

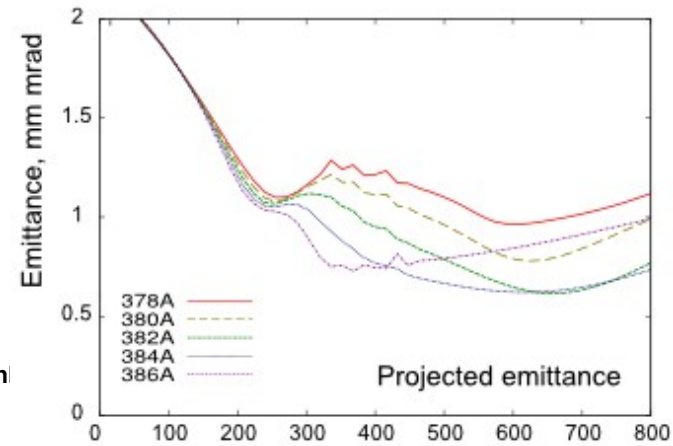
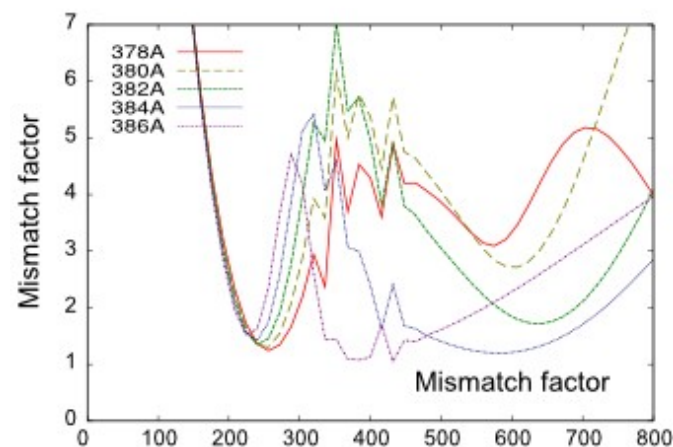
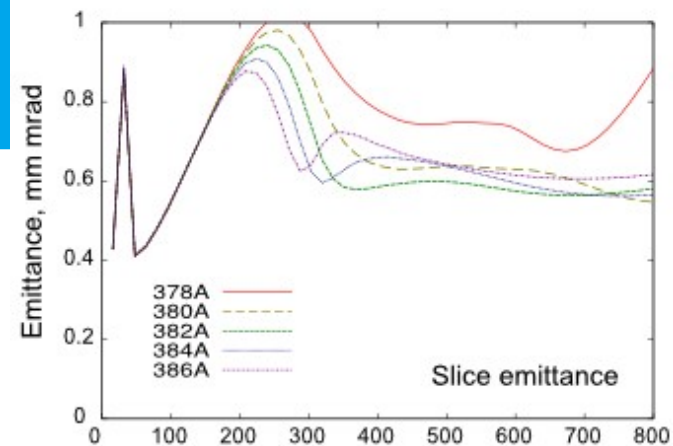
CONCEPT OF R EMITTANCE IN THE FRAME OF SLICE EMITTANCE STUDIES

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PPS,
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- **Projected emittance formation**
- **R emittance introduction**
- **Pros and cons**
- **Application for the simulation studies**

➤ **Projected emittance minimum is a combination of the best slice orientation match and the lowest slice emittance.**

- Slice emittance is expected to be rather flat along the machine, hence slice alignment is more important
- Best slice emittance coincides with the best slice alignment. Why is that?



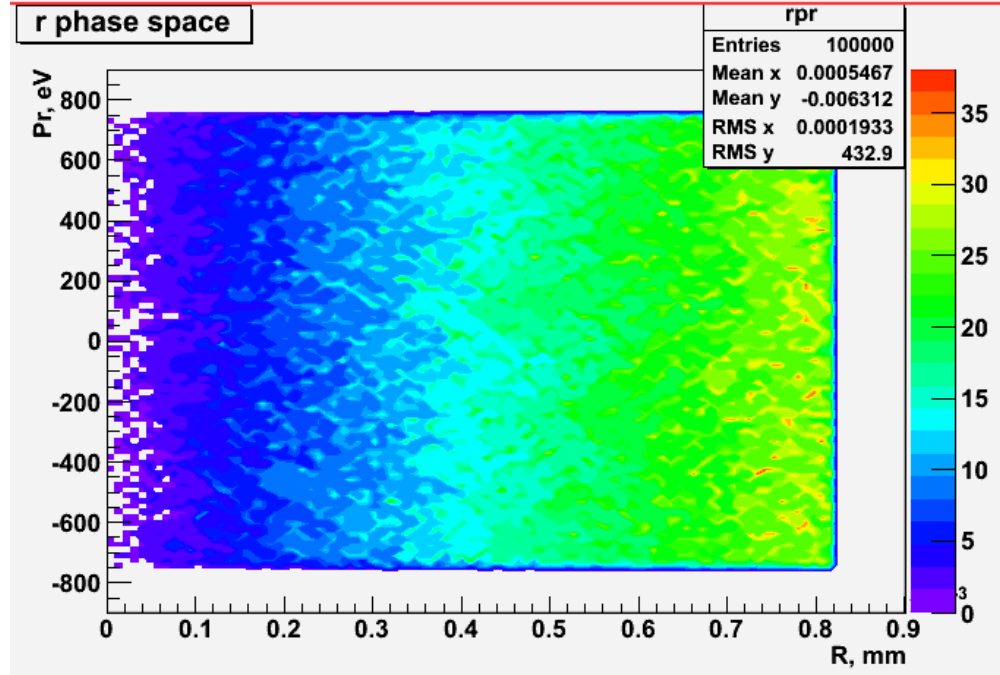
> Cylinder symmetry: Radial component phase space

$$\epsilon_r = \beta\gamma \sqrt{\sigma_r^2 \sigma_{r'}^2 - \langle rr' \rangle^2}$$

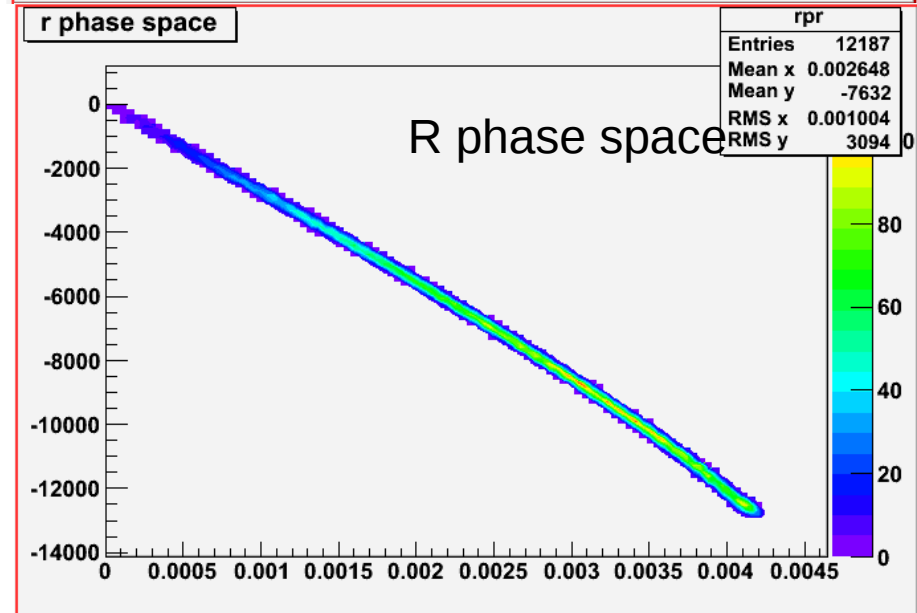
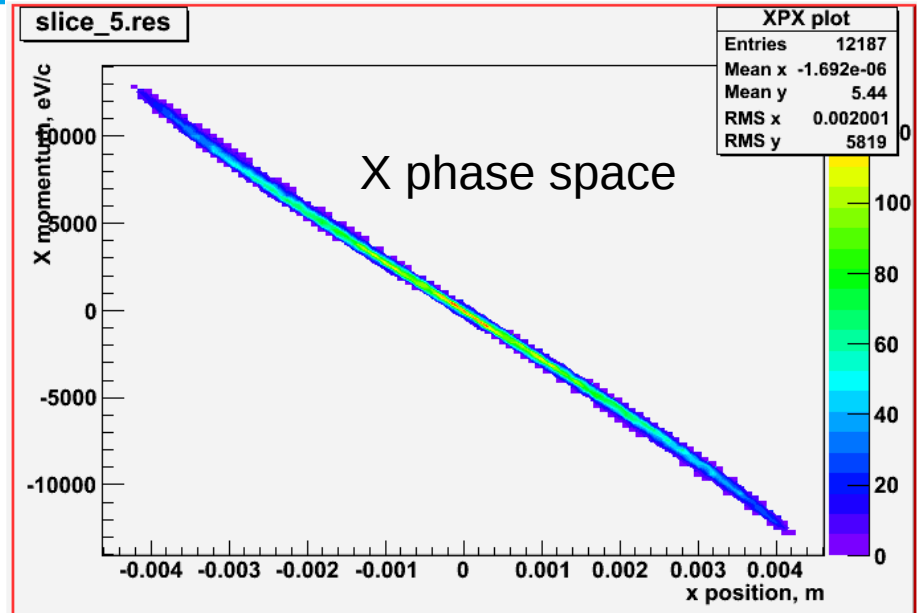
> Can be calculated for simulated particle distributions.

