

Flip mode emittance analysis

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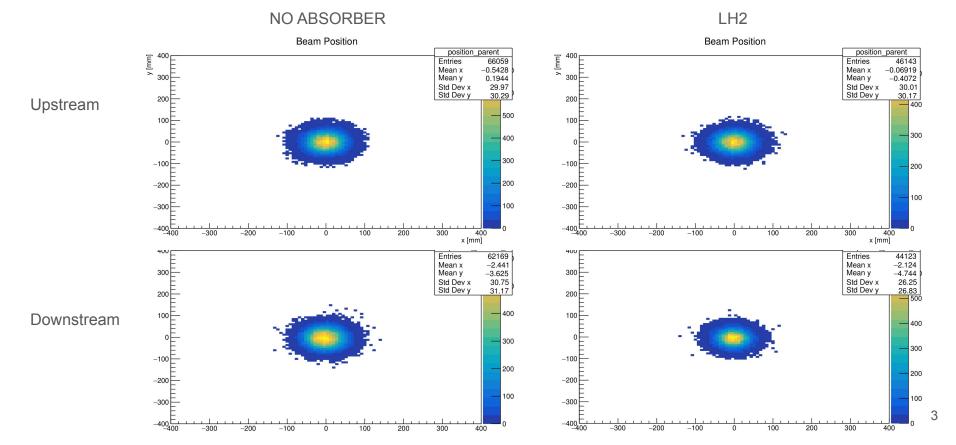


Overview

- Current status of refining the beam selection routines
- Sampled beams that have matched optics in the Upstream Tracker in order to improve the cooling performance
- For the results presented here FULL LH2 and NO ABSORBER 6 mm, 140 MeV/c, FLIP mode data were used
- UPDATE: Analysis with Full Transmission imposed + preliminary hybrid MC comparisons

