



# Die SD-Geräte bei FAIR HEBT

auf einem sicheren Weg zu den Experimenten

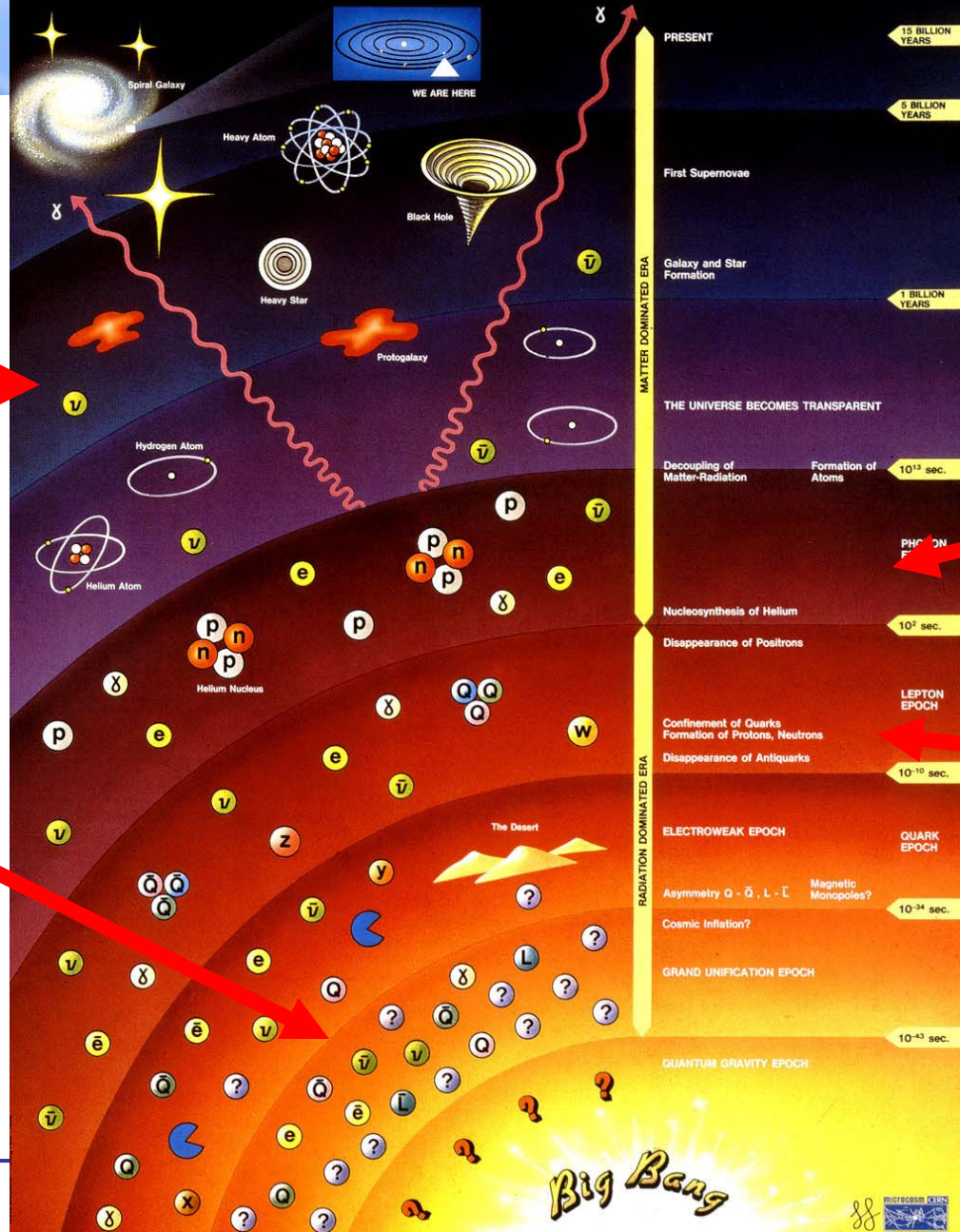
**Georg Schepers**  
GSI - SD/HAD1  
SD Abteilungsseminar  
27.04.2009

**FAIR**  
Wofür?

**NUSTAR**  
„Element-  
synthese“

**PANDA**  
„CP“  
„CPT“  
**FLAIR**

# History of the Universe



**PHELIX**  
„Nucleo-  
synthese“

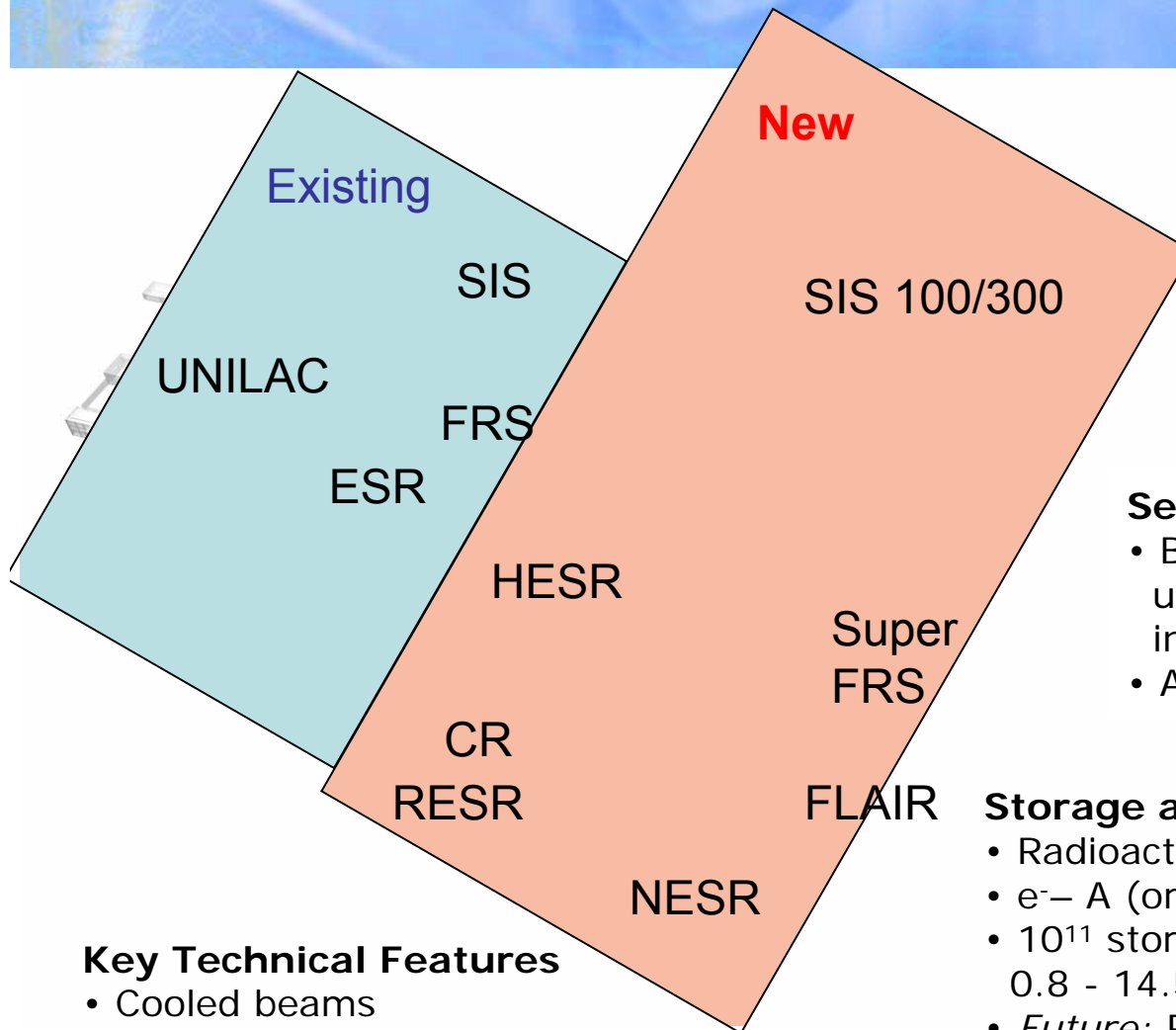
**CBM**  
„QGP“

$$E = m c^2$$

# Überblick

- **FAIR HEBT**
  - der Weg für Schleicher und Raser
- **Diagnosekomponenten**
  - offene Augen
- **Strahldiagnose @ HEBT**
  - das Projekt

