

Tevatron BPM Upgrade (+MI/transfer line BPM)

Stephen Wolbers

(for the Tevatron BPM Upgrade Project)

Run 2 Meeting

March 24, 2005

Outline

- Project description and scope.
- Current Status.
- Plan for final installation and commissioning.
- Short mention of transfer line and MI BPM upgrades.
- Measurement quality : Rob Kutschke in the next talk.

TeV Beam Position Monitor (BPM) Upgrade Project

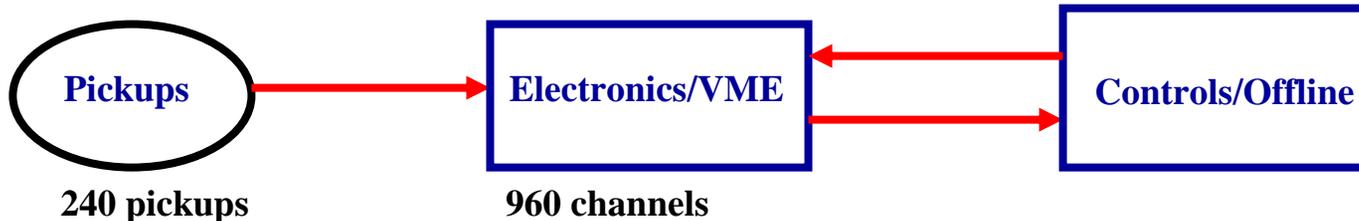
- Joint CD/AD project.
 - Officially began in August 2003.
 - Previous to that time work had occurred on requirements and some design ideas.
- Key contributors and contributions: **red=AD**, purple=CD
 - **Jim Steimel**: Technical Coordinator
 - **Mike Martens**: Specifications and Tevatron requirements, integration.
 - Luciano Piccoli, Margaret Votava: Front-end software
 - Vince Pavlicek, Ken Treptow, Bill Haynes: Engineering
 - Dehong Zhang: Testing, integration
 - Tim Kasza: Hardware testing and acceptance, tracking
 - Rob Kutschke: Analysis, calibration
 - **Brian Hendricks**: Controls interface, console applications.
 - **Bob Webber**: Technical guidance and instrumentation experience and project management.
 - Bakul Banerjee: Project assistant
 - **Marv Olson**, Bill Barker: Installation gurus

Specifications/Reasons for upgrade

- Old hardware was not accurate, precise or reliable enough for the Tevatron, nor was it able to measure pbar positions.
- New system goals/requirements:
 - Stable, accurate, precise measurements
 - Aiming for <10 micron (1 sigma) precision for best proton position measurement
 - Old system has 150 micron least significant bit
 - Reliable hardware and software
 - Software to collect and use the data.
 - More sophisticated data analysis is not part of the project (e.g., lattice measurements)
 - Measurement of antiproton positions (new capability)
 - Requires twice as many electronics channels

TeV BPM Upgrade Scope

- New electronics.
- Front-end software.
- Data to the online/controls system.
- Modified applications to use the new data.
- The pickups in the accelerator will not be modified!
- Both ends (p and pbar) of the pickups will be instrumented.



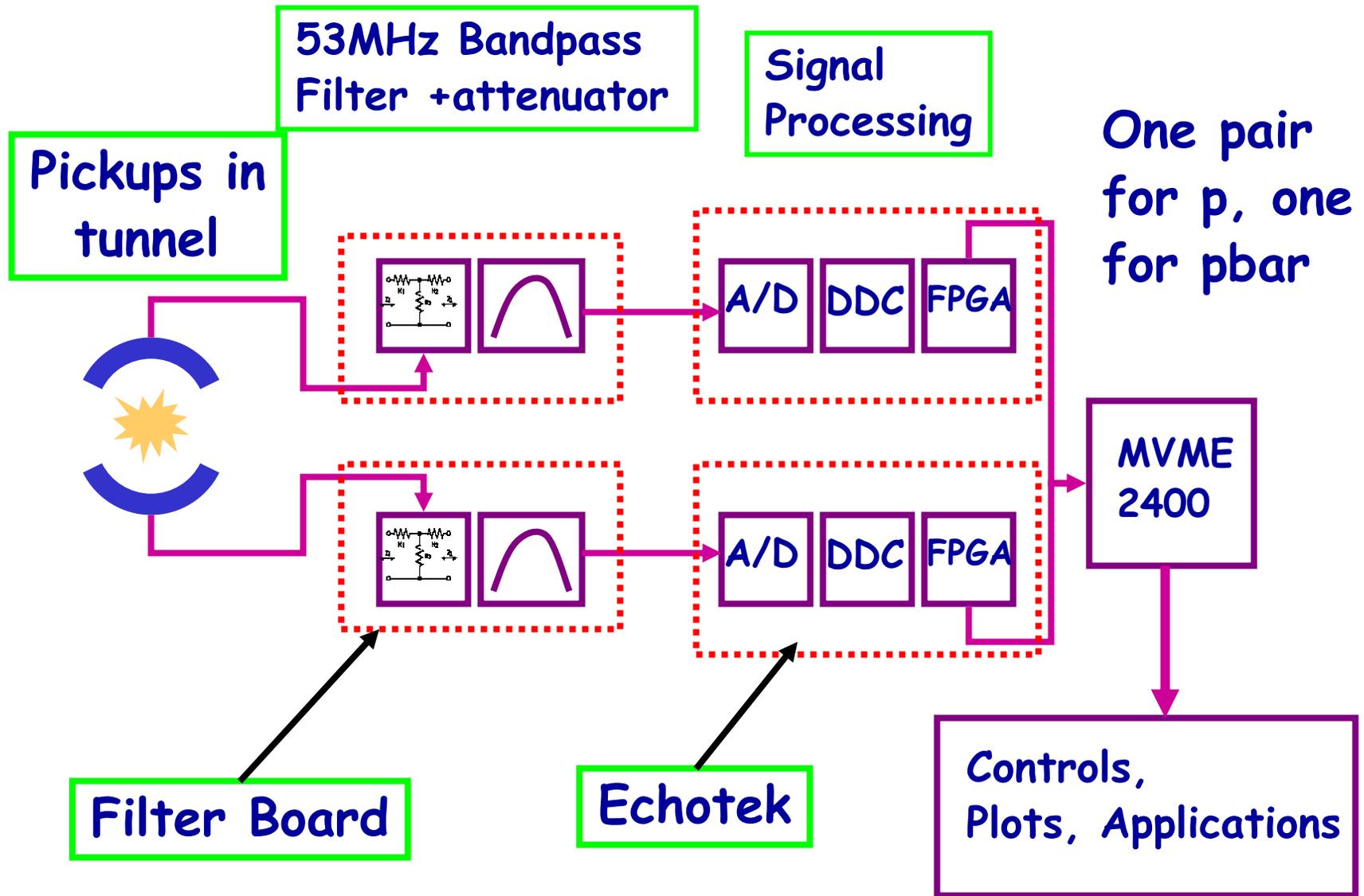
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Some Highlights

- 9/22/03: Requirements review
- 12/19/03: Technology choice review
- 3/11/04: Place Echotek Order
- 5/14/04: Electronics Design Review
- 8/20/04: First Production Echotek boards arrive
- 8/23/04: Install prototype crate
- 11/23/04: Install first production system in A3
- 2/7/05: Finish commissioning A3

Block Diagram - vertical BPM



Hardware Components

- **Echotek Digital Signal Receiver (150)**
 - Commercial 8 channel 80 MHz 14 bit ADC, DDC, FPGA
 - Exact or similar boards are common to Recycler, Transfer Lines, NUMI, MI BPM projects
- **Front-end Filter Board (150)**
 - 53 MHz band-pass filter, 10 or 20 dB attenuator, relays for diagnostic signal
 - Designed by CD
- **Timing Board (38)**
 - Provides clocks and triggers for Echotek
 - Provides 53 MHz diagnostic signals
 - Designed by CD
- **MVME Processors, VME subracks, Crate monitoring, cables, test stands, test signals, controls network.**

Software Overview

- **Front-end**
 - Processes Echotek output to provide
 - Closed orbit
 - Turn-by-turn
 - Injection first turn
 - Manages data collection and modes of operation.
- **Online/console applications**
 - Moves data into controls system and applications, libraries and databases.
- **Offline/calibration**
 - Provides necessary deconvolution (pbar) and corrections to ensure accuracy and precision of the system.
 - pbar measurements are available at the front-end.