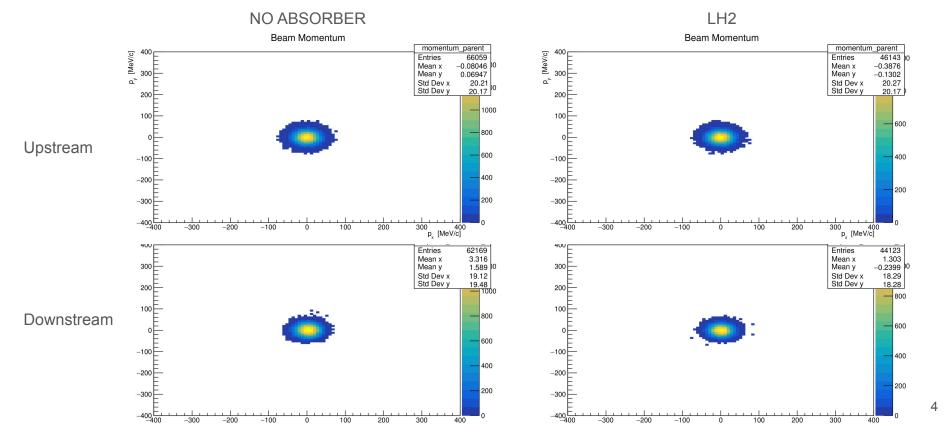


Sampled Beam Evolution - xy



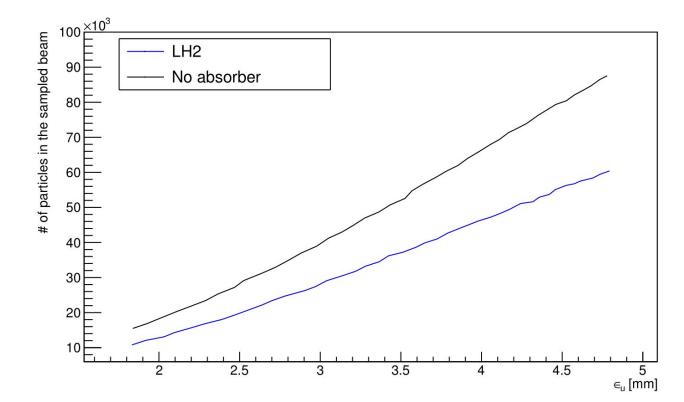


Sampled Beam Evolution - PxPy London





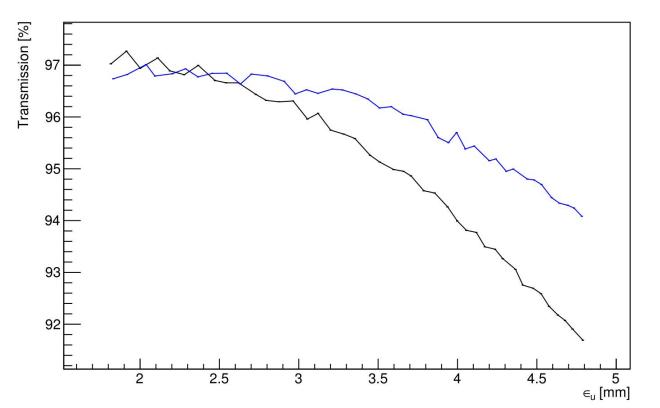
- Number of particles in the sampled beams
- Relatively low statistics (at low emittance) can be improved by using the 4 mm and potentially the 10 mm beams for the parent distribution





Transmission

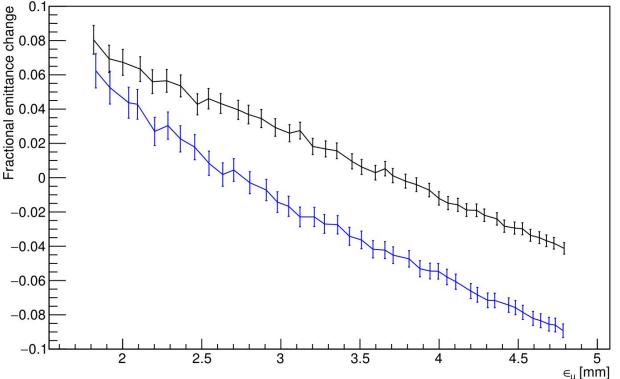
- Blue LH2
- Black No absorber
- Trends cross at about [2
 2.6] mm
- Calculated equilibrium emittance (for $\beta \sim 540$ mm) is ~ 2.3 mm
- Cooled beams present lower transmission loss above the equilibrium emittance





Fractional emittance change

- Blue LH2
- Black No absorber
- In the No absorber case the trend is caused solely by transmission loss
- In the LH2 case the trend is due to cooling and transmission loss
- Equilibrium emittance ~
 2.6 mm



7



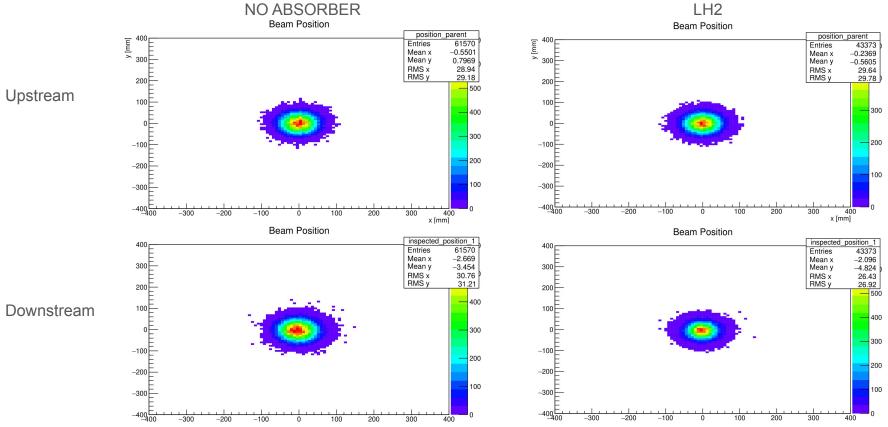


FULL TRANSMISSION ANALYSIS

(Only events that have one track upstream and downstream are kept)



