

SPL Wire Position Monitor System

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5th Open Collaboration Meeting on Superconducting
Linacs for High Power Proton Beams

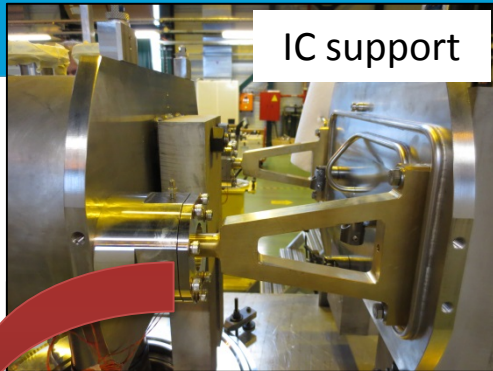
18-19 March 2015



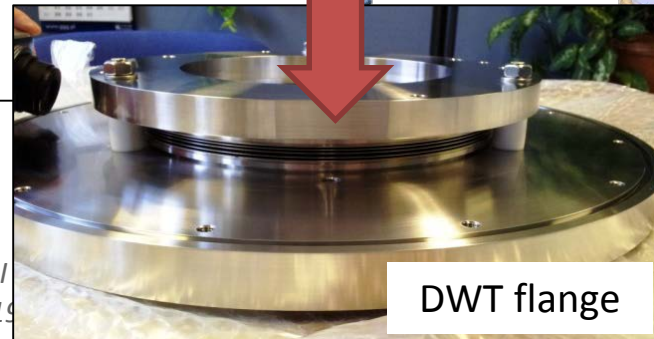
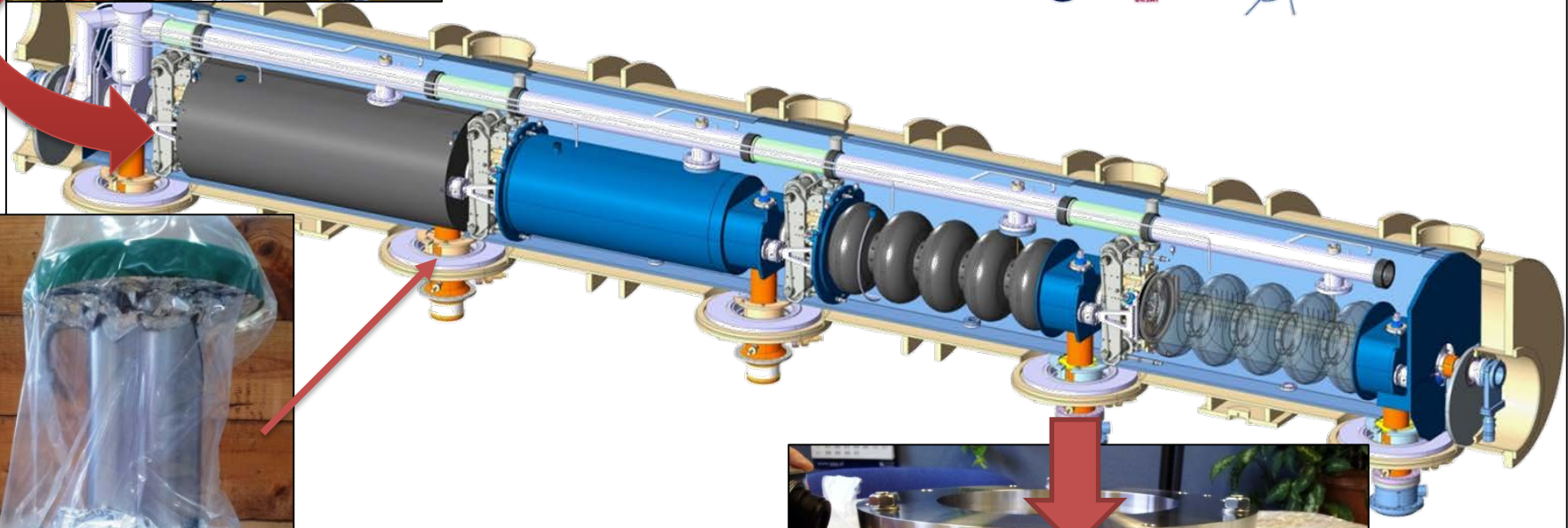
Outline

- SPL Short Cyromodule
- Application of the OWPM in the SPL Mock-up
- Idea of the Optical Wire Position Monitor
- Calibration at warm
- Tests at liquid nitrogen
- Intermediate conclusions
- Fiber optics
- Future steps

