

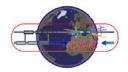
□ <u>Module beam instrumentation</u>

- 1. BPM's
- 2. Wakefield monitor's
- 3. Acquisition system
- □ <u>Sector beam instrumentation</u>
 - 1. Transverse profile monitors
 - 2. Current measurement
 - 3. Beam loss monitors
 - 4. Bunch form / length
 - 5. Beam phase

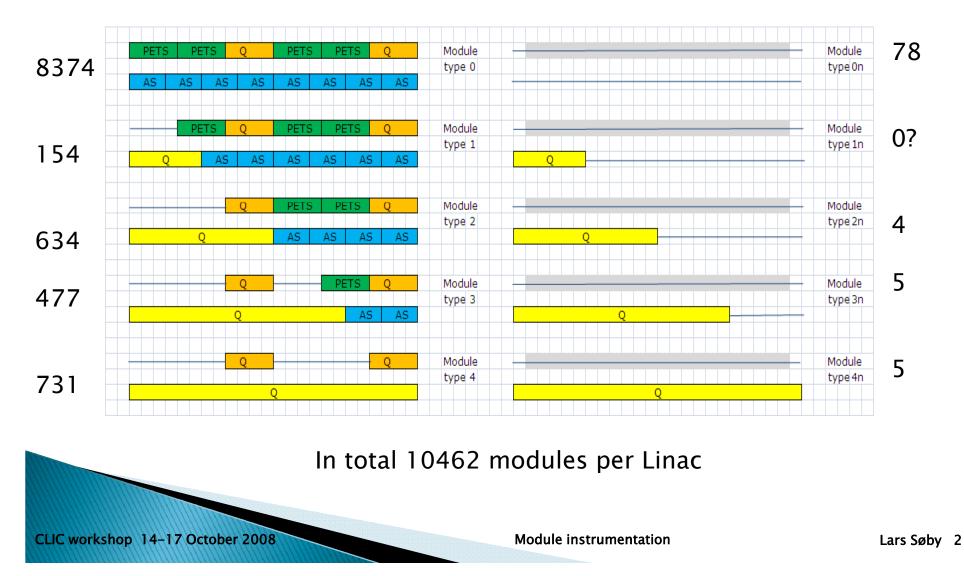






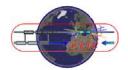


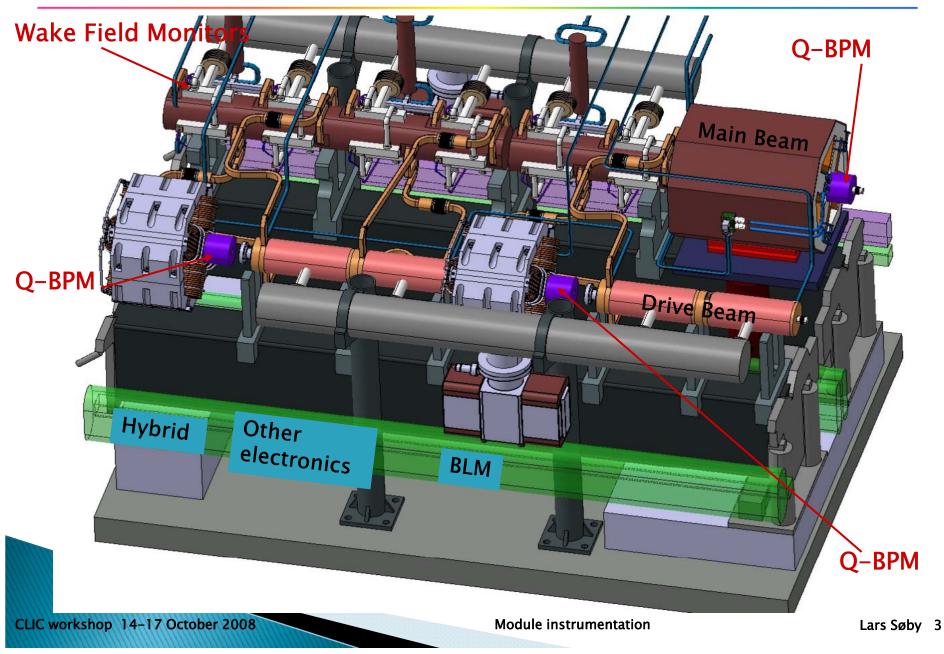
1 BPM per quadrupole 1WFM per accelerating structure





