

# Feedback on Nanosecond Timescales (FONT): FONT2 December 2003 run results

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**Philip Burrows**

**Queen Mary, University of London**

- **People**
- **FONT1 (2002)**
- **FONT2 (2003/4)**
- **Future FONT plans**

# FONT Group

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- **Queen Mary:**

Philip Burrows (faculty), Glen White (RA), Tony Hartin (prog.)  
Stephen Molloy, Shah Hussain (grad. students)

- **Daresbury Laboratory:**

Alexander Kalinine, Roy Barlow (elec. eng.), Mike Dufau  
(des.)

Susan Smith, Rob Smith, Mike Dykes, Mike Poole

- **Oxford:**

Colin Perry (elec. eng.) + technicians

Gerald Myatt (retd. faculty) Simon Jolly, Gavin Nesom (grad students emeritii)

- **SLAC:**

Joe Frisch, Tom Markiewicz, Marc Ross

Chris Adolphsen, Keith Jobe, Doug McCormick, Janice Nelson, Tonee Smith, Mark Woodley  
+ technical support

# Beam-based Feedback (FONT)

Intra-train beam feedback  
is last line of defence  
against ground motion

**Key components:**

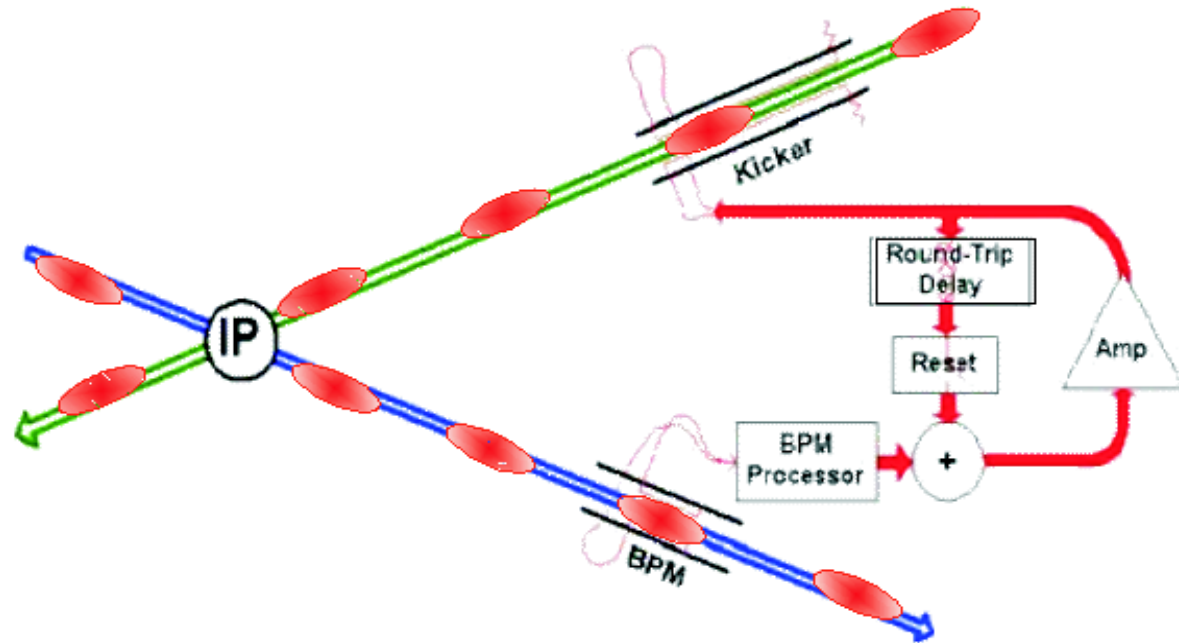
**Beam position monitor  
(BPM)**

**Signal processor**

**Fast driver amplifier**

**E.M. kicker**

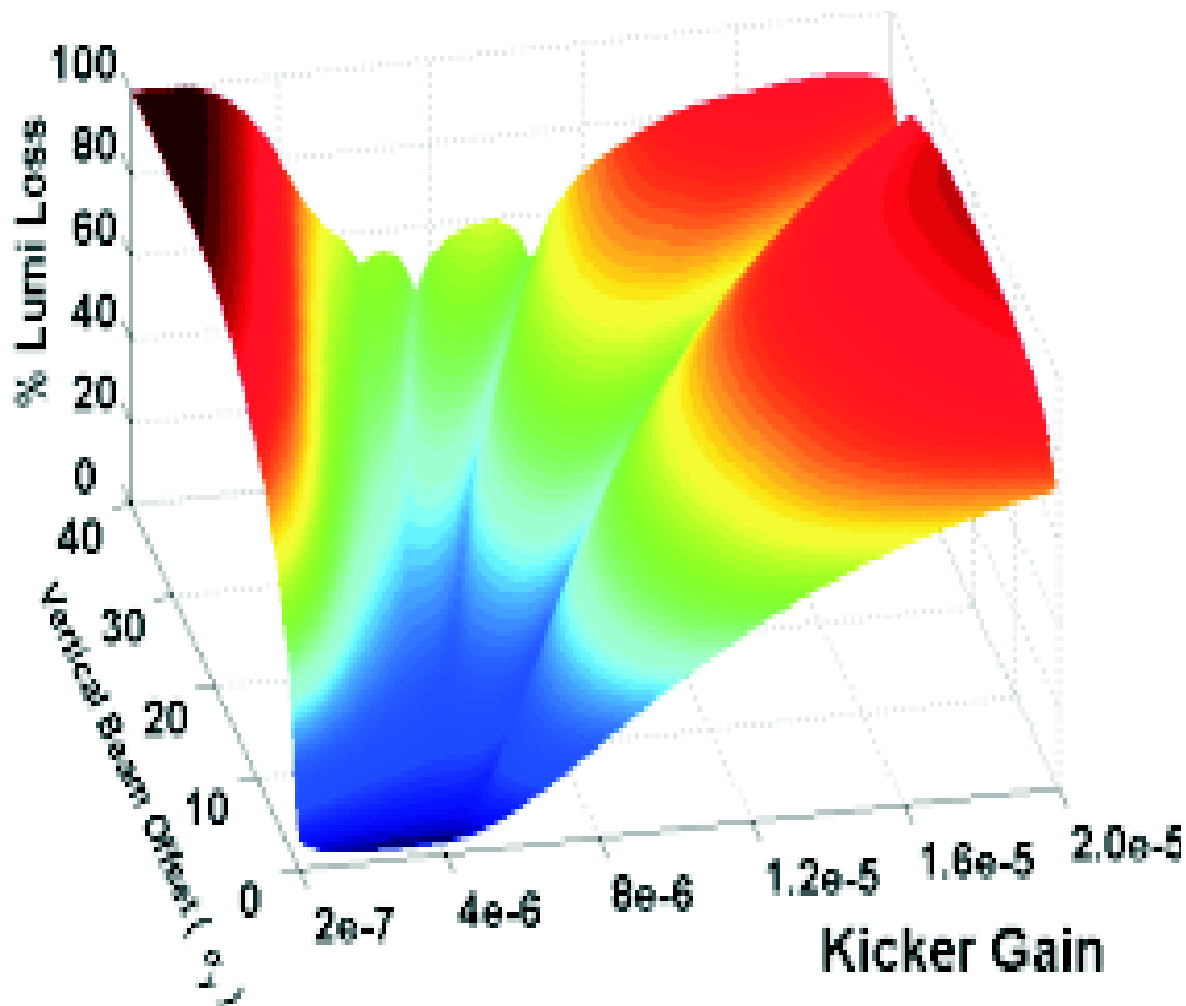
**Fast FB circuit**



# FONT Luminosity Recovery (NLC 'H')

For small offsets  
( $< 5$  sigma),  
and appropriate  
gain:  
system can  
recover  $> 80\%$  of  
design luminosity

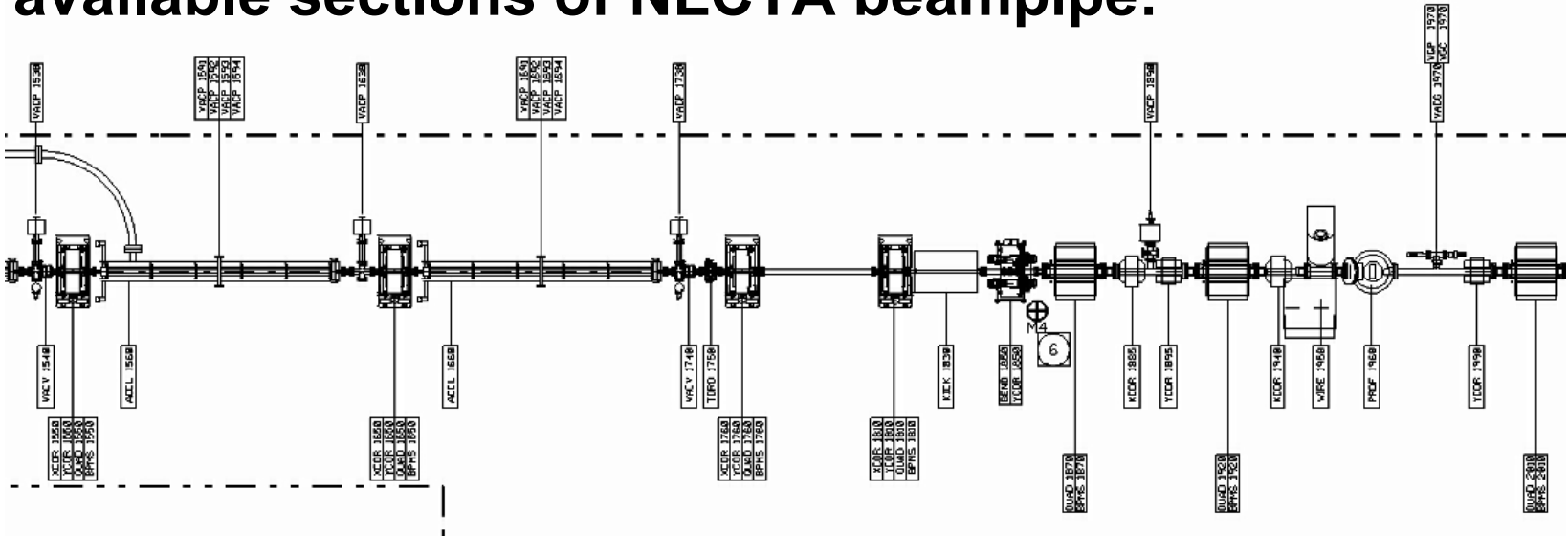
Much easier  
(and required) at  
TESLA: 2820  
bunches X 337 ns



