



- **Themenbereiche:**

1. **Strahldynamiksimulationen für die XFEL**

2. **Wakefeldberechnungen für PETRA III**

3. **Wakefelder kurzer Bunche in der Undulatorkammer**



- **Themenbereiche:**

- 1. Strahldynamiksimulationen für die XFEL**

- Problemstellung
- Methodik
- Simulationen
- Diskussion

- 1. Wakefeldberechnungen für PETRA III**

- 2. Wakefelder kurzer Bunche in der Undulatorkammer**



■ Problemstellung

1. Grundparameter:

Bunch:

$$Q = 1 \text{ nC}$$

$$\sigma_r = 0.75 \text{ mm (uniform)}$$

$$\sigma_t \sim 30 \text{ ps (flat-top)}$$

Felder:

$$\text{Kavität (} E_{\text{max}} = 60 \text{ MV/m, } \varphi = -44.724^\circ \text{)}$$

$$\text{Solenoid (} B_{\text{max}} = 0.1988 \text{ T)}$$

Kathodenemission + Raumladung

2. Ziele:

- Validierung PIC-ASTRA im rotationssymmetrischen Fall
- **Strahldynamik in der Kanone bei transversalen Intensitätsmodulationen**



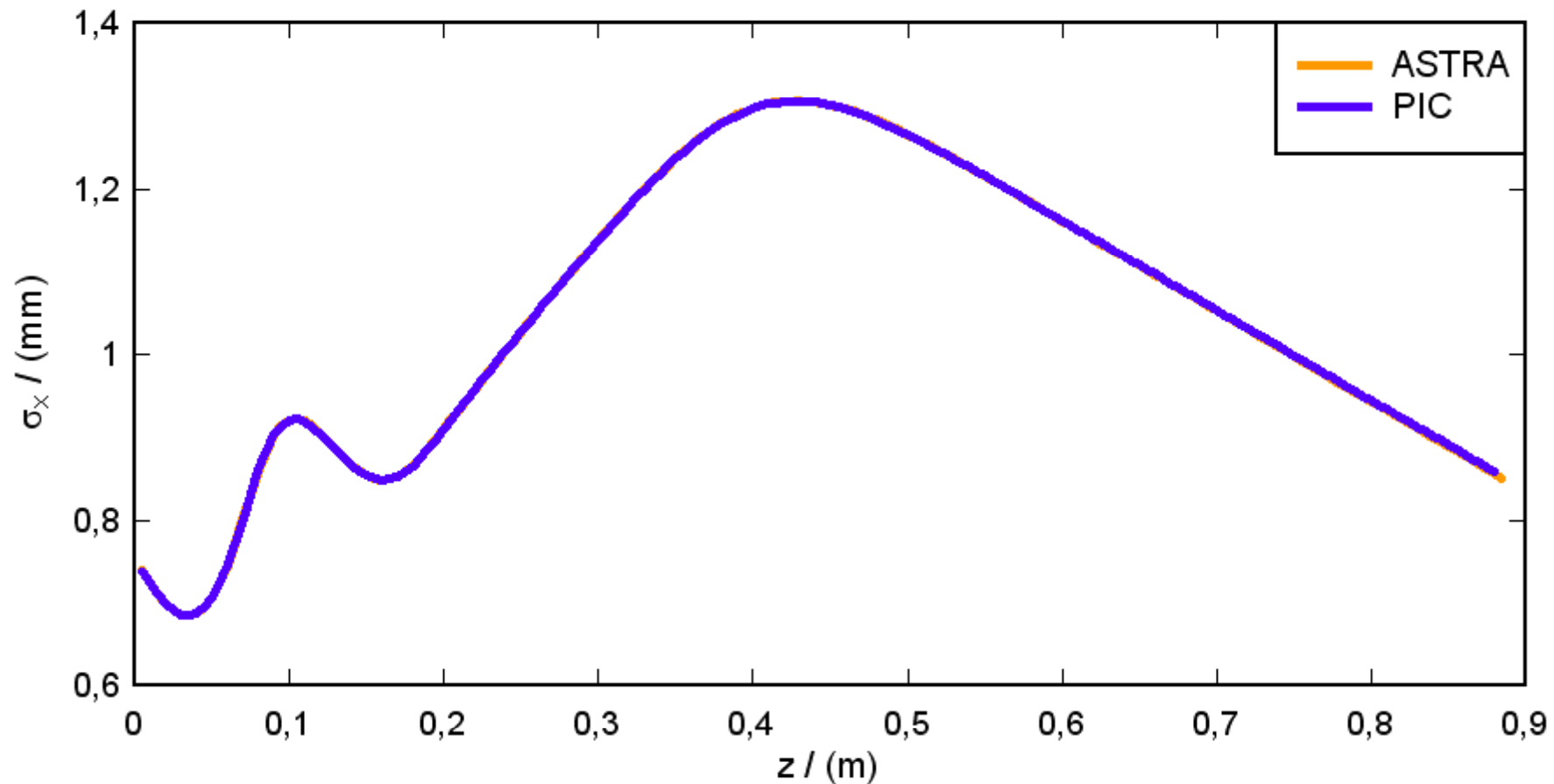
■ Methodik

1. Tracking-Tests ohne Raumladung
2. Konvergenzuntersuchung / Ermittlung numerischer Parameter mit Raumladung
3. Vergleich mit ASTRA im rotationssymmetrischen Fall
4. Nichtsymmetrischer Bunch mit $1/3 - 2/3 Q$
5. Nichtsymmetrischer Bunch mit $2/5 - 3/5 Q$



Tracking-Tests ohne Raumladung

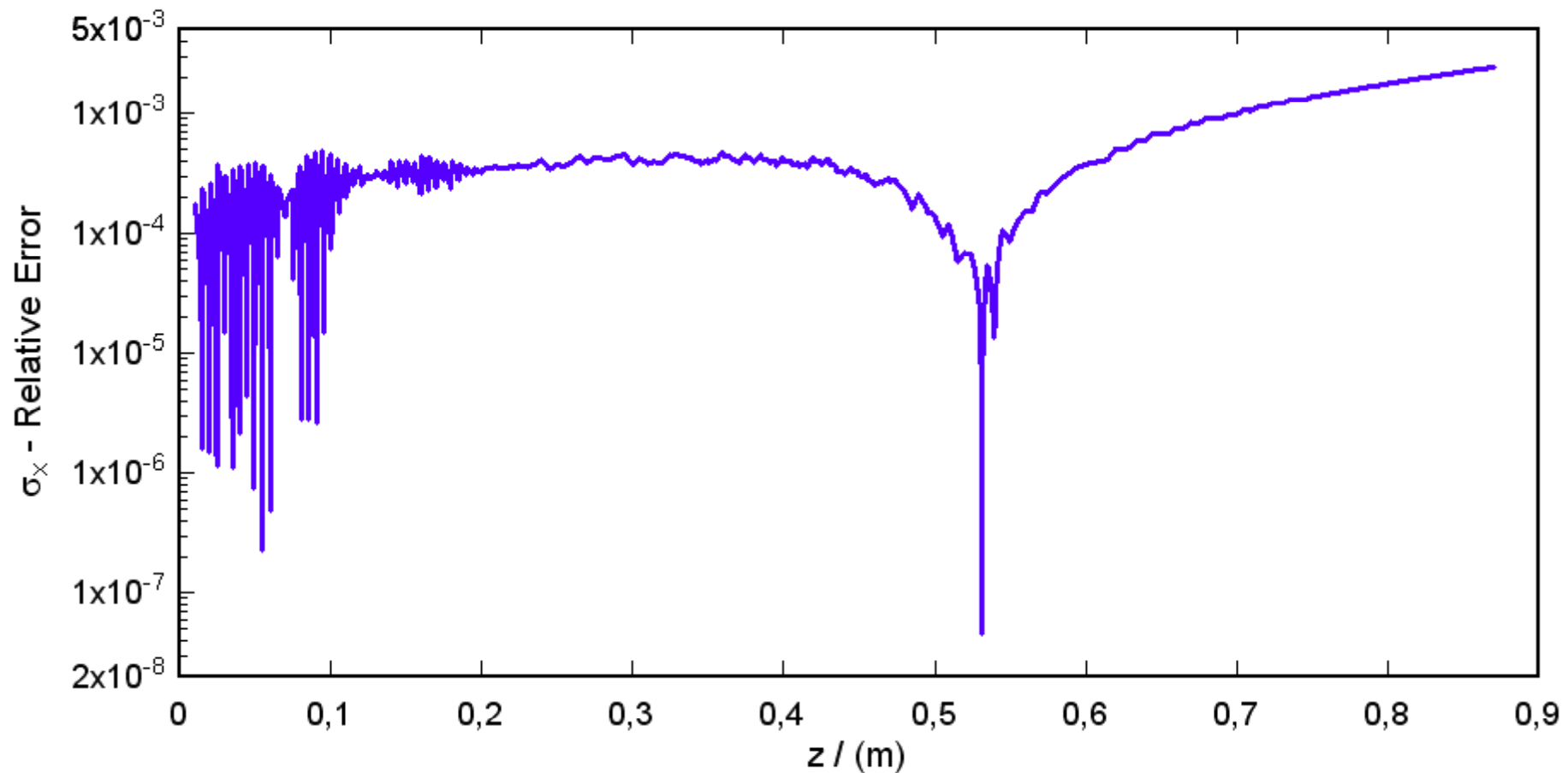
Transversale Bunchausdehnung





Tracking-Tests ohne Raumladung

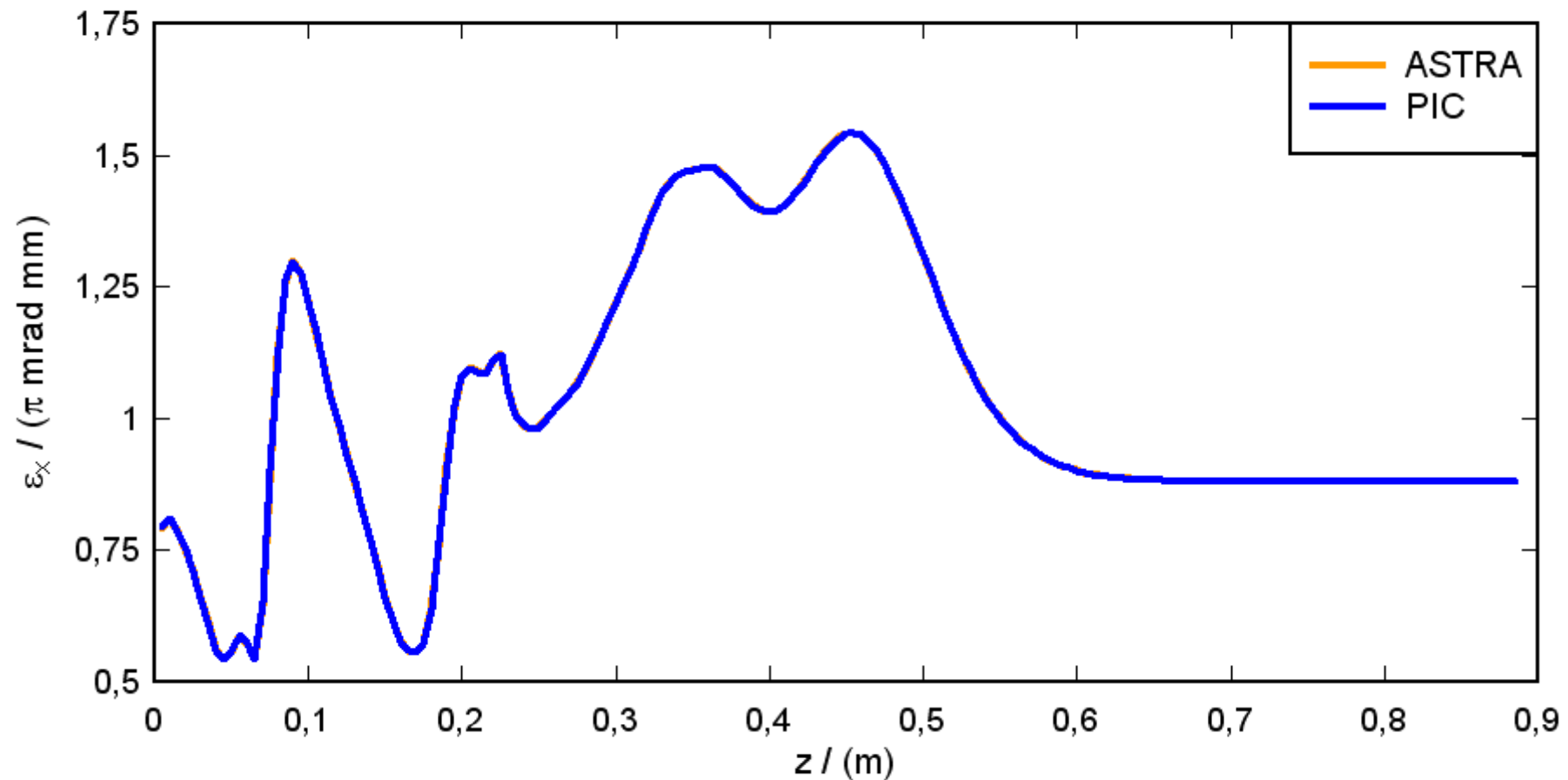
Abweichung der transversalen Bunchausdehnung





Tracking-Tests ohne Raumladung

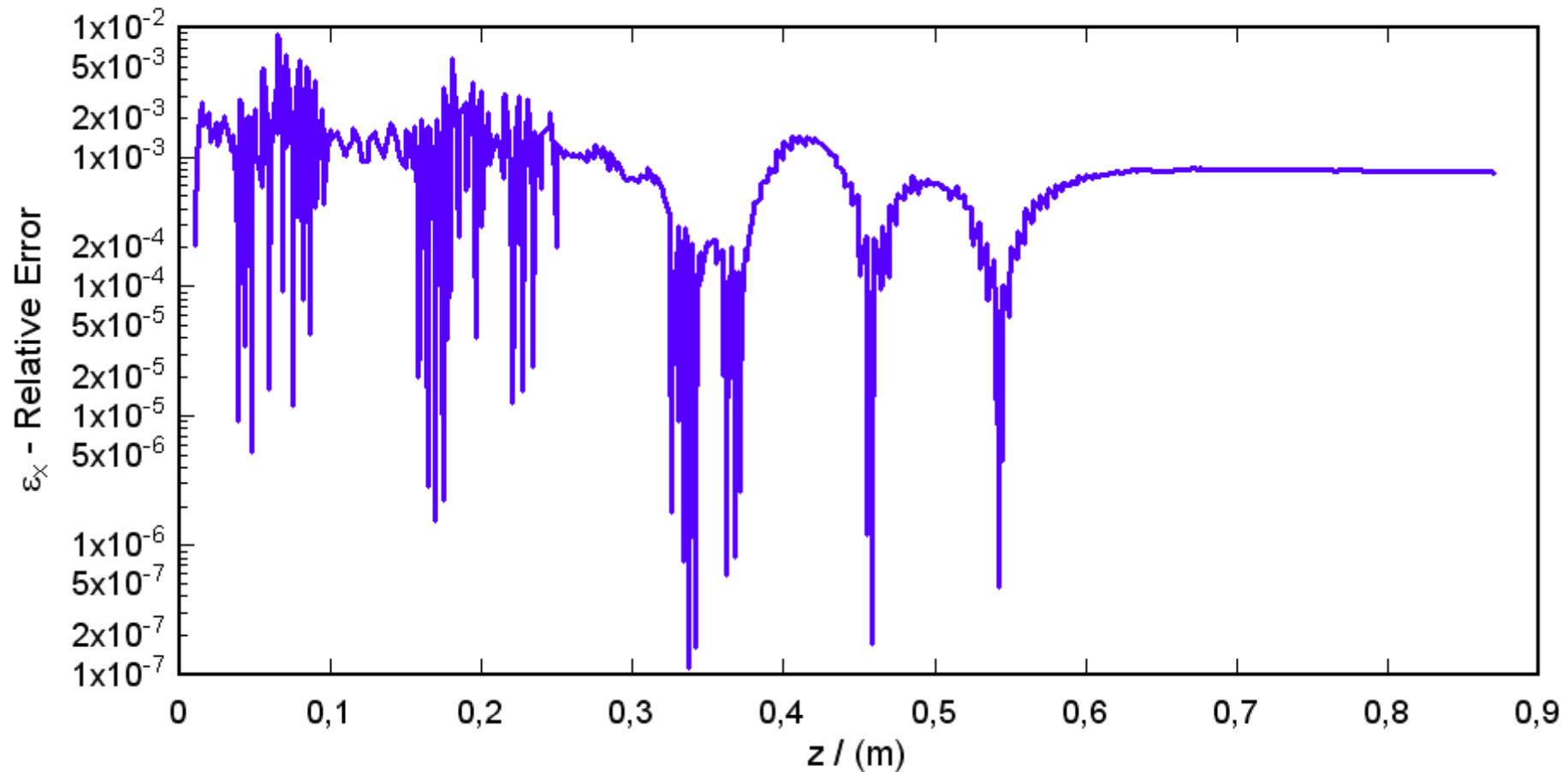
Transversale Emittanz





Tracking-Tests ohne Raumladung

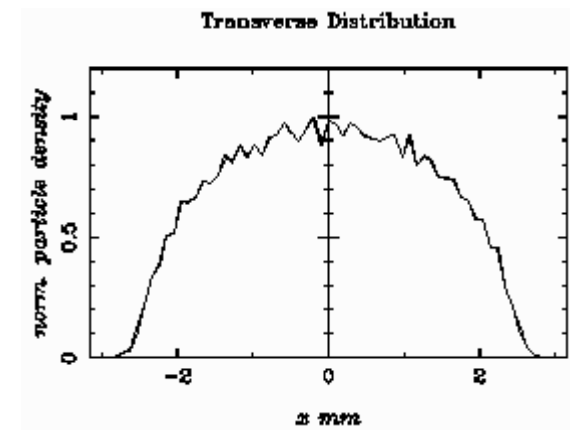
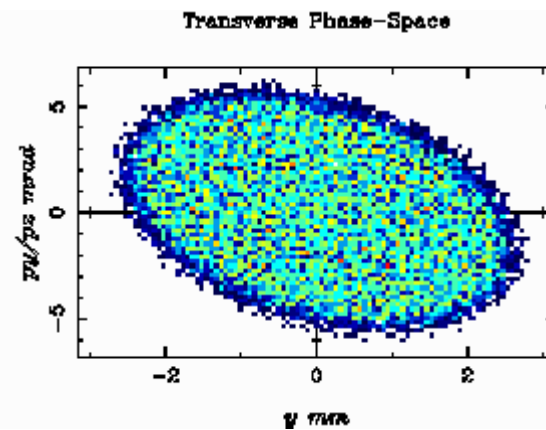
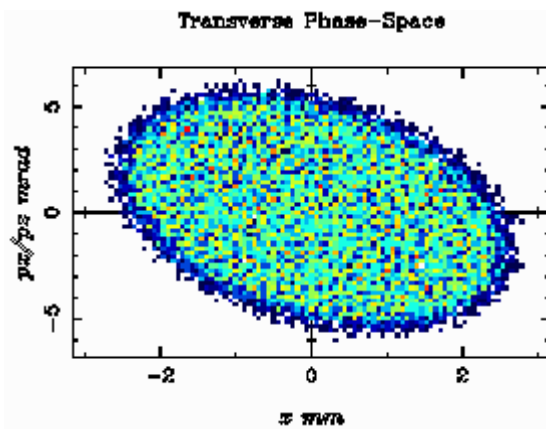
Abweichung der transversalen Emittanz



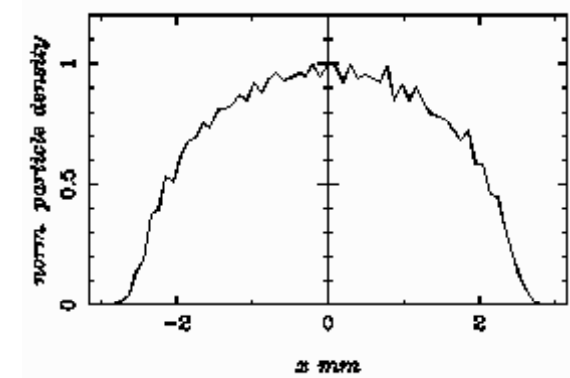
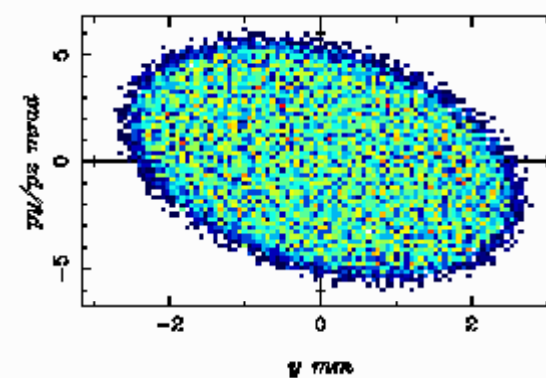
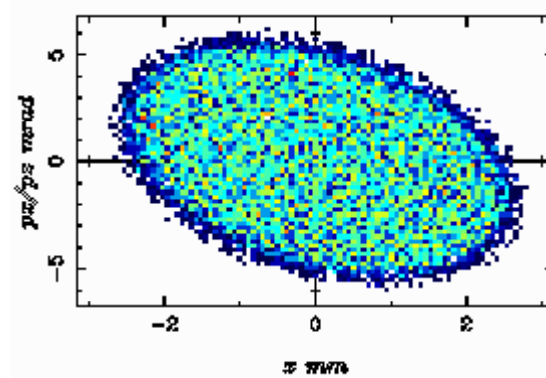


Tracking-Tests ohne Raumladung

ASTRA: $z = 0.4998$ m



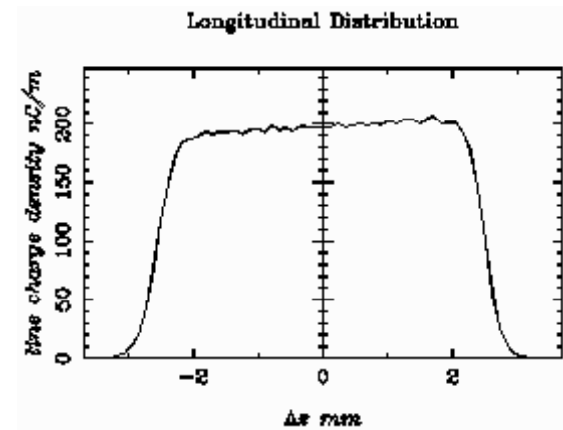
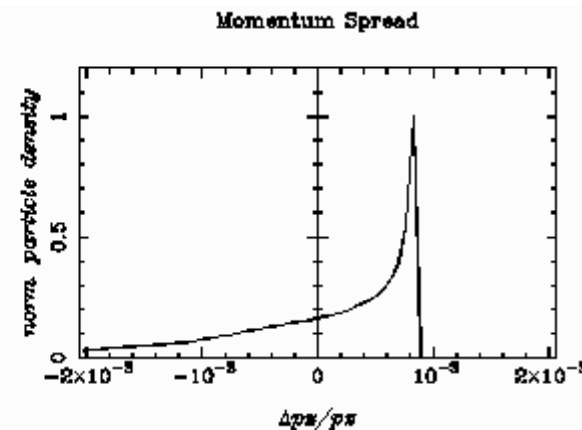
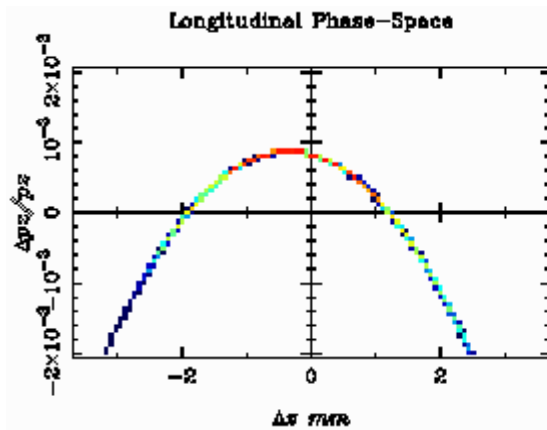
PIC-Code: $z = 0.5$ m



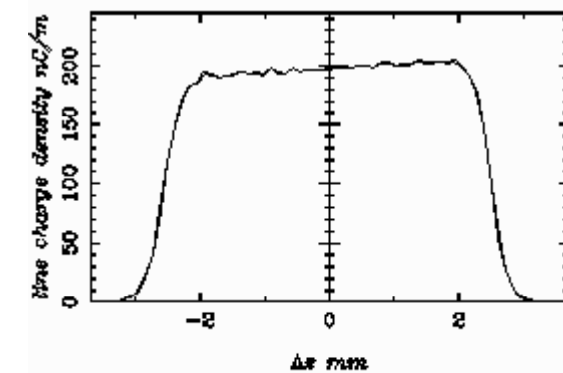
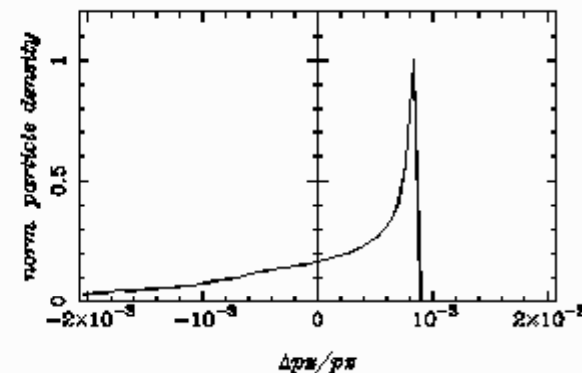
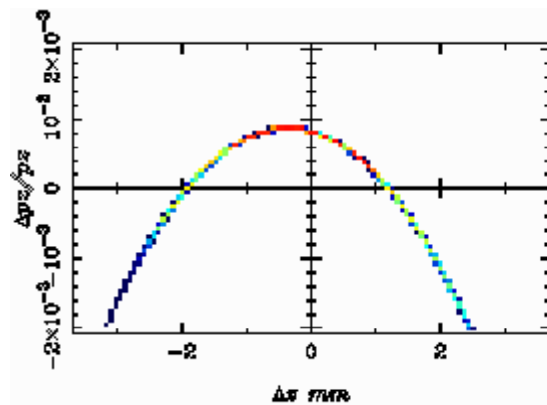


Tracking-Tests ohne Raumladung

ASTRA: $z = 0.4998$ m

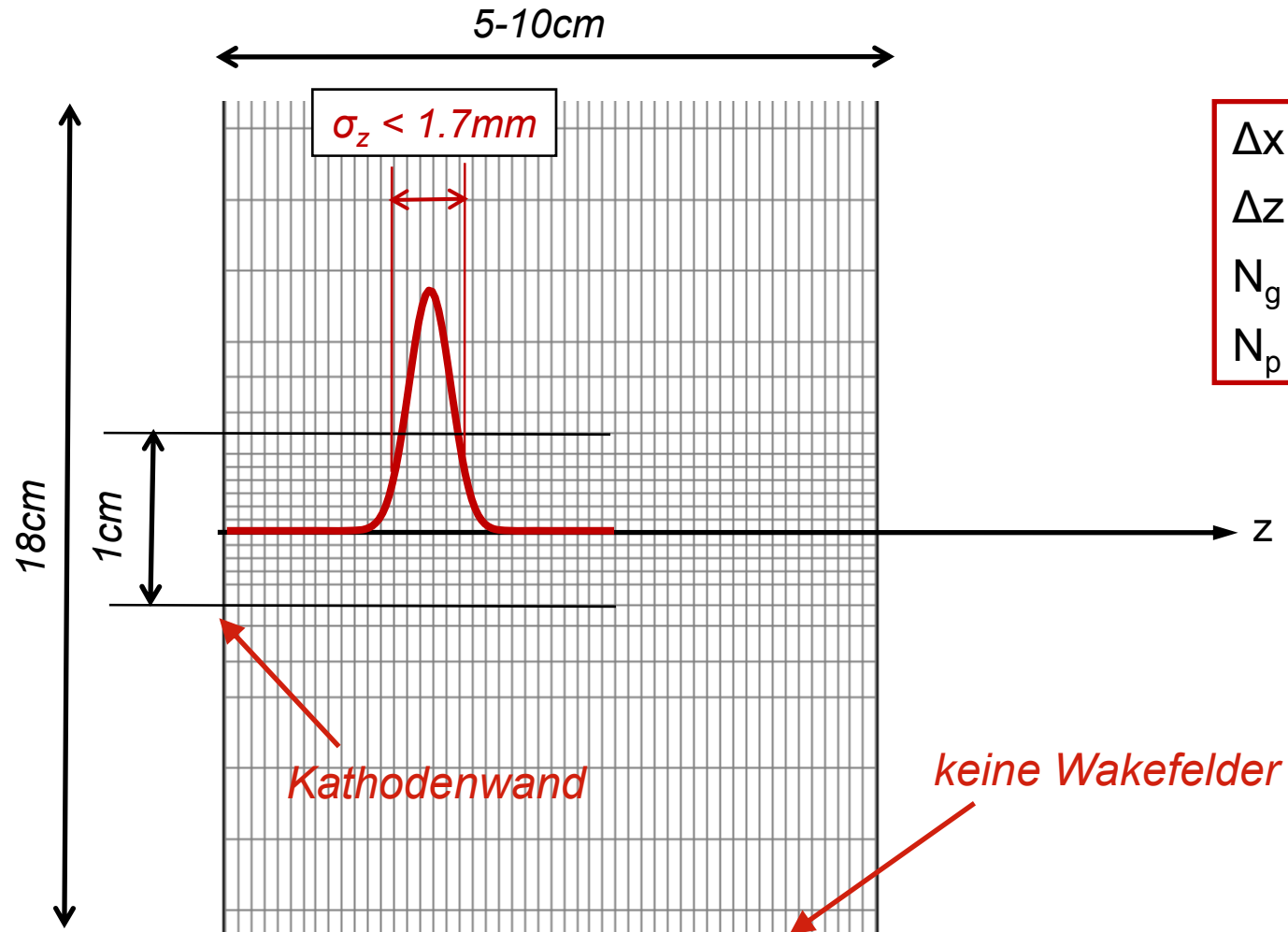


PIC-Code: $z = 0.5$ m





■ Simulationsschema mit Raumladung



$$\Delta x, \Delta y = 200\mu\text{m} \dots 50\mu\text{m}$$

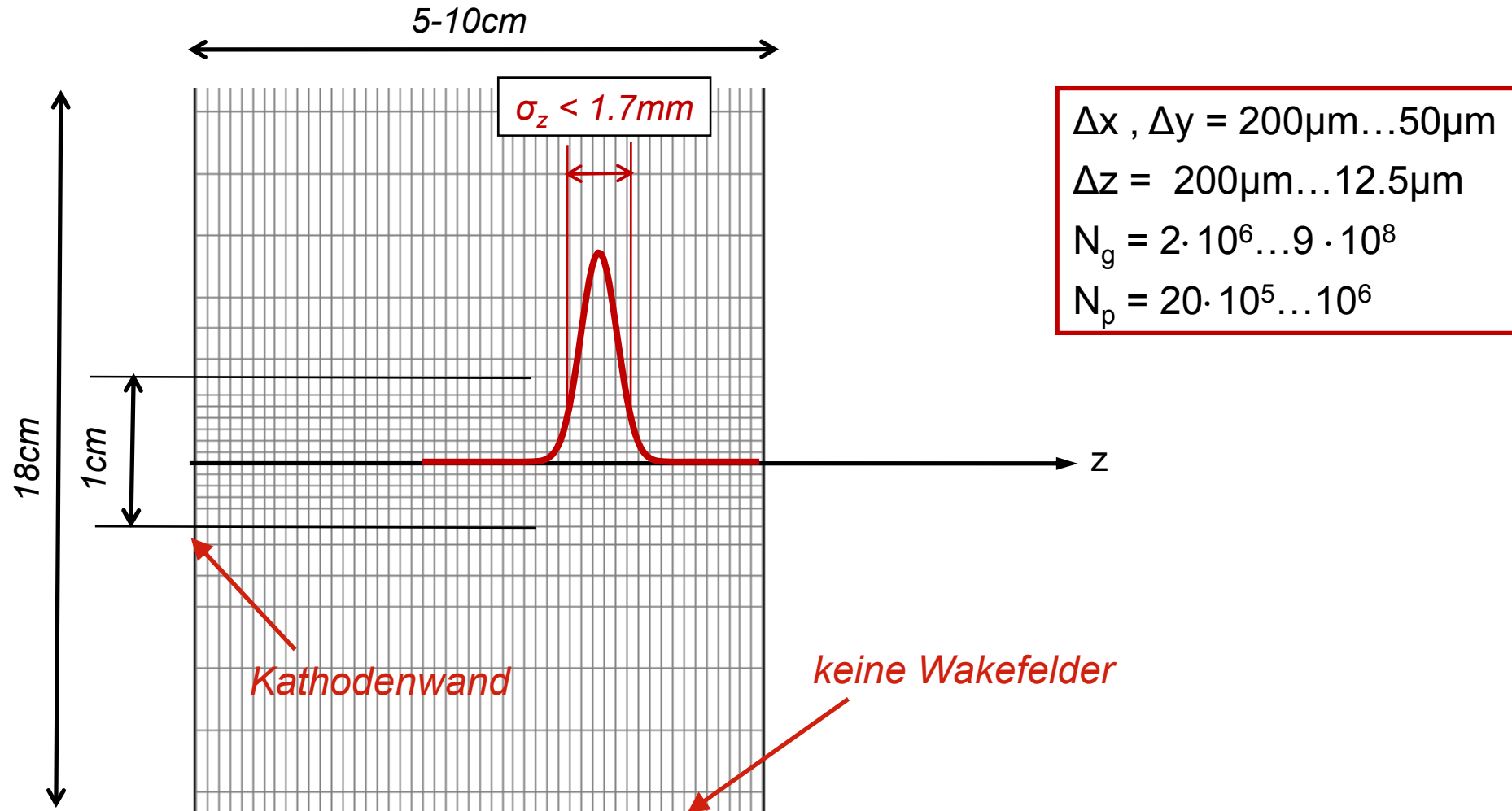
$$\Delta z = 200\mu\text{m} \dots 12.5\mu\text{m}$$

$$N_g = 2 \cdot 10^6 \dots 9 \cdot 10^8$$

$$N_p = 20 \cdot 10^5 \dots 10^6$$

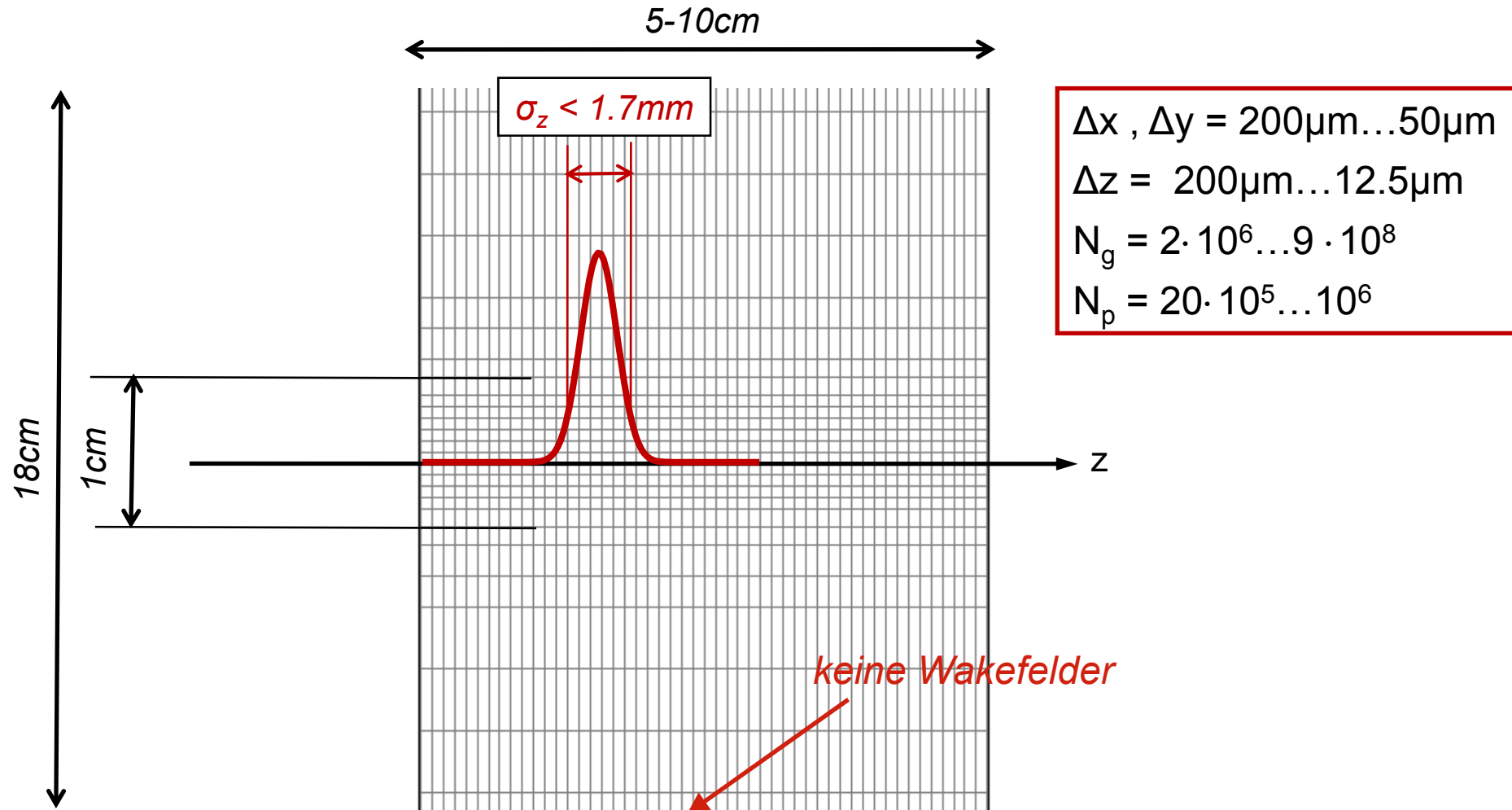


■ Simulationsschema mit Raumladung





■ Simulationsschema mit Raumladung

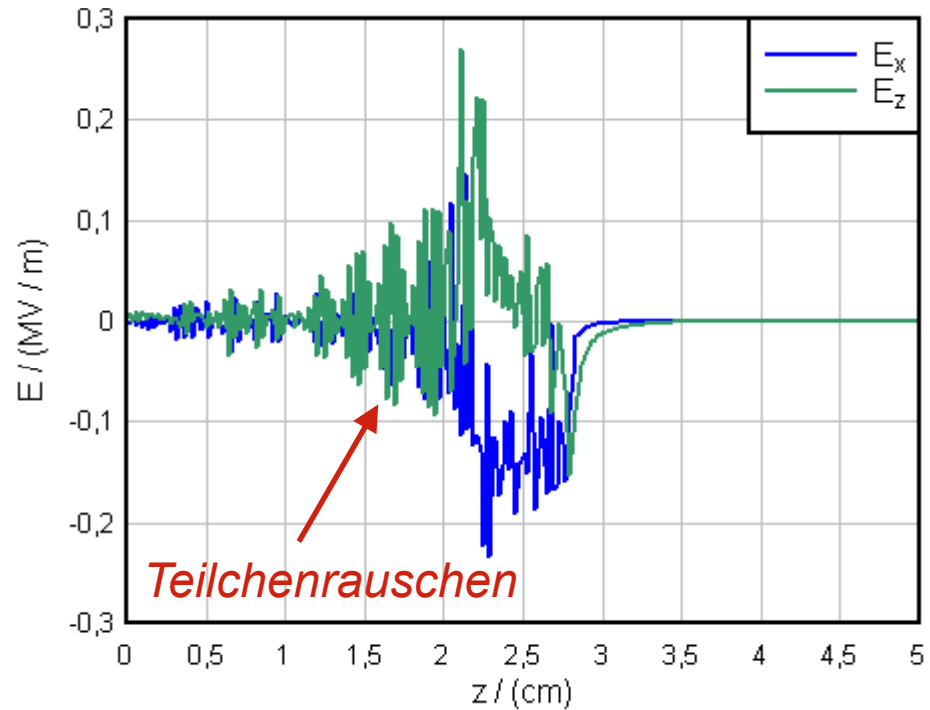
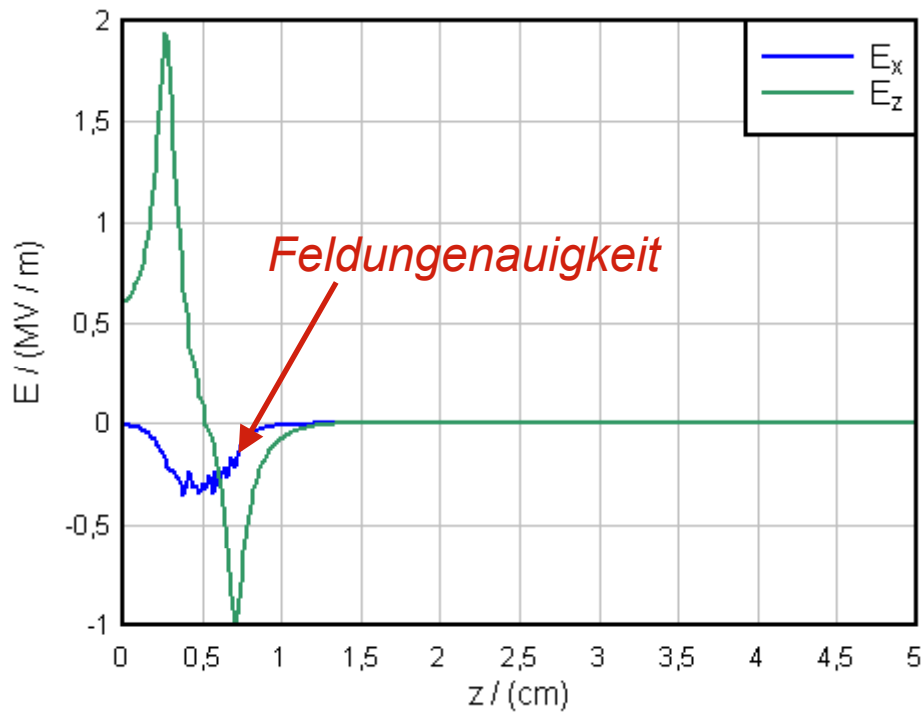