# FAIR



## Primary Beams

- $^{238}\text{U}^{28+}$  :  $10^{12}/\text{s}$  @ 1.5-2 AGeV;
- $^{238}\text{U}^{92+}$ :  $10^{10}/\text{s}$  @ up to 35 AGeV
- **Protons** :  $2 \times 10^{13}/\text{s}$  @ 30 GeV; up to 90 GeV
- 100-1000 times present intensity

## Secondary Beams

- Broad range of radioactive beams up to 1.5 - 2 AGeV intensity up to 10 000x over present
- Antiprotons 0 - 15 GeV

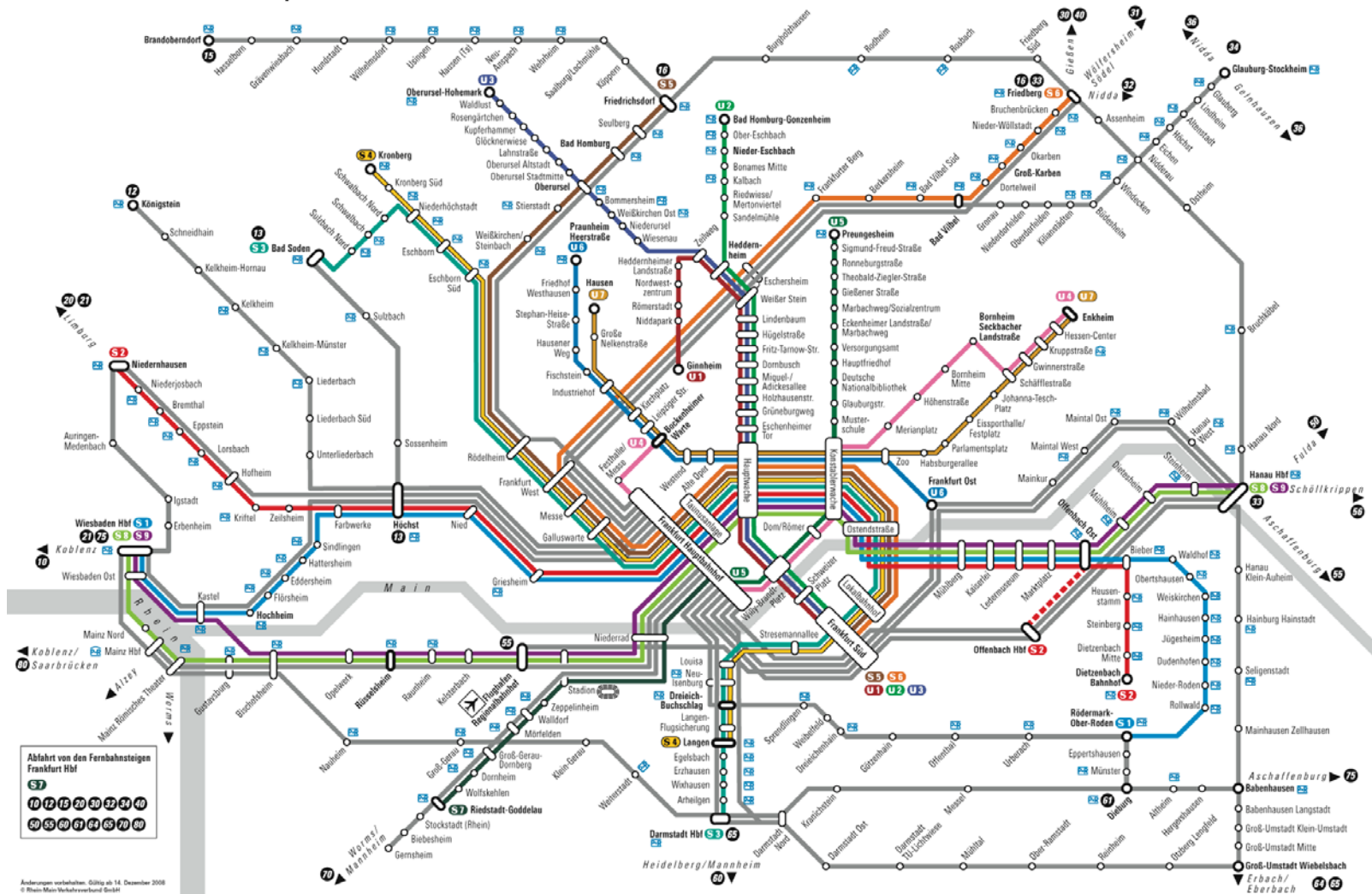
## Storage and Cooler Rings

- Radioactive beams
- $e^-$ -A (or Antiproton-A) collider
- $10^{11}$  stored and cooled antiprotons 0.8 - 14.5 GeV/c
- *Future*: Polarized antiprotons (?)

