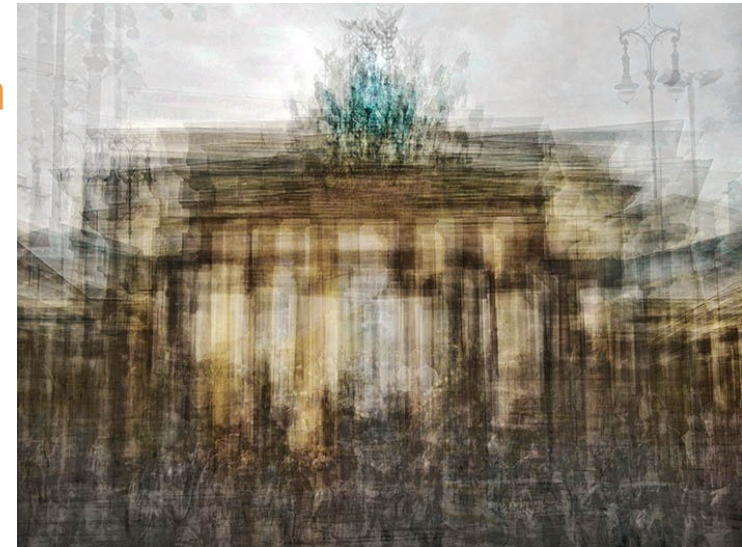


# Improved tomographic reconstruction of measured data.

- > Motivation
- > Procedure
- > V-Code simulations
- > Reconstruction results
- > Summary and outlook

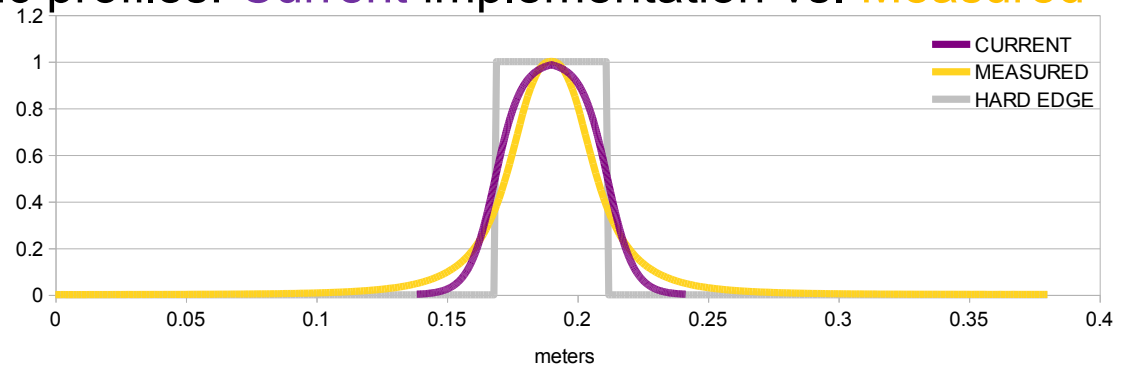
Georgios Kourkafas  
PITZ Physics Seminar  
28.02.2013

- The **current calculation** of the beam transport in the tomography lattice does **not** consider:
  - Measured fringe fields of the quadrupoles
  - Linear space charge
  - Non-linear space charge
  
- Result: Wrong beam optics and dynamics → wrong calculation of the phase space **rotation**  
 ~ reconstruct projections using wrong angles and scaling



1. A set of measured data (m1 389 A - 201100524N) is simulated with **V-Code** along the FODO lattice for different space-charge and fringe-field parameters.
2. The output of V-Code is extracted and translated to **transfer matrices** at each screen.
3. The data is **reconstructed** using the obtained transfer matrices for each case.
4. The resulting **phase space** and the **emittance** value are evaluated.

- > The actual quadrupole strengths during the measurement are applied using two longitudinal magnetic profiles: **Current** implementation vs. **Measured** profile.



