

# PQB Meeting

5/5/2016

# PC History effect

2

- Pairsynch Pickup problem wasn't all pairsynch pickup
- ~300ppm level decays in beam current during 30ms helicity window
- ~500ppm level shifts in beam current depending on flip sequence history
- ~1000ppm combined variation in charge asymmetry due to natural PC behavior when flipping at 30Hz
- PC History effect likely reduced by flipping more frequently
- PC History effect  $A_q$  variation can be harnessed as a PITA-scan like monitor check

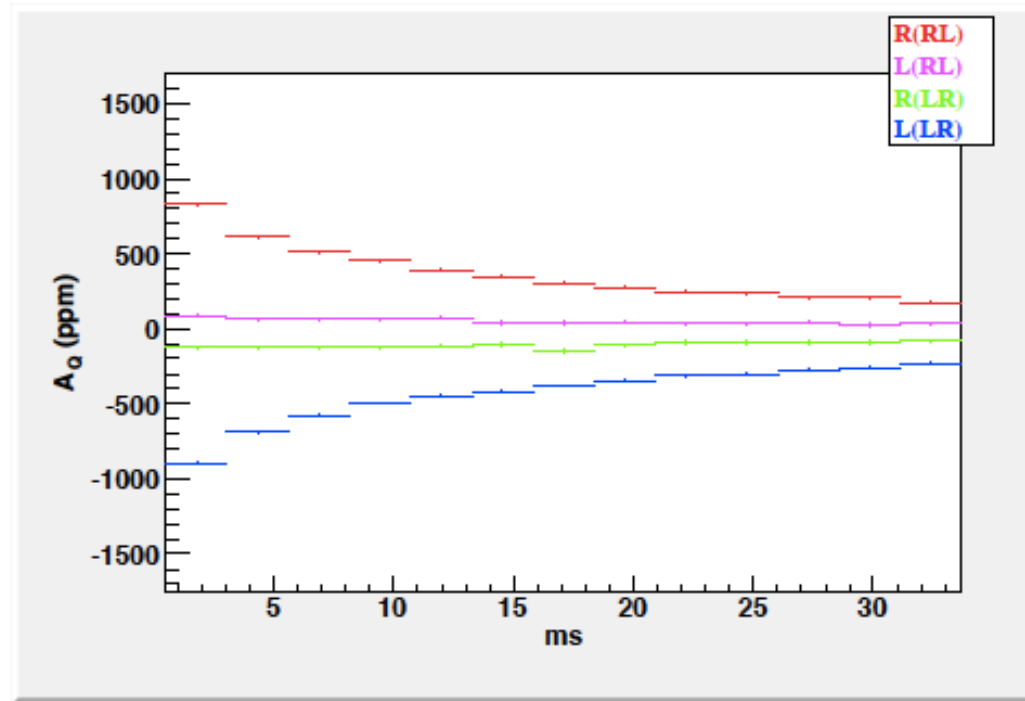
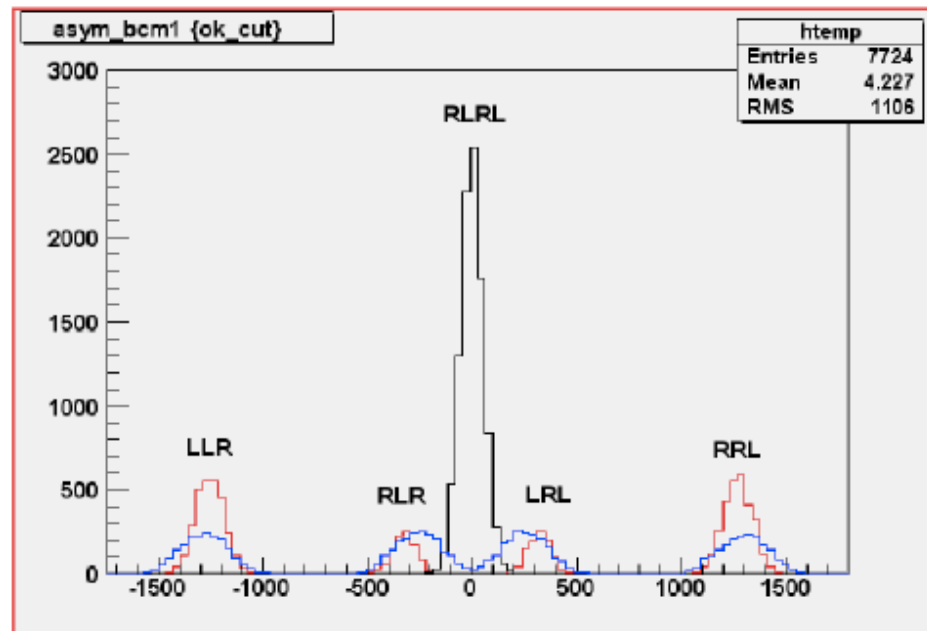
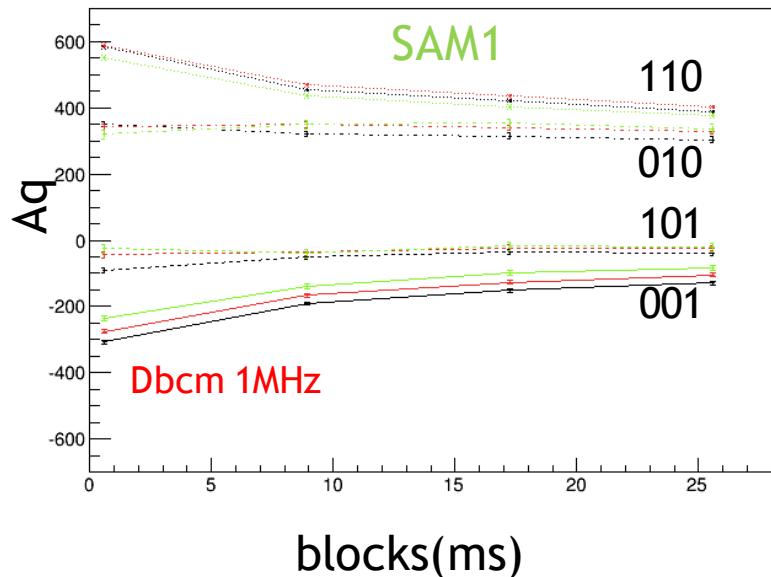


Figure 4.4. The charge asymmetry (ppm) versus time (ms) within a helicity window.

