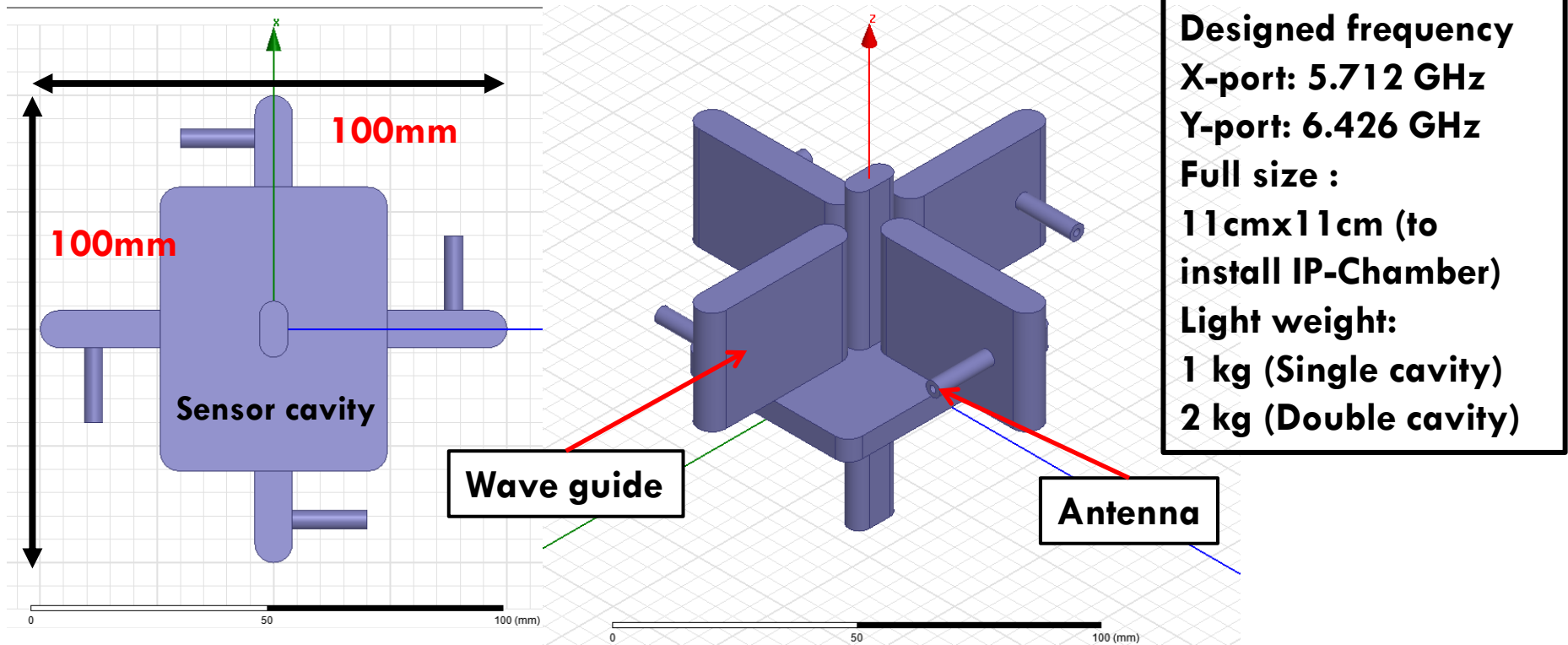


# IP-BPM NOV. BEAM TEST RESULTS

Siwon Jang (KNU)

# 11 cm Low-Q IP-BPM design

## □ 11 cm Low-Q IP-BPM drawings of HFSS

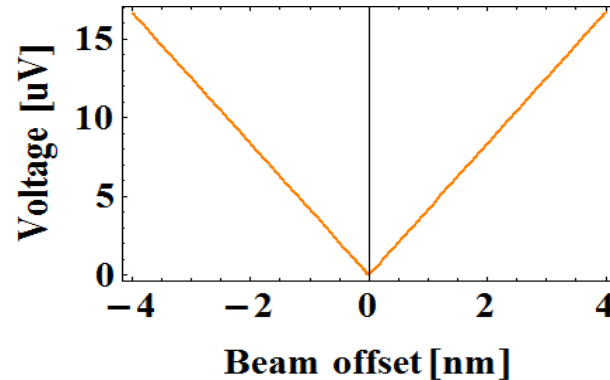
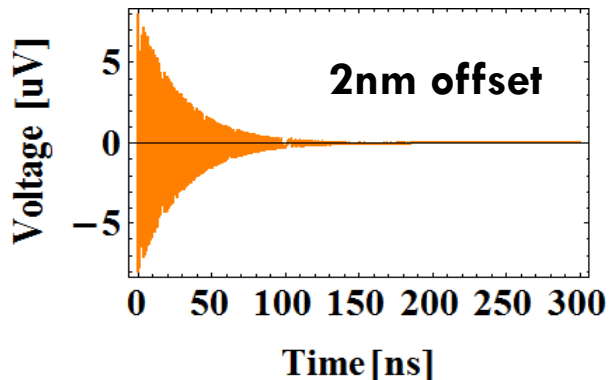


# Results of HFSS simulation

11cm AL ver.

