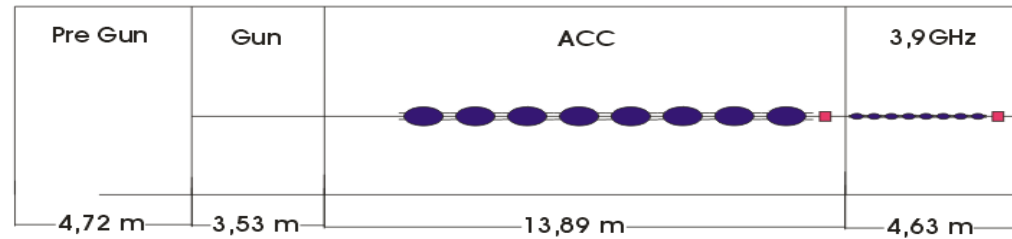
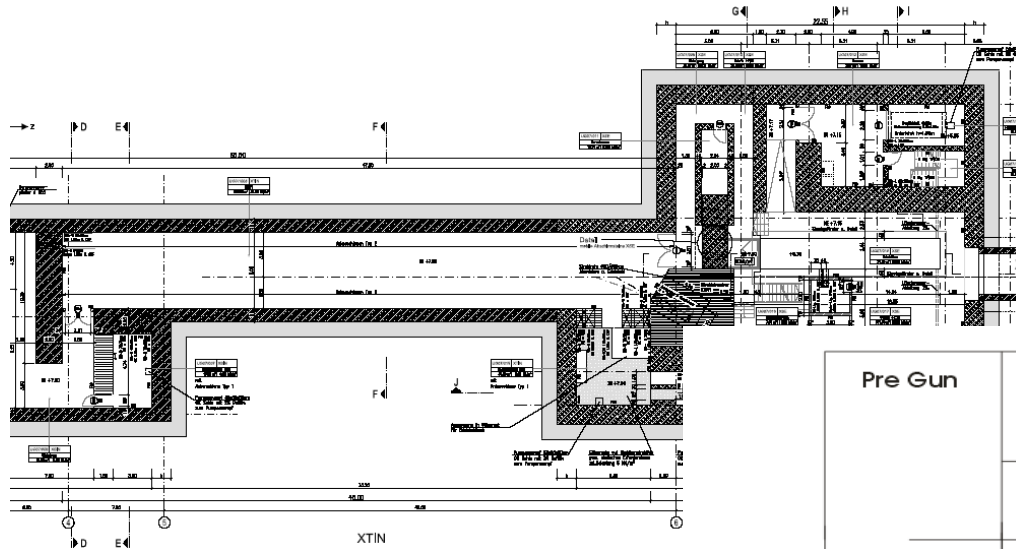


Current State of the Lattice Studies for the XFEL Injector

Yauhen Kot

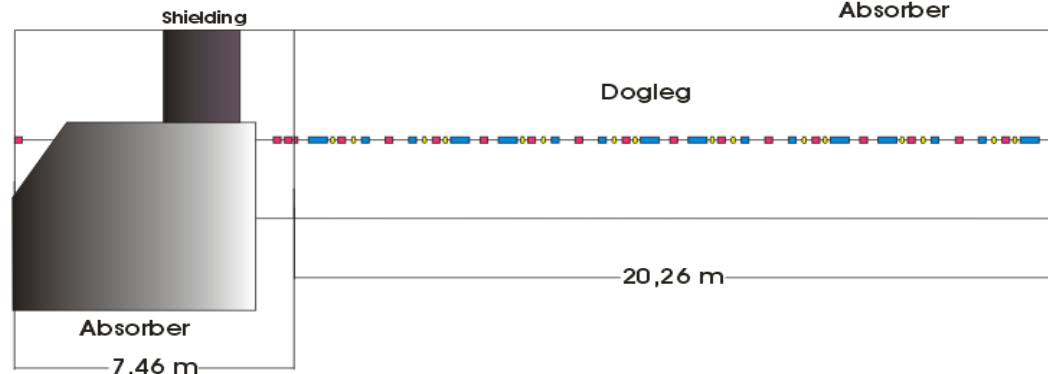
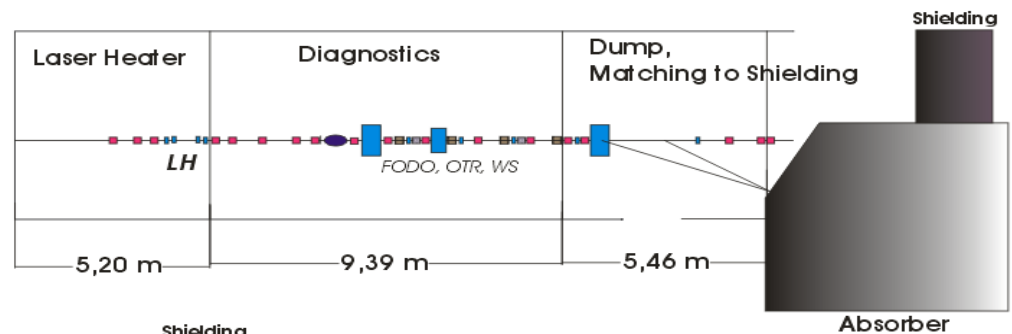
03.11.2008

