Beam Based Characterization of 5-Pass Accelerator Transport October-November 2005

In the following pages analysis of global transport data taken in October & November 2005, as performed by the program OTAM¹, is presented. This is not the final analysis, but aims to address issues of more immediate concern, such as raised in the 12 GeV beam physics meeting.

The quality of data, to the extent that they are used in this analysis, is quite good. This is reflected in the results below, showing cross-comparison between data & optical model, and between evaluated empirical transport model and data itself. A special characteristic of OTAM is the multiple screening criteria it applies to the data in order to ensure highly reliable matching results. Most of the data cleared all the tight baseline cutoffs² without need of tweaking. There are a few cases where the criteria had to be relaxed. These will be noted where appropriate in the following.

The picture that emerges points to what has been relatively well-known about the global CEBAF transport. Namely, after the machine is nominally tuned, the transport from 60 MeV to the end of the 5th pass, on an arc-to-arc scale, is short on surprises. There are a few minor sources of error such as skew field or localized focusing errors. But the matching situation on the arc-to-arc scale is quite good. The only place where we are not doing any matching, namely between 60 MeV and Arc 1, can present a very different picture. It has been shown in 2003 that even this part of the machine <u>can</u> be well within spec, leading to a near-perfect 60 MeV-to-3 GeV transport as measured then. But this is not guaranteed by any procedure in the standard tune-up repertory. This time the situation is seen to be quite different. Since the only things guaranteed by the current matching doctrine are the adherence to design of the <u>beam spot</u> at 60 MeV and that of the <u>transport</u> from Arc 1 to the halls in a Courant Snyder sense³, this uncertainty can in principle explain any amount of deviation from design of the <u>beam spot</u> in the halls. How much in reality this is the case would have to be answered by the current analysis in conjunction with more refined FOPT data already taken but yet to be analyzed, and emittance measurements being planned.

For this reason the transport from 60 MeV (0R) to Arc 1 is of particular importance, which also appears to be the most aberrant of all sections measured this time. The following 4 pages are thus devoted to a detailed account of the analysis of FOPT taken in this section. This is followed by a more condensed section-by-section description of the analysis outcome containing key information on data quality, measured transport and its quality, comparison with model, and matching scenario indicating how far the section in question is off design. The section 0R-1A is also included with the same information presented in the common format again. For complete detail of analysis of all sections, refer to the more comprehensive <u>complete detail of FOPT analysis</u>.

It should be noted that except for the section 0R-1A, the Courant Snyder mismatch factors for all sections are less than 1.7 (square root of 3). This means the machine from Arc 1 to AT has been remarkably well-matched. Again we should emphasize this is true on the arc-to-arc scale and does not take into account problems occurring at a smaller scale. Also we should note that in the case of XY-coupling, minor errors can result in significant emittance blowup if the optics is sufficiently mismatched <u>local</u> to this source, if the coupling is not redressed later (which is almost certain the case). Thus until a complete analysis of all data taken and being planned is done, one cannot securely conclude if or how we can (cannot) produce the beam spot as designed all the way to the halls in the real machine.

Despite the predominance of good data, a few FOPT runs produced unusable data not realized until time of analysis. It is the hope that these can be repeated under closer scrutiny while the Oct-Nov optics is still in the machine, together with the emittance data.

¹. <u>Optical Transport Analysis & Matching</u> This link gives more detail on correct interpretation of the results, especially plots, presented below.

² The empirical quadrupole offsets (Roblin & Tiefenback) in Arcs 3, 4 and 5 were needed for this purpose.

³ Namely, disregarding phase.

