

# Continuous Run in May 2013

2013.05.29 K.Kubo

# Accelerator Test Facility (ATF) at KEK

Focal Point

IP;  $\sim 40$  nm beam

Extraction Line

Final Focus Test Line

先端加速器試験棟

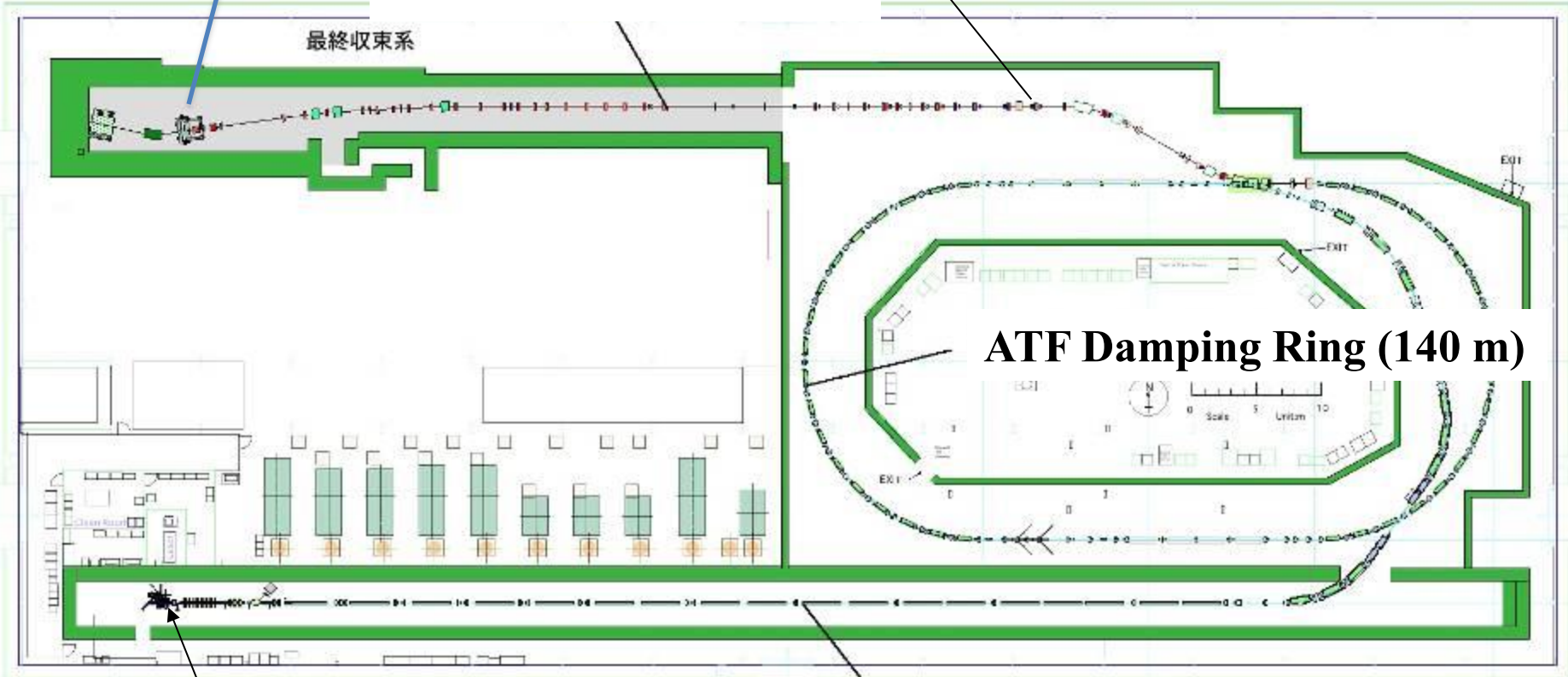


Photo-cathode RF Gun

ATF Linac (1.3 GeV)

ATF Damping Ring (140 m)

# Strategy of the 2 weeks

Achieving (confirming) small beam size at low intensity is the top priority

- Optics 10x1
- Try all knobs

Other important issues to be studied

- Wakefield study
  - Effect of bellows hields.
  - Studies using bellows on mover
- Emittance in extraction line
- More reliable IP beam size measurement

# Procedure

Scenario of 2013 May continuous operation

(by T. Okugi in meeting 2013 May 10)

1) DR tuning and optimize the frequency.

- tuned on the DR orbit FB??

2) EXT tuning

- orbit, dispersion and coupling tuning.

- emittance measurement

( if we can not use OTR3X, we measure the emittance OTR0-2X and MW3X).

- matching to FF.

3) IP beam size measurement with MWIP

- IP horizontal dispersion correction by changing QF1FF.

- IP horizontal waist optimization by changing AX knob.

- IP vertical waist optimization by changing QD0FF.

- BBA of sextupoles and tuned on the sextupoles.

4) Startup the IP-BSM

- Linear knob optimization by 2-8 deg. mode

- Linear knob optimization by 30 deg. mode

- Beam orbit was set and optimize the mover bellows

to be small intensity dependence of IP beam size.

- tuned on the FF orbit FB.

- Linear knob optimization by 30 deg. mode again.

5) IP beam size measurement by IP-BSM 174 deg. mode.

