



| The European Synchrotron

New Beam Loss Detector System for EBS-ESRF

Laura Torino

IBIC 2018, 12/09/2018

Beam Loss Detection

Monitor and localize the particle losses around the storage ring to prevent the accelerator from damages, see "hidden" obstacles, and improve the machine parameters



- **Slow Losses:** Unavoidable, determine the beam lifetime. Time scale $\simeq 1$ s
- **Fast Losses:** Accidental, caused by traumatic events. Down to the single bunch time scale.

European Synchrotron
Radiation Facility



Extremely Brilliant
Source



ESRF $\Rightarrow$ EBS

Lower horizontal emittance $\Rightarrow$ higher and more coherent
synchrotron radiation flux

European Synchrotron
Radiation Facility



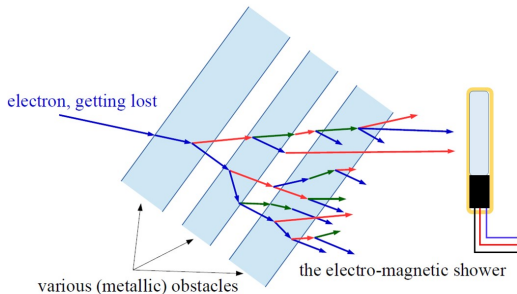
Extremely Brilliant
Source



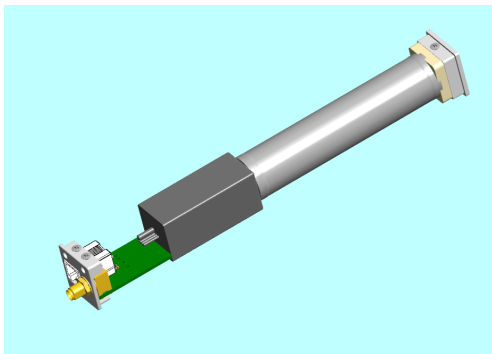
Current ESRF system is not compatible with EBS ⇒
Design a new system for EBS and commission it on ESRF

Requirements for the new system

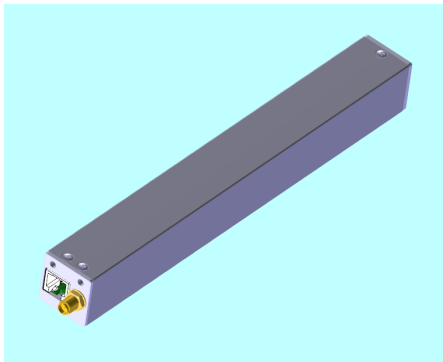
- 6 GeV electron losses
 - Slow losses
 - Fast losses
- Compact
- System “off shelf”



→ PMT-scintillator based detector
→ Libera BLM electronics



- PMT Hamamatsu H10721-110
 - 8 mm active area
 - Powered 5 V
 - 0-1 V gain control
- EJ-200 scintillator rod (100x22mm)
 - Wrapped in reflective foil
- Aluminum casing
- "Light" lead shielding



- PMT Hamamatsu H10721-110
 - 8 mm active area
 - Powered 5 V
 - 0-1 V gain control
- EJ-200 scintillator rod (100x22mm)
 - Wrapped in reflective foil
- Aluminum casing
- "Light" lead shielding

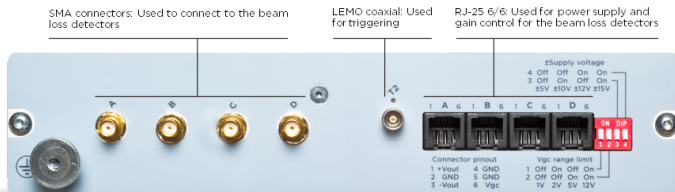
Detector



Detector



Libera BLM



- Power and control 4 BLDs
- 4 independent 5 V power supplies
- 4 independent gain control channels and 0-31 dB attenuation
- 4 independent read out channels
- 4 independent impedance settings (50 Ω /1 M Ω)
- Trigger input
- > 10 MHz bandwidth
- 8 ns ADC sample (125 MHz)

