# The ThomX synchronisation scheme

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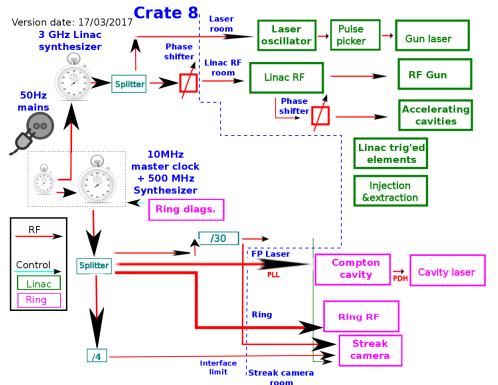
# **ThomX frequencies**

- The ThomX gun and linac will be based on the the LEP Injector Linac (LIL) technology and use a fixed frequency of 2998.55MHz.
  - To get the maximum accelerating gradient in the gun its frequency will be fixed by the cooling water.
- ▶ The ThomX ring will operate at the 30<sup>th</sup> harmonic of 500MHz (16.7MHz).
  - > The frequency of the ring will change due to environmental variations.
  - Acceptable ring frequency variations are up to 1% (we expect much less)
- As a consequence, if we set the ring frequency at a sub-harmonic of the linac frequency at a given time, this will no longer be true a few days/weeks later.
- We choose different frequencies and heterodyne operations.

Synchronisation

# Two RF frequencies

With this scheme the linac and the ring have their own clock and live their own lives...



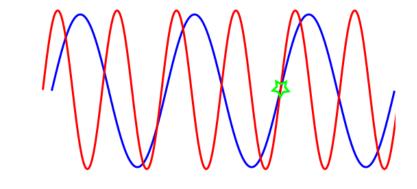
However with independant clocks it will be difficult to pass electrons fro one to each other.

Synchronisation

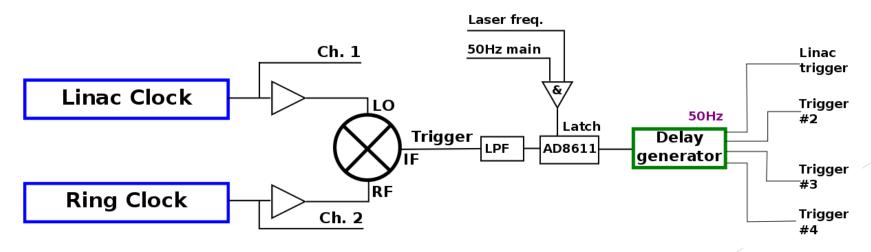
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### Finding the correct time to trigger injection

Even two truly independant clocks are sometimes in phase...



### We will use a mixer to detect these coincidences



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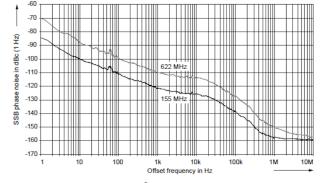
## Heterodyne triggering tests

- We have done several tests (also for another project) on heterodyne triggering.
- The noise is obviously better if we operate at lower frequencies.
- A jitter below 1ps is expected.
- ▶ For it to work the ring must NOT be at an harmonic of 2998.55MHz.
- Instead it must be at least 5kHz away from such harmonic...
- To avoid another problems with the mains all triggering will be done with the 50Hz electrical grid potential will be 0V.
- With a frequency difference of 5kHz this leads to a trigger within 0.2ms of the mains crossing 0V.

### **Clocks Hardware**

Linac Clock: Rohde & S SMA-100A, up to 6GHz, Low phase noise 



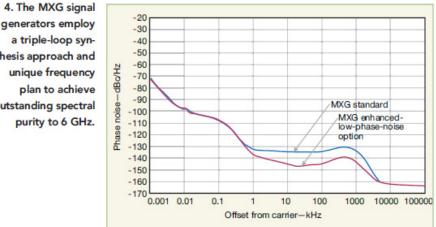


Clock synthesizer (R&S<sup>®</sup>SMA-B29 option): SSB phase noise measured with R&S®SMA-B22 option.

Ring Clock: Keysight N5181B MXG X-Series, up to 3GHz, Low phase noise, AM FM Phase noise modulation.



generators employ a triple-loop synthesis approach and unique frequency plan to achieve outstanding spectral purity to 6 GHz.





