

Timing Patterns & Operation Modes

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Overview

Timing Patterns

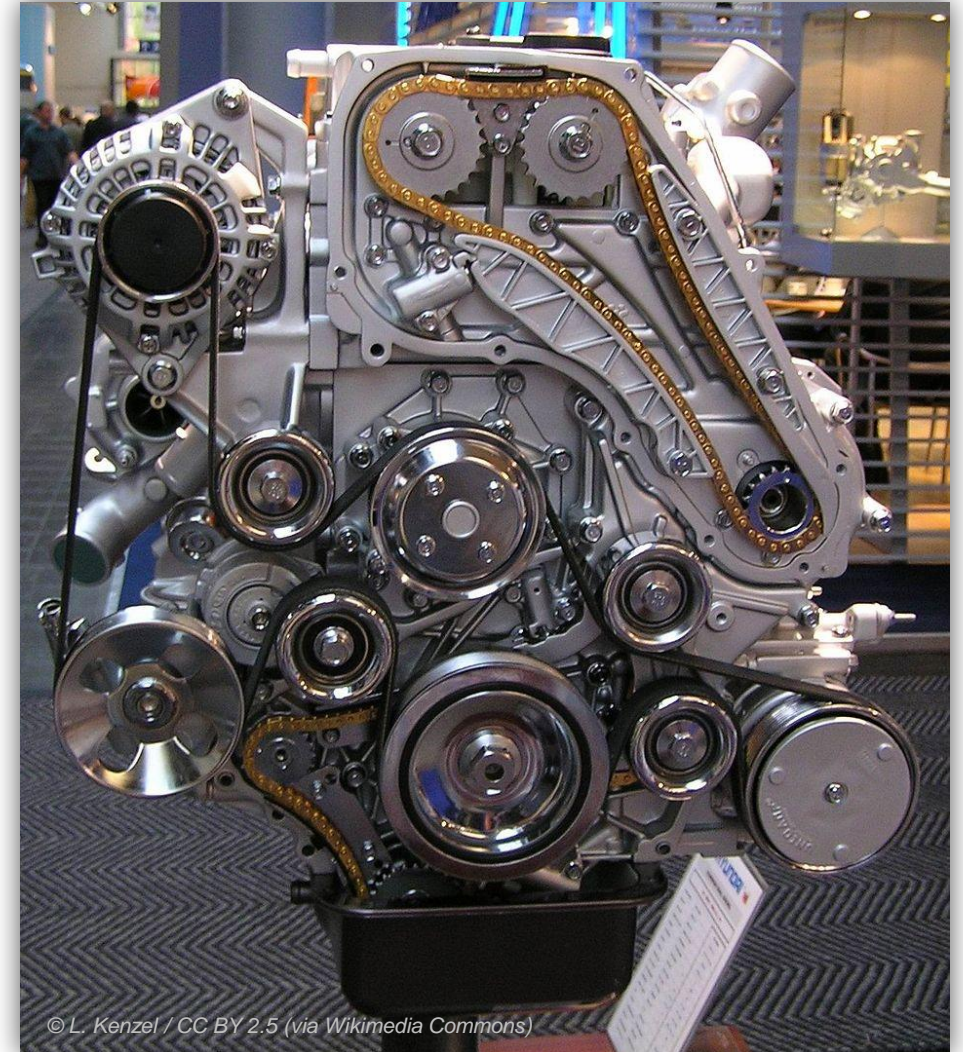
- Legacy Mode
- User-Defined Mode
- The Timing Pattern in Detail
- A Typical Pattern for User Operation
- Subtrains

MPS Operation Modes

- Operation Mode Detection
- Bunch Destination vs. Operation Mode

Live Demo

- Building a User-Defined Pattern



Timing Patterns

Or: What we never wanted to know about the timing system but were forced to find out.

