

Energy Analyzers
June 26, 2008

USPAS - Summer 2008

Rami Kishek

Presentations

Friday, 6/27, 9:30 AM - NOON
10 min each, including questions

ANNAPOLIS (Breakfast Room)
(recommend 5 slides)

Sources	Carlos Maidana
Beam Monitors	Matt Hodek
Imaging	Tiago Silva
Tomography	
Solenoid	Jamie Blowers
Rotating Coil	Ed Nissen
Longitudinal Dynamics	
Energy Analyzer	Yingjie Li
Tune Measurements	Adam Lichtl
Resonances	Finn O'Shea

Motivation

Particle velocity affects its response to a given field

Lenses:

- Chromatic effects, ability to focus

Bends:

- Dispersion (different trajectories for different energy particles)
- Energy modulations \Rightarrow beam bunching
 - \Rightarrow Coherent Synchrotron Radiation

Goal: Map the Energy Distribution – Longitudinal Phase-space

Outline

1. Measuring the Energy Distribution
2. High-Resolution Retarding Potential Energy Analyzer
3. Operation and Data-Processing
4. Space Charge Effects in EA
5. Outline of Experiment

Dipoles and Dispersion

$$\gamma m \frac{v^2}{R_o} = qvB$$

➔
$$B = \frac{\gamma \beta m c}{q} \frac{\alpha}{l}$$

E.g., for UMER:

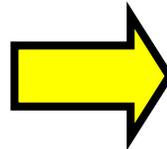
$$\beta \gamma = 0.20$$

$$mc^2 = 511,000 \text{ eV}$$

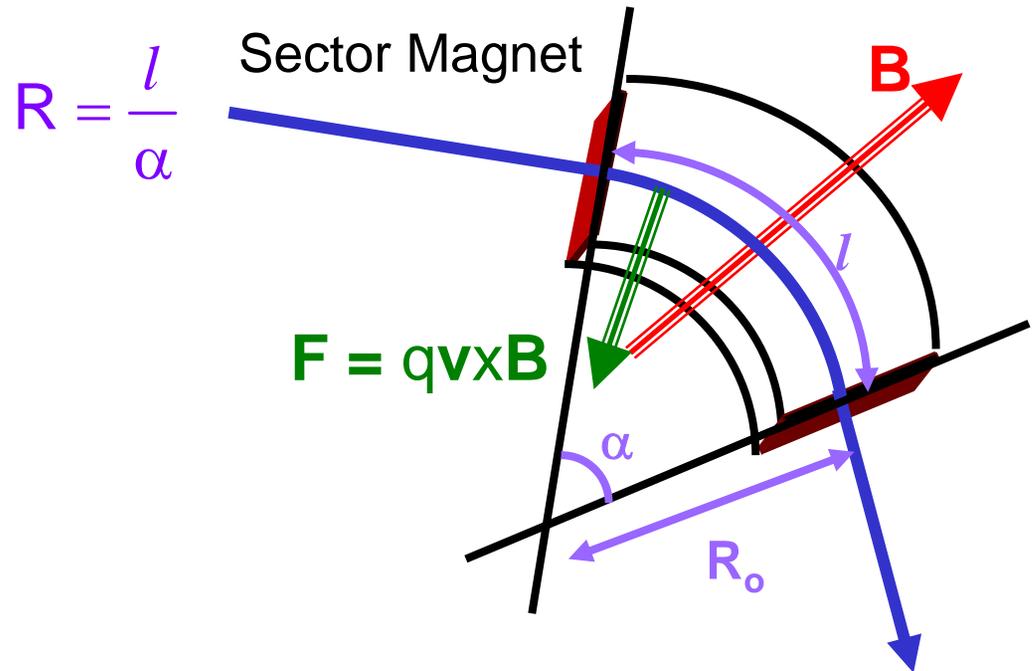
$$q = -e$$

$$l_{eff} = 3.85 \text{ cm}$$

$$\alpha = 10^\circ = 0.174 \text{ rad}$$



$$B = 15.4 \text{ Gauss}$$



Rigidity of UMER beam = $[B\rho] = B \cdot l / \alpha = 340 \text{ G-cm/rad}$

Measuring the Energy Distribution – part 1

Exploit dispersion! - “mass spectrometer”

Bend radius depends on momentum

$$R = \frac{\gamma\beta mc}{qB} = \frac{P}{qB}$$

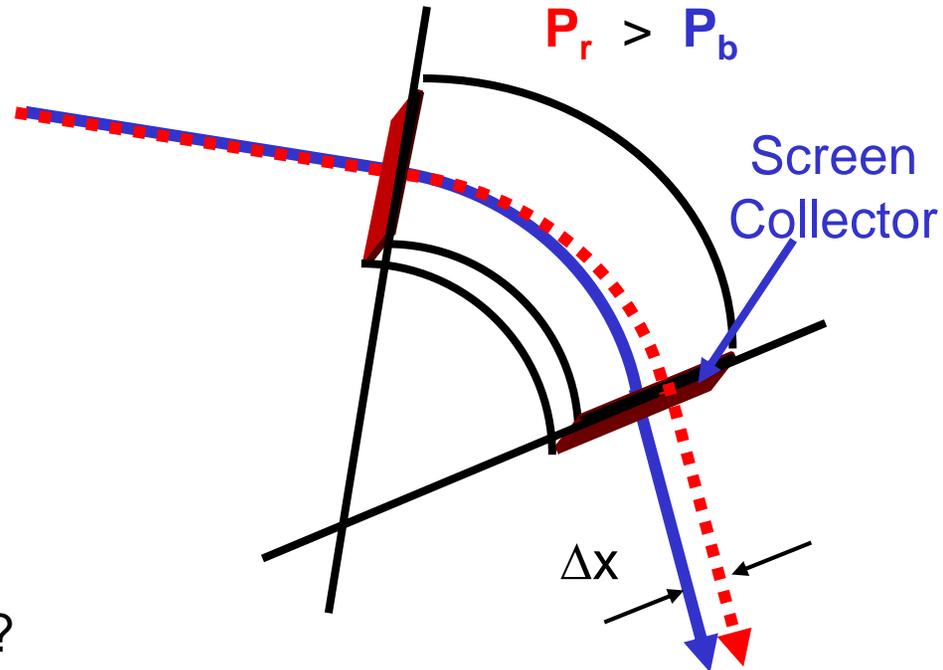
Can easily show: $\Delta R = R_0 \frac{\Delta P}{P_0}$

What about transverse displacement?

In sector dipole with uniform field: $\langle \Delta x \rangle \approx \Delta R$

Highest sensitivity for 180° angle ($\Delta x = 2 \Delta R$)

Tradeoff between size and sensitivity



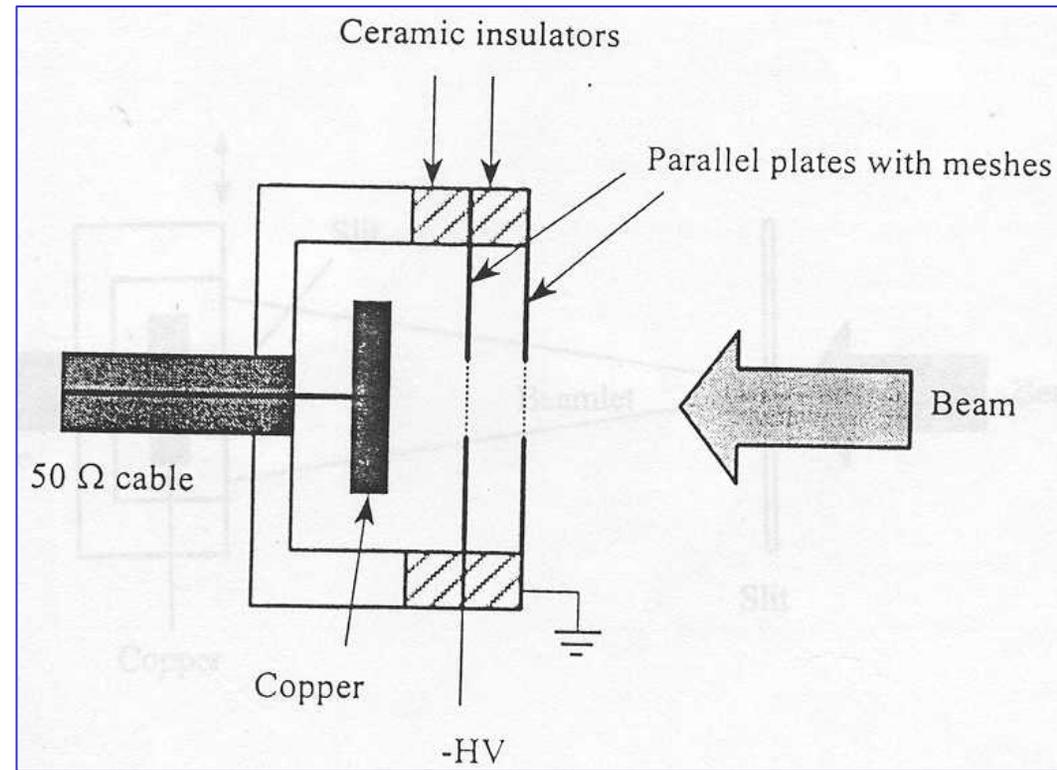
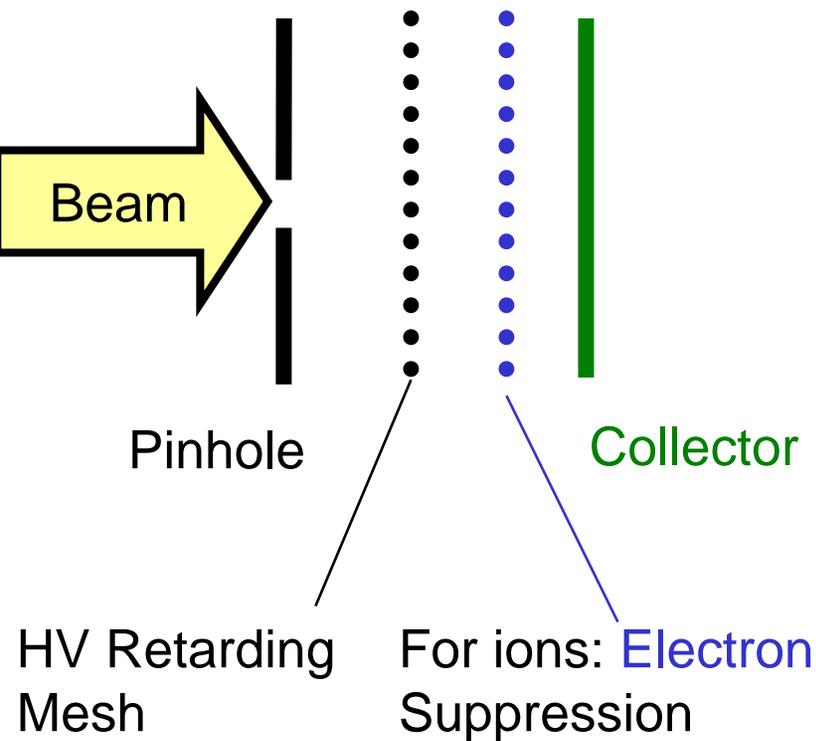
$$\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta P/P_0} = 2R_0$$

