Beam Loss Monitors

ERL requirements

BLM designs
- Ionization chambers
- Long ionization chambers
- Secondary emission monitors
- PIN diodes
- Photomultiplier with bulk scintillator
- Bare photomultiplier
- Photomultiplier with fibers

Examples
- JLAB FEL
- SNS, Oak Ridge
- FLASH, DESY
Hazards

- **Direct mechanical damage**
  (heat load on vacuum chambers and components)

- **Indirect damage**
  by showers/radiation field
  (electronics, optical components, permanent magnets)

- **Radio-activation**
  of accelerator parts
  (may prevent hands-on maintenance)

- **Quenches**
  of superconducting components
  (magnets: damage/downtime,
   cavities: fast beam losses)

- Fast machine protection system needed: response time few microseconds (cables!)

- Shielding and precise control even of low beam losses needed

- Hands-on maintenance: no more than 1 mSv/hour residual activation
  (30 cm from surface, after 4 h cool-down)

100 rem = 1 Sv
100 rad = 1 Gy
Electronic interactions in matter

Inelastic scattering at atomic electrons:

- Energy loss
  \( \sim 2 \text{ MeV} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{g} \)
- \( \sim 2 \text{ MeV/cm} \) for \( \rho = 1 \text{ g/cm}^3 \)
Photonic interactions in matter

Photoneutrons are a problem at electron machines!
ERL requirements
Cornell ERL Parameters

**Hi-flux mode**

- \(E_{\text{beam}} = 5 \text{ GeV}\)
- \(I_{\text{beam}} = 100 \text{ mA}\)
- \(P_{\text{beam}} = 500 \text{ MW}\)
- \(Q_{\text{bunch}} = 77 \text{ pC}\)
- \(f_{\text{bunch}} = 1.3 \text{ GHz}\)
- \(\varepsilon_{\text{norm}} = 0.3 \text{ mm}\cdot\text{mrad}\)
- \(\delta_{\text{rms}} = 0.2\cdot10^{-3}\)

**Beam loss goals**

- 15 nA (relative: \(1.5\cdot10^{-7}\))
- 5 W

Behind collimators:

- \(~1\ \text{pA/m}\)
- \(~5\ \text{mW/m}\)

- \(6\cdot10^6\ \text{electrons} / (\text{s} \cdot \text{m})\)
- \(5\cdot10^{-3} \text{ electrons} / (\text{bunch} \cdot \text{m})\)

*may lose an electron from a bunch each 200 m*
• Assume an average loss of 1 W/m (200 pA/m at 5 GeV)
• Fluka simulation → dose rate at BLM:
  63 Gy/h = 550 kGy/a (if machine is running 24/7)
• aim at **few 100 kGy/a**
More Rough Estimates

Insertion device radiation dose
- similar Fluka simulation for the dose deposited in undulator magnets
- goal: no more than 10 Gy/d to avoid loss of magnetization
- maximum average beam loss allowed: $\sim 60$ fA/m

BLM sensitivity range
- Lower bound:
  must detect 1% of 60 fA/m loss
  $\rightarrow \sim 200$ µGy/h at BLM
  $\rightarrow \sim 10$ µGy/h at BLM for unfavorable position
- Upper bound:
  may saturate above 1 W/m
  $\rightarrow \sim 60$ Gy/h at BLM
- Range: 10 µGy/h vs. 60 Gy/h
  $\rightarrow \sim 10^7$ (but not in one location)
Additional BLM Requirements

- **Time resolution**
  must detect beam loss within ~1 µs

- **RAMI**
  reliability, availability, maintainability, inspectability

- **Self-test**
  periodic functionality / calibration check

- **Cost**
  as cheap as possible
BLM designs: Ionization Chamber
Ionization Chambers

- Very radiation hard (no plastics or optical components)
- Medium sensitivity
- High dynamic range \((10^5 - 10^8)\)
- Slow ion collection (electrons collected in few \(\mu\)s, ions in several 10 \(\mu\)s up to ms)
- Calibration simple (determined by geometry, relatively independent of HV)
- No simple self-test
FNAL Ionization Chamber