Two Modes for the Timing System

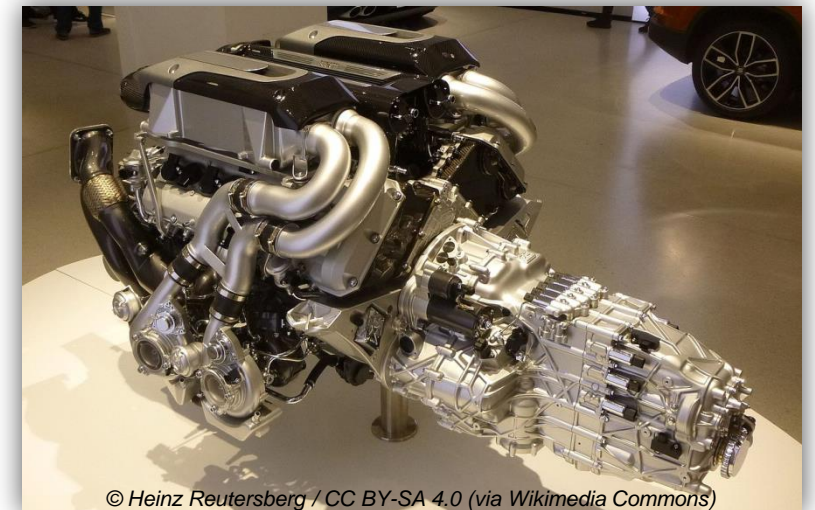
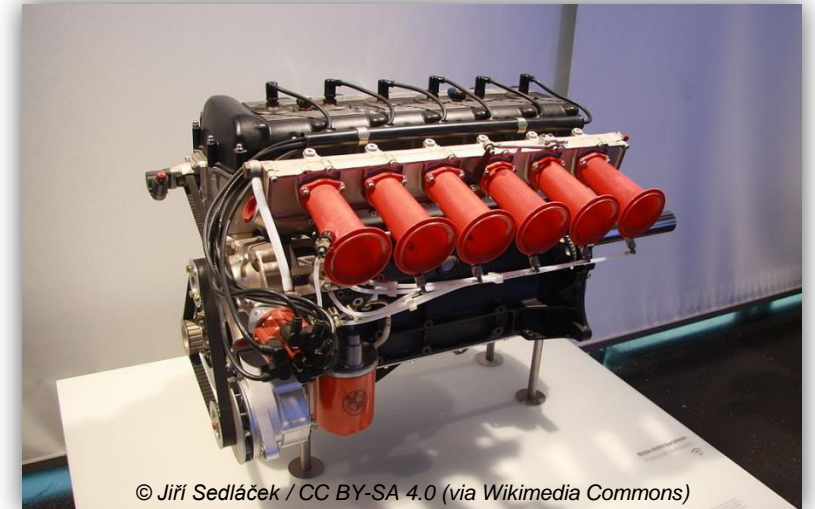
Or: Two Ways to Generate Bunches

Legacy Mode (“Old Mode”)

- We have been using it for a long time.
