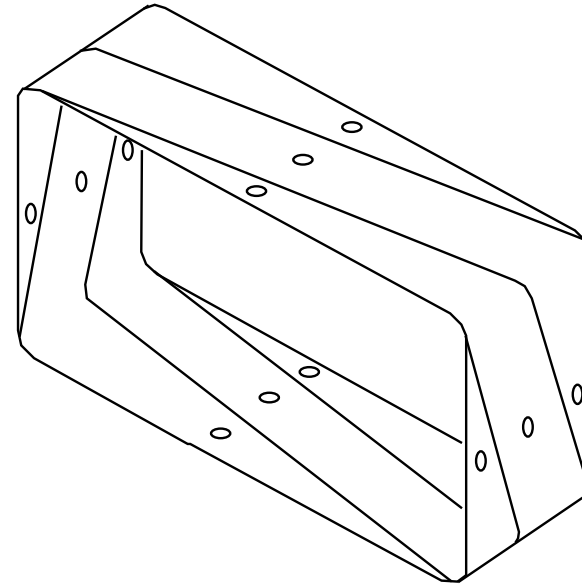




Measuring particle beam trajectories

Pick-Up electrodes

- Length: 62 mm
- Aperture: 166x80 mm
- Capacitance: 100pF
- R_t : $0.52\Omega^*$
- S_x : 174 mm
- S_y : 82 mm

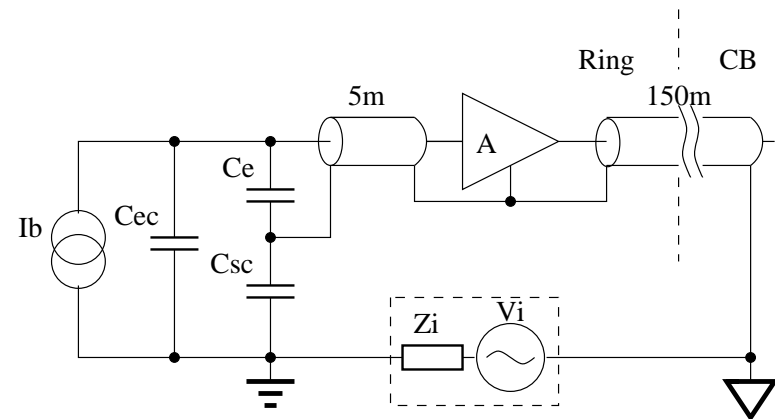
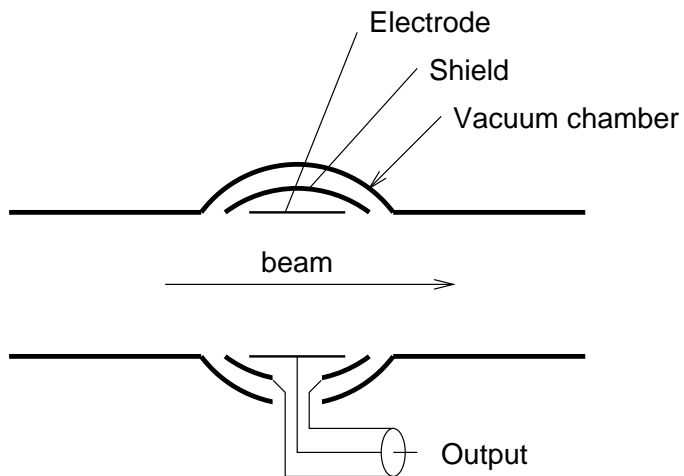


* For $\beta=1, R_t = \frac{l}{cC}$



Measuring particle beam trajectories

Equivalent circuit



Interference paths:

- C_{ec}
- Cable leakage

$$C_{el} = 100\text{pF}$$

$$C_{sc} = 1\text{nF}$$

$$C_{ec} = 0.5\text{pF}$$



Measuring particle beam trajectories

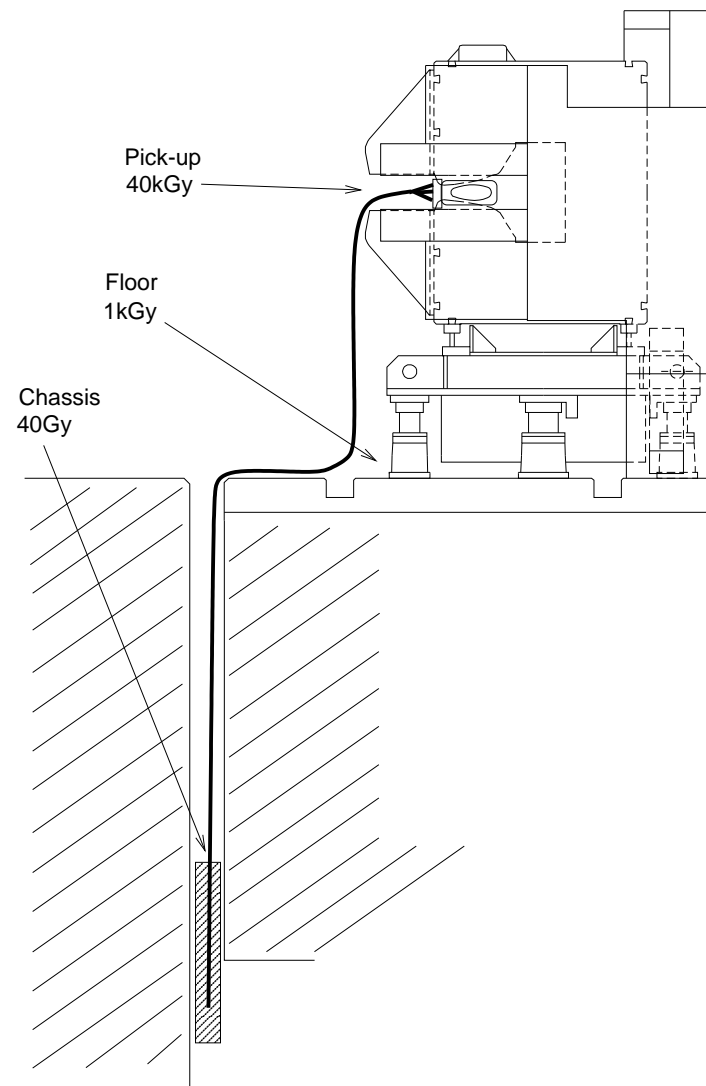
Radiation

Radiation levels

- 40kGy/y at 1.3m
- 1kGy/y on the floor
- 40Gy/y in the gap

Electronics can take 30 – 300Gy.
Careful choice of components and
careful design can extend that to a few kGy.

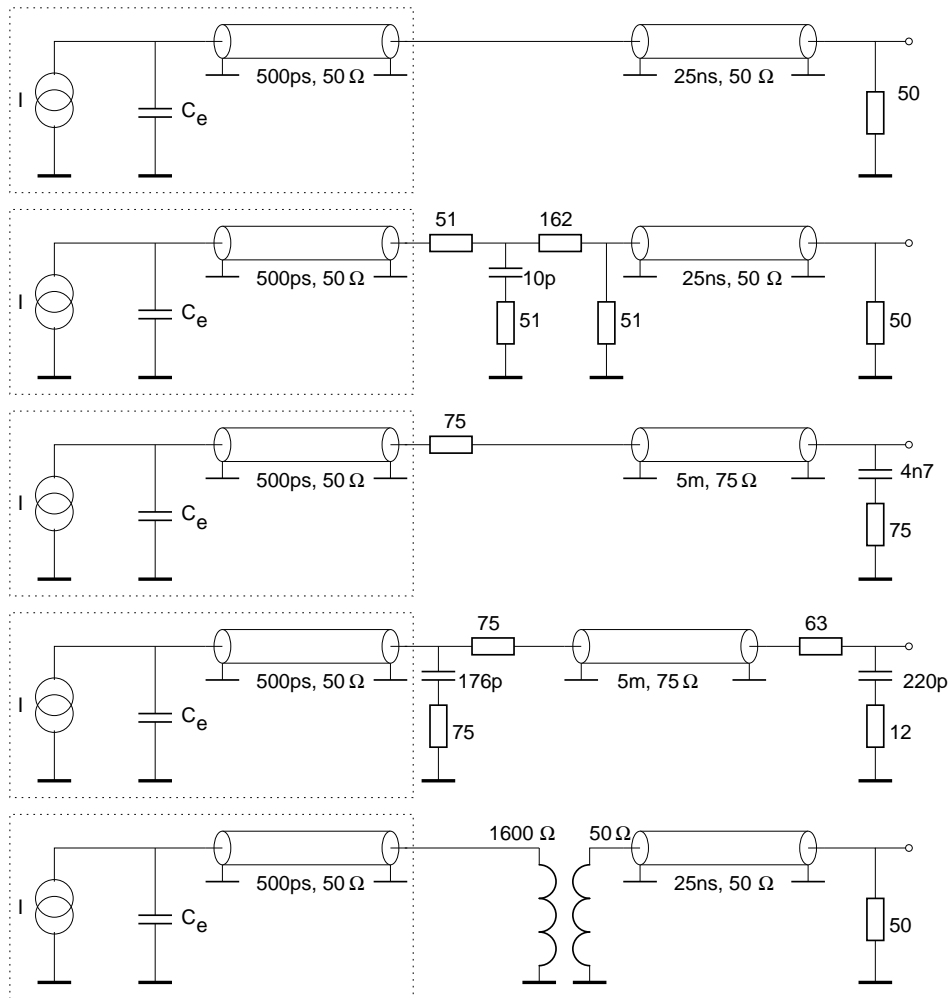
Cable length from PU to pre-amp : 5m
Double shielded cable





