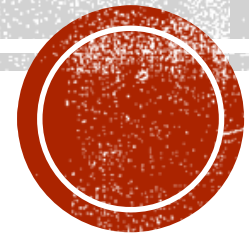


EMITTANCE MEASUREMENT WITH QUADRUPOLE SCAN

Attempt using BTM.QNO20 + SEM02 on BCMS beam



G. Guidoboni, W. Bartmann , G.P. Di Giovanni, V. Forte, M. Fraser, B. Mikulec

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- Method
- Measurement setup in BTM line
- Analysis
- Results
- Summary and outlook



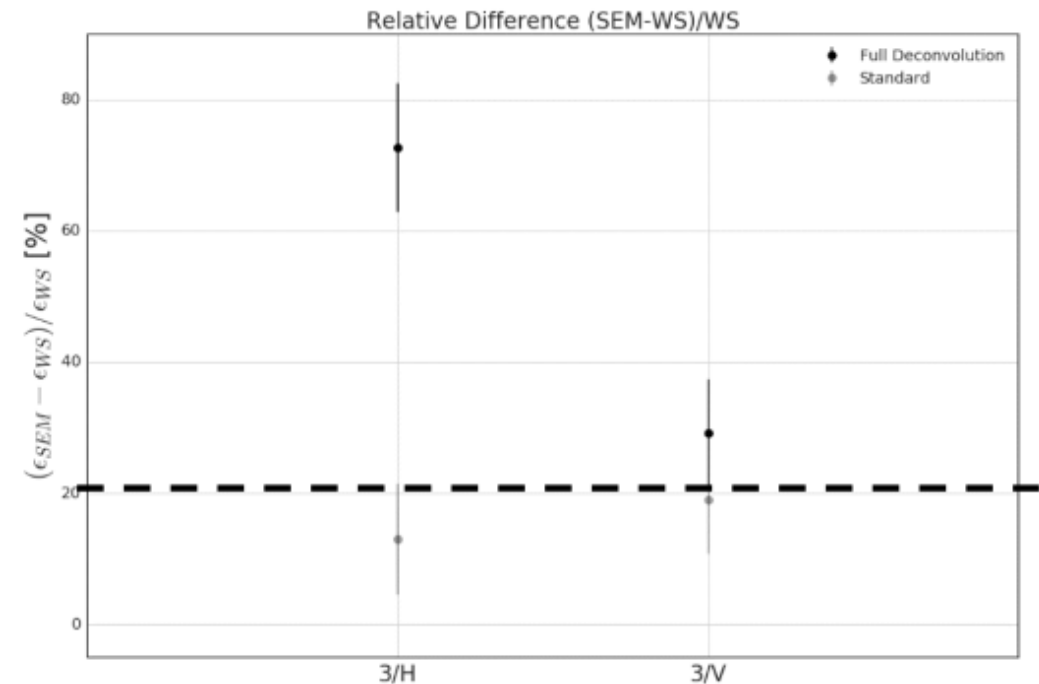
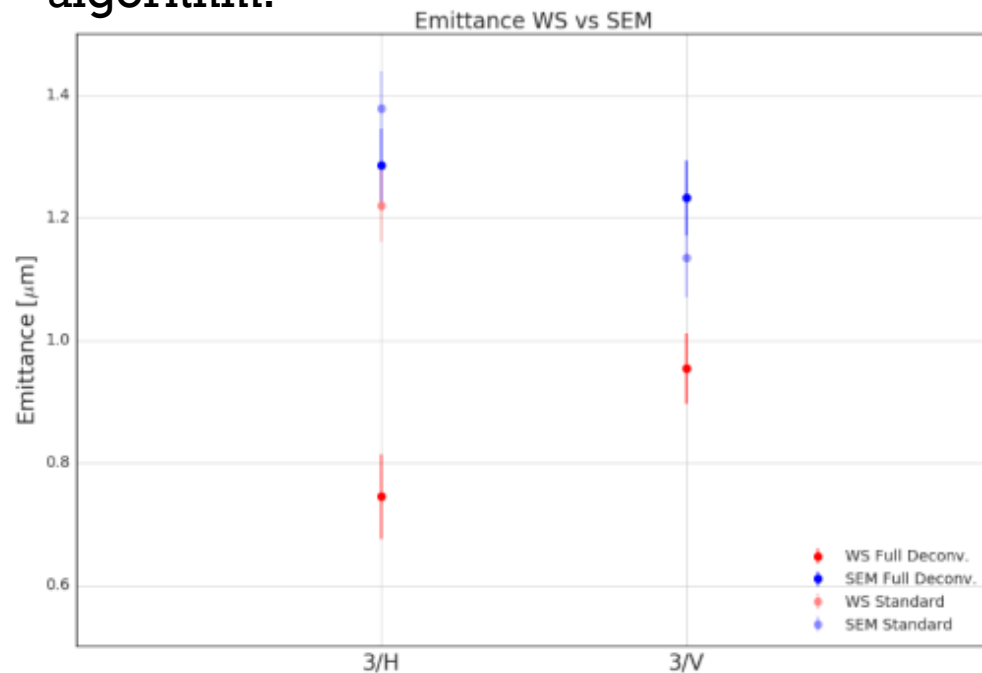
MOTIVATION

LIU PS Beam Dynamics WG (2 November 2017):

https://indico.cern.ch/event/676527/contributions/2769084/attachments/1551316/2437384/2017.11.02_WSvsSEM.pdf

BCMS 1.5 eVs

- **Emittance measured at the SEM grid (BTM line) is systematically larger by ~20%** than the correspondent measurement at the **WS** with the standard algorithm
- Difference increases up to ~70% in the horizontal plane when applying the full deconvolution algorithm.



What happens with quadrupole scan at the SEM grids?



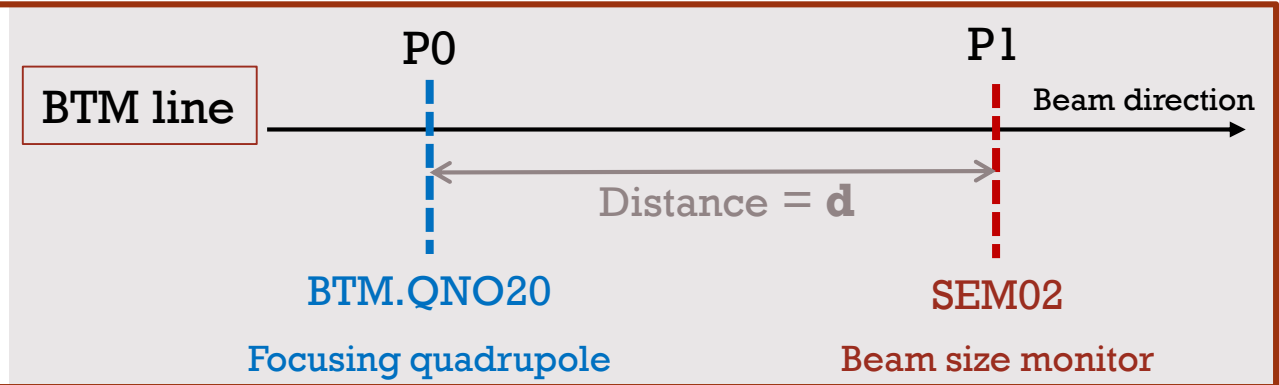
METHOD*

ASSUMPTIONS:

- No dispersion
- No space charge

Determine **beam emittance** at the location **P0** by using:

- beam size monitor at P1 (downstream from P0)
- quadrupole between P0 and P1.



At any point, the beam can be described with the so called “**beam matrix**”, Σ :

Average values of all particles within a fraction of the beam

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} \text{ where } \begin{cases} \sigma_{11} = \langle x_i^2 \rangle = \epsilon \beta \\ \sigma_{22} = \langle x_i'^2 \rangle = \epsilon \gamma \\ \sigma_{12} = \sigma_{21} = \langle x_i x_i' \rangle = -\epsilon \alpha \end{cases}$$

Square of **rms beam size**
Twiss parameters

Geometrical emittance:

$$\epsilon = \det(\Sigma) = \sqrt{\sigma_{11}\sigma_{22} - \sigma_{12}^2} = \sqrt{\langle x_i^2 \rangle \langle x_i'^2 \rangle - \langle x_i x_i' \rangle^2}$$

Valid for any particle distribution.

Phase space area: $V = \pi\epsilon$



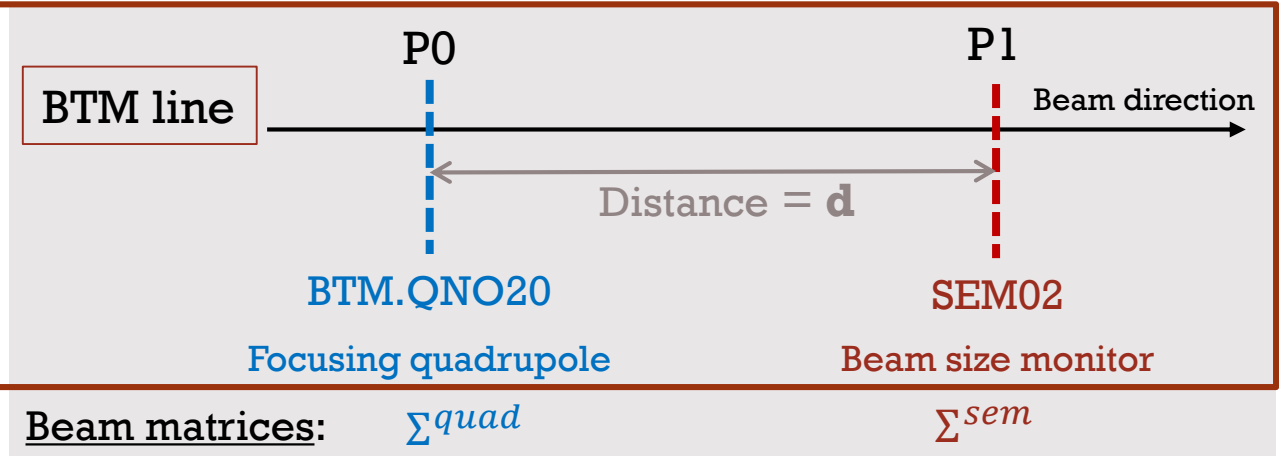
METHOD*

ASSUMPTIONS:

- No dispersion
- No space charge

Determine **beam emittance** at the location **P0** by using:

- beam size monitor at P1 (downstream from P0)
- quadrupole between P0 and P1.



