

Beamline Manual

Version 1.2

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1 Contacts

Beamline cell phone (757) 303-3996

The people listed in Table 1 should be called whenever there is a problem beyond the on-hand expertise. The beam line expert is the main source for help.

Who	Expertise	Cell Phone	Office
MCC	Beam tune, vacuum		x7048 & x7043
Stepan Stepanyan	Beamline devices and applications	(757) 303-0499	x7196
Francois-Xavie Girod	Beamline devices and applications		x6002
Engineering on call	General beamline		

Table 1: The beamline call list.

2 What to Monitor along the Beamline

2.1 Beam conditions

During data taking it is important to monitor the electron beam to insure that changes in beam parameters do not effect data quality. For example, changes in the beam halo can dramatically increase background rates making the data worthless, or a change in the electron beam direction can cause unwanted beam losses leading detector damage or beam trip. There are automatic controls and alarms on beam conditions that will prevent beam damage to equipment and will terminate beam delivery in an event of beam excursion. Nevertheless, the shift taker must continuously monitor the beam parameters and act accordingly.

After the initial beam tuneup reference numbers for the scalers will be posted in the log book and are to be used as reference.

2.1.1 Beam Current

A consistent reading between the Faraday Cup (see Section 3.2) current and the "nA" BPMs is one way to check that the electron beam is cleanly transported to the beam dump (Faraday Cup). (Note: in some experiments, when beam current exceeds allowed limit for Faraday cup, ~ 50 nA, beam stopper will be inserted in front of the Faraday cup). In all cases one should observe the same current on all three nA BPMs (2C21, 2C24, and 2H01). In addition to the inconsistency of beam current readings, the

halo counters (see Section 3.4) should show an increased activity if the beam is scraping the beam pipe. Also higher than normal rates in the detectors would be indicative of scraping immediately downstream of the target.

In the event that there appears to be unacceptable beam losses the following course of action is recommended:

1. Stop taking data, and make an E-log entry flagging any data runs that may be contaminated.
2. Call MCC and explain to the operator what has been observed and explain why the tune is unacceptable.
3. Work with the MCC operator to come up with a game plan to fix the problem.
4. Document the solution and start taking data again.

2.1.2 Beam Halo

The presence of a beam halo is usually observed by an increase count rate in the beam halo counters (see Section 3.4). Typically the upstream counters are very quiet and any count rate above $\sim 200\text{Hz}$ (after initial gain adjustments for a well tuned beam) is indicative of a problem. Note that an increase count rate in the upstream beam halo counters can also indicate an obstruction in the beam pipe or just a bad beam tune. To further investigate the source of a large count rate in the upstream beam halo counters a harp scan (see the "electron beam profile scan" procedure in Section 3.6) should be performed.

If the beam halo is unacceptable, take the following steps:

1. Stop taking data, make an E-log entry.
2. Call MCC and explain to the operator what has been observed and why this tune is unacceptable.
3. Work with MCC to solve the problem.
4. Document the solution and start taking data again.

2.1.3 Beam Position

The beam position before HPS is available from three "nA" cavities, 2C21, 2C24, and 2H01, and two stripline BPMs, 2H00 and 2H02. The later ones are the most important for HPS. The Feedback system (the orbit lock) uses positions (XY) on these BPMs keep beam position stable using VH correctors. Drifts more than $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$ should be brought to the attention of MCC. The nA BPMs measure the beam position as well as the current. Before data taking, shift worker must confirm that the feedback system is active. Note, that at beam currents below 25 nA only "nA" cavities are reliable.

2.2 Beamline Vacuum

The beamline vacuum is monitored from the vacuum screen available from the MCC (JTABS). The vacuum tends to be of order 10^{-6} torr upstream of the tagger magnet (upstream tunnel), and of order 10^{-5} torr near the tagger and throughout the downstream beam line. Vacuum is tightly monitored and interlocked to the beam delivery.

