

Multi-Optical Transition Radiation System for ATF2

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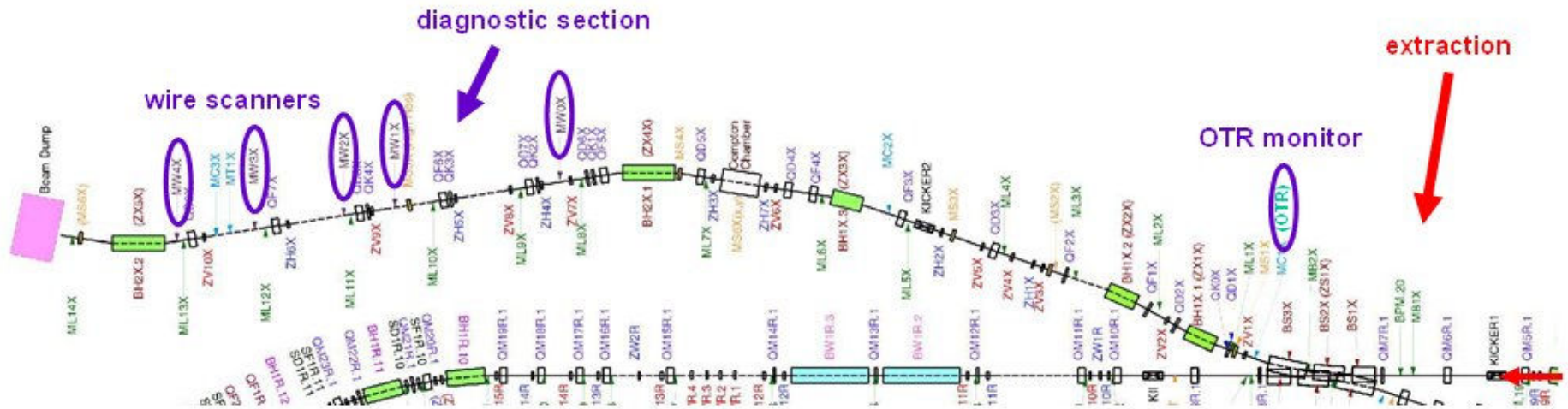
Motivation and Objectives

- This system will be a valuable tool for measuring beam sizes and emittances from the Damping Ring.
- With an optical resolution of about 2 μ m an original OTR design demonstrated the ability to measure a 5.5 μ m beam size in one beam pulse and to take many fast measurements.
- This gives the OTR the ability to measure the beam emittance with high statistics, giving a low error and a good understanding of emittance jitter.
- Furthermore the near by wire scanners will be a definitive test of the OTR as a beam emittance diagnostic device.

New Multi-OTR System

In the diagnostic section of the ATF EXT line 5 wire scanners are located to allow emittance measurements (with 10 μm tungsten and 7 μm carbon wires)

- Requires many machine pulses, slow measurements
- Resolution: less than 2 μm in X and 0.3 μm in Y



PROPOSAL: Multi OTR System (4 units)

(collaboration involving SLAC and IFIC, with the KEK support):

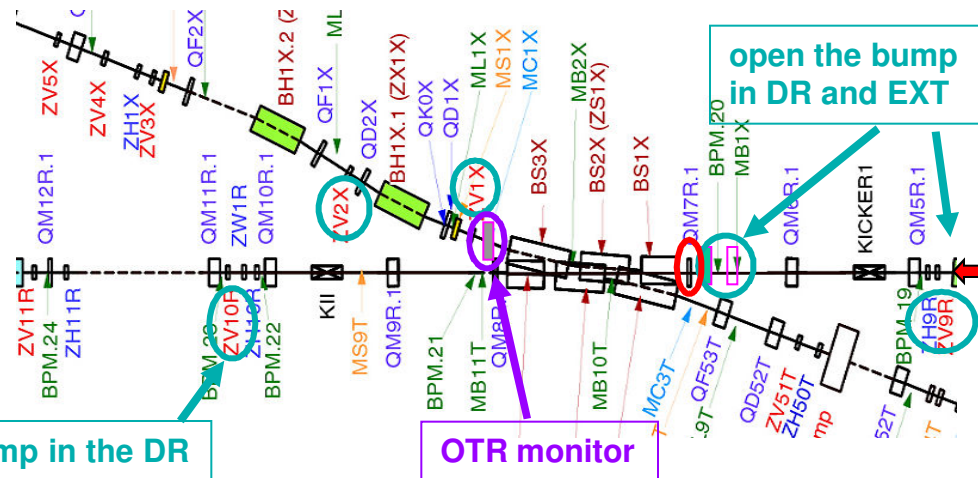
beam dynamics studies, design, construction, and characterization including associated electronics

- horizontal and vertical beam size measurement in one beam pulse with 2 μm resolution
- OTR's placed close to the wire scanners: definitive test of OTR as emittance diagnostic device.

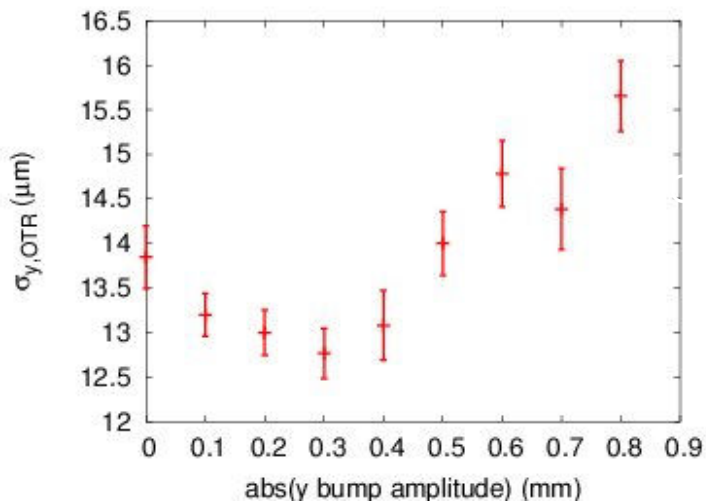
Existing OTR monitor (OTR1X)

The OTR1X monitor is installed in the ATF2 EXT line after the septum magnets.

