

Refine the manuscript, Validate at BESSY II — nominal- α in July, nominal & low- α in November

1. Manuscript revisions

- Noise measurement setup
- Underlying measurement principle
- Positioning

2. Validation experiments at MLS & BESSY II

- Nominal- α validation and data delivery at MLS (July 2026)
- Low- α operating-point experiment at BESSY II(November 2026)
- Comparison of two signal-processing methods (Δ/Σ vs raw signal)

Planning to do low- α study

[illegible]

01 · Deflector overview

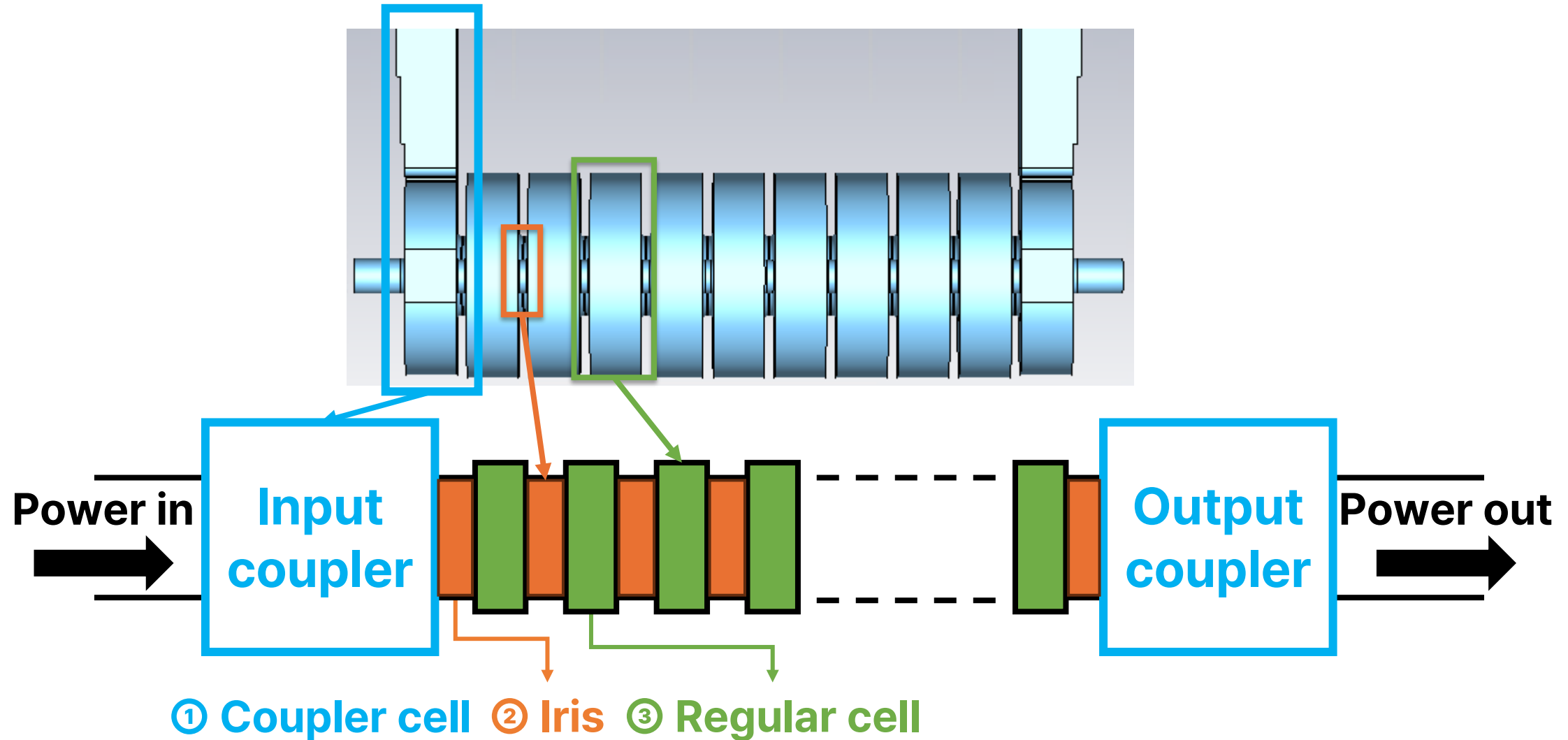
Tuning Status of Deflector

The error exceeds the range of tuners.

Geunwoo Kim

Cavity structure and key regions

Coupler cell → iris → regular cell

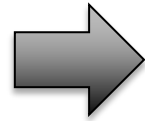


Coupler tuning uses a detuned cell as the reference

Compare the regular-cell response with the coupler-cell reference.

Set reference

- Detune coupler cell

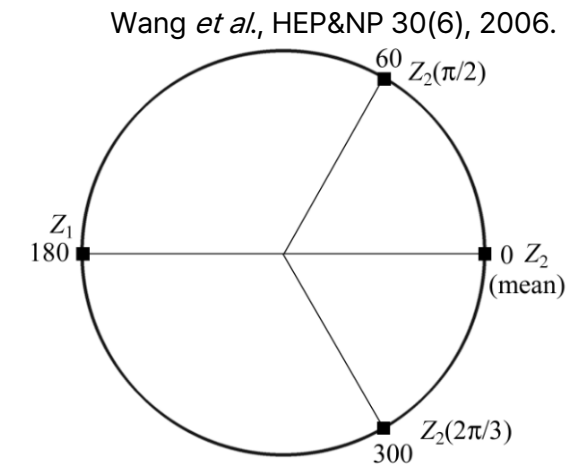
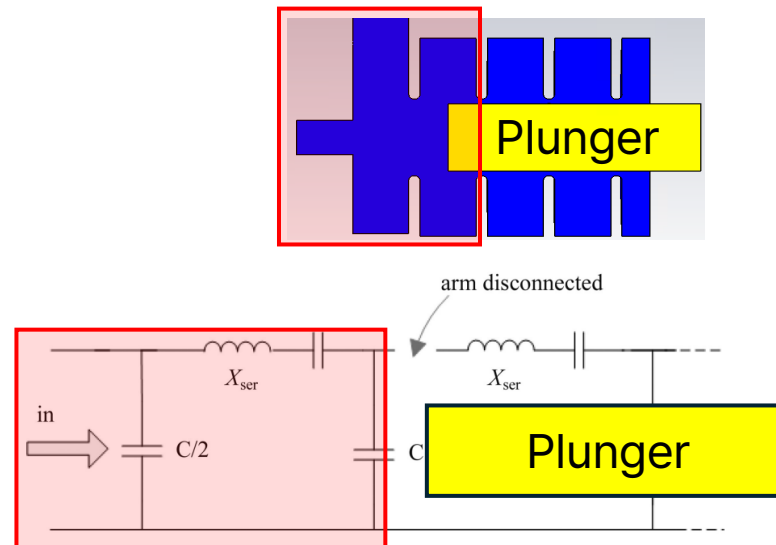
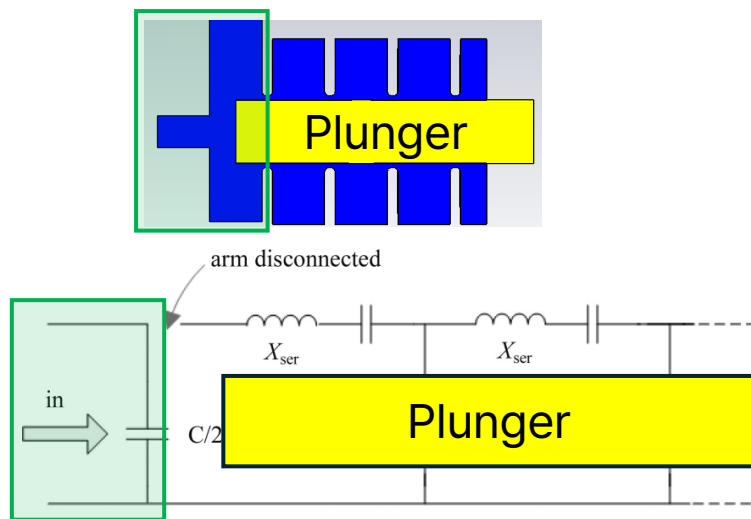


