

RadiaSoft Efforts for Modeling Strongly Tapered Undulators

Stephen D. Webb

RadiaSoft, LLC., Boulder, CO

swebb@radiasoft.net

TESSA Collaboration Meeting, Argonne National Laboratory

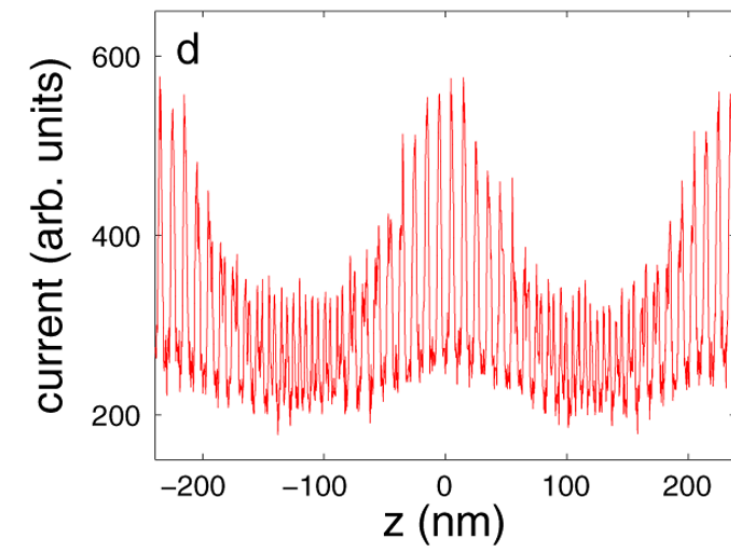
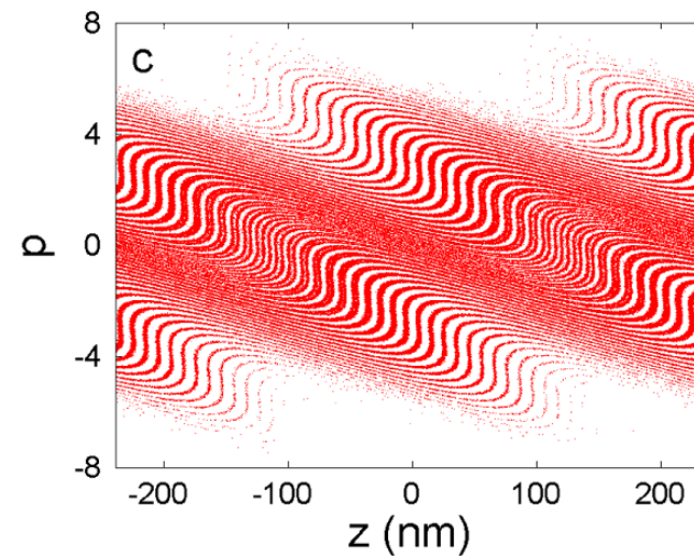
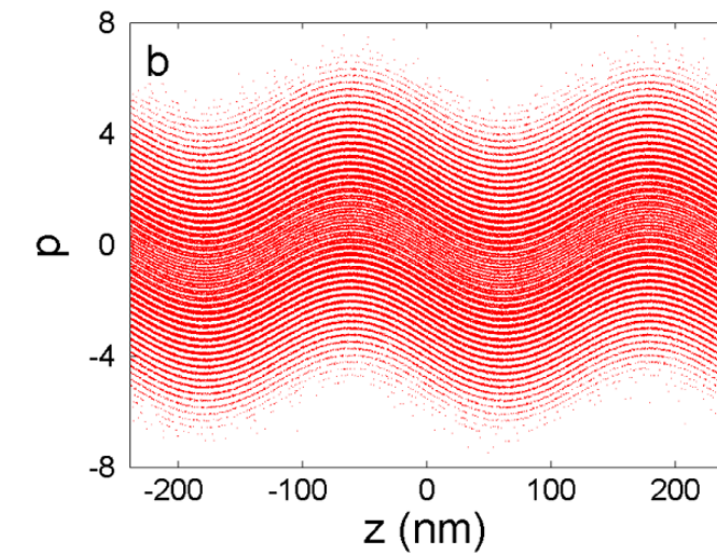
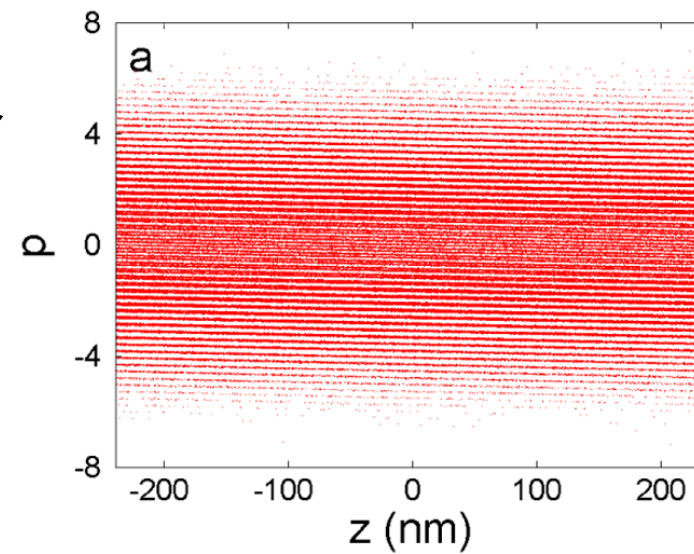
28 March, 2017

