

# Donuts in XFEL

some conclusions

tracking in XFEL

possible XY - plots (different linear transformations)

possible projections of phase space (different LT)

tracking from gun to start of L2



# some conclusions

donuts happen **even for the standard case** (pencil beam)

they are observable for phase advances  $\mu_x, \mu_y$  from the cathode that fulfill the **condition**  $\mu_x + n\pi = \mu_y + m\pi = \alpha$  (for a particular value/range of  $\alpha$ ); the necessary condition  $\mu_x - \mu_y \approx (n - m)\pi$  is fulfilled in some ranges of the machine

the width of the range of  $\alpha$  (to observe donuts) is about 20 deg (54 deg) for the hard uniform (strong ring) distribution;  
it was **not possible** to observe to ring **in a wide range** (width > 54 deg)

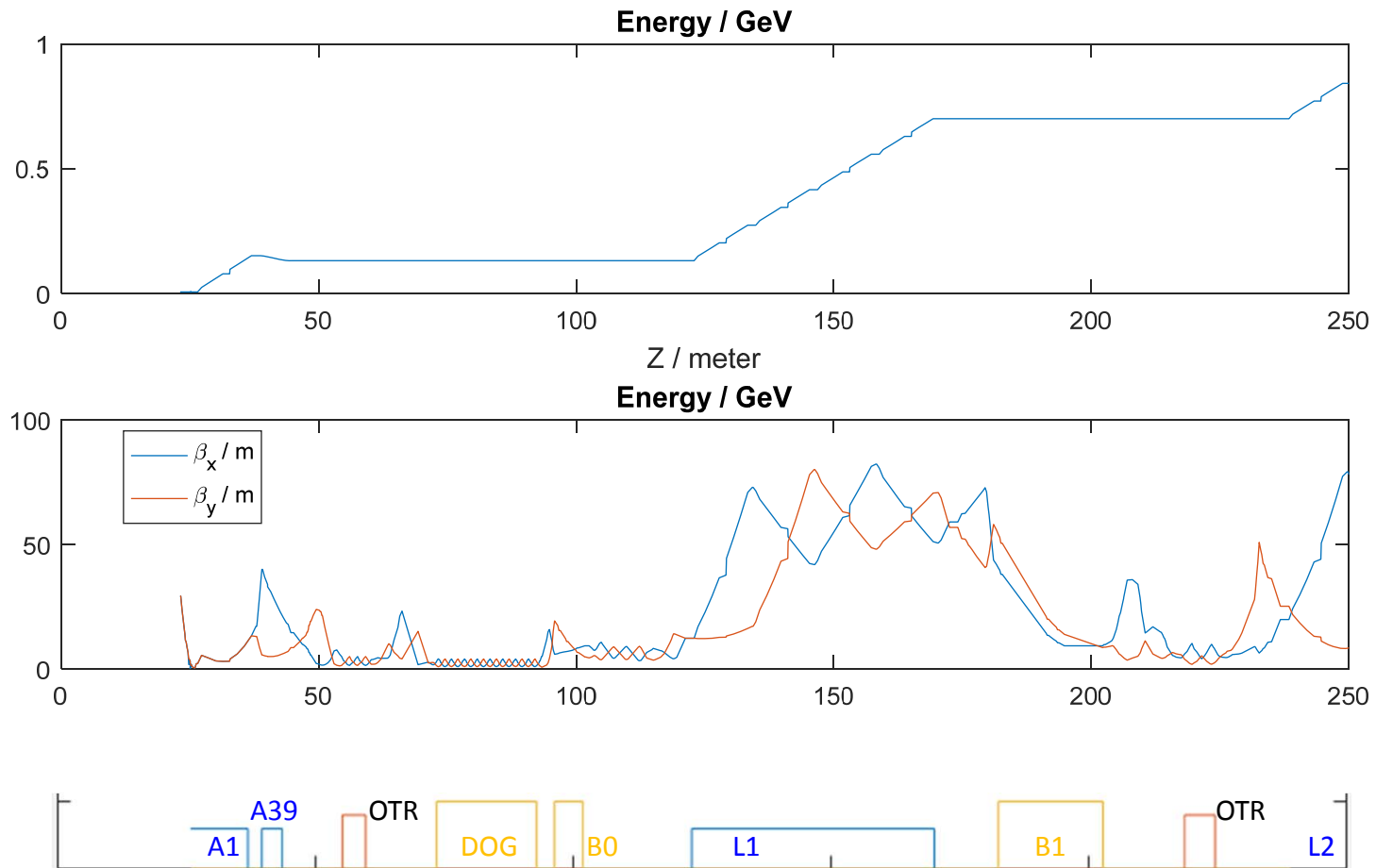
the donut is not very pronounced for the pencil beam, but the effect can be enhanced for donut shaped laser-profiles

the **“cathode picture”** reappears later if  $\mu_x + n\pi = \mu_y + m\pi = 0$

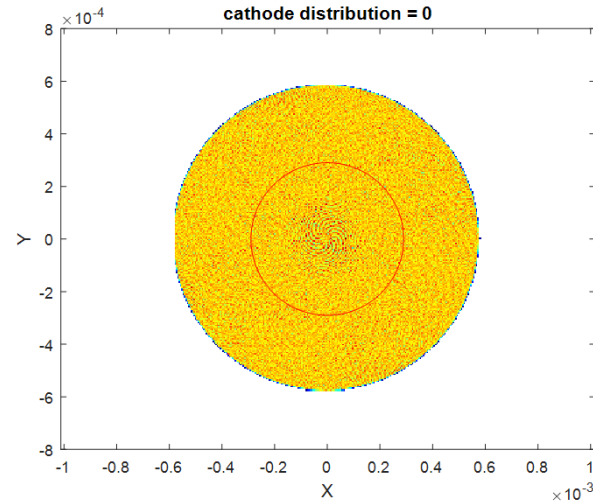
the phase space projections (for a pencil beam) are by far not gaussian;  
usually the core is more populated;  
gaussian fits and tail clipping should give **smaller emittances!**  
larger emittances might be explained by non-linear effects (as saturation)



# tracking from gun to start of L2



# standard case



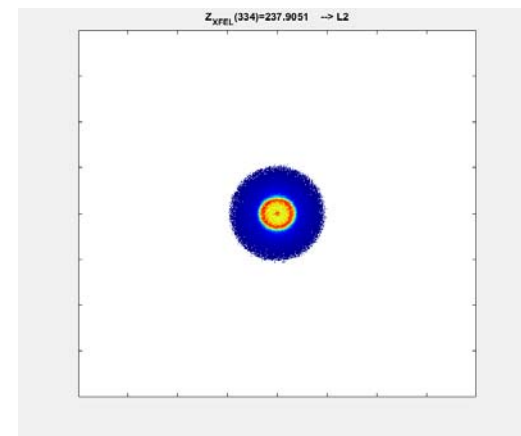
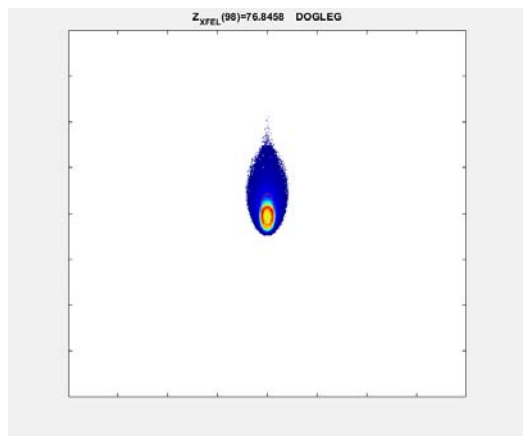
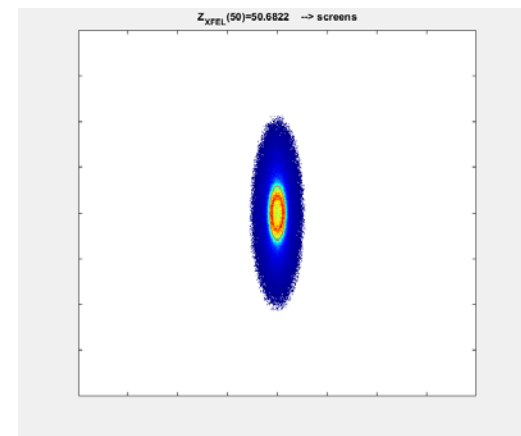
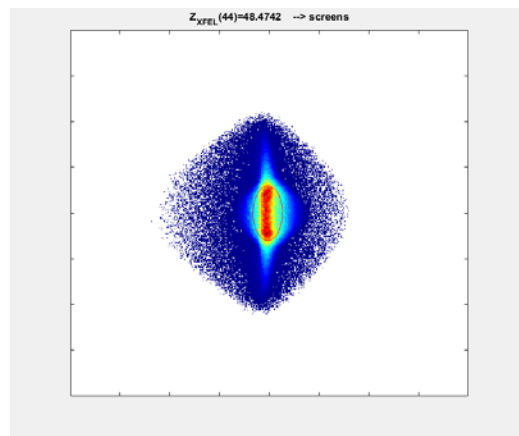
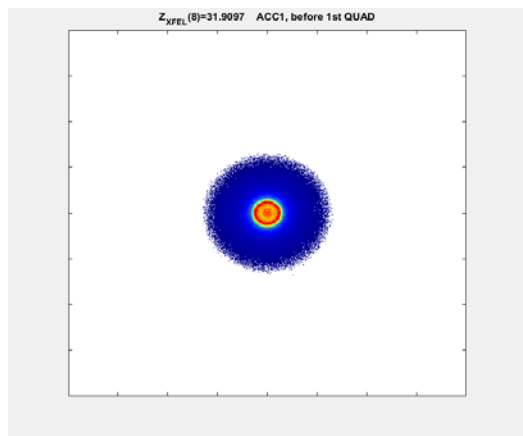
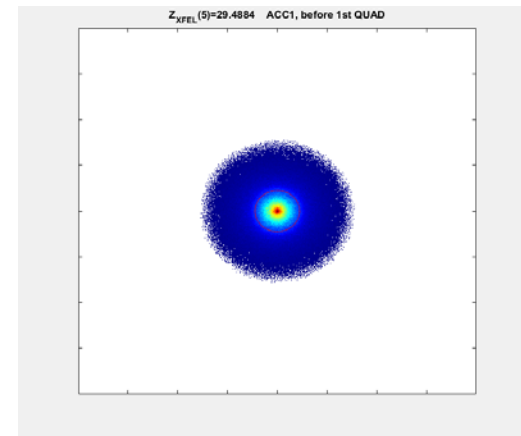
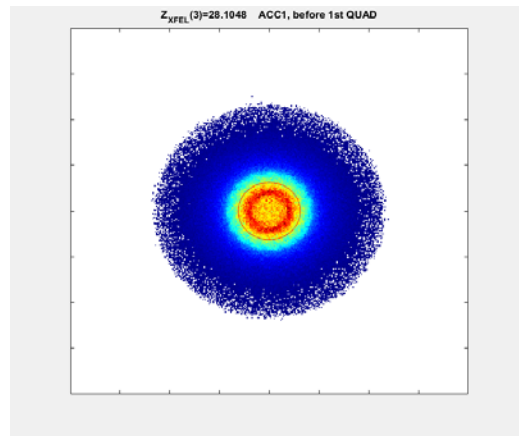
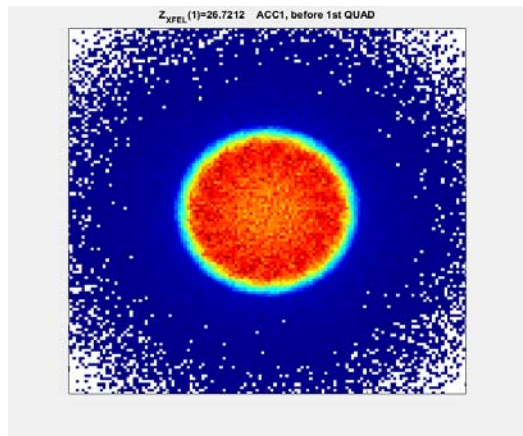
bunch charge = 0.5 nC  
rms width in X and Y = 0.29 mm  
rms bunch length = 12 psec (3.6 mm)  
gaussian distribution  
solenoid optimised for this setting  
0 --> 2.6 m by Astra  
2.6 m --> 216 m by Xtrack (no coupler kicks)