Measure response

- Detune 1st regular cell

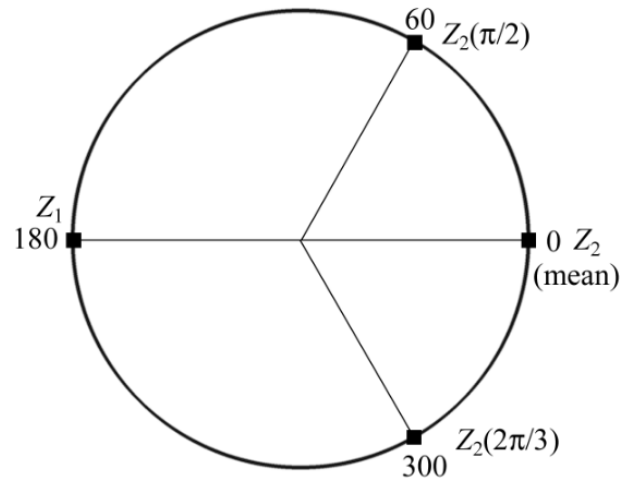
Target phase

- 60°, 0°, 300°
- 60° spacing



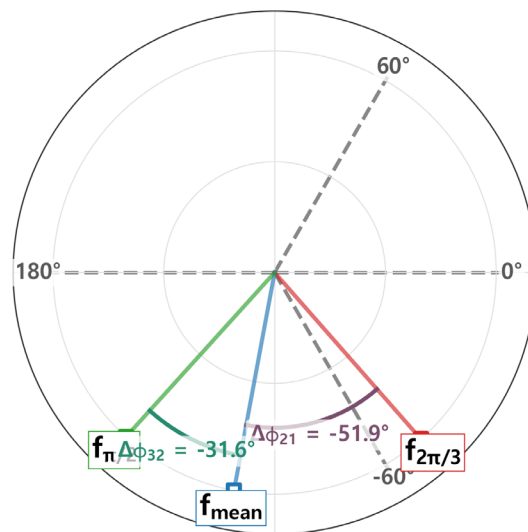
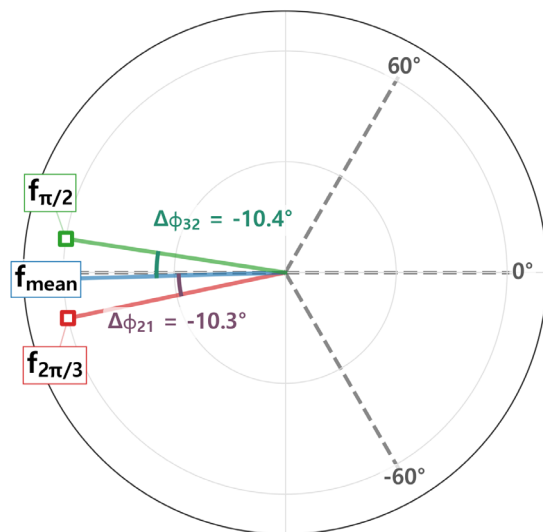
Measured phase deviation worsens at 1.5 cell

Phase spread increases from $\sim 10^\circ$ at 0.5 cell to $32\text{--}52^\circ$ at 1.5 cell.



0.5 | 0.5_portE: Polar phase

1.5 | 1.5_portE: Polar phase



➤ Is cell-centered detuning valid?

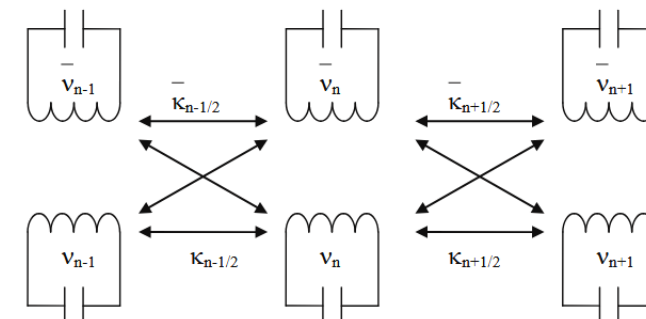
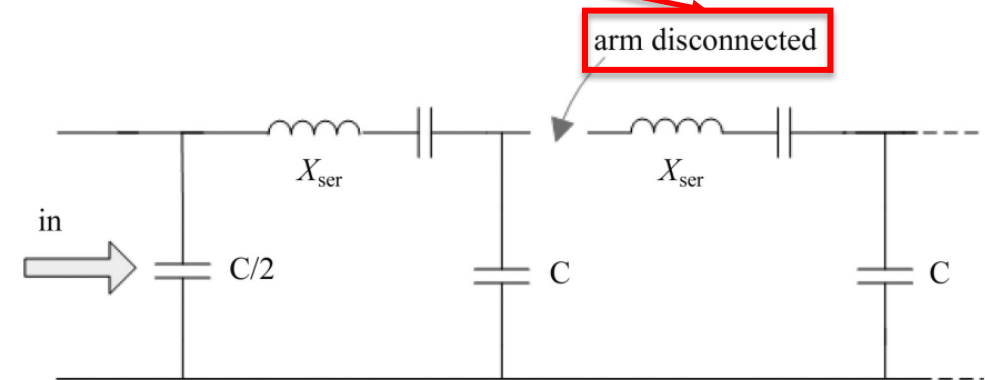
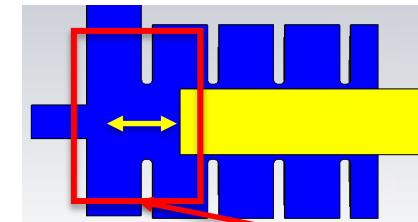