## Firing everybody at the same time

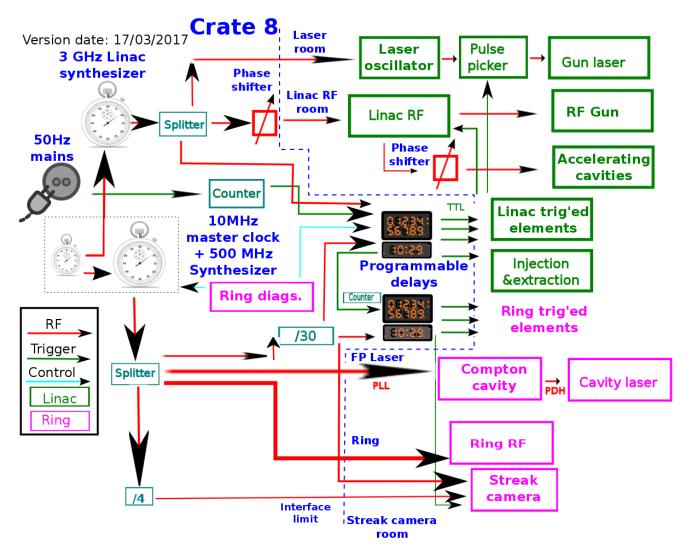
- Once we know that the linac and the ring are in phase, we can fire everything at the right time...
- For that we will use a delay generator.
- Product selected: 3 x Greenfield GFT1020.
- Triggering will be 50 Hz or « On demand » (from ~25Hz to single shot).

#### Datasheet du GFT1020 **GFT1020** 20 Channel Digital Delay Generator EENFIELD TECHNOLOG Features 20 independent delay Channels 100 ps resolution 25 ps rms jitter 10 second range Output pulse up to 6 V/50 Ω Independent trigger for every channel Fours Triggers Three are repetitive from three internal generators One is single-shot from External input, Push button or Software

External Clocking up to 100 MHz

**Synchronisation** 

## Complete synchronisation scheme

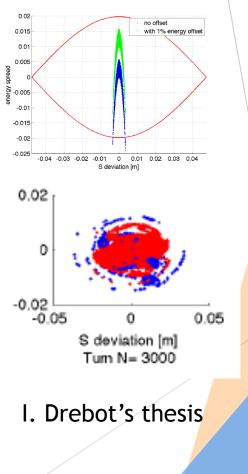


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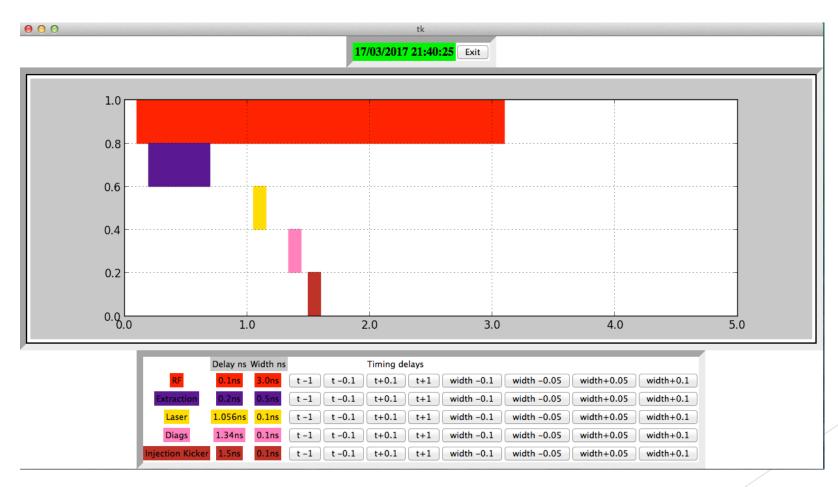
## Fibre or not fibre?

- Some very interesting paper report on very low jitters achieved with fibrebased timing distribution systems.
- Such systems can be purchased commercially.
- Jitters below 100fs seem achievable...
- However
  - > The ThomX bunch length is several ps in the linac.
  - The buckets in the ring will be about 250ps and such duration will be reached after a few thousand turns.
- A jitter of 1ps will not have a significant effect on the machine's performance.
- Analog to fiber conversion also introduces a jitter
  => not suitable for time critical elements (pulsed elements).
- We decided not take the fibers' option!



