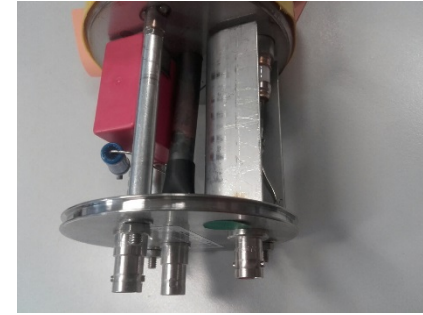


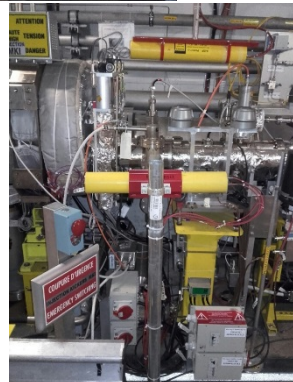
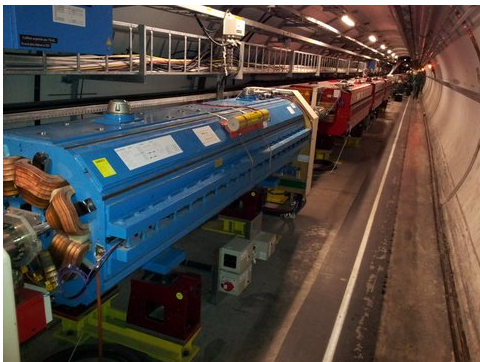
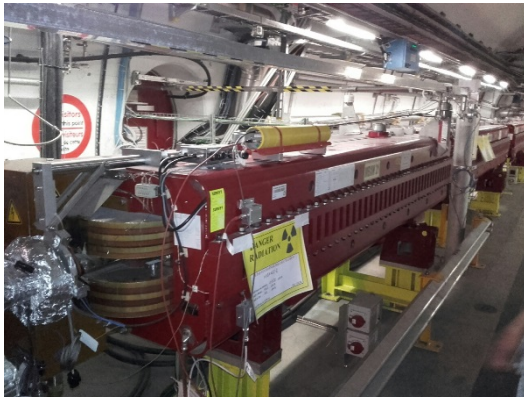
icBLM

BLM Ionization Chamber



At the beginning of Run 2, BLM LHC system had 3929 monitors
3518 Ionization Chambers (IC), 108 LIC and 191 SEM

LINAC 2 had 5 IC
LINAC 4 installed 24 IC



~100 ICs in PS

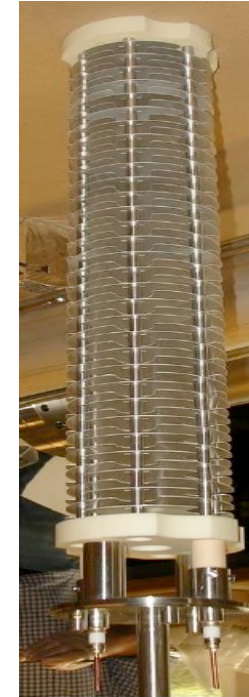
BLM PSB system had 32 installed IC and 32FIC.

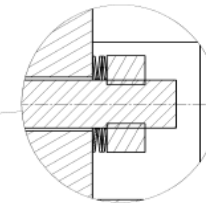
Design criteria and specification

- The design of the LHC type beam loss monitors is based on the experience gained with the SPS BLMs, which have been in operation last 40 years.
- Signal speed and robustness against aging were the main design criteria.
- Ionization Chamber : parallel aluminum electrode plates separated 0.5 cm (for ESS 0.54).
- The detector is about 50 cm long (electrical and vacuum, active parts) with diameter of 9 cm, sensitive volume of 1.5 liter, insulated.
- Each monitor is permanently sealed inside a stainless-steel cylinder. The quality of the welding was a critical aspect during production.
- The chambers are filled with Nitrogen at 100 mbar overpressure.
- To avoid radiation aging (electronegative gases, organic compounds), up to $2 \cdot 10^8$ Gy in 20 years, production of the chambers followed strict UHV requirements and strict cleaning procedure.
- No gain variations are expected on the LHC BLMs for 20 years of operation.
- The chambers are operated at 1.5 kV and are equipped with low pass filter at the high voltage input.
- BLMs have been manufactured and tested at the Institute for the High Energy Physics (IHEP), Protvino, Russia, following their development at CERN.
- IHEP designed and built the UHV production stand.
- Due to the required dynamic range of 10^7 , the leakage current of the monitors has to stay below 2 pA.
- Several tests during and after production were performed at IHEP and CERN. And high quality during the whole production period was achieved.

Detector description

- 61 circular parallel plate Al electrodes
- HV = 1500V
- 1.5 l N₂ gas (1.1 bar pressure)
- Sensitivity: 5.26×10^{-5} C/Gy derived from
 - $\rho(\text{N}_2) = 1.2 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 - $W = 34.8 \text{ MeV}$ (avg energy for ionization)
- Dynamic range (10^7) limited by:
 - Leakage current (1-2 pA)
 - Saturation effects (space charge)



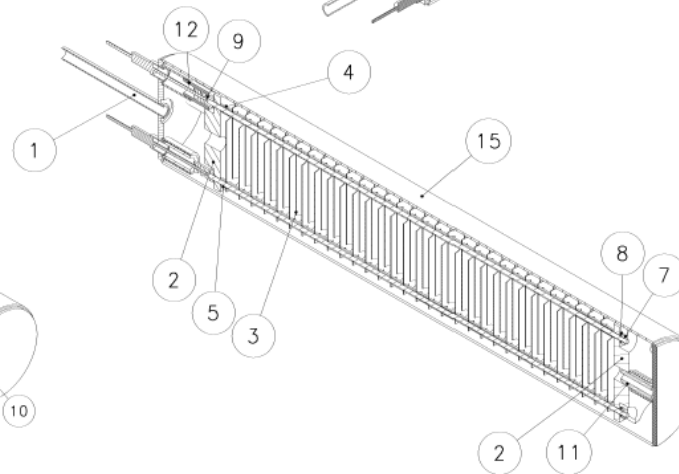


!!WARNING!!

