



European Organization for Nuclear Research



# STABILIZATION FOR LHC INNER TRIPLETS

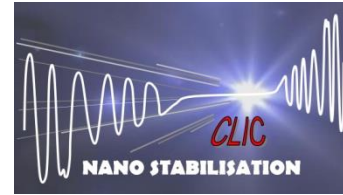
S. Janssens, K. Artoos, M. Guinchard

NOT for Distribution





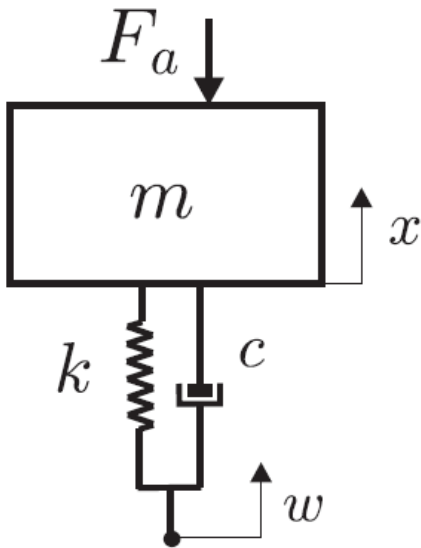
# Outline



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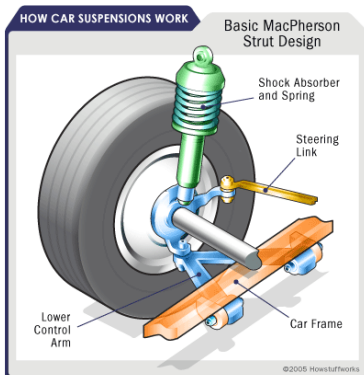
- Vibration Control (Stef Janssens)
  - Passive Isolation
  - Active isolation CLIC
  - Commercial system
  - Conclusion

## Spring mass system



Term	Sym.	Unit
mass	m	[kg]
stiffness	k	[N/m]
Damping	c	[N/(m/s)]
Induced force	F <sub>a</sub>	[N]
Ground vibrations	w	[m]
Quadrupole vibrations	x	[m]

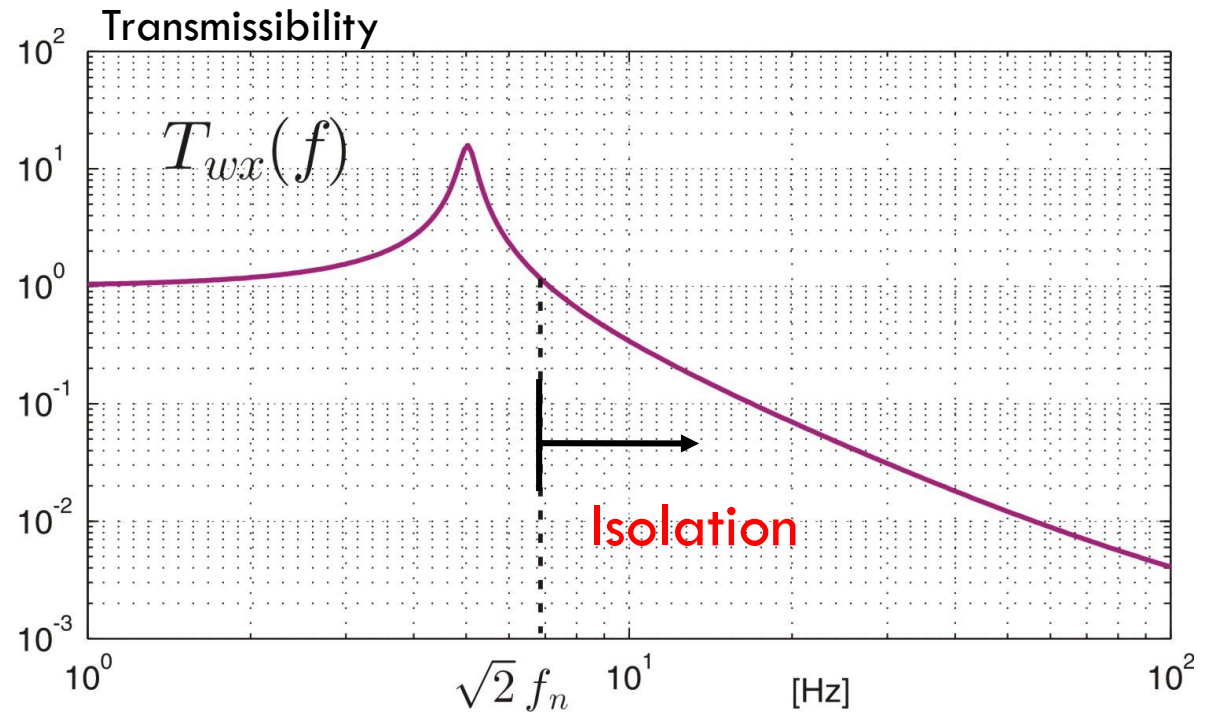
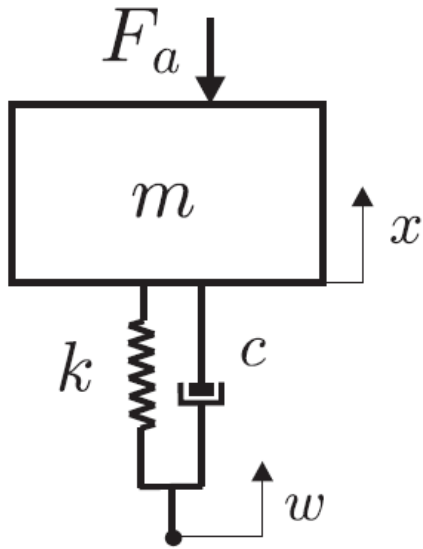
$$M\ddot{x} + c(\dot{x} - \dot{w}) + k(x - w) = F_a$$



