

# Design of the PSI-XFEL switchyard

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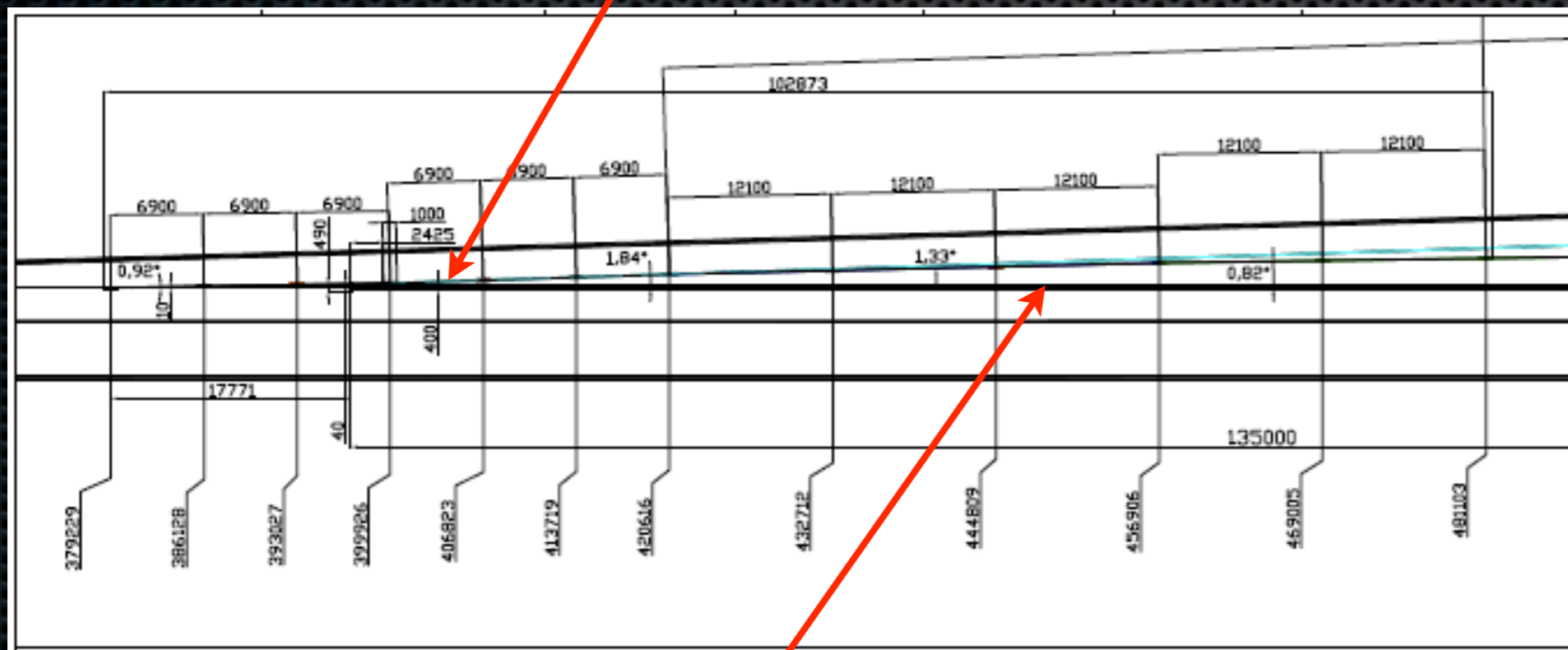
# Outline

- ✦ Switchyard concept:
  - ✦ Constrains - 2 or 3 bends?
  - ✦ Input and Output parameters (matching);
- ✦ Other Labs switchyards:
  - ✦ European XFEL and
  - ✦ LCLS;
- ✦ Tools available;
- ✦ Final Remarks.