- **inner electrode**
  diameter ¼" (0.64 cm), usually +

- **outer electrode**
  diameter 1.5" (3.81 cm), usually −

- **filling**
  110 cm³ argon, ~1 bar
  (zero electron affinity → fewer recombinations)

- **electron signal**
  drift velocity at 2 kV: 5 mm/μs → signal rise time few μs

- **ion collection**
  collection time ~600 μs at 3 kV → early saturation at high loss rates

- **price**
  ~450 $ (2002)

R. E. Shafer (TechSource, Inc.)
R. Witkover, D. Gassner (SNS)
SNS Ionization Chamber

- improved FNAL design
- better HV design → up to 3.7 kV
- bigger diameter of inner electrode
  1" instead of ¼",
  (2.54 cm instead of 0.64 cm)
- faster ion collection (1/e: 20 µs)
- better collection efficiency
- price: ~800 $ (2002 estimate)

R. Witkover, D. Gassner (SNS)
LHC Ionization Chamber

- parallel aluminum electrodes, 5 mm spacing
- length: ~60 cm
- diameter: ~9 cm
- volume: 1.5 l
- filling: N₂ at 110 kPa (1.1 bar)
- high voltage: 1.5 kV
- ion collection time: 200 µs

- ~3600 pieces in LHC

B. Dehning, M. Stockner (CERN)
BLM designs:
Long Ionization Chamber
Long Ionization Chamber

- long gas-filled coax cable
- relatively low HV (typically 200 V to 500 V)
- typical length: 30–100 m (SLAC original: 3 km!)
- longitudinal loss position from signal propagation time (resolution ~1 m)
- fast: signal decay < 1 µs possible
- sensitivity comparable to discrete ion chamber
- leakage currents: < 1 pA/m
- radiation hard (careful with choice of insulation and spacer!)
- **cheap**
Longitudinal Beam Loss Position

- Speed of light in cable: $>0.9c$
- Beam loss position to time: $\Delta t \approx 2\Delta z/c$
- Sampling rate: $100 \text{ MHz} \rightarrow \Delta z \approx 1.5 \text{ m}$

- Maximum length determined by bunch spacing $T$
  $L_{\text{max}} \approx 1/2 \ T \cdot c$
  $L_{\text{max}} \approx 150 \text{ m} \text{ at } T=1 \mu\text{s} \ (1 \text{ MHz})$
- obviously, **no position information for CW operation**
APS Long Ionization Chamber

- **cable**
  50 Ω, 2.2 cm diameter

- **gas filling**
  95% Argon – 5% CO₂ at 55 kPa (0.55 bar)

- **high voltage**
  500 V

- **time resolution**
  <15 ns rise time,
  ~150 ns decay time

D. R. Patterson

Difference of raw signals
- at near end of cable
- at far end of cable

Raw signals from +500V cable and −500V cable
ELBE Long Ionization Chamber

- 1.3 cm diameter air-filled coax cable
- 1 kV high voltage
- distance to beamline ~20 cm
- slow readout (100 ms integration)

- 1 long cable for machine protection
- 28 short cables for diagnostics (50 cm each)

P. Michel, A. Büchner (ELBE)
BLM designs: PIN Diode
PIN (Photo-)Diode

- diode with 3 sandwiched layers: 
  \textbf{p} doped — \textbf{i} intrinsically conducting — \textbf{n} doped
- reverse biased (typ. 24 V)
- thick depletion zone without free charges (~100 µm)
- ionizing radiation creates electron–hole pairs → current flow
- high specific sensitivity (3.6 eV/electron-hole pair), but small active volume (0.1–15 mm³)

- used at HERA in coincidence counting mode (two diodes back-to-back) to avoid counting photons from SR background
- tests for HERA: no damage for > 1 MGy
BLM designs: Secondary Emission Monitor
CERN SEM