In general, the beam matrix transforms as:

$$\Sigma^{sem} = M \Sigma^{quad} M^T \quad \text{where } \mathbf{M} \text{ is the transport matrix}$$

Valid for *Thin Lens approx.*

k = quad. strength [m^{-2}]
 l = effective length [m]
 d = drift length [m]

Between P0 and P1 there are a quadrupole and a drift space:

$$M = \underset{\text{drift}}{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & d \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} \underset{\text{quadrupole}}{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ kl & 1 \end{pmatrix}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + dkl & d \\ kl & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Do the matrix product and consider the equation for the σ_{11}^{sem} element → **square of the beam rms size** at the SEM grid.

$$\sigma_{11}^{sem} = (1 + dkl)^2 \sigma_{11}^{quad} + 2(1 + dlk)d \sigma_{12}^{quad} + d^2 \sigma_{22}^{quad}$$



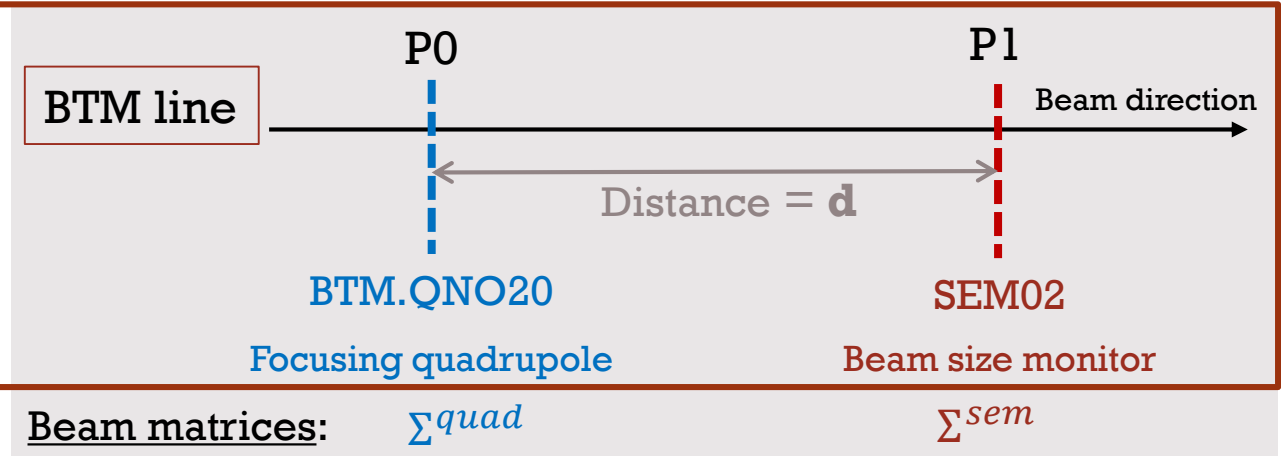
METHOD*

ASSUMPTIONS:

- No dispersion
- No space charge

Determine **beam emittance** at the location **P0** by using:

- beam size monitor at P1 (downstream from P0)
- quadrupole between P0 and P1.



At the quadrupole location, we can vary the *quad. strength* k . So let's rewrite the previous equation as function of k :

$$\boxed{\sigma_{11}^{sem}} = \underbrace{\left(\sigma_{11}^{quad} d^2 l^2\right)}_A k^2 + \underbrace{\left(2d l \sigma_{11}^{quad} + 2d^2 l \sigma_{12}^{quad}\right)}_B k + \underbrace{\left(\sigma_{11}^{quad} + 2d \sigma_{12}^{quad} + d^2 \sigma_{22}^{quad}\right)}_C$$

Beam size squared
at the SEM grid

Coefficients of a parabola fit to
(beam size)² VS k



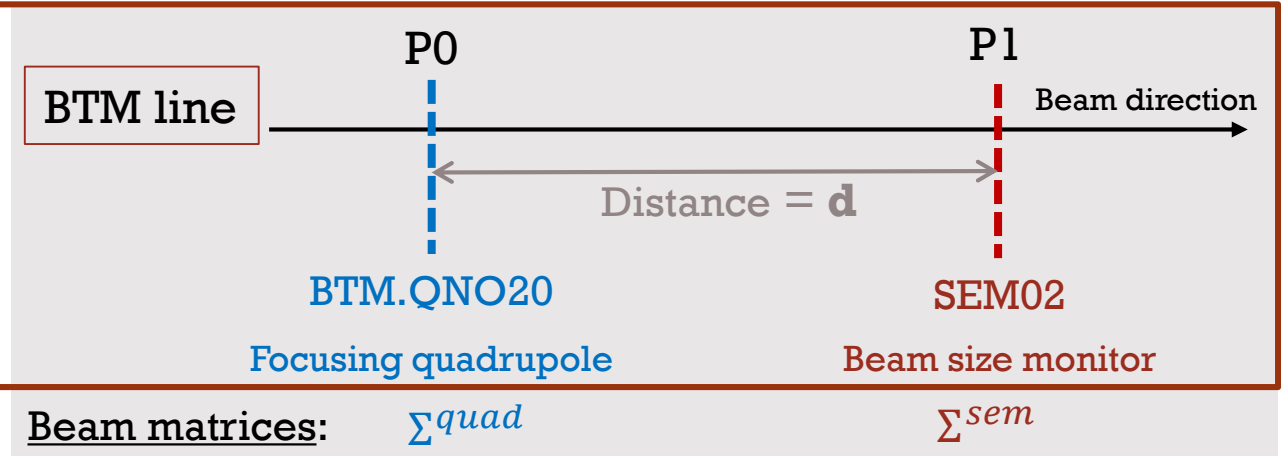
METHOD*

ASSUMPTIONS:

- No dispersion
- No space charge

Determine **beam emittance** at the location **P0** by using:

- beam size monitor at P1 (downstream from P0)
- quadrupole between P0 and P1.



We can now derive the sigma elements of the beam matrix at the quadrupole location:

$$\sigma_{11}^{quad} = \frac{A}{d^2 l^2} \quad \sigma_{12}^{quad} = \frac{B - 2dl\sigma_{11}^{quad}}{2d^2 l} \quad \sigma_{22}^{quad} = \frac{C - \sigma_{11}^{quad} - 2d\sigma_{12}^{quad}}{d^2}$$

And finally calculate the emittance:

$$\epsilon = \sqrt{\sigma_{11}^{quad} \sigma_{22}^{quad} - (\sigma_{12}^{quad})^2}$$

and the **normalized emittance**: $\epsilon^N = \beta \gamma \epsilon$

$$\beta = \frac{v}{c}, \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$$



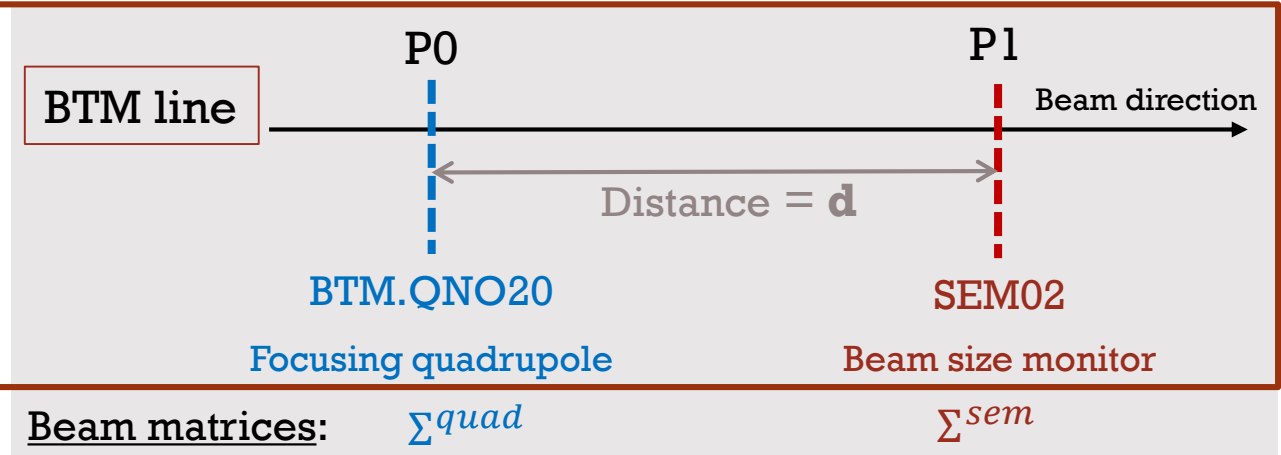
METHOD*

ASSUMPTIONS:

- No dispersion
- No space charge

Determine **beam emittance** at the location **P0** by using:

- beam size monitor at P1 (downstream from P0)
- quadrupole between P0 and P1.



The beam matrix defines also the Twiss parameters at the *beginning of the quadrupole*:

$$\alpha^{quad} = -\frac{\sigma_{12}^{quad}}{\epsilon}$$

$$\beta^{quad} = \frac{\sigma_{11}^{quad}}{\epsilon}$$

$$\gamma^{quad} = \frac{\sigma_{22}^{quad}}{\epsilon}$$

COMMENTS

- Chose setting with **focus closed to the SEM grid**
- **Careful at the focus** – beam very small and possible space charge effects
- Guarantee **large beam size variation with quadrupole strength**, to be able to accurately fit the 3 parameters.



