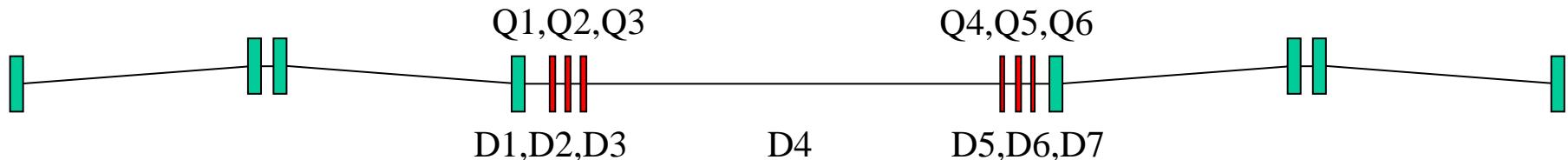


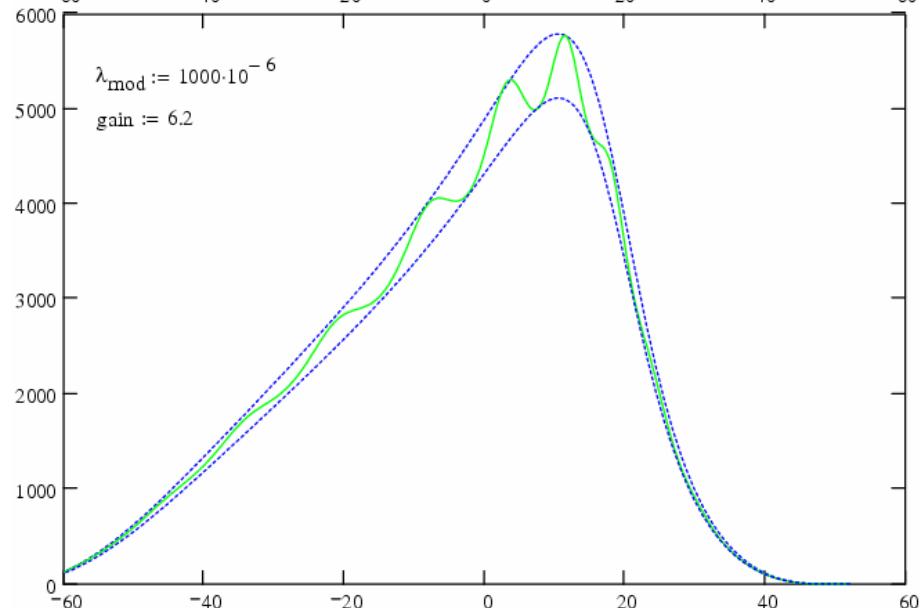
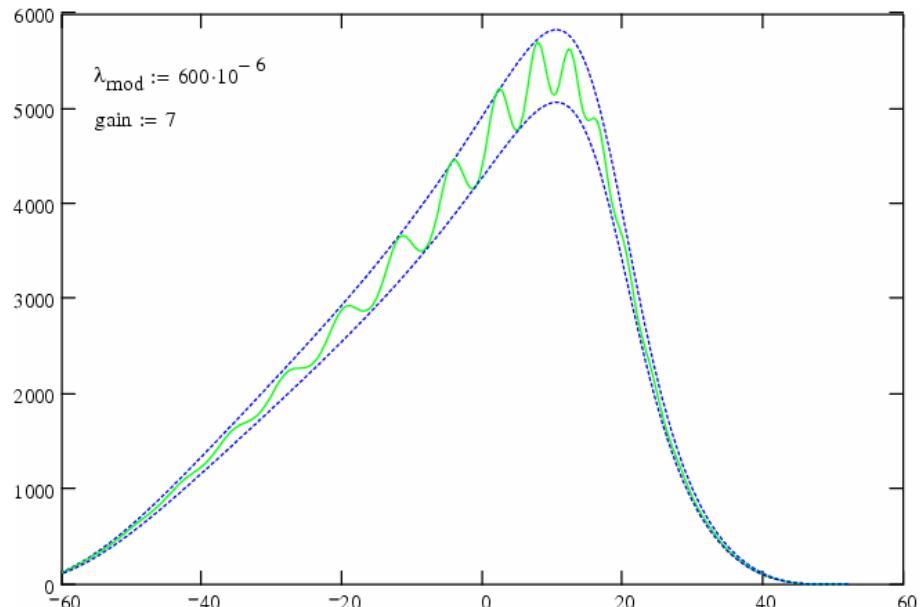
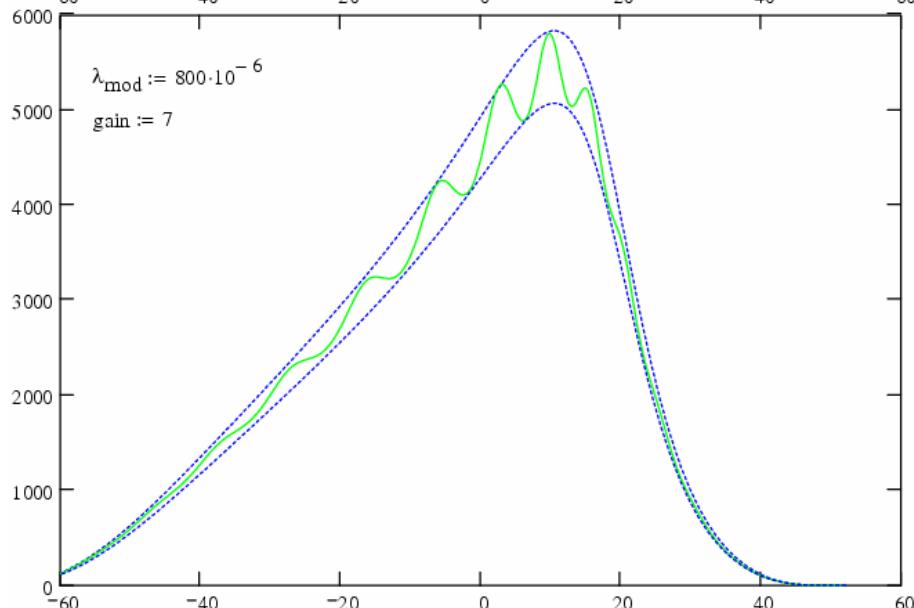
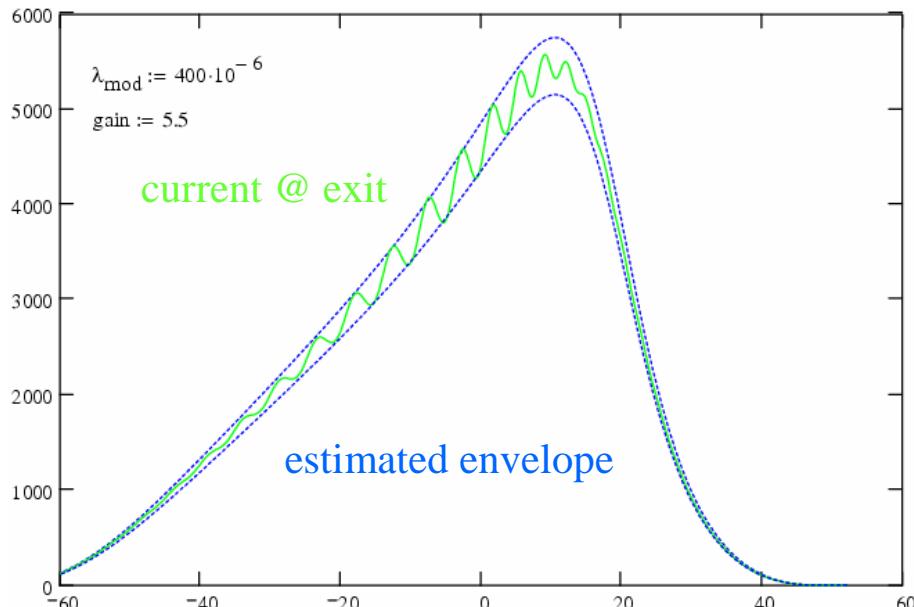
XFEL double BC, μ -bunching