--> many gif files

see [distribution00/versus\\_Z](#)

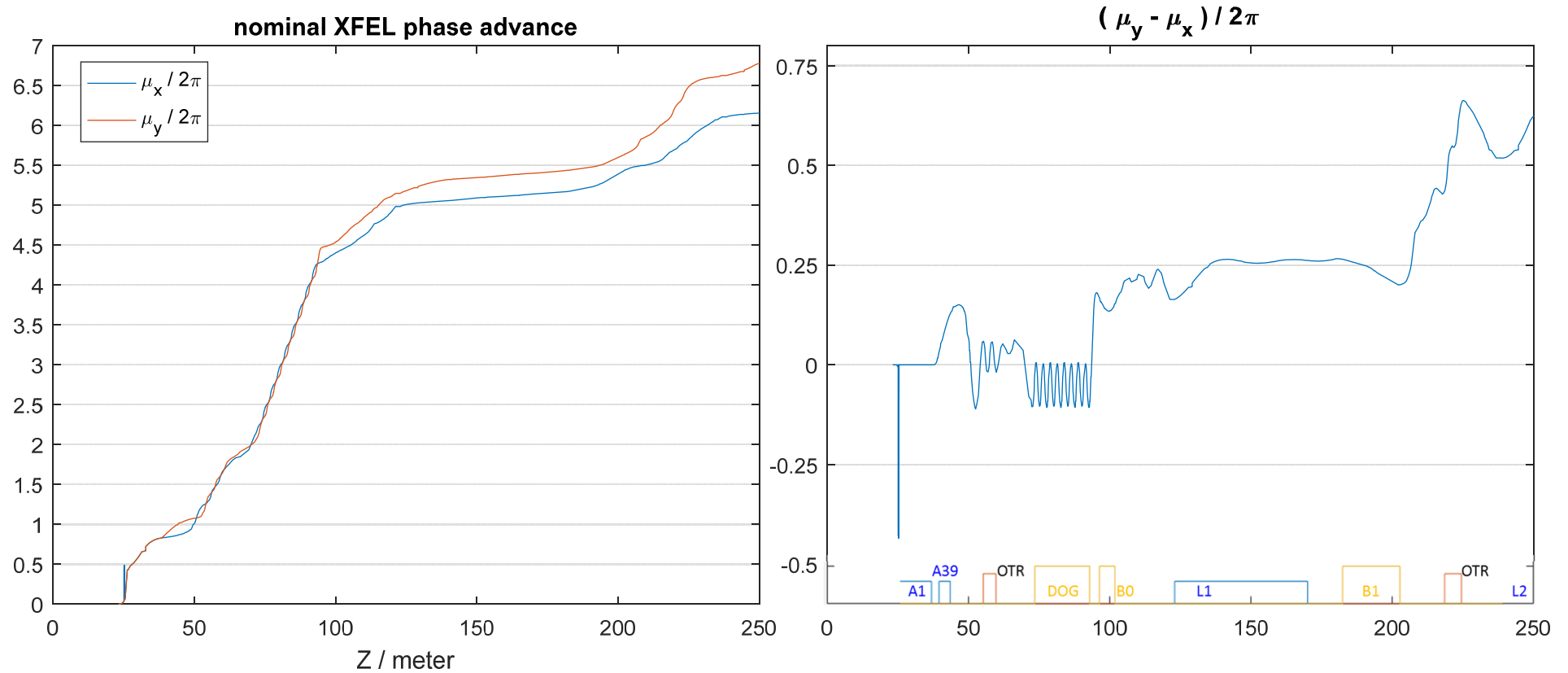


# from distribution00/versus\_Z



# nominal phase advance

(Winnie's data)



possible XY - plots  
for different linear transformations  
of phase space

after ACC (before quads)  
at OTR-B (~ 218 m)

--> many gif files

see [distribution00/ACC](#),  
[distribution00/OTR](#)



# linear transformations

drift-transformation  $[x, x'] \rightarrow [a, a'] = [x + L_1 x', x']$  with  $\langle a, a' \rangle = 0$   
 $[y, y'] \rightarrow [b, b'] = [y + L_2 y', y']$   $\langle b, b' \rangle = 0$

normalization  
 $c = a / \text{rms}(a)$   
 $c' = a' / \text{rms}(a')$   
 $d = b / \text{rms}(b)$   
 $d' = b' / \text{rms}(b)$

rotation (by angle  $f_1, f_2$ )

$$[\tilde{x}, \tilde{x}'] = [c, c'] \begin{bmatrix} \cos f_1 & \sin f_1 \\ -\sin f_1 & \cos f_1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$[\tilde{y}, \tilde{y}'] = [d, d'] \begin{bmatrix} \cos f_2 & \sin f_2 \\ -\sin f_2 & \cos f_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

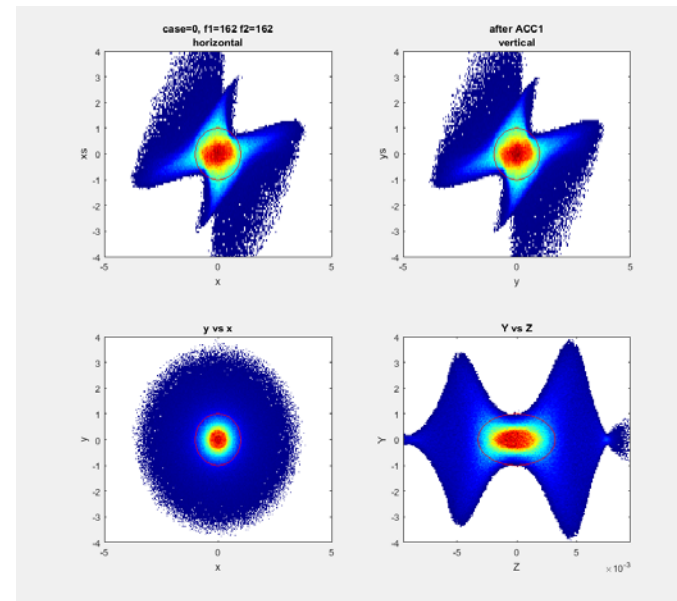
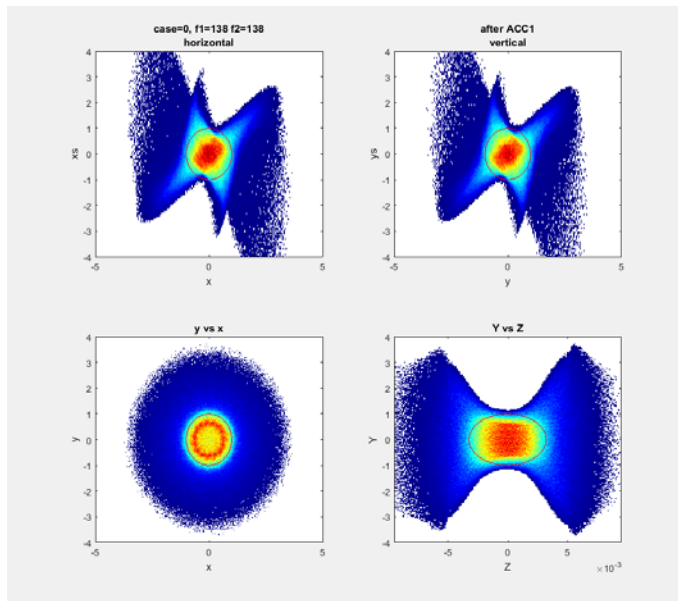
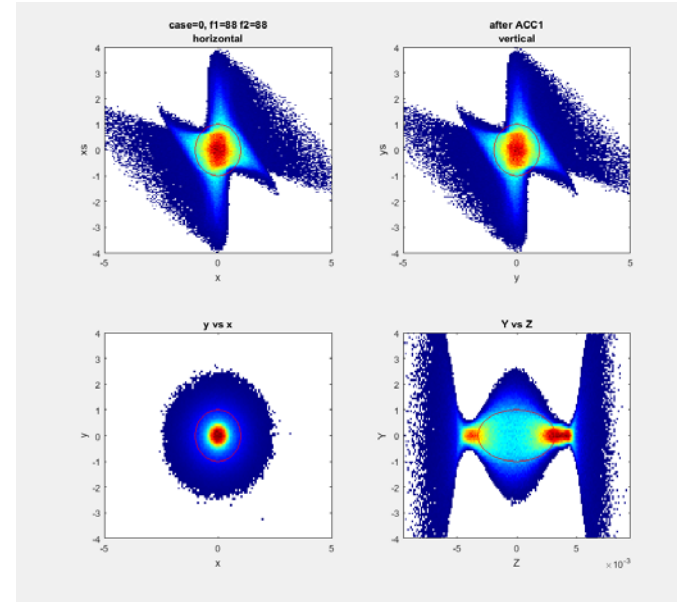
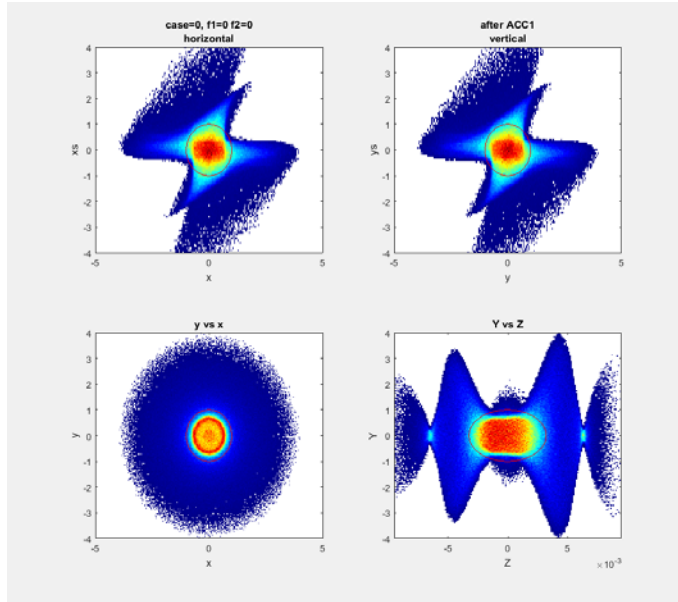
same phase advance from cathode:  $f_1 - f_2 = n \cdot \pi/2$