R phase space distribution at the cathode

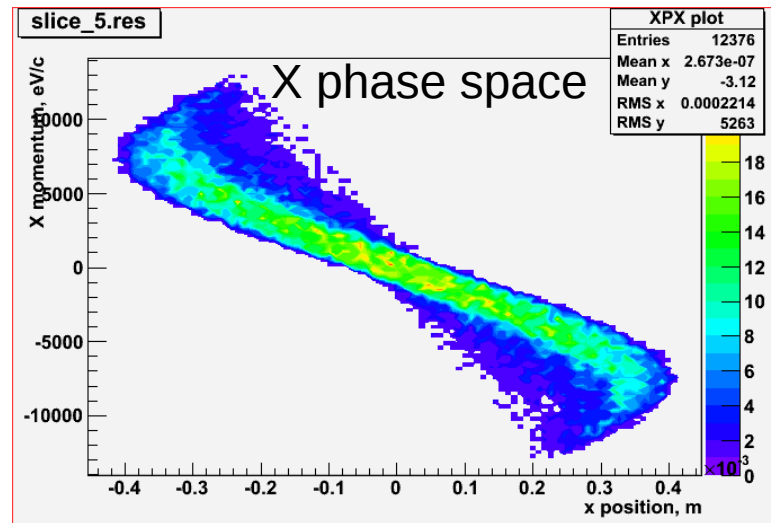
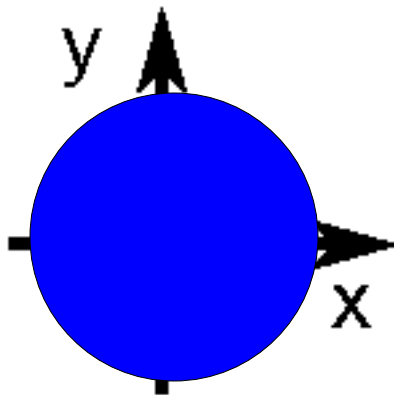
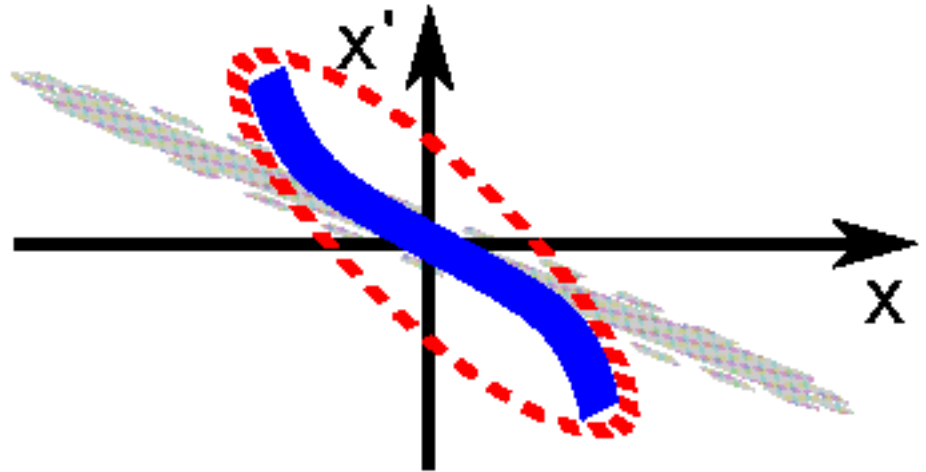
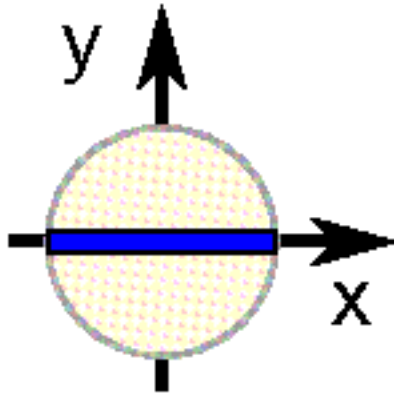
Equal bins along R

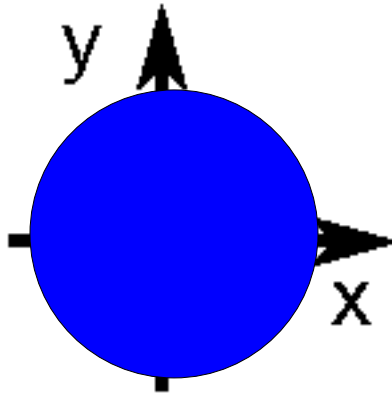


- Central slice phase space distribution, solenoid effect is subtracted (further on)

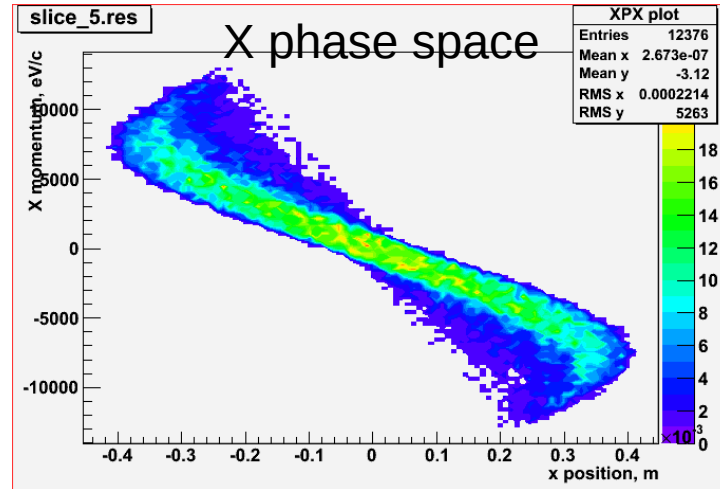


> Background of R emittance application

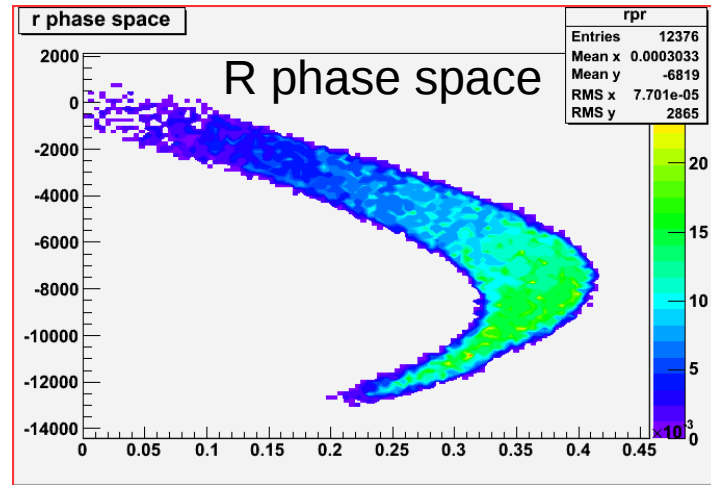




- X slice emittance does not reflect the non-linearity correctly.
- Therefore one can use R emittance. Non-linear transformations can be well recognized and characterized

