beam stability issues and diagnostics developments:





Kees Scheidt

ASD-day, Grenoble, January 24, 2023



the Diagnostics Group

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on behalf of the **Diagnostics Group**:

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outline of this presentation

the beam's positional stability

- \bigcirc too much reliance on the 320 e-BPMs only \rightarrow can NOT warrant a perfect stability ...
- 2 version-1 X-BPMs on two BM-sources : full results >1year, but (almost) only during MDT
- (3) version-2 X-BPMs on two BM-sources : now (Jan. 2023) installed -> first results & perspectives
- $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \end{pmatrix}$ temperature stabilization in the cubicles of the BPM-electronics \rightarrow in good progress
- 5 the upgrades of the (slow/fast) orbit control system

Diagnostics Developments

- (6) two units of non-destructive vertical beam Halo monitors \rightarrow excellent results
- (7) the measurement of ultra-low beam-current, down to the single electron
- 8 general upgrades, activities, corrections or improvements on numerous Diag. systems

Beam's positional stability: How good is it really??

"the EBS has very good stability"

"the beam stability is excellent"

"the stability is really perfect!!"



image from the X-ray pinhole camera

it is an image, NOT a movie ...

if I had put a movie you would NOT see the difference : the beam <u>appears extremely stable</u>!

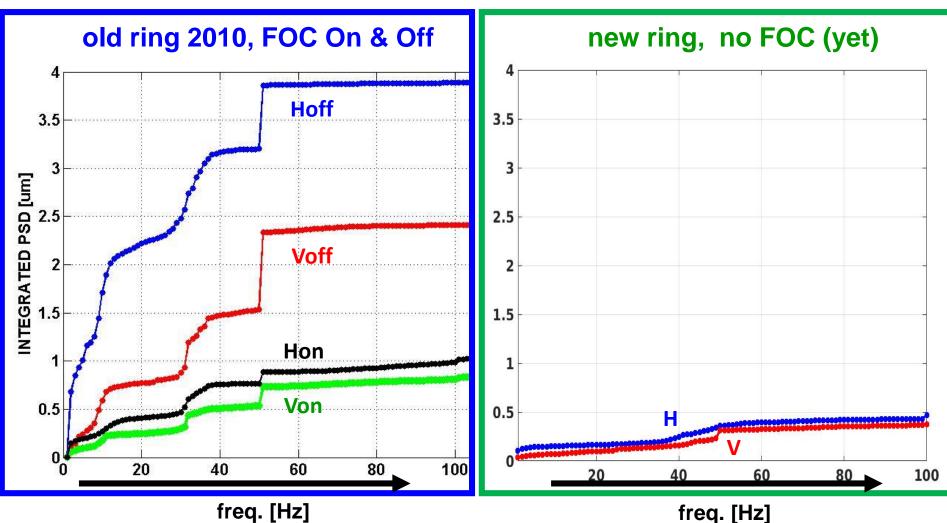
this since the first days of commissioning of EBS i.e. 3 years ago

AC domain stability is very good → thanks to girders etc.

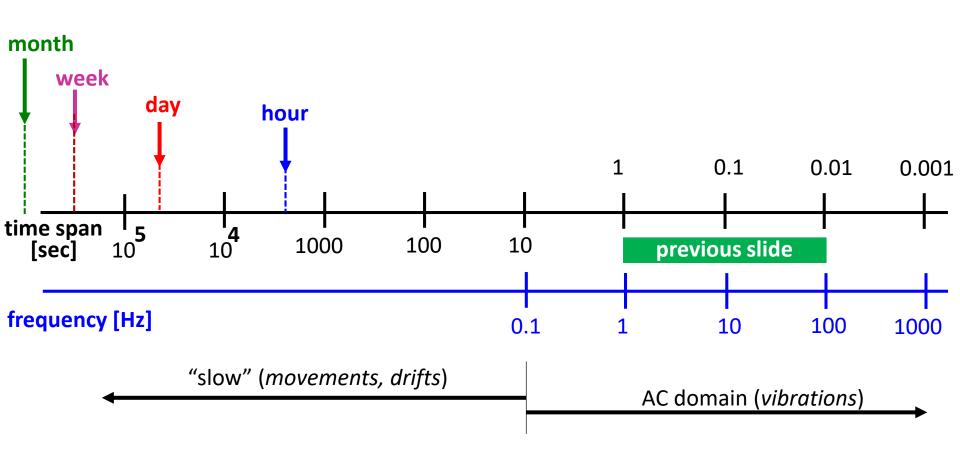
from ASD-day 3 years ago, 2020

comparison between the old (data from 2010) and the new EBS ring:

Stability in the low-AC domain (1 – 100Hz)



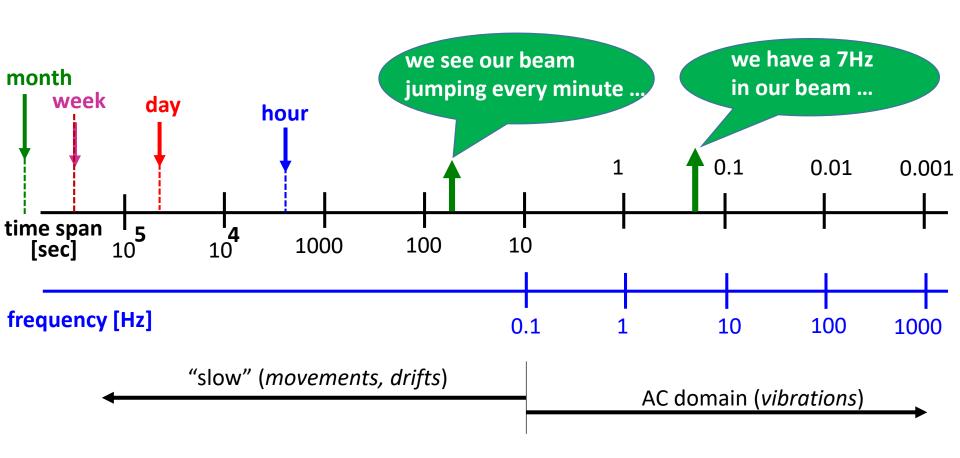
stability needs assessment over a large time domain



with our present e-BPM system we are :

un-certain more difficult excellent !!

