

Operational Experiences Tuning the ATF2 Final Focus Optics Towards Obtaining a 37 nano-meter Electron Beam IP Spot Size

Glen White, SLAC (on behalf of ATF2 collaboration)

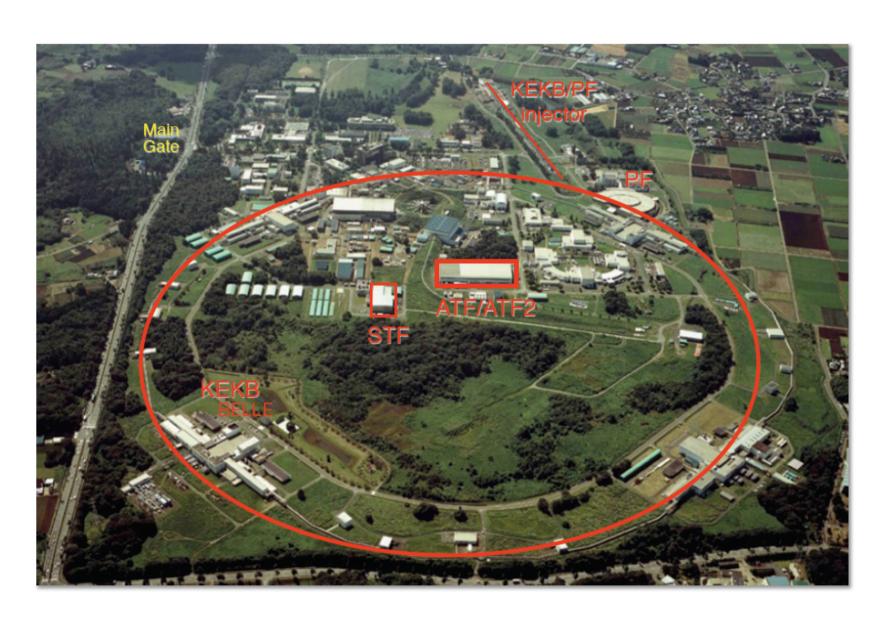
May 26 2010

IPAC 10

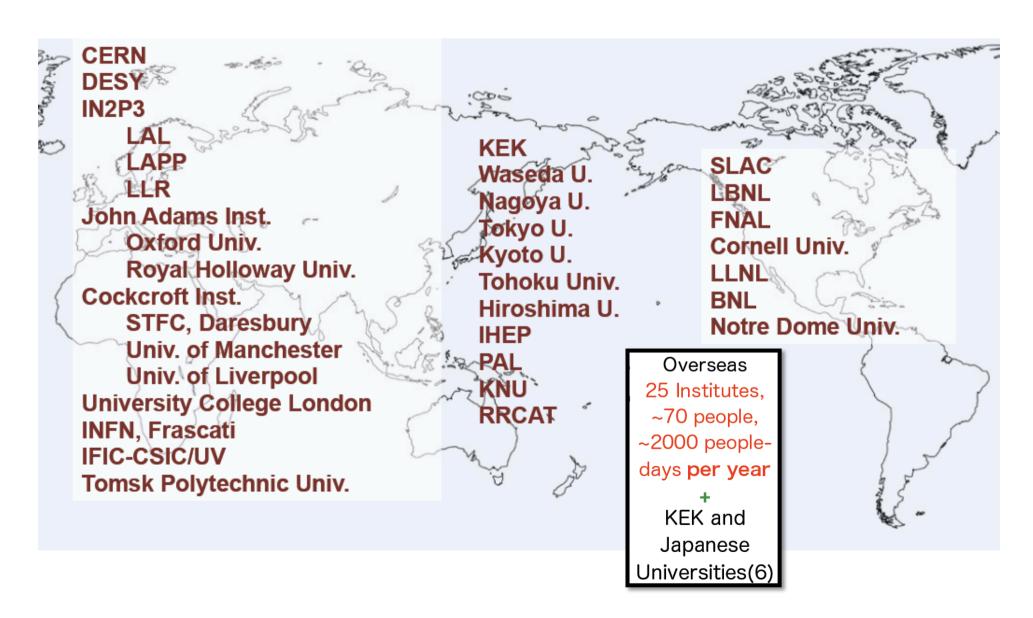
Overview

- The ATF2 test accelerator @ KEK, Tsukuba, Japan.
- ATF2 project goals and schedule
- ATF2 organisation and operation
- Tuning program
- Recent results (last week)