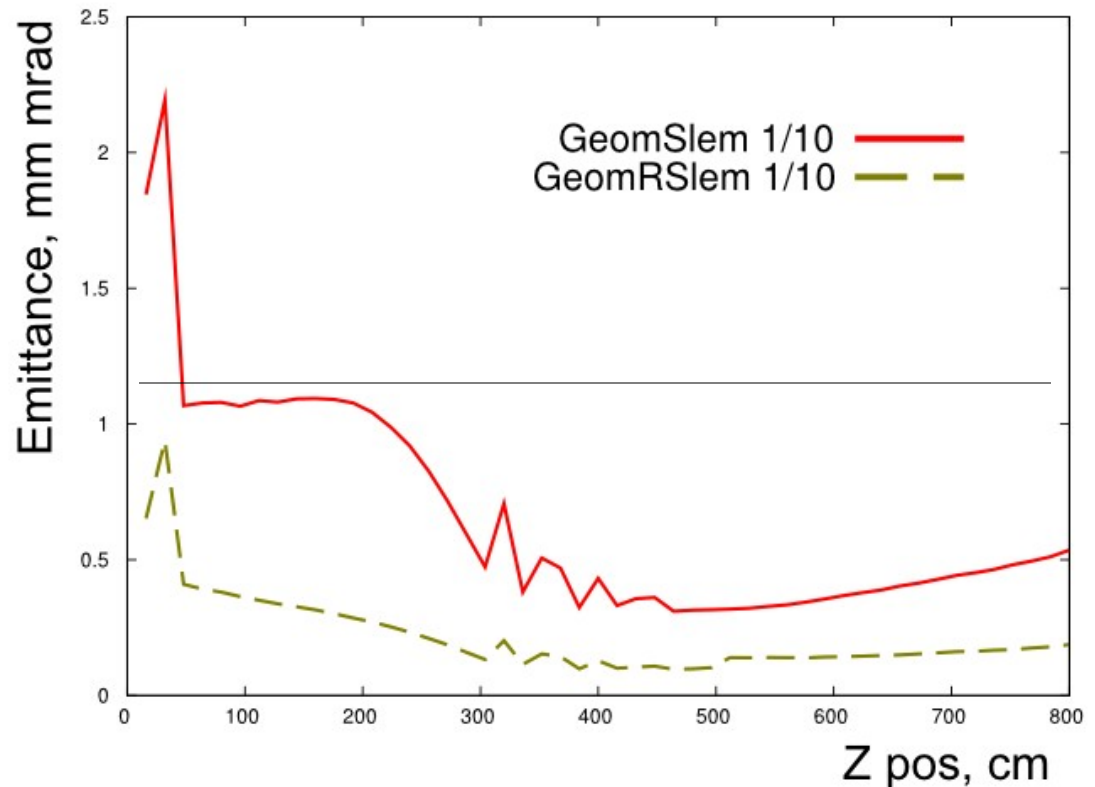


Pr



r

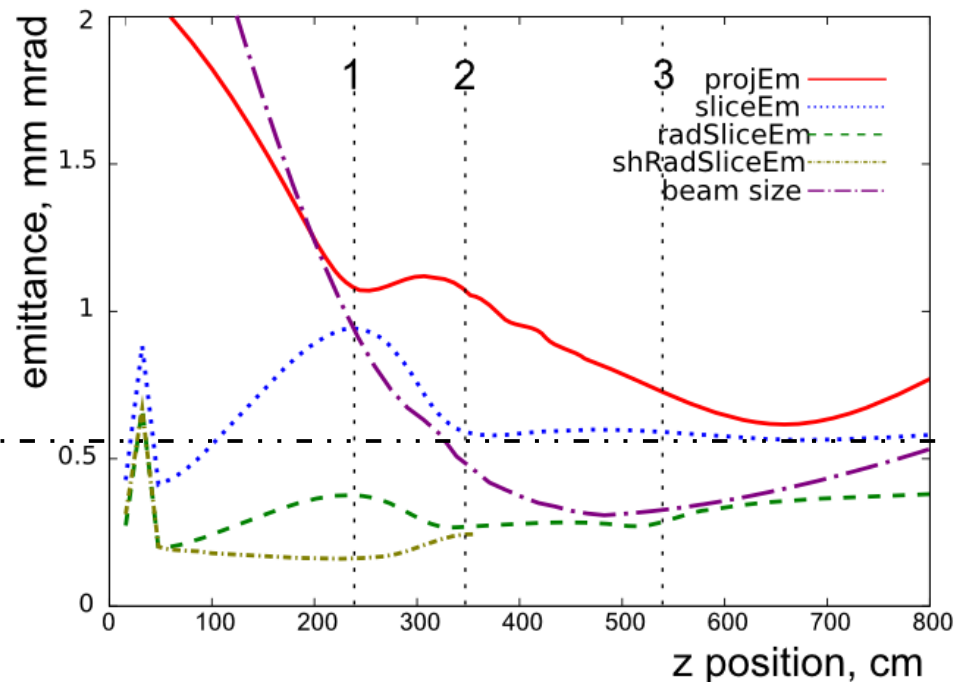
- Geometrical – the area occupied with particles in phase space (a binned distribution, sum of bins with $N_{part} > 0$)
- Geometrical emittance of X and R distributions along Z
- No conservation or other rule exists for this type of emittance
- R emittance is reducing after the gun, but the X component slightly grows