2.2.1 Catastrophic Loss of Vacuum

There are two thin windows that are components of the HPS beamline, the Hall-B tagger vacuum chamber window and the photon exit window at the downstream end of the last Frascati dipole vacuum chamber. If either of these two windows fail under vacuum load there are fast valves interlocked to pressure gauges which will close automatically. These valves will limit the loss of vacuum to the small region of the Hall B beamline. Valves are interlocked to the beam Fast Shutdown System (FSD) and beam will be shutoff in an event of vacuum loss.

If any of the valves close due to poor vacuum:

1. notify MCC immediately, turn off the beam (if it is not already OFF)
2. call the engineering on call

2.3 Magnet Power Supplies

The Hall-B beamline and HPS have magnets for beam transport, and momentum analysis. In Table 2 list of the magnets, their power supplies and point of control (POC) are shown. The items listed with B as the point of control will be controlled by staff in the counting house. The vertical and horizontal correctors, and the tagger magnet are controlled by MCC, but the shift taker should monitor their settings. The tagger magnet power supply is interlocked to the machine Fast Shutdown System (FSD). Interlocks are activated if run requires dumping the beam in the tagger beam dump, e.g during the initial beam tune. When the tagger trips off the beam will be automatically shut off. This interlock must be masked out when electron beam is put through the hall for the experiment. The HPS chicane dipoles, Frascati-1, HPS-dipole, and Frascati-2, are controlled by the shift personal. The two "frascatis" share the same power supply, so called the Hall-B mini-torus power supply. The HPS-dipole uses the Hall-B pair spectrometer power supply.

magnet	power supply	POC	Function	Status
MB2C21V		MCC	vertical kick	Active
MB2C21H		MCC	horizontal kick	Active
møller A	Dyna-B	B	Møller polarimeter	Not used
møller B	Dyna-C	B	Møller polarimeter	Not used
MB2C22H		MCC	horizontal kick	Active
MB2C23V		MCC	vertical kick	Active
raster_h1	Danfysik	B	first horizontal target raster	Not used
raster_v1	Danfysik	B	first vertical target raster	Not used
tagger	Danfysik	MCC	bend beam to tagger dump	Active
MBD2H00H		MCC	horizontal kick	Active
MBD2H00V		MCC	vertical kick	Active
MBD2H02H		MCC	horizontal kick	Active
MBD2H02V		MCC	vertical kick	Active
Frascati-1	Dyna-A	B	bend beam by 30 mrad	Active
HPS-dipole	Danfysik	B	spectrometer magnet	Active
Frascati-2	Dyna-A	B	bend beam by 30 mrad	Active

Table 2: List of the magnets along the Hall B beamline and their functionality.

If the tagger or the HPS chicane dipoles do trip off or is set incorrectly take the following action:

1. Call MCC immediately, tell them to shut off the beam.
2. Make an E-log entry.
3. Restore magnets (have MCC restore the tagger) to the proper setting.
4. Restore beam, verify that the beam is incident on the viewer (at the tagger dump if the tagger is energized or at the downstream viewer if beam is run to Faraday cup dump)

2.4 Magnet and Power Supply Beacons

Near every magnet in Hall B there are **red flashing beacons** that indicate status of the magnets. If beacon is flashing then the magnet **is powered** or **can be powered** at any time. If you need to work near or on a magnet and the red light is flashing you must turn off the supply. The dangers of working near a magnet are limited to those associated with stray magnetic fields. All the high current bus work is enclosed in protective shields so there is no shock hazard. Of course the supply needs to be shut off and lock and tagged before any of the protective shield is removed.

After any work that required the power supply to be lock and tagged a through sweep of the magnet area for magnetic debris is required before the lock and tag can be removed.

3 Hall B Epics Control Screens

3.1 EPICS GUI Launcher

The "*hps_epics*" (see Fig.1) is a *medm* screen that serves as an icon manager of *medm* screens. From this screen, the bulk of the epics applications can be started. It is recommended that when finished with a particular *medm* screen, that application be terminated (**not iconized**). If the screen is needed in the future, just launch it again from the "*hps_epics*". In this manner searching through all the degenerate icons is eliminated.