■ Konvergenztests mit Raumladung

Feld auf der Achse

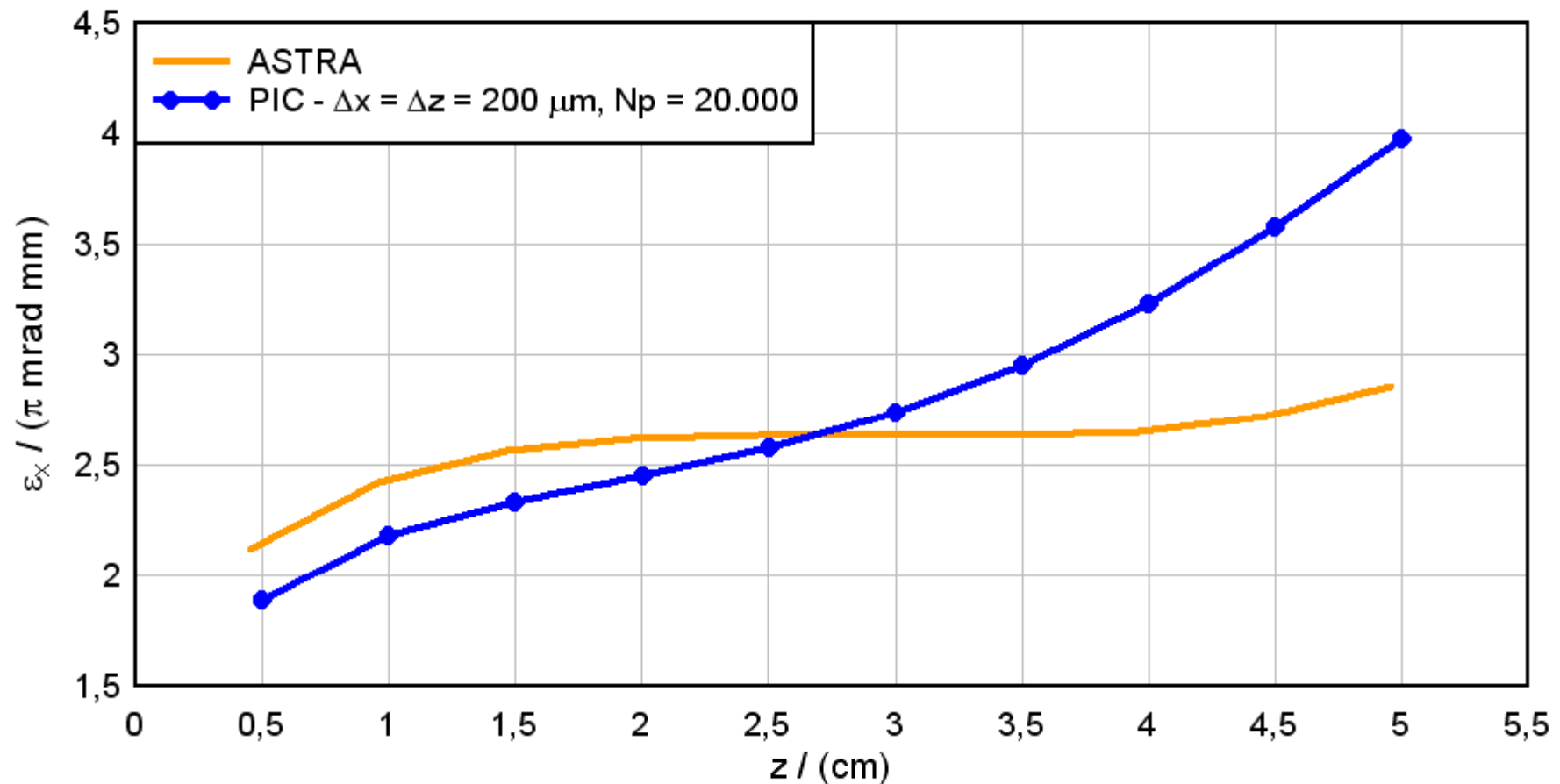
$\Delta x = \Delta z = 200\mu\text{m}$, $N_p = 20.000$





■ Konvergenztests mit Raumladung

Transversale Emittanz

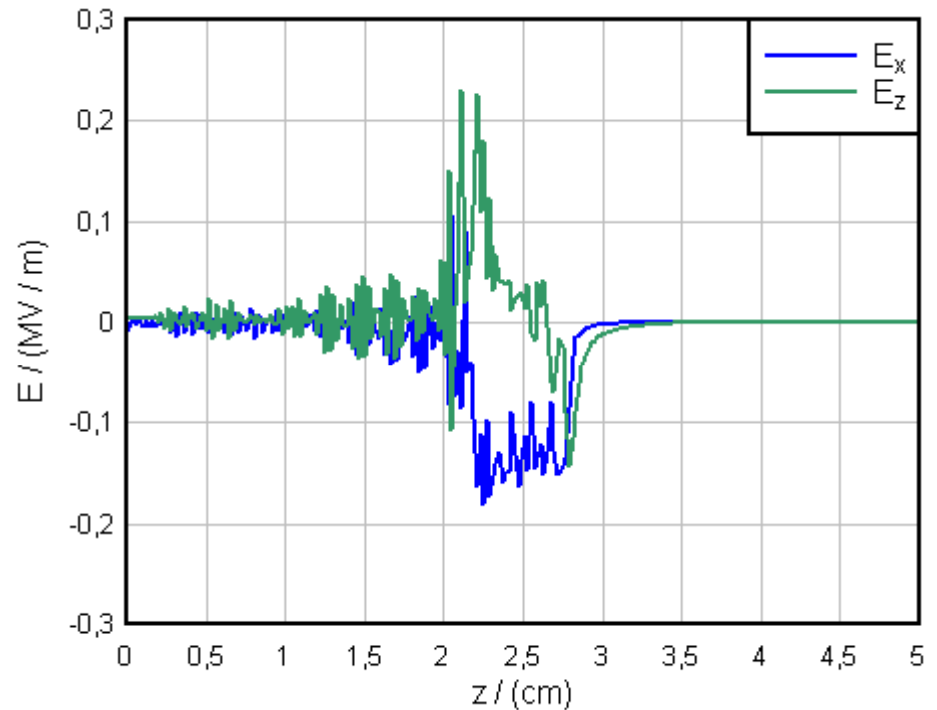
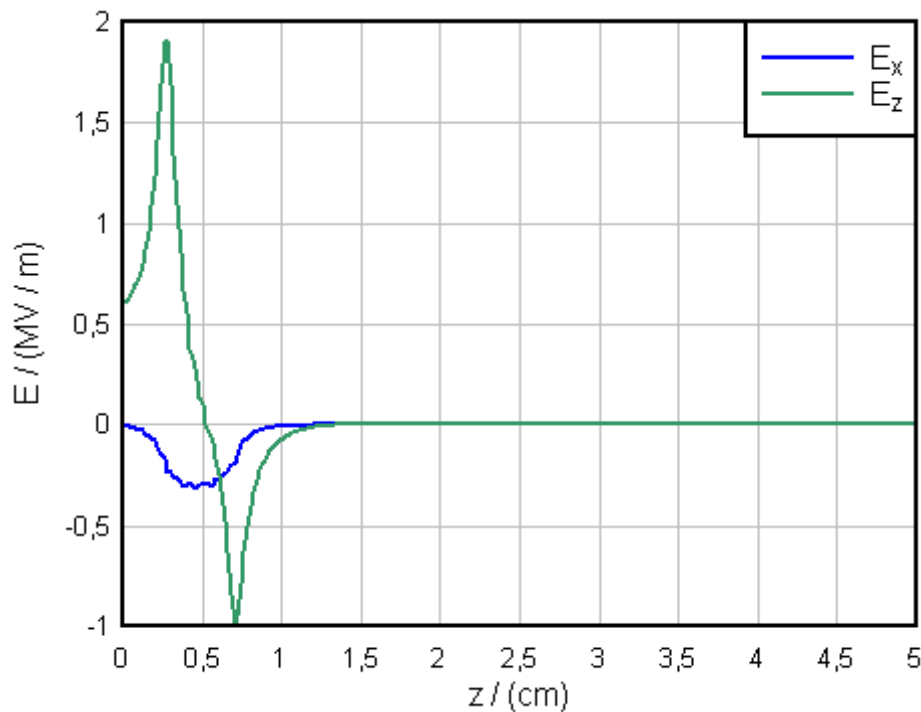




■ Konvergenztests mit Raumladung

Feld auf der Achse

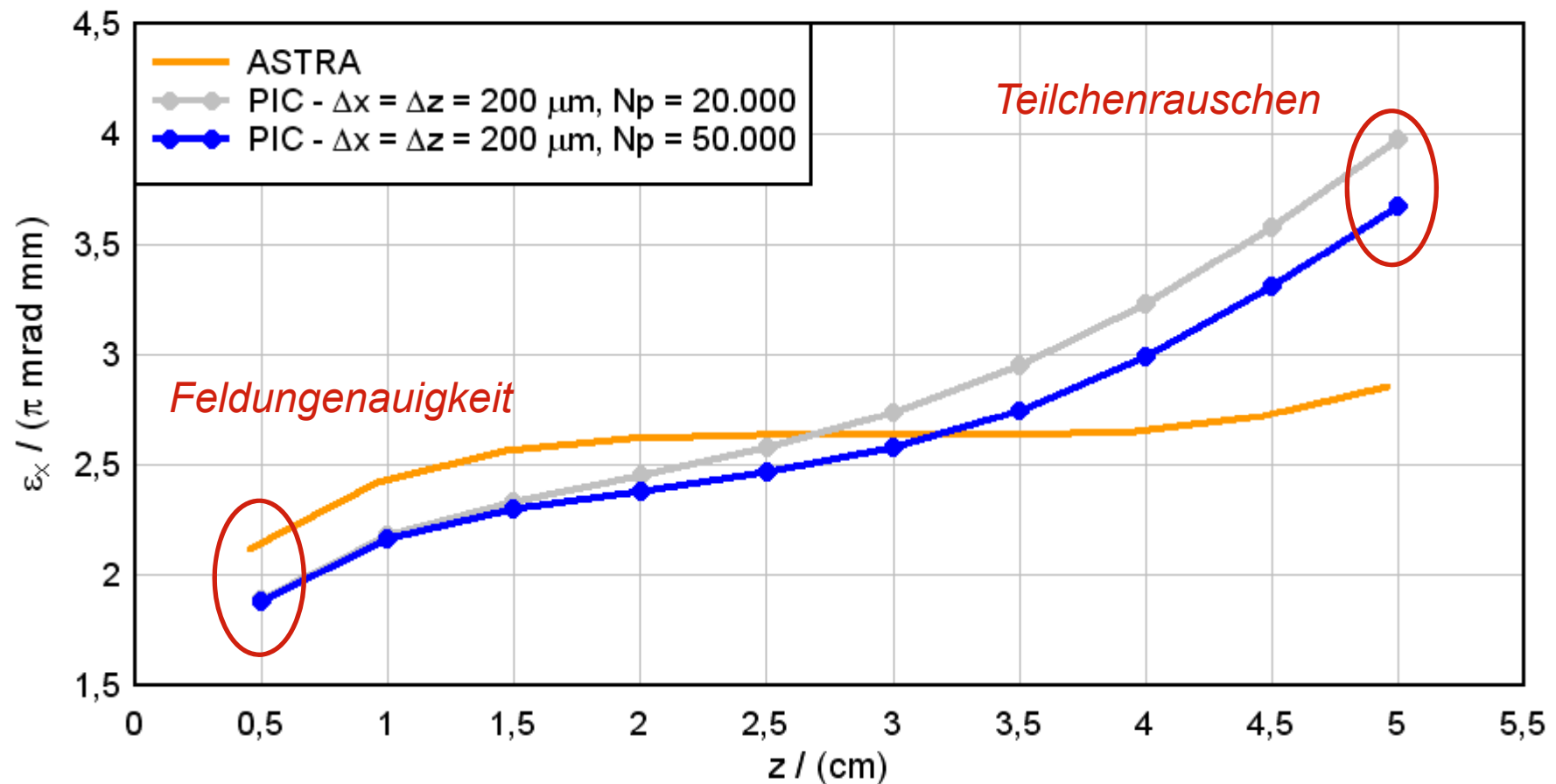
$\Delta x = \Delta z = 200\mu\text{m}$, $N_p = 50.000$





■ Konvergenztests mit Raumladung

Transversale Emittanz

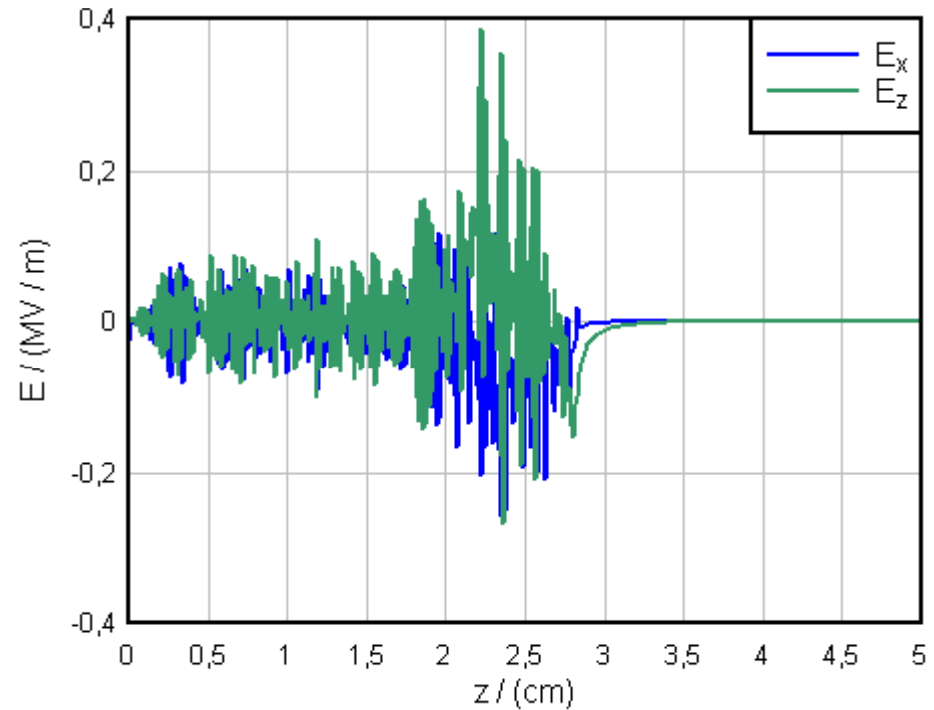
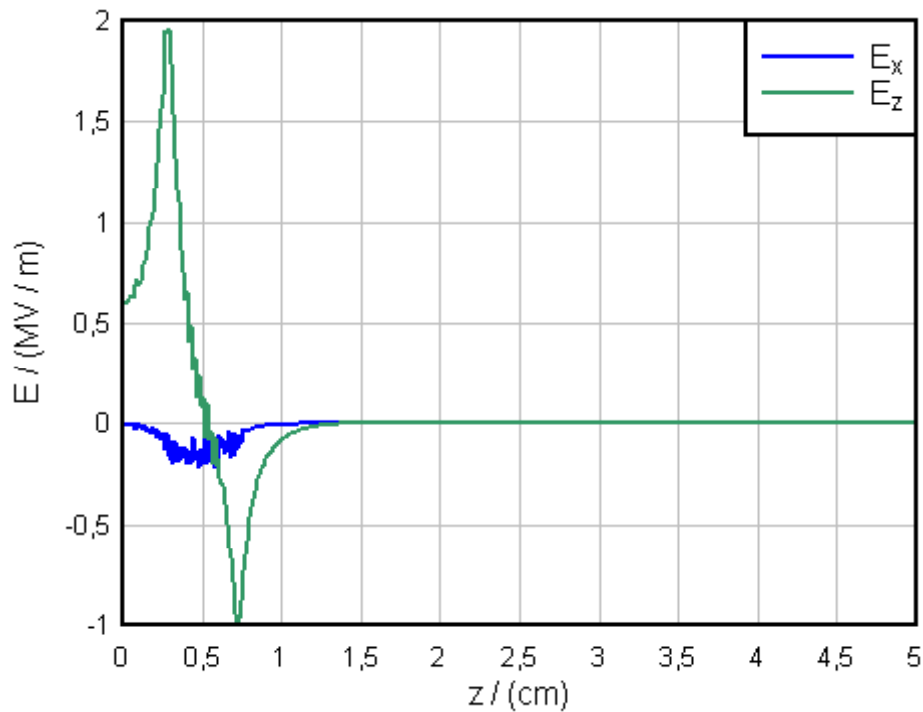




■ Konvergenztests mit Raumladung

Feld auf der Achse

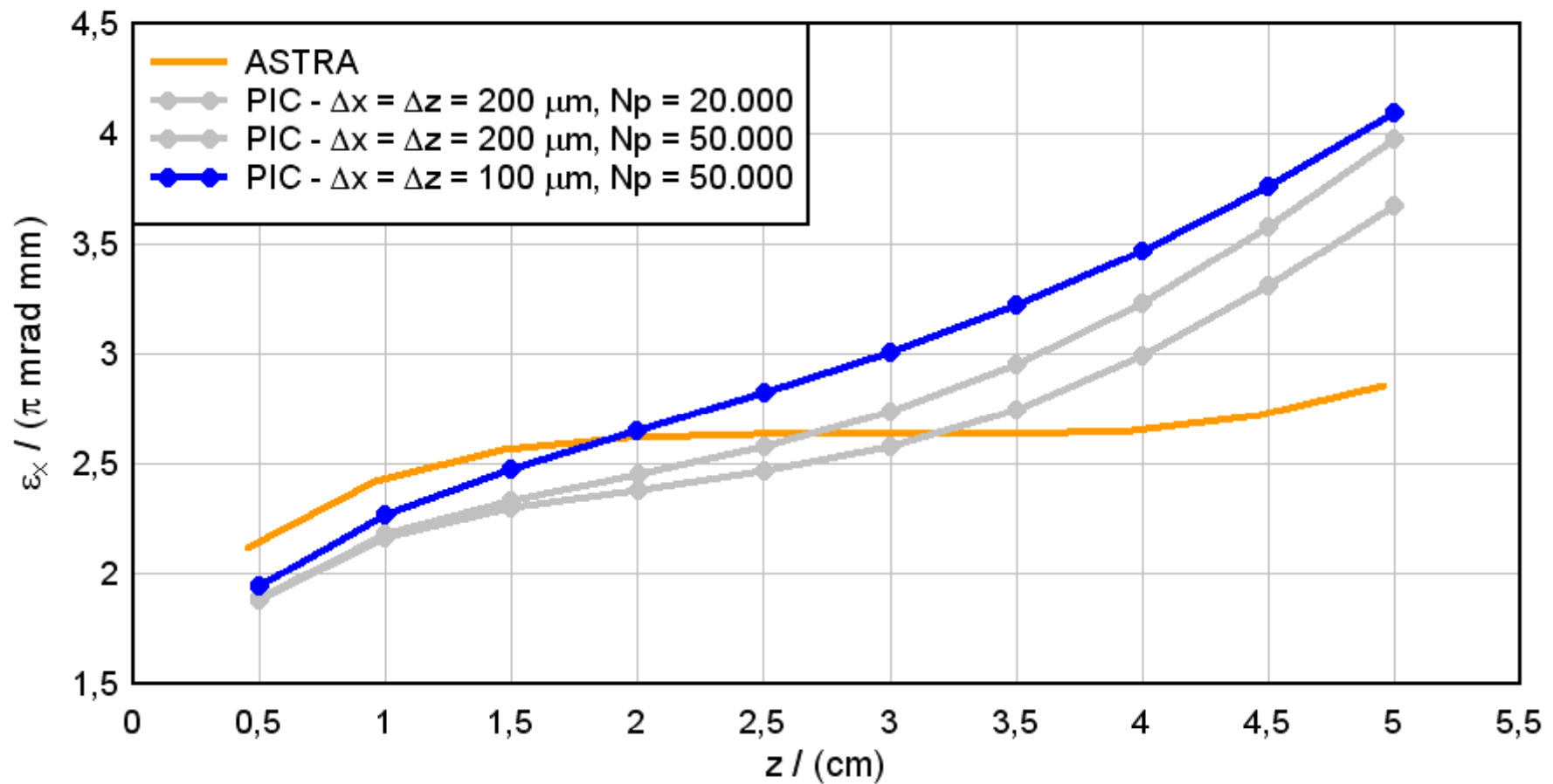
$\Delta x = \Delta z = 100\mu\text{m}$, $N_p = 50.000$





■ Konvergenztests mit Raumladung

Transversale Emittanz

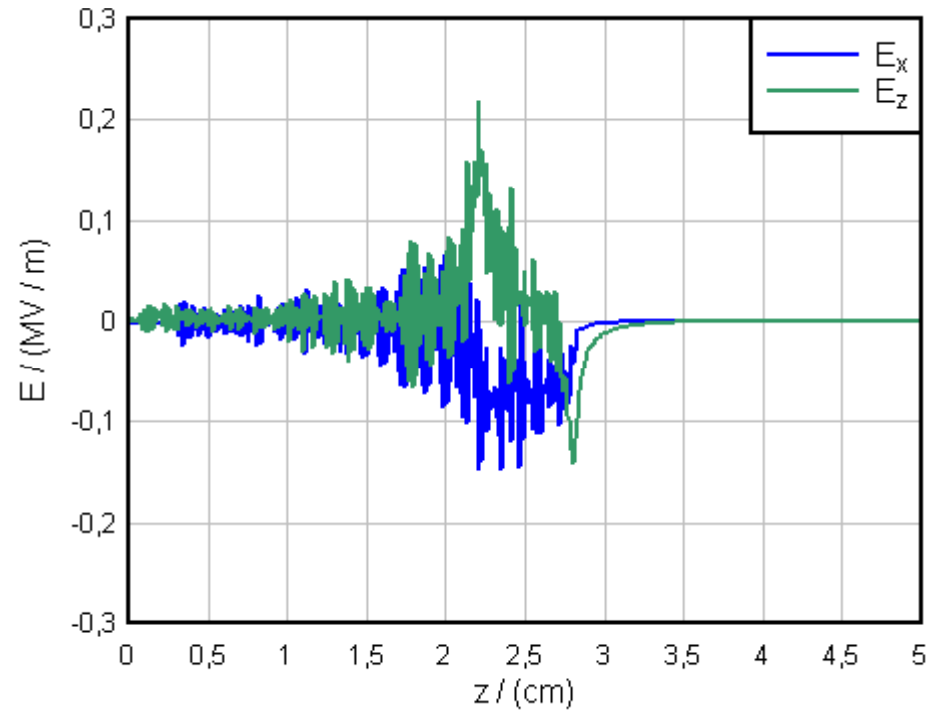
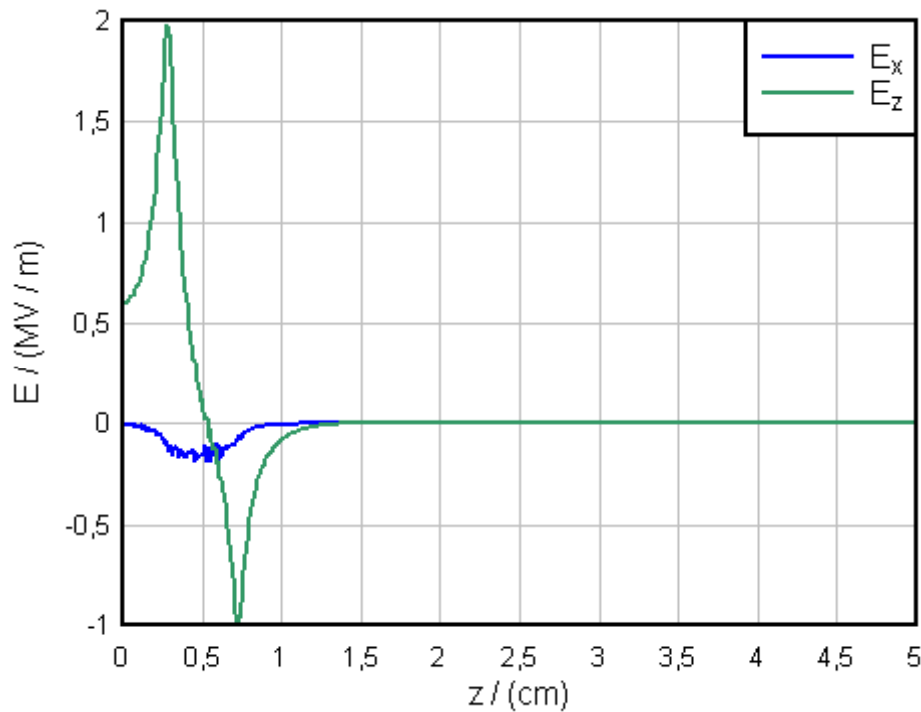




■ Konvergenztests mit Raumladung

Feld auf der Achse

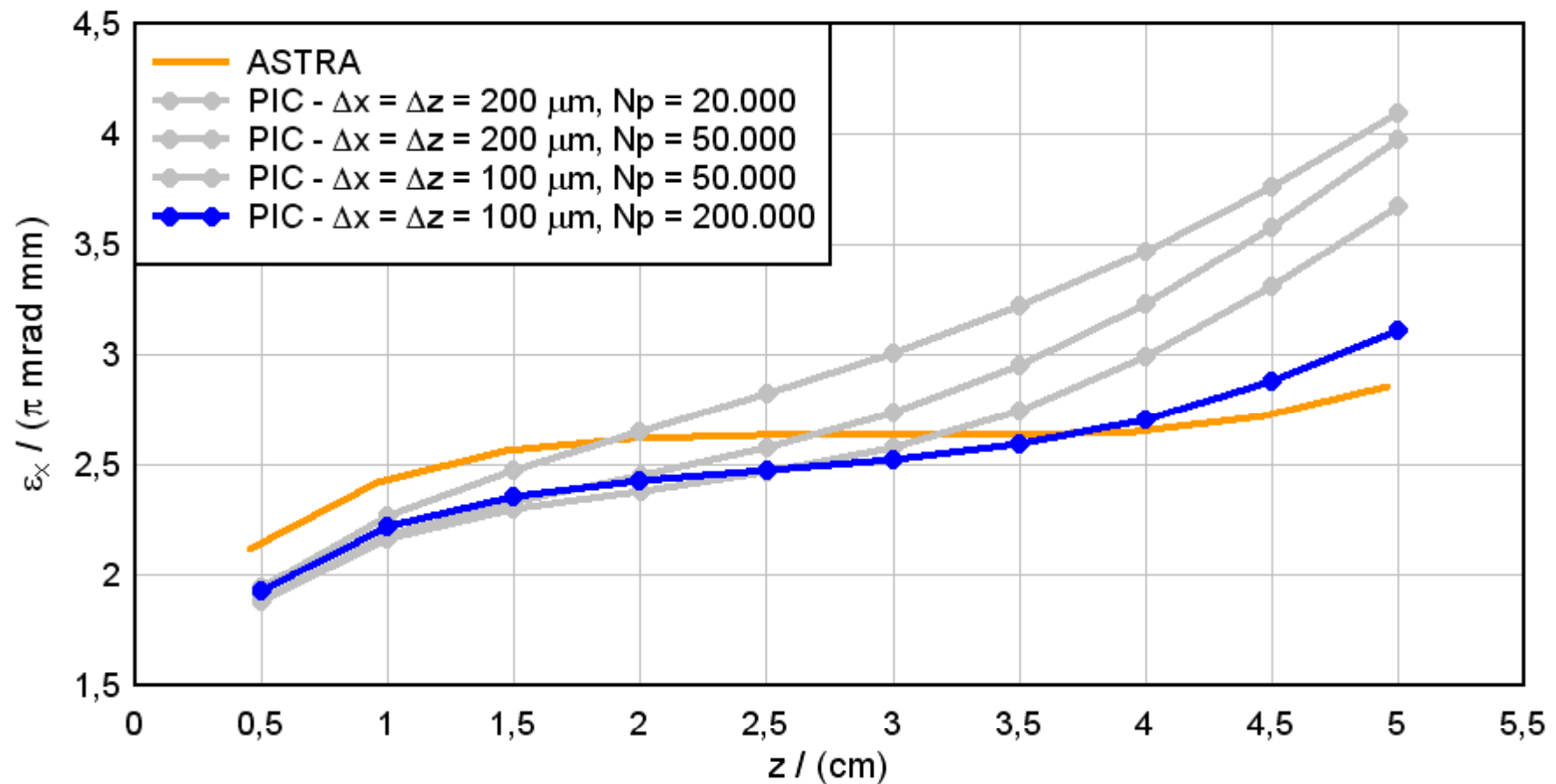
$\Delta x = \Delta z = 100\mu\text{m}$, $N_p = 200.000$





■ Konvergenztests mit Raumladung

Transversale Emittanz

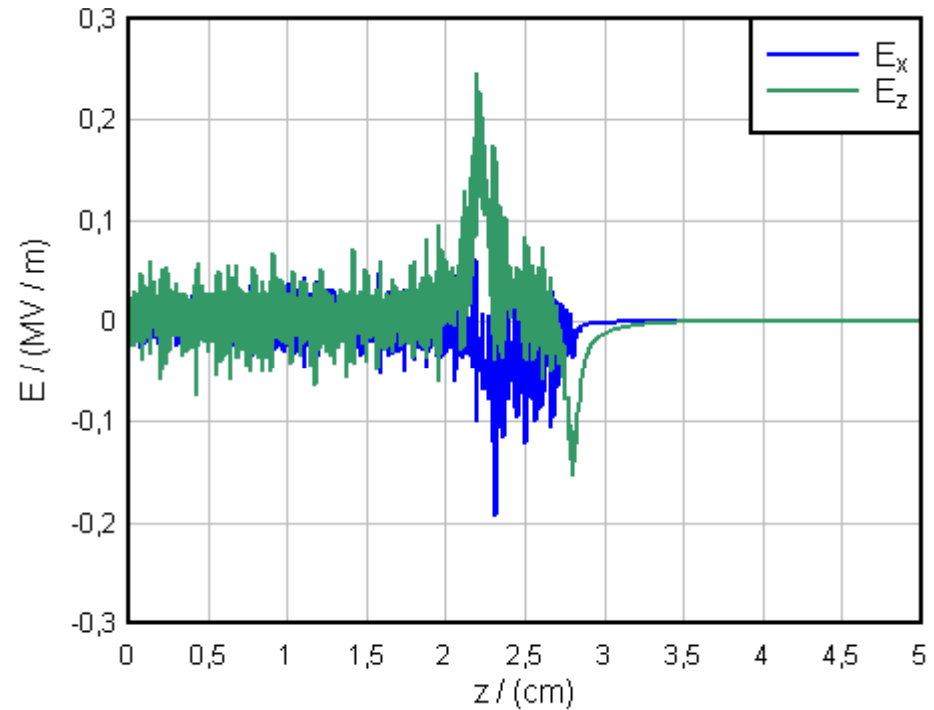
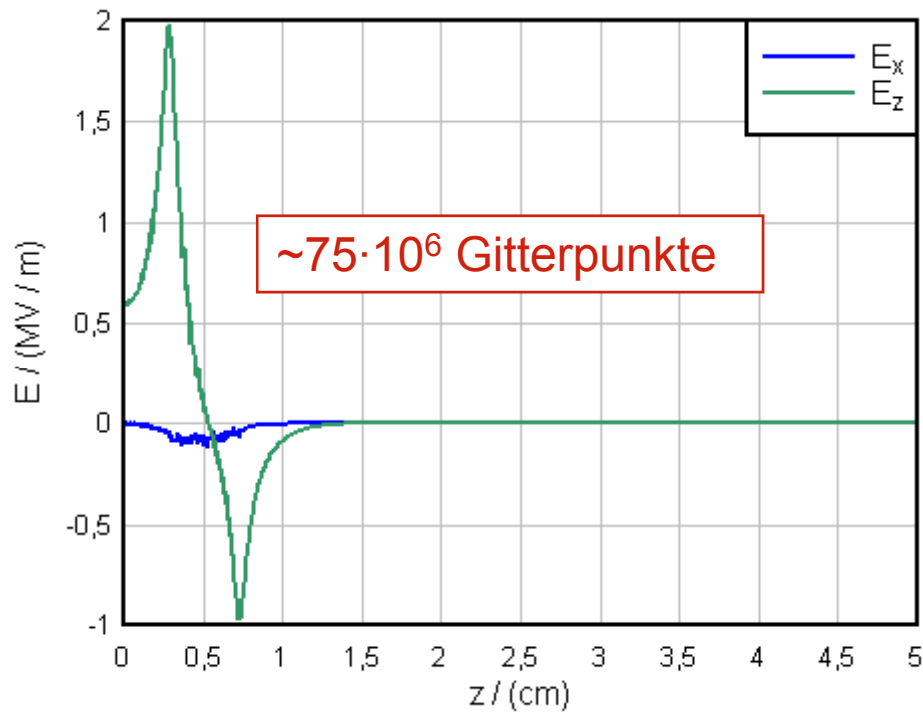




▪ Konvergenztests mit Raumladung

Feld auf der Achse

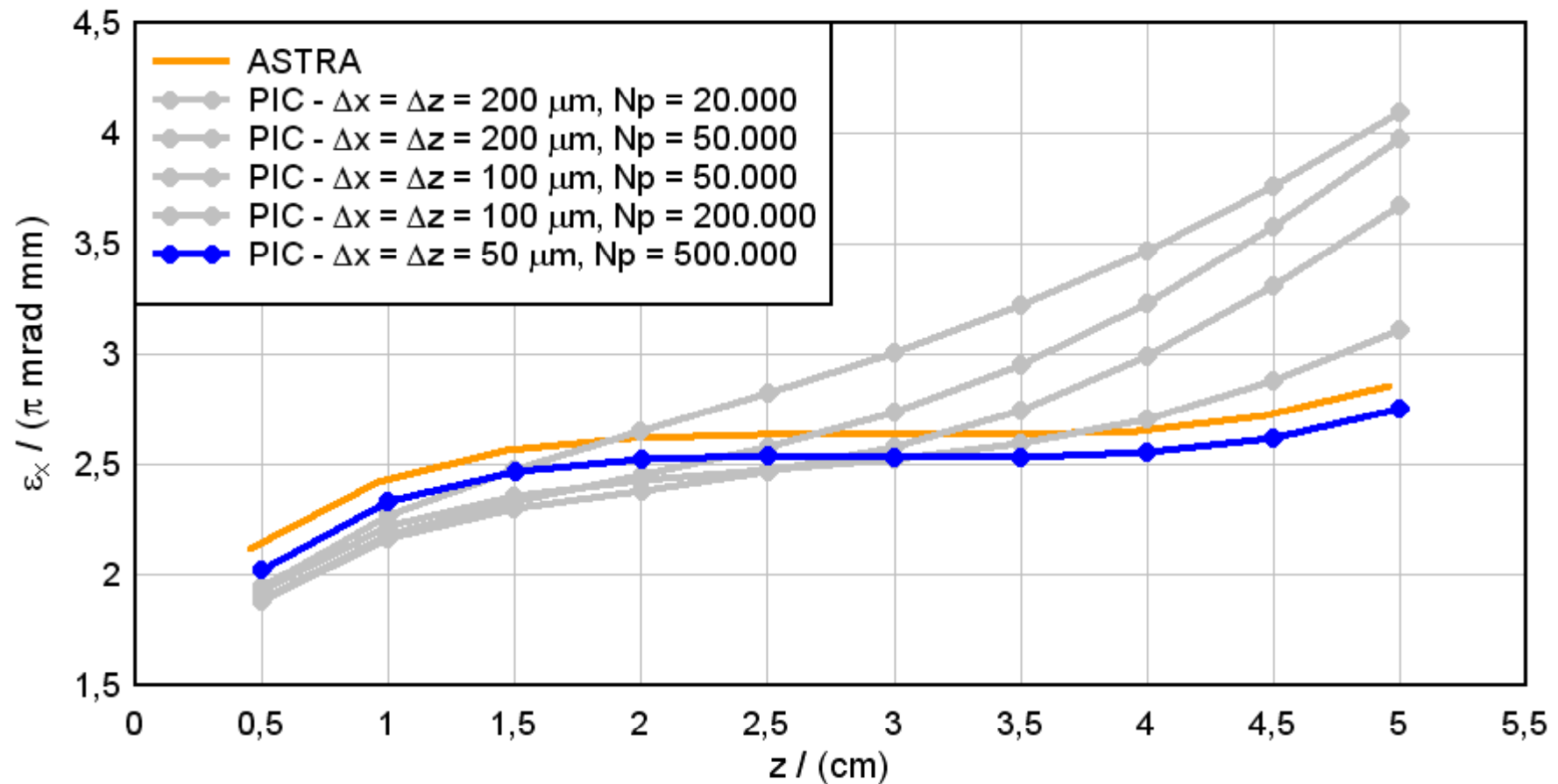
$\Delta x = \Delta z = 50\mu\text{m}$, $N_p = 500.000$





■ Konvergenztests mit Raumladung

Transversale Emittanz

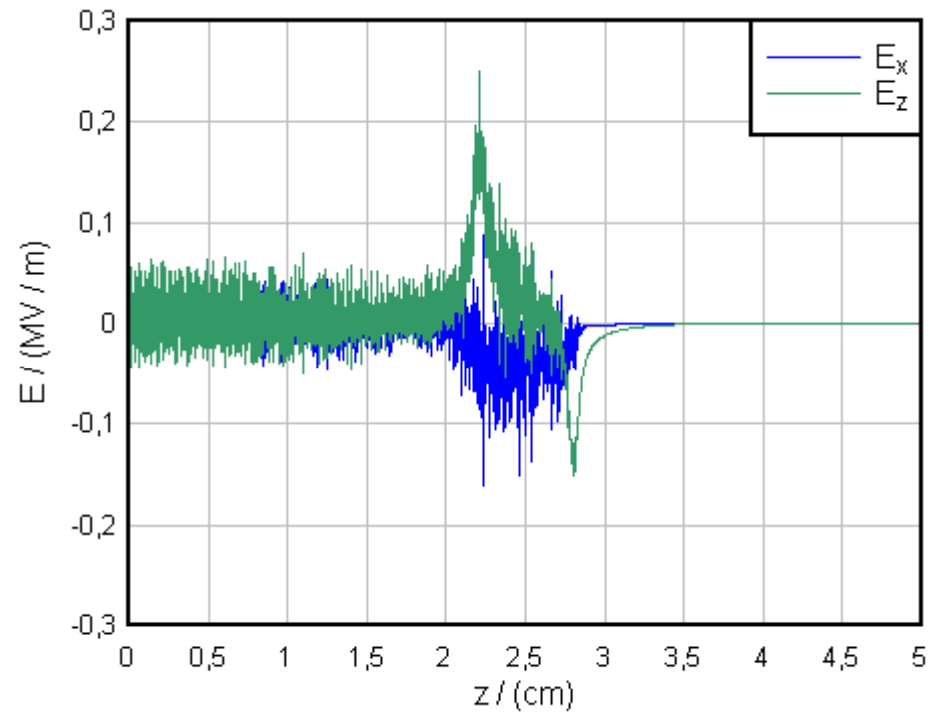
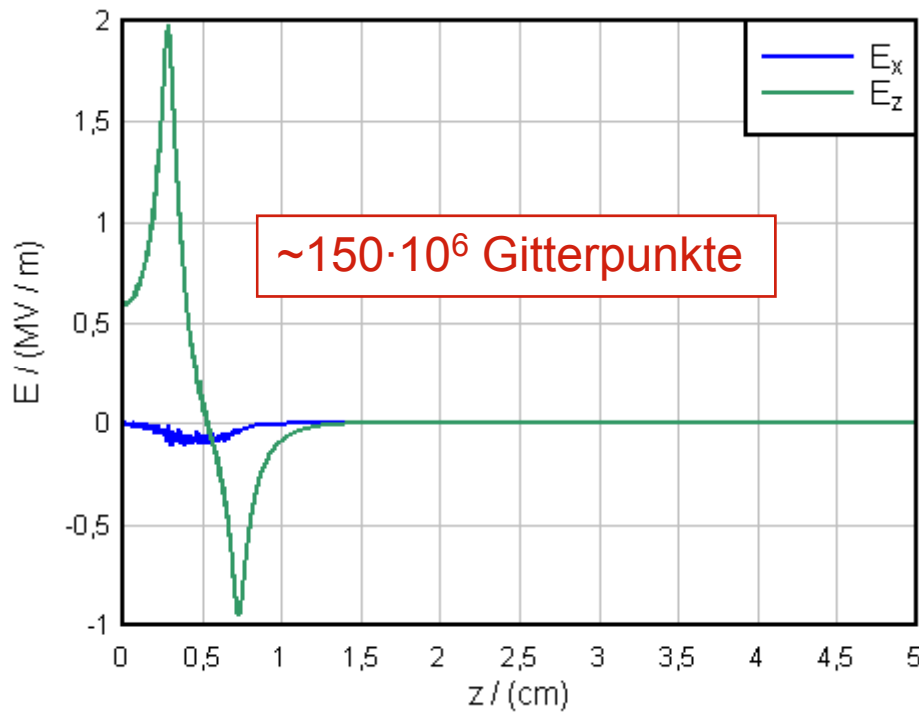