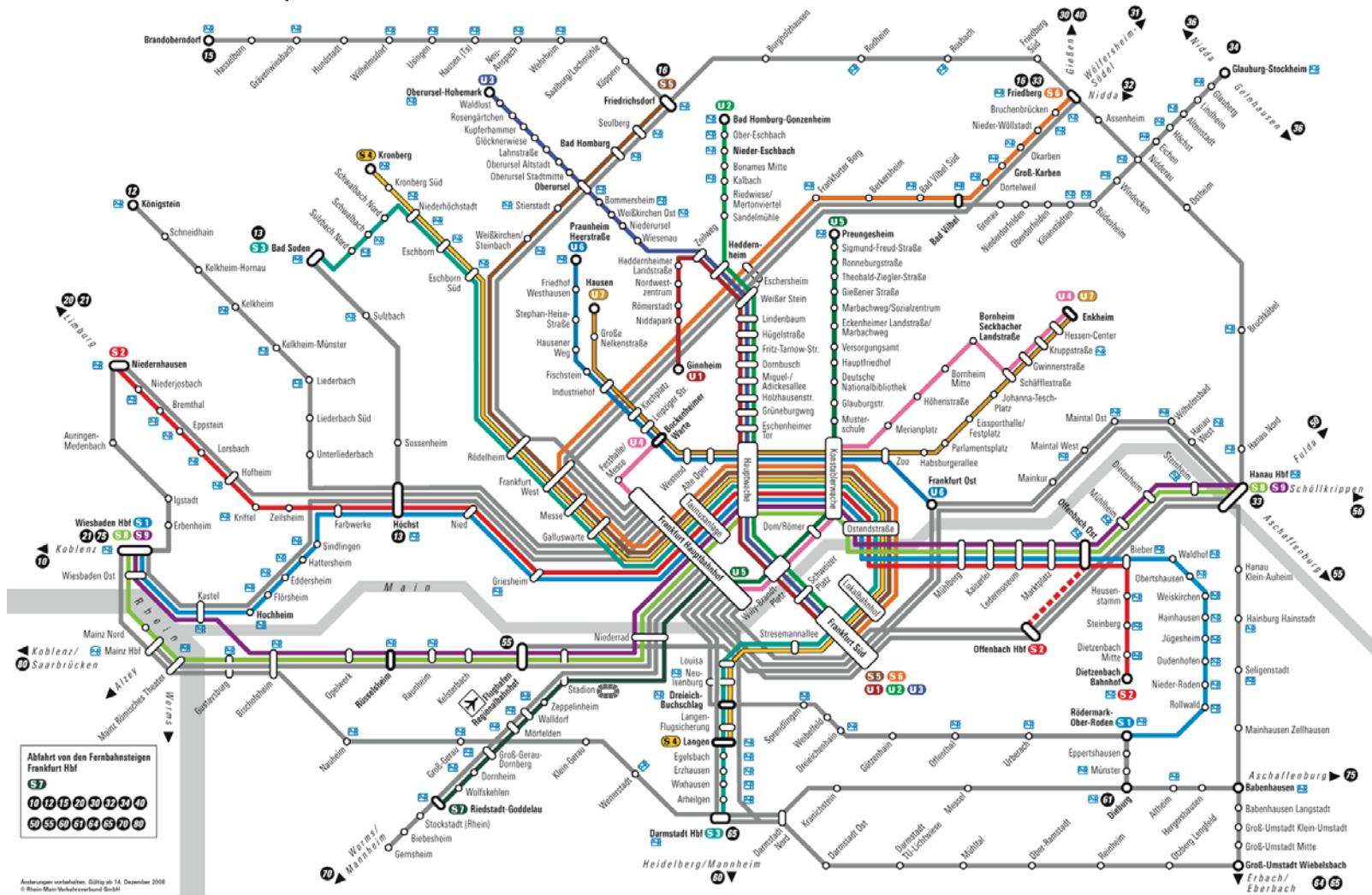
## Key Technical Features

- Cooled beams
- Rapidly cycling superconducting magnets
- Parallel Operation

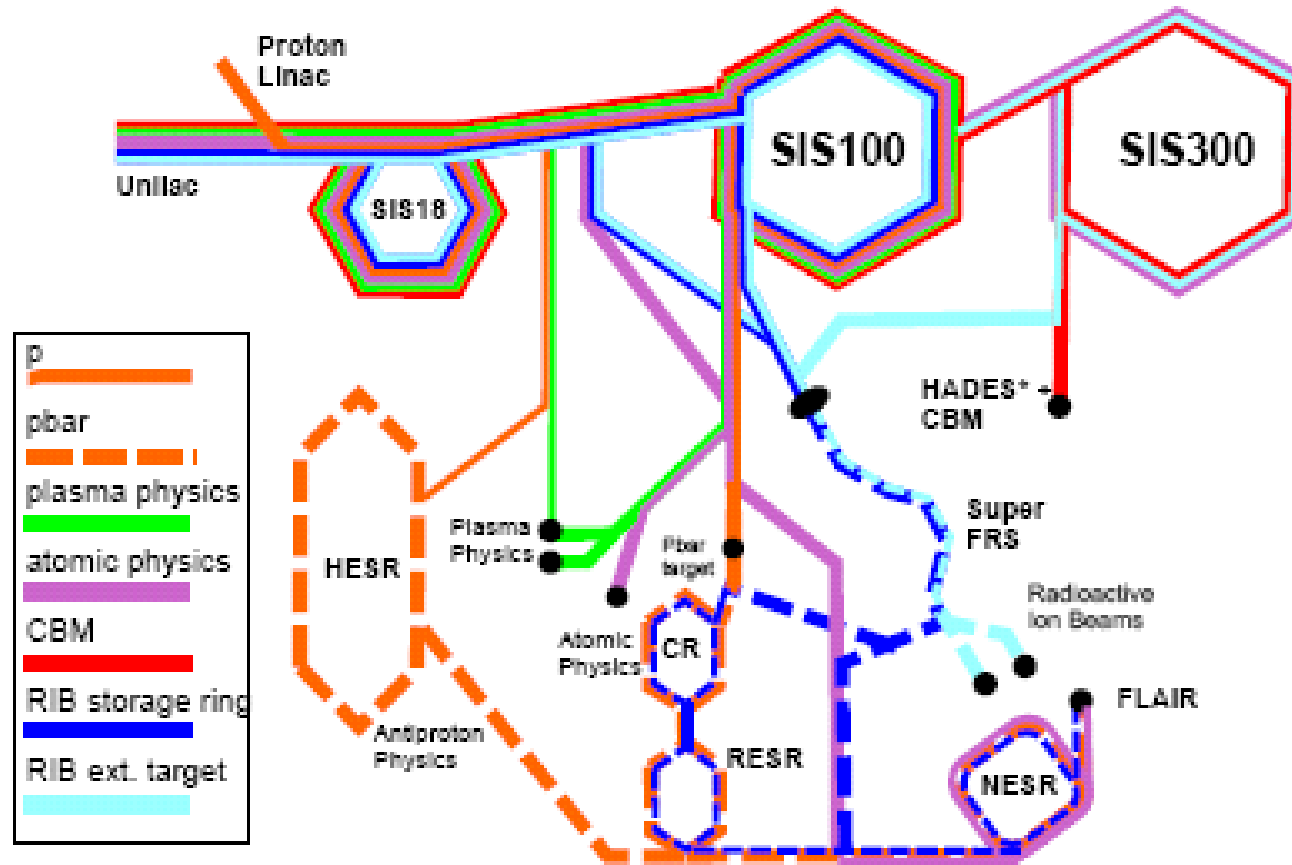
# „Linienplan“



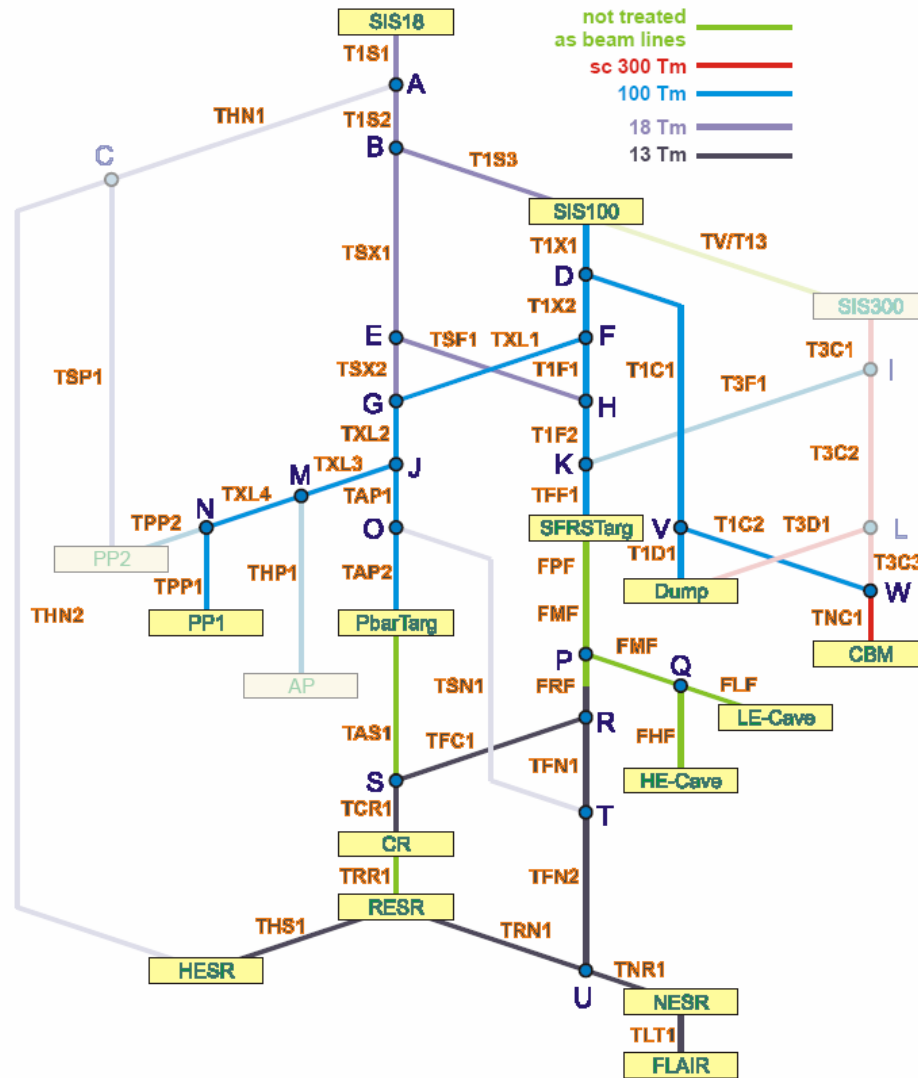
# „Linienplan“ Metro Frankfurt



# Paralleler Strahlbetrieb FAIR



# Strahllinienplan HEBT





# HEBT Strahlführung

#	from	to	particles species	rigidity range [Tm]	max. hor. emittance [mm*mrad]	max. vert. emittance [mm*mrad]	max. momentum width [ $\pm\%$ ]
c1	SIS18	SIS100	ions, protons	9-18	50	20	0.1
c2	SIS18	SFRSTarget	ions	18	25	10	0.3
c3	SIS18	AP-Cave	ions	18	25	10	0.1
c4	SIS18	NESR	ions	13	25	10	0.1
c5	SIS18	PP2 perp.	ions, protons	9-18	25	10	0.3
c6	SIS18	HESR	protons	13	25	10	0.1
c7	SIS300	Dump	ions, protons	27-300	10	4	0.01
c8	SIS300	CBM-Cave	ions, protons	27-300	10	4	0.01
c9	SIS300	SFRSTarget	ions	27-100	10	4	0.01
c10	SIS100	Dump	ions, protons	27-100	25	10	0.1
c11	SIS100	CBM-Cave	ions, protons	27-100	25	10	0.1
c12	SIS100	SFRSTarget	ions	27-100	25	10	1
c13	SIS100	pbarTarget	protons	100	6.5	2.5	1
