

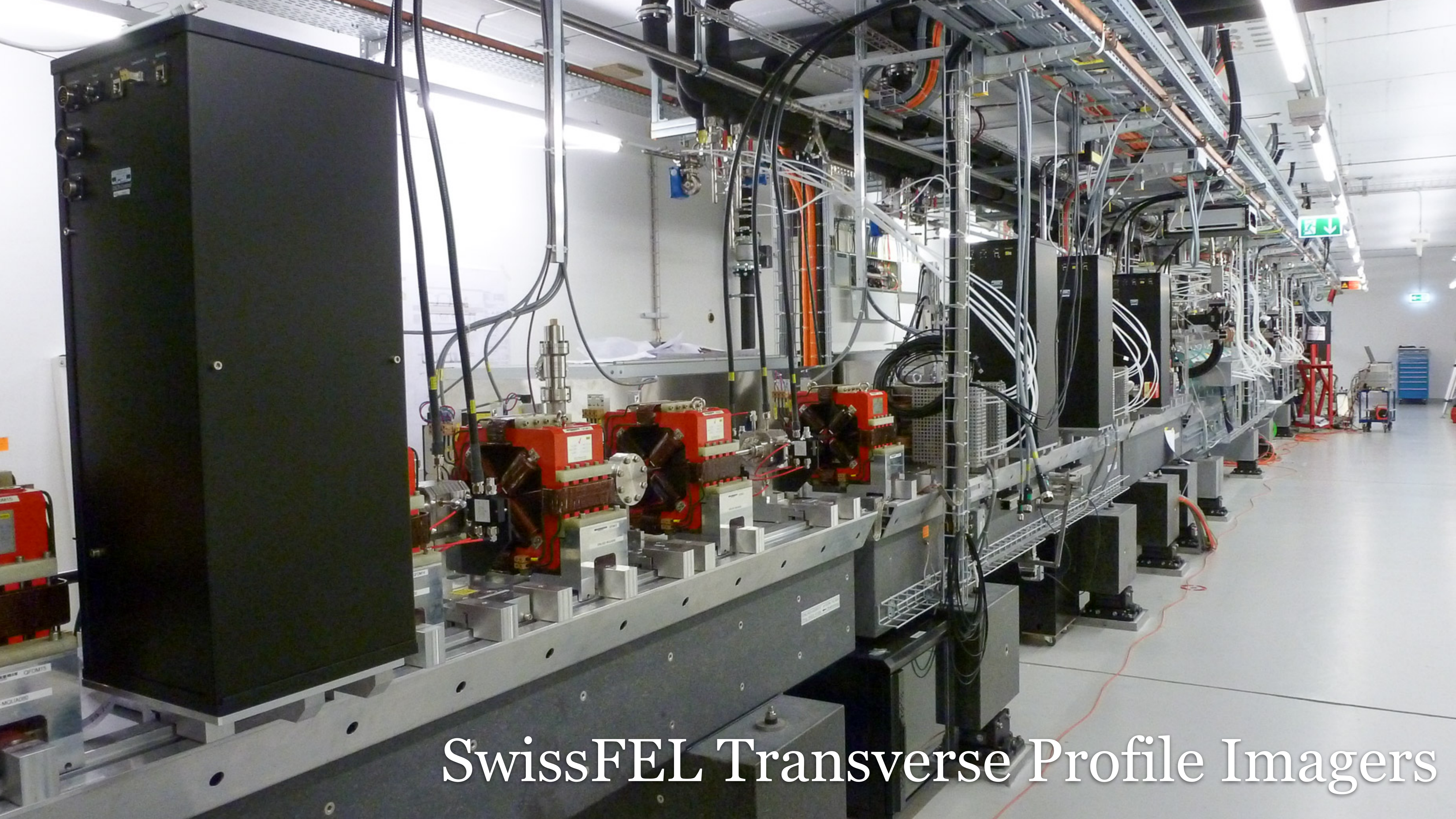
PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



WIR SCHAFFEN WISSEN – HEUTE FÜR MORGEN

Rasmus Ischebeck

# Screen Monitors in SwissFEL



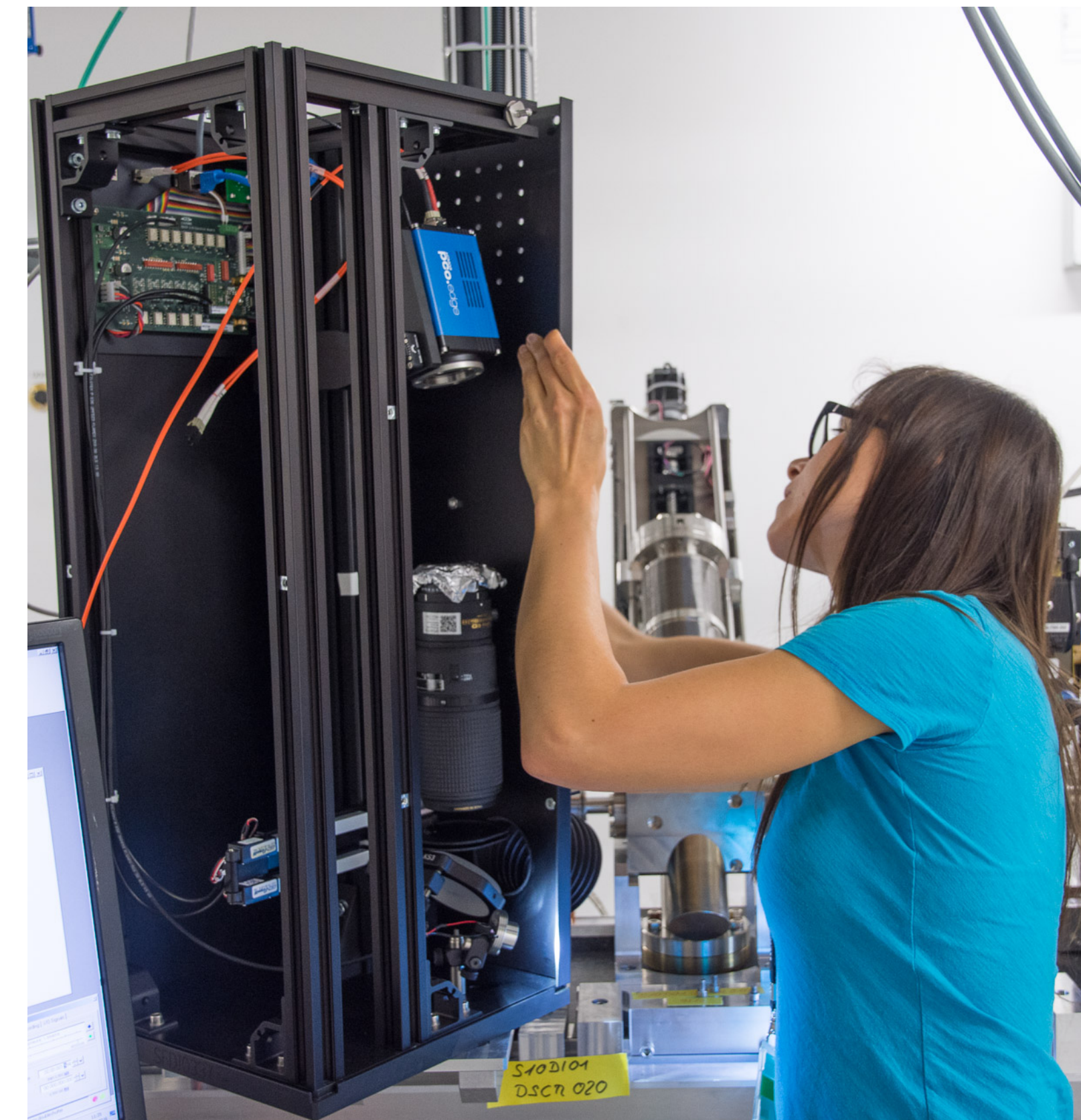
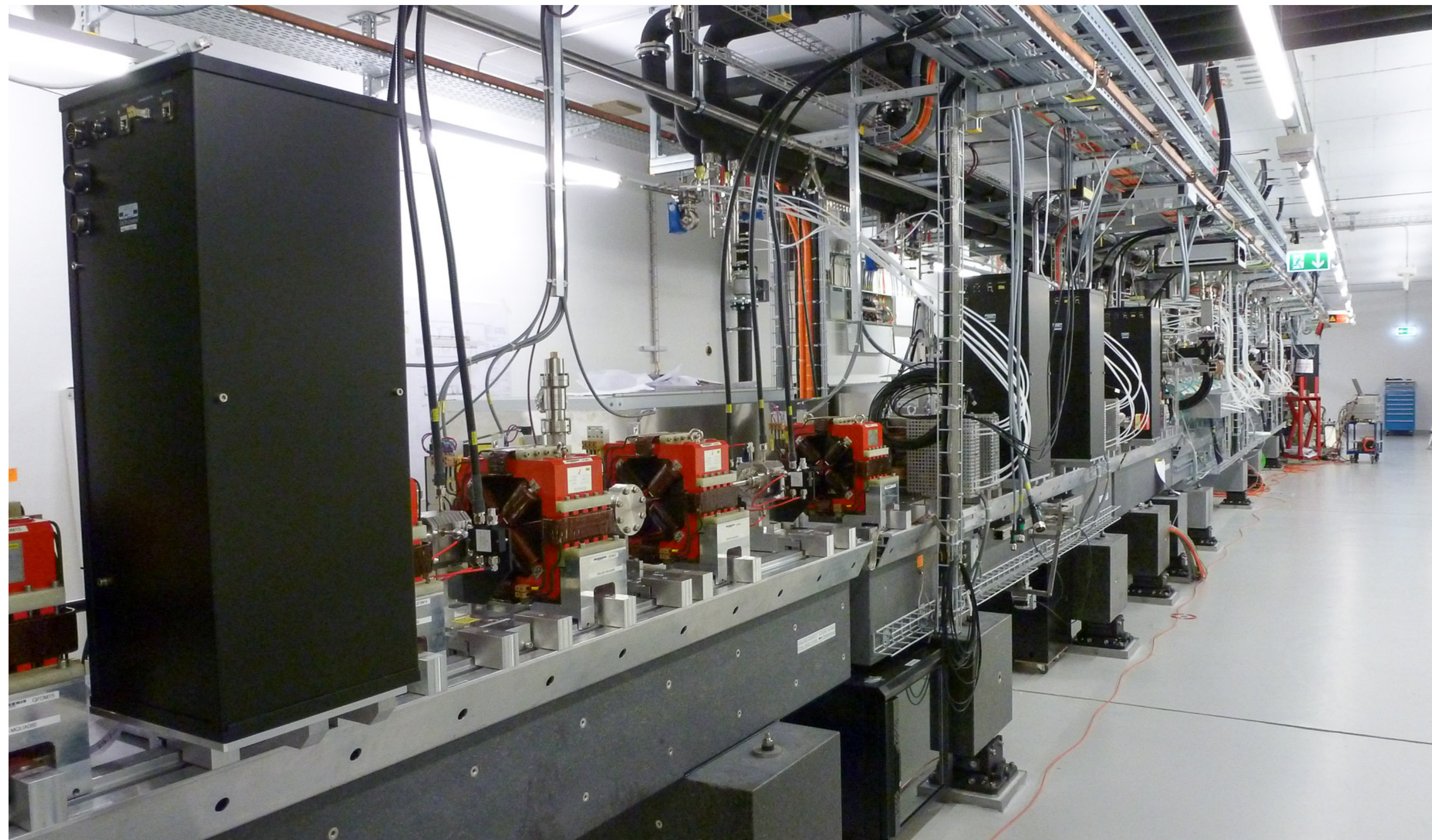
SwissFEL Transverse Profile Imagers

- Typical values in SwissFEL:

Particle energy	5 MeV ... 6 GeV
Bunch charge	10 ... 200 pC
Beam size	30 $\mu\text{m}$ ... 1 mm rms
Pulse duration	10 fs ... 10 ps
Peak current	up to few kA
Repetition rate	1 ... 100 Hz

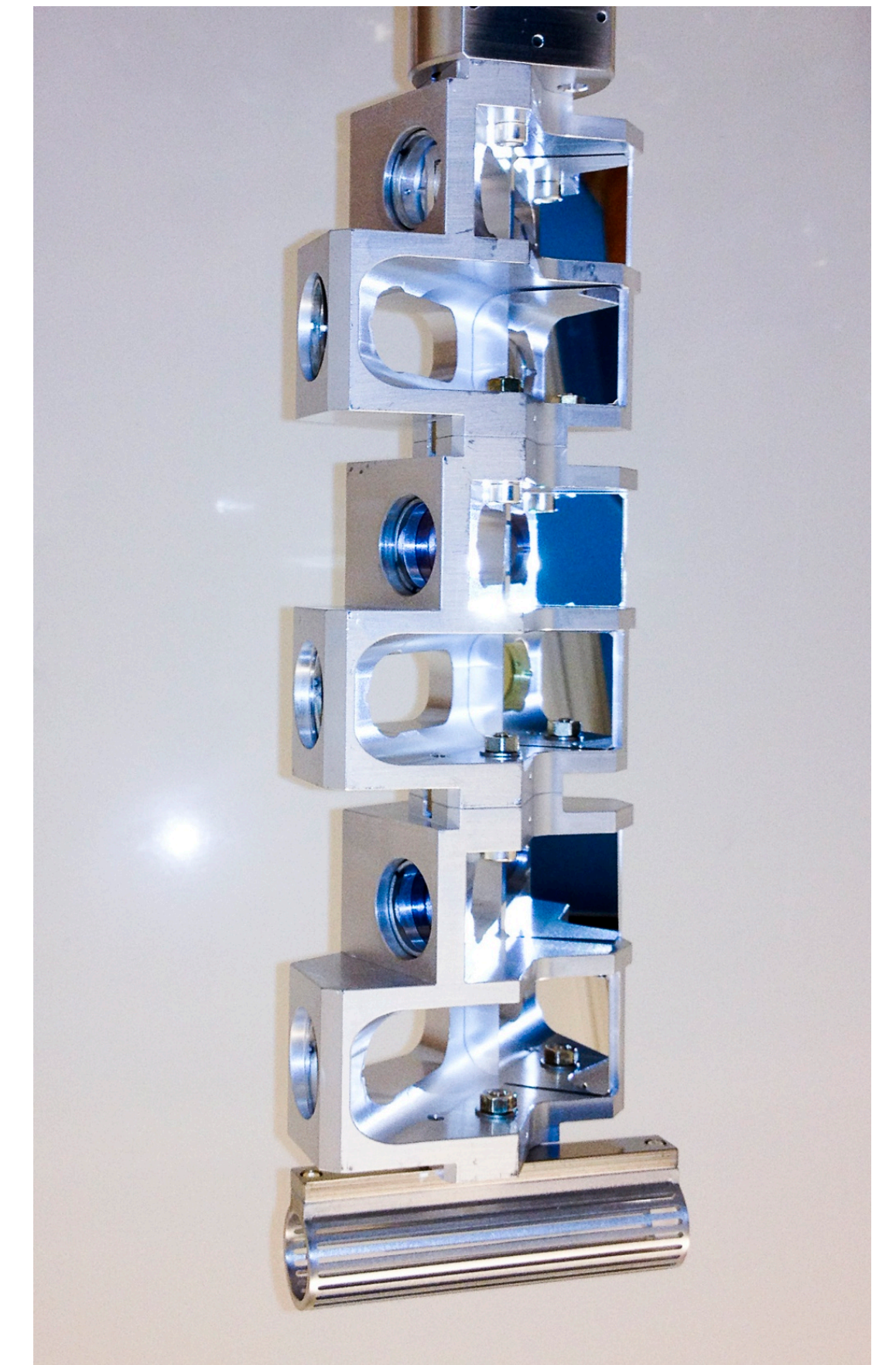
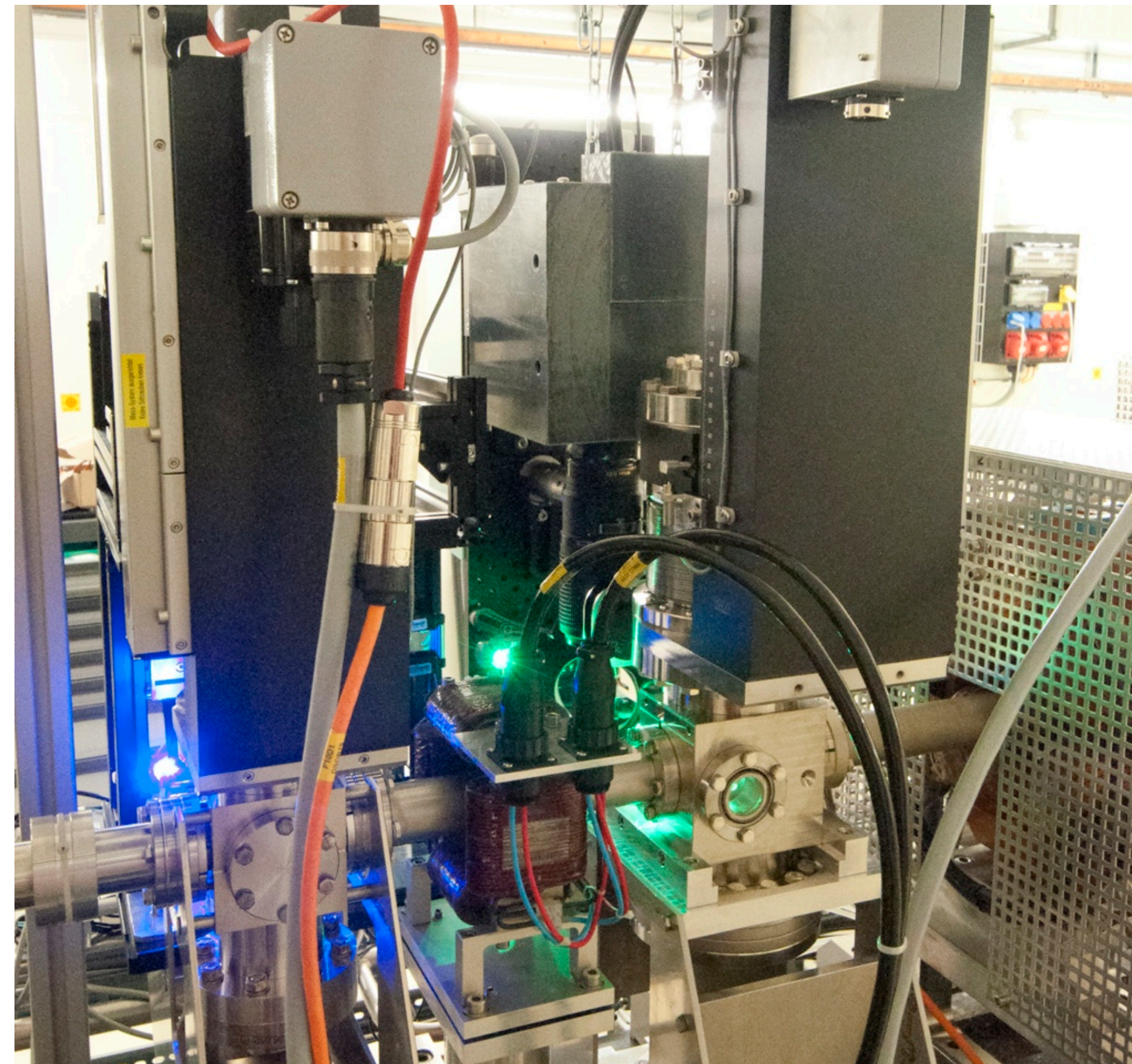
# SwissFEL Transverse Profile Imagers

- 27 Transverse profile imagers for the electron beam installed in SwissFEL
- In routine operation since 2016