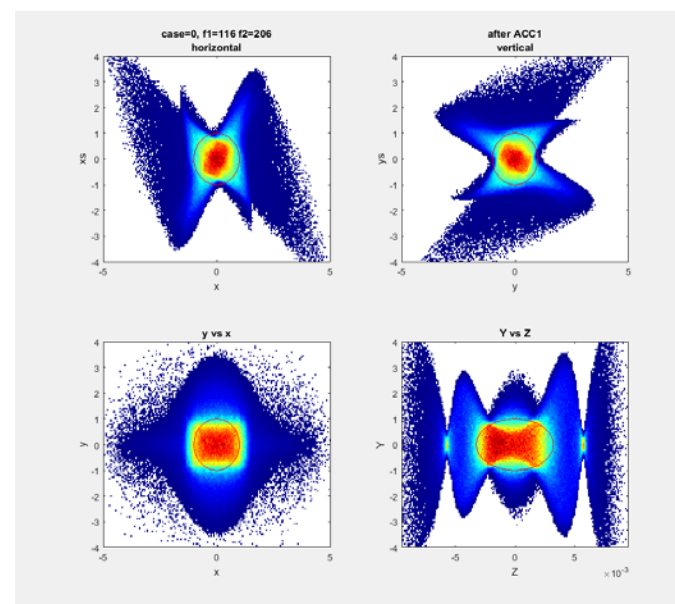
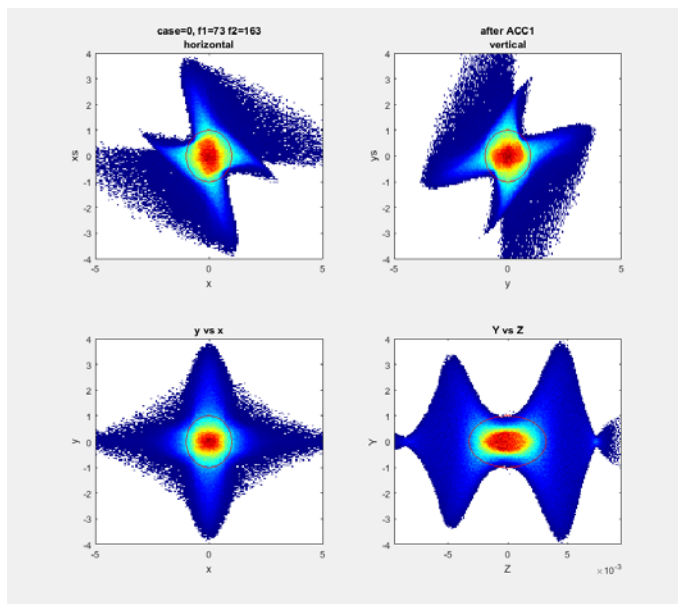
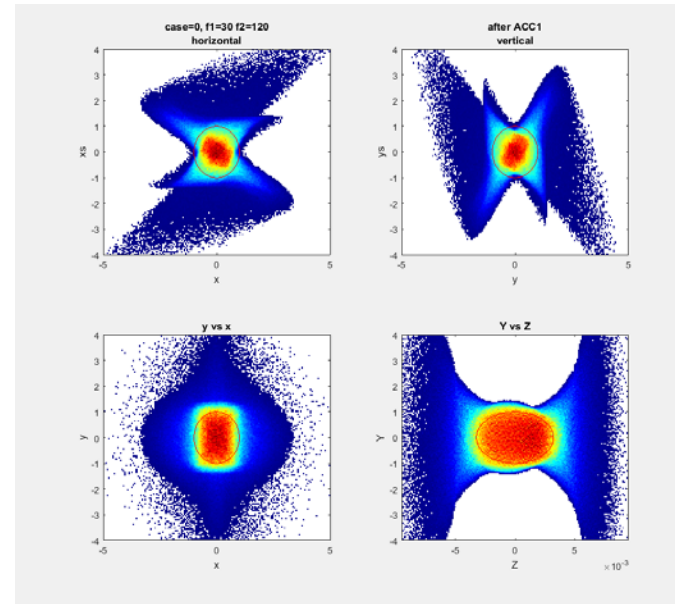
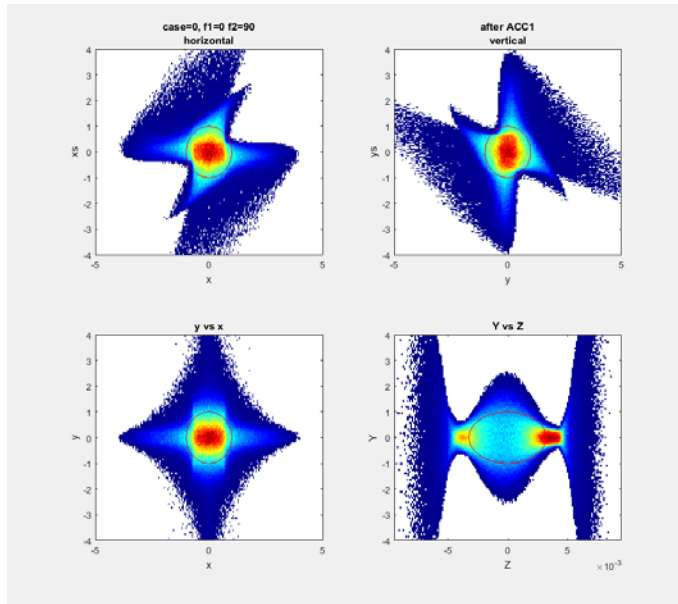
from distribution00/ACC/ACC\_00\_A

$f_1 = f_2 = 1 \dots 180$  deg

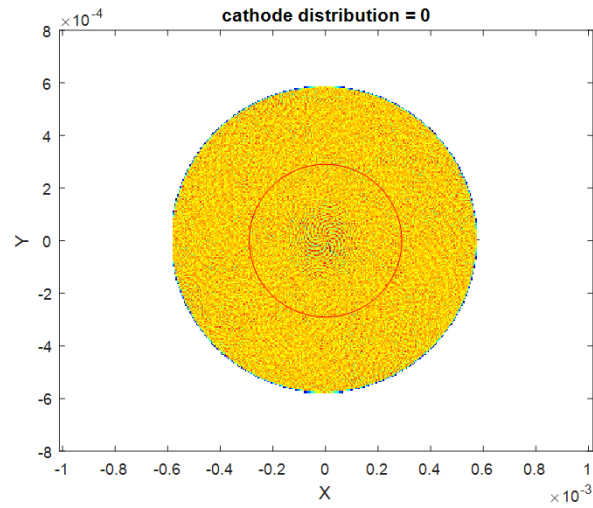


from distribution00/ACC/ACC\_00\_A\_90

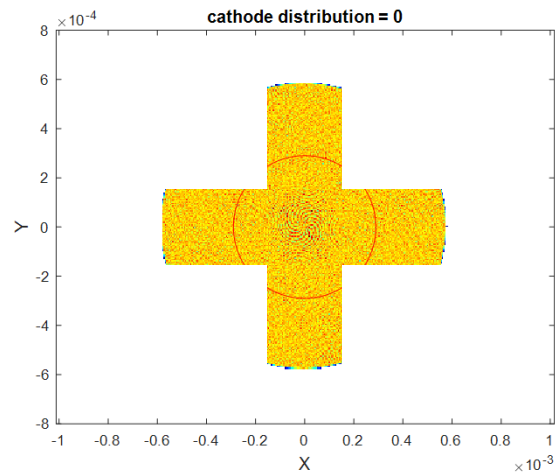
$f_1 = f_2 - 90\text{deg} = 1 \dots 180 \text{ deg}$



distribution on cathode



the "plus" particles

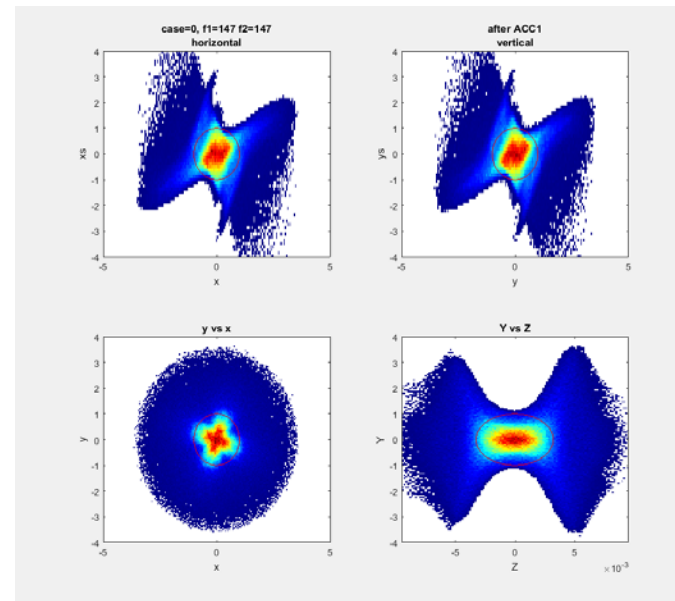
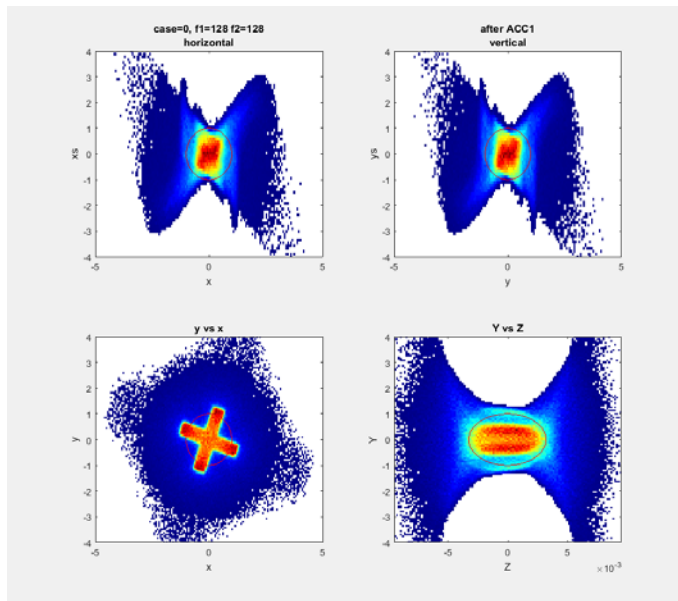
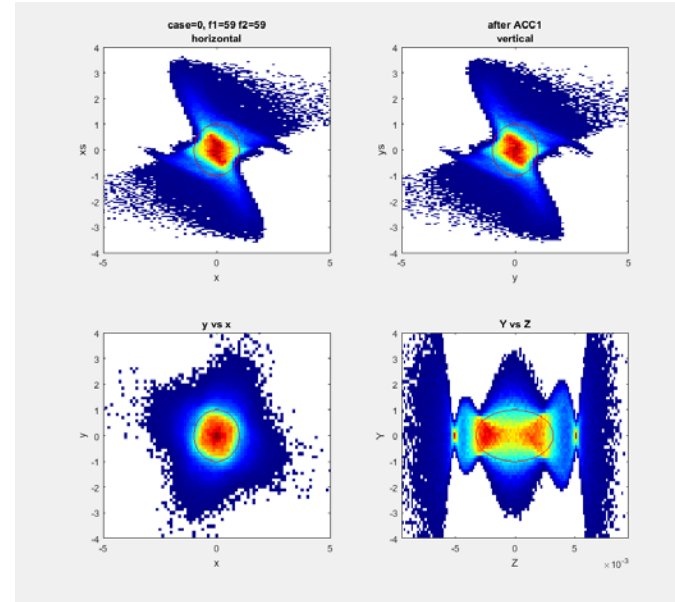
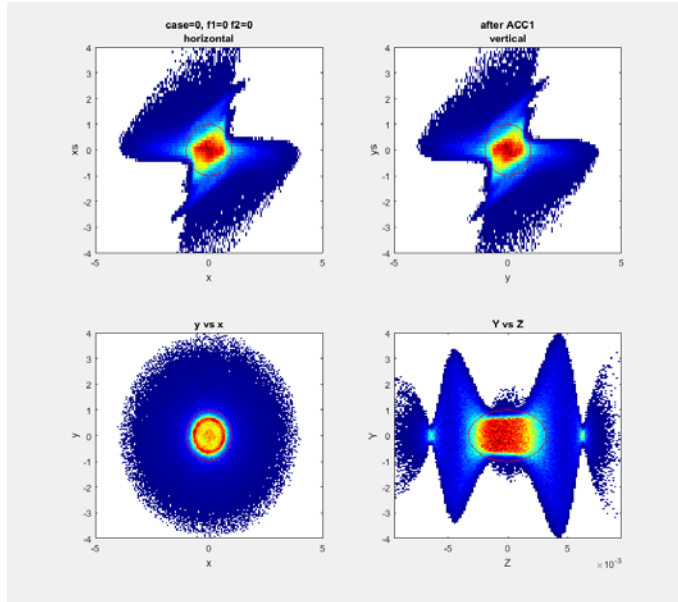


for the following diagrams all particles are tracked, but only "+" particles are plotted