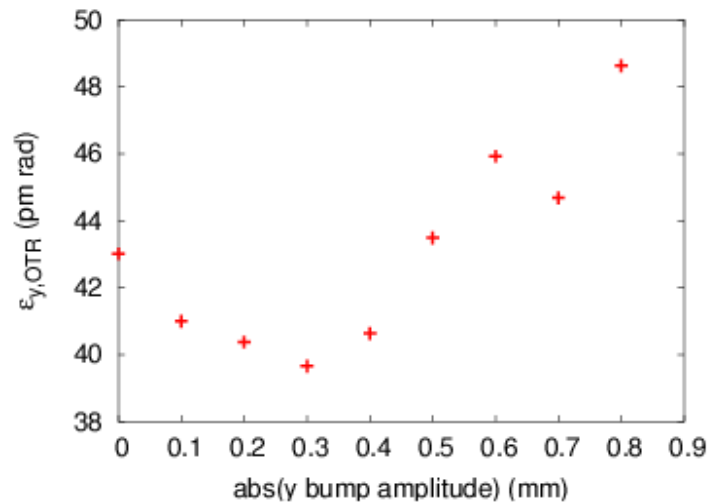
It has been used to study the relation between the beam trajectory and the emittance growth due to non-linear fields in the extraction process



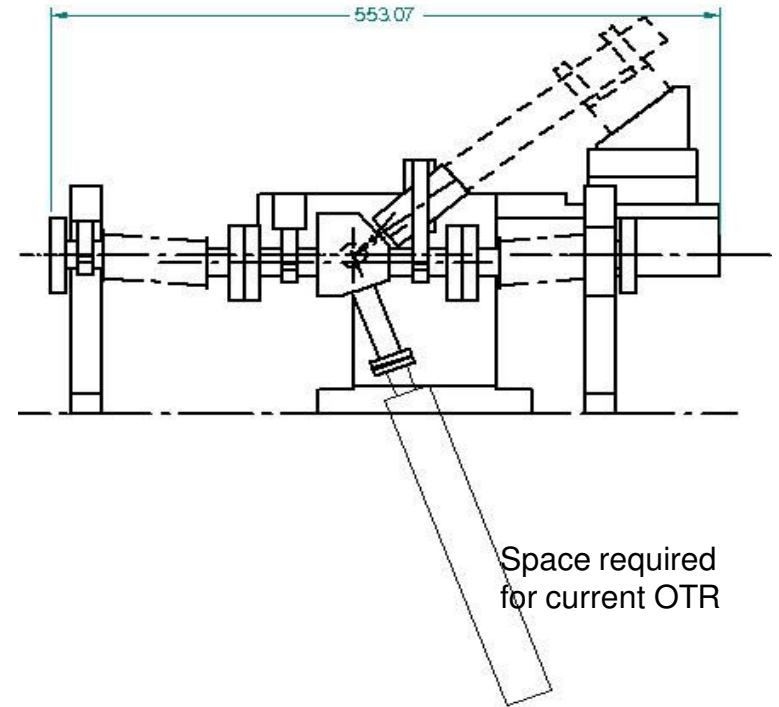
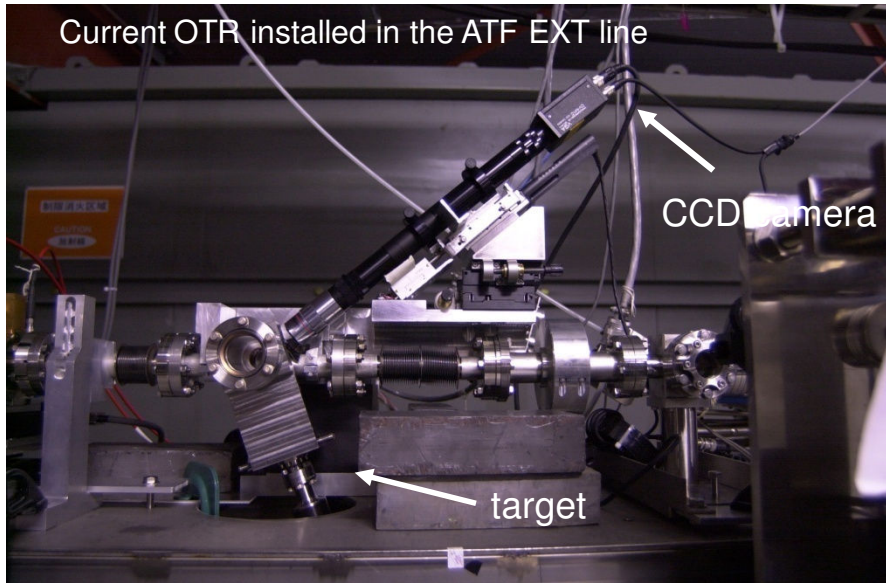
Measured beam sizes on 19th Dec'07



