

A Dual Functional Current Monitor for Stripping Efficiency Measurement in CSNS*

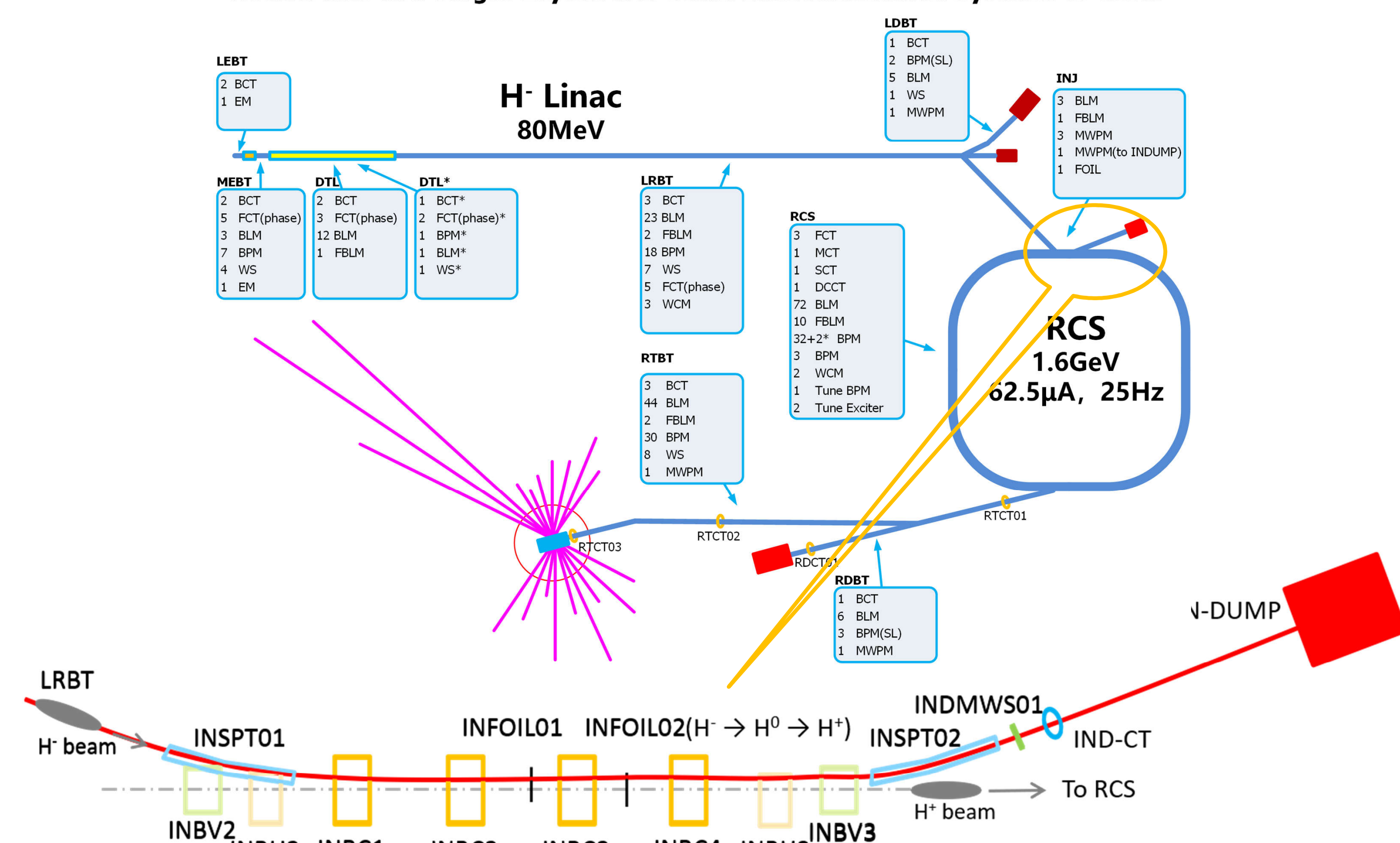
W. L. Huang†, R. Y. Qiu, F. Li, A. X. Wang, M. Y. Liu, M. Y. Huang, T. G. Xu
Institute of High Energy Physics, China Spallation Neutron Source, Dongguan, China

