



# STATUS REPORT ON BEAM POSITION STABILITY STUDIES AT SOLEIL

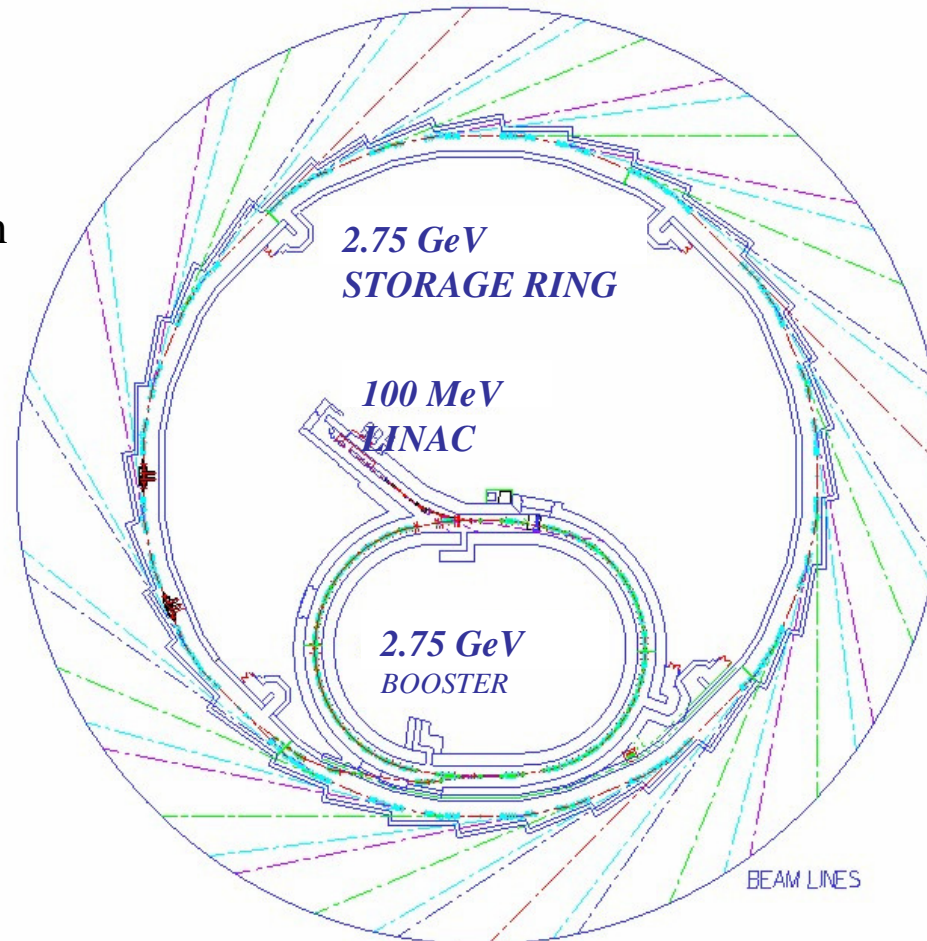
Amor Nadji  
on behalf of the SOLEIL team

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- q Storage Ring Slab
- q Measurements on the Magnet-Girder Assembly
- q Measurements on the HLS Prototype
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## LINAC specification :

- (500 mA in 416 bunches): Output LINAC charge 8 nC in 300 ns
- In temporal structure (100 mA in 8 bunches):
- Output LINAC charge 1.5 nC in 3 bunches



## BOOSTER:

- 2 super periods
- 36 Dipoles : 0.67 T / 2.17 m
- 44 Qpoles: 10.3 T/m/0.4 m
- Drifts: 3.17 m
- Circumference: 157 m
- Emittance: 150 nm
- Power supplies cycling at 3 Hz (SLS concept)

*TOP UP Injection : injection every 2 min (for a beam lifetime as bas as 4h).*

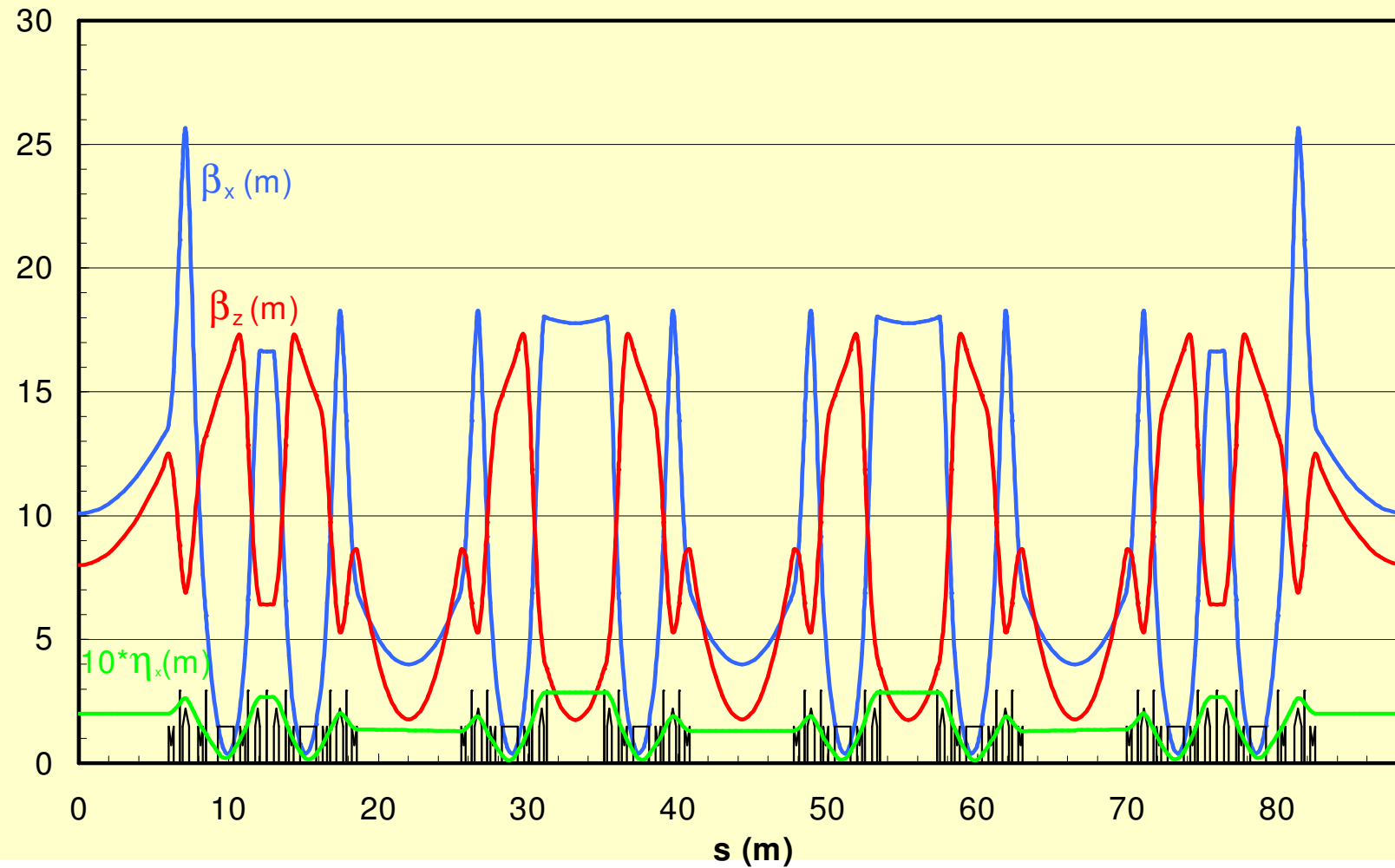
# STORAGE RING MAIN PARAMETERS

Energy:	<i>2.75 GeV</i>
Circumference:	<i>354.097 m</i>
Emittance H / V:	<i>3.73 nm.rad / 37.3 pm.rad</i>
Number of cells / super periods:	<i>16 / 4</i>
Straight sections:	<i>12 m x 4 ; 7 m x 12 ; 3.8 m x 8</i>
Betatron tunes, $\nu_x/\nu_z$ :	<i>18.19 / 10.29</i>
Natural Chromat. $\xi_x/\xi_z$ :	<i>-52.42 / -22.76</i>
Momentum compaction:	<i><math>4.49 \times 10^{-4}</math></i>
Energy dispersion :	<i><math>1.02 \cdot 10^{-3}</math></i>
Revolution Frequency :	<i>0.846 MHz</i>

# OPTICAL FUNCTIONS FOR ONE SUPER PERIOD

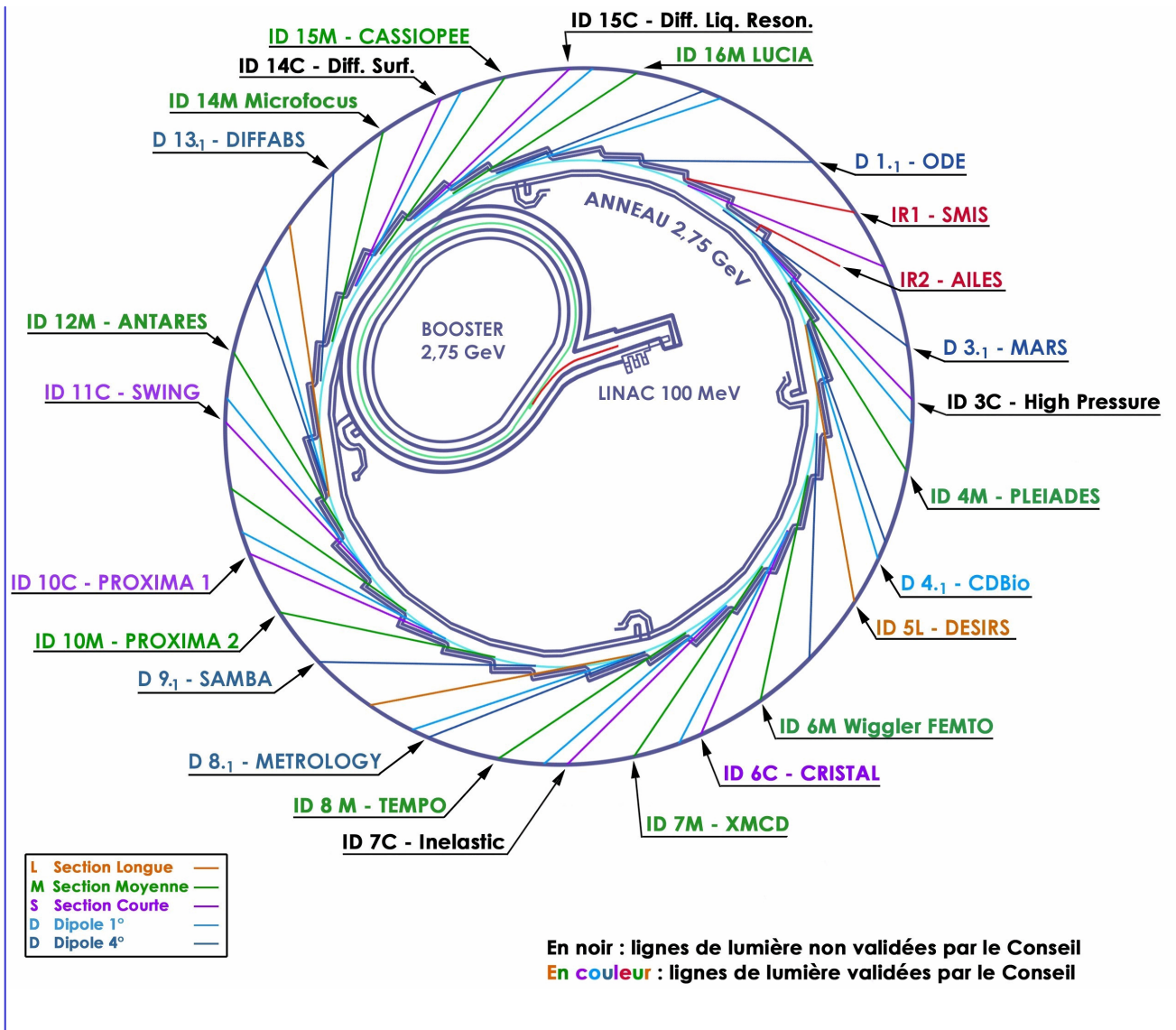
Nominal Point :

18.19 / 10.29



# SOLEIL PROJECT : BEAMLINES

- 2500 users per year
- 10 beamlines in spring 2006
- 24 beamlines in 2009
- 43 possible beamlines, 21 on undulators



