



**HELMHOLTZ  
ZENTRUM BERLIN**  
für Materialien und Energie

# **TRANSVERSE EMITTANCE EXCHANGE BY DYNAMIC COUPLING**

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## **Motivation:**

improvement of injection efficiency

## **The Physics of Transverse Emittance Exchange:**

static in transfer lines

dynamic in synchrotron

## **Will it Work?**

vertical acceptance of the storage ring

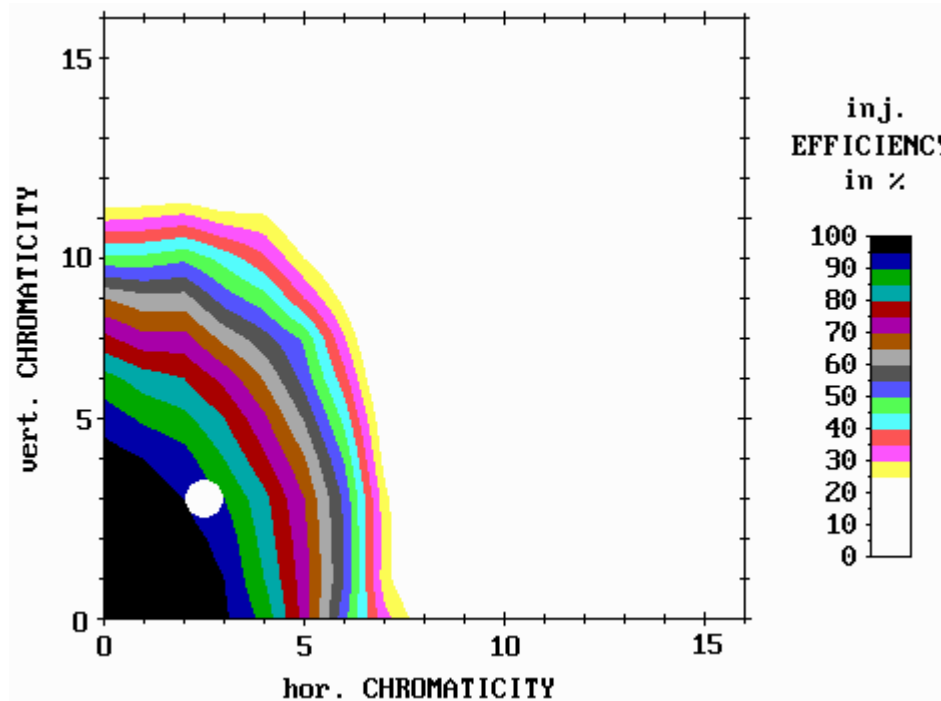
## **Next Steps:**

injection tests with a fully coupled beam

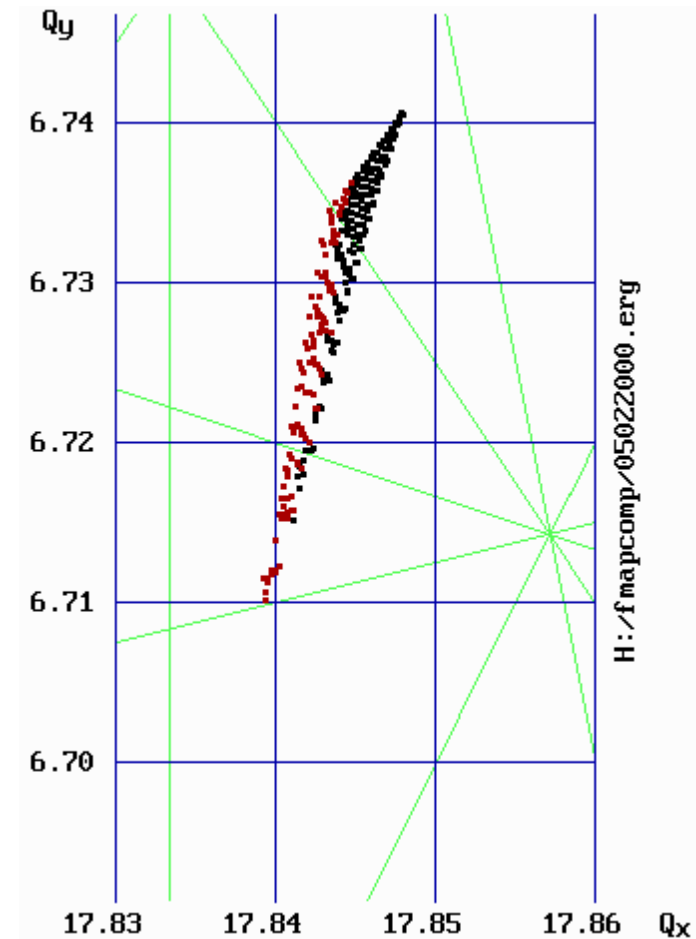
# INJECTION EFFICIENCY – Optimization of the Dynamic Aperture