Measuring particle beam trajectories

Making the most of the available signal



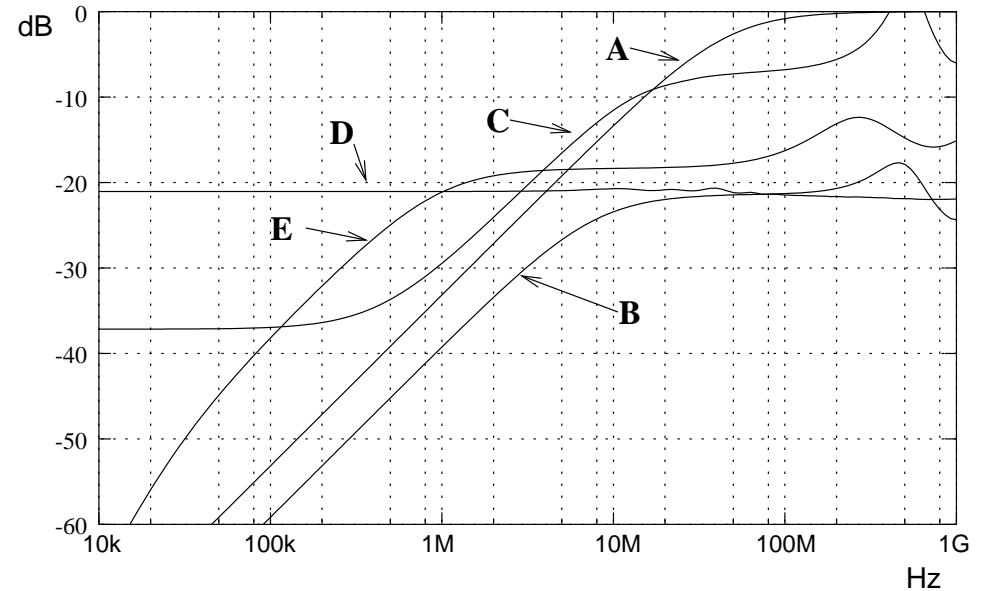
A

B

C

D

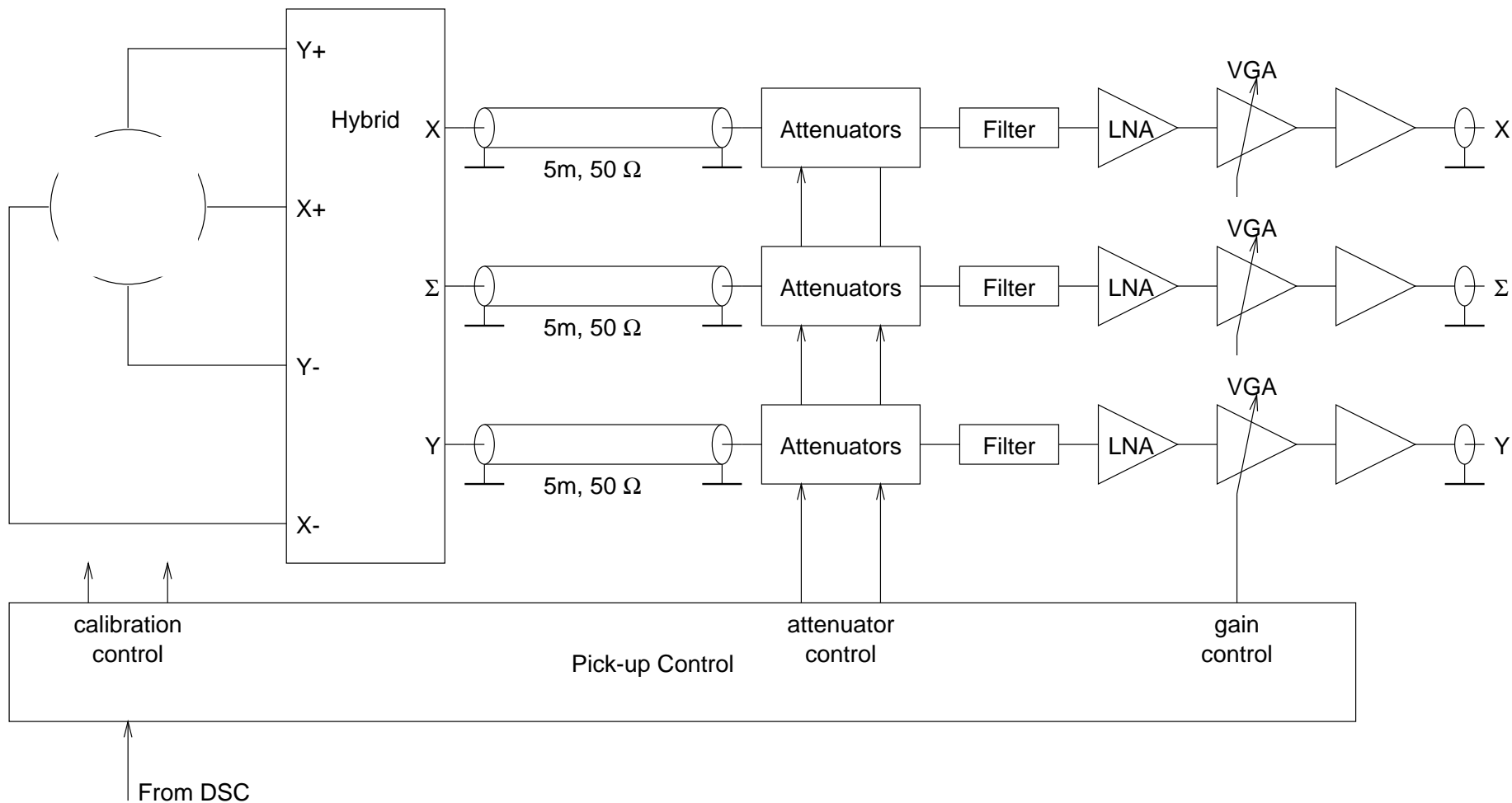
E





Measuring particle beam trajectories

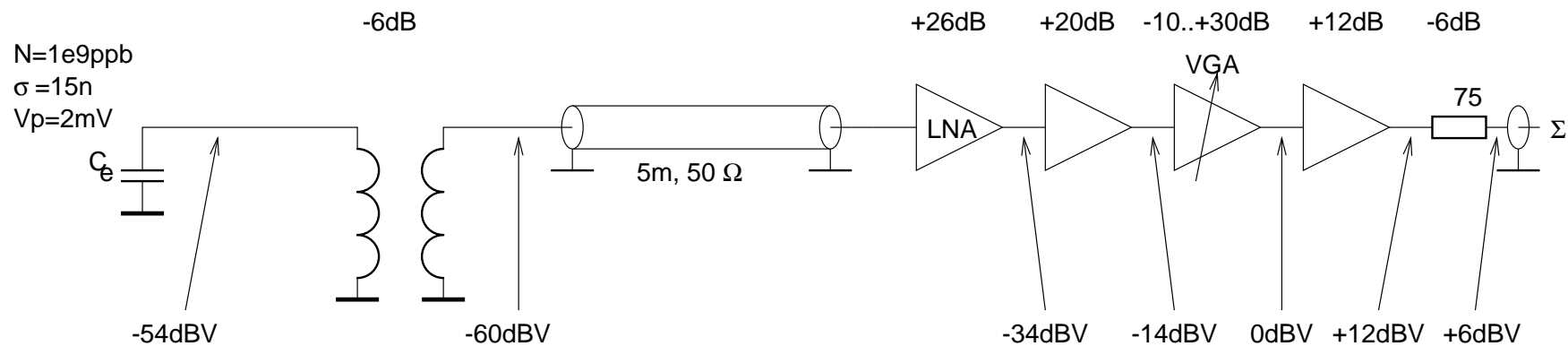
Amplifier block diagram





