

Today schedule:

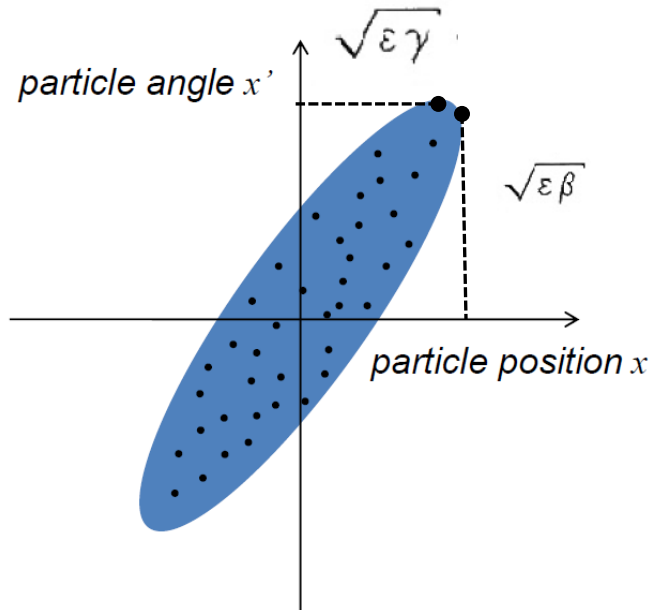
1. Questions from last class
2. Emittance measurements short lecture
3. Break.
4. Demonstration of emittance measurements:
go to ATF control room
 - a) 4 profile monitors

PHY542. Emittance Measurements

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Emittance, what is it ?



ϵ = Area in x, x' plane occupied by beam particles divided by π

Beam ellipse and its orientation is described by 4 parameters

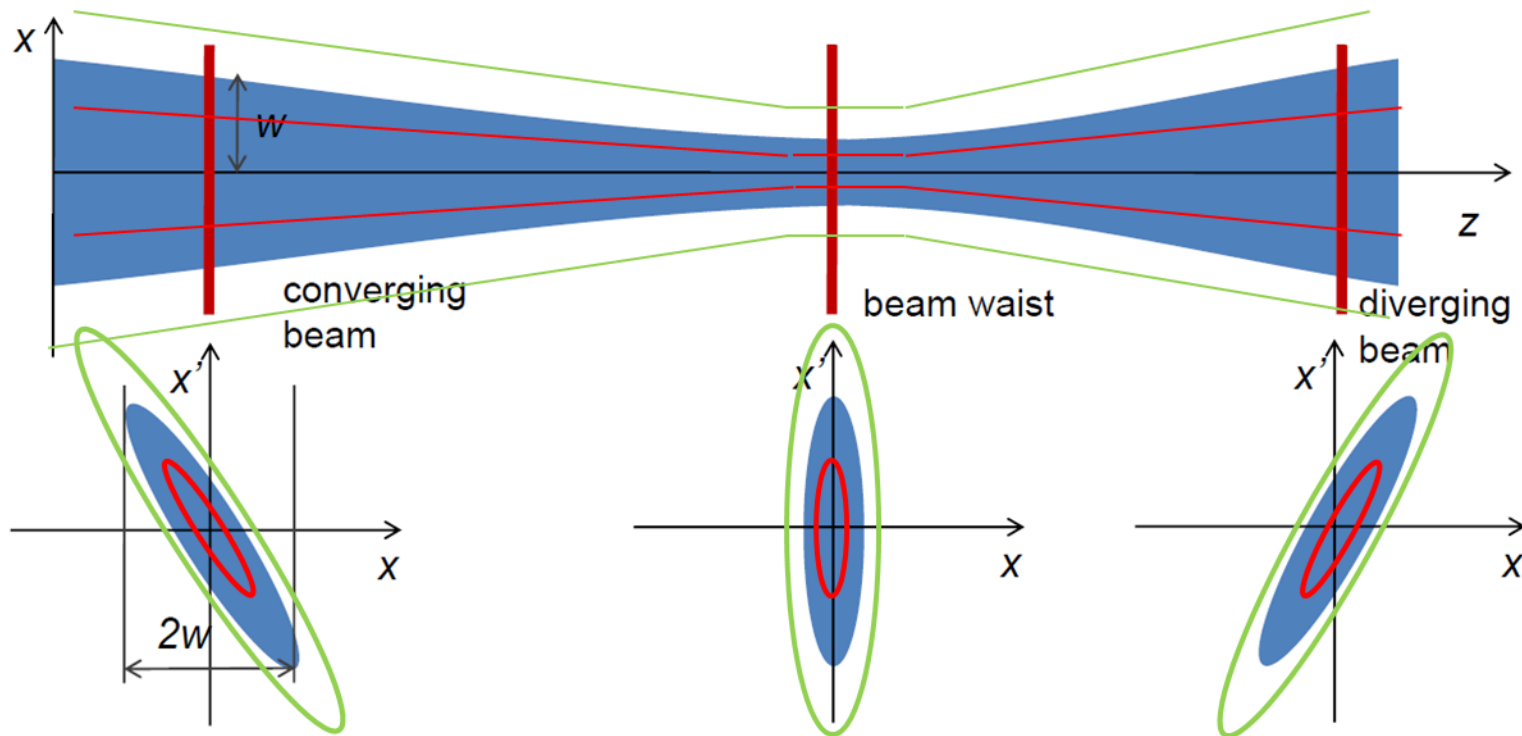
$$\epsilon = \gamma x^2 + 2 \alpha x x' + \beta x'^2$$

- $\sqrt{\beta\epsilon}$ Is the beam half width
- $\sqrt{\gamma\epsilon}$ Is the beam half divergence
- α Describes how strong x and x' are correlated
 - $\alpha < 0$ beam diverging
 - $\alpha > 0$ beam converging
 - $\alpha = 0$ beam size is maximum or minimum (waist)

The three orientation parameters are connected by the relation

$$\gamma = \frac{1 + \alpha^2}{\beta}$$

Beam envelope along a beamline.



