

Summary of emittance measurements April 2006 + July 2006

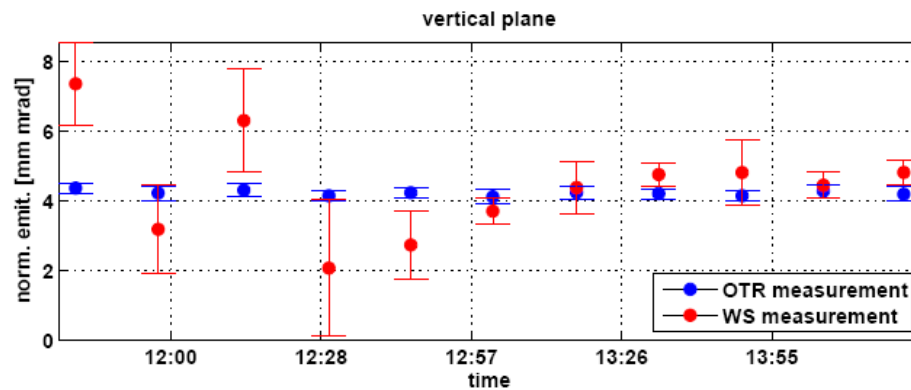
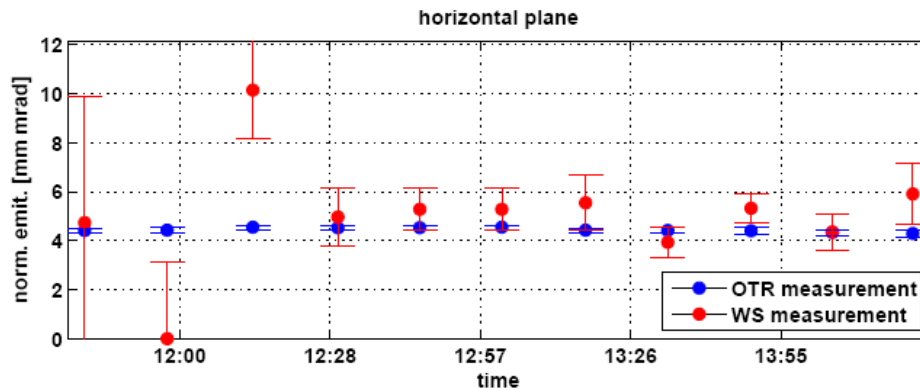
- April 2006, week 14
 - F.Loehl, K.Honkavaara, S.Schreiber, Ch.Gerth, E.Sombrowski
 - Comparison with OTR + Wire scanner in DBC2
 - Effect of different injector parameters on emittance in DBC2
- July 2006, week 30
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 - Integration of emittance measurement program to optical tool box of V.Balandin & N.Golubeva
 - Emittance measurements in DBC2 and undulator
 - Dispersion corrections
 - On-crest / off-crest
 - Linear optics

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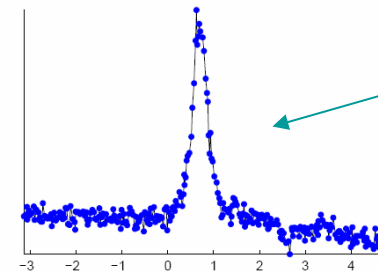
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Emittance measured at DBC2 11 times within 2.5 hours with both OTRs and wire scanners.

100% rms values are plotted
(90% rms between 2 and 3 mm mrad)



WS measurements fluctuate a lot. Main reason is unstable baseline of the photomultiplier signals. Wire scanner measurement becomes more stable, the longer the photomultipliers are on. Photomultipliers have to warm up until one can do reliable measurements.



Example of baseline drift of a photomultiplier

Effect of different injector parameters

Steering – Iris size

There is a strong dependence of the **steering** in the gun section, specially in the vertical plane

Steerer V2GUN	Hor. (90%) [mm mrad]	Hor. (100%) [mm mrad]	Ver. (90%) [mm mrad]	Ver. (100%) [mm mrad]
Before steering	1.8	2.9	2.8	4.2
After steering	1.9	3.0	2.1	3.2

No dependence on the **iris size** (?!)