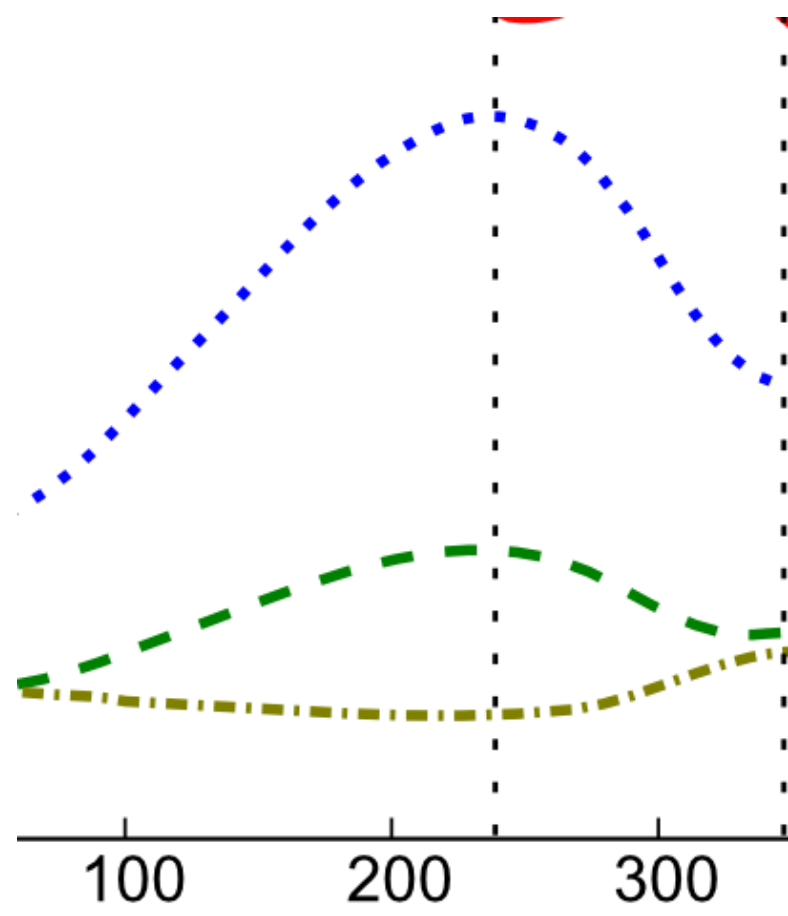
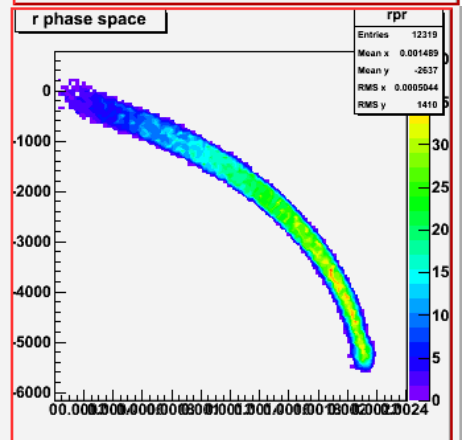
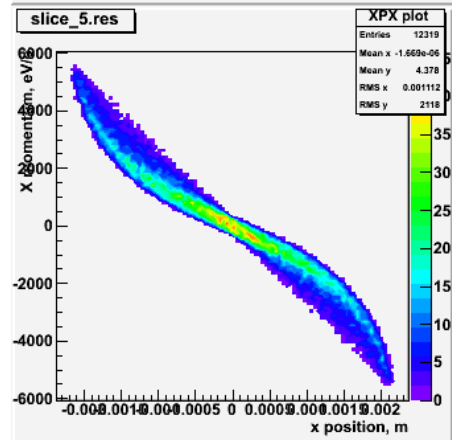
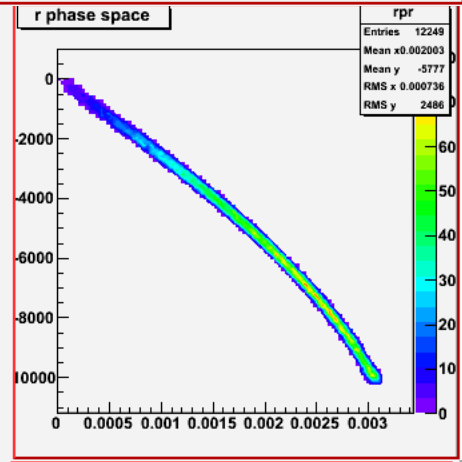
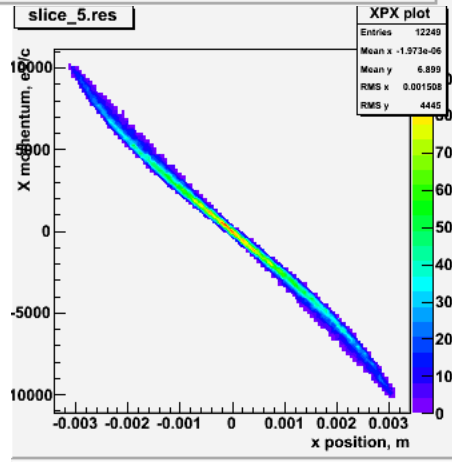
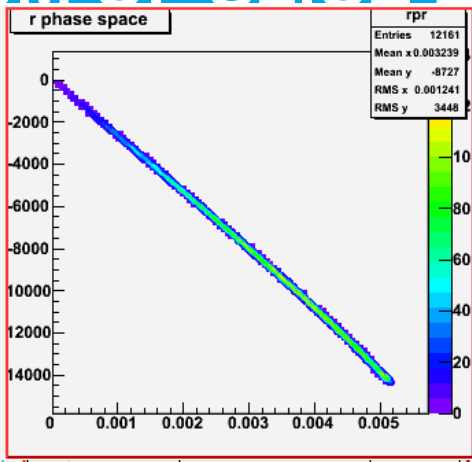
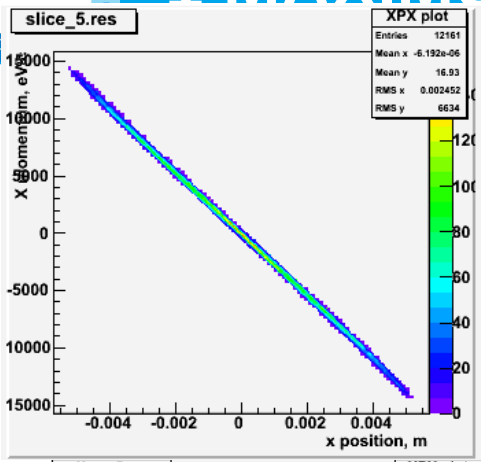


> Case of the optimized projected emittance at EMSY1 position 0.41 mm, 382A

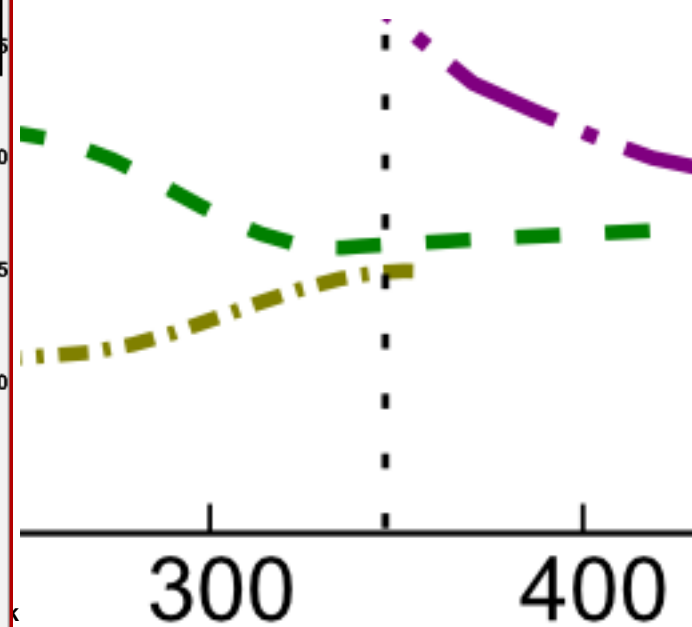
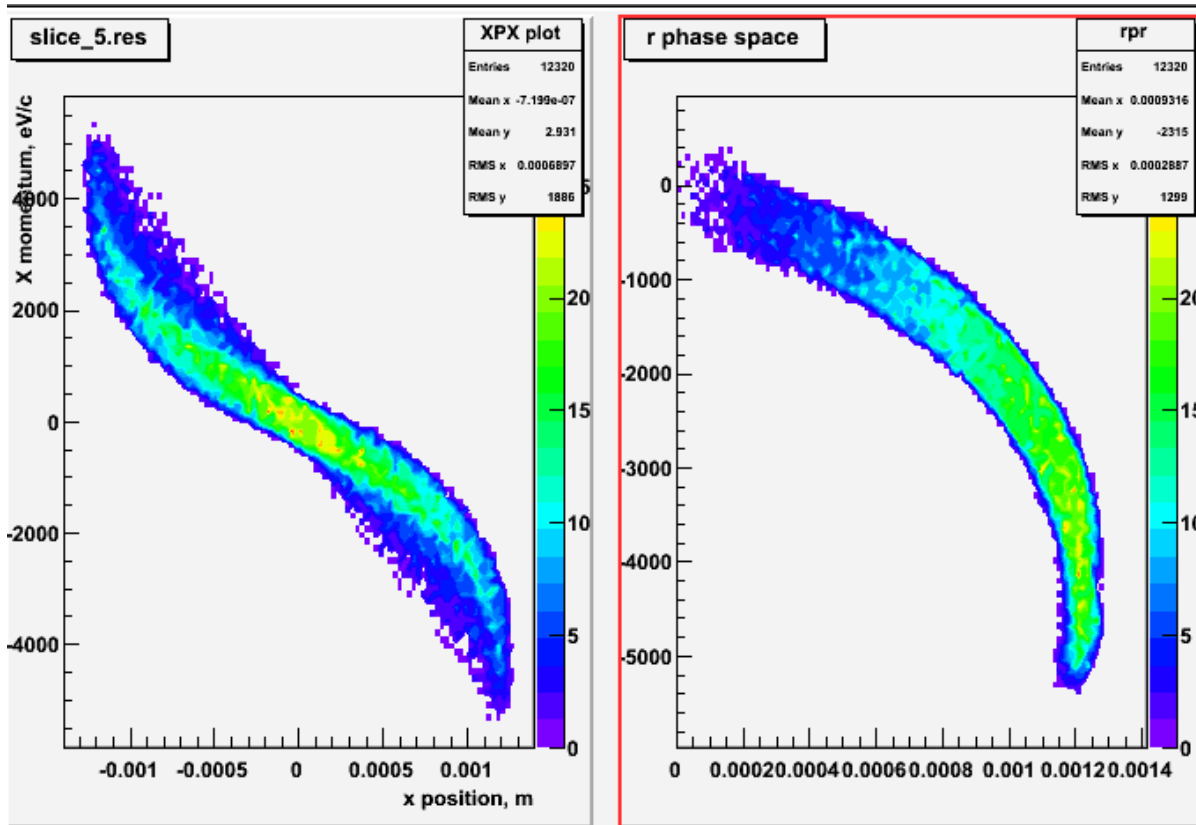
- 1 maximum of X and R slice emittances due to non-linear distortion
- 2 the R phase space distribution forms a hook
- 3 roll over particles appear