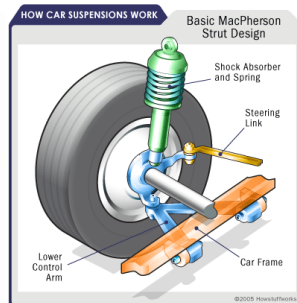
Term	Physical meaning	Symbol	Unit
Transmissibility	$x/w$	$T_{wx}$	[-]
Compliance	$x/F_a$	$T_{F_a x}$	[m/N]

Both can be referred to as transfer functions

## Passive Isolation

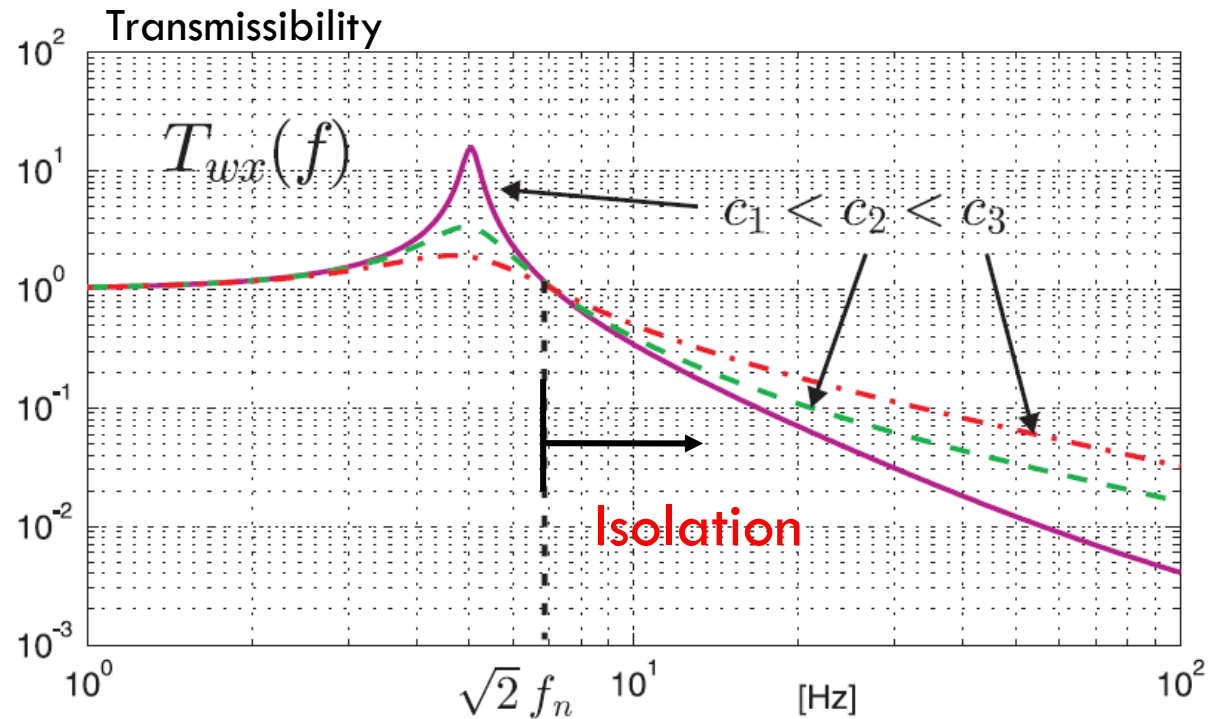
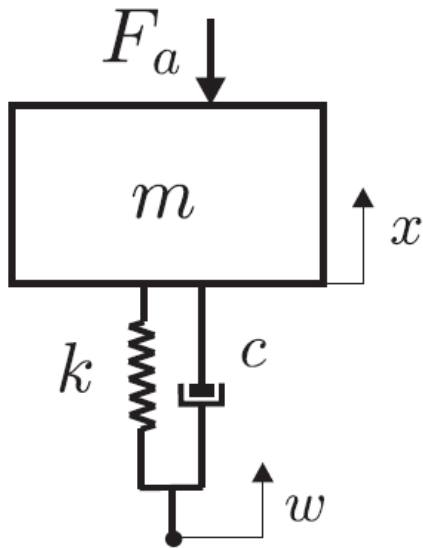


