

Follow up on vibration studies: estimation of the impact at the collimators

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Many inputs from previous works of M. Guinchard, M. Schaumann, M. Fitterer, J. Wenninger, P. Fessia, D. Valuch, et al.

99th HiLumi WP2 Meeting - 25/07/2017



Outiline

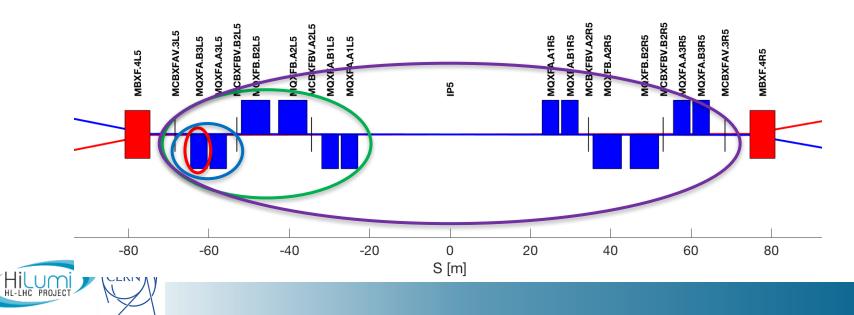
Recap from my previous presentation.

- Initial picture slightly changed.
- New calculations:
 - Normalisation with respect to beam sigma.
 - Luminosity reduction estimation.
 - Amplification effects at collimators.
- Recap on actual ground motion estimation.
 - Amplification of cold mass.
 - Old measurements/estimations.
- TODO list

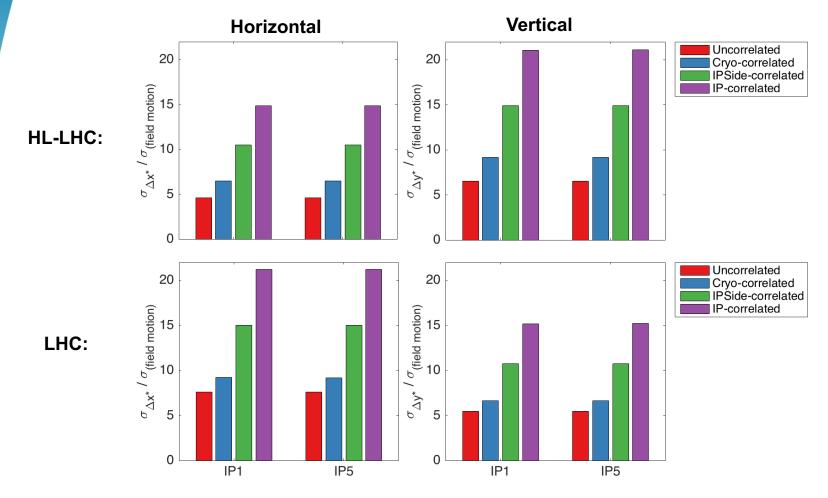


From previous meeting

- Computing closed-orbit separation at the IPs under the effect of triplet transverse misalignments.
- "Best case" scenario:
 - Each element moves independently from the others.
 - Sum in quadrature of each single element effect
- "Worst case" scenario:
 - The whole IR moves coherently according to the worst mode.
 - Sum of the absolute effects within each IR, then in quadrature over the 4 IRs



Conclusions from previous meeting:



• The main concern is the factor 2 smaller (nominal) beam size at IP1/5 with respect to LHC.