■ Konvergenztests mit Raumladung

Feld auf der Achse

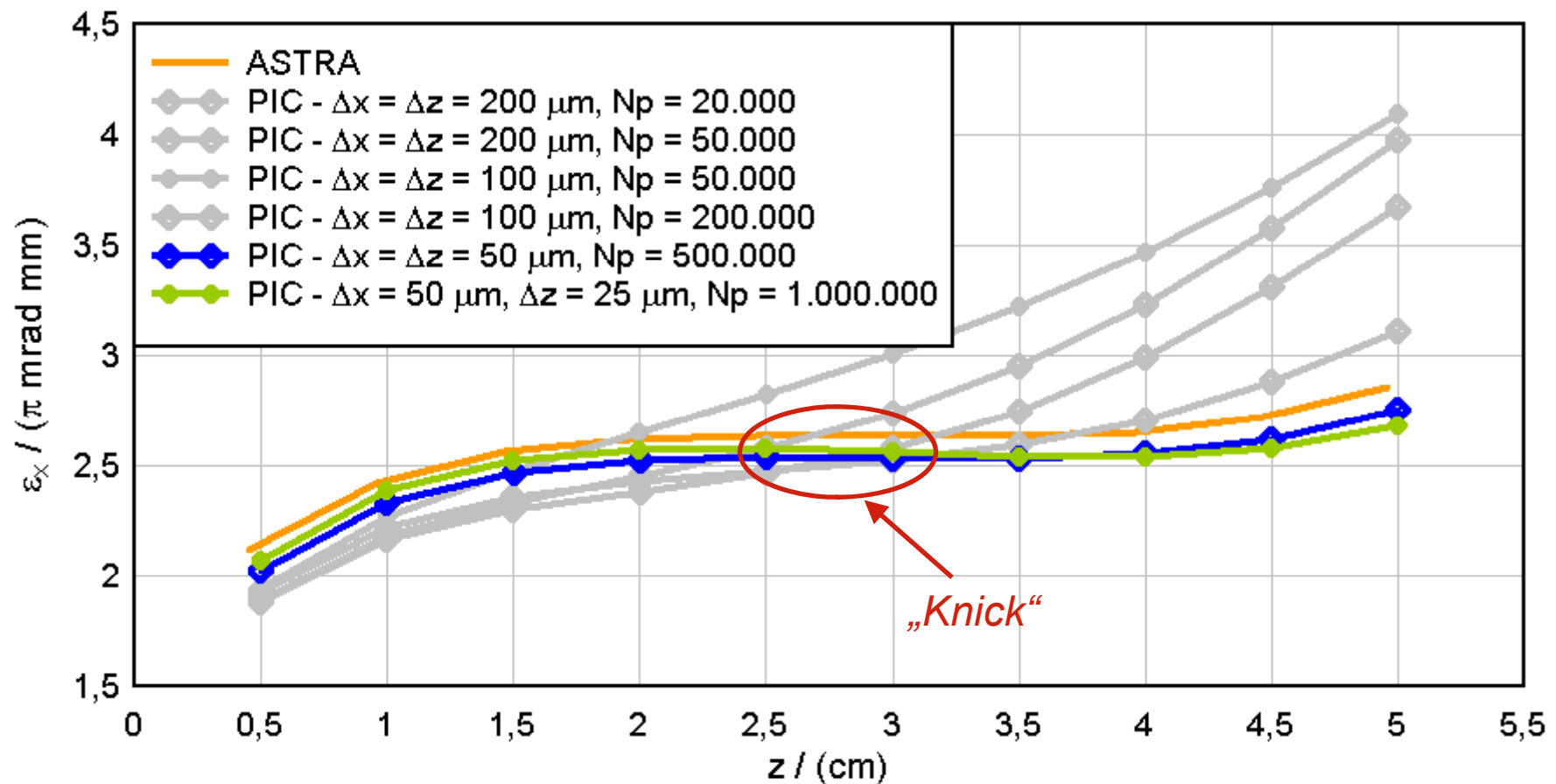
$\Delta x = 50\mu\text{m}$, $\Delta z = 25\mu\text{m}$, $N_p = 1.000.000$





■ Konvergenztests mit Raumladung

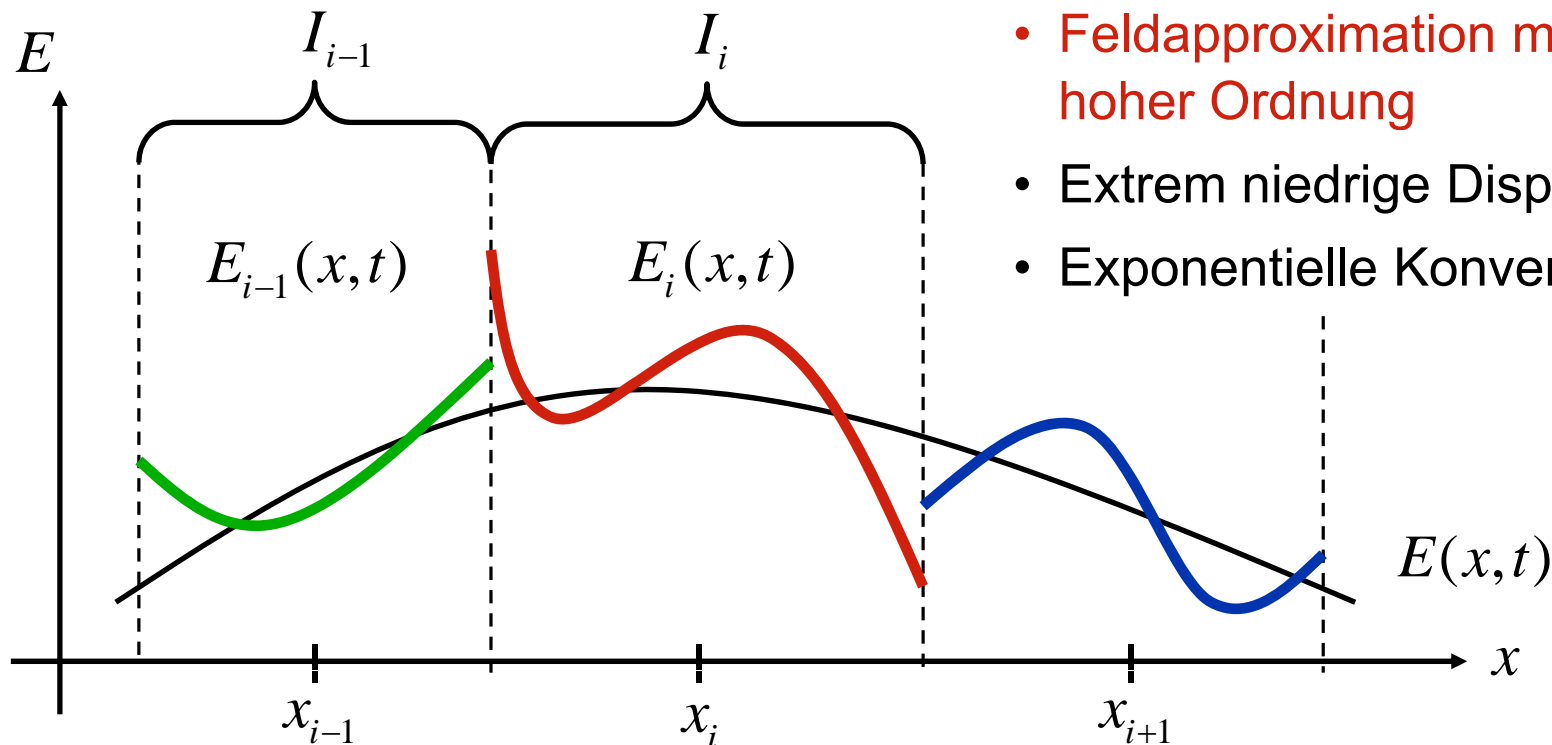
Transversale Emittanz





■ Hoher Ordnung PIC

$$\vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{p=0}^P \vec{e}_{i;p}(t) \varphi_{i;p}(\vec{x}), \quad \vec{H}(\vec{x}, t) = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{p=0}^P \vec{h}_{i;p}(t) \varphi_{i;p}(\vec{x})$$

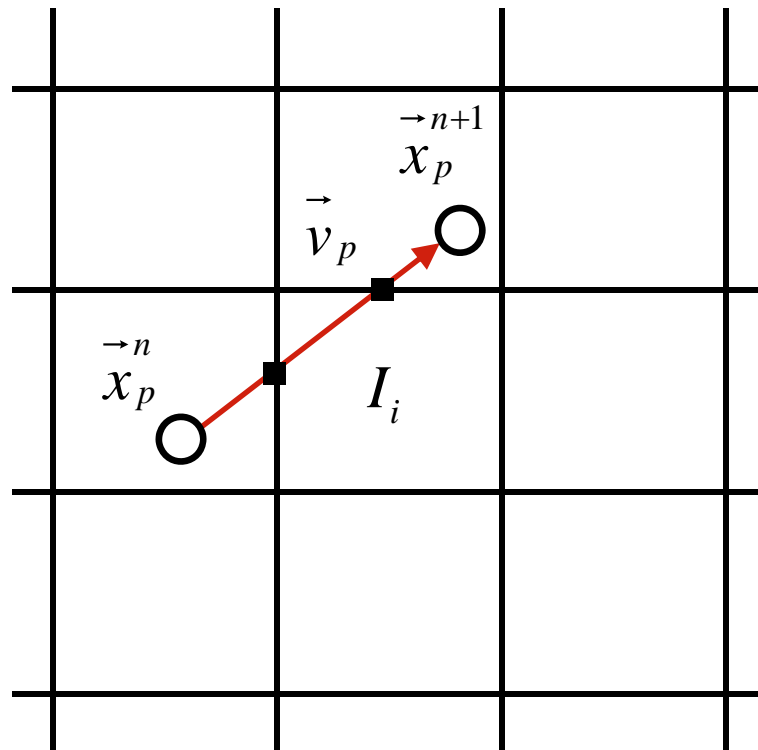


- Feldapproximation mit Polynome hoher Ordnung
- Extrem niedrige Dispersion
- Exponentielle Konvergenz



■ Hoher Ordnung PIC

„NGP“–Strominterpolation mit hoher Ordnung:



$$\vec{j}_{i;p} = q\vec{v}_p \int_{t^n}^{t^{n+1}} dt \int d^3\vec{x} \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_p) \varphi_{i;p}(\vec{x})$$

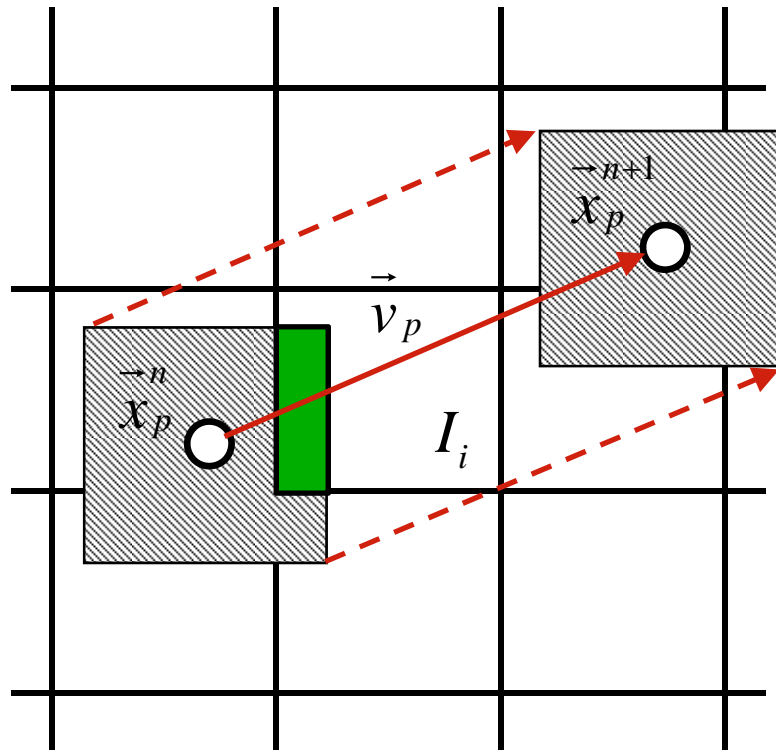
Ladungserhaltene Stromintegration über Schnittpfade für:

- jedes Teilchen
- jede Zelle und
- jede Approximationsfunktion



■ Hoher Ordnung PIC

„CIC“–Strominterpolation mit hoher Ordnung (seit 2010):



$$\vec{j}_{i;p} = q\vec{v}_p \int_{t^n}^{t^{n+1}} dt \int d^3\vec{x} \theta_{\Delta x}(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_p) \varphi_{i;p}(\vec{x})$$

Ladungserhaltene Stromintegration über Schnittvolumina für:

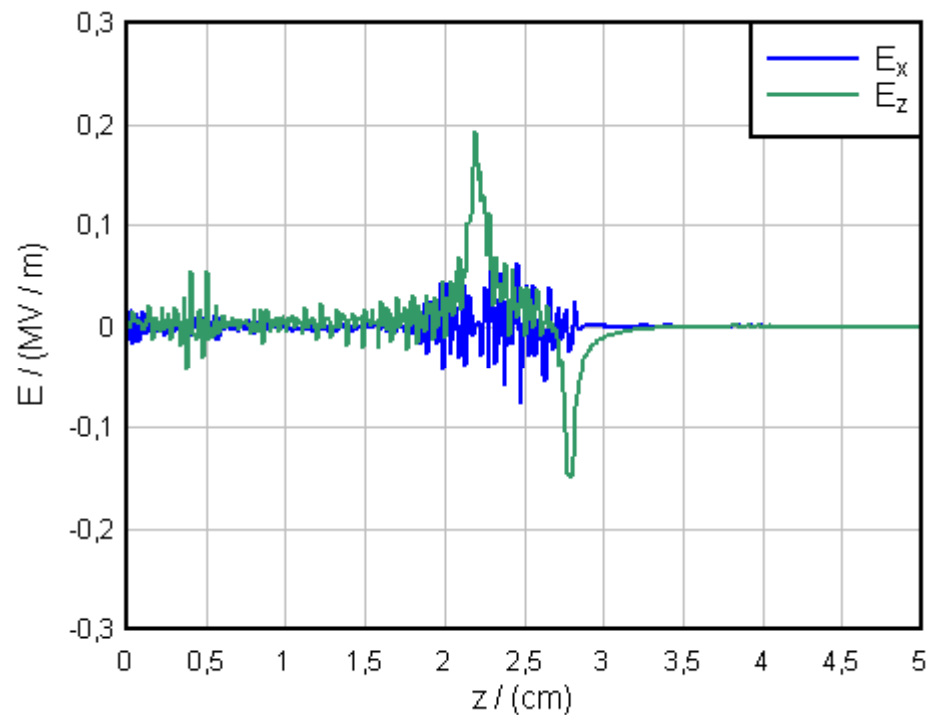
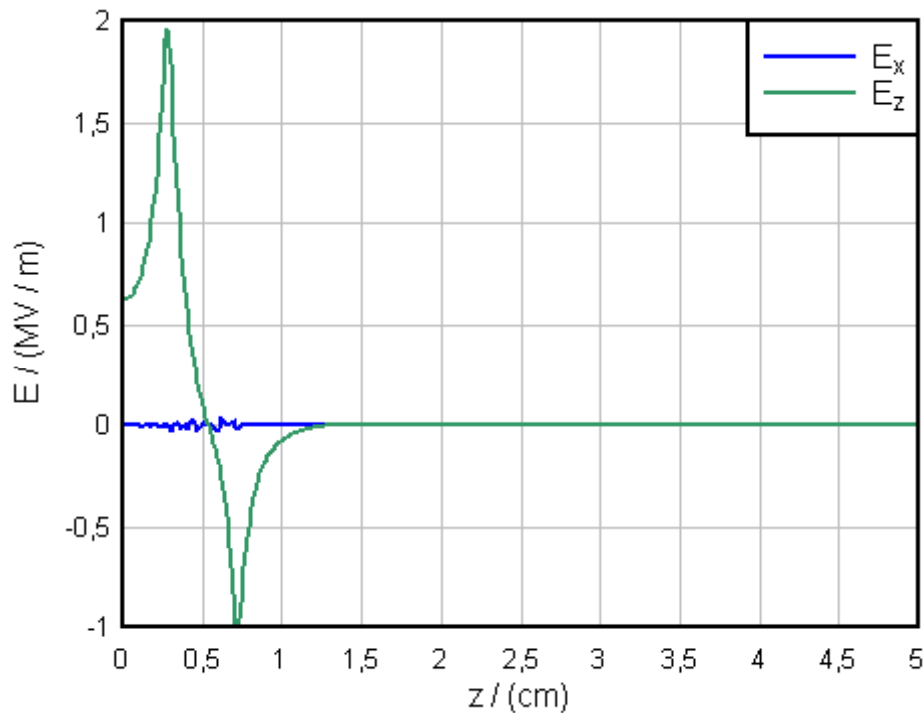
- jedes Teilchen
- jede Zelle und
- jede Approximationsfunktion



■ Hoher Ordnung PIC

Feld auf der Achse

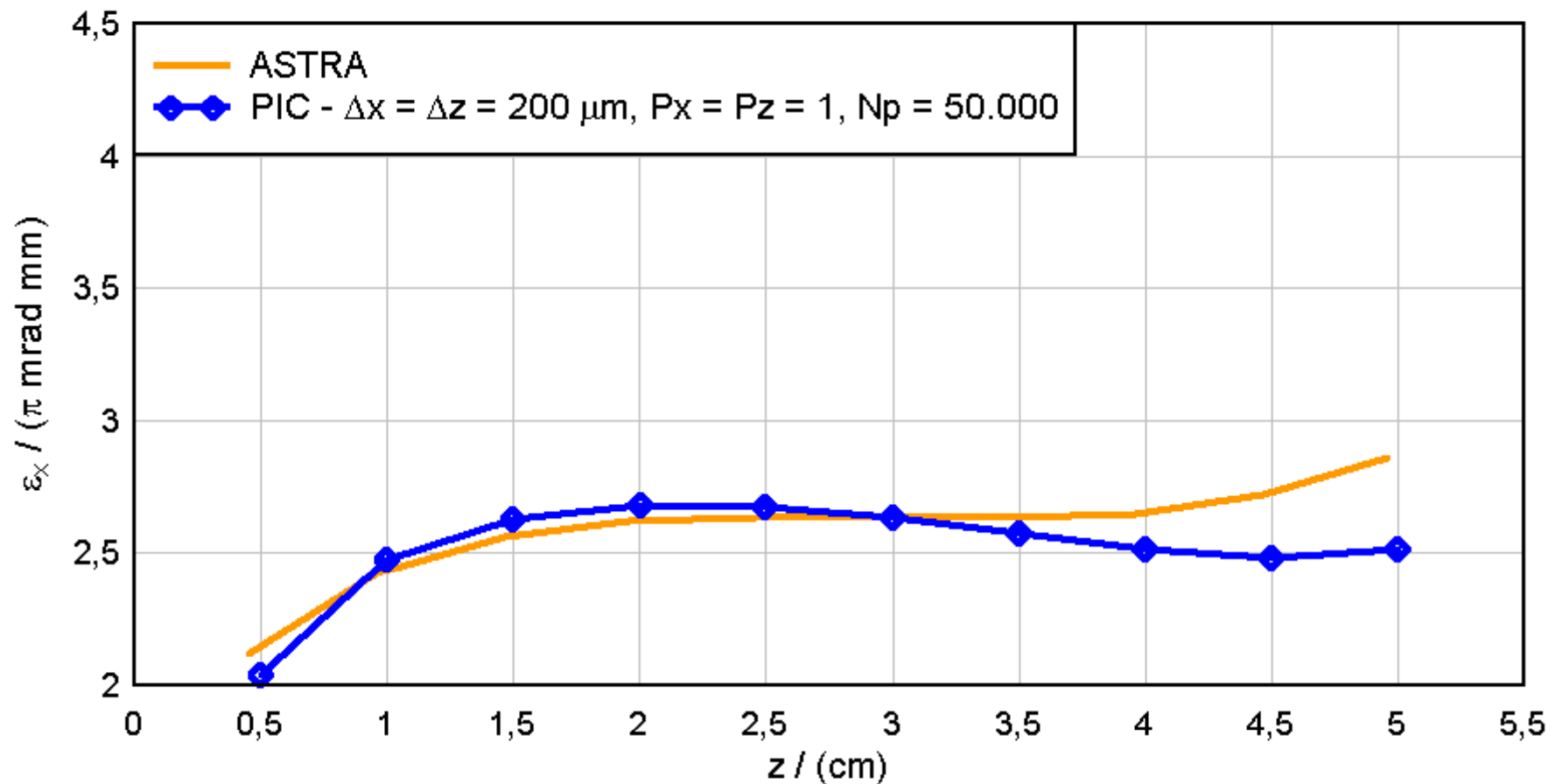
$$\Delta x = \Delta z = 200\mu\text{m}, P_x = P_z = 1, N_p = 50.000$$





▪ Konvergenz bei hoher Ordnung PIC

Transversale Emittanz

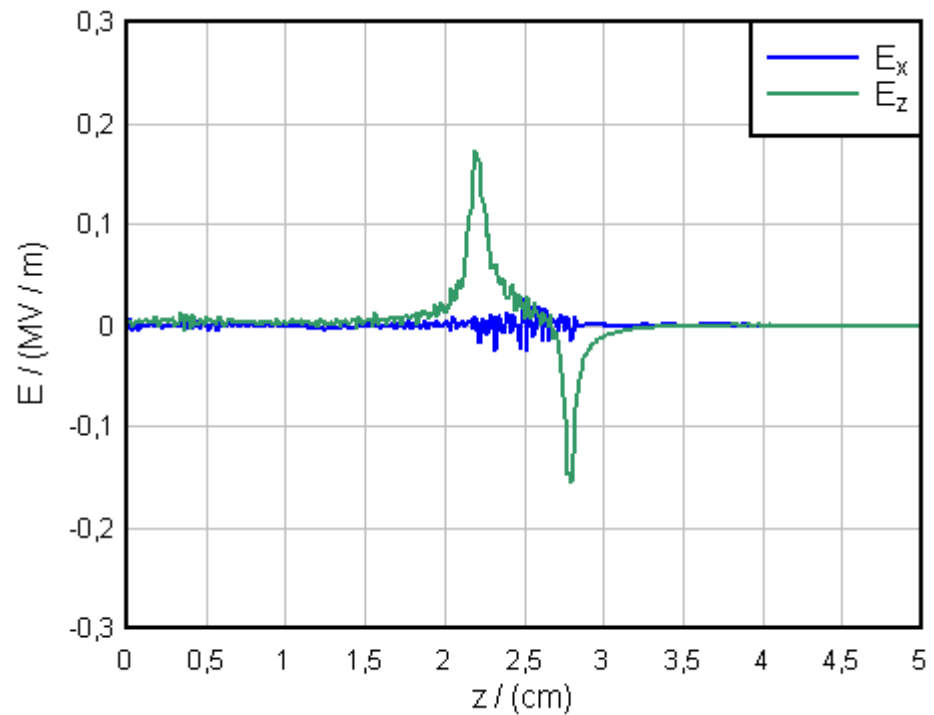
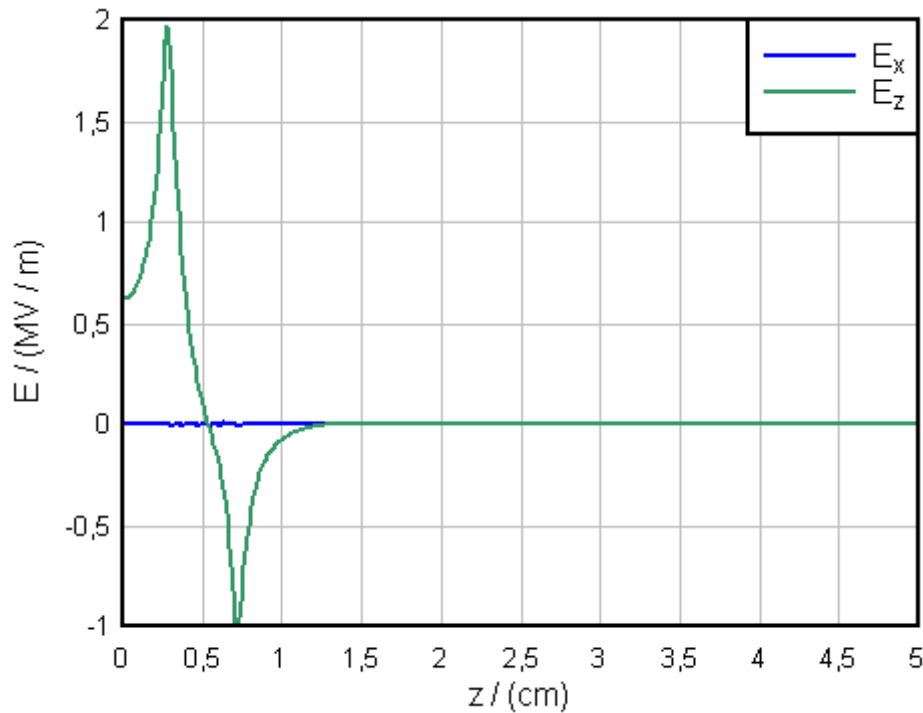




■ Konvergenz bei hoher Ordnung PIC

Feld auf der Achse

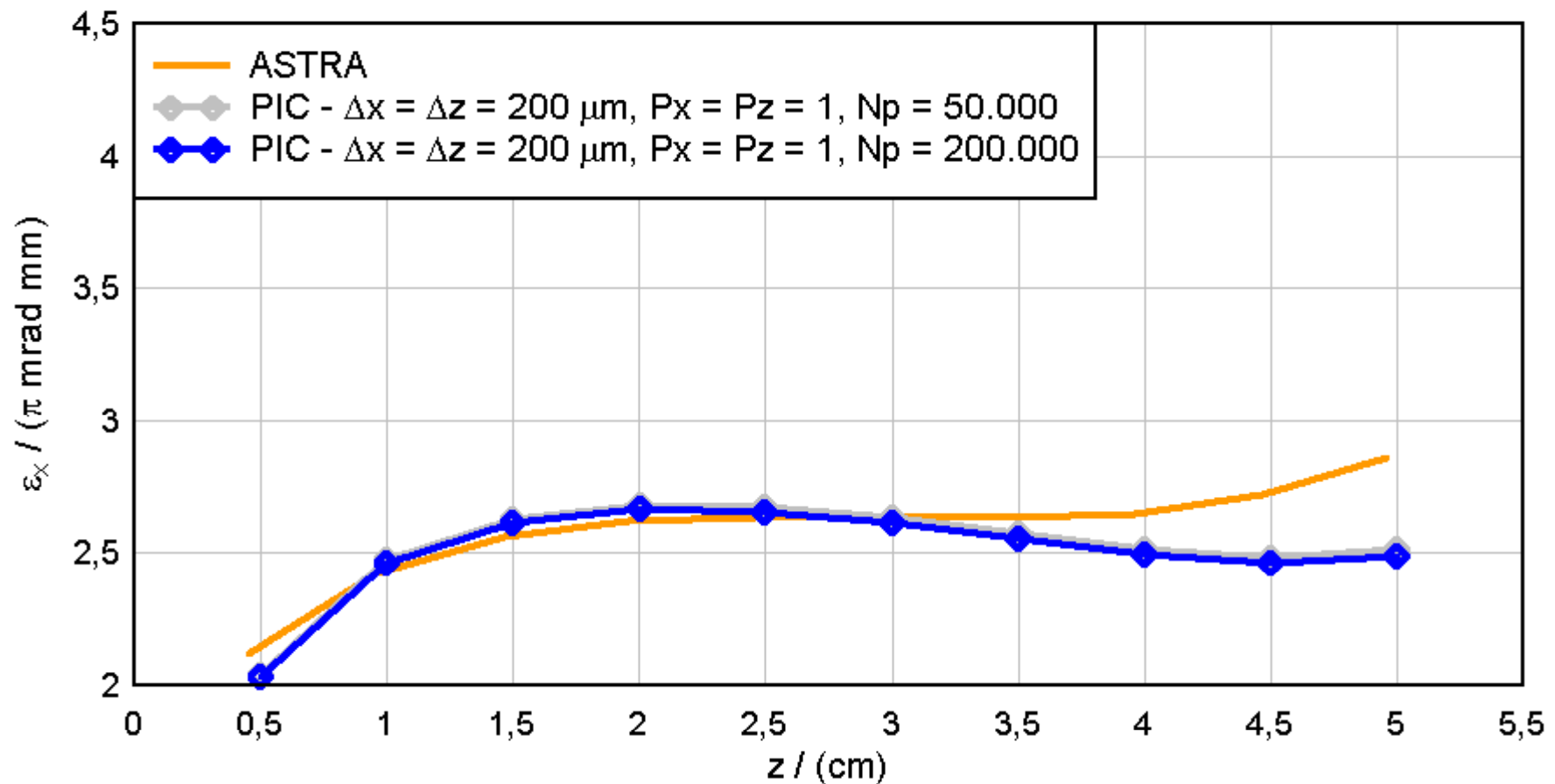
$$\Delta x = \Delta z = 200\mu\text{m}, P_x = P_z = 1, N_p = 200.000$$





■ Konvergenz bei hoher Ordnung PIC

Transversale Emittanz

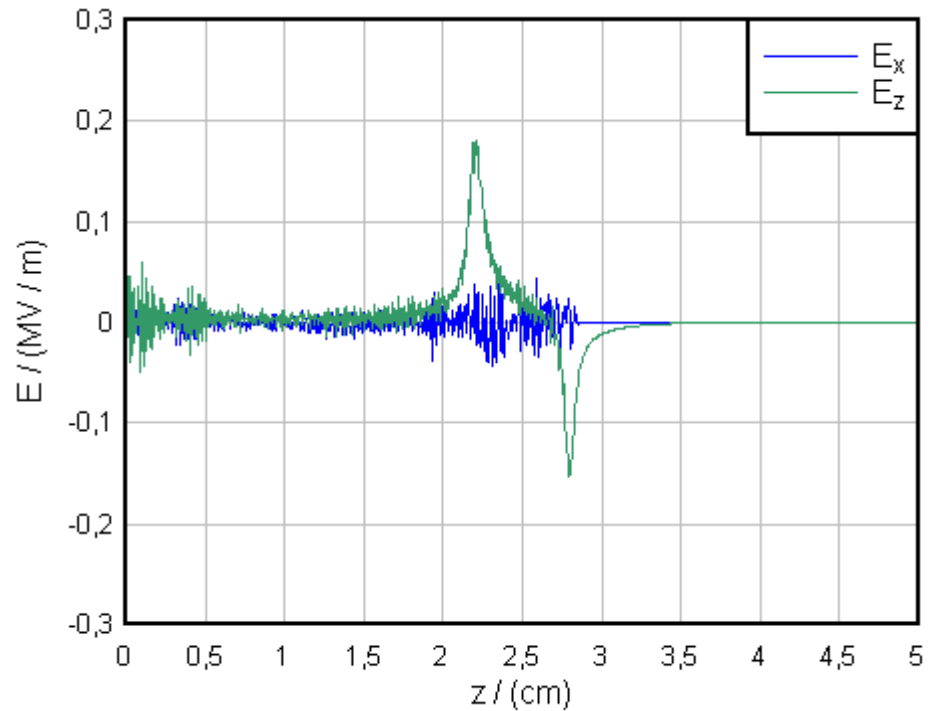
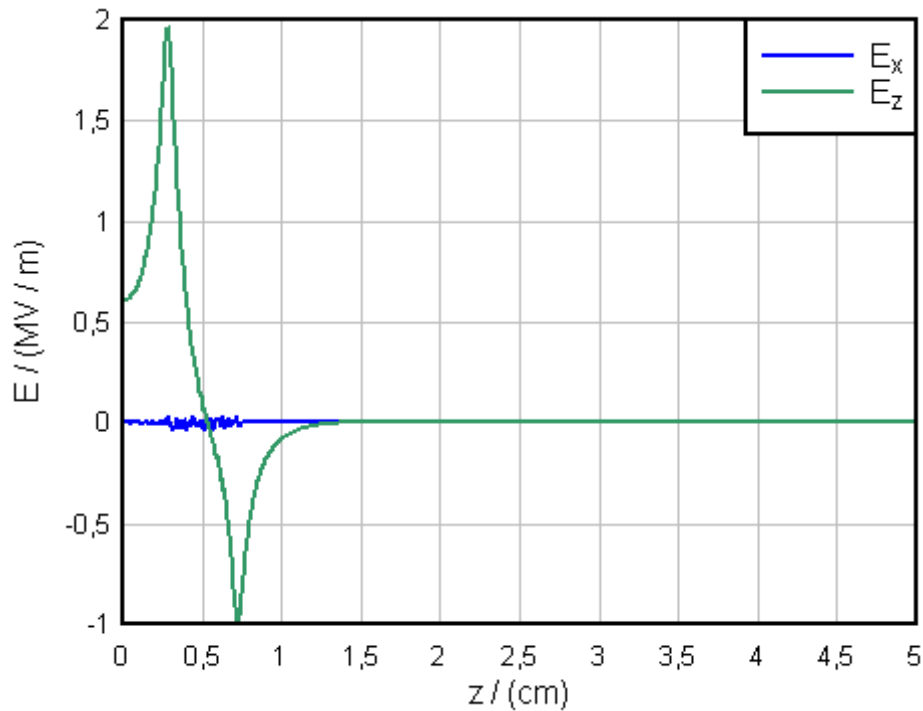




■ Konvergenz bei hoher Ordnung PIC

Feld auf der Achse

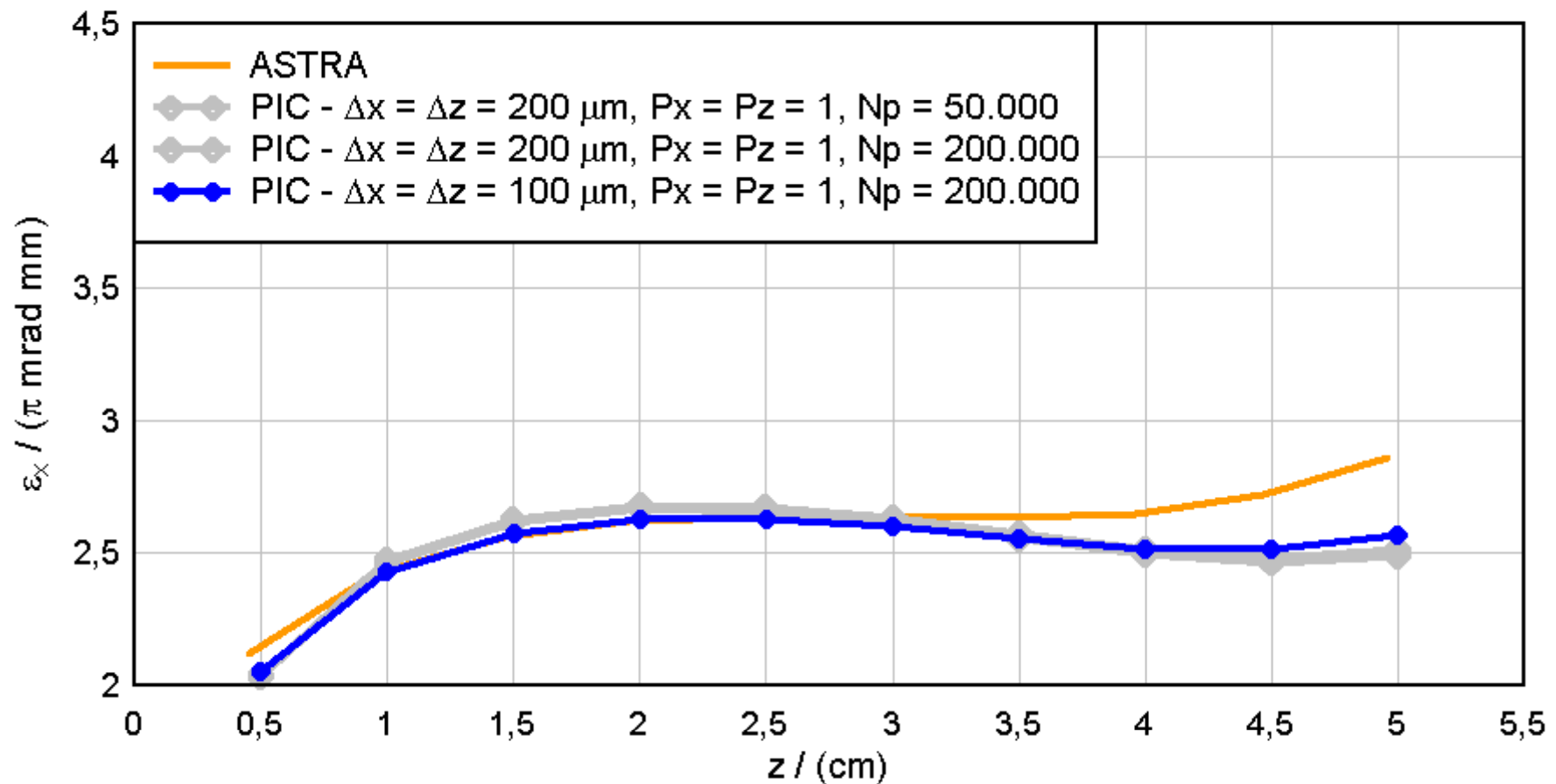
$\Delta x = \Delta z = 100\mu\text{m}$, $P_x = P_z = 1$, $N_p = 200.000$