- diameter: 8.9 cm
- length: 15 cm
- electrodes: 250 µm Ti
- high voltage: ~1.5 kV
- high vacuum required to avoid ionization current: better than $10^{-2}$ Pa ($10^{-4}$ mbar)
  → integrated NEG ST707 foil to adsorb H$_2$

- fast (ns)
- good linearity
- low sensitivity
- radiation hard (some 10 MGy/a expected)

- ~300 used at LHC

D. Kramer, B. Dehning (CERN)
Aluminum Cathode Electron Multiplier

- conventional photomultiplier tube with aluminum cathode (coated end window)
- high gain (Thorn EMI 9841: ~3000 electrons per primary reaching the cathode)
- radiation hard
- no off-the-shelf device → expensive
- 18 used at FLASH in places of high expected losses (collimators, dipoles)

aluminum cathode instead of photocathode
BLM designs:
Photomultiplier with Bulk Scintillator
Scintillator Types

- **Inorganic crystals**
  - e.g. NaI, CsI with various dopants
  - ~ radiation hardness: varying; 1/e after 1–10 kGy (CsI)
  - ~ cost: very expensive
  - CsI used at LEDA, Los Alamos (commercial PMT-scintillator combination from Bicron);
    several types used in HEP detectors

- **Liquid scintillators**
  - organic scintillator in organic solvent, e.g. xylene, toluene, ...
  - + radiation hardness: 1/e after several 100 kGy or MGy
  - ~ cost: liquid cheap, casing expensive
  - ~ safety: flammable (flash point –10 to +110 °C), some toxic
  - BLMs at LANSCE, Los Alamos (commercial PMT-scintillator combination from Bicron);
    paint can BLMs at Fermilab/Los Alamos (phased out)

- **Plastic scintillators**
  - organic scintillator dissolved in polymer base, e.g. polyvinyltoluene, polystyrene, ...
  - ~ radiation hardness: 1/e after several kGy to few 10 kGy
  - + cost: cheap
  - + handling: can cut arbitrary shapes
  - BLMs at FLASH, DESY (commercial PMT, inhouse assembly)
## Plastic Scintillators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>scintillator</th>
<th>aluminum foil</th>
<th>black plastic foil adhesive tape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>plexiglass light guide</td>
<td></td>
<td>test pulse LED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Michalek (DESY)
Scintillator Panels at FLASH
# PMT With Bulk Scintillator

- **Extremely sensitive**
  (electrons lose $\sim$2 MeV/cm in scintillator, $\sim$100 eV/photon $\rightarrow$ 20000 photons/cm)

- **Very flexible**
  (arbitrary scintillator shapes $\rightarrow$ variable light output,
  variable high voltage $\rightarrow$ gain variation by $10^3$)

- **Very fast**
  time resolution of few ns

- **Radiation damage problematic**
  crystals too expensive
  plastics unsuitable for high radiation areas
  liquid scintillator better, but safety concerns

- **Expensive**
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HV crate (~100 channels)</td>
<td>5000 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HV boards, per channel</td>
<td>250 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMT</td>
<td>1000 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>housing, mounting</td>
<td>1000 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scintillator + assembly</td>
<td>500 €</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
  
  $\approx 3000$ € / piece + cabling + electronics
BLM designs:
Bare Photomultiplier
Bare PMT

- **JLAB FEL:** detect Čerenkov light in PMT glass
- cheap 931B PMT, mainly blue sensitive
- quite radiation tolerant, darkening of glass compensated by HV
  (~10% HV change needed this far)
- cheap housing (1.5" plastic water pipes)

- controls strong beam losses,
  trip level: 1 µA CW loss (160 W)

- for protection of insertion devices:
  additional ion chambers

Kevin Jordan, JLAB
BLM designs:
Photomultiplier With Fibers
Čerenkov Fibers @ FLASH

