

ATF Damping Ring BPM System Upgrade

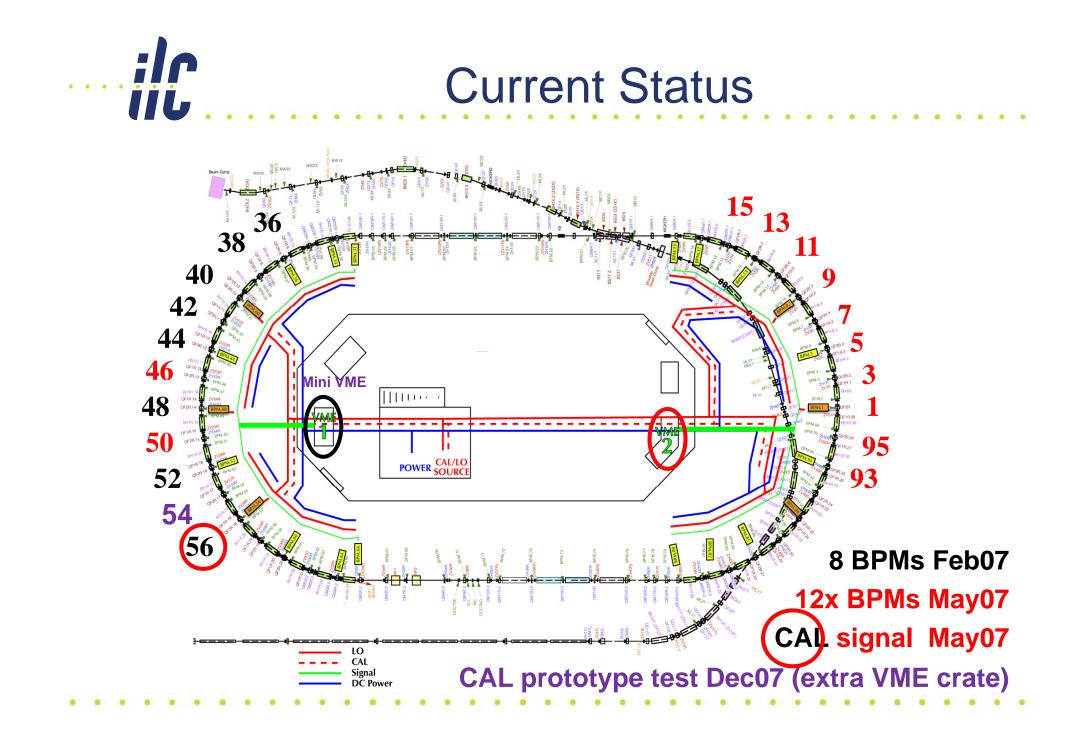
Joe Frisch, Justin May, Doug McCormick, Janice Nelson, Tonee Smith, Mark Woodley (SLAC)

Charlie Briegel, Nathan Eddy, Dennis Nicklaus, Peter Prieto, Ron Rechenmacher, Duane Voy, Manfred Wendt (FNAL)





- Motivation
- Current Status
- Preliminary results from this spring
- Future Plans
- Motivation
- Goal: generation and extraction of a low emittance beam ($\epsilon_v < 2 \text{ pm}$) with the nominal ILC bunch charge
- A major tool for low emittance corrections: a high resolution BPM system
- a broadband turn-by-turn mode (< 10 µm resolution)
- a narrowband mode with high resolution (~ 100 nm resolution)