## Car suspension



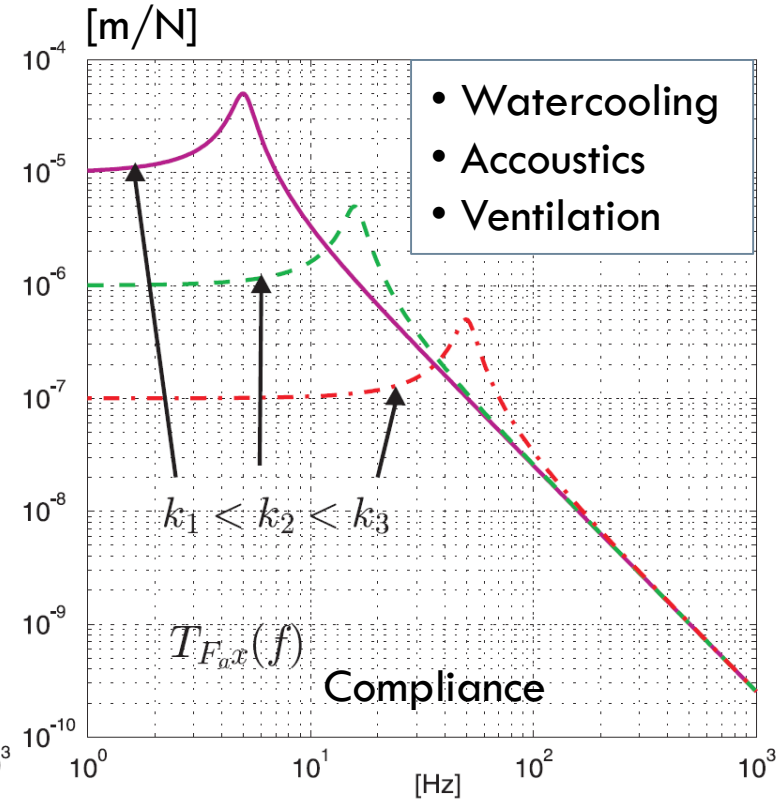
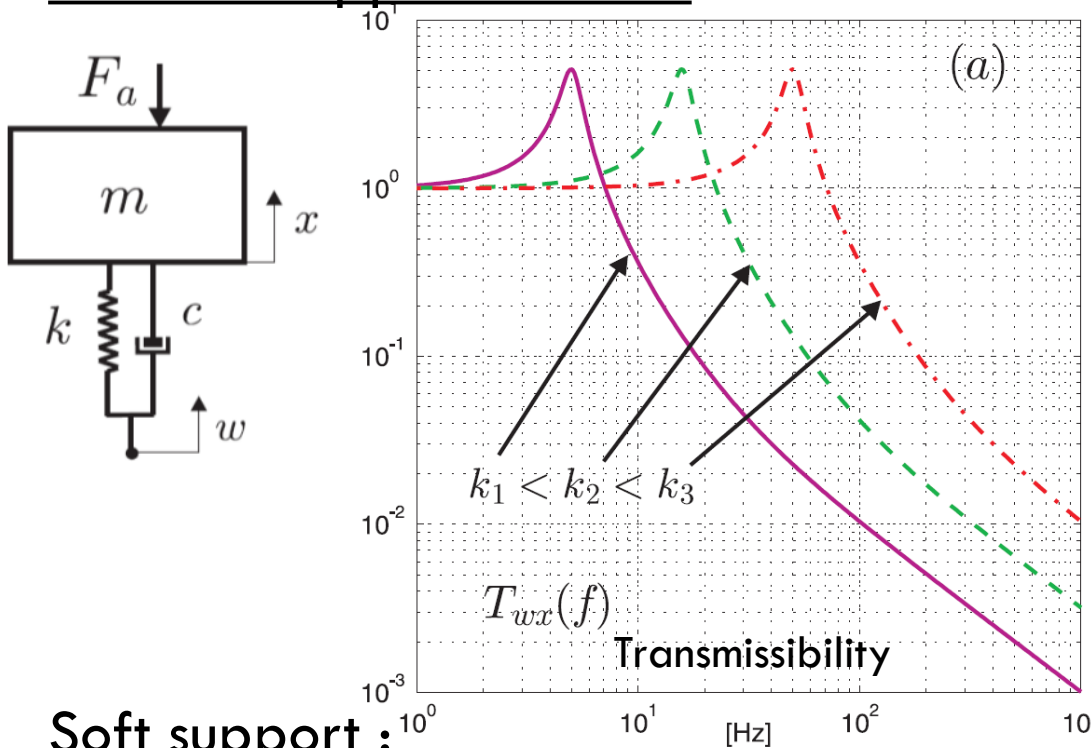
Vibration reduction:  
Payload ↔ ground