To start the "*hps_epics*":

- log on one of **clon** PCs or **clonsl(1,2,3)** computers as hpsrun
- type: **hps_epics**

3.2 Faraday Cup (classc4)

The instantaneous beam current reading from the Faraday cup is available on the **Main Scaler** screen as shown in Figure 4. This GUI can be launched via the "*hps_epics*" by selecting the **Beam** pull down menu. The update rate is the same as for the beam halo scalers and is controlled from that GUI, see Section 3.4. An important consideration is that the Faraday Cup current integrater rate is 10 counts/sec when the current is 1 nA. This means that if the count time on the scaler is less than 1 sec you will observe large statistical fluctuations.

3.2.1 Beam blocker

The Hall-B Faraday cup is not cooled and cannot operate at high currents (deposited hit should not exceed 60W for more than 1/2 hour running). If run requires use of beam currents above the limit (for 2 GeV it is 30 nA), beam blocker, cooled copper absorber, must be position in front of the Faraday cup. The beam blocker control GUI is shown in Figure 2. Push "Go beam" button in order to put the blocker on the beam and "Go Home" to retract if from the beamline.

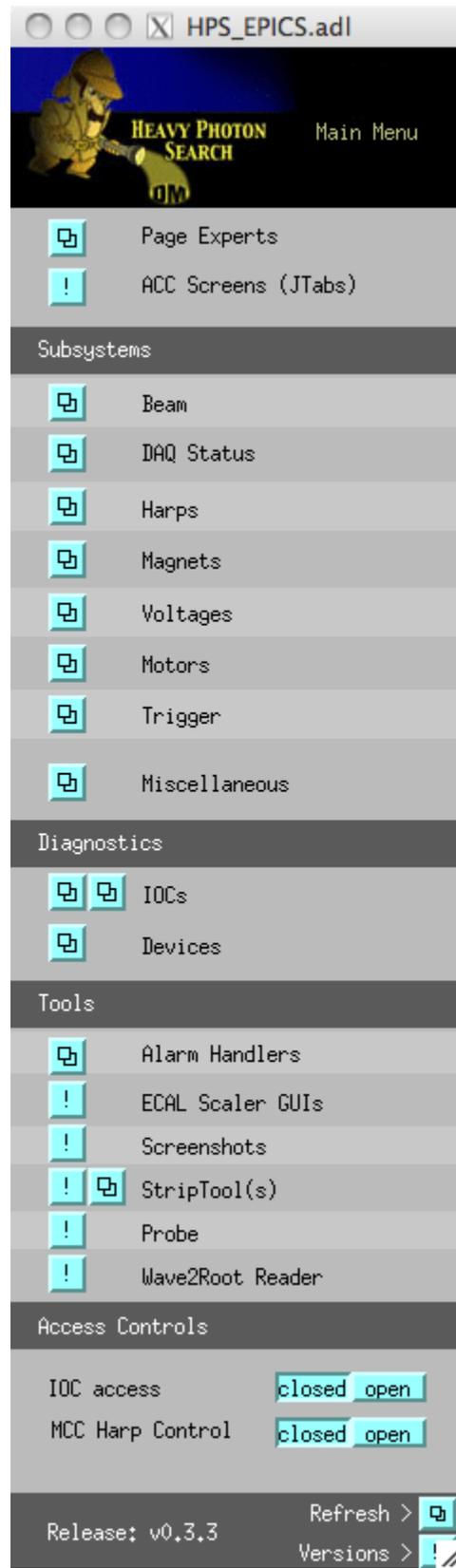


Figure 1: HPS EPICS GUI launcher.



Figure 2: The beam blocker GUI.

3.3 nA BPM Displays

The readout of na BPMs are displayed on the main scaler GUI as well as on BPM GUI, Fig. 3. The BPM screen can be launched via the *"hps_epics"* by selecting the **Beam** pull down menu.