# Constraints: Geometry and available space

Begin of the first switchyard (3.4 GeV)



Main line (6GeV)

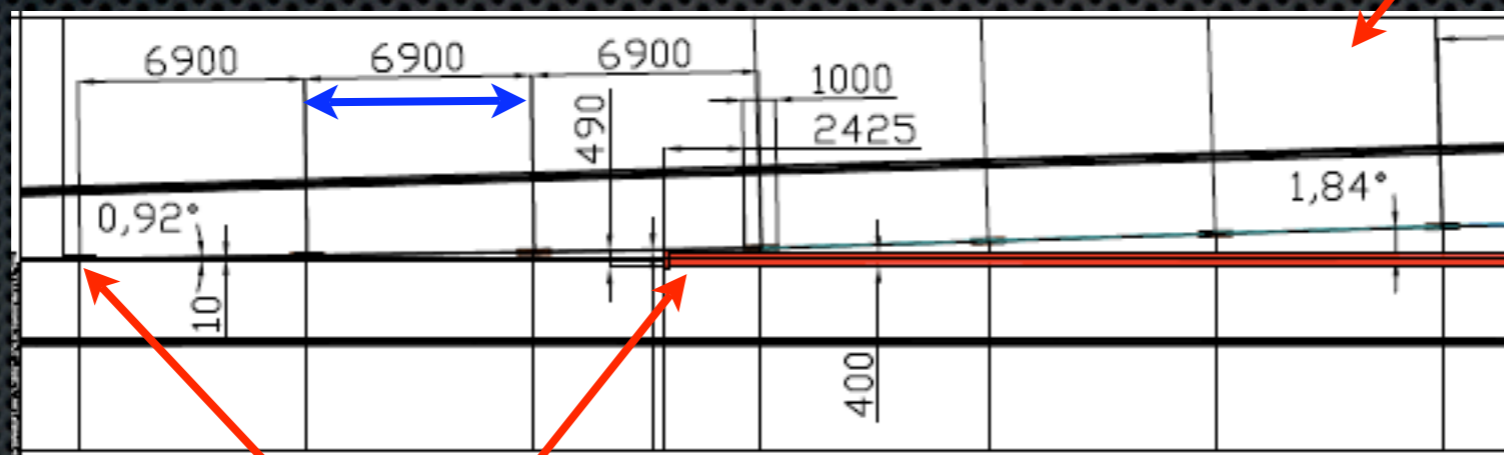
Separation of the beamlines at the experimental stations must be around 6-7 m



# Constraints: Geometry and available space

distance between elements  
6.9 m

total deflection



Minimum deflection angle

this is due to the accelerating structure for the main line which comes after the switchyard



# 2 or 3 bends?

- ✦ 2 Bends:
  - ✦ Simplicity;
  - ✦ Achromat but not Isochronous;
  - ✦ Use of the smallest possible angles -> reduces the damaging effects cause by ISR and CSR.
- ✦ 3 Bends:
  - ✦ More prone to have problems due to radiation since the angles are bigger and we have more bends;
  - ✦ Achromat and Isochronous and
  - ✦ Flexibility to adjust  $R_{56}$ .



# Input and Output parameters:

## ✦ INPUT:

- ✦ Energy: 3.4 GeV
- ✦ sigma x/y ( $\mu\text{m}$ ):  
37.9/18.8
- ✦ normalized emittance ( $\mu\text{m rad}$ ):  
0.463/0.346
- ✦ bunch length ( $\mu\text{m}$ ):  
9.196
- ✦ energy spread:

## ✦ OUTPUT (tolerances):

- ✦ Average beta functions: 9 m
- ✦ How much bunch lengthening?
- ✦ Emittance growth?
- ✦ etc...



