

EuroGammaS

European Consortium for the delivery of a **Gamma Beam System** to ELI-NP

Ευρωπαϊκό συνέδριο για την παράδοση ενός **συστήματος ακτίνων γάμμα** στο ELI-NP

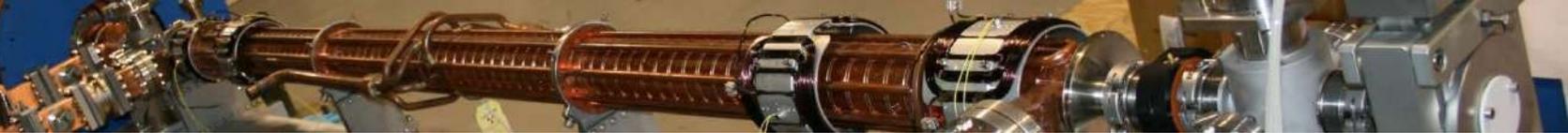
LIBERA Workshop 2016

ELI-NP Gamma Beam Source Diagnostics

Giovanni Franzini

Contributions:

S. Bini, F. Cioeta, A. Mostacci, D. Pellegrini, A. Stella, S. Tocci



- **Diagnostics overview**
- **Charge measurements**
 - Integrating Current Transformer
 - Digitizer
 - Other methods for Charge measurements
- **Beam Position measurements**
 - Stripline Beam Position Monitor
 - Readout electronics
 - Cavity Beam Position Monitor
- **Beam Screens**
 - Imaging system



Linac diagnostics

Electrical

Electrical Signal + Signal Processing

Non destructive

Beam Position (BPM)

Strip Line BPM (#29)

Cavity BPM (#4)

Beam Charge (ICT)

Train Beam Charge (with BPM)

Beam Loss (BLM)

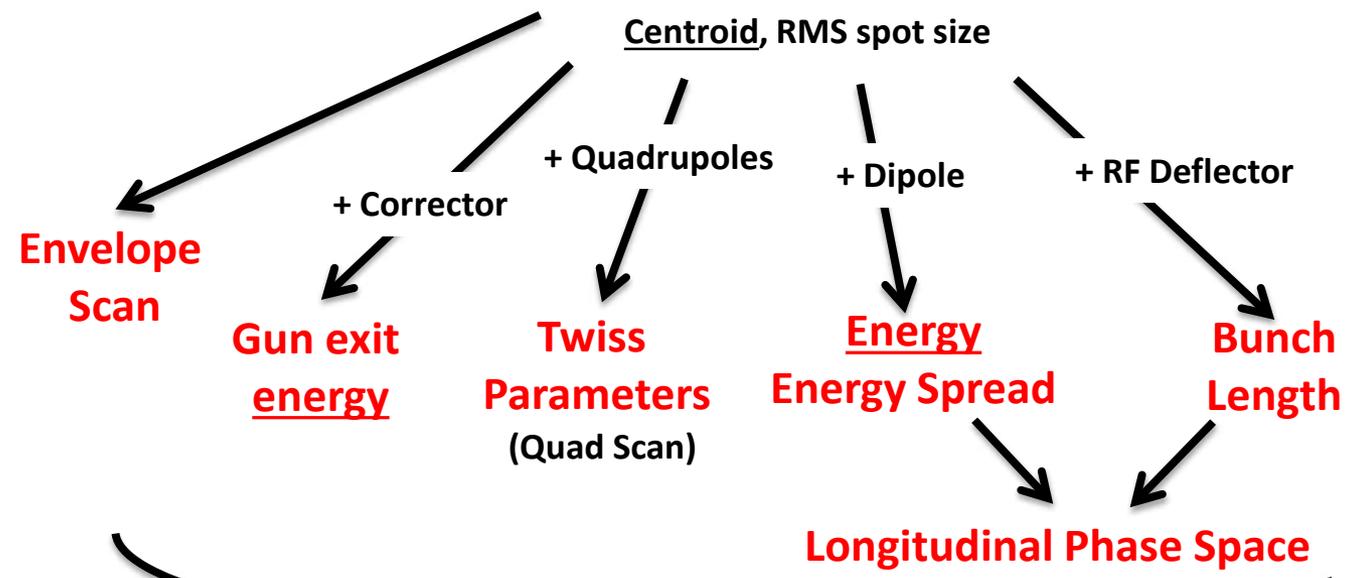
Luminosity monitor

Optical

Footprint of the electron beam

Image of the footprint

Centroid, RMS spot size

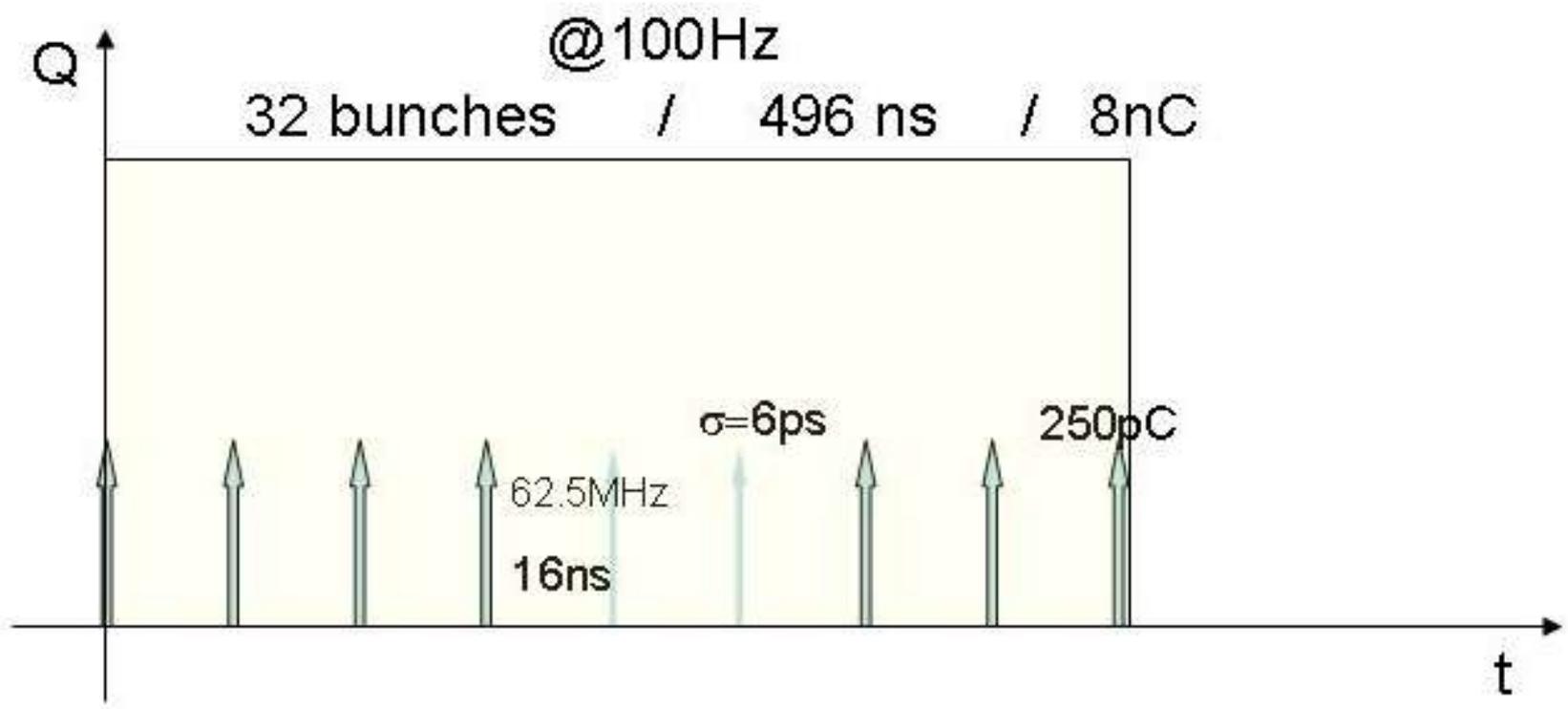


+ Gated Camera





Main parameter of the train

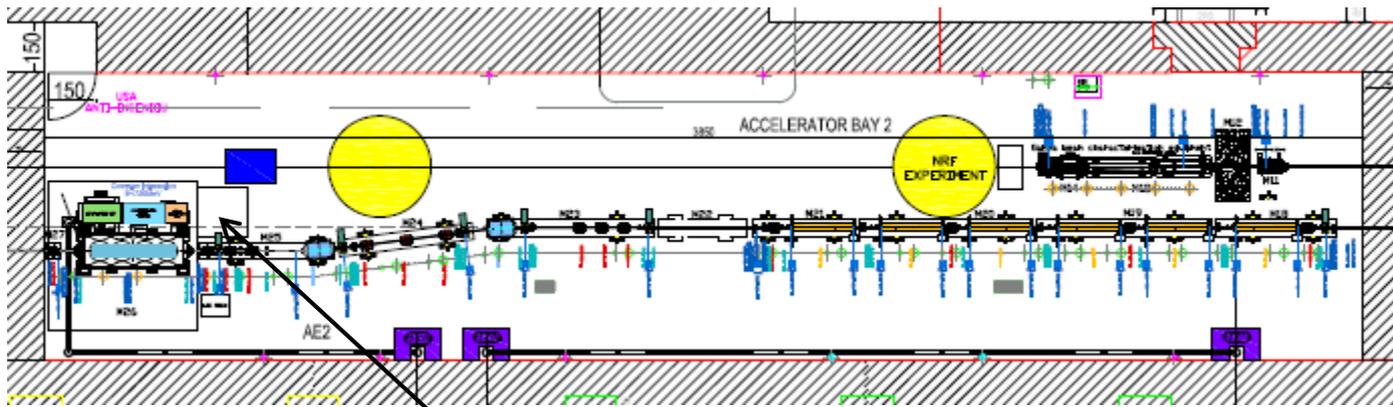
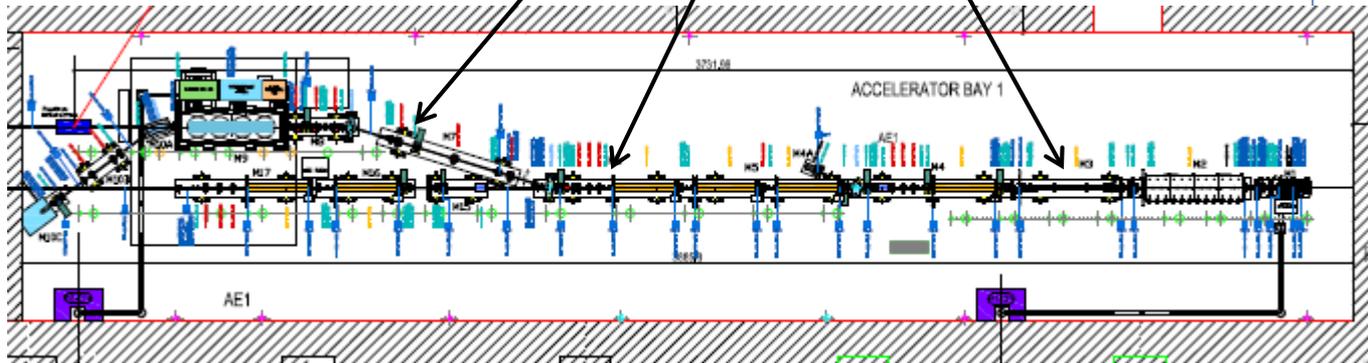