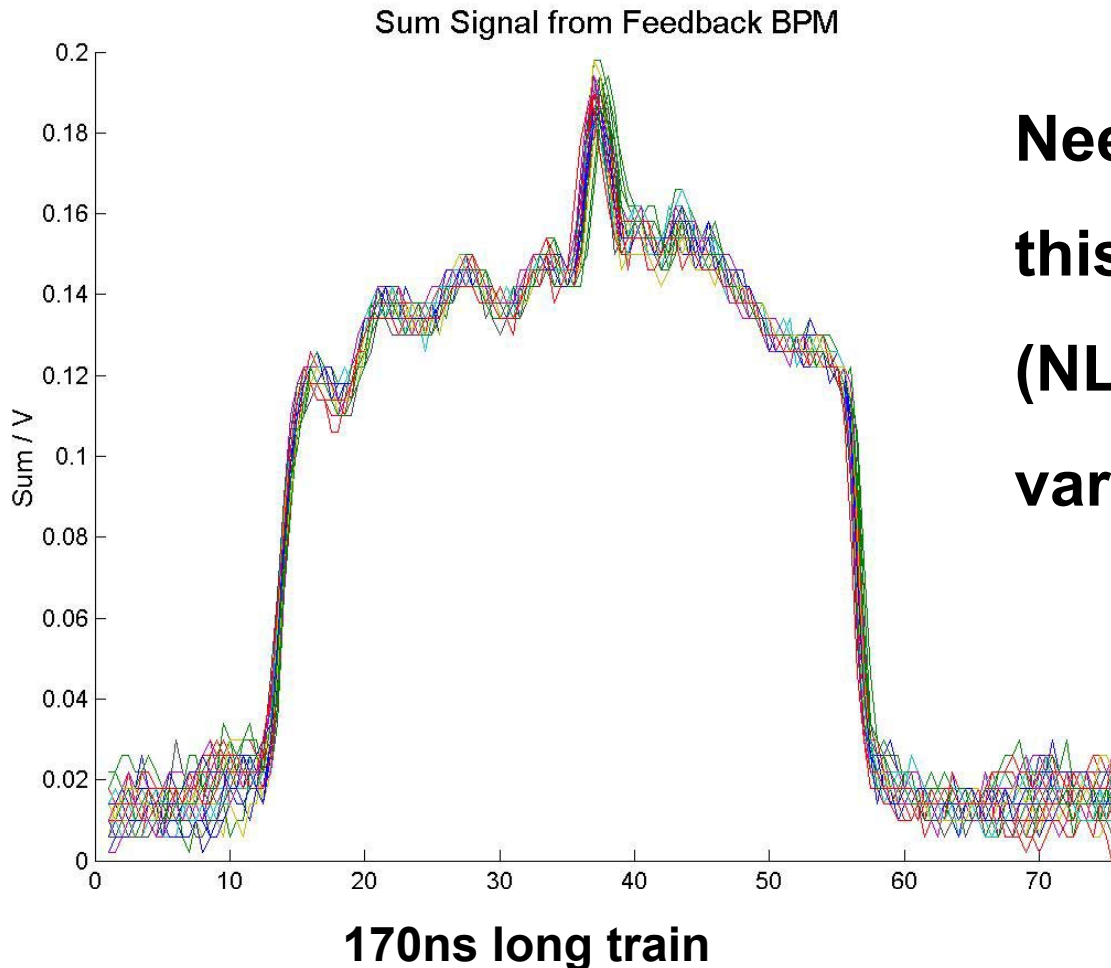
# FONT at NLCTA

- 170ns long train, bunched at X-band (87ps)
- significant charge variation (50%) along train
- large beam (1mm), train-train jitter O(100 microns)

2 available sections of NLCTA beampipe:

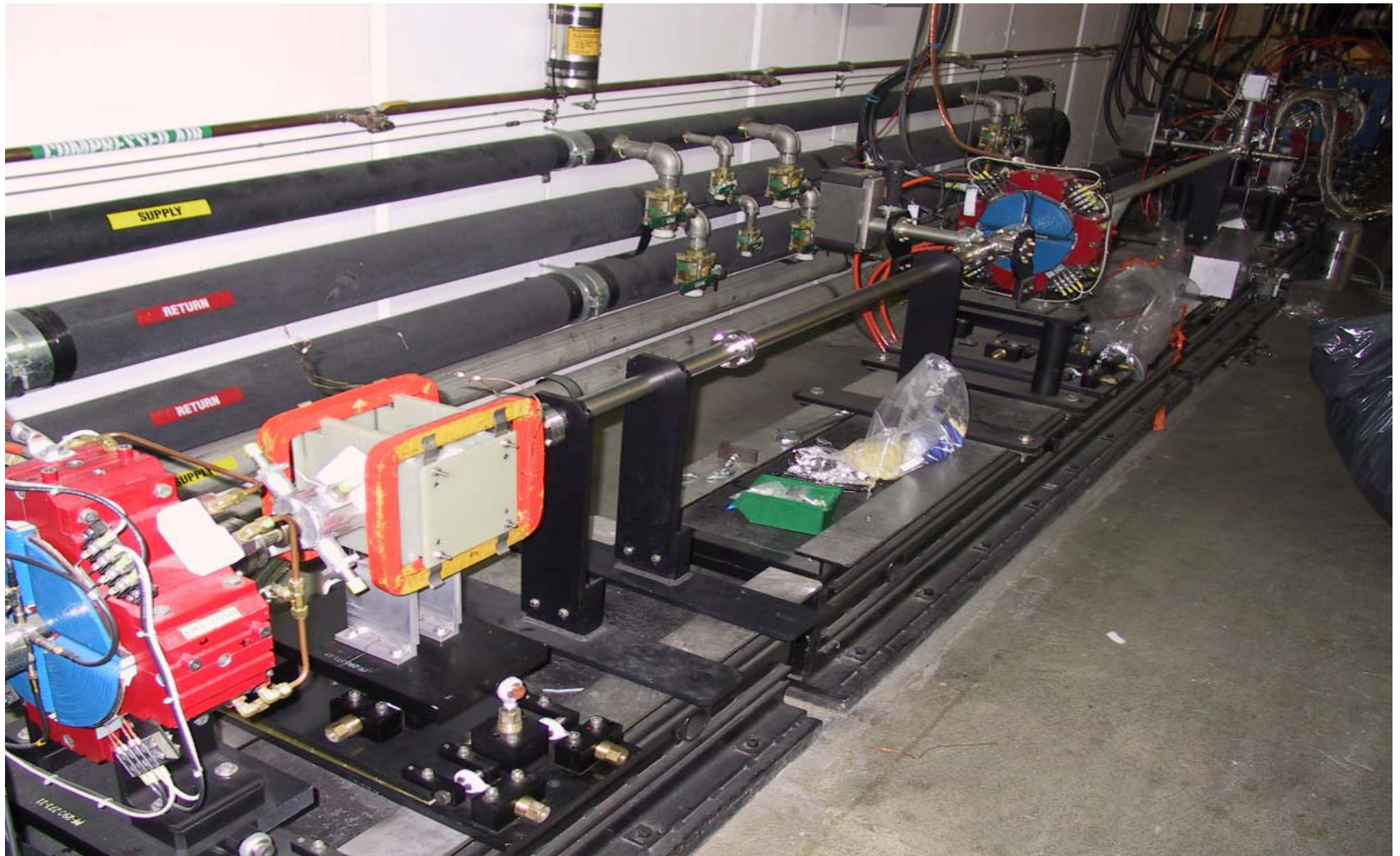


# NLCTA charge variation along train

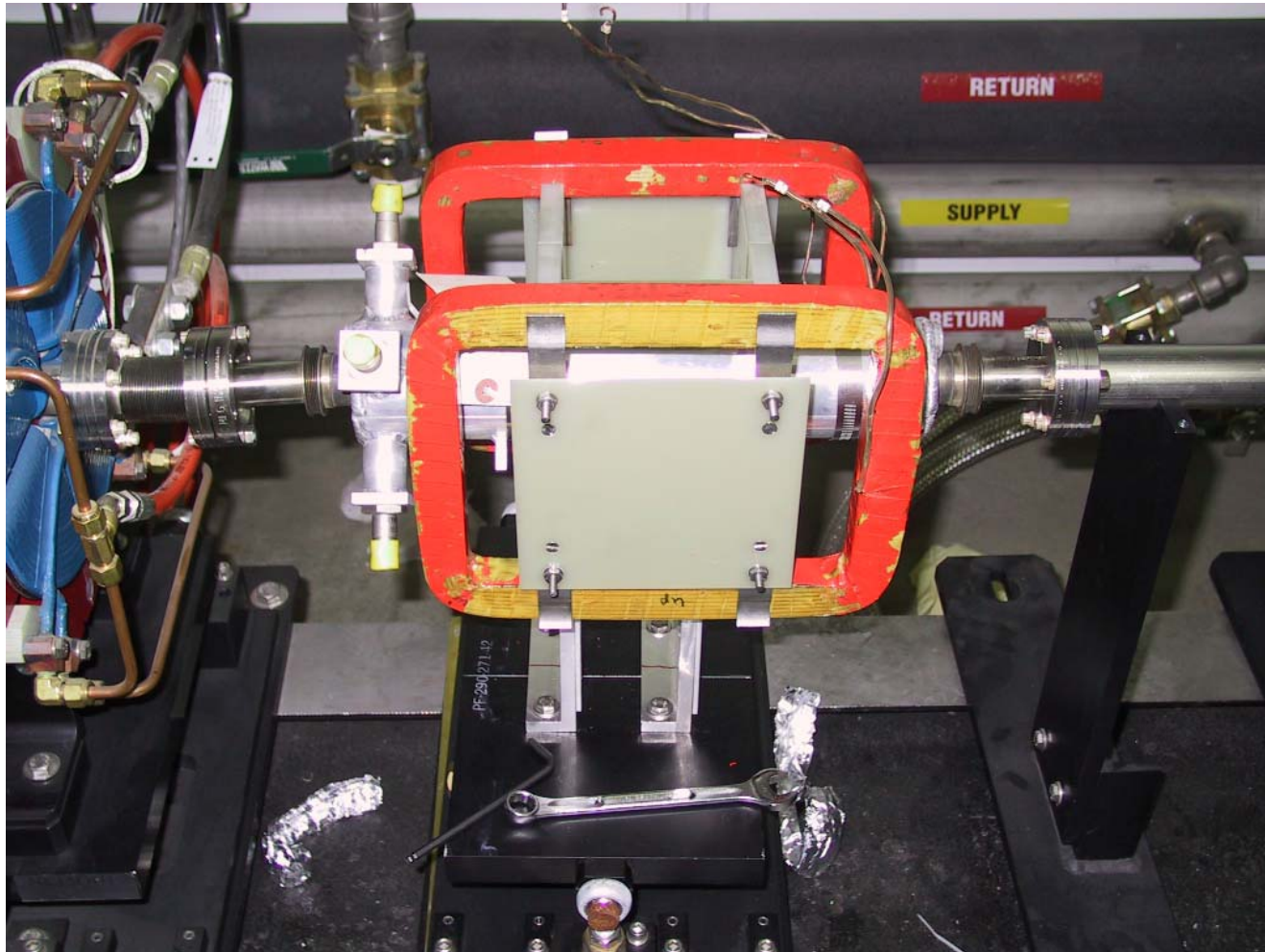


**Need to deconvolve  
this from BPM signal  
(NLC design charge  
variation  $\ll 1\%$ )**

# FONT1 at NLCTA: beamline



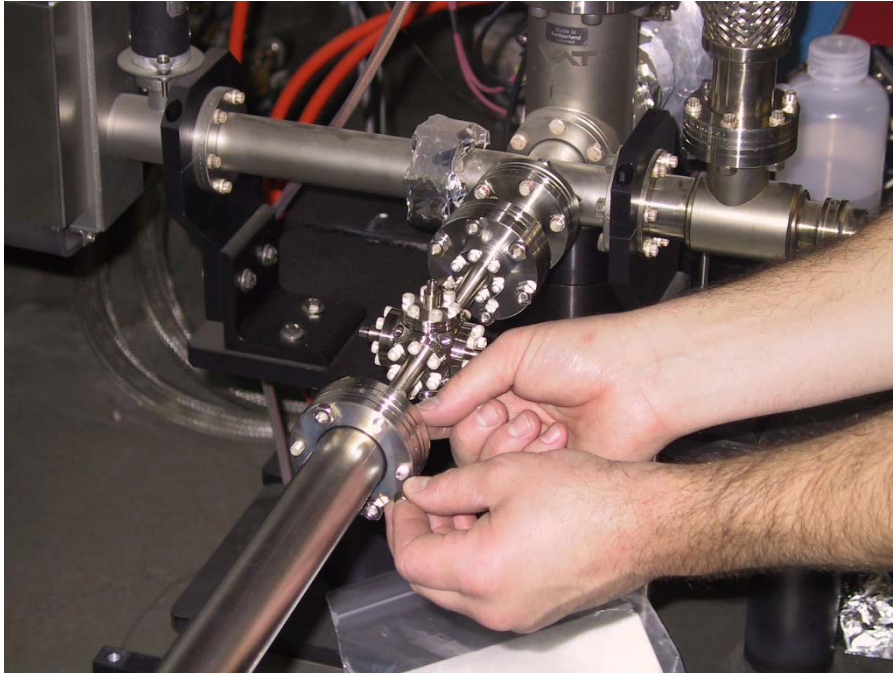
# FONT1 at NLCTA: magnets



**SLC dipole  
and  
post-damping  
ring kicker**

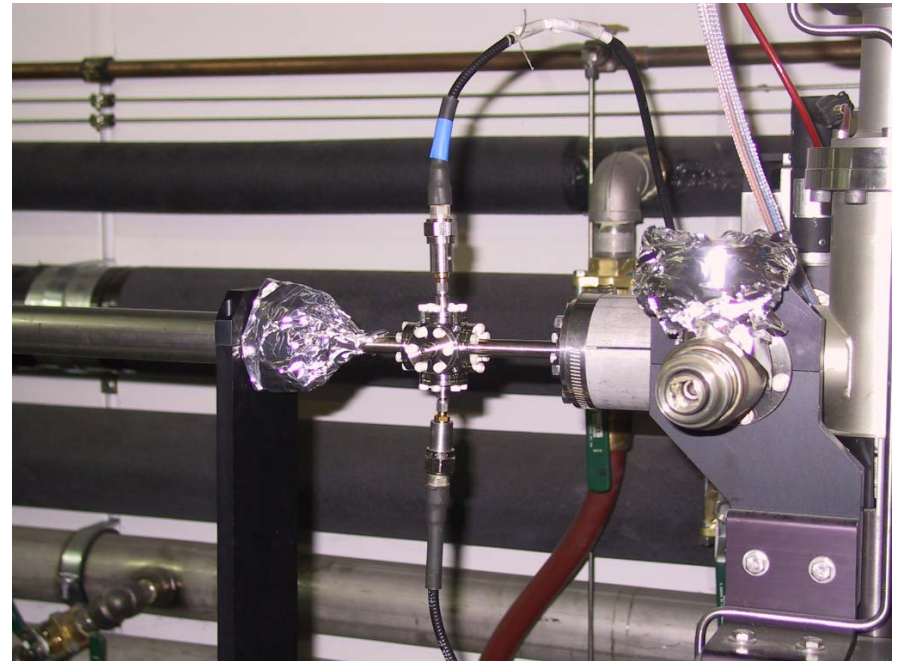


# FONT1 at NLCTA: BPM

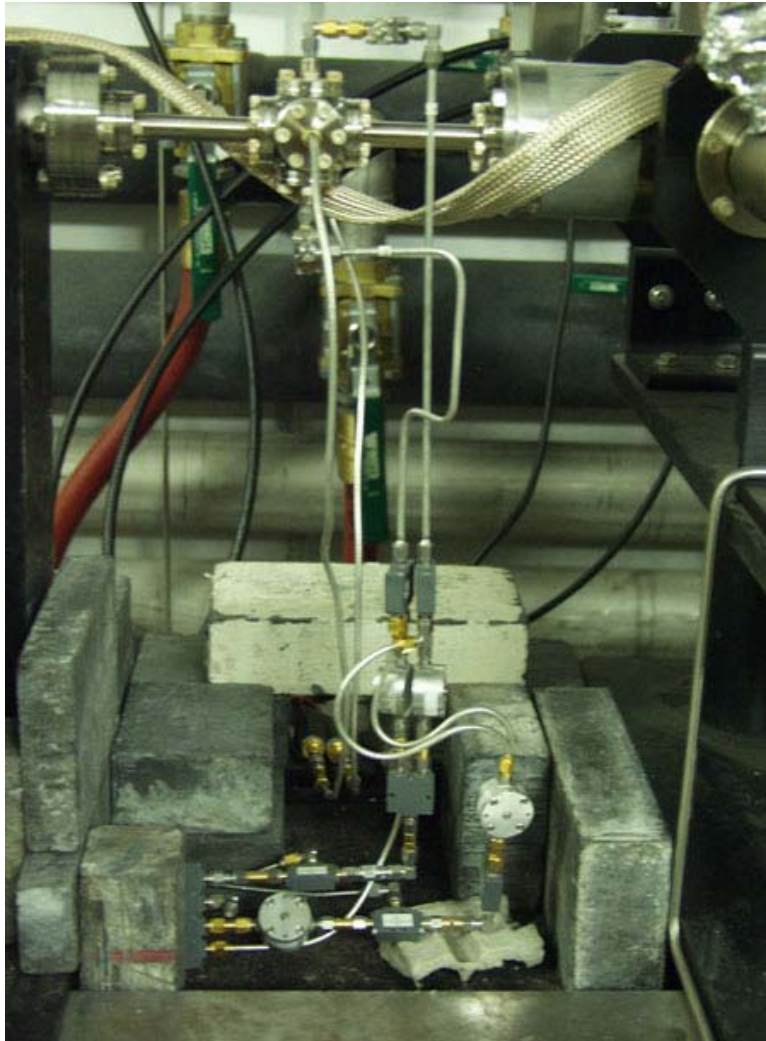


**Initial readout w. diode  
detectors**

**New button type BPM  
for X-band bunch  
structure**



# FONT1 at NLCTA: BPM processor

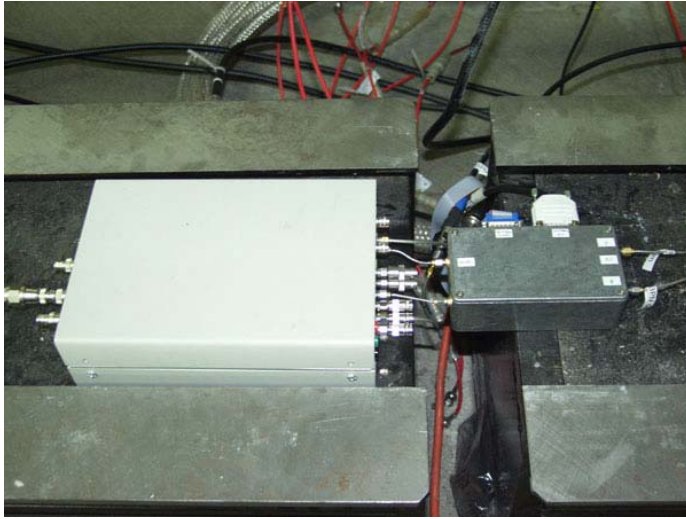


**Read each y pickoff signal:  
Formed sum and difference,  
mixed down from X-band to  
baseband.**

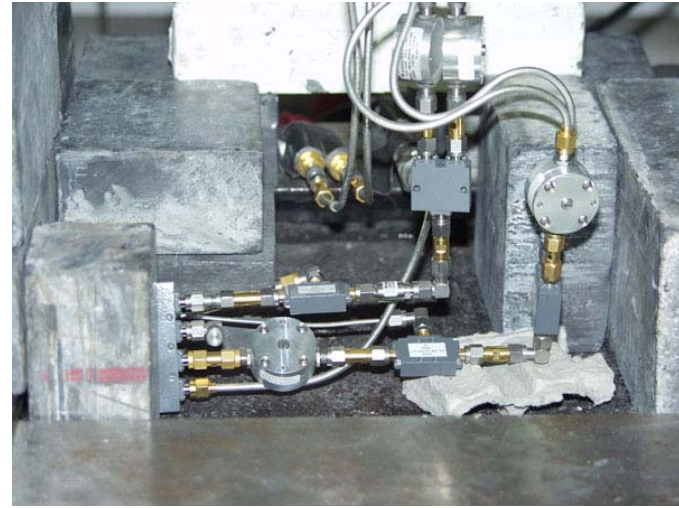
**Charge normalisation:  
1/sum performed w. AWG  
(slow) with real-time  
first-order correction**