Measured trajectories (red) and fit to model (blue) in X (left) & Y(right) – Up/Downstream section

AMLOGDec12011024 TrajFit_05oct091523MIX0_0to1.dat X1-UP DATA (R) & FIT (B)



AMLOGDec12011024 TrajFit_05oct091523MIX0_0to1.dat X1-DN DATA (R) & FIT (B)



AMLOGDec12011024 TrajFit_05oct091523MIX0_0to1.dat X2-UP DATA (R) & FIT (B)



AMLOGDec12011024 TrajFit_05oct091523MIX0_0to1.dat X2-DN DATA (R) & FTT (B)



AMLOGDec12011024 TrajFit_05oct091523MIX0_0to1.dat Y1-UP DATA (R) & FIT (B)



AMLOGDec12011024 TrajFit_05oct091523MIX0_0to1.dat Y1-DN DATA (R) & FIT (B)



AMLOGDec12011024 TrajFit_05oct091523MIX0_0to1.dat Y2-UP DATA (R) & FIT (B)



AMLOGDec12011024 TrajFit_05oct091523MIX0_0to1.dat Y2-DN DATA (R) & FIT (B)



Orthogonalized trajectory correlations (red dots) in X (left) & Y(right) – Up/Downstream section



Near-singular transport in X from 0R to 1A is apparent in above plot.

In-plane (red) and out-plane (blue) orbits in X (left) & Y(right) – Up/Downstream section

AMLOGDec12011024 TrajFit_05oct091523MIX0_0to1.dat X1-UP DATA (R) & COUPLE (B)



AMLOGDec12011024 TrajFit_05oct091523MIX0_0to1.dat X1-DN DATA (R) & COUPLE (B)



AMLOGDec12011024 TrajFit_05oct091523MIX0_0to1.dat X2-UP DATA (R) & COUPLE (B)



AMLOGDec12011024 TrajFit_05oct091523MIX0_0to1.dat X2-DN DATA (R) & COUPLE (B)





AMLOGDec12011024

2.5

-2.5

-7.5

-10

AMLOGDec12011024

TrajFit_05oct091523MIX0_0to1.dat

Y1-UP DATA (R) & COUPLE (B)

8

AMLOGDec12011024 TrajFit_05oct091523MIX0_0to1.dat Y2-UP DATA (R) & COUPLE (B)



AMLOGDec12011024 TrajFit_05oct091523MIX0_0to1.dat Y2-DN DATA (R) & COUPLE (B)



Direct fit to 4D matrix & 2D symplectified

4 by 4 Matrix Fitted			
(0.572105 -6.80914	-0.374571	2.56529	
0.0631503 -0.589921	-0.0365119	0.252288	
0.00415727 0.599995	1.08965	-4.0414	
(-0.00513289 0.00426953)	-0.00119304	0.124422)	
X-Matrix Fitted $\begin{pmatrix} 0.532012 & -6.82246 \\ 0.0590922 & -0.59123 \end{pmatrix}$		Y-Matrix Fit (1.01346 -0.00282083	ted -3.66899 0.132814
X-Matrix Symplectic (0.528305 -6.82936 (0.0606302 -0.590235)		Y-Matrix Symp (1.01 - 0.0117705 0	lectic 3.65266 .0586612)

Theoretical vs directly measured phase space damping:

Damping Fa	actor, Determinar	ts of X & Y H	/itted:	
	0.319752	0.297679	0.352494	
Damping Fa	actor, Determinar	ts of 4 by 4	Fitted:	
	0.319752	0.334484		
X-Matrix:	Fitted & Sigma	(M11 M12 M21	M22):	
	0.532012	-6.822459	0.059092	-0.591230
	0.011542	0.023967	0.001036	0.002151
Y-Matrix:	Fitted & Sigma	(M11 M12 M21	M22):	
	1.013464	-3.668995	-0.002821	0.132814
	0.002121	0.009644	0.000242	0.001100

4D symplectified

4D Symplectified Matrix:

0.579616	-6.79483	-0.366287	2.52046	
0.0652463	-0.585896	-0.0338818	0.237244	
0.117093	0.812005	1.0862	-4.01718	
0.00532482	0.0241013	0.0130097	0.0473953	,

Performance of 4D symplectified matrix w.r.t. real data



4D Symplectic Condition:

0	0.102241	0	0)	
-0.102241	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0.102241	
0	0	-0.102241	0)	