WELDING SPECIFICATIONS:

- THE WELDS MUST BE EXECUTED BY TIG WELDING
- WITHOUT FILLER MATERIAL
- UNDER ARGON SHIELDING
- WITH 100% PENETRATION

- LEAK TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ULTRA-HIGH VACUUM COMPONENTS:
- CLEANING OF THE COMPONENTS BEFORE THE LEAK TEST:
THE COMPONENT SHALL BE CLEANED IN ACCORDANCE WITH TECHNICAL NOTE 30P5-M1-TR-01.
- FOLLOWING PRESSURE TESTING AND FINAL CLEANING, THE COMPONENT SHALL BE LEAK TESTED AT ROOM TEMPERATURE WITH A SENSITIVITY $\leq 10^{-10}$ Pa.m³/s USING A CALIBRATED LEAK DETECTOR. THE LEAK DETECTOR SHALL NOT SHOW ANY DEVIATION WHEN THE COMPONENT IS ENCLOSED IN A HELIUM FILLED ENVELOPE.



1	MULTIPLE ELECTRODE BLM - EXTERNAL -	15		LHEBLM...0040 TYPE A	
6	VIS 5.7 APC BT POINT M. 3X 3	16		Bossard BN618	
2	Slotted screw M3x5	13	A2-ISO1580	Bossard BN652	
2	ALUMINA TUBE Ø 5/8 10	12	Al203	L=25mm	19.63.3 128.9
1	COMPRESSION SPRING	11	1.4 310	Ferroflex VD-180M-14	
6	TIGHTENERS M4 -	10		LHEBLM...0016 TYPEA-VARIANTE 1	
2	TIGHTENERS M4 -	9		LHEBLM...0016 TYPE B-VARIANTE 1	
10	SPRING WASHER Ø 8/4.2-0.2	8	1.4 310	BOSSARD BN638	
6	LOCK NUT M4	7	A2	DN 980V-BOSSARD BN5242	
1	BOTTOM COVER -	6		LHEBLM...0006-TYPE A	
6	ELECTRODE SPACERS -	5		LHEBLM...0007 TYPE C	
10	ELECTRODE SPACERS -	4		LHEBLM...0007-TYPE A	
01	ELECTRODE -	3		LHEBLM...0004 TYPE AI	
2	ALUMINA INSULATOR -	2		LHEBLM...0005	
1	COVER ASSEMBLY -	1		LHEBLM...0002-TYPE A	
1	~				

DATE	SECURITY OFF	FOOD	FOOT	SECURITY OFF	FOOT
ENG./ASS.	S.ENG./S.ASS.				

Bean Loss Monitor	ELPISSE SCALE	DES/DNA	G. POTTARD	2004-05-0
	1:1	CONTROLLED	R. PERRET	2005-12-0

RELEASED	E-FILED	2025-12-01
APPROVED	-	-

WELDED VERSION ASSEMBLY		LINE ITEM _____ REPAIR (75000, 5007) 500772007
		REPLACE/REPLACES

PROJECT ENGINEER: _____ FOR CREDITATION: _____ DATE: _____ I HCRIM 0001

CERN: materials



Time of test	Signal in pA			
N° disk				
N°1				
N°2				
N°3				
N°4				
N°5				
N°6	44	43	43	40
N°7	485	381	322	268
N°8	355	351	342	323

3rd batch 2015

Offset of picometer

Signal in pA	-3.8	-0.5	-0.3		
HV = 1500 V					
N° disk					
N°2	7.8	7.3	6.0	4.2	3.2
N°3	14.0	9.2	6.3	4.2	2.6
N°4	10.7	7.6	5.5	3.7	2.8

27.01.2016, Vacuum lab (bat 112) , pict21&22

3rd batch 2015

HV = 1500 V

Signal in pA				
N° disk				
N°1	2.8	2.4	2.0	
N°2	3.8	3.2	1.7	
N°3	1.0	1.7	1.3	
N°4	4.3	2.3	1.5	

Sub system	Company (2015)
LHCBLM_0001 and LHCBLM_0009	
Material: tubes 1.4435 ss 88.9 x 2.0 x 6 mt	Nicormal(Germany)
tube inox 316L 483x88.9x2.0 LHCBLM_0040, IC	Morfi (Greece)
tube inox 316L 105x88.9x2 LHCBLM_0038	Morfi (Greece)
tube inox 316L 89x88.9x2 LHCBLM_0035, AC, IC	Friatec (Germany)
	Metalvin (Spain)
316L__0004 0.5X82,	ADM (France)
0007 type A	Ruprec(Portugal)
0007 type C	Ruprec(Portugal)
0006	Morfi (Greece)
__0006	Morfi (Greece)
16	
ther)	Morfi (Greece)
0013)	Morfi (Greece)
roflex	Ferroflech (France)
n	Ceratec (Netherlands)
electrical connections LHCBLM_0036	
external plate LHCBLM_0037, manufacture	Morfi (Greece)
st steel sheet LHCBLM_0037, manufacture	NCP (Portugal)
tube AlMgSi hard 4*7 L=60	Metallica (Swiss)
in.steel.thr.rods A4 316 M4 L=85	Fournisseur EPI (France)
BNC HT RRI Polystyrene SHV 5KV	Huber+Suhner (Swiss)
BNC 50ohm, connecteur coaxial, femelle,RRI Polystyrene	Huber+Suhner (Swiss)
soldering lug, M4	CERN
soldering lug, BNC	CERN
wires (L=100, 1.5mm2)	CERN
tinned copper wires, without insulation, D=0.91mm	CERN
Resistor 10Mohm ,1W	Etronics AG (Swiss)
Capacitor (0.47uF, 2000V)	WIMA(Germany)
shrinking tube	CERN

High voltage 2000 V DC

TEST N° 1		TEST N° 2		TEST N° 3	
Quantité	0 Pièces	Quantité = 120 pièces	Quantité = 78 pièces	Quantité = 65 pièces	
Bonnes	42	Bonnes	13	Bonnes	42
Rebuts	78	Rebuts	65	Rebuts	23
61	53200	1	872	2	1743
RESULTAT FINAL		RESULTAT FINAL		RESULTAT FINAL	
1	872	1	872	1	872
1	872	1	872	1	872
0.15	130	0.15	130	0.15	130
0.1	10	0.1	10	0.1	10
1	900	1	900	1	900
1	900	1	900	1	900
0.05		0.05		0.05	

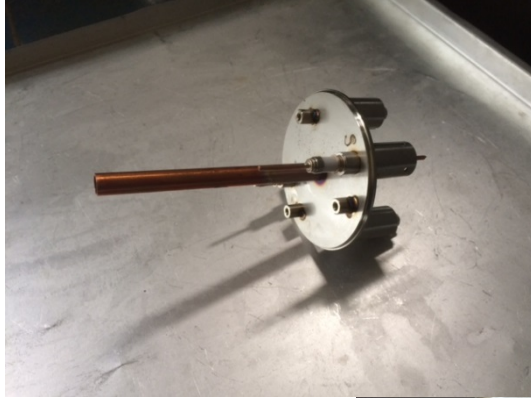
Bonnes		Rebuts	
97	Pièces	23	Pièces
Gant cuir souple/soudure		CERN	
CERN shipping permission		Tom Wegelius (CERN+Swiss)	
Protvino shipping permission		Expert - OK; new IHEP Director - change of doc	
Gaine thermo jaune s halogénne		Sraty (France)	