■ Konvergenz bei hoher Ordnung PIC

Transversale Emittanz

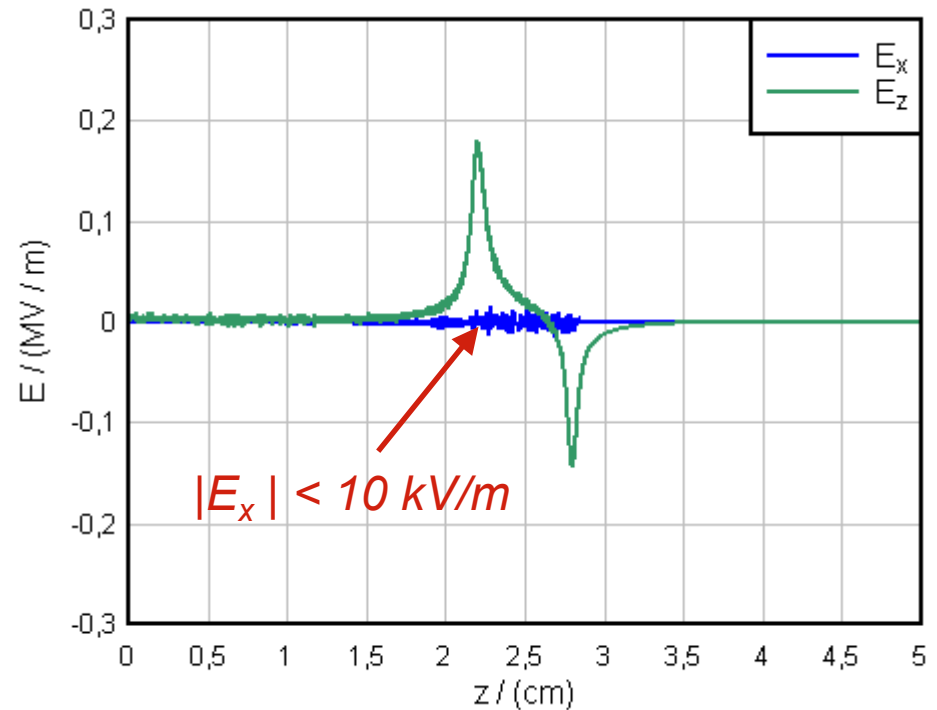
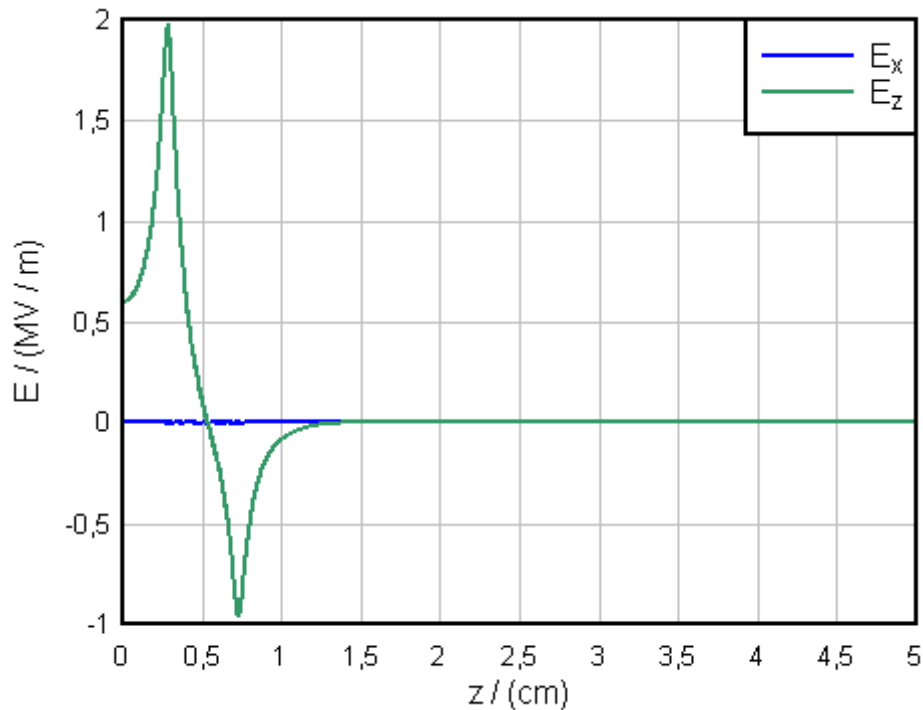




■ Konvergenz bei hoher Ordnung PIC

Feld auf der Achse

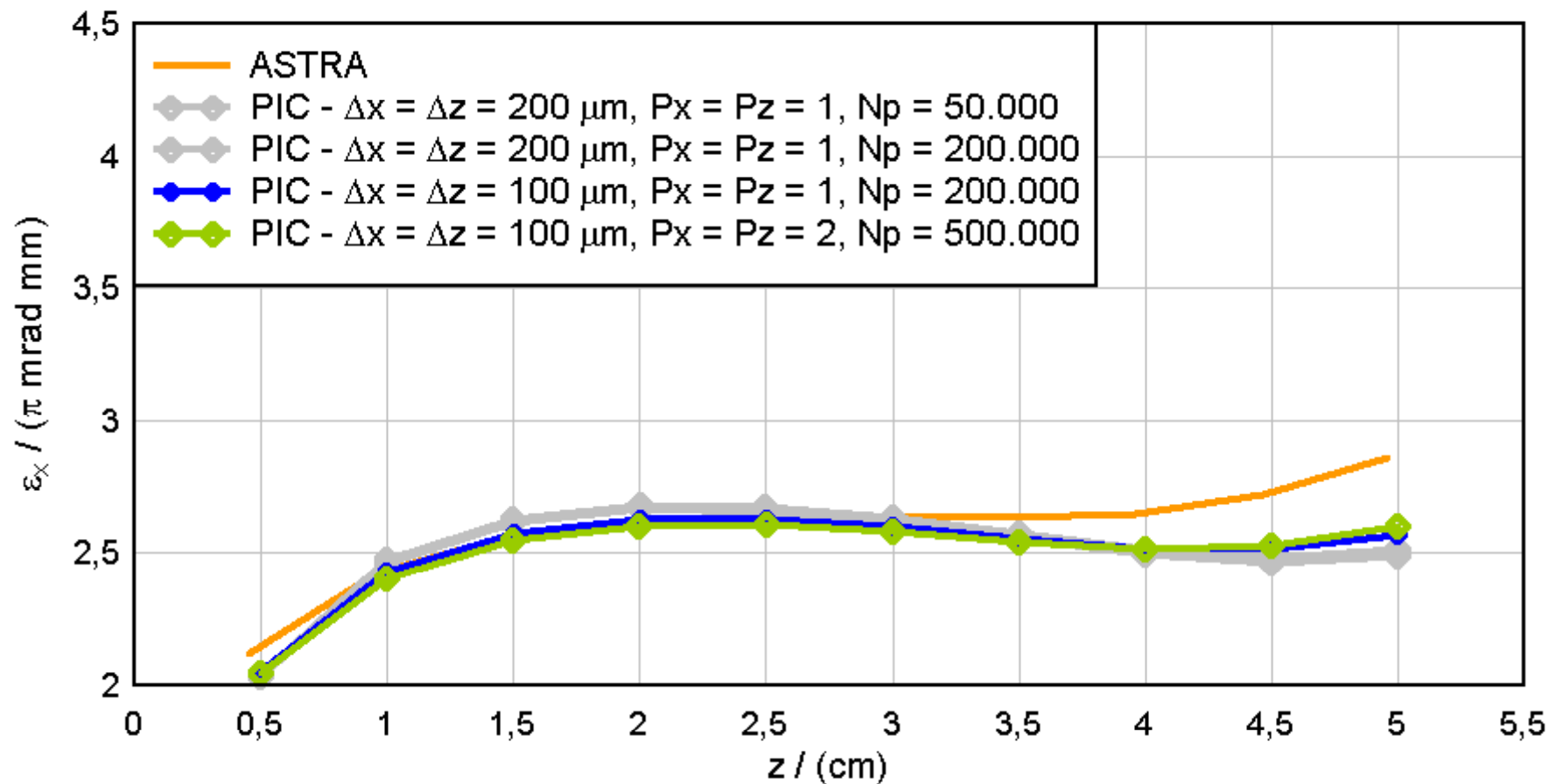
$$\Delta x = \Delta z = 100\mu\text{m}, P_x = P_z = 2, N_p = 500.000$$





▪ Konvergenz bei hoher Ordnung PIC

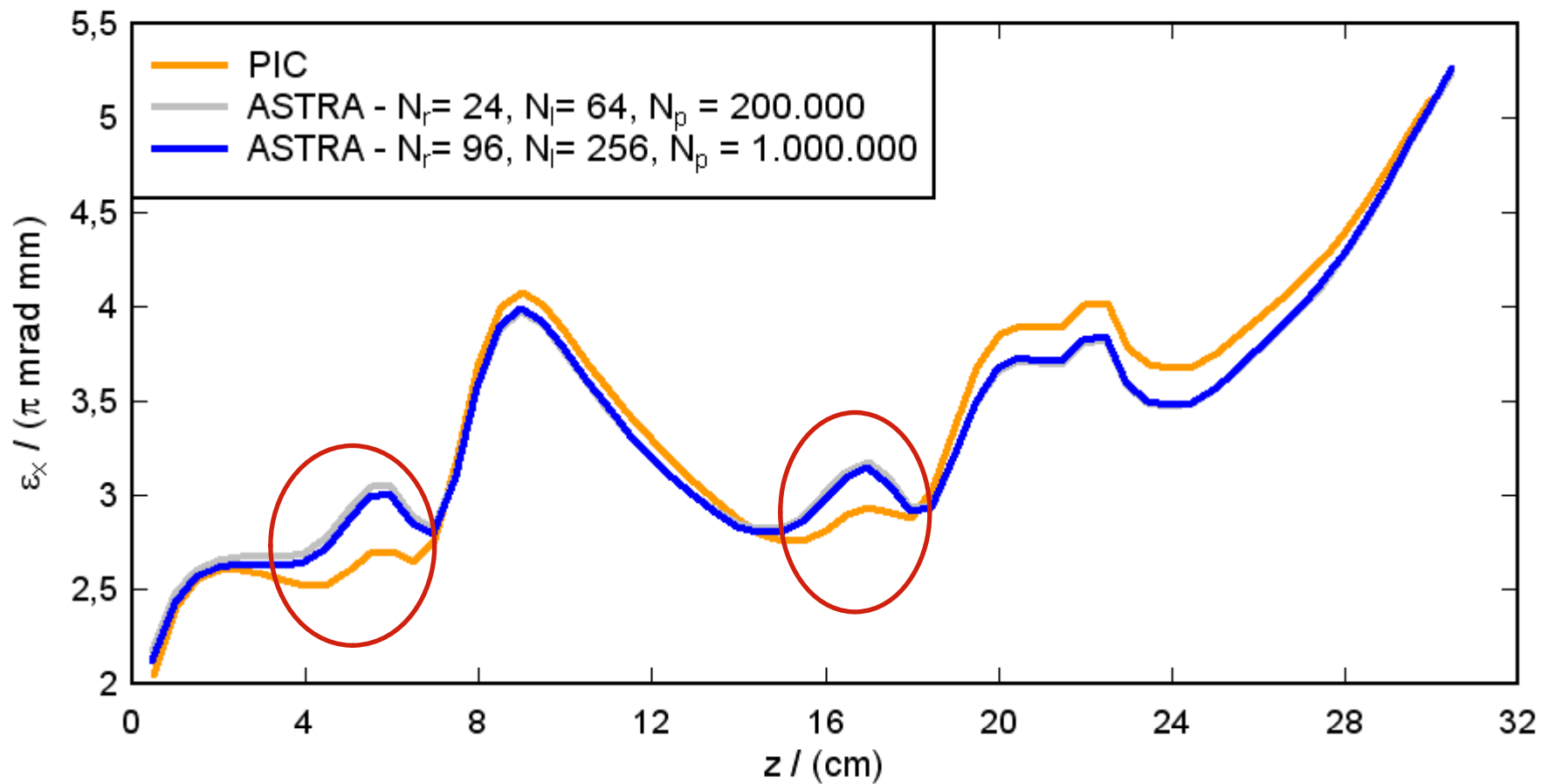
Transversale Emittanz





■ Vergleich ASTRA - PIC

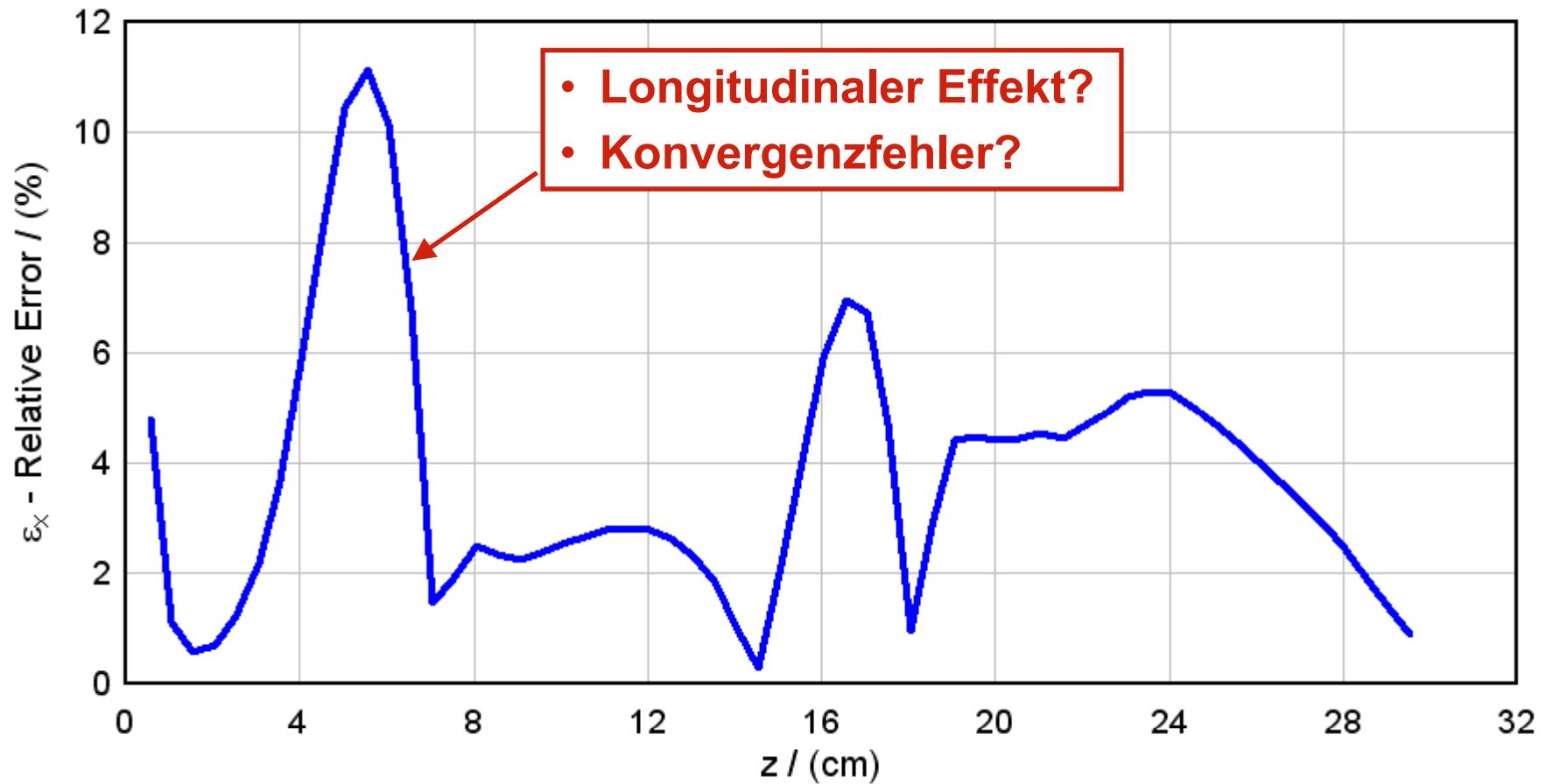
Transversale Emittanz





■ Vergleich ASTRA - PIC

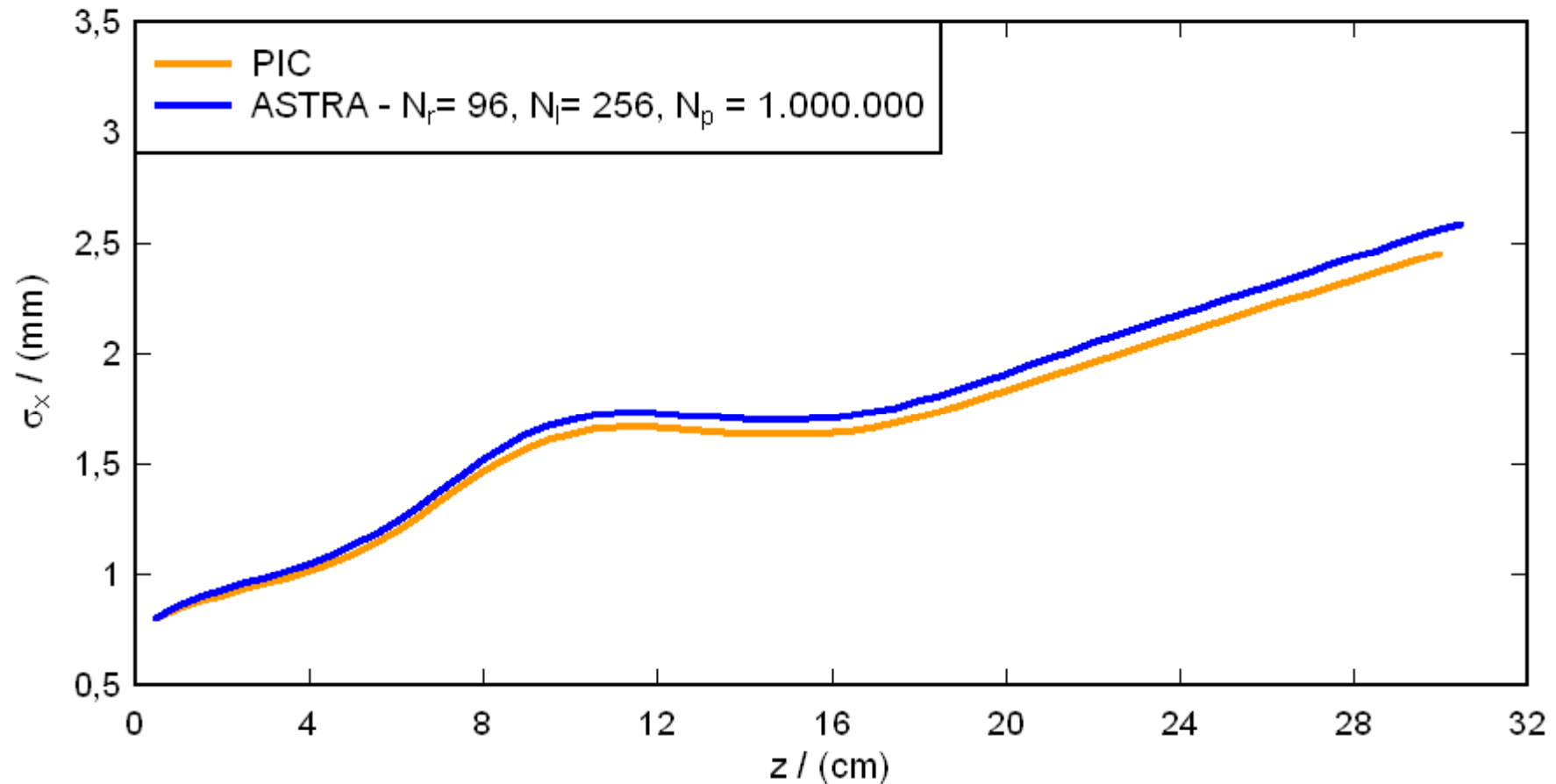
Abweichung des transversalen Emittanz





■ Vergleich ASTRA - PIC

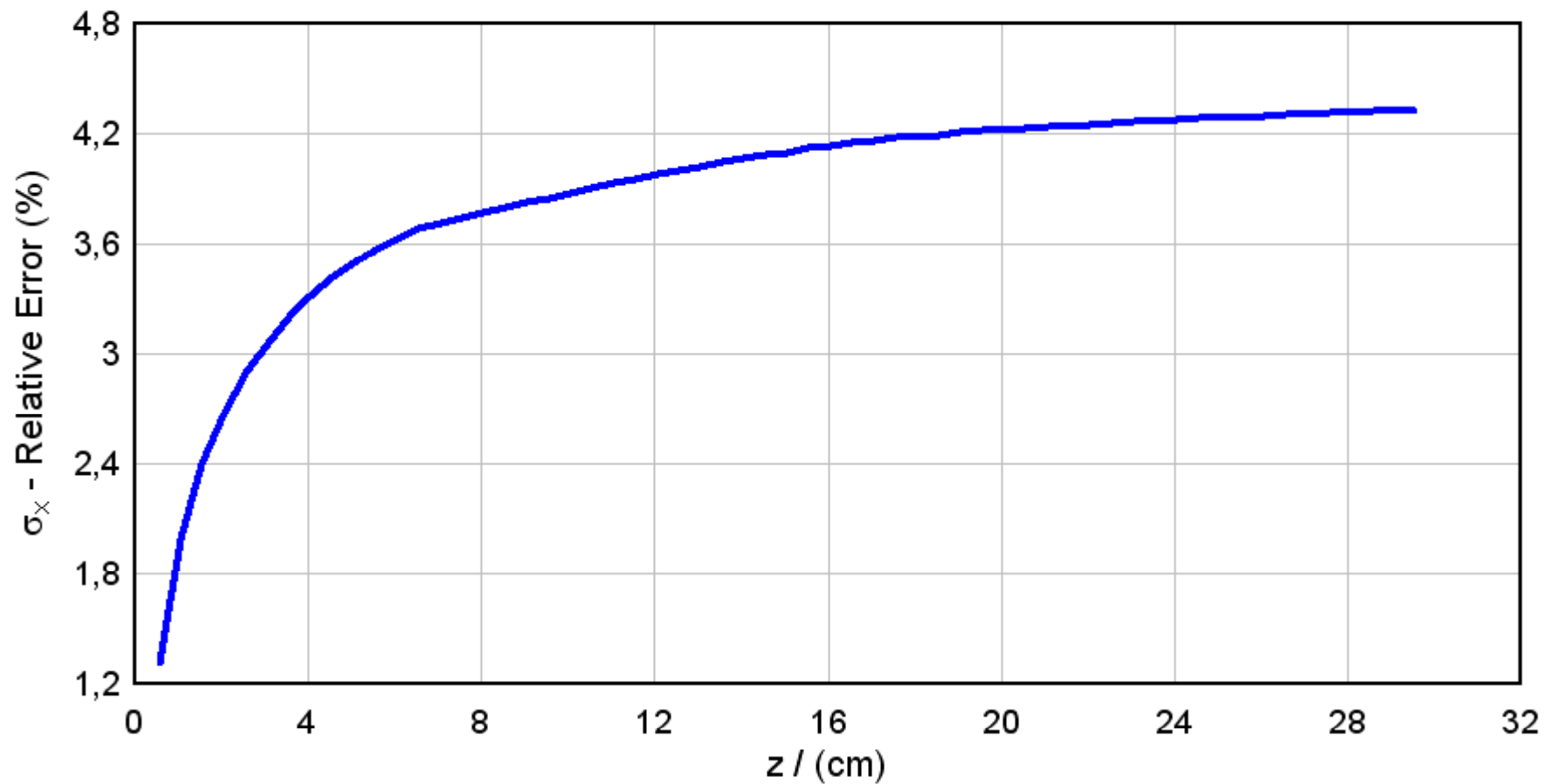
Radiale Ausdehnung





■ Vergleich ASTRA - PIC

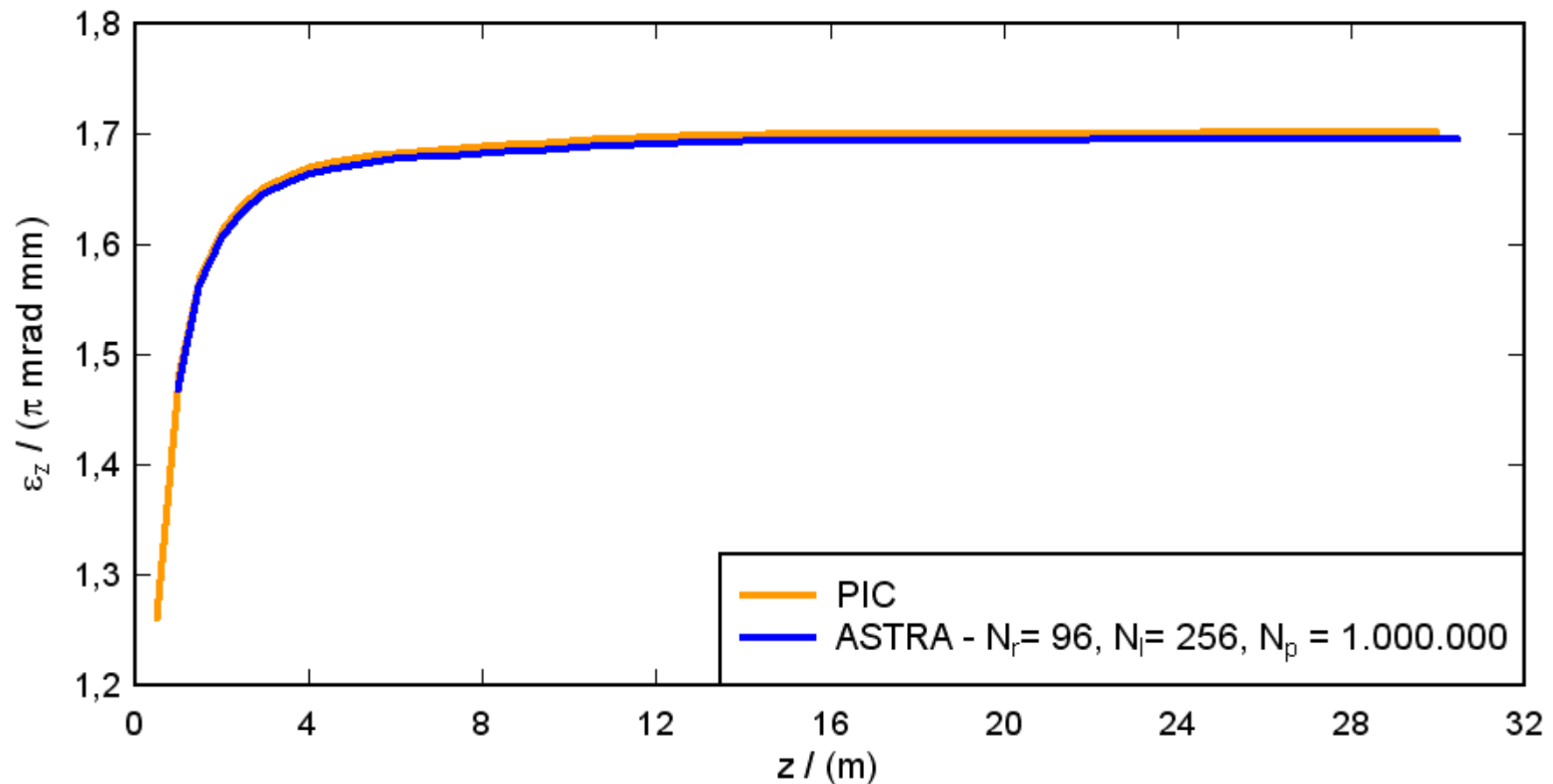
Abweichung der radialen Ausdehnung





■ Vergleich ASTRA - PIC

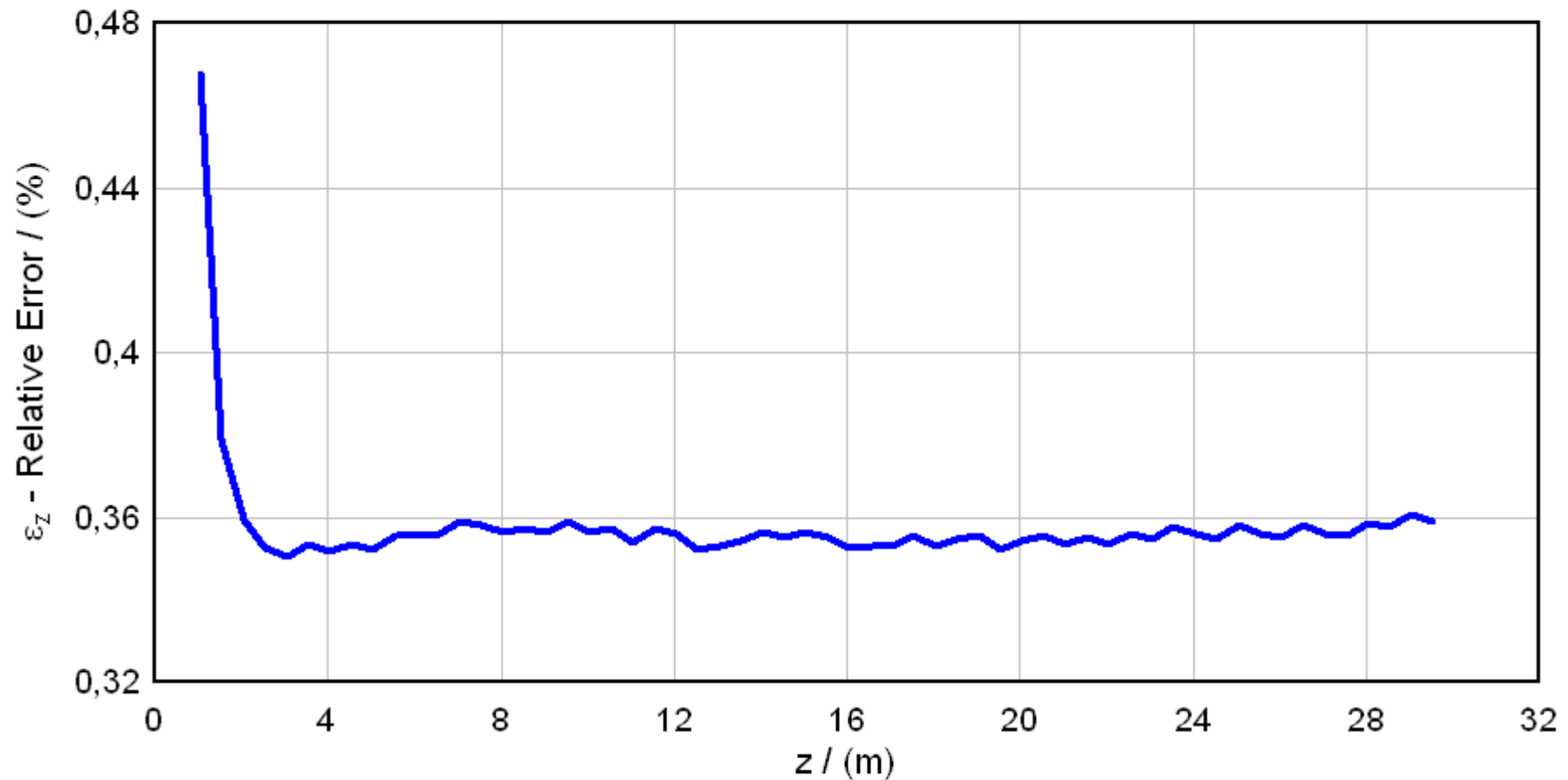
Longitudinale Ausdehnung





■ Vergleich ASTRA - PIC

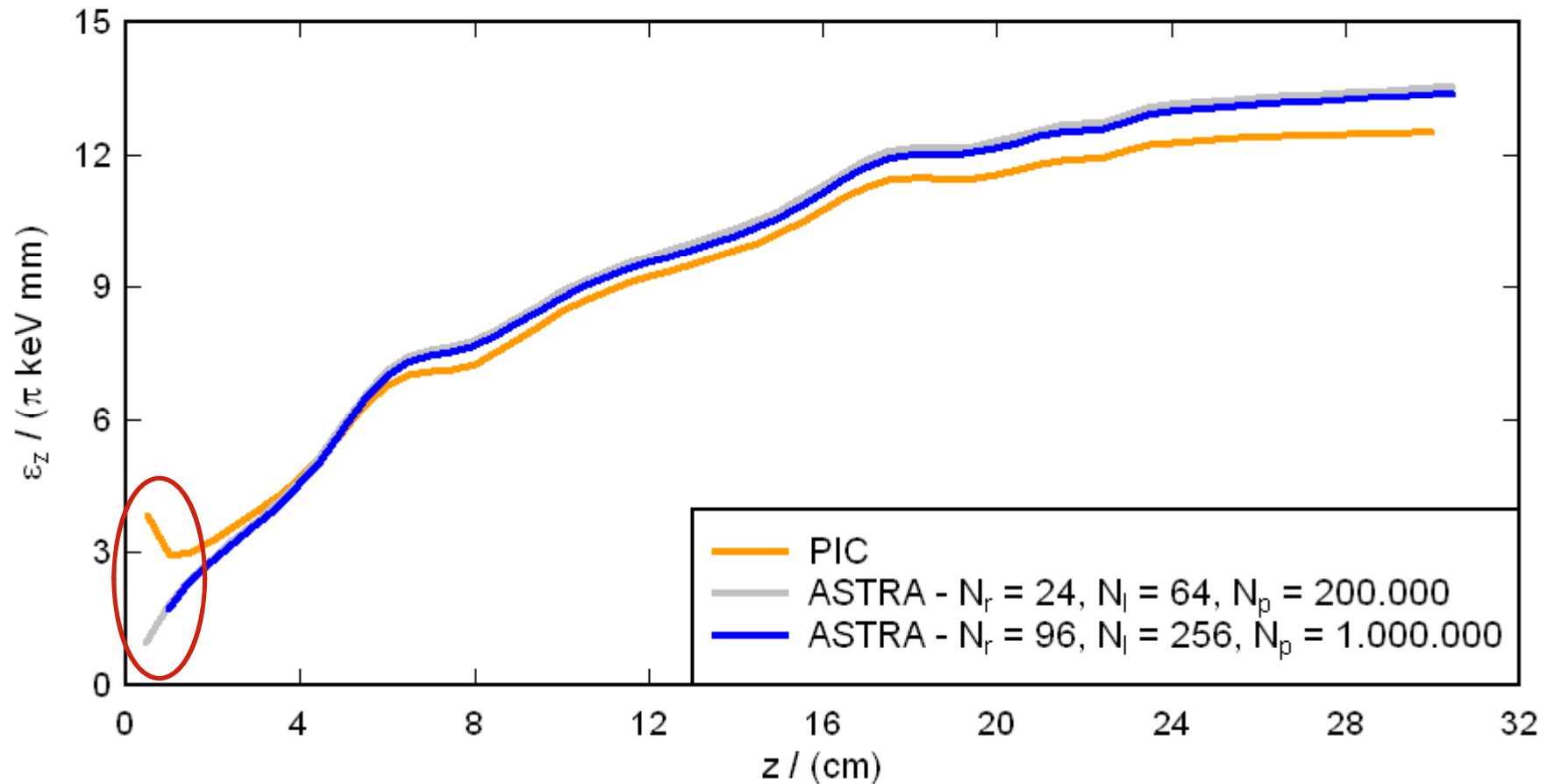
Abweichung der longitudinalen Ausdehnung





■ Vergleich ASTRA - PIC

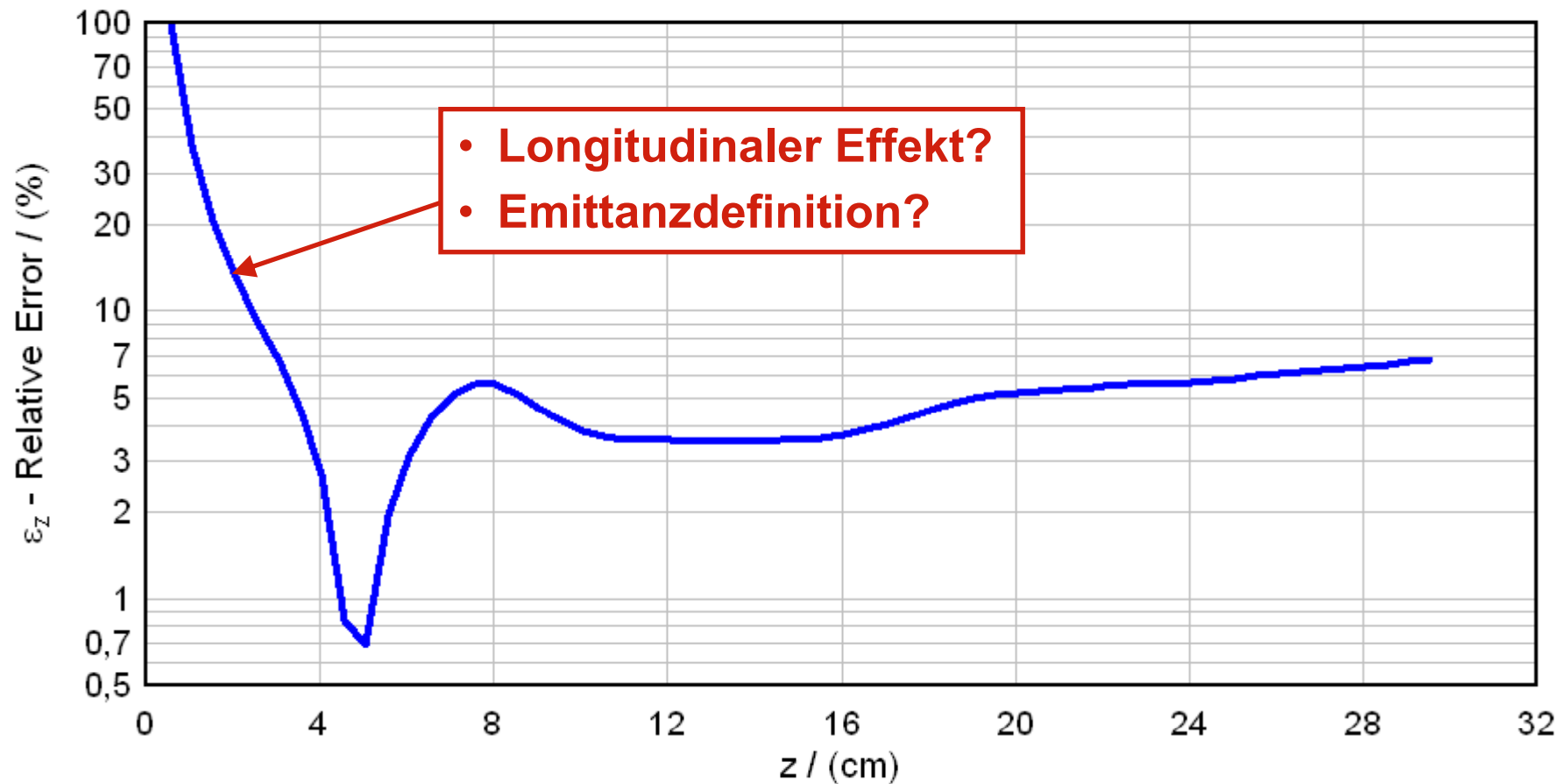
Longitudinale Emittanz





■ Vergleich ASTRA - PIC

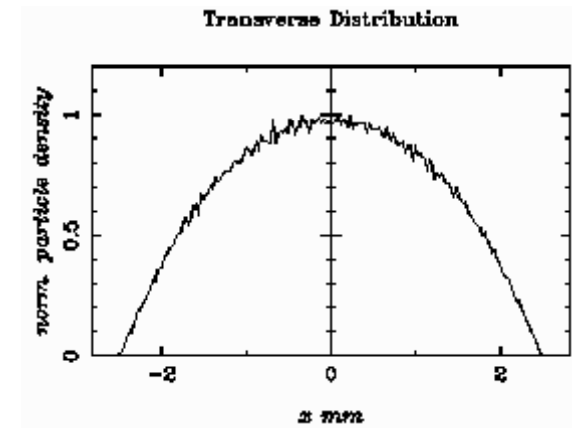
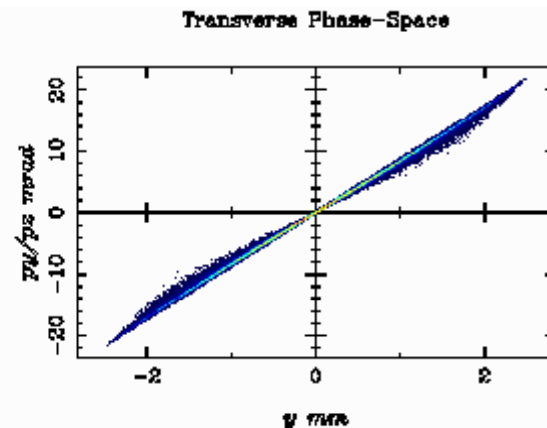
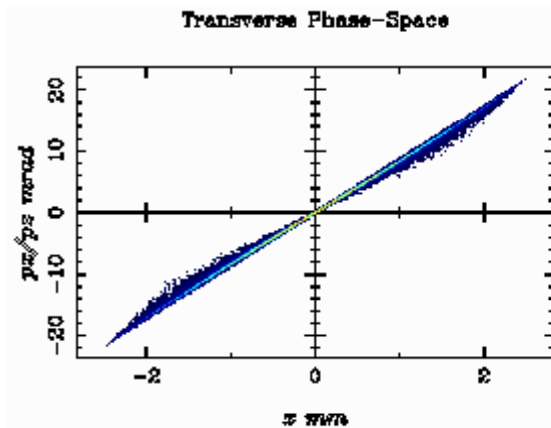
Abweichung der longitudinalen Emittanz



