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Electro-Optical BPM Development for High Luminosity LHC

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2022





Overview



- Motivation for High-Luminosity LHC / fast diagnostics
- Electro-optic Beam Position Monitors
 - Interferometric EOBPM concept
 - Historic development
- Simulations of improved EO waveguide design
- Validation with recent beam tests:
 - Transverse resolution at HiRadMat
 - Bandwidth resolution studies at CLEAR
- Future developments





Beam instrumentation at the LHC



- 1182 beam position monitors
- >4000 beam loss monitors
- Screens at injection and extraction
- Wire scanners, synchrotron radiation monitors
- Monitors for current, tune and chromaticity
- Bunch instability monitors
- Luminosity monitors





Motivation: Crab bunch rotation at HL-LHC

• To optimize the performance of the crab-cavities for the High Luminosity LHC, a new, fast

diagnostic tool is required to monitor the bunch rotation:



LHC: 23 interactions





HL-LHC: 140 interactions





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Conventional Head-Tail monitor





- CERN's existing head-tail monitor is based on a stripline:
- Long enough that the signal and reflection do not mix
- \rightarrow Very clean time domain signal of the transverse position alon







Motivation: rapid, intra-bunch diagnostics

The EO-BPM project grew out of idea to upgrade the Head Tail monitor to visualize and study beam instabilities as they occur.

Bandwidth of conventional diagnostics is for a second se

New technology: fast electro-optics pickups:

- replace capacitive pick-ups with fast ele
- replace electric cables by optical-fibre

Aims:

Bandwidth: Mode 6 detection with a time resolution lower than 100ps. Higher bandwidth (>6GHz) required for the higher order modes.

Transverse resolution along 1ns proton bunch.





 τ_{HT}

Frequency [Ghz]





• Electro-Optic BPM basic principle:

- Monitor the polarisation of light in birefringent crystals in response to the electric-field of a passing bunch
- Transverse position along passing bunch is measured
- A fibre coupled laser source and photodetector readout are housed away from the accelerator tunnel.
- As polarised light passes through the crystal, the electric field of the bunch induces a change in polarisation state by the linear Pockels effect

High Frequency Electro-Optic Beam Position Monitors for Intra-Bunch Diagnostics at the LHC, WEDLA02, Gibson, S., et al, IBIC2015, <u>https://doi.org/10.18429/JACoW-IBIC2015-WEDLA02</u>

Interferometric principle of Electro-Optic BPM





High Frequency Electro-Optic Beam Position Monitors for Intra-Bunch Diagnostics at the LHC, WEDLA02, Gibson, S., et al, IBIC2015, <u>https://doi.org/10.18429/JACoW-IBIC2015-WEDLA02</u>

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• Electro-Optic BPM interferometric principle:

- A fibre-coupled interferometer which uses phase modulation rather than a polariser/analyser
- Short, equal fibre lengths between the splitters improve tolerance to thermal instabilities and provide synchronization between pick-up
- Key advantage:
 - The coherence of light is exploited to suppress the common mode signal.
 - The *difference signal* is directly measured by the photodetector.
 - Potential for enhanced positional resolution

Triple interferometer used in these studies





• Electro-Optic BPM triple interferometric principle:

- The propagating Coulomb field from a passing bunch induces a phase change of a laser beam, split between both crystals.
- "Common mode" interferometer IP-C: Optical modulation from opposite EO pickups is combined. Difference signal is produced when the beam is off-centre. This optical difference signal has never been tested until now.
- **Two "side mode" interferometers IP-A, and IP-B**: The optical modulation from each EO pickup is combined with a non-modulated arm, as in:

Enhanced Bunch Monitoring by Interferometric Electro-Optic Methods, WEPAL073, Gibson, S. et al, IPAC May 2018. <u>https://doi.org/10.18429/JACoW-IPAC2018-WEPAL073</u>



Historic EO development at CERN SPS





Arteche, A., RHUL PhD Thesis, June 2018, *Studies of a prototype of an Electro-Optic Beam Position Monitor at the CERN Super Proton Synchrotron*, <u>https://cds.cern.ch/record/2653351?ln=en</u>

Original SPS prototype installed in 2015 used bulky freespace optics to sent light into the accelerator vacuum via a viewport. (Pickups still in use for AWAKE today!)