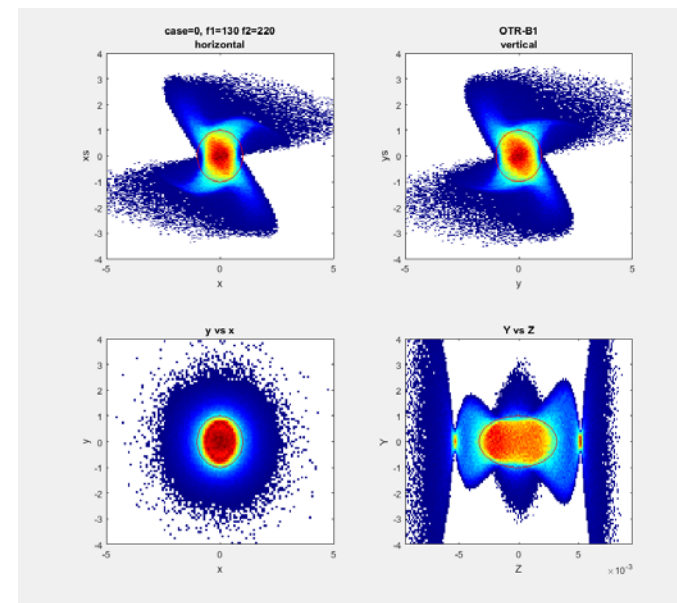
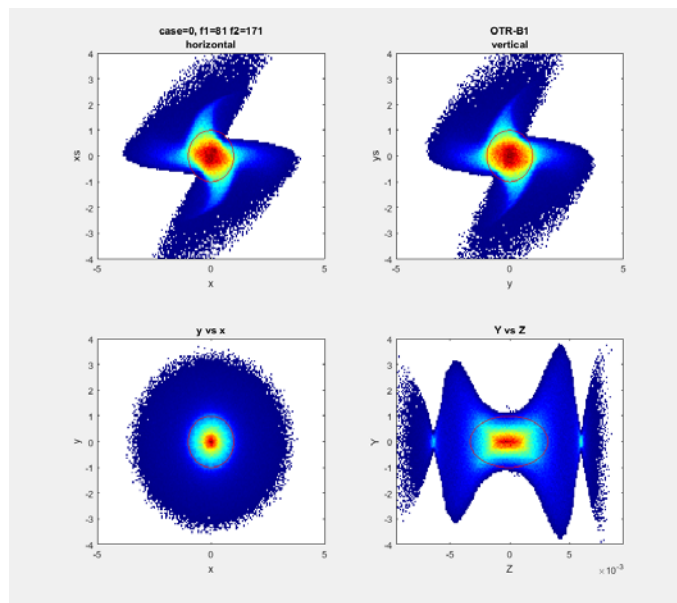
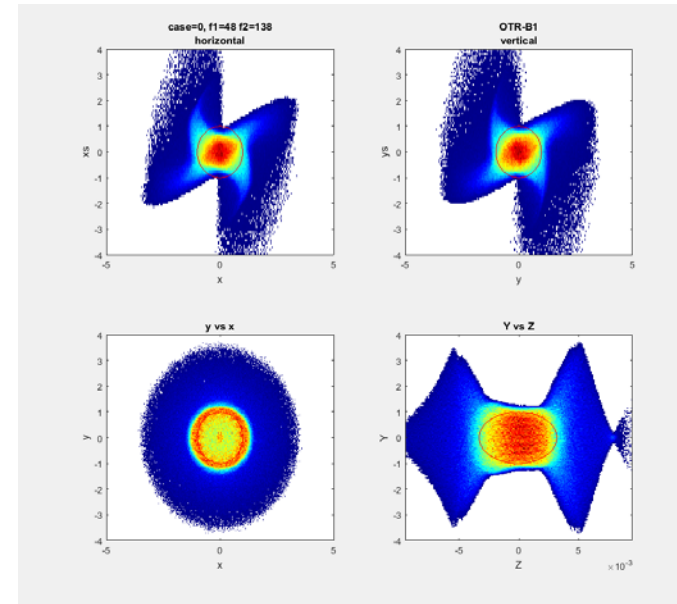
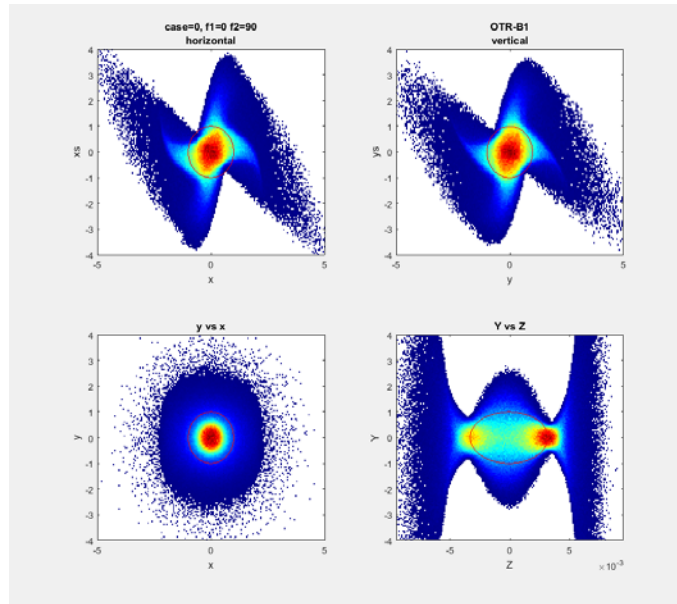
from distribution00/ACC/ACC\_00\_K

$f_1 = f_2 = 1 \dots 180$  deg, only "+" particles



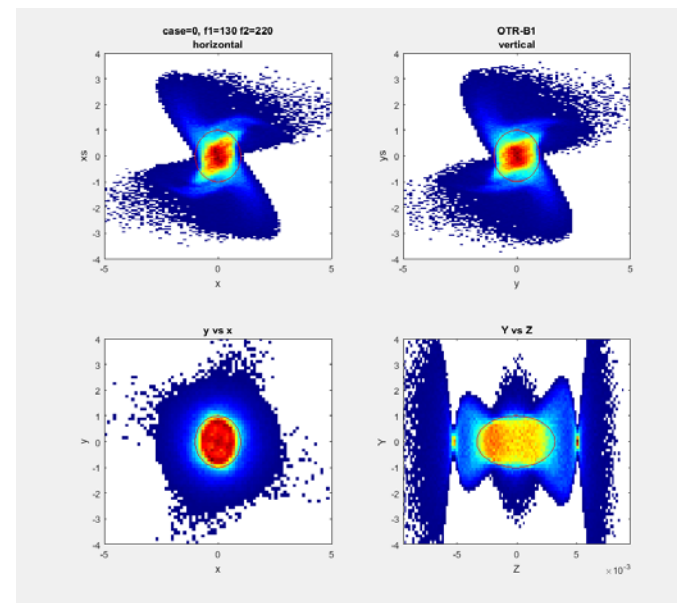
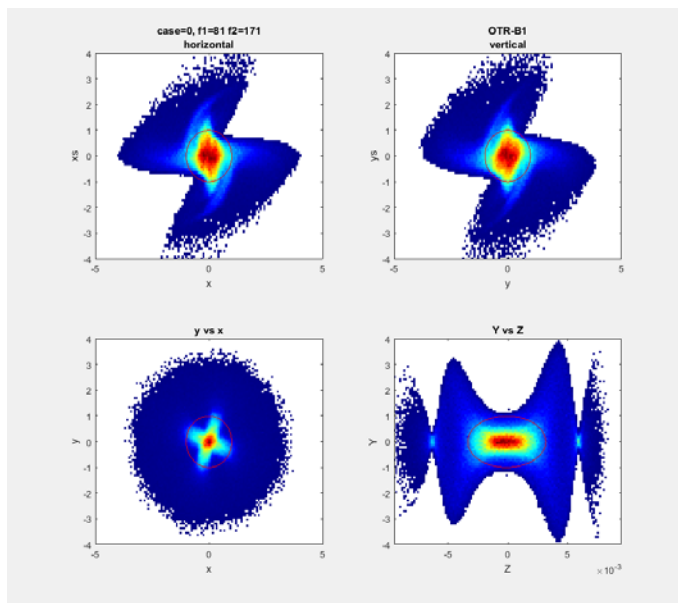
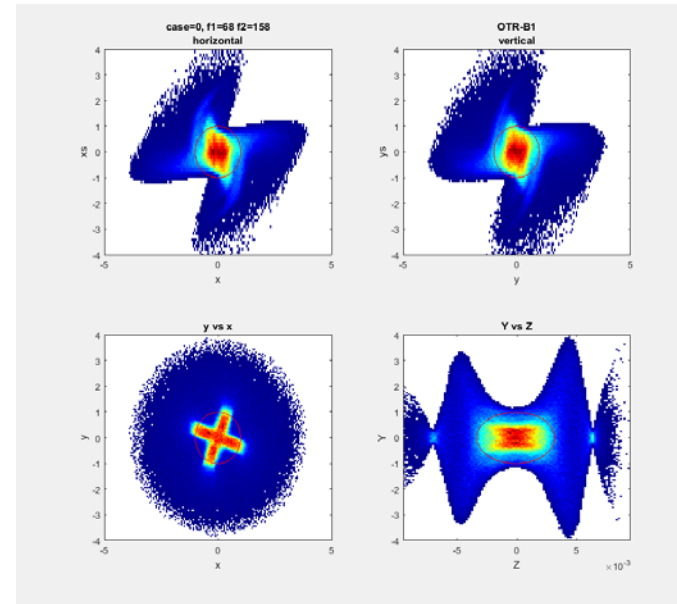
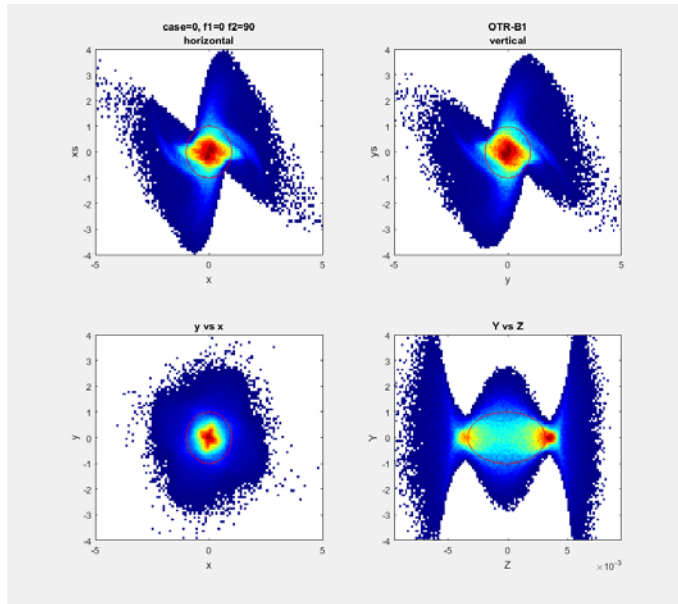
from distribution00/OTR/OTR\_00\_A