Measuring particle beam trajectories

Amplifier chain and gain distribution

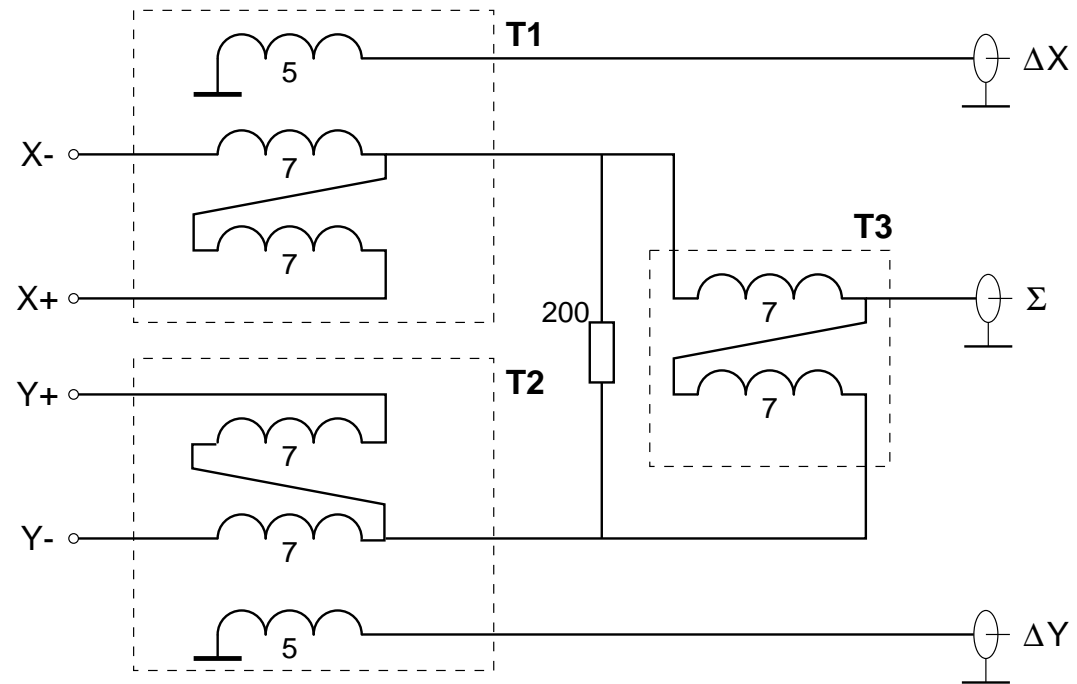




Measuring particle beam trajectories

$\Delta - \Sigma$ separation: Passive hybrid transformers

For $Z_{\text{load}} = 50\Omega$,
 $Z_{\text{in}} = 200\Omega$