Inferred emittances from modeled β -functions and dispersions

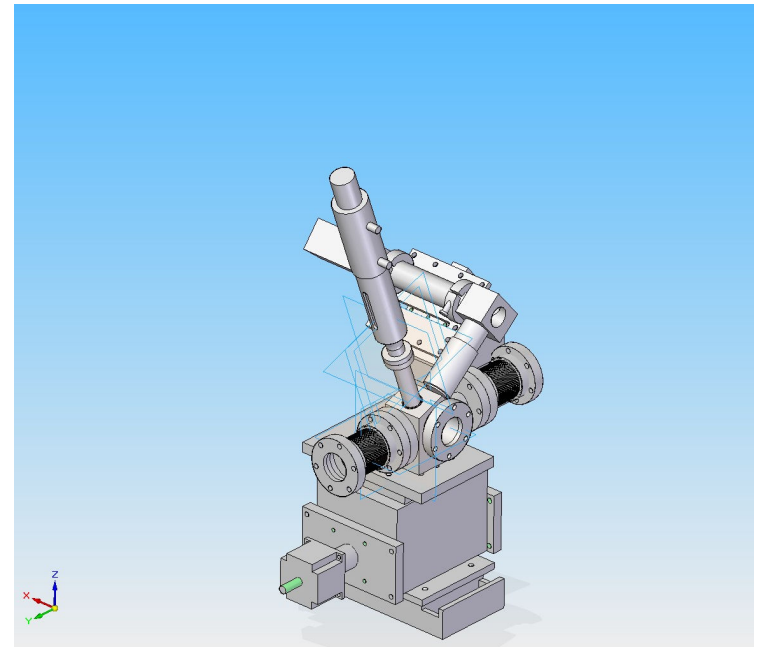
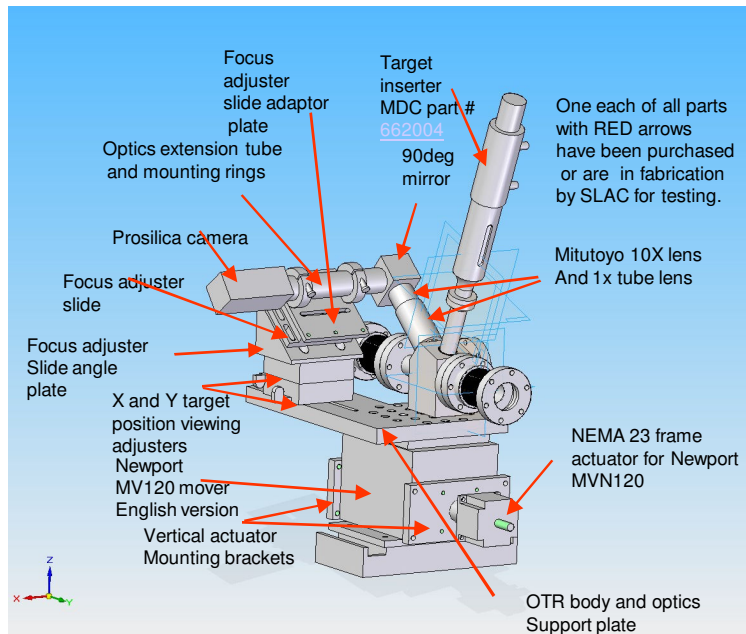


Current OTR setup



- The OTR1X was an evolved design rather than a optimized one. New parts were added to the existing OTR to add functionality. Instead of making new design they were added bit by bit. As a result the OTR1X is a patchwork of parts and takes up a lot of beam line space.
- Existing OTR targets were rather thick, about 0.5mm of copper, beryllium or glassy carbon. This caused radiation darkening of the glass lens and camera damage.
- The camera CCD was not parallel to the target. This meant that the beam spot was in focus on only a small portion of the target. If the beam moved, the image had to be refocused.

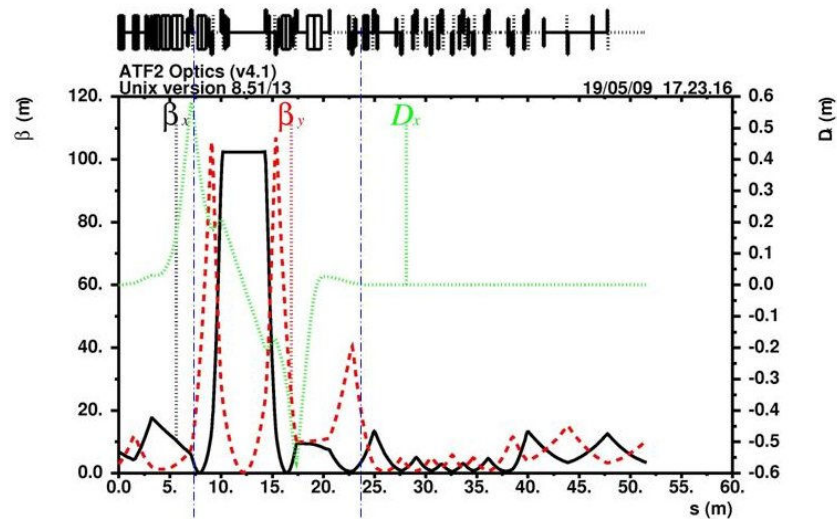
New OTR monitor design



New OTRs will have same controls and motion capabilities as current OTR with the following improvements:

- Target actuator relocated to the top (no interference with the girder) and smaller design → greater flexibility in the OTR placement
- Thinner target → reduce lens radiation darkening
- CCD camera parallel to the target. This will put the entire target into focus and reduce the need to adjust focus during normal operation → greater depth of field.
- 12 bit camera for more dynamic range with smaller pixel size for more resolution.
- The extreme thinness of the aluminum's 1200 Angstroms will reduce the power deposition in the aluminum and coupled to larger beam spot sizes should eliminate target damage problems.