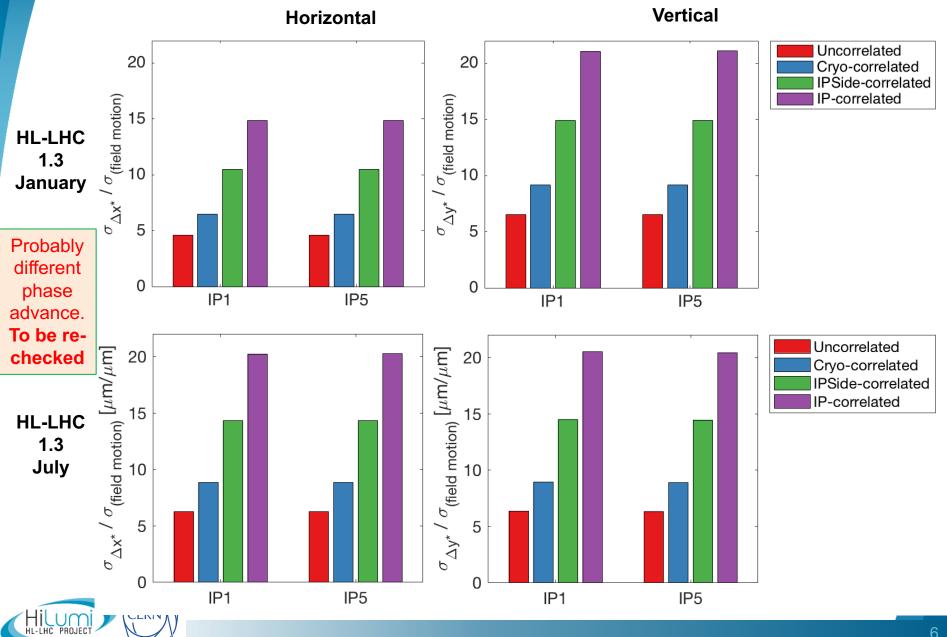
Optics now analyzed

■ HL-LHC 1.3 July 2017 (≠ January 2017):

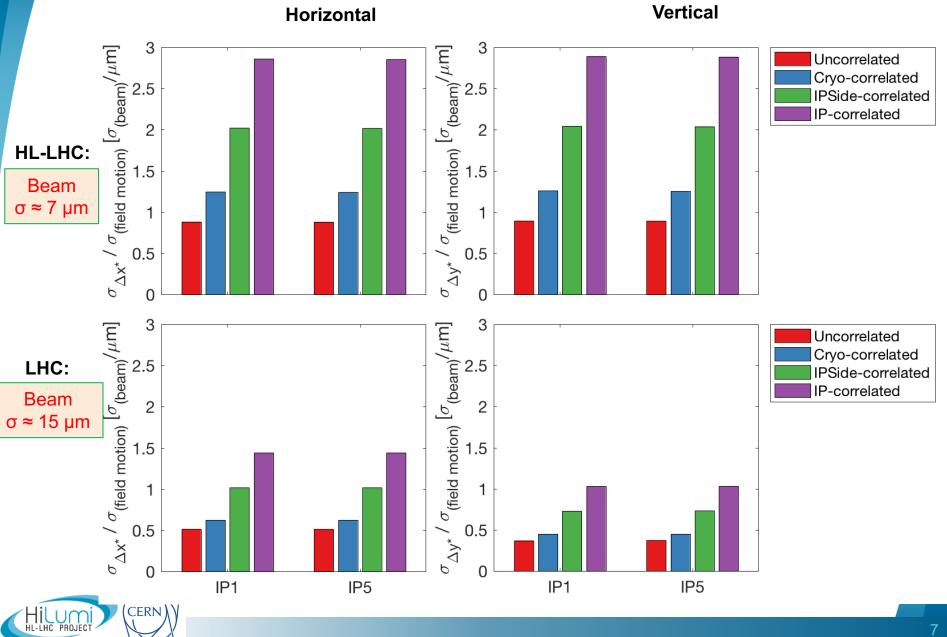
- β* = 15cm (as in January, even if present baseline is 20 cm)
- on_x1=255; phi_ir1 = 90; on_x5=255;
- on_x2=170; phi_ir2 = 90; on_x8=-250;
- on_lhcb=-1; on_alice=1;
- E = 7 TeV; σ_{E} = 1.08e-04; ϵ_{N} = 2.5 µm
- LHC (runII/2016/opt_400_10000_400_3000_totem5.madx)
 - β* = 40cm
 - on_x1 =-185; on_x5 =185; on_x2 = 200; on_x8 = -250;
 - on_sep(1258)=0; on_o(1258) = 0;
 - E = 6.5 TeV; σ_E = 1.13e-04; ϵ_N = 3.75 µm



Repeated simulations.

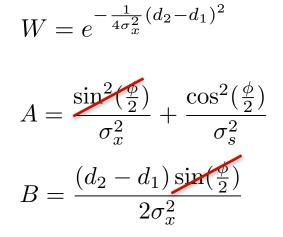


Normalisation to beam size



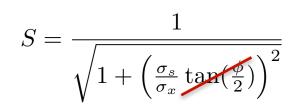
Luminosity [1]

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{N_1 N_2 f N_b}{2\pi \sqrt{\sigma_{1x}^2 + \sigma_{2x}^2} \sqrt{\sigma_{1y}^2 + \sigma_{2y}^2}} W e^{\frac{p^2}{A}} \mathscr{S}$$