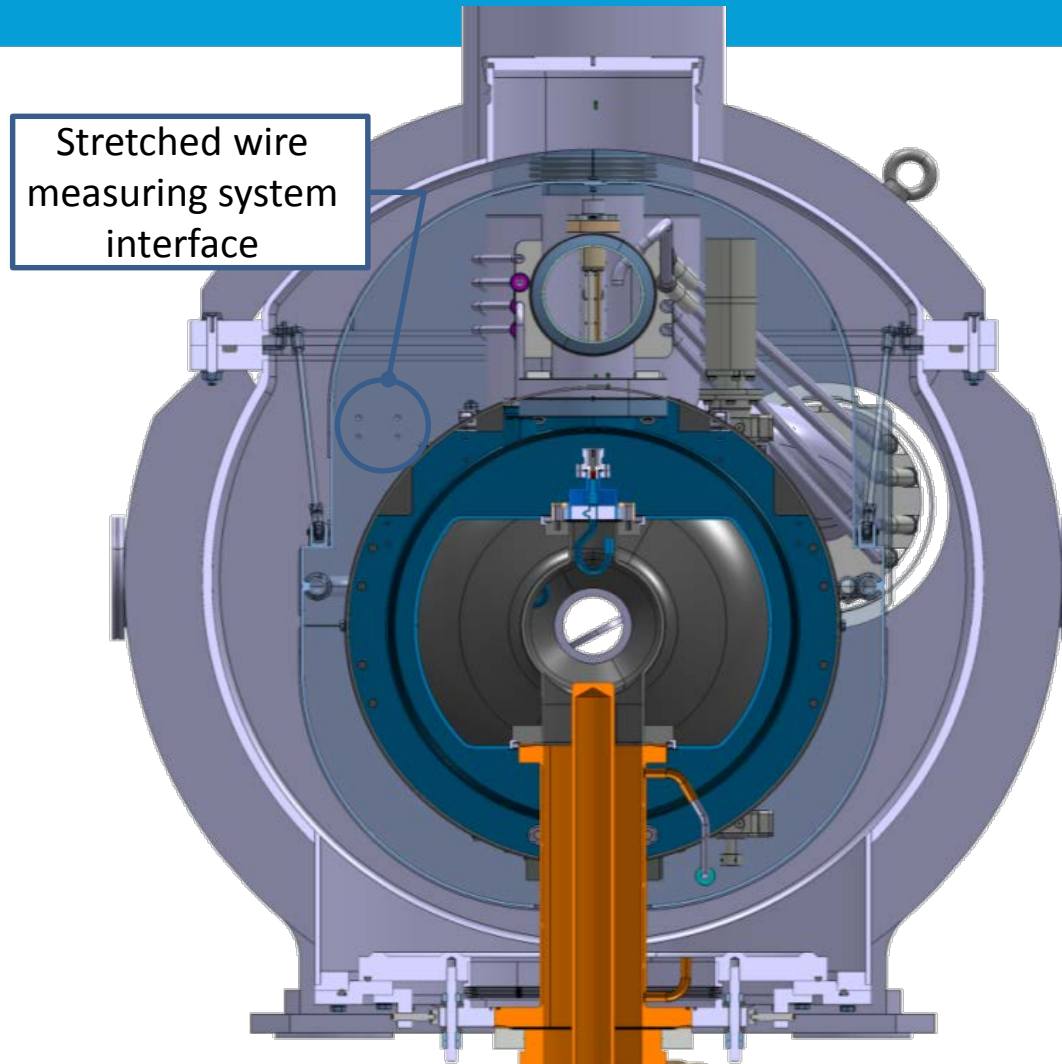
SPL Short Cryomodule



SPL Short Cryomodule



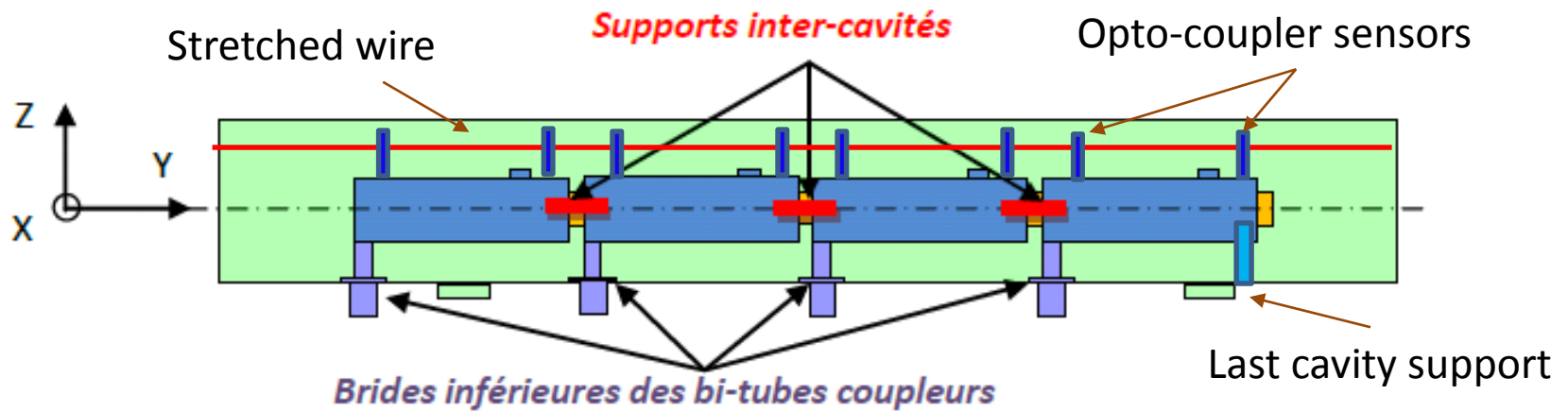
OWPM position on the SPL SCM



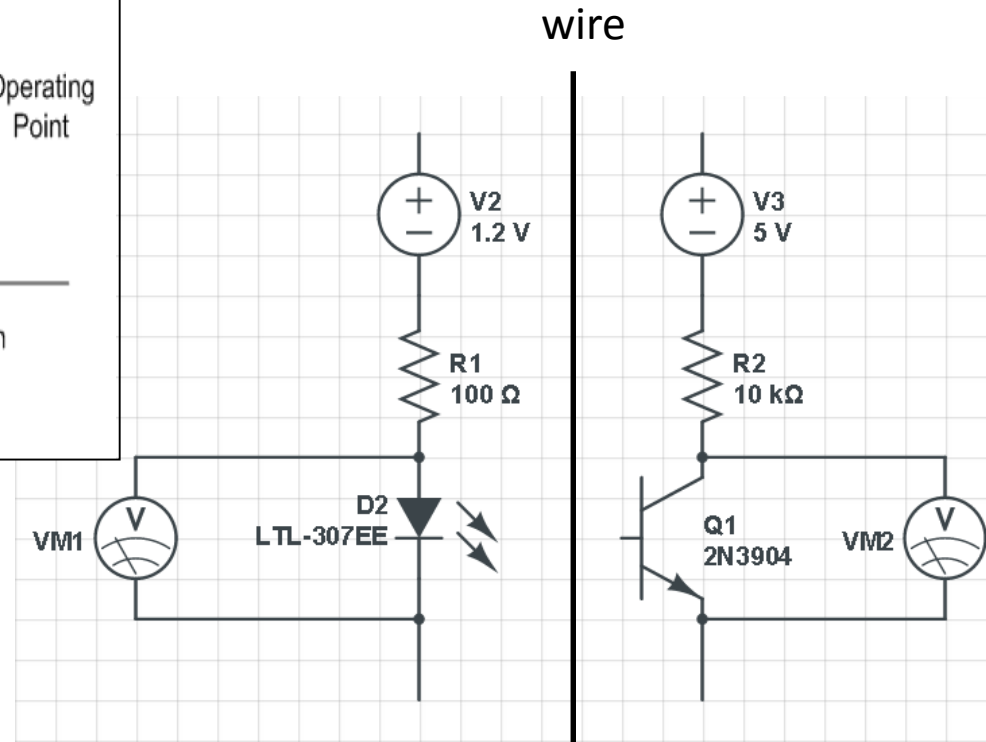
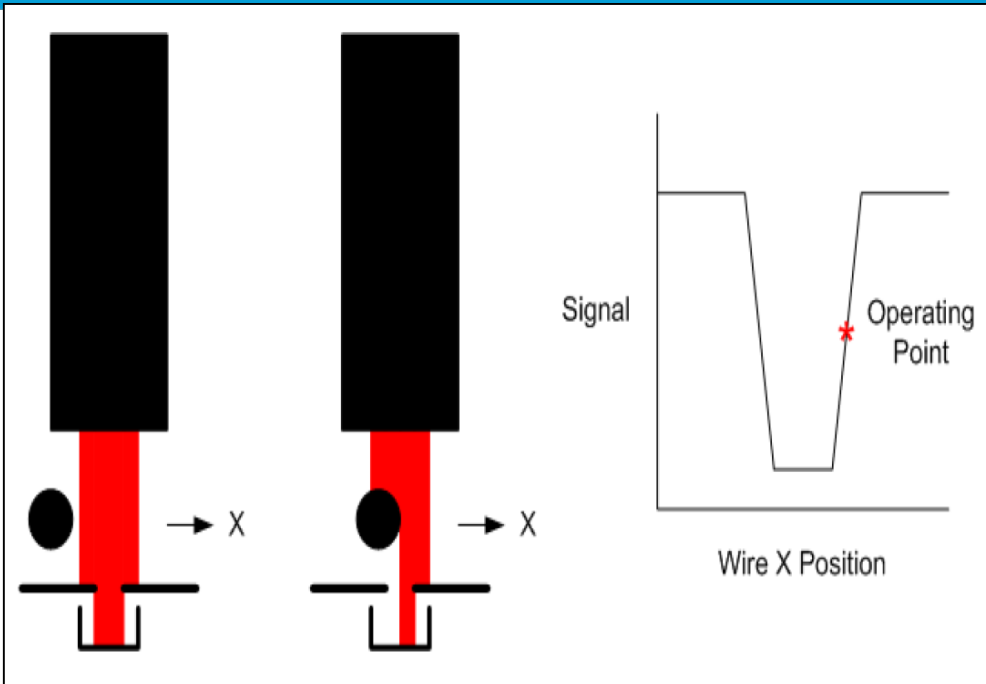
Courtesy of CNRS

SPL SCM Cavity position monitoring specs:

- Static position or slow movements: absolute movements (x,y,z) of each of 4 cavities during steady state operation and cool-down/warm-ups (300-2K)
- Vertical range 0-2 mm
- Precision < 0.05 mm
- Resolution < 0.01 mm
- Possibly vibration measures (0-1 kHz)



How does it work?



LED and photo-transistor

GaAlAs Infrared Emitters (880 nm)
Lead (Pb) Free Product - RoHS Compliant

SFH 484
SFH 485



SFH 484

Features

- Very highly efficient GaAlAs-LED
 - High reliability
 - Spectral match with silicon photodetectors
-

Silicon NPN Phototransistor
Lead (Pb) Free Product - RoHS Compliant



SFH 300 FA

Features

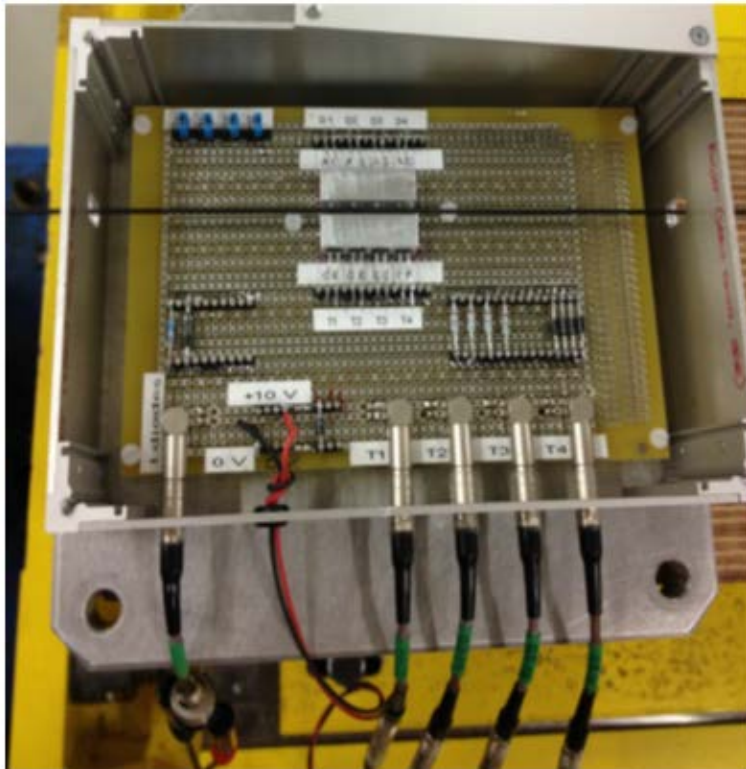
- Especially suitable for applications from 450 nm to 1100 nm (SFH 300) and of 880 nm (SFH 300 FA)
- High linearity
- 5 mm LED plastic package
- Available in groups