Injector Building & Lattice at Injector

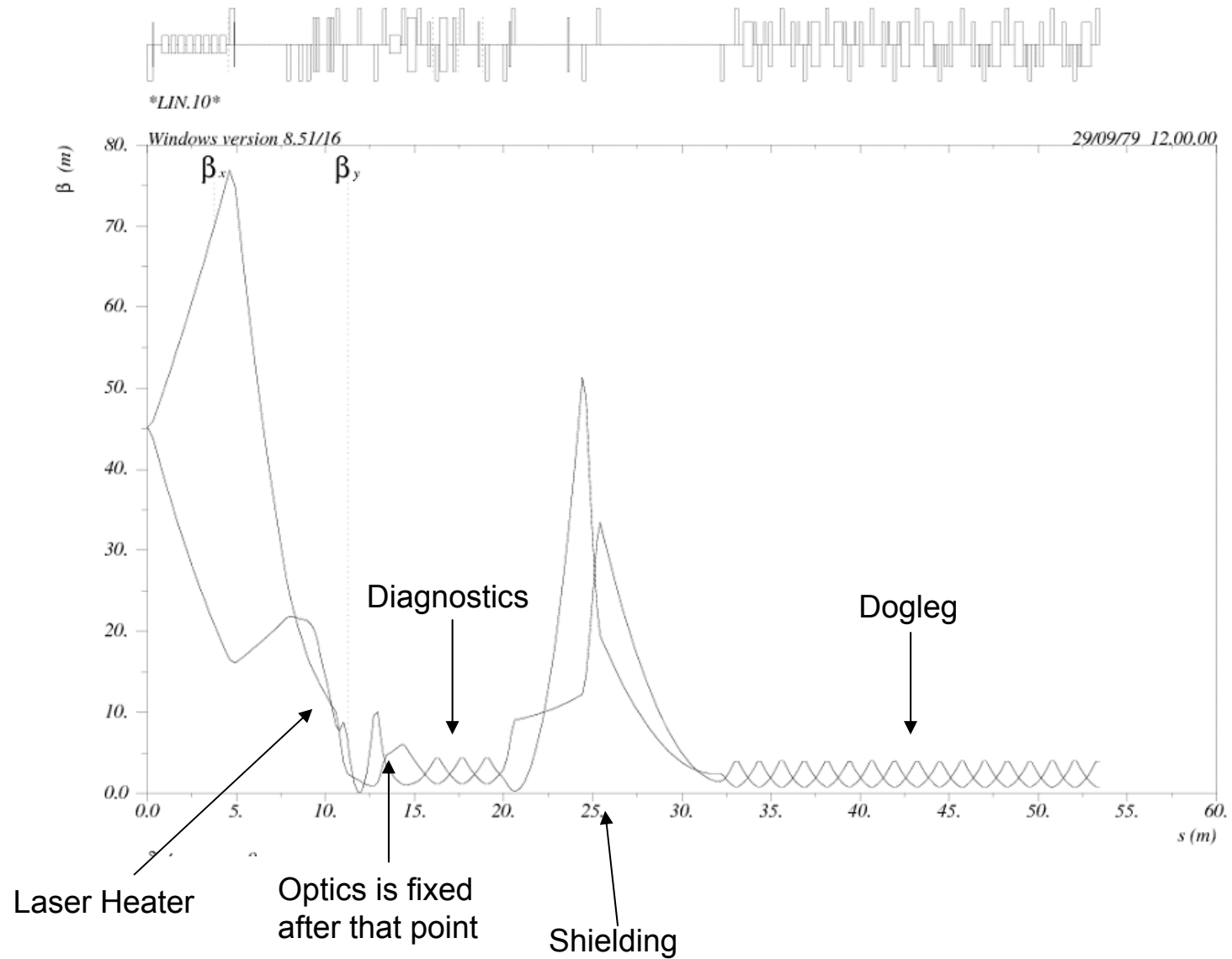


Gives place for:

- Gun
- ACC
- 3.9GHz RF
- Laser heater
- Diagnostics section (1.5 76° FODO-cells with 4 OTR)
- TDS
- Spare place of about 3m for the dump exchange
- 6.5m long shielding
- 20m long Dogleg for the vertical Displacement of the beam (2.75m)

