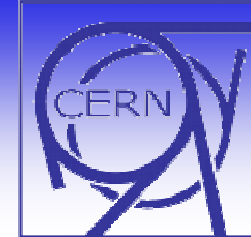


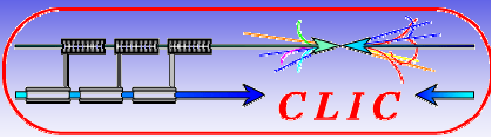
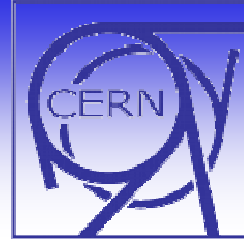
**CLIC Workshop 2009**



# 12GHz Phase Monitor

Alexandra Andersson  
CERN

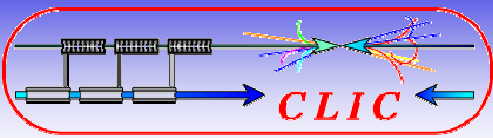
**A. Andersson 2009-10-14**



## Energy and phase stability requirements in CLIC

- Drive beam phase jitter leads to luminosity drop.
- $\Delta\varphi$  at 1 GHz causes 12  $\Delta\varphi$  at 12 GHz!
- Requirement at 1GHz (order of magnitude):
  - drive beam phase jitter  $<0.02^\circ$  ( $3.5E-4$ , 50 fs)
  - drive beam energy jitter  $<\mathcal{O}(1E-4)$(With a feed-forward, this may be relaxed by a factor 10!)
- Requirement at 12GHz (order of magnitude):
  - drive beam phase jitter  $<0.2^\circ$  ( $3.5E-3$ , 50 fs)
  - drive beam energy jitter  $<\mathcal{O}(1E-4)$

See: Erk Jensen, 4th CLIC Advisory Committee (CLIC-ACE)



- Drive beam gun

- Beam current changes acceleration!  $\frac{\delta V}{V} = -\frac{R}{V_0/I - R} \frac{\delta I}{I}$
- at full loading:  $\frac{\delta V}{V} = -2 \frac{\delta I}{I}$
- Phase jitter from the source

- Sub-harmonic buncher

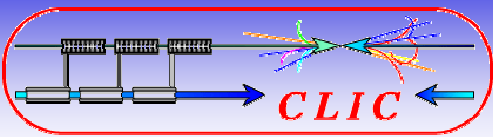
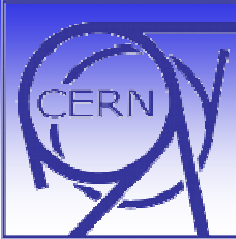
- Flips phase every 244ns. Creates also systematic error at 2.05 MHz

- via klystron:

- Voltage  $\delta\varphi = -\frac{L}{\lambda} (V(2+V))^{-3/2} \delta V$
- Klystron body temperature:  $\delta\varphi \approx 1^\circ \frac{\delta T}{K}$
- Drive power  $\delta\varphi \approx 2.3^\circ \frac{\log \delta P_{in}}{\text{dB}}$
- ... filament current, magnet current, waveguides...

See: Erk Jensen, 4th CLIC Advisory Committee (CLIC-ACE)

**A. Andersson 2009-10-14**



# Phase monitor development



## Task 5. Drive Beam Phase Control

1. Design, build and test a low-impedance RF beam phase monitor with a resolution of 20 fs
2. Design, build and test an electro-optical phase monitor with a resolution of 20 fs

Fabio Marcellini, INFN

### Beam Phase Monitor for CLIC and CTF3: pick-up design

WG3: 15-Oct-2009, 16:00  
in 40-S2-C01

### Overview of the Phase Measurement System at SLS/PSI

WG3: 15-Oct-2009, 11:30  
in 40-S2-C01

**Sub-task 1:** CERN will design report of an electromagnetic phase monitor. CERN will

This Presentation

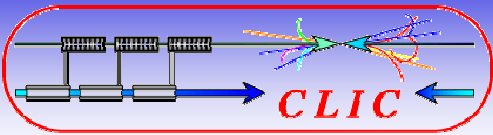
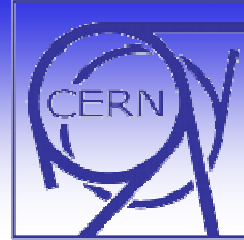
**Sub-task 2:** The team will implement a prototype detector and electronics. Existing facilities at PSI.

