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Low Intensity Emittance Measurements for ISA

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A. van Steenberg
May 27, 1975

No. 72 Blumberg

AGS Studies

May 26, 1975
Participants:

0700 - \cong 1600
Claus, Gill, Gottschalk,
Herrera, Month, Raka,
van Steenberg

Objective: Low intensity beam phase space parameters measurement relevant to the objective of using the AGS as the injector for the ISA.

- a) Starting with standard full intensity extraction for the ν target, to set up subsequently the AGS for $\sim 2.5 \cdot 10^{12}$ ppp operation by modifying the injection parameters. Since it is desired to maintain high phase space density, populating only the central part of the AGS acceptance phase space, the low efficiency multistacking part of the present multiturn injection mode will be used whereby most of the injected beam will be scraped by the injection septum.
- b) With this injection mode and resultant beam intensity of $\sim 2.5 \cdot 10^{12}$ to optimize the rf system capture parameters (mainly V_{rf} vs time) so that minimum longitudinal phase space dilution occurs during the AGS cycle.
- c) To measure beam size in the AGS at low and high energy in order to determine transverse phase space magnitude, both vertically and horizontally. (Since the horizontal beam size value is a composite of betatron amplitude and local momentum dispersion the longitudinal parameters need to be measured also, see below.) Beam size will be measured by using presently existing scraping targets (J19 and F20).
- d) To measure longitudinal phase space magnitude by measuring bunch shape detail by means of the existing broad band pick-up electrode unit. (It may only be good enough to establish an upper limit value.)

- e) To measure the beam emittance in the fast external beam line by beam size observation with the profile monitors located at (U273), U303, U380 and U667. (Number of operable beam profile monitors may be inadequate.)
- f) To verify with this low intensity beam, i.e. low v spread beam, the absence of horizontal-vertical coupling with the standard mode of measurement and by measuring the v_x , v_y values.
- g) To check quantitatively the effectiveness of phase space clean-up with a clean-up target as is being done now regularly for the fast beam.

Results and Discussion

1. AGS Performance

At the start of the studies some parameters of the AGS were as follows:

Linac beam: 110 μ sec
40 mA (beam pulse had anomalous "hash".)*
Stacked beam: 8 10^{12} ppp
Early monitor (190 msec): 6.6 10^{12} ppp

The accelerated beam intensity reduced to ~ 5 to $5.5 \cdot 10^{12}$ ppp when the fast ejection septum magnet was retracted in order to provide access to the fast beam cave. Because it would be costly in time, no effort was made to correct for this by changing the low field correction parameters. Consequently, during the subsequent low intensity studies somewhat more injected turns were required to reach the objective intensity, than otherwise would have been the case.

*Because of imminent turnoff no time was taken during the preceding week to change the ion source.

2. Linac Beam Emittance

The following values were obtained ($A_{90\%} = 5.5 \pi \mu$ rad.m):

Horiz.	$A_{80\%}$	$1.7 \pi \mu$ rad.m	Vert.	$A_{80\%}$	$2.8 \pi \mu$ rad.m
	$A_{50\%}$	$0.8 \pi \mu$ rad.m		$A_{50\%}$	$1.1 \pi \mu$ rad.m
	α	3.2		α	-0.8
	β	23.5 m.		β	11.8 m.

The vertical emittance values are in agreement with those usually obtained for good linac performance. The horizontal values are anomalously small, by almost a factor of two, compared with normal good linac performance. Since the collimator in the LEBT line has been recently removed, there has been some evidence of horizontal "side lobes"* and it is not excluded that this horizontal measurement may only have taken into account the central domain of the emittance distribution. Regarding also the reported performance of previous running days the linac beam emittance values will be taken here as:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{v,80\%} &= 2.8 \pi \text{ } \mu\text{rad.m} & A_{v,90\%} &= 5.5 \pi \text{ } \mu\text{rad.m} \\ A_{h,80\%} &= \geq 3 \pi \text{ } \mu\text{rad.m} & A_{h,90\%} &\sim 6 \pi \end{aligned}$$

*K. Batchelor, private communication.

3. Beam Matching

With the existing transport matching quadrupoles the measured emittance translated to the exit of the inflector as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_x &= 0.2 & \alpha_y &= 2.9 \\ \beta_x &= 4.8 \text{ m.} & \beta_y &= 34.8 \text{ m.} \end{aligned}$$

A proper match to the AGS vertical acceptance requires $\alpha_y = 1.1$ $\beta_y = 13.0$ m. The vertical phase space dilution factor at injection associated with this mismatch would be ≈ 1.5 . During subsequent studies a vertical corrected "match" only was implemented (see below), since, with the horizontal stacking mode only a proper overlap of the sequence of horizontal acceptances is required, rather than exact horizontal phase space matching.

Even though it would have been desirable, because of time limitations, no effort was made to check or optimize the vertical steering of the injection trajectory. In case of misdirection significant enlargement of the measured phase space could result at injection because of the induced coherent betatron oscillation. Therefore, a smaller or larger fraction of the vertical beam dilution factor (see below) at injection could be due to this.

This part can be eliminated by further studies in the future.

4. High Intensity Beam Size Measurements

Prior to reducing the AGS intensity in the manner indicated below, a few beam size measurements were taken at full intensity. The results are contained in the attached graphs.

5. Injection Parameter Correction

The calculated optimum value for the ratio of the B7 bump coil current to that of the A13 bump coil current, at the time of injection, is ~ 1.3 . The actual running value was 1.5. Correction of this by reducing the B7 bump amplitude somewhat did not change the early stacked beam intensity. With a short linac beam pulse the time (or bump amplitude or local closed orbit displacement) for zero injected charge was determined. Maintaining the start of the linac pulse at approximately minus 5 μ sec delay with respect to this (in order to dispose of the linac transient) the linac pulse length was adjusted for the desired AGS beam intensity. During these studies no effort was made to also change the bump collapse rate in order to operate with either smaller or larger instantaneous partial acceptances.

Prior to reducing the beam intensity the transverse stacking efficiency was checked and found to be near optimum (45% for a pulse length of 80 μ sec, earlier data indicated $\eta_{\text{net}} = 50\%$ for a 80 μ sec pulse length with somewhat lower values for (dI/dt) bumps).

6. Beam sizes were measured vertically at J19 ($\beta_v = \hat{\beta} = 23$ m) and horizontally at B1 ($\beta_h = \hat{\beta} = 23$ m). After measuring the horizontal beam size at full intensity, the target mechanism (B1) failed and could not be removed adequately from the beam. This unit had to be completely extracted from the AGS chamber in order to continue the studies and no further horizontal profiles were measured during this period with a flipping target mode.

7. In addition to measuring the beam sizes with the clipping targets, the in ring ionization profile monitor at I5 ($\beta_h = \hat{\beta} = 23$ m; $\beta_v = \check{\beta} = 11.5$ m) was used. Good agreement was obtained between the two modes of beam size measurement. This will be quantitatively indicated below.

