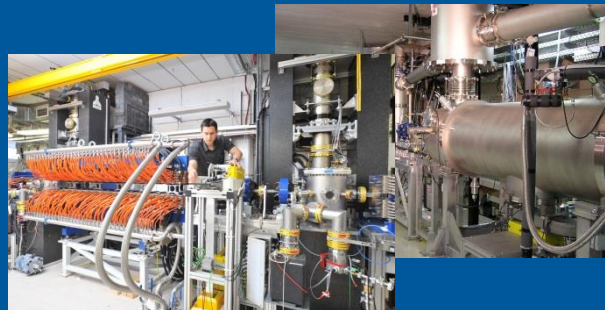


# Beam Arrival Time Monitoring at CW Accelerators



Michael Kuntzsch

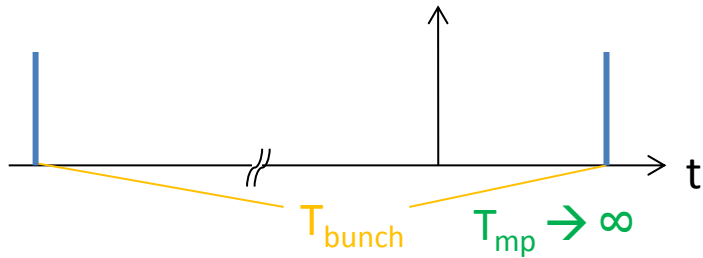


**HZDR**



**HELMHOLTZ  
ZENTRUM DRESDEN  
ROSSENDORF**

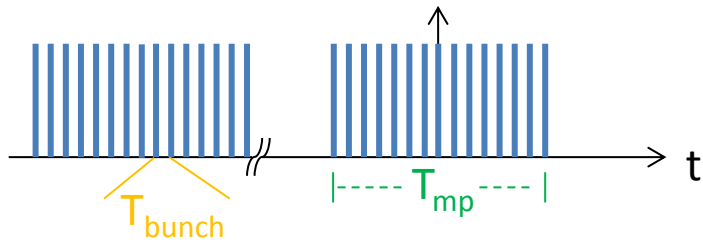
Mitglied der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft



## Single Shot / Low repetition rate

(e.g. LCLS, up to 120 Hz)

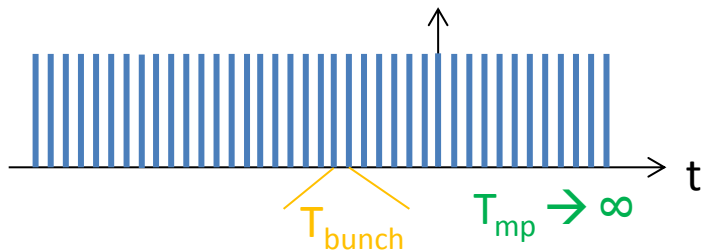
- low repetition rate
- low measurement bandwidth (Nyquist)  $\rightarrow$  60 Hz



## Macro Pulsed

(e.g. FLASH, 1 MHz @ 800 $\mu$ s,  $T_{mp} = 100$ ms)

- high repetition rate
- bandwidth limited by macro pulse length  $T_{mp}$



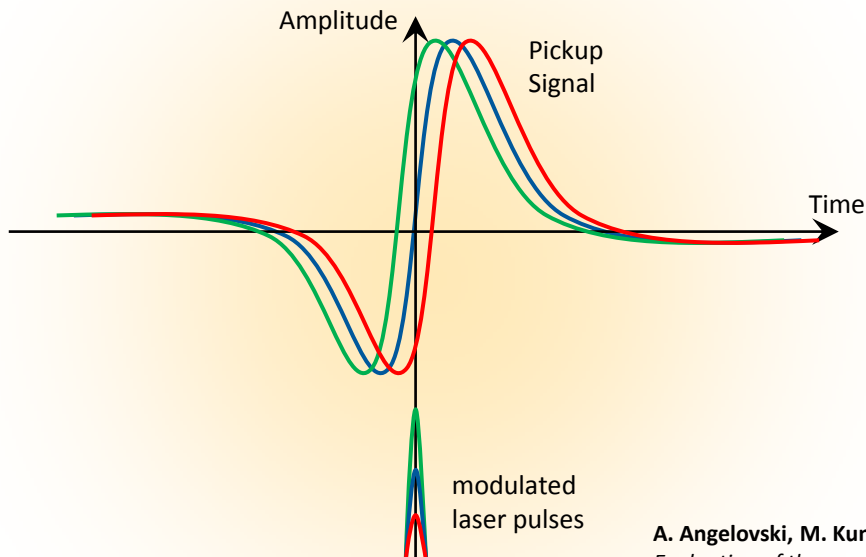
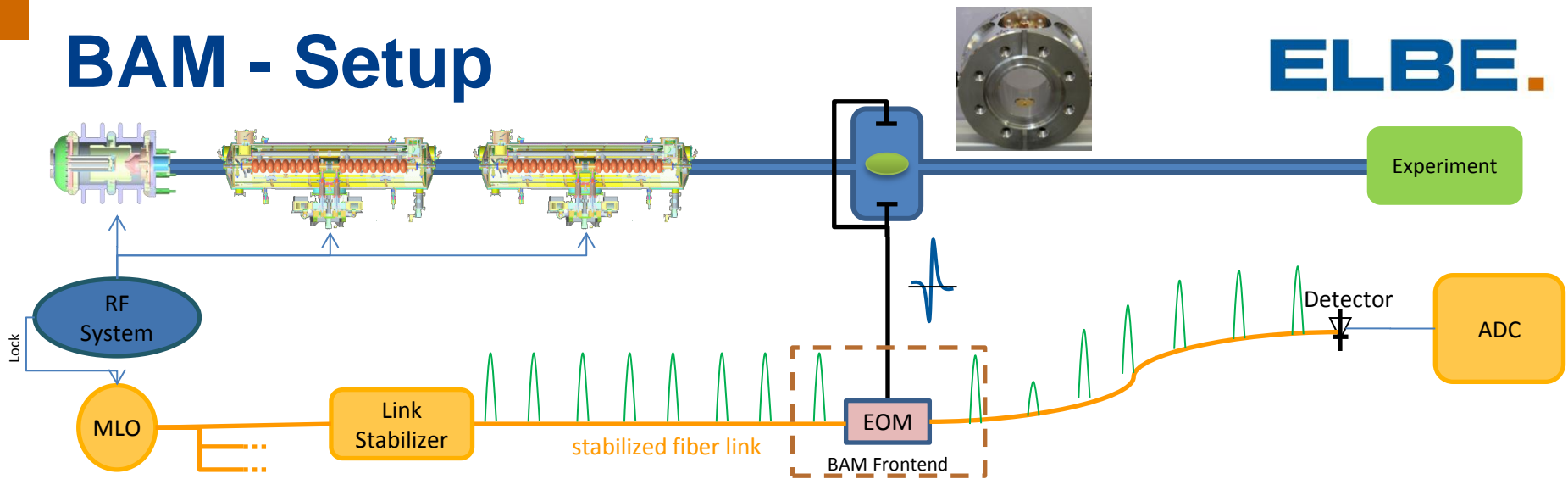
## (quasi-) CW

(e.g. ELBE, up to 13 MHz; LCLS II; ...)

- high repetition rate
- bandwidth only limited by bunch rate (Nyquist)  $\rightarrow$  6.5 MHz

# BAM - Setup

ELBE.