Protvino: vacuum stand



Heating of the chambers started after the pressure had reached $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mbar. The temperature of the chambers was increased at a rate of 50°C per hour and kept at 220°C for 6 hours. Then, the heating was switched off and at about 100°C and a pressure of $5 - 10 \cdot 10^{-6}$ mbar the ion molecular pump was switched on and kept pumping during 20 hours to further reduce the pressure to a final value of 10^{-8} mbar before filling. Chambers were filled with 99.999% nitrogen at 1.1 bar at a temperature of 20°C . After pinch-off (annealed Cu-tube) and removal of the chambers from the vacuum stand, the nitrogen is pumped from the stand during one hour (test of the tightness of all pinch-offs remaining on the stand). To control the purity of the nitrogen, the composition and residual gas pressure was measured. Analysis of the residual gas spectrum shows a typical spectrum for this type of vacuum stand and gives evidence of the absence of additional pollution from the nitrogen gas.

Protvino: Production



Protvino & CERN: database



MTF Application - Folder: Properties

Page 1 of 1

Equipment Folder: Properties

Equipment Identifier: HCBLM_I001-05000057

Other Identifier: IHEP0057

Description: Beam Loss Monitor: Ionization Chamber

Home | Home of **external data** | Manufacture | Operation | Documents | History | Map

Actions: [+ Add](#) [- Remove](#)

External Links

No external data link exists

Property Values

Property	(Inherited Value)	Value	Unit
Leakage Current (Assembly)		0.7	
Head Producer		IHEP	
High Voltage (Assembly)		2000	V
Filter			
Batch Number		4	
Gas Bottle Number		1	
Spectrum (before filling)		lar004_7;lar004_8	
Temperature (filling)		19	°C
Pressure (filling)		1096	mmbar
Temperature (heating)		240	°C
Duration (heating)		6	h
Spectrum (after filling)		lar004_11;lar004_12	
Leakage Current_V		0.73	µA
Leakage Current_I	<1 pA	0.74	pA
High Voltage (Leak-I-1)		2000	V
Leakage Current (IHEP)		0.6	pA
High Voltage (Leak-I-C)		1500	V
Lorry Number		3	
IHEP Discharge Date		38444	
CERN Arrival Date		38953	
High Voltage (Leak-C)		2000	V
Leakage Current (CERN)		0.5	µA
High Voltage1		1500	V
Current1		70.344	mA
Dose Rate		4.7	msv/h
Source Activity		98	
Description of the problem			
Description of the action			
Tracking issue			
Length			cm
Width			cm
Height			cm
Weight			kg
Value of Goods			CHF
Last Location/Civil Work			
Last Bin			
Last Parent			

@ CERN - 2016-09-28 16:19:04

https://cdms.cern.ch/plv/analysis/mtf_object_obj_data_frame?cookie=16443820&g_re... 28/09/2016

MTF Application - Slot Folder: Main Info

Page 1 of 1

Slot Folder: Main Info

Slot Identifier: BLMQ1.B6L5

Other identifier: BLMQ1.06L5.B1130_MQML_XRP

Description: Beam Loss Monitor Type BLMQ1

Menu: Slot data | Installation & Commissioning | Operation | Documents | History | Map

Active: 1 Slot | **Equipment:**

Slot main data

Type	BLM
Status	Manufacturing
Other Identifier	BLMQ1.06L5.B1130_MQML_XRP
Parent slot	
Location	R532
Slot details	g/Link to Layout DB
HWC	B01

Installation data

Item		Dcum Start	13106.4706
Equipment	HCEBLM_1001-05000057	Dcum End	13106.4706

Navigation

Comments

Audit

Created on	2003-01-01	by	LHC-HWCOM
Last modified on	2015-08-10	by	EDMS_HGSL
EDMS owner	EDMSIMPORT		AB-BE-GLM-MTF