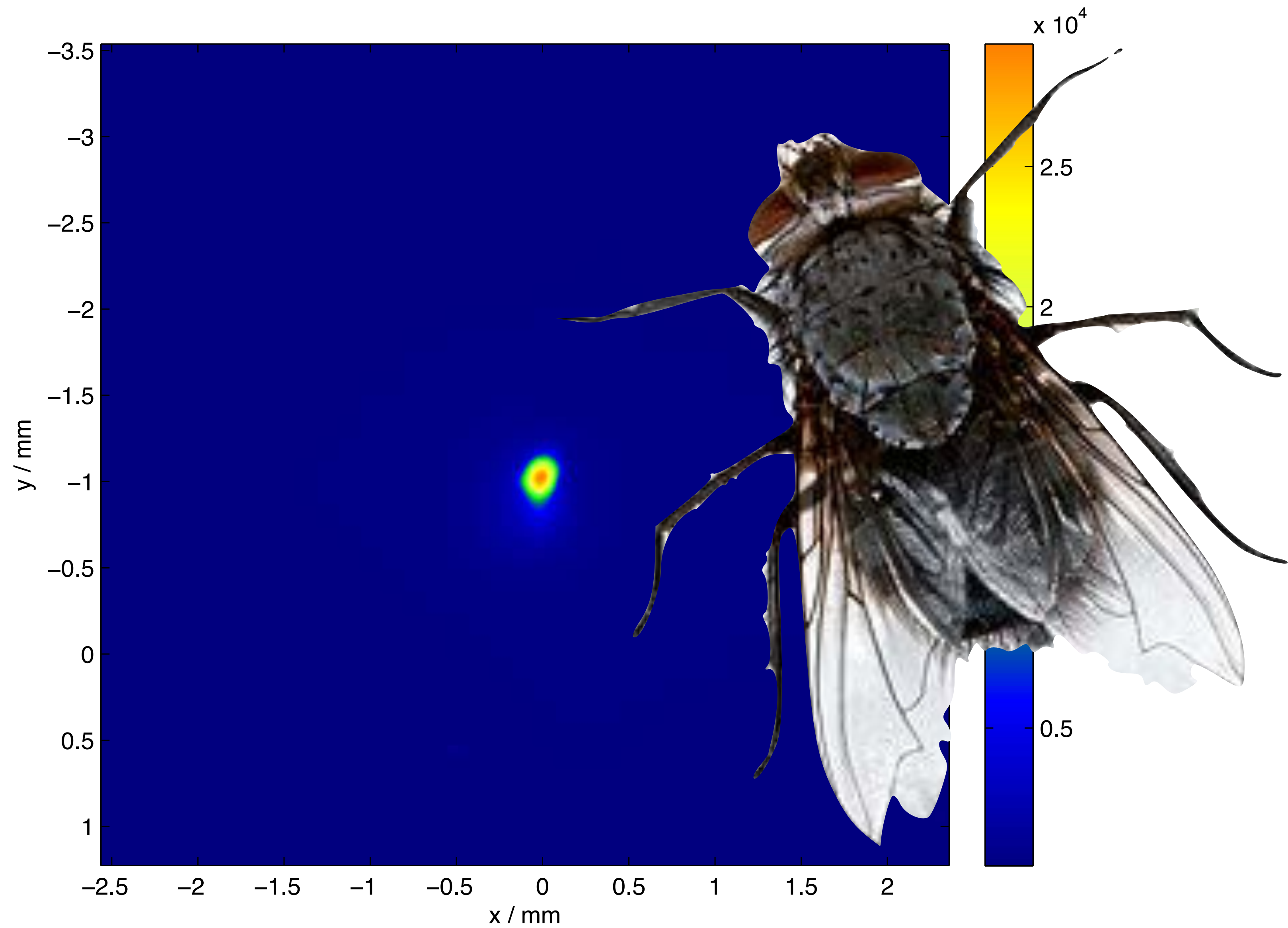


# SwissFEL Transverse Profile Imagers

- Development in the SLS Injector and the SwissFEL Injector Test Facility in the years 2008 to 2014
- Test of different cameras, different scintillators and imaging geometries



# Profile Measurement in FELs



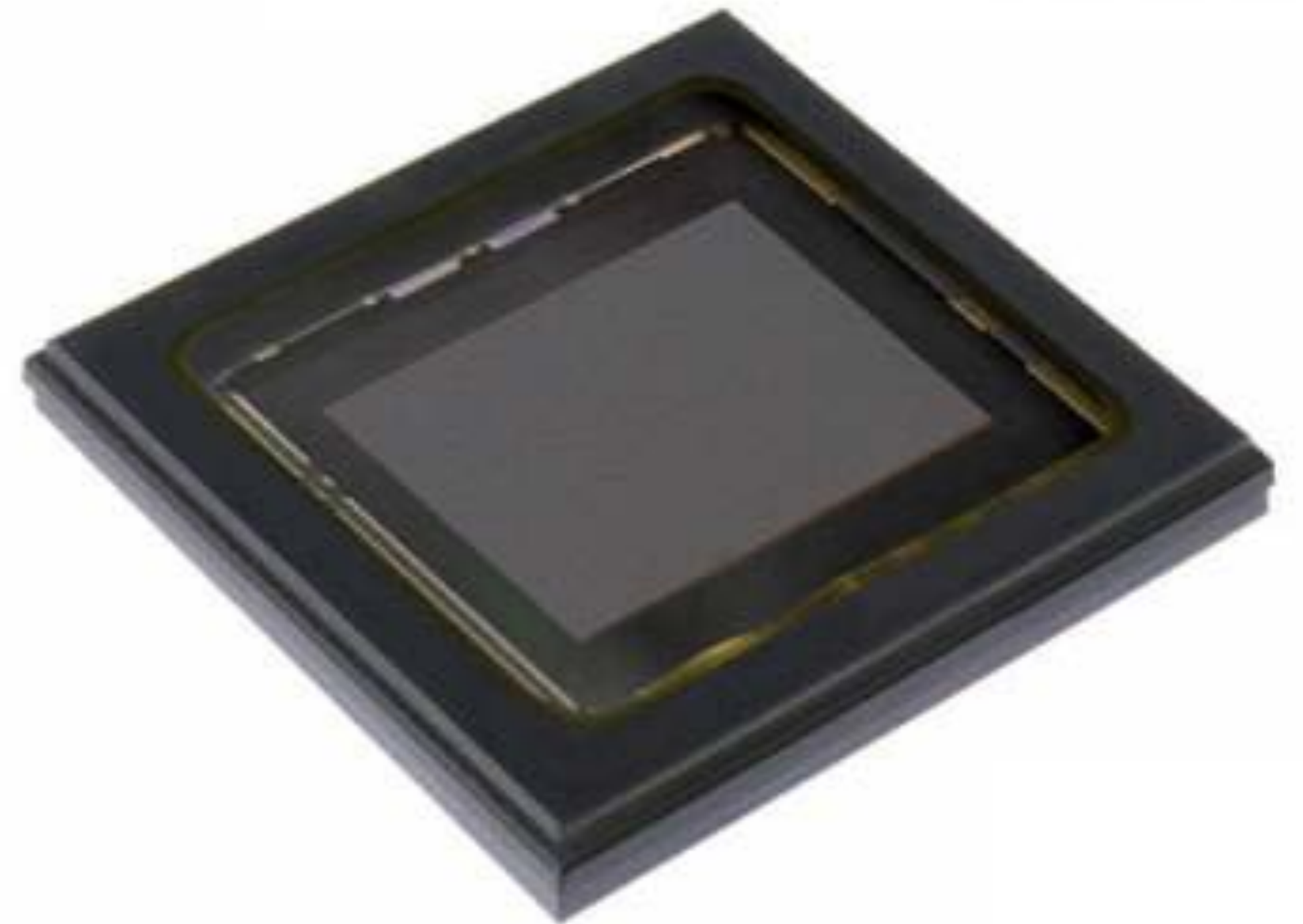
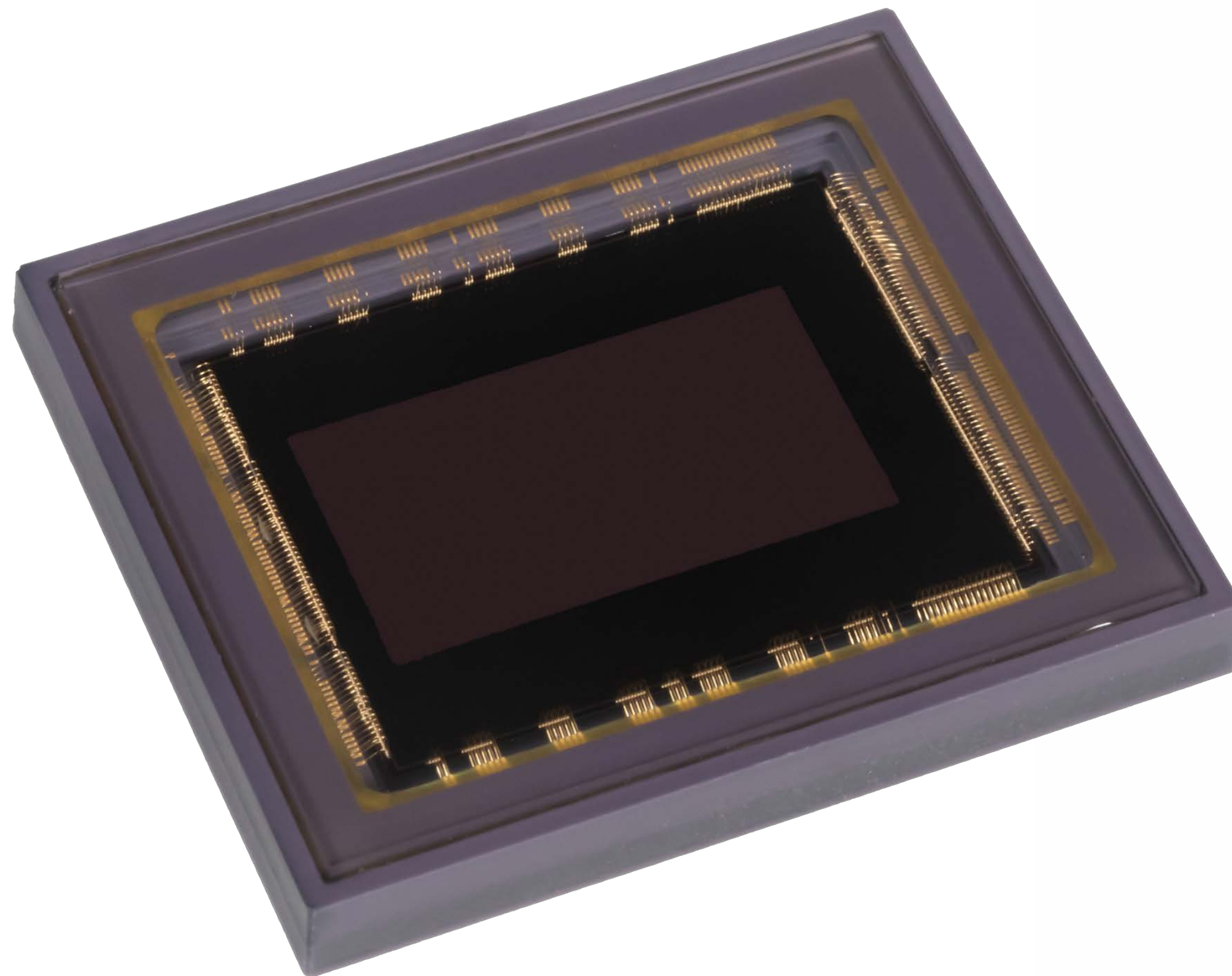
# Design Goals

- Sensitivity for 10...200 pC
- Good linearity, high dynamic range
- 100 Hz readout
- 10  $\mu\text{m}$  resolution
- Immunity to coherent optical transition radiation
- Radiation protection of lens and image sensor

# Sensitivity, Linearity and Dynamic Range

- Scientific CMOS image sensor
- 16 bit ADC
- 5.5 megapixels, 50 frames per second (RS)

- CMOS image sensor
- 12 bit ADC
- 2.3 megapixels, 25 frames per second (12 bit)





- CameraLink HS

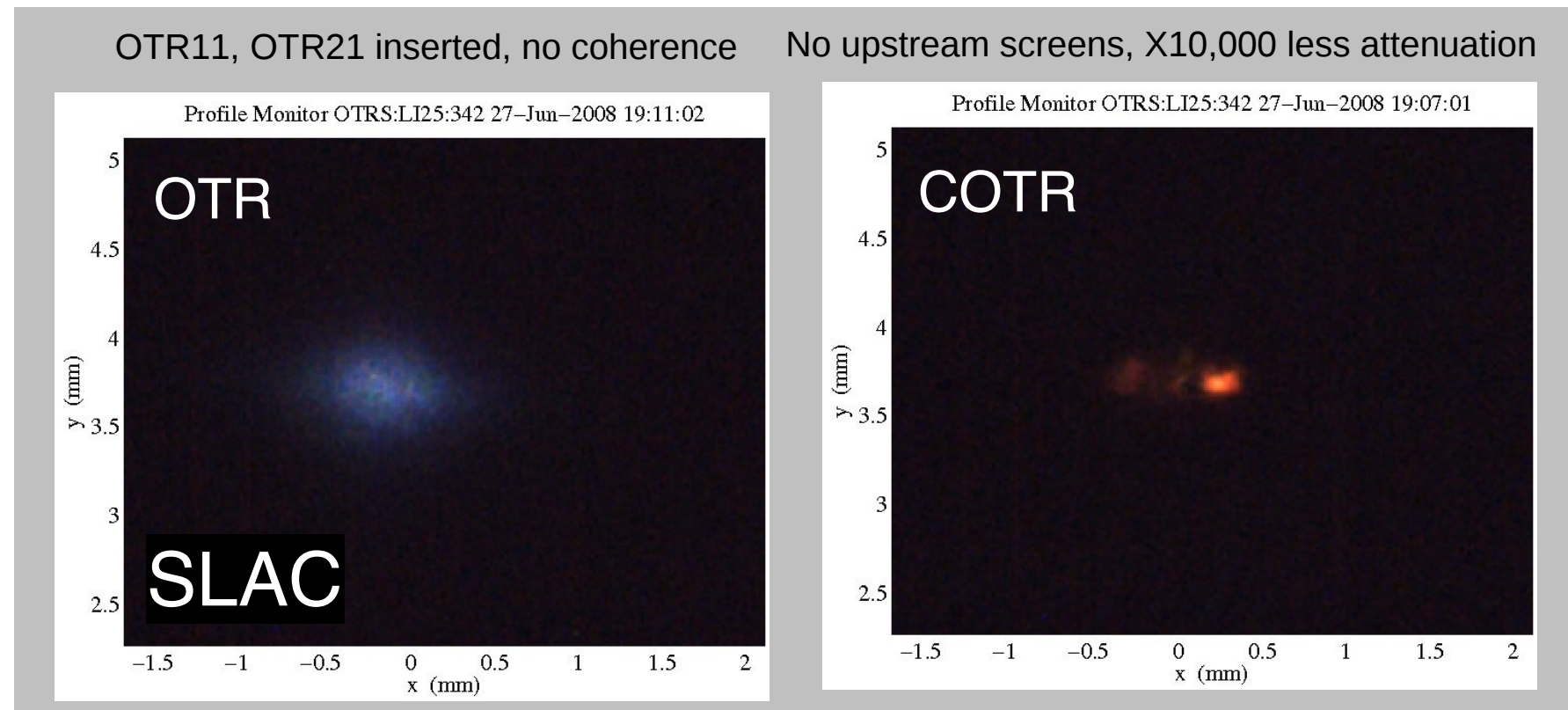


- Gigabit Ethernet

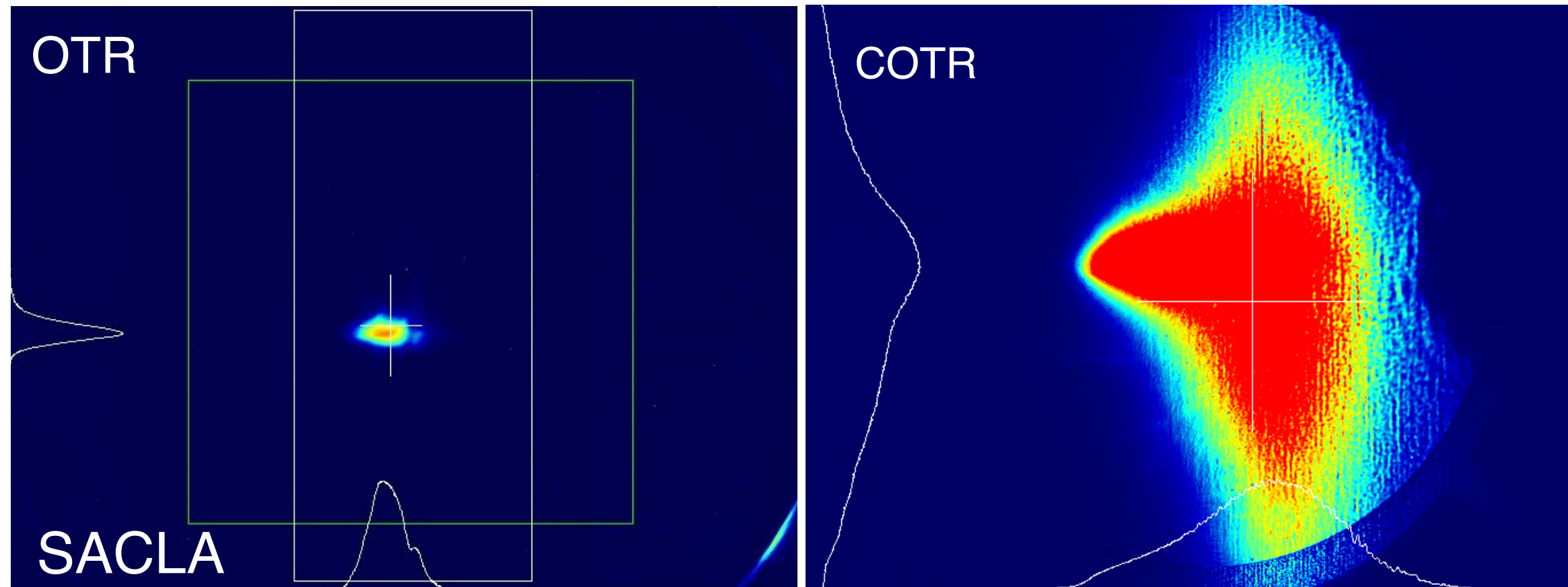
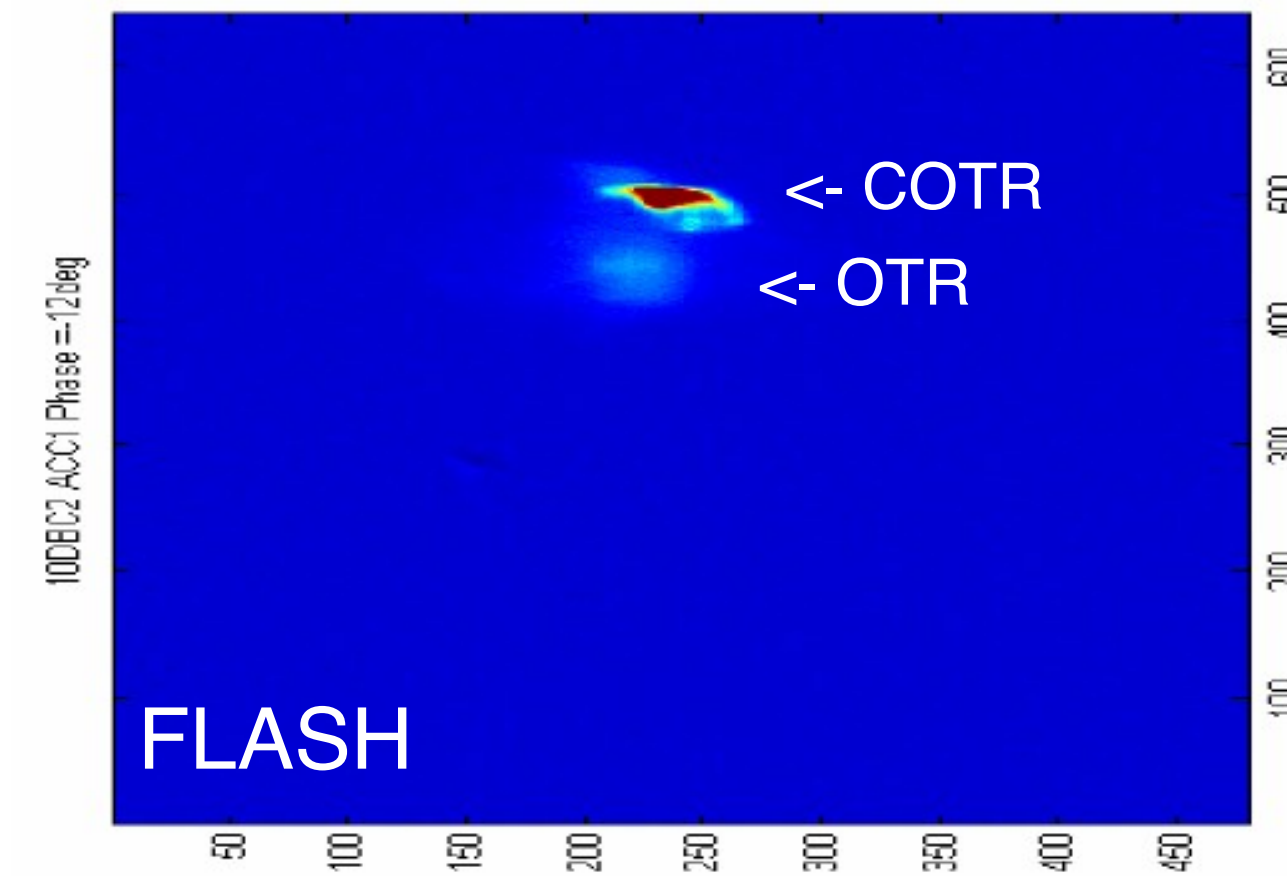