TESSA Presents some Unique Challenges for Modeling an FEL

- Requires flexible tapering schemes
- Potential for very large final energy spread

Other motivations for the Phase I (why are you writing a Vlasov code?)

- A very nice letter from Tor Raubenheimer
- Study SASE effects in EEHG (LCLS-II)
- Impossible using Fawley loading

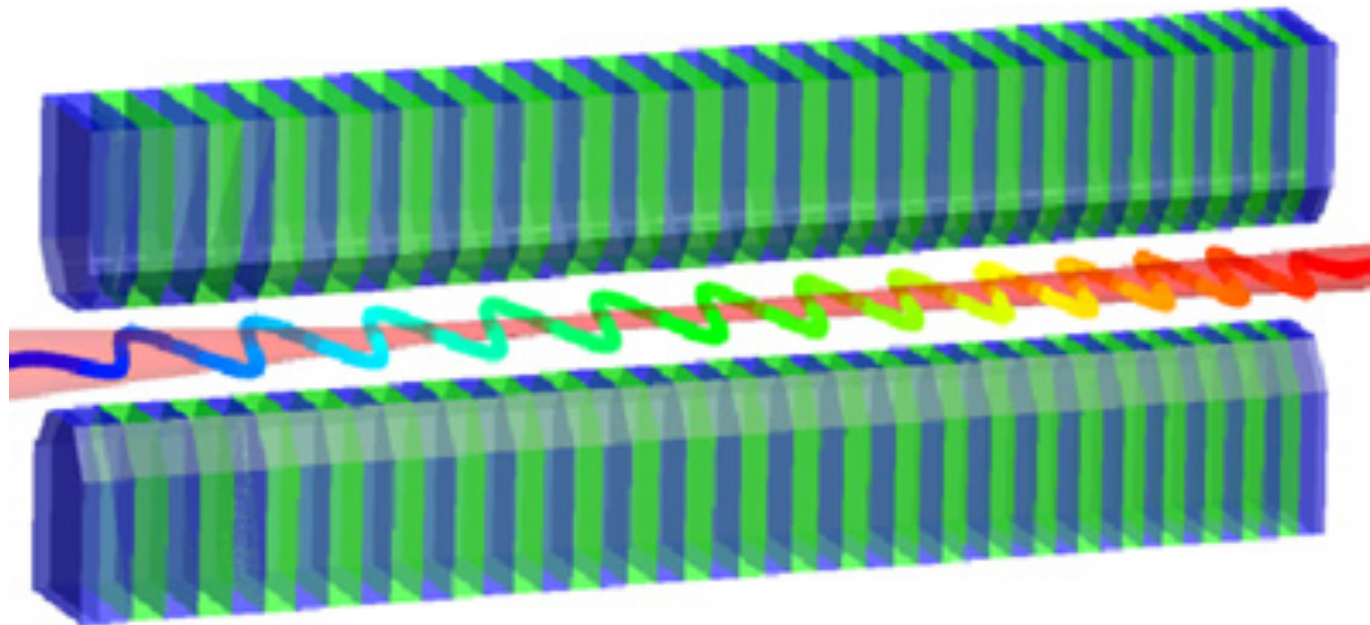


from D. Xiang and G. Stupakov PRSTAB **12**, 030702 (2009)

How to deal with tapering

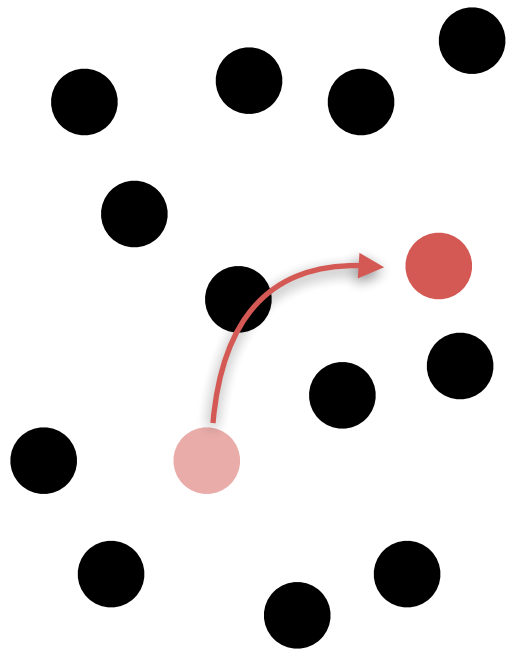
$$(\theta_{fin.}, \gamma_{fin.}) = \mathcal{M}_u \circ (\theta_{in.}, \gamma_{in.})$$