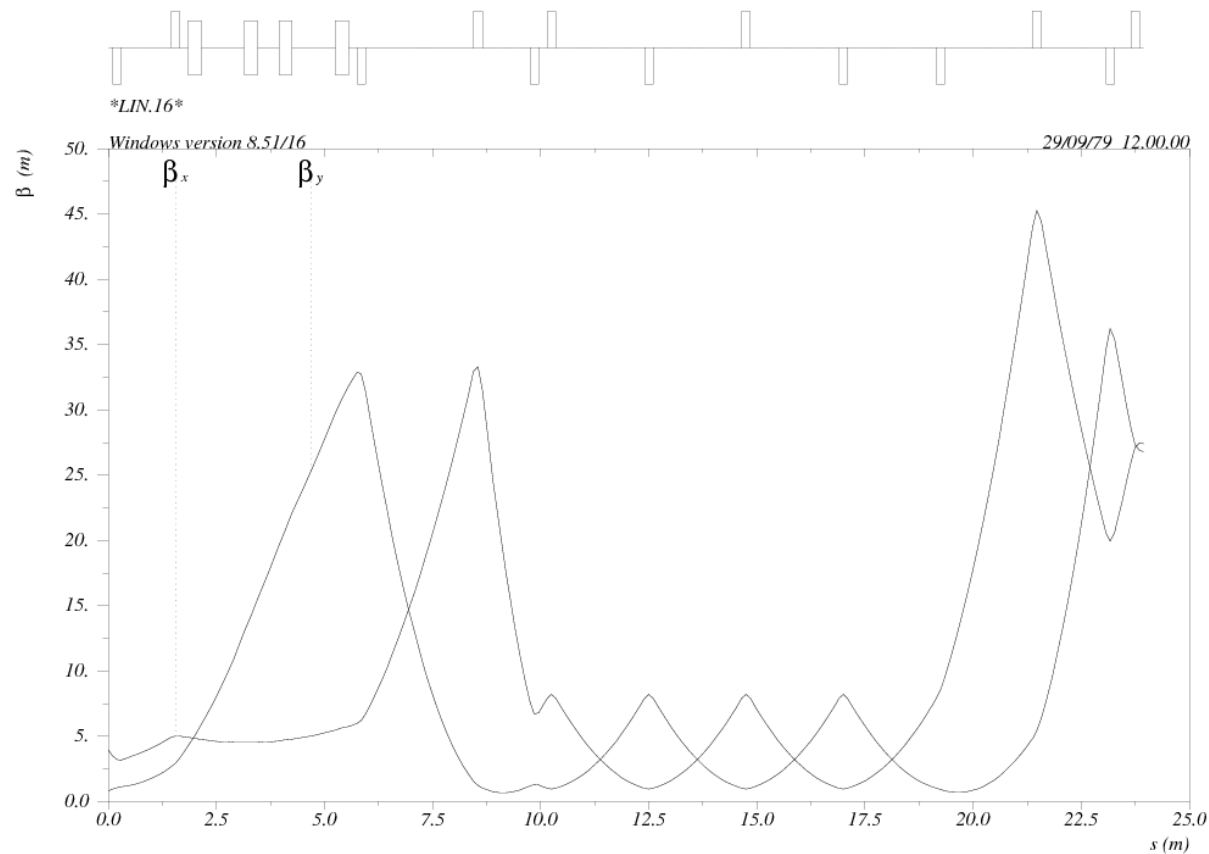


Optics at the XFEL Injector



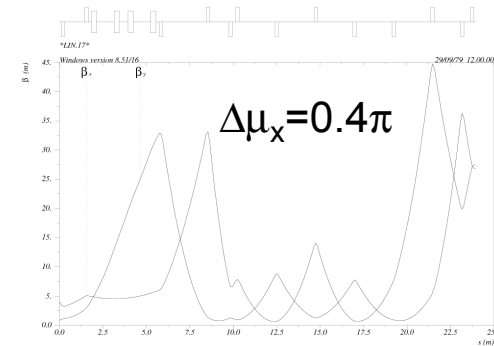
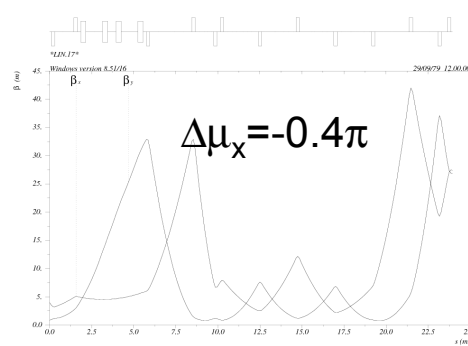
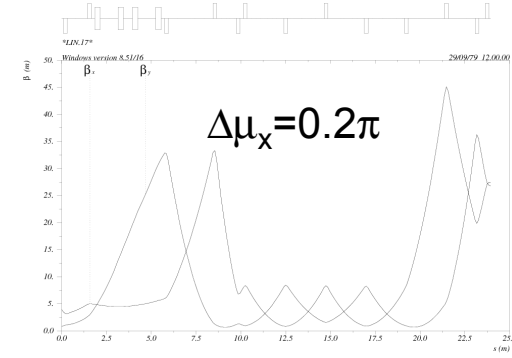
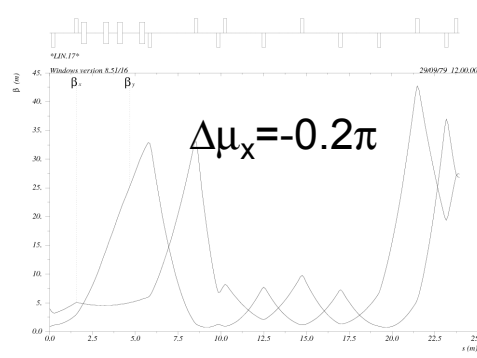
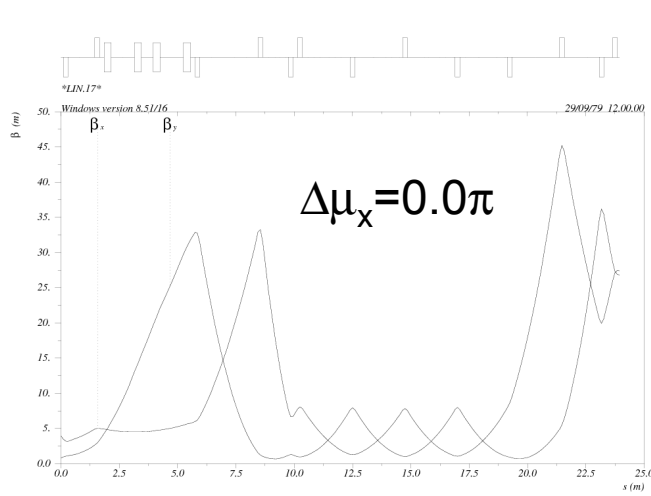
Optics after the Injector

