Polarized Source Development Run Results

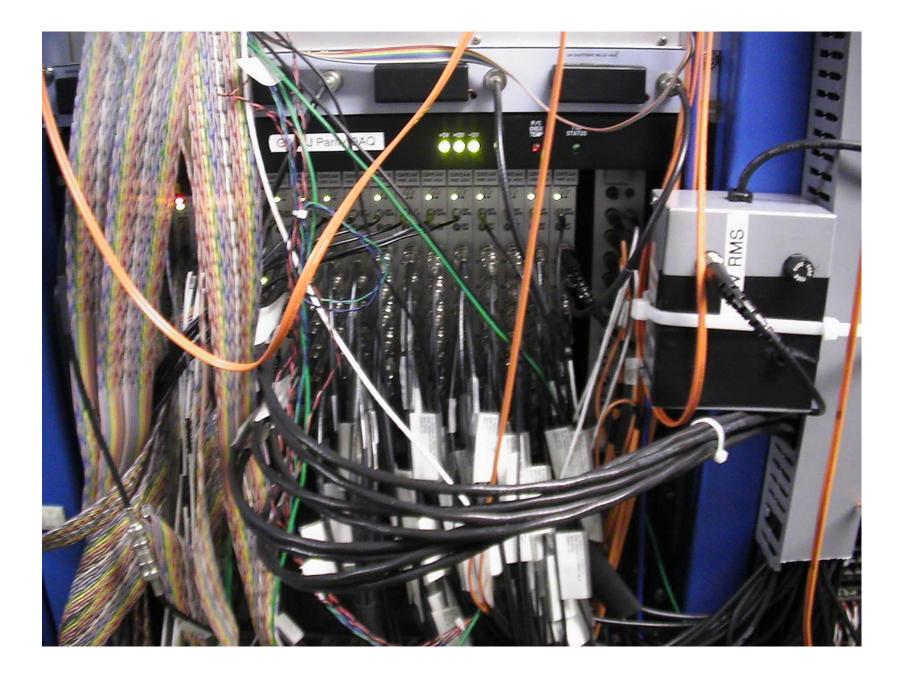
Riad Suleiman Injector Group

November 18, 2008

Outline

- Injector Parity DAQ and Helicity Board
- Pockels Cell Alignment
- Fast Helicity Reversal Studies:
 - \circ $\,$ 30 Hz, 250 Hz and 1 kHz $\,$
- BPMs Electronics
- Search for 60 Hz Noise
- Halls A & C Beams Crosstalk
- Summary and Future Parity Beam Studies

Thanks to: Roger Flood, Pete Francis, Paul King, Bob Michaels, Julie Roche



	Chan 1	Chan 2	Chan 3	Chan 4	Chan 5	Chan 6	Chan 7	Chan 8
ADC1	QPD pm	QPD pp	QPD mm	QPD mp			Battery 1	Battery 2
ADC2	1102				1104			
ADC3	1106				0102			
ADC4	0102A				0105			
ADC5	0107				0L01			
ADC6	0L02				0L03			
ADC7	0L04				0L05			
ADC8	0L06				0L07			
ADC9	0L08				0L09			
ADC10	0L10				0R01			
ADC11	0R02				0R05			
ADC12	0R06				BCM 0L02	Battery 3	Battery 4	Phase Monitor

Notes:

- 1. For each BPM, the wires are: +X+, +X-, +Y+, +Y-.
- 2. BPM 0R06 is not connected yet.
- 3. There are only two injector BPMs we are not reading: 0R03 and 0R04.

Helicity Board

Outputs (Fiber-optic Signals):

- 1. Real time helicity \rightarrow Helicity Magnets, Pockels Cell and IA's
- 2. QRT \rightarrow Halls and Mott Polarimeters
- 3. MPS (T_Settle) \rightarrow Halls and Mott Polarimeters
- 4. Reporting Helicity \rightarrow Halls, Mott Polarimeters, iocse9 and iocse14
- 5. Pair Sync \rightarrow Halls and Mott Polarimeters





Helicity Board Software

- We only have two choices of helicity reversal rates at any given time: 30 Hz and 250 Hz or 30 Hz and 1 kHz.
- 2. To change the helicity reversal rate, a new code must be uploaded in the field to the helicity ioc
- For both helicity reversal rates, a common choice of T-Settle (4 options): 500, 200, 100, and 60 μs or 500, 100, 60, and 10 μs
- 4. Reporting Delay: No Delay, 2, 4, or 8 Cycles
- 5. Helicity Pattern: Pair (+- or -+) or Quartet (-++- or +--+)
- 6. Helicity Generation: Toggle or Pseudorandom (24-Bit Shift Register that repeats every 13 days at 30 Hz)
- 7. Free running: for example at 30 Hz, $f = 29.xx Hz = 1/(T_Settle+Integration Window)$

We are re-designing the Helicity Board

Cycle Rae (HZ)	MPS (µs)	MPS (Hz)	QRT (Hz)	Helicity (ms)	Helicity (Hz)
30	500	29.58	7.386	33.83	14.78
30	200	29.76	7.451	33.53	14.91
30	100	29.90	7.474	33.43	14.96
30	60	29.94	7.485	33.39	14.97
250	500	226.3	56.56	4.420	113.1
250	200	242.7	60.68	4.120	121.4
250	100	248.8	62.68	4.020	124.4
250	60	251.3	62.81	3.980	125.6

Notes:

- 1. These values as measured by a scope
- 2. Signals to Parity DAQ: MPS (T_Settle), QRT, Reporting Helicity, and Pair-Sync
- 3. The length and frequency of Pair-Sync are identical to Helicity
- 4. The length of QRT is identical to Helicity
- 5. The integration window is generated by MPS AND Pair-Sync
- 6. The integration window for 30 Hz is 33.33 ms and for 250 Hz it is 3.92 ms

Cycle Rae (HZ)	MPS (µs)	MPS (Hz)	QRT (Hz)	Helicity (ms)	Helicity (Hz)
30	500	29.58	7.386	33.83	14.78
30	100	29.90	7.474	33.43	14.96
30	60	29.94	7.485	33.39	14.97
30	10	29.99	7.496	33.34	14.99
1000	500	675.7	168.9	1.480	337.8
1000	100	925.9	231.5	1.080	463.0
1000	60	961.5	240.4	1.040	480.8
1000	10	1010	252.5	0.9900	505.1

Notes:

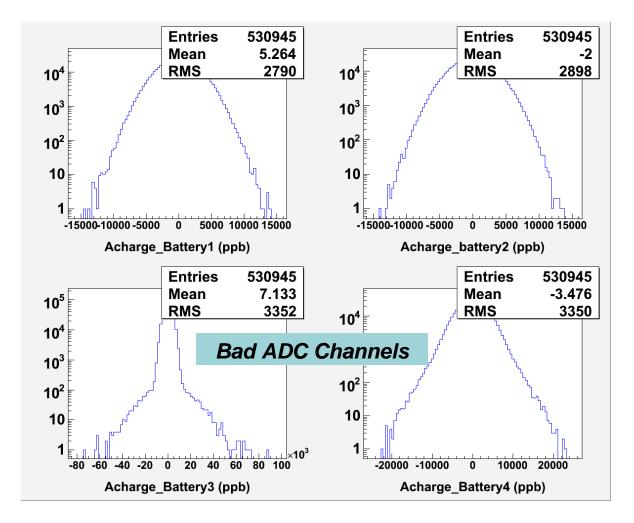
- 1. These values as measured by a scope
- 2. The integration window for 1 kHz is 0.980 ms

Parity ADC Internal Programming

(for this study)

- I. For 30 Hz helicity reversal:
 - \checkmark Acquisition starts 40 µs after the gate begins
 - ✓ There are 4 blocks of 4161 samples/block for each gate.
 - ✓ The acquisition time is 33.328 ms
- II. For 250 Hz helicity reversal:
 - \checkmark Acquisition starts 40 µs after the gate begins
 - \checkmark There are 4 blocks of 485 samples/block for each gate.
 - ✓ The acquisition time is 3.880 ms
- III. For 1 kHz helicity reversal:
 - \checkmark Acquisition starts 40 µs after the gate begins
 - ✓ There are 4 blocks of 117 samples/block for each gate.
 - \checkmark The acquisition time is 936 µs

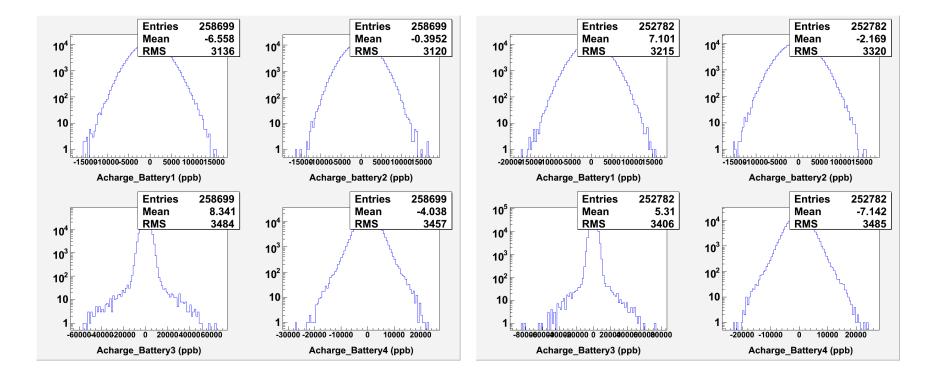
Battery Signals (3 V) Random, 8-Cycles Delay, Run 361



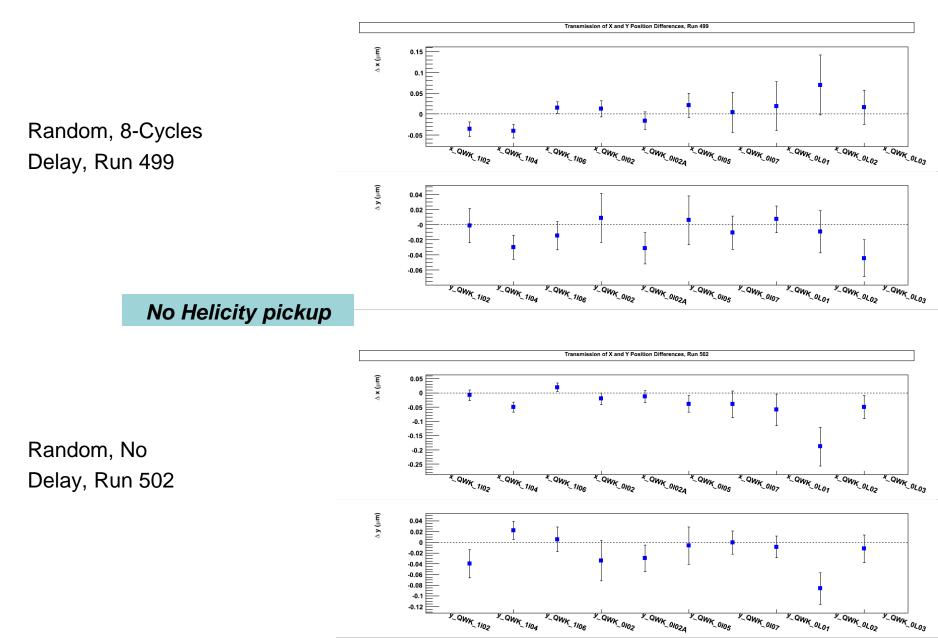
Battery1 and Battery2 Round Trip to Laser Table

Random, 8-Cycles Delay, Run 398

Random, No Delay, Run 406



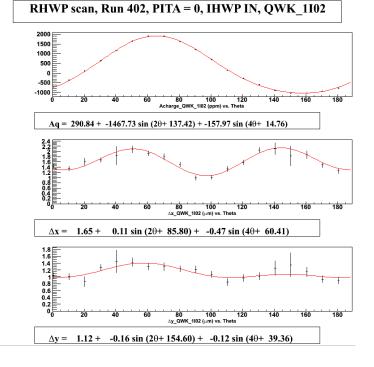
Pockels Cell OFF

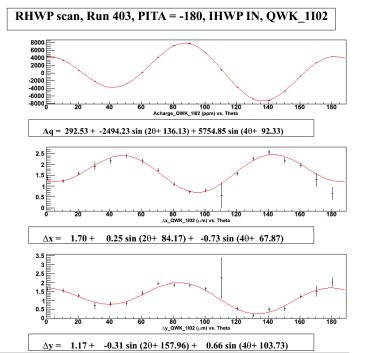


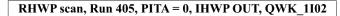
Pockels Cell Alignment

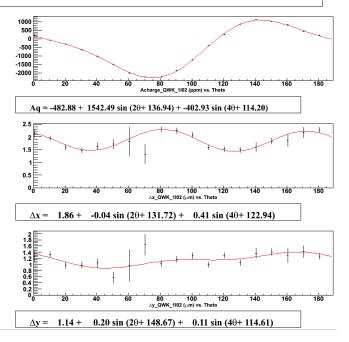
- The Pockels Cell rise time was measured with a laser beam to be about 80 µs
- With a Spinning Half Wave Plate or a Spinning Linear Polarizer and a Scope, the Circular polarization was maximized by checking:
 - 1. Laser isogyro pattern
 - 2. Pockels Cell Pitch, Yaw, Roll, X & Y
 - 3. Pockels Cell Voltages

- The above was checked for IHWP IN and OUT and for 30 Hz and 250 Hz helicity reversal
- The Circular polarization = 99.97 %, and the Linear Polarization = 2.56 %

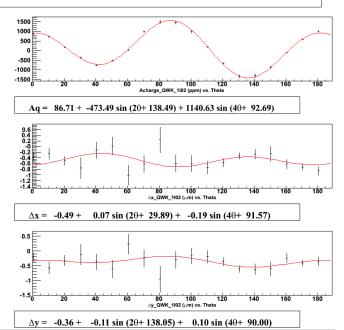








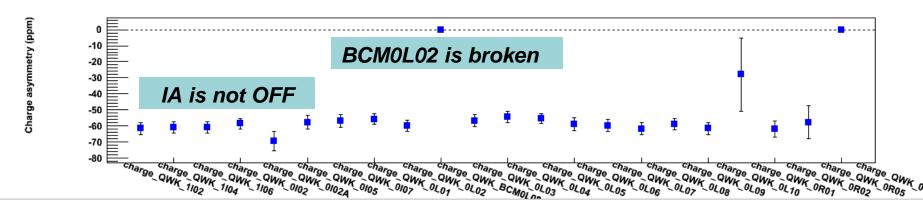
RHWP scan, Run 404, PITA = -180, IHWP OUT, QWK_1102

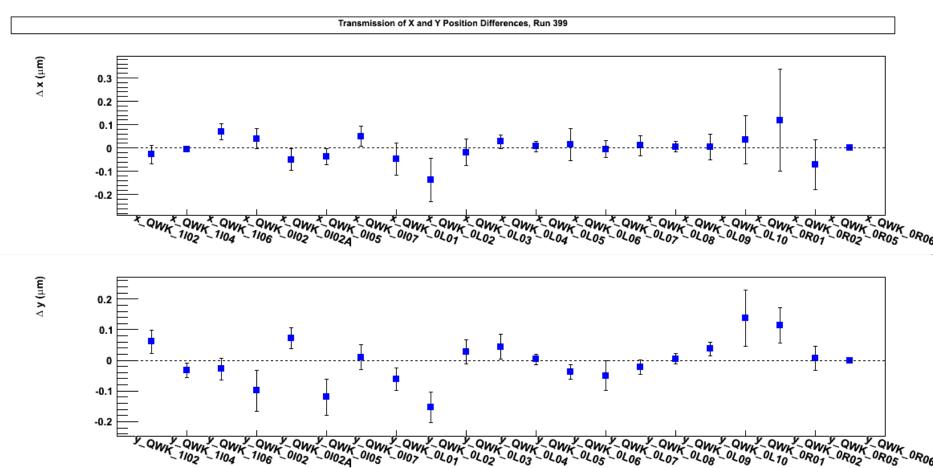


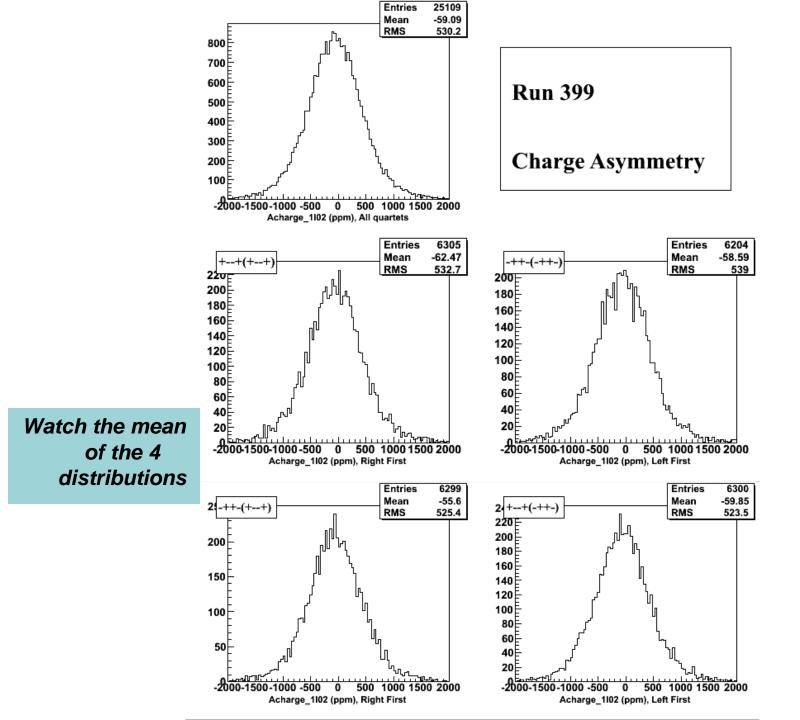
T-Settle Study (500, 200, 100, 60 µs)