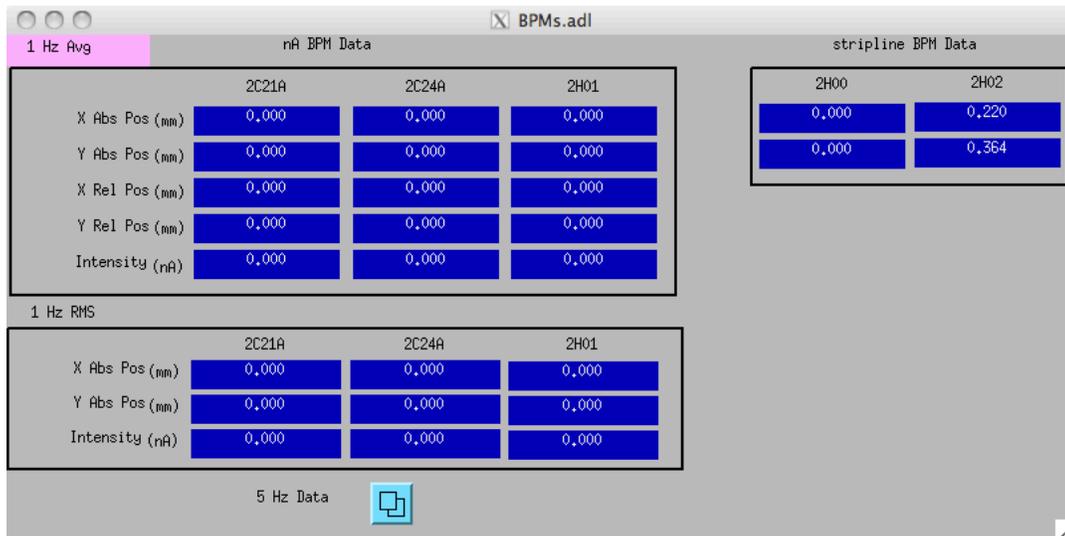


Figure 3: The Hall B current screen. The current reading, in nAmps. The Faraday Cup current reading is updated at the same rate as the beam halo scalars.

3.4 Beam Halo Counters (classc1/classc4)

The beam halo counters consist of photomultiplier tubes strapped to the beampipe along the beam line. There are two halo counters upstream of the Hall-B tagger magnet, three are installed on top of the tagger magnet vacuum box, four counters located in the apex of the forward carriage, two counters downstream of the Frascati-1, and two counters downstream of the HPS target, right behind the ECal. The beam halo counter scalars are displayed on the main scaler GUI. The GUI also displays the Faraday Cup beam current, information from BPMs, rates in detectors (e.g. calorimeter), magnet settings, motor position (e.g. target). This display is launched via the Beam menu on the *"hps_epics"*.

3.5 Target

Figure 5 shows the HPS target. The $4\mu\text{m}$ -thick tungsten is used for 1.1 GeV and 2.2 GeV data taking, and the $8\mu\text{m}$ -thick tungsten is for 4.4 GeV and 6.6 GeV. The graphite and CH_2 targets are for calibration.