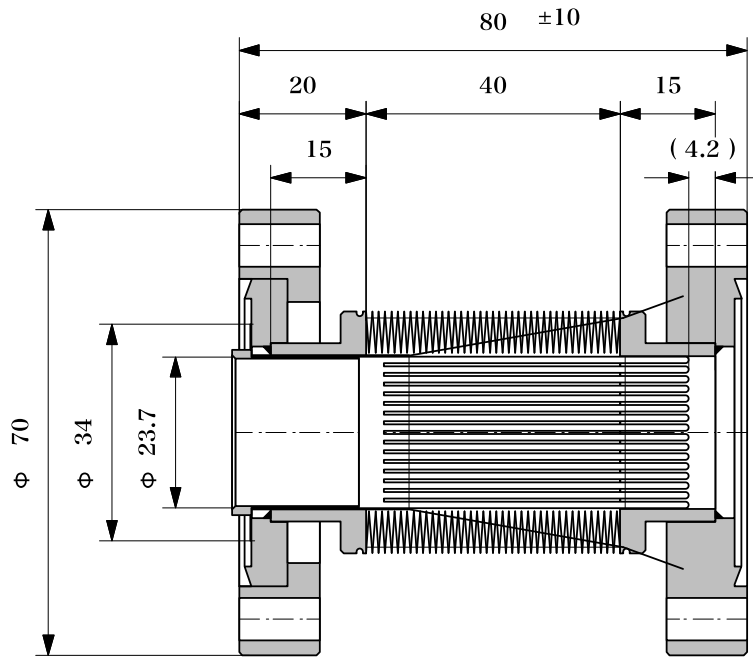
- Fringe tilt & pitch optimization

- Linear and nonlinear knob tuning

# Continuous Run, May 13-24

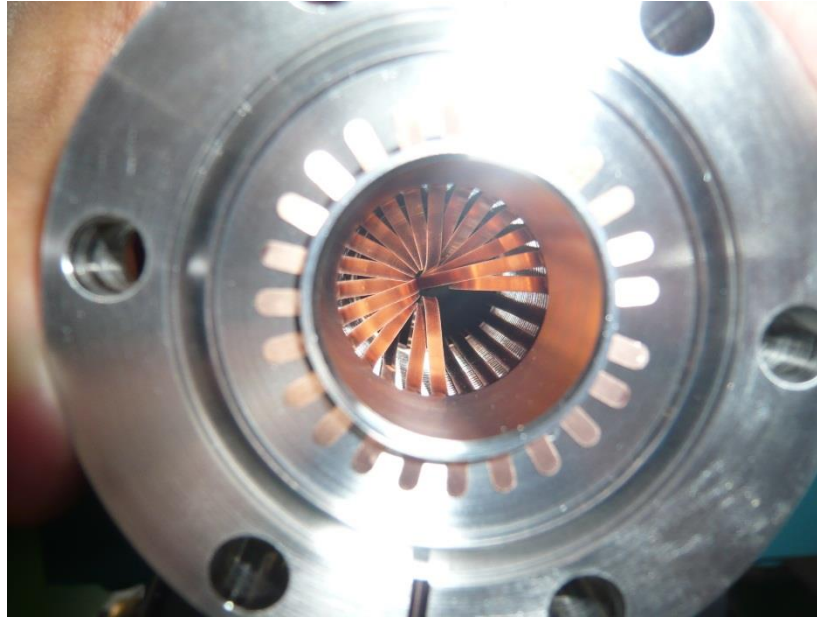
13 (Mon)		Start and tuning
14 (Tue)	Problem with Bellows Shield.	
15 (Wed)	Solved Wed. Day	tuning
16 (Thr)	Problem with Linac RF #4	
17 (Fri)	Study Cancelled	
18 (Sat)		High modulation 30deg -> 174 deg mod.
19 (Sun)	Struggled to squeeze beam.	
20 (Mon)	30deg high mod -> knobs 174deg -> lost mod. -> back to 30deg	
21 (Tue)	30 deg tuning was quick.	
22 (Wed)	~70 nm not difficult, mimimum ~60nm	
23 (Thr)		Change optics (betax* and betay*)
24 (Fri)	Intensity dependence, etc.	