## Bunch Arrival Time Monitor (BAM)

- timing information coded to laser pulse amplitude
- bunch arrival time w.r.t. optical master clock
- single bunch resolution
- up to 40 GHz sensor bandwidth



A. Angelovski, M. Kuntzsch, M.K. Czwilinna, et al.:

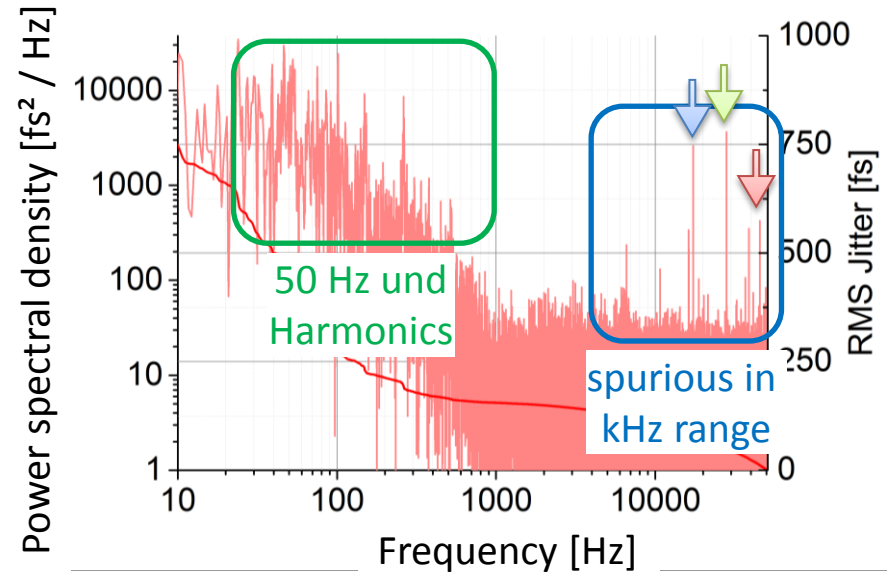
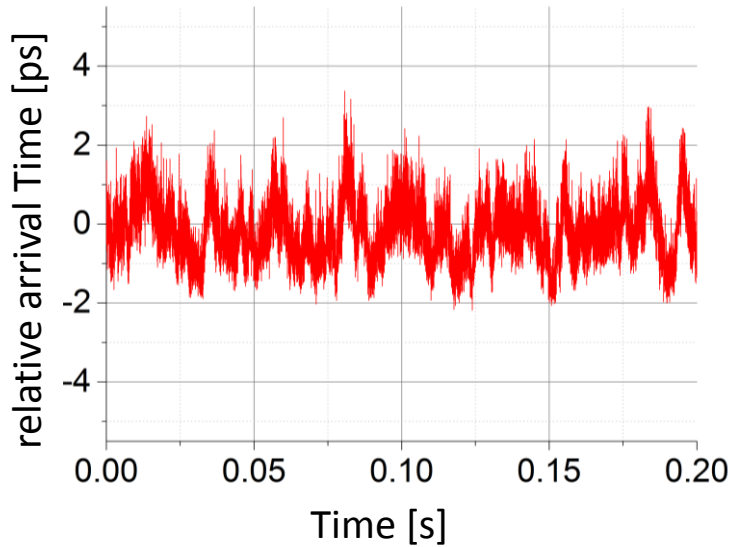
*Evaluation of the cone-shaped pickup performance for low charge sub-10 fs arrival-time measurements at free electron laser facilities.*

Physical Review Special Topics - Accelerators and Beams 18 (2015), S. 012801.



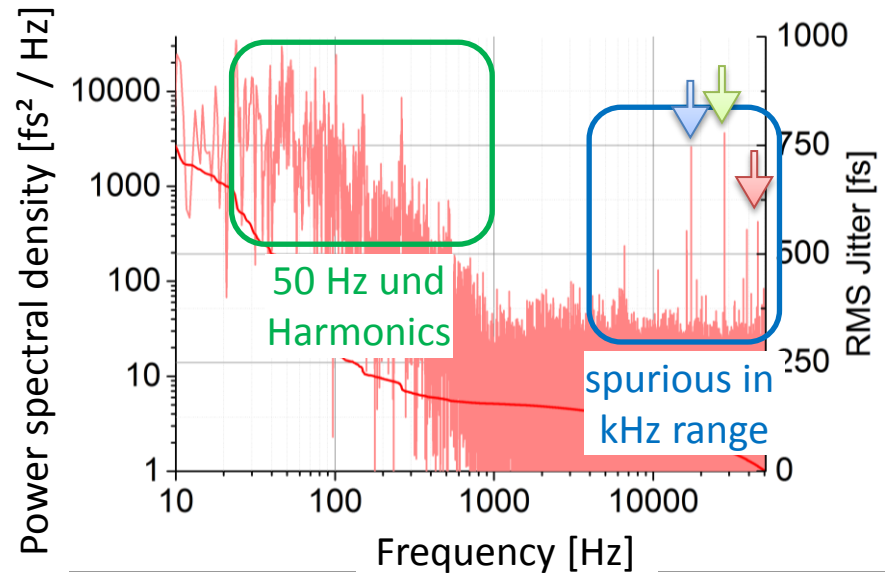
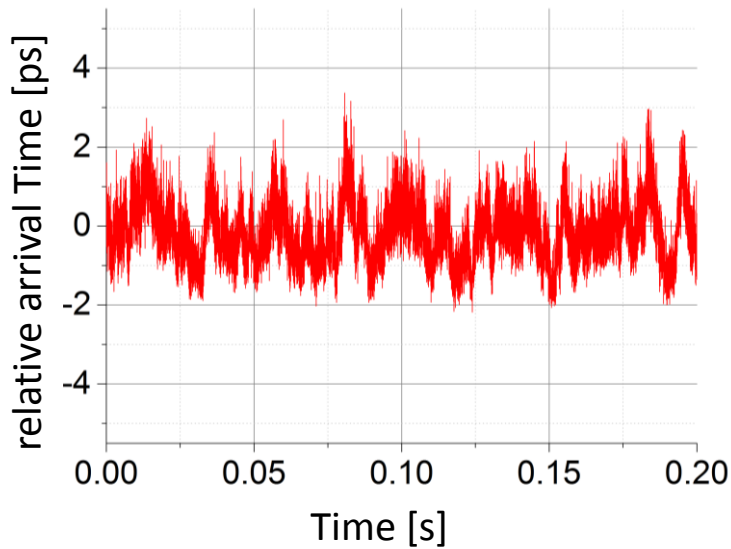
# Noise Analysis

- Identification of noise sources by their specific frequency
  - 50 Hz and Harmonics from power supplies
  - spurious at in kHz-range

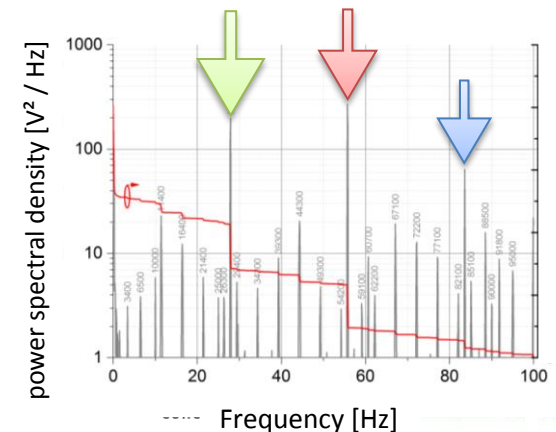
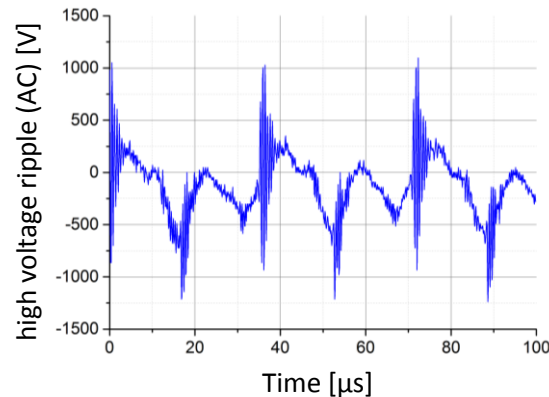
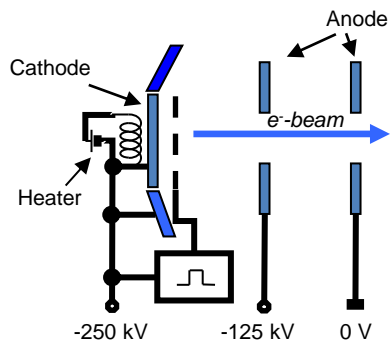