High-bandwidth EO-BPM development for HL-LHC

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SPS Prototype



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Miniaturisation



• Bulky side boxes replaced by more compact fibre-optic design and finally became totally fibre-coupled for the waveguide design.

HL-LHC compatible waveguide design

CERN





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Simulated upgraded pick-up performance

- The EO-BPM prototype tested at the SPS (2016-2018) successfully delivered a weak proof-ofconcept signal, while operating at a radial position of 66.5mm from the bunch (<1kV/m).
- The optimisation work (2018-2020) focused on an improved pickup design capable of generating a highly magnified image field replica of the Coulomb field within an optical waveguide.
- Therefore, the result is a highly optimised optomechanical design, fully fibred-coupled, capable to enhance the field up to ~200kV/m.







New design EO waveguide fabrication for beam tests



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New EO waveguide design shipped to CERN for beam tests



- EM simulations of pick-up performed in CST to optimise field strength at waveguide.
- Partnered with UK industry to produce waveguides suitable for our custom design:



Optical inspection of waveguide in RHUL clean room



Compact fibre-coupled waveguide pick-up

EO-BPM manufacture & VNA tests at RHUL









EO-BPM reception tested at CERN and laser-aligned with dielectric BPM on shared translation table



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EO-BPM installation in HiRadMat facility





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Acquisition system:

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Transverse resolution studies at HiRadMat



inphase

antiphase

1.0

0.5



- x3 8-bit LeCroy scope
- x3 DXM12CF + 1GHz-60dB FEMTO HSA-Y-1-60
- x1 RXM10CF + 3GHz Filter
- x2 Alphalas UPD-30-VSG-P





1.0



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Successful first beam test at HiRadMat

- Waveguide design enabled first single-shot measurements of each passing bunch.
- EO-BPM also sensitive to low intensity bunches.
- Laser scanning technique developed to automate operation of electro-optic interferometer.
- Translation of EO-BPM across the HiRadMat extraction line: first bunch by bunch position measurements.
- Campaign extended to 3 run periods.



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-Typical single-shot signals





Position [mm]

Measured at relatively low proton bunch charge: 7.7x10¹⁰

Transverse displacement, single-shots



Measured at close to nominal proton bunch charge: 1.05x10¹¹

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Transverse single-shot bunch resolution





• Dx + FEMTO saturates for large signals, < -2V.

Opposite sign gradients for in-phase and anti-phase, as expected

Bandwidth tests at CLEAR facility



• 5ps electron bunches

- Interferometric Common Mode measured at a single C+ channel using a 33GHz optical probe directly attached to a Keysight UXR series 33GHz scope.
- This scope allowed simultaneous detection of the DC working point baseline and the AC optical modulation on top.
- EOBPM installed in the in-air section of the beamline on a translation stage to perform transverse beam measurements.

(*) https://www.keysight.com/zz/en/products/oscilloscopes/infiniium-real-timeoscilloscopes/infiniium-uxr-series-oscilloscopes.html



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July 2022 EO-BPM beam test at CLEAR:





 EO-BPM installed in the CLEAR beamline to check sensitivity and *time resolution* to short electron bunches.

Preliminary analysis:

- Initial measurements of a train of 5 electron bunch pulses spaced by
 666ps (1.5GHz) were observable at the photodetector, where the pulse
 - the photodetector, where the pulse width was limited by the bandwidth of the photodetection system.

With an upgraded detector, the pulse width indicates the time resolution of EO pick-up is well within the < 50 ps specification required for the HL-LHC measurement of 1ns bunches.

single shot, pulse train







EO-BPM future HL-LHC demonstrator in SPS

- HiRadMat EO-pick-up design incorporated into an in-vacuum design for the next phase of project.
- Excellent recent progress on CERN engineering drawings and vacuum brazing.
- **EO-BPM demonstrator** now being built for installation in **SPS** and operation in Run 3.













- First successful electro-optic transverse displacement measurements of single-shot bunches, using for first time the novel "common mode" optical difference detection.
- Signal strength has been significantly enhanced by an in-fibre, EO waveguide design, which shows promise for further improvements in the transverse resolution.
- The new electro-optical button, incorporating the waveguide, shows a time response <50ps, which is at the expected limit of the design and acquisition system.
- Further improvements in the bandwidth of the detection system are anticipated for the future prototype in SPS.
- A fully vacuum compatible design is in production for beam tests at the SPS.

Thank you!



Thanks for your attention...and GO EO!





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EO-BPM references



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