ATF2 @ KEK



ATF International Collaboration



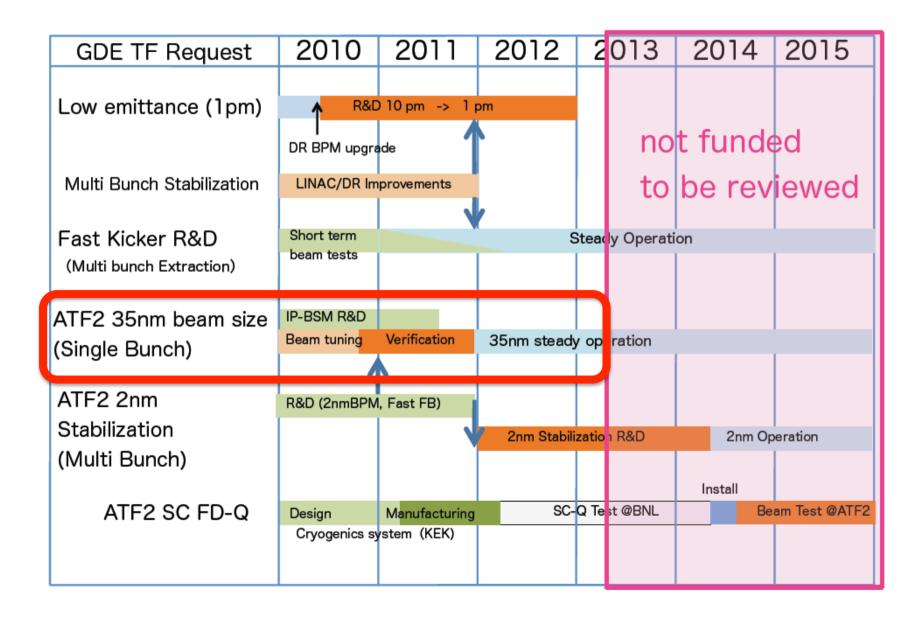
Organisation

- Day-day operations by KEK staff
- International partners direct contribution to ATF2
 - design, simulation, hardware, controls, tuning software, tuning shifts
- Much use of remote collaboration tools for offsite collaborators
 - Webex for weekly meetings
 - Wiki for documentation, data logging, file sharing etc
 - Webcam's / skype etc for remote participation in shifts
- Regular meetings to discuss progress on key topics
 - Tuning task force
 - Beam stabilisation task force
 - Weekly run report meetings

ATF2 Project Goals

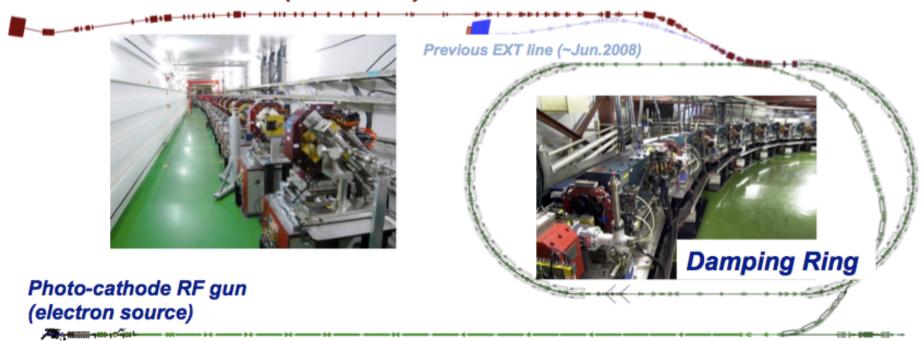
- Experimental verification of the ILC FFS scheme
 - Development of beam tuning procedures
 - Goal A: focus vertical spot at IP to ~37nm (single bunch)
 - Goal B: maintain IP vertical position with few-nm precision (multi-bunch)
- Development of ILC instrumentation
 - BPMs, movers, Fast feedback (FONT), Laserwire,
 - beam size monitor, HA-PS, fast pulser, SC-FD etc.
 - See talk by N. Terunuma this afternoon
- Education of young generation for future linear colliders
 - Active participation of graduate students and post-docs.