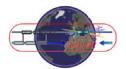
CLIC module, Type 1

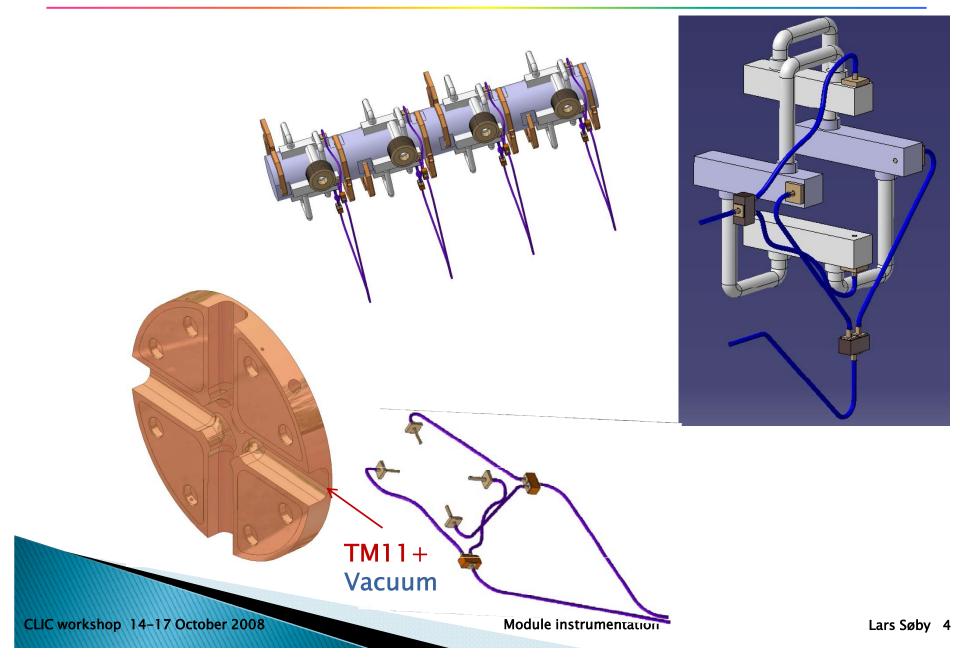




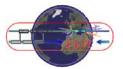












Main beam

Nominal beam parameters: Charges/bunch :3.7*10⁹, Nb of Bunches: 312, Bunch length: 45µm-70µm, Train length: 156ns

Г	BPM	Accuracy 5µm	Resolution 50nm	Stability 100nm	0	Bandwidth	aperture	Available length 95/65mm	device?		Feedback? F	protection Item? Yes	Comments Choke BPM?	<i>Ref</i> CLIC note
	DIWI	σμπ	501111	1001111		35MINZ	0.011111	95/0511111	INO	41/0	ies	1 65	Inductive BPM	764

Intensity!

WFM	5µm	<5µm			35MHz	8.0mm?	'' _ ''	No	142812	Yes	No	TM01~16GHz	CLIC note 764
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Drive beam

Nominal beam parameters: Charges/bunch :5.2*10¹⁰, Nb of Bunches: 2922, Bunch length: 1mm, Train length: 243.7ns

	Accuracy	Resolution	Stability	Range	Bandwidth	Beam tube aperture	Available length	Intercepting device?	How many?	Used in RT Feedback?	Machine protection Item?	Comments	Ref
BPM	20µm	2µm	?	<5mm	35MHz	23mm	104/74mm	No	41480	Yes	Yes	Inductive ? Strip line ?	CLIC note 764

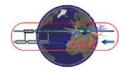
Intensity!