# Noise Analysis

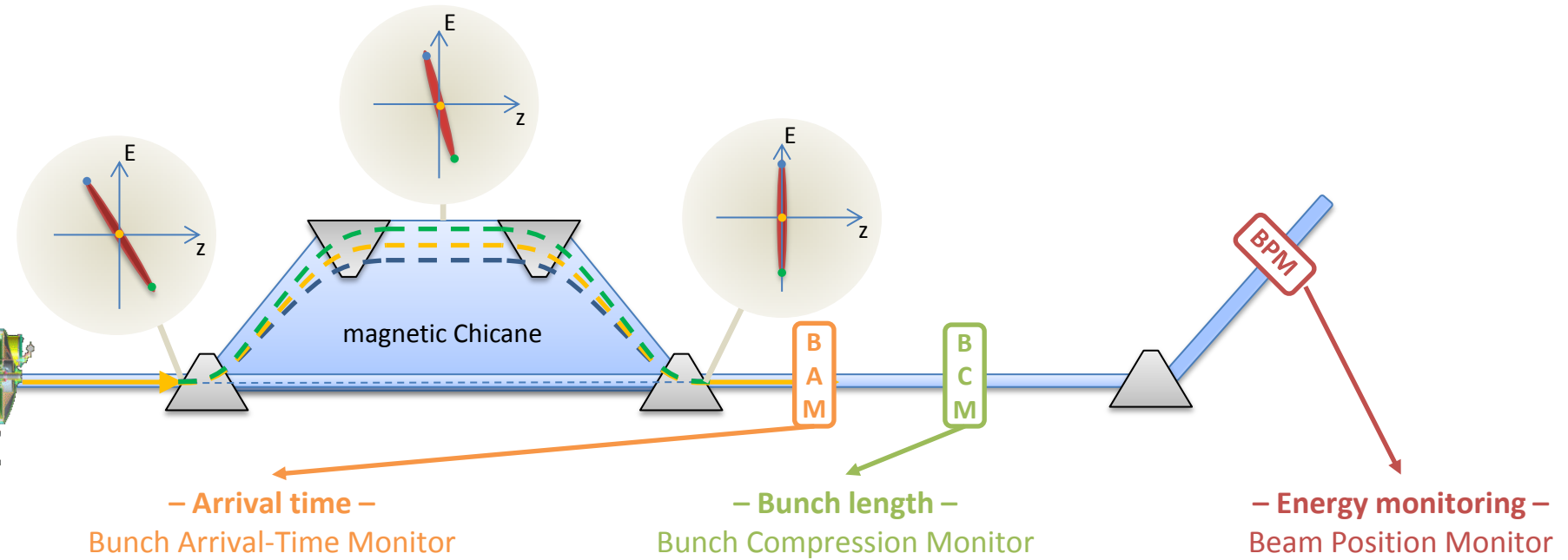
- Identification of noise sources by their specific frequency
  - 50 Hz and Harmonics from power supplies
  - spurious at in kHz-range



➤ periodic variation of high voltage

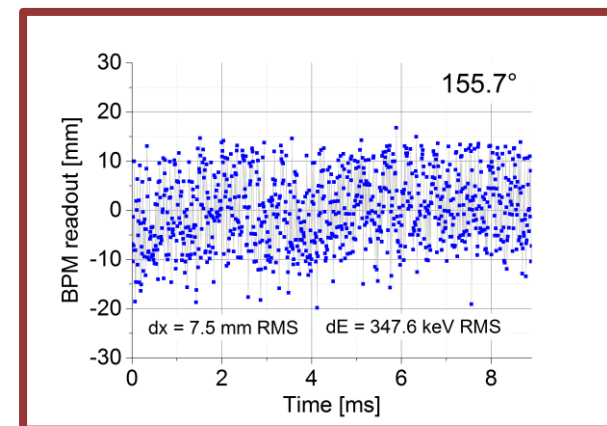
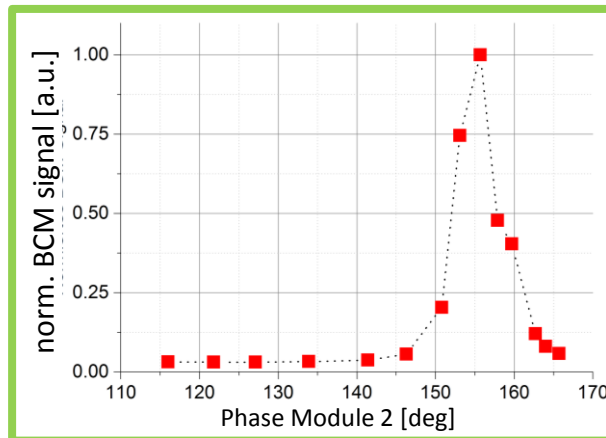
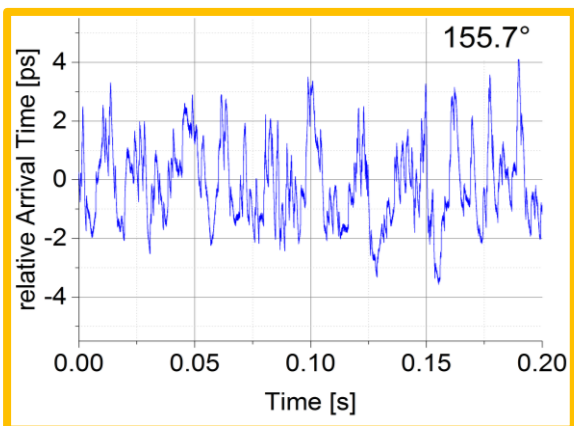


# Compression dependence



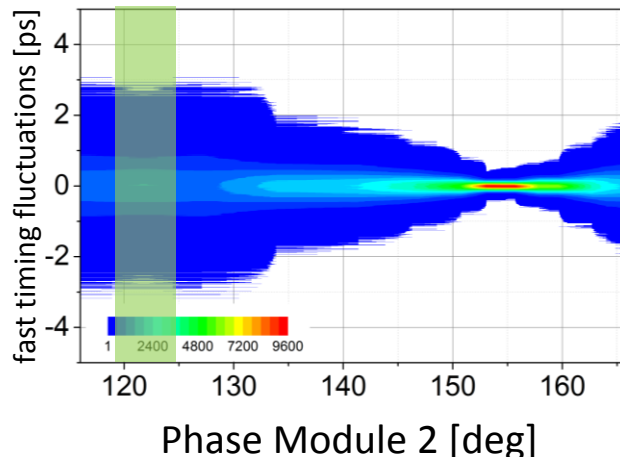
$$U_{\text{det}} = f\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_z^2}\right)$$

