

Synchrotron radiation measurements at the CERN LHC

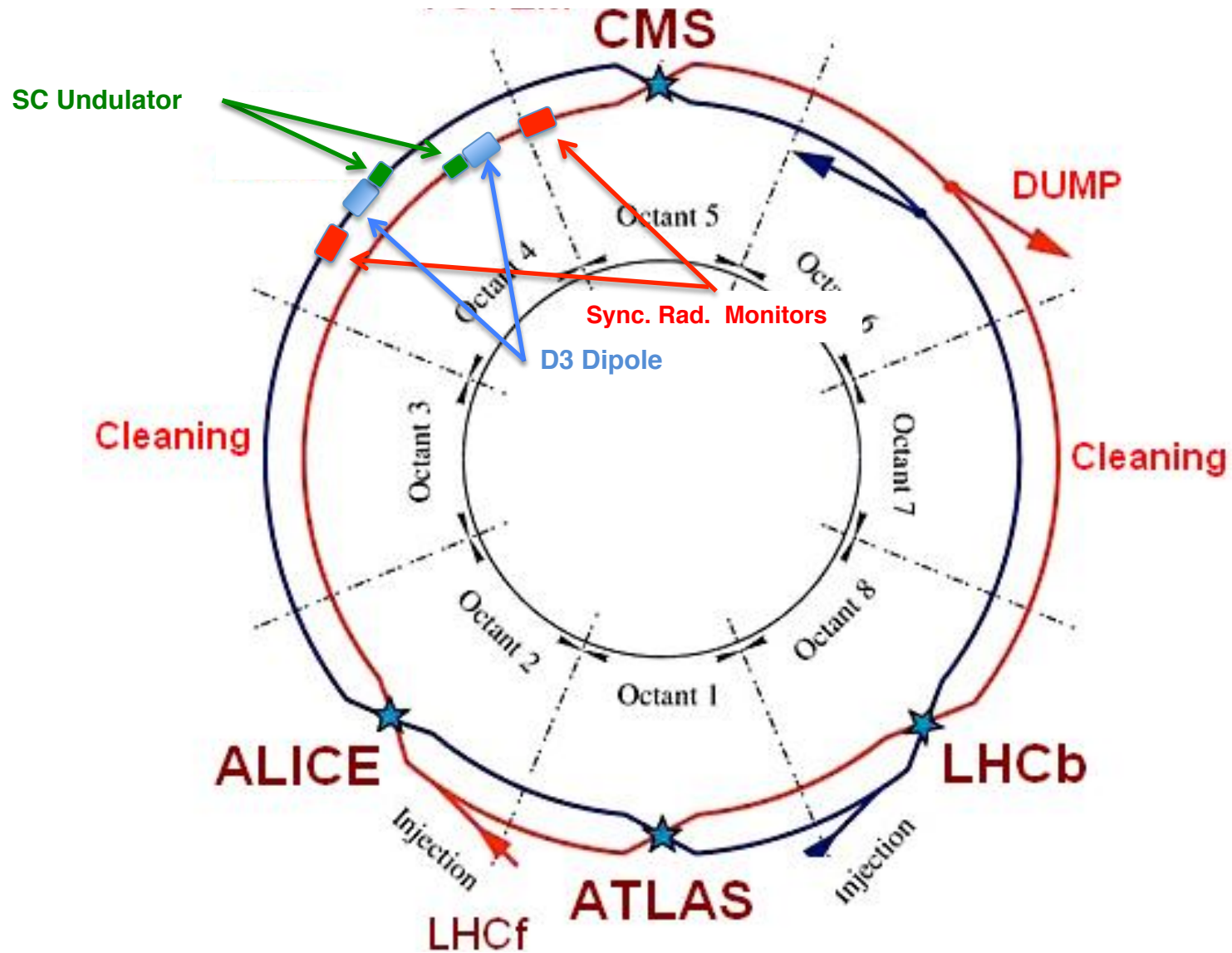
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DIPAC 2011

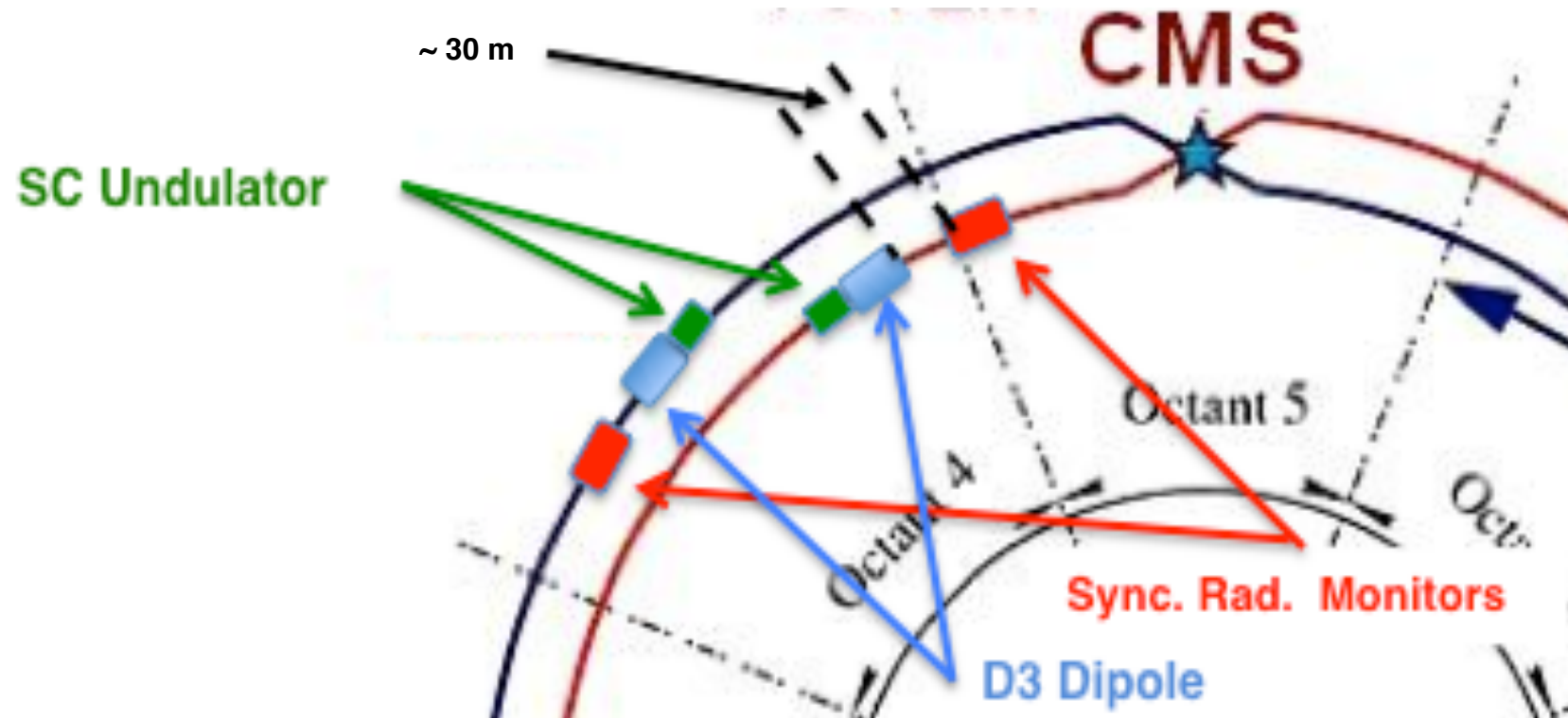
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Synchrotron Radiation Monitors @ LHC

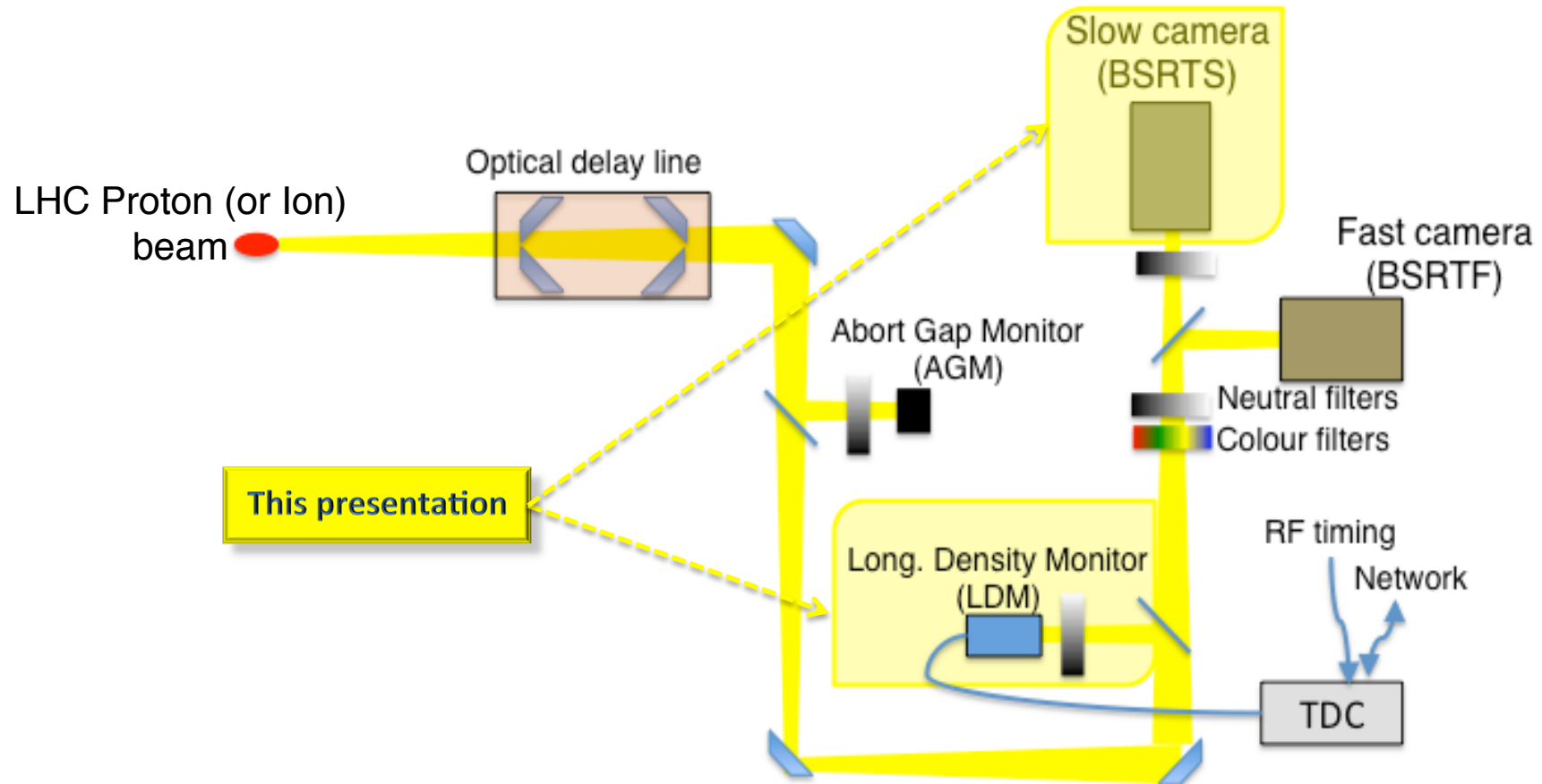


Synchrotron Radiation Monitors @ LHC



Synchrotron radiation is generated by the **SC undulator** up to proton energies of ~ 1.5 TeV and by the **D3 dipole** for higher energies