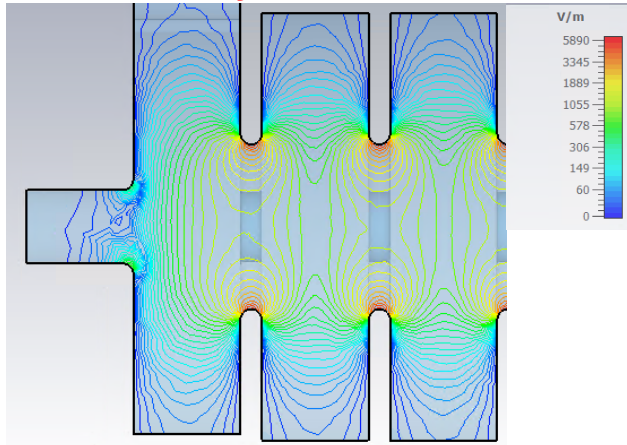
Fig. 2: Two-chain equivalent circuit model of a dipole cavity

EM field distribution analysis

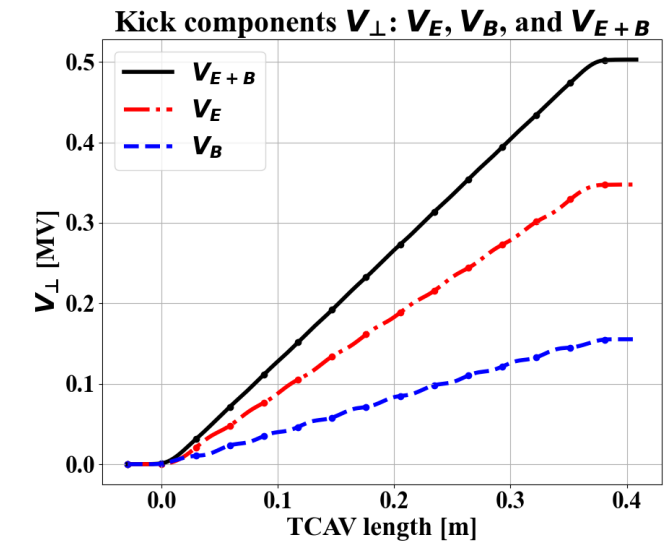
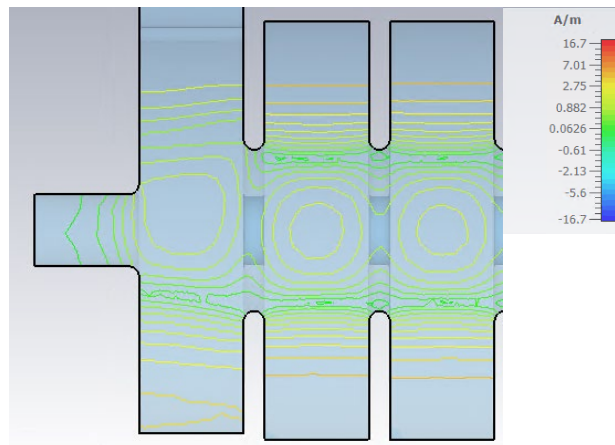
Proper plunger operation may require adjusting the detuning position.

- Peak values of both E_y and H_x occur in the iris rather than in the cell.
- The E-field is the dominant contributor to the kick.
- $\frac{E_{\text{iris}}}{E_{\text{cell}}} \approx 2.44$

<Max(E_y) distribution>



<Max(H_x) distribution>



Iris plunger may improve decoupling

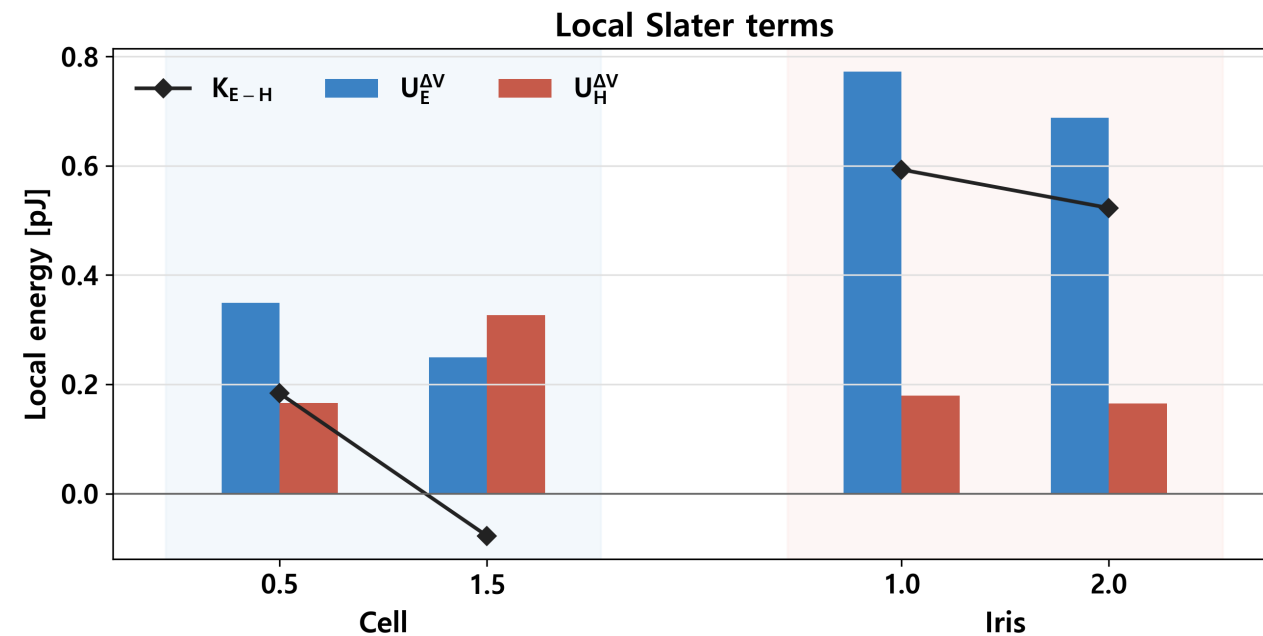
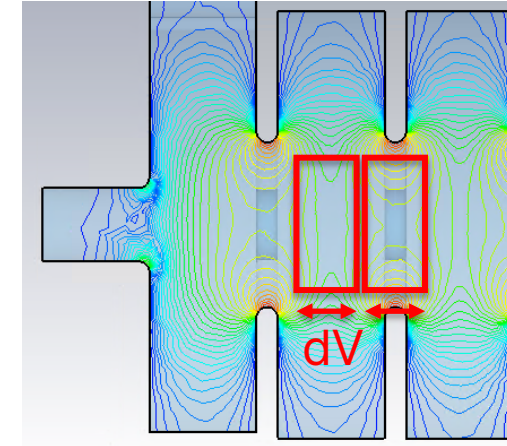
For the same perturbation, local Slater sensitivity is $\sim 4.6\times$ higher at the iris.

