IP FB + FF Tests

Feedback On Nanosecond Timescales (FONT):

Philip Burrows

Neven Blaskovic, Douglas Bett, Glenn Christian, Michael Davis, Young Im Kim, Colin Perry

John Adams Institute

Oxford University

Robert Apsimon, Ben Constance CERN

Javier Resta Lopez U. Valencia

Outline

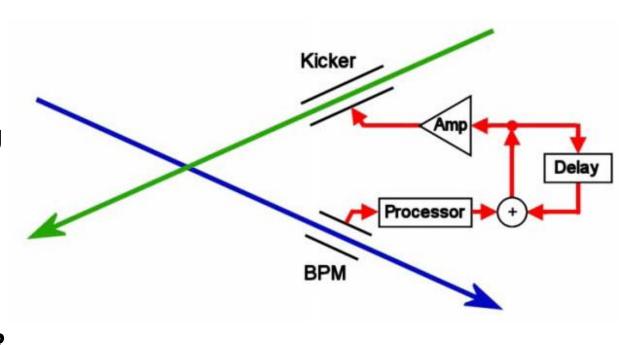
- Reminder of IP FB requirements
- FONT ILC + CLIC prototypes
- ATF2 IP FB concept
- Initial results

IP beam feedback concept

Last line of defence against relative beam misalignment

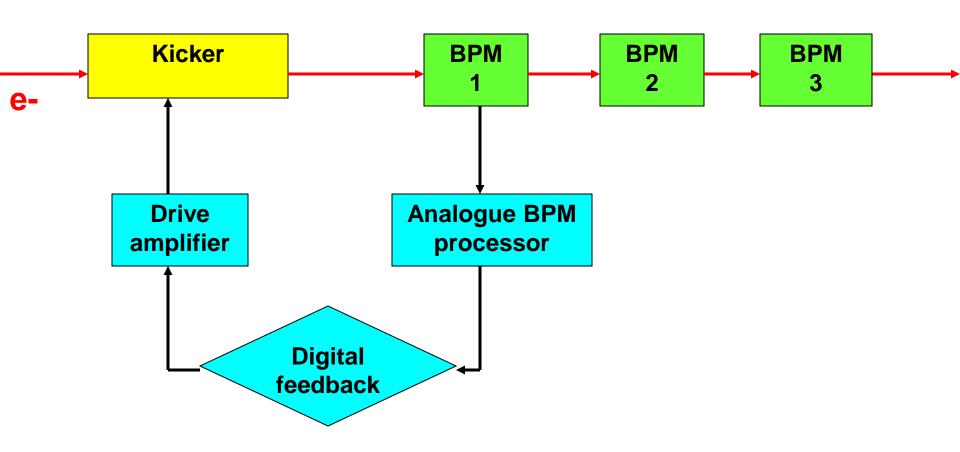
Measure vertical position of outgoing beam and hence beam-beam kick angle

Use fast amplifier and kicker to correct vertical position of beam incoming to IR