Port	$f_0$ (GHz)	$\beta$	$Q_0$	$Q_{\text{ext}}$	$Q_L$	$\tau$ (ns)
X-port	5.7127	5.684	4959.29	872.42	741.91	18.72
Y-port	6.4280	5.684	4670.43	821.61	698.70	17.23

Output signal for Y-port (11cm AL ver.)



Parameter	Value	Unit
q (charge)	~ 1.6	nC
Beam energy	1.3	GeV
Bunch length	8	mm

# RF measurement data

	Port	$f_0$ (GHz)	$\beta$	$Q_0$	$Q_{ext}$	$Q_L$	$\tau$ (ns)	$V_{out}$ ( $\mu V/2nm$ )
Designed	X-port	5.7127	5.684	4959.29	872.42	741.91	18.72	7.739
Designed	Y-port	6.4280	5.684	4670.43	821.61	698.70	17.23	7.448
Double_1	X-port	5.6968	0.656	362.34	552.14	218.77	6.112	9.740
Double_1	Y-port	6.4099	0.668	845.66	1266.7	507.11	12.59	6.010
Double_2	X-port	5.6975	0.817	483.38	591.45	265.99	7.430	9.410
Double_2	Y-port	6.4097	0.641	834.70	1302.5	508.70	12.63	5.927
Single_1	X-port	5.6991					7.55	9.444
Single_2	Y-port	6.4089					15.48	6.037

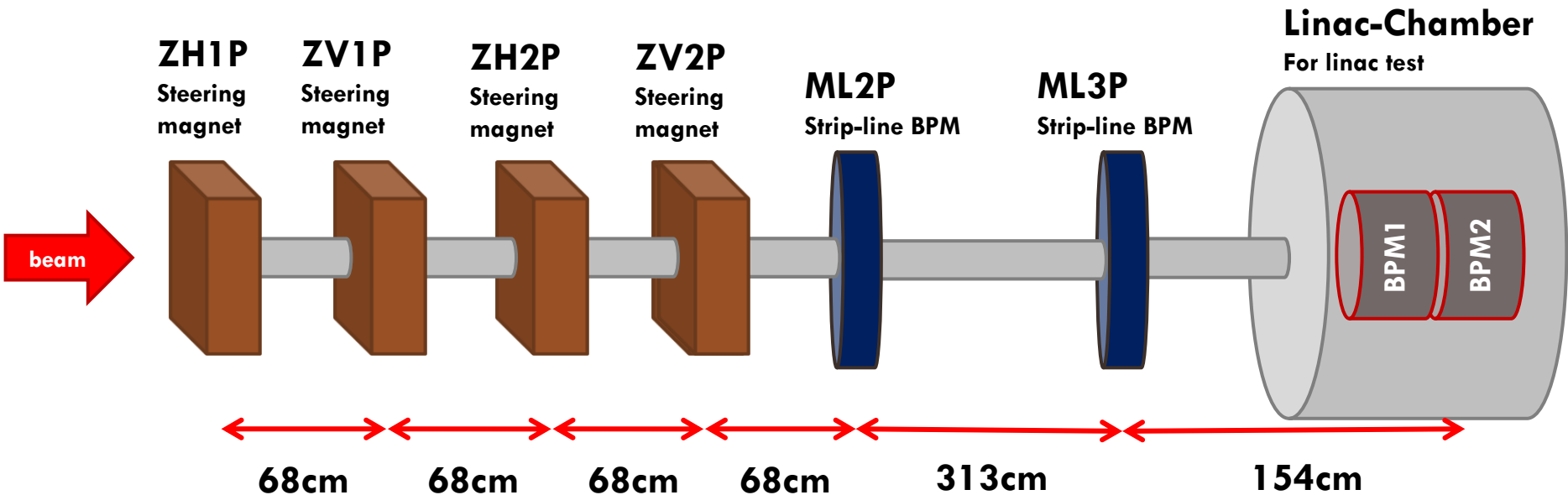
The double block of IP-BPM was used for November beam test at the end of Linac.



