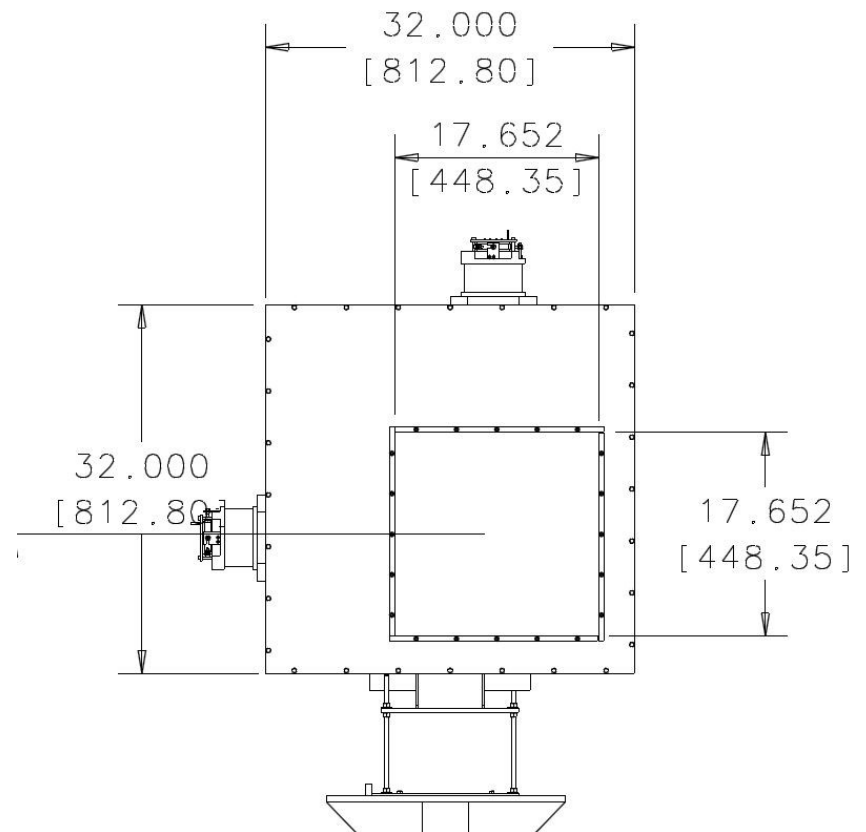
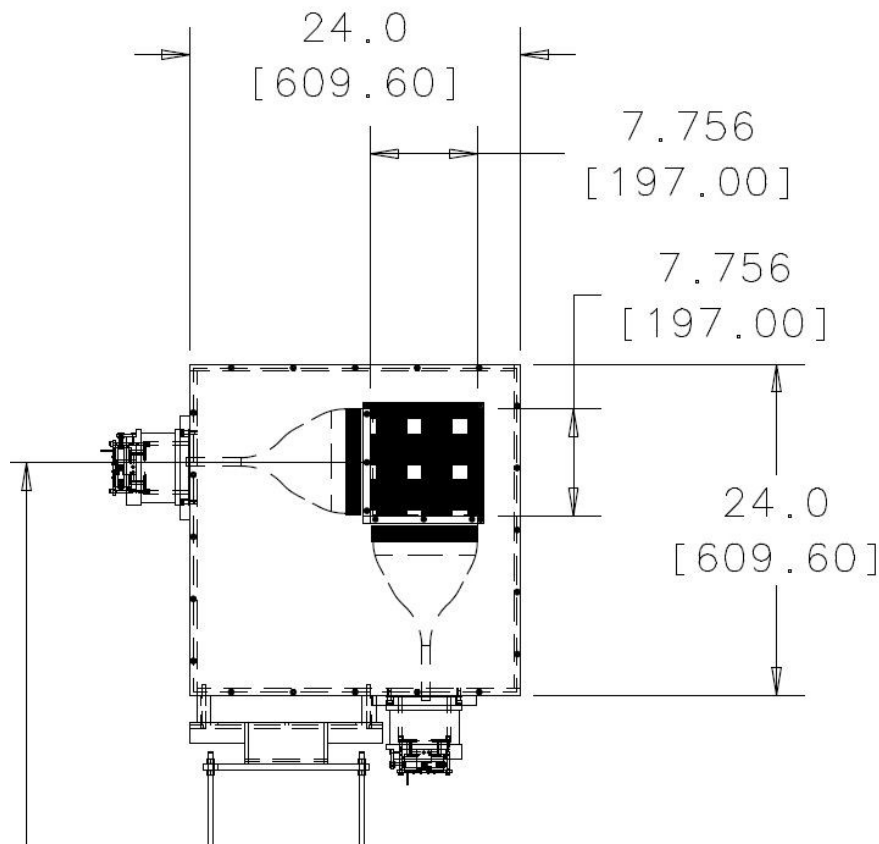