# Immunity to Coherent Optical Transition Radiation

- Traditionally, we use optical transition radiation monitors to measure beam profile
- Highly compressed beams emit coherent radiation that disturbs the measurement
- First observed at LCLS, meanwhile also at FLASH and SACLA:

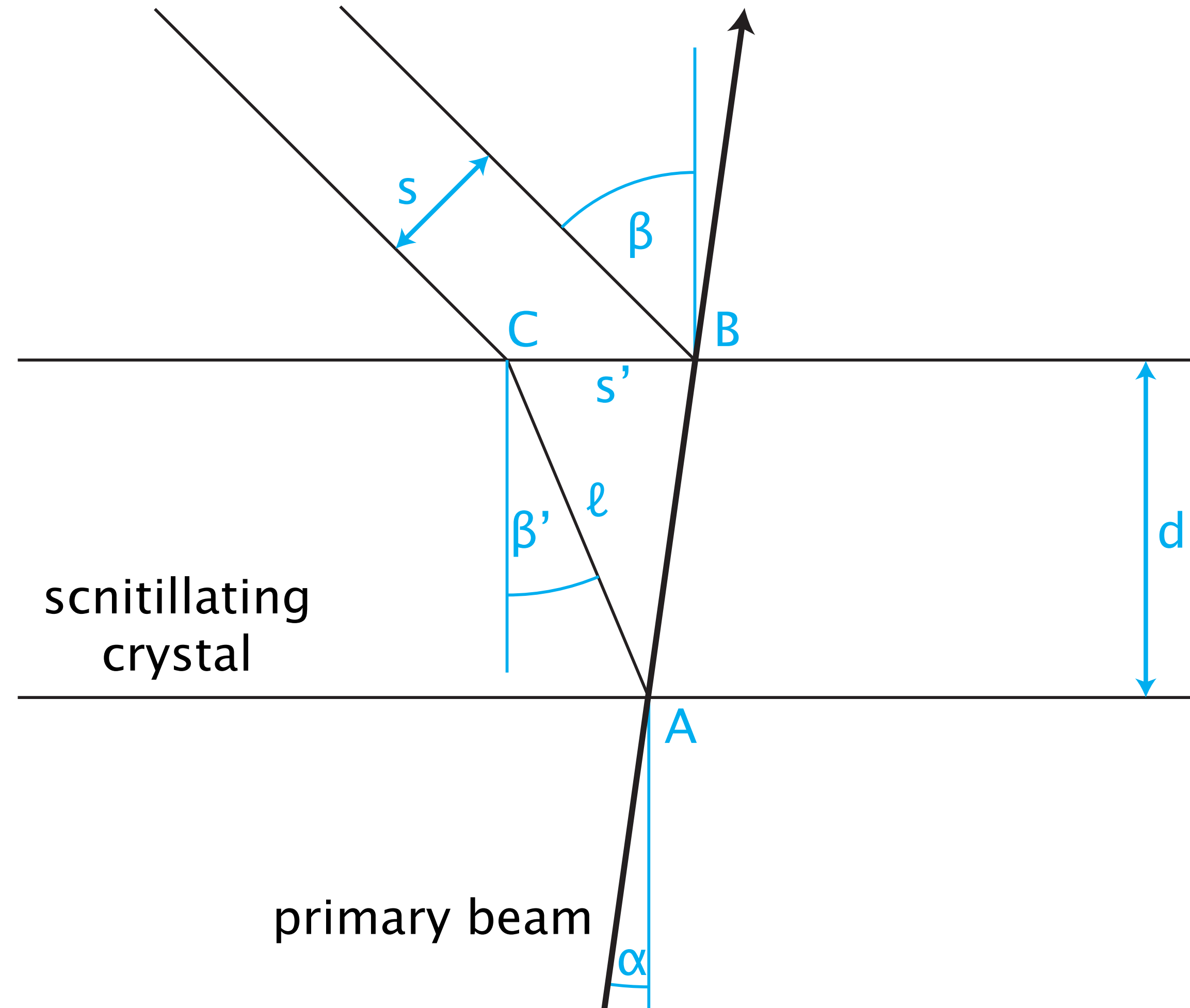


Joe Frisch, SLAC

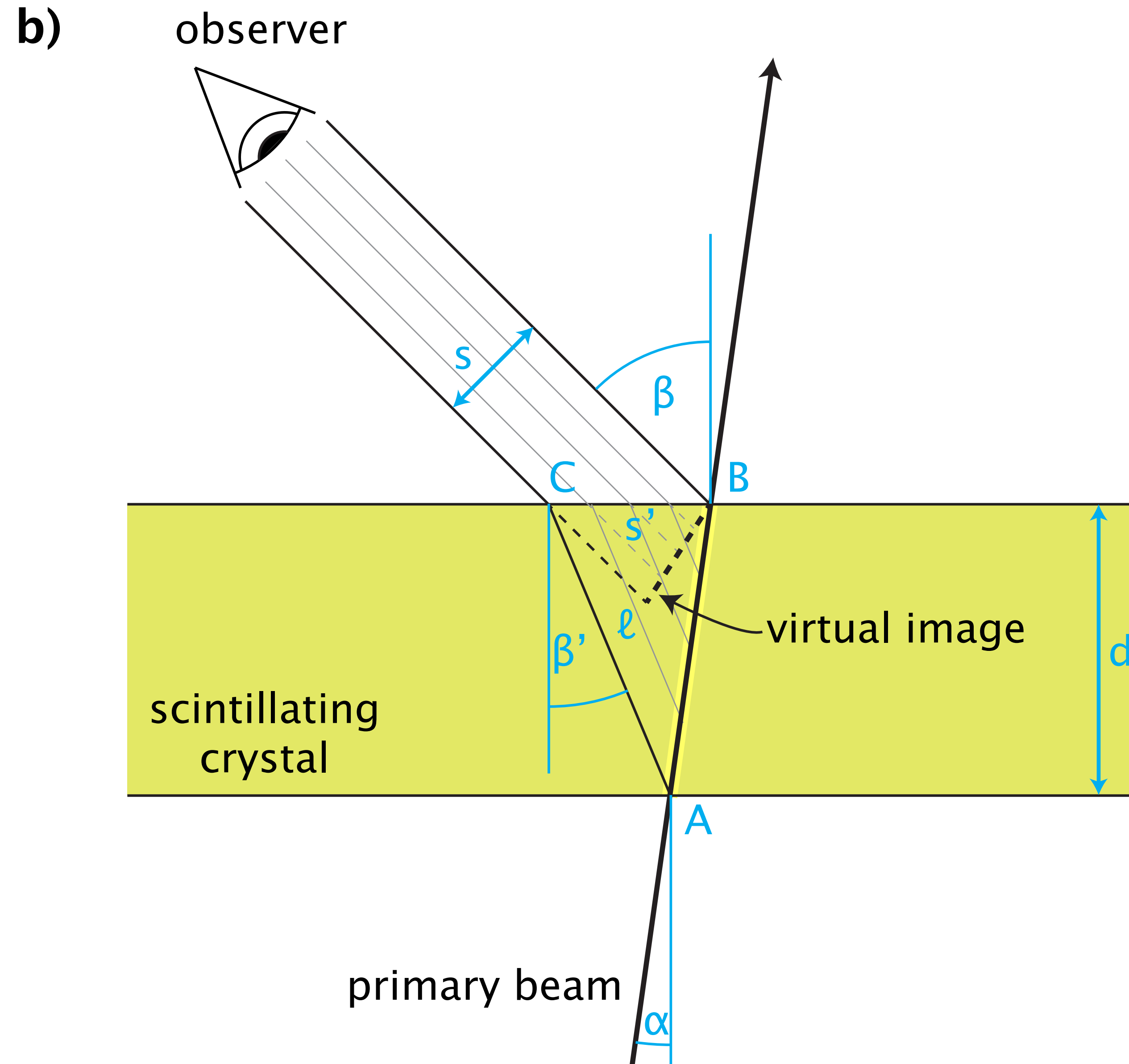


Yuji Otake, SACLA

# Imaging Scintillating Crystals



# Imaging Scintillating Crystals



## Trigonometry...

$$\frac{\sin \beta}{n} = \sin \beta'$$

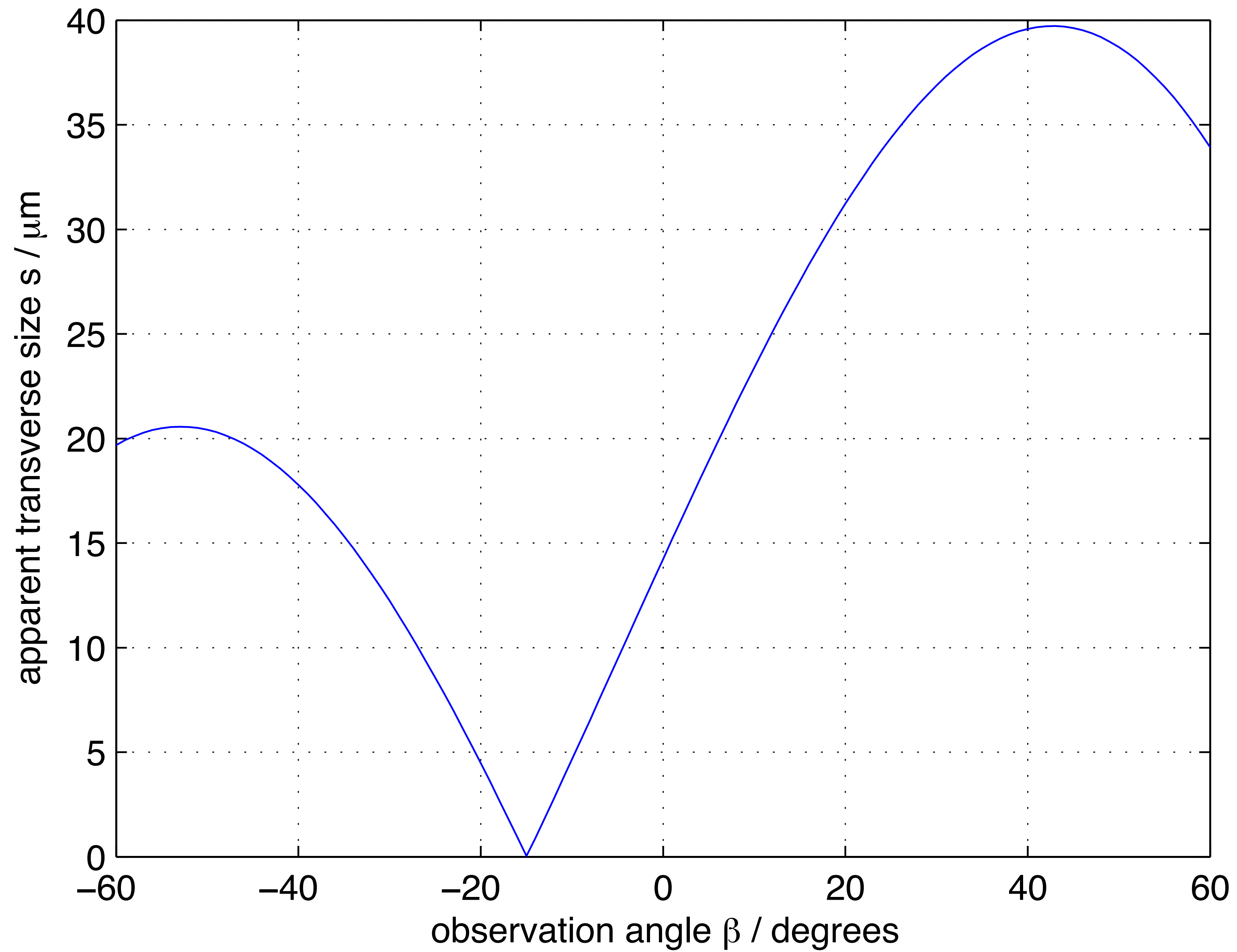
$$\ell := \overline{AB} = \frac{d}{\cos \beta'}$$

$$s' := \overline{BC} = \frac{s}{\cos \beta}$$

$$s'^2 = \ell^2 + \left( \frac{d}{\cos \alpha} \right)^2 - 2\ell \frac{d}{\cos \alpha} \cos(\alpha + \beta')$$

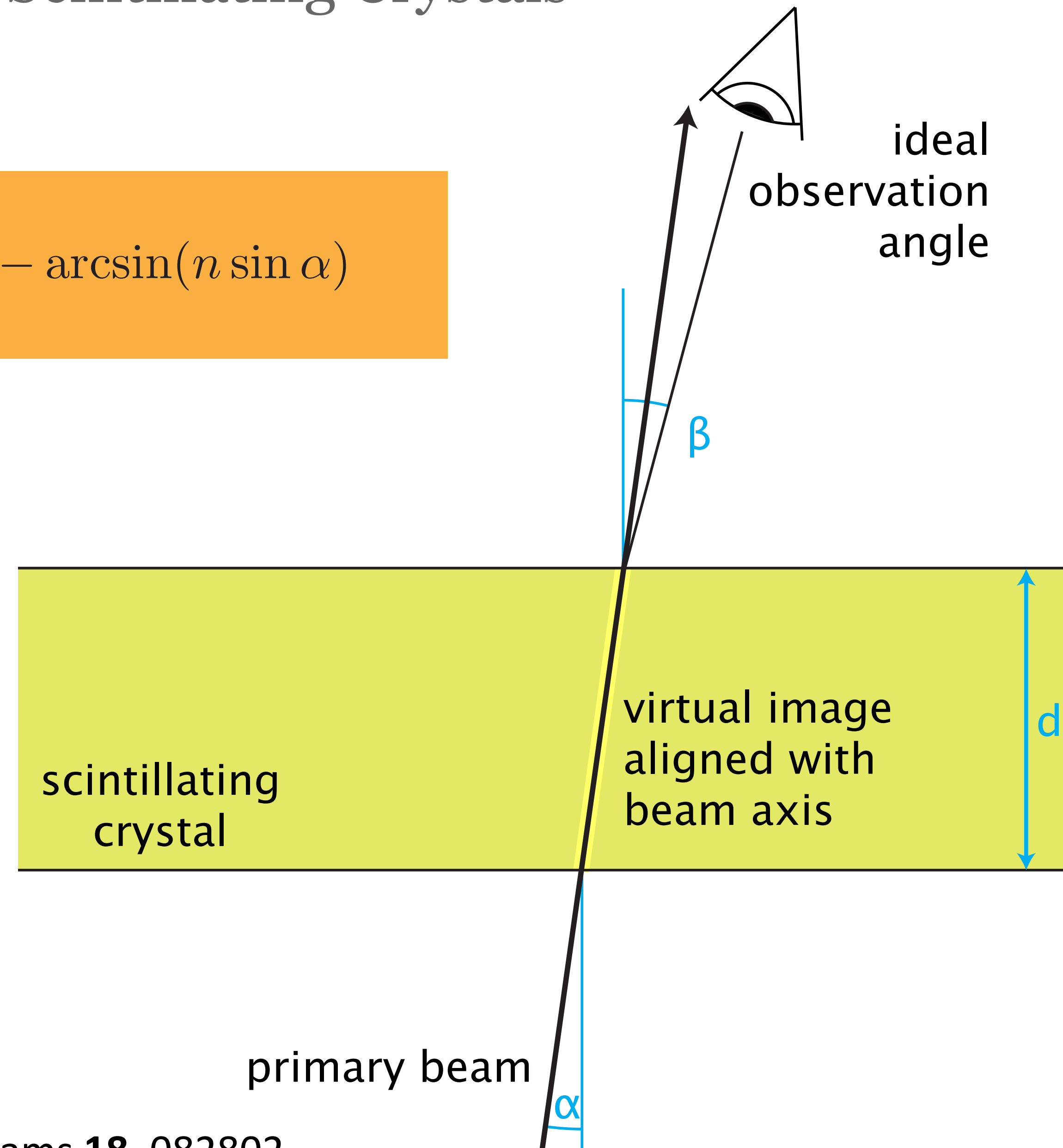
$$s = d \cos \beta \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{n^2}} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} - 2 \frac{\cos \left( \arcsin \left( \frac{\sin \beta}{n} \right) + \alpha \right)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{n^2}} \cos \alpha}}$$

