

# Magnet alignment

Mika Masuzawa

Dec. 13, 2007

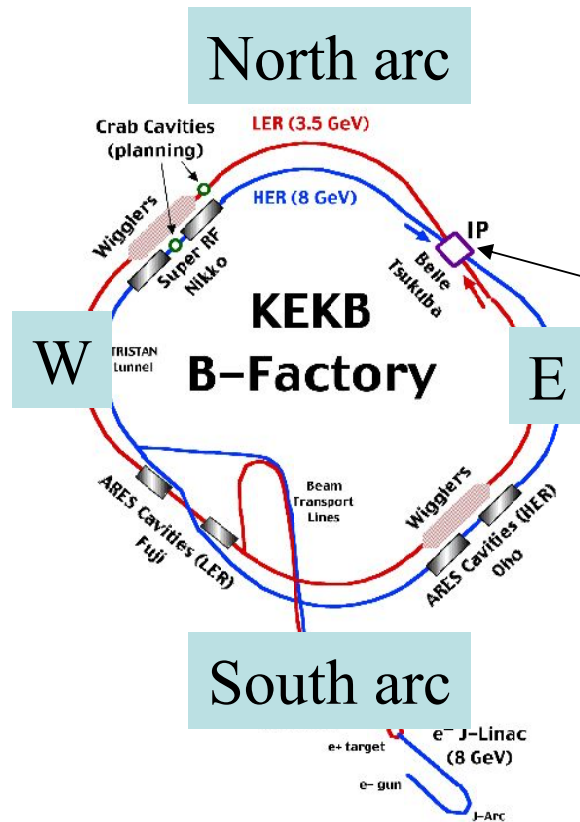
ILC Damping Ring Study at KEKB

# Contents

- KEKB alignment tolerances and alignment data at the completion of KEKB (1998)
- Tunnel level survey along the beamline
- Magnet level survey along the beamline
- Tunnel vibration measurement

# Alignment data & tolerances

Table 2: Summary of the standard deviations of the alignment errors. The units are milli-meters.



Area	LER		HER	
	dR	dPhi	dR	dPhi
Tsukuba	0.08	0.09	(<-- LER + HER)	
North Arc	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.10
West Arc	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.14
South Arc	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.10
East Arc	0.10	0.17	0.11	0.16
All Arc Sections	0.10	0.14	0.11	0.13
Nikko	0.01	0.27	0.03	0.11
Fuji	0.01	0.27	0.03	0.19
Oho	0.04	0.08	0.03	0.14
All Straight Sect.	0.02	0.22	0.03	0.15
Tolerance	0.15	0.50	0.15	0.50

R: perpendicular to the beam

$\phi$ : along the beam

At the completion of construction

# Tunnel level survey along the beamline

- South has been sinking with respect to the IP
  - A few mm per year.
  - As was reported in “Magnet issues, circumference drift” KEKB Review, 2003  
<http://www-kekb.kek.jp/MAC/2003/>

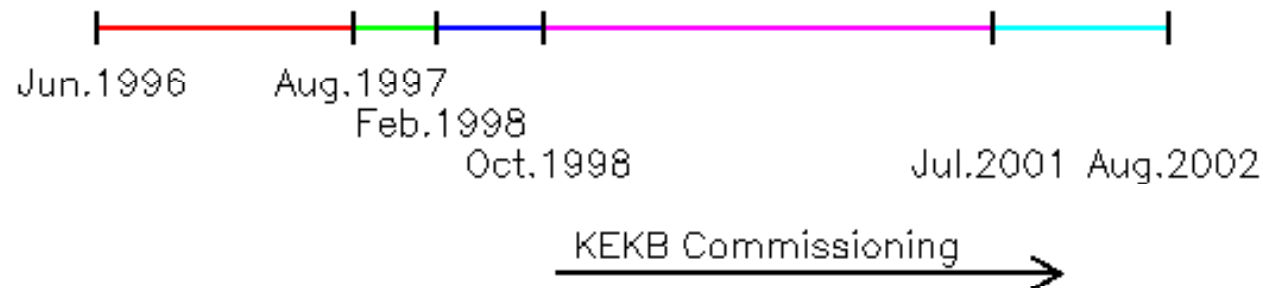
# Beam level markers

- Beam level markers were installed on the tunnel wall every  $\sim 30$  m in Nov. and Dec., 1995.
  - The centers of the TRISTAN quadrupole magnets were used as reference.

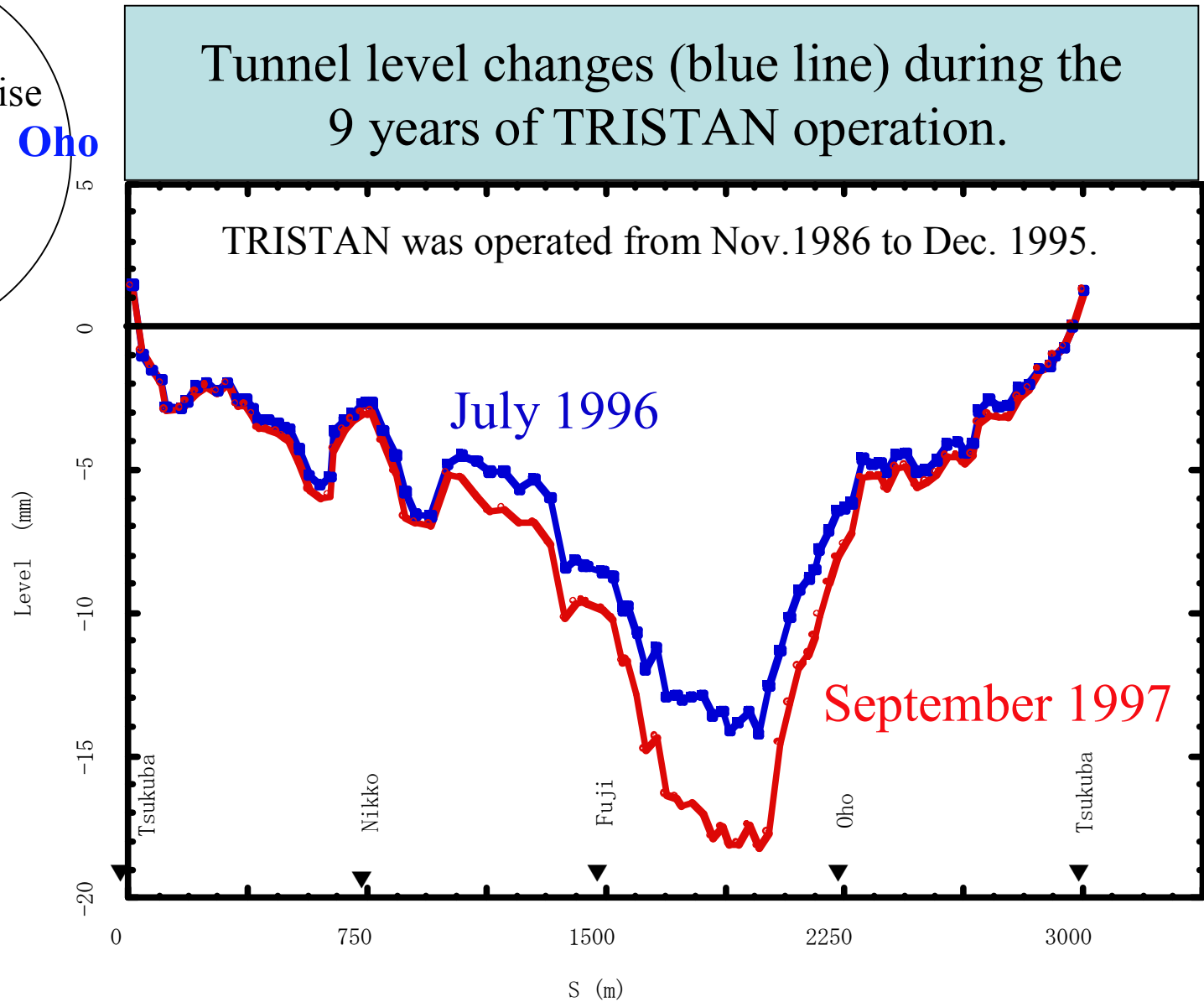
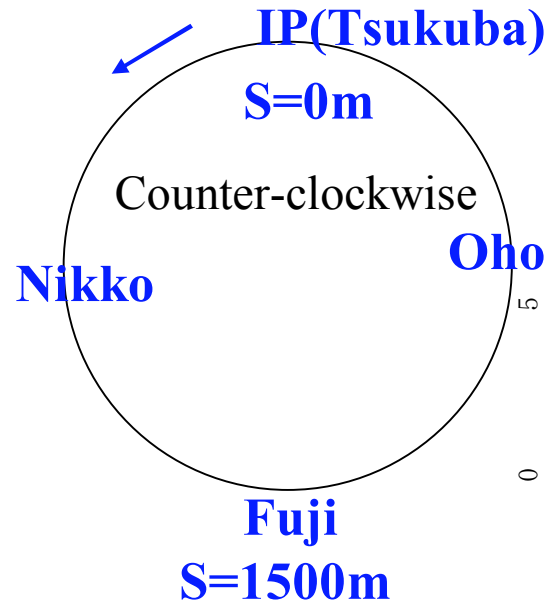
# Tunnel Level Changes (R. Sugahara, Y. Ohsawa)