optics between BC1 and BC2

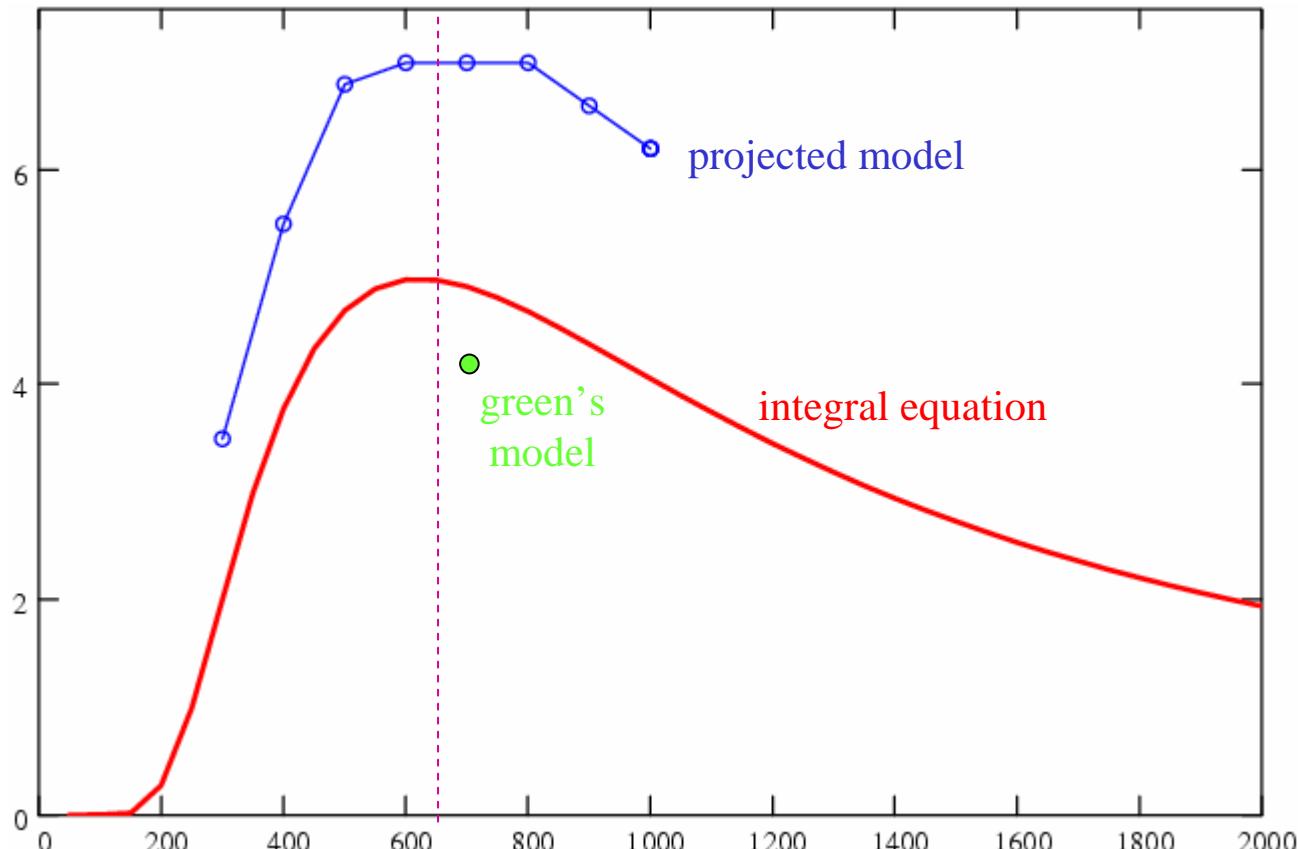


D1	0.761 m
Q1	0.100 m $k = 4.5340$
D2	0.300 m
Q2	0.100 m $k = -6.8347$
D3	0.300 m
Q3	0.100 m $k = 2.5442$
D4	20.100 m
Q4	0.050 m $k = -3.7623$
D5	0.600 m
Q5	0.100 m $k = 5.2225$
D6	0.600 m
Q6	0.100 m $k = -6.9480$
D7	0.200 m