ATF Schedule

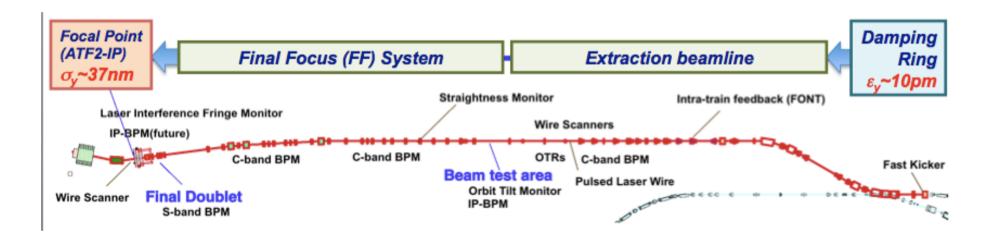


ATF2 Facility Layout

ATF2 beam line (Jan.2009~)



ATF2 Facility Layout



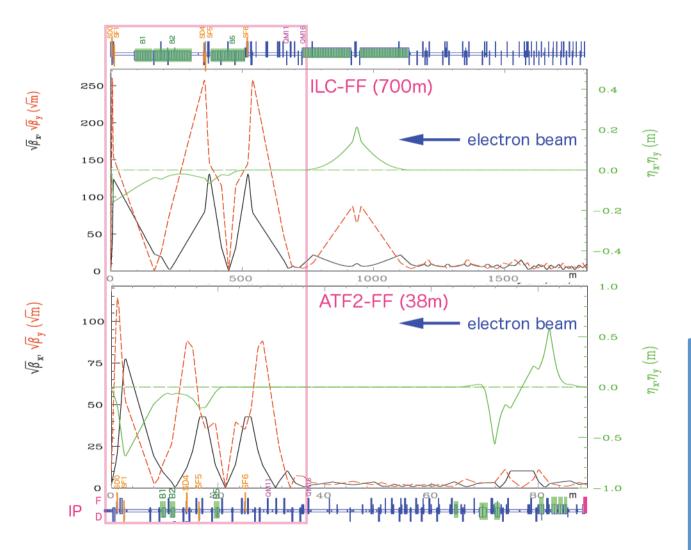
Final Focus System (FFS)

Scale test of ILC FFS optics

Extraction Line (EXT)

- Extract beam from DR
- Correct for coupling and dispersion errors
- •Correctly match beam into final focus system.

Scale Test of ILC FFS Optics



- Scaled design of ILC local-chromaticity correction style optics.
- Same chromaticity as ILC optics.
- At lower beam energy, this corresponds to goal ~37nm IP vertical beam waist.