Cores: Vitrovac T60009-E4006-W650



Measuring particle beam trajectories

LNA

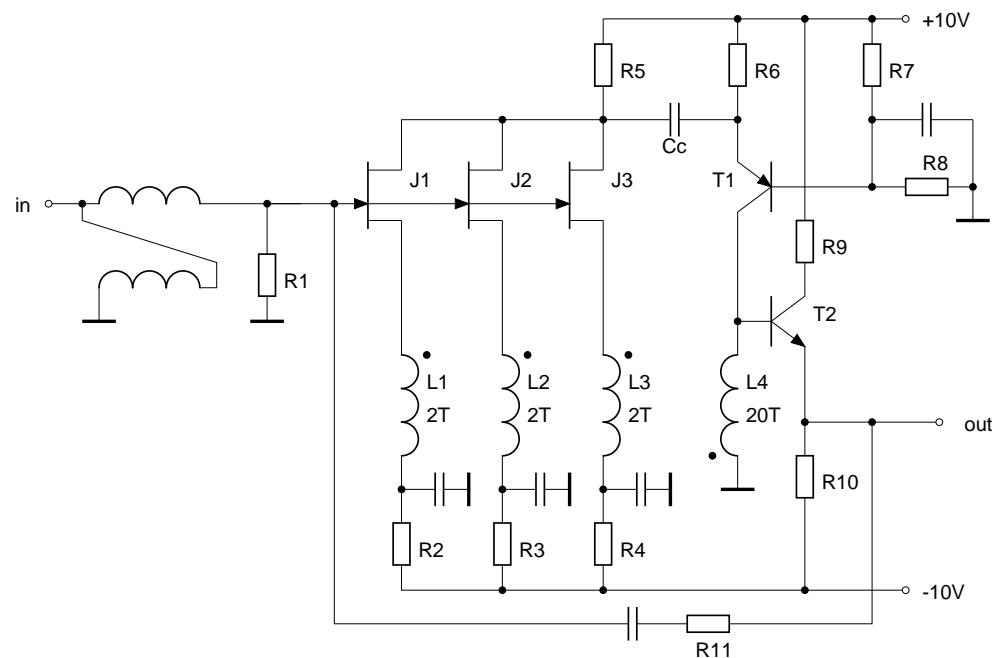
- Folded cascode
- Transformer feedback sets gain
- Feedback resistor sets Z_{in}
- Input xfrmr for noise match
- Multiple JFETs: lower E_n ,
higher g_m