# STABILITY CRITERIA

∇ Long term stability : 100 μm / 10 m / year

Building foundation, (Piles)  
 Alignement, (Girder design)  
 HLS survey

∇ Medium term stability : (24h) ↔ (reference BPM versus beamlines)

Storage ring tunnel (and water cooling) : 21 °C ± 0.1 °C  
 Experimental hall : 21 °C ± 1 °C  
 Slow Orbit FeedBack  
 Top-up

∇ Short term stability :  $\sigma_{COD} < 0.1 \sigma_{Beam}$  and  $\sigma'_{COD} < 0.1 \sigma'_{Beam}$

Girder design  
 Fast Orbit FeedBack

	$\sigma_{COD}$ (μm)	$\sigma'_{COD}$ (μrad)
Horizontal	18	3
Vertical	0.8	0.5

**!Sub-micron tolerances!**

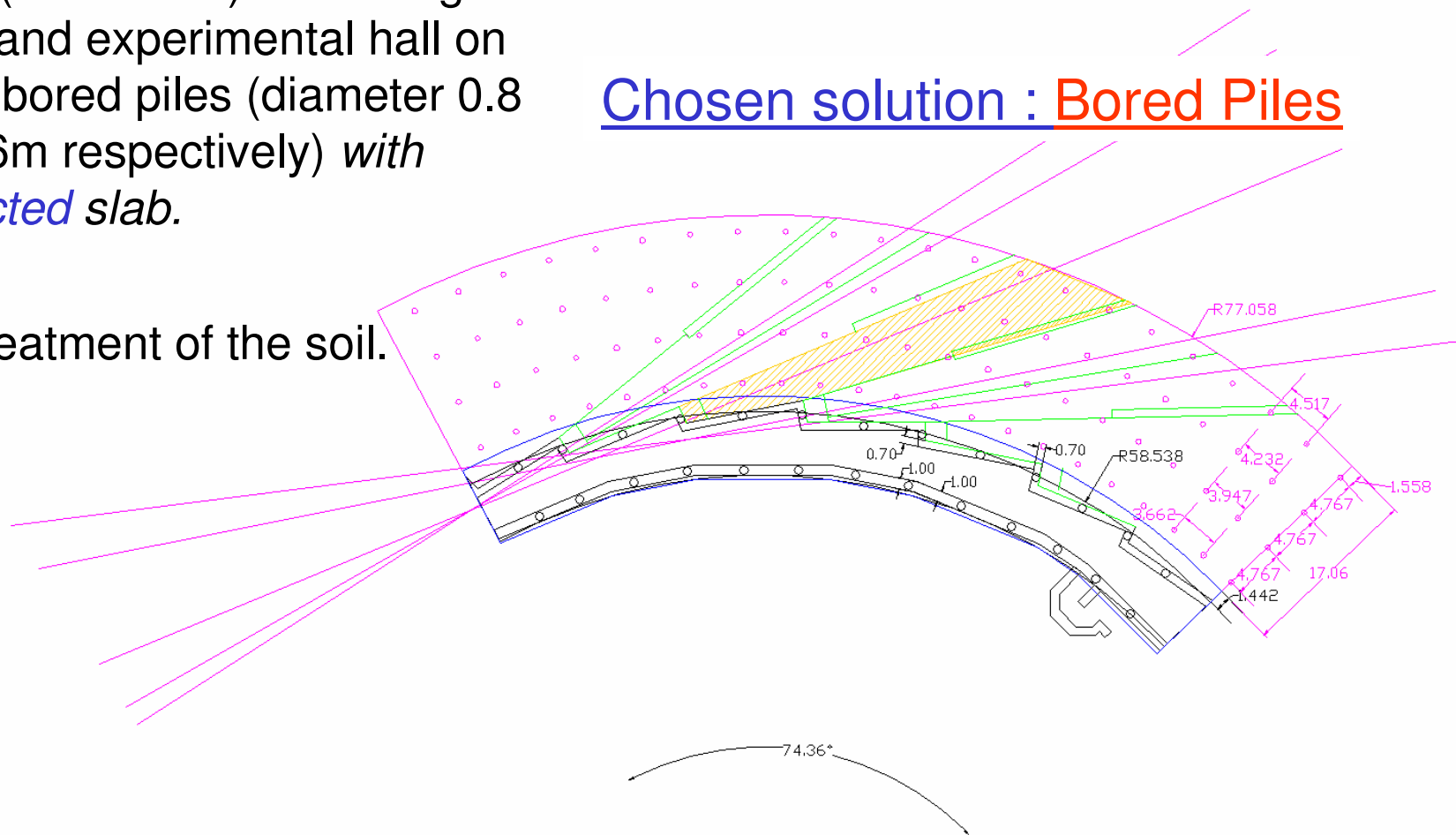
(medium straight section)

# BUILDING FOUNDATION

Slab (*0.8m thick*) of the ring tunnel and experimental hall on simple bored piles (diameter 0.8 and 0.6m respectively) *with connected slab*.

Chosen solution : Bored Piles

No treatment of the soil.





## First Pile

Date : Oct 13th 2003  
Length : 16 m  
Weight : 38 t



## Bored Piles

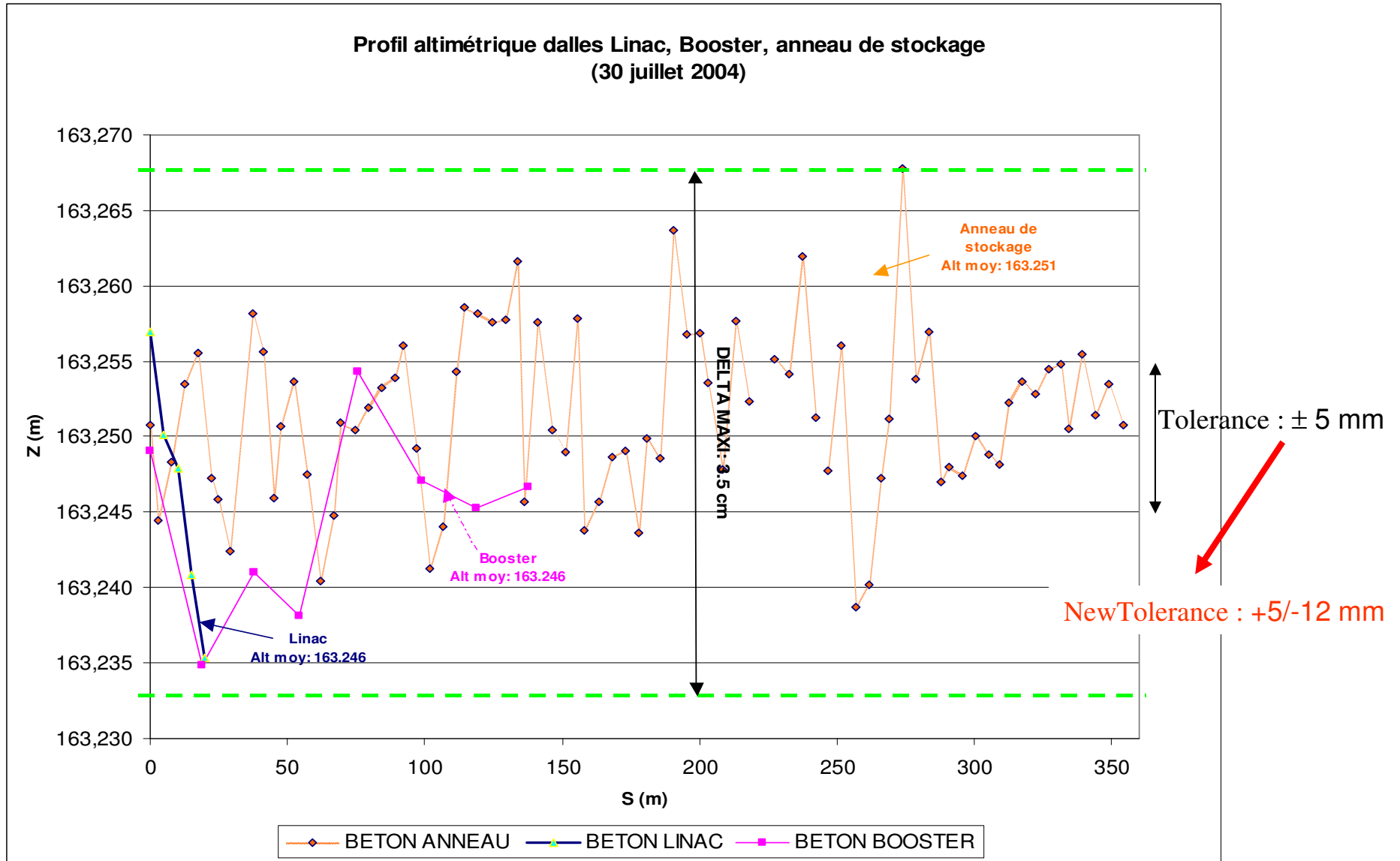
128 under the ring tunnel

420 under the experimental hall (4\*105)

*64 under linac and booster with a slab  
unconnected*

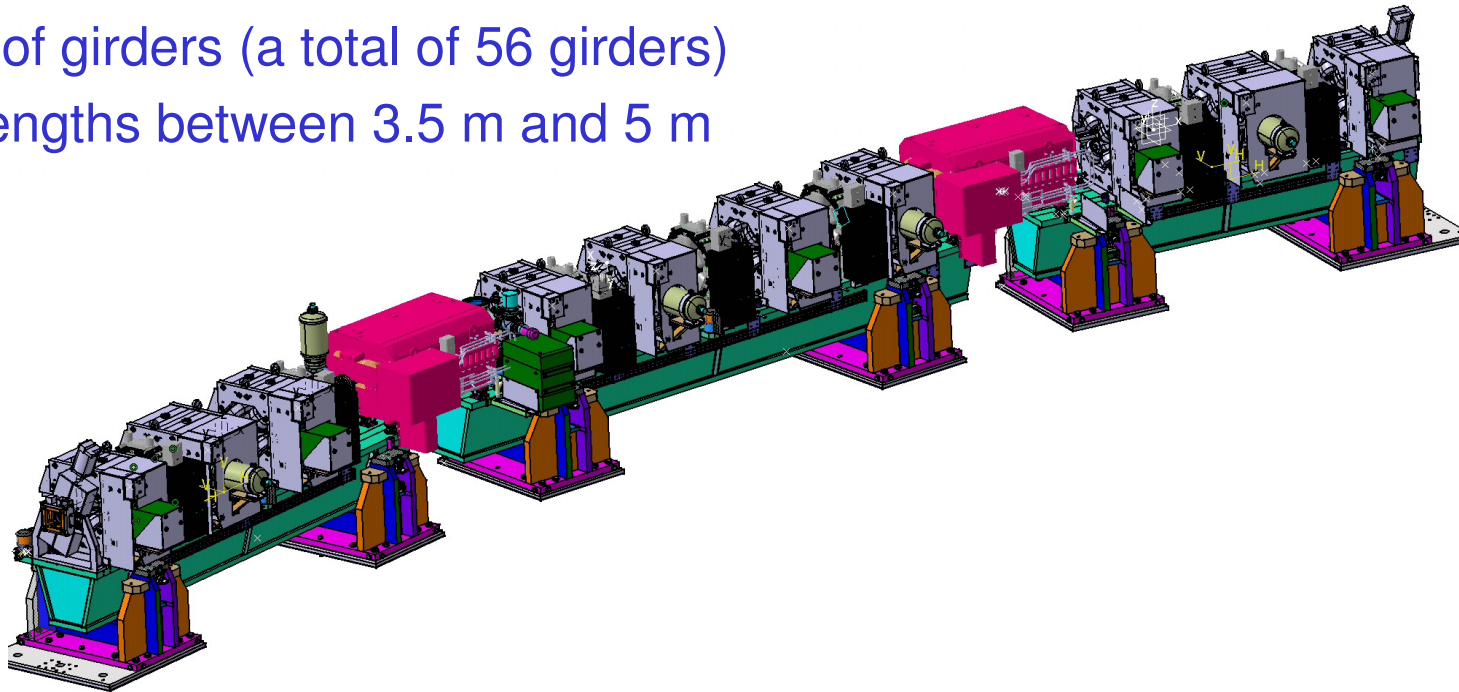


# STORAGE RING SLAB PLANARITY



# STORAGE RING CELLS

- ∇ 2 Configurations :
  - § 2 adjacent girders supporting 1 dipole
  - § 3 adjacent girders supporting 2 dipoles
- ∇ 4 types of girders (a total of 56 girders)
- ∇ girder lengths between 3.5 m and 5 m



