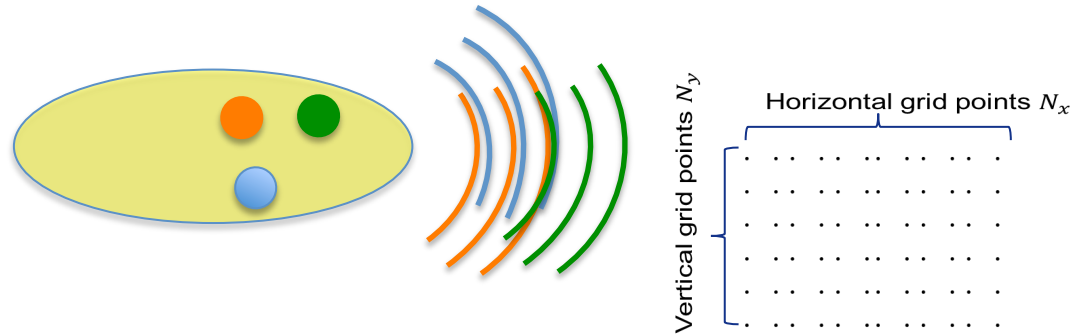


# COMSYL

Coherent Modes of Synchrotron Light

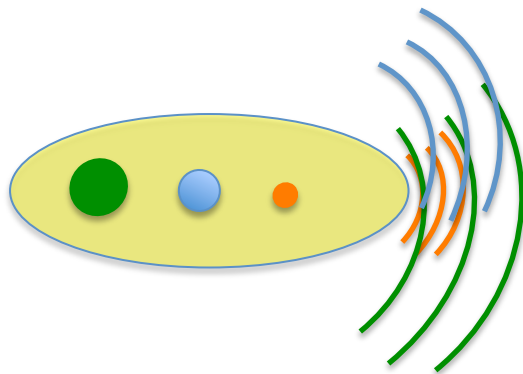
(calculates the coherent modes for  
undulators in storage rings)

$$W(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, z, \omega) = \langle E^*(x_1, y_1, z, \omega) E(x_2, y_2, z, \omega) \rangle$$



$$N_x, N_y \in [100, 1000].$$

$W \sim 10^8 - 10^{12}$  (Gb-Tb)  
Propagate: 4D integrals



$$W(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, \omega) = \sum_m \lambda_m(\omega) \phi_m^*(x_1, y_1, \omega) \phi_m(x_2, y_2, \omega)$$

Store  $m \times N \times N$  Propagate: 2D integrals

## CROSS SPECTRAL DENSITY

- *Mutual Coherent Function* (t-dependency) or **Cross Spectral Density** (w-dependency)
 
$$W(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, z, \omega) = \langle E^*(x_1, y_1, z, \omega) E(x_2, y_2, z, \omega) \rangle$$
- 8D function that propagates using a double wave equation
- **Wide sense stationary**:  $W \neq 0$  if  $w_1 = w_2 = w$   
*Long bunch length, high w, not too small Dw*  
 Geloni et al. NIM A 588 463 (2008)
- Decoupling z: 4D function (for given z and w)

• Spectral Density “intensity”

$$S(x, y, z, \omega) = W(x, y, x, y, z, \omega)$$

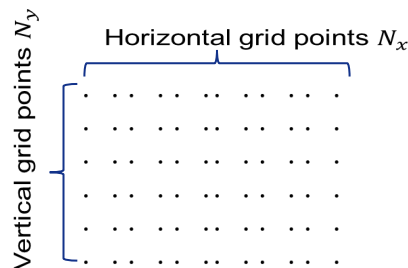
• Spectral Degree of Coherence

$$\mu(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, z, \omega) = \frac{W(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, z, \omega)}{\sqrt{S(x_1, y_1, z, \omega)} \sqrt{S(x_2, y_2, z, \omega)}}$$

$$N_x, N_y \in [100, 1000].$$

$$W \sim 10^8 - 10^{12} \text{ (Gb-Tb)}$$

Propagate: 4D integrals



$$W(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, \omega) = \sum_m \lambda_m(\omega) \phi_m^*(x_1, y_1, \omega) \phi_m(x_2, y_2, \omega)$$