Tends to be large, but can handle high-energy beams, high resolution

Measuring the Energy Distribution – part 2

Want compact device \Rightarrow Retarding Potential Energy Analyzer

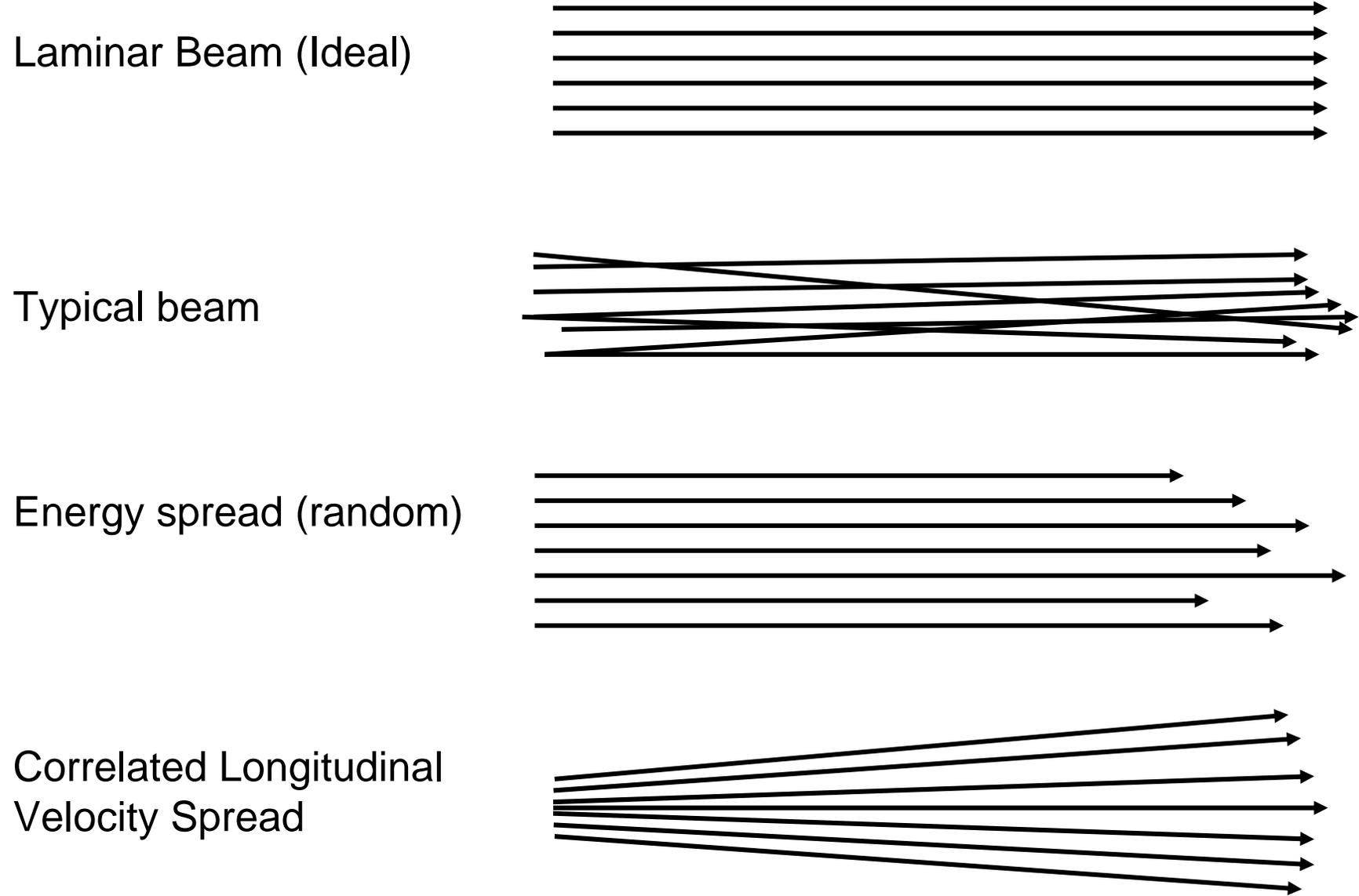
Parallel-Plate Design



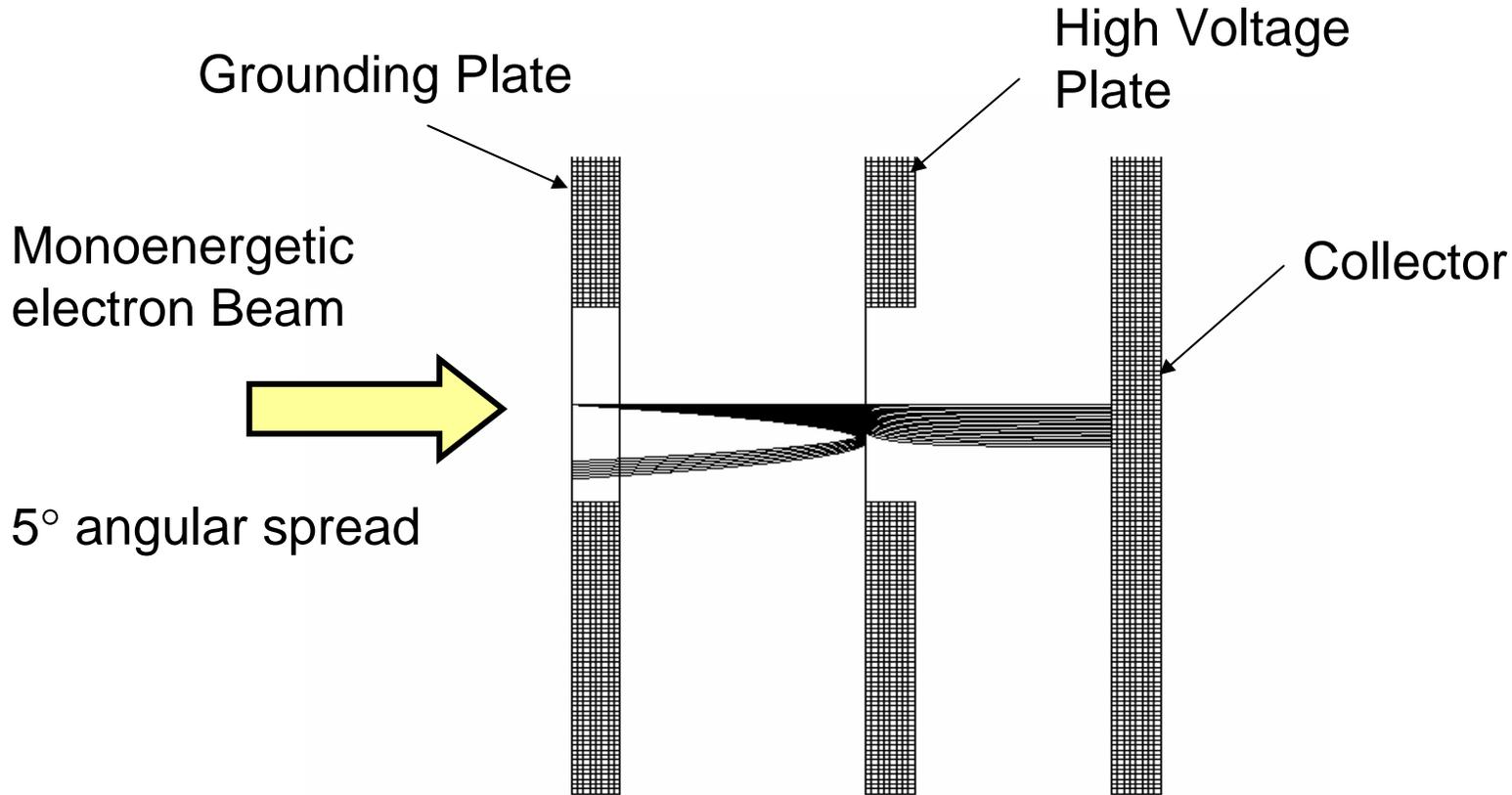
Structure of a parallel-plate energy analyzer
H. Suk, Ph.D. dissertation