Strongly tapered undulator

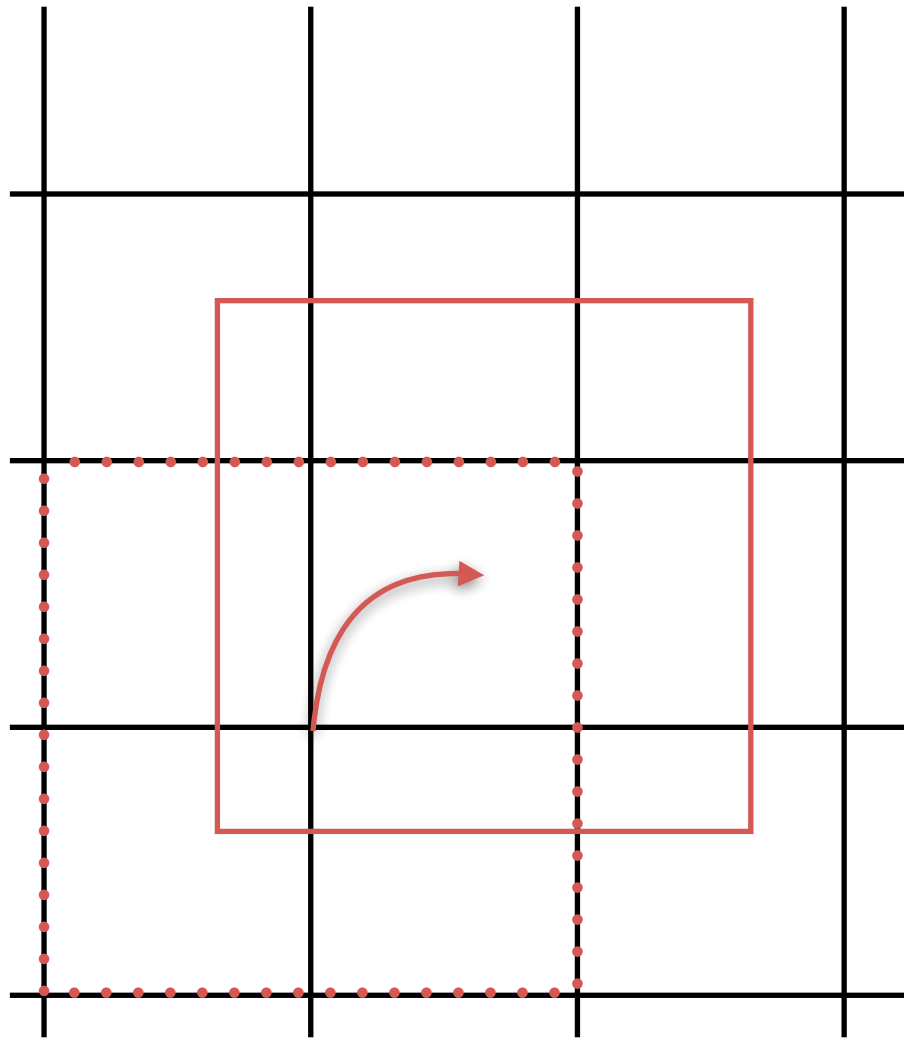