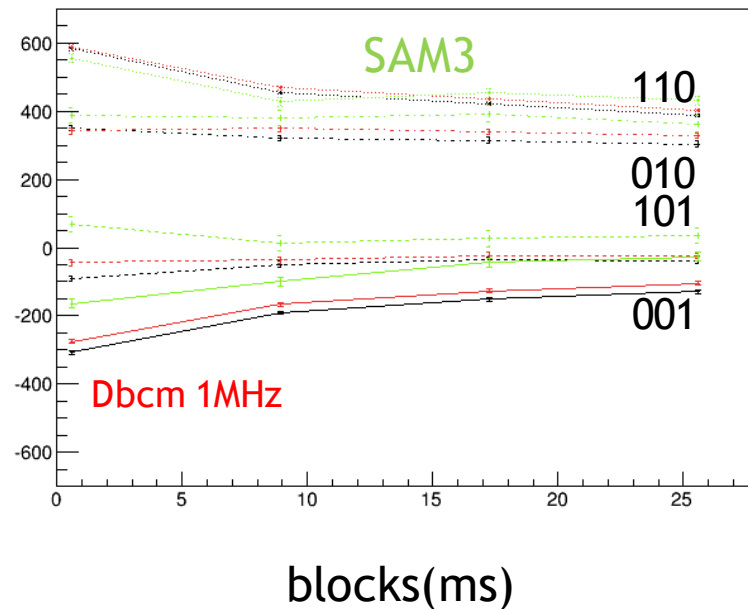


**Figure 4.5.** The multipeak structure of  $A_Q$  is shown for the quad-random (red), pair-random (blue), and pair-toggle (black) helicity patterns. The asymmetry is plotted in units of ppm.

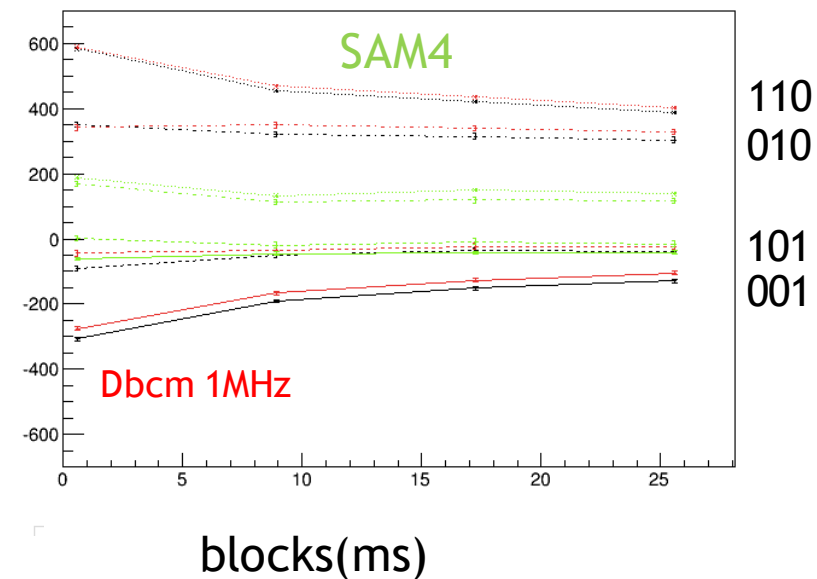
Run2349 AqVSblocks[ms] Green=SAM1,Black=ubcm,Red=dbcm for 110,010,001,101



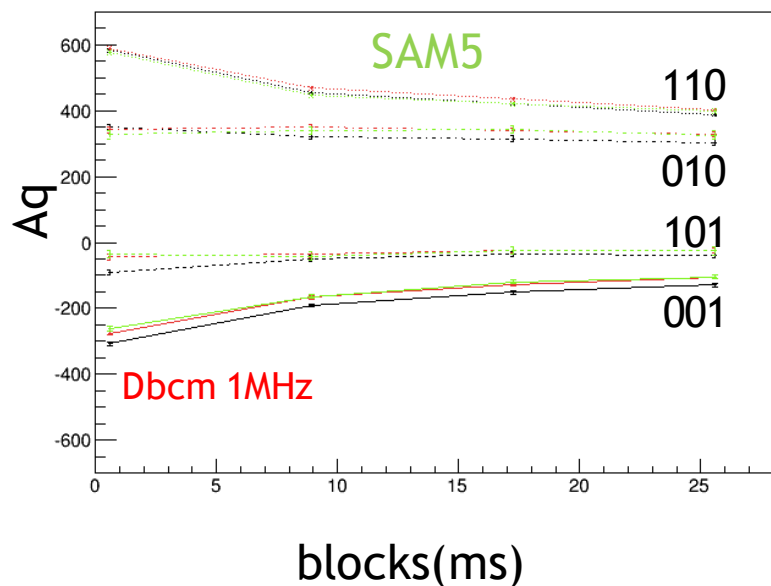
Run2349 AqVSblocks[ms] Green=SAM3,Black=ubcm,Red=dbcm for 110,010,001,101



