

STATUS OF THE SYNCHROTRON RADIATION MONITORS FOR THE APS FACILITY RINGS*

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Abstract

Initial results from the optical synchrotron radiation (OSR) monitors for the Advanced Photon Source (APS) have been obtained. Data using electron beams on the positron accumulator ring (PAR) at 400 MeV, the injector synchrotron (IS) up to 7-GeV, and the main storage ring (SR) at 4.5 and 7 GeV address both transverse profiles and/or longitudinal bunch length. Recent measurements on OSR transported outside of the PAR and IS enclosures include transverse damping information. Streak camera and photodiode detectors have been used to measure bunch length compression $\sigma_t = 1000$ to 400 ps on the PAR and damping on the IS of $\sigma_t = 200$ to 75 ps. First transverse images have been recorded on the main ring from a single turn and for stored beam.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Advanced Photon Source (APS) [1] includes a 450-MeV positron accumulator ring (PAR), an injector synchrotron (IS) that ramps the beam energy to 7 GeV, and the 7-GeV main storage ring (SR). Characterizations of the beams circulating in these machines have begun using optical synchrotron radiation (OSR) [2]. Images of transverse beam size in all three rings, multiturn data using photomultiplier tubes and photodiodes, and bunch length data using both photodiode and dual-sweep streak camera techniques have been used to support commissioning. The latter are the first of their kind on a circular accelerator in the USA.

In the PAR, estimates of transverse emittance and the tracking of effects of the 12th harmonic cavity on bunch compression have resulted. In the IS both the transverse damping and aspects of longitudinal damping during the ramping cycle have been monitored. For the SR, an initial in-tunnel installation on a bending magnet beam port of a Questar telemicroscope and a charge-coupled device (CCD) camera have allowed the imaging via OSR of the beam on a single-turn and first stored beam. The plans for both OSR and x-ray synchrotron radiation (XSR) monitoring of the beam are outlined. Eventually, both a bending magnet and a "diagnostics undulator" will be used as sources of XSR for beam characterization [3].

II. EXPERIMENTAL BACKGROUND

The parameter spaces of the three rings are sufficiently different to require adjustments to detectors and lenses for each case. The general features are shown in Table 1. The PAR revolution time is the shortest at 102.3 ns with the IS and SR at

1.23 and 3.68 μ s, respectively. For the longer bunch lengths of the PAR, which even after damping would be about $\sigma = 300$ ps, a fast photodiode has been used. At this point a dual-sweep streak camera has been used for both PAR and the IS bunch length dynamics, and it is planned for the SR. The transverse profiles have been obtained via OSR imaging with the camera/lens system focused on the bending magnet source point.

Table 1: APS Parameters for Beam Diagnostics

| | PAR | IS | SR |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| RF Frequency | 9.77 or 117 MHz | 351.93 MHz | 351.93 MHz |
| Revolution Time | 102.3 ns | 1.228 μ s | 3.68 μ s |
| No. of Bunches | 1 | 1 | 1 to 60 |
| Min. Bunch Spacing | --- | --- | 20 ns |
| Bunch Length (2σ) | 30 to 0.6 ns | 122 ps | 35-100 ps |
| Min. Avg Beam Current | 1.4 mA 1 linac pulse injected | --- | 0.22 mA for single bunch |
| Max. Avg Beam Current | 33.4 mA 24 linac pulses injected | 4.7 mA | 5 mA for single bunch |
| Max. Intensity particles/sec | 3.6×10^{10} | 3.6×10^{10} | 2.2×10^{10} /bunch/mA |

A. Transverse Beam Size

In our initial mode, an in-tunnel installation of a lead-shielded CCD camera with remotely controlled zoom lens (16-160 mm focal length) was used. In the PAR, exit ports from two dipole vacuum chambers were utilized, one source point at high energy dispersion and one at low dispersion. More recently, the OSR beams have been transported out of the accelerator enclosure (see Fig. 1), and this has facilitated the use of a fast photodiode, a streak camera, and soon a gated, intensified camera. On this table a CCD camera with a 500-mm focal length lens with a X2 magnifier provides a limiting resolution, $\sigma_{res} \sim 200 \mu$ m. A 450x10 nm band pass filter and a neutral density (ND) filter of ND \sim 2.0 to 3.0 are routinely used.

