UoM X-LAB Activities 2024-25

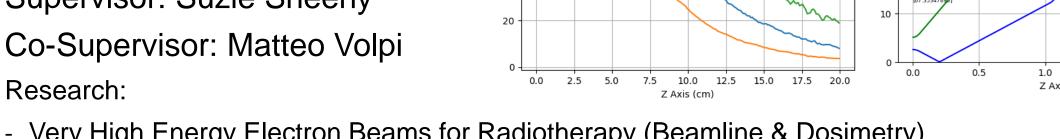
February 2025, Paarangat Pushkarna

Matteo Volpi, Paul Giansiracusa, Joel Valerian, Roger Rassool, Suzie Sheehy, Paarangat Pushkarna, Eugene Tan, Rohan Dowd

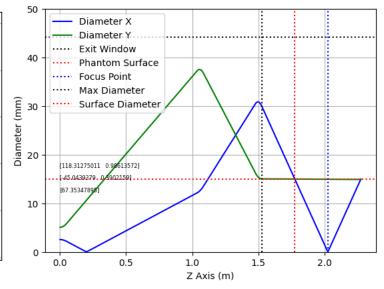
Short introduction – Joel Valerian

BS in Physics 2018 - 2022 Work in Data/IT 2022 - 2024 PhD July 2024 - Now

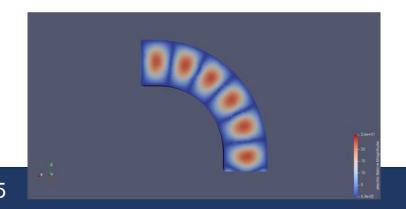
Supervisor: Suzie Sheehy

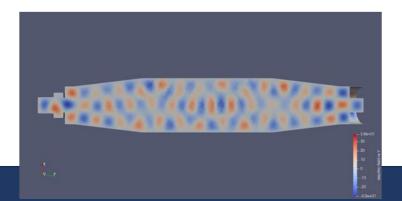


100



- Very High Energy Electron Beams for Radiotherapy (Beamline & Dosimetry)
- X-Band Accelerator (RF & Particle Tracking)

