

**Some Beam Test Results for  
a Single Bunch Dif-Sum BPM with  
Beam-Signal-Based Clock  
(part 1)**

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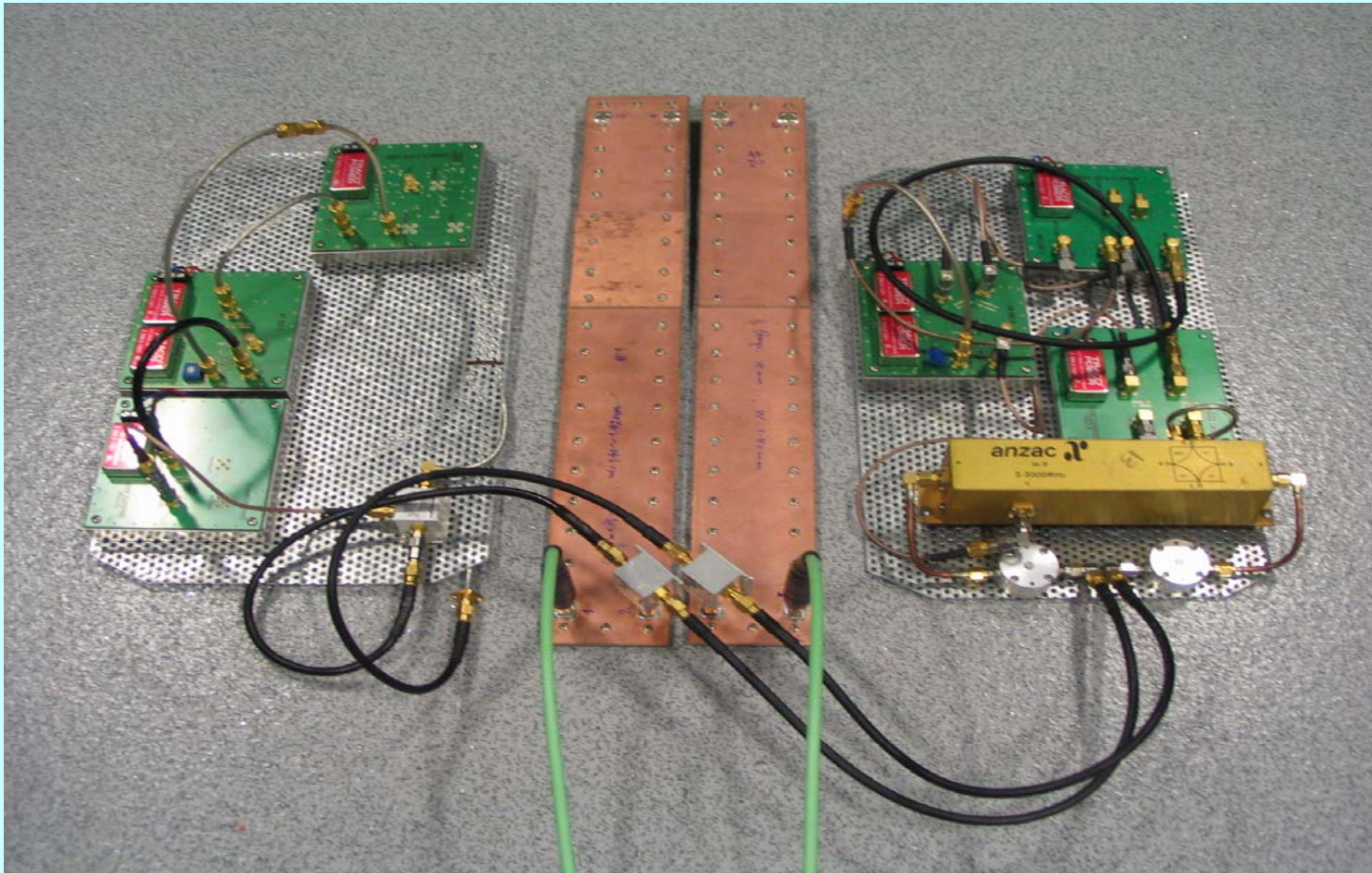
**Accelerator Science and Technology Centre,  
Daresbury Laboratory, UK**

