

R56 and bunch length measurement

Javier Barranco García for the CTF3 collaboration

October 10, 2012

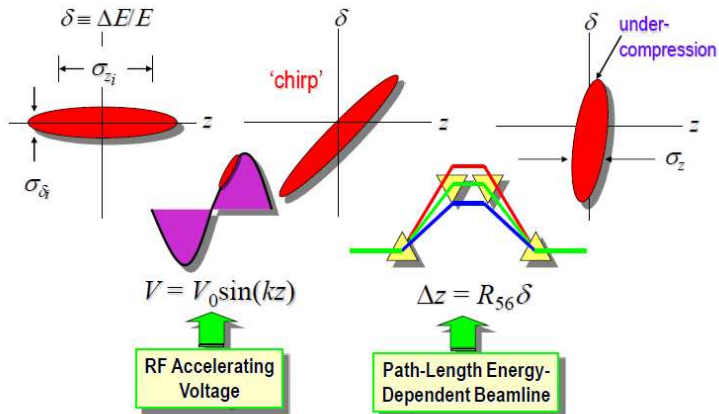
All bunch length measurements courtesy of Aurelie Goldblatt.

Show that we can control the bunch length by changing the R_{56} in the Frascati chicane. Shorter bunches, a priori, should ease the combination process and improve the form factor in the CLEX experiments.

How does a chicane work?



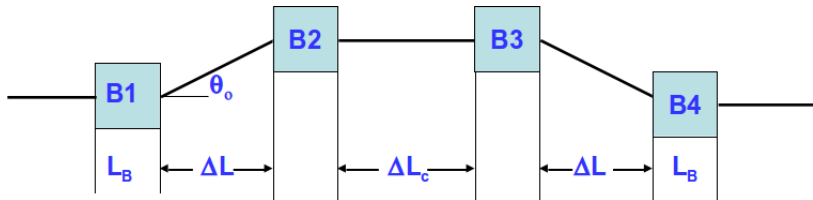
Short bunches by Magnetic Compression



R_{56} in a chicane

The natural value for the R_{56} is given by construction,

$$R_{56} \approx 2\theta^2 \left(\Delta L + \frac{2}{3}L_B \right) \quad (1)$$



For our Frascati chicane the natural $R_{56}=0.45$. However this value can be tuned with the aid of the quads inside the chicane. R_{56} range commissioned $[-0.2,0.45]$.

R56 expected effect on bunch length

Uncorrelated case,

$$\sigma_{z_{\text{meas}}} = \sqrt{\sigma_{z_0}^2 + (R_{56}\delta E_i)^2}$$

Assuming $\sigma_{z_{\text{meas}}} = 18$ ps, $\sigma_E = 2.5$ and $R_{56} = 0.45$

$$\sigma_{z_0} / \sigma_{z_{\text{meas}}} \approx 0.5$$

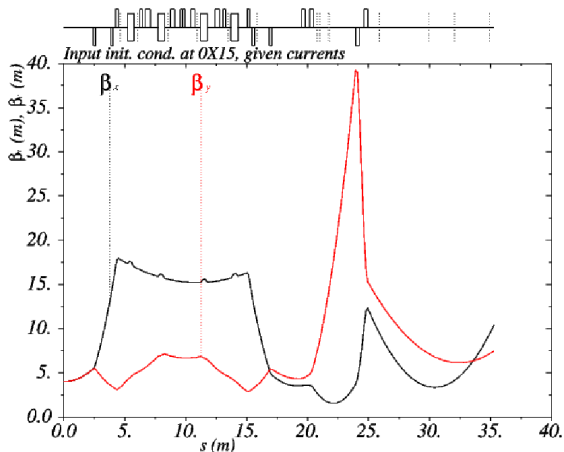
Correlated case (need a realistic distribution),

$$s_i = s_{i_0} + R_{56}\delta E_i$$

R_{56} Optics

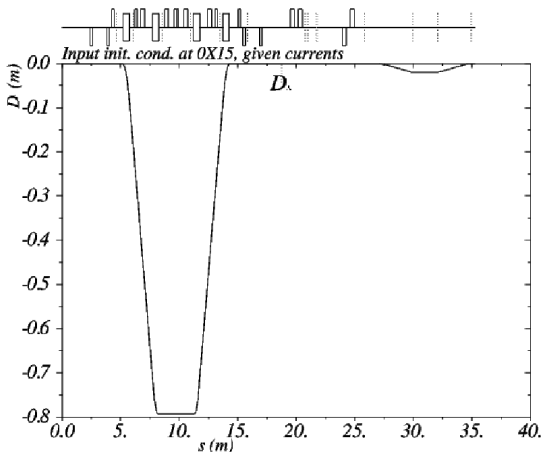
Optics $R_{56}=0.45$

```
iqdd0110 = 9.73;  
iqfd0130 = -0.90;  
iqfd0150 = 9.73;  
iqdd0220 = 0.0;  
iqfe0230 = 0.0;  
iqdf0245 = 0.0;  
iqfe0250 = 0.0;  
iqfd0310 = 9.73;  
iqfd0330 = -0.90;  
iqdd0350 = 9.73;  
iqdf0410 = -5.02;  
iqff0420 = 27.80;  
iqdf0470 = 60.95;  
iqff0480 = 63.51;
```