Beam Profile Monitors

Beam Profile Monitors



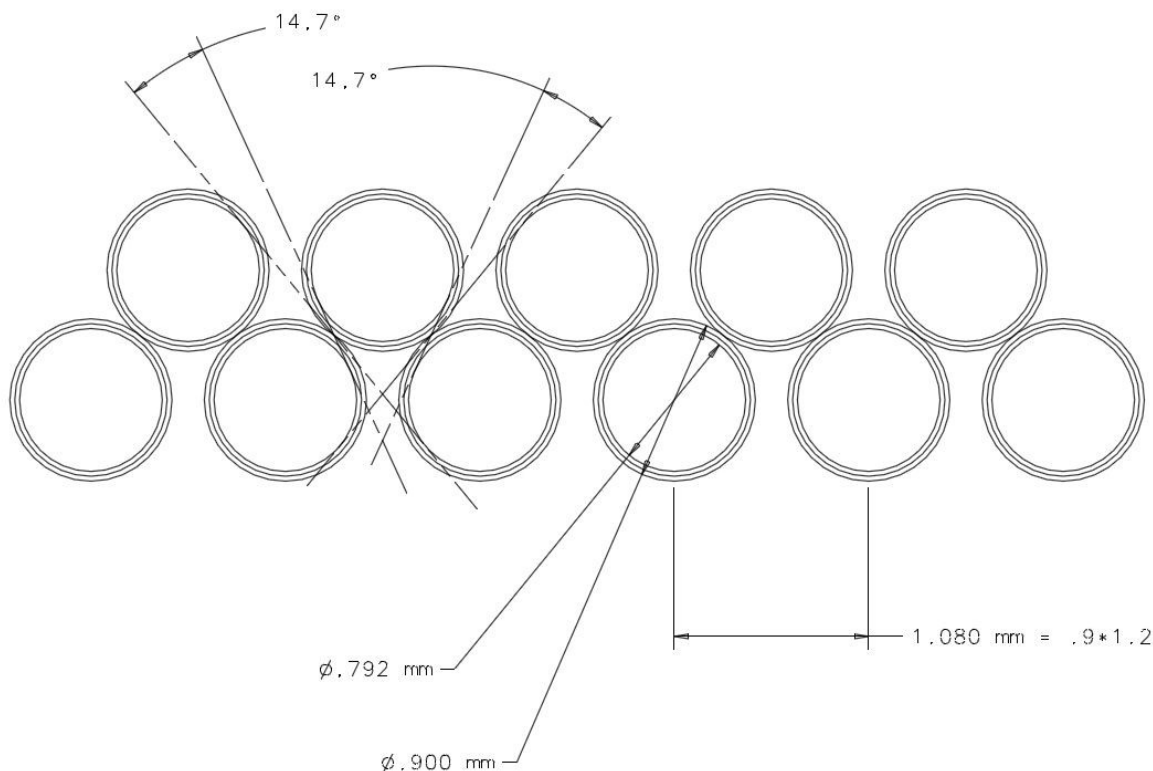
- Small (20 X 20 cm)
- Large (45 X 45 cm)



Fiber Planes



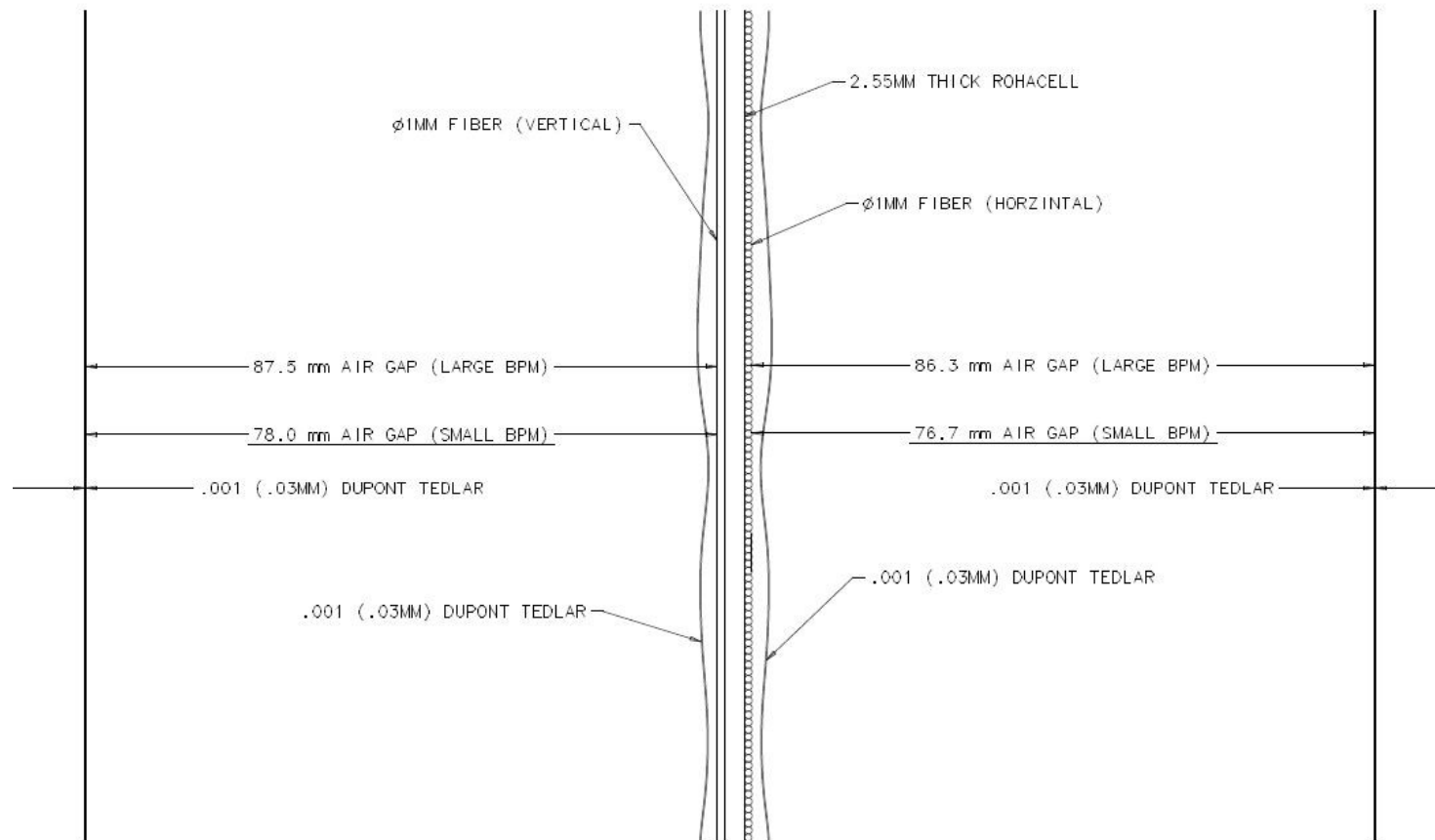
- Active detector is Kuraray scintillating fiber (blue)
- Fiber planes are doublet structure like fiber tracker