An "inverse gun"

Correlated and Uncorrelated Momentum Spread



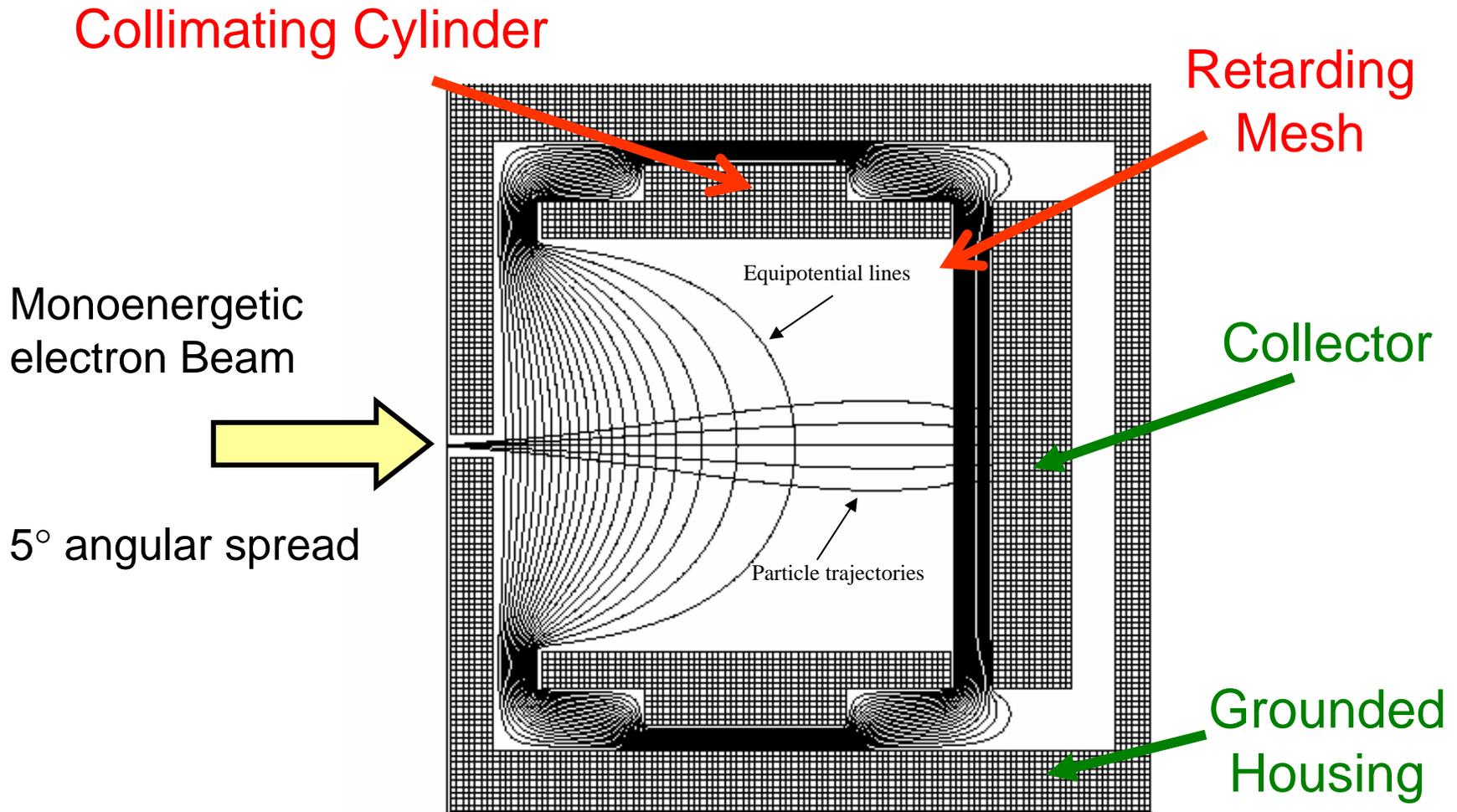
Parallel-Plate EA Problem



Transverse expansion of beam causes apparently larger energy spread.

Energy Resolution Not Good (20 eV / 10 keV)

High-Resolution Energy Spread Measurements



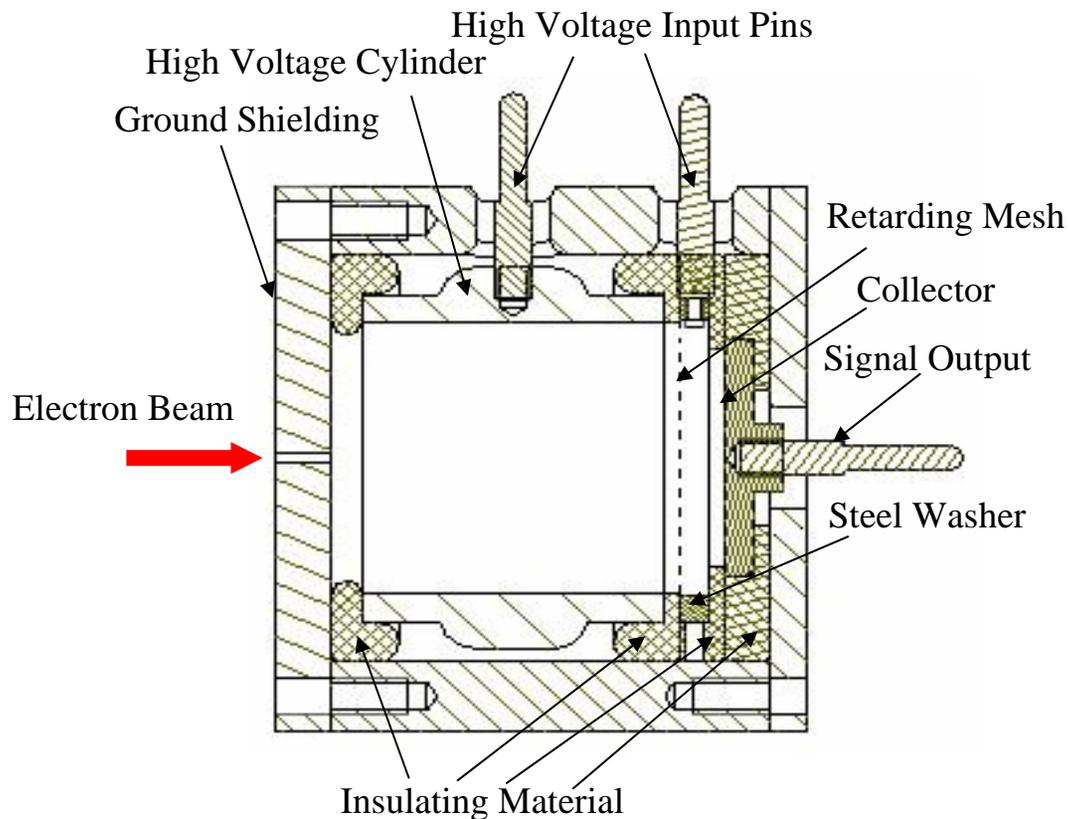
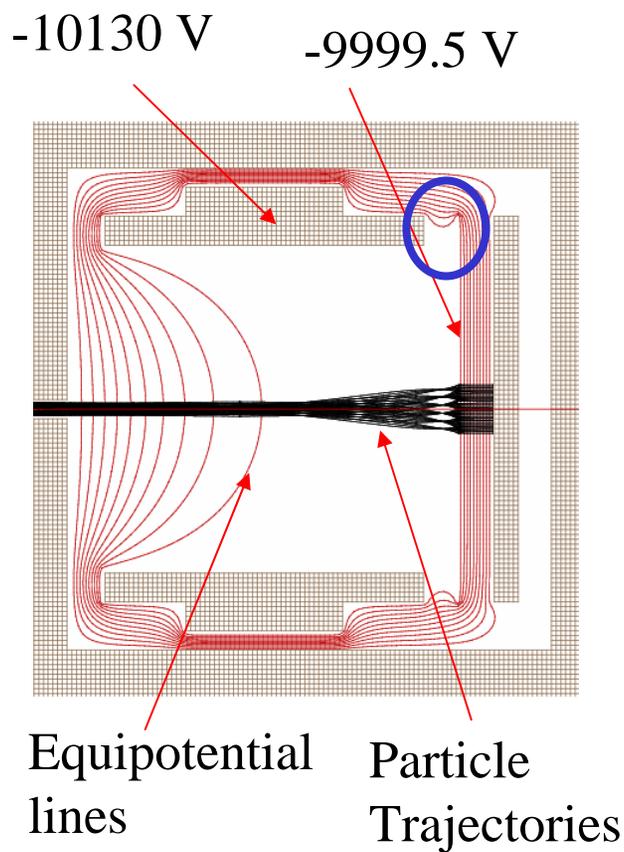
Curved equipotential lines collimate beam, so particles with tilted trajectories can overcome the retarding potential.