Why use maps?

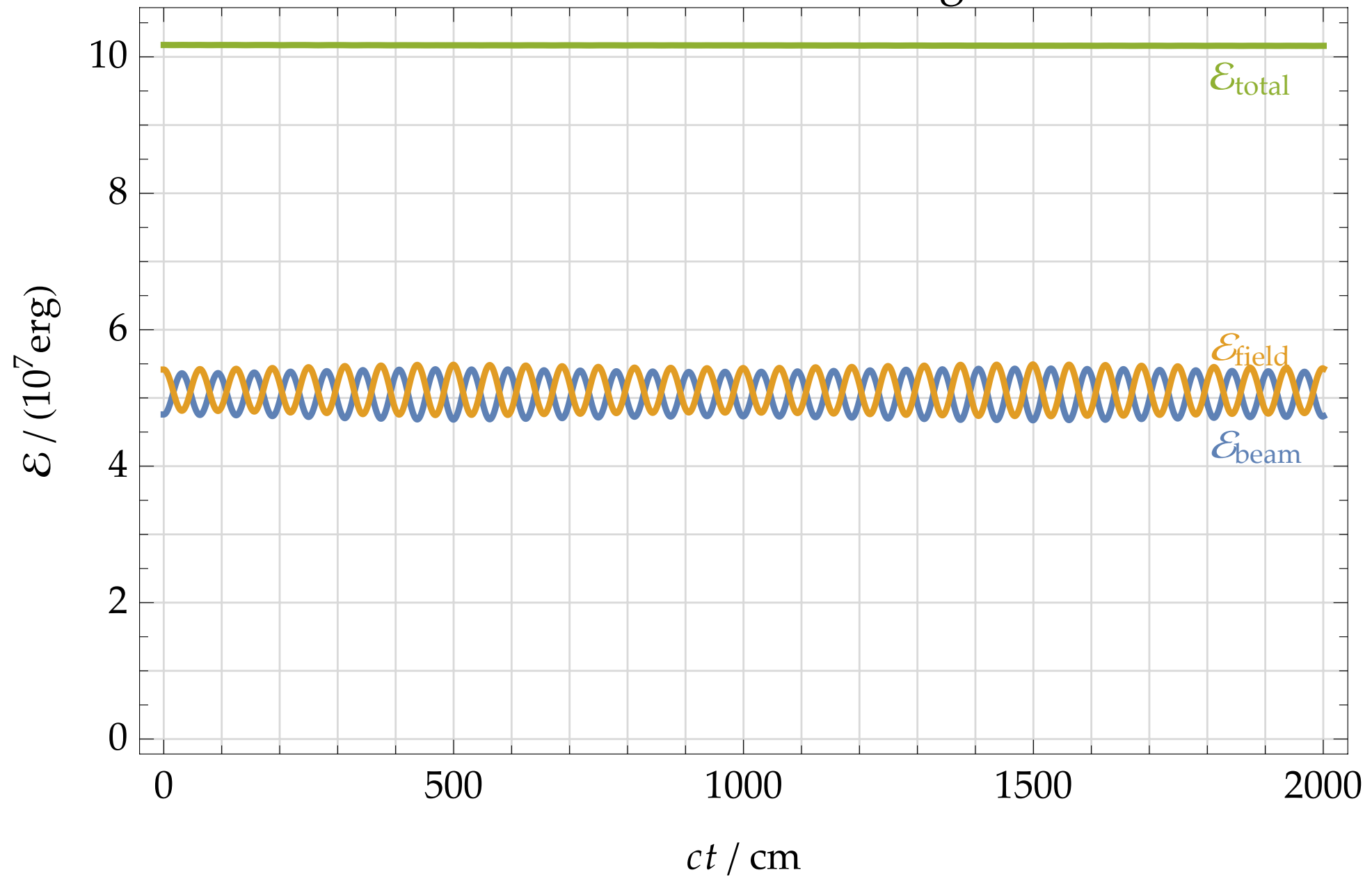
Why use maps?