Present Status of the ATF DR BPMs

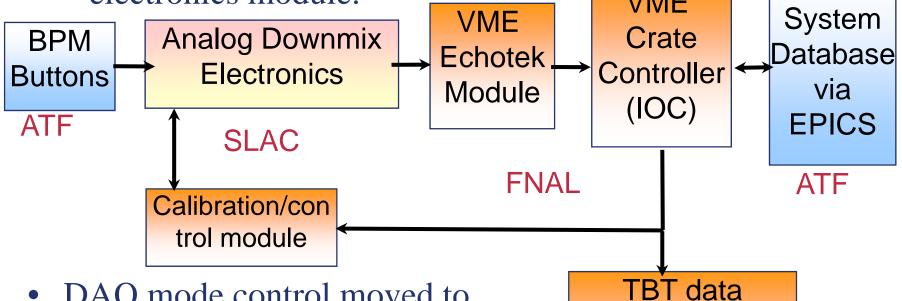
- 96 4-button BPM pick-up stations
- 76 connected to ATF-style read-out systems
 - Intensity dependent position reading
 - Resolution > 10 μm
 - No turn-by-turn (multi-turn) capability (but single turn flash measurement)
- 20 with *Echotek*-based read-out systems
 - High resolution measurements in narrow-band mode (200-400 nm)
 - Turn-by-turn (4096 turns) and single turn (flash) measurements (resolution ~2-3 μm)
 - Analog downconverters v1.0, located in the tunnel
 - Digital signal processing located in 2 VME crates (1x MV5500 CPU, 1x TGF timing, 5x *Echotek*) (Cont'd)

Status of the ATF DR BPMs (cont'd)

- 1 *Echotek*-based read-out system with automatic calibration and remote control functions
 - integrated calibration system can automatically correct for component aging effects (gain), to stabilize the BPM offset
 - remote controlled gain/attenuator settings to accommodate multibunch and high current operating modes
 - remote monitoring of engineering data (supply voltage and current, LO-level, temperature) in the analog downconverter section through the CAN-bus.
 - Requires an updated downconverter section (SLAC), and a new CAN-bus based calibration and remote control interface (Fermilab), proposed to be installed for the final BPM upgrade at all BPM locations.



Calibration tones produced locally from LO tone, one tone per button, coupled into BPM from Downmix electronics module.



- DAQ mode control moved to ATF control system
- add diagnostic displays

available via

EPICS/MATLAB

BPM #54: Downconverter & CAL Proto





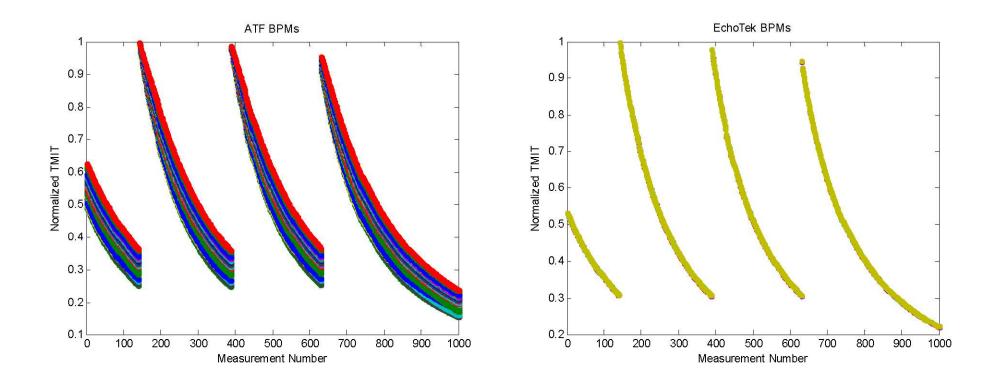
- Mini VME crate accommodating:
- Motorola 5500 CPU
- PMC CAN bus interface ECAN-2
- Timing module TGF
- Echotek digital receiver module