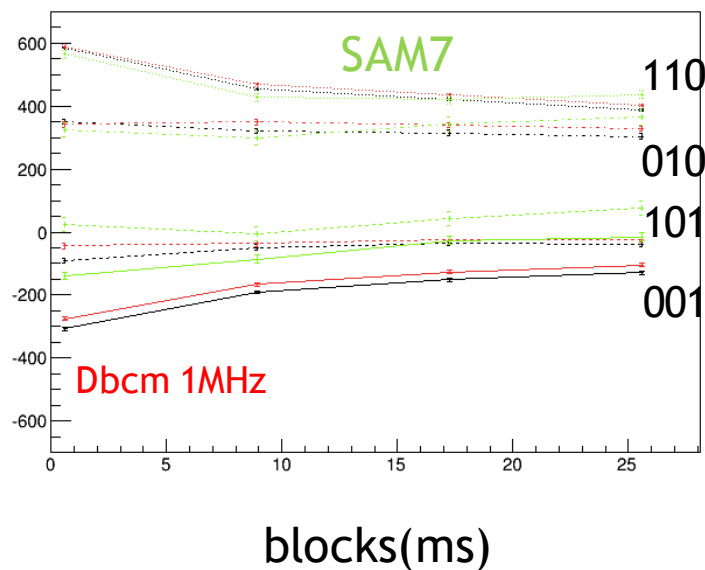
Run2349 AqVSblocks[ms] Green=SAM4,Black=ubcm,Red=dbcm for 110,010,001,101



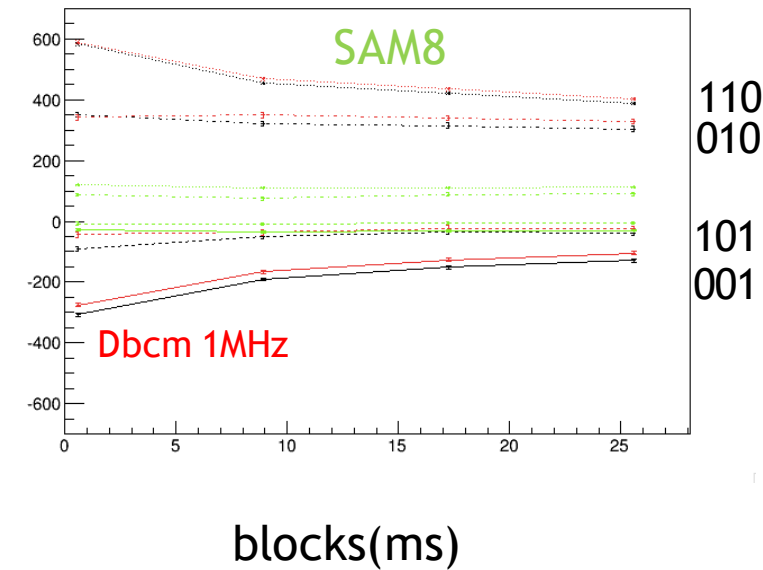
Run2349 AqVSblocks[ms] Green=SAM5,Black=ubcm,Red=dbcm for 110,010,001,101



Run2349 AqVSblocks[ms] Green=SAM7,Black=ubcm,Red=dbcm for 110,010,001,101



Run2349 AqVSblocks[ms] Green=SAM8,Black=ubcm,Red=dbcm for 110,010,001,101

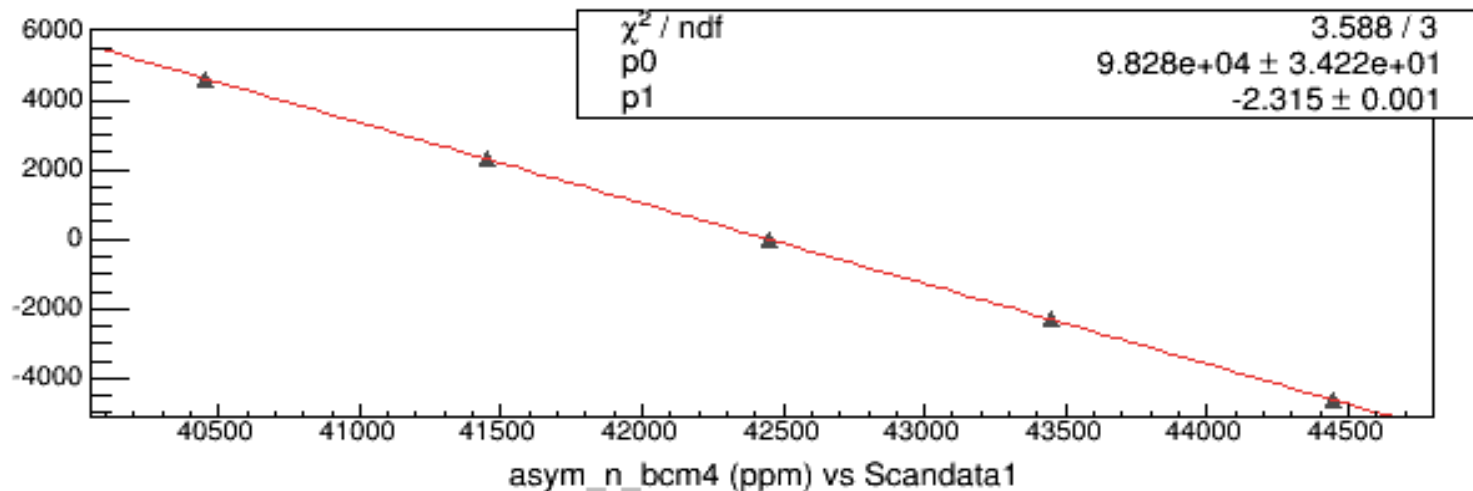


# PITA scan

6

- Ciprian got a PITA scan
- 30Hz, IHWP in,  $\pm 2000$  counts (65535counts/4000V conversion factor)
- 1MHz dbcm indicates PITA slope of  $-38\text{ppm/V}$  ( $\pm 2000\text{ppm}$  measurement)
- LH2 target in, SAMs on,  $\sim 40\text{-}45\mu\text{A}$
- Position Differences - go through 0 for some Voltages

