IMPROVEMENT OF SCREEN MONITOR WITH SUPPRESSION OF COHERENT-OTR FOR SACLA

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Outline

State of profile monitors in SACLA

- Mitigation of the COTR light
- Next mitigation scheme

Summary

Setup of Profile Monitor (Screen Monitor)

- Ce:YAG and OTR (SUS foil) target was employed.
- Target is mounted on a shaft driven by a pneumatic actuator.
- Custom-made lens system to obtain high spatial resolution.
- Images are taken by a CCD.



CCD Camera



Installed SCMs along Accelerator

50 SCMs are installed along the accelerator.



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Test in SCSS test accelerator



- These images was taken <u>at the SCSS test accelerator</u>
 - Beam energy : 250 MeV
 - Bunch length : 200 fs
 - Focused horizontally with a Q magnet.
- ▶ The beam size of about 10µm (std.dev.) was set.

COTR was not observed at SCSS test accelerator.

However, the COTR problem was observed in SACLA.

Prototype facility of SACLA

COTR after bunch compressor in SACLA

- For the downstream of BC3, COTR was observed on the OTR screen.
- Short-bunch (<100fs) beam produced intense COTR.</p>



Mitigation scheme of the COTR light

Fluorescence light from scintillator has different properties from COTR light in the emission time structure and the angular distribution.

The mitigation of the COTR light is possible to use the different properties.

1 Temporal separation method

<u>The technique has been employed at FLASH.</u> M. Yan et al., "Beam Profile Measurements Using a Fast Gated CCD Camera and Scintillation Screen to Suppress COTR", Proceedings of FEL 11, THPB16 (2011).

2 Spatial separation method

Separation of COTR light in time domain

Fluorescence time is longer than COTR.

- Emission time of OTR and COTR : ~ fs
- Lifetime of Ce:YAG : ~ 60 ns
- Using high speed gate CCD camera
 <u>Gate time : 5 ns</u>





Countermeasure against COTR



Divergence of COTR light is smaller than fluorescence light.

Scintillation light has no angular dependence.

Angular divergence of OTR and COTR light

Diffraction divergence $\theta_{dif} \sim \lambda/d$,

 λ : Wavelength

d : Diameter of the light source

 $\theta_{\text{OTR}} < 0.5 \text{ mrad } @>1 \text{ GeV}$

 θ dif ~ 100 mrad @ d = 10 µm

Observation and Mitigation of COTR

Initial spatial mask



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Beam profile with blur



Finding problems to degrade spatial resolution

Stray light from high-intense COTR light in the vacuum chamber

Out of focusing due to changing the focusing point by diffraction effect of the spatial mask

Mitigation of stray light of COTR



Changing focus point by diffraction



Spatial resolution of the SCM



An example of measured beam size is 30 mm (rms) and 65 mm (FWHM). The improved SCMs have the spatial resolution of about 10 μ m which is demanded from SACLA.

Next improvement of mitigation scheme

Perforated Mirror for COTR reduction



COTR light passes through the perforated mirror.

COTR light is scattered after the mirror. It does not come out though the viewing port. The mitigation using the perforated mirror is currently under studying.



Summary

We have some of issue to measure a beam profile in SCM caused by COTR after bunch compressor.

COTR effect was mitigated using by a spatial mask.

- The mask size was decided
 - by a diffraction angle of about 100 mrad in COTR light.
- SCM with the mask have the spatial resolution of about 10 μ m.
- Mitigation using the spatial mask was easy to improve installed SCM.
- Next improvement of elimination is under studying.
 - A perforated mirror is used instead of the spatial mask.
 - It is under studying.