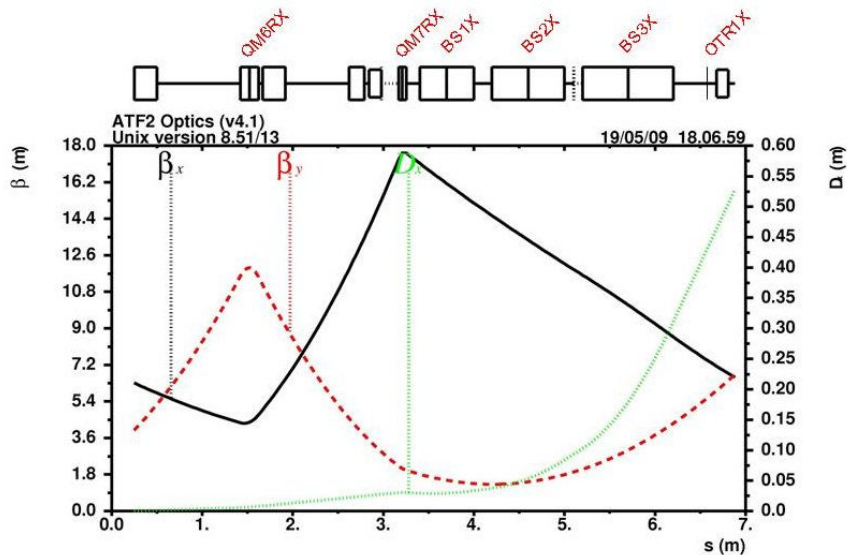
Optics and location for the new OTR's



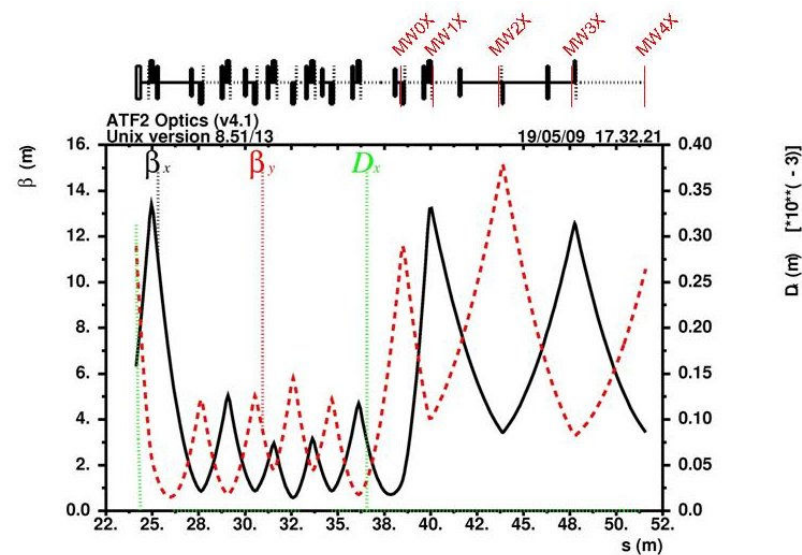
Shared with DR

Matching section

Diagnostic section
($D_x = D'_x = 0$)



Shared with DR



Diagnostic section ($D_x = D'_x = 0$)

Optics and location for the new OTR's

MAD Twiss parameters and beam size calculations for OTR1X and MW0X-MW4X of the ATF EXT line optics (V4.1)

	OTR1X_old	Start EXT	OTR1X	MW0X	MW1X	MW2X	MW3X	MW4X
ε_x [nm.rad]	2.0							
ε_y [pm.rad]	12							
σ_E	8.00×10^{-4}							
β_x [m]	8.267	6.853	7.392	3.282	12.122	3.824	11.412	3.758
β_y [m]	5.227	2.941	5.617	9.271	4.496	13.790	3.527	9.702
D_x [m]	0.389	0.000	0.436	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
D_y [m]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
μ_x [2 π]	0.114	0.000	0.122	2.875	2.905	2.983	3.103	3.184
$\Delta\mu_x$ [2 π]		0.000		2.752	0.030	0.078	0.120	0.080
μ_y [2 π]	0.356	0.0000	0.366	2.142	2.184	2.251	2.363	2.455
$\Delta\mu_y$ [2 π]		0.0000		1.775	0.042	0.067	0.112	0.092
σ_x [μm]	439.78	117.07	470.10	81.02	155.71	87.45	151.08	86.69
σ_y [μm]	7.85	5.89	8.14	10.46	7.28	12.75	6.45	10.70

The four OTR's have to be as close as possible to the wire scanners in order, to have similar conditions.

Optics and location for the new OTR's

Beam sizes, β -functions and emittances for OTR1X and MW0X-MW4X of the ATF EXT line optics calculated from tracking simulations using PLACET and MAD programs.

	OTR1X_old	OTR1X	MW0X	MW1X	MW2X	MW3X	MW4X
σ_x [μm]			81.73	157.06	88.00	151.31	86.87
σ_y [μm]	7.24	8.13	10.57	7.36	12.83	6.44	10.69
ε_x [nm.rad]			2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02
ε_y [pm.rad]	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
β_x [m]			3.305	12.212	3.834	11.131	3.735
β_y [m]	4.435	5.588	9.398	4.551	13.841	3.484	9.603

Input parameters:

50.000 particles

x, y and E Gaussian distribution

Spot sizes estimated for the new OTR locations are a bit larger than the spots that damaged the cooper target in the original OTR tests → no target damage expected

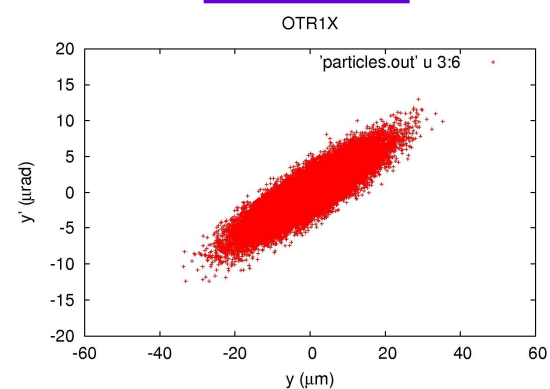
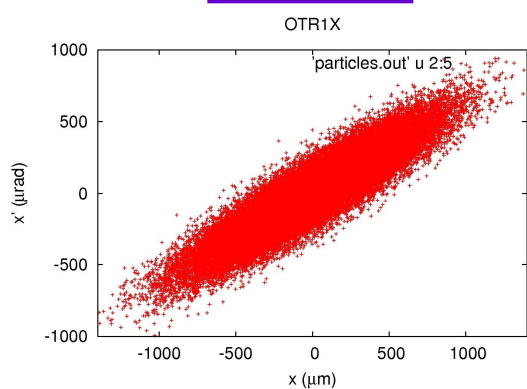
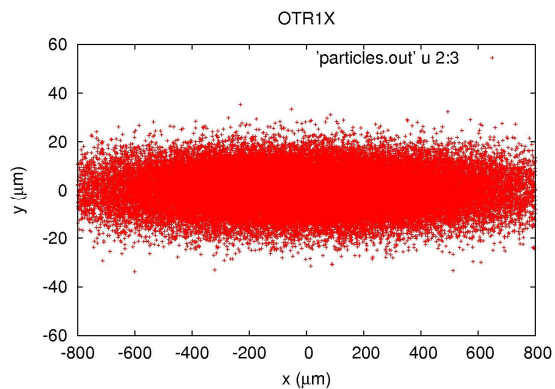
Beam plots

