

DISCUSSION 4 : TUESDAY MORNING (11.30HRS - 13.00HRS)

Calibration and Stability of Diagnostics Equipment

Topics are divided in 3 categories: *BPMs*, *Current Monitors* and *Optical Monitors*. The animators, Volker Schlott (volker.schlott@psi.ch) and Laurent Farvacque (laurent@esrf.fr) have here below listed issues as a basis for discussion. Further suggestions and/or contributions are welcome and can be communicated to the animators (preferably before DIPAC in order to adapt the schedule and to allow a proper planning of the discussion session).

Beam Position Monitors (BPMs):

- Is there a need for calibration of BPM chambers on a test bench?

Are mechanical resp. machining tolerances (< 0.05 mm) good enough to simply apply theoretical calibration factors, which are derived from EM-simulation codes like MAFIA, POISSON etc...?
- Is the initial error on the complete BPM system, including mechanics and electronics, low enough to store beam (in case of a storage ring) and simply apply the method of *beam based alignment* (BBA) to solve all further calibration issues of the system?
- To what accuracy leads BBA? How often should it be repeated in order to guarantee always a well “calibrated” system?
- How is BBA actually implemented in the different labs?
- Is online calibration of BPM electronics necessary (e.g.: new calibration for each change in gain settings)?
How often should this procedure be repeated and to what level of accuracy? Is a (short) “time-out” in the position measurement tolerable?
- Are BPM electronics in general stable enough to be only calibrated once (before installation)?
- How important are *absolute* position measurements (with respect to the magnetic center of an accelerator)?
- How important is the reproducibility of a (absolute) “golden orbit”? How close is such a “golden orbit” to a calibrated “BBA” orbit?
- How are drifts resp. movements of the vacuum system (BPM block) considered in determination of beam positions (golden orbits)?
Usually drifts occur in case of temperature gradients in the vacuum chamber (heat load from the beam) and/or changes in the ambient (tunnel) temperature - locally and globally after a shut-down.
Should these mechanical drift be monitored and corrected?

Current Monitors

- How are calibrations of current monitors (DC to wide BW monitors) usually done?
- A short description of successful techniques and implementations in the labs or on the machines would be appreciated !!!
- How precise and how reproducible are calibration procedures of current monitors?
- In case of lab calibrations: How close are the calibrations to the measurements on the machine?
- In case of online calibration: How much do calibration features influence the actual measurement on the beam?
- How often do the calibrations need to be repeated?
- Is cross calibration desirable or even necessary?

- What influences most the stability and reproducibility of current measurements (temperature, bunch pattern etc...)?
- What are the (easiest) cures to these problems?

Are there universal monitor design criteria for current monitors of different kinds (DC to wide BW) to obtain optimum results?

Optical Monitors

- What is the best way of calibrating an optical monitor (screen monitor or synchrotron radiation monitor)?
- In case of a fixed optical set-up (magnification) : in the lab...?
- In case of a flexible optical set-up (telescope optics...) : online with the use of calibration grids etc...?

- What are the stability requirements for optical set-ups in terms of mechanical and timing stability?
- Stability considerations for different optical set-ups and different machine environments would be appreciated!!!

- How well do we have to know about timing electronics in case of “fast optical measurements”?
- Is there a well tested timing unit with lowest jitter (?? ps)?

- How much should we and can we learn from our experimentalists (especially in case of storage rings)?

- Should we resign on doing optical monitoring for cases like beam size, emittance, stability and let the experimentalists take over?