**The FONT Meeting  
Oxford, January 11, 2008**

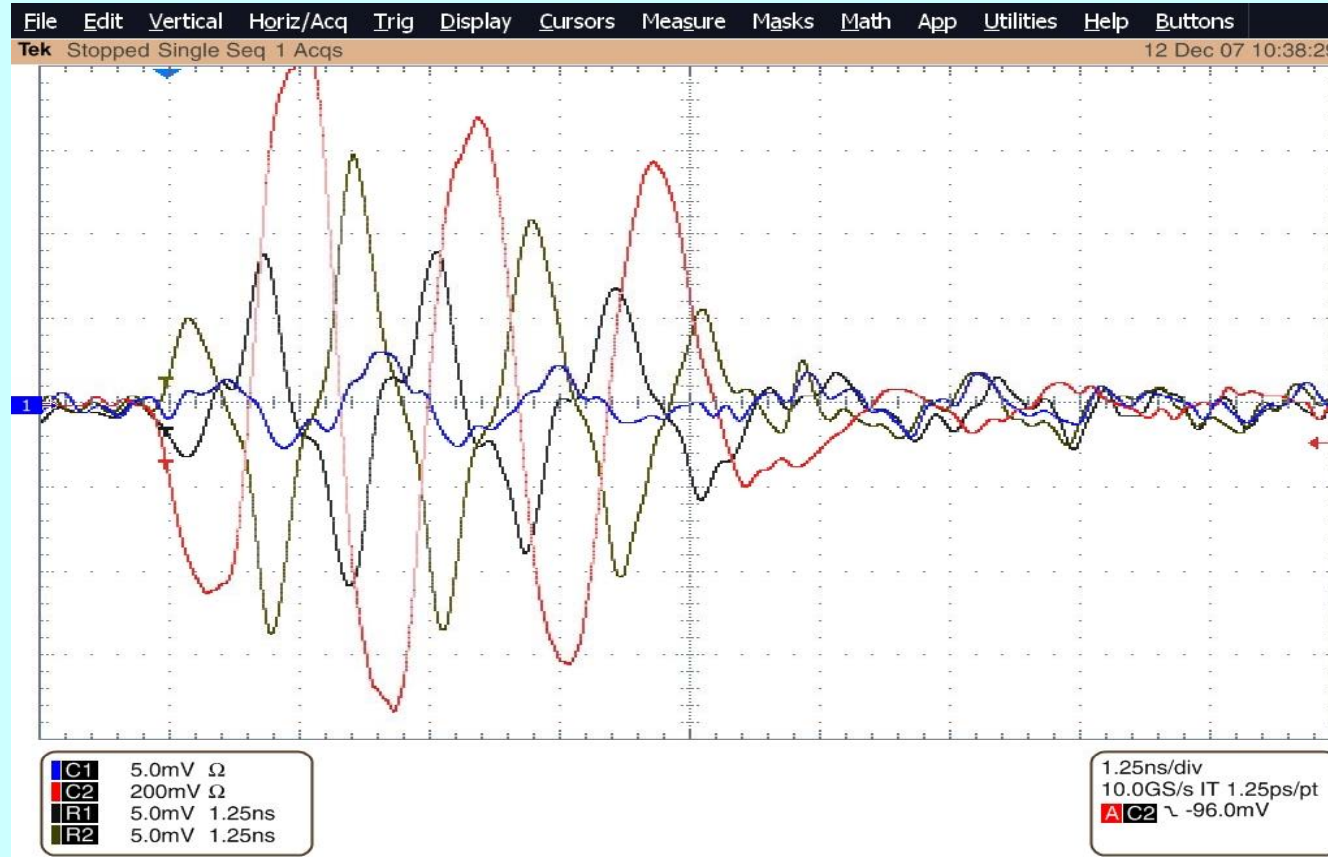
## Test Block Diagram

Calibration: two BPMs are connected in parallel to the strip line pickup #10 (as shown).

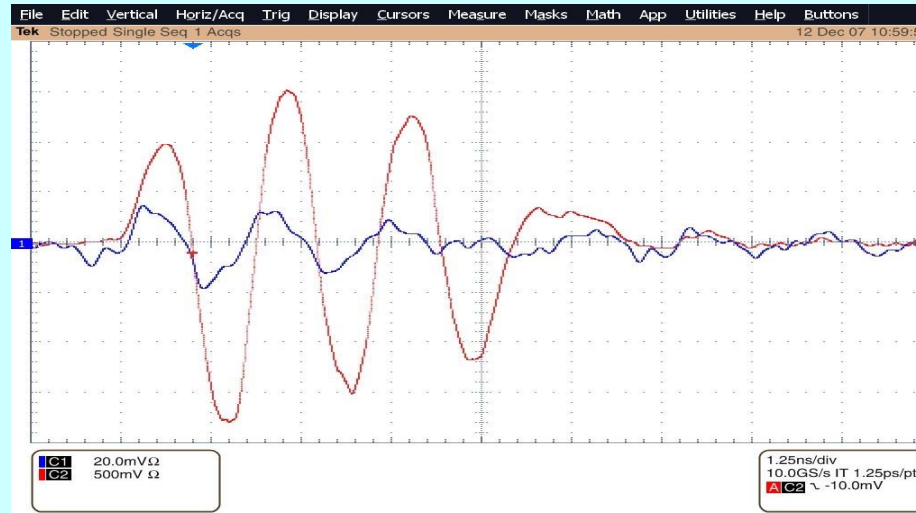
Characterisation and Resolution measurement: a signal of one strip line is split into two BPM inputs.