## Passive Isolation



➔ Trade off between magnification at resonance and isolation

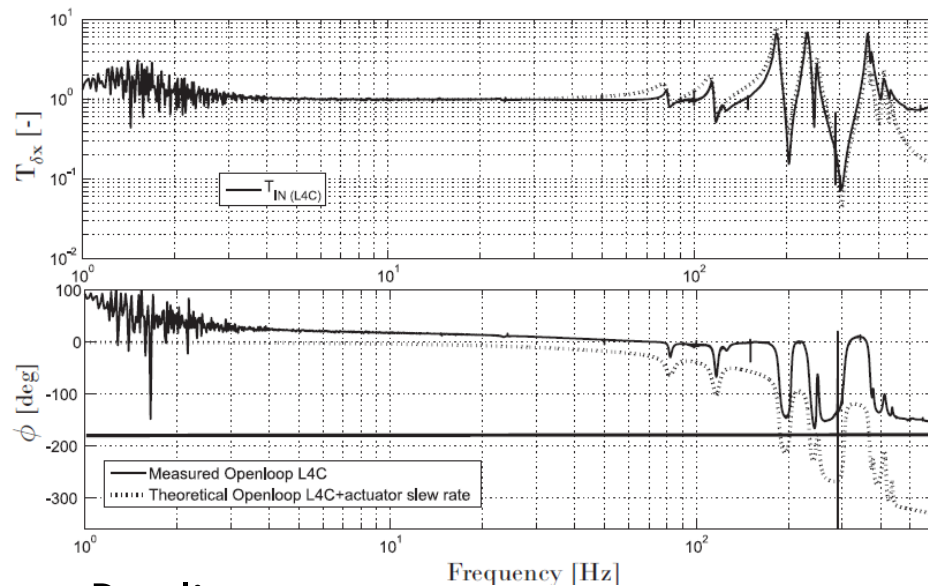
## Effect of support stiffness



### Soft support :

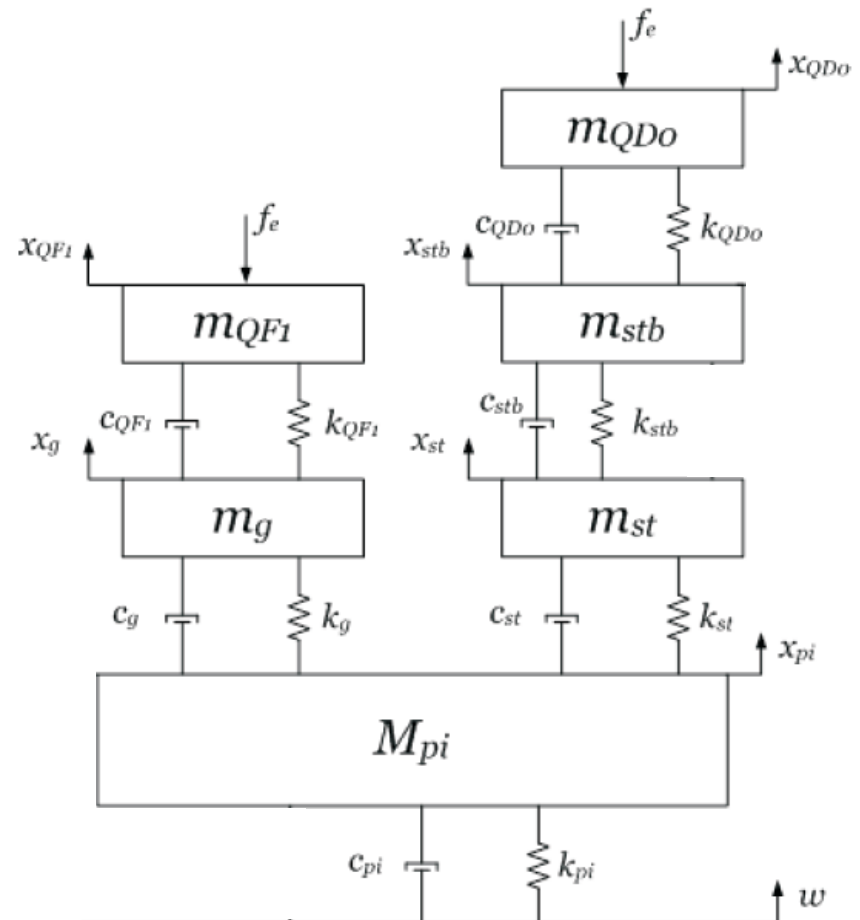
- Improves the isolation
- Make the payload more sensitive to external forces  $F_a$
- Difficult alignment (adding of helium, connections,...)

## Effect of support stiffness

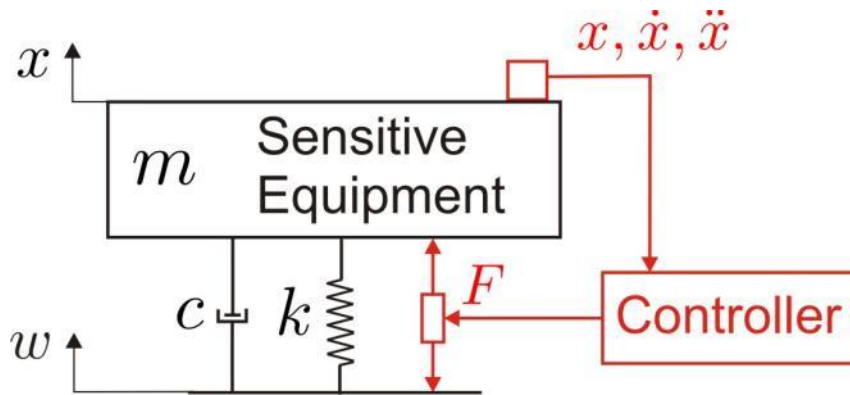


### Reality:

- Many resonances
- Little passive isolation
- Possible uncoherence between magnets