Material Budget



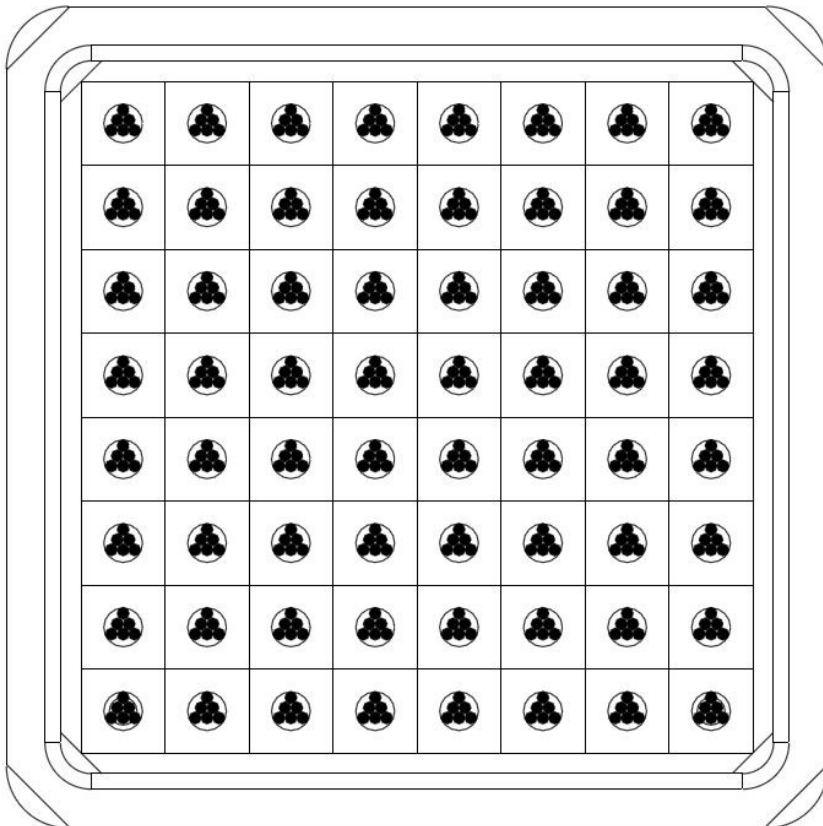
4 X 0.9 X 0.7 mm polystyrene = 2.5 mm



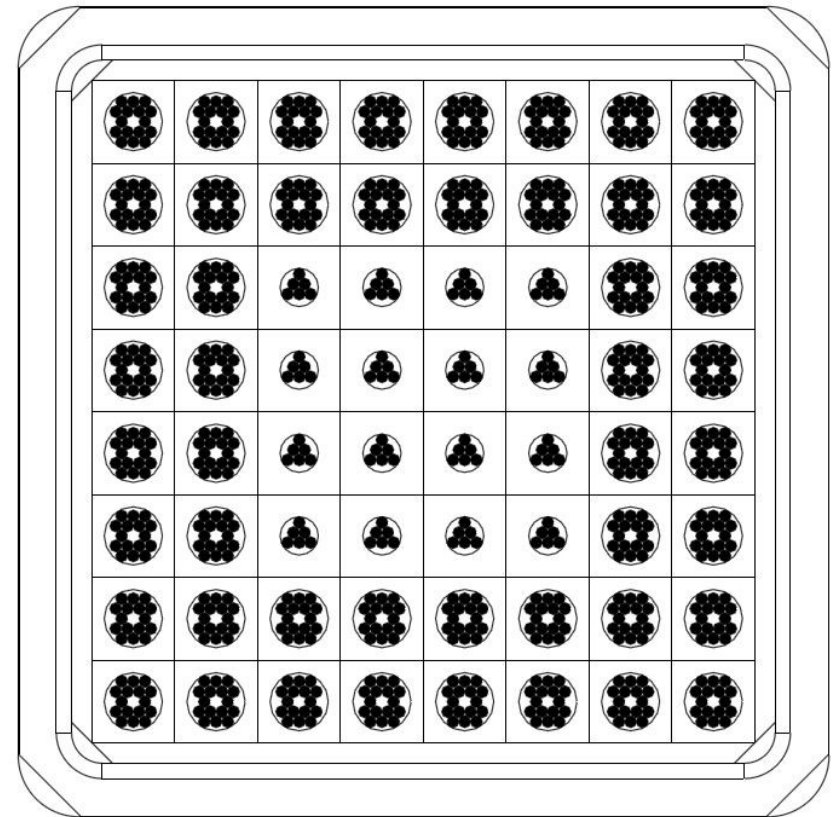