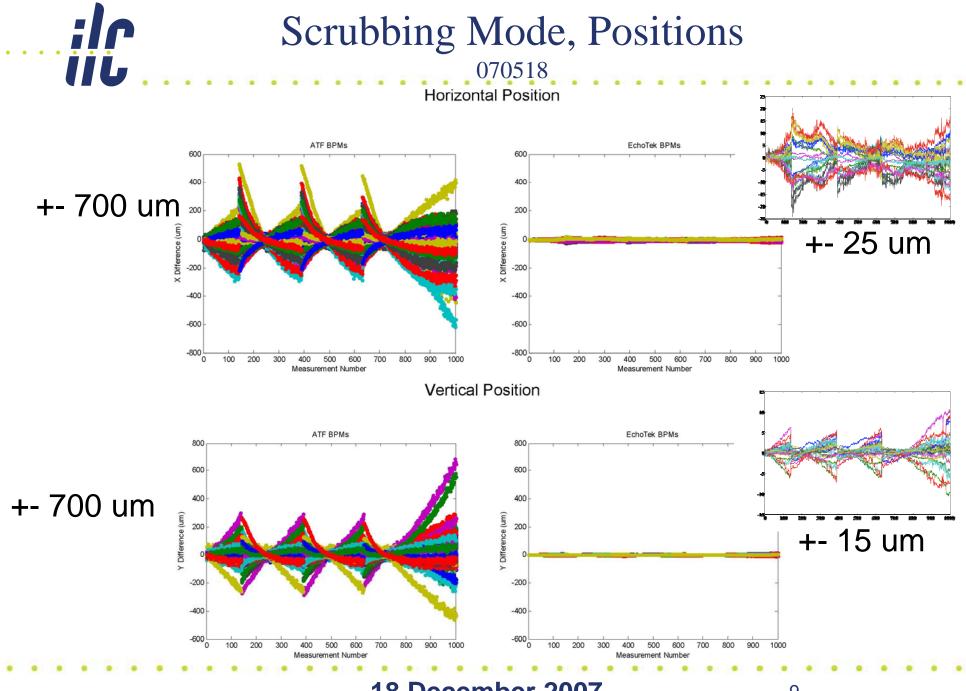
- BPM #54 prototype installation (temporary):
- CAN bus remote control & CAL signal PLL unit (Fermilab)
- 4 ch. Downconverter unit (SLAC)



Normalized Intensities



18 December 2007

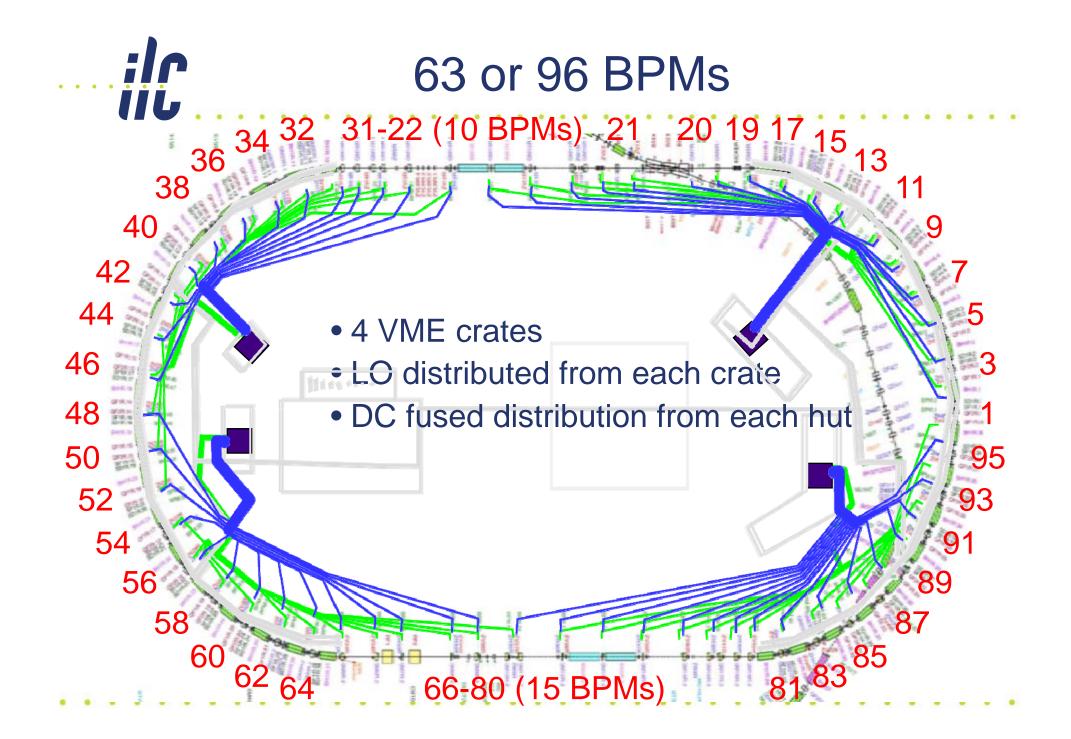


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;lr iit Minimum coverage: 63 BPMs 36 34 32 31-22 (10 BPMs) 21 20 19 17 38 40 •One BPM per FOBO cell closest to sextupoles • every BPM in straight 46 sections 48 Full 96 BPM installation 50 would provide one additional 52 monitor per FOBO cell, and a consistent system 81 83 ⁸⁵

