LONGITUDINAL BEAM DYNAMICS

JUAS 2023

COURSE 1: THE SCIENCE OF PARTICLE ACCELERATORS

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Joint Universities Accelerator School

INTRODUCTION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

JUAS FORMER LECTURERS AND THEIR LEGACY

ELIAS, BENOIT, DANILO, DAVID AND SEBASTIEN FOR THEIR SUPPORT

THE CERN ACCELERATOR SCHOOL AND ITS NUMEROUS REFERENCES

COLLEAGUES FROM THE RF GROUP AND BR SECTION AT CERN

AND YOU!

RESOURCES

WEB

- E. Metral website, JUAS courses, exercises, exams and corrections

COURSES

- G. Dôme, Theory of RF Acceleration
- L. Rinolfi, Longitudinal Beam Dynamics Application to synchrotron
- F. Tecker, Longitudinal Beam Dynamics in Circular Accelerators
- B. Holzer, Introduction to Longitudinal Beam Dynamics
- H. Damerau, Introduction to Non-linear Longitudinal Beam Dynamics
- R. Garoby, RF Gymnastics in Synchrotrons
- B. W. Montague, Single particle dynamics : Hamiltonian formulation
- W. Pirkl, Longitudinal beam dynamics
- J. Le Duff, Longitudinal beam dynamics in circular accelerators
- E. Jensen, RF Cavity Design

RESOURCES

NOTES

- H. G. Hereward, What are the equations for the phase oscillations in a synchrotron?
- J. A. MacLachlan, Difference Equations for Longitudinal Motion in a Synchrotron
- J. A. MacLachlan, Differential Equations for Longitudinal Motion in a Synchrotron
- C. Bovet, R. Gouiran, I. Gumowski, K. H. Reich, A selection of formulae and data useful for the design of A.G. synchrotrons

BOOKS

- A. A. Kolomensky, A. N. Lebedev, Theory of Cyclic Accelerators
- H. Bruck, Accelerateurs Circulaires De Particules
- S. Y. Lee, Accelerator Physics
- S. Humphries, Principles of Charged Particle Acceleration
- T. P. Wangler, RF Linear Accelerators
- H. Wiedemann, Particle Accelerator Physics
- M. Reiser, Theory and Design of Charged Particle Beams

SCHEDULE

COURSE CONTENT

- 1 Introductory session
- 10 Teaching modules including
  - Lecture
  - Derivations
  - Computational exercises
  - Quizz
  - Interleaving exercises with lecture. The last slot of each afternoon dedicated to tutorials/questions.
- Exam preparation
- PyHEADTAIL workshop

SCHEDULE

WEEK 1

(COURSE 1)

WEEK #1

	9 Jan. Monday	10 Jan. Tuesday	11 Jan. Wednesday	12 Jan. Thursday	13 Jan. Friday
MORNING (From 9:00 to 12:00)		Transverse Beam Dynamics B. Holzer	Transverse Beam Dynamics B. Holzer	Transverse Beam Dynamics B. Holzer	Transverse Beam Dynamics B. Holzer
		Transverse Beam Dynamics B. Holzer	Transverse Beam Dynamics B. Holzer	Transverse Beam Dynamics B. Holzer	Transverse Beam Dynamics B. Holzer
	OFFICIAL OPENING: Presentation of JUAS & Introduction of students *E. Metral, B. Holland, S. Vandergooten*	Transverse Beam Dynamics B. Holzer	Transverse Beam Dynamics B. Holzer	Transverse Beam Dynamics B. Holzer	Transverse Beam Dynamics B. Holzer
AFTERNOON (From 13:30 onwards)	Special relativity, electromagnetism, classical and quantum mechanics: What to remember for particle accelerators *E. Metral*	Longitudinal Beam Dynamics *A. Lasheen*	Longitudinal Beam Dynamics *A. Lasheen*	Longitudinal Beam Dynamics *A. Lasheen*	Longitudinal Beam Dynamics *A. Lasheen*
		Longitudinal Beam Dynamics *A. Lasheen*	Longitudinal Beam Dynamics *A. Lasheen*	Longitudinal Beam Dynamics *A. Lasheen*	Longitudinal Beam Dynamics *A. Lasheen*
	Particle Accelerators in the 21st century Seminar *M. Vretenar*	Longitudinal Beam Dynamics *A. Lasheen*	Longitudinal Beam Dynamics *A. Lasheen*	Longitudinal Beam Dynamics *A. Lasheen*	Longitudinal Beam Dynamics *A. Lasheen*
	CHECK-IN AT THE RESIDENCE & SHOPPING FOR GROCERIES	Introduction to CERN & its Accelerator Complex Seminar *R. Alemany*			

SCHEDULE

WEEK 2

(COURSE 1)

WEEK #2

	16 Jan. Monday	17 Jan. Tuesday	18 Jan. Wednesday	19 Jan. Thursday	20 Jan. Friday
MORNING (From 9:00 to 12:00)	**Introduction to MAD-X** *N. Fuster Martinez*	**Introduction to PyHeadTail** *B. Salvant*	**PyHeadTail workshop** *B. Salvant*	**Linacs** *D. Alesini*	**Linacs** *D. Alesini*
	Transverse Beam Dynamics (exam preparation) B. Holzer	**Longitudinal Beam Dynamics (exam preparation)** *A. Lasheen*	**PyHeadTail workshop** *B. Salvant*	**Linacs** *D. Alesini*	**Linacs** *D. Alesini*
	Transverse Beam Dynamics (exam preparation) B. Holzer	**Longitudinal Beam Dynamics (exam preparation)** *A. Lasheen*	**PyHeadTail workshop** *B. Salvant*	**Linacs** *D. Alesini*	**Linacs** *D. Alesini*
AFTERNOON (From 13:30 onwards)	**MADX workshop** *N. Fuster Martinez*	**MADX workshop** *N. Fuster Martinez*	**Linacs** *D. Alesini*	**Transverse linear imperfections** *D. Gamba*	**Transverse linear imperfections** *D. Gamba*
	MADX workshop *N. Fuster Martinez*	**MADX workshop** *N. Fuster Martinez*	**Linacs** *D. Alesini*	**Transverse linear imperfections** *D. Gamba*	**Transverse linear imperfections** *D. Gamba*
	MADX workshop *N. Fuster Martinez*	**MADX workshop** *N. Fuster Martinez*	**Transverse linear imperfections** *D. Gamba*	**Transverse linear imperfections** *D. Gamba*	**Transverse linear imperfections** *D. Gamba*
			Transverse linear imperfections *D. Gamba*		

SCHEDULE

WEEK 3

(COURSE 1)