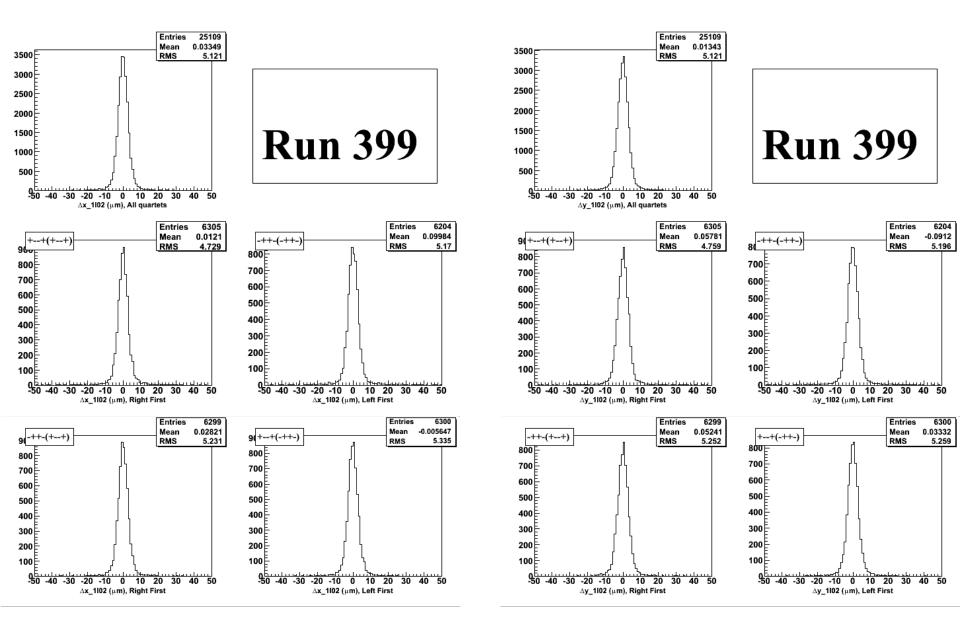
• <u>30 Hz</u>

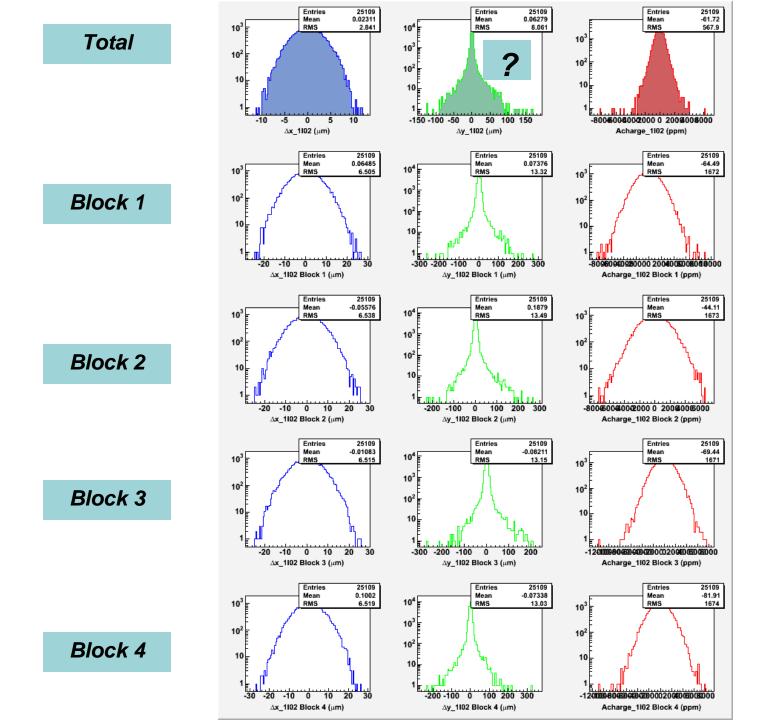
- 1. Run 399: PC OFF, IHWP IN, 500 µs
- 2. Run 381: IHWP OUT, 500 μs
- 3. Run 382: IHWP IN, 500 µs
- 4. Run 383: IHWP IN, 200 μs
- 5. Run 384: IHWP IN, 100 µs
- 6. Run 385: IHWP IN, 60 µs

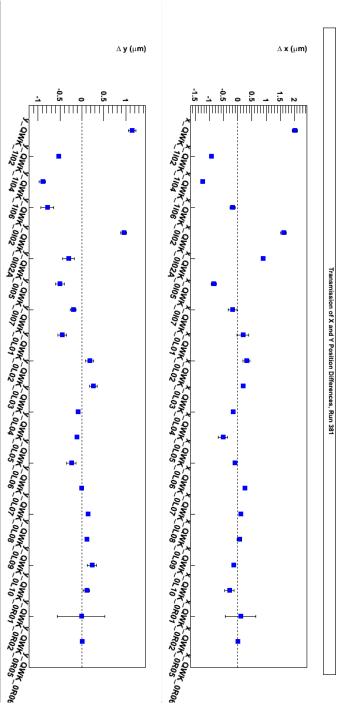


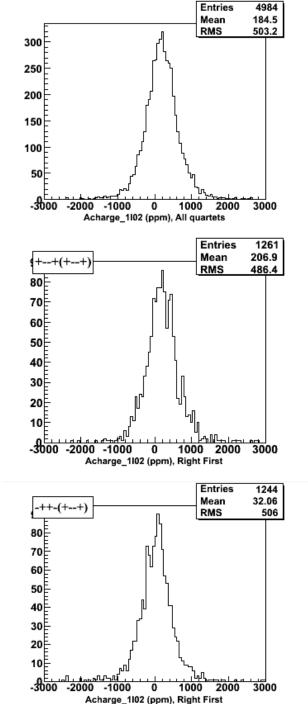


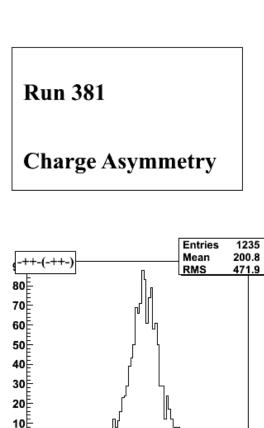


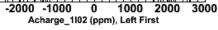




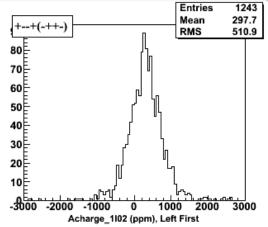


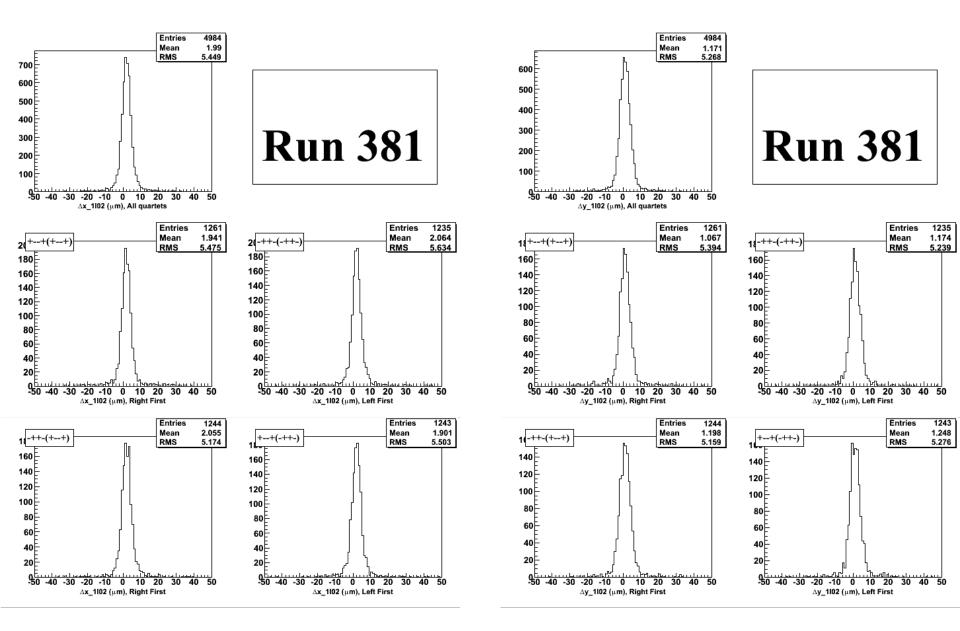


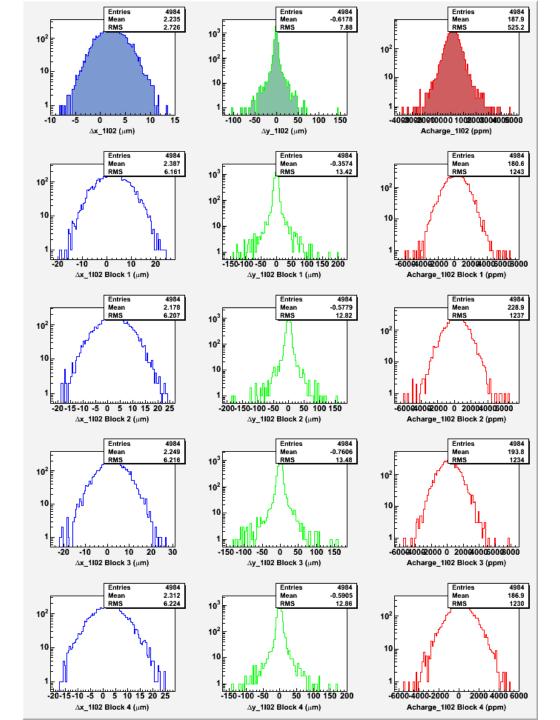


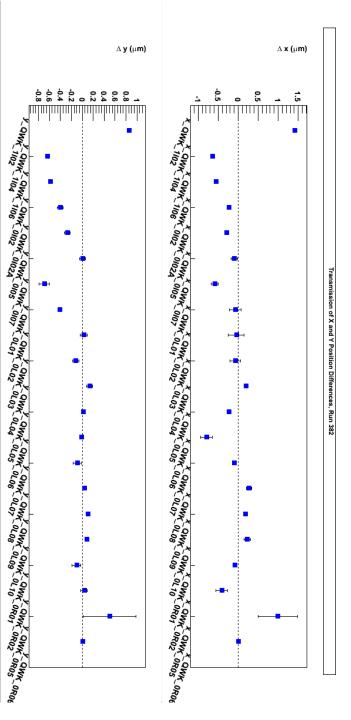


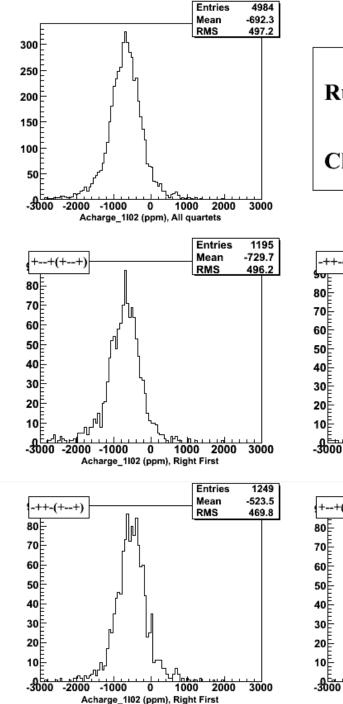
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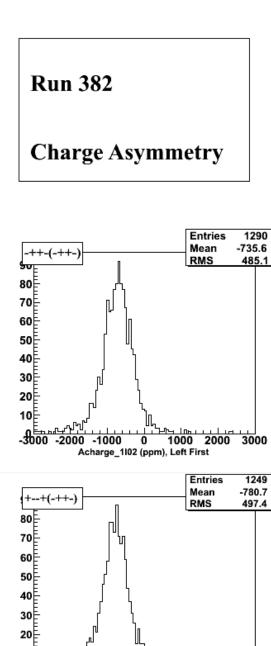












0 Acharge_1102 (ppm), Left First

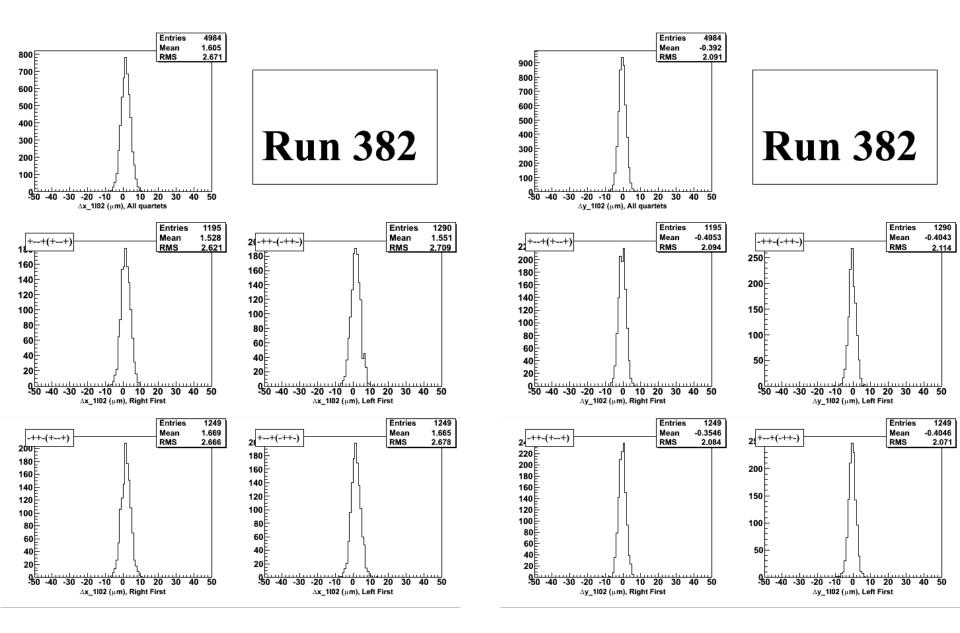
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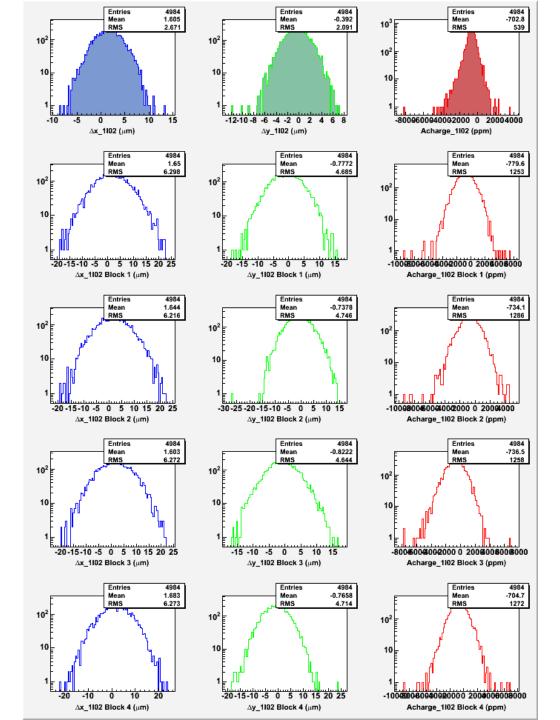
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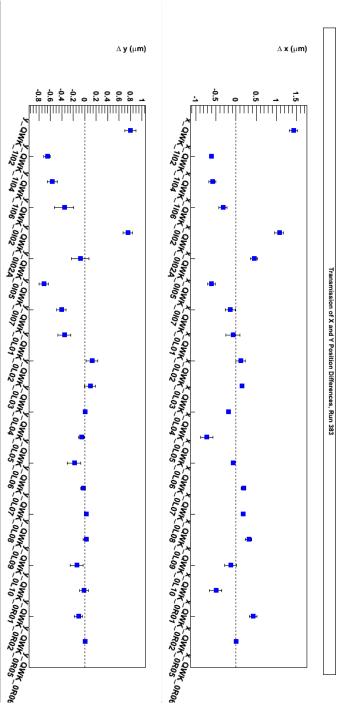
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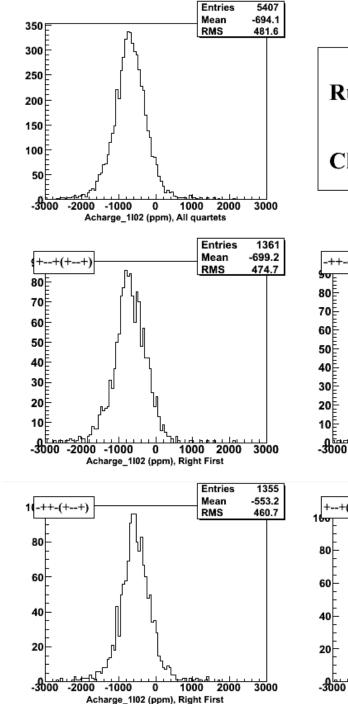
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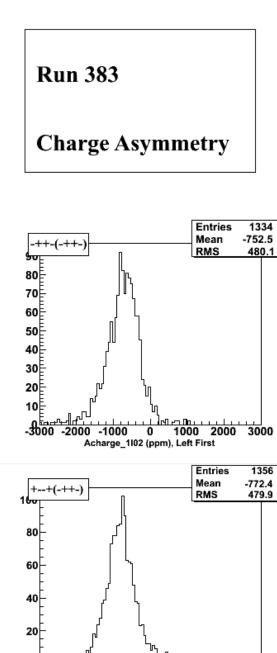
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-2000

