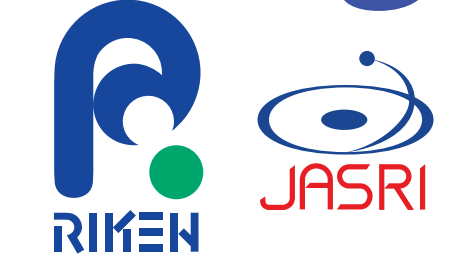


# Development Status of the BPM System for the SPring-8-II Storage Ring TUP16

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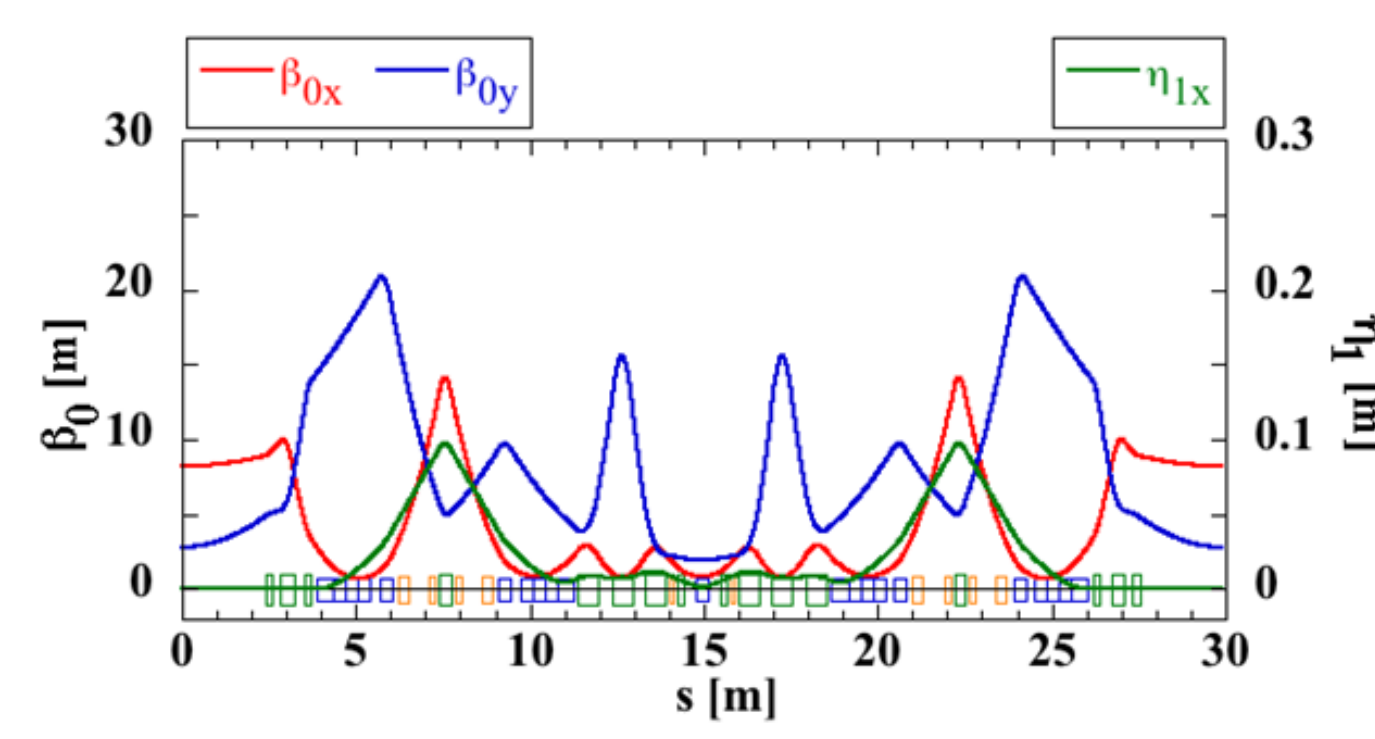
## Introduction

### SPring-8-II [1-3]

- Beam energy: 8 GeV → 6 GeV
- Lattice: **5-bend Achromat**
- Natural emittance: 2.4 nm rad → **< 100 pm rad**
- Brilliance at 10 keV will be 100 times higher.