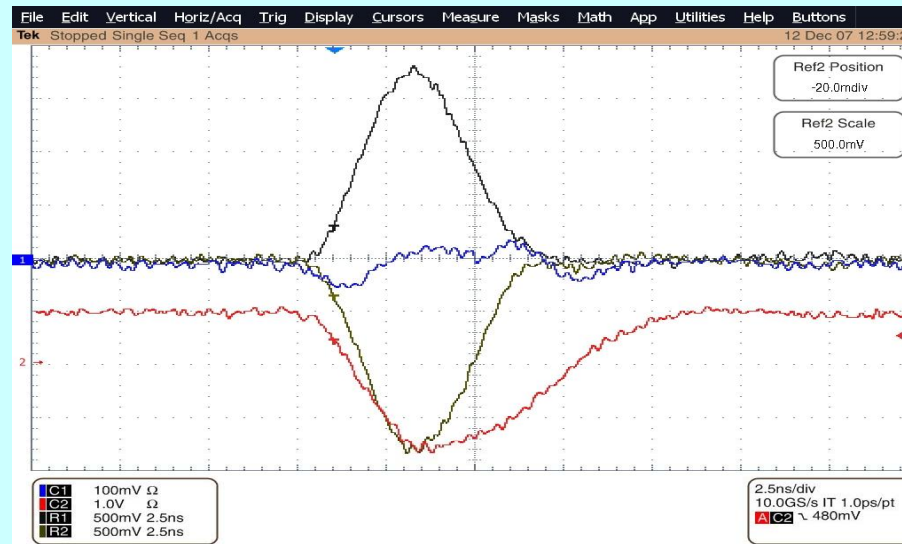
Characterisation & Calibration:  
oscilloscope TDS7154B 1.5GHz  
Resolution measurement:  
ADC GFT6003 14bit 2Gsamples/s



**1. Balancing of the Dif-Sum BPM inputs. The Hybrid Junction outputs.**  
**Red: the sum signal (=1); black: the signals for intentionally unbalanced inputs; blue: a residue of balancing ( $\sim 1/200$ ).**