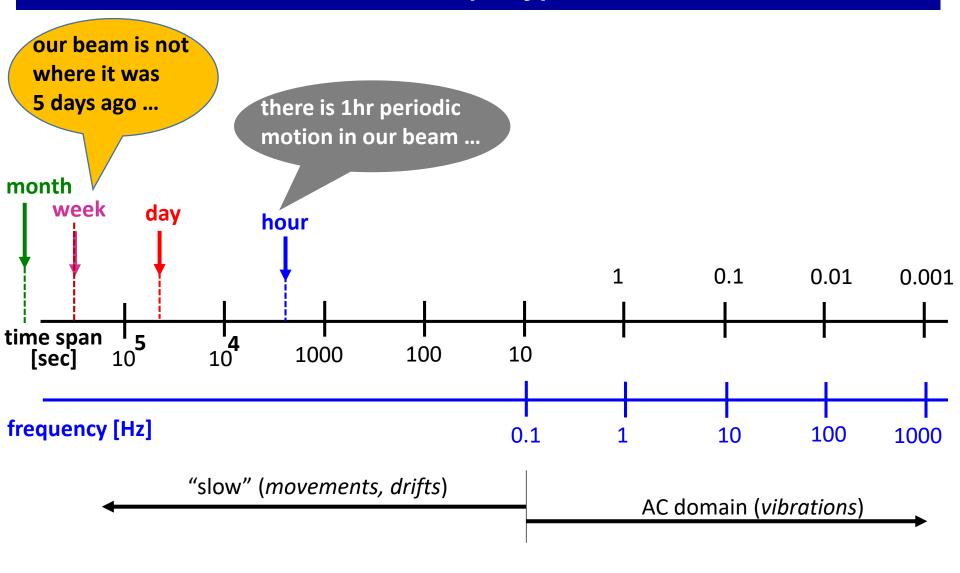
we are really good in the fast domains (faster then 1hr)



with our present e-BPM system we are:

un-certain more difficult excellent!!

we need to better address (only) the slow domains



with our present e-BPM system we are :

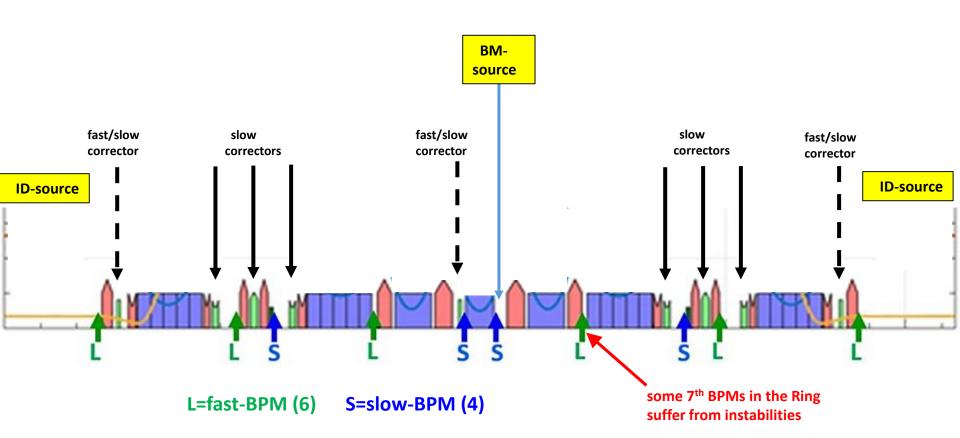
un-certain more difficult

excellent!!

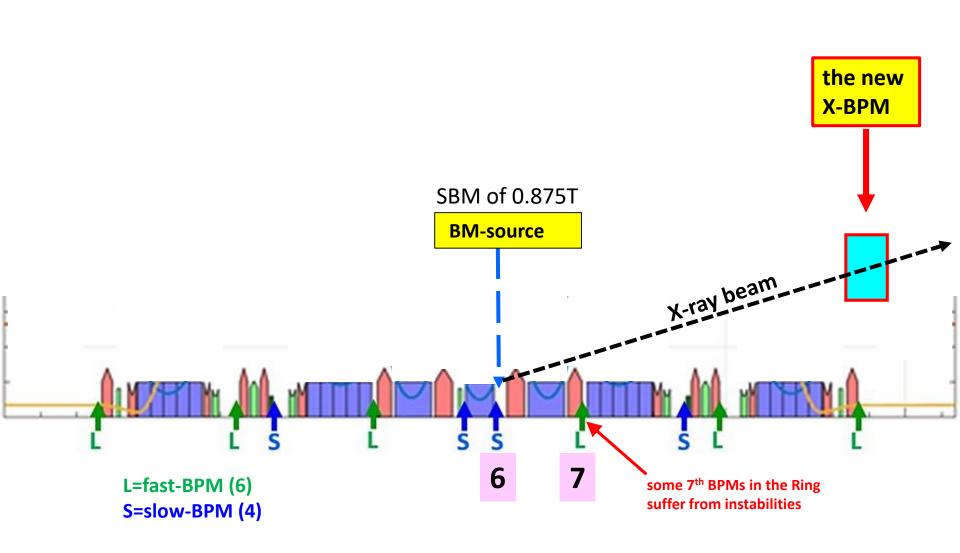
layout of the e-BPMs and the Steerers

the EBS orbit stabilization has distinctive FAST & SLOW parts for the FAST part it uses 192 e-BPMs (later all 320) and 96 fast steerers, both H & V planes for the SLOW part it uses 320 e-BPMs and 288 slow steerers, also both H & V planes

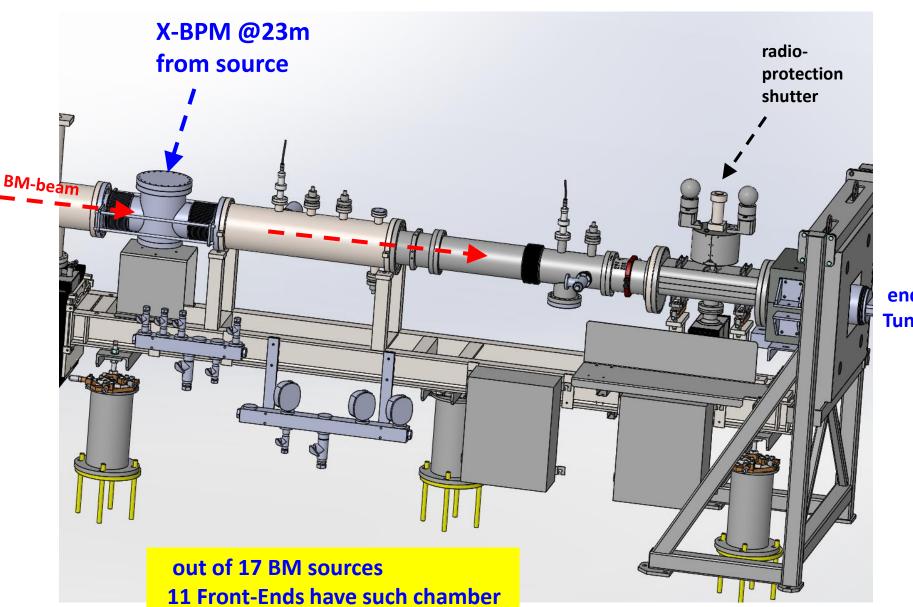
→ in EBS we had NOT foreseen X-BPMs → so our e-BPMs are both Judge & Party