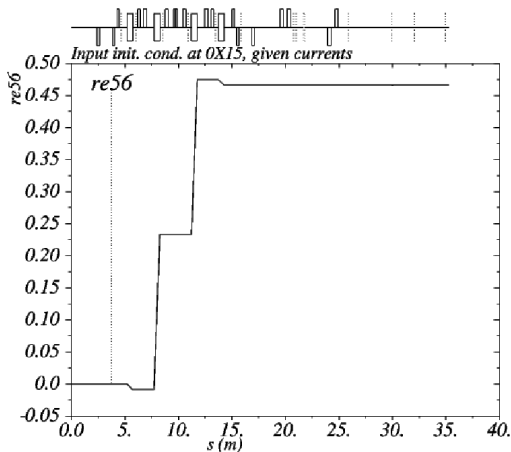
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iqdd0110 = 9.73;  
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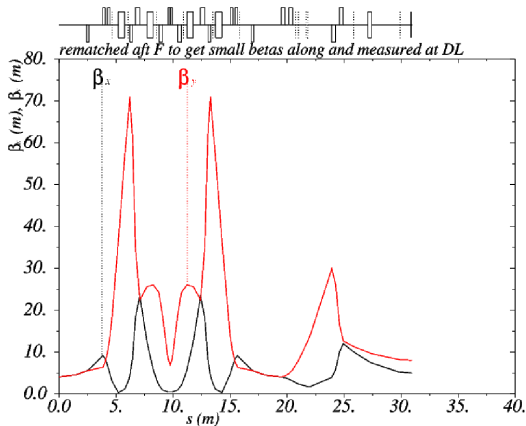
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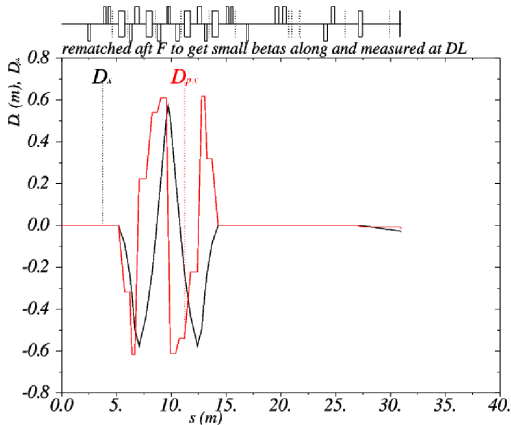
Optics $R_{56}=0.2$

```
iqdd0110 = 2.781361948;  
iqfd0130 = 23.41400831;  
iqfd0150 = 11.31428593;  
iqdd0220 = 36.39982771;  
iqfe0230 = 52.05423436;  
iqdf0245 = 44.27923231;  
iqfe0250 = 77.5967702;  
iqfd0310 = 11.31428593;  
iqfd0330 = 23.41400831;  
iqdd0350 = 2.781361948;  
iqdf0410 = -12.38004452;  
iqff0420 = 14.14216163;  
iqdf0470 = 56.79070466;  
iqff0480 = 58.20781454;
```

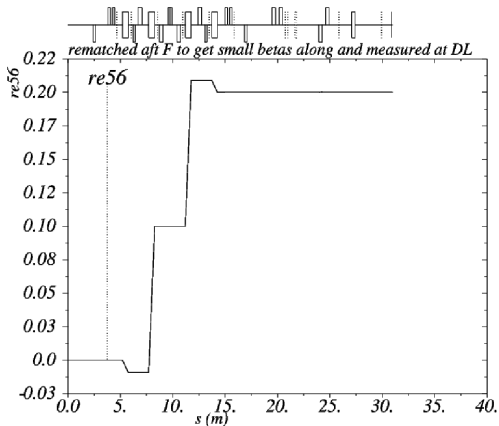


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iqdd0110 = 2.781361948;  
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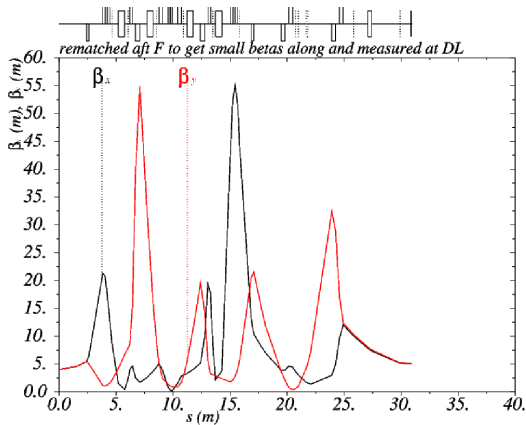