Beam Charge

Charge measurements

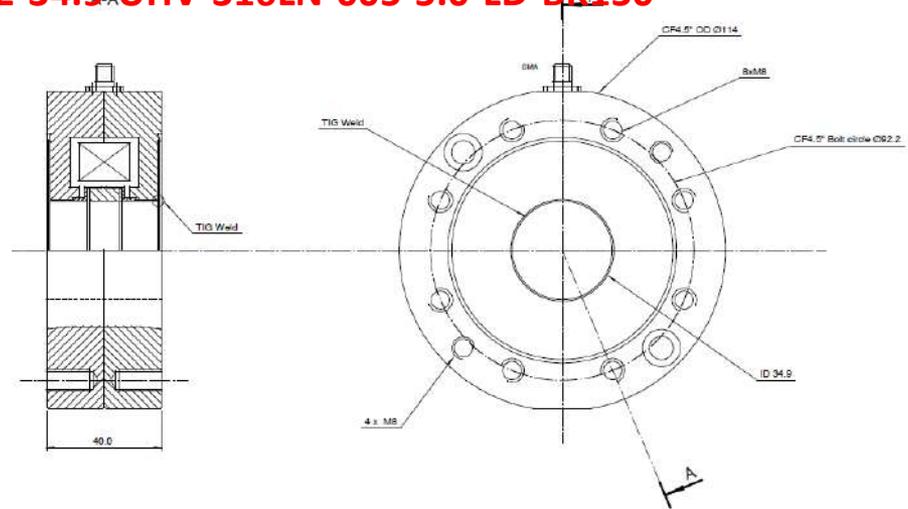
3 ICTs:– M8 – M6 – Gun



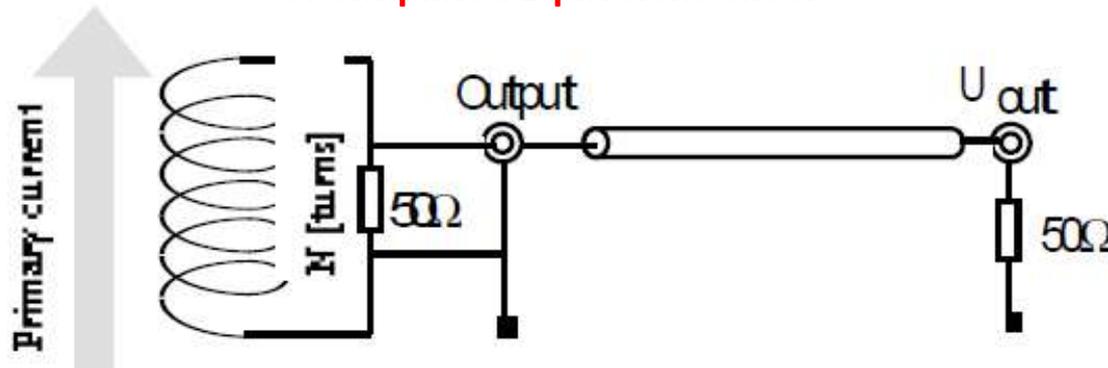
1 ICT @ M25

Integrating Current Transformer (ICT)

Model: BERGOZ ICT-CF4"1/2-34.9-UHV-316LN-005-5.0-LD-BK150



ICT Simplified Equivalent Circuit



$$I_{\text{sec}} \cong \frac{1}{5} \cdot I_{\text{beam}}$$

→

$$V_{\text{out}} \cong \frac{I_{\text{sec}}}{2} \cdot 50[\Omega] \cong 5 \cdot I_{\text{beam}}$$

→

$$\int V_{\text{out}} \cdot dt \cong 5 \cdot Q_{\text{beam}}$$

ICT characterization

BERGOZ ICT Transformer -- ICT-CF4''1/2-34.9-UHV-316LN-005-5.0-LD-BK150 --Passive Model

Operating Temperature	< 150°C			
Operating Temperature with calibration coil	< 100°C			
Turns Ratio	5 : 1			
Sensitivity	5	V s / C	MEASURED	5.04 V s / C
Peak Voltage / Q _{beam}	~ 2	V / nC	MEASURED	1,5 V/nC
Upper cutoff frequency (typ)	150	MHz	MEASURED	180 MHz
Lower cutoff frequency	< 13	KHz	MEASURED	4.5 kHz
Signal Drop	3.59	% / us	MEASURED	3,57 %/μs
Pulse length (typ)	5	ns	MEASURED	5,6 ns (full length)



Agilent Digitizer

Digitizer Specification Agilent M9210A		
Resolution	10 bit	
Sampling rate (single ch./dual ch.)	4 Gs/s 2 Gs/s	~20 samples x pulse ~10 samples x pulse
Analog Bandwidth	1.4 GHz	
Memory	Up to 256 MS / channel	
Input Range	Programmable up to 5Vpp	



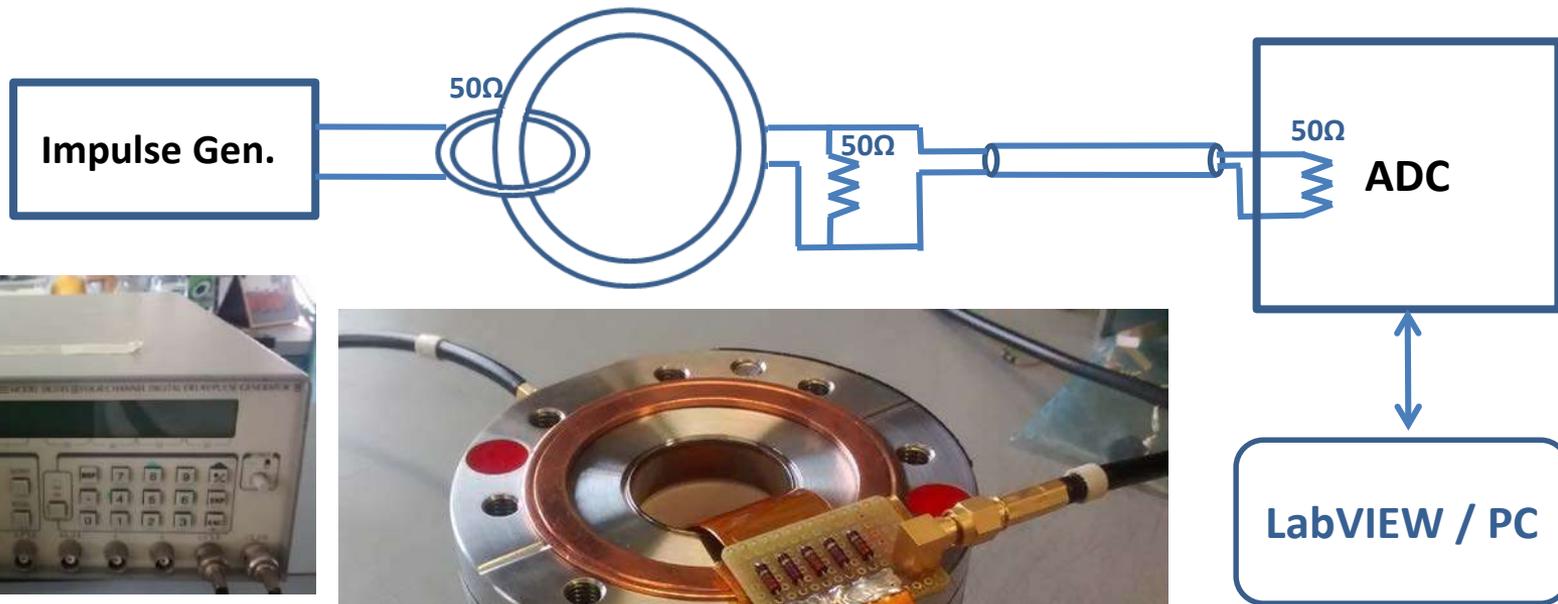
Next Steps:

Multi-bunch measurements.

Impact analysis and measurements of the electrical noise and non linearity introduced by the digitizer.

Estimation/measurements of the precision and the resolution of the whole system.