X-BPMs on BM-8 and BM-16 added in Oct. 2021

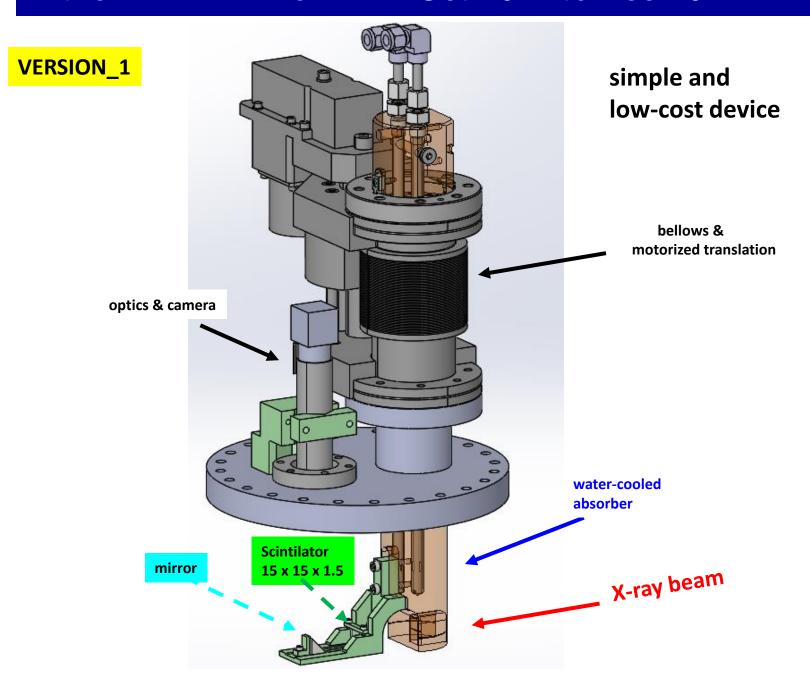


available Front-End chambers at 23m from source

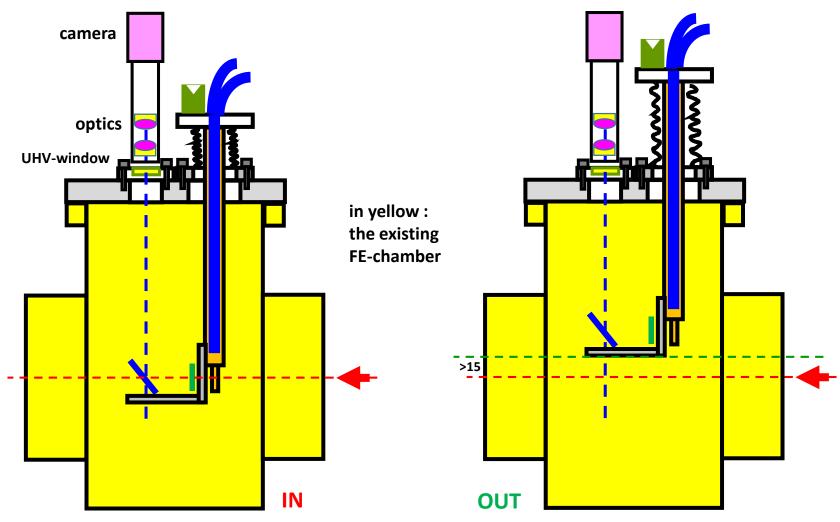


end of Tunnel

the V1-X-BPM for BM Oct-2021 to Dec-2022



the V1-X-BPM for BM Oct-2021 to Dec-2022

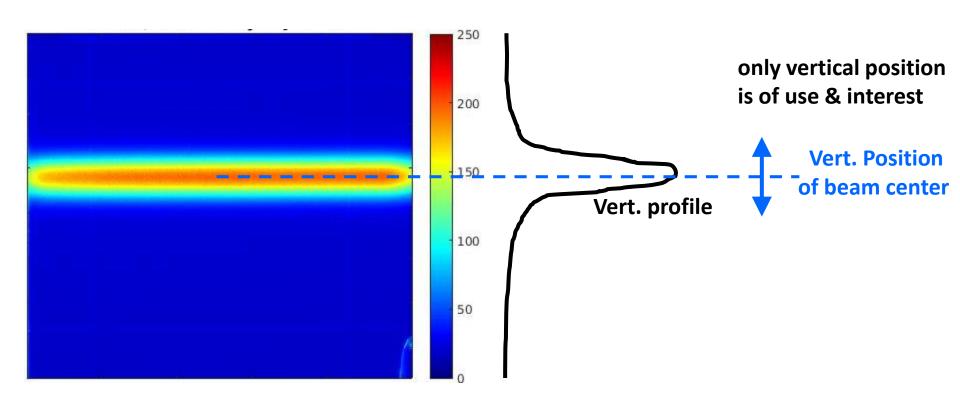


an image of the X-ray beam is projected on the scintillator (green) the light emitted from that is captured/focused on to a camera via mirror (blue), window, lenses

a water-cooled absorber is in front of the scintillator

so when the BM uses the beam then this X-BPM is OUT (>15mm)

this X-BPM yields images we use only vert. position

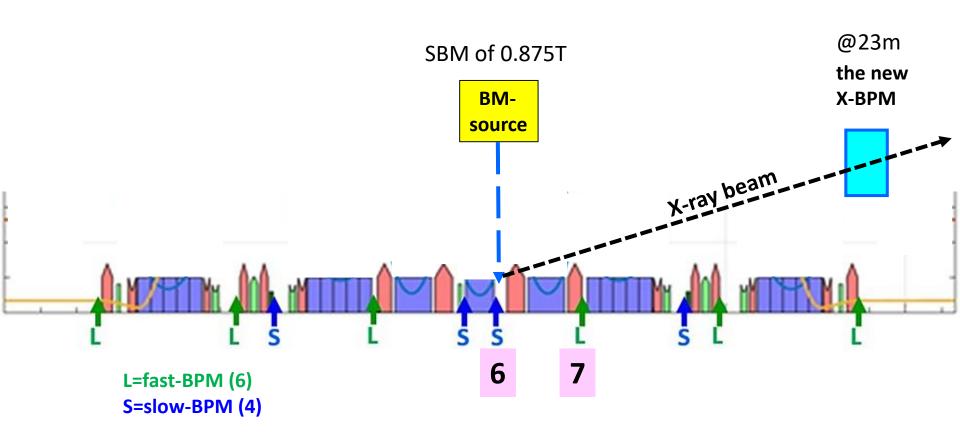


this V1 X-BPM:

- is interceptive → we can only use 1 day/week (MDT)
- only yields vertical position → is not such on issue
- is slow (few Hz data rate) → is not an issue

comparing between two independent position results

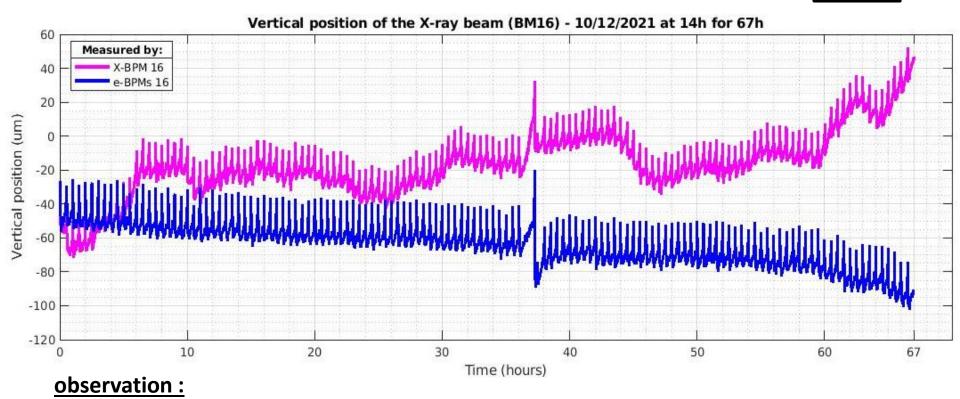
<u>comparing</u> the vertical position of the <u>new X-BPM</u> with that from the <u>e-BPMs in the Ring</u>



discrepancy between two independent position results

67 continuous hours in 20mA, 10-12 December 2020

BM-16



the X-BPM and e-BPM results drift in opposite direction, attaining 150um difference ...

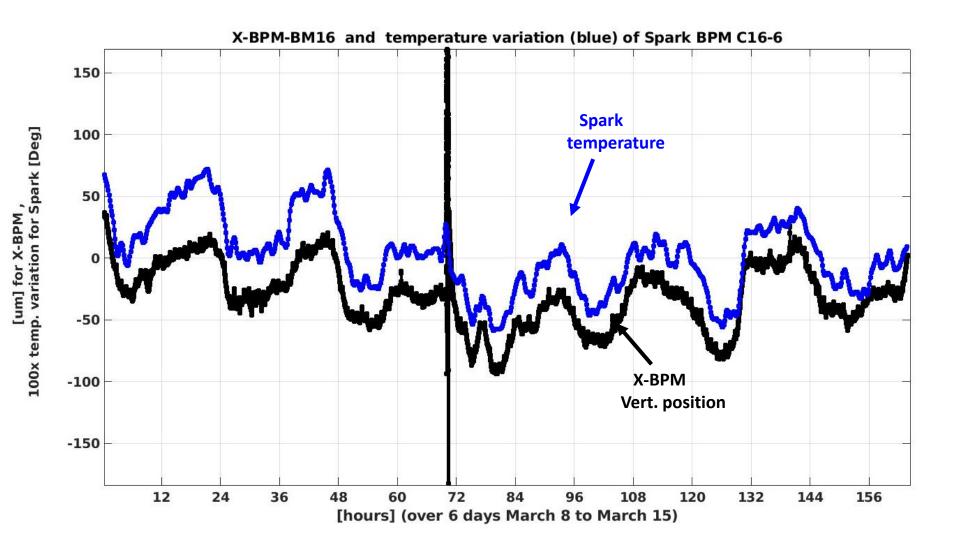
in contradiction to what is so often said about EBS positional stability ("very good", "excellent", "perfect") we now have clear indication/proof that it is NOT ...

1) what is the cause? 2) what can we do about it?

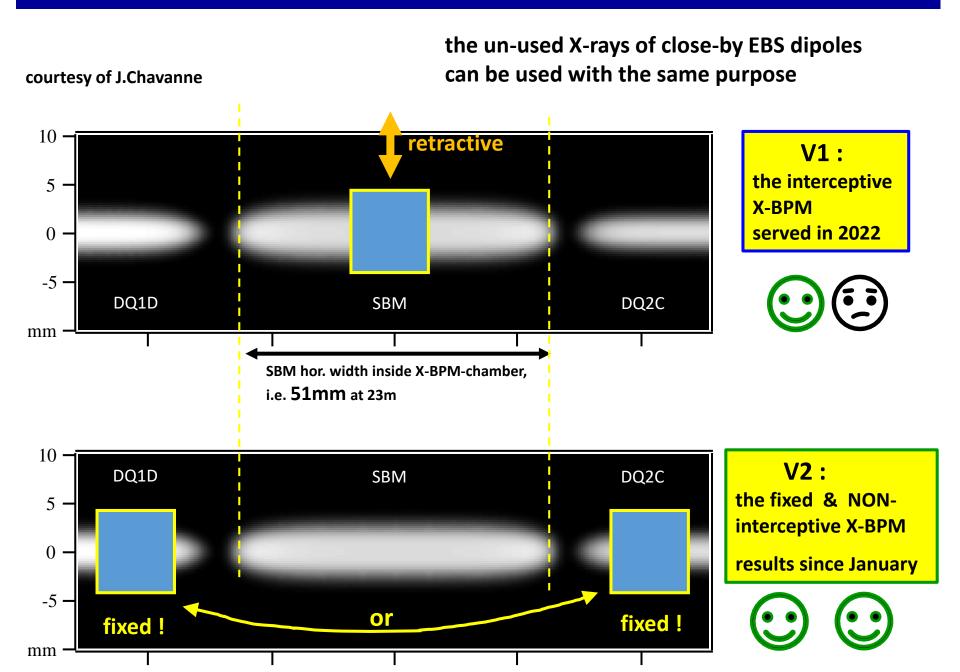
the cause of the discrepancy: temperature of e-BPMs