Low Intensity Mode

With injection conditions corrected as indicated above, the "zero survival" point was found for the (A13, B7) bump amplitudes (i.e. at the time of the injected pulse the local closed orbit displacement is approximately 5 cm (injection septum offset)). The bump pair trigger was then advanced a

further 5 μ sec to eliminate the linac transient and the beam pulse length was set at ~ 50 μ sec (nominal 11 turns) which resulted in a stacked beam of $4 \cdot 10^{12}$ ppp. After optimization of the capture parameters a beam of $2.4 \cdot 10^{12}$ ppp was accelerated ($\eta_{rf} \cong 60\%$).

[Note: 50 μ sec \sim 11 turns
 with $I_L = 40$ mA \rightarrow 440 mA turns
 for 100% efficient stacking \rightarrow $13.2 \cdot 10^{12}$ pr.
 actual stacked $4.0 \cdot 10^{12}$
 net efficiency 30%
 number of equiv. 100% turns 3.3 .]

Low Intensity Beam Size Measurements

The results of the low intensity beam size measurements are given in Fig. 1. All data refer to 90% profile measurements and are normalized to $\hat{\beta} = 23$ m locations.

These results are used to arrive at beam dilution factors (or enlargement of the momentum normalized phase space area) vs time or vs $\beta\gamma$, all with reference to the measured linac beam emittance. This is given in Figs. 2 and 3. In addition, bunch measurements were made and longitudinal parameters were arrived at. All results are summarized in Table I and compared with present assumptions for the beam parameters for the AGS as an ISA injector.

Orbit Details

Injection	(mean orbit)	(p)	$\nu_h = 8.69$	$\nu_v = 8.93$
106 msec	- 0.87 cm	1.25 BeV/c	8.76	8.87
550 msec	- 1.61 -	24.8 -	8.76	8.72

These data are also indicated in Fig. 4.

Skew Quad Excitation

The effect of crossing the $\nu_x = \nu_y$ coupling line after beam transition has been explored by using the skew quadrupoles with pulsed current excitation, starting at $t = 300$ msec. On the basis of previous studies (E. Raka) an excitation current of 300 A was used to reduce the horizontal-vertical coupling to a negligible magnitude. Observing horizontal and vertical beam profiles at $t = 550$ msec, the effect of the skew quad excitation was perceptible but negligible in magnitude. Actually, since the horizontal and ver-

tical phase space magnitudes are nearly equal (ratio 1 to 1.4) between transition and high energy no significant beam size effect should be expected by use of the skew quadrupoles after transition. In addition, it is not clear from the limited observations (Fig. 4) that traversal through the coupling line $v_x = v_y$ occurred after 300 msec when the skew quads were turned on during this preliminary exploration of their effect on the presumed H-V phase space interchange. The results are shown in Fig. 5.

Anomalous Vertical Dilution

As indicated in the footnote in Table I, some skepticism exist with regard to the validity of the vertical phase space data. In addition, to errors in basic beam size determination with the ionization scanner, the possibility that the above transition data were masked by a (limited amplitude) transverse vertical beam instability is not excluded, even though an effort was made to suppress this. Two high energy vertical beam size observations with and without this instability are shown in Fig. 6.

Comparison With Earlier Data

The vertical emittance data only as obtained during this study period and on earlier occasions are collected and shown in Fig. 7. On the basis of this and ignoring to a certain extent the latest vertical emittance data, the best AGS emittance data at 28.5 GeV/c, as presently known, are summarized as follows:

Int.	$6 \cdot 10^{12}$ ppp	,	$V_{90} \times H_{90}$; 28.5 BeV/c:	$2.5\pi \times 2.7\pi$ ($\mu\text{rad-m}$) ²
	$2 \cdot 10^{12}$ ppp	,	same	: $1.2\pi \times (<2.7\pi)$ -
[1975 data,	$2.6 \cdot 10^{12}$ ppp,		same	: $3.1\pi \times 2.2\pi$ -]

Miscellaneous Observations

Using the ionization profile monitor some interesting observations were made indicating--

- a) a vertical orbit medium plane shift as a result of a horizontal orbit ($t = 300$ msec radius shift) change. (See Fig. 8),
- b) an apparent beam size dependence (horizontal) associated with the value of the radius or tune of the AGS (Fig. 9).

Time did not permit to pursue these observations during this study period.

Conclusions

It is obvious that further studies are essential to develop the AGS as a suitable injector for the ISA. The best phase space values, as measured, and stated above, are longitudinally a factor of two larger and transversely (in each phase plane) approximately a factor of 5 larger than the values assumed for the AGS as the injector for ISA.

TABLE I

AGS Data - May 26, 1975	AGS Injector For ISA present assumptions
Linac: 200 MeV, $I_L = 40$ mA	Linac: 200 MeV, $I_L = 50$ mA
$A_{v,90\%} = 5.5 \pi \mu\text{rad-m}$	$A_{t,80\%} = 3 \pi 10^{-6} \text{ rad-m}$
$A_{v,80\%} = 2.8 \pi \mu\text{rad-m}$	$(\Delta p/p)_{fw} = \pm 1.1 10^{-3}$
$A_{v,50\%} = 1.1 \pi \mu\text{rad-m}$	
$A_{h,90\%} \approx 6 \pi \mu\text{rad-m}$	
$(\Delta p/p)_{fw} \approx \pm 1.5 10^{-3}$	
AGS injection: limited multiturn (≈ 11 turns)	AGS injection: limited multiturn (low efficiency, max. transverse density).
$N_{\text{stacked}} 4.0 10^{12}$ ppp (eff. 3.3 turns) phase space, 200 MeV, $A_{v,90} \times A_{h,90}$ (no dilution: $5.5 \pi \times 19.8 \pi (\mu\text{rad-m})^2$) (see graph 2).	$N_{\text{stacked}} 3.6 10^{12}$ ppp (eff. 3 turns) phase space, 200 MeV, $A_{v,80} \times A_{h,80}$ $4.5 \pi \times 13.5 \pi (\mu\text{rad-m})^2$. (A dilution factor of 1.5 has been assumed for both the horizontal and vertical phase space beam density.)
$14.3 \pi \times 35.6 \pi (\mu\text{rad-m})^2$. Observed dilution factors at 200 MeV injection (see graph) $d_v = 3$; $d_h = 1.8$.	
N_{captured} (12 bunches) $\approx 2.6 10^{12}$ ppp.	N_{captured} (12 bunched) $2.5 10^{12}$ ppp.
Bunch data at injection poor, however, longitudinal phase space < 0.6 eV-sec/bunch.	$A_{2,\ell}$, single bunch, 200 MeV = 0.32 eV-sec.
Transition dilution?	Transition longitudinal dilution ≈ 1.1 .
Transverse phase space dilution, during cycle -- $d_v \approx 8$; $d_h \approx 1$.	Transverse phase space dilution, $d_v \approx 2$, $d_h \approx 1$.

(Note: The observed dilution factors, during the AGS cycle, are anomalously large, for reasons not yet understood. Some reservations exist about the validity of the ionization monitor high energy beam size data, notwithstanding that agreement exist with the limited number of observations done with a scanning target at injection energy, and, for a single beam size observation at high energy, see graph 1.)