For the IS, a Questar telemicroscope (model FR1) is located on an optics table in a lab above the IS accelerator tunnel. A series of mirrors brings the OSR to the lens. Four focal lengths ranging from 220 mm to 3100 mm, an ND filter wheel with selection from 0.0 to 2.5 ND, and a 488x1 nm band pass filter are used to adjust the beam spectrum and intensity. At the fully magnified position, the limiting resolution is about $\sigma_{res} = 60 \mu$ m based on tests with an illuminated circular aperture of 12- μ m diameter. A UV-capable Questar has been installed

*Work supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Basic Energy Sciences, under Contract No. W-31-109-ENG-38.

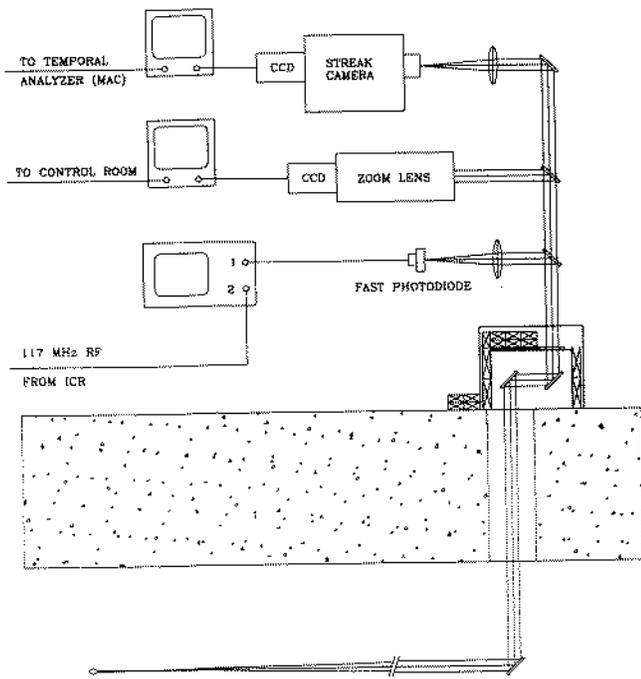


Figure 1: Schematic of OSR transport by mirrors out of the PAR and IS tunnels to detectors on an optics table.

in the SR tunnel on a bending magnet OSR port. The initial in-vacuum moly mirror is water-cooled but may only be used at low stored beam currents in early commissioning. A slotted Glidcop mirror, which will allow the high power, low-divergence angle x-rays to pass through the on-axis slot, will be used in later commissioning.

B. Bunch Length Measurements

In the PAR, the original 30-ns-long linac macropulse is damped to about $\sigma=1$ ns in tens of ms at $E=400$ MeV and the fundamental 9.77-MHz rf cavity at nominal power. Additional compression by a factor of three is obtained by turning on the 12th harmonic cavity (at 117.3 MHz). An Antel photodiode (model AR-S1) with <100 ps rise time, an rf amplifier (10.1-4.2 GHz), and either a Tektronix 11802 digital sampling oscilloscope with a 50 GSa/s sampling head or an HP model 54542A 500-MHz BW digitizing oscilloscope were used to record the photodiode signals. The system resolution was observed to be about $\sigma=300$ -350 ps.

Additionally, a Hamamatsu C5680 dual-sweep streak system has been used to provide complementary bunch length information on the PAR as well as on the injector synchrotron. Both rf synchronized or synchroscan and multiple single trigger techniques have been used. These data in the next section are the first measurements using such a technique on a circular accelerator in the USA.

