Optics measurements in storage rings: simultaneous 3-dimensional beam excitation and novel harmonic analysis

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- Beam optics and its measurement
- Faster 3D excitation not harming the beam quality
- Normalised dispersion
- Harmonic analysis of "compressed" data



Beam optics

- Very important to prevent:
 - Deterioration of performance
 - Severe machine damage (hadron beams)
- Excellent beam optics control is a must





Optics measurements in rings

- Excite the beam transversely -> coherent betatron motion
- Observe beam orbit over thousands of turns
- Repeat at different beam energies $\Delta E/E \approx 10^{-4}$ to 10^{-3}
- Physics quantities from harmonic analysis
 - Transverse optics
 - Transverse-longitudinal coupling



Energy changing in a single excitation



AC-Dipole driven beam oscillations

AC-Dipole driven beam oscillation with beam energy variation



Measurement time line

Transverse excitation only



beam time

• 3D excitation





Harmless excitation

- Beam size measured during the 3D optics measurement
- Beam blow up would show as steps
- Trends are flat > no beam blow up
- Beam useful after the measurement





Normalised dispersion

- Correlation between beam energy and transverse orbit
- Normalised by $\sqrt{\beta} \propto$ beam size
- Independent of monitor calibration
- Use the model for global scaling





Normalised dispersion – LHC 3D vs 2D



- 3D is more precise
- Using less excitation

and shorter beam time



Harmonic analysis of decomposed data

tbt data matrix



- Noise cleaning + harmonic analysis
- Data is "compressed" -> much faster
- Usually more accurate





Visualised harmonic analysis



Original

Recomposed



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Conclusions & Outlook

- Faster non-destructive optics measurements demonstrated
 - More precise normalised dispersion
- Novel harmonic analysis of decomposed data in operation
- Still progressing on beam dynamics and harmonic analysis



Thank you for ┣. <u>20</u> 100 1<u>00 FT</u>. 30.5 M your attention Т Z \mathbf{O} <u>20</u> 70 <u>70 FT.</u> 21.3 M LPE \mathbf{D} <u>20</u> 50 <u>50 FT.</u> 15.2 M PECFD <u>40 FT.</u> 12.2 M 20 **Any questions?** $\frac{20}{30}$ **E D F C Z P** <u>30 FT.</u> 9.14 M

More details in paper TUOB02



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