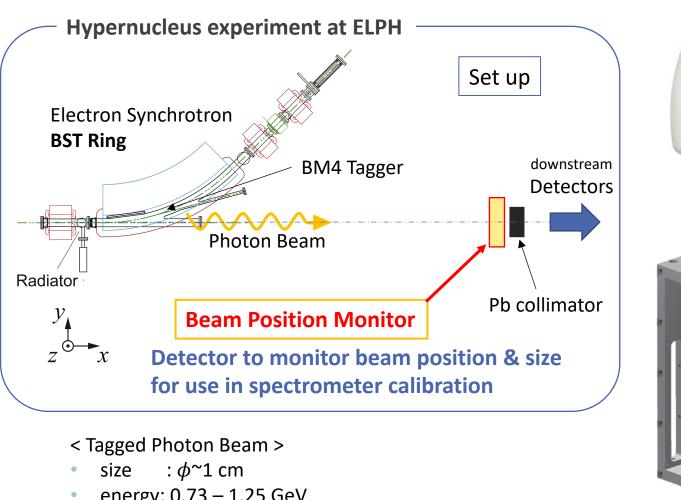
Analysis of Beam Position Monitor

Ryoko KINO, MC1 Tohoku University

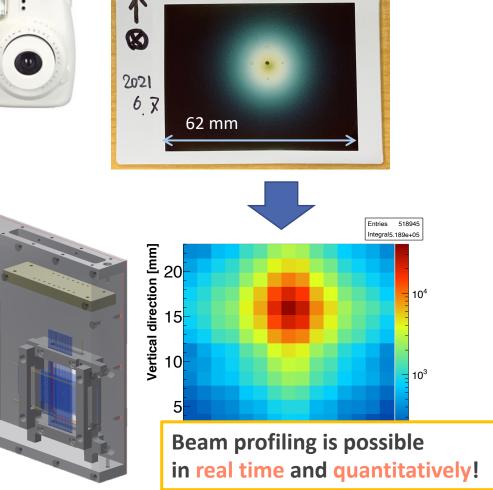
Mainz Meeting 10/28/2021

Beam Position Monitor



that has been adopted in the past

 \downarrow Beam profile by the instant camera



- energy: 0.73 1.25 GeV
- rate :~MHz

new **BPM**

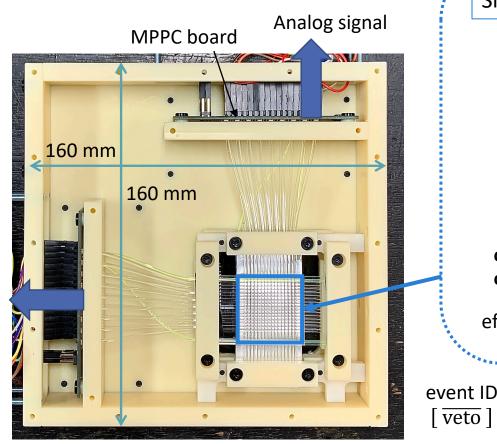
Basic Design of BPM

Basic Structure

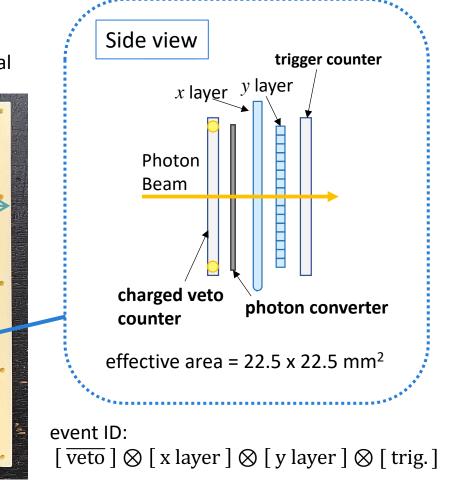
- Scintillation Fibers (φ1.5 mm) SCSF-78 (Kuraray)
- SiPM

MPPC S13360-1350PE (Hamamatsu Photonics K.K.)