WEEK #3

	23 Jan. Monday	24 Jan. Tuesday	25 Jan. Wednesday	26 Jan. Thursday	27 Jan. Friday
MORNING (From 9:00 to 12:00)	**WRITTEN EXAMINATION** **Transverse beam dynamics**	**Cyclotrons & FFAs** *B. Jacquot*	**Synchrotron Radiation** *R. Ischebeck*	**Synchrotron Radiation** *R. Ischebeck*	**Synchrotron Radiation** *R. Ischebeck*
		Cyclotrons & FFAs *B. Jacquot*	**Synchrotron Radiation** *R. Ischebeck*	**Synchrotron Radiation** *R. Ischebeck*	**Synchrotron Radiation** *R. Ischebeck*
	WRITTEN EXAMINATION **Longitudinal beam dynamics**	**Cyclotrons & FFAs** *B. Jacquot*	**Synchrotron Radiation** *R. Ischebeck*	**Synchrotron Radiation** *R. Ischebeck*	**Synchrotron Radiation** **(exam preparation)** *R. Ischebeck*
AFTERNOON (From 13:30 onwards)	**Trip to CERN**	**Dedicated session on COLLIDERS** 1) LHC & HL-LHC *(O. Brüning)* *2) Nuclear collisions at the LHC (J. Jowett)* 3) FCC-hh *(M. Giovannozzi)* 4) Electron-positron circular colliders *(J. Keintzel)* 5) The US Electron-Ion Collider *(T. Satogata)* *6) Future high-energy linear colliders (P. Burrows)* 7) Muon collider *(D. Schulte)*	**Synchrotron Radiation** *R. Ischebeck*	**Synchrotron Radiation** *R. Ischebeck*	**Synchrotron Radiation** **(exam preparation)** *R. Ischebeck*
	Visit of the CERN LEIR accelerator *N. Biancacci*		**Cyclotrons & FFAs** *B. Jacquot*	**Transverse nonlinear effects** *H. Bartosik*	**Transverse nonlinear effects** *H. Bartosik*
	Drink at CERN		**Cyclotrons & FFAs** *B. Jacquot*	**Transverse nonlinear effects** *H. Bartosik*	**Transverse nonlinear effects** *H. Bartosik*
	Visit to ALICE experiment at the CERN LHC *J. Jowett*		**Cyclotrons & FFAs** *B. Jacquot*	**Transverse nonlinear effects** *H. Bartosik*	**Transverse nonlinear manipulations** Seminar *M. Giovannozzi*
	Intro on Colliders (for tomorrow's afternoon session on Collider) Seminar E. *Métral*				
	Dinner at CERN				

COURSE LAYOUT

INTRODUCTORY SESSION

- What is longitudinal beam dynamics?
- How does this lecture relates to the others?

LESSON 1 - FUNDAMENTALS OF PARTICLE ACCELERATION

- Fields, forces
- Accelerator designs
- Relativistic relationships

COURSE LAYOUT

LESSON 2 - SYNCHROTRON DESIGN

- Equations for the synchronous particle
- One word on betatronic acceleration, synchrotron radiation, self induced fields
- Momentum compaction, differential relationships

LESSON 3 - LONGITUDINAL EQUATIONS OF MOTION

- Equations for non synchronous particles
- Introduction to tracking

COURSE LAYOUT

LESSON 4 - SYNCHROTRON MOTION

- Linearized synchrotron motion
- Phase stability and synchrotron frequency/tune
- Non-linear synchrotron motion
- RF bucket, longitudinal emittance, non-linear synchrotron frequency

LESSON 5 - REAL LIFE APPLICATIONS

- Longitudinal bunch profile measurements
- Examples of RF operation
- Introduction to RF manipulations ("gymnastics")

TEACHING AGREEMENT

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW AT THE END OF THE COURSE

- Understand how a beam is effectively accelerated in a particle accelerator.
- Understand fundamental concepts of longitudinal beam dynamics (i.e. synchrotron motion, the RF bucket and its parameters).
- How main equations/formulas are derived and underlying assumptions.

WHAT YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO DO AT THE END OF THE COURSE

- Compute RF parameters and basic design parameters of a synchrotron.
- Interpret the longitudinal motion of a measured bunch of particles.

