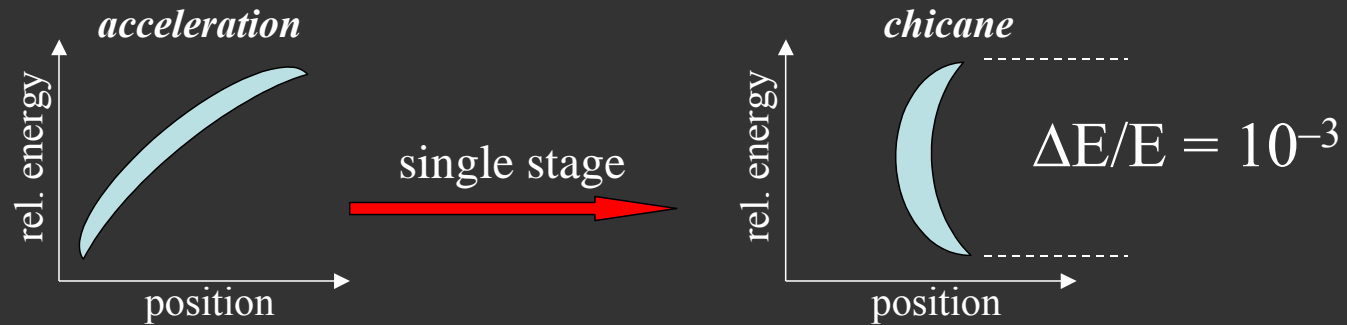


- Hybrid (vanadium permendur), 2.3 cm period; min gap 5 mm
- **$10^9$  Photons/pulse/0.1%BW** for 1nC bunch



# Multiple stage compression

- TESLA XFEL: 3 stages; LCLS: 2 stages; BESSY XFEL: 2 stages
- Vanilla ERL: *1 stage*
- Proposed short pulse line in ERL: *2 stages*





# Parametrized 3D FEL simulations applied to the short pulse line specs

Case 3

|                                  |                      |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Beam energy                      | 5 GeV                |
| Charge per bunch                 | 770 pC               |
| Normalized slice emittance (rms) | 1 mm-mrad            |
| Bunch length (rms)               | 0.03 mm              |
| Peak current                     | 3 kA                 |
| Average beta-function            | 7 m                  |
| Slice fractional energy spread   | $2.9 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| Total fractional energy spread   | $9.0 \times 10^{-3}$ |

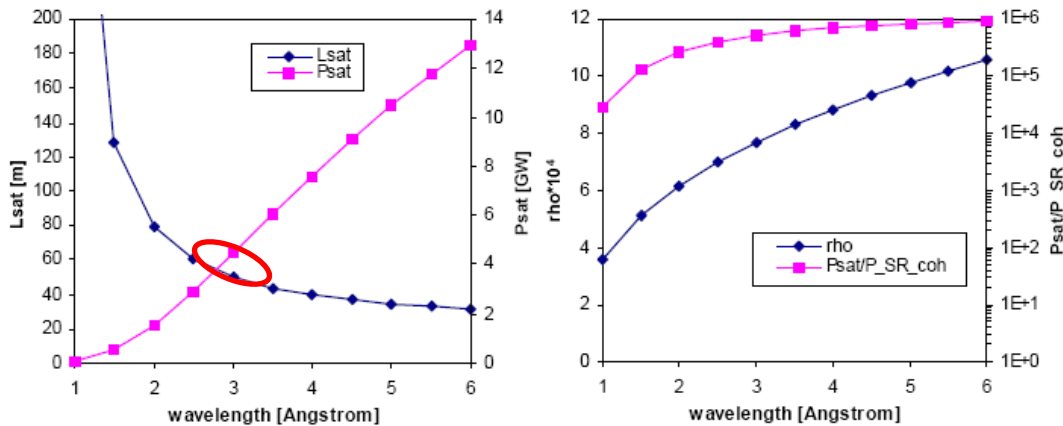


Fig. 4. Case 3: saturation length and peak power (left);  $\rho$  and ratio of SASE coherent power to spontaneous SR coherent power as given by (8) (right).

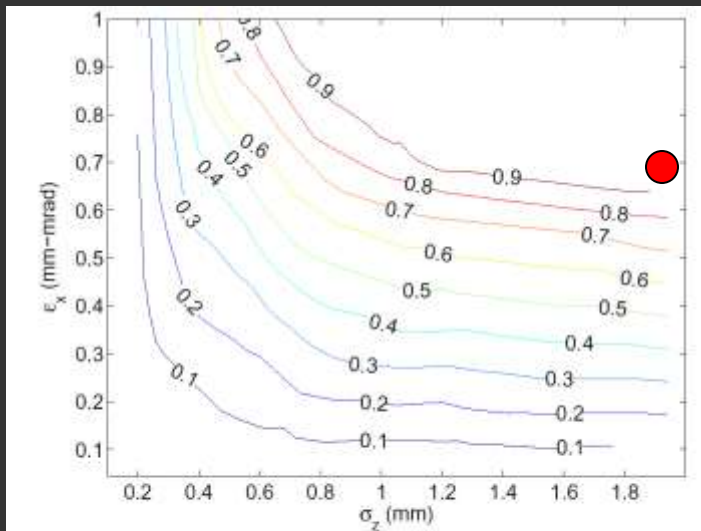
- 80 m undulator should lase at  $\sim 3-4$  keV;
- Undulator K is large (2.7)  $\rightarrow$  3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic lasing will happen

**3–4 keV:  $10^{12}$  ph/pulse**  
**10–12 keV:  $>10^{10}$  ph/pulse**  
**rep rate: up to 0.1 MHz**



# Is there an electron source capable of 100 kHz 1nC emittance <1mm-mrad?

- not at the moment
- *but*, a source similar to the one currently being built at Cornell has been simulated to be up to the challenge



1nC, 0.7 mm-mrad,  
66 A peak current

FIG. 10: Transverse emittance vs: bunch length for various charges in the injector (nC).



## Summary

- The proposed short pulse beamline takes advantage of two unique to ERL technologies (hi rep rate photoinjectors, SRF);
- Multiple stage compression will enable small energy spread, resulting in saturation length of ~60-80 m with parameters that we believe are achievable;
- Simultaneous running of ERL and the short pulse experiments appear feasible;
- Will put the accelerator to the frontiers of light source development & performance for many years to come.



## Additional thoughts

- High bunch charge injector is needed in any event to provide optimal fat bunches for timing exp.;
- Only 10% of additional linac is required, i.e. cannot be “make it or break it” from monetary point of view;
- Initially, non-XFEL option can be pursued with a long undulator (but not 80 m necessarily) producing  $10^9$  photons/pulse @ 0.1 MHz;
- Upgrade with 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic linearizer linac (if required) and extended undulator will move the ERL accelerator into the new regime of high rep rate XFELs.