

SPS BSI calibration

23-Nov-2017, BI-TB, F.Roncarolo

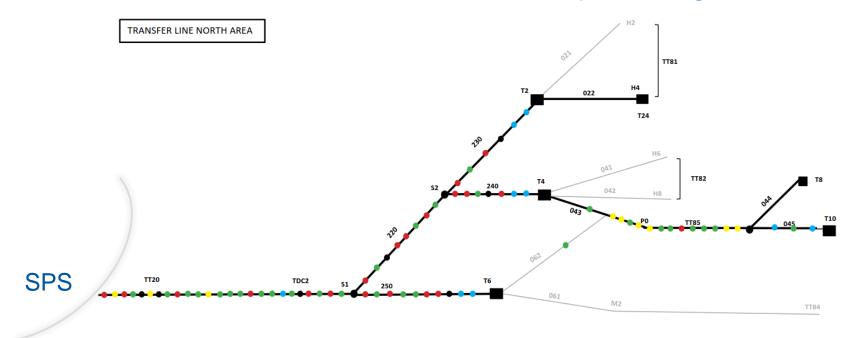
Many thanks to M.Duraffourg, L.Jensen



The Problem

OP and N.A. experiments believe the BSI monitors measure a too low number of protons

Calibration factors estimated XXX year ago





The solution

Recalibrate the BSI detectors ...

Of course not possible in TT20 (DC beam, slow spill, no BCT)

2016-17 EYETS:

Installed BSI monitors in TT10, aim at comparing to DC BCT



This presentation

Summary of 2017 data analysed so far TT10 (first inj., 10us, almost de-bunched)

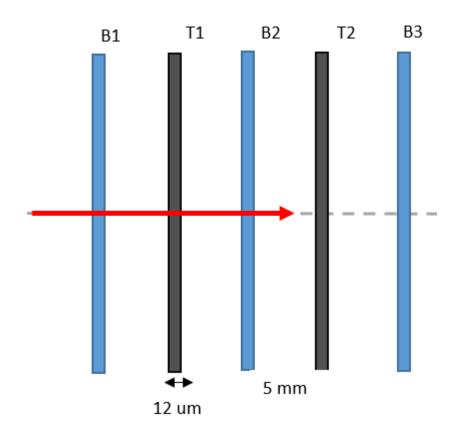
- 2 Titanium foils (one new, one aged)
- Comparisons to TT10 BCT

TT20 (slow spill xxx seconds, fully debunched)

- 2 Titanium foils (new, installed EYETS)
- Comparison to SPS ring BCT → slow extraction losses in between



BSI layout (TT10 and TT20)



B1,2,3 = BIAS foils (hole in the centre)

T1,2 = Ti foils



Now ... the conclusions



Theoretical SEY

	dE/dx GeV cm2/g		SEY 2 nd Formula	Diff 2 nd – 1st
14 GeV	1.32e-5	0.01	0.01176	0.7%
400 GeV	1.27e-5	0.01	0.01176	

Two different approximation formulas, both using FLUKA energy deposition

14 → 400 GeV, small difference in dE/dX, even smaller difference in SEY



SEY summary

Based on some values measured in October

			Diff w.r.t. Operatio	Diff w.r.t. Jung-
	CAL Factor	SEY	nal	Fer
	[1E10 p / ADC count]	[%]	[%]	[%]
Operational	1.6	1.6	0.0	-55.6
Jung-Ferioli				
1997	0.6	3.6	125.0	0.0
TT10 Plate A	2.15	1.21	-24.4	-66.4
TT10 Plate B	1.95	1.32	-17.5	-63.3
TT20 Plate A	2.2	1.15	-28.1	-68.1
TT20 Plate B	1.9	1.32	-17.5	-63.3

This would confirm that the present calibration is underestimating the real protons

Table 1: Secondary Emission Efficiencies as a function of total charge density passed through various foils