Gaussian bunch, initial density modulation (1%)



gain in double bc, (initial density modulation)

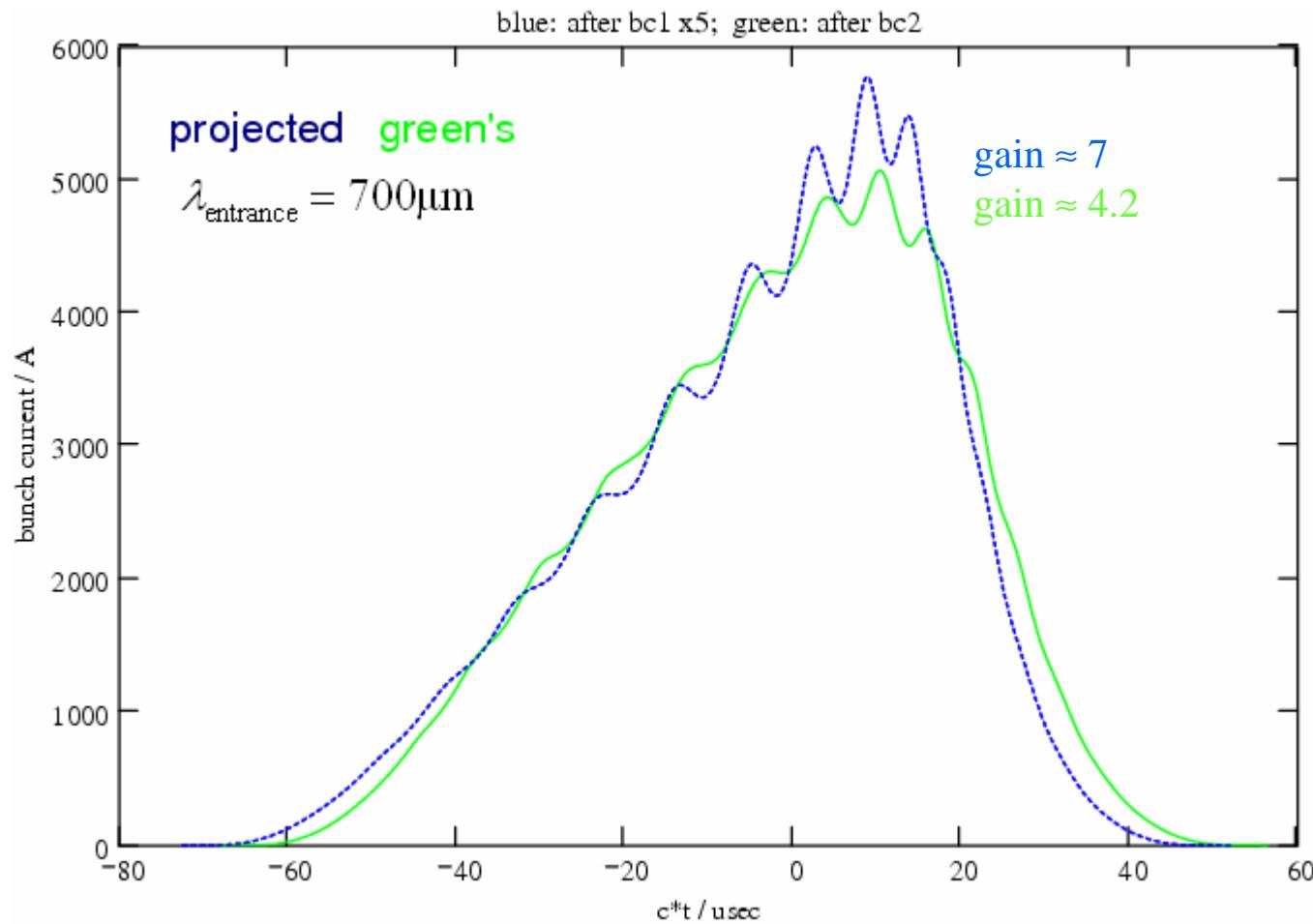


$$\frac{\delta E}{E_0} \cdot R_{56} \cdot C \cdot 2\pi = 650 \mu\text{m}$$

$\lambda_{\text{entrance}} / \mu\text{m}$

integral equation not justified: overtaking length in BC1 long compared to magnets !

Gaussian bunch, initial density modulation (1%)



initial energy modulation

entrance:

$$\lambda(s)$$

$$E(s)/E_0 = a \cdot s + b \cdot \cos(2\pi s/\lambda)$$

exit (no CSR):

$$\tilde{s} = s + r_{56} \frac{E(s)}{E_0} = s \underbrace{(1 + r_{56} a)}_{1/C} + r_{56} b \cdot \cos(2\pi s/\lambda)$$

