Beam Instrumentation

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CAS
Introductory level course on
Accelerator Physics

Introduction

- Beam Instrumentation is a very wide subject; with a large range of technologies and fields involved, including:
- Accelerator physics
    - understand the beam parameters to be measured
    - distinguish beam effects from sensor effects
- Particle physics and detector physics
    - understand the interaction of the beam with the sensor
- RF technology
- Optics
- Mechanics
- Electronics
    - Analogue signal treatment
        - Low noise amplifiers
        - High frequency analogue electronics
    - Digital signal processing
    - Digital electronics for data readout
- Software engineering
    - Front-end and Application Software

Introduction, cont'd

- Harsh environment:
    - Radiation (single event effects, radiation ageing, activation)
    - Many sources of measurement noise and background
        - Place readout close to detector, but → radiation
    - RF heating by the beam
    - Accessibility and maintenance
    - Sometimes: cryogenic temperatures
    - Mostly: must operate in vacuum and be UHV compatible

Introduction, cont'd

- Aim: assist in commissioning, tuning and operating the accelerator and to improve performance → see tomorrow
- Some instrument classifications:
    - **LINAC and transport lines**: Single pass, can have separate measurement lines ↔ **Synchrotron:** multi pass
    - **Total Beam Energy** (beam particles x particle energy) low ↔ high
    - **Non-intercepting** ↔ **Intercepting** ↔ **Destructive** (often depending on beam energy)
- **In this presentation:**
    - Explain working principles of some of the most important instruments
    - Give indication on achievable performance
    - Give selected examples from operating machines and current developments

Resources and References

- Peter Forck*: Lecture on Beam Instrumentation and Diagnostics* at the Joint University Accelerator School (JUAS), see also the extended Bibliography. http://www-bd.gsi.de/conf/juas/juas.html
- CERN Accelerator Schools (CAS): http://cas.web.cern.ch/cas/CAS%20Welcome/Previous%20Schools.htm and http://cas.web.cern.ch/cas/CAS_Proceedings.html
    - Rhodri Jones and Hermann Schmickler: *Introduction to Beam Instrumentation and Diagnostics*, CERN-2006-002.
    - Daniel Brandt (Ed.), 2008 CAS on *Beam Diagnostics for Accelerators*, Dourdan, CERN-2009-005 (2009).
    - Heribert Koziol*, Beam Diagnostic for Accelerators*, Loutraki, Greece (2000), CERN/PS 2001-012 (DR), see also extended Bibliography.
- Jacques Bosser (Ed.), *Beam Instrumentation*, CERN-PE-ED 001-92, Rev. 1994

Measured Quantities

- Beam intensity
- Ideally: 6D phase space of the beam
- Real measurements: mean values and 1D-projection, some 2D-projections
    - Transverse position (mean x, y) → trajectory and orbit
    - Transverse profile
    - Bunch length, bunch shape
    - Mean momentum and momentum spread
    - Emittance and 2D phase space reconstruction (transverse and longitudinal)
    - Beam halo measurements
- Tune, chromaticity, coupling, beta function, dispersion
- Beam Losses
- Polarisation
- Luminosity

Classification of Selected Devices

- Different devices (techniques) to measure the same quantity ↔ Same device to measure different quantities

PROPERTY MEASURED →	Intensity/charge	tr. Position	tr. Size/shape	tr. Emittance	Effect on beam			
					N	-	+	D
Current transformers	●				x			
Pick-ups	●	●			x			
Faraday cup	●							x
Secondary emission monitors	●	●	●	●		x	x	
Wire scanners		●	●	●		x		
Scintillator screens		●	●			x	x	
OTR screen		●	●		x	x		
Residual-gas profile monitors		●	●	●	x			
Beam loss monitors					x			

Effect on beam depends on circumstances

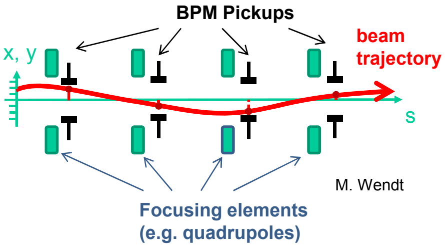
N	none
-	slight
+	perturbing
D	destructive

- Different Labs have different names for the same device!

Beam Position Monitors

Capacitive Pick-Ups for Bunched Beams

- Among the most numerous instruments
- Measurements:
  - Transverse beam position (typically next to focusing elements)
    - Beam trajectory or closed orbit
    - injection oscillations
  - Tune and lattice function in synchrotrons

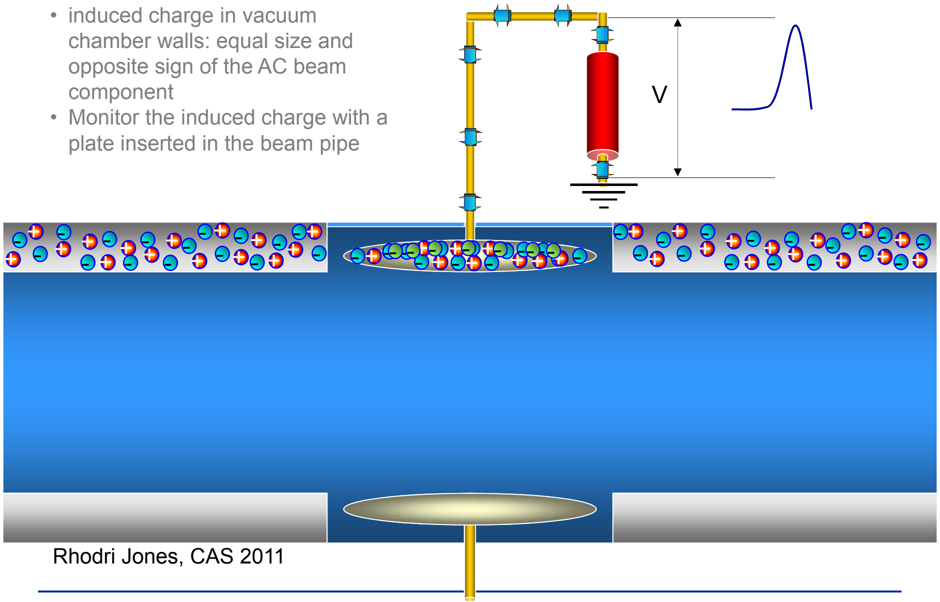


M. Wendt

- Working principle:
- Image current in vacuum chamber walls: equal size and opposite sign of the AC beam component
- Monitor the induced charge with a plate inserted in the beam pipe
- Adapt BPM electronics integration time
  - Single-bunch ↔ multi-bunch
  - turn-by-turn (single pass) ↔ multi-turn average