BSR System Schematic Layout



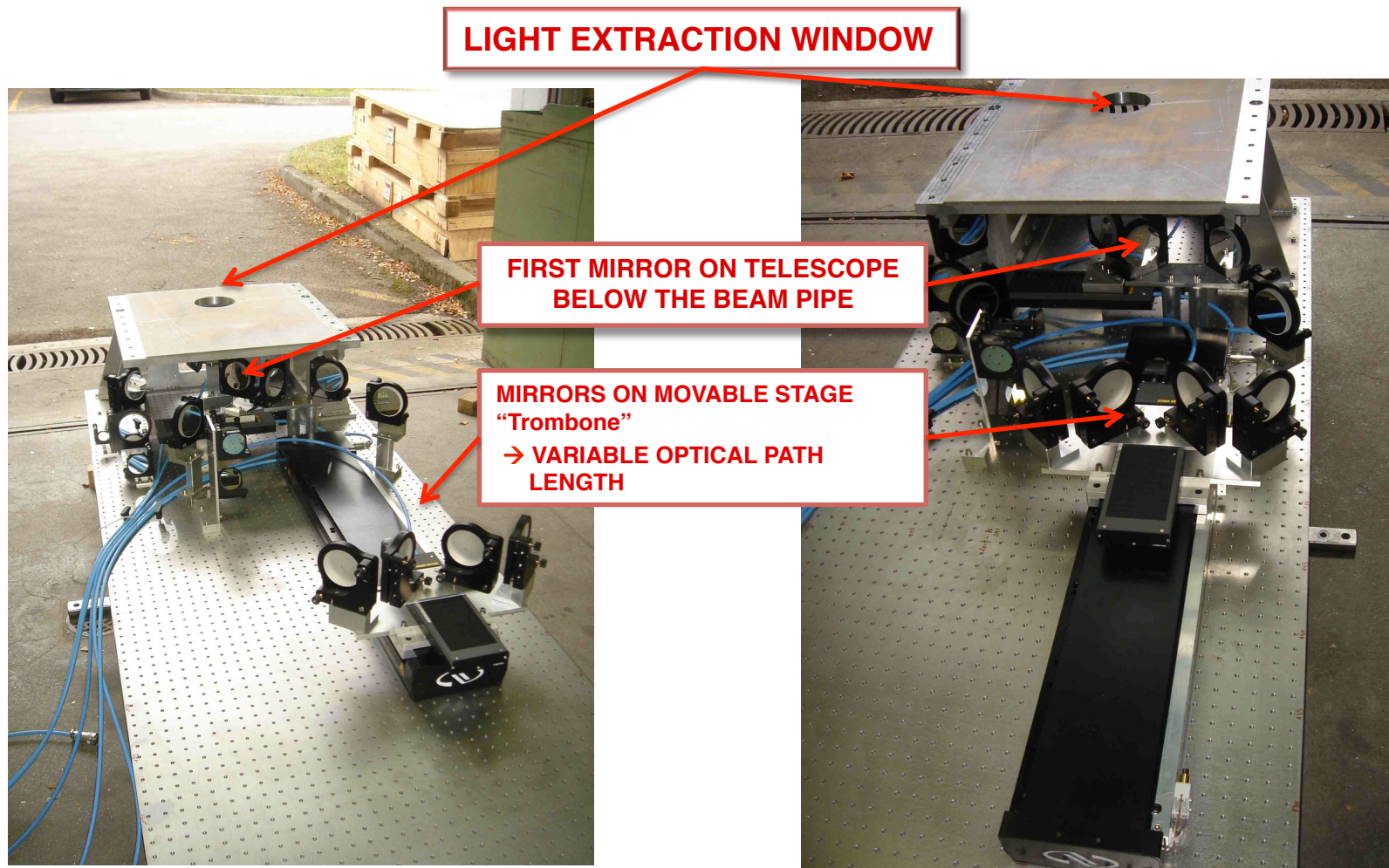
Beam Synchrotron Radiation (BSR) Systems

System	Aim	Hardware	Main Features
AGM	Abort Gap population	-Hamamatsu R5916U-51 Photomultiplier -C5594-14 amplifier	-10 Hz acquisition ~1e6 dynamic range (without considering optical filters) -100ns resolution (25ns possible)
BSRTS	Transverse profile	-Proxitronic Nanocam HF4 S 25N NIR (intensified)	-50Hz Acquisition -gating down to 25ns -max gate trigger rate 200 Hz → single bunch, single turn (every 55 turns)
BSRTF	Transverse profile	-Camera Redlake HG-100K -Photek MCP125 intensifier (coupled via optical fibers to camera) -GM200-3 gate module	-Acquisition up to 100 kHz -gating down to 3ns → single bunch turn-per- turn
LDM	Longitudinal profile, satellite and ghost bunches	-MPD Photodiode - 77ns dead time (Beam 1) -idQuantique Photodiode - 46ns dead time (Beam 2) -Agilent TDC	- 90ps resolution - 1e5 dynamic range

Will mainly talk about BSRTS and LDM

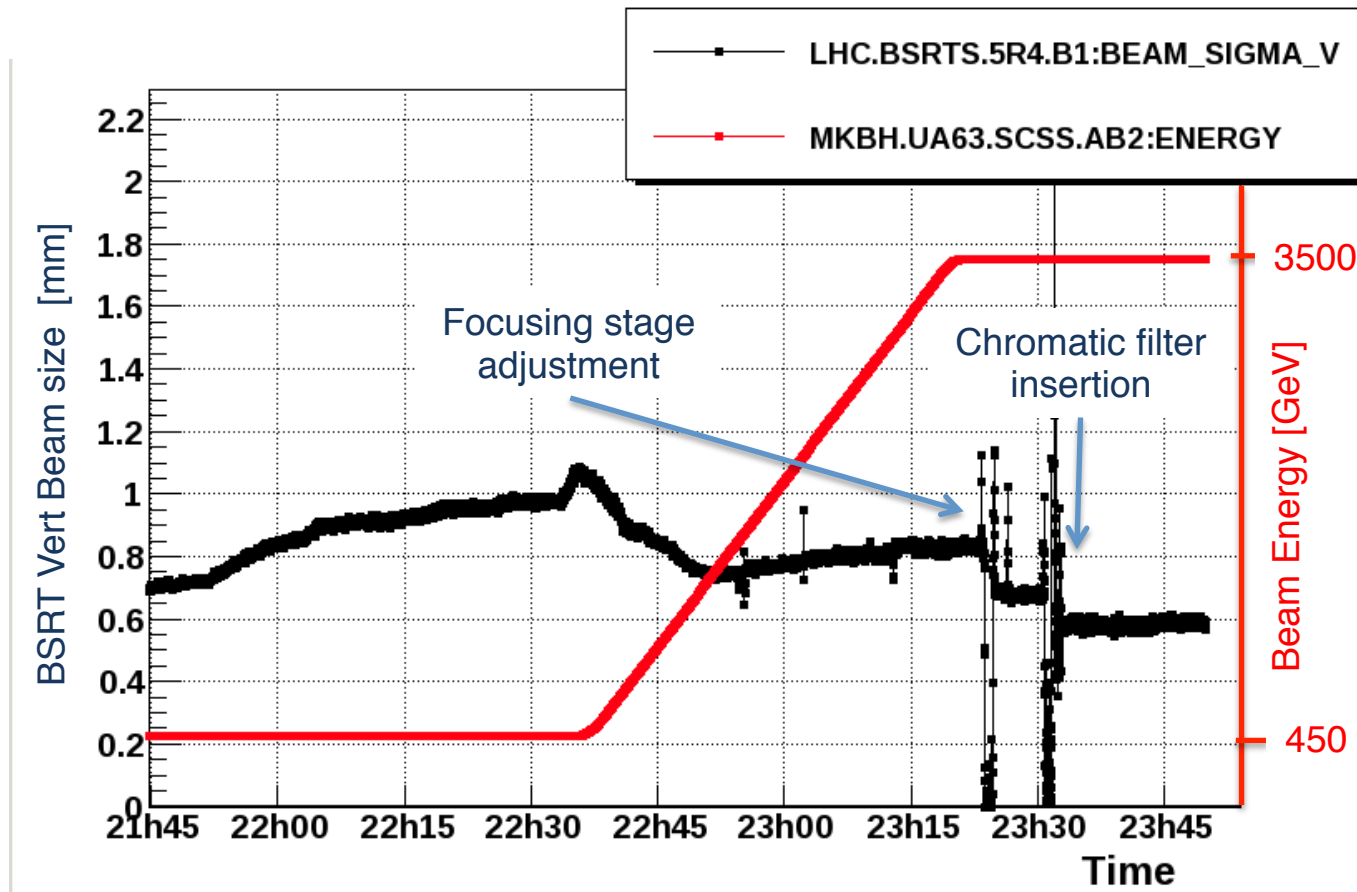
BSR Telescope

- Pictures showing only part of the optical path



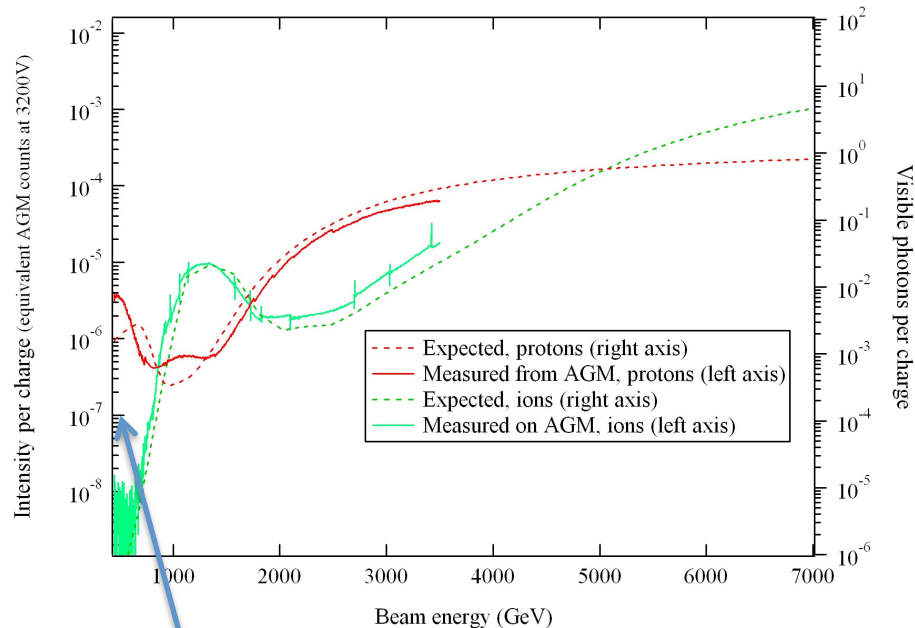
BSRTS -Effect of optical path length and color filter