### Requirements for BPM System

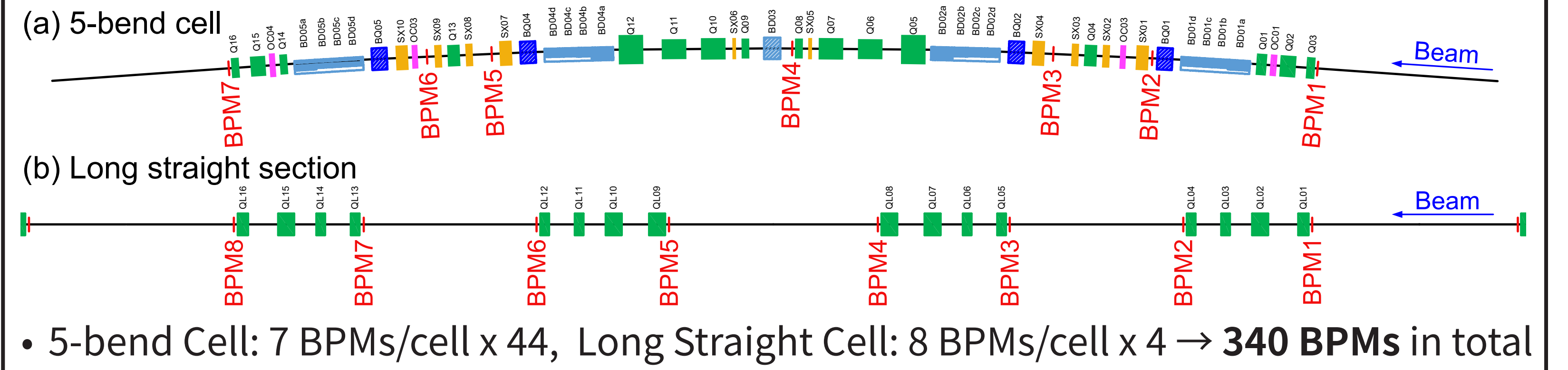
- Stability: **< 5 μm** (for 1 month)
- COD resolution: **< 1 μm std**
- Single-Pass resolution: **< 100 μm std** (0.1 nC)
- Electrical center error: **< 200 μm**
- COD data rates: 3 types in parallel Turn-by-Turn (209 kHz), 10 kHz, and 10 Hz



### BPM Development Status

- Employed by NanoTerasu [4-8].
- A part of the readout electronics in SPring-8 was upgraded to the new MicroTCA.4-based one [9].
  - › Adaptive feedforward correction of fast helicity-switching beamlines [10].
  - › Renewal of the single-pass BPM [11].