KEY ASPECTS OF LONGITUDINAL BEAM DYNAMICS

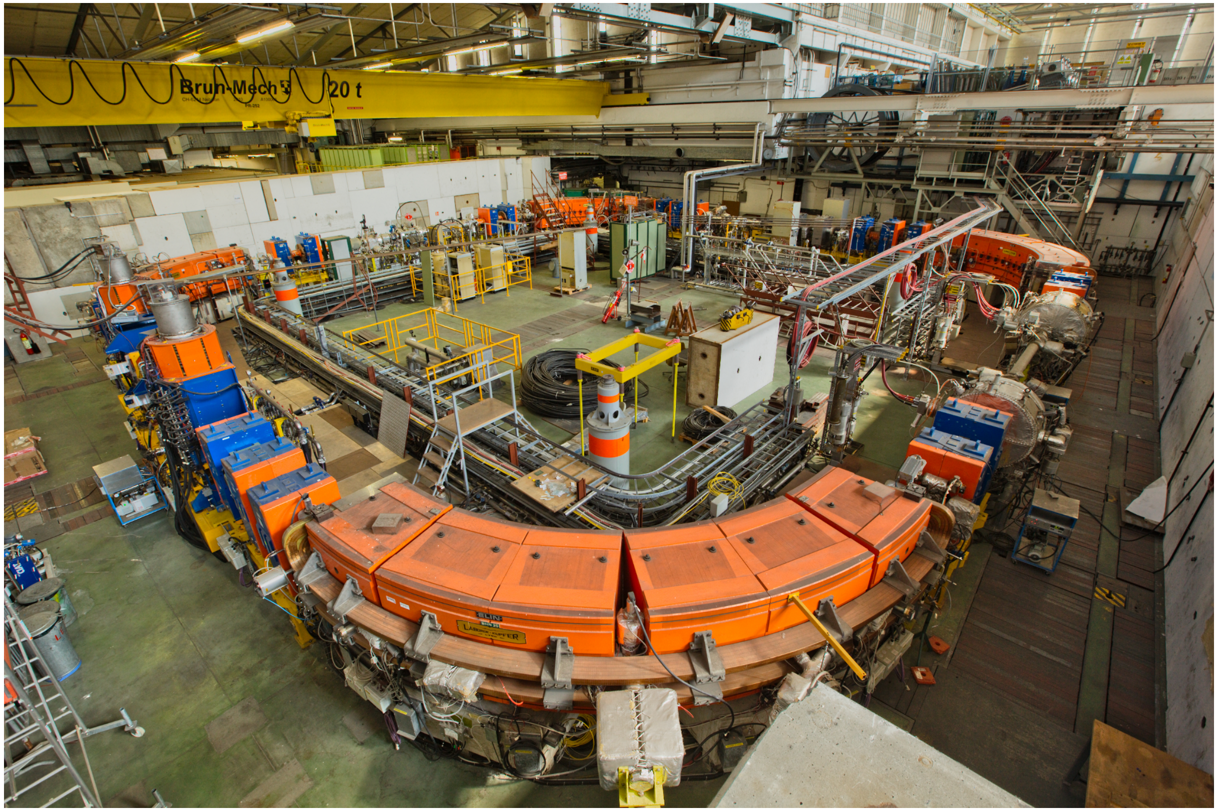
→ **Particle acceleration**

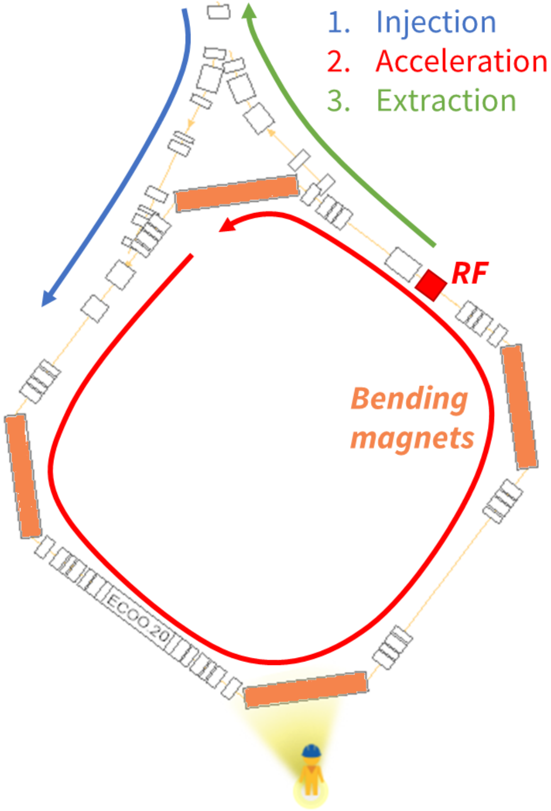
→ **Focusing of particles in the longitudinal direction (bunching)**

→ **Synchrotron motion**

LAYOUT OF A REAL ACCELERATOR

THE LOW ENERGY ION RING (LEIR) AT CERN

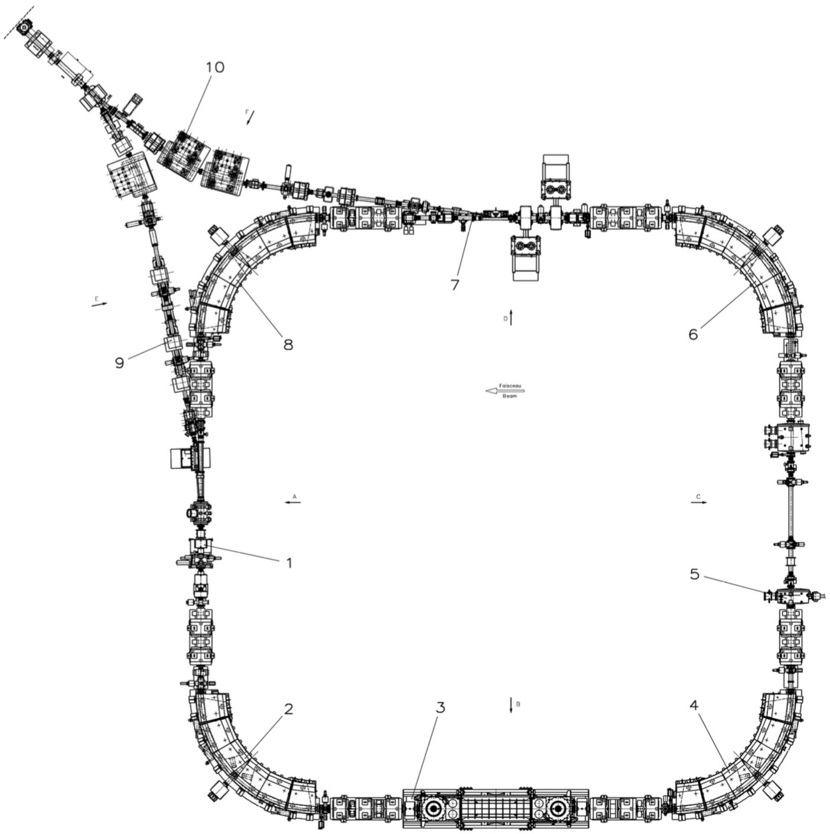


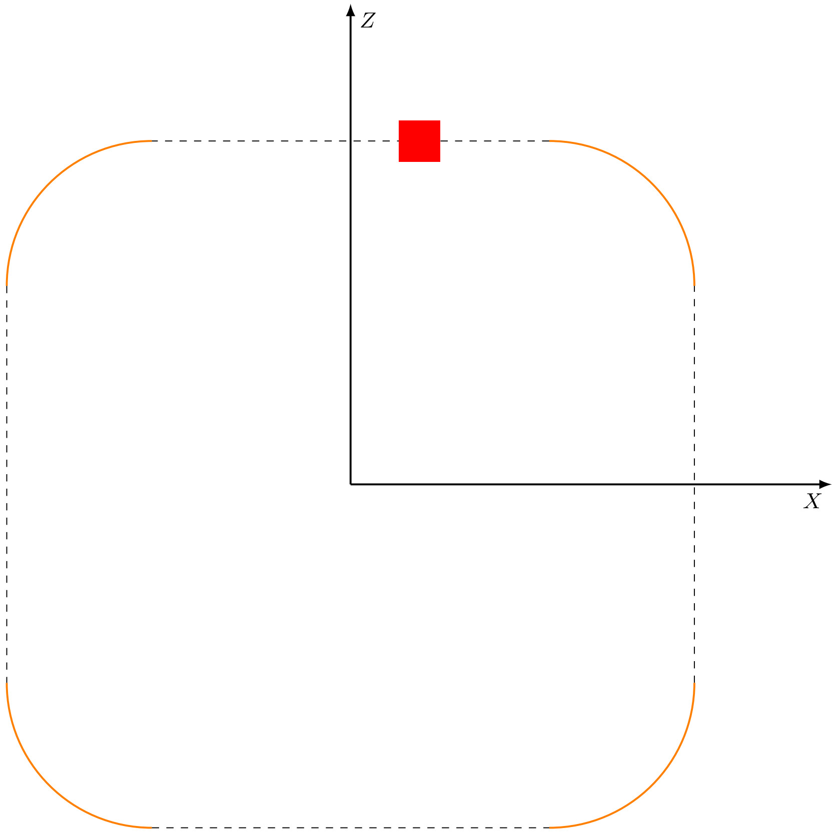


- Virtual walk around LEIR... (visit with Nicolo on 23/01!)
- To see other accelerators at CERN...