Capacitive Pick-Up – The Principle

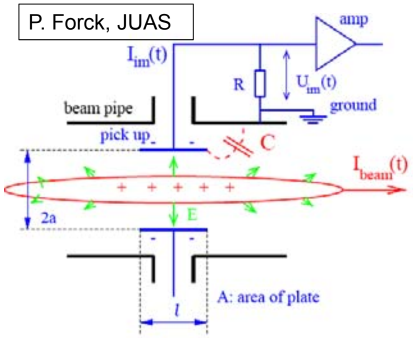
- induced charge in vacuum chamber walls: equal size and opposite sign of the AC beam component
- Monitor the induced charge with a plate inserted in the beam pipe

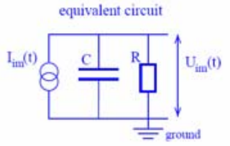


Rhodri Jones, CAS 2011

Schematics and Simplified Equivalent Circuit

P. Forck, JUAS





$U_{im}(\omega) = \frac{R}{1 + i\omega RC} \cdot I_{im}(\omega)$

$$I_{im} = \frac{A}{2\pi a l}\left(-\frac{l}{\beta c}\frac{dI_{beam}}{dt}\right) = \frac{A}{2\pi a l}\frac{1}{\beta c} i\omega I_{beam}(\omega)$$

frequency domain: $I_{beam} = I_0 e^{-i\omega t}$

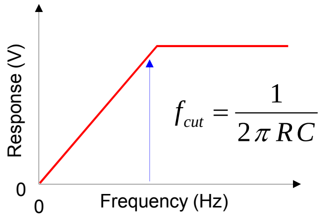
U_{im} … voltage measured due to image current
R … amplifier input resistor
ω … frequency
βc … beam velocity

$$U_{im}(\omega) = \frac{A}{2\pi a} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta c} \cdot \frac{1}{C} \cdot \frac{i\omega RC}{1 + i\omega RC} \cdot I_{beam}(\omega)$$

$\equiv Z_t(\omega, \beta) \cdot I_{beam}(\omega)$

Z_t … longitudinal transfer impedance

⇒ High pass characteristics with a cut-off frequency, f_{cut}



$$f_{cut} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

Transfer Impedance

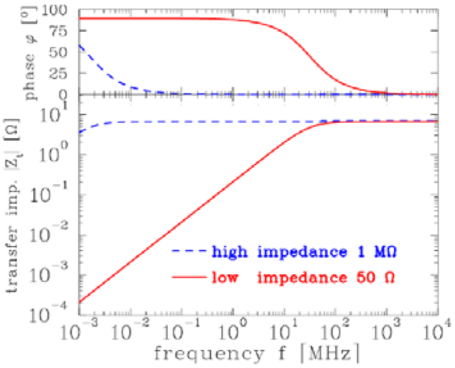
$$|Z_t| = \frac{A}{2\pi a}\frac{1}{\beta c}\frac{1}{C}\frac{\omega/\omega_{cut}}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2/\omega_{cut}^2}}$$

$$f_{cut} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

R=50 Ω ⇒ f_{cut}= 32 MHz
R=1 MΩ ⇒ f_{cut}= 1.6 kHz

- large signal at lower frequencies
  ⇒ **high impedance**
- smooth signal transmission
  ⇒ **50 Ω**

P. Forck, JUAS



l = 10 cm long cylindrical pick-up with a capacitance of C = 100 pF and an ion velocity of β = 50%

Operational Regime Determines Signal Shape

$Z_t \propto \frac{i\omega/\omega_{cut}}{1 + i\omega/\omega_{cut}}$ $\frac{dI_{beam}}{dt} = -i\omega\, I_{beam}$ $U_{im}(\omega) = Z_t(\omega) I_{beam}(\omega)$

- ω << ω$_{cut}$: $U_{im}(t) \propto \frac{dI_{beam}}{dt}$, phase shift 90˚ → derivative signal
- ω >> ω$_{cut}$: $U_{im}(t) \propto I_{beam}(t)$, no phase shift

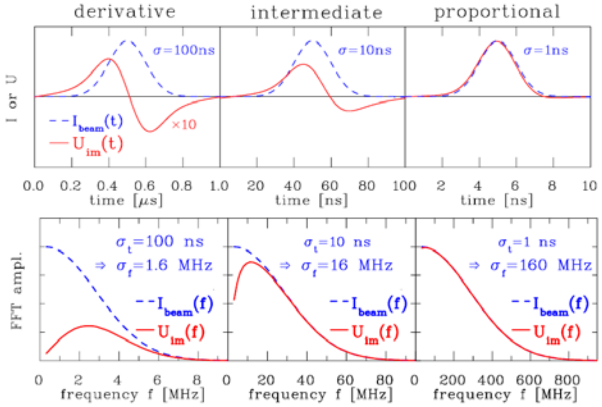
P. Forck, JUAS

l = 10 cm long cylindrical pick-up with a capacitance of C = 100 pF and an ion velocity of β = 0.5,

R=50 Ω

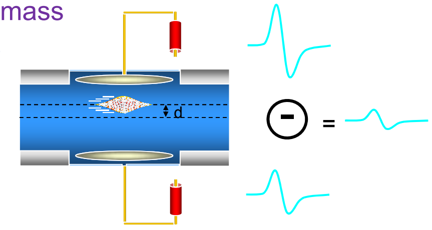
$f_{cut} = 32$ MHz

Operational regime depends on the bunch length!