Protons beam, injection and ramp to 3.5 TeV ($I = \sim 2e10$ p)

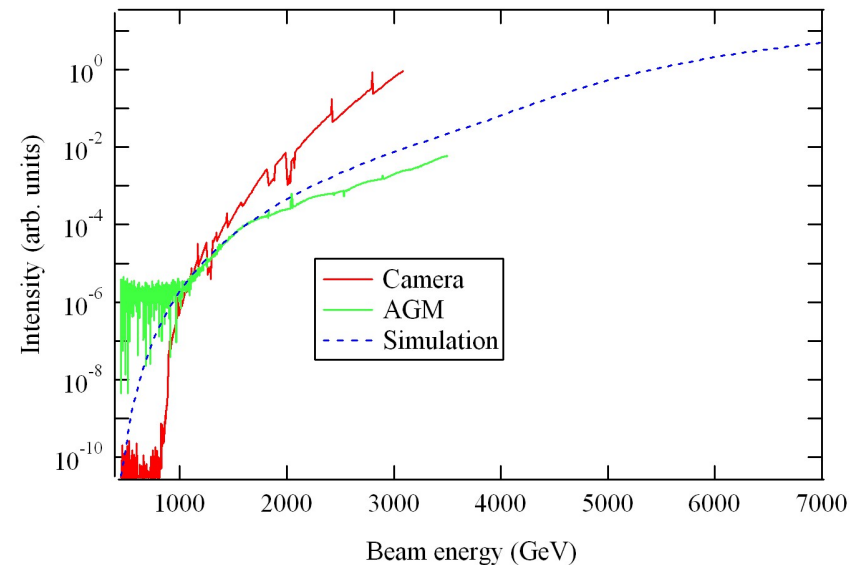


AGM and BSRTS - Simulated vs Measured light intensity

Proton and Pb ions,
AGM meas. and Simulations



Pb ions
AGM meas., BSRT meas. and Simulations



At least a factor $1e4$ difference between protons and ions at injection energy
Nevertheless: we managed to see light at injection with ions

BSRT vs Wire Scanners

Wire Scanners (WS) are used as **reference** for transverse profile meas. at the LHC,

- but can be used up to few 10^{13} circulating protons
 - then wire damage or quench of SC elements

BSRT calibration vs WS

- Calibration factors for each beam, for each plane, function of energy
 - From 300 to 900 μm in quadrature on the measured beam size

BSRTS vs Wire Scanners (example)

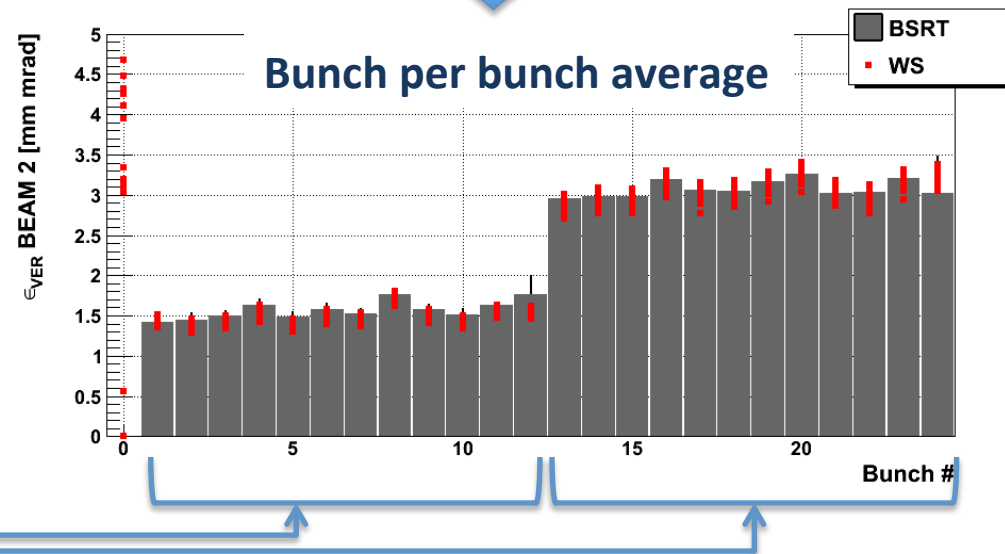
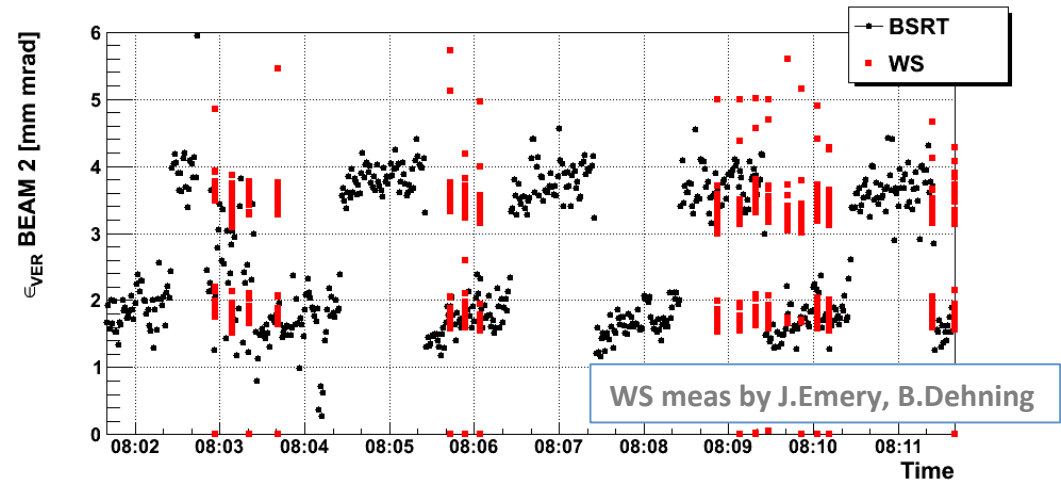
Bunch per bunch meas lasted ~ 10 minutes
-17 WS meas per bunch
-15 BSRT acq. Per bunch

Beam 2 Vertical 450 GeV

- 12 'small' emittance bunches
- 12 'large' emittance bunches

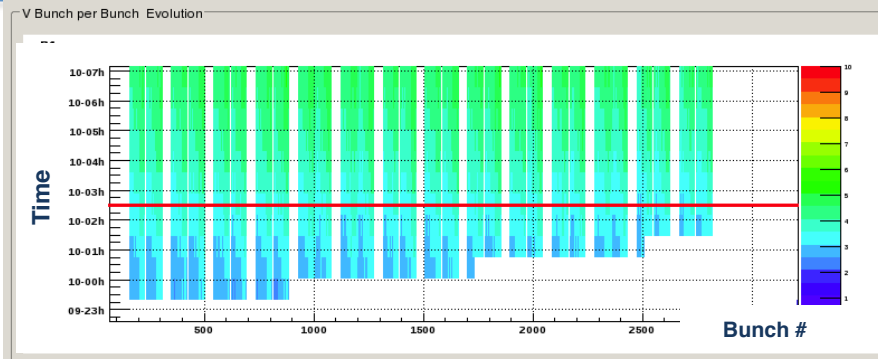
CONCLUSION

- WS – BSRT b-to-b agreement ~ 1%
- Obtained during special MD period (BI experts optimization)



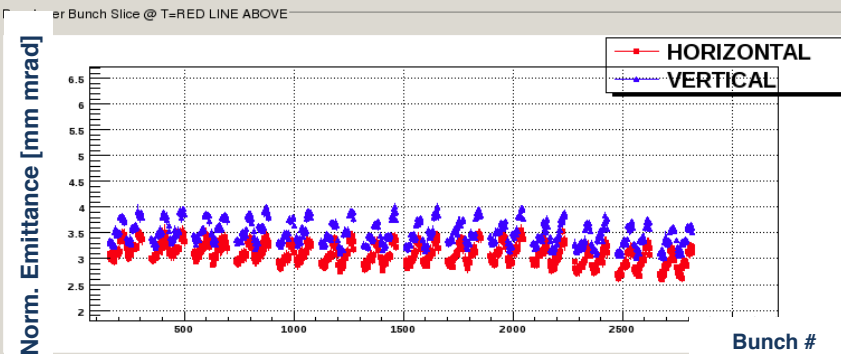
BSRTS as used during LHC operation

Vertical emittance vs bunch vs time



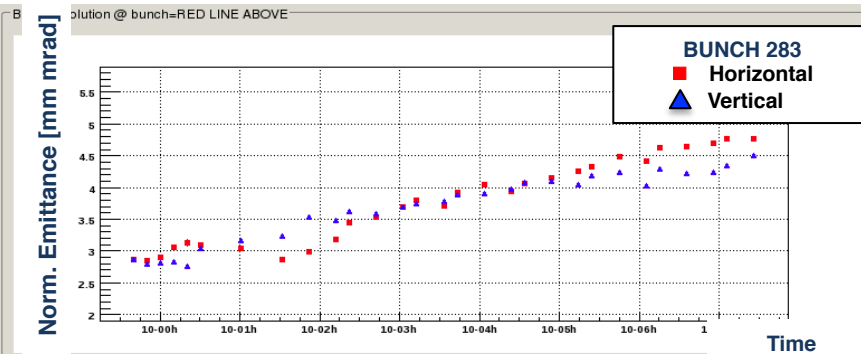
Bunch per Bunch emittance @ fixed time

Structure comes from Injectors (e.g. bunches from different PSB rings)



