

OSC simulation update

Suntao Wang

10/24/2017

Important parameters (TT-OSC):

$$\epsilon_{\max} = \frac{\mu_0^2}{k^2 (\beta_p M_{51}^2 - 2\alpha_p M_{51} M_{52} + \gamma_p M_{52}^2)} \quad \left(\frac{\Delta P}{P}\right)_{\max} = \frac{\mu_0}{k \tilde{M}_{56}} \quad (\tilde{M}_{56})_{\max} = \frac{\mu_0}{k \delta E/E}$$

$$\mu_0 = 2.405$$

$$\lambda = 1E-6$$

$$\delta E/E = 2E-4$$

$$(M_{56})_{\max} = 1.9E-3$$

$$\text{Sample lengthening: } a_x = k \sqrt{\epsilon (\beta_p M_{51}^2 - 2\alpha_p M_{51} M_{52} + \gamma_p M_{52}^2)}$$

$$a_p = k \tilde{M}_{56} \delta p$$

↓ The smaller, the better ↗

$$\text{Cooling rates: } \lambda_x = \frac{k \xi_0}{2} (M_{56} - \tilde{M}_{56}) \quad \lambda_s = \frac{k \xi_0}{2} \tilde{M}_{56}$$

Both λ_x and λ_s need to be positive for cooling.

$$\text{Cooling decrement: } \frac{\Delta P}{P} = -\xi \sin(k \Delta s) \quad \text{corrected: } \frac{\Delta P}{P} = -\xi \left(1 - \frac{\Delta s}{N_u \lambda}\right) \sin(k \Delta s)$$

$$\langle \Delta \epsilon \rangle = 2\pi \epsilon \xi k * (M_{51} \sqrt{\frac{\beta_p}{\beta_k}} (\eta_k (\cos \varphi - \alpha_k \sin \varphi) - \eta'_k \beta_k \sin \varphi) + M_{52} \frac{\eta_k}{\sqrt{\beta_k} \beta_p} ((\alpha_k - \alpha_p) \cos \varphi + (1 + \alpha_k \alpha_p) \sin \varphi) + M_{52} \eta'_k \sqrt{\frac{\beta_k}{\beta_p}} (\cos \varphi + \alpha_p \sin \varphi))$$

$\langle \Delta \epsilon \rangle$ need to be negative for cooling.

Optical amplifier gain:

$$\frac{\langle \Delta \epsilon \rangle}{\epsilon} < 1$$

ξ is set to meet the above requirement.

Single element test: 200 particles, track for 50 turns, excitation and damping turned on
Each particle receives the energy kick based on its own (x, x', z')

Q45E: large horizontal dispersion 2.05 m in the test lattice (2.1GeV CesrTA lattice)

Initial emittance: $\epsilon_x = 5E-9$

Horizontal cooling, longitudinal heating

$M_{51} = -3.98E-7$, $M_{52} = 2.46E-6$, $M_{56} = 3.61E-8$, $M_{56_T} = -2.12E-7$,
undulator light wavelength: $\lambda = 1 \mu\text{m}$, gain: $\xi_0 = 2E-2$

Cooling range: $\epsilon_{\text{max}} = 1.02E-1$, $(\Delta p/p)_{\text{max}} = -1.8$

Cooling rates: $\lambda_x = 1.56E-02$, $\lambda_s = -1.334E-02$

Change emittance per turn: $\Delta\epsilon = -9.81E-10$, $\Delta s = \sim 1E-9 \rightarrow 1E-11$
 $a_x = 5.3E-4$

Horizontal cooling, longitudinal cooling

$M_{51} = -3.98E-7$, $M_{52} = 2.46E-6$, $M_{56} = 1.6E-6$, $M_{56_T} = 7.51E-7$,
undulator light wavelength: $\lambda = 1 \mu\text{m}$, gain: $\xi_0 = 2E-2$