$$dx \sim dE_{\text{electron}}$$

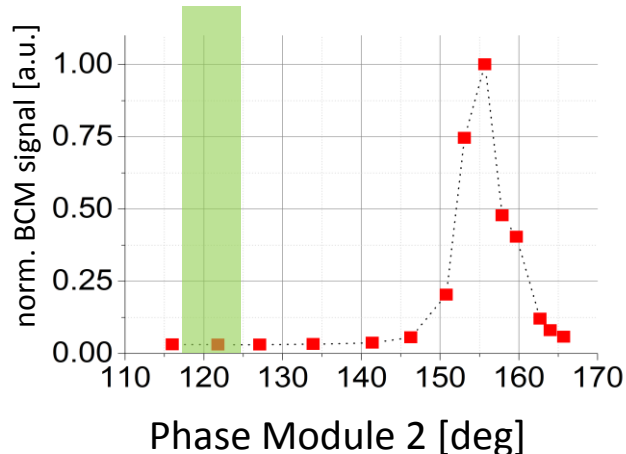




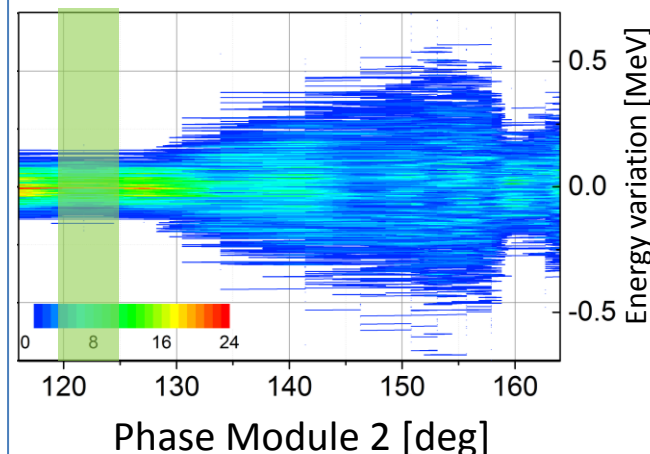
– Arrival time fluctuations –



– Pulse length –

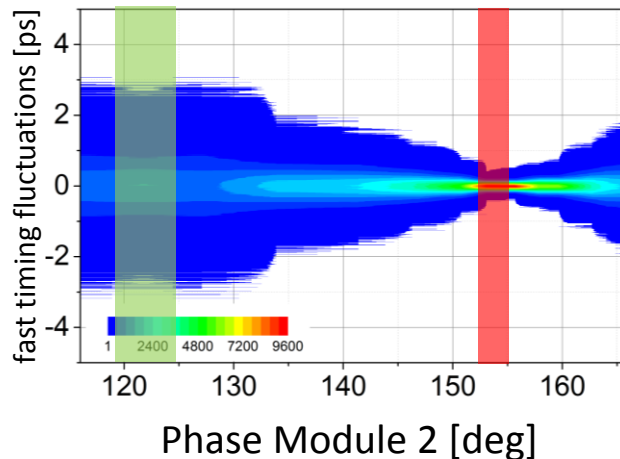


– Energy variation –

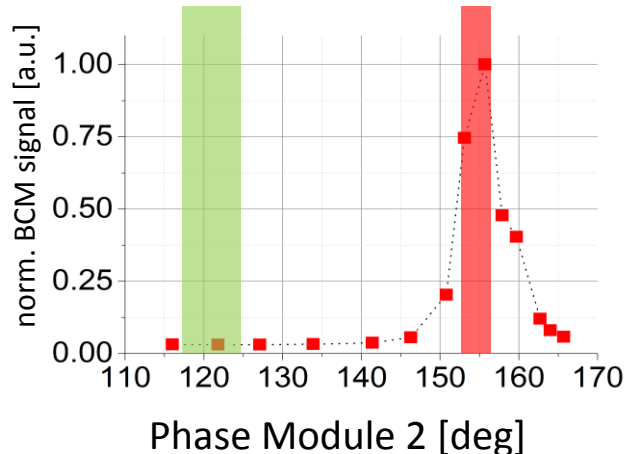


- Transformation of arrival-time jitter into energy jitter correlated to compression state

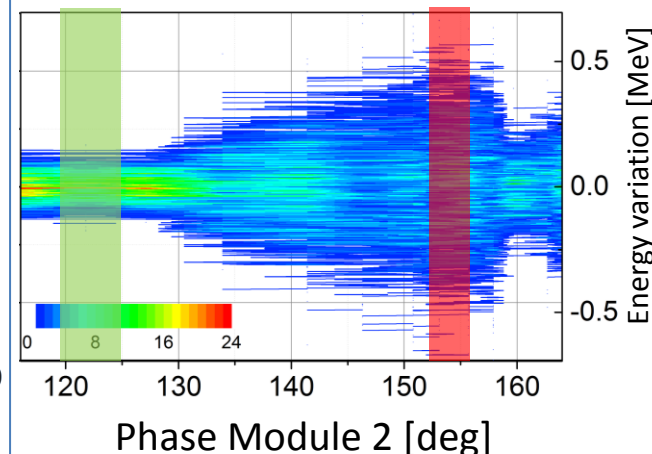
– Arrival time fluctuations –



– Pulse length –



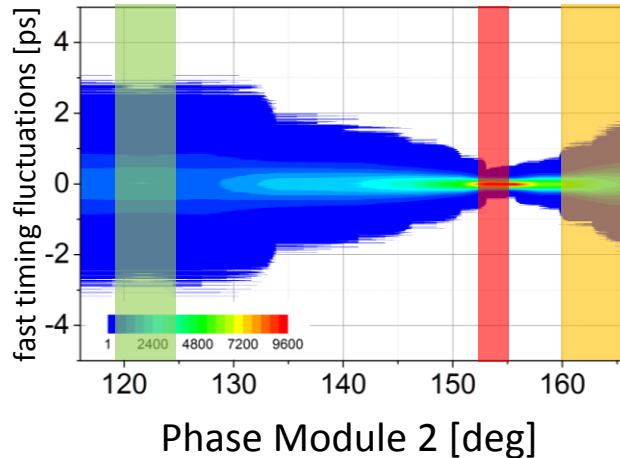
– Energy variation –



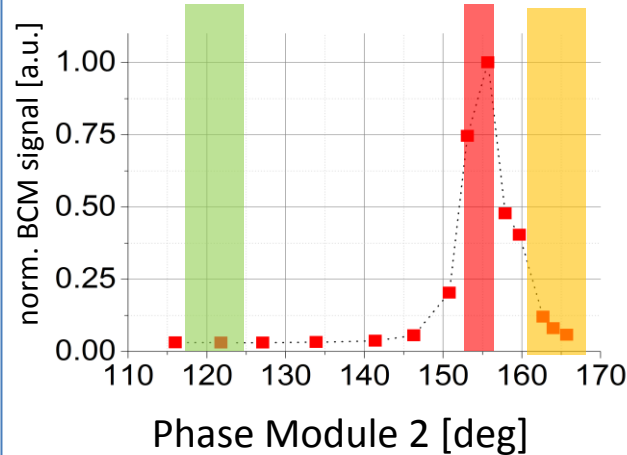
- Transformation of arrival-time jitter into energy jitter correlated to compression state