## Injection Efficiency vs. Chromaticity

harmonic sextupole settings for optimized lifetime

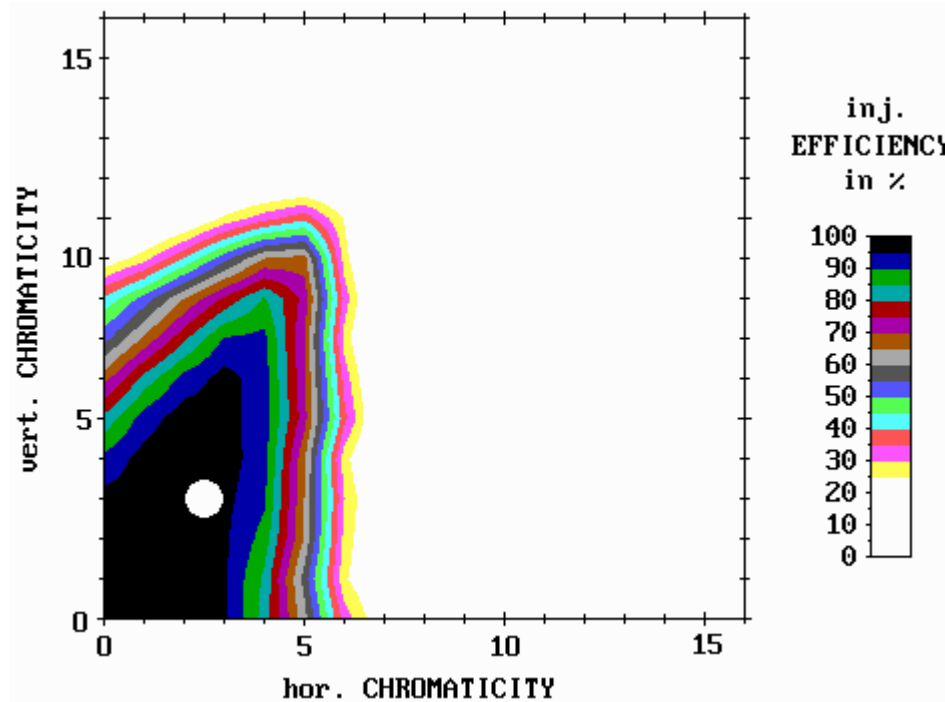


operating conditions:  $\xi_x=2.5$  and  $\xi_y=3.0$

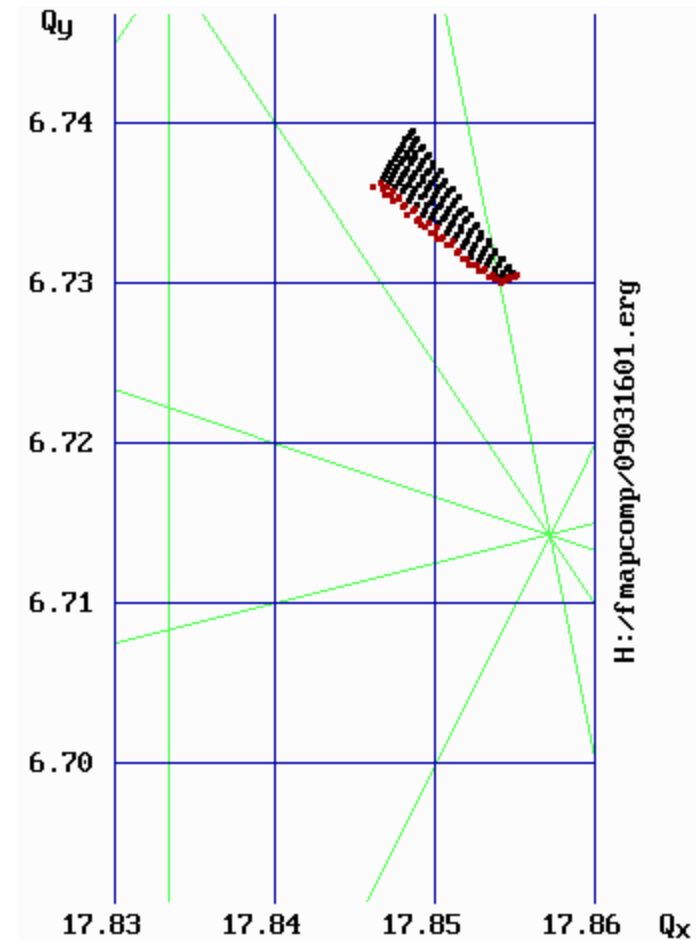


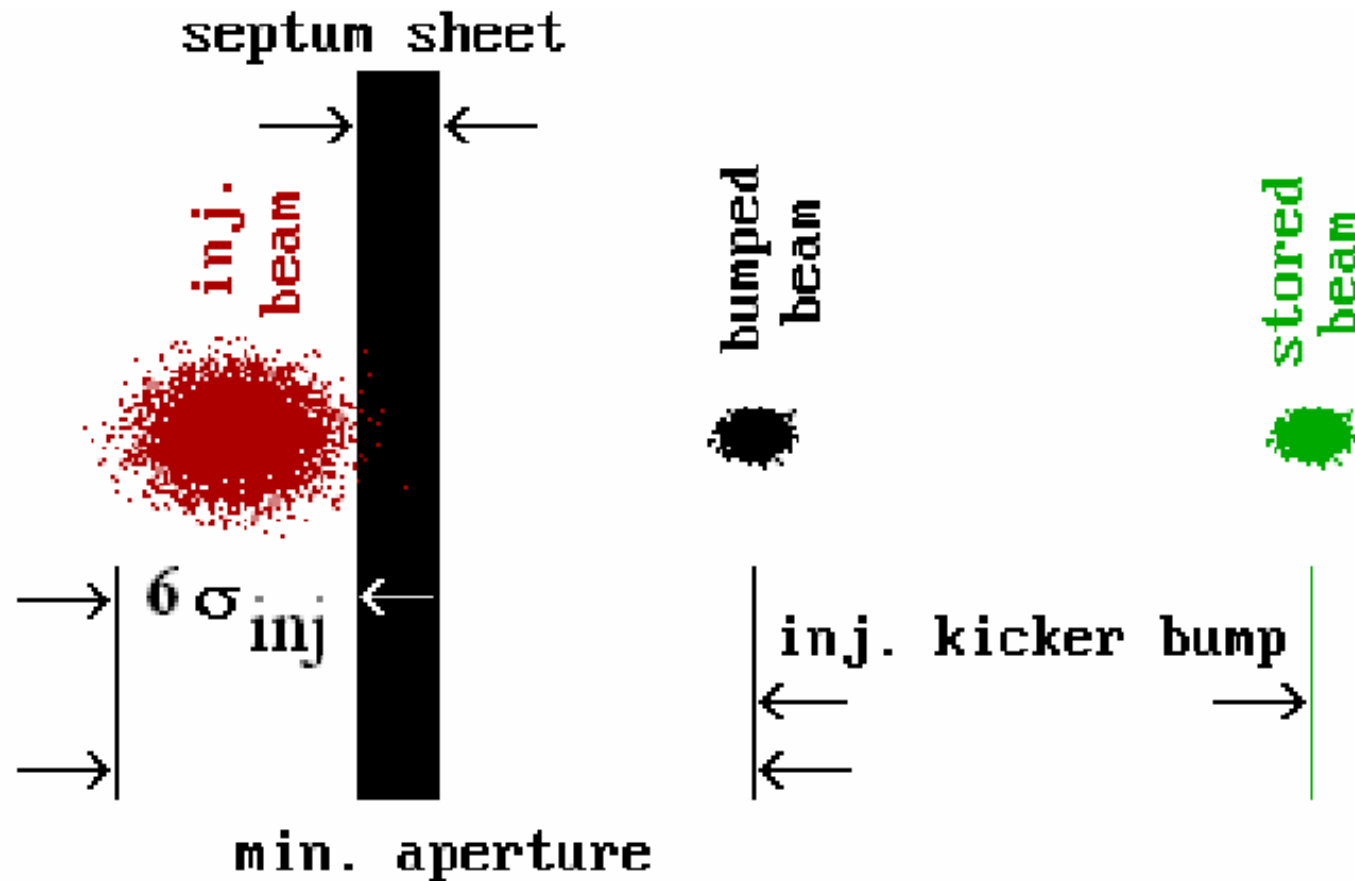
## Injection Efficiency vs. Chromaticity

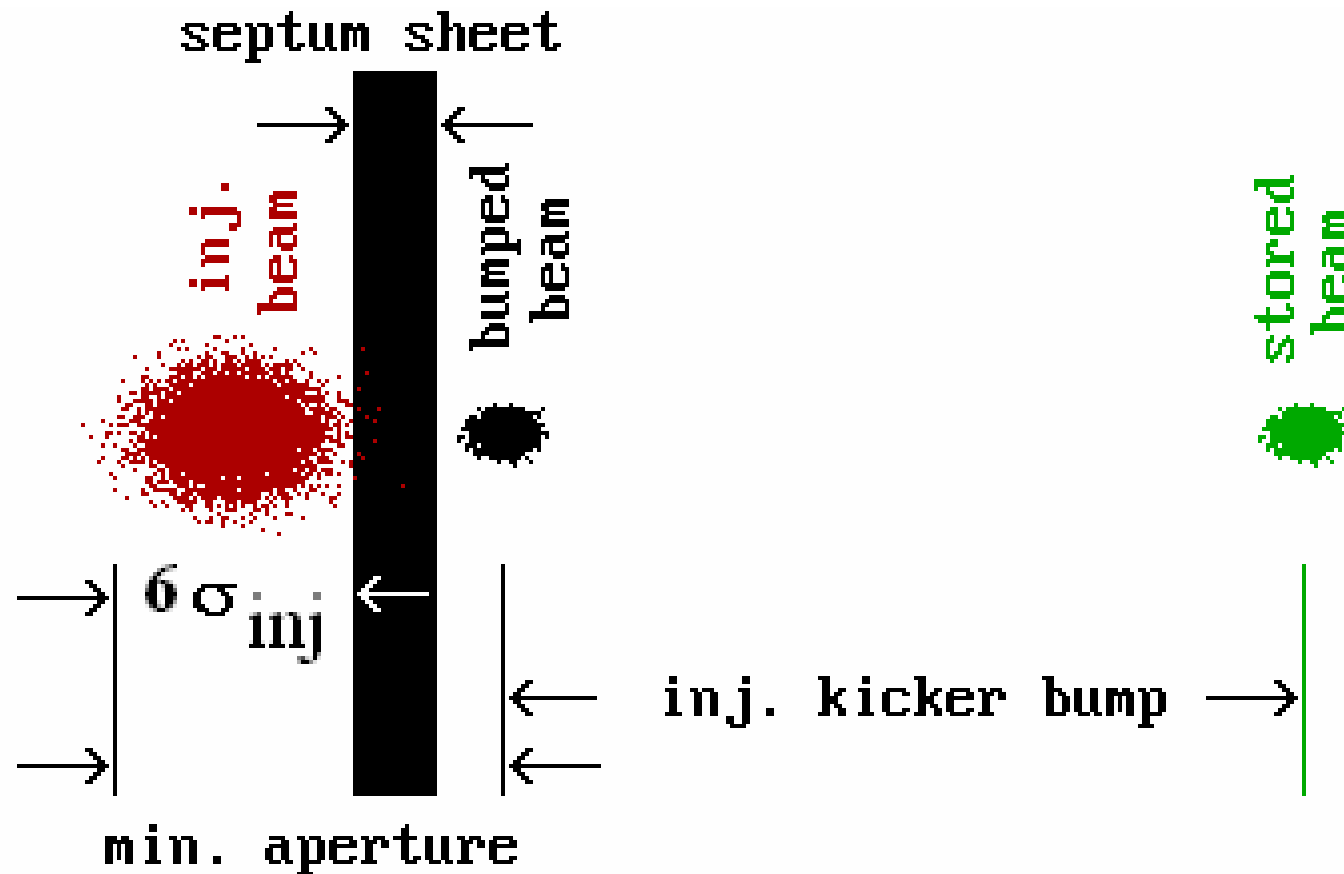
harmonic sextupole optimized for injection efficiency