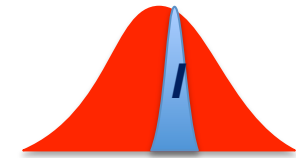
## SIMPLE CASE: 1D Gaussian SHELL-MODEL

$$W(x_1, x_2, \omega) = A^2 e^{-(x_1^2 + x_2^2)/(4\sigma_I^2)} e^{-(x_2 - x_1)^2/(2\sigma_\mu^2)}$$

Both **intensity** (Spectral Density) and **correlation** (Spectral Degree of Coherence) are Gaussians



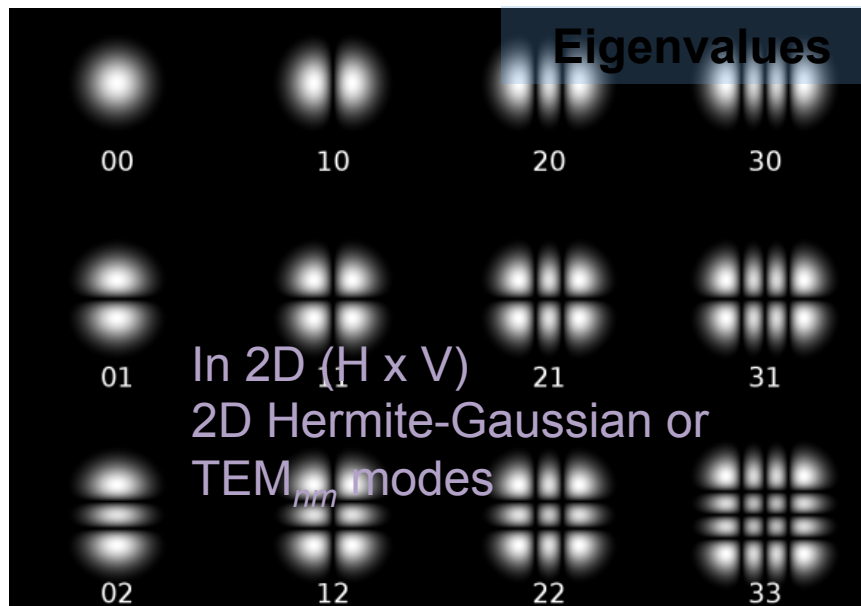
$S_I \gg S_m$  the source is mostly incoherent (quasi homogeneous)



$S_I \ll S_m$  is mostly coherent

$$W(x_1, x_2, \omega) = \sum_n \lambda_n(\omega) \phi_n^*(x_1, \omega) \phi_n(x_2, \omega),$$

$$\beta = \frac{\sigma_\mu}{\sigma_I}$$



**Eigenfunctions  
(Hermite-Gaussian modes)**

$$\phi_n(x) = \left(\frac{2c}{\pi}\right)^{1/4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}} H_n(x\sqrt{2c}) e^{-cx^2}$$

**Magic property: Propagation invariance**

**In the first mode (Gaussian) :**

$$\sigma_x \sigma_\theta = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi}$$

## The spectrum of coherent modes

### Eigenvalues

$$\lambda_n = A \left( \frac{\pi}{a + b + c} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{b}{a + b + c} \right)^n$$

$$a(\omega) = \frac{1}{4\sigma_I^2(\omega)}, \quad b(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\sigma_\mu^2(\omega)} \quad c = (a^2 + 2ab)^{1/2}$$