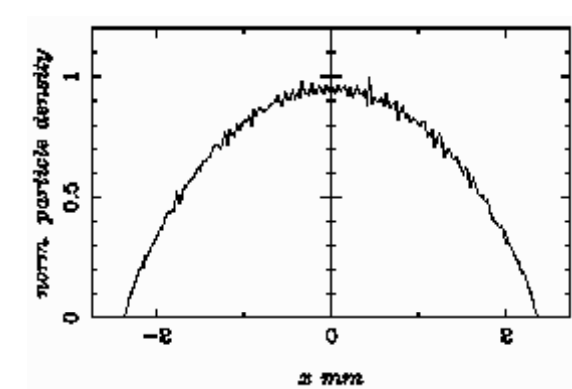
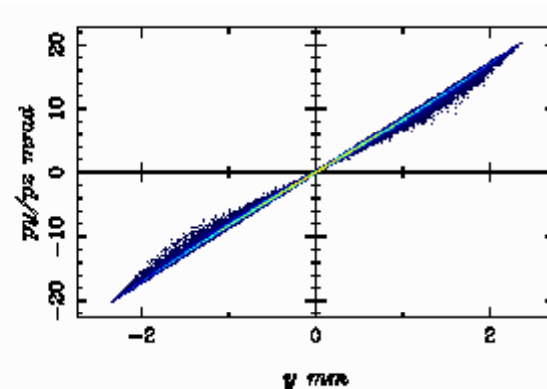
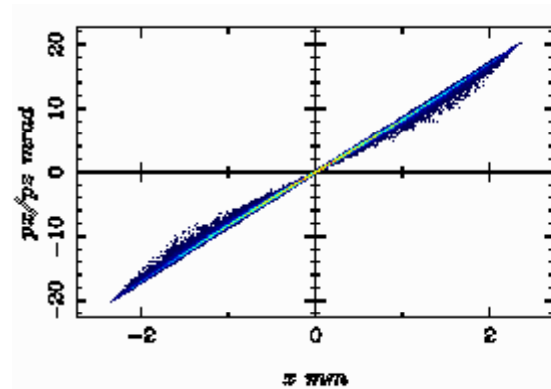


■ Vergleich ASTRA - PIC

ASTRA: $z = 4.95$ cm



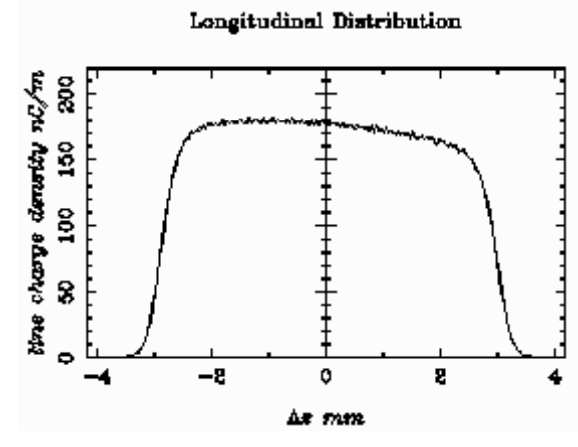
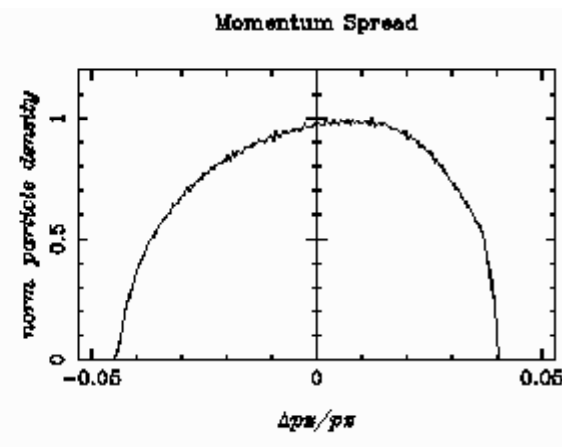
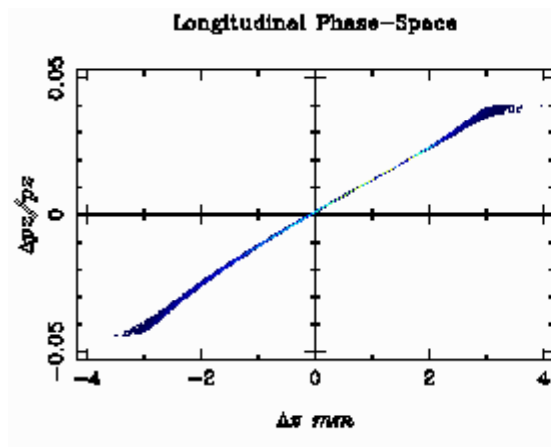
PIC: $z = 5$ cm



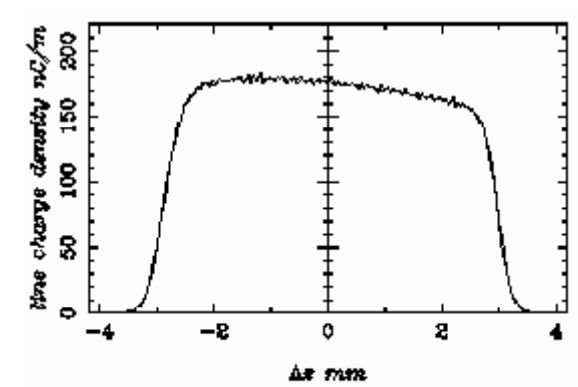
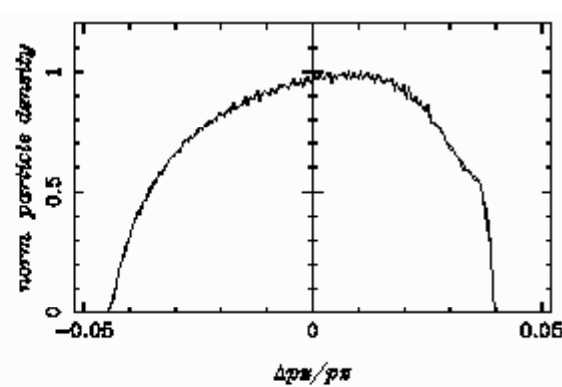
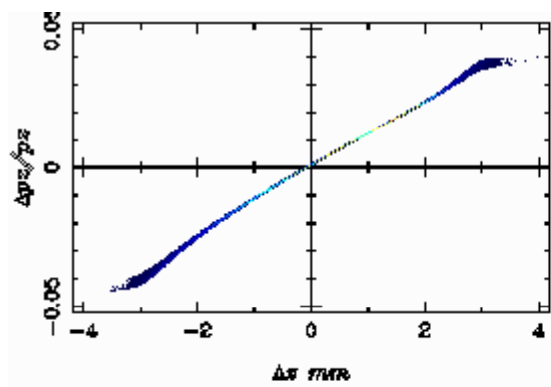


■ Vergleich ASTRA - PIC

ASTRA: $z = 4.95$ cm



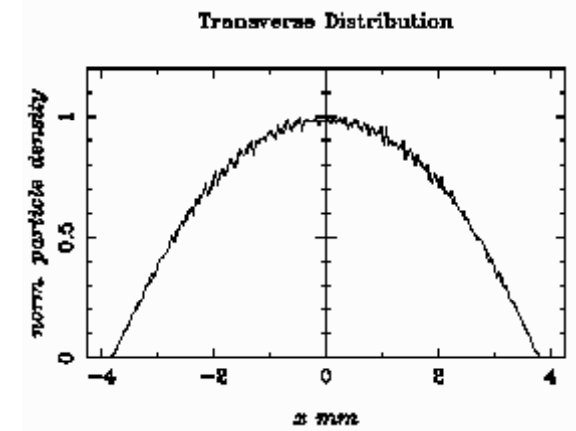
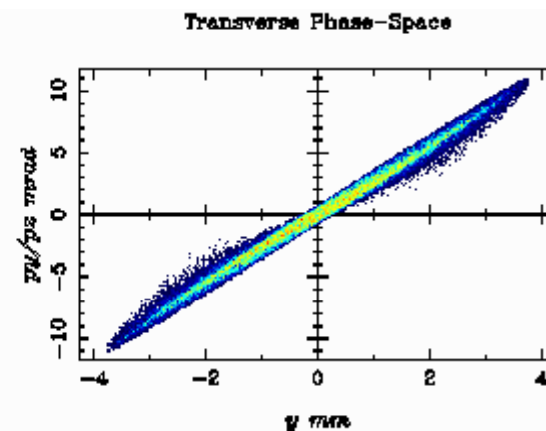
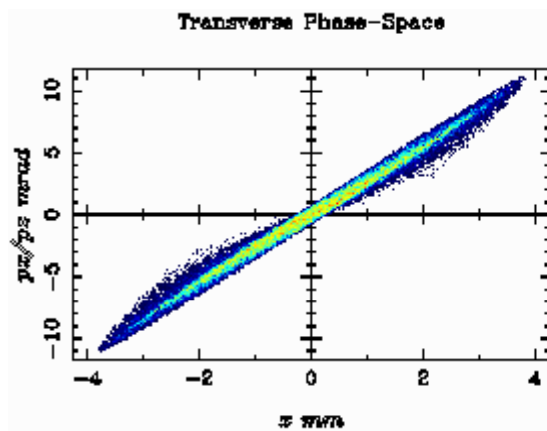
PIC: $z = 5$ cm



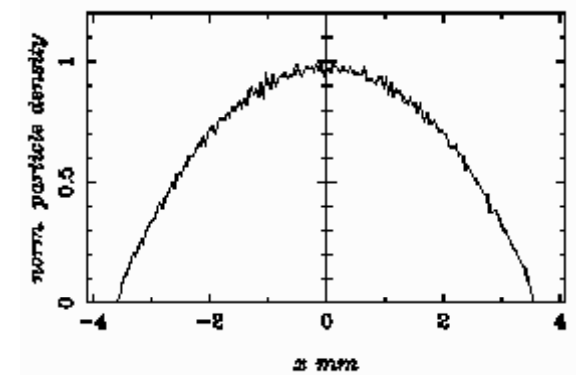
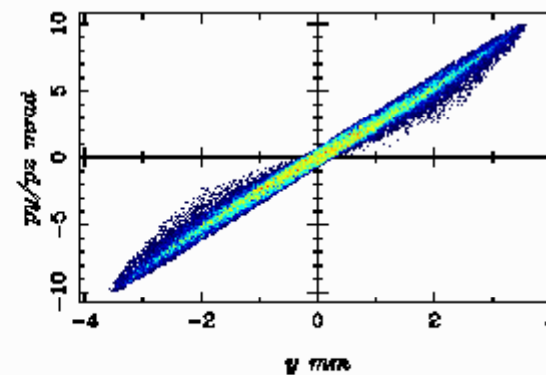
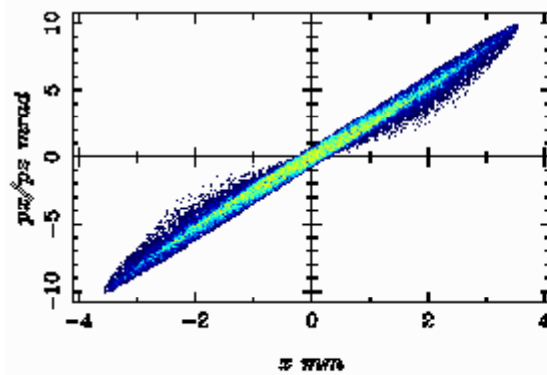


■ Vergleich ASTRA - PIC

ASTRA: $z = 9.97$ cm



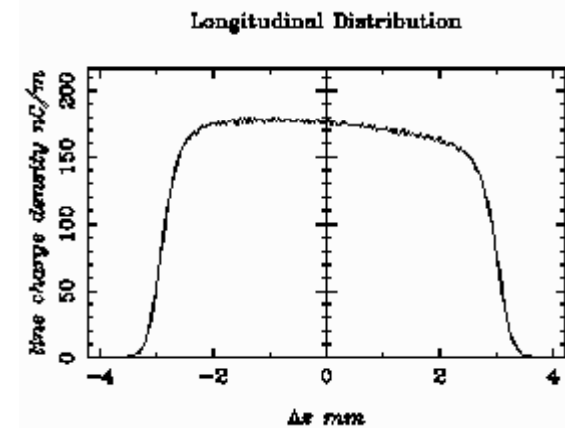
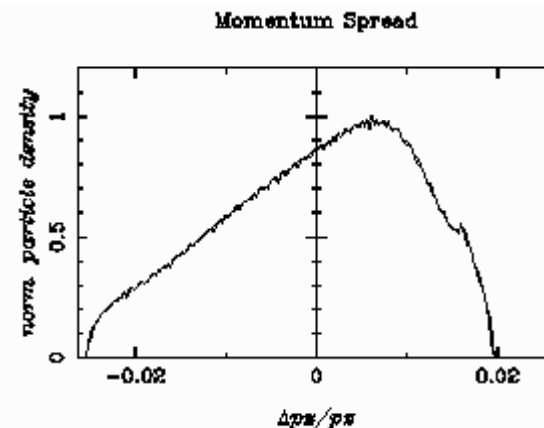
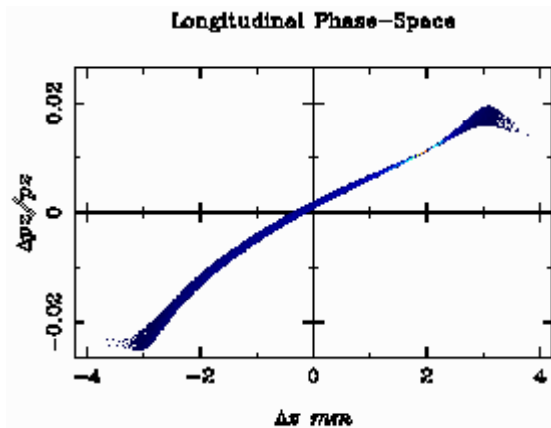
PIC: $z = 10$ cm



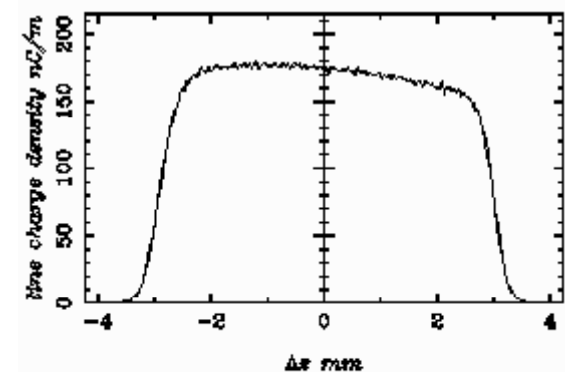
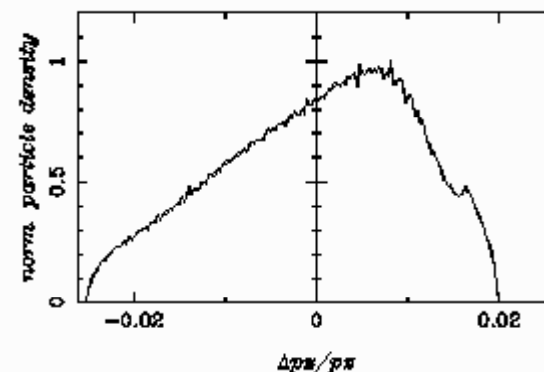
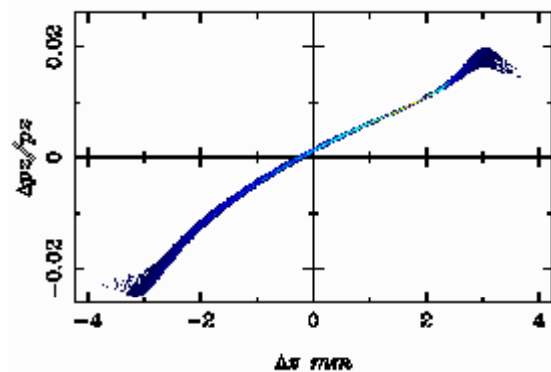


■ Vergleich ASTRA - PIC

ASTRA: $z = 9.97$ cm



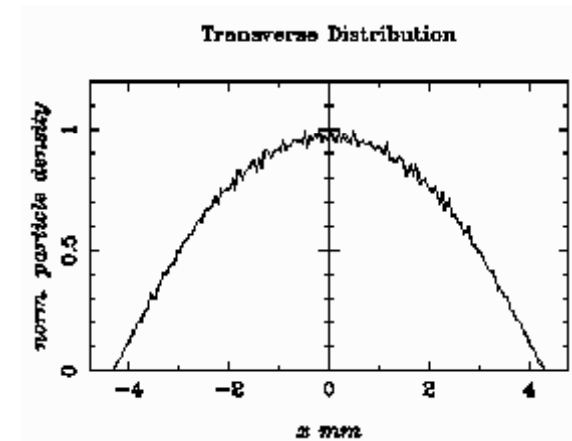
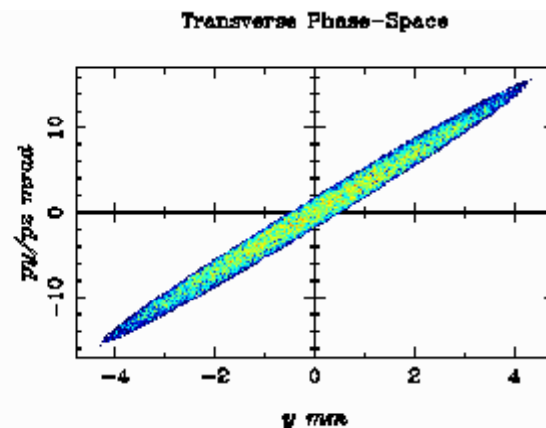
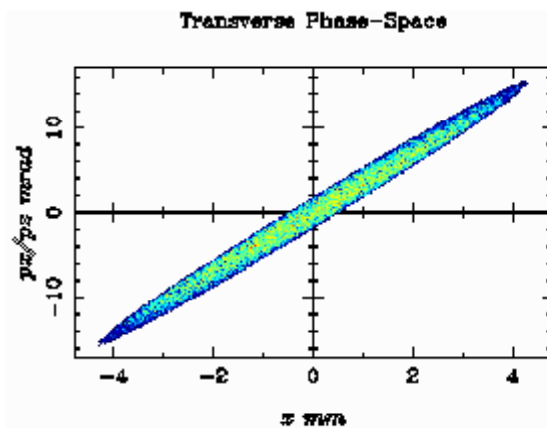
PIC: $z = 10$ cm



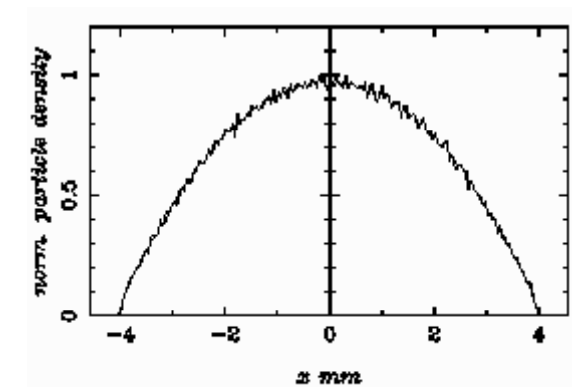
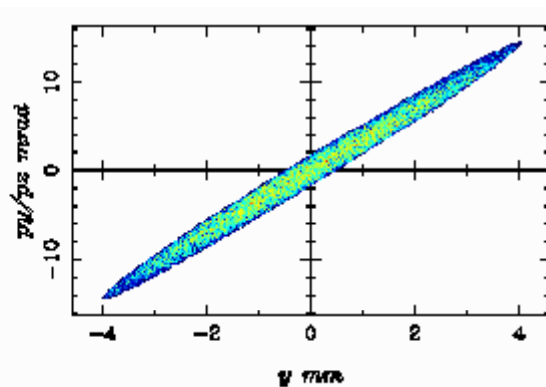
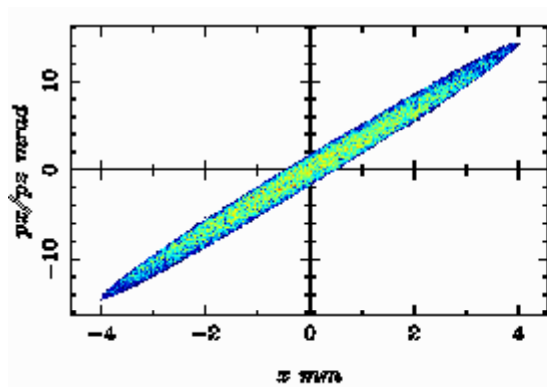


■ Vergleich ASTRA - PIC

ASTRA: $z = 19.97$ cm



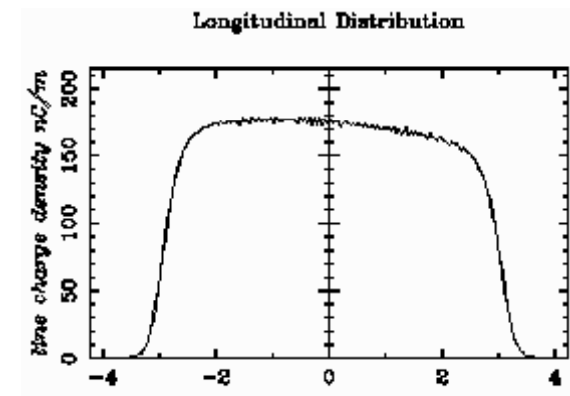
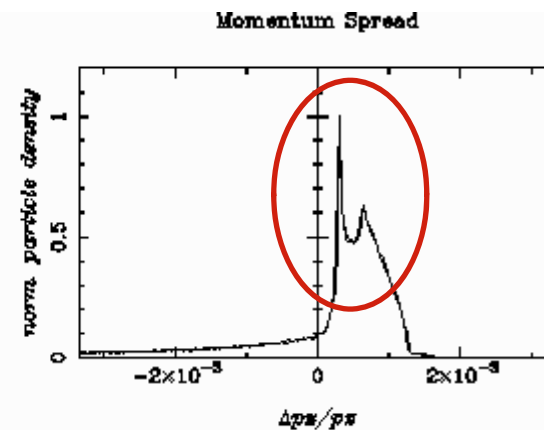
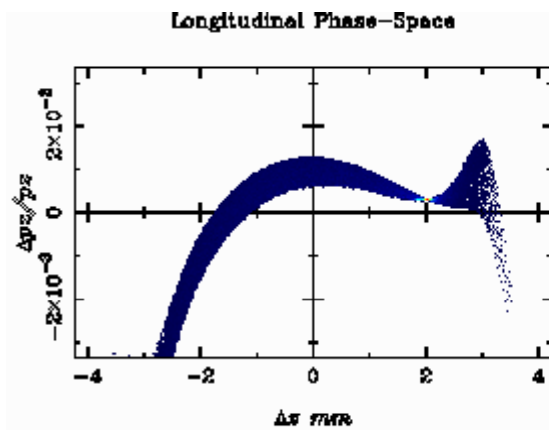
PIC: $z = 20$ cm



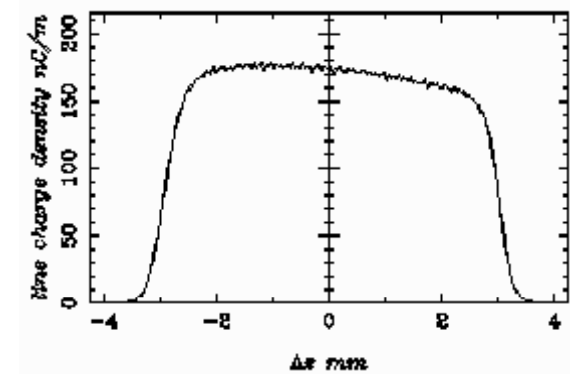
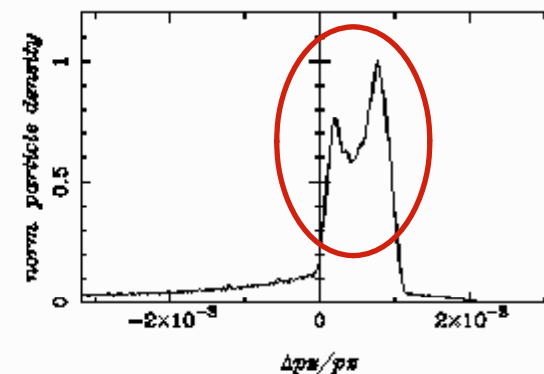
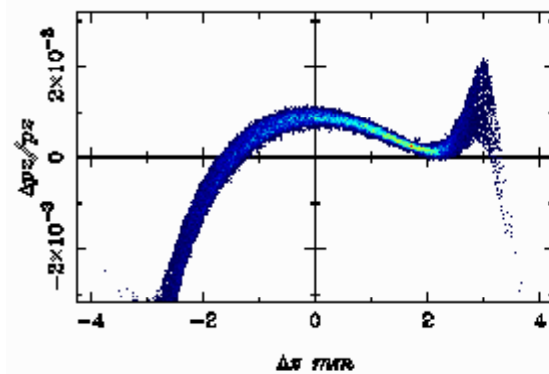


■ Vergleich ASTRA - PIC

ASTRA: $z = 19.97$ cm



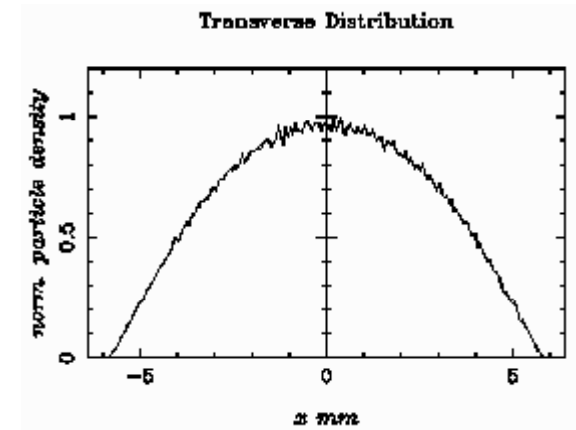
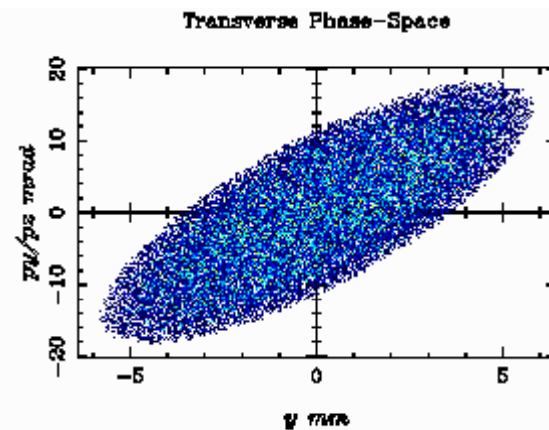
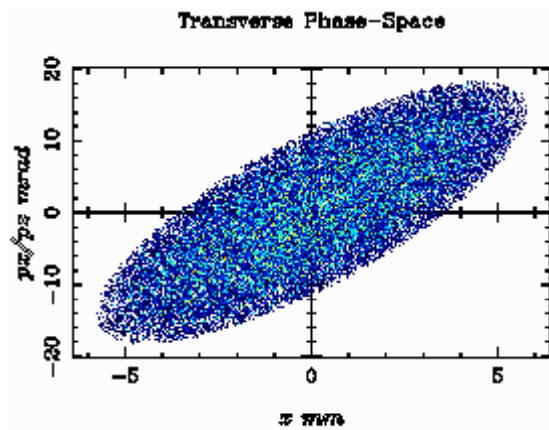
PIC: $z = 20$ cm



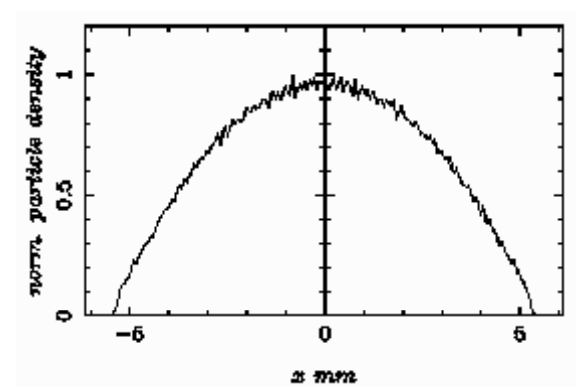
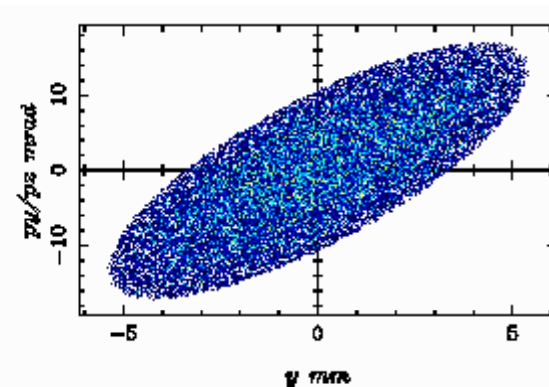
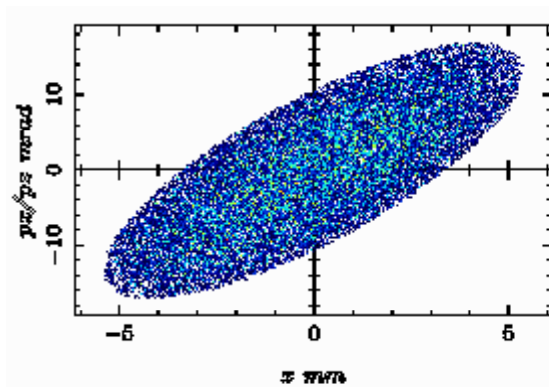


■ Vergleich ASTRA - PIC

ASTRA: $z = 29.95$ cm



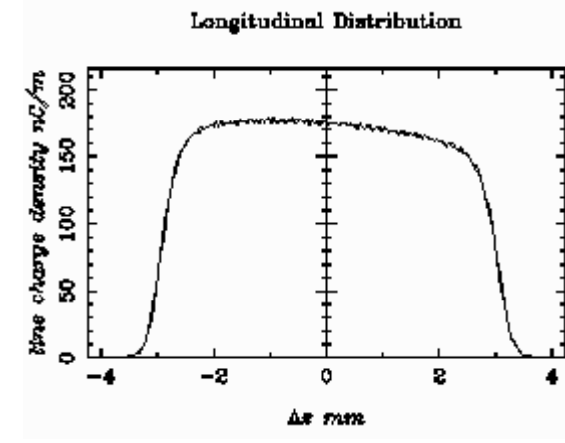
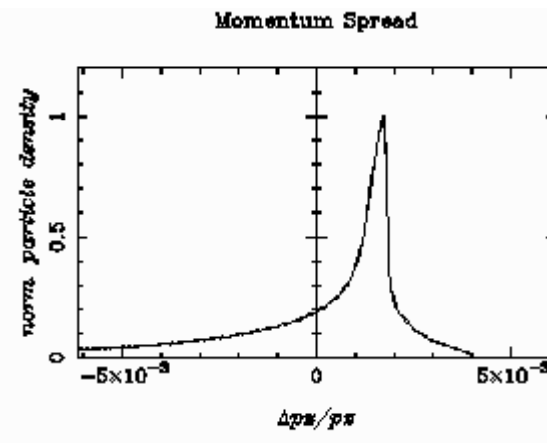
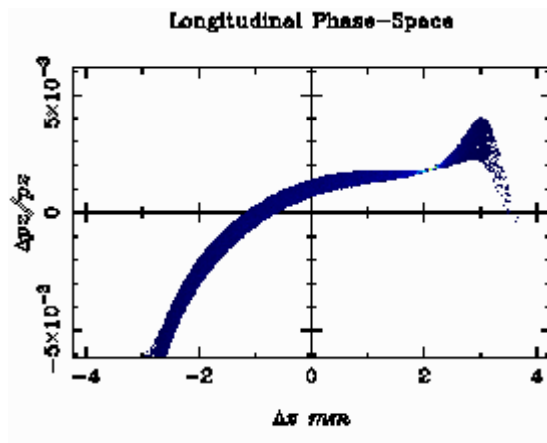
PIC: $z = 30$ cm



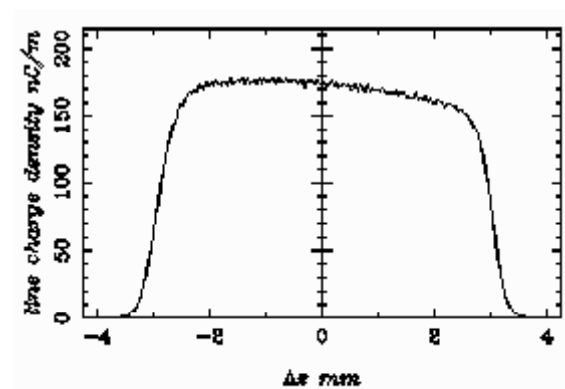
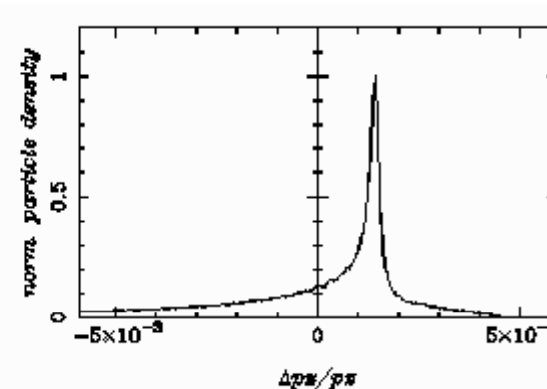
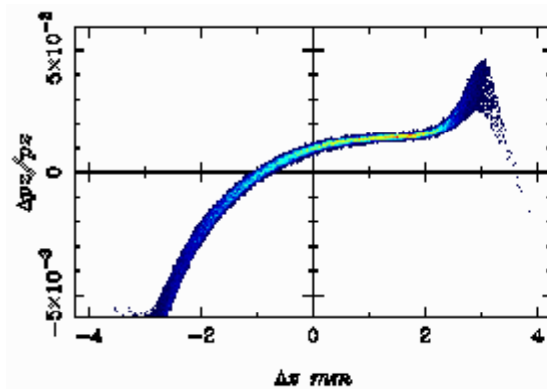


■ Vergleich ASTRA - PIC

ASTRA: $z = 29.95$ cm

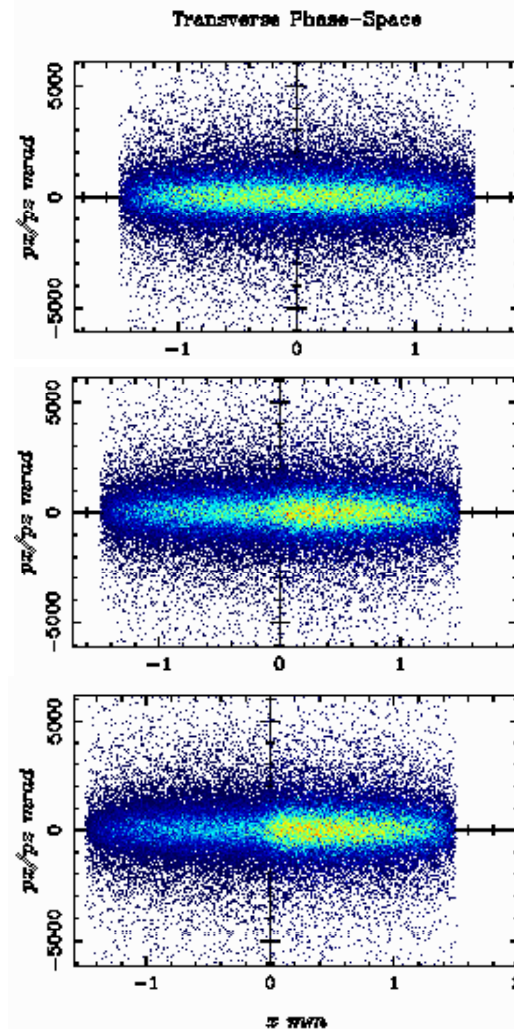
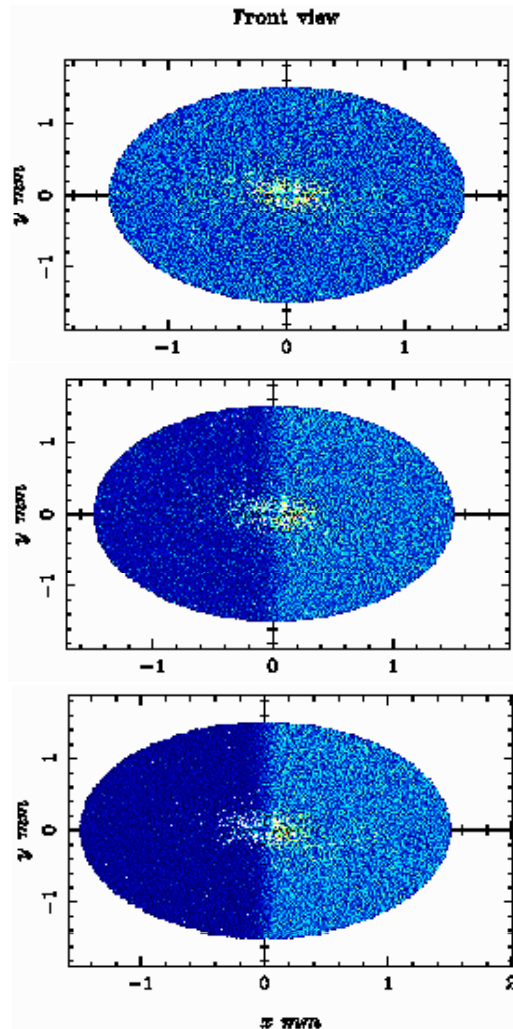


PIC: $z = 30$ cm





■ Nichtsymmetrische Bunche



Rotationssymmetrisch

Ladungsgewichtet in x-Richtung:

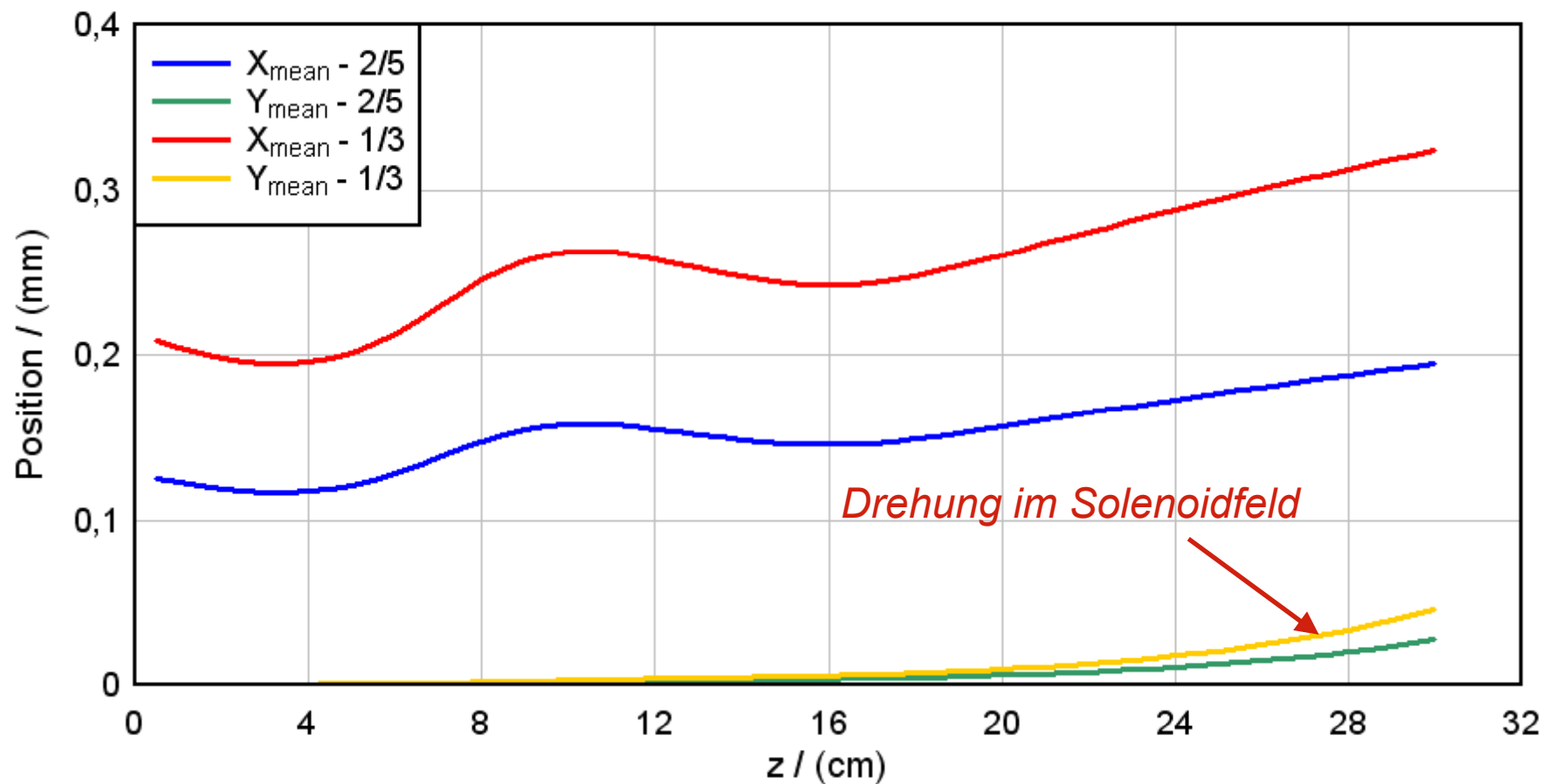
$$w(x) \sim 1 + \frac{1}{5} \operatorname{erf} \left(x / \bar{\sigma}_x \right)$$

$$w(x) \sim 1 + \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{erf} \left(x / \bar{\sigma}_x \right)$$



