

Status Report 03/2011

*Project Light - Matching the Laser p-bunch into a
CH-DTL*

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Content

- Introduction
- LASIN – Code Development
 - with space charge
 - with space charge + electrons
- CH-Cavity for postacceleration
 - new proposed cavity
- Outlook and Conclusion



Proton Beams

§ Transverse emittance (rms): < 0.1 mm-mrad.

§ Longitudinal emittance (rms): < 0.02 keV-ns.

§ Energy spread 0 - 30 MeV

§ Source radius: 30 – 60 μm (FWHM),

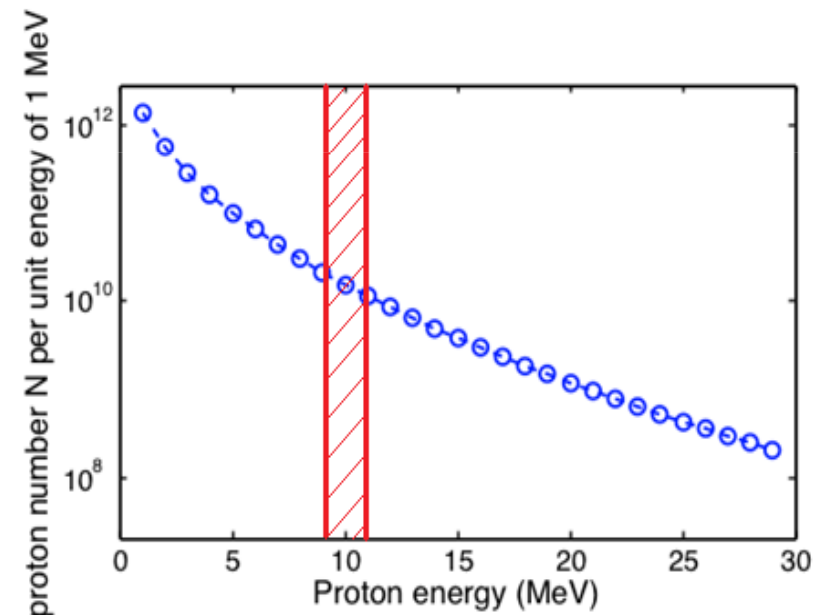
§ Bunch length: ps- range.

Selected bunch parameters:

$$10 \text{ MeV} \pm 0.5 \text{ MeV}$$

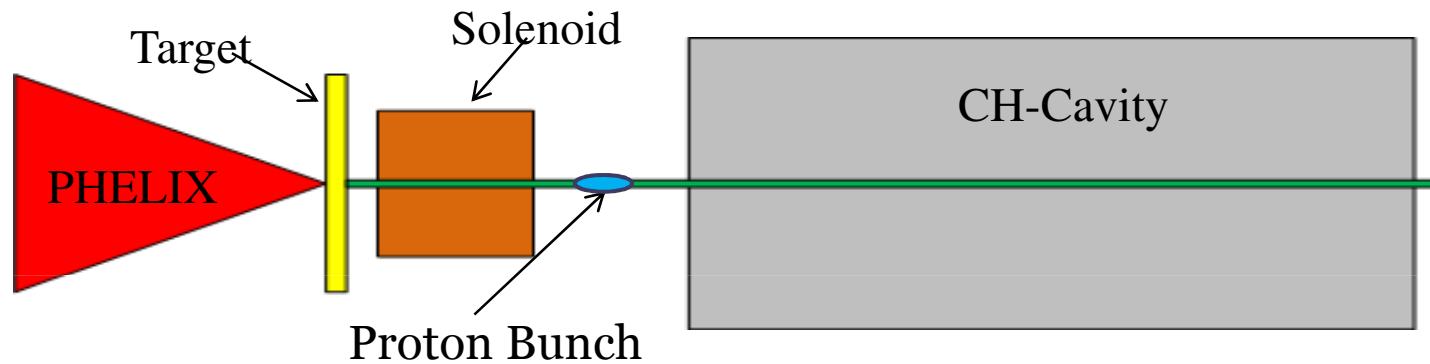
$$\Rightarrow \Delta N \approx 10^{10}$$