BW : 10kHz–75MHz

Gain : 26dB

E_n : 300pV/rtHz

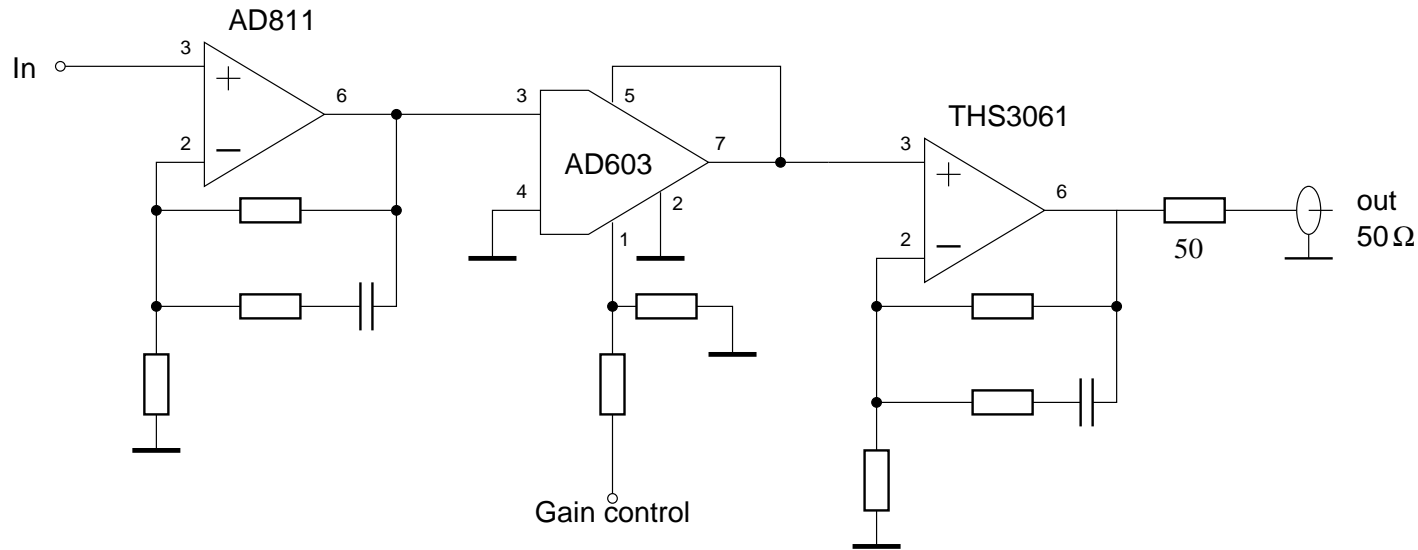
Z_{in} : 50 Ω





Measuring particle beam trajectories

Variable gain amplifier and frequency compensation



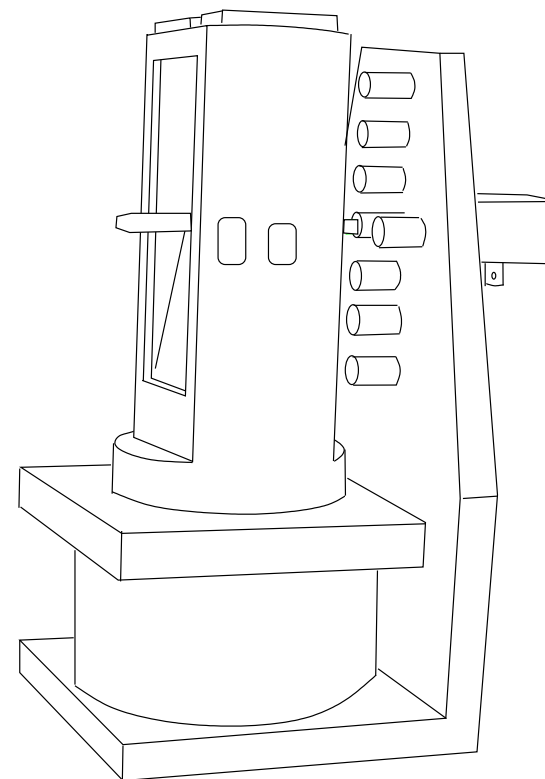
- Gain control range: 40dB
- Frequency compensation distributed over two stages



Measuring particle beam trajectories

Calibration

- **Step 1:**
Using a carefully positioned antenna rod,
measure Δ/Σ at two or three positions.
This gives displacement sensitivity and
electrical zero error.
- For the PS pick-ups, using the shown hybrid,
 $S_x = 132\text{mm}$
 $S_y = 61.7\text{mm}$