Introduction

Main parameters of CSNS

Project Phase	I	II
Beam Power on target [kW]	100	500
Proton energy [GeV]	1.6	1.6
Average beam current [μA]	62.5	312.5
Pulse repetition rate [Hz]	25	25
Linac energy [MeV]	80	250
Linac type	DTL	+Spoke
Linac RF frequency [MHz]	324	324
Macropulse. ave current [mA]	15	40
RCS circumference [m]	228	228

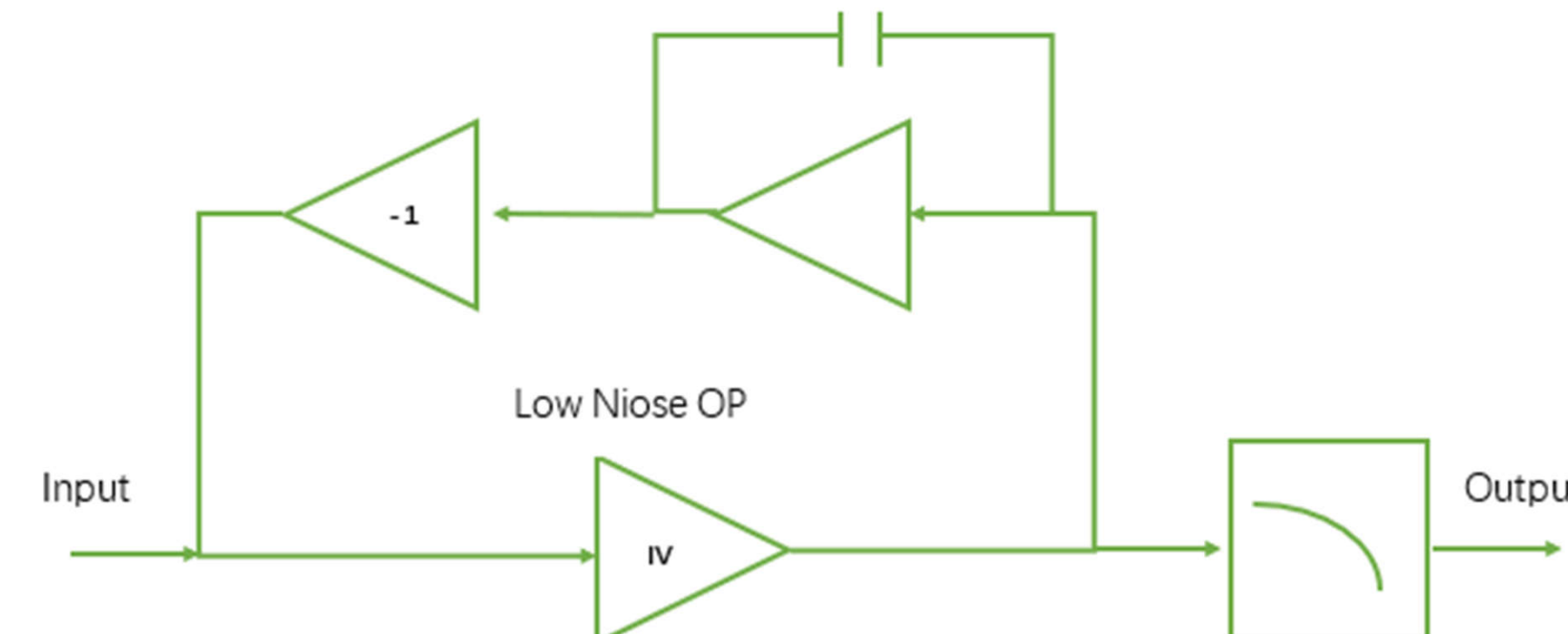
Accelerator and Target Layout and Beam Instrumentation Systems of CSNS



