

# OSC Updates

- Bessel function factor valid off-peak
- 1 GeV,  $\kappa = 7$  wiggler radiation

# 500 MeV Results (Last Week)

	Peak Field (V/m)	Energy Transfer (meV)
SRW – telescope Square lens, 16mm/side	38	93
SRW – lenses as above, Ignore extra bit of undulator	38	81
Lebedev - circular lens, radius 8mm	35	79
Lebedev - circular lens, radius $8 \times \sqrt{2}$ mm	41	93
L-W code – square lens, 16mm/side	38	85
L-W code – circular lens, 8mm radius	35	80

# 1 GeV Results (Planar Undulator)

	Peak Field (V/m)	Energy Transfer (meV)
SRW – telescope Square lens, 16mm/side	38	95
SRW – lenses as above, Ignore extra bit of undulator	38	83
Lebedev - circular lens, radius 8mm	35	81
Lebedev - circular lens, radius 8 x sqrt(2) mm	42	96
L-W code – square lens, 16mm/side	38	

# Explanation

- High K throws more energy off-axis ( $K/\gamma$ ) and into higher harmonics
- High gamma collimates radiation more ( $K/\gamma$ ) and has higher intensity overall

# Future

- Off-axis focused radioiton?
- Helical undulator/wiggler

# Sloppy Models Updates

- Identifying potential source of tbt oscillations
- Genetic algorithms' ideal population size
- Orbit shift effects

# Source of tbt Oscillations

- Assume response at button b, turn t is given by  $Y_{bt} = R_b W_t + \text{rand}$  ( $Y_{bt}$  is measured y position,  $R_b$  is button response,  $W_t$  is wave amplitude, rand is noise of 10 micron rms)

- For 100 turns, in east half of ring, do simple fit with free parameters  $R_b$  and  $W_t$  to minimize sum of  $(Y_{bt} - R_b W_t)^2$

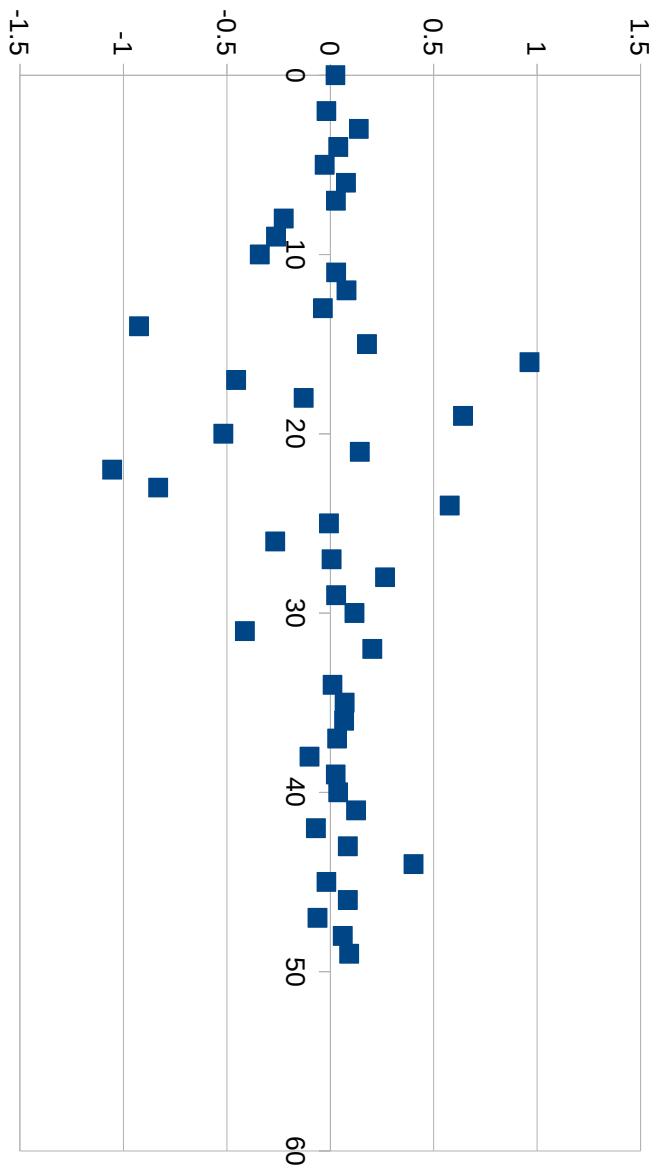
- Plot the  $R_b$

# Data

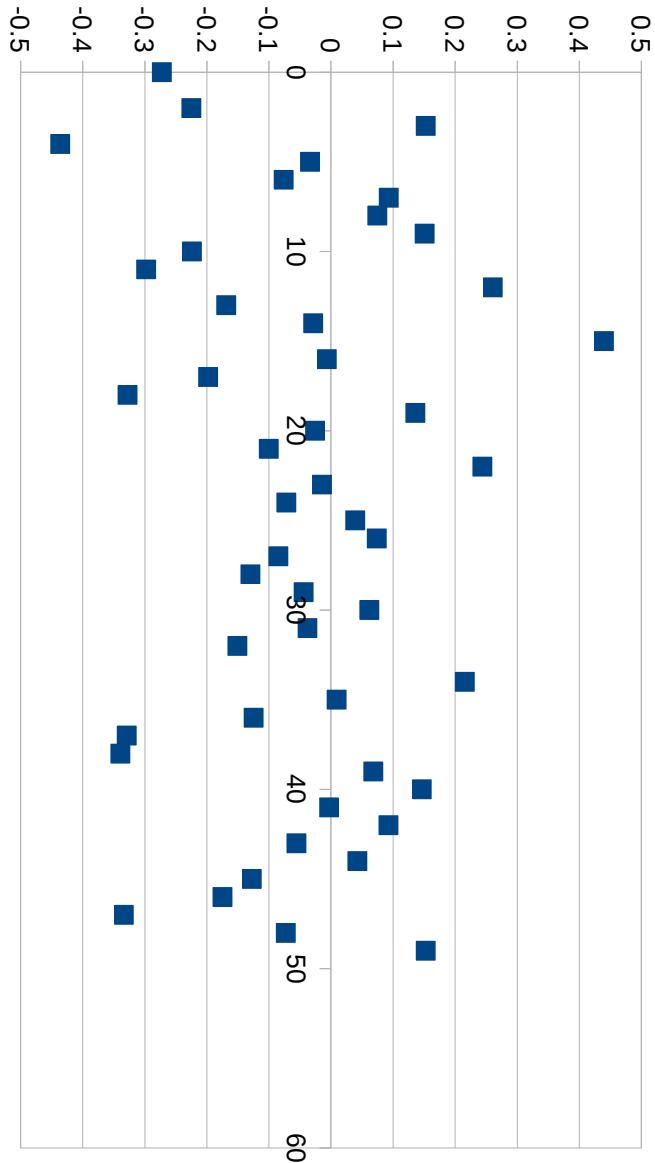
- Speed of light measurements in October
- Made sure to turn off feedback and put in attenuator for good measure