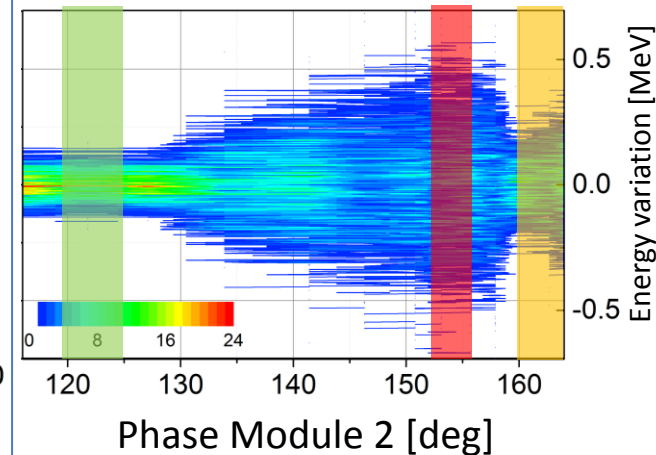
– Arrival time fluctuations –



– Pulse length –

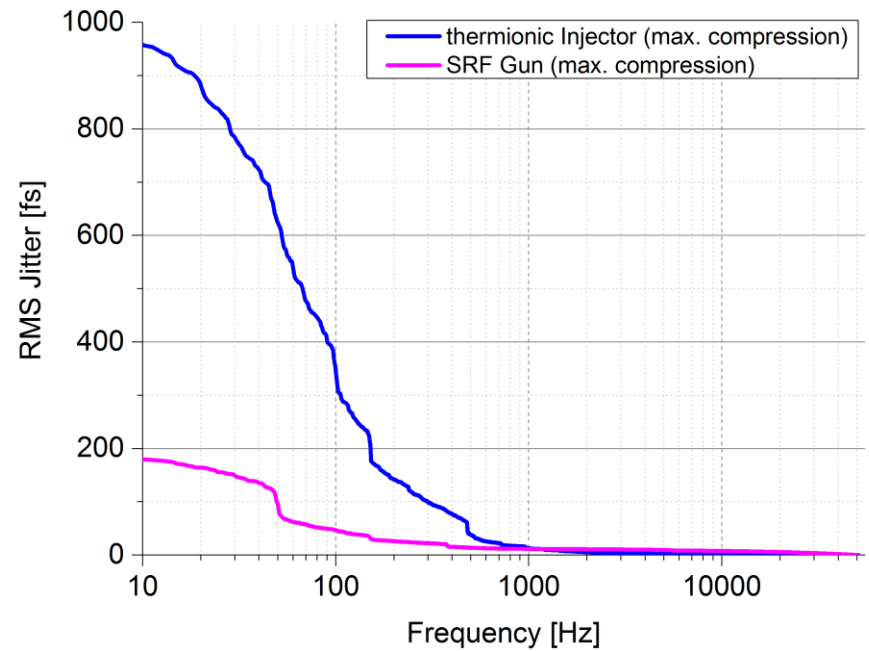
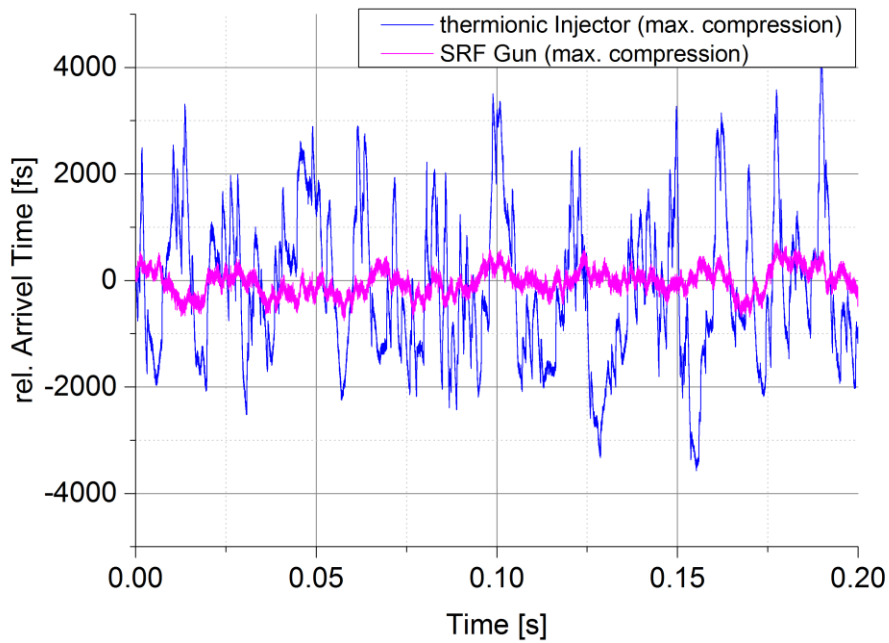
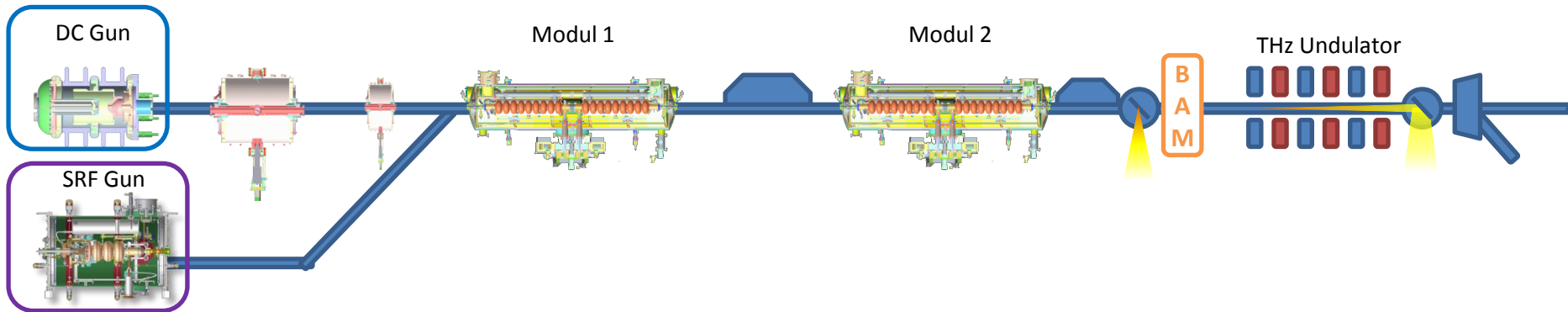


– Energy variation –

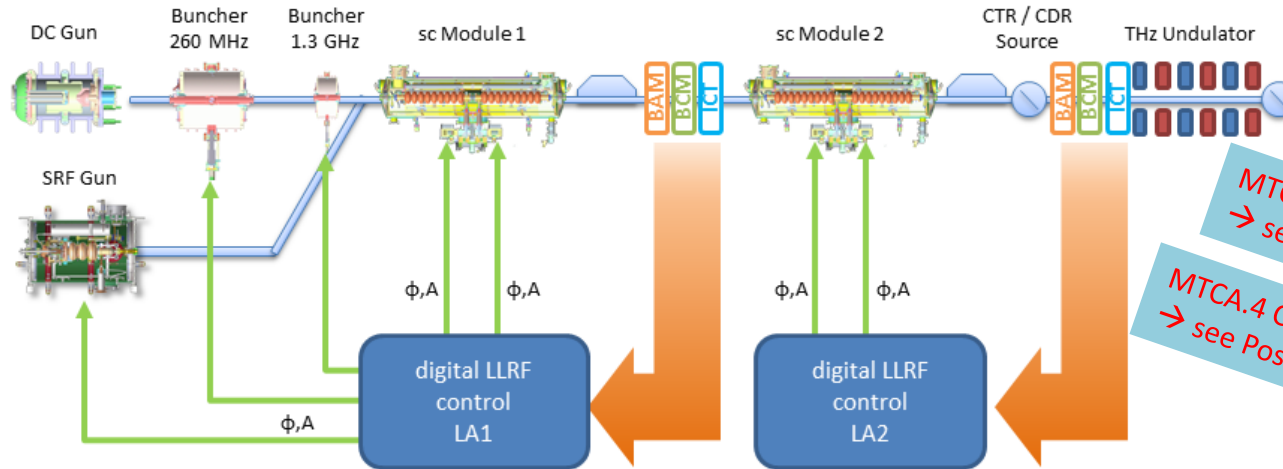


- Transformation of arrival-time jitter into energy jitter correlated to compression state