Applications

- Computer-controlled flashes
- Photointerrupters
- Industrial electronics
- For control and drive circuits

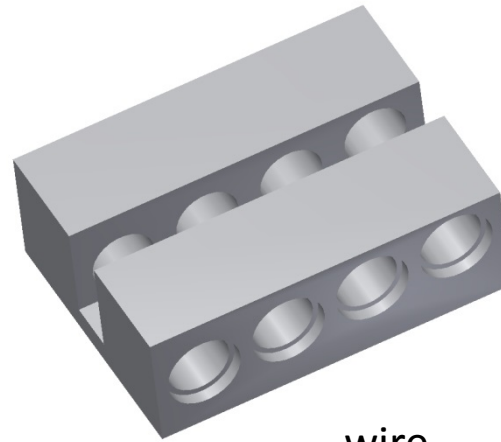
OSRAM

Tests setup for room temp



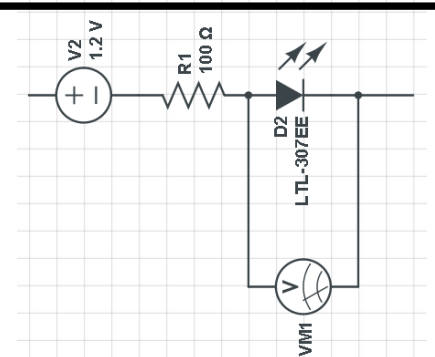
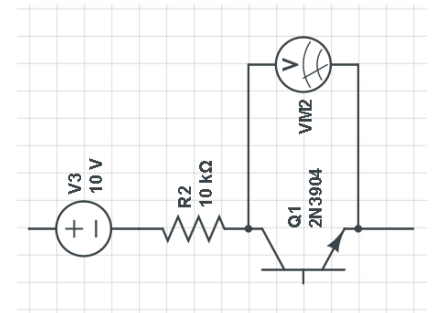
Box to shield the environment light noise, setup with 2.5mm wire

We expect to cover 0.5 mm range with one LED and phototransistor, to fulfill requirement our sensor will be equipped with 4 set

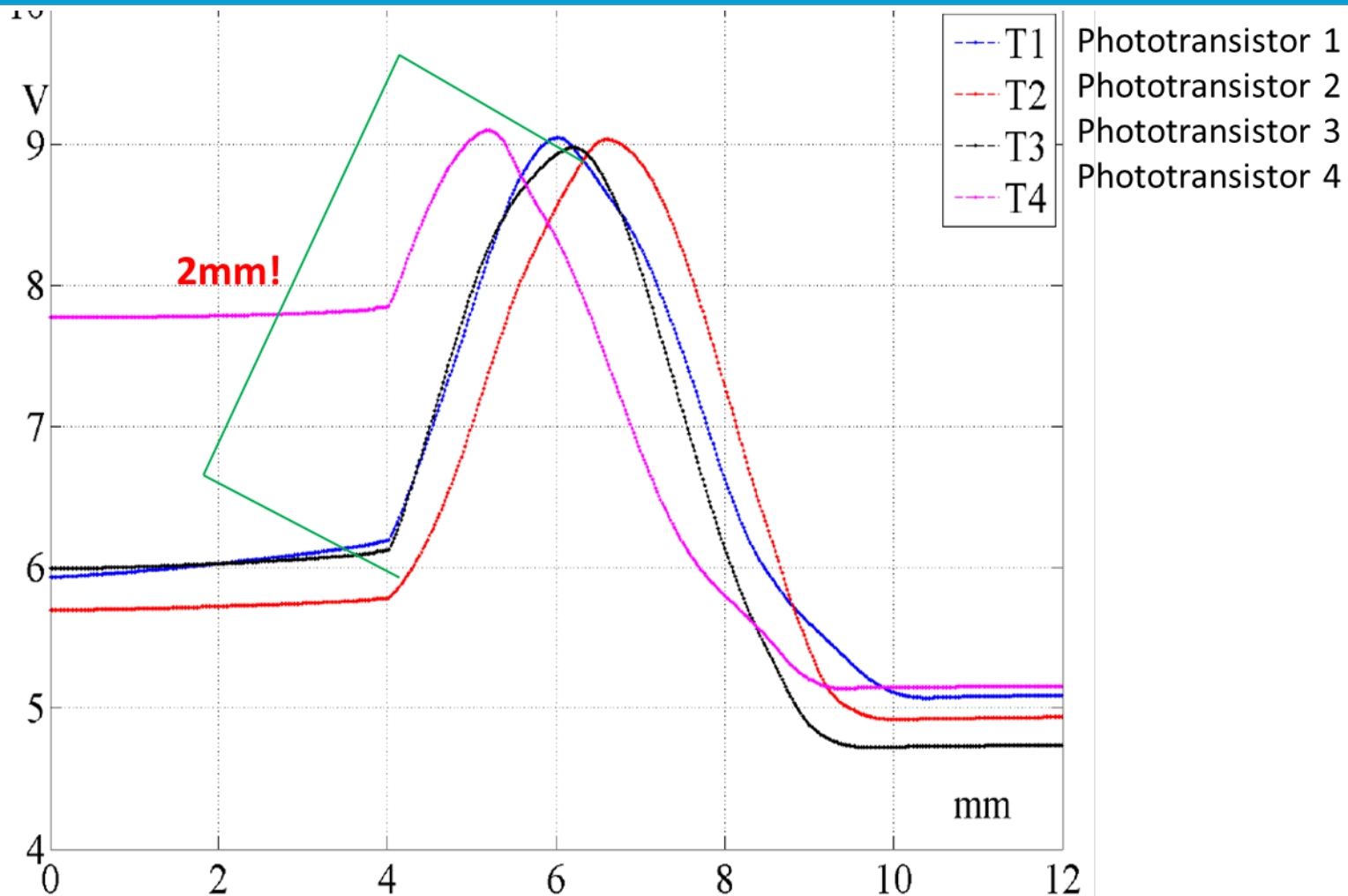


wire

Wire was move by high-precision, linear stages, providing an accuracy of 1 μm on 150 mm maximum displacement.