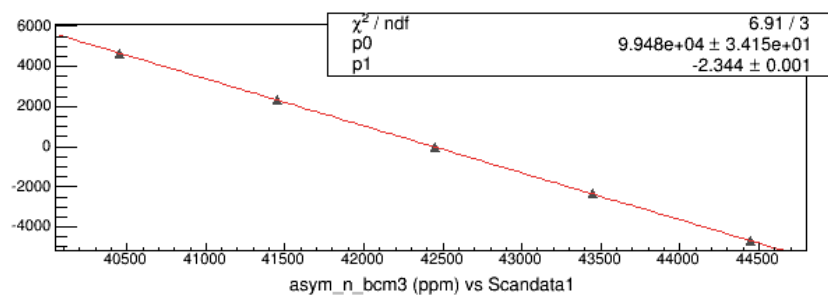
# PITA Scan, Run 2492



$$A = 98280.68 +$$
$$-2.32 * x$$

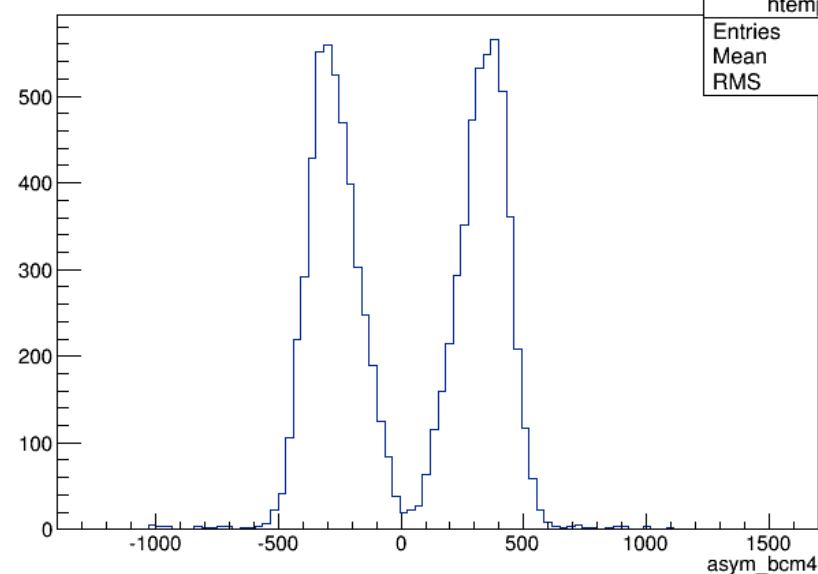
7

# PITA Scan, Run 2492



$$A = 99476.40 +$$
$$-2.34 * x$$

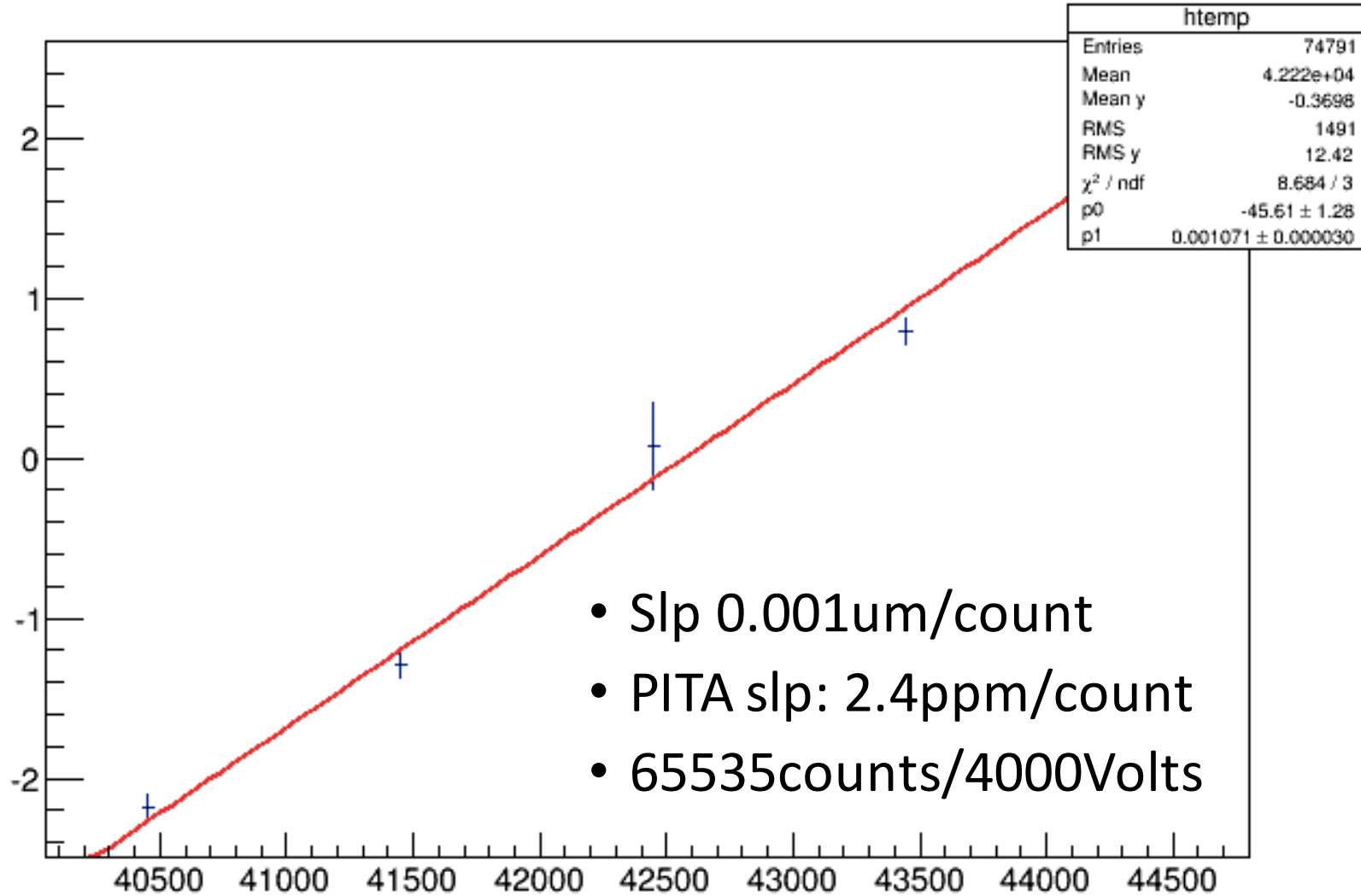
asym\_bcm4 (m\_ev\_num>10&&avg\_bcm4->25200&&abs(asym\_bcm4)<2000&&m\_ev\_num>8000)