$$\equiv 500 \text{ mA at } 325 \text{ MHz}$$





Phase space matching

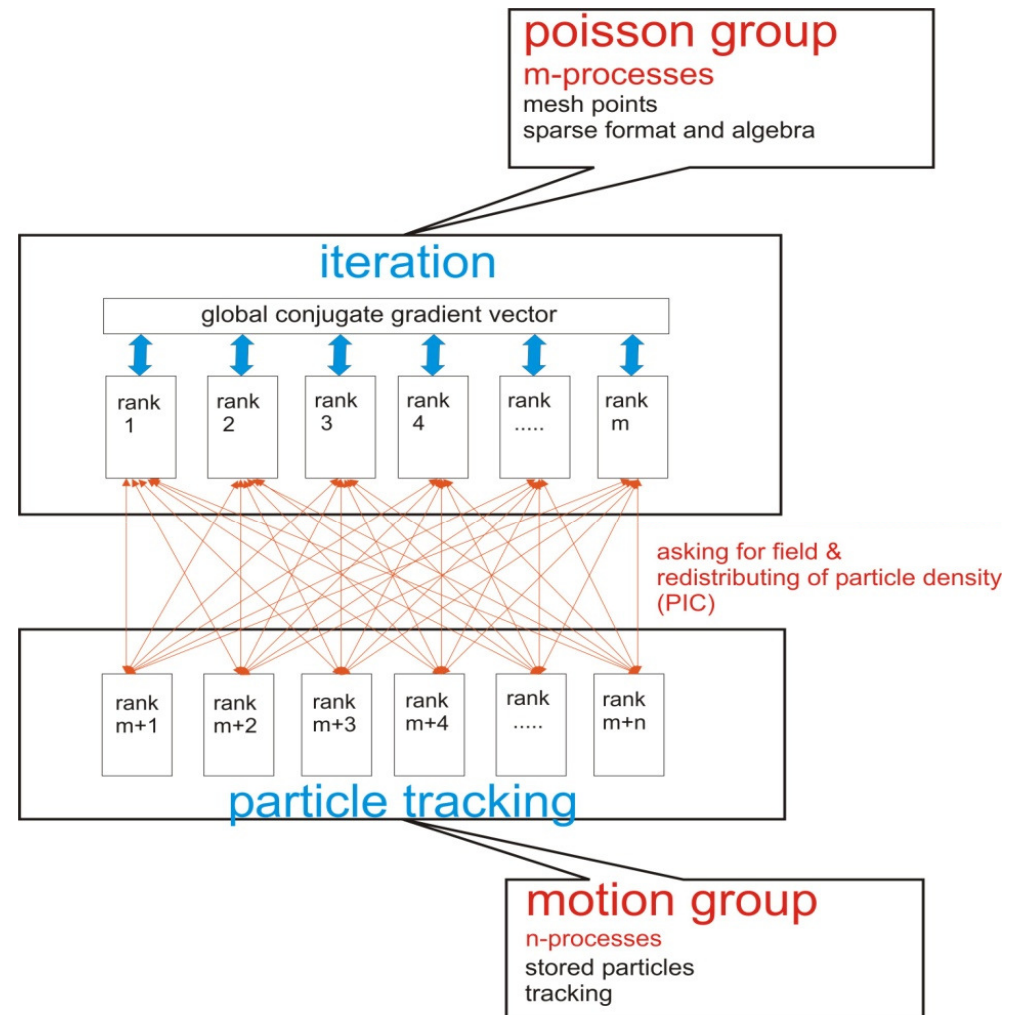


- Expansion region (space charge, collective phenomena) - LASIN
- Focusing and preparation $W \sim 10 \text{ MeV}$ - LASIN
- Postacceleration - LORASR



LASIN - Code

- Magnetic field -> Biot-Savart solver or given on mesh
- Parallel PIC-program – implemented on FUCHS (CSC-Cluster)
- Full 3D – calculation
- Cylindrical coordinates
- Distributed memory
- Multispecies tracking (x,y,z)
- Poisson – solver – iterative BiCGSTAB method
- Typically 50 Processors

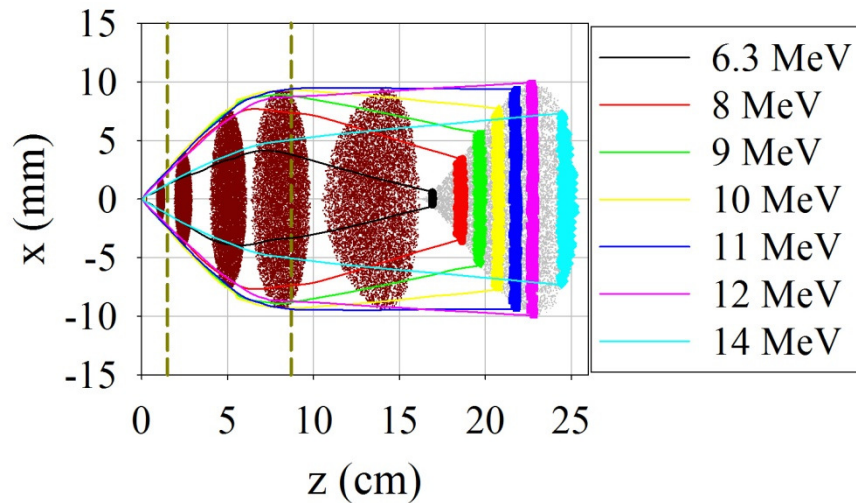




LASIN-Development

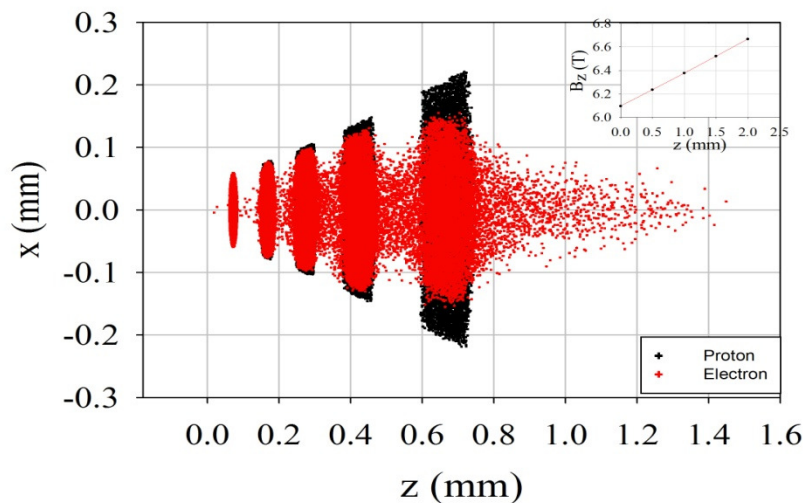
- 2009-2010
 - Simulation without space-charge
 - Comparison with DYNAMION, LORASR
 - Study of Chromatic and Geometric Aberrations
(*Workshop Aug.2010 – A.Almmani*)
- 2010-2011
 - Space charge simulations
 - Boundary conditions
 - Energy conservation