# 100 Turns, Data

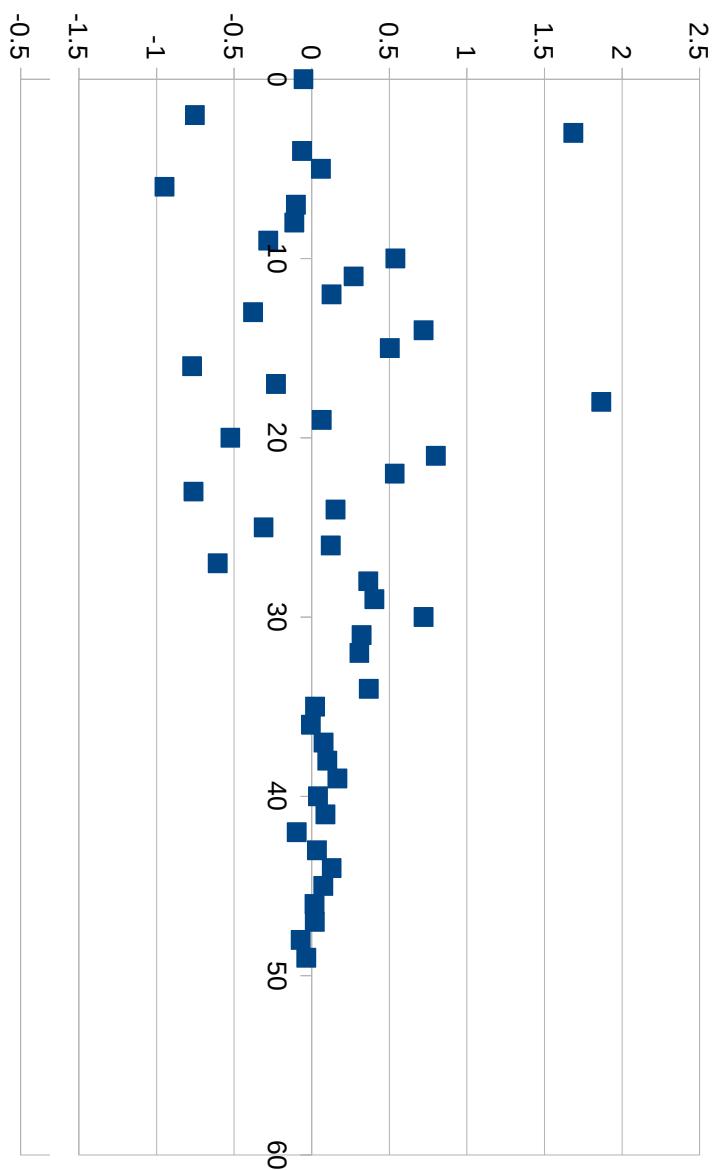
Horizontal axis is BPM number, vertical is response to wave