Beam Position

- Signal on each plate is proportional to the beam intensity
- The difference signal (ΔU), top - bottom, or left – right, is proportional to the position of the beam center of mass
- Normalization to the sum signal (ΣU) gives the **position:**
  - $x = \frac{1}{S_x(\omega,x,y)} \cdot \frac{\Delta U}{\Sigma U}$) *(S_x … position sensitivity*

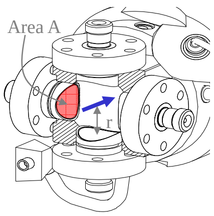


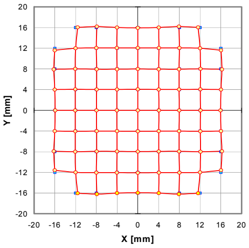
- The difference signal (ΔU) is normally at least a factor 10 lower than the sum signal (ΣU)
- Difficult to do electronically without some of the intensity information leaking through
- When looking for small differences this leakage can dominate the measurement
- **Resolution** for typical apertures:
  - ≈ tens μm turn-by-turn
  - ≈ μm multi-turn resolution

Example: Button Pick-up

- ✓ Low cost ⇒ most popular
- × Non-linear
  - requires correction algorithm when beam is off-centre

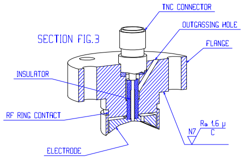
$$X = 2.30\cdot10^{-5}X_1^{\,5} + 3.70\cdot10^{-5}X_1^{\,3} + 1.035X_1 + 7.53\cdot10^{-6}X_1^{\,3}Y_1^{\,2} + 1.53\cdot10^{-5}X_1Y_1^{\,4}$$





R. Jones, CAS

LHC buttons



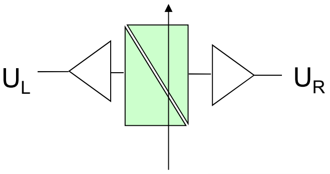
$$f_{cut} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} = \frac{1}{2\pi\times50\Omega\times8pF} = 400MHz$$

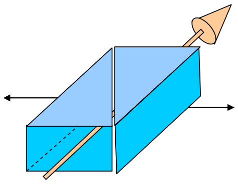
$$Z_{t\infty} = \frac{A}{(2\pi a)\times c\times C_e} = \frac{\pi\times(12mm)^2}{(2\pi\times24.5mm)\times c\times(8pF)} = 1.2\Omega$$

Shoebox Pick-up

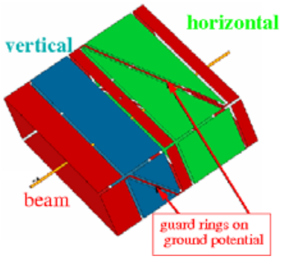
- ΔU gives linear position reading (no geometric correction)
- Condition: Linear cut: projection on the measurement plane must be linear:

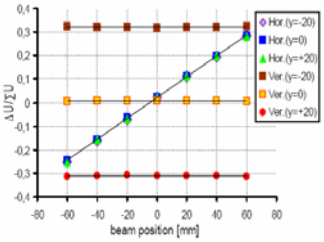
$$x \propto \frac{U_L - U_R}{U_L + U_R} = \frac{\Delta U}{\Sigma U}$$





- Various geometries have been built, example from GSI optimization study (P.Kowina et al., DIPAC 2005)

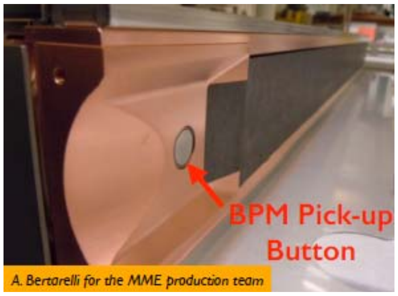




New LHC Collimators with Integrated BPMs

- Beam-based setup currently with BLM signal → time consuming
- Tighter tolerances will be required for future LHC operation
- BPM integrated in the tapered end of the collimator jaws (10.6mm retraction from jaw surface)
  - Drastically reduce set-up time
  - Allow constant monitoring of beam position to jaw position

- Successfully tested in the SPS (D. Wollmann, HB2012)
  - <25 μm difference to BLM setup - believed to be dominated by the BLM setup method
  - single pass (transfer line): <90μm rms
  - no disturbance observed from protons hitting the jaws or from shower particles



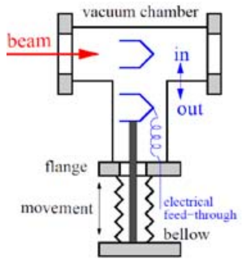
A. Bertarelli for the MME production team

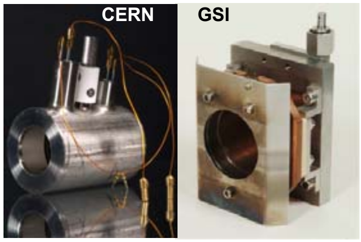
Beam Current

Faraday Cup

- Measurement of the beam's **electrical charges**
  - Low energies only
  - Particles are stopped in the device
    → Destructive
  - Sensitive to low currents: down to 1 pA can be measured
  - Creation of secondary electrons of low energy (below 20 eV)
  - Repelling electrode with some 100 V polarization voltage pushes secondary electrons back onto the electrode
  - Absolute accuracy:
    - ≈ 1% (some monitors reach 0.1%)