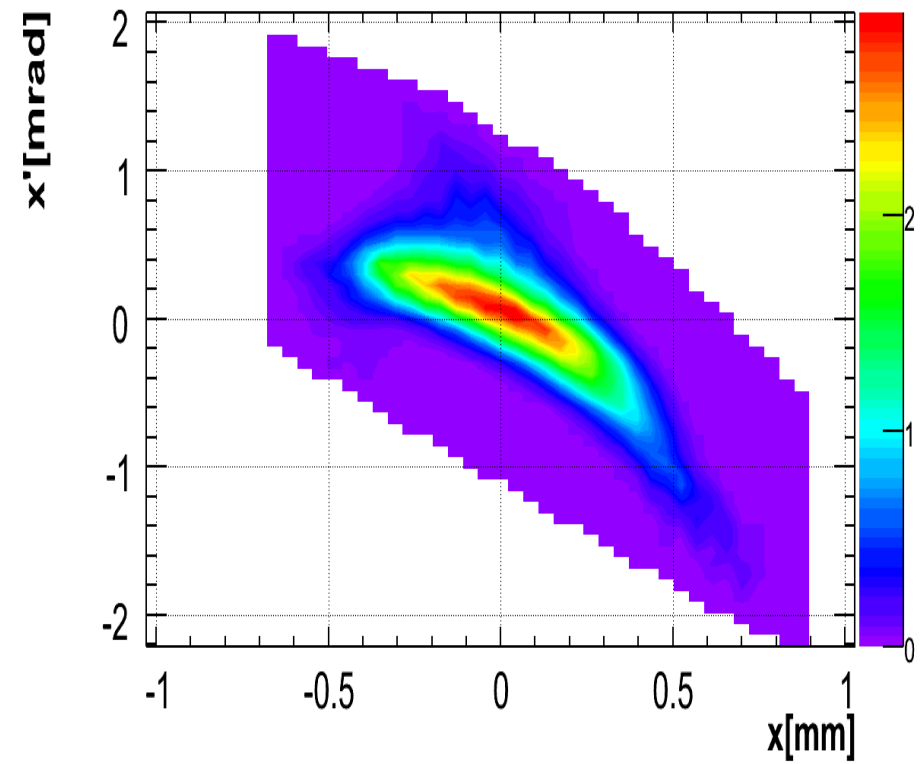
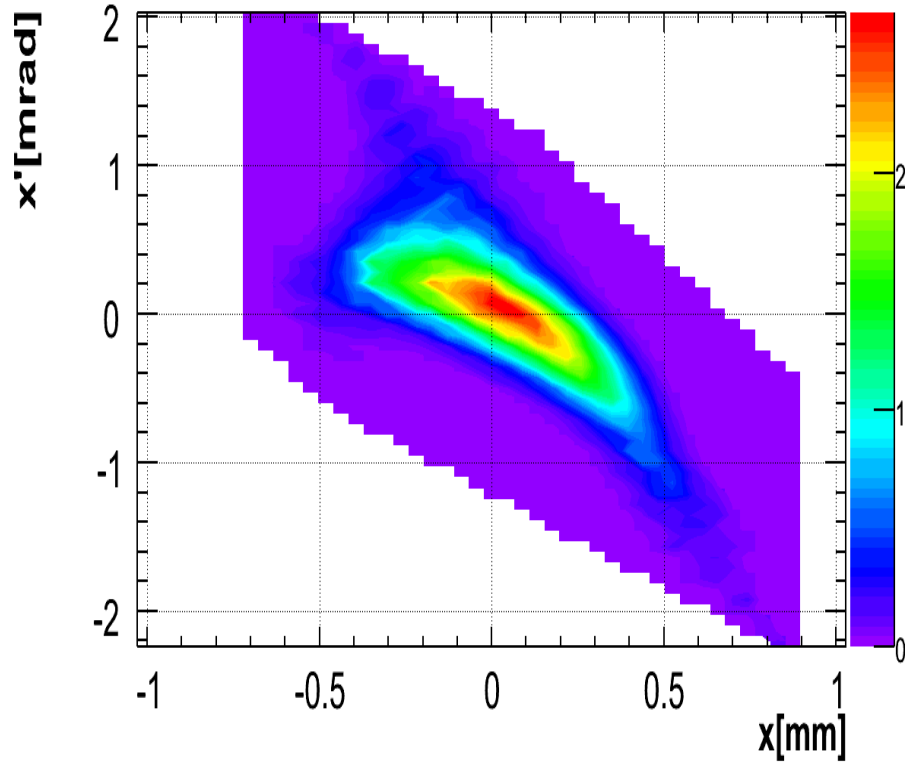
- > The **current** implementation takes **no space charge** forces into account while the **measured** profile is simulated with **linear** space charge forces.
- > The input beam [1nC bunch charge,  $2\sqrt{2}$ ps pulse length, at 24.67 MeV] is defined by the **measured beam size** on the entrance of the FODO **assuming perfect matching**. This gives emittance values of 3.14 / 2.50 mm·mrad for x / y.
- > Further assumptions: same magnetic profile for all quadrupoles, simulation-estimated bunch length, perfectly centered beam with zero dispersion and transverse momenta.