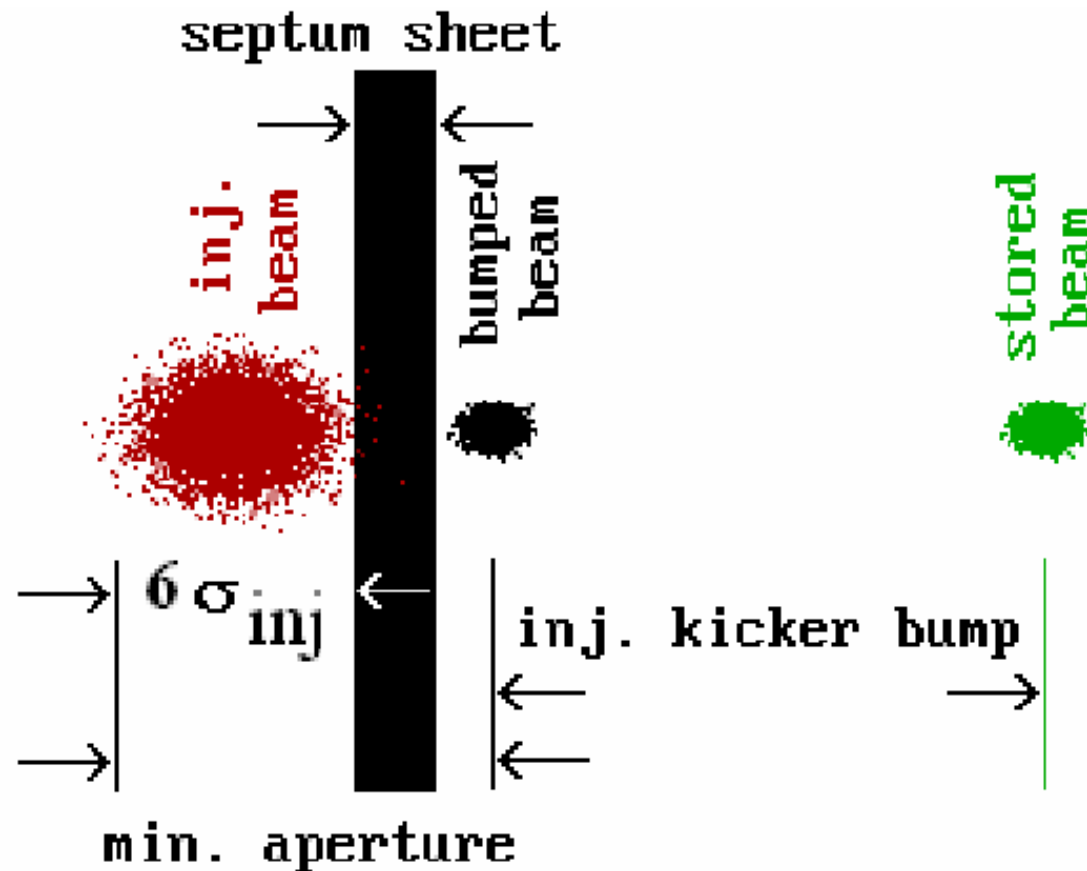


operating conditions:  $\xi_x=2.5$  and  $\xi_y=3.0$







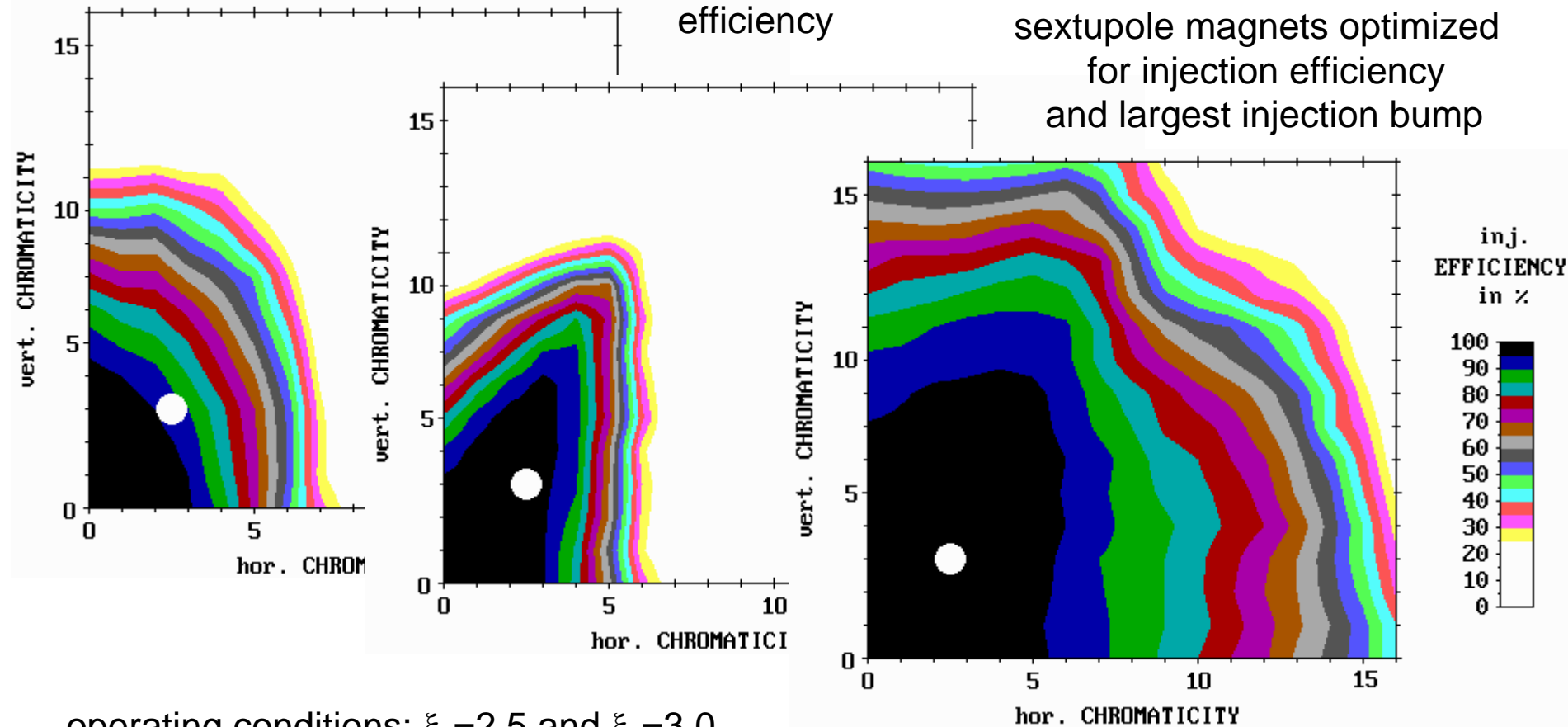


## Injection Efficiency vs. Chromaticity

harmonic sextupole settings  
for optimized lifetime

optimized for injection  
efficiency

sextupole magnets optimized  
for injection efficiency  
and largest injection bump