Mismatch, Courant Snyder, and Matching quad changes needed to achieve 100% matching

Left: Projected design phase ellipse at matching point before & after matching Right: Matching quad changes (blue: before; red after)



Courant Snyder mismatch factor (squared) before & after

Maximum X & Y CS Parameter Ratios (Before): 22.152237 5.333192

Maximum X & Y CS Parameter Ratios (After): 1.000543 1.000117



- Obviously near singular transport in X, not in keeping with design
- Significant XY coupling
- Non-trivial quad changes needed to re-match





• Good data. Reasonable transport









- Decent data. Good transport
- Arc 7 trajectory fit to model is not as good as other areas



- Good transport
- Significant XY coupling from 7A to 8A. Data from 7R to 8A will be analyzed next.



- Used 7A-9A FOPT data, as 8A-9A data had beam loss in entire 9A.
- The input orbit in 8A however is still very orthogonal as can be seen in the correlation plots, so this result should be quite reliable.
- Good match.



- Decent transport
- Vertical trajectory fit to AT model not perfect, possibly due to too few BPM's.

Propagation of Design Beam Using Measured Empirical 4D Matrices:

In the following pages the consequence of the empirical transport as measured on the beam spot propagation is studied. We present two cases below:

- 4D propagation of the DESIGN beam at IPM0R07, assuming no internal XY correlation at this point, by 4D empirical matrices from IPM0R07 to IPMNR01 (N=1, 2,9) and IPMAT07 based on concatenation of the sectionby-section symplectified matrices presented in the preceding pages. The resulting **projections** of the beam distribution onto the X-X' space and Y-Y' space are plotted at these BPM's (Left: X; Right: Y) in **red**, against DESIGN phase ellipses at the corresponding BPM's properly damped by momentum ratio in **blue**. The ratio between projected emittances of the propagated beam and the theoretical beam, as well as the (normalized) maximum Courant Snyder mismatch parameter are also printed next to each plot.
- 4D propagation of the DESIGN beam at IPM1R01 by the same principle. This gives an entirely manageable case at the end of 5 pass, as opposed to the previous case. The contrast between these two sets of plots illustrates how much impact the error in transport from 0R to 1A can have on the delivery of DESIGN beam at the target, something we have no control over currently without going through measurement & analysis of this kind.
- Looks like on 10/09 I have a case of data coming out of my ears. I just discovered (a little too late) a gold mine of detailed FOPT/EZLOG data (for Injector matching, not 12 GeV) taken across the Chicane-NL boundary on 10/09 which I have not turned attention to, and was aimed at answering exactly this question. This should give a good picture across this boundary (presumably NL gradient CAL is better than last time), which is actually independent of the state of Injector matching.

The following are points I made in a previous email that are pertinent to the current discussion, and are included here for record. It is, based on these discussions, highly desirable to repeat the 0R-AT FOPT and get usable data for answer on how this area looks after Injector matching on 10/14.

- The 0R-1A data shown was taken on 10/09, or before the Injector matching solution was implemented (10/14). There was a set of Special FOPT taken on 10/14 right AFTER Injector matching from 0R to AT, and then another one on 10/23. These would have been extremely interesting in shedding light on how the 0R-1A transport was impacted. Unfortunately both sets of data showed very poor match to the 0R optics (which was untouched by Injector matching) for reasons I am still struggling to understand. It appears that all trajectories were unphysical, although they fit the model nicely in 1A. In comparison the 10/09 data fit the model in 0R much better than it does on average. It is an unfortunate & puzzling state of matter. I hope I could try this FOPT myself again to see if I can catch something. I am submitting an Atlis in the mean time.
- The Injector matching for Happex, on the other hand, is only indirectly related to what we are looking at here. It deals with the overall transport from the gun to say, 1A and beyond. We know there is not really sufficient damping from the gun to 60 MeV due to mismatch (after XY coupling is fixed). So Injector matching can be creating a mismatch to cancel this mismatch if necessary so that the overall transport is good. This does not automatically make the 0R-1A match good, which is more relevant to the spot matching problem since we do spot matching at 60 MeV, but it may be safe to assume it made the overall situation go in the right direction. This really goes back to the question of what to do if the spot & PZT occupy very different places in the phase space⁴. So far we do not have to answer this question and I hope we never do.