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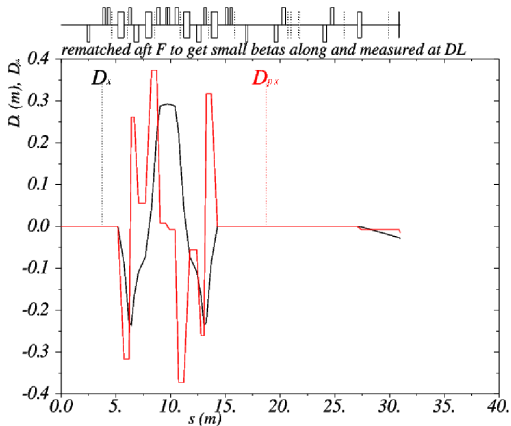
Optics $R_{56}=0.0$

```
iqdd0110 = 20.04283364;  
iqfd0130 = 28.93148582;  
iqfd0150 = 8.05744559;  
iqdd0220 = -80.22262382;  
iqfe0230 = -55.52379988;  
iqdf0245 = -109.2662098;  
iqfe0250 = 1.900035334;  
iqfd0310 = 25.68349718;  
iqfd0330 = 17.71345828;  
iqdd0350 = 23.93370099;  
iqdf0410 = 34.12780244;;  
iqff0420 = 47.7867982;  
iqdf0470 = 72.44905072;  
iqff0480 = 67.56892315;
```