LASIN – with space charge



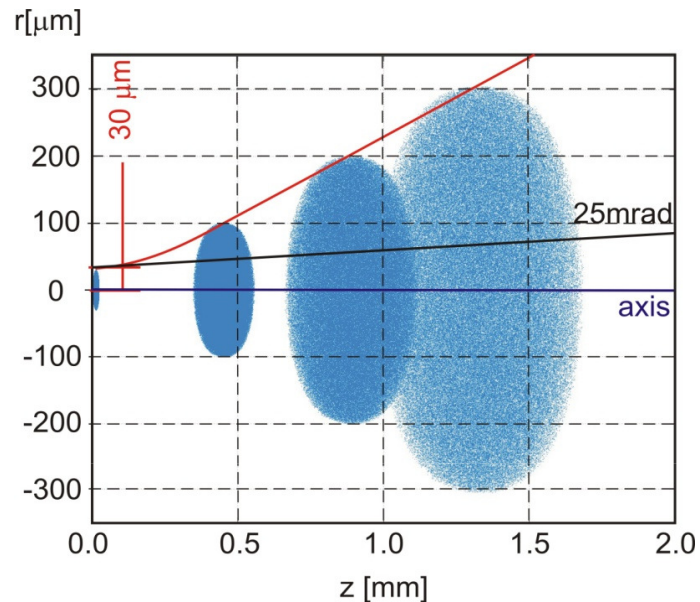
Preliminary studies with space charge:

- Parallel beam ~ 1 mrad
- Important interaction on 1st mm
- Energy spread ?
- Opening angles ?
- Energy conservation ?
- Momentum transfer between Species ?

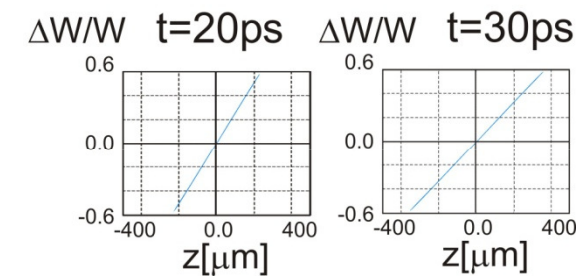
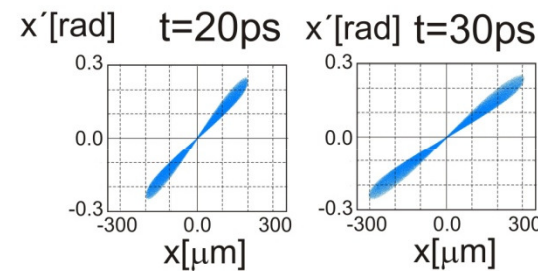
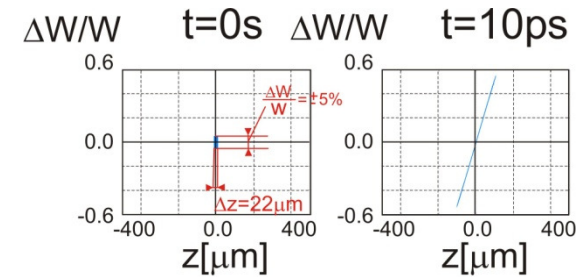
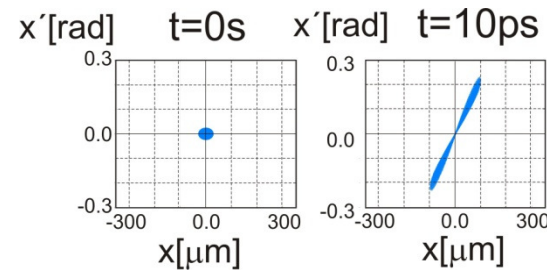
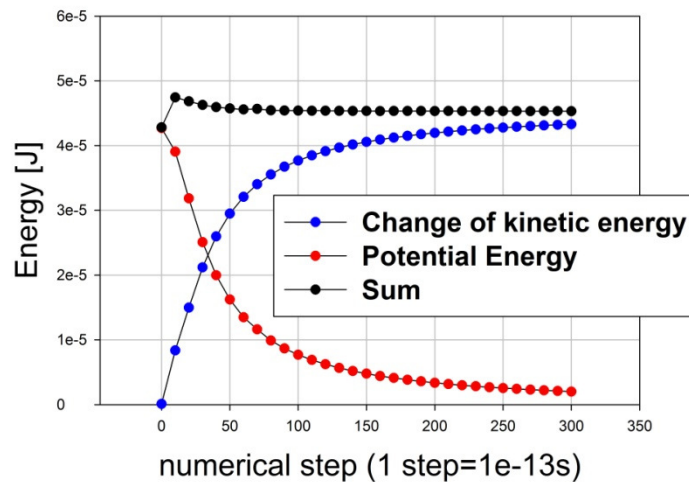




LASIN - with space charge - no electrons



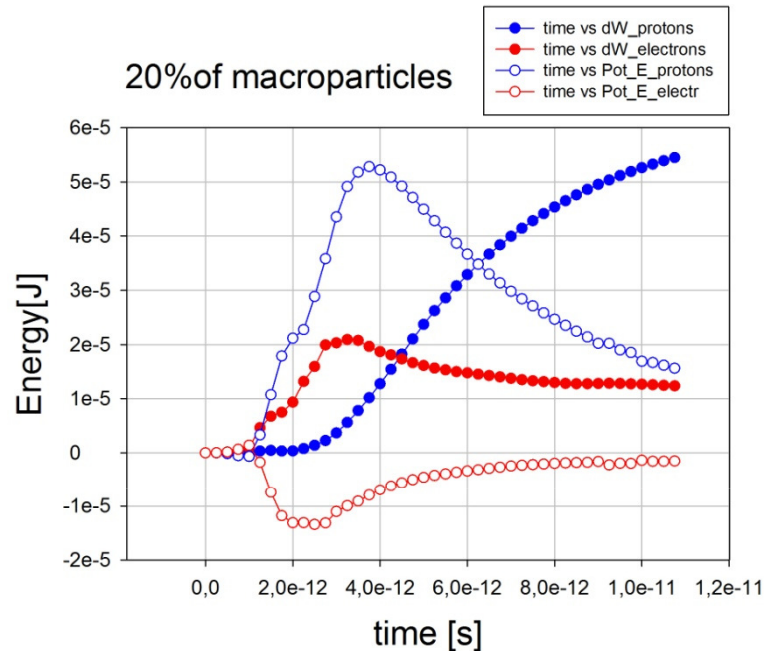
20% of macro-particles



Homogenous ellipsoid $R=30\mu\text{m}$, $L=22\mu\text{m}$
 Bunch – equiv to 10^{10} protons
 Mesh (N_r, N_{ϕ}, N_z) = $250 \times 30 \times 10000$,
 $(dr, d\phi, dz) = (6\mu\text{m}, 0.2\text{rad}, 2\mu\text{m})$
 $W \sim 10\text{MeV}$