Documentation

- Requirements, specifications, designs, PRRs, test plans, as-builts, manuals, MOUs.
- We are trying to document as we design and build the system.
- We expect to deliver final user and expert documentation as part of the deliverables of the project
- Web pages, mailing lists, have been extensively used.

Tev BPM Current Status

- All hardware is hand and tested, including spares:
 - 150 Echotek digital receiver boards.
 - 150 Front-end filter boards.
 - 38 Timing boards.
 - 31 Crate controllers (MVME 2400)
 - Crates, cables, panels.
- All cabling from tunnel to service buildings (27) is in place.
- Space has been identified in all of the service buildings for electronics installation.
 - In a few cases the old system will have to be removed to make room for the new one.
 - The BLM electronics/readout system will remain in place.
 - There is already a request to remove part of the old BPM system to make room for BLM prototype.

Applications

- Many applications have been or will be modified to use the new BPM positions, either through modifications to BPMLIB or changes to the applications themselves.
- New houses are added to SDA data collection as they are installed.
- Some new applications are being developed to take advantage of the new systems and new capabilities.

Applications

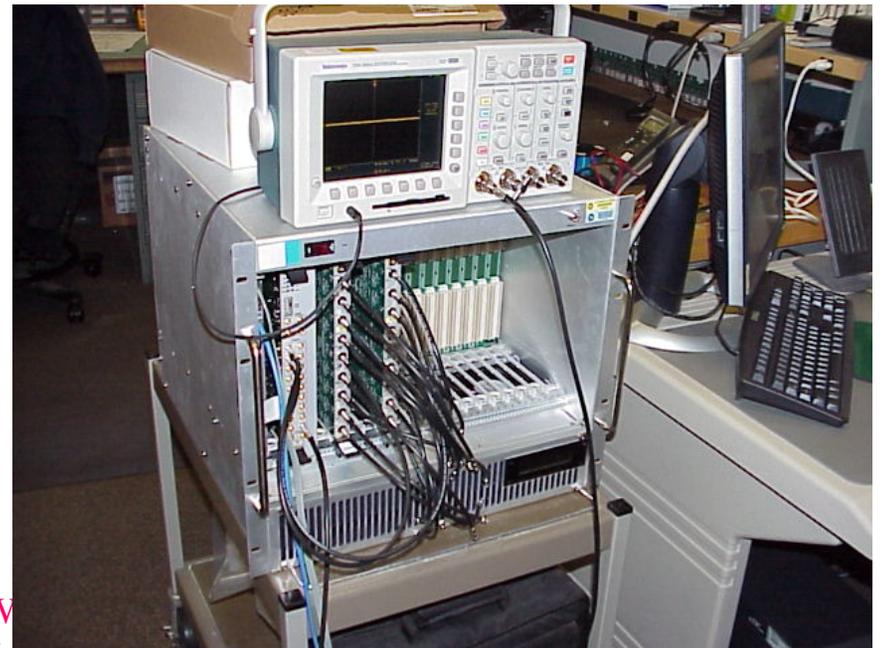
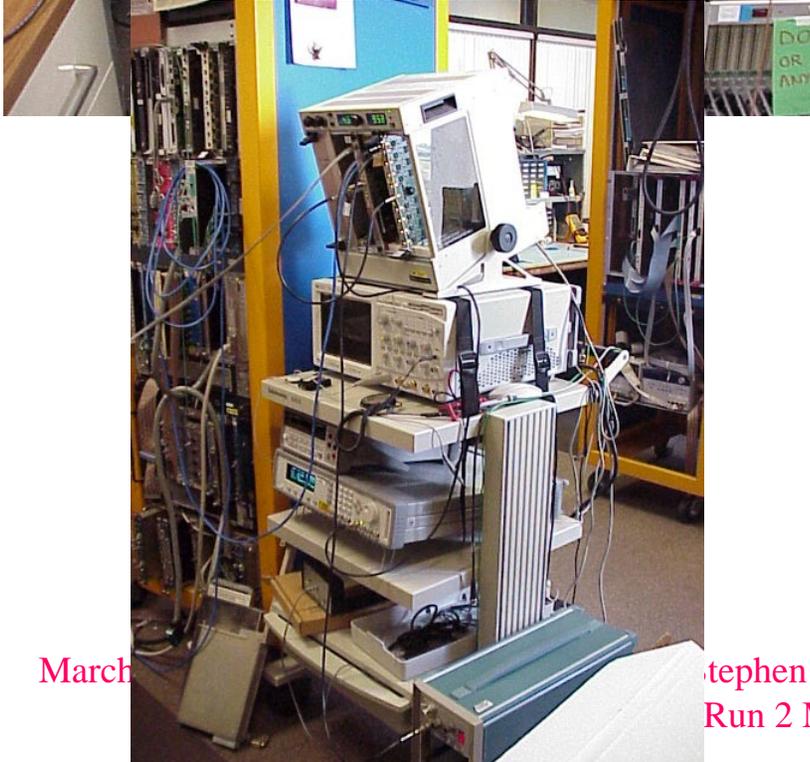
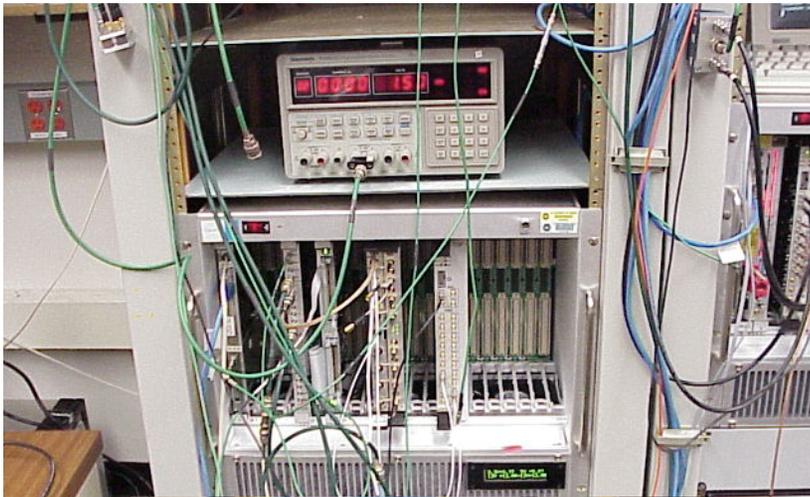
Green : done or working, Brown: working on, *Red: old system only*

- *T37, BPM Control Parameters (not needed)*
 - T38, BPM/BLM tests (being specified)
 - T39, BPM/BLM plots (done)
 - T41, BPM beam diagnostic (done)
 - T42*, Tevatron TBT display (done)
 - T117, T121*, TeV orbit closure (done)
 - C45, extract BPM profile frames (done)
 - C50*, TOP (done)
 - *C48, sequencer (old system only)*
 - W25, Diagnostics (up to date)
 - W68, TBT application (done)
 - W136, TBT application (in development)
 - C10*, Collimator scraping control
 - Calibrations (in development)
 - P163*, differential orbit measurements
 - W132, BPM library test program
- *=relinked with new BPMLIB

Test stands

- Test stands have been essential for:
 - Testing hardware
 - Debugging software
 - Studying Echotek behavior
 - Hardware acceptance for timing, filter and Echotek boards
- In the end we used 4 or more teststands to carry out the project.