# Test scheme @ end of Linac

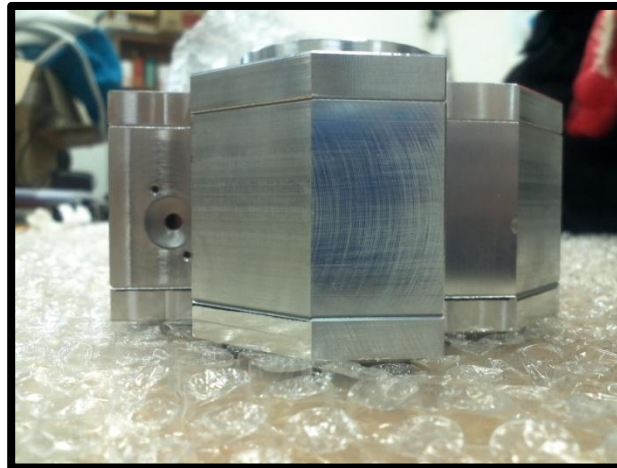
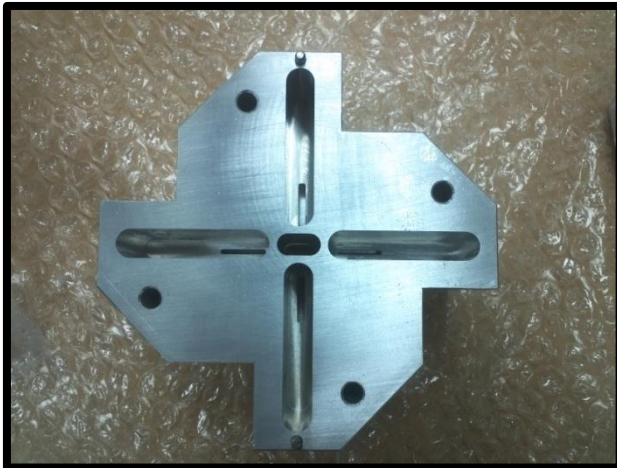
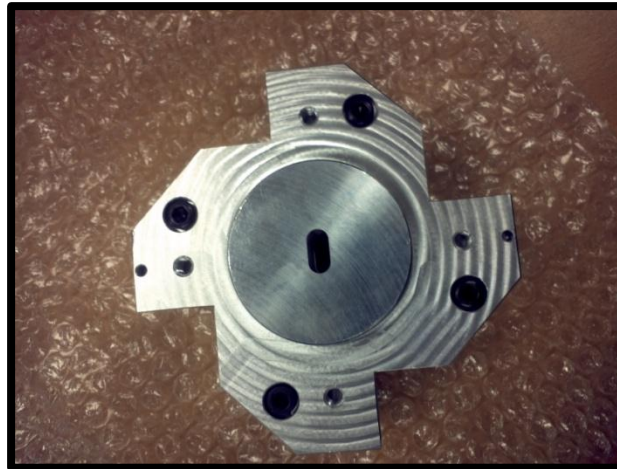
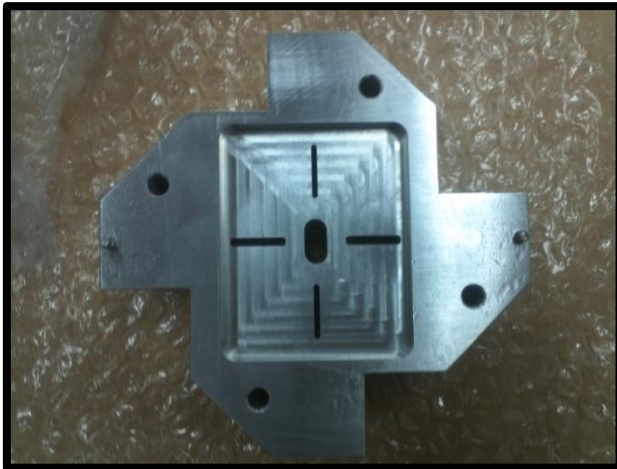
## □ Distance between each elements

- In this test, we used two BPMs (Double block).
- Beam test performed during two shift
- The beam position at Low-Q IP-BPM was estimated by using two strip-line BPMs.