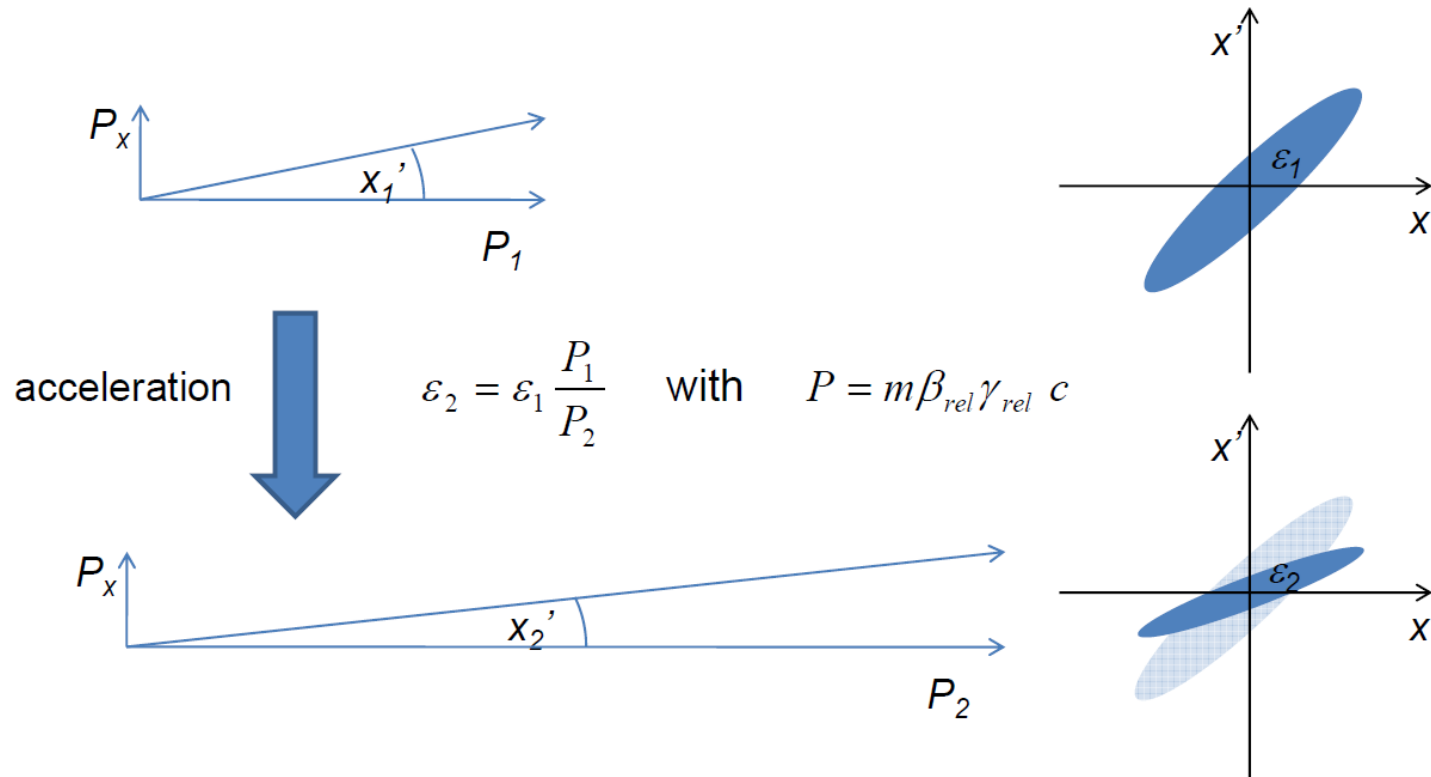
Along a beamline the orientation and aspect ratio of the beam ellipse in x, x' changes, but area (emittance) remains constant.

Alike initial beam distributions have similar phase space dynamics

Beam width along Z is described $w(z) = \sqrt{\beta(z) \varepsilon}$

$\beta(z)$ describes the beam line, ε – describes beam quality

Geometrical emittance is only constant in beamlines without acceleration

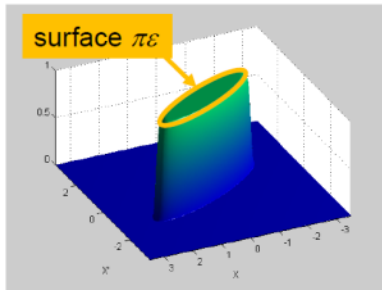


Normalized emittance preserved with acceleration

$$\varepsilon_N = \beta_{rel}\gamma_{rel} \varepsilon$$

R.m.s emittance

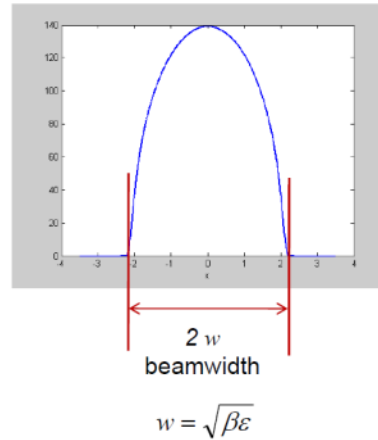
particle density in x, x' space



projection on x axis

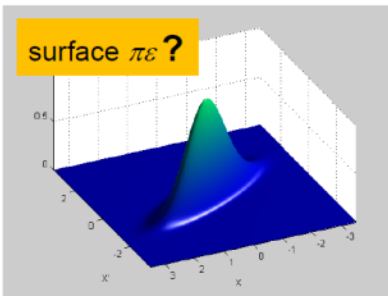
$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(x, x') dx'$$