BC0, Phase Shifter & Matching to Linac

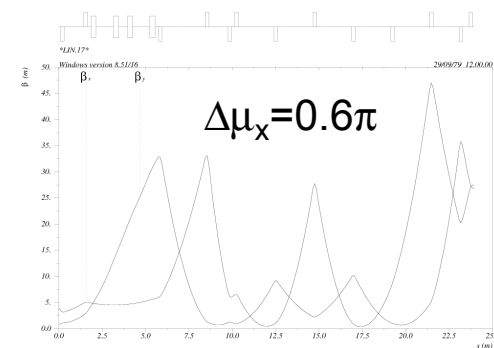
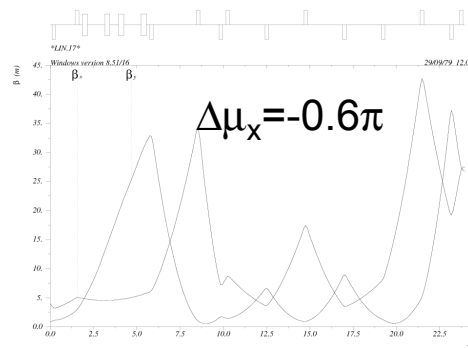


Phase shifter is set initially as two FODO cells. Slightly deformations from the Ideal periodic solution lead to phase shift.

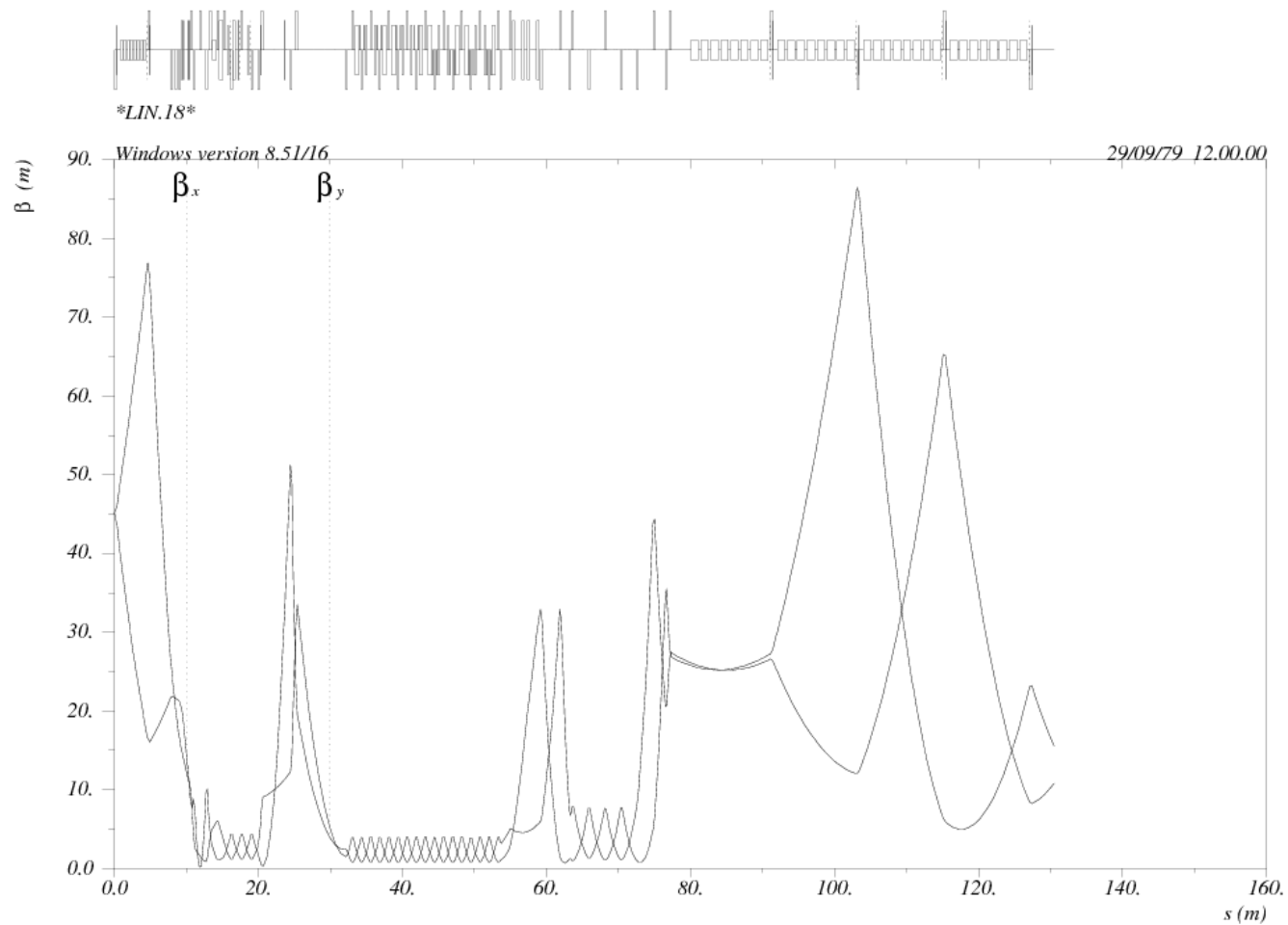
Phase Shifter



It becomes possible to change the phase advance by approximately π without significant aberrations by means of the phase shifter