# Observed Beam Size



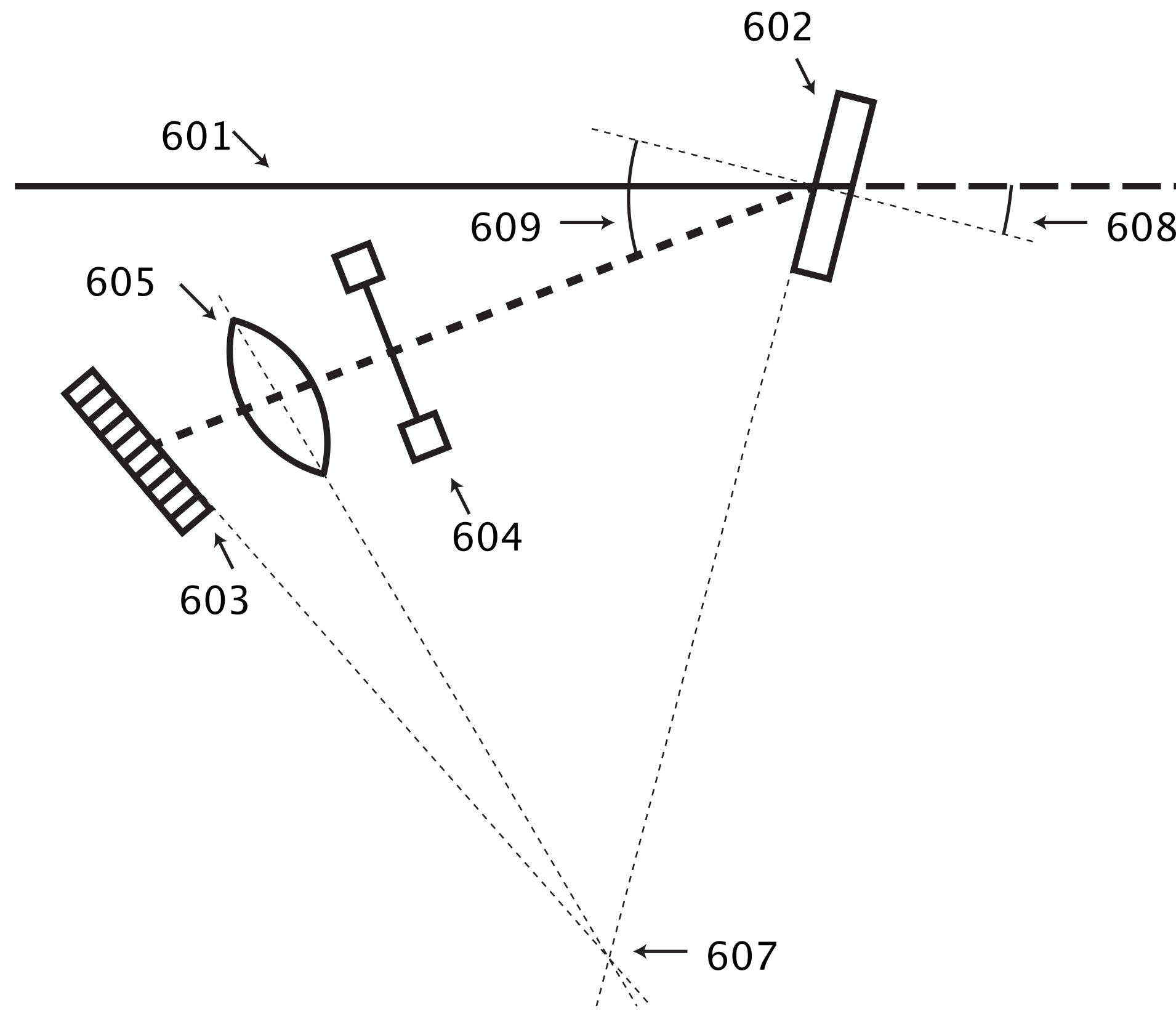
# Imaging Scintillating Crystals

$$\beta_{\text{ideal}} = -\arcsin(n \sin \alpha)$$

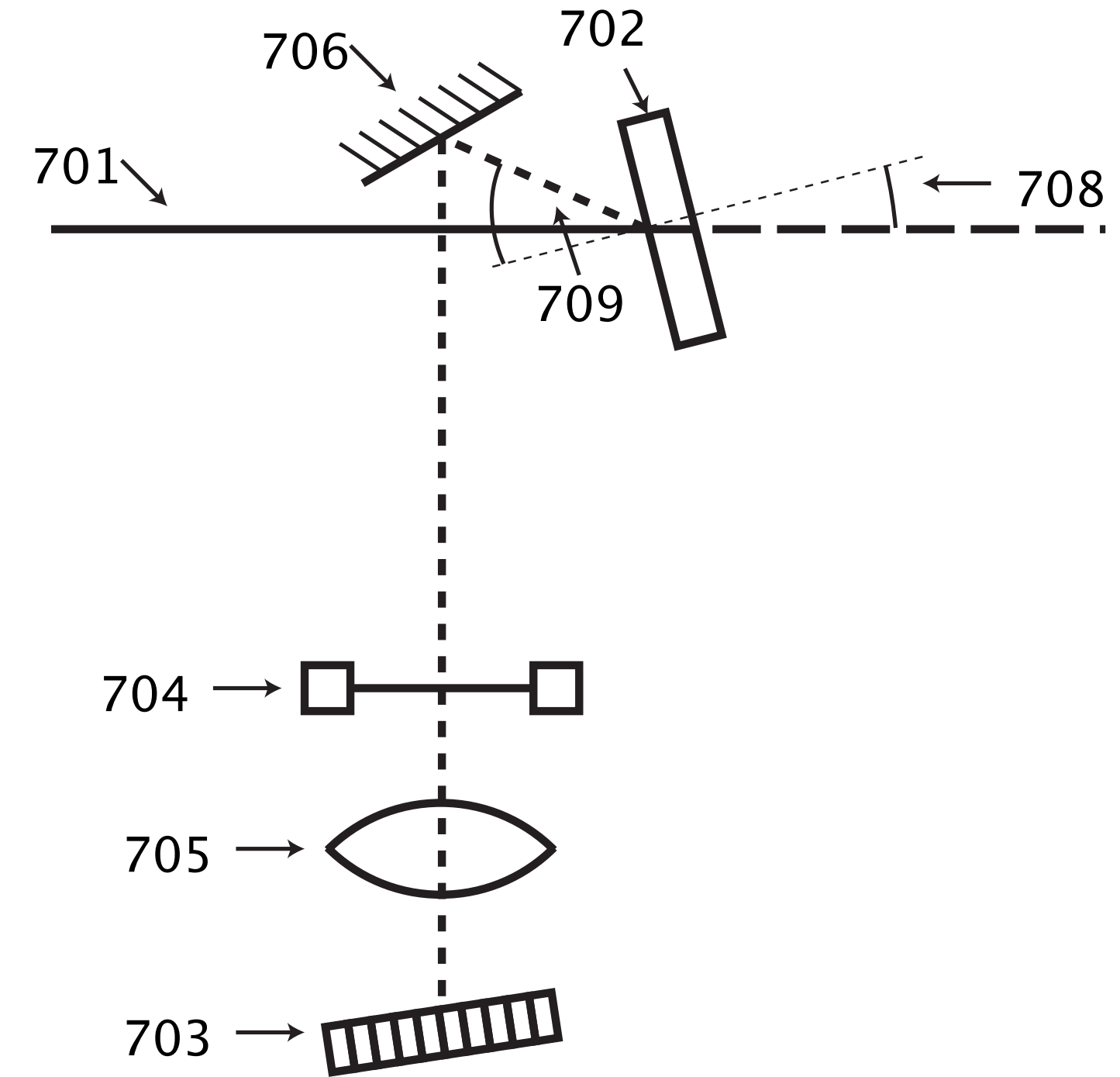


- Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams **18**, 082802

# Ideal Observation Angle



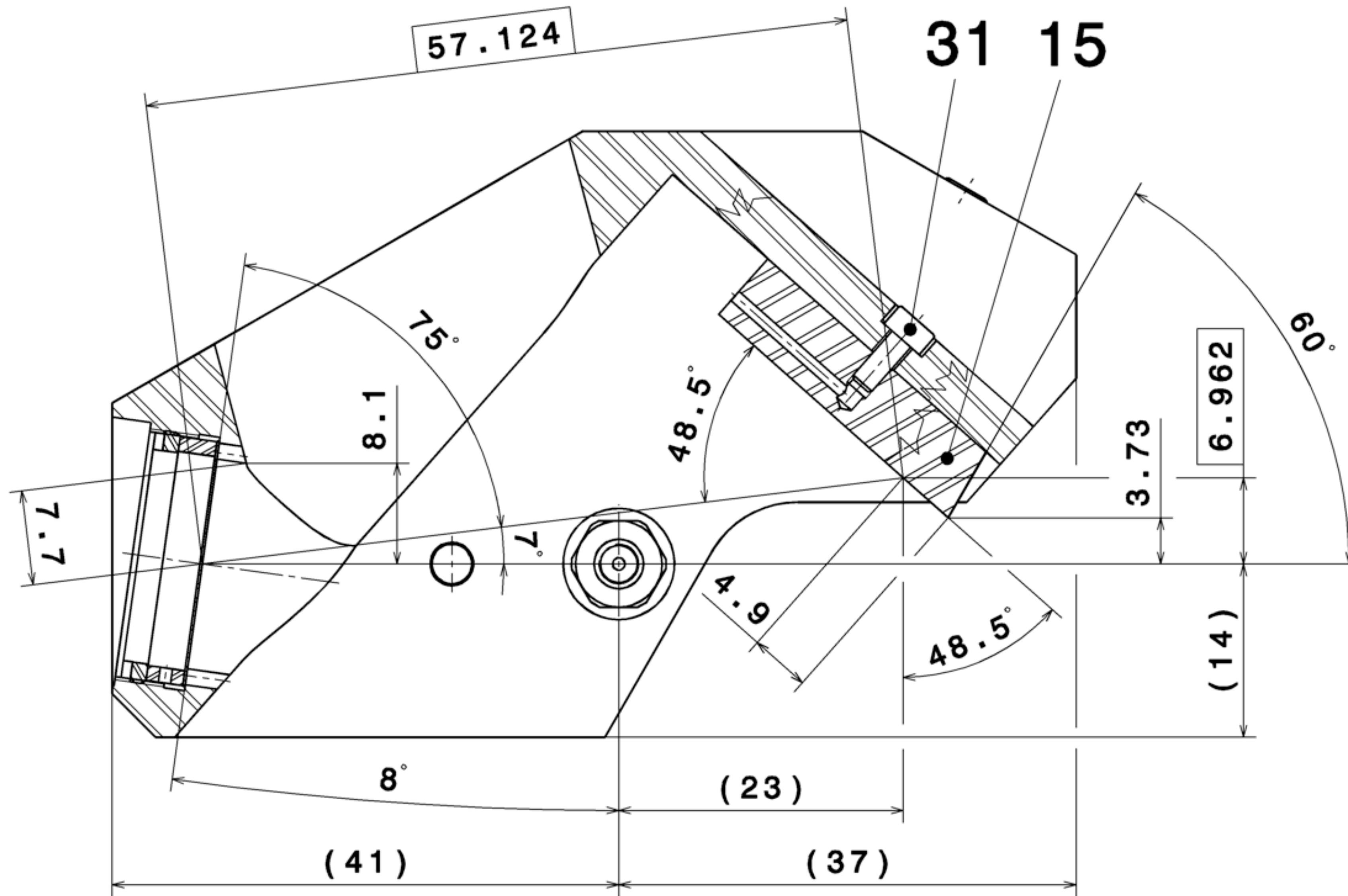
a)



b)

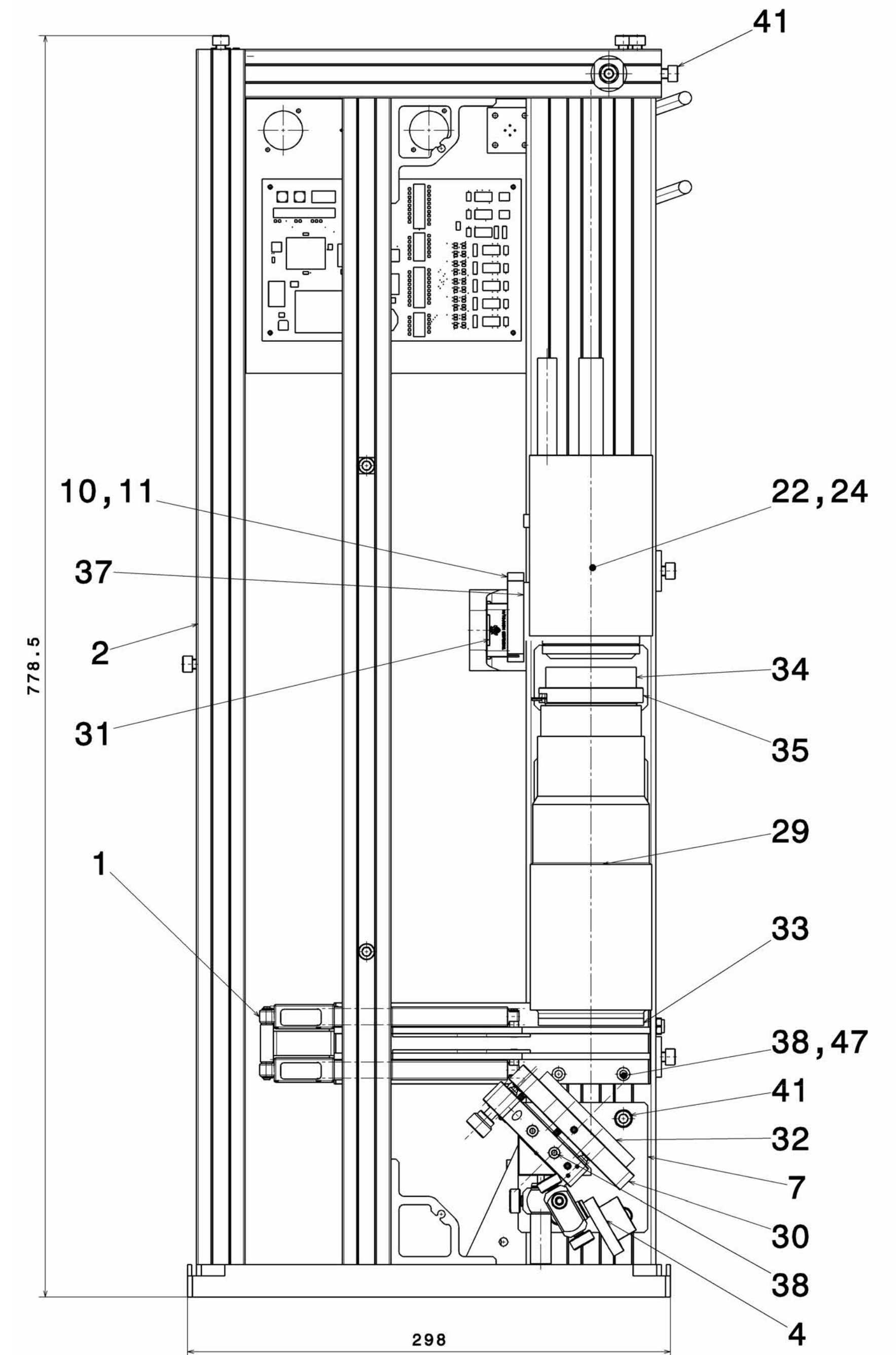


# Screen Holder



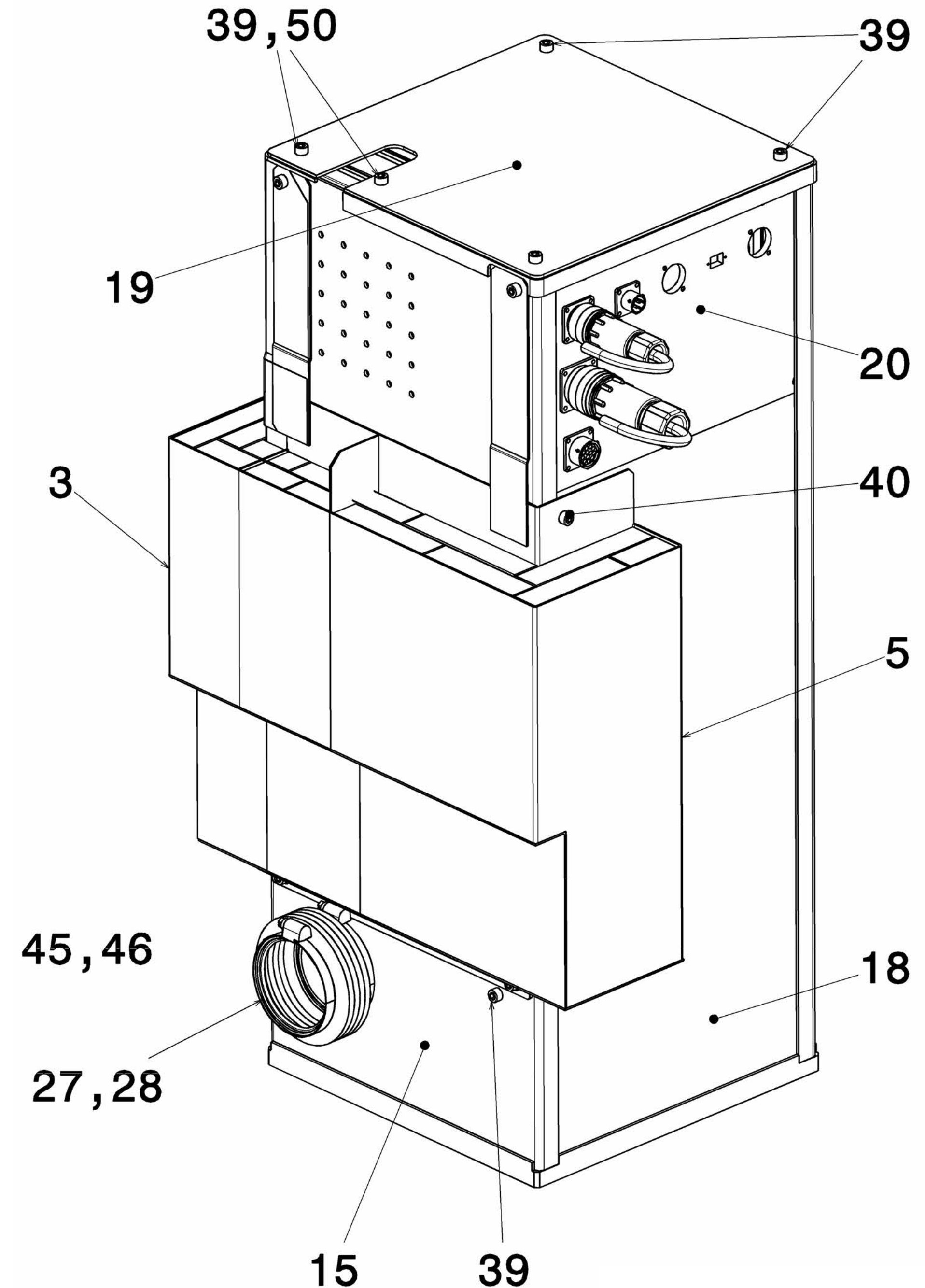
# Camera Box

- Image sensor: tilted to fulfill Scheimpflug criterion
- Filters: increase dynamic range by a factor 1000

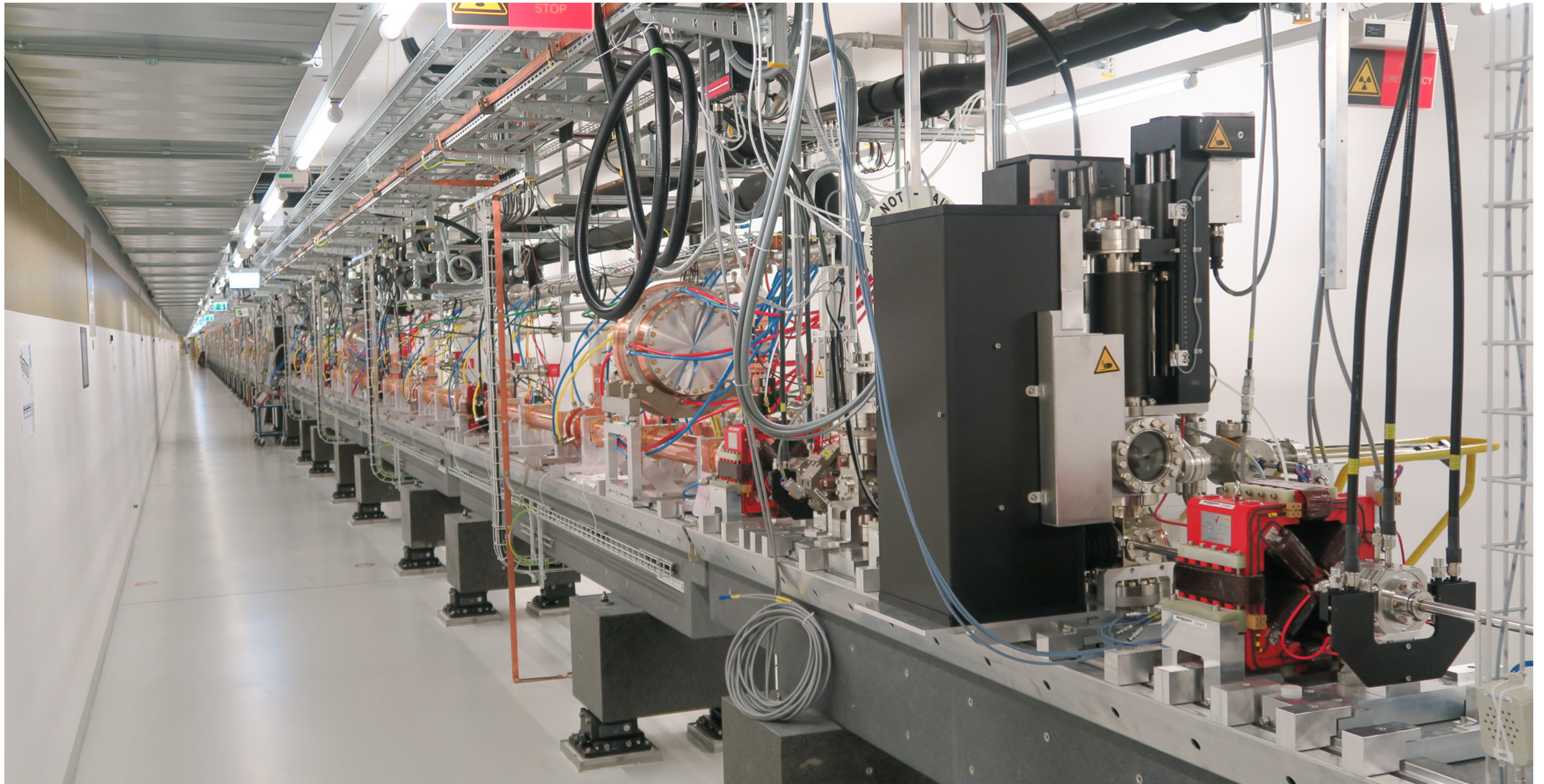


# Shielding of the Camera

- Mirror to reflect light: radiation protection (ionizing radiation is not reflected, camera and lens can hide behind shielding)
- 3 Components:
  - Lead: shield X-rays
  - Boron and polyethylene: shield neutrons
- Total weight of the camera box with shielding: 70 kg
- Radiation is monitored with gafchromic paper