Layout of the injection region of CSNS

Design of BCT and FCT sensors

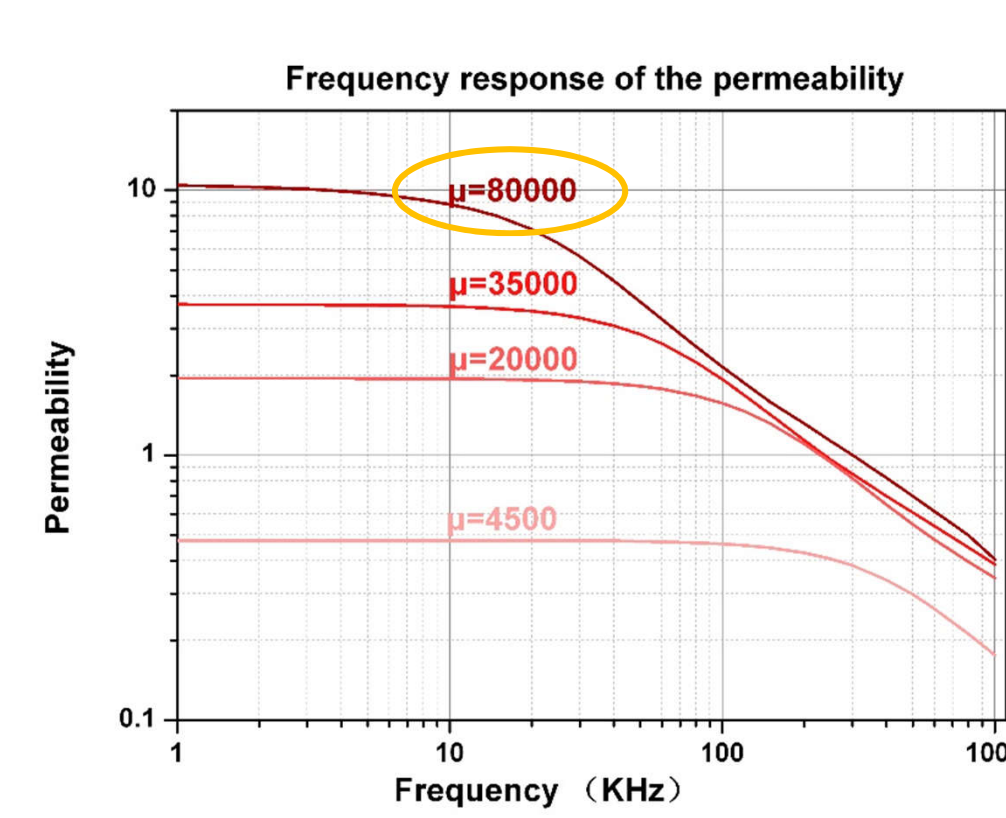
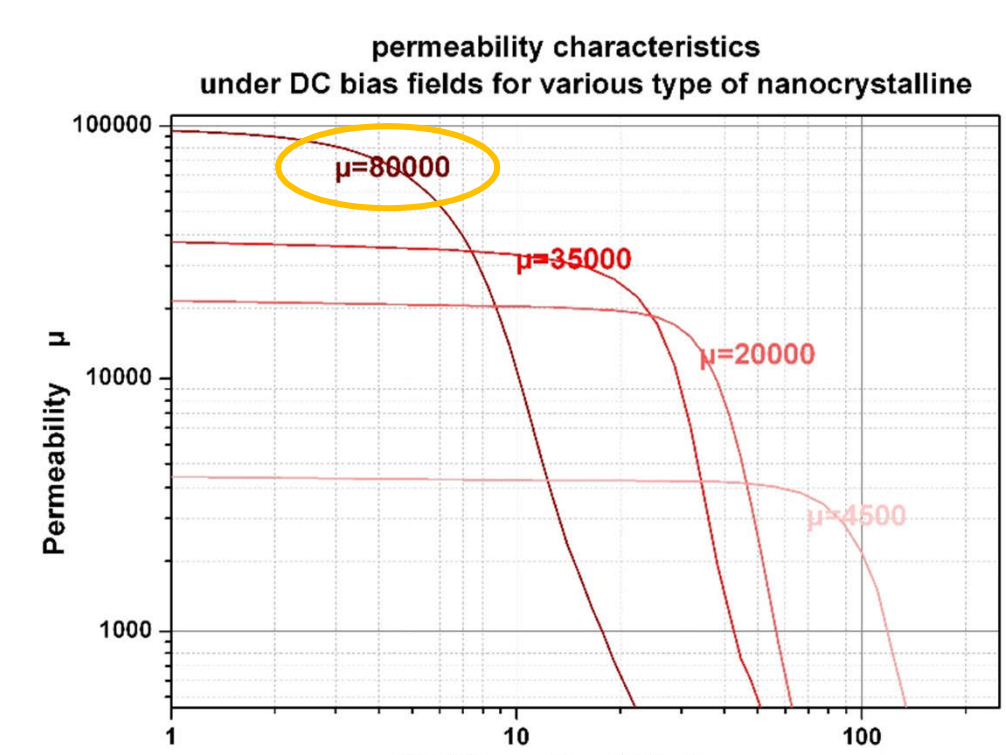