- Robust.
- Easy to understand.

User-defined Mode (“New Mode”)

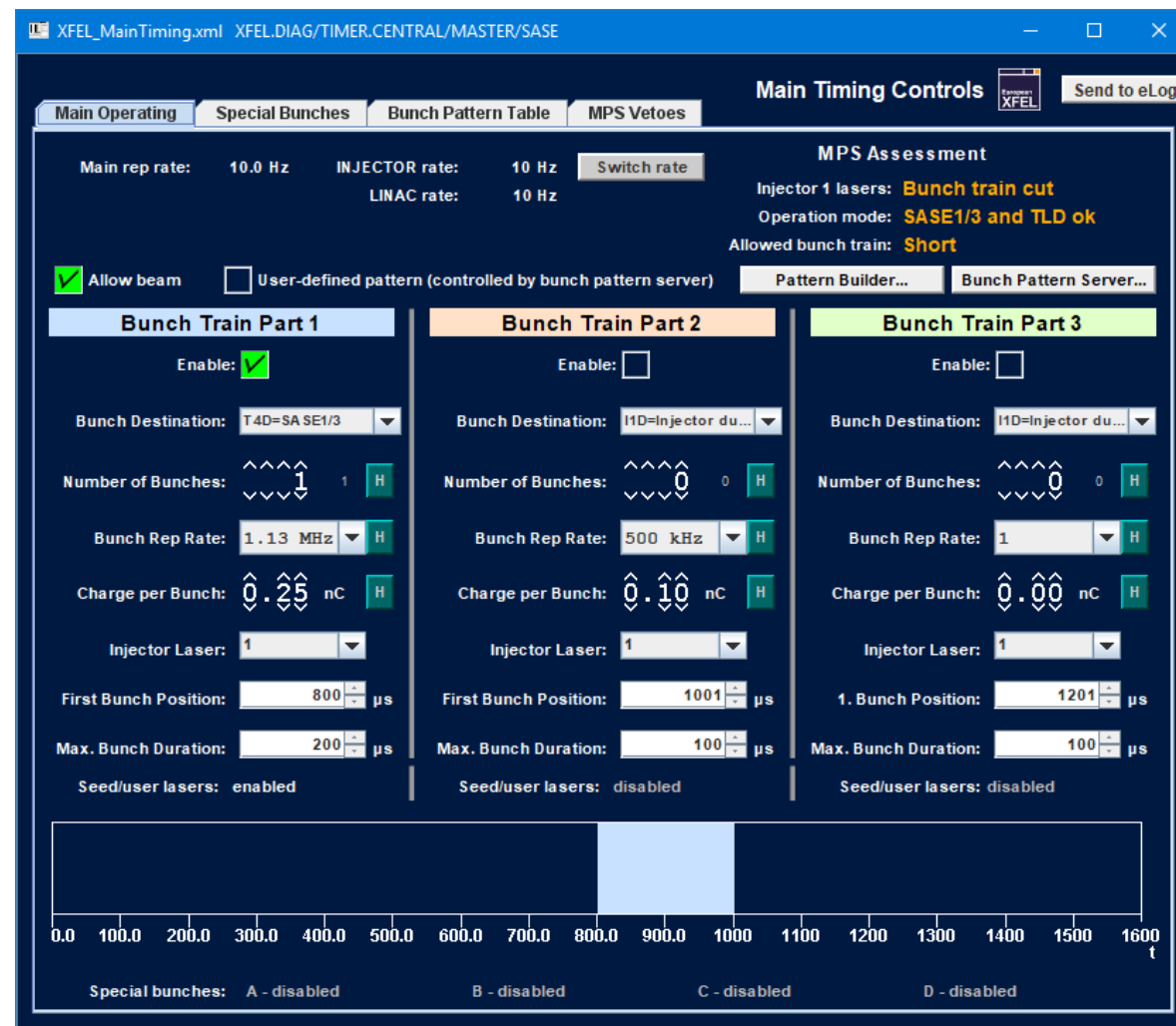
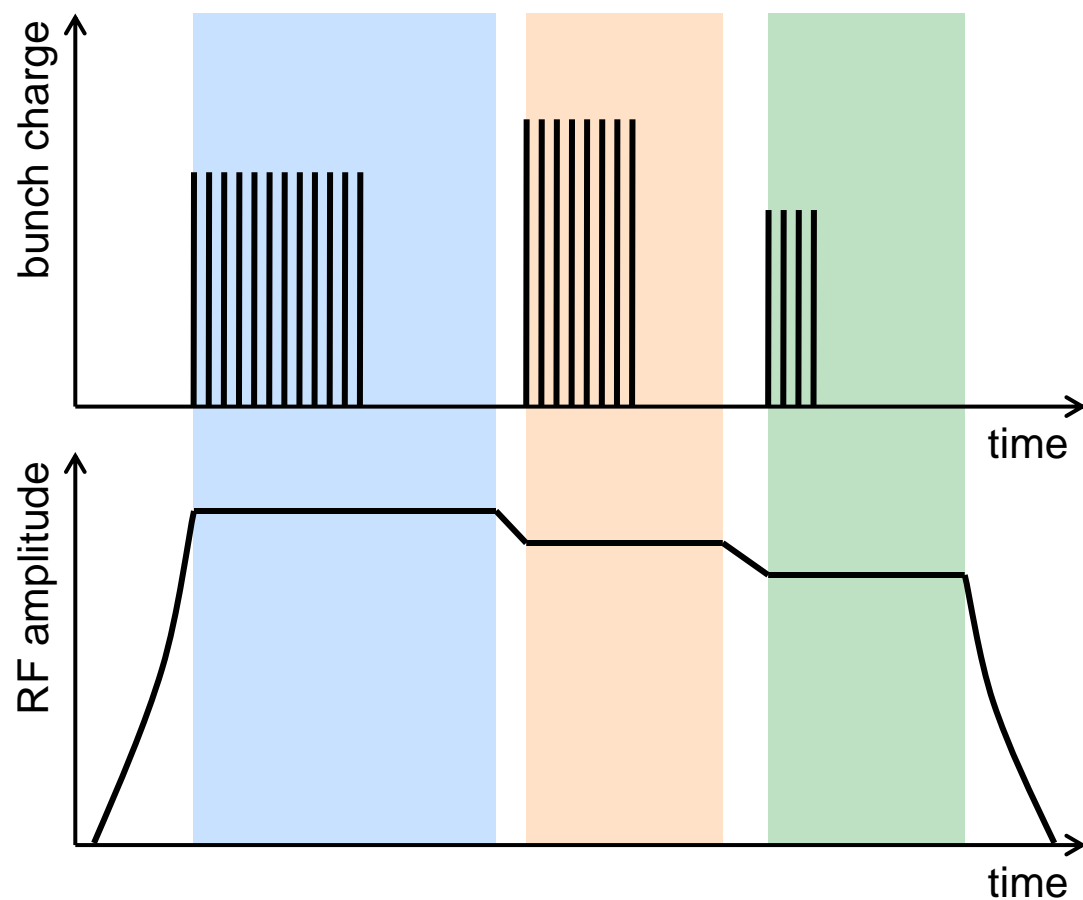
- What we will need to use in certain situations.
- Powerful.
- Complex.