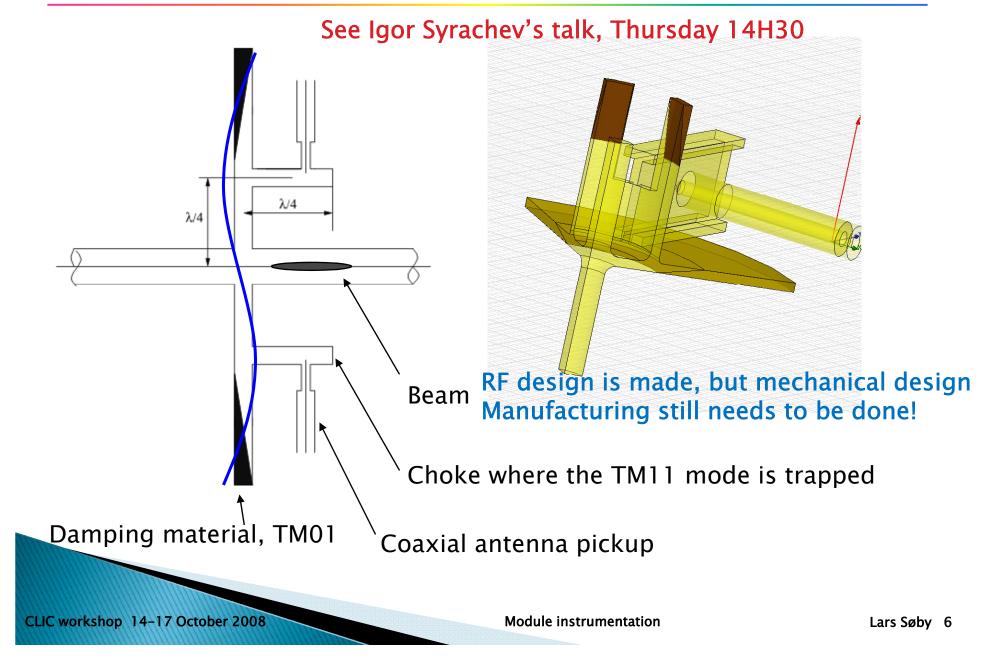


Module instrumentation



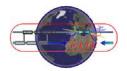


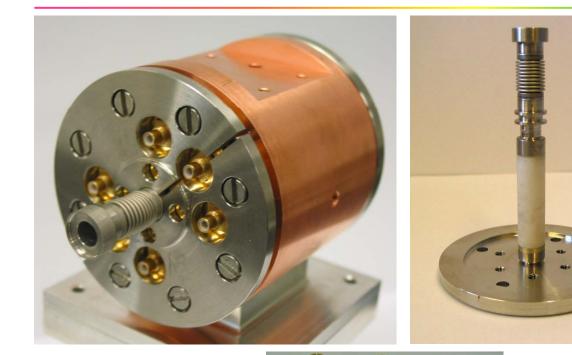


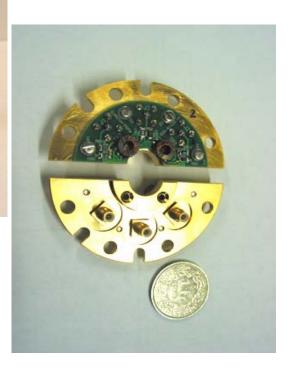




EUROTeV PBPM







Talk by L. Søby, today 15H30

Module instrumentation

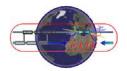


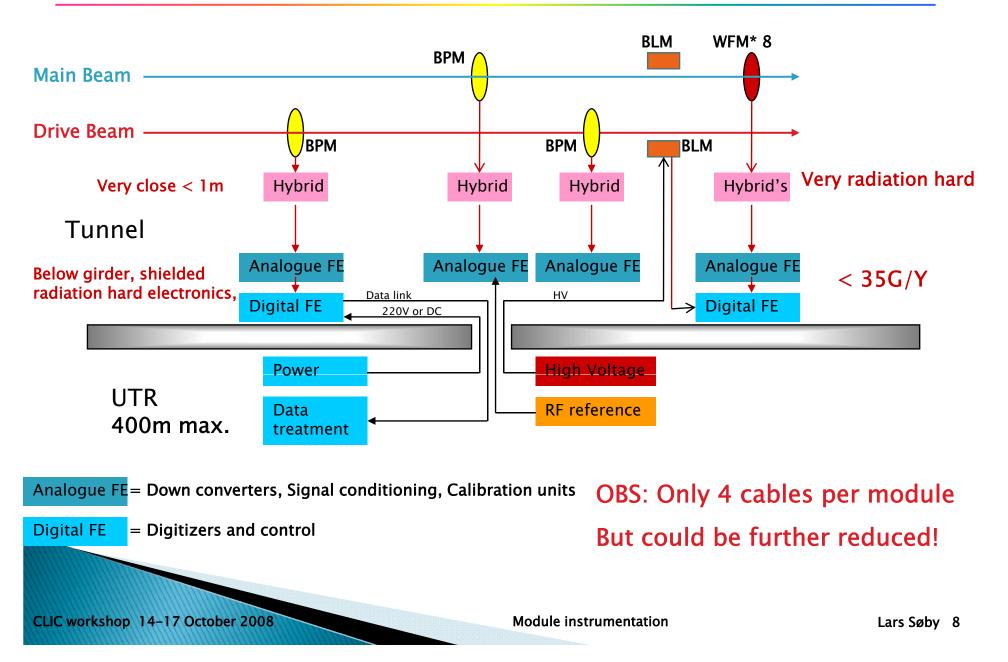


CLIC workshop 14-17 October 2008



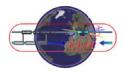
Module acquisition systems

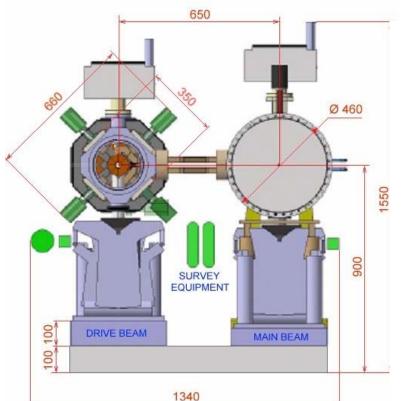






Shielding of electronics





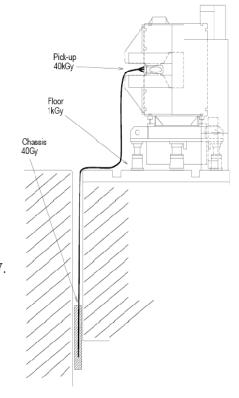
Radiation levels

- 40kGy/y at 1.3m
- 1kGy/y on the floor
- 40Gy/y in the gap

Electronics can take 30 - 300Gy. Careful choice of components and careful design can extend that to a few kGy.