compression factor

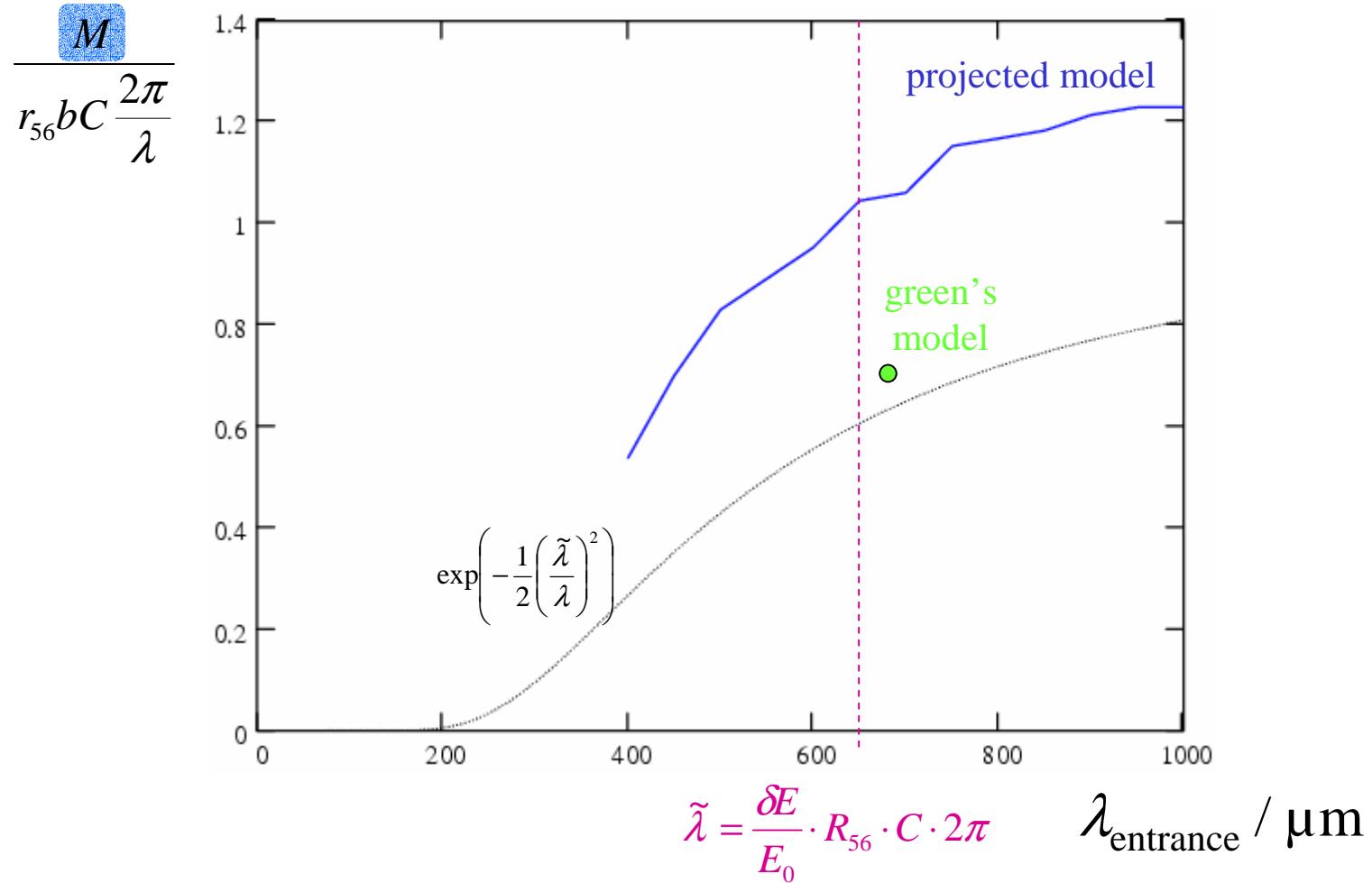
$$\tilde{\lambda}(\tilde{s}) = \frac{\lambda(s)}{\partial \tilde{s} / \partial s} \approx \frac{\lambda(C\tilde{s})}{1/C - r_{56} b \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \sin(2\pi s/\lambda)} \approx C \lambda(C\tilde{s}) \cdot \underbrace{\left(1 + r_{56} b C \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \sin(2\pi s/\lambda)\right)}_{M}$$

