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Recycler BPM Proposal

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RECYCLER BPM – PRE-AMP

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- In the recycler the BPM and pre-amp form a resonant circuit
 1. Tuned at a single frequency (7.5 MHz)
 2. Coupling between BPM plates degrades the signal
- Digital BPM:
 1. No Need for resonant circuit due to down conversion
 2. Pre-amp and BPM form a Bandpass circuit
 3. R_{shunt} and $C_{plate} + C_{cable}$ set the corner frequency
 4. Reduce coupling by -55 dB at 2.5 MHz and 7.5 MHz



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Transition Module

- The performance of the digital receiver depends on how well the pre-amp, cables and input impedance to DDC are controlled.
- The differential signal can be processed with a transformer or a differential receiver before its digitized.



EXPECTED SIGNAL LEVELS

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- BPM Signal range from .3e10/bunch to 100e10/bunch
- For 1e10/bunch Gaussian bunch expected current
- $I(f) = N e f (\omega l / 2 v) \exp -1/2(f/1/2\pi\sigma)^2$

1e10

.3e10

2.5 MHz

7.5 MHz

2.5 MHz

7.5 MHz

(μ a peak)

(μ a peak)

(μ a peak)

(μ a peak)

I(f)/2

14.5

60.2

4.354

31.5



PRE-AMP OUTPUT VOLTAGE

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- Pre-amp gain is 40 dB for $N=1e10$ /bunch Gaussian bunch
- The $I(f)/2$ and R_{shunt} produce $V(f)$ into pre-amp
 $R_{shunt} = 150 \text{ Ohms}$. The output voltage is $V(f) * \text{Gain}$

	1e10		.3e10	
	2.5MHz	7.5MHz	2.5MHz	7.5MHz
	(mV p)	(mV p)	(mV p)	(mV p)
$V(f)$	89.63	372.1	26.91	194.5



SIGNAL LEVELS @ DDC

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- Cable attenuation is 1.2 dB/100 ft @ 2.5 MHz
- 2.1 dB/100 ft @ 7.5 MHz
- Short length = 150 ft, long length = 1300 ft
- The effect of cable atten. On the pre-amp signals

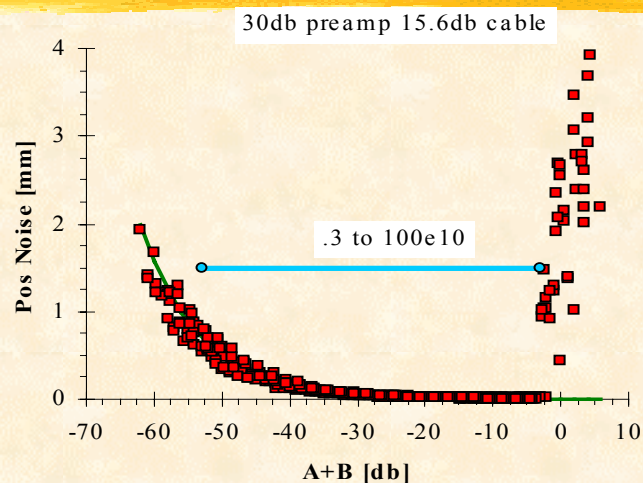
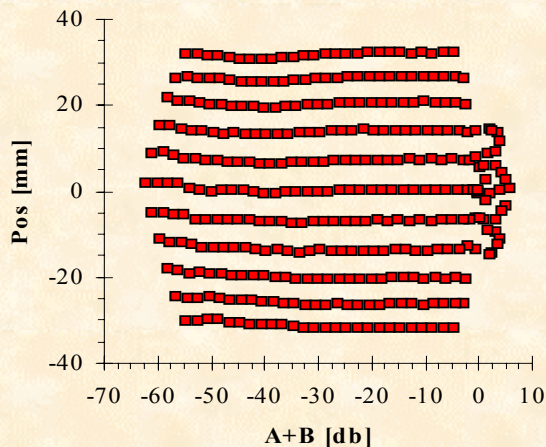
For 1e10/bunch Vin @ DDC expressed in mV peak

		1e10		.3e10			
		2.5 MHz	7.5 MHz	2.5 MHz	7.5 MHz		
Long	Short	Long	Short	Long	Short	Long	Short
14.87	72.85	16.06	258.9	4.47	21.87	8.39	135.3