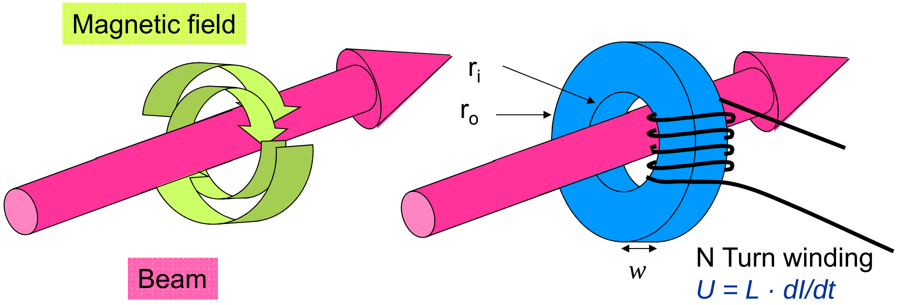
Faraday Cup at GSI LINAC, P. Forck, JUAS





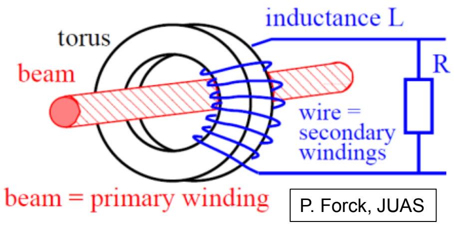
Beam Current Transformer (BCT)

- Measurement of the **magnetic field** of the beam
- Non-interceptive
- Independent on beam energy
- Beam as primary winding of a transformer



U. Raich, CAS

Current Transformers



P. Forck, JUAS

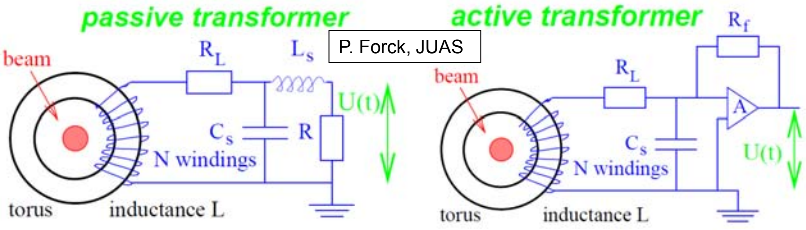
Beam current $$I_{Beam} = \frac{e N_q}{t} = \frac{e N_q \beta c}{w}$$

Transformer Inductance

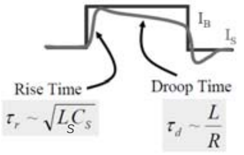
$$L = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r}{2\pi} w N^2 \ln \frac{r_0}{r_i}$$

- Magnetic field of the beam is very low (Example: 1 μA, r = 10cm ⇒ 2 pT; compared to earth magnetic field of ≈50 μT)
- Aim of the Torus:
  - Capture magnetic field lines with cores of high relative permeability
  - Signal strength nearly independent of beam position.
  - (CoFe based amorphous alloy Vitrovac: $\mu_r = 10^5$)

Adapt Droop Time with Active Transformer



P. Forck, JUAS



Bunch trains:

- Equal areas
- Baseline shift proportional to intensity

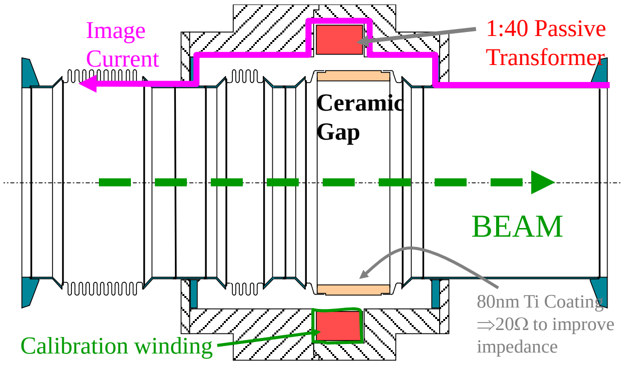
H. Koziol, CAS

- Use a trans-impedance amplifier (current-to-voltage converter) for observation of beam pulses > 10 μs, e.g. at pulsed LINAC
- Droop time constants of up to 1s
- Longer rise times as well (to reduce high frequency noise of the amplifier

$$\tau_d = \frac{L}{R_f/A + R_L} \approx \frac{L}{R_L}$$

Transformer Housing

- Image current passing outside of the transformer torus
- High permeability material shields the transformer against external magnetic fields



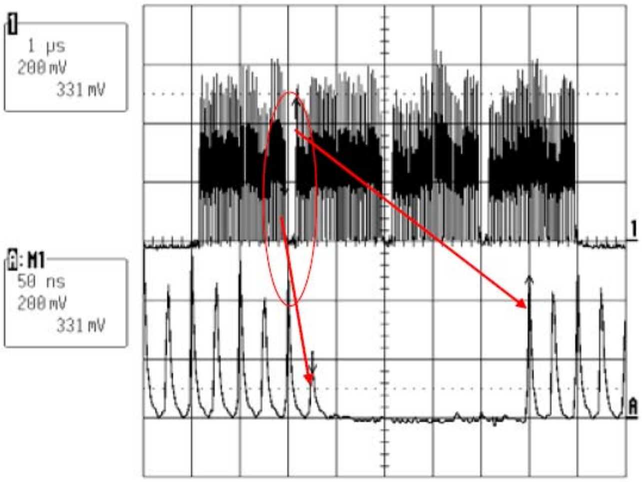
CERN SPS Fast Beam Current Transformer (FBCT)

R. Jones, DIPAC'03

500 MHz Bandwidth; Low droop (< 0.2%/ms)

CERN FBCT Readings of LHC Type Beams in the SPS

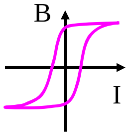
- 4 batches each containing 72 bunches separated by 25 ns