strong correlation between BM-16 X-BPM and temperature of that C16-6 Spark

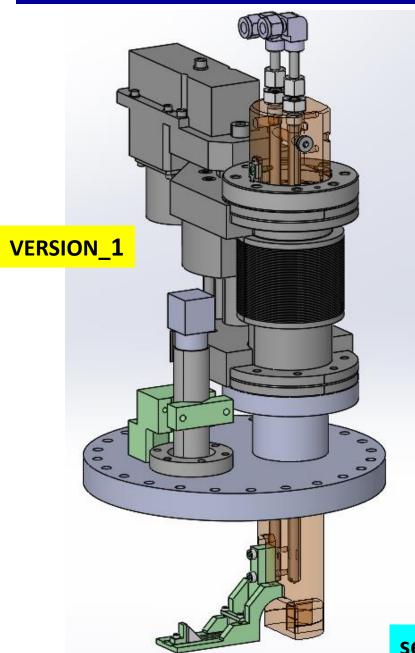
this measurement was only possible since BM-16 allowed us to keep the X-BPM inserted for a full 6 days



from Version-1 to Version-2 -> permanent monitoring

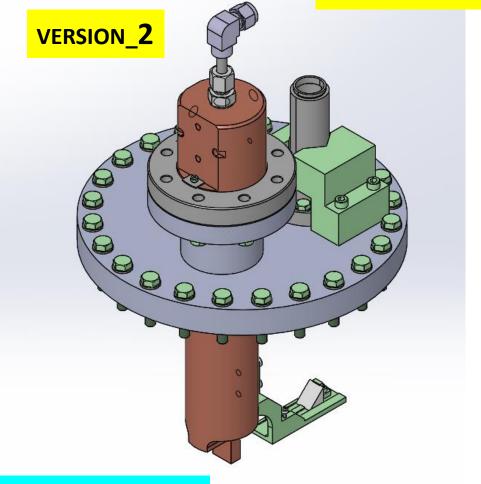


replacing the V1 with the V2 X-BPM for BMs



simpler, cheaper more efficient!

installed this January on both BM-8 and BM-16

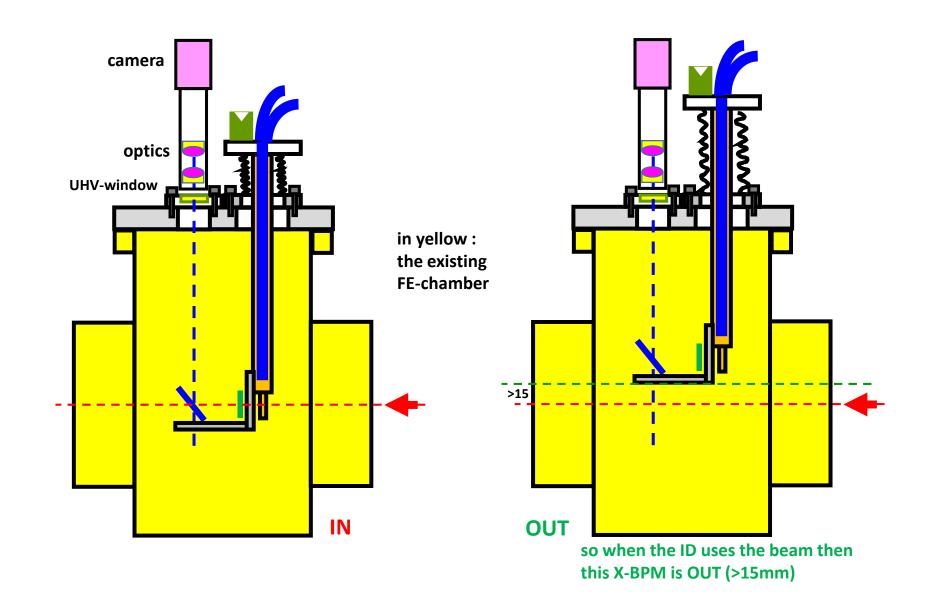


see results next slides!

What about Insertion Device X-BPMs?



the X-BPM for IDs would be interceptive & retractable



What use for an Insertion Device X-BPMs?

1) very regularly different beamlines ask for (and get) an angular bump (on the e-beam) so to bring their X-ray beam back to where they want it

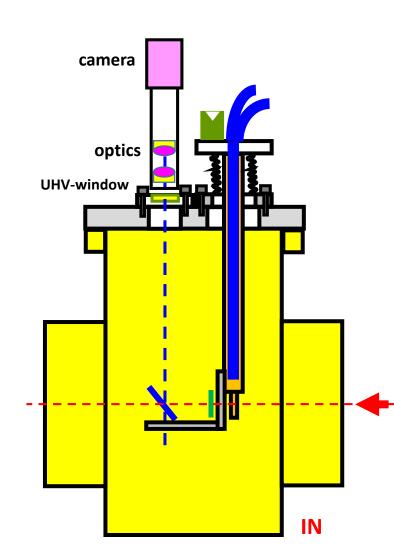
we have no way to know if such X-ray beam-shift was caused by the EBS e-beam or by the beamline itself

with such an X-BPM we would know

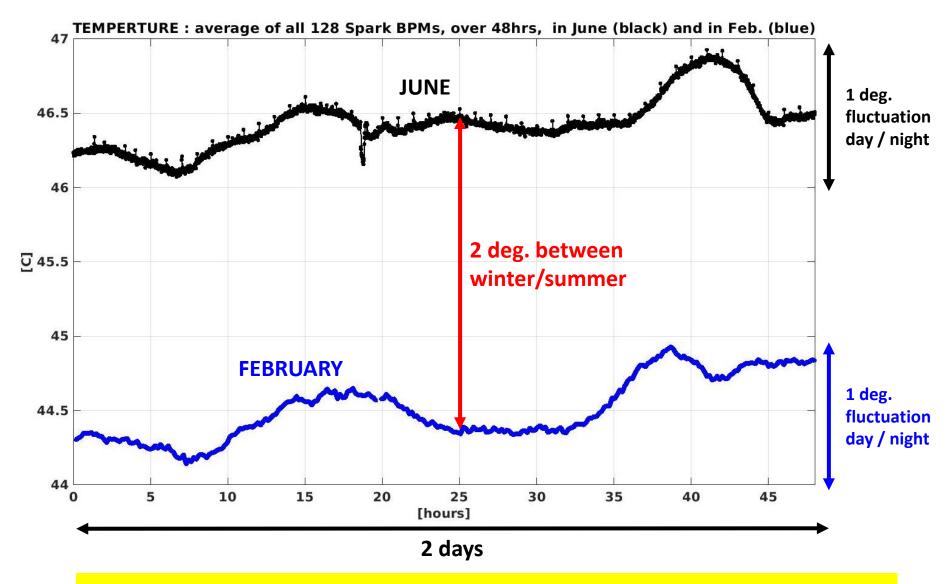
2) the electronics of e-BPMs have excellent reliability but can have a rare failure. Replacing them during USM is sometimes unavoidable.