Legacy Mode

The Good Old Days

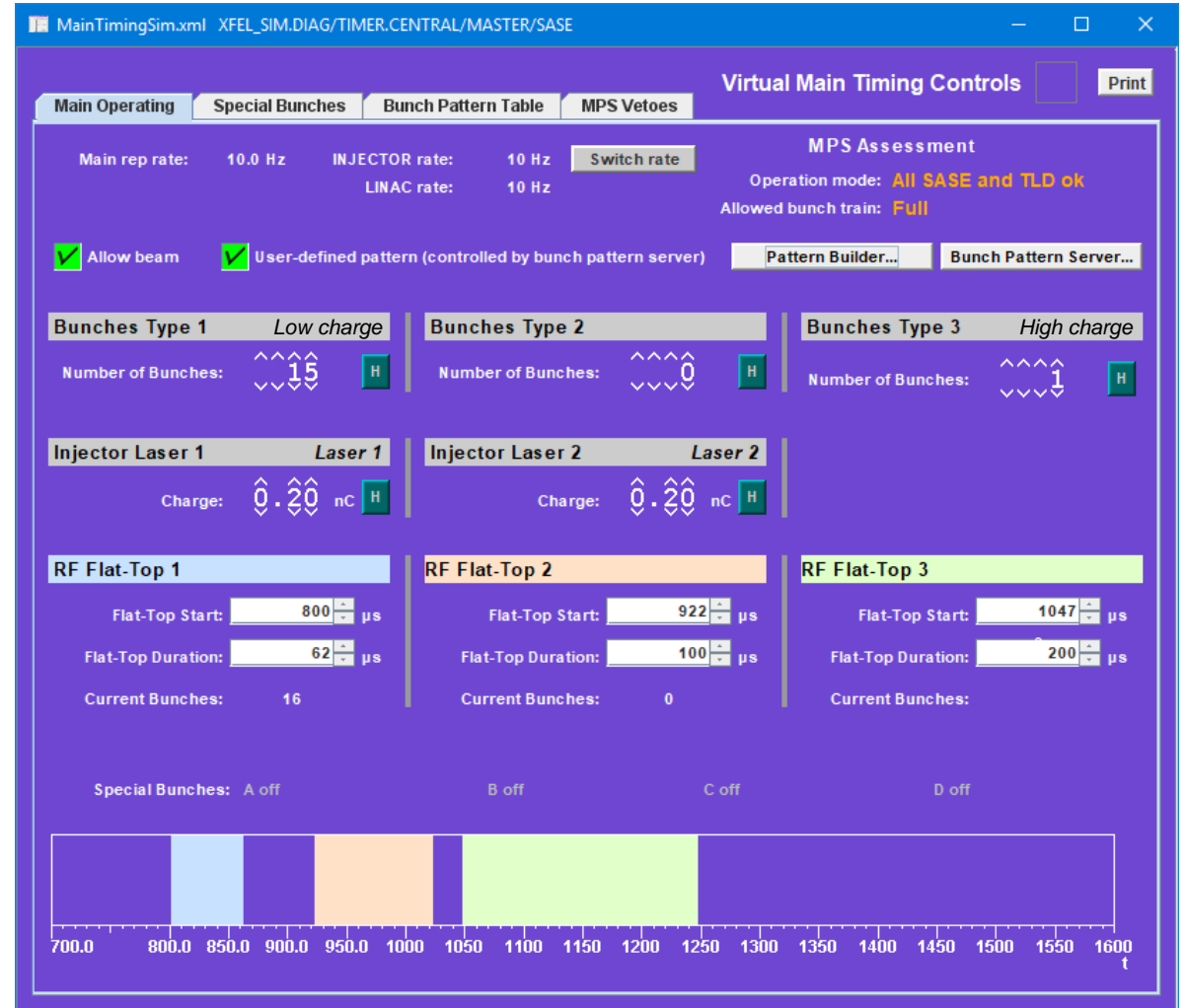
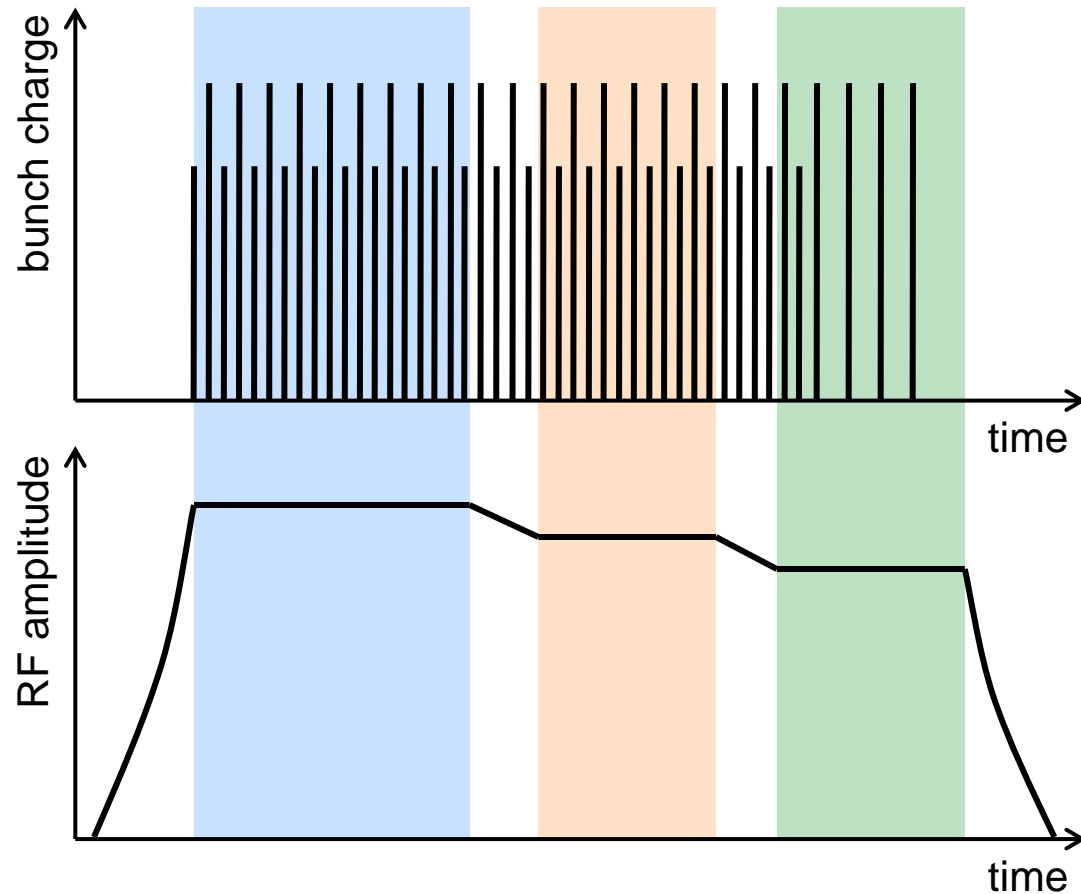
- There are up to three **separate** bunch train parts.