© CERN - 2016-09-28 16:20:03

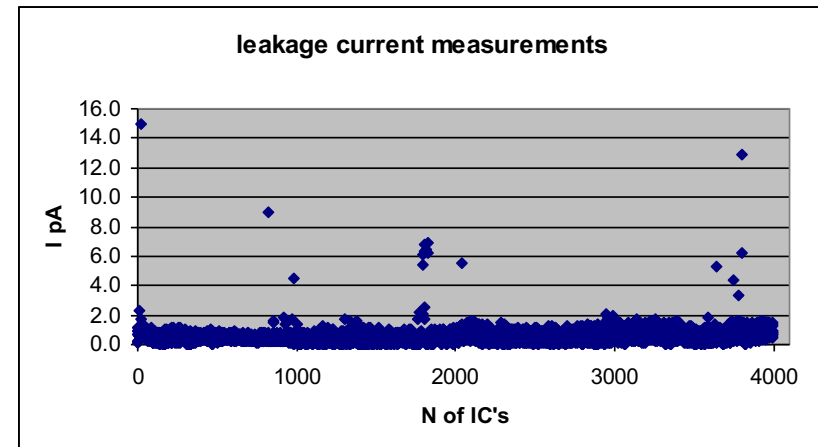
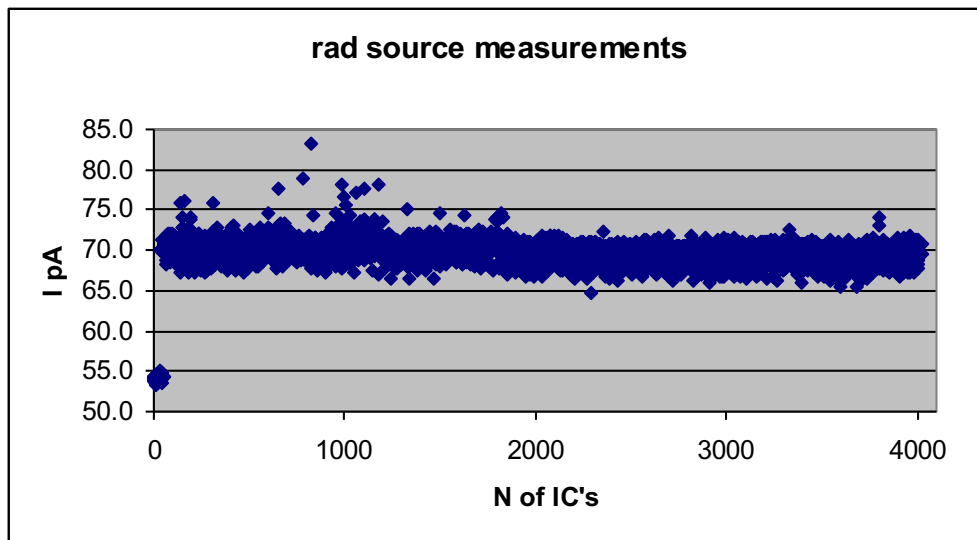
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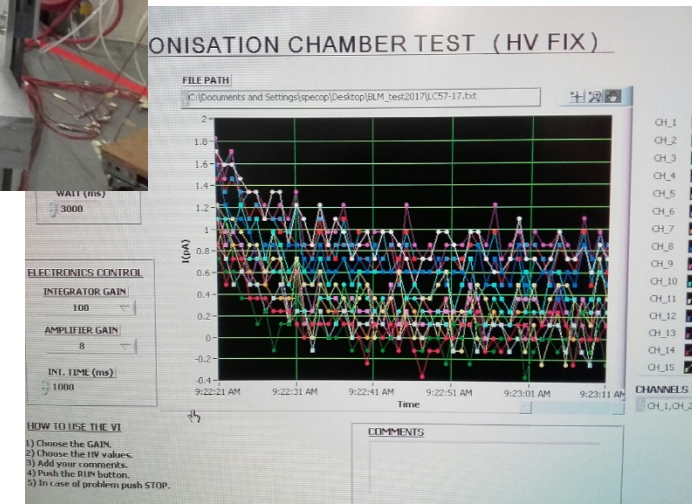
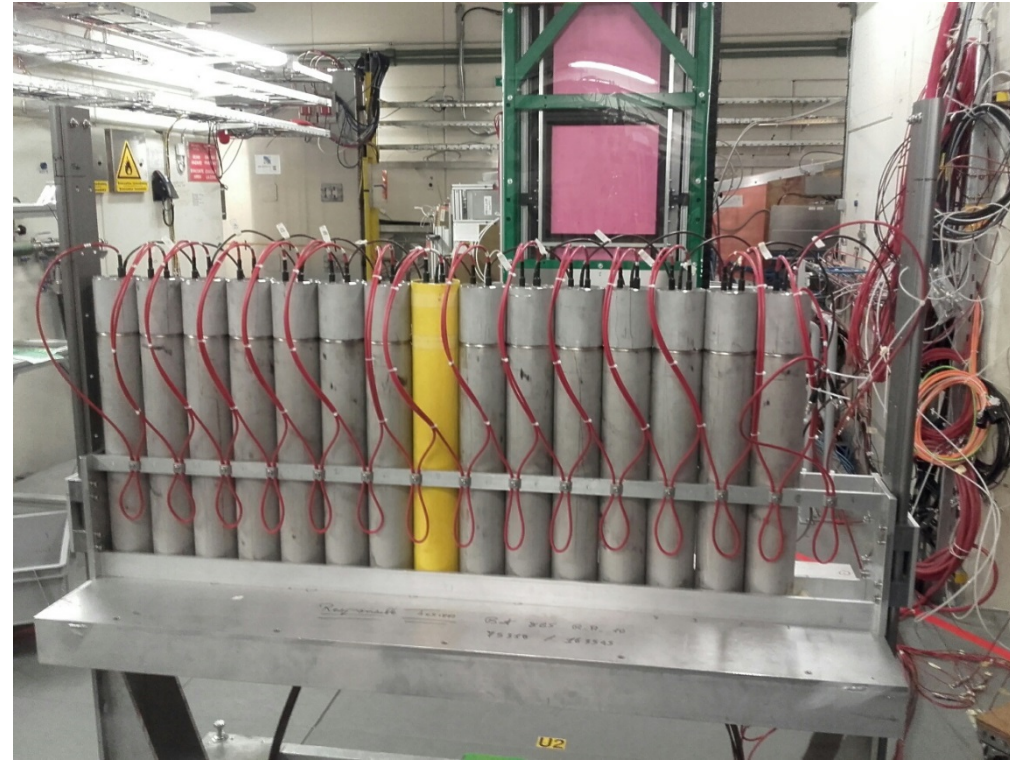
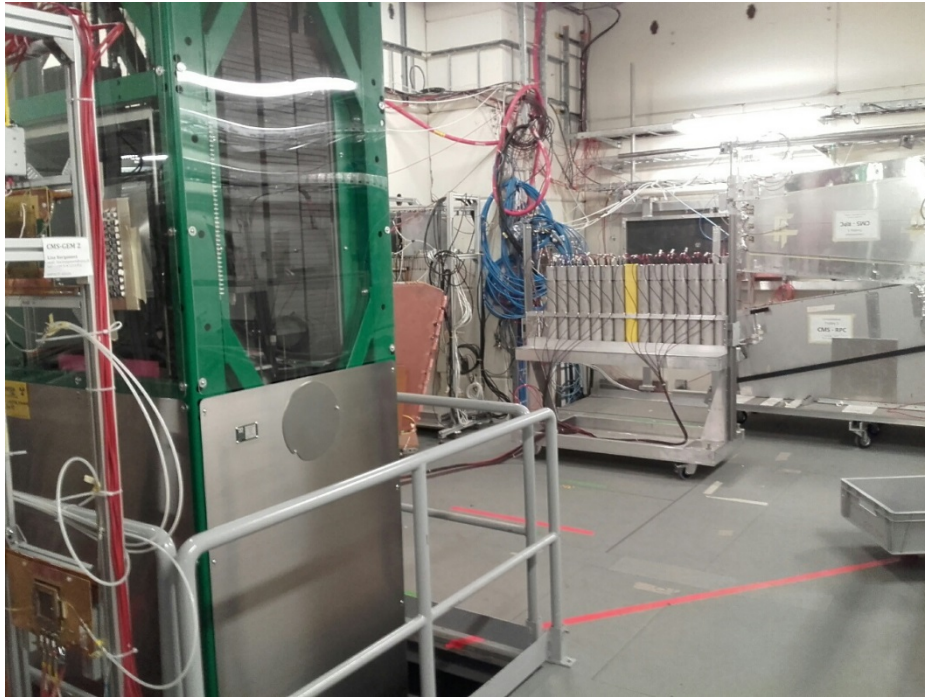
Acceptance test at CERN