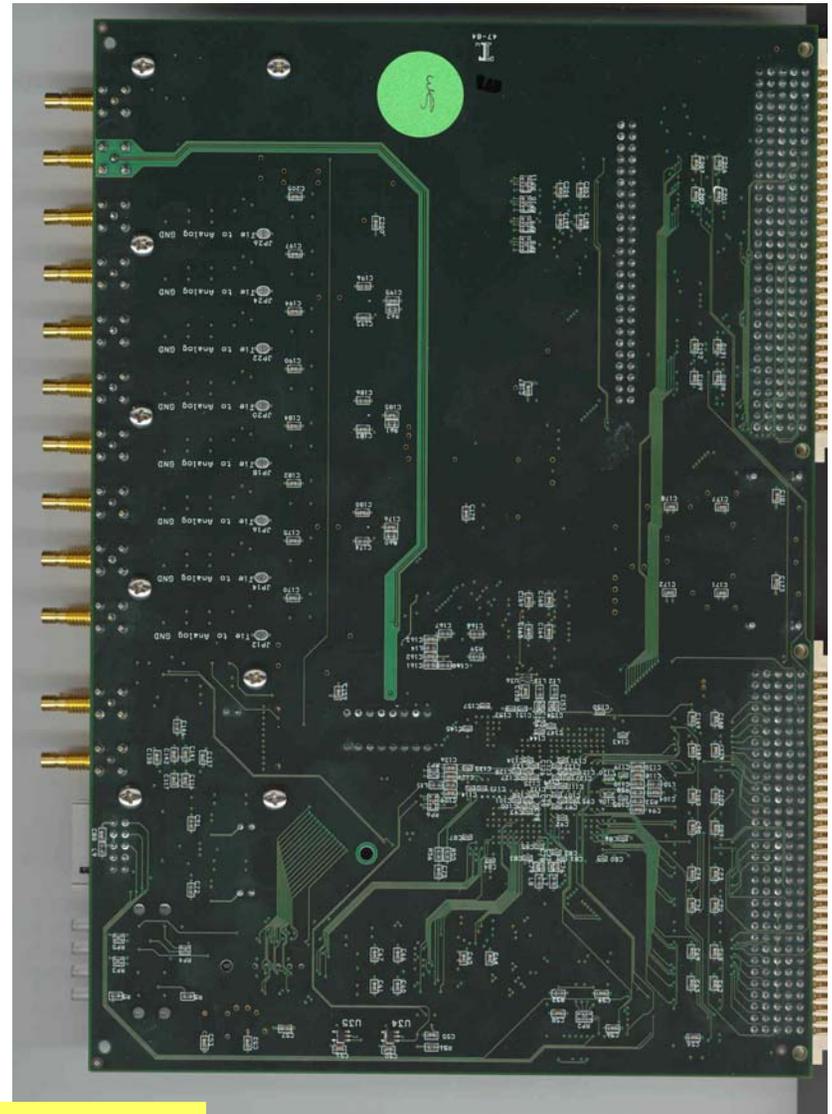
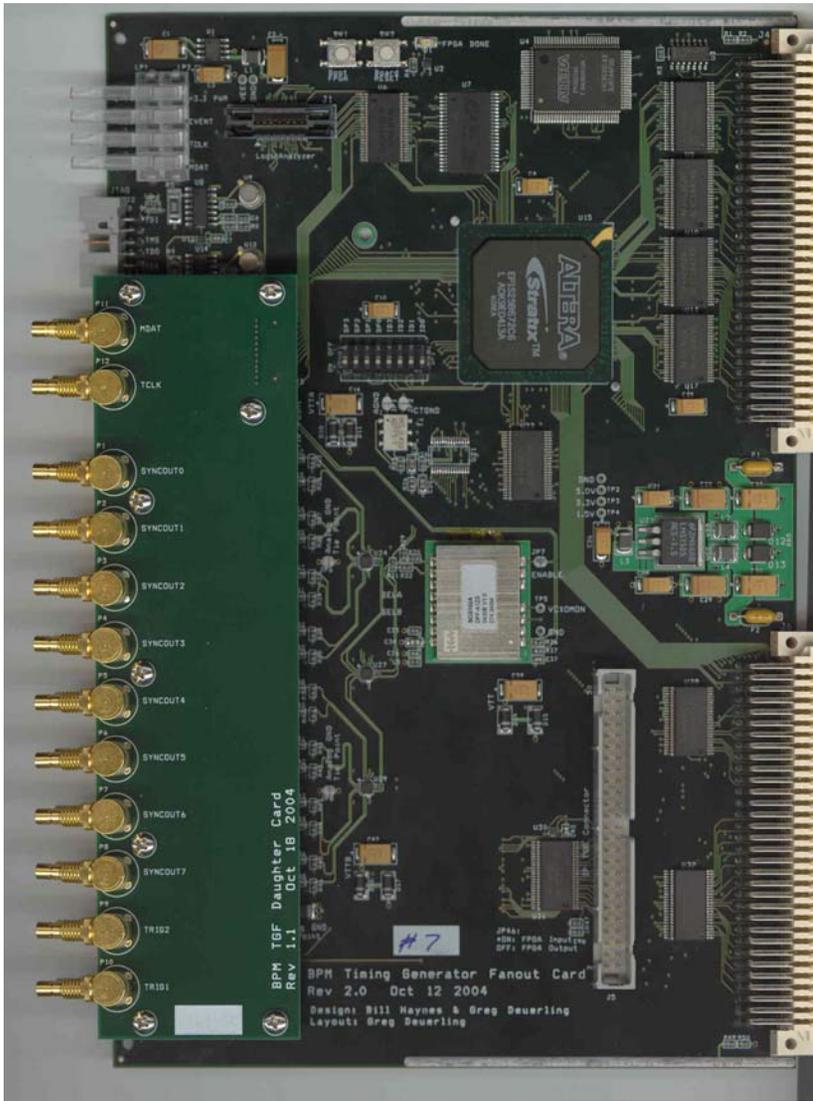
Test stands



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Timing Board



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Production Board

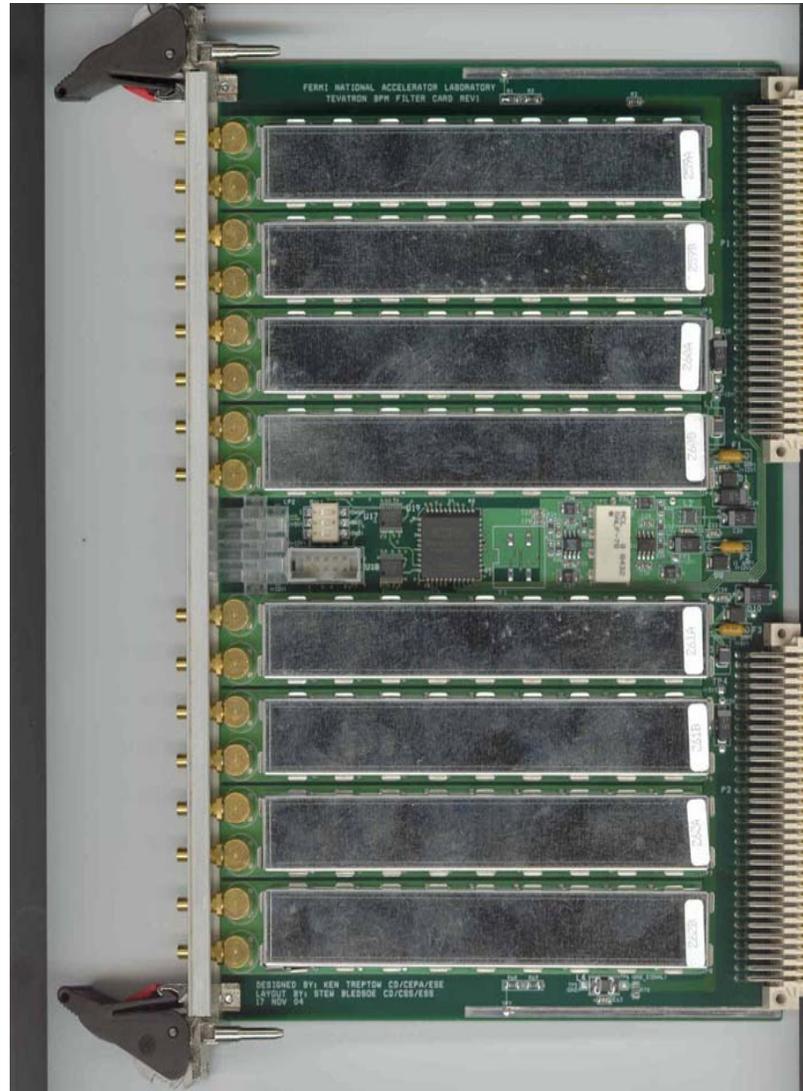
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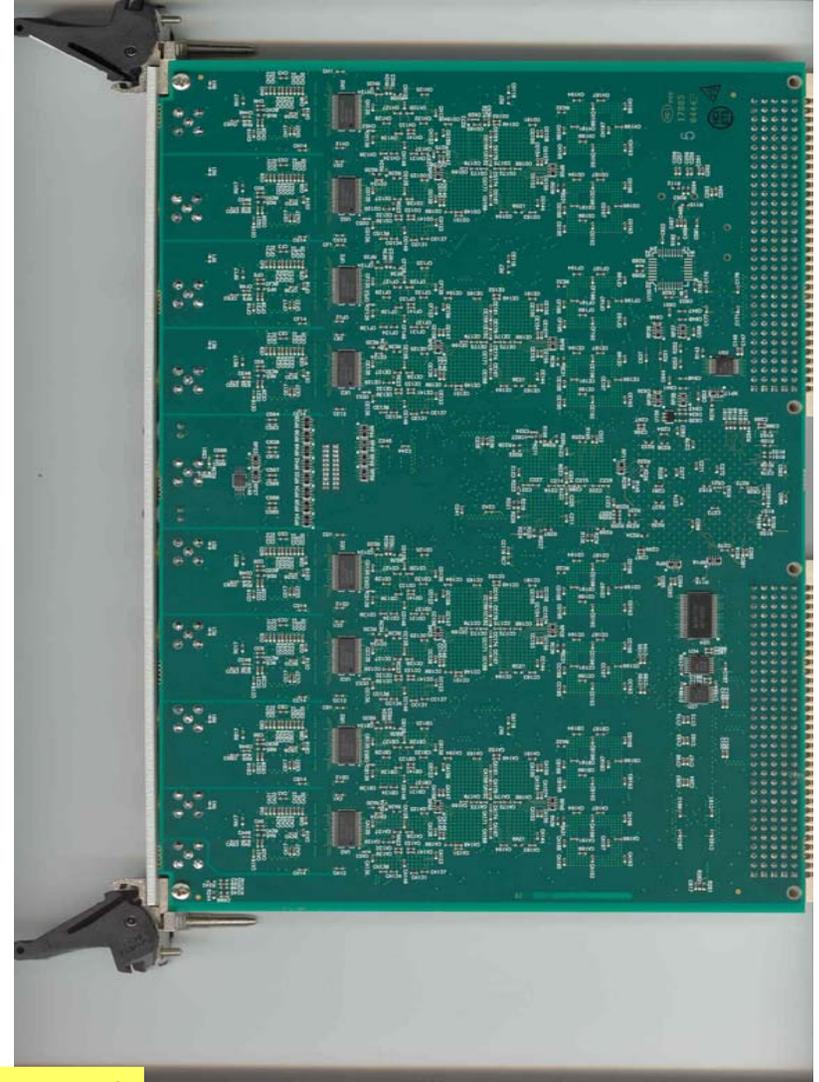
Filter Board