The beam level markers on the tunnel wall have been surveyed times since 1996 (+1 in 2004)

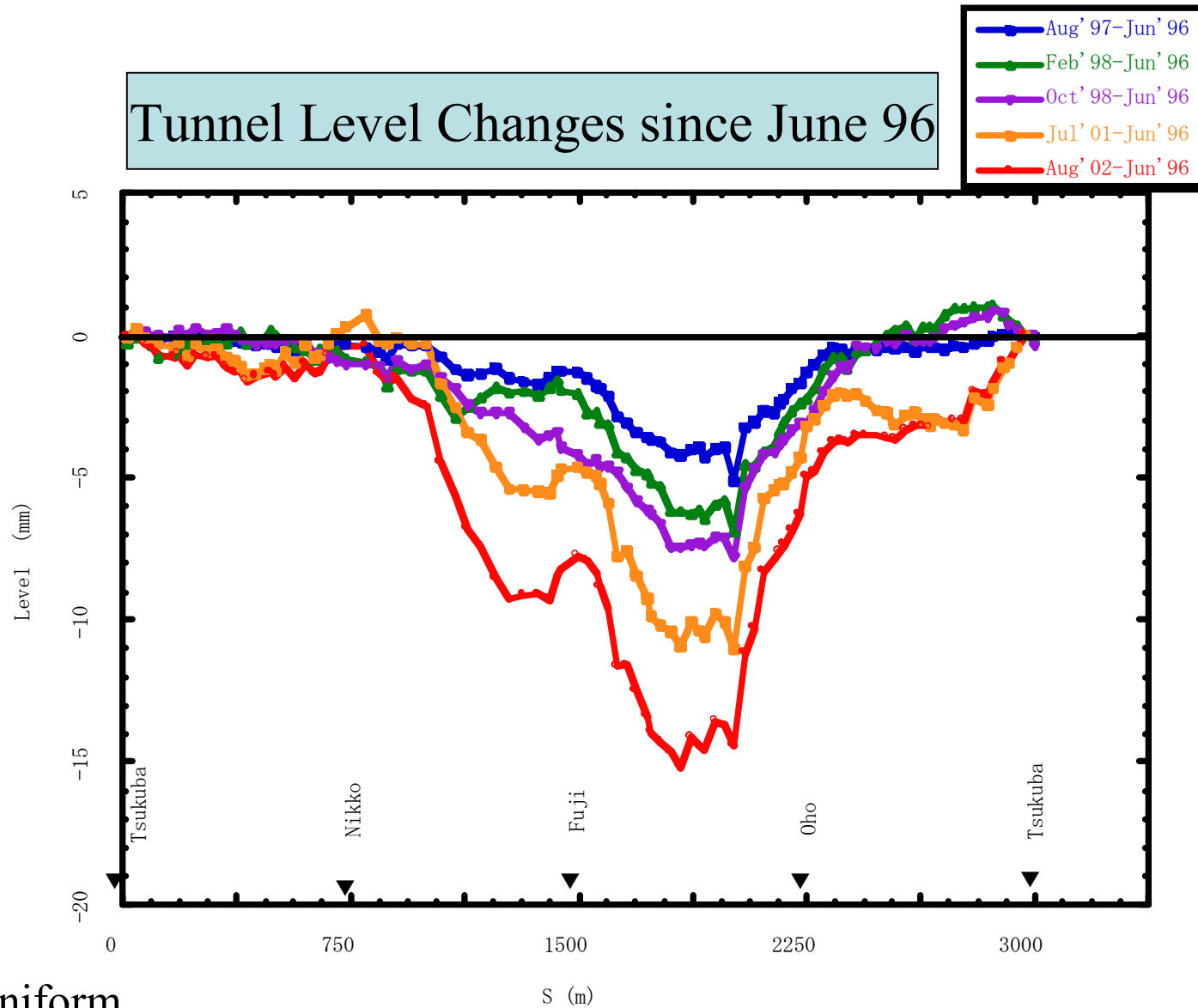
- 1st survey: June&July, 1996
- 2nd survey: August & September, 1997
  - **The height of the markers on the tunnel wall were re-adjusted.**
- 3rd survey: Feb. 1998
- 4th survey: Oct.1998
- 5th survey: Jul.2001
- 6th survey: Aug.2002