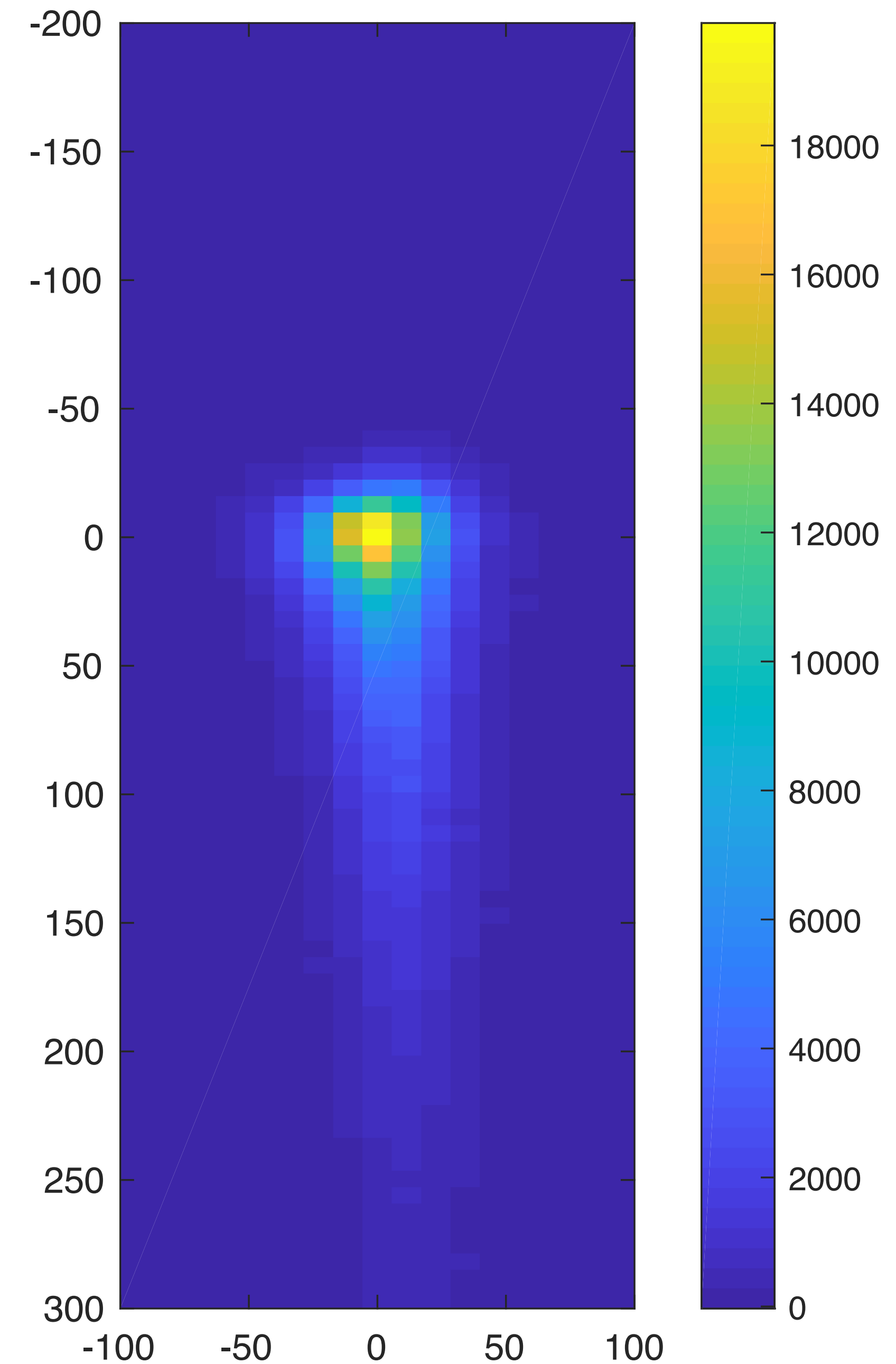
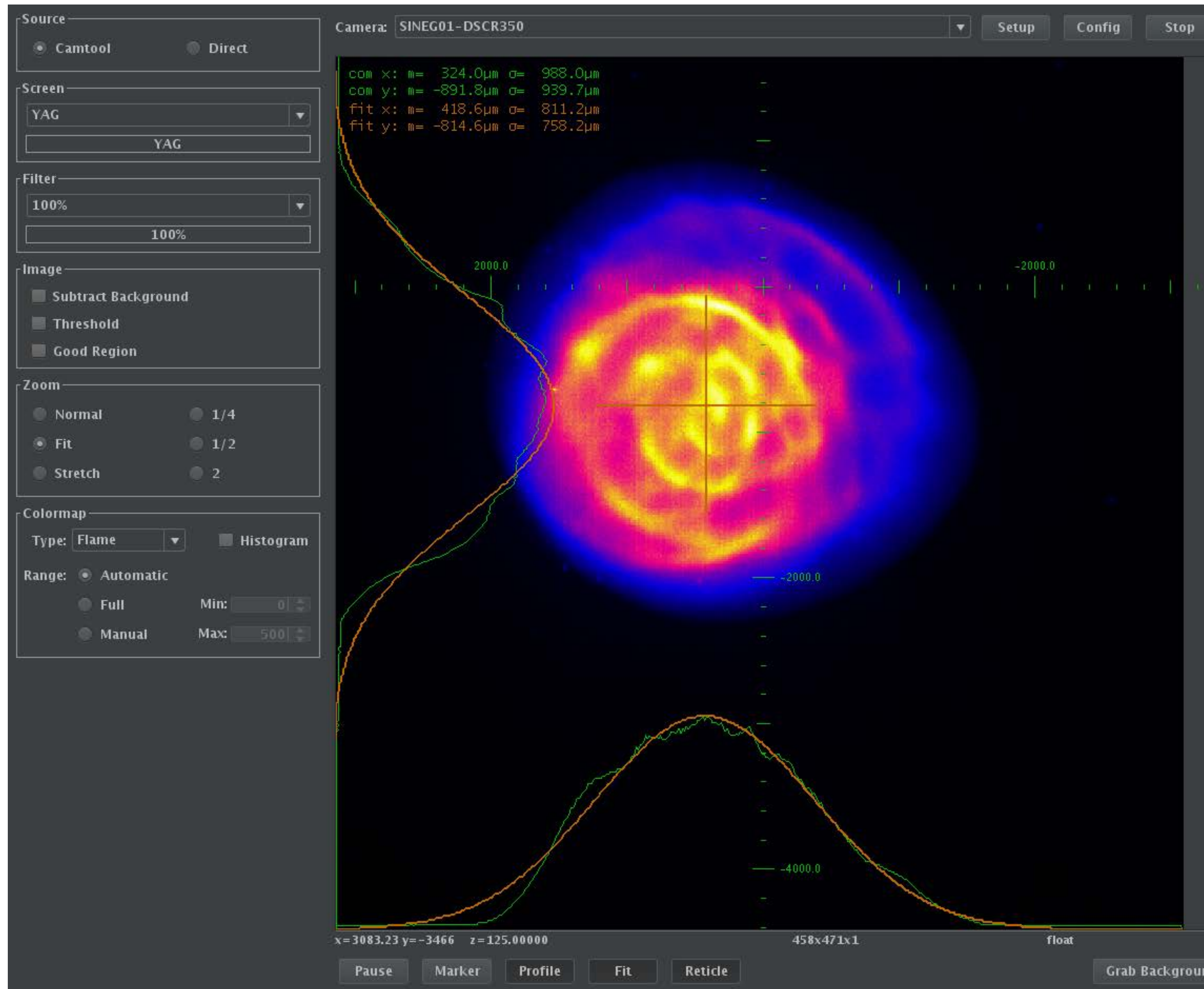
# Shielding of the Camera



# Measurements with Transverse Profile Imagers

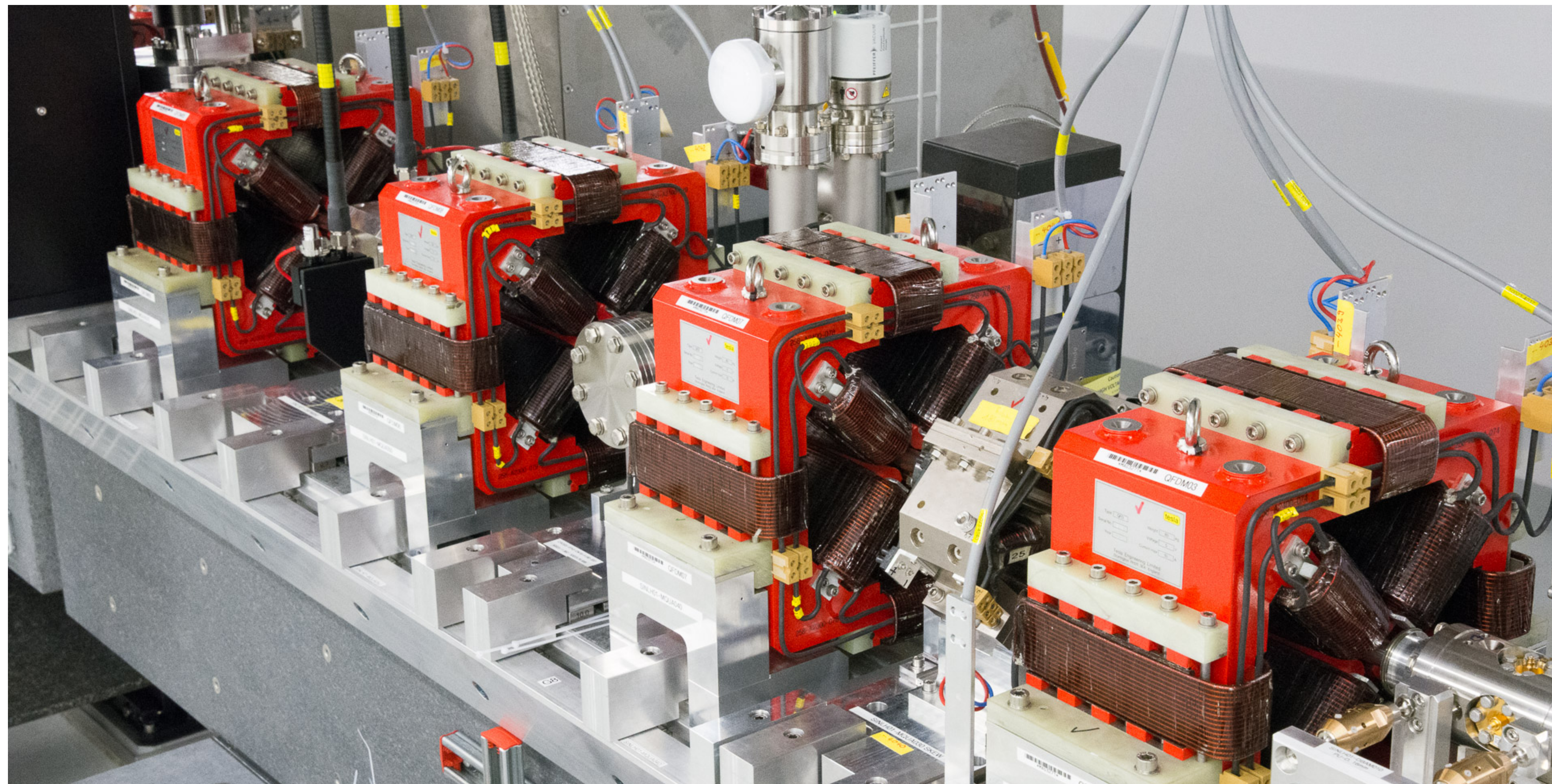


# Imaging of the Beam

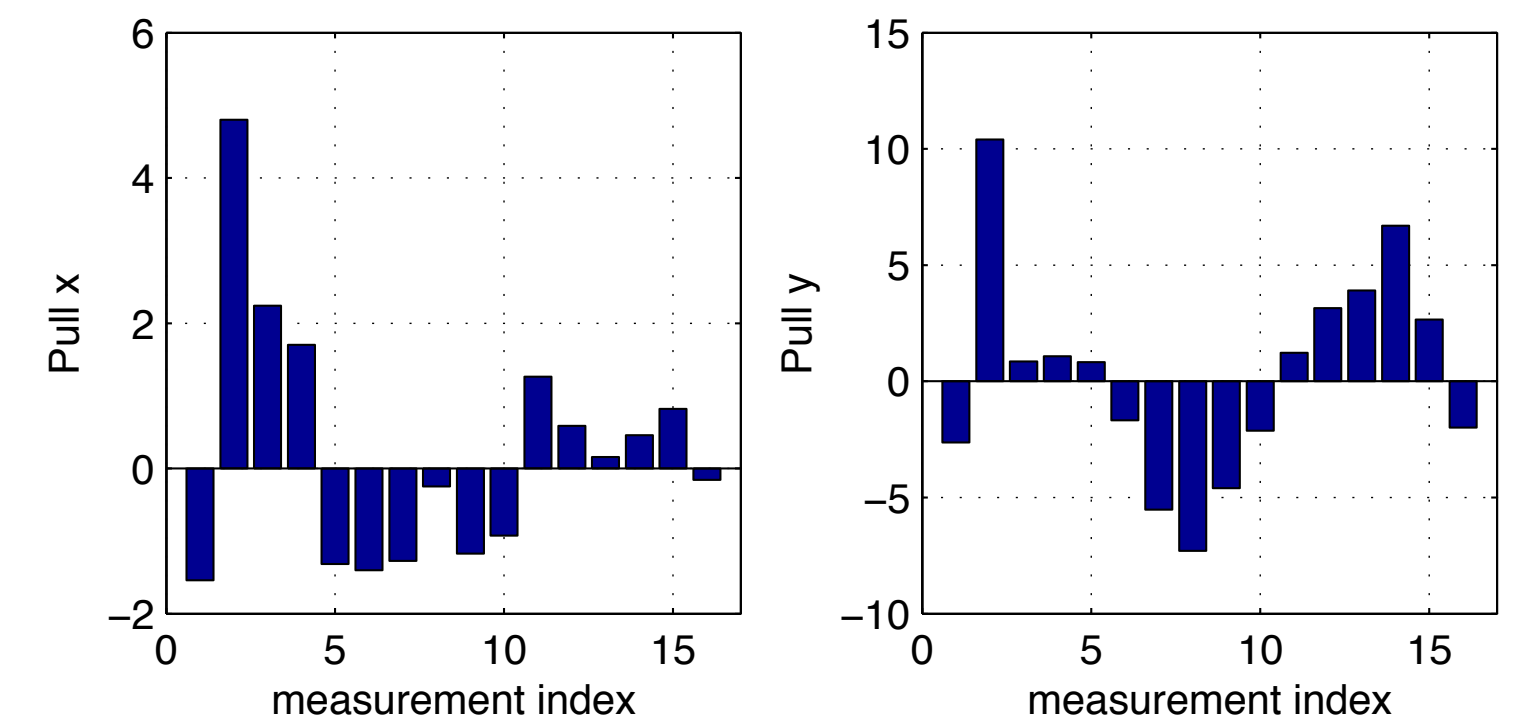
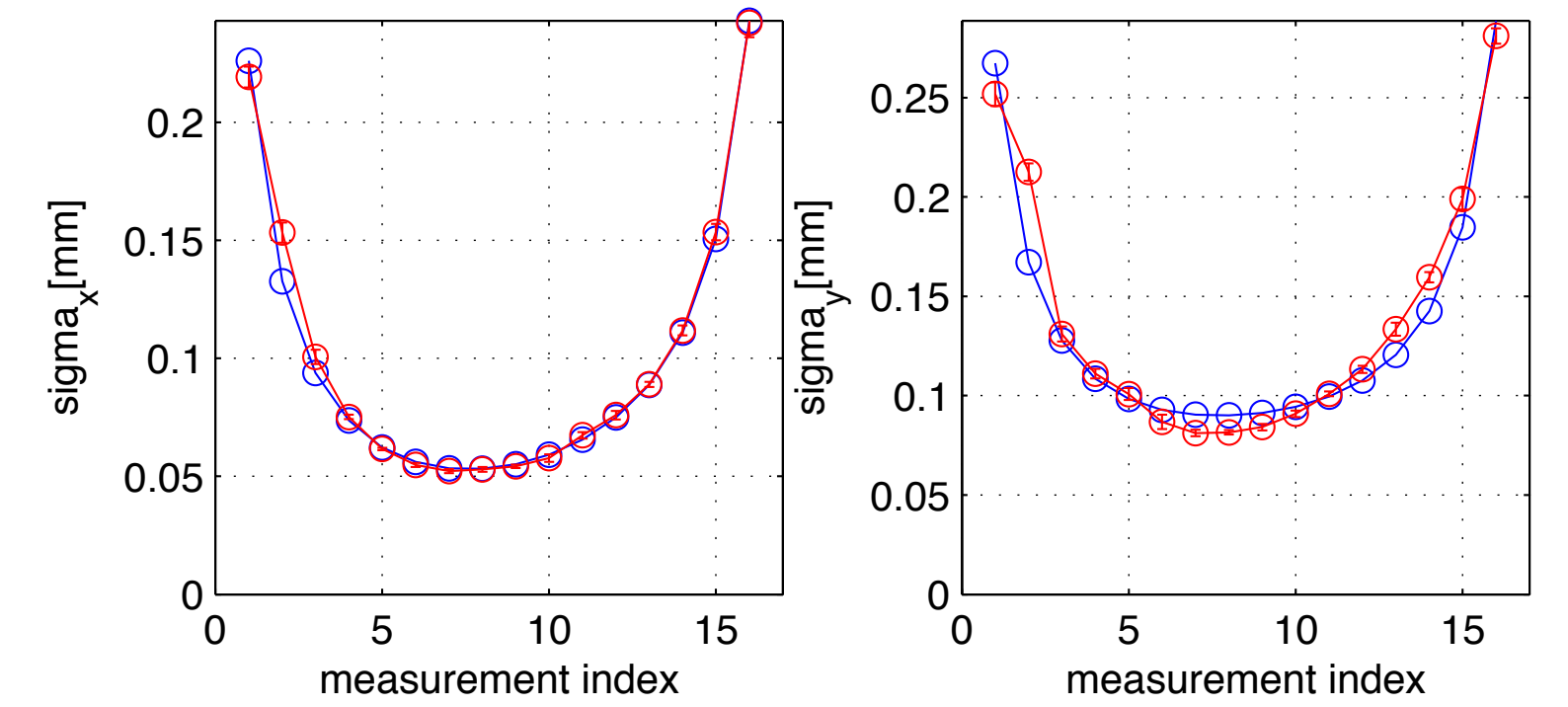
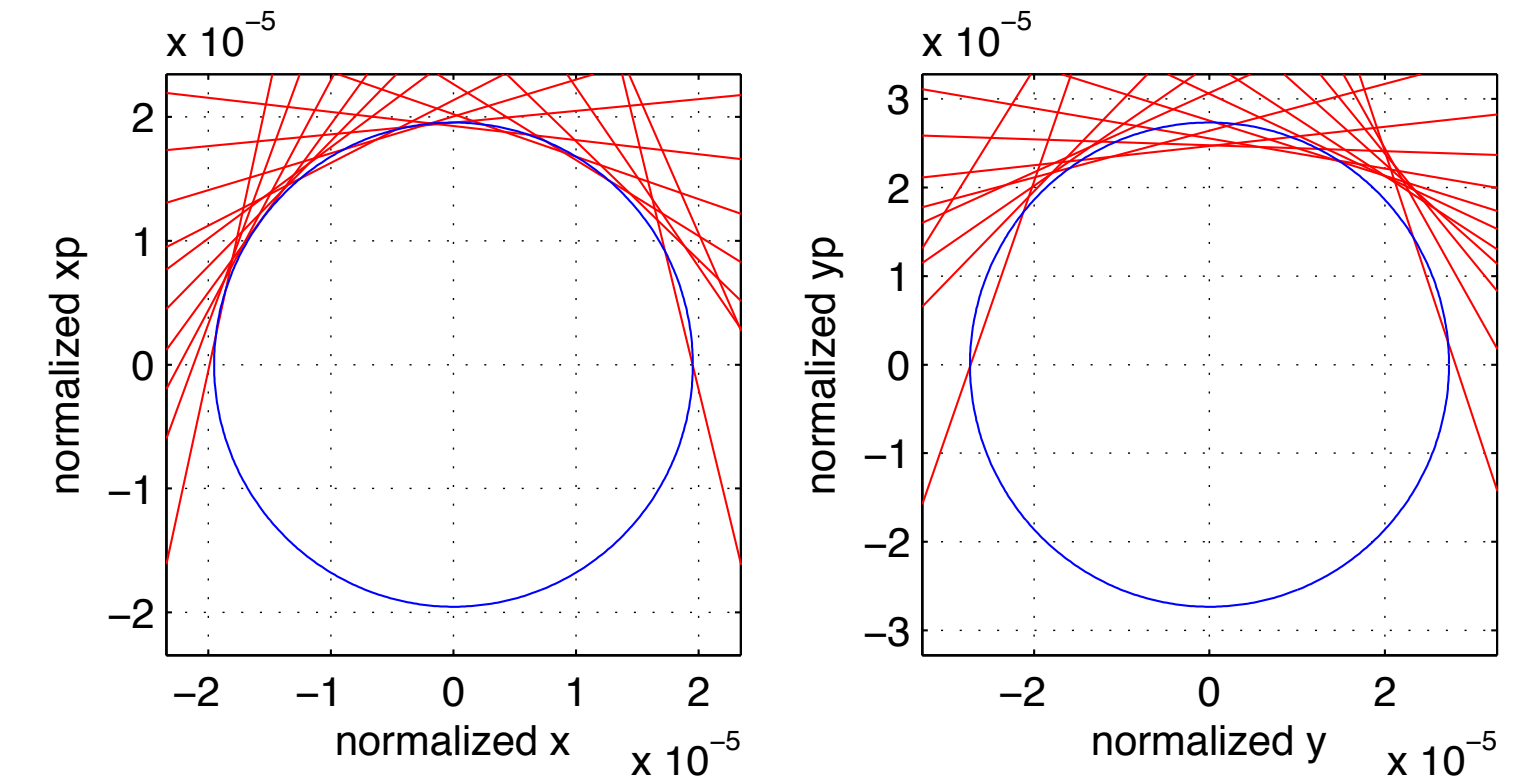
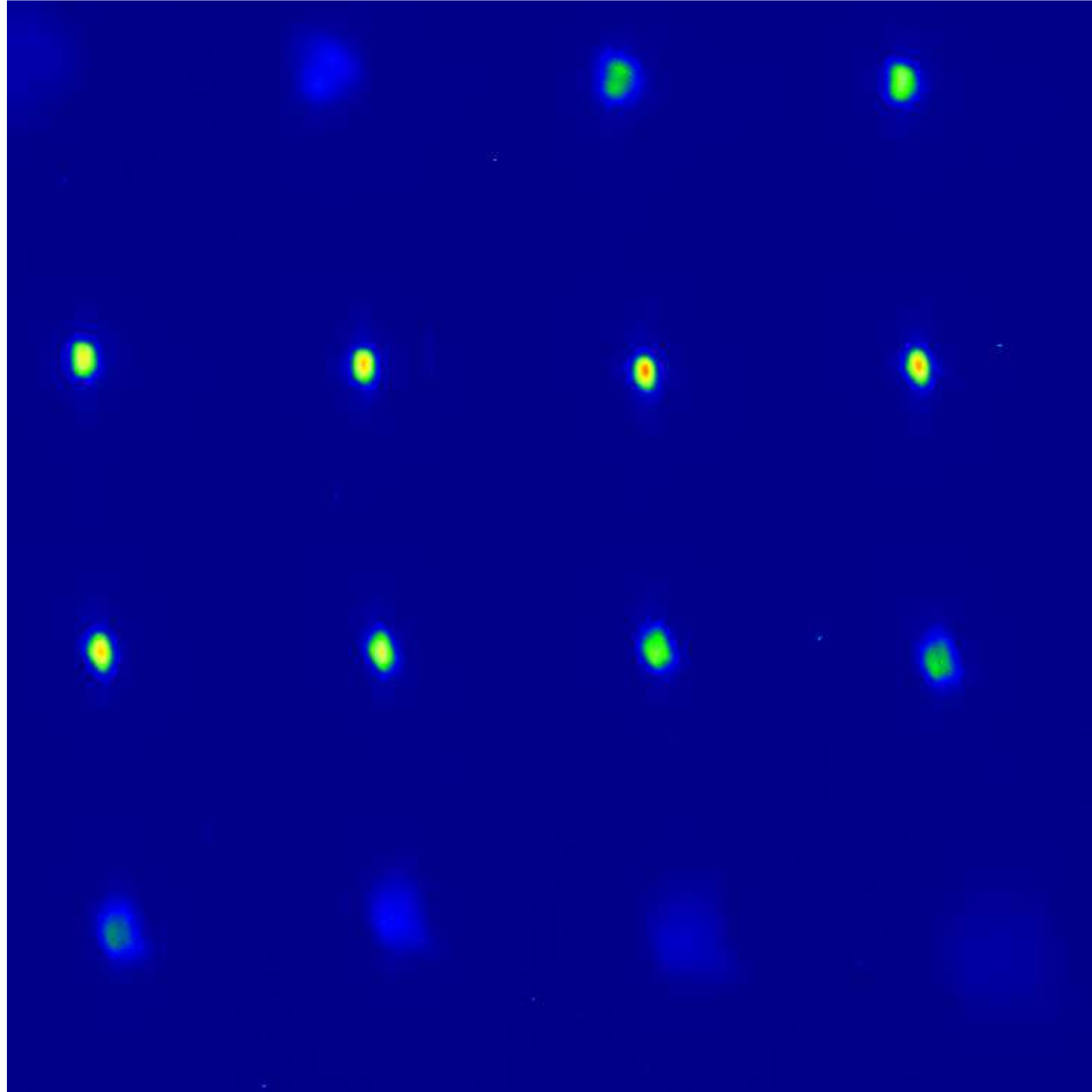