COORDINATE SYSTEM(S)

Accelerator seen from above...

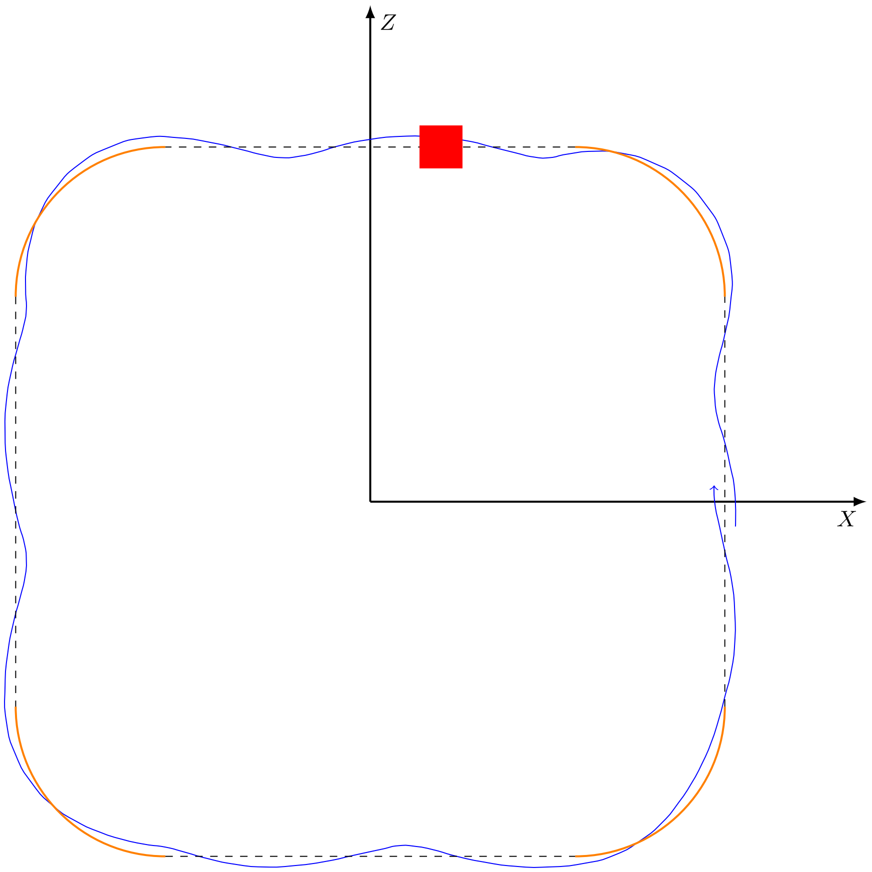




Bending magnets   Accelerating RF cavities

COORDINATE SYSTEM(S)

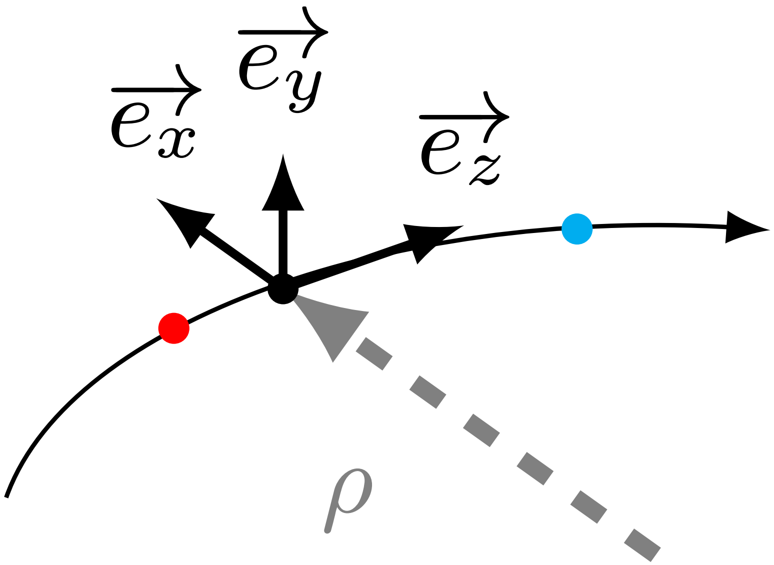
Accelerator seen from above, along the vertical $\vec{Y}$ *axis...*



- The black line represents the (ideal) design trajectory of the beam around which a particle oscillate (blue).
- The accelerator layout can be described in fixed cartesian coordinates $\left(\vec{X}, \vec{Z}, \vec{Y}\right)$ where the $\vec{Y}$ direction is the vertical direction.
- However, this coordinate system is not suited to describe particle motion in circular accelerators.

COORDINATE SYSTEM(S)

FRENET-SERRET COORDINATE SYSTEM



- A particle trajectory follows a curved path, which can be described in the Frenet-Serret coordinate system.

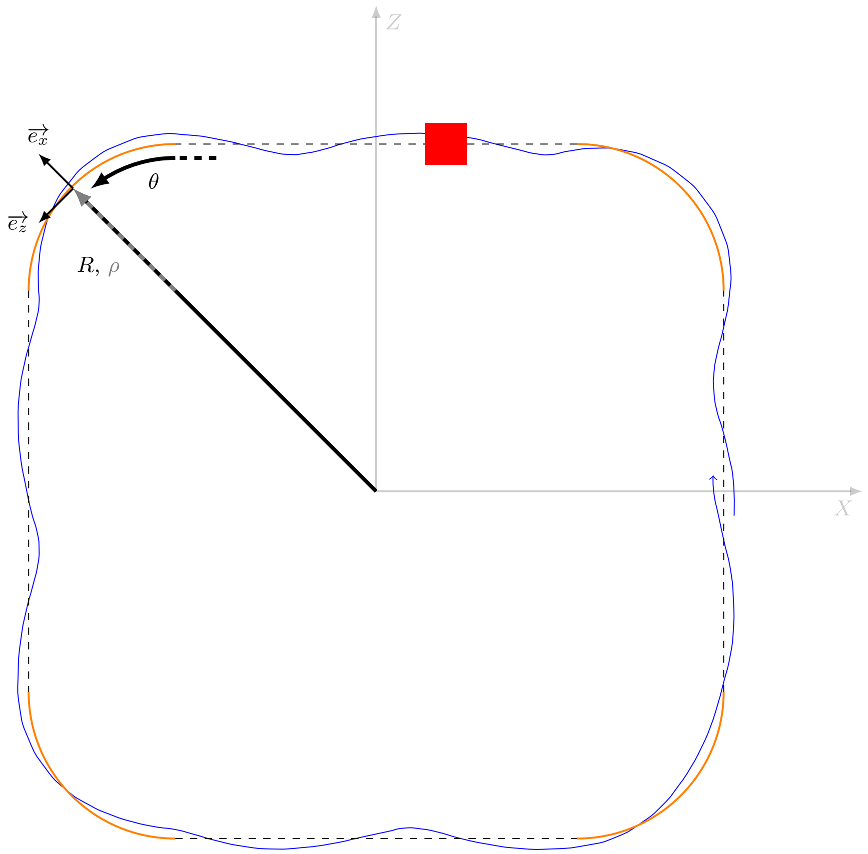
- The particle coordinates are given as offsets with respect to the design trajectory with

$$\begin{array}{ll} x & \text{Horizontal} \\ y & \text{Vertical} \\ z & \text{Longitudinal} \end{array}$$

- The curvature of the trajectory has a local bending radius ρ.