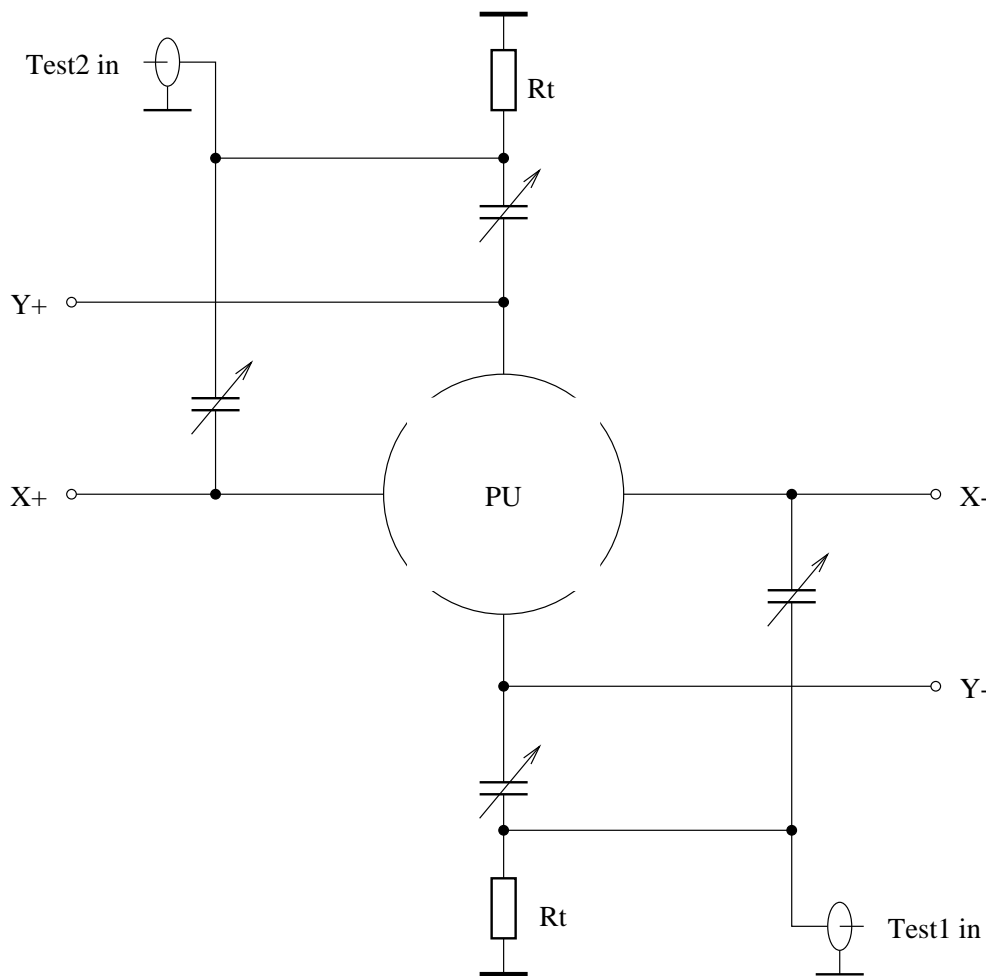




Measuring particle beam trajectories

Calibration

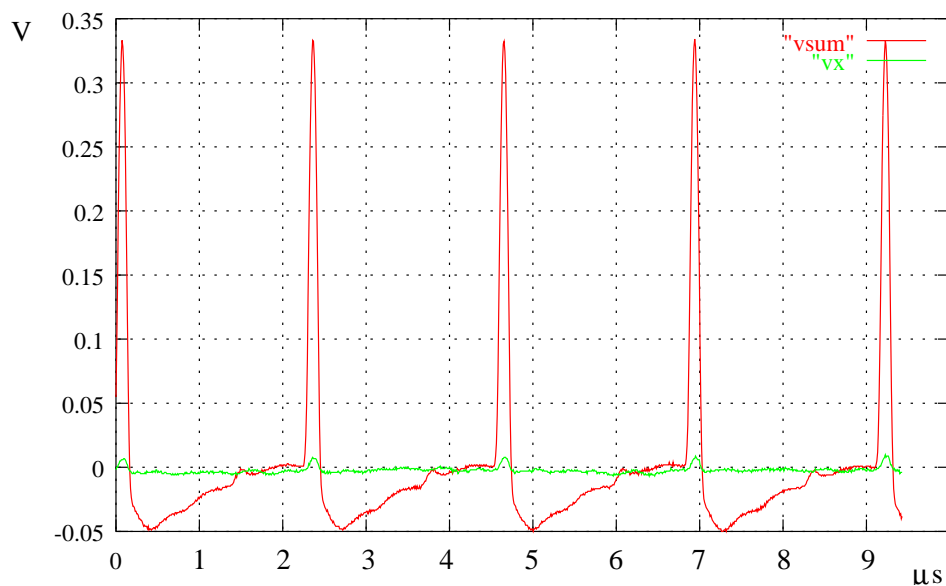
- **Step 2:**
Apply equal signals via small adjustable capacitors to X^+ , Y^+ and then to X^- , Y^- and calculate the simulated positions. Use these as reference positions.
- For our setup, this yields
 $X_{cal} = 85\text{mm}$
 $Y_{cal} = 39.6\text{mm}$
- This is just the PU's size!



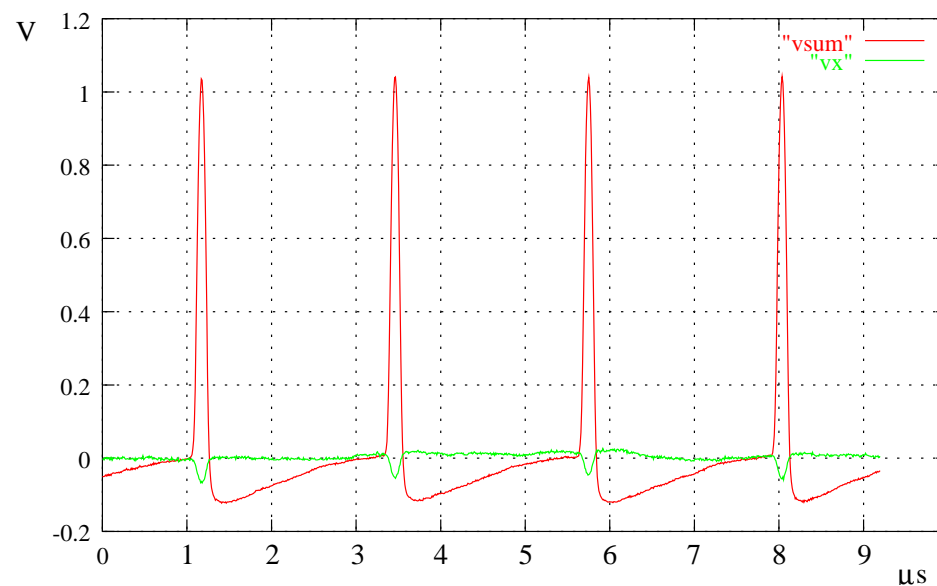


Measuring particle beam trajectories

Some example signals (TOF)



Old (resolution 0.1mm)