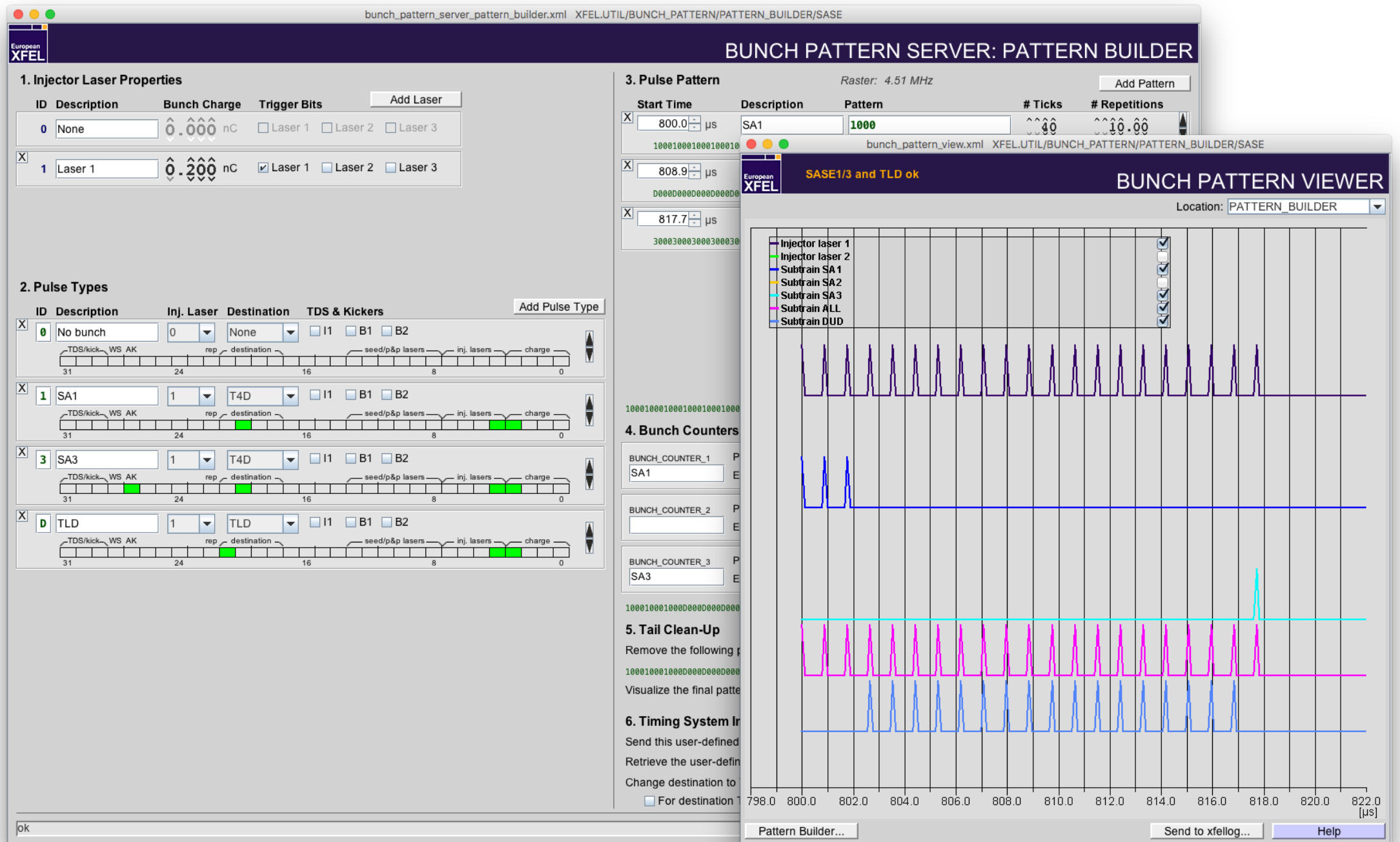


User-Defined Mode

Added Flexibility

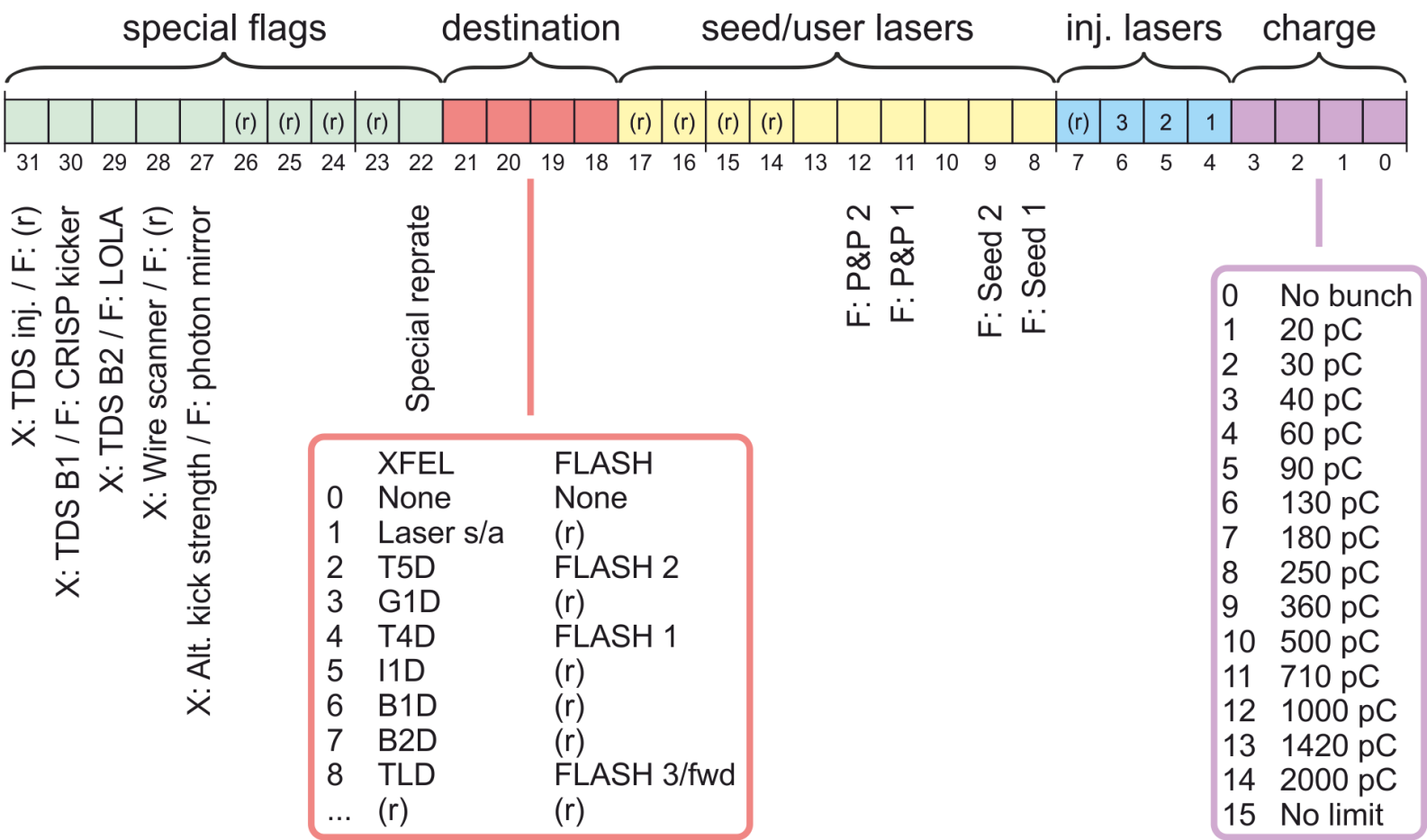
- Bunch types, lasers, and RF flat-tops are decoupled





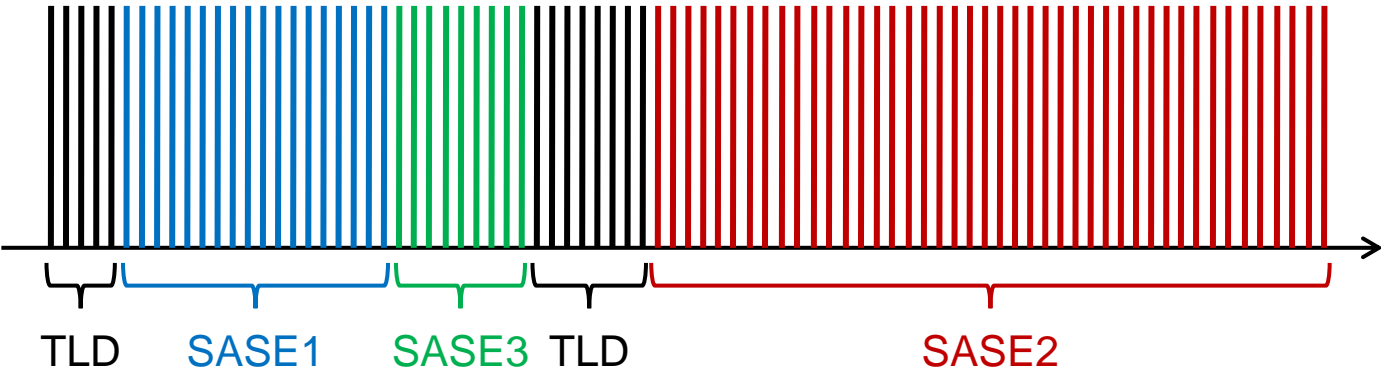
The Timing Pattern in Detail

- The timing pattern is an information block that is distributed by the timing system before each macropulse.
- Based on it, timing boards generate triggers.
- Based on it, hard- and software can classify bunches/pulses.
- Table with 7200 entries
- 9 MHz raster (111 ns step)
- Covers a time span of 800 μ s (RF flat-top of FLASH)
- Each entry is described by a 32-bit number (integer/word).