Reduction due to horizontal offset

Reduction due to offset AND angle



Reduction due to angle



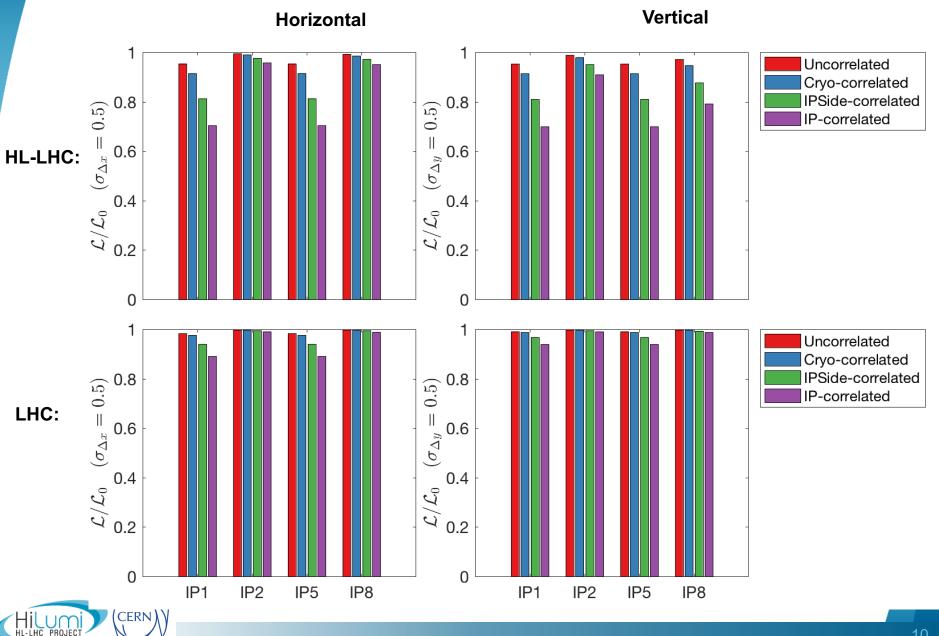
[1] Concept of Luminosity, W. Herr and B. Muratori, (CERN-2006-002)

Dynamic effect

Assuming all Gaussian: $\langle W \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{4\sigma_b^2}(s)^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_s}} e^{-\frac{s^2}{2\sigma_s^2}} ds$ $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_s}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}e^{-\frac{s^2}{2}(\frac{1}{2\sigma_b^2}+\frac{1}{\sigma_s^2})}$ $=\frac{\sqrt{2}\sigma_b}{\sqrt{\sigma_a^2+2\sigma_b^2}}$ dynamic static 0.8 $=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\sigma^2/\sigma_1^2+2}} \longrightarrow \overset{\stackrel{\circ}{\underset{\scriptstyle 0.4}{\underset{\scriptstyle 0.4}{\overset{\circ}{\underset{\scriptstyle 0.4}{\overset{\circ}{\atop\scriptstyle 0.4}{\overset{\circ}{\underset{\scriptstyle 0.4}{\overset{\circ}{\atop\scriptstyle 0.4}{\overset{\circ}{\underset{\scriptstyle 0.4}{\overset{\circ}{\atop\scriptstyle 0.4}{\atop\scriptstyle 0.4}{{\scriptstyle 0.4}{\atop\scriptstyle 0.4}{\atop\scriptstyle 0.4}{\atop\scriptstyle 0.4}{\atop\scriptstyle 0.4}{\atop\scriptstyle 0.4}{\atop\scriptstyle 0.4}{\scriptstyle 0.4}{\atop\scriptstyle 0.4}{\scriptstyle 0.4}}{\scriptstyle 0.4}{\scriptstyle 0.4}}{\scriptstyle 0.4}}{\scriptstyle 0.4}}{\scriptstyle 0.4}}{\scriptstyle 0.4}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}$ 0.2 Where: $\sigma_b = \sigma_{\text{beam}}$ 0 1 2 3 0 4 5 $s = d_2 - d_1$ $\sigma_{\rm s}/\sigma_{\rm h}$ $\sigma_s = r.m.s.$ separation jitter For uncorrelated planes: $\langle W \rangle = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\sigma_{sx}^2/\sigma_x^2 + 2}\sqrt{\sigma_{sy}^2/\sigma_y^2 + 2}}$