## BPM Layout

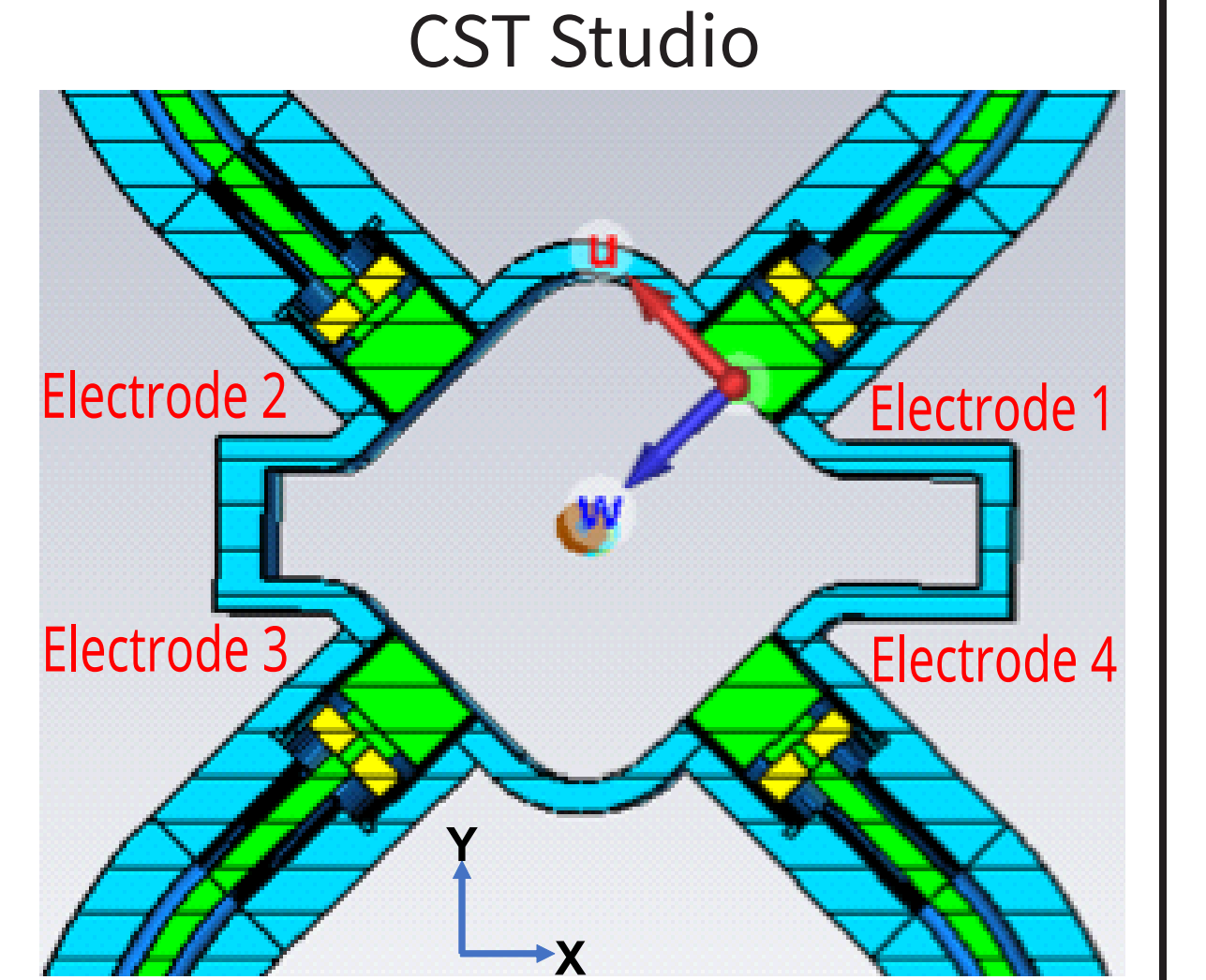


## Performance Evaluation

### 3D RF Simulation

- Position sensitivity: **X: 10.15 mm, Y: 10.24 mm**

- › Definition: The first order coefficient to  $\Delta/\Sigma$ .
- › About 30 % lower sensitivity than before [16].
- › However, the required resolution can be satisfied.
- › Sensitivity to the machining error is relaxed by the same ratio.



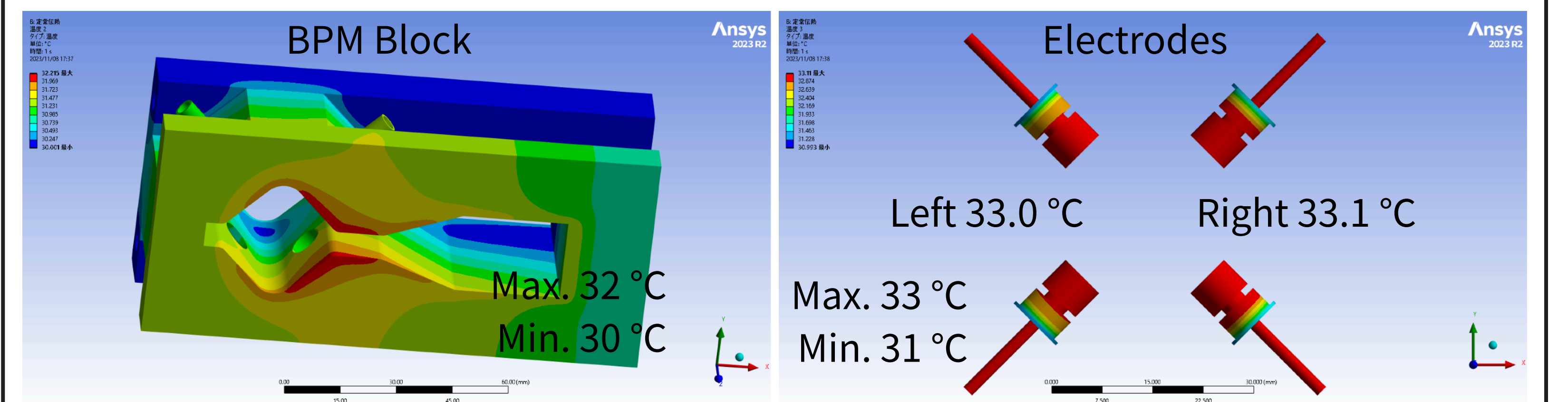
- Heat input from the beam: **1.7 W/BPM**

- › Bunch fill pattern: 406 x 0.5 mA (200 mA)
- › Relatively higher heat input among the possible fill patterns.
- › Bunch length: 14 ps std.

