

Beam Instrumentation Simulation System v2

Educational software for Advanced CAS Beam Diagnostics hands-on course



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under collaboration with CERN-BI (M. Gasior, R. Jones)

Based off BISS v1 (Georgios Voulgarakis, CERN-BI 2014)

Target release: eof 2021, CAS schools 2022+
Requires Matlab Runtime (compiled app)

BISS.2 Drawing Board (main window)

- Beam Generator Ground **Signal sources**
- Betatron excitation, Synchrotron excitation, Kicker, Position sweep **Beam effects**
- BPM, BCM **Pickups**
- Add noise, ADC converter, Hybrid **Signal transforms**
- Peak detector, Filter, Signal splitter, Signal combiner **Signal processing**
- Amplifier, Comparator, Operator, Delay **Signal processing**
- Add, Subtract, Multiply, Divide **Signal math**
- Add Wire, Add Probe, Add Subsystem **Connect elements**

BEAM
 Revolution Period (Trev): 100 ns
 Revolution Frequency: 10 MHz
 RF Bucket Length: 20 ns
 Harmonic Number: 5
 Number of Bunches: 5
 Beam Intensity: 4.0E+10
 Beam Current: 64.1 mA
 Beam Charge: 6.41 nC

TUNES
 Betatron Tune: OFF
 Synchrotron Tune: OFF

SIMULATOR STATUS
 Time step: 80 ps
 Total time duration: 10 * Trev
 Points per RF bucket: 250
 Signal resolution: 12.5 k points

Simulations stored: 0

Status: ready

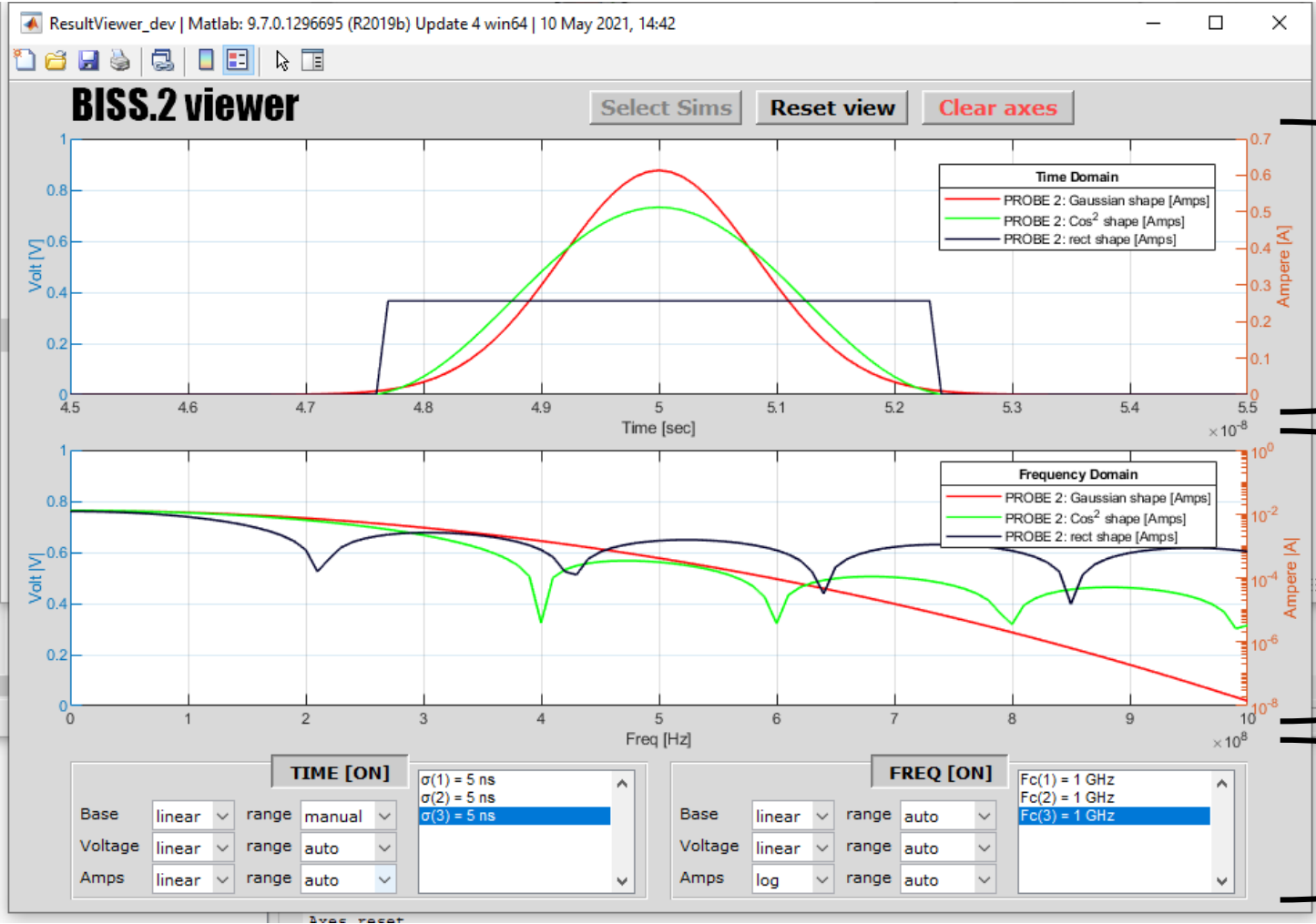
Beam parameters, Time & Freq scales, signal resolution, simulation status, etc.