# STORAGE RING SURVEYING

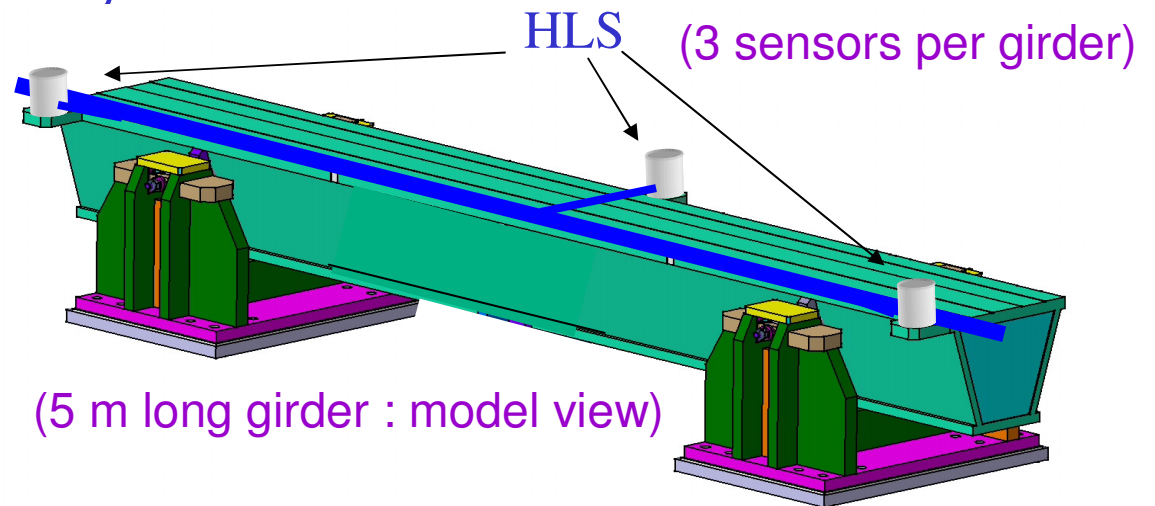
- ∇ Planimetric survey (s,x) by optical means :
  - theodolite (*long scale*)
  - wire ecartometre (*short scale*) designed especially for SOLEIL by a french company, Symétrie :

*rms measured accuracy ~ 5 μm with a 15 m long Kevlar wire*

- ∇ Altimetry survey (z) : **HLS** (*Hydrostatic Levelling System*) network used in absolute way

-

Fogale HLS (Nîmes, France)

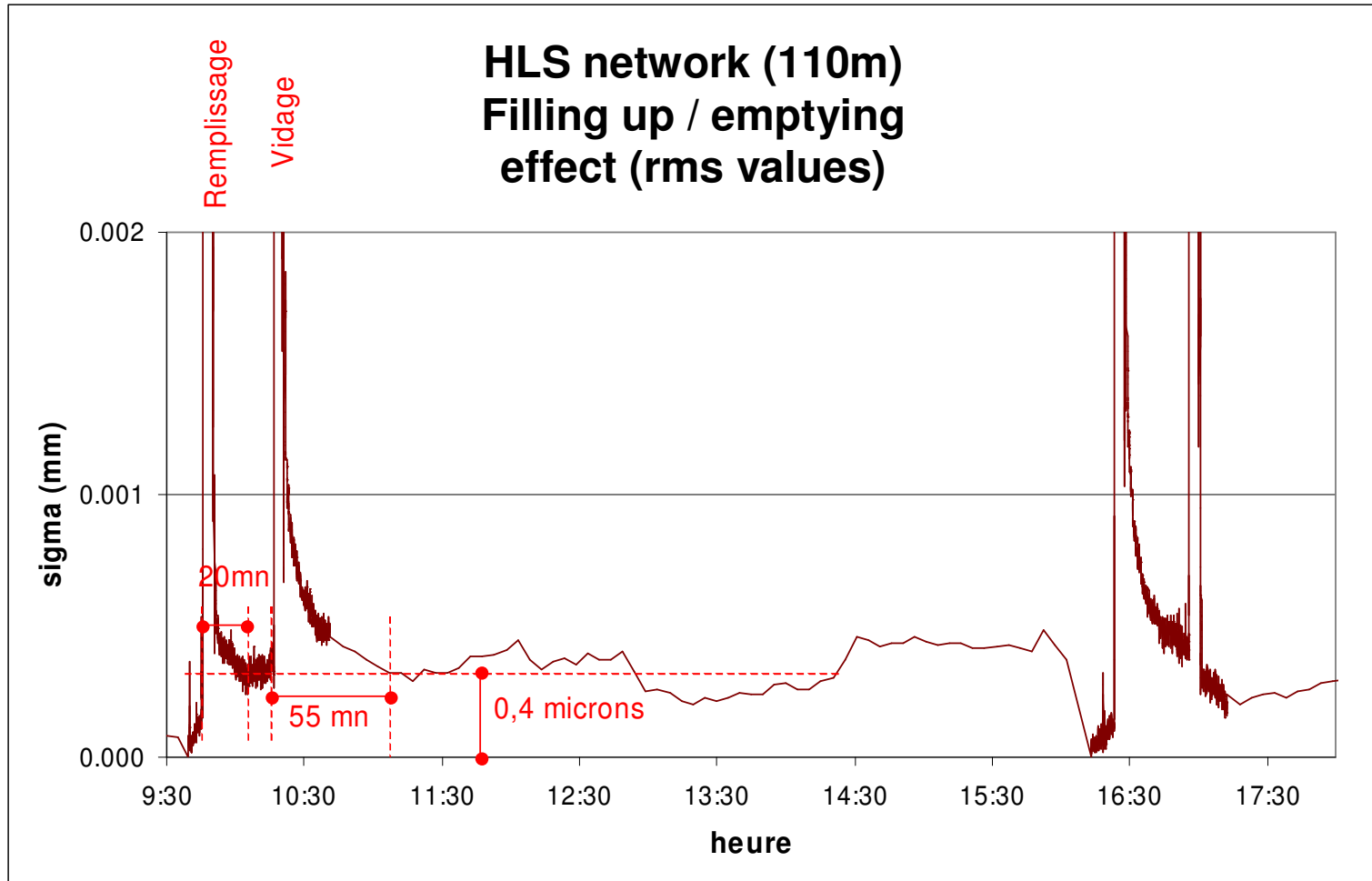


## HLS : Requirements for storage ring positioning

- ∇ In terms of bandwidth:
  - Detection of the variations on an hour scale
  - Maintenance of the system once a year (ex: slow drift elimination)
  
- ∇ The origin of the main physical parameters to be taken into consideration :
  - Thermics : fluid & mechanics dilation,
  - Mechanics : fluid movements, stability of the sensor
  - Electronics : capacitive measurement & signal conditioning

# QUALIFICATION TESTS OF THE HLS

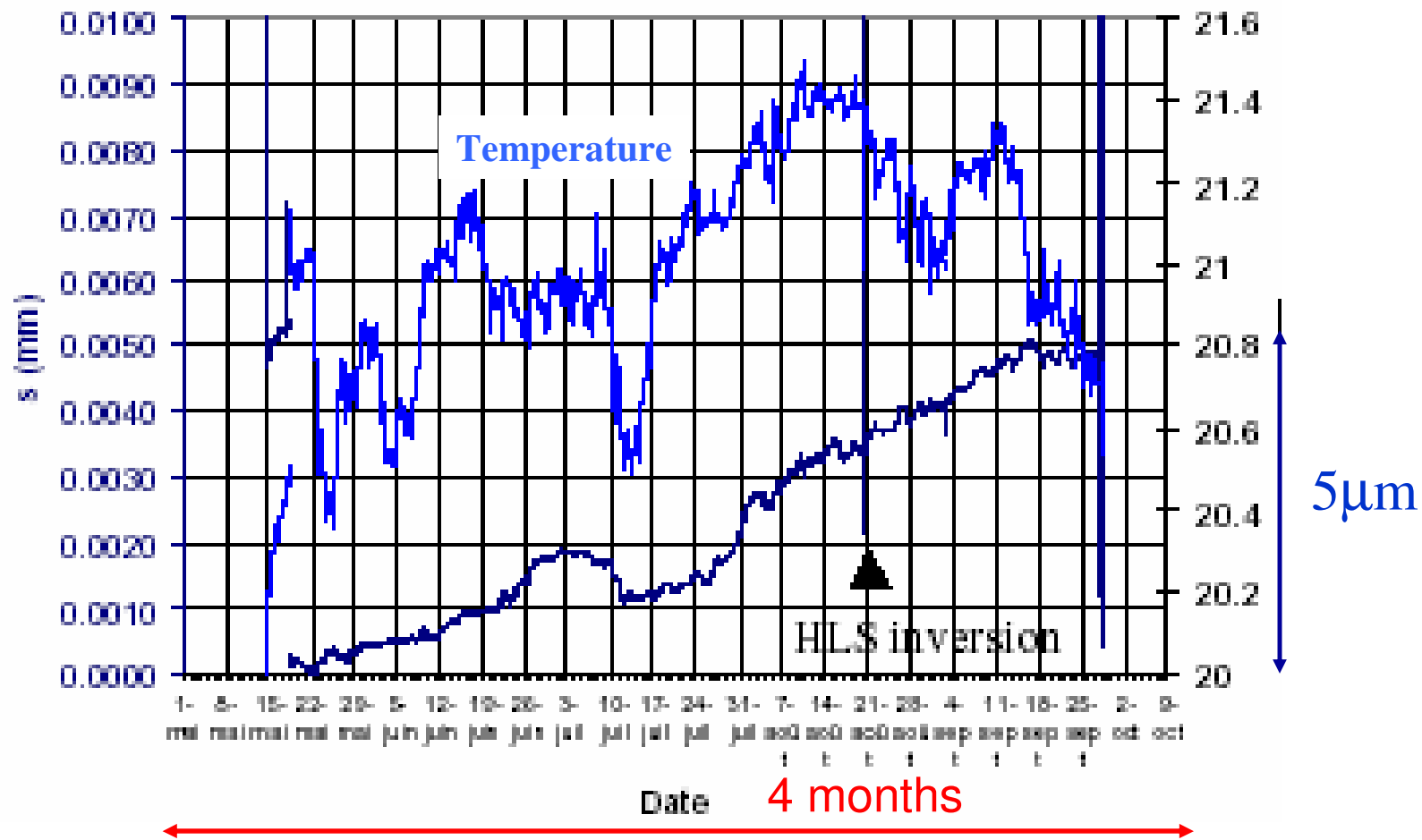
(short term stability : 0.4  $\mu\text{m}$  after 1 hour)



# QUALIFICATION TESTS OF THE HLS

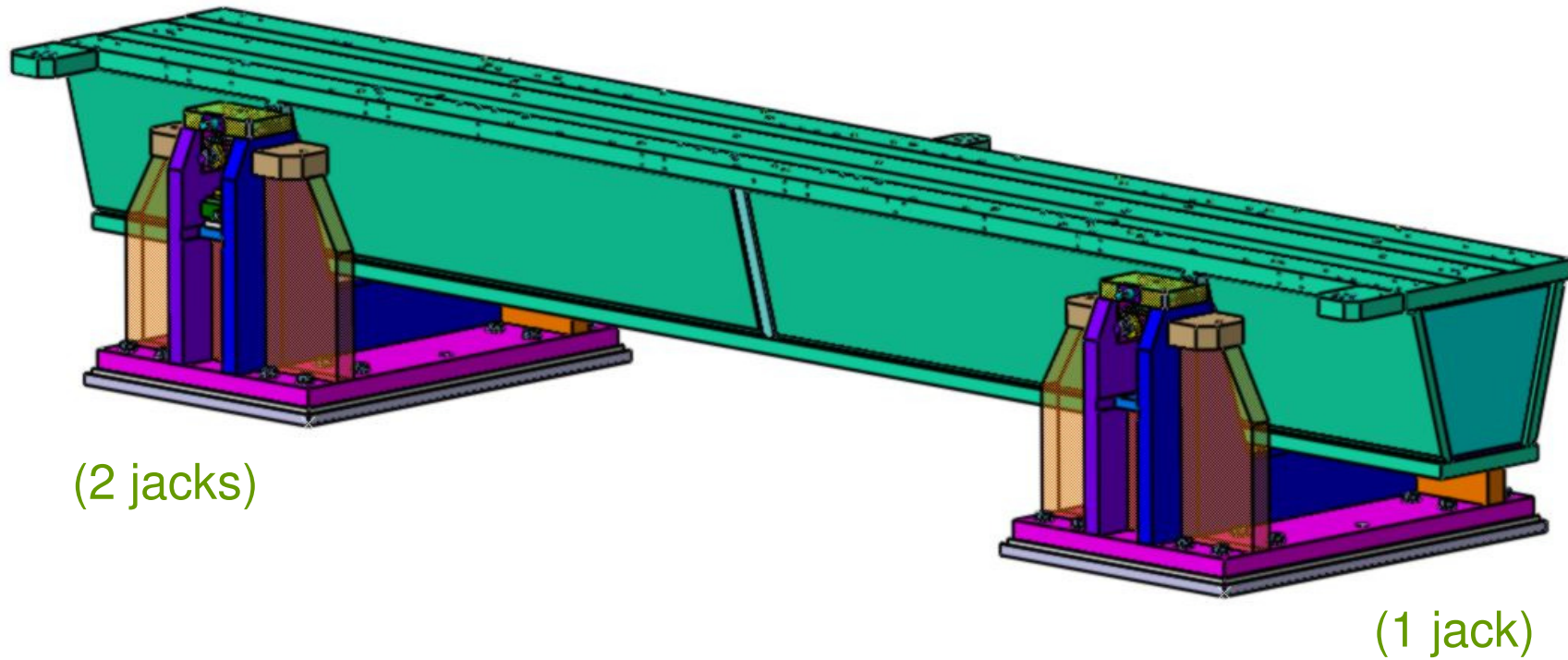
(Long term stability)