MEASUREMENT SETUP

- Beam type: **LHC_BCMS_1.5eVs_2017** (*MD2748*) $\rightarrow I \sim 80E10$ particles
- Study in the **Ring3-horizontal plane** of the **BTM line**
- Focusing (in H-plane) quadrupole: **BTM.QNO20**
- Beam profile measured at **SEM02**

STRATEGY

- Find the maximum applicable current to BTM.QNO20

$$200 \text{ A (CCV value)} \rightarrow 0.97778 \text{ m}^{-2}$$

- Measure the **Dispersion** in BTM line:
 - Nominal optics
 - Dispersion-free optics at Sem02
- **Systematically measure the profile** at SEM02 as a function of k



ANALYSIS SETUP

NUMBERS

- Distance BTM.QNO20 – SEM

$d = 6.9043 \text{ m}$ (from this table)

$d = 6.8305 \text{ m}$ (from Layout DB)

- Effective length

$l = 0.560 \text{ m}$

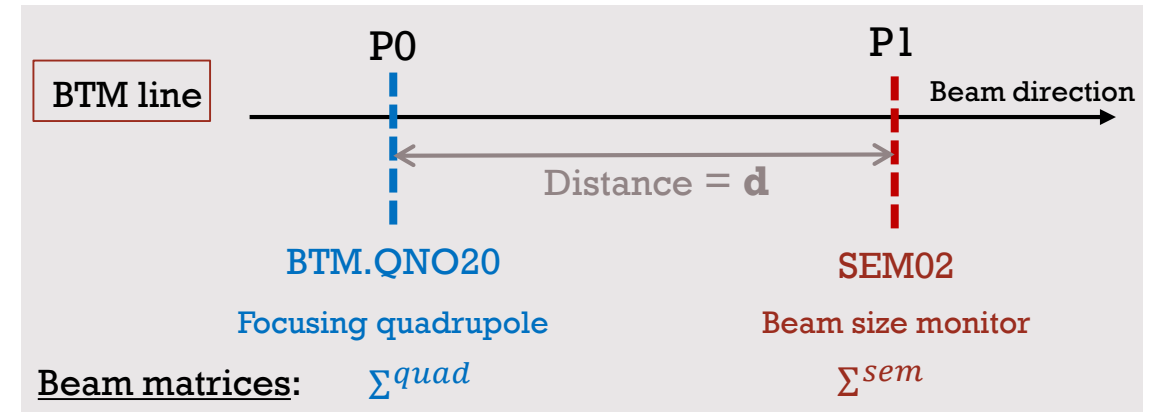
- Conversion factor (cf): Current \rightarrow Quad. strength

$cf = 0.93745 \text{ [m}^{-2}\text{]}/191.75 \text{ [A]}$

DEFINITION

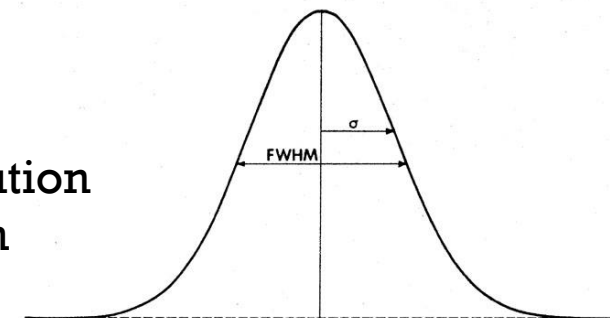
What do we use as “**rms beam size**” at the SEM grid?

- Measured** sigma \rightarrow sigma of Gaussian fit on data
- Betatron** sigma \rightarrow measured sigma – dispersive contribution
- Deconvoluted** sigma \rightarrow from G. Sterbini deconv. algorithm



	MADX file (2016)	GEODE correction to MADX	Position
BTM.QNO20	3.69809 m	-0.00097 m	3.69712 m
SEM02	10.52859 m	+0.07280 m	10.60139 m

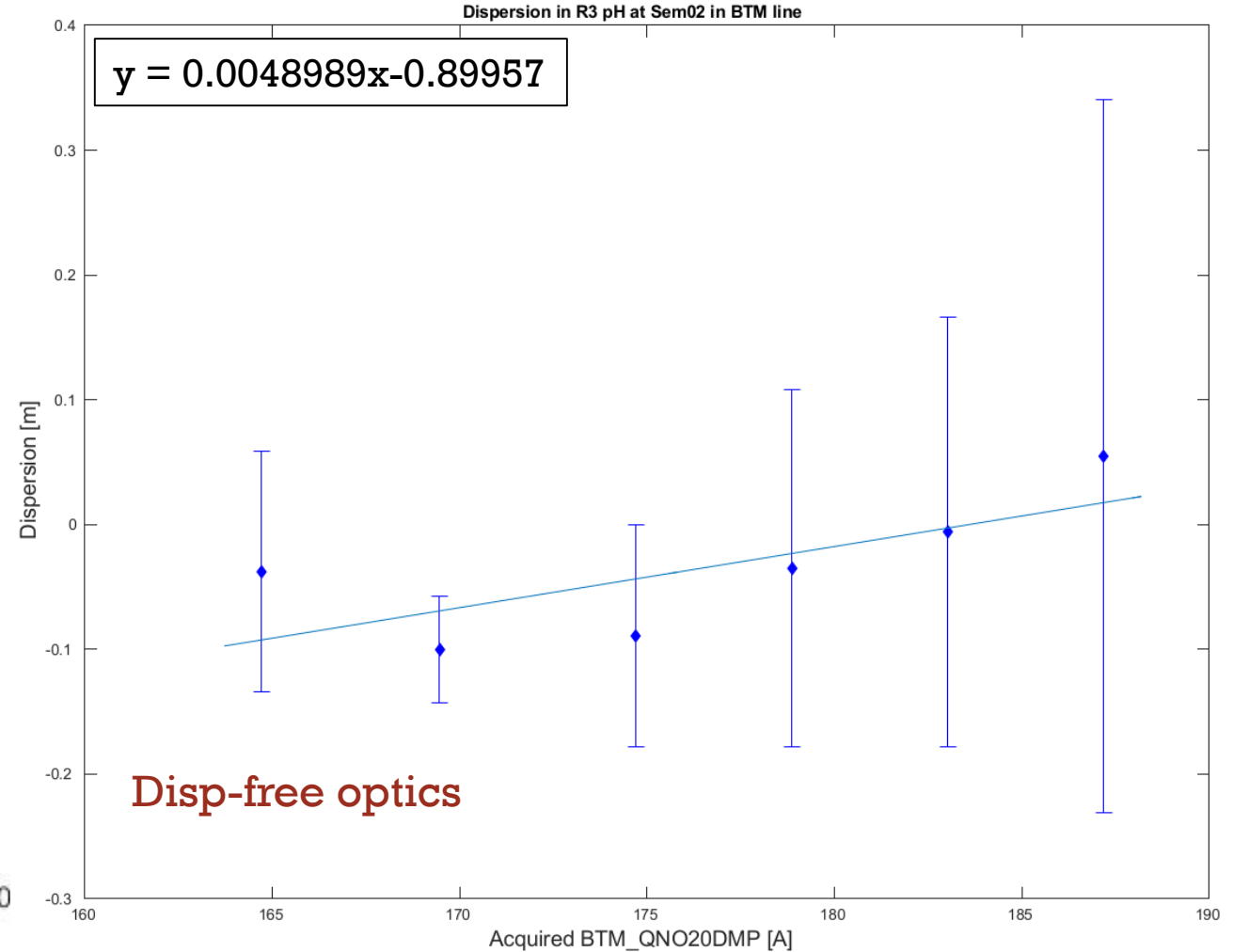
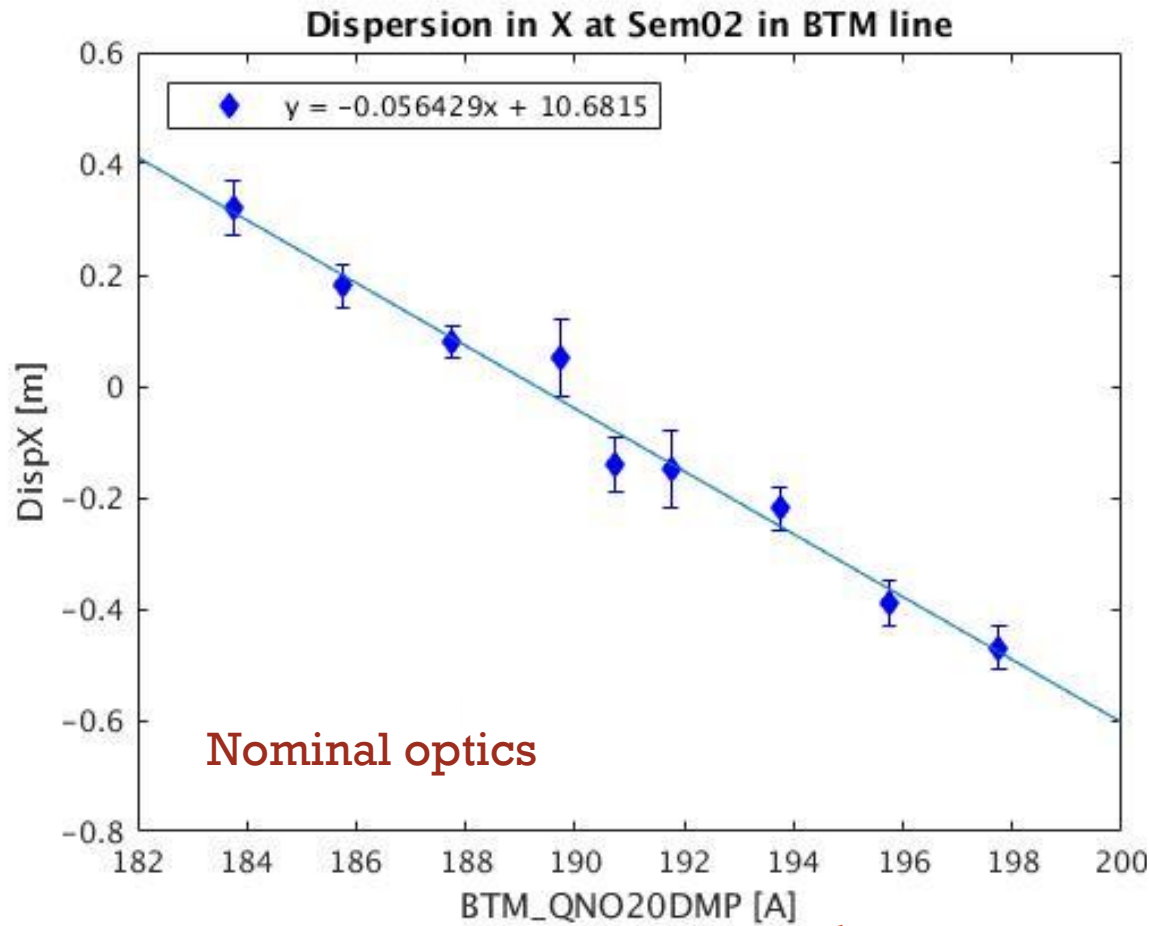
Beam parameters	
Kinetic energy	1.4 GeV
Relativistic beta	0.9160
Gamma (Lorentz's factor)	2.4925



DISPERSION

Dispersion **R3-Hplane** using the same beam type as for the emittance measurement.