# Tunnel Level Changes



# Tunnel Level Changes

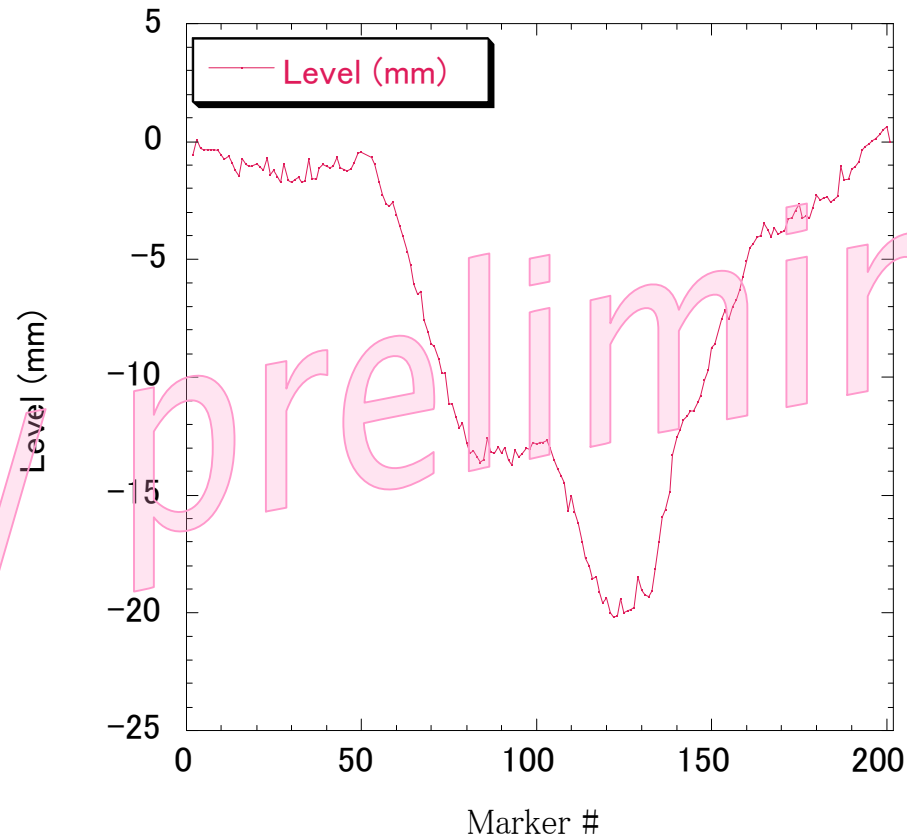


(1) Not uniform

(2) Largest shift between Fuji and Oho (south tunnel), 2.5mm/year



# Most recent beam level marker survey (July&August, 2007)



Very preliminary

→Sank more.

# Tunnel level survey summary

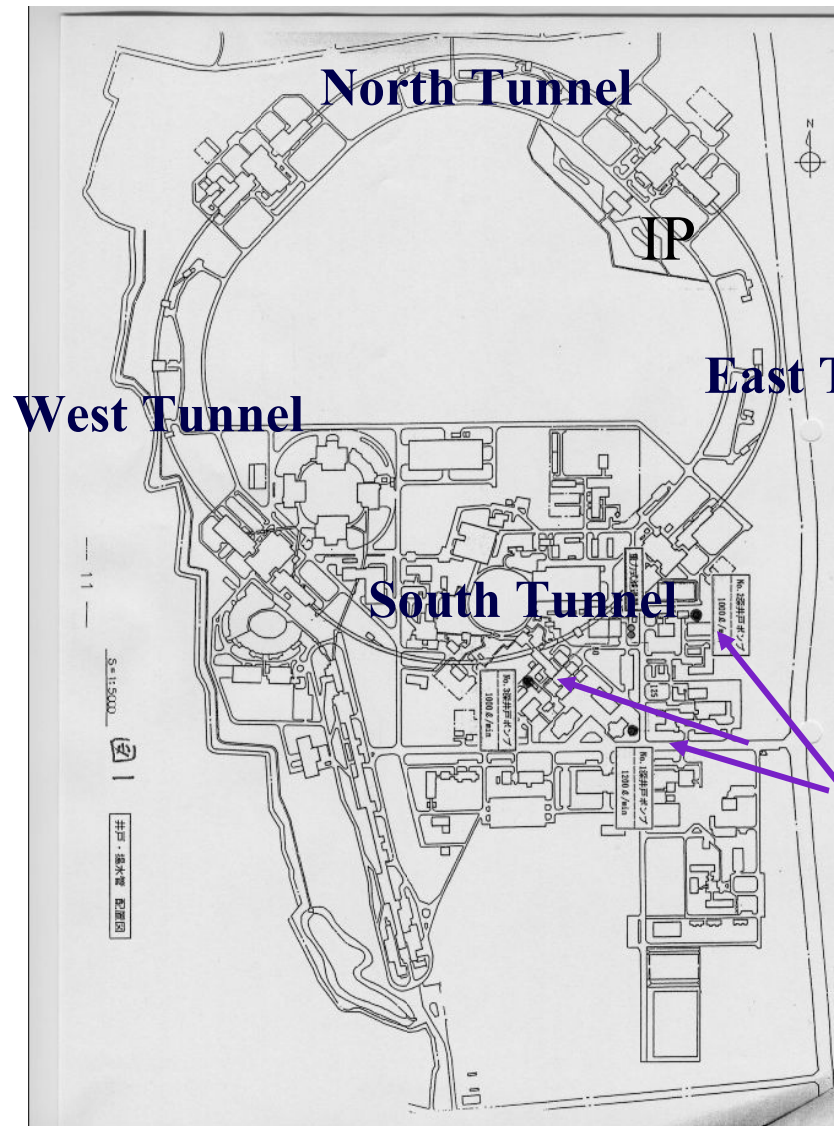
- The tunnel has become deformed since the initial magnet alignment was completed.
- The south tunnel has been sinking with respect to the IP.

Why is south tunnel sinking?

→ Well

→ Heavier

# Why is the south tunnel sinking?



\*The south tunnel section is more heavily built up.

As it goes through cycles of expansion and contraction, it loses its grip on the surrounding sub-soil?

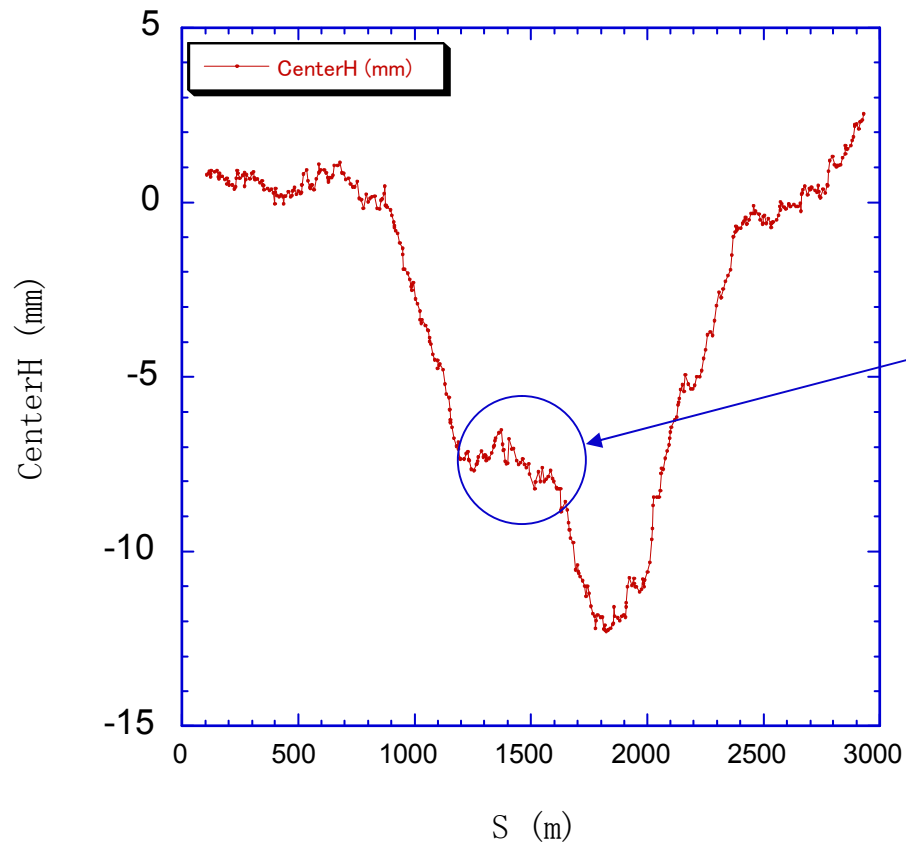
\*3 wells

The ground retains a large amount of water, which is pumped up at the rate of several hundred tons/day.