c14	SIS100	PP1-Cave	ions, protons	27-100	25	10	1
c15	SIS100	PP2-Cave	ions, protons	27-100	25	10	1
c16	SIS100	AP-Cave	ions	27-100	25	10	0.1
c17	SFRS	CR	r-ions	13	200	200	1.5
c18	SFRS	NESR	r-ions	13	50	20	0.5
c19	pbarSep	CR	antiprotons	13	240	240	3
c20	CR	RESR	r-ions, antiprotons	13	5	5	0.01
c21	RESR	NESR	r-ions, antiprotons	13	5	5	0.01
c22	RESR	HESR	antiprotons	13	5	5	0.01
c23	NESR	FLAIR	ions, r-ions, antiprotons	0.3-4.5	20	20	0.2

# Der Strahl

## Dipole: Ablenkung

- Lorentz Kraft  $F_L = qE + q [v \times B]$

- magn. Steifigkeit  $B \cdot \rho = \frac{m \cdot v}{q}$

$B$  Magnetfeld in T ([Tesla](#))

$\rho$  Krümmungsradius der Teilchenbahn in m ([Meter](#))

$v$  Geschwindigkeit in m/s ([Meter pro Sekunde](#))

$m$  Masse des Teilchens in kg ([Kilogramm](#))

$q$  Ladung in e ([Elementarladung](#))

# Der Strahl

## Quadrupole: Fokussierung, Ausdehnung des Strahls

Teilchen:

- Schwingungen um den Sollorbit
- beta-Funktion

Emittanz

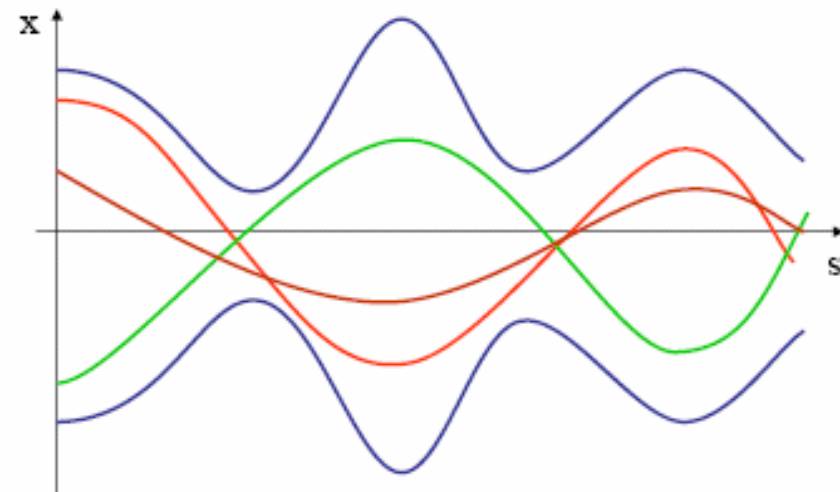
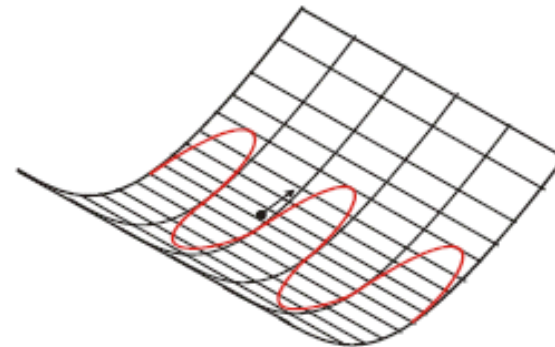
- Phasenraum-Ellipse  $x, x'$
- Maschieneneneigenschaft
- konstant