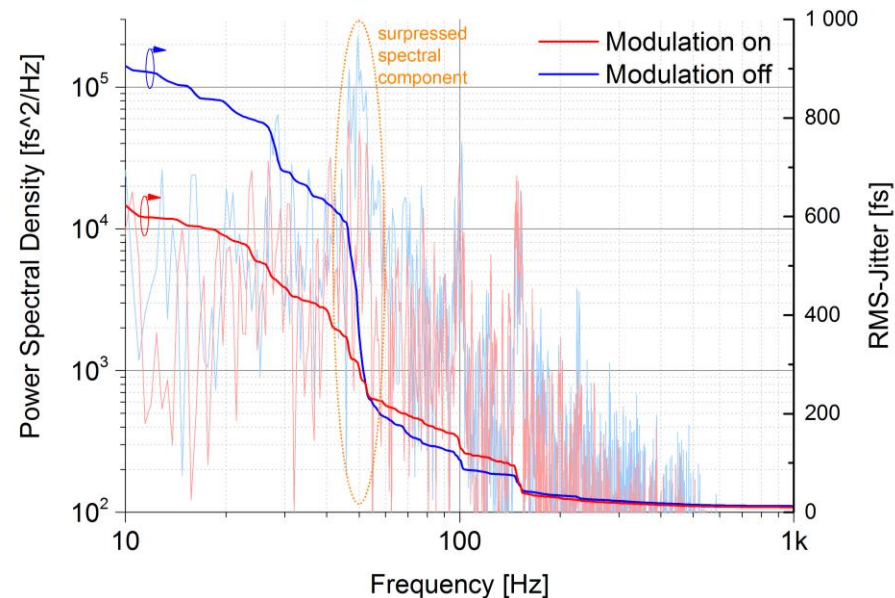
# DC-Gun vs. SRF-Gun



- suppression of residual Jitter based on BAM and BCM data



- first (simple) test
  - suppression of **50-Hz**-component (feedforward)
  - from **300 fs RMS** to **20 fs RMS**



- CW-Mode-Diagnostics
  - enables noise analysis with large spectral range
  - reveals high frequency and low frequency noise components
  - transformation of jitter components visible
  
- at ELBE
  - translation of injector instabilities on electron beam jitter
  - performance evaluation of both injectors
  - beam-based feedback needed to improve stability
  - first successful test with analogue controllers
  - $\mu$ TCA.4 digital LLRF control + feedbacks are in preparation

Thank you.



