



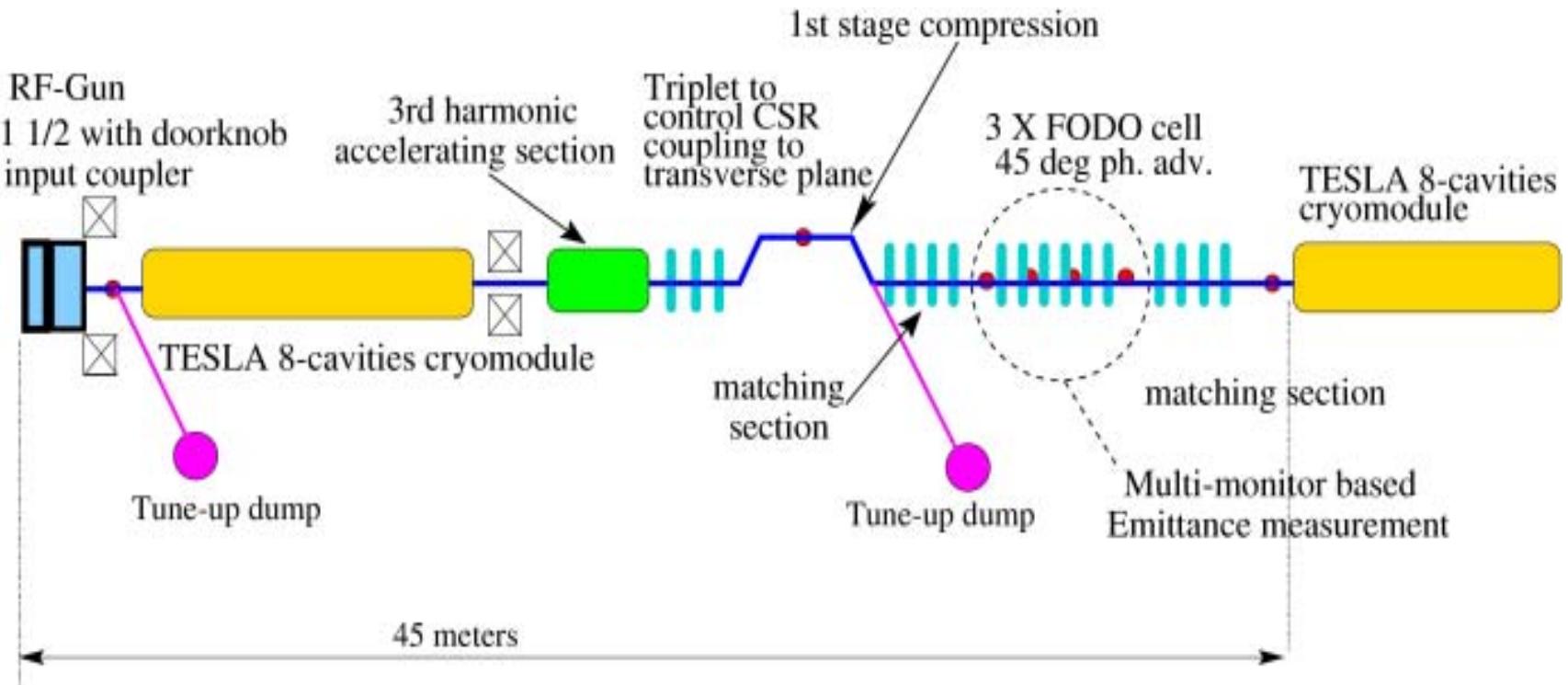
XFEL Injector concept and expected performance