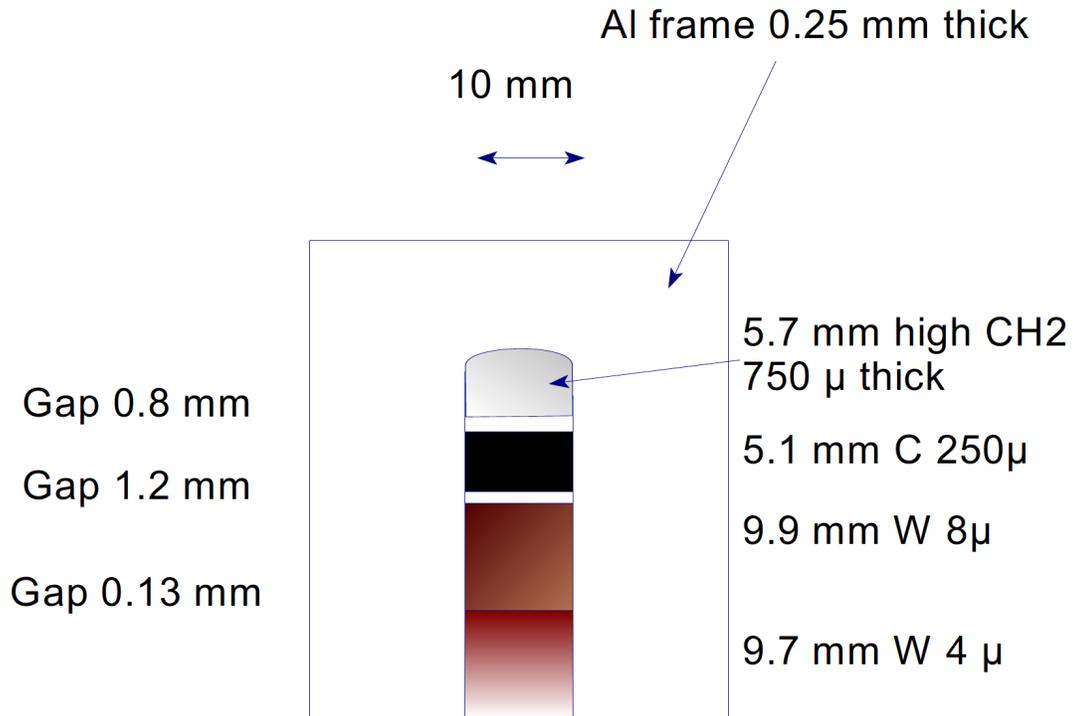


Figure 5: HPS target.

3.5.1 Setting the target

Target can be set by running the target GUI (Figure 6).

- Call MCC to turn off the beam
- hit appropriate target button.
- use “Retract” button to remove the target from the beam

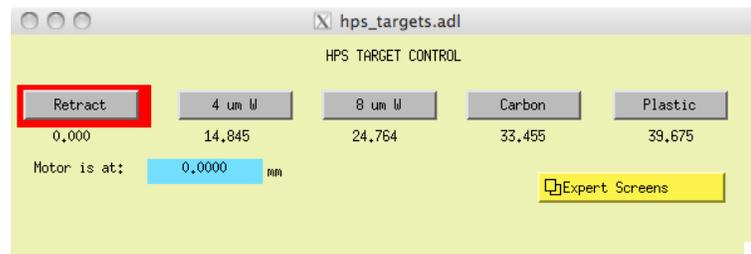


Figure 6: Target GUI

3.6 Hall-B Harps (classc3/classc4)

There are three wire harps on the Hall B beamline, 2C21, "tagger" (2C24), and 2H02A. The 2C21 harp has two 25 μm tungsten wires that cross the beam in horizontal (X) and vertical (Y) directions. The "tagger" and 2H02A harps have two sets of wires, thin and thick. There are three thin 25 μm tungsten wires, which cross the beam in X, Y, and 45° axis, and two thick 1 mm iron wires in X and Y directions. The harp launch GUI, Figure 7, enables operator to open control GUI for the desired harp. A stepper motor in conjunction with the beam halo scalers is used to perform a beam profile measurements. The harp operation is controlled from the Harp GUI, see Figure 8. During a scan the beam halo scaler GUI is controlled by the scan application (see Section 3.4).



Figure 7: The main Harp medm screen. The green buttons on the top are for opening individual harp control. Cyan buttons below for expert GUIs.

In order to perform a harp scan one should push "SCAN" button. After the scan finished (motor position has been restored at 0.0 position) use "Analyze Scan Data" to see beam profile and fit results to the scaler distributions. Make sure beam is stable during the scan. If beam has been lost during the scan information (halo counter rates) from wire crossing beam will not be recorded. In case of loss of beam scan must be repeated.