Test bench for ICTs



Stanford RS DG535



Bergoz ICT (ELI)
Passive Model
Input/Output Ratio: 5:1
Output Pulse dur.: ~5ns

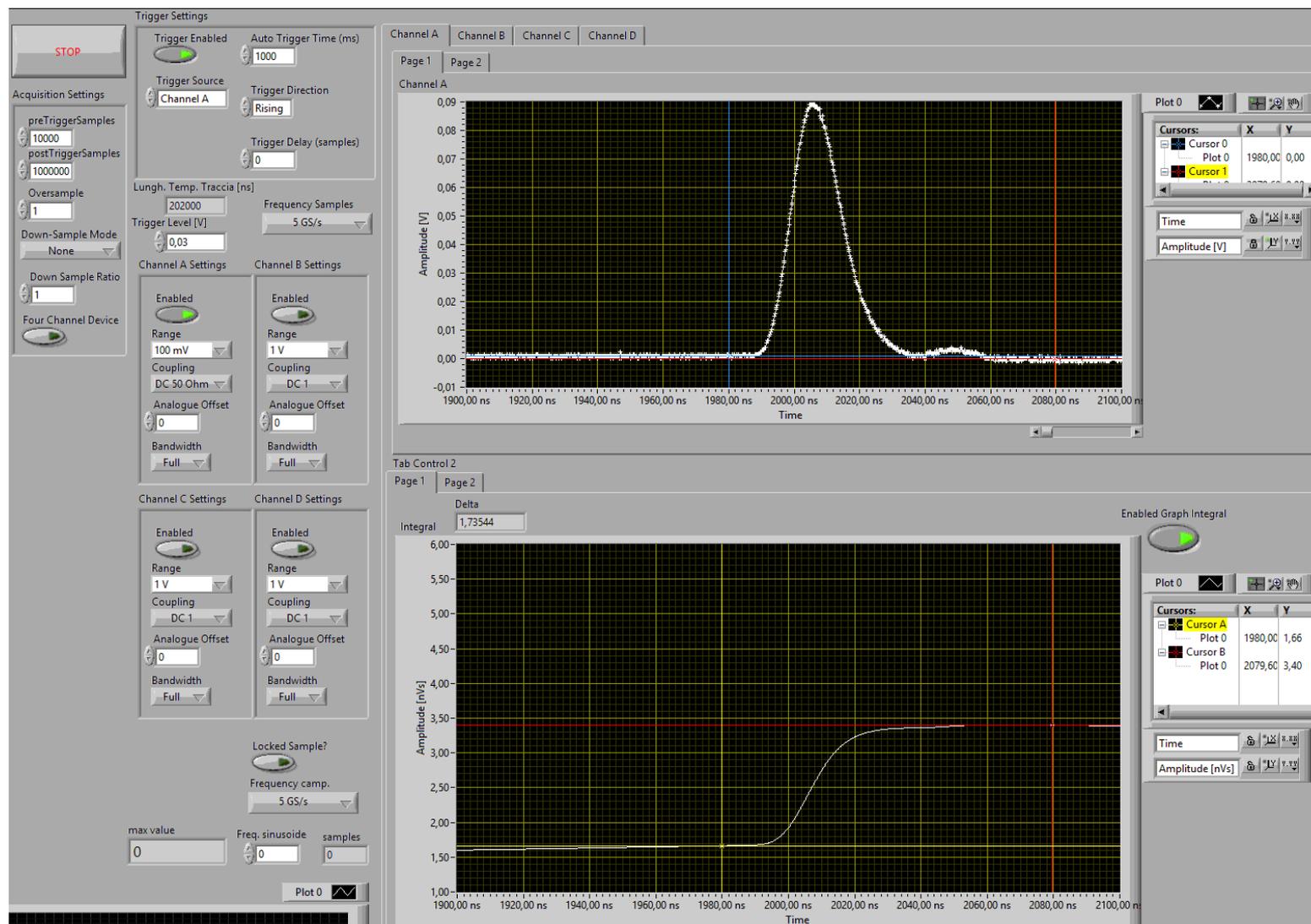


PicoScope 6404D
BW: 500MHz
Res.: 8 bits at 5 GS/s

Features are "comparable" with the Agilent M9210A

Test bench front panel

We programmed a LabVIEW VI in order to perform multiple test on ICT output (Time Domain and frequency domain measurements, signal integral,...)



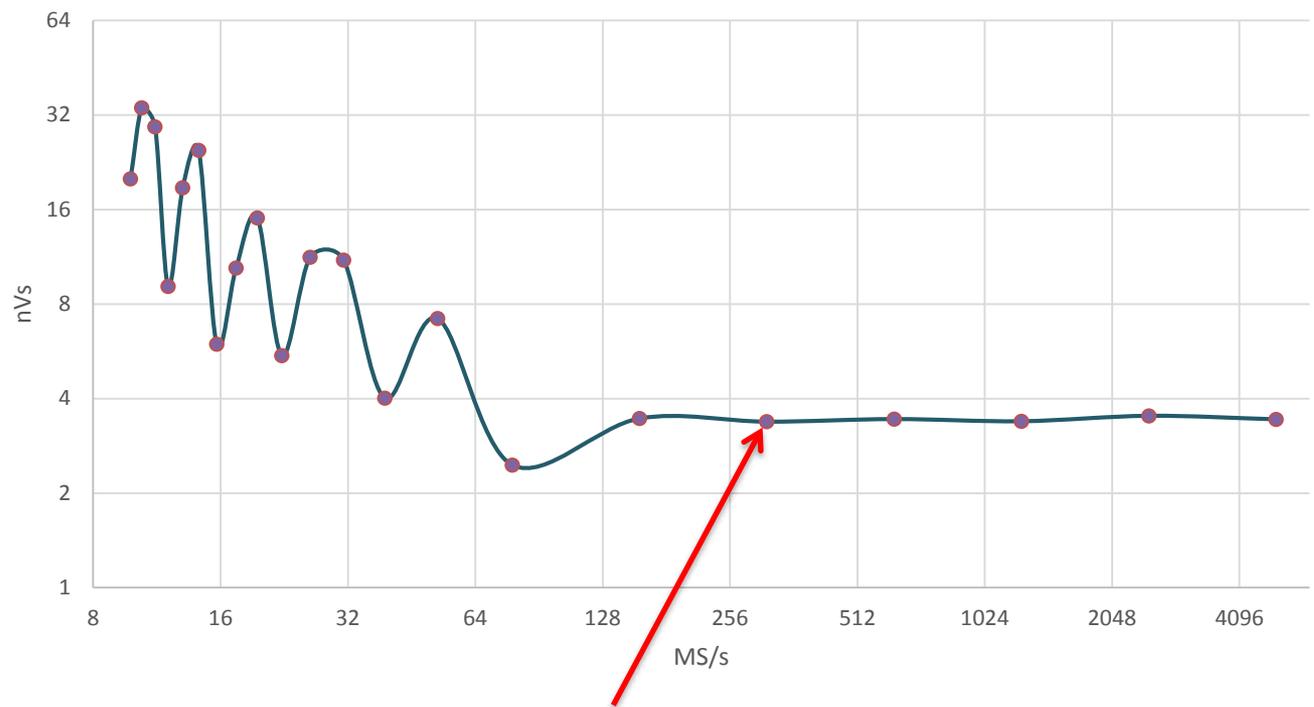


$Q_{\text{beam}} / Q_{\text{out}}$ Measurements

Input signal: 3,84 V Impulse on 50,3 Ω , duration $\sim 10\text{ns}$

$\Delta_{\text{in_ict}} [\text{nVs}]$	$Q_{\text{in}} = \Delta_{\text{in_ict}} / 50,3 [\text{nC}]$
34,83	0,6924

Integral output ICT



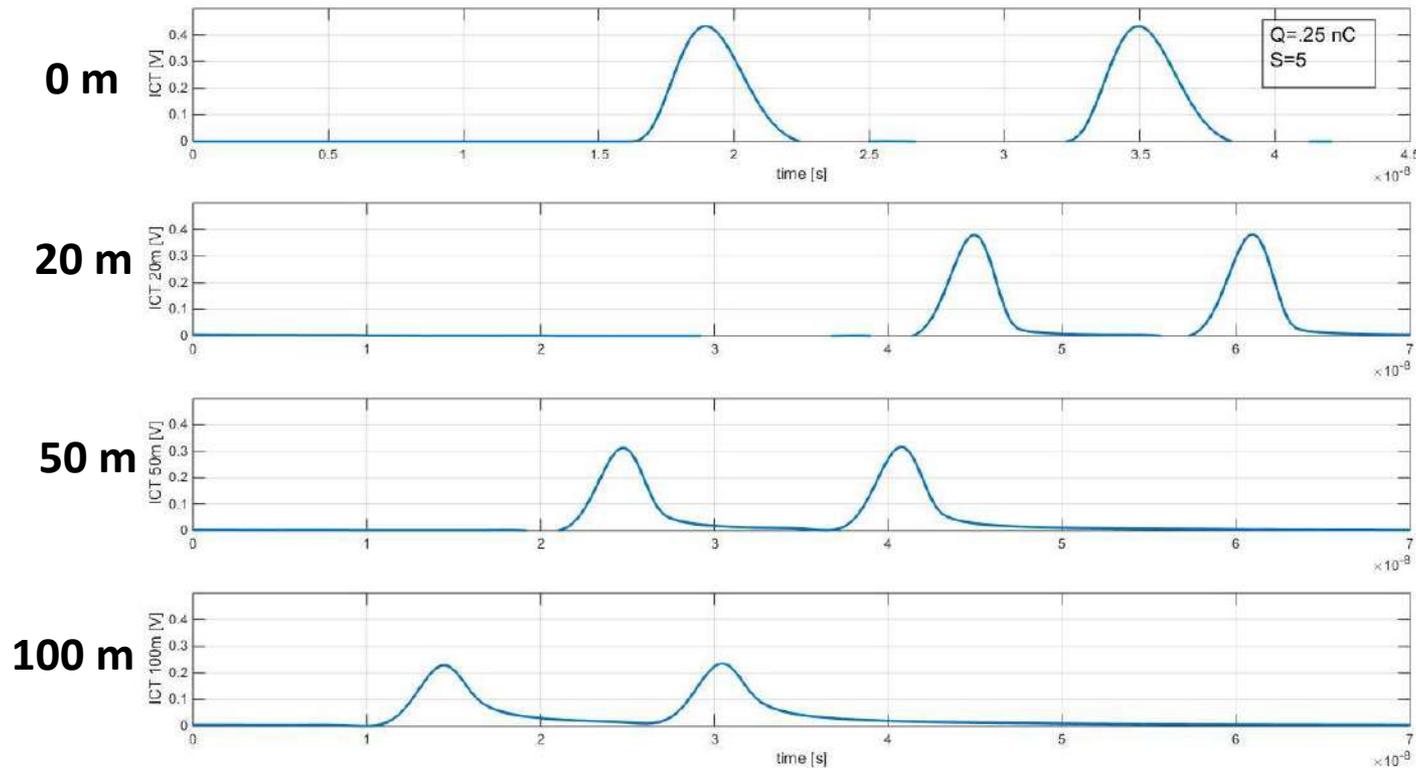
$Q_{\text{beam}} / Q_{\text{out}}$ becomes stables at $\sim 312 \text{ MS/s}$

Frequenza di Camp. [MS/s]	$\Delta_{\text{out_ict}} [\text{nVs}]$
5000	3,4375
2500	3,5271
1250	3,3891
625	3,4435
312,5	3,3783
156,3	3,4583
78,3	2,4584
52,1	7,2000
39,1	4,0167
31,25	11,0417
26,04	11,2750
22,32	5,4833
19,53	15,0667
17,4	10,4250
15,67	5,9583
14,2	24,7042
13,02	18,8000
12,02	9,1000
11,2	29,4000
10,42	33,7500
9,8	20,0667



Long cable effects

Simulations with two pulses ($T_2 - T_1 = 16$ ns) for different cable lengths, connected to the ICT output