ESFRI XFEL Workshop

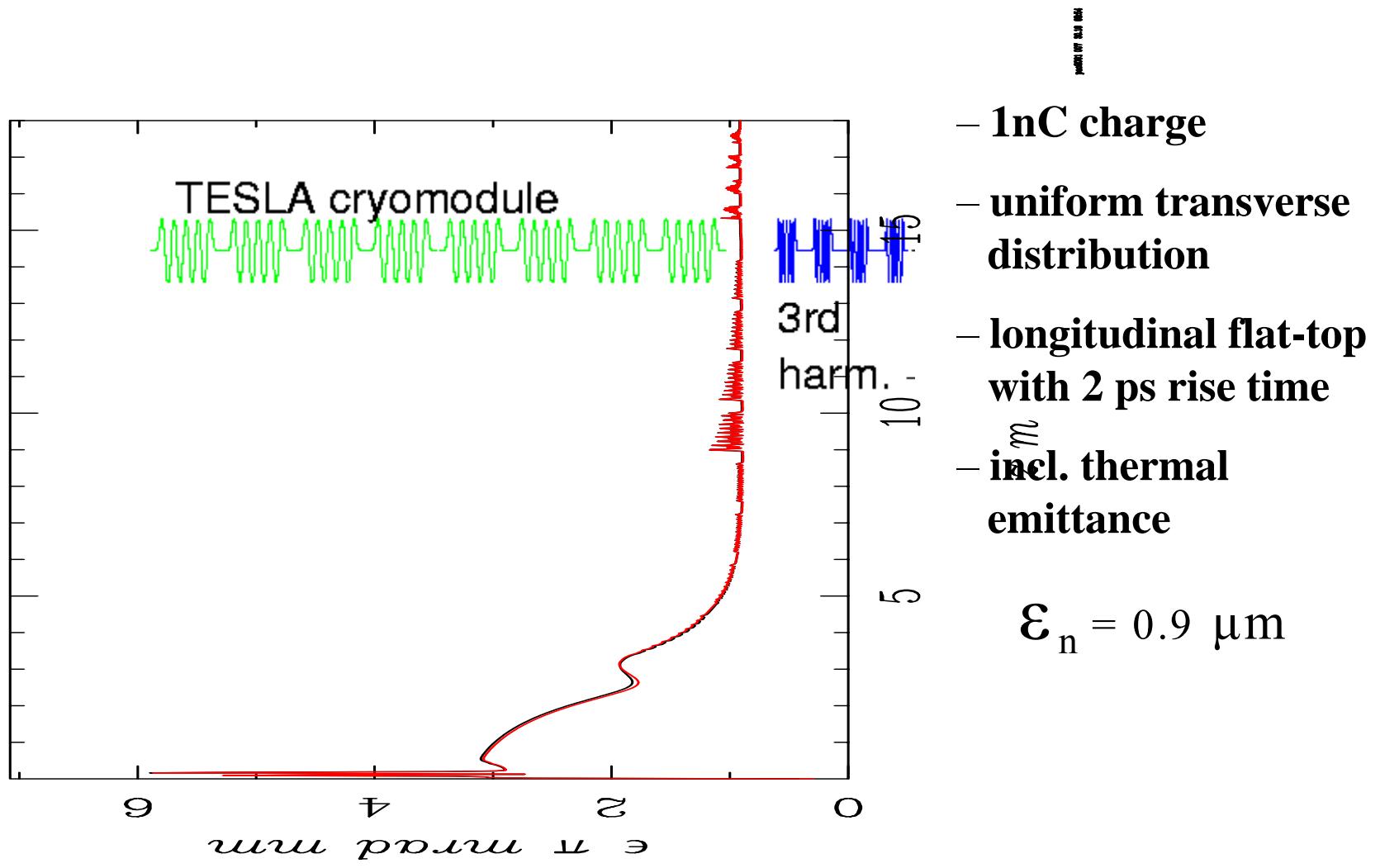
Oct. 30, 2003

Klaus Floettmann

Schematic overview of the TESLA XFEL Injector



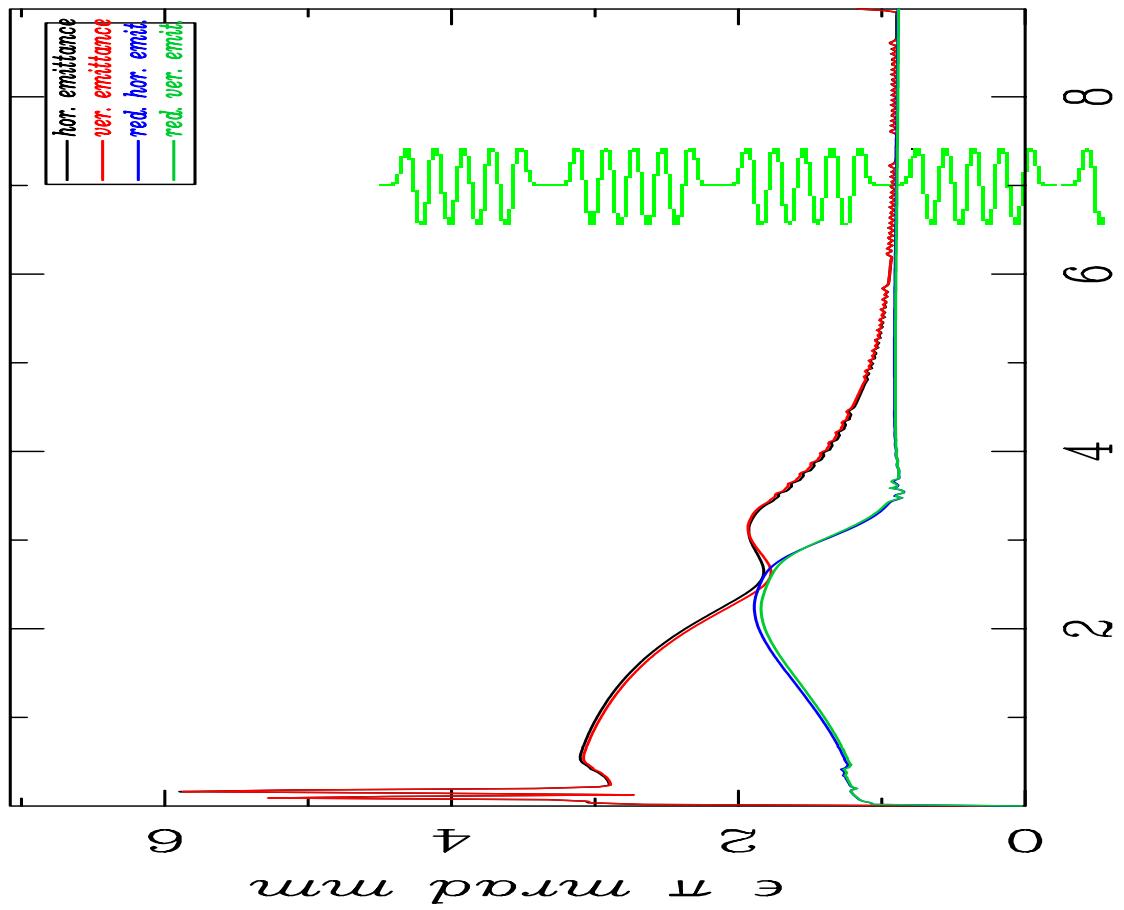
Development of the transverse Emittance



Development of the transverse Emittance



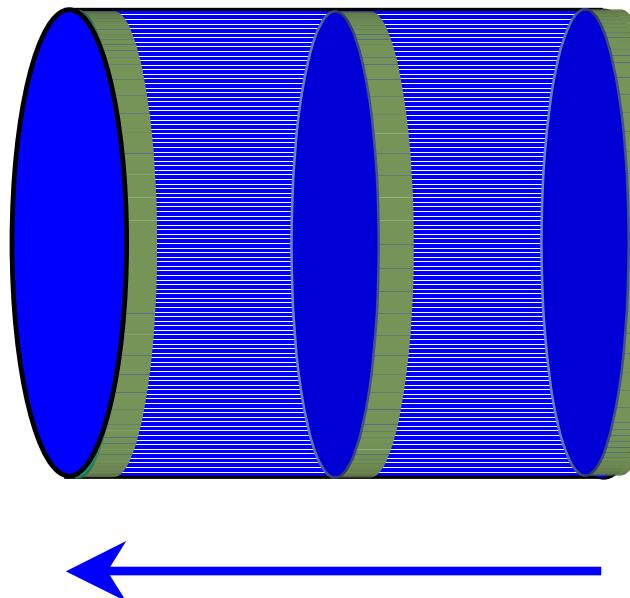
Transverse emittance & reduced emittance Z & E



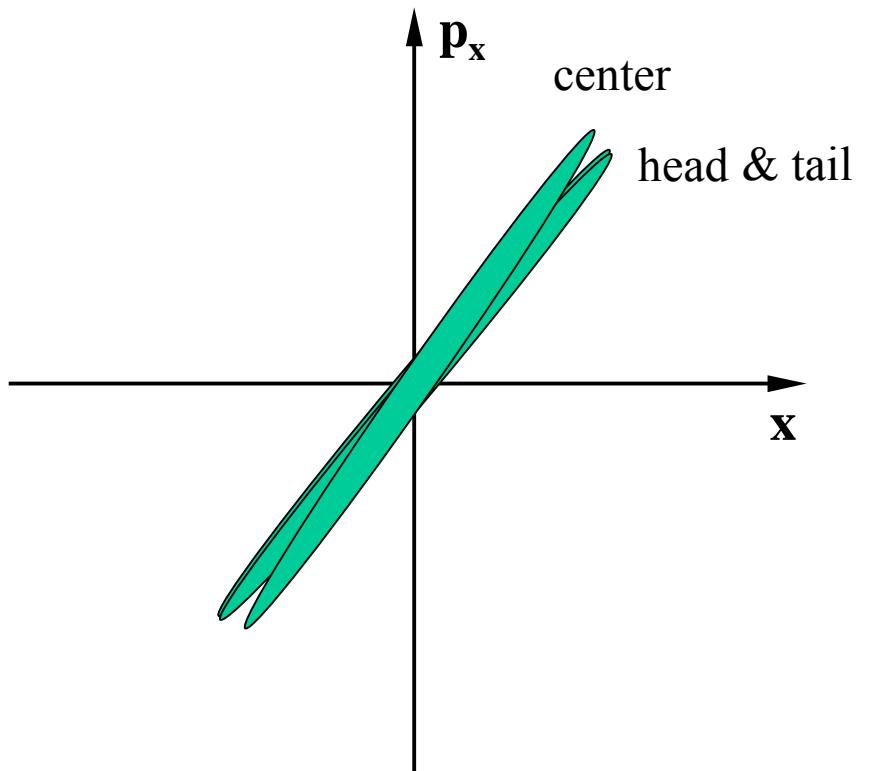
standard emittance
calculation and
calculation taking into
account $x - p_x - z$
correlations.

$$\mathcal{E}_n = 0.9 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

Correlated Emittance Contributions



direction of motion



Slice Emittance Concept



Electrons interact only over a short longitudinal distance - the cooperation length - with each other in the SASE process. For the performance of the FEL the transverse and longitudinal emittance within a longitudinal slice is relevant.