■ Nichtsymmetrische Bunche

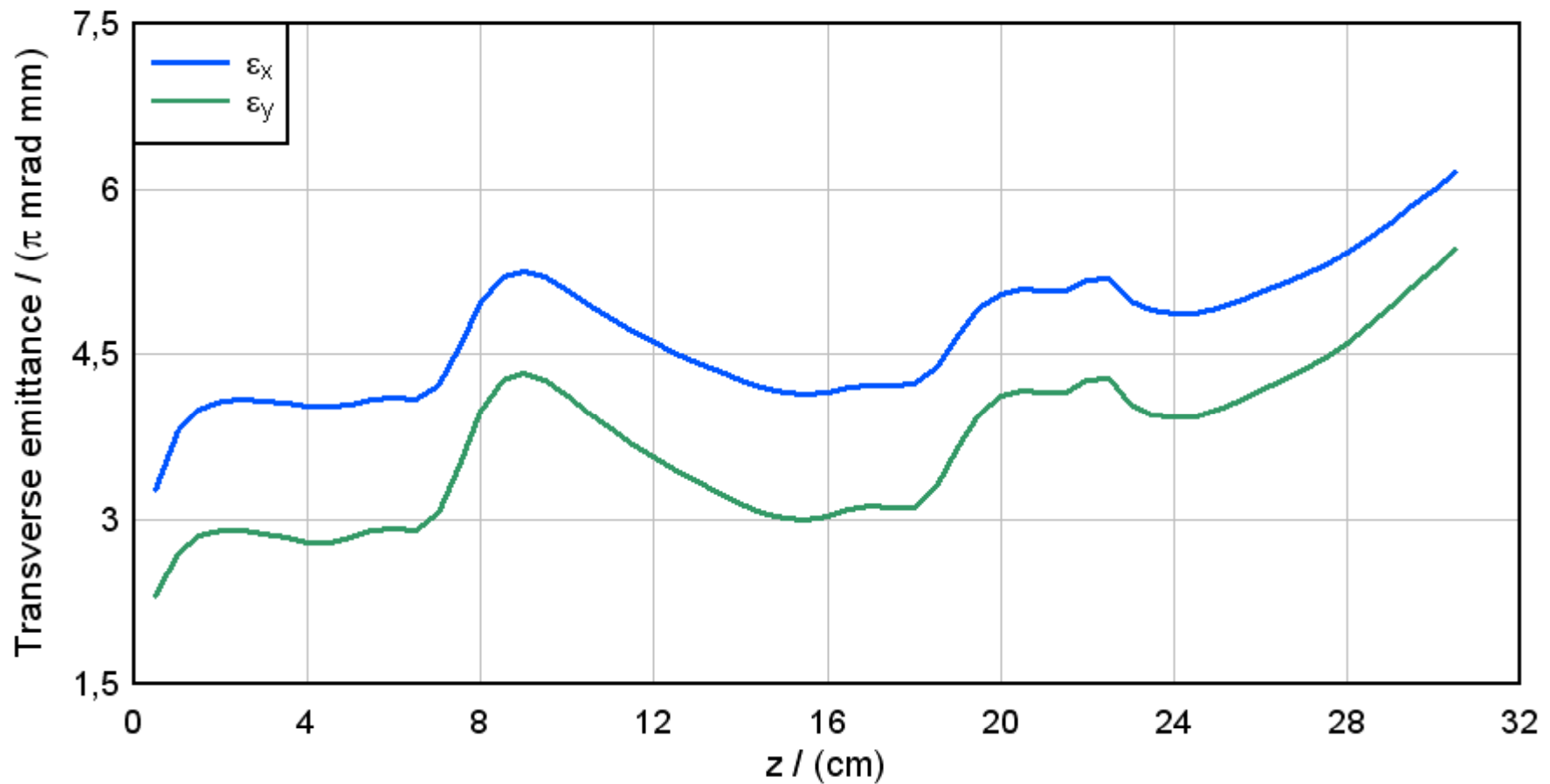
Bunch Position





■ Nichtsymmetrische Bunche

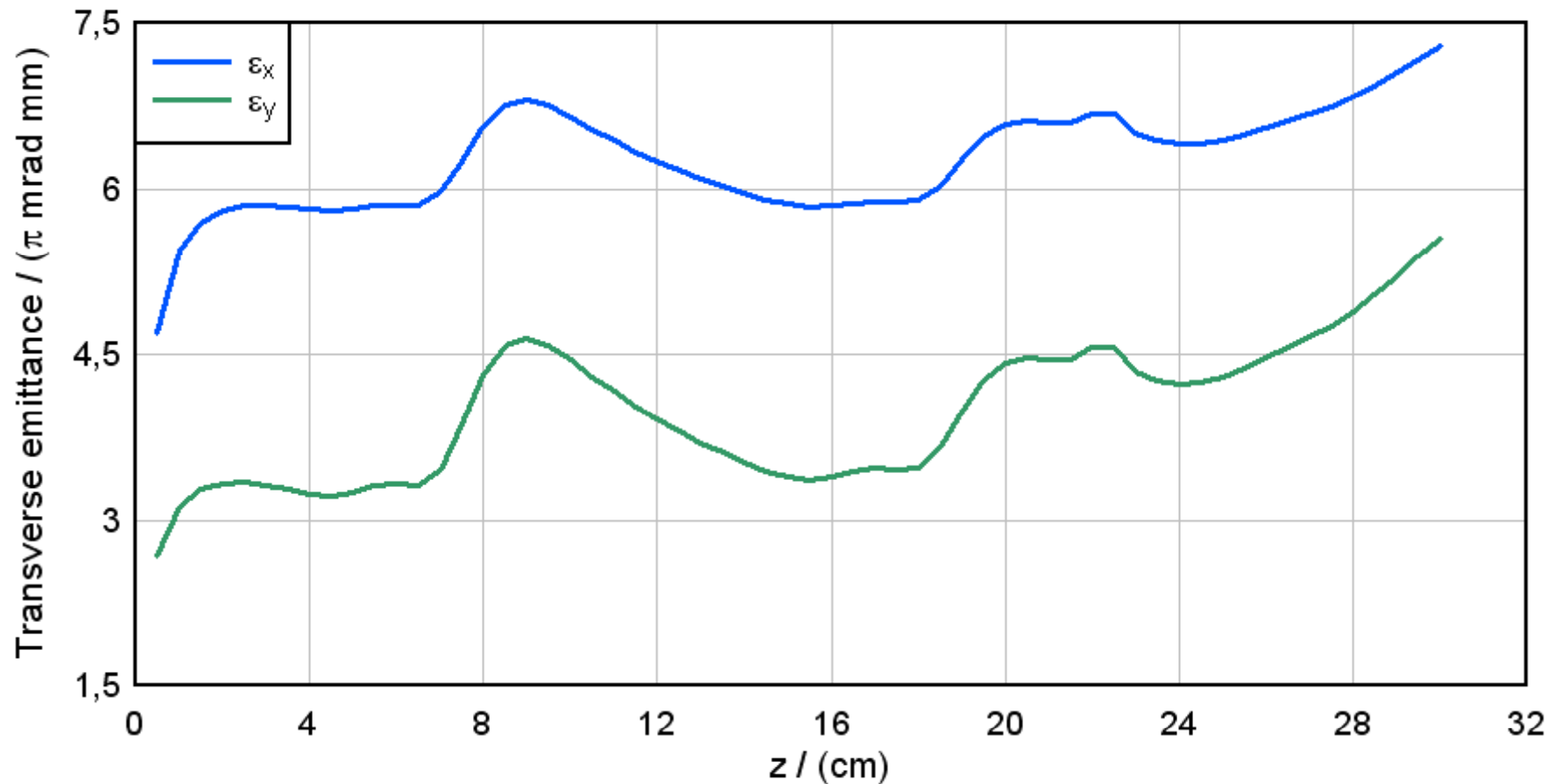
Transversale Emittanz: 2/5 - 3/5 Q





■ Nichtsymmetrische Bunche

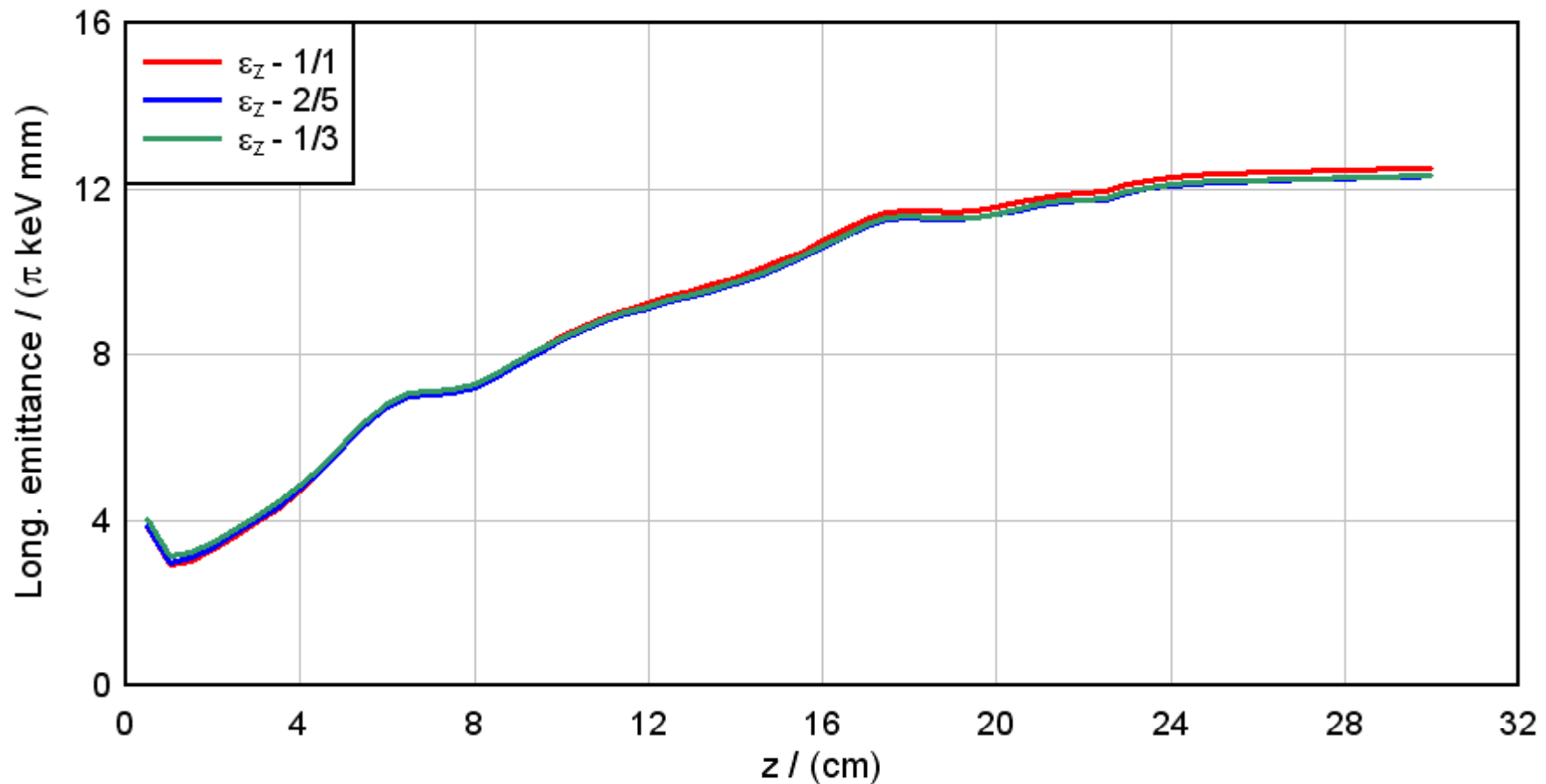
Transversale Emittanz: 1/3 - 2/3 Q





■ Nichtsymmetrische Bunche

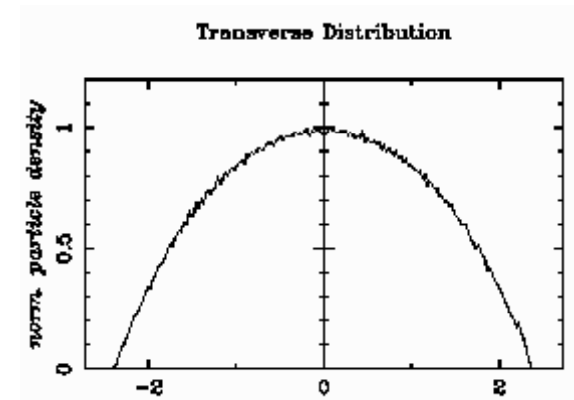
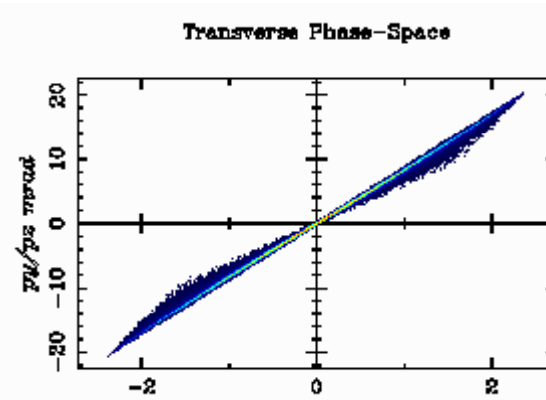
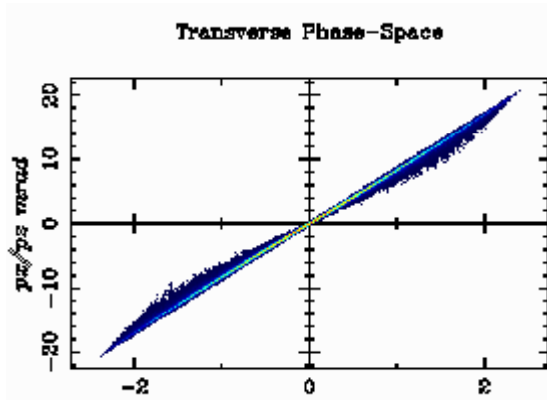
Longitudinale Emittanz



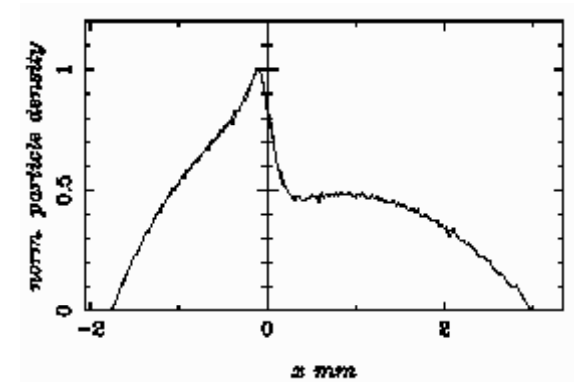
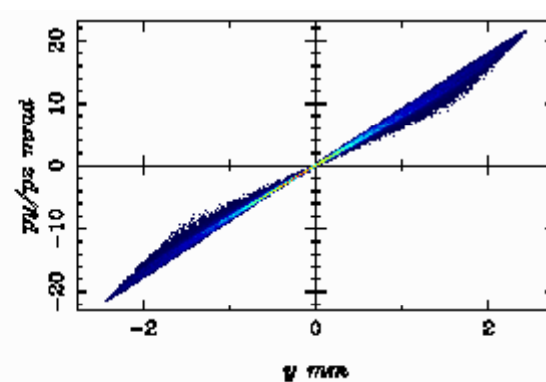
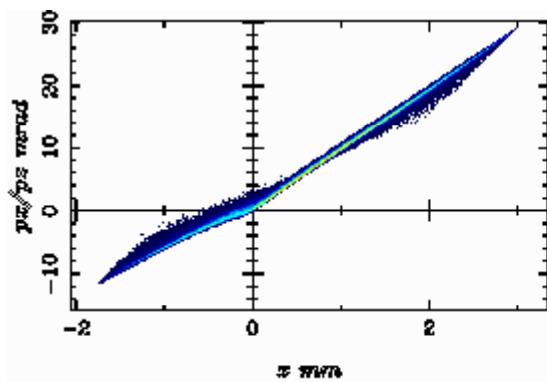


■ Nichtsymmetrische Bunche

Symmetrisch: $z = 5$ cm



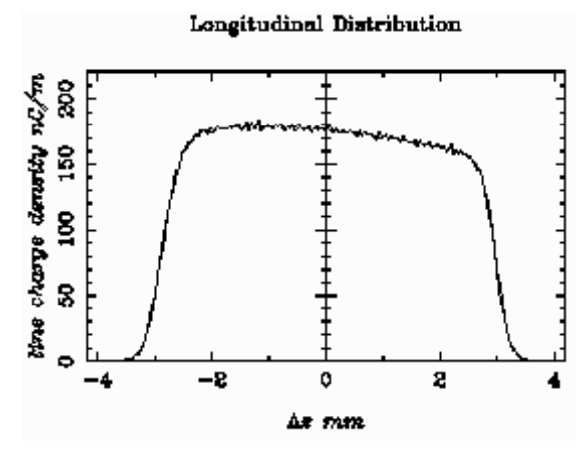
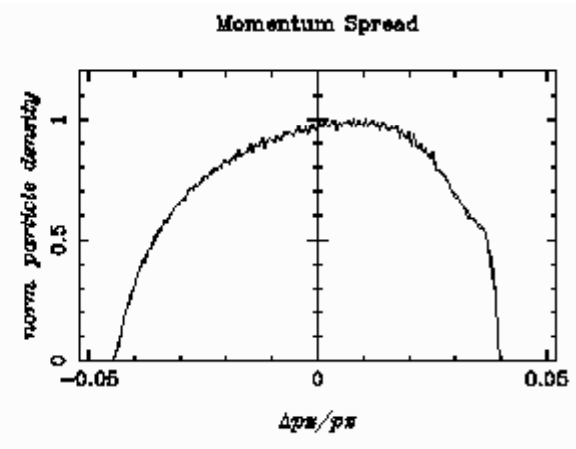
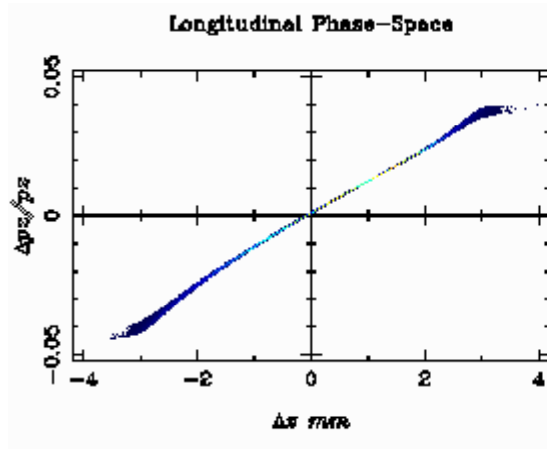
Unsymmetrisch 1/3 – 2/3: $z = 5$ cm



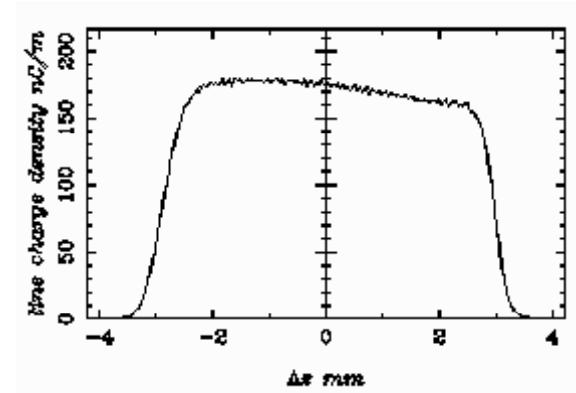
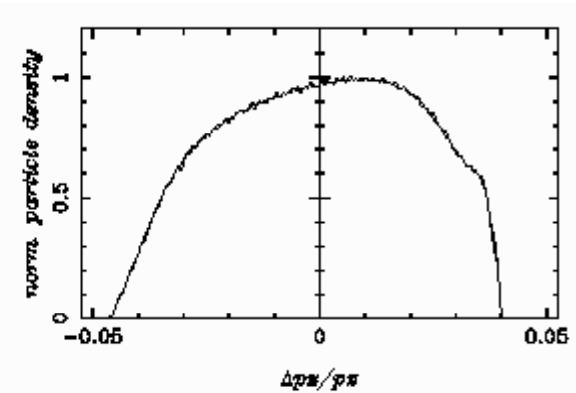
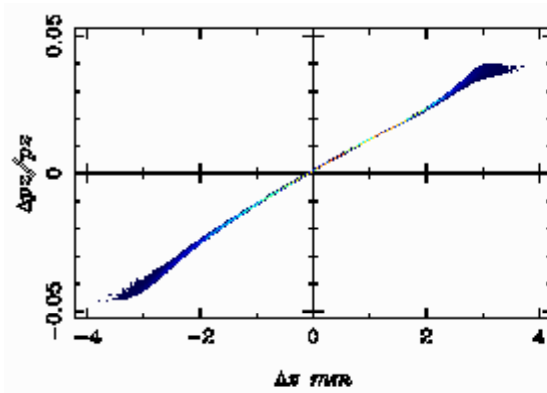


■ Nichtsymmetrische Bunche

Symmetrisch: $z = 5$ cm



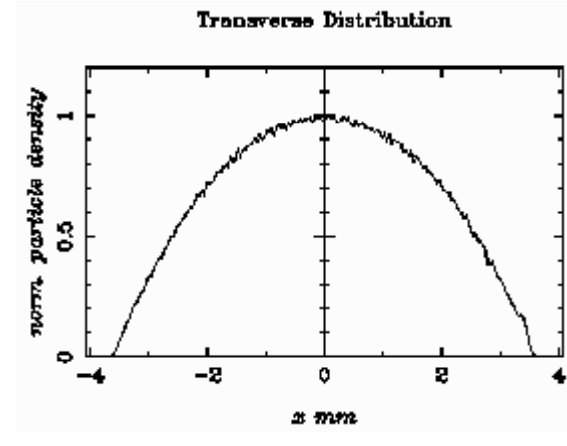
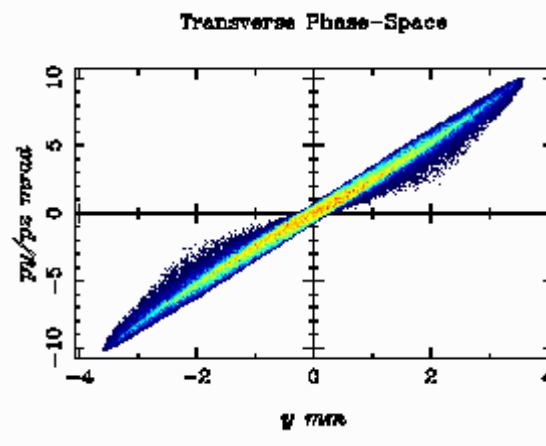
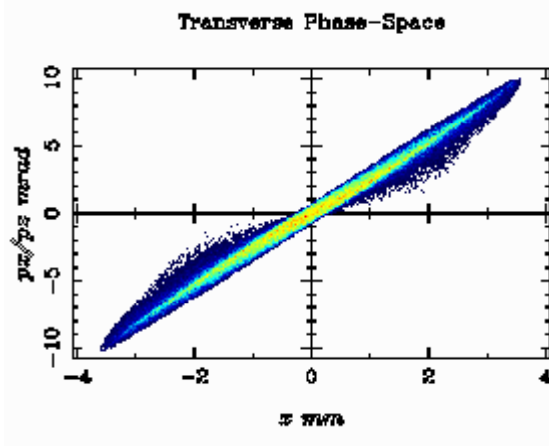
Unsymmetrisch 1/3 – 2/3: $z = 5$ cm



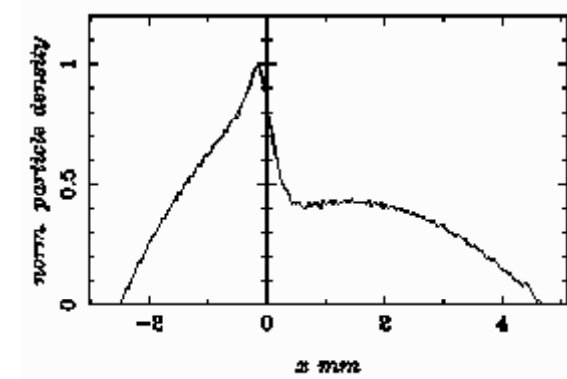
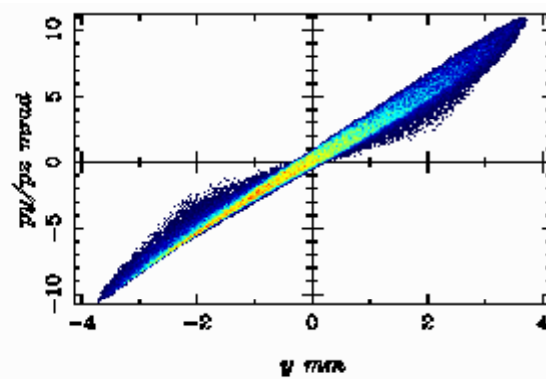
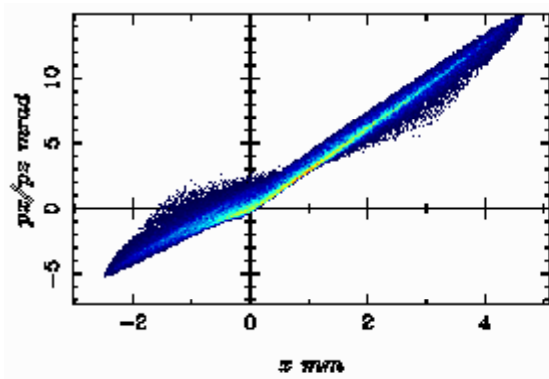


■ Nichtsymmetrische Bunche

Symmetrisch: $z = 10$ cm



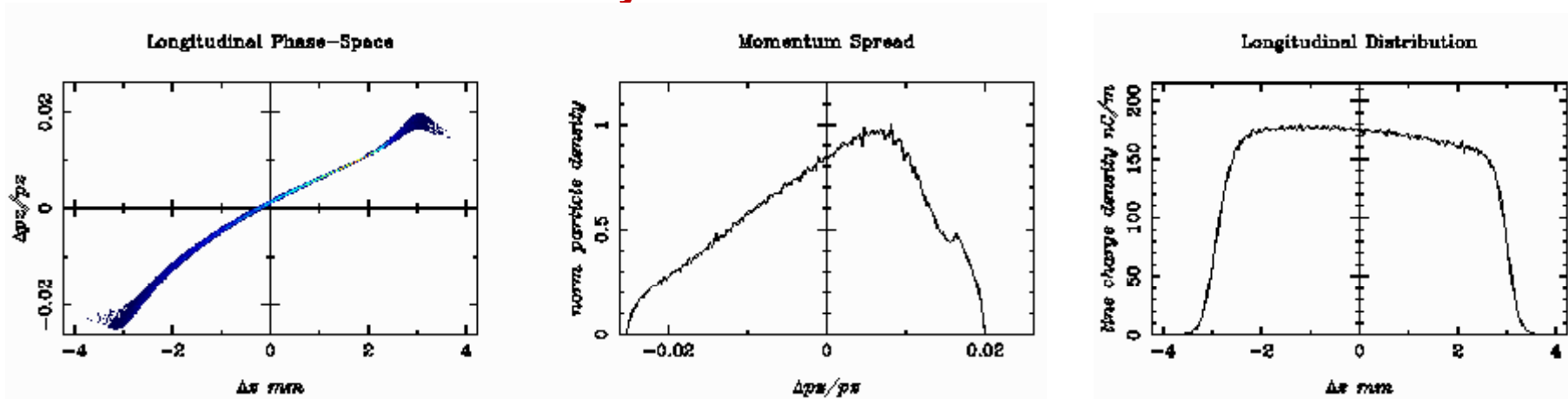
Unsymmetrisch 1/3 – 2/3: $z = 10$ cm



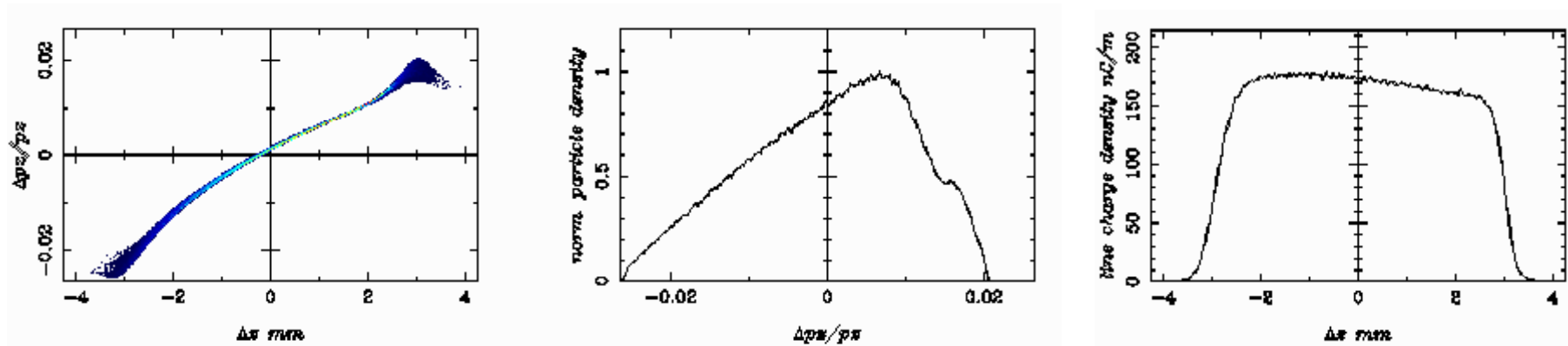


■ Nichtsymmetrische Bunche

Symmetrisch: $z = 10$ cm



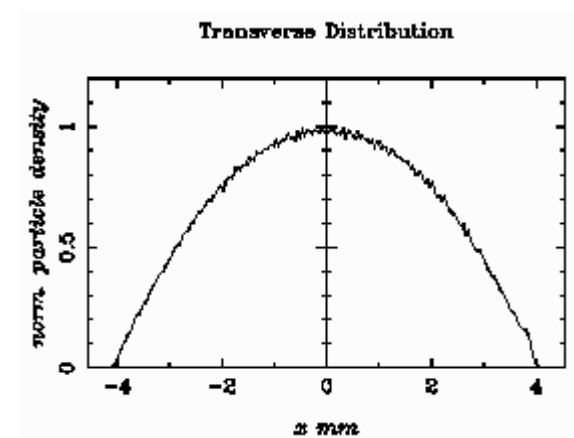
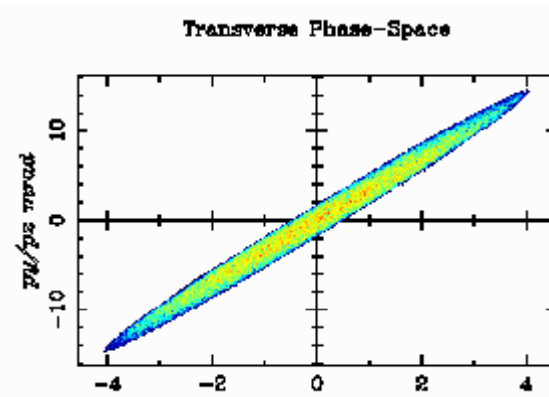
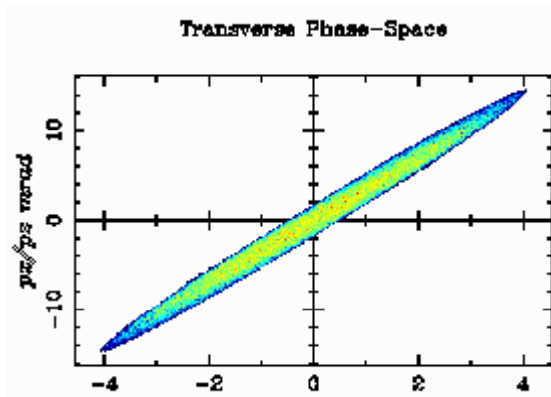
Unsymmetrisch 1/3 – 2/3: $z = 10$ cm



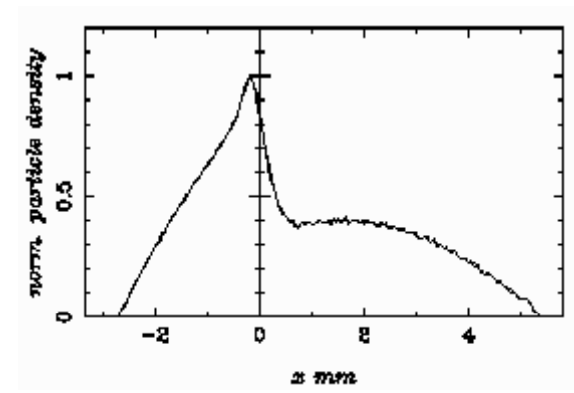
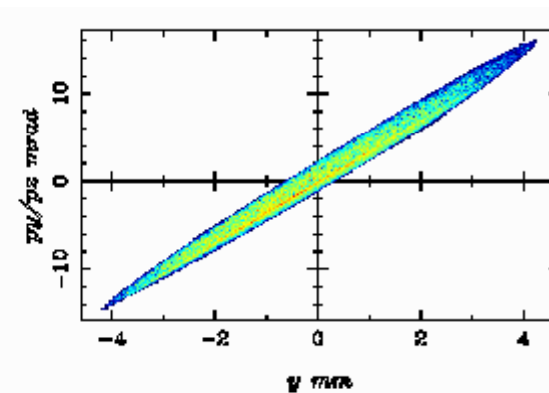
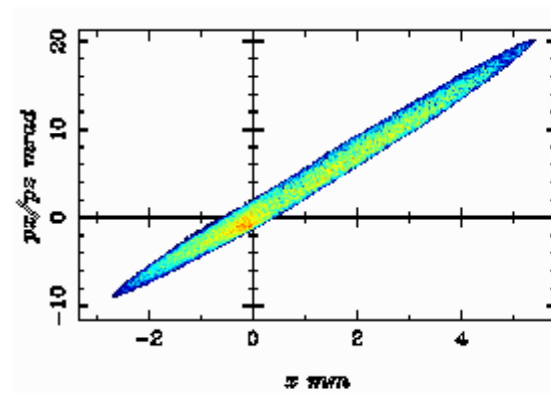


■ Nichtsymmetrische Bunche

Symmetrisch: $z = 20$ cm



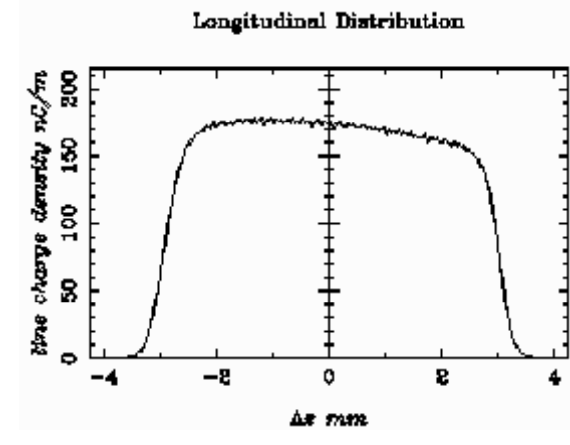
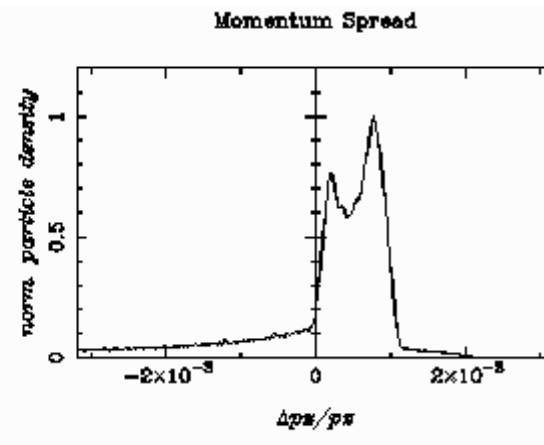
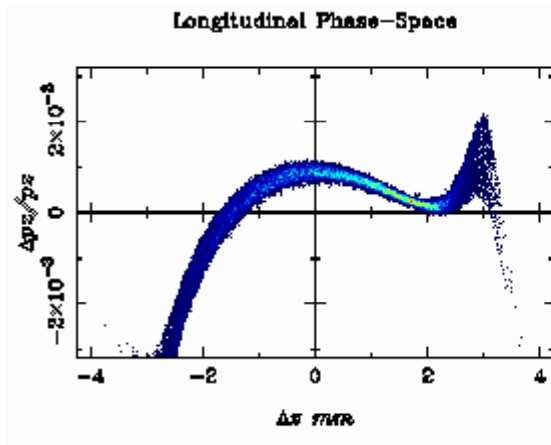
Unsymmetrisch 1/3 – 2/3: $z = 20$ cm



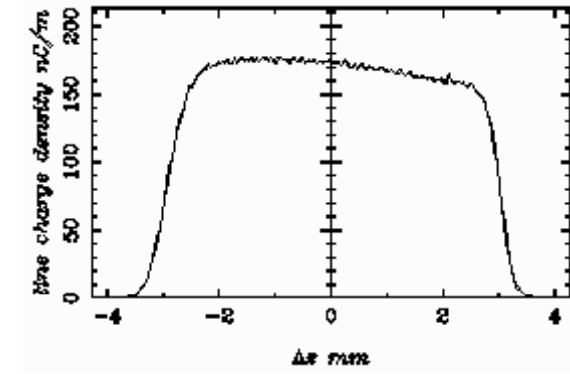
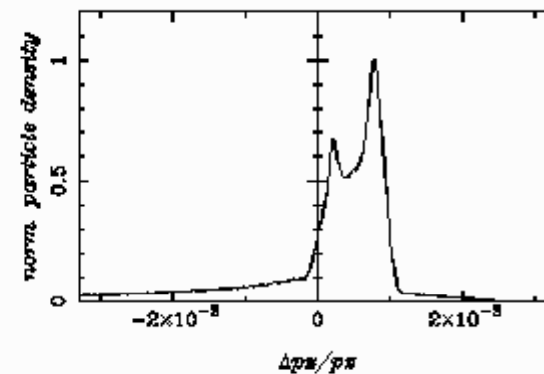
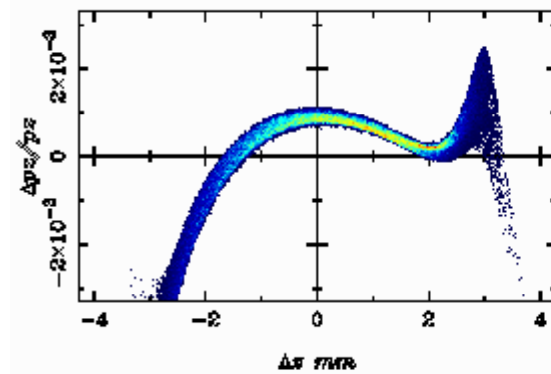