-1000

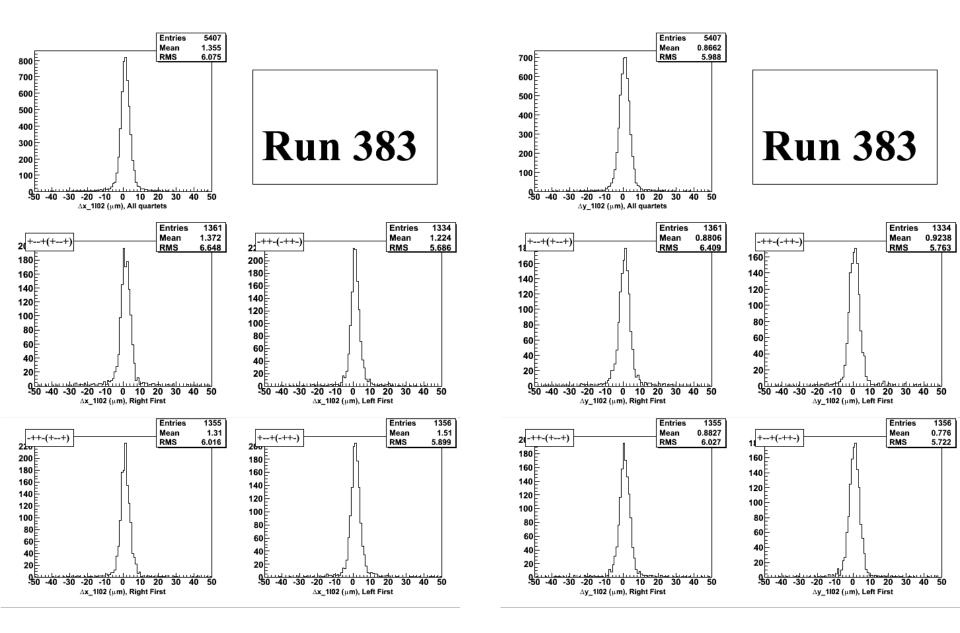
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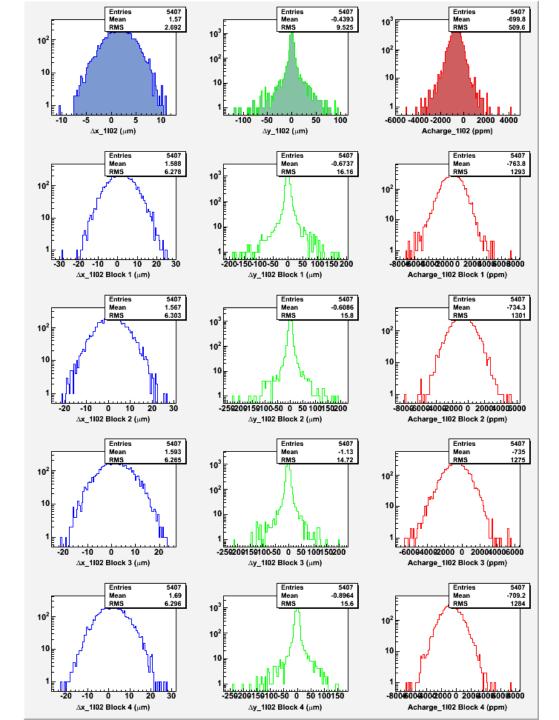
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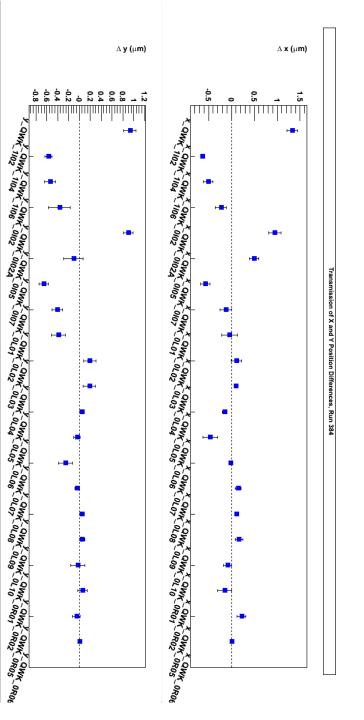
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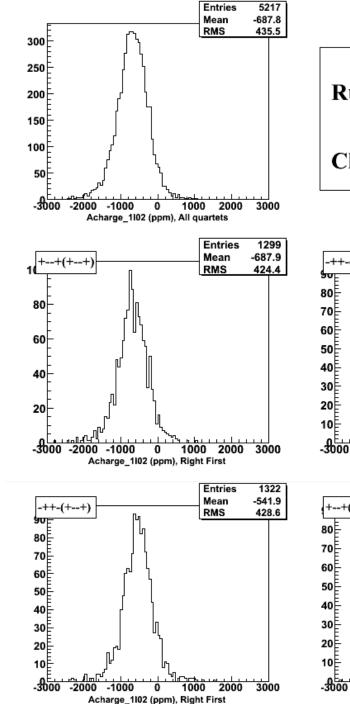
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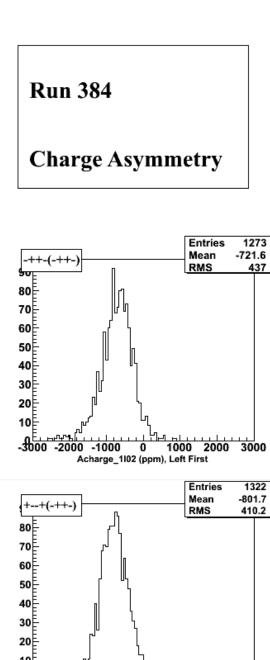
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0 Acharge_1102 (ppm), Left First

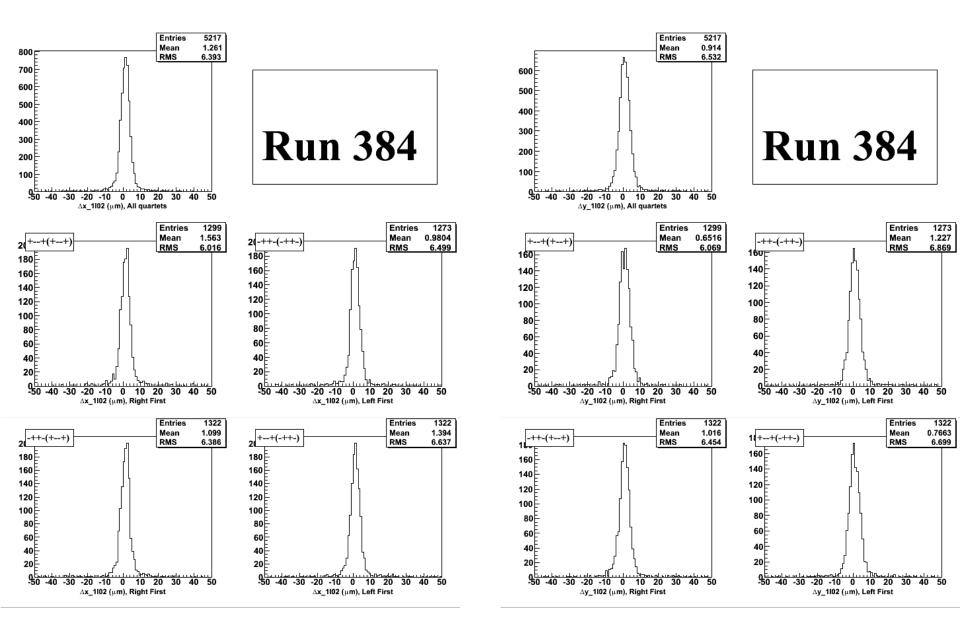
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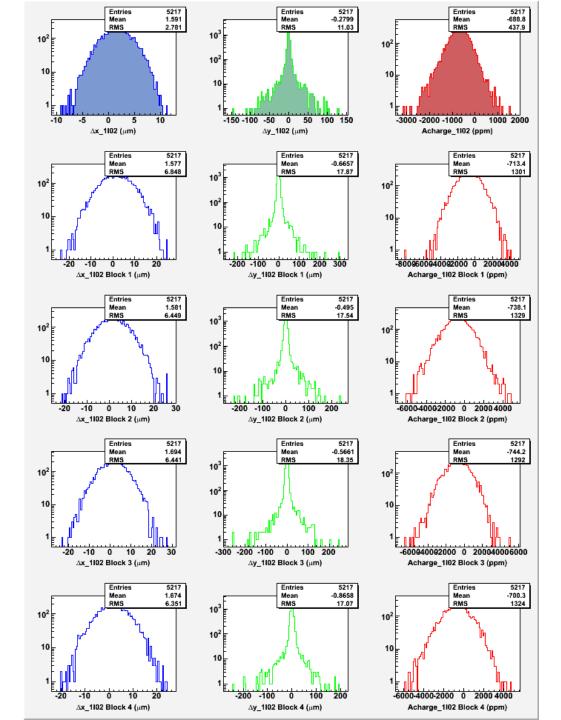
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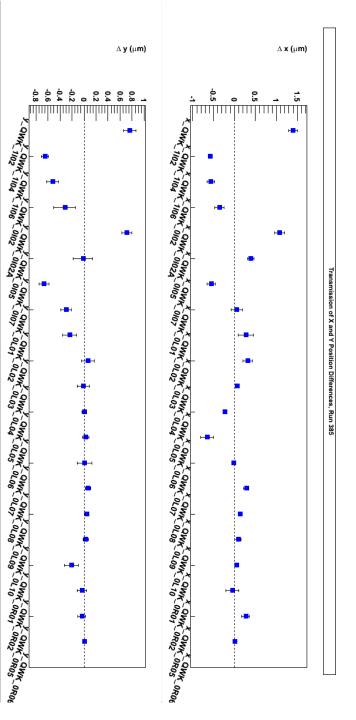
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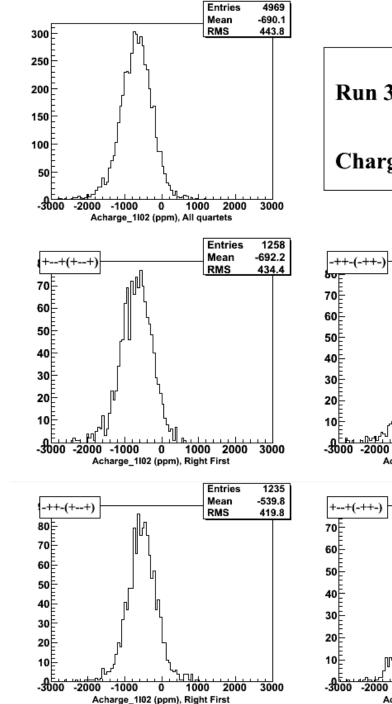
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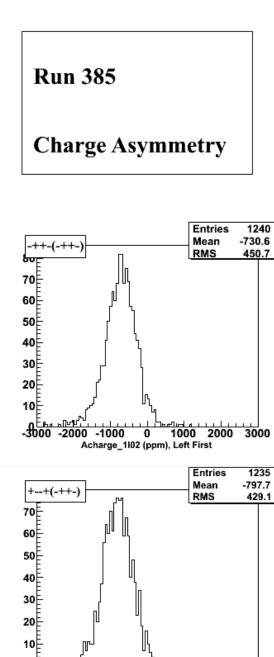
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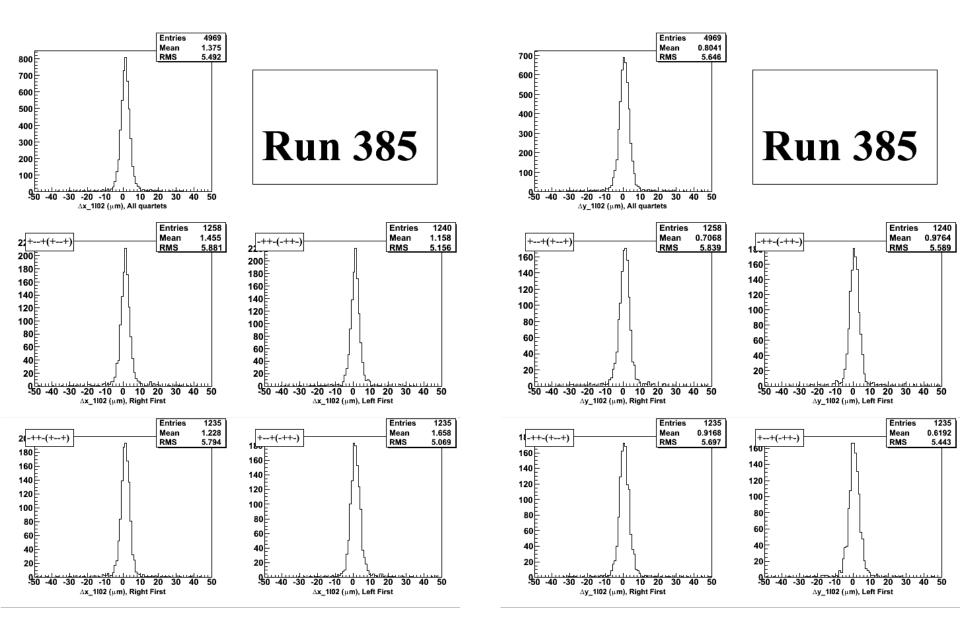


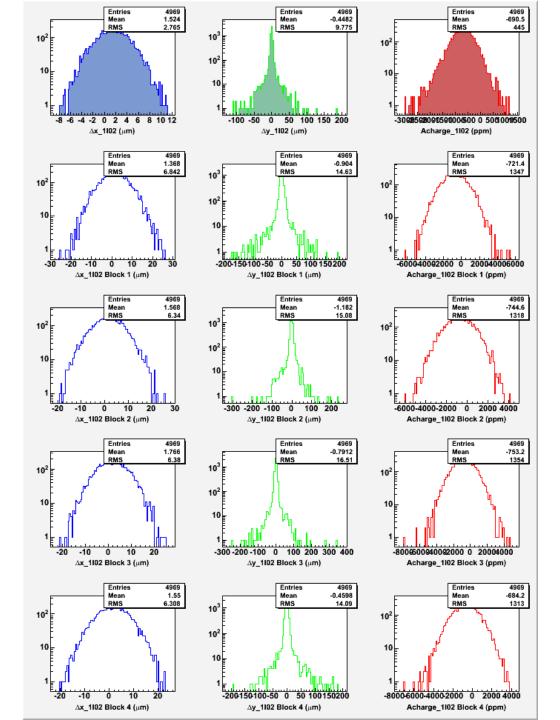




-1000

Acharge_1102 (ppm), Left First

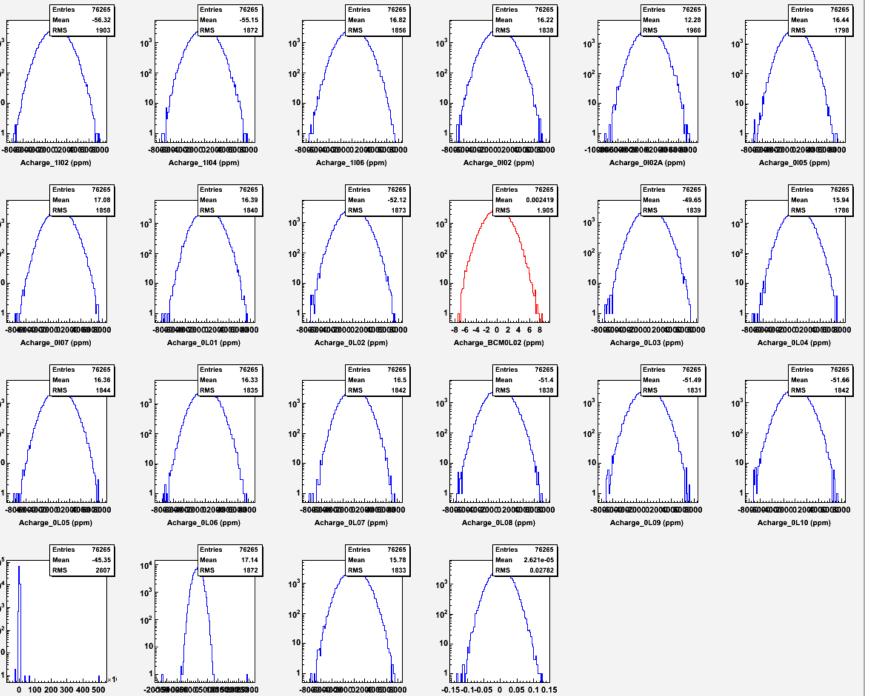




T-Settle Study (500, 200, 100, 60 µs)

• <u>250 Hz</u>

- 1. Run 391: PC OFF, IHWP IN, 500 µs
- 2. Run 394: IHWP OUT, 500 μs
- 3. Run 392: IHWP IN, 500 µs
- 4. Run 395: IHWP IN, 200 μs
- 5. Run 396: IHWP IN, 100 µs
- 6. Run 397: IHWP IN, 60 μs



Acharge_0R02 (ppm)

10²

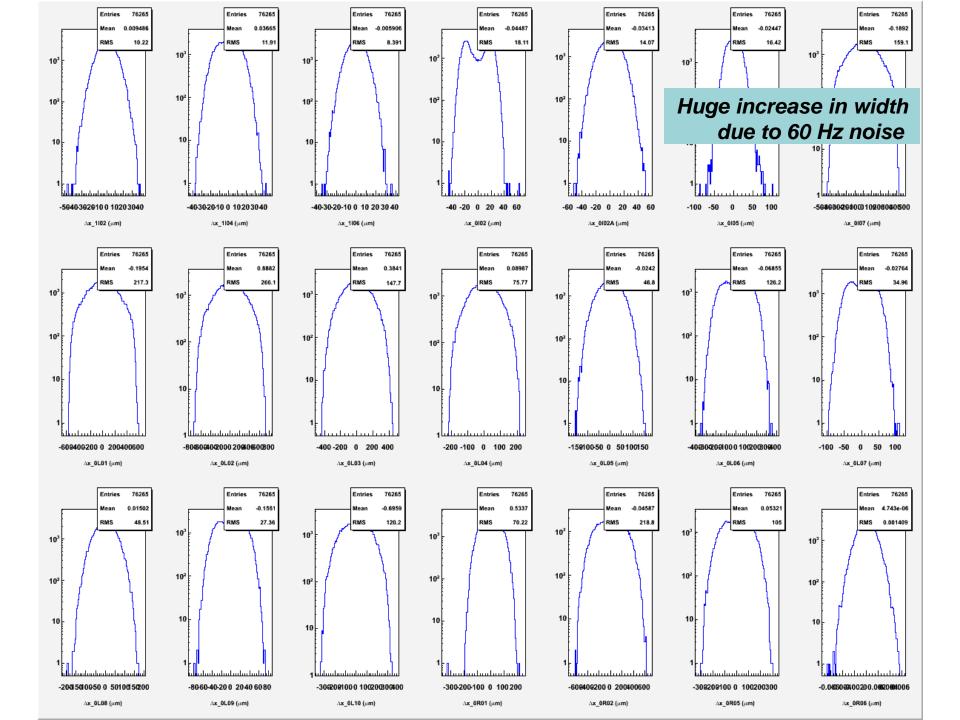
10²

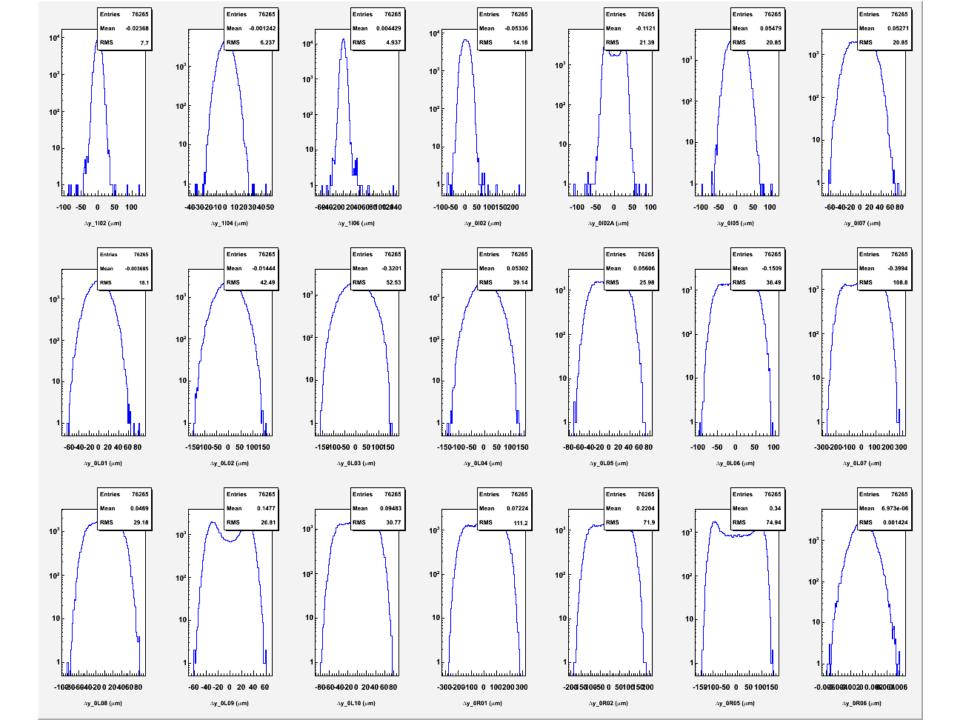
10²

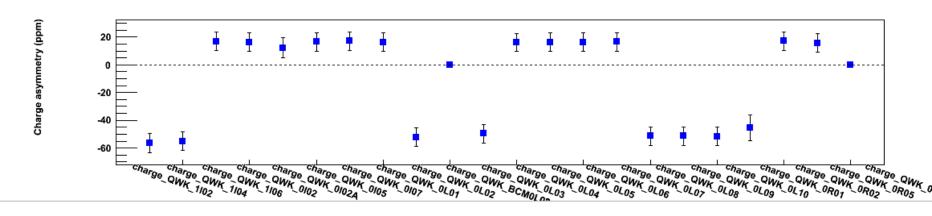
Acharge_0R01 (ppm)