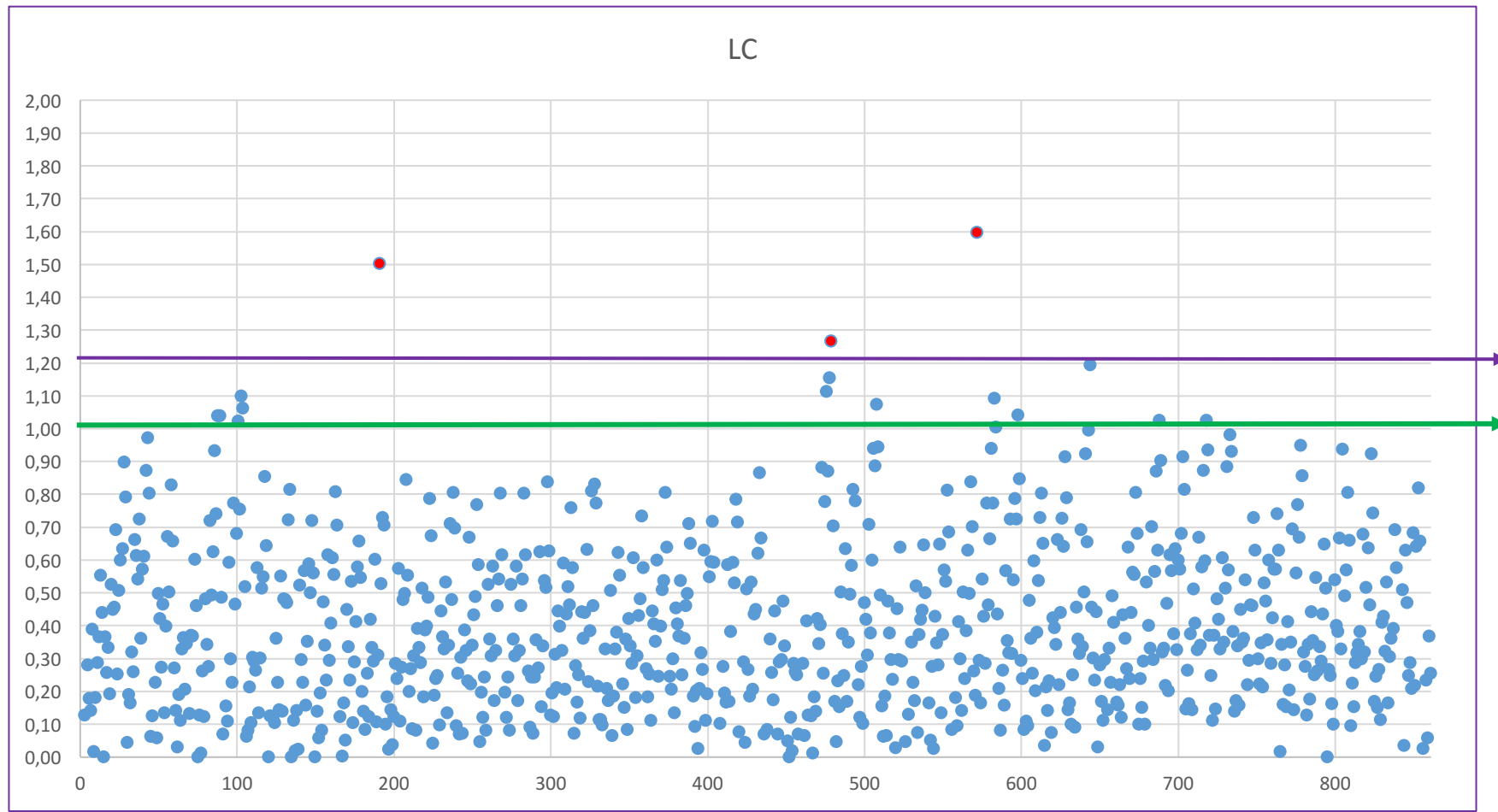
- After transport of the monitors to CERN by lorry, reception tests were performed at CERNs gamma irradiation facility (GIF in 2009 and GIF++ in 2017).
- For the IC they consisted of a) leakage current measurements and b) measurements of the signal induced by the radioactive source.
- For GIF the 15 monitors were placed in a special support at 1.4 m transverse to the flux of the radioactive source ^{137}Cs (98 GBq, 4.7 mSv/h), the geometry leading to a difference in flux of $\pm 5\%$ between the 15 monitors. T
- The measurements are recorded in the MTF equipment database. In 2019 out of 4259 IC arriving at CERN only 20 did not pass the reception tests.