y vs x

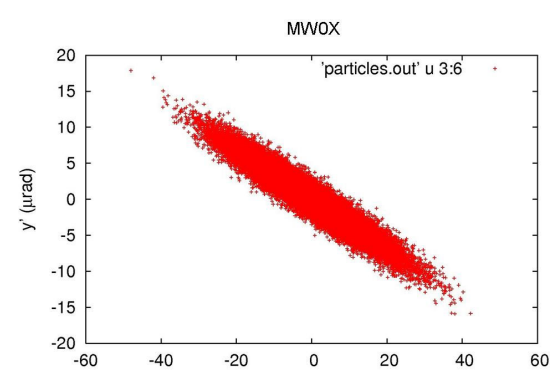
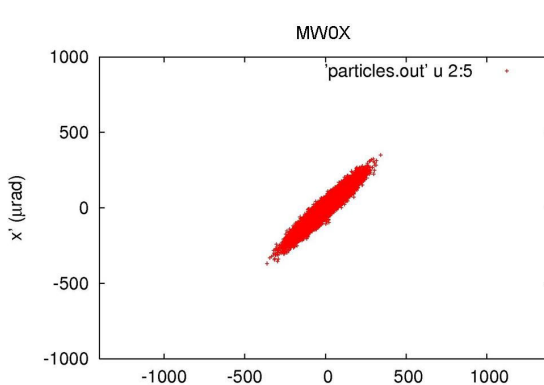
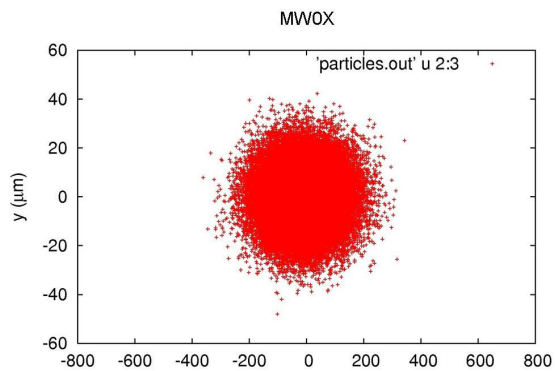
x' vs x

y' vs y

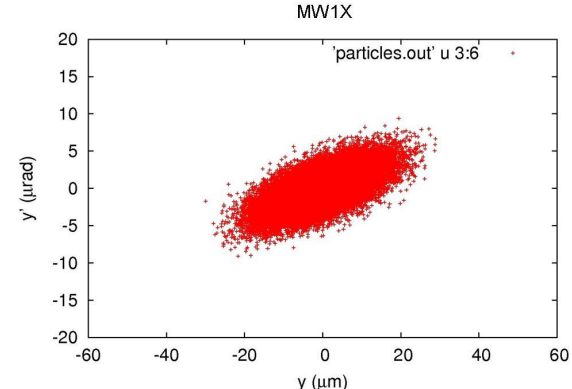
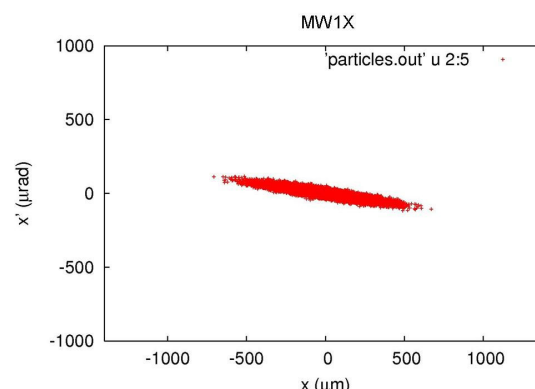
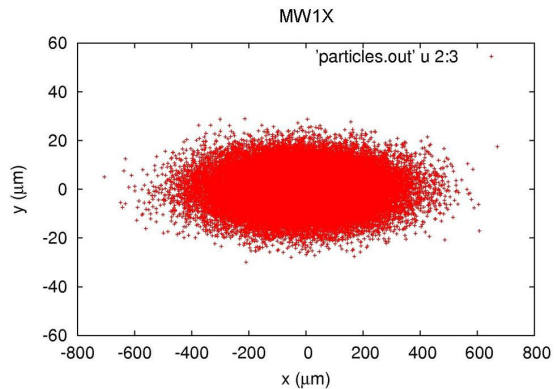
OTR1X



MWOX



MW1X



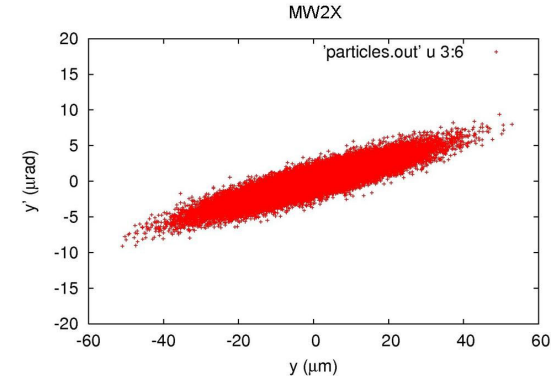
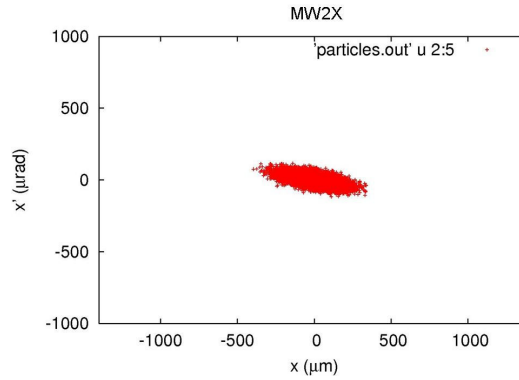
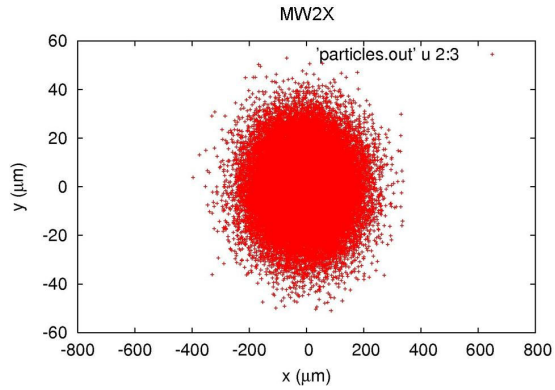
Beam plots