- 8 channels
- 53 MHz band-pass filter
- Attenuation Circuit
- Relays/53 MHz diagnostic signal
- Shielding

Production Board



Echotek Board



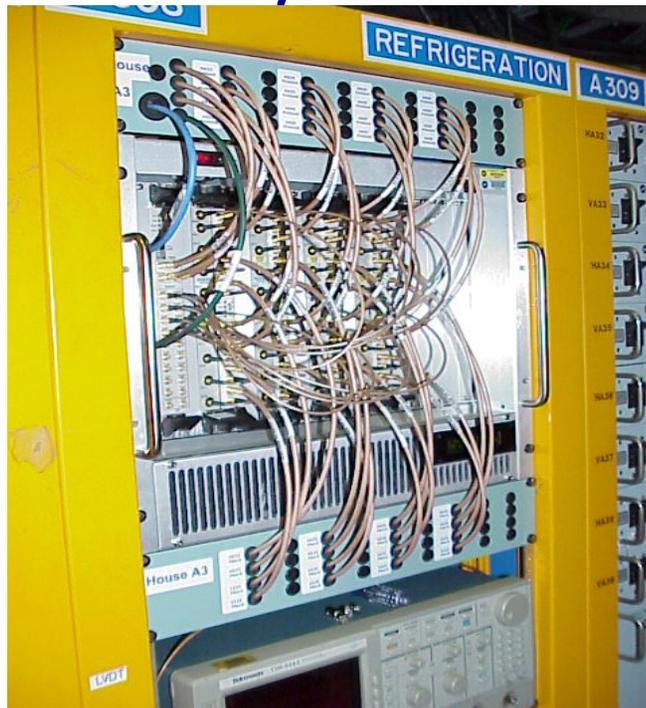
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Production Board

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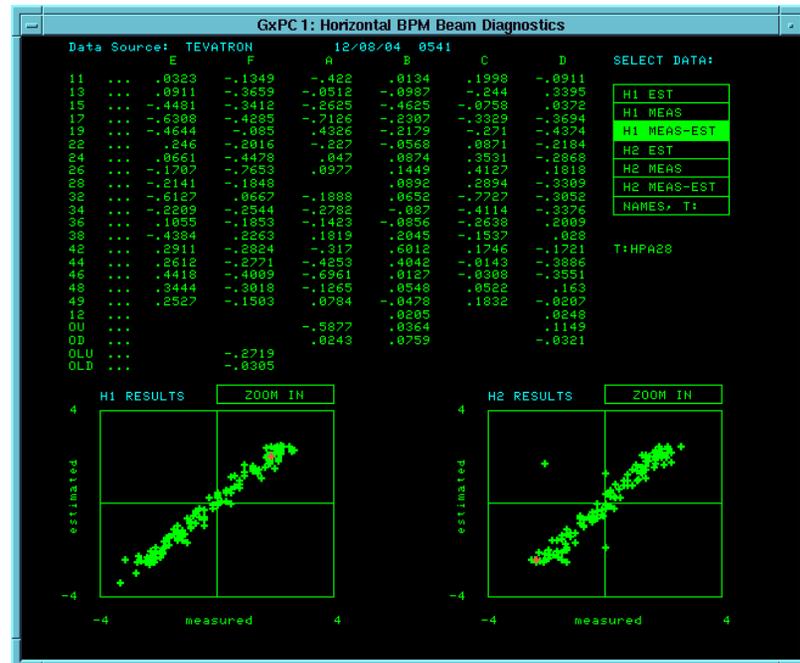
Current Status

- The first system, A3, was constructed in FCC3 and installed in A3 on November 23.
- 5 other systems have been installed since then, once A3 was commissioned (closed orbit, TBT, first turn). Many things have been checked, including scale, polarity, resolutions, pbar measurements, system reliability and stability.



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Scale Check



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Systems are going in!