- 4 thick, radiation-hard fibers
- Čerenkov light read out by PMTs
- Longitudinal beam loss position from light propagation time
- Transverse beam loss position from correlation of 4 fibers

- **Fiber**
  - radiation hard (several 10 MGy)
  - 300 µm core diameter
  - multi-mode, step-indexed
  - made by Heraeus
  - length: 35 m

- **Photomultiplier**
  - Hamamatsu H6780-02

M. Körfer (DESY), W. Goettmann, F. Wulf (HMI), J. Kuhnenn (FhG)
Longitudinal Beam Loss Position

- Speed of light in fiber: \( \sim \frac{2}{3} c \)
- Beam losses by same bunch: \( \Delta t \approx \frac{5}{2} \cdot \Delta z/c \)
- Sampling rate: 1 GHz \( \rightarrow \Delta z \approx 12 \text{ cm} \)

- Maximum fiber length determined by bunch spacing \( T \)
  \[ L_{\text{max}} \approx \frac{3}{5} T \cdot c \]
  \[ L_{\text{max}} \approx 180 \text{ m} \text{ at } T=1 \mu s \text{ (1 MHz)} \]
- obviously, **no position information for CW operation**
Transverse Beam Loss Position

- Difference between left/right and top/down fibers gives transverse information (for symmetric geometry!)
- Accurate cross-calibration of PMTs important
Fiber Placement

Fibers embedded in FLASH undulator vacuum chamber

U. Hahn
Scintillating Fibers

- Commercially available: 250 µm to 5 mm diameter plastic scintillator core, one or two cladding layers of lower refractive index
- Trapping efficiency 3–7%
- High light output: ~8000 photons/MeV
- Attenuation length: \( \leq 3 \text{ m} \) → not suited for long BLM

- Same radiation damage as bulk plastic scintillator

Bicron catalog
Liquid-Core Scintillating Fibers

- Glass capillaries filled with organic liquid scintillator
- Diameter: down to 20 µm
- Trapping efficiency: ~8%
- Attenuation length: ≤ 3 m → not suited for long BLM
- Radiation hardness: ~1 MGy

- Used in particle physics detectors (e.g. CHORUS, CERN)
Examples: JLAB FEL

160 MeV electrons • 10 mA • 1.6 MW
JLAB BLM System

- 48 cheap PMTs without scintillator (Čerenkov light)
- Trip level based on integrator with fixed threshold (~25 mA·s)
- Calibration:
  - Run 1 µA CW beam into vulnerable location
  - Raise HV until BLM trips
  - Periodic check with internal test LED
  - Darkening and aging of PMTs compensated by HV (~10% max.)
- Some PMTs available as floaters → movable loss diagnostic

- 2 ionization chambers for wiggler protection (trip level: 2 Gy/h)
- Low energy injector:
  - Gamma probes as field emission diagnostic (for DC gun commissioning)
  - Sensitive ion pump current monitors (<1 MeV)
JLAB Analog Monitoring System

- 256 X 32 full cross point switch for AMS and video (BW > 1 MHz)
  - AMS in: 48 analog BLM signals
  - AMS out: several Tek scopes with video output
  - Video in: video from Tek scopes
  - Video out: 32 outputs driving ~100 monitors, 8 web channels

System IN and OUT signal overlaid, 2V P-P, left 1 MHz, right 10 MHz

K. Jordan (JLAB)
Examples: SNS

1 GeV protons • 1.4 mA • 1.4 MW
Beam Loss Monitor (BLM)
- ionization chamber
- steel casing against low energy x-rays
- detects only local, huge losses

Neutron Detector (ND)
- photomultiplier with neutron-sensitive scintillator
- detects even remote, small losses
SNS BLM System

2 thresholds per BLM

- low threshold against slow losses (10 s)
  1 W/m criterion due to activation
- high threshold against fast losses (10 µs)

sensitivity range

- lower limit
  1% of 1 W/m
  → 300 pA
- upper limit
  local 20 kW loss (1% beam power)
  → 600 µA
- span: $2 \cdot 10^6$
Examples: FLASH