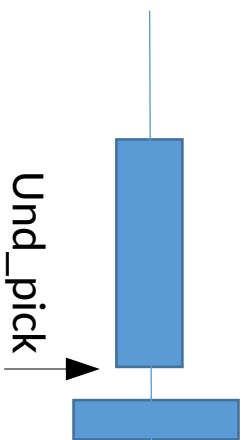
Cooling range: $\epsilon_{\text{max}} = 1.02E-1$, $(\Delta p/p)_{\text{max}} = 0.51$

Cooling rates: $\lambda_x = 1.56E-02$, $\lambda_s = 4.72E-2$

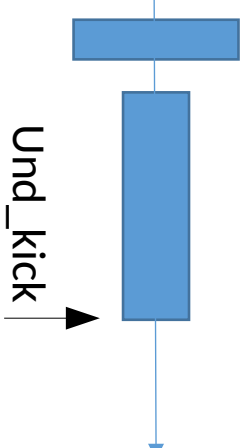
Change emittance per turn: $\Delta\epsilon = -9.81E-10$, $\Delta s = \sim 1E-9 \rightarrow 1E-11$

Simple line test:

Q48W



Q48E



In tracking simulation at each turn:

- Record the particle distribution in z at the end of Und_pick
- Particle receive the energy kick at the end of Und_kick

M_{51} : $-1.02\text{E-}4$, M_{52} = $3.14\text{E-}4$, M_{56} = $7.7\text{E-}7$, $M_{56,T}$ = $-1.52\text{E-}6$,
undulator light wavelength: $\lambda=1\ \mu\text{m}$, gain: $\xi_0=1\text{E-}3$

Cooling range: $\epsilon_{\text{max}}=1.15\text{E-}6$, $(\Delta p/p)_{\text{max}}=-0.25$

Cooling rates: $\lambda_x=7.21\text{E-}3$, $\lambda_s=-4.77\text{E-}3$

Change emittance per turn: $\Delta\epsilon=-4.53\text{E-}10$,

Path length delay: $\Delta s\sim 5\text{E-}8 \rightarrow 1\text{E-}8$, $k\Delta s\sim 0.3$

$a_x=0.16$

Increase $M_{56}=5\text{E-}6$, $M_{56,T}=2.70\text{E-}6$,

undulator light wavelength: $\lambda=1\ \mu\text{m}$, gain: $\xi_0=1\text{E-}3$

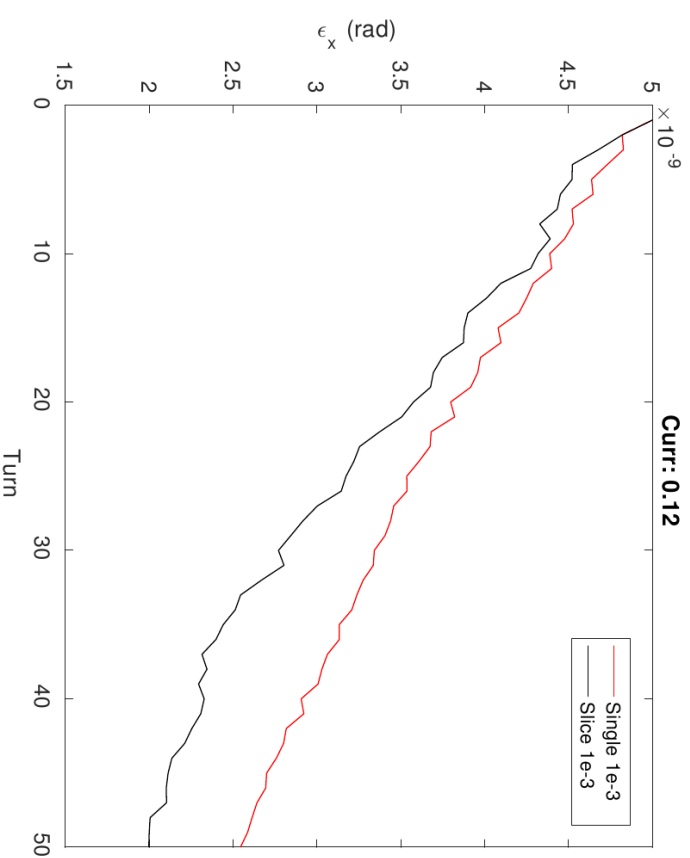
Cooling range: $\epsilon_{\text{max}}=1.16\text{E-}6$, $(\Delta p/p)_{\text{max}}=0.14$