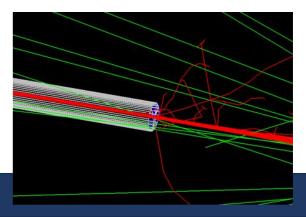




Percentage Depth Dose of PEER at 100 MeV

Simulation - No Foil Simulation - Thick Foil

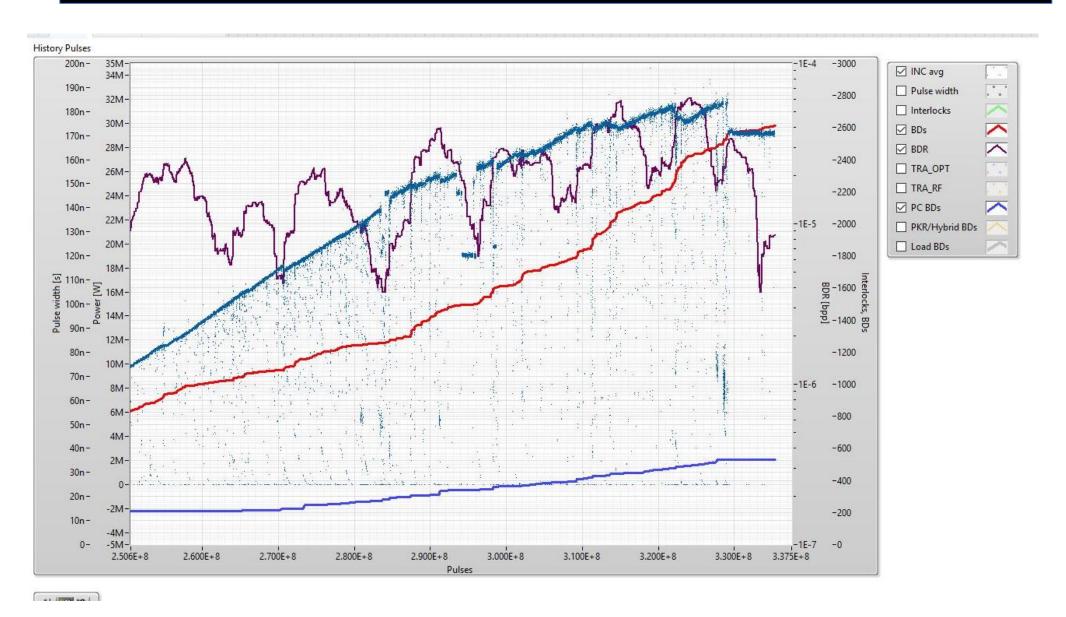
Measurement



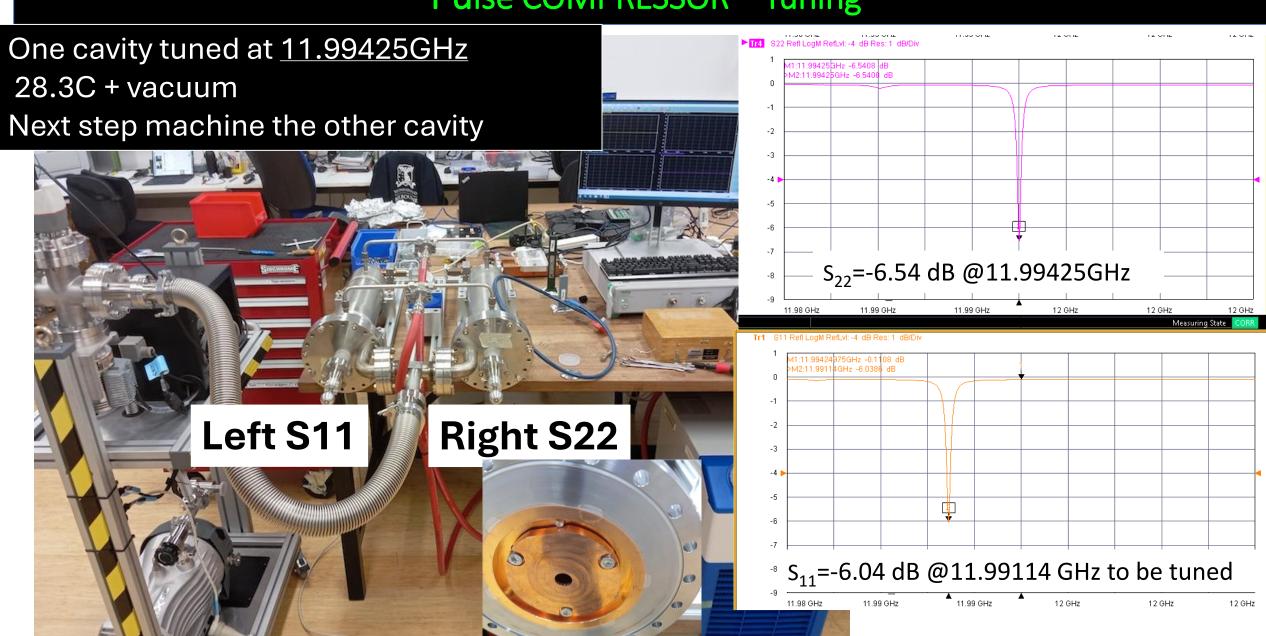
Short introduction – Paarangat Pushkarna

- BSc Physics 2018-20; MSc Physics 2021-22
- Masters:
 - Synchronisation of pressure TREND data with Breakdown Timestamps
- PhD start Aug. 2023
 - Tackling:
 - Novel RF breakdown diagnostics
 - Longitudinal bunch profile reconstruction (Aus. Synch.)
 - Using:
 - Cherenkov radiation in optical fibers