1 GeV electrons • 72 µA • 72 kW
Beam Loss Monitors

- fast machine protection system: response time <4 µs incl. cables
- operation limited by beam and dark current losses in undulators (< 10 Gy/d)
- radiation damage in scintillators at BC2 observed (dark current)

63 photomultipliers with scintillator panels

18 aluminum cathode electron multipliers
BLM Display

- beam loss (a.u.)
- time (µs)
- rf pulse
- integrated loss
- thresholds
  - single bunch
  - several bunches

ERL Instrumentation Workshop, Cornell University, 2-3 June 2008
Lars Fröhlich, DESY
Summary
## (Roughly) Estimated Sensitivities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument Type</th>
<th>Sensitivity (µC/Gy)</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ionization chamber</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>1 liter argon, $S \approx V \cdot \rho \cdot \text{e}/E_{\text{ion}} \approx 1 \text{ l} \cdot 1.8 \text{ g/l} \cdot \text{e}/26 \text{ eV}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long ionization chamber</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1 meter length, 1 cm radius, argon, $S \approx \pi r^2 \cdot L \cdot \rho \cdot \text{e}/E_{\text{ion}} \approx 314 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 1.8 \text{ g/cm}^3 \cdot \text{e}/26 \text{ eV}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIN diode</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1 cm² surface, 100 µm depletion depth, $S \approx A \cdot d \cdot \rho \cdot \text{e}/E_{\text{ion}} \approx 10 \text{ mm}^3 \cdot 2.3 \text{ g/cm}^3 \cdot \text{e}/3.6 \text{ eV}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary emission monitor</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100 cm² surface, 0.01 average secondary emission yield (SEY), $S \approx A \cdot \text{SEY} \cdot \rho \cdot \text{e}/(\rho/(dE/dx)) \approx 100 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 0.01 \cdot \text{e}/1/(2 \text{ MeV\cdot cm}^2/\text{g})$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum cathode electron multiplier</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10 cm² surface, 0.01 average secondary emission yield (SEY), tube gain 10⁵, $S \approx A \cdot \text{SEY} \cdot \rho \cdot (\rho/(dE/dx)) \cdot G \approx 10 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 0.01 \cdot \text{e}/1/(2 \text{ MeV\cdot cm}^2/\text{g}) \cdot 10^5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMT with organic scintillator</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1 liter scintillator, 60% collection efficiency, 30% photocathode efficiency, tube gain 10⁵, $S \approx A \cdot \text{Y} \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{P} \cdot \text{G} \cdot \text{e} = 1 \text{ l} \cdot 1 \text{ g/cm}^3 \cdot 1/(100 \text{ eV}) \cdot 0.6 \cdot 0.3 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \text{e}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bare PMT (Čerenkov light)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1 cm² surface, 1 mm thick, 30% photocathode efficiency, tube gain 10⁵, $S \approx A \cdot d \cdot \rho \cdot (\rho/(dE/dx)) \cdot Y \cdot P \cdot G \cdot e \approx 1 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 1/(2 \text{ MeV\cdot cm}^2/\text{g}) \cdot 260/\text{cm} \cdot 0.3 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \text{e}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMT with Čerenkov fiber</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 meter length, 100 µm radius, 2% collection efficiency, 30% photocathode efficiency, tube gain 10⁵, $S \approx \pi r^2 \cdot L \cdot \rho \cdot (\rho/(dE/dx)) \cdot Y \cdot C \cdot P \cdot G \cdot e \approx 31 \text{ mm}^3 \cdot 1/(2 \text{ MeV\cdot cm}^2/\text{g}) \cdot 260/\text{cm} \cdot 0.02 \cdot 0.3 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \text{e}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Radiation damage problematic! Flexible gain → linearity and calibration problematic!
Acknowledgements

Kay Wittenburg (DESY)

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Bernd Dehning (CERN)

particle fluence due to an electromagnetic shower in the FLASH undulator