3rd-Generation Device Schematics

Spatial resolution: ~1 mm,

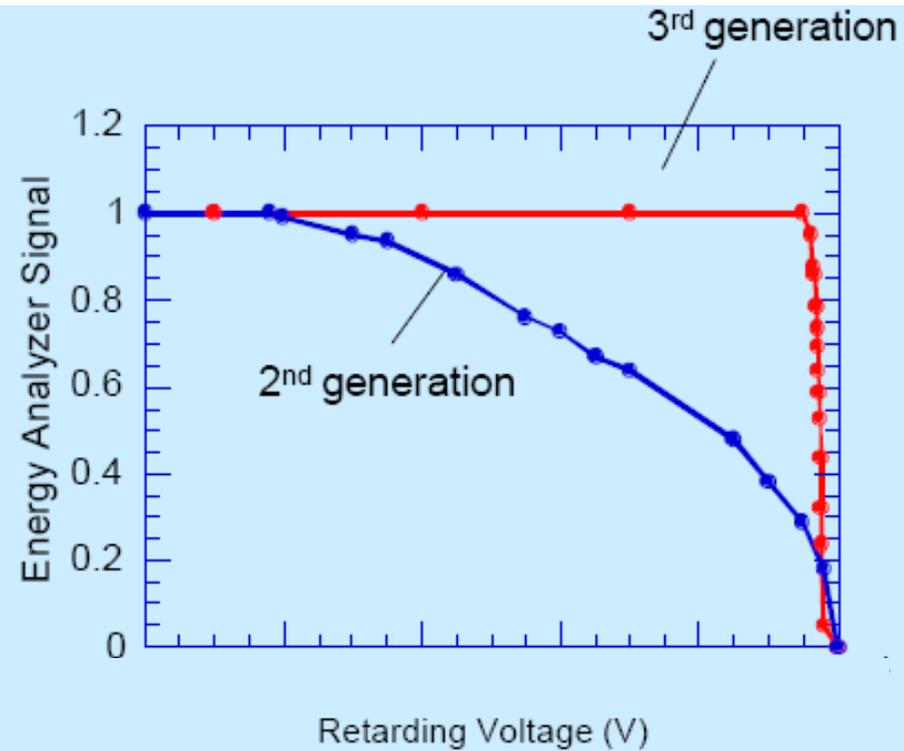
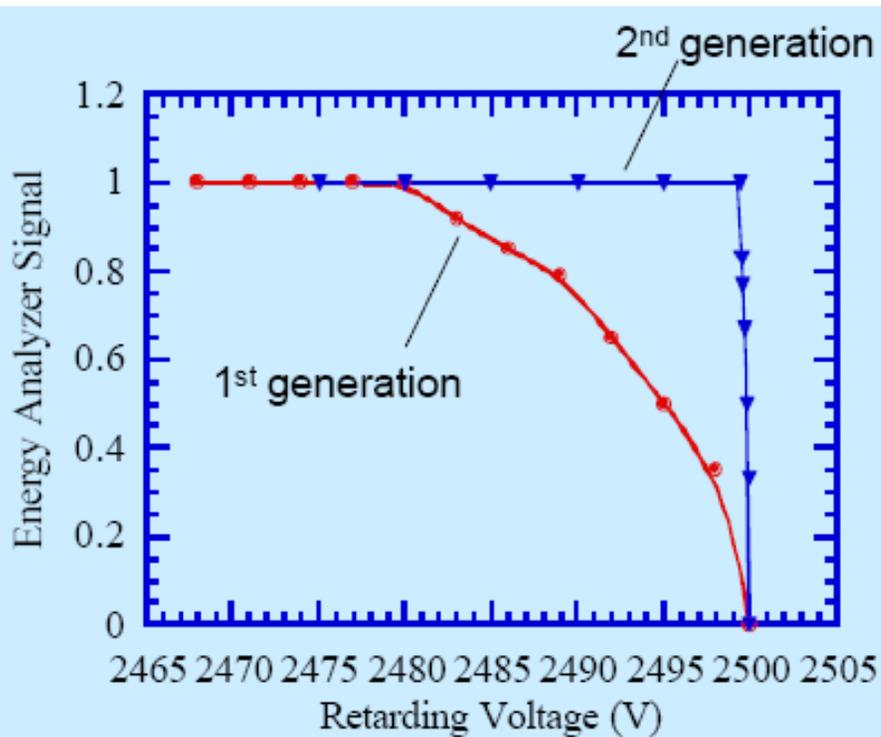
Time resolution: ~ few ns

Relative energy resolution: $< 10^{-4}$



Resolution Comparison

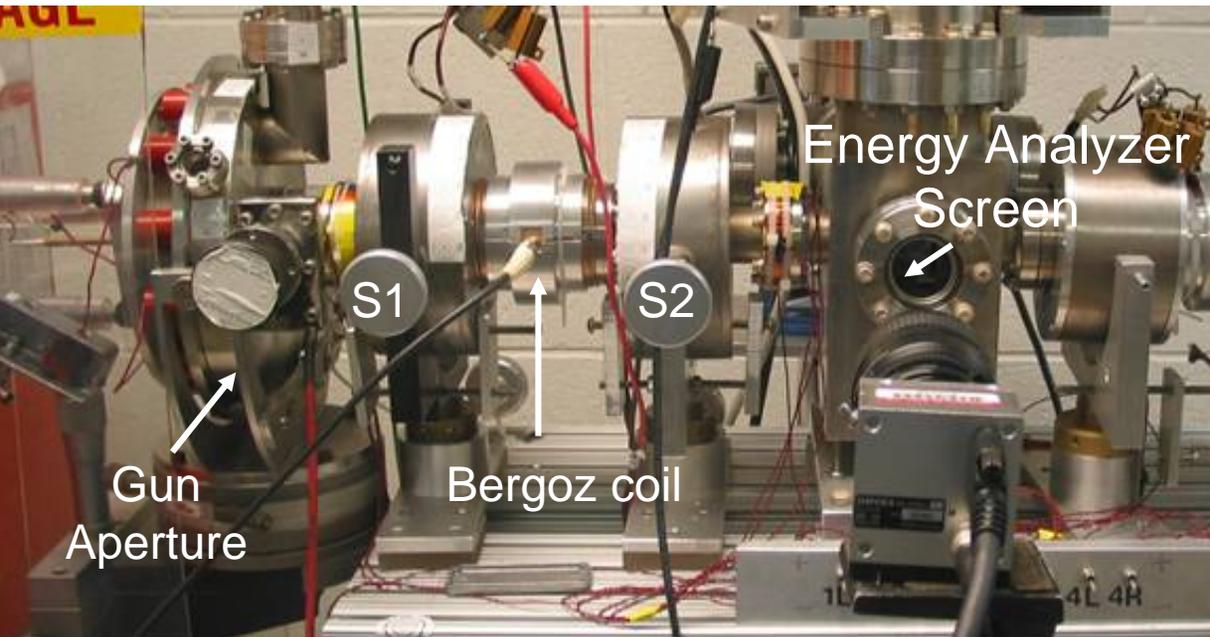
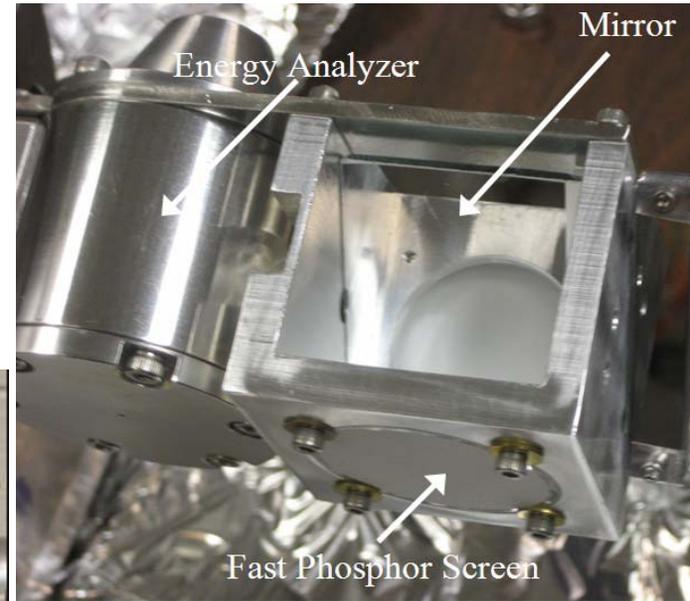
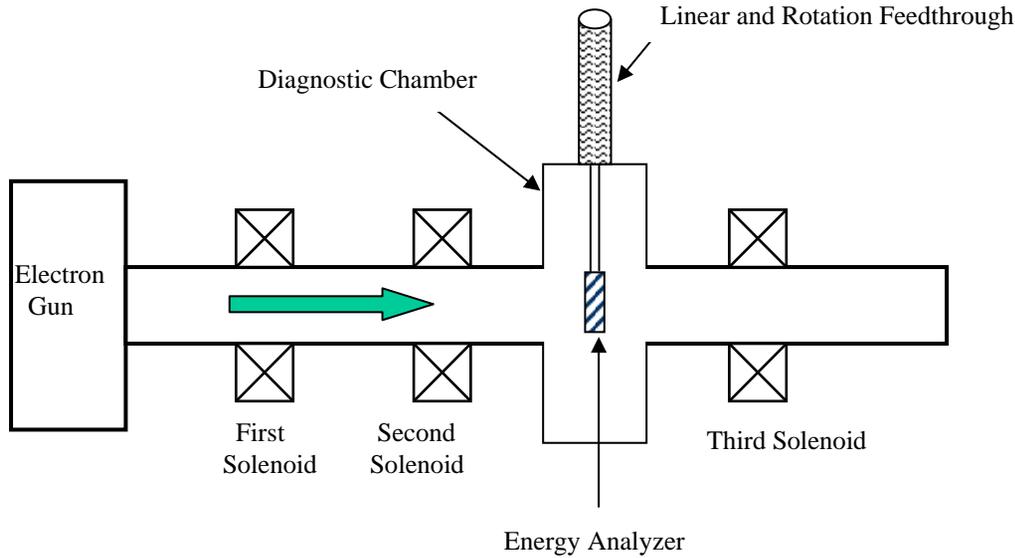
Simulated energy spread measurement for monoenergetic beam with initial divergence angle of 5°