TD24 Conditioning plot Line 4



Pulse COMPRESSOR – Tuning



Dark current waveform inspection

Preliminary breakdown analysis, Paarangat Pushkarna

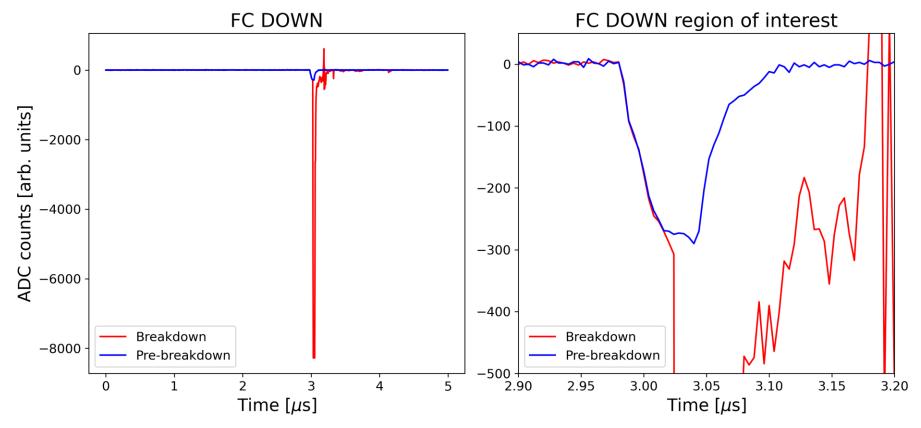
Context – Dark current waveform inspection

- 1. MDDF model: dark current fluctuations (Ashkenazy et al, 2018-2020)
- 2. Fluctuations detected in DC Spark but not in RF (Paszkiewicz, 2021)
 - 1. Novel diagnostics suggested, RF cavs (Paszkiewicz, 2021)
- 3. ML models emphasised dark current importance (Obermair, 2022)
- 4. Fibers were trialled for Field Emission (Wolfenden et al, 2023)
 - Were well correlated with RF pulse length
- Goal: Use optical fibers to inspect MDDF pre-cursors
- Short term: Get familiar with DC waveform shape

Main observations –TD24BO + TD24UBO

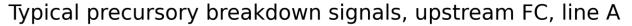
- TD24BO installed line A
- TD24UBO installed line B
- From 2018 to 2019, Xbox3 data