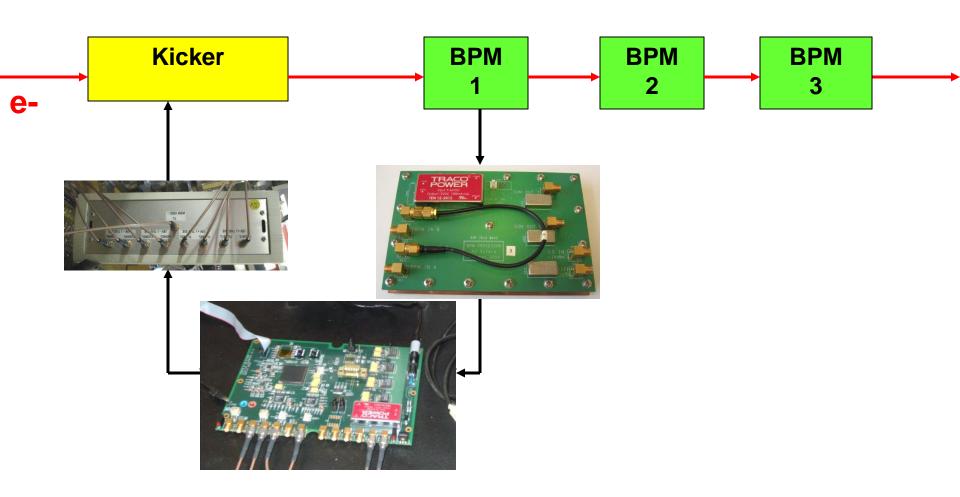


FONT – Feedback On Nanosecond Timescales

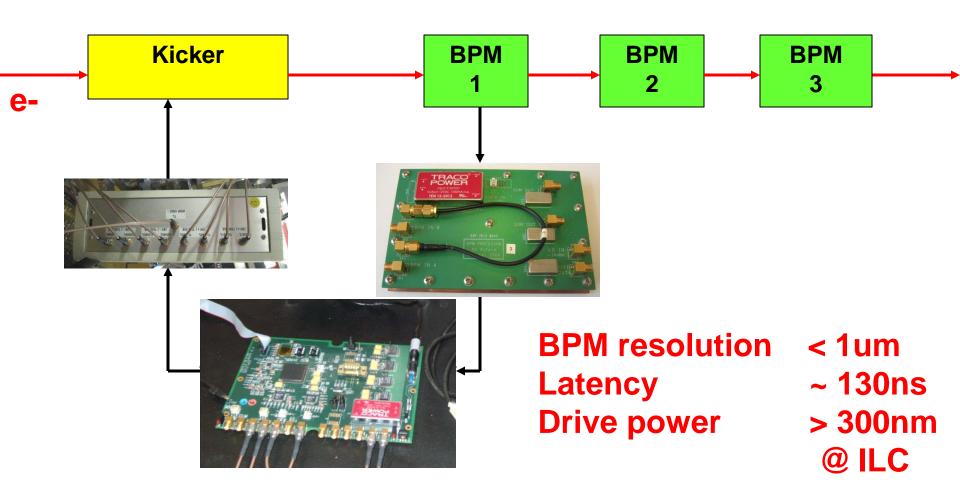
ILC prototype: FONT4 at KEK/ATF



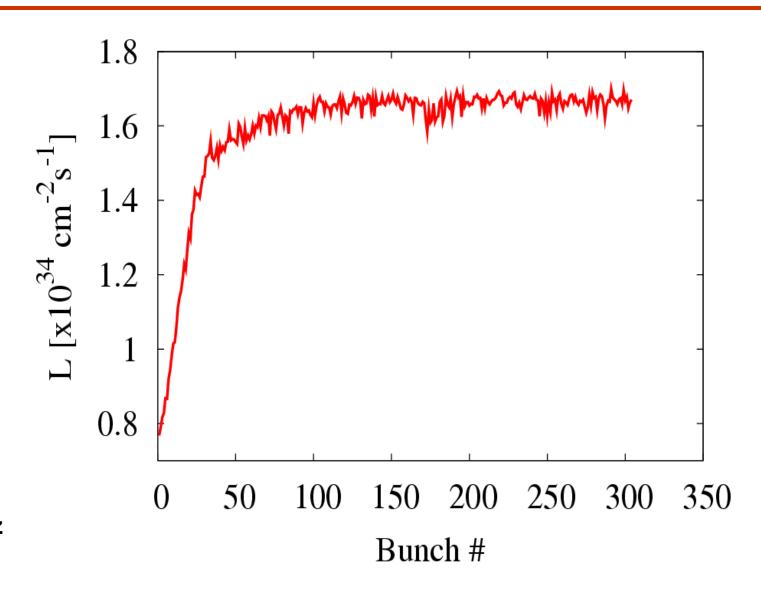
ILC prototype: FONT4 at KEK/ATF



ILC prototype: FONT4 at KEK/ATF

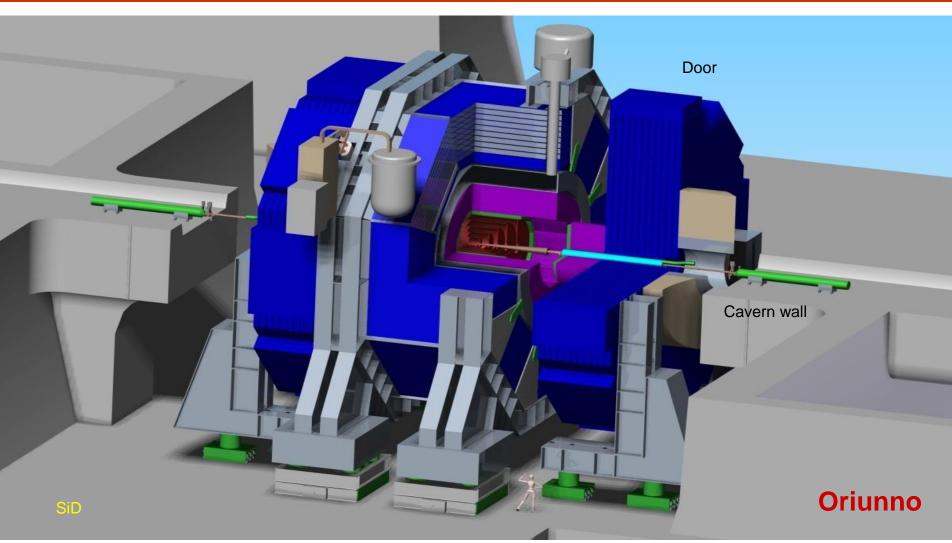


ILC IP FB performance

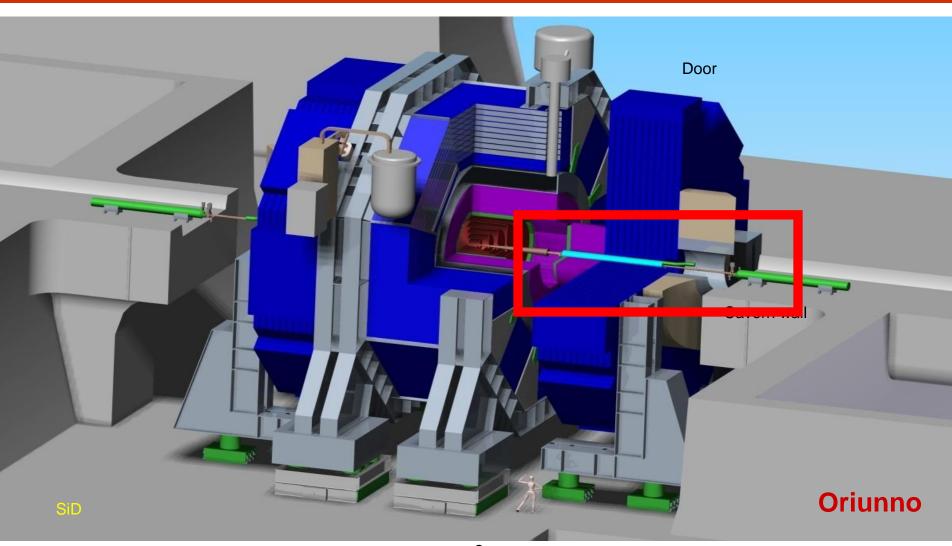


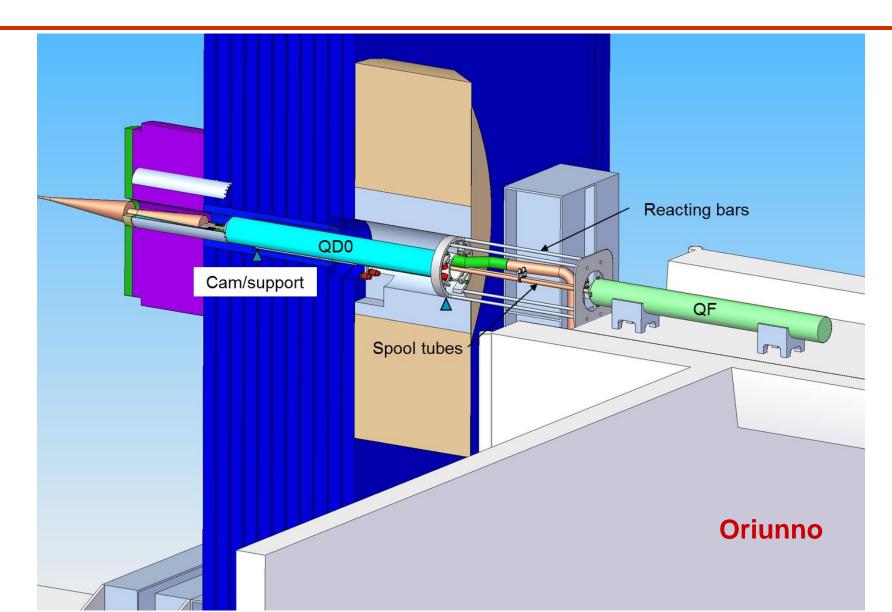
Resta Lopez

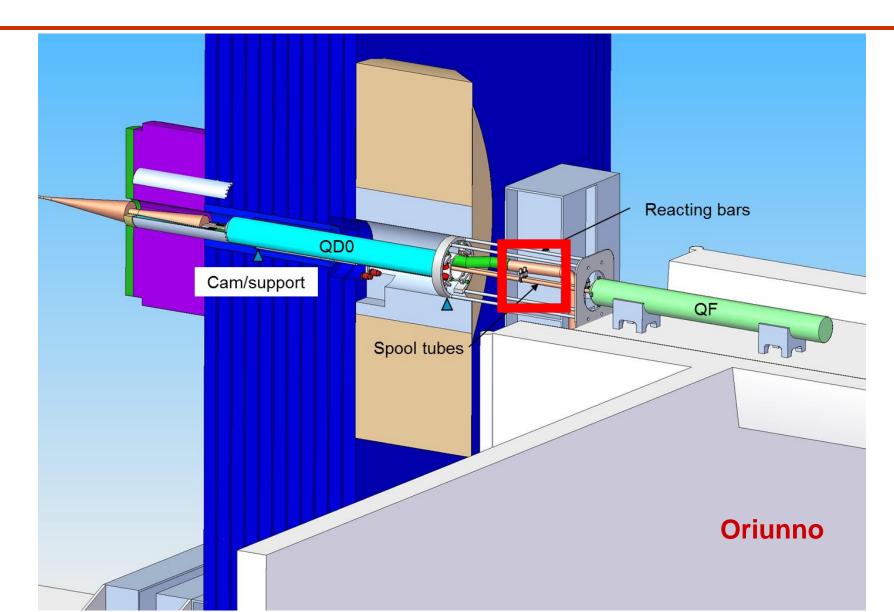
