

Concepts for Combining Different Sensors for CLIC Final Focus Stabilisation

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Outline

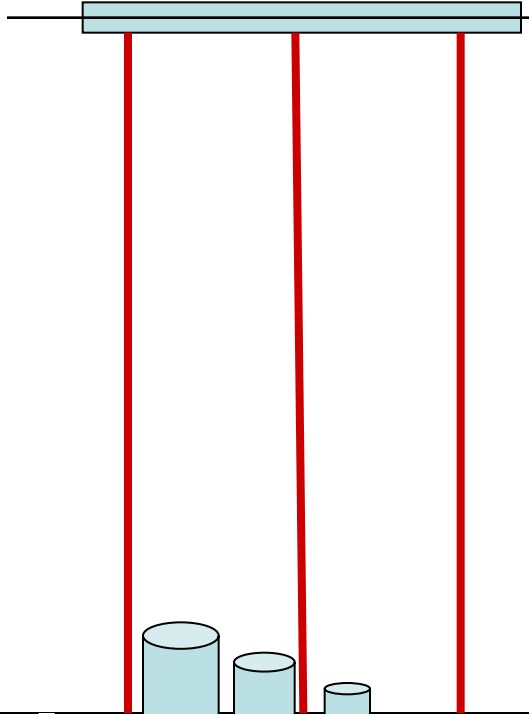
- Ideal sensor placement
- The role of optical sensors (interferometers)
- Sensor resolutions
- Beam dynamics simulations that include ground motion and sensor resolution for complex sensor setups

Ideal Sensor Placement

- Objective: observe coldmass motion of QD0
 - QD0: Difficult environment because of:
 - high radiation
 - high magnetic field
 - temperature (superconducting QD0)
 - restricted space
 - limits low frequency reach of inertial sensors
 - restricts use of multiple large sensors to
 - » hard to observe flex of QD0
 - Floor:
 - better (ideal) in all aspects!