Local Slater Perturbation

- $K_{E-H} = \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Delta V} (\epsilon_0 |E_0|^2) - \mu_0 |H_0|^2) dV$

- Iris-to-cell sensitivity: $\frac{|K|_{\text{iris}}}{|K|_{\text{cell}}} \approx 4.6$

➤ $4.6\times$ sensitivity $\rightarrow$ better decoupling



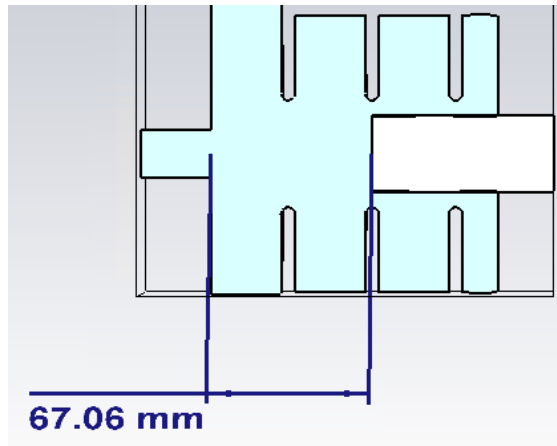
03 · Iris tuning sensitivity

Geometry sensitivity

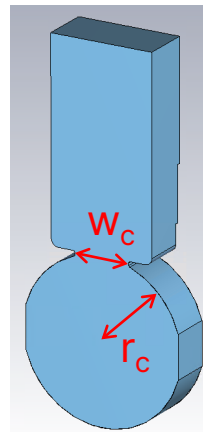
Can an iris-centered plunger detect cell-geometry changes?