ILC IR: SiD for illustration

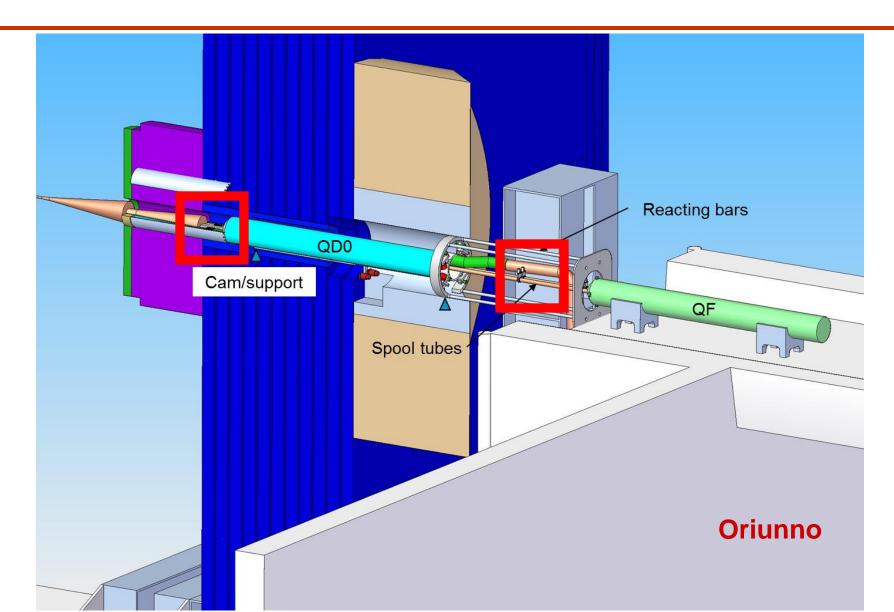


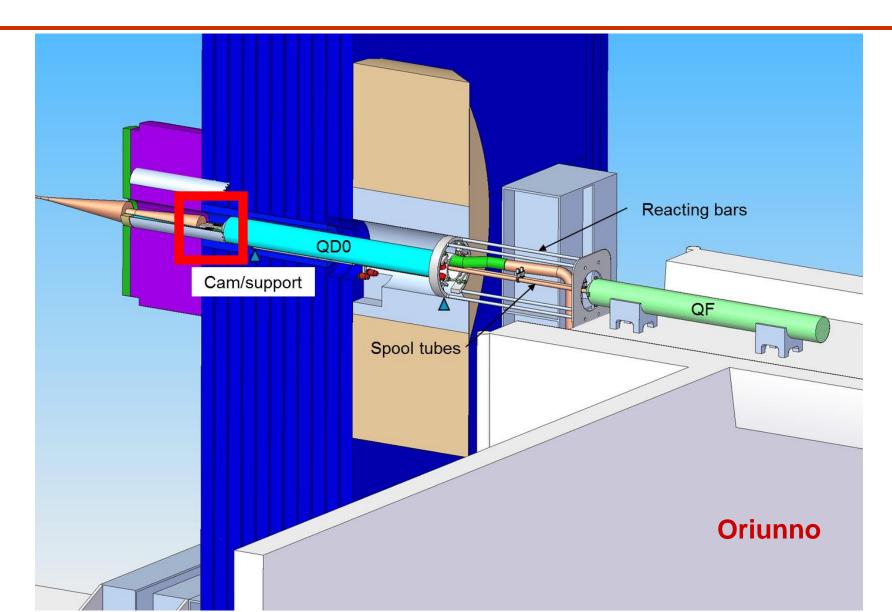
ILC IR: SiD for illustration



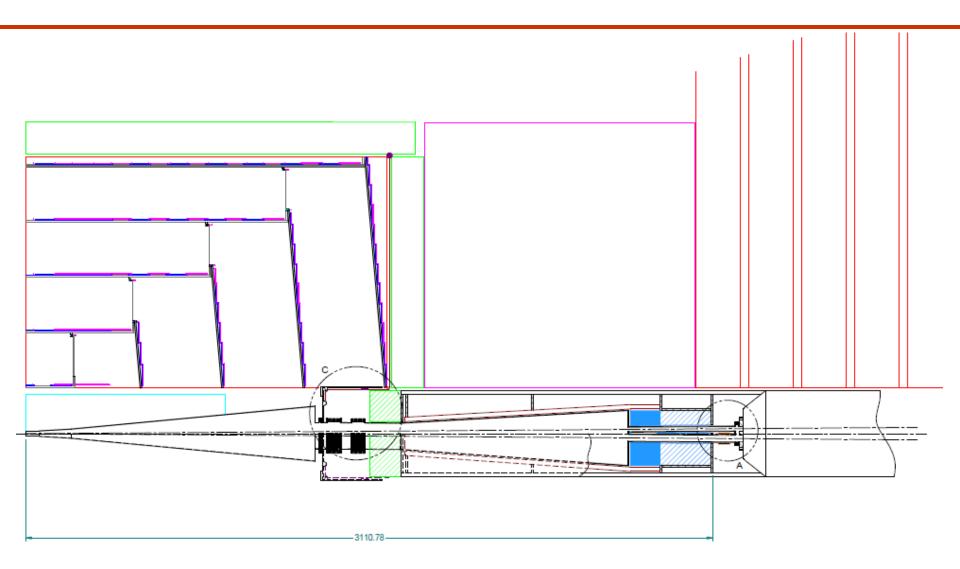




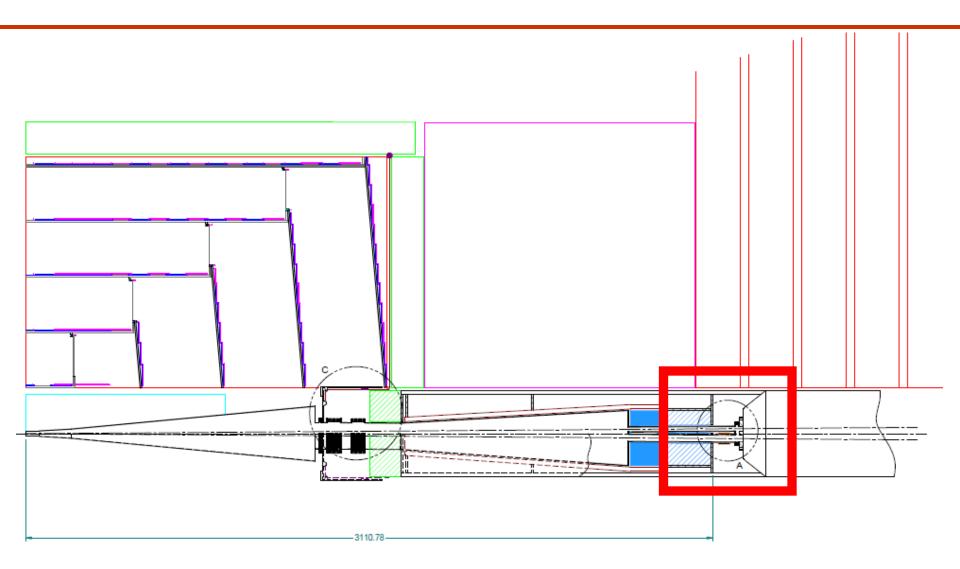




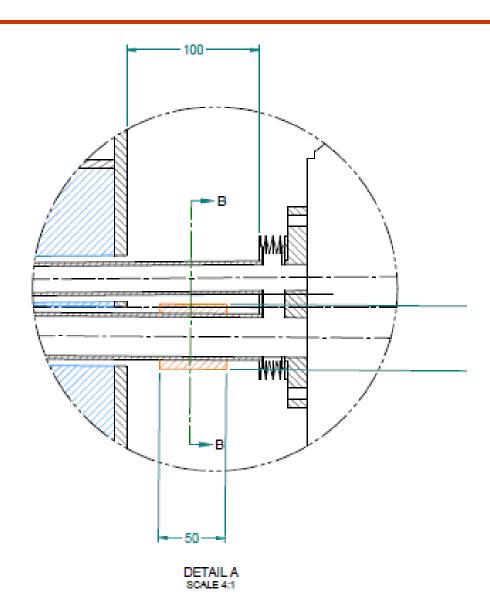
IP Region (SiD)



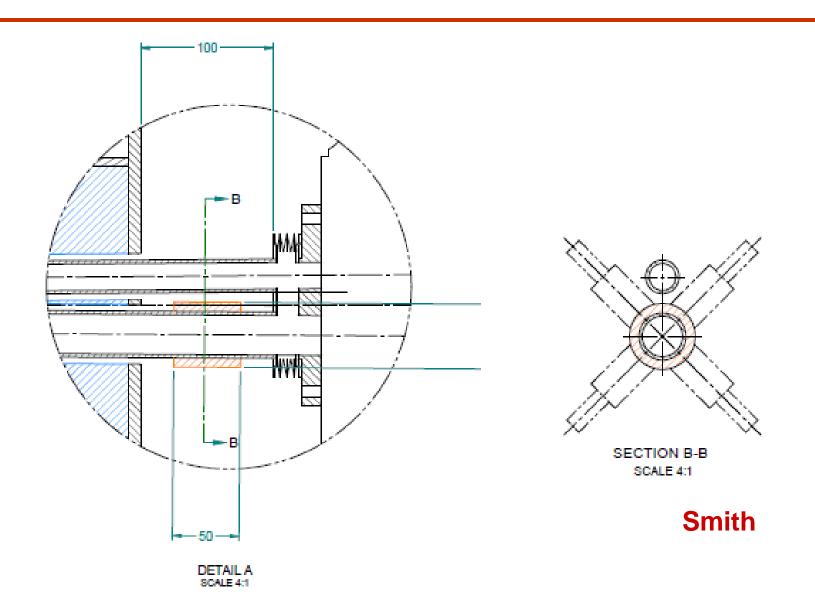
IP Region (SiD)



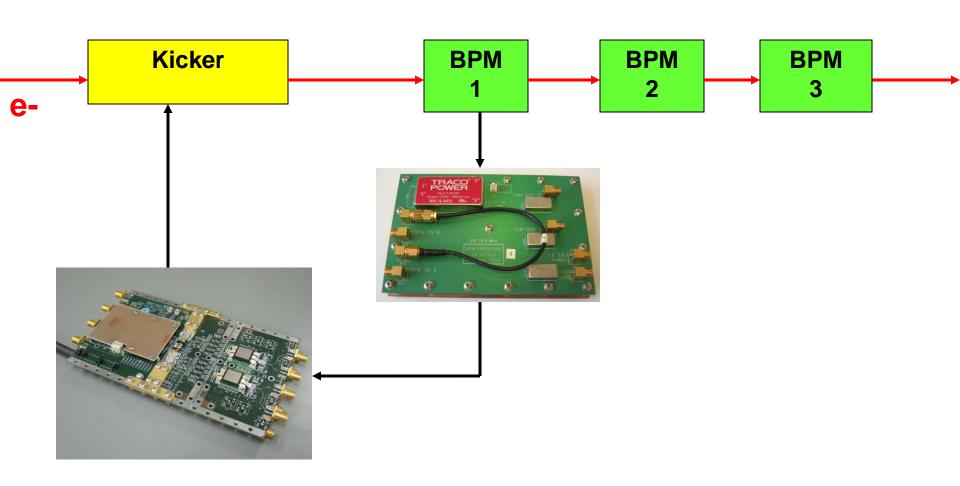
Beamcal - QD0 Region (SiD)



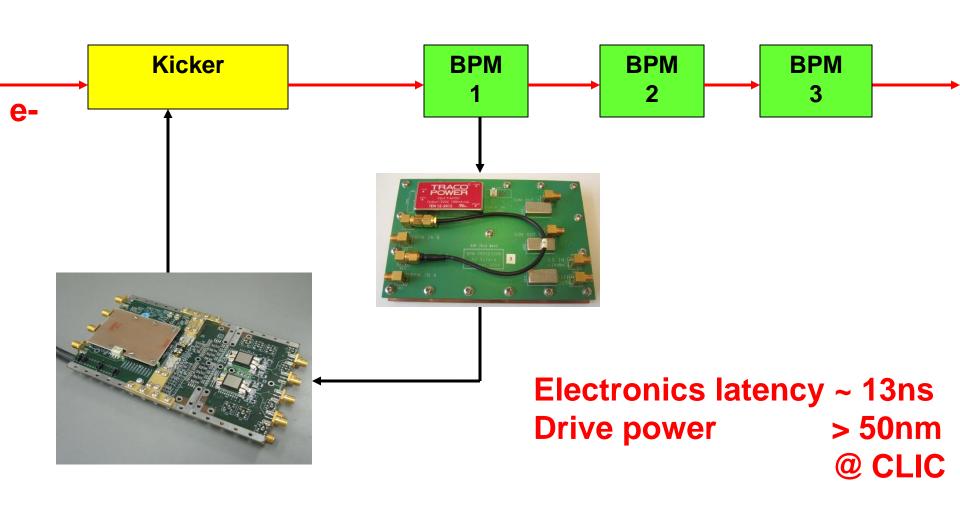
IP FB BPM Detail (SiD)