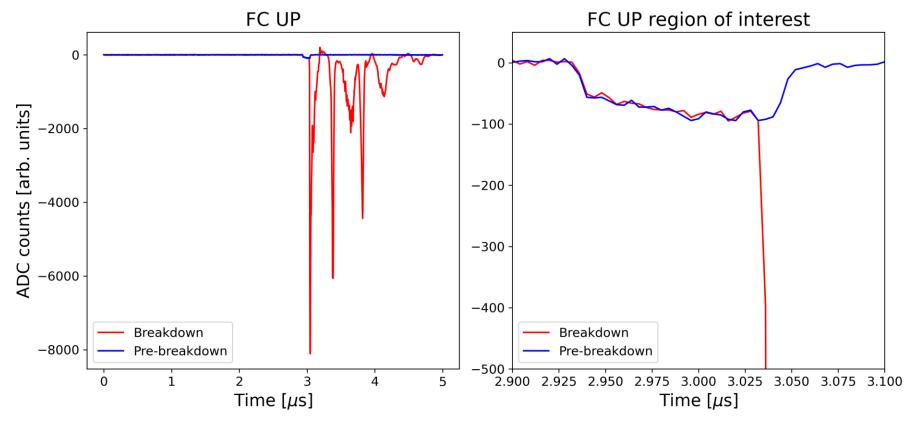




Main observations –TD24BO + TD24UBO

- TD24BO installed line A
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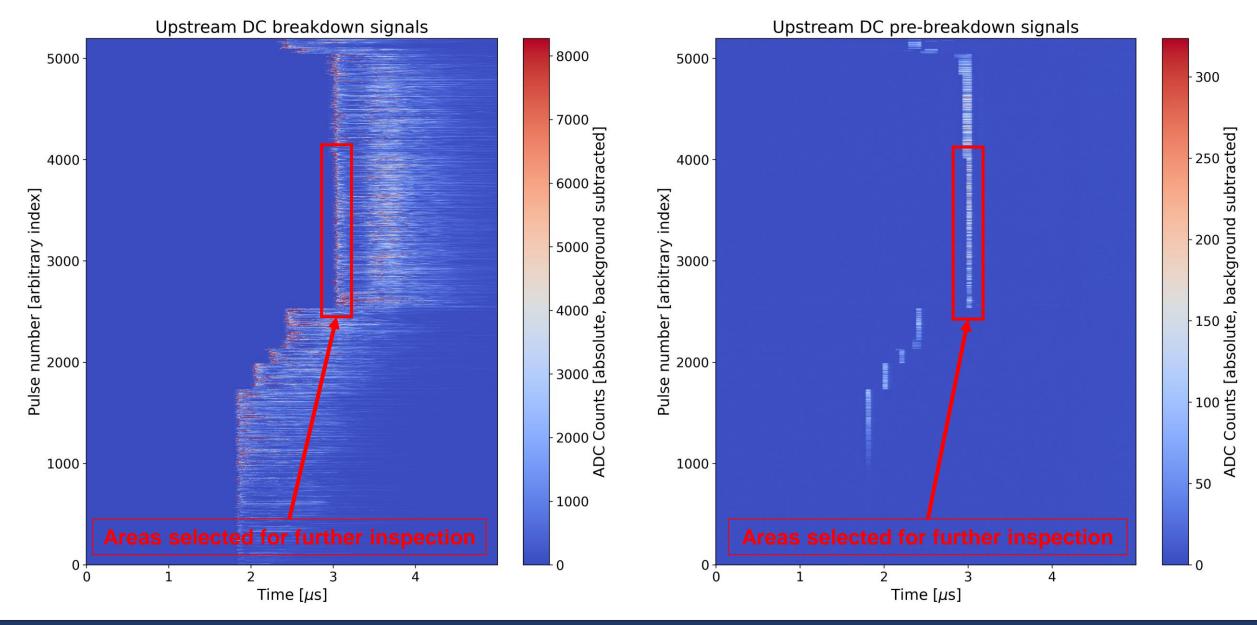
Main observations – Dark Current

- Pre-breakdown field emission gated by flat-top incident power
- Arc ignites different times inside gate (stochastic behaviour?)
- Breakdown waveforms follow closely the pre-breakdown trajectory
 - Until BD ignition point
- Pre-breakdown activity not guaranteed but common
- Different shape of dark current signal (upstream vs downstream)