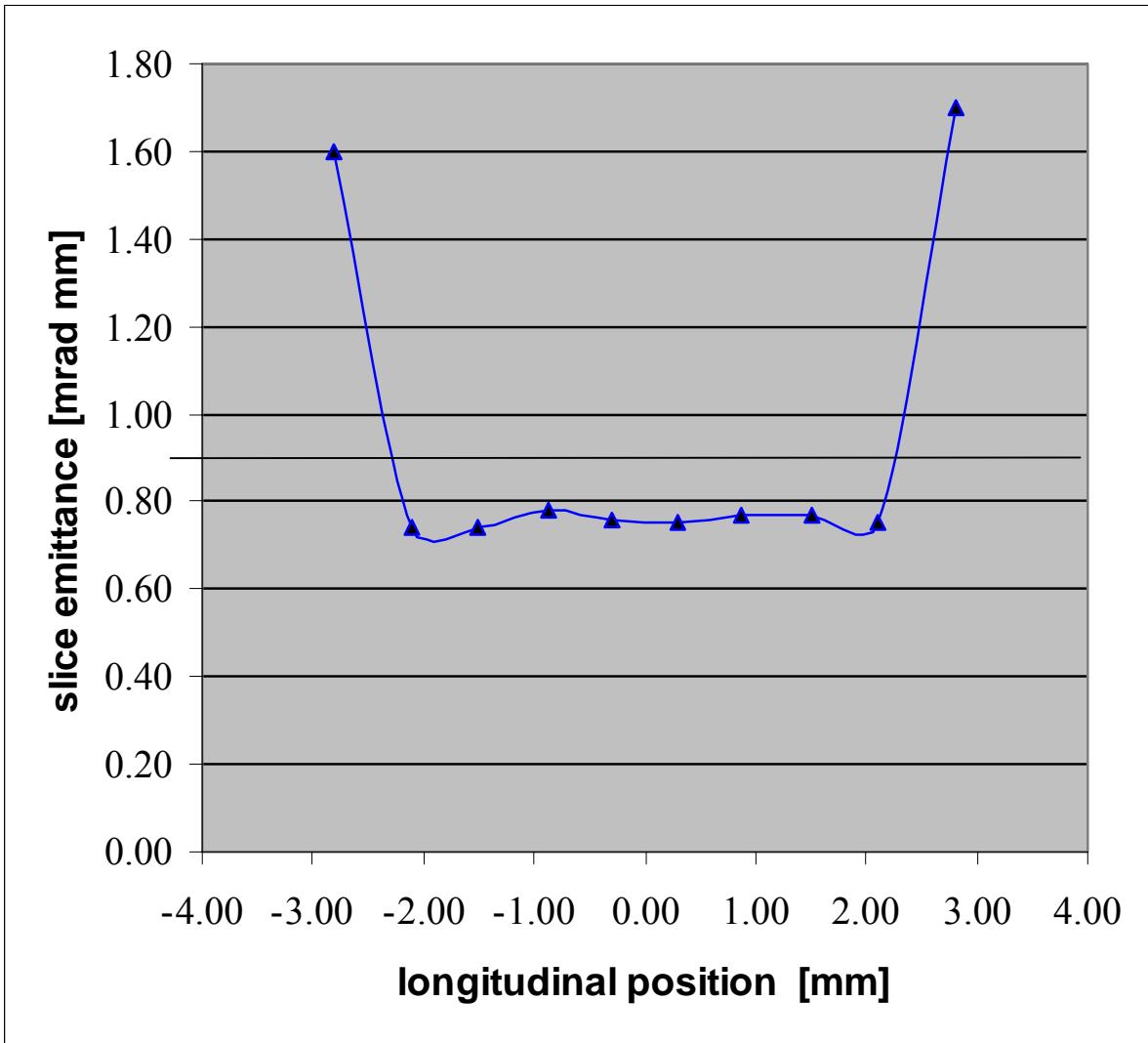
Correlated distortions in the phase space lead often to an increased projected emittance.

Slice Emittance Concept



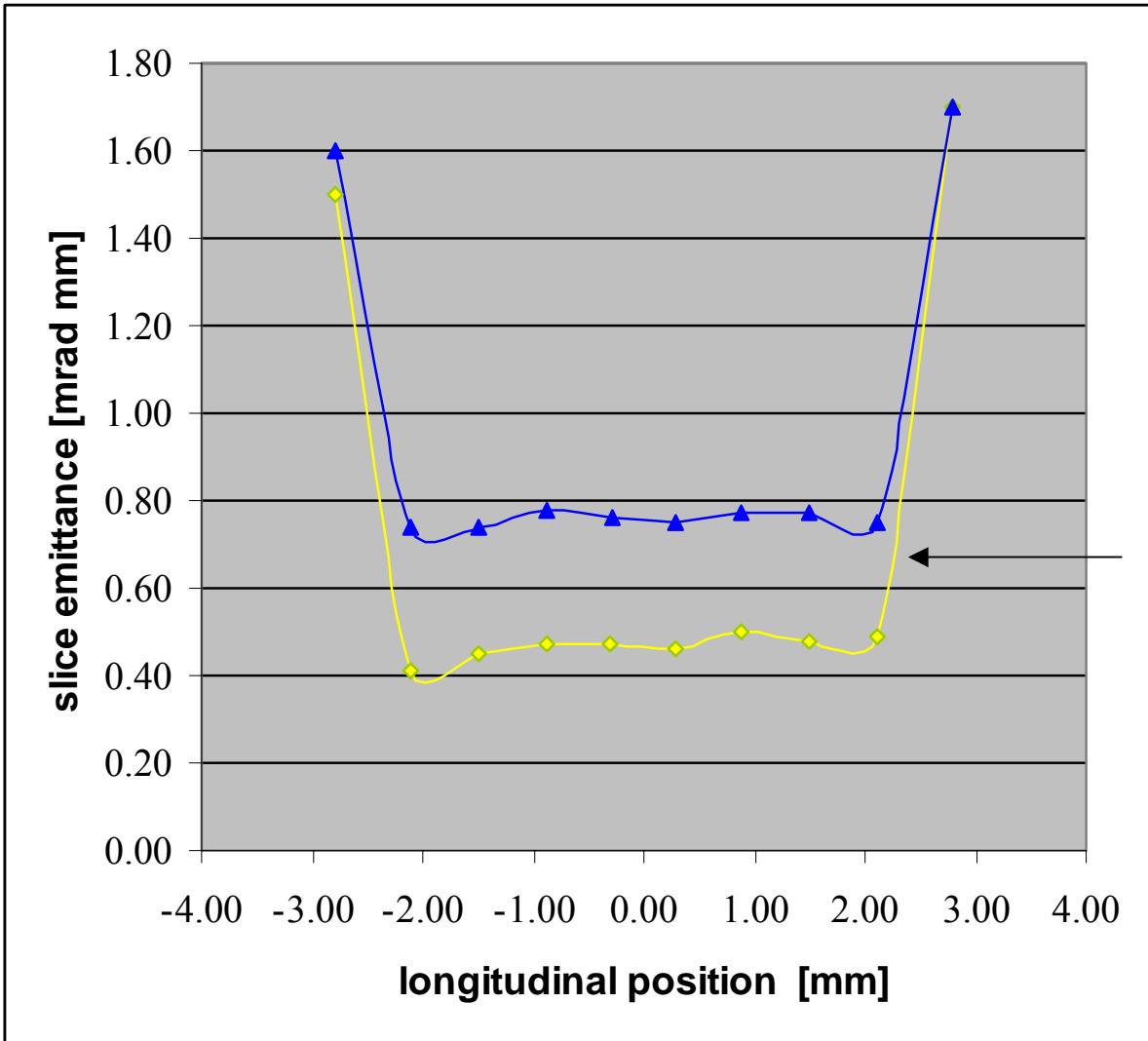
Therefore the emittance in short longitudinal slices has to be calculated and measured in addition to the projected emittance to understand the performance of an FEL.