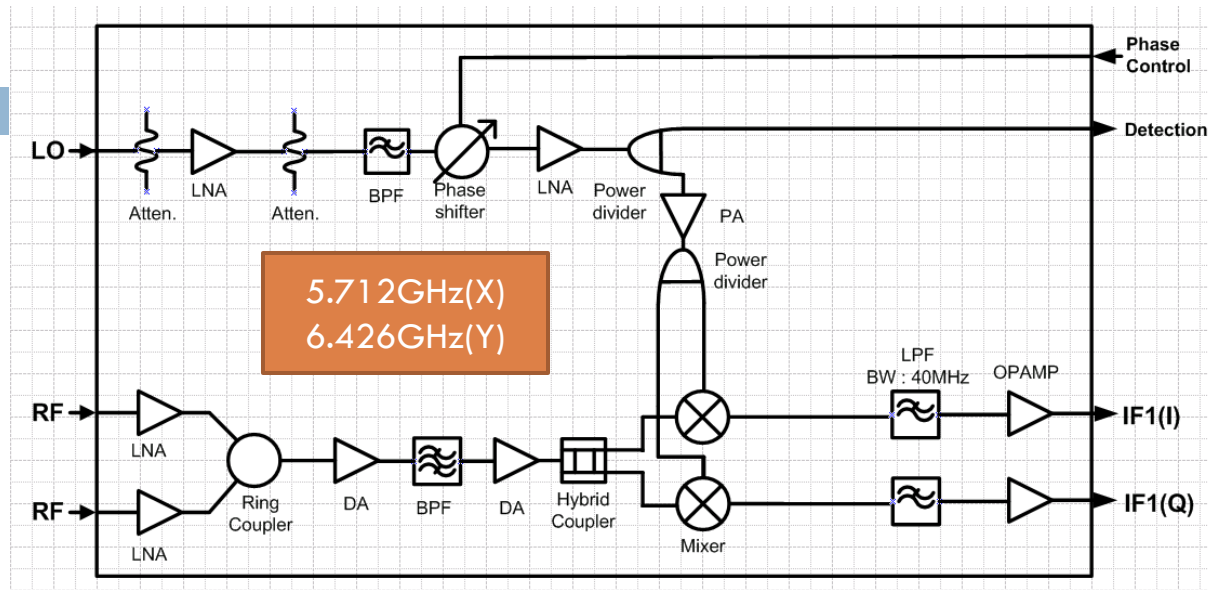


# Tested Double block IP-BPM

- **Made by Aluminum** (2kg for double block)

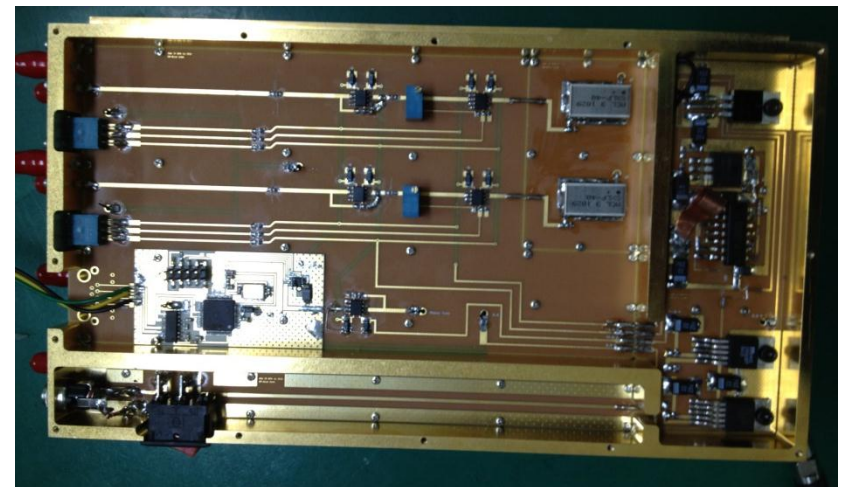
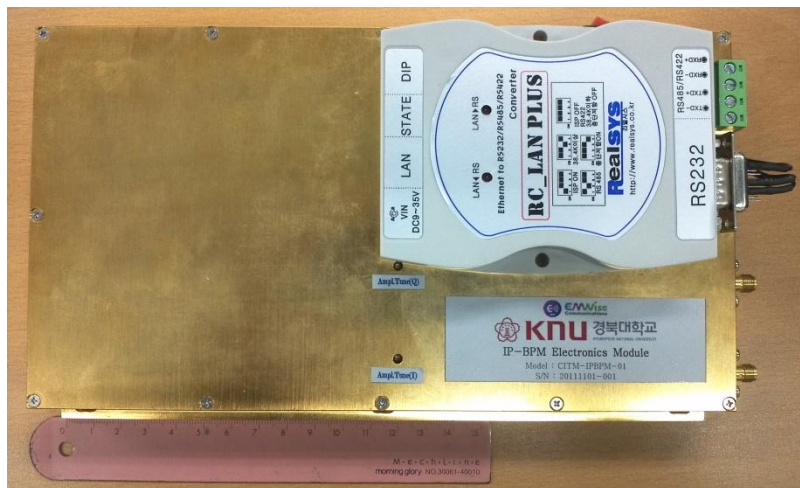