PMT Calibration

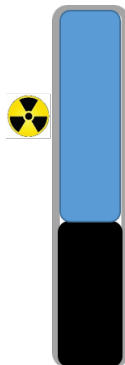
PMT output depends on sensitivity and the applied gain $\Rightarrow$
Important to obtain comparable data from different PMTs

Blue LED
(In-lab)

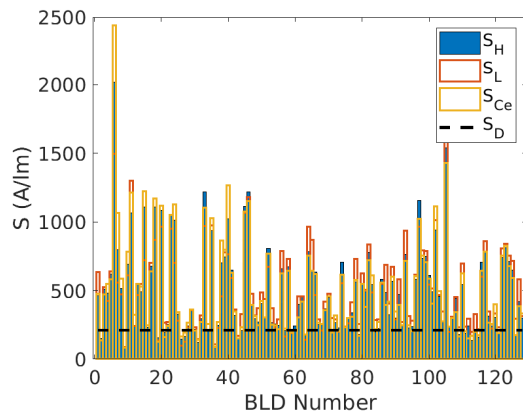


Register the PMT output and
compare with the PMT
specification

Ce137 Source
(In-situ)

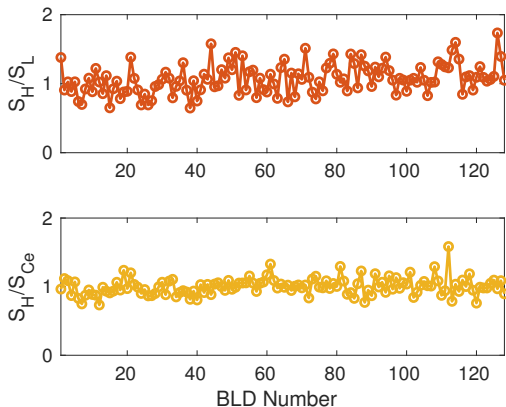


Calibration – Sensitivity



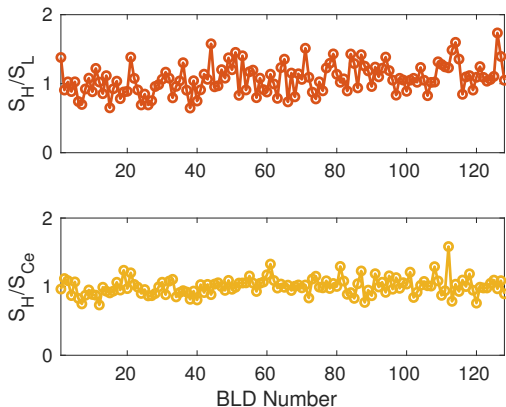
- S_H : Sensitivity individual data-sheet
- S_L : Sensitivity measured with the LED
- S_{Ce} : Sensitivity measured with the Ce137 source
- S_D : Sensitivity data-sheet

Calibration – Sensitivity



- $S_D = 210 \text{ A/lm}$
- $S_{H,avg} = 483 \text{ A/lm} \pm 70\%$
- $\frac{S_{H,avg}}{S_{L,avg}} = 1.06 \pm 20\%$
- $\frac{S_{H,avg}}{S_{Ce,avg}} = 1.002 \pm 12\%$

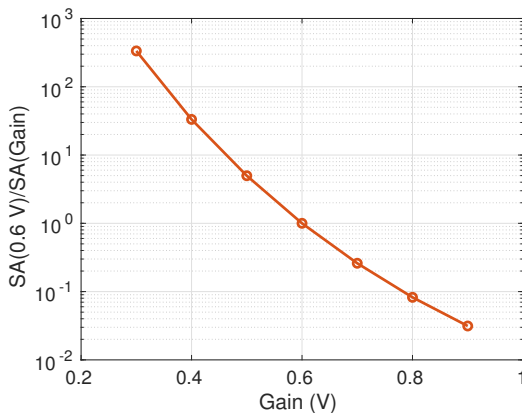
Calibration – Sensitivity



- $S_D = 210 \text{ A/lm}$
- $S_{H,avg} = 483 \text{ A/lm} \pm 70\%$
- $\frac{S_{H,avg}}{S_{L,avg}} = 1.06 \pm 20\%$
- $\frac{S_{H,avg}}{S_{Ce,avg}} = 1.002 \pm 12\%$