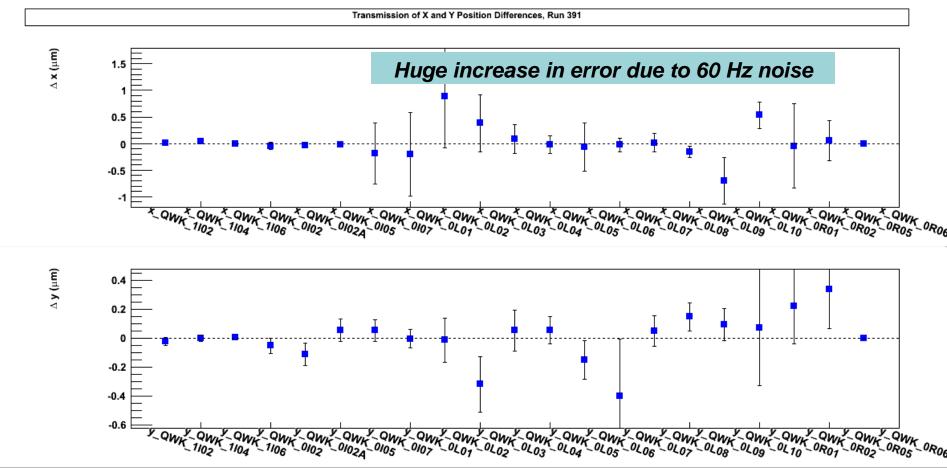
Acharge_0R05 (ppm)

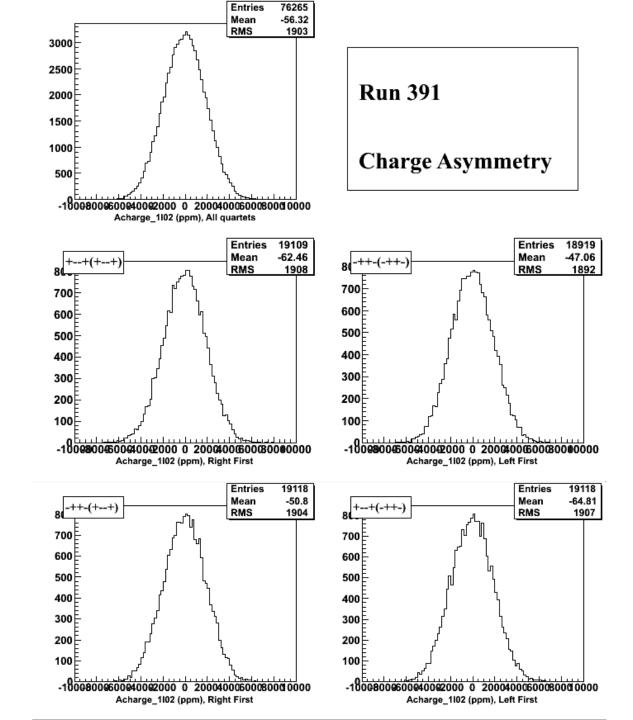
Acharge_0R06 (ppm)