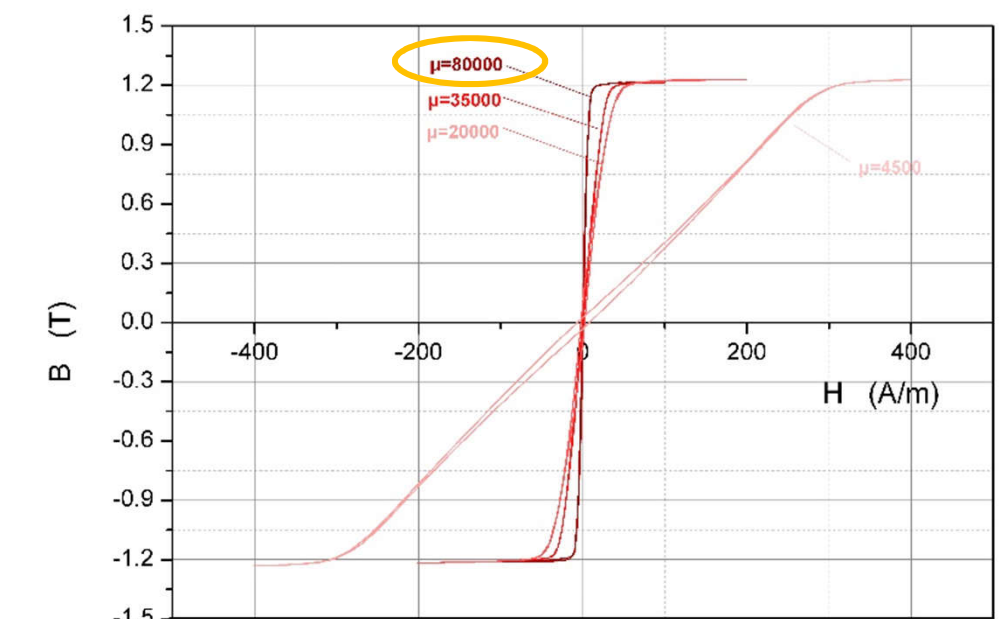
Specification	BCT	FCT
Range	$\pm 50 \mu\text{A}$	-
Turns	50	20
τ_{rise}	$< 10 \mu\text{s}$	$< 13.6 \text{ ns}$
Droop	$< 1\%/ms$	$< 1\%/μs$