# Bellows shields inserted



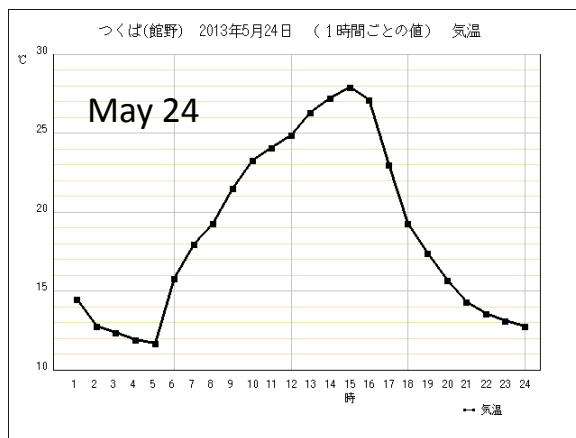
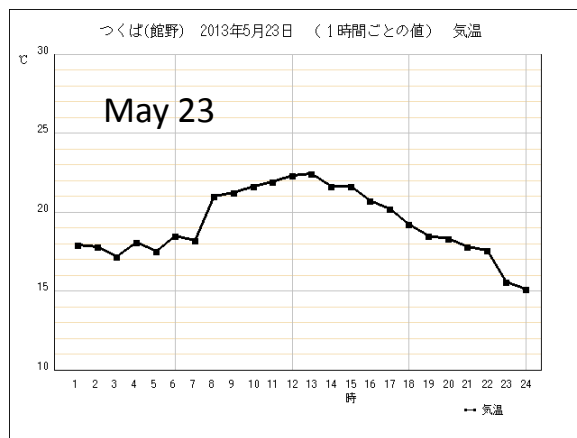
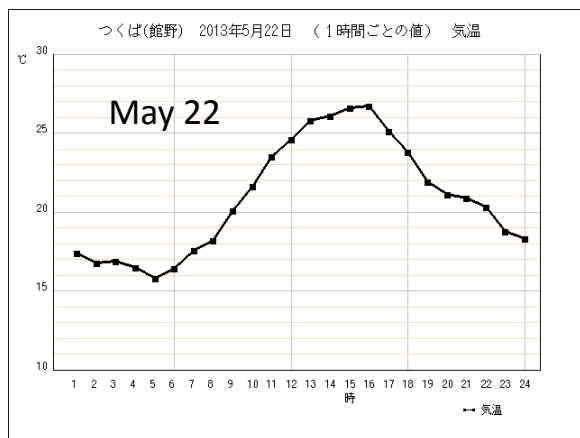
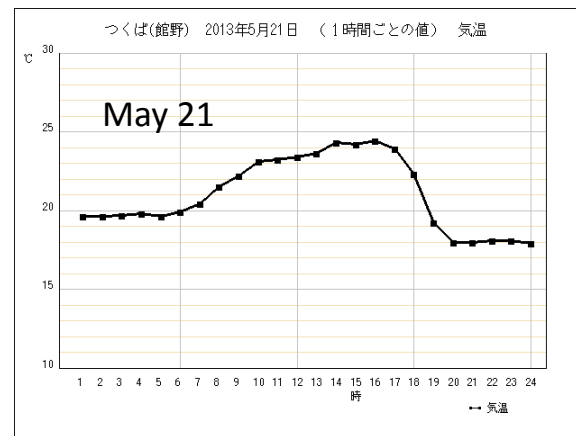
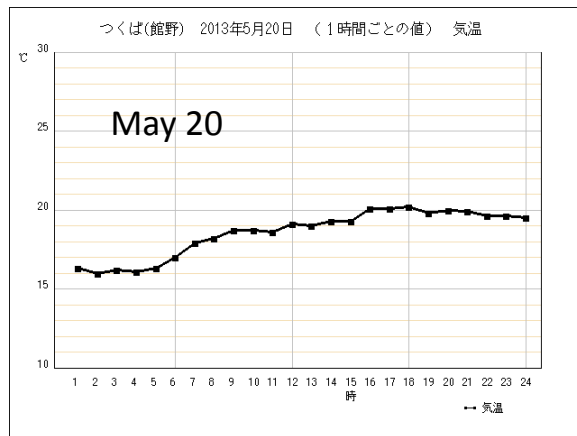
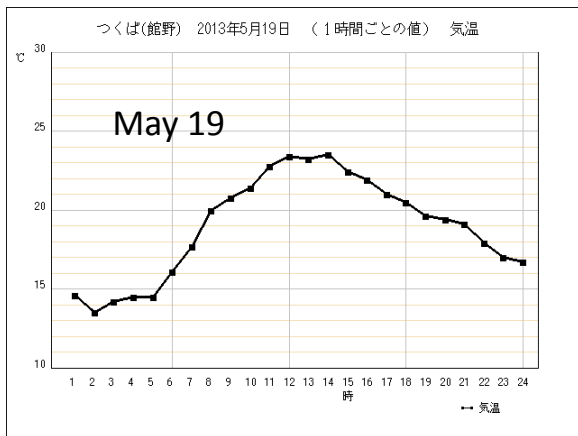
Shields were inserted  
for most of bellows in high-beta region in May 2013.

# Troubles with bellows shield



Found and removed Wed., May 15.

# Big daily temperature change in sunny days Machine was not very stable (DR circumference change)





# Study Shift

Study leaders: Okugi, Kuroda, Kubo, White, Marin, Terunuma, Tauchi

Sub leaders:

A: Young-Im Kim, Janice Nelson

B: Sha Bai, Shan Liu

C: Yves Renier y, Juergen Pfungstner, Andrea Jeremie(1<sup>st</sup> week)

D: Neven Blaskovic, Jacqueline Yan, Robert Ainsworth

	1:00~9:00	9:00~17:00	17:00~25:00
13 (Mon)			Kubo
14 (Tue)	Kuroda	Tauchi, (Okugi)	Okugi, A
15 (Wed)	White, B	Tauchi, C	Kuroda, D
16 (Thr)	<b>Cancelled</b>	<b>Cancelled</b>	<b>Cancelled</b>
17 (Fri)	<b>Cancelled</b>	<b>Cancelled</b>	<b>Cancelled</b>
18 (Sat)	<b>Cancelled</b>	Kubo, D	Terunuma, A
19 (Sun)	Okugi, B	Tauchi, C	White, D
20 (Mon)	Kubo, A	Okugi, B	Kuroda, C
21 (Tue)	White, D	Marin, A	Kubo, B
22 (Wed)	Kuroda, C	Okugi, D	White, A
23 (Thr)	Kubo, B	Kuroda, C	Marin, D
24 (Fri)	Terunuma, White, A	Kuroda, Okugi, B	