Ecart-type

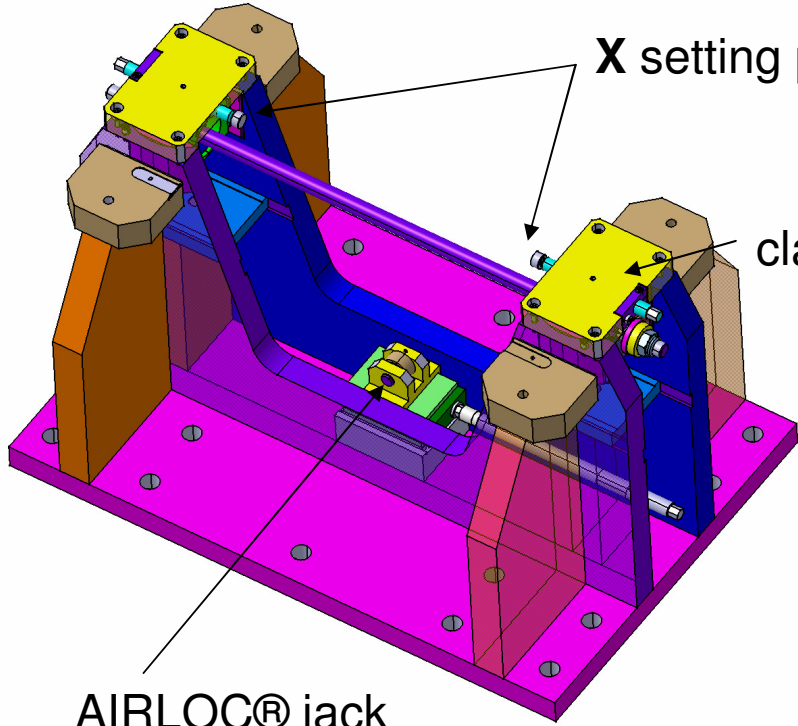




5 m LONG GIRDER : MODEL VIEW



# THE GIRDER STAND



X setting pushing screws

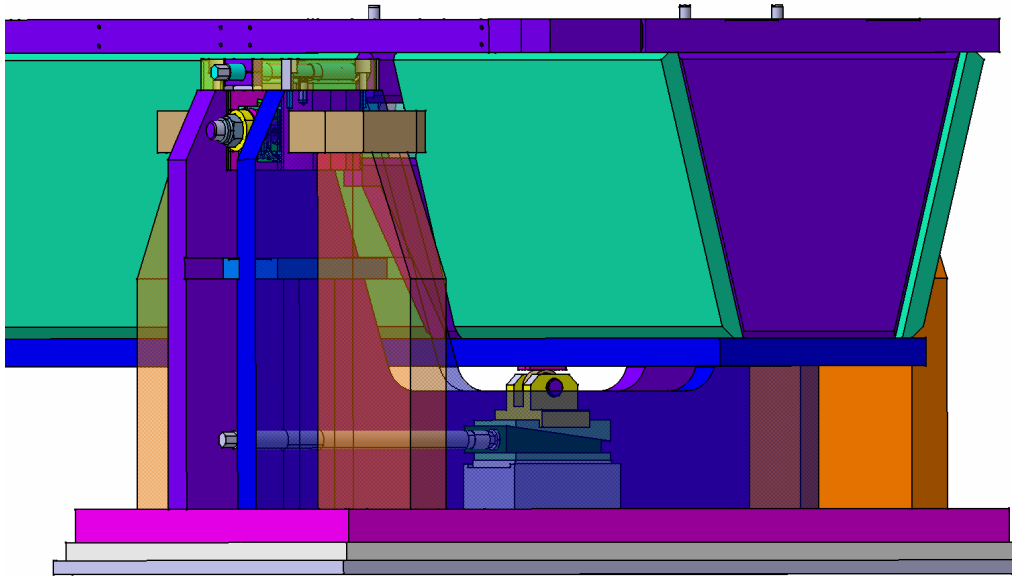
*(no loss of the setting after clamping)*

