

Development of a beam-based phase feed-forward
demonstration at the CLIC Test Facility (CTF3).

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Abstract

This is the abstract TeX for the thesis and the stand-alone abstract.

Dedication.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements.

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Glossary

Item1 Description.

Item2 Description.

Item3 Description.

Chapter 1

Introduction

This is the introductory text.

1.1 Particle Accelerators

1.2 Motivation for Future Linear Colliders

1.3 FONT

1.4 CLIC

1.5 Phase Feedforward for CLIC

1.6 Thesis Overview

Chapter 2

CTF3 and the PFF Prototype

This is the introductory text.

2.1 CTF3

Goals

Machine layout

2.2 Goals for PFF at CTF3

2.3 Design of the PFF Prototype at CTF3

Location of hardware

available latency

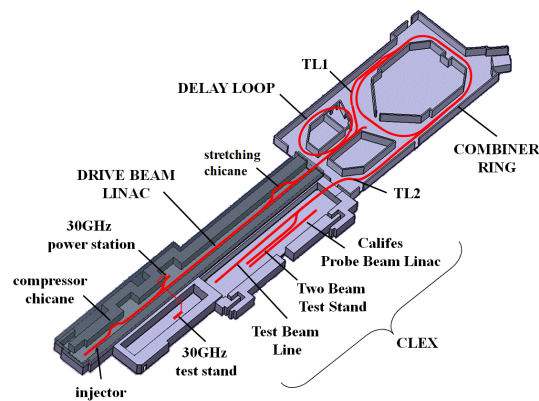


Figure 2.1: CTF3 schematic.

2.4 PFF Hardware

FONT5 Board

Amplifier

Phase Monitors

Kickers

2.5 Differences Between PFF at CTF and CLIC

Chapter 3

Optics for the PFF Prototype

This is the introductory text.

3.1 TL2 Lattice

3.2 Optics Requirements

3.3 TL2 MADX Model

3.4 Matched PFF and Nominal Optics

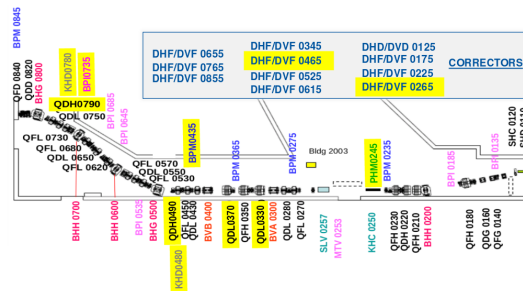


Figure 3.1: New TL2 lattice for PFF. Changes highlighted yellow.

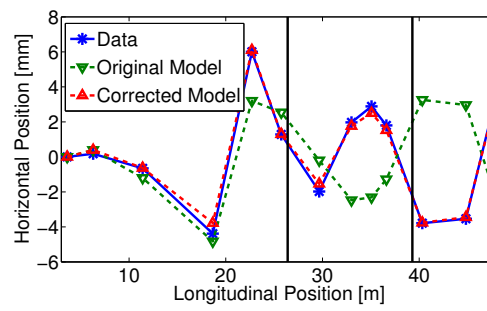


Figure 3.2: Mean phase along.

Chapter 4

Phase Monitor Performance

This is the introductory text.

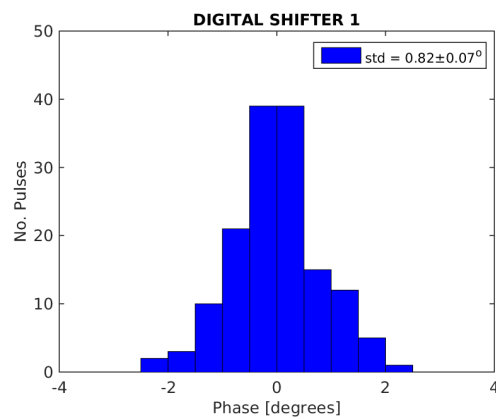


Figure 4.1: Dig shifter 1.