Slice Emittance at the Injector exit



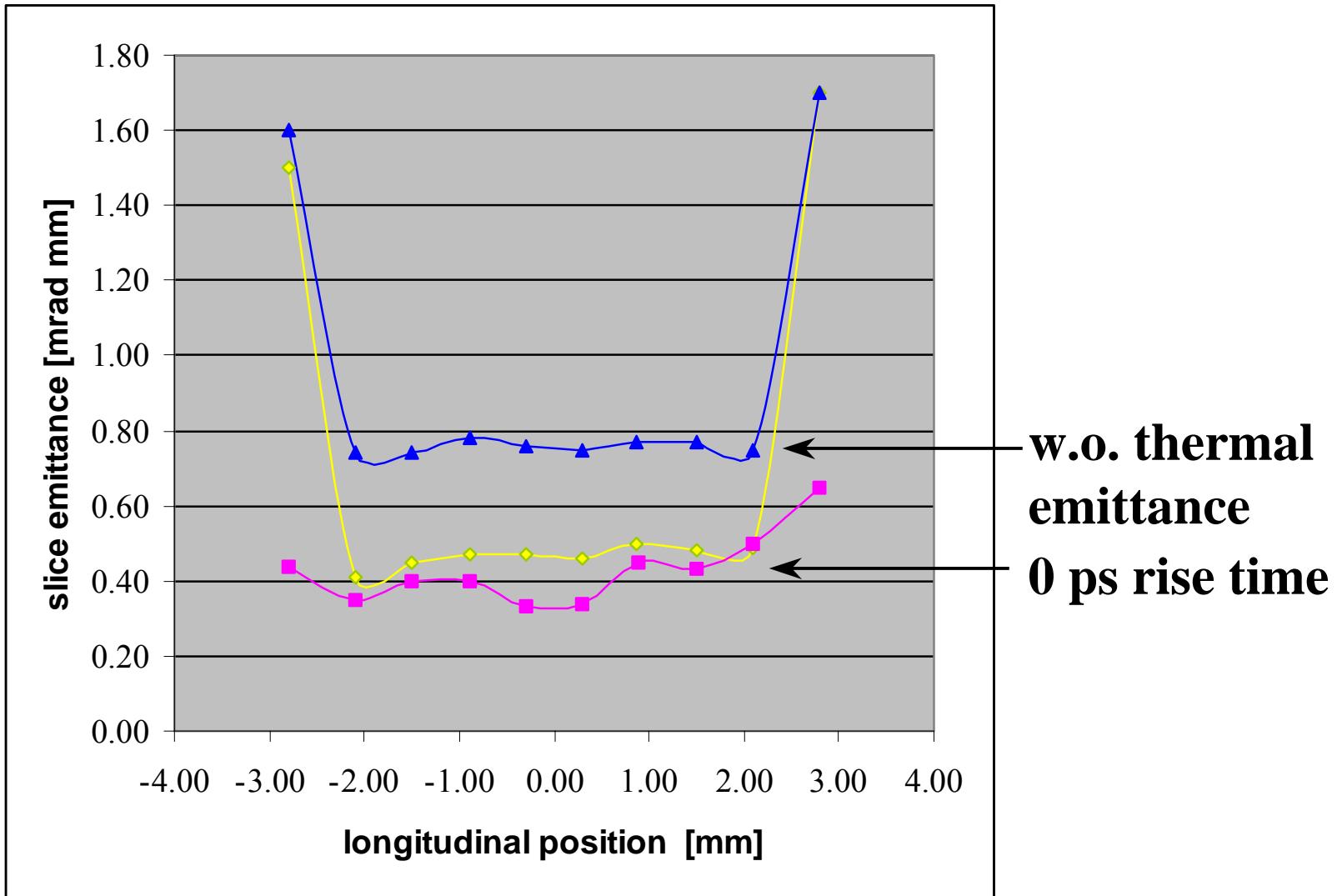
emittance in
longitudinal
slices of the
bunch