- Contribution to the beam impedance is about 2 % for both transverse and longitudinal directions.
- › No additional treatment to reduce the impedance is needed for the BPM head.

### Thermal Structure Analysis [19]

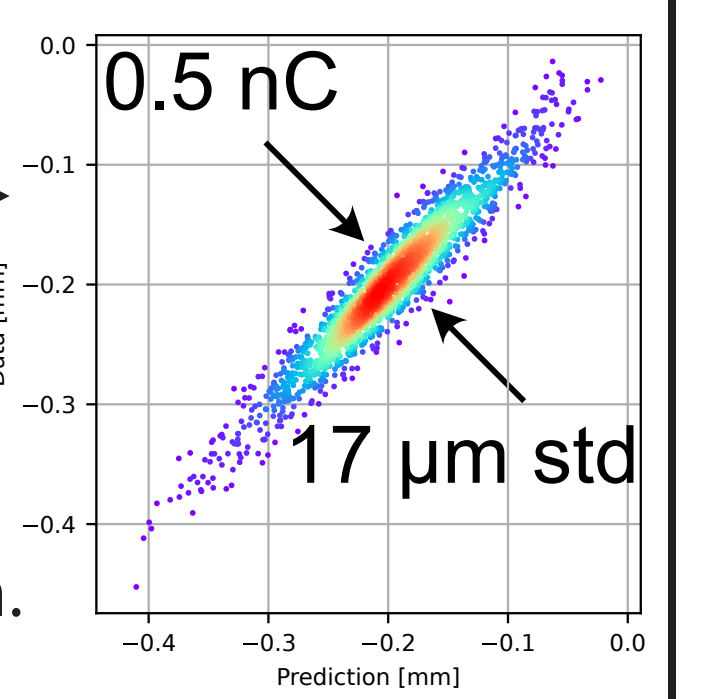
- Cooling water: 30 °C, 4 L/min (either upstream or downstream of the electrodes)
- Heat releases to the air of 27 °C and water-cooled beam pipes are also included.
- Maximum temperature: **33 °C**
- Maximum displacement: **4 μm**
- › If the BPM is not water-cooled, the maximum temperature was 44 °C and the maximum displacement was more than 10 μm.



- Although this BPM head was not tested with an actual electron beam, this analysis was reliable according to the results from another prototype installed into the present SPring-8 storage ring [18].

### Position Resolution

- Single-Pass Resolution: **85 μm std.** (0.1 nC) [11]
  - › MicroTCA.4-based electronics with the BPM head of the present SPring-8 ring.
  - › The SPring-8-II BPM has better resolution since the sensitivity is higher.
- COD Resolution: **0.4 μm std.** (30 mA, 10 kHz fast data) [9].
  - › MicroTCA.4-based electronics with the prototype BPM head of the previous design.
  - › COD resolution is better than 1 μm for a wide range of stored current.



### Long-term Stability

- The BPM stability was within 5 μm for several weeks [9].
  - › Top-up operation with a constant bunch fill pattern.
  - › The temperature of the electronics was stabilized within ±0.1 °C.
  - › Even if the bunch fill pattern was changed, the stability was within 10 μm for 2 months.
- The stability of the water-cooled 19-inch cabinet was evaluated to be within ±0.1 °C.