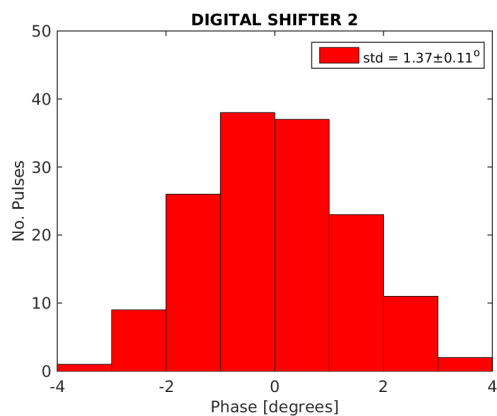


Figure 4.2: Dig shifter 2.

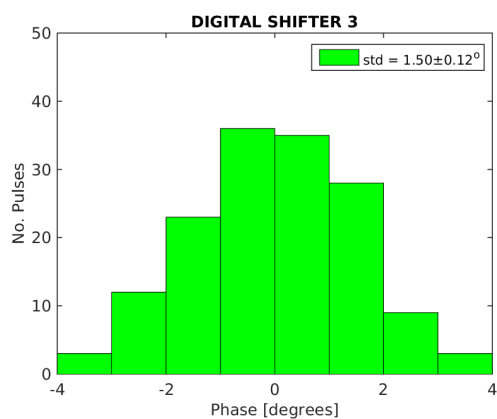


Figure 4.3: Dig shifter 3.

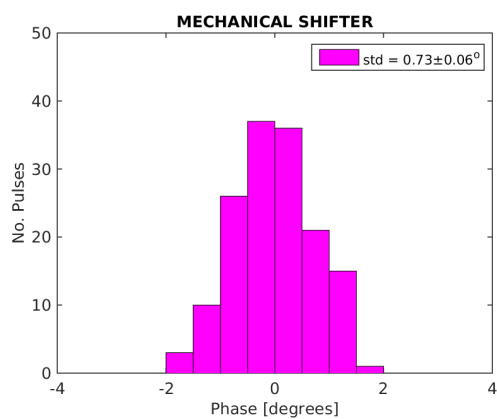


Figure 4.4: Mech shifter.

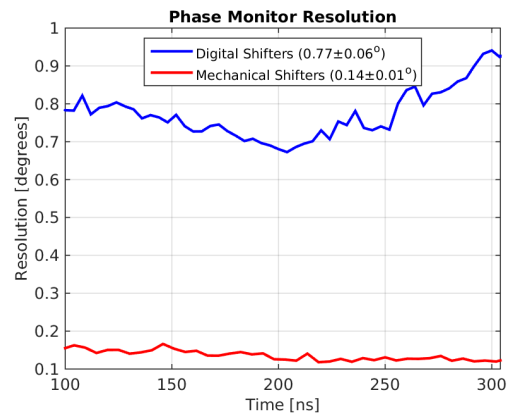


Figure 4.5: Resolution.

4.1 Phase Monitor Electronics

4.2 Signal Response Measurements

4.3 Calibrations

4.4 Digitiser Noise

4.5 Phase Shifter Noise

4.6 Resolution

4.7 Linearity and Bandwidth

4.8 Dependence on Position

Chapter 5

Phase Propagation

This is the introductory text.

5.1 Characteristics of Uncorrected Phase Jitter

5.2 First Order Energy Dependencies

5.3 Higher Order Energy Dependencies

5.4 Other Sources of Phase Jitter

5.5 Long Term Propagation Stability

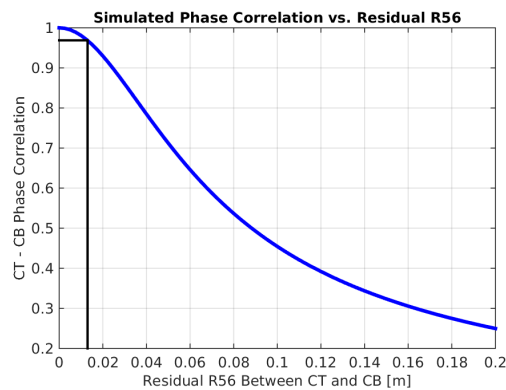


Figure 5.1: Phase correlation vs. residual R56 between monitors.