Data, obtained with a scanning target, by J. Herrera, 3/9/74, for a full intensity AGS beam ($\sim 6 10^{12}$ ppp), indicated a vertical dilution factor of ≈ 2.4 , during the AGS cycle. However, in that case the vertical emittance at 200 MeV in the AGS was $\sim 34 \pi \mu\text{rad-m}$ compared with a presumed linac emittance of ($A_{v,90\%} \approx 5.5 \mu\text{rad-m}$, i.e. a d_v (at injection) of ~ 6 . The overall dilution vertical, in that case was ≈ 14 . The corresponding factor, obtained during these measurements was 24).

TABLE I, cont'd.

<u>AGS Data - May 26, 1975</u>	<u>AGS Injector For ISA</u> present assumptions
<p>Beam parameters at 28.5 BeV: Phase space, transverse, $V_{90} \times H_{90}$ $3.1 \pi \times 2.2 \pi (\mu\text{rad-m})^2$. Phase space, longitudinal $0.57 \text{ eV-sec./bunch}$ (actually at $E = 25.2 \text{ BeV}$) . ($V_{\text{rf}} = 242 \text{ kV}$; $\dot{B} = 2.05 \text{ T/sec}$) $= \pm 15^\circ$ at 4.45 MHz $(\Delta p/p)_{\text{fw}} = \pm 0.76 \cdot 10^{-3}$</p>	<p>Beam parameters at 28.5 BeV: Phase space, transverse, $V_{80} \times H_{80}$ $0.2 \pi \times 0.3 \pi (\mu\text{rad-m})^2$. Phase space longitudinal $0.36 \text{ eV-sec./bunch}$ $\delta E = \pm 18.2 \text{ MeV}$ $\delta \phi = \pm 0.176 (\pm 10^\circ \text{ at } 4.45 \text{ MHz})$ $(\Delta p/p)_{\text{fw}} = \pm 0.59 \cdot 10^{-3}$. Parameters, after adiabatic debunching ($V_{\text{rf}} 384 \text{ kV} \rightarrow 36 \text{ kV}$) and ejection: longitudinal: $(\Delta p/p)_{\text{fw}} = \pm 0.33 \cdot 10^{-3}$; $\delta \phi = \pm 0.32$ transverse ($V \times H$): $0.25\pi \times 0.4\pi (\mu\text{rad-m})^2$ [Parameters, transverse, after injection into ISA: $0.4\pi \times 0.4\pi (\mu\text{rad-m})^2$.]</p>