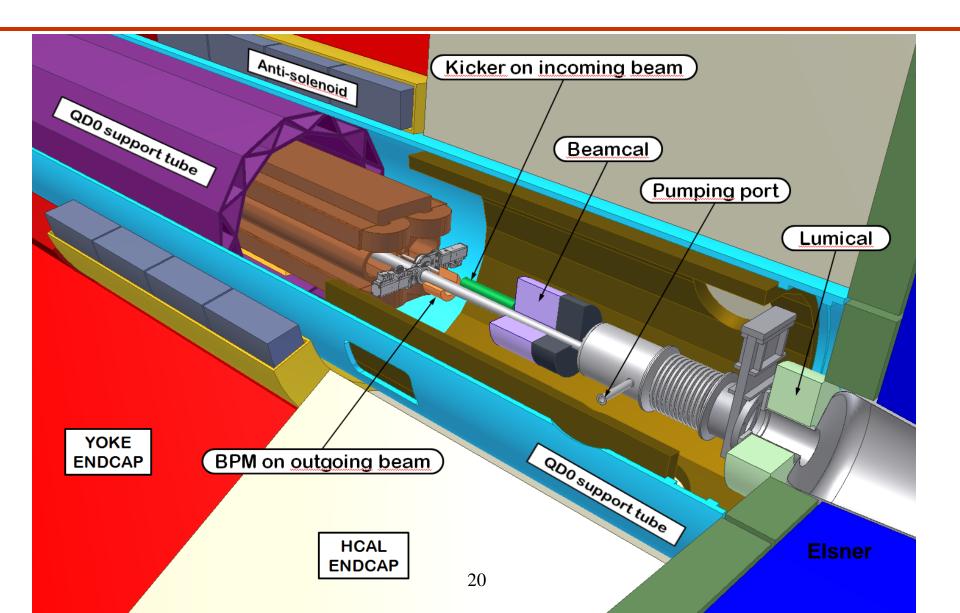
CLIC prototype: FONT3 at KEK/ATF



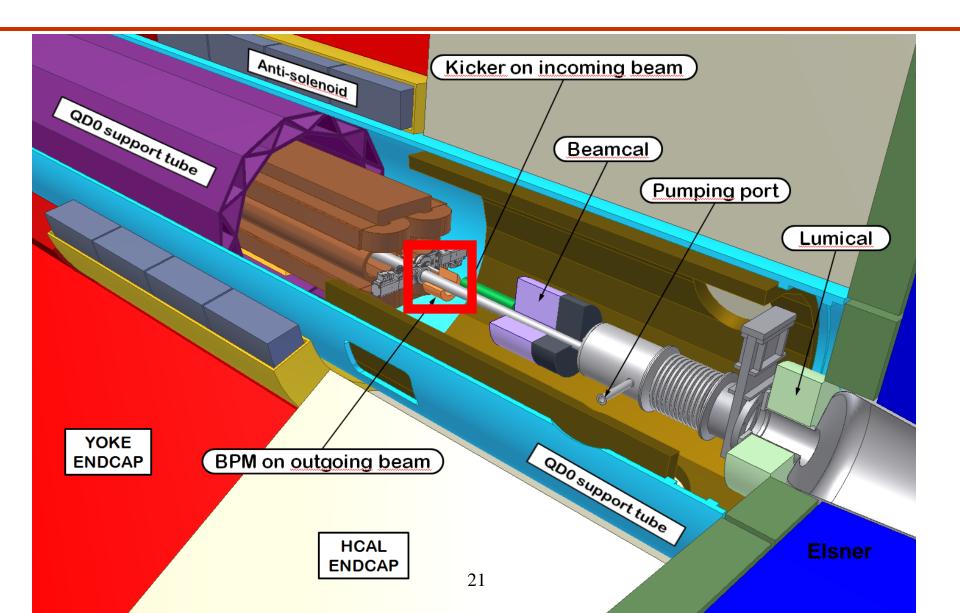
CLIC prototype: FONT3 at KEK/ATF



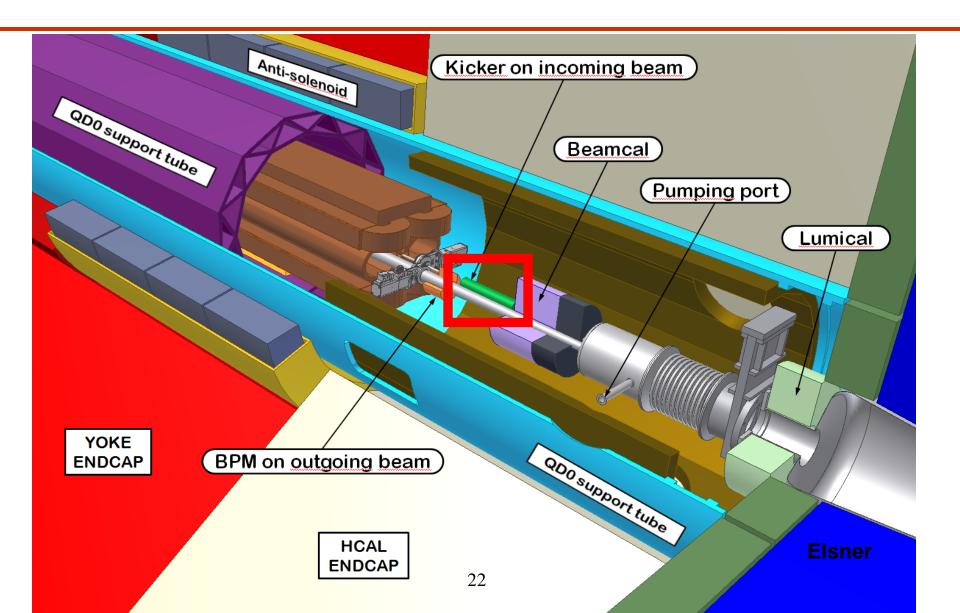
CLIC Final Doublet Region



CLIC Final Doublet Region

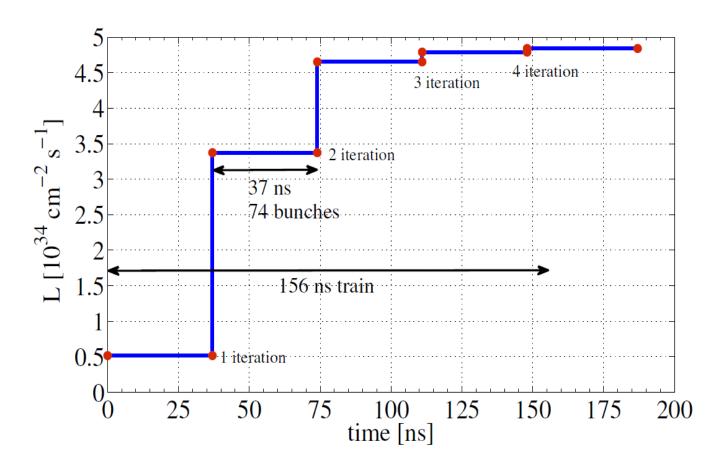


CLIC Final Doublet Region



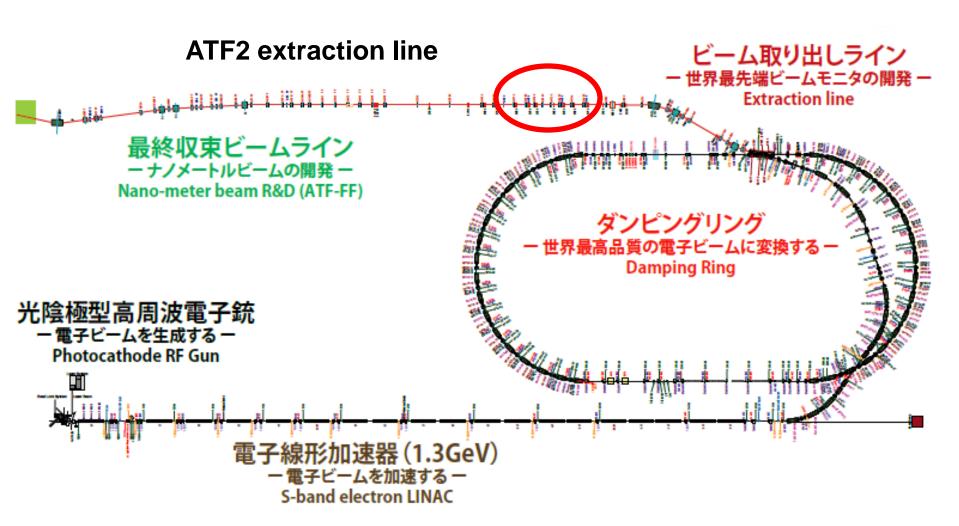
CLIC IP FB performance

Single random seed of GM C

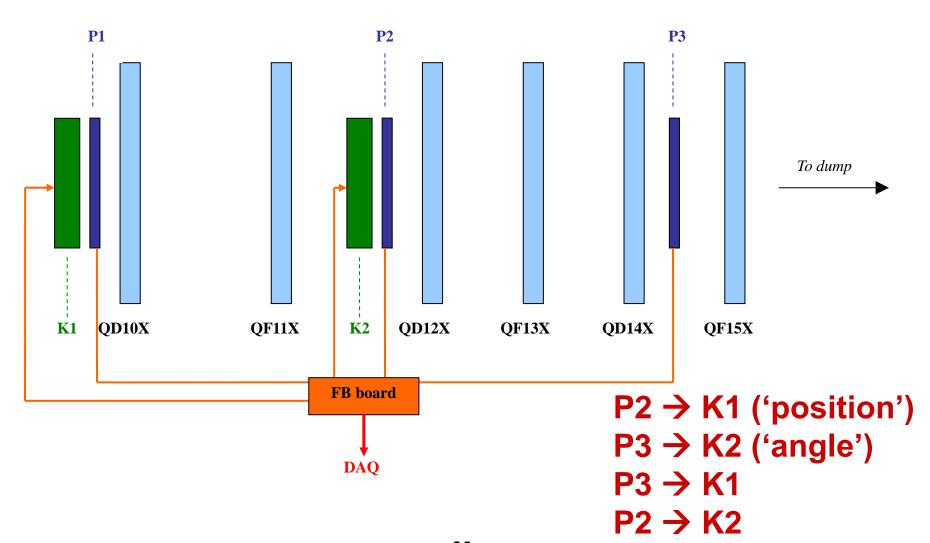


Resta Lopez

FONT5 location

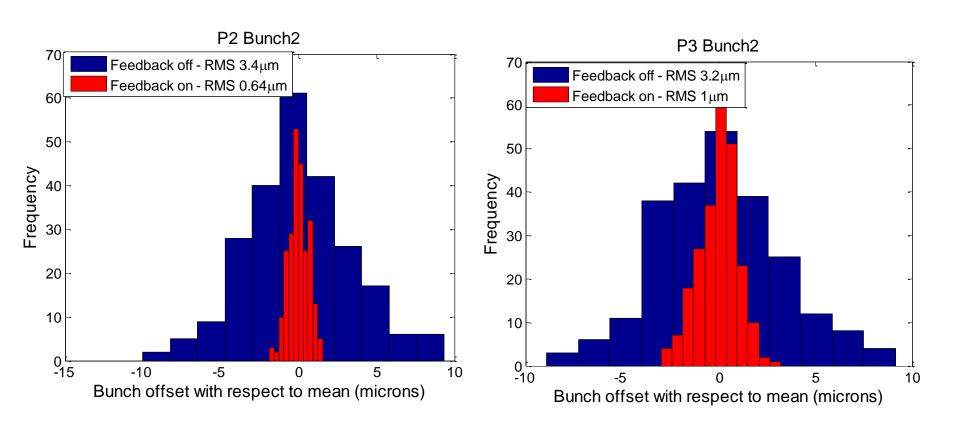


FONT5 setup

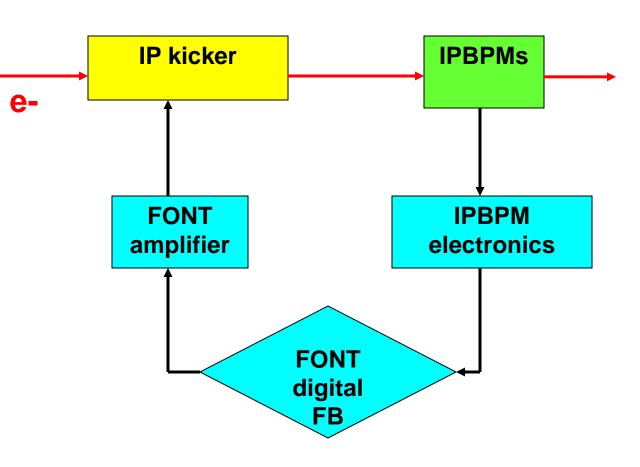


Feedback Performance

(example FB Run 6 13/12)



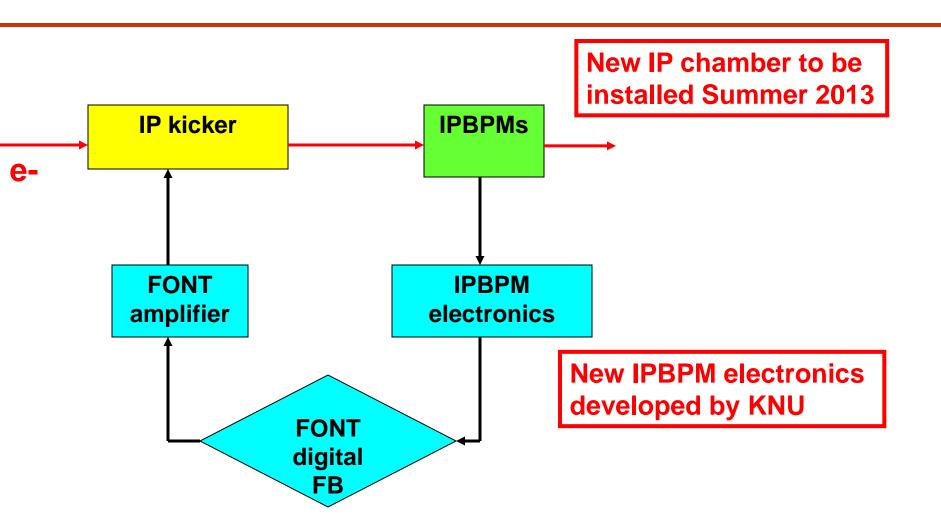
ATF2 IP FB loop scheme



General Issues for IPFB at ATF2

- Much harder than IPFB at ILC!
- Only 1 beam → must measure beam position directly
- nm-level stabilisation requires nm-level position meas.
 - → Cavity BPMs (rather than striplines)
- Cavities intrinsically slow, signal processing complicated