# Magnet level

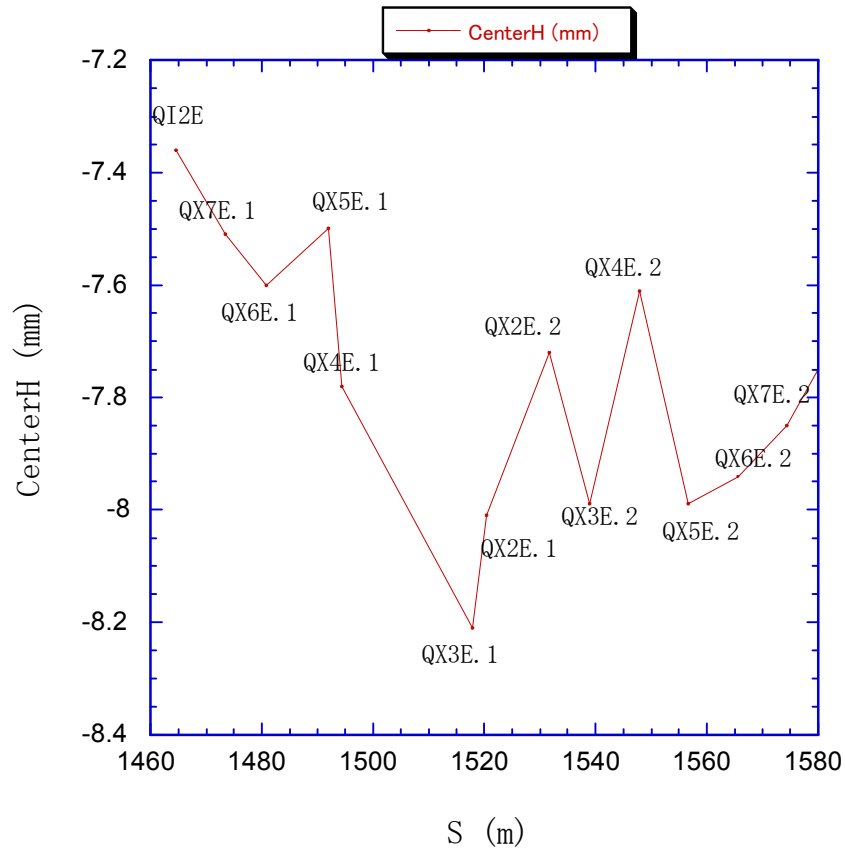
- The tunnel shape has been changing.
- The south arc section keeps sinking with respect to the IP.
- It is natural to expect the levels of the magnets have drifted since 1998.
  - We do not measure the magnet level as often as the markers since it is time/cost consuming, but there are data taken in 2004.

# Magnet level along the beamline



- Magnet level drift similar to the tunnel is seen as expected.  
→ smooth level change is probably OK.
- Some local ups and downs exist here and there.  
→ This might be a problem.

# Magnet level at Fuji straight section



Not too smooth...

Better adjust the level for  
KEKB upgrade, at least.

# Lattice Errors

Y. Ohnishi's slide

Multipole components and fringe field have been included in the design lattice.

Following errors are produced with random numbers according to Gaussian.  
The values are one standard deviation( $\sigma$ ).

	alignment error $\Delta X$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	alignment error $\Delta Y$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	rotation error $\Delta\theta$ (mrad)	gradient error $\Delta k/k$
Bending magnet	100	100	0.1	$1 \times 10^{-4}$
Quadrupole magnet	100	100	0.2	$3 \times 10^{-4}$
Sextupole magnet	100	100	0.2	$5 \times 10^{-4}$

→ These were satisfied originally but things have moved around since.

# Magnet level survey summary

- The center height (level) of the magnets has changed since the completion of construction. It follows the tunnel level in general.
- There are some local level changes seen, which might degrade the machine performance if not smoothed out, at least locally.

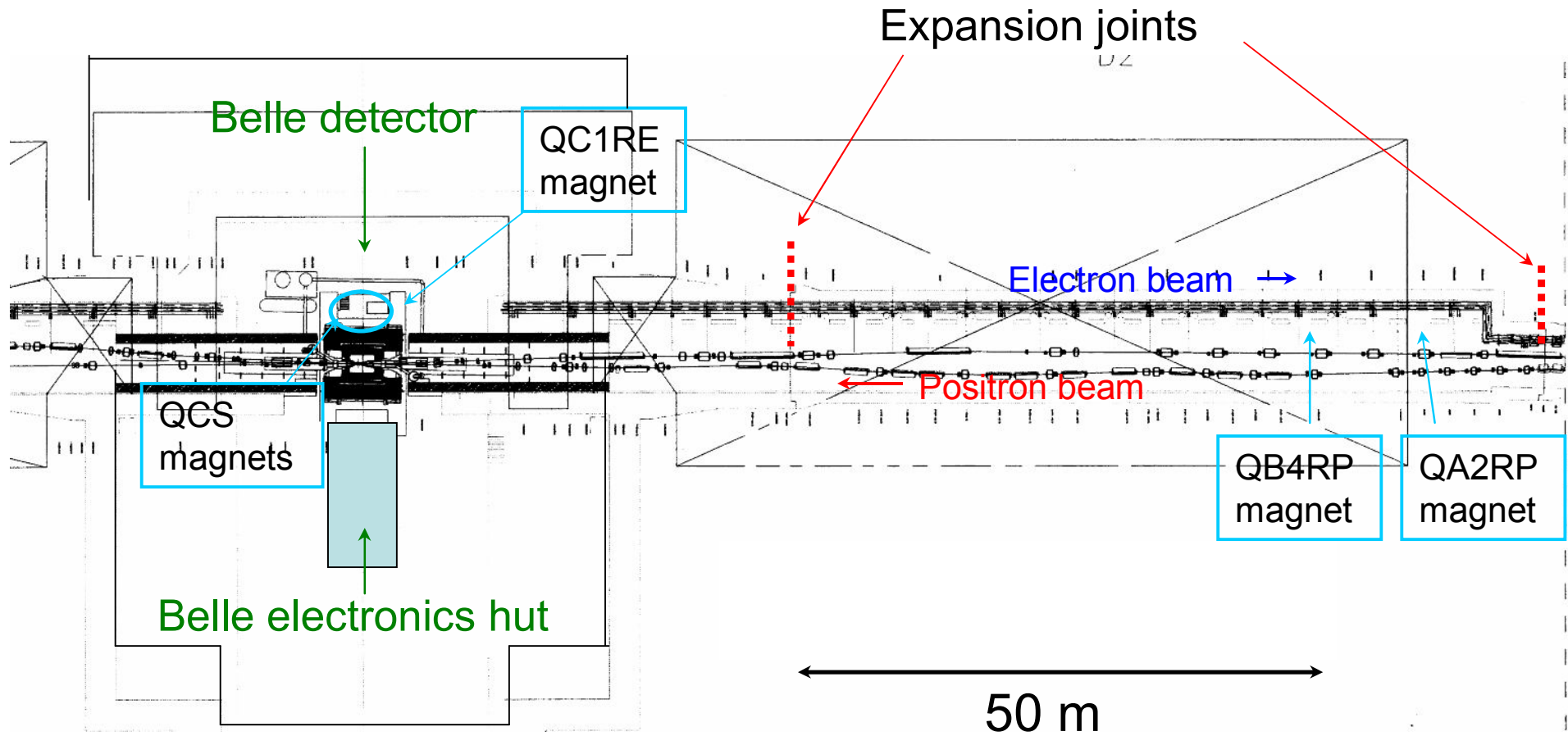


# Vibration measurements in the KEKB tunnel

- Depends on where in the tunnel → will be presented at some other occasion.
- Introduce *some data* presented at **IWAA** 2004 (**I**nternational **W**orkshop on **A**ccelerator **A**lignment 2004 @ CERN)