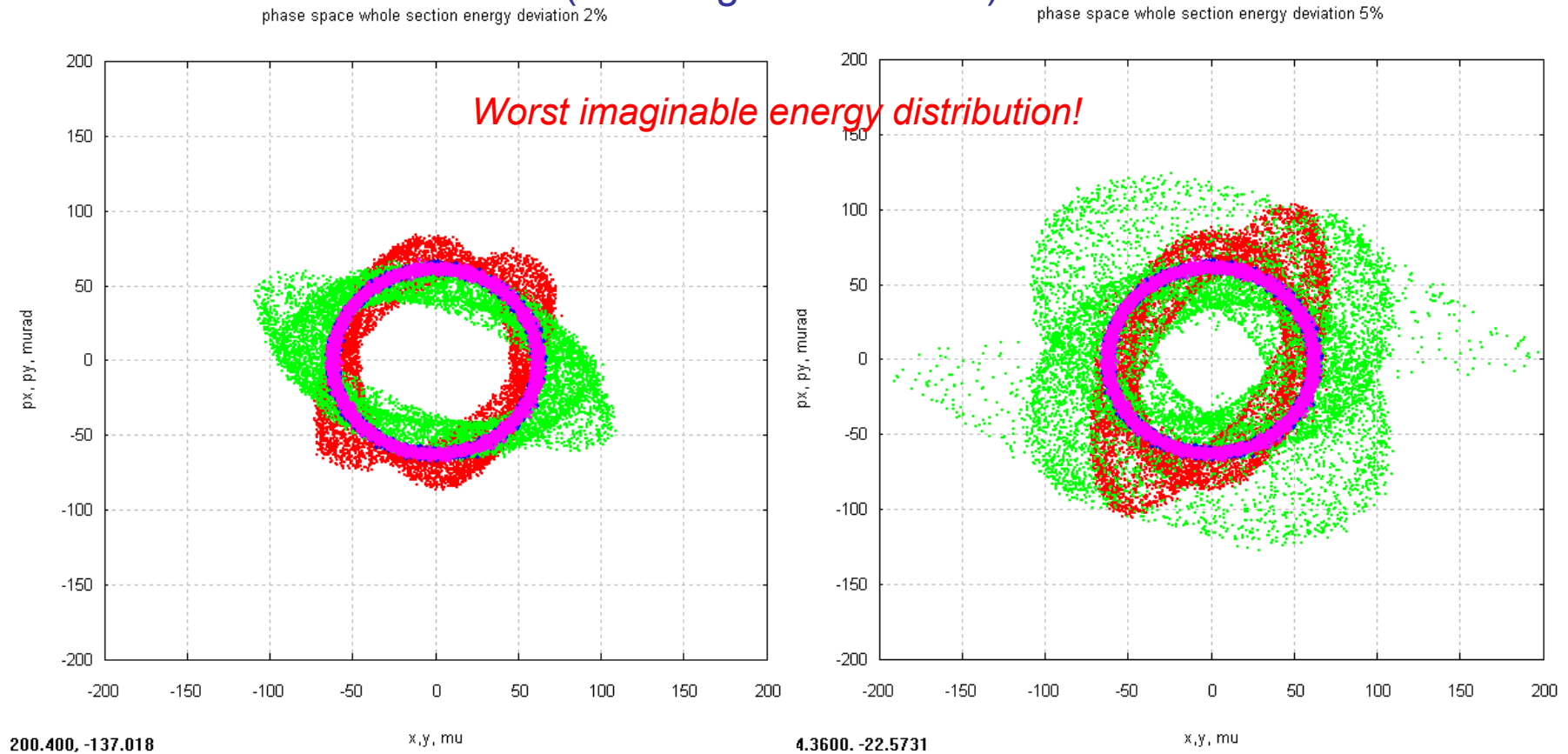


Optics up to Linac



Whole lattice requires 48 quadrupoles! (without countering cold ones)

Chromatic Features of the whole Section (from Laser Heater to Linac) (first rough estimations)