# Simulation of 60 Hz Wave 40 micron Amplitude Nothing in Last 15 BPMs



# Simulation of tbt Wave 6 Micron RMS Nothing in Last 15 BPMs



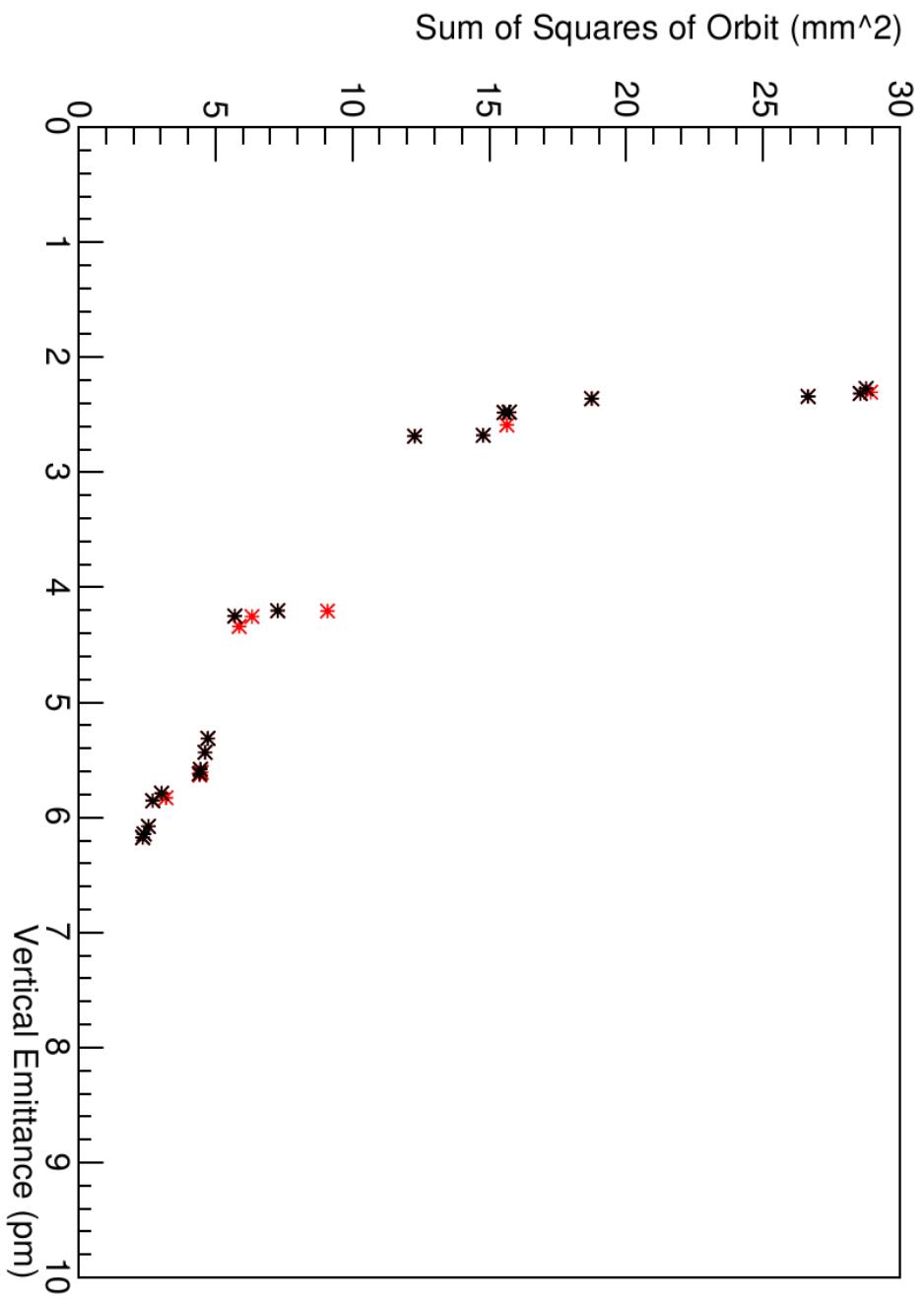
# Conclusion

- Something funny happening near 34E
- In this region is INJS34E

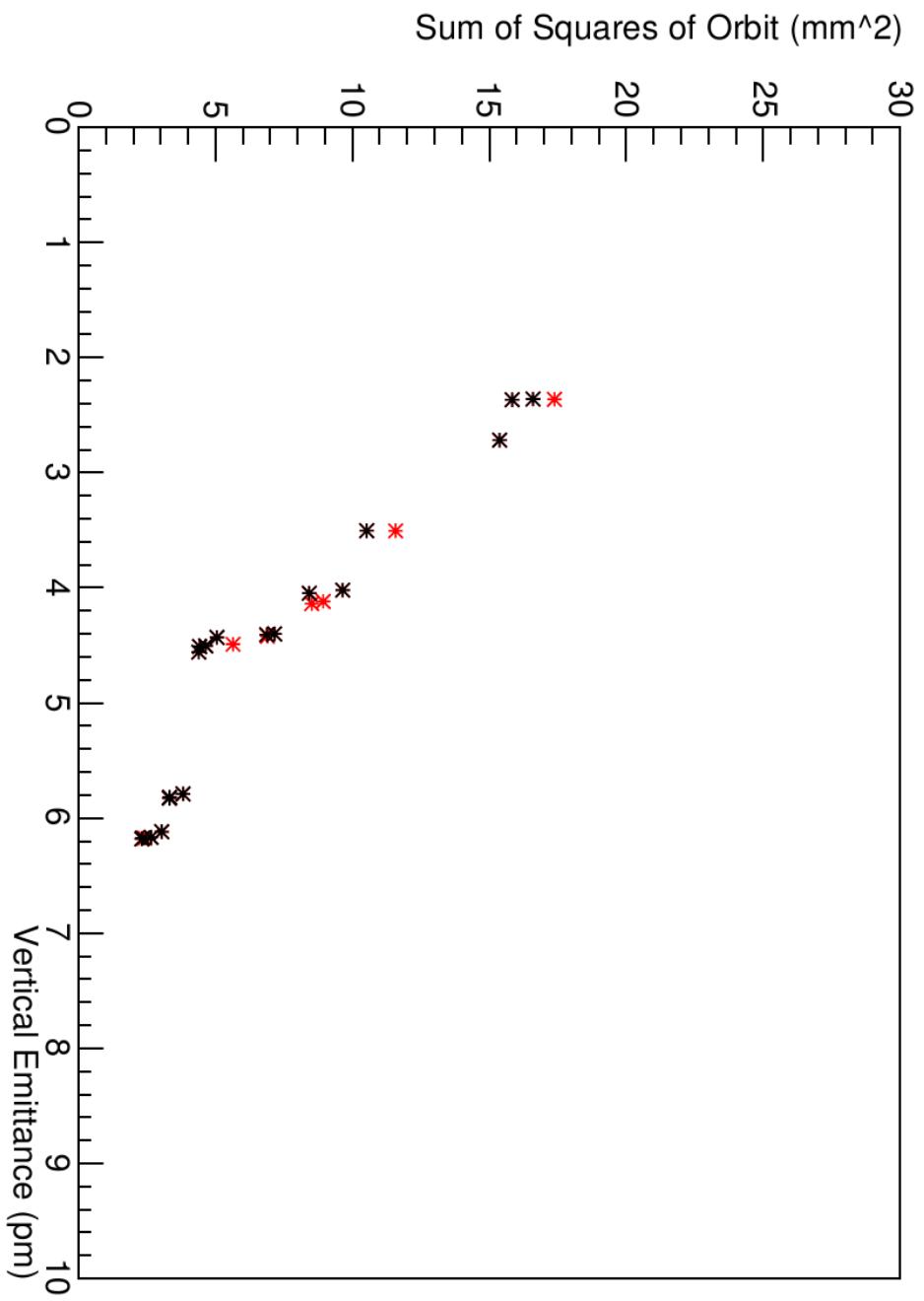
# Genetic Algorithm's Ideal Population Size

- Use populations of 20 and 30 individuals (knobs, seeded with Jim and 8-knob solutions)
- Run for equal number of function evaluations
- Redo with new random seeds

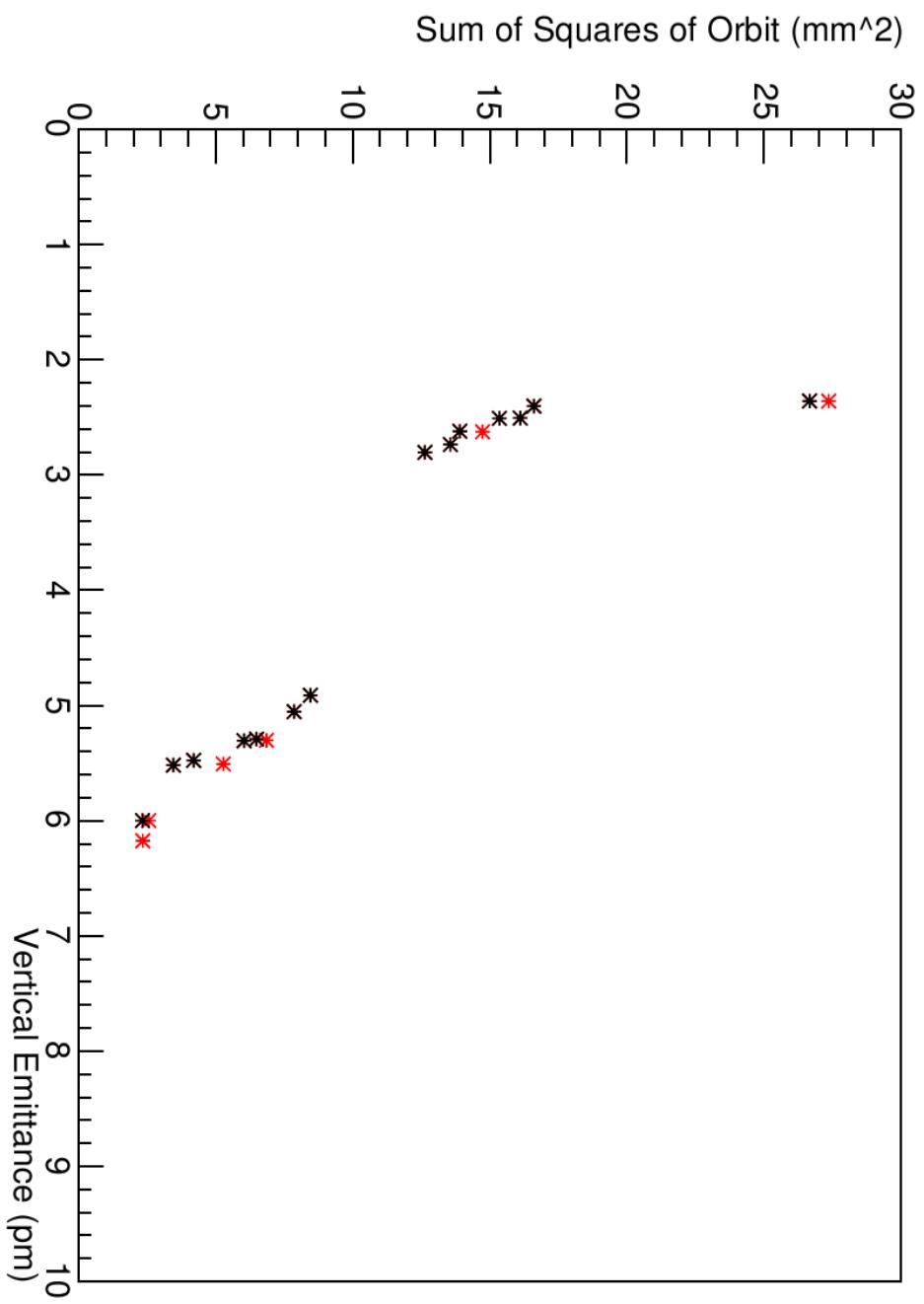
# 600 Function Evaluations 30 Population