a conceptual design of the phase monitor. INFN will provide a lab. A final design will be

PSI will provide an electro optical phase monitor to be tested in the

## Ready for beam tests in 2012

A. Andersson 2009-10-14



## Timing Reference

**Laser based timing distribution systems** making a lot of progress and can achieve femtosecond stability over a few kilometers

- Otherwise, the outgoing reference at each turn
- A very stable local o to

Matthias Felber  
**Femtosecond optical synchronization system for FLASH**

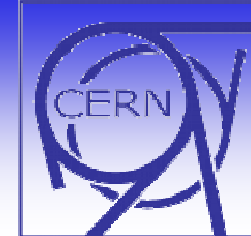
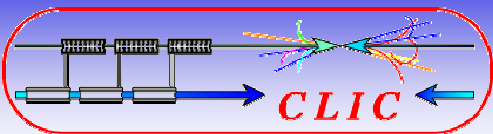
WG3: 15-Oct-2009, 12:00  
in 40-S2-C01

F. Ömer Ilday  
**Long distance Optical Fibers with fs resolution**

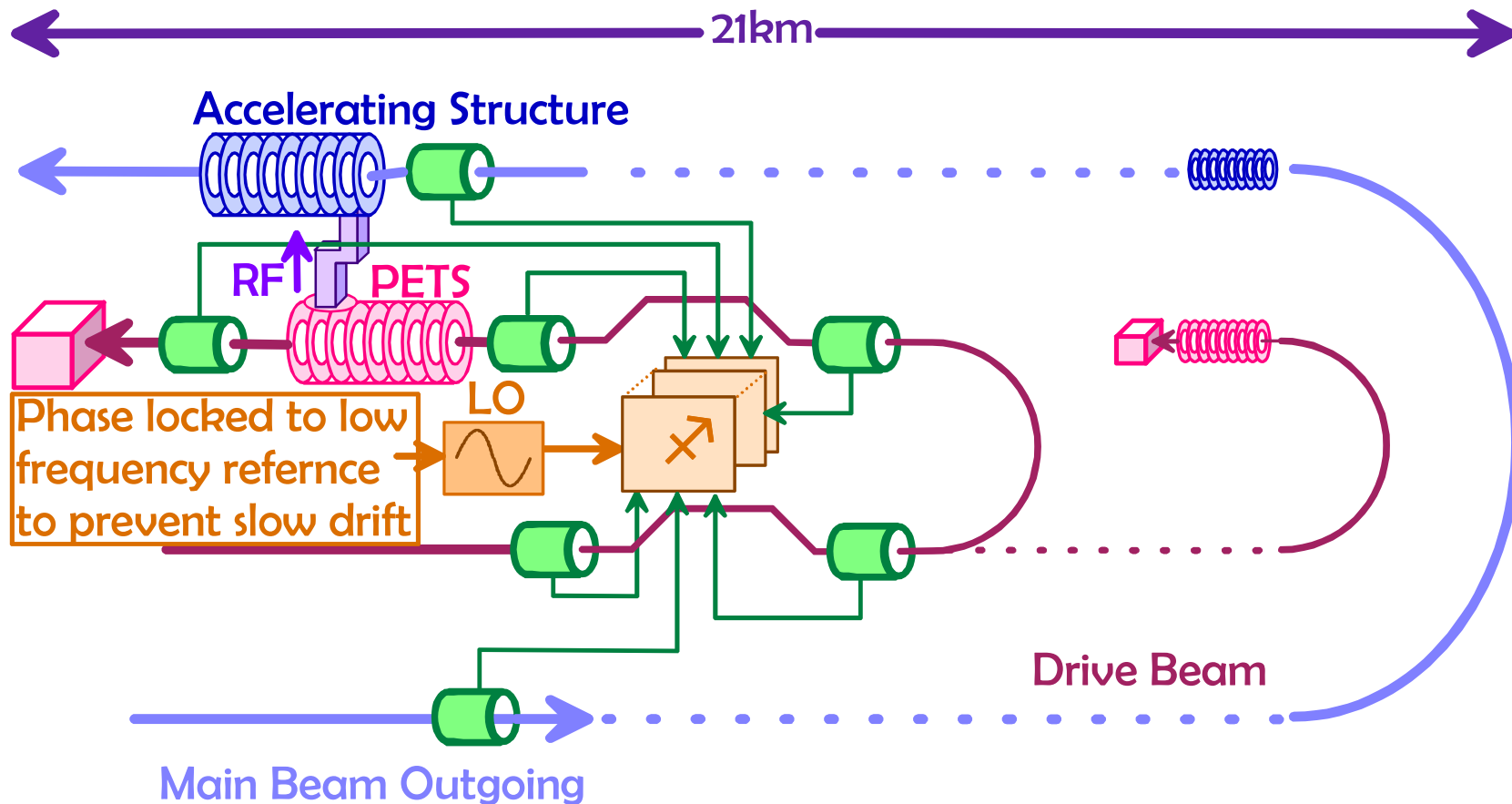
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in 40-S2-C01