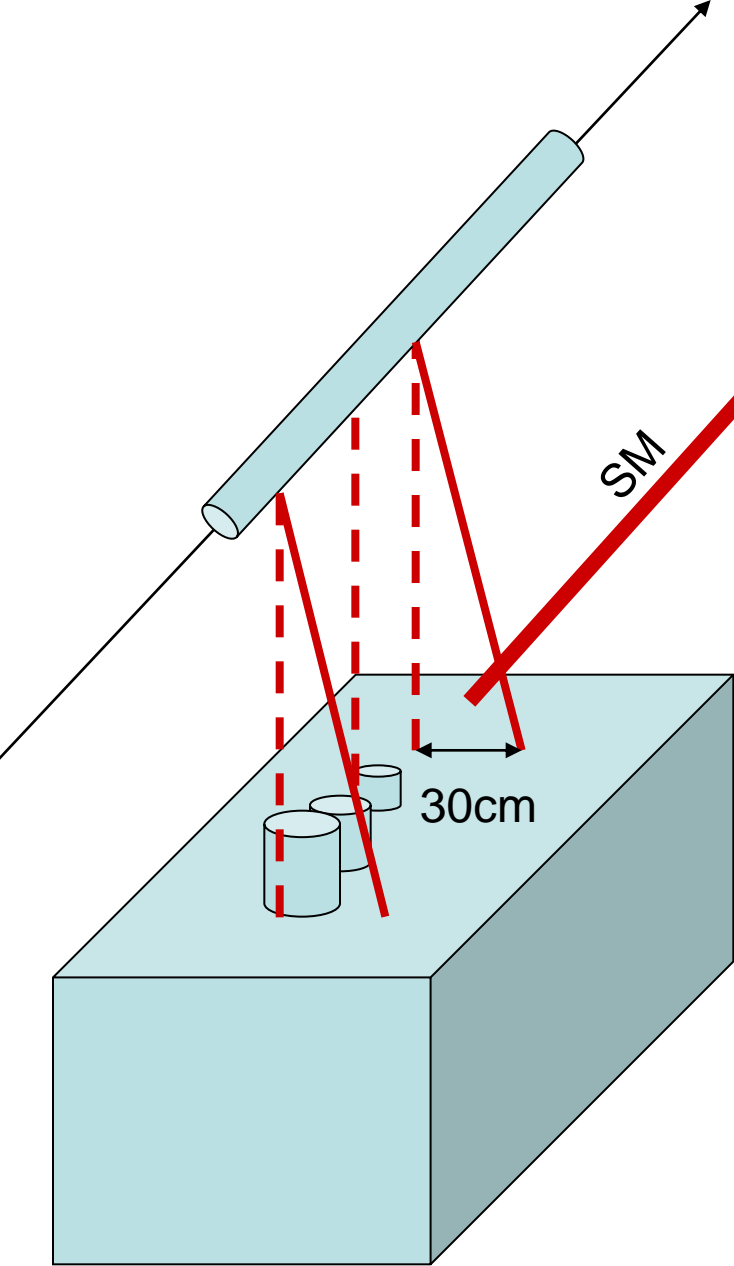
QD0 left

IP

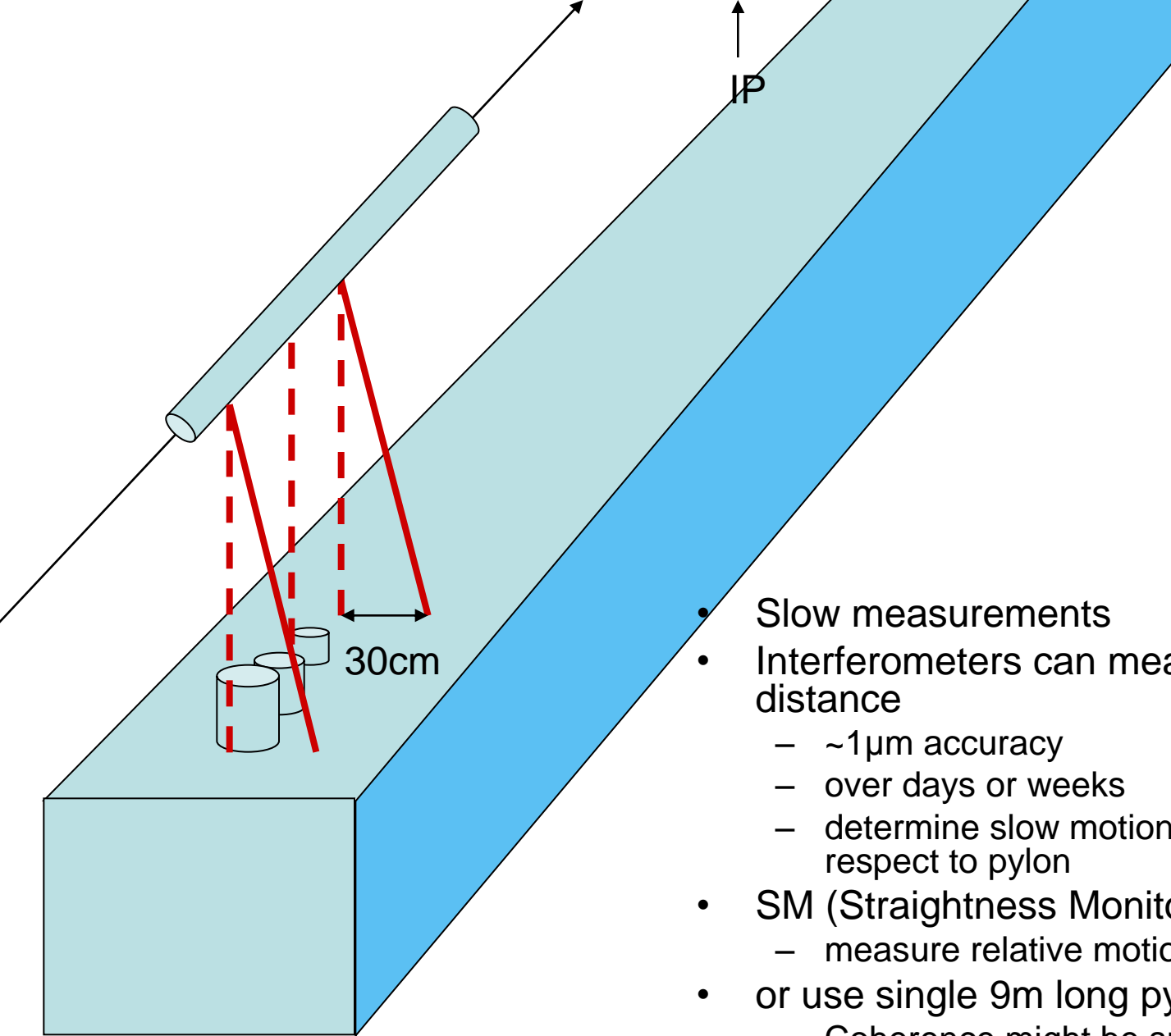
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- Interferometers measure magnet motion wrt pylon
 - small mirror or retro reflector attached to magnet (coldmass)
 - vacuum tubes between pylon and magnet $\text{\O} < 2\text{cm}$
 - no electronics or optics in hostile environment
 - can measure magnet deformation using multiple interferometers
 - vertical measurement sufficient
 - insensitive to $30\ \mu\text{m}$ horizontal motions