clamping on the 4 binding points *(increases stiffness)*

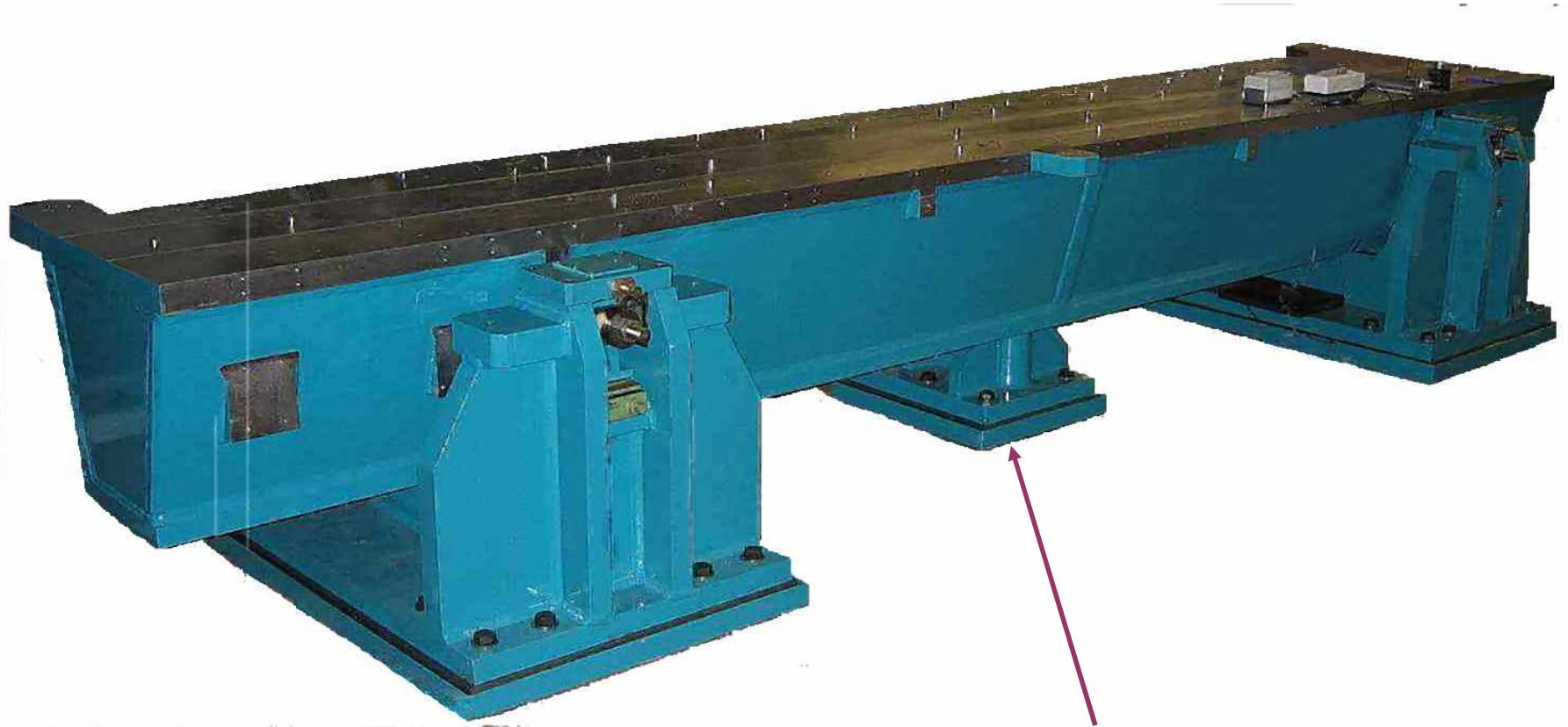
AIRLOC® jack

travel **Z**= +8/-6 mm

*(one jack configuration)*

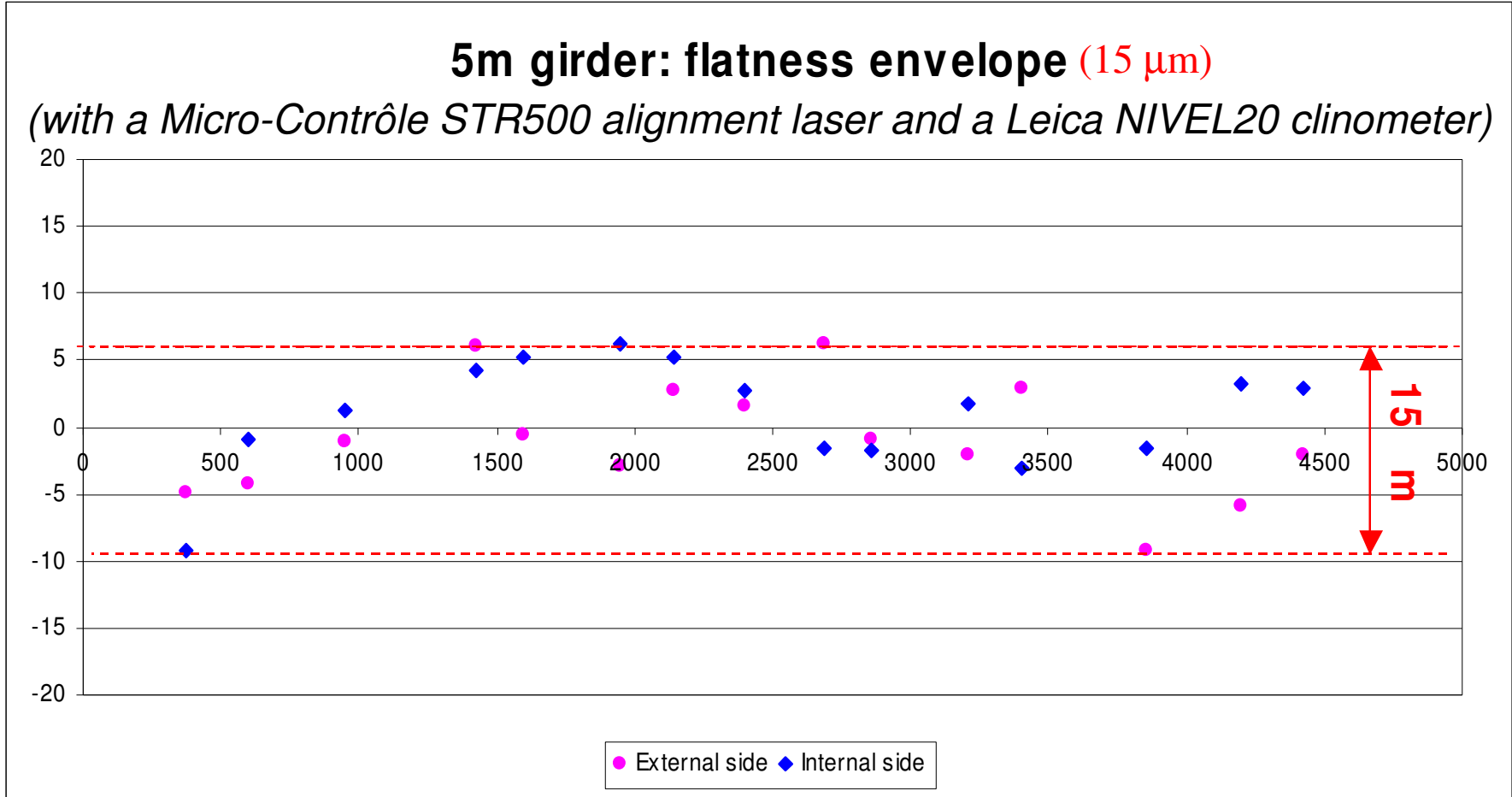


5 m LONG GIRDER : PROTOTYPE REAL VIEW



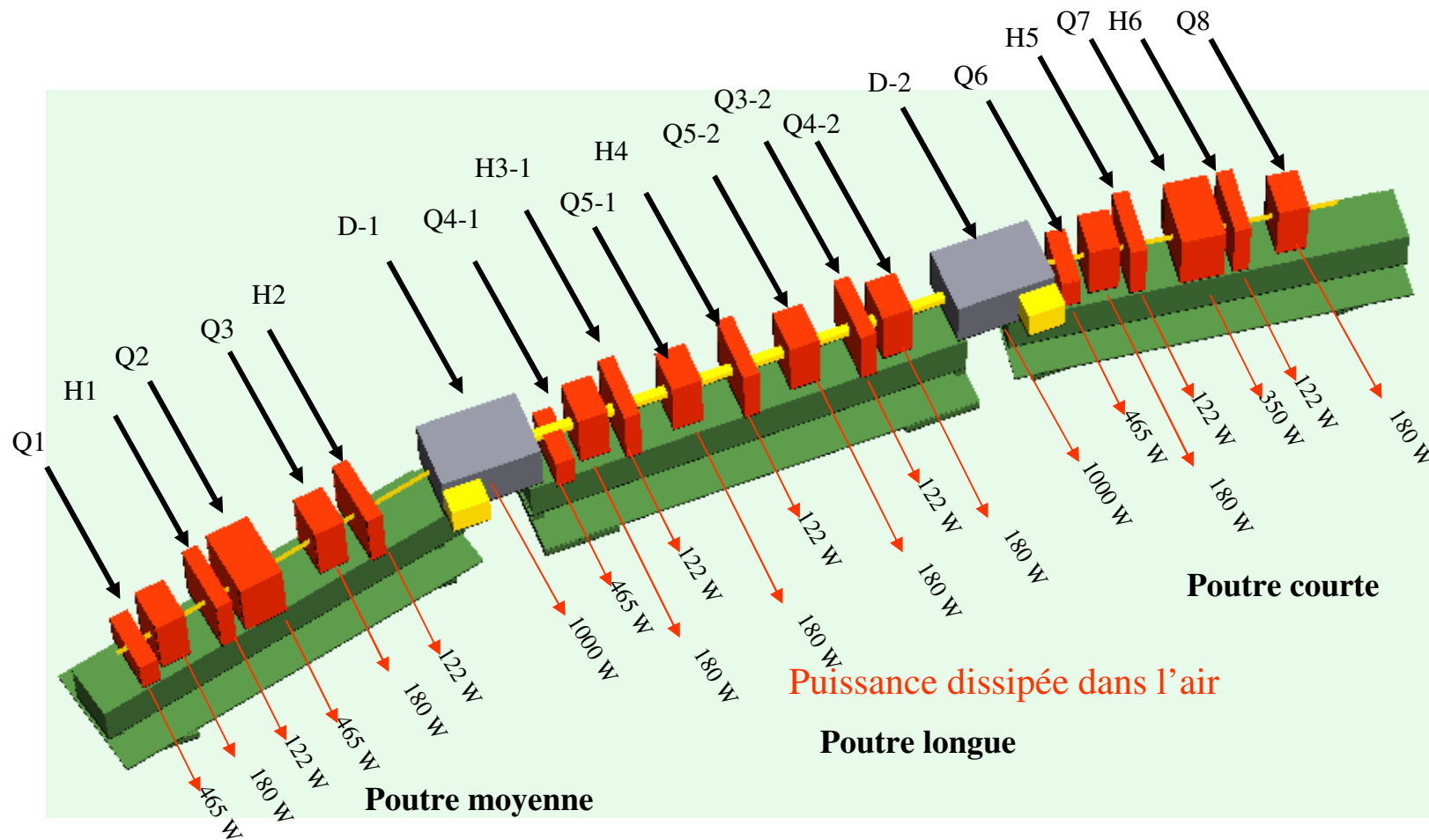
(This central stand is suppressed in the final version)

# STATIC GIRDER MEASUREMENTS

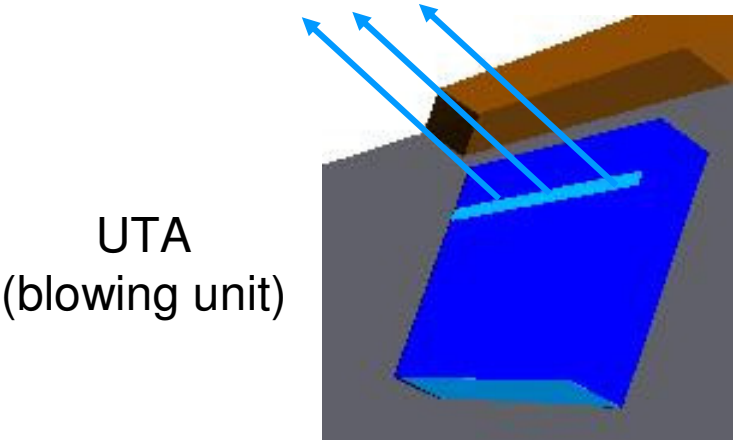
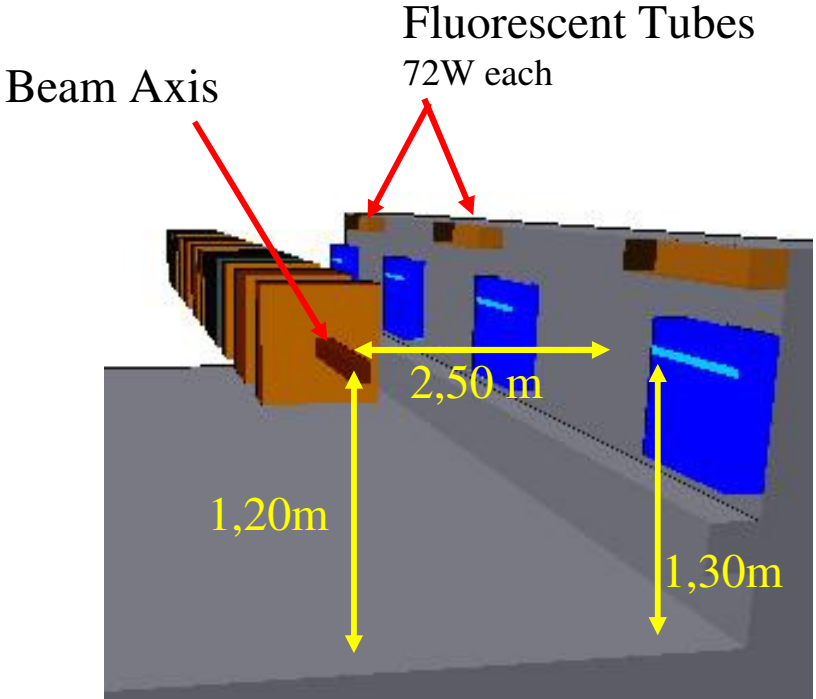
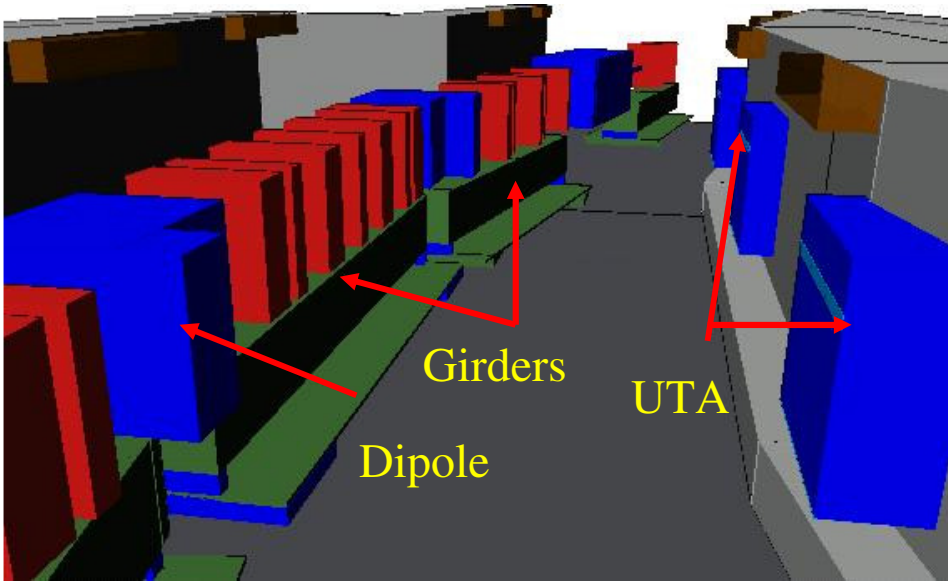


∇ Deflexion with full load:  $\approx 10\mu\text{m}$

Hypothesis : 15% of the power is dissipated in air (pessimistic)



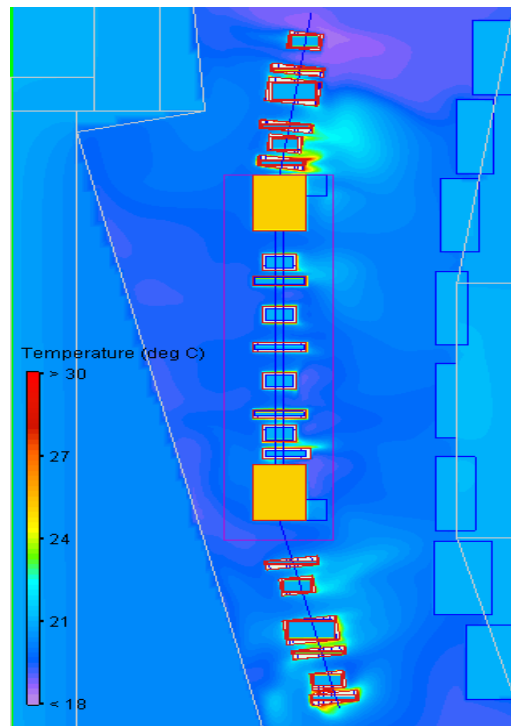
# STORAGE RING AIR CONDITIONING



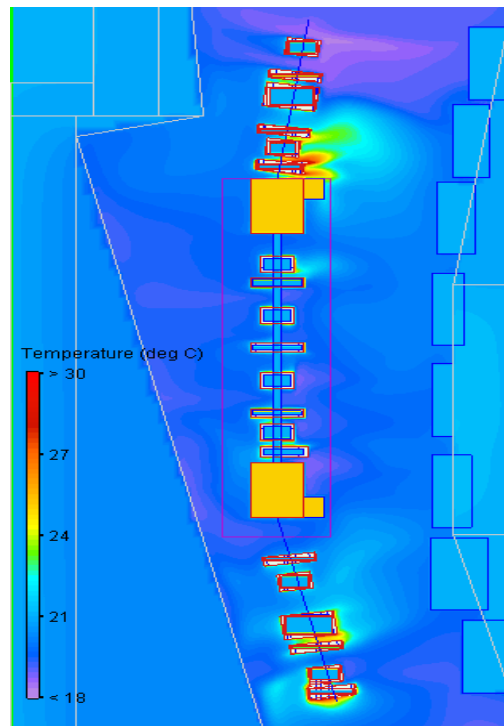
UTA blowing temperature = 18°C  
 horizontal widening angle 5°  
 vertical deflection angle +10°

# TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION : Horizontal Plane

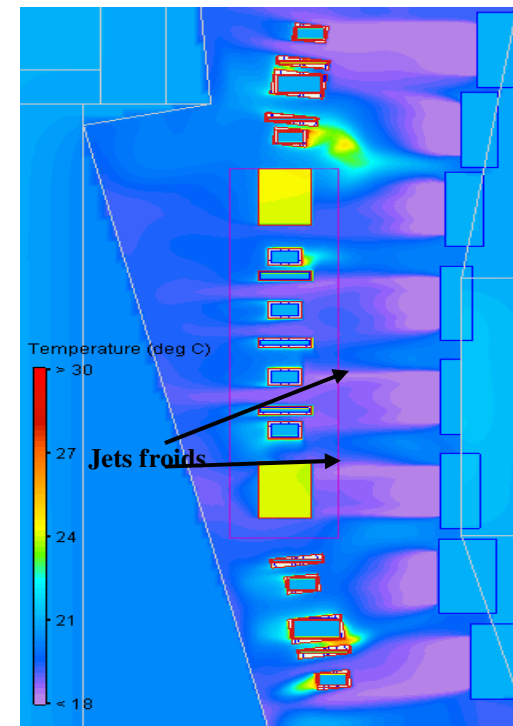
- ∇ The achieved static (average) air temperature in the area of the girders is of  $19.5 \pm 0.3$  °C in the longitudinal direction. UTA regulation should insure the temporal stability within  $\pm 0.1$  °C.