2009 test results



2017 GIF++ CERN acceptance test

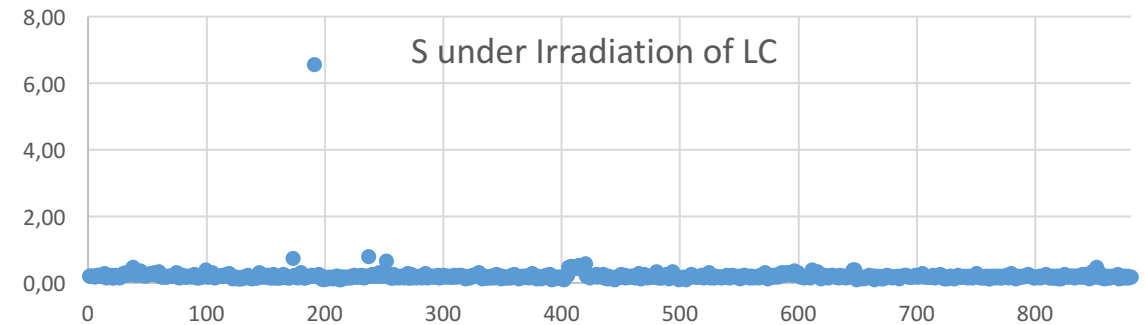




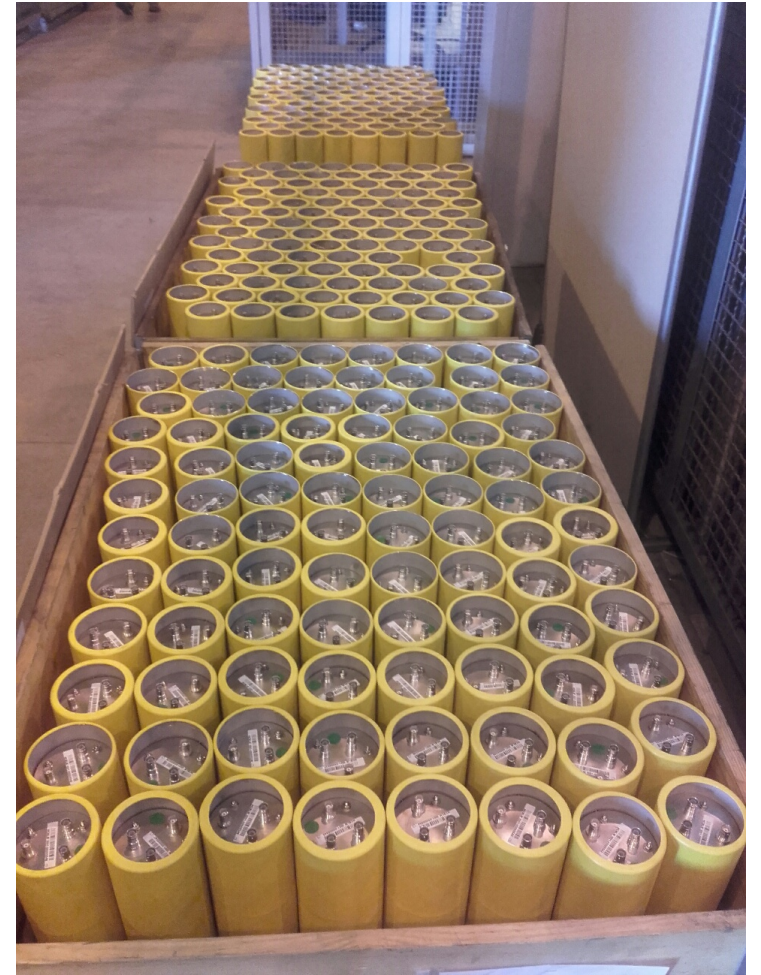
830IC:
 *8 ICs – well known assembly problems
 *822 ICs tested in 59 set-ups
 *During all tests one “old” IC was at set up

3 ICs have big Leakage Current (it should be <1.0-1.2 pA)

799 ICs are accepted
 +10 ICs will be checked and re-tested



CERN: Insulation and shipping



BLM at ESS



1. Arrival and visual inspection



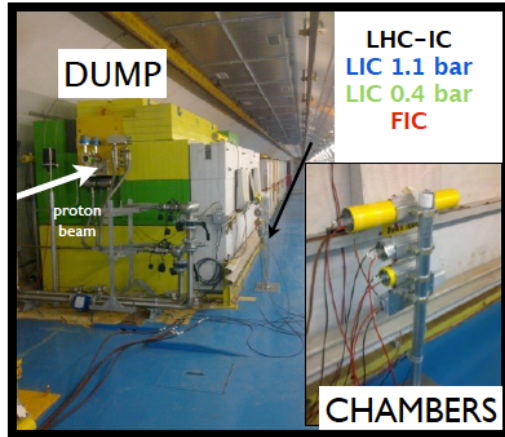
2. Leakage current test

3. Radiation source calibration test

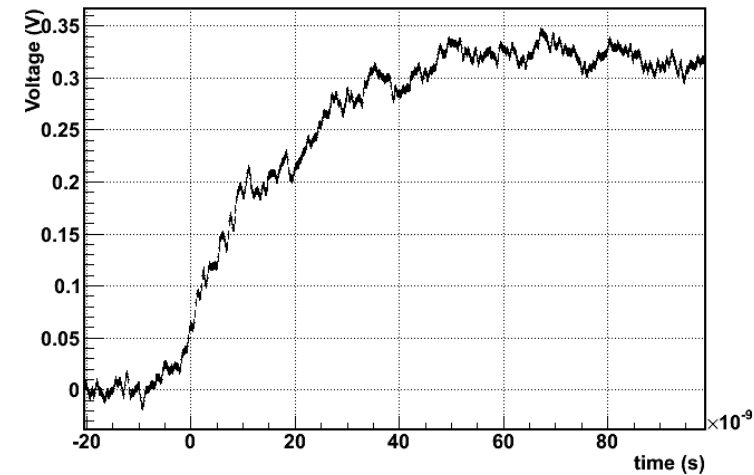
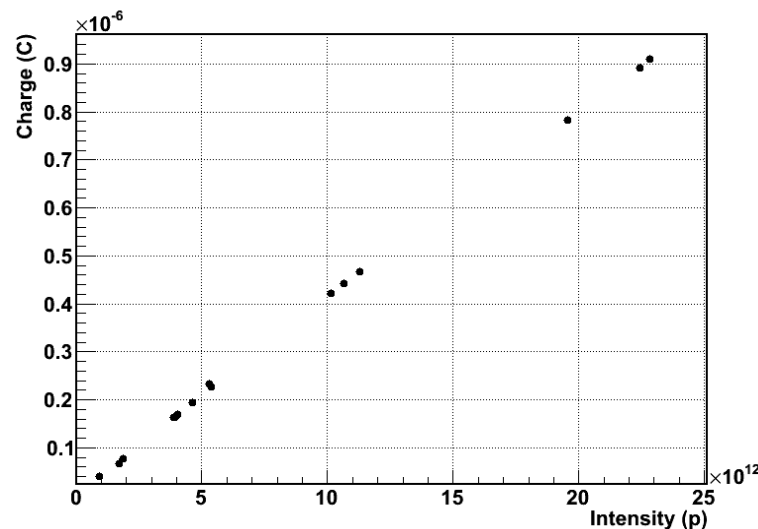
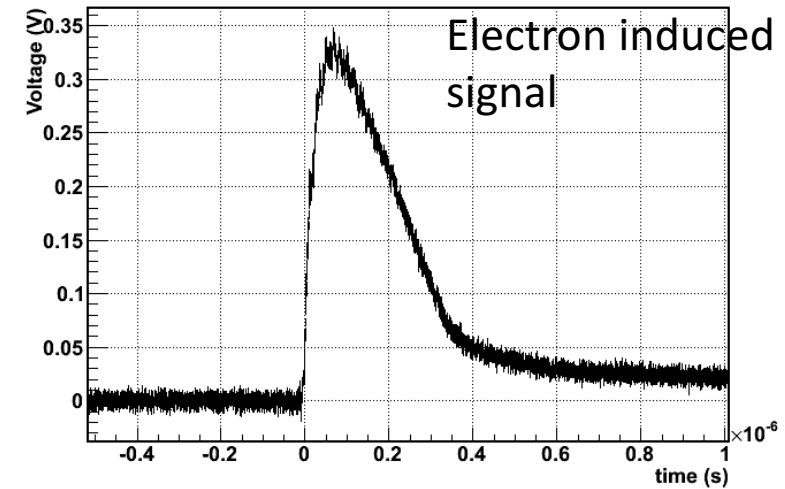
4. Radiation source test (before startup):

