

Update for E-203

6 August 2012

Nicolas Delerue

LAL (CNRS and Université de Paris-Sud)

Sorting some of the plots

- I have created a web page with links to various sets of plots related to the ongoing analysis work (Solène's work + my work):

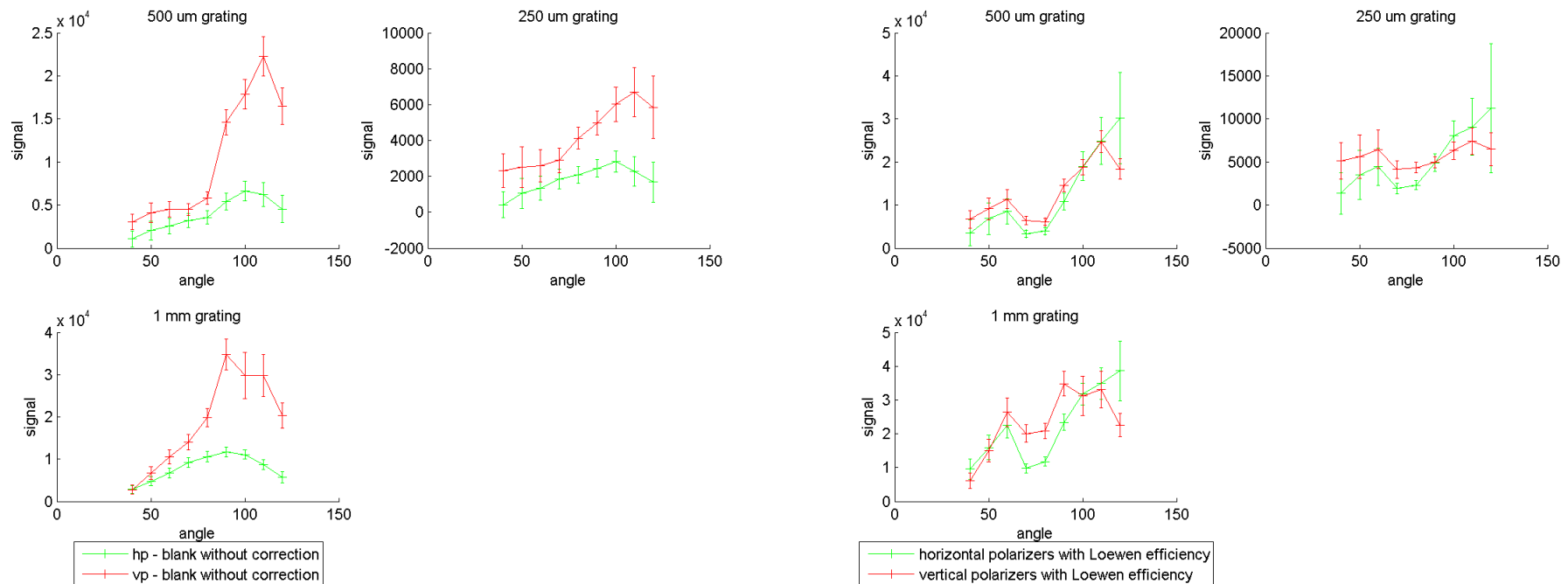
http://lal.delerue.org/smith-purcell/data_analysis/201206_FACET/data_analysis_summary.html

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SOME PLOTS FROM SOLÈNE (AND THEIR CONTINUATION)

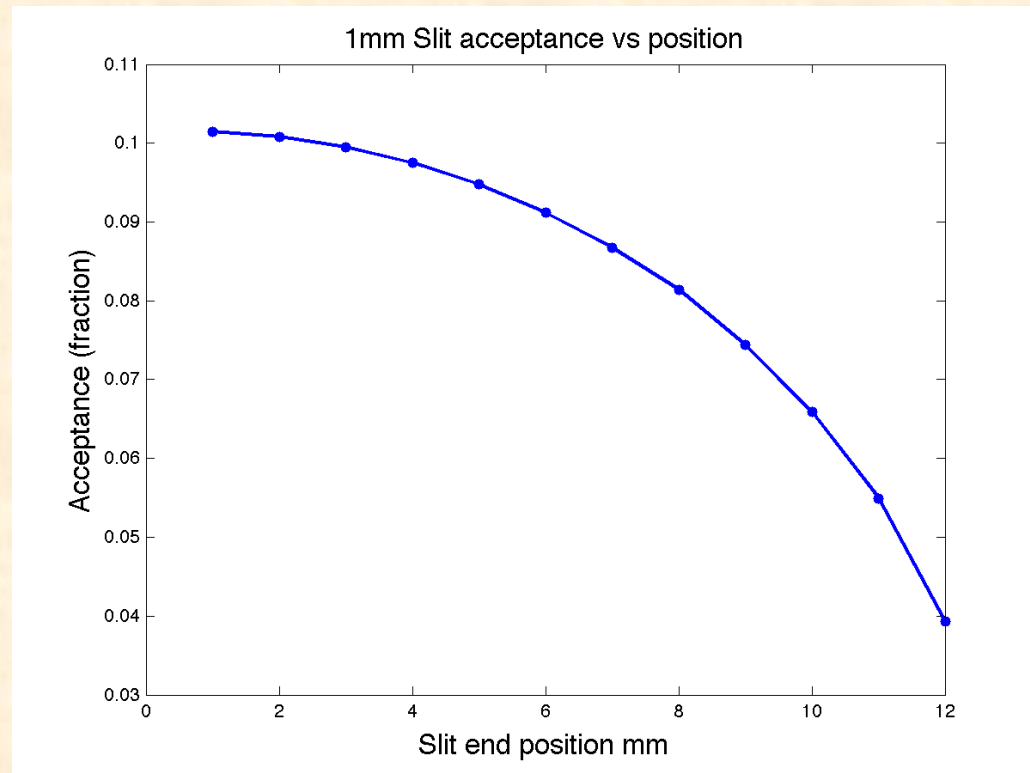
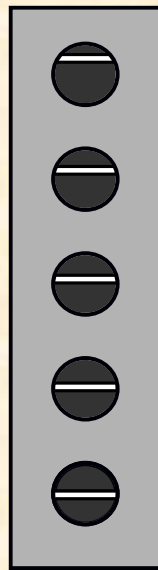
Data with error bars

- Solène studied the various uncertainties in the polarization data to confirm that the polarization observed is significant. All plots are at http://lal.delerue.org/smith-purcell/data_analysis/solene/solene/polarization/images/errorbars/errorbars.html