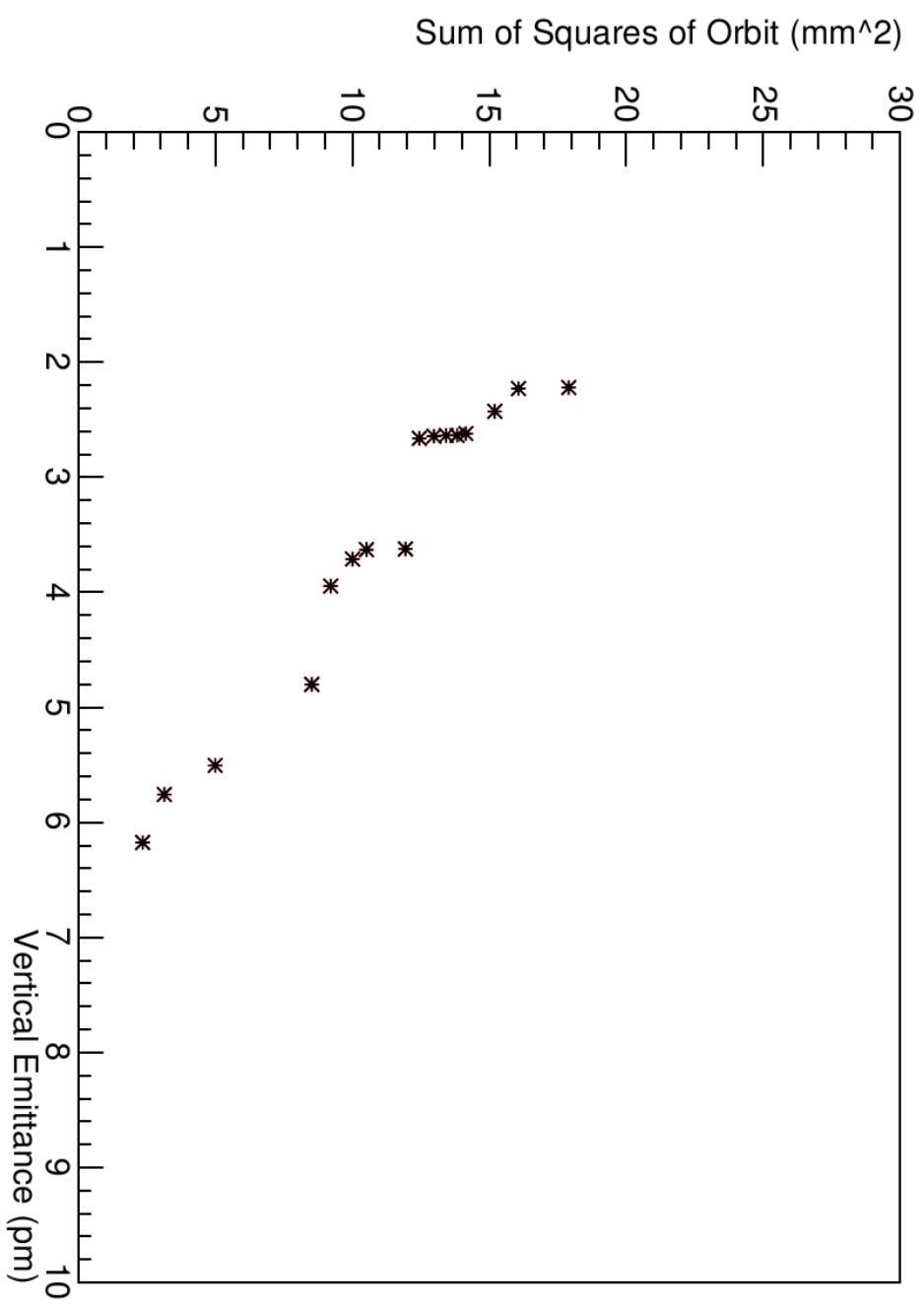
# 600 Function Evaluations 30 Population (Again)