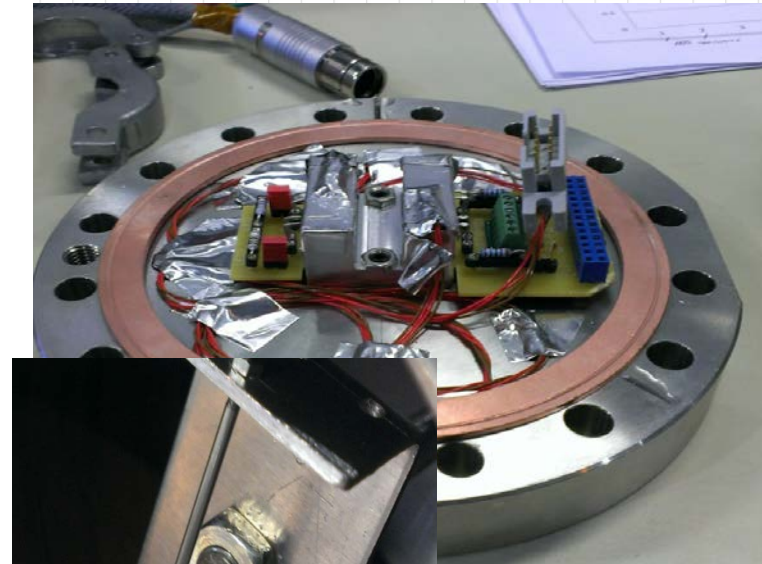
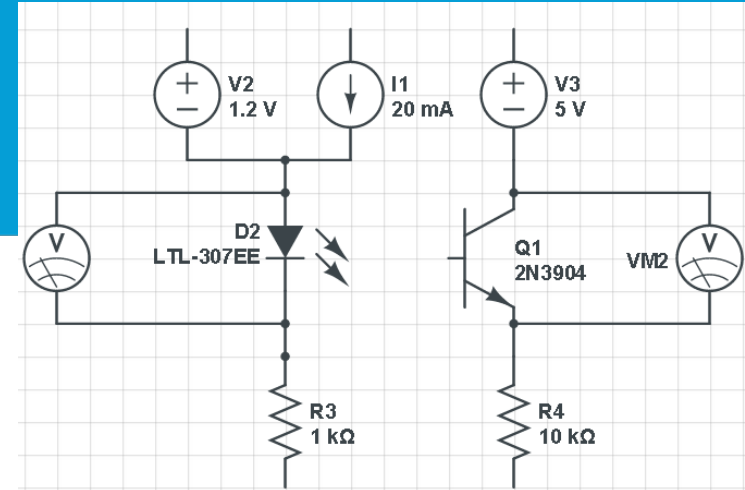


Results

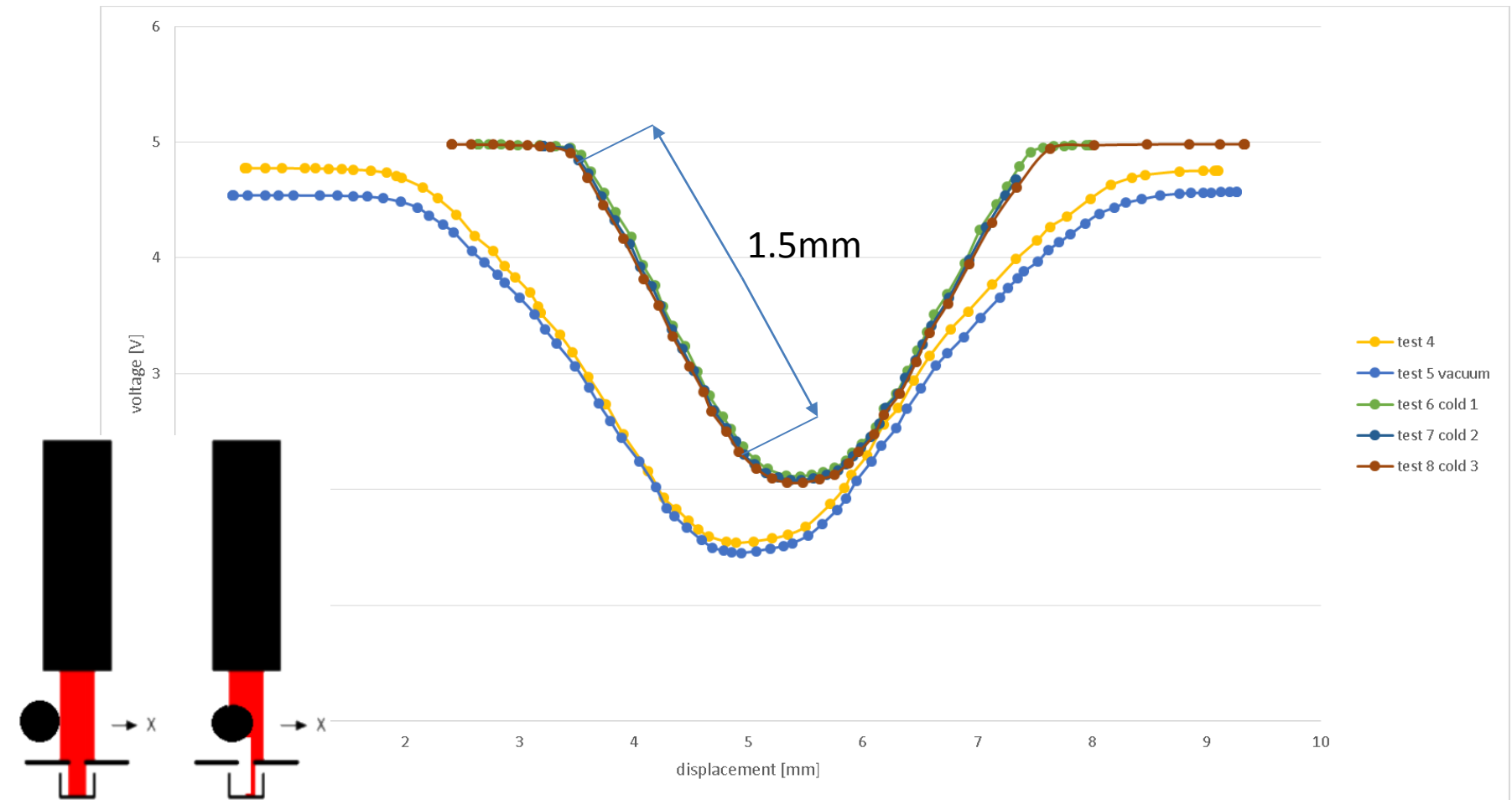


Output voltage signal variations according to the movement of the 2.5mm wire

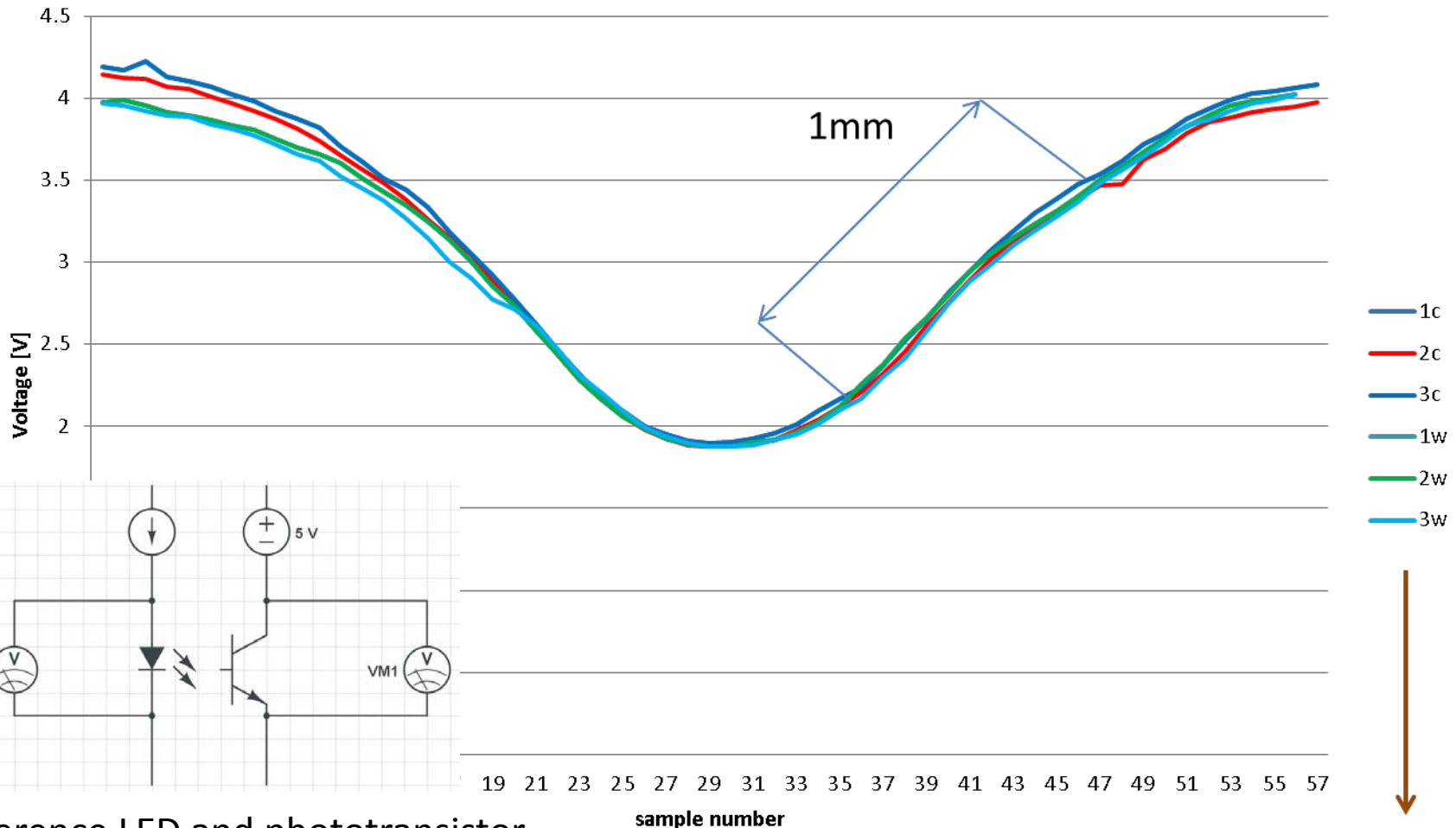
Test setup for LN



Results of tests in LN ($\phi 2.5$ mm wire, no current adjusting: no reference LED and phototransistor)



