

Dynamic Tuning Studies for ATF2 FF

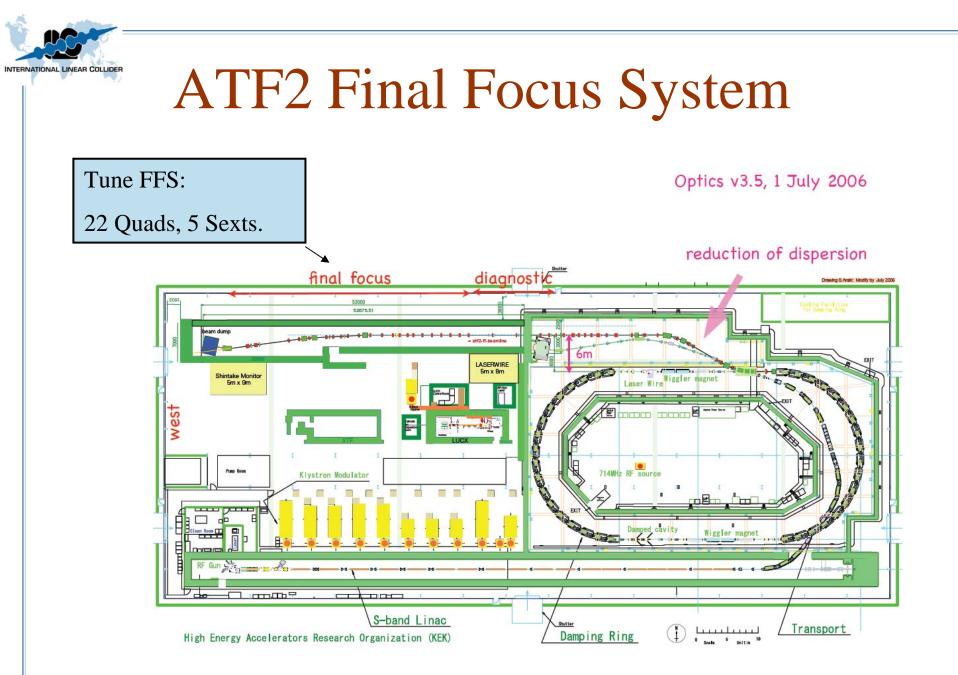
Glen White / SLAC LET Meeting Feb 26 2007



Overview

- □ Use static BBA and tuning procedure for ATF2 FF as described in Jan ATF2 meeting.
- Use Woodley-tuned v3.6 lattice (dispersion and coupling fixed in diagnostic section)-
 - Add FF errors.
 - Apply BPM alignment, BBA and sextupole tuning knobs for each of 100 seeds.
- □ Throughout tuning process, apply dynamic effects:
 - Ground Motion (Model 'A').
 - Random pulse-pulse component jitter.
 - Random pulse-pulse energy fluctuations.
- □ Use pulse-pulse feedback to maintain orbit.

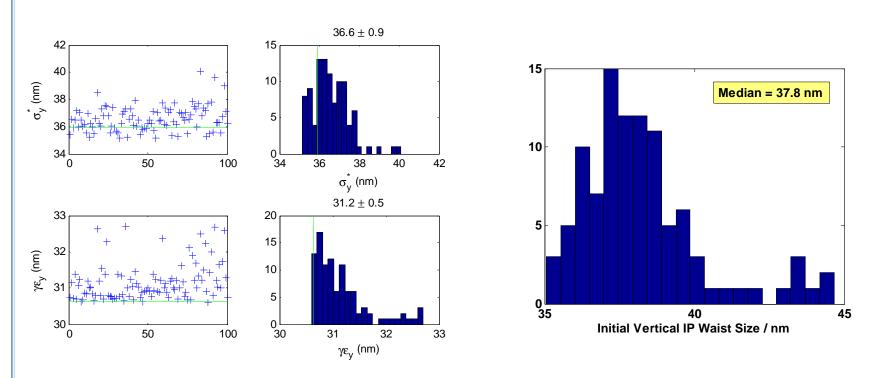
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Initial Beam Before Errors



- □ Initial set-up of MW ATF2 lattice with dispersion + coupling correction in diagnostic session gives IP sizes shown on left.
- □ Right plot after importing lattice into my simulation (using slice beam representation for simulation speed initially). Results relative to these starting conditions.

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IP Beamsize Measurement

- Assume IP assembly of cavity BPM + shintake monitor for IP waist position + vertical size measurements.
- Shintake monitor measurement range 35nm 350nm.
- □ Also assume presence of wirescanner for >1 micron waist sizes.
- Between 350nm and ~1um, proposal from Honda: use novel nano-pattern target film.
- □ So, assume a beamsize measurement all the way from initial few microns to target 35nm to tune on.



Static Error Parameters

- Assume movers on all
 FF quadrupoles and
 sextupoles.
- Cavity BPMs fixed to all FF Quads + Sexts.
- Also assume IP BPM with 5nm RMS resolution.