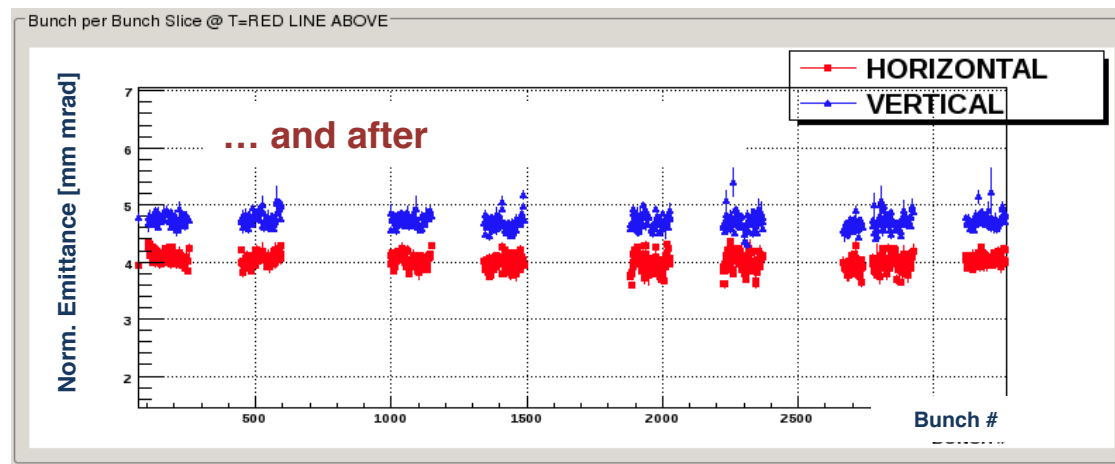
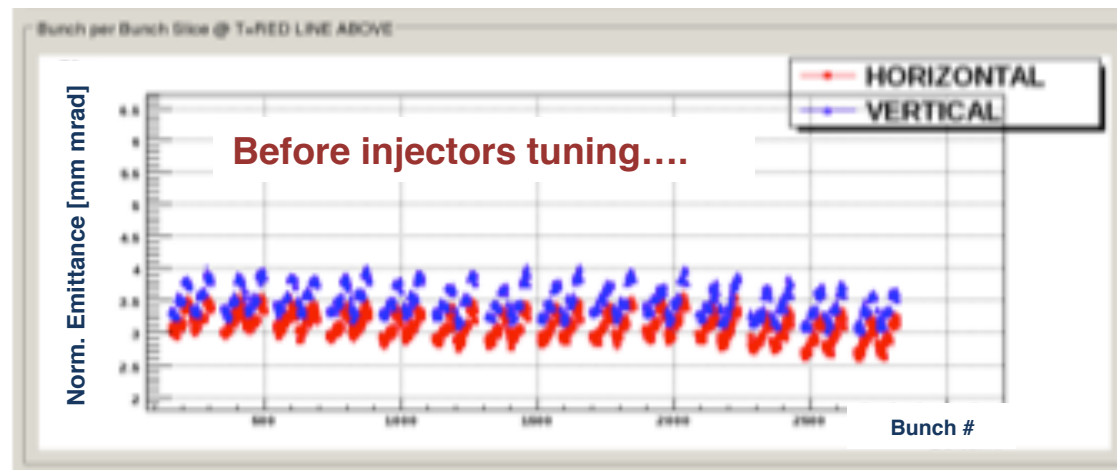
Single bunch Hor and Ver emittance vs time

Unphysical emittance reduction between two periods on the same bunch → order of magnitude of measurement statistical error



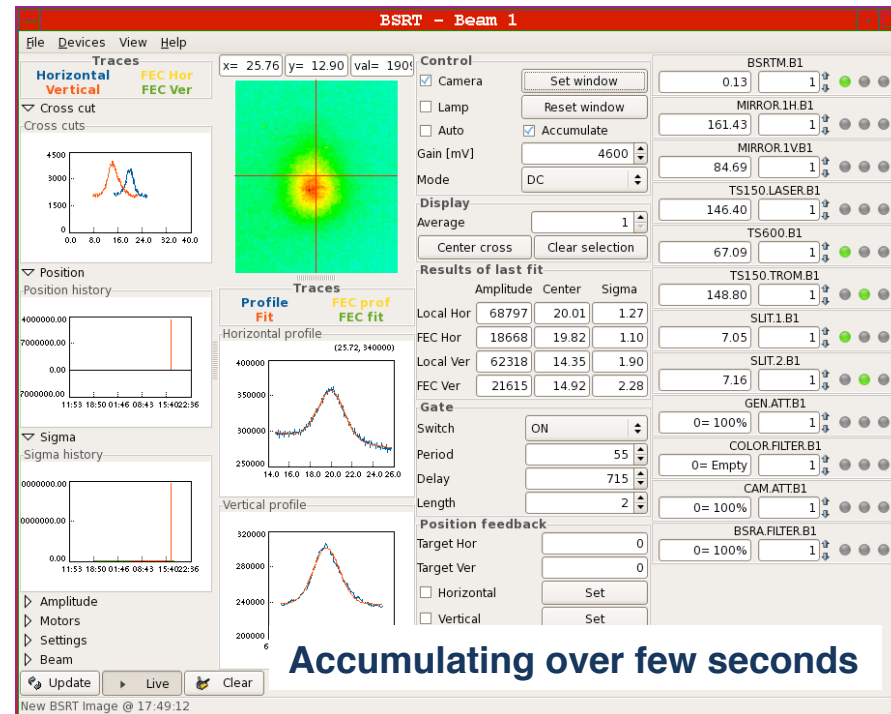
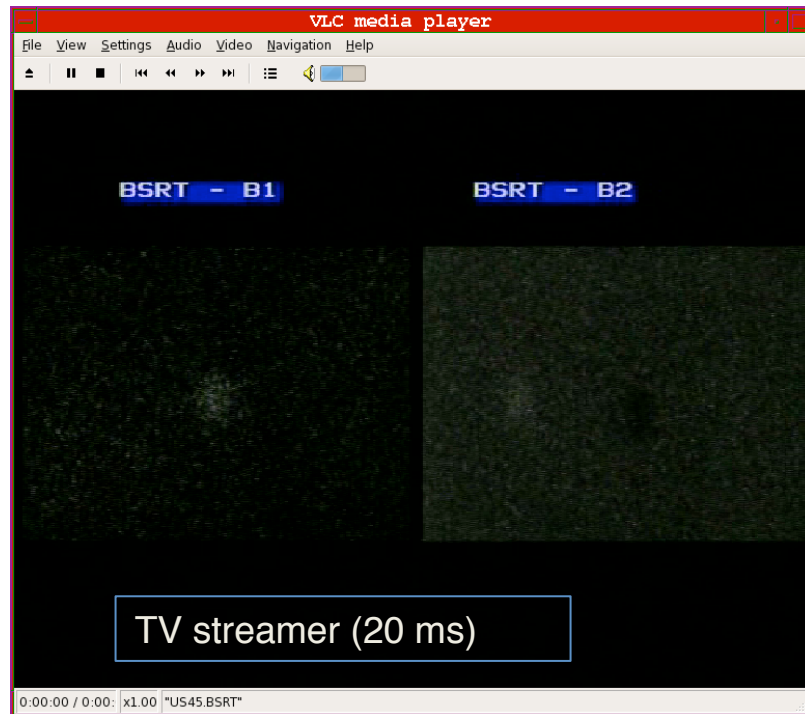
LHC improvement thanks to BSRTS meas.

Bunch per Bunch emittance @ fixed time → structure coming from Injectors improved → Emittance along trains much more uniform



BSRTS - Pb Ions @ 450 GeV

- 10 November 2010, 17 Ion bunches at 450 GeV
- Likely first time in the world with heavy ions at such energy

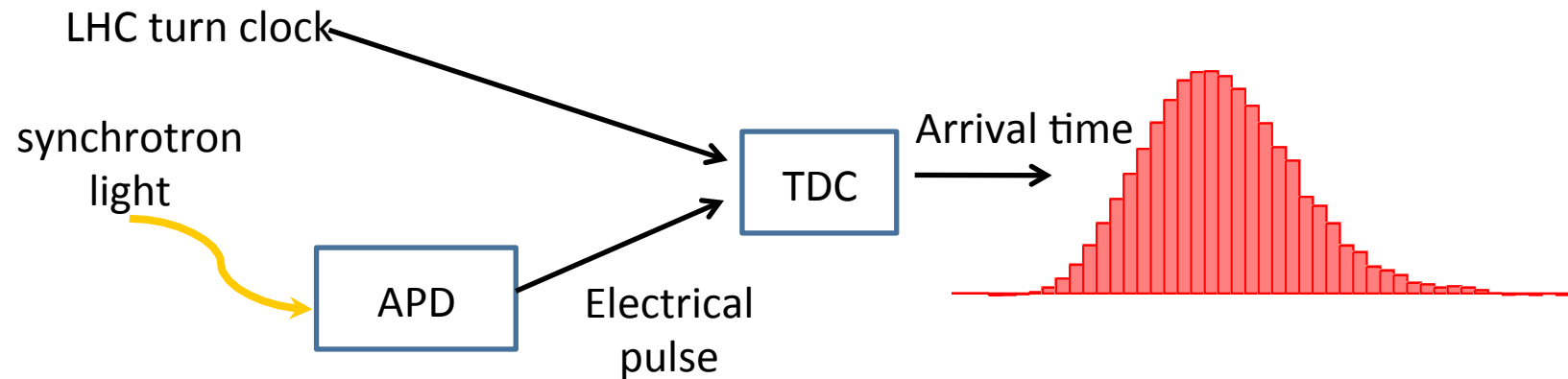


BSRTS - Conclusions

- System commissioned and **almost fully operational** (not mentioned here: all automatisms...)
- **Bunch to bunch scans** : not fully operational yet, available on demand to experts, 2-5 sec per bunch enough to have low statistical error
- **Relative accuracy** : better than 5 %
- **Absolute accuracy**:
 - better than 10% after cross calibration w.r.t. WS
 - Stability of cal factors w.r.t. WS to be studied more
- **Ultimate resolution** : still to be studied in detail