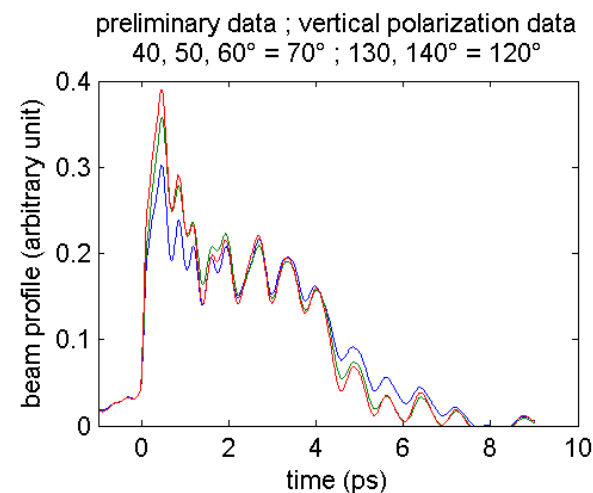
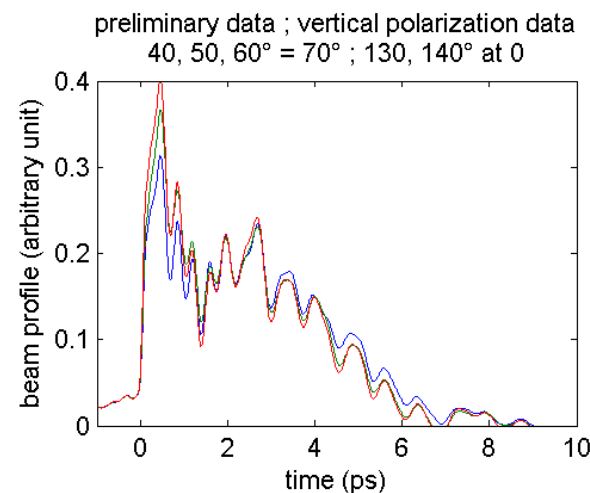
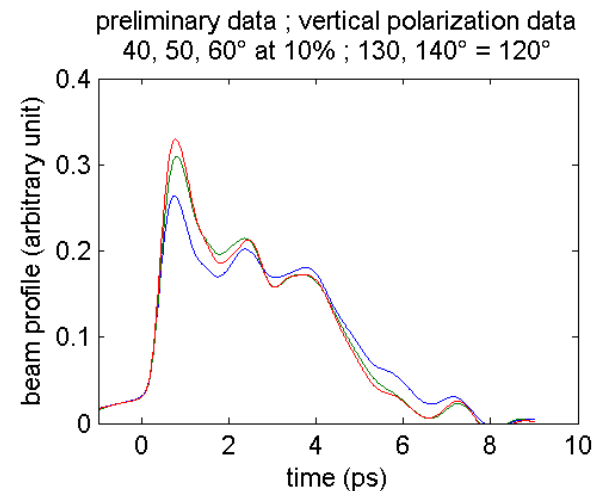
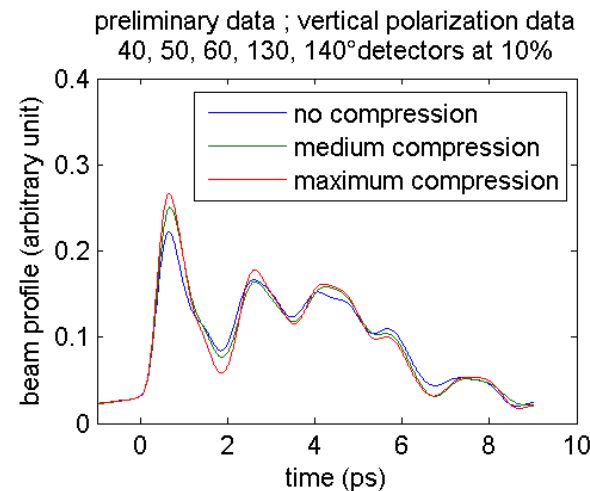
Phi study

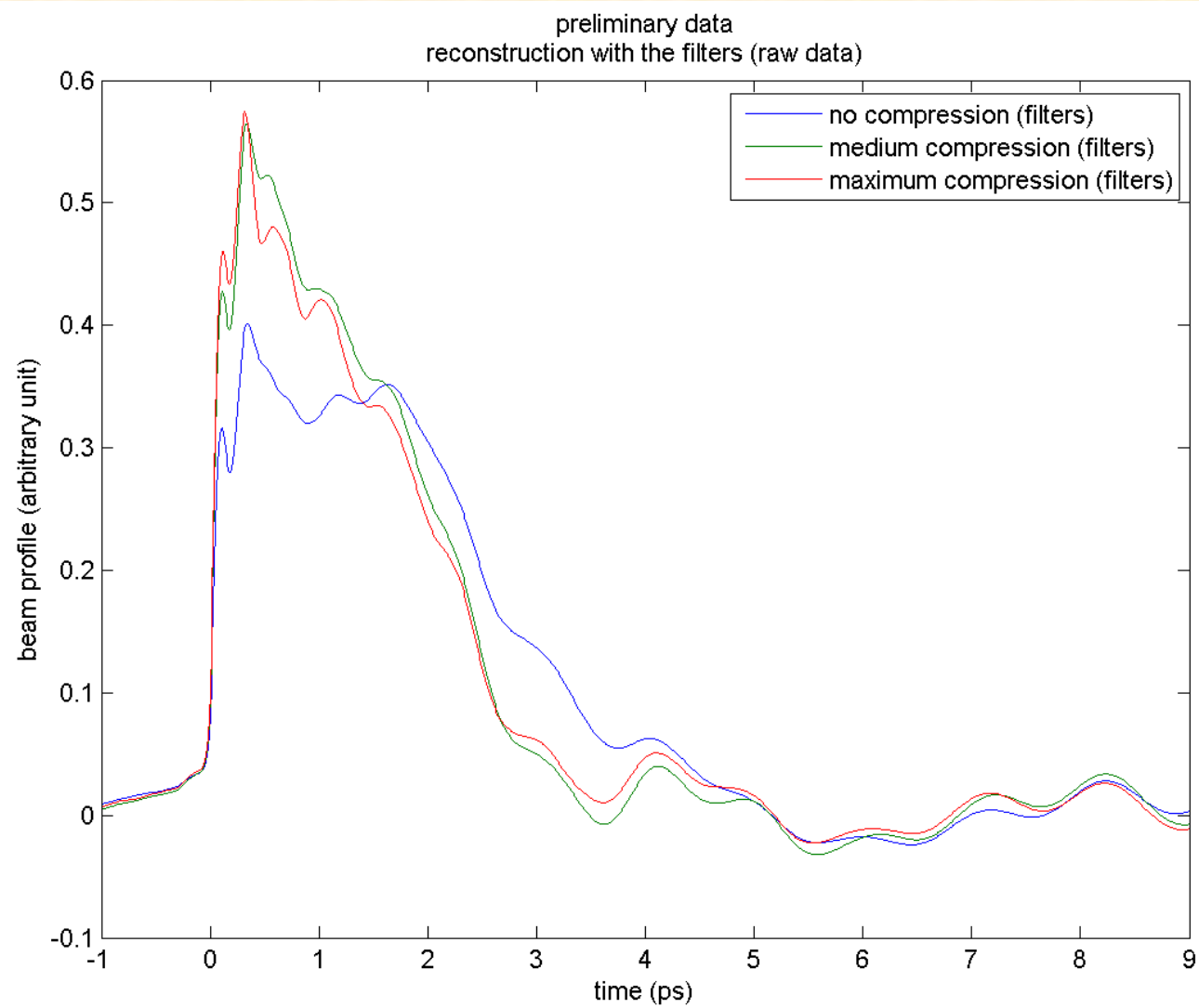
- Do we want to prepare 25mm plates to do the study suggested by Solène?
- This is not much work but it is better to order these plates as early as possible to avoid rushing the workshop.
- Acceptance would be between 5% and 10% for 1mm slits.



Reconstruction using polarisation

- Plots already circulated by Solène.
- Added here for discussion.
- Note: beam parameters were not correct (both polar. & filters) => example only