# FONT1 at NLCTA: charge normalisation/feedback

2



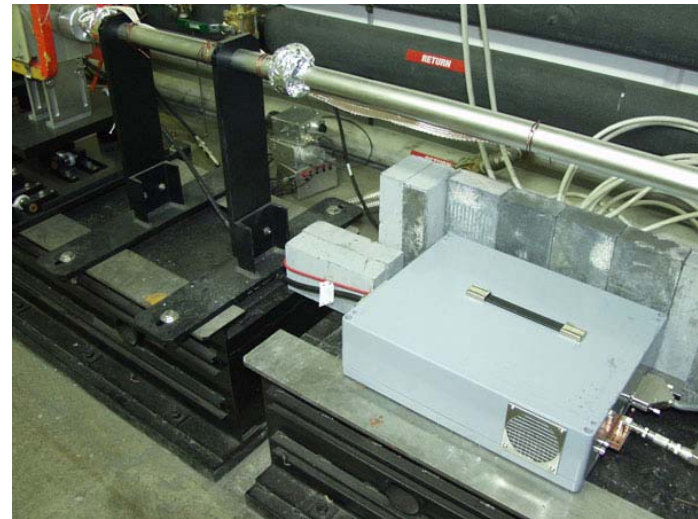
1



3



4



# FONT1 at NLCTA: kicker driver amplifier



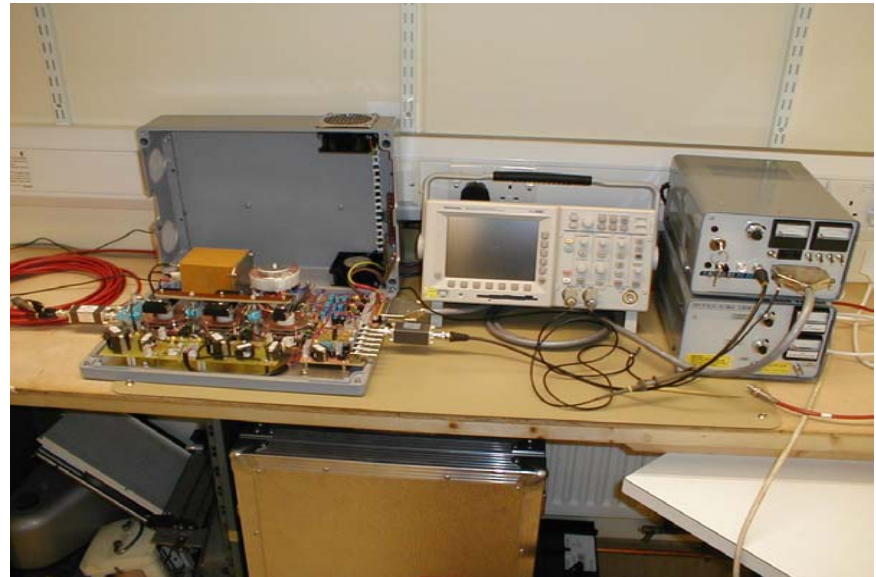
**3kW amplifier:**

**3 planar triode  
tubes;**

**7.5 A, 350V o/p**



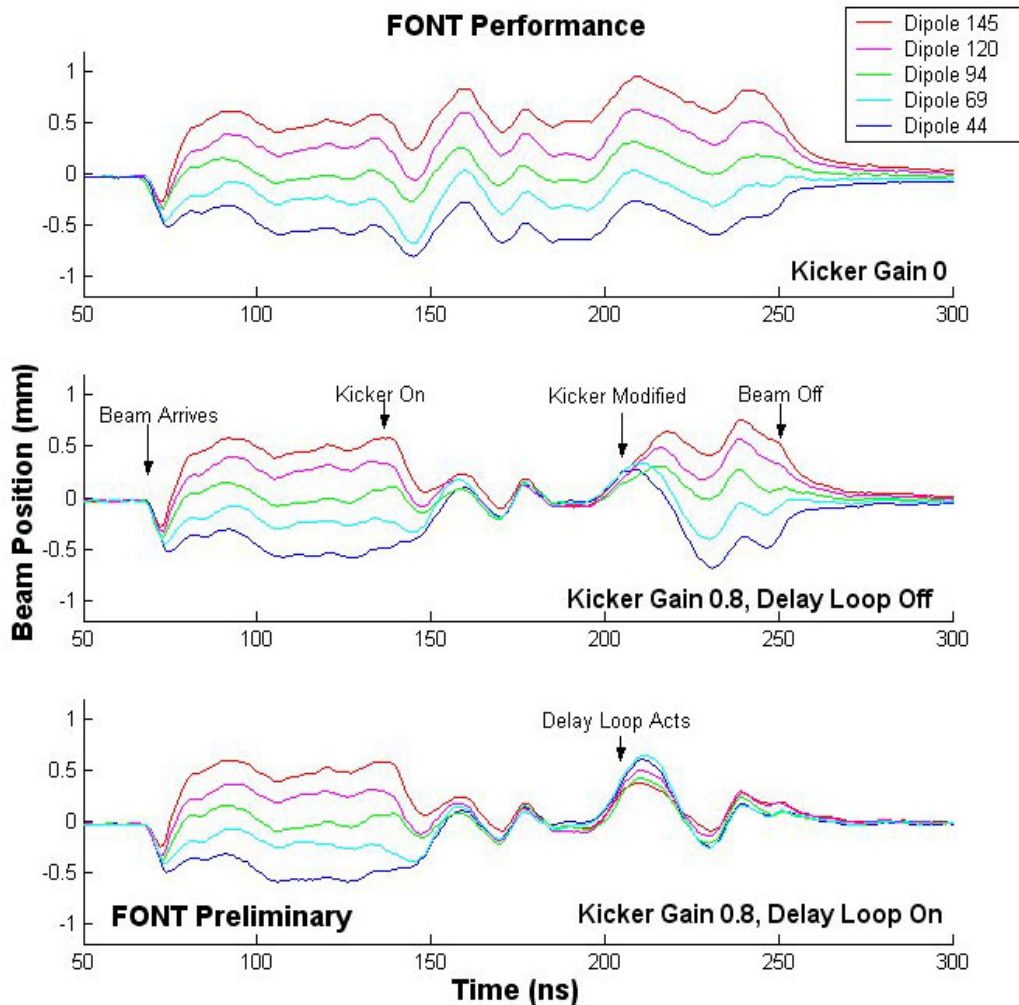
**Allows us to move 65 MeV  
beam by +/- 1 mm**



# FONT1 at NLCTA: expected latency

- Time of flight kicker – BPM: 14ns
- Signal return time BPM – kicker: 18ns
- **Irreducible latency: 32ns**
- BPM cables + processor: 5ns
- Preamplifier: 5ns
- Charge normalisation/FB circuit: 11ns
- Amplifier: 10ns
- Kicker fill time: 2ns
- **Electronics latency: 33ns**
- **Total latency expected: 65ns**

# FONT1 at NLCTA: results



**10/1 position  
correction of  
65 MeV e- beam**

**achieved  
latency of 67 ns**

**system tested in  
feed forward and  
feedback modes**

# FONT2 at NLCTA: outline

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## Goals of improved FONT2 setup:

- **Additional 2 BPMs:** independent position monitoring
- **Second kicker added:** allows solid state amplifiers
- **Shorter distance between kickers and FB BPM:**  
irreducible latency now c. 16 ns
- **Improved BPM processor:**  
real-time charge normalisation using log amps (slow)
- **Expect total latency c. 53 ns:**  
allows  $170/53 = 3.2$  passes through system
- **Added 'beam flattener'** to remove static beam profile
- **Automated DAQ** including digitisers and dipole control

# FONT2 at NLCTA: expected latency

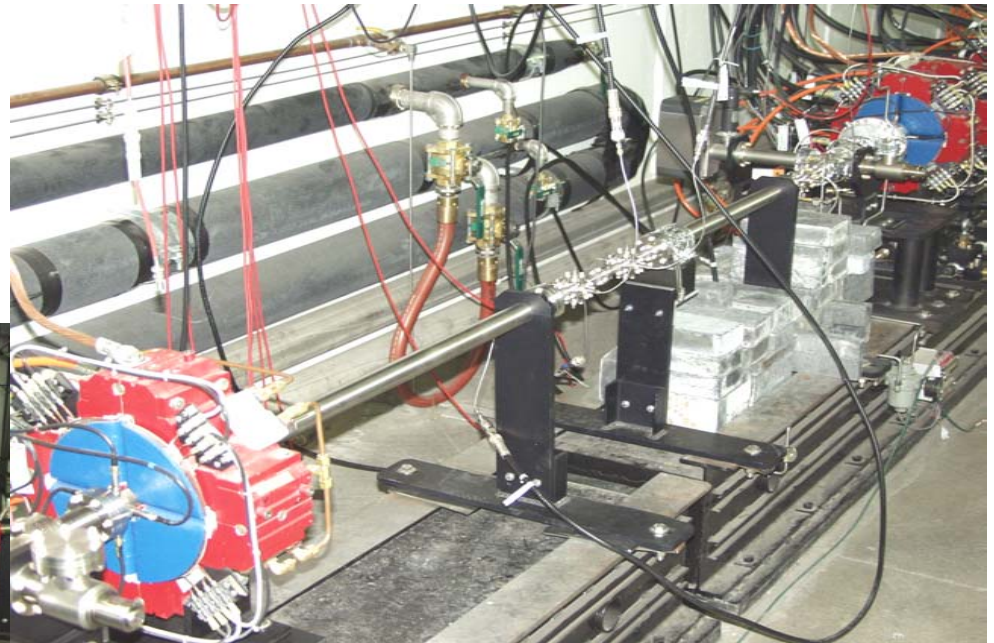
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- Time of flight kicker – BPM: 6ns
- Signal return time BPM – kicker: 10ns
- **Irreducible latency: 16ns**
- BPM processor: 18ns
- FB circuit: 4ns
- Amplifier: 12ns
- Kicker fill time: 3ns
- **Electronics latency: 37ns**
- **Total latency expected: 53ns**