⁴ There are indications that they are not too far apart.

Propagation of Design Beam at IPM0R07 Using Measured Empirical 4D Matrices











Propagation of Design Beam at IPM1R01 Using Measured Empirical 4D Matrices











Addendum. Chicane-to-Nroth-Linac Transport Measured on 10/09/05

On 10/09/05 shortly before OPS launched into Arc-by-Arc Special FOPT to characterize machine transport in detail, prompted by an action item from the 12 GeV beam optics meeting, a series of Special FOPT runs were made with the single aim of characterizing the transport between the Chicane and the North Linac. Although motivated by totally different reasons (to provide input for Injector rematch for Happex), in hindsight these earlier FOPT runs serve to support the outcome of the later measurements and provide further insight into the questions arising from them. The data was not analyzed until now and the result is summarized below in detail. If you are only interested in the punch line, go to the last page.

- The 10/09 data displayed very good coverage of the input 4D phase space due to arrangement of difference orbit launches and the use of considerable number of them. NL orbits were flattened prior to measurement to provide maximum range for FOPT auto-scaling. Plots in the next page show the distribution of orbits in the input phase space at MBL0R04. The following page shows corresponding plots at the end point of the matrix measurement (IPM1L07).
- Unfortunately again the North Linac model was not sufficiently good to allow us to push the empirical matrix end point upstream to say, IPM1L02. The fit of difference orbits to the GOLD model (plots in following page) was poor with the first 6 NL BPM's included, especially in X. We have encountered such problems before when the NL gradient calibration was not implemented. This time the fit is not as hopeless, and can be improved significantly by not including these BPM's. The cause to the problem this time is not immediately clear, since there have not been major cavity changes in the NL front end after last gradient CAL. Unfortunately due to this uncertainty any subsequent aberration could not be unequivocally differentiated between that arising from NL gradient and that from Chicane-NL boundary stray field, which require very different countermeasures.
- Nonetheless even limiting ourselves to regions after IPM1L07 goes a long way toward elucidating the picture drawn in the first part of this note. The conclusion⁵ from the Arc-to-Arc Special FOPT was that a dominant part of the difficult-to-correct beam spot in the halls likely comes from mismatch between the Chicane and Arc 1, where there is no provision for correction in our standard tune-up procedure. The data discussed here appears to point to the beginning of the North Linac as its major contributor in turn. Again, unfortunately, we could not further differentiate the cause between North Linac gradient error, which represents a dynamic, OPS-correctable problem, and Chicane boundary stray field, which represents a static (?) problem, requiring dedicated configuration examination/correction⁶.
- The empirically measured 4D symplectified matrix from MBL0R04 to IPM1L07 is shown in the next page, in comparison with the DESIGN and GOLD matrices. The quality of this measurement was quite good as can be seen from its ability to explain the 150×4 orbit coordinates at the exit point, given the well-distributed input coordinates.
- The empirically measured matrix from MBL0R04 to IPM1L07 is neither particularly XY coupled nor too singular. However, the mere fact that it deviates significantly from the design, which we take as target in performing Injector beam spot matching, is enough to cause problem, as will be seen next.
- In the last page propagation was made on DESIGN beam by DESIGN, GOLD & Measured transfer matrices from IPM0R07 to IPM1L07 and IPM1L28. The discrepancy between DESIGN and reality seems enough to lead to nontrivial consequences. If all analyses presented above are reliable, which I have certain confidence in, then significant beam size growth (not quite emittance yet) should be already present in the North Linac first pass. Later on such amplitude growth can turn into larger-than-nominal projected emittance growth in the presence of otherwise harmless coupling sources, and beam spot going into the halls can be hard to predict. These are points that cannot be confirmed within the scope of available data. Completion of the original test plan with emittance measurements may shed more light on this.