# Simplified schematic of new electronics



**Total conversion  
Gain: 54dB->35dB  
To get the more wide  
Dynamic range at the  
IP-region**

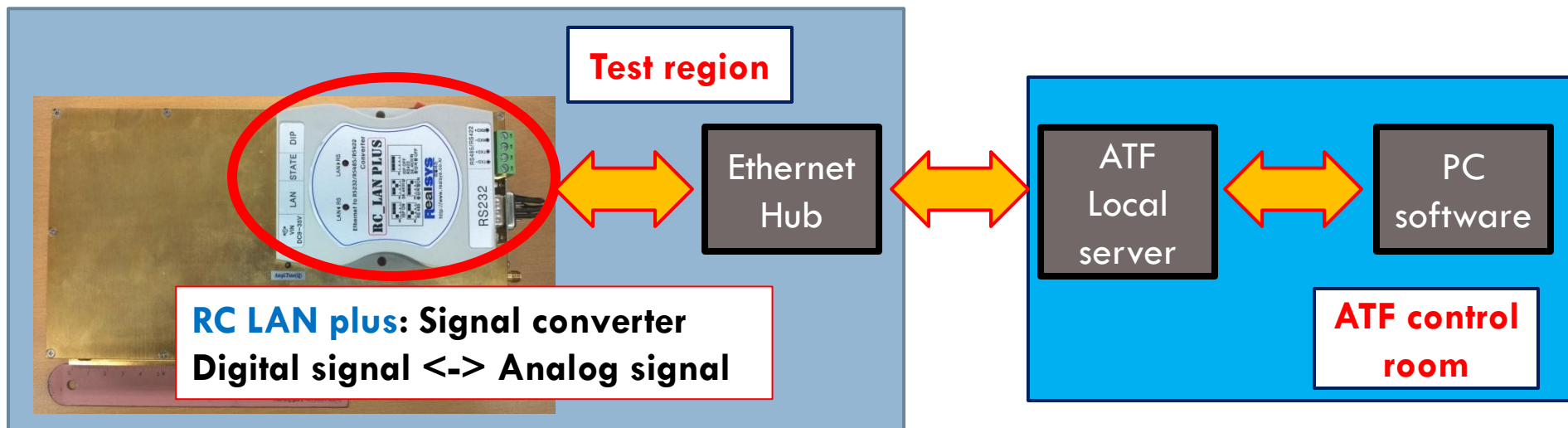
Simplified schematic of the IP-BPM signal processing electronics.





# Phase shifter remote control

- In November beam test, the phase shifter was controlled remotely at the ATF control room.
- The phase shifter was connected to RC LAN plus to control due to digital signal. The LO signal phase was controlled from 0 degree to more than 360 degree.

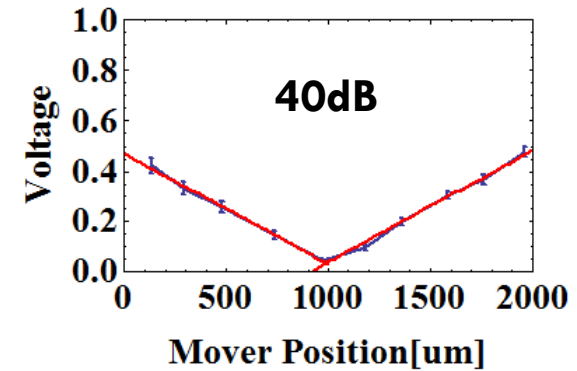
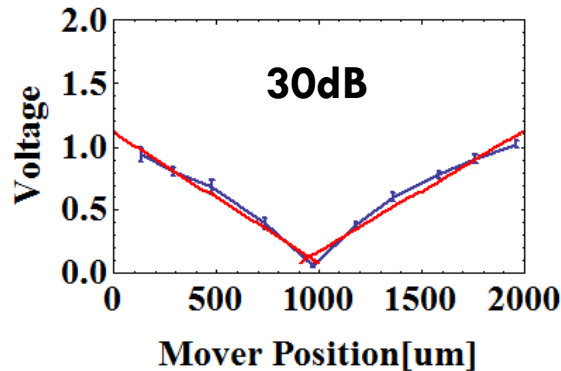
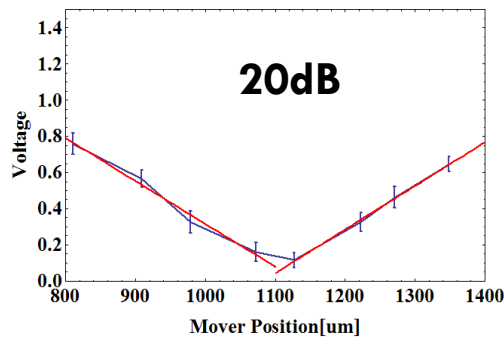