■ Nichtsymmetrische Bunche

Symmetrisch: $z = 20$ cm



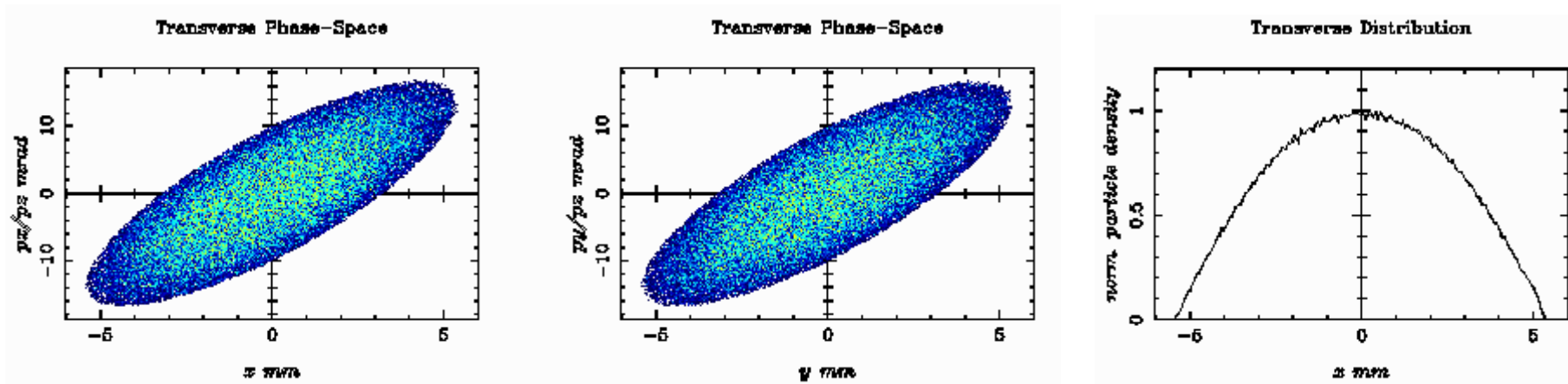
Unsymmetrisch 1/3 – 2/3: $z = 20$ cm



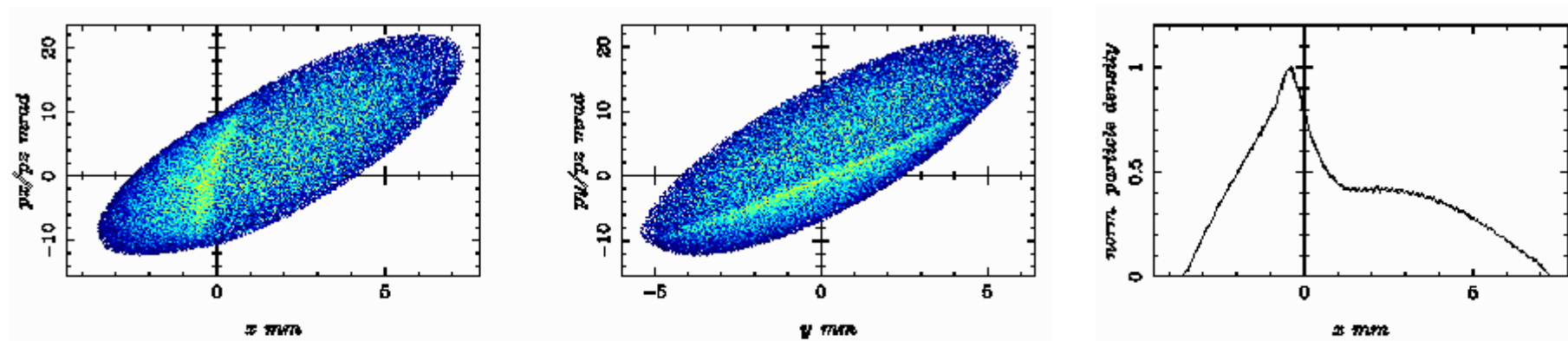


■ Nichtsymmetrische Bunche

Symmetrisch: $z = 30$ cm



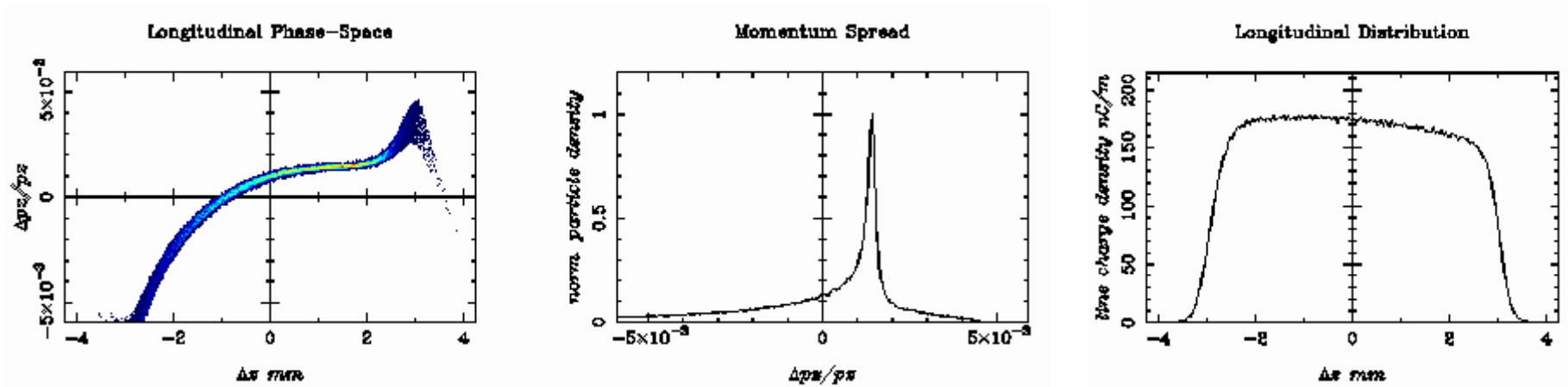
Unsymmetrisch 1/3 – 2/3: $z = 30$ cm



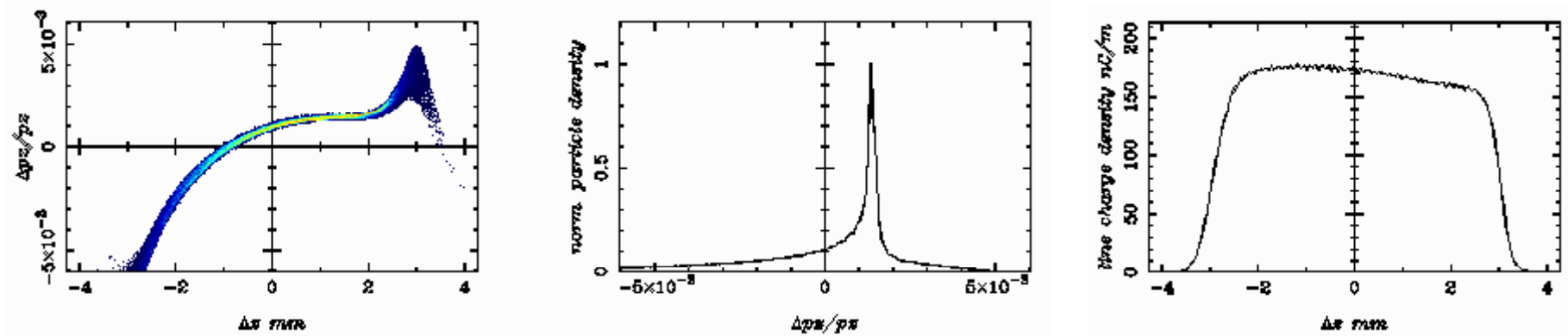


■ Nichtsymmetrische Bunche

Symmetrisch: $z = 30$ cm



Unsymmetrisch 1/3 – 2/3: $z = 30$ cm





■ Diskussion

1. Genaue PIC-3D Simulationen für die XFEL sind möglich (allerdings nicht über $> 10\text{m}$ -Strecken)
2. ASTRA und PIC im rotationssymmetrischen Fall stimmen insgesamt gut überein ($\sim 10\%$ Abweichung in der transversalen Emittanz)
3. Weitere Simulationen sind notwendig (long. Effekte, Konvergenz, Modellierung)
4. Nichtsymmetrischer Bunche:
 - Kaum Unterschiede im long. Phasenraum
 - Bunchdaten zur weiteren Analyse stehen zur Verfügung



- **Themenbereiche:**

- 1. Strahldynamiksimulationen für die XFEL**

- 2. Wakefeldberechnungen für PETRA III**

- Problemstellung
- CAD Modellierung
- Simulationsergebnisse

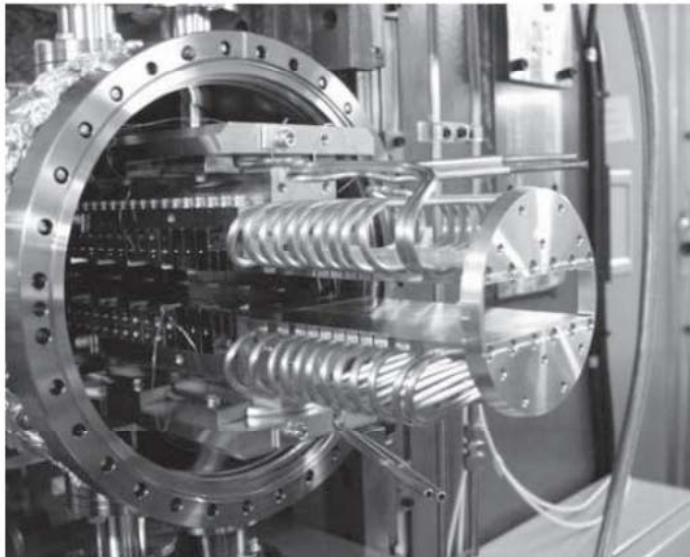
- 1. Wakefelder kurzer Bunche in der Undulatorkammer**



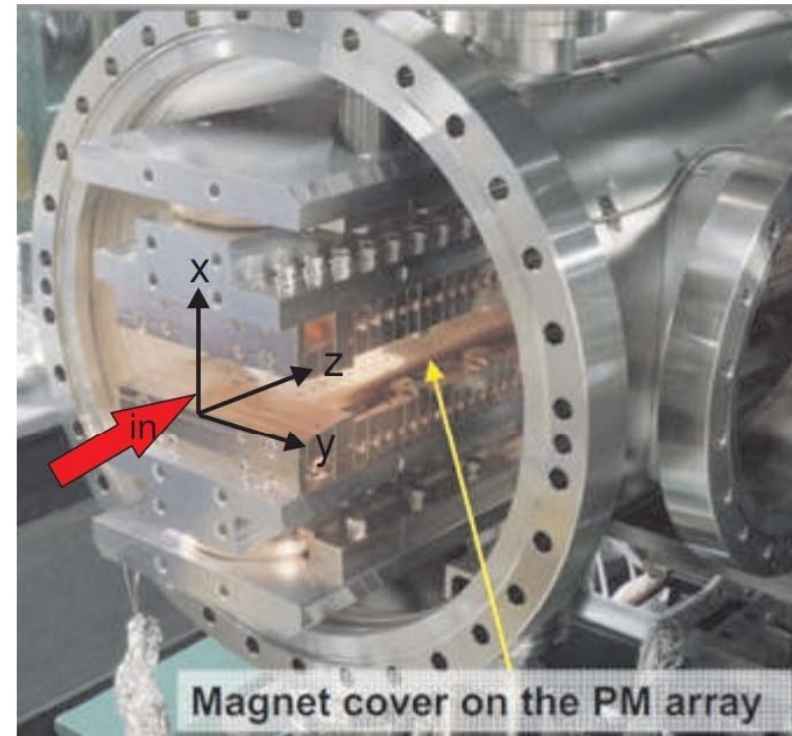


■ Problemstellung

In-Vakuum Undulator für PETRA III: geometrische Wakefelder



Source: R. Reiser et al

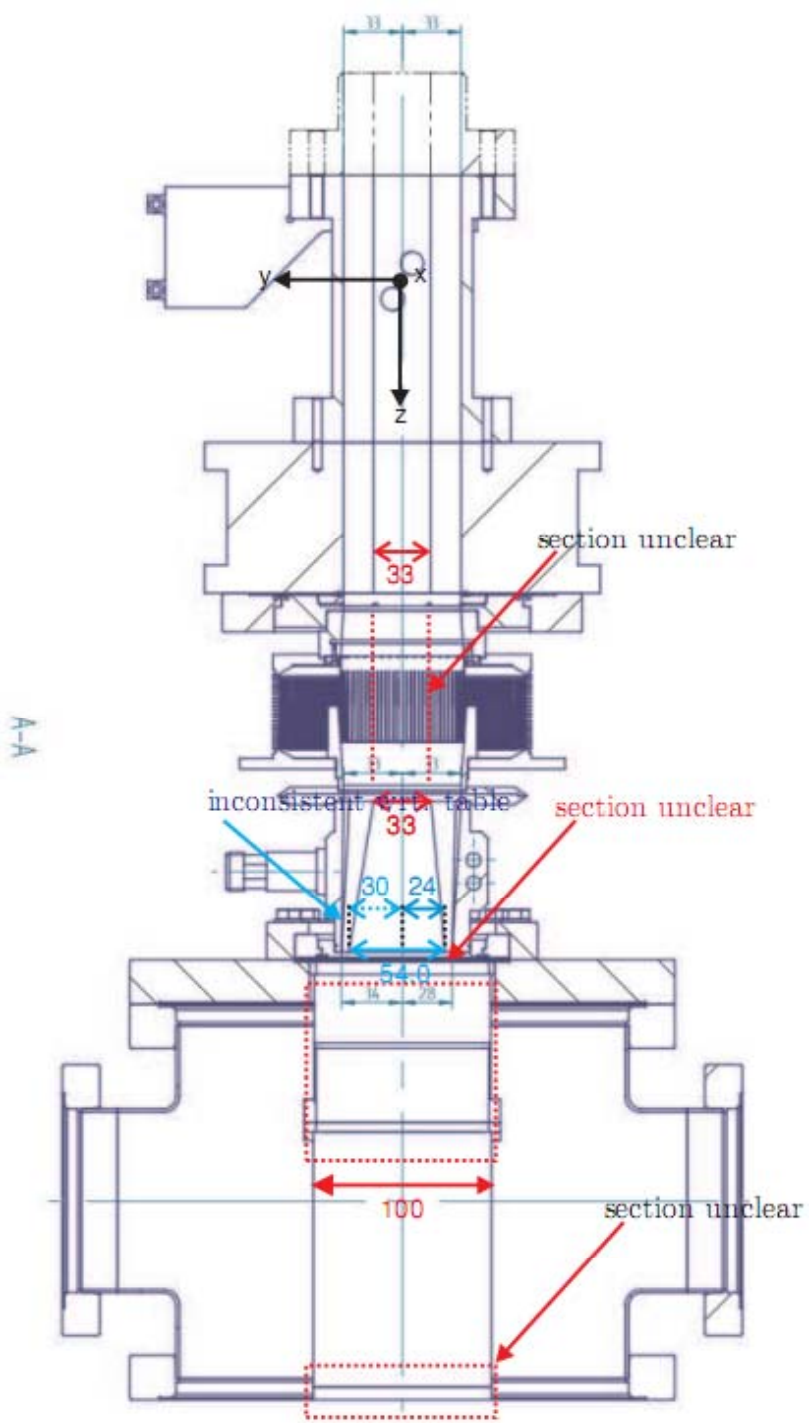
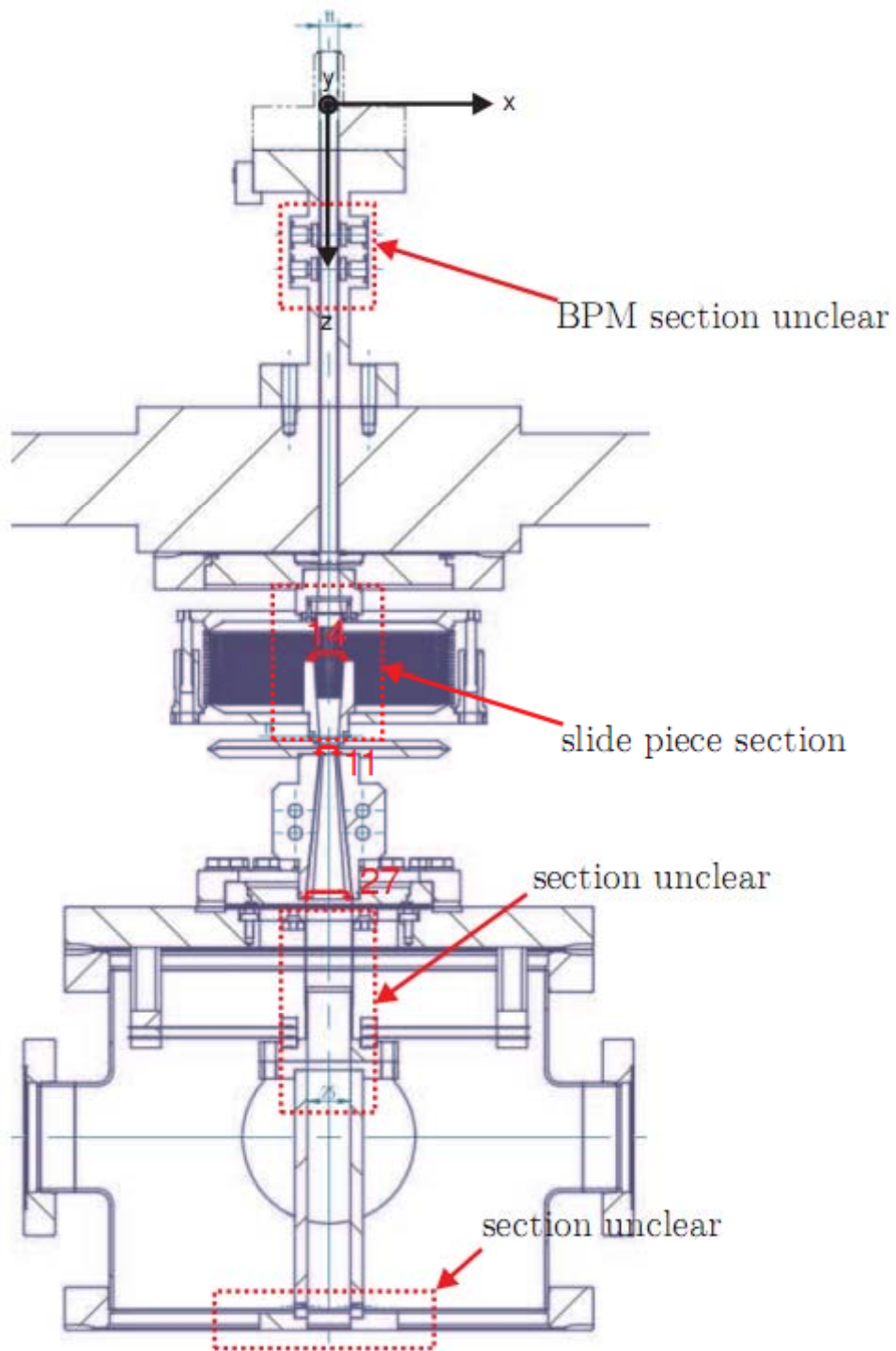


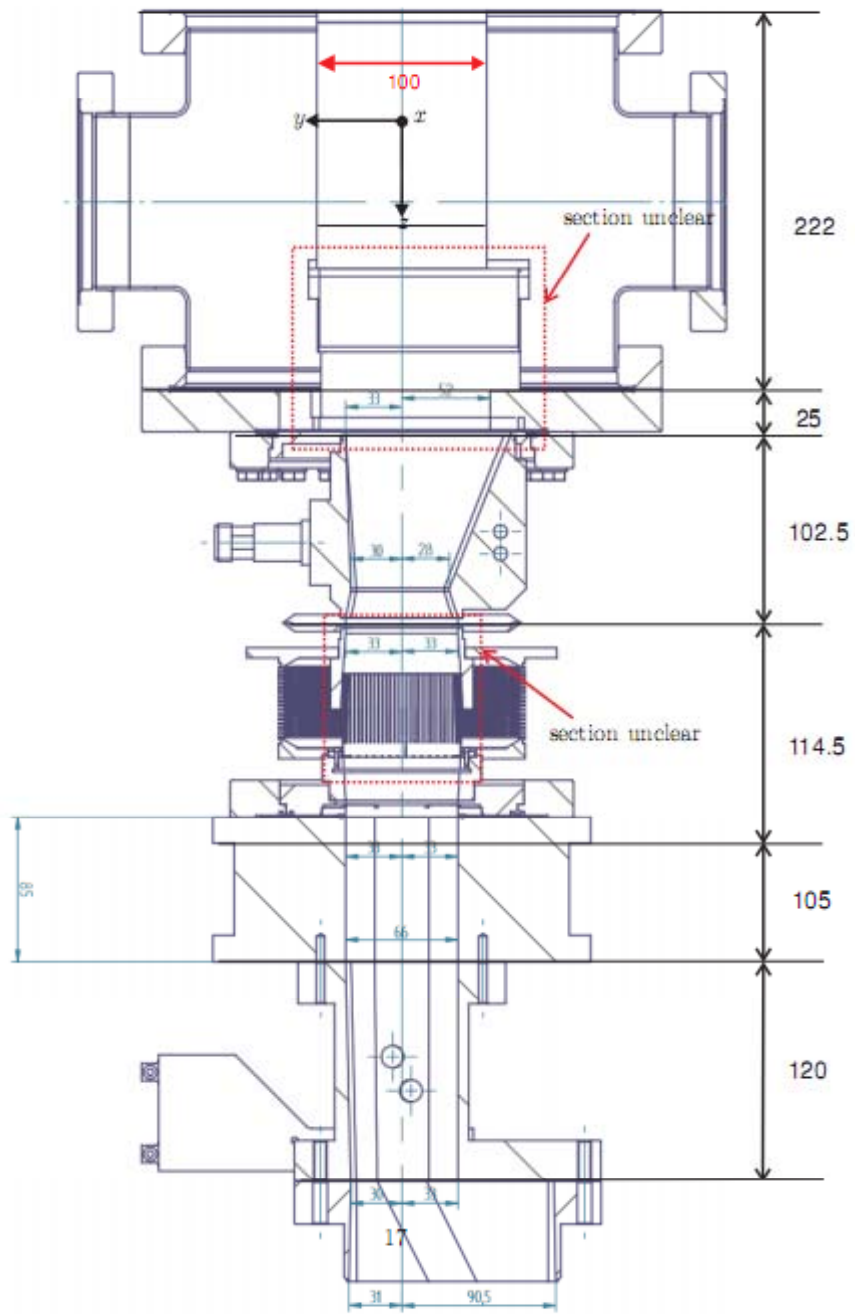
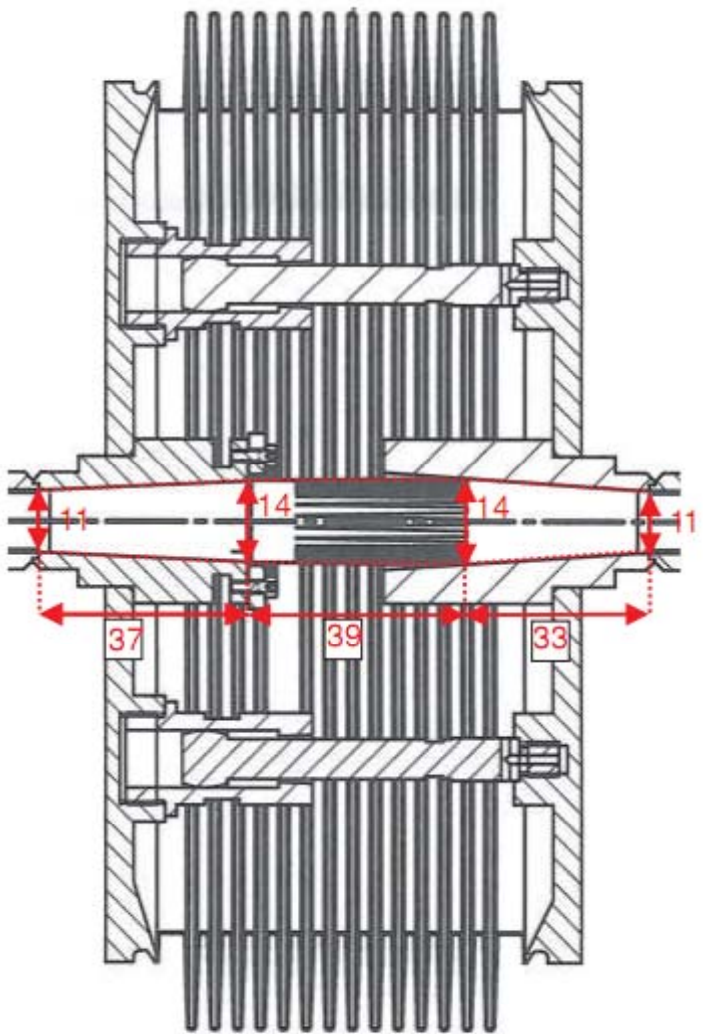
Source: Hideo Kitamura



■ CAD Modellierung

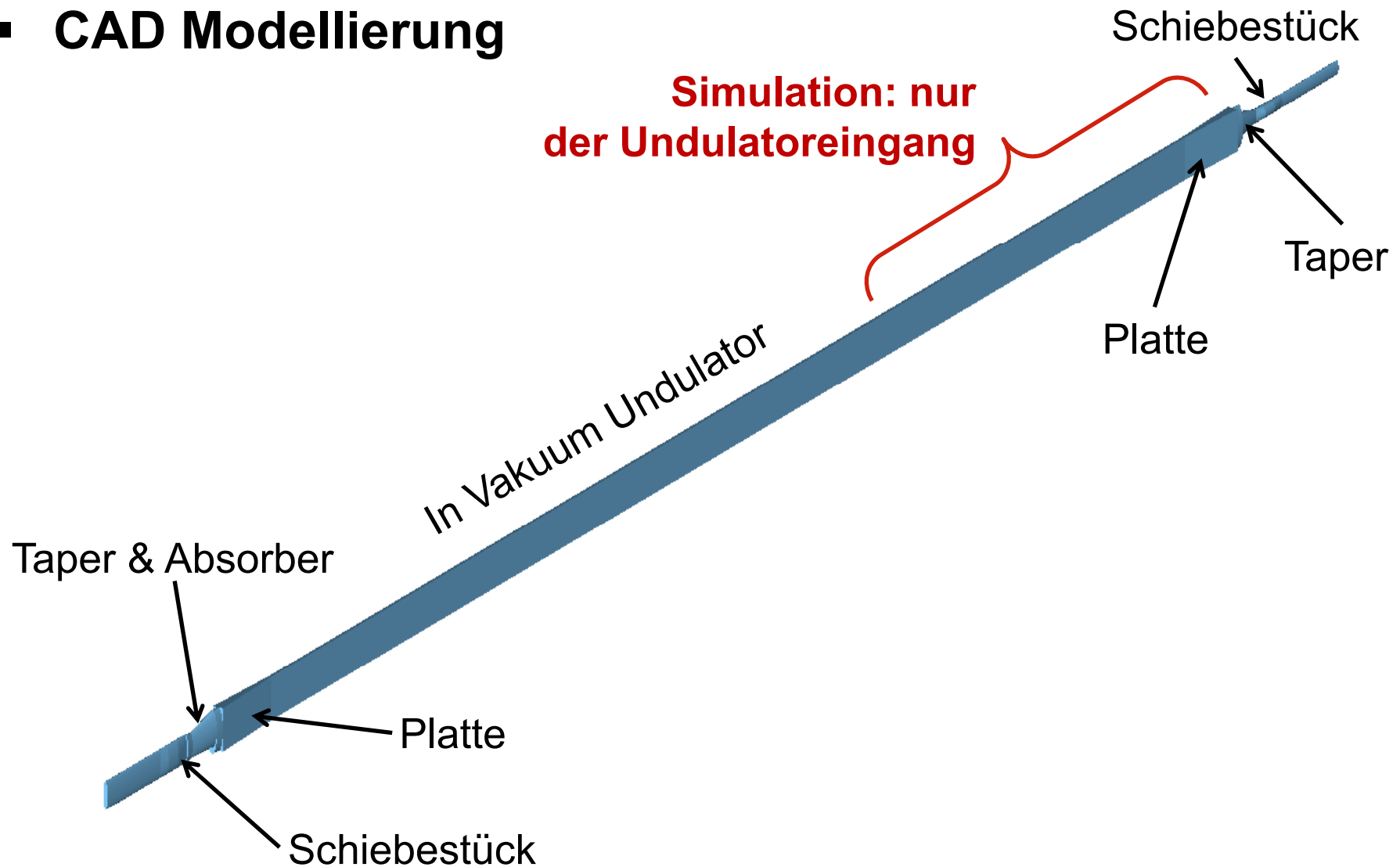
1. Nur mechanische Konstruktionszeichnung steht zur Verfügung
2. Erstellung vorläufigen CAD Modells bei TEMF
 - Dimensionen (teilweise) aus der technischen Zeichnung
 - Unbekannte Strecken mit Graphikprogramm → Geometriefehler
 - Nicht alle Wakerelevanten Details aus der Zeichnung ersichtlich







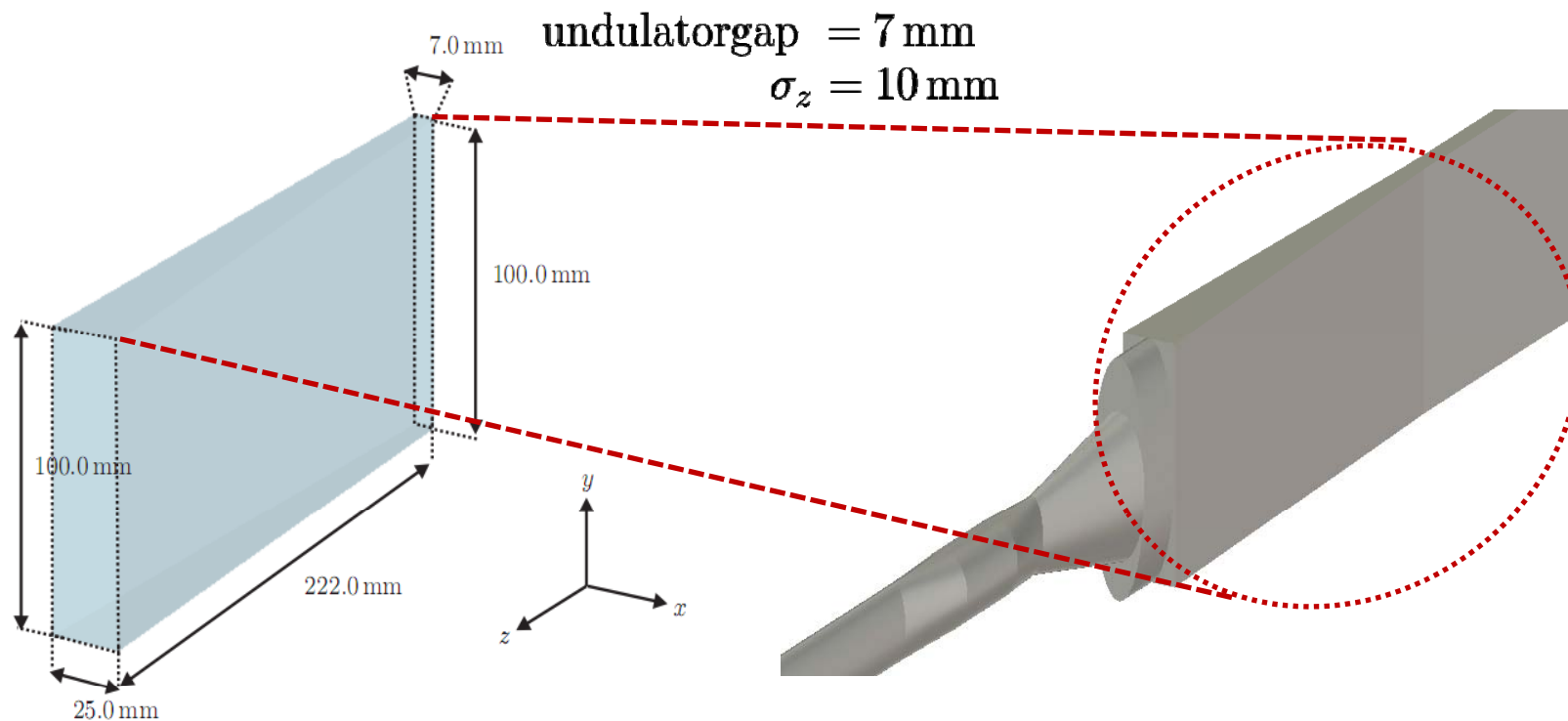
■ CAD Modellierung





■ CAD Modellierung

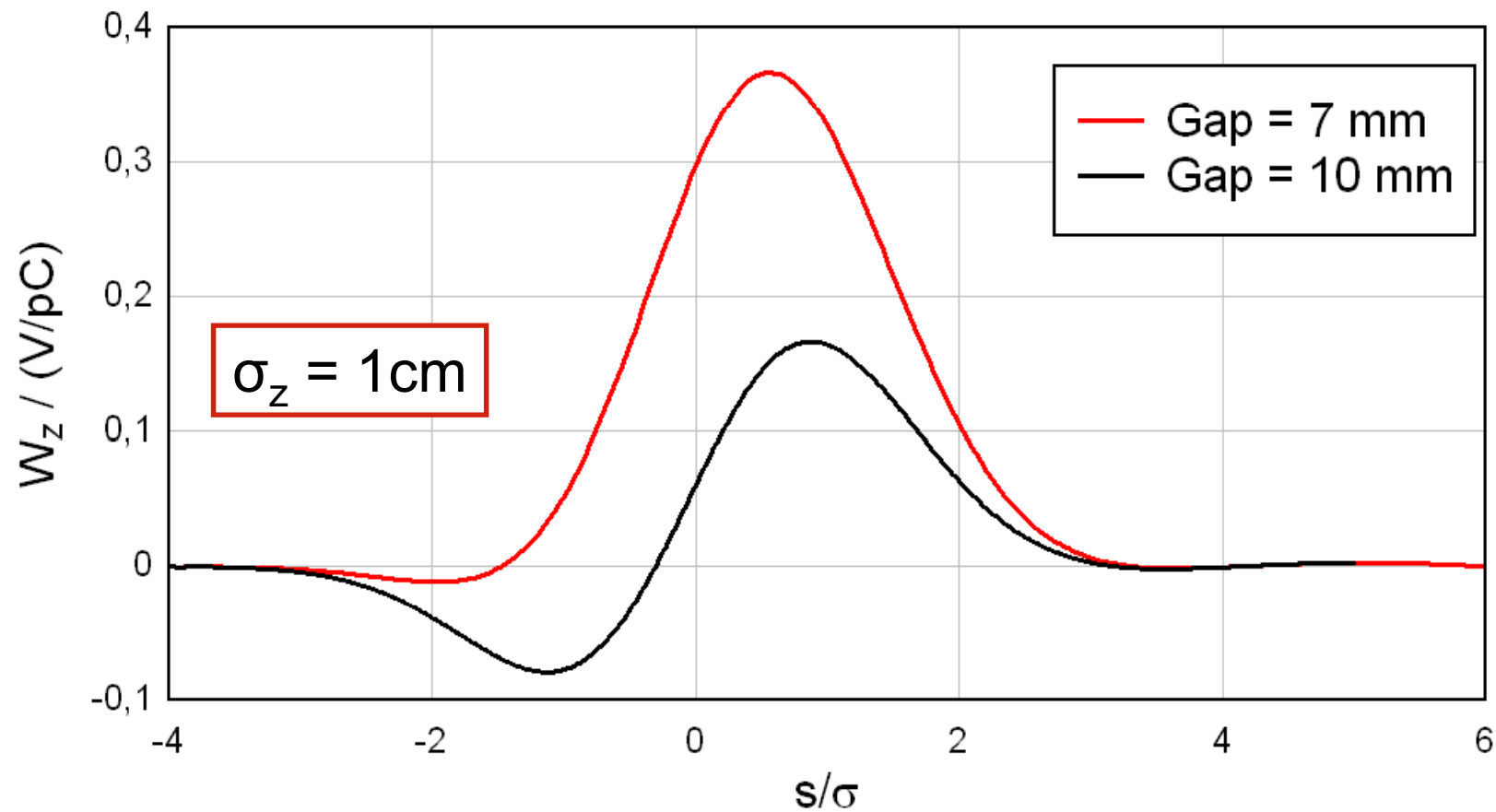
Bereich Plate zum Undulator:
Übergang gegenwärtig als glatt angenommen





■ Simulationsergebnisse

Longitudinales Wakepotential





■ Simulationsergebnisse

Kick- und Lossfaktoren

	Gap = 7mm	Gap = 10mm
K_x (V / nC m)	0.04	-0.01
K_y (V / nC m)	0.18	-0.28
K_{loss} (V / nC)	21.3	46.1



- **Themenbereiche:**

- 1. Strahldynamiksimulationen für die XFEL**

- 2. Wakefeldberechnungen für PETRA III**

- 3. Wakefelder kurzer Bunche in der Undulatorkammer**

- Problemstellung

- Methodik

- Simulationen

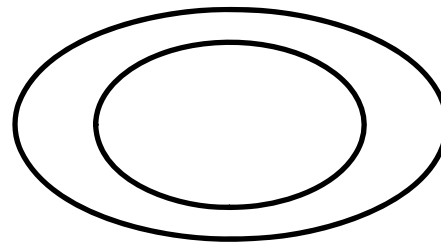
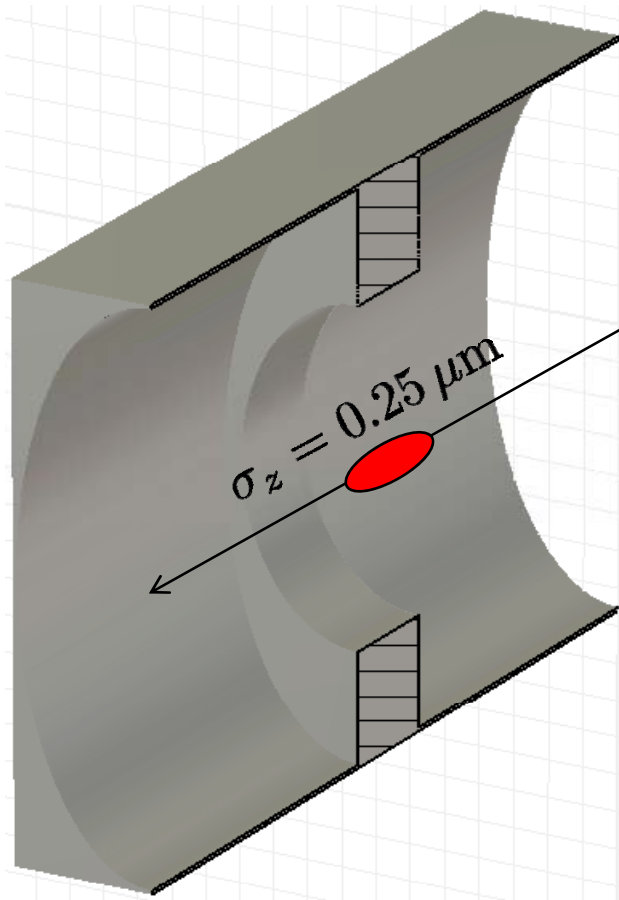
- Diskussion