Fiber Mapping



Small: 64 ch - 3 fiber wide



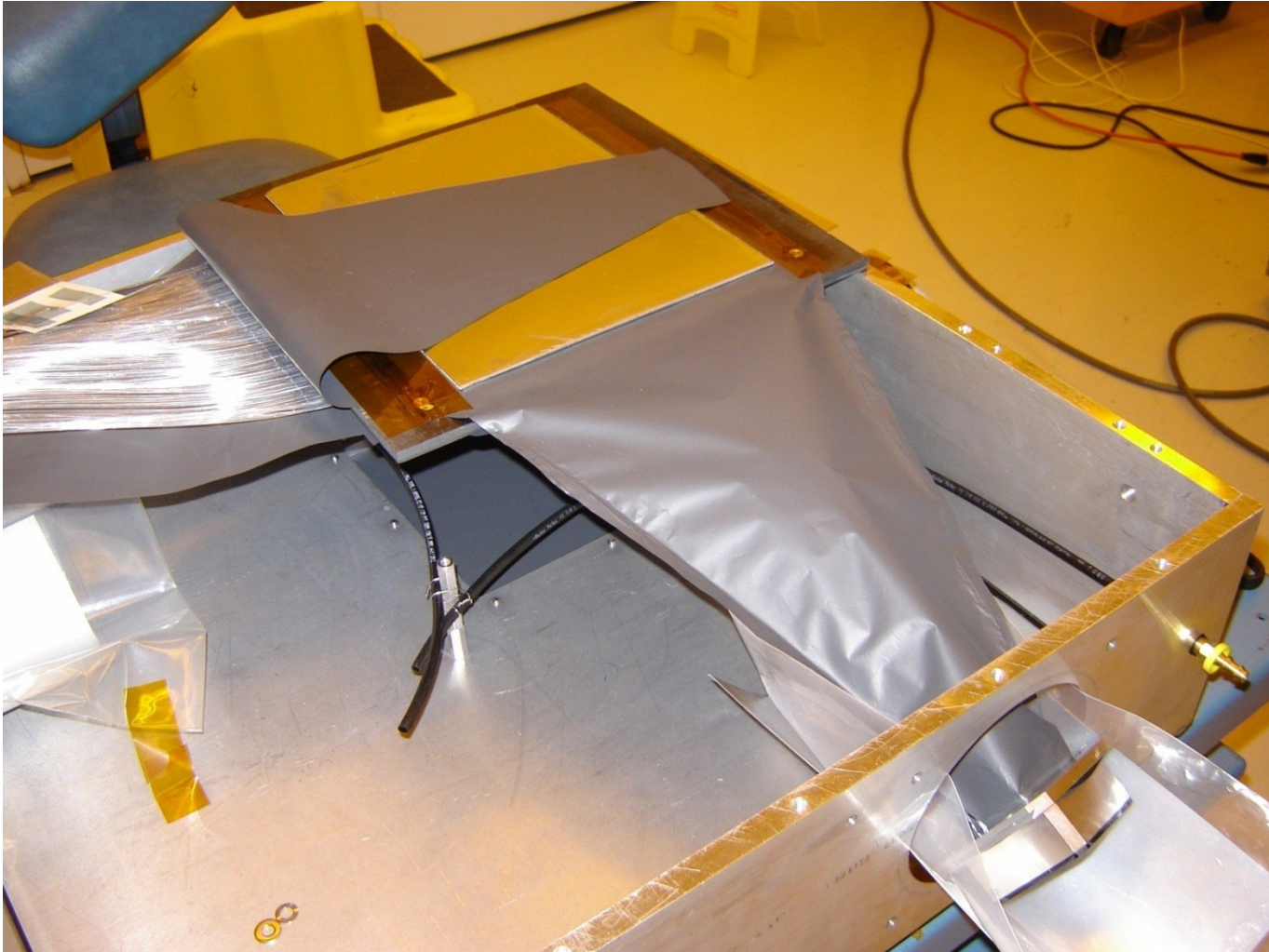
Large: 16 ch - 3 fiber wide
48 ch - 8 fiber wide