Typical DR Parameters

 $\varepsilon_x / \varepsilon_y = 1.3$ nm / 8-10pm

E = 1.282 GeV

ATF2 IP parameters

 $\beta_x / \beta_y = 4 \text{cm} / 0.1 \text{mm}$

 σ_{x}/σ_{y} = 6um / 37nm

Rep. Rate = 1.56 Hz

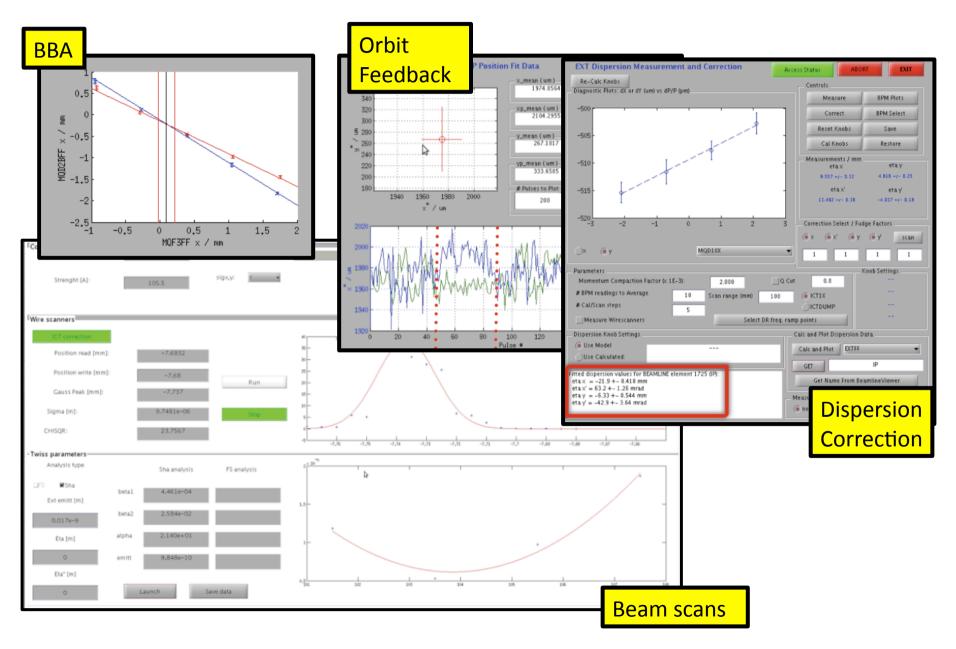
ATF2 Operations

- Initial commissioning started Dec 2008
- 2009 Operations based on "R&D" mode
 - ~50% of shifts allocated to ATF2 commissioning tasks
 - 2-3 weeks operations per month Jan-Jun Oct-Dec
 - Concentrate on isolated hardware and software commissioning items (e.g. cavity BPM system)
 - Test of individual tuning tasks (e.g. correction of EXT dispersion, coupling).
- First "continuous operations" run in May 2010
 - Last week, one dedicated week just for ATF2 tuning
 - First merging of full EXT and FFS tuning procedures

High-Level Controls for Commissioning and Tuning

- Main system used = VSYSTEM + SAD online model
 - Mainstay for accelerator operations, tested, maintained and stable.
- Alternate system developed based on EPICS+ Matlab + Lucretia beam dynamics code: ATF2 "flight-simulator"
 - Portable for offsite code development and testing
 - Same software runs either in production or simulation mode using simulation mode of low-level EPICS controls.
 - Can interface to other code through tcp/ip socket layer or EPICS DB interface.

Example Flight Simulator Tuning Tools



Tuning Procedure (week May 17 – 21)

- DR tuning
 - COD, dispersion, coupling, E match ...
- EXT + FFS steering, setup
 - Cav. BPM cal, BBA, steering, background reduction
- EXT tuning
 - Dispersion, coupling correction.
 - Matching into FFS
- FFS tuning
 - Check match conditions at IP
 - "Coarse" IP matching (beta, alpha, dispersion)
 - e.g. "Irwin Knobs", MAD/SAD rematching
 - Fine tuning of IP aberrations with "multiknobs" and IPBSM "Shintake Monitor".
 - Waist, dispersion, coupling, sensitive second-order terms.
 - Sextupole mover-based multiknobs, FD roll scans, EXT skew-quad scans...

ATF2 Optics

- Difficulty in tuning (length of tuning time, probability of tuning close to design IP spot size) is related to the magnitude of chromaticity in the final focus optics.
- Currently running with 10 x nominal beta functions at IP (40cm / 1mm).
 - Min vertical beam size with this configuration @ 12pm emittance is ~110nm.
- Background levels at IPBSM become larger at lower IP beta sizes (with increasing beam divergence).
 - Last week, tested with ~0.5mm vertical beta and beam size measurements still possible.