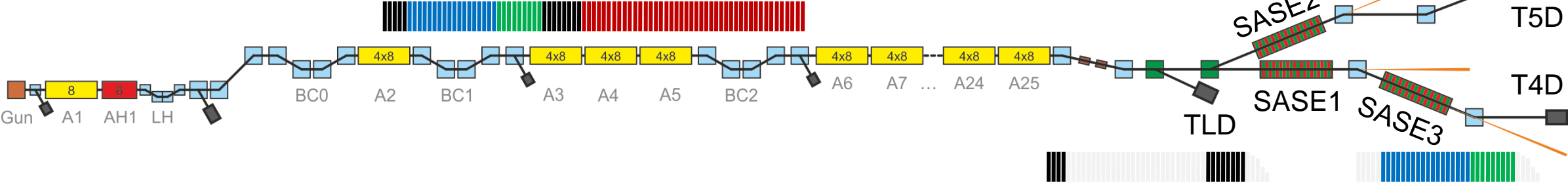


A Typical Pattern for User Operation

... driving SASE1, SASE2, and SASE3 simultaneously.



(kicked in TLD to suppress lasing in SASE1)



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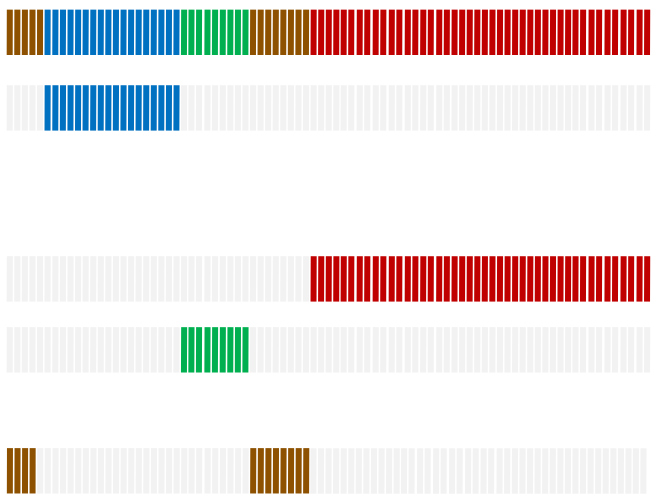
Subtrains

How is the timing pattern reflected in the control system?

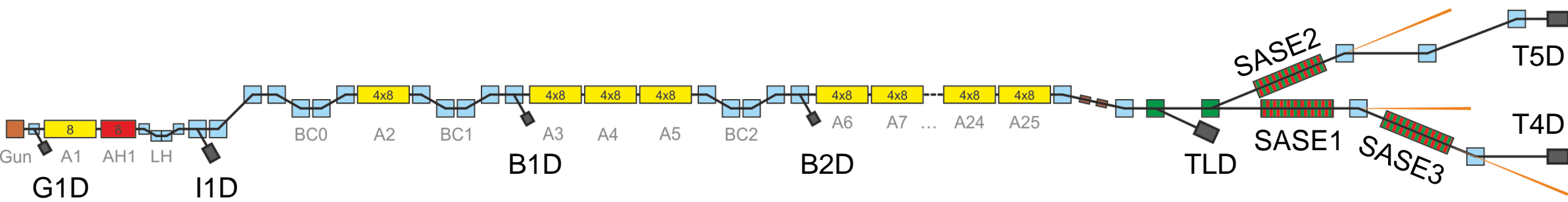
A subtrain is the set of all bunches in a macropulse that share some common feature. Five of them are defined at the XFEL.

They appear mainly in property names:

X.**SA2**.TRAIN.MEAN_PKPK
the mean value and peak-to-peak variation over all bunches of subtrain **SA2**



- ALL** contains all bunches.
- SA1** contains all bunches with destination T4D that are *not* affected by a special excitation kick in TL.
- SA2** contains all bunches with destination T5D.
- SA3** contains all bunches with destination T4D that *are* affected by a special excitation kick in TL.
- DUD** (“Blindgänger”) contains all bunches that are not going through a SASE undulator, i.e. those with destination G1D, I1D, B1D, B2D, or TLD.



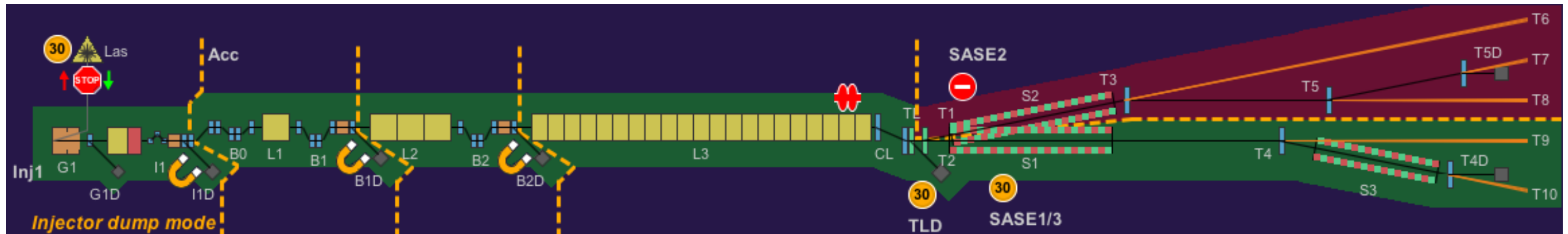
Machine Protection System

New Operation Mode Logics and How the MPS Interacts with the Timing System.