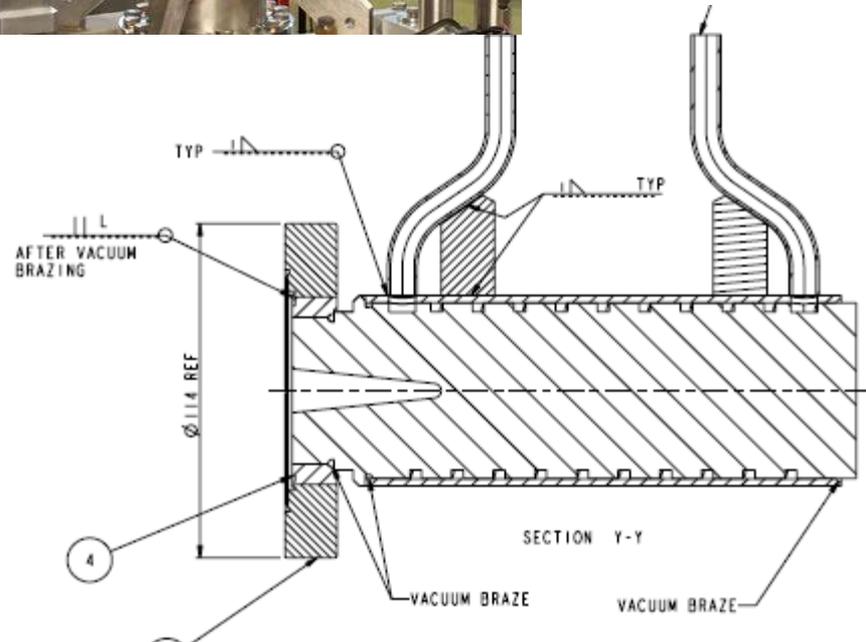
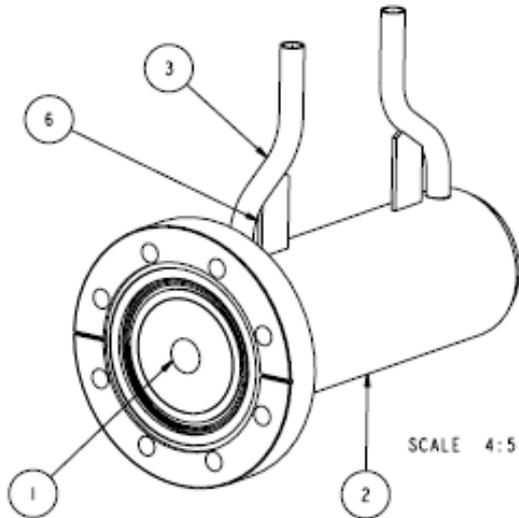
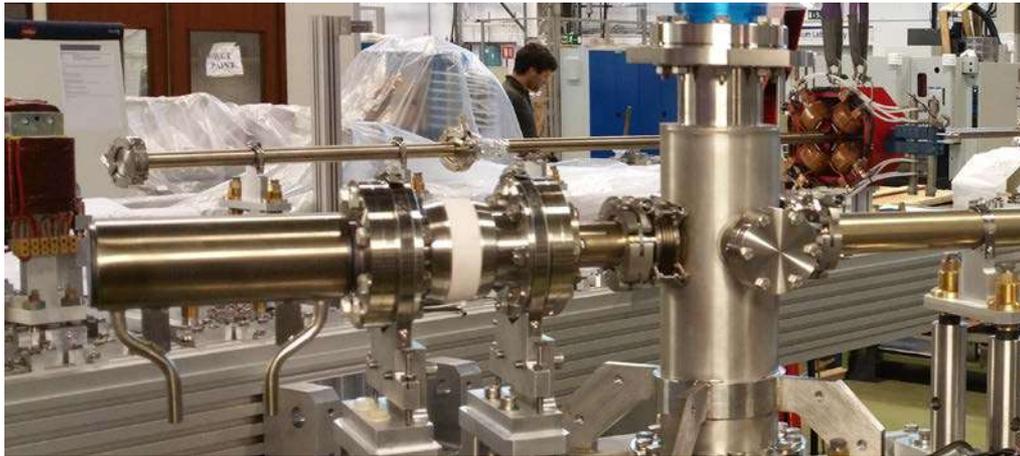


Long cable introduces attenuations and stretch the signals.
Measurements are on-going...

Other types of Charge measurements

Measurements of the Beam Charge by using the Stripline BPM.

Measurements of the Beam Charge on the dump @M4.

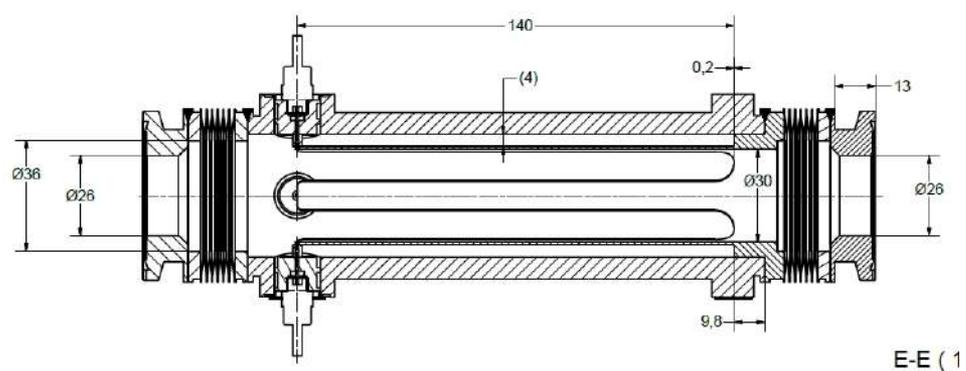




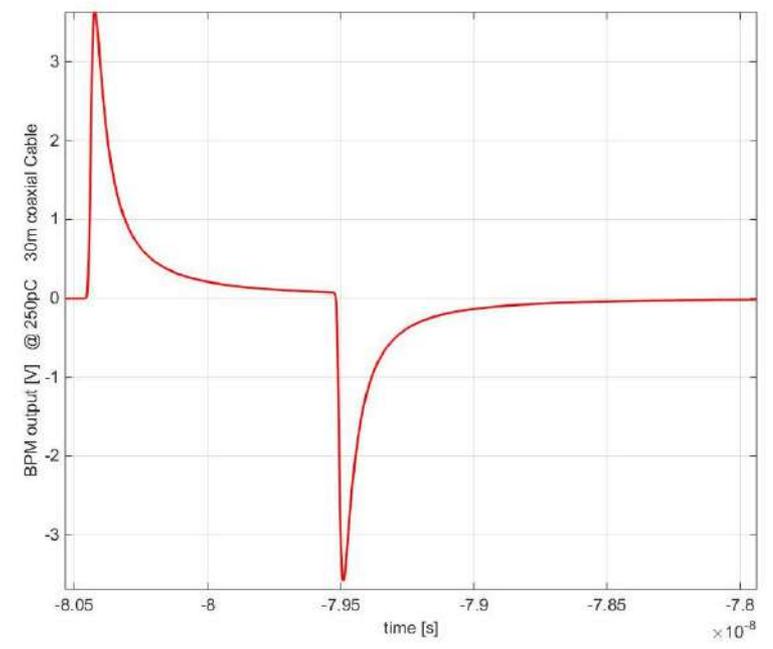
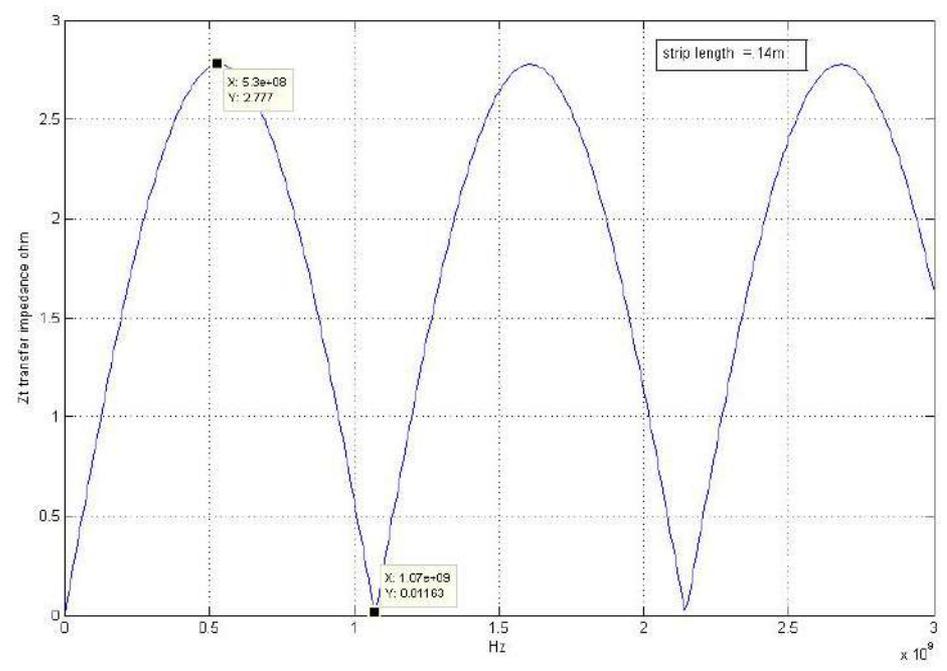
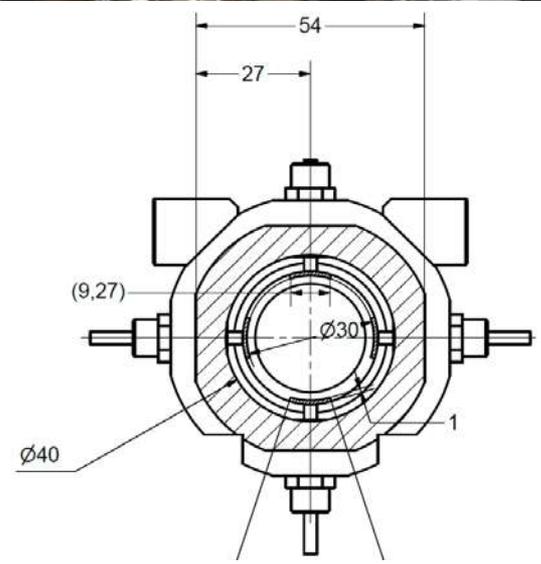
Beam Position Monitor