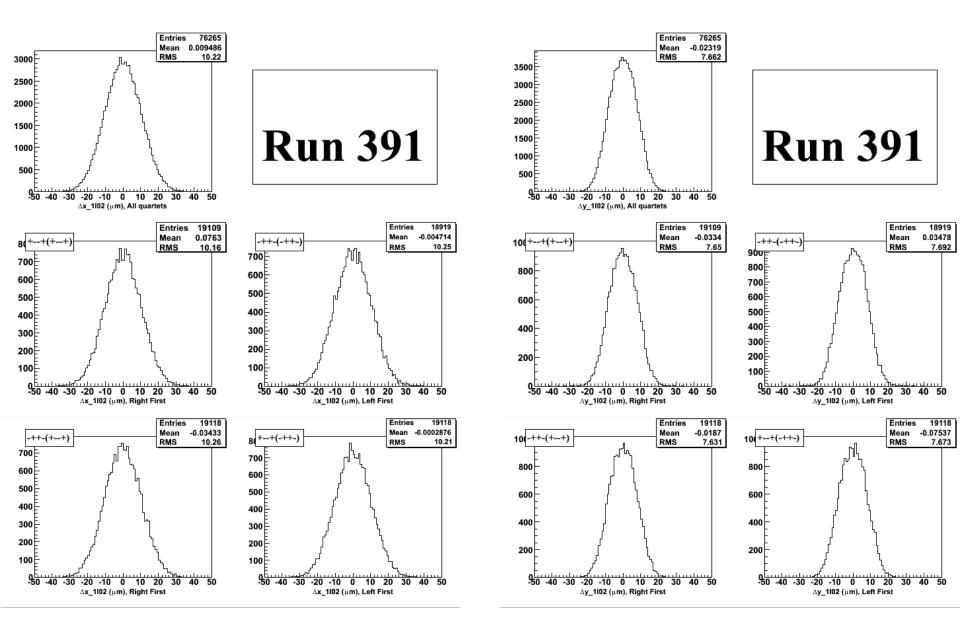


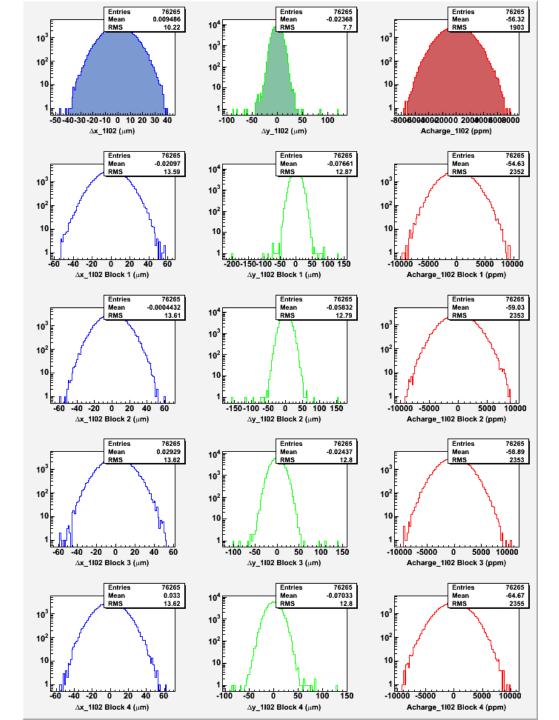


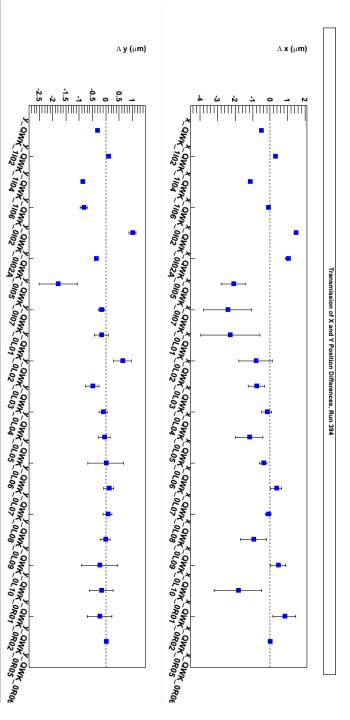


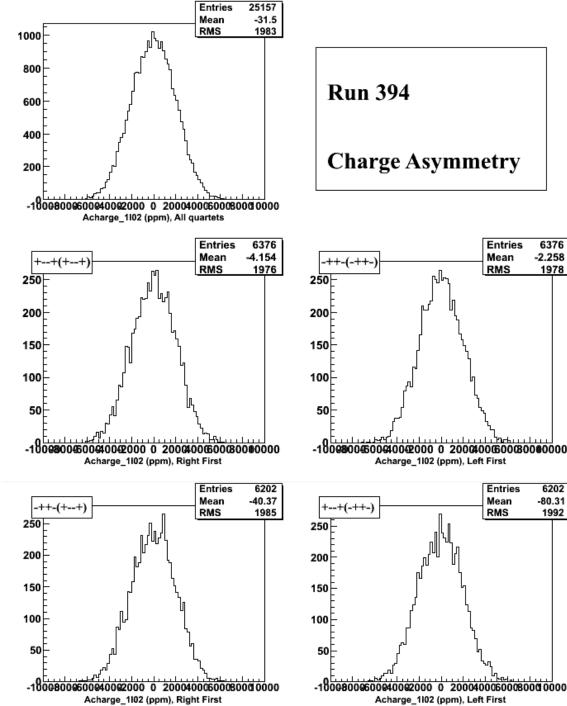


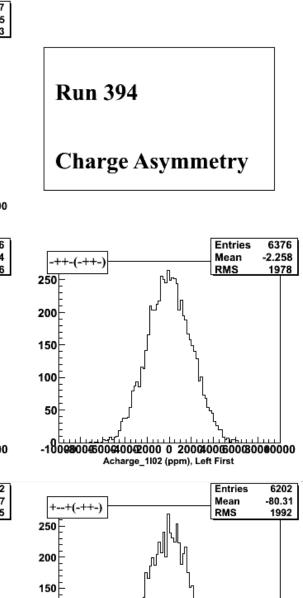




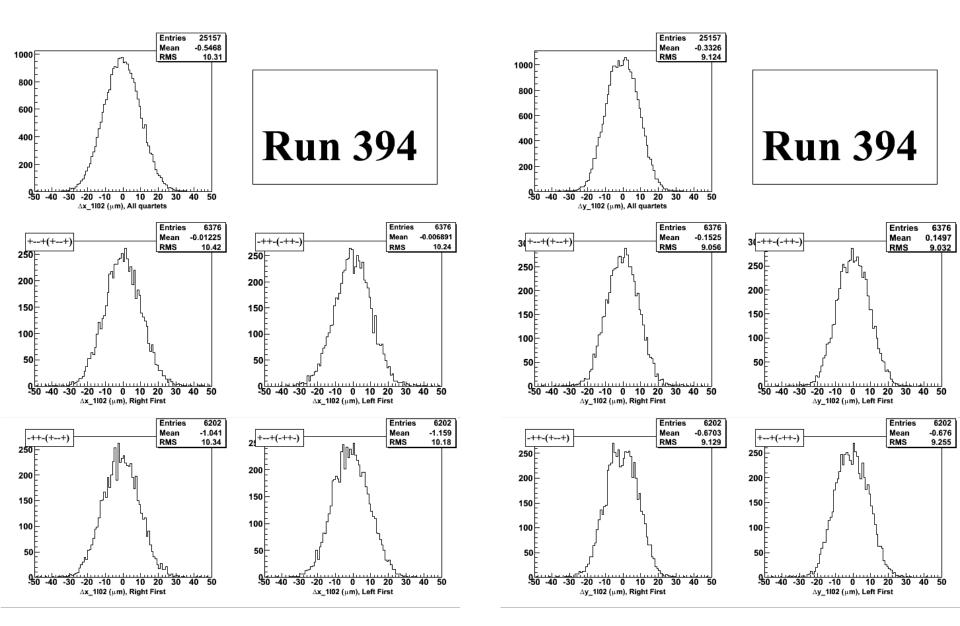


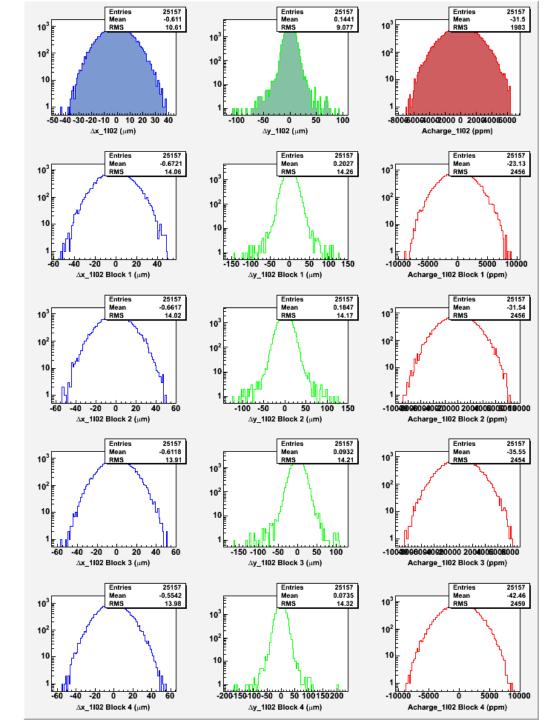


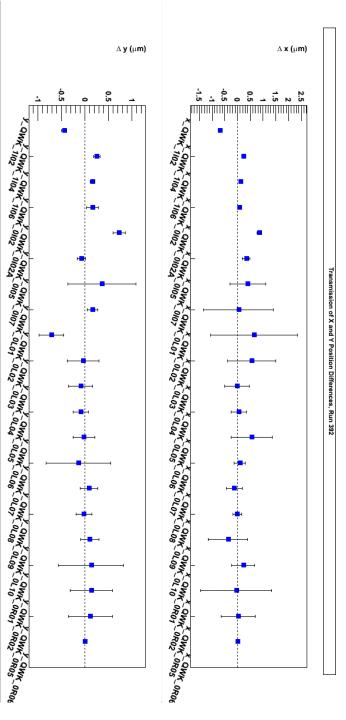


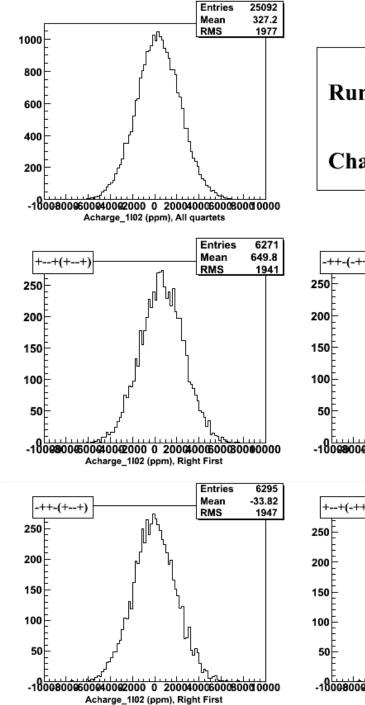


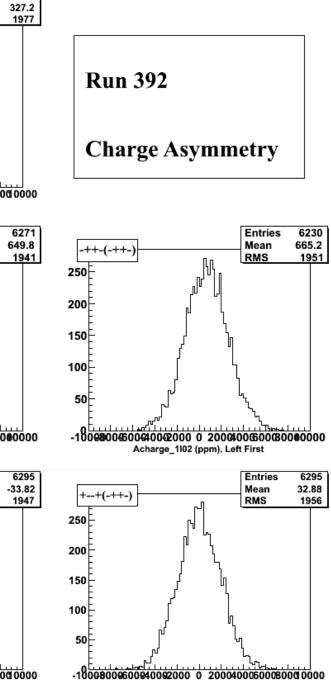
Acharge_1102 (ppm), Left First



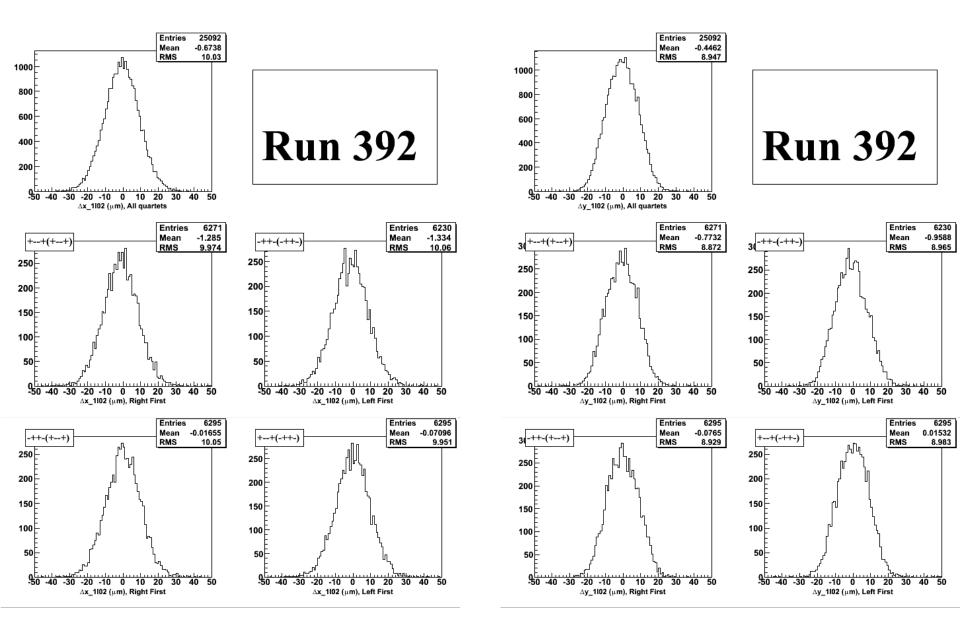


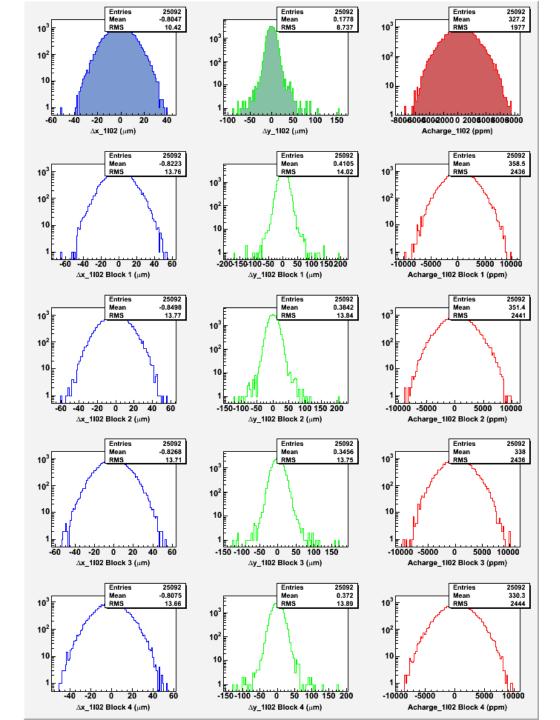


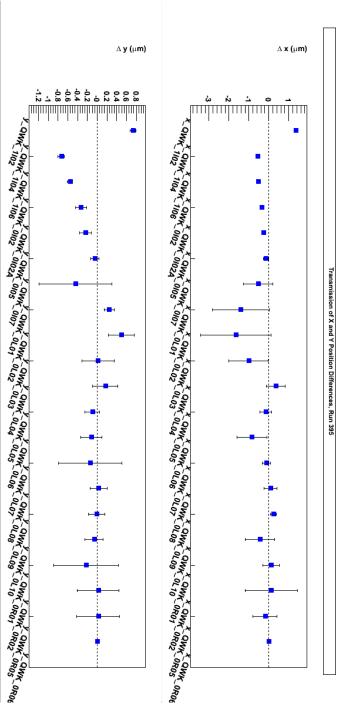


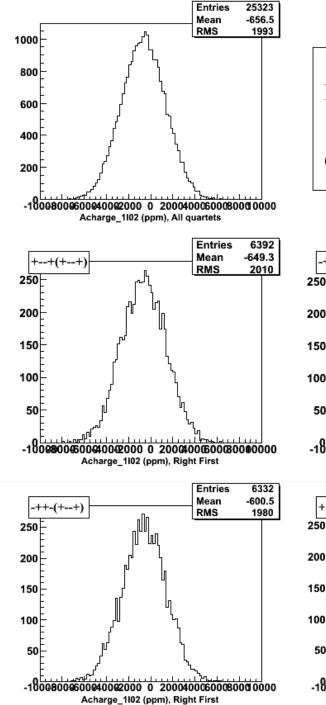


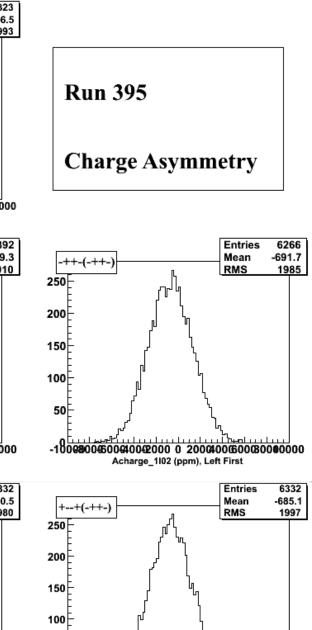
Acharge_1102 (ppm), Left First



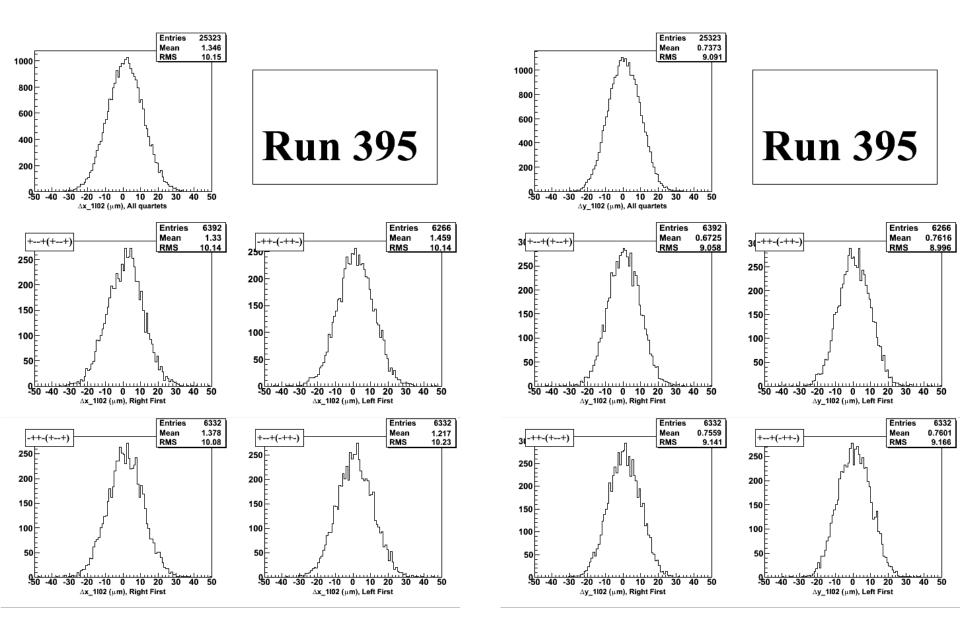


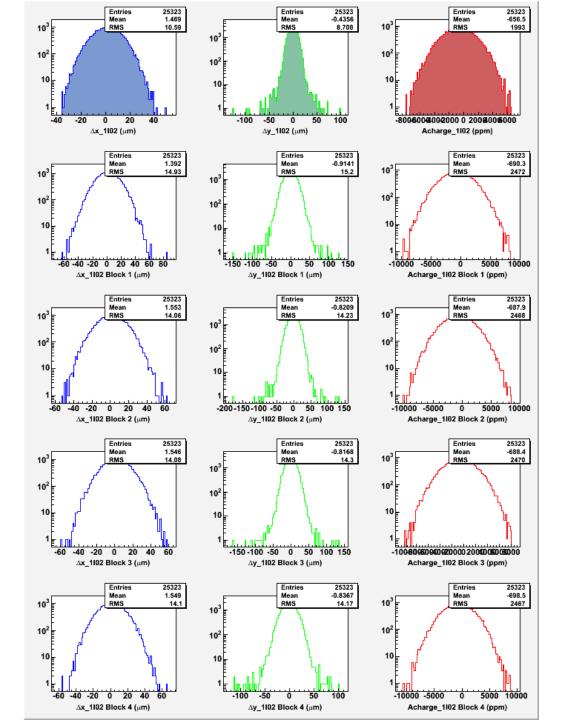


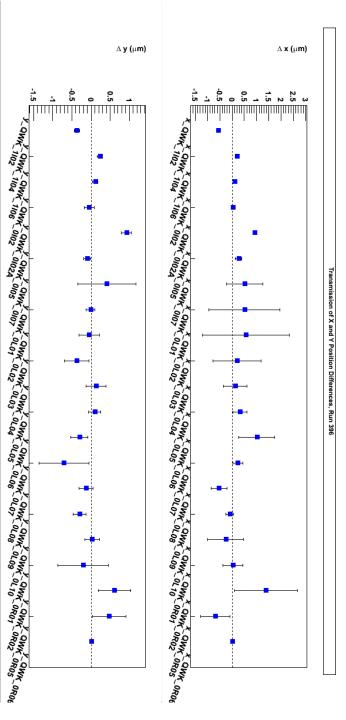


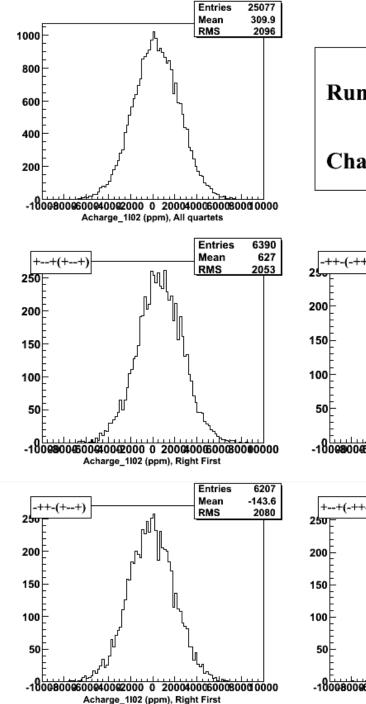


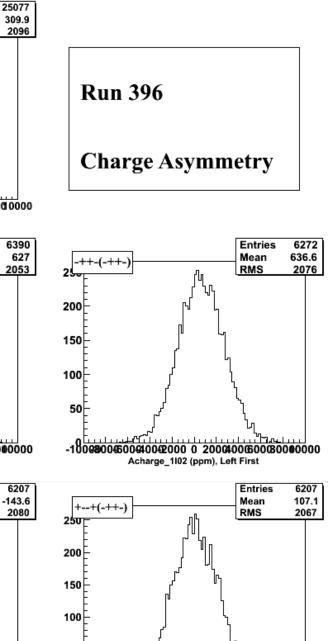
-100080006000800002000 0 20004000600080000000 Acharge_1102 (ppm), Left First



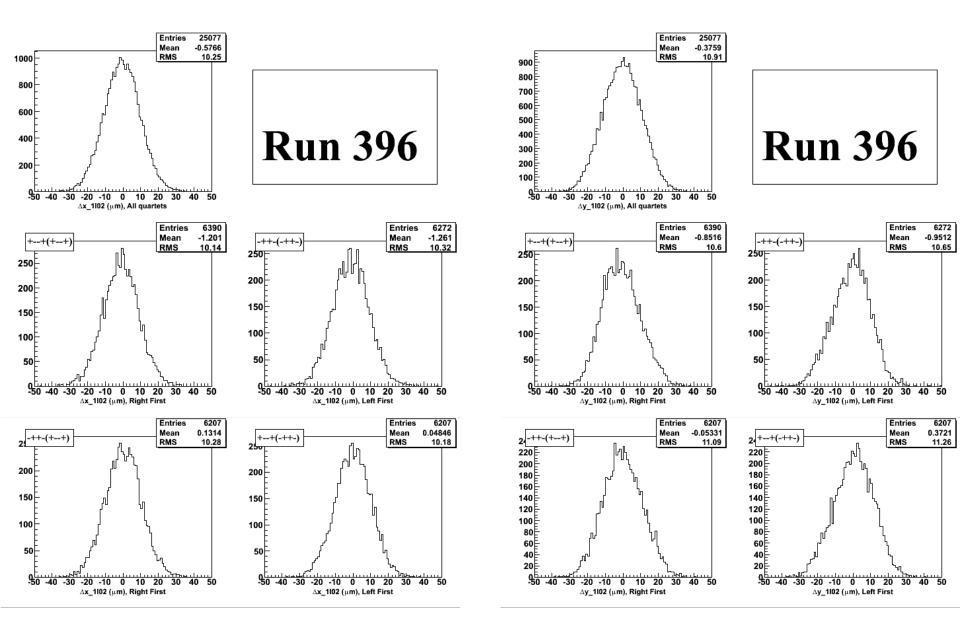


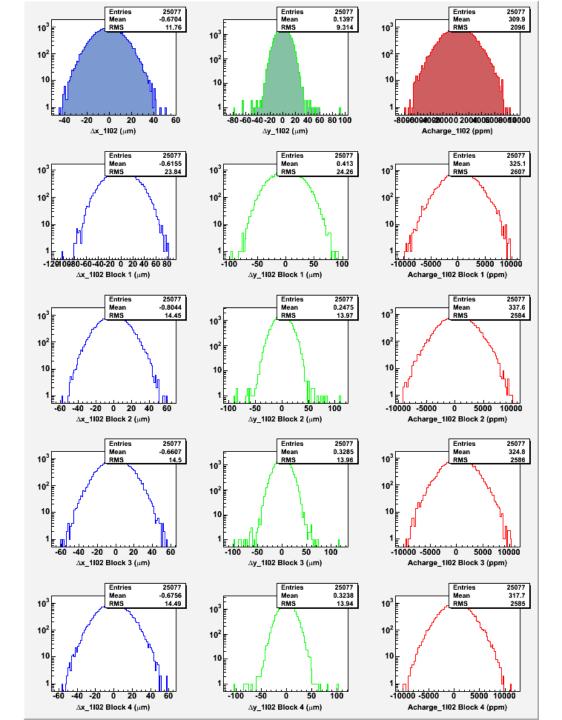


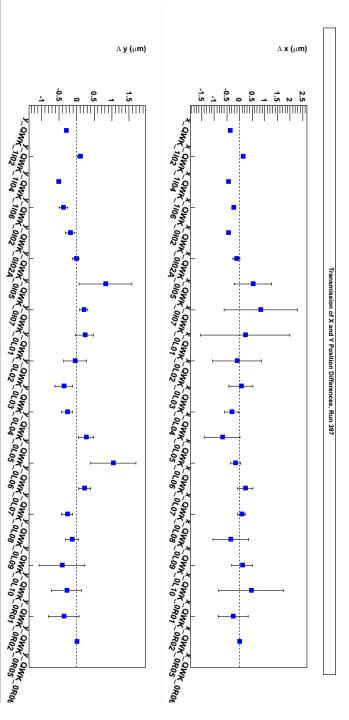


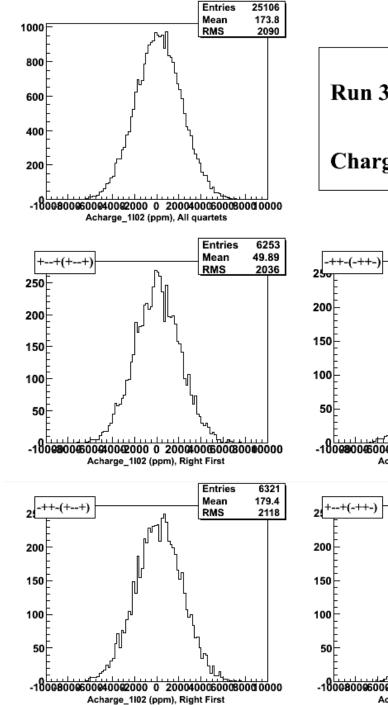


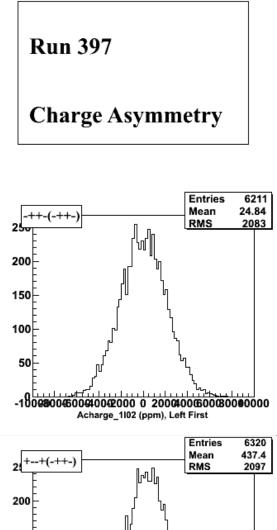
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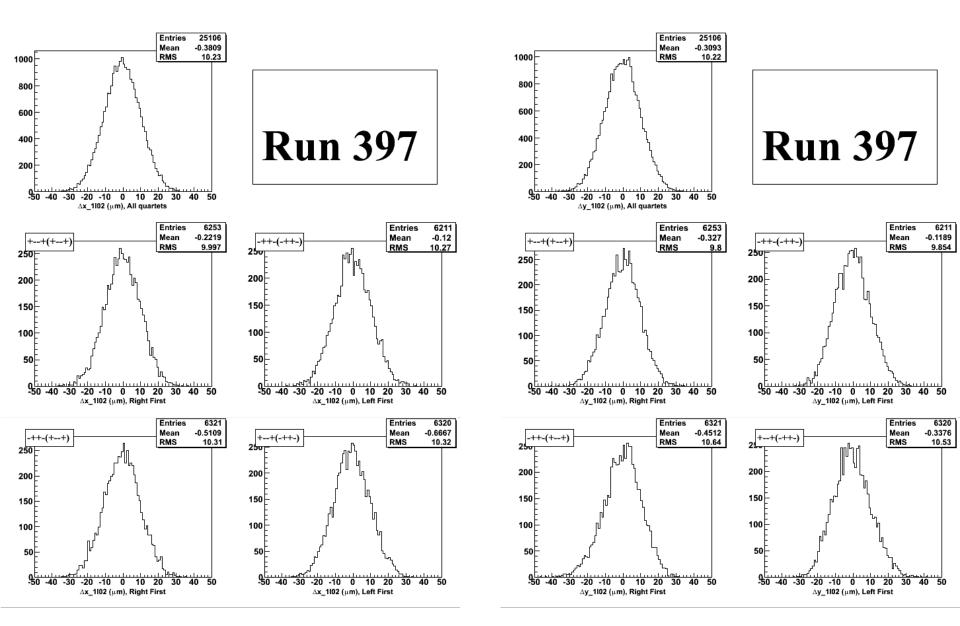