Kyhl coupler setup

- Plunger position: 2.0 iris
- Sweep coupler geometry and track $\Delta\Phi$



<① Set plunger position>



<② Sweep coupler geometry>

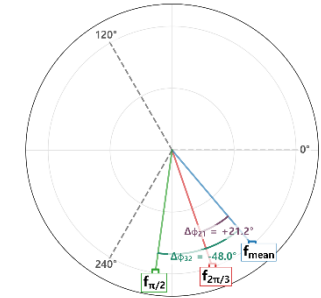
Parameters

1. Coupler radius r_c
2. Coupler width w_c

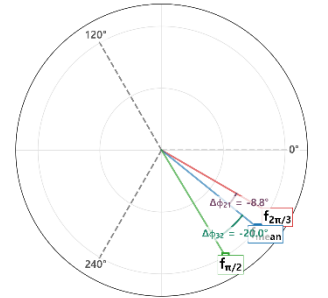


Goal
Compare $\Delta\Phi$: iris vs. cell

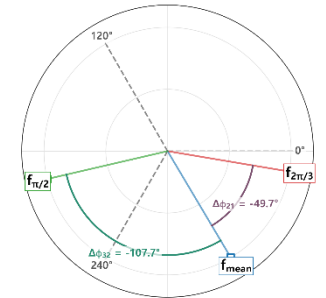
Grid polar: $r_c=56.49$, $w_c=19.9224$



Grid polar: $r_c=55.09$, $w_c=18.3224$



Grid polar: $r_c=58.09$, $w_c=20.3224$



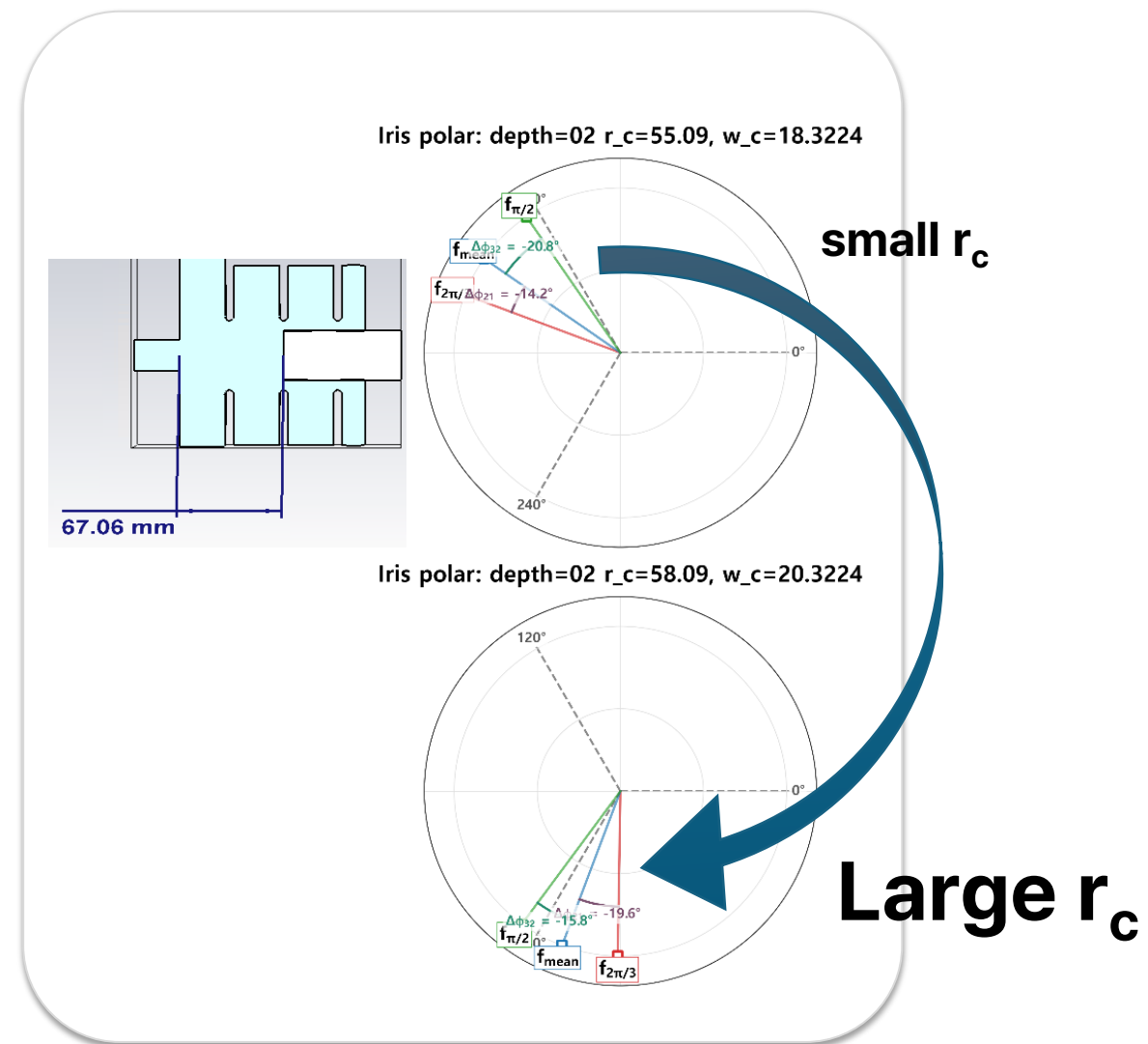
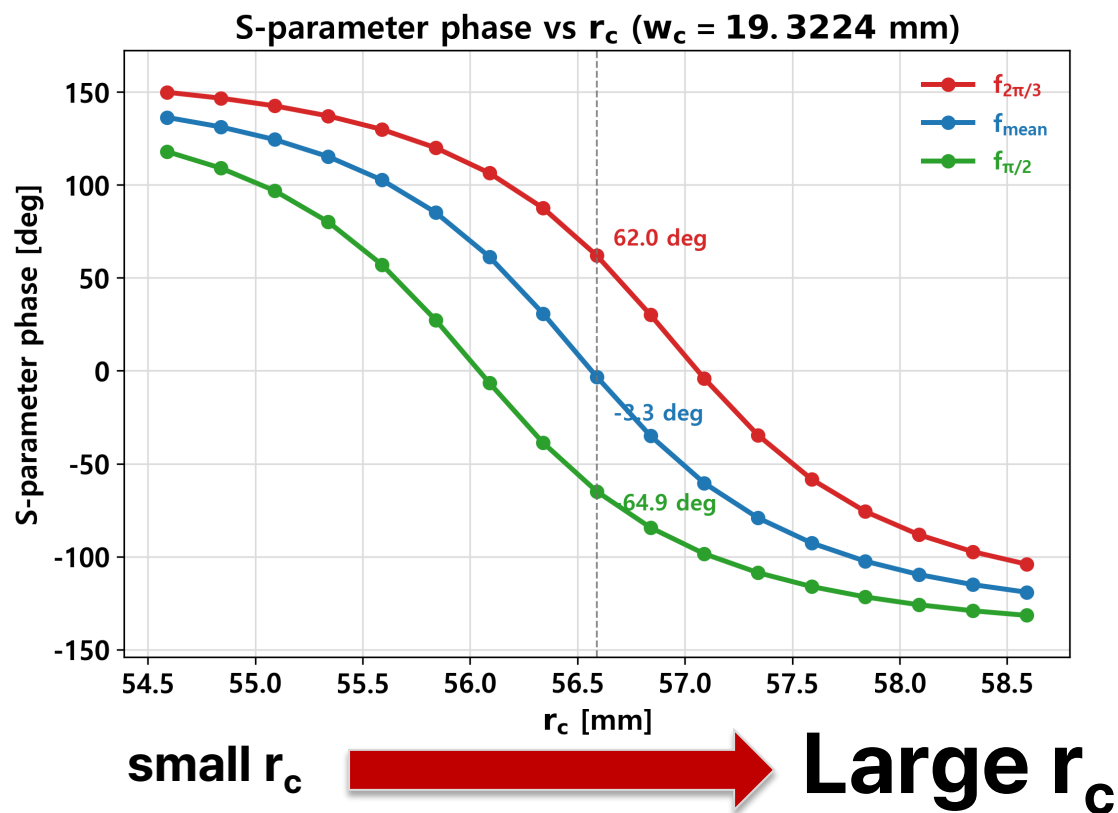
<③ Evaluate $\Delta\Phi$ sensitivity>

Coupler radius drives phase shift

2D sweep identifies r_c as the dominant geometry parameter.