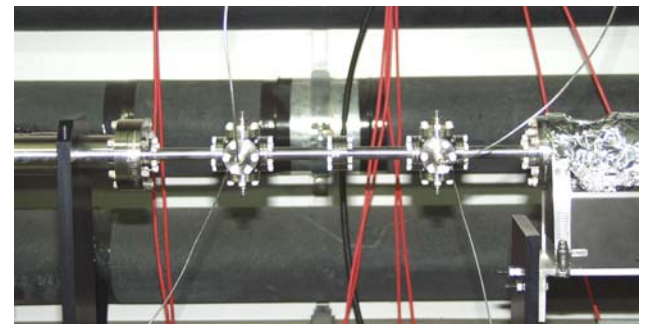


# FONT2 at NLCTA: new beamline configuration

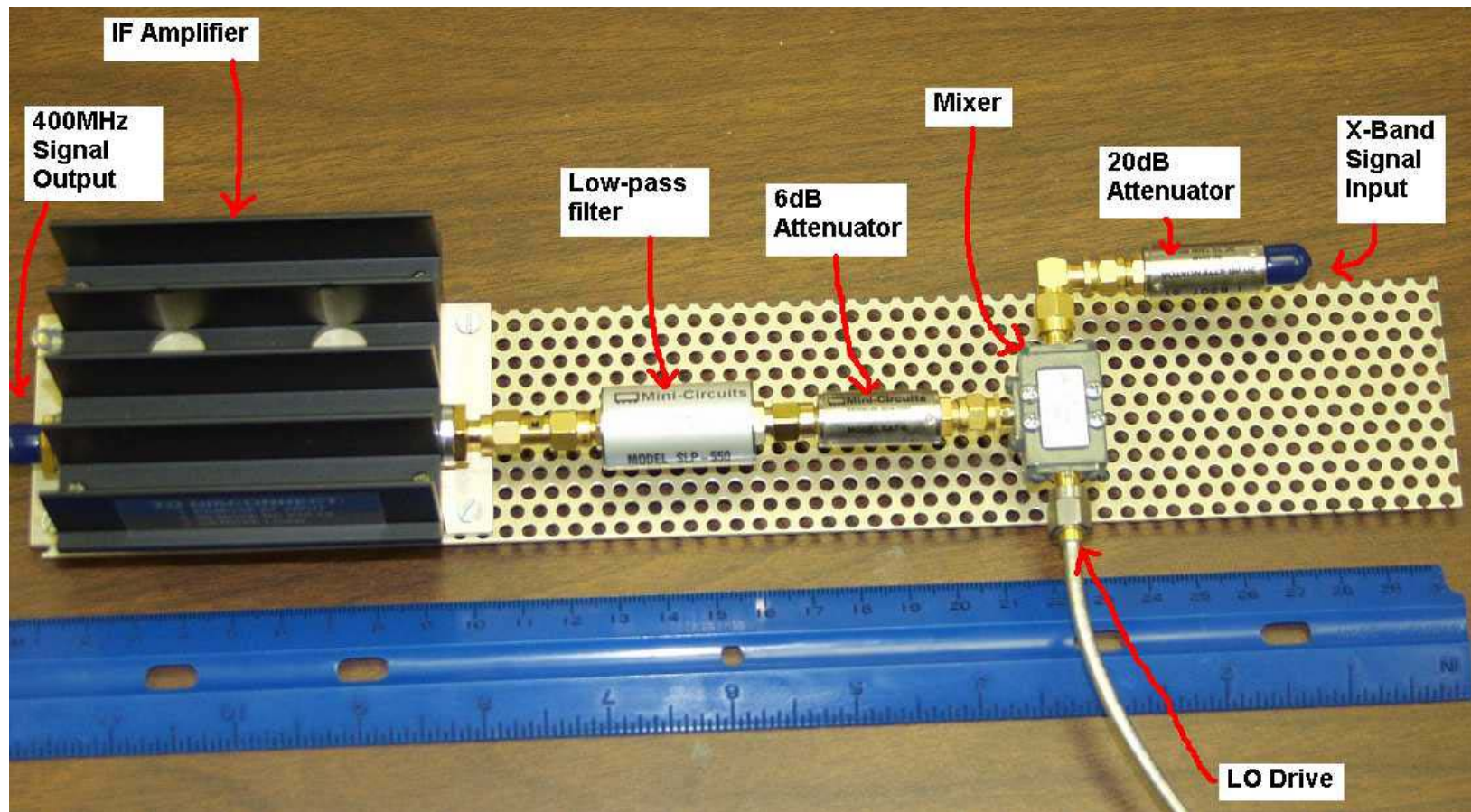
**Dipole and kickers**



**New  
BPMs**



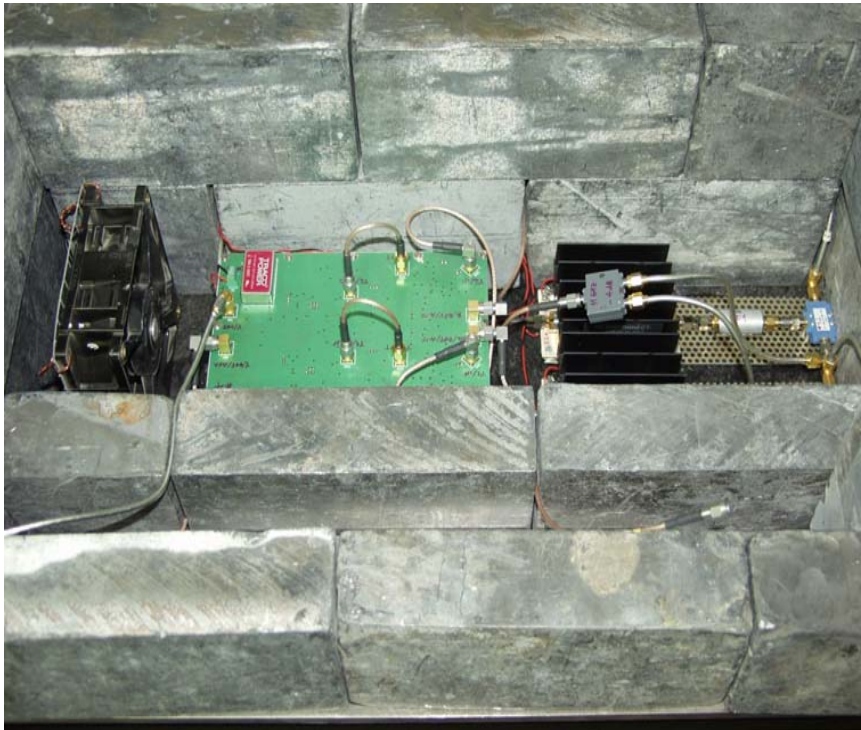
# FONT2: new front-end IF processor



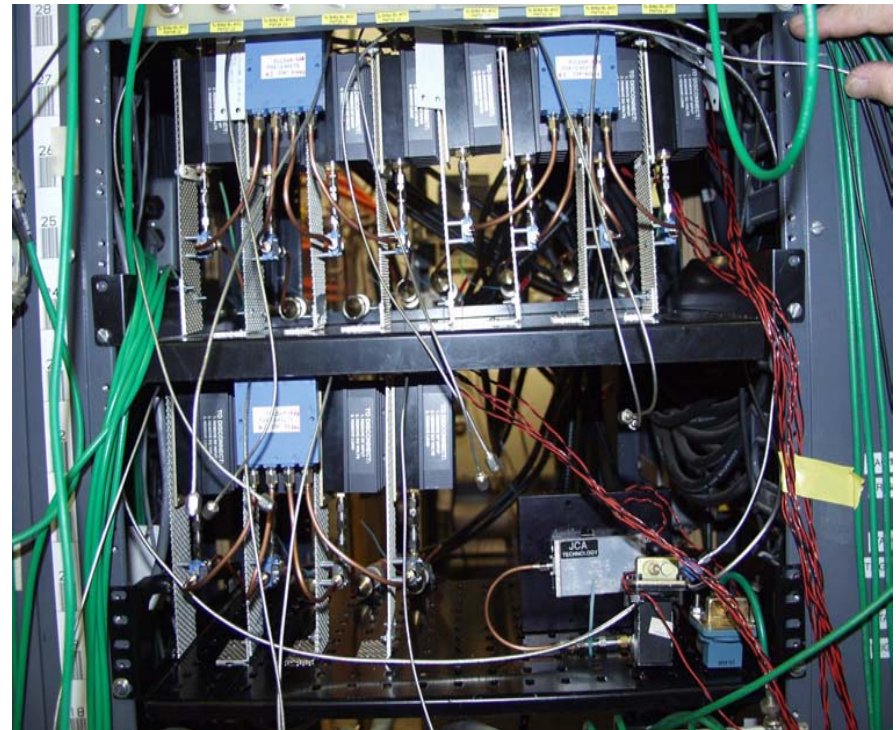
# FONT2: new front-end IF processor

14 channels: 2y on beamline, 6y + 6x outside

2y on beamline:



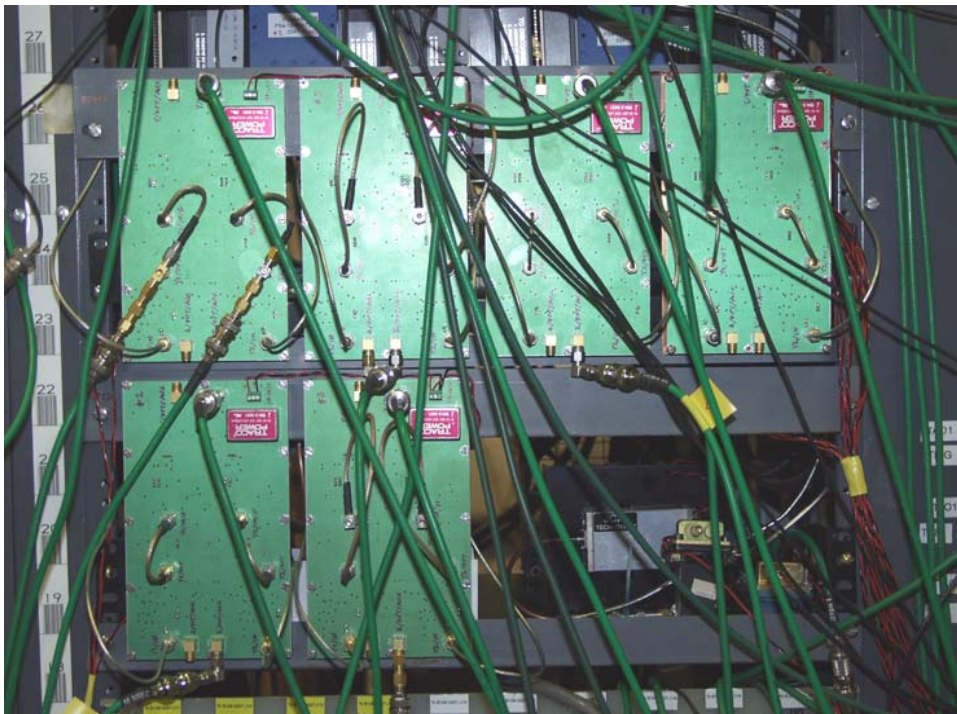
6y+6x outside tunnel:



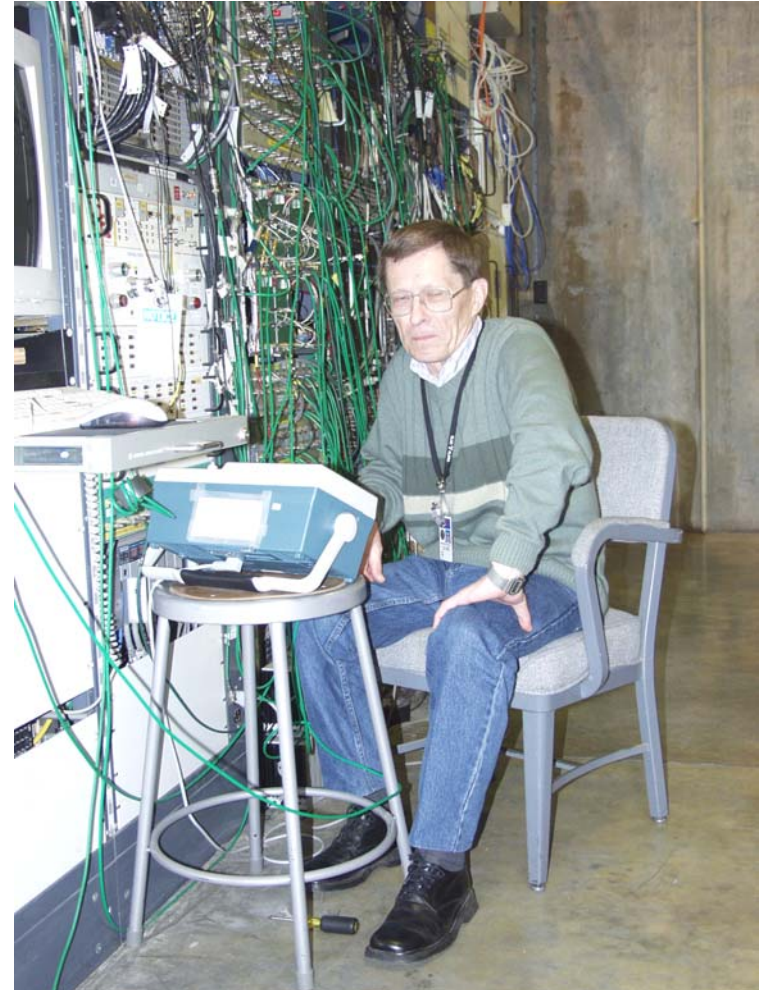
# FONT2: synchronous demodulator PCBs

$(y_1 - y_2) / (y_1 + y_2)$  w. log amps

6 boards outside tunnel:



*Philip Burrows*

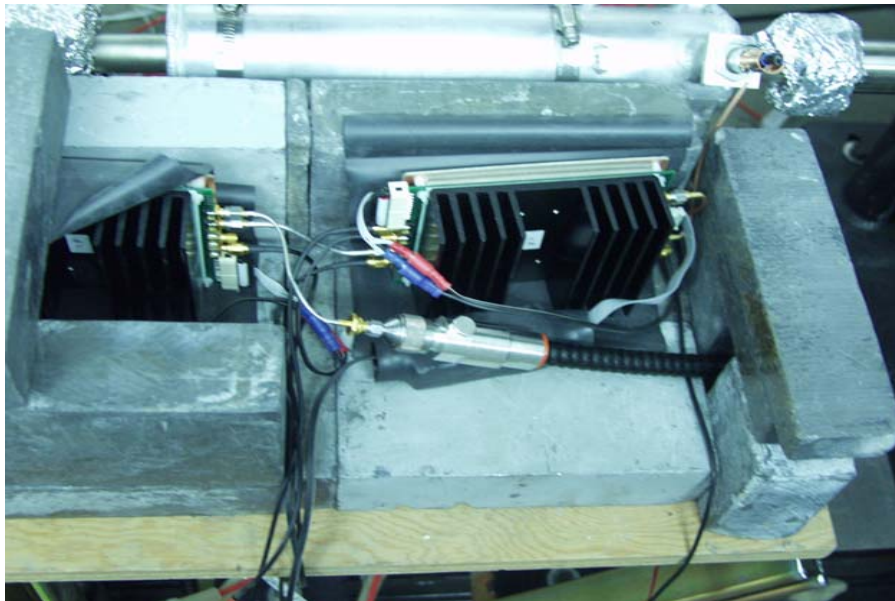


*ASTeC, Daresbury Lab 22/12/03*

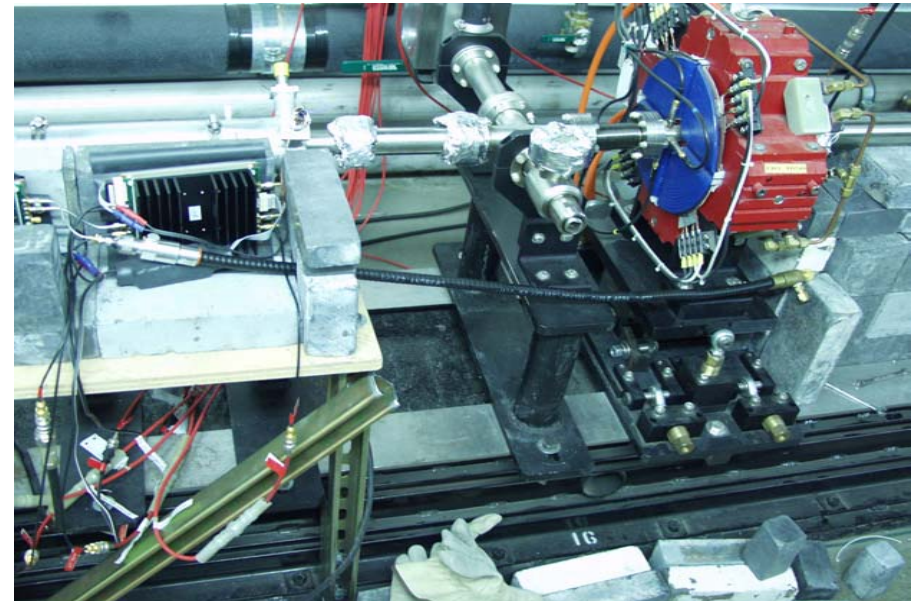
# FONT2: new solid state amplifiers

Total drive same as last year

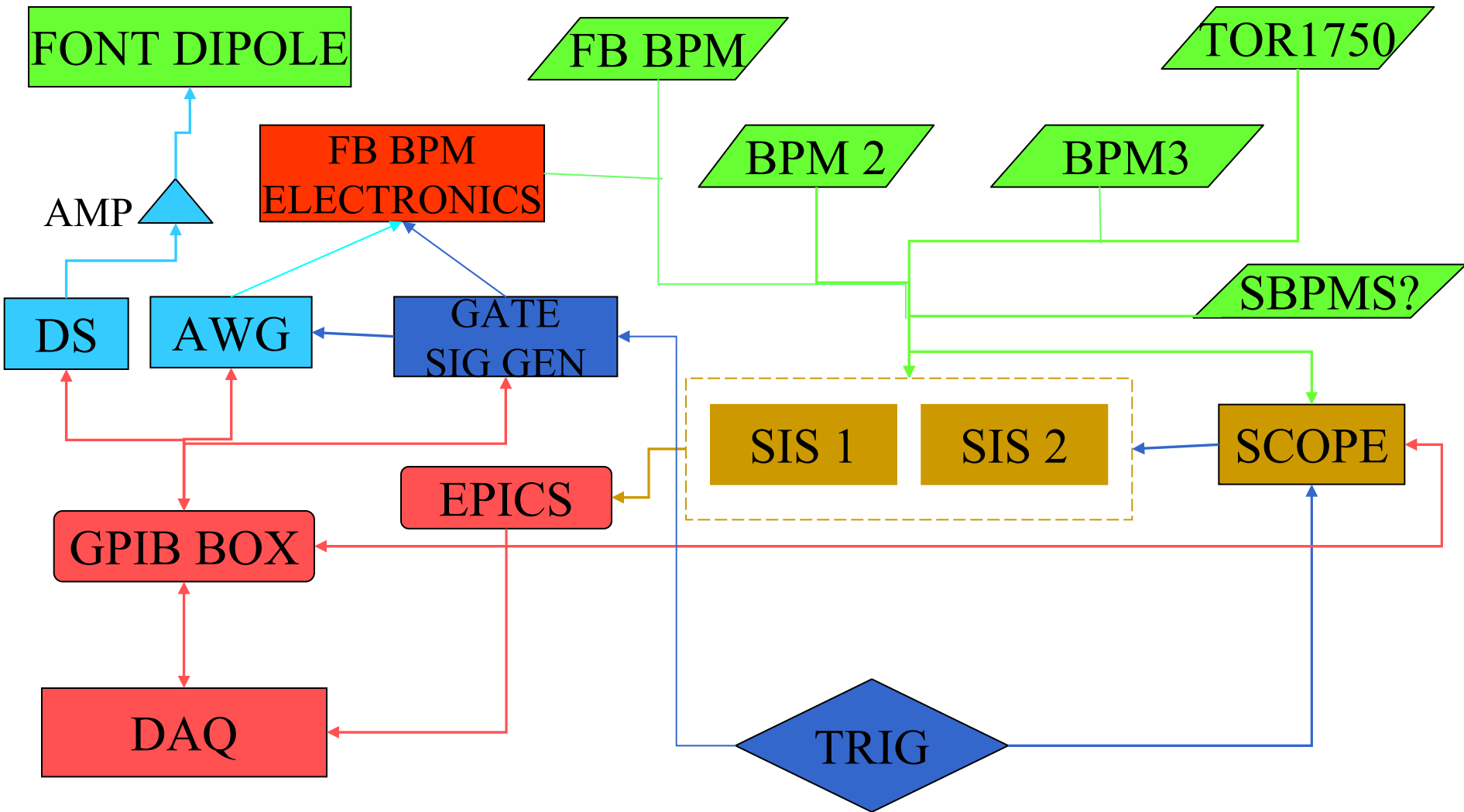
Amplifier pair w. shielding:



FB o/p signal into amp (0.9c):