density modulation at exit

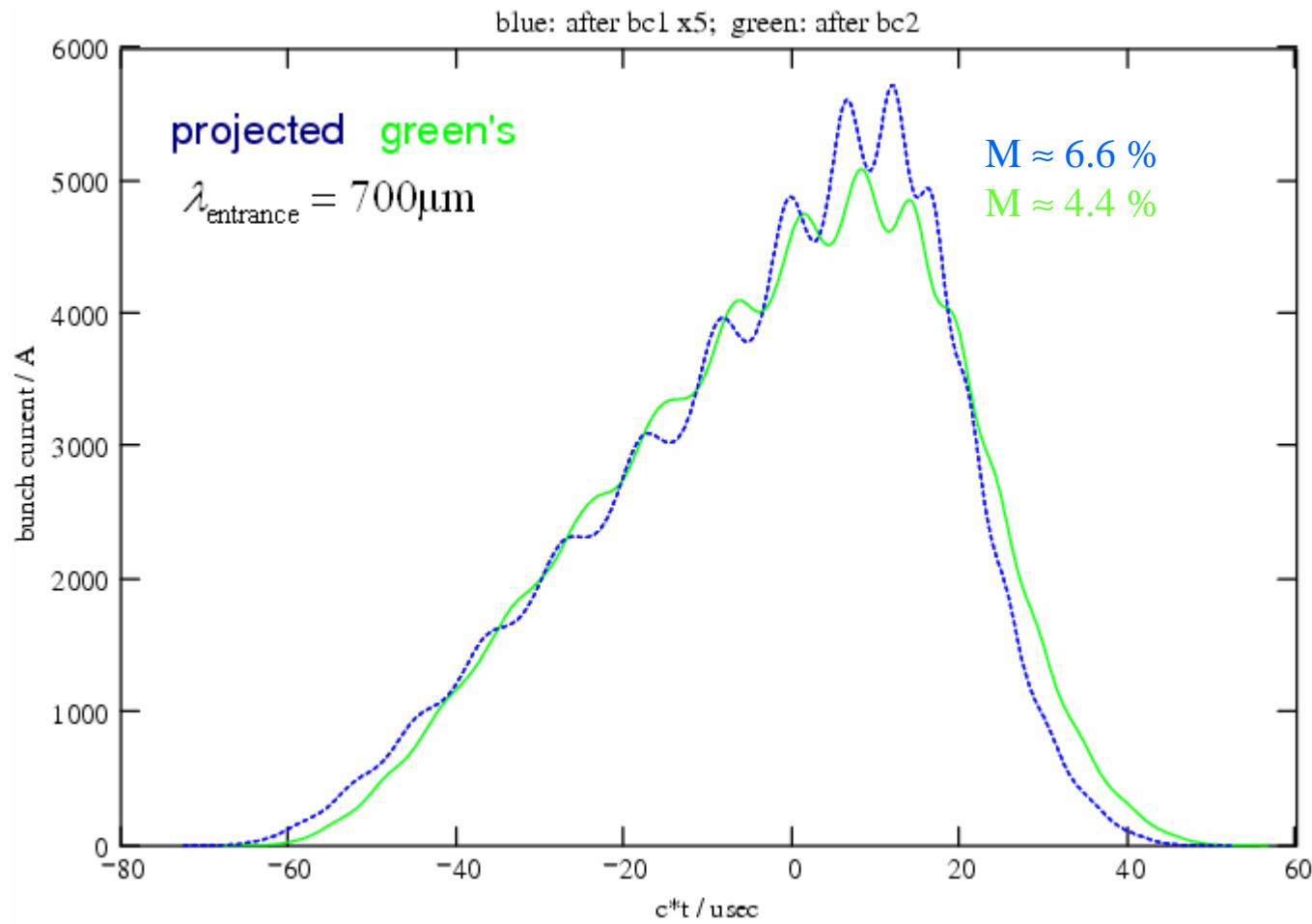
double BC: $C = 100$, $r_{56} \approx -105\text{mm}$, $E_0 = 511\text{MeV}$

$$\text{e.g.: } \lambda = 500\mu\text{m}, \quad b = \frac{500\text{eV}}{E_0} \rightarrow M \approx 13\%$$

Gaussian bunch + initial energy modulation with CSR

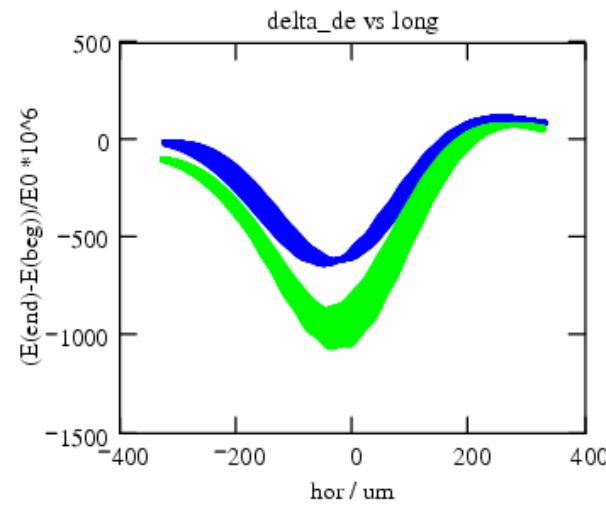
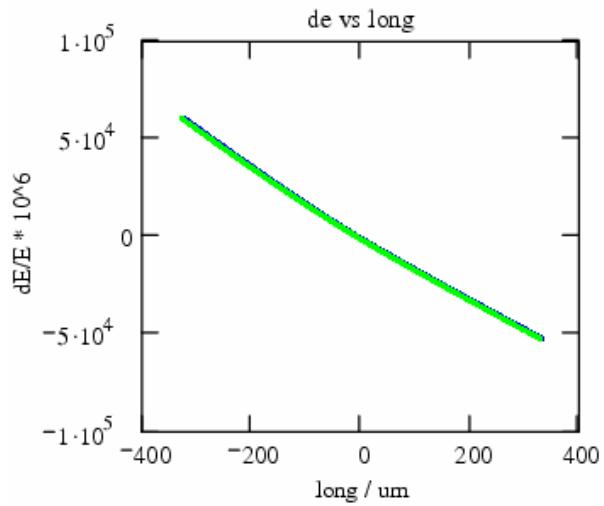


Gaussian bunch, initial energy modulation (~350 eV)

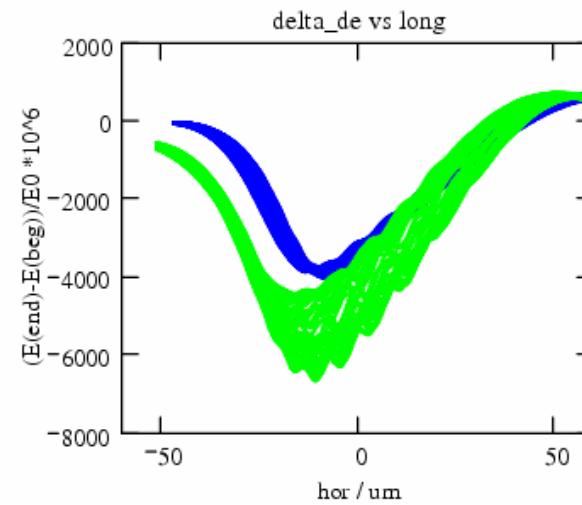
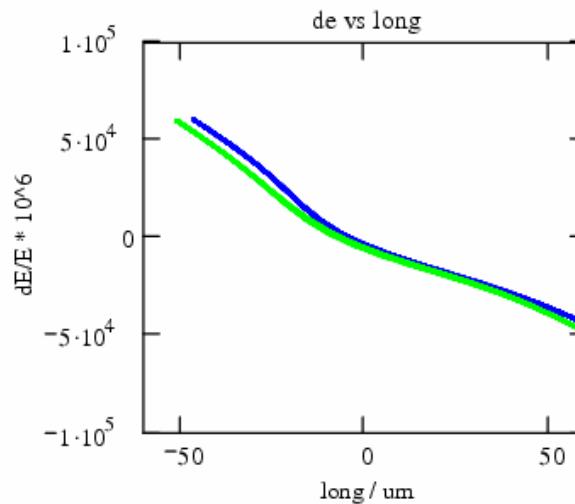