Linear fit used in the analysis to evaluate the dispersive contribution for each measured profile.



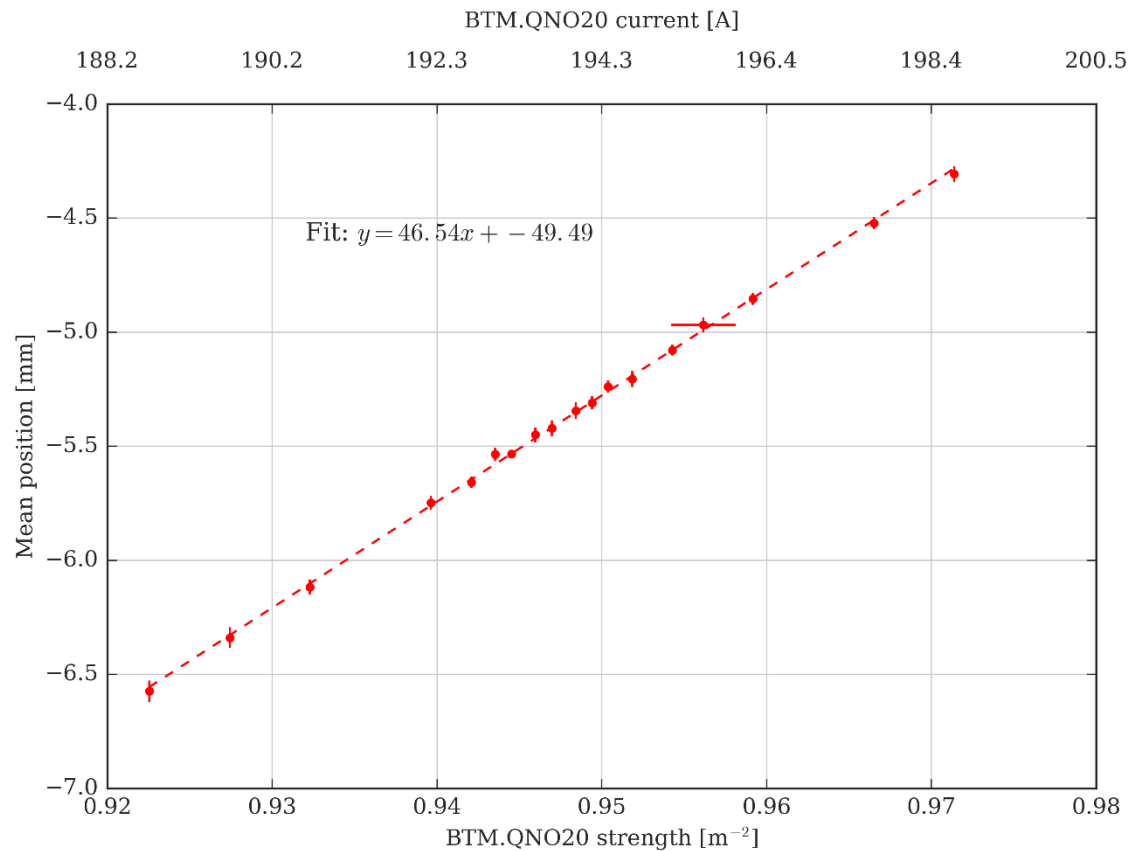
Acquired current!



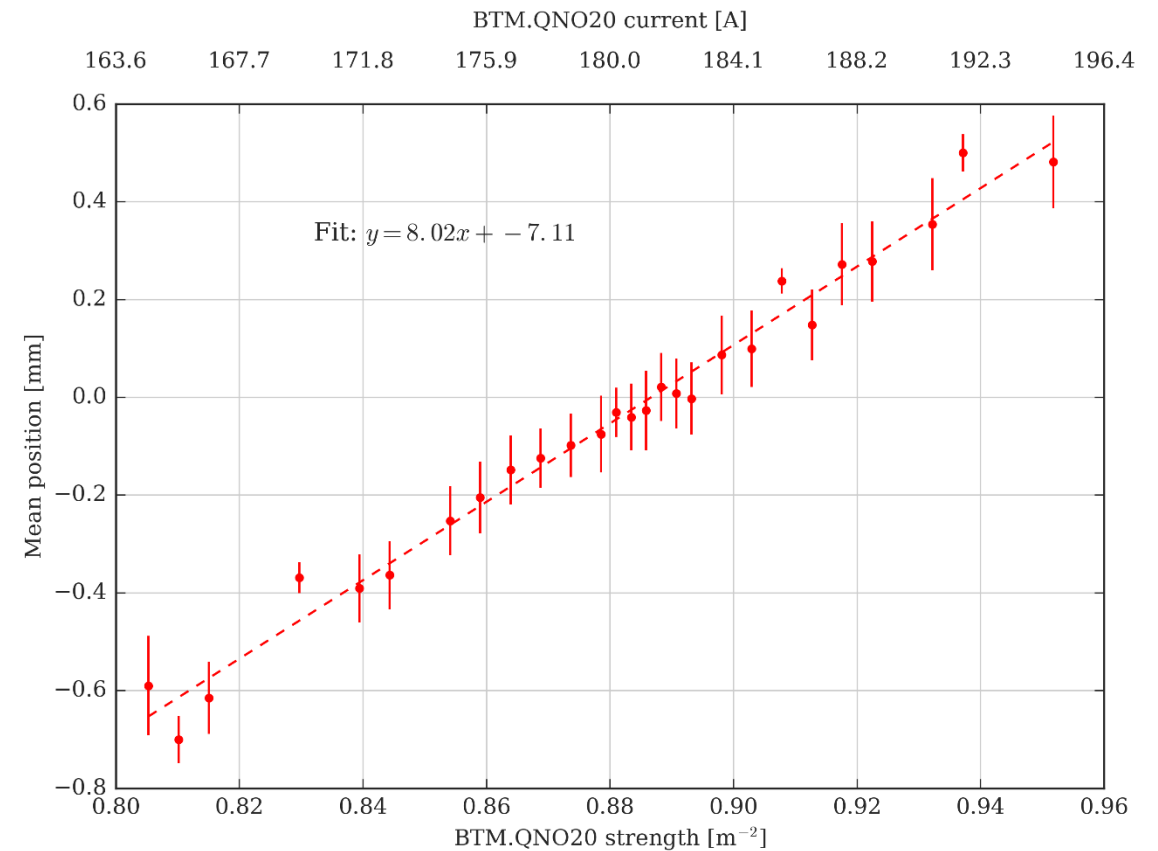
BEAM POSITION VS K

The beam at SEM2 as a function of the quad. strength.
Much better steering in disp-free optics.