**Current quad – no space charge**

**Measured quad – with space charge**

$\epsilon_x = 4.008 \text{ mm mrad}$

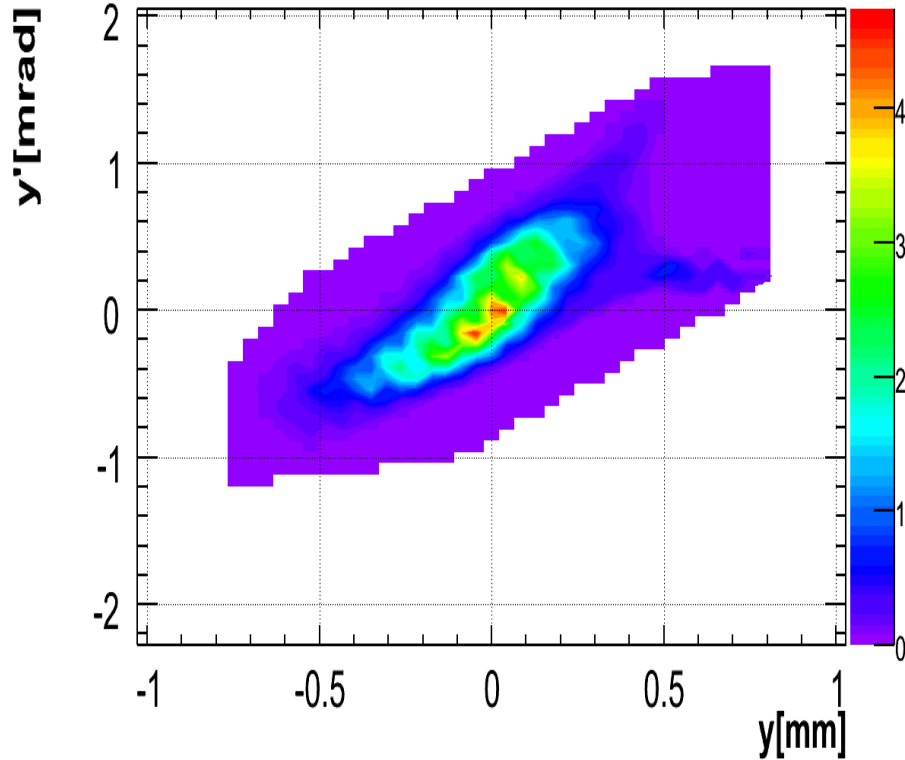
$\epsilon_x = 3.546 \text{ mm mrad}$



**Reduction in the resulted emittance = 11.5%**

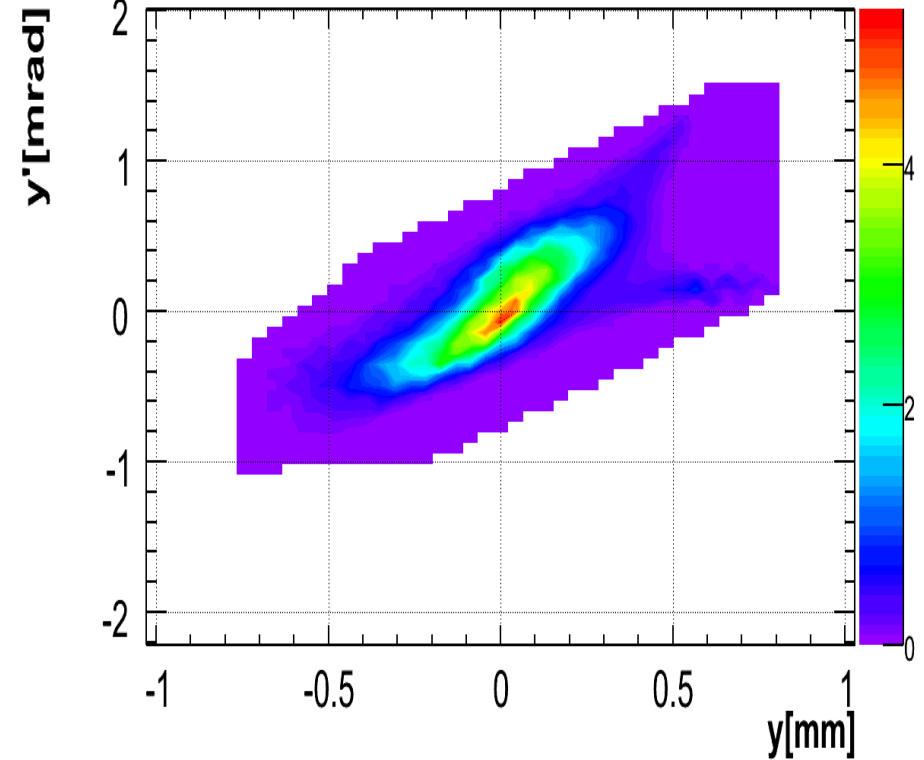
**Current quad – no space charge**

$\epsilon_y = 2.558 \text{ mm mrad}$



**Measured quad – with space charge**

$\epsilon_y = 2.283 \text{ mm mrad}$



**Reduction in the resulted emittance = 10.8%**

- The consideration of fringe fields and linear space charge along the FODO lattice seem to give better reconstruction results.
  
- **Next steps:**
  - Repeat the investigation using ASTRA instead of V-Code.
  - Implement the magnetic profile of each quad individually in the analysis.
  - Make the "offline mode" feature in the tomography code (manual input of the transfer matrices) available for the users.
  - Implement the new treatment (measured magnetic profile + linear space charge) as default in the tomography code

Thanks to Grygorii Vashchenko and Barbara Marchetti.

**THE END.**



## Backup Slides

## Normalized gradient profile calculation:

### > Current:

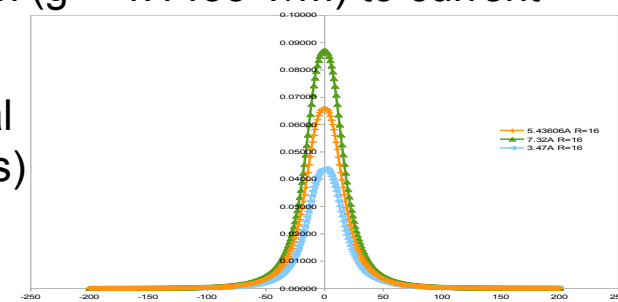
- Profile directly calculated as in the code:  
and then divided by the strength

$$G(z) = \frac{k}{1 + e^{\frac{2 \cdot (2 \cdot \| \Delta z \| - L_{eff})}{Q_{bore}}}}$$

- Effective length (integrated normalized flux) : 43.11 mm

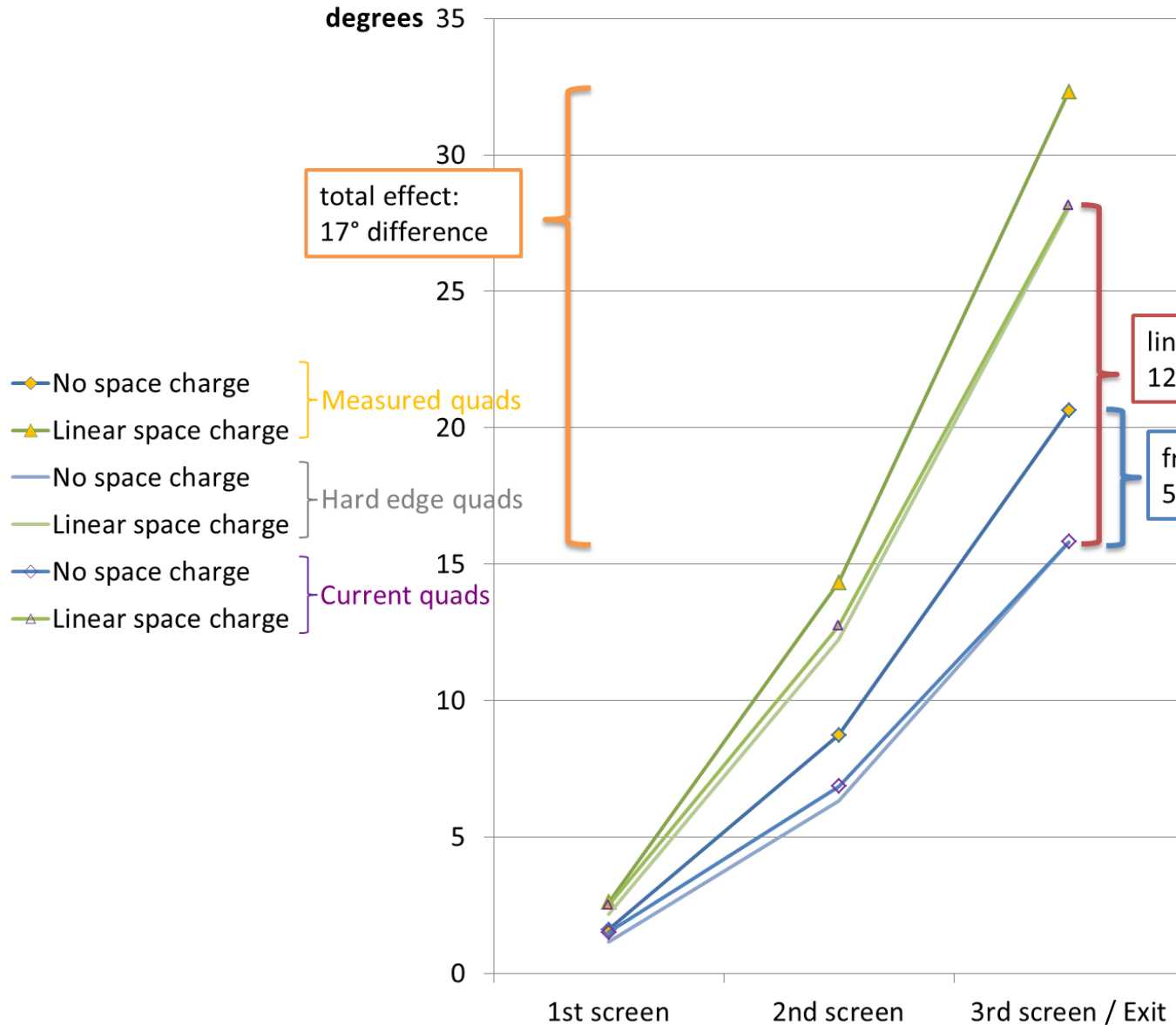
### > Measured:

- [grad->I] convert the gradient required for matched solution ( $g = 4.1455 \text{ T/m}$ ) to current (average of all tomography quads)
- [I->B] for that current calculate the curve of the longitudinal magnetic profile (interpolate between the measured values)
- [B->B/m] get the gradient by dividing with the radius
- Normalize** by dividing with the gradient for matched solution ( $g$ )
- Exclude 10mm from the beginning and 10mm from the end, so that the length equals exactly half FODO cell (negligible)
- Effective length (integrated normalized flux) : 43.35 mm



# Mismatch results – X plane

Phase advance mismatch [deg] along the FODO lattice



(n=1,2,3)

$$n \cdot 45^\circ - \varphi_n$$

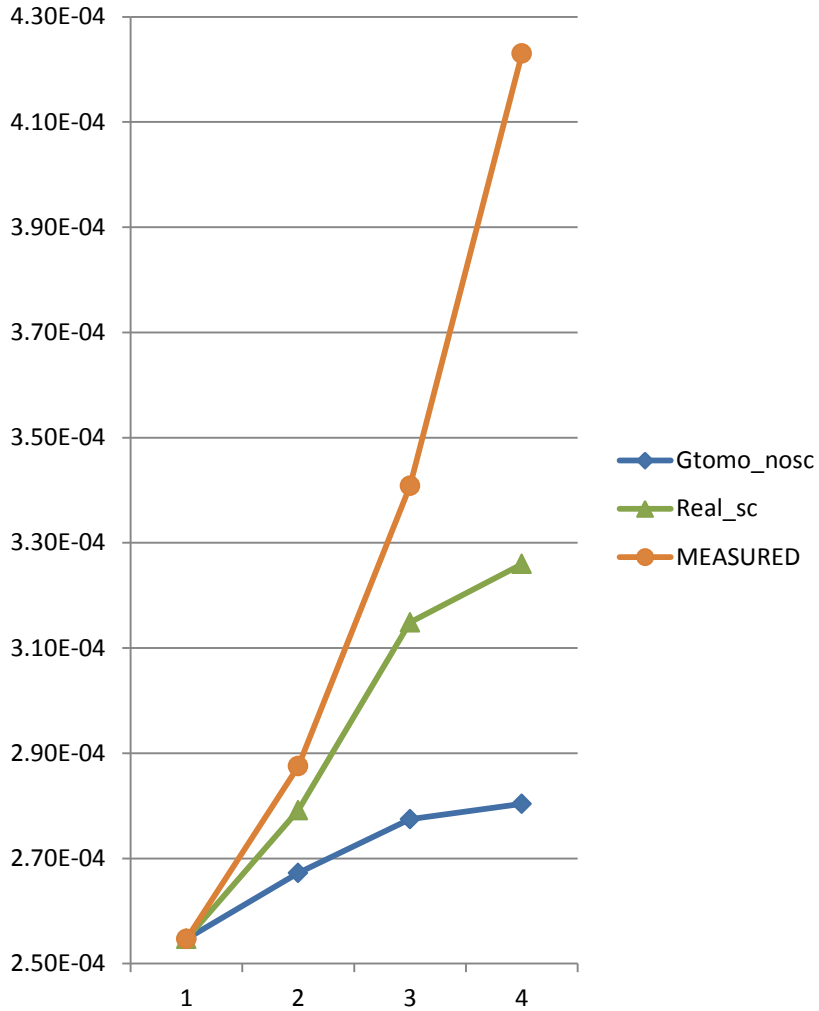
$$\varphi_n = \int_{z_0}^z \frac{dz}{\beta(z)}$$