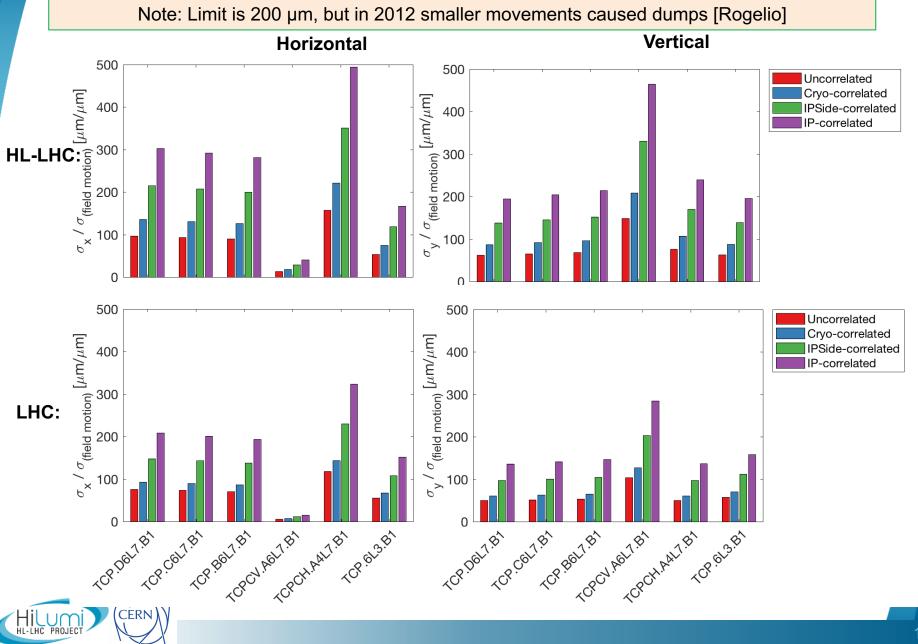


Luminosity loss (dynamic)

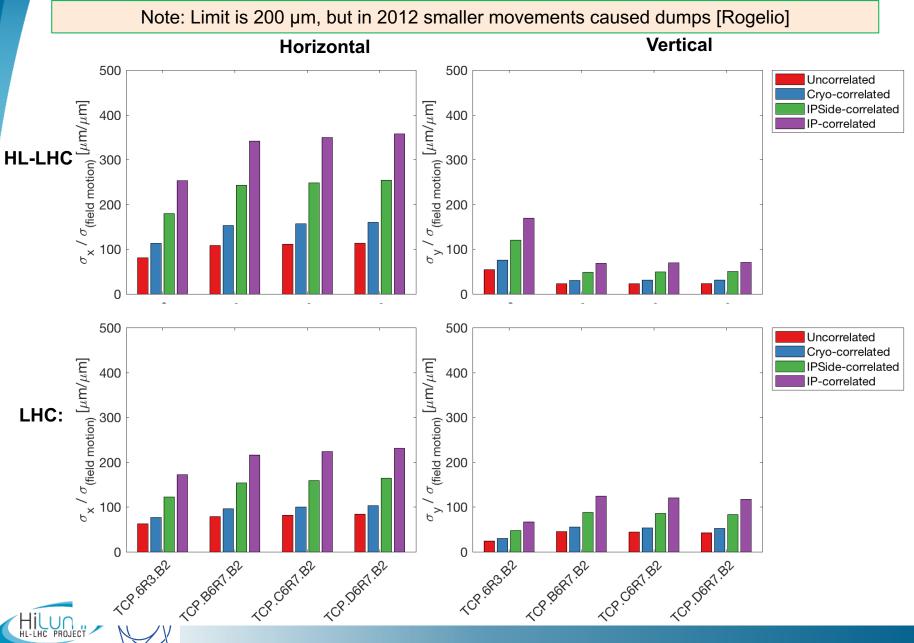


 σ_{field} = 0.5 μm

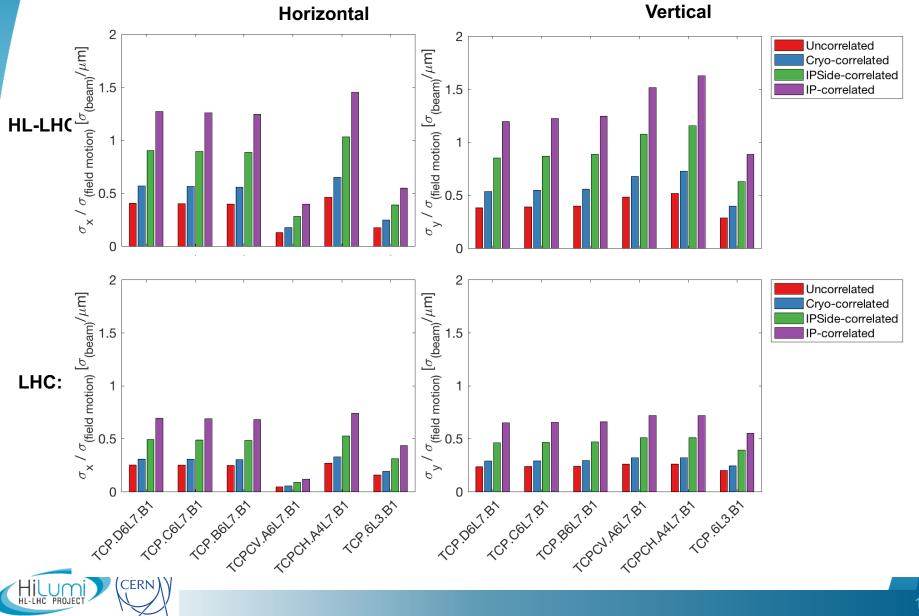
Effect at collimators (B1)