(altimetry) 1 m

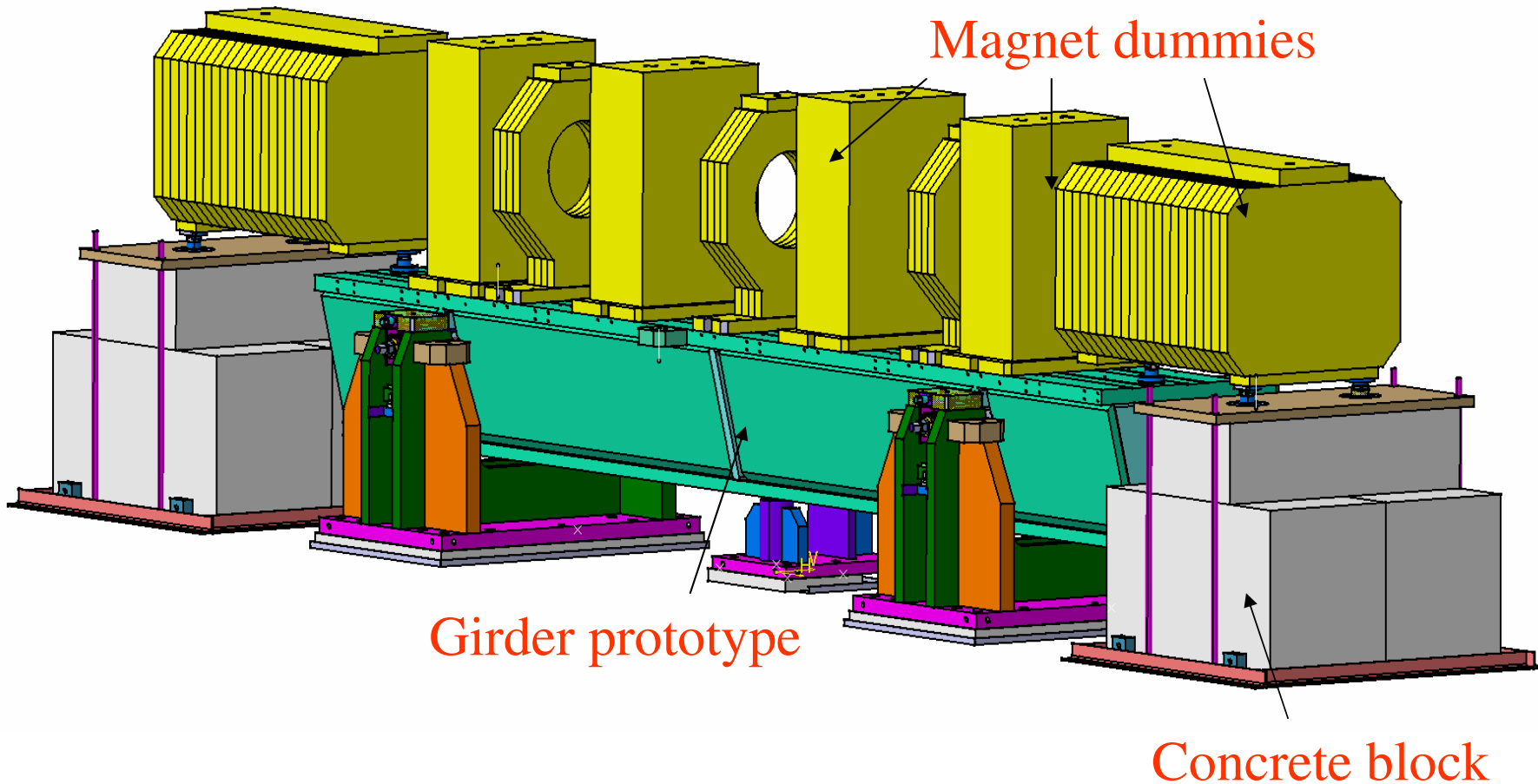


1.20 m (Beam axis)



1,48 m (UTA axis)

**DYNAMIC MEASUREMENTS**  
**TEST BENCH : MODEL VIEW**





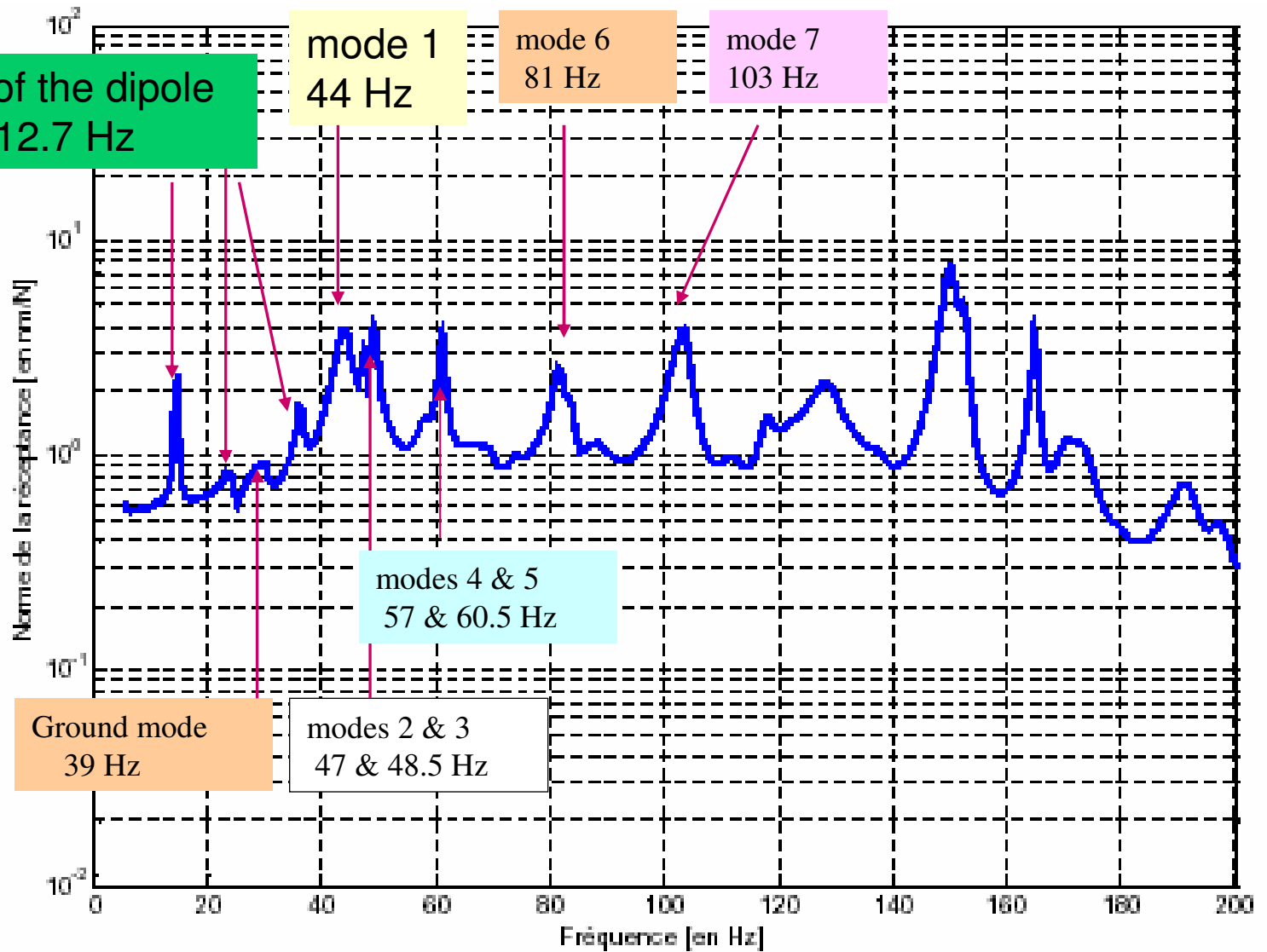
TEST BENCH : REAL VIEW



# LOADED GIRDER RESULTS

3 modes of the dipole  
Mode1 :12.7 Hz

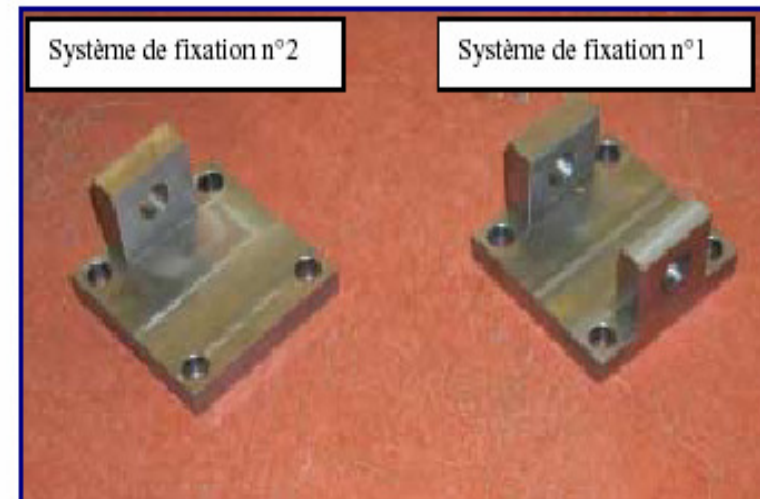
*dipole/girder  
contact :  
« Line-point-plan »  
support*