transverse beam profile



In reality beam density in x, x' space is rarely a area with sharp boundary

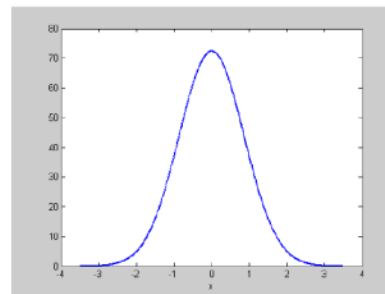
particle density in x, x' space



projection on x axis

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(x, x') dx'$$

transverse beam profile



beamwidth ?

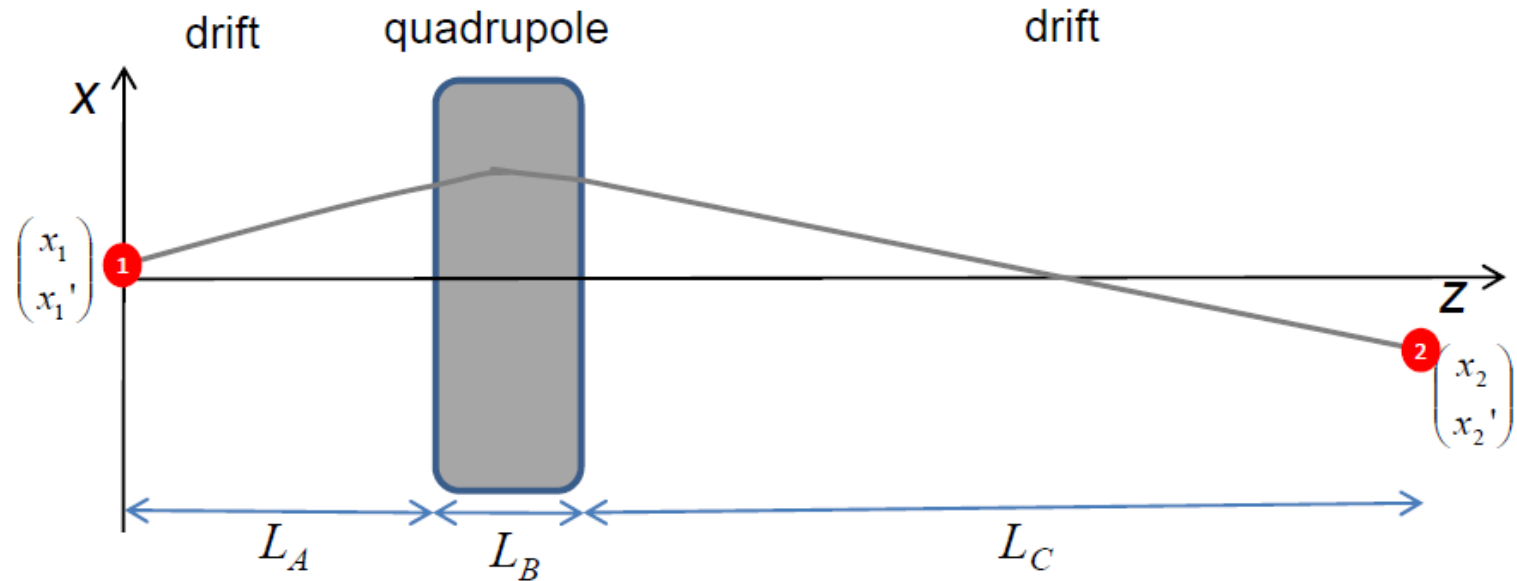
$$w_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - x_{COG})^2 f(x) dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx}}$$

For Gauss beam distribution

$$w_{rms} = \sigma_X$$

$$\epsilon_{rms}, 1 \text{ sigma r.m.s. emittance} \Leftrightarrow w_{RMS} = \sqrt{\beta\epsilon}$$