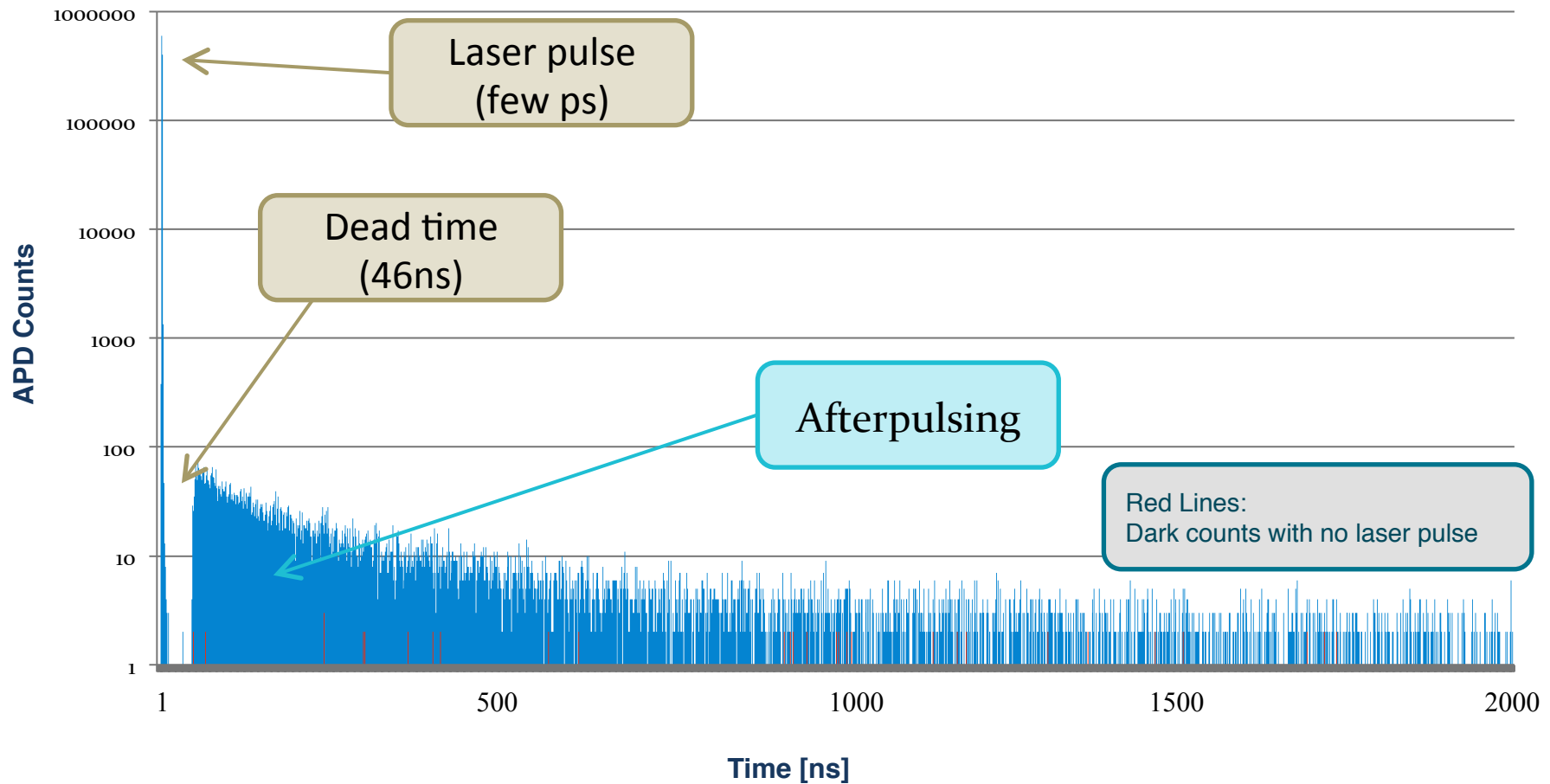
LDM - System

- Photon counting with Geiger-mode Avalanche Photo-Diode (APD)
- Integration over many turns to build up profile