Nominal optics



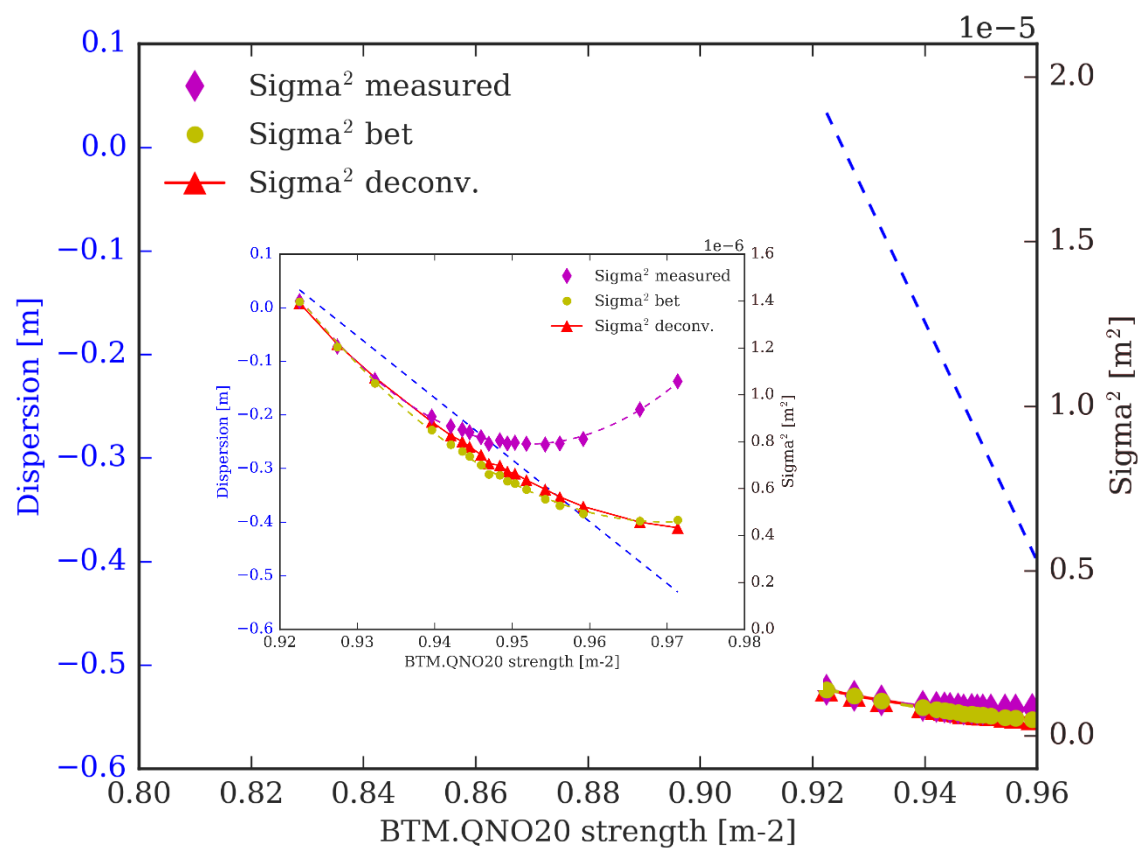
Disp-free optics



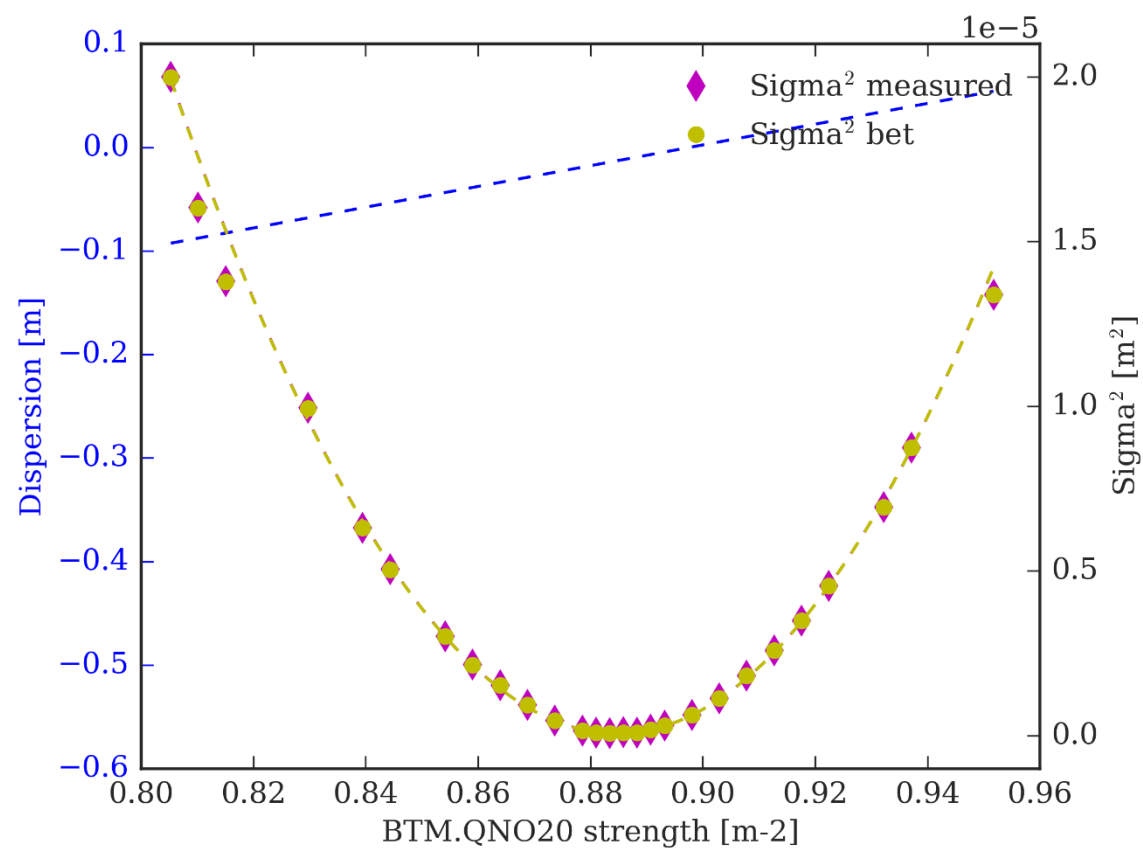
SIGMA² VS K

Parabola fit to extract the beam emittance

Nominal optics



Disp-free optics



RESULTS: normalized emittance

from	NOMINAL OPTICS	DISP-FREE OPTICS
Measured sigma	2.02E-6 (m.rad)	1.19E-6 (m.rad)
Betatron sigma	1.20E-6 (m.rad)	1.19E-6 (m.rad)
Deconvoluted sigma	0.97E-6 (m.rad)	<i>No convergency</i>

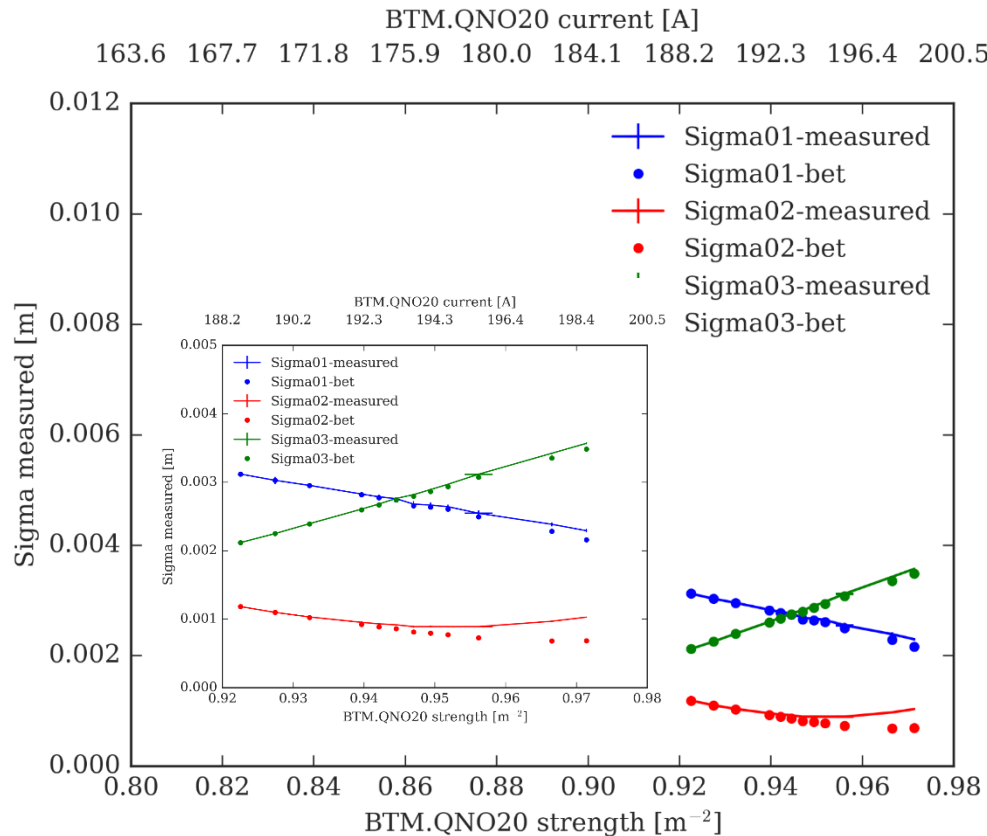
- Good agreement on normalized emittance from “betatron sigma”
- Issue on emittance error (under investigation)
- No Wire scanner measurement to be compared with



COMPARISON WITH 3 SEMGRID METHOD

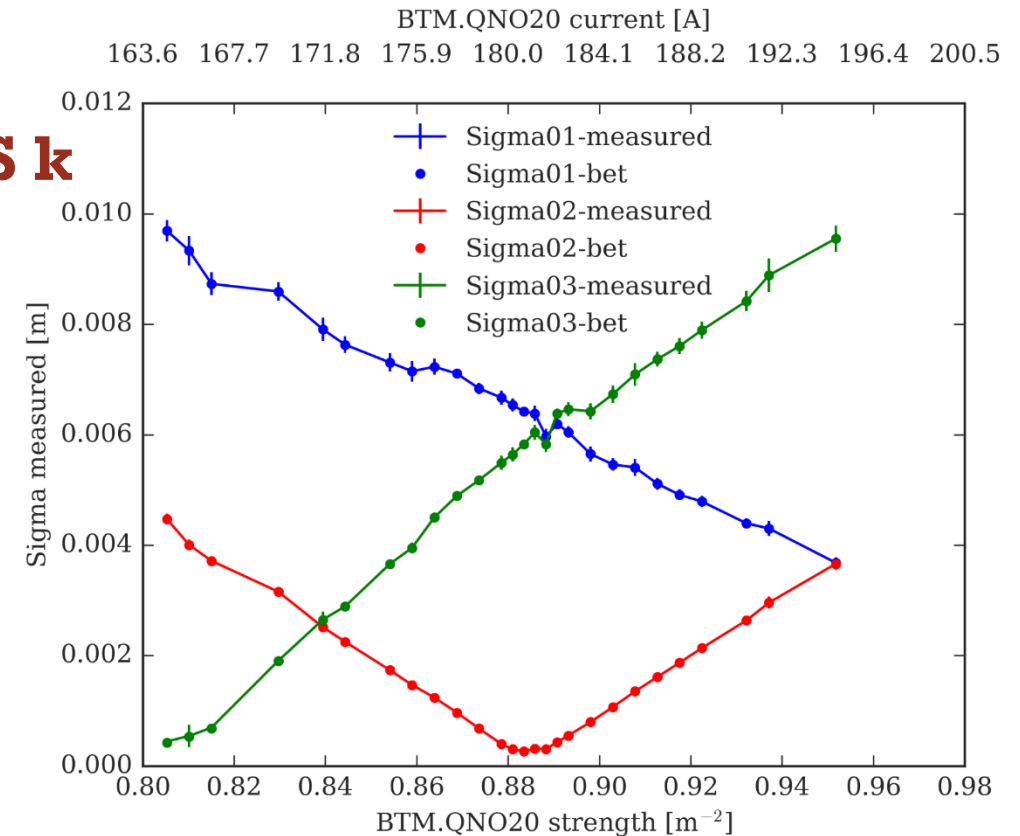
The same set of data used for the quadrupole scan but analysed for the 3 SEM grids