 DAQ: streaming type TDC (Hadron Universal Logic)

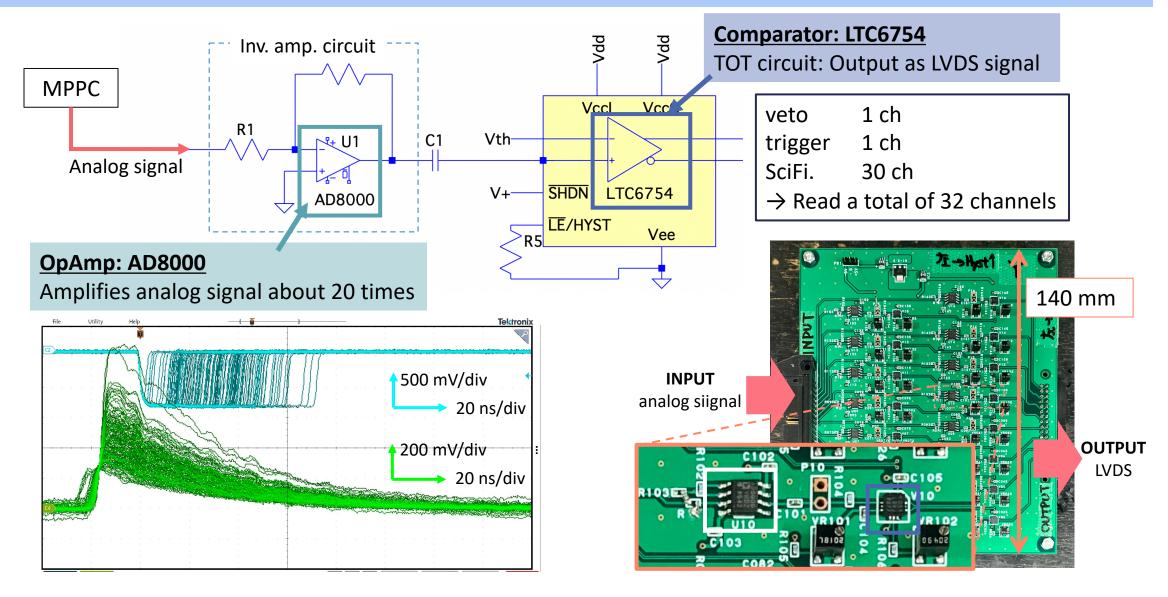


Beam Position Monitor

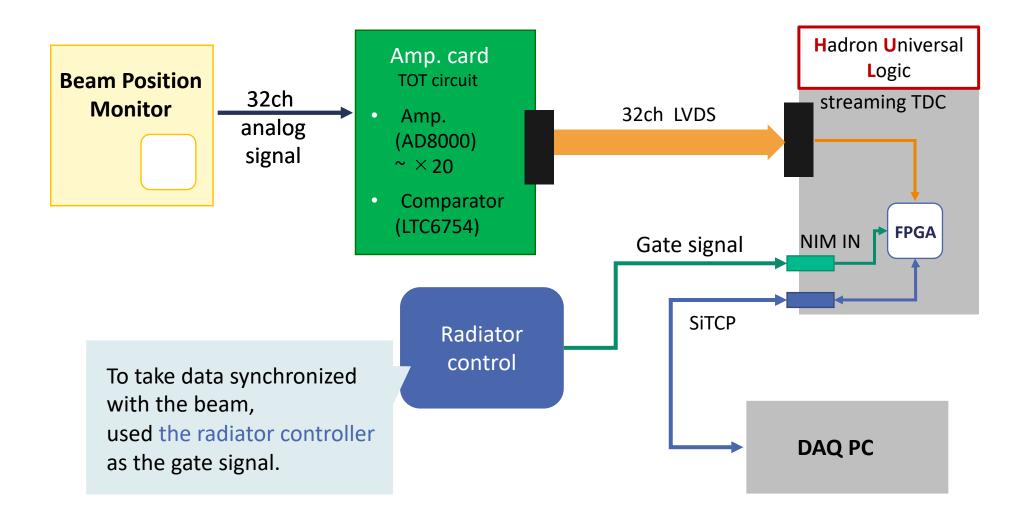


---> Only photon events can be extracted!