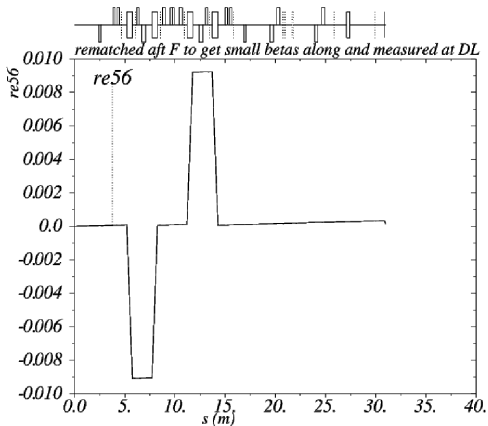
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iqff0480 = 67.56892315;
```



Streak Camera Measurement Options

The streak camera software offers the possibility to:

- ▶ do single shots
- ▶ stack images and then process them by doing an average (from which the measured jitter from single shots is subtracted afterwards)
- ▶ stack images and then process them by doing a jitter correction (recalage)

Preliminary conclusions after the measurements:

- ▶ The best method is the single shot measurement as the intensity is enough in order to perform good fits.
- ▶ The jitter measured from single shots is clearly underestimated.
- ▶ The software jitter correction is not bad.

Limitations in the measurement procedure

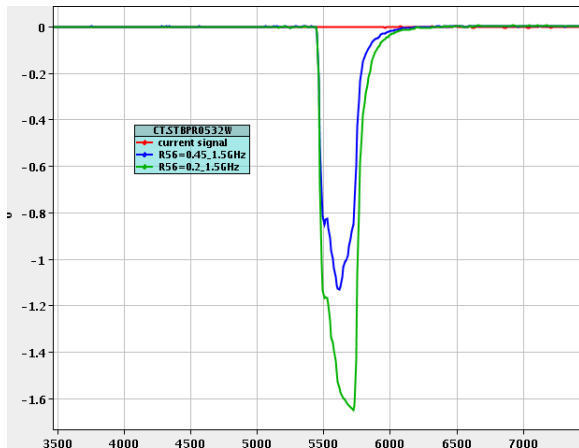
Limitations of the measurements:

- ▶ Intensity of the light collected by the camera (depends of the light source and the optics of the line). The resolution of the measurement is dependent of the intensity: camera time window, quality of the fit of the temporal profile. All the measurement here were done with a 100ps window.