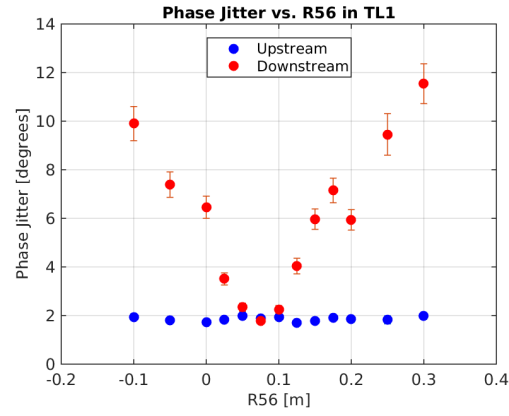


Figure 5.2: Phase jitter for different R56 whilst wiggling gun current.

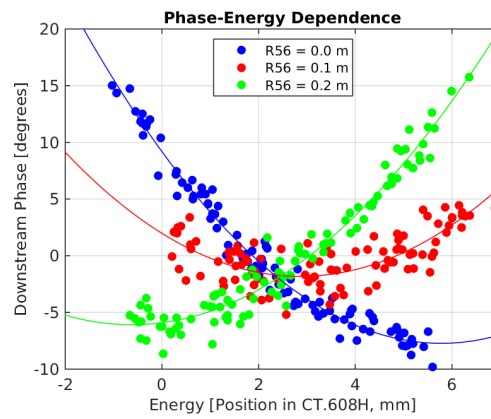


Figure 5.3: Phase vs. energy for different R56 in TL1.

Chapter 6

Commissioning of the PFF System

This is the introductory text.

6.1 Theoretical Corrected Jitter and Optimal Gain

6.2 Controls

6.3 Droop Correction

The droop in the response of the FONT5 ADCs, as most clearly seen in the output of the diode channel in Figure 6.1 (although it also effects the mixer channel), is not an issue for the work the FONT group does at ATF2 where the signals are well approximated by delta functions separated by ~ 100 ns. Although the droop has been seen previously, its significance for the continuous microsecond length pulse at CTF3 had not been considered because of this.

The droop emerges as a result of the use of AC coupling on the ADC input transformers

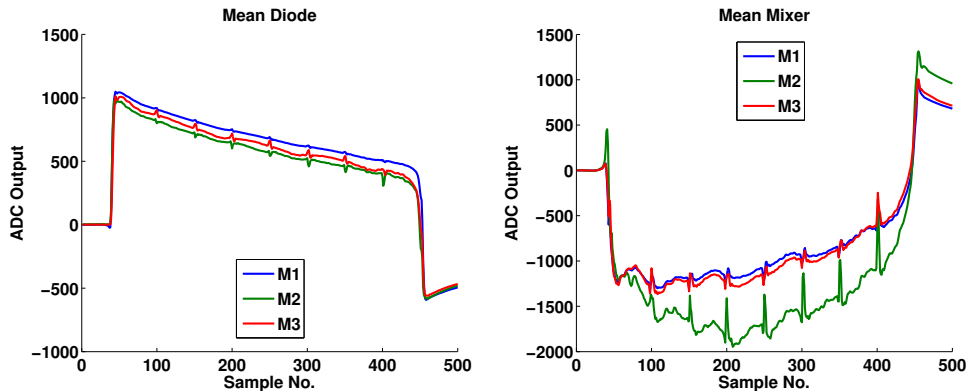


Figure 6.1: Mean diode and mixer output with no filter.