Slice Emittance at the Injector exit

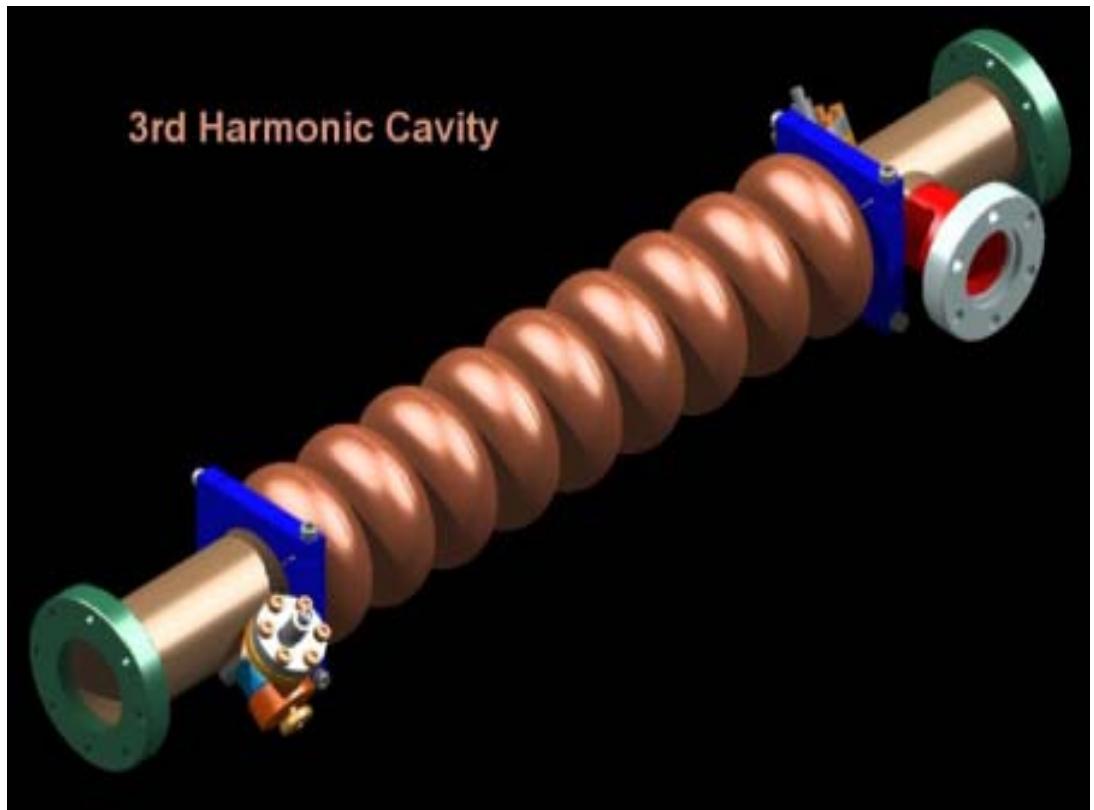


w.o. thermal
emittance

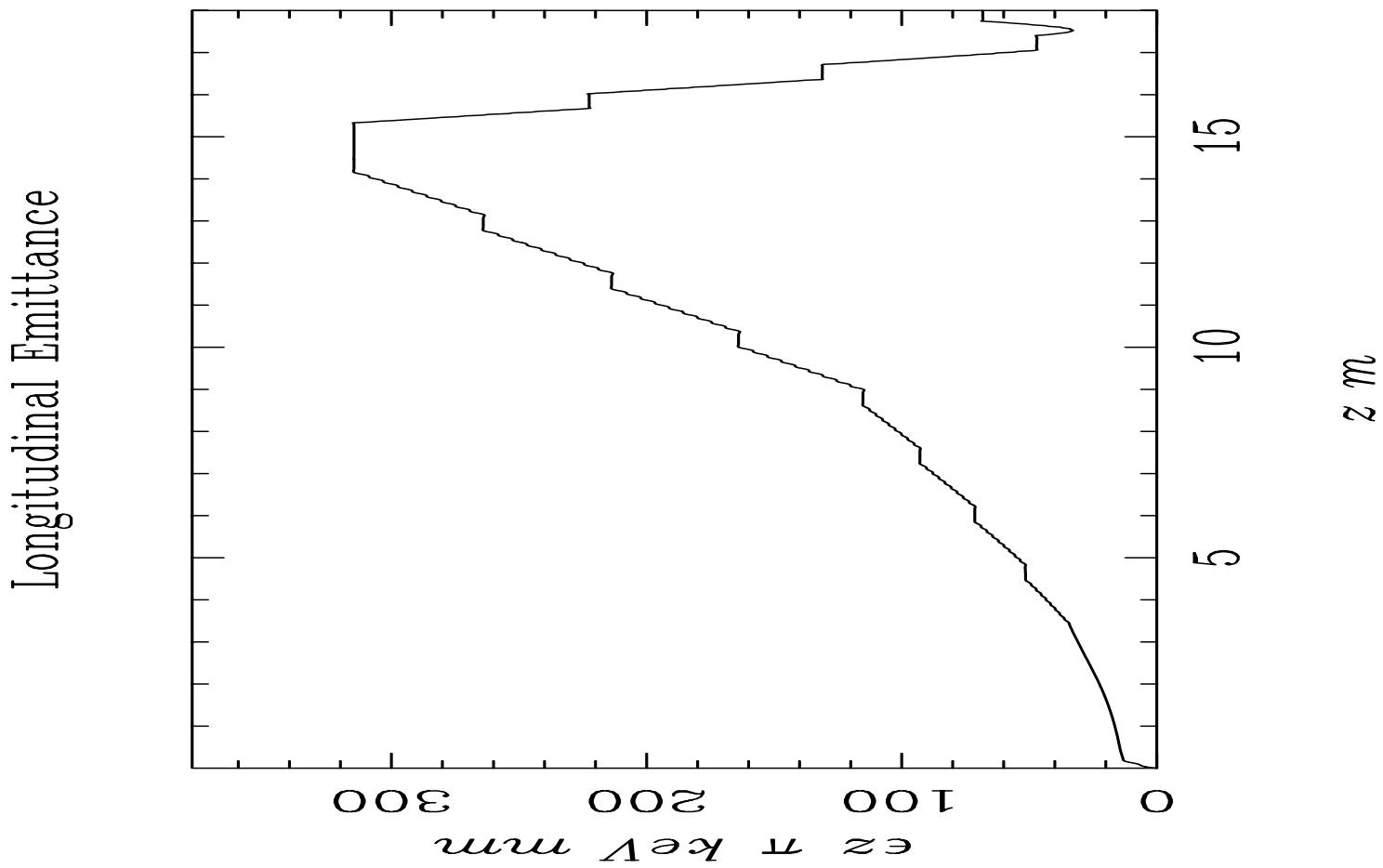
Slice Emittance at the Injector exit



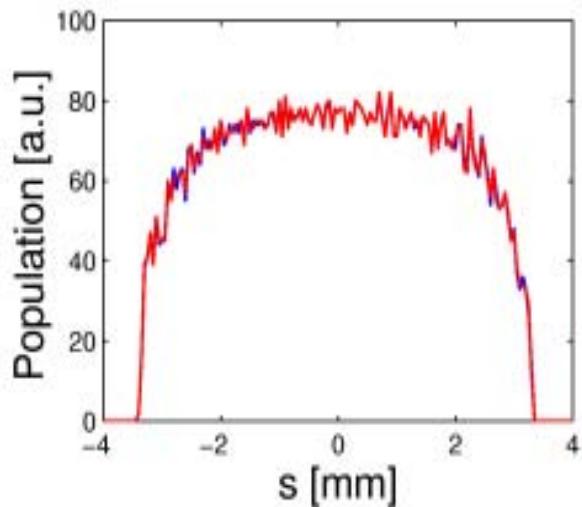
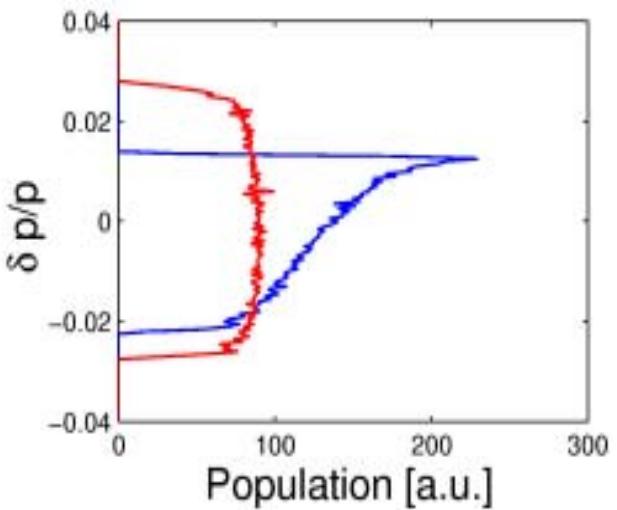
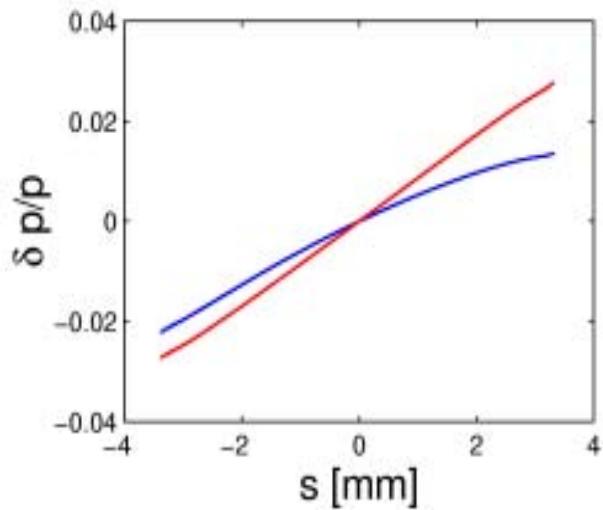
The 3rd harmonic section



Development of the longitudinal Emittance



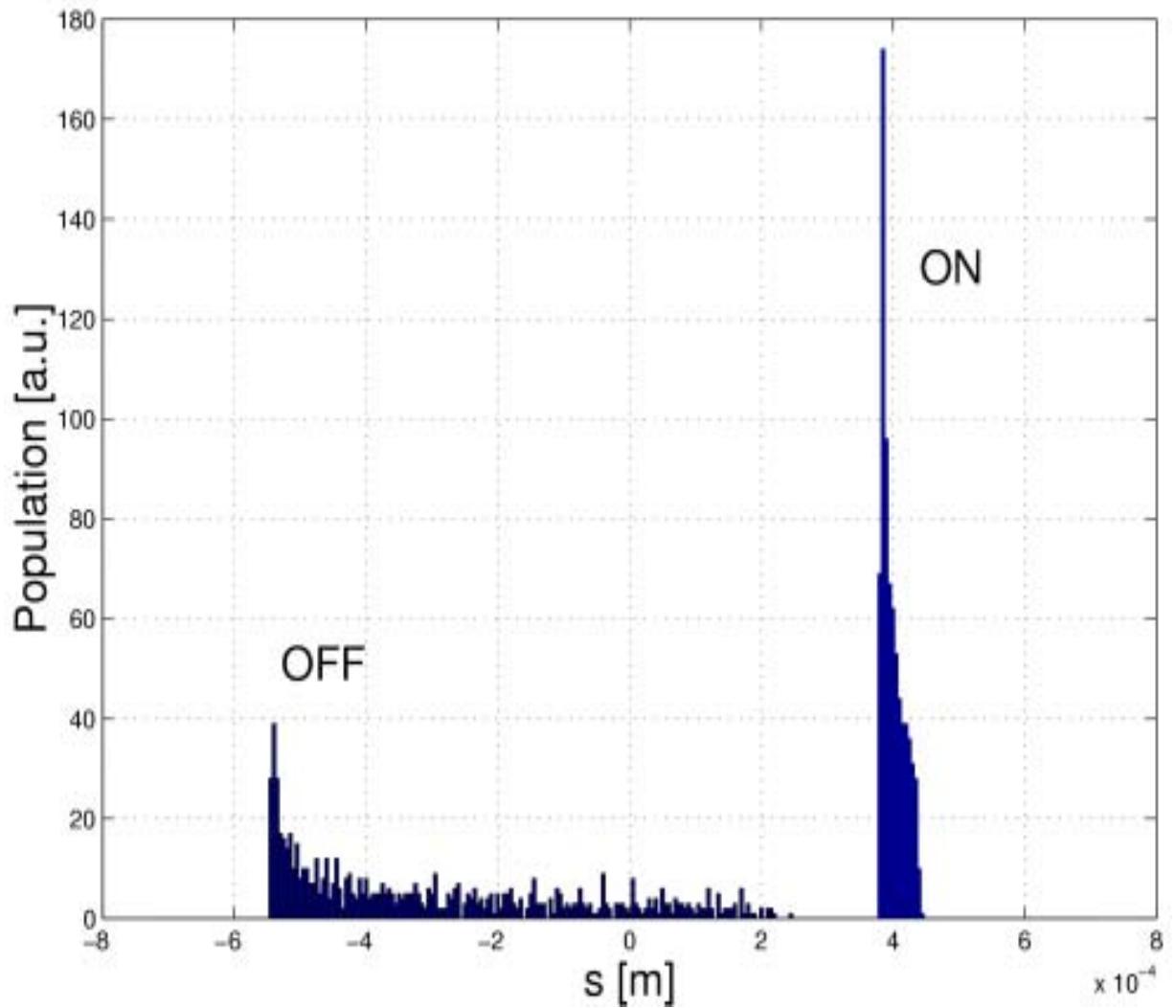
The longitudinal phase space



$E_{\text{acc}} = 20 \text{ MV}$
 $\varphi = 183.5^\circ$

Longitudinal phase space in front of the bunch compressor with (red) and without (blue) the 3rd harmonic system. The remaining curvature of the phase space is matched to the second order compression factor of the bunch compressor.

The longitudinal phase space



Longitudinal particle distribution behind bunch compressor with and without the 3rd harmonic system.