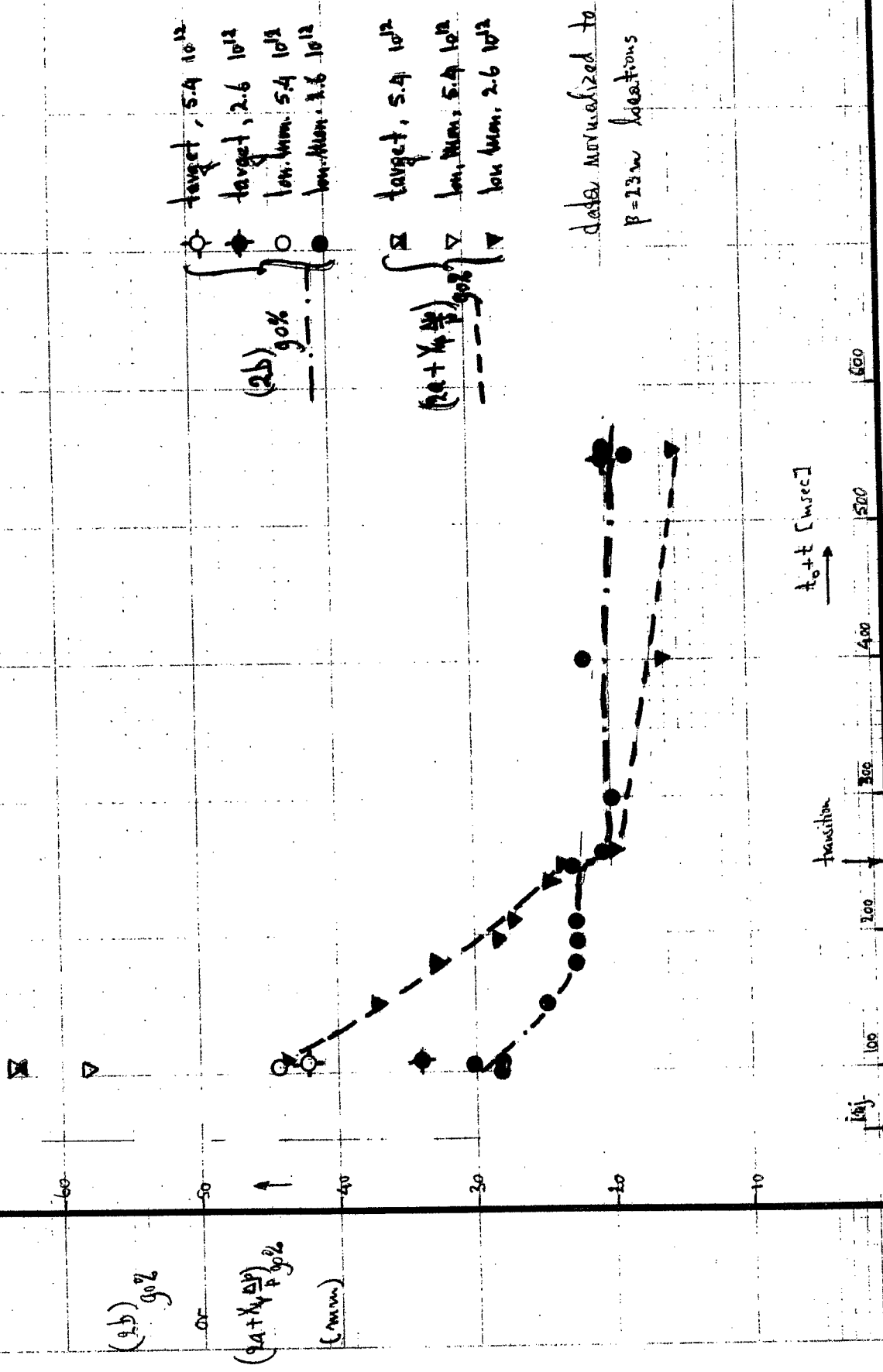


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

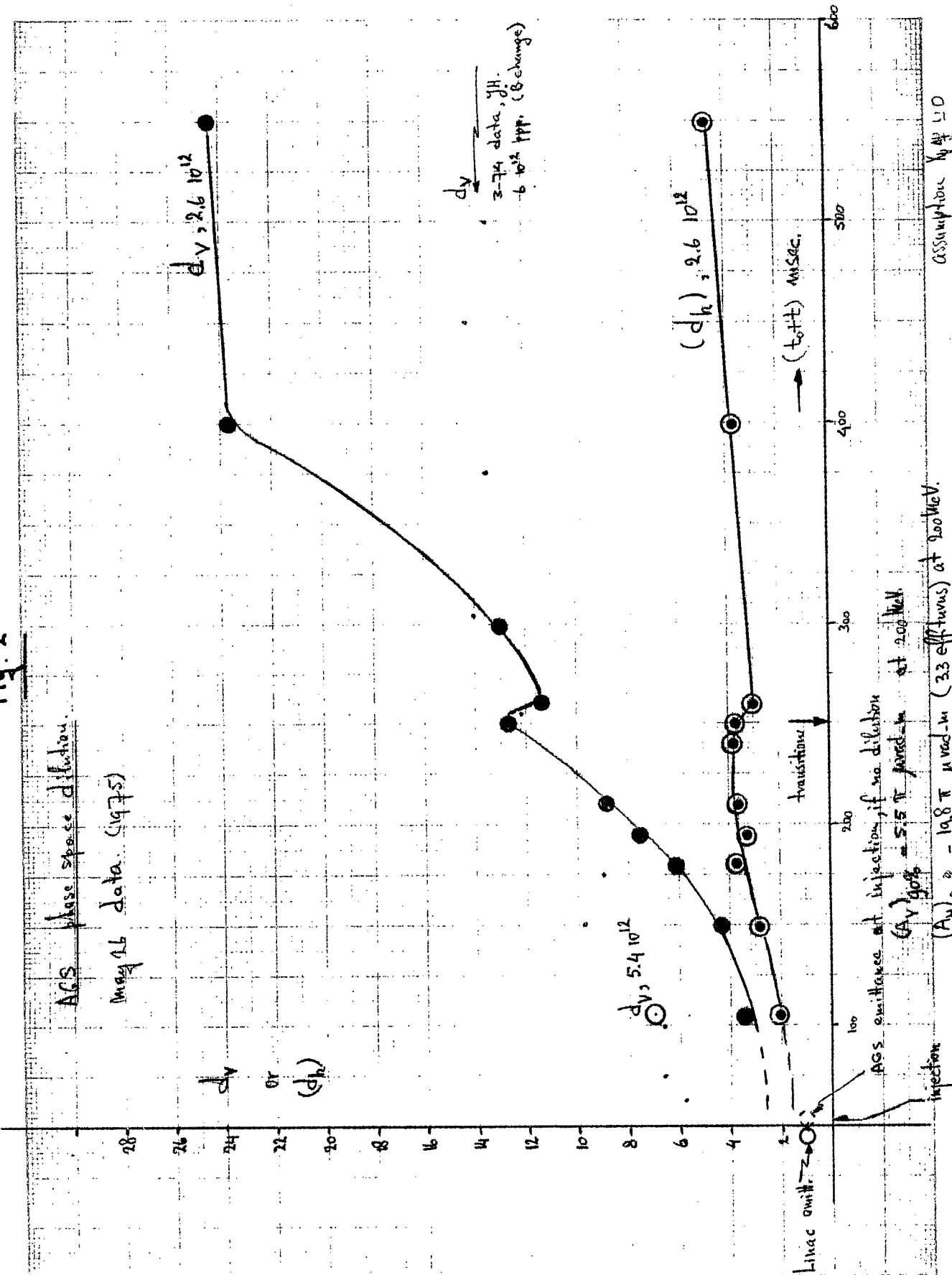
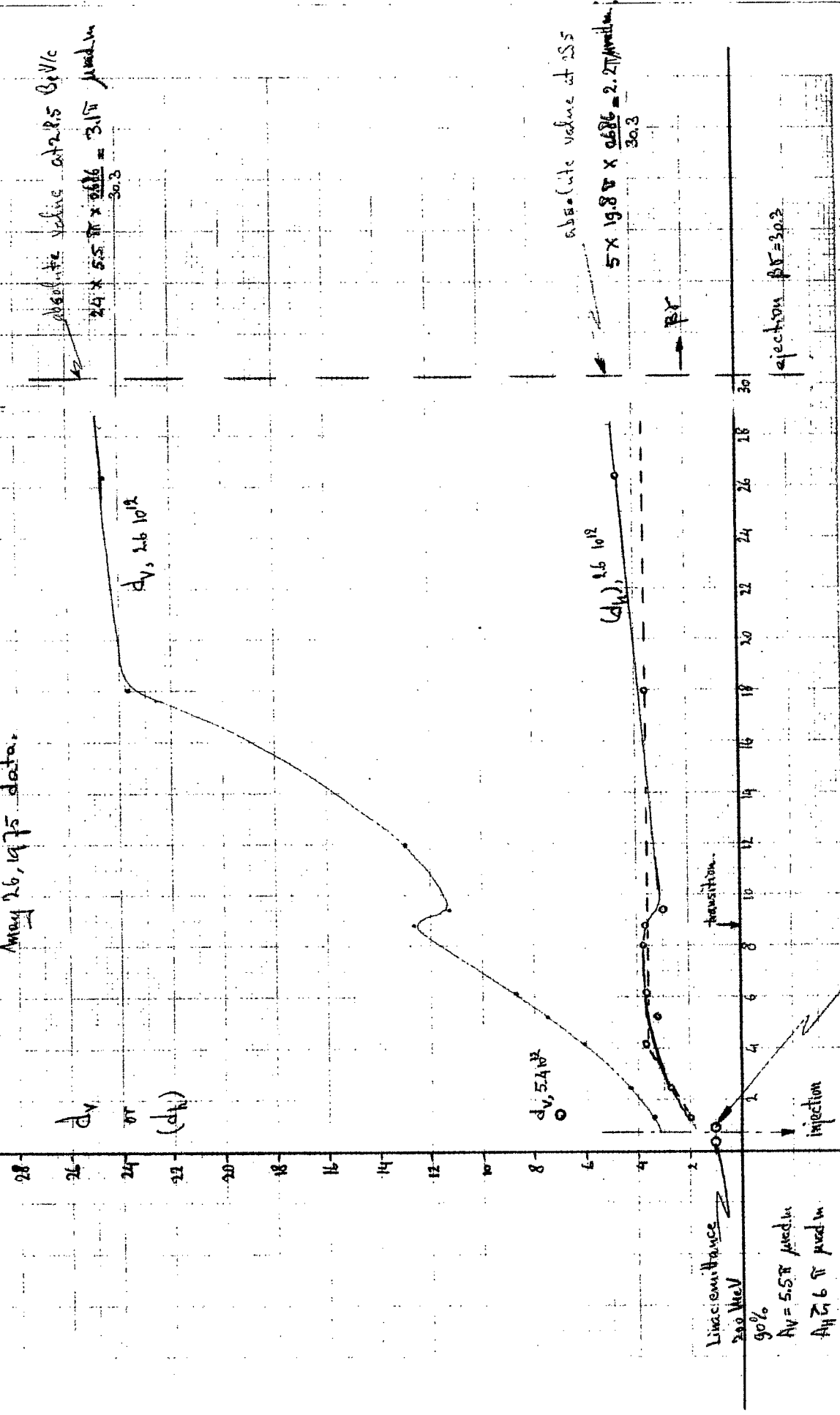


Fig 3

AGS phase space dilution

May 26, 1975 data.