A3
11/22/04



B3
2/10/05



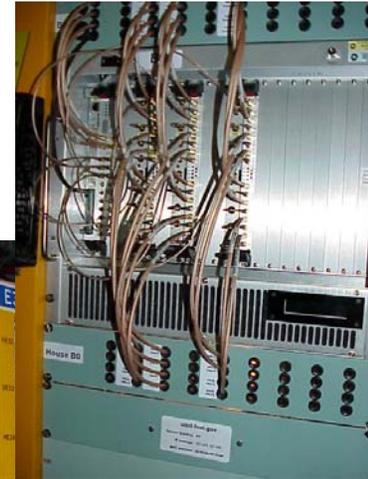
C3
2/23/05



D3
3/08/05



E3
3/11/05

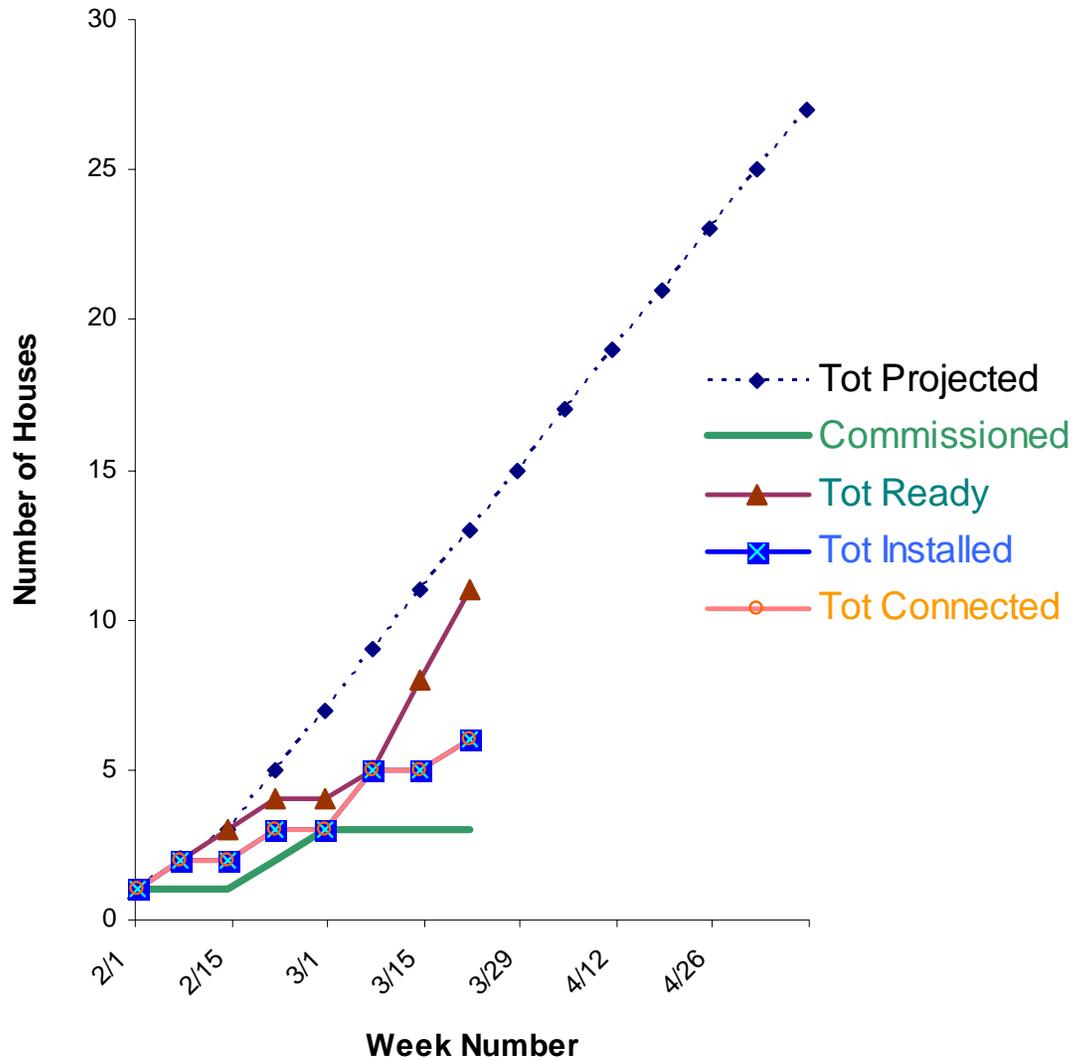


B0
3/23/05

Schedule/Plan

- The plan is to commission houses one at a time (so as not to interfere with Tevatron operations) and to do so as quickly as possible.
 - Proposal for commissioning order:
 - A3, B3, C3, D3, E3, B0, D0, A2, B2, C2, D2, E2, F2, A4, B4, C4, D4, E4, A1, B1, C1, D1, E1, A0, F3, F4, F1
- Two or three houses per week
- Finish in May, 2005.

Commissioning of Houses



What's Left

- Install all the hardware.
- Fix problems
 - Injection first turn (phase/timing problem)
 - See next page
- Finish all functionality
 - "Safe" mode
 - Pbar measurements
 - Time-dependent calibrations, calibration database.
 - Diagnostic mode and diagnostic application.
- As built's
- MOU -> operations
- Project closeout

First Turn Problem

- Recently we have discovered a problem with the "Injection first turn" measurement.
- The behavior is not easily reproduced, either in the accelerator or the teststand, making it difficult to debug.
- Progress is being made and a large amount of attention is being paid to figuring this problem out and fixing it.
- This has slowed up the installation as we pause to understand what is happening.
- Tevatron Department has full veto power on installation and installation order.

Transfer line/MI BPM

- Transfer line BPM is Nathan Eddy/Elvin Harms/Bob Webber responsibility:
 - Shared with TeV BPM:
 - Clock fanout
 - Echotek modules
 - A Run II talk is being scheduled for "April" on the transfer line bpms
- MI BPM system also needs upgrading
 - Essentially the same reasons as for the TeV BPM
 - And the MI will be around for quite some time
- A MI BPM upgrade project has not yet formally begun
 - People are very busy with TeV BPM, transfer line BPM projects, NUMI commissioning

MI BPM

- **First step: Update MI BPM requirements**
 - Old version dates from early 2003.
 - Update to take into account operational changes.
 - Think about proton intensity increases coming from proton project and/or proton driver.
- **Form a project**
 - CD and AD participation is possible.
 - Develop project plan, cost estimates, schedule, etc.

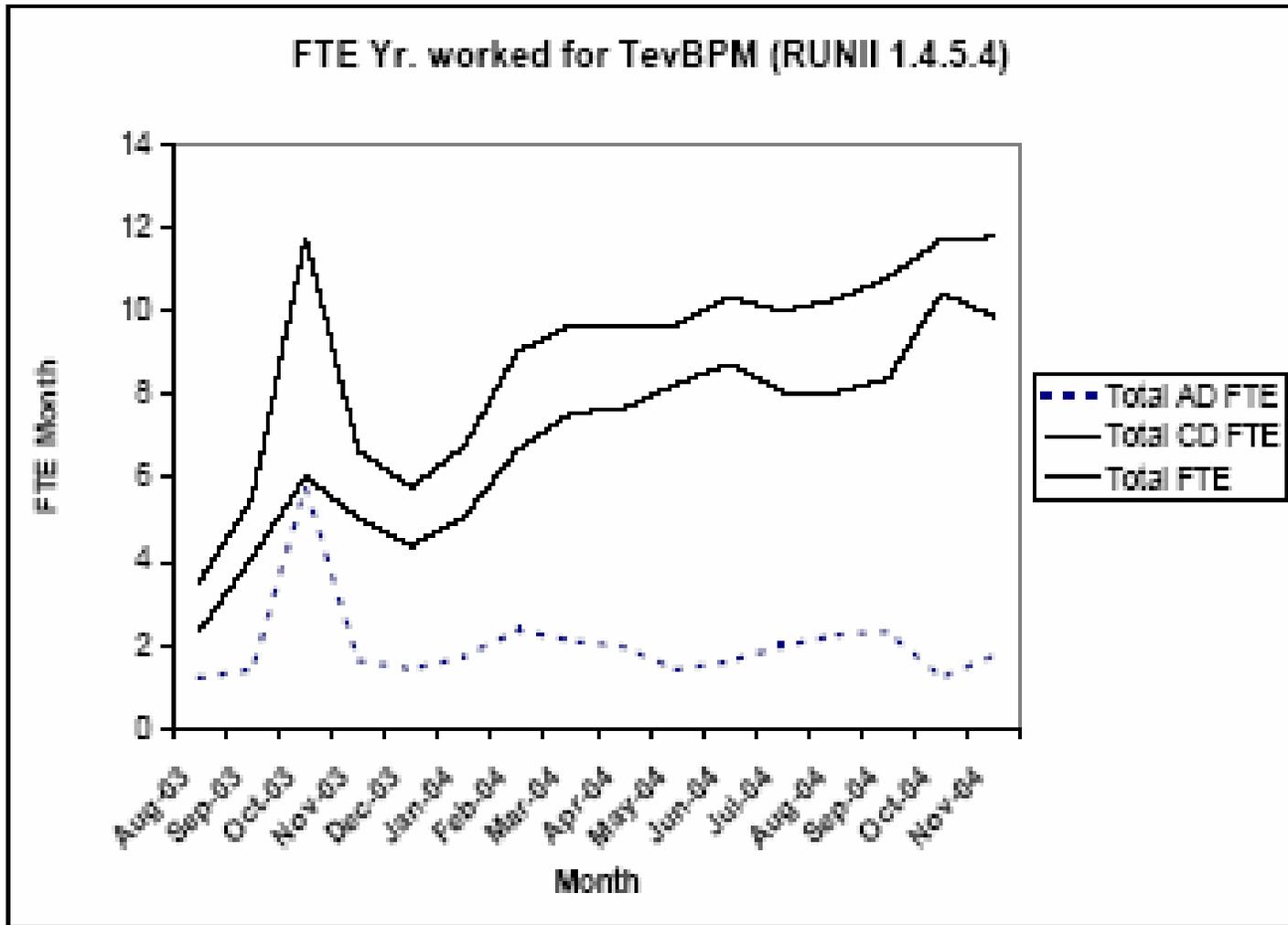
Summary of today's Part I

- The TeV BPM Upgrade project is moving to final commissioning of all 27 houses, replacing the old system with a more modern, reliable, and precise system.
- This has been made possible by the efforts of many people (~35 individuals) from CD and AD who contributed over the past 1.5 years.
- The total effort through February 2005 is 14.6 FTE-years, or roughly 10 FTE.