Tooltips everywhere

Betatron excitation
 Pick Introduce betatron motion to beam to modulate its transverse oscillations

Development version

BISS.2 Result Viewer



Time Domain
Evolution of signal at every Probe

Freq Domain
Signal magnitude spectrum at every Probe

Axes controls
Scales, range, key values



Some workbook and classroom examples

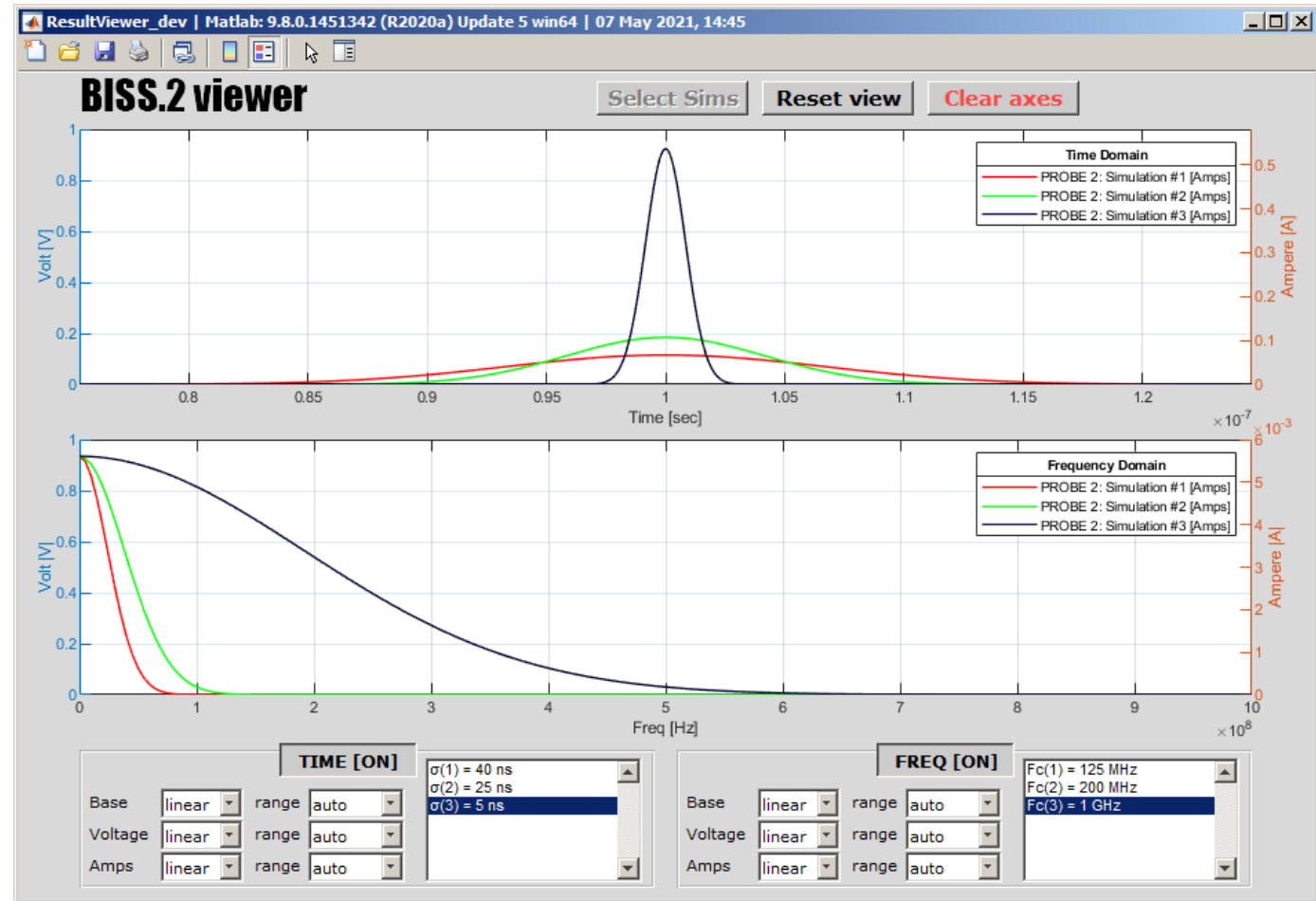
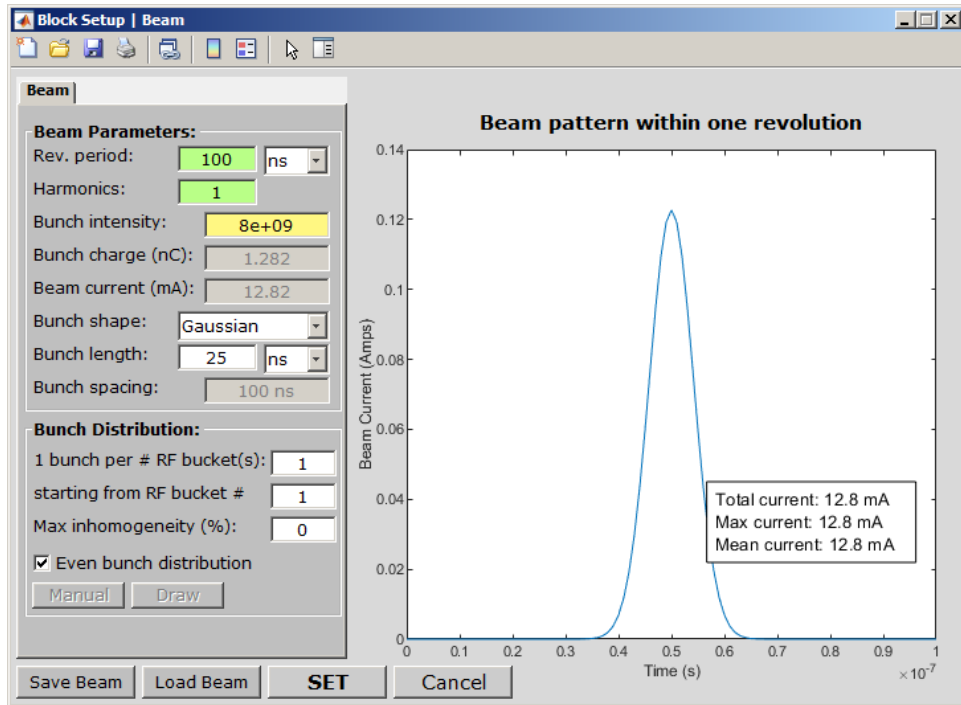
Understanding a Bunch in Time and Freq domains



Exercise

What happens to the frequency content of the signal if we increase the bunch length to