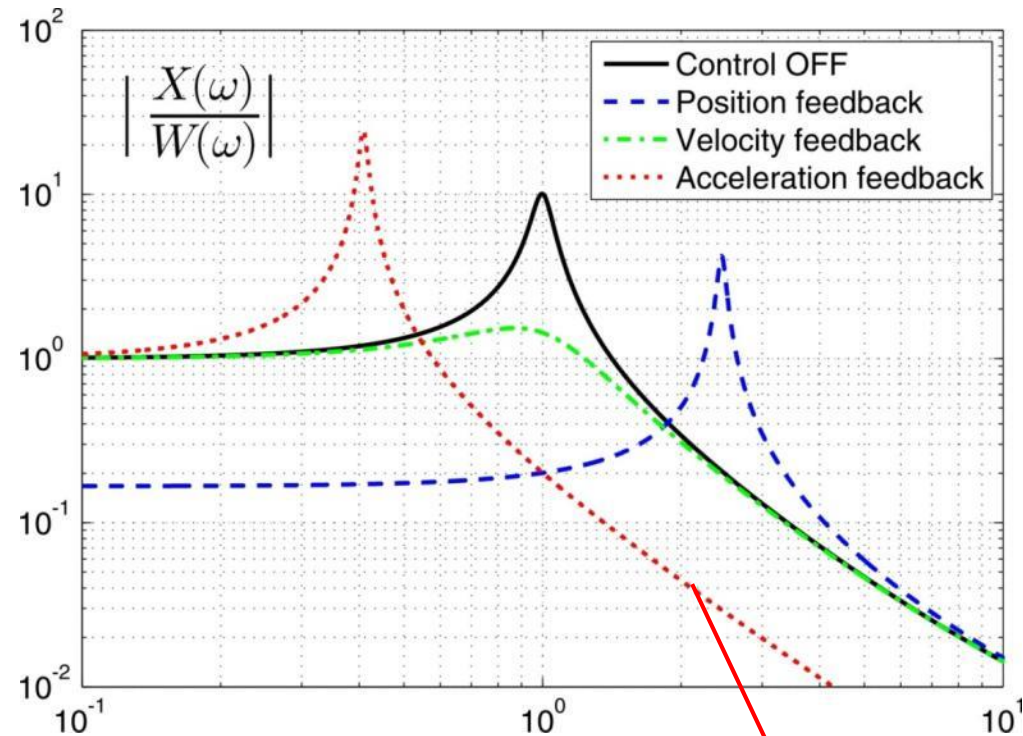


## Feedback control principle



$$F(t) = k_d \dot{x} + k_v \ddot{x} + k_a \ddot{x}$$

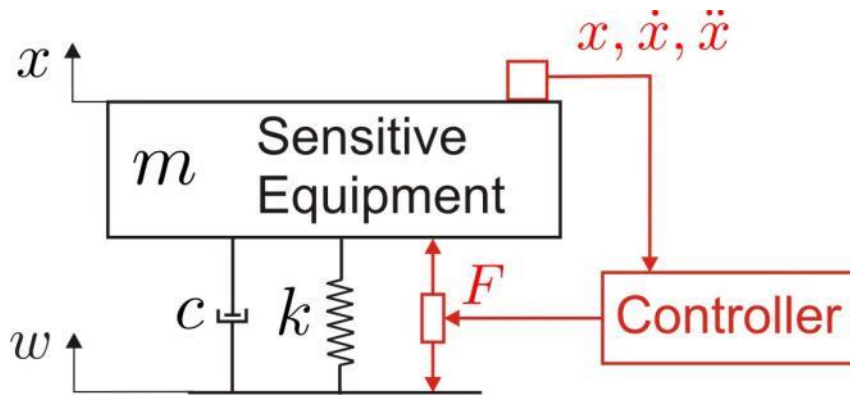
$$\frac{X(s)}{W(s)} = \frac{cs+k}{(m+k_a)s^2+(c+k_v)s+(k+k_d)}$$