# **Control panel**

Already written (Python/Tkinter) interfaced with Tango variables.



# Summary

- The ThomX synchronisation scheme is based on heterodyne triggering.
- Requirements on the jitter are of the order of 1ps.
- RF synthesizers are already delivered and tested.
- Delay generators ordered (delivery expected in April/May)
- All components specified. Some minor RF components (phase shifter) still to be ordered.

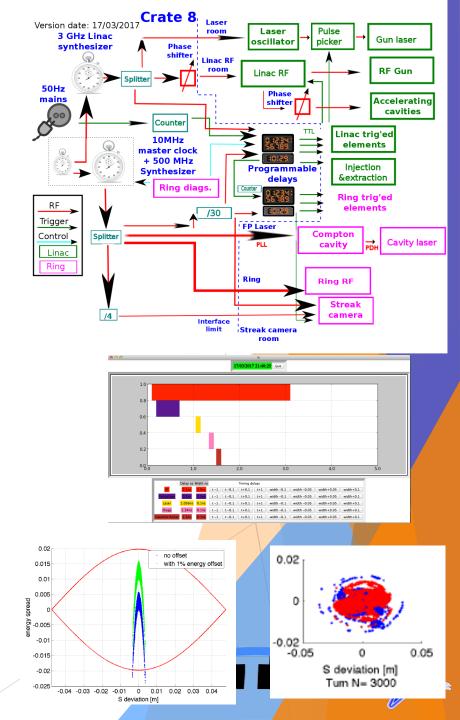
Datasheet du GFT1020

Control graphical interface ready.



Synchronisation





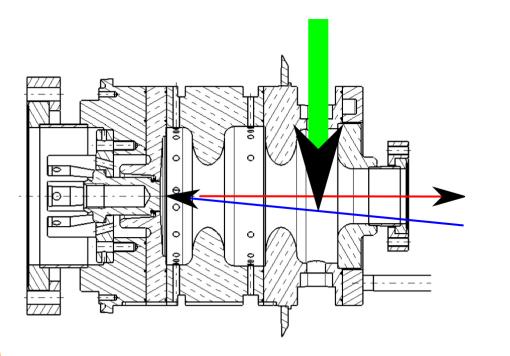
# Thank you for your attention

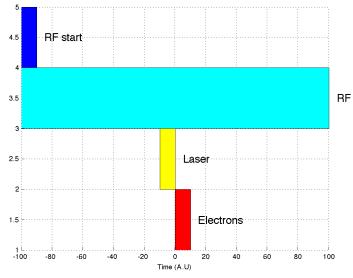
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- We will look at what happens in ThomX from injection to extraction.
- (1) Electrons production
  - This happens when the laser hits the photocathode
  - However the electrons will be accelerated only if the RF is present and has already filled the gun.



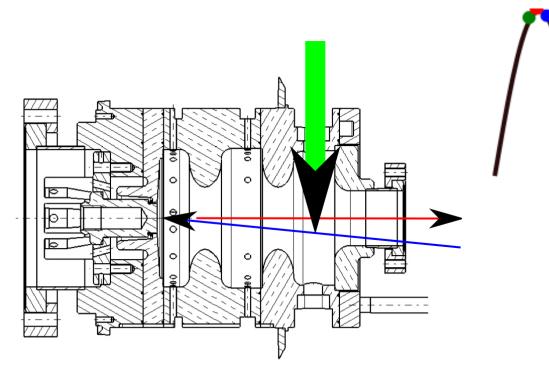




### (2) Electrons acceleration

- To be accelerated the electrons must be at the correct phase in the RF.

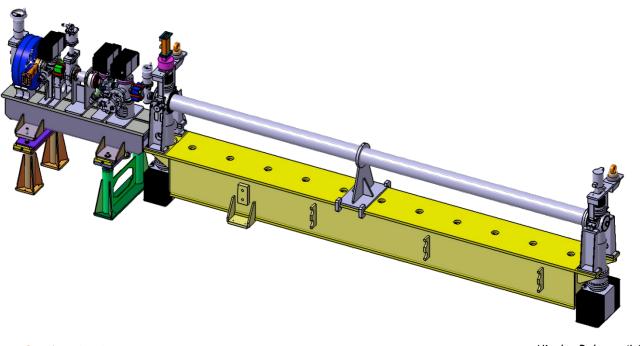
- Any variation in the RF phase, either in the gun or in the linac will result in energy fluctuations.