Final sensitivity:
average of the three
values

PMT output signal depends on the PMT gain



Libera BLM Calibration

$$SA_C = SA \times G \times C \times A$$

- SA_C : Calibrated Losses
- SA : Raw losses
- G : Depends on the applied gain
- C : Inverse of PMT anode sensitivity
- A : Depends on the BLD Attenuation



Libera BLM Calibration

$$SA_C = SA \times G \times C \times A$$

- SA_C : Calibrated Losses
- SA : Raw losses
- G : Depends on the applied gain
- C : Inverse of PMT anode sensitivity
- A : Depends on the BLD Attenuation



Scintillator sensitive to synchrotron radiation
scattered x-rays

"Minimal-Losses"
condition

- Low current per bunch
- High vertical emittance



Touschek effect
suppressed

Scraping current from 20
to 0 mA

X-Rays Background

Scintillator sensitive to synchrotron radiation
scattered x-rays

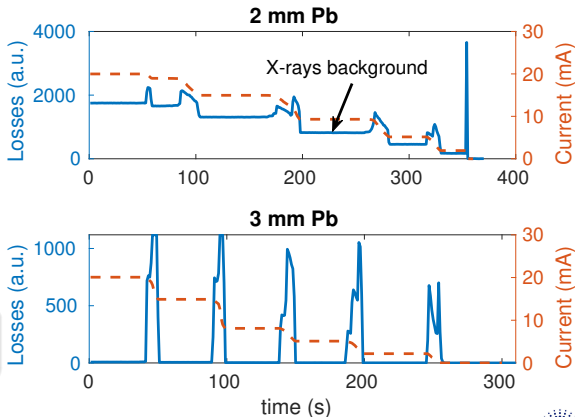
"Minimal-Losses"
condition

- Low current per bunch
- High vertical emittance



Touschek effect
suppressed

Scraping current from 20
to 0 mA



X-Rays Background

Scintillator sensitive to synchrotron radiation
scattered x-rays

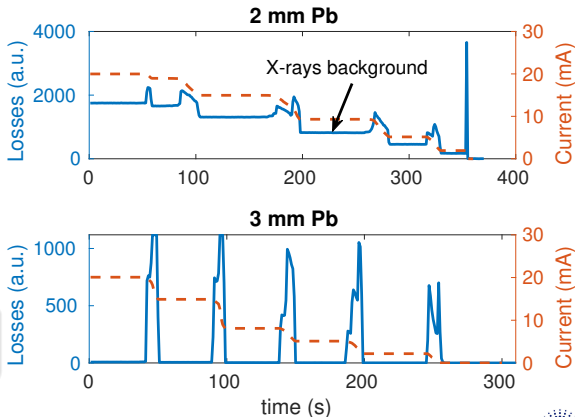
"Minimal-Losses"
condition

- Low current per bunch
- High vertical emittance

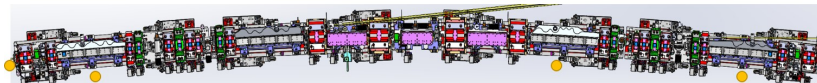
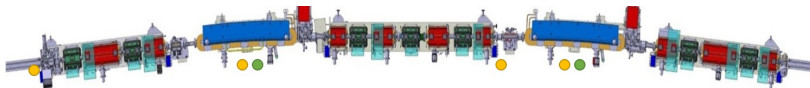