Electronics scheme of BCT (Gain=134dB)

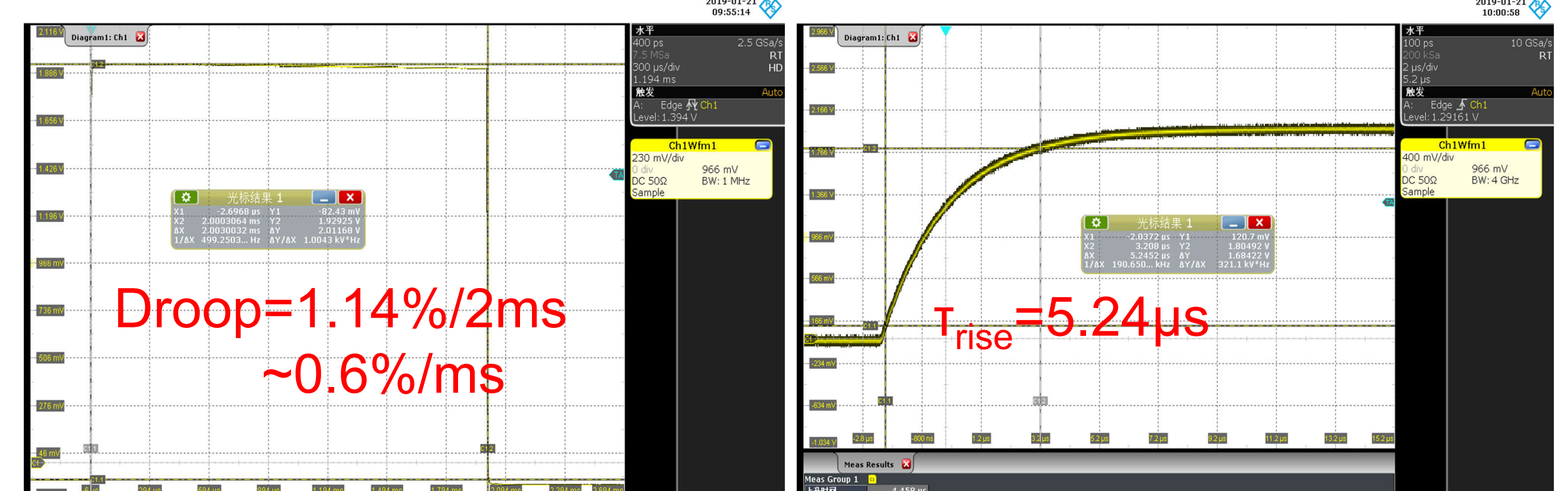


A 50-turn BCT and a 20-turn FCT

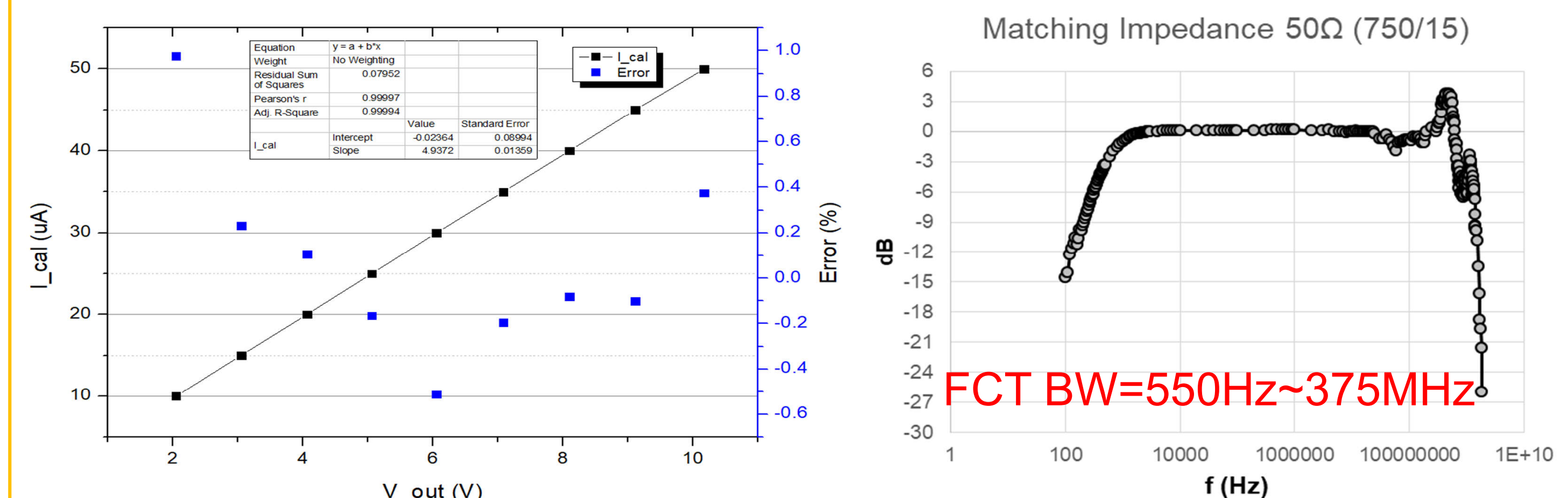


