Abstract

Electron bunch train technology is used to excited coherent high power RF radiation in travelling wave (TW) structures. This article concentrates on the analytical expression of wakefields excited by bunch train in TW structures and the effects of wakefields on beam dynamics. We focus on the first monopole mode and the first dipole mode wakefields. The long range wake function has a linear decrease which agrees well with the ABCi simulations. Taking example of the 11.7 GHz wakefields structure at the Argonne Wakefield Accelerator (AWA) facility, with 1.3 GHz interval drive electron bunch train, we have done the beam dynamics simulation with a point to point (P2P) code. Results shows the effects of wakefields on the energy distribution and the transverse instability for each sub-bunch.

INTRODUCTION

Electron bunch train is used as drive beam to resonantly excited wakefields in travelling wave (TW) structure. In the two beam accelerator scheme in linear accelerators [1], driven beam is usually consists of ps sub-bunches, and the interval between bunches is the RF periods. The beam dynamics of the drive beam is affected by both the self-wake of each bunch and the long range wake from the head bunches. A lot of tracking codes can be applied to study the self-wake effect by means of a convolution integral or sum, based on the mesh technology, such as in ASTRA [2]. For the case of long range wake field effect caused by the head bunches, since the bunch interval is much longer than the bunch length, sub-bunches are always taken as point particles in order to reduce mesh and computation cost [3].

When concern about the motion of each particles in the drive beam, due to bunch instability such as beam break up (BBU) issue, we have to calculate the interaction between the wakefields and all the particles, thus a point to point (P2P) beam dynamics simulation code is desired. This paper starts from the analysis expression of the first monopole and the first dipole mode wake fields in TW structure. Taking the 11.7 GHz X-band TW PETS as an example, with drive bunch train of 1.3 GHz interval at the Argonne Wakefields Accelerator (AWA) facility, the P2P simulations show the longitudinal and transverse wake effects on each sub-bunch.

WAKEFIELDS IN TRAVELLING WAVE STRUCTURE

The Gradient of a Single Mode Wakefield

When a drive particle with charge $Q_d$ (red dot shown in Fig. 1) passing through a PETS of length $L_s$, wakefields is generated. Ignoring the attenuation, the electric field has constant gradient along Z direction for a single mode wake [4]. Once we know the parameters of the structure at certain mode, including the $R$ over $Q$, relative group velocity $\beta_g$, and wake frequency $\omega$, we can figure out the gradient. The gradient of the first monopole mode (TM01) wake field is:

$$E_{w01}(s) = 2Q_d \cdot \kappa_{01} \cdot \cos(\omega s/c) \cdot H(s) \cdot Boolean(s \leq L_w^0)$$

Here $k_{01}$ is the loss factor of TM01 mode, $H(s)$ is the Heavenside step function and $L_w^0$ is the duration of the wake field. The $Boolean(s \leq L_w^0)$ in Eq. 1 declares the finite duration of wakefields in finite TW structure. For clarity we will omit the $Boolean$ word in the following discussion. The duration of the wake is:

$$L_w^0 = L_s (1/\beta_g^0 - 1)$$

Loss factor in Eq. 1 is defined with the group velocity modification in TW structure

$$\kappa_{01} = \kappa_{01} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{Q}} [R \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{Q} \cdot (1-\beta_g^0)}]$$

The loss factor of the structure and the drive particle charge determine the amplitude of the wakefield as a constant of $2Q_d \cdot k_{01}$. 

Linear Decrease of the Wake Function

Wake function is used to describe the integrated wake field effect along the whole structure. The definition is

$$w_c(s) = \frac{-1}{Q_d} \int_0^s dz \cdot [E_{w01}(s, z, t)]_{t=1(z+\tau)}$$

Figure 1: Single mode wakefields in TW structure.
We introduce another test particle (blue dot shown in Fig. 1) right behind the drive particle, the distance between two particles is s. Both particles travel at speed of light. Drive particle excites wakefields as shown in Fig. 1(a). Once generated, the RF pulse (wakefields) travels at group velocity in TW structure. The tail of RF pulse is generated when drive particle is at position z = 0, and the head of RF pulse is always newly generated. The test particle will catch up with the tail of the RF pulse at position z = l_c as shown in Fig. 1(b), here, the time of the drive particle travels is equal to that of the RF pulse tail propagates in the structure \((l_c + s)/c = l_c/v_g\), which gives:

\[ l_c = \frac{s}{1 - \beta_c} \]

Then the test particle will ‘experience over’ the RF pulse because the travel velocity differs between the particles and the RF pulse. Substitute the constant wake field of TM01 mode and the expression of duration \(L_{W01}^n\) in Eq. 2, the wake function is

\[ w_n(s) = -\frac{1}{Q_2} \int_{l_c}^{z} d\zeta \cdot E_{W01}^{\infty} = E_{W01}^{\infty} (1 - s/L_{W01}^n) \quad (4) \]

which shows the linear decrease of wake function versus the distance s between drive particle and witness particle.