Touschek effect
suppressed

3 mm lead shielding cuts
the background



Location ESRF-EBS

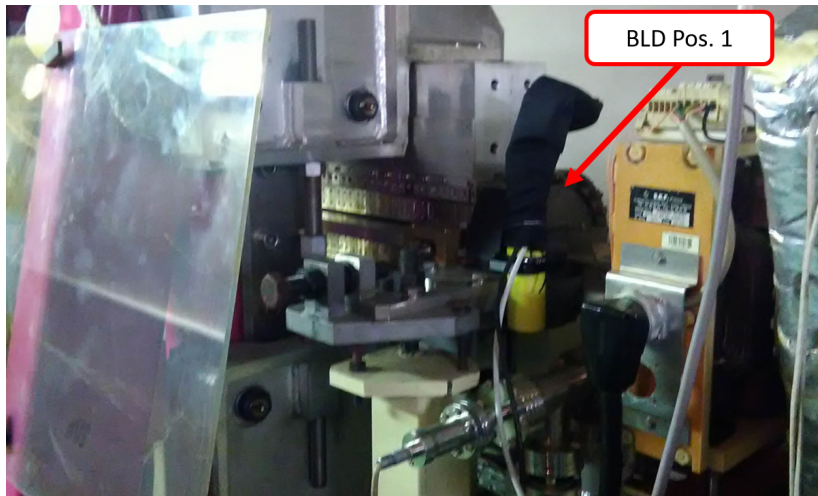


- Inner side of bending magnets
- Comparison old BLD system
- Losses @ IDs monitoring