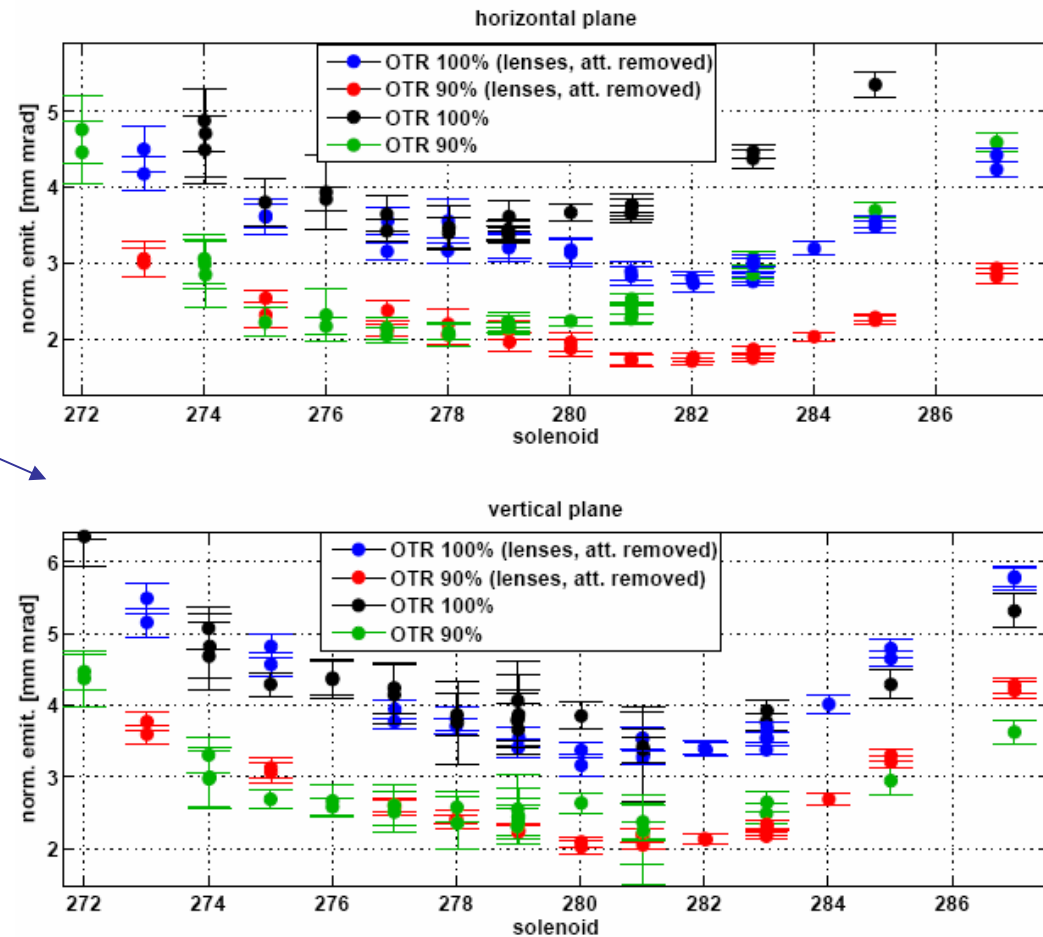
Iris [mm]	Hor. (90%) [mm mrad]	Hor. (100%) [mm mrad]	Ver. (90%) [mm mrad]	Ver. (100%) [mm mrad]
2.5	2.2	3.8	2.7	4.2
3.0	2.3	3.6	2.8	4.1
3.5	2.3	3.6	2.8	4.1

Effect of different injector parameters Solenoid - Elements in the laser beam line