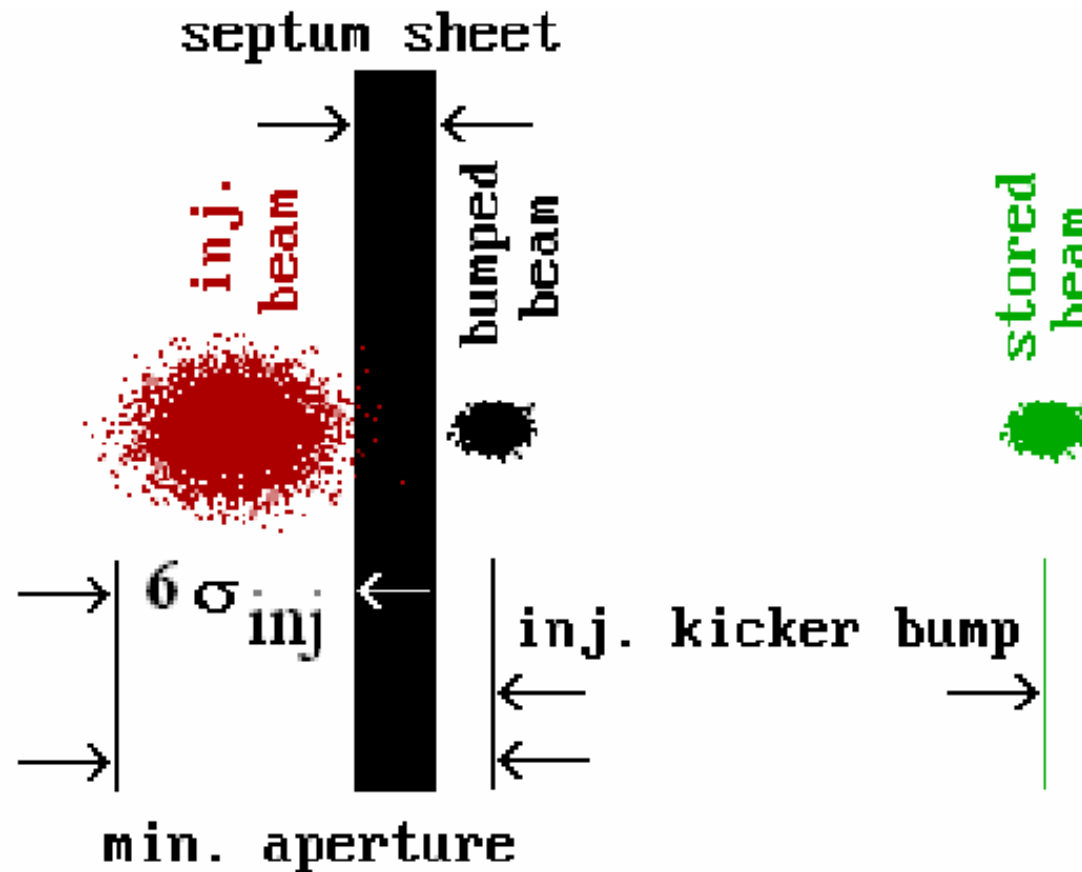


operating conditions:  $\xi_x=2.5$  and  $\xi_y=3.0$

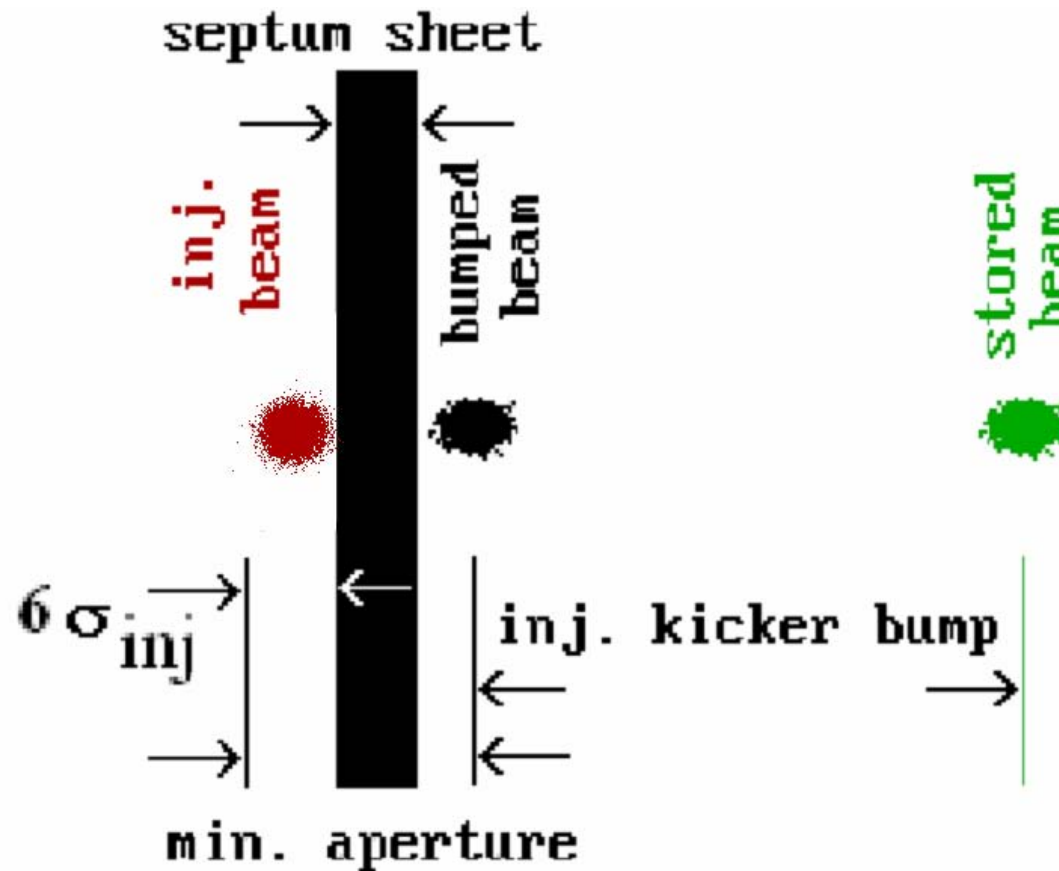
overcome technical limitations!

How to achieve a smaller emittance of the injected beam?

Usually the vertical emittance is much smaller than the horizontal emittance.



horizontal emittance reduction through transverse emittance exchange



P. J. Bryant in „Beam Transfer Lines“ proc. CAS, CERN 85-19

„A complete exchange of the transverse phase planes requires a transformation of the form,

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ x' \\ y \\ y' \end{pmatrix}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & m_{13}m_{14} \\ 0 & 0 & m_{23}m_{24} \\ \hline m_{31}m_{32} & 0 & 0 \\ m_{41}m_{42} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x' \\ y \\ y' \end{pmatrix}_0$$

This can be achieved by using skew quadrupole lenses.“

At least 4 skew quadrupole magnets are needed.