this can be a problem for those e-BPMs that are around the IDs: this replacement can introduce a small but very disturbing angular shift of the e-beam, and thus ID X-ray beam.

the X-BPM would be used to compare new position values with those taken every week (during MDT) and can thus serve to correct such shift.



situation of temperature fluctuations on e-BPMs (Sparks)



these are averages of all 128 Spark units, the worst ones are a few times worse!

solution to dampen the temperature fluctuations of BPM

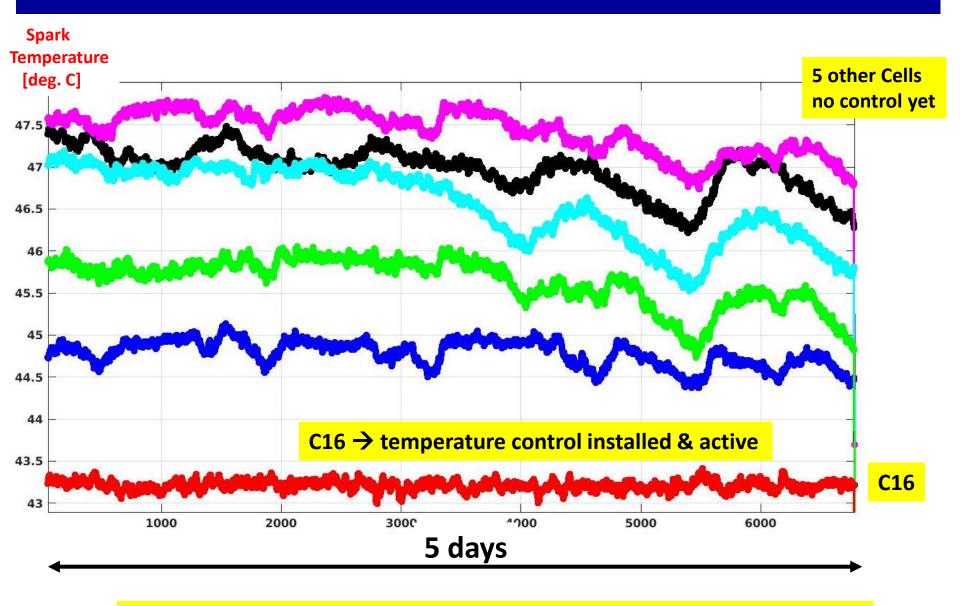


home-made solution

Costs: 500 Euros per unit (cubicle)

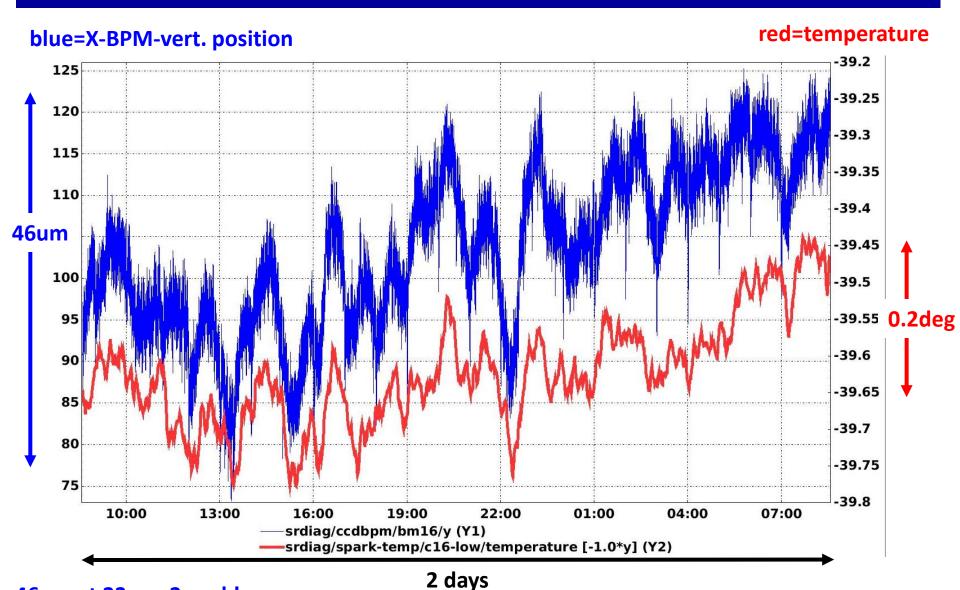
in total 17 units to be done,
5 units <u>partly</u> done in 2022
all 17 will be <u>completely</u> done by summer 2023

installation in good progress, will be finished summer 2023 (17 units)



ACU has delivered an efficient device-server for the temp. control

first results with permanent V2 X-BPM on BM-16



46um at 23m = 2urad !

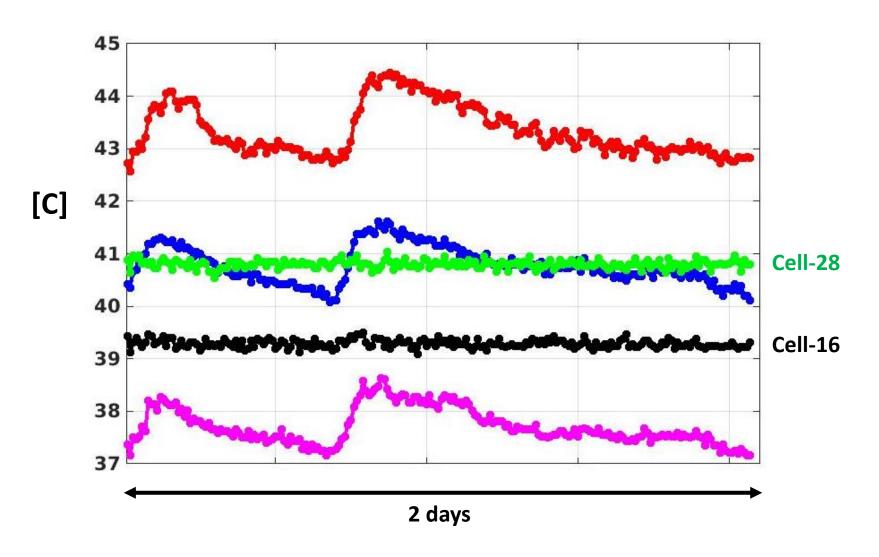
Jean-Louis Hazemann of

BM-16 asks for 1urad stability ...