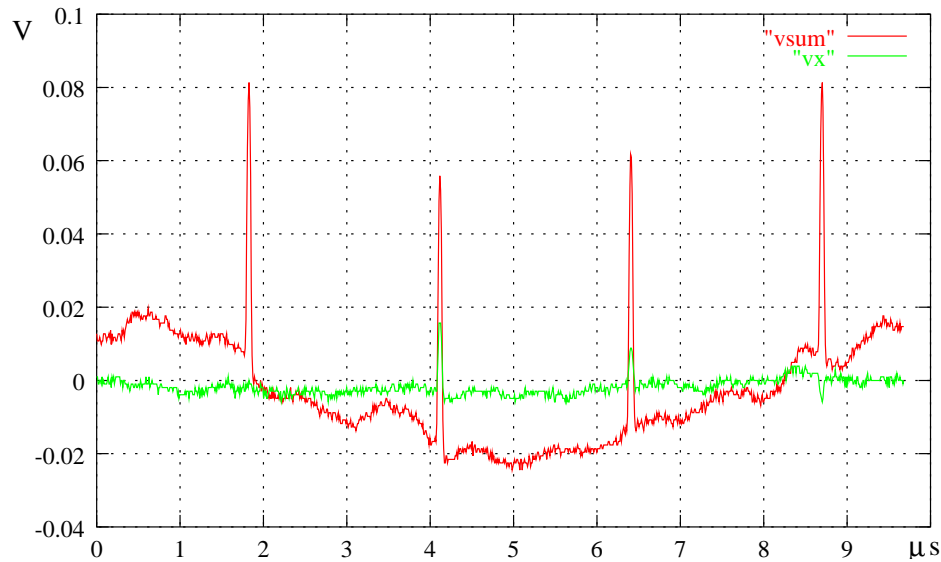
New (resolution 0.1mm)

Harmonic 8, one bunch, $7.2 \cdot 10^{12} p^+$



Measuring particle beam trajectories

Some example signals (MDLHC)



Old (Resolution 1.7mm)



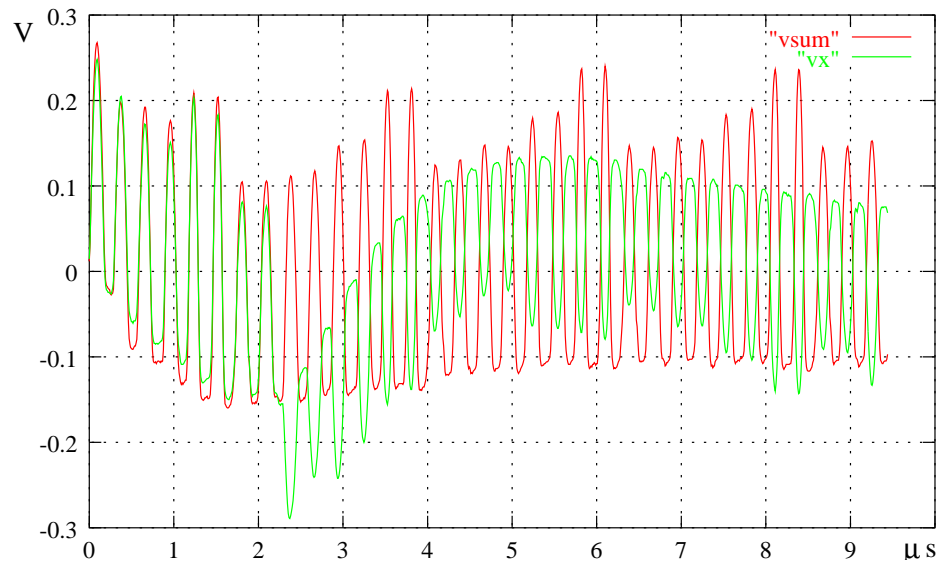
New (resolution 0.5mm)

Harmonic 8, one bunch, $6 \cdot 10^9 p^+$

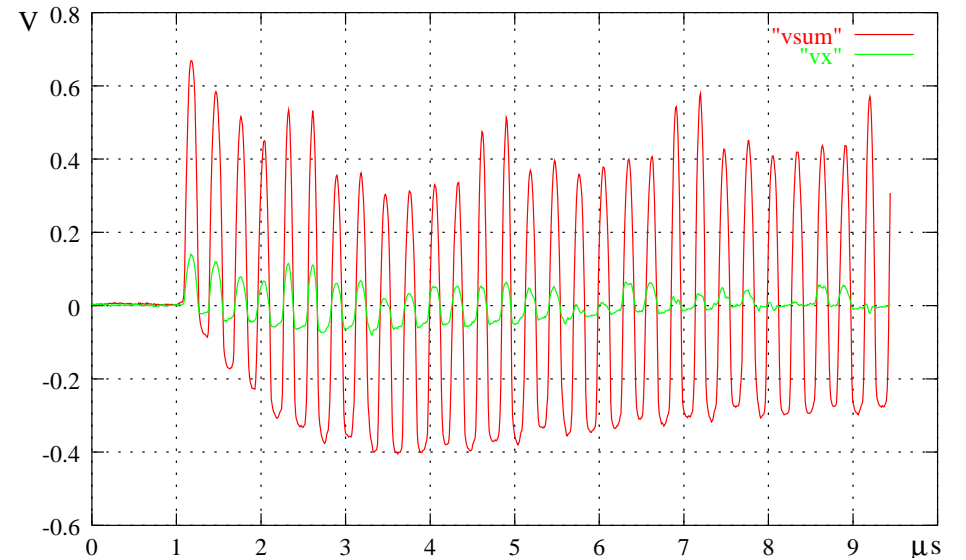


Measuring particle beam trajectories

Some example signals (SFTPRO)



Old



New

Harmonic 8, eight bunches, $2 \cdot 10^{12}$ p⁺/bunch