Readout Circuit



DAQ System

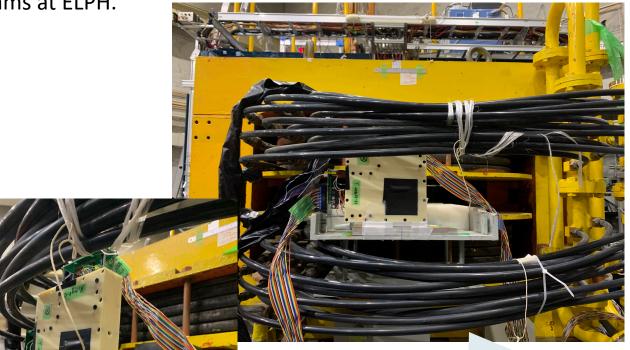


Beam Test in July 2021

Conducted BPM first operation using tagged photon beams at ELPH.

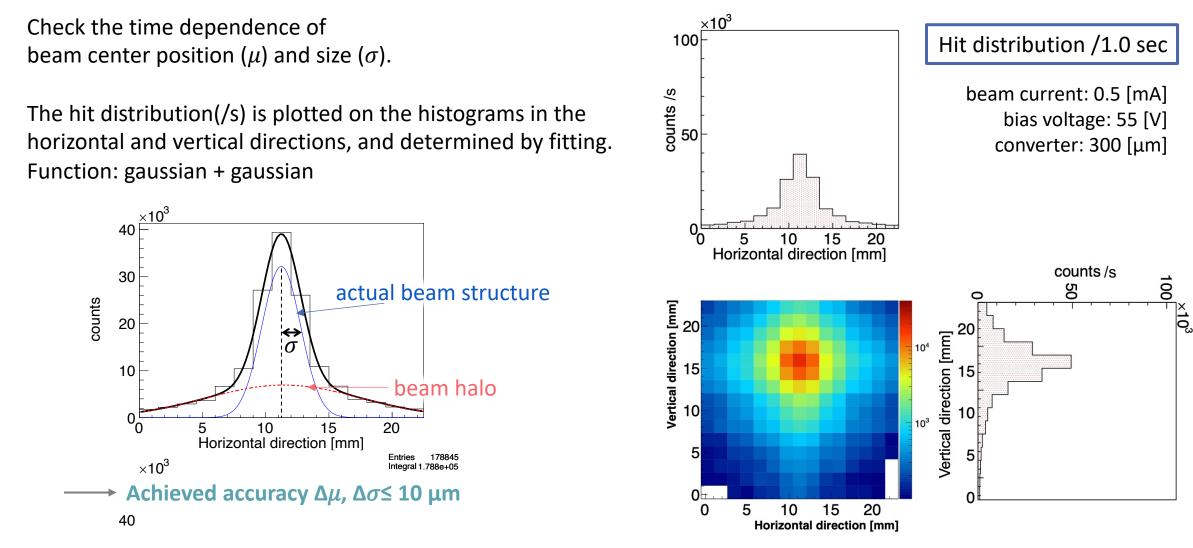
It was confirmed that these are possible.