	Ti	Al	Al + Au	Au
New	3.5 %	6.8 %	6.7 %	~7.2%
10 ¹⁸ p/cm ²	3.6 %	6.5 %	7.0 %	~7.1%
10^{20} p/cm^2	3.8 %	4.0 %	4.9 %	

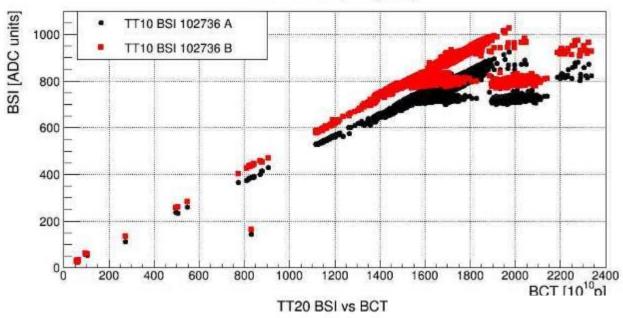


More details....



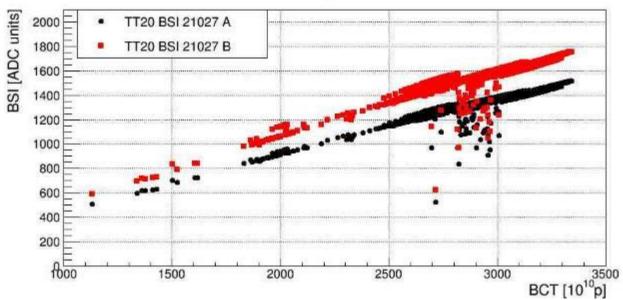
BSI vs BCT

BSI vs BCT (FT cycles)