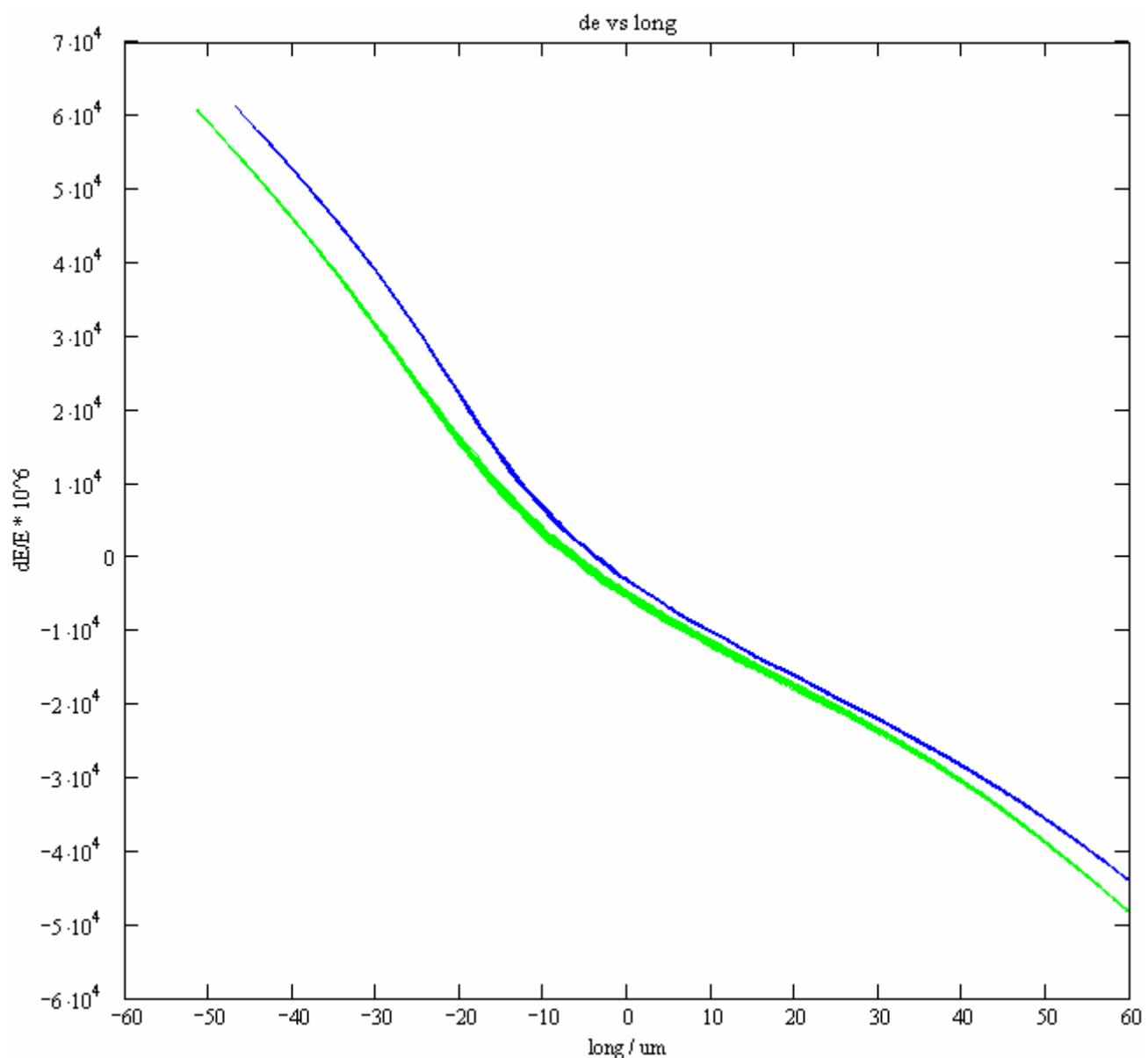
projected \leftrightarrow green's

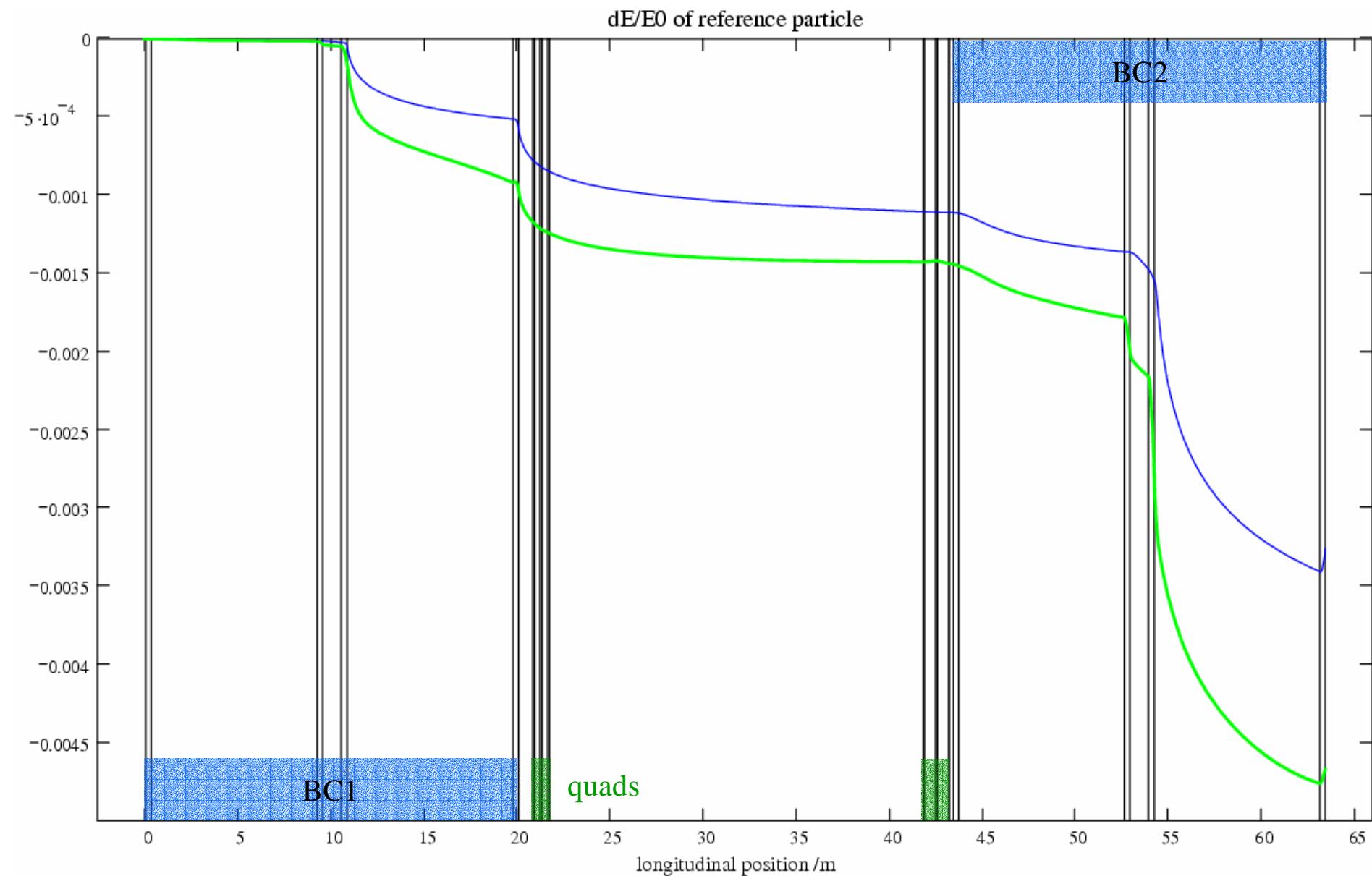
XFEL double BC (compression factor = 100)