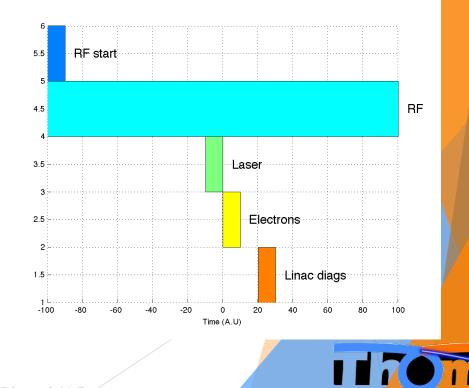


► (3) Linac diagnostics

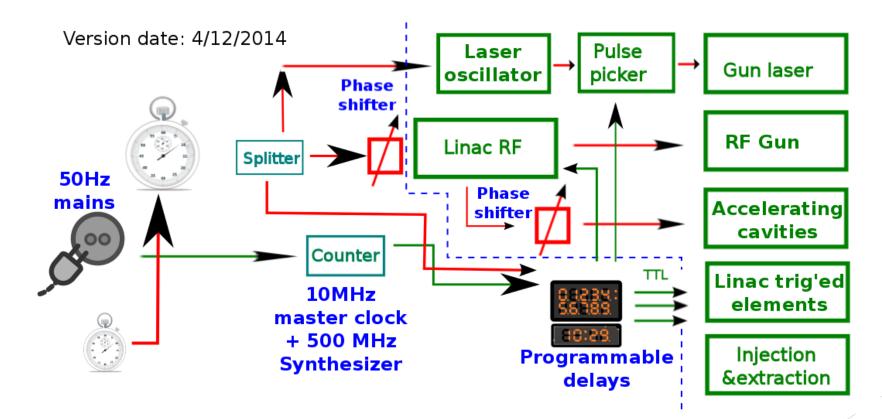
- All the linac diagnostics must be ready to take date when the electrons arrive.

> This also require the mains' phase to be the same from shot to shot.