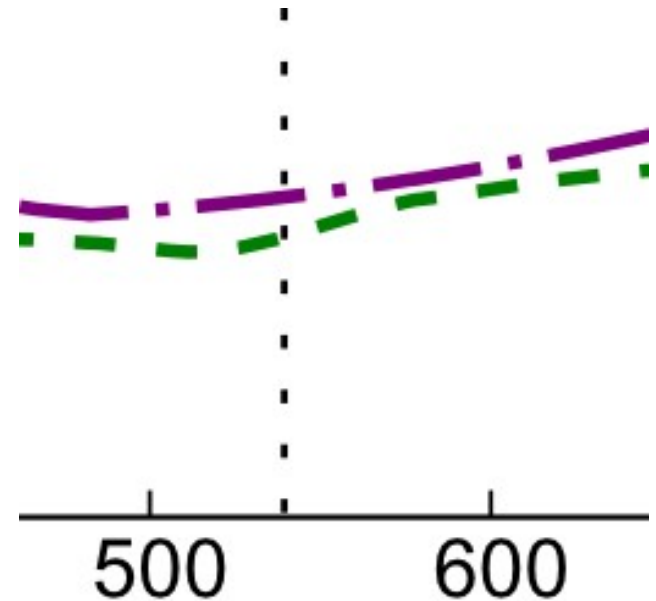
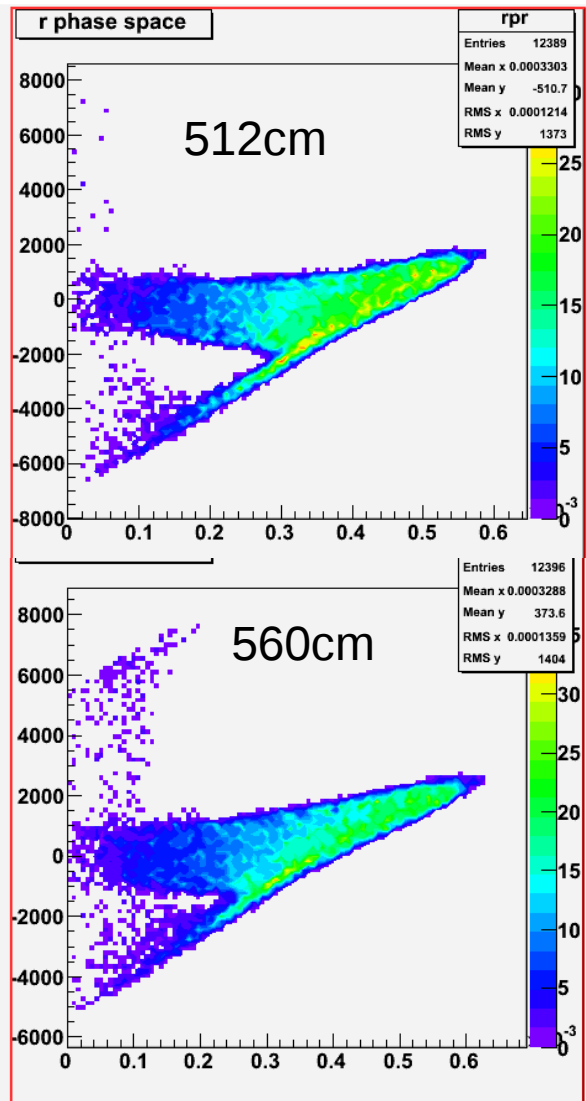
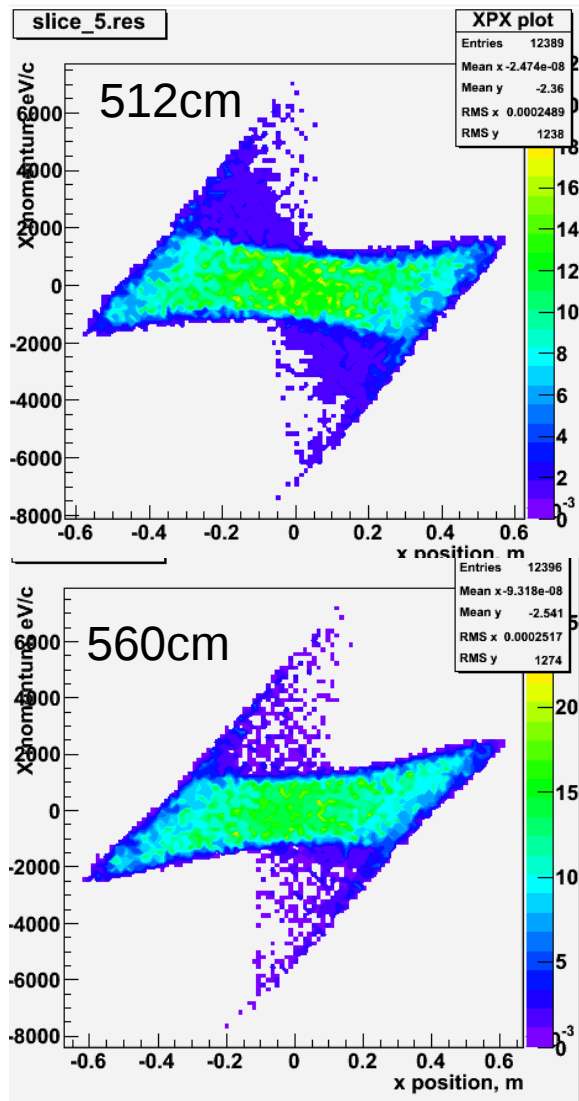
Slice emittance does not reach initial value



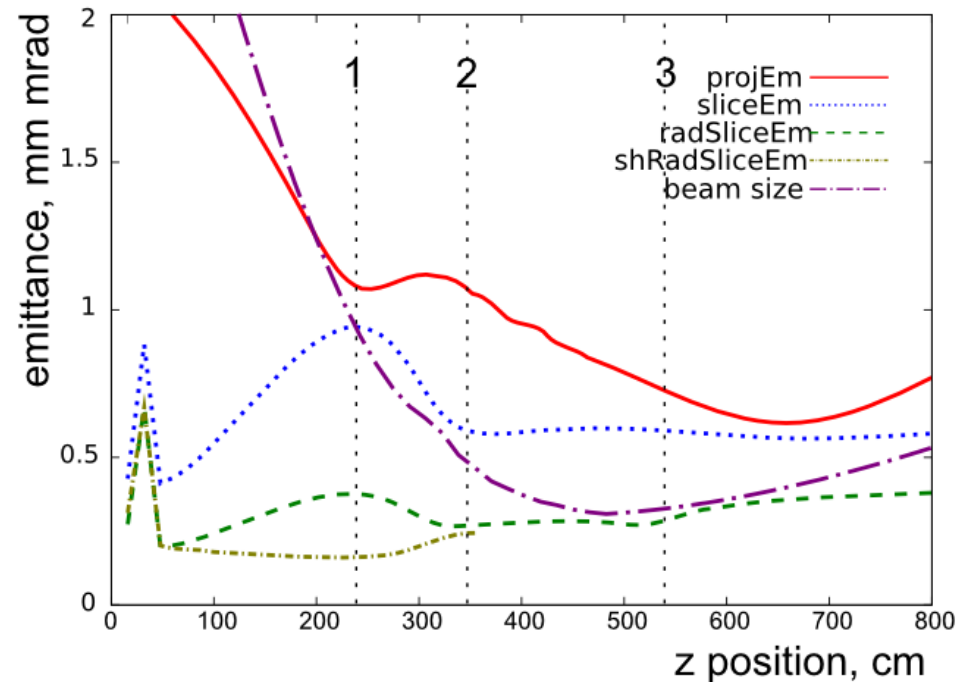


➤ Shearing is not applicable any more. A work around would be to use geometrical emittance.