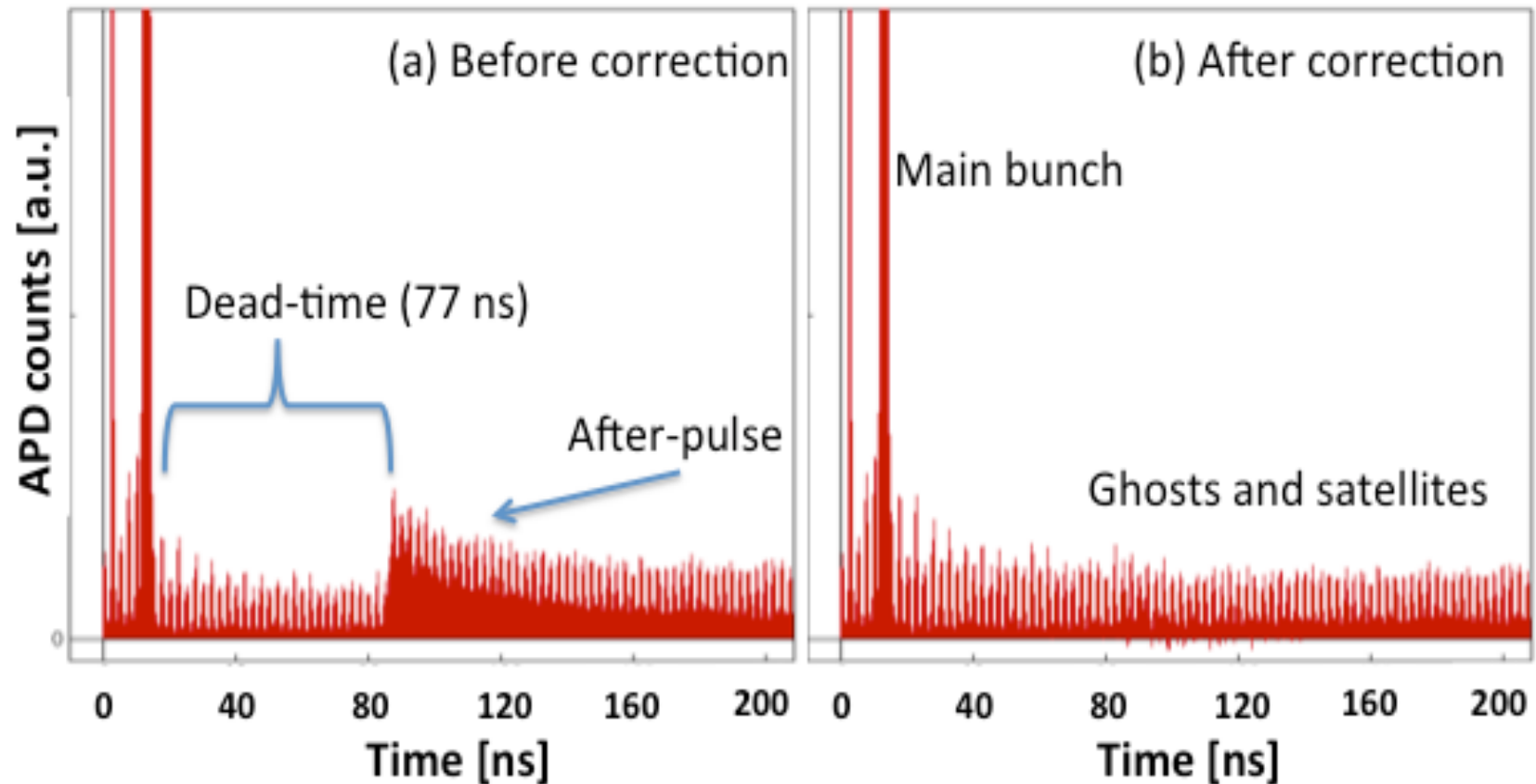
LDM – APD Response

- Laboratory measurement setup and calibration via pulsed laser



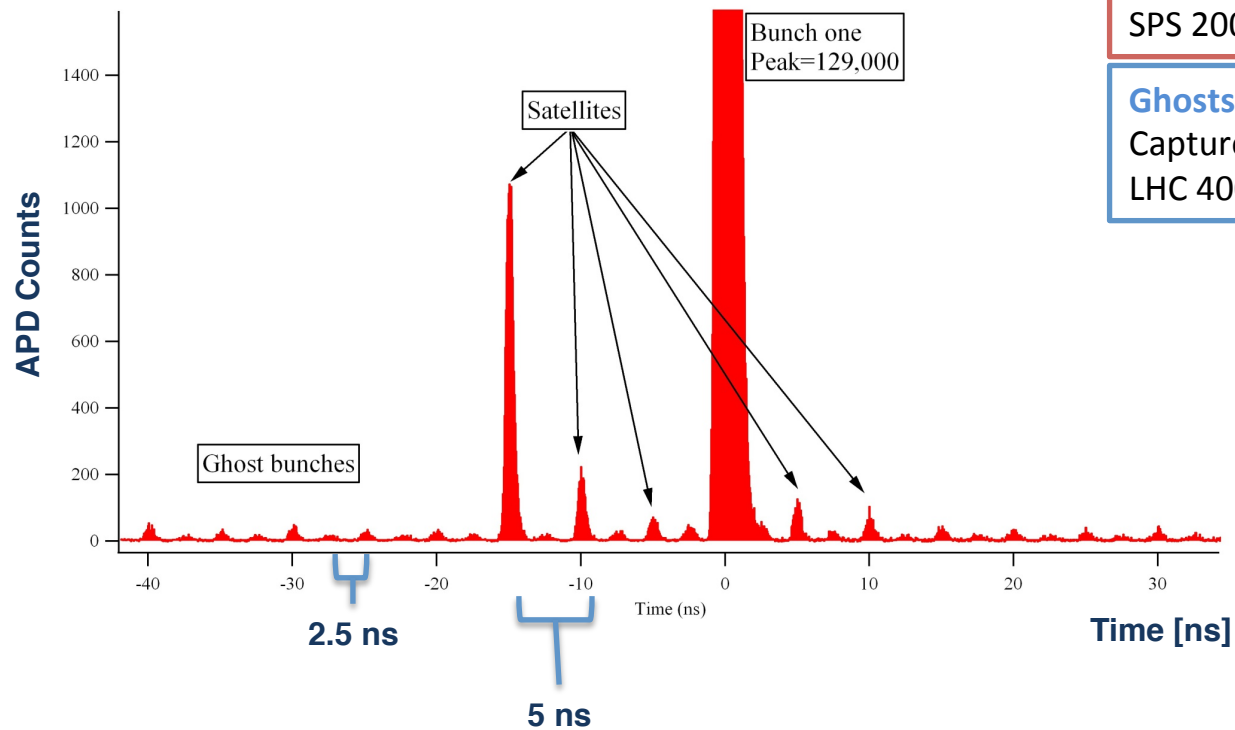
LDM – After pulse correction

- LHC Beam measurement



LDM – Measurement Example

- Lead Ions beam
- Integration time ~ 10min



Satellites

Capture/splitting errors in the injectors
SPS 200 MHz $\rightarrow$ 5 ns

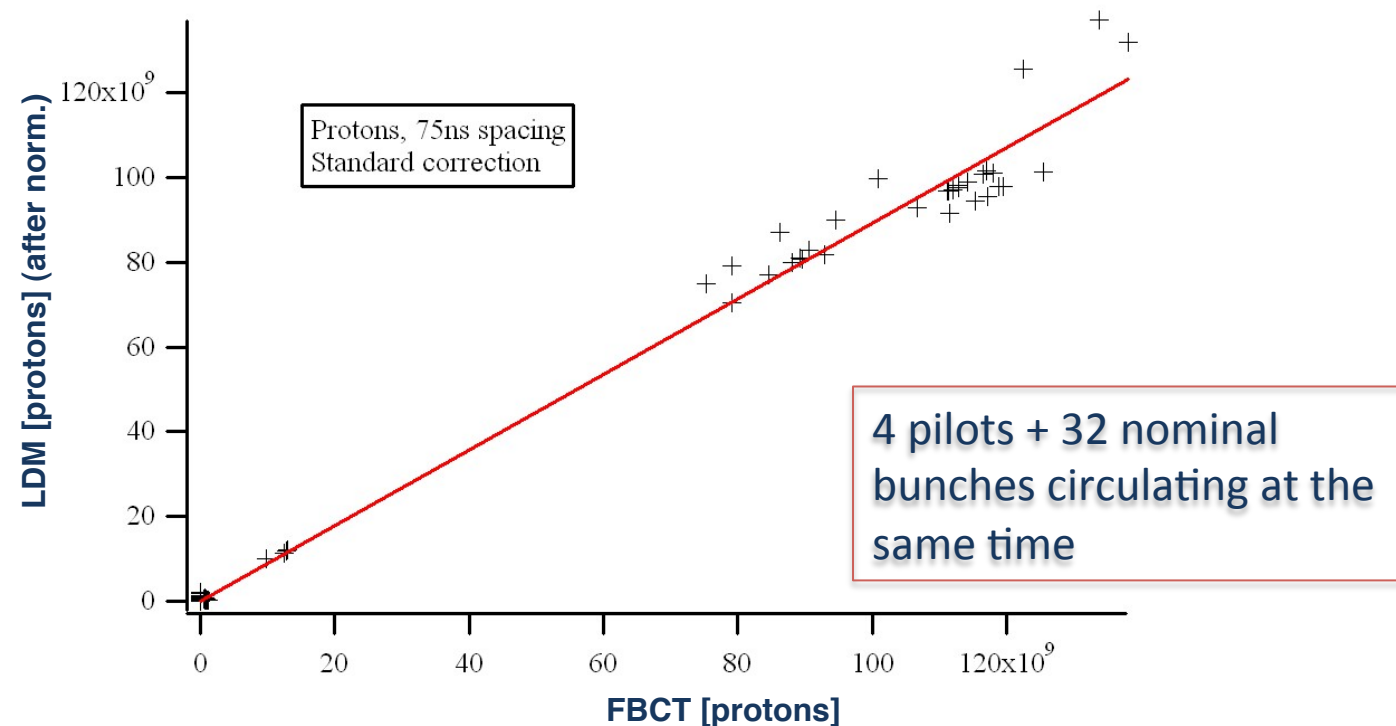
Ghosts

Capture/splitting errors in the LHC
LHC 400 MHz $\rightarrow$ 2.5 ns

LDM is the only LHC system able to see all structures from RF, with enough **dynamic range** and **time resolution** for monitoring satellites and ghosts

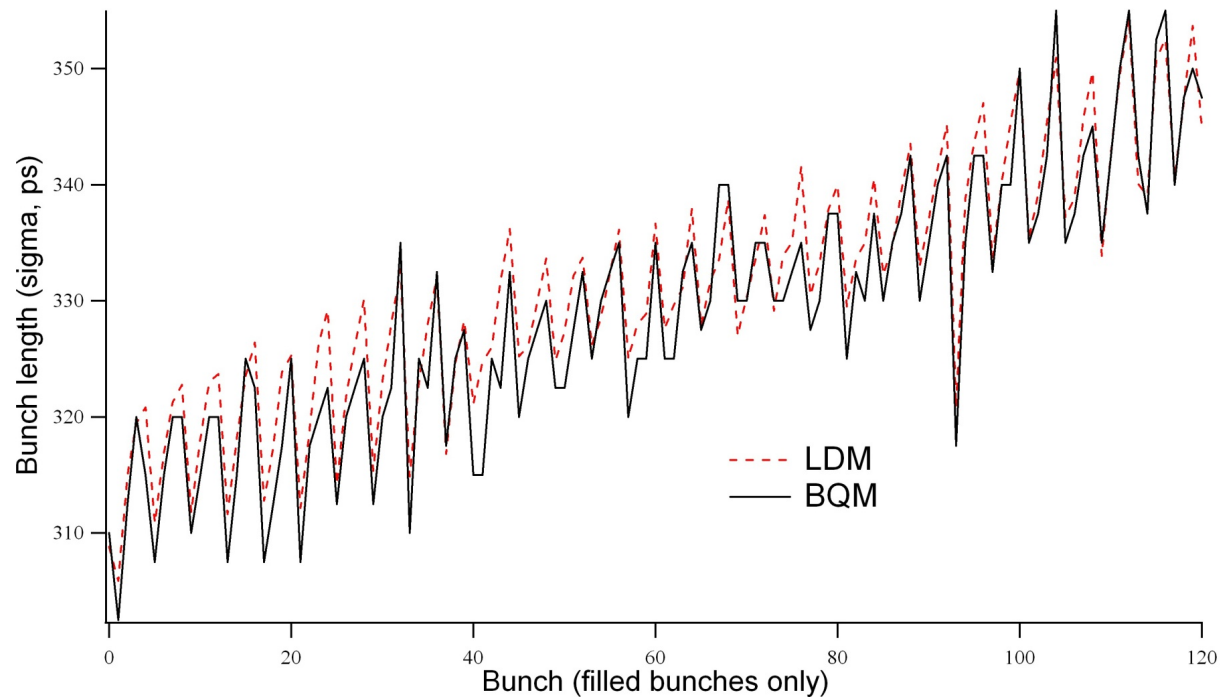
LDM vs Fast Beam Current Transformers (FBCT)

- FBCT measure single bunch beam current (25ns slots)
- LDM can be used to estimate the relative bunch intensity difference and compared to FBCT



LDM vs Beam Quality Monitor (BQM)

- BQM measures bunch length, but with poor dynamic range → can't detect satellites and ghosts