Key relationship

Larger $r_c \rightarrow$ lower $\Phi \rightarrow$ clockwise rotation

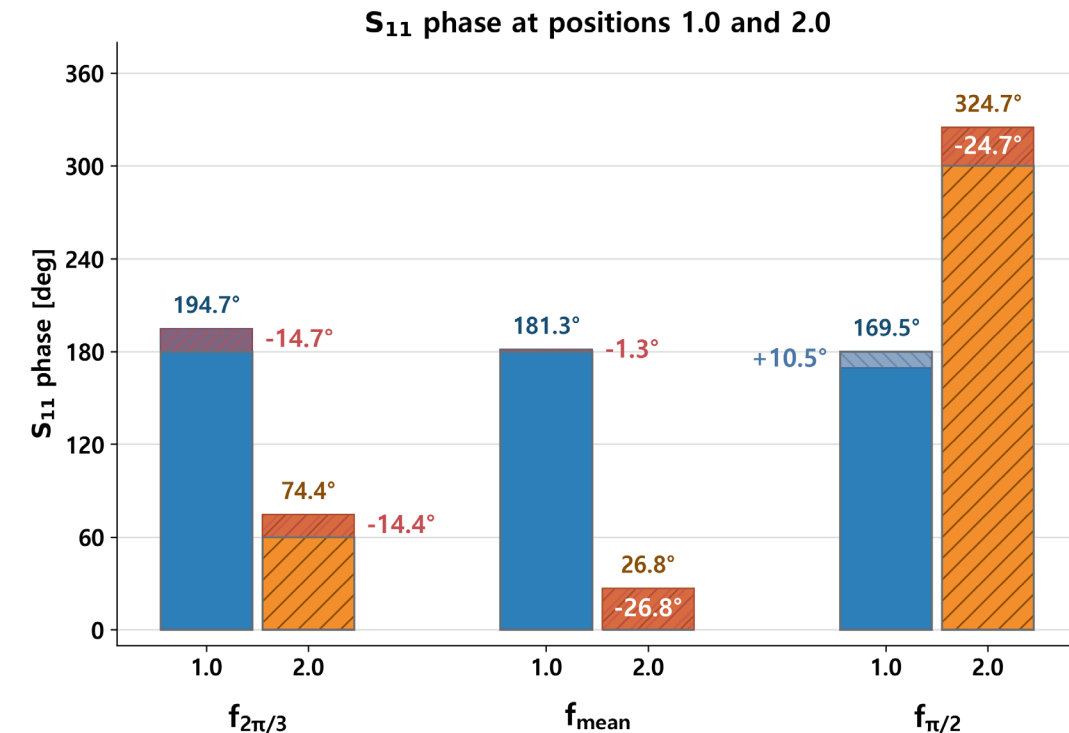
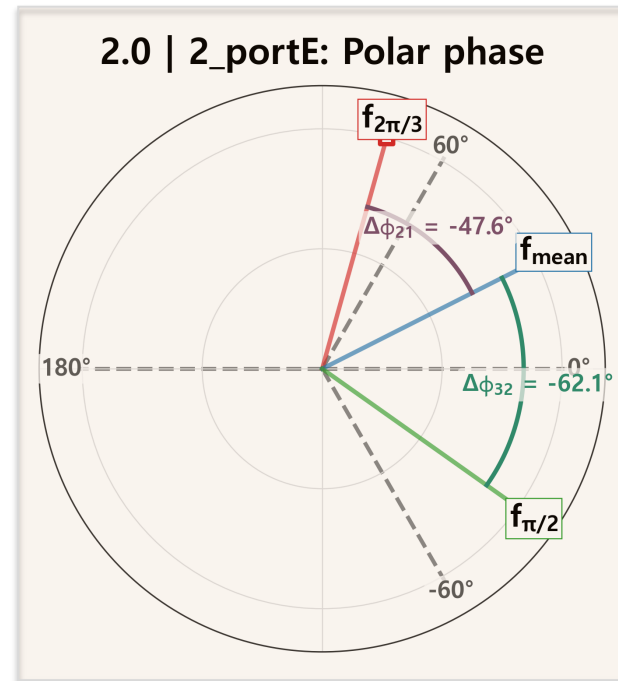
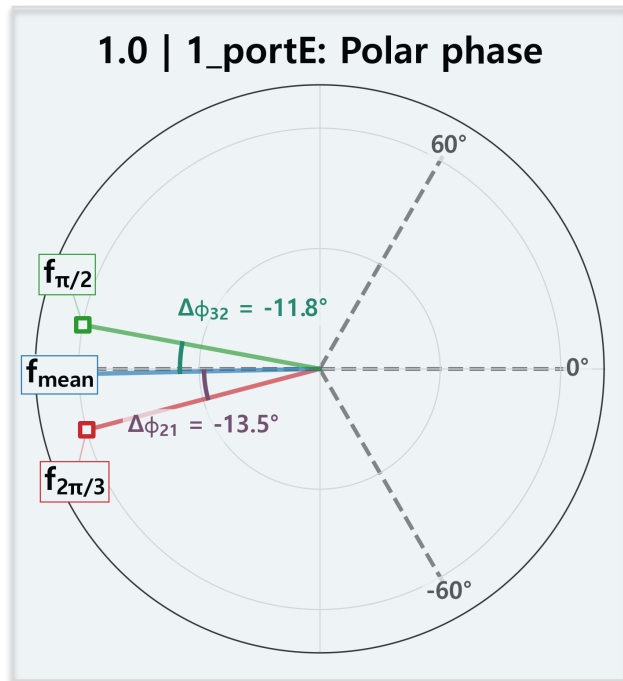


Initial measurements indicate a reduced cell radius

Insufficient $r_c \rightarrow$ expand the cell radius.

Initial data measurements

- Increase $r_c \rightarrow$ Decrease Φ
- Expand the cell radius with the tuner.

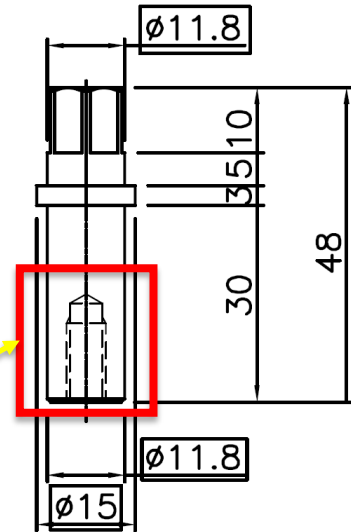
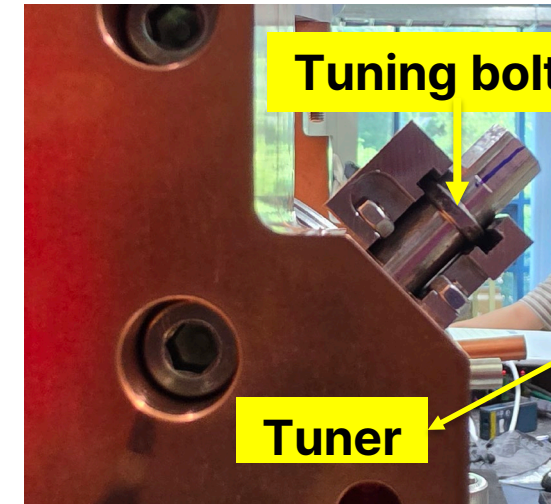