# NEW MODE OF DIPOLE SUPPORT

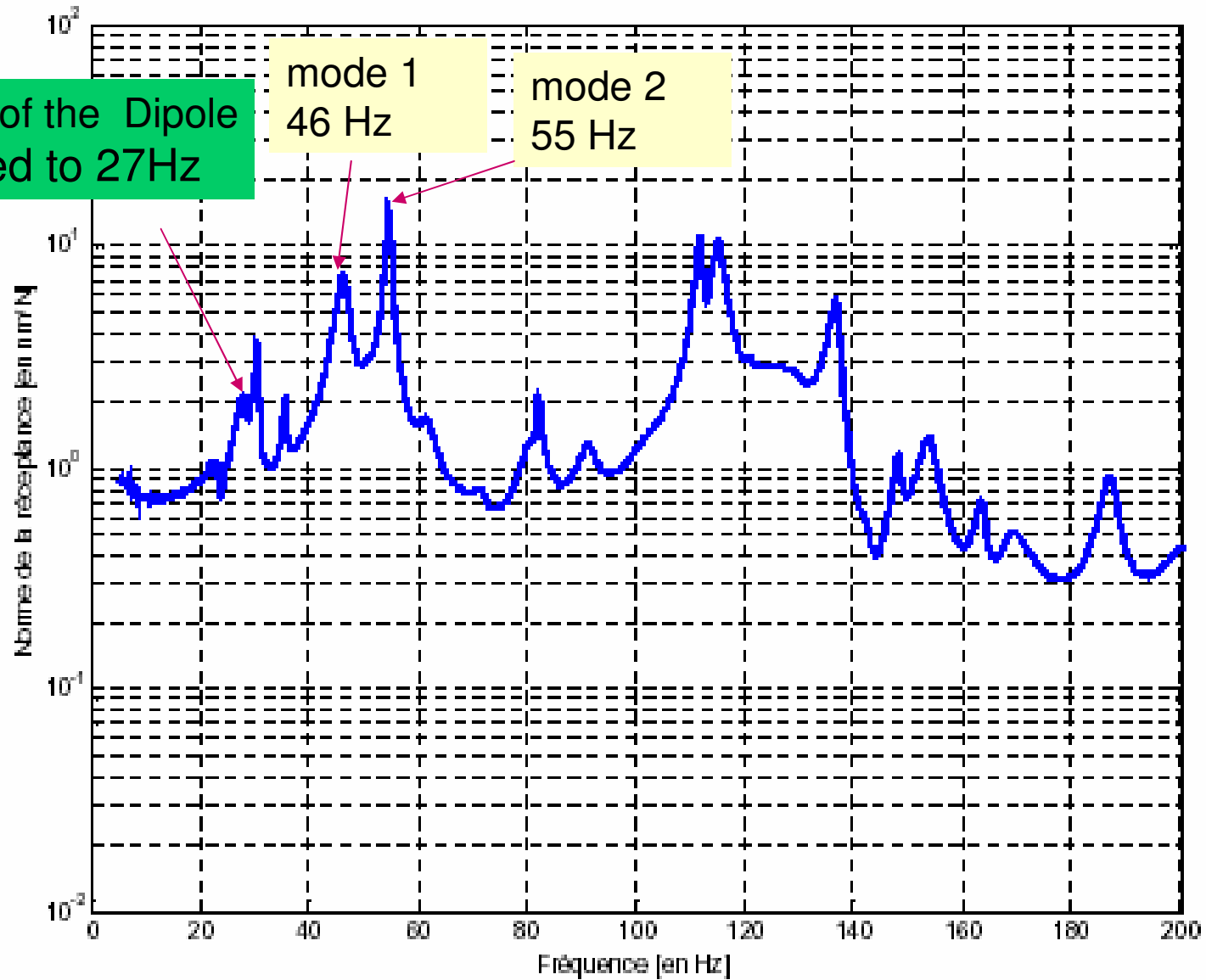


(MORE) RIGID FIXATION



# LOADED GIRDER RESULTS WITH RIGID FIXATION

mode 1 of the Dipole shifted to 27Hz



# BPM Electronics Requirements

	SOFB	FOFB
Absolute accuracy	$\leq 20 \mu\text{m}$	$\leq 20 \mu\text{m}$
rms Resolution @ rep. rate	$\leq 0.2 \mu\text{m}$ @ 10 Hz	$\leq 0.2 \mu\text{m}$ in 100 Hz BW
Measurement rate	10 Hz	$\geq 8 \text{ kHz}$
Dynamic range	20 - 600 mA	20 - 600 mA
Current dependence	$\leq 1 \mu\text{m}$	$\leq 1 \mu\text{m}$
8-h drift	$\leq 1 \mu\text{m}$	$\leq 1 \mu\text{m}$
1-month drift	$\leq 3 \mu\text{m}$	$\leq 3 \mu\text{m}$
bunch pattern	$\leq 1 \mu\text{m}$	$\leq 1 \mu\text{m}$

Instrumentation Technologies  
+ SOLEIL developments

*BPM Electronic Module :*  
***Libera*** from *Instrumentation Technologies*



## Acceptance Tests of Prototype Unit

- ∇ **Goal** : validate the hardware design before series production
- ∇ Acceptance test measurements :
  - Electronics offsets  $\leq 180 \mu\text{m}$  (easily subtracted via software)
  - Stability during one night  $\approx 1.5 \mu\text{m}$  in 12 hours ( $\Delta T = 1.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ )
  - Stability due to Temperature variation  $\approx 10 \mu\text{m}$  from 10 to 35  $^\circ\text{C}$
  - Check first turn lowest measurable current (Booster and Storage ring)
  - **Bunch pattern dependence** (416 B; 8 B; 1 B)  $\leq 2.5 \mu\text{m}$  (to be suppressed by software subtraction, being developed by I -T)
  - **Beam Current Dependence**  $\leq 8 \mu\text{m}$  (*not a problem if Top-up*, to be suppressed by software subtraction )
  - **Resolution at 700 Hz rate**
- ∇ There is no real issue, we have good confident that these requirements can be achieved.
- ∇ Tests on table (at SOLEIL, this month) and with beam (at ESRF) are foreseen at the beginning of next year.

- ☀ **Slow Orbit FeedBack (SOFB) 0 to ~ 0.01 Hz** : to be ready for the commissioning

Secondary coils in sextupoles

120 BPM → SVD algorithm → 56 H correctors and 56 V correctors **and  $\Delta f_{RF}$**

Aluminium vacuum chamber (eddy current,  $f_{cut} \sim$  few Hz)

- ☀ **Fast Orbit FeedBack (FOFB) 0.01 to ~100 Hz** : few months after the commissioning

Dedicated FOFB network provides position data to all BPM modules

Each BPM module (in its FPGA) computes one line of the correction matrix and sends the results to the correctors (**8 kHz** rate in Horizontal and Vertical)

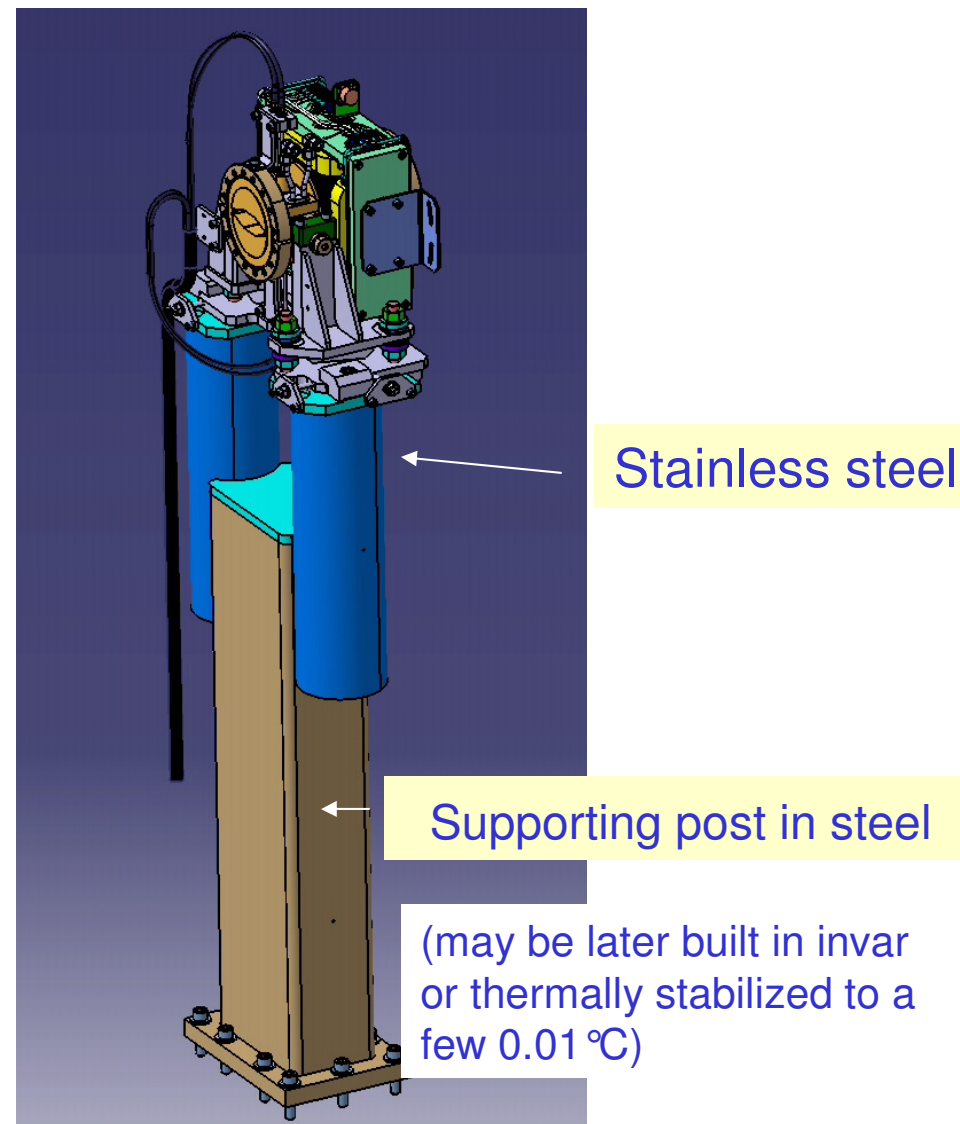
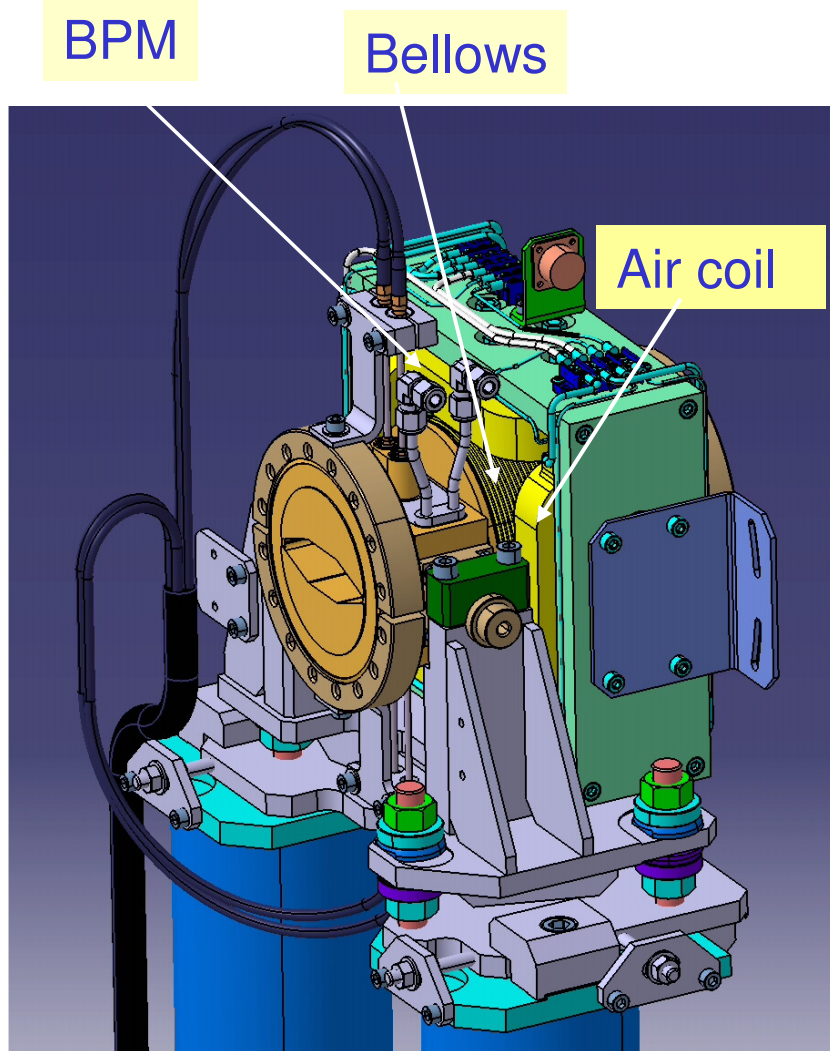
Fast air correctors are installed over the bellows (stainless steel vacuum chamber,  $f_{cut} \sim$  few kHz)

120 BPM → SVD algorithm → 46 H and 46 V fast correctors (20 bits)

**Interaction between both FBs :**

- § no frequency dead zone (à la ALS)
- § To avoid FBs fighting : SOFB communicates with FOFB

# *Straight Section BPM Support*



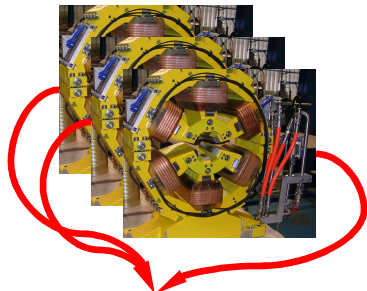


# Slow Orbit FeedBack

1.  $\Delta X = X_{\text{read}} - X_{\text{ref}}$
2.  $\Delta I = R^{-1} \Delta X$
3.  $I = I_0 + \Delta I$