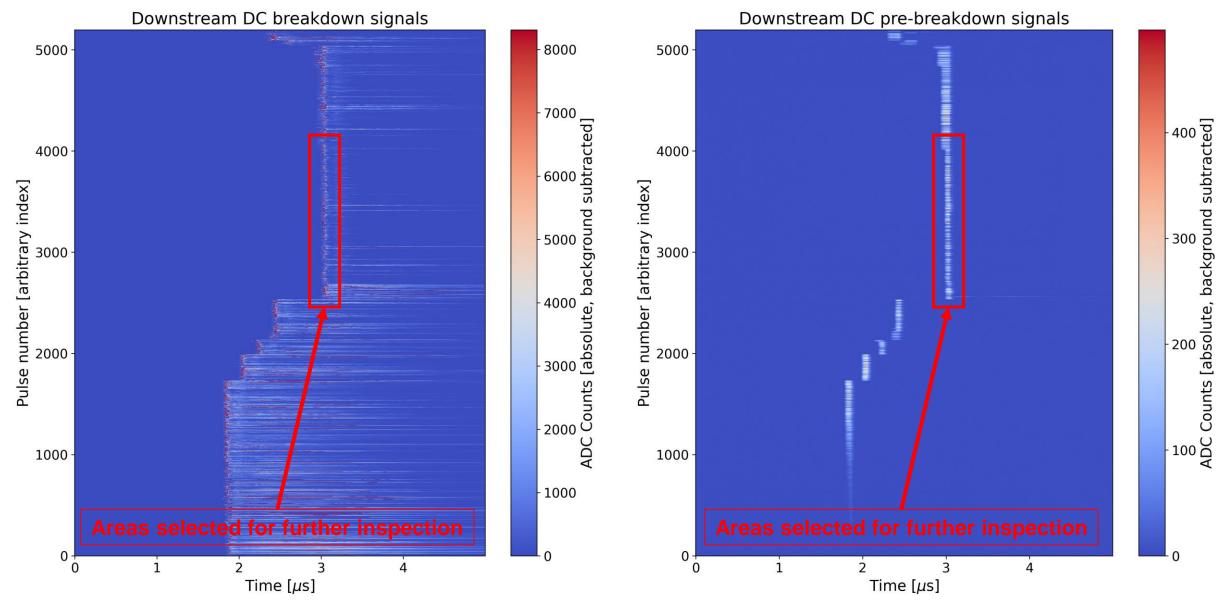
Further ideas and questions from this

- Distribution of arc ignition times within emission gate?
- Dependence of arc ignition time on gate width?
- Is the ignition time within gate related to breakdown position?
- Percentage of pulses with/without precursory gated emission?
- But more importantly...
- Is pre-breakdown emission present in BD_{n-2} ? BD_{n-3} ? Or just BD_{n-1} ?
- Implications for circular buffer design...
- Use of fiber to probe pre-breakdown signals, look at XB2

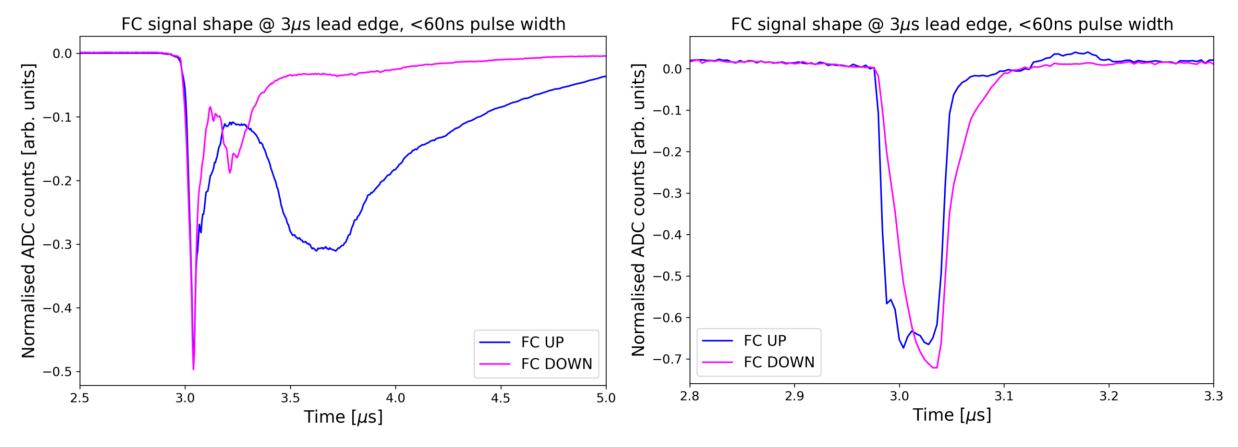
Typical pulse shapes



Typical pulse shapes



Typical pulse shapes



- Thought downstream will have more activity...perhaps seeing bunching longitudinally as dark current propagates? Would need help to build model...
- How to explain the second, broader "aftershock"?

Breakdown selection with missing energy

Reflection-transmission coefficients (c.f. Robin Rajamaki + Tom Lucas)

$$U_{\texttt{SIGNAL}} = \int P_{\texttt{SIGNAL}}(t) dt \; [\texttt{Joules}],$$

$$P_{\texttt{SIGNAL}}(t) = C_2 (A_{\texttt{SIGNAL}}(t))^2 + C_1 A_{\texttt{SIGNAL}}(t) + C_0 \; [\texttt{Watts}].$$