Tuning reduced the phase error by $\sim 10^\circ$

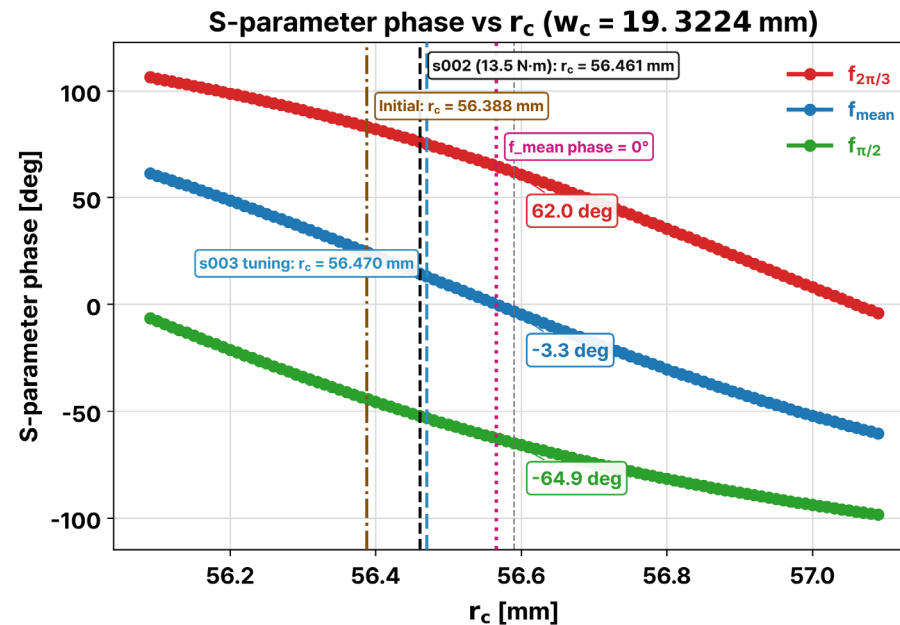
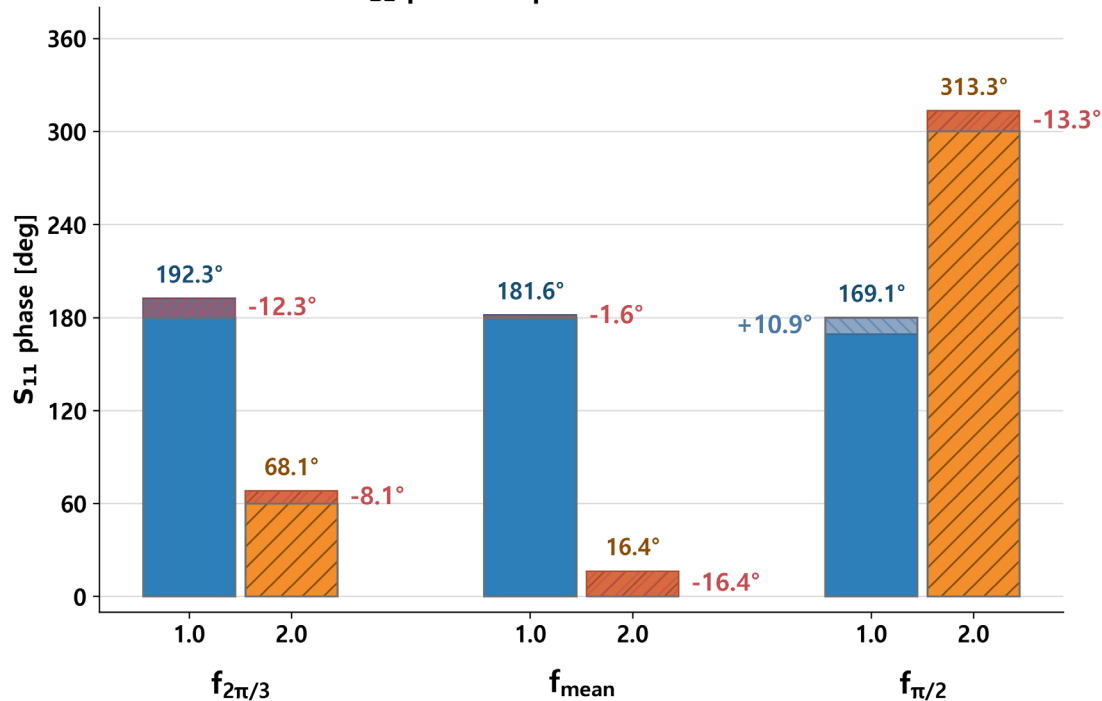
Pulling the tuner outward expanded the cell radius as expected.

Pull tuner outward $\rightarrow$ larger $r_c \rightarrow$ lower phase

Measured correction: $\sim 10^\circ$



S_{11} phase at positions 1.0 and 2.0



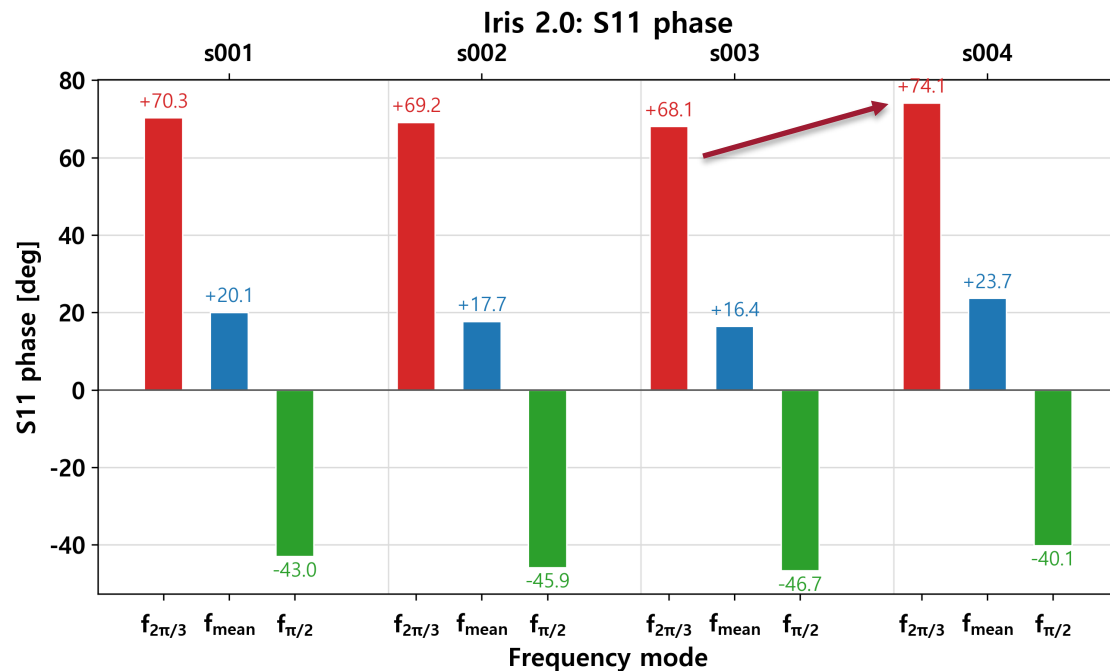
Mechanical separation reversed the tuning response

The phase shift changed sign after the tuner detached from the bolt.