Simulation – Protons&Electrons



$dt=25fs$

$R=30\mu m$, $L=22\mu m$

Protons $W=10MeV$

Electrons $W=5.5keV$

Particles/1 Macroparticle=4444 \Rightarrow 4.5Mio

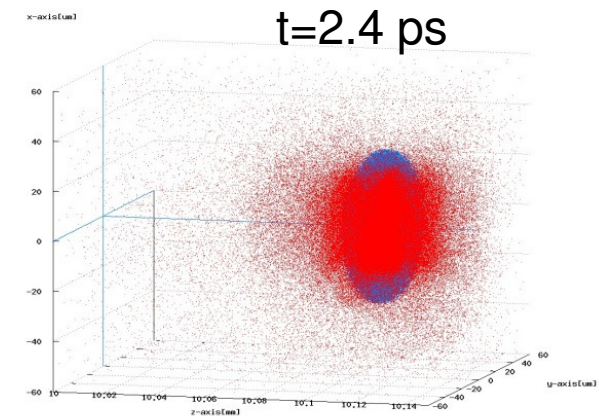
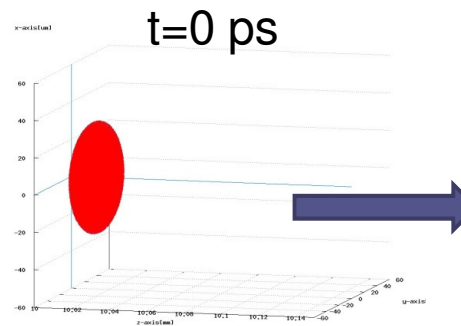
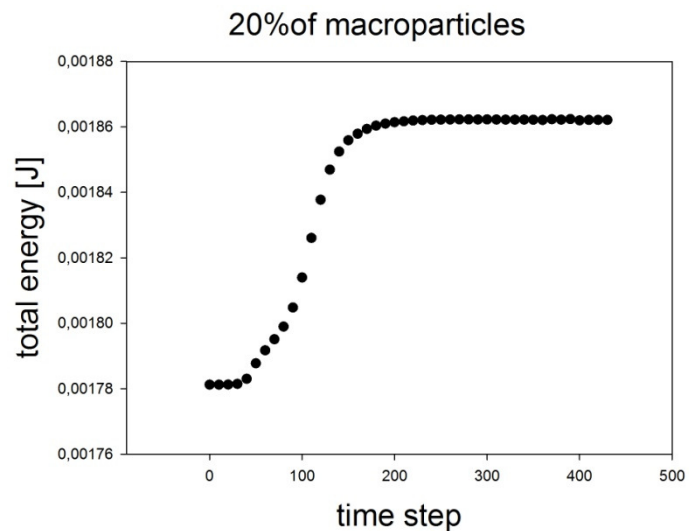
Macroparticles

Mesh:

$dr=6\mu m$

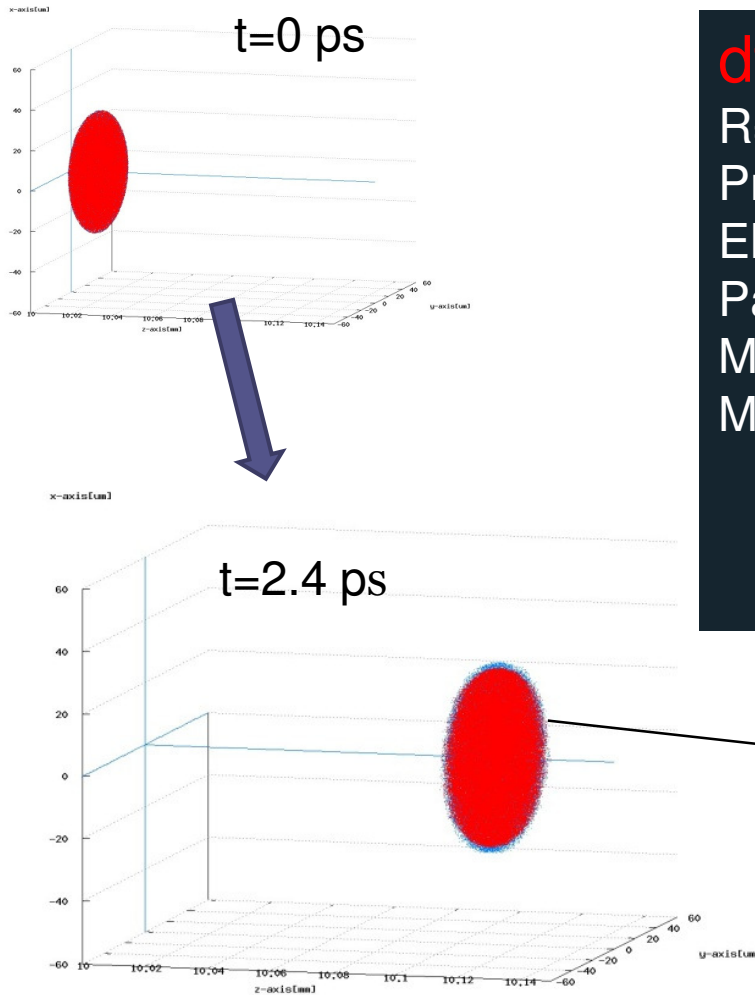
$d\phi=0.2rad$

$dz=2\mu m$





Simulation - Improvements



$dt=5$ fs

$R=30\mu\text{m}$, $L=22\mu\text{m}$

Protons $W=10\text{MeV}$

Electrons $W=5.5\text{keV}$

Particles/1 Macroparticle=4444 \Rightarrow 4.5Mio

Macroparticles

Mesh:

$dr=6\mu\text{m}$

$d\phi=0.2\text{rad}$

$dz=2\mu\text{m}$

Less separation

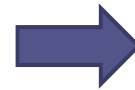
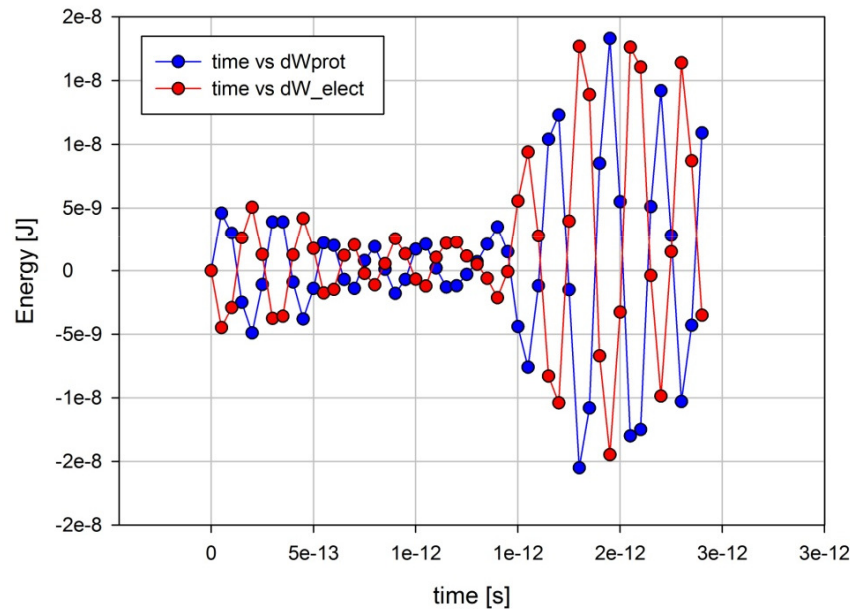
Lower electric fields and potential



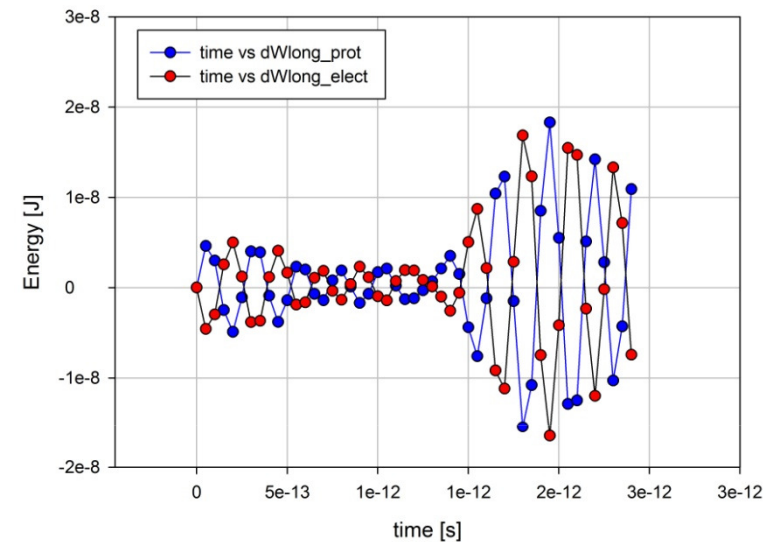
LASIN - Kinetic Energy

Plasma oscillation longitudinally
Along magnetic field

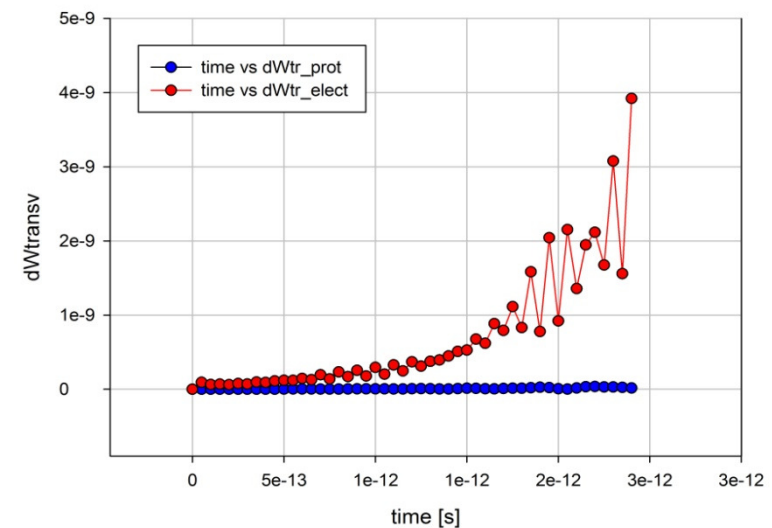
10% of macroparticles



change in long. kinetic energy



Change in transverse energy



Due to the higher magnetic field in
propagation direction
Redistribution of longitudinal momentum
To the transverse direction



LASIN - Energy

Ratio – variation of total energy/energy ($\sim 1e-5$ @ 3ps)