# PITA scan

diff\_bpm4by[evl\_scaidata1 {m\_ev\_nu=10&reg\_bcm4>18000&&|evl\_scaidata1>44200&&m\_ev\_nu=75000&&|evl\_scaidata1<43445&&m\_ev\_nu=44000}]

• Diff bpm4by[um]



• HV+ counts

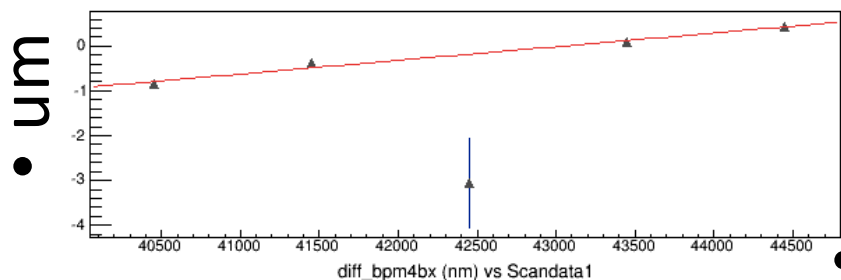


# PITA Scan

`m_ev_num>10&&avg_bcm4>18000&&!(evt_scandat  
a1>44200&&m_ev_num>76000)&&!(evt_scadata1  
==43445&&m_ev_num>44000)`

-2.34ppm/count

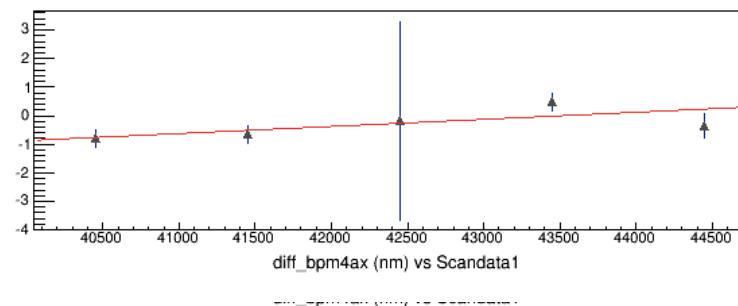
PITA Scan, Run 2492



$$A = -13120.82 + 0.30 * x$$

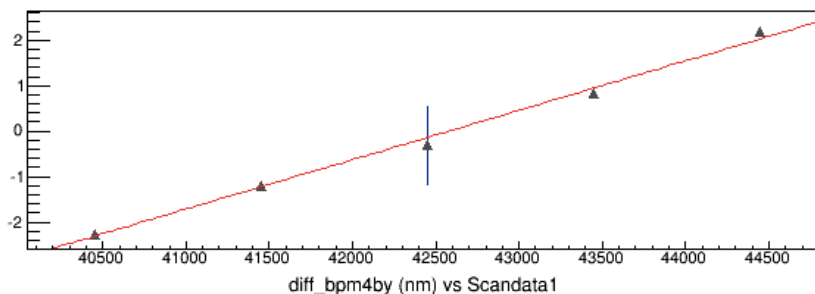
• Slp nm/count

PITA Scan, Run 2492



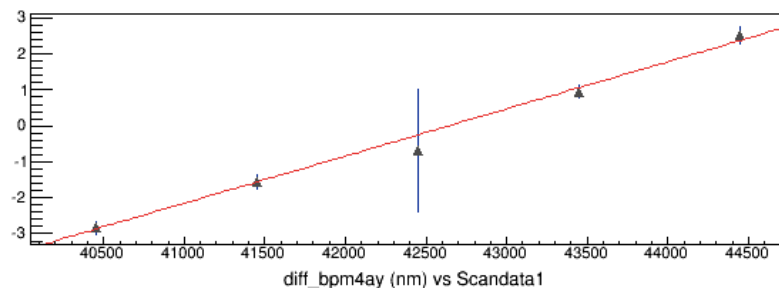
$$A = -10807.11 + 0.25 * x$$

PITA Scan, Run 2492



$$A = -46261.76 + 1.09 * x$$

PITA Scan, Run 2492



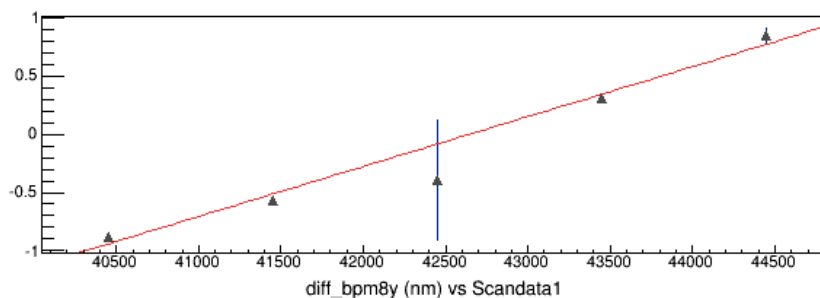
$$A = -55968.84 + 1.31 * x$$

# PITA Scan

`m_ev_num>10&&avg_bcm4>18000&&!(evt_scandat  
a1>44200&&m_ev_num>76000)&&!(evt_scadata1  
==43445&&m_ev_num>44000)`