AGS emittance, 200 MeV, 90%, if no dilution
 $A_V = 5.5 \pi \mu\text{rad/m}$
 $A_H = 19.8 \pi \mu\text{rad/m}$

Fig. 4

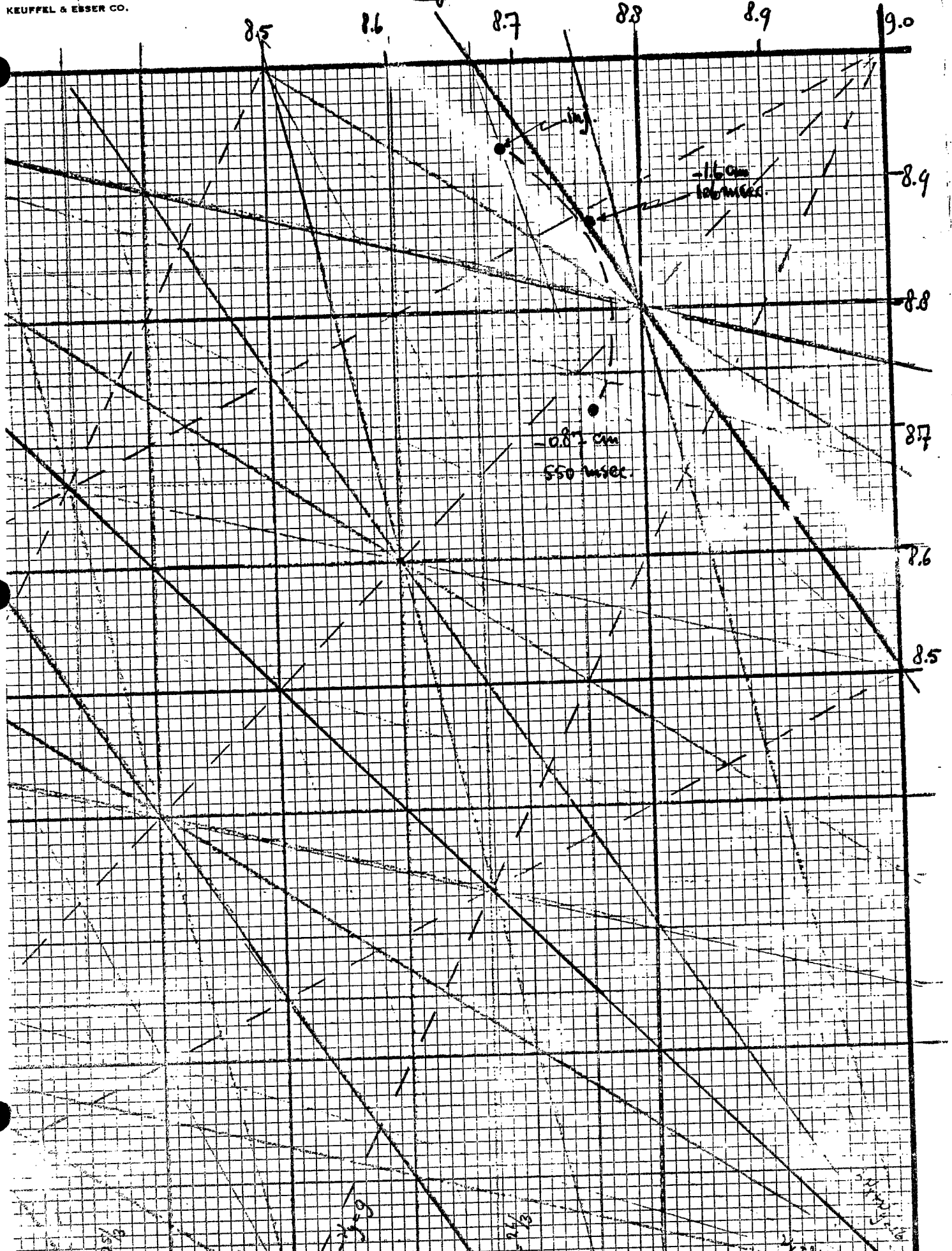


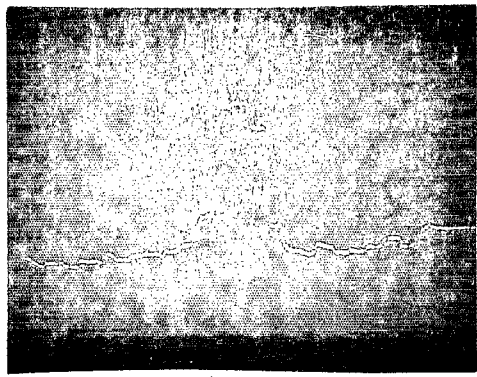
fig 5

Beam profiles at 550 msec
Effect of skew quad excitation. (See notes).

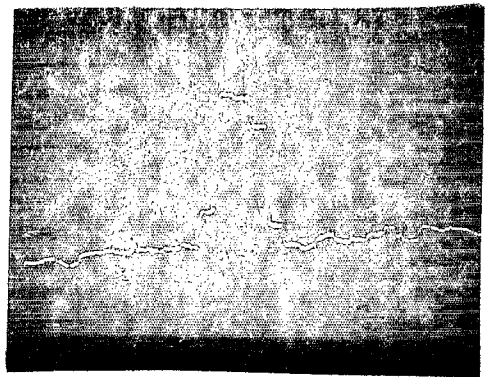
trigger 300 msec.

I_{exc.} 300 A.

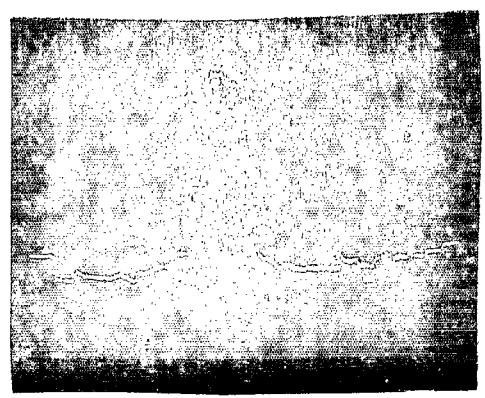
full excitation 350 msec - 550 msec.



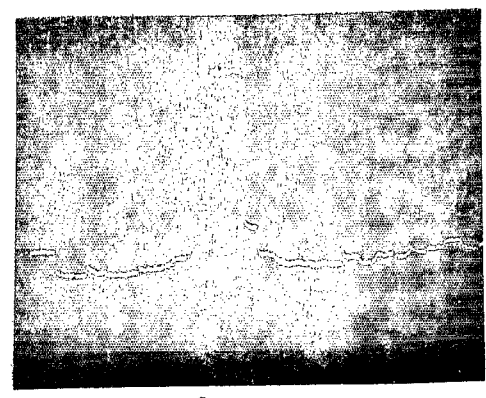
Vert. prof. 550 msec.
Skew quad excit off



Vert. prof. 550 msec
Skew quad excit. on

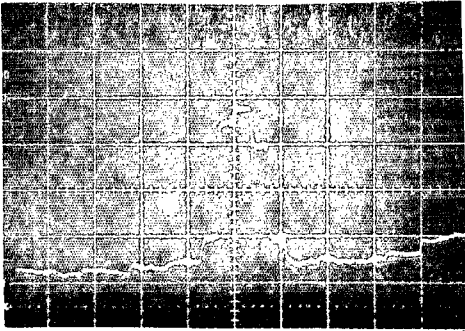


Horiz. prof. 550 msec
Skew quad excit. off.