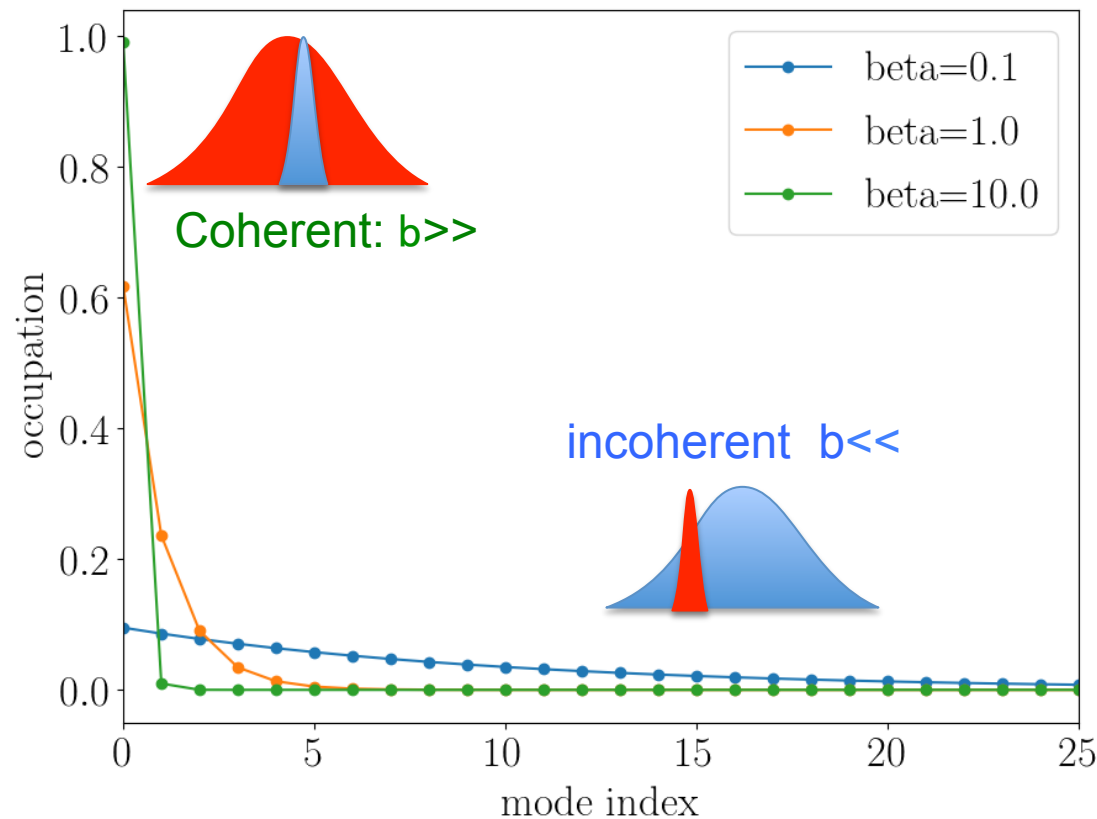
$$\beta = \frac{\sigma_\mu}{\sigma_I}$$

Mode occupation:

$$\eta_i(\omega) = \frac{\lambda_i(\omega)}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_n(\omega)}$$