➤ Solenoid scan with and without 2 lenses and attenuator in the laser beam line

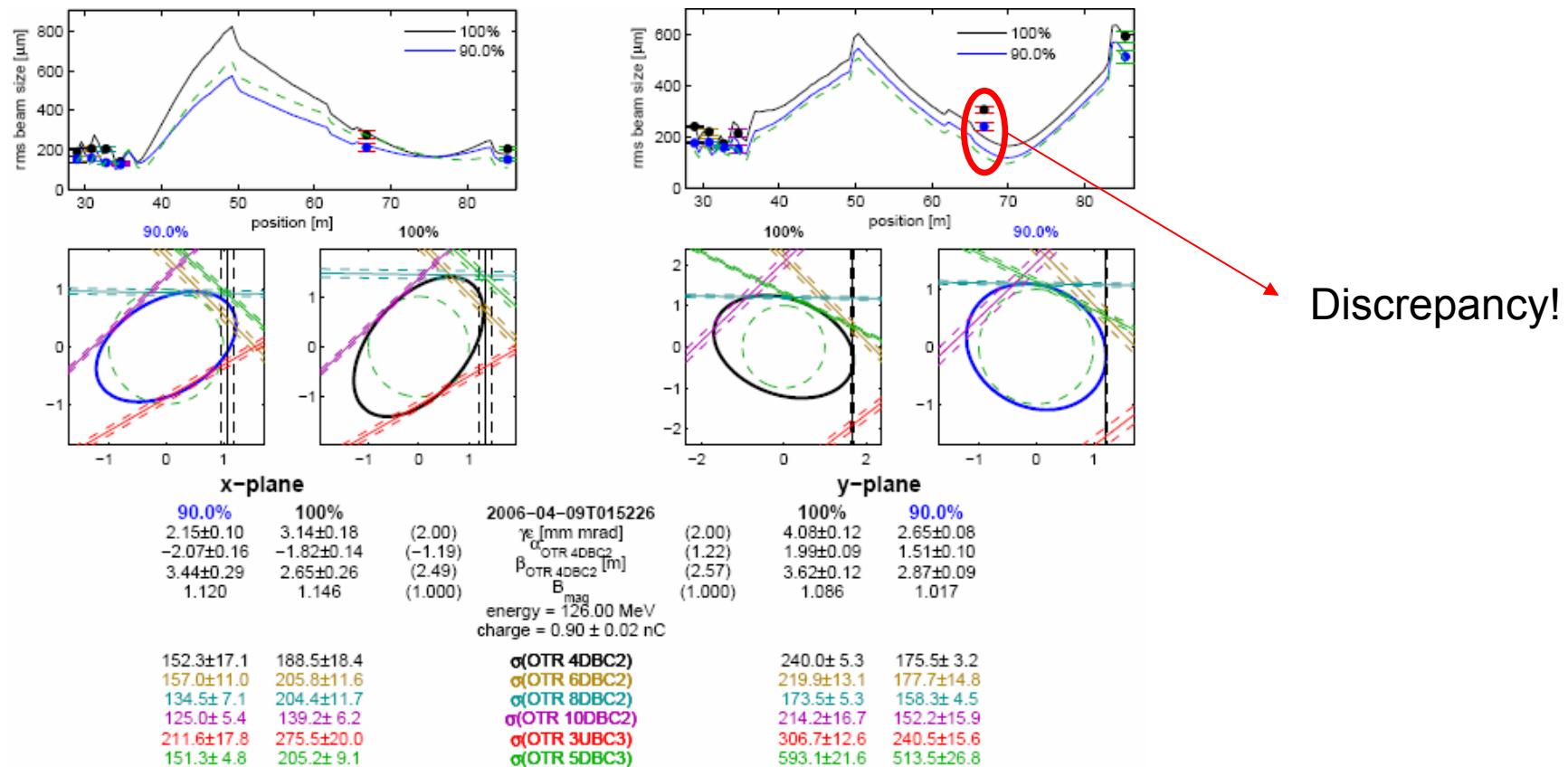
Gun gradient was 3.22 without the elements and 3.15 with them
This explains the higher solenoid current for the minimum emittance

- Emittance without lenses ↓ ~ 30% (but with higher gun gradient!)
- With the lenses the beam is more stable



In 2005 we regularly measured emittances of
~ 2 mm mrad (100% rms)
~ 1.4 mm mrad (90% rms)