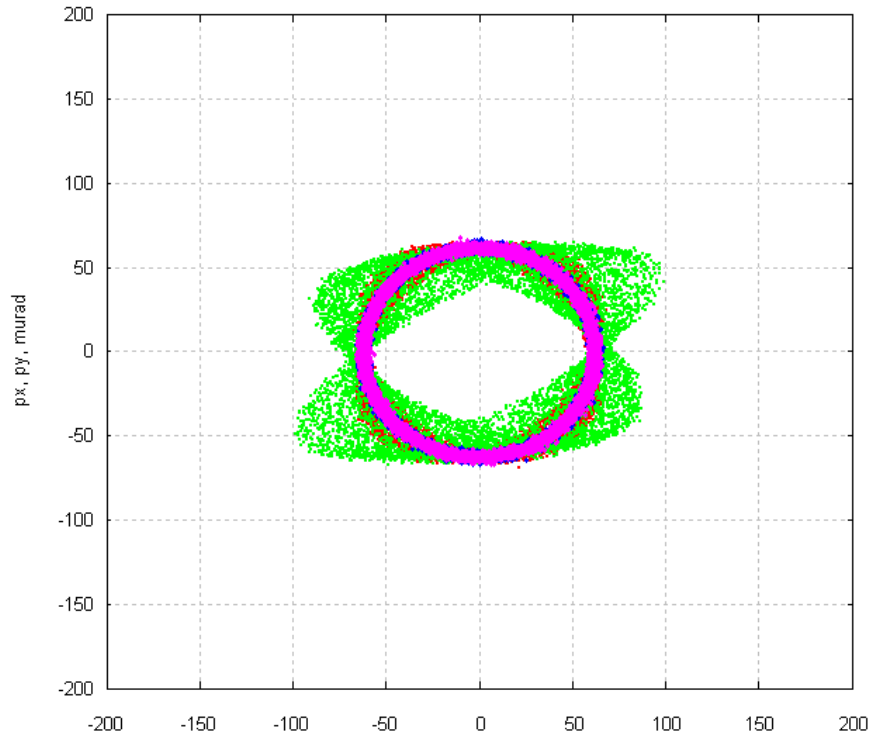


red, green – horizontal and vertical planes accordingly after running through the section

- 10000 particles with average norm. emittance of 0.96mu have been simulated
- Energy spread 2% $\rightarrow \epsilon_x = 1.04\mu$, $\epsilon_y = 1.17\mu$, i.e. increase by 8.3% and 22% accordingly
- Energy spread 5% $\rightarrow \epsilon_x = 1.21\mu$, $\epsilon_y = 1.66\mu$, i.e. increase by 26% and 73% accordingly

Chromatic Features: Laser Heater to Dogleg

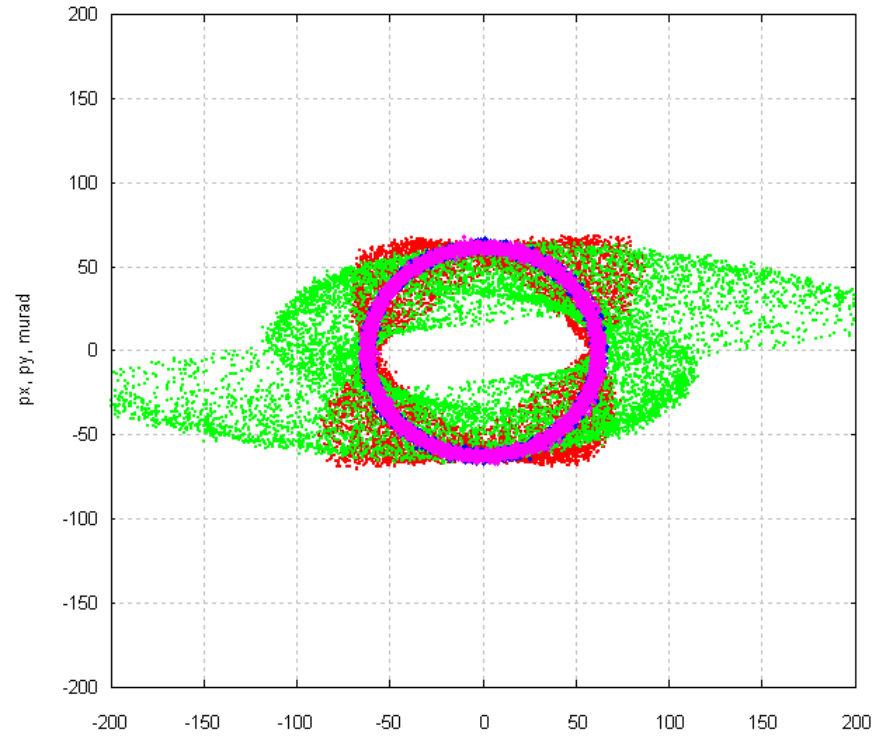
phase space from lh to dogleg energy deviation 2%