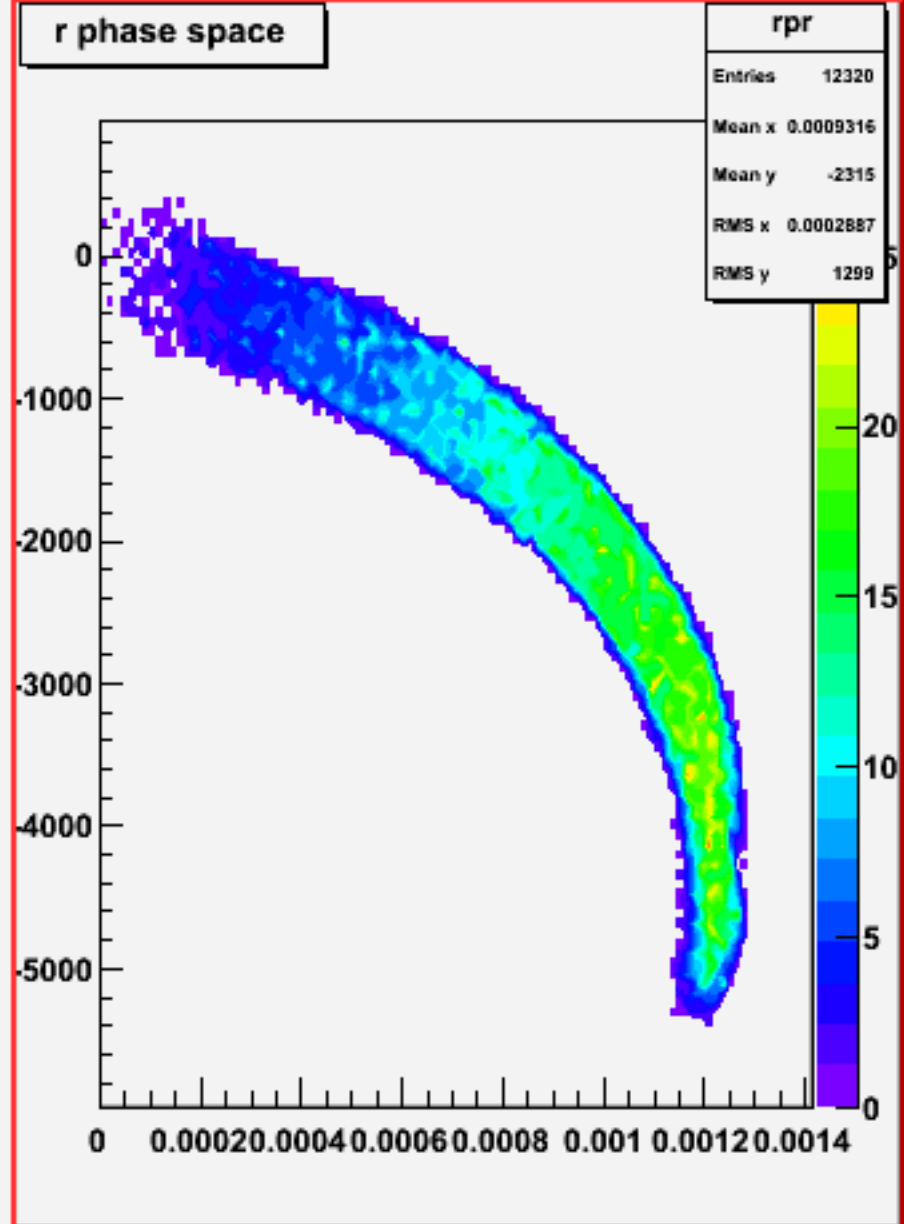
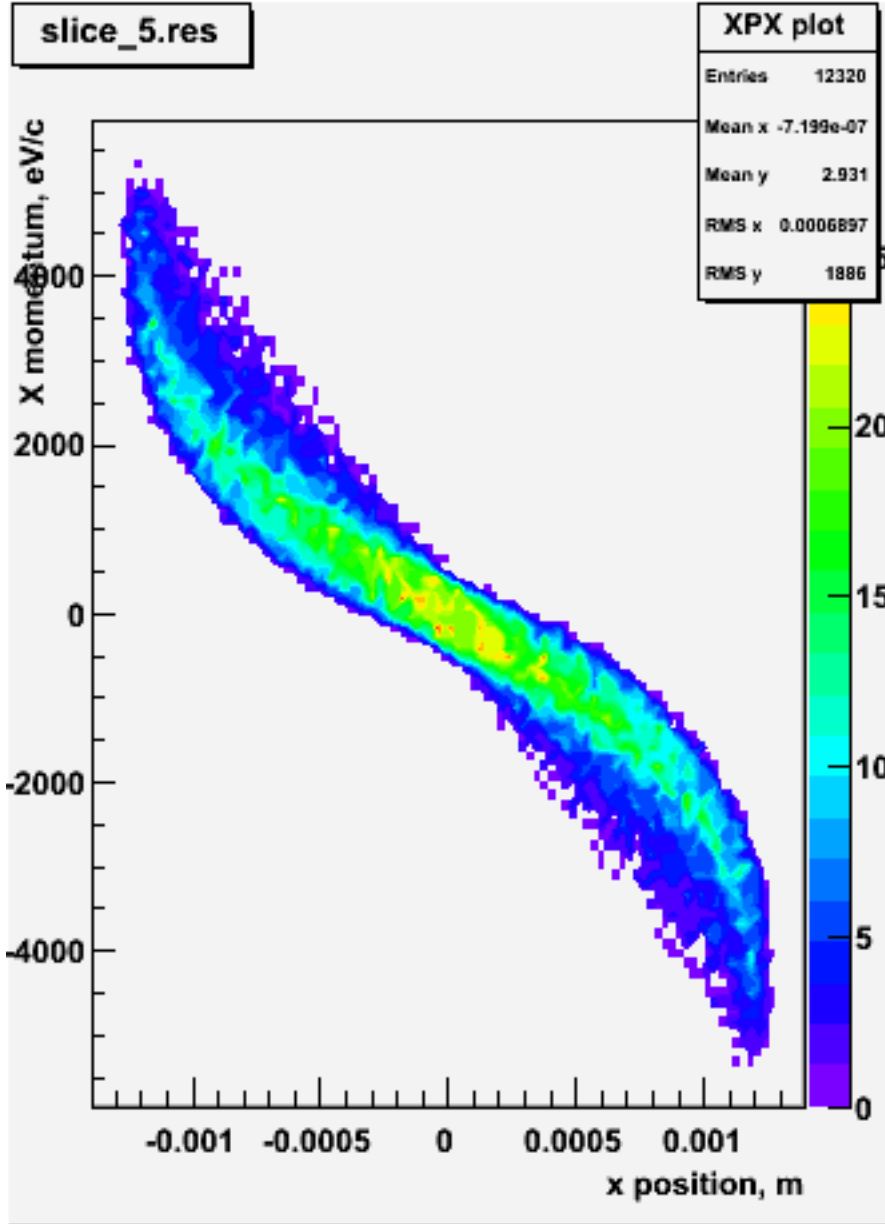