## Acknowledgements

R. Schurig, U. Lehnert, M. Gensch, P. Murcek, R. Steinbrück, J. Hauser, S. Findeisen,

DESY LbSynch Team, especially H. Schlarb, M. Czwalinna, C. Sydlo, M. Felber

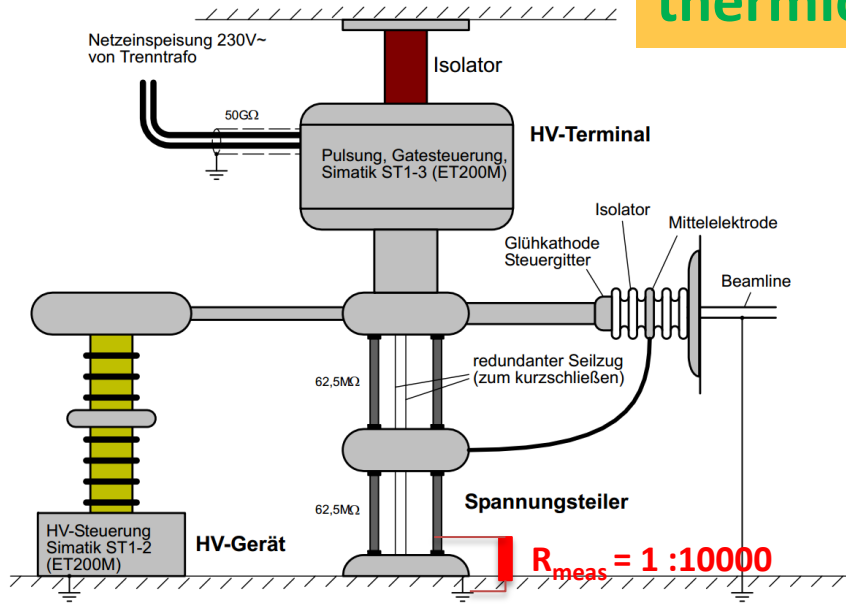
S. Vilcins, J. Kruse

A. Angelovski, A. Penirschke

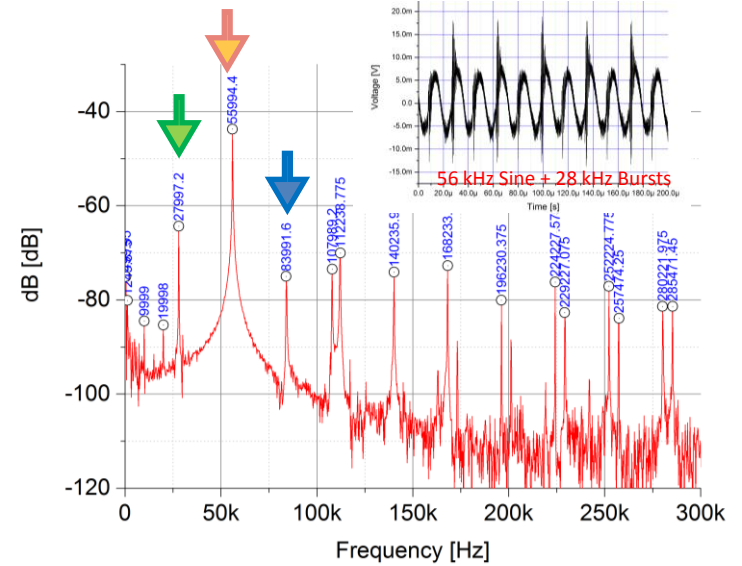
# Backup



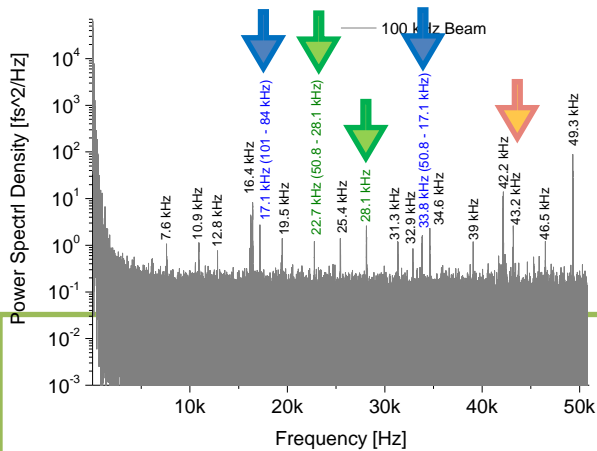
## thermionic Injector



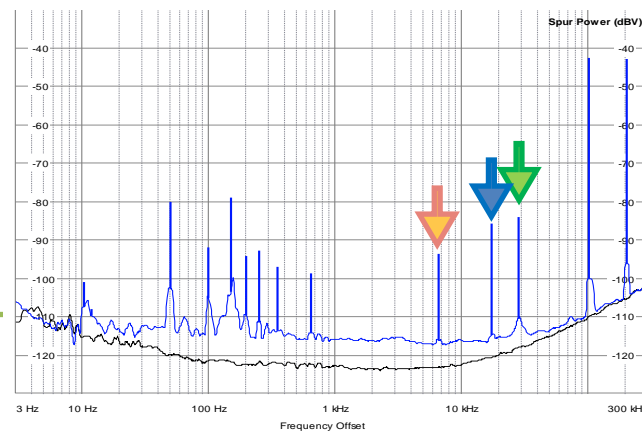
## Gun HV Ripple



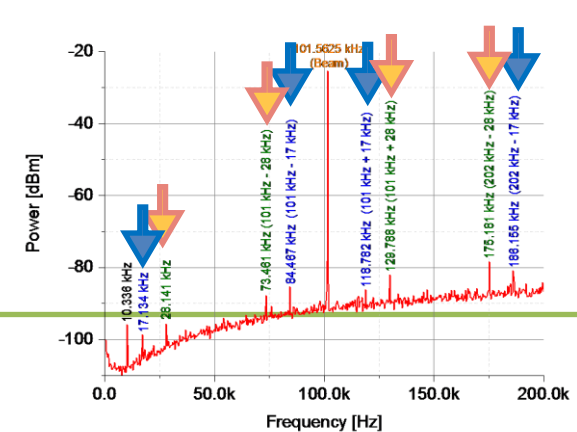
## BAM



## BCM

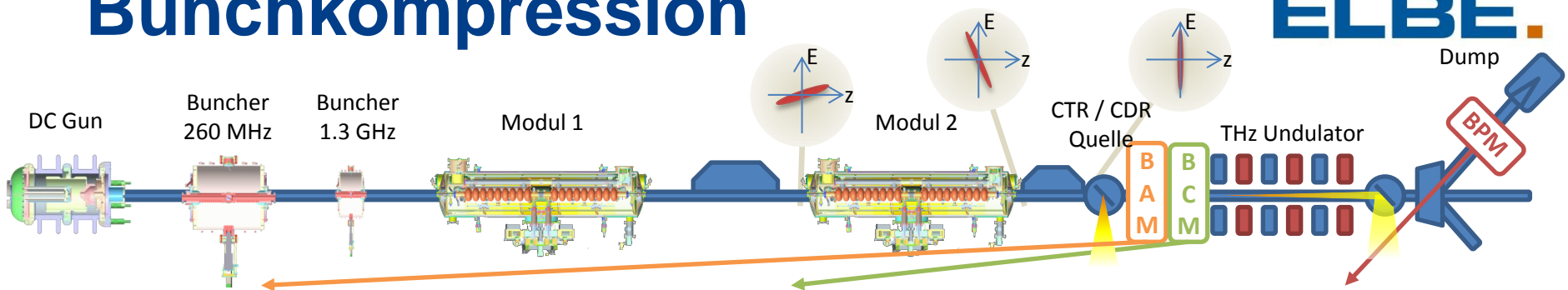


## BPM

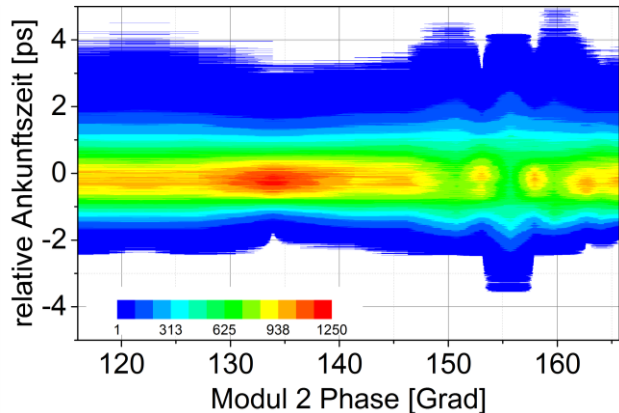
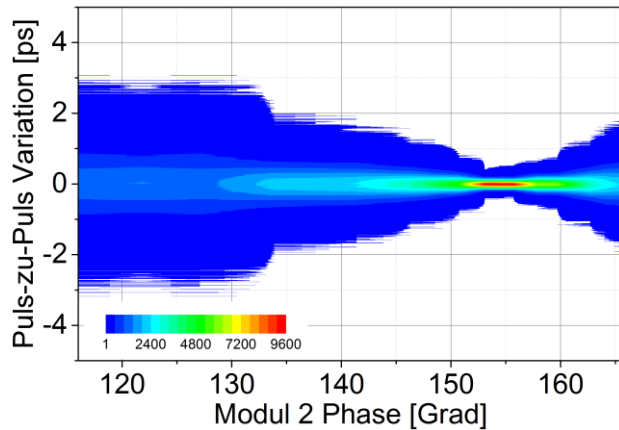


# Bunchkompression

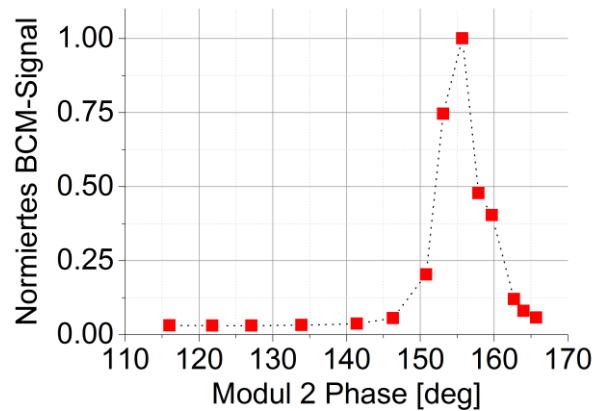
ELBE.



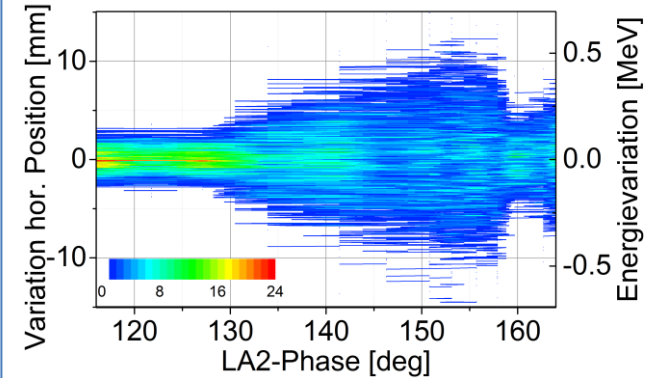
– Ankunftszeitmessung –  
Bunch Arrival-Time Monitor