Why use maps?



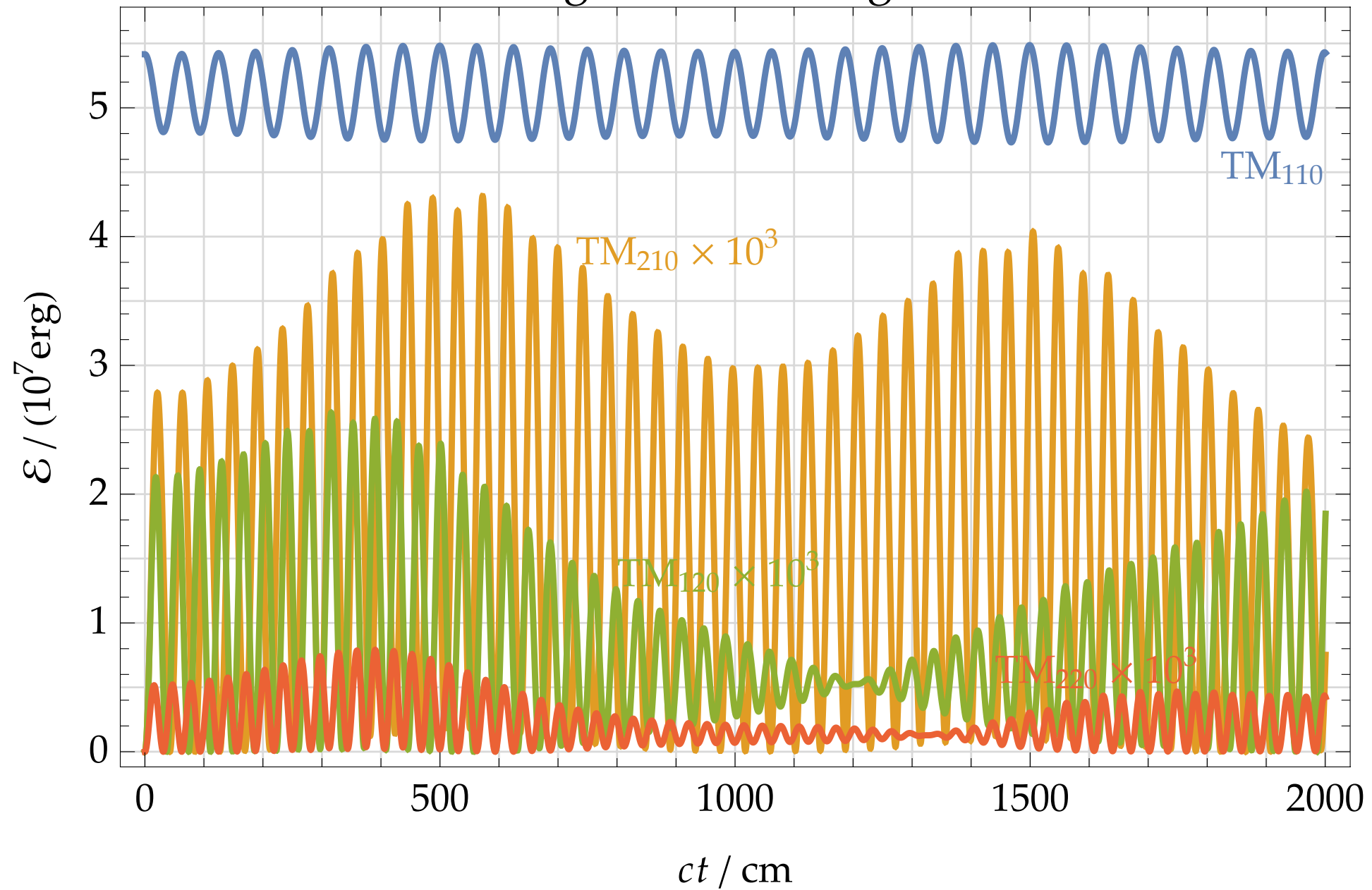
Particle and Field Energies



Prior success: beam loading

arXiv:1611.00343, “Symplectic Modeling of Beam Loading in Electromagnetic Cavities”

Eigenmode Energies



Prior success: beam loading

1D FEL Example

$$\mathcal{P}_z = \sum_j \left\{ -p_\tau^{(j)} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m^2 c^2}{p_\tau^{(j)}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^2}{c^2} \frac{|\mathbf{A}_w(z)|^2}{p_\tau^{(j)}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^2}{c^2} \frac{\mathbf{A}_w \cdot \mathbf{A}_r}{p_\tau^{(j)}} \right\} + \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{P}_r^2 + k_0^2 \mathcal{Q}_r^2)$$

$$\mathbf{A}_r = Q_r e^{ik_0 \tau} \mathbf{e}_r$$

Factored Map Formalism

$$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_I \mathcal{M}_0$$