y vs x

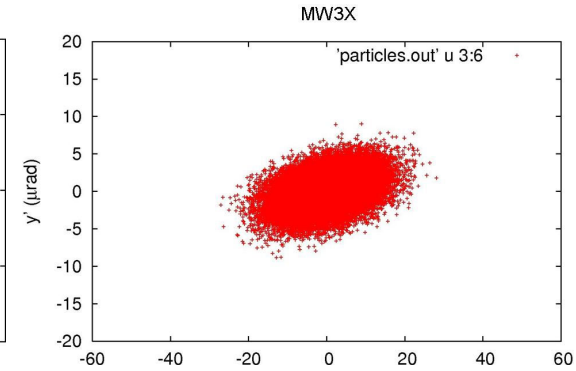
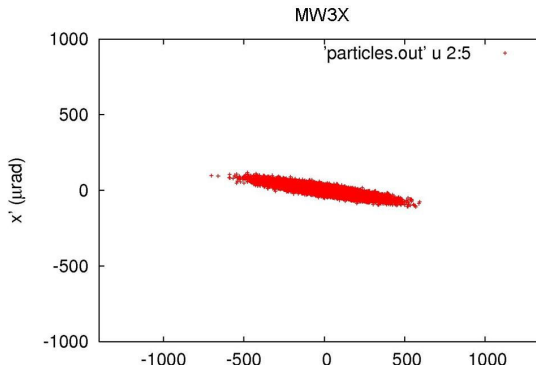
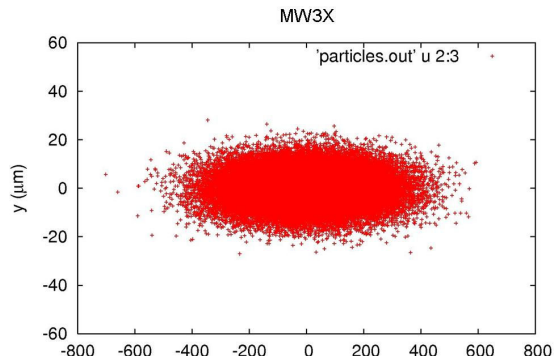
x' vs x

y' vs y

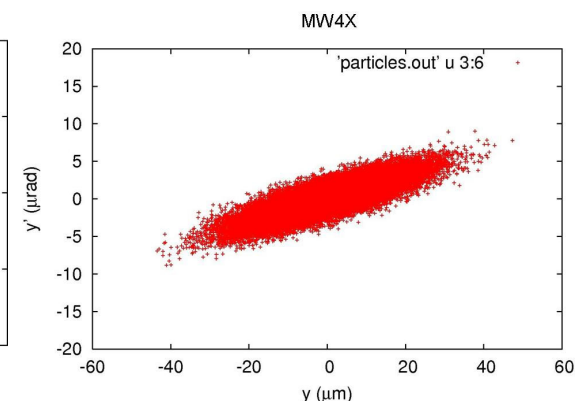
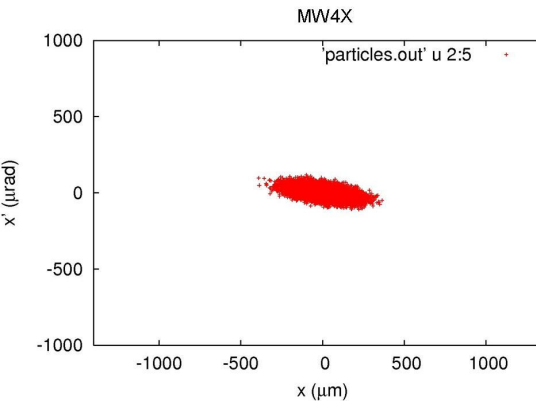
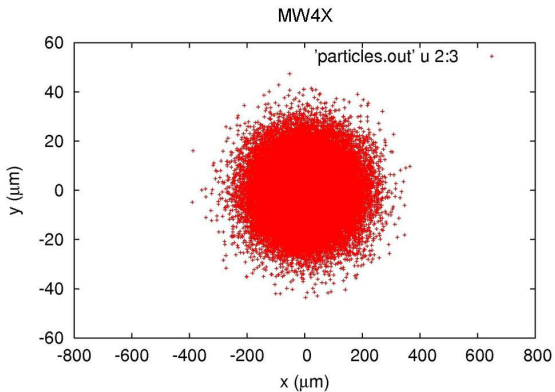
MW2X