Add virtual mass

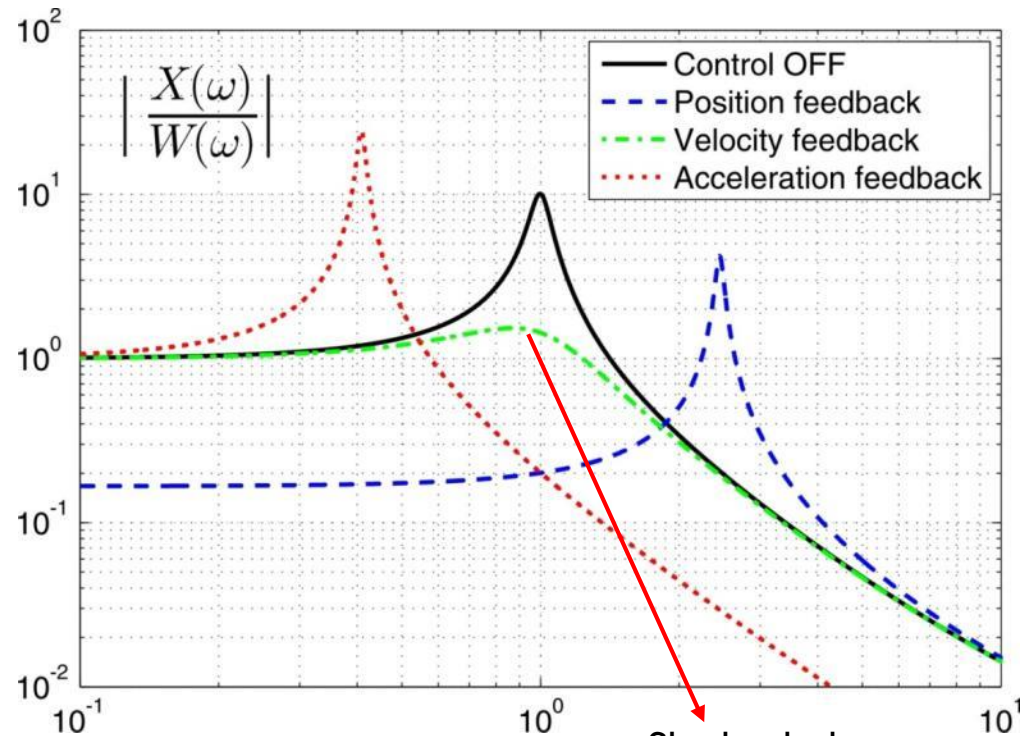


## Feedback control principle

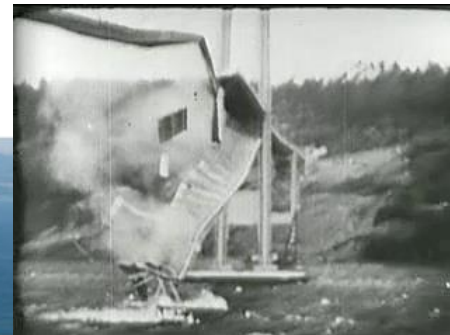


$$F(t) = k_d \dot{x} + k_v \dot{x} + k_a \ddot{x}$$

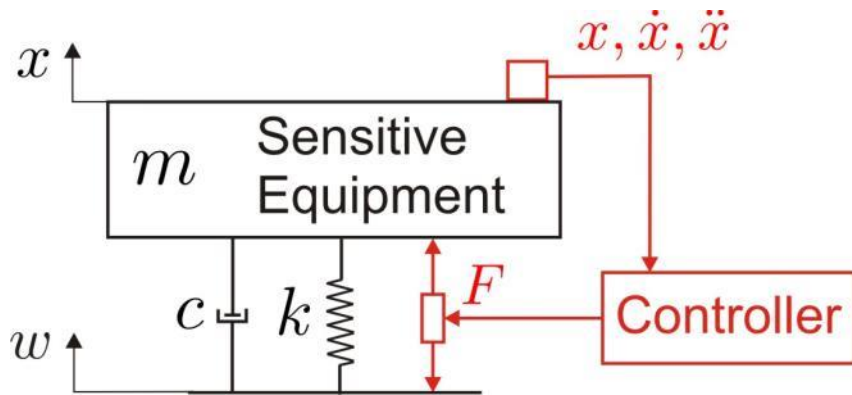
$$\frac{X(s)}{W(s)} = \frac{cs+k}{(m+k_a)s^2+(c+k_v)s+(k+k_d)}$$



Sky-hook damper  
(D.C. Karnopp, 1969)

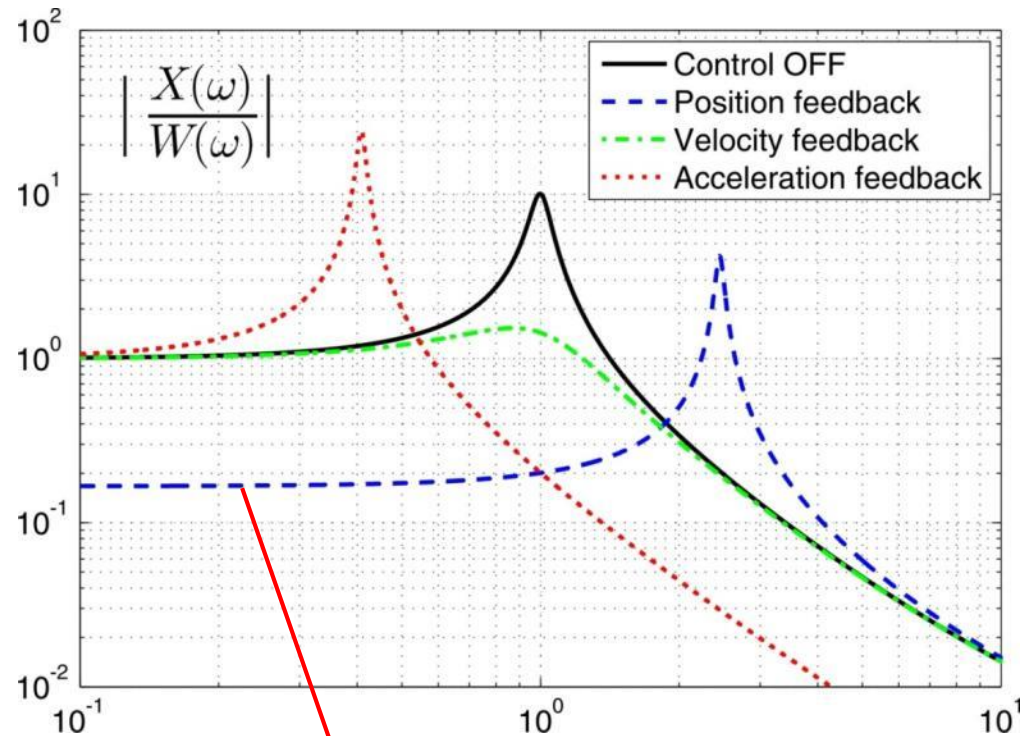


## Feedback control principle



$$F(t) = k_d \dot{x} + k_v \ddot{x} + k_a \ddot{x}$$

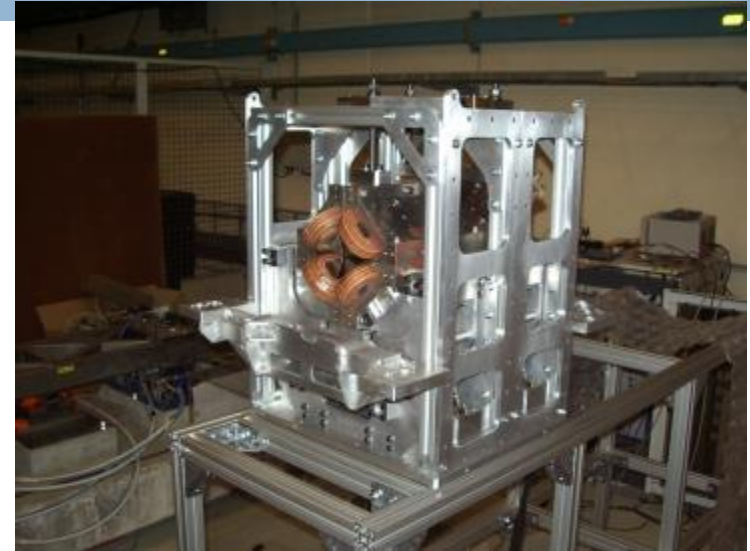
$$\frac{X(s)}{W(s)} = \frac{cs+k}{(m+k_a)s^2+(c+k_v)s+(k+k_d)}$$



↑ Position feedback would be great !  
 → How to do it ?

## CLIC stabilisation

- ❑ 100 kg-400 kg magnets
- ❑ Piezo actuators
- ❑ Max.  $\sim 50$  kg/actuator



## Piezo actuator

- ❑ PI 225.1
- ❑  $K=480$  N/ $\mu$ m (114 N/ $\mu$ m with joints)
- ❑  $A=0.01$  m<sup>2</sup>
- ❑ Force capacity push = 12500 N
- ❑ Force capacity pull = 2000 N
- ❑ Shear force max. = 255 N

4 actuators:

15 000 kg  $\Rightarrow$  20 Hz  $\Rightarrow$   $\sim 237$  N/ $\mu$ m ok

Max. stress 50 Mpa

Stress=29 Mpa **very High**

Complex guidance system needed

$\Rightarrow$  Very difficult and costly

$\Rightarrow$  Side loads (vacuum, pressure test,...)