- Stable operation in a magnetic field (~ 0.3T)
- Separation of actual photon and background
- Beam fluctuation monitoring
- Sampling rate: Can be monitored in 1ms
- Total count rate: ~ MHz

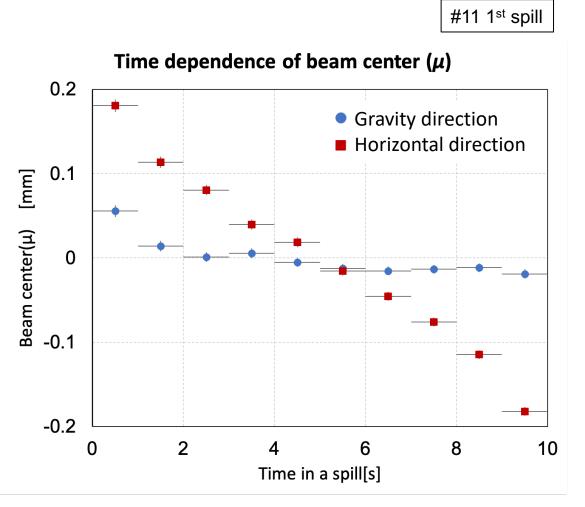


Installed at the entrance of the sweep magnet, the most upstream of the beam.

Beam Position and Size



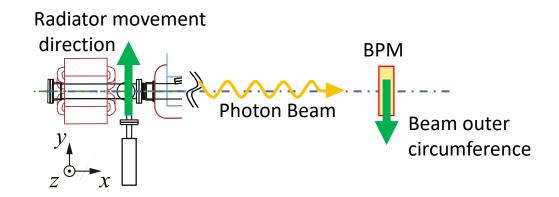
Time dependence: Beam position



Gravity direction: No major fluctuation.

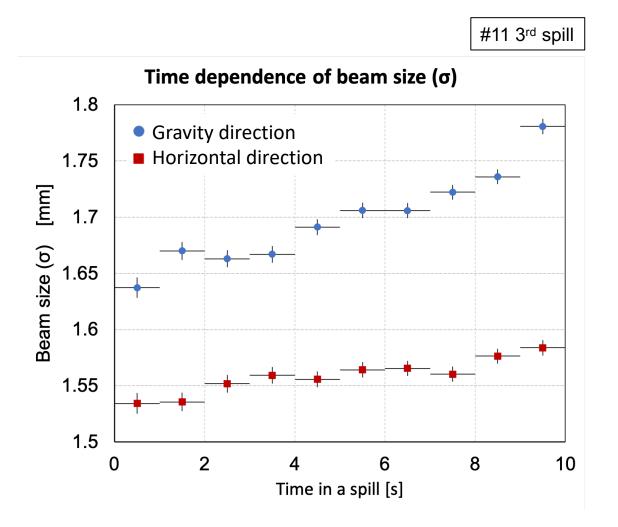
Horizontal direction: Moves about 0.4 mm toward the outer circumference of the beam.

It has been reported that the center position of the photon beam moves in the direction opposite to the movement of the Radiator [1] [2].



[1]T. Ishikawa, et al., Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A 811 (2016) 124–132[2] F. Hinode, et al., in: Proc. of 2005 PAC 2458;

Time dependence: Beam Size



Beam size (ave.): **Gravity direction** σ = 1.70 mm **Horizontal direction** σ = 1.56 mm

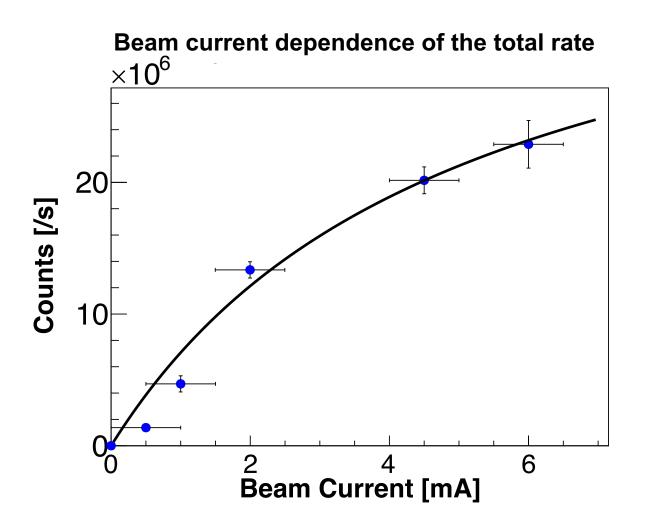
 \rightarrow Consistent with the theoretical beam size [3] predicted.