Pylon decouples from detector and other civilization sources of motion anchored in bedrock

- Inertial sensors' position on (or in) ground allows to
- get low radiation environment
- shield against magnetic fields
- use temperature stabilization
- several sensors for different frequency ranges
- optimal stable platform (mechanically isolated pylon)
 - should lead to best performance of sensors
- requires stiff platform



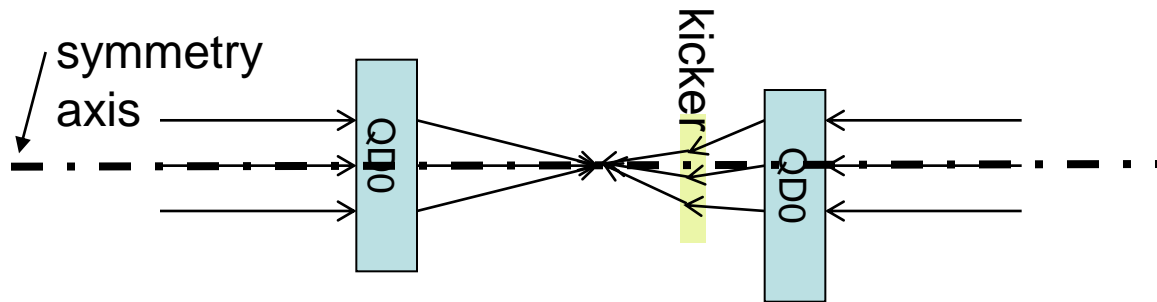
- Horizontal measurement
 - important to control horizontal motion too
 - use additional interferometer heads on pylon
 - 30 cm shift sufficient to get to 10nm horizontal resolution
 - same retro reflectors on magnet can be used
- Slow measurements
- Interferometers can measure absolute distance
 - $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$ accuracy
 - over days or weeks
 - determine slow motions of magnet with respect to pylon
- SM (Straightness Monitor) between pylons
 - measure relative motion of pylons



- Slow measurements
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 - measure relative motion of pylons
- or use single 9m long pylon
 - Coherence might be sufficient in low frequency region

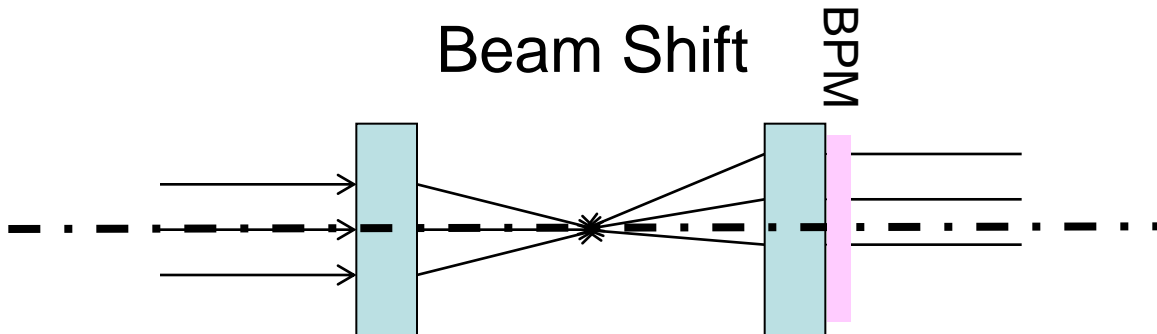
Advantage of Slow Monitor

Magnet Drift



FONT will recover lumi
Interferometer will allow
feedback loop keeping
magnet motions small
at all times
- keep kicker strength small
at all times