$f_1 = f_2 - 90\text{deg} = 1 \dots 180 \text{ deg}$

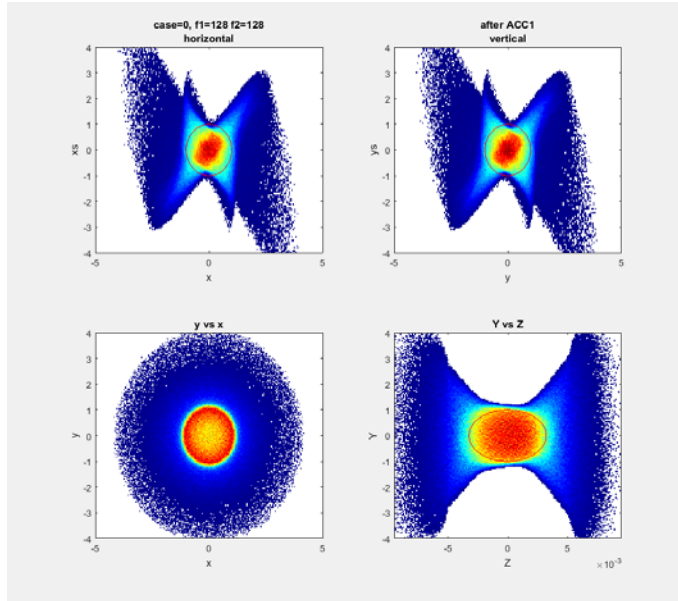


from distribution00/OTR/OTR\_00\_A

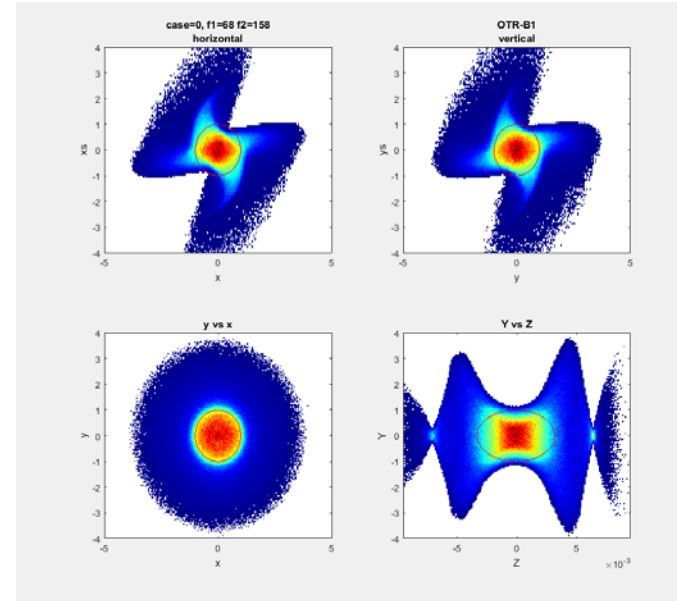
$f_1 = f_2 - 90\text{deg} = 1 \dots 180 \text{ deg}$ , only "+" particles



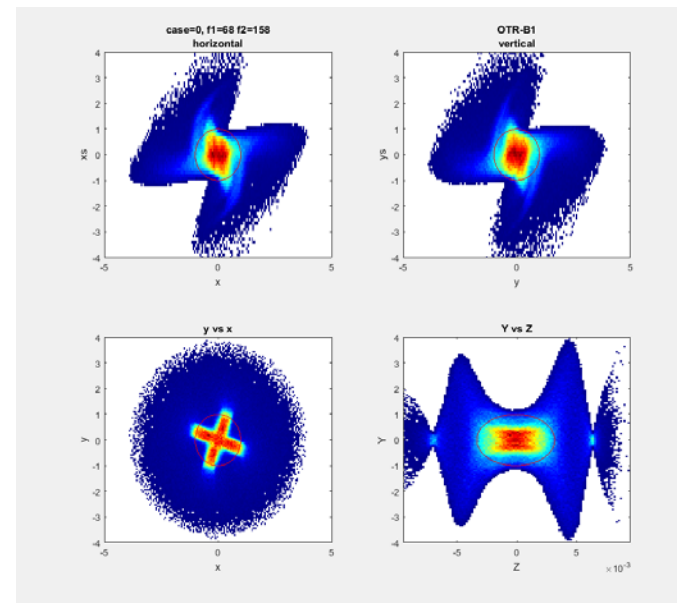
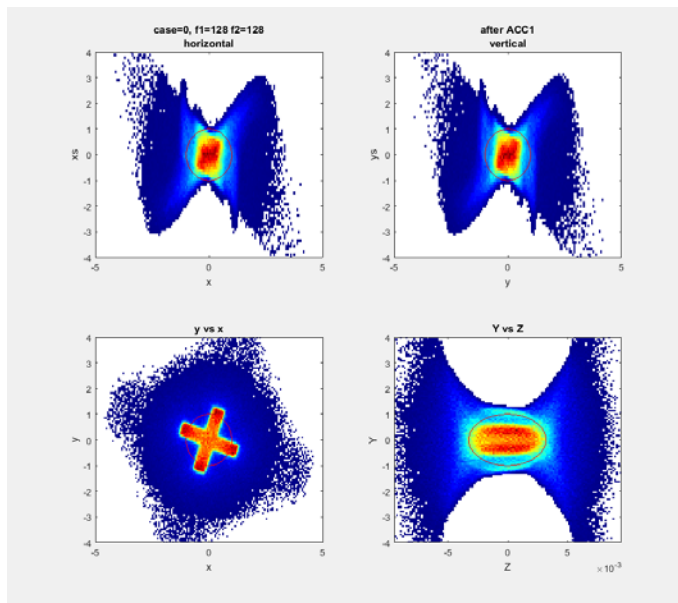
from distribution00/ACC/ACC\_00



from distribution00/OTR/OTR\_00



from distribution00/ACC/ACC\_00\_K only "+" particles from distribution00/OTR/OTR\_00\_A



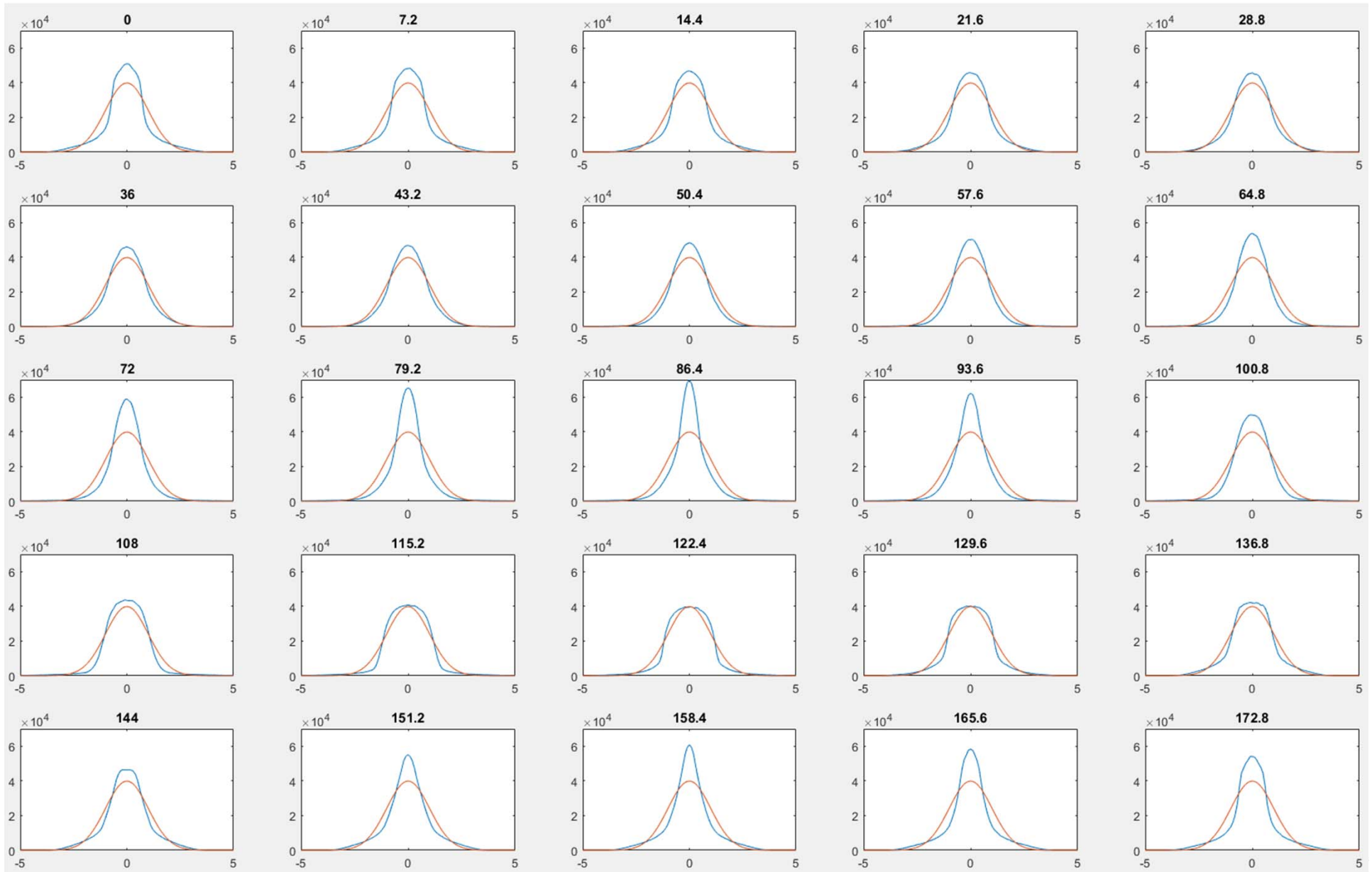
# possible projections of phase space

after ACC (before quads)  
at OTR-B ( $\sim 218$  m)