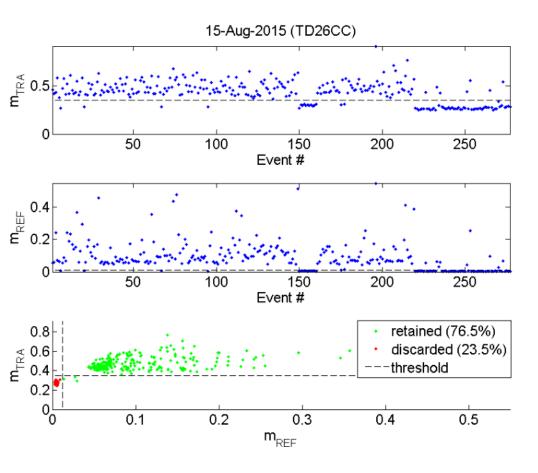
$$m_{ exttt{TRA}} = rac{U_{ exttt{INC}} - U_{ exttt{TRA}}}{U_{ exttt{INC}} + U_{ exttt{TRA}}} \; ext{[unitless]}$$
 $m_{ exttt{REF}} = rac{U_{ exttt{INC}} + U_{ exttt{REF}}}{U_{ exttt{INC}} - U_{ exttt{REF}}} - 1 \; ext{[unitless]}.$

$$E_{Norm.REF} = \frac{E_{INC} - E_{REF}}{E_{INC} + E_{REF}}.$$

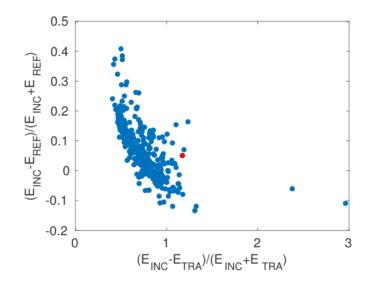
Tom's definition

Robin's definition

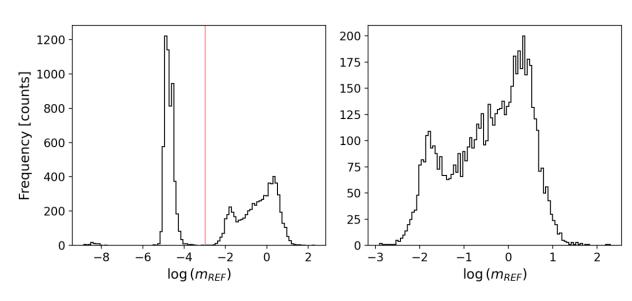
Log-space is helpful



Robin Rajamaki, 2016, Vac. Arc Localisation

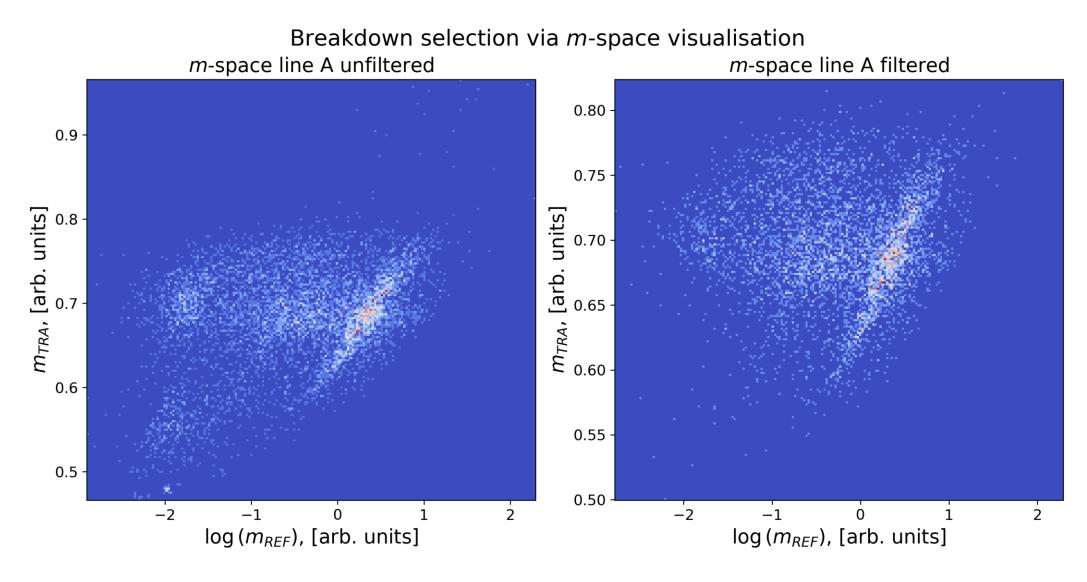


Tom Lucas, 2018, High Field Pheno.