# Vibration measurements

Tsukuba experimental hall



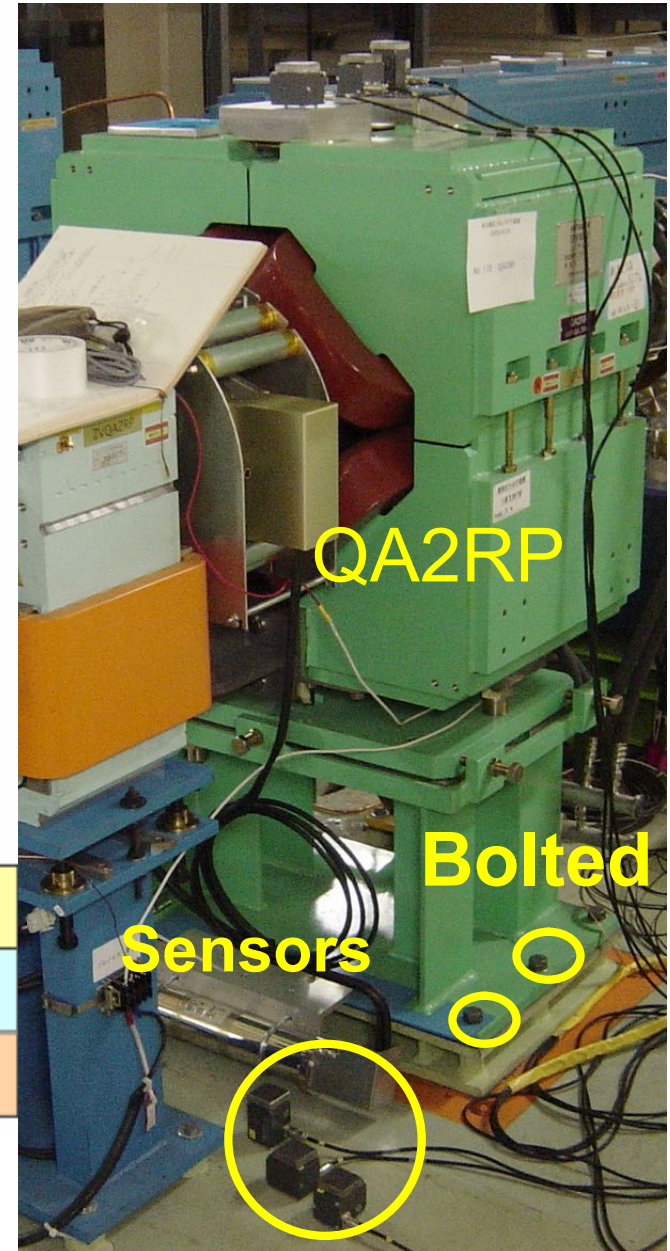
## Specifications of the acceleration sensors

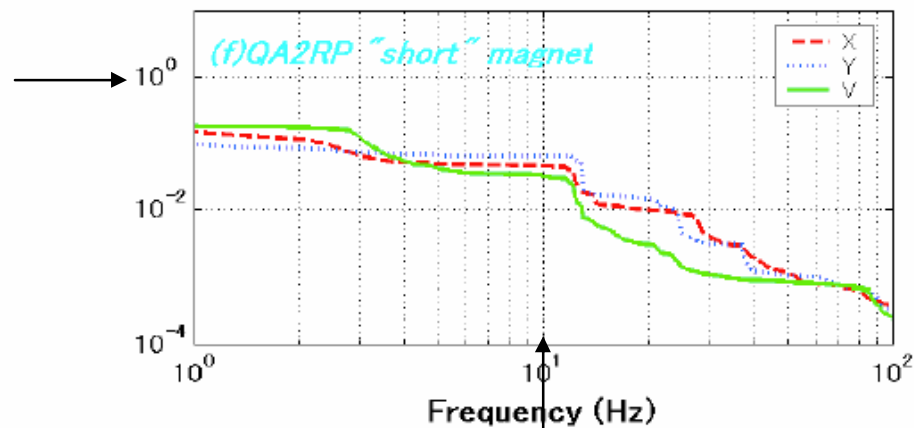
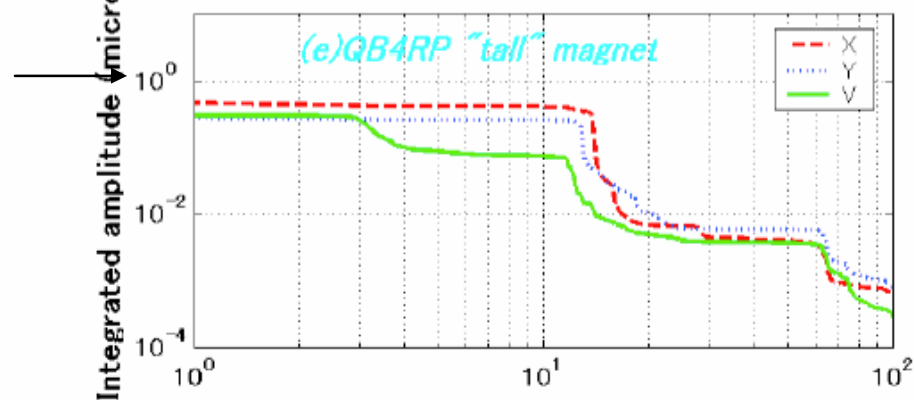
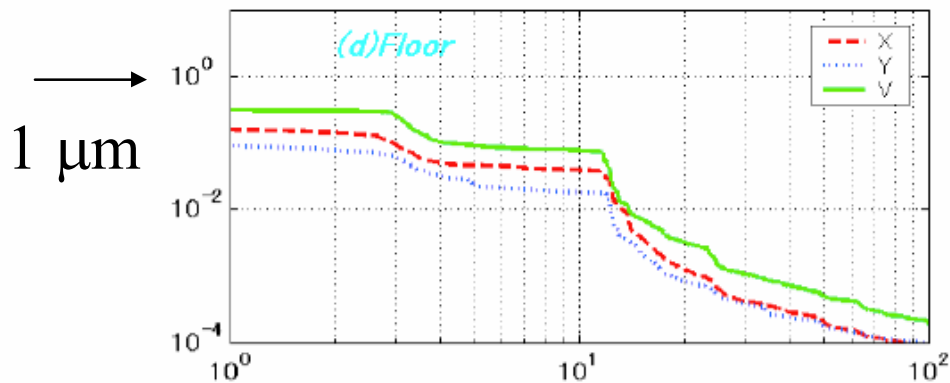
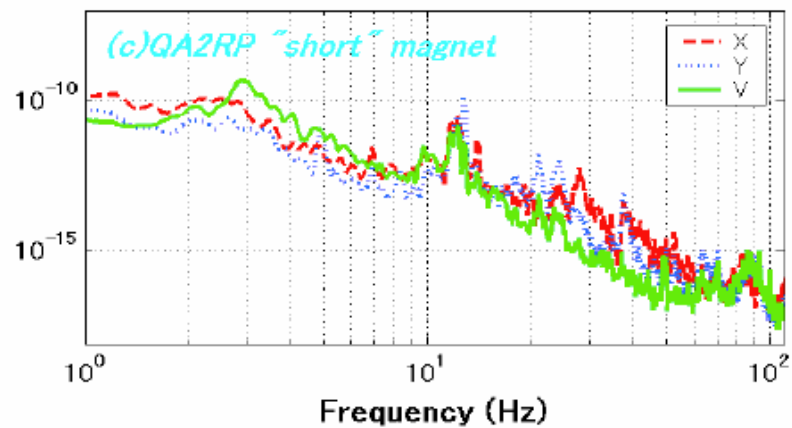
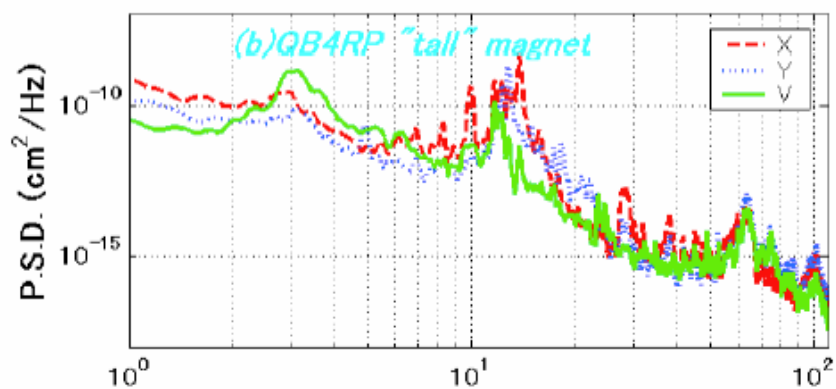
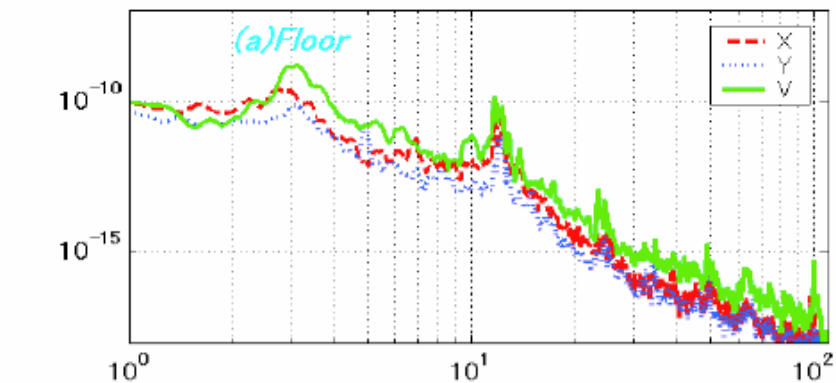
Acceleration sensors MG-102S (Tokkyo-kiki Corp.)	
Maximum Input	+/- 2 G
Sensitivity	0.5102 V s <sup>2</sup> /m
Frequency range	DC-400 Hz
Cross talk	1/1000
Weight	160 g
Amplifier/OSP-06 (Tokkyo-kiki Corp.)	
Frequency range	0.1-400 Hz
Data logger/DS-2000 (Ono Sokki Corp.)	
A/D conversion	24 bit

