

Beam Instrumentation with SPS Crabs

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Crab Cavity SPS Tests Day II – 8th May 2018

Introduction

- Based on MD parameters, no major issues foreseen for standard SPS BI systems:
 - MOPOS BPMs
 - Fast & DC BCTs
 - BLMs
 - Wire scanners
 - BBQ
 - ...





Introduction

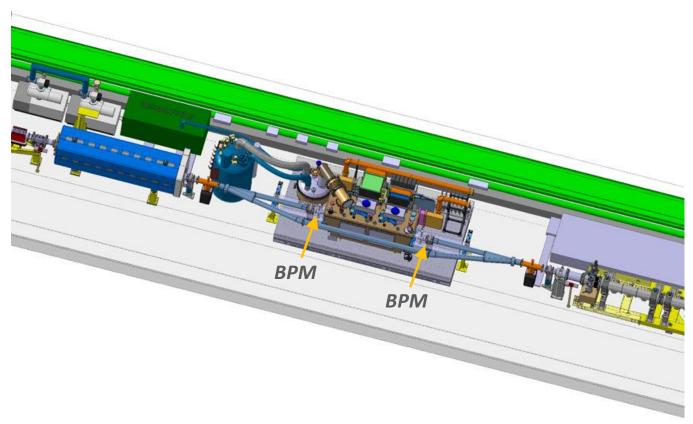
- Covered in this talk:
 - BPMs on cryo-module
 - Head-Tail Monitor
 - BSRT
 - BGI





BPMs

 Button beam-position monitors (BPMW) are installed on either side of the cryo-module







BPMs

- Button beam-position monitors (BPMW) are installed on either side of the cryo-module
- Provides beam position reference w.r.t. cavity

- DOROS acquisition system, provides:
 - Sub-micrometre orbit measurement
 - Turn-by-turn "oscillation" measurements
- Front-end electronics installed
- Deployment of FESA devices still to be done





Head-Tail Monitor

- Major upgrades to SPS Head-Tail Monitor during YETS17-18:
 - New digitizers
 - 43 turns → 1782 turns
 - 8-bit ADC → 10-bit ADC
 - PPM controlled variable step attenuator
 - Can optimise signal levels for low beam intensity
 - Much faster readout

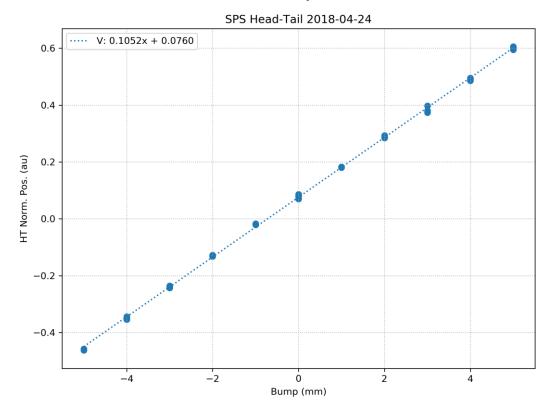






Head-Tail Monitor Calibration

- First calibration of new acq. done with vertical bumps of ±5mm in BPCL.421 with 2e10 ppb
 - N.B. BPV.421 is disconnected, so interpolation of the orbit to the HT is tricky!







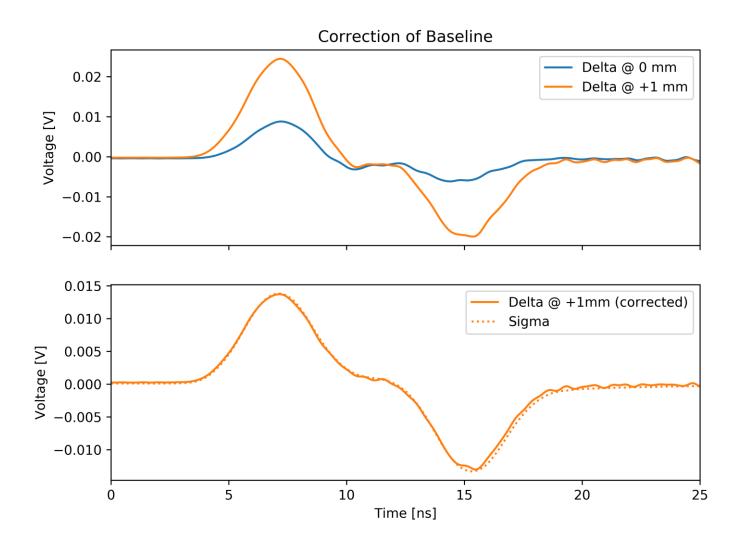
Head-Tail Monitor Baseline Correction

- HT suffers from residual "baseline" signal due to imperfections in acquisition chain
- For instabilities, correction by subtraction of average of all turns
 - This cancels any "static" response which is constant between turns
 - Will remove crab response
- Instead store "reference" dataset and subtract from each acquisition
 - Should be done as often as possible during MDs





Head-Tail Monitor Baseline Correction







Head-Tail Operational Aspects

- Careful setup of Head-Tail gain required during MDs to optimise SNR and avoid saturation
- If possible, beam should be kept centered in BPCL.421 to minimize common-mode offset
- Minimum resolution depends on the above and number of turns averaged:
 - O(100um) single shot
 - O(10um) averaged over 1k turns
- Work on Python scripts to extract crab cavity parameters in progress (L. Carver)