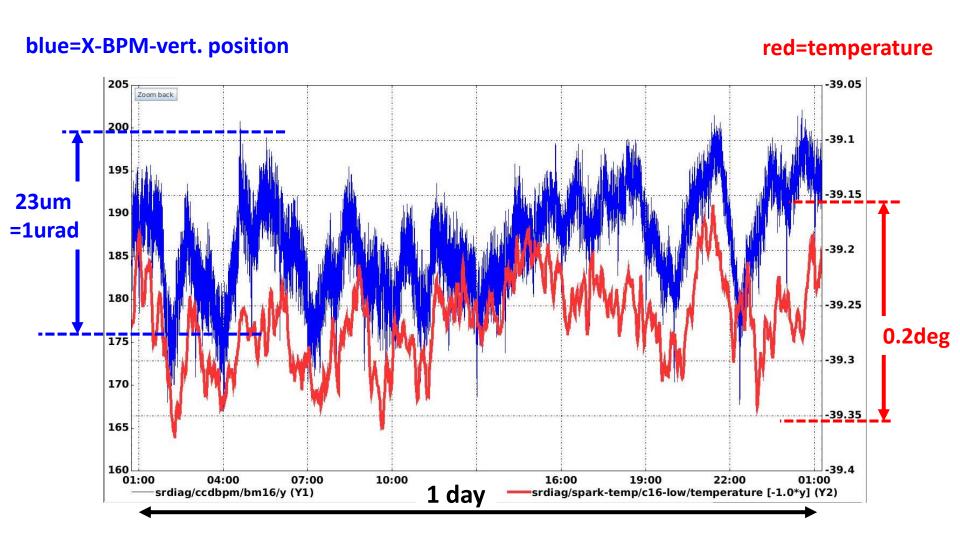
the temperature control in SR-BPM cell 16 was ON but not well configured due to suddenly cold weather of last week

limitations of temperature control on e-BPMs (Sparks)

3 cells NO temp. control versus 2 cells WITH control



situation of temperature fluctuations on e-BPMs (Sparks)



+/- 0.1 deg temperature control is the best we can do! if not good enough then we could **use the X-BPM to further stabilize** the BMs beam position