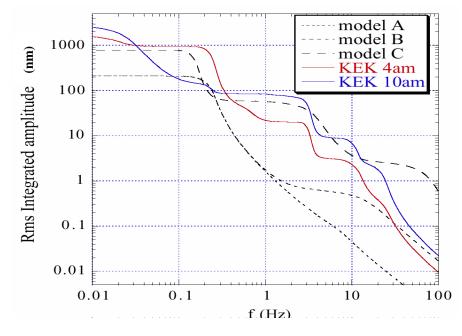
Quad, Sext x/y transverse alignment	200 um
Quad, Sext roll alignment	300 urad
Initial BPM-magnet field center alignment	30 um
dB/B for Quad, Sexts	1e-3 syst. + 1e- 4 random
Mover resolution (x & y)	50 nm
BPM resolutions	100 nm
Power supply resolution	14 - bit
Shintake Monitor Resolution	2nm



Dynamic Errors

- □ RMS pulse-pulse errors:
 - Component jitter: 25 nm.
 - Energy error: 5E-4.
 - Ring extraction jitter: 0.1 sigma (x,x',y,y').

□ Ground motion, use model 'A'.

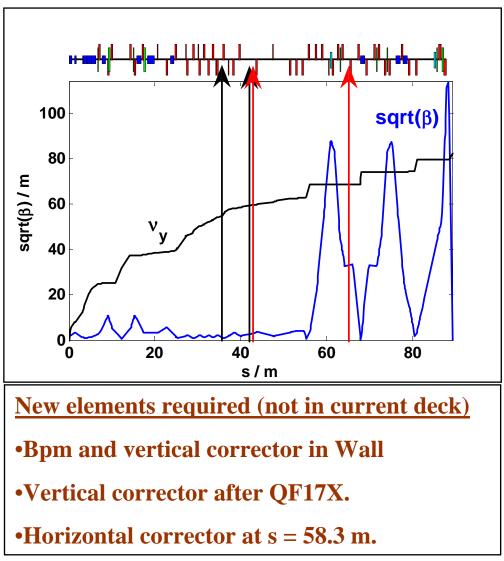


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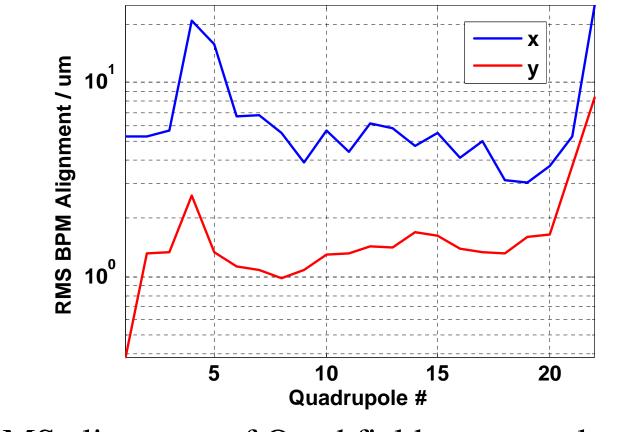
Pulse-Pulse Feedback Location

- 2 sets of kickerbpm pairs for x and for y planes placed with ~90 degree phase separations.
- Vertical placement shown right kickers at s=36.3, 42.5 m; BPMs and s=42.5, 66 m.
- □ Horizontal similar.





Quad BPM Alignment



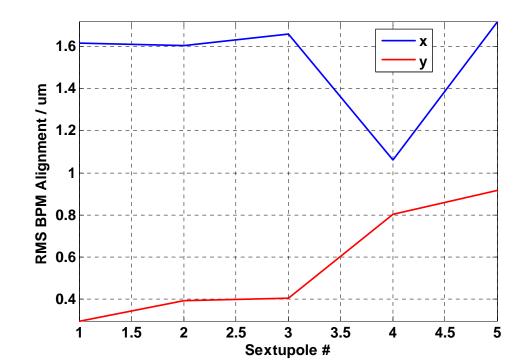
RMS alignment of Quad field center – electrical center of Quad BPMs (100 seeds).

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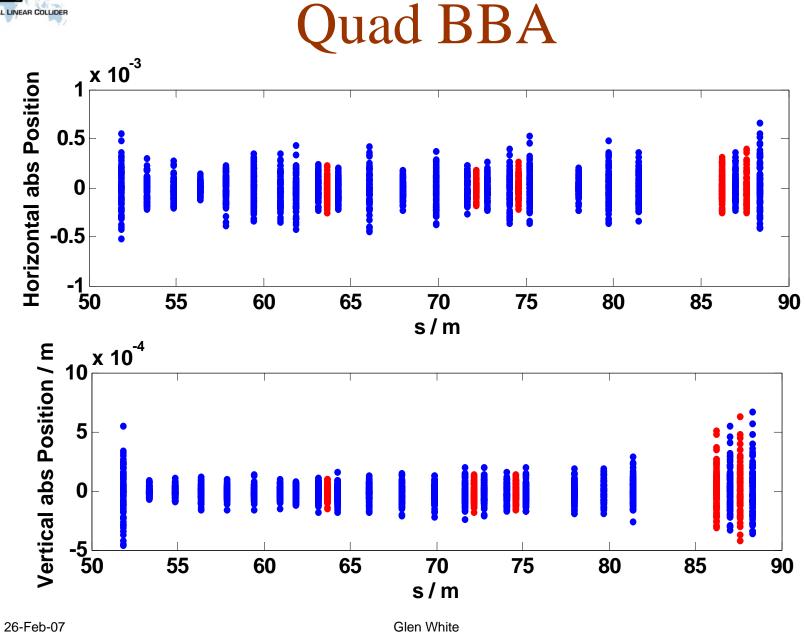


