

Pulse Current Analysis at BESSY II

Talk at PulPoKS workshop 2023

Anny Maria Gora

24.04.2023

Table of Contents

- 1 Introduction & Motivation
- 2 Pulse-View-Program
- 3 Pulse-Analysis-Program
- 4 Conclusion & Outlook

Table of Contents

- 1 Introduction & Motivation
- 2 Pulse-View-Program
- 3 Pulse-Analysis-Program
- 4 Conclusion & Outlook

Introduction & Motivation

- BESSY II
 - Maximum electron energy = 1.7 GeV
 - Operated in top-up mode
 - More than 10 pulsed magnets used for extraction and injection
- Pulse-View-Program (PVP)
 - Originally set-up in framework of top-up operation
 - Now essential for high injection efficiencies of $\approx 98\%$

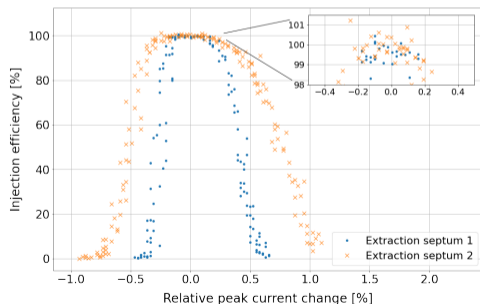
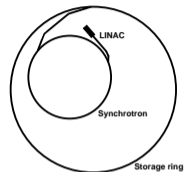


Table of Contents

- 1 Introduction & Motivation
- 2 Pulse-View-Program**
- 3 Pulse-Analysis-Program
- 4 Conclusion & Outlook

Pulse-View-Program

- Measurement of pulse current with pulse current transformer and digitizer card
- Determines pulse current amplitude in arbitrary units & time of fwhm

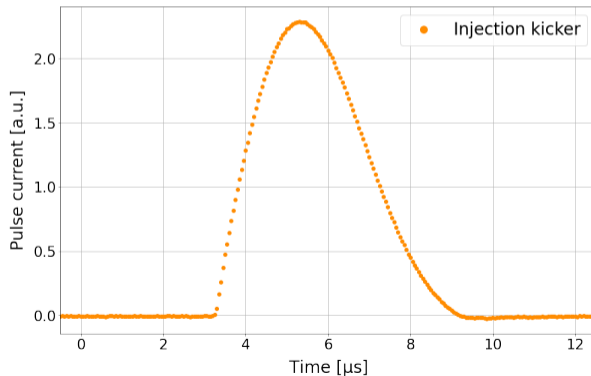


Table of Contents

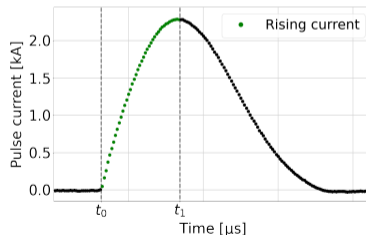
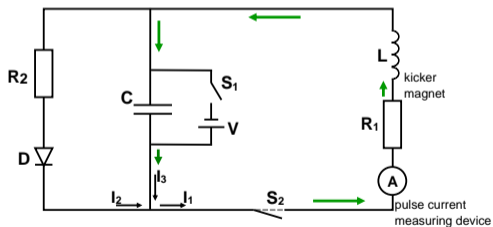
- 1 Introduction & Motivation
- 2 Pulse-View-Program
- 3 Pulse-Analysis-Program**
- 4 Conclusion & Outlook

Replacement Circuit

- Two parts

- Rising current: $t \in [t_0, t_1]$

$$\rightarrow I_{\text{rising}}(t) = -Q_0 \cdot \frac{\omega_0^2}{\omega_1} \cdot e^{-k_1 \cdot t} \cdot \sin(\omega_1 \cdot t)$$