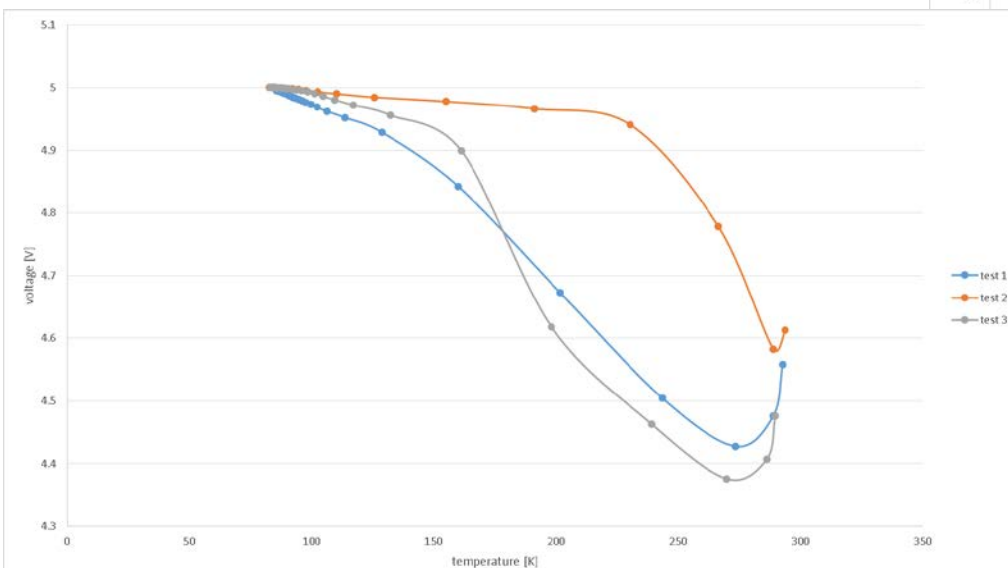
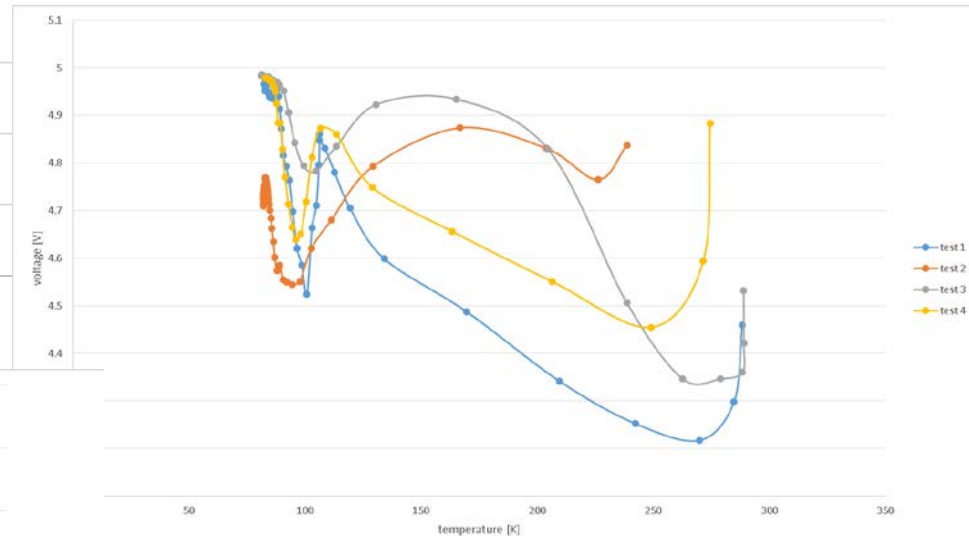
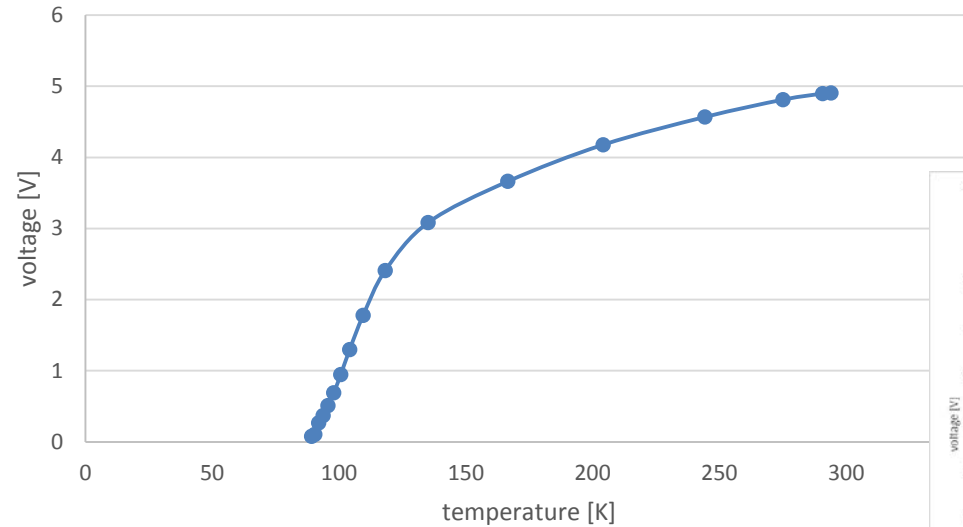
Results of tests in LN ($\phi 1.5$ mm wire, adjusting current: system equipped with reference LED and phototransistor)