linear space charge:  
12° difference

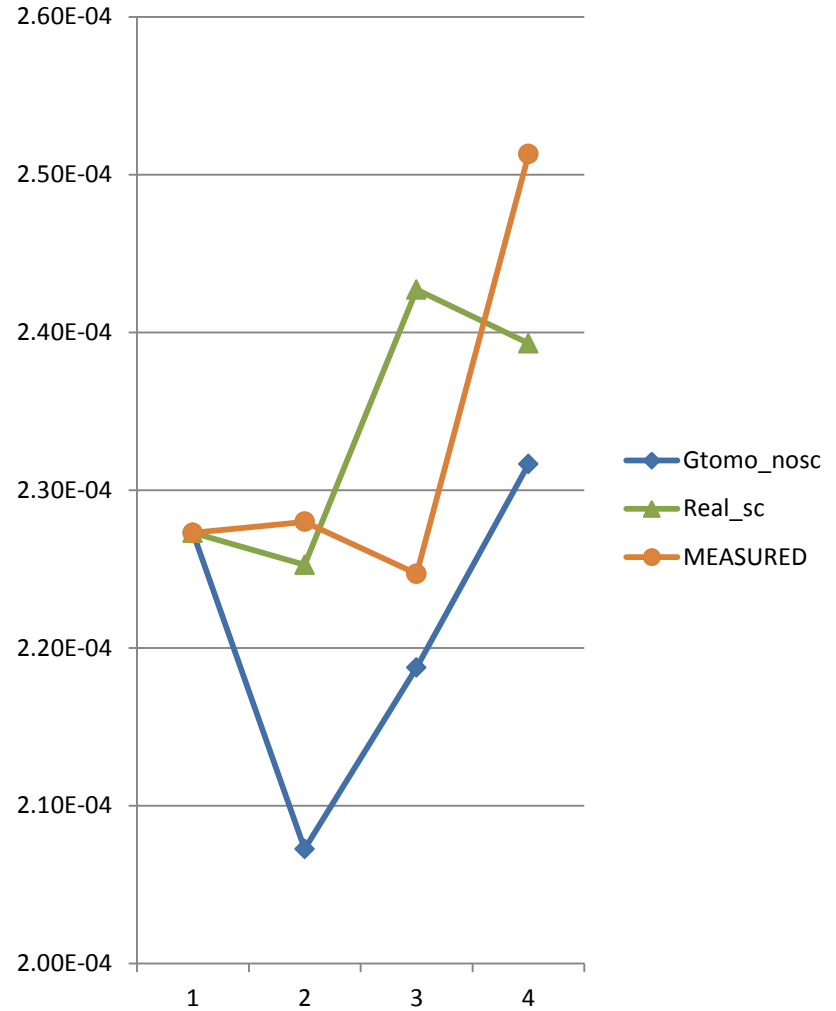
fringe fields:  
5° difference