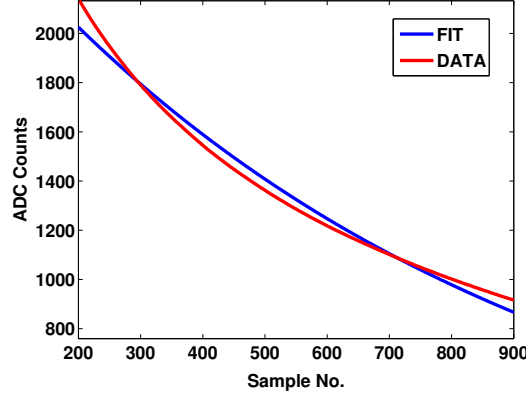


Figure 6.2: Attempted exponential fit to the ADC droop.

for electrical isolation. This involves using a capacitor, the current across which is dependent on dV/dt (V being voltage and t time), to remove the DC component from a signal. In particular for the diode channel, which should be a square wave, the output is increasingly well described by a DC signal on the flat top as you move away from the leading edge of the pulse, with the capacitor causing droop in the response as a result.

In the simplest case the droop should be well described by an exponential decay of the form $A \exp(-t/T)$. The droop makes it difficult to perform calibrations and measurements on the data and one way in which it could be removed in offline analysis is by determining the decay constants, T , for each of the ADCs on the FONT5 board. To avoid the influence of beam effects tests were done in Oxford using a generated $10 \mu\text{s}$ DC pulse.

Unfortunately, as can be seen in Figure 6.2 which shows an example of an exponential fit for one ADC, although the fits return good R^2 values it is clear that the slope of the exponential curve is not a good match for the slope of the data. This is perhaps not unexpected as the ferrite cores used in the transformers have many non-linear properties. In fact, by using a fit with two exponential terms it is possible to obtain a perfect match to the data but at this point the complexity of the fit would make any attempt to remove the droop in real beam data in this way spurious.

Instead, changes will be made to the currently in development FONT5a board hardware and firmware to greatly reduce the scale of the droop. Different transformers will be used to reduce the droop rate by up to a factor of fifty and in addition digital filtering will be implemented in firmware to smooth out and reduce the remaining droop component even further. It is expected that after these changes the droop will be small enough to not have a detrimental effect on the performance of the phase feedforward system.

6.4 Constant Kick Tests

Scan and comparison to expectation from optics.

Linearity

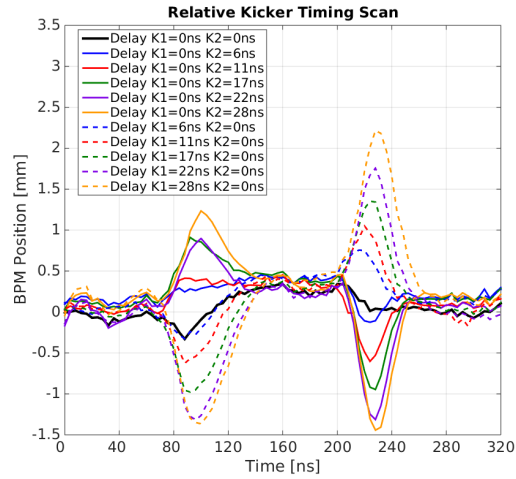


Figure 6.3: Traces relative timing scan.

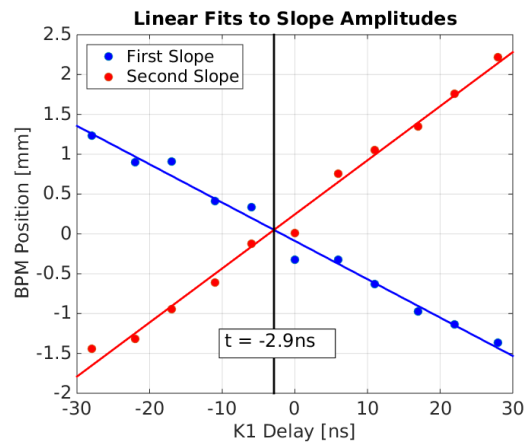


Figure 6.4: Relative timing scan - fit to rising/falling edge.