Fiber Connector

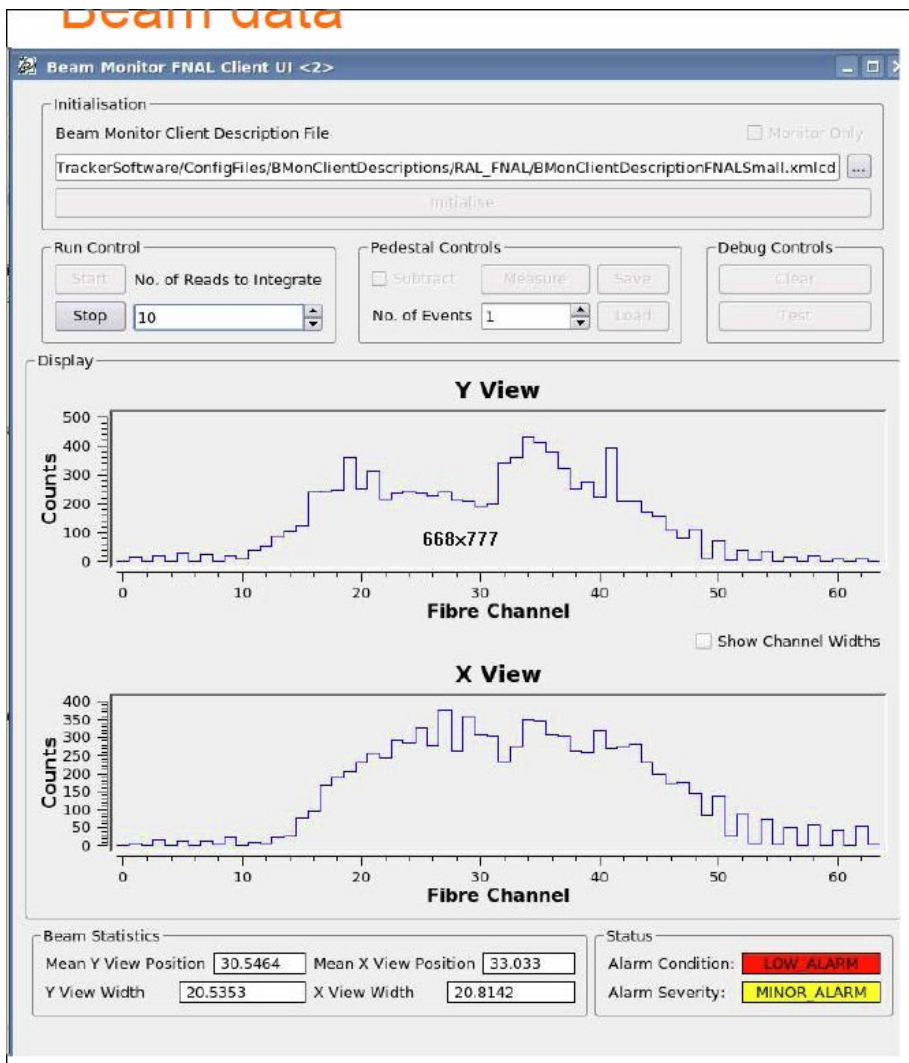


Small BPM Fiber Planes





- The Electronic Noise that was seen has been completely removed
 - Shielding
- Both BPMs have been calibrated to some extent with a ^{60}Co source
 - However the activity was so low that we had some difficulty
- As a rate monitor the Global “Or” output from the X or Y views (or both) and $X \bullet Y$ gives an instantaneous beam rate measurement and should be linear up to $\frac{1}{2}$ a GHz or so (we wish)
 - Signals are routed to MLCR
 - Only issue has been overheating. This was solved with the addition of an external fan on the cans that contain the MAPMT and electronics
- We did get some beam data with the small BPM