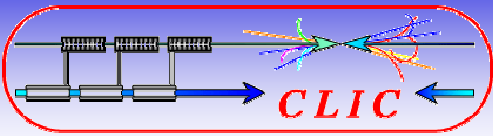
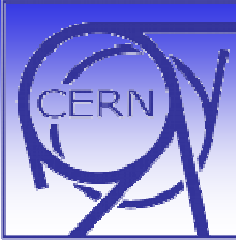
Phase measurements  
Phase references  
Phase corrections

Local Measurements

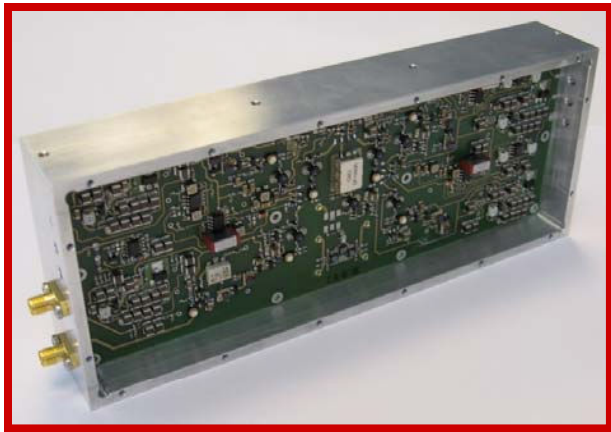


# Phase measurements in CLIC



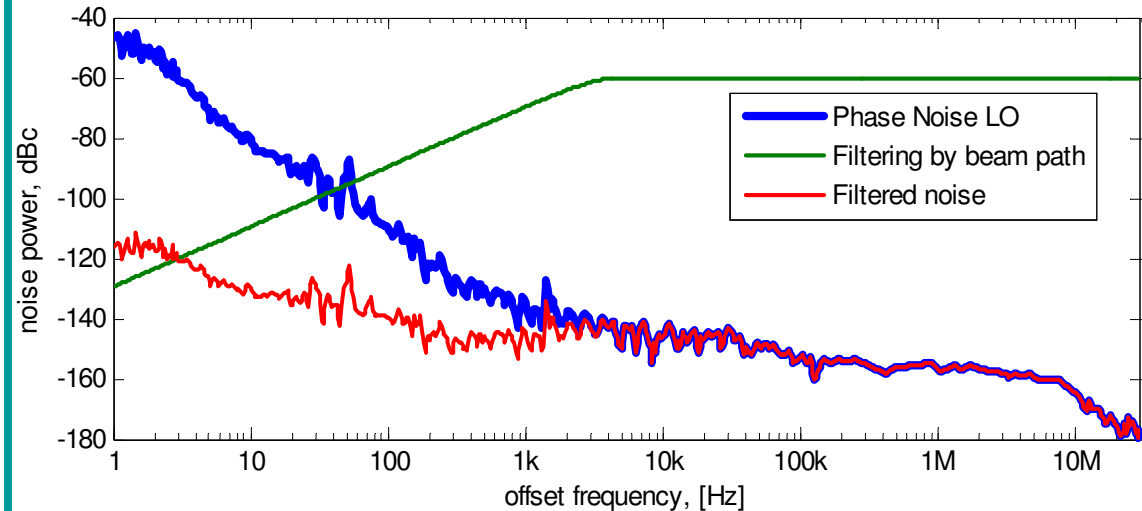


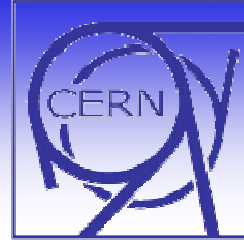
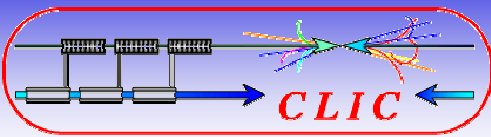
## Local Oscillator



- We need an Local Oscillator with  $\ll 23\text{fs}$  integrated phase jitter
- The beam path provides some noise filtering below  $3\text{kHz}$
- The system here seems to come in around  $\sim 4\text{fs}$

05k€

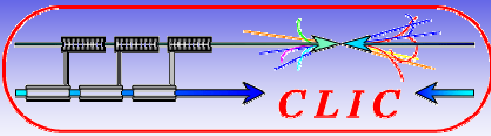
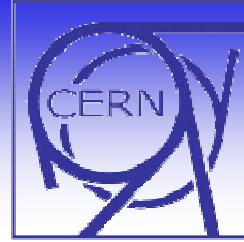




## Electronics challenges

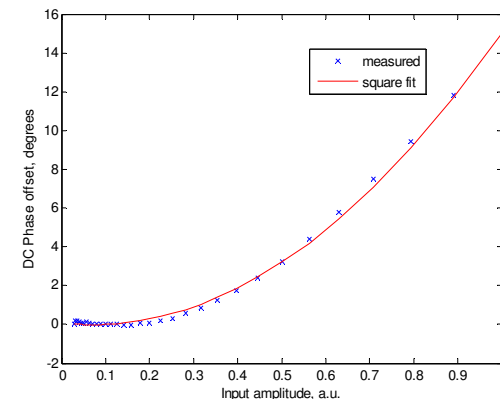
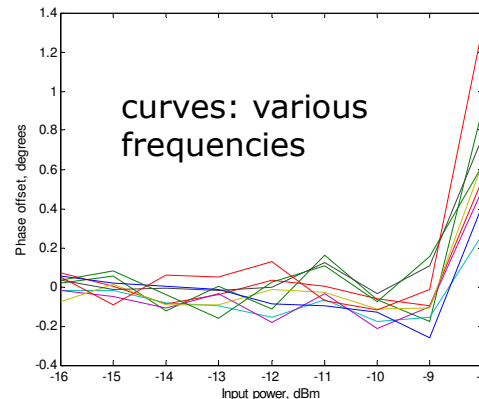
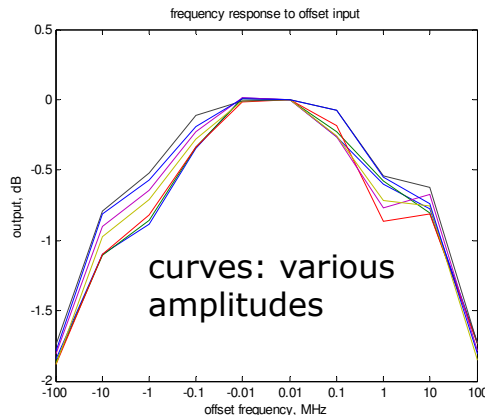
- Device non-linearities
- Phase detectors are inherently non-linear device
- Suppose a detector with an RF input consisting of a pure (sin) amplitude modulated signal. It has frequency components:  $f_0$ ,  $f_0 - f_m$ ,  $f_0 + f_m$
- But all products of these are created at the input as well
- 2<sup>nd</sup> order: DC,  $2f_0$ ,  $2f_0 - 2f_m$ ,  $2f_0 + 2f_m$ ,  $2f_0 - f_m$ ,  $2f_0 + f_m$ ,  $f_m$ ,  $2f_m$
- And 3<sup>rd</sup>, and 4<sup>th</sup>, and ...
- Which mix with the LO and all its harmonics:  $f_0$ ,  $2f_0$ ,  $3f_0$ ...
- These are all weighted by complex coefficients that depend on device parameters and parasitics. Complex  $\rightarrow$  AM-PM conversion
- And for an n<sup>th</sup> order product, on the amplitude  $V_0^n$
- Thus, it is possible to find an operating point where the non-linear terms are small enough