- ▶ Dispersion in the lenses due to the light wavelength range: this can be calculated and subtracted in quadrature from the measurement, and can be reduced by adding a color filter in the line (which was done for these measurements)
- ▶ Calibration of the streak camera (ps/px of the CCD camera)
- ▶ Error on the fit
- ▶ For non single shot measurement, jitter, which can be subtracted in quadrature
- ▶ Optics alignment

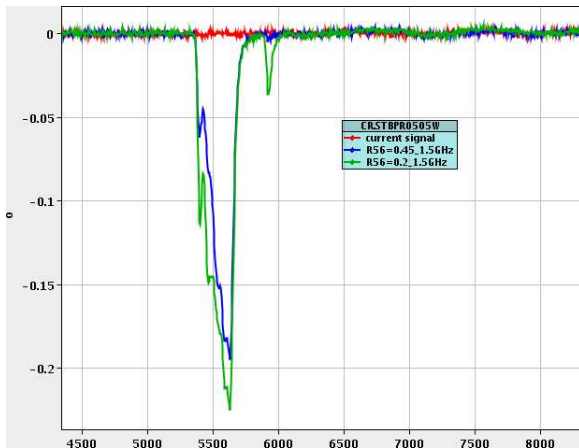
Measurements 6th August 2012

Summary Bunch Length Measurements 15th August

- ▶ 1.5/3 GHz beam, RF injection first turn in CR.
- ▶ Results:
 - ▶ 3 GHz beam: $\sigma_z^{R_{56}=0.45}=19.2$ ps, $\sigma_z^{R_{56}=0.2}=16.4$ ps
 - ▶ 1.5 GHz beam: $\sigma_z^{R_{56}=0.45}=12.9$ ps, $\sigma_z^{R_{56}=0.2}=13.2$ ps



Unfortunately there were not references saved during the 3 GHz measurements. Good agreement between bunch length and BPR0505.

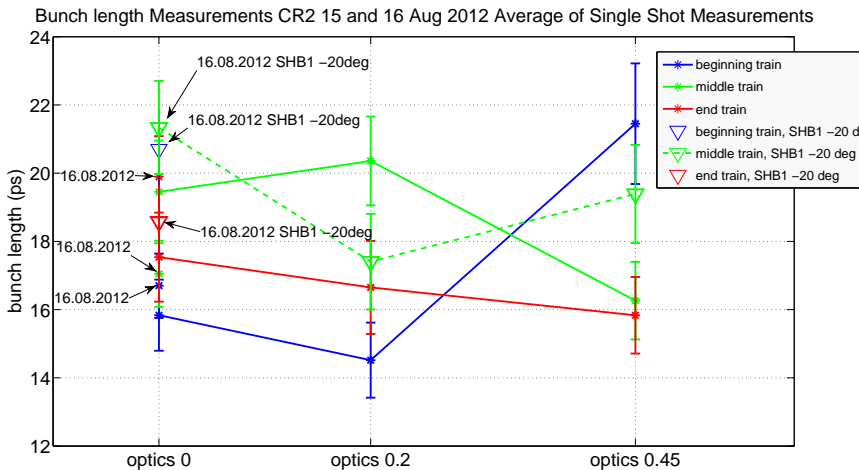