Stripline Beam Position Monitors

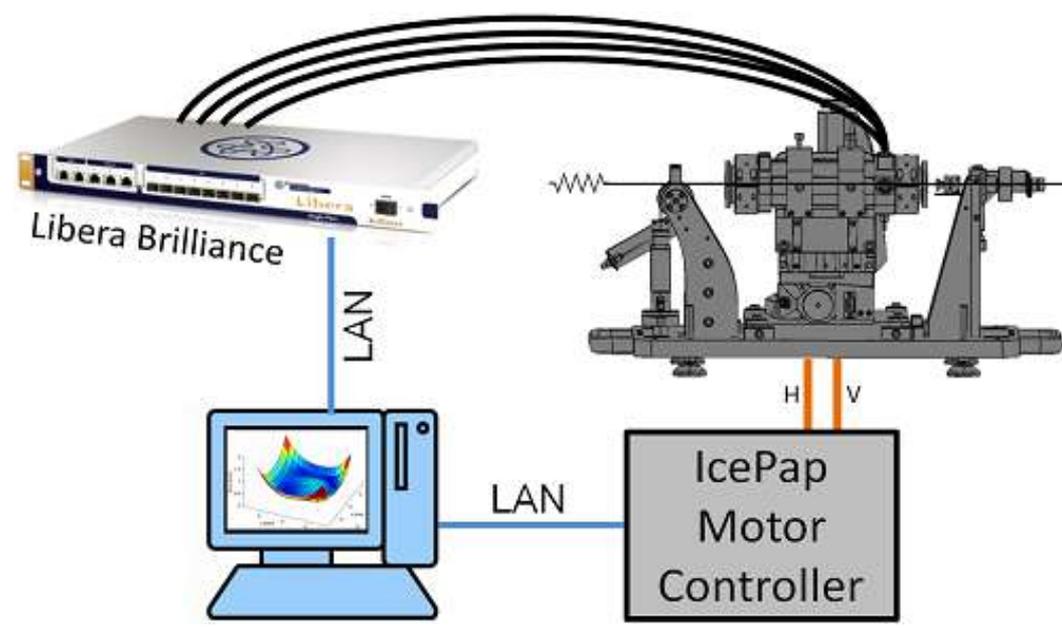


E-E (1)



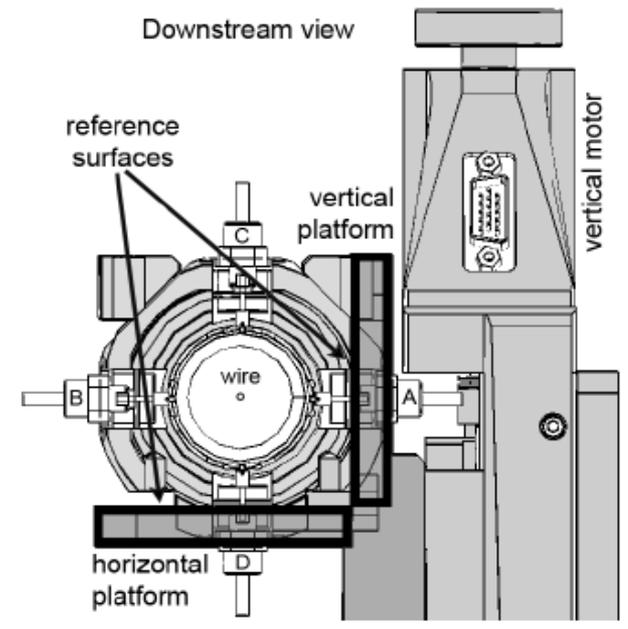
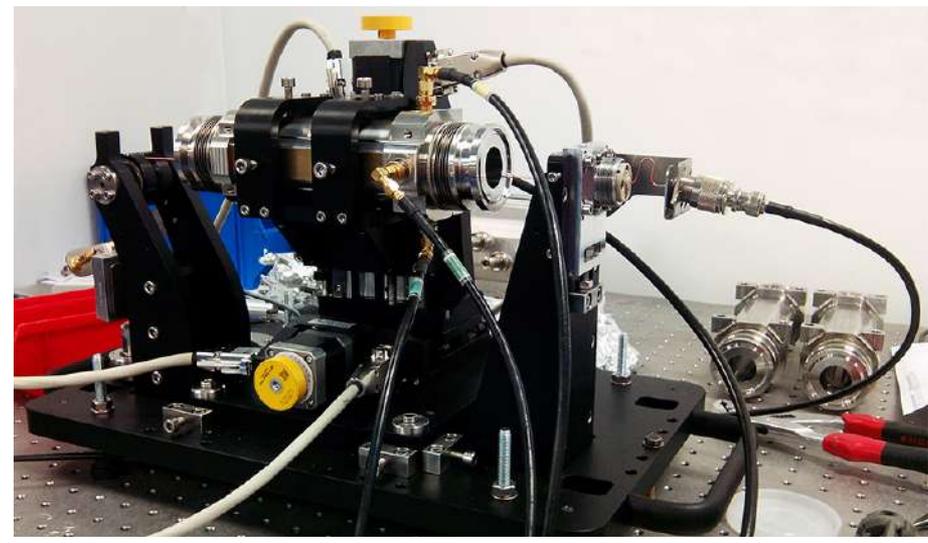


ALBA calibration bench



RF gen

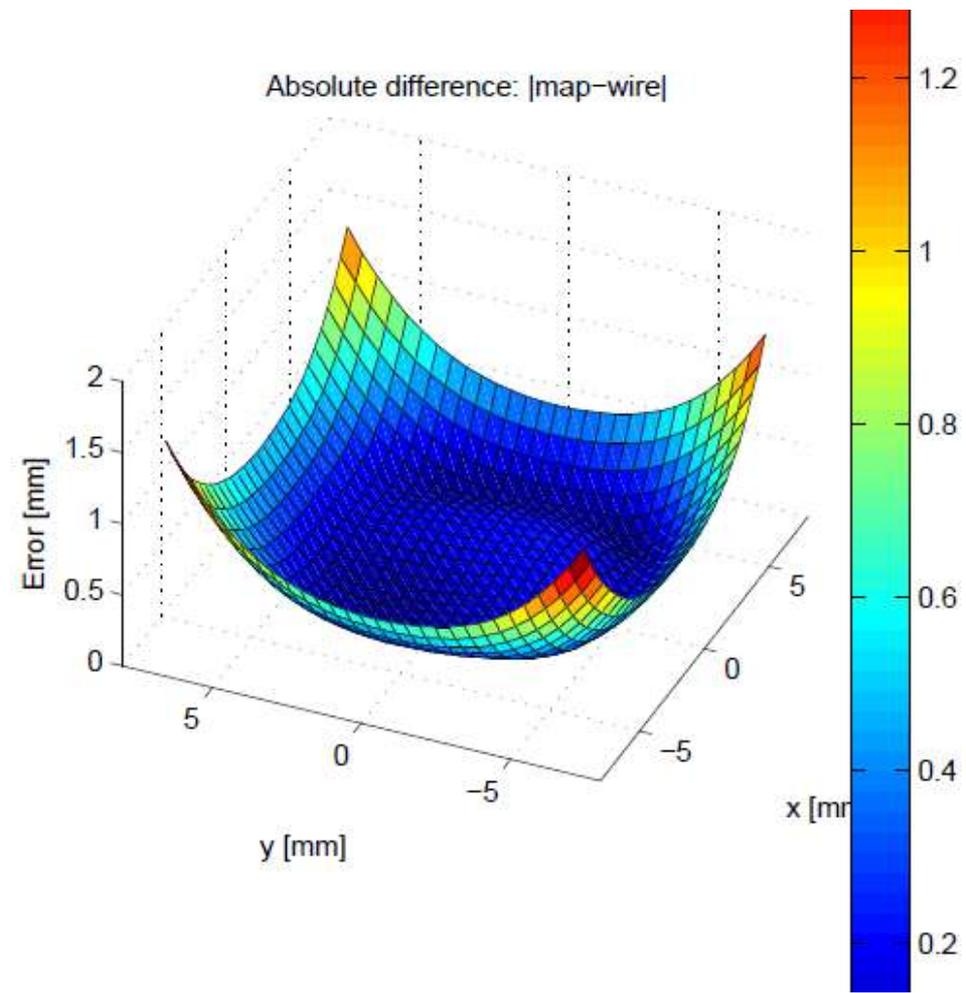
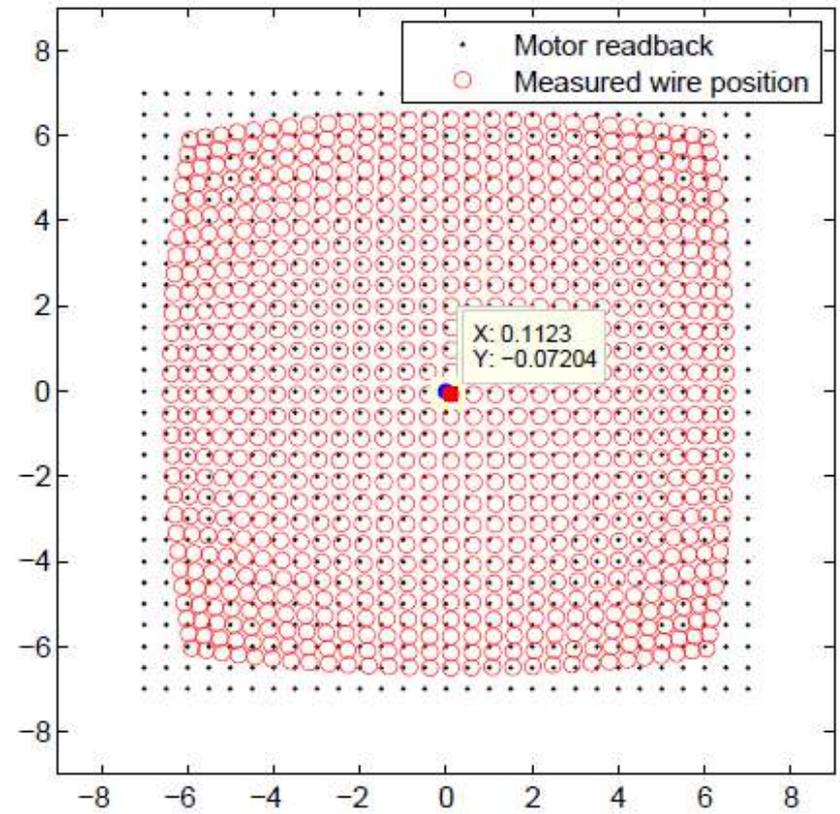
RF generator:
ampli = +0dBm
freq = 499.654MHz





Mechanical offset measurements ± 0.5 mm

BPM-03



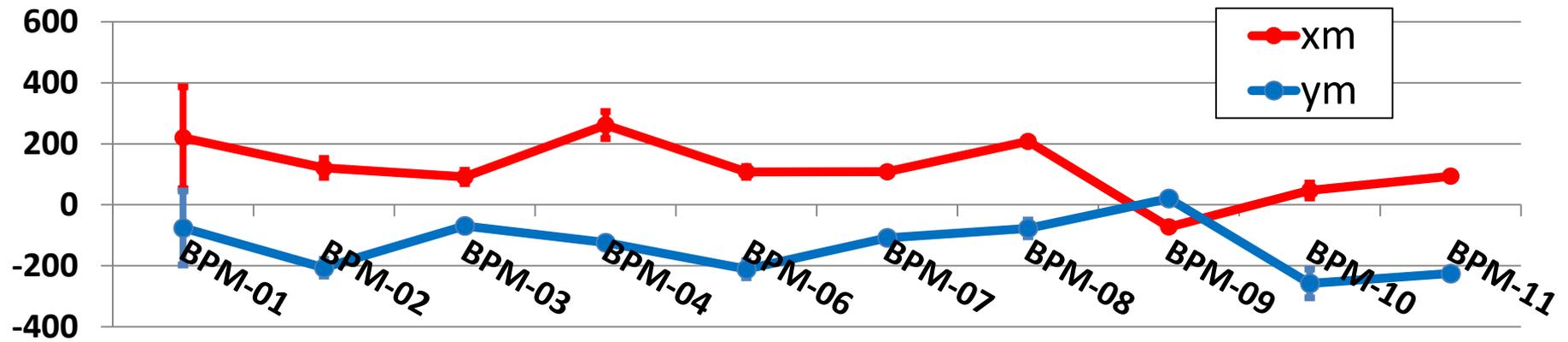
Main offset contributions:

- Geometrical Imperfections
- Different cable length
- Electrical offset (load mismatches)
- Electronic noise



Mechanical offset

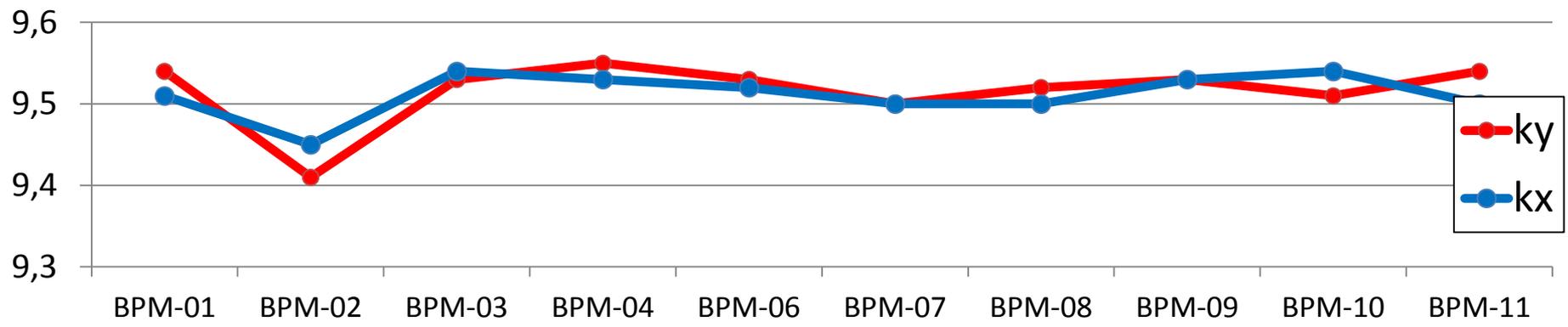
Mechanical offset



$$x_{beam} = k_x \cdot \frac{V_3 - V_1}{V_3 + V_1} - x_{offset}$$

$$y_{beam} = k_y \cdot \frac{V_2 - V_4}{V_2 + V_4} - y_{offset}$$

Calibration factors (kx, ky)



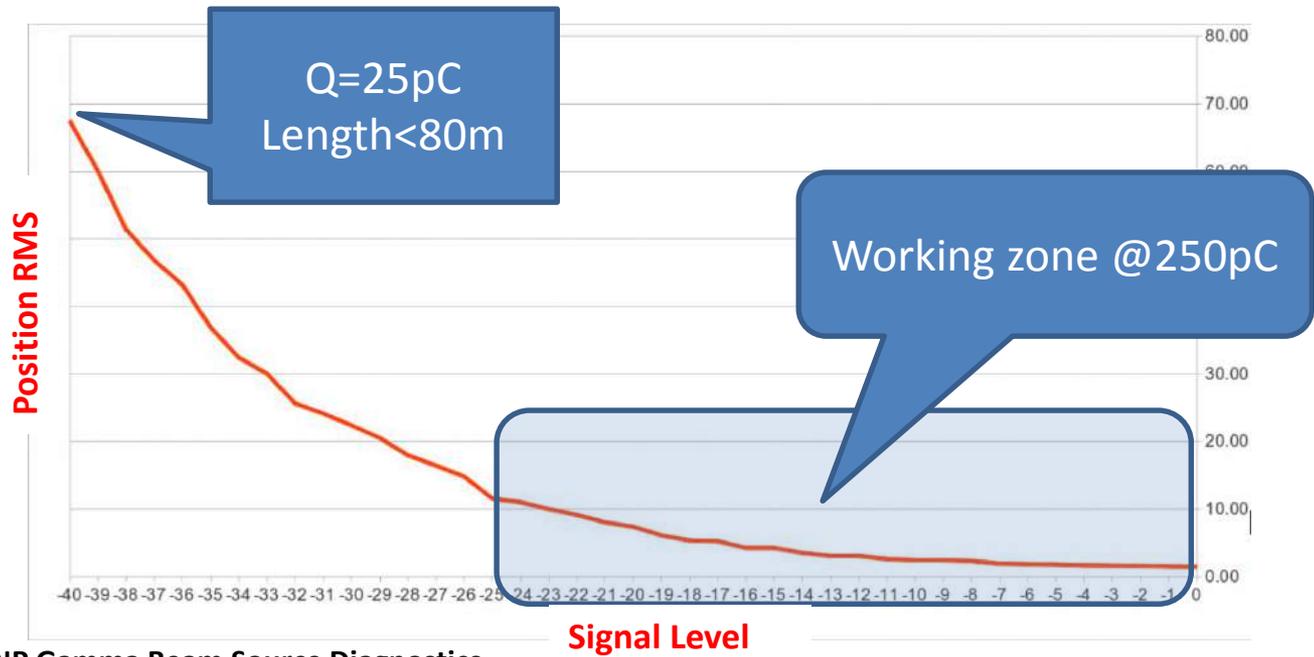
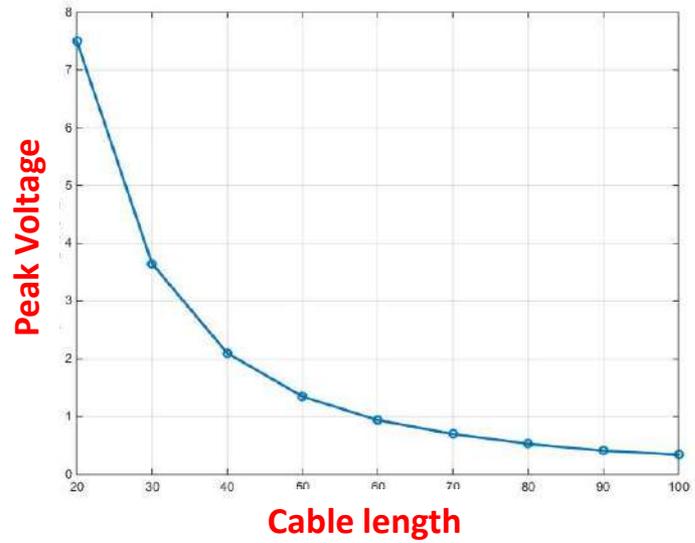


Acquisition System

Libera
Libera Single Pass E



Limiting factor for resolution is detector noise

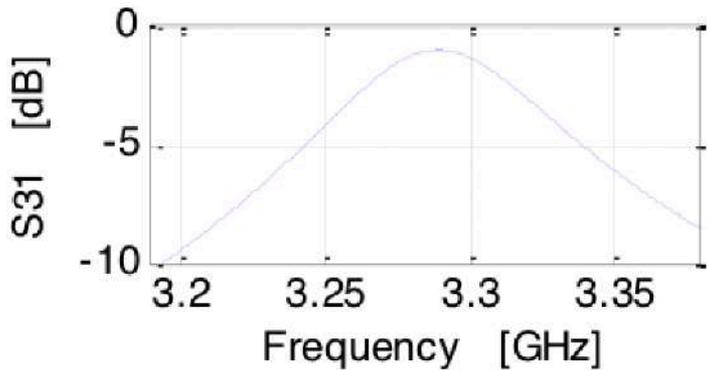
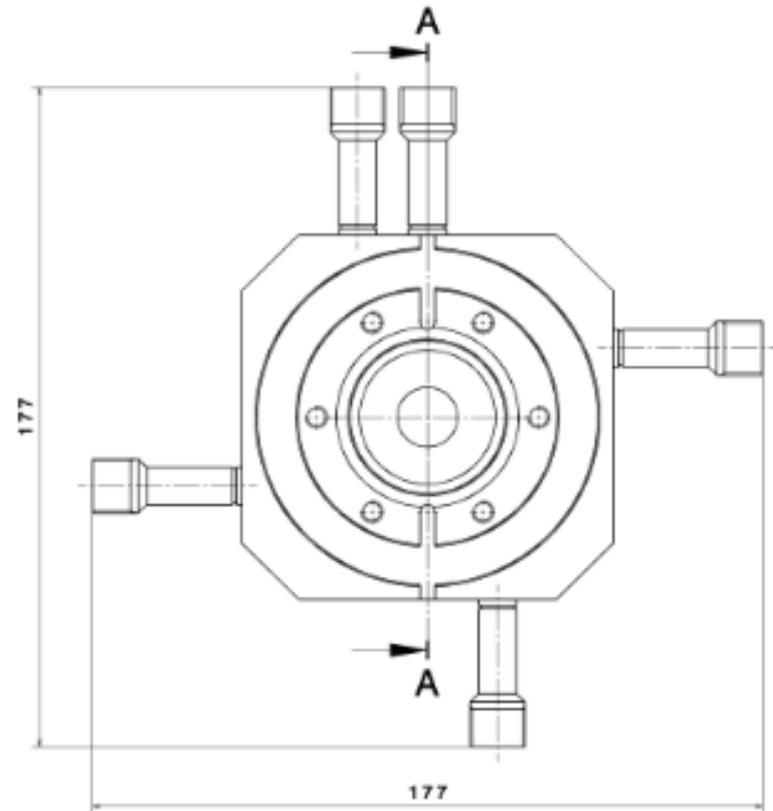
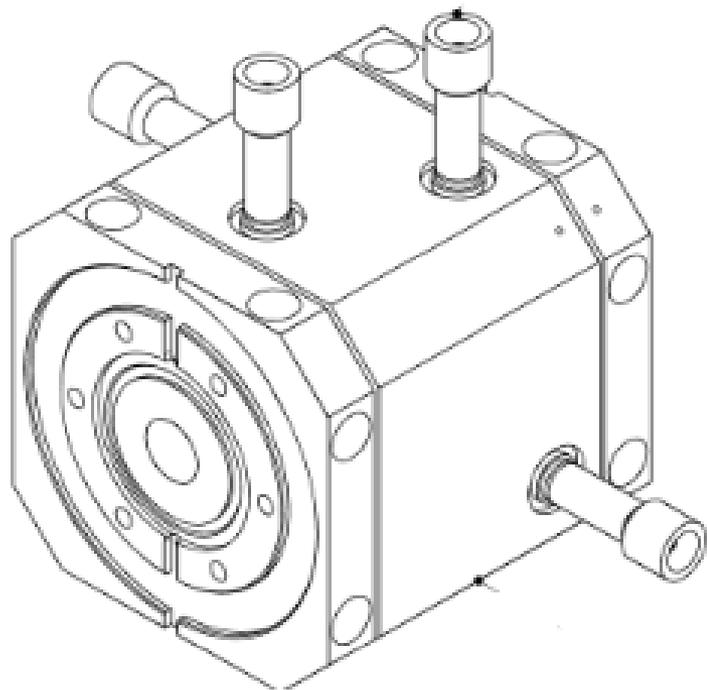