conclusion and prospects for X-BPMs

BM

```
out of 17 BM sources 11 Front-Ends have such available chamber:
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7 x SBMs (Single-Bending-Magnet)

4 x 2PWs (2-Pole-Wiggler)

the costs per unit is about 8 KEuros

this year (2023) we expect to install about 4 SBMs

and the next year(s) the 7 others

ID

out of all 17 ID sources 11 Front-Ends have such available chamber:

the costs per unit is about 12 KEuros

this year (2023) we intend to install one prototype (May, or August) perhaps one more in 2nd part of 2023

and if prototype experience is successful then the others in the next year(s)

the upgrades on the fast orbit correction system

1) Adding the 10KHz data-stream on all 128 Spark-BPM-electronics for optimized Fast Orbit Feedback (FOFB) and specific & dedicated applications

2) Optimization of the PID parameters for more flexibility & performance

the old system for setting/controlling these parameters has been fully and drastically modernized

this allows a strongly increased efficiency during MDT studies in assessing and optimizing the performance and behavior of the FOFB

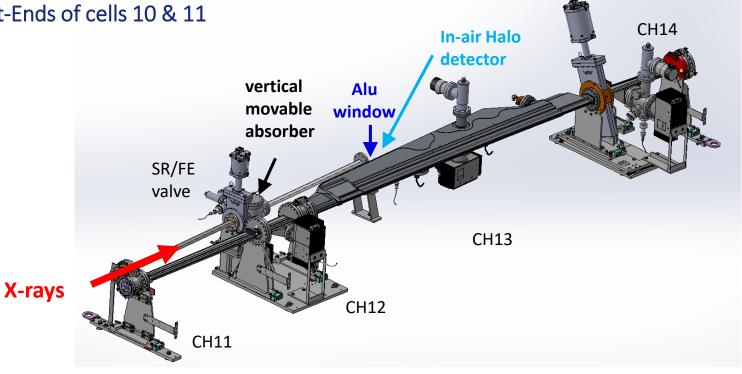


application window

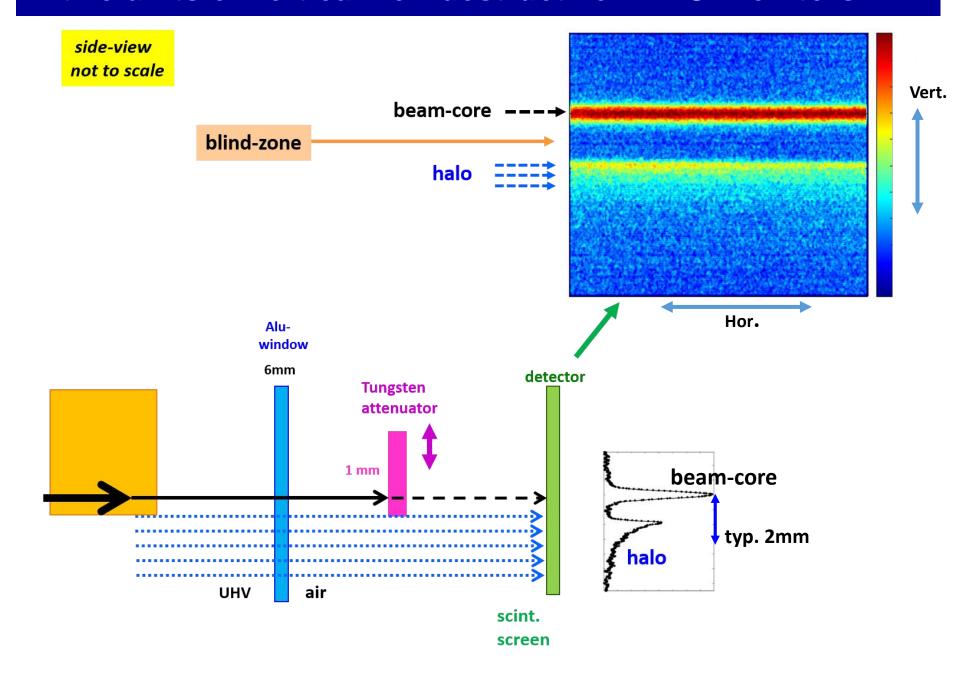
two units of vertical non-destructive HALO-monitors

Components:

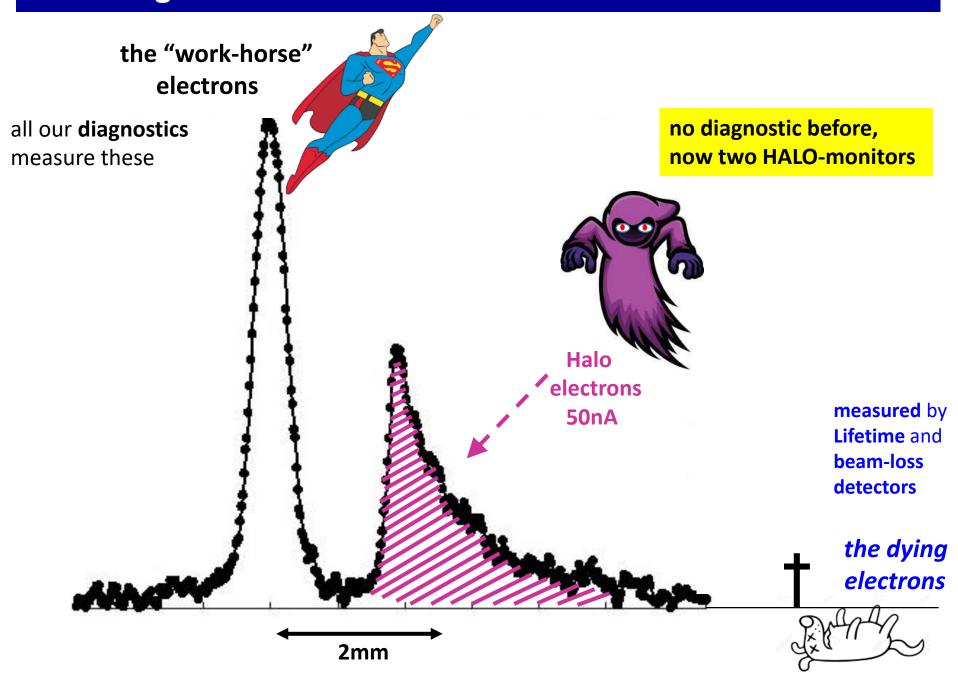
- dipole source (DQ1D, 0.57T)
- free beamport
- vertically adjustable X-ray Absorber to shadow the intense beam-core
- Aluminium window to let the X-rays from UHV to air
- sensitive Detector to image the X-rays
- in the (free) Front-Ends of cells 10 & 11



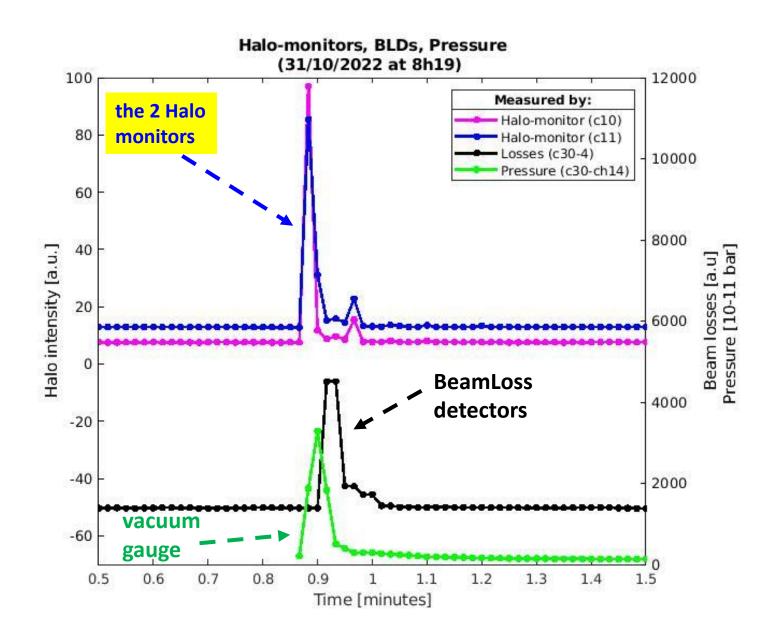
two units of vertical non-destructive HALO-monitors



our Diagnostics now measure all kind of electrons



the HALO-monitors are an excellent watch-dog on Vacuum

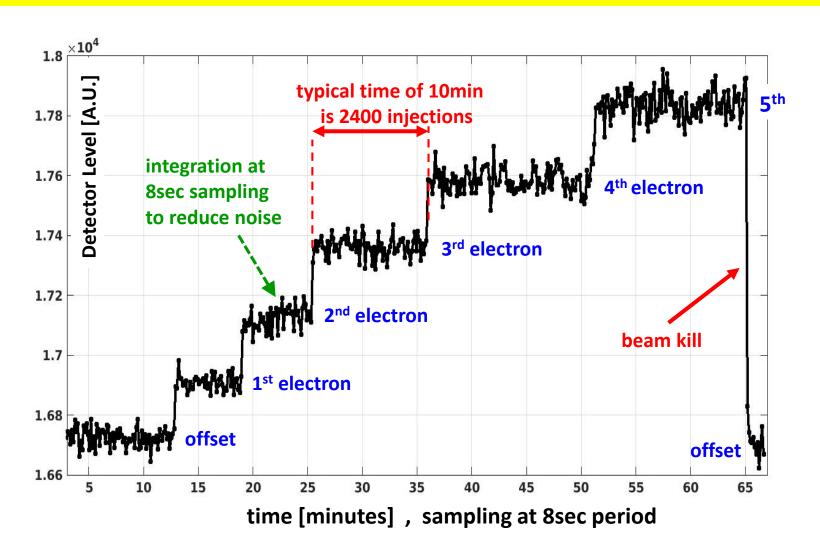


single electron(s) in the EBS

at 200mA there are: 3 500 000 000 000 electrons

can we put & measure only

1 electron?



other developments & activities

- 1) improvements on the damping of injection perturbation
 this is a FeedForward system that often needs fine-tuning & optimization
 the precise calculation of the FF parameters is now semi-automized
 - → see presentation Simon White
- 2) all emittance-monitors now have Injection-synchronized gating added this allows to much better assess the effect of injection perturbations and also the effect of its damping system

KEEP OUR DIAG. STAFF!!

we have lots of essential systems to look after and projects that will yield benefits to the ASD

we just need to keep our staff!!

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on behalf of the **Diagnostics Group**:

a big thank-you for help & support from colleagues in :

Vacuum, RF, Beam-Dynamics, ACU, FE, Operation, ALGE, TID Radio-Protect., Mech. Engineering