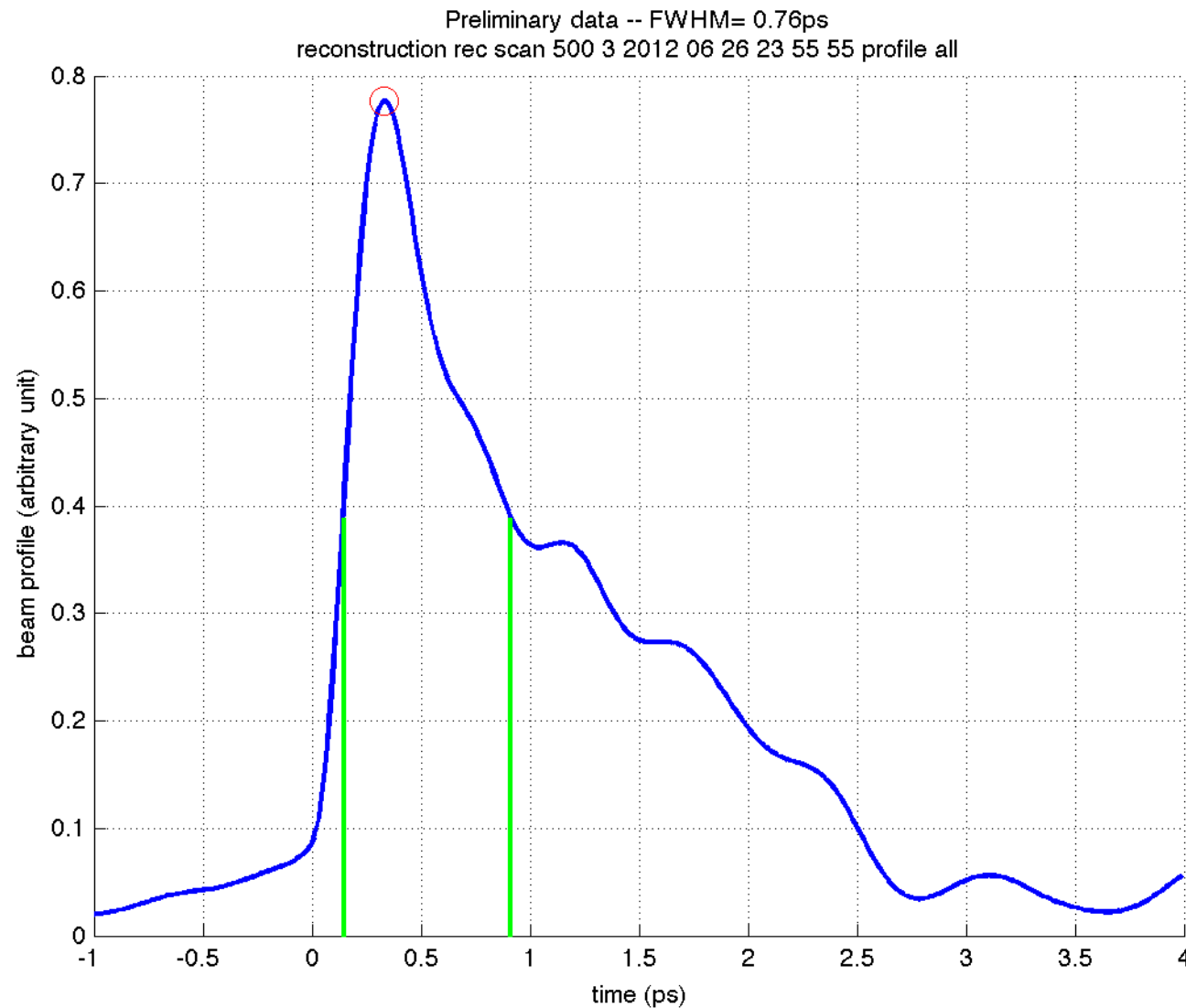
http://lal.delerue.org/smith-purcell/data_analysis/201206_FACET/data/analysed/2012_06_26_23_55_55_reconstructions_varchg.html

PLAYING WITH CAUCHY

Reconstructions of all the runs of 26 06

- I did an automated reconstruction of all the runs of 26 06 2012.
- http://lal.delerue.org/smith-purcell/data_analysis/201206_FACET/data/analysed/reconstructions_20120626.html

Run 23 55 55 reconstruction



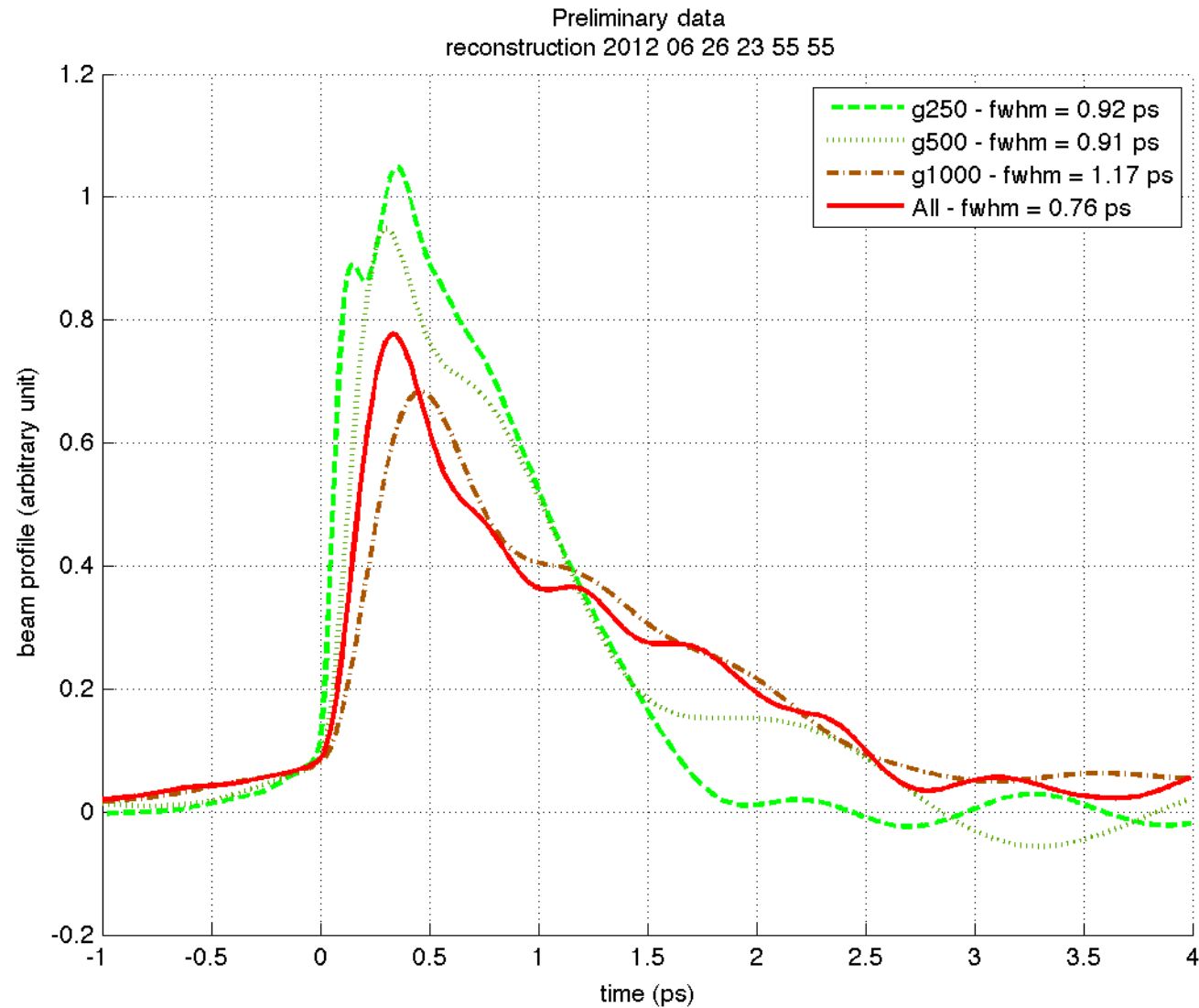
- 4 data points removed in Cauchy.
- Smoothing algorithm used.
- Comparable to George's plots.