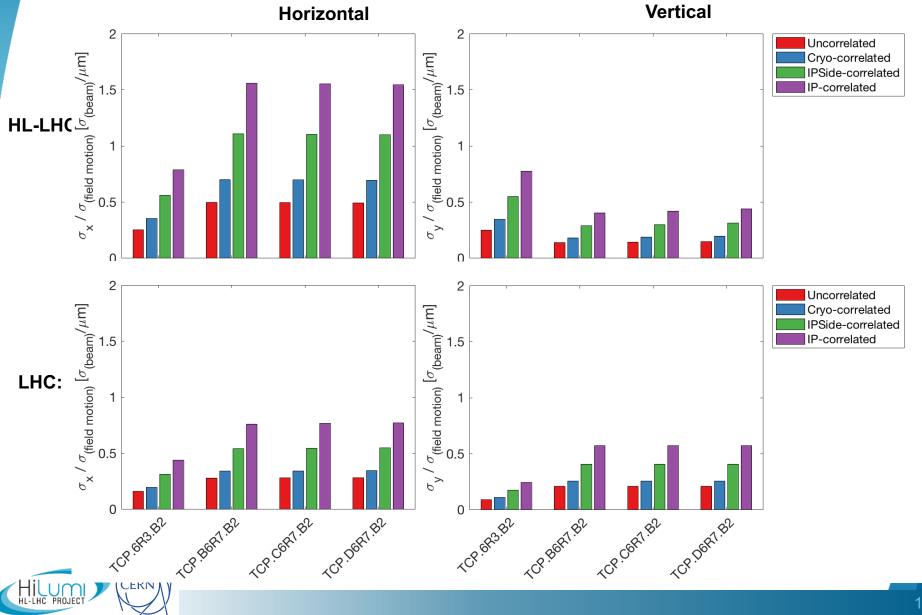
Effect at collimators (B2)



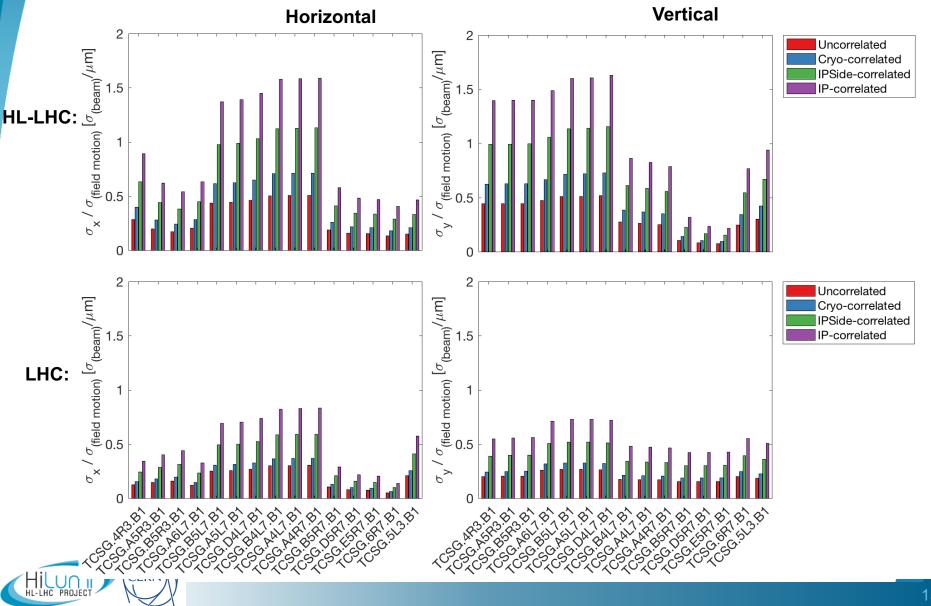
Effect at collimators (B1) – norm beam sigma