Small beam (14  $\mu\text{m}$   $\times$  27  $\mu\text{m}$ )

# Quadrupole Magnets

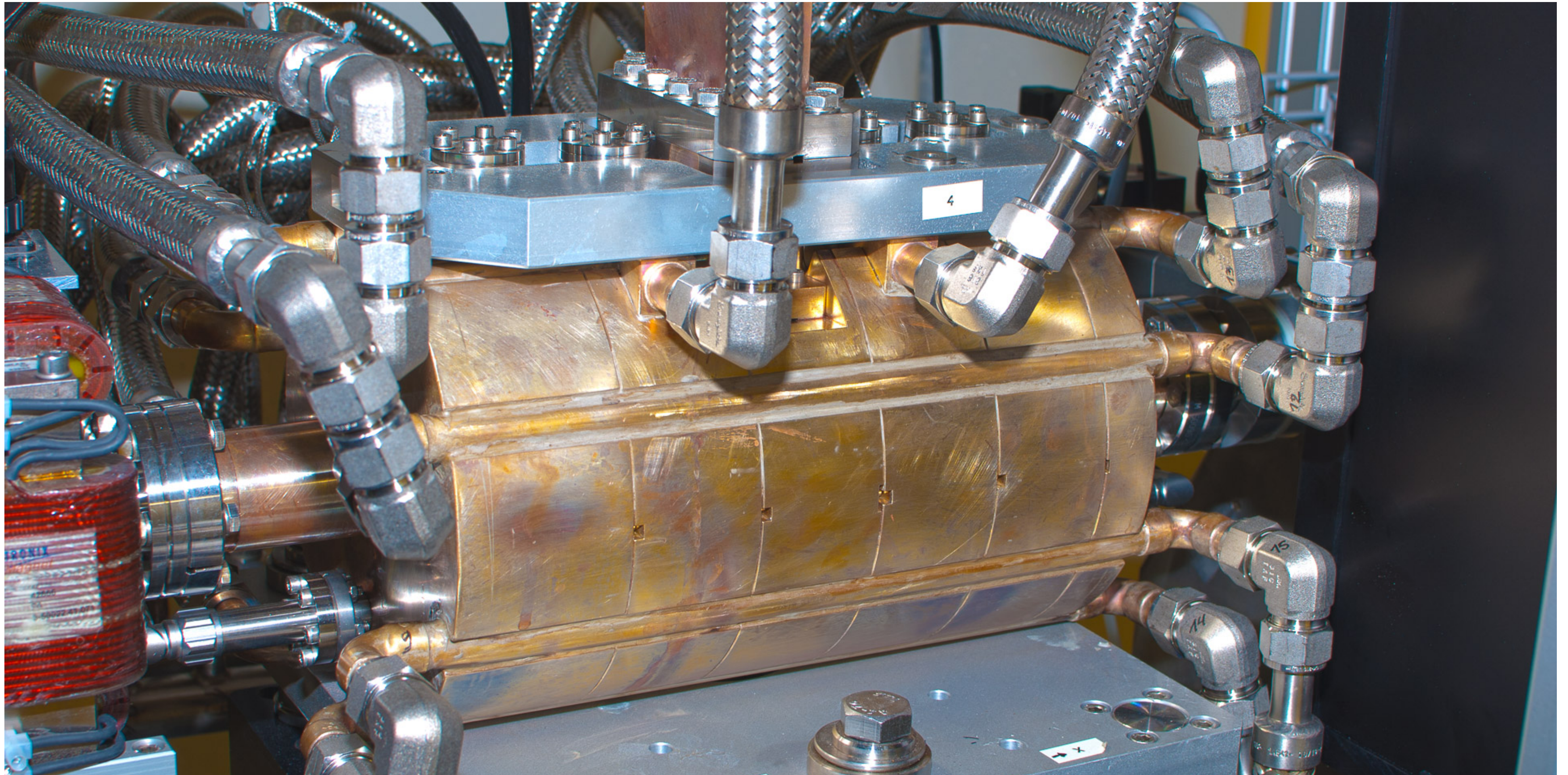


# Emittance Measurement: Quadrupole Scan



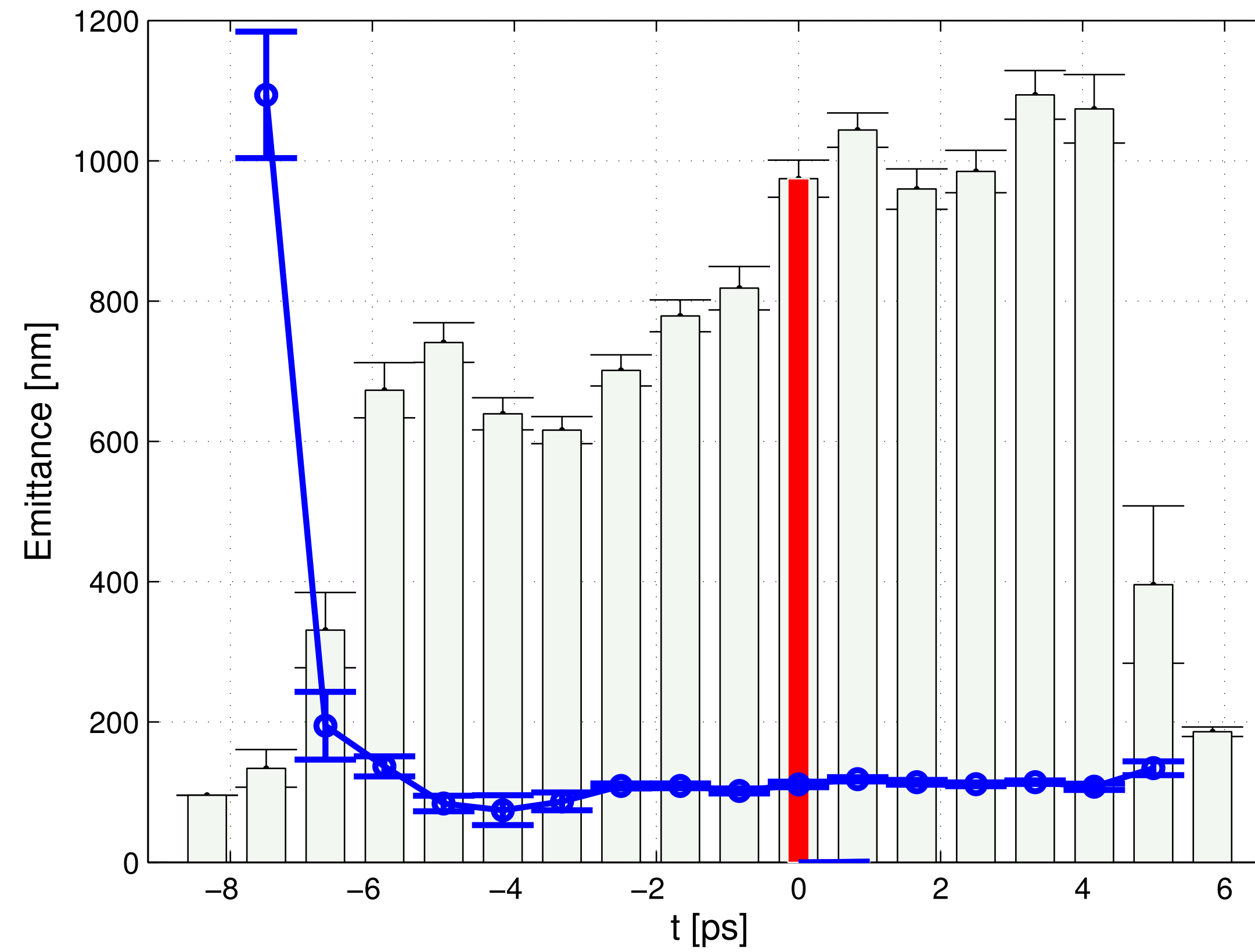
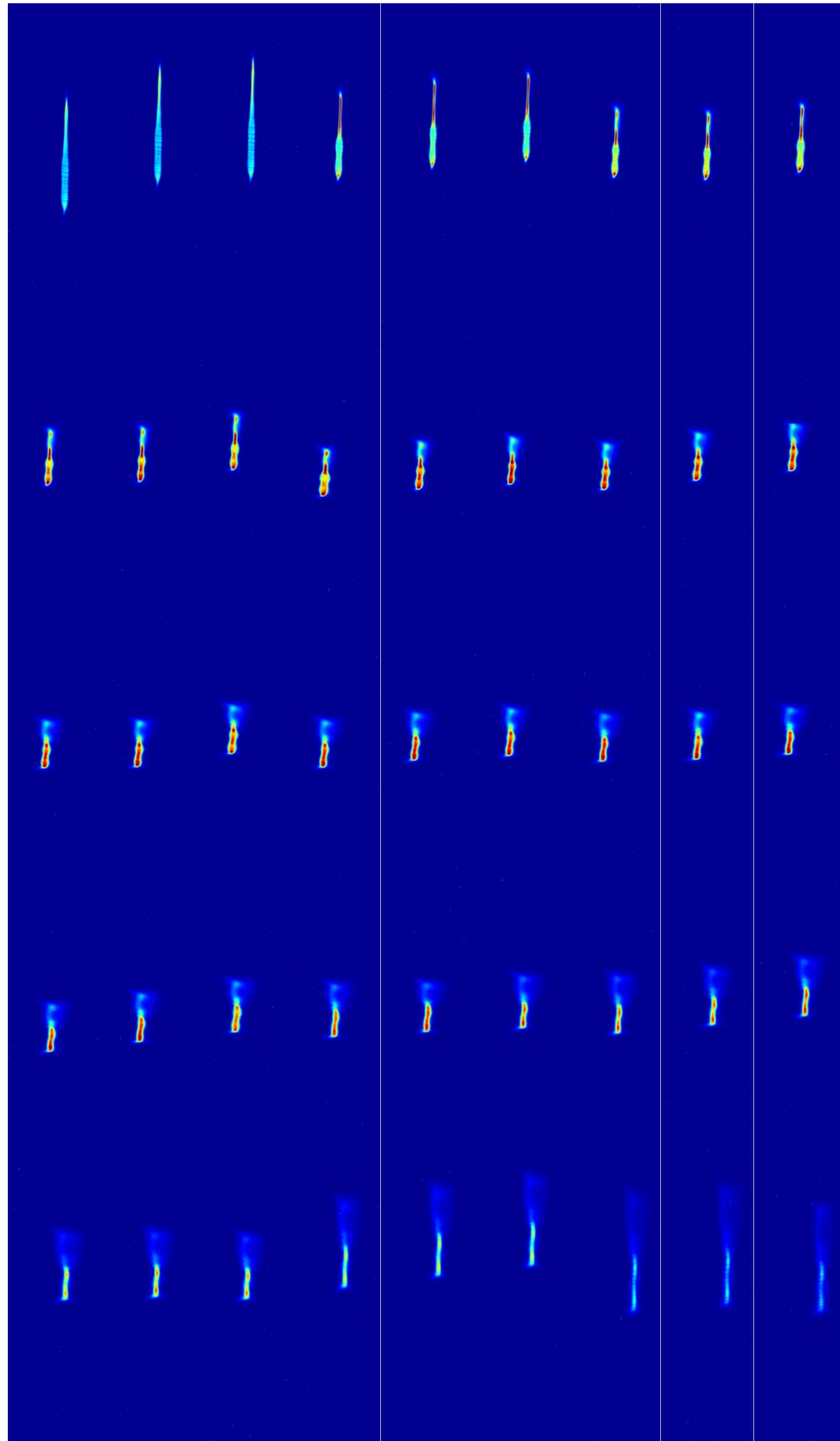


# Deflecting Cavity



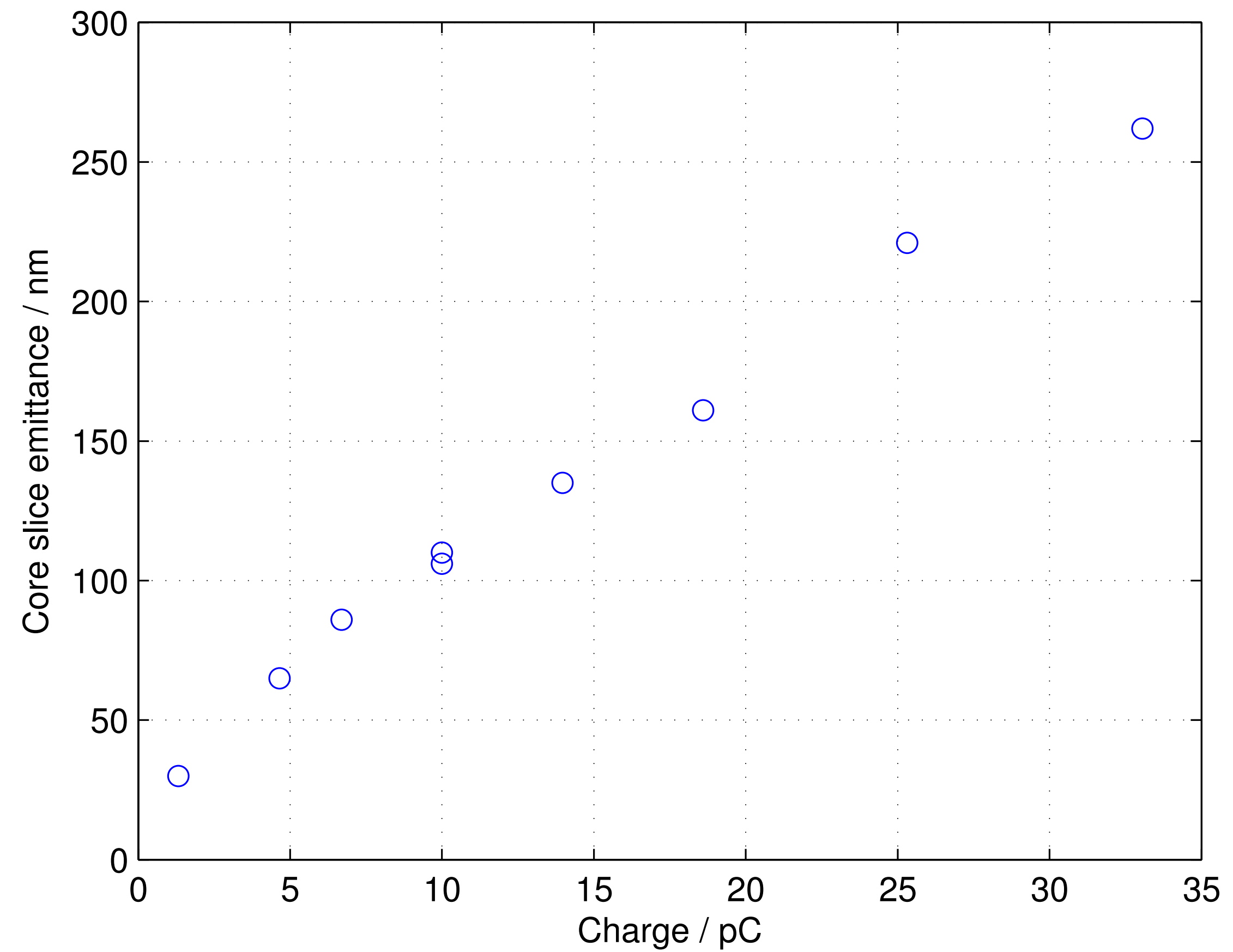
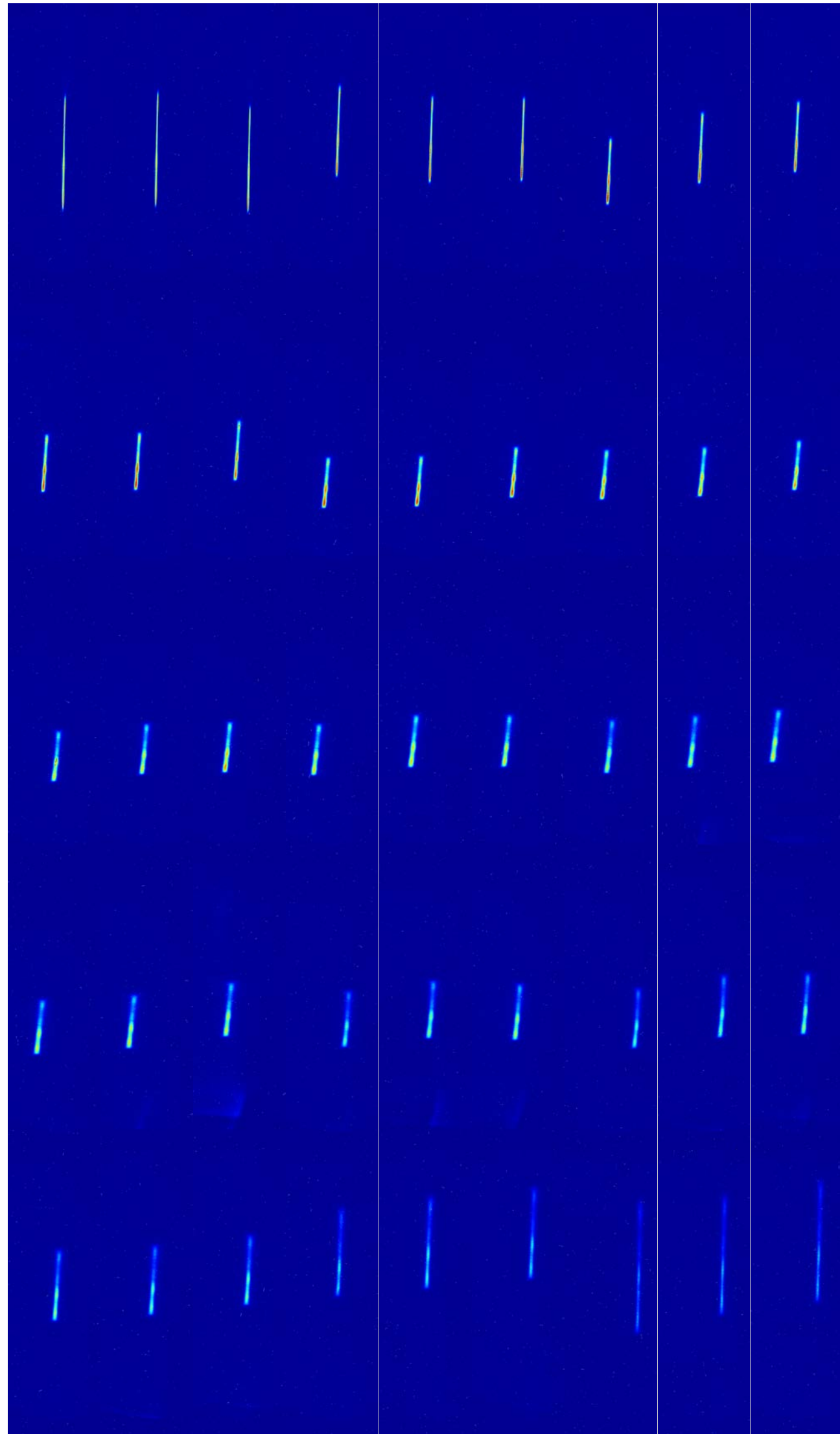
# Measurements with the Prototype