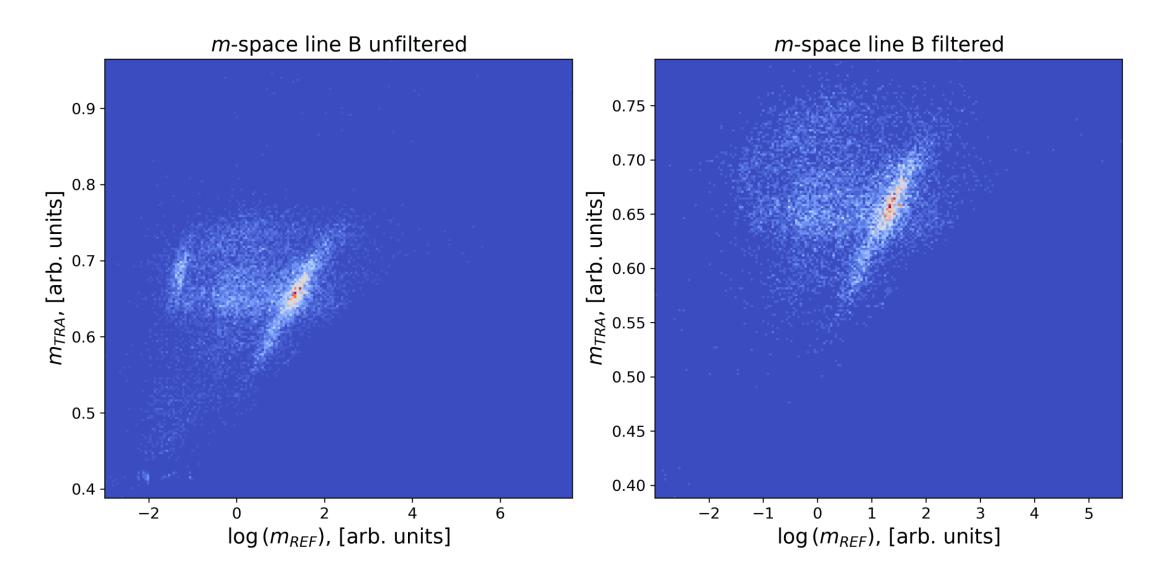


The present analysis, 2024-25

Log-space is helpful (XBOX3 2018-19, Line A-B)



Log-space is helpful (XBOX3 2018-19, Line A-B)



Time-of-Propagation filter – BD posn.

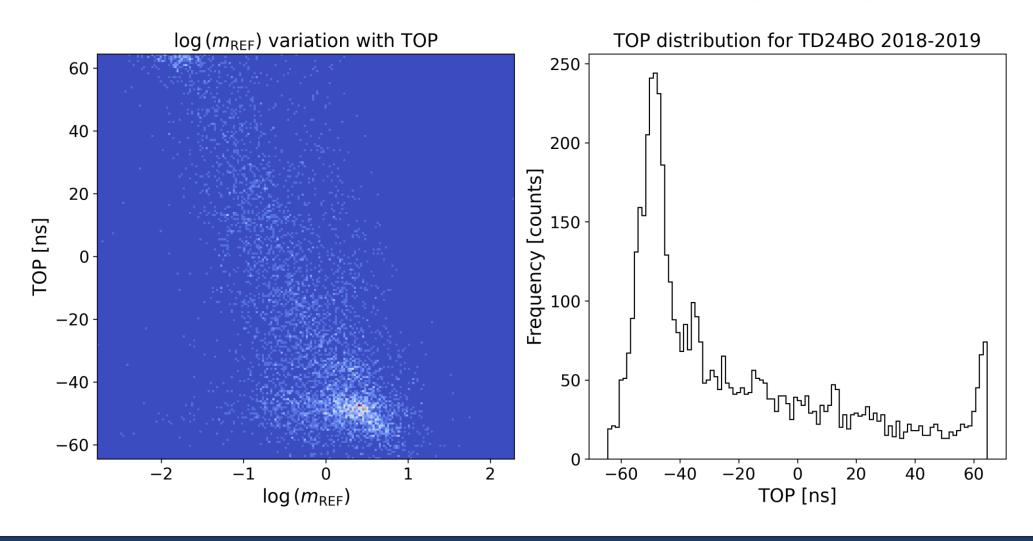
- $t_{TOP} = t_{rising,10\%} t_{falling,90\%}$ as defined in T. Lucas thesis, 2018
- But this has boundary conditions! You can't exceed structure fill time:

$$t_{\text{TOP}} \in [-t_{\text{fill}}, t_{\text{fill}}] \text{ or } t_{\text{TOP}} + t_{\text{fill}} \in [0, 2t_{\text{fill}}]$$

- If $|t_{TOP}| > t_{fill}$ then perhaps vacuum activity in hybrid or coupler
- Since we have same structure and waveguides, we can break vacuum and check this...

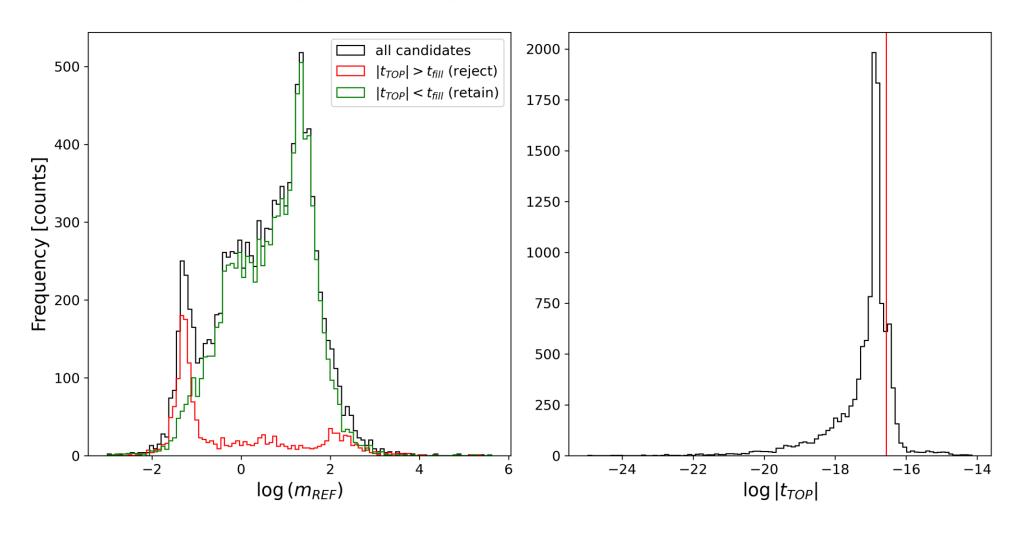
Time-of-Propagation filter (64.55ns, TD24)

$$t_{\text{TOP}} \in [-t_{\text{fill}}, t_{\text{fill}}] \text{ or } t_{\text{TOP}} + t_{\text{fill}} \in [0, 2t_{\text{fill}}]$$



Time-of-Propagation filter (64.55ns, TD24)

$$t_{\text{TOP}} \in [-t_{\text{fill}}, t_{\text{fill}}] \text{ or } t_{\text{TOP}} + t_{\text{fill}} \in [0, 2t_{\text{fill}}]$$



Take aways and To Dos

- 1. Continue to make this Dark Current analysis more precise
 - 1. Move from qualitative to measurement
- 2. Get distribution of arc ignition time
 - 1. Observe correlation with BD position
- 3. Get percentage of pulses with pre-bd activity
- 4. Plasma modelling of BD c.f. Andrea Pallaia + Volker Ziemann
- Implement circular buffer for pre-bd waveform storage
- 6. Fiber signals!