Nominal optics



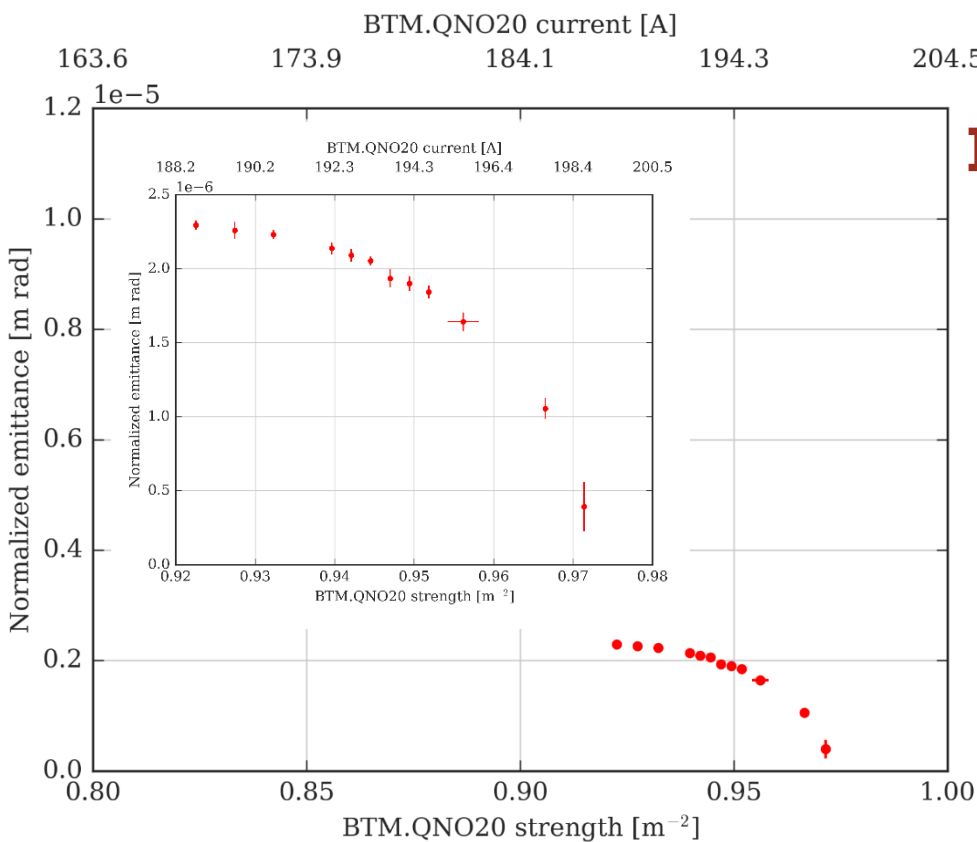
Disp-free optics

Sigma VS k

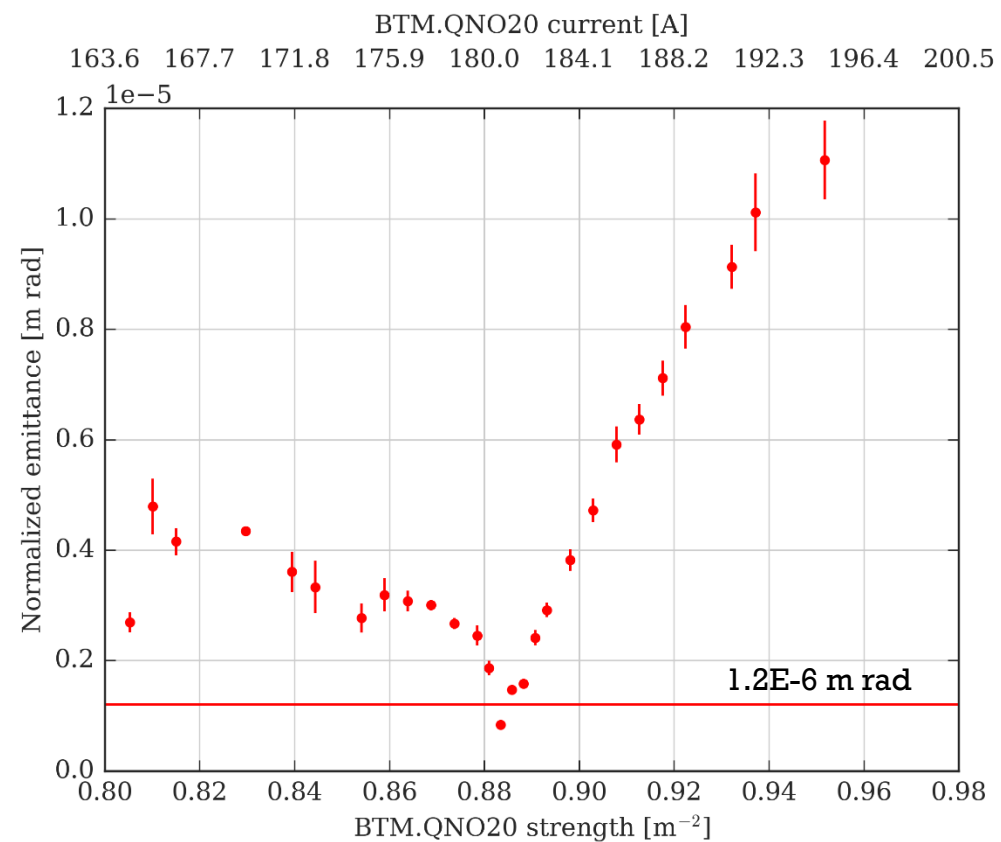


COMPARISON WITH 3 SEMGRID METHOD

Nominal optics



Disp-free optics

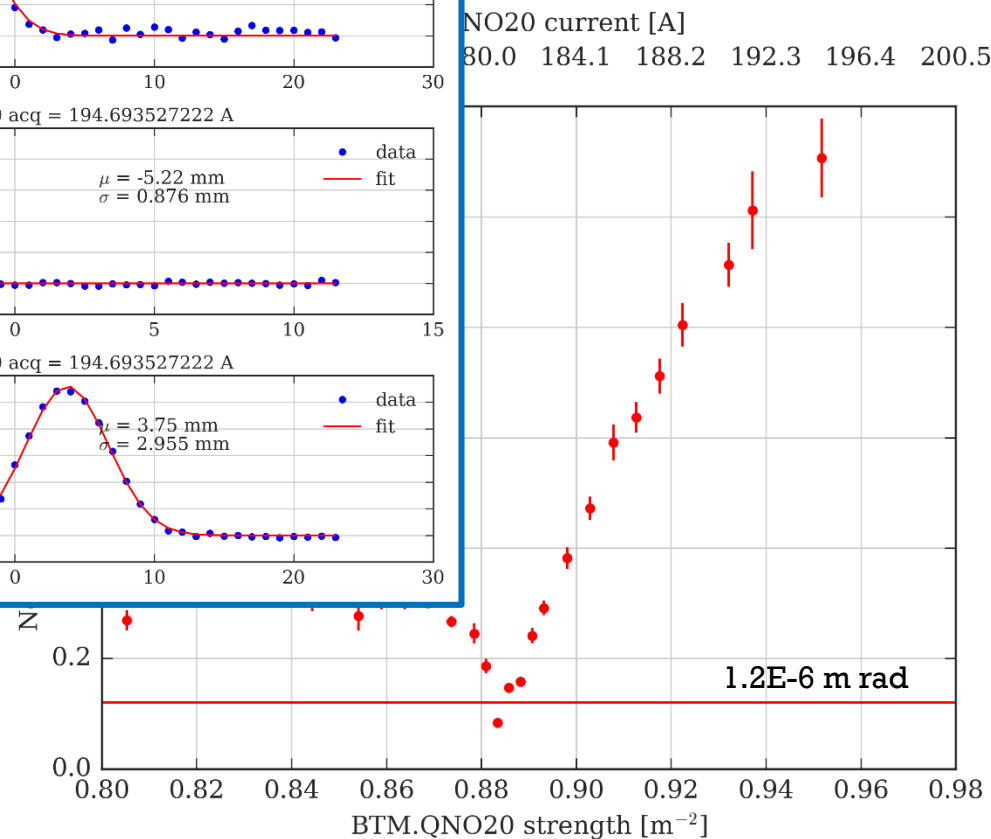
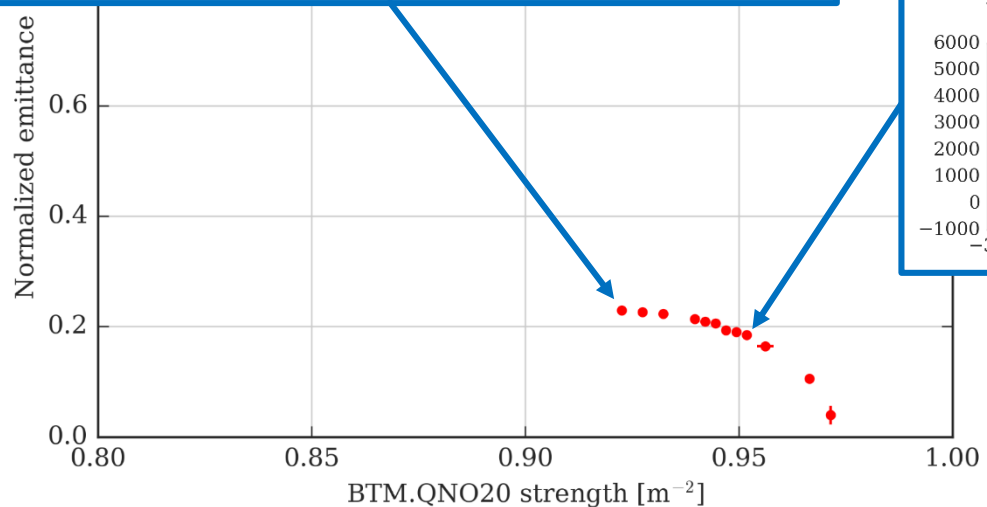