Beam parameters for the reconstructions

http://lal.delerue.org/smith-purcell/data_analysis/201206_FACET/data/analysed/reconstructions_20120626.html

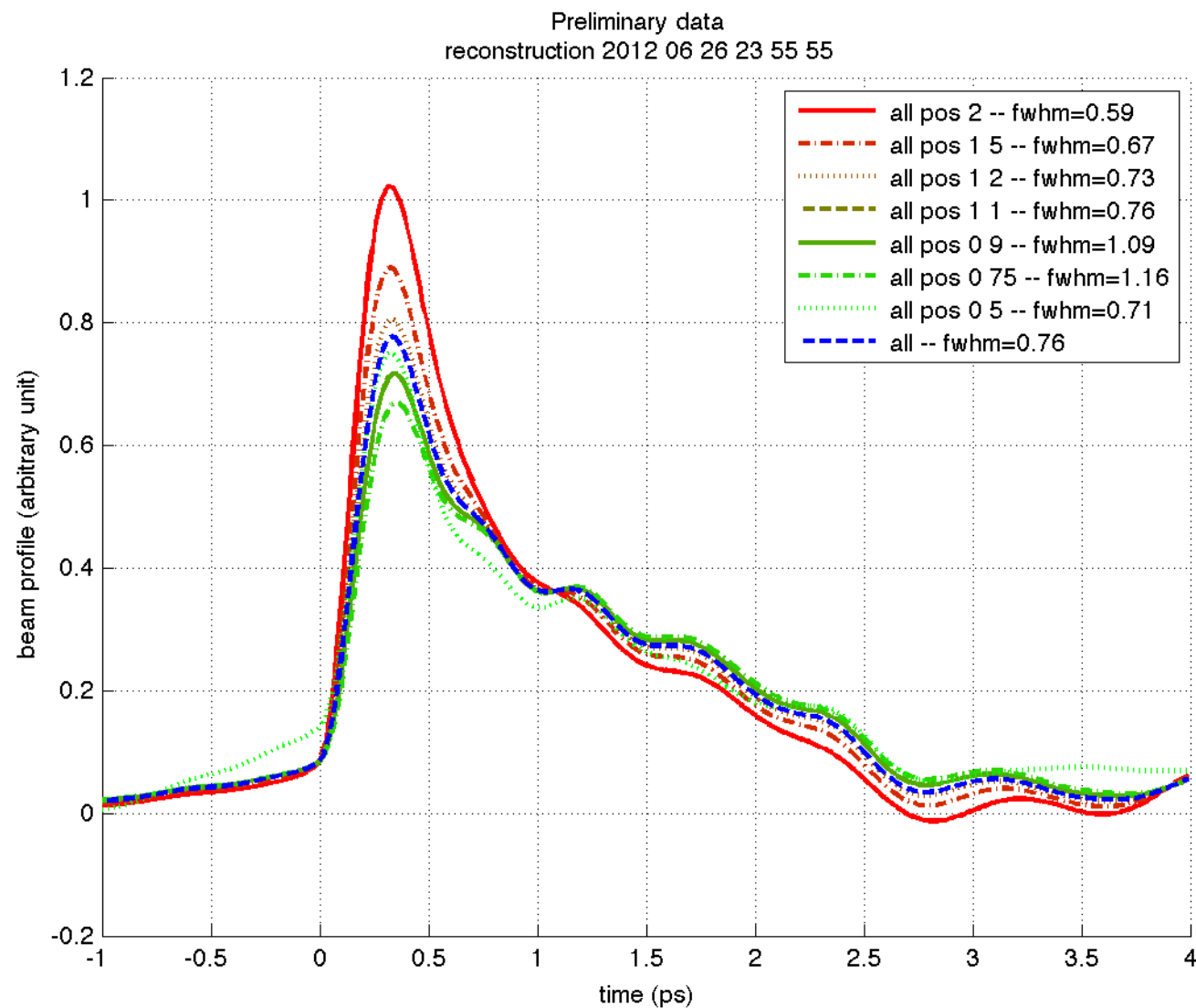
- @gamma@ => 39824
@norm_emit@ => 1.6693
@separation@ => 2.2107
@fwhm_x@ => 0.4
@fwhm_y@ => 0.4
@num_gratings@ => 3
@g1_file@ => analysed/data_2012_06_26_23_57_26.txt
@g1_charge@ => 1.9378
@b1_file@ => analysed/data_2012_06_27_00_03_00.txt
@b1_charge@ => 1.9263
@g2_file@ => analysed/data_2012_06_27_00_05_44.txt
@g2_charge@ => 1.9095
@b2_file@ => analysed/data_2012_06_27_00_04_24.txt
@b2_charge@ => 1.7275
@g3_file@ => analysed/data_2012_06_27_00_13_16.txt
@g3_charge@ => 1.9338
@b3_file@ => analysed/data_2012_06_27_00_03_42.txt
@b3_charge@ => 1.9108
@radiation_order1@ => 1
@period1@ => 1.0
@uncertainty1@ => 0
@radiation_order2@ => 1
@period2@ => 0.5
@uncertainty2@ => 0
@radiation_order3@ => 1
@period3@ => 0.25
@uncertainty3@ => 0
@rescale_overlap@ => y
@remove_points@ => y
@points_to_remove@ => 4
@length_estimate@ => 0.2
@freq_subdivisions@ => 100
@create_output_rho@ => y
@rho_out@ =>
rec_scan_500_3_2012_06_26_23_55_55_profile_all.rhoout
@start_reconstruction_time@ => -1
@reconstruction_steps@ => 0.01
@create_output_file@ => y
@output_profile_file@ =>
rec_scan_500_3_2012_06_26_23_55_55_profile_all.recout