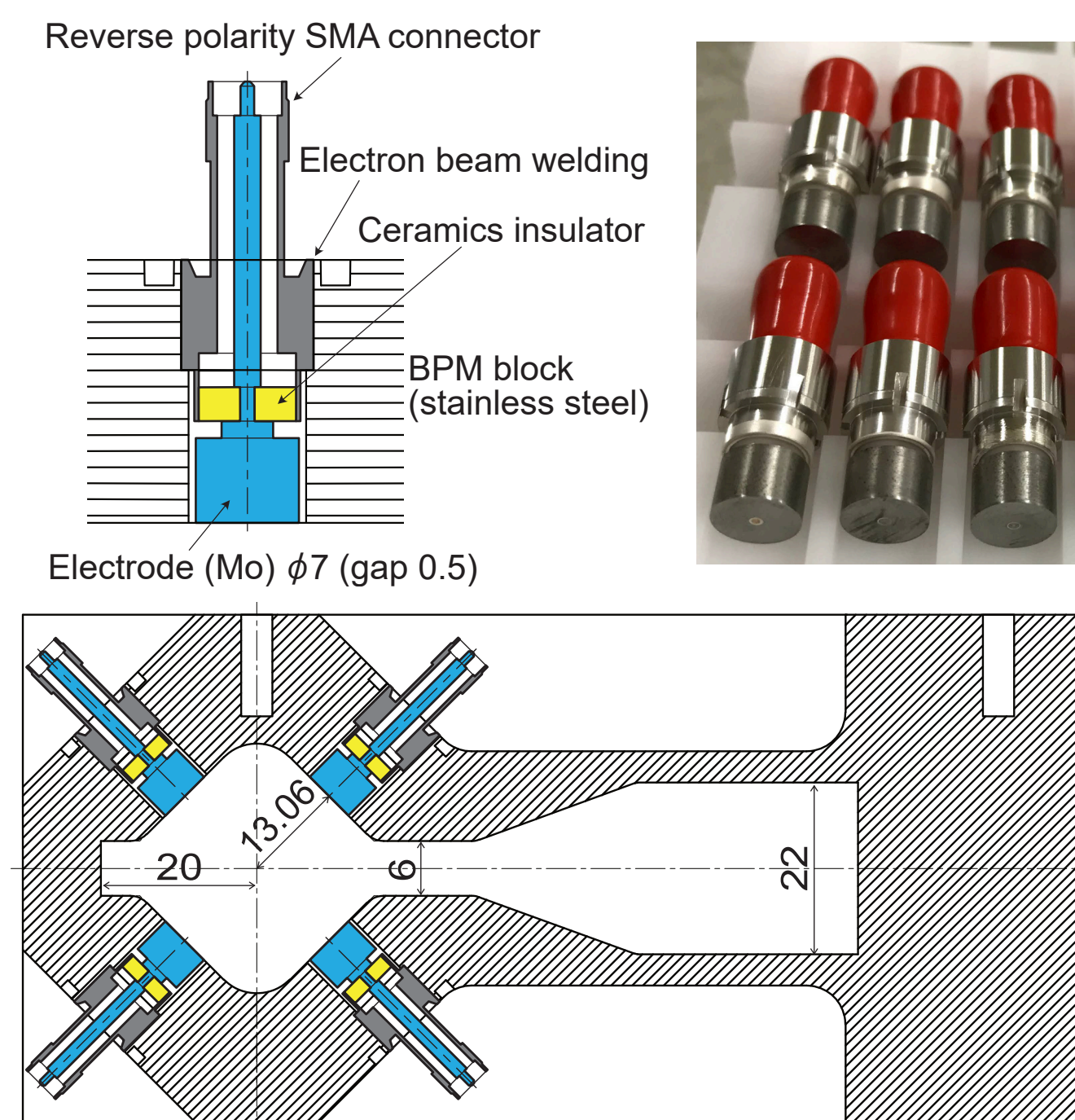
### Electrical Center Error

- The prototype in SPring-8 has 4 BPM in one block and the difference of the BPM readings was within **100 μm**.
- The beam-based alignment result from NanoTerasu showed that the displacement between the BPM electrical center and the quadrupole magnetic center was less than **150 μm std.** [7, 8].
- If BPMs are carefully fabricated, installed, and tested, the required electrical center accuracy for First Turn Steering is expected to be satisfied.