Transport of single particle described with matrix

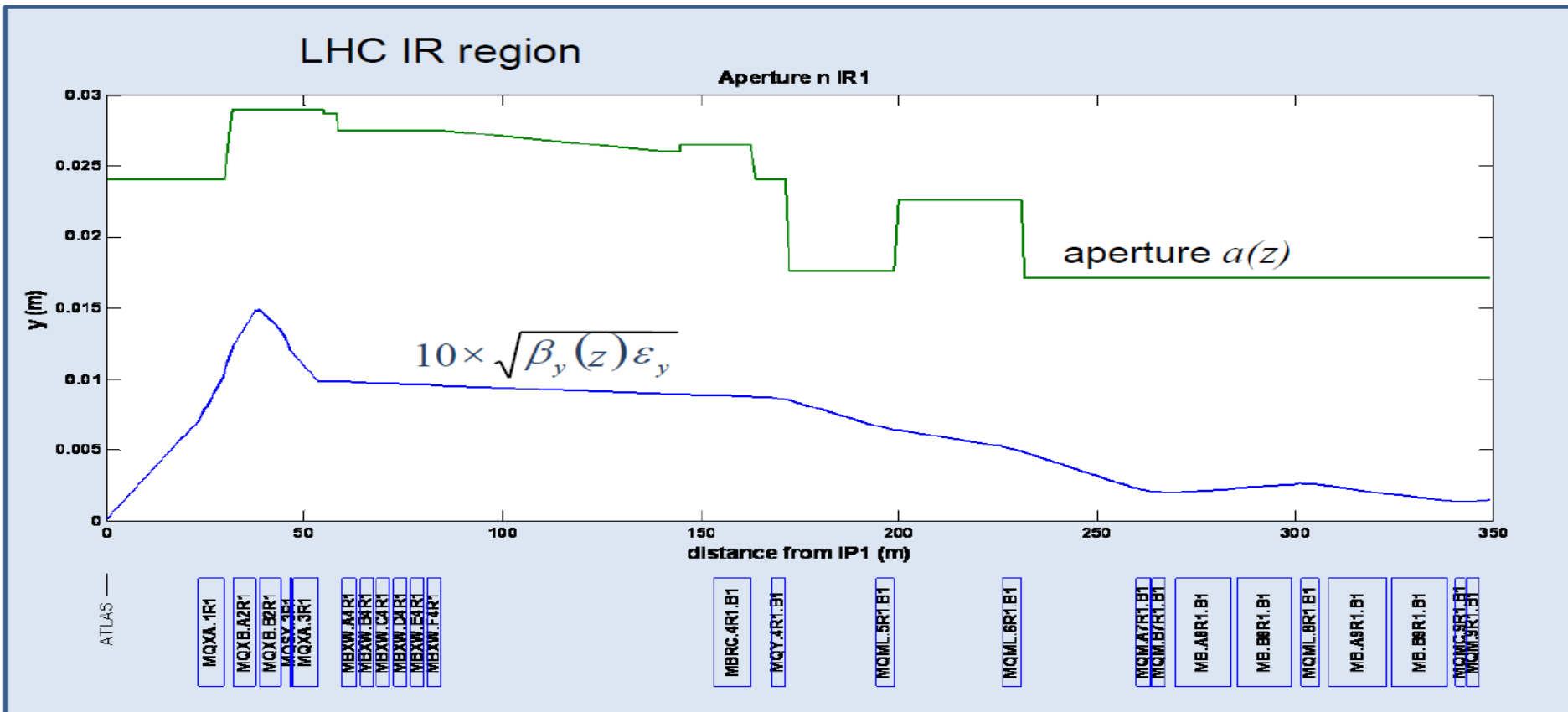


$$M_{\text{Drift}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & L \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{\text{Quadrupole}} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\sqrt{k}L) & 1/\sqrt{k} \sin(\sqrt{k}L) \\ -\sqrt{k} \sin(\sqrt{k}L) & \cos(\sqrt{k}L) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_2' \end{pmatrix} = M \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1' \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{There} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & L_C \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\sqrt{k}L_B) & 1/\sqrt{k} \sin(\sqrt{k}L_B) \\ -\sqrt{k} \sin(\sqrt{k}L_B) & \cos(\sqrt{k}L_B) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & L_A \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Emittance, why measuring it ?

The emittance tells if a beam **fits** in the vacuum chamber or not $w(z) = \sqrt{\beta(z) \varepsilon} < a(z)$



Emittance is one of key parameters for overall performance of an accelerator:

- Luminosity of colliders for particle physics
- Brightness of synchrotron radiation sources
- Wavelength range of free electron lasers
- Resolution of fixed target experiments

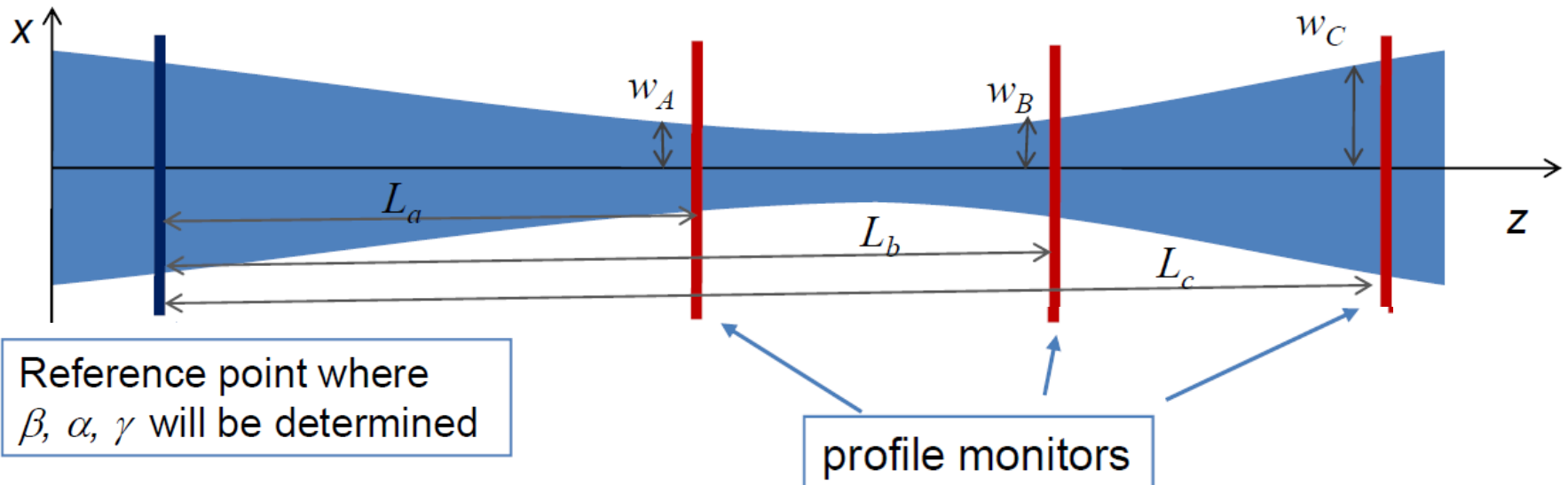
Emittance, how to measure it ?