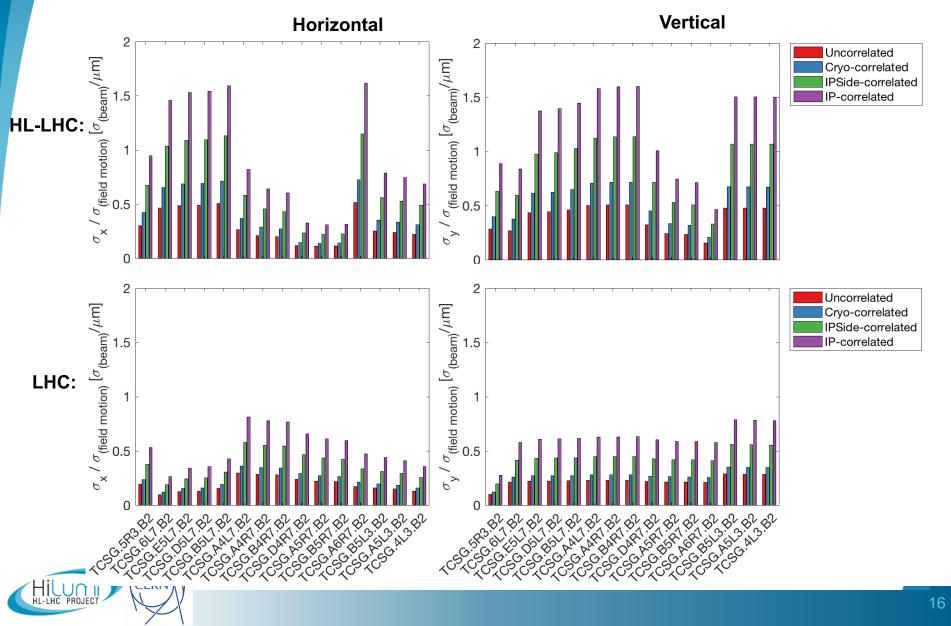
Effect at collimators (B2) – norm beam sigma