Sampled Beam Evolution - xy





Sampled Beam Evolution - PxPy London

-300 F

-400

-300

-200

-100

100

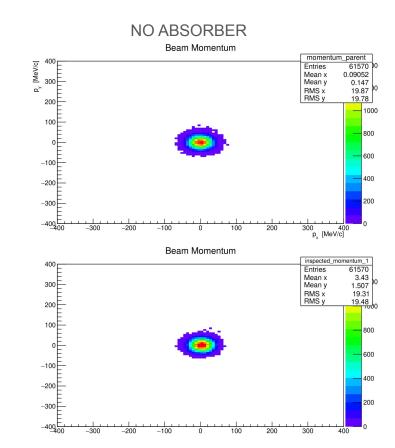
0

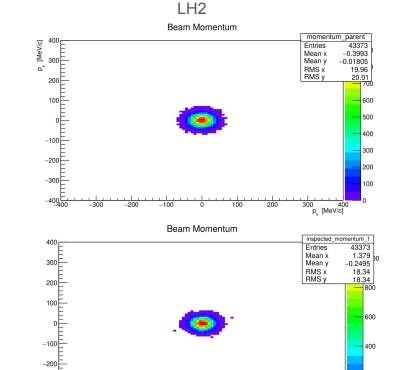
200

300









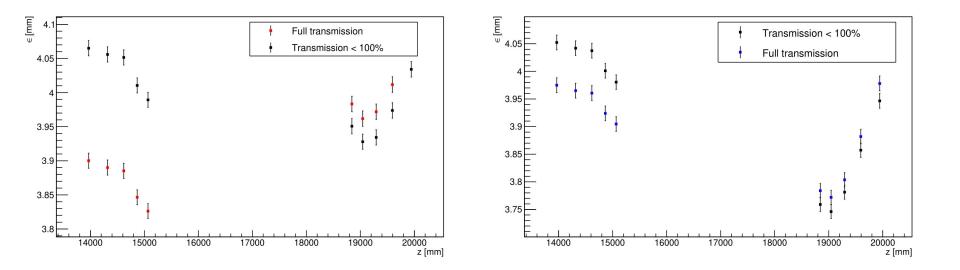
10

200

400



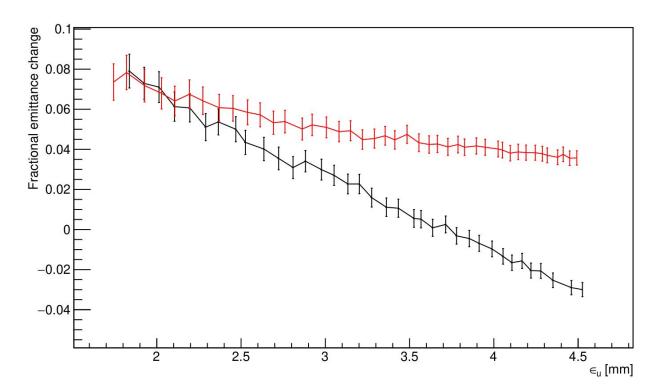
Effect on reconstructed emittance





NO ABSORBER

- Black limited transmission
- Red 100% transmission; shows (optical) heating is present for all the beams, decreases with increasing upstream emittance
- Possible cause could be the varying optics (see slide 15)
- To be studied with hybrid MC