Various types of nanocrystalline

Sensors tested in the lab



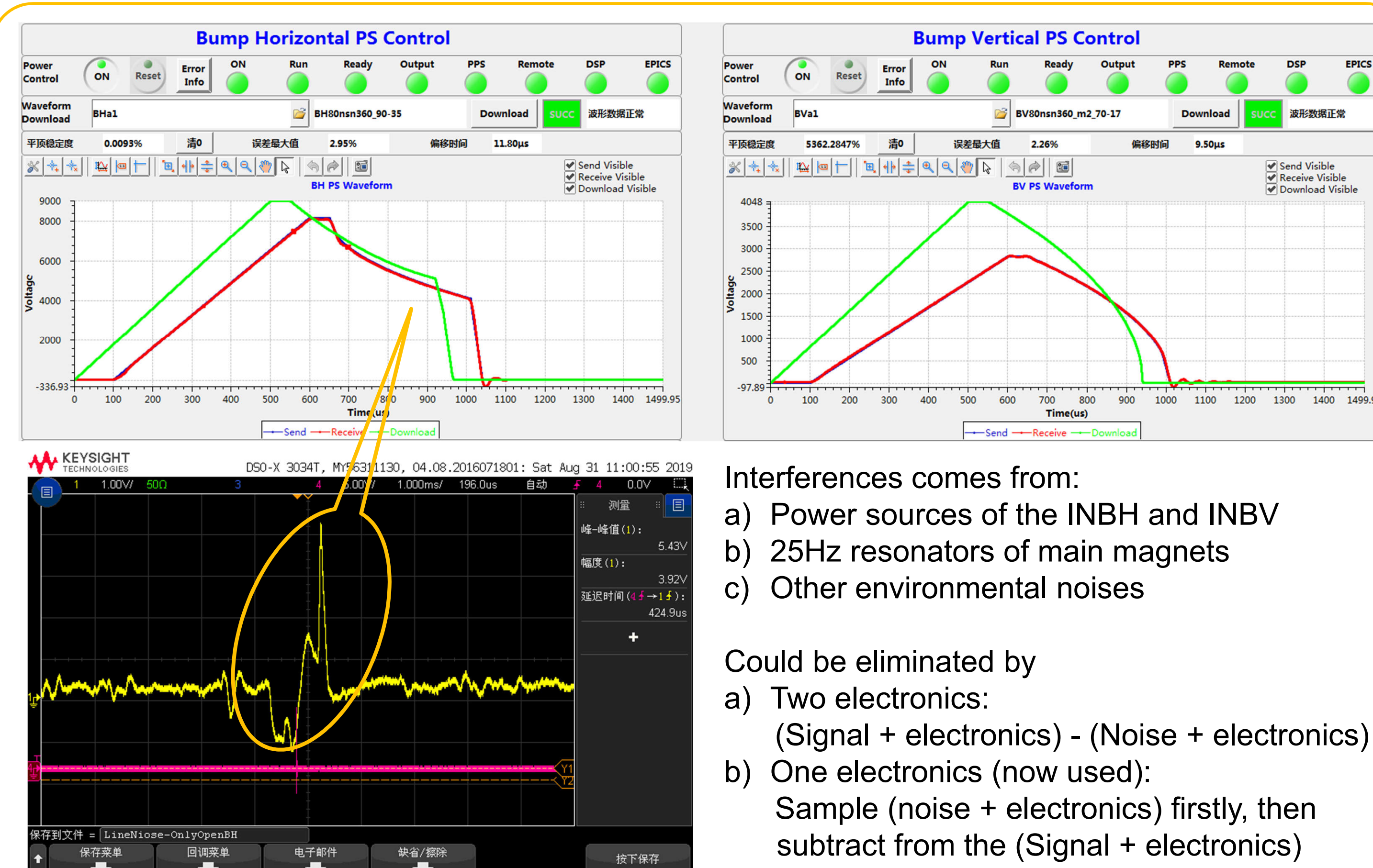
Drop and risetime measurement of the BCT