Contribution of each grating

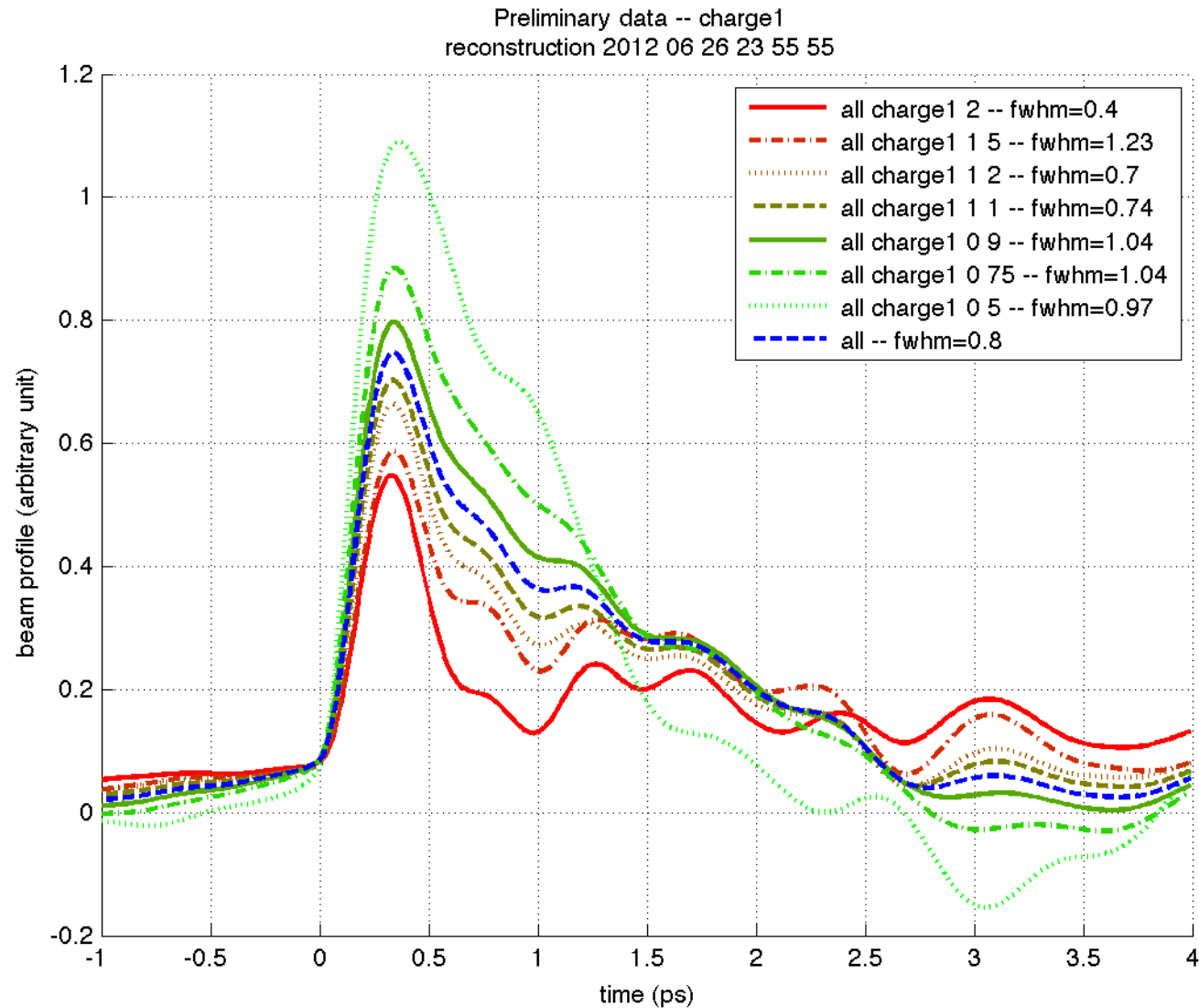


Effect of beam position

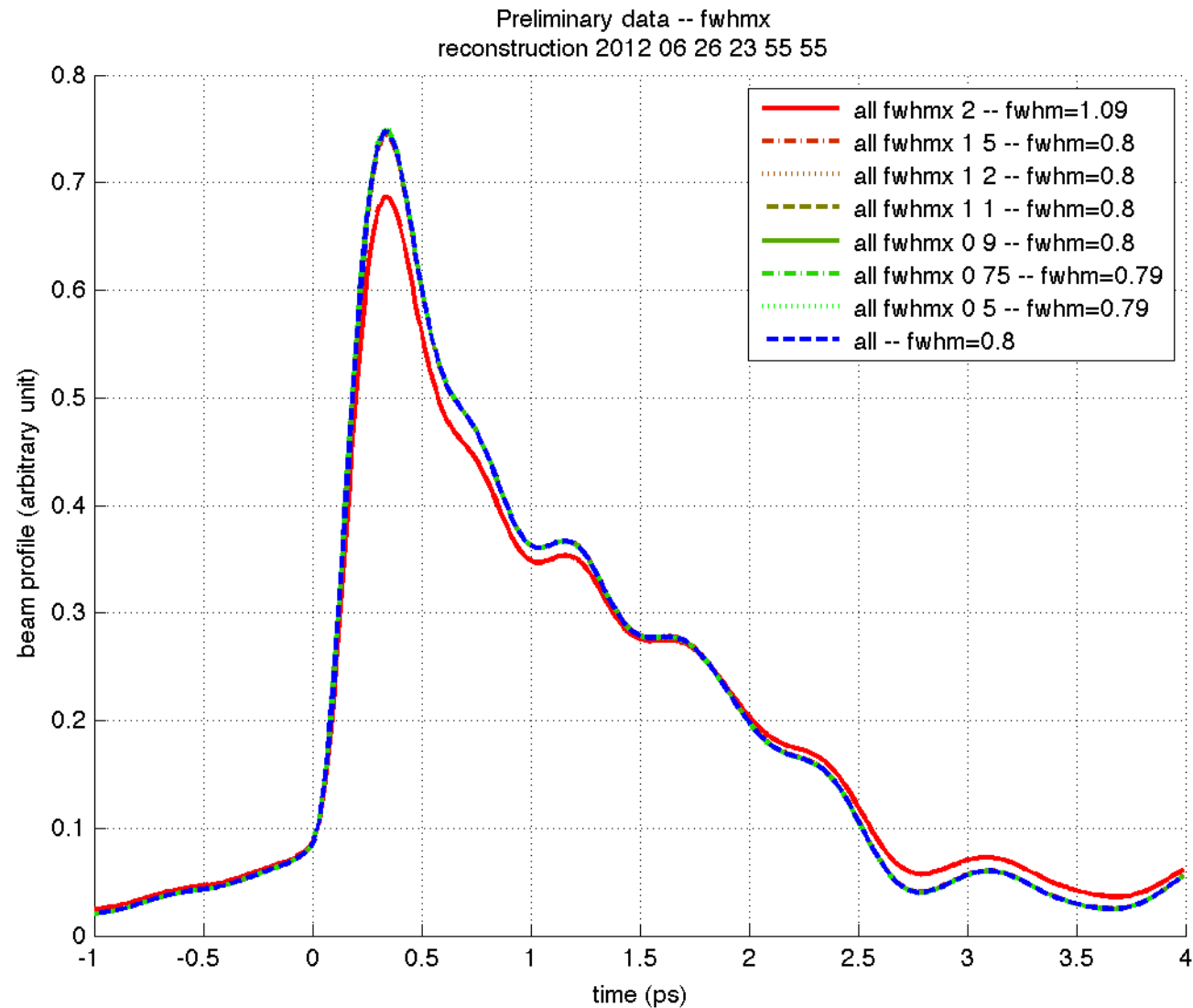
(50%, 75%, 90%, 110%, 120%, 150% and 200% of recorded position)



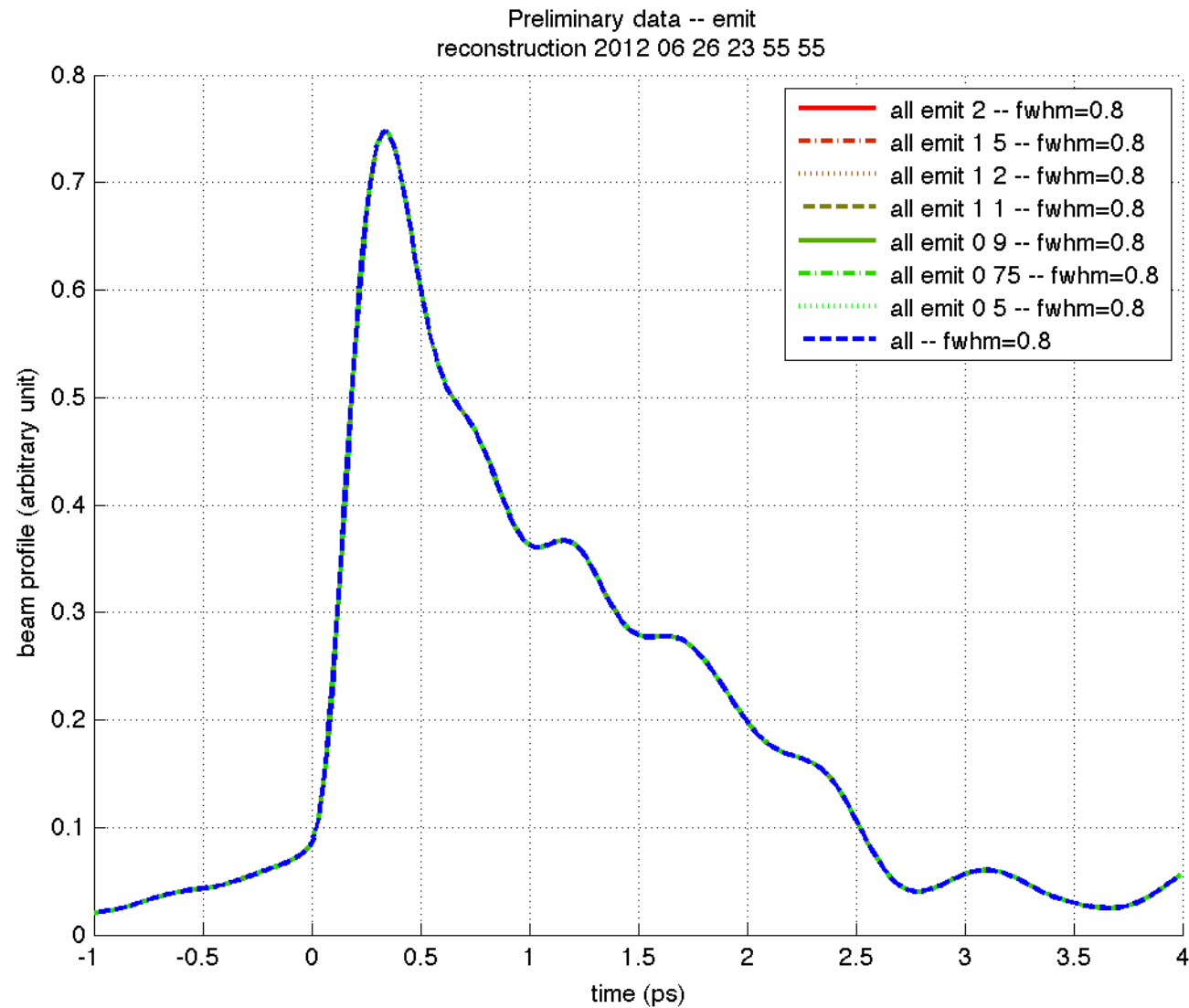
Effect of charge (First grating only)