Placing a radioactive source (mobile irradiator) on the monitor and reading the induced signal by icBLM electronics, DB

Detector performance at CERN

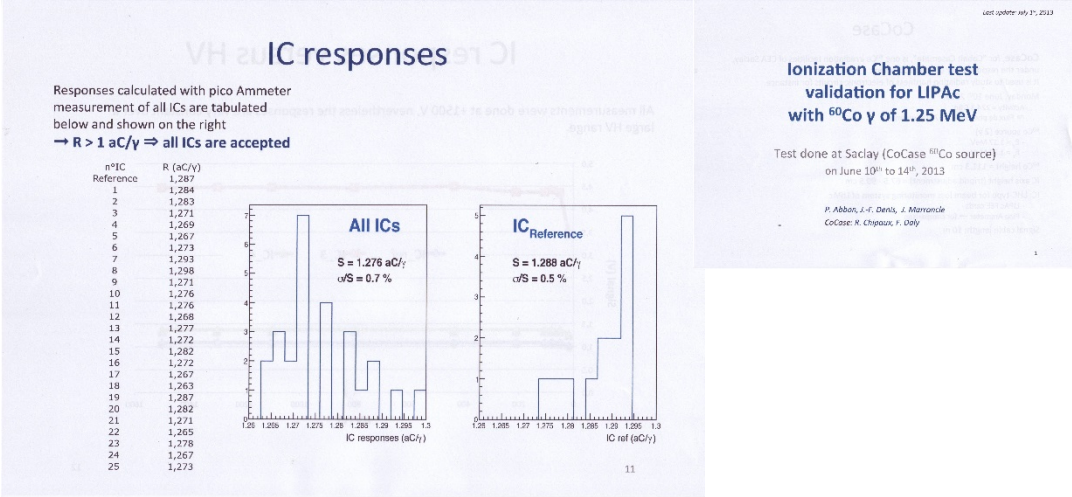
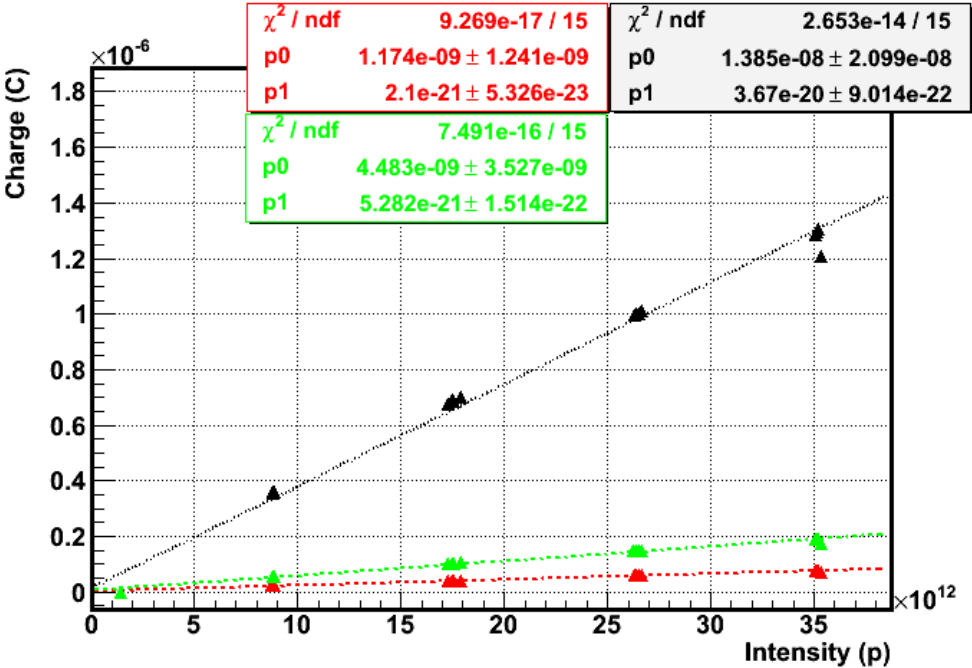


- Response to 1 ns pulsed (mixed radiation field. Protons onto dump)
- Rise time/FWHM $\sim 40/200$ ns
- Total (ion) charge collected in 300us
- Response linear with intensity



Ionization Chamber: CERN HRM and Saclay's test

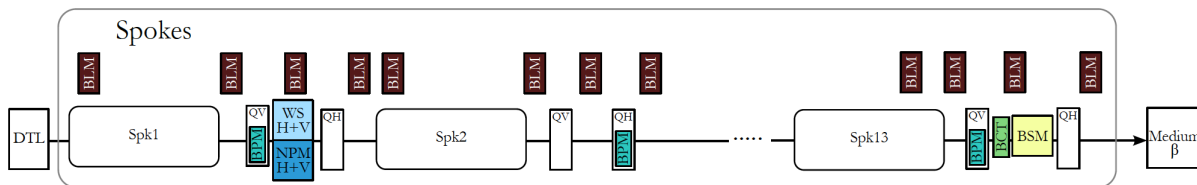
plot of the integrated charge (over 40 us), Sep 2015 at HRM
black = IC, green = FIC, red = LIC



BLM at ESS linac

The number of ionization chambers deployed per LINAC section is summarized in the table

LINAC section	Number of ionization chambers	Comment
DTL	5	1 per Tank
Spokes	52	
Medium Beta	36	
High Beta	84	
HEBT	45	3 per q-pair
Dog leg	21	3 per q-pair
	2	1 per dipole
A2T	15	
Dump line	6	
Total	266	



icBLM detectors positions are chosen in accordance with maximum beam loss locations, and to minimize crosstalk. Because the ionization chambers are nearly point detectors, their location must be chosen to allow full coverage without blind spots.