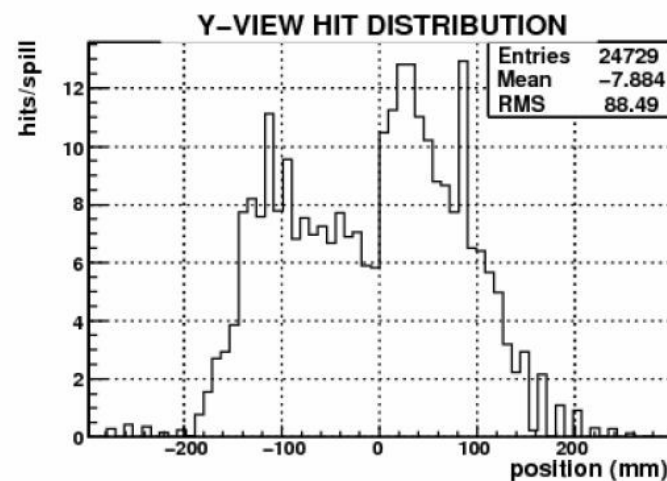
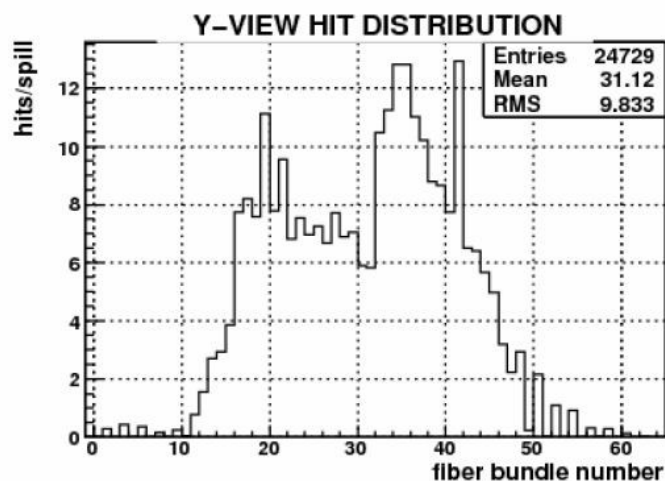
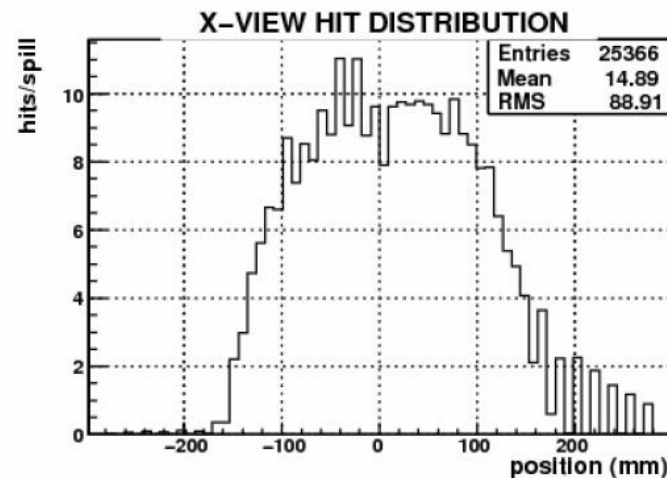
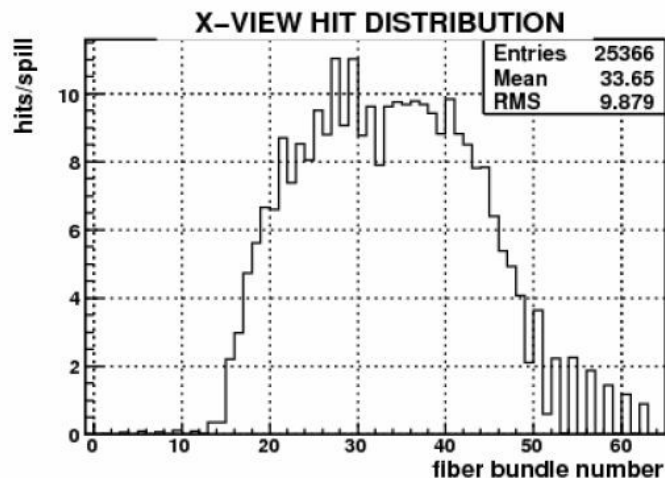


- Dip in Y profile is a threshold-set issue
 - A very strong X-ray source would be most efficient way to calibrate
- Once we have beam again, we can continue calibration, if there is interest
 - Not needed for rate monitoring, really

Small BPM Beam Data II



Normalised hits distribution (beam data)



Conclusions



- Both the small and the large BPM are working