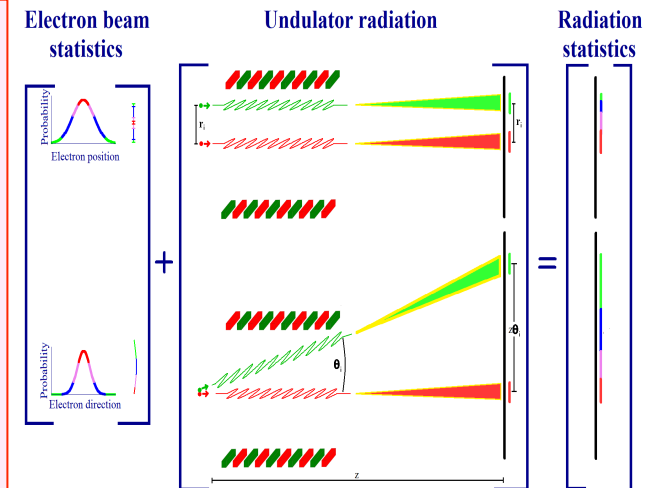
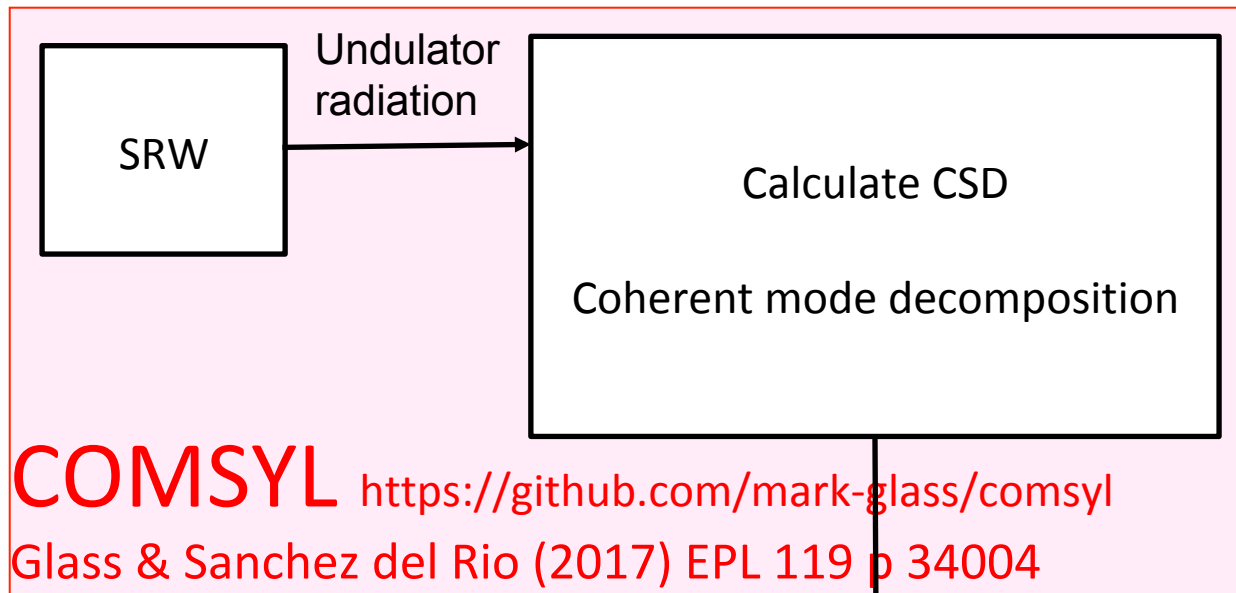
Coherent fraction:

$$CF = \frac{\lambda_0}{\sum \lambda_n}$$



In general we cannot apply Gaussian Shell-model to synchrotron

# COMSYL (Coherent Modes for Synchrotron Light)



K.-J. Kim Proc. SPIE 0582 (1986)

Friedholm equation:

$$A_W[\phi_n] = \lambda_n \phi_n$$

$$A_W[f](\mathbf{r}_2) = \int W(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \omega) f(\mathbf{r}_1) d\mathbf{r}_1$$

$$M_{ij} = \langle b_i | A_W | b_j \rangle$$

Diagonalize M with iterative solver slepc

- Large memory.
- Parallel computers using MPI.
- Large clusters (ESRF). Cloud computing (AWS, etc.)

OASYS

# Info

- Repository:  
<https://github.com/mark-glass/comsyl>
- Installation:  
<https://github.com/mark-glass/comsyl/wiki>

# Install Comsyl-Oasys

(not for COMSYL calculations, only for displaying and propagating results)

- `pip install oasys-comsyl`
- Start OASYS
- Download files (BIG!!) from: <http://ftp.esrf.eu/pub/scisoft/comsyl/>
- For coherent mode decomposition using COMSYL follow installation instructions in previous slide



Run

Run Comsyl

# OASYS and Comsyl