# European XFEL switchyard

Energy = 17.5 GeV

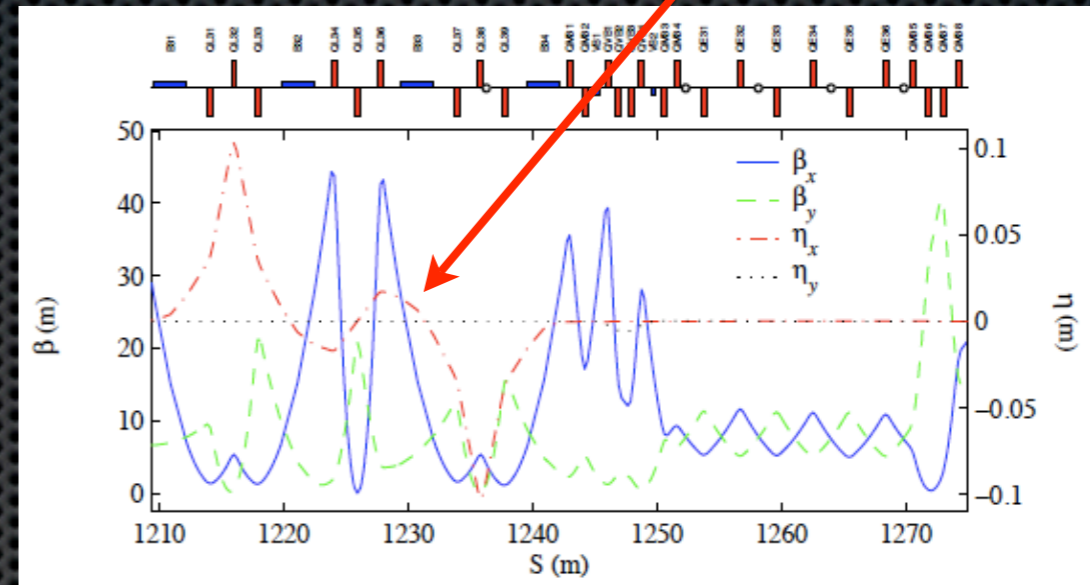
- Switchyard: Double bend + magnetic chicane (necessary to compensate for negative  $R_{56}$ );
- They need sextupoles to correct for chromatic effects;
- Main problems/concerns:
  - Allow for a high energy acceptance (2%);
  - Microbunch instability in the bends;
- Work in progress:
  - section is not isochronous ( $R_{56}$  is not zero) and chromatic properties need more study.



# LCLS switchyard

two Chasman-Green cells  
 $R_{56}=0$  and  $T_{566}\approx 73$  mm

- ❖ REQUIREMENTS:
- ❖ Not alter the bunch length;
- ❖ precise energy measurement capability and
- ❖ precise transverse emittance and matching diagnostics.



Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Nominal high-end beam energy	$E$	GeV	14.35
Total horizontal beamline inflection	$\Delta x$	m	0.45
Total vertical beamline angle change (sets a level undulator)	$\Delta \theta_y$	deg	0.30
Nominal rms bunch length throughout dog-leg	$\sigma_z$	$\mu\text{m}$	22
RMS core relative energy spread (14.35 GeV)	$\sigma_\delta$	%	<0.02
RMS uncorrelated energy spread (14.35 GeV, with wiggler)	$\sigma_{\delta_u}$	$10^{-4}$	8
Net momentum compaction	$R_{56}$	mm	0
Net second order momentum compaction	$T_{566}$	mm	5
Length of each of four horizontal dipole magnets	$L_H$	m	2.62
Length of each of two vertical dipole magnets	$L_V$	m	0.4
Bend angle of each of 4 horizontal dipoles	$ \theta_H $	deg	0.65
Bend angle of each of 2 vertical dipoles	$ \theta_V $	deg	0.15
Magnetic field of each horizontal dipole (at 14.35 GeV)	$ B_H $	kG	2.07
Magnetic field of each vertical dipole (at 14.35 GeV)	$ B_V $	kG	3.13
Maximum horizontal dispersion	$ \eta_{\text{max}} $	m	0.103
Emittance dilution due to ISR (at $\gamma\epsilon_0 = 1 \mu\text{m}$ )	$\Delta \epsilon_{\text{ISR}} / \epsilon_0$	%	0.8
Projected emittance dilution due to CSR (at $\gamma\epsilon_0 = 1 \mu\text{m}$ )	$\Delta \epsilon_{\text{CSR}} / \epsilon_0$	%	8
RMS ISR relative energy spread (at 14.35 GeV)	$\sigma_{\delta_{\text{ISR}}}$	$10^{-4}$	0.05
RMS CSR relative energy spread (at 14.35 GeV)	$\sigma_{\delta_{\text{CSR}}}$	$10^{-4}$	4.7



# Tools available

- ✦ For the lattice evaluation:
  - ✦ TRACY and MAD-X - both have the PTC algorithms built in so the tracking is always symplectic;
  - ✦ I decided for MAD-X since it is more widely used and there is some documentation available.
- ✦ For evaluation of CSR effects:
  - ✦ Need help with the simulations using Elegant/TraFiC4.



# Final Remarks

- How to attack the problem:
  - Simple lattice using only dipoles+quads;
  - Evaluate non-linear effects and radiation (ISR and CSR);
  - Modify lattice to include more realistic elements (field errors, alignments errors, septum, etc...);
  - Re-evaluate non-linear and radiation effects in this more realistic model and optimize it (introduce sextupoles, etc...).
- Suggestions, critics and advices are welcome.