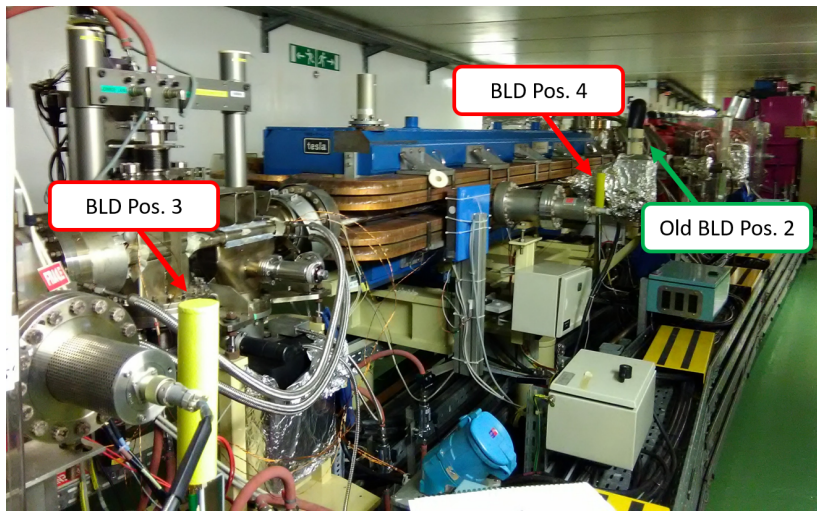
"Old" BLD system:
64 detectors

"New" BLD system:
128 detectors

ESRF Location Example

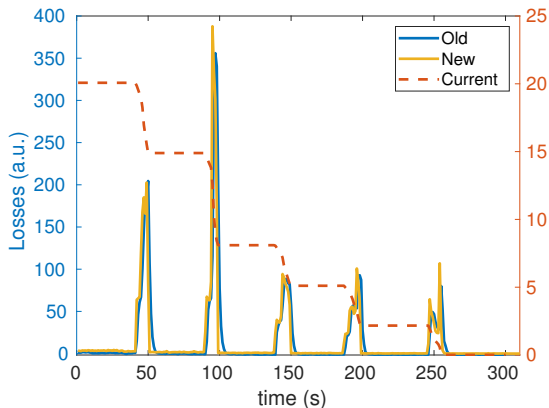


ESRF Location Example



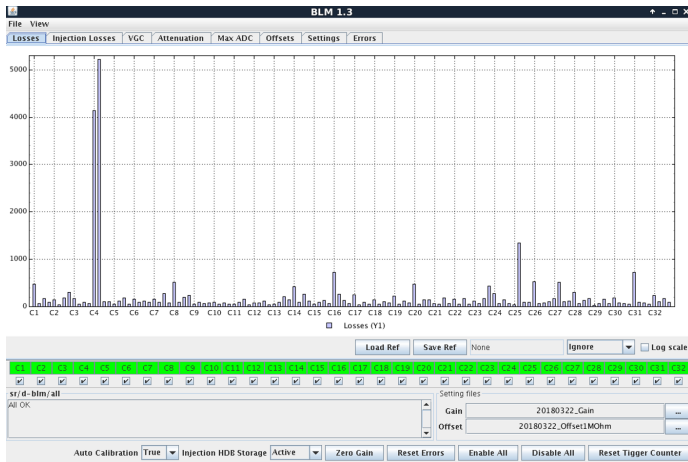
Comparison New-Old BLD system

Temporal overlap of the two systems $\Rightarrow$
Possibility of comparison



Scrapping current
from 20 to 0 mA

Operation



- Auto-gain function
- Decay-mode
- Injection-mode

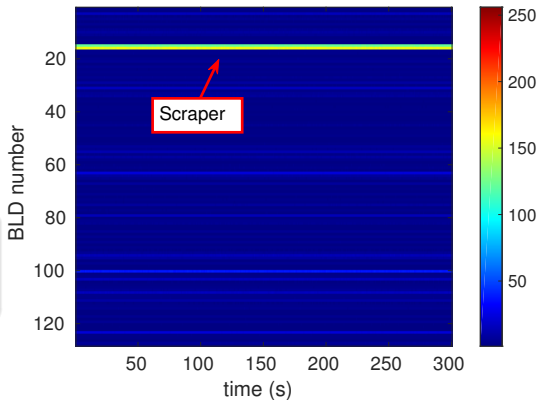


Decay-mode operation

- 1 MOhm impedance
- Not-synchronous
- Integration over $\simeq 130.000$ turns (0.4 s)
- 1 Hz repetition rate

Useful in the control-room
to monitor on-line losses
distribution

Normal Operation



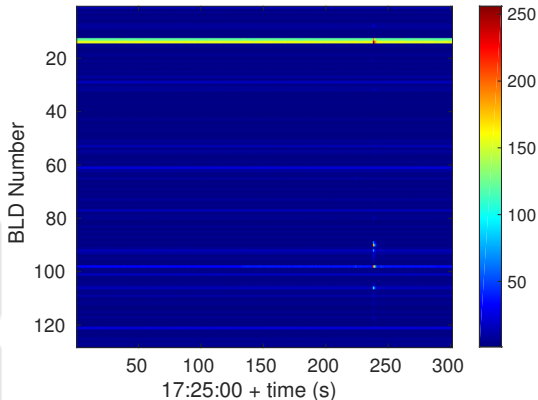
Decay-mode operation

- 1 MOhm impedance
- Not-synchronous
- Integration over $\simeq 130.000$ turns (0.4 s)
- 1 Hz repetition rate

Useful in the control-room
to monitor on-line losses
distribution

Off-line data can be
correlated with other
storage ring events

Vacuum Bursts



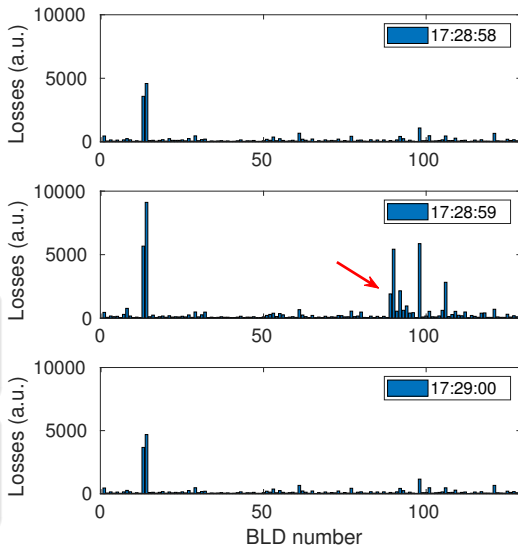
Decay-mode operation

- 1 MOhm impedance
- Not-synchronous
- Integration over $\simeq 130.000$ turns (0.4 s)
- 1 Hz repetition rate