- Cavities required to resolve 2 bunches within << 300ns
 - → Low-Q cavities and low-latency signal processing
 - → KNU group, new IP chamber (LAL)

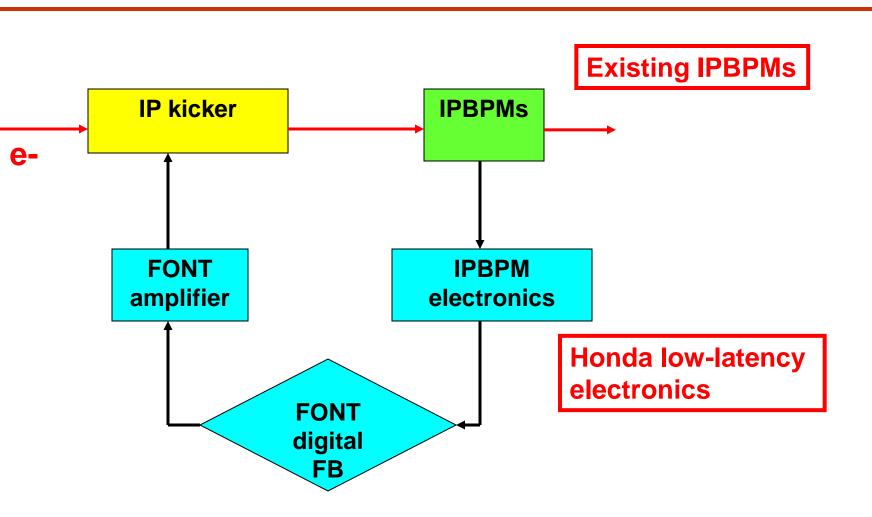
ATF2 IP FB loop scheme



General Issues for IPFB at ATF2

- Much harder than IPFB at ILC!
- Only 1 beam → must measure beam position directly
- nm-level stabilisation requires nm-level position meas.
 - → Cavity BPMs (rather than striplines)
- Cavities intrinsically slow, signal processing complicated
- Cavities required to resolve 2 bunches within << 300ns
 - → Low-Q cavities and low-latency signal processing
 - → KNU group, new IP chamber (LAL)
- We decided to make preparations with existing hardware ...

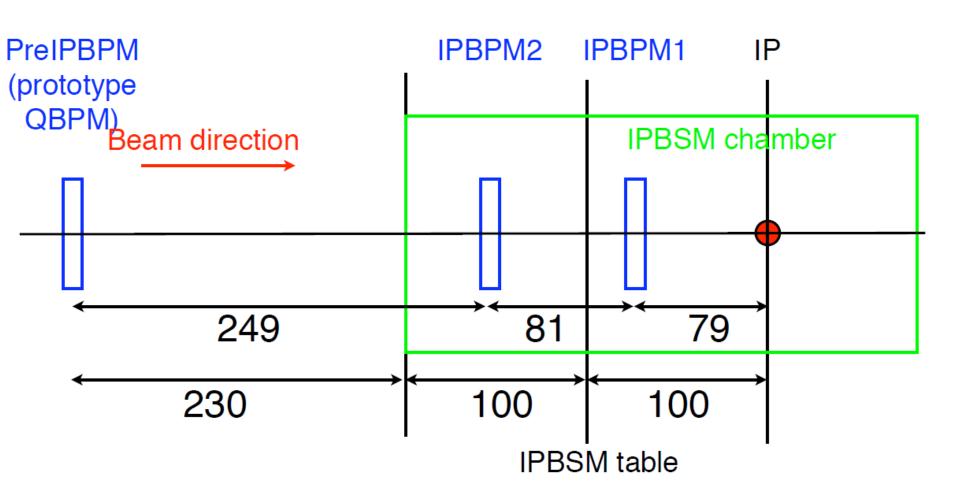
ATF2 IP FB loop scheme



Existing IP-BPM geometry

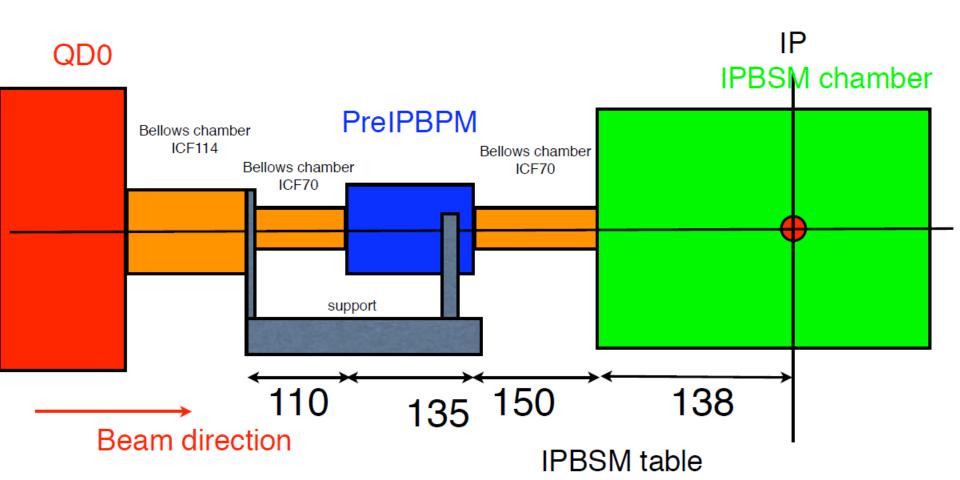
2011.6.29 Y.Honda

- Relative location of IP and two IPBPMs in BSM chamber and PreIPBPM.
- Accuracy of the number should be a few mm.