- Slice emittance measurement of a 10 pC beam

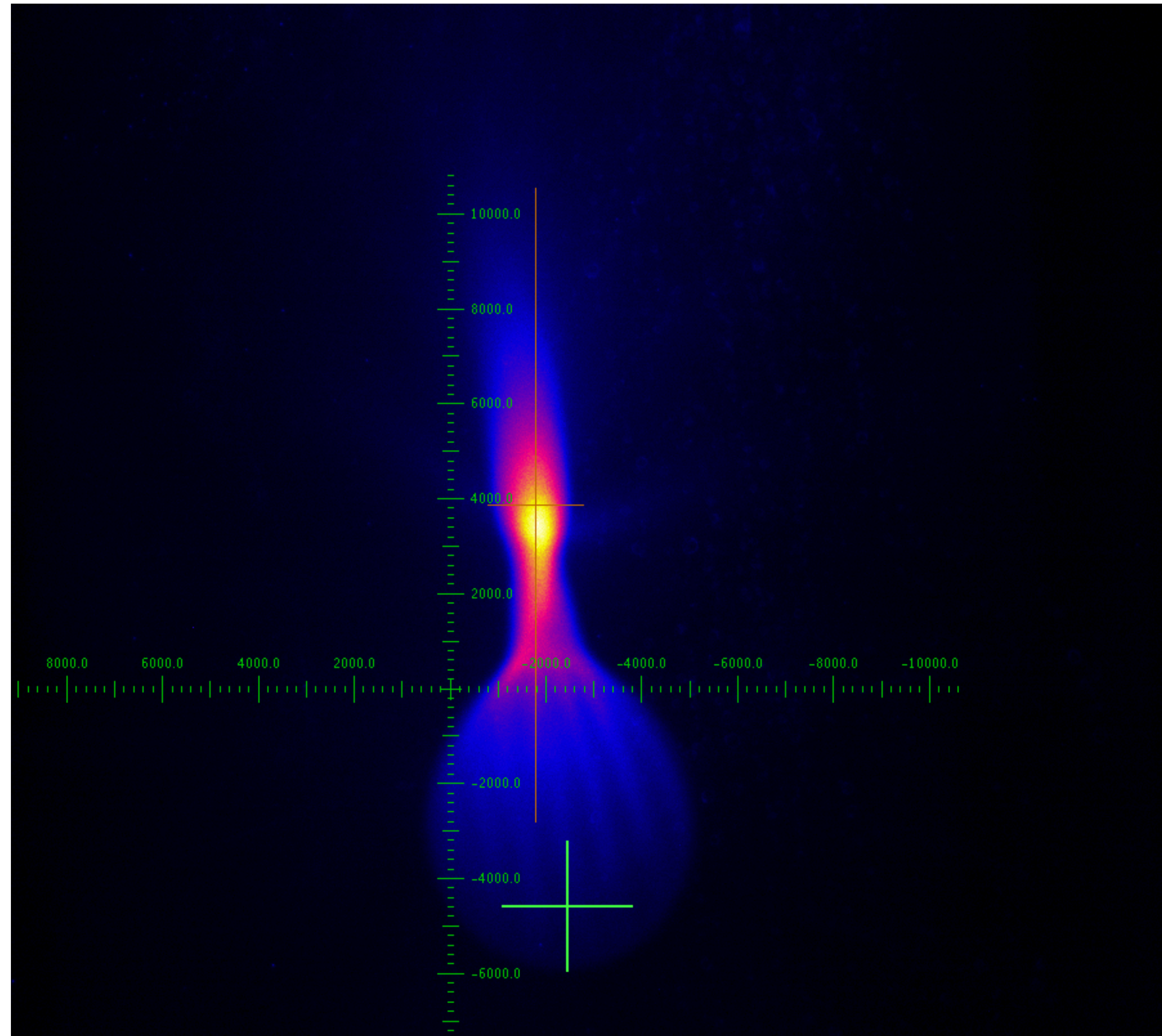


# Measurements with the Prototype

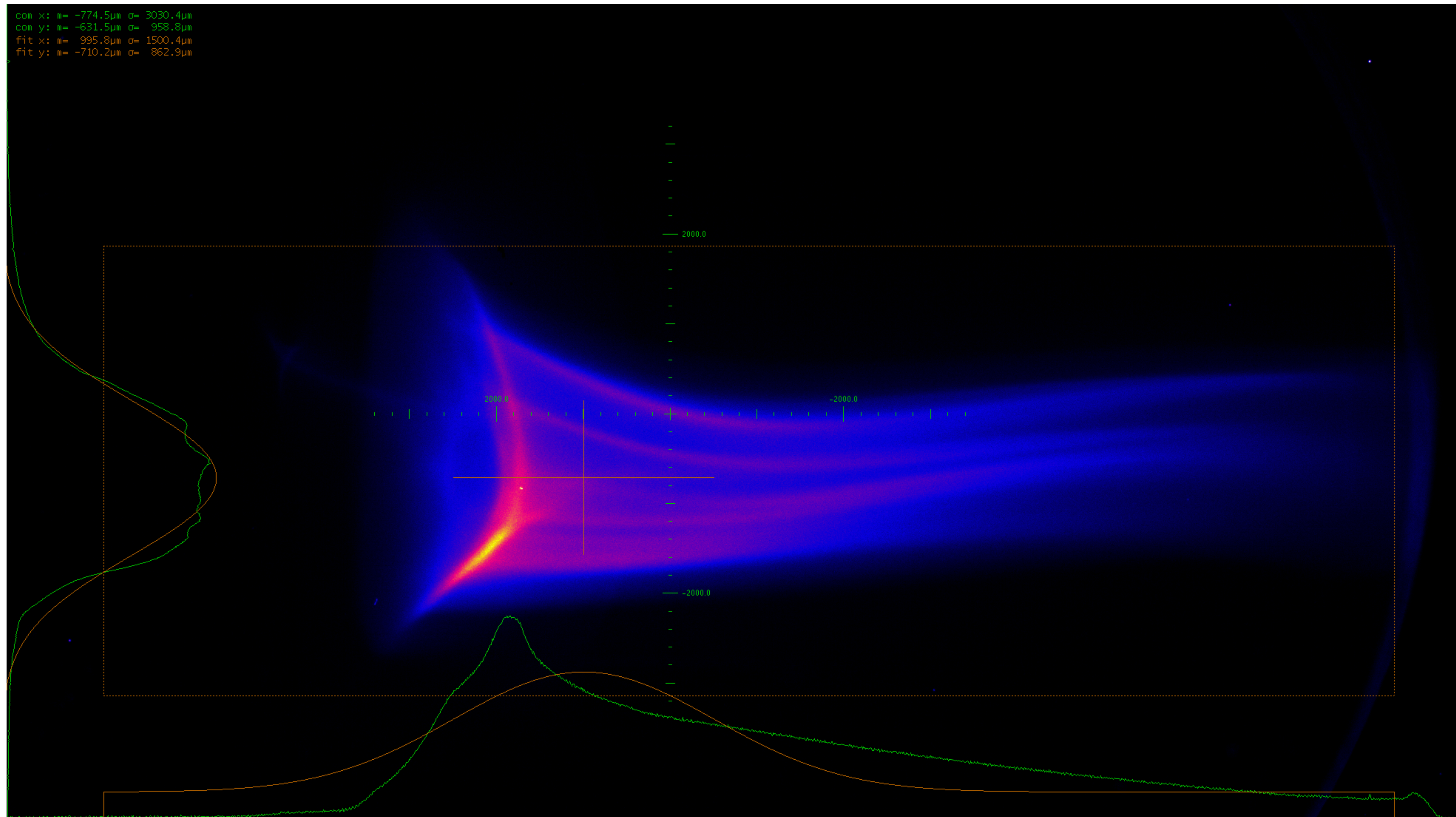
- Slice emittance measurement of a 1.3 pC beam