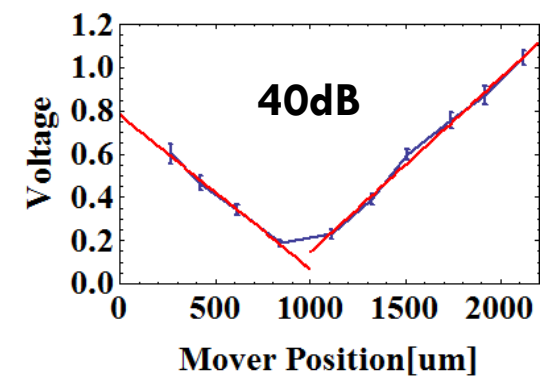
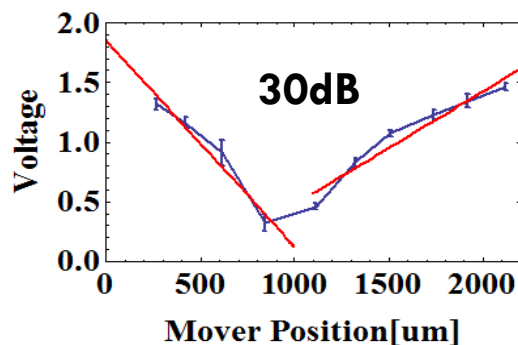
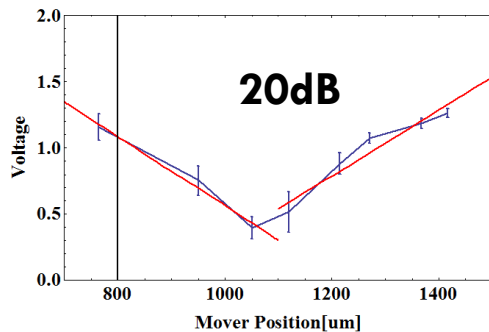
# Results of Nov. beam test

- Calibration Run was made under 40 dB, 30 dB, 20 dB attenuation cases. This is to enlarge dynamic range of the electronics, in order not to saturate while sweeping the beam.

BPM1  
Y-port



BPM2  
Y-port



# Results of Electronics sensitivity

- Calibration slope for calibrating the I signal to actual beam position is summarized in Table.
- Operation condition: 1.1 GeV
- ICT monitor  $0.2 \sim 0.4 \cdot 10^{10}$  (during beam shift)

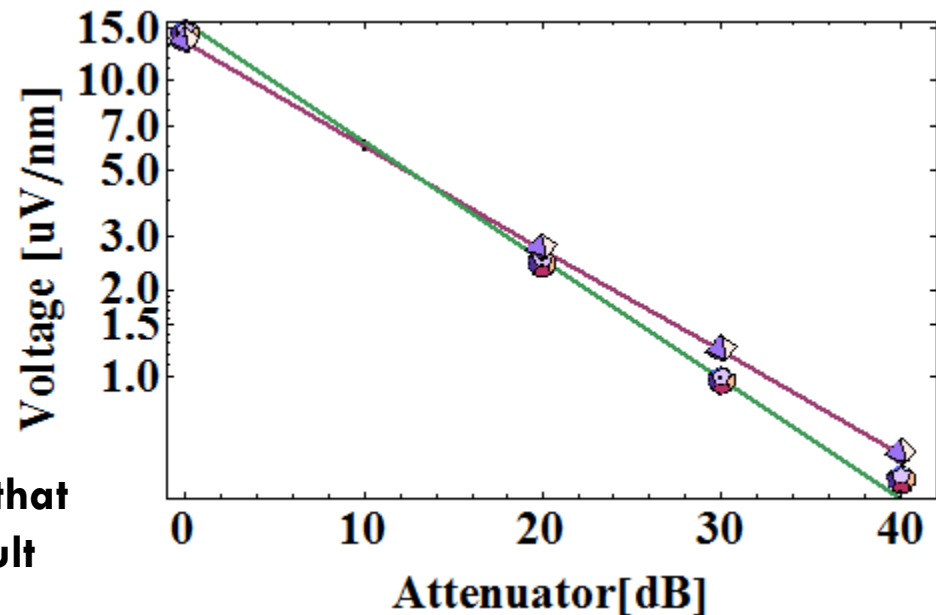
[ $\mu\text{V}/\text{nm}$ ]	w/o	20dB	30dB	40dB
<b>BPM 1</b>	<b>14.12</b>	<b>2.411</b>	<b>0.961</b>	<b>0.448</b>
<b>BPM 2</b>	<b>13.72</b>	<b>2.614</b>	<b>1.724</b>	<b>0.712</b>