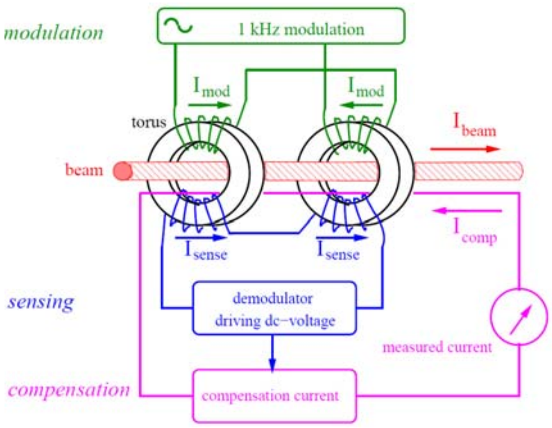
R. Jones, DIPAC'03

DCCT: DC Beam Current Transformer

- DC current dB/dt = 0 ⇒ no voltage induced
- Use two **identical** toroids
- Take advantage of non-linear magnetisation curve



- Modulation of opposite sign drives toroids into saturation
- Sense windings measure the modulation signal
  - Signals from the two toroids cancel each other as long as there is no beam

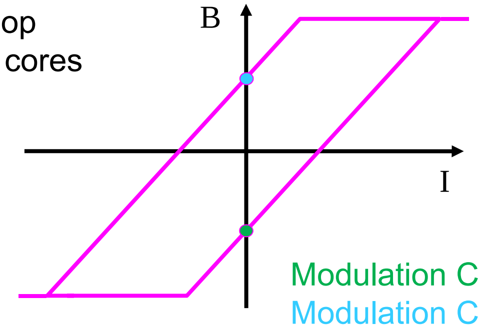


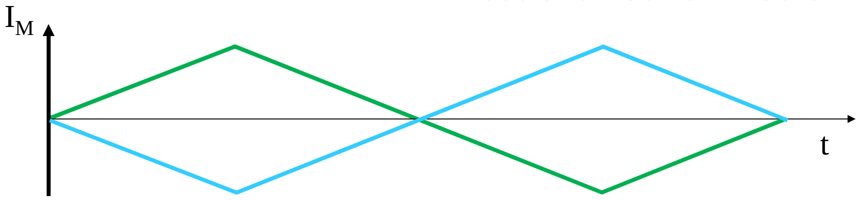
P. Forck, JUAS

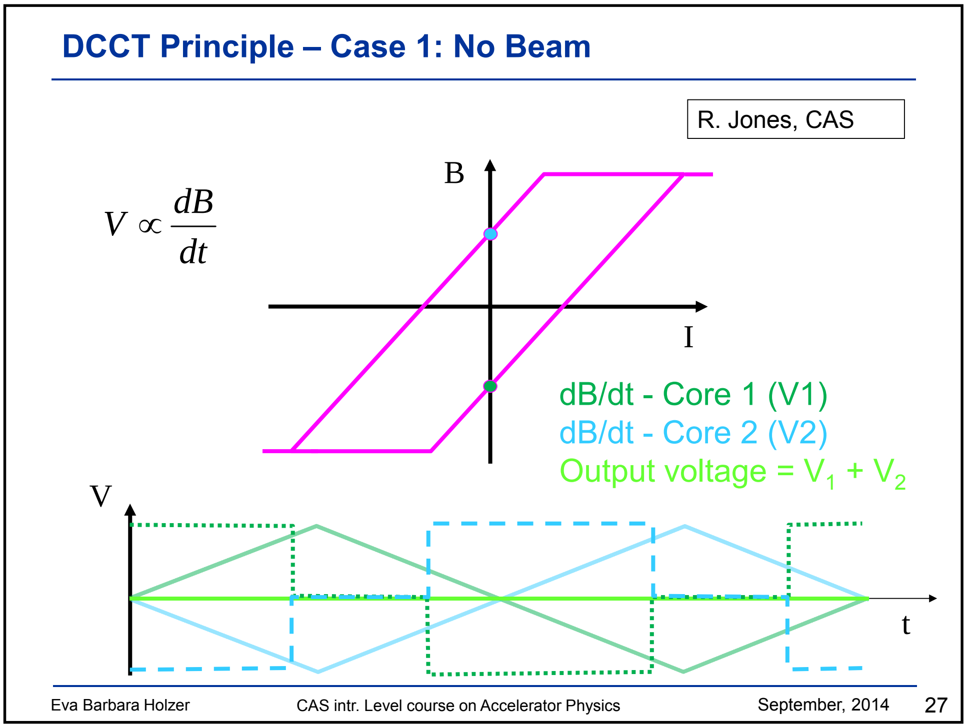
DCCT Principle – Case 1: No Beam

R. Jones, CAS

Hysteresis loop of modulator cores







DCCT Principle – Case 1: No Beam

R. Jones, CAS

$$V \propto \frac{dB}{dt}$$

dB/dt - Core 1 (V1)
dB/dt - Core 2 (V2)
Output voltage = $V_1 + V_2$

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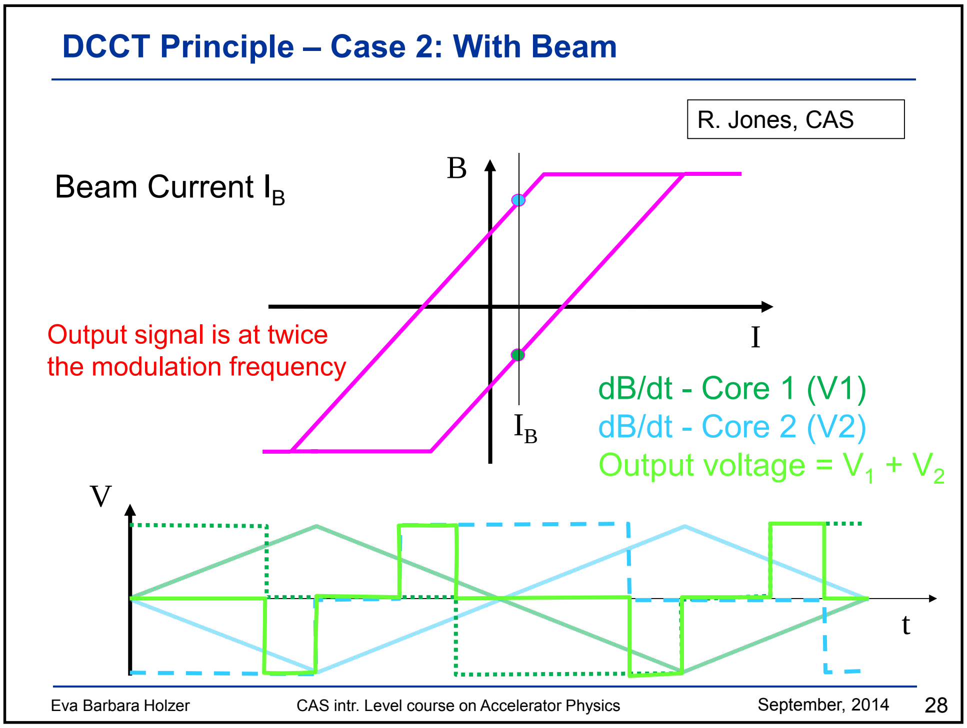

DCCT Principle – Case 2: With Beam

R. Jones, CAS

Beam Current I_B

Output signal is at twice the modulation frequency

dB/dt - Core 1 (V1)
dB/dt - Core 2 (V2)
Output voltage = $V_1 + V_2$

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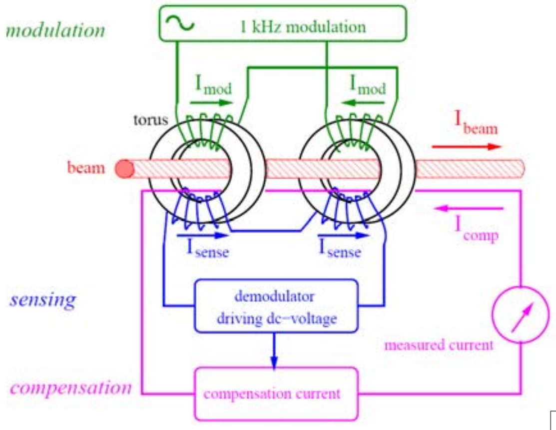
DCCT in the “Zero Flux” Scheme

- The length of the pulses is a measure for the beam current
- Zero-flux scheme: compensate for the beam current and measure the magnitude of the compensation current



P. Forck, JUAS

Performance

- Achievable performance Fast Beam Current Transformers (FBCT):
  - Absolute accuracy: 1%
  - Reproducibility / relative precision: 0.1%
  - Dynamic range: 10^3 (10^4)

- Performance LHC DC Beam Current Transformers (DCCT):
  - Absolute accuracy: 0.2%