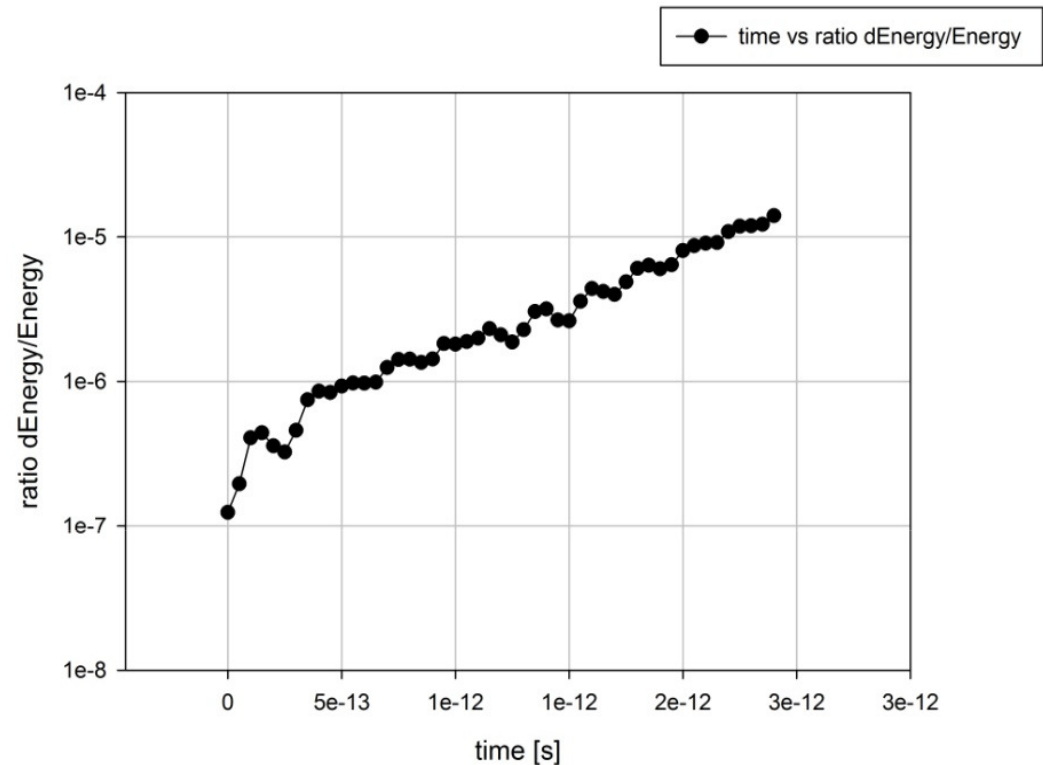
-Less comparing with previous case 6%

-Longer simulation needed

-Cyclotron frequency \rightarrow characteristic time $\tau_c = 6e-12s$

-Plasma frequency \rightarrow characteristic time $\tau = 3.5e-13s$

-Debye length @ Target $\lambda_D = 0.2\mu m$

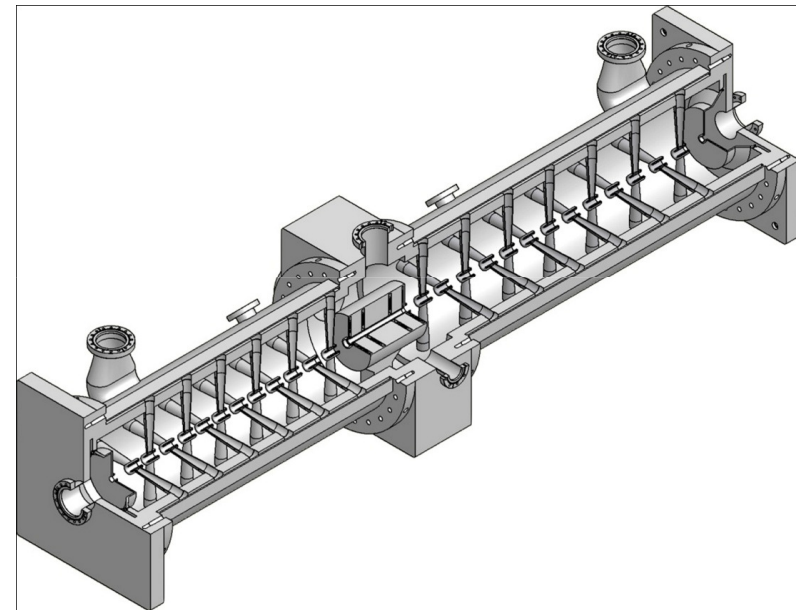


New strategy \rightarrow finer mesh
 dual mesh
 higher order SI (symplectic integrator)

CH- DTL for High Intensity Proton Acceleration

- Current = 500 mA
- Frequency = 325 MHz
- **Energy: 11.69 – 23.57 MeV**
(FAIR prototype cavity, under production)

<i>Emittance values for the input and output distribution at 500mA</i>		
Beam Parameters	Input	Output
ε_{tr}	0.69	0.84 mm·mrad
ε'_{long}	7.25	10.42 keV·ns



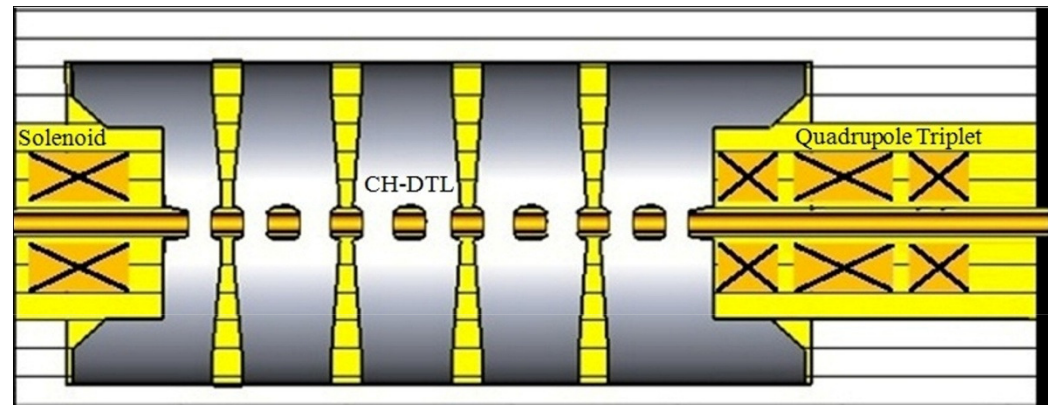
IAP and GSI Cooperation

After testing the coupled cavity with UNILAC-beam at Z4 area it might be installed next to Z6 area for tests with TNSA proton beams.