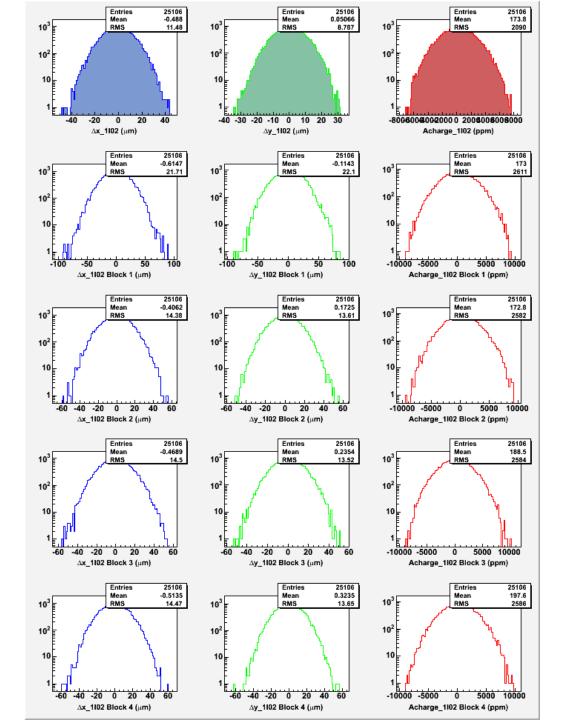










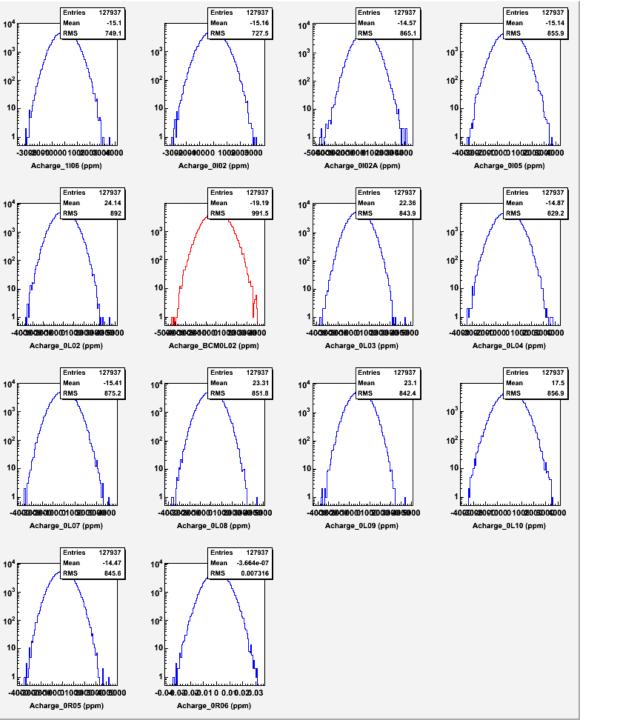


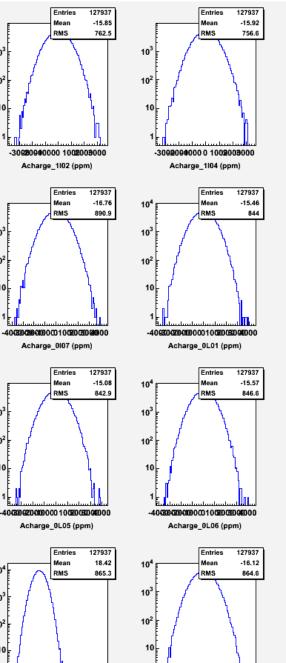
T-Settle Study (500, 100, 60, 10 µs)

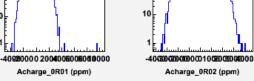
• <u>1 kHz</u>

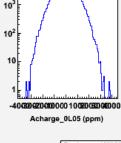
- 1. Run 477: PC OFF, IHWP OUT, 100 μs
- 2. Run 470: IHWP IN, 100 μs
- 3. Run 471: IHWP OUT, 100 μs

• Notes: CODA gave error messages with the other T_Settle choices. Problem fixed on November 15, 2008.







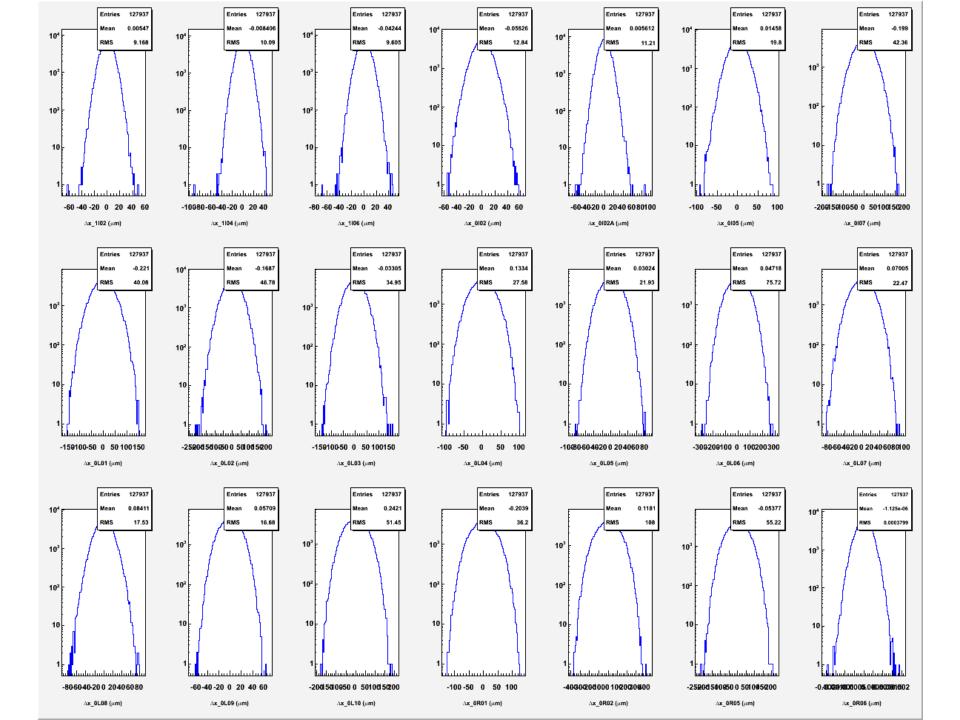


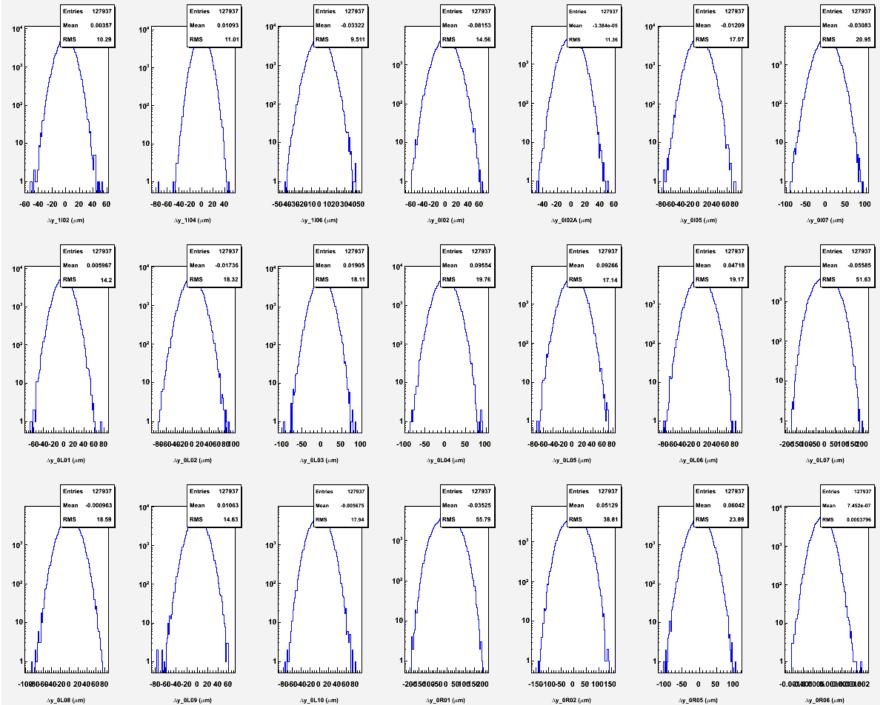
Acharge_0R01 (ppm)

10²

10²

10²





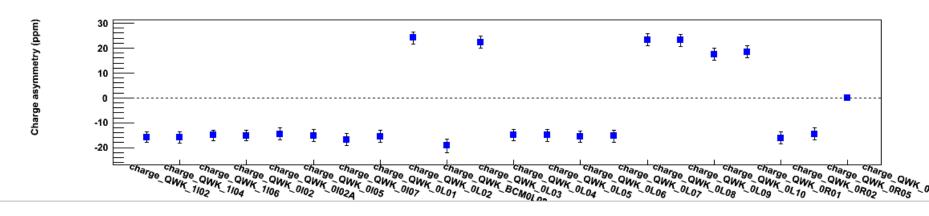
∆y_0L08 (µm)

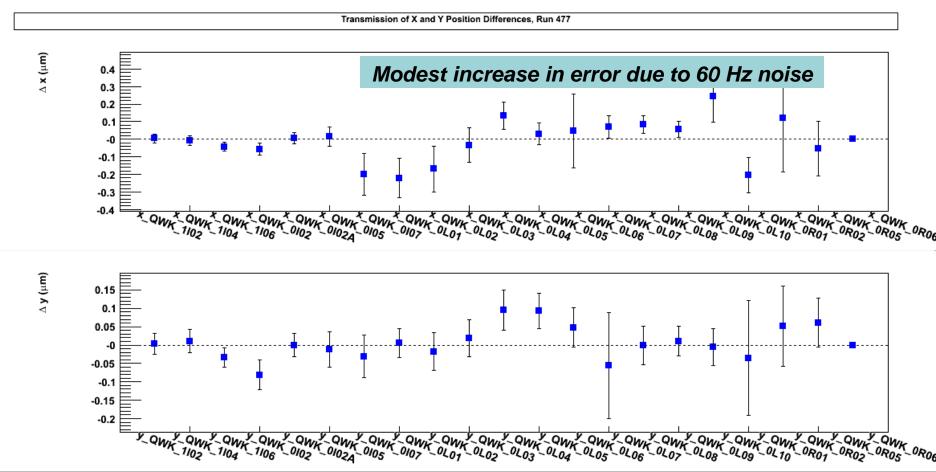
∆y_0L09 (µm)

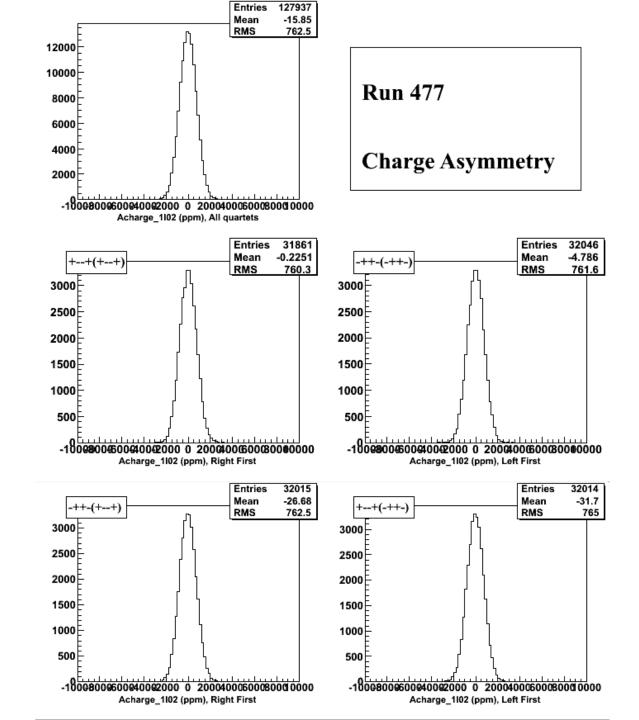
∆y_0R01 (µm)

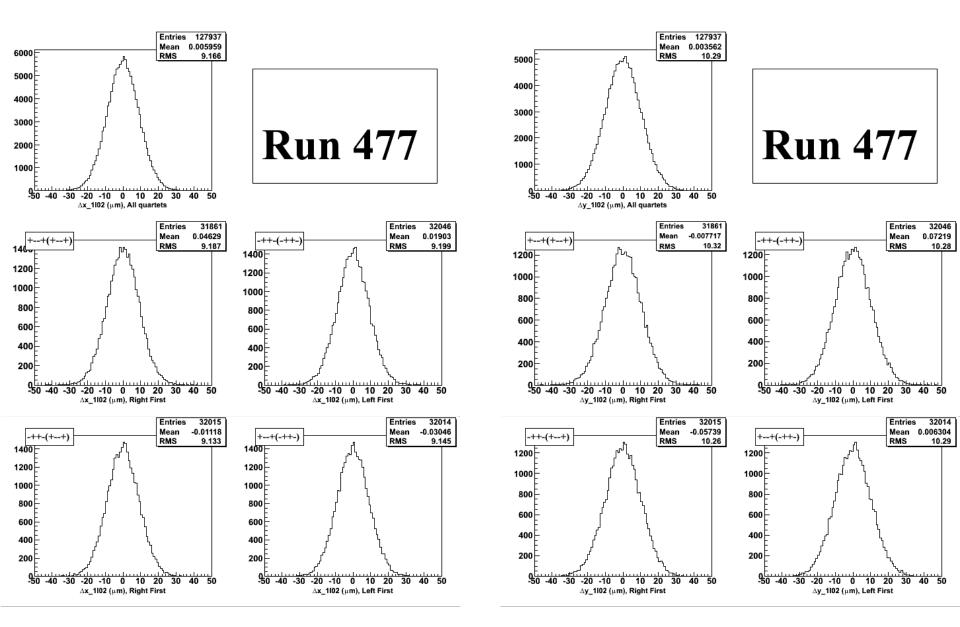
∆y_0R02 (µm)

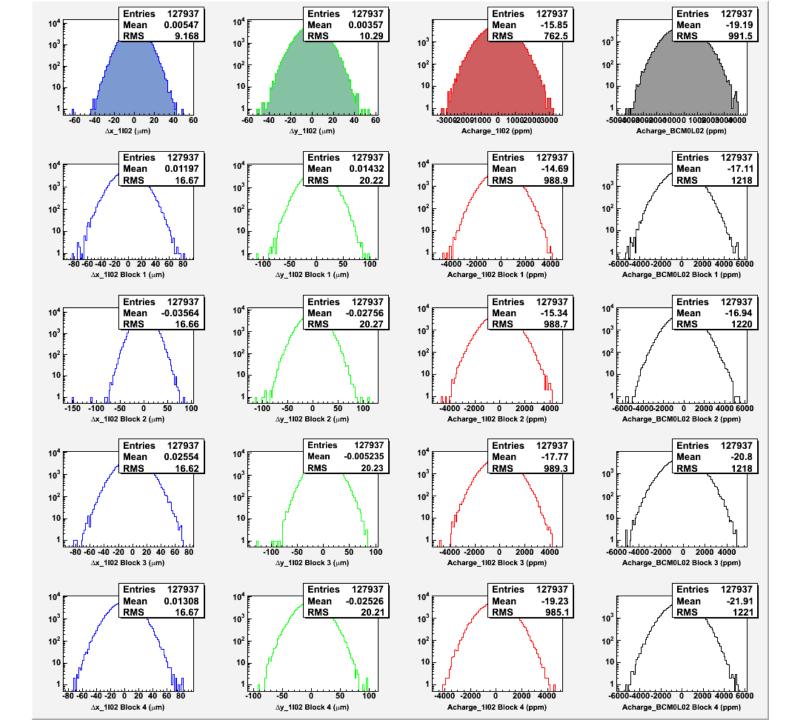
∆y_0R06 (µm)