COORDINATE SYSTEM(S)

Accelerator seen from above, along the vertical $\vec{Y}$ *axis...*



- We use the Frenet-Serret coordinate system $(\vec{x}, \vec{z}, \vec{y})$ as reference to describe the motion of particles.

- We introduce the mean radius

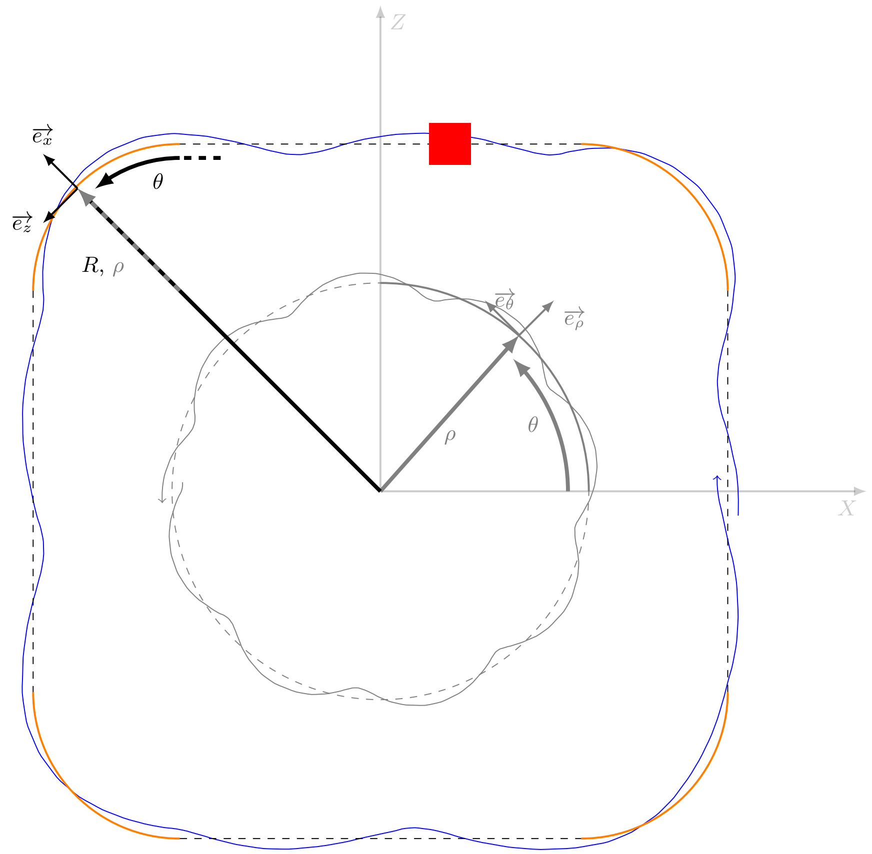
$$R = \frac{C}{2\pi}$$

where C is the path circumference and the generalized azimuth

$$\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

COORDINATE SYSTEM(S)

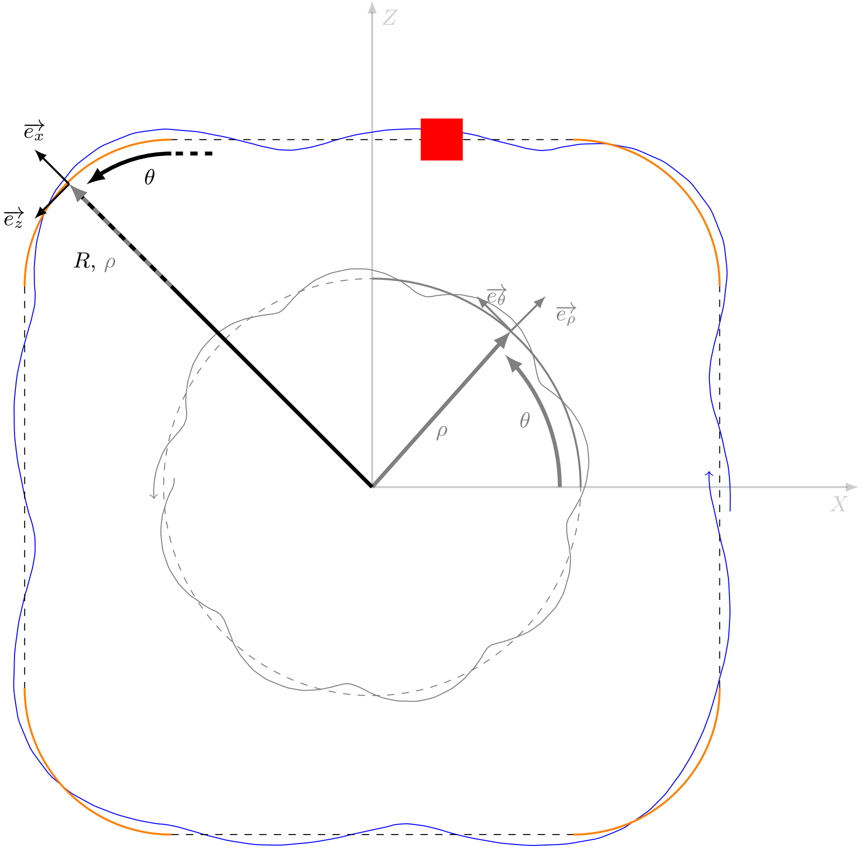
Accelerator seen from above, along the vertical $\vec{Y}$ *axis...*



- For a circular accelerator, this coordinate system is comparable to the cylindrical coordinate system $\left(\vec{\rho}, \vec{\theta}, \vec{y}\right)$
- A particle orbit and horzitonal positions are equivalent, as well as the longitudinal position and azimuth.
- Beware, definitions can be interchanged!