  - Noise floor 2 μA
  - Dynamic range 10^6 (μA – 1A)

Transverse Profile

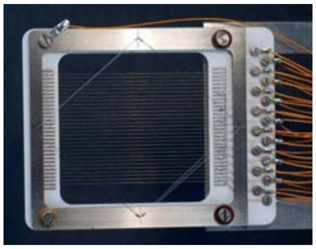
Overview - Beam Profile measurement

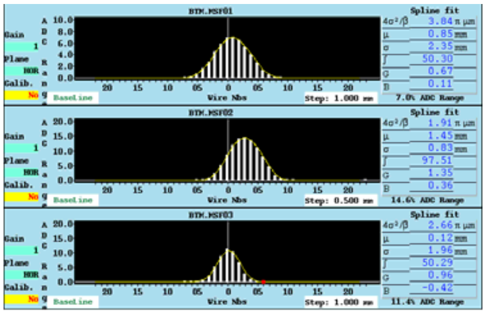
- Methods which intercept the beam with matter:
    - Secondary emission (SEM) grids
    - Screens
    - Wire scanners
  - more or less perturbing to the beam
  - Energies/intensity threshold for safe operation
    - Material damage (e.g. wire sublimation, breakage)
    - Radiation to other machine components (e.g. quenching of superconducting magnets)
- (Quasi) Non-Invasive Methods:
  - Synchrotron light monitors
  - Rest Gas Ionisation monitors
  - Luminescence monitors
  - Laser wire scanner
  - Electron beam scanner
  - Gas curtains, gas pencil beams
  - Beam Gas Vertex Detector

SEM grids and wire scanners:
Used as reference measurement for the other methods

Secondary Emission (SEM) Grids

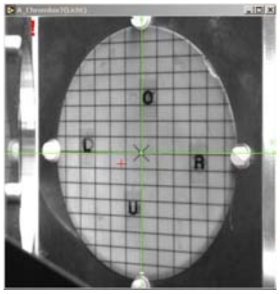
- When the beam passes through a wire, secondary electrons are emitted, proportional to beam intensity
- The current flowing back onto the wires is measured using one amplifier/ADC chain for each wire
- Clearing field removes liberated electrons
- Problem: thermal emission
- Very high sensitivity, semi-transparent
- Good absolute measurement
- Spatial resolution limited by wire spacing to <≈ 0.25mm
- Dynamic range: ≈ 10^6





Scintillation Screens

- Typically for setting-up with low intensities, thick screens (mm) → emittance blow-up
- Workshop in 2011 at GSI to look at resolution possible with various screen materials: http://www-bd.gsi.de/ssabd/home.htm
- Sensitivities of different materials vary by orders of magnitudes