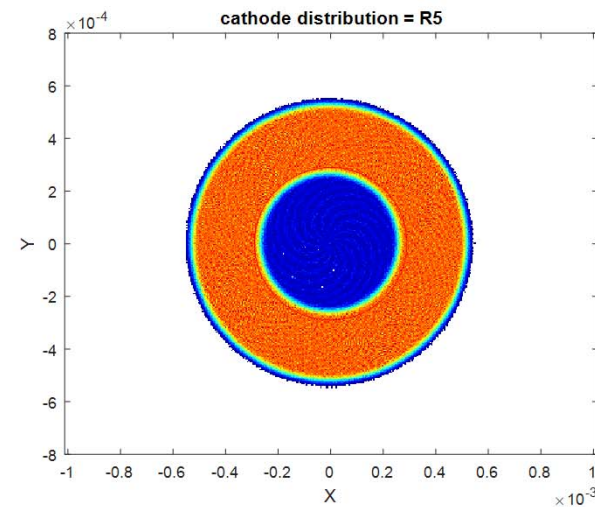
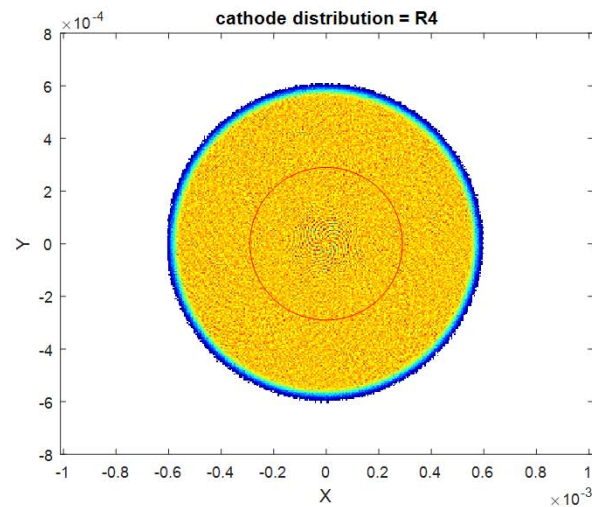
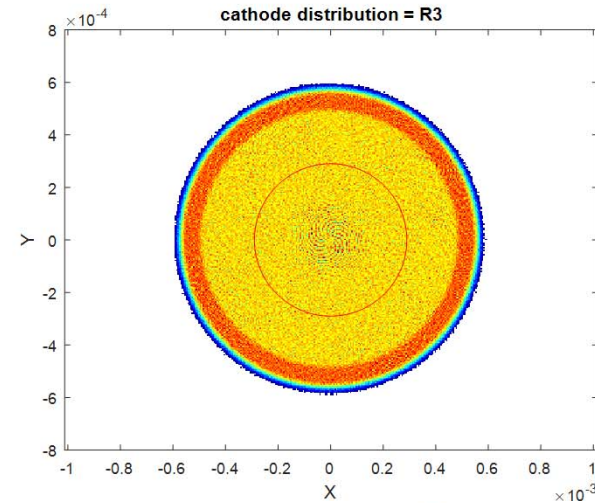
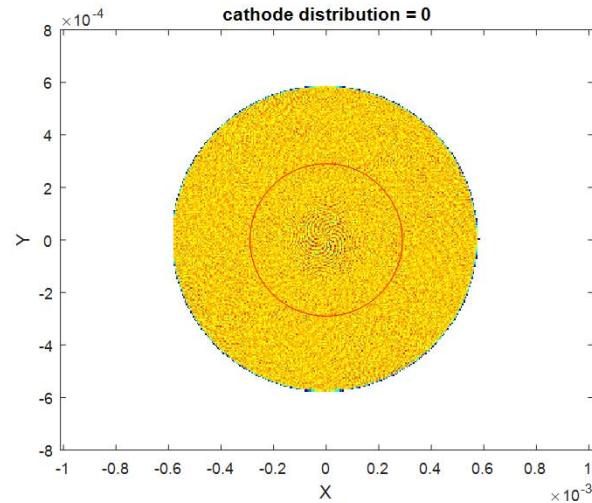
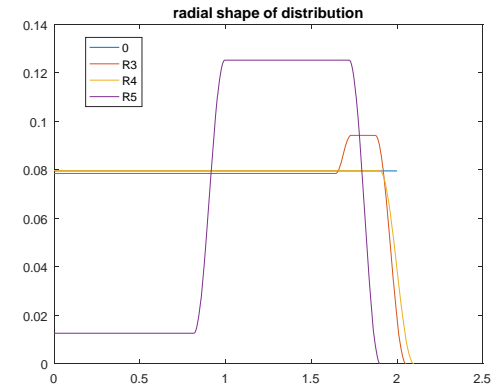