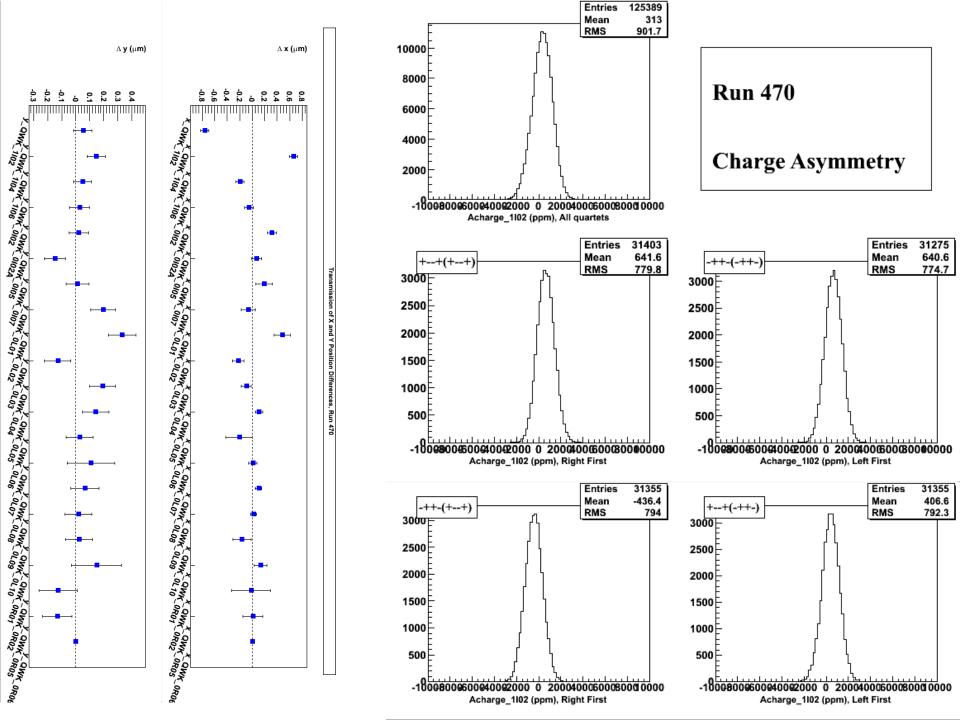


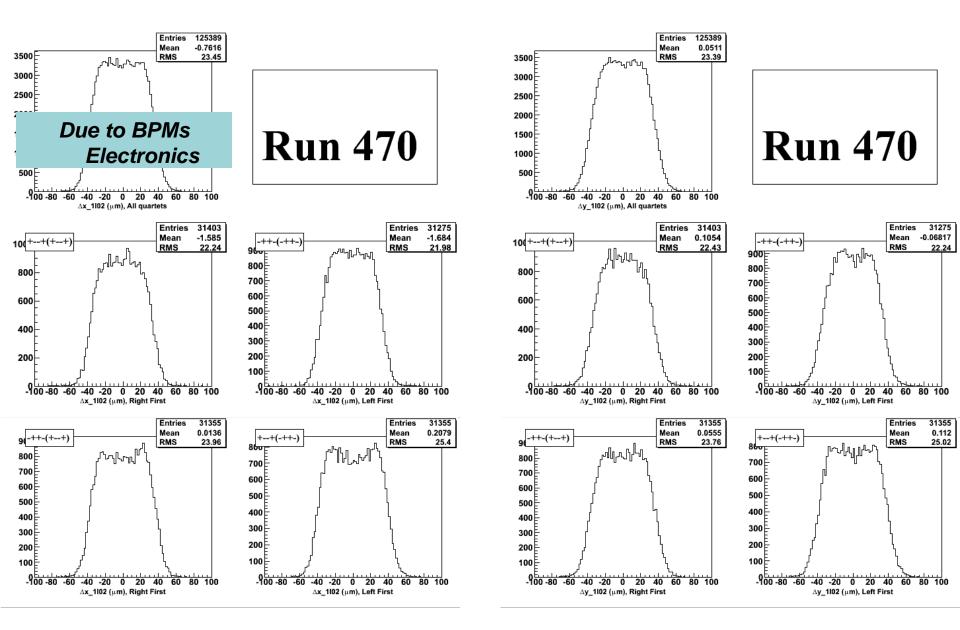


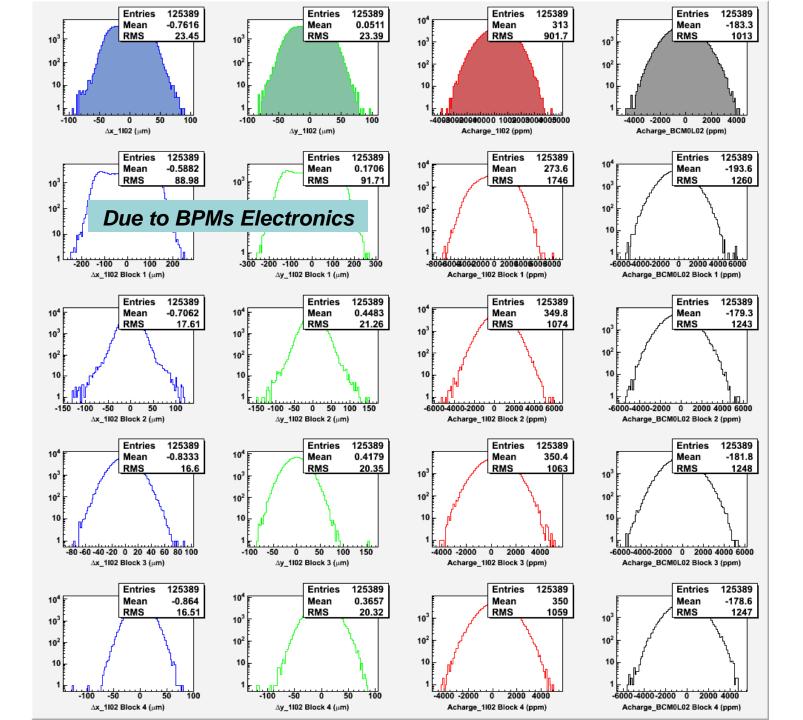


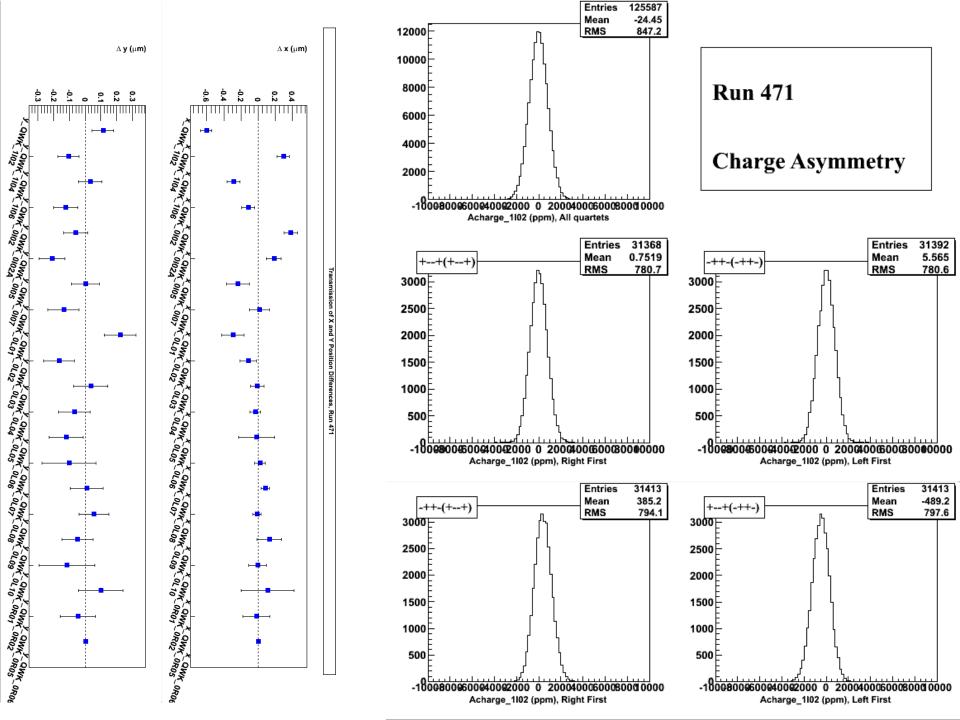


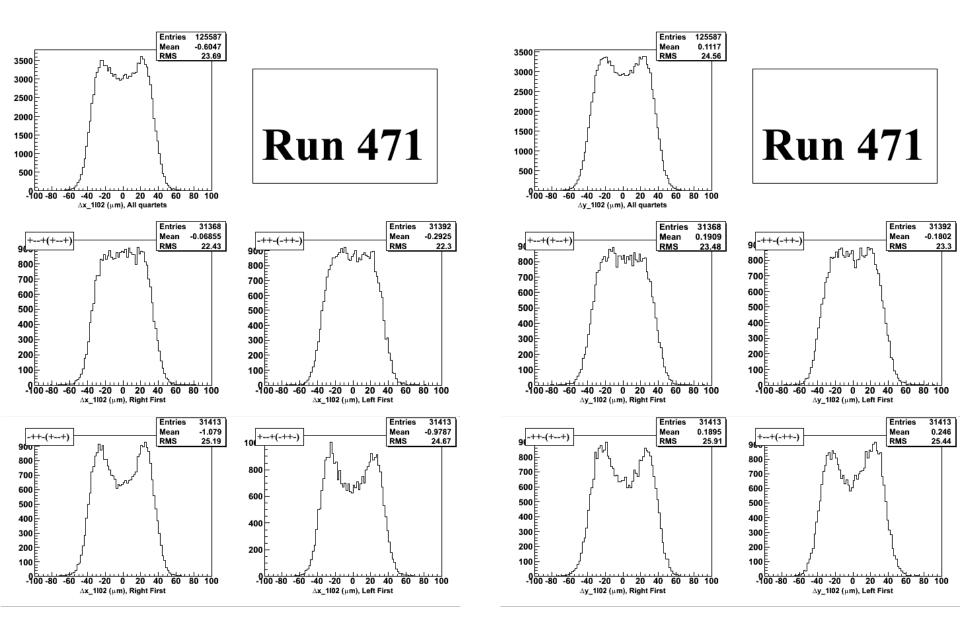


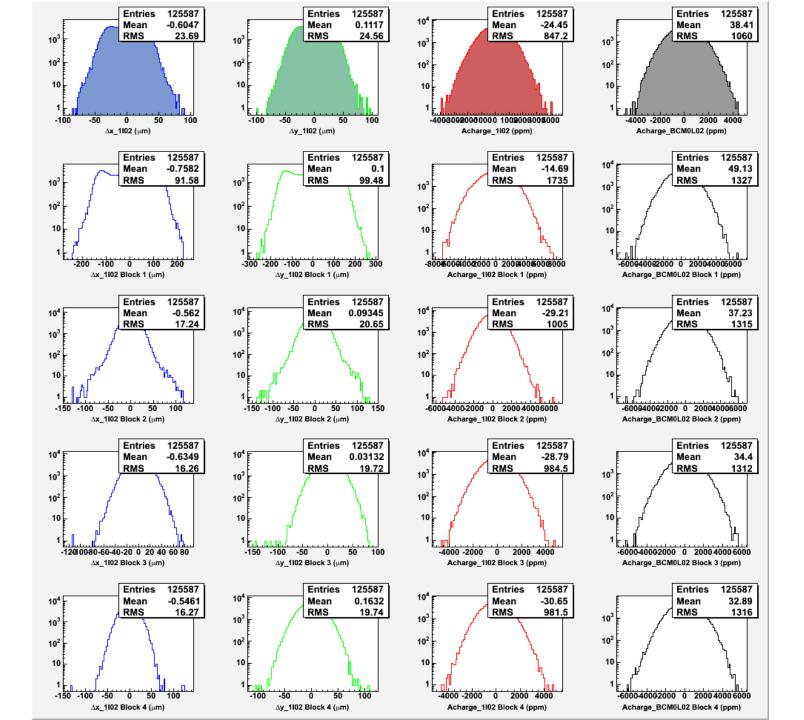








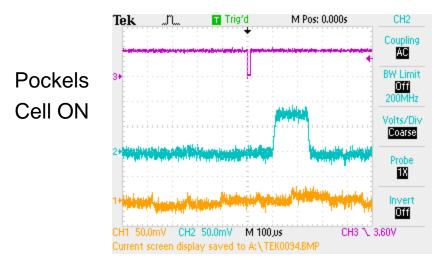


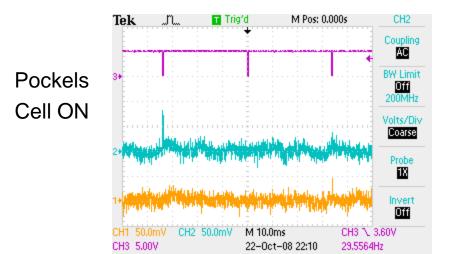


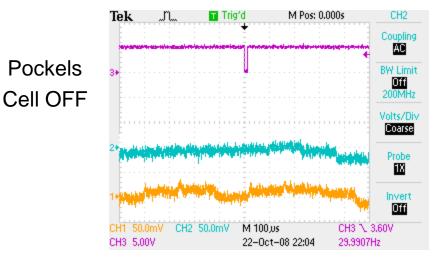
BPMs Electronics

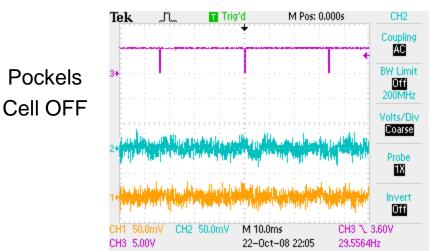
Notes:

1. Chan 1: X+, Chan 2: X-, Chan 3: MPS (Trigger)







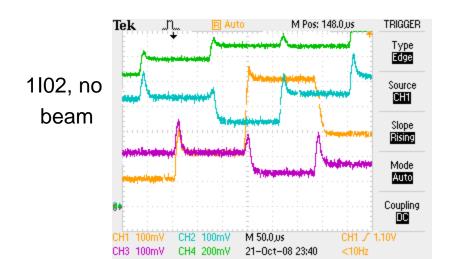


Notes:

1. Injector iocse11, iocse12, and iocse19 have "TRANSPORT" style IF cards

	TRANSPORT	LINAC
Sample Time	140 µs	8.6 µs
Fixed Delay	70 µs	4.3 µs
Dynamic Range	70 nA – 200 μA	700 nA – 2,000 µs

2. To study Pockels Cell Settling Time, should we: Change to LINAC? Use Hall BPMs? Use laser Quad Photodiode (QPD)?



Notes:

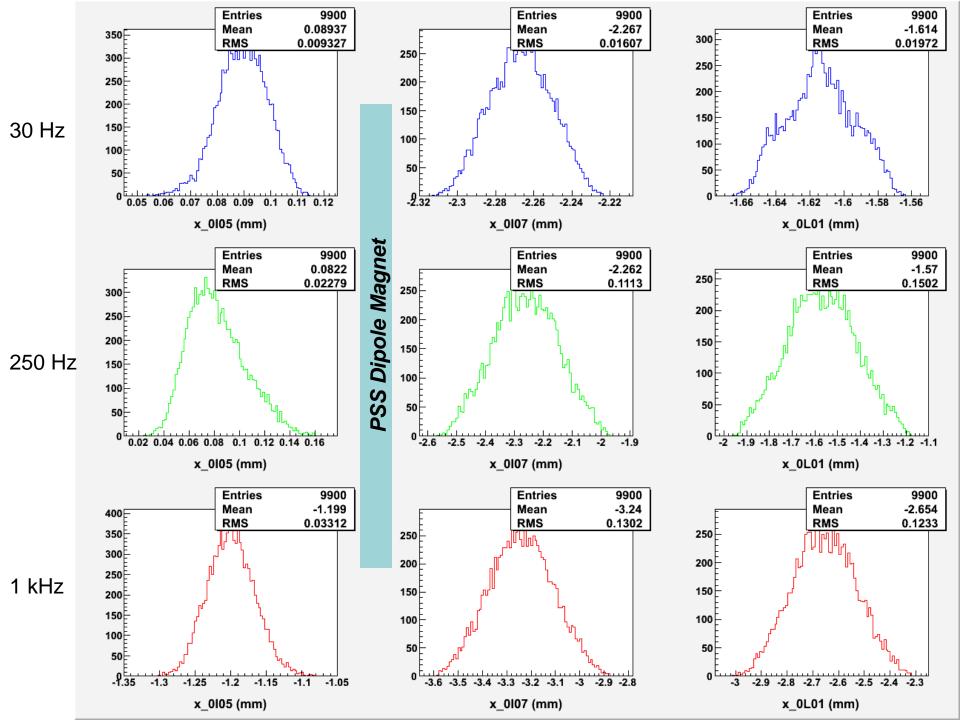
- 1. Hall C iocse18 and iocse14 have "TRANSPORT" style IF cards
- 2. Hall C iocse17 has "LINAC" style IF cards

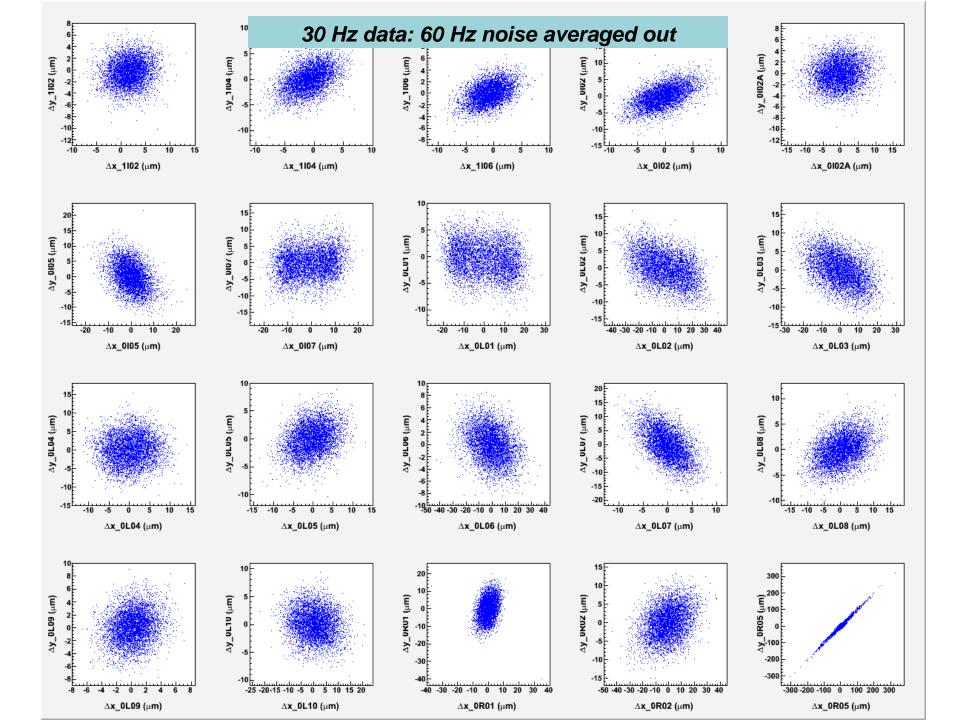
Search for 60 Hz Noise

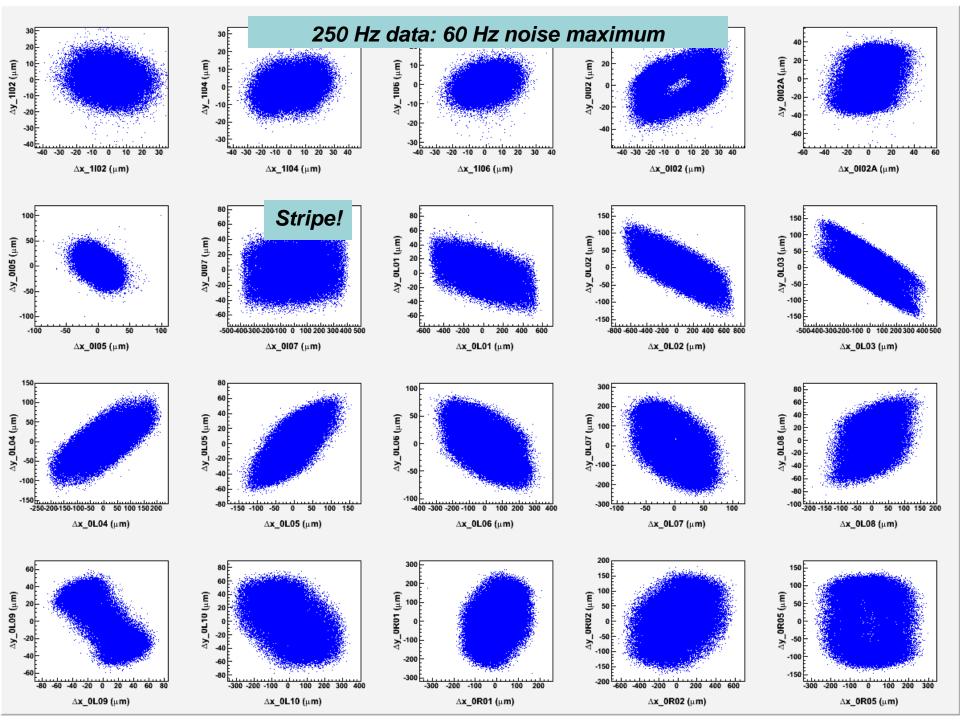
✓ Did 60 Hz Noise Search with Extech 480824 EMF Adapter and a Fluke 87