Dispersion

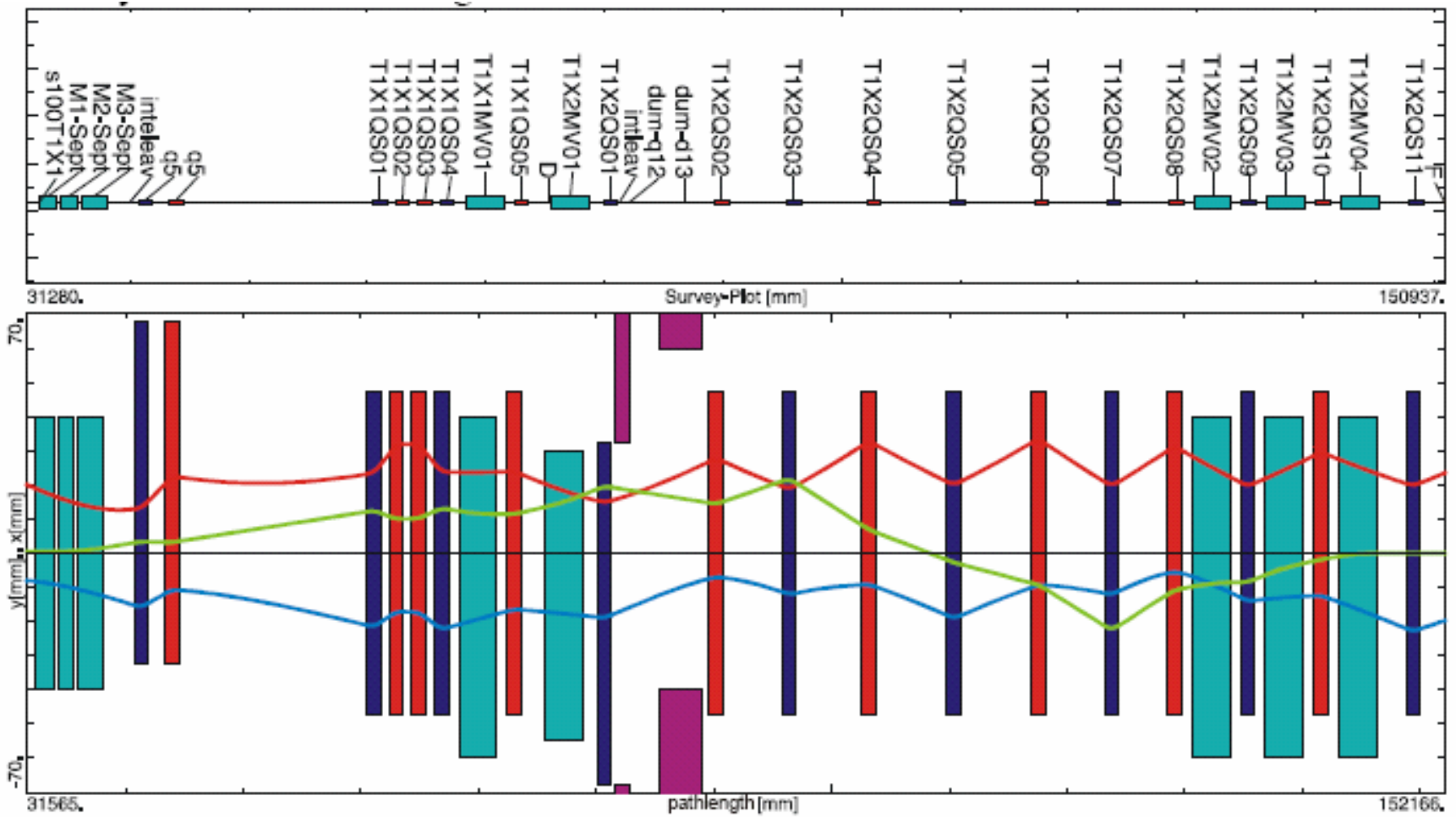
- Ablage durch Impulsabweichung

Strahl-Envelope:

$$X = 2E(s) = 2\sqrt{\varepsilon\beta x(s) + Dx^2(s)(\Delta p/p)^2}$$

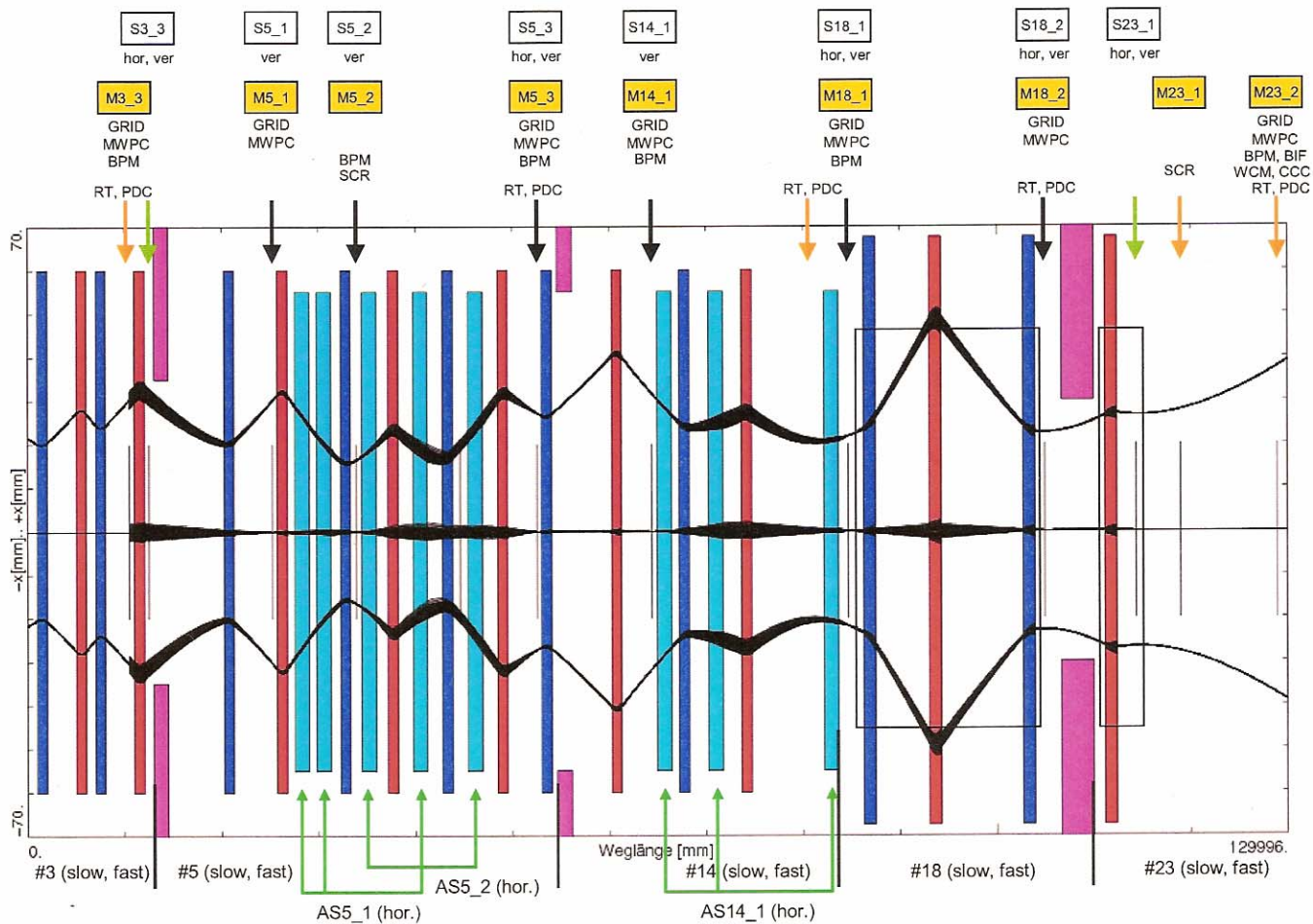


# SIS100 zu SFRS



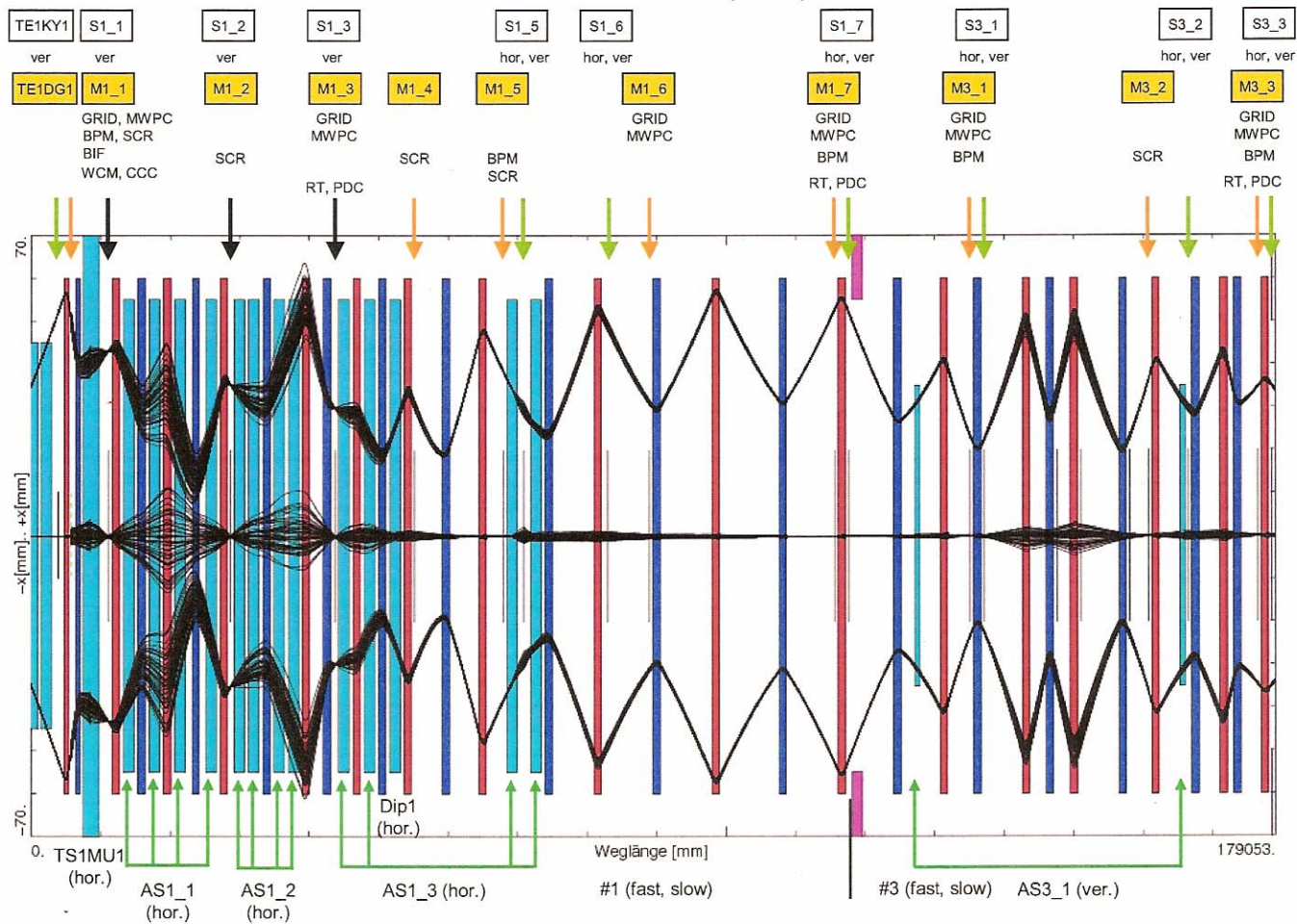


### SIS18 – SFRS (hor.)





### SIS18 – EXTR (hor.)



# Herausforderung für Strahldiagnose Komponenten

- alle Ionenarten, Protonen und Antiprotonen
- Höchste Strahlströme gepaart mit niedrigen Strömen
  - destruktive Messmethoden für niedrige Ströme
  - nicht destruktive für hohe Ströme
- Präzise Strahlführung nötig
- die komplexe quasi-parallelen Operationen machen ein höchst verlässliches und flexibles Datenaufnahmesystem nötig

# Zu messende Strahleigenschaften in der HEBT

- **Strahlstrom**
- **Bunch Ladung/ Zeitstruktur**
- **Strahlschwerpunkt**
- **Transversales Profil**
- **Strahlverlust**



# Zu messende Strahleigenschaften in der HEBT

- **Strahlstrom**  
RT, FCT, CCC, PDC
- **Bunch Ladung/ Zeitstruktur**  
FCT
- **Strahlschwerpunkt**  
BPM
- **Transversales Profil**  
PG, MWPC (el.), Screens, BIF(optc.)
- **Strahlverlust**  
IC, Szintillatoren, Cherenkovzähler

# SD-Komponenten in der HEBT

Device	Measured Parameter	Intercept./non-intercept.	Extraction	Remark		N
Resonant Transformer (RT)	beam current	non-intercept	fast			33
Fast Current Transformer (FCT)	bunch charge/ time structure	non-intercept.	fast			18
Particle Detector Combination (PDC)	current	intercepting	slow	low intensities		22
Cryogenic Current Comparator (CCC)	current	non-intercept.	slow	high intensities		6
Beam Position Monitor (BPM)	centre-of-mass		fast			54
SEM-Grid (PG)	transverse profile	intercepting	fast	profile & position	PRM (Profile Monitor)  CMM (Centre-of-Mass Monitor)	65
Scintillation Screen (SCR)	transverse profile	intercepting	fast & slow	profile & position		39
Multi-Wire Proportional Chamber (MWPC)	transverse profile	intercepting	slow	profile & position		47
Beam Induced Fluorescence (BIF)/ Ionization Profile Monitor (IPM)	transverse profile	non-intercept.	fast & slow	profile & position, high intensities		18
Beam Loss Monitor (BLM)	beam loss	non-intercept.	fast & slow	shared with storage rings, in total 32		8

# Strahl Strom

## Transformatoren

- Messung des Strahlmagnetfeldes
- nicht strahlzerstörend
- gepulster und kontinuierlicher Strahl
- niedrige Nachweisschwelle

## Teilchendetektoren

- Messung von Energieverlust in Materie
- strahlzerstörend
- für niedrige Ströme bei hoher Energie  
(z.B. langsame Extraktion)