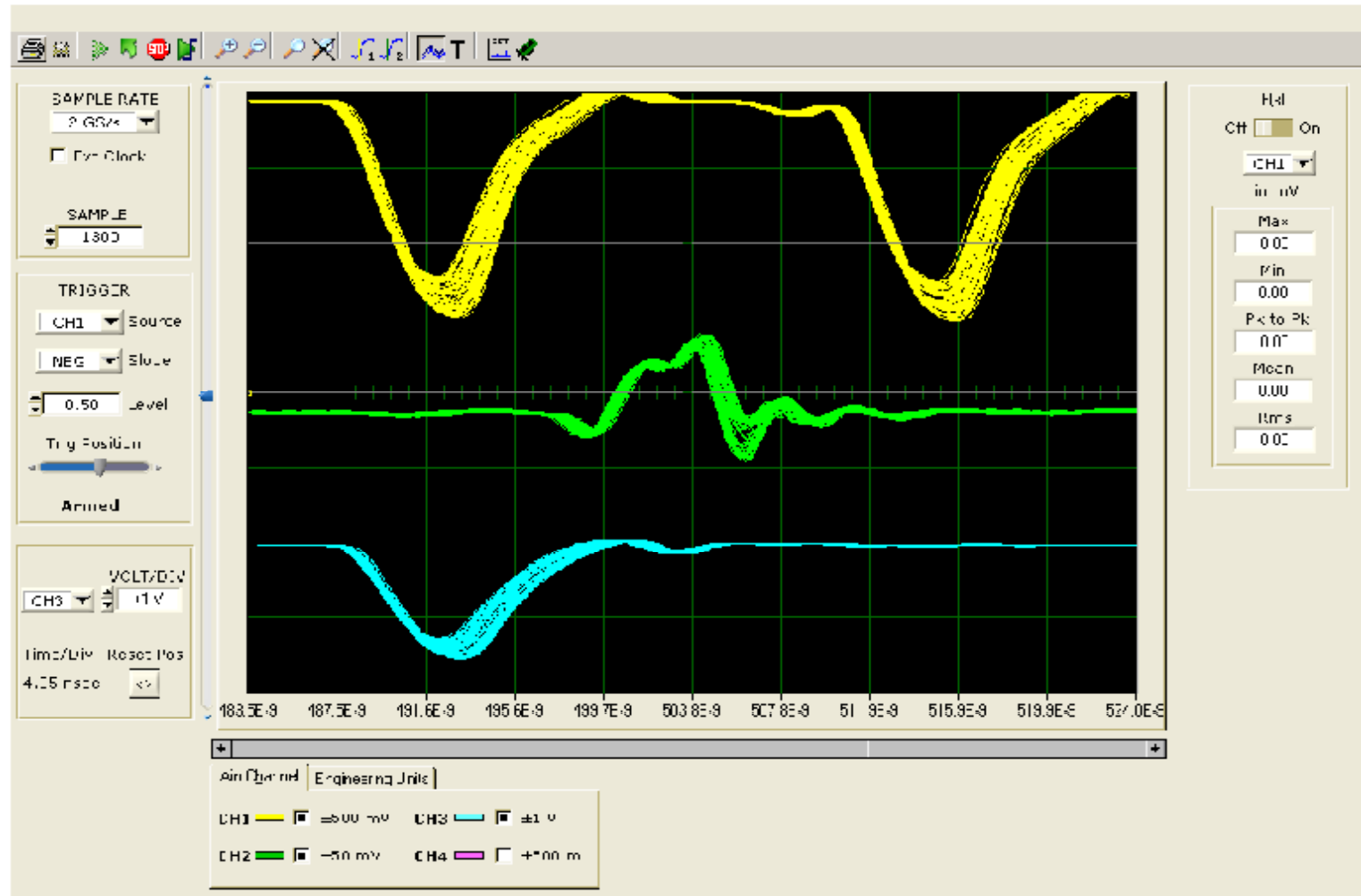
**The Amplifiers outputs. An attenuator 6dB at the sum input.**



**The Dif-Sum BPM outputs.**

**Red: the sum signal; black, blue, brown: the signals for 'displacement' +5dB, 0 and -5dB. The dif gain is about 10dB higher than the sum gain.**

# The BPM signals at GFT6004





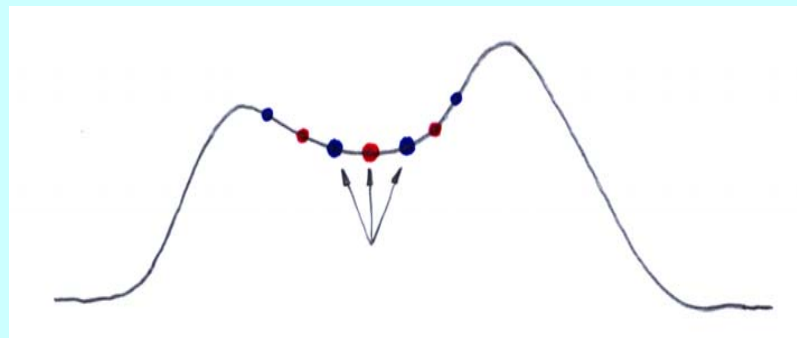
## The resolution data recorded:

- The 071808 Shift: **three arrays** 40 to 60 shots for **threshold 60mV** and **Dif gain 10dB**.
- The 071218 Shift: **total nine arrays** 60 to 120 shots for **threshold 300mV**, including six arrays for **Dif Gain 10dB** (one of them for ghost bunch) and three arrays for **Dif Gain 14dB**.

## The resolution data processed:

- The 071808 Shift: **one array** (Raw 100). Resolution was calculated for the three cases: **the upstream max, the saddle and the downstream max** of the Dif Out pulses.
- The 071218 Shift: **five arrays**. Resolution was calculated for **the saddles**. Two arrays (1 and 5), and one array (3) for ghost bunch as well are for **Dif Gain 10dB**, two arrays (7 and 9) are for **Dif Gain 14dB**.
- From each array, thirty samples (1 to 30) are used.
- Fliers if any, are not removed.