Useful in the control-room
to monitor on-line losses
distribution

Off-line data can be
correlated with other
storage ring events

Vacuum Bursts



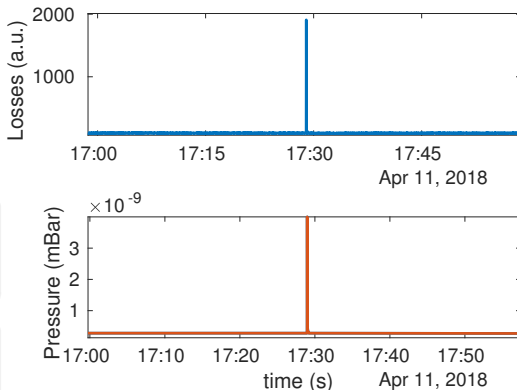
Decay-mode operation

- 1 MOhm impedance
- Not-synchronous
- Integration over $\simeq 130.000$ turns (0.4 s)
- 1 Hz repetition rate

Useful in the control-room
to monitor on-line losses
distribution

Off-line data can be
correlated with other
storage ring events

Vacuum Bursts



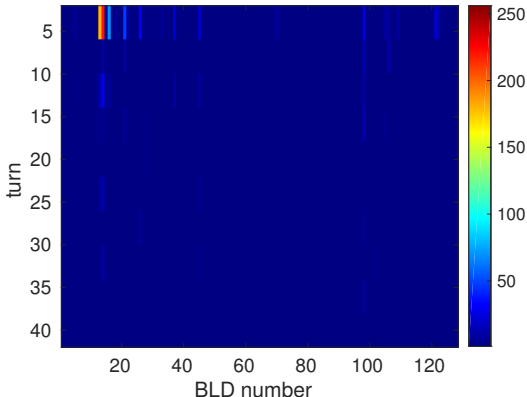
Injection-mode operation

- 50 Ohm impedance
- Synchronous data
- Average over 4 turns, sum of 10 averages
- 4 Hz repetition rate

Automatic switch when
linac and injection kicker
on

One value, per BLD, per
shot along the injection is
stored

Short pulse injection



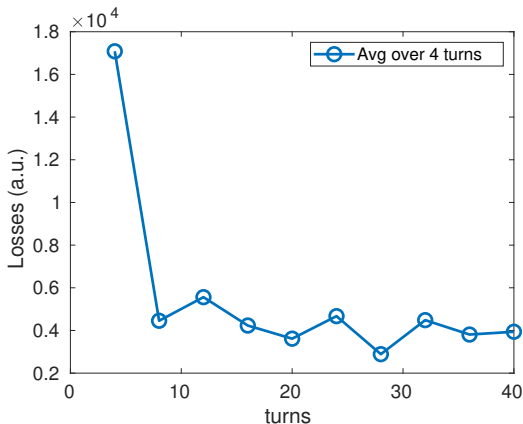
Injection-mode operation

- 50 Ohm impedance
- Synchronous data
- Average over 4 turns, sum of 10 averages
- 4 Hz repetition rate

Automatic switch when
linac and injection kicker
on

One value, per BLD, per
shot along the injection is
stored

Short pulse injection



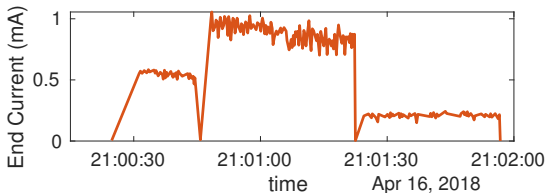
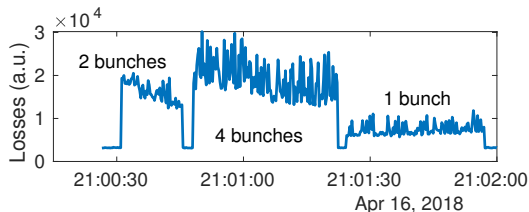
Injection-mode operation