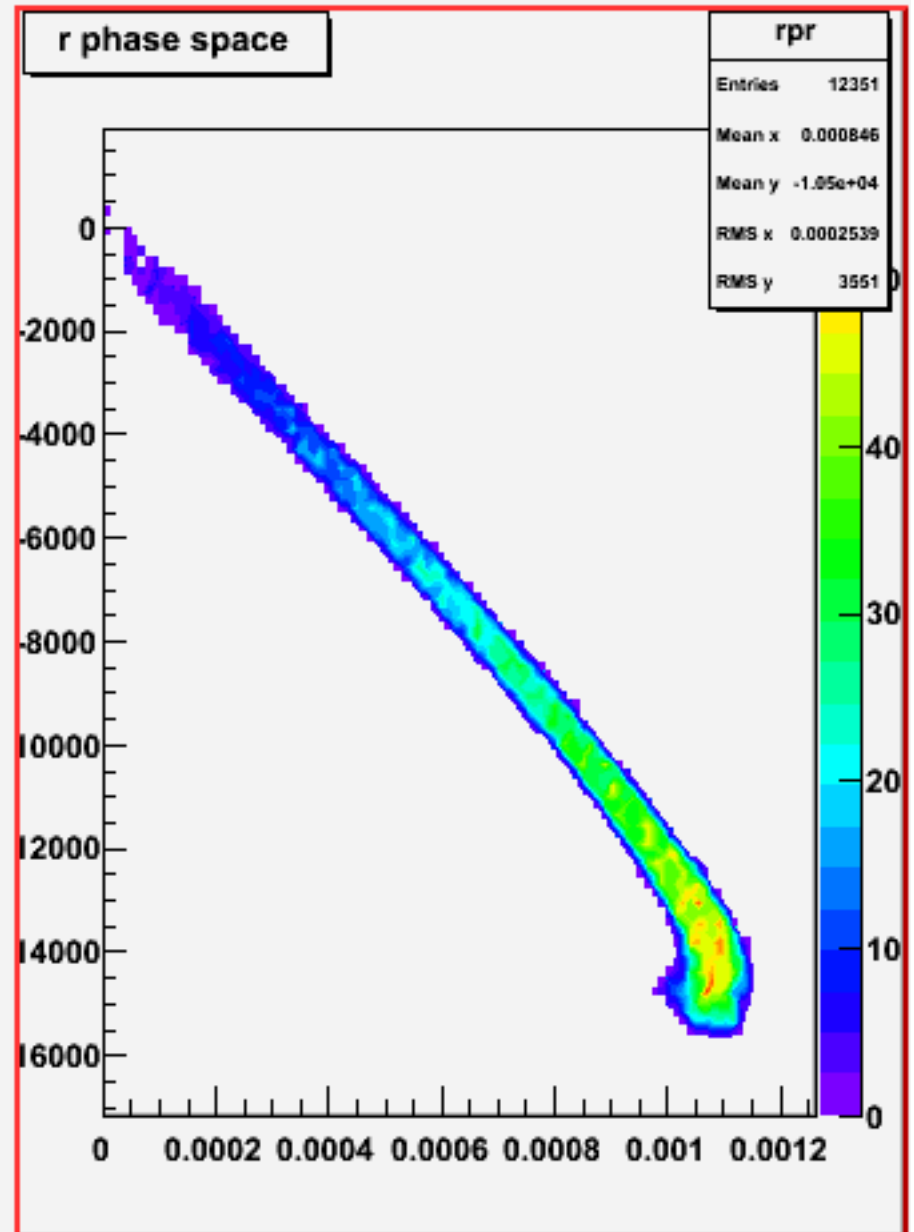
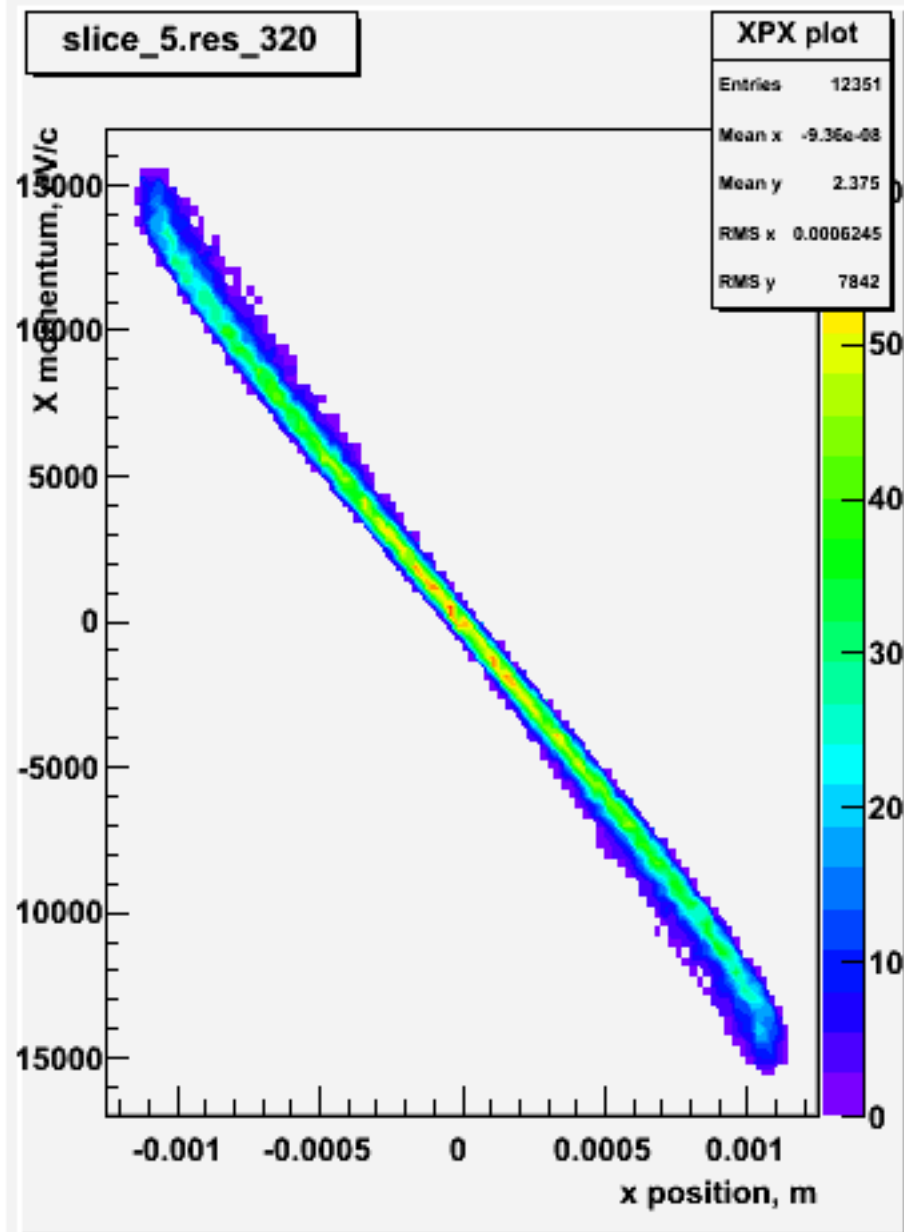
- **R emittance is growing after check point 3, but the X slice emittance still has a smooth minimum**
 - R and X emittance values demonstrate a similar behavior until the roll-over particles appear