BCT Linearity : better than $\pm 1\%$
Measure the stripping efficiency with LRCT03

FCT : ready for an FFT algorithm to calculate the stripping efficiency

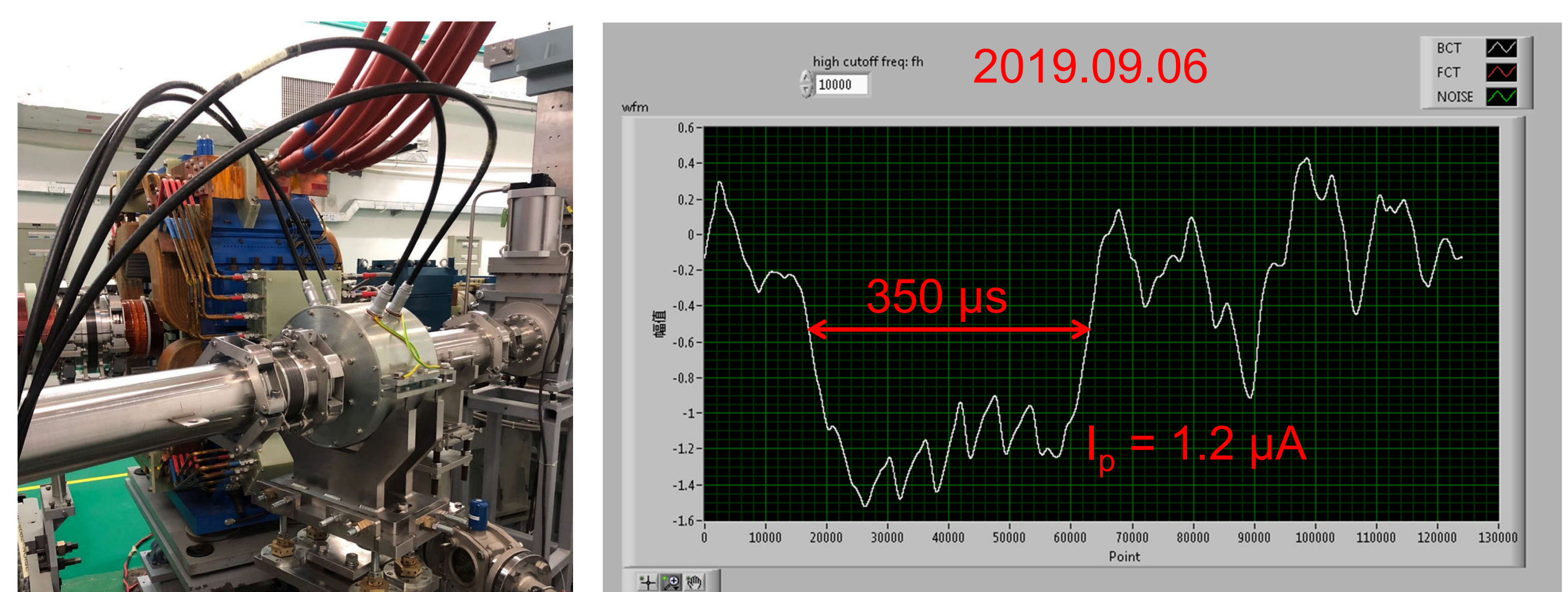
Interference and noise sources



Interferences comes from:
a) Power sources of the INBH and INBV
b) 25Hz resonators of main magnets
c) Other environmental noises

Could be eliminated by
a) Two electronics:
(Signal + electronics) - (Noise + electronics)
b) One electronics (now used):
Sample (noise + electronics) firstly, then subtract from the (Signal + electronics)

IND-CT tested by beam



IND-CT installed in the accelerator tunnel (Aug. , 2019) , tested by beam this commissioning