Cavity BPM

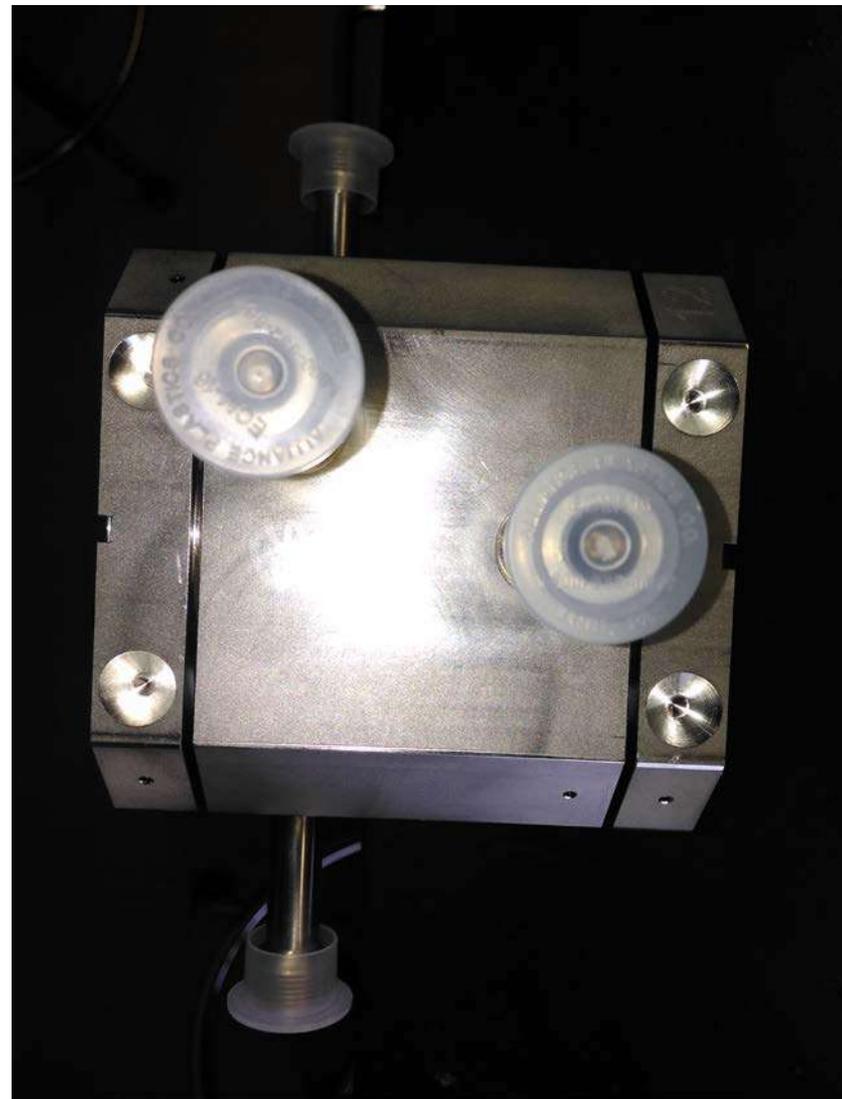
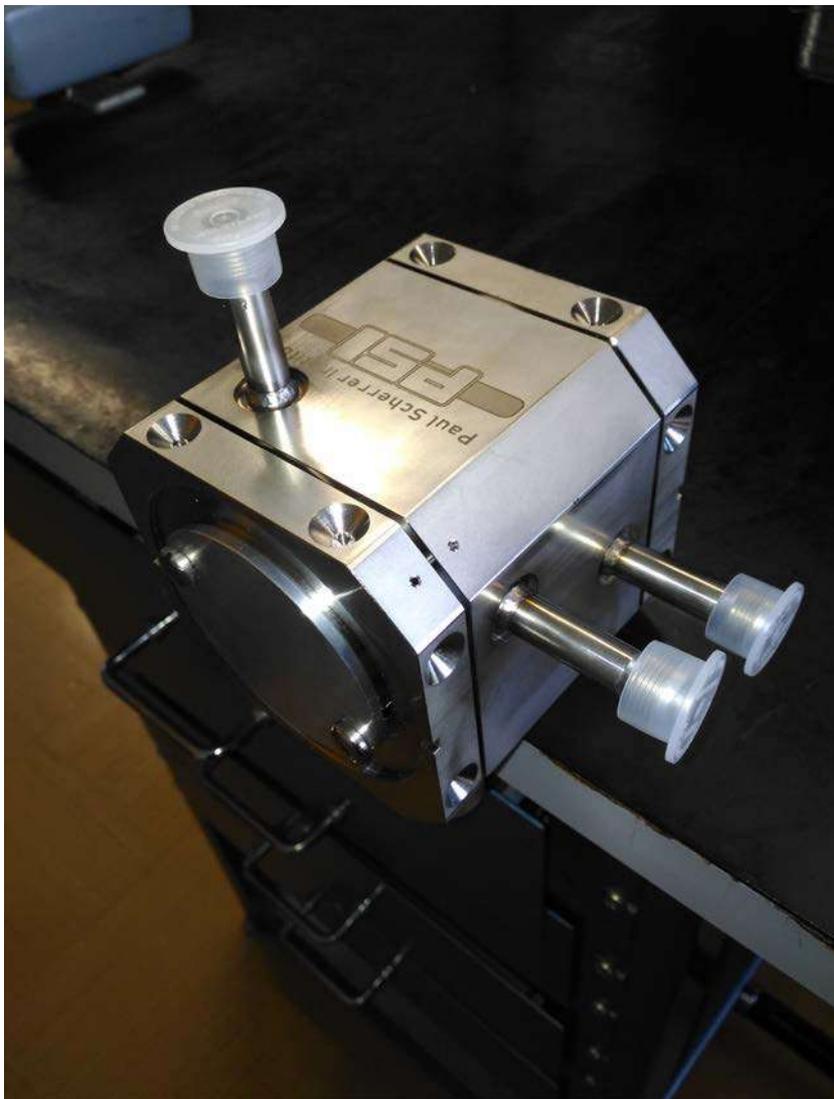


Cavity Beam Position Monitor



$f_0 = 3.2886 \text{ GHz}$ ∇
 $Q = 42.4$ ∇

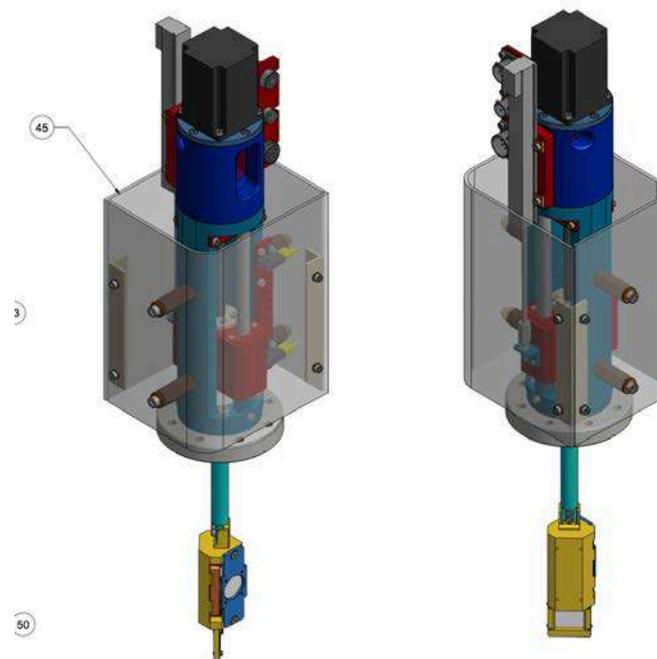
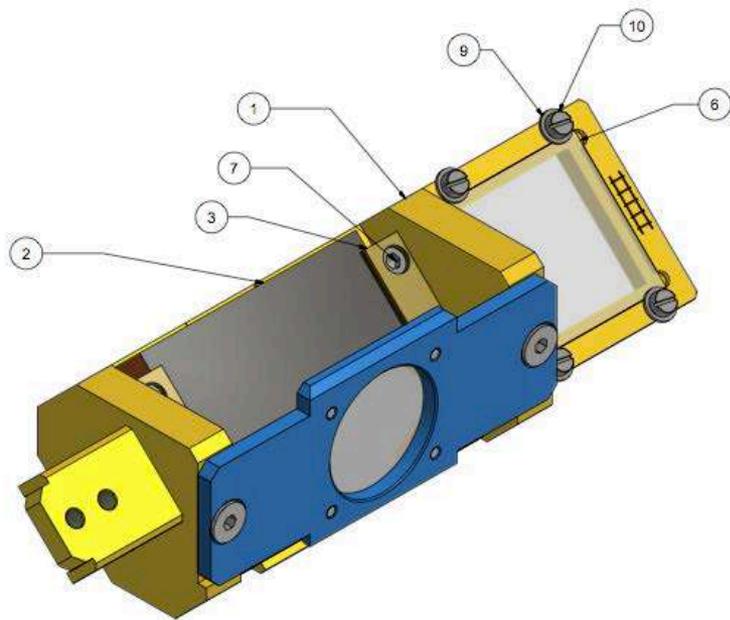
Cavity Beam Position Monitor #2