- a) 40ns
- b) 25ns
- c) 5ns



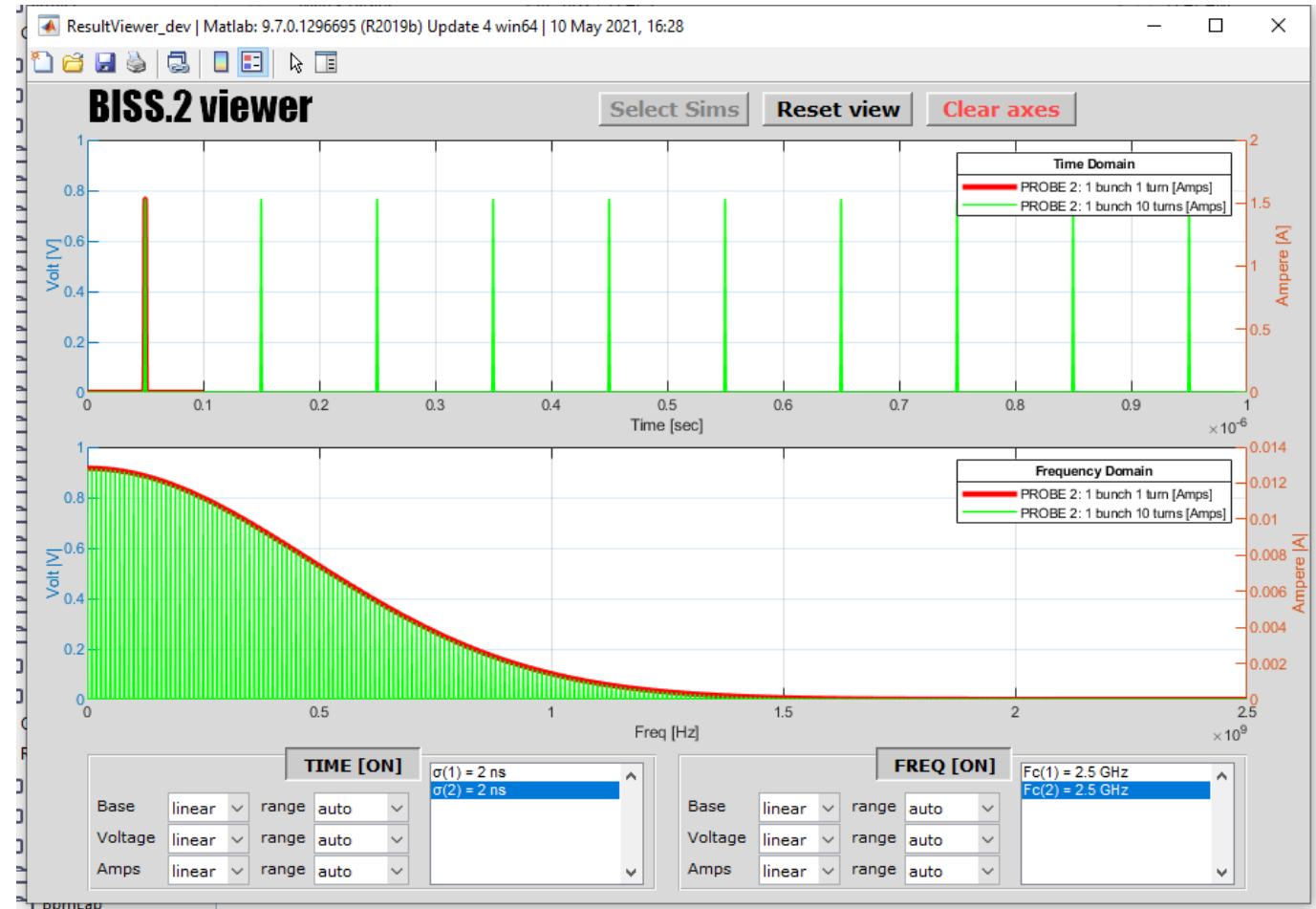
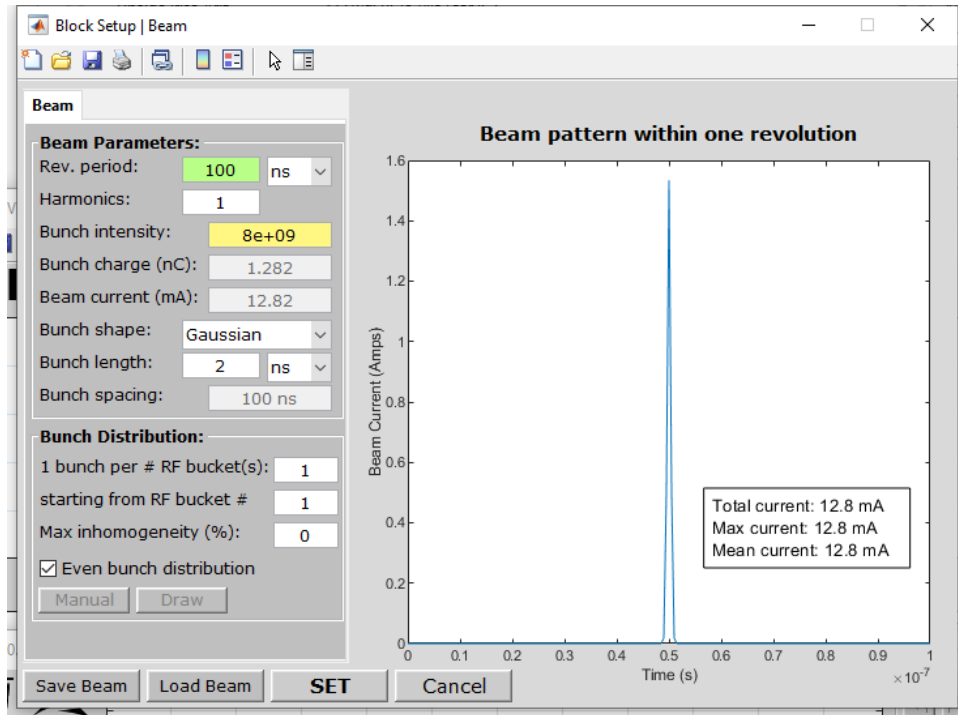
Understanding a Bunch in Time and Freq domains