3.7 SVT Protection Collimator

Figure 9 shows the SVT protection collimator. This is a 1cm-thick Tungsten with with three different size holes. In addition to the tungsten block there are a 25 μm wire and a foil mounted on the same ladder. The nominal positions in the collimator motion coordinate system are:

- Collimator out: 0 mm
- Wire: 4.445"
- Middle of 2.82 mm gap : 5.025"

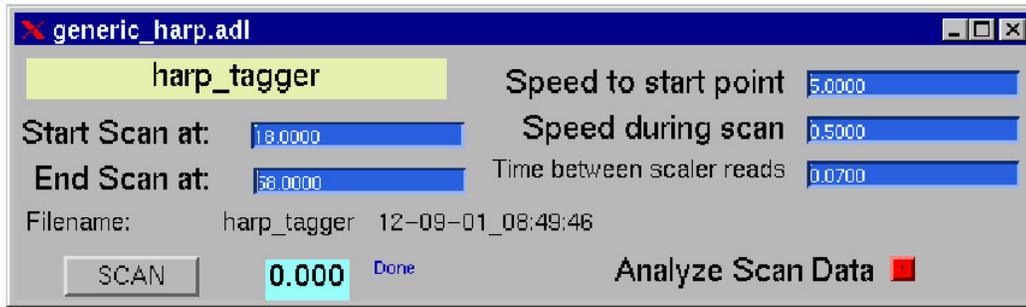


Figure 8: The tagger harp medm screen. This GUI controls a stepper motor and the halo counter scaler settings.

- Middle of 2.25 mm gap
- Middle of 3.94 mm gap: 6.185"
- 10^{-4} r.l. Gold Foil: 6.8"



Figure 9: SVT Protection Collimator

3.7.1 Wire Scan

Setup

- MCC is not moving the beam or changing beam conditions
- Ask MCC to mask BLMs and Halo Counters in FSD as we are doing Collimator Wire Scan.
- SVT is fully retracted and the power is off.
- ECal is operational.
- Downstream Halo Counters are operational.

Scan

A wire scan can be performed from the wire scan GUI (Figure 8) which is launchable from *clas epics*. Once the scan is completed, the collimator will move to “out” position.

- Click “scan” using default values.
- When the motor is “Done”, click the red button to the right of “Analyze Scan Data”.
- Choose either ECal or Halo Counter as the detector.
- Find the beam offset (Δy) from the nominal beam position

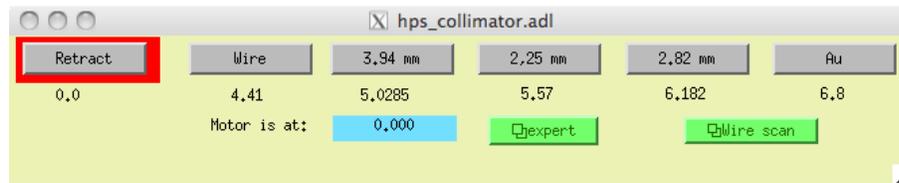


Figure 10: SVT protection collimator control GUI.

3.7.2 Setting the collimator

Once the beam offset is measured, the collimator can be set by running the collimator GUI shown in Figure 10.

- Call MCC to turn off the beam
- Push appropriate button on the GUI
- If position on the GUI is not what the new beam tune requires call the EPICS (slow control) expert and ask to fix the DB. In the meantime, use the expert GUI to move the motor on the right position

The “Retract” button moves the collimator out of beam.

3.8 Magnets

Monitoring the all three power supplies (tagger, pair spectrometer and mini-torus for Frascati’s) and control of power supplies for the pair spectrometer and the mini-torus, can be done through GUIs available for each power supply. The power supply GUIs can be opened from the main HPS EPICS GUI from “Magnets” button. Clicking it will open a intermediate GUI for magnet power supplies, see Figure 11. From that GUI the control and monitoring GUIs for a specific magnet can be reached.