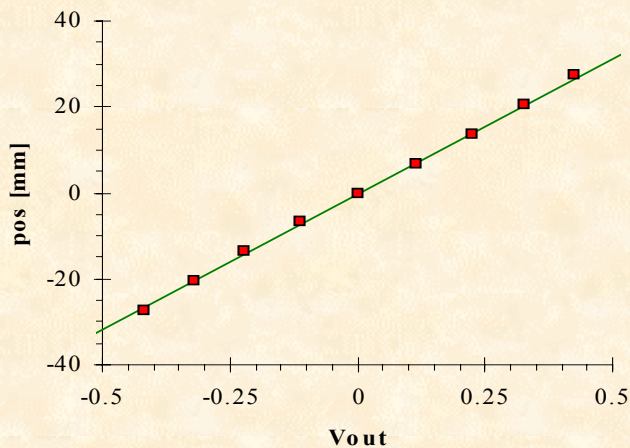
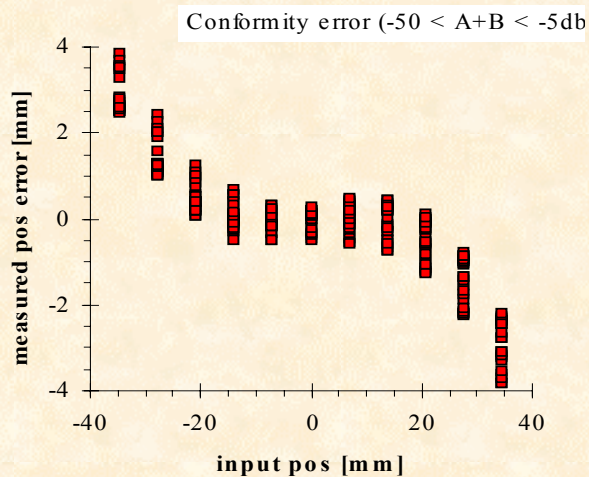


Digital Receiver Performance

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-90.4 dbm equiv noise 15.0 bits 4-2.5MHz gaussian bunches: 62.85 mm/Volt 0.29 bpm db/mm



July 10, 2002

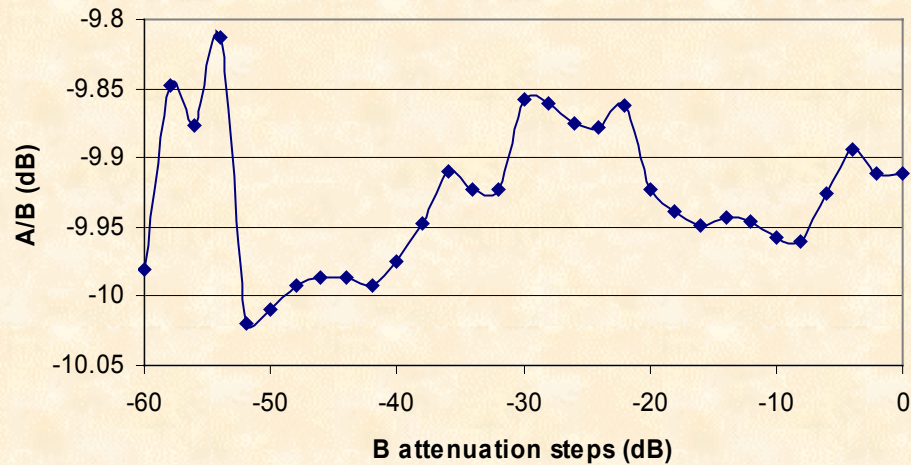
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Test Accuracy

- Switchable attenuators contribute ± 1 db error
 - ± 0.34 mm Ver or ± 0.16 mm Hor





Optimum Preamp Gain

- AD6644 A/D converter
 - $\text{SNR} = (\text{power of true signal} / \text{power of noise}) = 74.5\text{db}$
 - $\text{ENOB} = (\text{SNR} - 1.763) / 6.021 = 12.1\text{ bits}$
- Measure 15 bits because of “processing gain”
 - $M = F_s / 2 * \text{BW}$ where $M = 2^{2(2R-N)}$
- A/D input noise
 - $188\mu\text{Vrms}$
- Preamp noise at A/D input is not significant
 - $2\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{srHz}}$, 50MHz , $+30\text{db}$ gain, -15.6db longest cable
 - $74\mu\text{Vrms}$
- Total A/D input noise
 - $202\mu\text{Vrms}$



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Conclusion

- The digital receiver will do it
- We have to get the signals from the bpm to the receiver with minimum differences between channels
- Signal path must be controlled at every stage