Unfortunately there were not references saved during the 3 GHz measurements. Good agreement between bunch length and BPR0505.

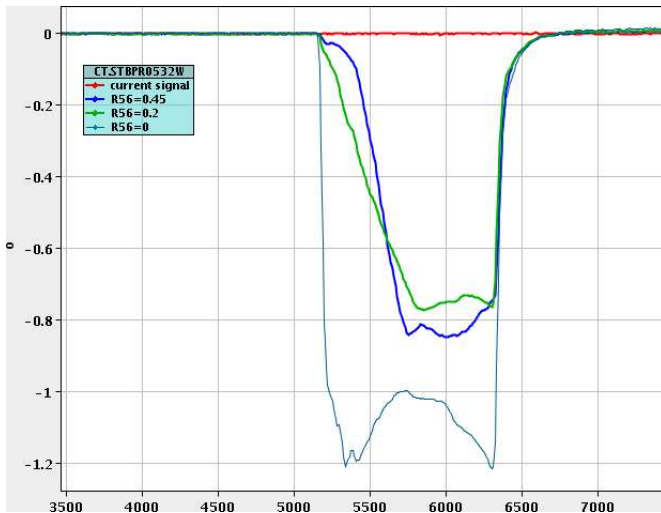
Measurements 15th August 2012

Summary Bunch Length Measurements 15th August

- ▶ 3 GHz beam, magnetic injection long pulse 1.2 μs in CR.
- ▶ Measurements $R_{56}=0,0.2,0.45$ / 3 positions along the pulse / 20 deg off SHB1

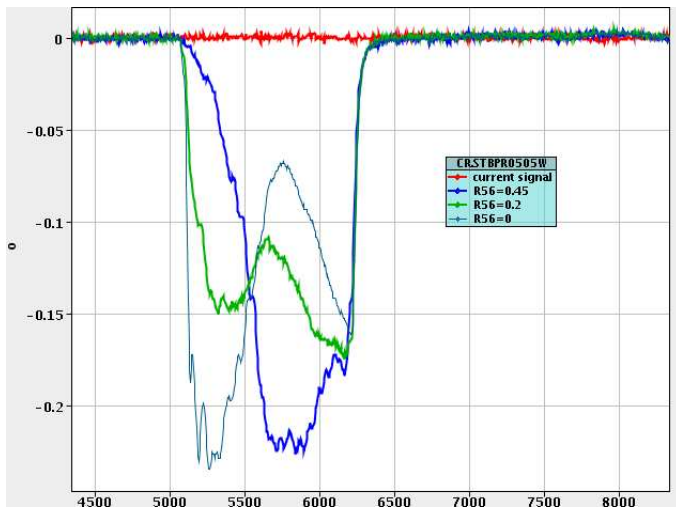


15th August: Waveguides

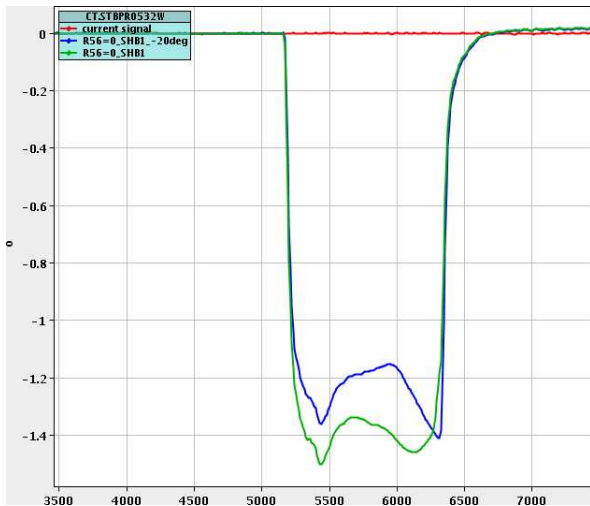


Again bunch length profiles along the pulse match qualitatively well with BPR signals in the CR but not in CT.

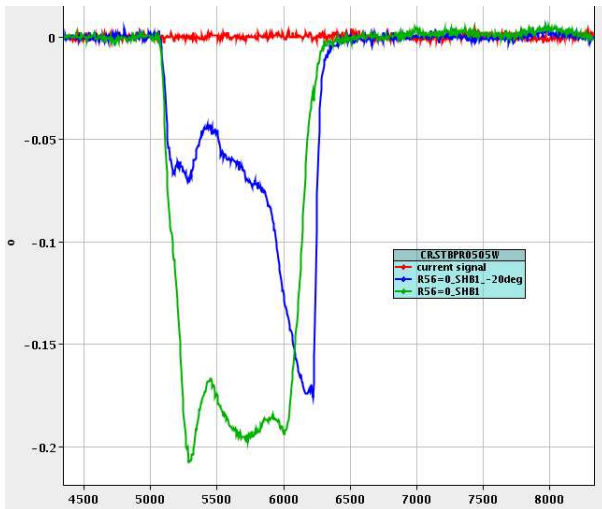
15th August: Waveguides



Again bunch length profiles along the pulse match qualitatively well with BPR signals in the CR but not in CT.



Again bunch length profiles along the pulse match qualitatively well with BPR signals in the CR but not in CT.

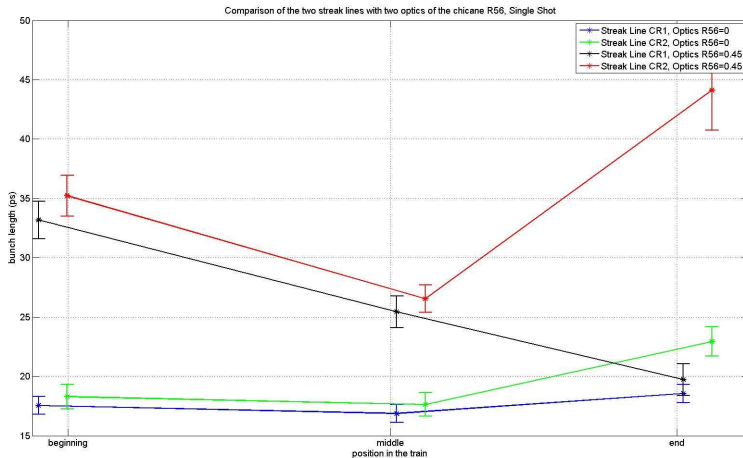


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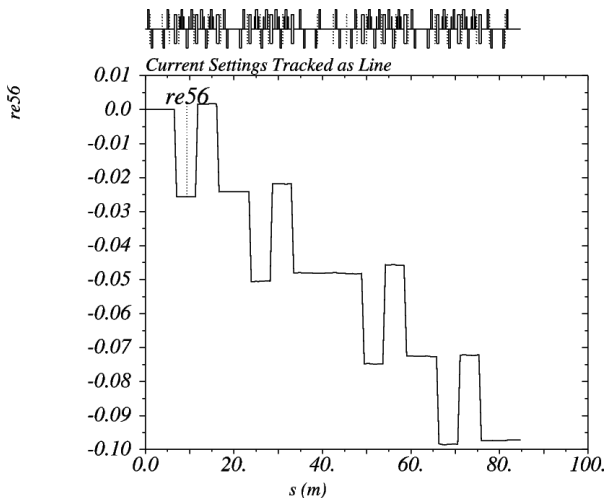