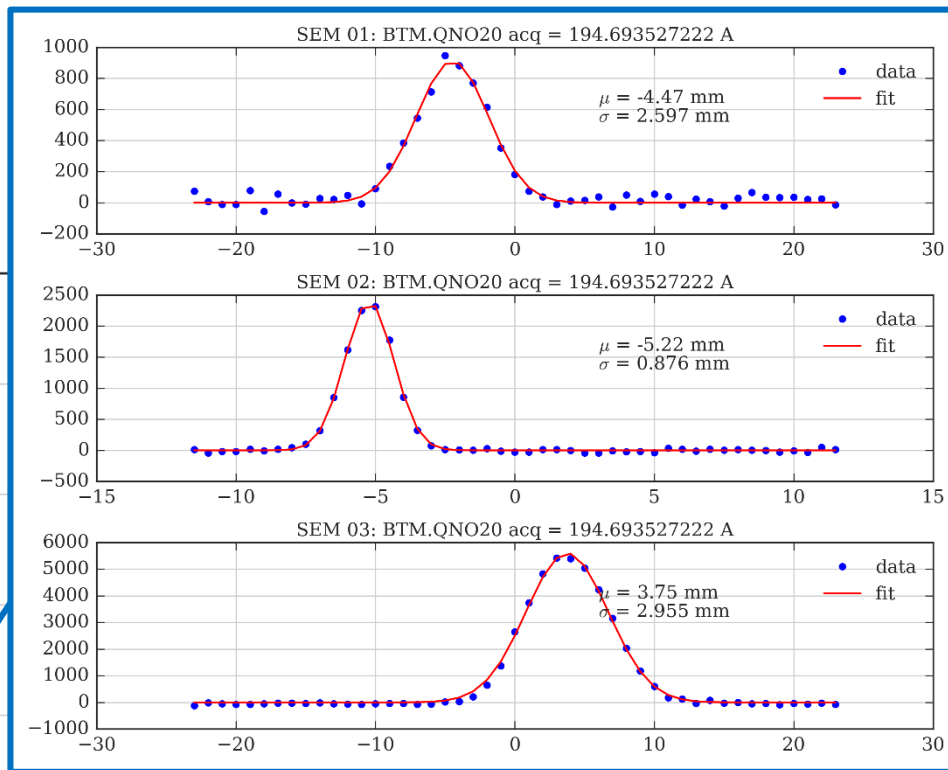
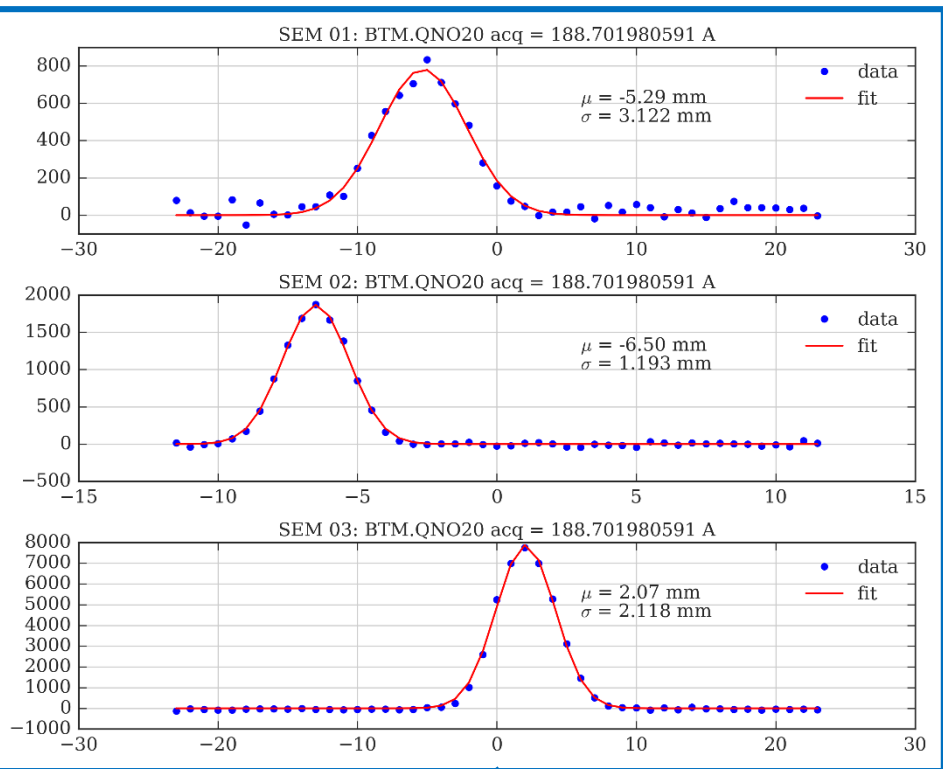


Norm. emit.
VS
k

From MADX: no dependence of normalized emittance on k!



H 3 SEMGRID METHOD



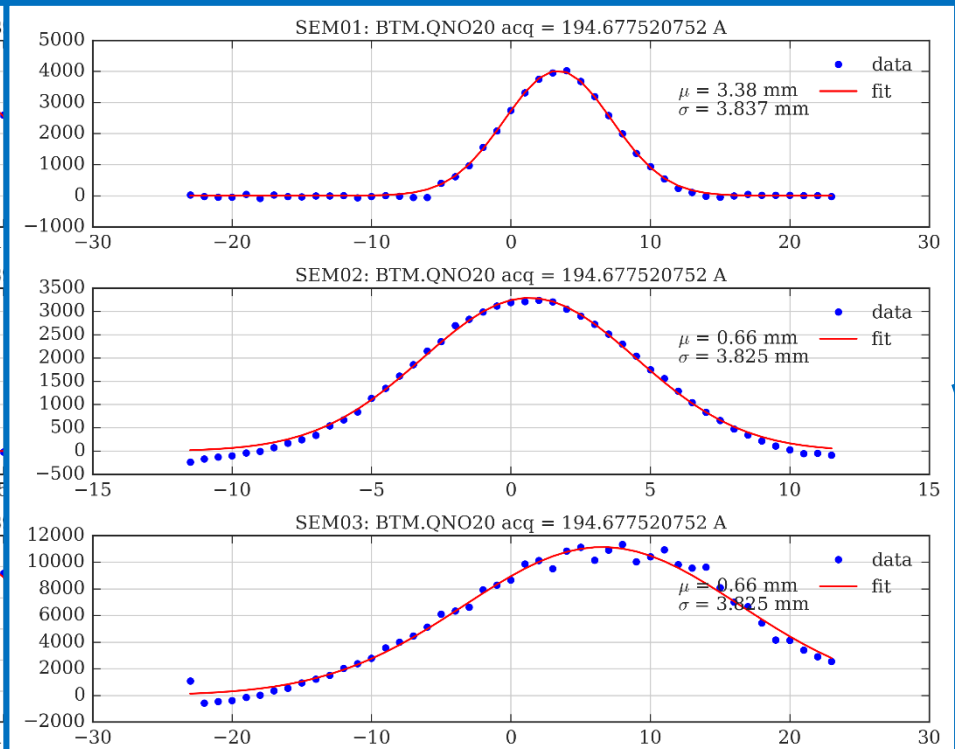
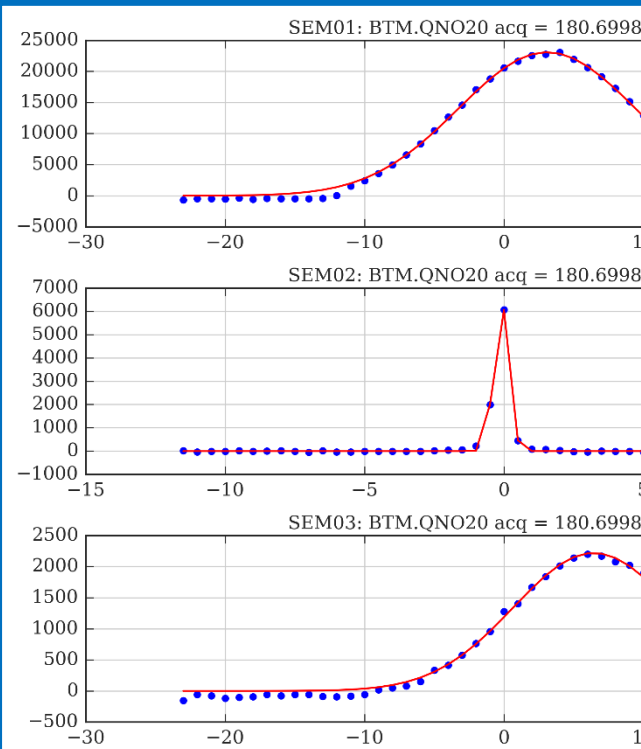
QNO20 current [A]
 80.0 184.1 188.2 192.3 196.4 200.5