Design for a dedicated CH - DTL

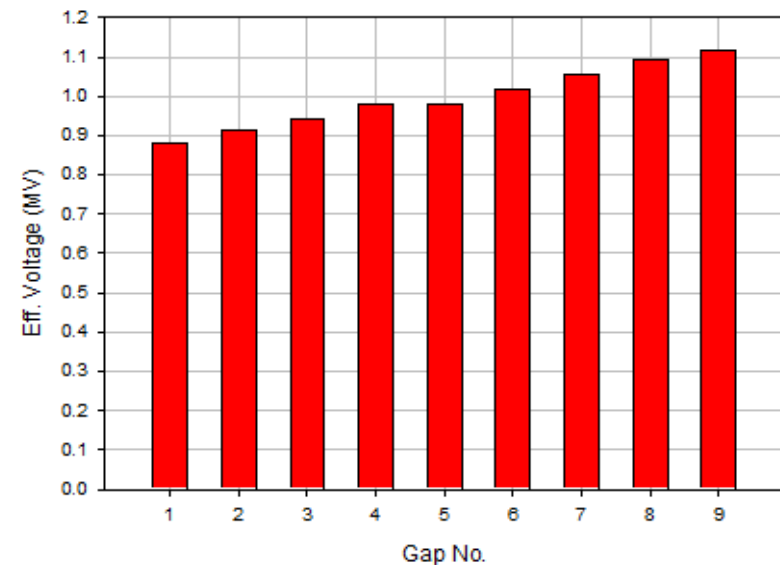
- Current = 500 mA.
- Frequency = 325 MHz.
- **Energy: 10.05 – 17.37 MeV.**
- No. of Gaps = 9
- Magnetic Solenoid is Part of the Design.

Schematic



Emittance values for the input and output distribution at 500mA

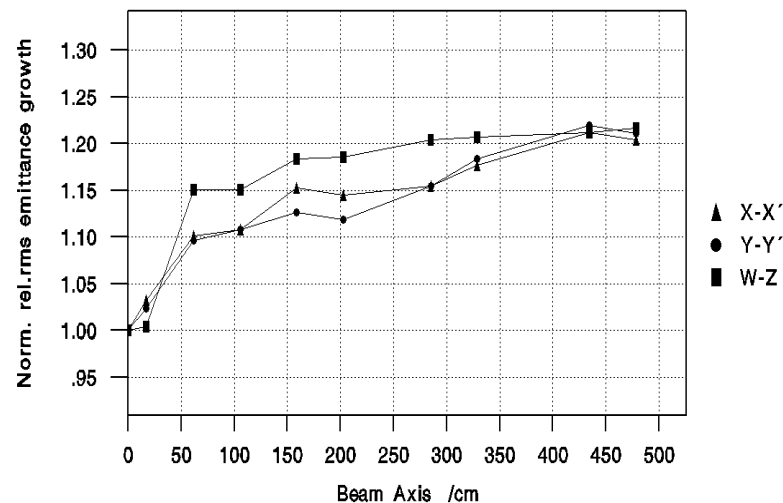
Beam Parameters	Input	Output
ϵ_{tr}	0.33	0.53 mm·mrad
ϵ_{long}	3.22	4.08 keV·ns



Study further acceleration - 4 CH - Cavities

Matched parameters used

- Current = 500 mA.
- Frequency = 325 MHz.
- **Energy: 10.05 – 39.6 MeV.**
- No. of Gaps = 33
- Magnetic Solenoid is Part of the Design.



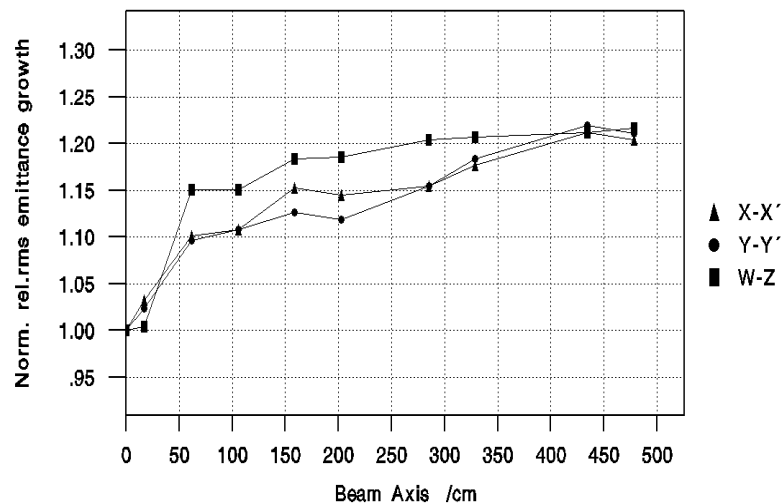
Input:

Trans. emitt. (rms): 0.82 mm.mrad

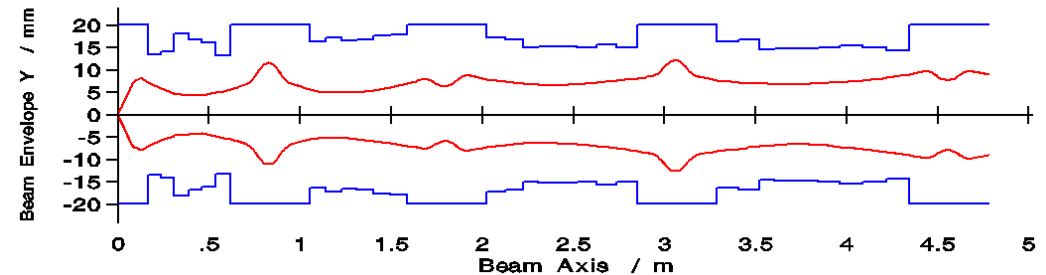
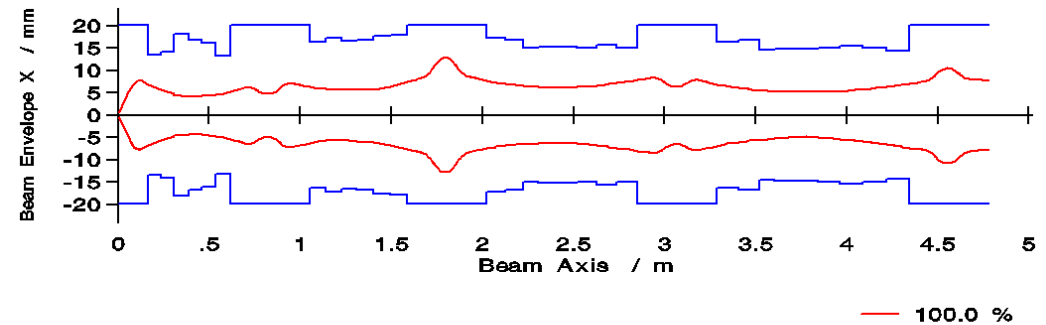
Long. emitt. (rms): 3.21 keV.ns

Study further acceleration - 4 CH - Cavities

- Current = 500 mA.
- Frequency = 325 MHz.
- **Energy: 10.05 – 39.6 MeV.**
- No. of Gaps = 33
- Magnetic Solenoid is Part of the Design.



Matched parameters used



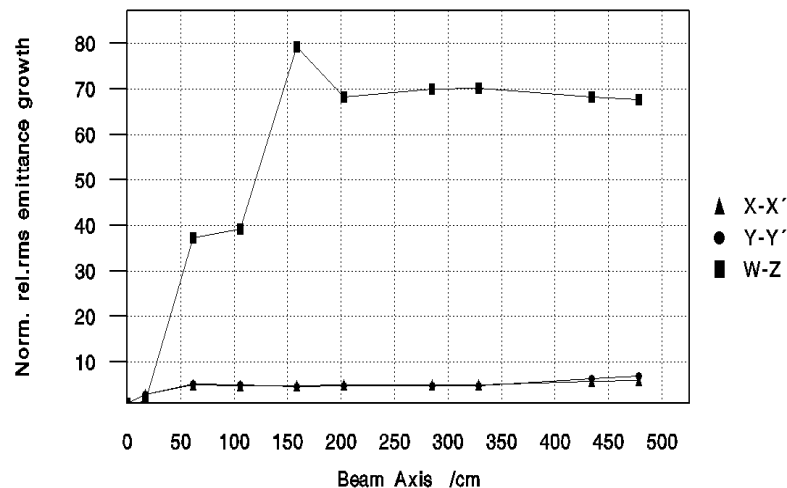
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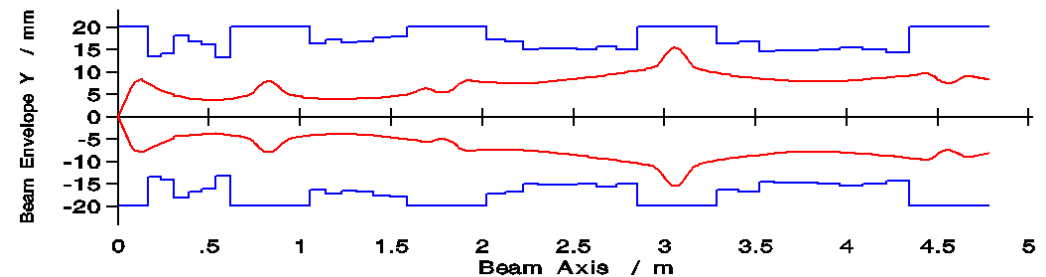
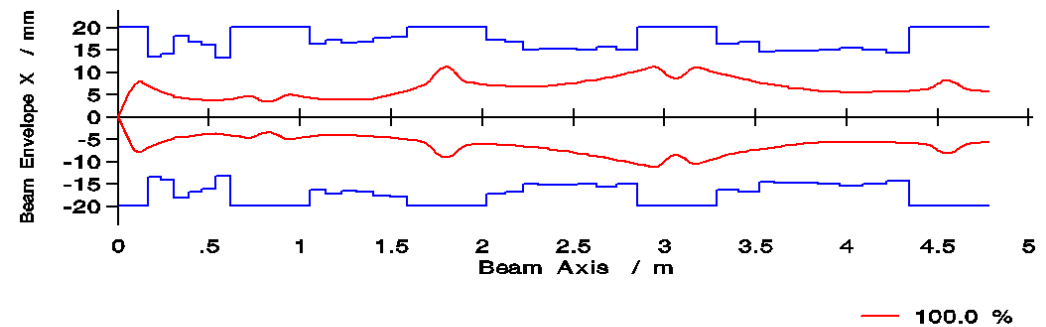
Long. emitt. (rms): 3.21 keV.ns

Study further acceleration - 4 CH - Cavities

- Current = 500 mA.
- Frequency = 325 MHz.
- **Energy: 10.05 – 39.6 MeV.**
- No. of Gaps = 33
- Magnetic Solenoid is Part of the Design.



Laser generated p-bunch parameters



Input:

Trans. emitt. (rms): 0.08 mm.mrad

Long. emitt. (rms): 0.03 keV.ns

Outlook and Conclusion

- Mesh adaption along the beam path
- Realistic distribution – electrons? (input from measurements and simulations)
- Improvement of calculation speed
- Transport of whole spectrum through the solenoid
- Injection of realistic distribution into CH
- MWS – Simulation
- Heat Power Calculations