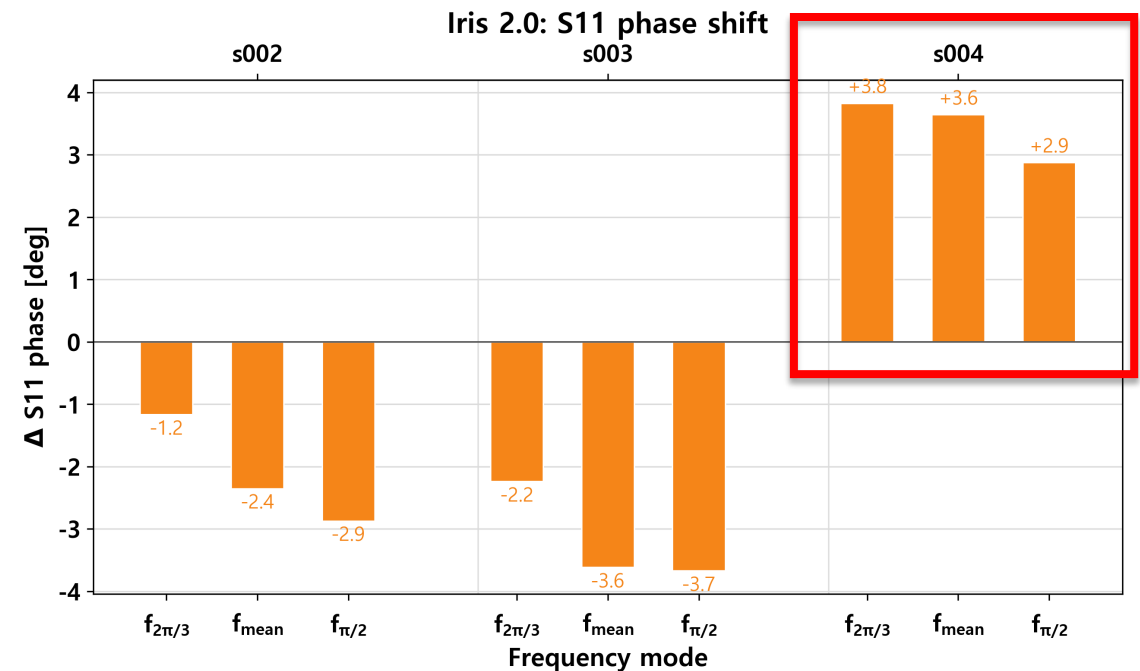
Useful correction: $\sim 10^\circ$

Tuning-bolt separation → expanded structure returned toward its original shape

<Absolute S_{11} phase>



< ΔS_{11} phase>

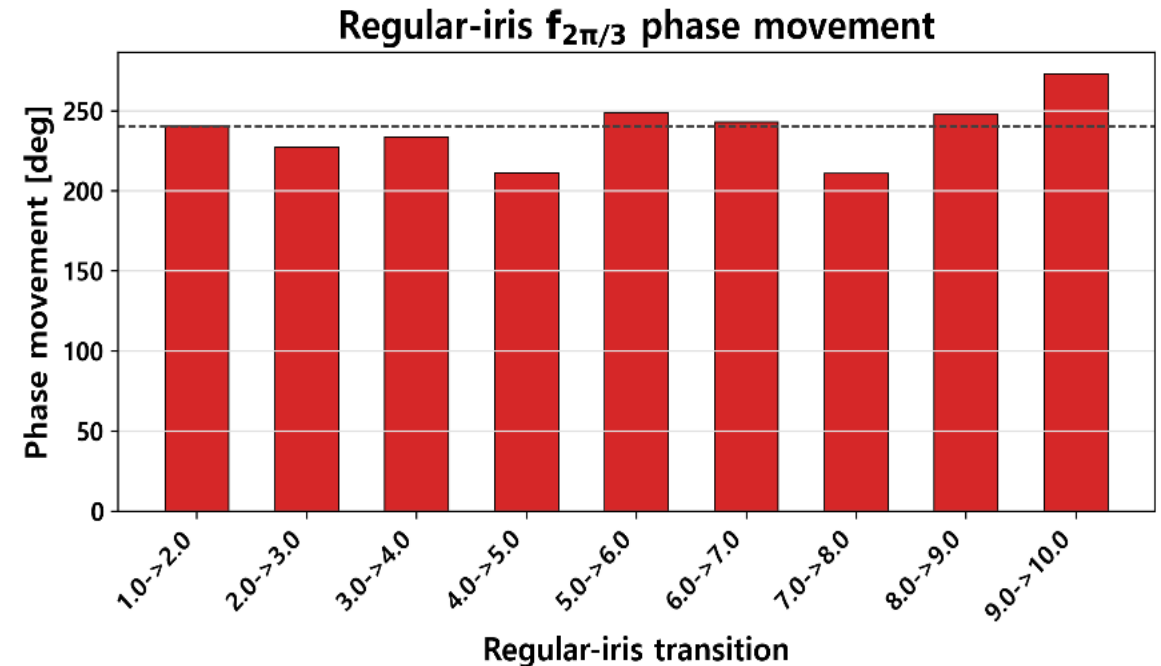
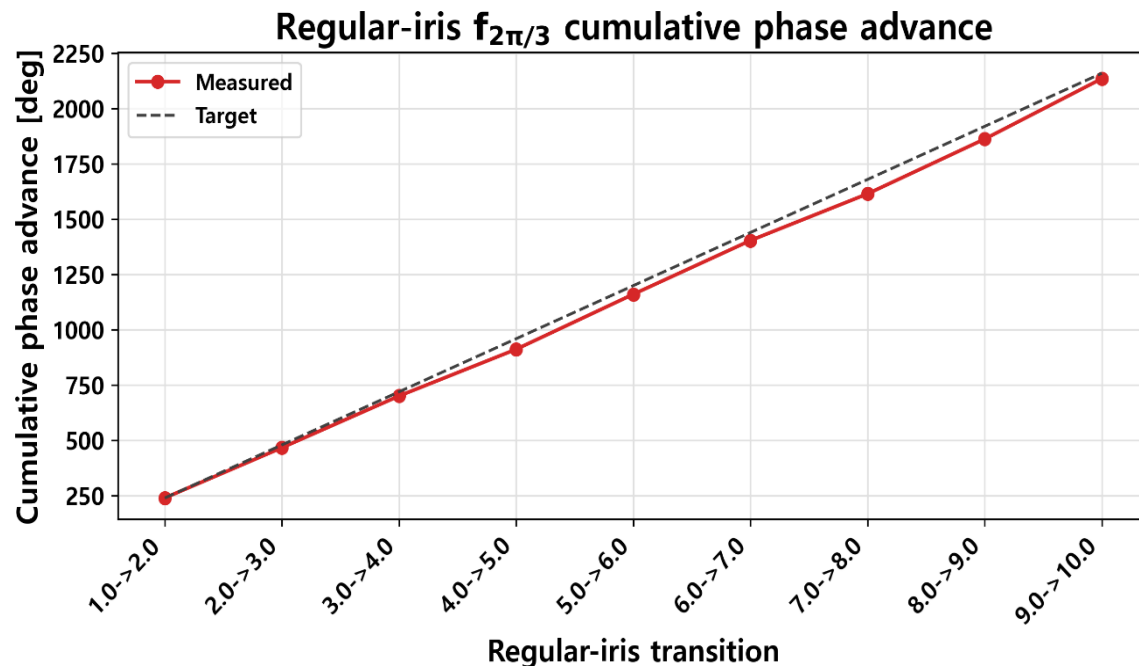


Cumulative phase follows the target despite cell variation

Local phase shifts vary, but cumulative error remains limited.

- Measured phase shifts across 9 iris transitions

Cumulative IRIS $\Delta\Phi$ profile



Iris-centered tuning works, but the correction range is limited

1. Iris-centered tuning

Iris sensitivity is $\sim 4.6\times$ higher.

2. Cell radius controls phase

Larger $r_c \rightarrow$ lower Φ ; measured r_c is too small.

3. Tuning range is limited

$\sim 20^\circ$ correction was required, but only $\sim 10^\circ$ was achievable before excessive pulling disconnected the tuner.

➤ **Meet with the XFEL team and industry people next Monday.**