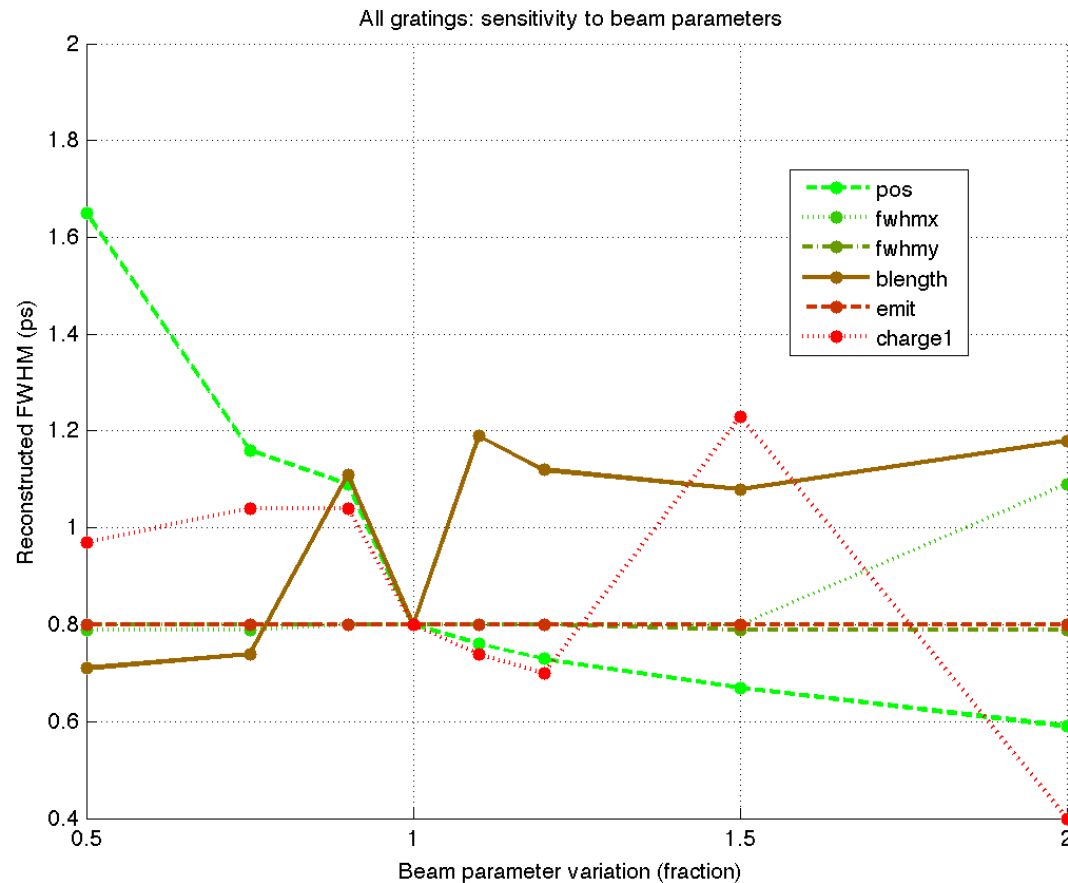
Effect of beam size



Effect of emittance

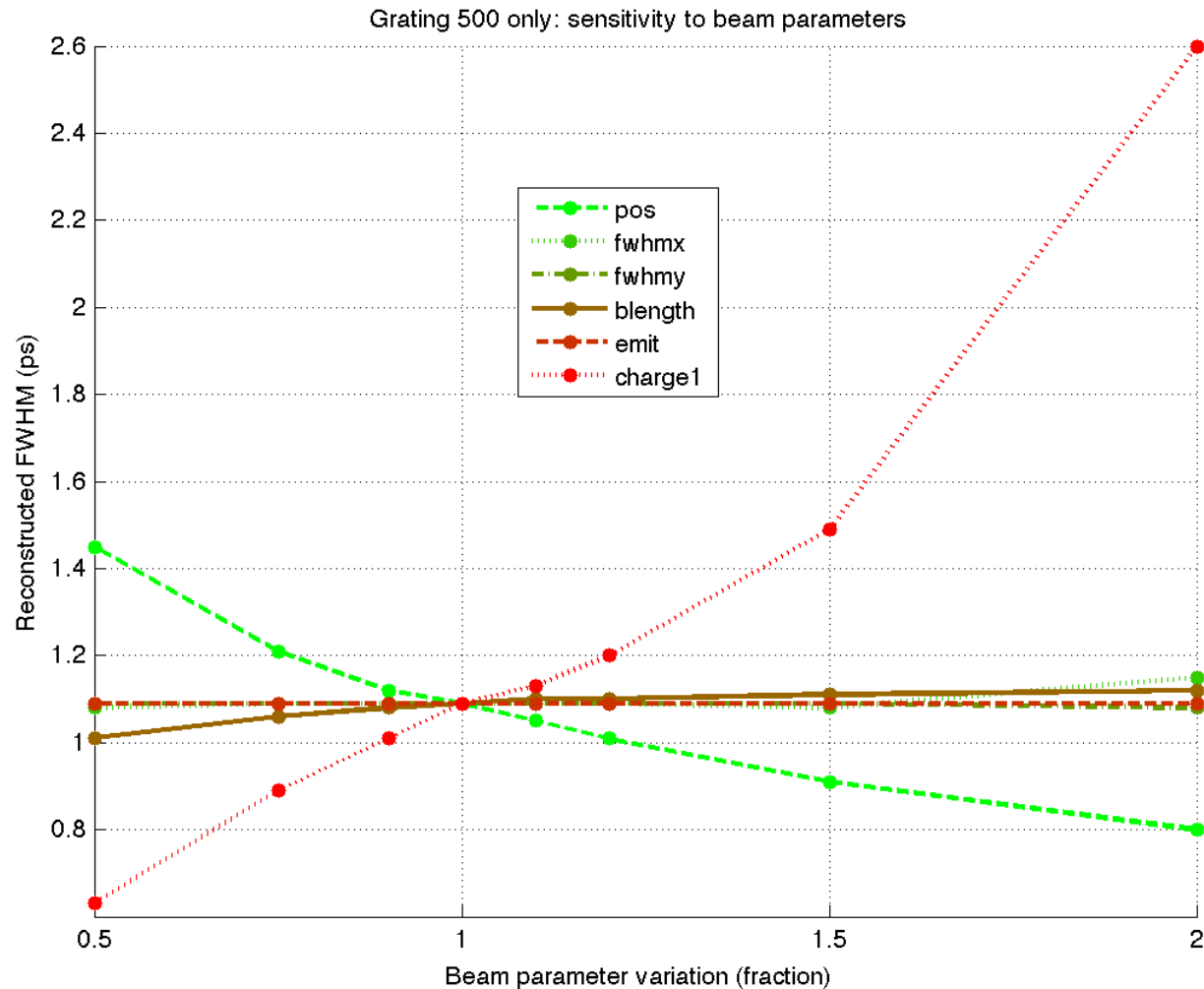


Sensitivity to beam parameters



- Some FWHM fluctuations due to wiggles.
- 20% change in beam pos => 41% FWHM change.
- 20% change in charge (first grating only) => 37% FWHM change.
- “Reconstructed length” has some non linear effect.
- Minimal effect of X,Y transverse size and emittance.