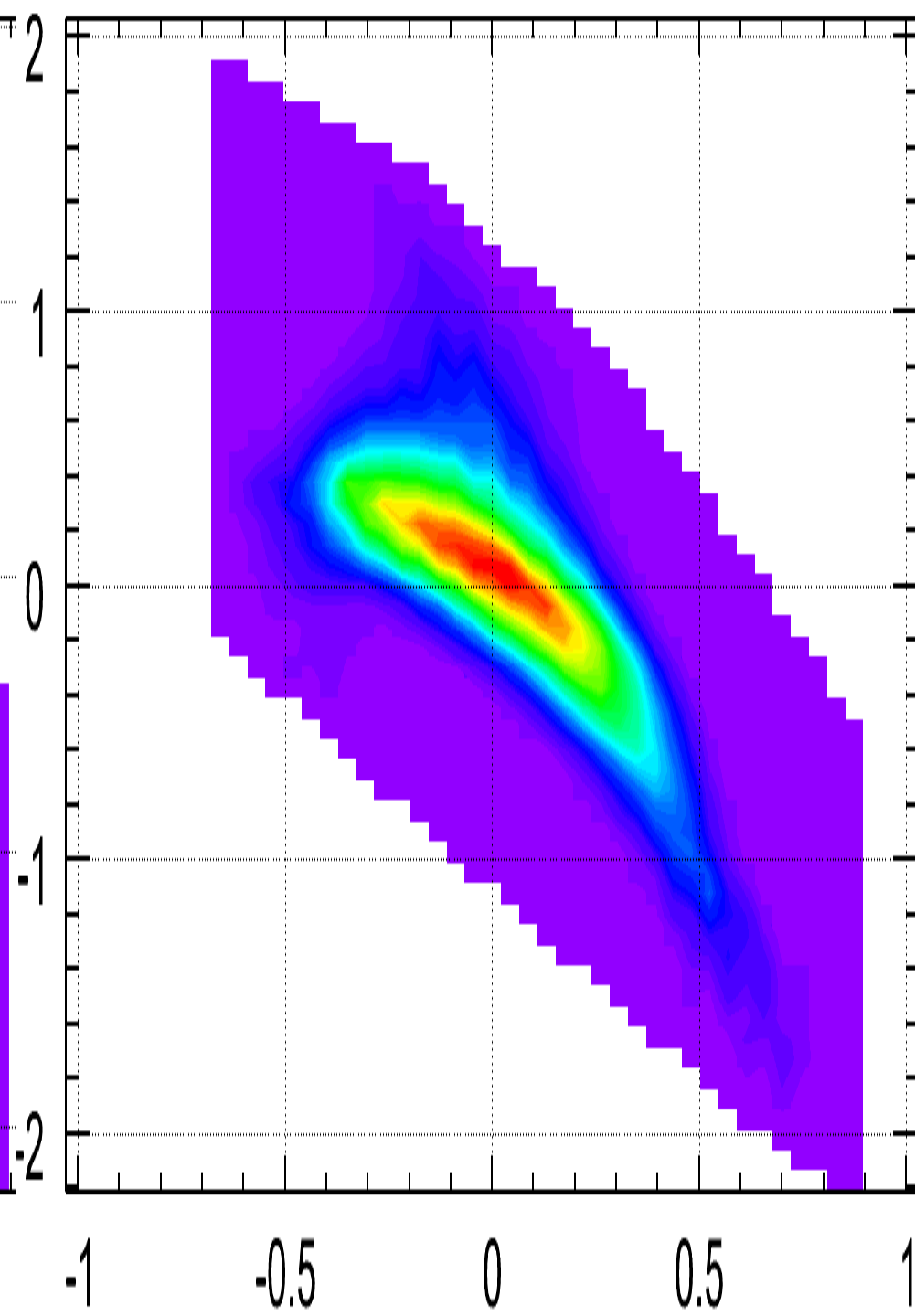
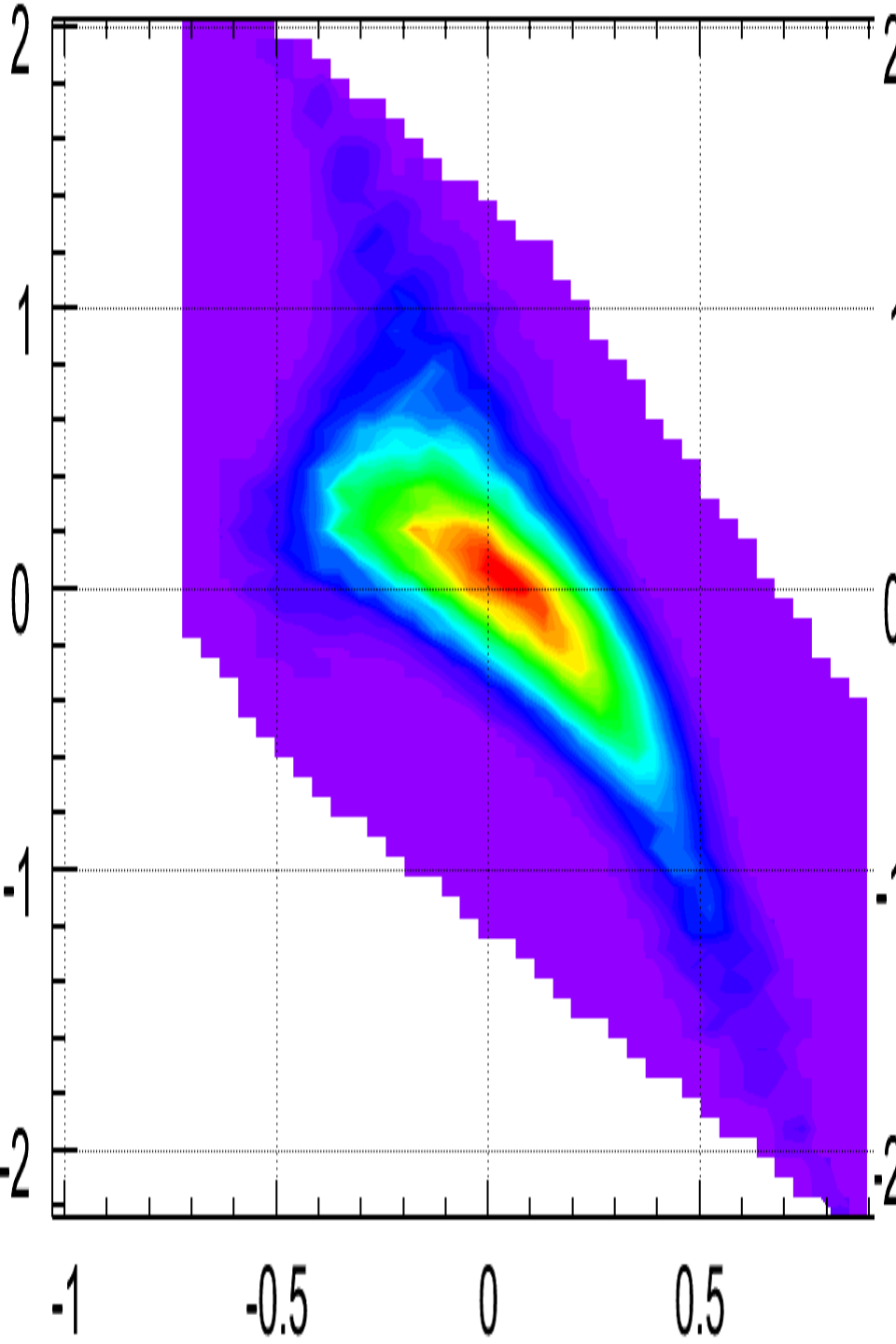
# Comparison of beam sizes at each PST screen

