## Suppression of Coherent Optical Transition Radiation in Electron Beam Diagnostics for FLASH.

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#### Outline

#### Motivation

- Problem of OTR-screens
- Why is scintillation screen an alternative choice for beam diagnostics of high brightness electron beams
- Scintillation screen + fast gated camera
  - First experiments using this method as a proof-of-principle
- Investigation on the resolution of scintillation screens
- Summary and Outlook



### Motivation

Optical Transition Radiation(OTR) screen as standard for e-beam diagnostics: beam position, transverse beam profile, emittance, longitudinal beam profile measurement etc.



#### Motivation

- Problem: micro-bunching instability in high-brightness e-beam leads to coherent TR in visible regime, which impedes beam diagnostics.
- > Coherent TR observed at FLASH, LCLS etc..

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Expert	send Data -> DAQ	Input video format: Mono16 Output video mode: 1360x1024 16bpp Coll Gray@ Gray10 Bits per Pixel:12 Width:1360 Height:1024 Frame:80816 Lost: 126 OK

#### Incoherent TR\*

coherent TR\*

(\*Original camera image, taken from logbook of FLASH, DESY)



#### **Motivation**

Some beneficial characteristics of scintillator

- Scintillating is a statistical ionization process, not sensitive on micro-structures in the particle bunch causing coherent radiation
- Scintillation light is emitted isotropically, while OTR in narrows cones in forward and backward directions.
- Scintillating process is a multi-stage process(delayed emission), while OTR emission is an instantaneous process.
- Remaining problem
  - OTR generation at boundary scintillator/vacuum
- > 2 ways to circumvent the problem of coherent OTR:
  - Suitable observation geometry to avoid OTR light on the detector (spatial separation)
  - Scintillation screen + fast gated camera (time separation)



#### Scintillation screen + fast gated camera

> first experiments successfully performed at FLASH, DESY as a proof-of-principle.



**13SMATCH section** 



#### Scintillation screen + fast gated camera

> first experiments successfully performed at FLASH, DESY as a proof-of-principle.

#### **Top-view**



FLASH(13SMATCH section)

Camera image: FLASH, 13SMATCH section, 9.Jan.2011



Al coated Si OTR screen, COTR light, Coherent SR

LuAG screen, COTR & scintillation light

LuAG screen +100ns delay Only scintillation light

Resolution of scintillation screens needs to be studied. Joint School, 13.4.2011 | Page 7



#### Investigation on the resolution of scintillation screens

**Top-view** 



- Simulation with ZEMAX
- Preliminary results of the experiments performed at Mainzer Microtron (MAMI) in March
- > Investigate the influence of 3 factors on the beam profile resolution:
  - Screen tilt
  - Scintillator material
  - Scintillation screen thickness







• CRY19(CRYTUR) offers the best resolution.



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### **Influence of screen tilt**



• Observation geometry has considerable influence on resolution.

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• Thicker scintillation screen shows worse resolution.

#### **Summary and Outlook**

> General behaviors in simulation are reproduced in the experiments:

- Observation geometry has a considerable influence on the spatial resolution.
- CRY19 is the best amongst all the tested materials, YAG the worst.
- Thinner scintillation screen shows better resolution.
- Qualitative analysis of the experiment results will be done in the near future.
- > Test experiments at FLASH, DESY in presence of coherence effect
- Continue search for optimum scintillator material
  - The same scintillator with different doping-material
  - The same scintillator with different doping-concentration
  - Powder scintillator
- > This study will help design the imaging screen configuration for E-XFEL



# Thank You



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