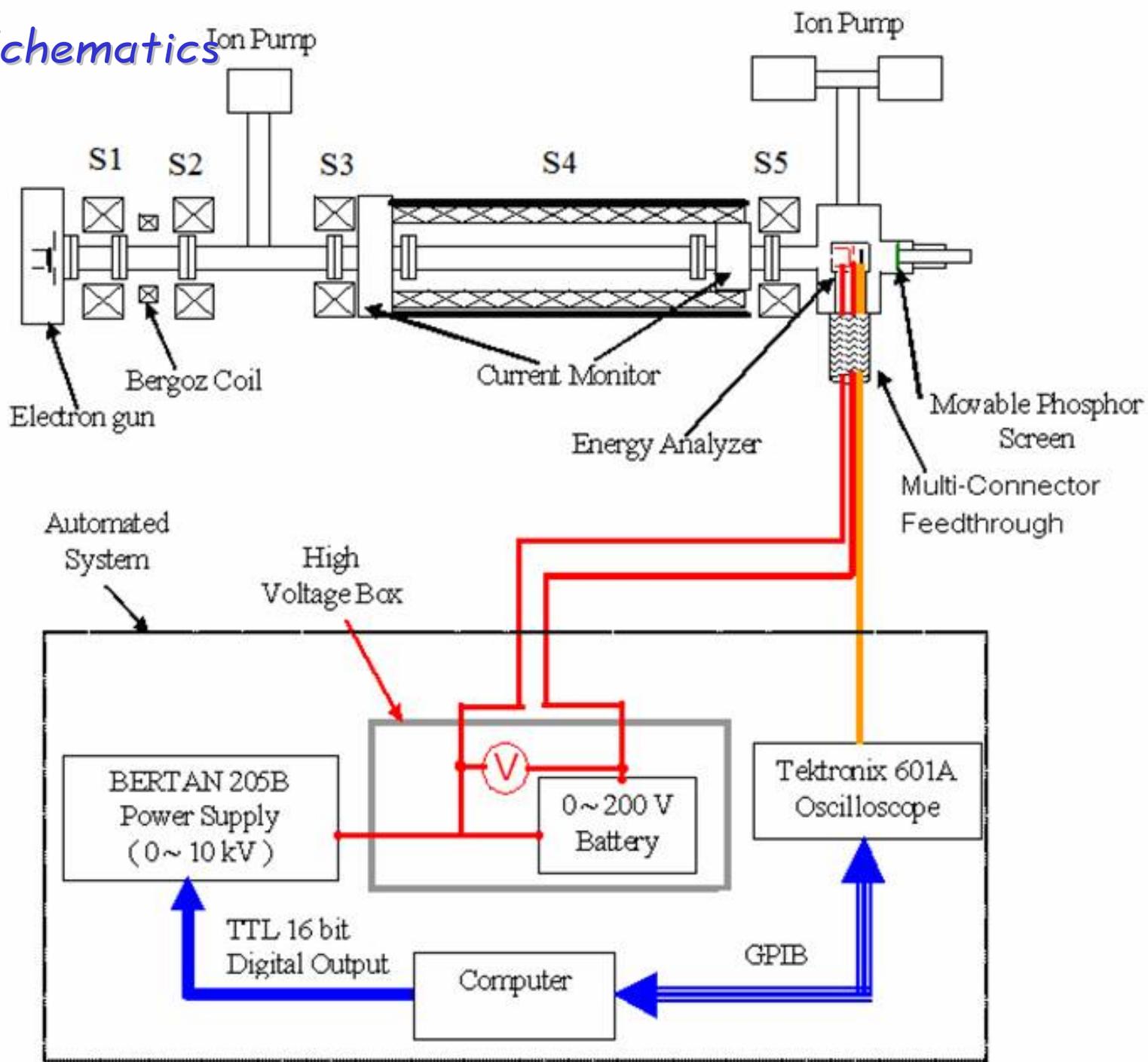
References for Further Study

- Y. Cui, Y. Zou, A. Valfells, M. Walter, I. Haber, R.A. Kishek, S. Bernal, M. Reiser, and P.G. O'Shea, "*Design and Operation of a Retarding Field Energy Analyzer with Variable Focusing for Space-Charge Dominated Electron Beams,*" Review of Scientific Instruments **75(8)**, 2736 (2004).
- Y. Zou, Y. Cui, V. Yun, A. Valfells, R.A. Kishek, S. Bernal, I. Haber, M. Reiser, P.G. O'Shea, and J.G. Wang, "*Compact high-resolution retarding field energy analyzer for space-charge-dominated electron beams,*" Physical Review Special Topics - Accelerators & Beams **5**, 072801 (2002).
- Cui Yupeng, Ph.D. thesis:
<http://hdl.handle.net/1903/1889>

Energy Analyzer and LSE Test Setup



Electrical Schematics

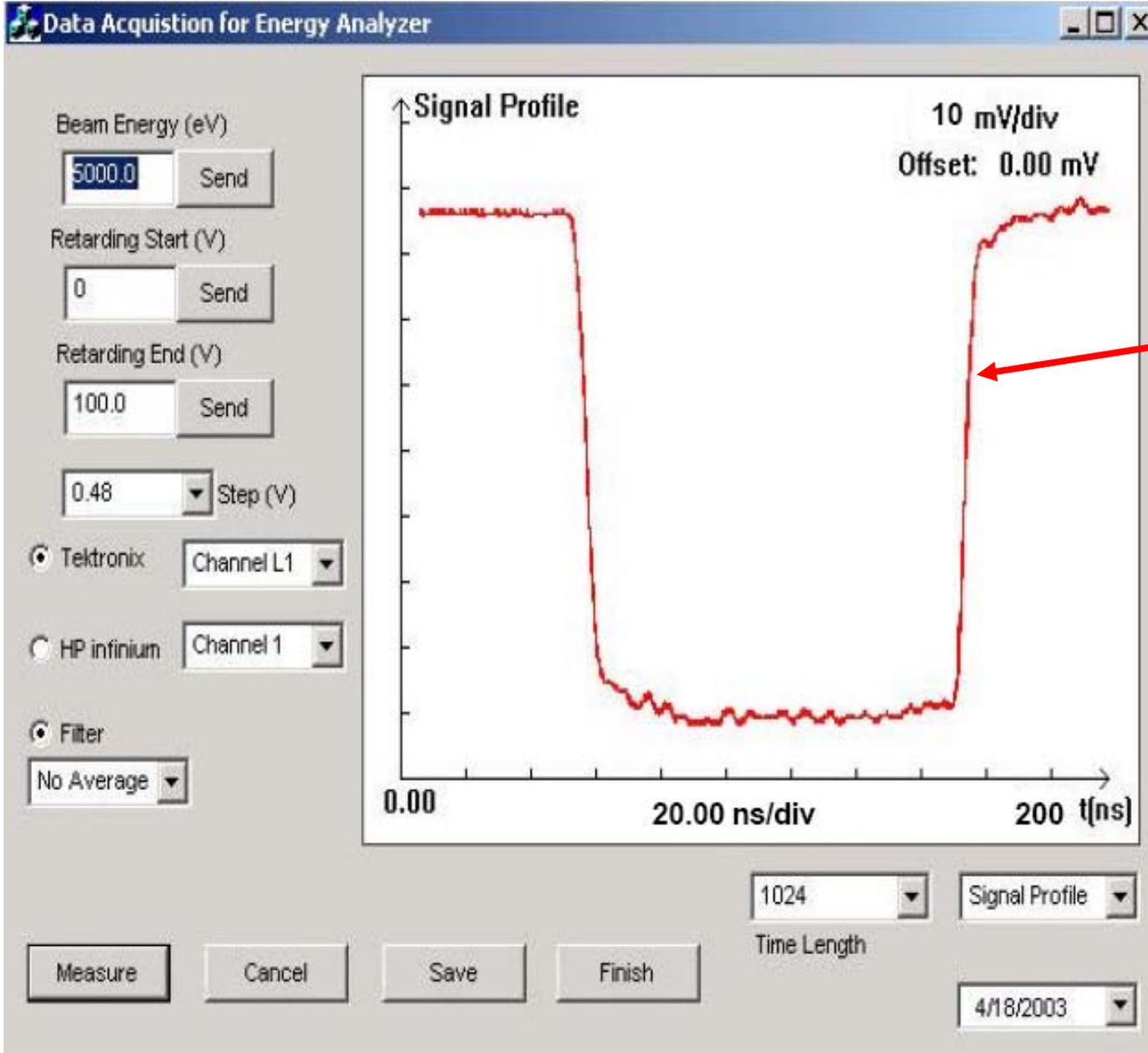


Operation and Data-Processing

- Computer Automation:
 - C++ program
 - fine steps on retarding potential (~ 0.1 eV)
 - much faster acquisition