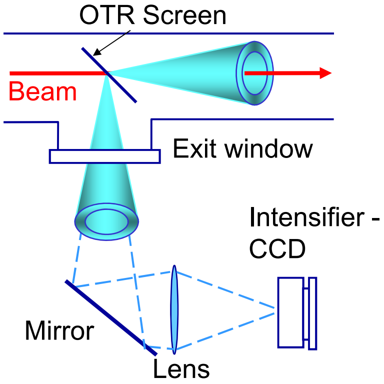
Abbreviation	Material	Activator	max. emission	decay time
Quartz	SiO_2	none	470 nm	< 10 ns
	CsI	Tl	550 nm	1 µs
Chromolux	Al_2O_3	Cr	700 nm	100 ms
YAG	$Y_3Al_5O_{12}$	Ce	550 nm	0.2 µs
	Li glass	Ce	400 nm	0.1 µs
P11	ZnS	Ag	450 nm	3 ms
P43	Gd_2O_2S	Tb	545 nm	1 ms
P46	$Y_3Al_5O_{12}$	Ce	530 nm	0.3 µs
P47	$Y_2Si_5O_5$	Ce&Tb	400 nm	100 ns

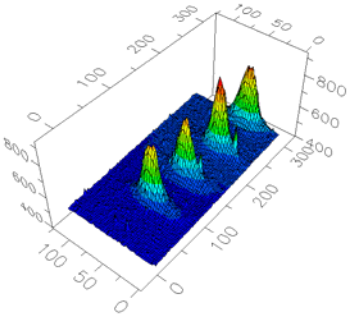
Approximate values for inorganic scintillators

P. Forck, JUAS

Optical Transition Radiation (OTR) Screens

- Radiation emitted when a charged particle beam goes through the interface of two media with different dielectric constants
- Surface phenomenon allows the use of very thin screens (≥ 0.25 μm)
- Much less intercepting, but requires higher intensity

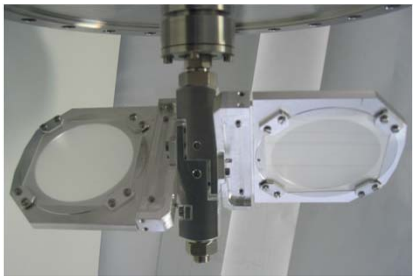


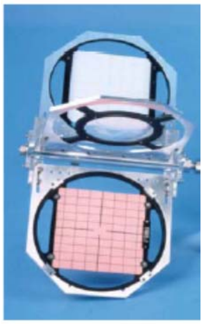


CERN SPS at injection

Beam Profile Monitoring Using Screens

- Combine several screens in one housing e.g.
  - Al_2O_3 scintillation screen for setting-up with low intensity
  - Thin (≈10um) Ti OTR screen for high intensity measurements
  - Carbon OTR screen for very high intensity operation

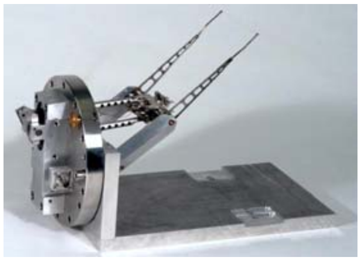


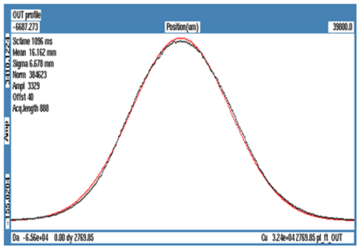


- Cameras:
  - CCD cameras are radiation sensitive
  - Analogue VIDICON camera can be used with high radiation

Wire Scanners

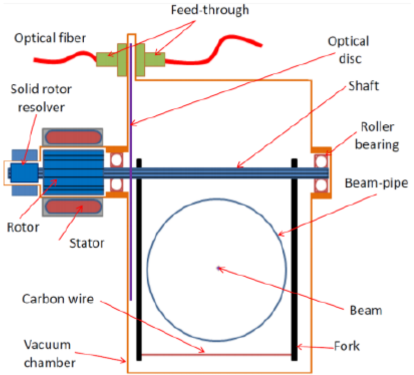
- A thin wire (down to 10 µm) is moved across the beam
    - Has to move fast to avoid excessive heating of the wire
    - Rotational scanner up to 10 m/s with special pneumatic mechanism (linear scanners slower)
- Detection
    - Secondary particle shower detected outside the vacuum chamber e.g. using a scintillator/photo-multiplier assembly
    - Secondary emission current detected as for SEM grids
- Correlating wire position with detected signal gives the beam profile
    - Wire vibrations limit position resolution
- Less invasive than screen or SEM grids





New Wire Scanner being developed at CERN

- Design goals:
    - Spatial resolution of few µm (using high resolution angular position sensor)
    - Dynamic range: 10^4
        - Usage of sensor with large dynamic (diamond)
        - Automatic electronic switching of gain ranges
    - Minimize fork and wire deformations
        - Study of dynamic behavior of fork/wire system
        - Vibration mode optimized acceleration profile



B. Dehning

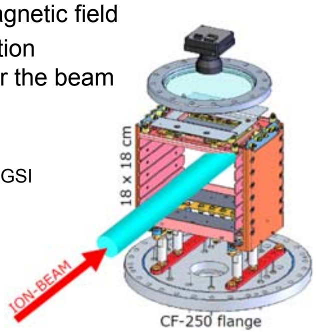
- Current Wire Scanners at CERN:
    - Dynamic range 100; accuracy 5-10%; spatial resolution 50 µm (linear type) and 200 µm (rotational)

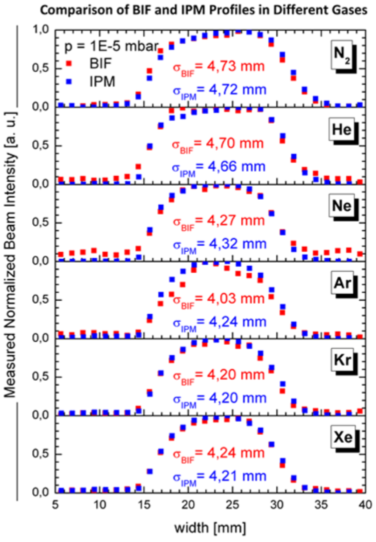
(Quasi) Non-Invasive Beam Size Measurement