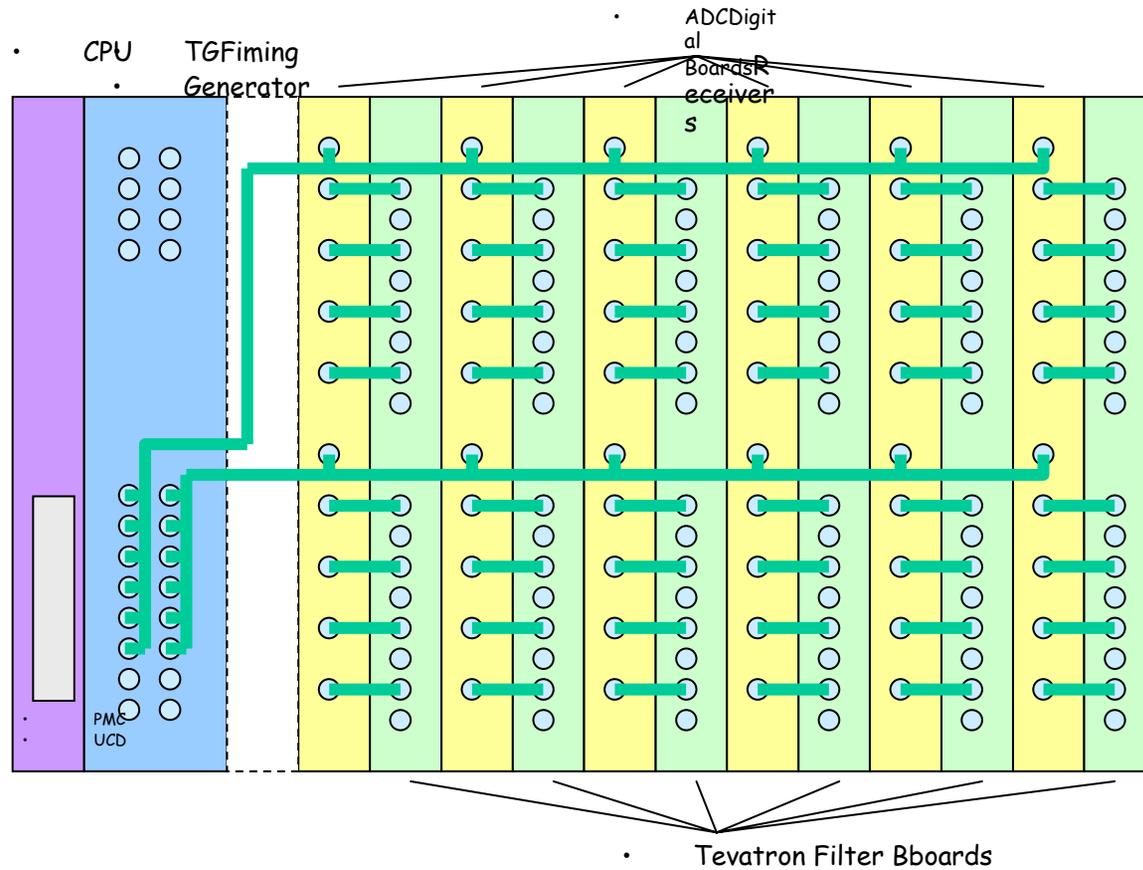
**Rob Kutschke will show how
well the system works...**