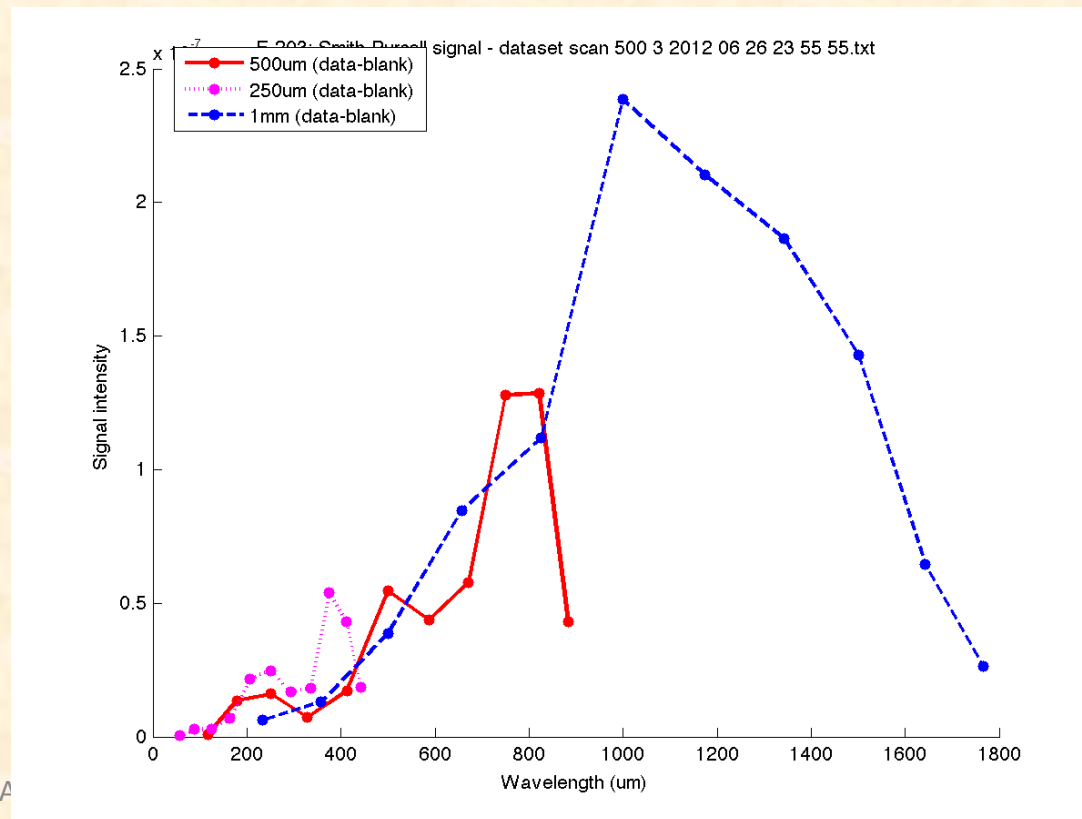
Same for 500um grating only



- 20% change in beam pos
=> 6% FWHM change.
- 20% change in charge
=> 11% FWHM change.
- Minimal effect of X,Y transverse size, rec. length and emittance.

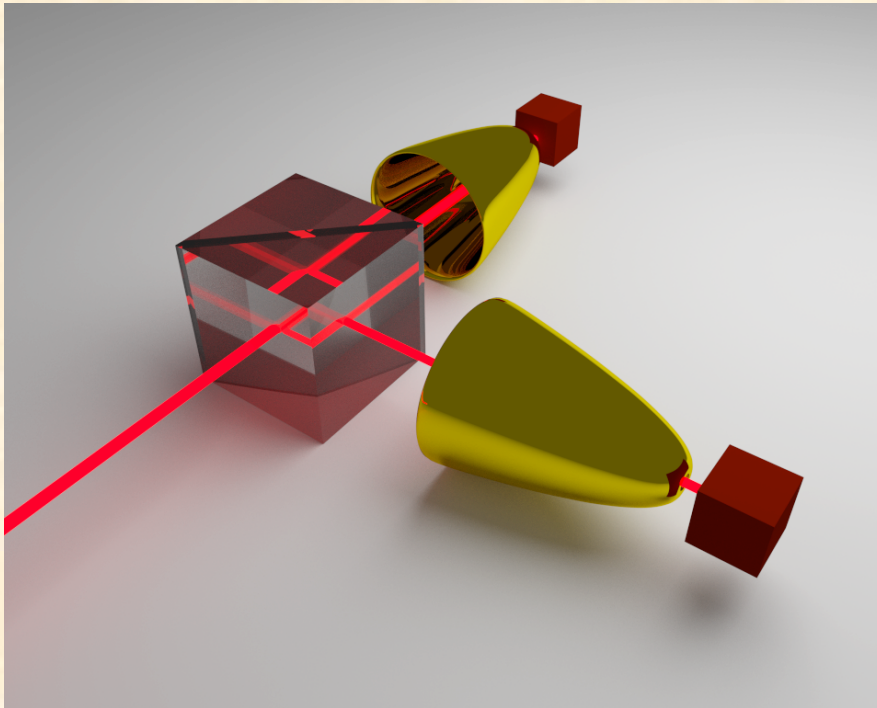
Spectrum to share with THz...

- How do we want to produce the spectrum to be shared with the THz group?
- Do we want to apply GFW efficiency corrections?
- Which data points do we want to remove?



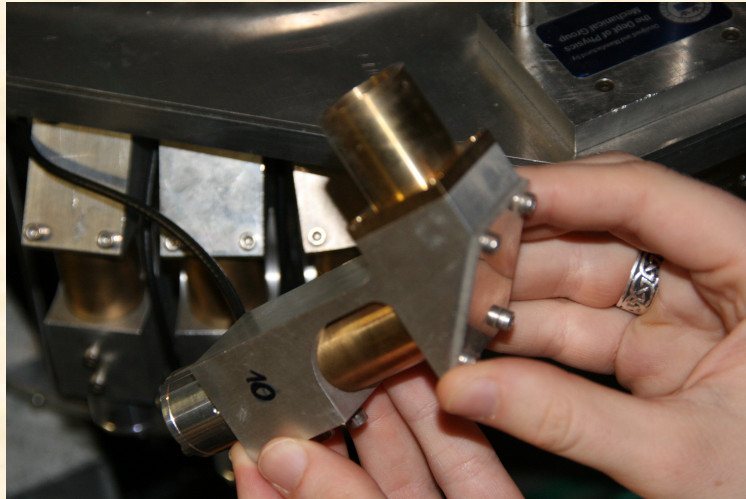
PROPOSED HARDWARE UPGRADE

Single shot double polarisation measurement



- By using a polarizer to split the beam into 2 polarization components one could measure both components on the same shot.
- This requires twice as many detectors and winston cones