Beam size increases significantly within a spill.

[3]T. Muto, PASJ2015 WEP003

Rate Study

The fitting of the non-paralyzed counting correction function was performed in consideration of the dead time.



MPPC bias voltage : 56 V
Fit function :
$$y = \frac{p_0 x}{1 - p_0 p_1 x}$$

Fit parameter : $p_0 = (8.5 \pm 3.0) \times 10^6$
 $p_1 = (2.4 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-8}$
 $(\chi^2/\text{NDF} = 0.48)$

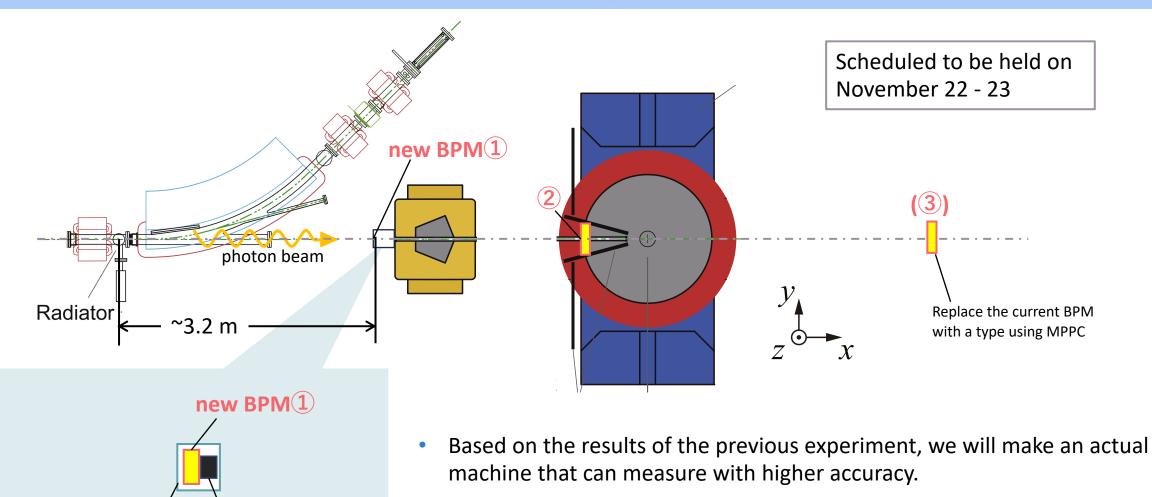
(MPPC operation voltage = 54.4 V)

- Rate at beam current 6 mA: ~ 23 MHz
- Saturation is visible in the beam current region above 4 mA, however, beam profiling is possible.

Now, designing the new BPM...

 \rightarrow Plan to reduce the material thickness and reduce the rate

The next experiment



• The beamline is adjusted by measuring at three points.

new movable stage

new collimator

Summary

> Developed photon Beam Position Monitor (BPM) for hypernucleus photogeneration experiment at ELPH.

Photon Beam Position Monitor (BPM)

- Basic design: Plastic scintillation fiber (kuraray SCSF-78)
 - Hamamatsu Photonics SiPM (MPPC S13360-1350PE)
 - By combining with an aluminum photon converter, it is possible to detect a photon beam.
- Readout: TOT circuit based on operation amplifier (AD8000) and comparator (LTC6754)
- DAQ: Streaming TDC (FPGA module (HUL)) can monitor beam position and size in a spill time
- Test experiment using tagged photon beam at ELPH, July 2021
- Beam profiling can be done with accuracy $\Delta \mu \leq 10 \ \mu m$, $\Delta \sigma \leq 10 \ \mu m$
- Data can be collected from beam current to 6 mA
- Under design of an improved version of the actual machine with a smaller material thickness
- > The next experiment will take place in November 2021.