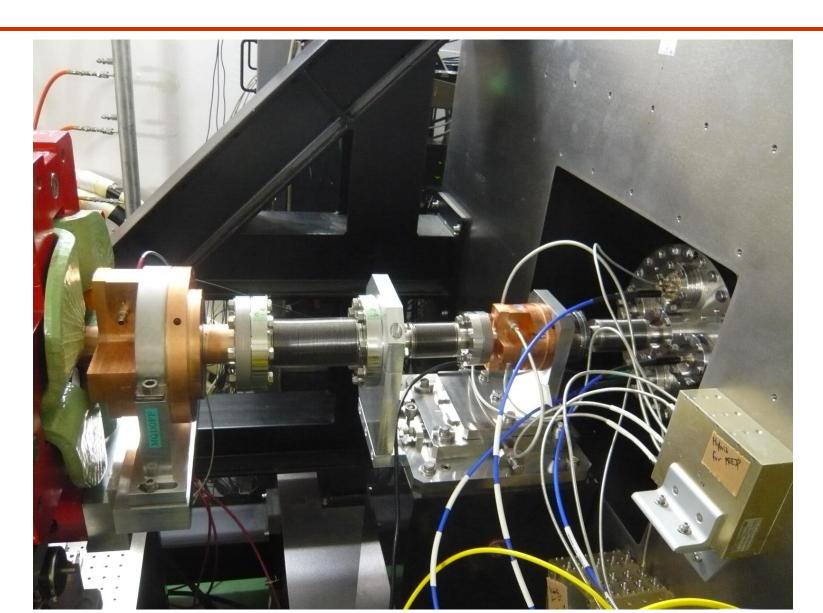


Chamber geometry

- PrelPBPM is connected with ICF70 bellows at both ends for position adjustment.
- QD0 is with ICF114 bellows for its position adjustment. (Since it needs to balance vacuum force for both ends, this should be ICF114 size.)
- ICF70-114 bellows joint is supported from PrelPBPM table.



Layout (before May 2012)

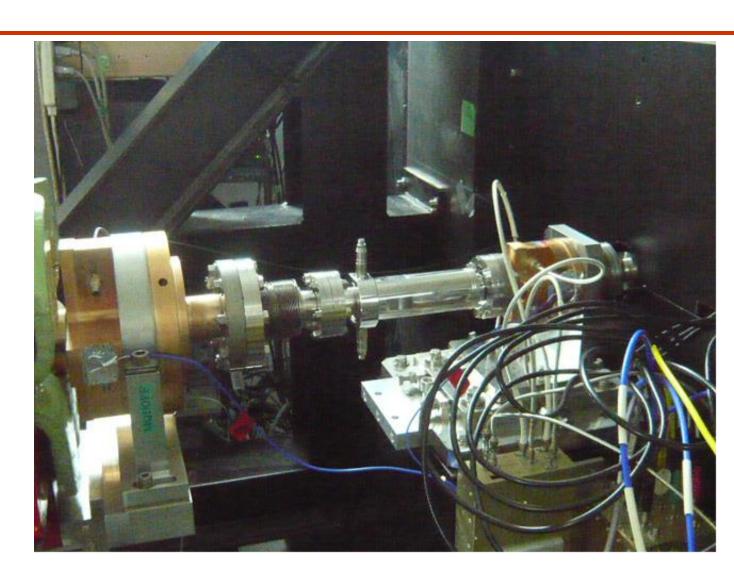


New IP kicker

Designed by Oxford

Fabrication arranged by KEK

Installed May 2012



Preparations with existing setup

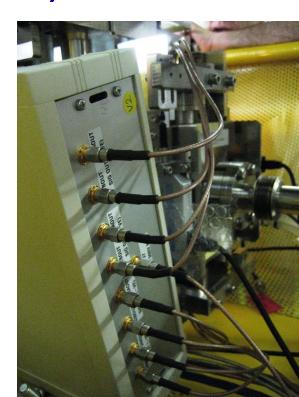
- Test new IP kicker with FONT amplifier:
 - ensure functionality
 - measure dynamic range of kick
- Instrument existing IPBPMs w. Honda electronics, for 2-bunch readout:
 - digitise signals with FONT5 board
 - cross check with EPICS in 1-bunch mode
 - understand cavity BPM signals w. 2 bunches
 - exercise system in preparation for IPFB

FONT drive amplifier

FONT5 amplifier, built by TMD Technologies

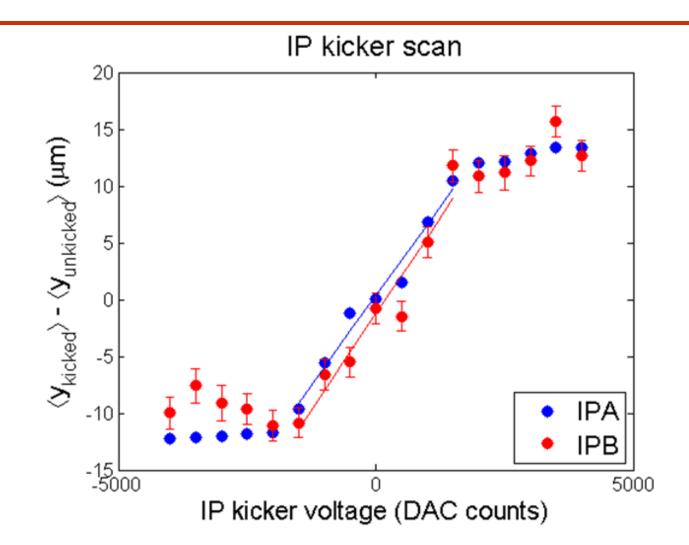
Specifications:

- +- 15A (kicker terminated with 50 Ohm)
- +- 30A (kicker shorted at far end)
- 35ns risetime (to 90%)
- pulse length 10 us
- repetition rate 10 Hz



IP kicker drive scan

EPICS readout of IPBPMs



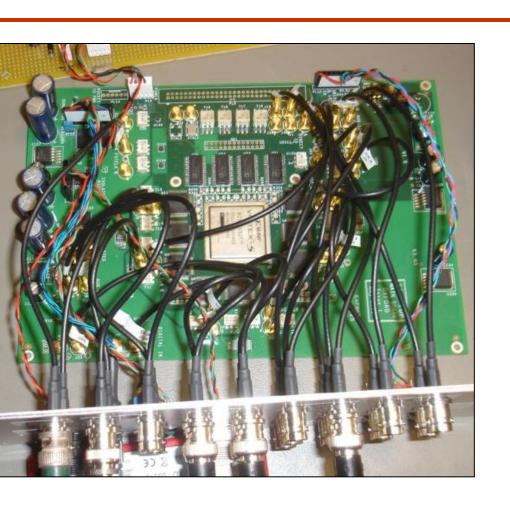
IP kicker conclusions

- Kicker is working well
- FONT amplifier is able to drive kicker
- Dynamic kick range almost +- 15 um at IPBPMs
- Linear kick range > +- 10 um
 - > plenty of drive for beam stabilisation @ IP

IPBPM tests (single bunch)

- IPBPM A+B signals split:
 - 1) SLAC electronics -> ATF EPICS controls
 - 2) Honda-san electronics → FONT5 board allowed cross-check of standard electronics and FONT digitised readout