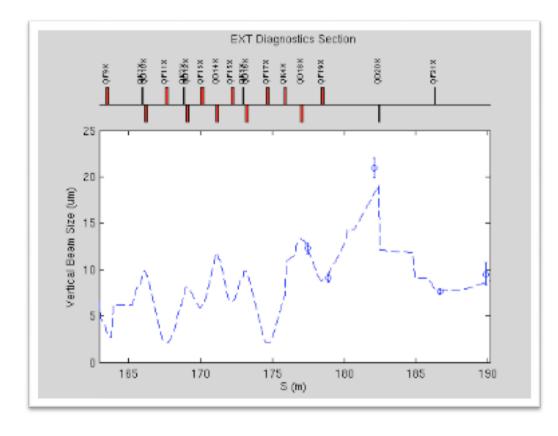
Extracted Emittance

 $(DR emit_y = 10pm)$

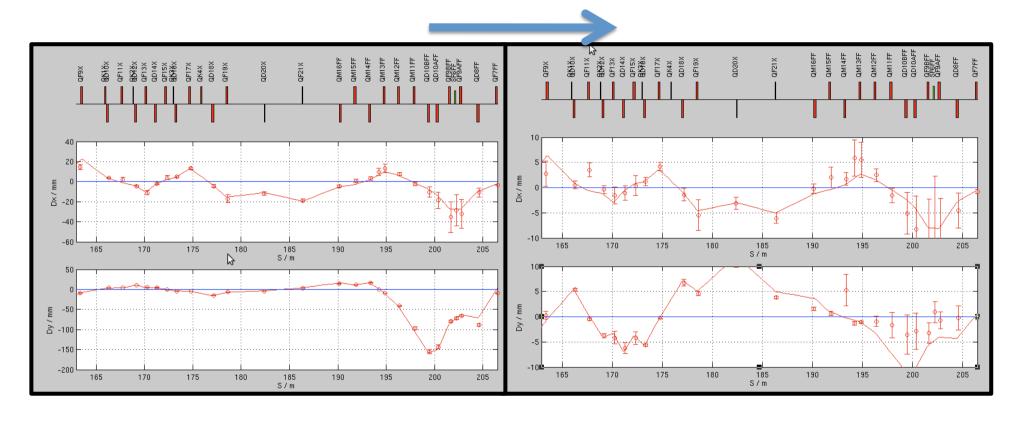
```
sigt sigd
13.63
                  12.30
10.47
                    9.08
             2.50
23.07
                   21.00
             2.50
8.97
      3.89
                   7.68
10.30
       3.00
             2.50
                   9.53
```

Vertical emittance parameters at MW0X

```
1.2817
                         GeV
energy
       = 11.7381 +-
                      2.2922 pm
emit
           29.4427 +-
                      5.7495 nm
emitn
            42.2019 +- 1.9205 nm
emitn*bmag =
            1.4334 +- 0.2490
                                (1.0000)
                        0.0000
bmag_cos =
              0.0448 +-
                                   0.0000)
bmag_sin = -0.7150 +- 0.0000
                                   0.0000)
         12.6951 +- 2.0753 m
beta
                                ( 8.4774)
alpha
           3.5809 +-
                               (3.0756)
                     0.4296
chisq/N
            7.9155
```

