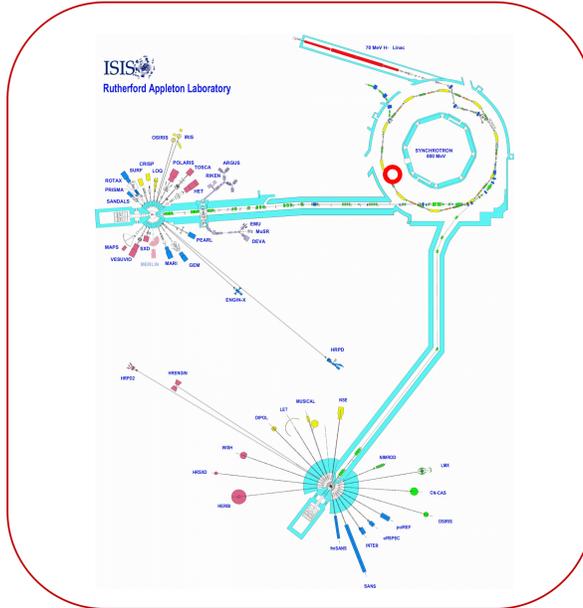


A Micro-Channel plate based RFA electron cloud monitor for the ISIS Proton Synchrotron

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Introduction

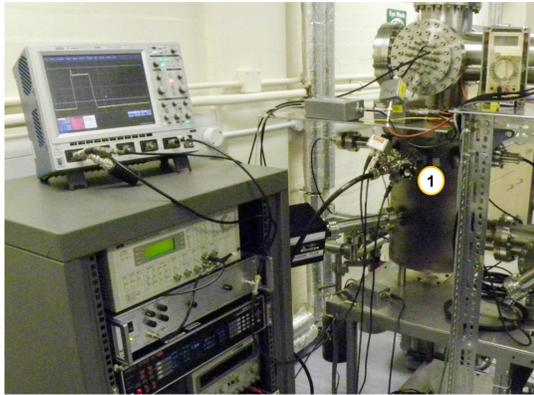
- The build up of electron clouds inside a particle accelerator produced by the passage of the beam can lead to strong transverse and longitudinal instabilities requiring the accelerator to run below its design specification
- To look for evidence of electron clouds at ISIS, a micro-channel plate (MCP) based (RFA style) electron cloud monitor has been designed and installed into the ISIS accelerator ring (previous attempts without an MCP were hampered by machine and beam induced noise)
- Results obtained from the electron cloud monitor clearly show the presence of electron activity within the ISIS vacuum vessel



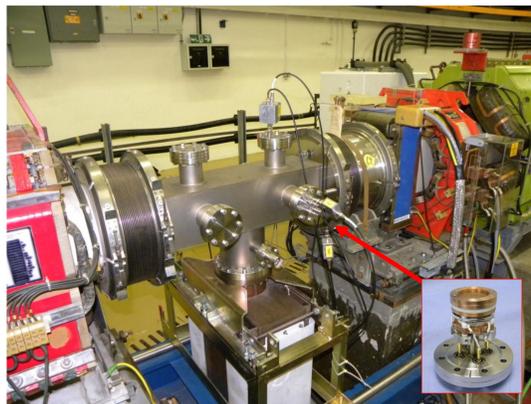
ISIS Electron Cloud Monitor



- The ISIS MCP based RFA electron cloud detector
- MCP provides current gain of up to 25K