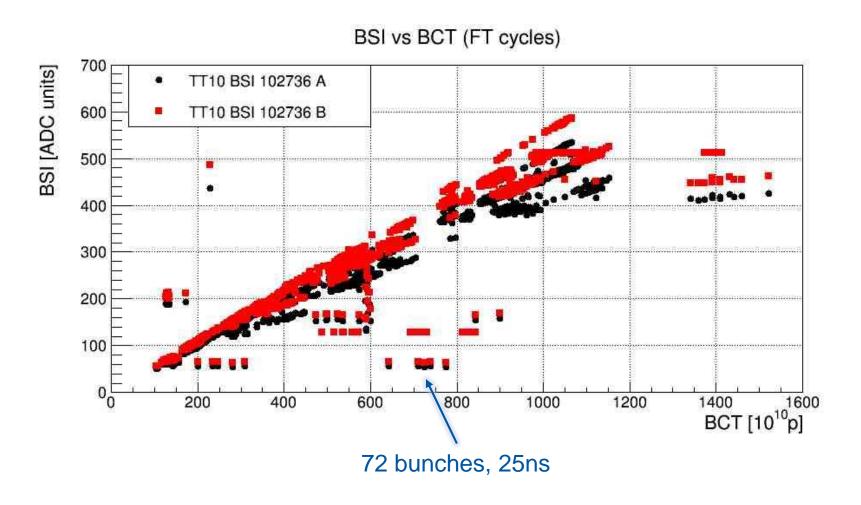
TT20

TT10





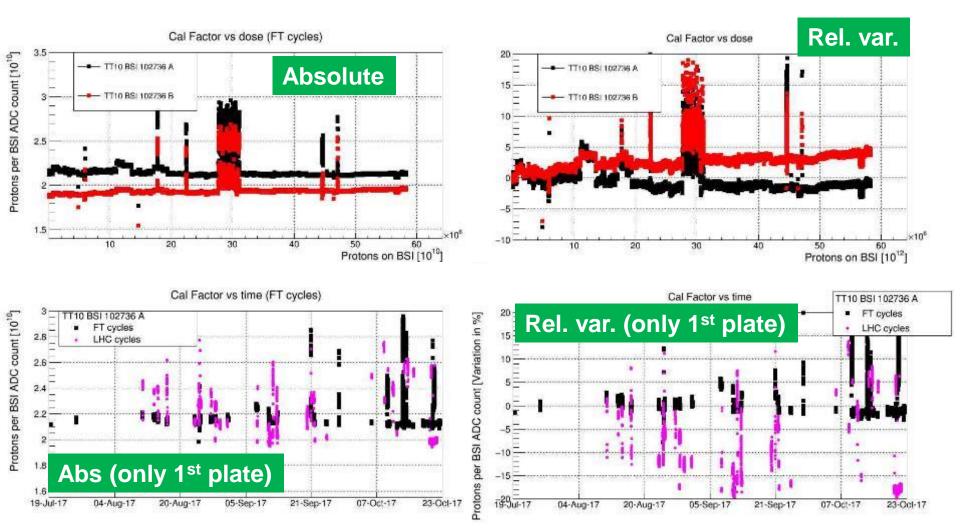
BSI vs BCT – TT10, LHC cycles





LHC cycles == each NOT FT beam (LHC, MDs, AWAKE, HIRADMAT ...)

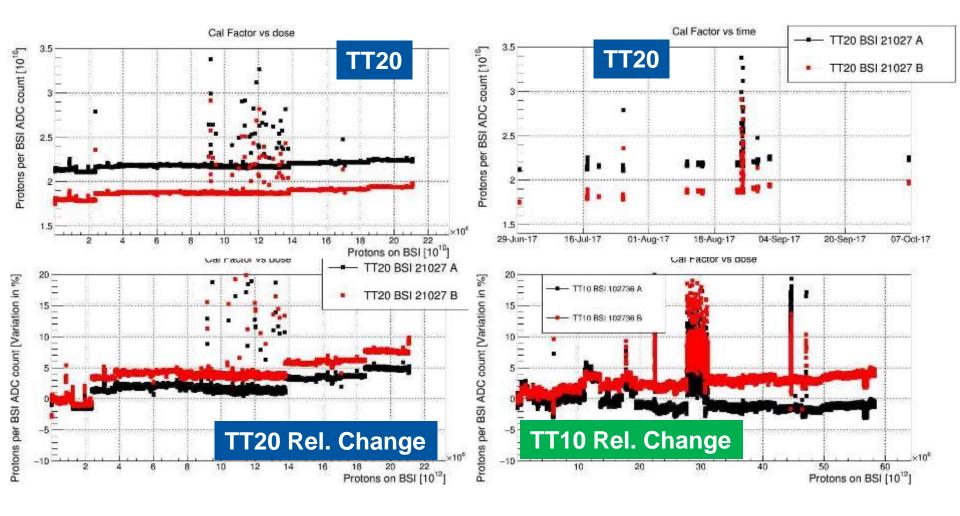
Cal Factor – TT10





LHC cycles == each NOT FT beam (LHC, MDs, AWAKE, HIRADMAT ...)