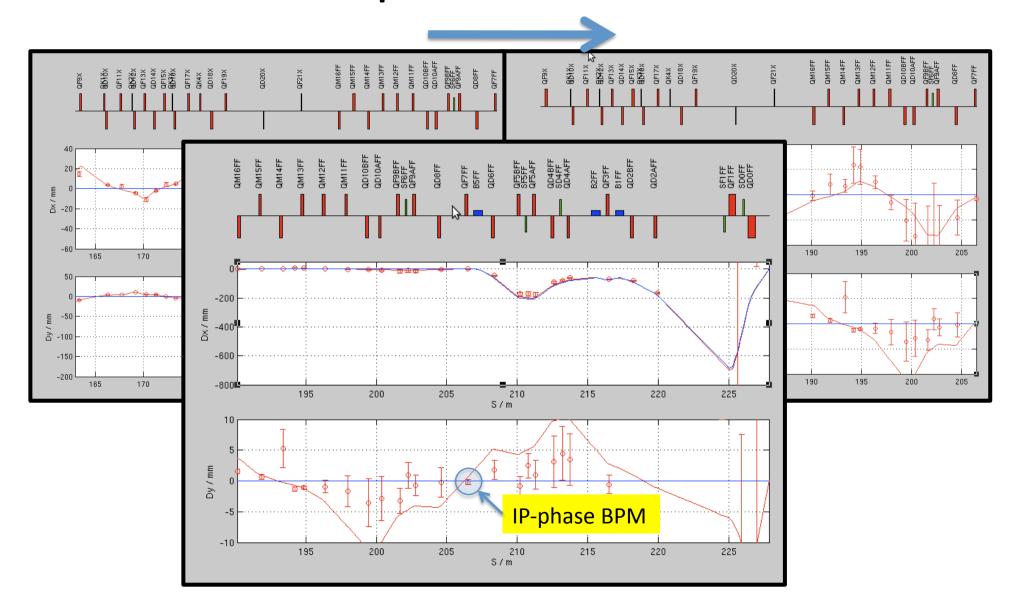


EXT Dispersion Correction

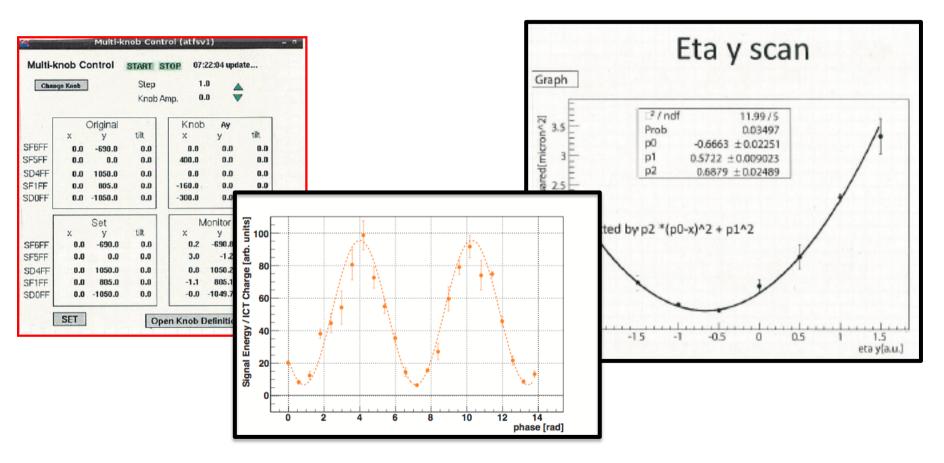


- Dispersion propogation to IP corrected <1mm x/y
- Residual vertical dispersion fine-tuned with FFS Sextupole multiknobs