212.460, -40.9357

x,y, mu

phase space from lh to dogleg energy deviation 5%



207.180, -167.924

x,y, mu

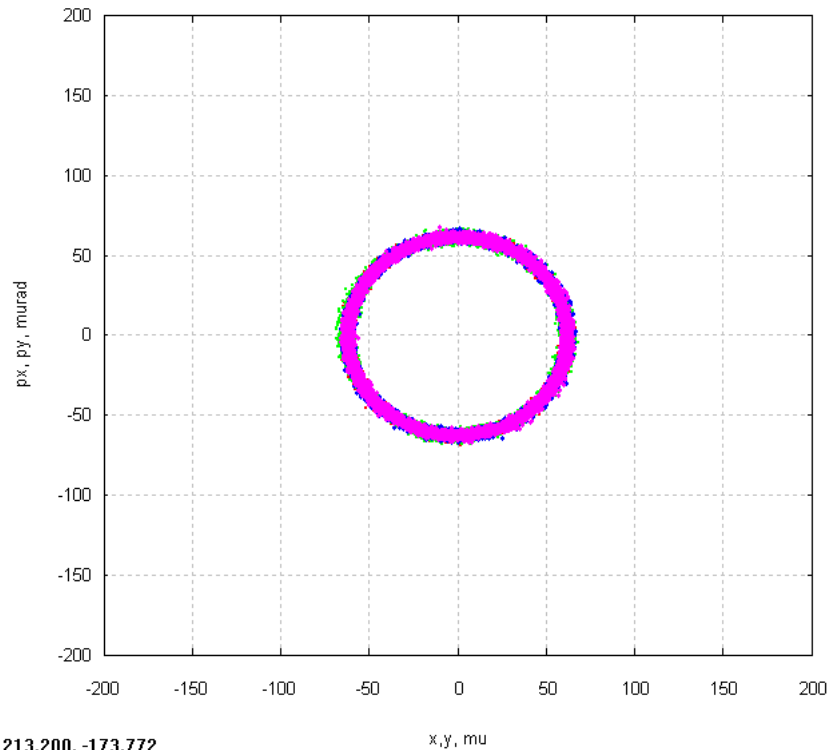
red, green – horizontal and vertical planes accordingly after running through the section

- 10000 particles with average norm. emittance of 0.96mu have been simulated
- Energy spread 2% $\rightarrow \epsilon_x = 0.97\mu, \epsilon_y = 1.11\mu$, i.e. increase by 1.0% and 16% accordingly
- Energy spread 5% $\rightarrow \epsilon_x = 1.07\mu, \epsilon_y = 2.01\mu$ (?), i.e. increase by 11% and 109% accordingly

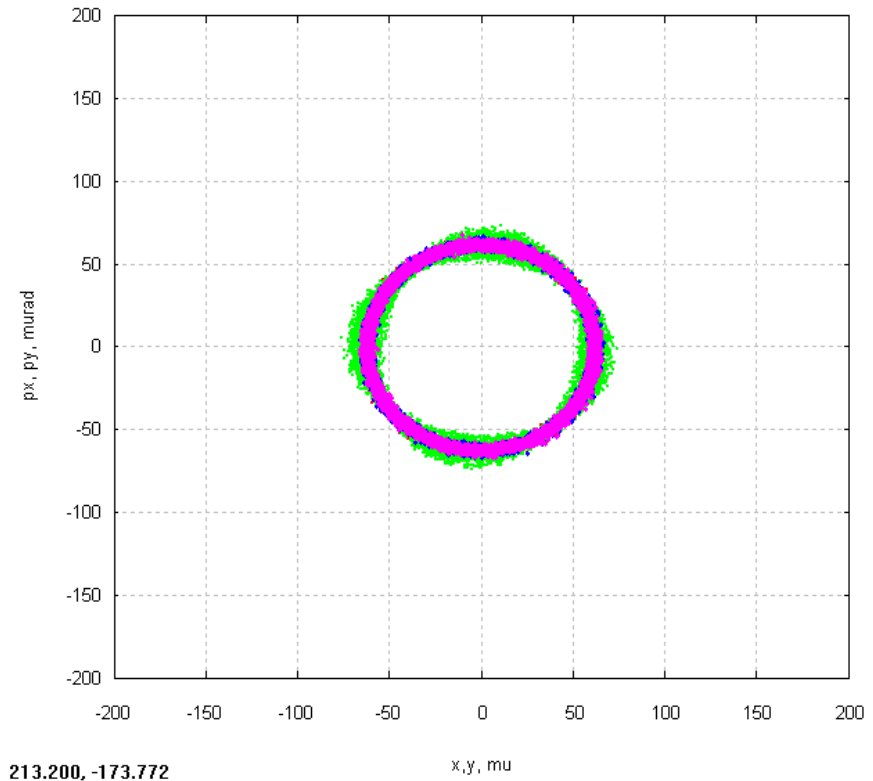
\rightarrow This part is the main source of the emittance blow up due to chromatic effects!