1. switched skew quadrupole field

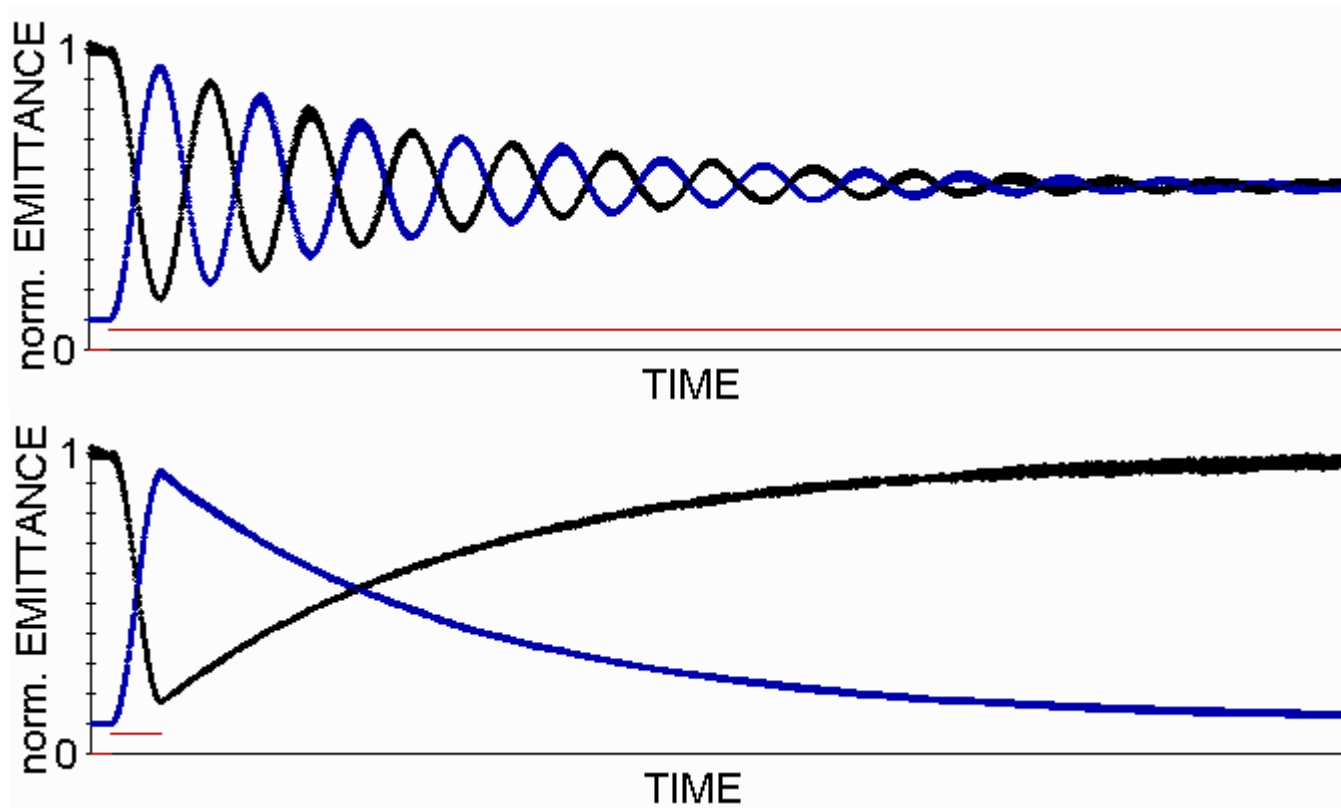
2. tune switching

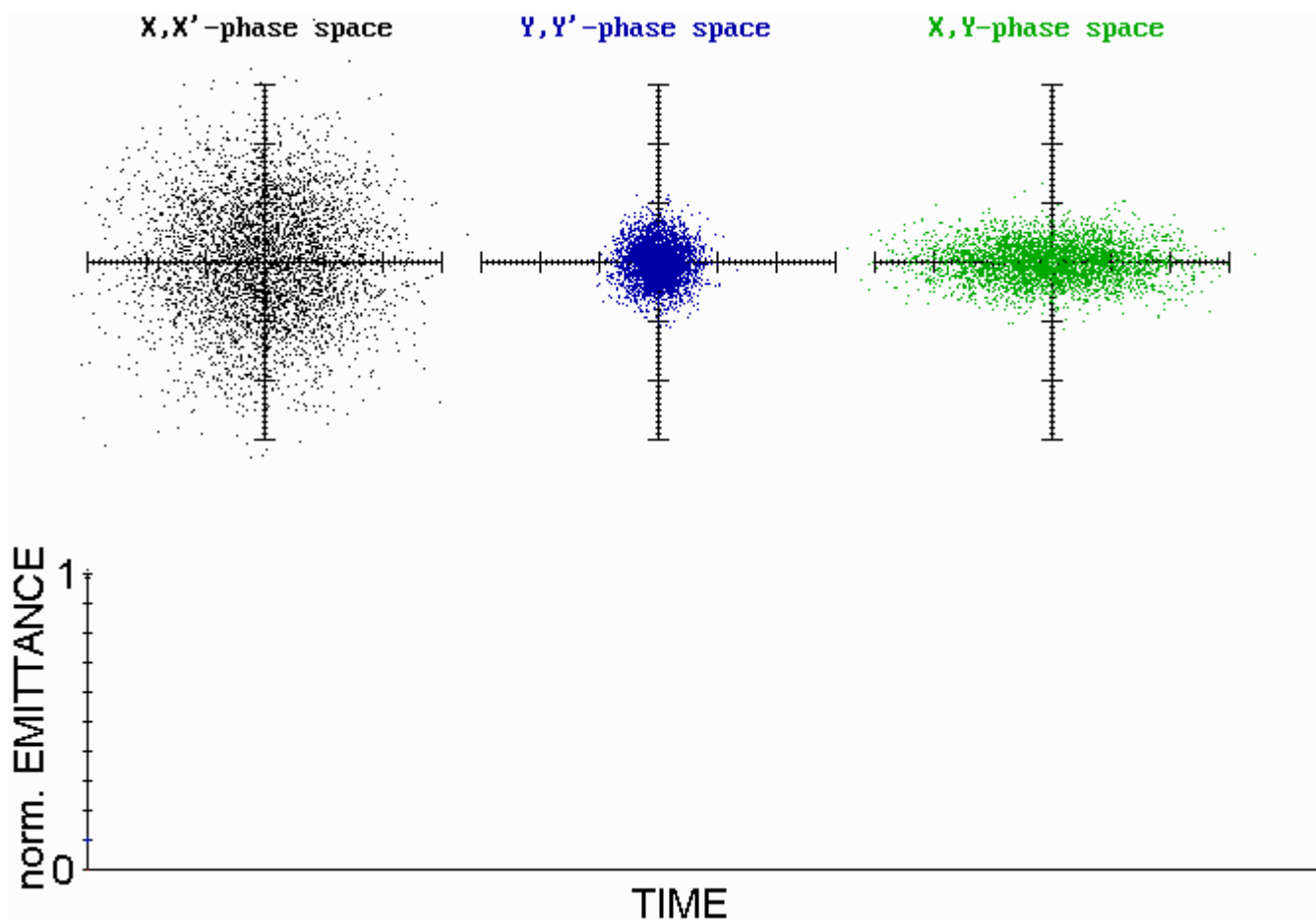
3. time dependent and resonant skew quadrupole field