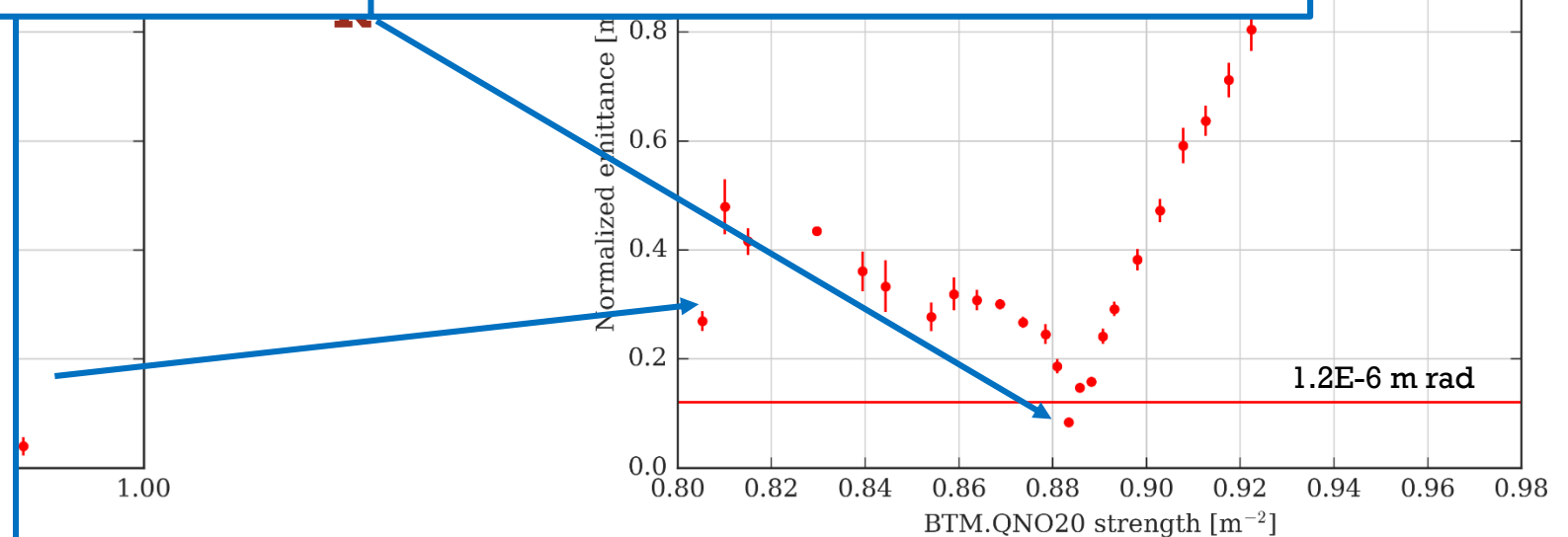
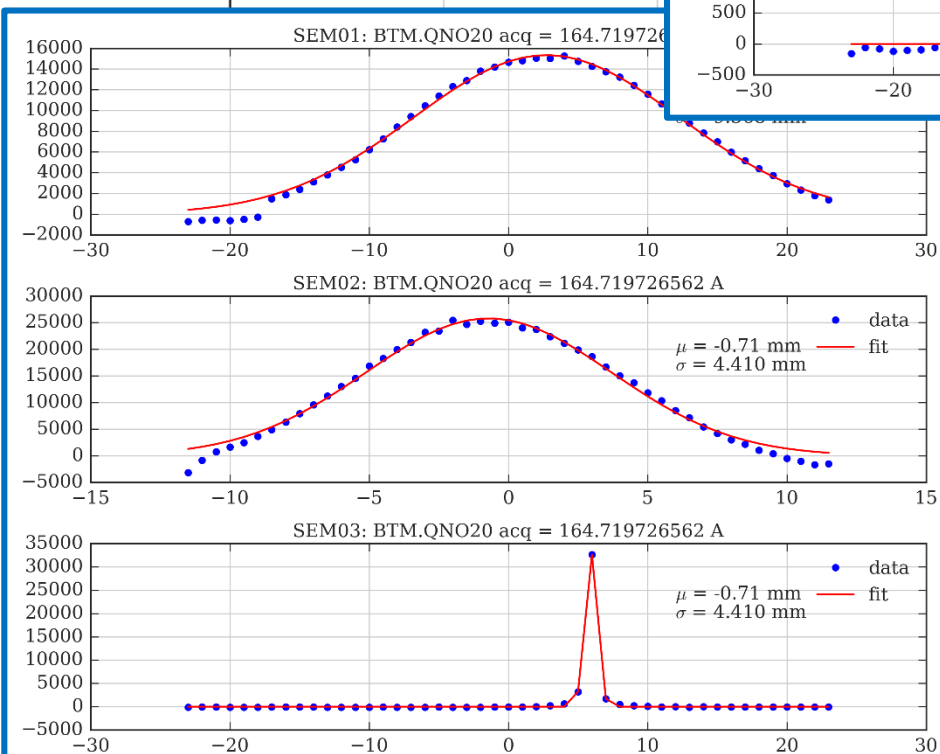
COMPARISON

Nominal optics

BTM.QNO20
163.6 173.9 184
1.2 10^{-5}



92.3 196.4 200.5



CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK

- Test of quadrupole (Q) scan method to understand the discrepancy of the measured emittance with the wires scanner in the ring and SEM grids in BTM line.
- Q-scan method showed good agreement between normalized emittance measured at SEM 02 in BTM line with 2 different optics (nominal and disp-free)
- 3-SEM grids method applied on the same set of data showed a dependency of the normalized emittance on the quadrupole strength (from MADX expected to be flat)

Still a lot to be done:

- Estimate the error on normalized emittance
- Estimate the dependence of the Q-method results on the parameters (d , l and parabola coeff.)
- Complete the comparison adding a wire scanner measurement
- Understand emittance dependence on quadrupole strength in 3-SEM grid methods



DISPERSION FREE OPTICS

BT.QNO10	186.00 A
BT.QNO20	130.00 A
BT.QNO30	60.36 A
BT.QNO40	218.64 A
BT.QNO50	207.47 A
BTM.QNO05	137.53 A
BTM.QNO10	-155.72 A
BTM.QNO20	176.75 A



RESULTS: normalized emittance

Nominal optics: HORIZONTAL plane R3

```
***** measured *****
EMITTANCE = 8.86755084732e-07 m
EMITTANCE error = 1.94963487822e-05 m
csi11= 0.0000474617, err_csi11= 0.0000007757, err_per= 0.02
csi12= -0.0000321813, err_csi12= 0.0000004292, err_per= 0.01
csi22= 0.0000218370, err_csi22= 0.0000002542, err_per= 0.01
alpha = 36.2910298255 beta = 53.5229321939 gamma = 24.6256845761
NORMALIZED EMITTANCE = 2.02457713661e-06 m
NORMALIZED EMITTANCE error = 4.45126987951e-05 m
```

```
***** betatronic *****
EMITTANCE = 5.24001657041e-07 m
EMITTANCE error = 2.1074634076e-05 m
csi11= 0.0000285910, err_csi11= 0.0000008102, err_per= 0.03
csi12= -0.0000196672, err_csi12= 0.0000004477, err_per= 0.02
csi22= 0.0000135383, err_csi22= 0.0000002649, err_per= 0.02
alpha = 37.5326340179 beta = 54.5627482139 gamma = 25.8362832237
NORMALIZED EMITTANCE = 1.19636390324e-06 m
NORMALIZED EMITTANCE error = 4.81161292979e-05 m
```

NORMALIZED EMITTANCE = 1.2E-06 m

```
***** deconvoluted *****
EMITTANCE = 4.24970468554e-07 m
EMITTANCE error = 1.09737053265e-05 m
csi11= 0.0000208023, err_csi11= 0.0000004665, err_per= 0.02
csi12= -0.0000144124, err_csi12= 0.0000002577, err_per= 0.02
csi22= 0.0000099940, err_csi22= 0.0000001525, err_per= 0.02
alpha = 33.9139369504 beta = 48.949954124 gamma = 23.5169805585
NORMALIZED EMITTANCE = 9.7026282587e-07 m
NORMALIZED EMITTANCE error = 2.50543958422e-05 m
```

Disp-free optics: HORIZONTAL plane R3

```
***** measured *****
EMITTANCE = 5.22983121506e-07 m
EMITTANCE error = 0.000764063017779 m
csi11= 0.0002105661, err_csi11= 0.0000045800, err_per= 0.02
csi12= -0.0001348233, err_csi12= 0.0000023614, err_per= 0.02
csi22= 0.0000863273, err_csi22= 0.0000013172, err_per= 0.02
alpha = 257.796699867 beta = 402.625046033 gamma = 165.067074483
NORMALIZED EMITTANCE = 1.1940384542e-06 m
NORMALIZED EMITTANCE error = 0.00174445519778 m
```

```
***** betatronic *****
EMITTANCE = 5.21301983623e-07 m
EMITTANCE error = 0.000765925739589 m
csi11= 0.0002104212, err_csi11= 0.0000045796, err_per= 0.02
csi12= -0.0001347295, err_csi12= 0.0000023612, err_per= 0.02
csi22= 0.0000862666, err_csi22= 0.0000013170, err_per= 0.02
alpha = 258.448128388 beta = 403.645525828 gamma = 165.482907137
NORMALIZED EMITTANCE = 1.19020019787e-06 m
NORMALIZED EMITTANCE error = 0.00174870803383 m
```

NORMALIZED EMITTANCE = 1.2E-06 m

From MADX model

- 1) Normalized emittance (betatronic)=1.5E-6 m
→ Ask to VINCENZO about the plot
- 2) I used beta_coeff from Vincenzo and I obtained
1.84E-6 m rad

Disp-free optics: VERTICAL plane R3

```
***** measured *****
EMITTANCE = 4.21615980603e-07 m
EMITTANCE error = 5.61668063954e-07 m
csi11= 0.0000136428, err_csi11= 0.0000001552, err_per= 0.01
csi12= 0.0000027205, err_csi12= 0.0000000580, err_per= 0.02
csi22= 0.0000005555, err_csi22= 0.0000000251, err_per= 0.05
alpha = -6.45258107414 beta = 32.3583900336 gamma = 1.31761198484 NORMALIZED
EMITTANCE = 9.62604093793e-07 m
NORMALIZED EMITTANCE error = 1.28236120685e-06 m
***** betatronic *****
EMITTANCE = 4.21591345617e-07 m
EMITTANCE error = 5.61676445951e-07 m
csi11= 0.0000136414, err_csi11= 0.0000001552, err_per= 0.01
csi12= 0.0000027202, err_csi12= 0.0000000580, err_per= 0.02
csi22= 0.0000005555, err_csi22= 0.0000000251, err_per= 0.05 alpha = -6.45230540646
beta = 32.3568410601 gamma = 1.31756511642
NORMALIZED EMITTANCE = 9.62547848918e-07 m
NORMALIZED EMITTANCE error = 1.28238034404e-06 m
```