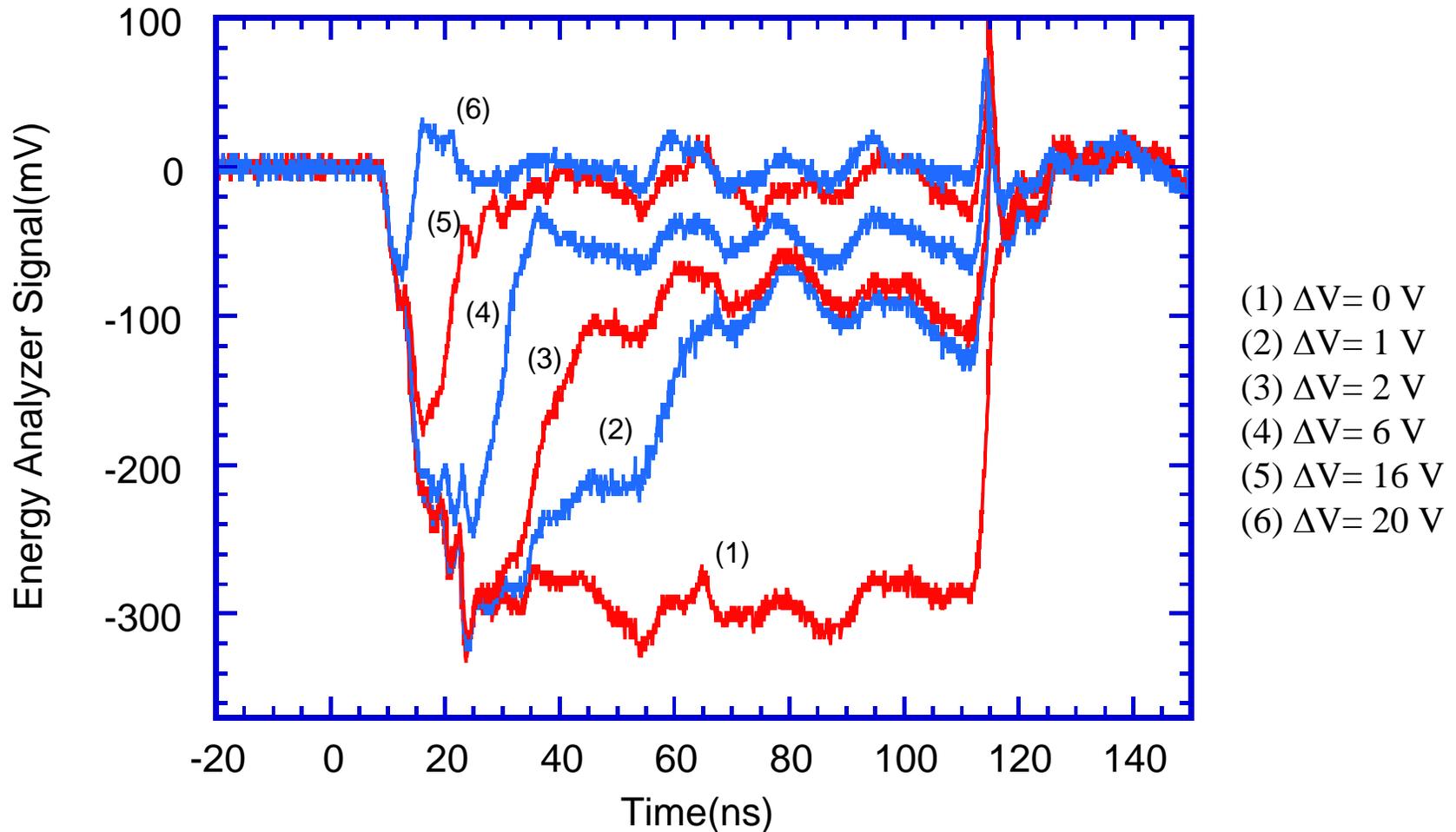
- Computerized Processing
 - MATLAB interface

Data Acquisition Interface

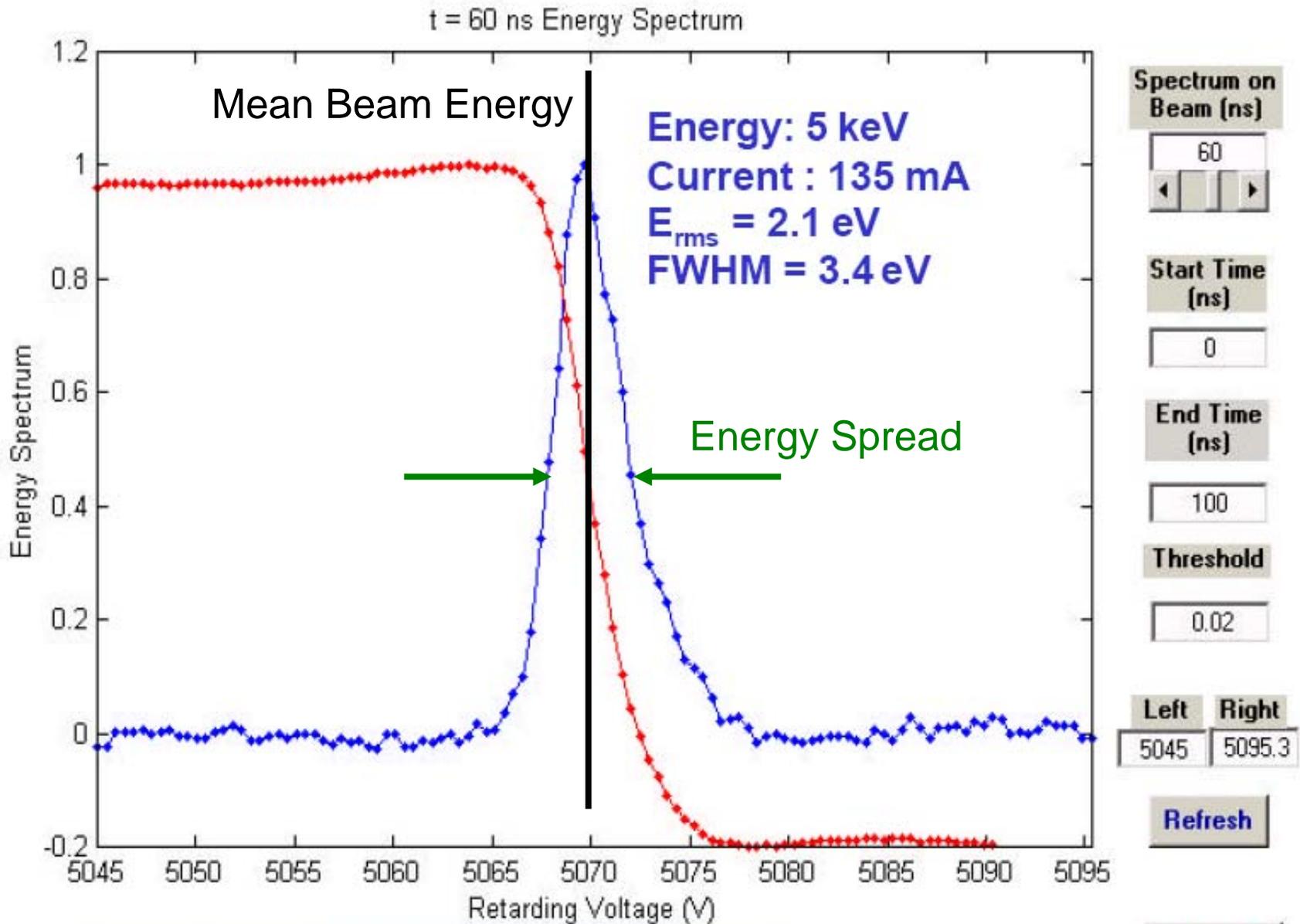


Typical
Signal

Typical Collector Signals at Different Retarding Voltages



Measured Energy Spectrum at one point in time (60 ns)

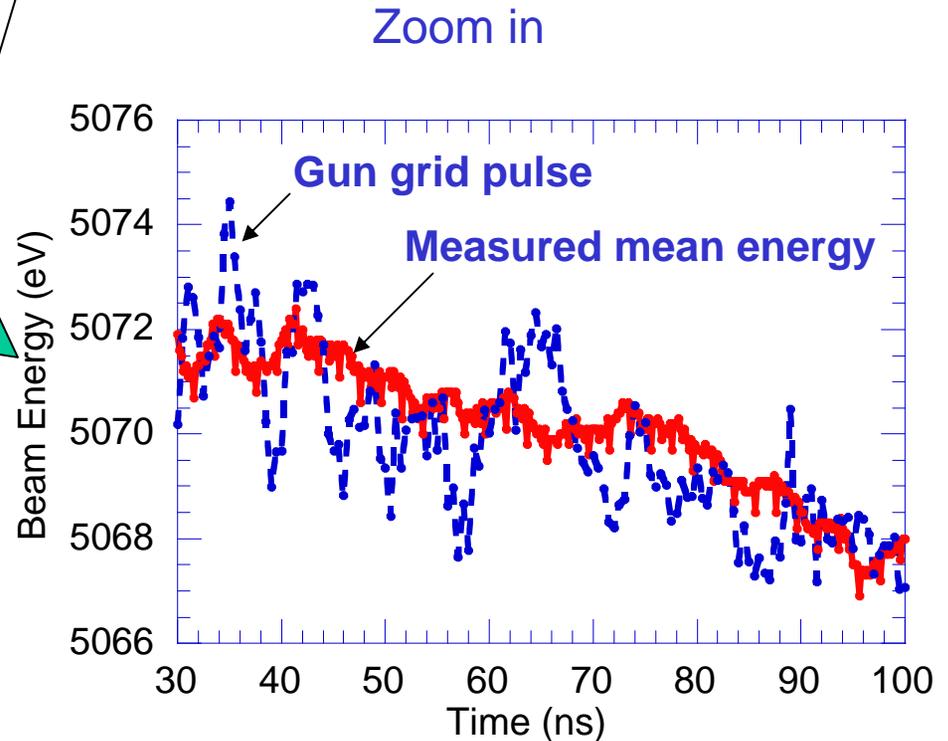
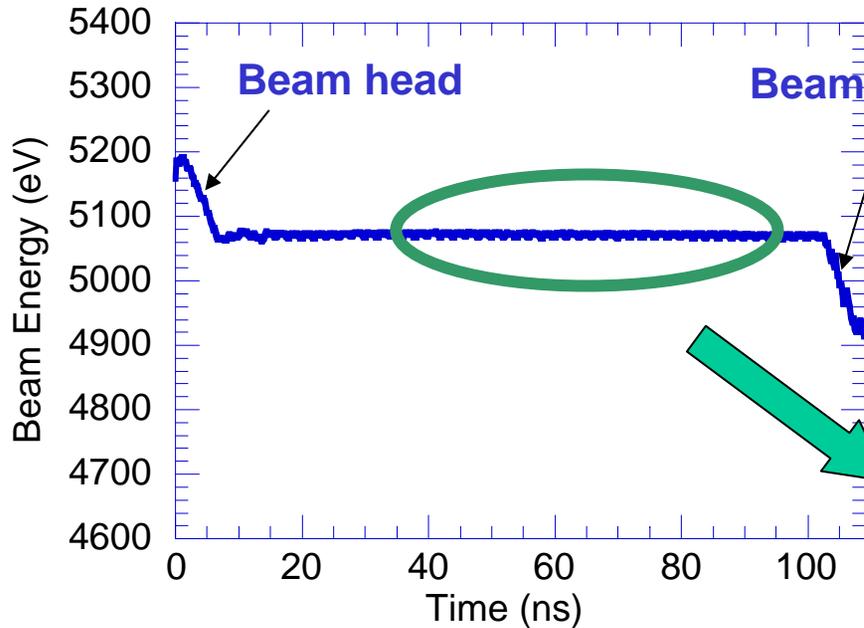