### Axis definition

x	Horizontal plane, perpendicular to beam direction
y	Horizontal plane, parallel to beam direction
v	Vertical

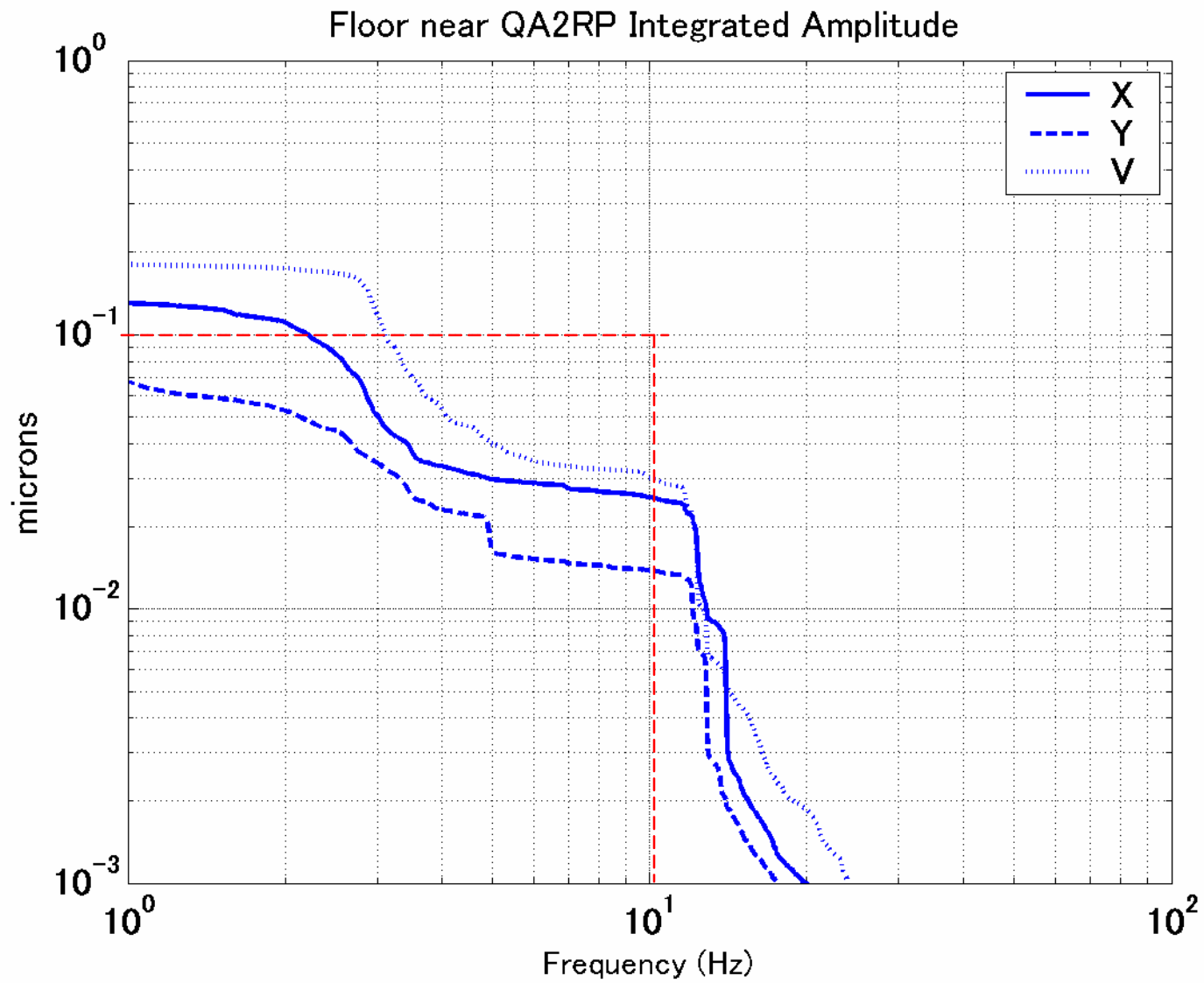
ILC Damping Ring Study at KEKB



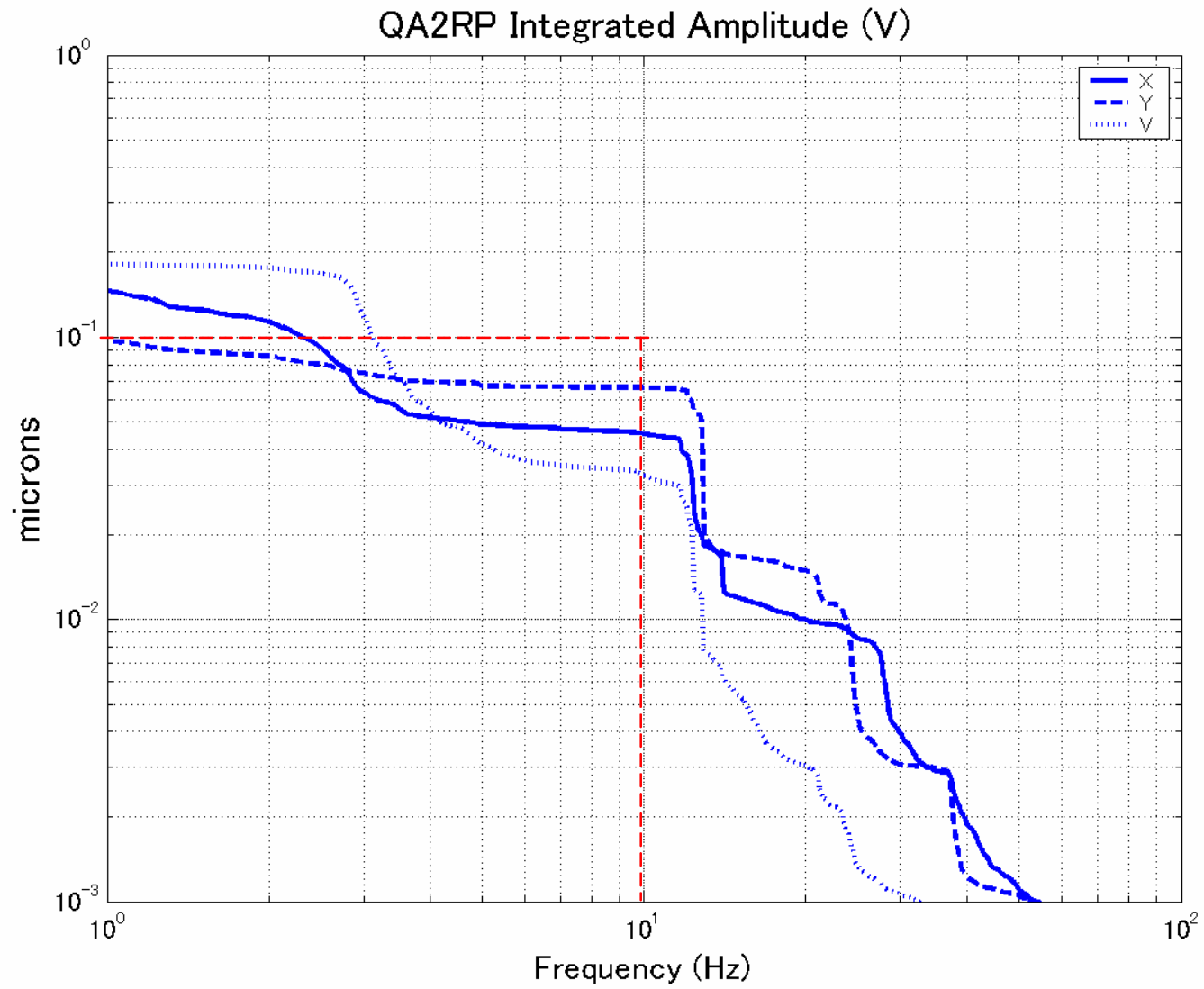


ILC Damping Ring Study at KEKB

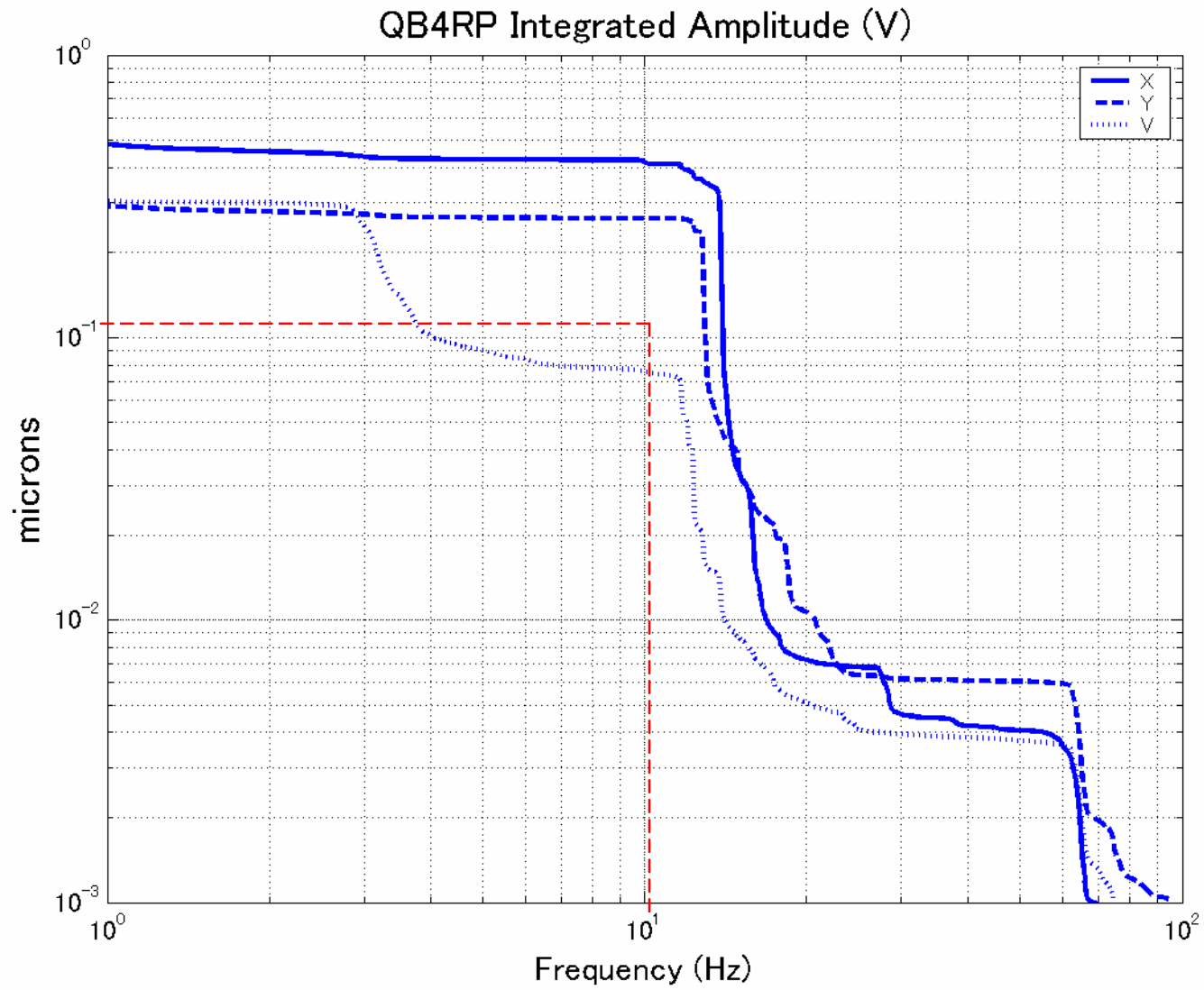
10 Hz



ILC Damping Ring Study at KEKB

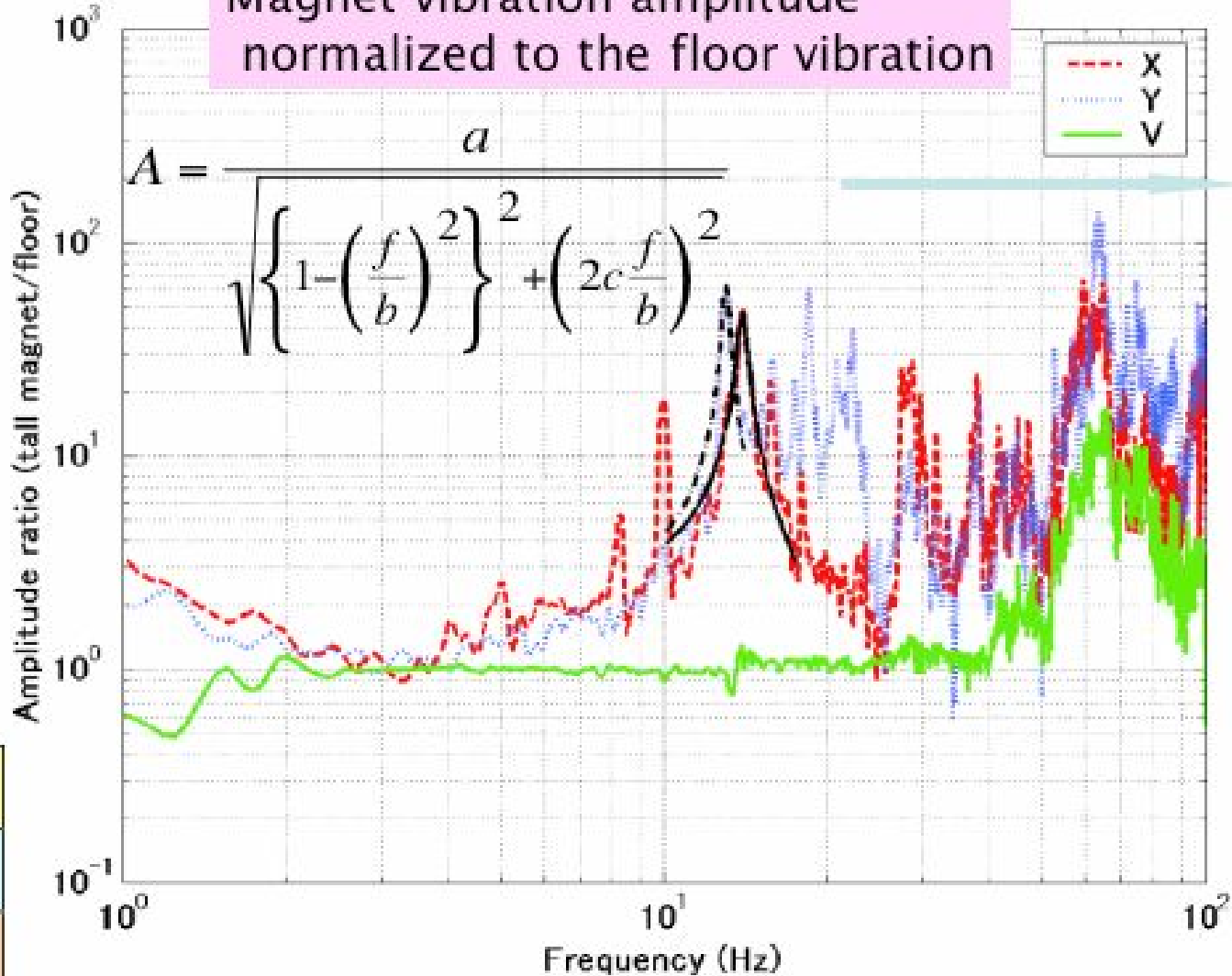


ILC Damping Ring Study at KEKB



ILC Damping Ring Study at KEKB

Magnet vibration amplitude normalized to the floor vibration



### Fitting Results

Axis	b(Hz)	c (%)
X	14	1.9
Y	13	1.4

Natural frequency

Damping factor

Typical number for damping factor

Reinforced concrete	5%
Bolt (rivet)	2%
Welding	1%



## VIBRATION MEASUREMENTS IN THE KEKB TUNNEL

*Mika Masuzawa, Yasunobu Ohsawa, Ryuhei Sugahara and Hiroshi Yamaoka*

1. Motions of the QA2RP/QB4RP magnet (non-IR magnets) were measured along with the floor motion near by.