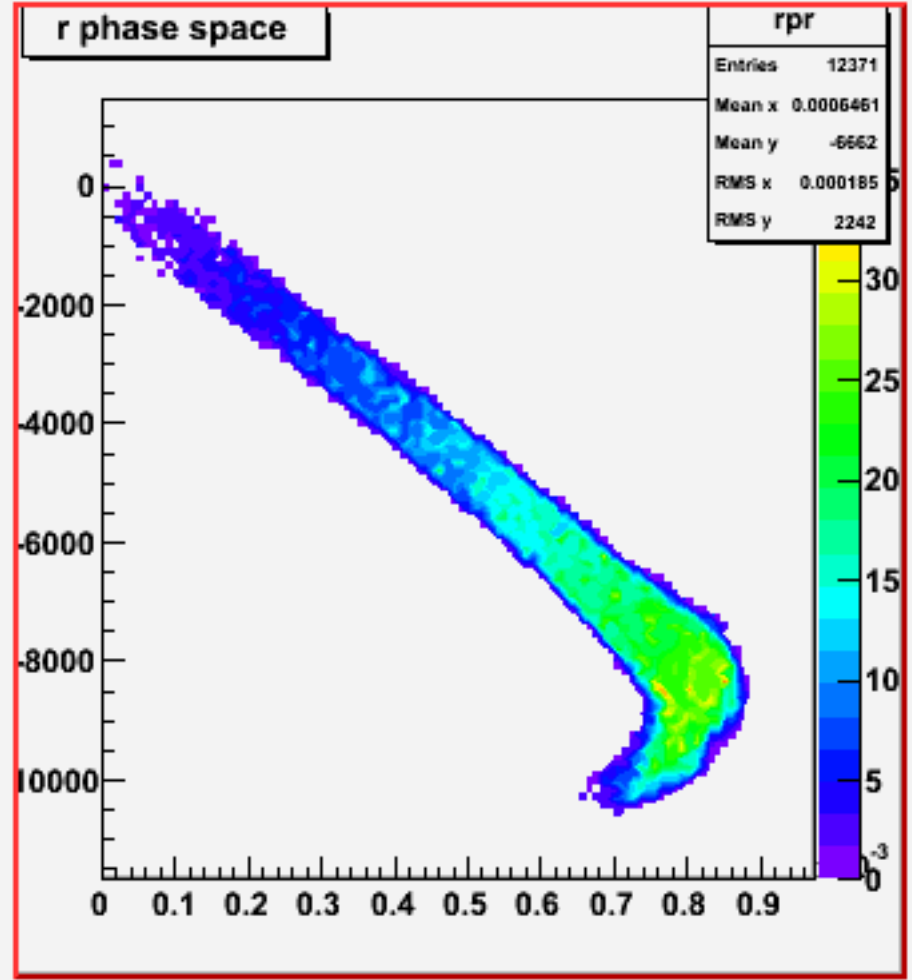
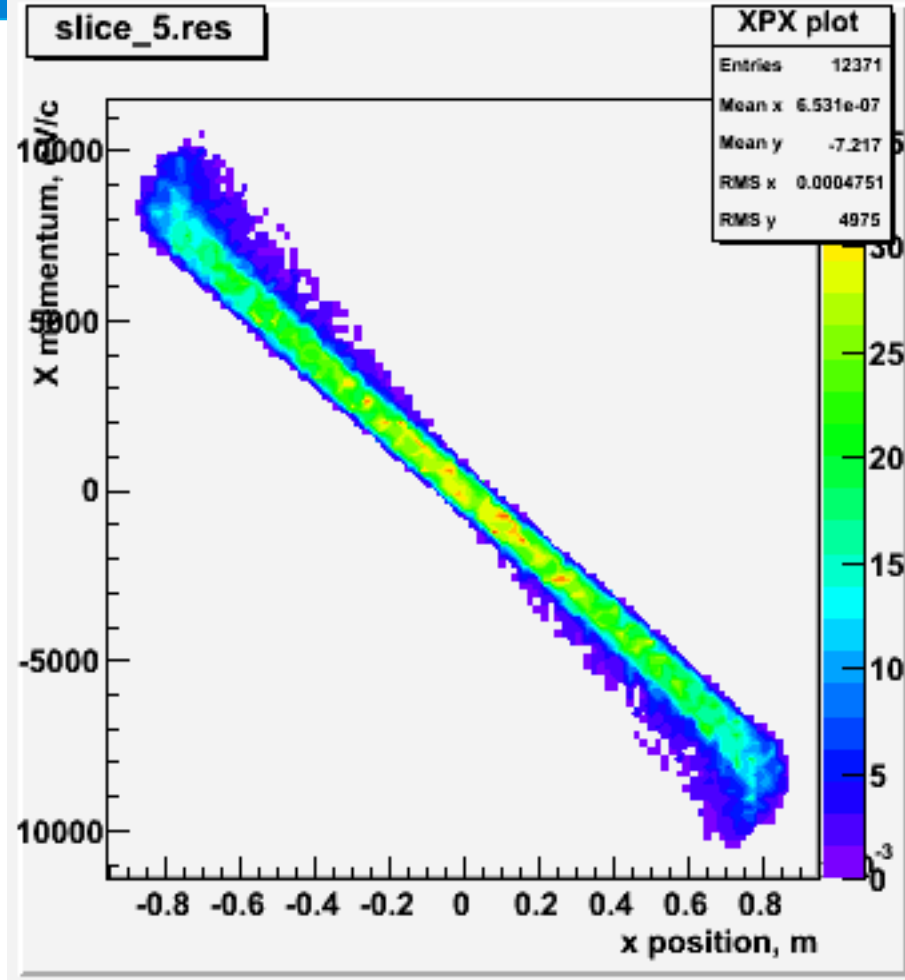


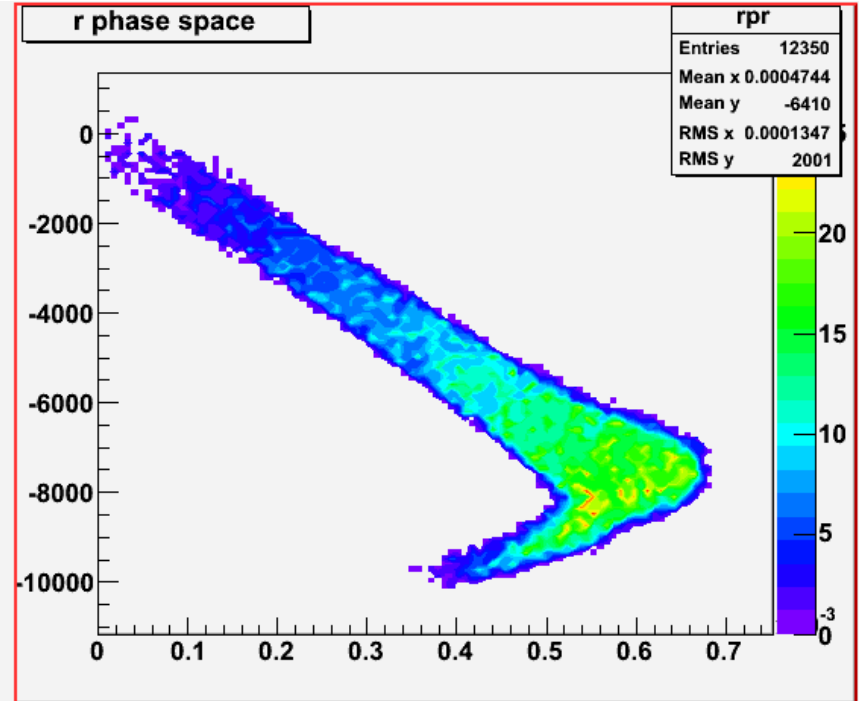
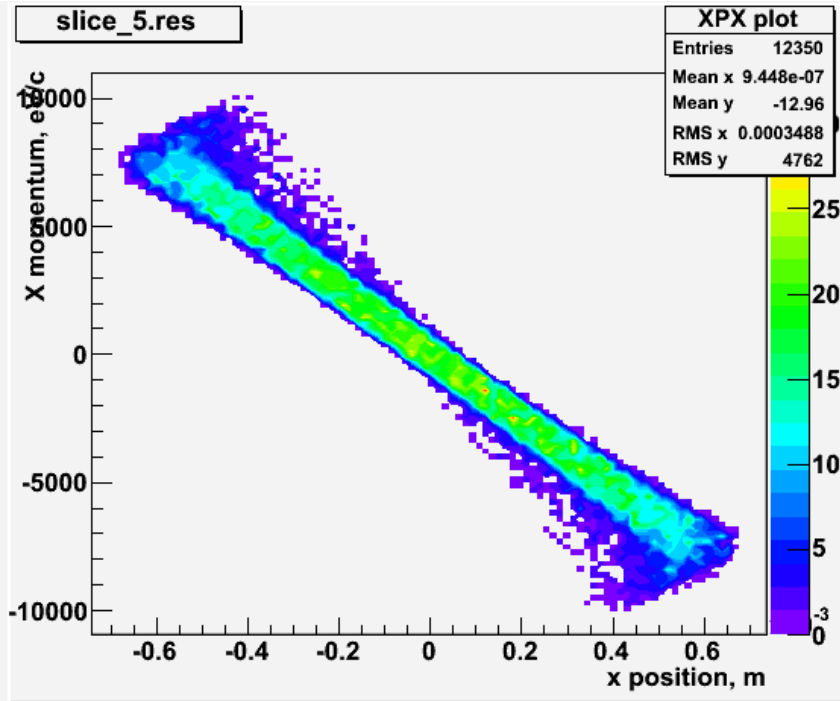
- **Slice emittance is rather flat along the setup after the booster but changes with the solenoid current due to non-linear deformations of the phase space distribution.**
- **R emittance is a useful numerical tool to study non-linear phase space deformations. It's only a component of transverse emittance (the second is azimuthal emittance) which makes it only straight forward to apply for cylinder symmetric distributions.**
- **The best slice emittance is about 20% higher than the initial. Is there something useful in setup optimization in terms of R emittance? Optimization here would mean the laser shape predominantly.**

Thank you for attention!









- Is only a visual impression in fact the non-linearity stays the same but the linear component introduced by the booster is significant to mask it.