exit of BC1, initial density modulation

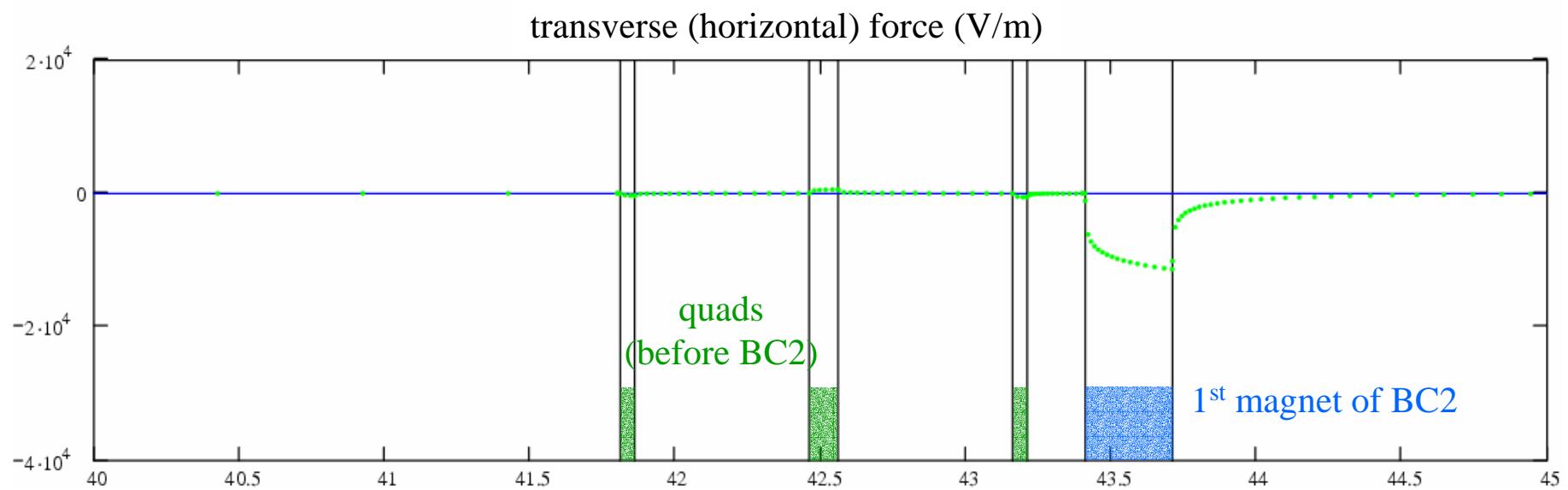
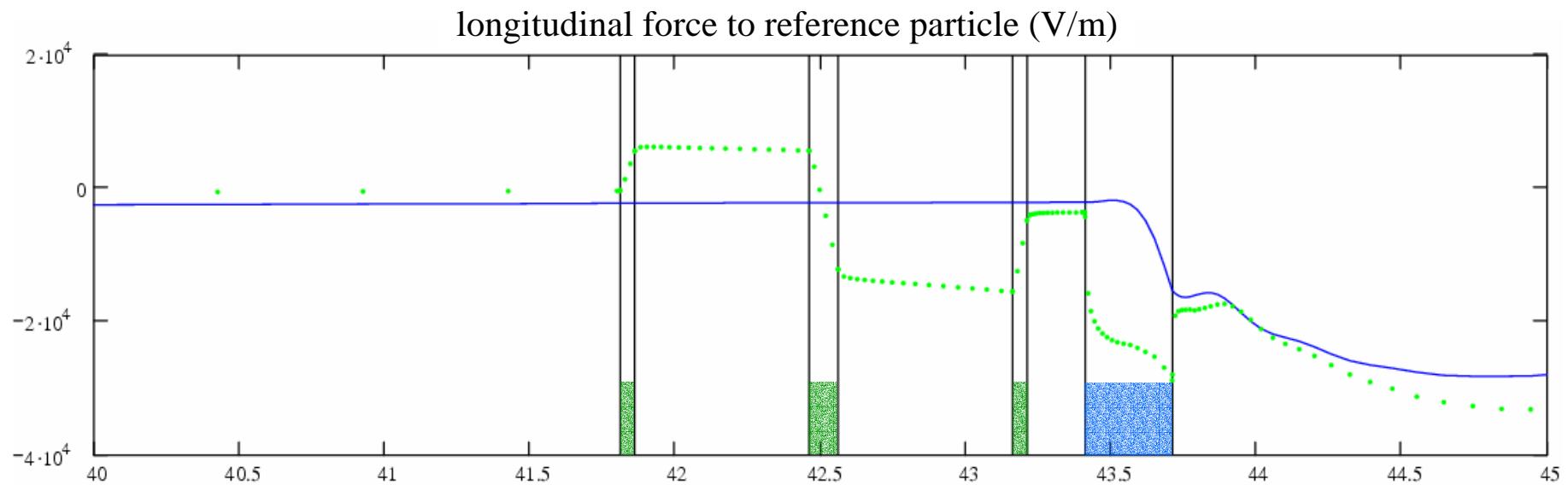