Cal Factor – TT20

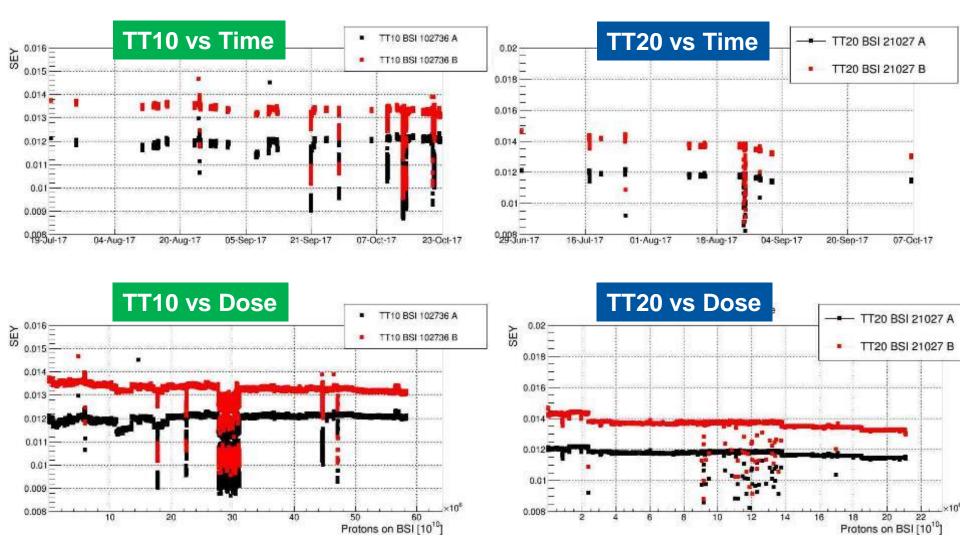


First plate TT10 the only one not changing on average during the year The others changed of 5-8 % (in TT20 slow extraction efficiency could have changed!)



14

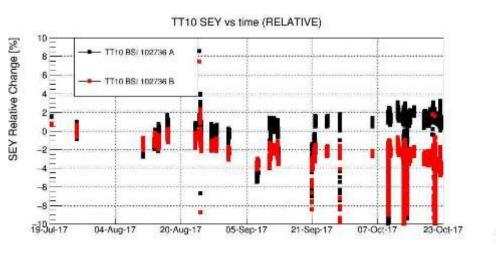
Secondary Emission Yield (SEY)



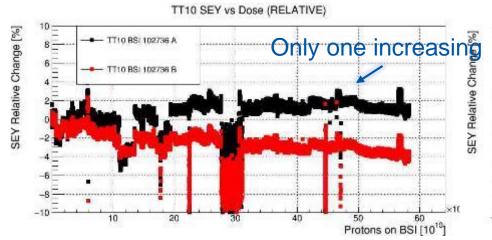


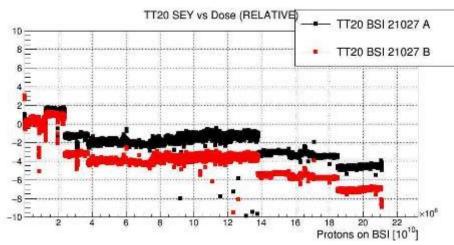
Variation more linear with time than with dose?

SEY - Relative Change





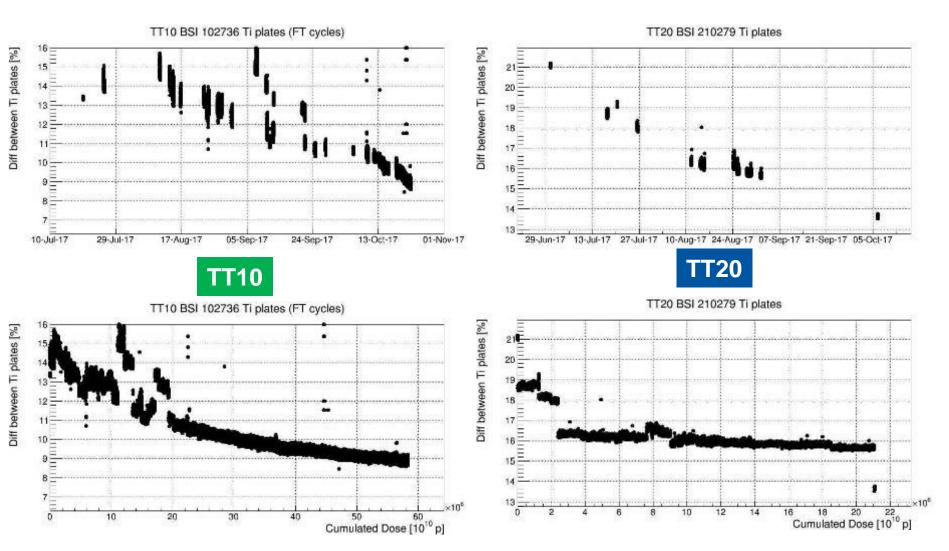




Is TT10 plate A the old one and B the new one as the ones in TT20?