EXT Dispersion Correction

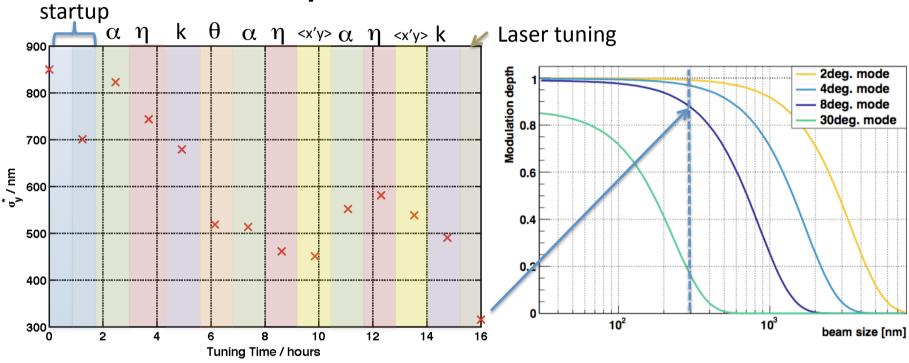


IP Tuning with FFS Sextupole Multiknobs



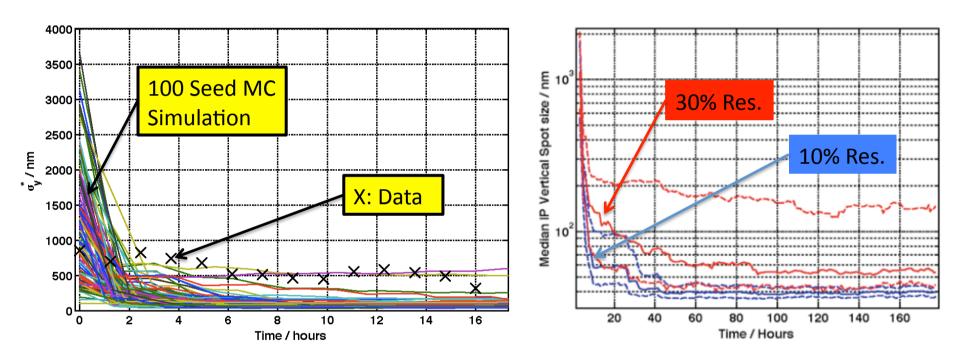
 Iterative use of various knobs to bring down IP spot size by scanning with IPBSM.

IP Tuning Results During Continuous Operations Week



- Tuning from initial setup of 850nm down to 300nm during 2 consecutive shifts last Thursday.
- Beam size cross-checked on IPBSM 8-degree & 30-degree mode.
- Trouble reducing beam size past 300nm in 30-degree mode as do not have the resolution to scan higher beam sizes.

Data vs. Simulation



- Initial tune up in mid-range expected from Monte Carlo simulations.
- Convergence time slower than simulated as tuning software not yet fully automated.
- This will be essential to be able to achieve goal beam size ~<1
 operations week

Summary

- First dedicated attempt at tuning ATF2 beamline last week.
- 300nm vertical beam size at IP waist achieved.
- Now commissioned and checked all but 174-degree operation modes of IPBSM.
 - Intermediate mode between 8 and 30-degree may help with tuning efforts.
- Understanding next steps on way to 37nm
 - Many ideas on tuning knobs, need to understand performance limitations, relative merits etc
 - develop more automated applications
 - Test implementation of nominal optics and see if background levels tolerable.

- MOPE022 Development of Shintake Beam Size Monitor for ATF2
- MOPE023 Evaluation of Expected Performance of Shintake Beam Size Monitor for ATF2
- MOPE035 Development of Electronics for Beam Position Monitor at ATF2 Interaction Point Region
- Multi Optical Transition Radiation System for ATF2
- MOPE070 Cavity Beam Position Monitor System for ATF2
- MOPE074 Development of a Fast, Single-pass, Micron-resolution Beam Position Monitor Signal Processor: Beam Test Results from ATF2
- MOPE100 The Straightness Monitor System at ATF2
- WEZMH02 Instrumentation for the ATF2 Facility
- WEOCMH01 First Beam Test of the Tilt Monitor in the ATF2 Beam Line
- WEPEB039 Simulation Study of Intra-train Feedback Systems for Nanometer Beam Stabilization at ATF2
- WEPEB044 Latest Beam Test Results from ATF2 with the Font ILC Prototype Intratrain Beam Feedback Systems
- WEPE017 Beam Test Plan of Permanent Magnet Quadrupole LENS at ATF2
- WEPE041 A Superconducting Magnet Upgrade of the ATF2 Final Focus
- THPD077 Linear Collider Test Facility: Twiss Parameter Analysis at the IP/Post-IP location of the ATF2 beam line
- THPD080 Coupling Measurements in ATF2 Extraction Line
- THPD096 Simulation of Multiknobs Correction at ATF2
- THPE020 Scenarios for the ATF2 Ultra-Low Betas Proposal