A beam trajectory correction tool for the FLASH undulators

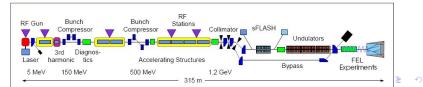
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FLASH Accelerator





FEL - Reminder

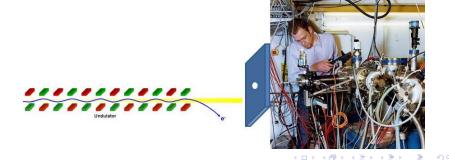
Free Electron Laser is produced by sending an electron beam through an undulator, which is a series of equal dipole magnets with alternating magnetic field direction.





The problem

- In some cases the photon beam emerging from the accelerator deviates from the desired location in the transversal plane.
- For this reason we must correct the electron beam so that it will move on a certain path. This path will cause the emitted photons to reach the desired spot.



The tools to change the trajectory

Dipole magnets



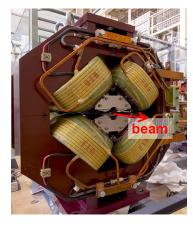
Deflect beams: $x = x_0 + x'_0 L + \frac{L^2}{2r}$ $x' = x'_0 + \frac{L}{r}$

x and x' are beam position and angle L - magnet length r - Bending radius $\frac{1}{r_x} = \left| \frac{e}{\beta E} B_y \right|$

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The tools to change the trajectory

Quadrupole magnets



Focus beams ("lenses"): $x = x_0 \cos(\sqrt{kL}) + x'_0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \sin(\sqrt{kL})$ $x' = x'_0 \cos(\sqrt{kL}) - x_0 \sqrt{k} \sin(\sqrt{kL})$

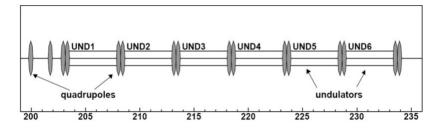
- L magnet length
- k focusing factor

$$k = \frac{ce}{E} \frac{\mathrm{d}B_{\varphi}}{\mathrm{d}r}$$

(bending force is proportional to the distance from the center)

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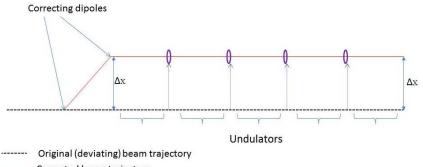
FLASH undulator section



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The quadrupoles in the undulator section are mounted on micromovers, which allow transversal displacement.

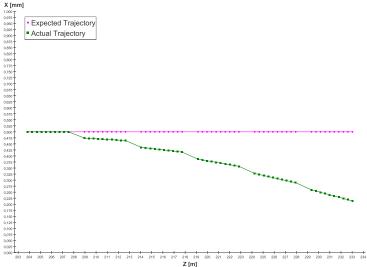
Introducing an offset



Corrected beam trajectory

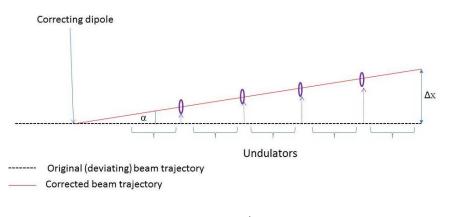
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Introducing an offset



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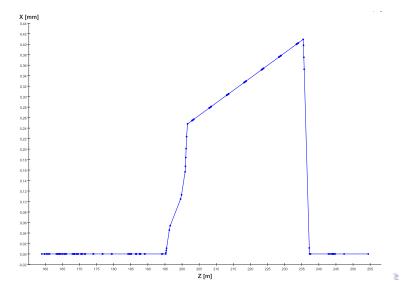
Introducing an angle



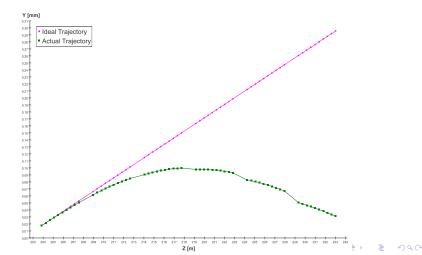
$$lpha pprox ext{tan} \, lpha = rac{\Delta x}{\ell}$$

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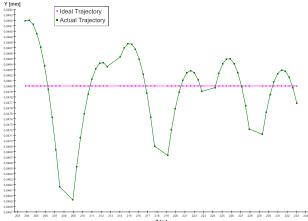
Linear combination of offset and angle



The undulators introduce a focusing effect in the vertical plane. For this reason, the correction described before is insufficient.



Fit Solution



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Analytical Solution

The ideal trajectory inside an undualtor:

 $\hat{y}(\ell) = a\ell + b$

The actual trajectory inside an undualtor:

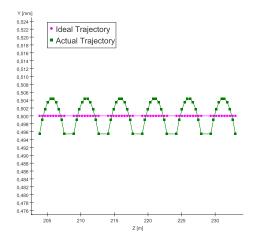
 $y(\ell) = y_0 \cos(\sqrt{k}\ell) + y_0' \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \sin(\sqrt{k}\ell)$

Minimize:

$$RMS(y_0,y_0') = \sqrt{rac{1}{L}\int_0^L (y-\hat{y})^2 \,\mathrm{d}\ell}$$

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Analytical Solution - Results



 $RMS \approx 3\mu m$

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Summary

- There is a deviation of the photon beam on the transversal plane
- Correction of the electron beam is achieved using dipoles and quadrupoles
- In the horizontal plane: a perfect, accurate solution
- In the vertical plane: RMS is minimized (analytically or using a fit)

• Outlook: the program will be incorporated into FLASH control room

Questions?