COORDINATE SYSTEM(S)

Accelerator seen from above, along the vertical $\vec{Y}$ *axis...*



- It is also important to disembiguate ρ which is the bending radius and R which is the particle orbit including straight sections of total length L. We have

$$C = 2\pi R = L + 2\pi\rho$$

PARTICLE ACCELERATION

- The primary purpose of a particle accelerator is to produce a beam of particles with a precise energy E.
- The energy can be provided to the particles applying the Lorentz force to charged particles

$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \vec{F} = q\left(\vec{\mathcal{E}} + \vec{v} \times \vec{\mathcal{B}}\right)$$

where

- $\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$ is the particle momentum
- q is the particle charge
- m is the particle (relativistic) mass
- $\vec{v}$ is the particle velocity
- $\vec{F}$ is a force
- $\vec{\mathcal{E}}$ is an electric field
- $\vec{\mathcal{B}}$ is a magnetic field

PARTICLE ACCELERATION

ELECTRIC FIELD CONTRIBUTION

$$\vec{F}_{\mathcal{E}} = q\,\vec{\mathcal{E}}$$

- An electric field can effectively **accelerate (or decelerate) particles**.
- Electric fields can also be used to **deflect particles** if applied transversally to the particle trajectory.

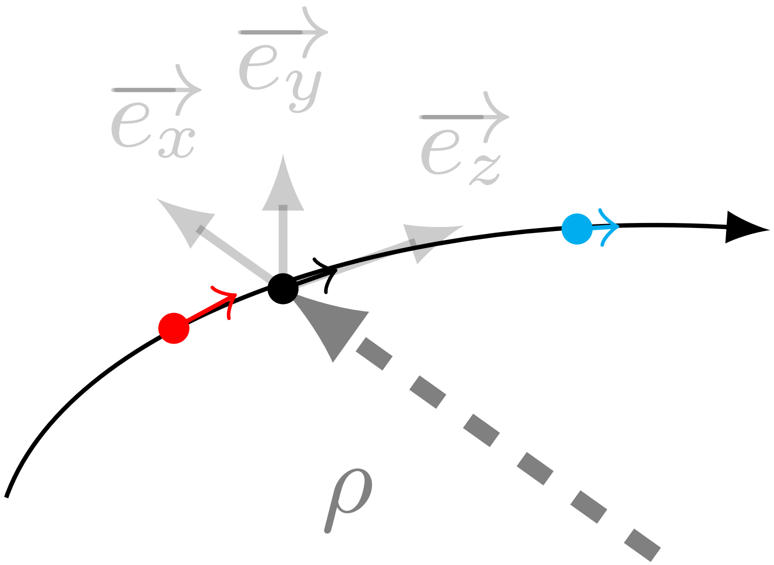
MAGNETIC FIELD CONTRIBUTION

$$\vec{F}_{\mathcal{B}} = q\left(\vec{v} \times \vec{\mathcal{B}}\right)$$

- The force applied by a magnetic field is always orthogonal to the particle trajectory and therefore **cannot accelerate the beam**.
- Magnetic fields are used to **steer the beam**.

PARTICLE TRAJECTORIES

ACCELERATION ALONG THE LONGITUDINAL DIRECTION



- The acceleration is done by applying an electric field tangential to the beam trajectory with

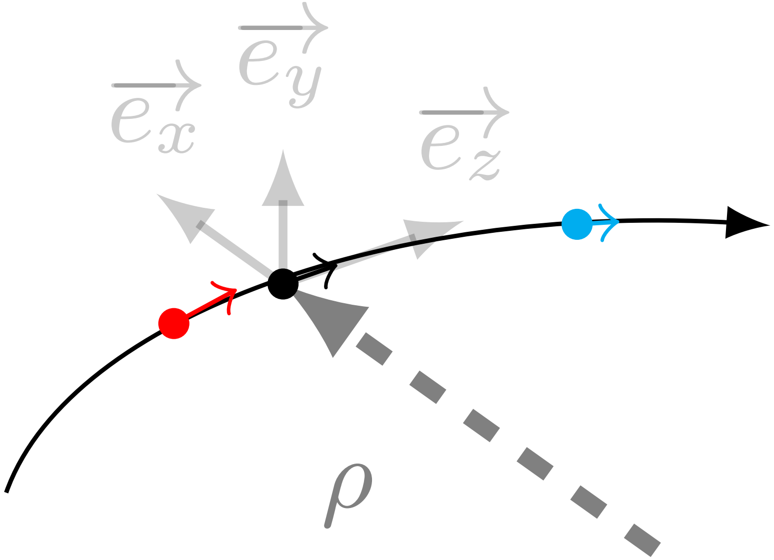
$$\vec{\mathcal{E}} = \mathcal{E}_z \vec{e_z}$$

- Except at extremely low energies (e.g. particle sources), the momentum of a particle is almost exclusively directed towards the longitudinal direction z with small angles in the transverse x and y directions.

- **Assumptions:** $p_z \gg p_{x,y}$ **and** $p \approx p_z$

PARTICLE TRAJECTORIES

STEERING THE DESIGN TRAJECTORY



- The beam trajectory is steered horizontally by applying a vertical magnetic field with

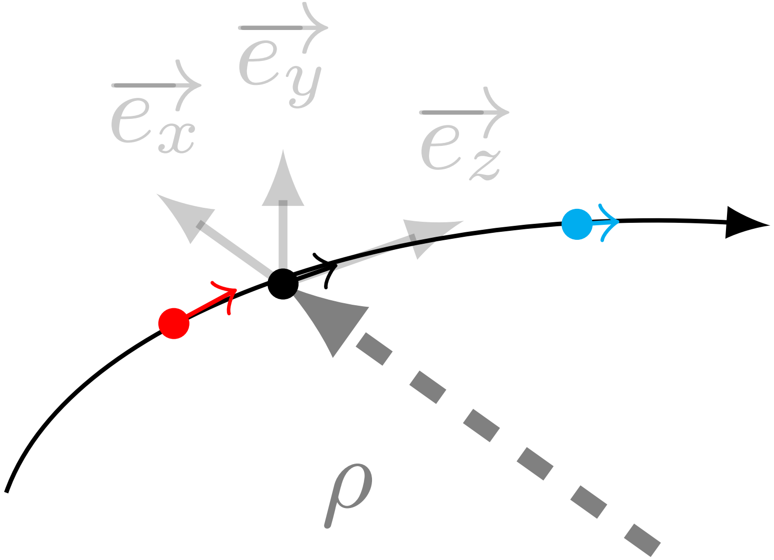
$$\vec{\mathcal{B}} = \mathcal{B}_y \vec{e_y}$$

- The applied force depends on the particle velocity v_z. For particles with different momenta, the steering and trajectories will be different than the design one.

- This effect is called dispersion and will be covered in both transverse and longitudinal beam dynamics lectures.