Chromatic Features: Dogleg

phase space dogleg energy deviation 2%



phase space dogleg energy deviation 5%

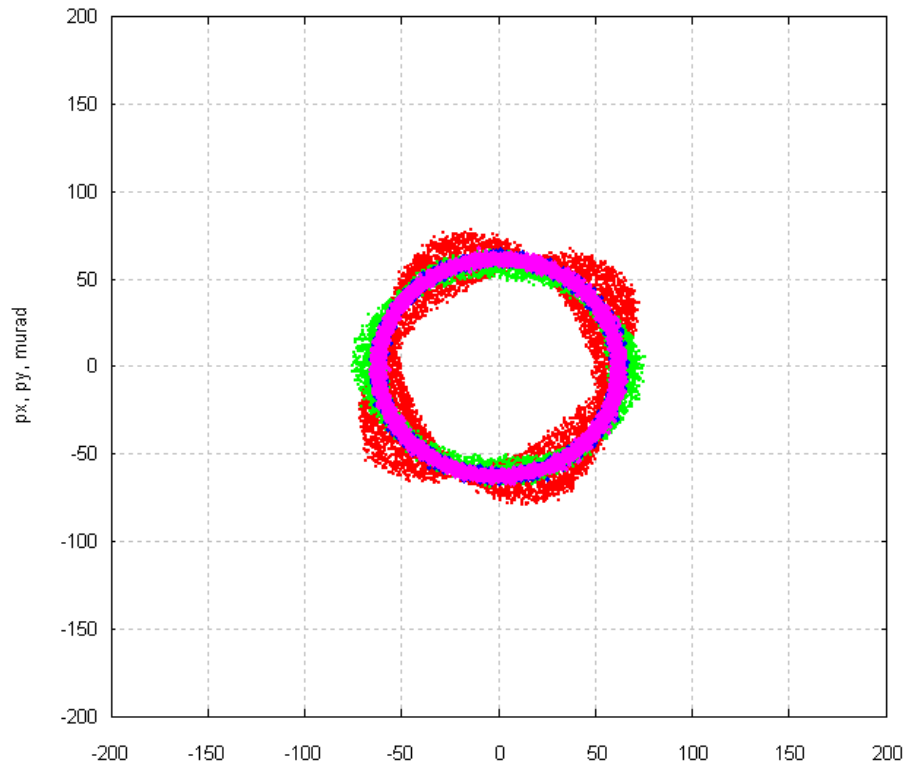


red, green – horizontal and vertical planes accordingly after running through the section

- 10000 particles with average norm. emittance of 0.96μ have been simulated
- Energy spread 2% $\rightarrow \epsilon_x = 0.96\mu, \epsilon_y = 0.96\mu$, i.e. increase by 0.0% and 0.0% accordingly
- Energy spread 5% $\rightarrow \epsilon_x = 0.96\mu, \epsilon_y = 0.97\mu$, i.e. increase by 0.0% and 1.0% accordingly

Chromatic Features: from Dogleg to Linac

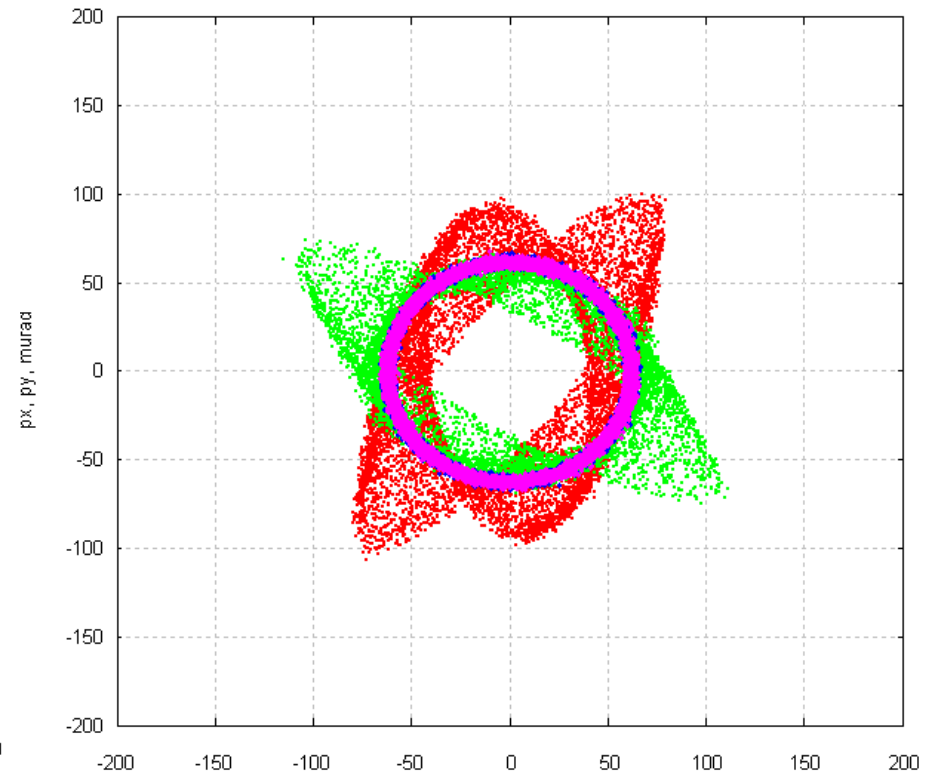
phase space dogleg to L1 energy deviation 5%



74.5600. -253.158

x,y, mu

phase space dogleg to L1 energy deviation 5%



213.960. -101.111

x,y, mu

red, green – horizontal and vertical planes accordingly after running through the section

- 10000 particles with average norm. emittance of 0.96mu have been simulated
- Energy spread 2% $\rightarrow \epsilon_x = 1.00\mu\text{m}, \epsilon_y = 0.97\mu\text{m}$, i.e. increase by 4.2% and 1.0% accordingly
- Energy spread 5% $\rightarrow \epsilon_x = 1.21\mu\text{m}, \epsilon_y = 1.09\mu\text{m}$, i.e. increase by 26% and 13.5% accordingly

Summary

- It is possible to house all desired components in the XFEL injector (like laser heater, OTR monitors, TDS) with reasonable optics functions.
- 48 warm quadrupoles are needed in that case
- Chromatic properties could become a problem. Hereby is the section downstream the dogleg the main source of the problems. Discussion about the expected energy spread of the beam needed.
- Chromatic properties were investigated under the assumption of the worst imaginable energy distribution (all energies have the same probability). More authentic simulations with more realistic energy distribution (gaussian) are ongoing.