- Bunch intensity is  $\geq 5 \cdot 10^9 e$ .
- The pickup signal is deliberately attenuated 7dB. So, the resolution obtained is for  $\geq 2 \cdot 10^9 e$ , or 0.3nC.
- $x[\text{mm}] = (\text{Dif}/\text{Sum}) \cdot M[\text{mm}]$
- The scale coefficient M measured with ZH4X and ATF BPM10 is about 2.6mm. A coefficient estimated from Jitter BPM (0.85mm for Dif Gain 20dB) is 2.7mm (Dif Gain 10dB). For the resolution calculation here the coefficient is taken  $M1=3\text{mm}$  for Dif Gain 10dB and  $M2=0.63 \cdot 3\text{mm}$  for Dif Gain 14dB.
- No interpolation is used. For saddle the minimal reading is taken, for upstream/ downstream maximums the max is taken. For synchronous sampling this would be equivalent to ADC clock jitter within  $\pm 1/4\text{ns}$ .



# The data sheet

## An ASCII array:

Date: 18/12/2007 at 14:18:24  
 Sampling rate: 200000000 Hz  
 Total Number of Samples: 100

6.500000e-09 -0.013916  
 7.000000e-09 -0.014771  
 7.500000e-09 -0.016846  
 8.000000e-09 -0.020630  
 8.500000e-09 -0.025269  
 9.000000e-09 -0.031616  
 9.500000e-09 -0.032227  
 1.000000e-08 -0.023071  
 1.050000e-08 -0.005371  
 1.100000e-08 0.012817  
 1.150000e-08 0.023560  
 1.200000e-08 0.022095  
 1.250000e-08 0.013916  
 1.300000e-08 0.009521  
 1.350000e-08 0.015015  
 1.400000e-08 0.024658  
 1.450000e-08 0.025024  
 1.500000e-08 0.007568  
 1.550000e-08 -0.018066  
 1.600000e-08 -0.034790  
 1.650000e-08 -0.034424  
 1.700000e-08 -0.02246  
 1.750000e-08 -0.011963  
 1.800000e-08 -0.008301  
 1.850000e-08 -0.007690  
 1.900000e-08 -0.013672

## The data sheet for 30 arrays:

$S_{\Delta}, V$	$\Delta = S_{\Delta} - \bar{z}_0$	$S_{\Sigma}, V$	$\Sigma = \sum_{\Sigma} - \bar{P}_{\Sigma}$	$\frac{\Delta}{\Sigma}$	$3 \text{mm} \cdot \frac{\Delta}{\Sigma} \mu\text{m}$	
SADDLE	$\bar{z}_0 = -13.45$		$\bar{P} = 949 \text{ mV}$			
50 + 9.888	23.338	20 - 0.365	1314	0.01776	53.3	
9.277	22.727	372	1321	1720	51.6	
9.644	23.094	410	1359	1699	51.0	
8.911	22.361	358	1307	1711	51.3	
49 8.423	21.873	28	1303	1679	50.4	
50 9.644	23.094	29	1335	1730	51.9	
10.742	24.192	366	1315	1840	55.2	
9.033	22.483	360	1309	1718	51.5	
9.521	22.971	401	1350	1702	51.0	
49 10.498	23.948	28	416	1365	1754	52.6
11.108	24.558	447	1396	1759	52.8	
50 10.010	23.460	29	427	1376	1705	51.1
11.353	24.803	462	1411	1758	52.7	
10.864	24.314	449	1398	1739	52.2	
49 10.963	25.413	28	442	1391	1827	54.8
10.864	24.314	438	1387	1753	52.6	



**The shift 071208. The threshold is 60mV.**

<b>upstream maximum</b>	<b>saddle</b>	<b>downstream maximum</b>
<b>1.60<math>\mu</math>m (published)</b>	<b>1.34<math>\mu</math>m</b>	<b>2.60<math>\mu</math>m</b>

**The 071218 shift. The threshold is 300mV. Saddle.**

<b>Dif Gain</b>	<b>10dB</b>			<b>14dB</b>	
<b>array</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>
	<b>1.86<math>\mu</math>m</b>		<b>1.83<math>\mu</math>m</b>	<b>1.12<math>\mu</math>m</b>	<b>1.05<math>\mu</math>m</b>
<b>ghost bunch</b>		<b>1.55<math>\mu</math>m</b>			

## Conclusions:

1. As it was expected for the intensity given, the BPM resolution is decided by the (SD + ADC Driver + ADC) noise. So, increase of the Dif Gain proportionally improves the resolution.
2. The threshold value looks to be not critical.
3. A ghost bunch does not affect the resolution (provided the beam is near the pickup center).

## Nearest tasks:

1. Complete processing. Use Fourier Interpolation to exclude the  $\pm 1/4$ ns jitter.
2. See a 'position' mean drift along the array and its correlation with the bunch intensity, a ghost bunch, etc.
3. Process the Multiplex BPM data.
4. Using a signal imitating the pickup signal, measure the resolution by a single sample ADC CS328A.