In order to setup the chicane (both magnets to correct field values for the given beam energy) follow separate instructions provided on the run wiki documentation page. That procedure uses the GUI that can be opened from “Chicane” button on “Magnets” GUI.

3.8.1 Mini-Torus Magnet(classc3)

The “Frascati-1 and Frascati-2 dipoles are controlled by the Hall-B mini-torus magnet GUI (see Figure 12) launchable from “Magnets” of the *hps_epics*”. The magnet current settings vary depending on the run conditions, check with the shift leader, Run Coordinator or PDL if you are unsure of the appropriate current setting. The power supply is 10000 A/30 V supply. In EPICS control system of this power supply the max current to the magnets will be limited to 1200 A.

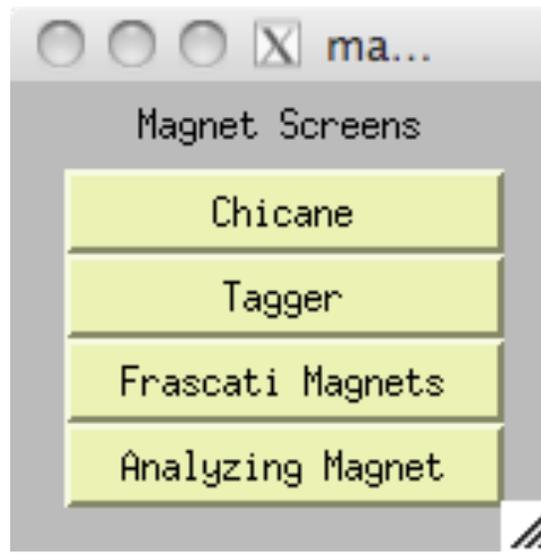


Figure 11: The mini torus power supply control GUI.

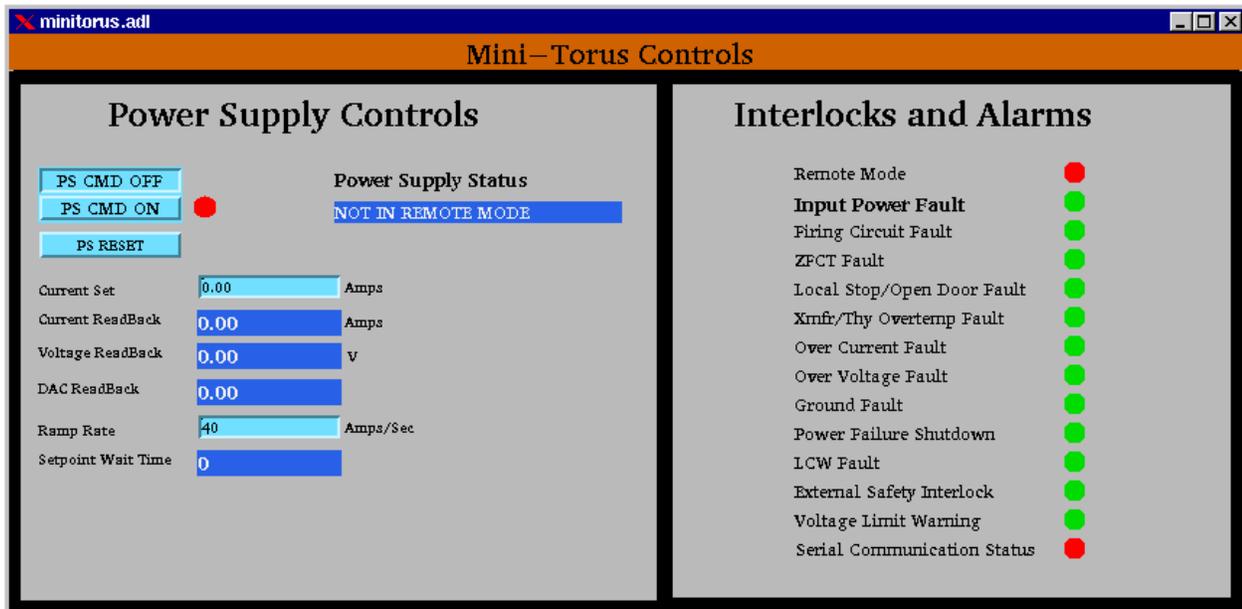


Figure 12: The mini torus power supply control GUI.