Single shot double polarisation measurement

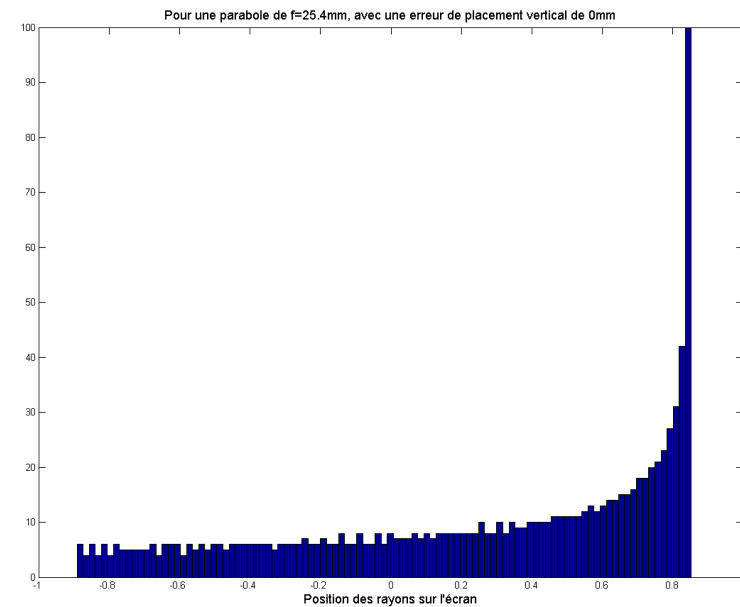
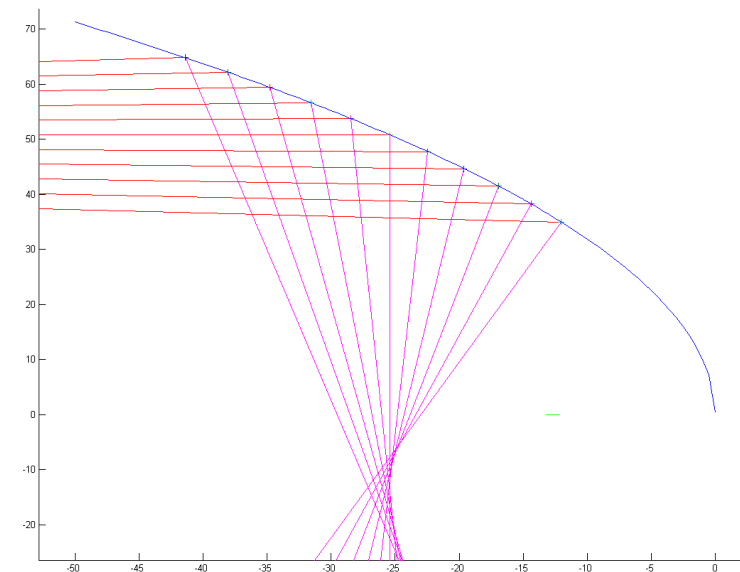
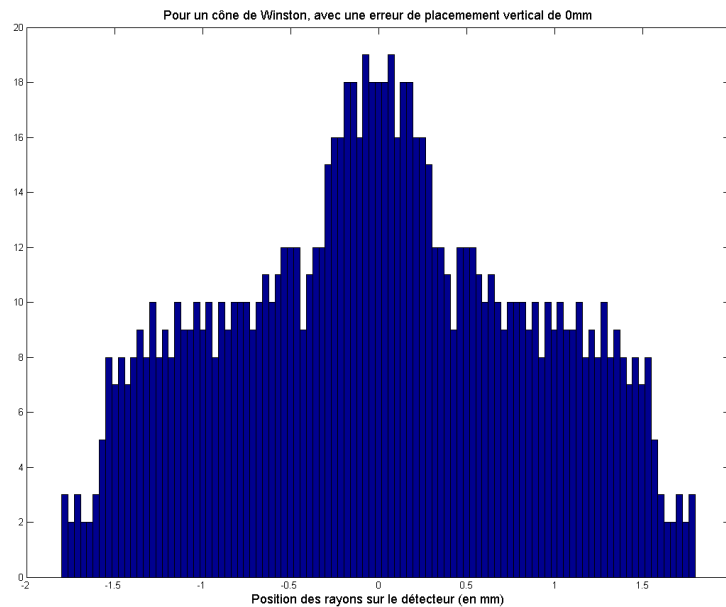


- Might be possible to modify existing hardware to add the second cone, however then the two arms might not be identical.
- Could be done using Thorlabs 30mm cubes and cage system.
- Currently looking for a supplier for Winston cones.
- Could also try with parabolic mirrors (cheaper?).
- This would require twice as many detectors
=> DAQ upgrade required (an opportunity for better integration?)
- Same geometry can be used for detector calibration (by replacing the polarizer with a beam splitter).



Winston cone vs OAP

- So far finding manufacturer of Winston cones has been difficult.
- At the exit of the cone the light has a very high divergence (large NA).
- Off axis parabolic mirrors may offer a cheaper alternative and are available from optics suppliers (CVI, Thorlabs).
- NA of OAP is smaller but longitudinal positioning may be more difficult.
- Simulations done by Aubin Charvieux, Summer student at LAL.

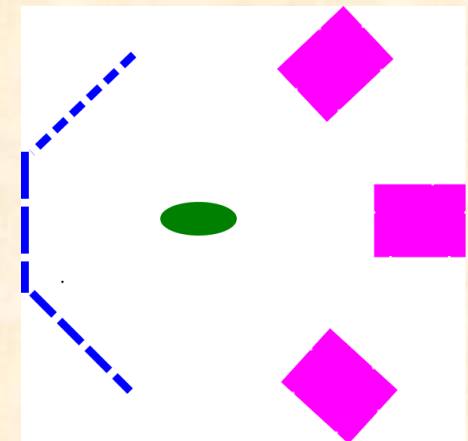
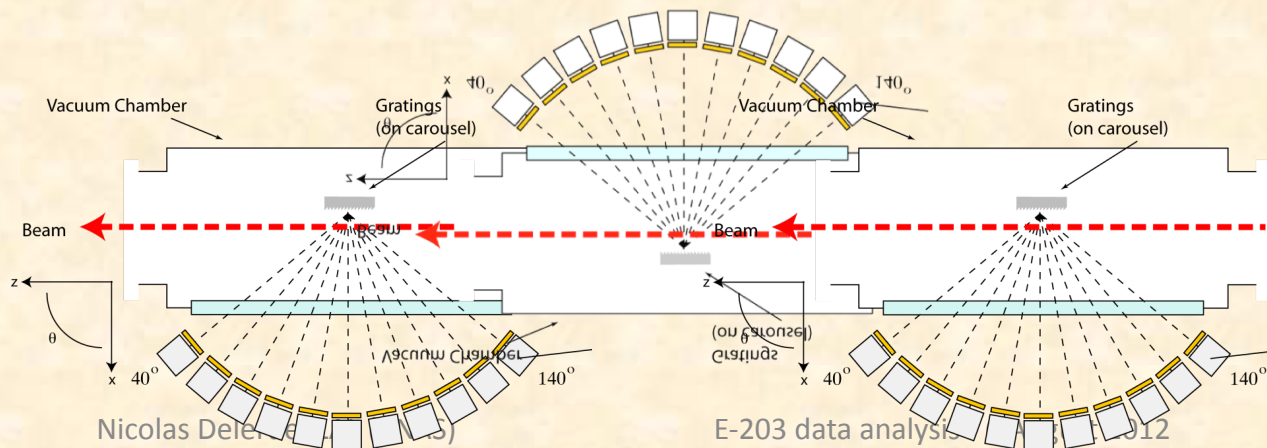


Thermopile vs Pyro

- Another LAL summer student (Charles Caulet) has been working on IR detectors.
- We made a comparison of thermopiles vs pyroelectric detectors.
- Thermopiles seem to have a better sensitivity than pyroelectrics (but also a higher NEP – we are not limited by the NEP).
- However thermopiles are sensitive to the temperature, not temperature change.
- Thermopiles seem to be cheaper.
- So far we are having difficulties with the pyro purchased from Eltec (lack of sensitivity?).
- Thermopile vs pyro could be compared at the SOLEIL test stand.

Single shot strategy

- As the issue came up with SAREC and others, we should discuss our strategy toward single shot measurement.
- Questions that need to be addressed:
 - How do we get signal and background in one shot? (Polarization? Off axis detector?)
 - How do we get signal from 3 gratings at once? (Do we need it? Gratings in parallel? Gratings in series?)
 - How do we validate our assumption on signal shape? (Can we over-constrain the system to trust our data?)



GRATINGS AT VARIOUS BLAZE ANGLE

Gratings study

- Looking at Loewen one would expect that at lower blaze angle we would recover data at shorter wavelength.
- GFW gives a different message.
- GFW simulation results are available at http://lal.delerue.org/smith-purcell/data_analysis/gratings/compare_gratings.html
- This may come from the fact that GFW incorporates bunch length effects...
- Could we try to extract different the contributions separately?
- Also looked at the effect of the phi efficiency but no significant difference.