600 Function Evaluations  
20 Population



# 600 Function Evaluations 20 Population (Again)

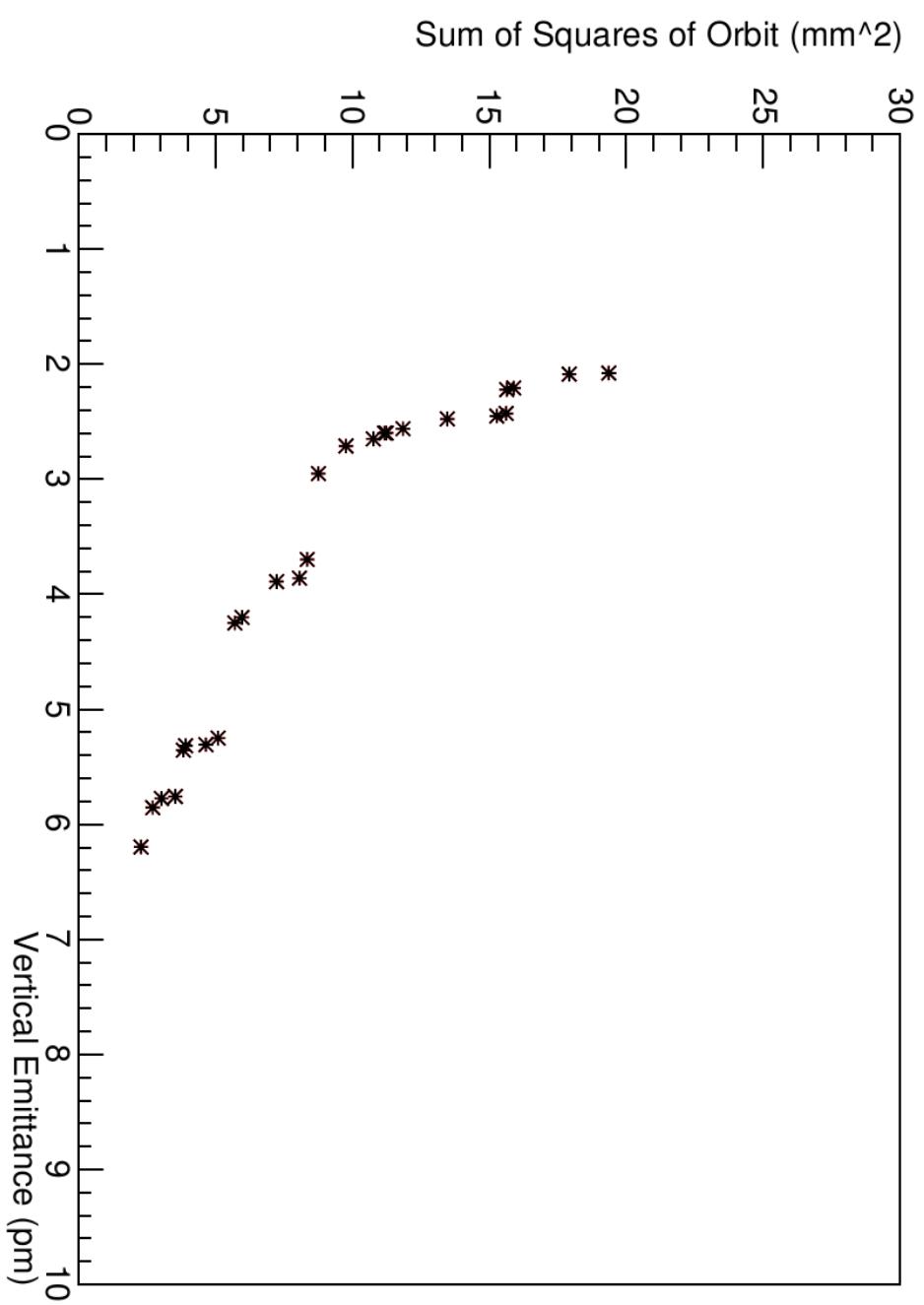


THIS SLIDE

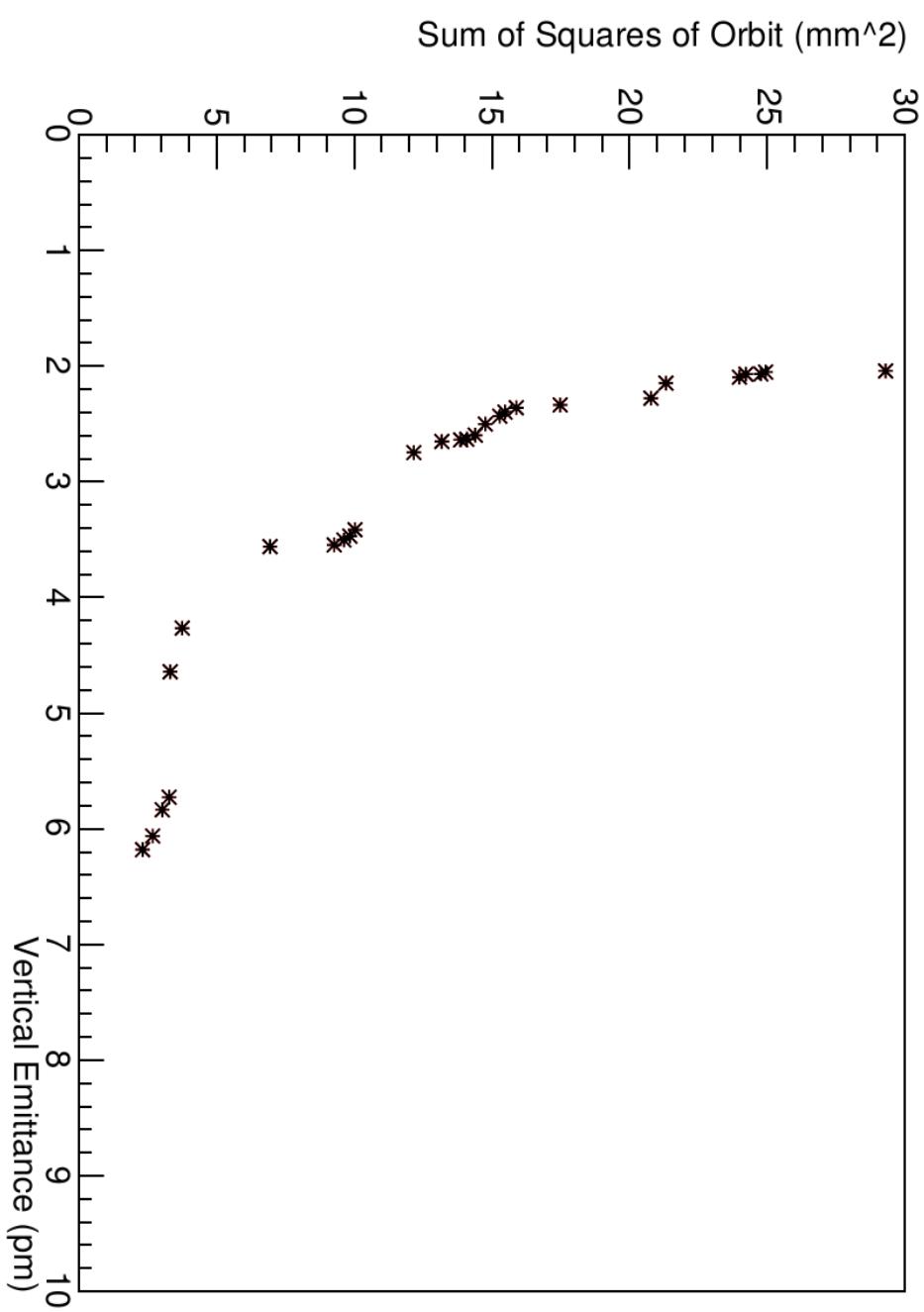
INTENTIONALLY