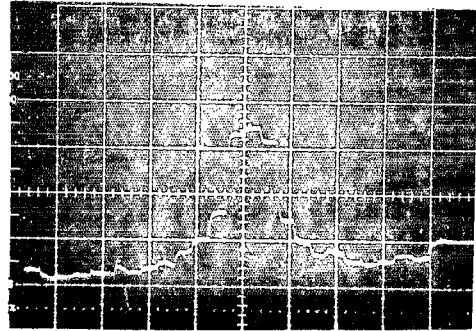


Horiz. prof. 550 msec
Skew quad. excit. on.

Fig. 6.



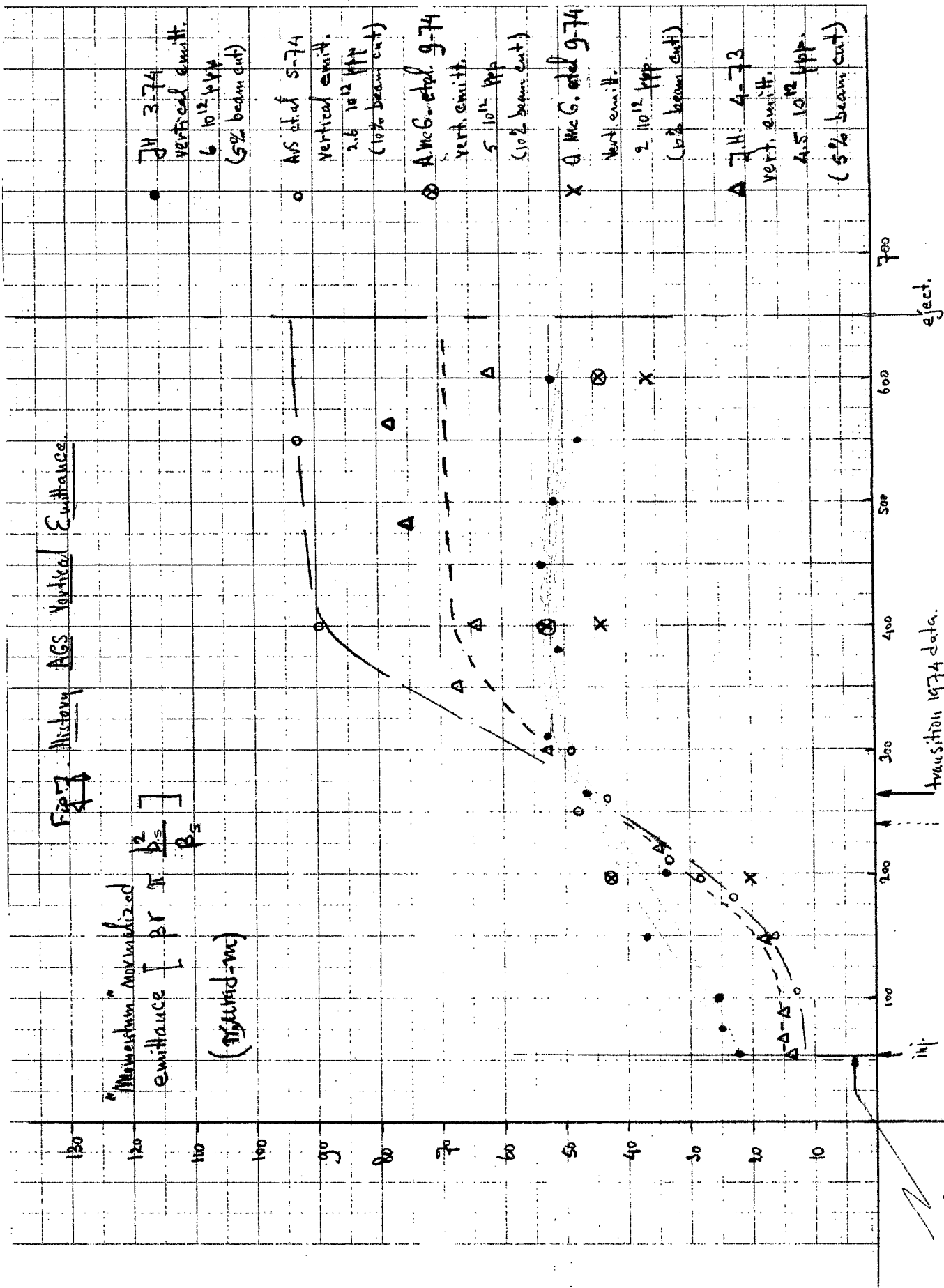
Vert. profile after
transition with instability
"suppressed"



Vert. profile after
transition with beam
instability present.

Fig. 7. Micro AGS Vertical Emittance

Normalized
emittance [$\frac{p_r}{p_s} \pi \frac{b^2}{\rho_s}]$
(ns/mrad-mc)



$\beta \sigma_{A_1} = 38 \mu$

sheet 6-75

Fig. 8.

Vertical orbit medium plane shift as a result
of a horizontal radius shift.