Sextupole BPM Alignment

- Move Sextupole
 +/- 0.5mm
 through beam.
- Fit quadratic
 function to IP
 BPM response.
- Alignment from minimum of fit.
- RMS alignment results ->

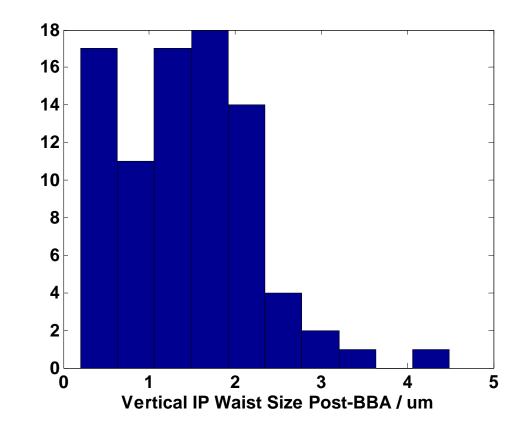








Beamsize After BBA



□ IP waist size after BPM alignment and BBA.

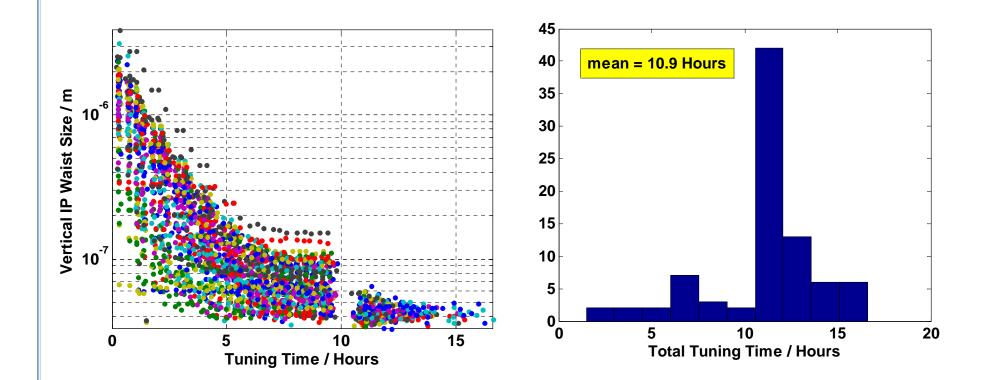


Sextupole Multi-Knobs

- Use orthogonalised x- and y-moves of FFS sextupoles to correct vertical waist and dispersion + <x'y> coupling term.
- Higher-order IP aberration tuning performed by scanning sextupole tilts.
- □ In simulation, apply iteratively until beamsize within 10% of initial pre-error value.



Multi-Knob Tuning Results



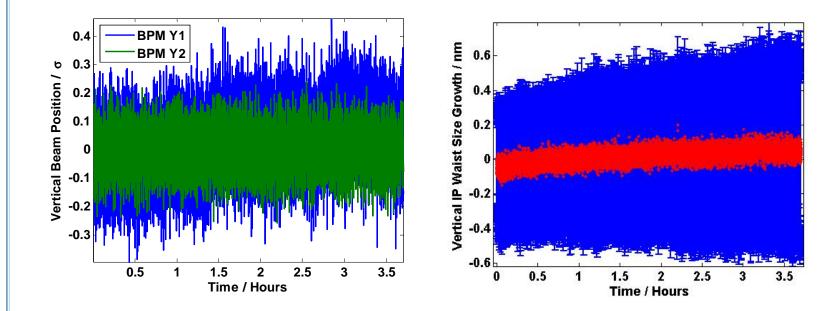
□ Multi-knobs iteratively applied until IP beamsize growth over initial conditions is <10% (~<40nm).

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Feedback Performance

- □ After tuning, run simulation for 20,000 pulses and look at time evolution of spot size.
- □ Using simple gain feedback (gain of 0.1 used here- not optimised).
- □ In this case, rate of beamsize growth $\sim 0.6 + -0.5$ nm per day.



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Summary and Other Work

- Alignment and tuning still works under dynamic conditions (such as modeled here).
- Repeat with GM B,C,K and in future use parameterization from ATF measurements.
- Check tuning performance without full cancellation of D' in EXT section (no EXT sextupoles).
- Explore phase-space of acceptable jitter tolerances.