LEFT BLANK

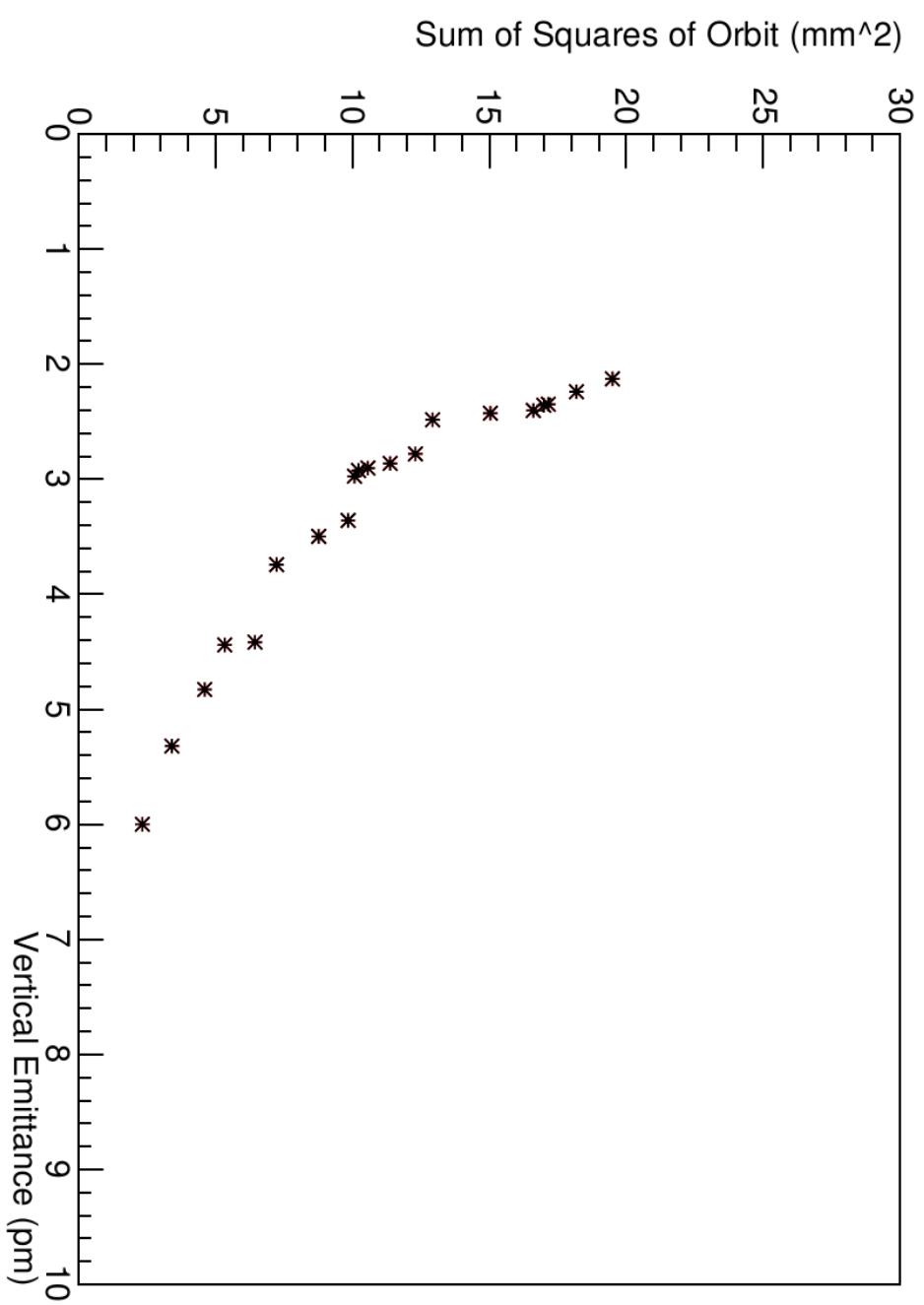
# 1200 Function Evaluations 30 Population



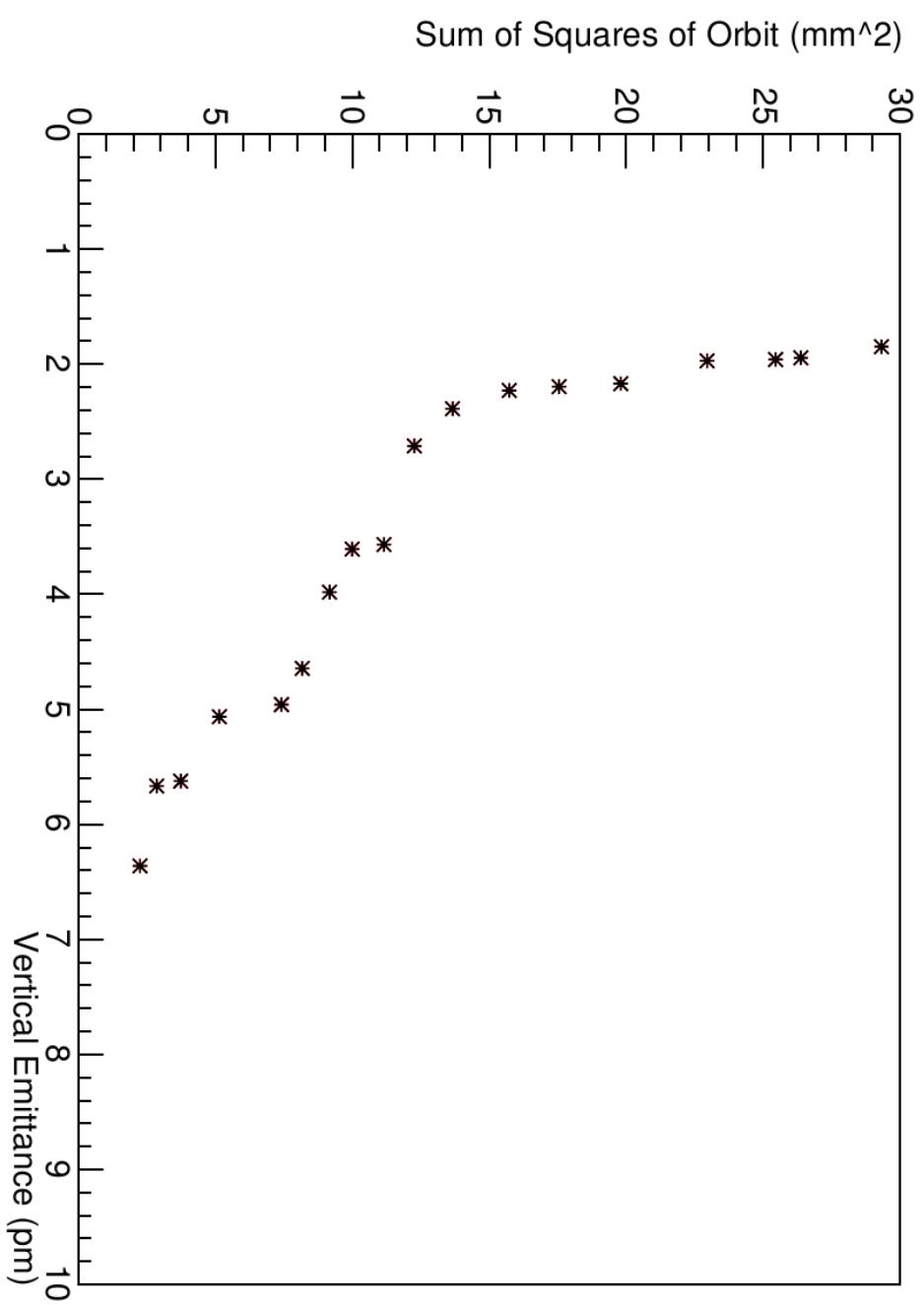
# 1200 Function Evaluations 30 Population (Again)