BSI B – A difference

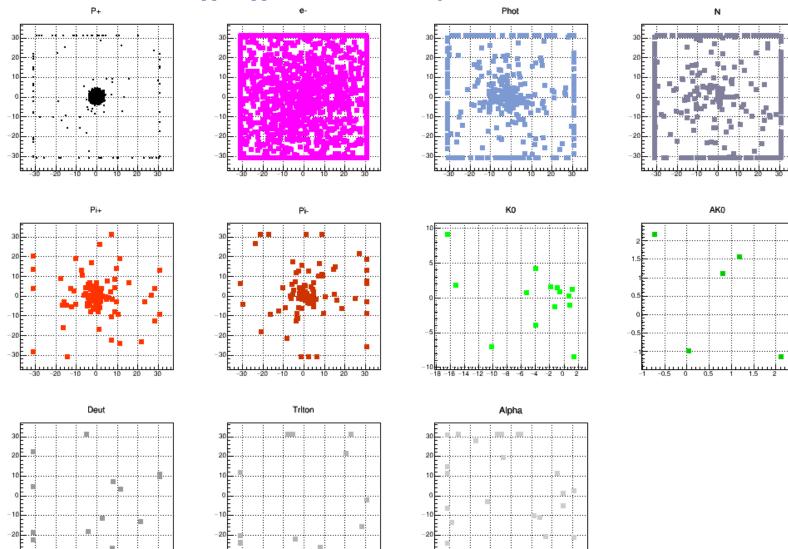






FLUKA simulations

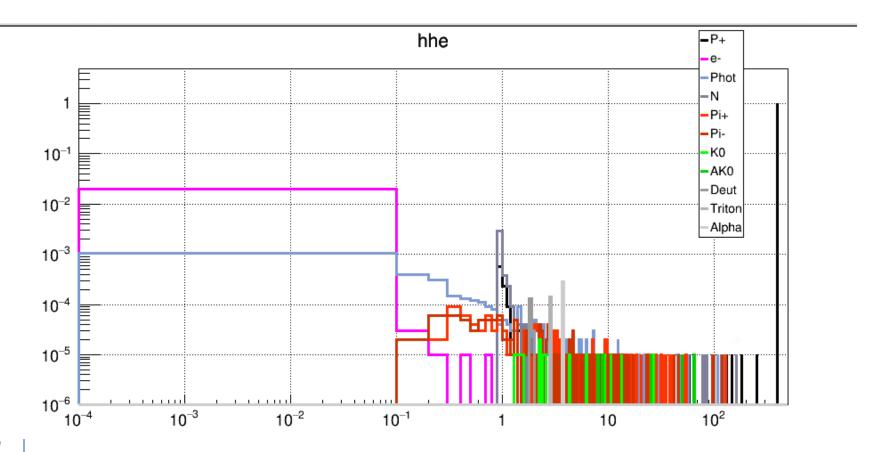
Particles emerging from first plate





FLUKA – Energy spectrum

The number of particles and their energy do not explain an additional signal on the second plate (s)





Final Remarks

- If we trust TT10 calibration of plate A → TT20 present calibration wrong of ~25%
- Suspect the 1st plate in TT10 is the old one
- SEY decreases with time/dose for all 4 plates except TT10 A (Jung-Ferioli saw increasing SEY)
- Several % variation in TT20 during the year, but do not know what is contribution of extraction efficiency changes
- 25 ns beams conditioning the material or only giving wrong signals due to electron cloud?
- Did not check/address yet:
 - BCT accuracy issues, detailed comparison to M.Fraser studies in TT20 (BSI vs BLMs vs SPS ring BCT)
 - FLUKA experts opinion
- Steering exercise in TT10 was very confusing, need to repeat it
- Should simulate effect of BIAS plates with CST Particle Studio → maybe room for explaining observations and optimizing the system
- Need to start from here to
 - Address long term TT20 beam current measurements
 - Request is 1% accuracy on POT (!)
 - Freeze design SPS SEM electronics CONS017 -- BSI CALIBRATION