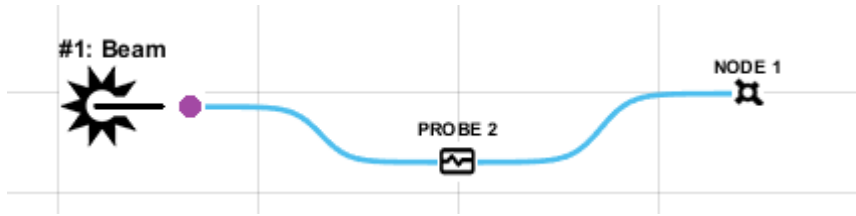
Exercise

How is frequency associated with changing

- harmonic number of the beam



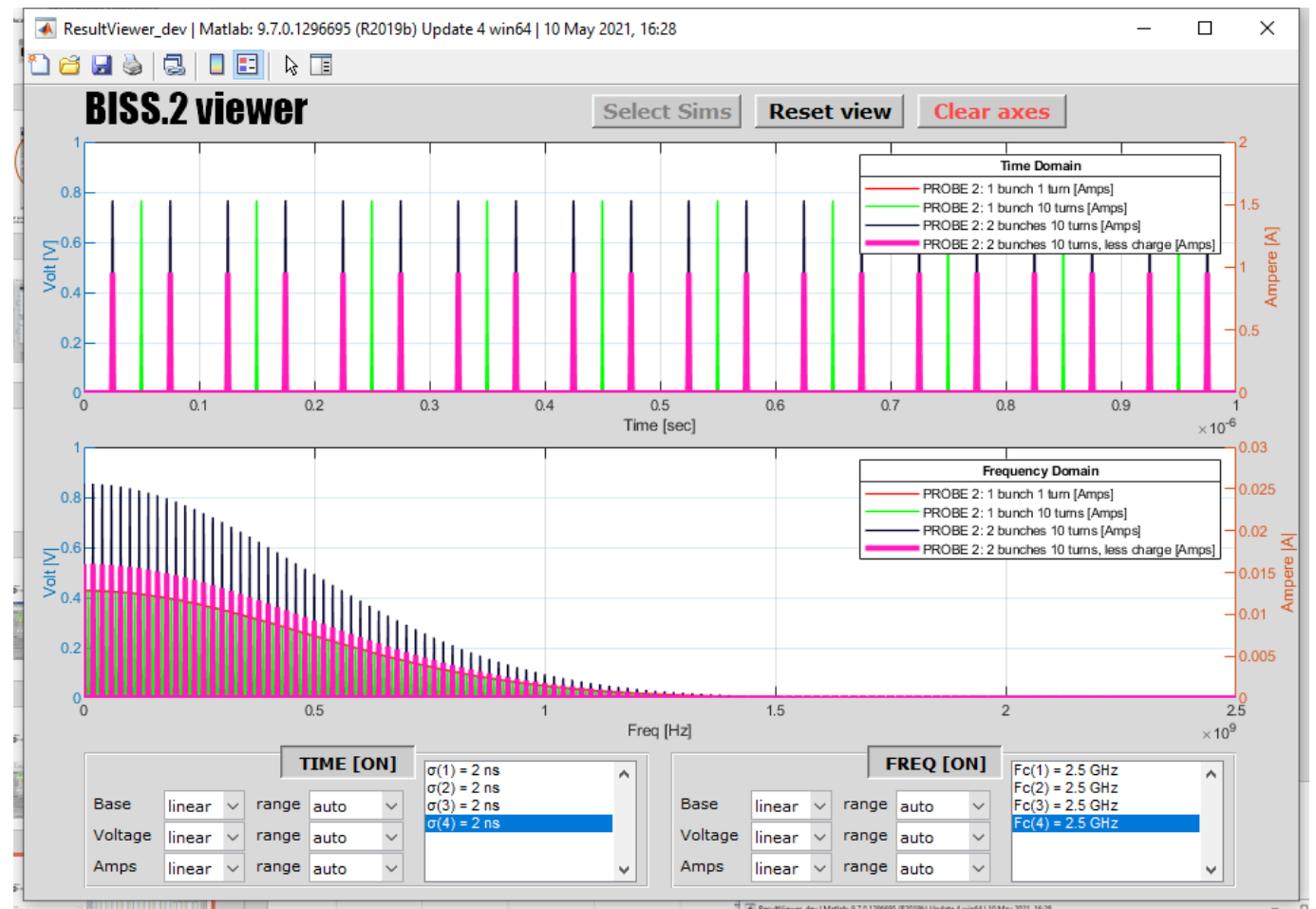
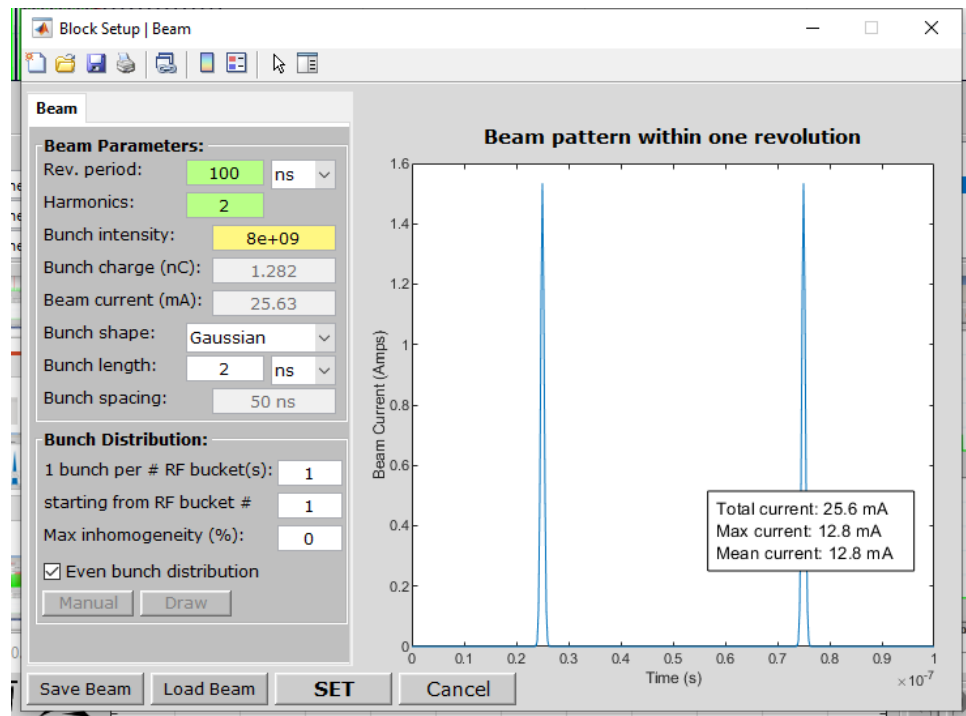
Understanding a Bunch in Time and Freq domains