# 1200 Function Evaluations 20 Population



# 1200 Function Evaluations 20 Population (Again)



# Conclusion

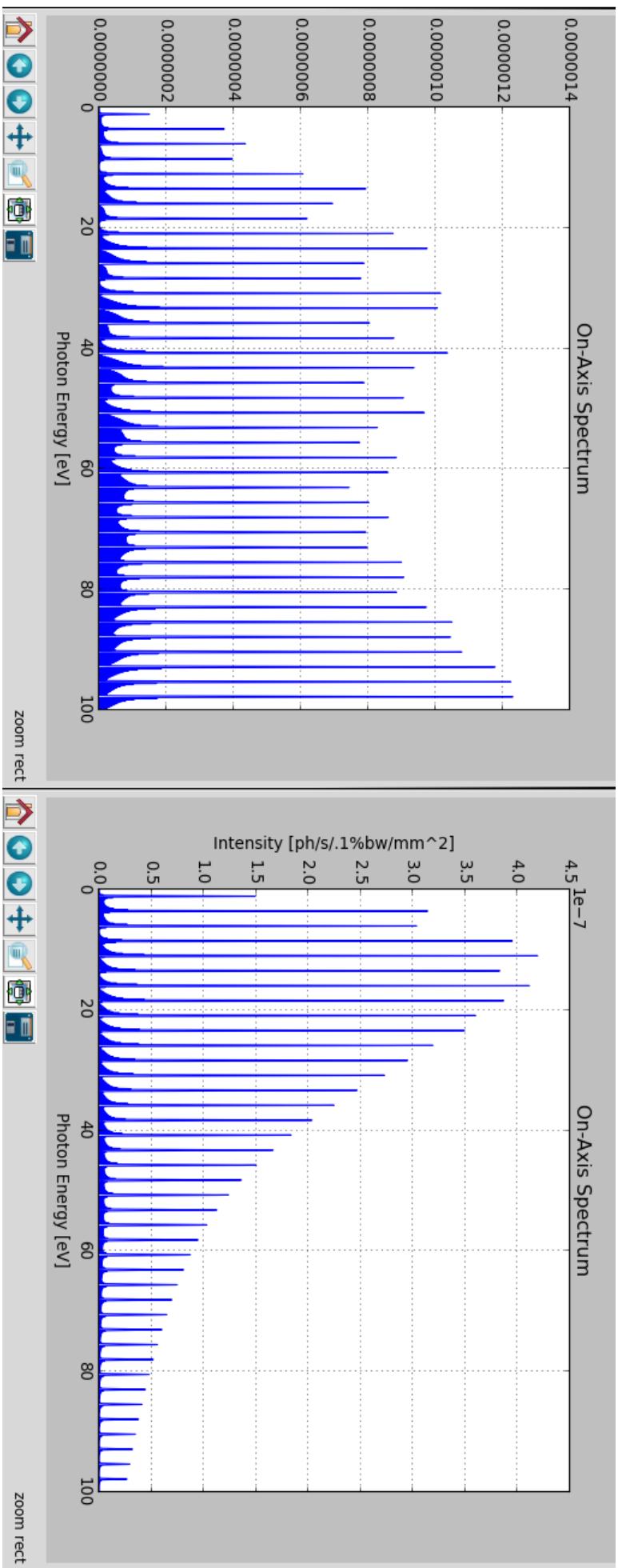
- Some advantage to 30 population if 600 function evaluations
- By 1200 evaluations, no significant advantage is distinguishable

# Orbit Shift Effects

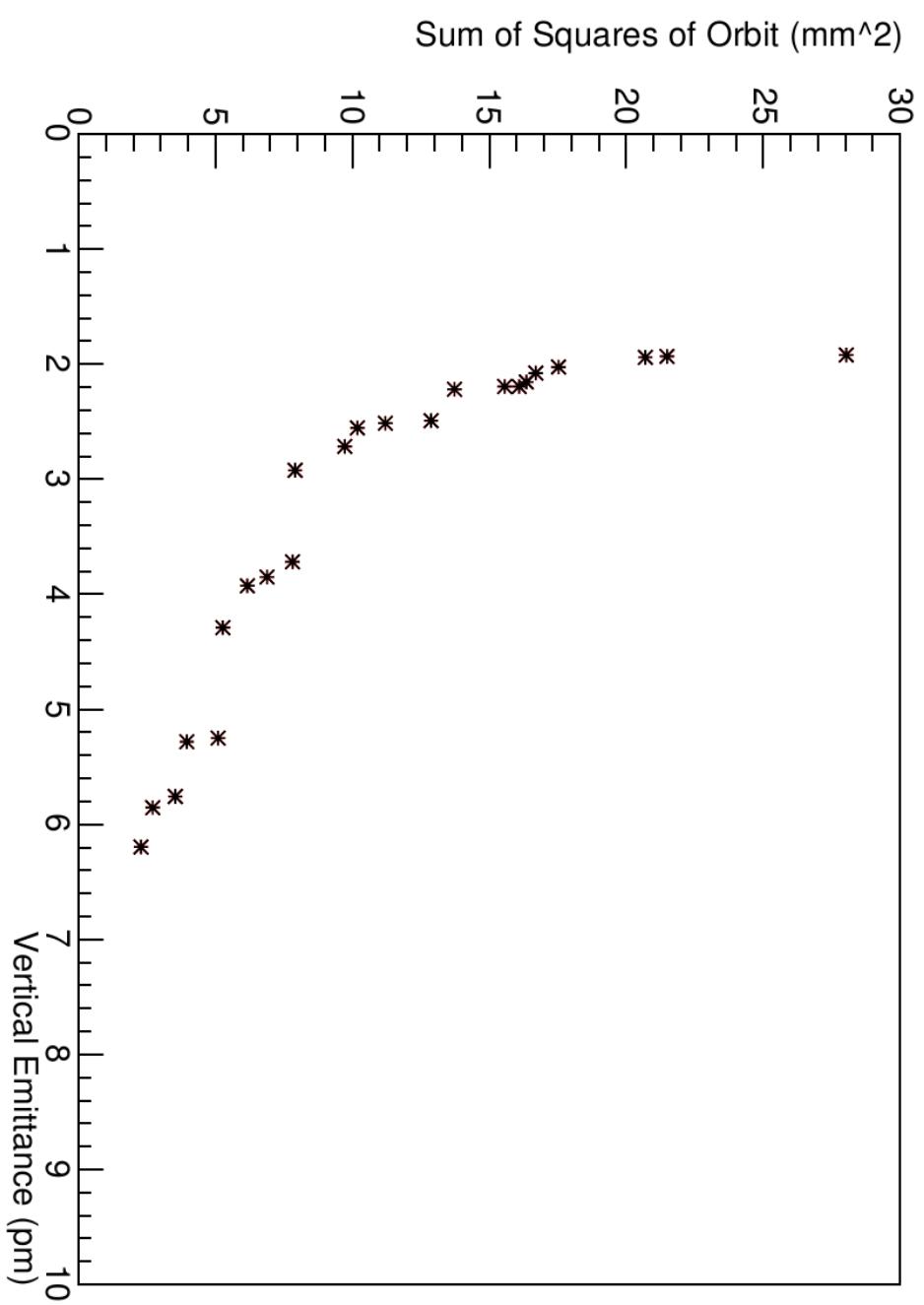
- In cesrv, changed a few kickers so as to give ~100 microns of orbit shift
- Beam size changes by fraction of micron

