Electron cloud measurements with the microwave transmission method: Results of MD run in week 19

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Overview

- Experimental setup
- Summary of last years findings
- Results of week 19
- Conclusions

Experimental Setup



Experimental Setup

Measurement screen shot



Demodulation



Last year

• One successful run in September 2010

- Not confirmed in October 2010 with changed carrier frequency
- Instead:
 - Ambiguous data
 - Signal seen in some cases, in other cases not
 - No recognizable pattern in these results
- No satisfactory explanation found last year

Goals for week 19

- Measurement of new hardware transfer function
- Use CW frequency of September and October 2010 -> reproduce results
- Apply different CW frequencies, check with HTF
- Explanation of Octobers data



Results for frequencies used in week 39 of 2010 (2.71 GHz, 2.715 GHz and 2.716 GHz)

Uncoated magnet MB 177

Coated magnet MB 289



- Results as expected:
 - Uncoated magnet: signal increase of roughly 6dB for each injection
 - Coated magnet: no signal increase visible
- Confirmation of results of week 39 of 2010

Results for frequencies used in week 42 of 2010 (2.718 GHz and 2.723 GHz)



All results obtained with a 25ns beam of 3 batches at flat bottom

- Results as ambiguous as in week 42 in 2010
- No correlation between other parameters (e.g.: beam intensity, spacing etc.) and this behavior found in 2010
- Simple solution found in week 19: beam induced signals are cause

• Screenshot of online measurements:



• If the frequency of the carrier wave increases to a certain point, the PM signals are overlaid by the beam induced signals, causing the unexpected behavior

Summary

- New measurement setup works reliably confirms all measurements obtained before:
 - No signal increase visible in coated magnets
 - Signal in uncoated magnet increases with each injection
- Strange behavior observed for some frequencies due to interference with beam induced signals -> upper limit of frequency range set by these and not by limit of filters (as determined by HTF)

• Consider carrier wave signal:

 $V(t) = A \cdot \cos(\omega_{\rm C} t)$

Amplitude modulation

 (AM) signal
 m(t) = A_mcos(ω_mt)



 Phase modulation (PM) signal

$$m(t) = \cos(\omega_{\rm m} t)$$



• Amplitude modulation:

Phase modulation:



$$V_{AM}(t) = A_{C} \cos(\omega_{C} t) + \frac{a A_{C}}{2} [\cos((\omega_{C} + \omega_{m})t) + \cos((\omega_{C} - \omega_{m})t)]$$
$$V_{PM}(t) = A_{C} \cos(\omega_{C} t) + \frac{\beta A_{C}}{2} [\cos((\omega_{C} + \omega_{m})t) - \cos((\omega_{C} - \omega_{m})t)]$$

- Principle: Measurement of the induced phase shift of a microwave going through a plasma filled waveguide
- Proportional to electron cloud density:

$$\Delta \varphi = \frac{L \omega_{\rm p}^2}{2 {\rm c} \left(\omega^2 - \omega_{\rm c}^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{L \sqrt{\frac{n_{\rm e} {\rm e}^2}{\epsilon_0 {\rm m}_{\rm e}}}^2}{2 {\rm c} \left(\omega^2 - \omega_{\rm c}^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cong \frac{L \cdot 3181 n_{\rm e}}{2 {\rm c} \left(\omega^2 - \omega_{\rm c}^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

where ω is the injected frequency, L the transmission length, ω_c the cutoff frequency of the waveguide, c the speed of light, ω_p the plasma frequency, e the electron charge, ϵ_0 the permitivity in free space and m_e the electron mass

Spectrum of uncoated and coated magnet



Data taken with 25 ns beam of 4 batches at SPS flat bottom

 Time trace of uncoated and coated magnet - coated section minimum 6 dB lower signal



Data taken with 25 ns beam of 4 batches at SPS flat bottom