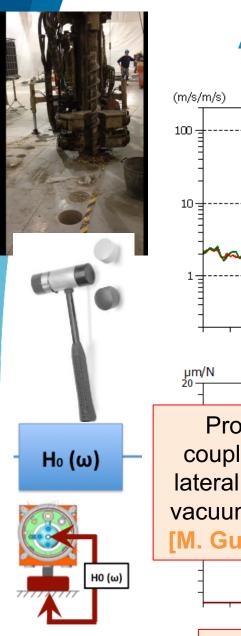


Effect at secondary collimators (B1) norm beam sigma

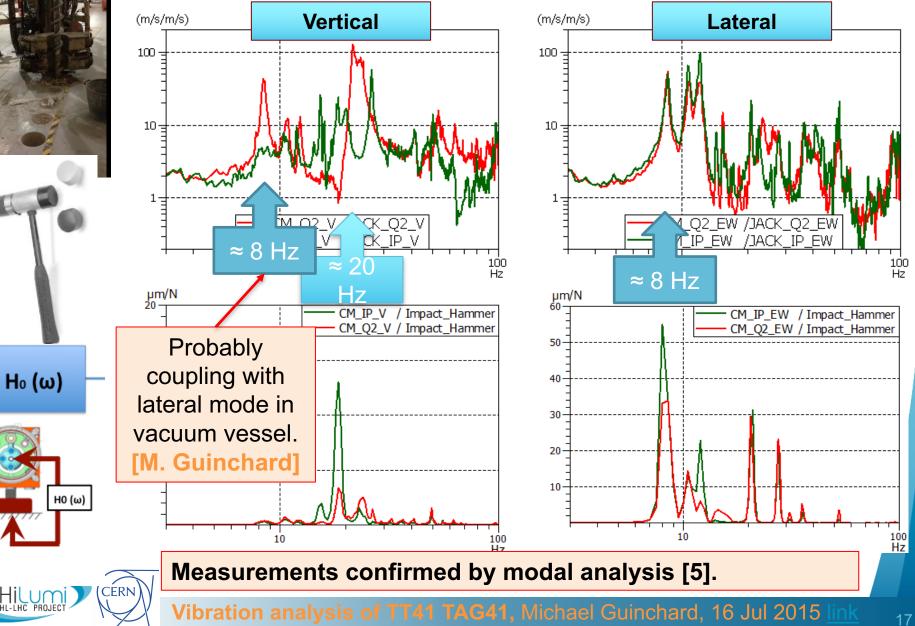


Effect at secondary collimators (B2) norm beam sigma

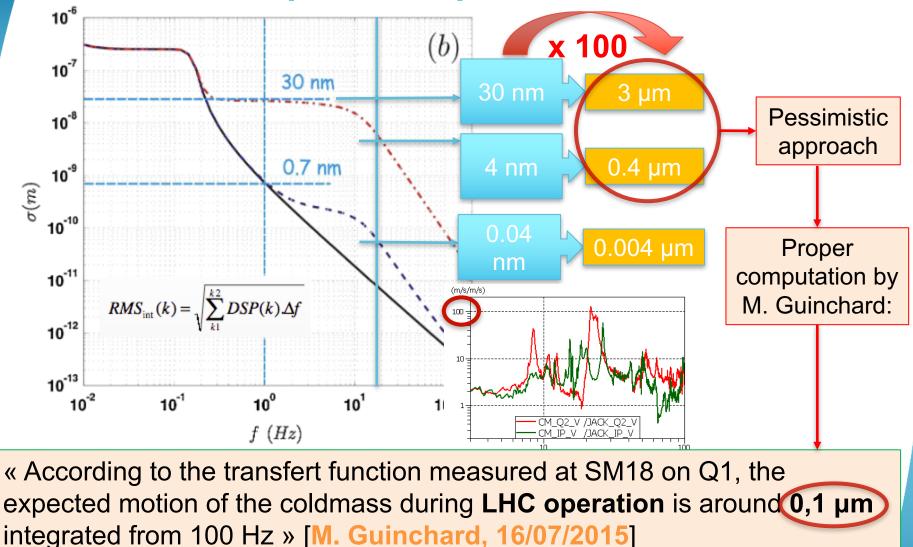




Amplification by cold mass

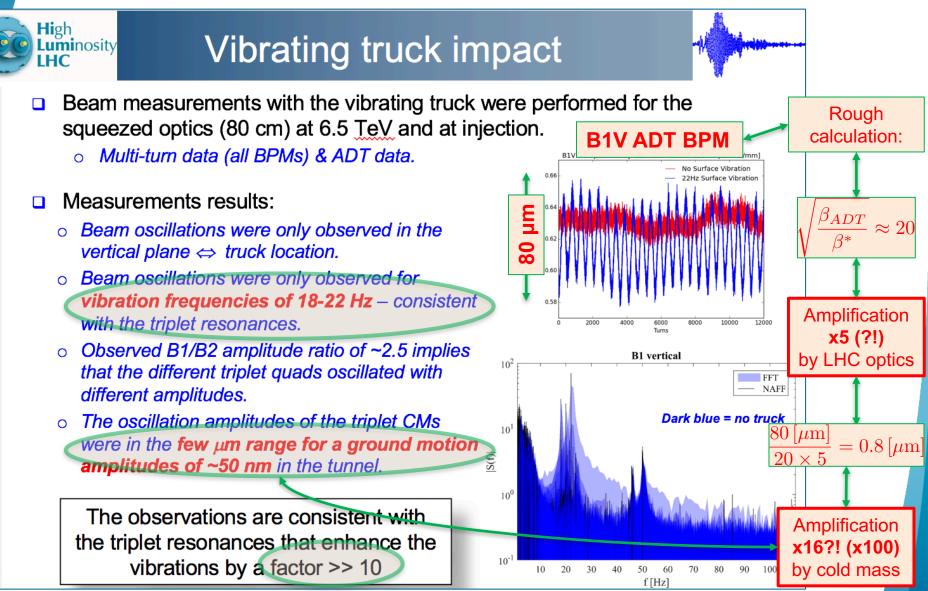


Expected triplet motion



« For standard civil engineering tools at the surface, the expected **magnetic center motion should stay below 0.5 µm** between 4 and 100 Hz; » [M. Guinchard, 29/05/2017]

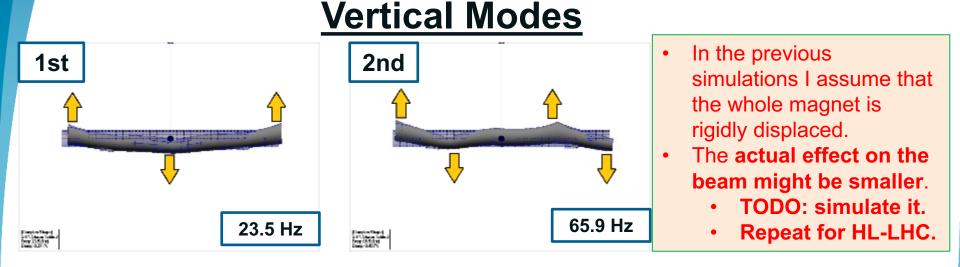
Measurements done in the past

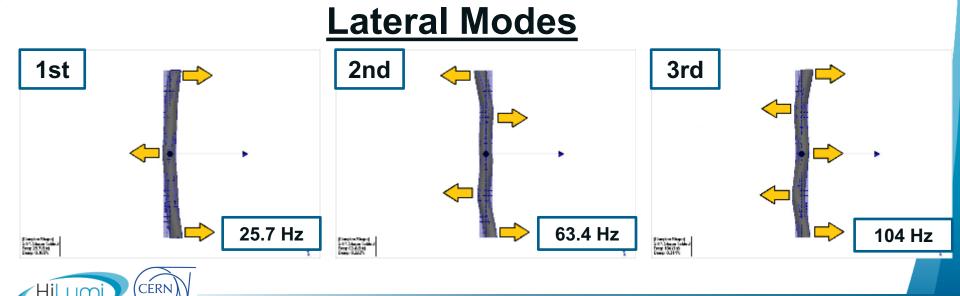


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From: Jorg Wenninger, 28 Jan 2016 III