**Wake Potential from ABCi**

It's hard to get the single particle wake function in simulation. Wakefield simulation code like ABCi gives the wake potential of electron beam. For a bunch with a normalized line change density distribution \(\rho(z)\), the wake potential is a convolution of the single particle wake function and the distribution \(\rho(z)\):

\[ W_n(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w(s-z)\rho(z) dz \]

If we only consider a single mode with a given wave number \(k = \omega/c\), by introducing the form factor at the corresponding frequency \(F(k, \rho)\), which is the Fourier transformation of beam distribution, we can get the analytical expression of the wake potential as \(W_n(s) = w(s) \cdot F(k, \rho)\). Therefore wake potential of TM01 mode is:

\[ W_{01}^{\infty}(s) = -2\kappa_{01}L_s \cdot \cos(k_0 s) \cdot (1 - \frac{s}{L_{01}^n}) \cdot F(k_{01}, \sigma_z) \quad (5) \]

For a Gaussian bunch with rms. length \(\sigma_z\), the form factor is \(F(k, \sigma_z) = \exp\left(-\frac{(k \cdot \sigma_z)^2}{2}\right)\). We can also get the similar formula for the first dipole TM11 mode by introducing the transverse wake function as defined in Ref. [5].

\[ W_{11}^{\infty}(s) = -2\kappa_{11} L_s \cdot \sin(k_{11} s) \cdot (1 - \frac{s}{L_{11}^n}) \cdot F(k_{11}, \sigma_z) \quad (6) \]

The loss factor of TM11 mode is \(\kappa_{11} = \frac{\omega_{11}^2}{4} \frac{\beta_{11}}{1 - \beta_{11}^2} \frac{1}{Q_1^2} \frac{1}{1 - \beta_c^2}\), where \(\omega_{11}\) is the wave number and \(a\) is the radius of the structure. The unit of transverse wake function \(W_{11}^\infty\) is \(V/m/C/m\).

We compare our analytical analysis Eq. 5 and Eq. 6 with the simulation results from ABCi for the 30 cm long, 35-cell metallic periodic structure of 11.7 GHz X-band PETS at AWA. In simulation, the rms. bunch length of the drive beam is 1.5 mm. As shown in Fig. 2, the analysis and the simulation agree well both for the TM01 and TM11 mode, which demonstrates the linear decrease of the wake function in the finite TW PETS. The 1.3 GHz bunch train positions is marked with black dots, which means the wake field generated from head bunch will affect the following 4~5 sub-bunches. The number of sub-bunches affected is decided by the wake duration \(L_{W01}^n\) of this structure.

**Superposition of The Wake Functions**

Wake function is defined for single particle as in Eq. 3, we will refer to the ‘wake function for bunch’ in the following discussion, which really means the wake function for particles in that bunch. For the TM01 mode wakefields from Fig. 2, if the bunch distribution keeps the same, we can get the wake function for bunch train simply by superposing the wake functions at the responding z position. As shown in Fig. 3, we reposition the wake function for each bunch at \(s = 0\) for comparison. For bunch 1 (first bunch in the train), wake function is just the self-wake function as shown in the red curve in Fig. 3, for the following bunch \(n\) \((n > 1)\), the wake function is the superposition of wake functions from the \(n - 1\) head bunches at position \(s = n \cdot z_b\) in Eq. 4 and the self-wake. Here \(z_b\) is the bunch interval. The wake function from head bunches are cosine waves with peaks at \(s = 0\) for bunch \(n\). Because of the linear decrease of the wake function, the superposition will saturate when head bunches number is larger than 5.

![Figure 2: Comparison of long range wake potential from ABCi simulation with the envelope of analysis (left: TM01 mode, right: TM11 mode). The black dots shows the position of sub-bunches in 1.3 GHz bunch train.](image)

![Figure 3: Superposition of monopole wake function.](image)
Bunch Train Transverse Instability

In the P2P code, we assume that there is an initial Xoff = 1 mm / 3 mm for each 40 nC sub-bunch in the train before the PETs. The X-Z distribution is shown in Fig. 5, the blue dots stand for bunches right after the PETs, it shows the distribution keeps almost the same as the initial distribution, thus BBU instability matters little for single shot experiment with this short PETs. However, the transverse kick will convert to large position change after drifting a certain distance. As Fig. 5 shown, the red dots are distributions of bunches after 1 meter’s drift, and the green ones are after a 4 meter’s drift. It shows a serious transverse instability issue for bunch train, especially for tail bunches, since the transverse wake frequency 13.1 GHz is quite close to the harmonic of bunch spacing 1.3 GHz. The tail bunches suffer stronger kick compared to head bunches. Also the head and the tail of each bunch experience kick of opposite direction, which makes it difficult to refocus the beam. If we want to reuse the beam in the downstream beam line, the transverse instability issue need to be carefully treated in the future staging experiments [6].

CONCLUSION

We acquire the analytical expression of the wakefields excited by the bunch train in TW structure, both for the first monopole mode and the first dipole mode. Analysis shows that long range wake potential has a linear decrease, which agrees well with the ABCi simulations. Taking the 11.7 GHz PETs at the AWA facility as an example, with 1.3 GHz drive electron bunch train, we performed the beam dynamics simulation with a P2P
code. The simulation results show the effects of wakefields on the energy distribution and transverse instability (BBU) for each sub-bunch. The BBU study with the P2P code will benefit the future staging work in AWA.

REFERENCES