MW3X



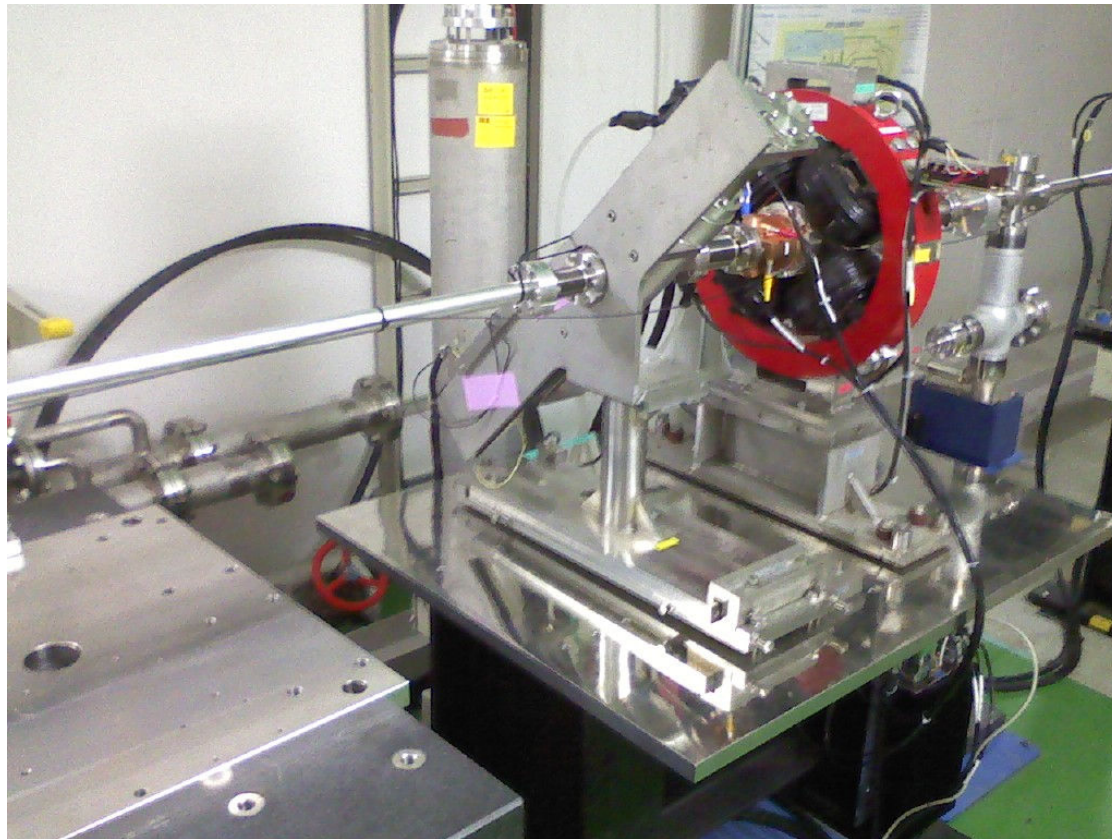
MW4X



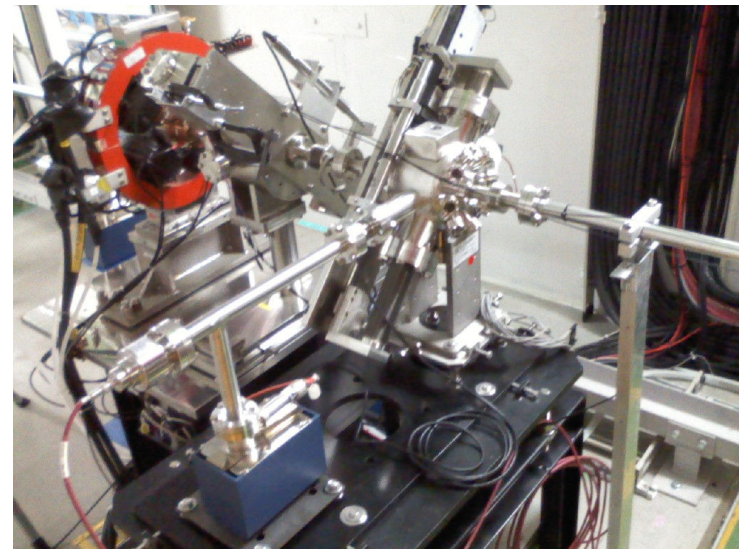
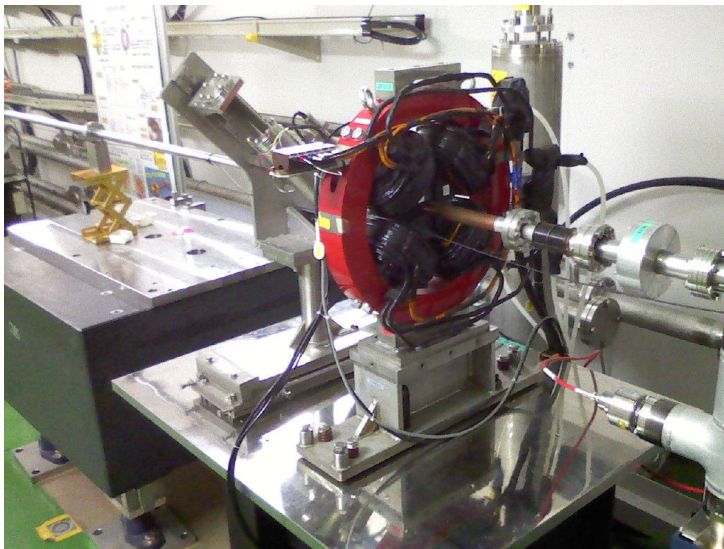
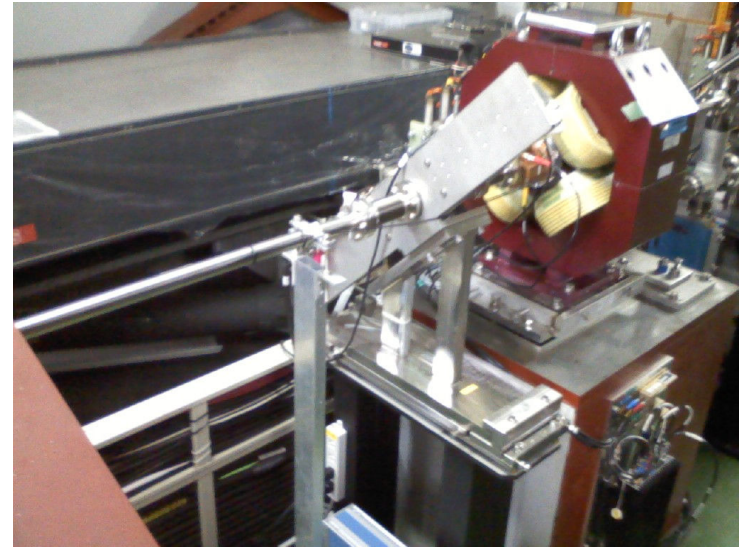
Proposed locations for the new OTR's

During October 09 some locations have been identified.

A length of about 300 mm will be needed with the new OTR design.



Proposed locations for the new OTR's



Actual status: optics design

At SLAC we setup 90 degrees test optics

-Confirmed 2um resolution

-Still need to check on optical performance with CCD tilted to match target angle

- New Prosilica camera has slightly better performance than existing OTR camera. Pixel size is 3.75um/pixel almost a factor two improvement in resolution

Actual status: optics design

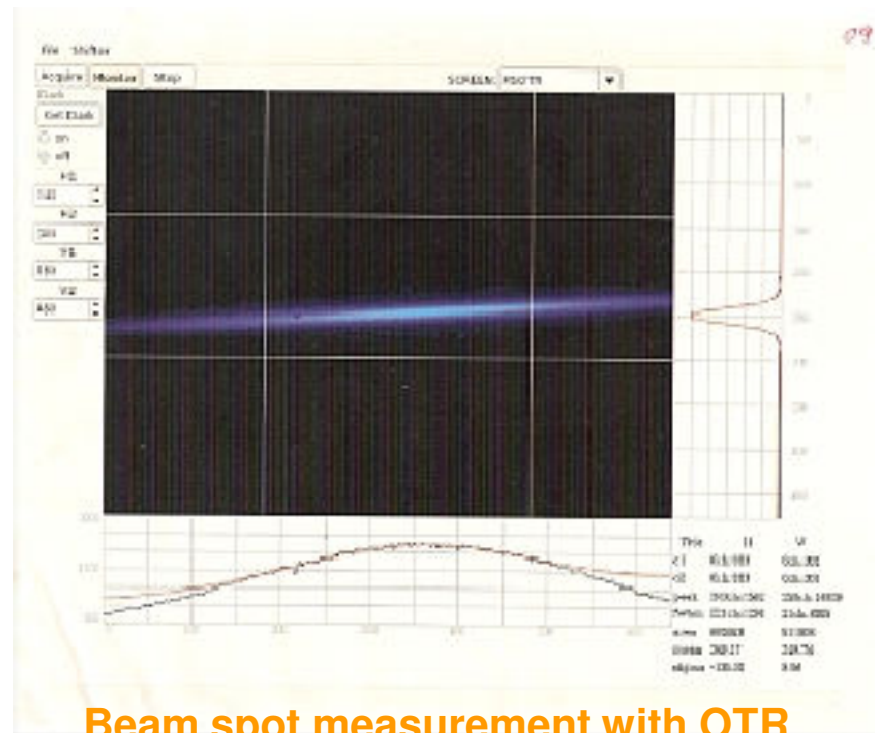
During November 09 at KEK the current OTR was updated with a new mylar target (aluminum coated nitrocellulose) and target actuator.