– qualitative Pulslängenmessung –  
Bunch Compression Monitor

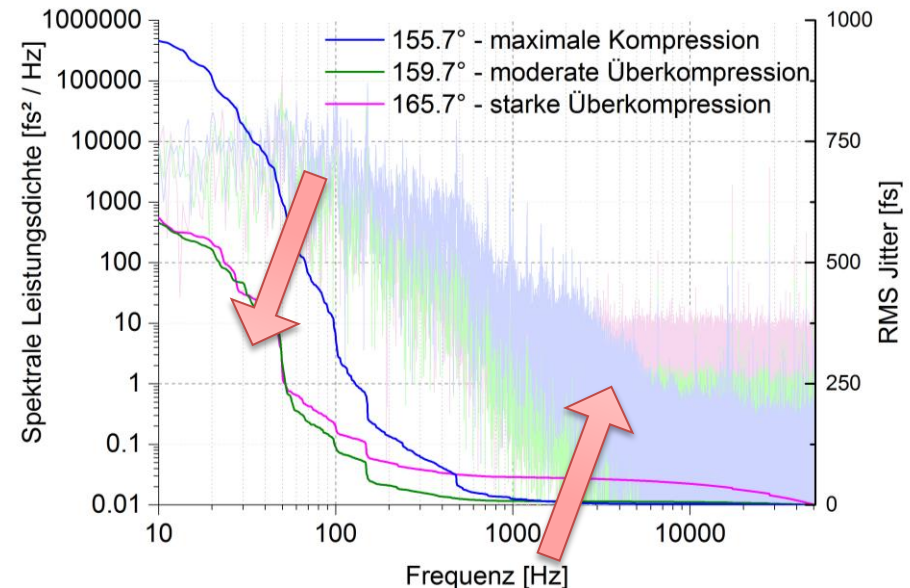
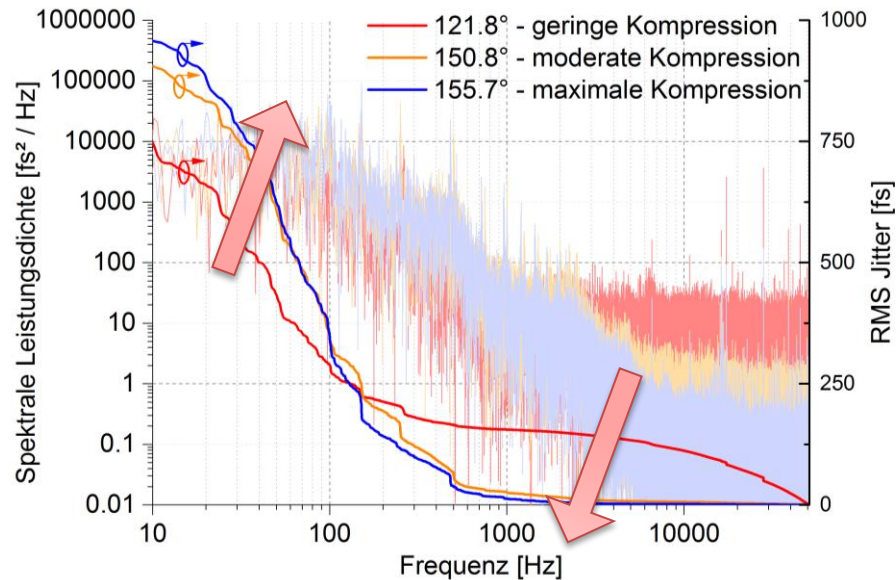
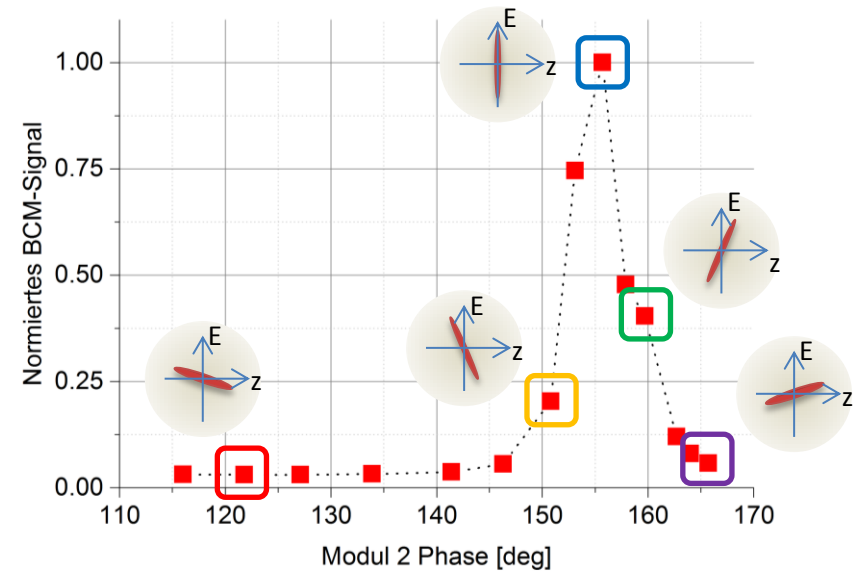


– energieabhängige Lagemessung –  
Beam Position Monitor



# Kompressionsabhängigkeit

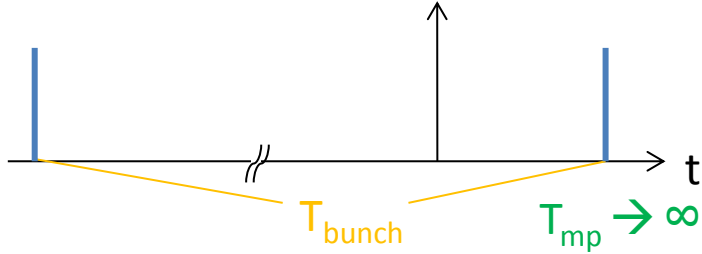
- bei steigender Kompression
  - Unterdrückung hochfrequenter Rauschteile
    - Quelle vornehmlich Injektor
  - Anstieg niederfrequenter Rauschteile
    - eingebracht durch Modul 2
- bei Überkompression inverses Verhalten



# What means (quasi-) CW?

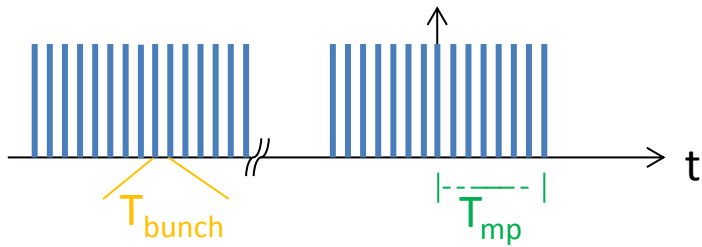
## Single Shot / Low repetition rate

(e.g. LCLS, up to 120 Hz)



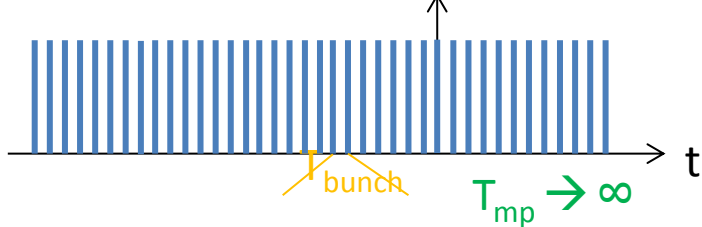
## Macro pulse

(e.g. FLASH, 1 MHz @ 800μs,  $T_{mp} = 100\text{ms}$ )

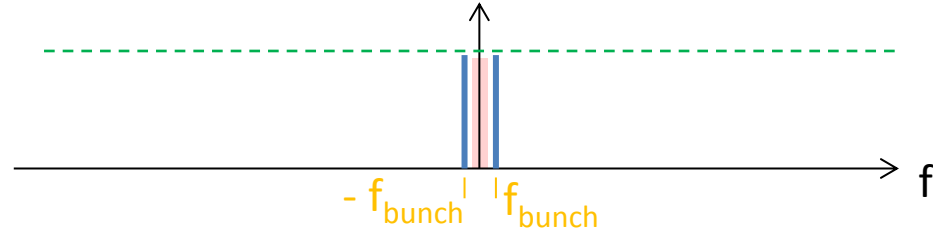


## (quasi-) CW

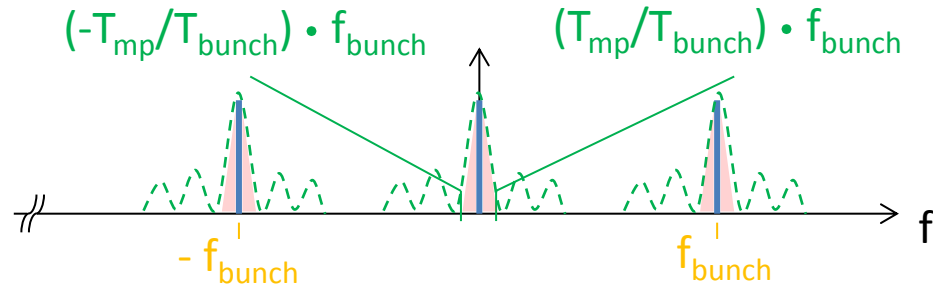
(e.g. ELBE, up to 13 MHz; LCLS II; ...)



- low statistics
- low measurement **bandwidth** (Nyquist)



- high repetition rate
- **bandwidth** limited by macro pulse length  $T_{mp}$



- high repetition rate
- **bandwidth** only limited by bunch rate (Nyquist)