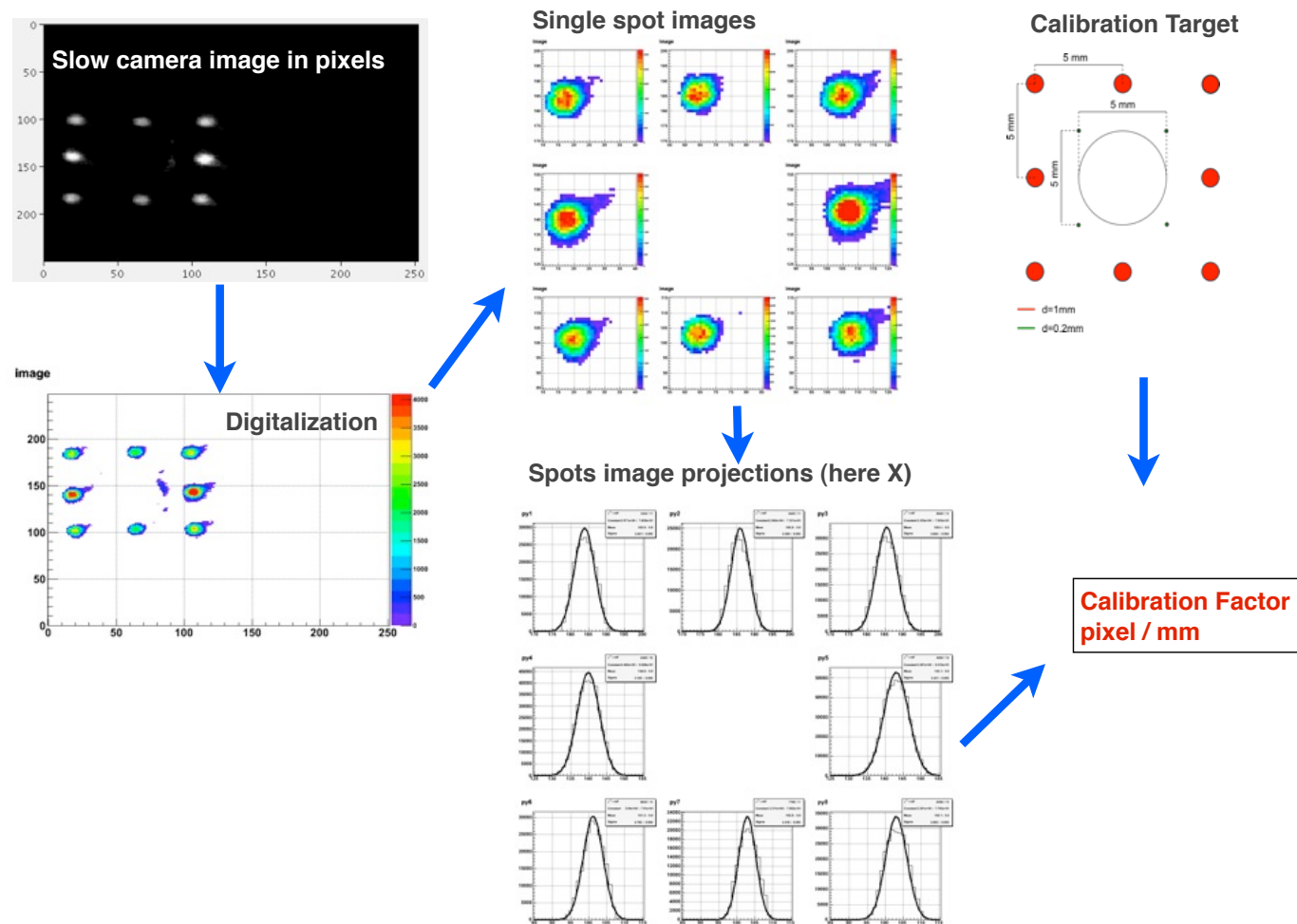


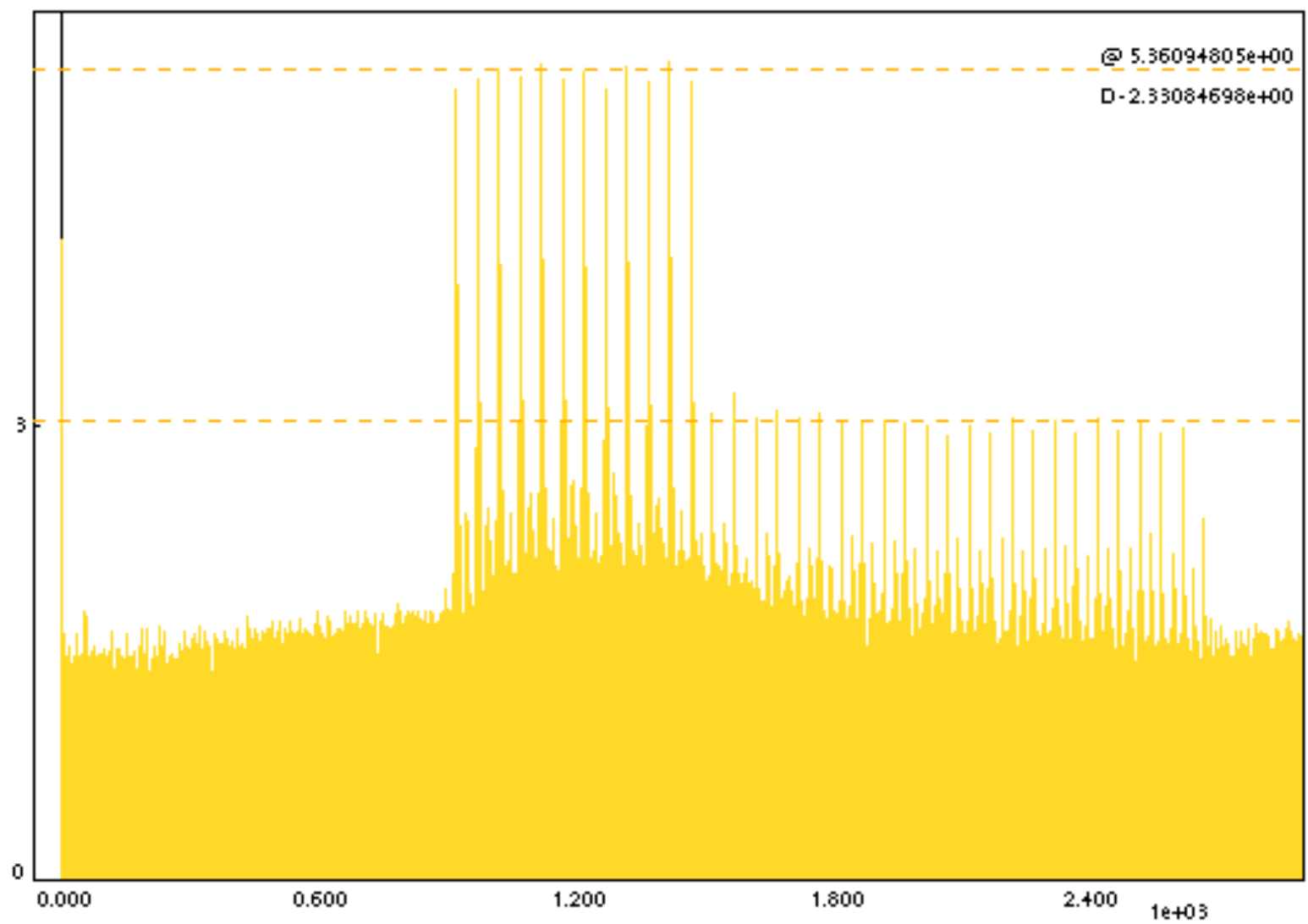
Conclusions (LDM)

- System is still in **commissioning phase**
- Very **promising results** , already used during LHC special runs
 - Allowed monitoring and **correcting capture/splitting** errors
- Low and high level operational software under development

SPARE

BSRT Calibration via reference target image



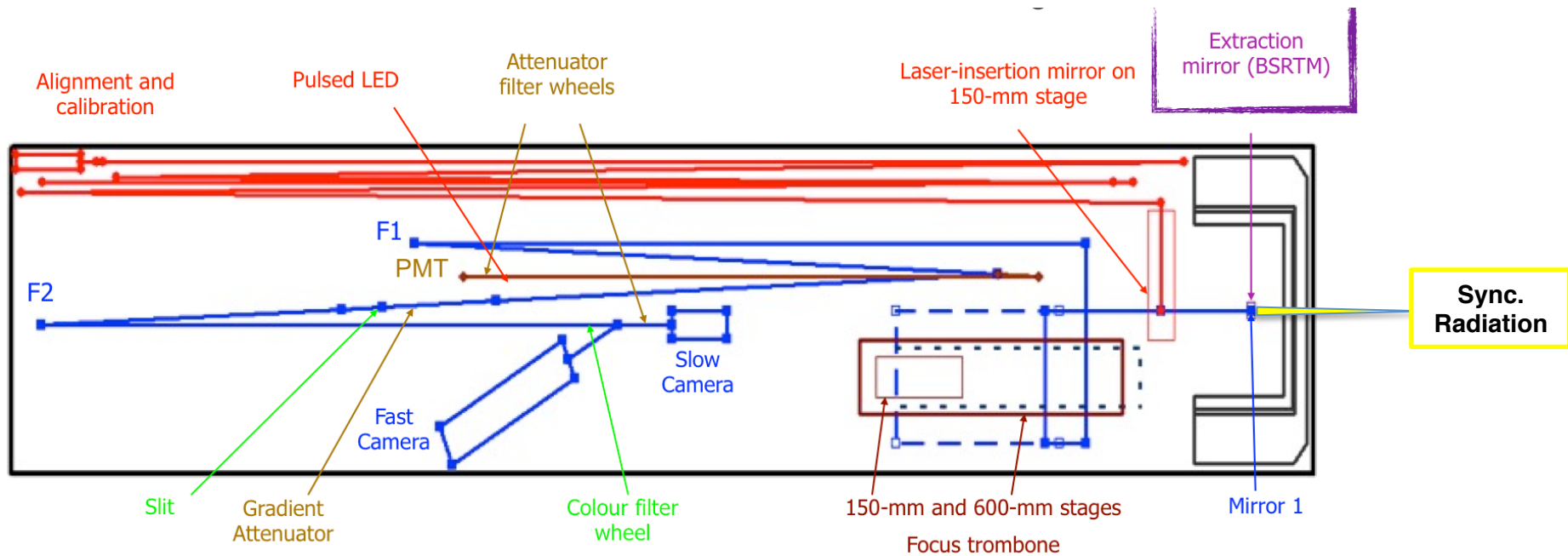


LDM – LHC OP logbook

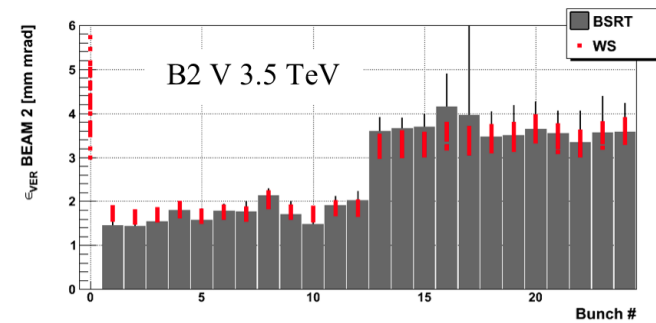
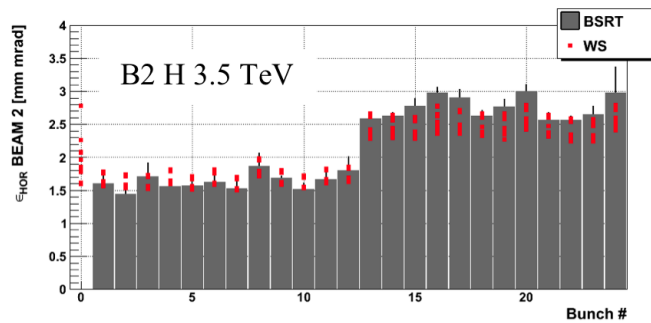
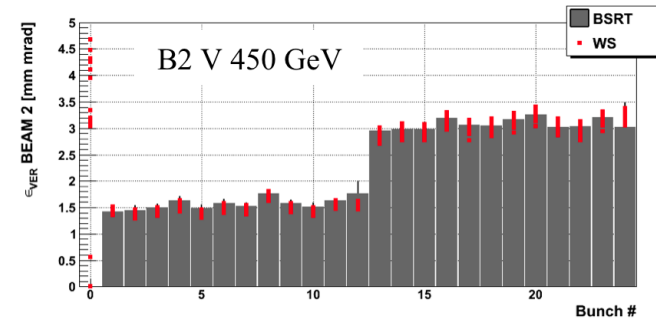
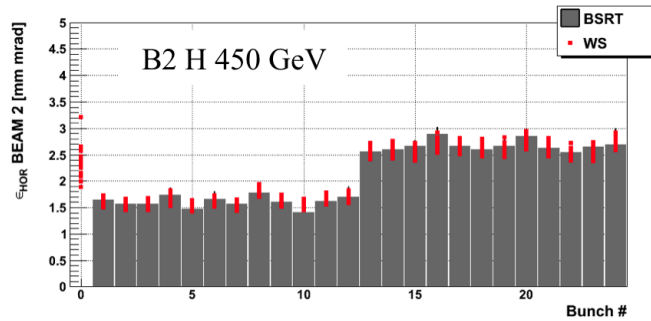
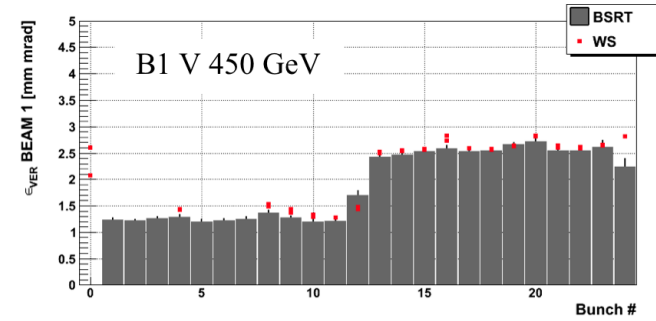
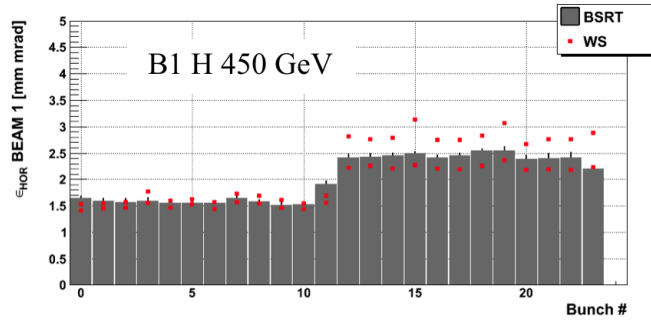
12 Bunches injected using 36
bunch-train scheme
→ Protons leakage over
empty buckets