PARTICLE TRAJECTORIES

EVOLUTION OF RELATIVE PARTICLE POSITIONS



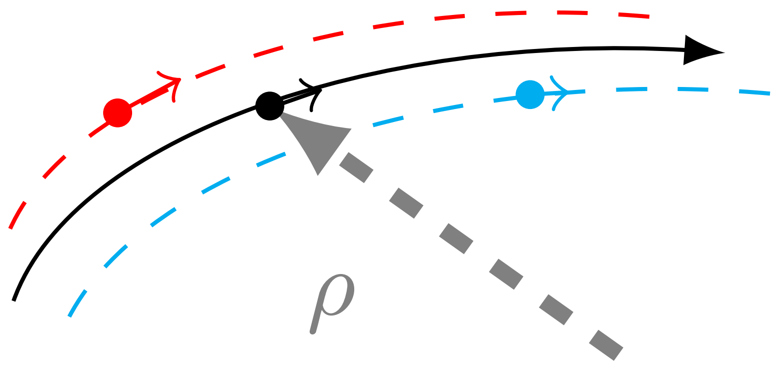
- In the longitudinal direction, a particle can be in front (in advance), or behind (late) with respect to the **ideal particle (on time)**.

- The relative distance between particles can change

  - Because a particle can also have a smaller/larger velocity v_z (and momentum p_z).

PARTICLE TRAJECTORIES

EVOLUTION OF RELATIVE PARTICLE POSITIONS

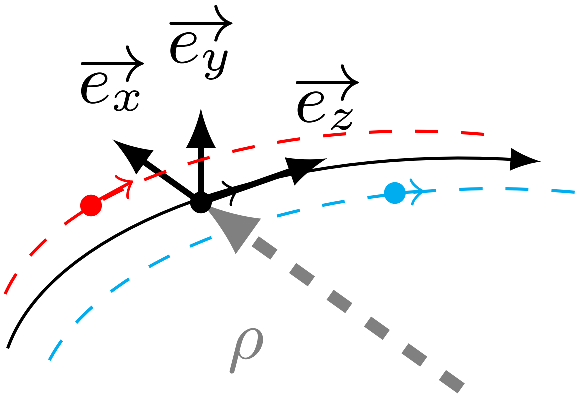


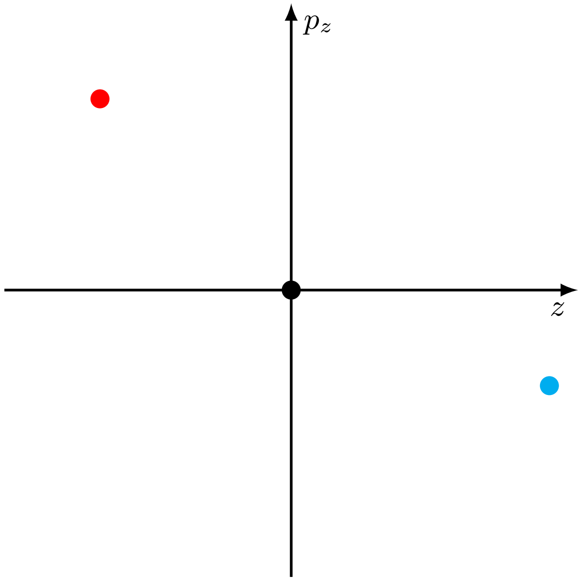
Red is faster but at larger orbit, while blue is slower but inner orbit.

How do we accelerate all three particles evenly? How do we keep these particles together?

- In the longitudinal direction, a particle can be in front (in advance), or behind (late) with respect to the **ideal particle (on time)**.
- The relative distance between particles can change
  - Because a particle can also have a smaller/larger velocity v_z (and momentum p_z).
  - Because of a shorter/longer path length in a bending (i.e. smaller/larger orbit), which depends on the particle momentum.

LONGITUDINAL PHASE SPACE

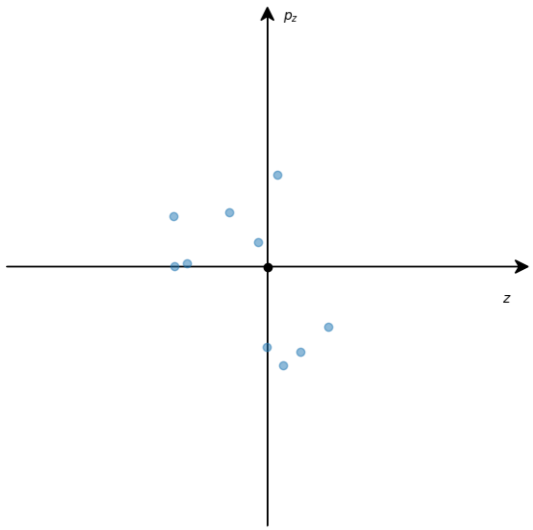




- We will introduce the notion of longitudinal phase space.
- The particle motion can be described in the (z, p_z) phase space, relative to the **ideal particle** following the design orbit and energy.
- As described before other particles can be
  - In front, or in advance in time (right)
  - In the back, or delayed in time (left)
  - Have higher momentum/velocity (top)
  - Have lower momentum/velocity (bottom)
- The motion of the particles in the longitudinal phase space is called **synchrotron motion**.

SYNCHROTRON OSCILLATIONS

WITH A FEW PARTICLES

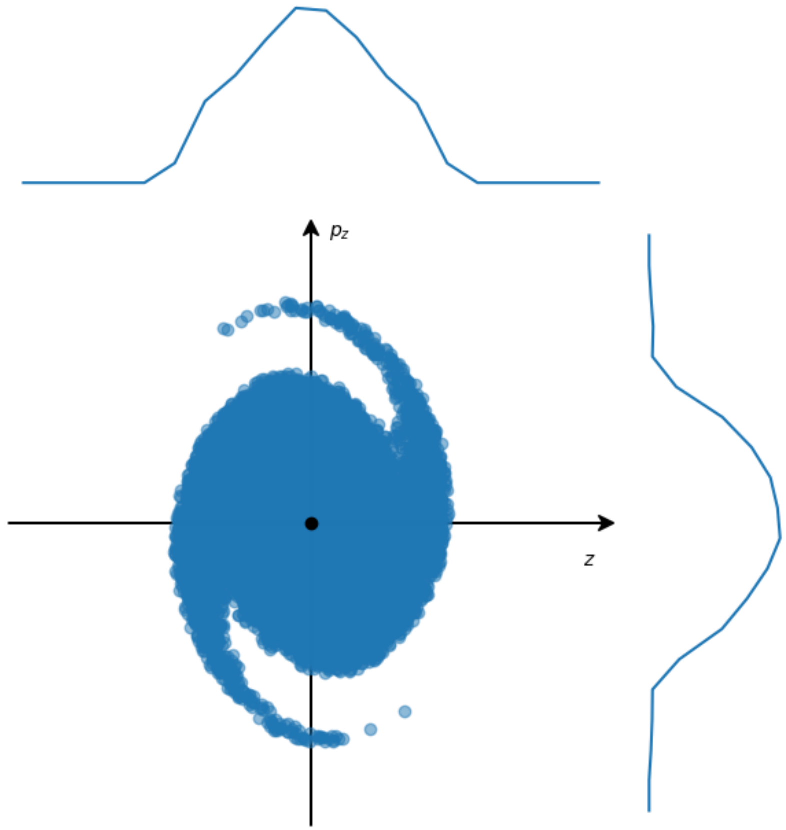


In a bunch, particles rotate around the ideal particle in black used a reference.