- Emittance measurement can be performed selecting all OTRs and WS in the LINAC

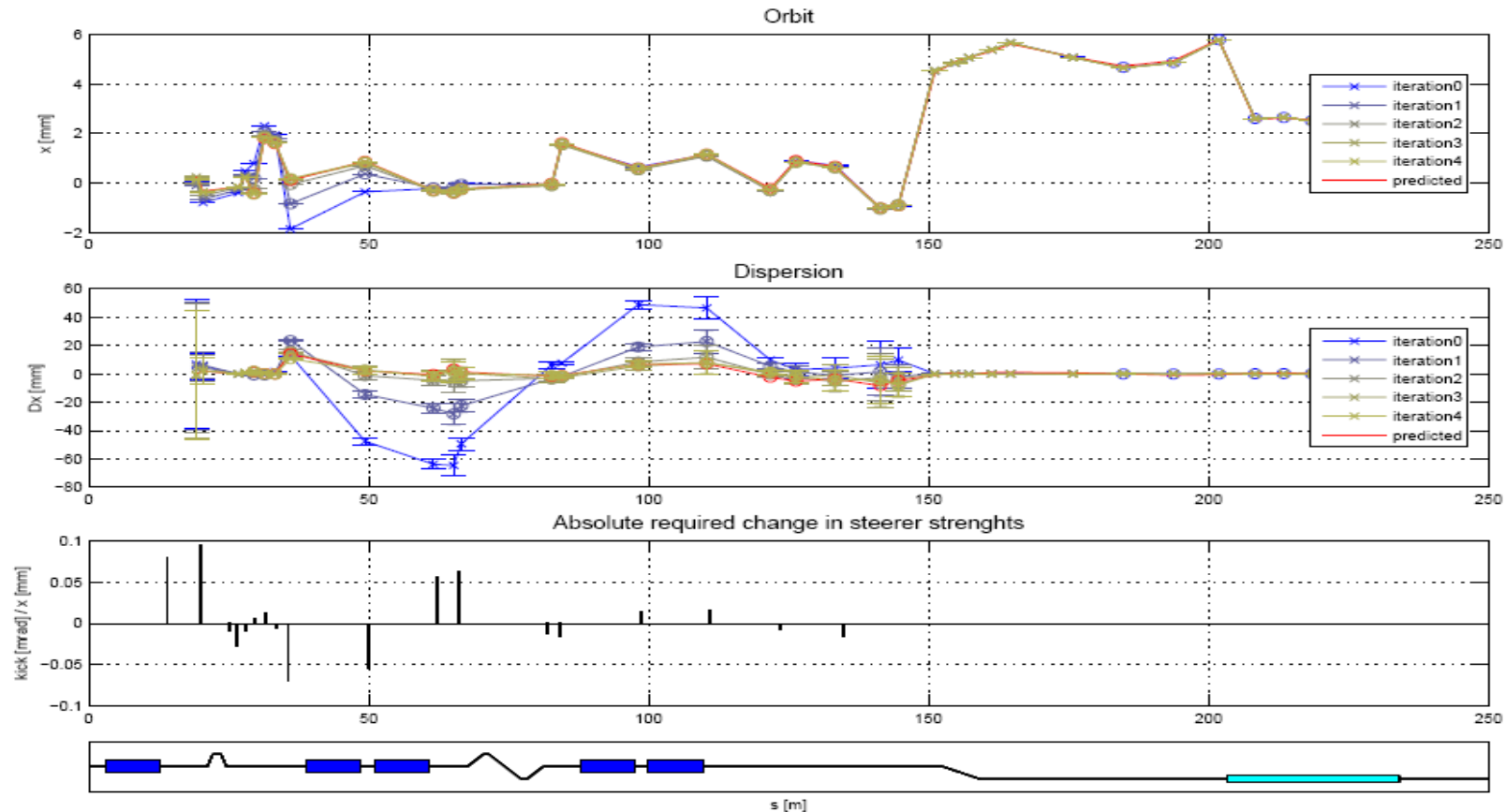


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Dispersion correction

It worked properly for both planes and from every accelerator module. Values smaller than 10 mm (rms) were in all cases achieved.

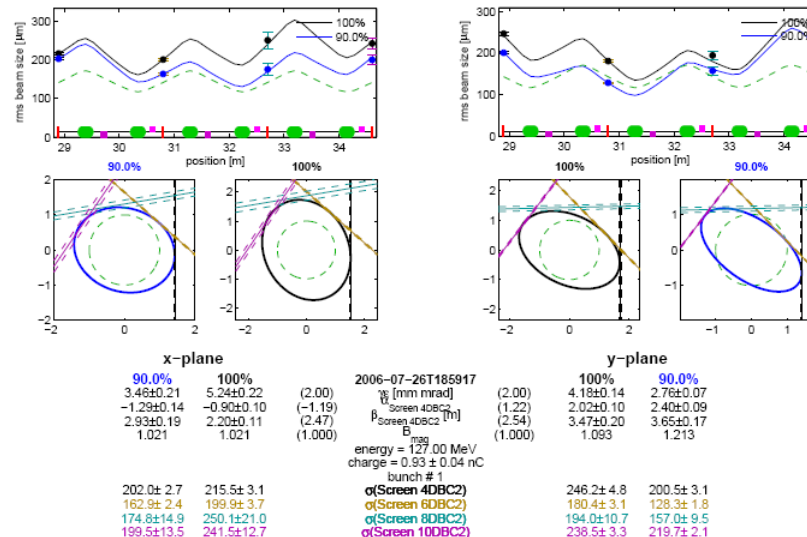


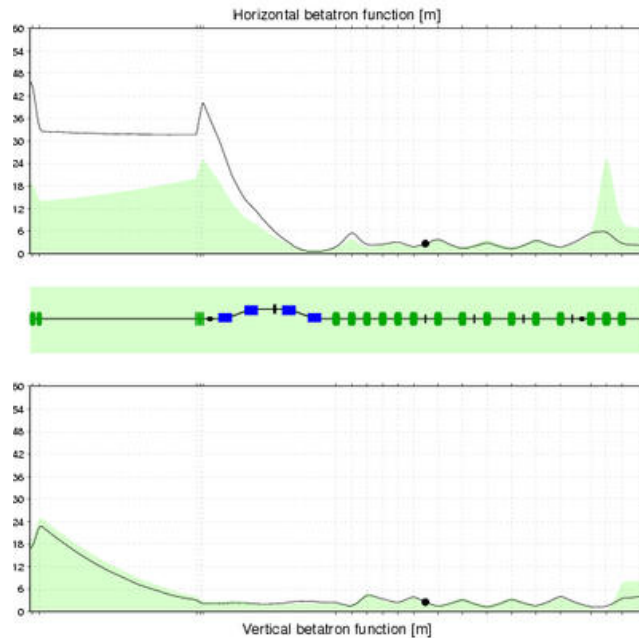
Orbit and dispersion tool is available

We performed an scan of the emittance versus solenoid current with the standard parameters:

- rf gun P_{fwd} = 3.35 MW
- laser iris = 3.0 mm
- charge = 1 nC
- bucking coil = 21.6 A
- energy = 127 MeV

Sol [A]	hor (90%) [mm mrad]	ver (90%) [mm mrad]
278	3.5	2.8
279	3.1	2.8
280	3.0	2.3
281	3.1	3.3
282	3.5	3.6
283	3.8	3.6





Betatron function at DBC2

Green - design

Black point -: OTR4DBC2, measured Twiss function (90%)

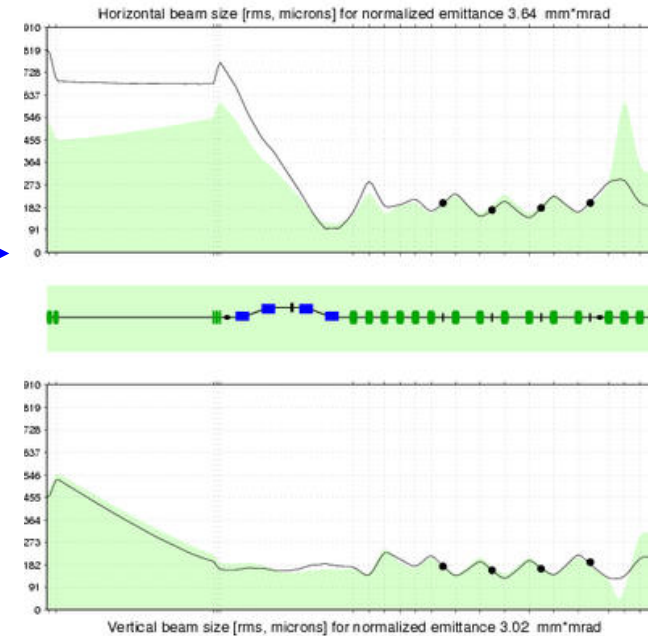
Black curve - calculated betatron functions

Beam sizes at DBC2

Green - design.

Black points - measured rms beam sizes

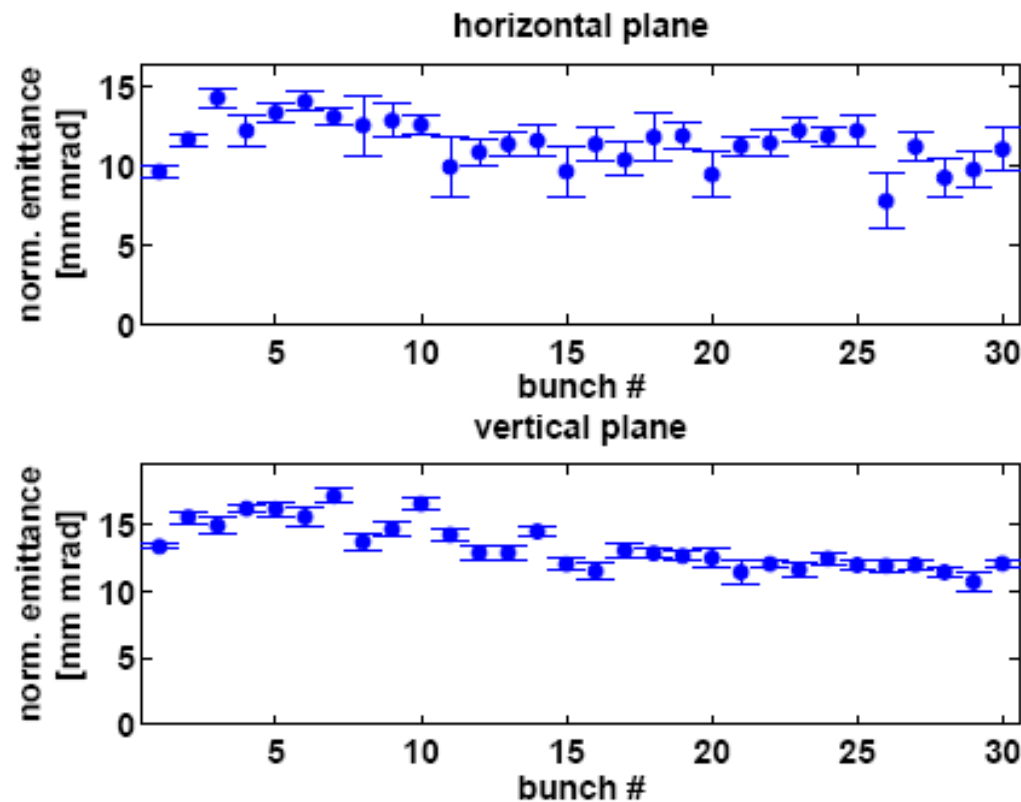
Black curve - rms beam size calculated using measured emittances and calculated betatron functions