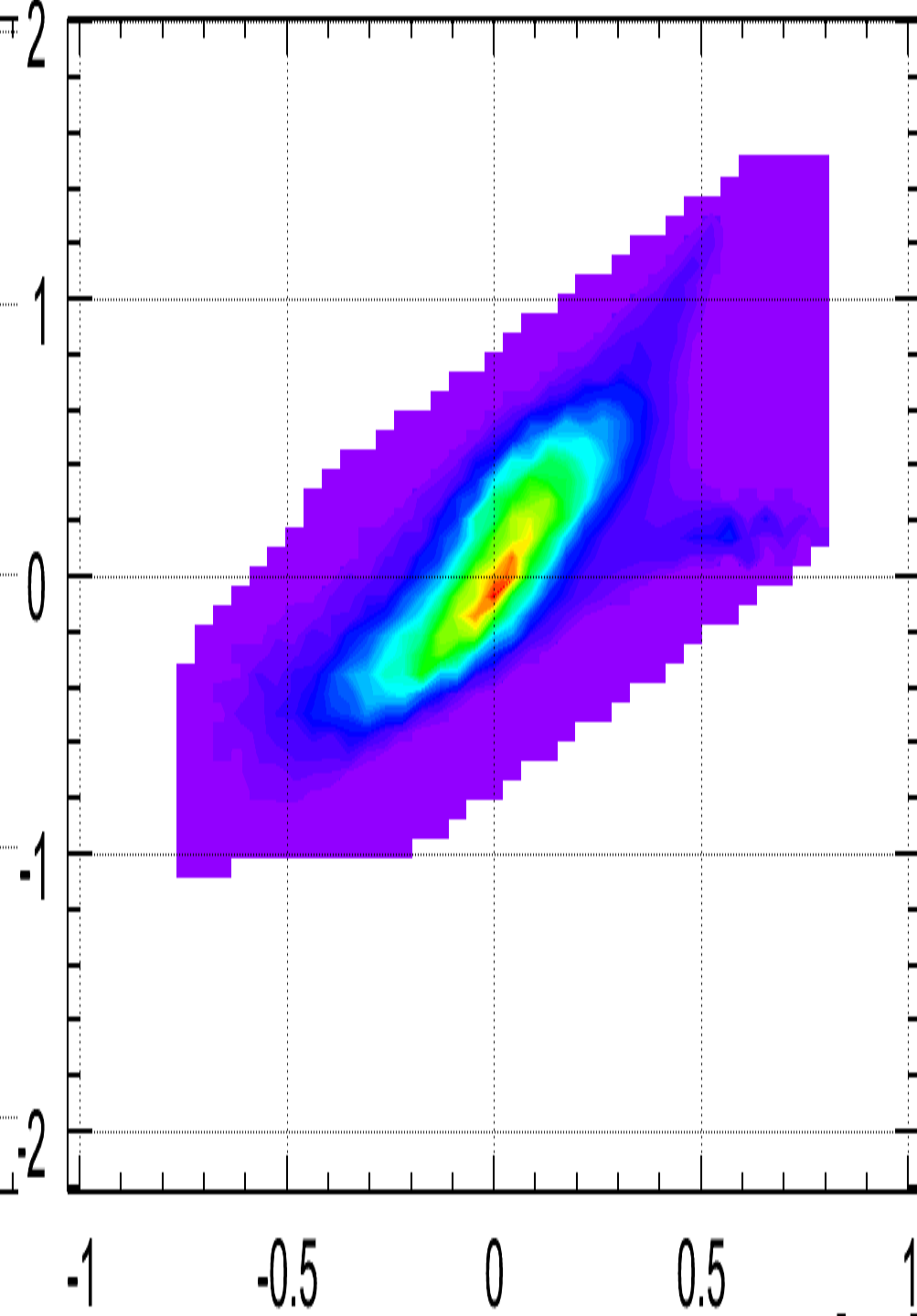
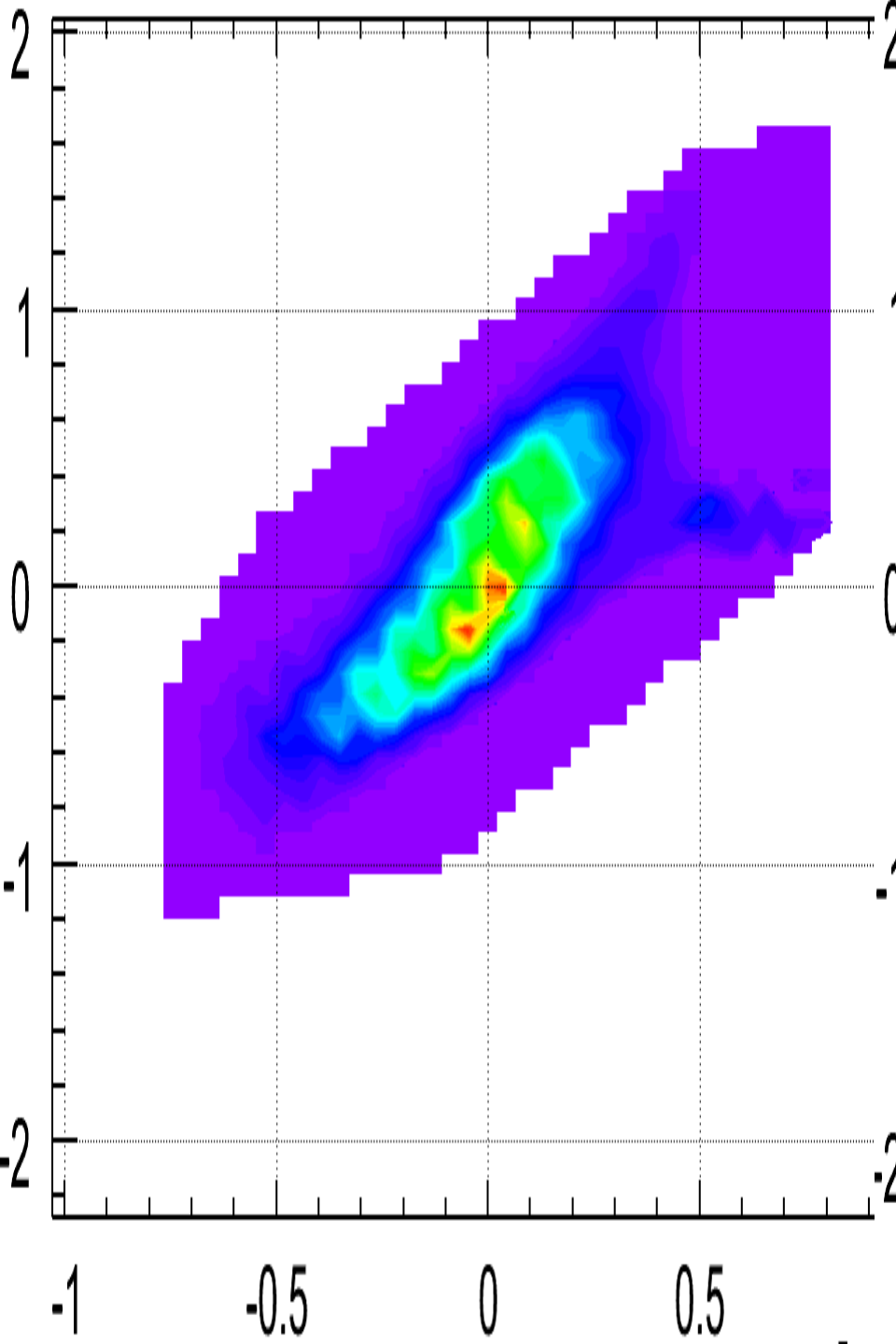
## X RMS