Reference LED and phototransistor

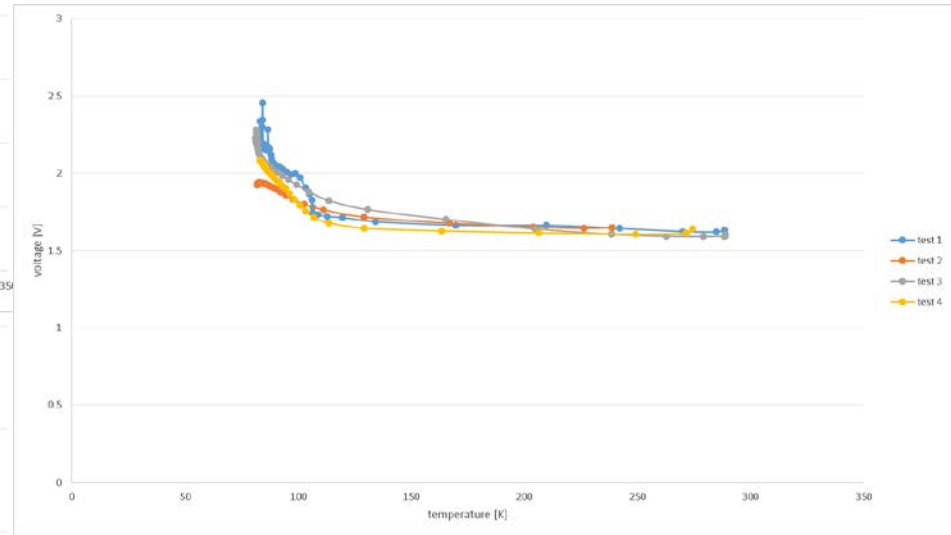
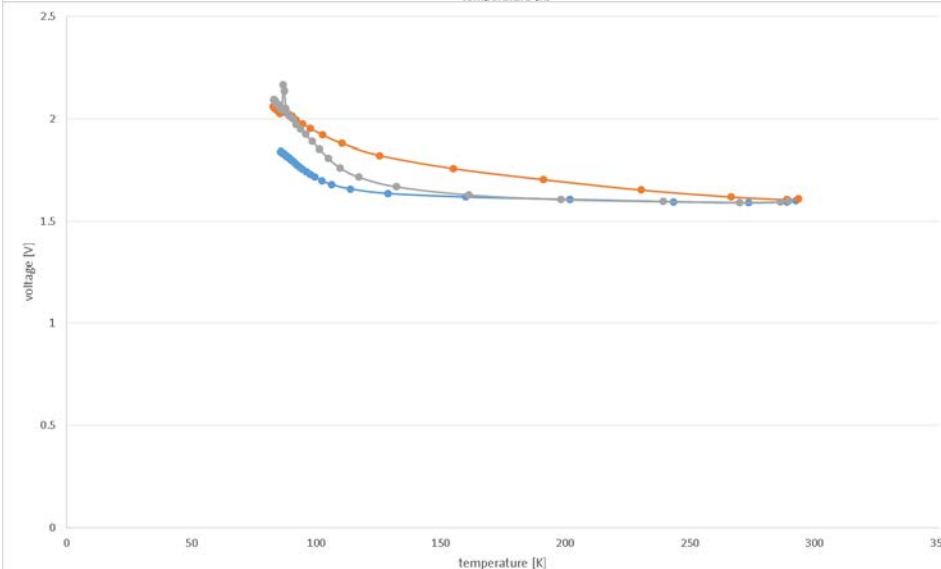
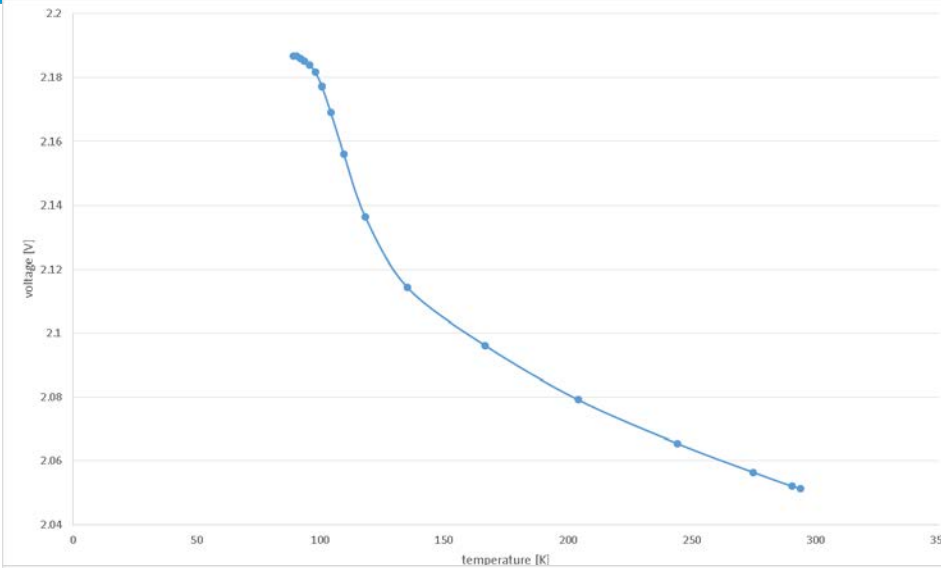
w stands for „warm” (300K)
c stands for „cold” (77K)

Voltage drop over time for phototransistors



NO linear response and unreproducible behavior with temperature

Voltage drop over time for LEDs



NO linear response and unreproducible behavior with temperature

Intermediate conclusions

- Despite quite good results at room temperature and steady state conditions in low temperature there are some disadvantages:
- No linear reaction with temperature
- We're "blind" during transient period
- Properties of phototransistors and LEDs strongly depends on the temperature
- Receiver/LED has different behavior even from the same series
- We need "Cinderella" to find enough pairs for our sensors (64 in total)
- Sensors should be equipped with a temperature sensors
- Final application: 64 sensors => 10 wires each => 640 cables

temperature independent sensor

**put as much as possible
electronic outside the cryostat**

Fibre optic

Commercially available product:

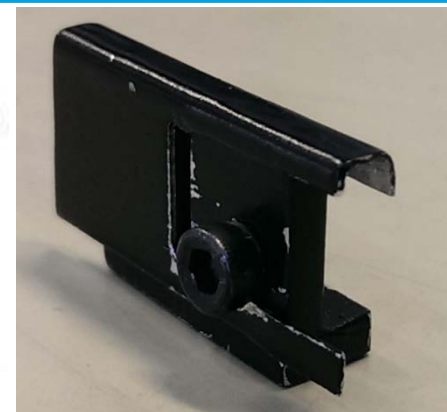
- Out of the shelf
- Relatively inexpensive
- Really easy to use
- Flexible in configuration

But never:

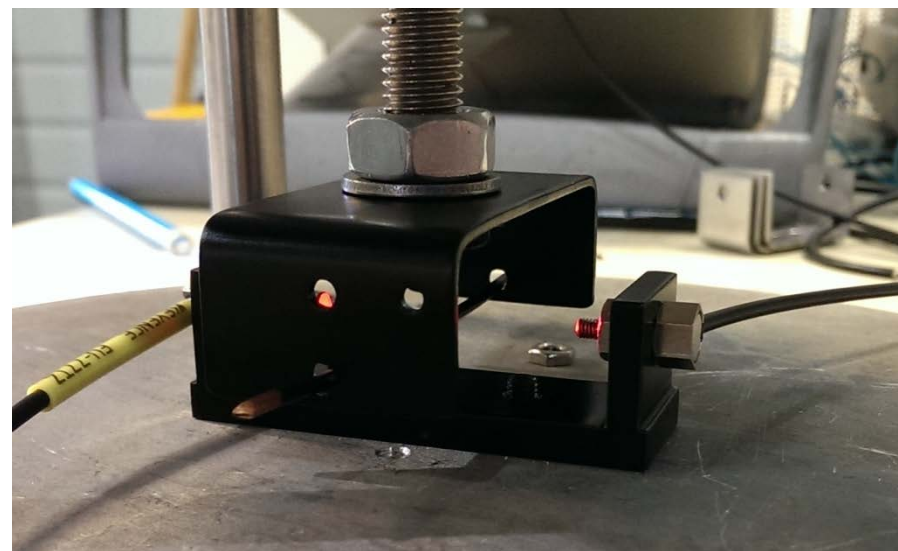
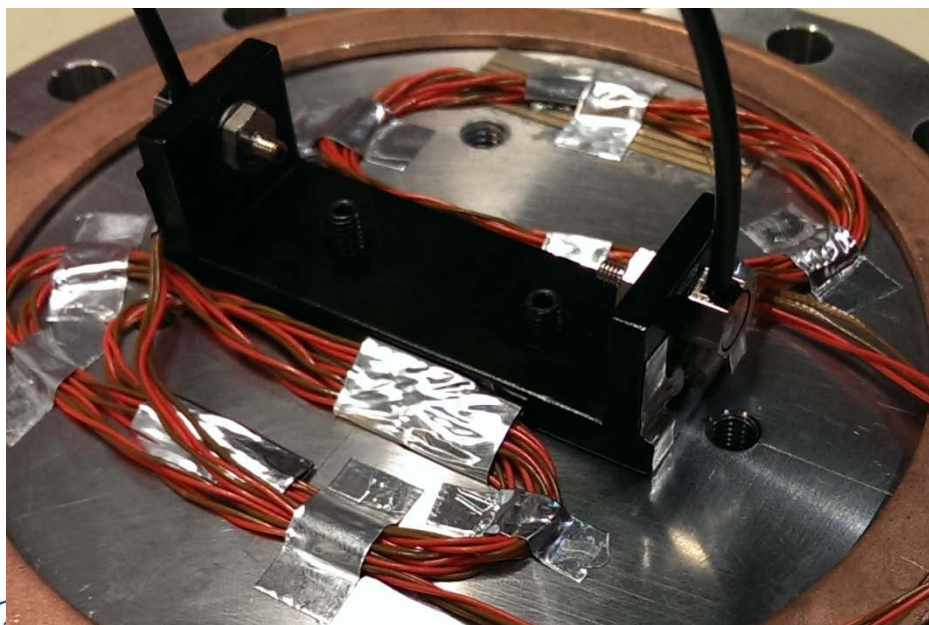
- tested in cryogenic temperature
- used for this application