These are called **synchrotron oscillations**.

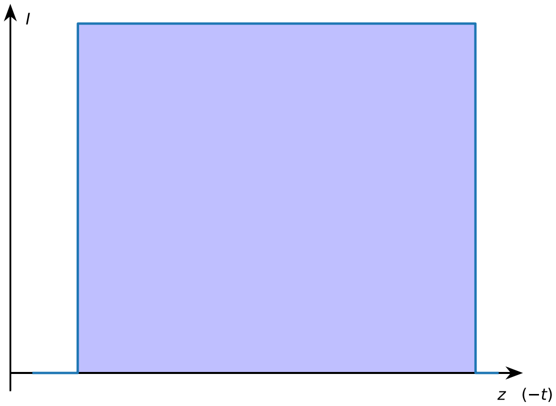
SYNCHROTRON OSCILLATIONS

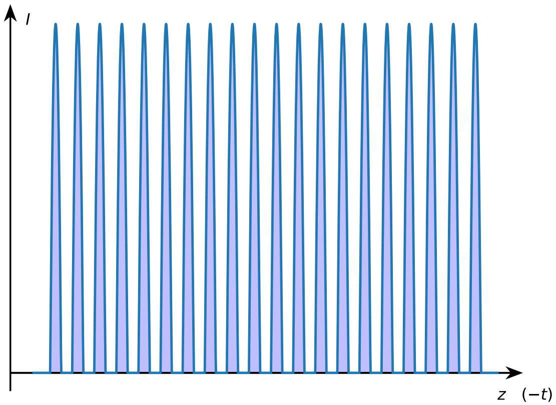
WITH MANY PARTICLES



- A bunch is usually composed of a very large number of particles, typically $\mathcal{O}\left(10^{10}-10^{12}\right)$ at CERN.
- In a real machine, the coherent motion of a bunch can be measured and analyzed from the longitudinal bunch density (top line, projection along the p_z axis, instantaneous beam current).
- You can notice the non-linear synchrotron motion in phase space at large amplitude.

TEMPORAL DEFINITION OF A BEAM





- Controlling the synchrotron motion allows to define the temporal structure of a pulse of particles.

- The beam current is

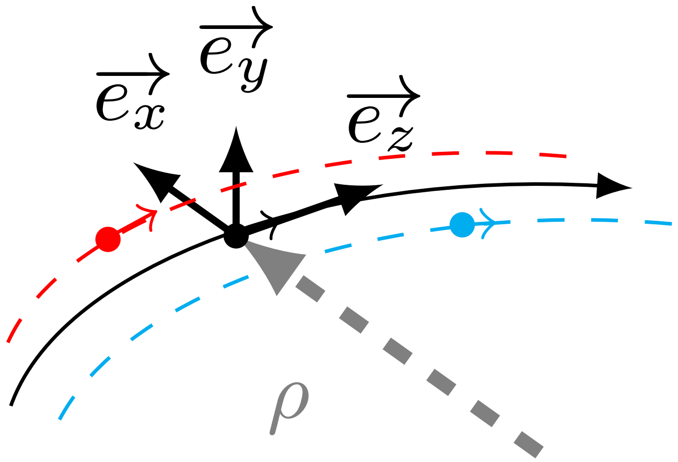
$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt}$$

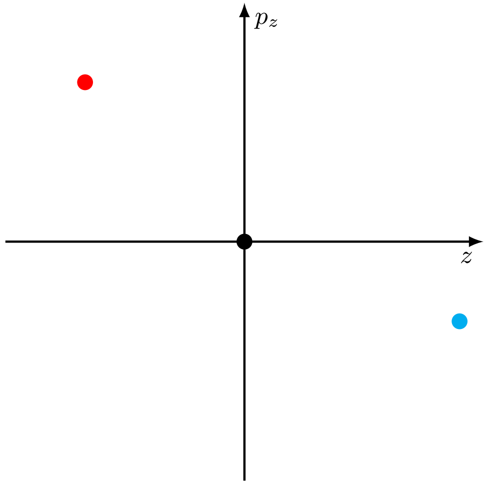
  where dQ is the charge passing in a time dt.

- Depending on the destination (experiment or next machine in a chain), parameters defining the synchrotron motion can be adjusted to deliver a continuous or bunched beam.

WHAT IS LONGITUDINAL BEAM DYNAMICS?

- Longitudinal beam dynamics is the description of the acceleration and motion of particles along the forward path of the beam.
- Since the orbit of a particle also plays a role, we will see that the horizontal/radial position of a particle is an important parameter.
- We will derive the equations to describe synchrotron oscillations in longitudinal phase space.





RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COURSES

JUAS COURSE 1

- How do we focus the beam in the horizontal and vertical directions, how do we transport the beam to a target?

→ **Transverse Beam Dynamics**

- Can we use the beam in another way than colliding on a target, what is the principle behind light sources ?

→ **Synchrotron radiation**

- Do charged particles interact with each other, can we accelerate an infinite amount of particles?

→ **Collective Effects - Space Charge and Instabilities**

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COURSES

JUAS COURSE 1

- This course is devoted to describe fundamentals of longitudinal beam dynamics with specifities linked to the design of **Synchrotrons**.

- Dedicated courses are devoted to the specificities of **Linacs** and **Cyclotrons**.
- You will find similar concepts between the courses. Nonetheless, beware of definitions, conventions and assumptions used to derive formulas!

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COURSES

JUAS COURSE 2

- What systems do we use to provide the beam with an electric field, how are they designed ?

→ **RF Engineering and Superconducting RF Cavities**

- How do we measure a bunch, specificially in the longitudinal plane ?

→ **Beam Instrumentation**

TAKE AWAY MESSAGE

- Lorentz force

$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \vec{F} = q\left(\vec{\mathcal{E}} + \vec{v} \times \vec{\mathcal{B}}\right)$$

$\vec{\mathcal{E}}$ to accelerate and deflect

$\vec{\mathcal{B}}$ to bend trajectories

- Definition of coordinates

x horizontal position

y vertical position

z longitudinal position

ρ local bending radius

R mean radius / orbit

θ azimuth

- Assumptions made so far: $p_z \gg p_{x,y}$ and $p \approx p_z$