# FONT2: new DAQ/control system



# FONT2 run Nov/Dec 2003

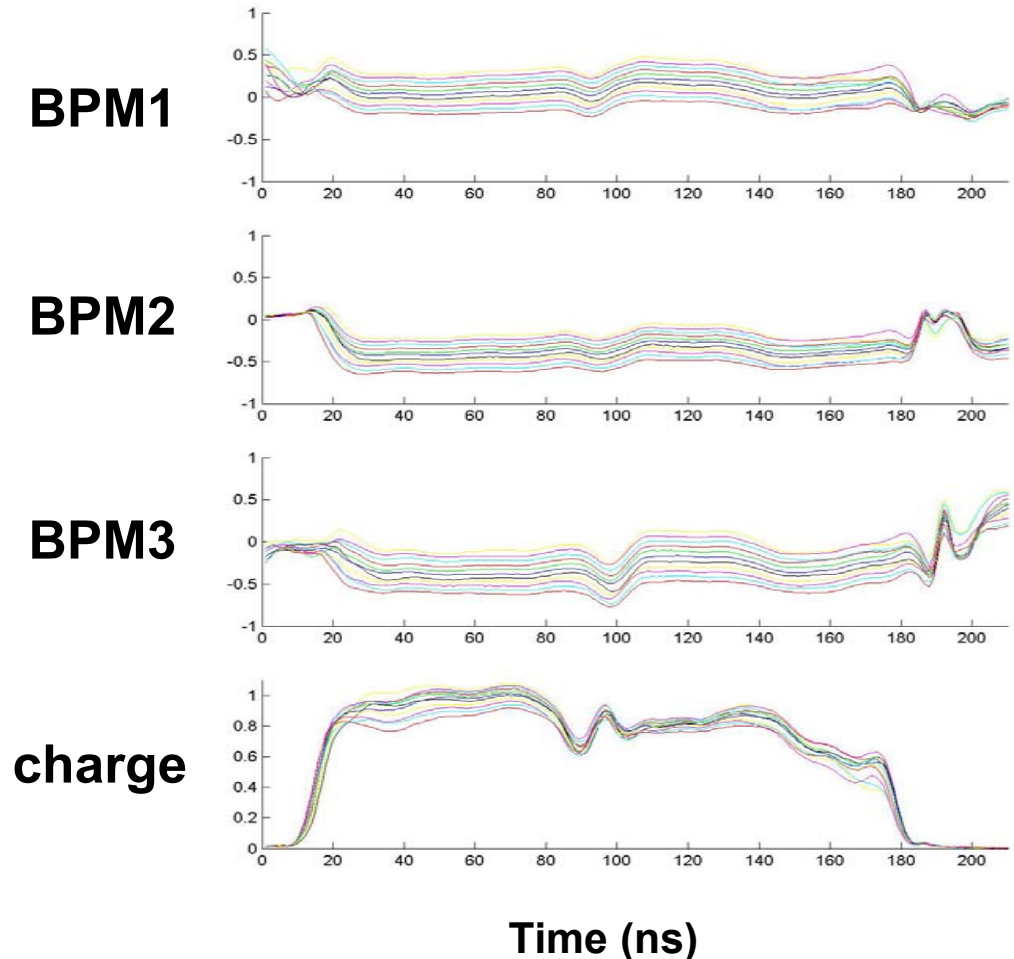
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- Nov 7-9: commissioned system of 3 BPMs and new electronics  
**resolution measured using 'triplets': c. 15 microns**
- Opportunistic runs Nov 24 – Dec 13 (10 shifts)  
**operating conditions difficult due to 8-pack + high-gradient structure tests**
- Dec 3: commissioned new amplifiers, kicker, FB circuit + DAQ  
**full system run in feed-forward and feedback modes**
- Dec 9: commissioned beam flattener in standalone mode
- Dec 13: **ran full system with beam flattener**

# FONT2: first results Nov 2003

**Beam registered in  
all 3 BPMs w. dipole  
scans**

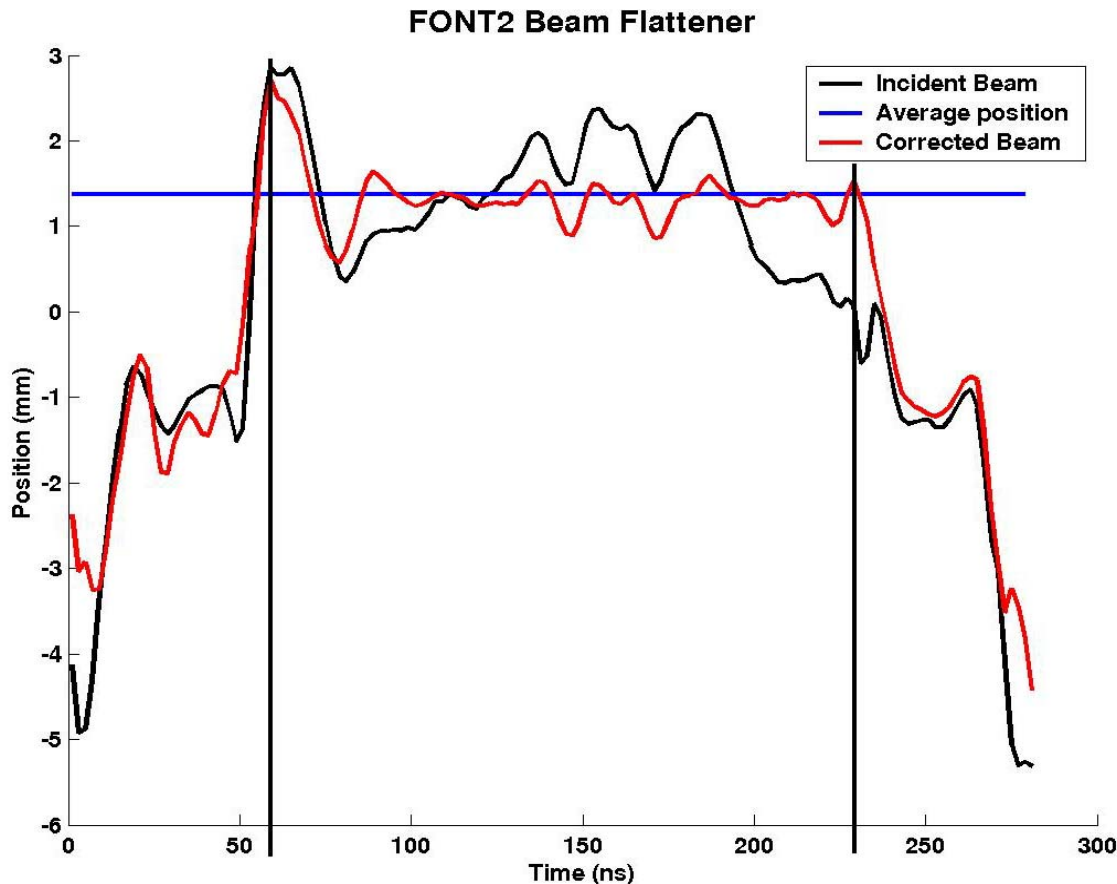
**Resolution  
measured:  
c. 15 microns**





# FONT2 initial results: beam flattener

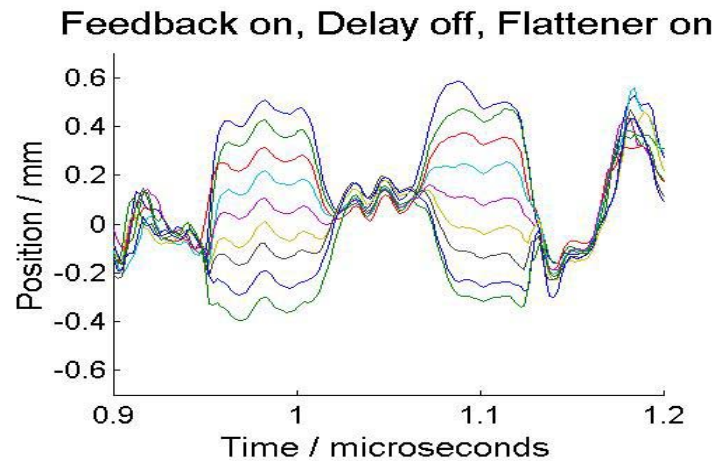
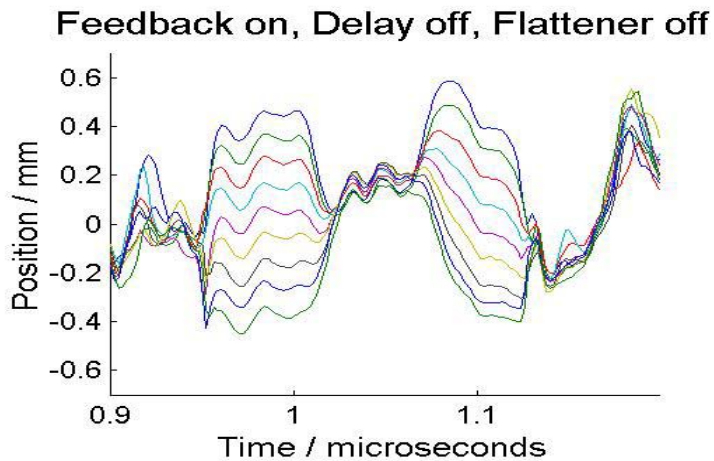
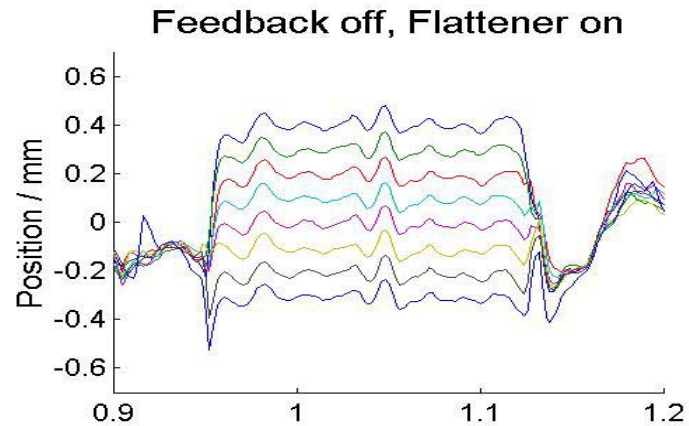
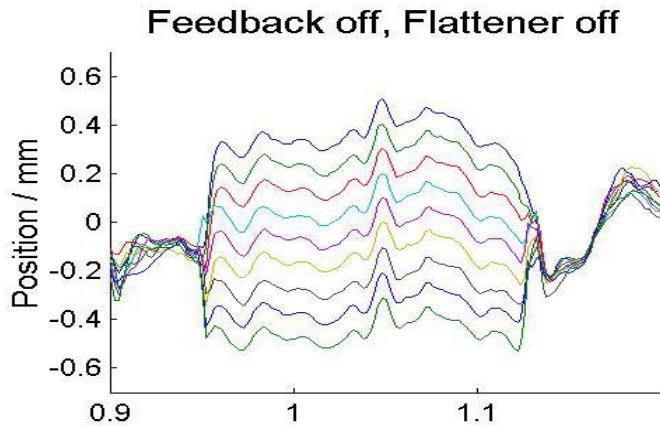
Feedback off for illustration:



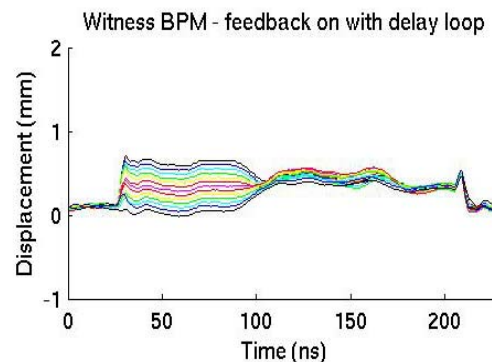
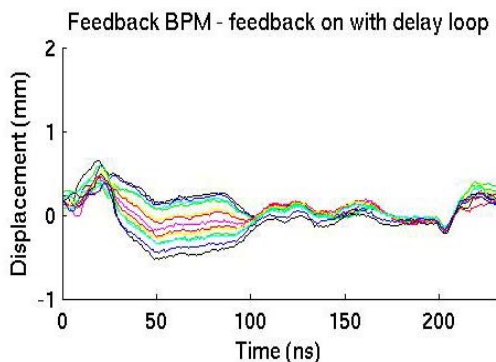
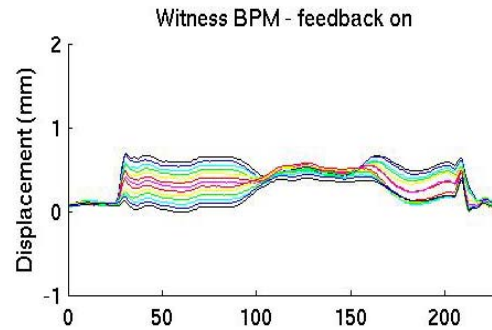
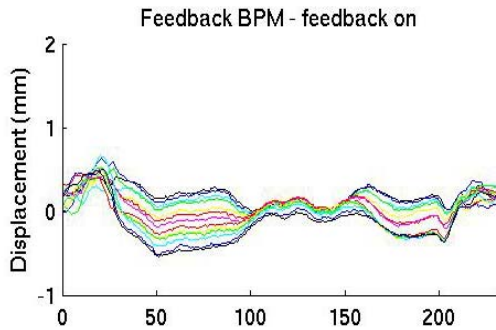
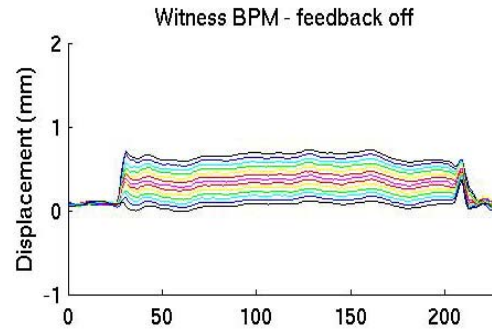
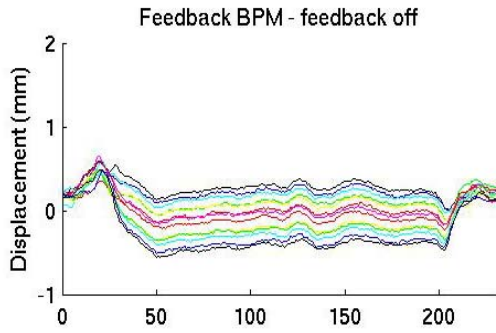
Flattener corrects  
to average beam  
position: removes  
'static' structure

Performance  
bandwidth limited:  
80 MHz (AWG)  
30 MHz (amp)

# FONT2 initial results: beam flattener



# FONT2 initial results: feedback mode

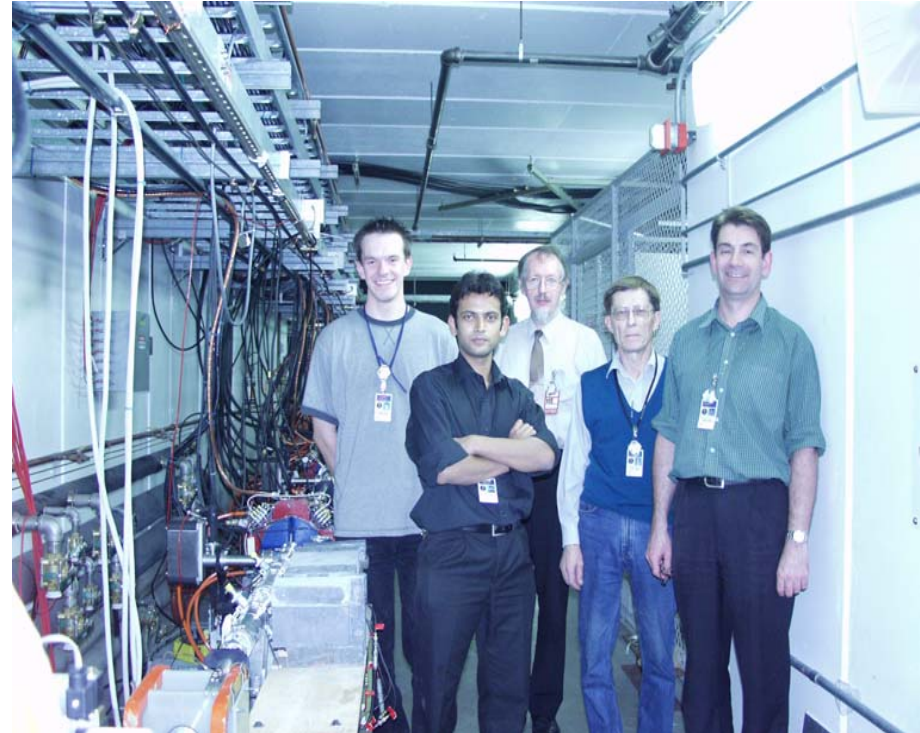
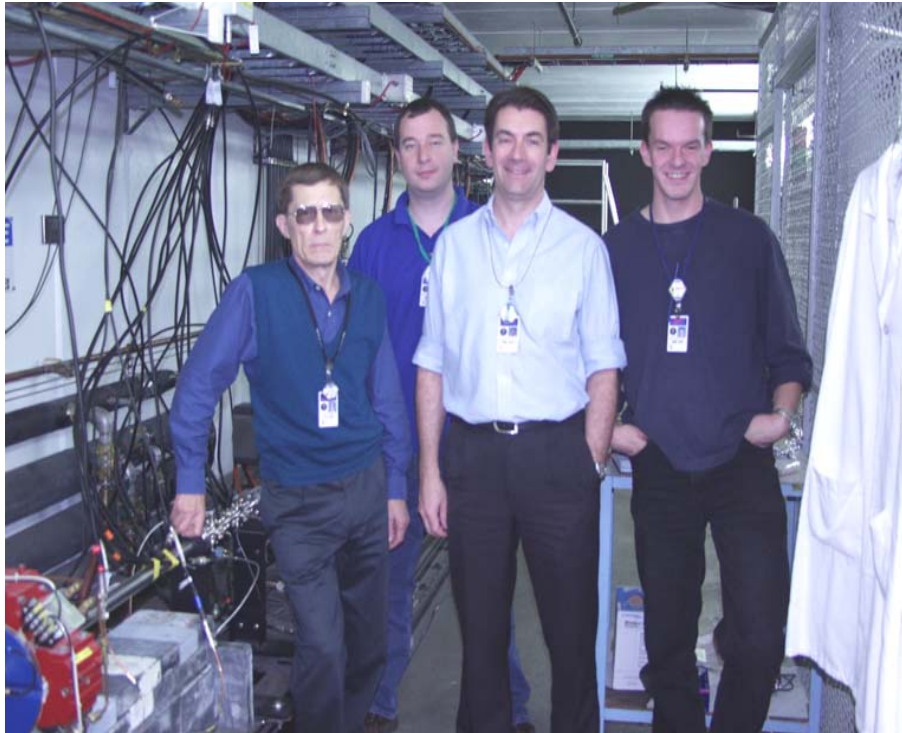


**New witness BPMs  
commissioned**

**System works  
in FF + FB modes**

**More data to  
analyse: stay  
tuned...**

# FONT2 crew



# Ideas for further development work

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- **e+e- background studies in SLAC A-line**
- **World's smallest emittance e- beam is at KEK/ATF**
- **Scaling:**
  - 1 micron at ATF (1 GeV) ~ 1 nm at LC (1000 GeV)**
- **Beam-based feedback at ATF could be scale model for LC**

# Comparison of ATF with NLCTA

	NLCTA	ATF
Train length	170 ns	300 ns
Bunch spacing	0.08 ns	2.8 ns
Beam size (y)	500 $\mu$ m	5 $\mu$ m
Jitter (y)	100 $\mu$ m	1 $\mu$ m
Beam energy	65 MeV	1.3 GeV

**ATF** has 'right' bunch spacing and train length, and the beam is smaller and more stable than at NLCTA  
**-> much better place for fast feedback prototypes**

# Possible future developments for FONT at ATF

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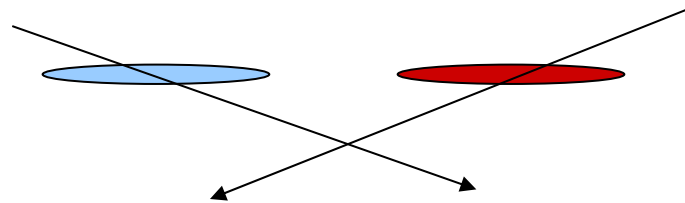
## 3 suggestions:

1. **Stabilisation of extracted bunchtrain at 1 micron level:**  
**low-power (< 100W), high stability amplifier**  
**stripline BPM w. ~ 1 micron resolution**  
these are exactly what are needed for the LC!
2. **Stabilisation of extracted bunchtrain at 100 nm level:**  
**requires special BPM and signal processing**  
useful for nanoBPM project
3. **Test of intra-train beam-beam scanning system:**  
**high-stability ramped kicker drive amplifier**  
very useful for LC

# Development of Improved Feedbacks

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- **Beam angle-jitter:**



correction best done near IP with RF crab cavity  
(needed anyway): **system needs design + prototyping**

- **Ideally, feedback on luminosity:**

**bunch-by-bunch luminosity measurement would allow  
intra-train luminosity feedback**