III. RESULTS AND SR PLANS

A. Transverse

For transverse beam size, the results for the three rings are summarized as follows. For the PAR, a damped beam image

profile (see Fig. 2) was measured to have a $\Delta x=3.6$ mm (FWHM). Assuming a Gaussian profile and a camera gamma factor of 0.66, this implies a $\sigma_x \sim 1.2$ mm observed. This would include the contributions of betatron motion ($\beta_x=2.9$ m) and dispersion in this case. This would imply a horizontal emittance $\sigma_{ex} \sim 0.22$ mm mrad as compared to the scaled, theoretical emittance of 0.29 mm mrad at 400 MeV.

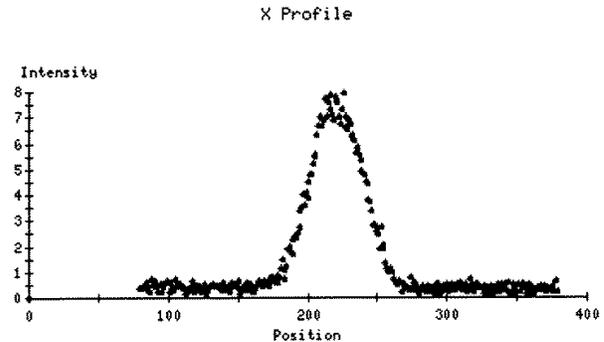


Figure 2: Video image profile of the PAR beam after damping using OSR. The total observed size was $\Delta x=3.6$ mm (FWHM) and $\Delta y \approx 0.6$ mm (FWHM).

For the IS, the reduction of the transverse profile FWHM was observed by capturing a series of digital video image sequences in 33-ms steps. Measurements of the extracted beam emittance in the transport line between the IS and SR have not yet been done.

For the storage ring, we recorded the first OSR image from a bending magnet on March 18, 1995. It is shown in Fig. 3. This was obtained on a single turn at 7-GeV with about 1 nC in the bunch. The first OSR image of a stored beam is shown in Fig. 2 of [4].

B. Longitudinal

Bunch length measurements on the PAR have tracked the stacking, damping, and compression cycle. As shown in Fig. 4, an overlapping of bunch profiles for the photodiode, from early to late in the cycle, are displayed. A phase shift (towards the left) has also been detected. The most intense, negative going signal on the left of the profiles corresponds to a total measured $\sigma_t \sim 600$ ps. The 12th harmonic was not optimized, and the system resolution with the HP digitizing oscilloscope is still convolved. Subsequent streak camera data on a single, damped bunch have shown bunches with $\sigma=400$ ps.

On the IS, the bunch length was tracked during the 230-ms-long energy ramping cycle (400 MeV to 7 GeV) using the dual sweep features of the streak camera. The vertical time axis covered ~ 1500 ps and the horizontal axis covered ~ 100 ms. A DG535 delay generator was used to position the acquisition in the cycle. Figure 5 shows an example in the 35-to-130-ms portion of the cycle. The bunch compression from about 400 ps (FWHM) at the left to 178 ps (FWHM) on the right is obvious. By using a narrower region of interest (1-ms wide), a FWHM of 158 ps ($\sigma_t=67$ ps) is obtained. The wider window integrates over a detectable phase shift which appears to be a part of a relative phase oscillation at 120-Hz frequency.