## Emittance in Extraction Line (multi-OTR monitors)

- QS magnets were used for coupling correction.
  - We had used only QK magnets before.
  - Qs had been used only for dispersion correction.
  - Strength of QK magnets significantly reduced.
    - QS: upstream of EXT line, in dispersive region
    - QK: Just before beam size measurement. Dispersion free region.
- Rotation of OTR monitor Adjusted

Magnet	2012/12/21	2013/05/15
QS1X	-0.140	-1.500
QS2X	-0.140	0.600
QK1X	-11.097	-1.456
QK2X	0.005	-0.341
QK3X	-3.019	1.929
QK4X	7.276	-1.327

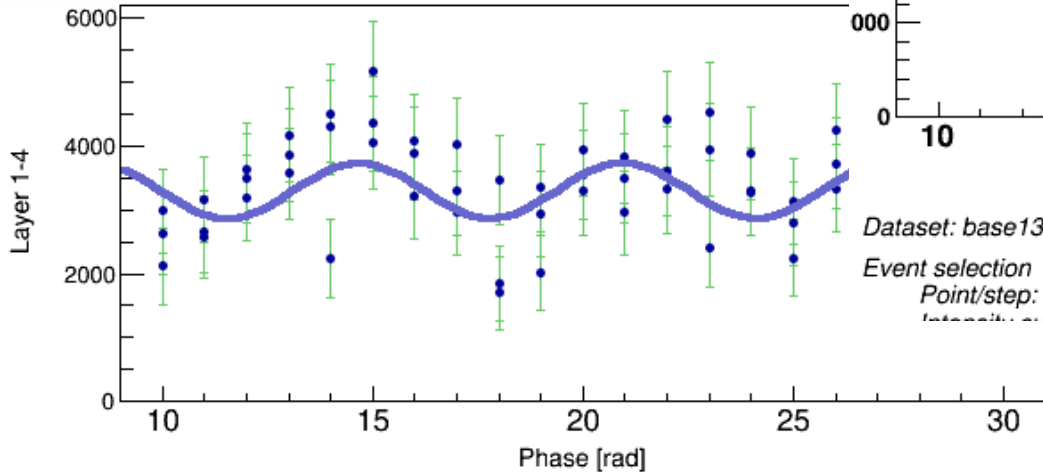
Vertical emittance  
~13 pm at  $N=6e9$   
~10 pm at low intensity

**Improved**

# Examples of 174 deg mode fringe scans

Beam size ~ 60 and ~ 90 nm

Fringe scan crossing angle 174



Dataset: base130519\_210135.binary  
 Event selection Point/step: 3 Data: Layer 1-4  
 Intensity cut (a0): 0.50 < I < 2.00

Fit results:  $A_v \cdot (1.0 + M \cdot \cos(x + Ph))$

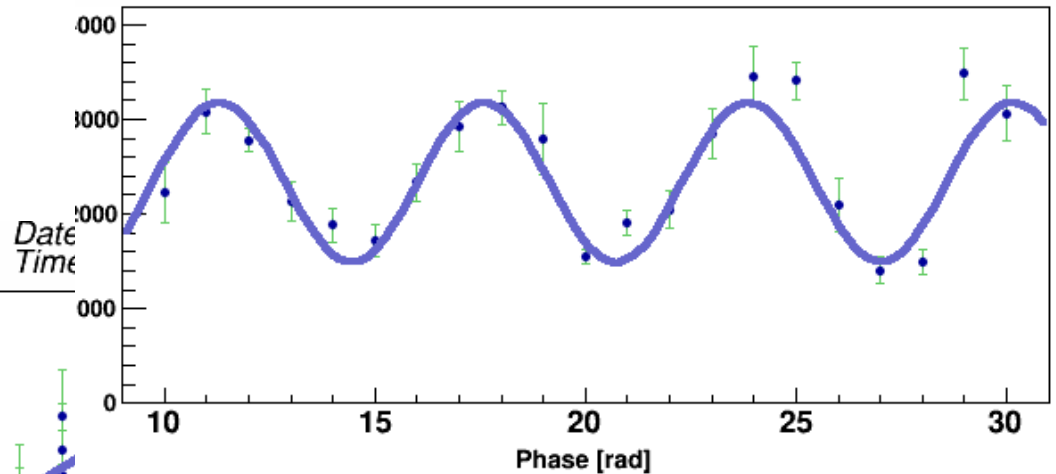
**Modulation: 0.132 +/- 0.037**

Beam Size: 85.2 + 6.7

Preliminary

Fringe scan crossing angle 174

Date: 2013 05 20  
 Time: 22:23:30



Dataset: base130520\_222330.binary

Event selection Point/step: 10 Data: Layer 1-4  
 Intensity cut (a0): 0.00 < I < 20.00