  - ◆ A clear vibration peak at  $\sim 13$  Hz was observed.
  - ◆ When normalized to the floor motion the vertical peak disappeared.
  - ◆ Horizontal peaks were fitted to obtain damping factors and natural (resonant) freq. of the system.
  - ◆ The damping factor of the magnet system was found to be  $\sim 2\%$ . This agrees with the typical damping factor of bolt (rivet) structures.
  - ◆ The integrated amplitude is  $\sim 0.4\mu\text{m}$  for  $\text{freq.} > 1$  Hz.
2. Motions of the IR magnets were measured. The floor motion near the IP was also measured.
  - The IR magnet PSD curves have more complicated structures than those of the non-IR magnets.
  - The vibration amplitude is largest in the x direction in all IR magnets,  $\sim 0.35\mu\text{m}$  for QCS.
  - The IR magnets (and the supporting table) has a peak  $\sim 8$  Hz.
  - The vibration amplitude of the IR magnets are much smaller than the size of the colliding beams ( $\sim 2\mu\text{m}$  vertically and  $\sim 100\mu\text{m}$  horizontally).

**Vertical vibration amplitude is less than  $0.1\mu\text{m}$  for for  $\text{freq.} > 10\text{Hz}$**

**Vibration depends on location, time of the day, day of the week and so on (I will skip the details here).**



The 10th International Workshop on Accelerator Alignment

February 11-15, 2008

KEK, Tsukuba, Japan



[Home](#)

[Introduction/About](#)

[Topics](#)

[Important dates](#)

[Call for papers](#)

[Abstract submission](#)

[Registration](#)

[Technical program](#)

[Getting to KEK](#)

[Accommodation  
information](#)

[Optional tours](#)

[VISA requirements](#)

[Links](#)

[Committee members](#)

[Top](#)

Questions? [Contact Us](#) [iwaa08@ml.post.kek.jp](mailto:iwaa08@ml.post.kek.jp)



**The 10th International Workshop on Accelerator Alignment**

**February 11-15, 2008**

KEK, Tsukuba, Japan

<http://www-conf.kek.jp/iwaa08/index.html>

**Visit the site and register NOW!**