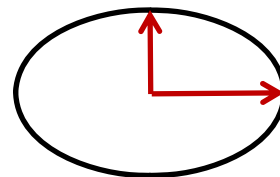


Wakefelder kurzer Bunche

■ Problemstellung

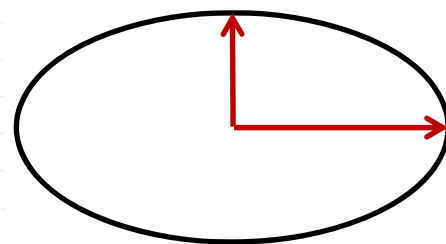


3.3mm



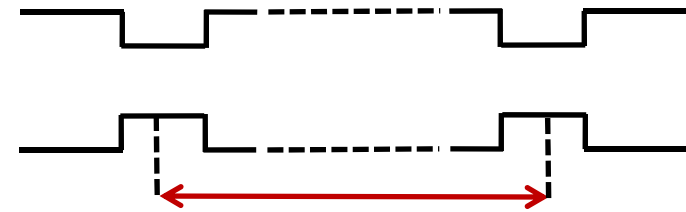
4.5mm

3.8mm



7.5mm

periodische Blenden



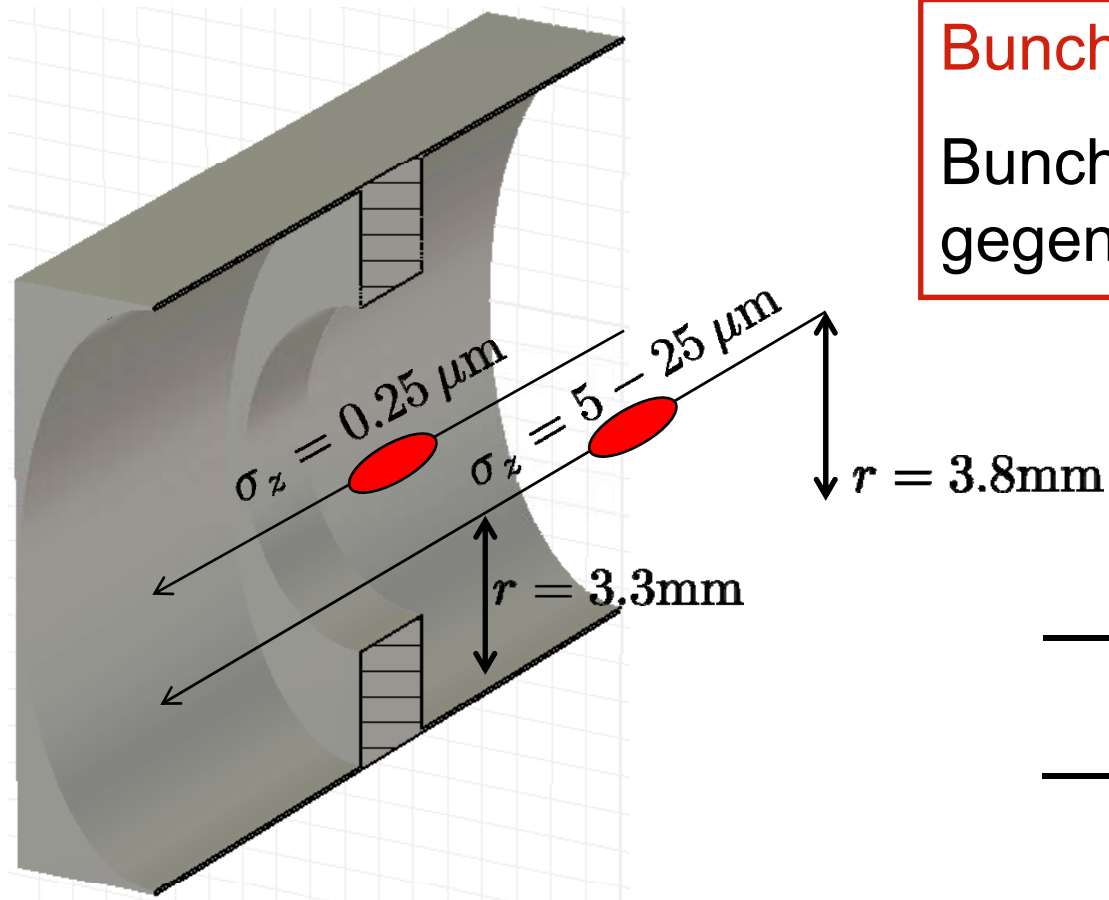
5-6 m

elliptischer Querschnitt



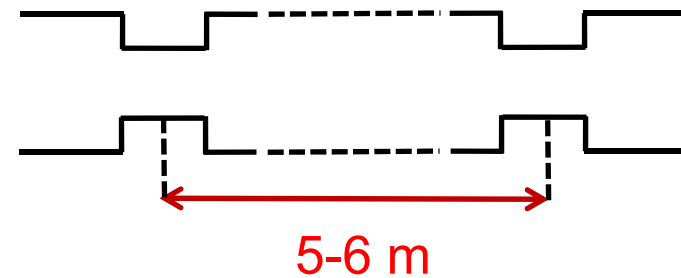
Wakefelder kurzer Bunche

■ Problemstellung: Annahmen 1



Bunchlängen: $\sigma_z = 10 - 25 \mu\text{m}$

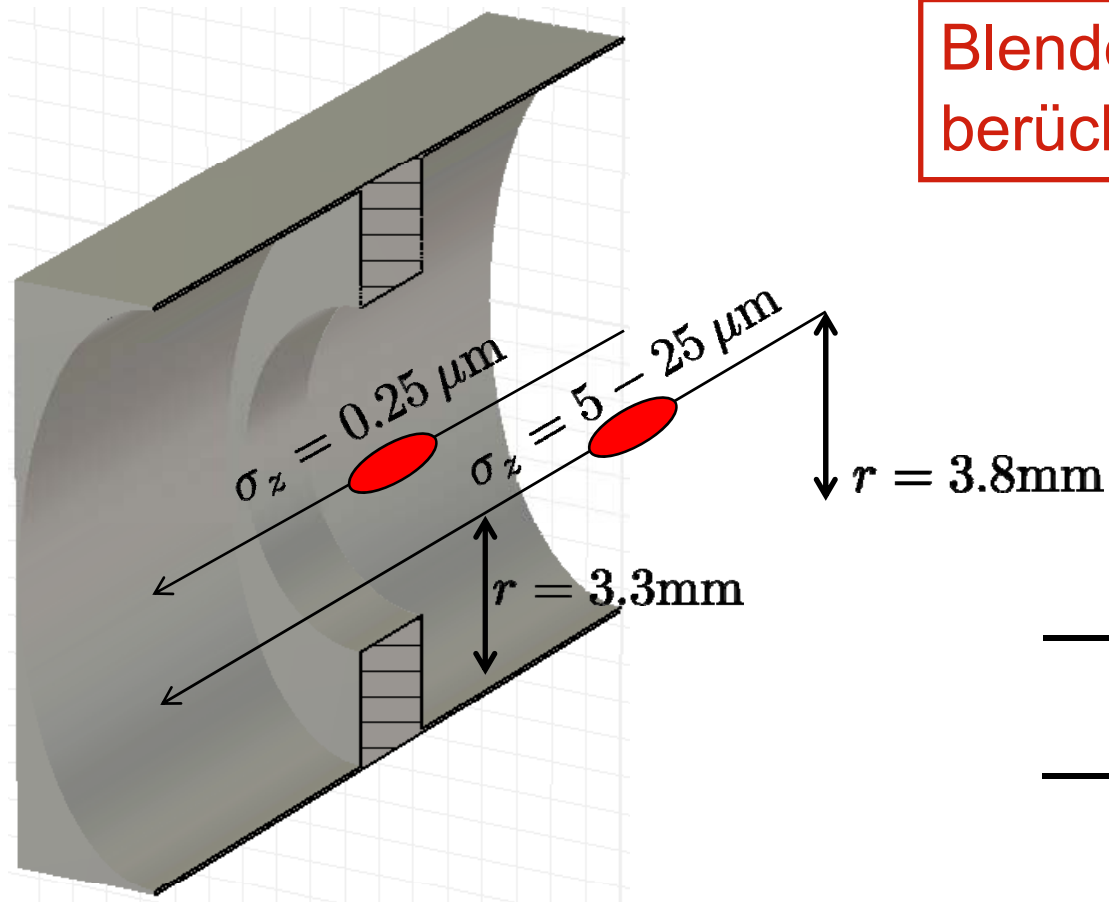
Bunche mit $\sigma_z = 0.25 \mu\text{m}$
gegenwärtig nicht realistisch



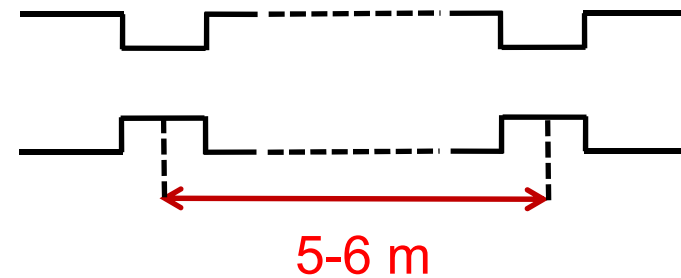


Wakefelder kurzer Bunche

■ Problemstellung: Annahmen 2



Blendenperiodizität wurde nicht berücksichtigt

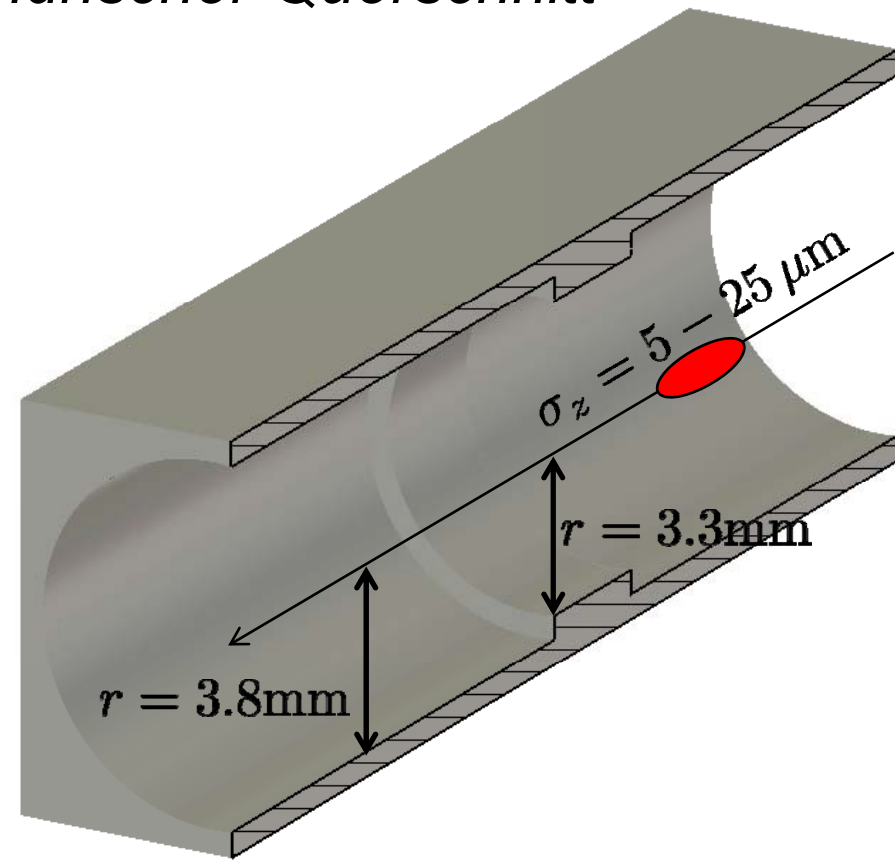
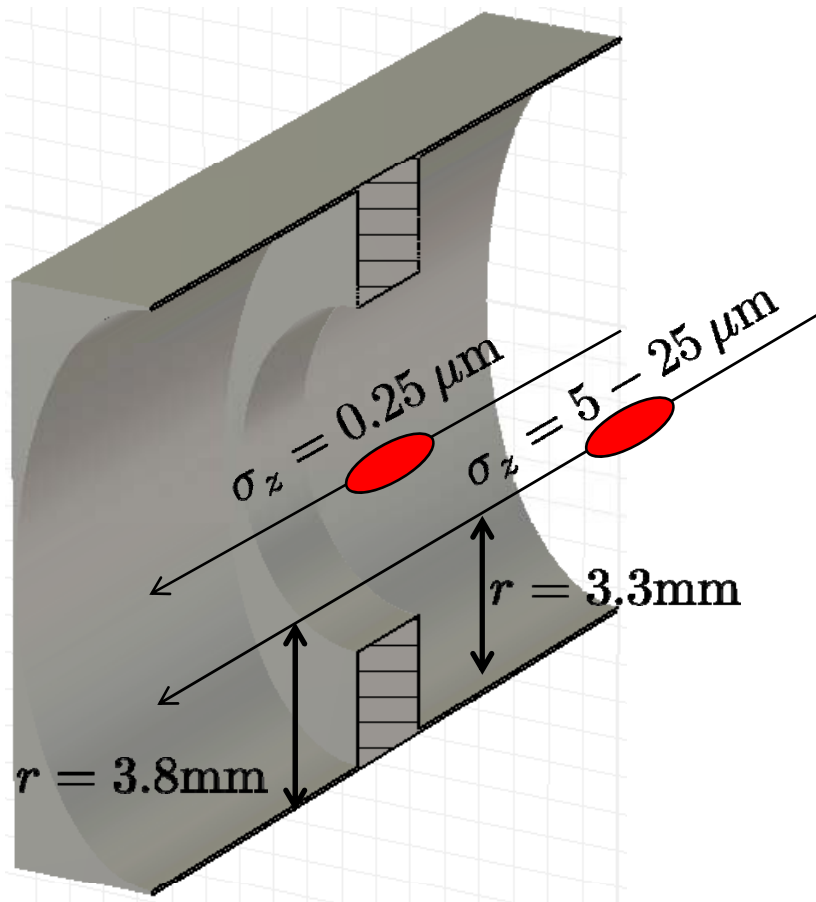




Wakefelder kurzer Bunche

- **Problemstellung: zusätzliches Vergleichsmodell**

zylindrischer Querschnitt





■ Methodik

1. PBCI in 3D

2. Transversales Verhältnis Strahlrohr vs. σ sehr groß
 - Speicherbedarf ist hoch (~ 300 mil. Gitterpunkte für $\sigma = 10\mu\text{m}$)

3. Abstand Blenden (Abschattung) vs. σ sehr lang
 - Lange Rechenzeit (10^5 - 10^6 Zeitschritte)

4. Seit 2010: Symmetrierandbedingungen in PBCI

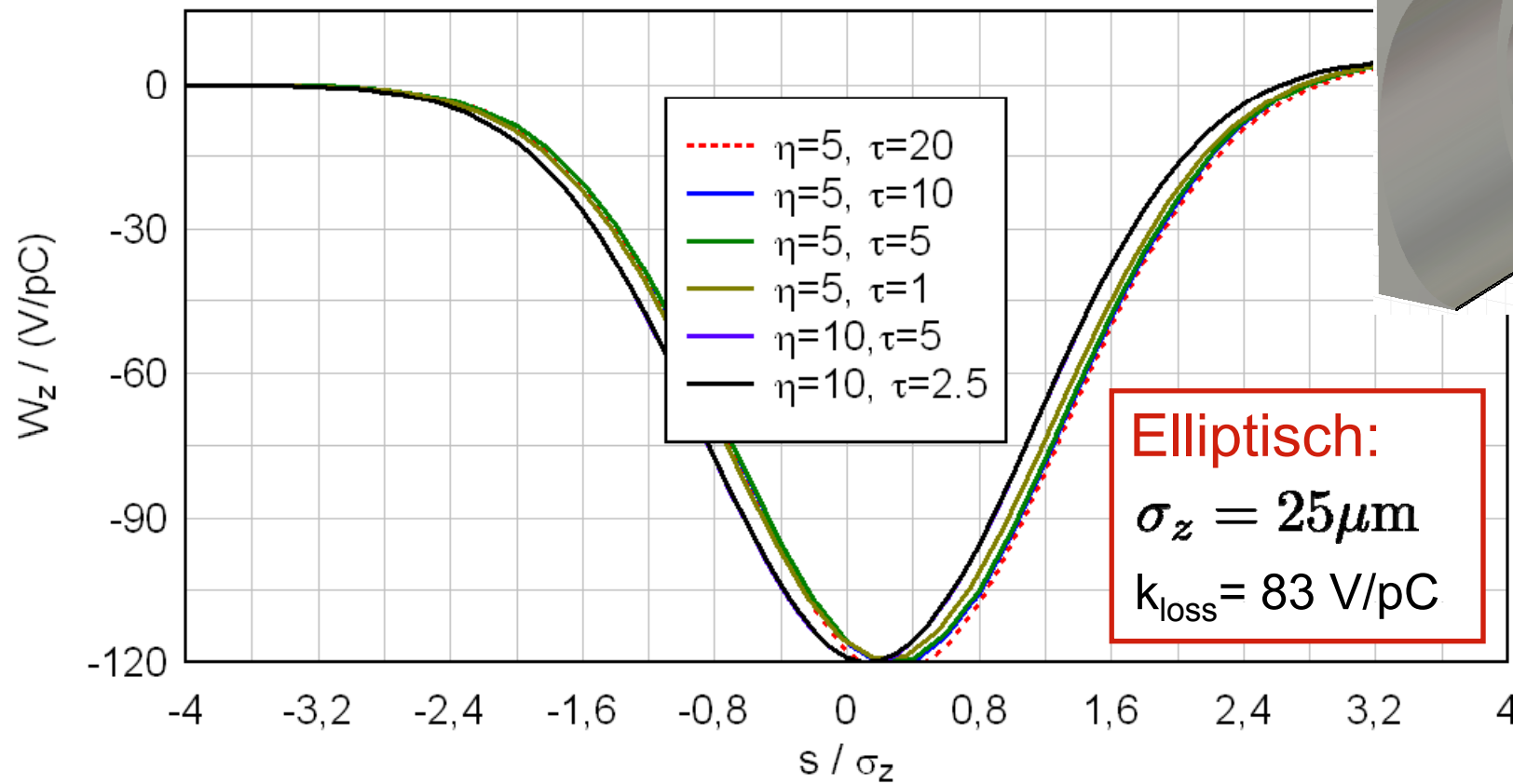
- Ausreichend für die elliptische Geometrie
- Reduktion des Speichers / Rechenzeit um Faktor 4



Wakefelder kurzer Bunche

■ Simulationen – Lossfaktoren

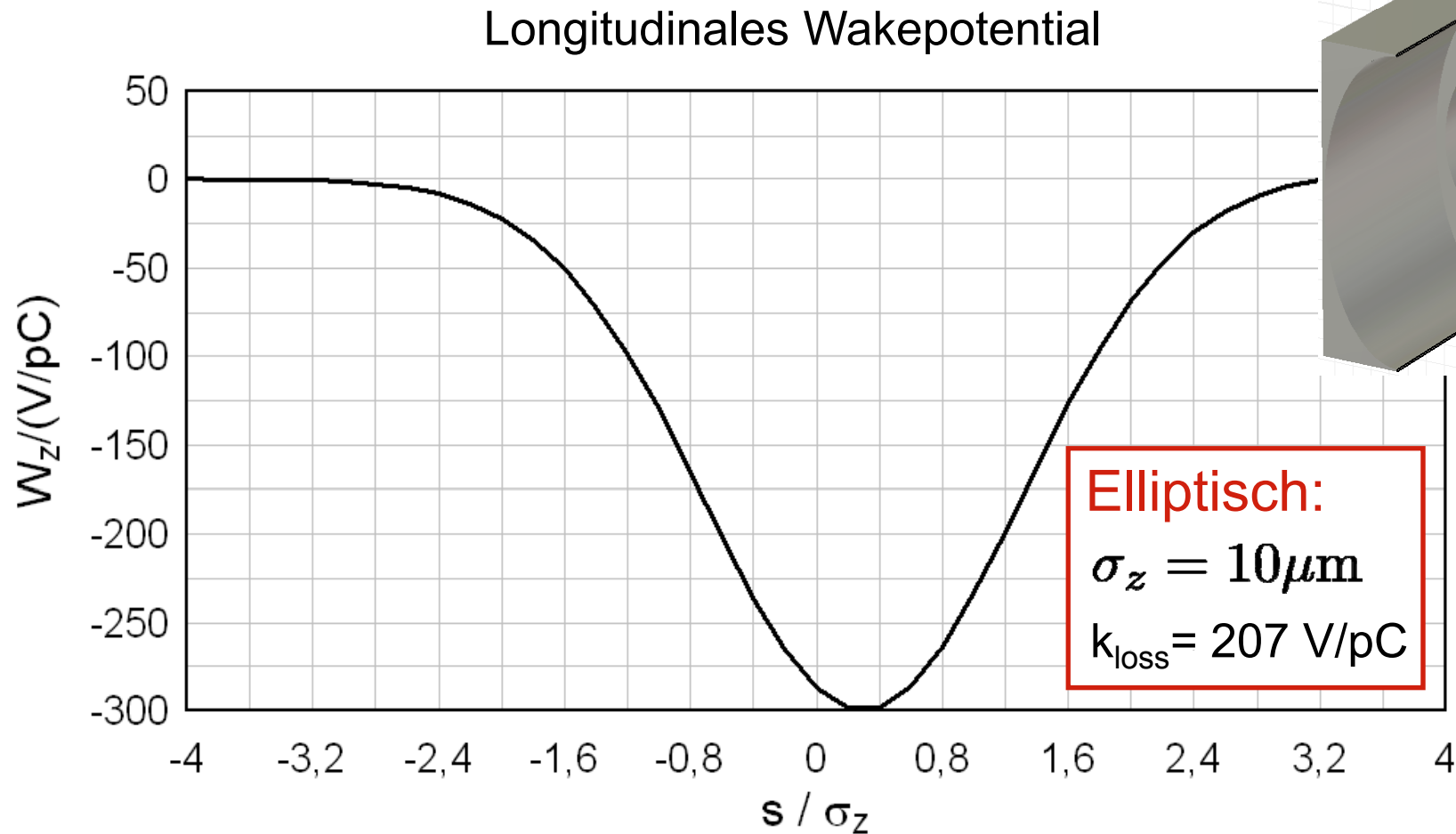
Longitudinales Wakepotential





Wakefelder kurzer Bunche

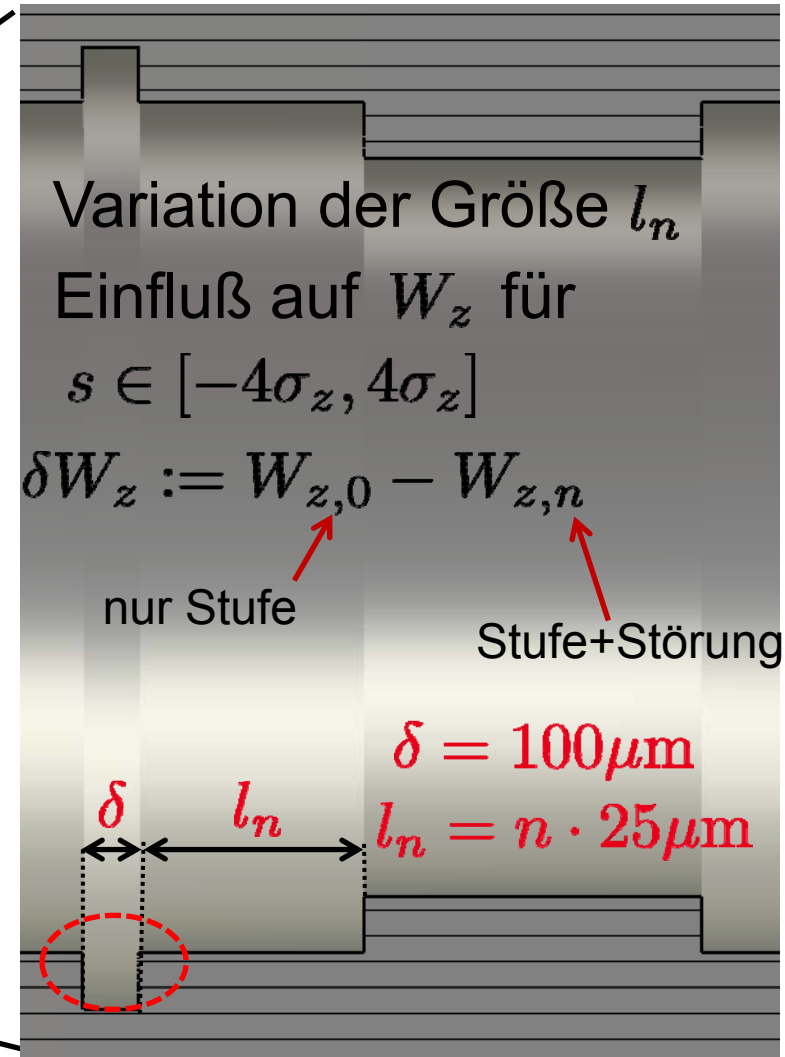
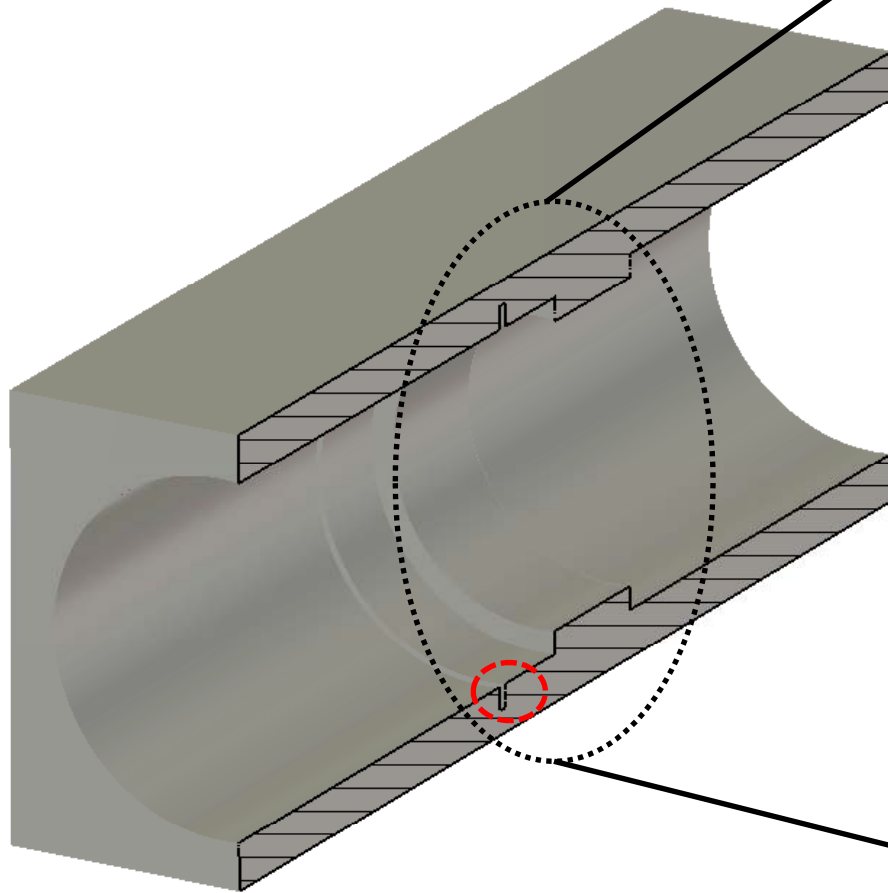
■ Simulationen – Lossfaktoren





Wakefelder kurzer Bunche

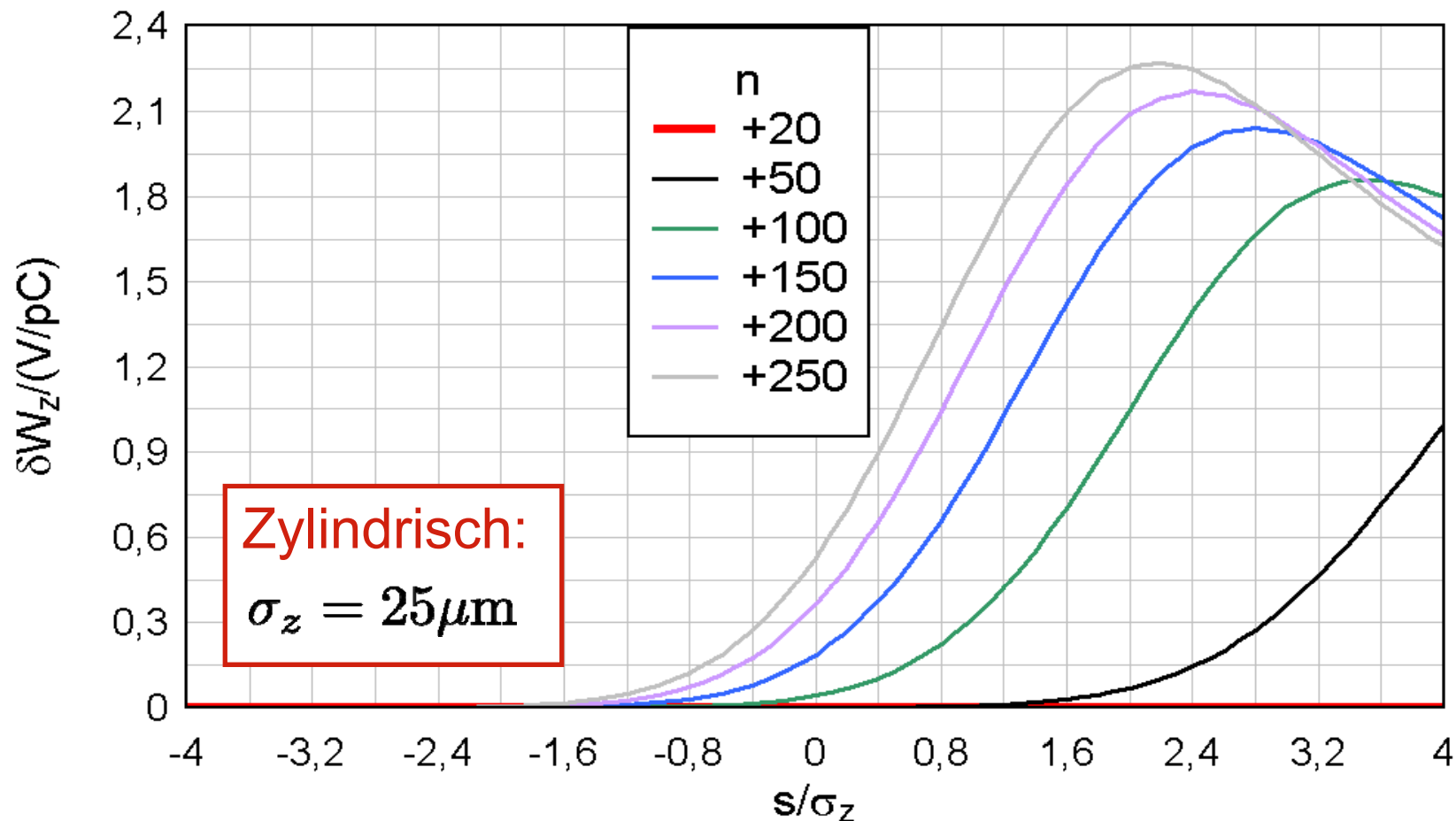
■ Simulationen – Abschattung





■ Simulationen – Abschattung

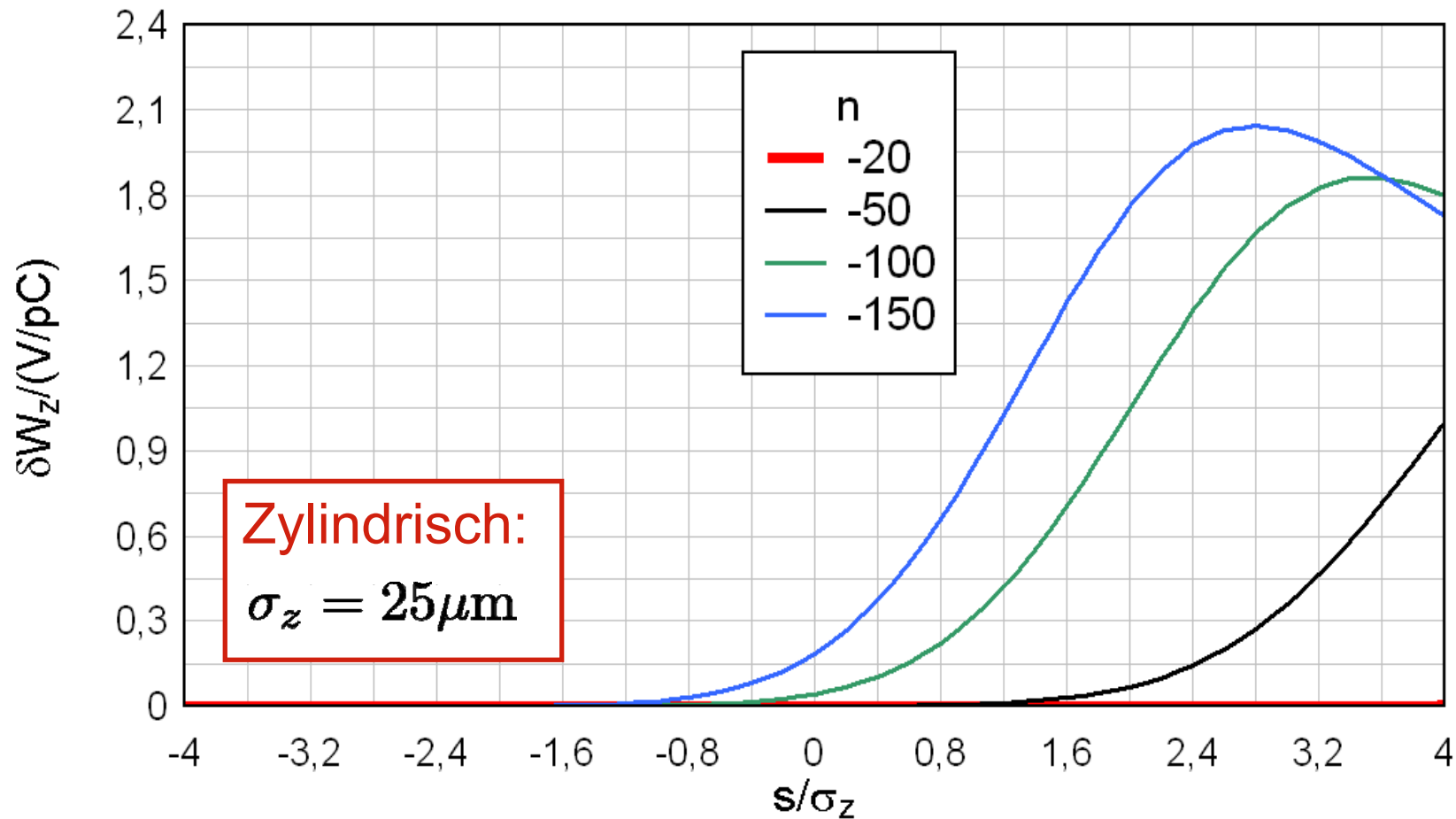
Differenz der Wakepotentiale





■ Simulationen – Abschattung

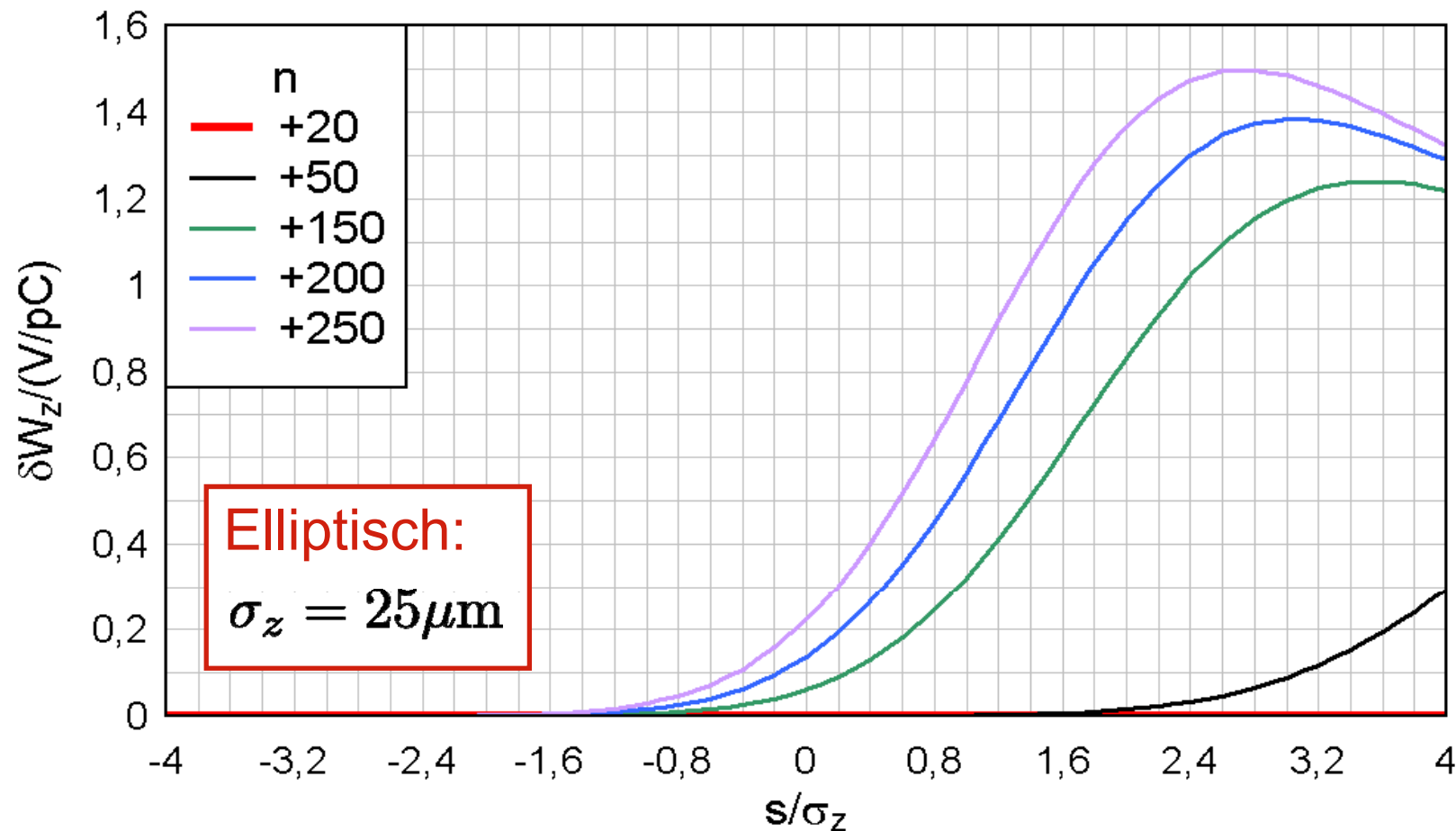
Differenz der Wakepotentiale





■ Simulationen – Abschattung

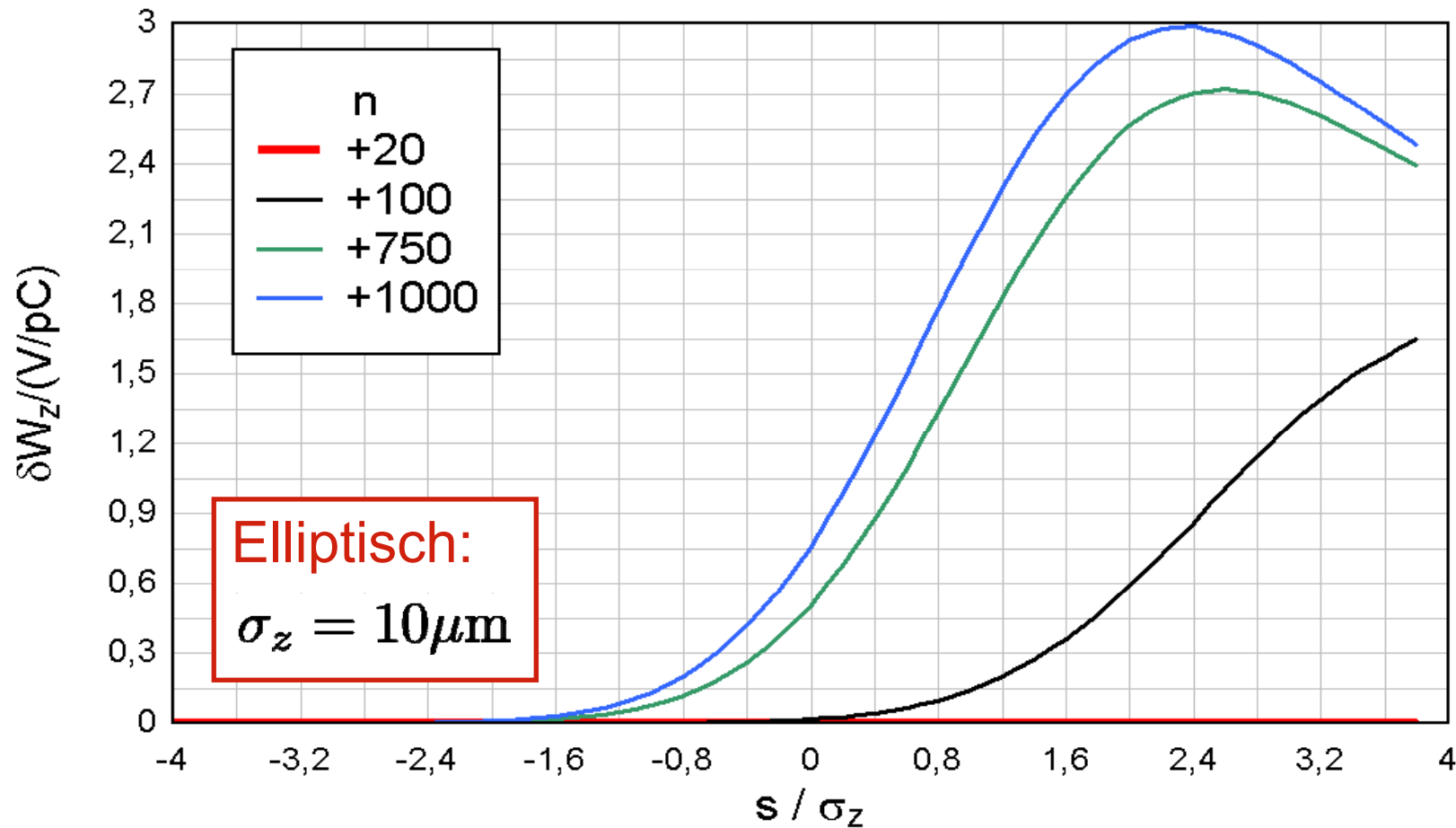
Differenz der Wakepotentiale





■ Simulationen – Abschattung

Differenz der Wakepotentiale





■ Diskussion

1. Simulationen mit 25-10 μ m Bunches ohne weiteres Möglich
2. Kürzere Bunche (bis 1 μ m) machbar, aber
 - Hohes Rechen- und Zeitleistung (3 Monate cluster shutdown in 2010)
3. Für $\sigma_z < 1\mu\text{m}$ ist eine komplett neue Entwicklung eines parallelen 2D-Codes notwendig
4. Abschattungslänge für die Untersuchten Fälle liegt zwischen 0.5-1.5mm
 - Feiner aufgelöste Simulationen in diesem Bereich werden noch geliefert