Fit results:  $A_v \cdot (1.0 + M \cdot \cos(x + Ph))$

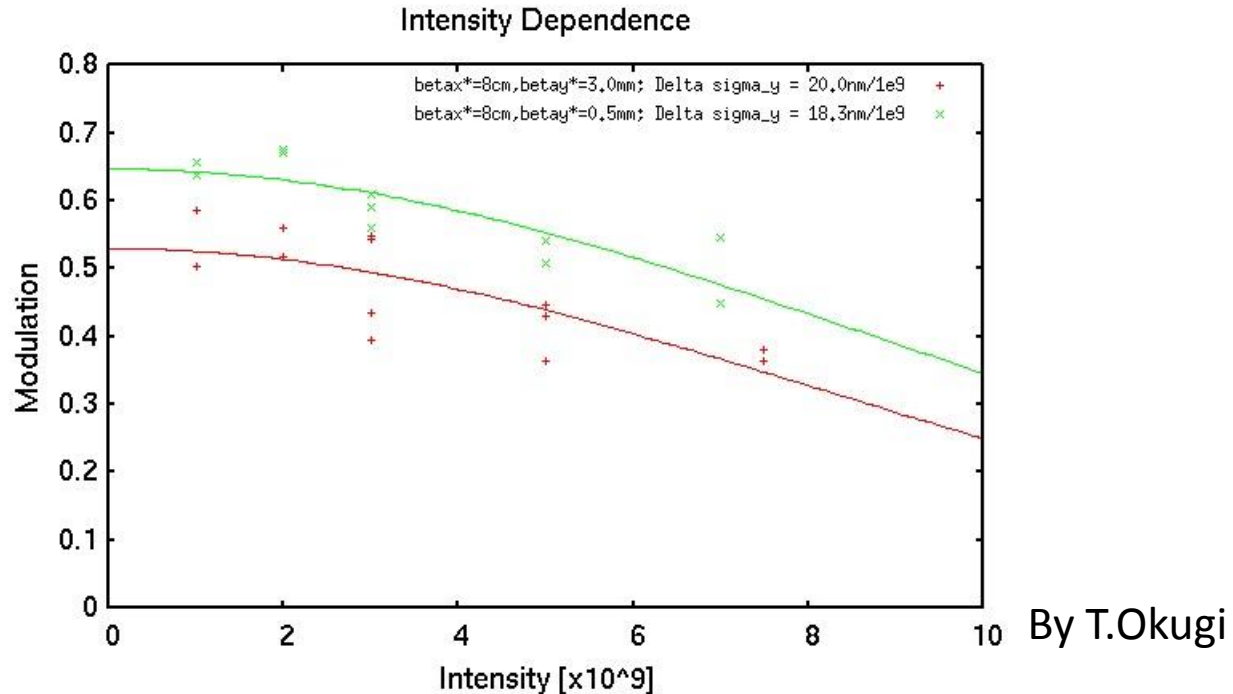
**Modulation: 0.363 +/- 0.022**

Beam Size: 60.1 + 1.8 -1.8 nm

Preliminary

# Intensity dependence

Modulation (30 deg.) vs. intensity for different betax\* and betay\*



Fitting

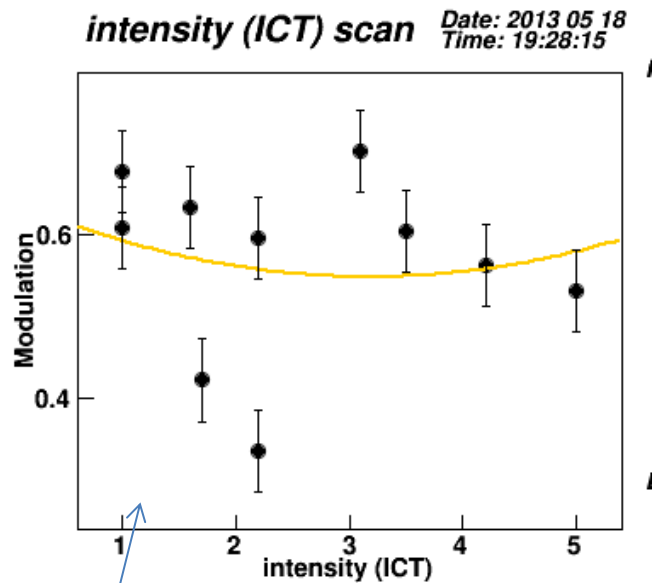
$$\sigma^2(N) = \sigma^2(N=0) + a^2 N^2$$

One exception?

Almost the same dependence for all cases,  $a=20\text{nm}/1\text{e}9$   
This is slightly larger than in April.  
Orbit dependence was not systematically studied yet.