Cooling rates: $\lambda_x=7.23\text{E-}3$, $\lambda_s=8.48\text{E-}3$

Change emittance per turn: $\Delta\epsilon=-4.55\text{E-}10$

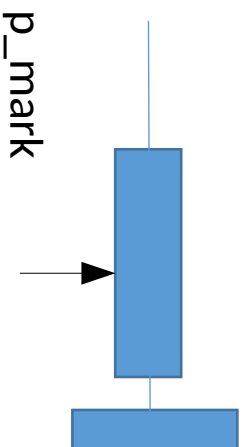
Both horizontal and longitudinal cooling

Initial emittance: $\epsilon_x=5\text{E-}9$
In a 2.1GeV CTA lattice

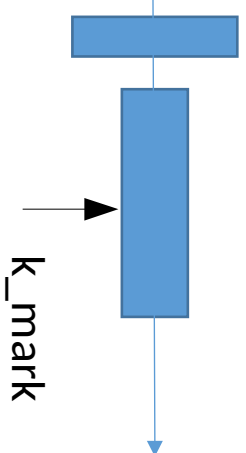


MPE's by passline:

Q48W

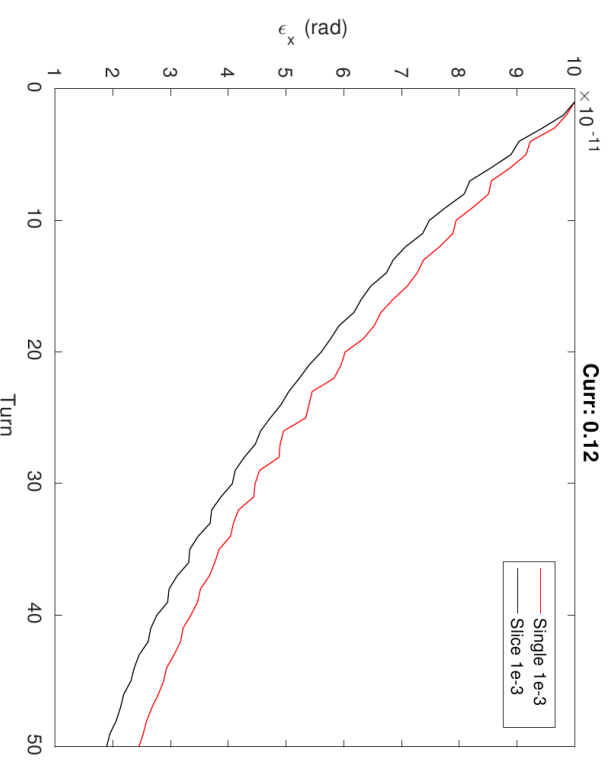


Q48E

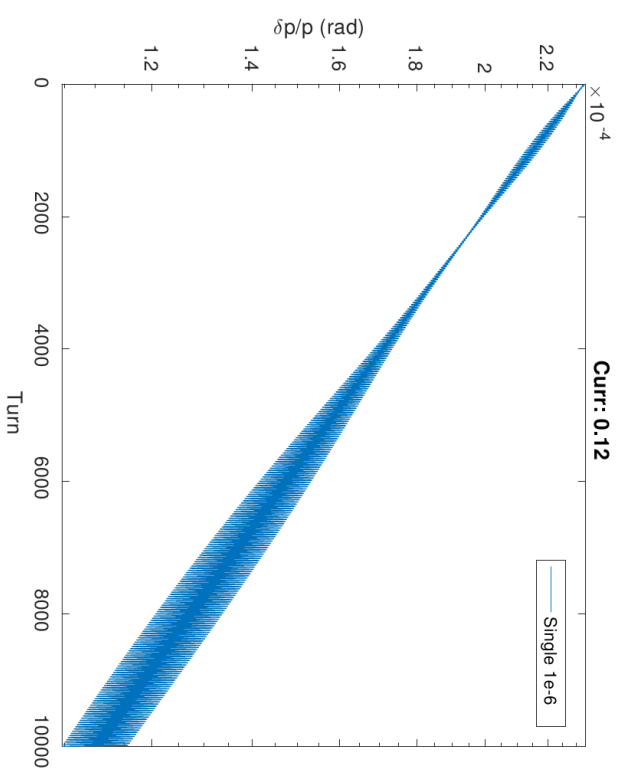
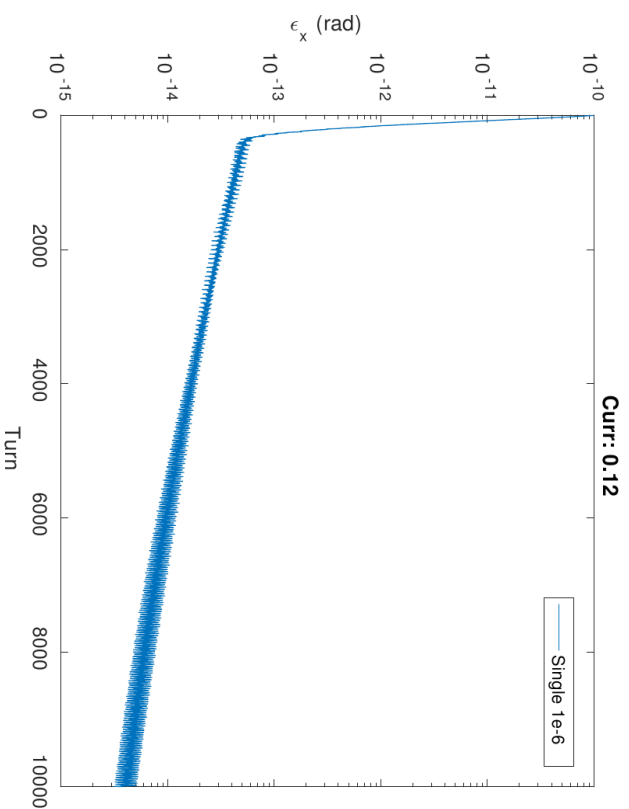


1. $\epsilon_{\text{init}} > \epsilon_{\text{max}}$, no horizontal cooling and $a_x > 2.3$ large
2. $\epsilon_{\text{init}} < \epsilon_{\text{max}}$, horizontal cooling but slow longitudinal cooling
 $\epsilon_{\text{init}} = 1\text{E-}10$, $a_x = 0.77$

$M_{51} = 1.89\text{E-}3$, $M_{52} = -4.09\text{E-}2$, $M_{56} = 1.176\text{E-}2$, $M_{56_T} = 5.35\text{E-}5$,
undulator light wavelength: $\lambda = 1 \mu\text{m}$, gain: $\zeta_0 = 1\text{E-}6$
Cooling range: $\epsilon_{\text{max}} = 9.835\text{E-}10$, $(\Delta p/p)_{\text{max}} = 7.16\text{E-}3$
Cooling rates: $\lambda_x = 3.68\text{E-}2$, $\lambda_s = 1.68\text{E-}4$
Change emittance per turn: $\Delta\epsilon = -4.62\text{E-}11$,
Path length delay: $\Delta s < 3\text{E-}7$ ($k\Delta s \sim 1.88$)



MPE's bypass line



Horizontal: two cooling rates

1-500 turn: $t_x = 32.6$ turns

>500 turn: $t_x = 3806$ turns

Energy cooling rate:

$t_s = 13390.06$ turns

Theoretical cooling rate ratio: $\lambda_x/\lambda_s = 3.688 \times 10^{-2} / 1.688 \times 10^{-4} = 219$

Tracking: $t_s/t_x = 410.7$