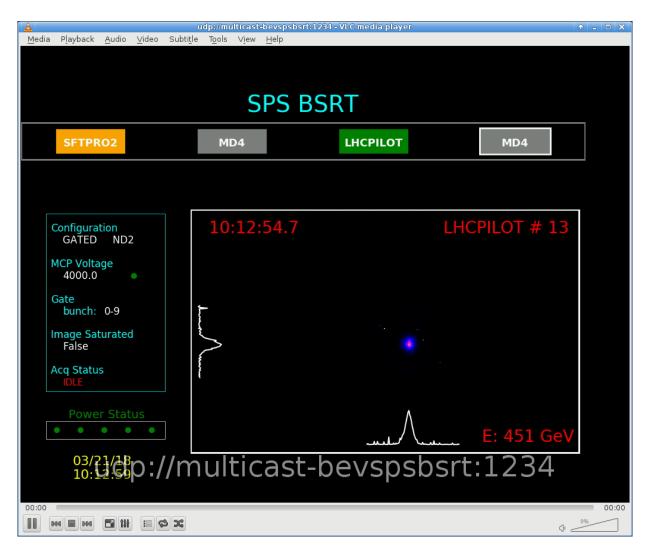




- SPS BSRT now operational for coasting beam above 270 GeV
 - FESA class operational
 - VISTAR deployed
 - OP GUI under development









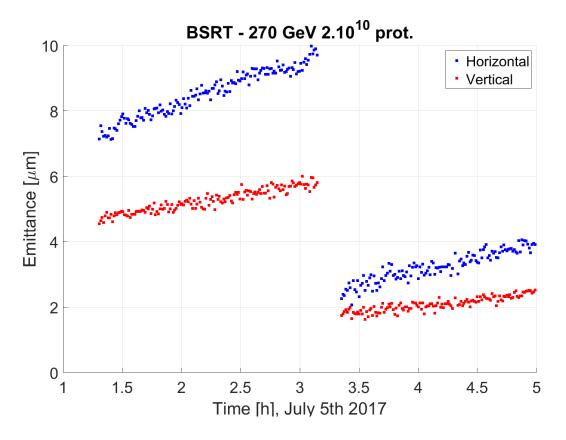


- SPS BSRT now operational for coasting beam above 270 GeV
 - FESA class operational
 - VISTAR deployed
 - OP GUI under development
- Calibration w.r.t. wire scanners expected by the end of this month
- N.B. absolute horizontal emittance calculation is compromised by dispersion at BSRT location





 During 2017, has been routinely used in coast at 270 GeV to monitor emittance growth:

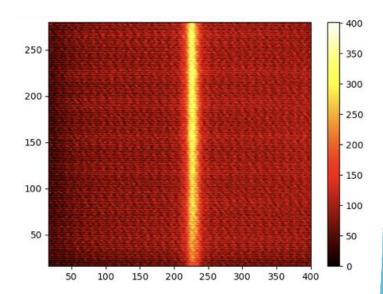


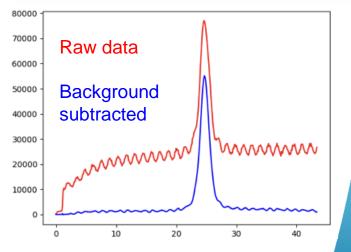




BGI

- Recommissioned in 2017
- Measurements of single bunch beams demonstrated
- Very clean profile after background subtraction
- Smallest intensity that can be detected in a single cycle
 = ~10e10 p
- Systematic comparison to WS planned



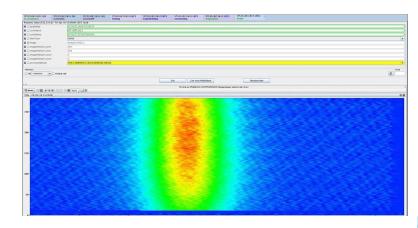




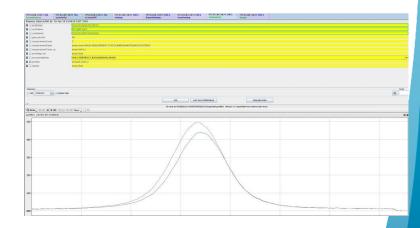


BGI Software

- FESA integration ongoing
 - Adjustment of high voltage to match beam intensity
 - Provide clean (background subtracted) beam profiles



- Hand over to OP to use operationally ASAP
- OP application under development







Synchronous Triggering

- Requirement from the MD proposal document:
 - "Synchronous triggering of BLMs, HT, and BPMs with cavity failure"
- This is not something which is possible today with higher precision that 1ms (GMT)...
 - Is this required?





Conclusions

- BPMs on cryo-module connected
 - Equipped with DOROS acquisition
- Head-Tail
 - New acquisition provides higher resolution
 - Variable attenuation for low intensity beams
- BSRT
 - Operational above 270 GeV
- BGI
 - Potential for single bunch emittance measurements throughout cycle







Thanks...