Beam Screens

Beam Screen



Yag: single bunch measurement

Si OTR: full train measurement

Si OTR (with Gated camera): measurements on every single bunch of a train

Screen Specifications OTR

Bulk Si, 40mm x 40mm x 0.380mm
One side Al coated 50nm

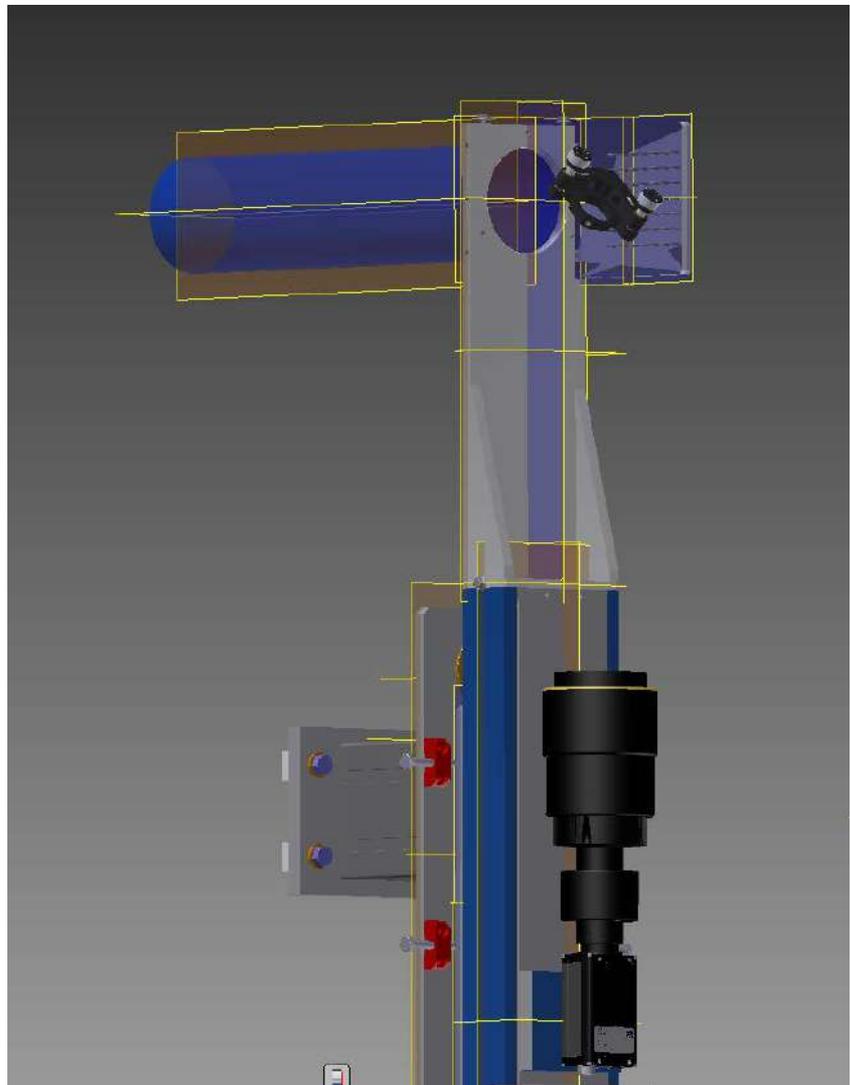
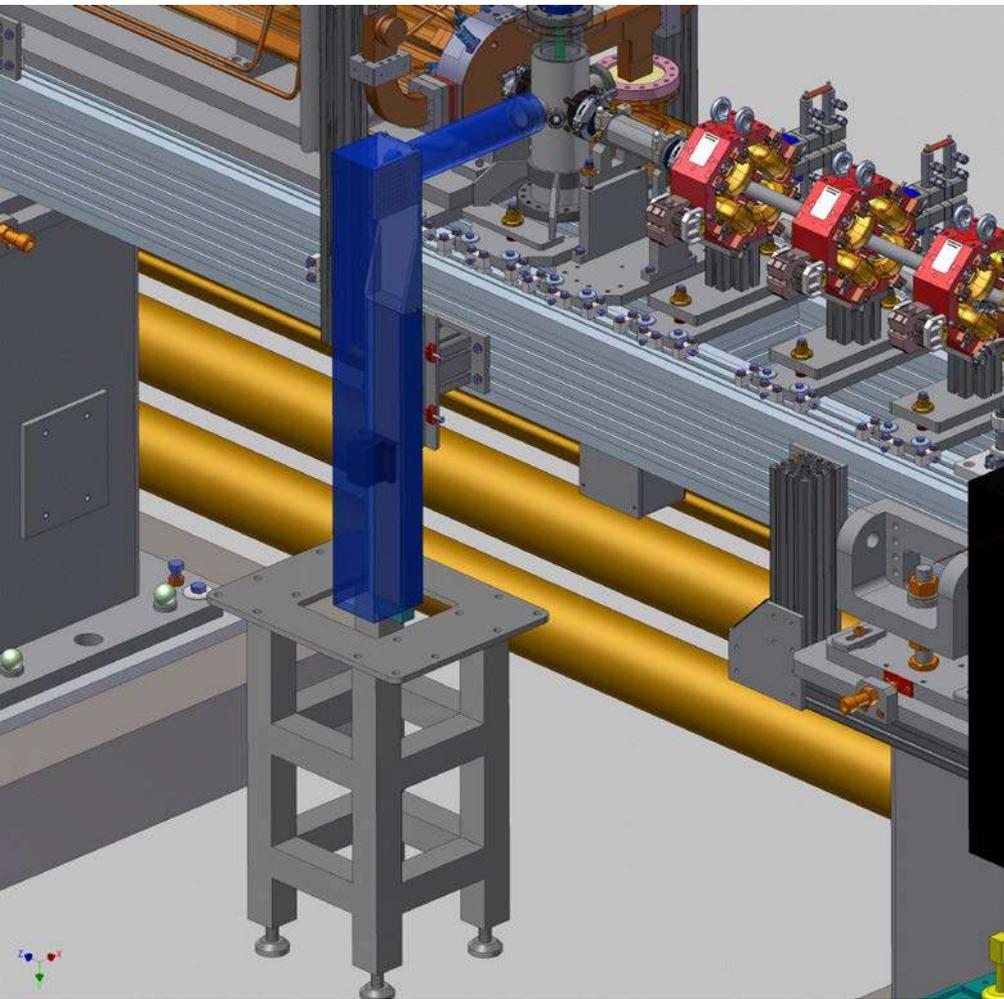
Screen Specifications YAG

YAG:Ce screen, both size polished
One side Al coated 60nm
Dimension: dia. 25.4 x 0.1 mm

Damage studies for multi bunch Operation
(on going)



Optical line



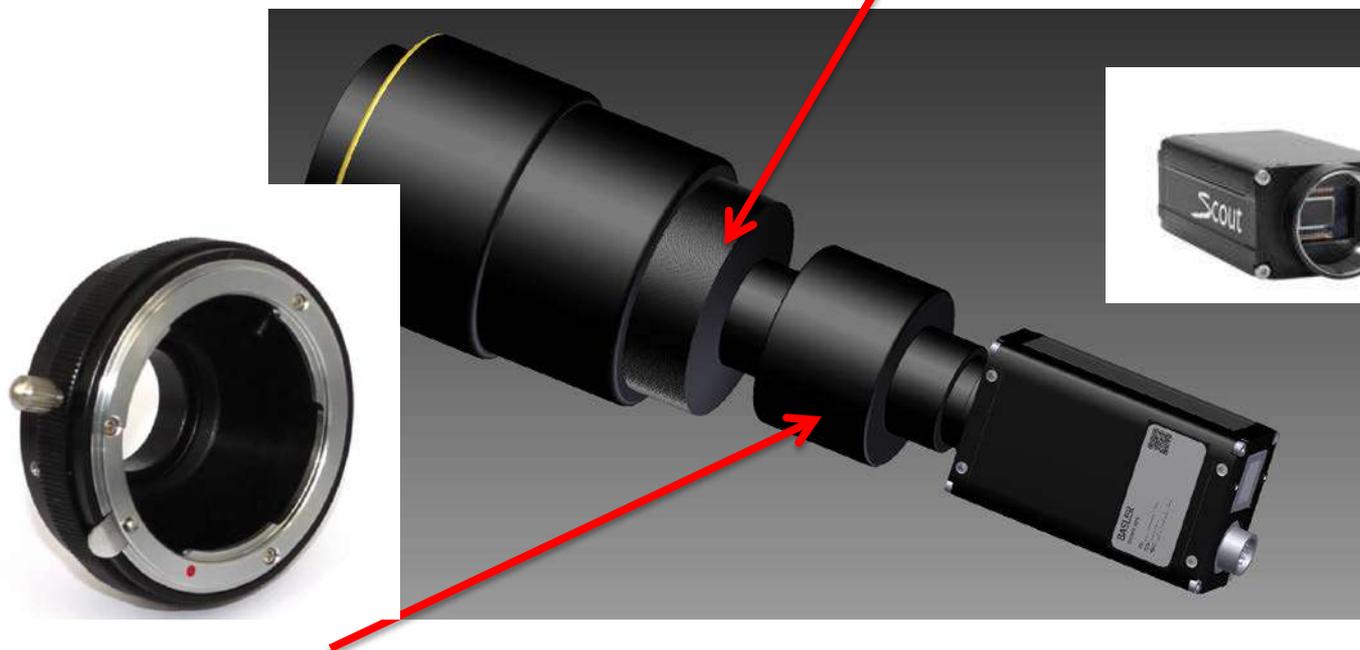
Imaging system

Camera lens

Magnification better than 1:3
Target distance 0.6-1 m

Teleconverter

Factor 2



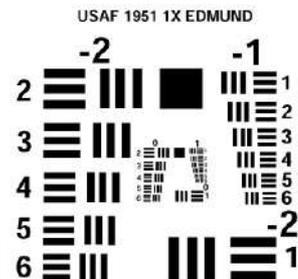
Diaphragm aperture control for Nikon G lens – C mount

Coma Firm

CCD Camera

Model	Basler Scout scA640-70gm
Pixel size	7.4um x 7.4um
Resolution	659 px x 494 px
Pixel bit depth	12 bits

Camera lens test-bench @ SPARC LAB



$$x = 2^{Group+(Element-1)/6}$$

The **resolution** is $1/x$;
 The sizes of each horizontal line are $2,5/x$ for the length and $1/(2x)$ for the width and viceversa for the vertical lines.

Distance [cm]	Resolution [μm]	M	Field of View [cm]
45	25	1	0.47 x 0.35
50	25	1.26	0.61 x 0.46
60	44	2.01	0.98 x 0.74
70	50	2.48	1.21 x 0.91
75	56	2.91	1.42 x 1.06
80	63	3.25	1.58 x 1.19
90	79	3.88	1.89 x 1.42
95	79	4.12	1.96 x 1.47
115	111	5.54	2.7 x 2.03
130	125	6.37	3.11 x 2.33

180mm lens

Distance [cm]	Resolution [μm]	M	Field of View [cm]
65	31	1	0.49 x 0.37
80	35	1.56	0.76 x 0.57
90	39	1.88	0.92 x 0.69
100	50	2.17	1.06 x 0.79
110	56	2.41	1.18 x 0.88
120	63	2.82	1.38 x 1.03
130	70	3.13	1.53 x 1.14
195	111	5.04	2.57 x 1.93

180mm lens with teleconverter (2x)



Thank you for your attention