Measurements 17th August 2012

Summary Bunch Length Measurements 17th August

- ▶ 1.5 GHz beam, long pulse $1.2\mu\text{s}$ in CR.

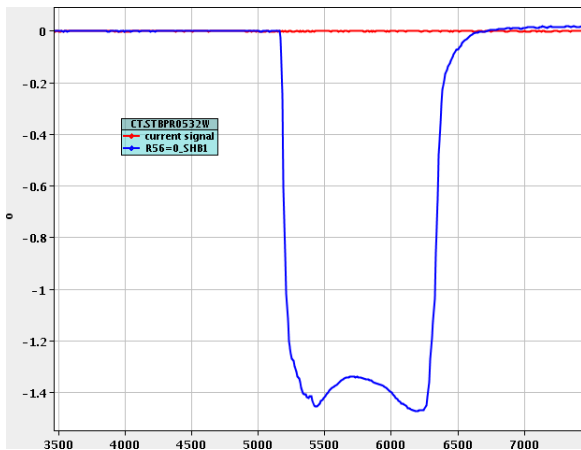


Optics CR1 vs CR2

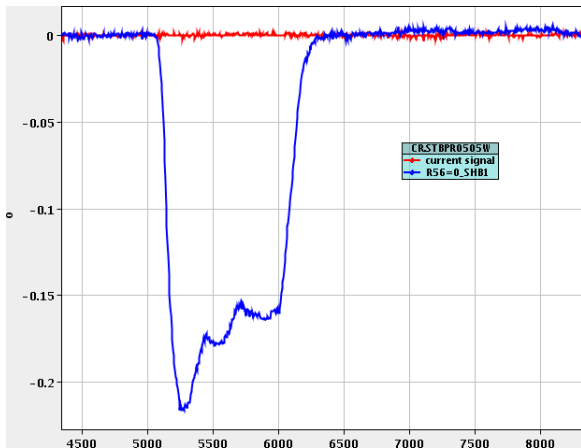


TL1 and CR are isochronous with the current settings according to the MADX model prediction. Dispersion is very small in both lines as well.

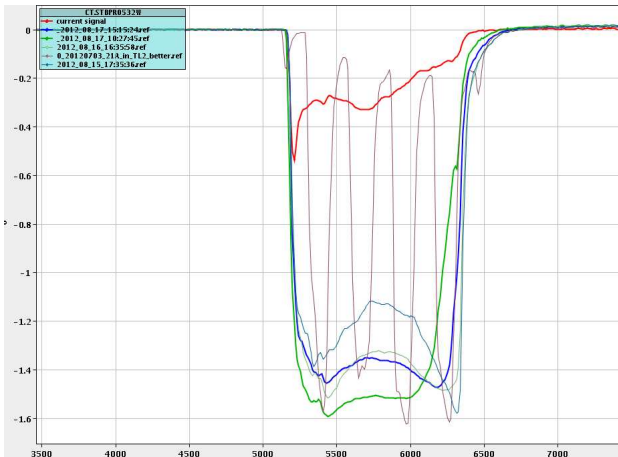
$R_{56}=0.0$



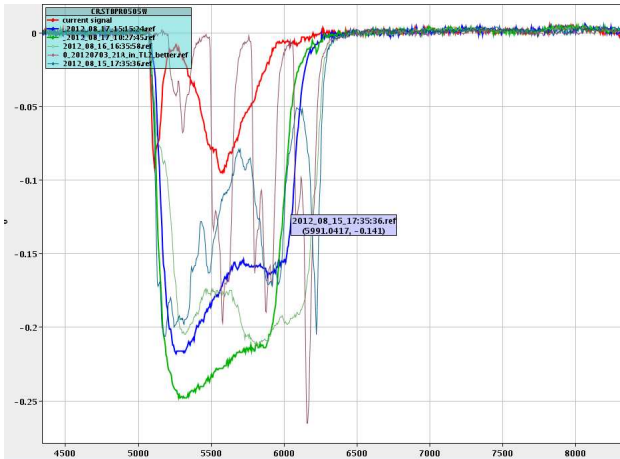
$R_{56}=0.0$



$$R_{56}=0.45$$



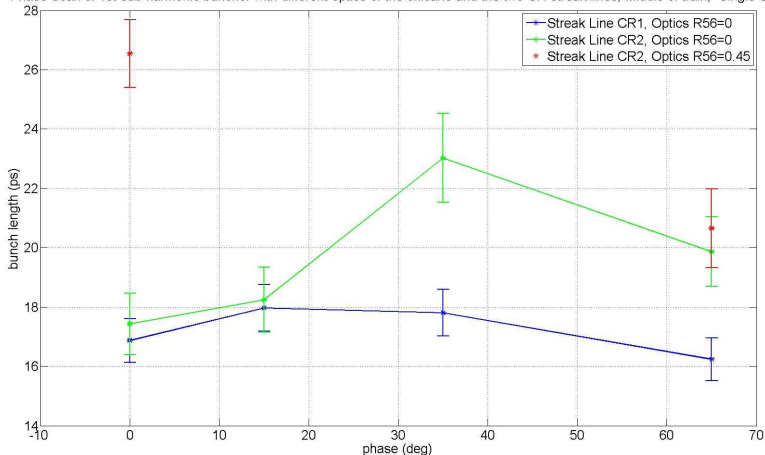
$R_{56}=0.45$



Summary Bunch Length Measurements 17th August

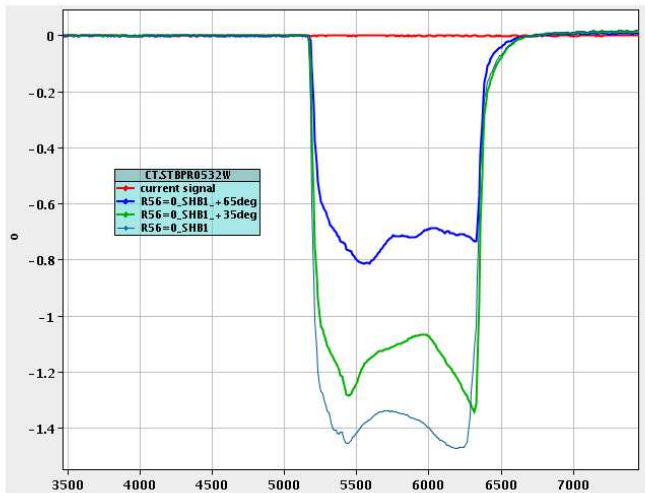
- ▶ 1.5 GHz beam, long pulse $1.2\mu\text{s}$ in CR.

Phase Scan of 1st sub-harmonic buncher with different optics of the chicane and the two CR streak lines, Middle of train, Single Shot

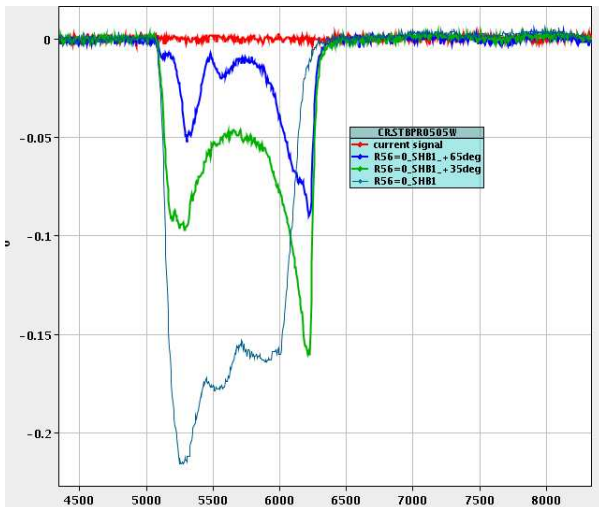


17th August: Waveguides

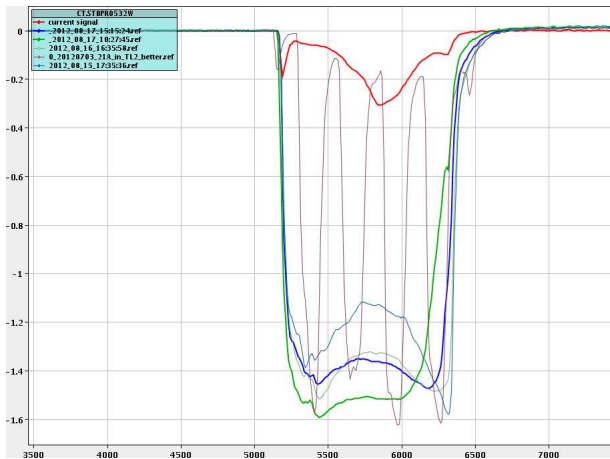
$R_{56}=0.0$ SHB1 + 0,35,65 deg



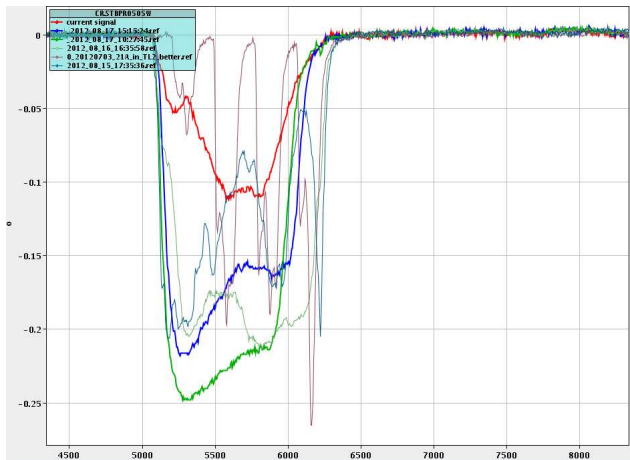