$\Rightarrow$  Develop collocated sensor/actuator

$\Rightarrow$  Big project!

Actuators that can take the load:

(Pneumatic, Hydraulic)

$\Rightarrow$  No sub micron resolution

# Commercial possibility

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- TMC STACIS vibration isolation feet
  - Six d.o.f. vibration isolation
  - Piezo actuator+elastomer
  - Geophone collocated
  
- Range 12  $\mu\text{m}$
- Payload mass 182-2048 kg
- Isolation bandwidth 0.6-150 Hz
- ~20-25k US Dollar/foot



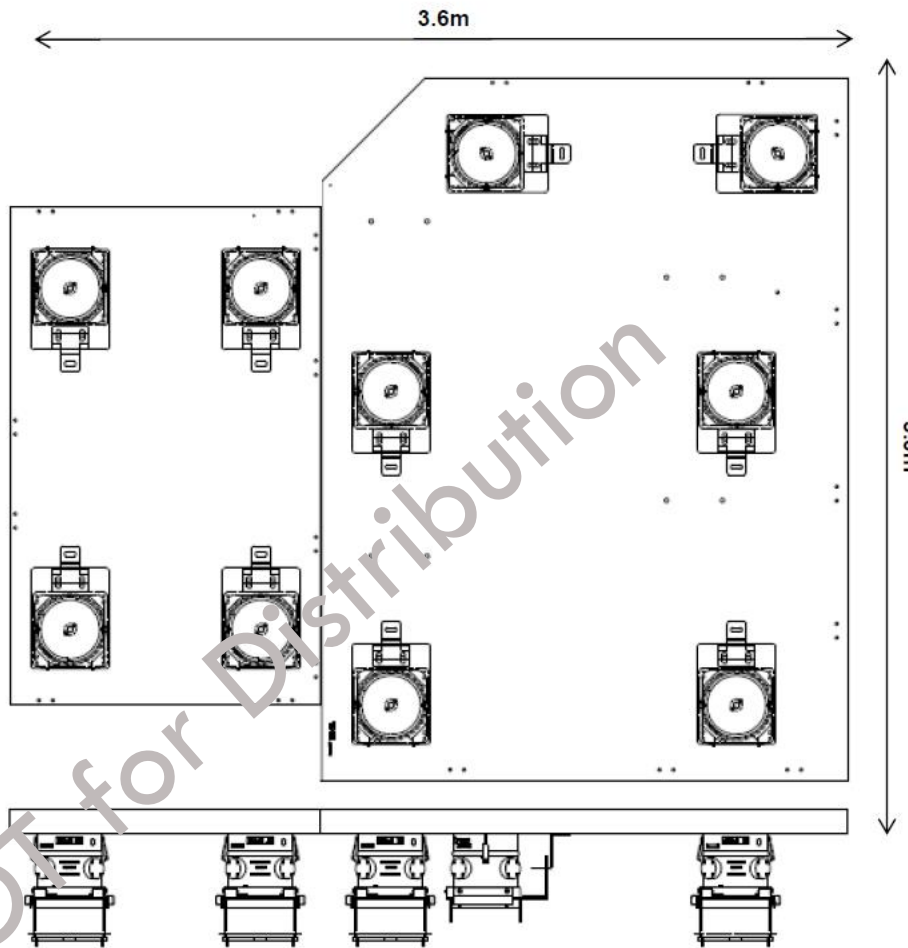
Guarantee is contingent on TMC's comparison and review of the site floor vibration data against the tool floor vibration criteria and confirmation that the STACIS® transfer function will provide the required isolation.

Installation of a TMC high stiffness, highly damped stainless steel platform on STACIS®. (Photo courtesy of Texas Instruments' Kilby Center)

# Commercial possibility: example

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## TMC STACIS vibration isolation feet



10-Mount STACIS System, supporting steel laminate platform for a Semiconductor Laser Inspection tool.

Total System Capacity = 20400 kg



STACIS Isolators supporting a Steel Laminate Platform in a Raised Floor

# Commercial possibility: Effect

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## TMC STACIS vibration isolation feet