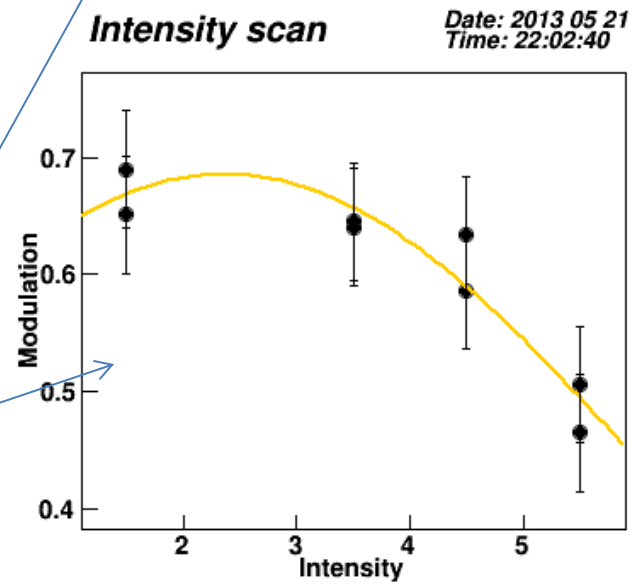
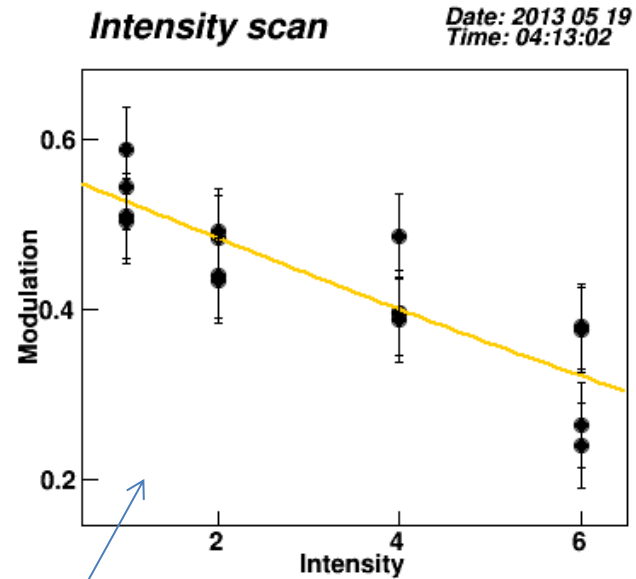
# Intensity dependence

Examples of modulation (30deg)  
vs. intensity



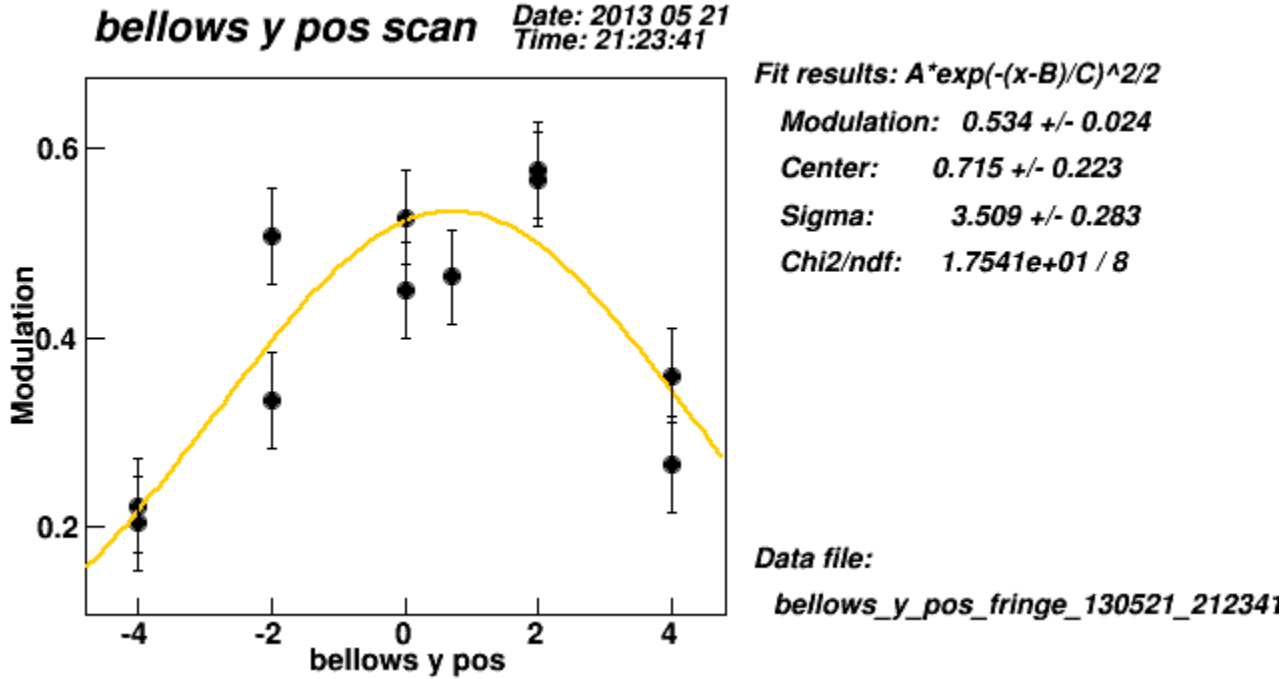
Only this scan shows weak dependence.

Others are all similar.