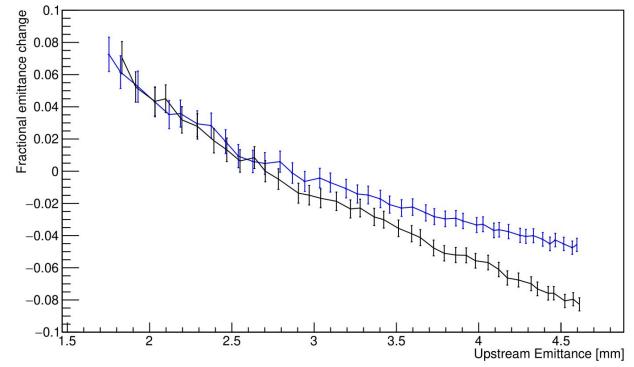






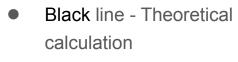
LH2

- Black limited transmission
- Blue 100% transmission





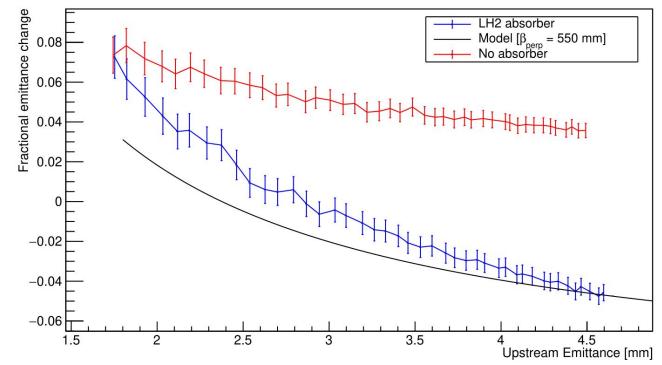
Full transmission - LH2 vs No Abs vs Theory London



$$rac{\Delta \epsilon}{\epsilon_u} = (1-e^{-az})(rac{\epsilon_{eqm}}{\epsilon_u}-1)$$

where *a* is the cooling term in the cooling term in the cooling eqn. and *z* is the mean path length through the absorber

 Equilibrium emittance expected at 2.4 mm; observed at ~2.85 mm



Ionisation cooling Full Transmission

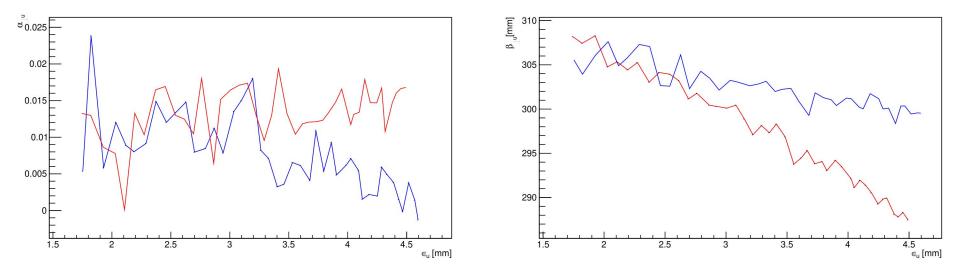


Optics at the upstream reference plane London

RED - no absorber, BLUE - LH2









Hybrid MC comparisons

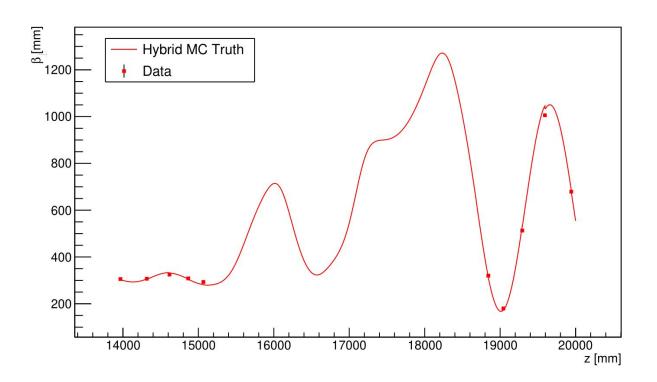


• preliminary comparisons with hybrid MC truth

 however, p_T hole at low transverse momenta is present; the current hybrid MC production routine does not include the TOF Tracker patch