Courtesy of Keyence Corporation

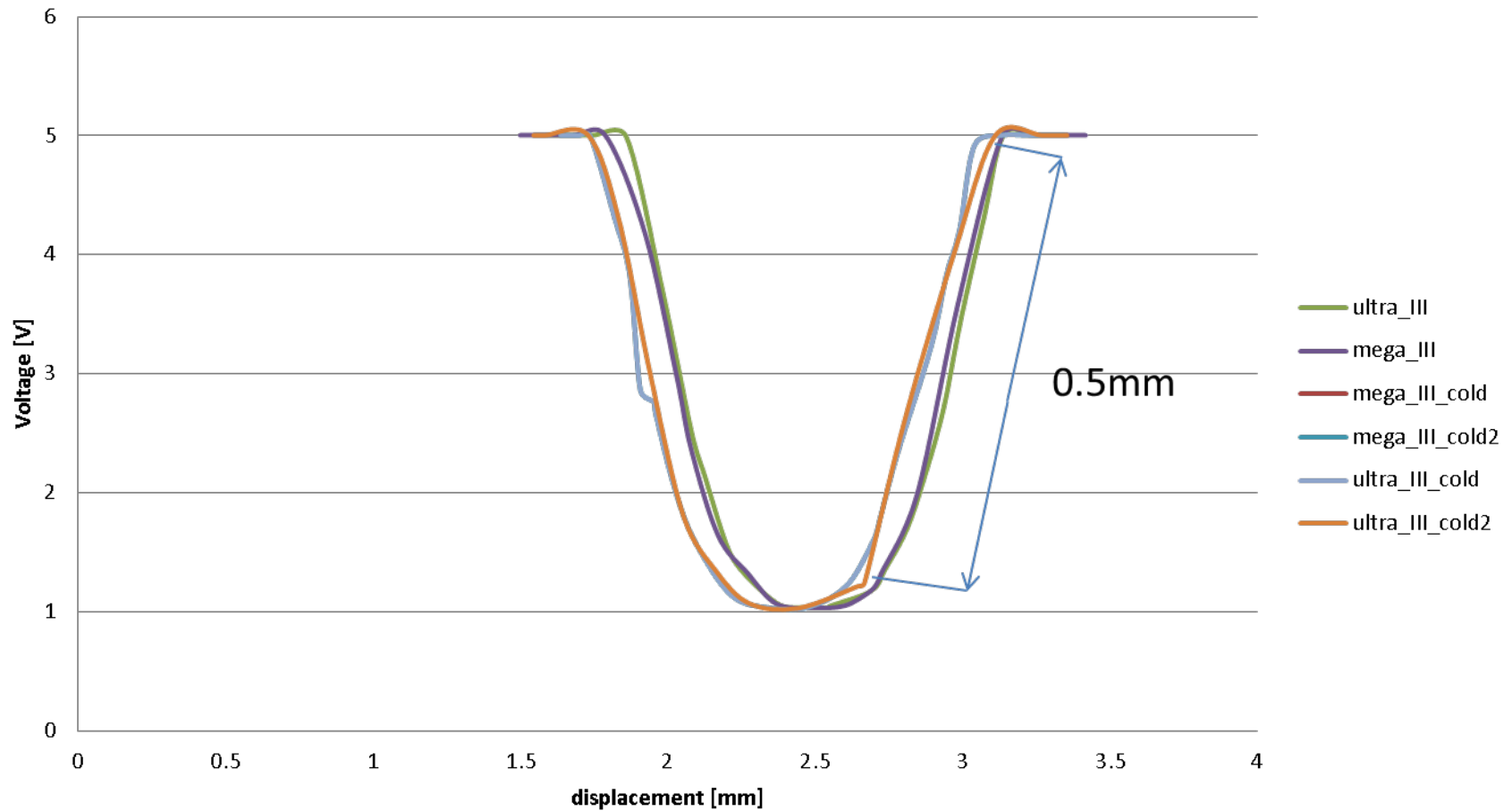


Collimator



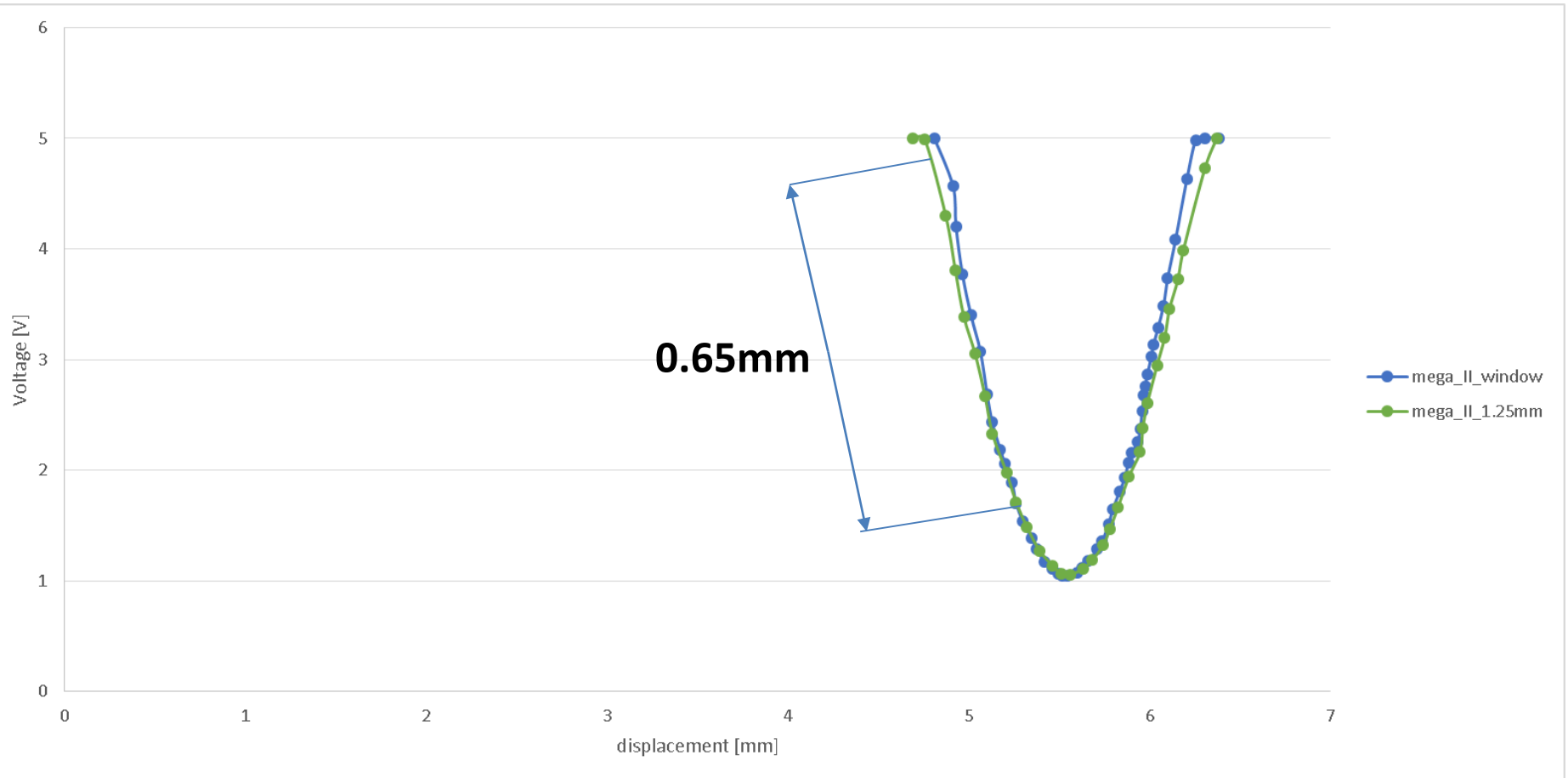
Most of the parts have been anodized in black optic

Results ($\phi 1\text{mm}$ wire, $\phi 1.3\text{mm}$ fiber)