Calibration and tests with beam were also performed with success

- Confirmed ample light from new 2um targets
- Not enough current for a destruction test
- Observed greatly reduced radiation from target when inserted. This will mean: less browning of the lenses and longer camera life.



Mylar target with calibration marks



Beam spot measurement with OTR

Actual status: movers



First tests of new movers configuration were made at SLAC

- Horizontal mover design finished
purchasing underway

- Vertical mover; same as existing OTR
purchasing underway

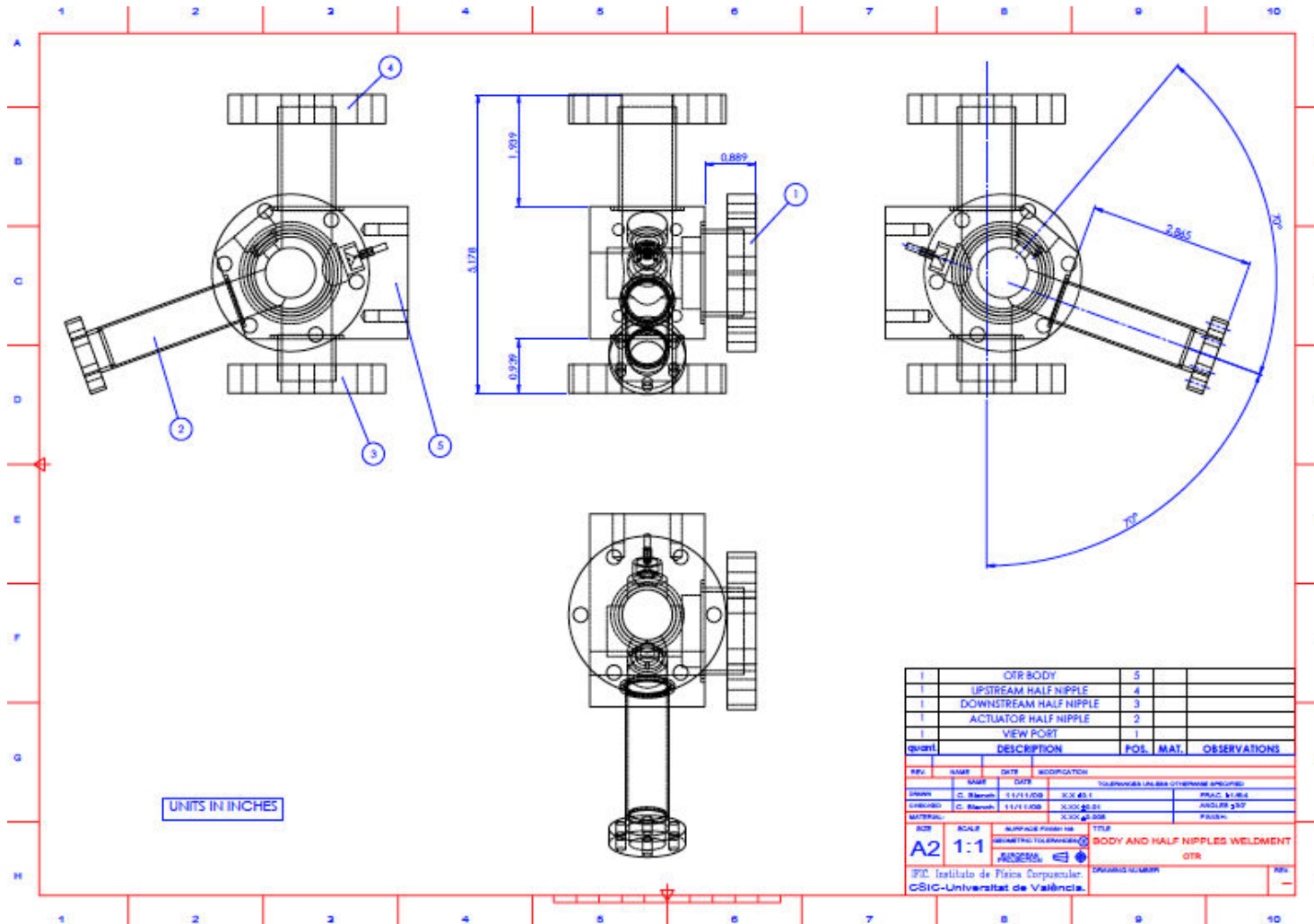
- Focus mover same as existing OTR
purchasing underway

- Control and read back of mover position will be done through EPICS compatible Newport 8 channel XPS chassis. **One chassis and 8 driver cards purchased. One more chassis and card still required.**



Actual status: main body fabrication

Main body, flanges and tubes drafts for the new OTR design has been finished at SLAC/IFIC. **The production is underway at IFIC.**



Planning: Hardware

- OTR main fabrication
 - OTR body and optical windows parts
 - Fabricate and weld flanges on tubes and tubes to OTR body
 - Fabricate and weld bellows and flanges
 - Fabricate OTR moving system adaptors
- Assembly and test with movers

Planning: software and simulations

- Control software
 - Low-levels drivers
 - EPICS drivers and Data Base
 - High-level interface
 - Hardware protection
- Analysis software
 - 2D Gaussian filter, taking CCD image and generating beam matrix data
 - Beam finder and tracker
- Realistic optics and beam dynamics simulations

Planning:tentative schedule

	Jan					Feb				Mar					Apr				May	
Week # (2010)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Main body construction																				
Movers assembly and setup																				
Test of movers (at IFIC/SLAC)																				
Control software development																				
Analysis software development																				
Beam Dynamics simulations																				
Installation																				