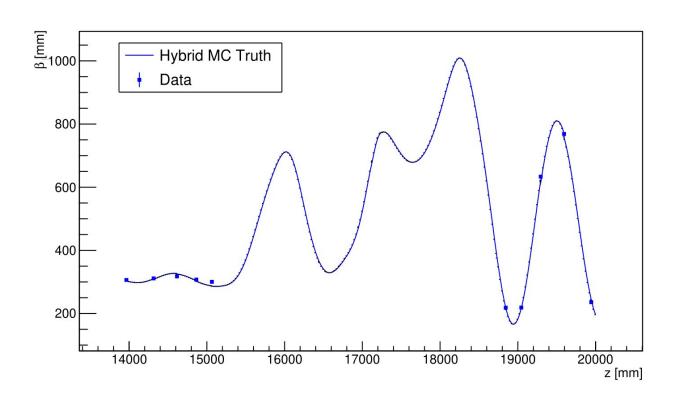


Beta - No absorber



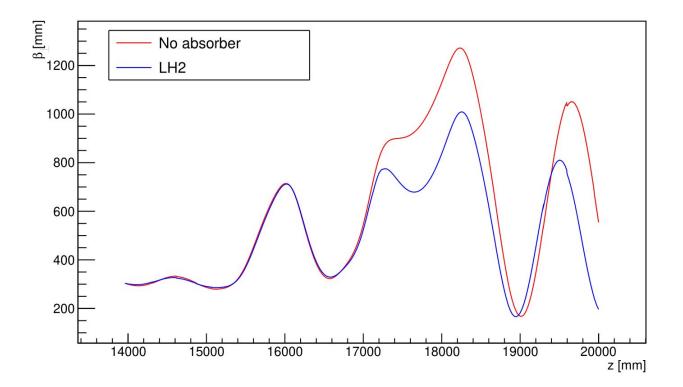


Beta - LH2



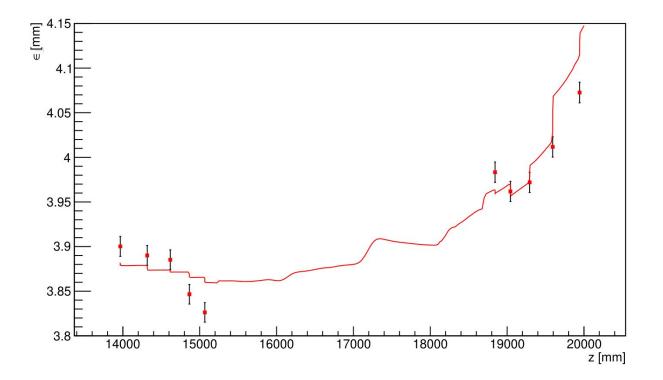


Beta - No absorber VS LH2 (truth)





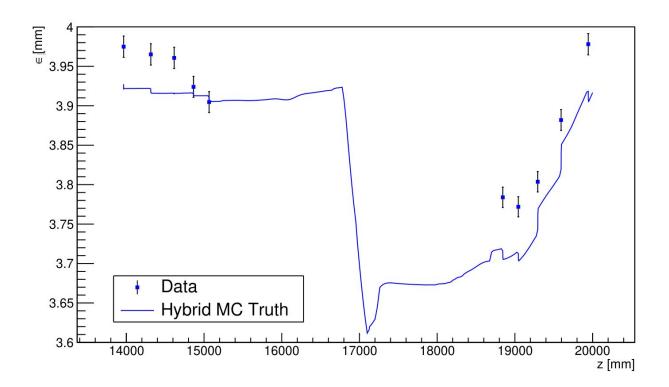
Emittance - No absorber





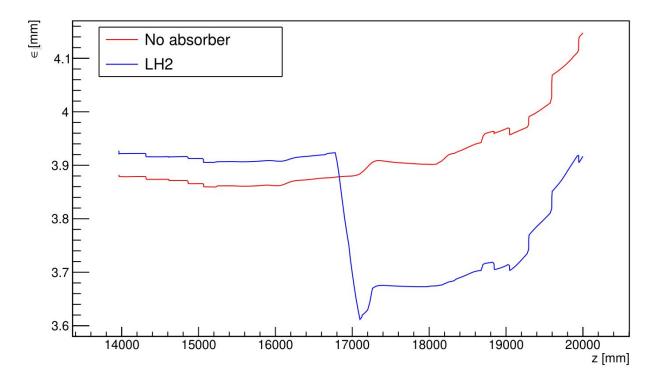


Emittance - LH2





Emittance - No absorber VS LH2 (truth)





Summary

- the full transmission requirement removed the emittance change bias due to particle loss
- there is still optical heating dependence on initial emittance
- Good optics agreement bewteen data and MC truth; emittance not completely understood (low transverse momentum hole)
- next steps:
 - study optical heating as function of optics and initial emittance (both for no absorber and absorber case)
 - hybrid MC production needs TOF Tracker combined fit
 - MC production
 - improve beam selection: MCMC Hastings-Metropolis sampling?