- Methods based on transverse beam profile measurements
 - Different location beam profile measurements
 - Quadrupole scan
- Slit and pepper pot(multi slit) methods

Emittance measurement in transfer line or linac

Twiss parameters α, β, γ are a priori not known, they have to be determined together with emittance ε

Method A



$$w_A^2 = \beta \varepsilon - 2 L_A \alpha \varepsilon + L_A^2 \gamma \varepsilon$$

$$w_B^2 = \beta \varepsilon - 2 L_B \alpha \varepsilon + L_B^2 \gamma \varepsilon$$

$$w_C^2 = \beta \varepsilon - 2 L_C \alpha \varepsilon + L_C^2 \gamma \varepsilon$$

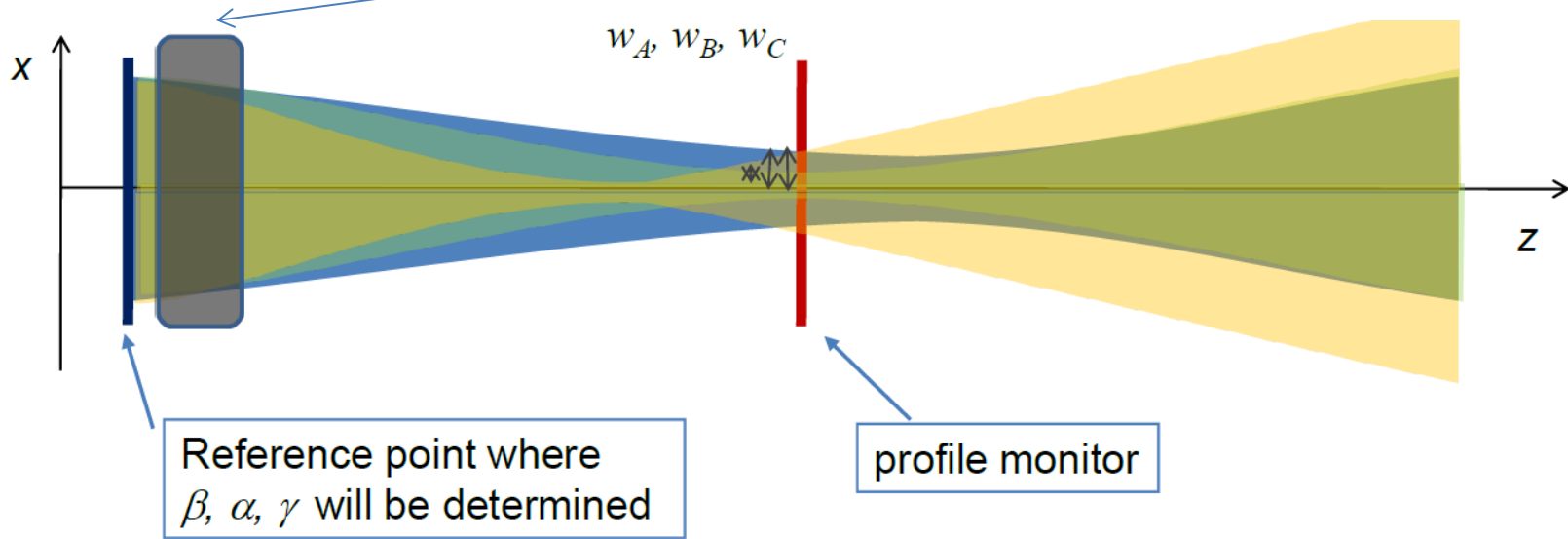
3 linear equations, 3 independent variable
Solved by inverting matrix.

$$\beta \varepsilon \cdot \gamma \varepsilon - (\alpha \varepsilon)^2 = \varepsilon^2 (\beta \cdot \gamma - \alpha^2) = \varepsilon^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\beta \varepsilon \cdot \gamma \varepsilon - (\alpha \varepsilon)^2} = \varepsilon, \quad \beta = \frac{\beta \varepsilon}{\varepsilon}, \quad \alpha = \frac{\alpha \varepsilon}{\varepsilon}$$

Emittance measurement in transfer line or linac, (count.)