Beam Shift

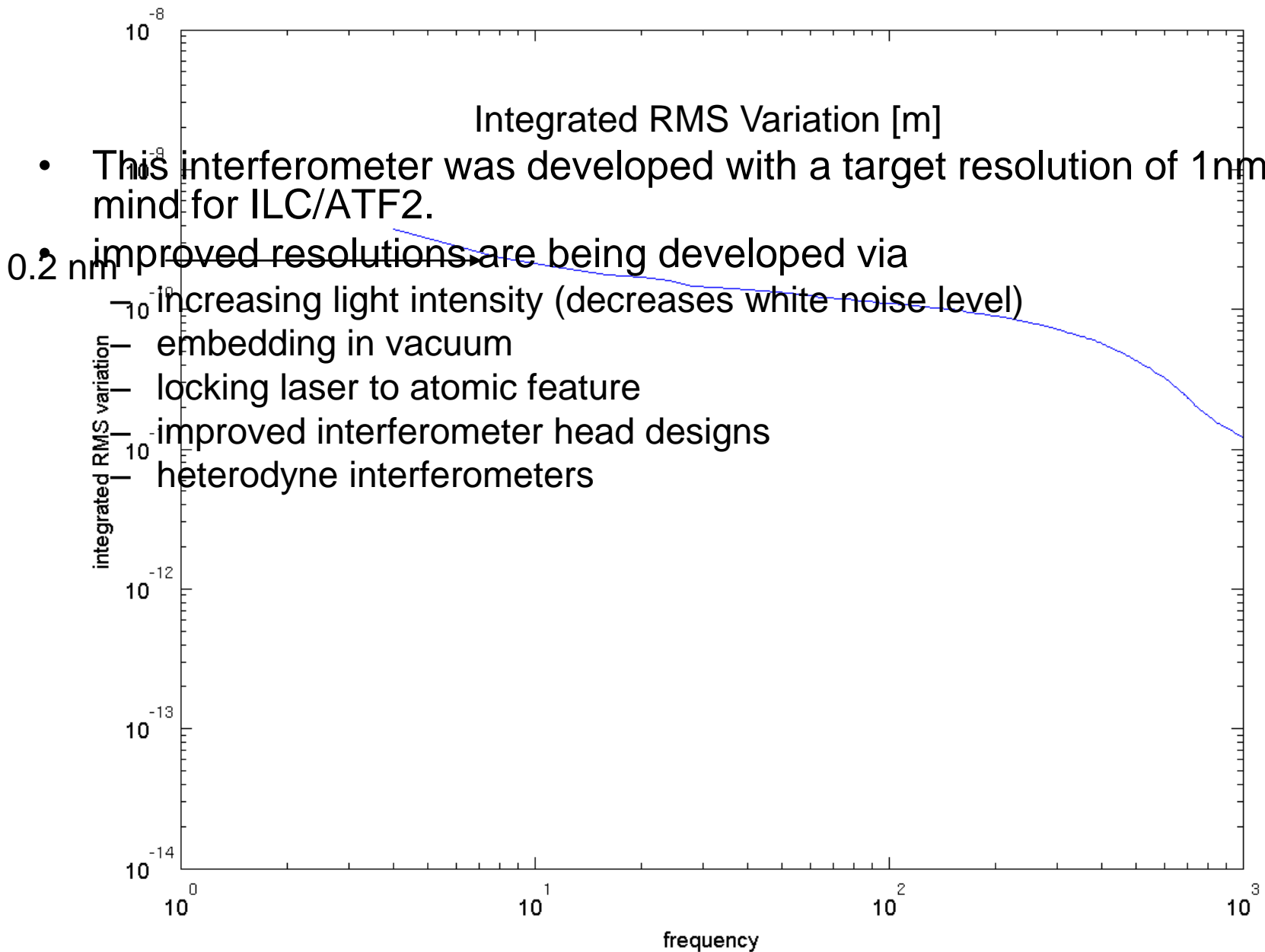


BPM will spot move
and feed info back to BDS
slow feed back system

In principle BPM and kicker can resolve difference between beam shift and magnet drift, but requires complex feedback system

Interferometer Resolution

- 100 cm long interferometer
 - in open air
 - on passive optical table
 - laser not locked to absorption line (yet)
 - Compact interferometer launch head
 - measurement over 1s.
 - Bandwidth of electronics 0-1MHz
 - Acquisition rate 2MHz
 - Offline low pass filter: 1kHz



- This interferometer was developed with a target resolution of 1nm in mind for ILC/ATF2.