Backup Slides

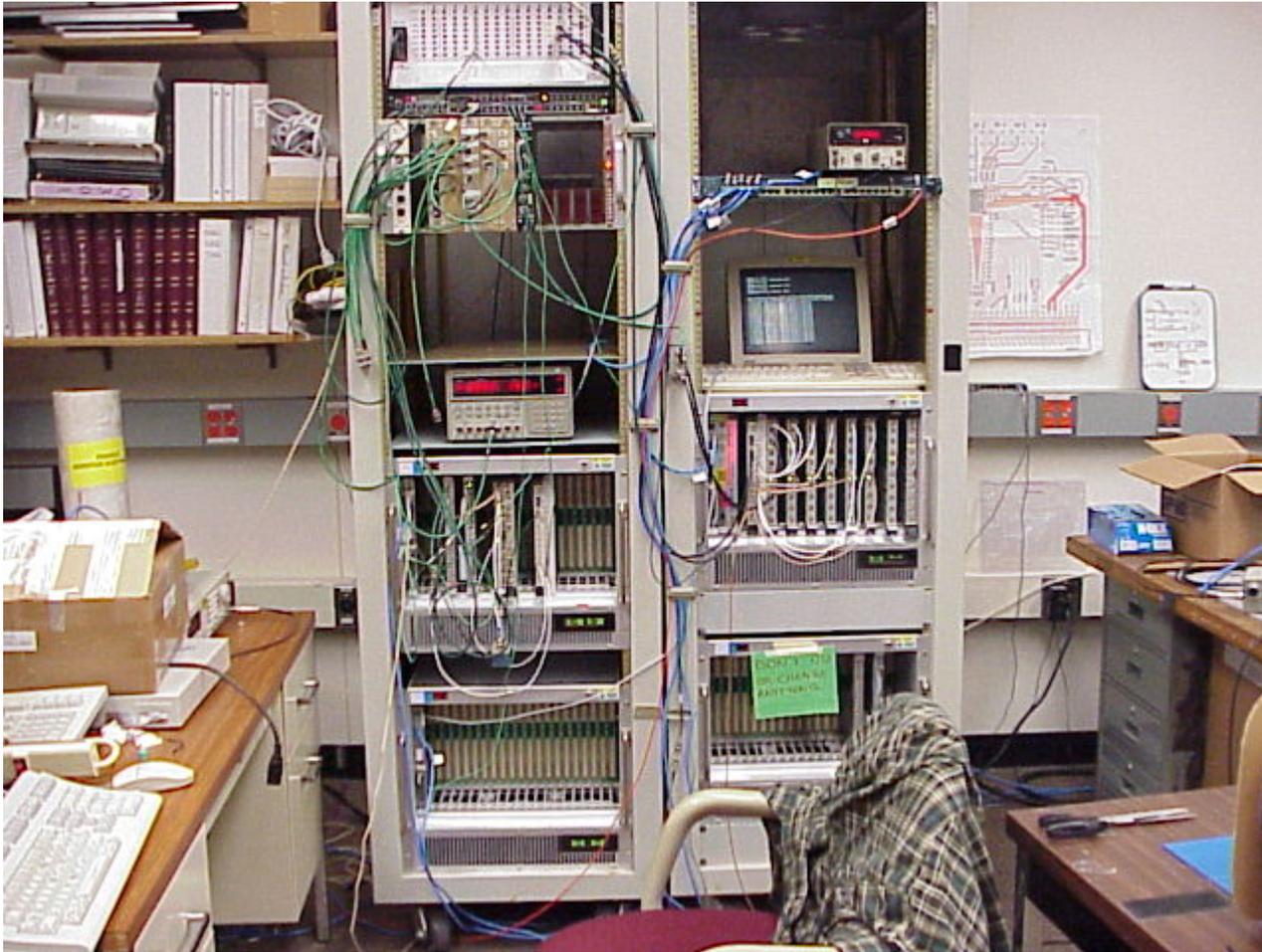
Effort



VME Crate Layout



FCC Teststand

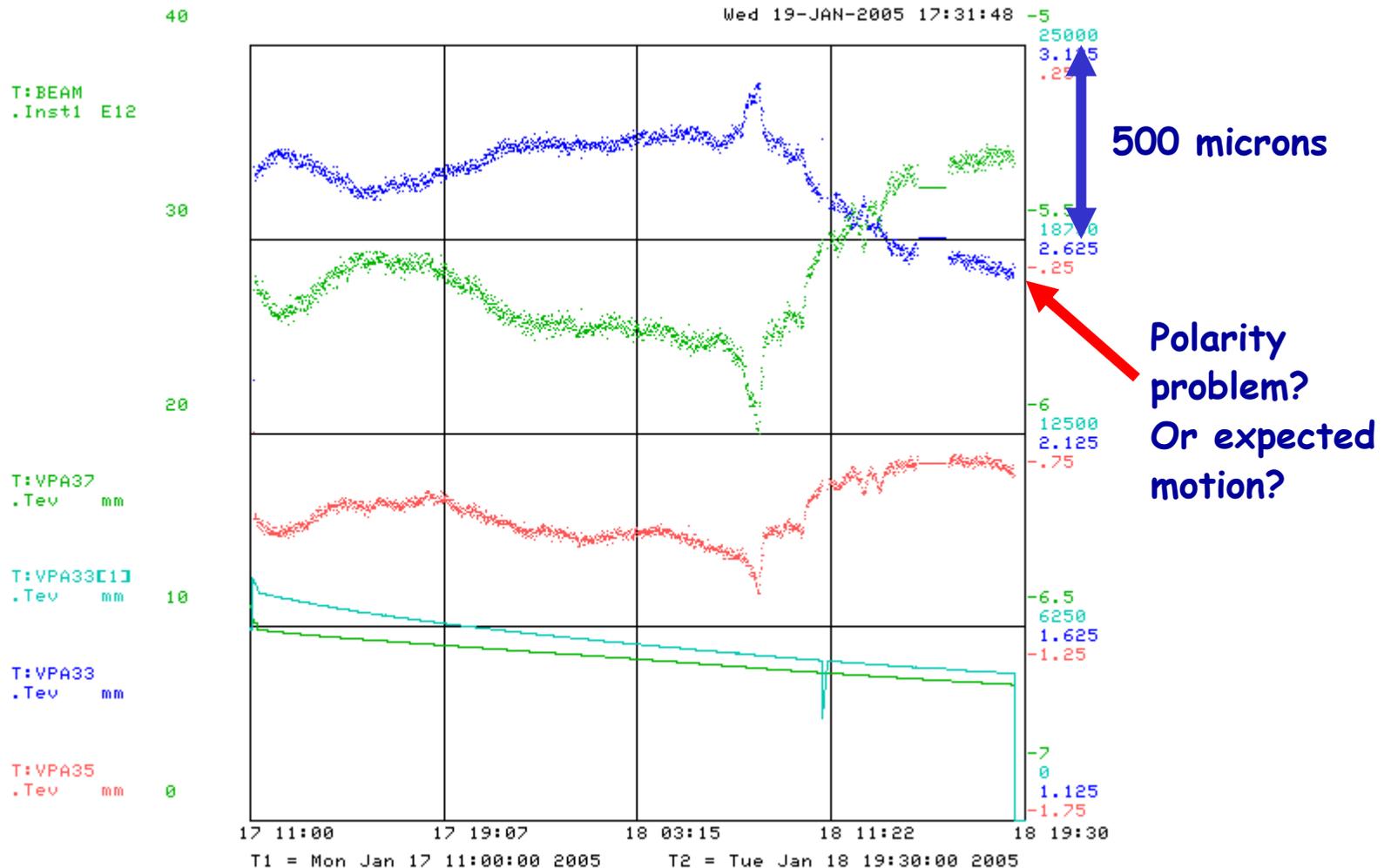


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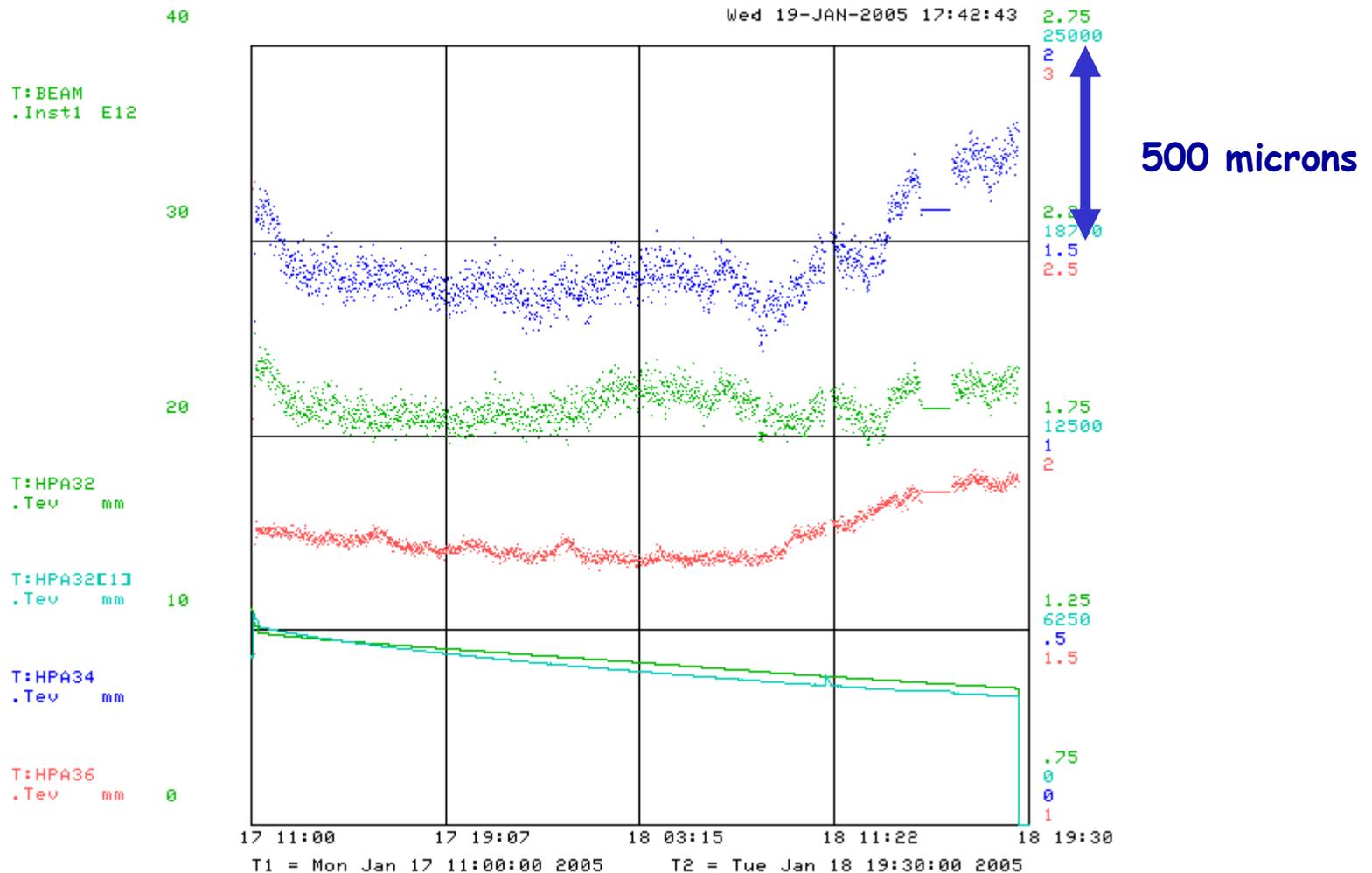
Recent Store (Monday 1/17/05) Vertical