3.8.2 HPS-dipole Magnet(classc3)

The HPS-dipole magnet is fed from the Hall-B pair spectrometer magnet power supply. The power supply is controlled by a GUI (see Figure 13) launchable from "Magnet" of the *"hps_epics"*. The magnet current settings vary depending on the primary electron beam energy, check with the shift leader, Run Coordinator or PDL if you are unsure of the appropriate current setting. The magnet and power supply can operate up to 3600 Amps.

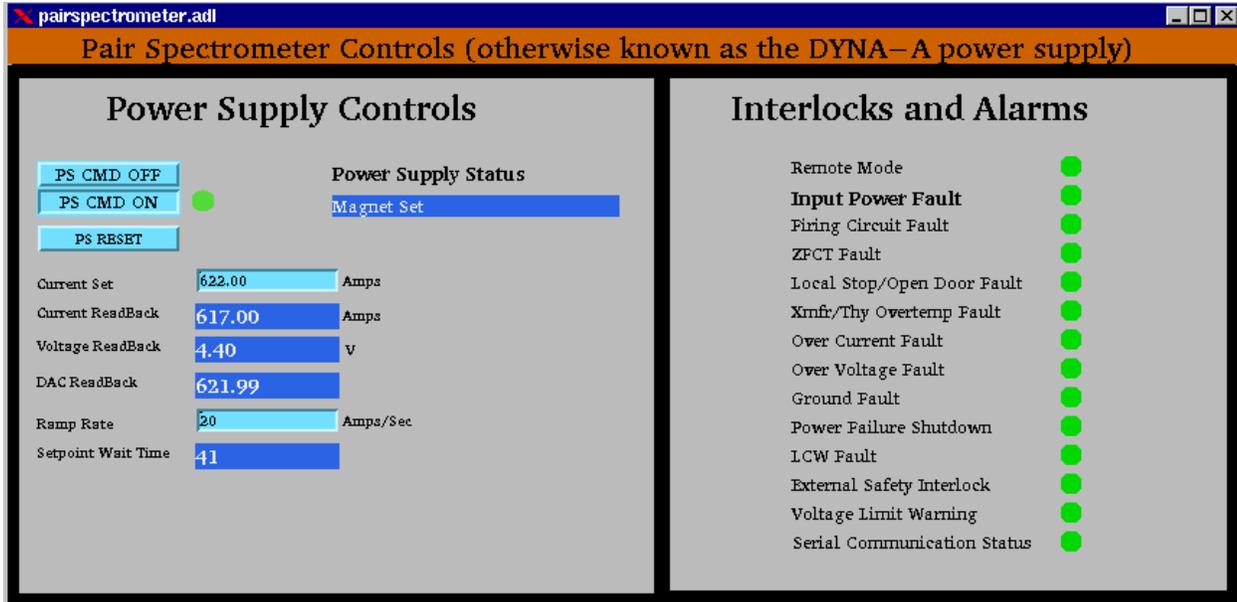


Figure 13: The mini torus power supply control GUI.

3.8.3 Turning ON/OFF HPS chicane magnets

Two power supplies are used to power up the HPS chicane dipoles:

- The 2 "Frascaties" (the first and the last magnets in the chicane) are powered from the Hall-B mini-T power supply. Each magnet has 2 independent coils, all 4 coils are connected in parallel
- The analyzing magnet (known as the Hall-B pair spectrometer magnet) is powered from the Hall-B PSPEC power supply

Follow Hall probe readings to verify magnets ON or OFF state. When ON, the readings should be stable. Hall probe GUI can be open from "Devices/Lakeshore450".