FONT5 digital FB board



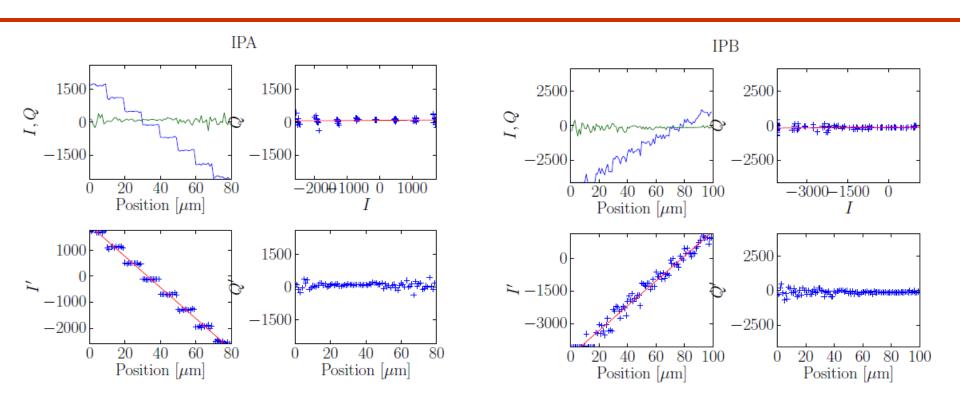
Xilinx Virtex5 FPGA

9 ADC input channels (TI ADS5474)

4 DAC output channels (AD9744)

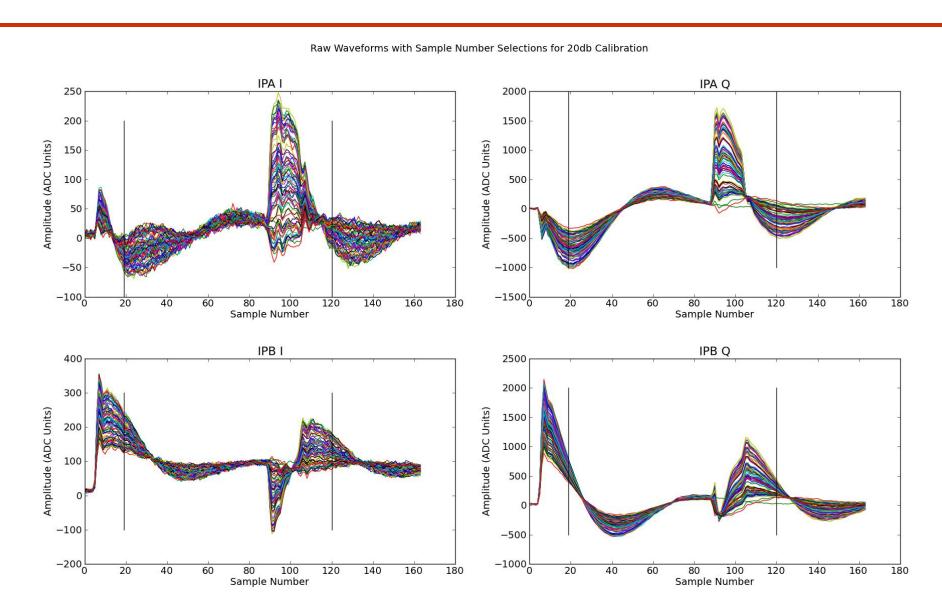
Clocked at 357 MHz phase-locked to beam

FONT digitisation of IPBPMs

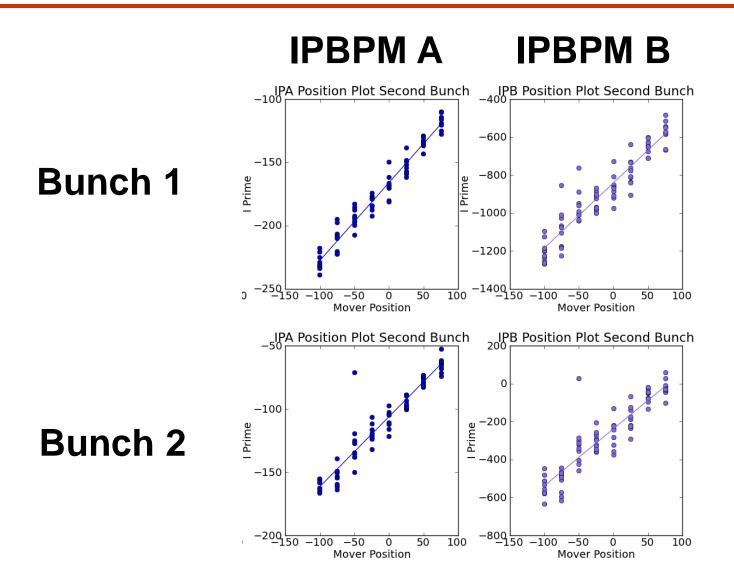


Digitisation and calibration successful, with single-bunch beam

Digitised waveforms: 2 bunches



Calibrations: 2 bunches



IPBPM digitisation conclusions

- Able to set beam waist at IPBPM A or B
- Digitised Honda electronics output: I + Q
- Calibrated IPBPMs
- Recorded data successfully in 2-bunch mode
 - → FONT system is ready for IPFB tests towards ATF goal 2

- Preparations for beam stability in IP region with 2-bunch beam:
- 1. Readout of IPBPMs with 2-bunch beam
- 2. Upstream FONT FB: record beam in IPBPMs
- 3. Feed-forward from upstream FONT BPMs → IP kicker: record beam in IPBPMs
- 4. IP FB using IPBPM signal and IP kicker

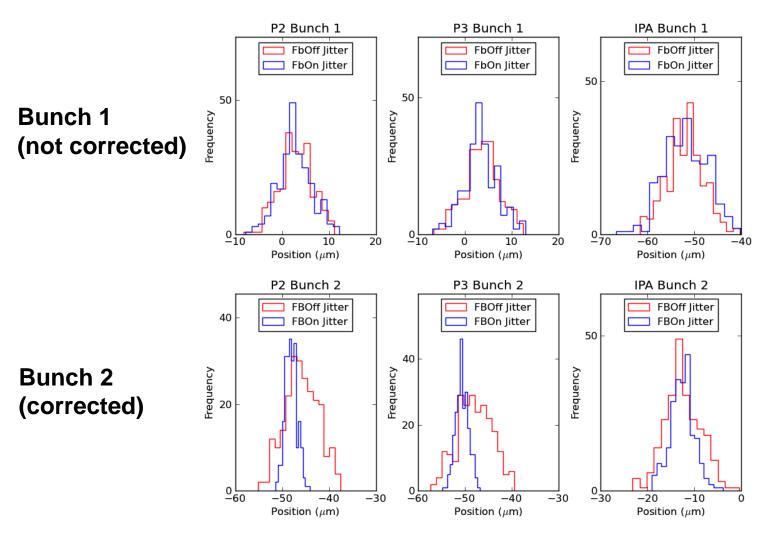
Preparations for beam stability in IP region with 2-bunch beam:

1. Readout of IPBPMs with 2-bunch beam



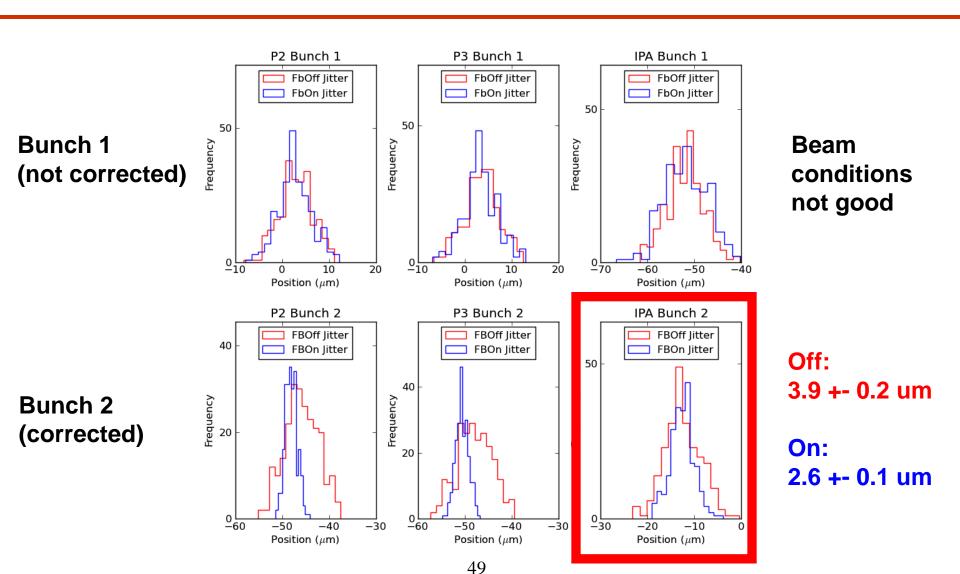
- 2. Upstream FONT FB: record beam in IPBPMs
- 3. Feed-forward from upstream FONT BPMs → IP kicker: record beam in IPBPMs
- 4. IP FB using IPBPM signal and IP kicker

Effect of upstream FB at IPBPM A



Beam conditions not good

Effect of upstream FB at IPBPM A



Preparations for beam stability in IP region with

- 2-bunch beam:
- 1. Readout of IPBPMs with 2-bunch beam

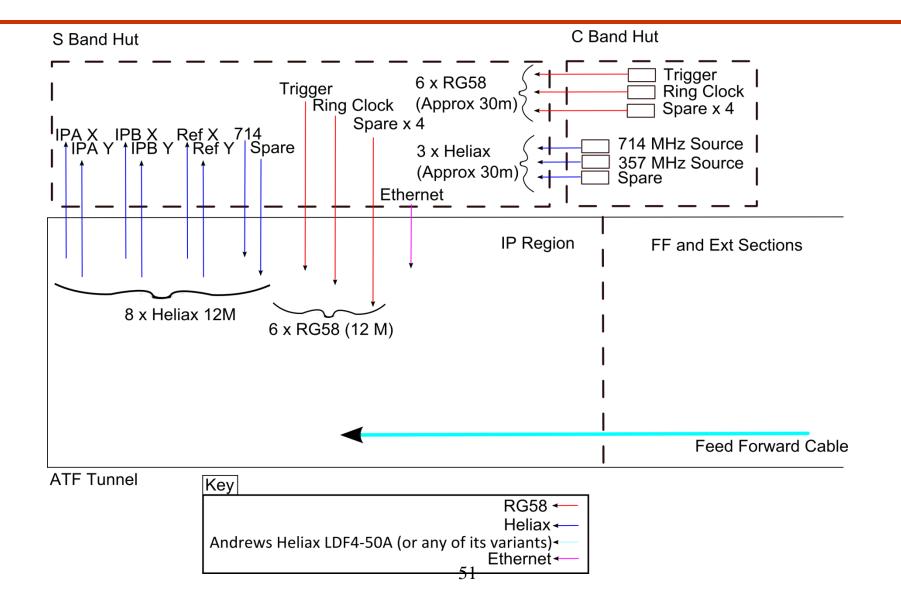


2. Upstream FONT FB: record beam in IPBPMs

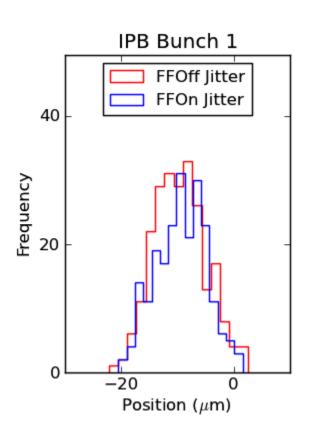


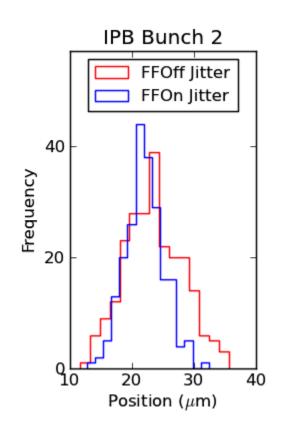
- 3. Feed-forward from upstream FONT BPMs → IP kicker: record beam in IPBPMs
- 4. IP FB using IPBPM signal and IP kicker