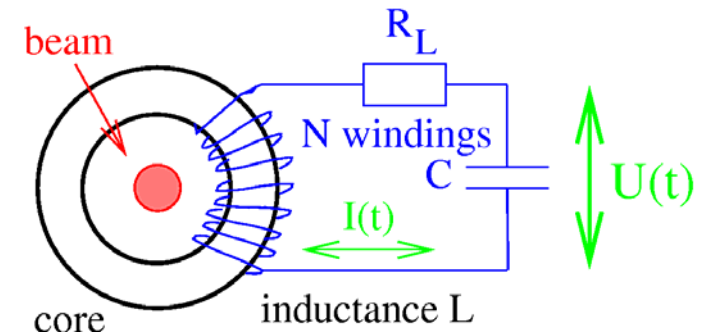
# Strahl Strom

Nicht destructive Messung des Strahlmagnetfeldes

## Resonant Transformer

- Höhe der ersten Schwingungsamplitude proportional zu Strahlstrom

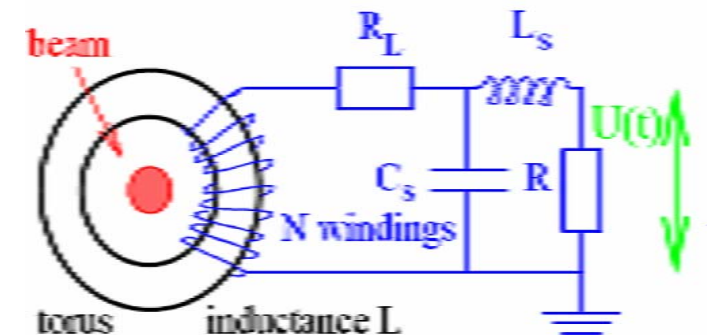
### resonant transformer



## Fast Current Transformer

- mißt die Bunch-Struktur
- durch Einsatz eines schnellen ADCs kann aus der Integration des digitalen Signals der Strahlstrom bestimmt werden

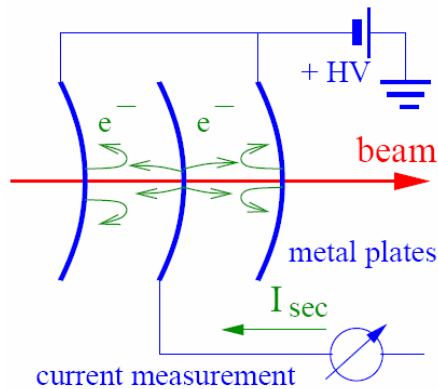
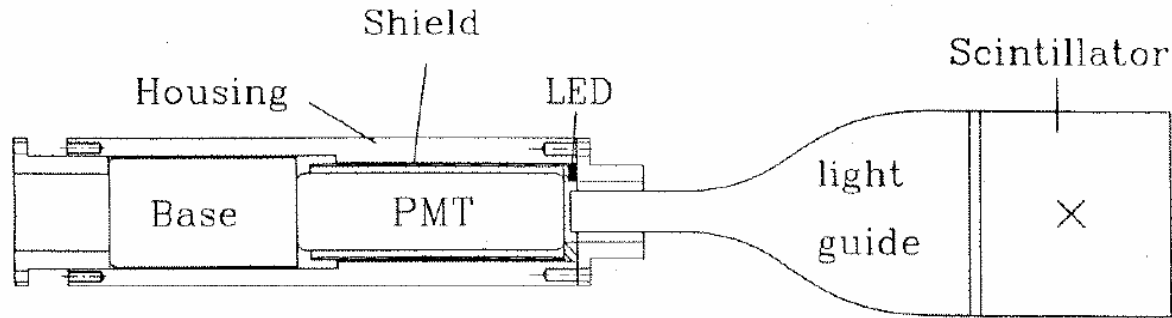
### passive transformer



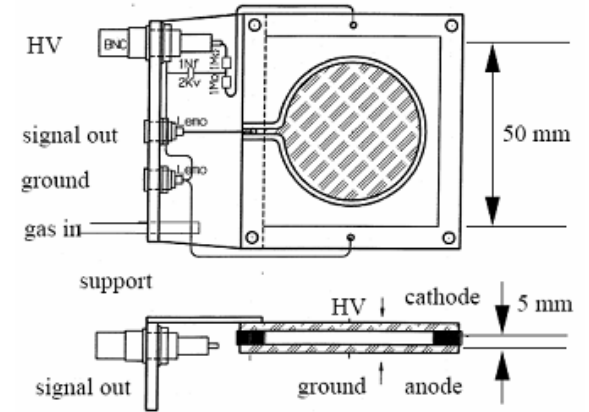
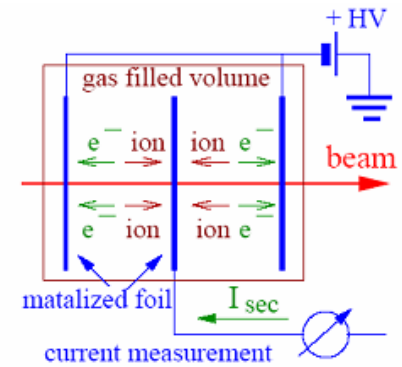
RT unnötig, wenn digitales Rauschen < analoges Rauschen