Measured beam energy spectrum

Mean Energy as a function of Time along the Pulse

Beam Energy : 5 keV,
Location: 25 cm from anode

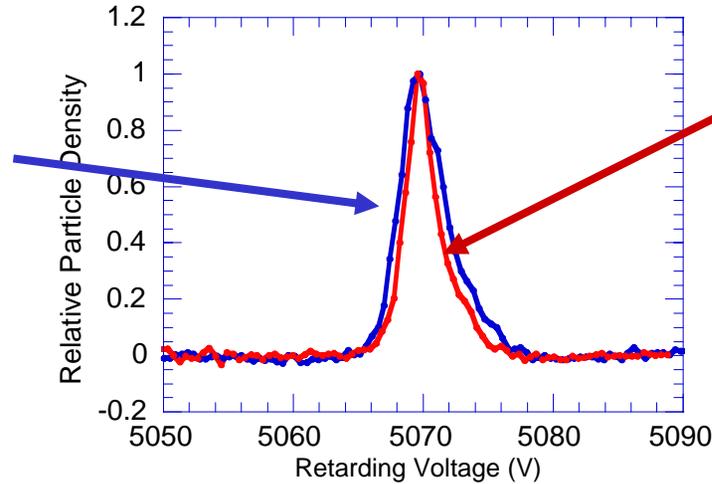
Mean energy along the pulse



Energy Spread as a function of time

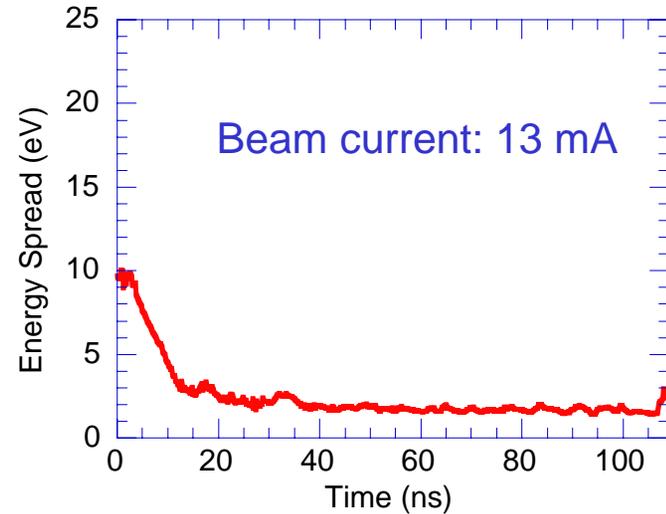
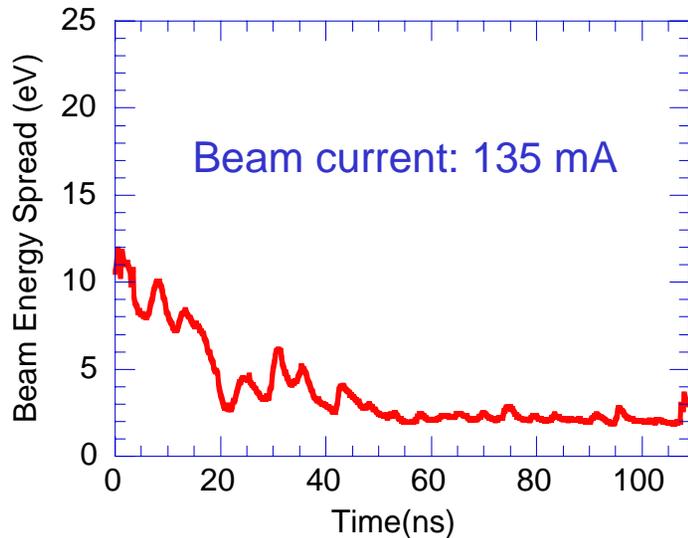
Beam Energy : 5 keV, Sampled position: 60 ns

Beam current: 135 mA
Energy spread: 2.1 eV

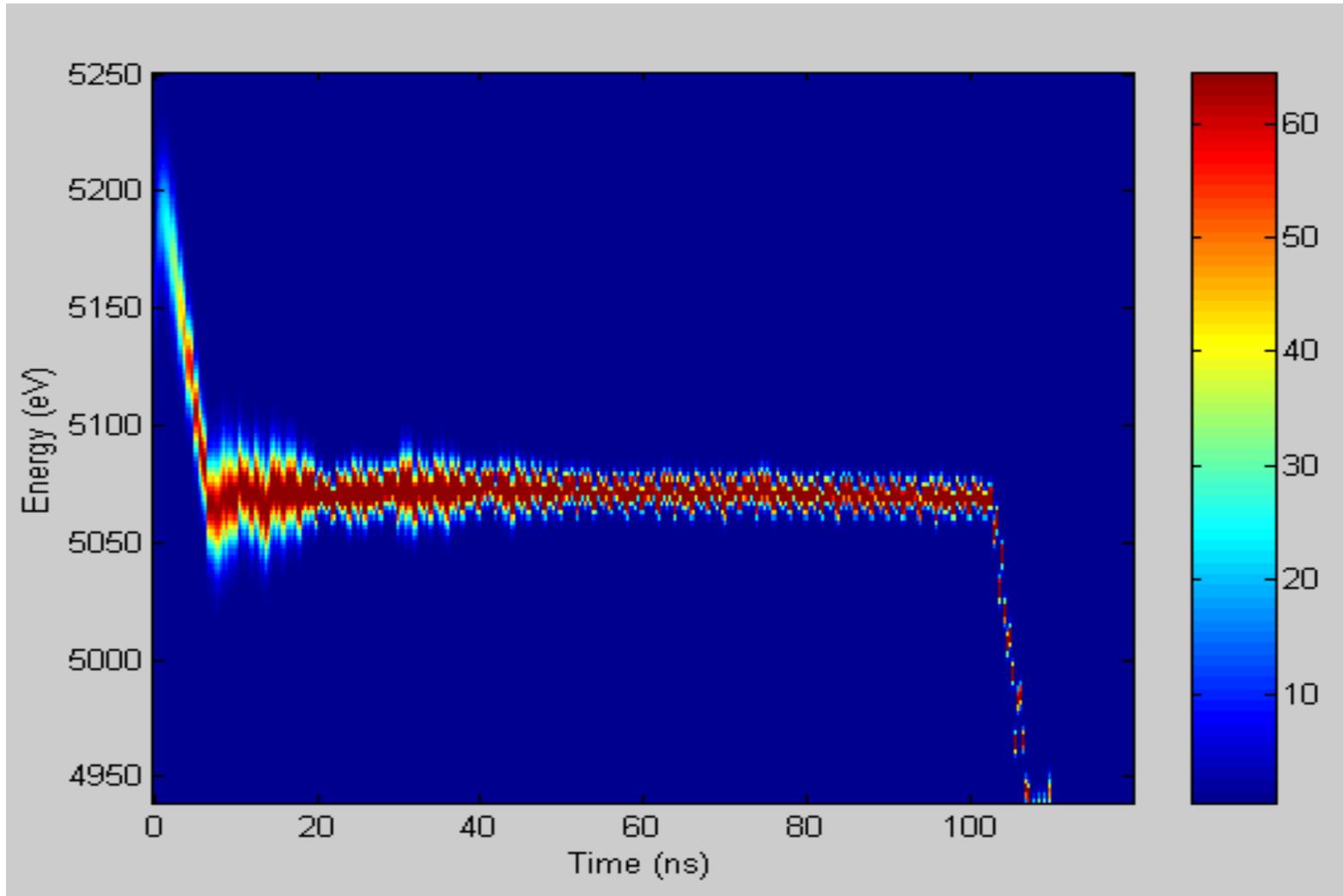


Beam current: 13 mA
Energy spread: 1.7 eV

Energy spread along the pulse (time resolved)