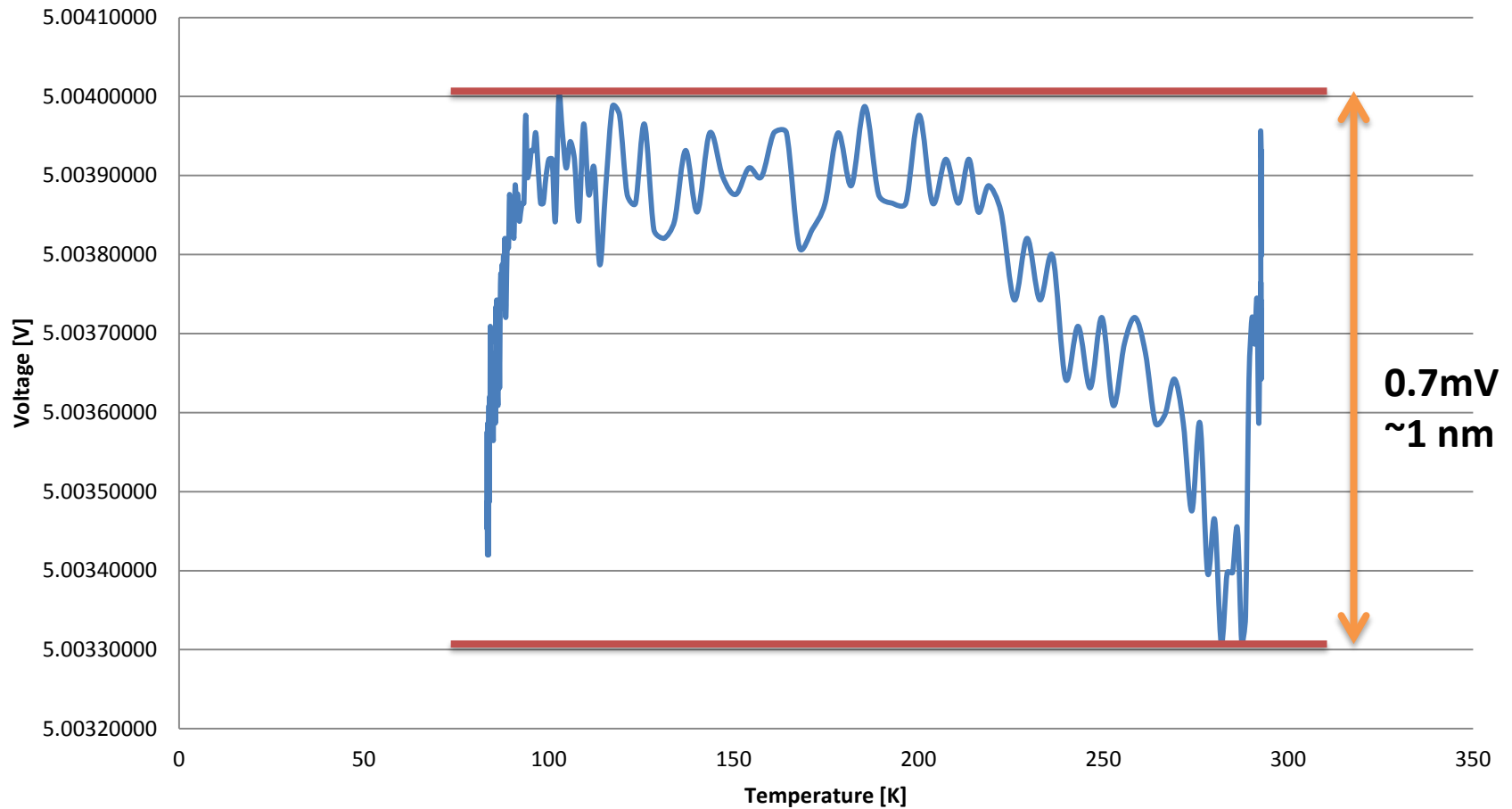


NO change after ~20 thermal cycle

Results ($\phi 1.3\text{mm}$ wire, fiber $\phi 1.5\text{mm}$)



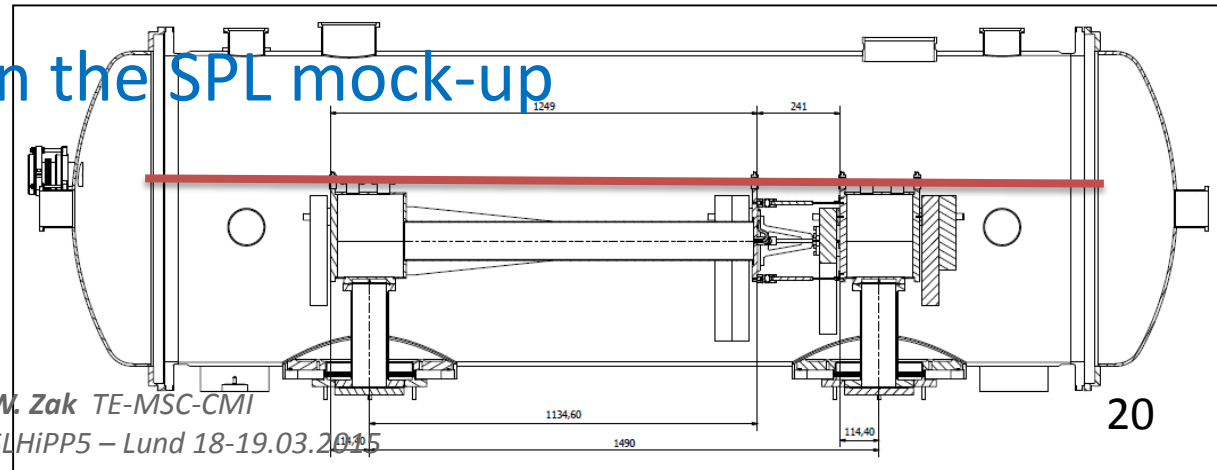
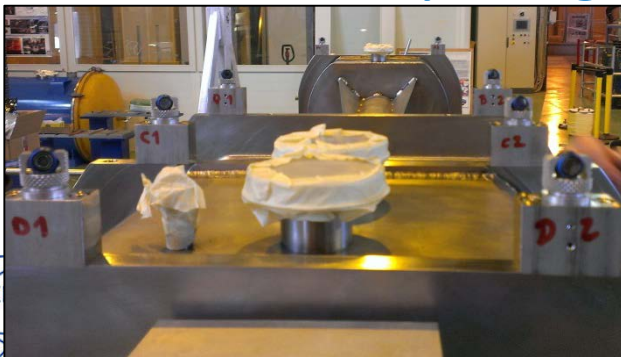
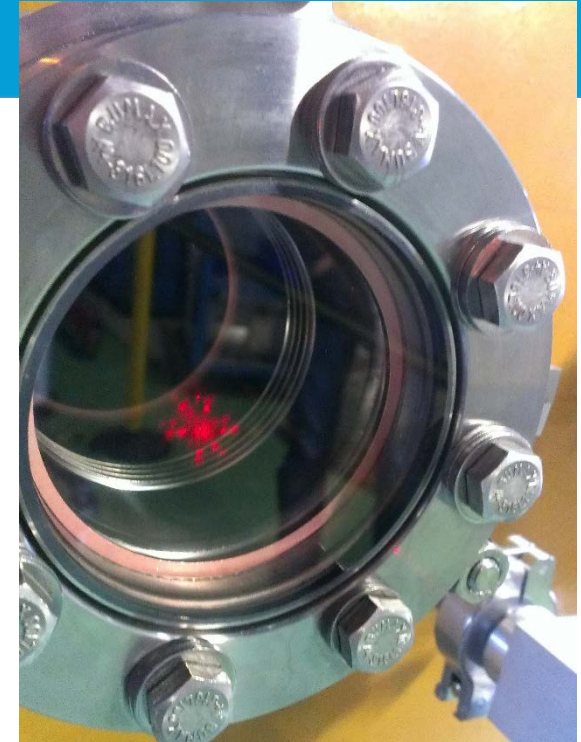
Voltage change with temperature for fibre optic



Temperature INDEPENDENT

Future steps

- Test bigger fibers ($\phi 2$ mm internal)
- Build the feed thru
- Check cross-talk
- Procure more components
- Try to make a test in helium
- Cross-check with laser tracker
- Test everything in the SPL mock-up



- Thank you for you attention!
- Questions?