Operation Mode Detection

The MPS detects most of the operation modes by the status of the corresponding dump dipole magnet. The corresponding dump magnet power supply has to be run at a minimum current:

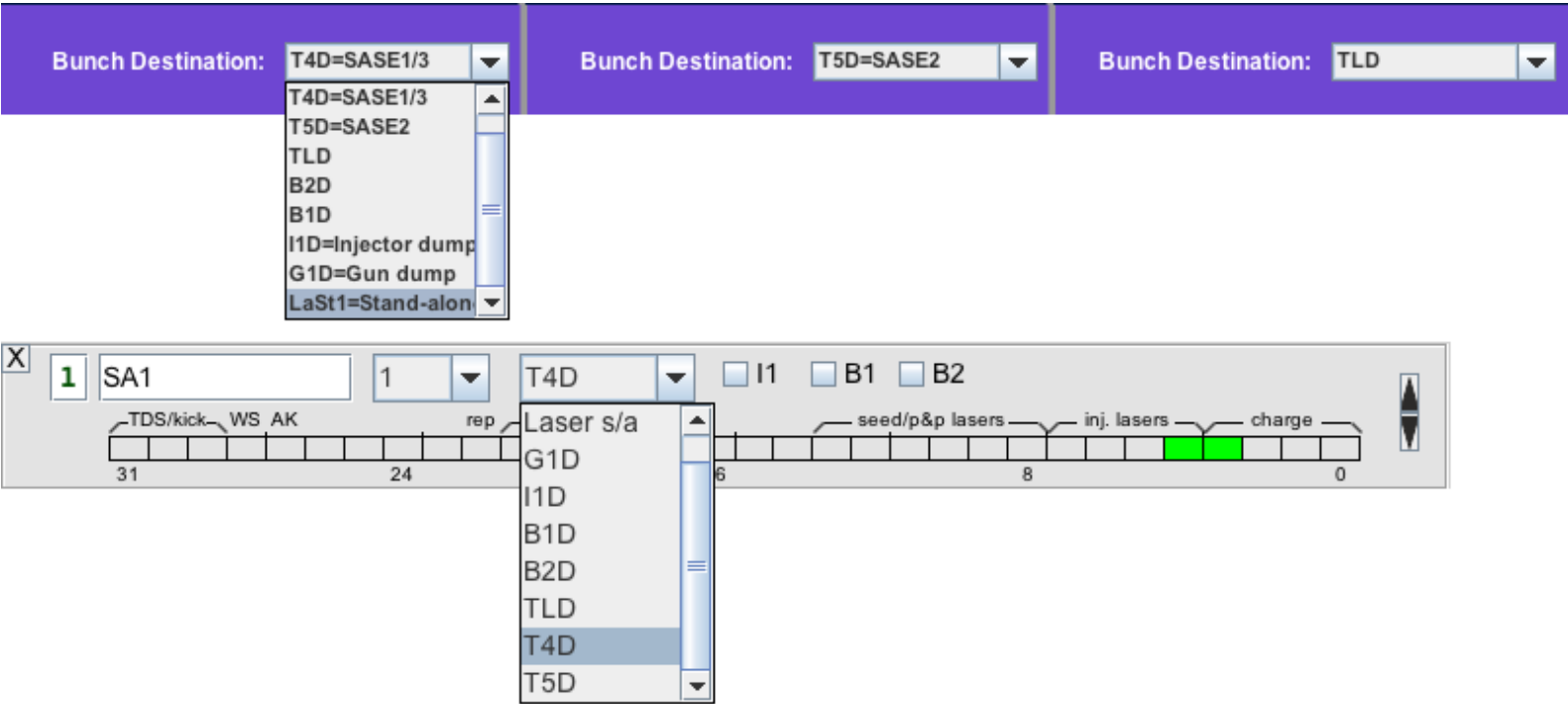
- Injector dump mode – BB.62.I1D – 95..102 A
- B1 dump mode – BB.229.B1D – 75..81 A
- B2 dump mode – BG.467.B2D – 177..185 A



Bunch Destination vs. Operation Mode

Selected *beam destinations* have to correspond to the current *operation mode* detected by the MPS.

Otherwise, the timing system does not trigger injector lasers even if they appear in the timing pattern.



Live Demo

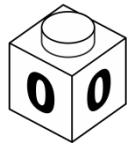
Building a User-Defined Timing Pattern with the Pattern Builder

Pattern Builder

1. Define which injector lasers you want to use.

For example: Laser 1 at 200 pC and laser 2 at 500 pC

2. Define pulse types (your building blocks for a bunch pattern).



No bunch



SASE1 bunch (*from laser 1, to T4D, no excitation kick*)



SASE2 bunch (...)

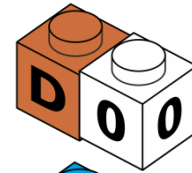


SASE3 bunch (...)

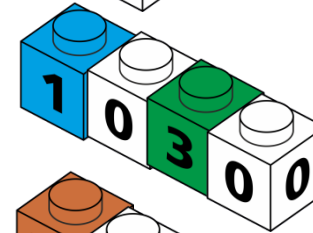


TLD bunch (...)

3. Group pulse types into patterns and repeat them.



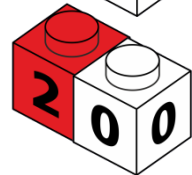
× 30



× 400



× 20



× 800

4. Modify the assembled sequence.