Parameters of the injector



charge	1 nC
$\epsilon_{x,y}$	0.9 mrad mm
σ_z	270 μm (1 kA)
$\sigma_{E, \text{ uncorr}}$	93 keV

Injector R&D in the TESLA Collaboration

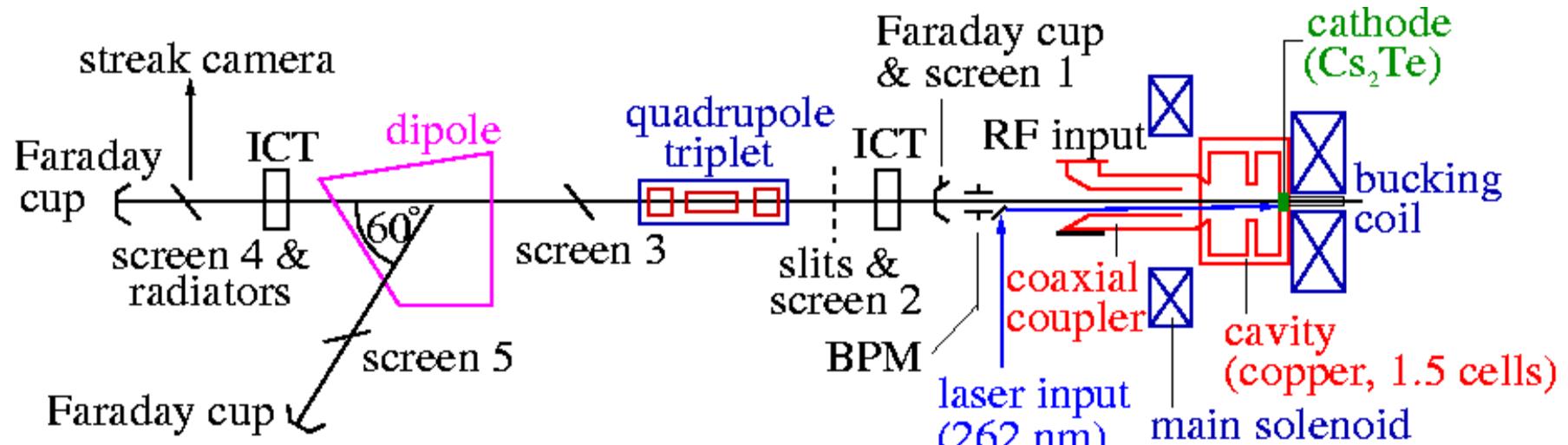


- Cathode development at INFN Milano.
- Simulation code development at DESY and FNAL.
- 3rd harmonic cavities at FNAL.
- Experimental investigations at the A0 Photo injector at FNAL.
- Injector operation at TTF I and TTF II.
- Experimental investigations at the Photo injector Test stand in Zeuthen PITZ.

The Photo Injector Test stand in Zeuthen PITZ



The Photo Injector Test stand in Zeuthen PITZ

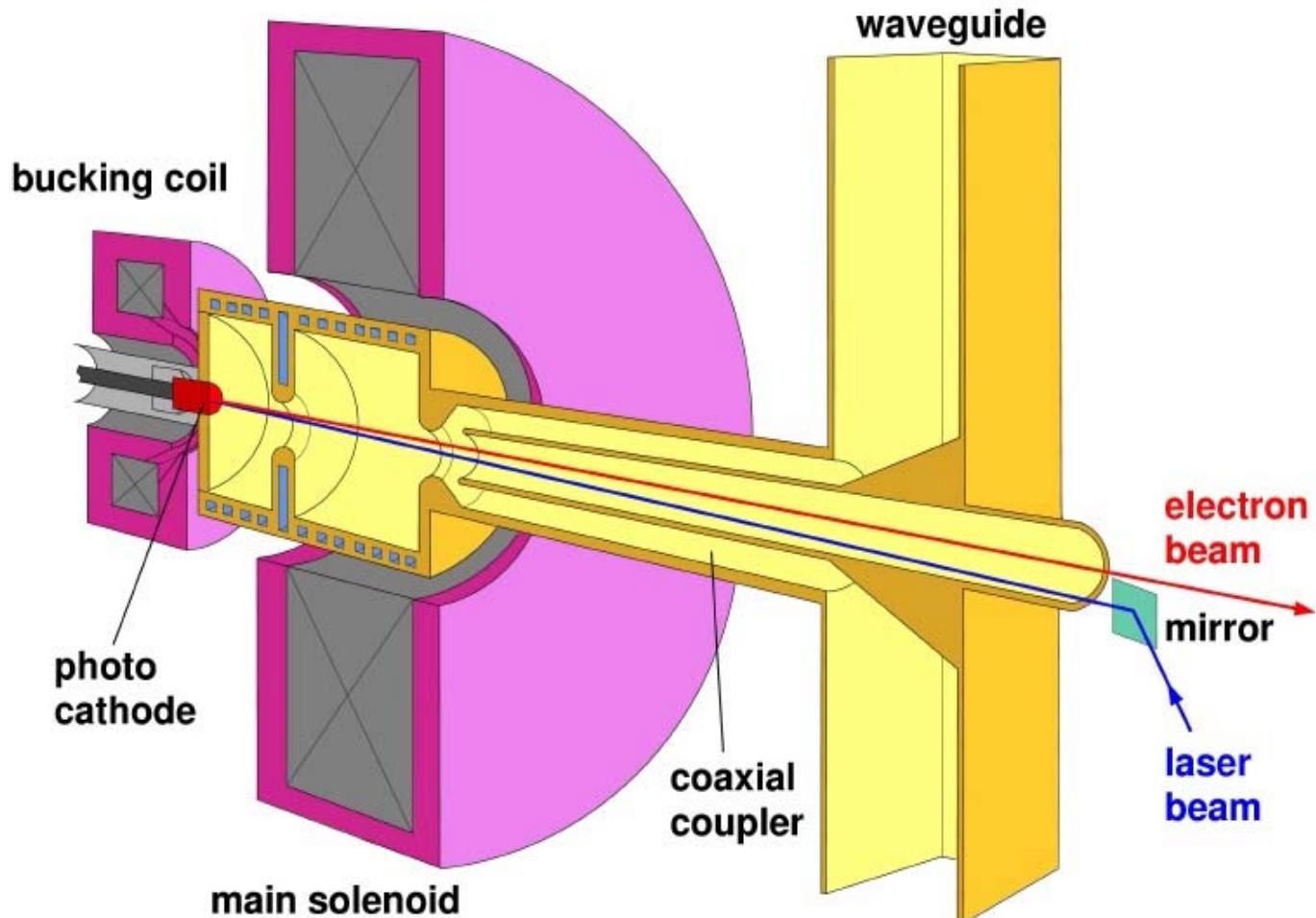


Schematic layout of the PITZ Facility

Goals of the Facility:

- Investigate beam dynamics in the gun area (without booster cavity).
- Reach design parameters for TTF II operation.

RF Gun for the TESLA XFEL



PITZ Results: high duty cycle operation



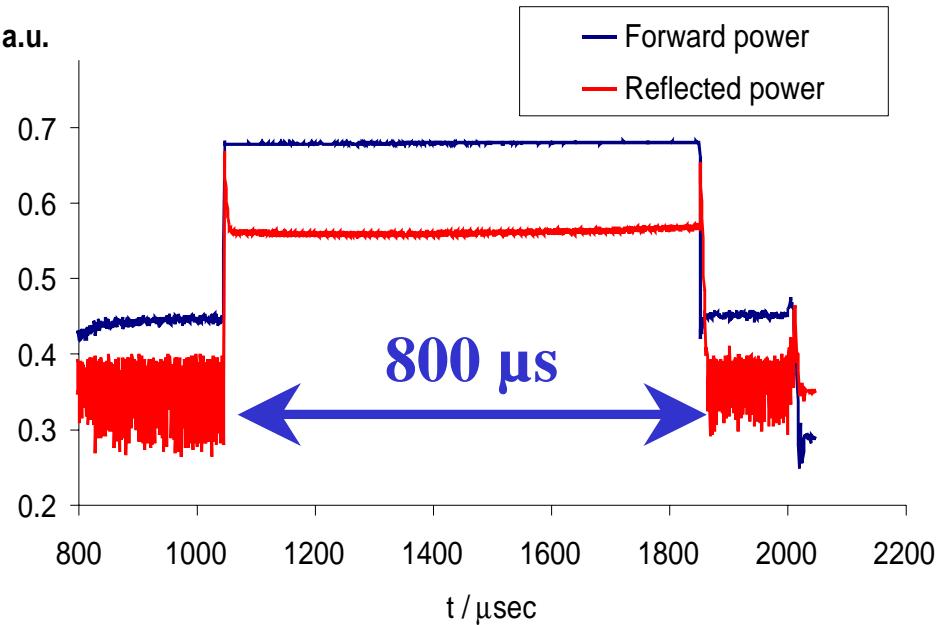
40 MV/m at the cathode (~ 3 MW),

10 Hz, 800 μ s

duty cycle: 0.9 %,

average rf power: 27 kW

no rf trips !!