Orbit closure

Shape of FF kick on BPMs vs. shape of upstream phase

6.5 Latency Measurements

6.6 Kick Output Timing

6.6.1 Relative Kicker Timing

6.6.2 Absolute Kicker Timing

from beam pickup

from kick on BPMs

6.7 Effect of Limited Correction Range

6.8 Effect of Limited Correction Bandwidth

Chapter 7

Feedforward Results

This is the introductory text.

7.1 Gain Scans

7.2 Correction at Optimal Gain

7.3 Simulated PFF Results

7.4 Correction on Longer Timescales

7.5 Correction with Additional Jitter Source

7.6 Slow Correction

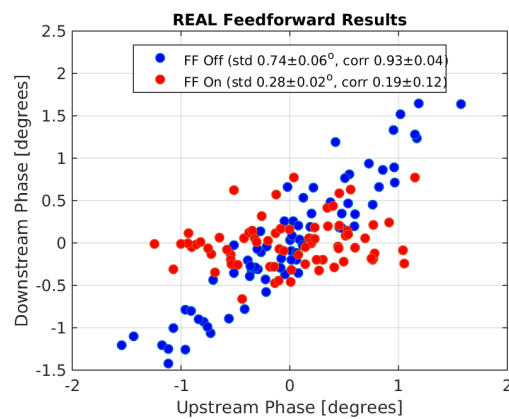


Figure 7.1: Mean phase.

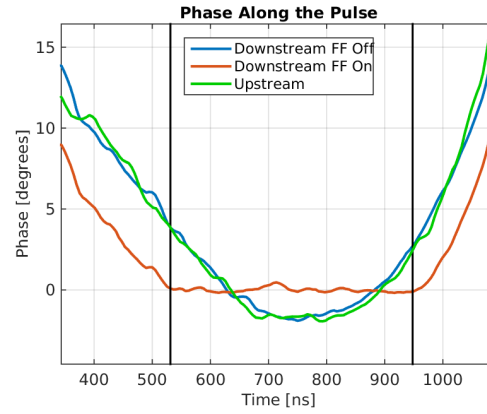


Figure 7.2: Mean phase along.

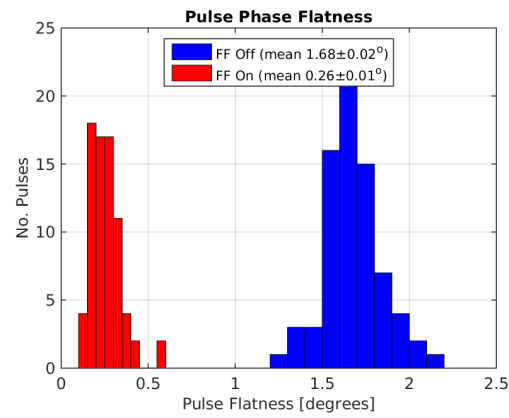


Figure 7.3: Flatness.

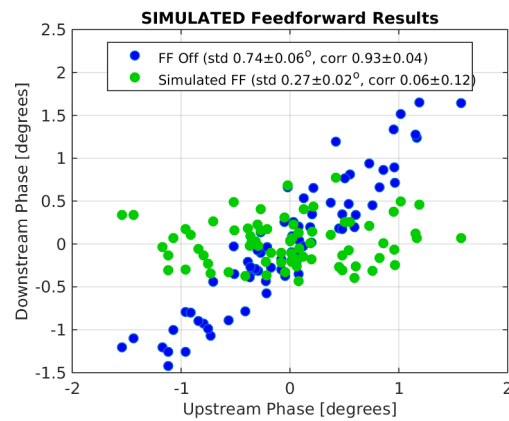


Figure 7.4: Simulated PFF.

Chapter 8

Conclusions

This is the introductory text.

8.1 Summary

8.2 Future Work