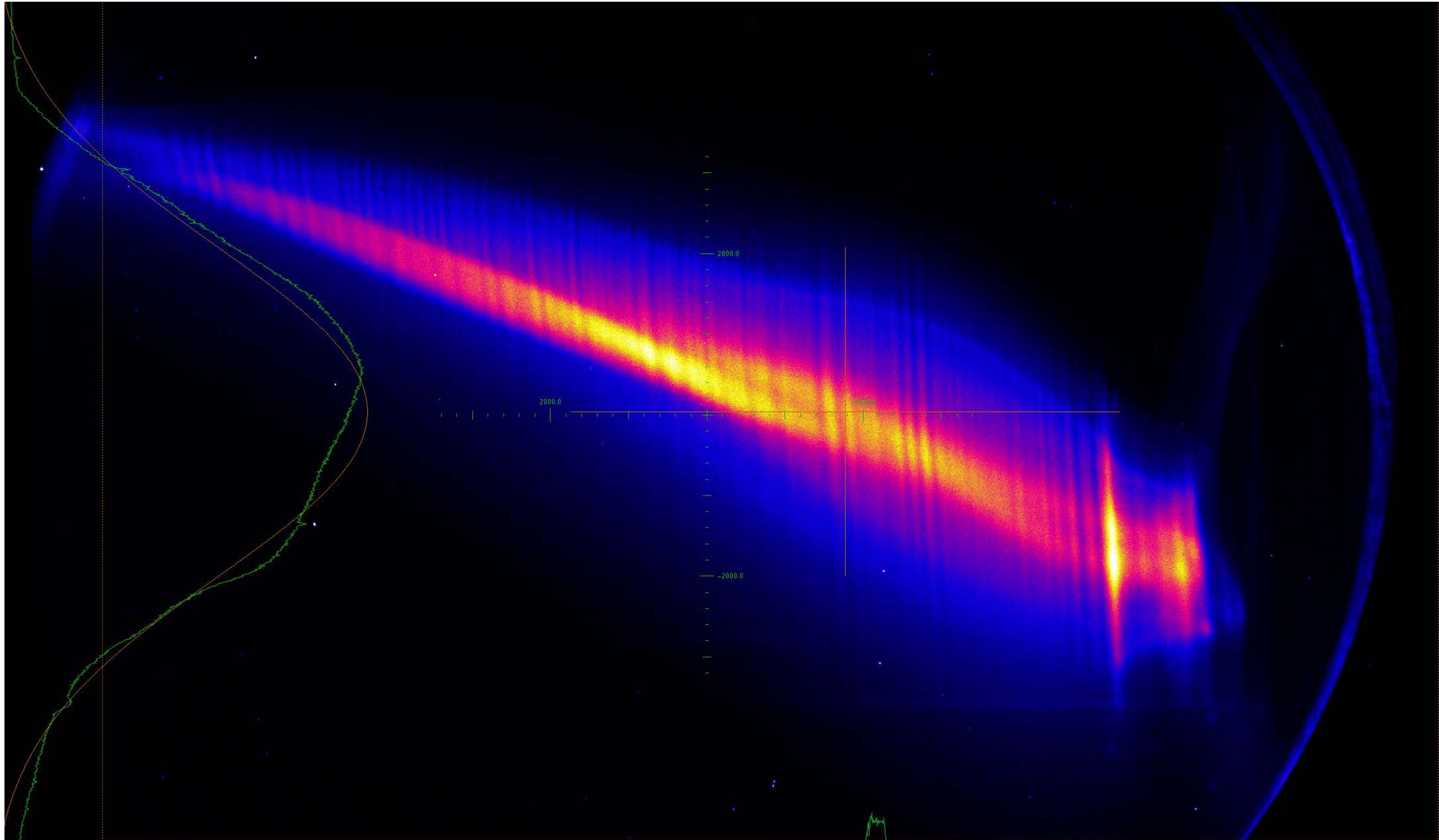
# Slice Mismatch



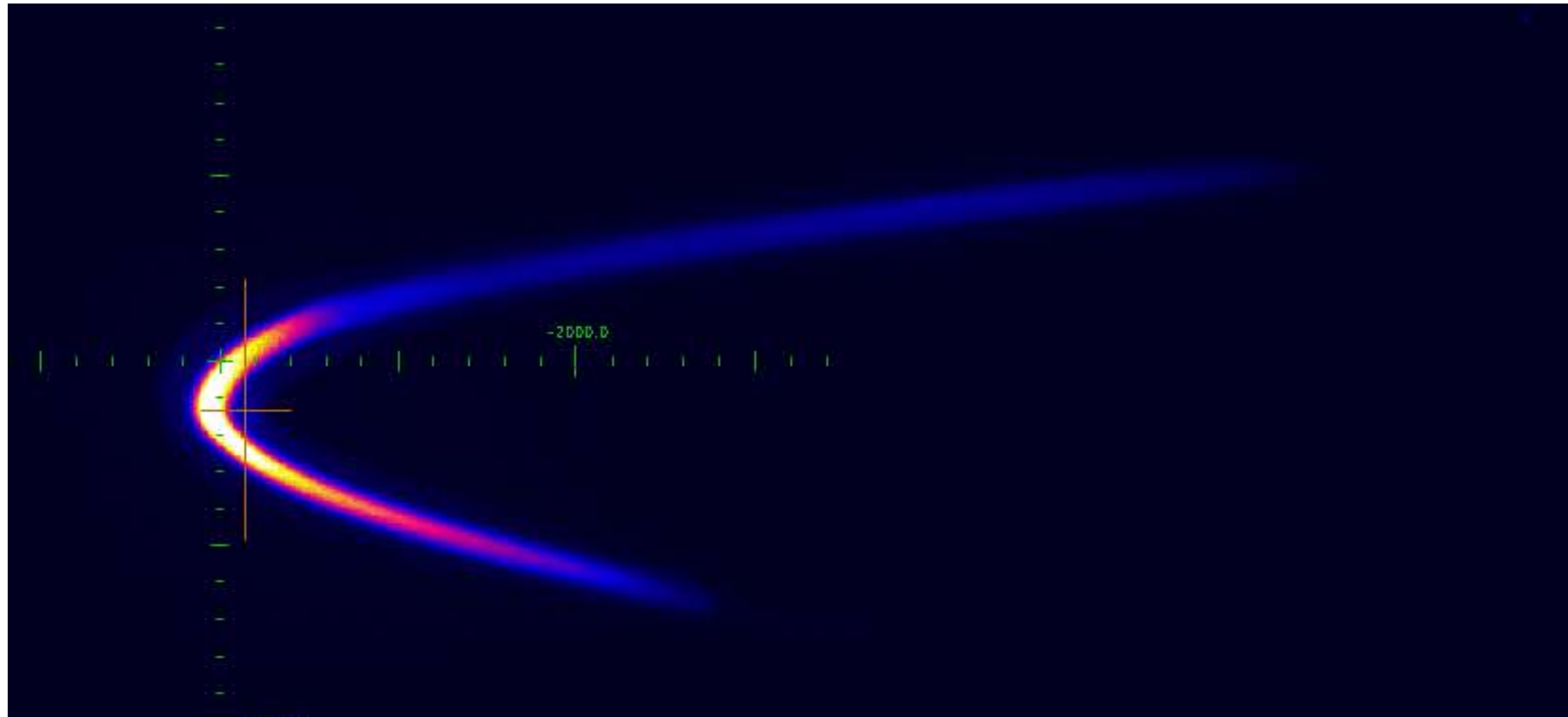
# Measurement of Energy Spectrum



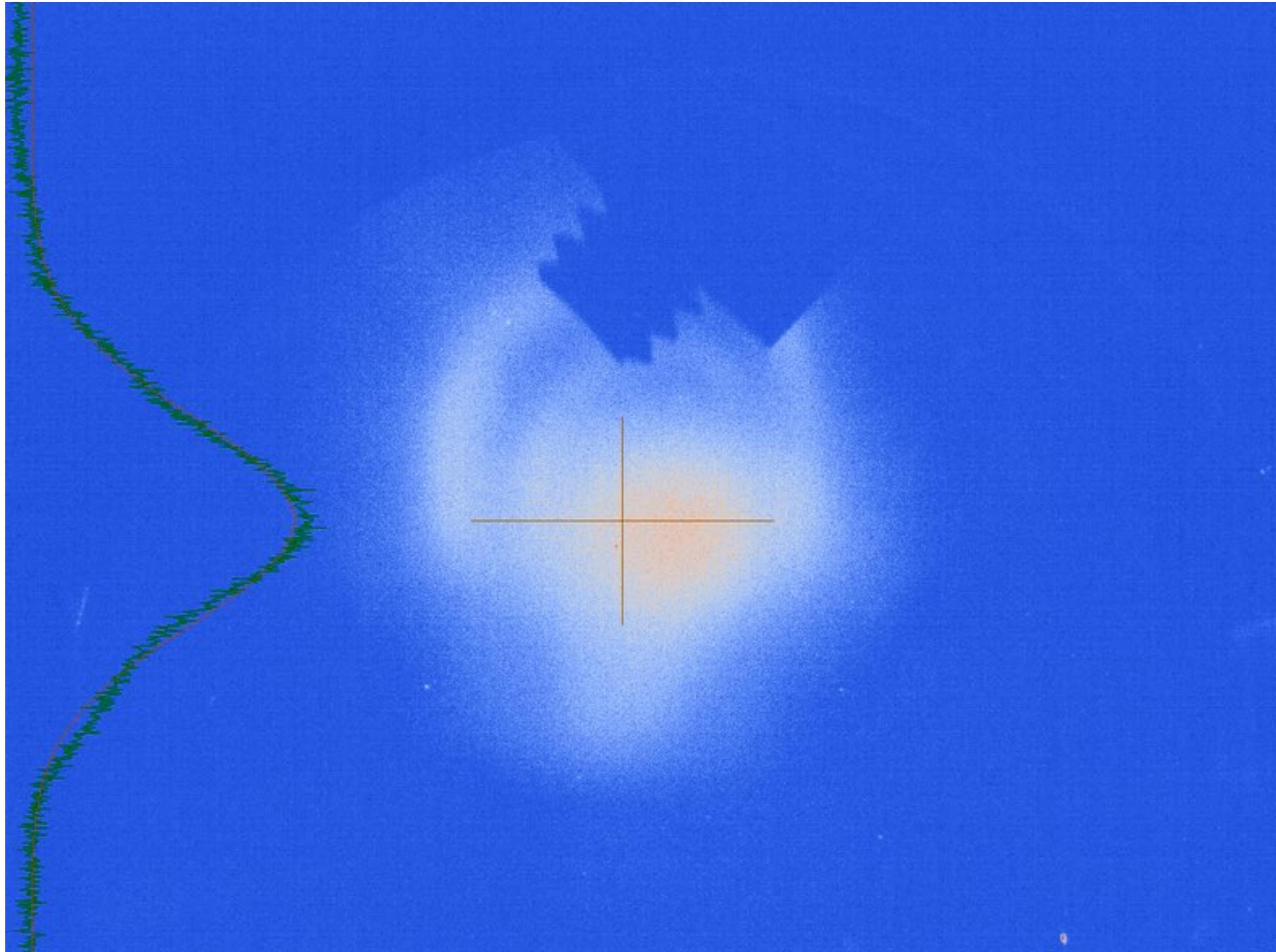
# Energy Spectrum: Beam Affected by CSR



# Measurement of Longitudinal Phase Space

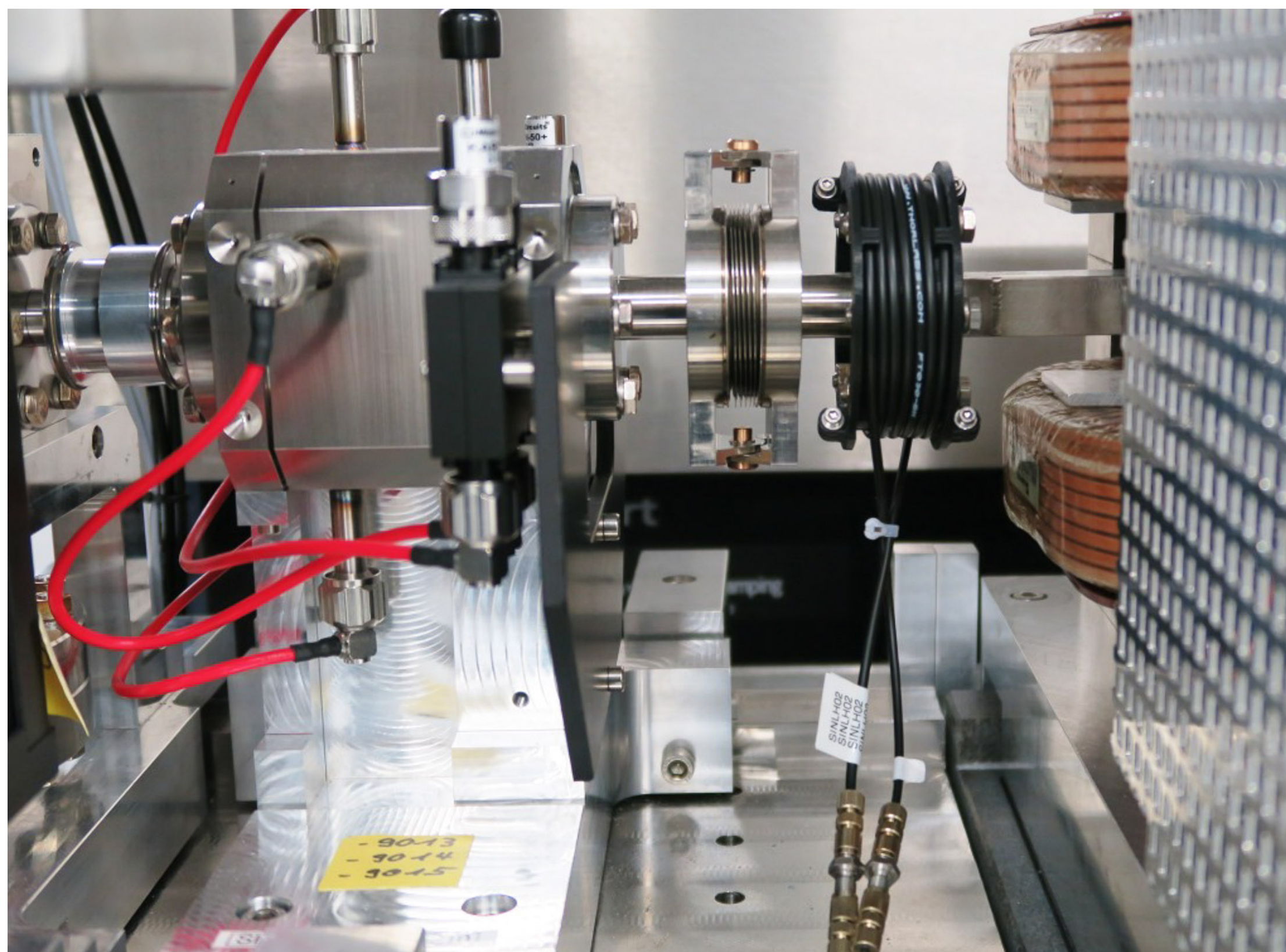


# Diagnostics of Errors

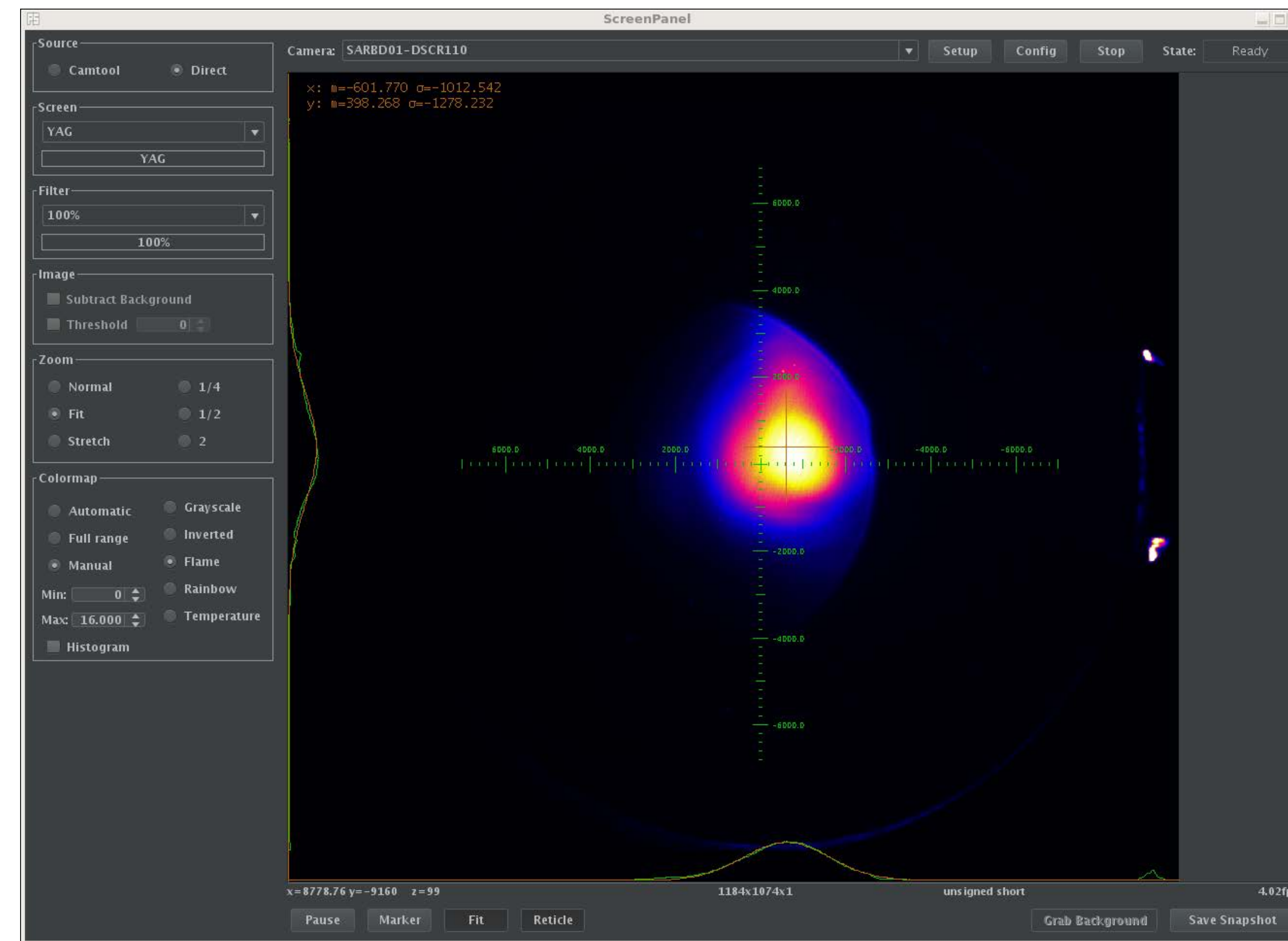




- Beam Loss Monitors

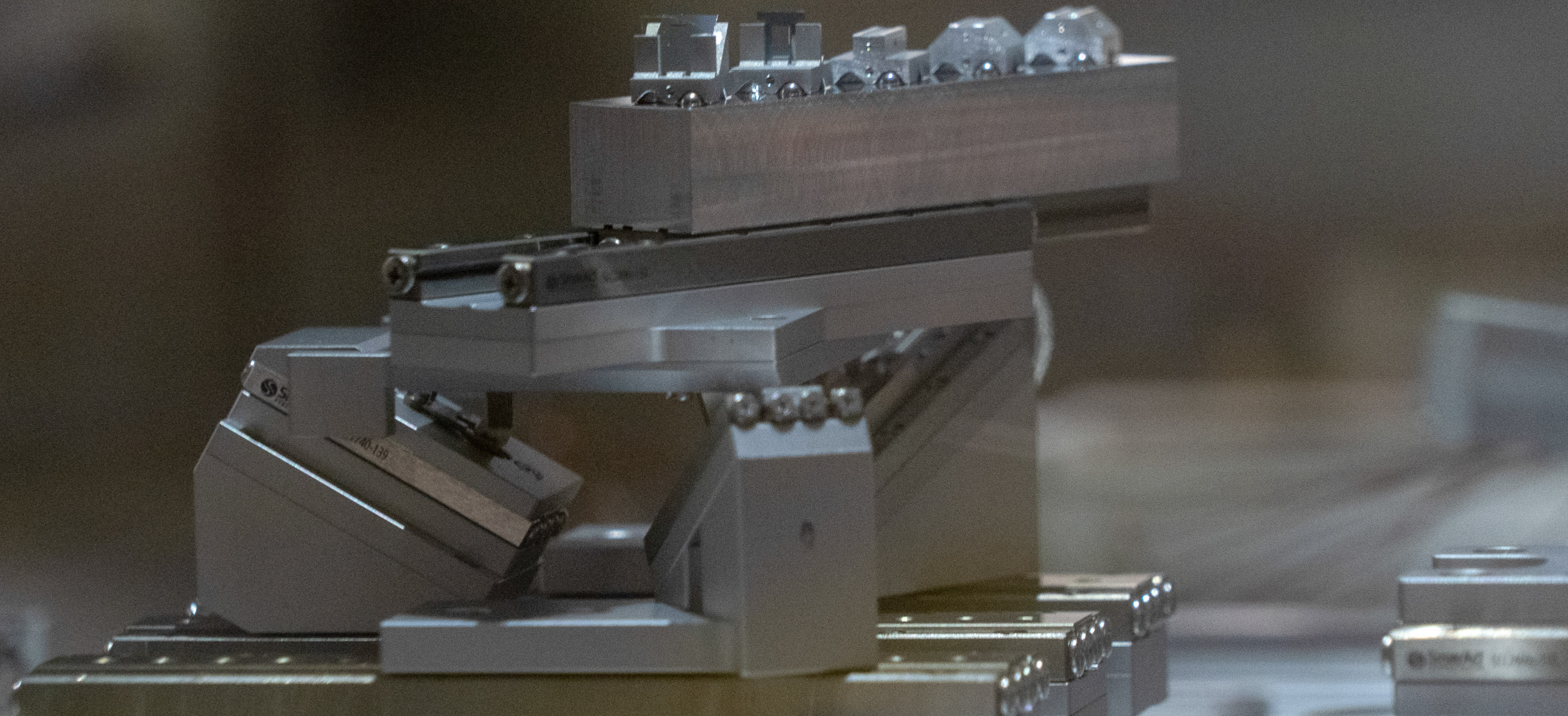


- Scintillators for X-Ray Profile Monitors

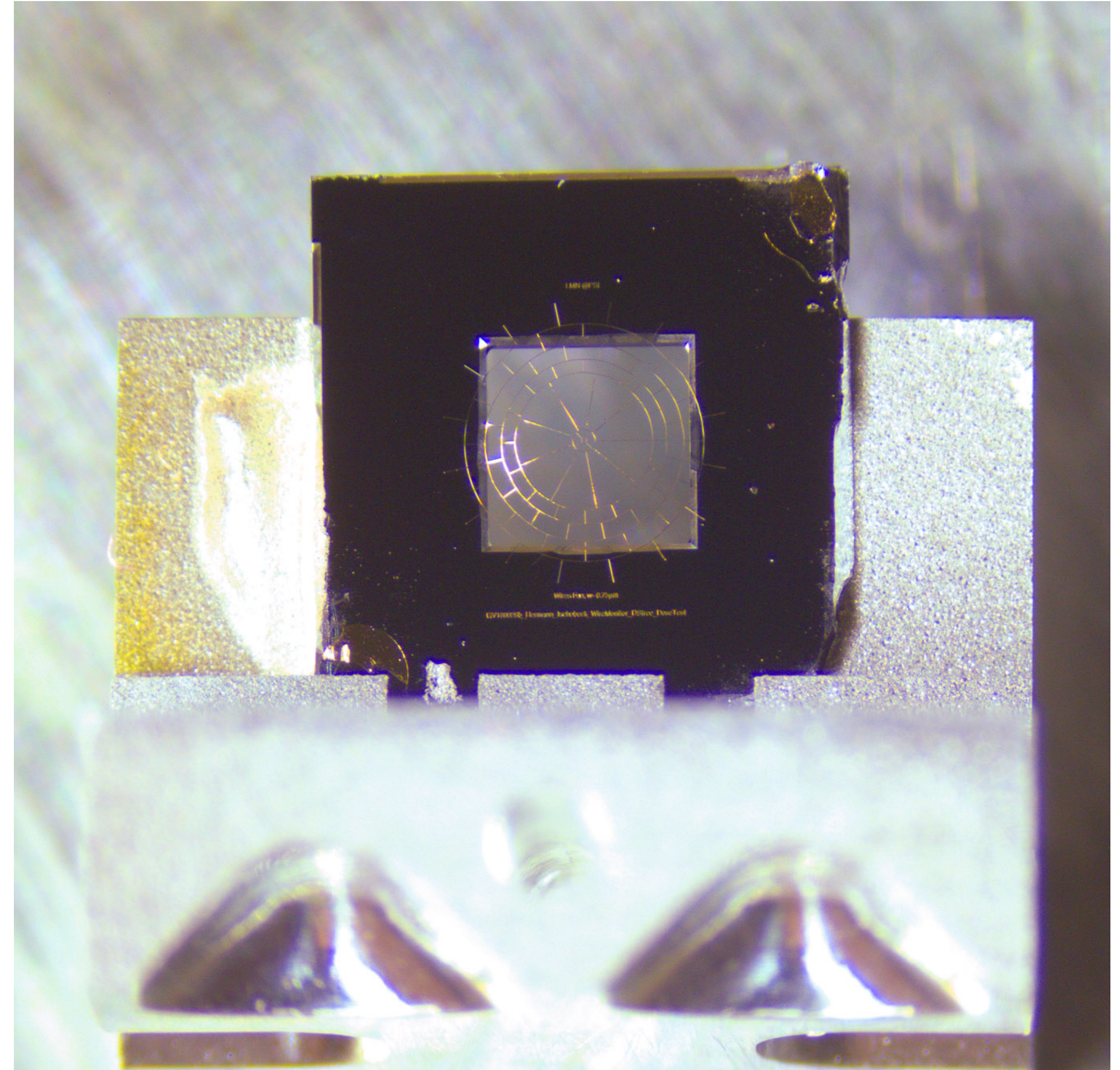
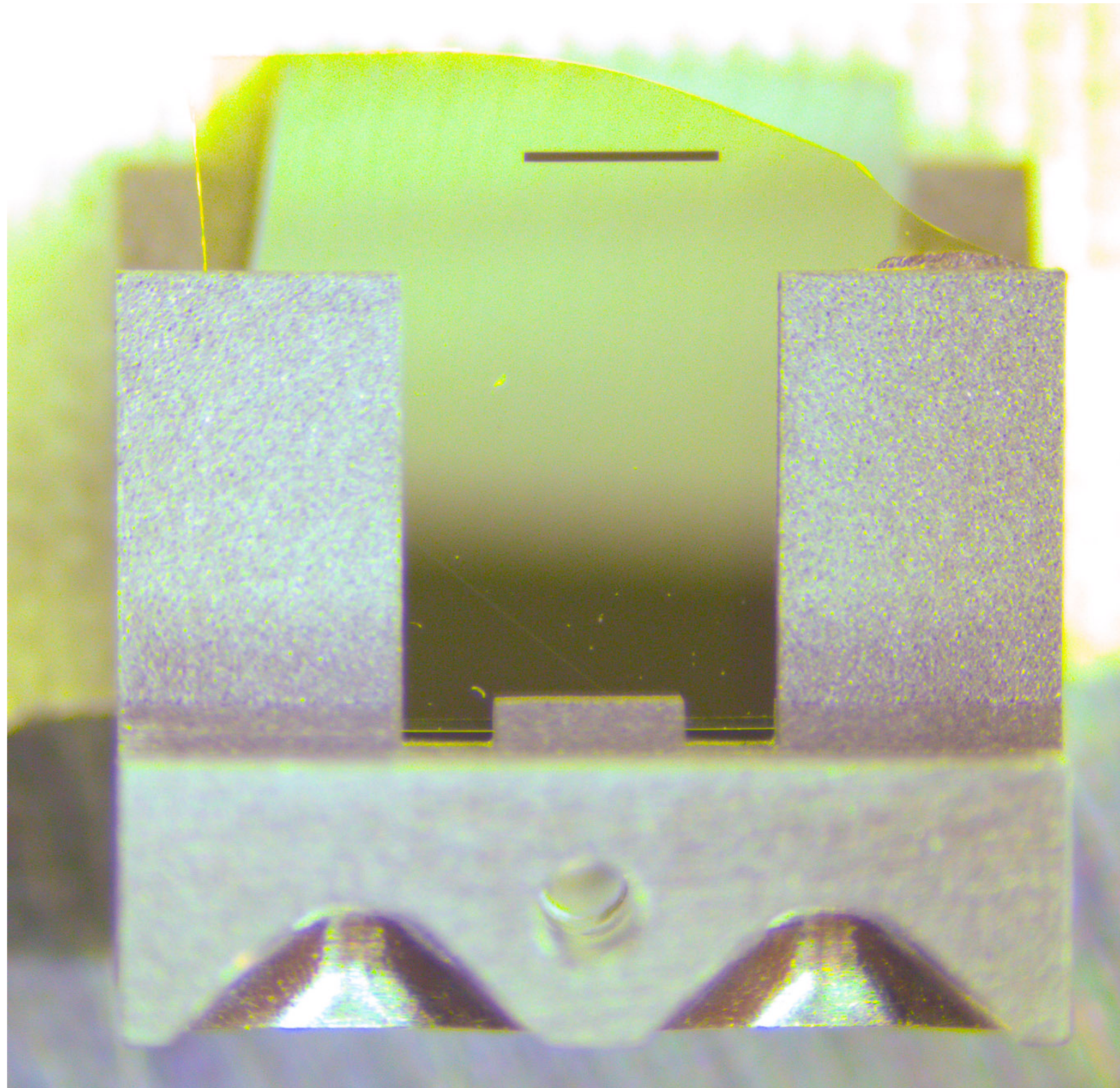


First Lasing at 4.1 nm

# Open Questions



# Comparison of Scintillating Screen with Wire Scanner



- Borrelli et al., Generation and measurement of sub-micrometer relativistic electron beams. *Communications Physics* **1**, 52 (2018)

- Scintillators: Crytur (YAG), Shalom EO (LYSO), BCE Special Ceramics (Chromox)
- Vacuum chamber: Heinz Baumgartner AG
- Pneumatic feedthroughs: UHV Design
- In-vacuum mirrors: LT Ultra
- Out-of-vacuum mirrors: ThorLabs
- LEDs: ledxon
- Filters: Kodak Wratten
- Actuators for filters: Firgelli
- Lenses: Nikon Micro Nikkor 200 mm f/4, Jenoptik Coastal UV-VIS-IR Apo Macro, Zeiss Makro Planar T2 100 ZF, Nikon Perspective Control Micro Nikkor 85 mm
- Cameras: pco.edge 5.5 with CameraLink HS, Basler acA1920-50gm, Basler acA1300-60gmNIR
- Assembly camera box: Heinz Baumgartner AG



# Thank You!

- Benedikt Hermann
- Nicole Hiller
- Eduard Prat