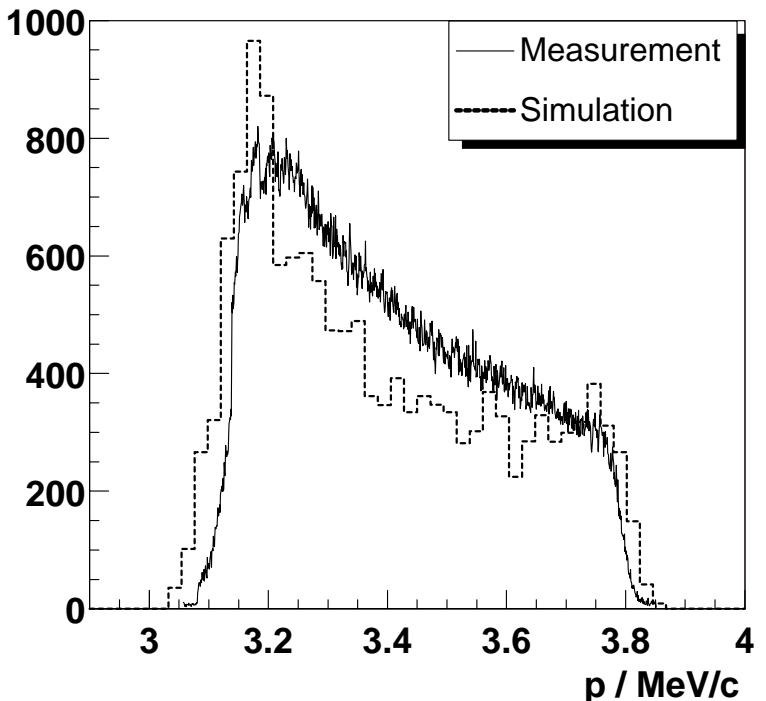
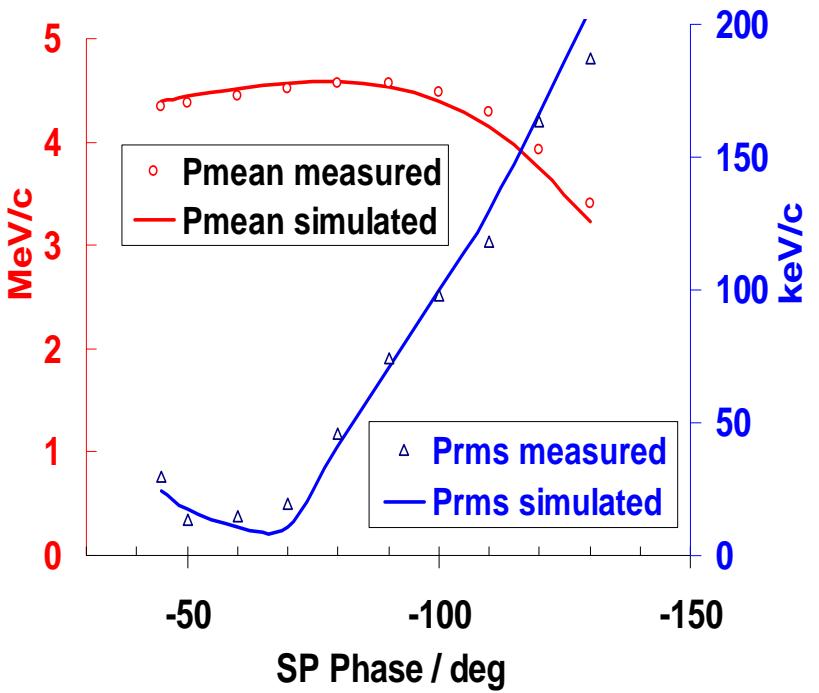


(results limited by conditioning time)

PITZ Results: beam dynamics



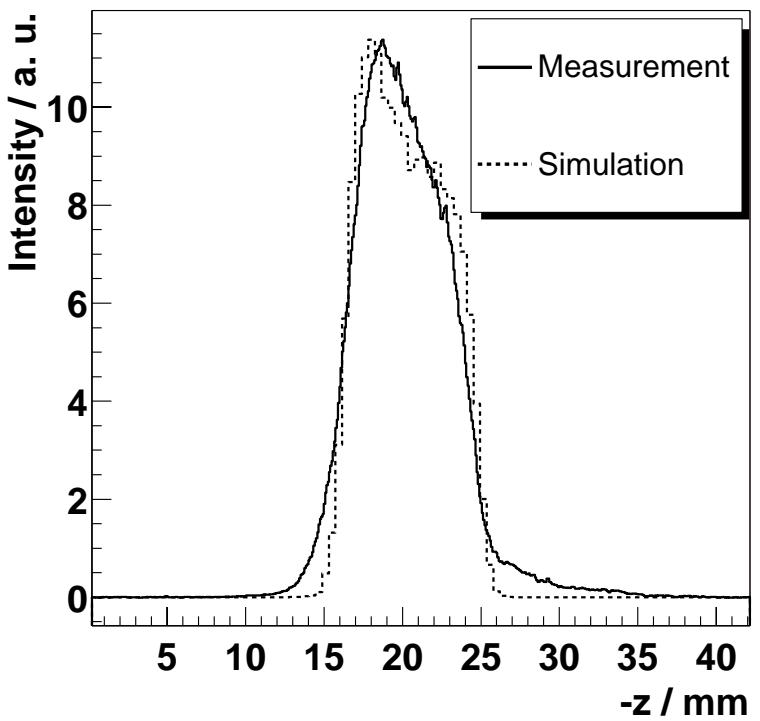
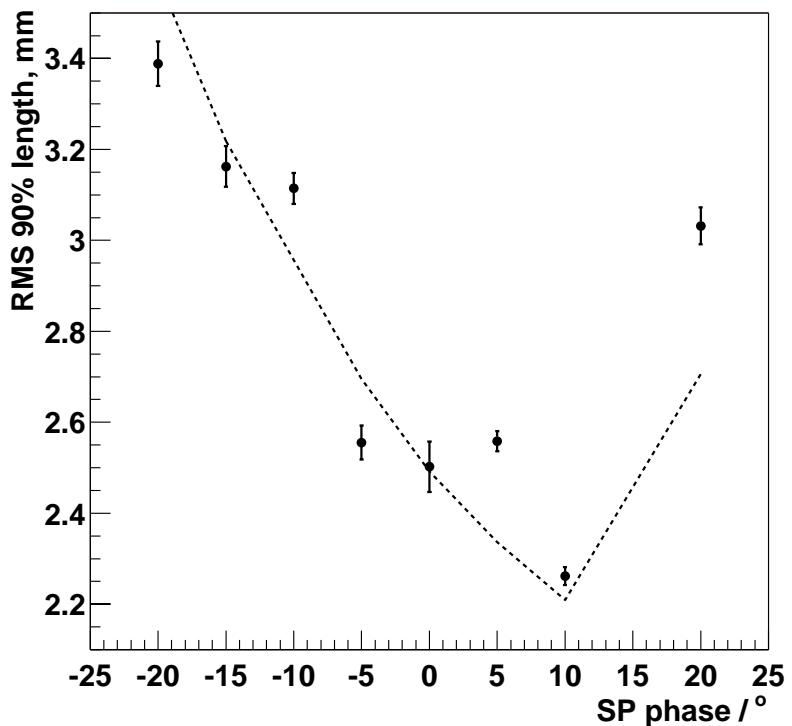
Energy and Energy spread measurements (0.5-1nC)