# Modulation (30deg) vs. position of on-mover bellows

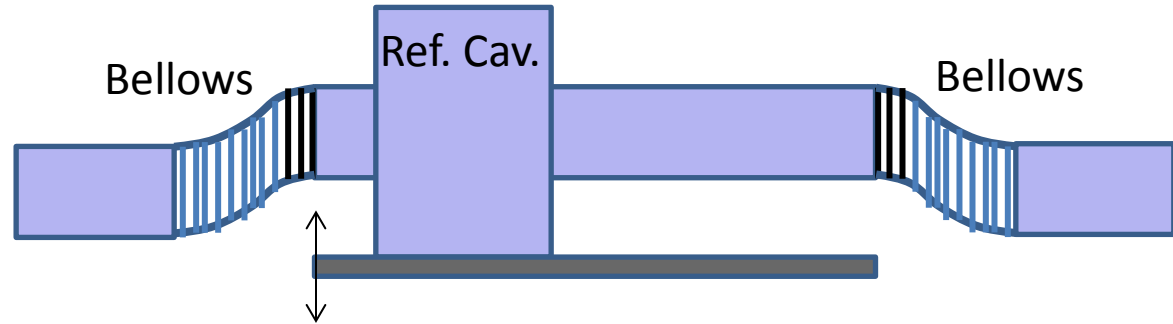
## Example



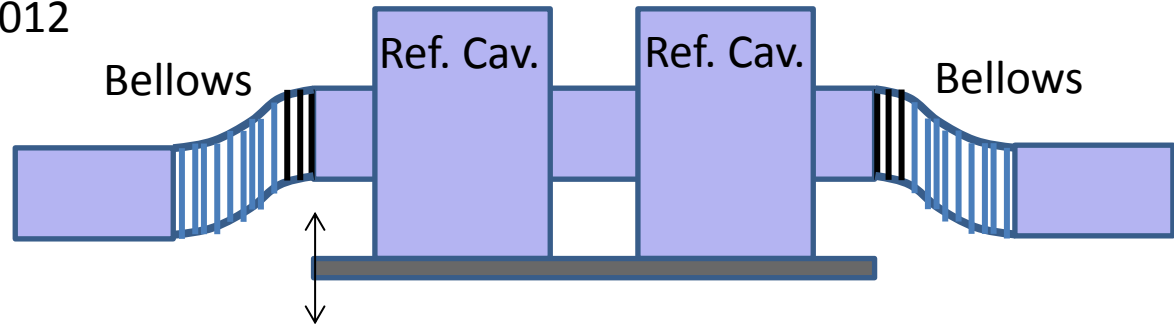
Peak was observed

# on-mover wakefield source

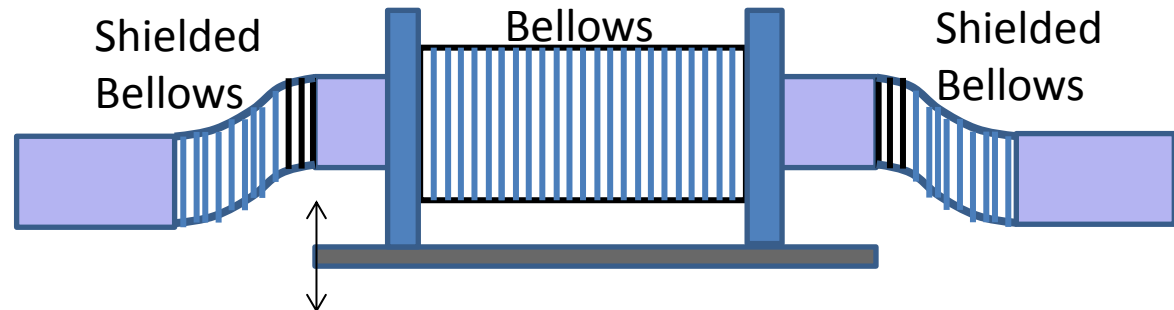
Dec.2012



Dec.2012 – April 2012

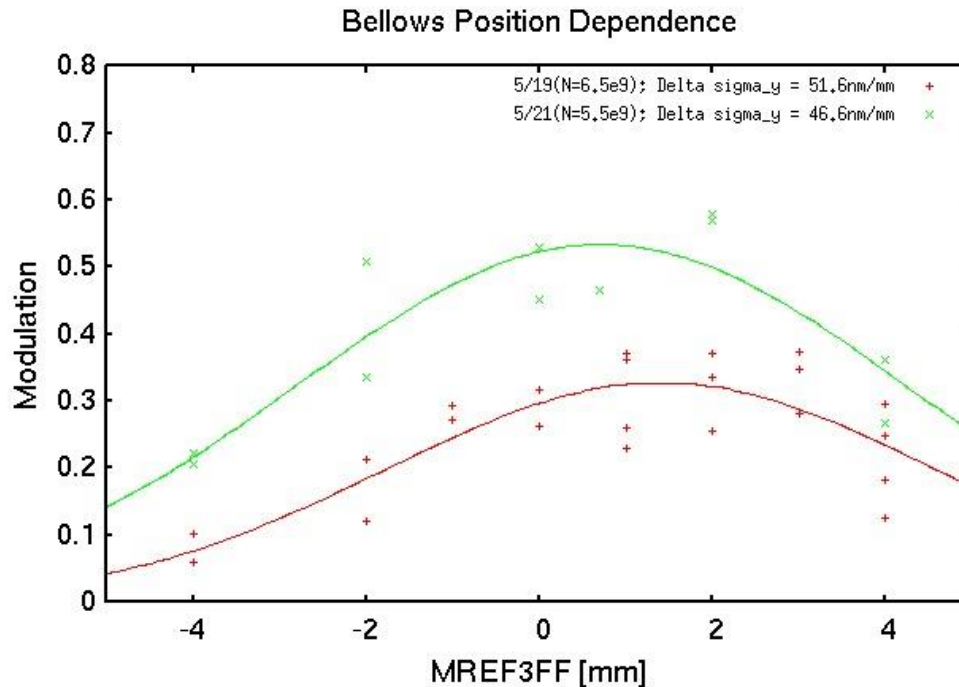


May 2012



# Studies using on-mover wakefield source

Modulation (30 deg) vs. position of bellows



By T.Okugi

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1 Bellows +2 shielded bellows for movement : | 7.9-8.5nm/mm/1e9 |
| 2 Ref. Cavities +2 bellows for movement:     | 27-28nm/mm/1e9   |
| 1 Ref. Cavity +2 bellows for movement:       | 14-19nm/mm/1e9   |