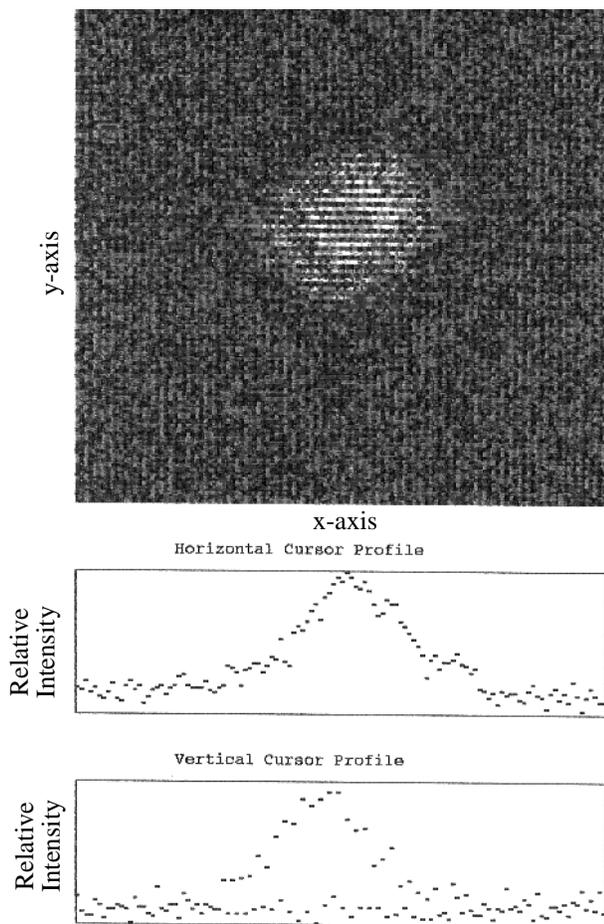


Figure 3: First synchrotron radiation image of the 7-GeV electron beam in the APS main storage ring. These data are from only a single pass.

Further studies addressing single turn, single bunch performance are planned as well as addressing the source of the-120 Hz effect.

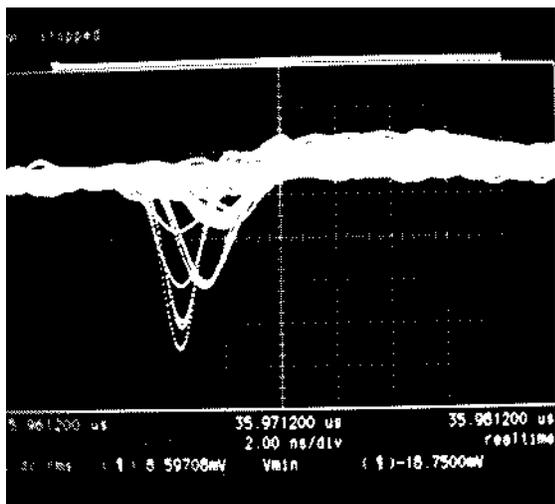


Figure 4: Photodiode data showing the PAR bunch length dynamics during the compression cycle. The final total observed bunch length was about $\sigma=600$ ps in this case. The horizontal scale is 2 ns/division.

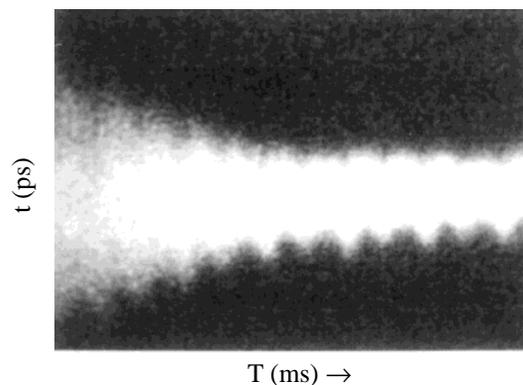


Figure 5: Dual-sweep streak image of the IS bunch length variation during the energy ramping cycle. These data cover from 35 to 130 ms in the ramp cycle on the horizontal axis and 1500 ps on the vertical axis. The bunch length is about 158 ps (FWHM) at the right-hand side.

C. Long-term Plans

Our long-term plans for the storage ring beam characterization include the extension of beam imaging to x-ray synchrotron radiation (XSR) and the use of both the bending magnet source and a diagnostics undulator. The issue of actual beam divergence for various vertical coupling ratios versus the radiation cone divergence is discussed in [3]. We have selected a 1.8-cm period device with a 2.5- to 3.0-m length and a 2- to 3- μ rad cone angle as a primary means of obtaining sensitivity to the baseline 8- μ rad particle beam divergence.

IV. SUMMARY

In summary, we have obtained OSR images of the circulating particle beam (electrons so far) in the three rings at APS. Transverse size, emittance, and bunch length measurements have been obtained and comparison to design objectives has begun. Characterization of the low-emittance SR beams using both OSR and XSR will be a primary objective in the next year.

V. REFERENCES

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