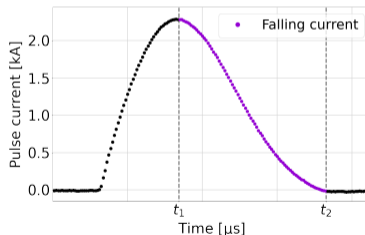
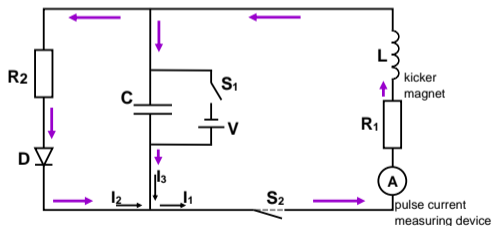
Replacement Circuit

- Two parts

- Rising current: $t \in [t_0, t_1]$

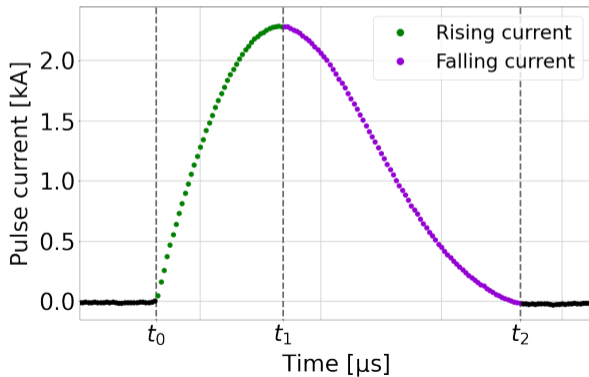
- Falling current: $t \in [t_1, t_2]$

$$\rightarrow I_{\text{falling}}(t) = d \cdot e^{(a-k_1) \cdot (t-t_1)} \cdot \left[\cos(c \cdot (t-t_1)) + \frac{k_1-a}{c} \cdot \sin(c \cdot (t-t_1)) \right]$$



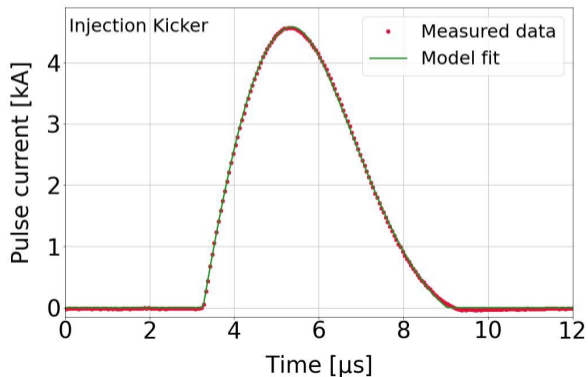
Model

$$I_{\text{model}}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & , t < t_0 \text{ \& } t > t_2 \\ I_{\text{rising}}(t) & , t_0 \leq t < t_1 \\ I_{\text{falling}}(t) & , t_1 \leq t \leq t_2 \end{cases}$$



Model

$$I_{\text{model}}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & , t < t_0 \text{ \& } t > t_2 \\ I_{\text{rising}}(t) & , t_0 \leq t < t_1 \\ I_{\text{falling}}(t) & , t_1 \leq t \leq t_2 \end{cases}$$



Online Pulsed Element Diagnostics

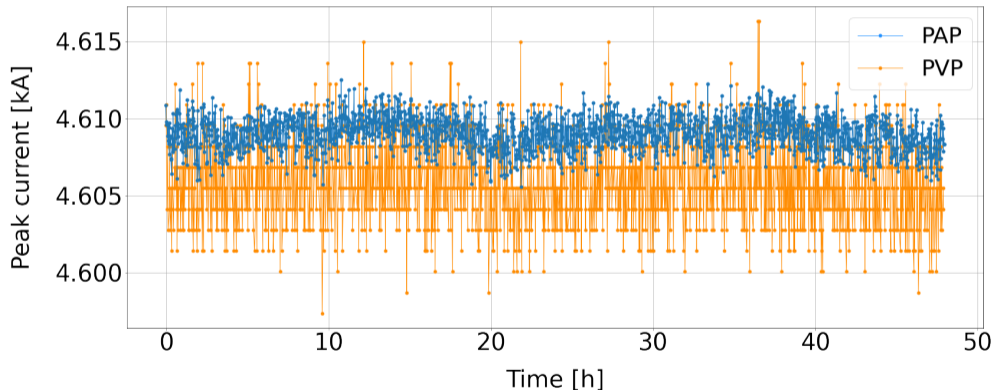
- Pulse-Analysis-Program (PAP) implemented in control system
- Allows extraction of I_{Peak} , t_0 , t_{rise} , t_{fall} , t_{fwhm} , C , L , R_1 , R_2 , Q_0
- Enables new observations