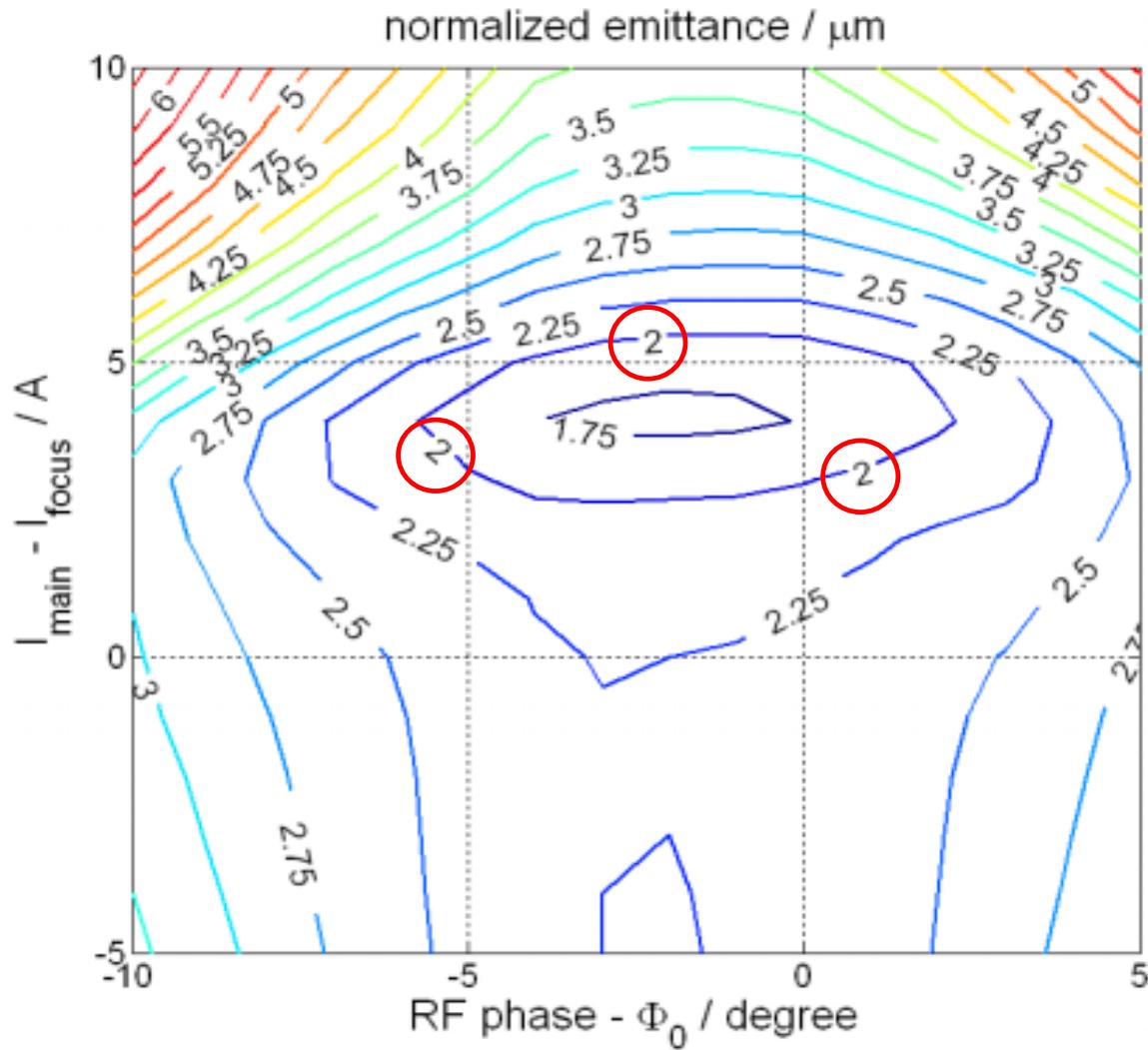
PITZ Results: beam dynamics



Example of bunch length measurements



Simulation Results on transverse Emittance



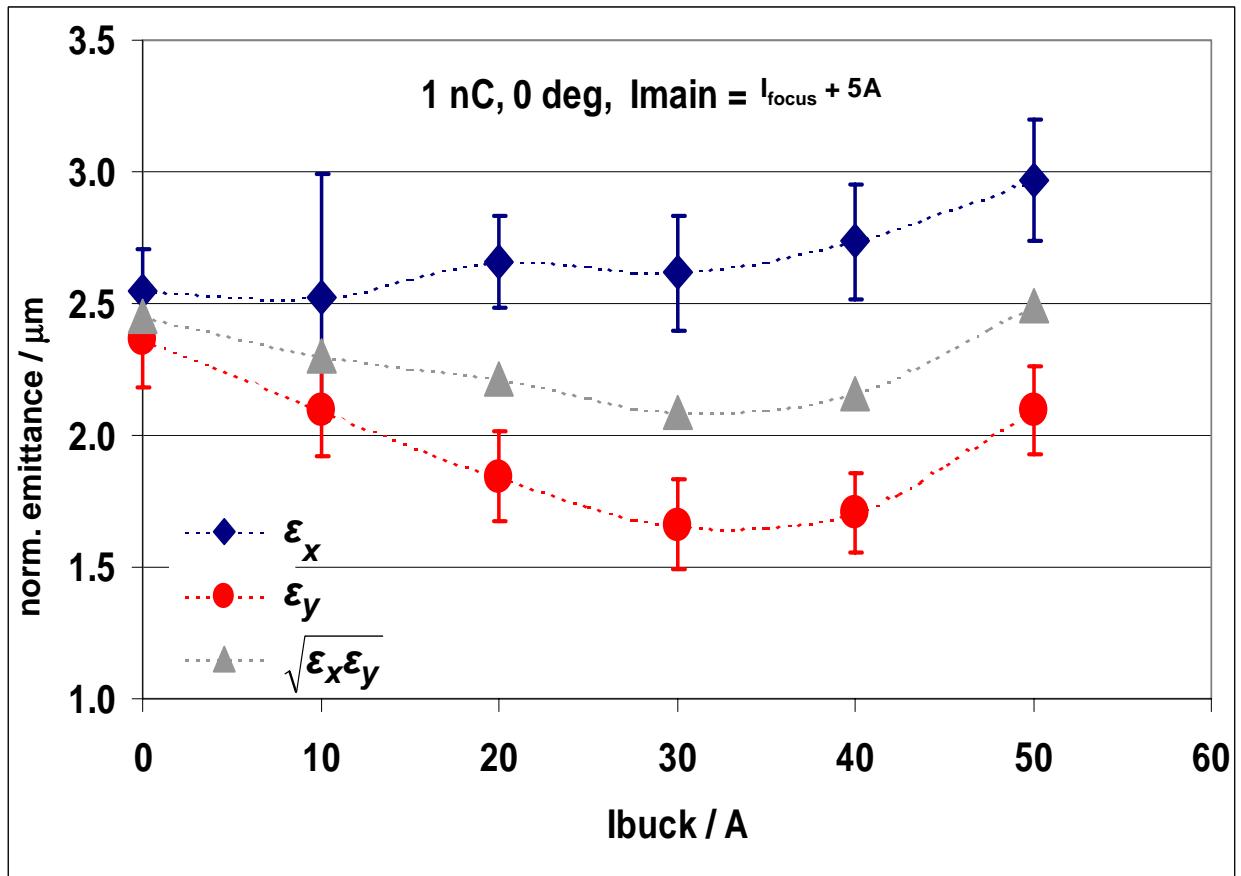
Expected lowest transverse emittance for the present parameters of gradient and laser at PITZ:

$$\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_n \leq 2.0 \mu\text{m}$$

PITZ Results: transverse emittance



Best measured transverse Emittance



From TTF II to the XFEL



TTF II parameters have been achieved at PITZ.

In order to reach the XFEL parameters we have to:

- increase the gradient on the cathode from 40 MV/m to 60 MV/m – this is scheduled for the first half of next year.
- improve the transverse and longitudinal laser profile further – ongoing.
- install a booster cavity at PITZ for improved emittance compensation and measurements – upgrade to PITZ II.

Schematic Layout of PITZ II