projections of horizontal (and vertical) phase space  
ACC, 0 = hard uniform



# other distribution functions

- 0 = hard uniform
- R3 = weak ring
- R4 = soft uniform
- R5 = strong ring

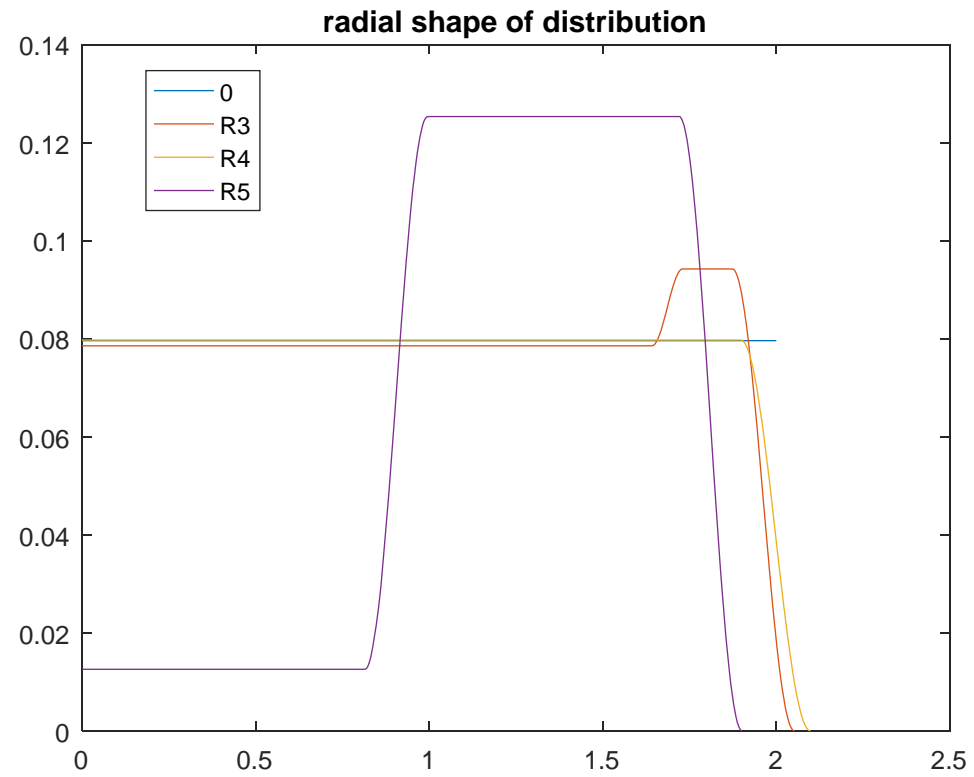


0 = hard uniform

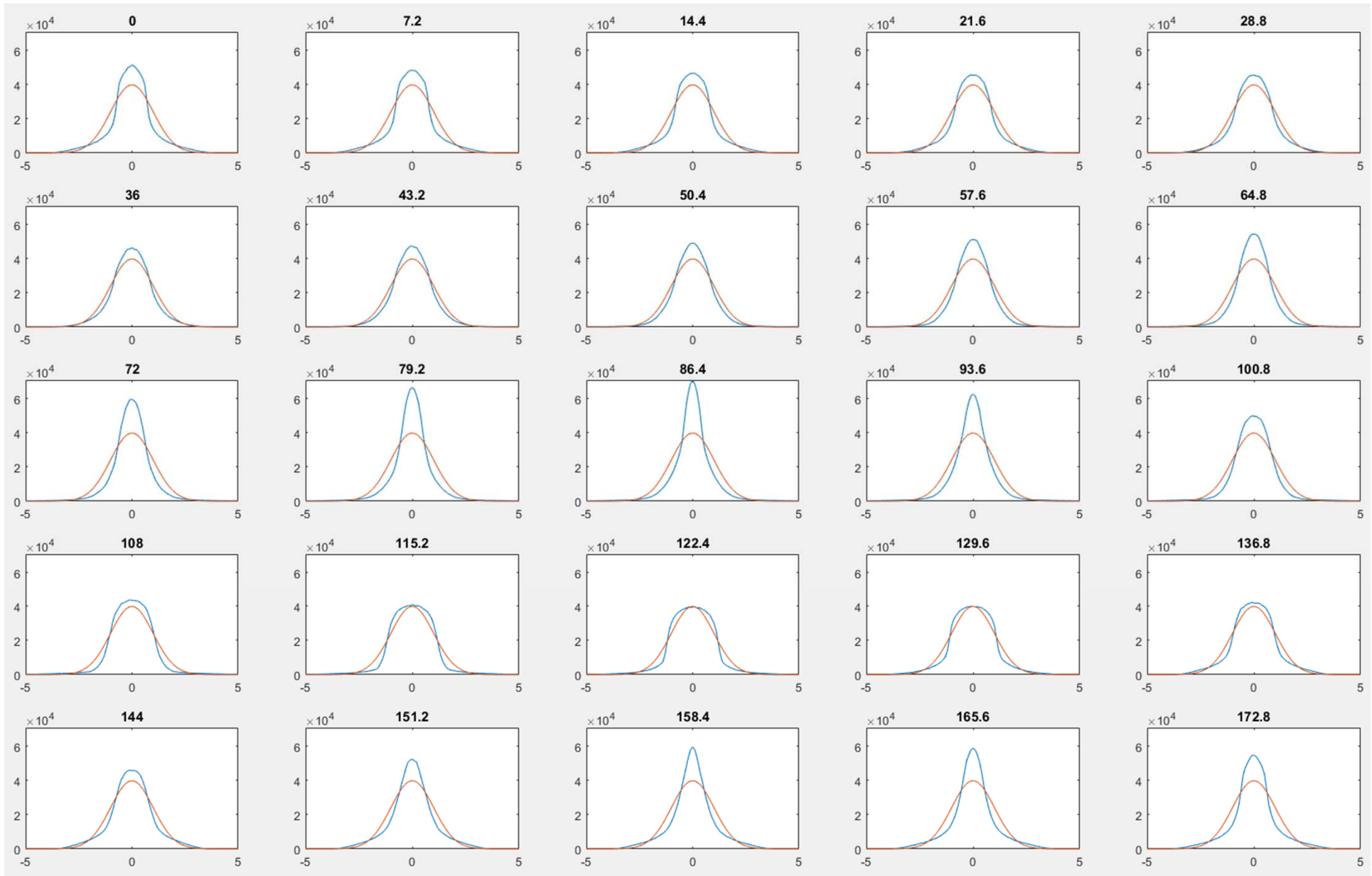
R3 = weak ring

R4 = soft uniform

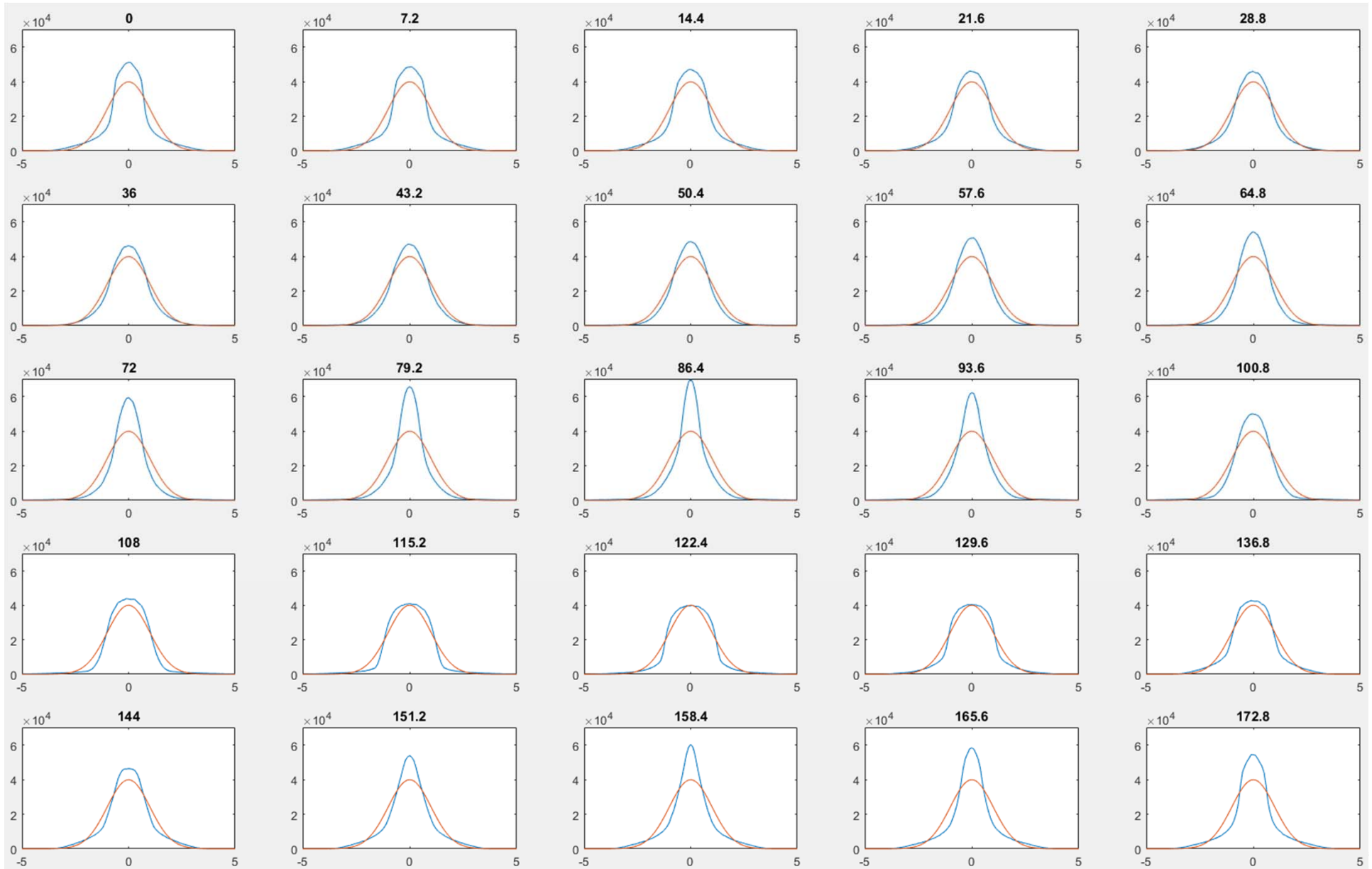
R5 = strong ring



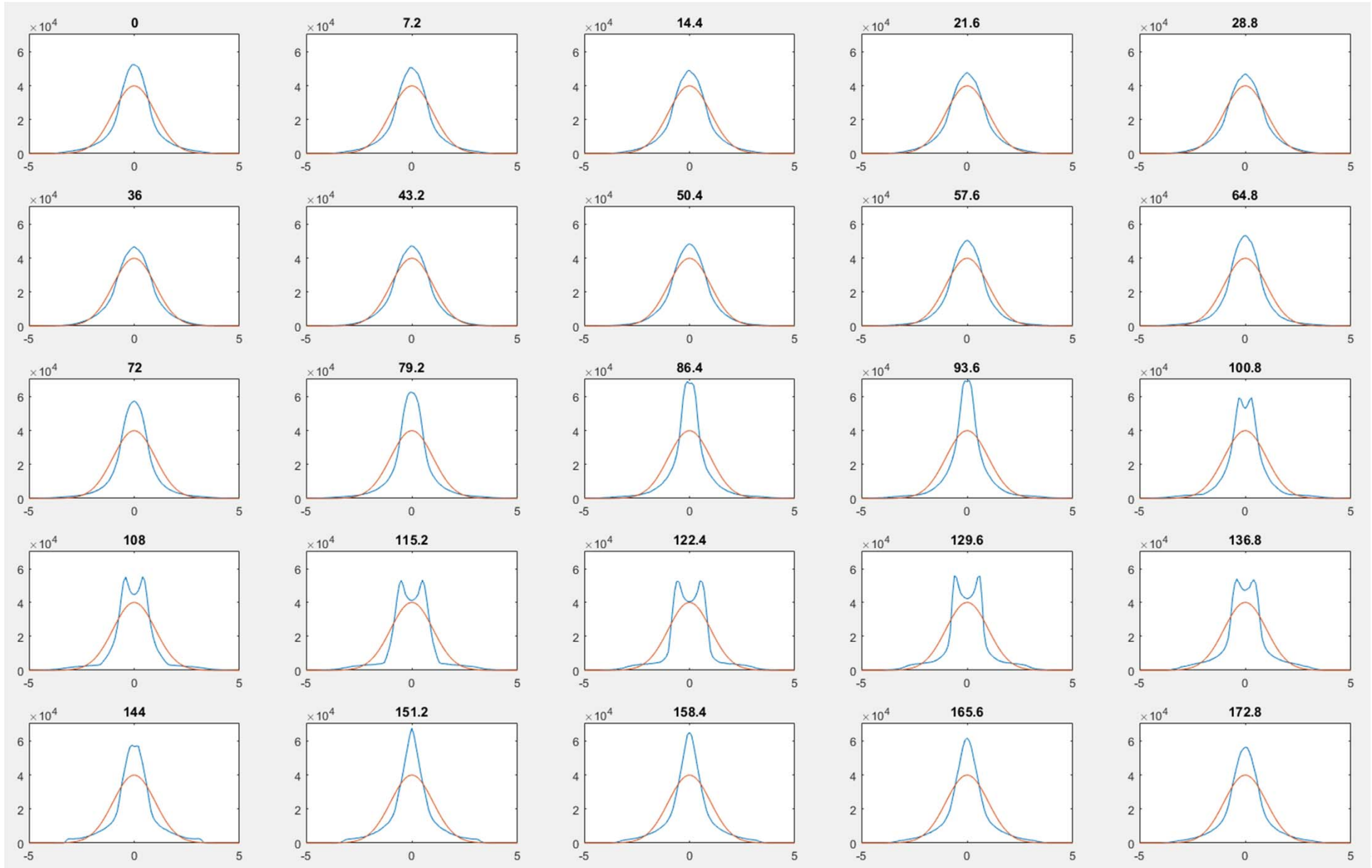
projections of horizontal (and vertical) phase space  
ACC, R3 = weak ring