## Y RMS

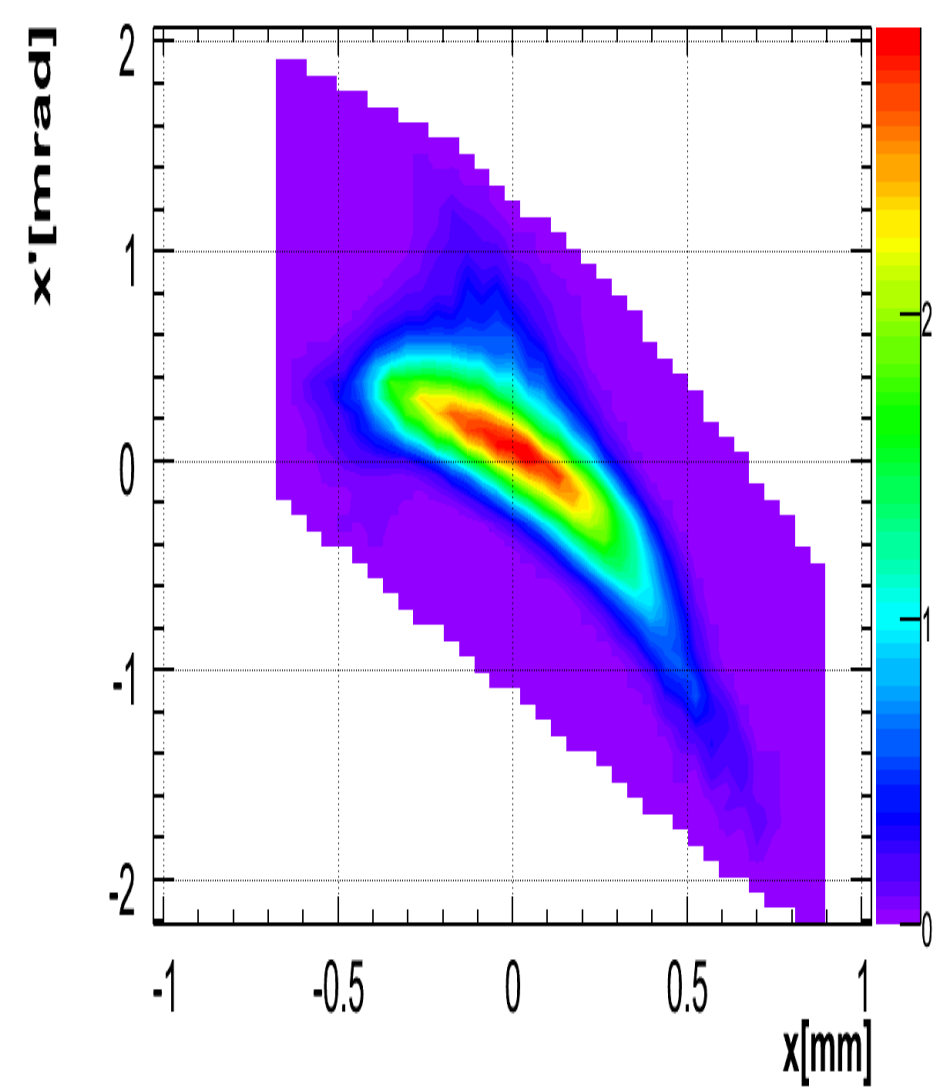
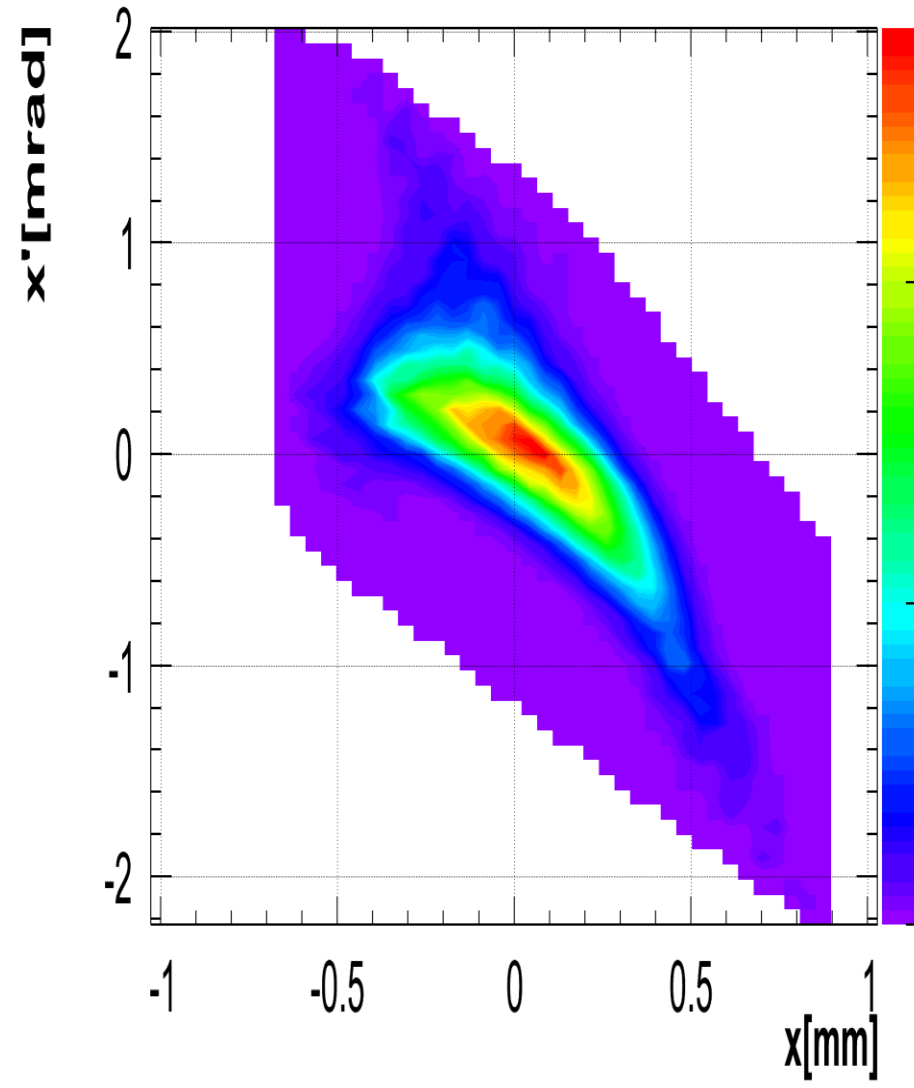






$\epsilon_x = 3.885 \text{ mm mrad}$

$\epsilon_x = 3.546 \text{ mm mrad}$



# Original analysis vs. Measured quads with sp. ch. (without exact quad strengths)

$\epsilon_y = 2.473 \text{ mm mrad}$

$\epsilon_y = 2.283 \text{ mm mrad}$