IPM (Ionization Profile Monitors)

- Residual Gas Ionisation
- dynamic range: up to 10^3
- ≈ 10 times more sensitive than Luminescence
- Image broadening due to space charge
- More complicated to build
  - High voltage
  - Guiding magnetic field
  - Compensation magnets for the beam

T. Giacomini et al., GSI





M.Schwickert, P.Forck, F.Becker, GSI

Beam Loss Measurement

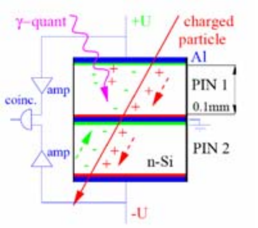
for Protection and Diagnostics

Common types of monitors

- Long ionisation chamber (charge detection)
  - Up to several km of gas filled hollow coaxial cables
  - Longitudinal position information by arrival time measurement
  - e.g. SLAC – 8m position resolution (30ns) over 3.5km cable length
  - Dynamic range of up to 10^4
- Cherenkov fibres
  - Time resolution 1 ns
  - Minimal space requirement
  - Insensitive to gamma background, E and B fields
  - Radiation hard (depending on type)
  - Combination fiber / readout can adapt to a wide dose range
  - Dynamic range 10^4 seems feasible

Common types of monitors cont'd

- Short ionisation chamber (charge detection)
  - Typically gas filled with many metallic electrodes and kV bias
  - Speed limited by ion collection time - tens of microseconds
  - Dynamic range of up to 10^8
- PIN photodiode (count detection)
  - Detect charged particle
  - Insensitive to photons from synchrotron radiation due to coincidence counting in two back-to-back mounted PIN diodes (K. Wittenburg, DESY)
  - Count rate proportional to beam loss
  - Speed limited by integration time
  - Dynamic range of up to 10^9
- Scintillators plus photo-multipliers
- etc. …



LHC BLM System

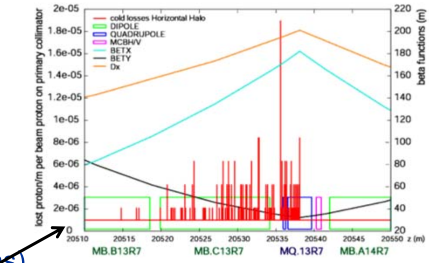
- Main purpose: **prevent damage and quench**
- 3600 Ionization chambers
- Beam abort thresholds:
  - 12 integration intervals: 40μs to 84s (32 energy levels)

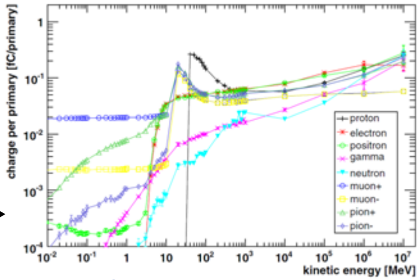
→ 1.5 Million threshold values

- Each monitor aborts beam
  - One of 12 integration intervals over threshold
  - Internal test failed
- Requirements and Challenges
  - High Dependability (Reliability, Availability, Safety)
  - Threshold precision (factor 2)
  - Reaction time 1-2 turns (100 – 200 μs)
  - Dynamic range: 10^8 (at 40μs 10^5 achieved – 10^6 planned)
  - Radiation hard: currently at CERN development of kGy radiation hard readout to avoid noise from long cables

Threshold Determination

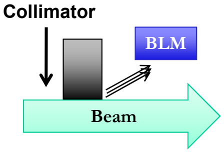
- Typically: Applied threshold set to 30% of the magnet quench level
- Relate the BLM signal to the:
  - Number of locally lost beam particles
  - Deposited energy in the machine
  - Quench and damage levels
- Extensive simulations during system design (and experimental verifications)
  - Proton loss locations (MAD-X, SIXTRACK)
  - Hadronic showers through magnets (GEANT, FLUKA)
  - Magnet quench levels as function of p energy and loss duration (SPQR)
  - Chamber response to the mixed radiation field (GEANT, FLUKA, GARFIELD)
- experimental verifications and beam tests in the LHC

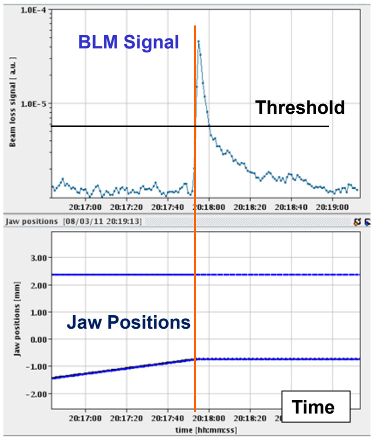


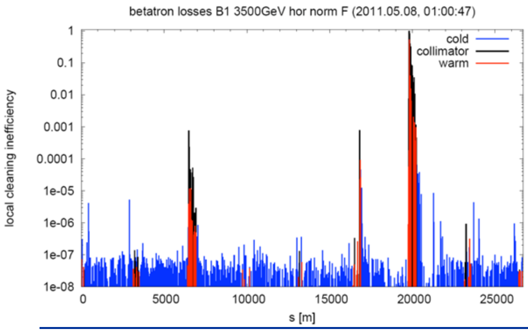


Set-up and validation of collimation performance

- Find the beam center with each collimator jaw by stepping the jaw towards the beam and observing the BLM signal







'loss map': losses along the ring normalized to the losses at the primary collimator: performance verification

Diamond Detectors

- Fast and sensitive
- Small and radiation hard
- Used in LHC to distinguish bunch by bunch losses
- Dynamic range of monitor: 10^9
- Temporal resolution: few ns
- Investigations now ongoing to see if they can work in cryogenic conditions