(14bit ADC noise = 366 $\mu\text{V}$ )

14 $\mu\text{V}/\text{nm}$  = 0.1 count/nm


366 $\mu\text{V}/(14\mu\text{V}/\text{nm})$  = **26 nm (Limit of Elec.)**

Even though the beam orbit was unstable at that time and beam current also unstable, the result values of calibration slope shows too small. (0.17~0.38 during data taking).



# The reason of Nov. beam test results

1/10 = reference cavity cal. factor

[mV/nm]	w/o	20dB	30dB	40dB		[mV/nm]	w/o	20dB	30dB	40dB
Y-port	4.509	0.721	0.218	0.077		Y-port	0.451	0.072	0.022	0.008
Ex. Y-port	2.632	0.416	0.163	0.063		Ex. Y-port	0.263	0.042	0.016	0.006

The Jan. (2012) beam test results

The Jan. (2012) beam test results after re-analysis

- For the Jan. beam test, the electronics total conversion gain was **54dB**. In the Jan. beam test, the wrong value of reference cavity calibration factor was used. It make higher sensitivity results.
- The actual sensitivity results was **450~270uV/nm**. It means we can get the **2nm beam position resolution with wide dynamic range**.
- Therefore, current total conversion gain of the electronics (35dB) will be modified to **54dB**, again.

# Results of IP-BPM y-port sensitivity At November beam test

## IP-BPM sensitivity

(For y-port)

$$= 2.2558 [\text{mV}/\mu\text{m}]$$

(one-port measurements of BPM1)

$$= 2.22996 [\text{mV}/\mu\text{m}]$$

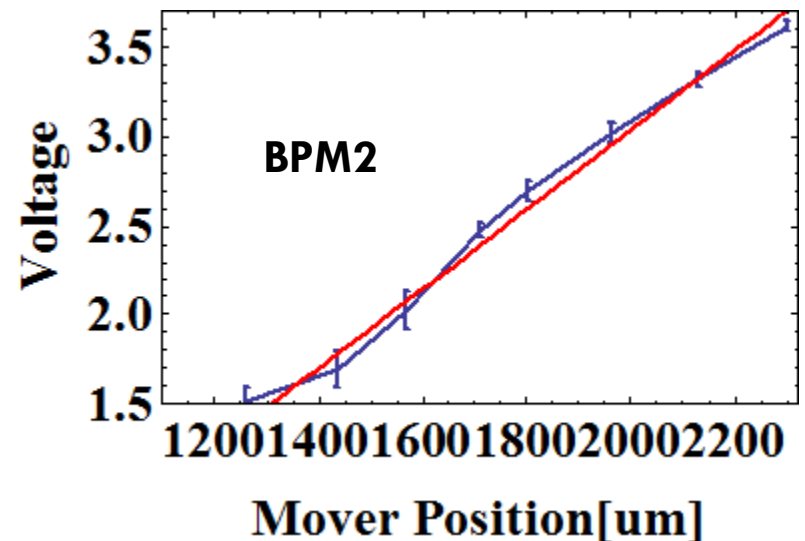
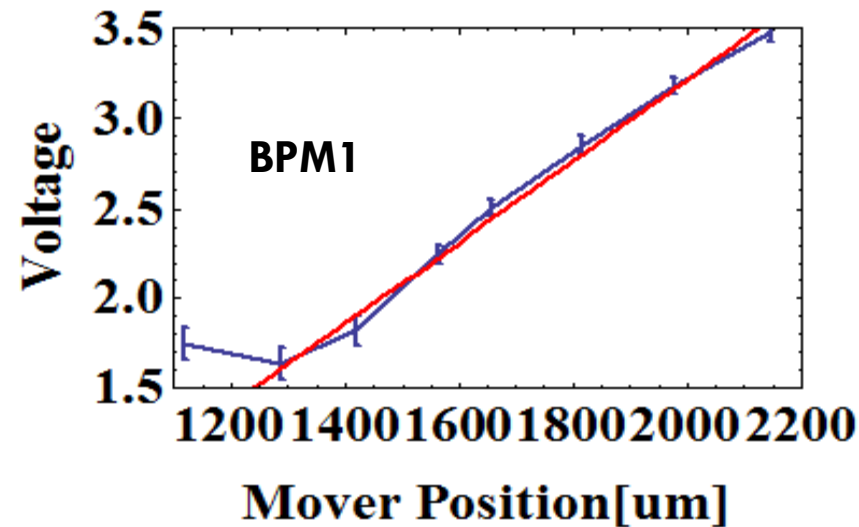
(one-port measurements of BPM2)