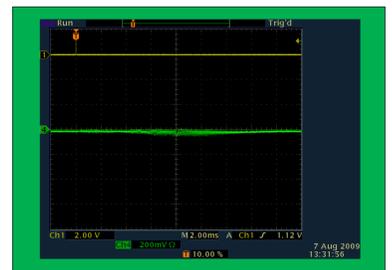
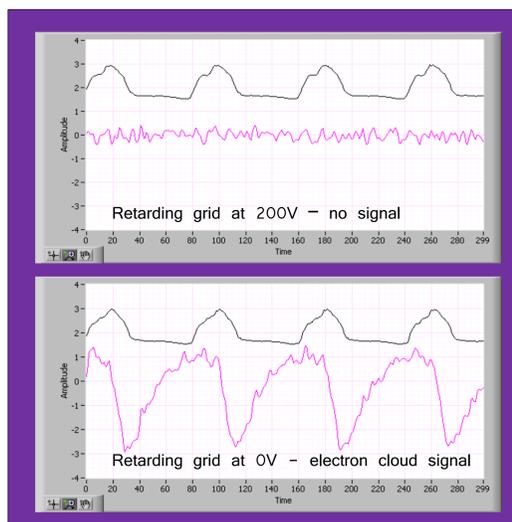


RFA test set-up using pulsed electron gun (1)



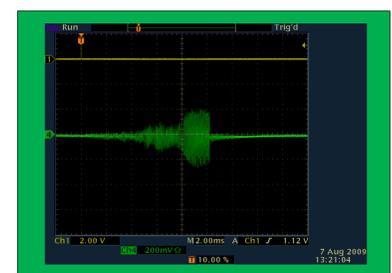
Installation and Commissioning work

- MCP-based RFA detector installed into Straight 5 of the ISIS accelerator. (location on the ISIS map)
- Timing for RFA data acquisition provided by a local beam position sum signal monitor. Two non-MCP RFA devices installed at same location as MCP-based RFA provide background noise readings
- Data acquisition provided by fast digitizer cards (125Ms/sec)
- Below (top) shows the output of the RFA detector when the retarding grid was set to 200V to block the electron signal
- Below (bottom) removal of the grid voltage allows a sample of the electron cloud to reach the MCP producing an output from the RFA device



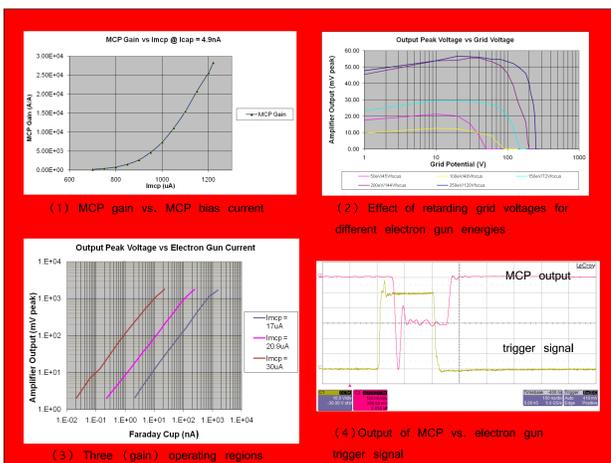
Measurements without an MCP

- First attempt to measure electron cloud was made using a non-MCP RFA
- No electron cloud signal seen due to beam induced noise (green traces)
- above shows RF cavity noise pickup (no beam present)
- Below is beam induced noise in the RFA



Lab based measurements using an electron gun and test chamber

- RFA detector, MCP and amplifier system were characterised prior to installation using a pulsed electron gun and purpose built vacuum chamber.
- The electron gun was fitted with a faraday cup so known electron beam intensities and energies could be directed at the RFA device.
- Below (1) shows the gain of the MCP as a function of the MCP bias current (a linear region can be observed).
- Below (2) shows that the electrons from the gun can be stopped by a negative potential on the retarding grid (used for energy analysis).
- Below (3) shows three different gain operating regions for the MCP.
- Below (4) shows the trigger pulse to the electron gun and the resulting output pulse from the MCP.



Summary

- ISIS has no history of electron cloud instabilities
- Theoretical studies suggest that ISIS upgrade work could possibly produce e-cloud problems through, for example, increases in beam intensity.
- Measurements using the MCP-based electron cloud detector clearly show the presence of electrons within the ISIS accelerator
- Understanding why ISIS does not suffer from electron cloud problems is the next goal. This will be achieved through a combination of theoretical and experimental work.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the ISIS Diagnostic and Accelerator Physics sections, and the Technology Department at the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory for all their help and support during this project.