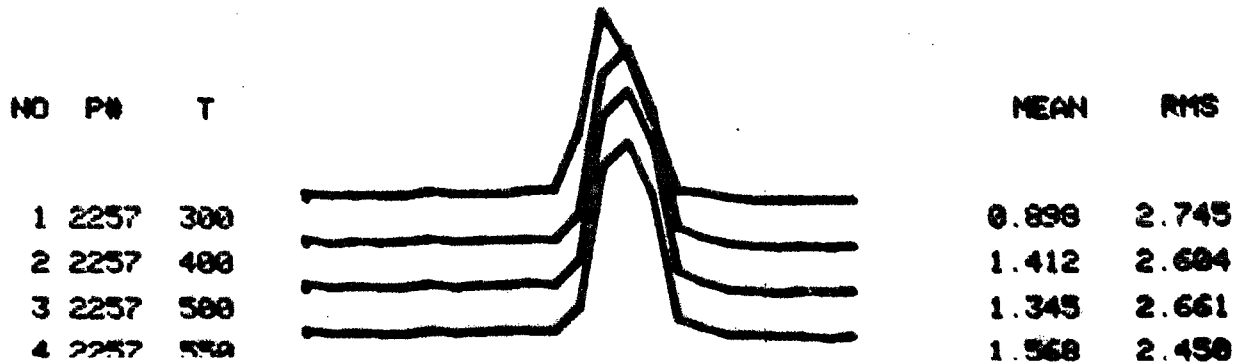
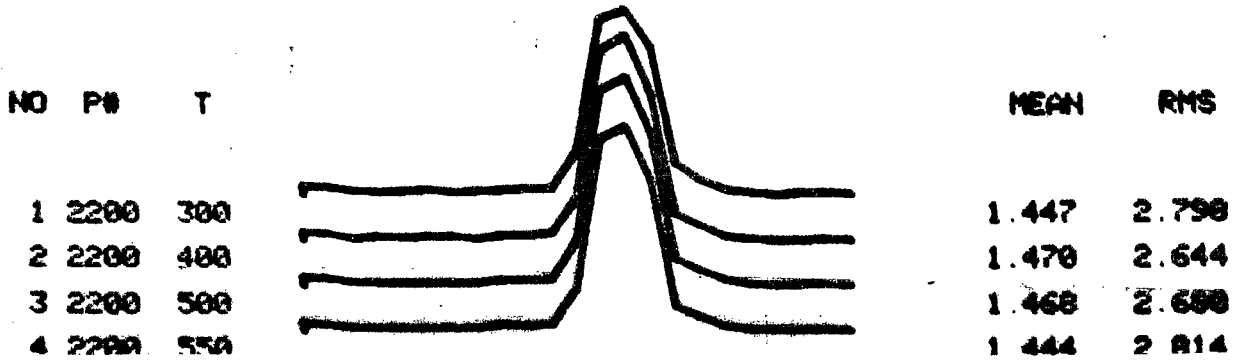
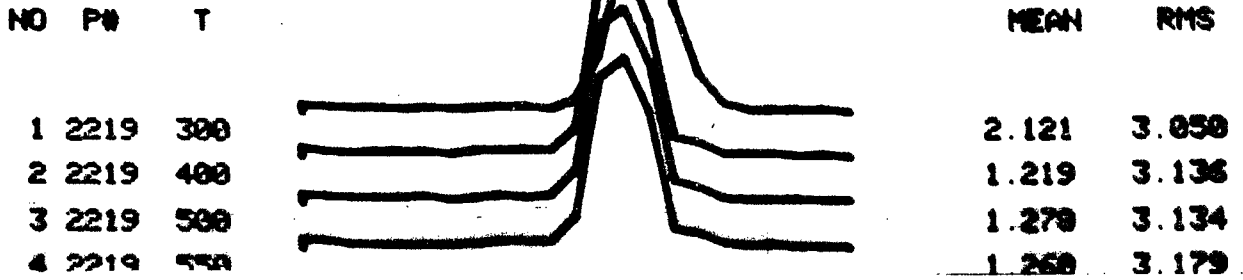
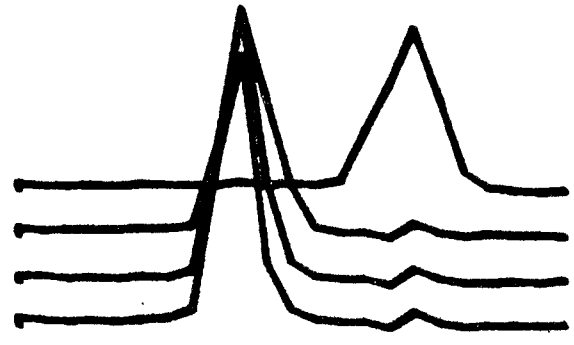


Fig. 9.

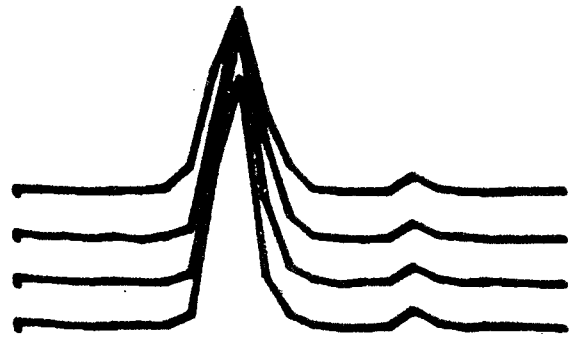
Apparent horizontal beam size dependence as a function of radius (time).

NO	P#	T
1	1892	300
2	1892	400
3	1892	500
4	1892	550



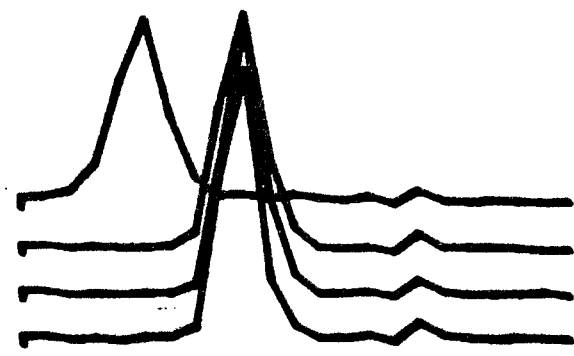
MEAN	RMS
3.506	3.609
-1.796	2.713
-1.998	2.371
-2.190	2.633

NO	P#	T
1	1971	300
2	1971	400
3	1971	500
4	1971	550



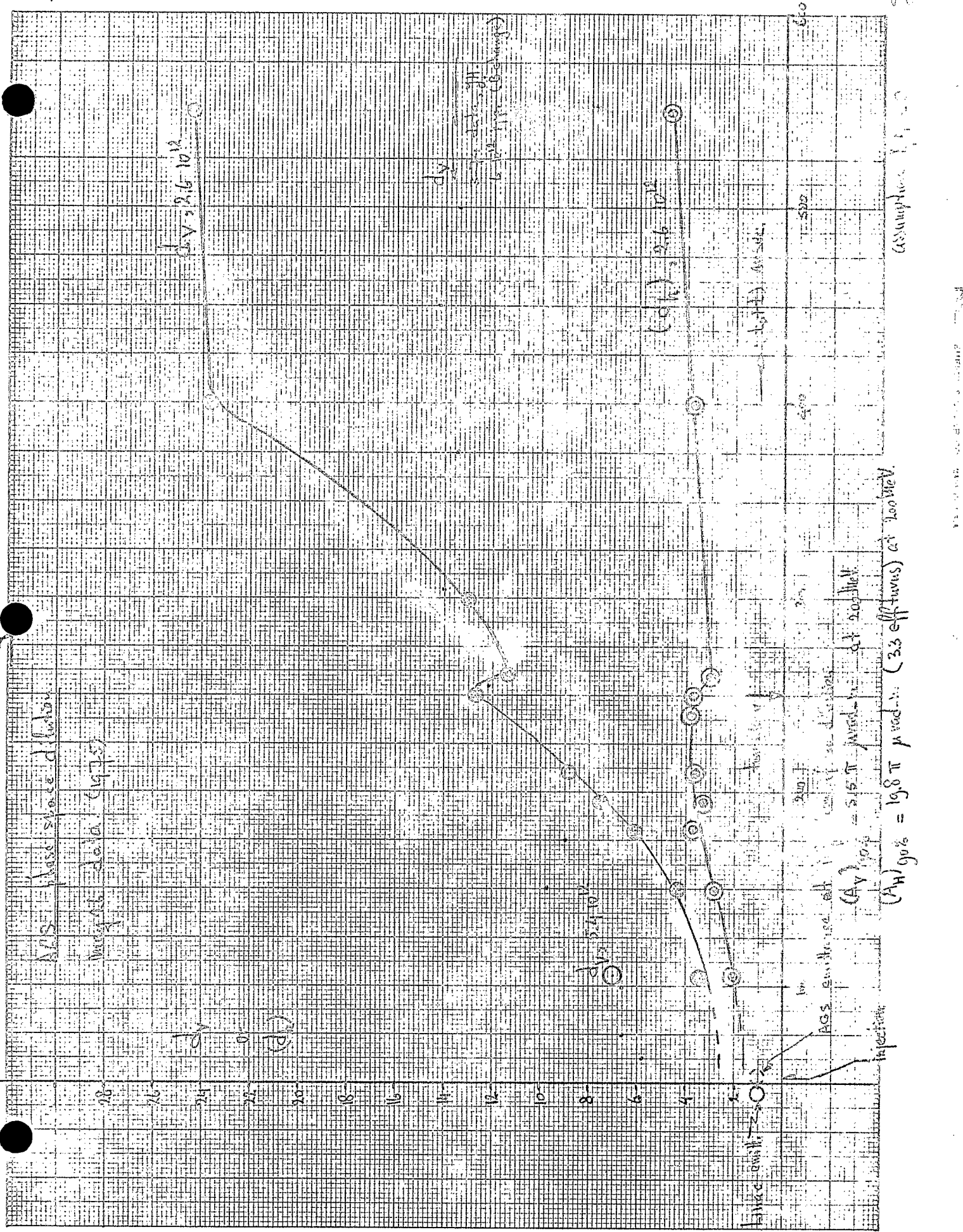
MEAN	RMS
-1.832	2.878
-1.924	2.377
-1.885	2.774
-1.920	3.048