Not possible to match the beam in the undulator

Emittance at DBC2 not optimized

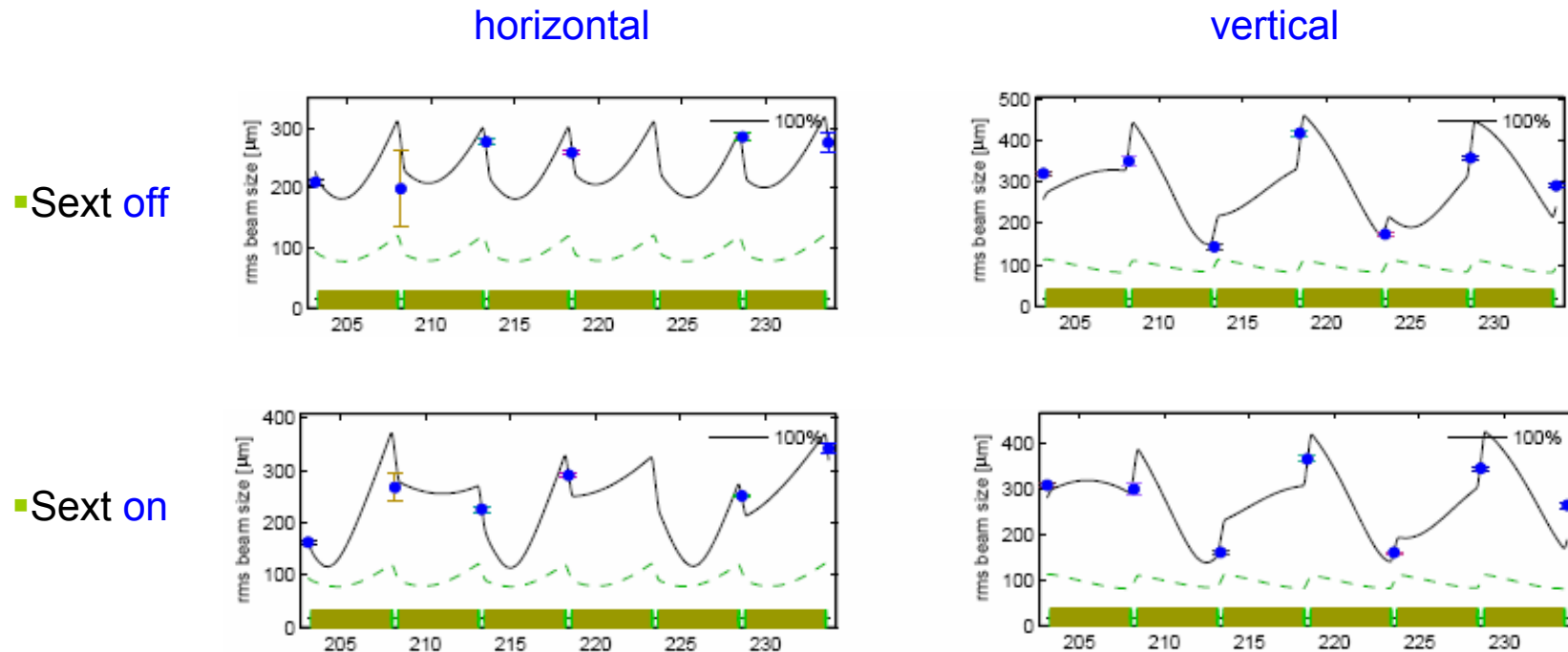
	ϵ_x [mm mrad]	ϵ_y [mm mrad]
90%	4.2	3.3
100%	6.6	5.1



← Measurement of the emittance for each bunch of the train

Emittances between 10 and 15 mm mrad for both planes (a factor of 2 or 3 more than at DBC2)