Feed-forward setup



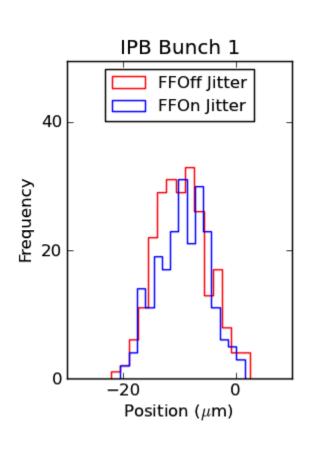
Feed-forward: effect at IPB (best)

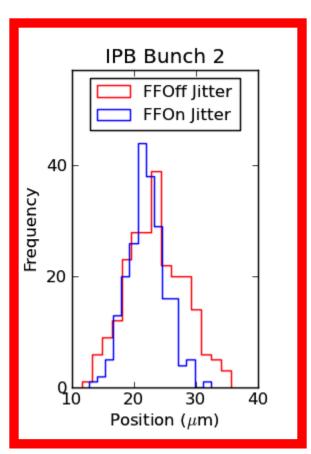




Beam conditions not good

Feed-forward: effect at IPB (best)





Beam conditions not good

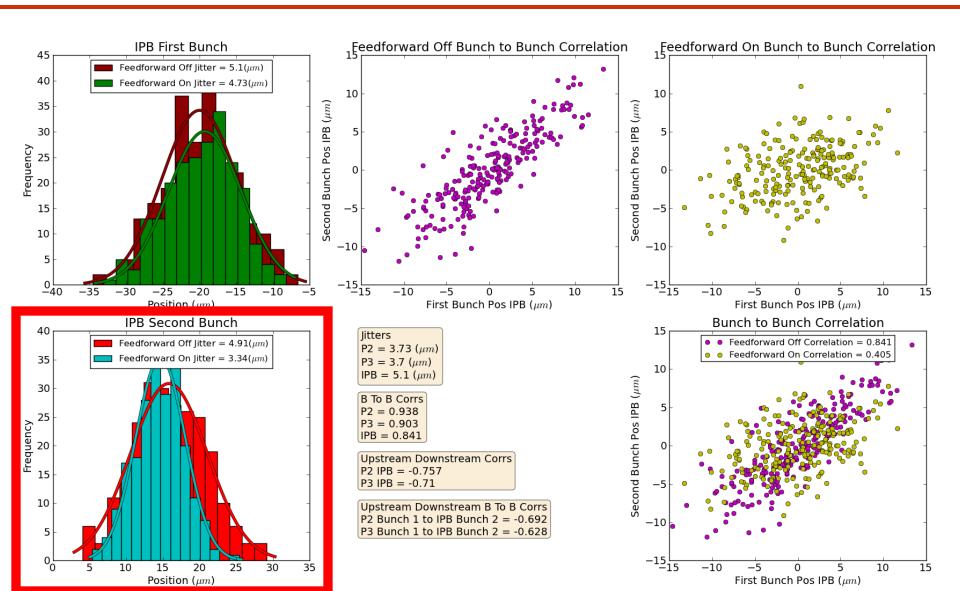
Off:

4.7 +- 0.2 um

On:

3.0 +- 0.1 um

Feed-forward: effect at IPB



Preparations for beam stability in IP region with

- 2-bunch beam:
- 1. Readout of IPBPMs with 2-bunch beam



2. Upstream FONT FB: record beam in IPBPMs

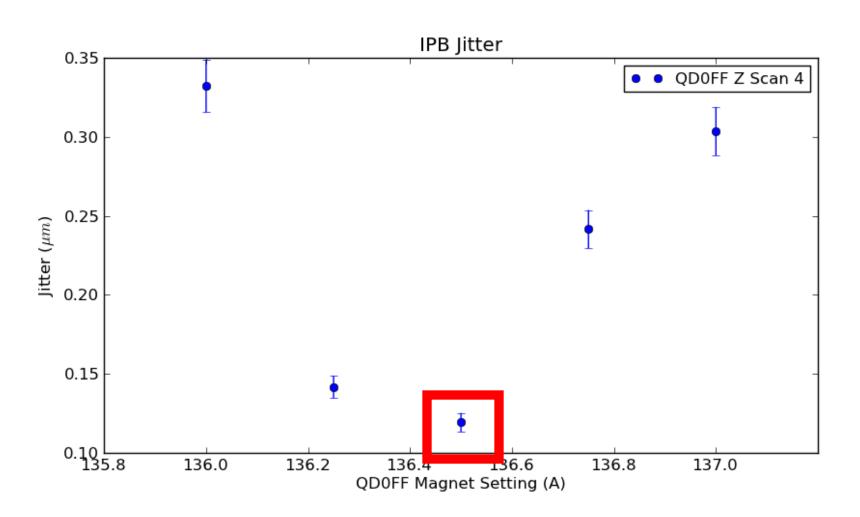


- 3. Feed-forward from upstream FONT BPMs → IP
- kicker: record beam in IPBPMs



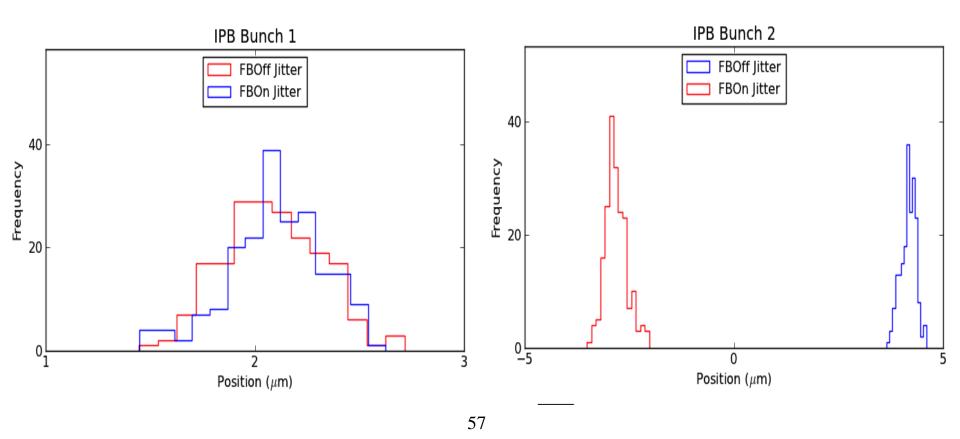
4. IP FB using IPBPM signal and IP kicker

Resolution of IP BPMs: < 120nm



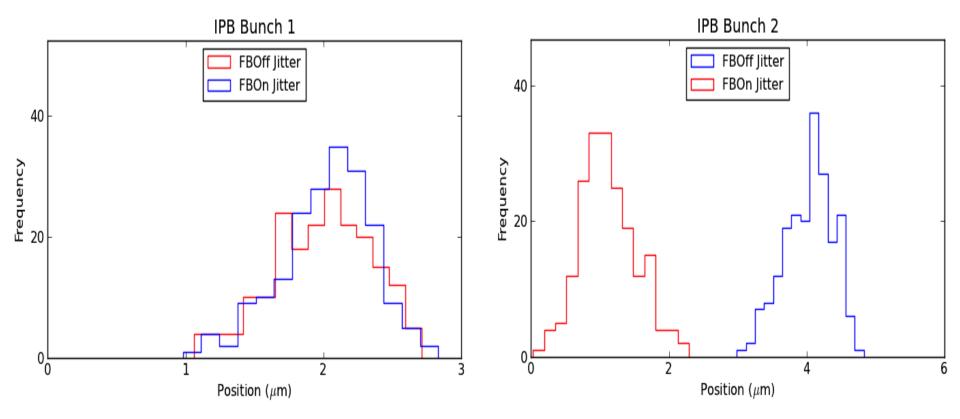
First IP FB attempt at IPB (i)

Last ½ hour of last (owl) shift April 25 (beam conditions much better)



First IP FB attempt at IPB (ii)

Last 10 minutes of last (owl) shift April 25 (beam conditions much better)



Preparations for beam stability in IP region with

- 2-bunch beam:
- 1. Readout of IPBPMs with 2-bunch beam



2. Upstream FONT FB: record beam in IPBPMs



3. Feed-forward from upstream FONT BPMs → IP

kicker: record beam in IPBPMs



4. IP FB using IPBPM signal and IP kicker



June beamtime: repeat, try to optimise system performance