• Method B

Adjustable magnetic lens with settings A, B, C
(quadrupole magnet, solenoid, system of quadrupole magnets...)



$$w^2 = c^2 \beta \varepsilon - 2 c s \alpha \varepsilon + s^2 \gamma \varepsilon, \quad \begin{pmatrix} c & s \\ c' & s' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & L \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} m_{11}(I_{mag}) & m_{12}(I_{mag}) \\ m_{21}(I_{mag}) & m_{22}(I_{mag}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_A^2 = c_A^2 \beta \varepsilon - 2 c_A s_A \alpha \varepsilon + s_A^2 \gamma \varepsilon$$

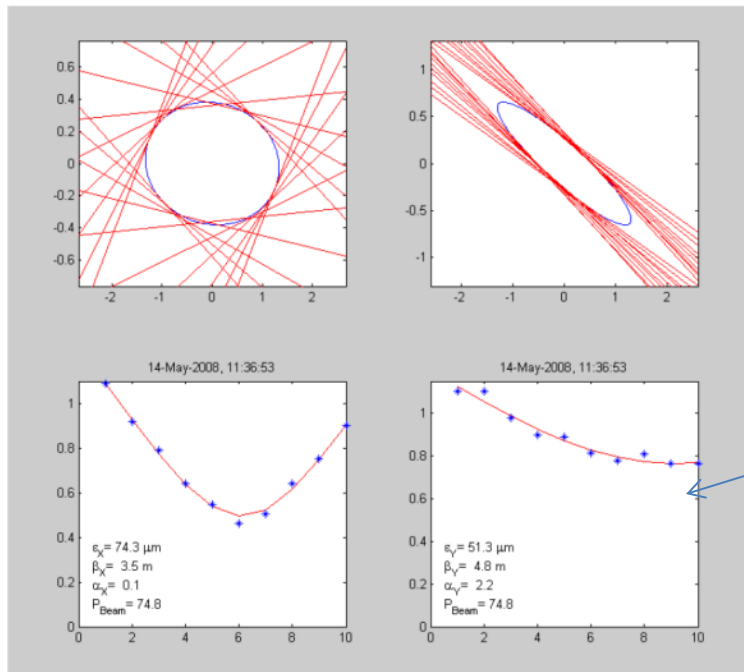
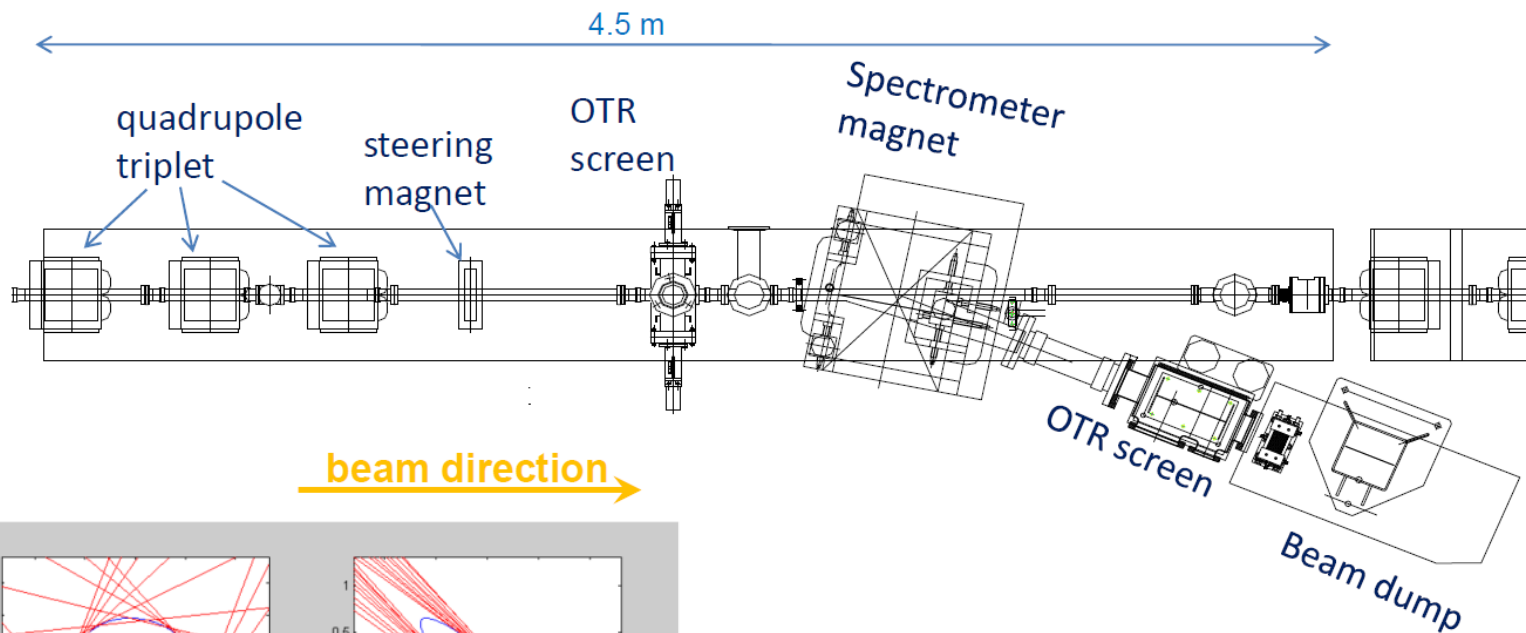
$$w_B^2 = c_B^2 \beta \varepsilon - 2 c_B s_B \alpha \varepsilon + s_B^2 \gamma \varepsilon$$

$$w_C^2 = c_C^2 \beta \varepsilon - 2 c_C s_C \alpha \varepsilon + s_C^2 \gamma \varepsilon$$

3 linear equations, 3 independent variable
Solved by inverting matrix.

$$\beta \varepsilon \cdot \gamma \varepsilon - (\alpha \varepsilon)^2 = \varepsilon^2 (\beta \cdot \gamma - \alpha^2) = \varepsilon^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\beta \varepsilon \cdot \gamma \varepsilon - (\alpha \varepsilon)^2} = \varepsilon, \quad \beta = \frac{\beta \varepsilon}{\varepsilon}, \quad \alpha = \frac{\alpha \varepsilon}{\varepsilon}$$