⁵ Partial conclusion, since we are not done with the measurements yet.

⁶ Is it possible to infer from something the correct NL gradient CAL numbers on 10/09?

- All this was done before the 10/14 Injector re-match. Since we have no data, either global Special FOPT or Chicane-NL difference orbit of the same sort taken after 10/14 due to time limitation, it is not clear what the situation was like after Injector re-match.
- Pages 5 & 6 of this document show the matching quad changes (significant) in the Injector, calculated by OTAM, needed to restore the overall match from 0R07 to 1R01. It would be interesting to perform further analysis on the overall transport from 0R to 1R based on current data. The first part of this document may suggest some mitigating role played by 1S matching quads or other 1S components, in view of what is seen here, in containing the gross mismatch already present in North Linac.
- The difference between the DESIGN and GOLD transfer matrices, and the nontrivial implication on beam spot at 1L28 by this difference, suggests that even if there is no optical error, we might want to consider whether always matching to a fixed DESIGN target is a good idea.
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Phase Space Coverage at Entrance (MBL0R04)

Phase space distributions of difference orbits in various 2D subspaces



Phase Space Coverage at Exit (IPM1L07)

Phase space distributions of difference orbits in various 2D subspaces



Defective North Linac Model Possibly due to Uncertainty in Gradient Calibration

Trajectory fit of 2 difference orbits in NL (red: data; blue: fit to model)

Including IPM1L02-IPM1L07



Excluding IPM1L02-IPM1L07



Typical trajectory fit of difference orbits in Chicane (red: data; blue: fit to model)



DESIGN Matrix from MBL0R04 to IPM1L07 (This is what we assume when using BPAM) Momentum Ratio: 0.3102

(0.452001	-4.08546	0		0	
	-0.0972682	1.56552	0		0	
	0	0	1.208	801	-0.949914	
(0	0	0.161	314	0.129962	
X	X-Sub Matrix SVD Condition Number 62.3751					
Y-Sub Matrix SVD Condition Number			er	7.61956		
4	X 4 Matrix SVD Co	ondition Number	•	62.3751		

GOLD Matrix from MBL0R04 to IPM1L07 (This is our best guess on how to modify matching target) Momentum Ratio: 0.3549

0.487814	-4.46286	0	0	
-0.097317	1.61786	0	0	
0	0	1.12205	-1.73025	
0	0	0.156829	0.0744603)

X-Sub Matrix SVD Condition Number	64.1769
Y-Sub Matrix SVD Condition Number	11.9844
4 X 4 Matrix SVD Condition Number	64.1769

MEASURED Matrix (Symplectified) from MBL0R04 to IPM1L07⁷ (This is what really happened) Momentum Ratio: 0.3549

$ \begin{pmatrix} 0.171516 & -1.43509 \\ 0.0532087 & 1.61515 \\ -0.164316 & -1.18448 \\ -0.0187321 & -0.144268 \end{pmatrix} $	0.0509297 -0.0167348 1.95092 0.188446	-0.0333616 0.0407596 7.3411 0.890241
On-Diag.Normalized Determinant Off-Diag.Normalized Determinant 4D Determinant Ratio	0.995724 0.00427604 0.99786	
X-Sub Matrix SVD Condition Number Y-Sub Matrix SVD Condition Number 4 X 4 Matrix SVD Condition Number	er 13.2256 er 165.609 r 169.252	

⁷ Relative scaling of 1.105 between STP & SEE BPM's was used in obtaining this result.



-0.0004

-0.003 -0.004

Agreement with difference orbit measurement (red: measured X, X', Y, Y' responses at IPM1L07 to various 60 MeV excitations; blue: prediction by empirical 4×4 matrix on orbits at MBL0R07)

Propagating DESIGN Beam at IPM0R07 by DESIGN, GOLD and Measured Matrices.



First emittance ratio & CS are between Measured & DESIGN Second emittance ratio & CS are between Measured & GOLD