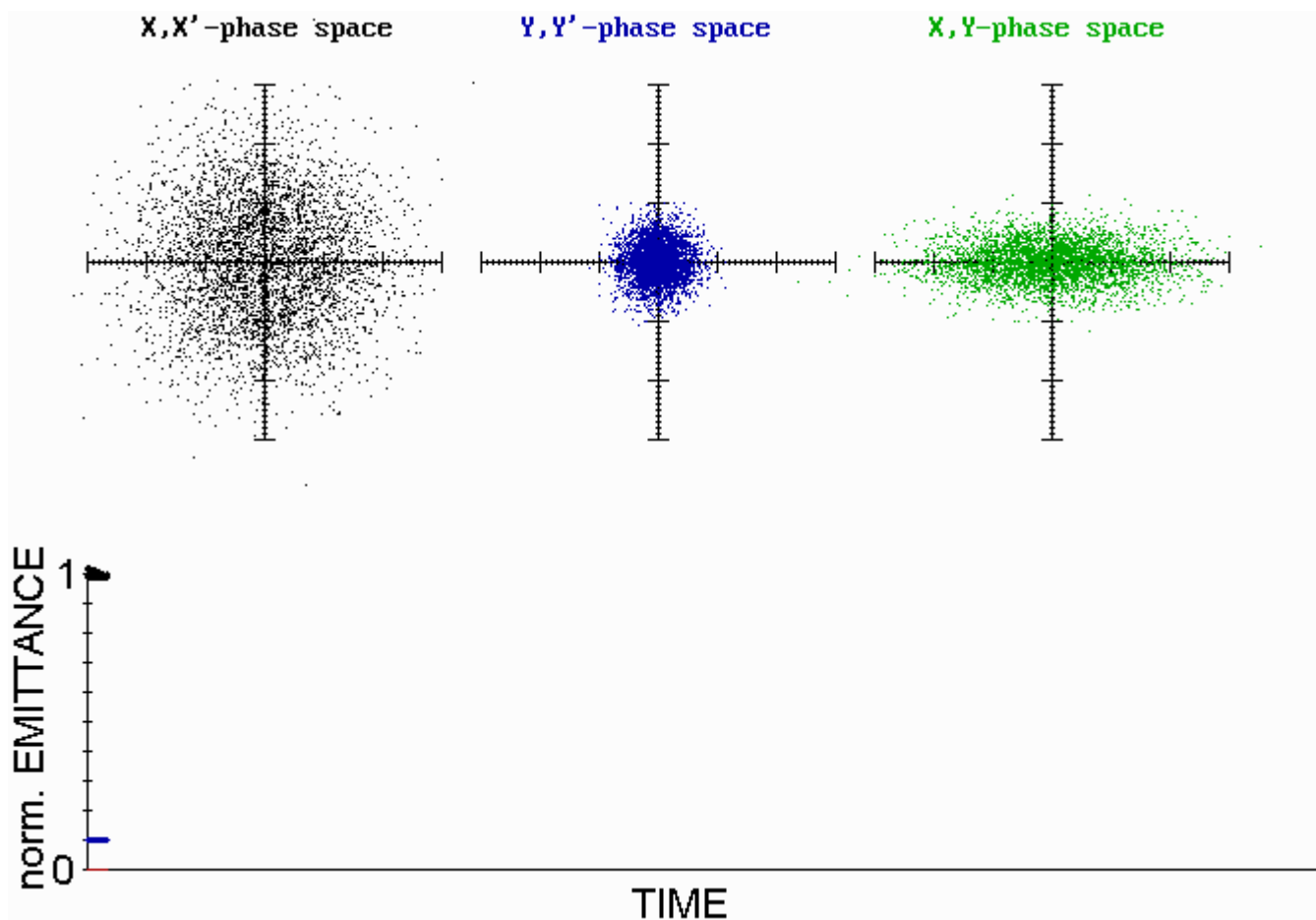
C. Carli, et al., "Emittance Exchange by Crossing a Coupling Resonance", EPAC 2002

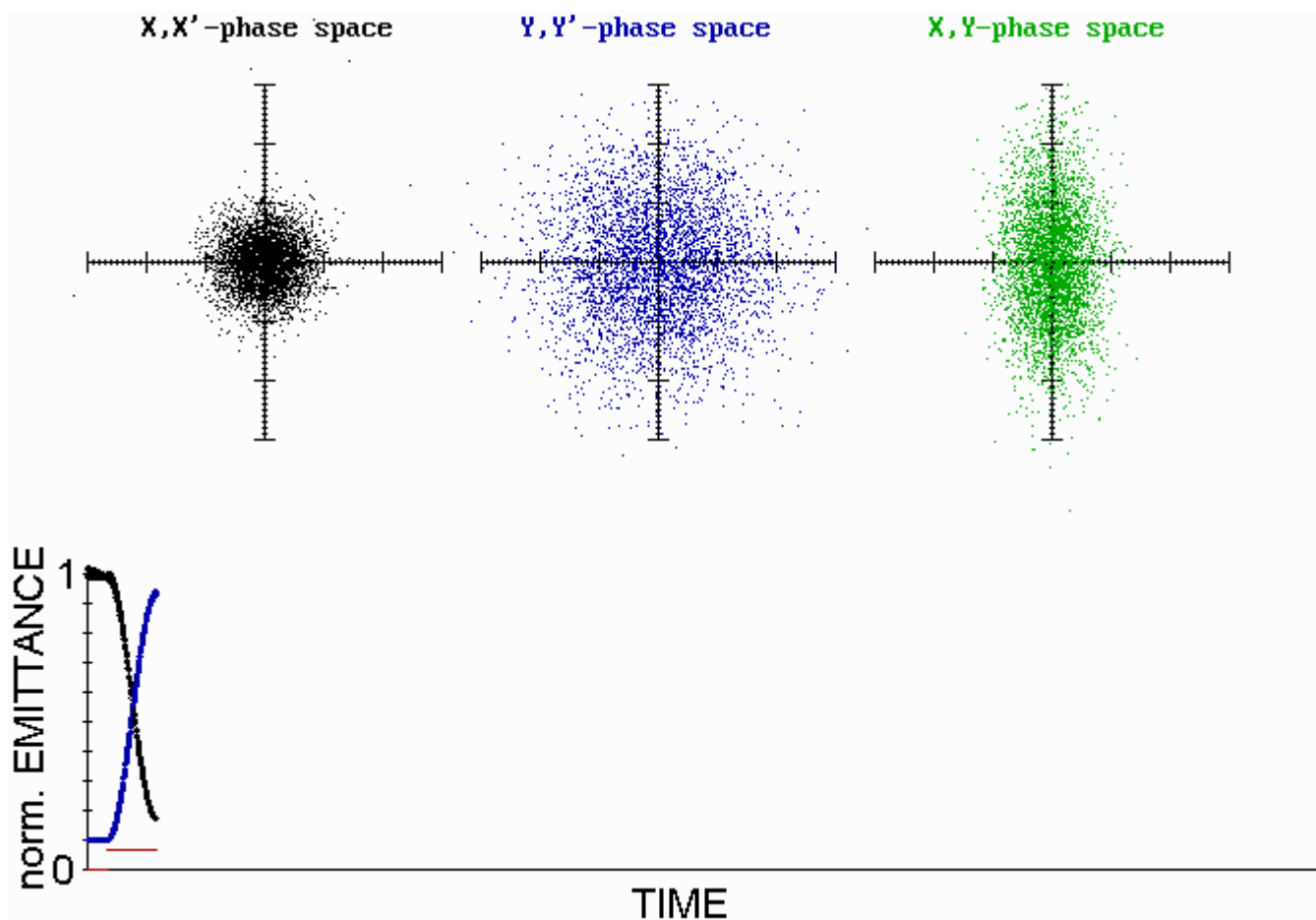
results of multi particle tracking with time dependent coupling:

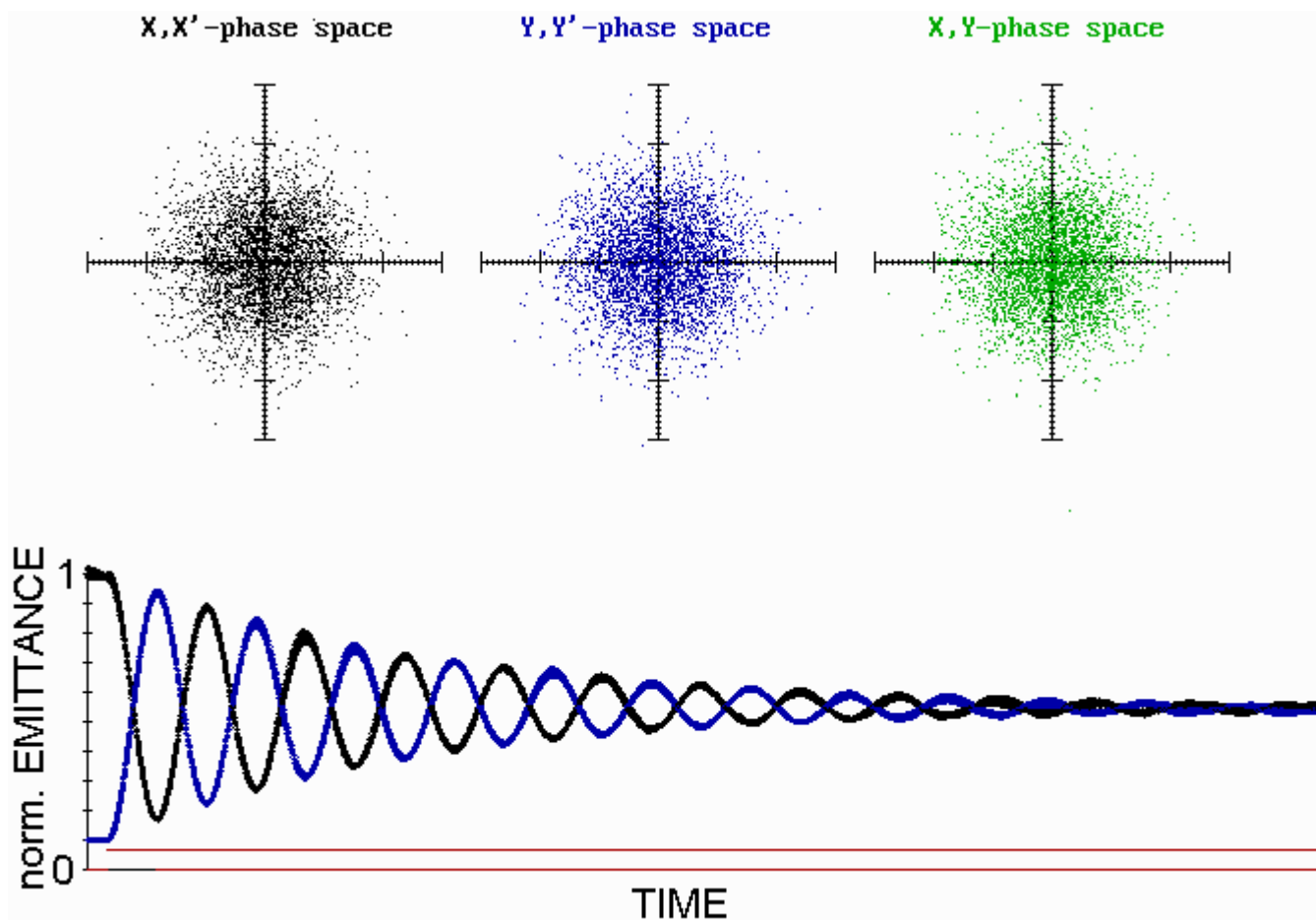
## horizontal and **vertical** EMITTANCE vs. TIME