	Analysis Value	Uncertainty
Pulsecurrent Amplitude	4.6083e+03 A	4.7264e+01 A
Time (start)	1.3041e-05 s	1.4070e-09 s
Time (rise)	2.1079e-06 s	1.4049e-08 s
Time (fall)	3.7383e-06 s	0.0000e+00 s
Time (fwhm)	3.2046e-06 s	0.0000e+00 s
Capacitance	7.1184e-07 F	6.8484e-09 F
Inductance	3.3195e-06 H	1.5656e-08 H
1st Resistance	1.0194e+00 Ohm	2.2964e-02 Ohm
2nd Resistance	1.8668e+00 Ohm	8.6344e-03 Ohm
Chi²	1.1343e+02	

The graph at the bottom shows a pulse current waveform with a peak around 300 ns. The y-axis ranges from -1000 to 5000, and the x-axis ranges from 0 to 1000 ns.

Online Pulsed Element Diagnostics - Performance analysis

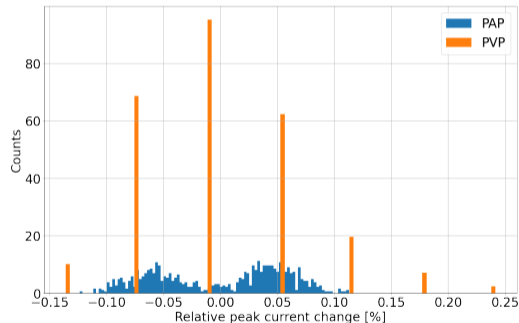
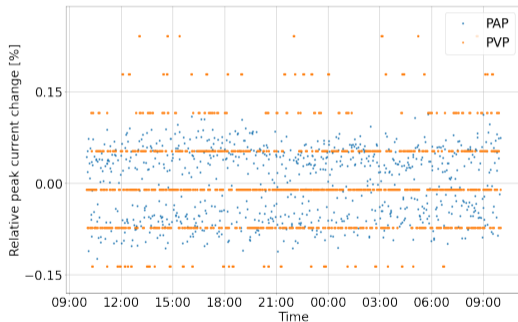
- Peak current of kicker in storage ring:



→ Reduced scattering of determined peak current

Online Pulsed Element Diagnostics - Performance analysis

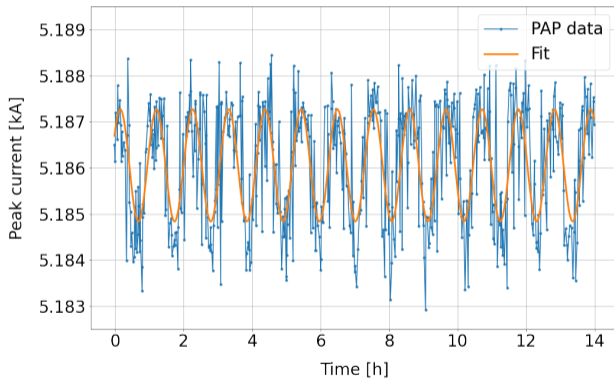
- Relative peak current change of bumper in booster:



→ Increased statistical significance

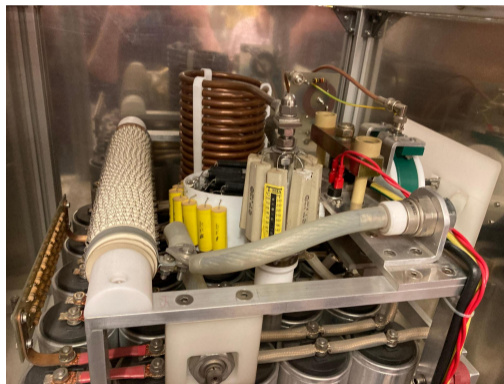
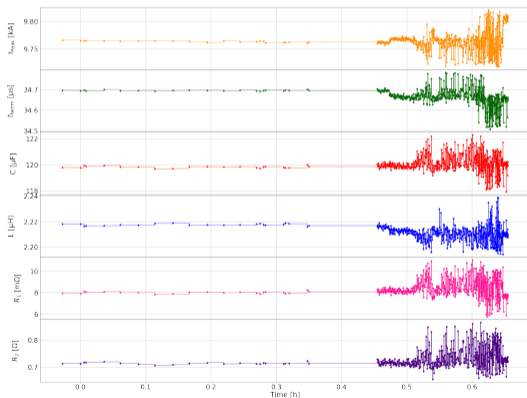
Online Pulsed Element Diagnostics - Example Observations

- Periodic disturbance of second extraction septum of booster
- Fit:
$$I_{Peak}(t) = a \cdot \sin(b \cdot t + c) + d$$
$$\rightarrow f = (262.5 \pm 0.9) \mu\text{Hz}$$
- Source of disturbance not yet found



Online Pulsed Element Diagnostics - Limits

- After shut down observation of anomalous behaviour of injection septum:



→ No inference from physical fit parameters to real components possible

Table of Contents

- 1 Introduction & Motivation
- 2 Pulse-View-Program
- 3 Pulse-Analysis-Program
- 4 Conclusion & Outlook**

Conclusion & Outlook

- Model to describe pulsers provides good analysis of pulse current measurement
- Implementation in control system enables online diagnosis of pulsed elements
- New observations could be made

- Next steps:
 - Implement model for full-wave pulsers
 - Develop model for rectangular pulsers

Acknowledgment

I would like to thank the following people (in alphabetical order) for their help.

- Andreas Schälicke
- Daniel Böhlick
- Falk Hoffmann
- Günther Rehm
- Ines Seiler
- Jens Kuszynski
- Meghan McAteer
- Michael Ulrich
- Olaf Dreßler
- Terry Atkinson
- Thomas Birke
- Tom Mertens
- Tom Struppert

Special thanks go to my supervisors

Andreas Jankowiak and

Markus Ries.

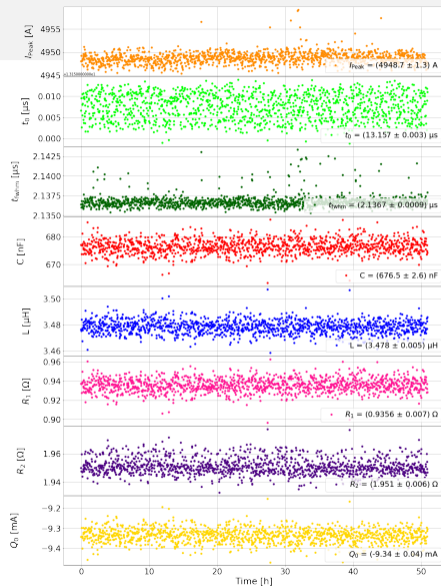
PAP Results I

Example quantities of the two storage ring injection kickers at BESSY II determined with the established model for a kicker pulse in standard user operation

Quantity		Kicker 1	Kicker 3
I_{Peak}	[kA]	(4.95 ± 0.05)	(4.61 ± 0.05)
t_{rise}	[μs]	(2.136 ± 0.015)	(2.109 ± 0.014)
t_{fall}	[μs]	3.759	3.742
t_{fwhm}	[μs]	3.244	3.206
C	[nF]	(674 ± 9)	(715 ± 9)
L	[μH]	(3.480 ± 0.017)	(3.314 ± 0.015)
R_1	[Ω]	(0.929 ± 0.026)	(1.027 ± 0.022)
R_2	[Ω]	(1.957 ± 0.010)	(1.861 ± 0.008)
Q_0	[mC]	(-10.12 ± 0.13)	(-9.87 ± 0.12)