0.2 nm improved resolutions are being developed via

- increasing light intensity (decreases white noise level)
- embedding in vacuum
- locking laser to atomic feature
- improved interferometer head designs
- heterodyne interferometers

Beam Dynamics Simulations

First Baby Steps

- We received funding for graduate student
 - Supervision by Armin Reichold
 - half a year of work on CLIC beam-dynamics with emphasis on stabilisation issues
- With help of J. Resta-Lopez:
 - developed first very simple simulation using PLACET
 - starting at end of linac
 - Include ground motion for electron QD0
 - Include resolution of QD0 sensor
 - calculate beam offset

Beam Dynamics Simulations

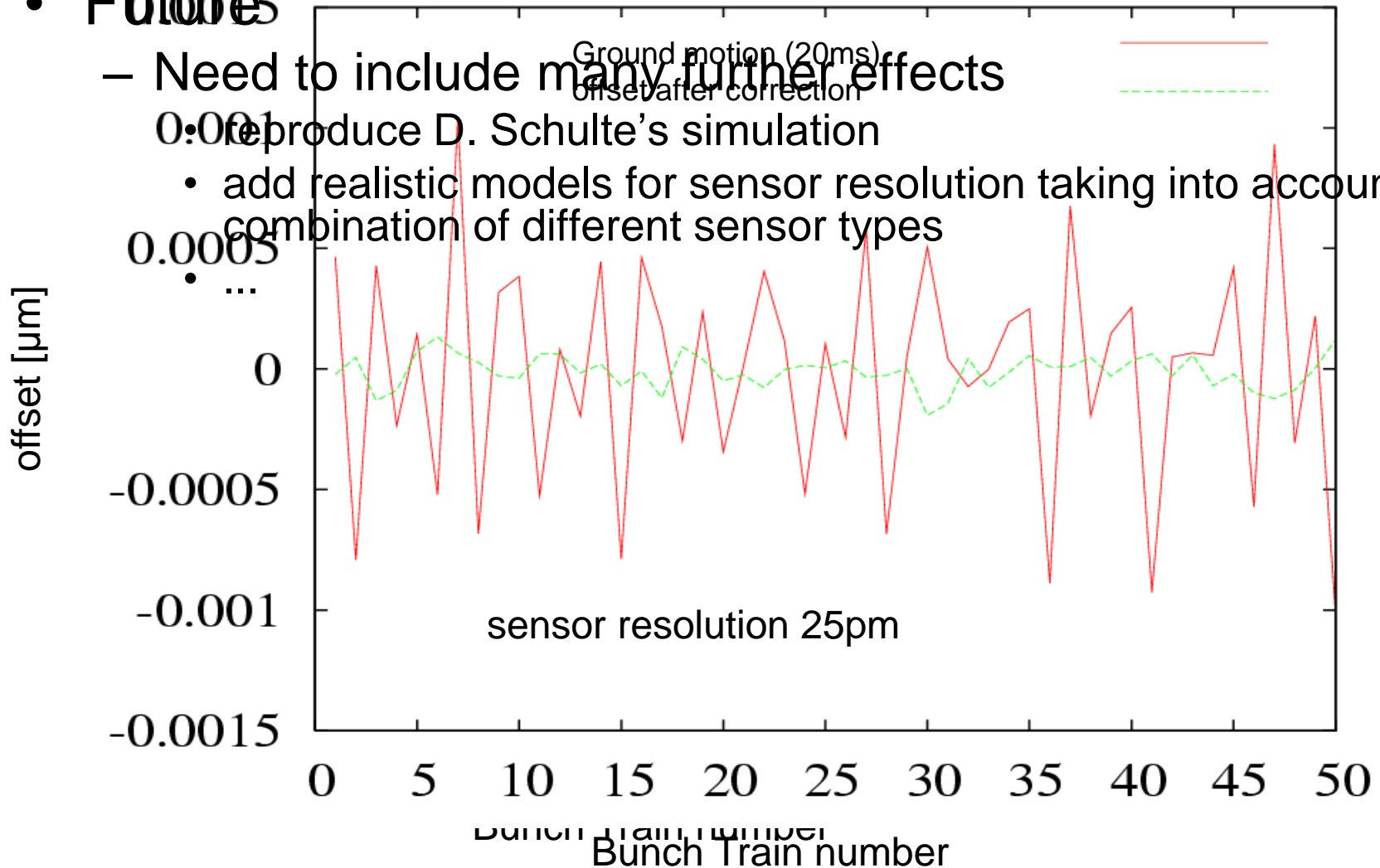
First Baby Steps

- **Future**

- Need to include many further effects

- reproduce D. Schulte's simulation

- add realistic models for sensor resolution taking into account combination of different sensor types



End

Interferometer Resolution