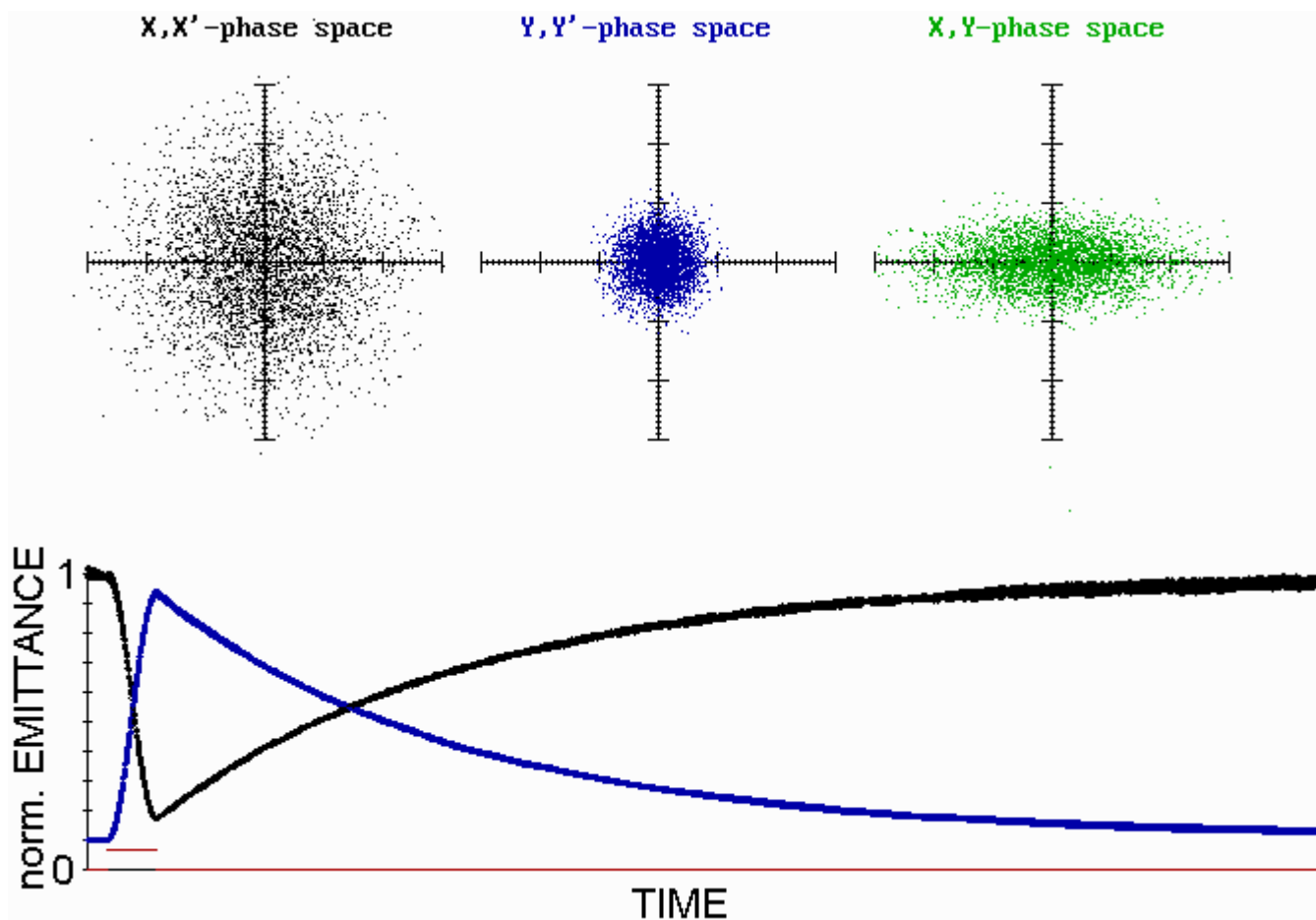


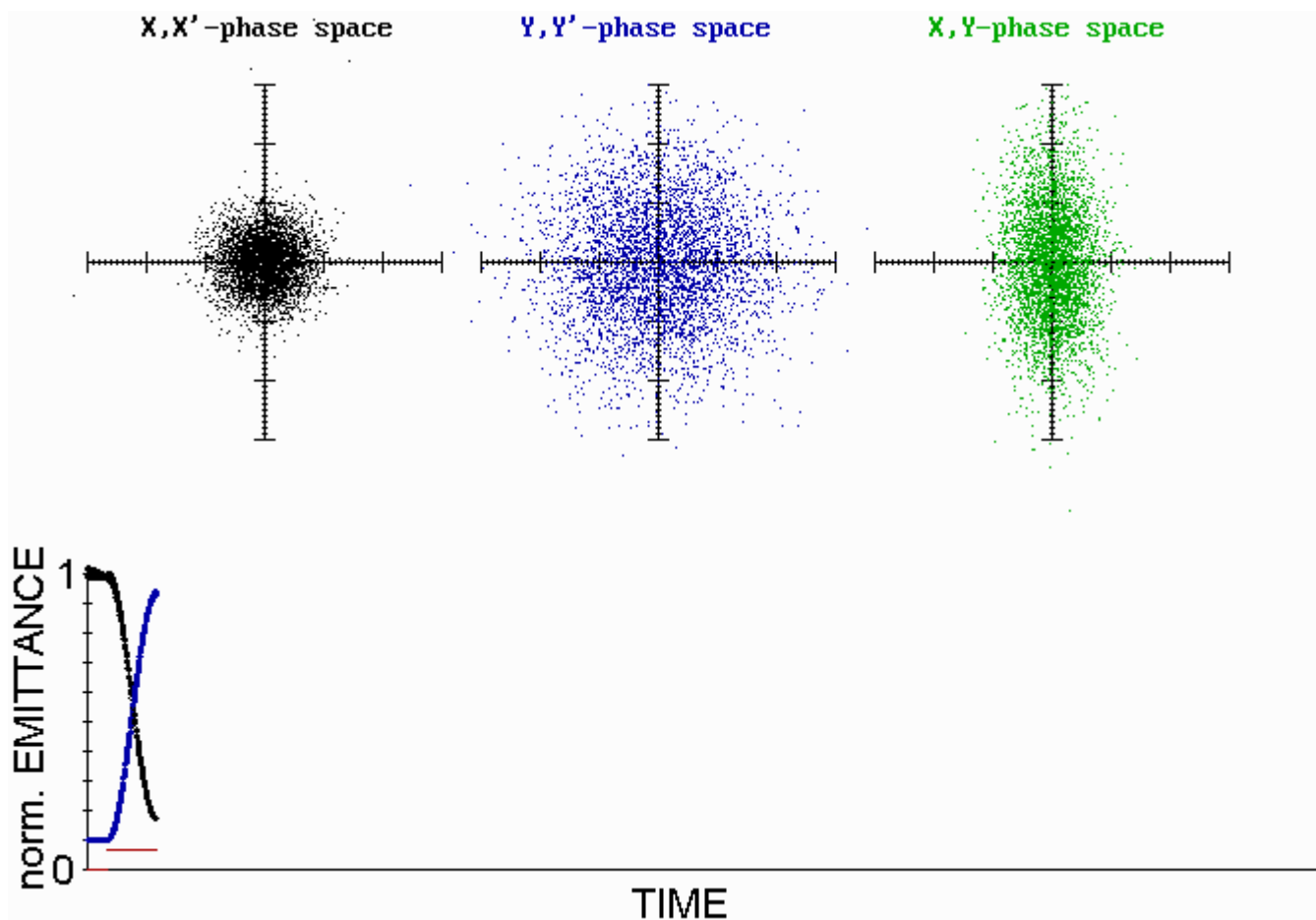




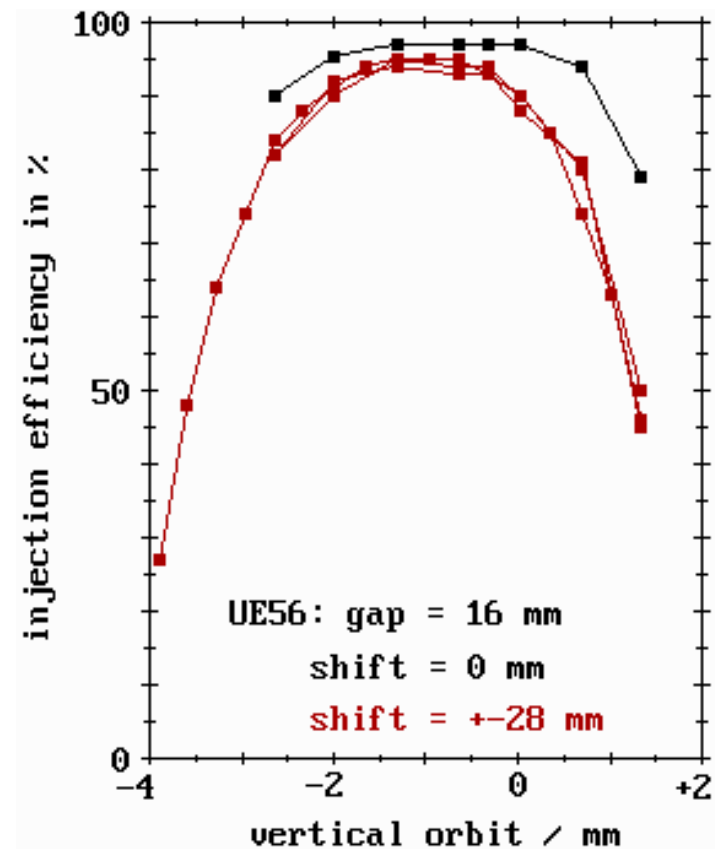
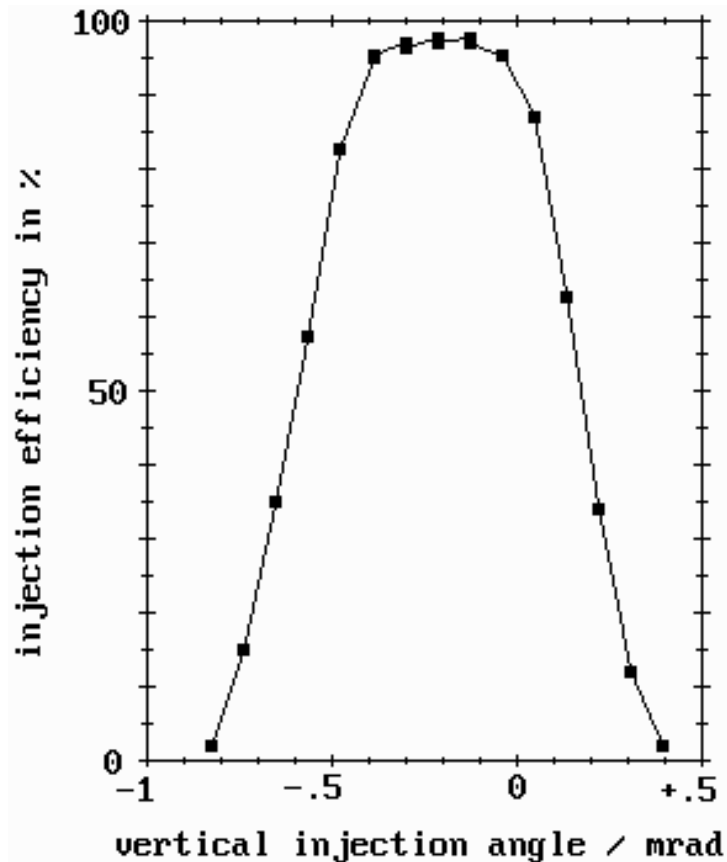








## Vertical acceptance of the storage ring:



vertical acceptance  $\sim 100 \text{ nm} \cdot \text{rad} > \text{hor. } \epsilon_{\text{syn}}$

## **Injection tests with a fully coupled beam**

adjust tunes in the synchrotron:  $Q_x - Q_y = n$

small natural coupling and tune jitter - may require installation  
of a skew quadrupole magnet

**could reduce the amplitude of the injected beam by 1.8 mm**

**For MAX IV:**      **thickness of the septum sheet will dominate  
the amplitude of the injected beam**  
emittance of the injected beam < stored beam < 0.5 nm·rad

**Can we reduce the septum sheet thickness by a smaller injection channel?**