Cable length from PU to pre-amp : 5m Double shielded cable

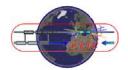
Radiation in PS

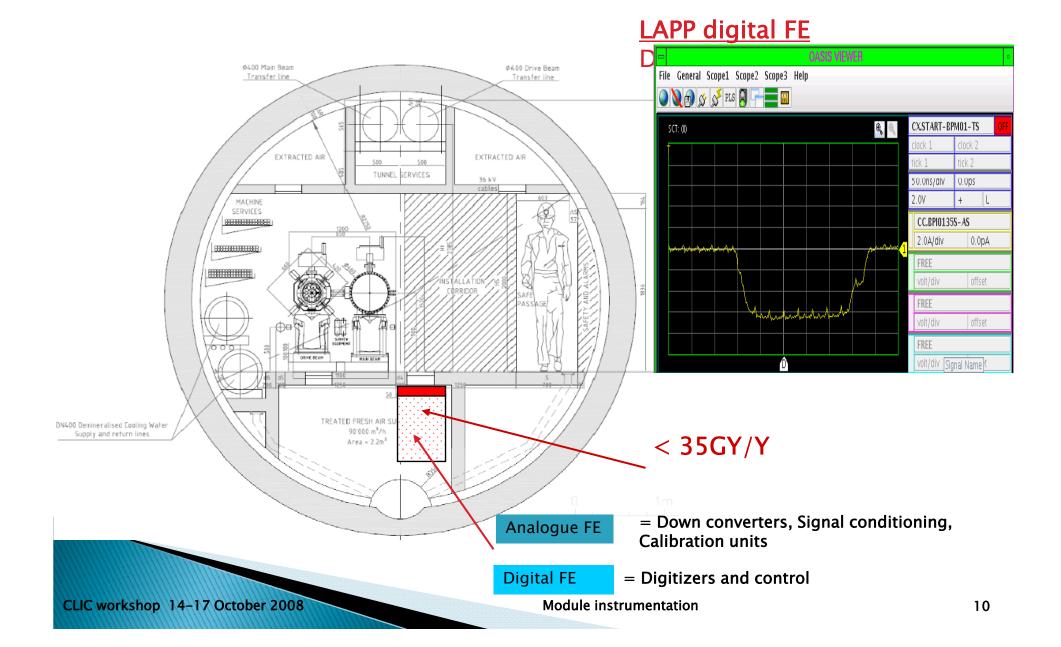


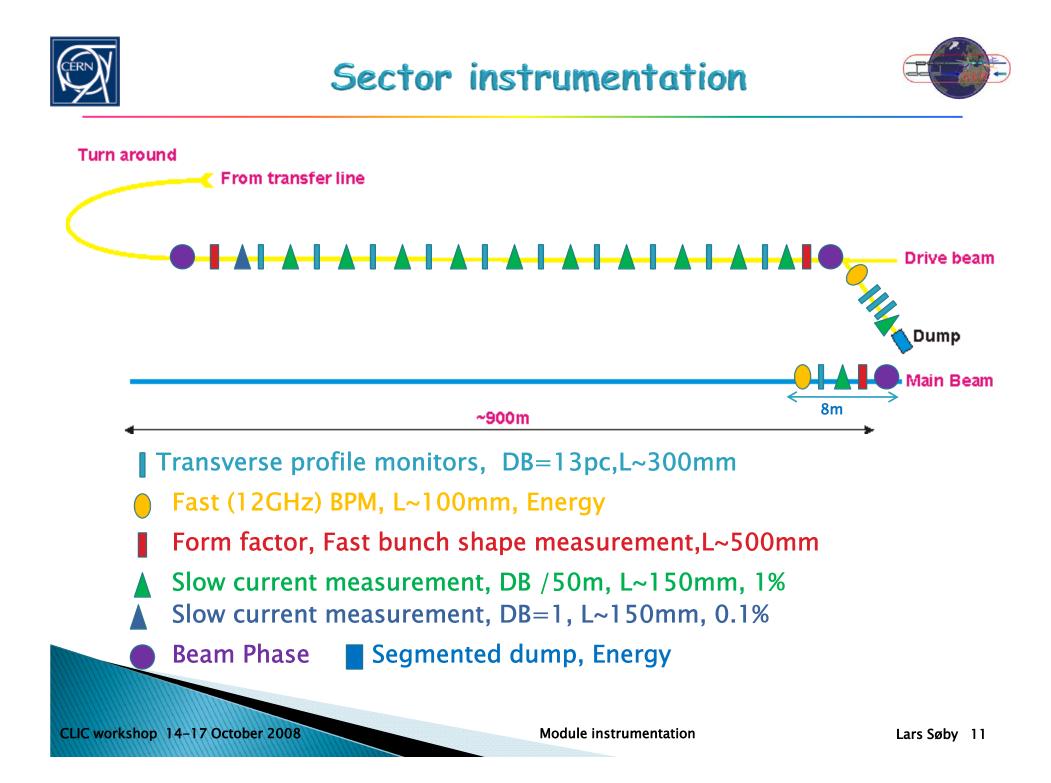
Radiation reduced by a factor 1000!!.