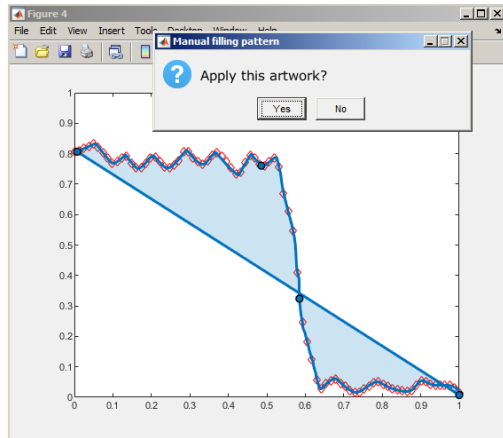
Exercise

How is frequency associated with changing

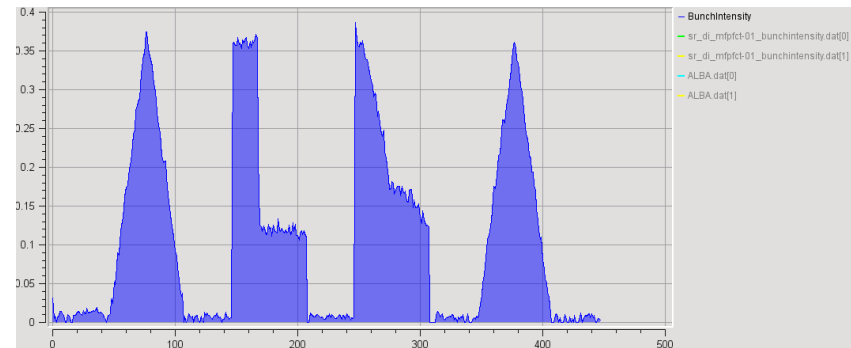
- b) its charge
- c) number of turns



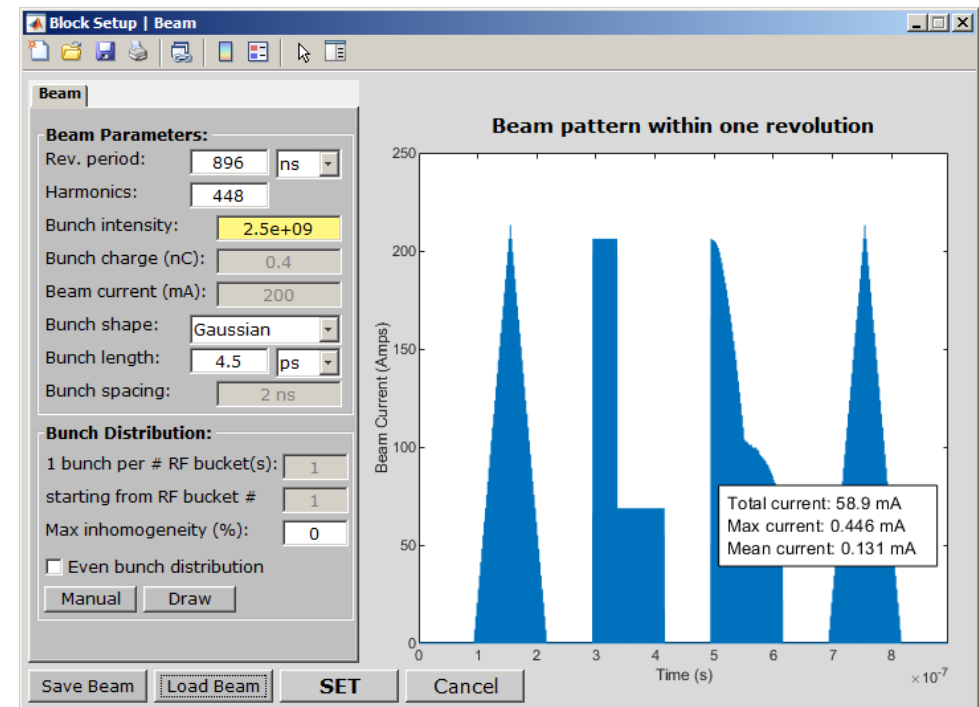
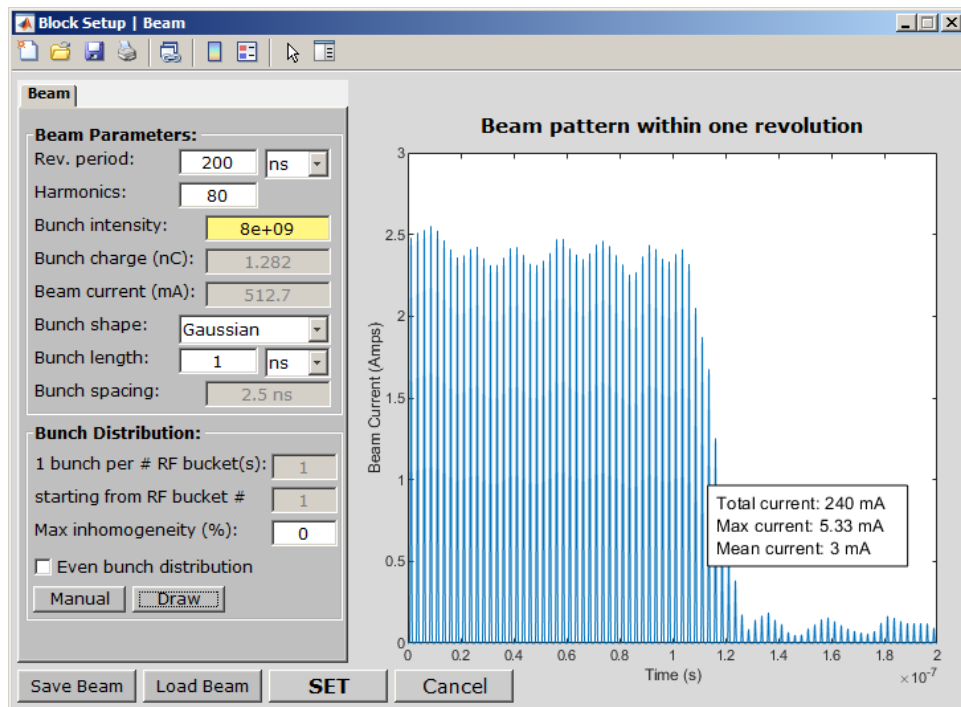
Create custom filling patterns