@ 0.1 Hz



Dserver Profibus

Synch.  $\updownarrow$  few ms

Dserver HC, VC



Dserver BPM1



Dserver BPM2



Dserver BPM120

Dserver orbit

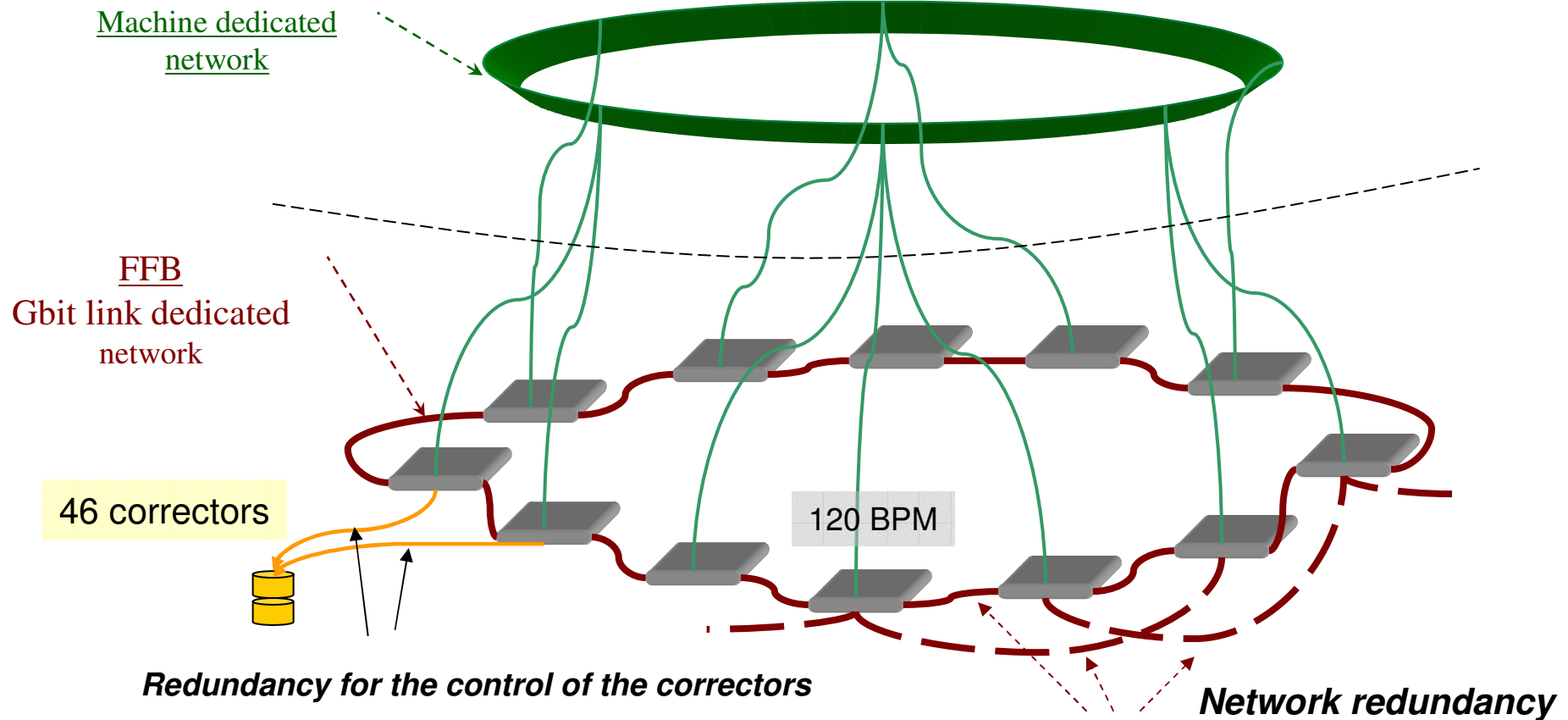
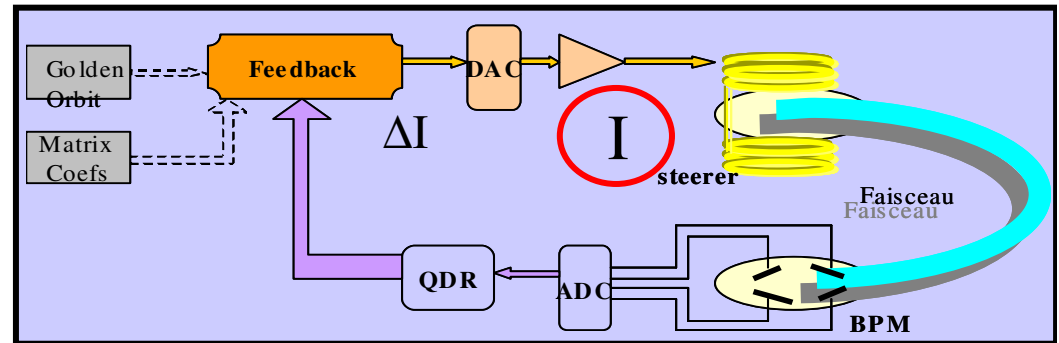
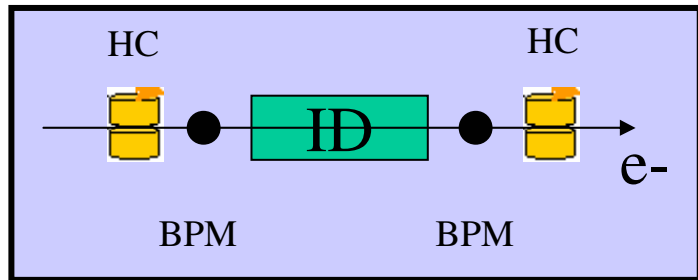
Dserver derived parameters

Dserver SOFB

$\langle x \rangle, x_{\text{rms}}, \dots$

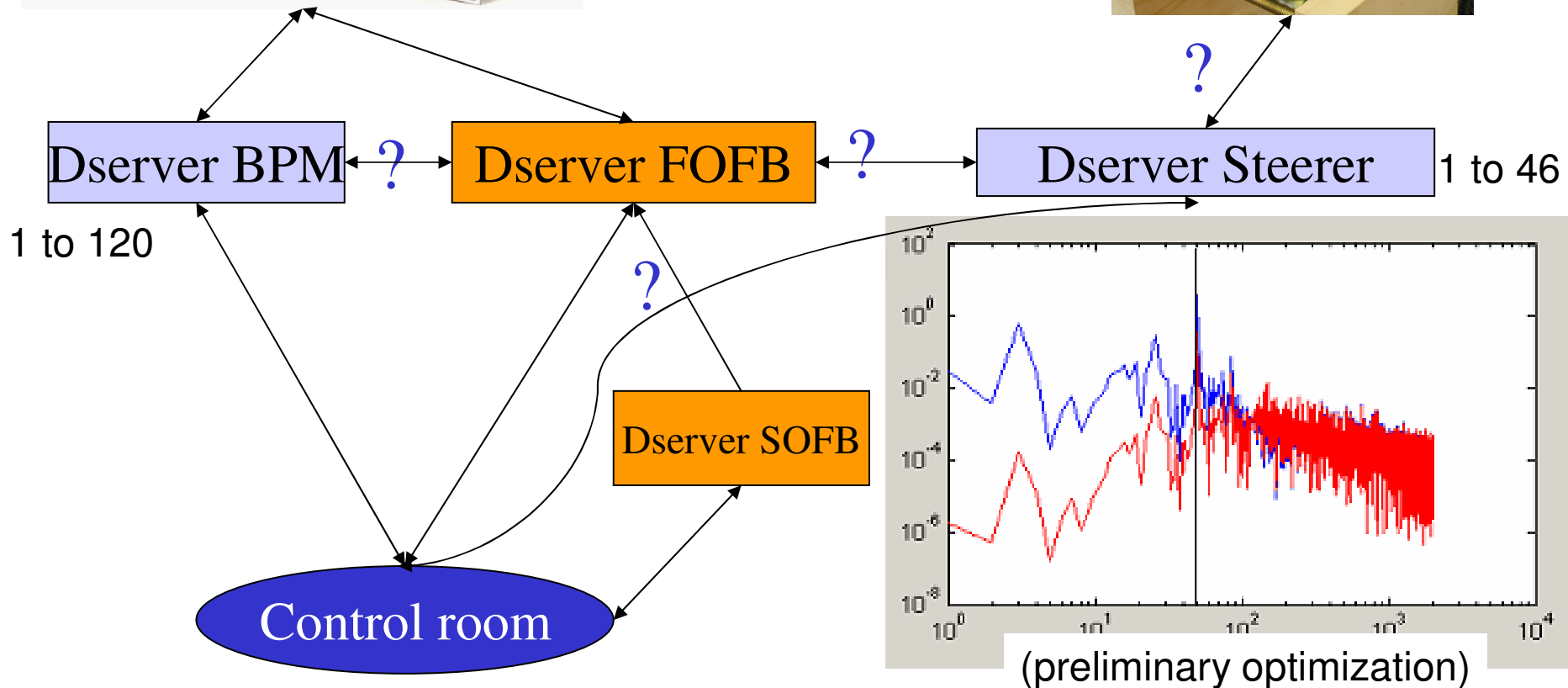
Control Room

# Fast Orbit FeedBack



# FOFB : Command Control Scheme

FPGA



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank many of my colleagues for many valuable and helpful discussions especially :

Jean Claude DENARD : BPM system

Xavier GLARDON : Air conditioning

Jean-Luc Giorgetta : Measurements on Girders

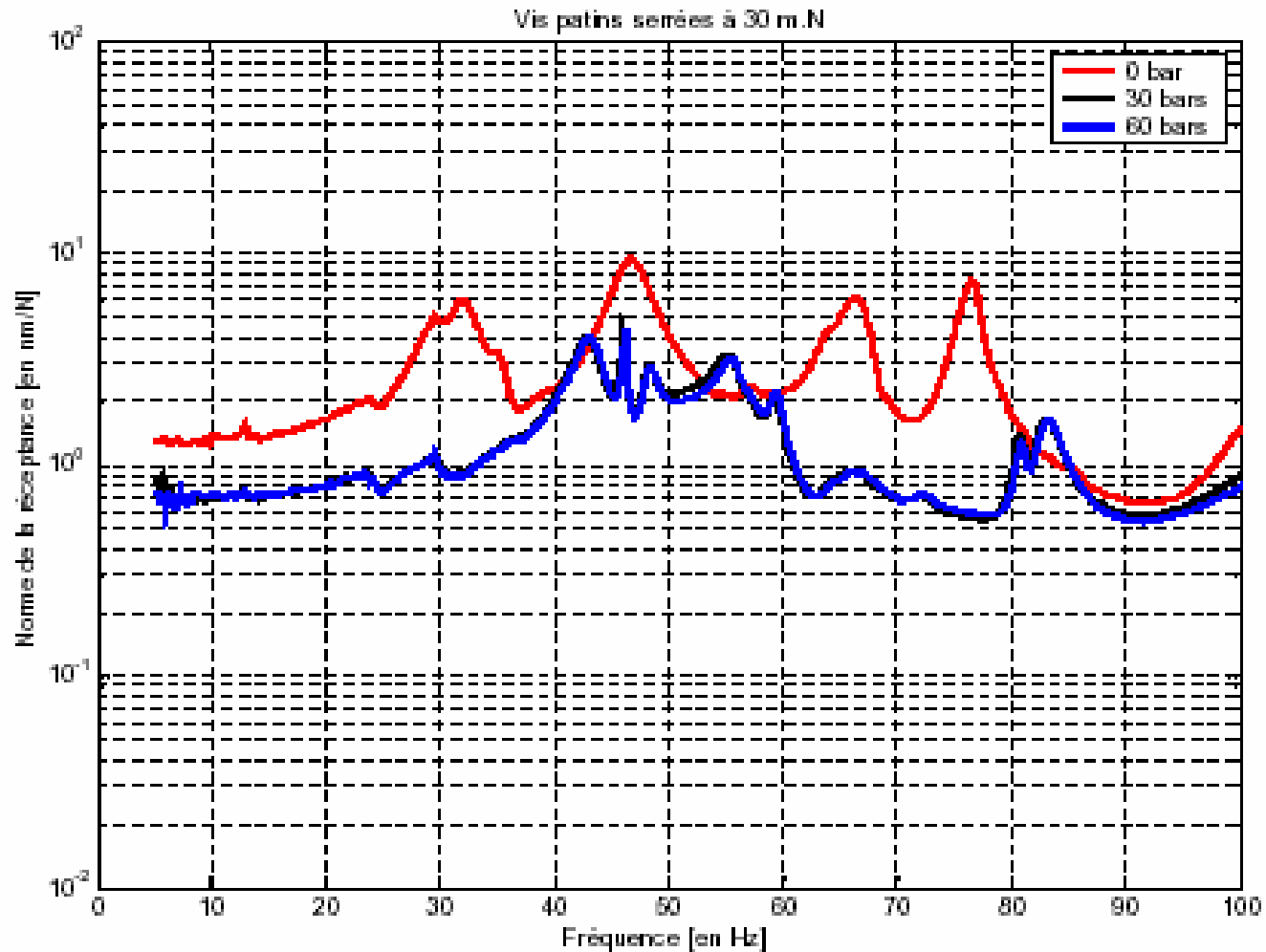
Nicolas HUBERT : Fast Orbit FeedBack

Alain Lestrade : Alignment, HLS system

Marie-Paule Level and the Machine Physics Group for general discussion.

# ANNEXE

# INFLUENCE OF THE CLAMPING SYSTEM



Frequency response for 3 values of the clamping force

## MILESTONES

*Key issue : beneficial occupancy of the synchrotron building*

- LINAC installation 20 September 2004
  - Commissioning: February 2005
  - Booster installation 15 December 2004
  - S.R. installation March 2005
  - Booster commissioning: April 2005
  - S.R. commissioning: September 2005
- Phase 1 beamlines (11) opened to Users : Spring 2006





## BPM in the Arcs