BSR Telescope layout

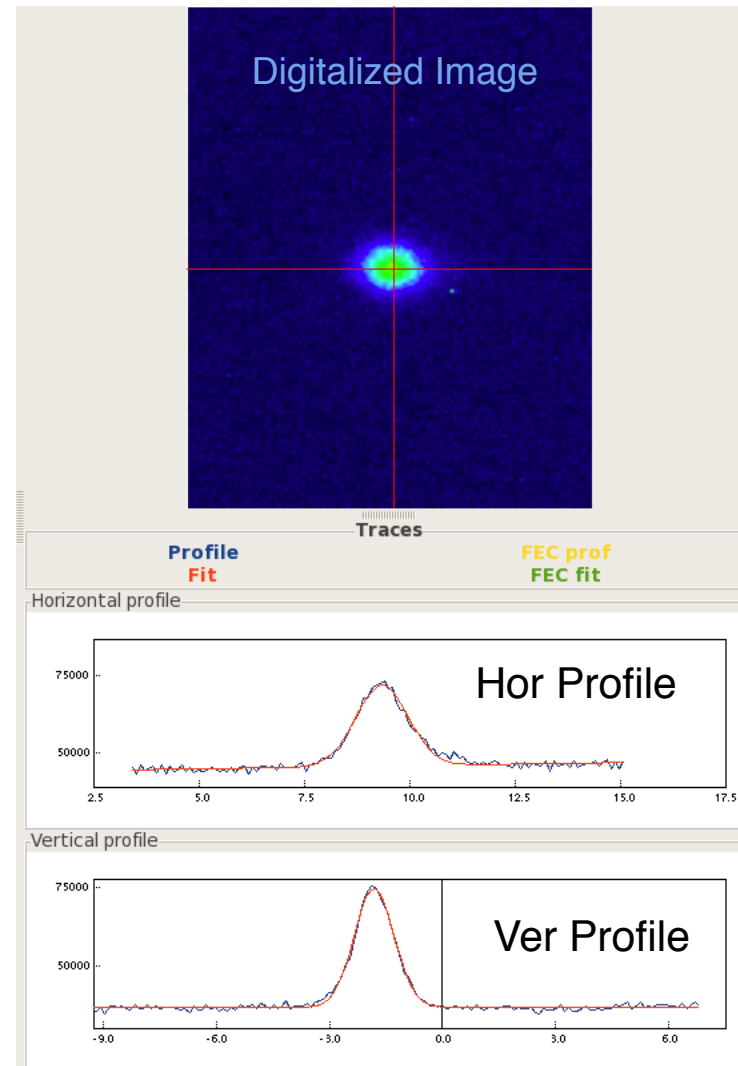


BSRT - WS



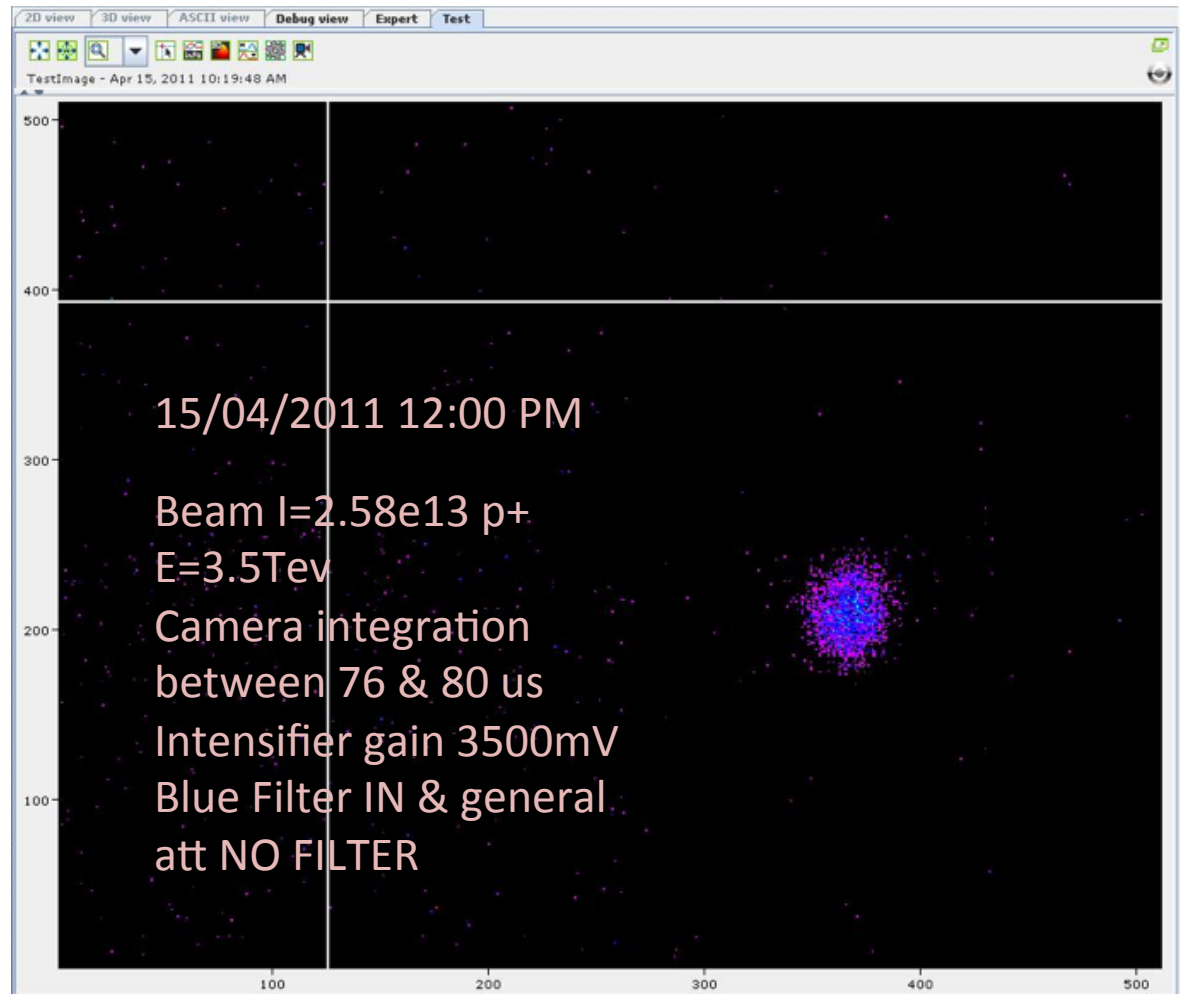
BSRTS - Proton Image Example

- Single bunch $\sim 1.1 \times 10^{11} p$ @ 3.5 TeV
- Accumulated over 4 turns separated of 55 turns (200 Hz trigger rate limit on image intensifier)



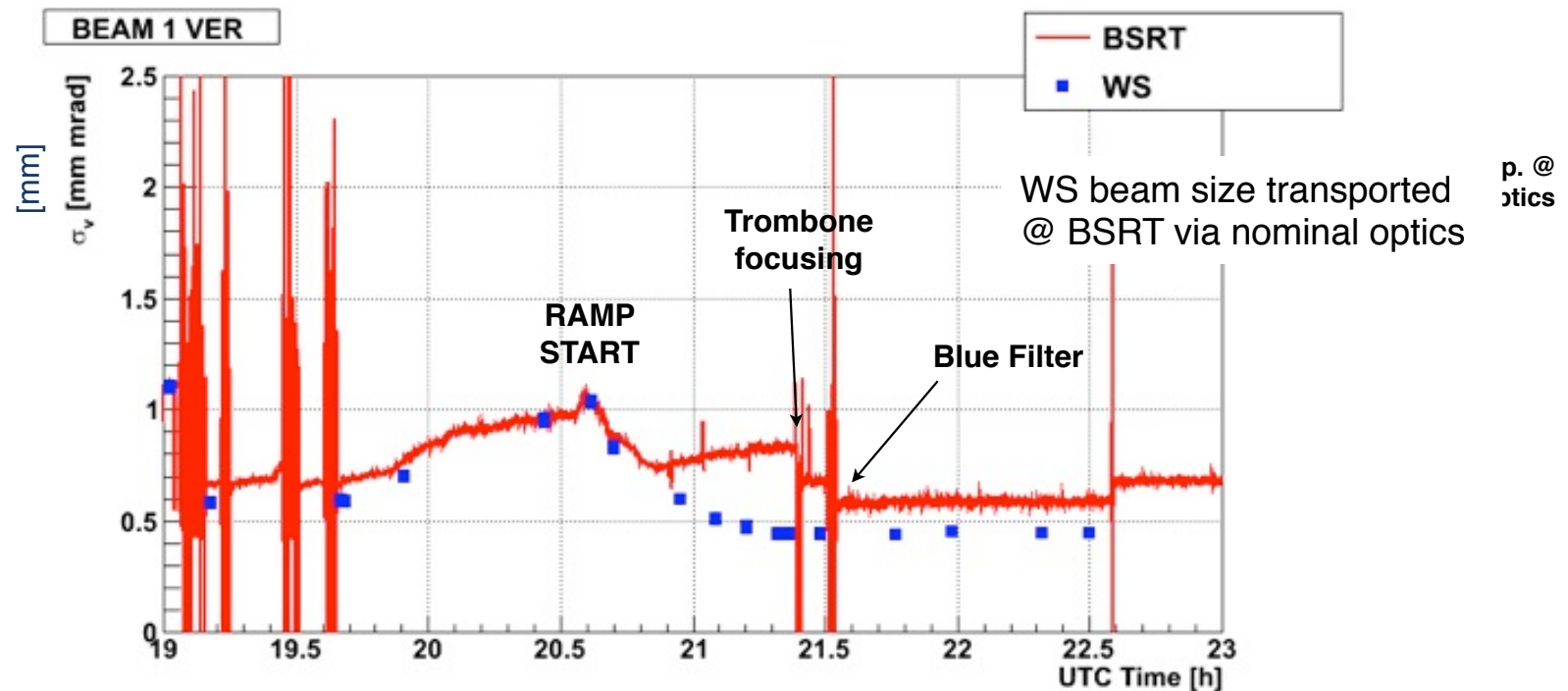
BSRTFast

- Redlake camera
- System designed for bunch-per-bunch, turn-per-turn
- Commissioning on going
- Real intensification via optical fiber coupling to be investigated with beam



BSRTS -Effect of optical path length and color filter

29-03-10, protons, ramp to 3.5TeV



Here: sigma measured by BSRT corrected (in quadrature) with a constant factor at 450 GeV and 3.5 TeV