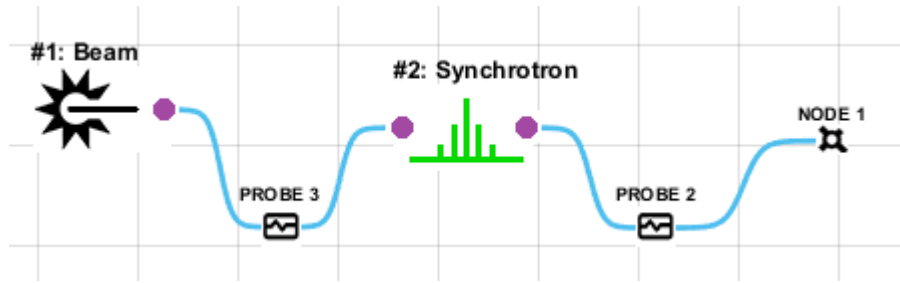
Draw beam patterns



Save\load beam patterns

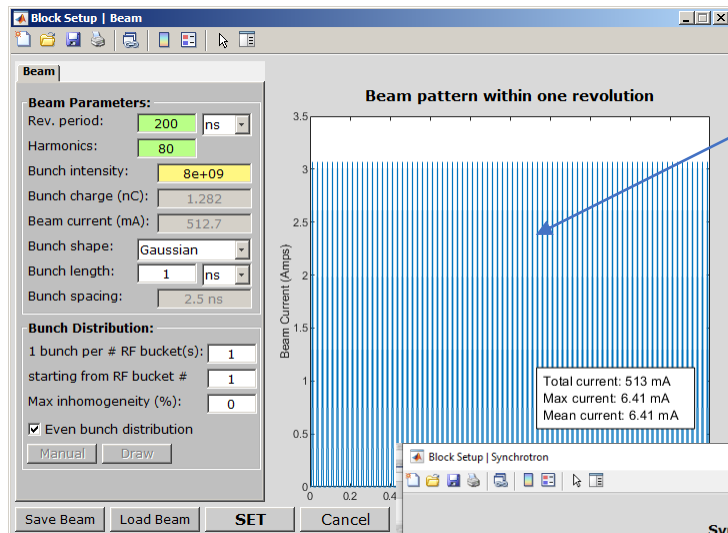


Synchrotron excitation with bunch length and bunch phase modulation

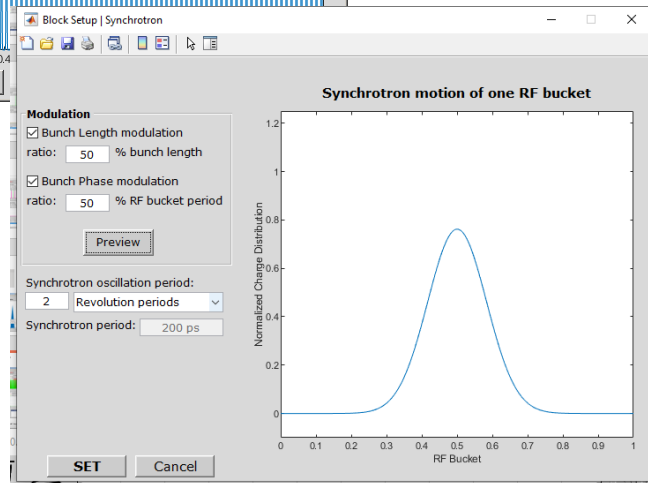


Exercise

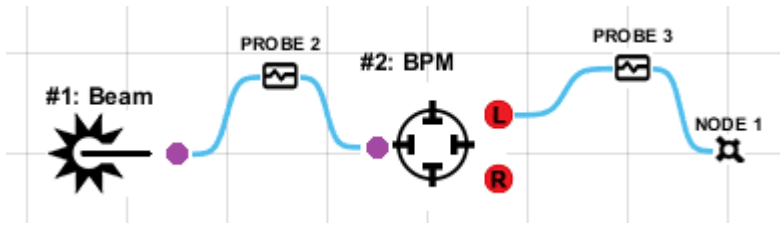
- 1) Study the effect of synchrotron bunch motion in Time and Freq domains.
- 2) What is the particular difference in Freq domain and why?