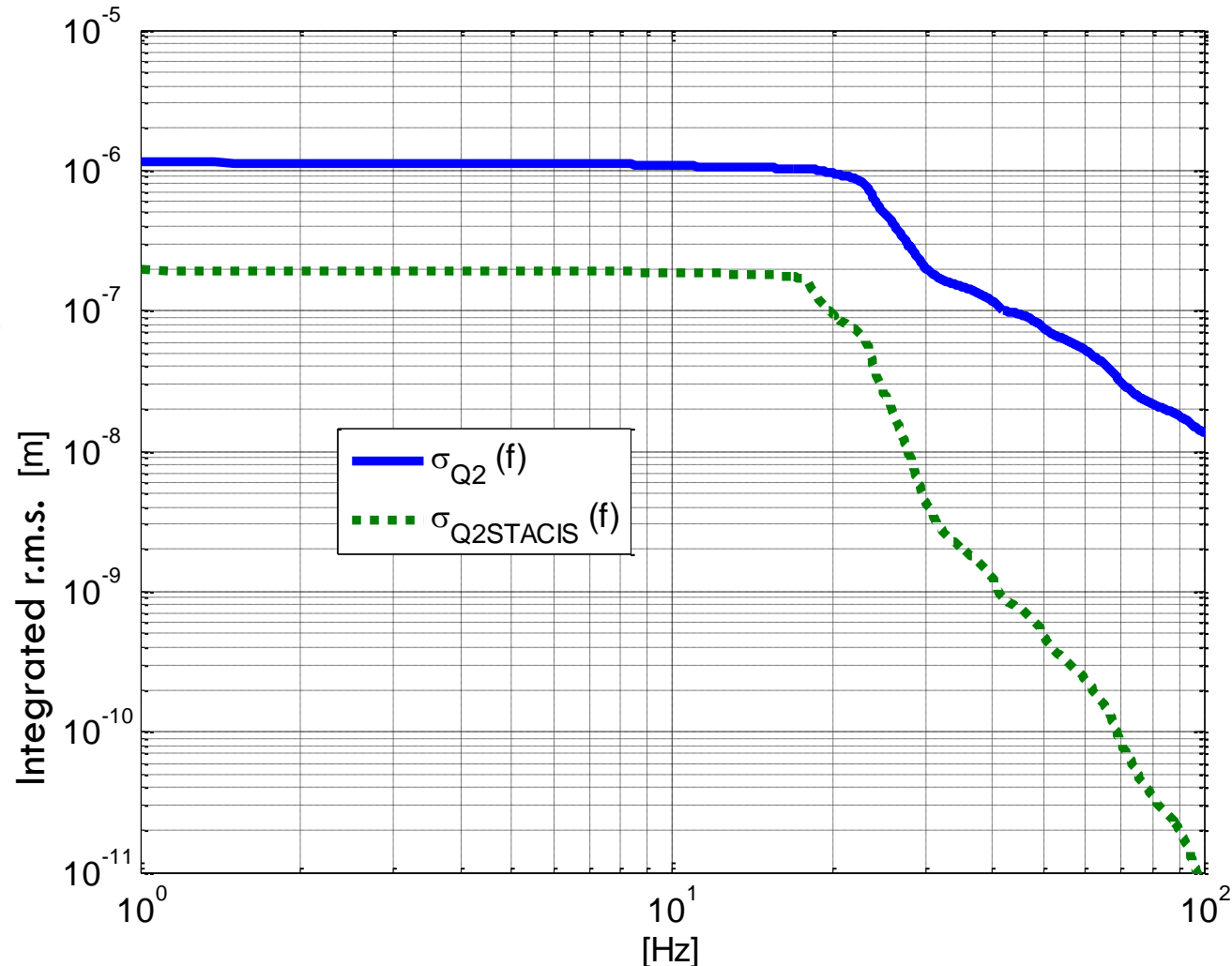
Active Control:

=> Reduction factor 5 < 20 Hz

Active Control + Passive

=> Reduction of factor  
10-100 > 20 Hz

Sufficient?



# Commercial possibility

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- TMC STACIS vibration isolation feet possible issues
    - ▣ Radiation (elastomer, electronics?)
    - ▣ Will range be enough (12  $\mu\text{m}$ )?
    - ▣ Will large sideways forces be a problem?
    - ▣ Can feet be placed on existing alignment stage?
    - ▣ Uncorrelated motion with rest of accelerator
- => Still big project





# Conclusion



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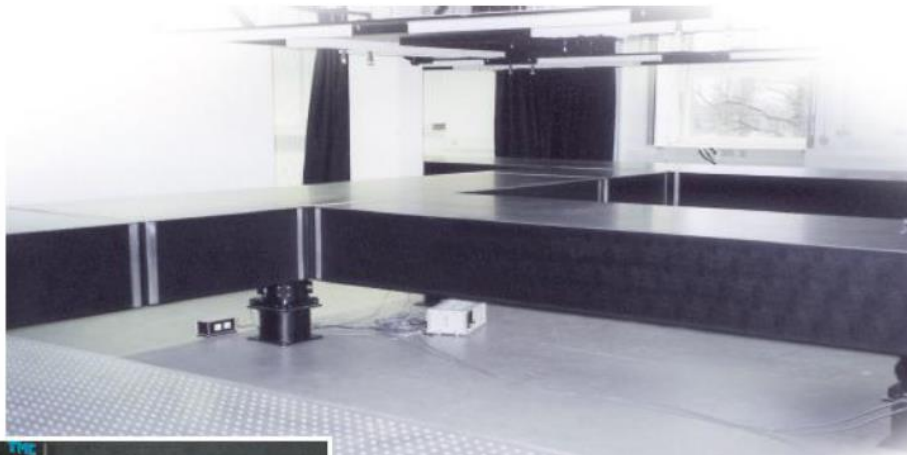
- ❑ Passive Isolation exists
  - => Not robust against external forces (helium, interconnections,...)
  - => Difficult to perform alignment
  - => Multiple resonances reduce performance
  
- ❑ CLIC stabilisation system is very sensitive to shear forces
  - => Needs complex and costly guidance system
  - => Develop Sensor actuator pair
  - => Big project!
  
- ❑ Commercial solution exists
  - => Large lateral forces might be a problem
  - => Not Accelerator ready => Big project
  - => 20-25 k US Dollar per foot



# Commercial possibility

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## TMC STACIS vibration isolation feet



9-Mount STACIS System, supporting Optical Tables at the Max-Planck Institute in Heidelberg, Germany

Total System Capacity = 18500kg



*This eight-piece CleanTop® Optical Table System is installed at the Max Planck Institute in Heidelberg, Germany. The system may be configured as one entire assembly or smaller assemblies of one or more table units. The entire system is installed on a STACIS® Active Piezoelectric Vibration Cancellation System.*