projections of horizontal (and vertical) phase space  
ACC, R4 = soft uniform

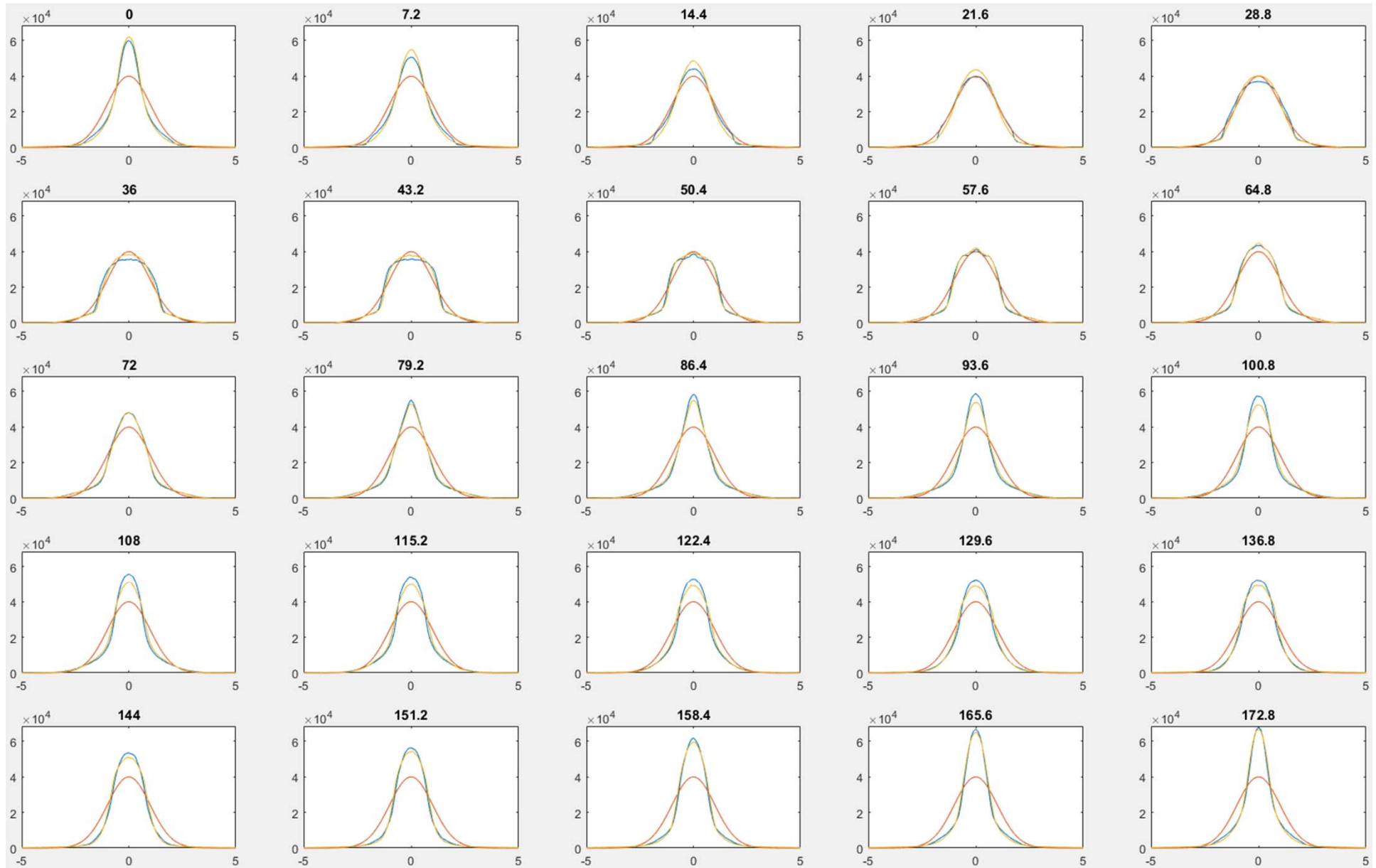


projections of horizontal (and vertical) phase space  
ACC, R5 = strong ring

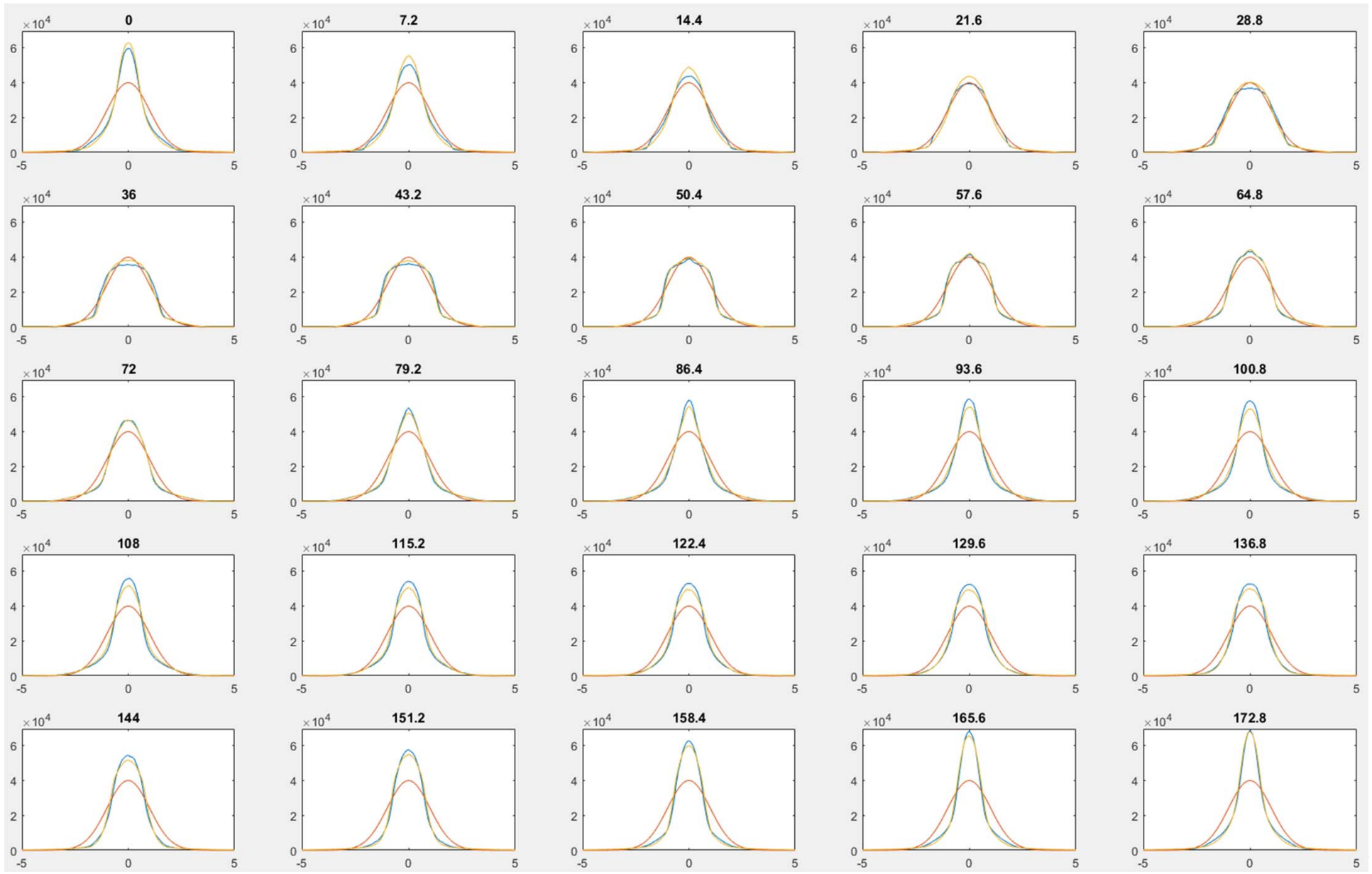


projections of horizontal and vertical phase space  
OTR, 0 = hard uniform

(f2 = f1-90)

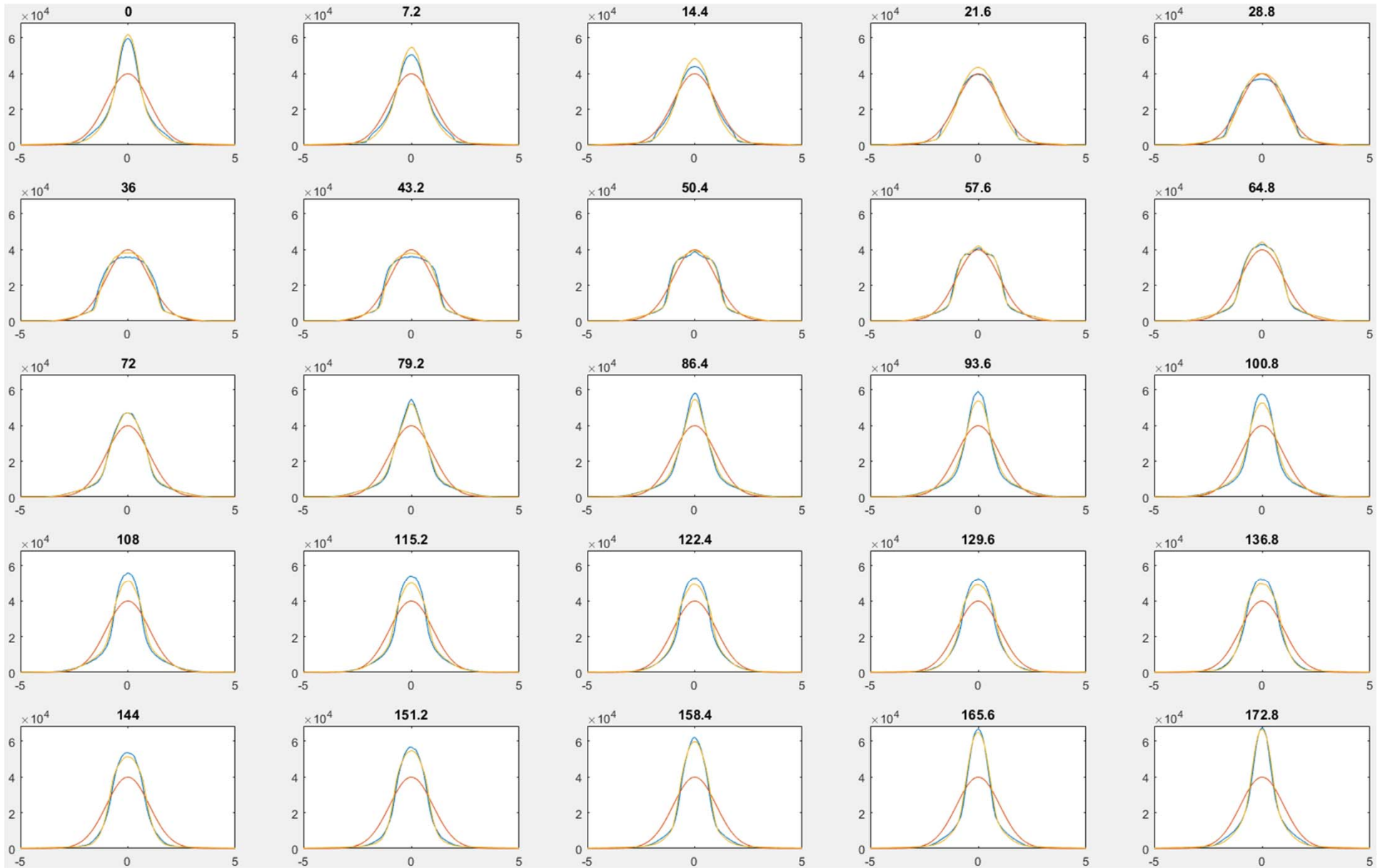


projections of **horizontal** and **vertical** phase space  
OTR, R3 = weak ring

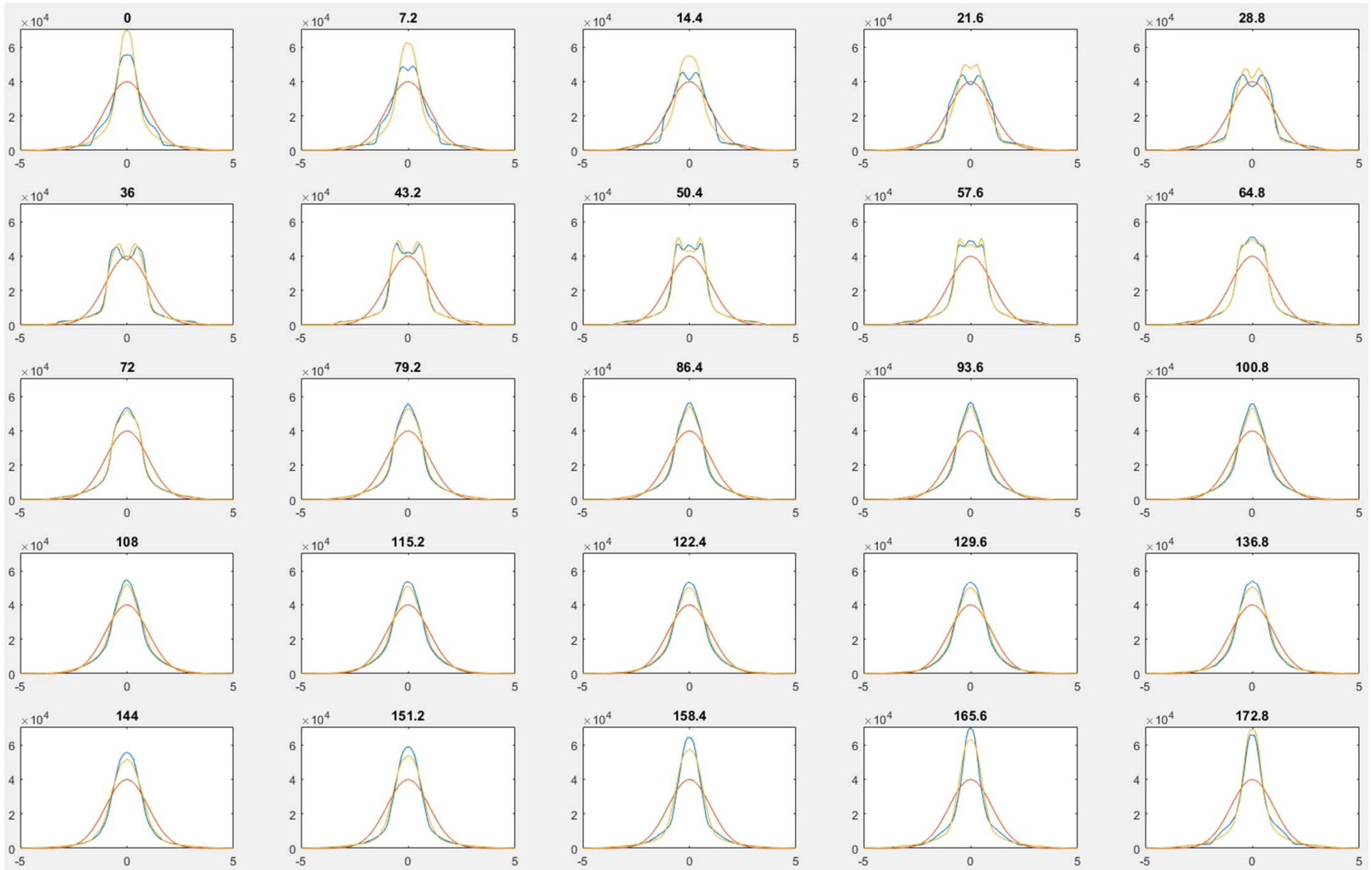




projections of **horizontal** and **vertical** phase space  
OTR, R4 = soft uniform



projections of **horizontal** and **vertical** phase space  
OTR, R5 = strong ring



projections of horizontal and vertical phase space  
OTR, 0 = hard uniform, with spatial dependent part of CK

(f2 = f1-90)