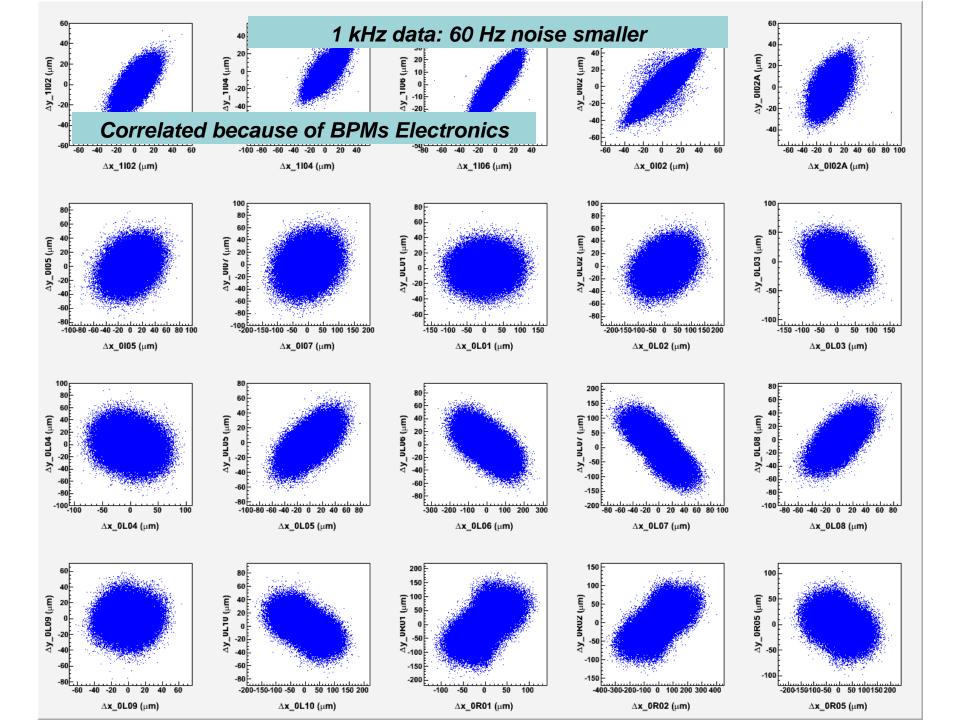
✓ High reading areas:

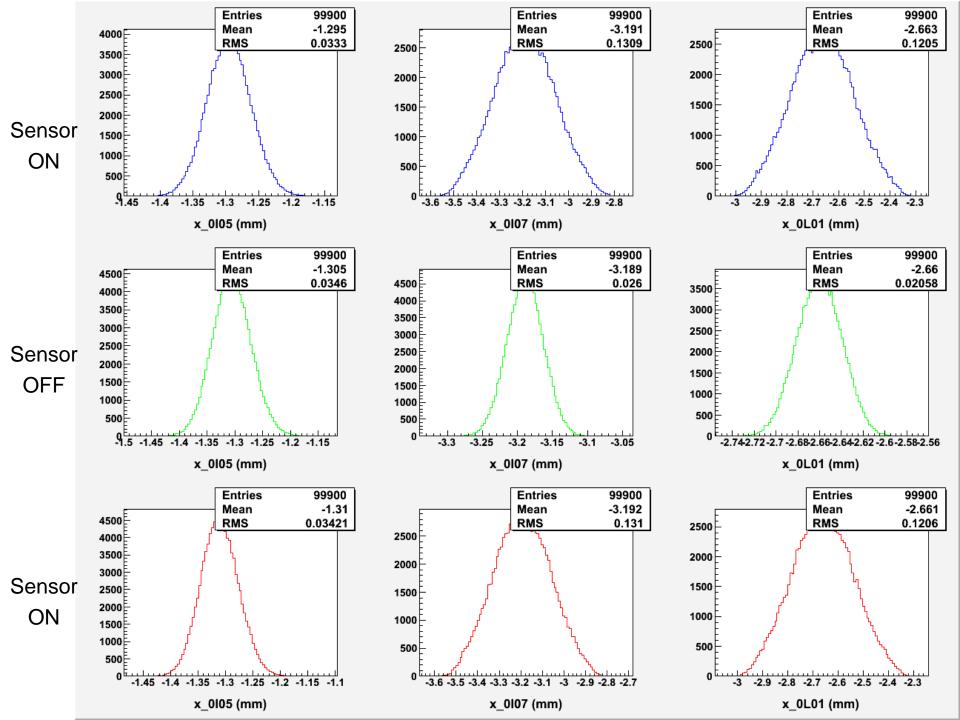
 \rightarrow PSS 500 keV MBO0I06 Dipole current sensor

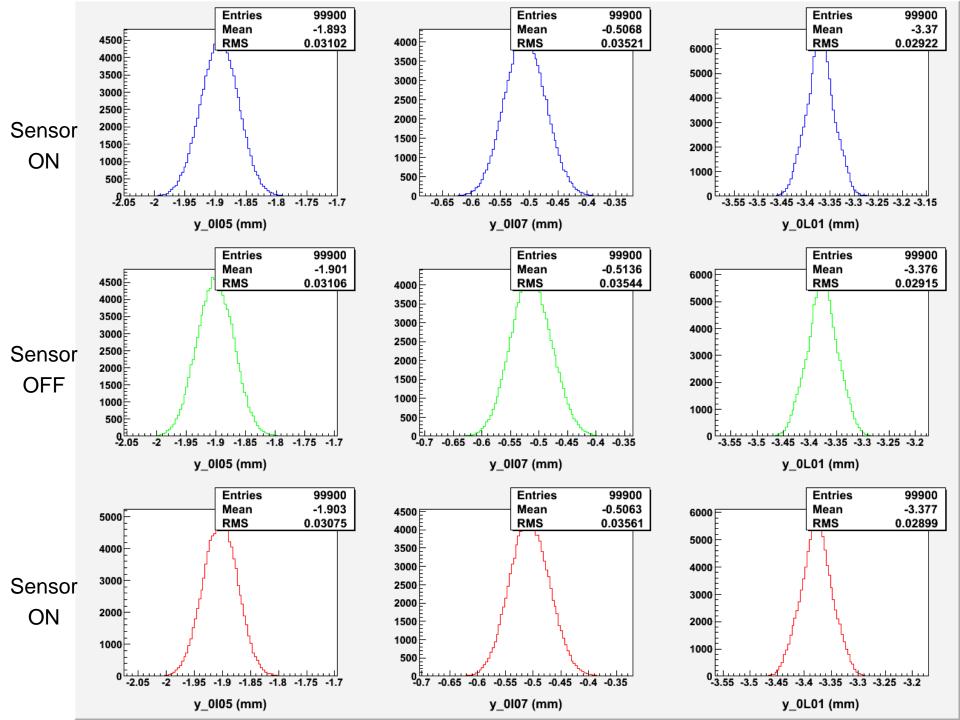






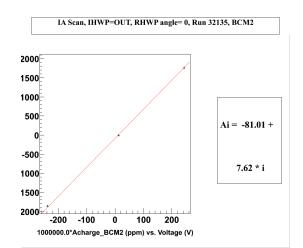


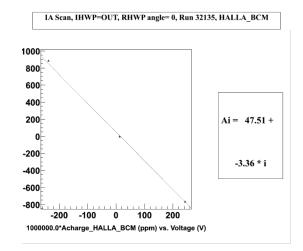


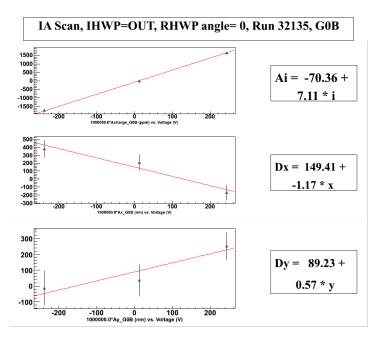


Hall A & G0 Cross-talk

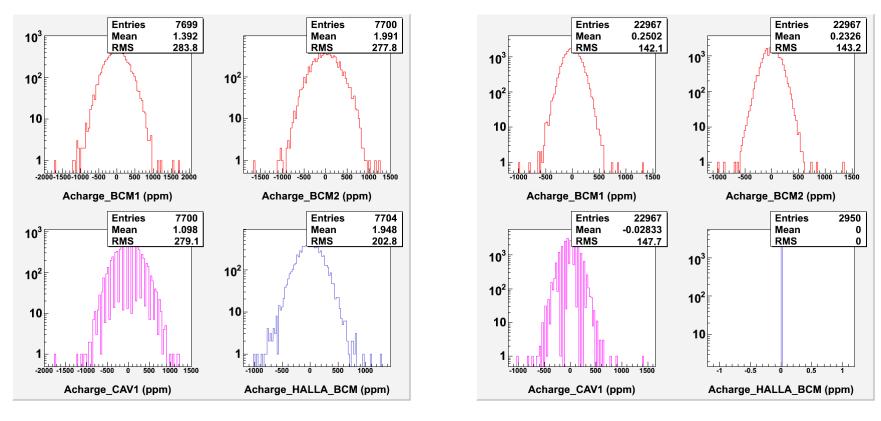
- 1. Hall A IA Scan:
- Hall A IA Scan (80 uA)
- Hall C Charge asymmetry and position differences during the Hall A IA Scan (20 uA)







2. G0 Charge Asymmetry Width:



G0 @ 20 uA Hall A OFF

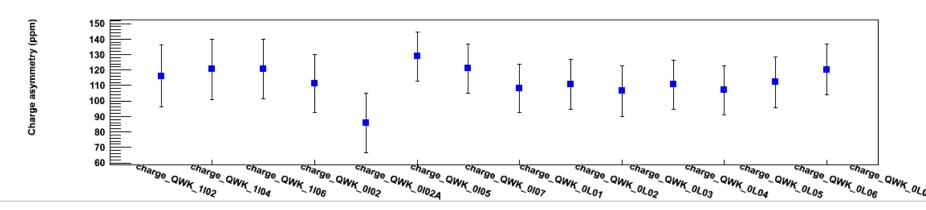
G0 @ 20 uA Hall A @ 90 uA

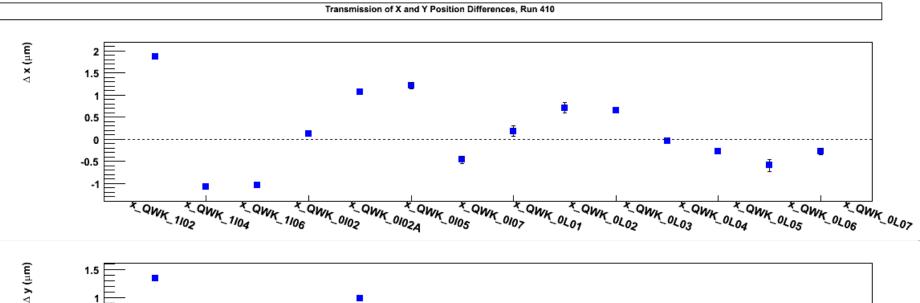
Halls A & C Beams Cross-talk

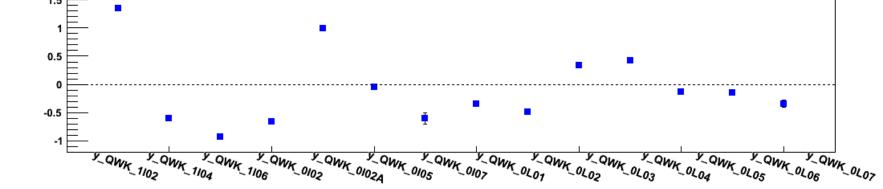
 \rightarrow Could it be the Surface Charge Limit of the Photo-Cathode

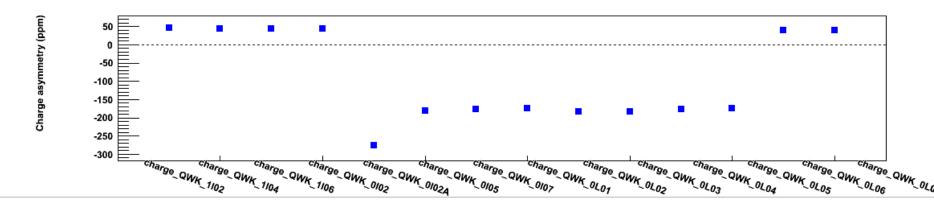
- ✓ Change current and phase of Hall C beam
- ✓ Stop Hall C beam on the Chopper, measure the parity quality of Hall A beam after the Chopper

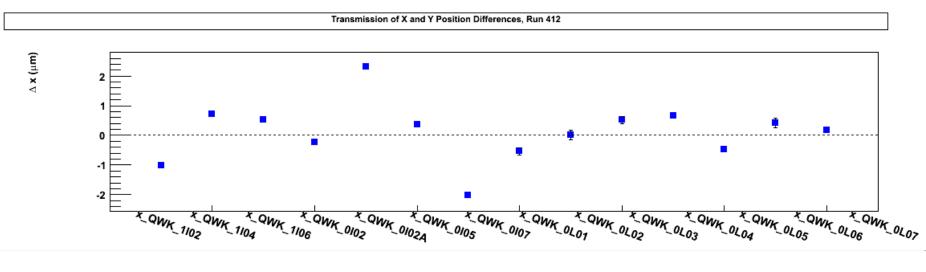
- Run 410: Hall A 120 μA, Hall C 0 μA
- Run 412: Hall A 0 μA, Hall C 110 μA
- Run 413: Hall A 120 μ A, Hall C 0 -110 μ A, Hall C laser phase 55 degree
- Run 414: Hall A 120 μ A, Hall C 110 μ A, changed Hall C laser phase



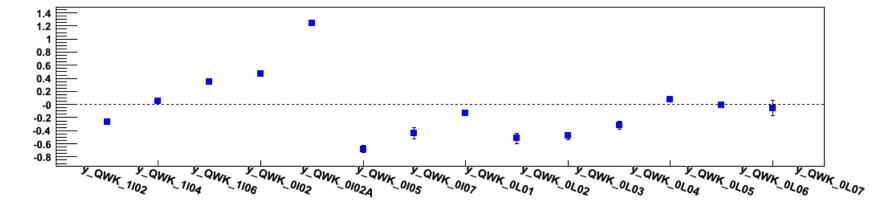




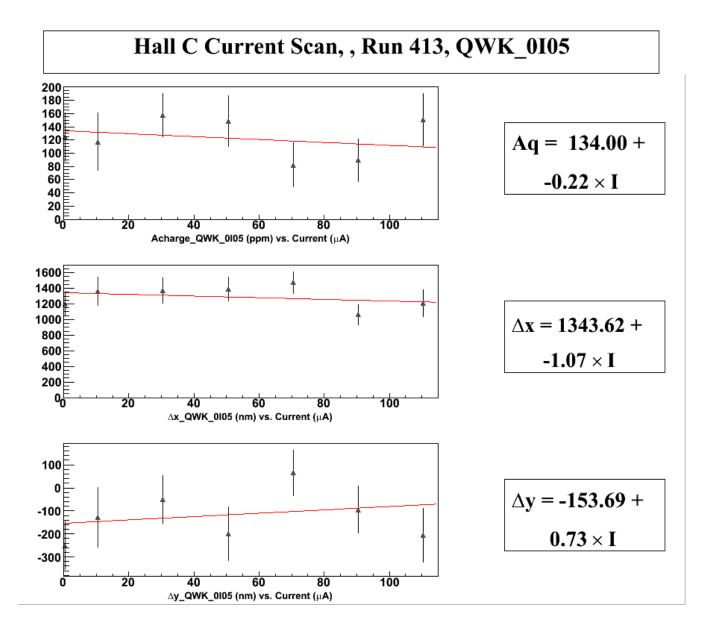




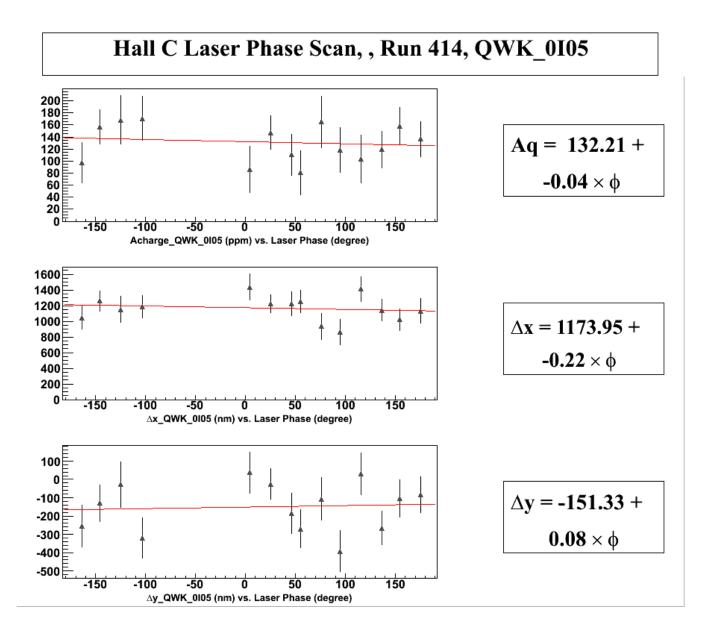




Hall C Current Scan



Hall C Laser Phase Scan



Summary

- The parity DAQ, BPMs, and Analysis are working fine
- 30 Hz: The standard PQB at 30 Hz was achieved
- 250 Hz: The PQB is very similar to 30 Hz otherwise for the 60 Hz noise
- 1 kHz: The PQB is very similar to 30 Hz, again issues with 60 Hz noise (less sensitive than at 250 Hz)
- BPMs Electronics are affecting T_Settle studies
- New charge feedback will be implemented: No slow controls (EPICS), zeroed the asymmetry for each of the 4 helicity sequences \rightarrow New Helicity Board design
- What's next?
 - 1. Finish analysis: 4 blocks, Phase Monitor, Batteries, ...
 - 2. Study 1 kHz for all T_Settle choices
 - 3. More Beams cross-talk studies: with bad QE, IA scans, ...
 - 4. Eliminate the vacuum window birefringence by rotating the LLGun2 photocathode
 - 5. Check Helicity Magnets, Mott Polarimeters at 1 kHz