MQXA Cold Mass – EMA Results (modal shapes)





From: M. Guinchard, 29/05/2017 [in]

Still TO DO...

Perform new measurements:

- 3 geophones sensors (IP1, IP5 and surface) are now logged on Timber.
 - Contact person is Michael Guinchard.
- Look at correlations with beam orbit (DOROS, ADT) and losses at collimators.
 - More ADT data will be available/logged during summer.
 - (see also [7] for online data retrieval)
- Spectra of the beam oscillation have been computed only occasionally in the past
 - need to perform systematic analysis.
- Follow up on the response of the **new cold masses**.
 - **Simulations** taking into account actual **vibration modes**.
 - Contact person is Delio Duarte Ramos.



Still TO DO...

- Idea of having back the "vibrator truck" back to CERN for further studies.
 - When tests done in 2015 only looked at multi-turn data (good enough for a few Hz expected oscillations)
 - Presently this idea is dropped, but it could be reconsidered [P.Fessia].
- Contribute to OP effort:
 - Jorg and Michaela aim is to observe and quantify the noise now and next year when excavation works will start.
 - Also interested in single-source events (earthquakes).
- Follow Geothermie 2020 evolution. [9]



GEothermie2020

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- The program might be stopped in Geneva.
 - It could induce small earthquakes (several per week)
 - Expected cold mass movements up to 10 µm! [10]
- Recent developments close to Vernier:

Le 27 mars dernier, SIG a entrepris un forage géothermique dans le quartier Concorde/Châtelaine. Un puits qui permettra de produire de la chaleur grâce à la présence d'une nappe d'eau souterraine, découverte dans le cadre du programme GEothermie 2020.

But much less deep drilling (only about 60 m) and not of a few thousand metres as foreseen by GEothermie2020 plan.

... to be followed up!





Conclusions

- HL-LHC optics is very similar to LHC in terms of sensitivity to ground motion, but:
 - x2 smaller beam size -> x2 more sensitive to possible luminosity degradation.
 - x2 more sensitive at collimators.

CERN

- Confidence on the model of ground motion
 - Geophones will give additional information.
- It is important to follow up on the new cold mass design (and its resonances)
 - We might gain what we loose from optics.

Some references

- 1. Vibration analysis of TT41 TAG41, M. Guinchard, 16 Jul 2015 link
- 2. Observation of ground motion in the LHC, M. Fitterer, 27 Aug 2015 link
- 3. Lessons Learned from the Civil Engineering Test Drilling and Earthquakes on LHC Vibration Tolerances, J. Wenninger, 28 Jan 2016 link
- 4. Vibration: is still an issue?, P. Fessia, 26 Jan 2017 link
- 5. Overview of the vibration issues for the HL-LHC project, M.Guinchard, 29 May 2017 (link)
- 6. ADT Operation, D. Valuch, 16 Dec 2015 (link)
- ObsBox status and plans in the transverse plane, D. Valuch, 30 Mar 2016 (link)
- 8. Vibration monitoring of LHC accelerators. SIG Collaboration for seismic measurements. (link)
- 9. Déplacements attendus au CERN lors de séismes induits (link)
- 10. Geophones UP53 & UL16, Morgane Cabon, 16 Jul 2016 (link)
- **11. Swiss Seismic Network data** available here:

http://arclink.ethz.ch/webinterface/ (See also http://www.seismo.ethz.ch)



From last meeting

- Rogelio clarifies that one cannot rely on the orbit feedback to maintain collision.
- Gianluigi suggests marking the frequencies of the two modes on the spectrum plot.
- Gianluigi suggests normalising the plot to beam sigma and to show the corresponding luminosity reduction.
- Gianluigi suggests trying to use measurements with the DOROS and the measurements of the ground motion at the triplets in order to infer the amplification factors and/or typical patterns in the movement of the triplets.
- Gianluigi suggests checking the induced movements of the beam also at the **positions of collimators** as a large movement there can lead to loss spikes and beam dump. Rogelio: limit is 200 µm, but smaller movements led to beam dumps in 2012



Repeated simulations.