exit of BC2

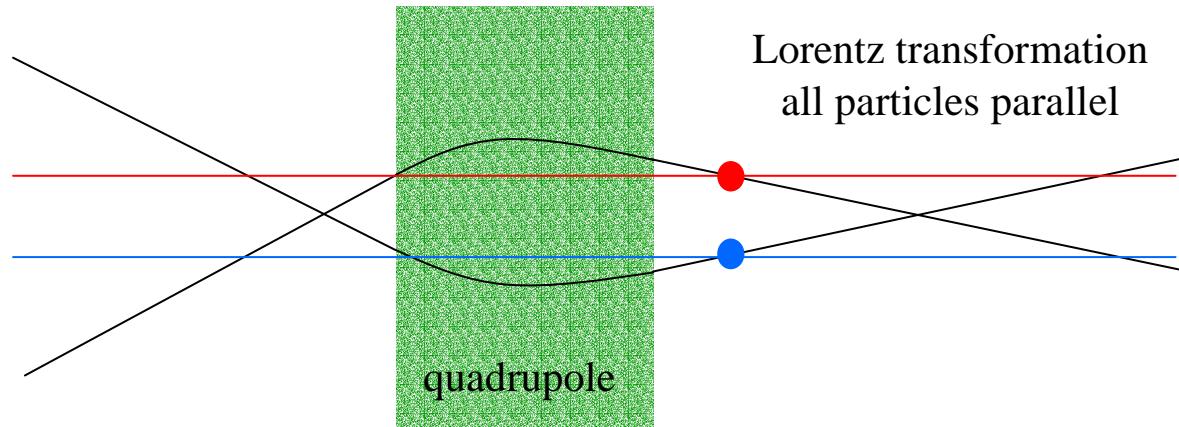






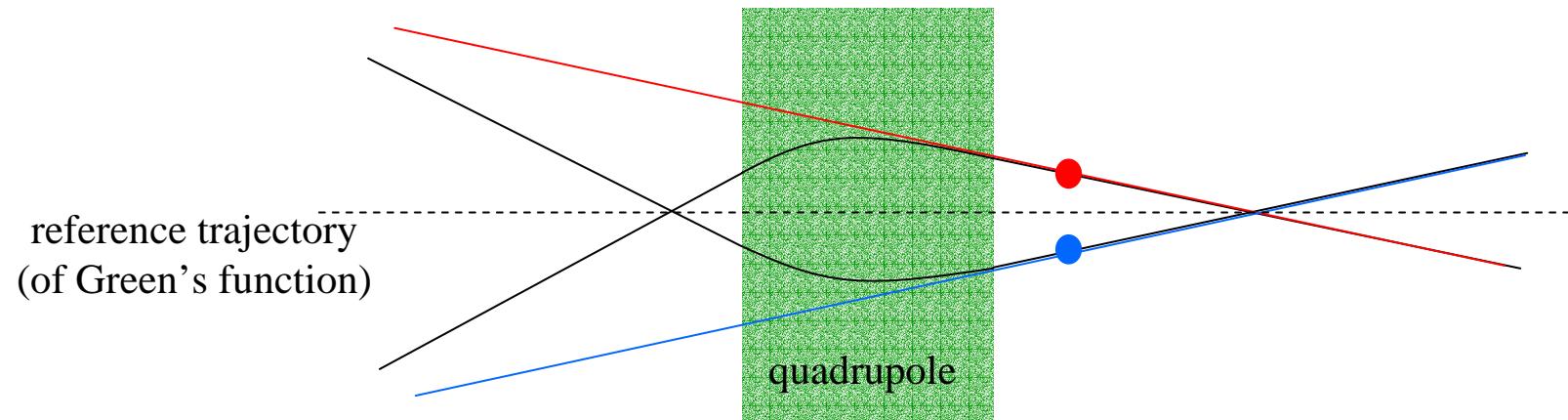


usual (linear motion) SC model:



Lorentz transformation
all particles parallel

Green's function model:



reference trajectory
(of Green's function)