Emittance measurement example:

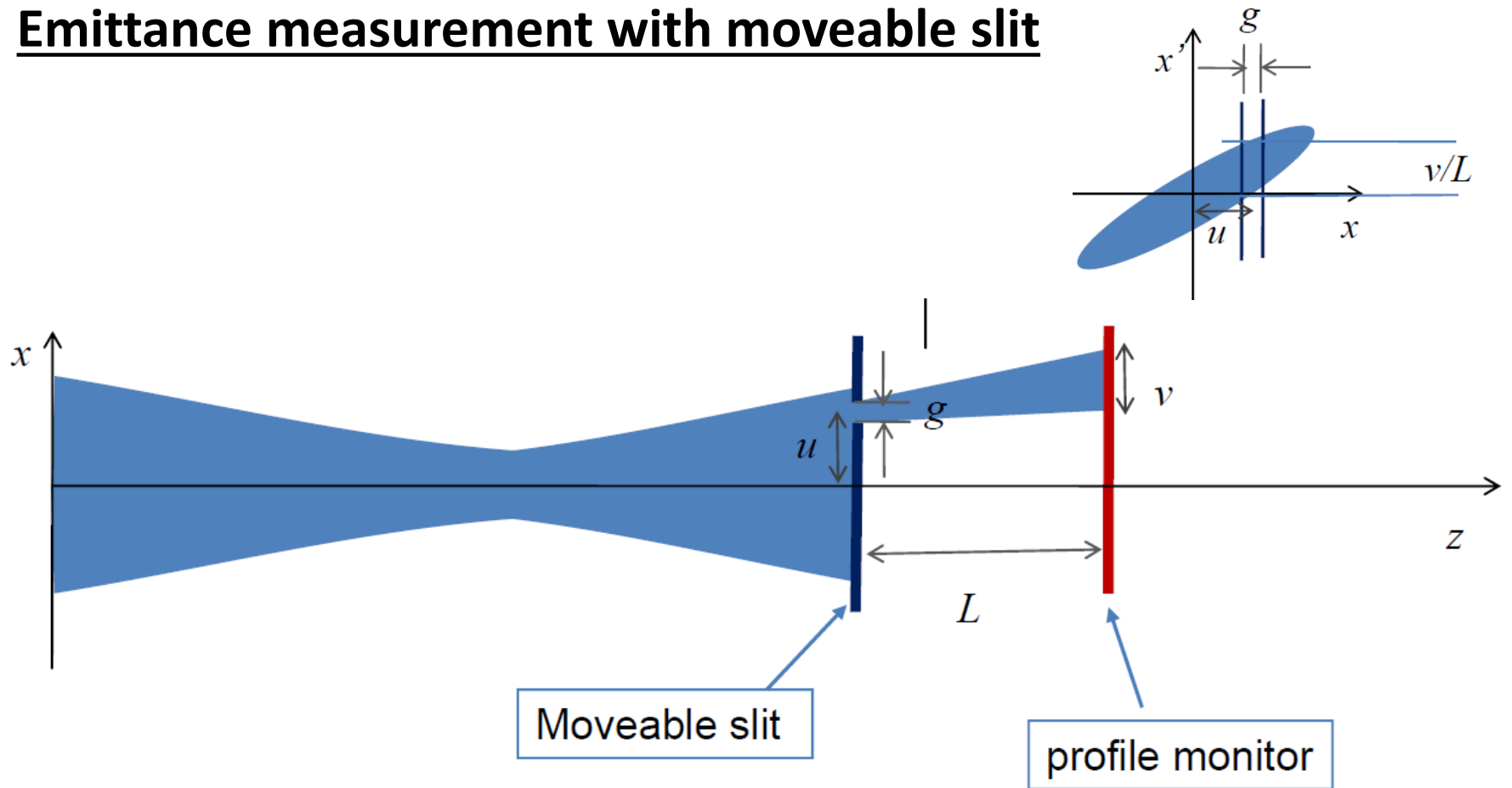


Parabola fit for quadrupole scan

Summary beam profile technics

- To determine ε , β , α at a reference point in a beamline one needs at least three w measurements with different transfer matrices between the reference point and the w measurements location.
- Different transfer matrices can be achieved with different profile monitor locations, different focusing magnet settings or combinations of both.
- Once β , α at one reference point is determined the values of β , α at every point in the beamline can be calculated.