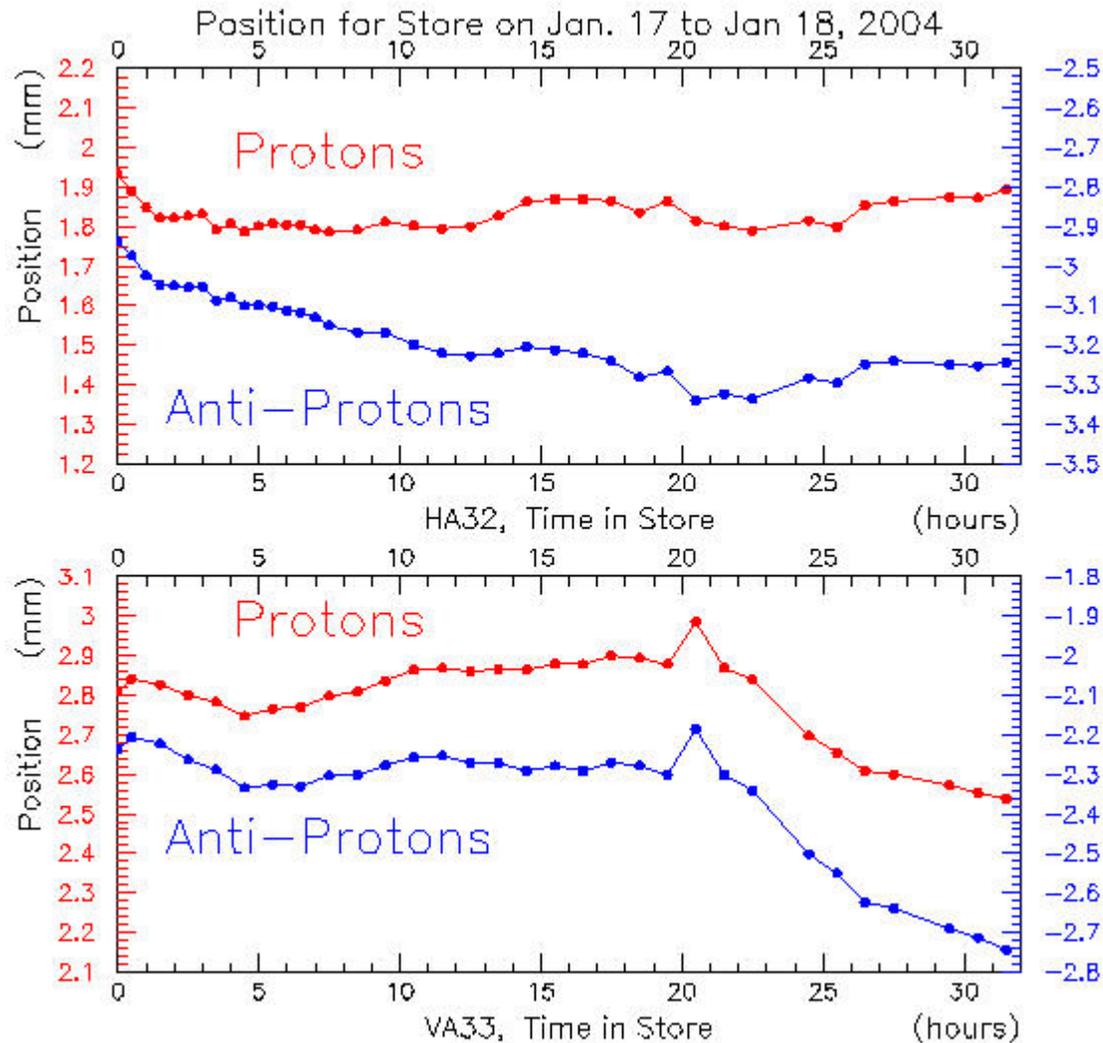
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Same store - horizontal



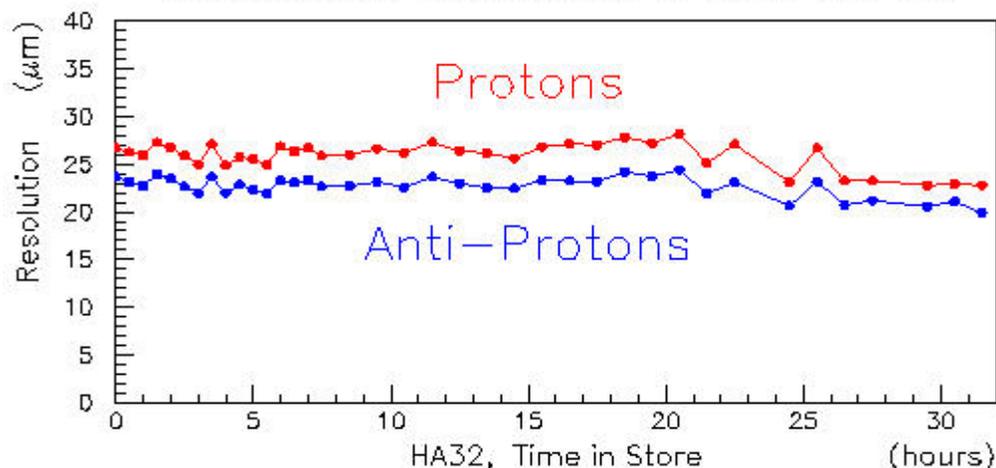
p and pbar positions during 1/17/05 store



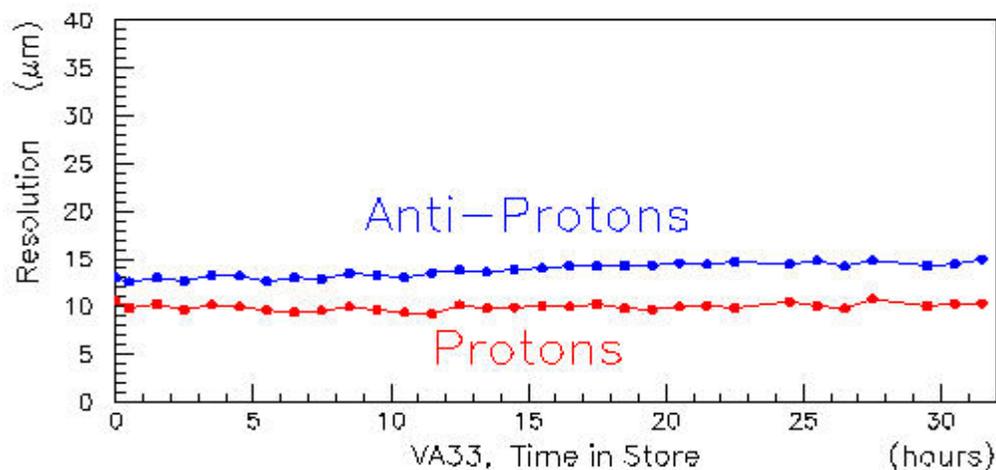
**Early results-
Still need to
Analyze to see
If it makes
Sense.**

P and pbar resolutions (closed orbit) during 1/17/05 store

Resolution for Store on Jan. 17 to Jan 18, 2004



Horizontal
~20-25 μm
(thought to be due to beam motion)



Vertical
~10-15 μm

History (1)

- First estimates: ~9 month project, \$900K in M&S.
- Probably possible if the project had only accelerator instrumentation experts and no pbar measurements and a well-specified hardware and measurement technique.
- But these things were not true.
 - People needed to learn the language and the techniques of measuring proton positions in the Tevatron.
 - pbar measurements are tricky/difficult because of the contamination of the signal by the large proton signal in the antiproton pickups.
 - This eventually will affect the proton measurement as well.

History (2)

- Learn accelerator instrumentation and accelerator physics.
- Finish requirements and have them reviewed.
 - September 22, 2003
- Compare electronics choices
 - Echotek, Damper board, DSR board.
- Get reviewed (very helpful!)
 - December 19, 2003
- Make design
- By this time the project had grown to about 1 year and \$1.76M in M&S costs.

History (3)

- Next 6 months:
 - Order Echotek boards.
 - Design analog front-end and have it reviewed
 - May 14, 2004.
 - Plan installation and commissioning.
 - Remove BLM interface from the project.
 - Watch the schedule slide as the inevitable delays in hardware deliveries, etc. occur.
 - Specify and order analog filters.
 - Get teststands in FCC established
 - Big deal - Needed part of the AD network in Feynman.
 - Design and purchase VME crates, MVME processors, cables, panels, etc.

History (4)

- Receive first prototype Echotek boards in June.
- First production boards in August.
- Test crate in accelerator in August, before shutdown.
- Final design and prototypes of front-end boards in the fall.
- First installed crate (A3) November 22, 2004, just before beam startup.