$$\dot{\mathcal{M}}_0 = -\mathcal{M}_0 : -p_\tau + \frac{m^2 c^2}{2p_\tau} + \frac{e^2}{c^2} \frac{|\mathbf{A}_w(z)|^2}{2p_\tau} + \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{P}_r^2 + k_r^2 \mathcal{Q}_r^2) :$$

Interaction Map

$$\dot{\mathcal{M}}_I = -\mathcal{M}_I \left\{ \mathcal{M}_0 : \frac{e^2 \mathbf{A}_w \cdot \mathbf{e}_r Q_r e^{ik_r \tau}}{2p_\tau} : \mathcal{M}_0^{-1} \right\}$$

$$\dot{\mathcal{M}}_I = -\mathcal{M}_I \left\{ \mathcal{M}_0 : \frac{e^2 \mathbf{A}_w \cdot \mathbf{e}_r Q_r e^{ik_r \tau}}{2p_\tau} : \mathcal{M}_0^{-1} = \frac{e^2 B_w}{2k_w c^2} \cos(k_w z) \frac{Q_r \cos(k_r z) - \mathcal{P}_r \sin(k_r z)}{p_\tau} \exp \left[ik_r \left(\tau + (z - z_i) - \frac{m^2 c^2}{p_\tau^2} (z - z_i) - \frac{e^2}{2c^2} \frac{\int_{z_i}^z dz |\mathbf{A}_w(z)|^2}{p_\tau^2} \right) \right] : \right\}$$