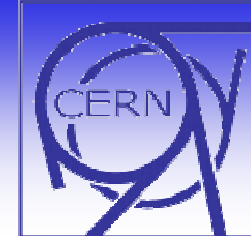
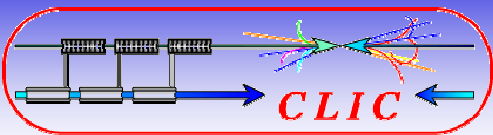




## Looking at a 12GHz mixer

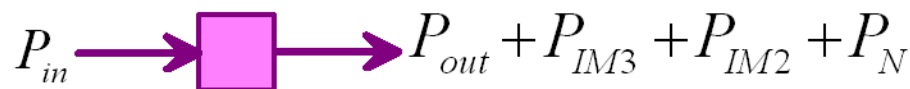
- Mixing to baseband directly from 12GHz to avoid long device chains
- The amplitude-squared dependant DC-DC term can be made small enough at low input levels
- It follows a square law as expected
- IF frequency response could be better



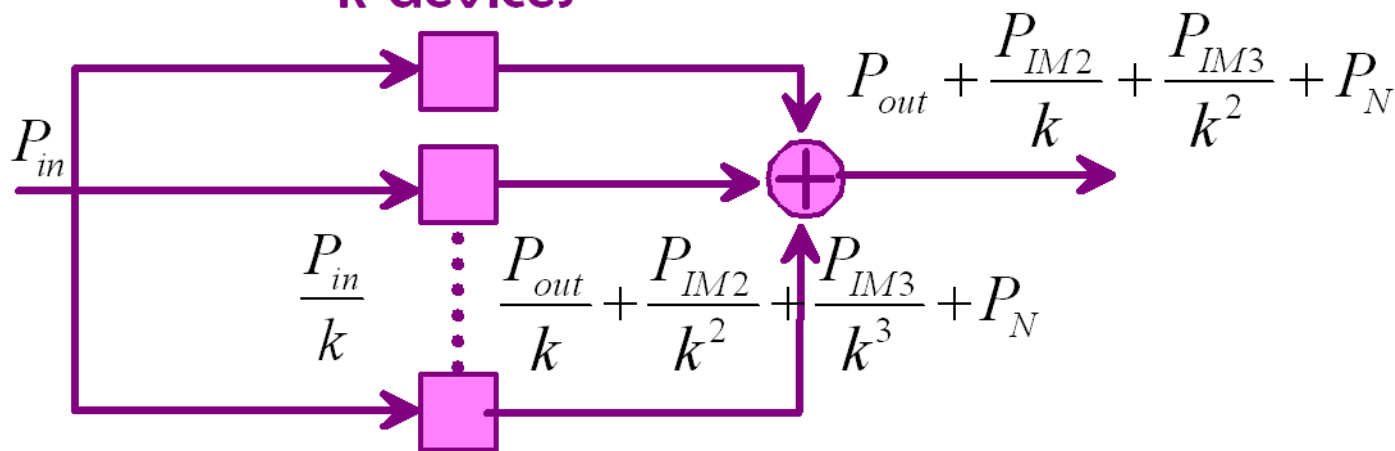


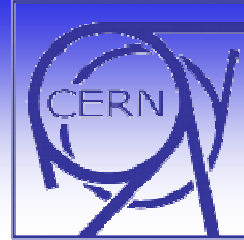
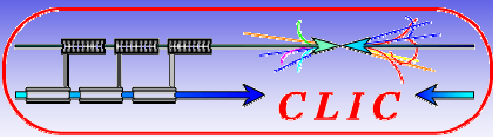
## Managing non-linearities and noise

One device



k devices





## Conclusions

- An important topic for CLIC
- Electronics already realised and tested at 30GHz for similar requirements.
- Migration to 12GHz under way – similar and different approach
- Should have electronics prototype to bench test and to test with CTF3 signals from TBTS in 2010