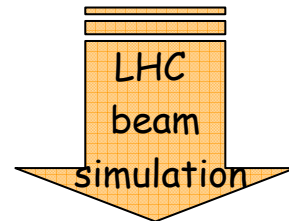




# Need for Alignment

Position of off-momentum proton w.r.t. beam

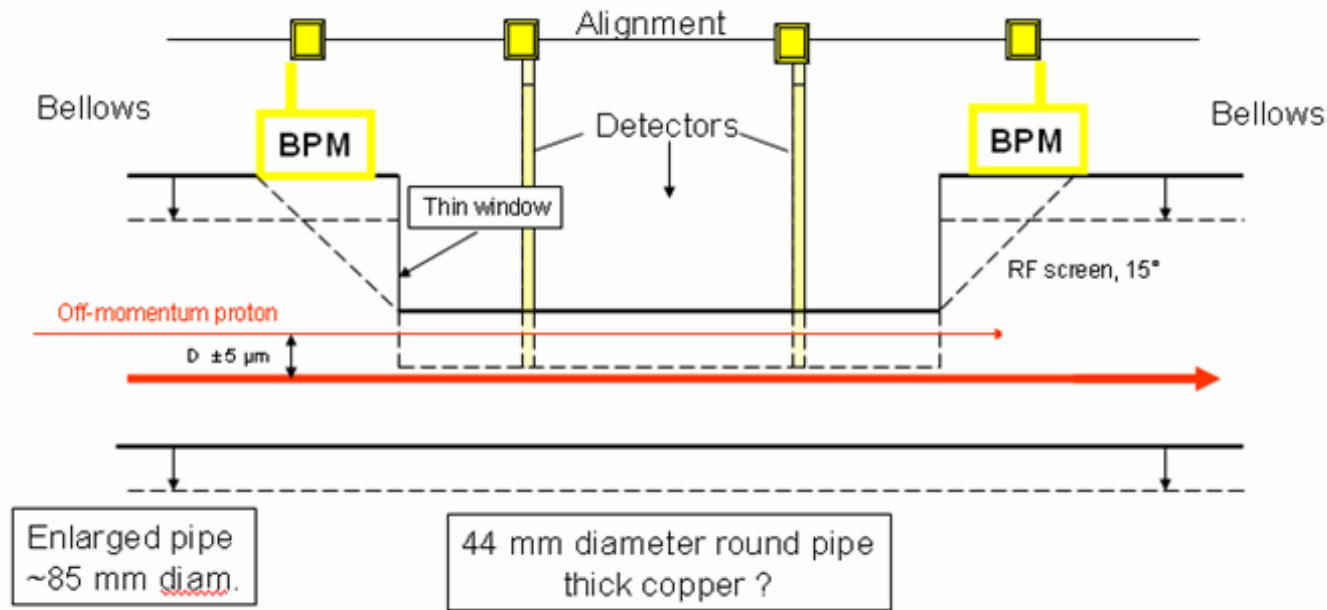


Energy loss of proton

Energy spread of beam  $\rightarrow \sim 50\mu$  position  
uncertainty at 420m

$\rightarrow$  align detectors relative to beam with  
accuracy  $\sim 10(s)\mu$

# One Possibility: a Wire Positioning System

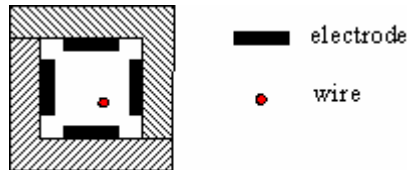


- Alignment wire stretched along length of system, inside connection cryostat
- Beam Position Monitor pick-ups sit around beampipe
- WPS sensors are fixed to the BPMs and detectors

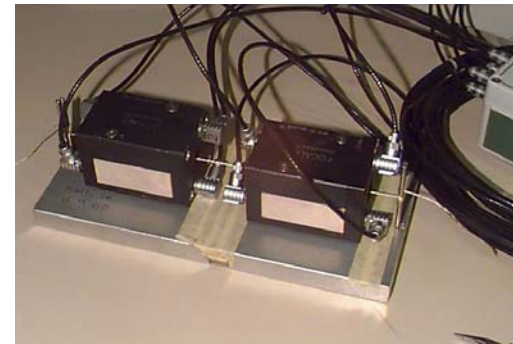
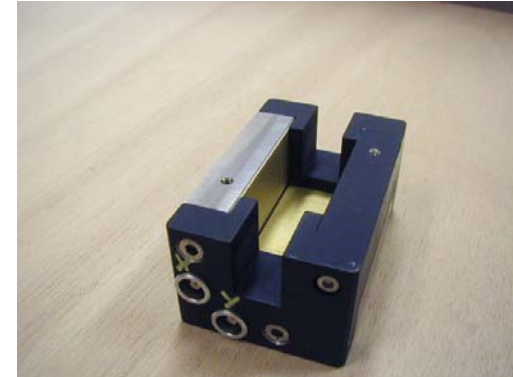
- BPMs measure position of beam (shown in red); WPS measures relative radial alignment of detectors with BPMs
- Picture shows Hamburg Pipe option with all components of alignment system moving together. Other options, e.g. with various components moving independently, may be more complicated.

# Wire Positioning System

- WPS sensors use a capacitive measurement technique along 2 perpendicular axes.
- They measure the distance between their mechanical axes and a stretched wire which is the reference.
- On each measurement axis, the wire sits between 2 electrodes:



- WPS does not include any electronic components.
- The wire is made of carbon fibers; its geometry is maintained by a sheath of woven PEEK filaments.
- WPS used successfully in LEP energy spectrometer (1999), which required accuracy of  $1\mu\text{m}$  on the beam position.



*Resolution:  $0.1\mu\text{m}$*

*Range: 10 mm along two axes*

*Repeatability:  $1\mu\text{m}$*

*Bandwidth: 0-100 Hz*

This slide courtesy of H. Mainaud-Durand



# Requirements, Constraints

- Alignment resolution needed  $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$ .
  - Overall precision is:  
BPM precision + alignment BPM  $\rightarrow$  WPS sensor  
+ WPS precision + Alignment of system  
+ alignment WPS sensor  $\rightarrow$  detector
- Alignment must be stable and low maintenance as well as precise.
- Environment will be harsh: radiation, air currents; variations in temperature, pressure.

# Alignment Test Bench at CERN



- Test feasibility & tolerances of a complete chain
  - Components and availability:
    - Workspace available in CERN west area
    - Marble bench, 2.5m long, on loan from CLIC
    - WPS components on loan from LHC until end of year:
      - sensors, wire + tensioning/support, readout hardware and software; all fully working.
    - BPM components also on loan from LHC until end of year:
      - One complete pickup, one being finished (ready end of May)
      - Readout software & some electronics available
      - Calibration precision currently 100 $\mu$ m. Needs to be improved!
    - Beam simulation:
      - Wire? Vibrations  $\rightarrow$  hard to calibrate
      - Printed circuit with several traces/embedded wires:
        - Stability
        - Flexibility; could simulate different beam positions
    - 3 precision positioners available, on loan from CERN & Brunel
    - Initial layout drawings in preparation; may need to make some items.
    - Temperature and humidity monitoring to be arranged
    - Later: something to simulate a detector + fixation to a WPS sensor
- See Detlef's slides



# Conclusions

- Need very accurate alignment between beam and detectors; ~10s of  $\mu\text{m}$
- One possibility: use a Wire Positioning System to reference detectors to BPMs
- Test bench being set up at CERN, aiming for measurements in June/July.