## Designed sensitivity

$$= 3.005 [\text{mV}/\mu\text{m}] \text{ (BPM1)}$$

$$= 2.964 [\text{mV}/\mu\text{m}] \text{ (BPM2)}$$

ICT monitor:  $0.36 \sim 0.38 \cdot 10^{10}$  (at LNE)

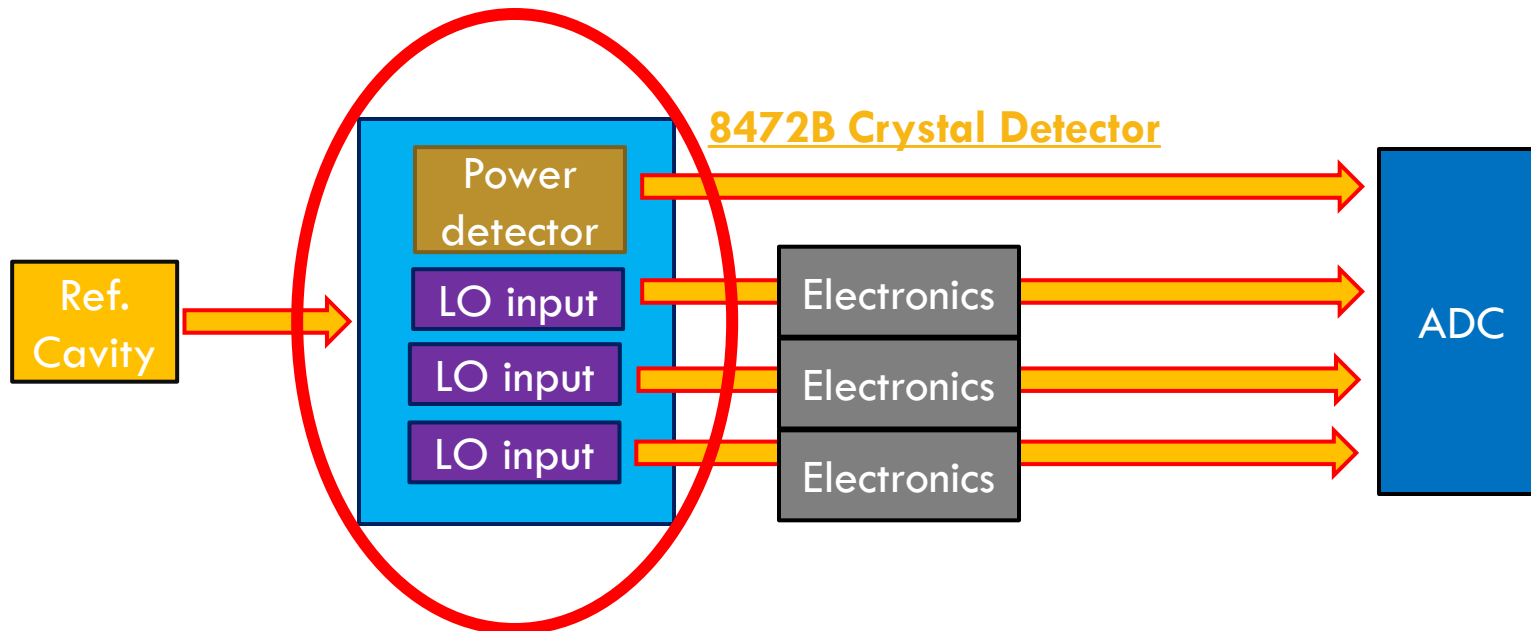


# Further more works

- **Preparation list until Apr. install**
  - **RF test of reference cavity**
  - **Electronics modify**
    - **Conversion gain should be more higher as before case.**
    - **Ref. signal detecting system modify**
  - **Crystal diode detector calibration check**
    - **[8472B Crystal Detector - Agilent Technologies](#)**

# Power divider for Ref. signals

- The ref. cavity output is just one port, therefore the output signal should be split to connect LO signal port of each electronics and power detector.



Will be fabricated.

# Apr. beam test plan

- **IP-chamber install at the IP-region**
- **Reference cavity sensitivity calibration**
- **Electronics sensitivity check again with IP-chamber**
  - ▣ **Total conversion gain will be changed to 54dB, again.**
- **BPM sensitivity check at the IP-region with piezo-mover.**