$R_{56}=0.0$ SHB1 + 0,35,65 deg



$R_{56}=0.45$ SHB1 + 65 deg

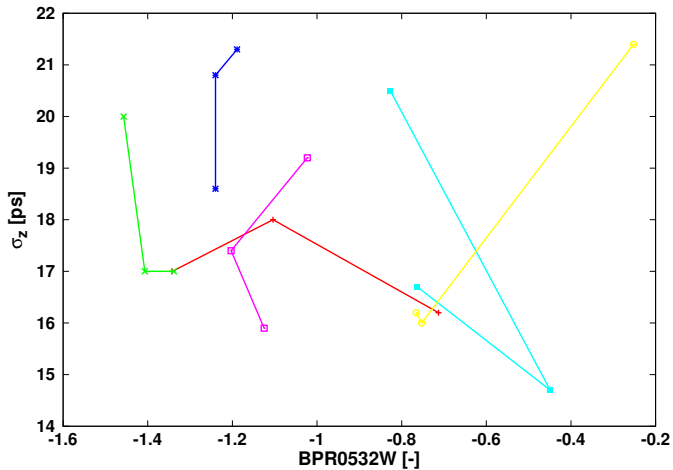


$R_{56}=0.45$ SHB1 + 65 deg



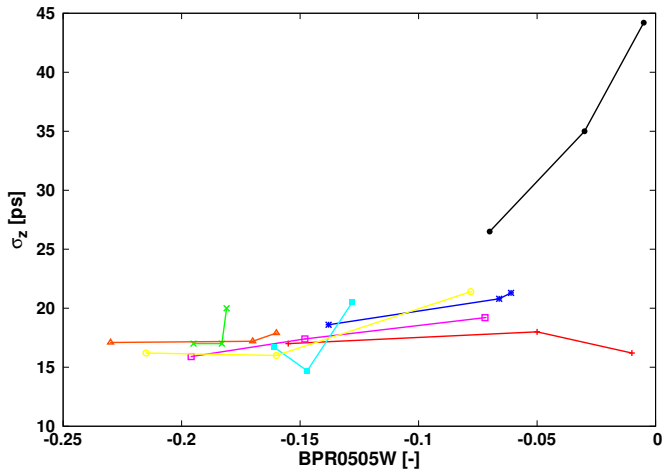
Summary BPR signals vs bunch length

Considering CT.BPR0532,



Summary BPR signals vs bunch length

Considering BPR0505,



Conclusions & Further Steps

- ▶ Good qualitative agreement between bunch length measurements along the pulse and CR.BPR0505. Not so good with CT.BPR0532.
- ▶ Depending on the measurement there is a clear decrease of bunch length for smaller R_{56} .
- ▶ For relative measurements the streak camera should be precise as dispersion, jitter and optics alignment have no influence.
- ▶ Still some issues in the optics prediction forward propagating from MTV1025 and back propagating from MTV0435.
- ▶ Missing systematic measurements of bunch length measurement for different R_{56} optics together with power production in TBL/TBTS.
- ▶ Option of measuring the bunch length in the DL. The optics in the measurement point to be checked.