NO	P#	T
1	1950	300
2	1950	400
3	1950	500
4	1950	550



MEAN	RMS
-4.937	3.856
-2.053	2.874
-1.980	2.717
-1.982	2.981

Fig. 2



AGS base space division
 AGS envelope of ...
 AGS 190%
 AGS 90% = 198π ... (33 eff. times) at 1000V.
 AGS 500
 AGS 1000
 AGS 2000
 AGS 3000
 AGS 4000
 AGS 5000
 AGS 6000
 AGS 7000
 AGS 8000
 AGS 9000
 AGS 10000
 AGS 11000
 AGS 12000
 AGS 13000
 AGS 14000
 AGS 15000
 AGS 16000
 AGS 17000
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 AGS 84000
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 AGS 86000
 AGS 87000
 AGS 88000
 AGS 89000
 AGS 90000
 AGS 91000
 AGS 92000
 AGS 93000
 AGS 94000
 AGS 95000
 AGS 96000
 AGS 97000
 AGS 98000
 AGS 99000
 AGS 100000

Fig. 1



target, 5.4 10¹²
 target, 2.6 10¹²
 low mem. 5.4 10¹²
 low mem. 2.6 10¹²

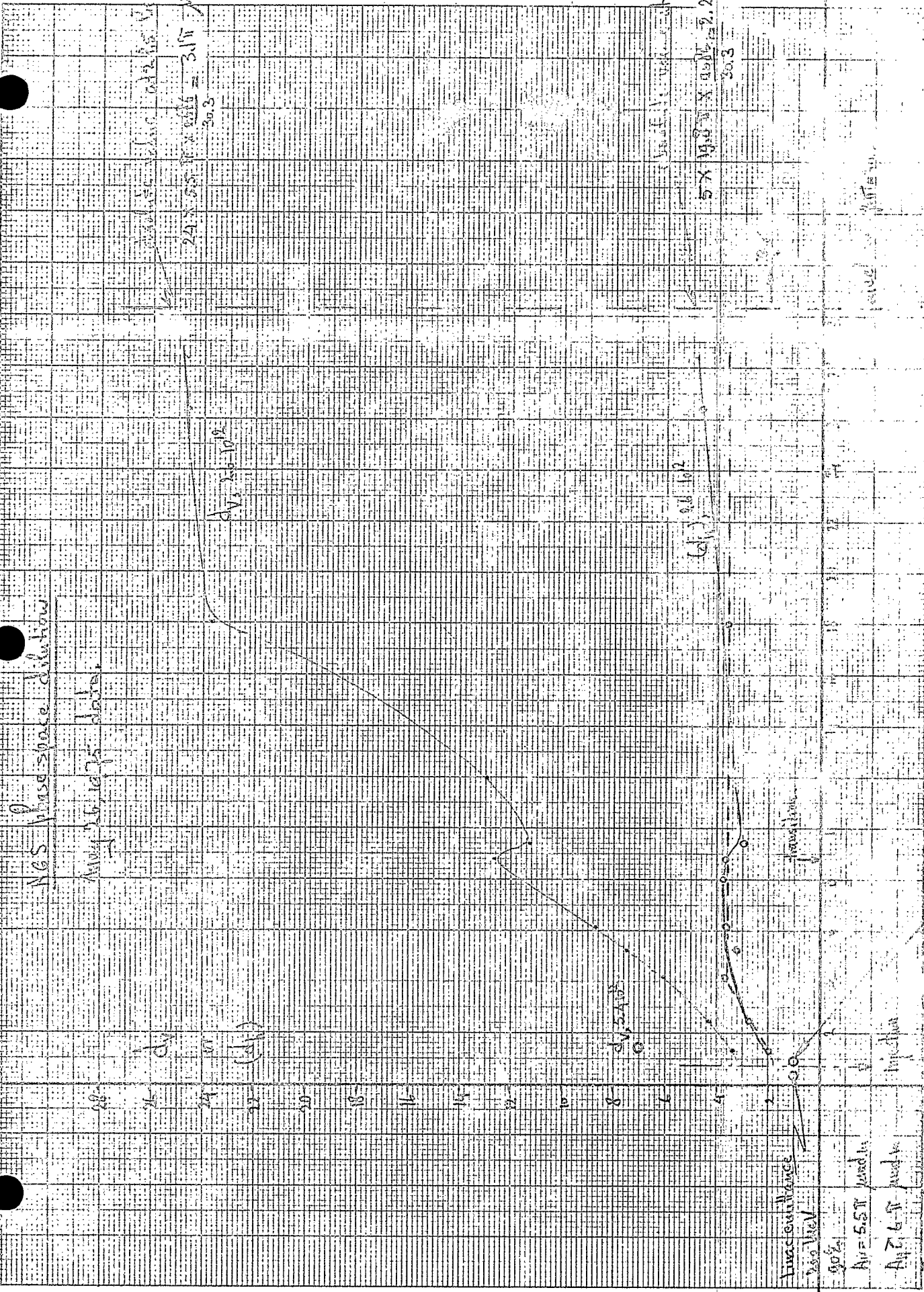
target, 5.4 10¹²
 low mem. 5.4 10¹²
 low mem. 2.6 10¹²

(a) 90%

(b) 90%

(a) 90%

Fig 3



3.3 eff beam size at
 10.5 turns
 4.0 10^{12} stacked

AGS emittance, 900 MeV, 90% in dilution
 $A_y = 5.5 \text{ TT } \mu\text{rad.m}$
 $A_x = 19.8 \text{ TT } \mu\text{rad.m}$

L = 40 mH