# Strahlstrom Particle Detector Combination

## Scintillator, Ionization Chamber, Secondary Electron Monitor



SEM

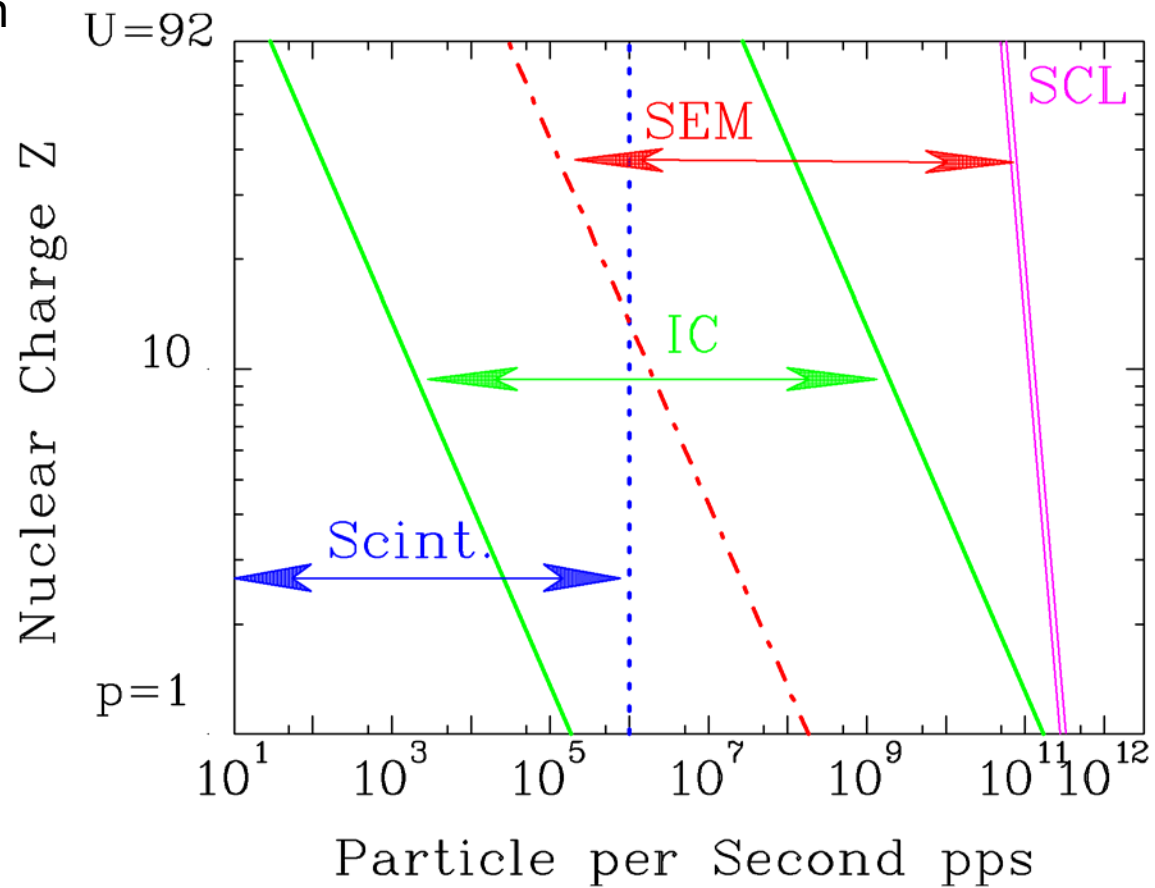


IC

# Strahlstrom Particle Detector Combination

Scintillator, Ionization Chamber, Secondary Electron Monitor

Überdeckung des gesamten  
Bereichs der Strahlströme



## SD – FAIR team

Georg Schepers

Beata Walasek-Hoehne

Marcus Schwickert

Peter Forck

Tobias Hoffmann

Carsten Mueller

### **Aufgaben:**

- Überblick
- Kommunikation, intern + extern
- Information sammeln und verbreiten
- Planung: Kosten und Flächenbedarf
- Bearbeitung möglicher Eols
- Erstellen von Spezifikationen

# Kostenschätzung FCT für die HEBT

	A	B	C	D	E
1	<b>Component: Fast Current Transformer</b>				
2					
3					
4		<b>component</b>	<b>cost</b>	<b>occupancy</b>	<b>cost per unit</b>
5		Rack	4200	0.25	1050
6		Crate (VME)	5500	0.50	2750
7		Controller (VME)	2500	0.50	1250
8		Local SW (FESA-developm.)			0
9		Timing	1500	0.50	750
10		fast ADC	10000	0.50	5000
11		Connector Box	2000	0.42	840
12		LWL Converter	2000	1.00	2000
13		small parts	1000	1.00	1000
14	<b>Cost per unit €:</b>				14640
15					
16					
17					
18	<b>Number of components:</b>	14			
19	<b>Cost per unit €:</b>	14640			
20					
21	<b>Total Costs €:</b>	204960			
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# Strahldiagnose für HEBT:

Ohne Strahldiagnose ist FAIR blind  
und der Strahl auf unsicherem Weg

**Noch viel Arbeit zu tun:**

**Standardisierung**

**Evaluation der anvisierten Detektoren**

**kann der RT durch einen FCT ersetzt werden?**

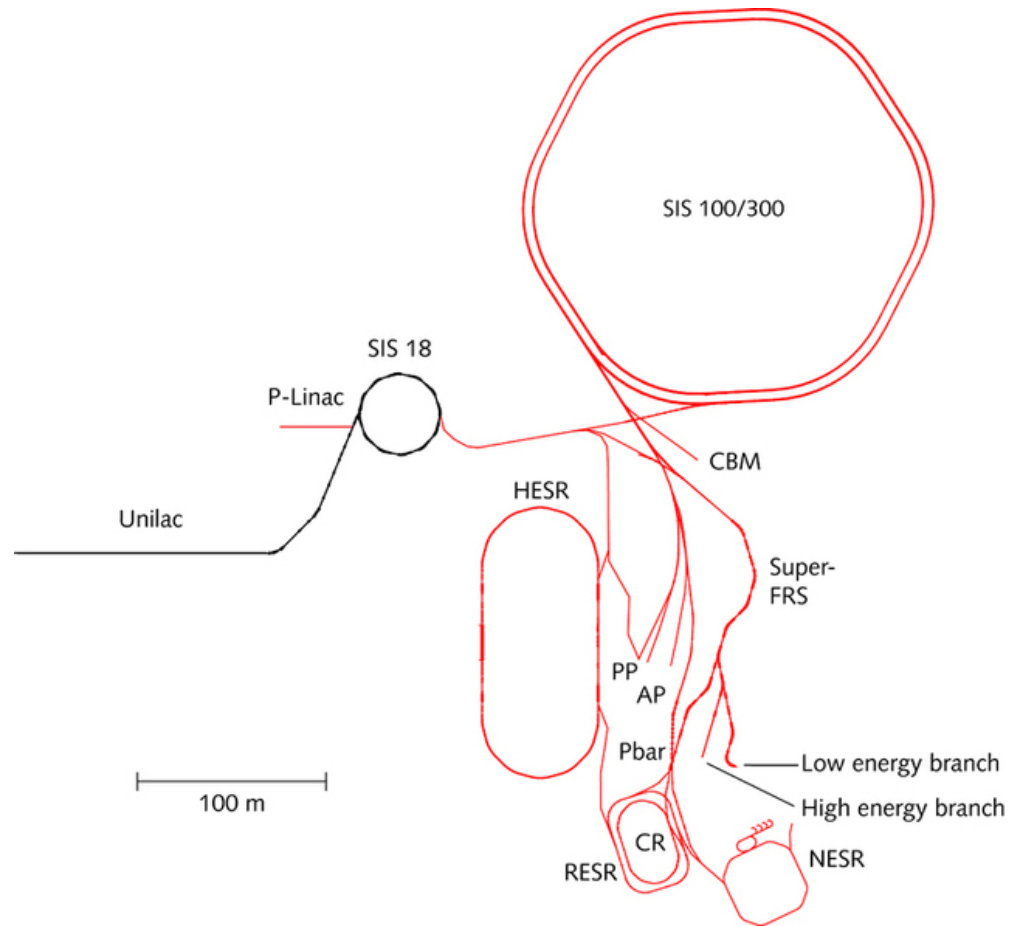
**R&D CCC, BIF . . .**

**aber...es ist eine große Herausforderung!**



**BACK UP**

# Experimente @ FAIR









The fast cycling, superconducting synchrotrons are built for high current operation with the aim of secondary ion and antiproton production. A large variety of low current secondary beams as well as the antiprotons are stored and cooled in the four storage rings. A complex operation scheme with multiple use of transport lines is foreseen. This demands an exceptional high dynamic range for the beam instrumentation. Due to the enormous beam power, non-destructive methods are mandatory for high currents as well as for the low current secondary beams due to the low repetition rate. Precise measurements of all beam parameters and automatic steering or feedback capabilities are required due to the necessary exploitation of the full ring acceptances. Moreover, online beam corrections with short response times are mandatory for the fast ramping super-conducting magnets. An overview of the challenges and projected innovative solutions for various diagnostic

## FAIR: Experimente und Einrichtungen:

- **NUSTAR:** Nuclear **S**tructure **A**strophysics and **R**eactions  
Super – FRS , rare isotope beams
- **PHELIX:** Petawatt **H**igh-Energy **L**aser for **H**eavy **I**on **E**xperiments  
Nukleosynthese
- **PANDA:** anti**P**roton **A**nnihilations at **D**armstadt  
hadron spectroscopy
- **CBM:** Compressed **B**arionic **M**atter  
States and phases of strongly interacting matter
- **FLAIR:** Facility for **L**ow-energy **A**ntiproton and heavy-**I**on **R**esearch  
Antihydrogen, CPT