 - No dead channels
 - Electronic noise rate is ZERO
 - PMT noise is low - $\ll 1$ hit/channel
- The small BPM has taken beam data
 - At that time there was a dip in the response in the Y view
 - We believe that this is now fixed by adjusting thresholds
- The large BPM has been calibrated with the $1\ \mu\text{C}$ ^{60}Co source

Conclusions II



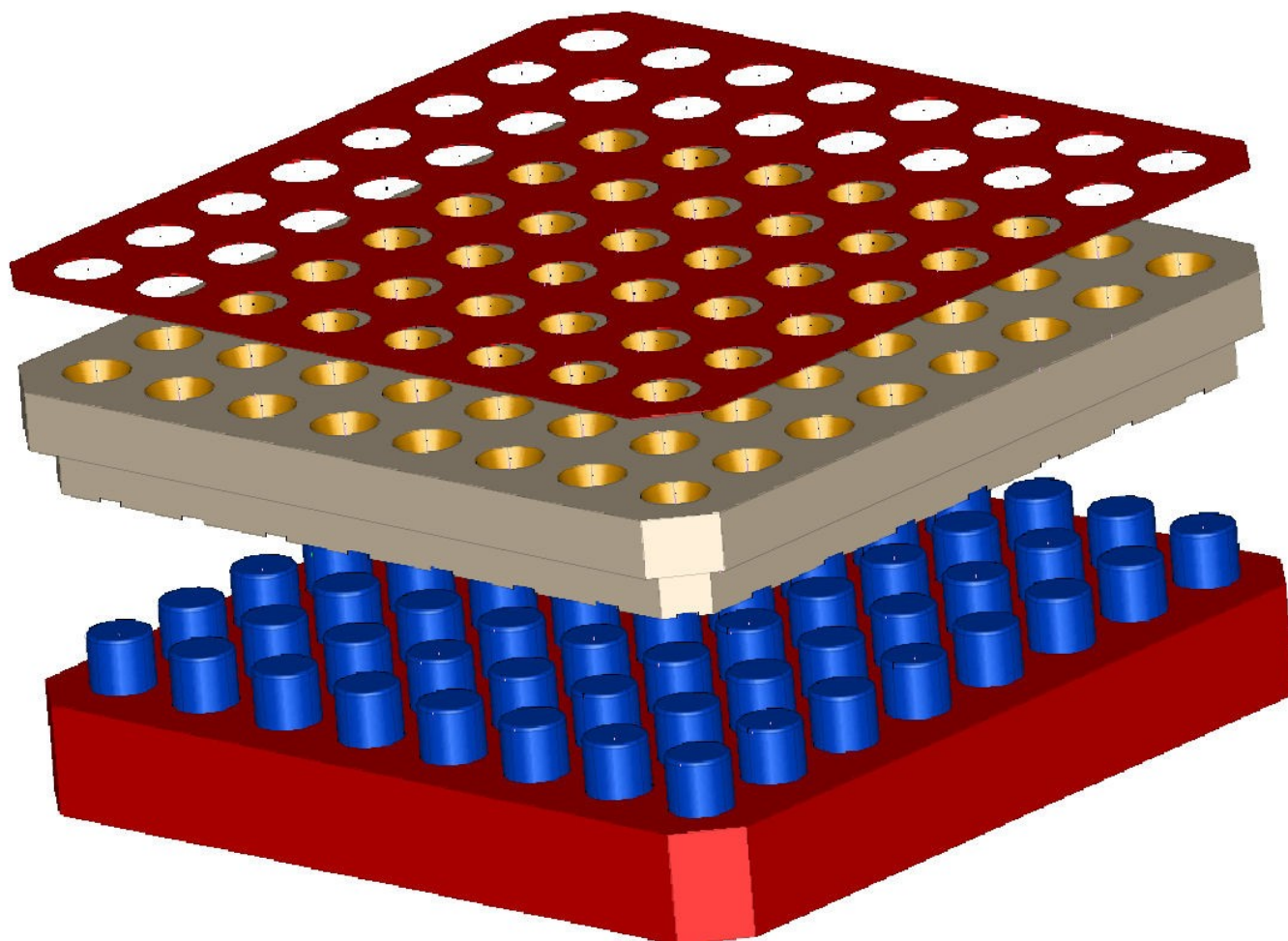
- Not much more to do if BPM only used for rate
 - Make sure external fans are robust
- Currently, there is no request from experiment for other use