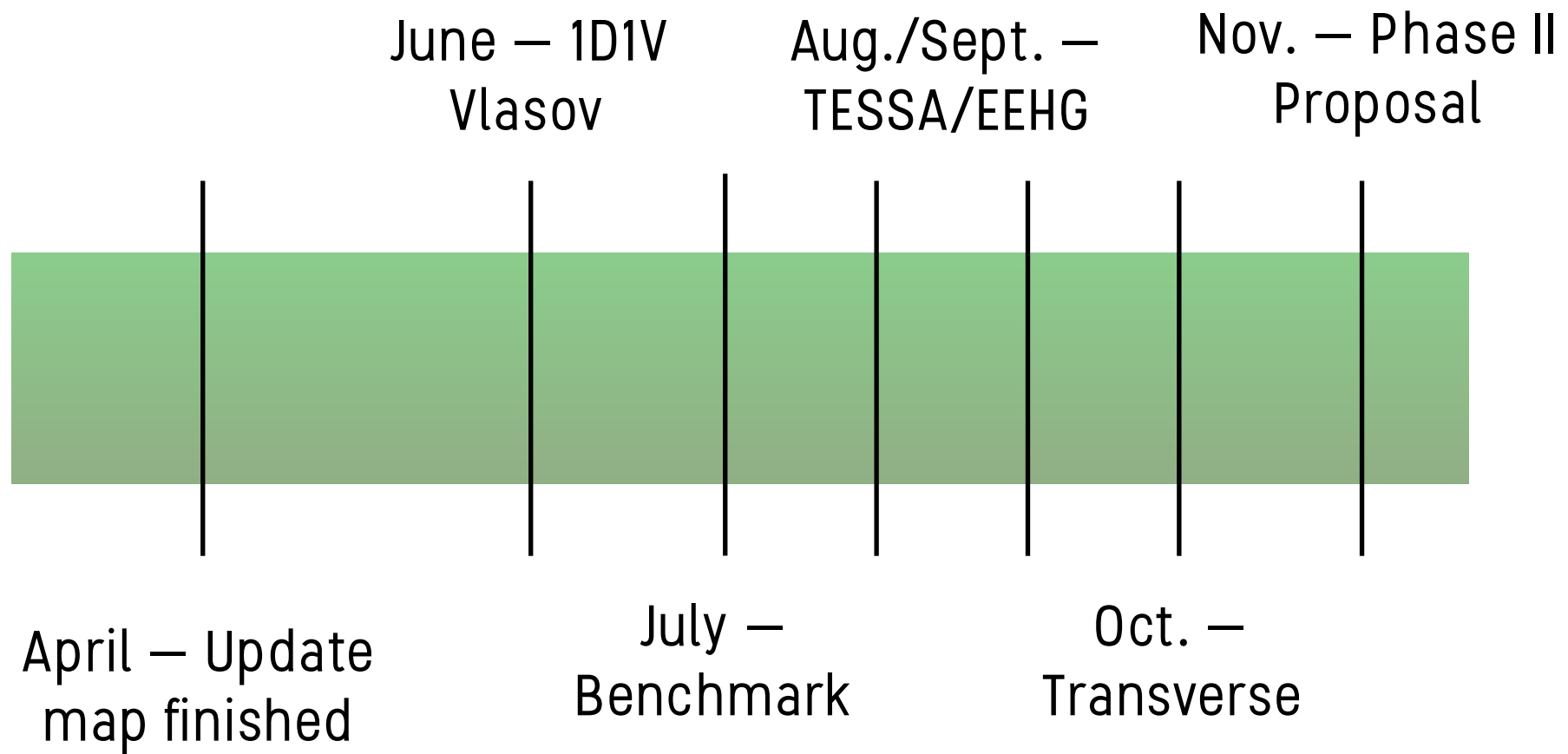
Period-Averaging from a Hamiltonian Perspective

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{M}_I(z_i \rightarrow z_i + L_w) &\approx \exp \left\{ - : \int_{z_i}^{z_i + L_w} \mathcal{P}_z^{(I)}(z') dz' : \right\} \\ &= \exp \left\{ - : L_w \left\langle \mathcal{P}_z^{(I)}(z) \right\rangle_z : \right\}\end{aligned}$$

Phase I Goals

- 1D1V Vlasov algorithm & implementation
- Benchmark to data (LCLS, Genesis, etc.)
- TESSA simulations (w/ us)
- EEHG simulations (w/ SLAC)
- Ideas about hybrid Vlasov-macroparticle

Phase I Timeline



Long term vision

- 3D hybrid Vlasov–macroparticle code for next-generation FELs
- Benchmarked to early TESSA experiments and used for design of TESSA FEL
- Small user group for code here & for LCLS-II