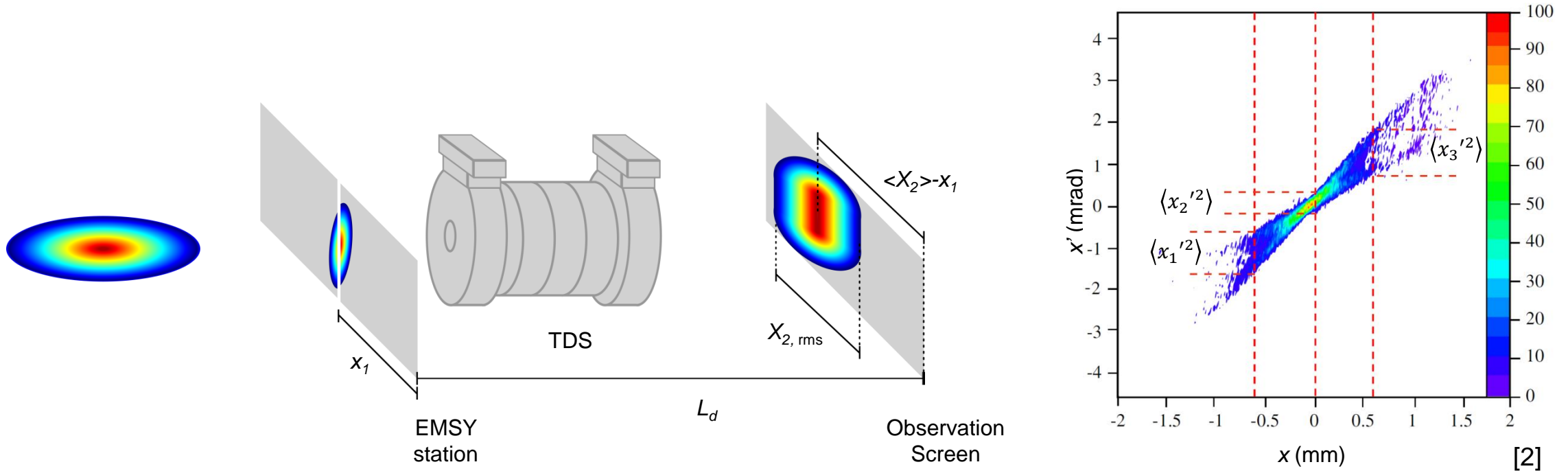


K'n'K Seminar: Estimation of stat. error in emittance calculation

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Recap: Slit Scan Method

Slit-Scan-based slice emittance measurements



> Cut out **emittance-dominated beamlets** from **space charge-dominated beam** with a slit

- Measure the **size**, **position** and **intensity** of each beamlet on screen

> Reconstruct the phase space at slit position

- Emittance via $\epsilon = \beta\gamma \frac{\sigma_x}{\sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle}} \sqrt{\langle x_0'^2 \rangle \langle x_0^2 \rangle - \langle x_0 x_0' \rangle^2}$

[2] S. Rimjaem et al., Nucl. Instr. Meth. Phys. Res. A **671**, 62 – 75 (2012).

Statistical error

Calculation and implementation in MATLAB

- > We often take images ten times
 - > Averaging and stat. error calculation possible
- > I generate ten phase spaces from ten images (at every slit position)
- > Then I calculate ten times each beam moment
 - > $Vx = \langle x_0^2 \rangle$, $Vp = \langle x_0'^2 \rangle$ and $Cov = \langle x_0 x_0' \rangle$
- > I calculate the uncertainty of these values as
$$\Delta Vx = \text{rms}(Vx - \text{mean}(Vx))$$
- > Now calculate the geom. emittance via $\epsilon = \sqrt{Vx * Vp - Cov^2}$
- > .. and the stat. error with gaussian error propagation

$$\Delta\epsilon = \sqrt{\left(\frac{d\epsilon}{dVx} \Delta Vx\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d\epsilon}{dVp} \Delta Vp\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d\epsilon}{dCov} \Delta Cov\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \sqrt{(Vp * \Delta Vx)^2 + (Vx * \Delta Vp)^2 + (2 * Cov * \Delta Cov)^2}$$

```
projected_PS = zeros( n_images, imageSizeX, n_steps);
average_corrected_steps = steps - mean(steps);
for ii = 1:n_steps
    for jj = 1:n_images
        projected_PS( jj, :, ii) = circshift( squeeze( sum
            round(average_corrected_steps(ii) ./ handles.MOI
        end
    end
end
```

```
% calculating mean, variance of the spacial distribution
EX(ii) = sum( dx.*x) ./ sum( dx); % mean of x, in pixel
VX( ii) = xscale^2 * sum( dx.*( x - EX(ii)).^2) ./ sum( dx); %

% calculating mean, variance of the angular distribution
EP(ii) = sum( dp.*p) ./ sum( dp); % mean of x', in pixel
VP( ii) = xPrimeScale^2 * sum( dp.*( p-EP(ii)).^2) ./ sum( dp);

N = sum( sum( PS_temp));

COV( ii) = xscale * xPrimeScale * sum( sum( PS_temp.*repmat( (
```

```
111 % calculating geometric emittance
112 - emitx = sqrt( mean(VX)*mean(VP) - mean(COV)^2); % geom. emittance, in um
113 - emitx_err = sqrt( (0.5 * VX_err * mean( VP) ./ emitx).^2 + (0.5 * VP_err * mean( VX) ./ emitx).^2 + ( COV_err * mean( COV) ./ emitx).^2);
114
```

Statistical error calculation

An example of the calculation

$$\Delta\epsilon = \sqrt{\left(\frac{d\epsilon}{dVx} \Delta Vx\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d\epsilon}{dVp} \Delta Vp\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d\epsilon}{dCov} \Delta Cov\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \sqrt{(Vp * \Delta Vx)^2 + (Vx * \Delta Vp)^2 + (2 * Cov * \Delta Cov)^2}$$

- > The error of the emittance is extremely big!? Why??
- > Alternative estimation of error:
 - > RMS of the emittance values: Ten phase spaces give ten emittances, calculate all them and then the error via
 $\Delta\epsilon = \text{rms}(\epsilon_i - \text{mean}(\epsilon_i))$
- > This gives $\Delta\epsilon = 0.0034 \mu\text{m}$ (rel. error $\sim 3.7\%$)
- > Thanks to Hamed & Osip for discussions and cross-checks
- > **What do we do?**

	Value	Error	Rel. error
<i>Vx</i>	3.711 mm ²	0.014 mm ²	0.37 %
<i>Vp</i>	0.168 mrad ²	6.97E - 4 mrad ²	0.42 %
<i>Cov</i>	0.783 mm mrad	0.003 mm mrad	0.37%
<i>Emitx</i>	0.092 μm	0.031 μm	33.97 %