66-80 (15 BPMs)

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Complete installation

- Four VME crates, one in each RF hut
 - 1 IOC, 1 timing module in each
 - 12 Echoteks each for full 96 BPMs, 8 for 63 BPMs
 - ADC, DIO, serial communication in one crate
- LO and DC distribution
 - each VME crate (4) to provide an LO source
 - high-power amplifier in each RF hut, split in tunnel between two 8-way splitters (straight and arc)
 - DC source with fused distribution panel in each RF hut, individual supply to each BPM
- New enclosures
 - calibration/control module isolated from analog receiver
 - two 2-channel boards (one full BPM) per enclosure
 - adequate isolation has been demonstrated with boards back-to-back

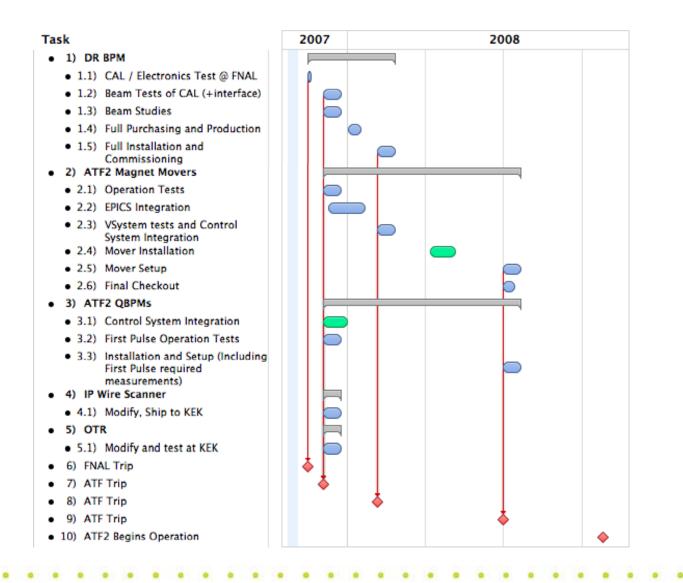
• • • 215 analog receivers, 110 cal/control boards to be produced.



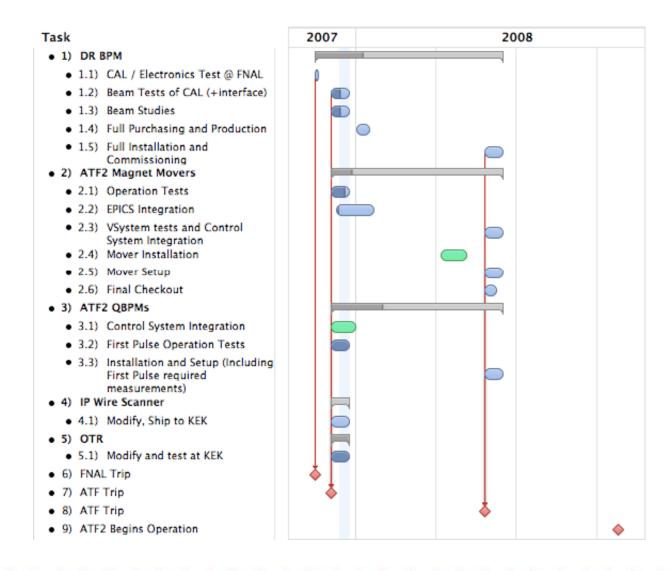
- Electronics production, assembly, and testing to be completed by April '08
 - Delivered to ATF for installation in MAY '08 (concurrent with majority of SLAC's ATF2 installation efforts)
 - Beam commissioning of full system before shut down in June '08



Original Schedule



More likely schedule...



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