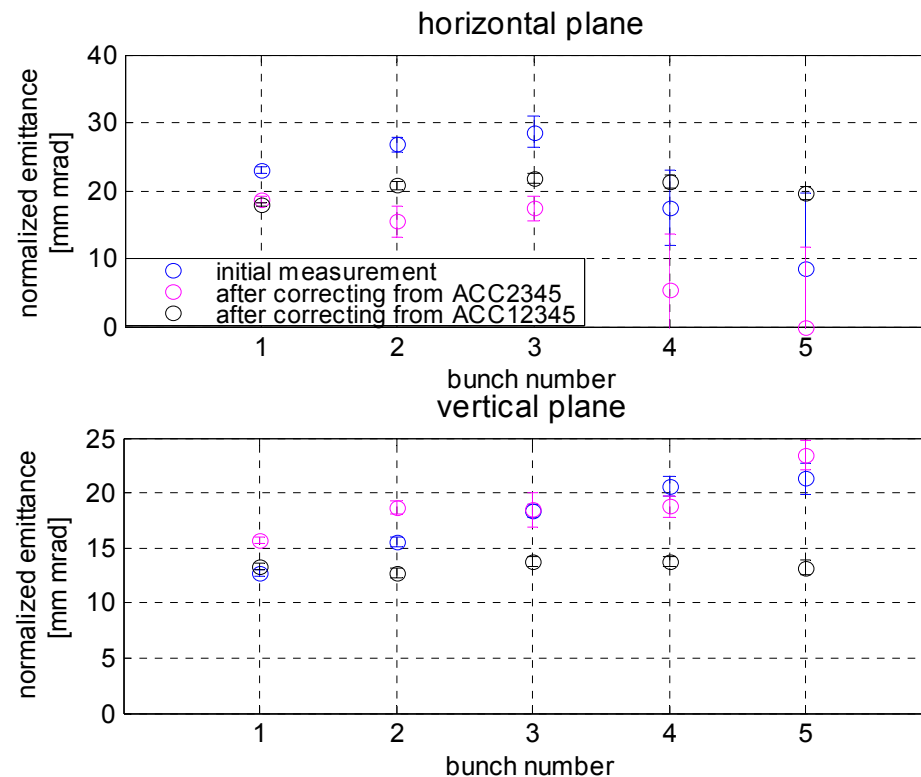
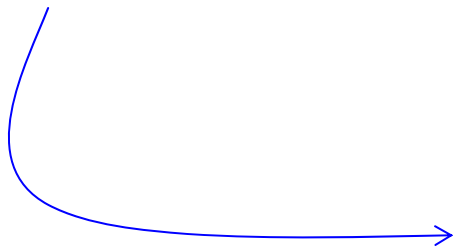
- Measurements with **sextupoles off** gave slightly worse emittance values.
- Horizontal beam was significantly changed while vertical almost remained as it was. This is most likely because of a large off-set of the beam with respect to the center of the sextupoles.



- Dispersion correction didn't help, actually gave even worse results**

- 100% rms emittance in DBC2 of 8.2 (hor) and 6.3 (ver) mm mrad
- Values in the undulator bigger by a factor of 3-4
- Dispersion corrected in both planes, first from ACC45 and then from ACC1 (no dispersion generated between ACC23 and ACC45)
- Final emittances smaller, but still bigger than at DBC2 by a factor of 2-3

Emittance in the undulator
before and after dispersion
correction



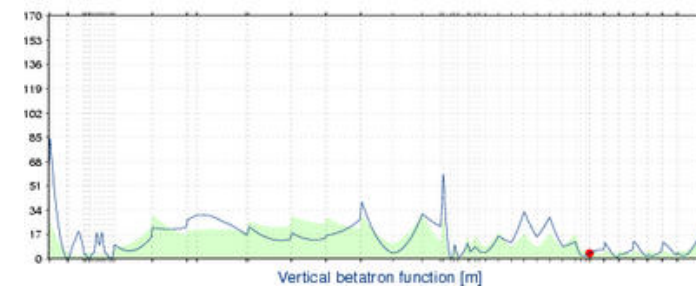
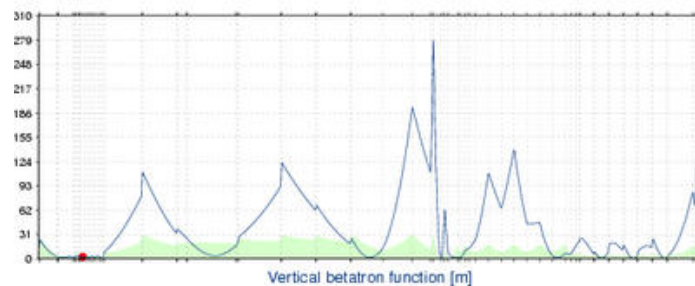
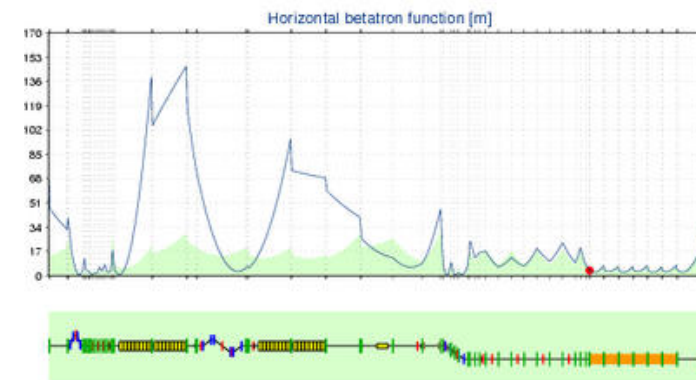
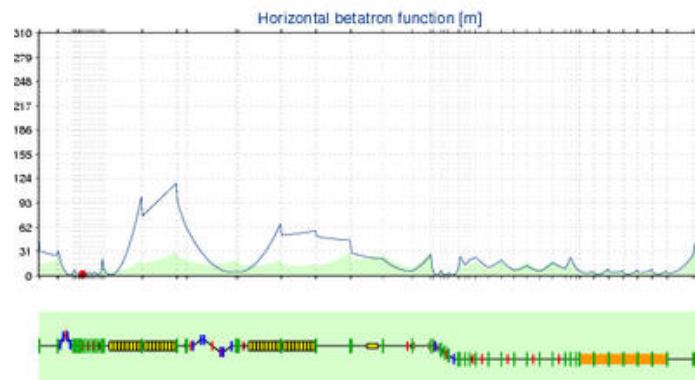
Linear optics Transport along the LINAC