- 50 Ohm impedance
- Synchronous data
- Average over 4 turns, sum of 10 averages
- 4 Hz repetition rate

Automatic switch when
linac and injection kicker
on

One value, per BLD, per
shot along the injection is
stored

7/8+1 injection

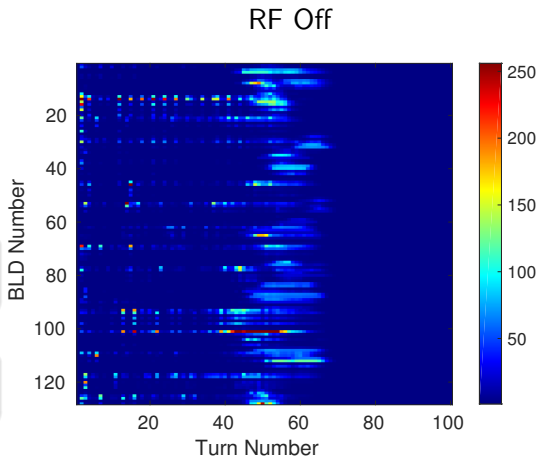


Turn-by-Turn Losses

- 50 Ohm impedance
- Synchronous data
- Sum over 1 turn
- 4 Hz repetition rate

Interesting for EBS
commissioning

One shot injection and RF
off

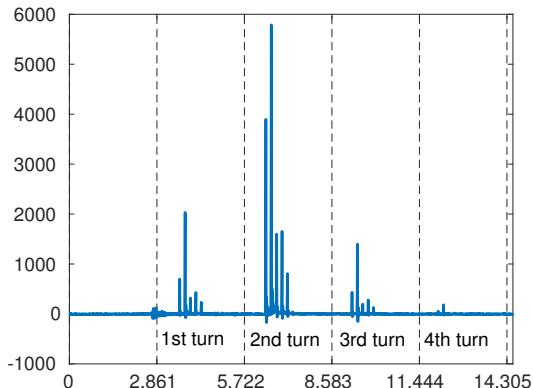


- 50 Ohm impedance
- Synchronous data
- 8 ns resolution
- 4 Hz repetition rate

Almost Bunch-by-Bunch
losses

Data taken during
injection

5 bunches injection

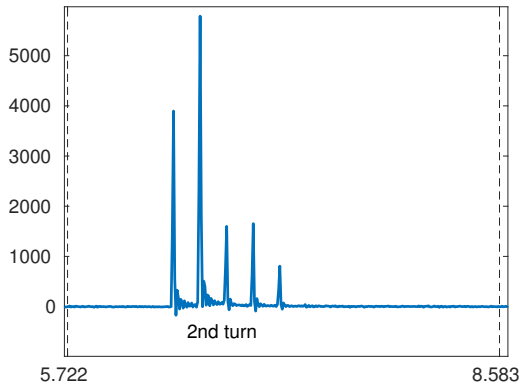


- 50 Ohm impedance
- Synchronous data
- 8 ns resolution
- 4 Hz repetition rate

Almost Bunch-by-Bunch
losses

Data taken during
injection

5 bunches injection



- New BLD system has been installed at ESRF
- PMT calibration
- Background suppression
- Location
- Operation
 - Decay-mode
 - Injection-mode
- Turn-by-Turn losses
- (Almost) Bunch-by-Bunch losses

- New BLD system has been installed at ESRF
- PMT calibration
- Background suppression
- Location
- Operation
 - Decay-mode
 - Injection-mode
- Turn-by-Turn losses
- (Almost) Bunch-by-Bunch losses

Ready for EBS!



Many thanks to K. Scheidt, N. Benoist, F. Taoutaou, J.L. Pons, P. Colomp, P. Leban, Beam Dynamics, Insertion Devices, and Operation groups!