Longitudinal Phase-Space Mapping



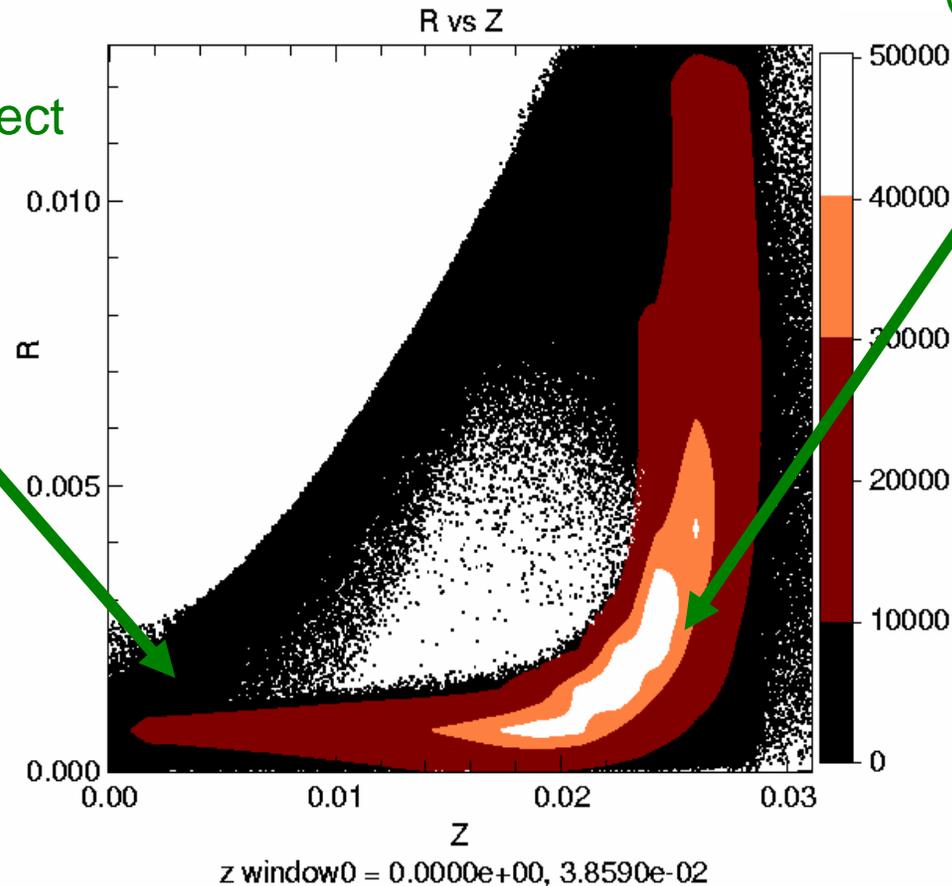
Space Charge Effects in the High-Resolution Analyzer

WARP Simulation (RZ):

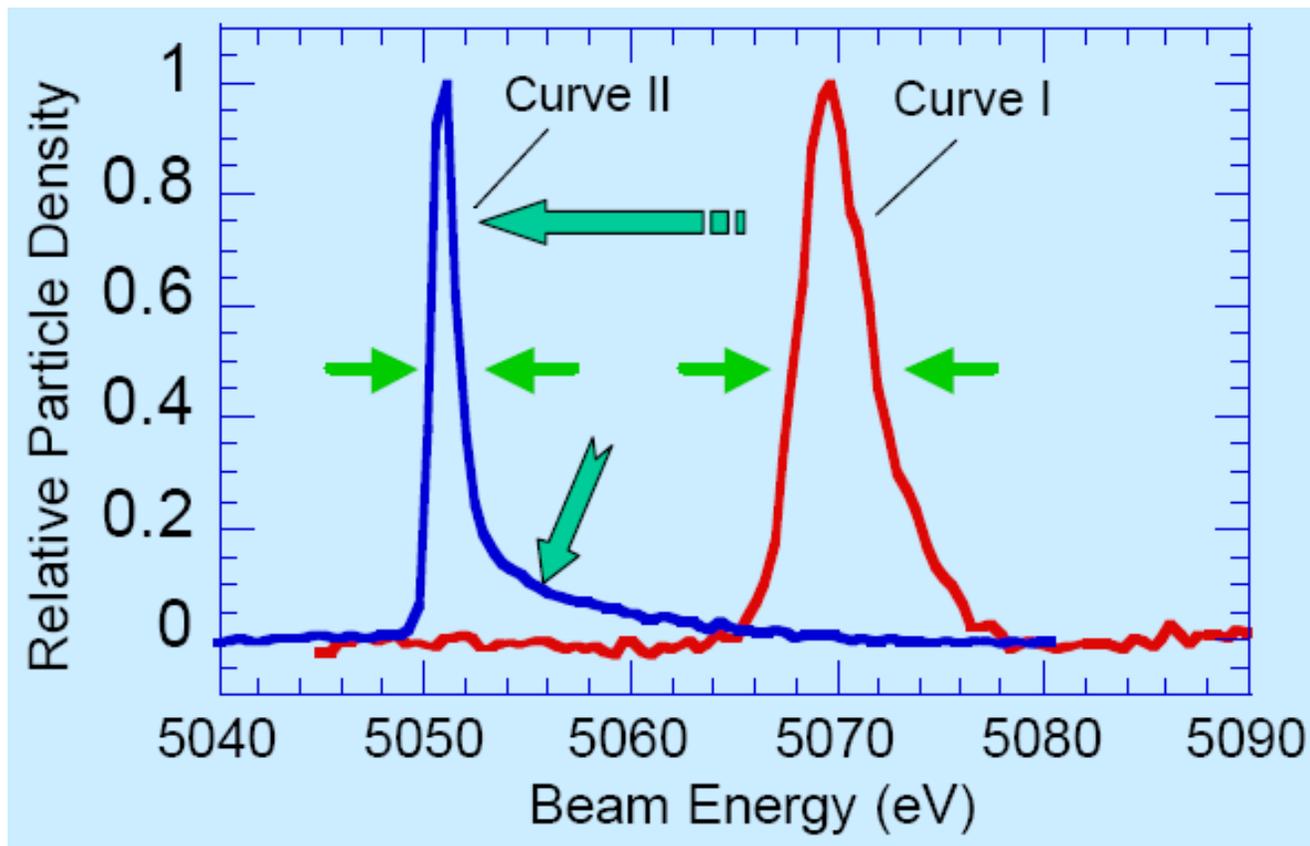
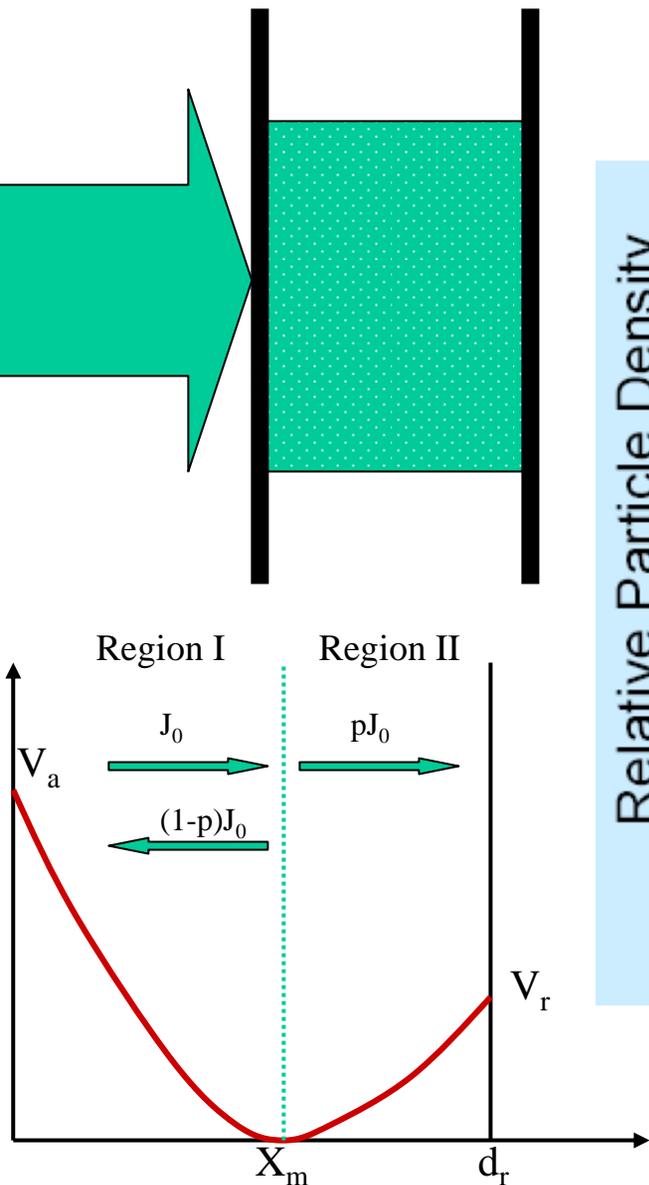
Higher current density leads to complex space charge effects inside EA

Space charges causes faster beam expansion, affecting collected signal (virtual cathode)

Returning particles affect incoming particles – time-dependence



1-D model of virtual cathode



Can derive limiting current to minimize sc effect

$$J_{\text{lim}} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 \frac{V_a^{3/2}}{4Cd_r^2} \quad (\text{Child-Langmuir Law})$$

References

- Y. Zou, Y. Cui, I. Haber, M. Reiser, and P.G. O'Shea, "*Longitudinal space-charge effects in a retarding field energy analyzer,*" Physical Review Special Topics - Accelerators & Beams **6**, 112801 (2003).

Outline of Experiment

1. Examine Collector Signal
2. Do coarse scan of retarding potential, manually
3. Run automated program to collect and then process EA data
 - mean beam energy vs. time
 - energy vs. time
 - energy distribution at middle of beam pulse