Comparison of the beta functions along the LINAC obtained by the 2 following ways

1. Measurement of the beta functions at DBC2 section and tracked up to the undulator
2. Measurement of the beta functions in the undulator and back-tracked up to BC2

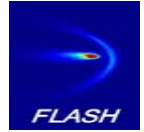
On-crest case with sext off:

- ✓ agreement in the horizontal plane
- ✗ discrepancy in the vertical plane (reasons not yet understood)



Linear optics

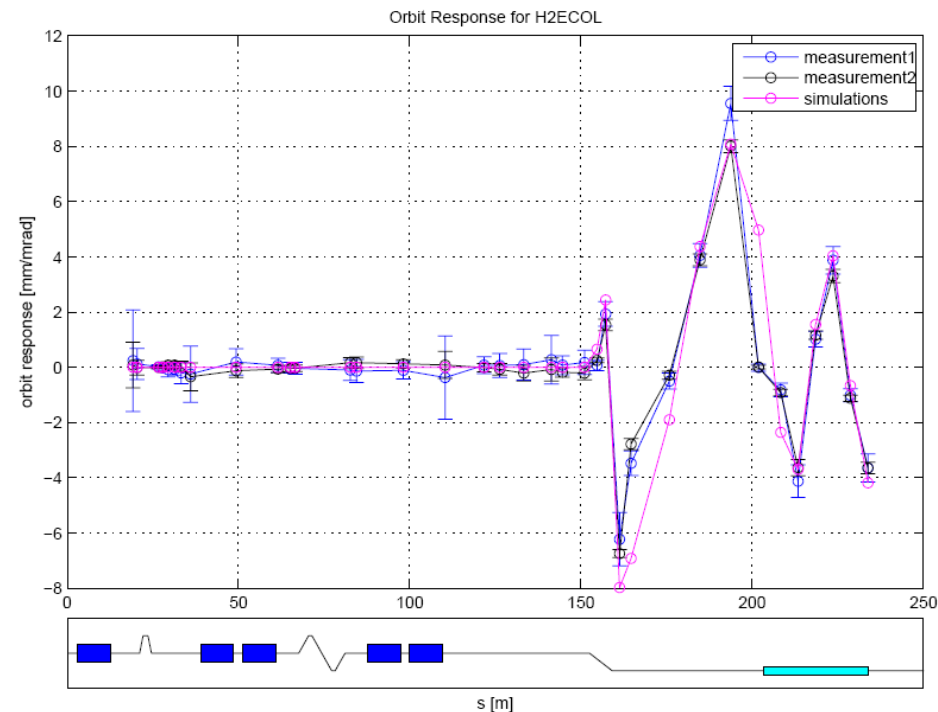
Orbit response matrix measurements



Orbit response term $\longrightarrow O_{i,j} = \frac{\Delta x_i}{\Delta \theta_j}$ Change of the orbit at the BPMs due to a change of a steerer strength (normal steerers and quadrupole movers)

Comparing the measured and design orbit response will make possible to fix errors in the machine

We have measured the complete response for all the machine (April and June 06) and the data is currently being analyzed



- Emittance measured in injector larger than 2005, reason unknown (laser beamline, steering, solenoid settings, gun power etc.)
- We could not match the beam in the undulator. Emittance measured in the undulator 2-3 times larger than in DBC2. Dispersion correction helped at off-crest conditions but not at on-crest
- **Next steps:**
 - Work on the machine model
 - Check matching in the undulator
 - Simulate emittance measurement in the undulator
 - Magnet measurements of steerer with small current (0 → 350 mA)
 - Perform more measurements in DBC2 and undulator sections
 - Emittance measurements in SEED section (wire scanners installed in SEED section in Spring 2007)