6 turns of this
result in this

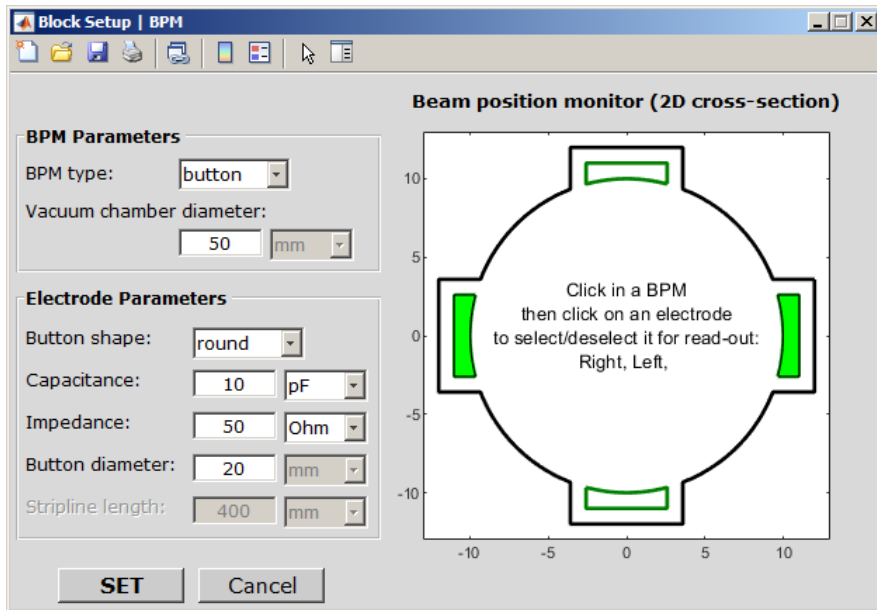


BPM signal dependence on beam and electrode parameters



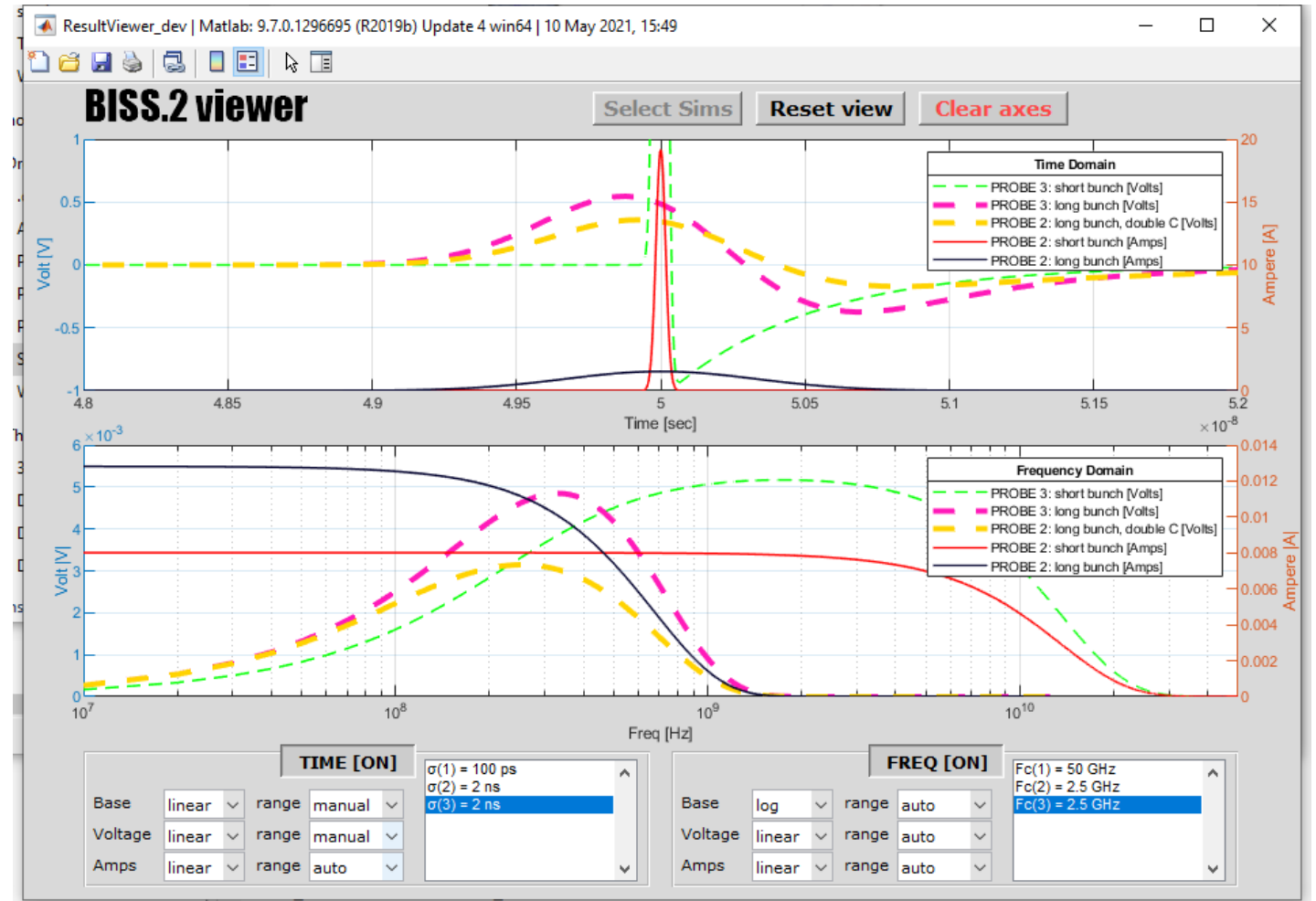
Exercises:

- 1) Describe the response of a button electrode to a beam excitation.
- 2) How do the following affect the Time and Freq output in terms of amplitude and signal shape:
 - a) Area of button electrode, b) Button Capacitance, c) Termination resistance.
- 3) What is the difference in acquiring a short single bunch and a long one with a BPM?