Emittance measurement with moveable slit



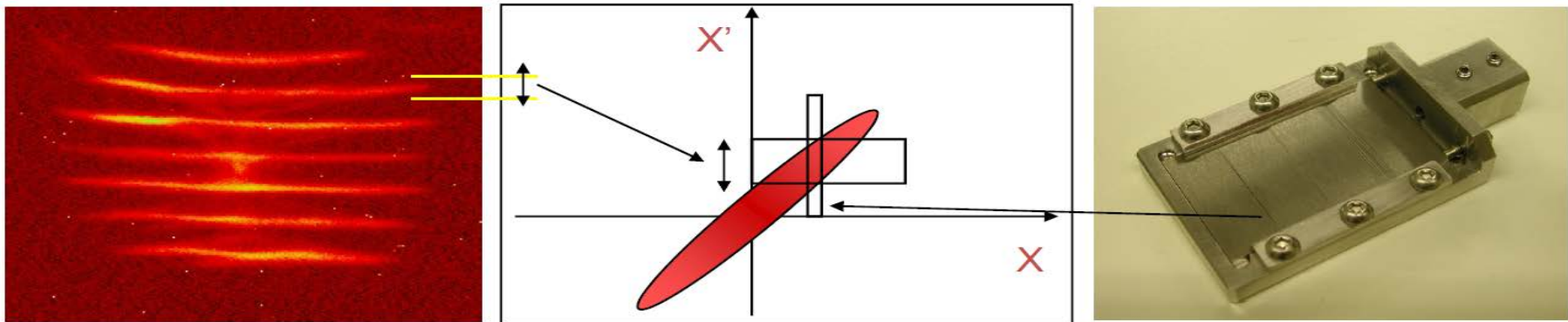
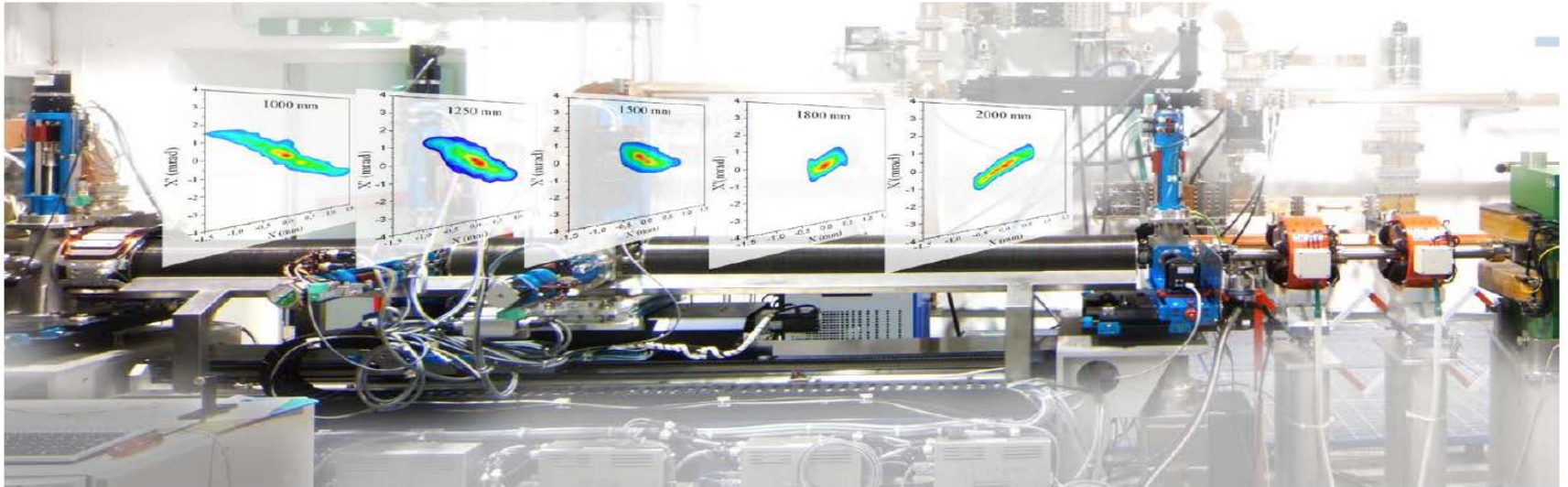
From width and position of slit image mean beam angle and divergence of slice at position u is readily computed.

By moving slit across the beam complete distribution in x, x' space is reconstructed.

Conditions for good resolution: $v \gg s$

Required multiple shots to reconstruct the phase space.

Phase space reconstruction at SPARC (LNF) Multi slit



Measurements could be performed for single bunch in one shot in single location

Things to do in ATF control room (emittance measurements)

Today (demonstration)

1. Learn how to measure emittance using 4 screens.
2. Measure emittance for different RF gun solenoid current settings Collect several data for each solenoid settings (minimum 10 solenoid settings).

HW1: Plot these data. Find the optimum solenoid settings and minimum emittance. Conduct error analysis.

Next class (demonstration)

3. For some solenoid settings (1-3) perform quadrupole scan.

HW2: Plot profile vs quadrupole current. Calculate emittance (see next slide) for each solenoid settings (units?).

HW3: Based on quadrupole scan find quadrupole calibration coefficient $K[1/(m \cdot A)]$ to convert quadrupole current to quadrupole focus strength ($1/f[m] = K \cdot I[A]$). For given energy

Quadrupole scan

The quadrupole scan technique is a standard technique used in accelerator facilities to measure the transverse emittance. It is based on the fact that the squared rms beam radius (x_{rms}^2) is proportional to the quadrupole “strength” or inverse focal-length f squared, so

$$x_{rms}^2 = \langle x^2 \rangle = A \left(\frac{1}{f^2} \right) - 2AB \left(\frac{1}{f} \right) + (C + AB^2) \quad (1)$$

where A, B, C are constants and f is the focal length defined as

$$\frac{1}{f} = \kappa l, \quad (2)$$

$$k \left[\frac{1}{cm^2} \right] = \frac{G \left[\frac{Gauss}{cm} \right]}{Brho [Gauss \cdot cm]}$$

here κ is the magnet focusing strength in units of 1 over length squared and l is the effective length of the magnet.

The emittance can be estimated according to

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\sqrt{AC}}{d^2} \quad (3)$$

where d is the distance from the magnet you scan to the point you calculate the beam rms radius.