## BPM System

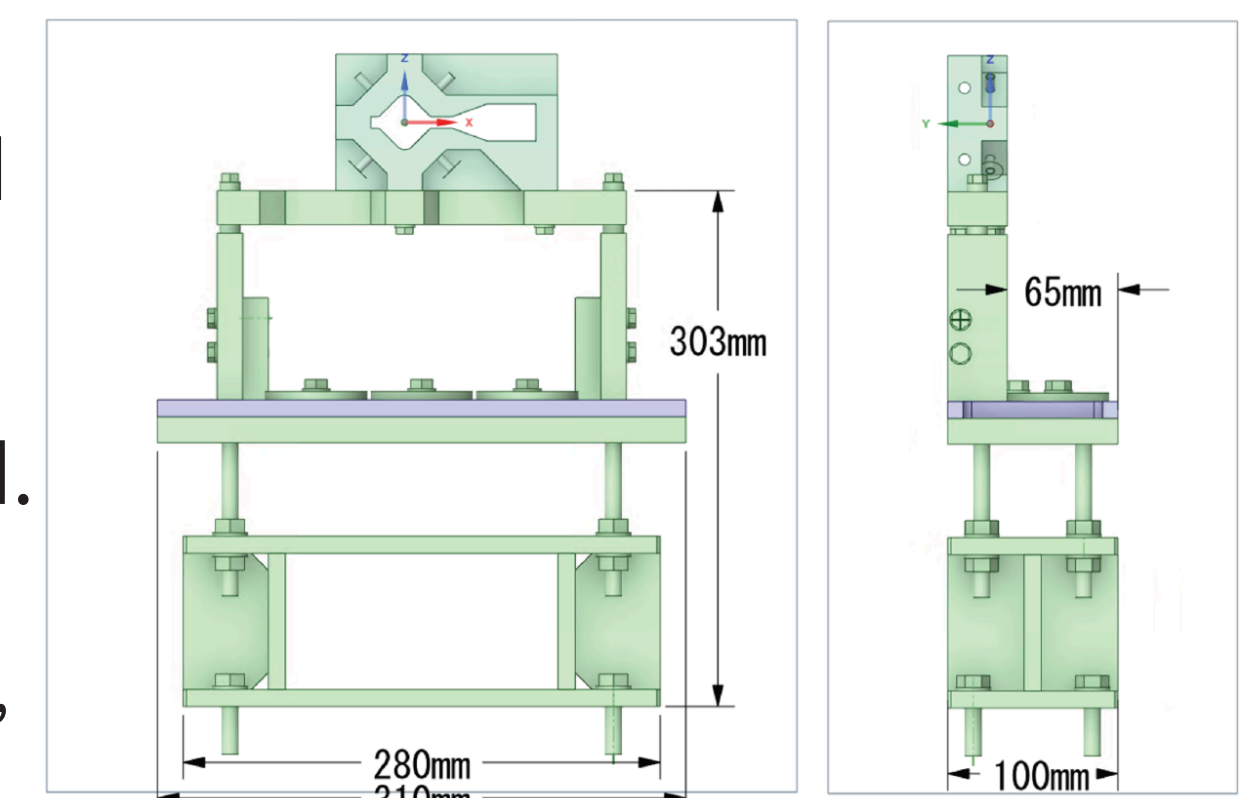
### BPM Head

- The cross-sectional shape of the beam pipe was changed from squeezed octagonal [1, 12, 13] to rhombus-like [3, 15].
  - › NanoTerasu is squeezed octagonal [4, 14].
- The button electrode is the same as before [16].
- Electrode material: **Molybdenum**
  - › Since molybdenum is better electrical conductivity than stainless steel, trapped-mode heating etc. are dissipated on the stainless steel side.
- A water cooling channel is equipped either upstream or downstream of the electrodes.
- Connector: Reverse-polarity SMA receptacle
  - › Any spring materials are attached to the cable side.



### BPM Support

- Three BPMs 3, 5, 6 in the 5-bend cell are supported by an X-ray absorber chamber.
- The support for BPMs 1, 2, 4, 7 were designed.
- The position and angle of the BPM can be adjusted.
- Enough strength to be a fixed point.
  - › Assuming the stress of 100 N (horizontal) and 350 N (vertical), the displacement was estimated to be less than 30 μm.