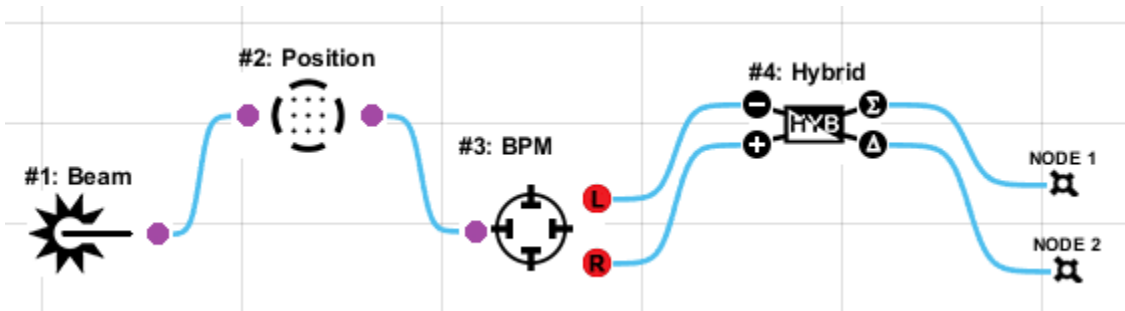


Transfer impedance and low freq cutoff define a BPM:

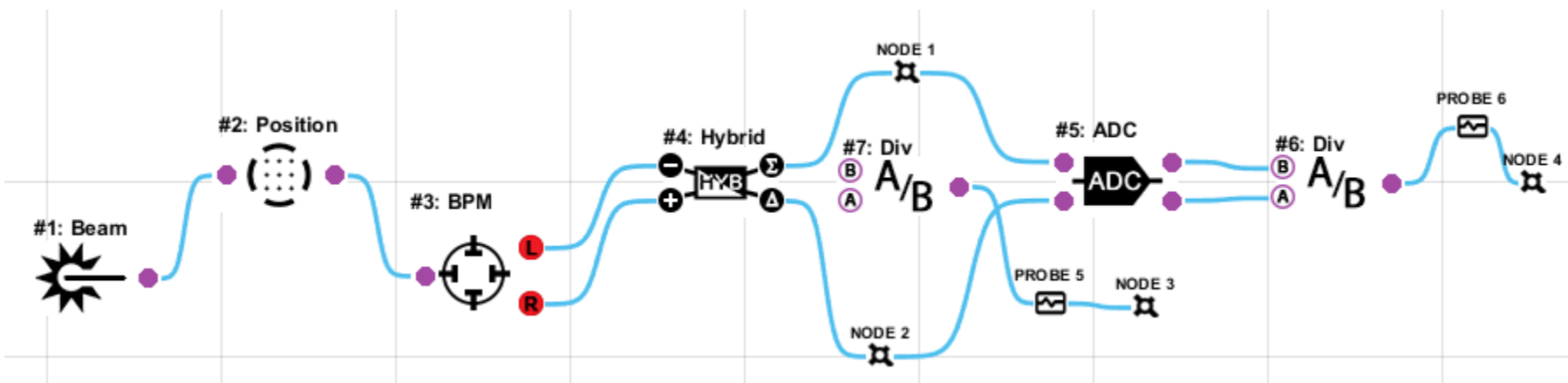
$$Z_T = \frac{A}{2\pi r \times c \times C_e} \quad f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi R C_e}$$



More complex circuits

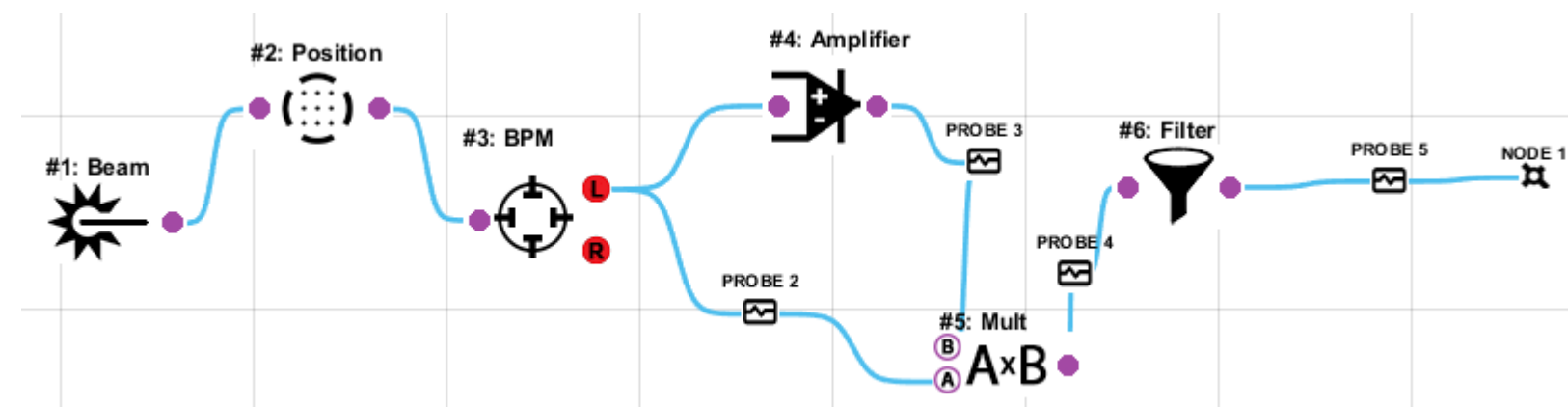


Hybrid device for signal Difference and Sum.



ADC to digitize Diff and Sum for division.

Compare analogue and digital result of division.



Homodyne mixer for continuous beam.

Filter retains the DC component of the signal.

Other exercise examples

BPM button design

Construct a button electrode with impedance 50 Ohm, providing 100mV peak signal for a 2ns bunch of $5e9$ charges.

Study horizontal Beam Sweep with a 100MHz RF structure comprised of 2ns bunches at 100 turns. What do you notice about the output of BPM electrode signals?

Understanding ADC

To what voltage difference does the least significant bit of the ADC correspond (i.e. an increment of 1 when representing the ADC output in decimal)?

At what bunch intensity does the circuit saturate for large position offsets?

How many bits do we need to have a resolution of 190 um for a maximum bunch intensity of $5e9$?

Build homodyne circuits with amplifiers

Create a homodyne circuit with a limiting amplifier to produce a square wave from the input signal.

What are the parameters of your amplifier to obtain such a signal?

Mixers and Filters

Create a homodyne mixer using a multiplication block. What do you observe about the frequency content before and after the mixer?

What does the response time of the filter depend on? What is the ratio of your DC component to the first harmonic?



Thank you!

Acknowledgements:

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Inspirations:

BISS v1
OASYS - OrAnge SYNchrotron Suite
Adobe Photoshop interface
Lecroy scope interface