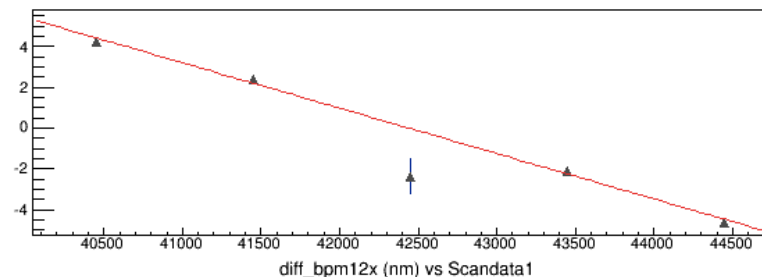
-2.34ppm/count

**PITA Scan, Run 2492**



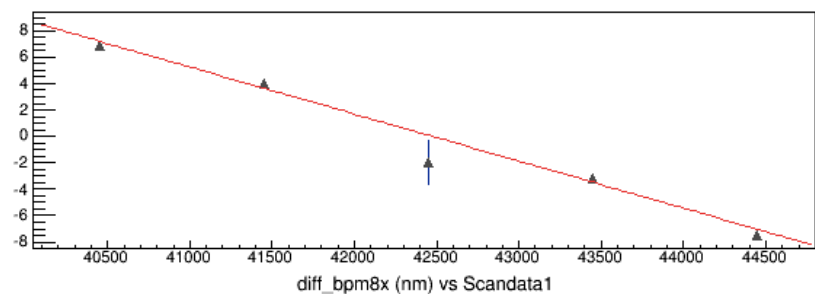
$$A = -18269.49 + 0.43 * x$$

**PITA Scan, Run 2492**



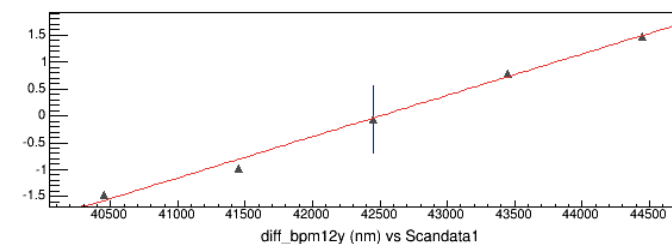
$$A = 94509.07 + -2.23 * x$$

**PITA Scan, Run 2492**



$$A = 151246.00 + -3.56 * x$$

**PITA Scan, Run 2492**



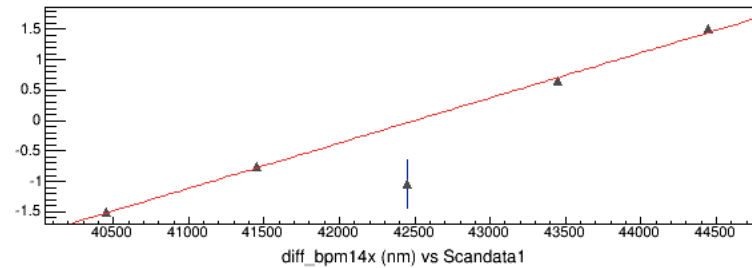
$$A = -32629.32 + 0.77 * x$$

# PITA Scan

```
m_ev_num>10&&avg_bcm4>18000&&!(evt_scandat  
a1>44200&&m_ev_num>76000)&&!(evt_scandata1  
==43445&&m_ev_num>44000)
```

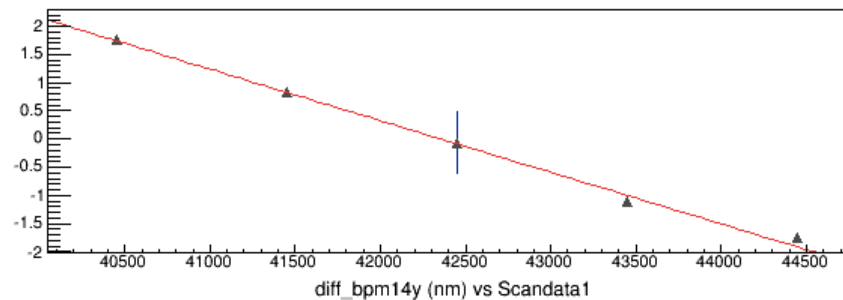
-2.34ppm/count

**PITA Scan, Run 2492**



$$A = -31531.62 + 0.74 * x$$

**PITA Scan, Run 2492**



$$A = 38785.03 + -0.92 * x$$

# BPM and BCM noise

12

- Examine at 30Hz, 30Hz PS[0]=0, and 120Hz (ps=0) with subblocks
- Examine injector at 30Hz, 1kHz with samples per block set low and examining subblocks ps=0

# 8.8GeV, 45uA, 30Hz flip rate – Aq 40ppm

Run2498

1MHz down bcm:

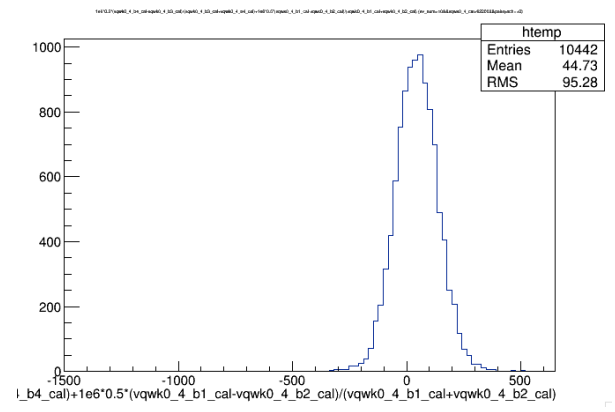
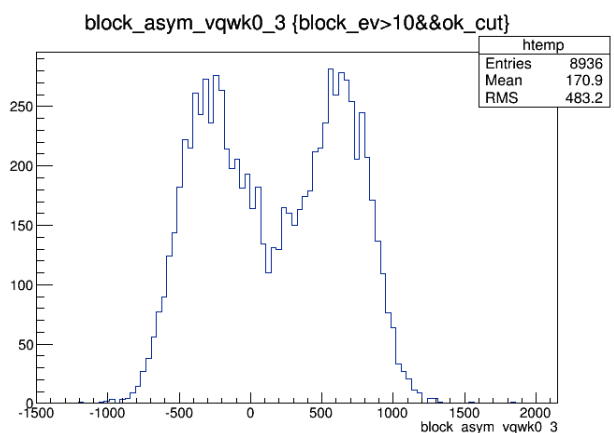
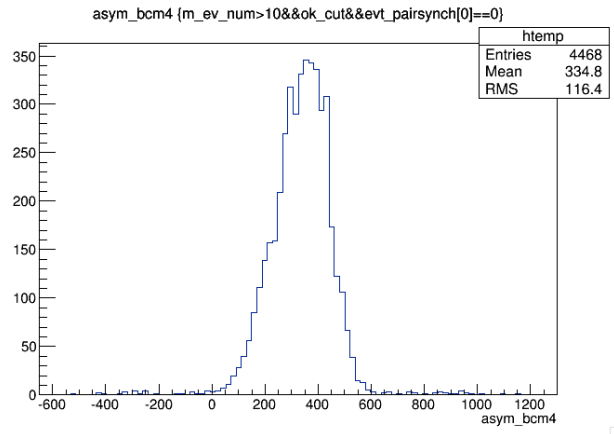
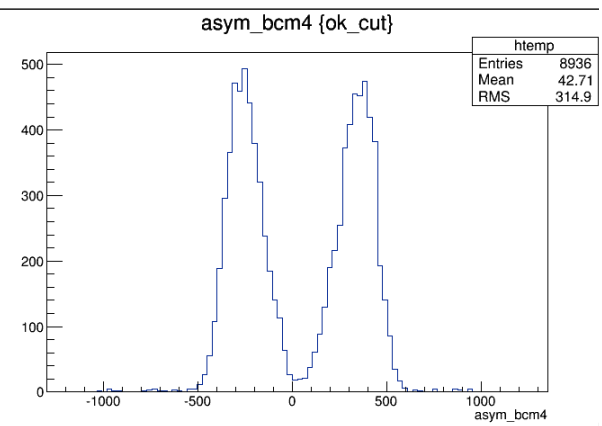
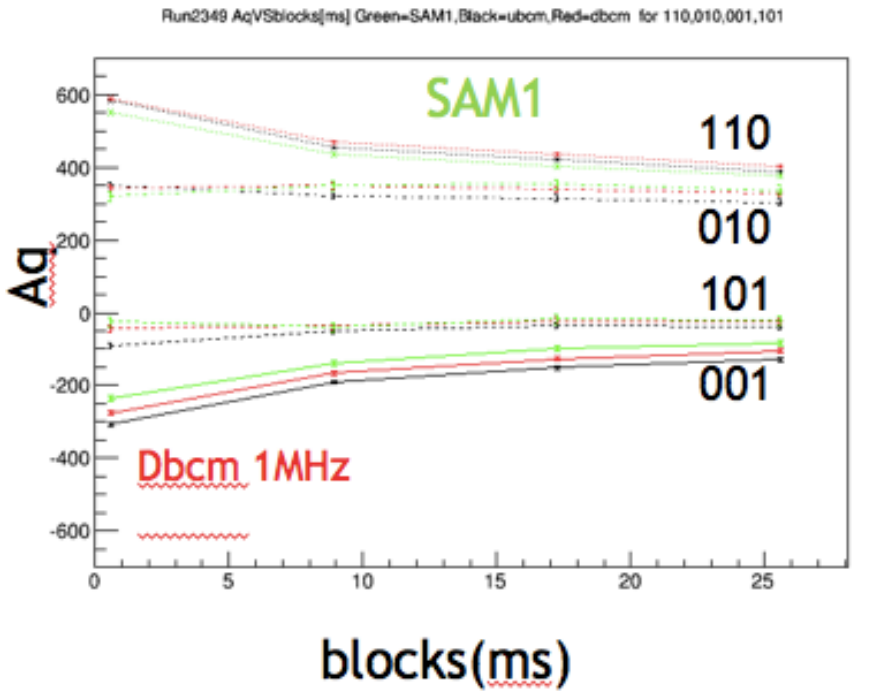
30Hz: Aq=42.7ppm (RMS 314ppm)

30Hz(PS=0): Aq (RMS 116.4ppm)