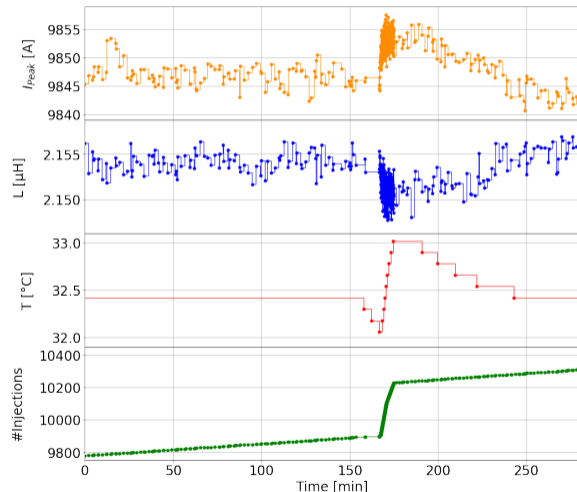
PAP Results II

Parameters of a storage ring injection kicker during 51 h of standard user operation of BESSY II determined with the PAP, as well as their mean value and standard deviation



PAP Results III

Peak current of the second injection septum of the storage ring and corresponding inductance determined with the Pulse-Analysis-Program (PAP) as well as the temperature of the septum and the number of injections



References I

- [1] W. Demtröder. *Experimentalphysik 2: Elektrizität und Optik*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2013. DOI: [10.1007/978-3-642-29944-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-29944-5).
- [2] O. Forster. *Analysis 2: Differentialrechnung im IRn, gewöhnliche Differentialgleichungen*. Vieweg+Teubner Verlag, 2008. DOI: [10.1007/978-3-658-02357-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-02357-7).
- [3] R. Maier et al. “BESSY II: A synchrotron light source of the third generation”. In: *Proceedings of PAC1987*. 1987, pp. 422–424.
- [4] D. Tommasini and P. Tosolini. “High current, high voltage pulser for the ELETTRA kicker magnets”. In: *Proceedings of EPAC1992*. 1992, pp. 1606–1608.
- [5] O. Dressler and J. Kuszynski. “Matching Pulse Shapes of the BESSY II Storage Ring Injection Kicker System / High Precision Pulse Measurements”. In: *Proceedings of PPC'05*. 2005, pp. 1045–1048.

References II

- [6] O. Dressler, J. Kuszynski, M. Markert, et al. “Modular Stand-Alone Pulse Current Measurement System for Kicker and Septa at BESSY II and MLS”. In: *Proceedings of IPAC'14, THPRI014*. 2014, pp. 3794–3796. DOI: [10.18429/JACoW-IPAC2014-THPRI014](https://doi.org/10.18429/JACoW-IPAC2014-THPRI014).
- [7] P. Kuske et al. “Preparations of BESSY for Top-Up operation”. In: *Proceedings of EPAC'08, WEPC037*. 2008, pp. 2067–2069.
- [8] K. Ott. “Aspects of radiation safety for a topping-up operation of BESSY”. In: *Radiation Measurements (2006)*. The 3rd International Workshop on Radiation Safety at Synchrotron Radiation Sources, pp. 228–235. DOI: [10.1016/j.radmeas.2007.01.016](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.radmeas.2007.01.016).
- [9] C. Sun et al. “Optimizations of nonlinear kicker injection for synchrotron light sources”. In: *Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams* (2020), p. 010702. DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevAccelBeams.23.010702](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevAccelBeams.23.010702).

References III

- [10] E. J. Jaeschke et al. *Synchrotron Light Sources and Free-Electron Lasers*. Springer, 2020. DOI: [10.1007/978-3-030-23201-6](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-23201-6).