# Backup Slides

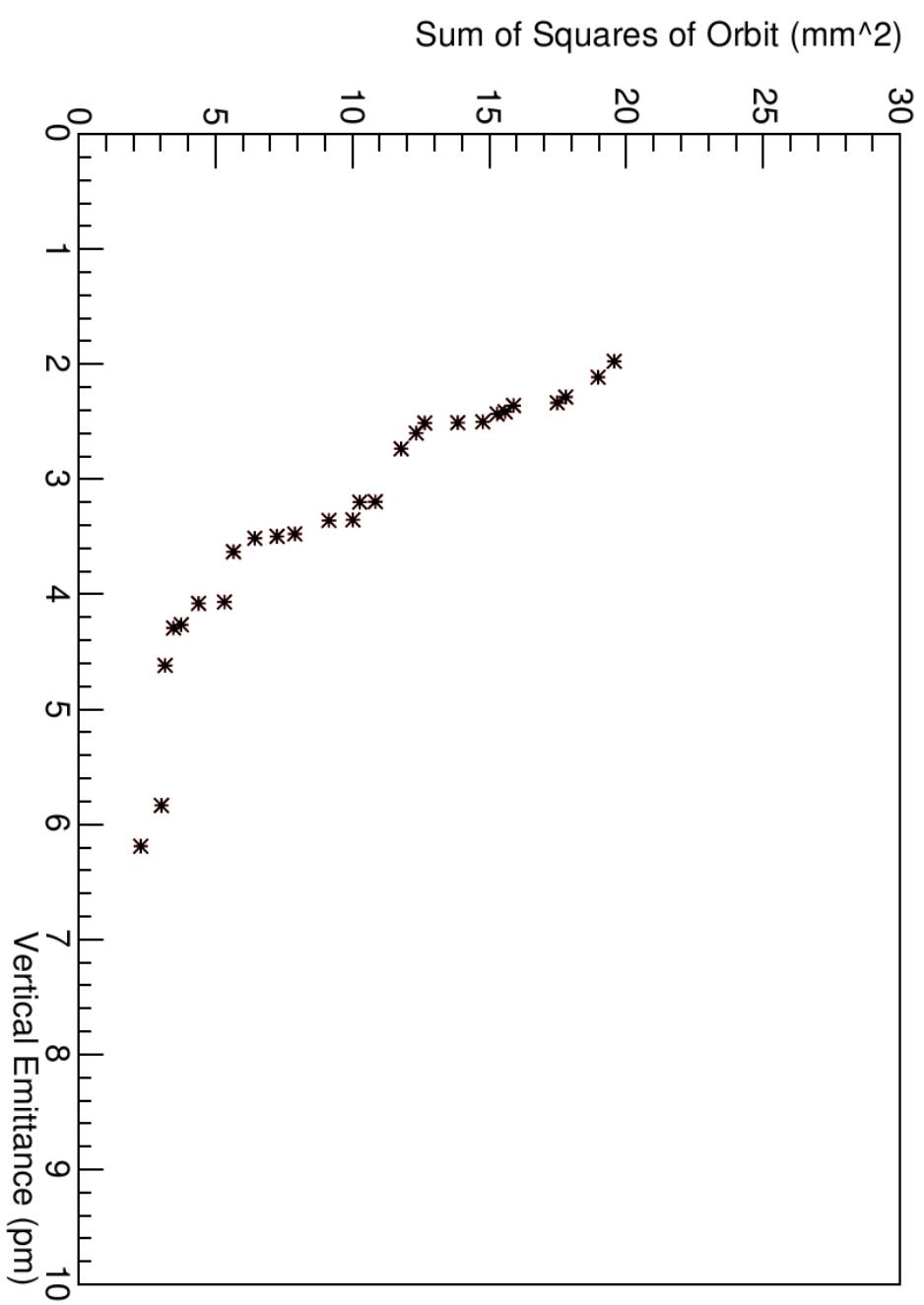
# 1 GeV (Left) and 500 Mev (Right) On-Axis Spectra, 1 e-/sec, at 20m



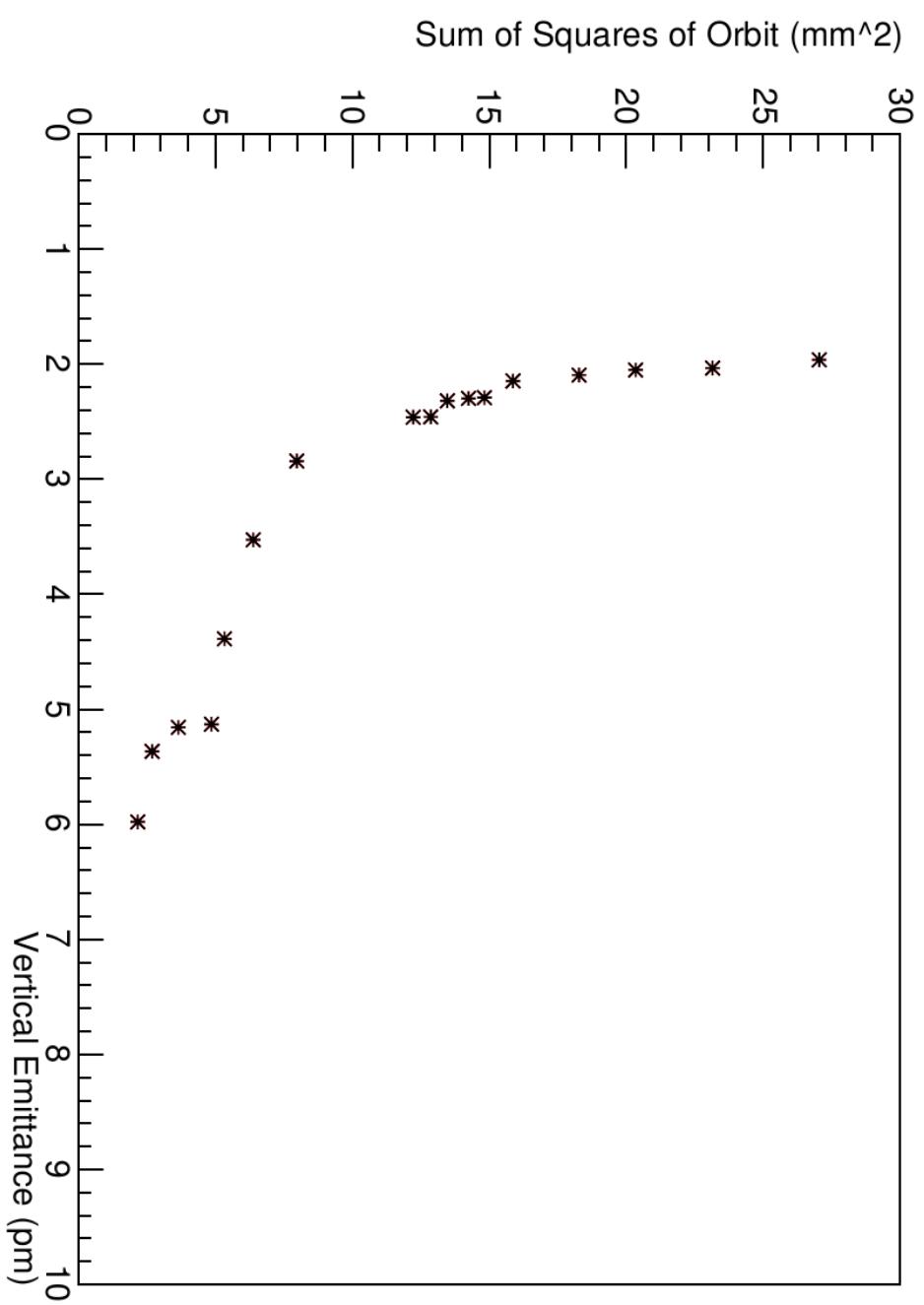
# 1800 Function Evaluations 30 Population



# 1800 Function Evaluations 30 Population (Again)



# 1800 Function Evaluations 20 Population



# 1800 Function Evaluations 20 Population (Again)