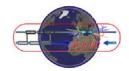
Electronics in the tunnel



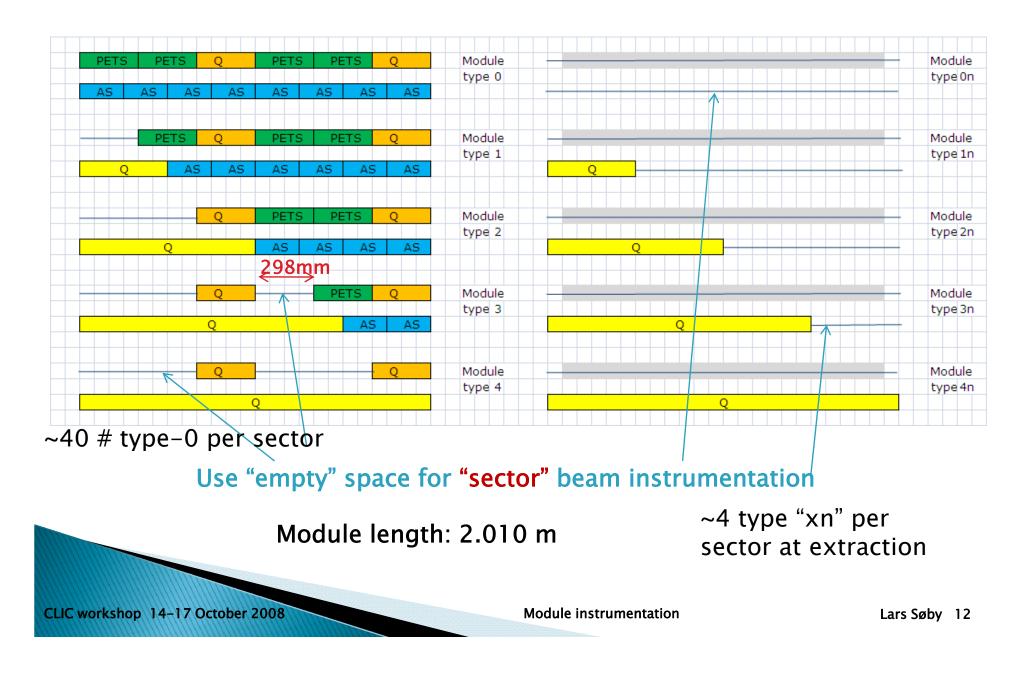






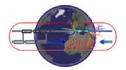








Beam loss monitoring



□ Beam Loss Monitoring should provide additional monitoring information to the beam current measurements, in the regime where the other devices are insensitive (<< % loss of beam current)

□Important for tune up and failure monitoring

Detectors should time resolve the losses within the pulse, time resolution?

Develop monitors capable to disentangle losses from the Main or/and the Drive Beams.

□ One technical solution would be to design the BLMs of the Main Beam with an energy threshold slightly higher than the Drive Beam energy.

□ BLM must be included in the existing module layouts, but requires no extra longitudinal space.

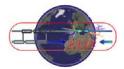
		Accuracy	Resolution	Stability	Bandwidth	Beam tube aperture	Available length	Intercepting device?		Used in RT Feedback?		Comments	Ref
Bear	m loss	?	1%/ Bunch	?	20MHz	،،_ ››	٠٠_	No	/50m	No	Yes		

Specifications



Module instrumentation





Main beam

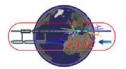
	Accuracy	Resolution	Bandwidth	Beam	Stability	Non-	How	Used in RT	Machine	<i>Comments</i>	Ref
				tube		intercepting	many?	Feedback?	protection		
				aperture		device?			Item ?		
Intensity	0.1%						48	No	Yes		
Beam Size / Emittance	10%	2%				yes	48	No	No		
Energy	0.10%					yes	4	Yes			
Energy Spread								?			
Bunch Length										single shot	
Beam Loss											
Beam Phase		0.1 °					48	Yes	No		

Drive beam

	Accuracy	Resolution	Range	Bandwidth	Beam tube aperture	v	Non- intercepting device?	How many?	Used in RT Feedback?	Machine protection Item ?	Comments	Ref
Intensity	0.1%			20MHz	23mm		Yes	48	No	Yes		
Intensity	1%			20MHZ	23mm		Yes	~864	No	Yes		
Beam Size / Emittance	50um				23mm		No	312	No	No		
Energy	10um		10mm	12GHz	?			48	No	No		
Energy Spread					?							
Bunch Length	1%				23mm			96	No	No	single shot	
Beam Phase					23mm			48				







- Module instrumentation is mainly BPM's and WFM. Requirements are well defined.
- □ A dedicated study and design of CLIC BPM's and WFM is needed.
- Space must be foreseen for electronics on the module and in a radiation shielded location within a few meters, i.e. in the floor.
- A digital front-end, reduces significantly the cable costs.
- Dive beam <u>SECTOR</u> instruments should be designed for type 1-4 modules.
- Main beam <u>SECTOR</u> instruments can only be foreseen close to extraction region on module types 0n-3n.
- Specifications are crude but under the way

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Module instrumentation