Upgrade

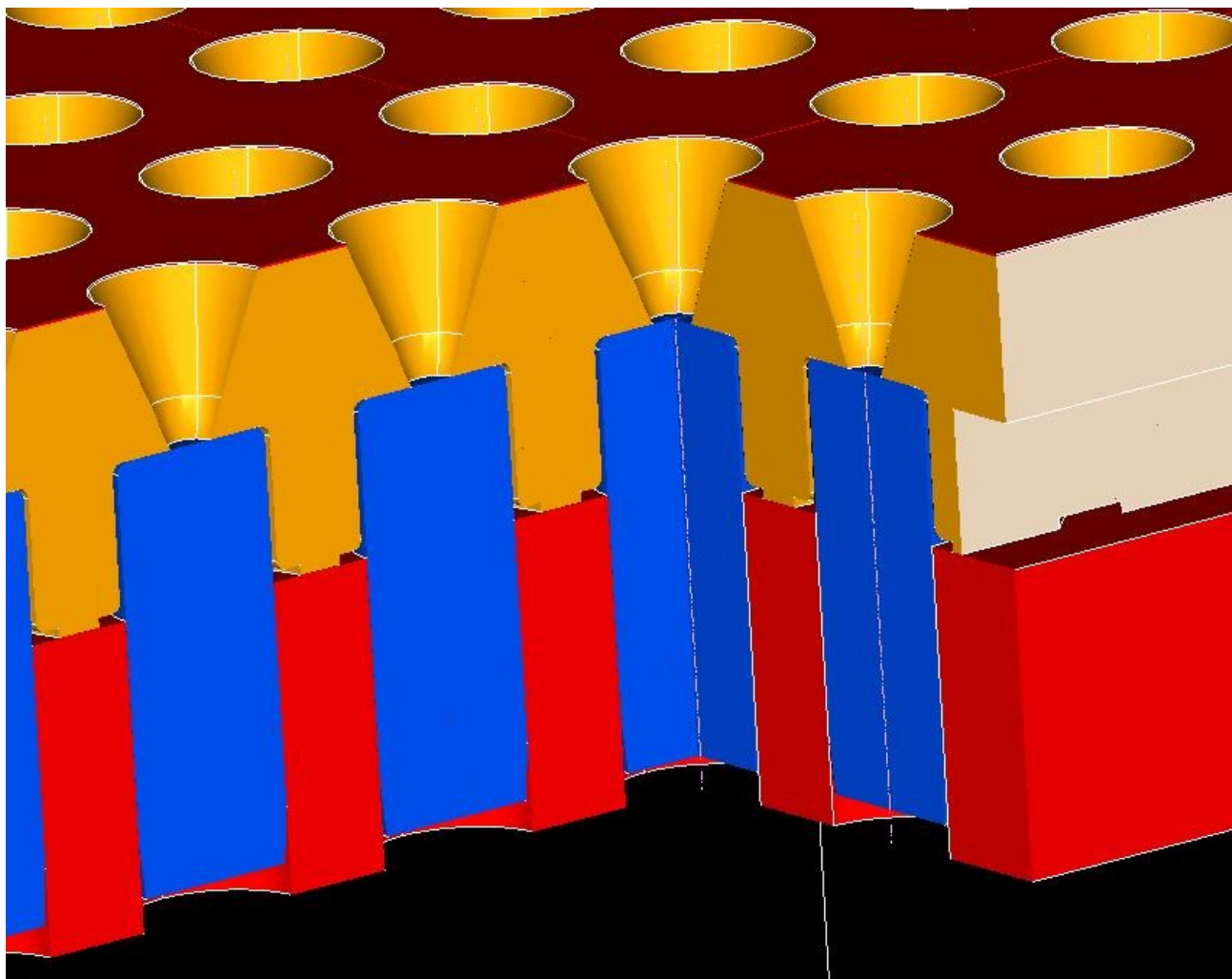


- The Burle MAPMTs have large non-uniformity and gain variation
- A number of systems at Fermilab use them
- Replace MAPMTs with SiPMs
- For us this would be easy if 1 to 1 SiPM to fiber
 - But then many channels!
- Use Winston Cone
 - Pin for Pin replacement of readout module

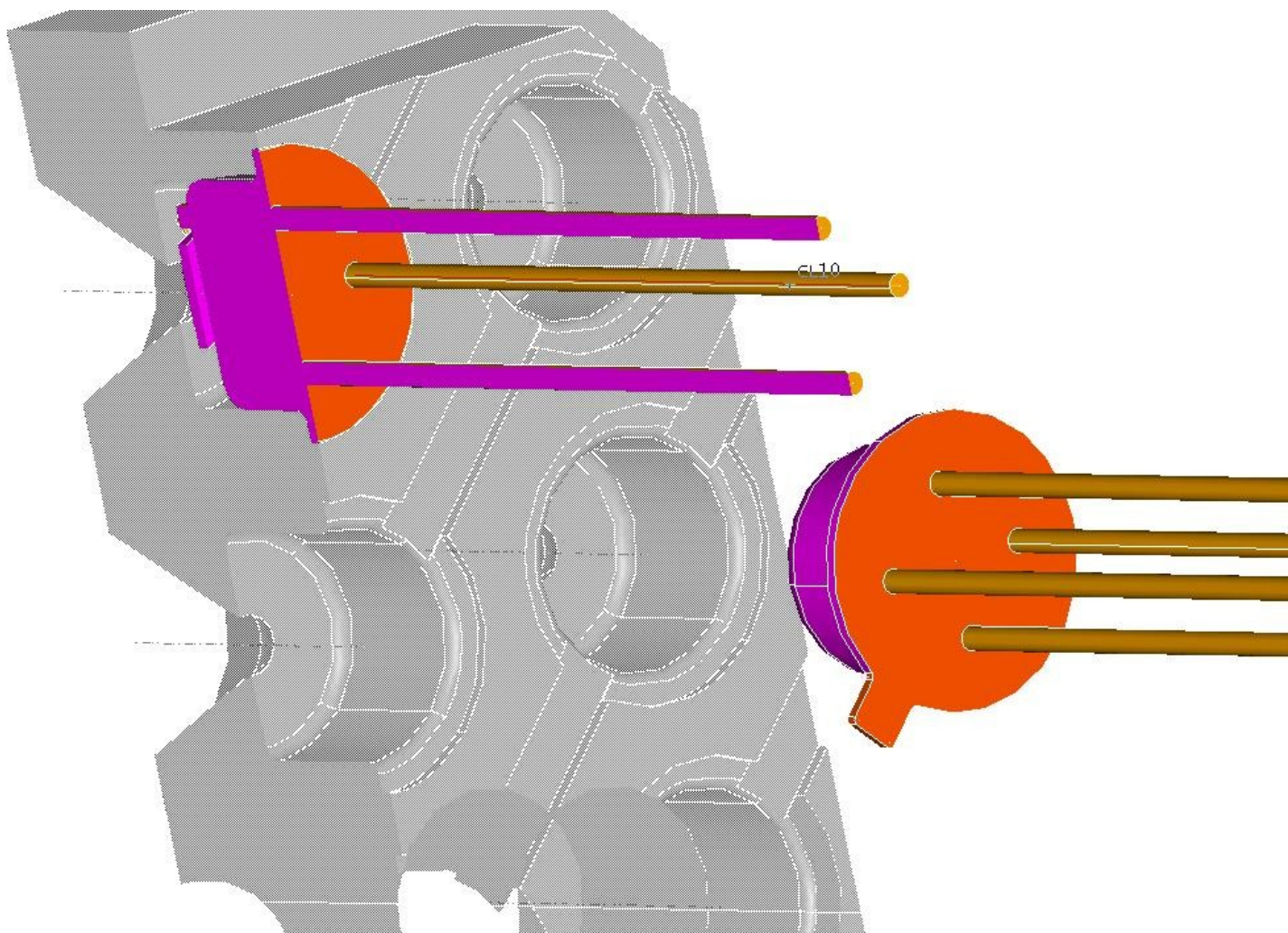
Winston Cone



Winston Cone II



SiPM/T05 can



BPM for Emittance Measurement



- With SiPM Readout
 - Much better uniformity & maybe better light yield
- To do an analysis similar to what was done with the TOFs (10X better spatial resolution)
 - Need to add TDCs
 - Not hard conceptually and Lecroy modules exist
 - New front-end board preamp board is being developed
 - Need software development, however
- For MICE, would need motivation