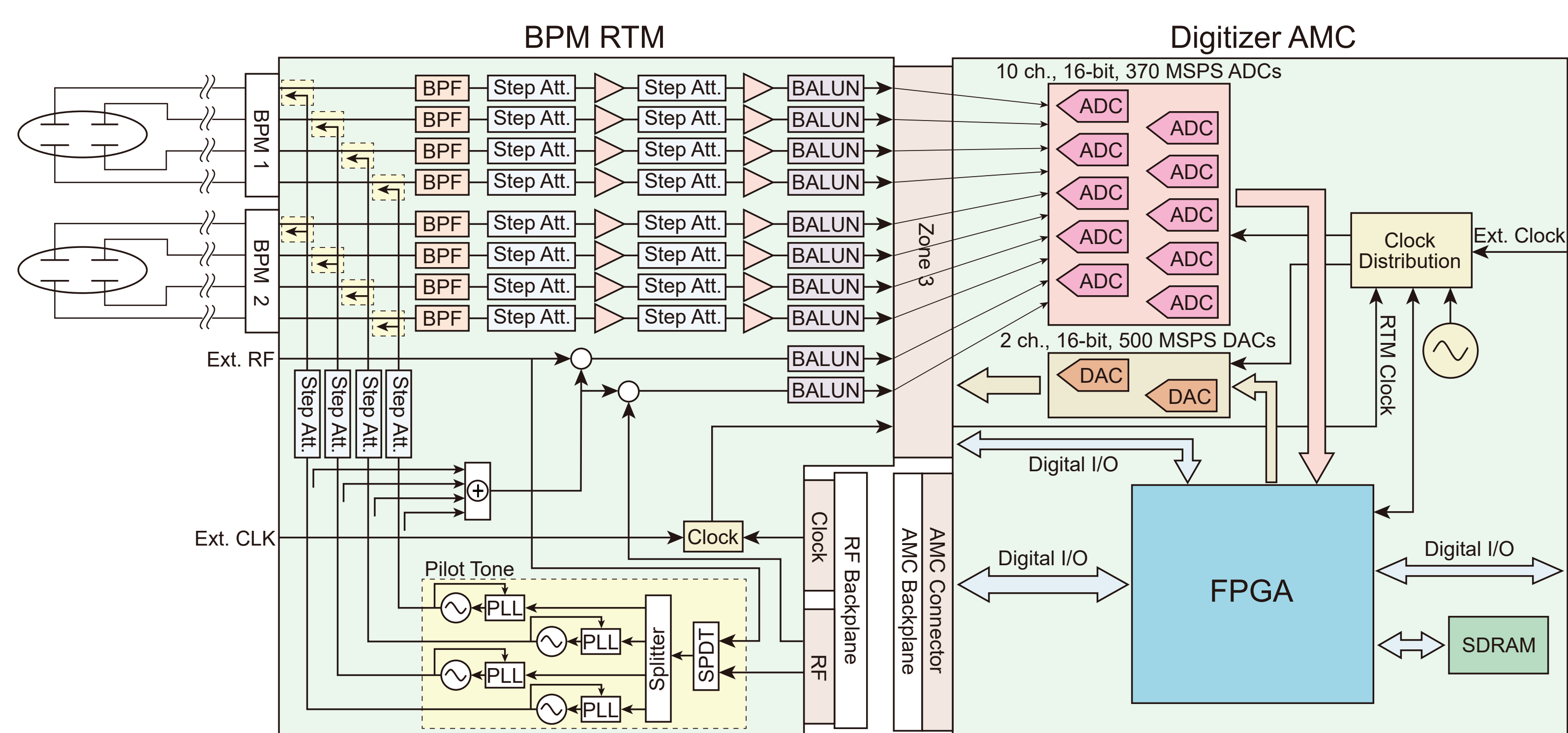
### Signal Cables

- Three types (A, B, C) of coaxial cables are used.
  - › The same as NanoTerasu [5].
- A-cable: **PEEK-insulated semirigid cable**
  - › Radiation-damaged cables in SPring-8 became sensitive to humidity and BPM drift occurred [17].
  - › Some candidate cables were tested at a radiation environment in SPring-8 [18].
  - › PEEK-insulated coaxial semirigid cables were highly radiation-resistant and has a reasonable price.
- B-cable: **10D corrugated coaxial cable** (polyethylene)
  - › Since the radiation dose is not so high around the side of the girder, we selected a corrugated coaxial cable having relatively high radiation-resistance and low-loss characteristics.
- C-cable: **Standard flexible coaxial cable**
  - › To relay from corrugated coaxial cables to readout electronics in a 19-inch cabinet.



### Readout Electronics

- MicroTCA.4-based electronics were developed [9].
  - › An RF frontend RTM and a high-speed digitizer AMC.
  - › 16 BPMs (2 cells) can be processed in one unit.
- RF detection: Under-sampling scheme
  - › The ADC sampling rate is 363.40 MHz, which is 5/7 of the acceleration RF frequency of 508.76 MHz.
  - › The acquired data are digitally down-converted to IQ-baseband data in the FPGA on the digitizer.
- The four types of data stream, Single-pass (208.85 kHz), Turn-by-Turn (208.85 kHz), Fast data (10 kHz), and Slow data (10 Hz) can be generated in parallel.
- The temperature is stabilized by a water-cooled 19-inch cabinet within ± 0.1 °C.
- Pilot tone signals can be injected to signal inputs to monitor gain drifts.



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