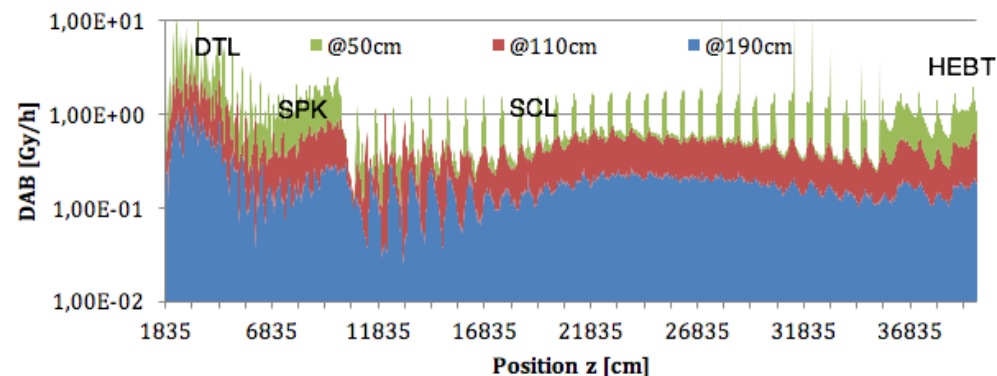
For diagnostic use, the detector layout should also allow determination of the loss origin. Operational and accidental losses are based on ESS-0044760:

“A guideline to operational and accidental absorbed dose rates in the ESS accelerator tunnel” by Lali Tcheldize. Detectors will be installed outside cryostats and will have an option as mounting flexibility (mobile monitors). Normal operational 1 W/m proton beam loss was considered.

This was derived from hands-on maintenance criteria for high intensity proton machines and was adopted at ESS as a maximum allowable operational beam loss.

The beam loss was simulated as a homogeneous uniform loss around and across the vacuum beam pipe, with a shallow angle.

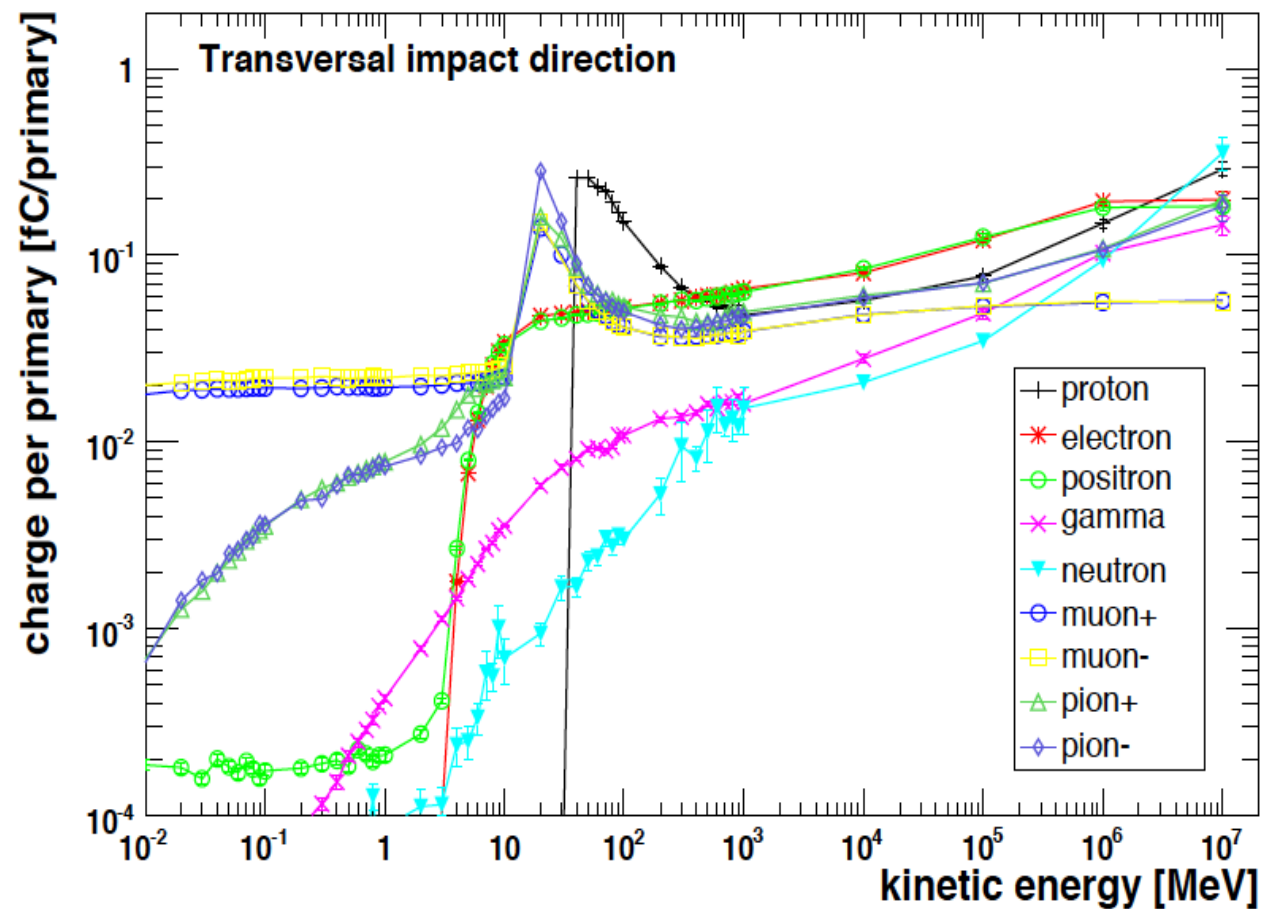
Additionally, a full point beam loss was considered for 2 GeV on a vacuum beam pipe as an accidental beam loss.



ESS SCL – icBLM

- Ionization chambers (ICs) developed for LCH BLM – primary BLMs in SCL
- Photon background due to the RF cavities must be taken into account when using ICs a linac
 - Bckg. mainly due to el. field emission from cavity walls, resulting in bremsstrahlung photons created on cavities/beam pipe materials.
 - Levels are difficult to predict numerically – they depend on the quality of cavities, operation conditions and time.
 - Energy spectra estimation: photons with energies up to tens of MeV can be expected.
 - Plan to asses this experimentally as well.
 - BLM tests in Uppsala (September 2017), Steve M.
 - Test in Saclay
 - Test in Los Alamos (November 2017)
- LHC IC sensitivity to photons:
 - “cut off” at transversal photon and electron incidence $\sim 2\text{MeV}$ ($\sim 30\text{MeV}$ for p and n)
- Background sampling and subtraction in the signal processing necessary.

ESS BLM



Name	Description
Leakage current	Less than 1-2 pA
Conversion factor	5.25 E-5 C/Gy
Energy Cut-off	*Protons, neutrons ~ 30 MeV *Electrons, photons ~ 2 MeV
Electron and Ion drift time	Electrons: 1/e fit of max is ~ 50 ns, all electrons collected is ~300ns Ions: 1/e fit of max is ~ 83 microsec, all ions collected is ~300 microsec
Dynamic range	Chamber's current is 10^7 , in range ~50 pA to 0.5 mA