120Hz(blocks PS=0): Aq (RMS 483.2ppm) b1-b2/sum sensitive to 60Hz

120Hz: Aq (RMS 96.99ppm) -  $1/2(b1-b2/sum+b4-b3/sum)$

120Hz(PS=0): Aq (RMS 95.28ppm) -  $1/2(b1-b2/sum+b4-b3/sum)$



# 30Hz, 60Hz, 120Hz? Run2333 4.4GeV, 12uA The 1MHz system

			$b1+b2-b4-b3/\text{sum}$	$1/2((b1-b2)/\text{sum}+(b4-b3)/\text{sum})$	$b1-b2/\text{sum}$
	30Hz RMS	30Hz *sqrt(2)	60Hz combo	120Hz combo	120Hzcombo
(<SAMpair15>-<SAMpair37>) RMS	160.9	227.5	211.4	206.5	298.0
(<SAMpair15>-dbcmnew) RMS	306.5	433.5	629.3	636.5	4318.0
(<SAMpair15>-dbcm1MHz) RMS	188.4	266.4	244.9	220.9	340.8
dbcm1MHz RMS	<b>576.4</b>	<b>815.1</b>	<b>774.3</b>	<b>548.9</b>	3013.0
(<SAMpair15>-<SAMpair37>) Mean and RMS PS[0]=0	145.0	205.1	211.1	205.6	297.4
ubcm1MHz -dbcm1MHz Mean and RMS	75.0	106.0	93.5	85.6	206.8
$\text{sqrt}((\text{<SAMpair15>-dbcmnew})^2 - (\text{<SAMpair15>-dbcm1MHz})^2)$	241.8	341.9	579.7	596.9	4304.5

- As we up the frequency... things improve
- DD in 1MHz system beats sqrt(2) statistics from 1/2data-> as we increase rep rate, we are 'winning' in that the level of noise at 30Hz is more than at 60Hz, 120Hz
- SAM normalized widths (after factoring in sqrt(2) from 1/2 data), decrease with frequency – we are 'winning' at higher frequencies in terms of noise

# 10GeV, 15uA, 30Hz flip rate – position differences RMS 10um

## 30Hz flip rate

Run2434  
 diff\_bpm4ax : RMS width 10.39um  
 diff\_bpm4ay : RMS width 10.39um  
 diff\_bpm4bx : RMS width 12.91um  
 diff\_bpm4by: RMS width 10.03um  
 diff\_bpm8x: RMS width 21.27um  
 diff\_bpm8y : RMS width 9.76um  
 diff\_bpm12x: RMS width 13.39um  
 diff\_bpm12y: RMS width 21.99um  
 diff\_bpm14x: RMS width 6.55um  
 diff\_bpm14y : RMS width 6.97um

## 30Hz PS=0

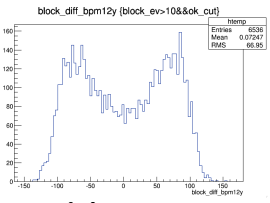
Run2434  
 diff\_bpm4ax : RMS width 10.30um  
 diff\_bpm4ay : RMS width 10.31um  
 diff\_bpm4bx : RMS width 12.8um  
 diff\_bpm4by: RMS width 10.01um  
 diff\_bpm8x: RMS width 21.56um  
 diff\_bpm8y : RMS width 9.76um  
 diff\_bpm12x: RMS width 13.58um  
 diff\_bpm12y: RMS width 21.91um  
 diff\_bpm14x: RMS width 6.54um  
 diff\_bpm14y : RMS width 6.97um

b1-b2/sum

Sensitive to 60Hz noise

## 120Hz PS=0

Run2434  
 diff\_bpm4ax : RMS width 12.78um  
 diff\_bpm4ay : RMS width 12.79um  
 diff\_bpm4bx : RMS width 18.66um  
 diff\_bpm4by: RMS width 16.34um  
 diff\_bpm8x: RMS width 34.27um  
 diff\_bpm8y : RMS width 36.33um  
 diff\_bpm12x: RMS width 19.40um  
 diff\_bpm12y: RMS width 66.9um  
 diff\_bpm14x: RMS width 10.34um  
 diff\_bpm14y : RMS width 15.07um



$$1/2(b1-b2/sum+b4-b3/sum)$$

Statistically ->2x larger RMS beat statistical expectation

## 120Hz

Run2434  
 diff\_bpm4ax : RMS width 6.16um  
 diff\_bpm4ay : RMS width 17.38um  
 diff\_bpm4bx : RMS width 10.45um  
 diff\_bpm4by: RMS width 23.85um  
 diff\_bpm8x: RMS width 22.87um  
 diff\_bpm8y : RMS width 47.04um  
 diff\_bpm12x: RMS width 13.80um  
 diff\_bpm12y: RMS width 27.82um  
 diff\_bpm14x: RMS width 4.75um  
 diff\_bpm14y : RMS width 13.77um

# Injector Run1905 8.8GeV, 60uA

$1/2(b1-b2/sum+b4-b3/sum)$

- 30Hz: Aq=41.48ppm (RMS 220ppm)
- (samples  $4*4041=16164$ )
- 30Hz: bpm1I06x : RMS 3.826um
- 30Hz: bpm1I06y RMS 2.407um
- 30Hz: bpm0L10x RMS 11.34um
- 30Hz: bpm0L10y RMS 1.678um
- 120HzAq (RMS 212.7ppm) - insensitive to 60Hz
- 120Hz(ps0=0): Aq (RMS 261.5ppm)
- 120Hz: bpm1I06x : RMS 3.13um
- 120Hz: bpm1I06y RMS 8.91um
- 120Hz: bpm0L10x RMS 18.90um
- 120Hz: bpm0L10y RMS 23.36um

# Injector Run1902 8.8GeV, 60uA

- Samplesperblock 441 b1-b2: 1.13kHz: Aq= (RMS 531.3ppm)
- 1.13kHz: bpm1I06x b1-b2: RMS 6.06um
- 1.13kHz: bpm1I06y b1-b2: RMS 12.43um
- 1.13kHz: bpm0L10x b1-b2: RMS 16.48um
- 1.13kHz: bpm0L10y b1-b2: RMS 13.4um