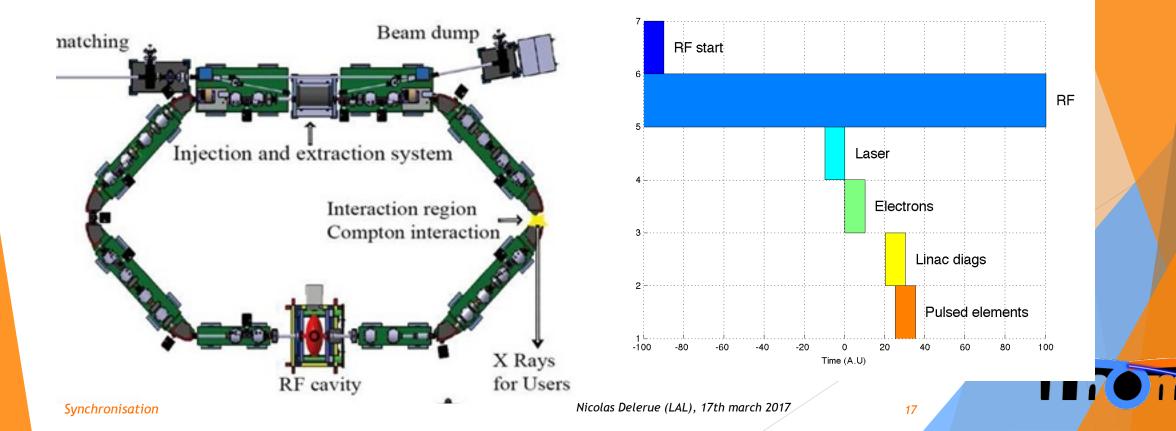




Timing distribution for the linac

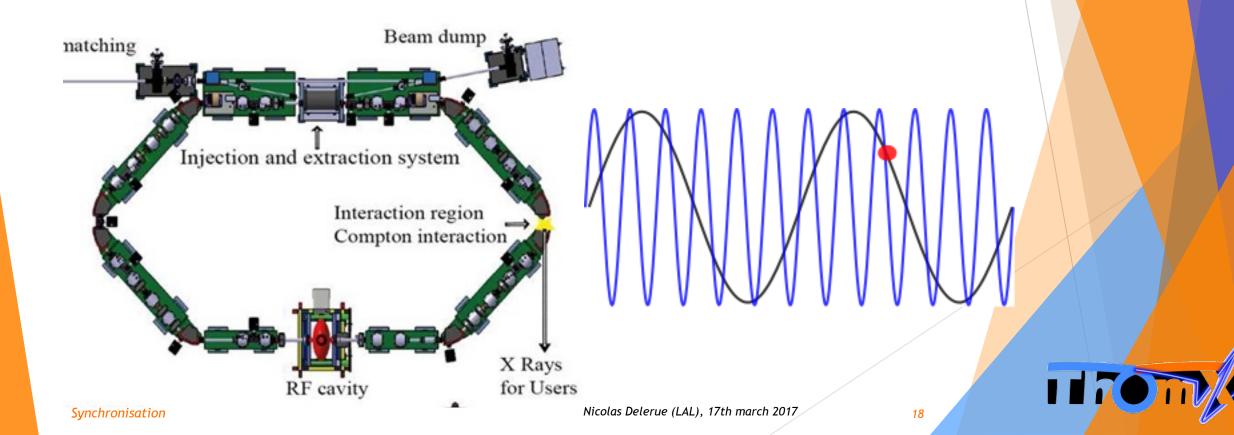


- (4) Ring injection
  - Once the electrons reach the end of the linac they enter the ring.
  - The pulsed elements (septum, kickers,...) must fire at the good time.

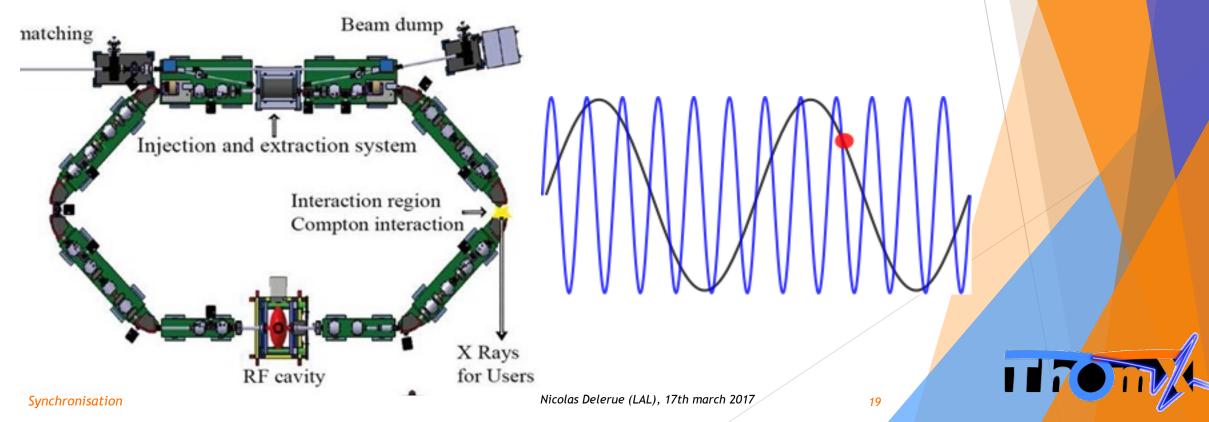


### (4) Ring injection

- The phase at which the electrons are injected is very important, otherwise they won't be captured correctly in the ring!



- (4) Ring elements
  BUT the ring frequency can change!!!
  - The ring must have its own clock!
  - The injection must occur only at a fixed phase of the ring wrt to the linac...
  - This clock is also distributed to all ring diags, the FP cavity and the X-line.



- (4) Ring extraction
  - After 20 ms the pulsed elements must fire again to extract the electrons
  - In fact the pulsed element do the extraction and injection on the same HV pulse.
  - So the extraction is triggered by the following injection.