# Tuning knobs

		Corrected coupling
Linear knob	Horizontal move of sextupole magnets	$yy'$
	vertical move of sextupole magnets	$Ey$
		$x'y$
Non-linear knob	Strength change of sextupole magnets	$x'yy'$
		$Eyy'$
	Strength change of skew sextupole magnets	$xyy$
		$Exy$
		$EEy$
		$yy'y'$

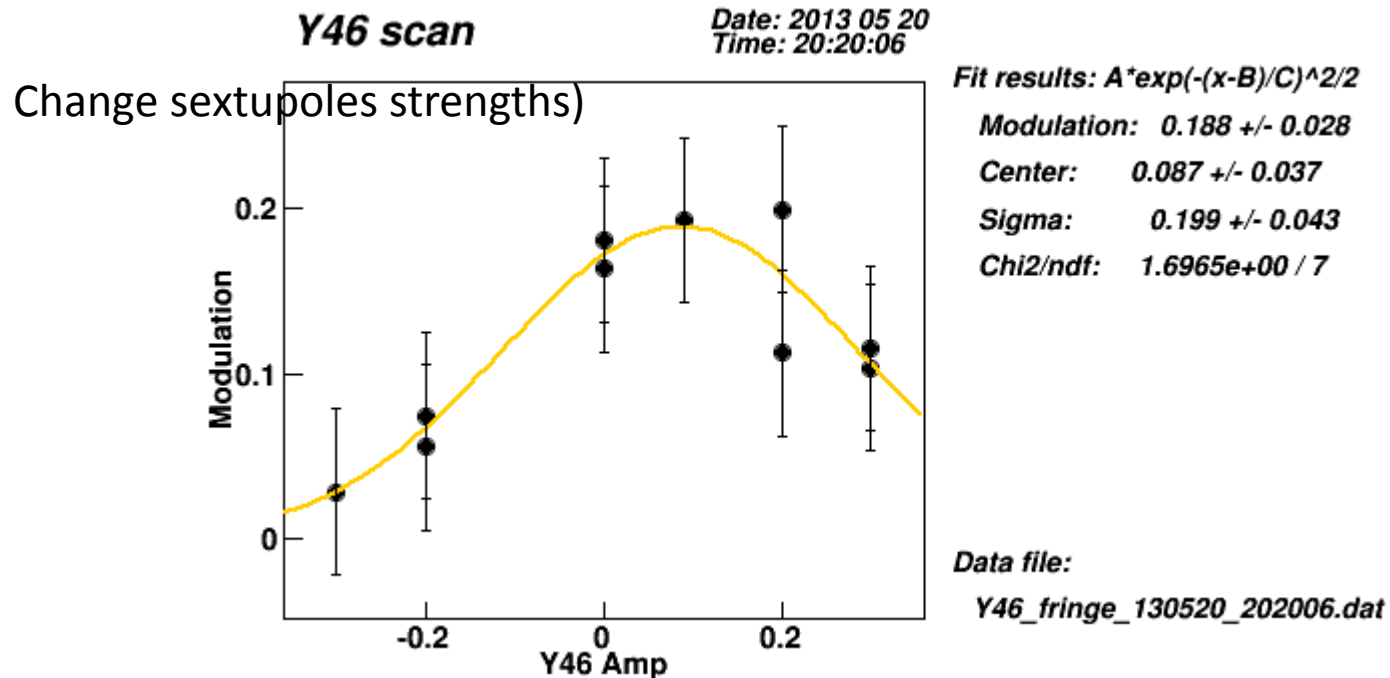
5 sextupole magnets (on mover), 4 skew-sextupole magnets

# Effect of Non-linear knob

Most non-linear knob scans were not effective.

Very few exceptions.

(Effective just because linear knob scan was not optimized??)



Could not find effective skew-sextupole knobs scan. (?)

# Conclusion of the weeks (1)

- Small beam size at low intensity?
  - Repeatedly achieved  $< 70\text{nm}$  beam size at low intensity by tuning, and kept hours.
  - Minimum beam size  $\sim 60\text{nm}$
  - Could not reduce further
- Multi-pole field
  - We did not see clear effect of the skew-sextupole correctors.

# Conclusion of the weeks (2)

- Wakefield
  - Effect of bellows shield was not clear. **Intensity dependence did not reduced.**
  - Cannot explain beam size growth 40nm -> 60nm at low intensity ( $N \sim 1e9$ )
- Similar intensity dependence for different  $\beta_{x^*}$  and  $\beta_{y^*}$ , suggesting **dependence is from wake field**, not from multi-pole field.
- Emittance in Extraction Line
  - **Improved.** Vertical emittance about 10 pm (low intensity)  $\sim$  13 pm ( $N \sim 6e9$ ), weak intensity dependence.
  - Coupling correction in upstream part
  - Tuning of OTR monitor