



Welcome to LAPP

ATF2 meeting in Annecy
October 9 to 11, 2006



Informations générales



Nombre de participants: 20
3 du CERN
5 du Japon (dont 1 par téléphone)
1 des USA
3 de UK (dont 1 par téléphone)
7 de France (dont 1 par téléphone)
1 d'Espagne/France

<http://ilcagenda.cern.ch/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=1176>

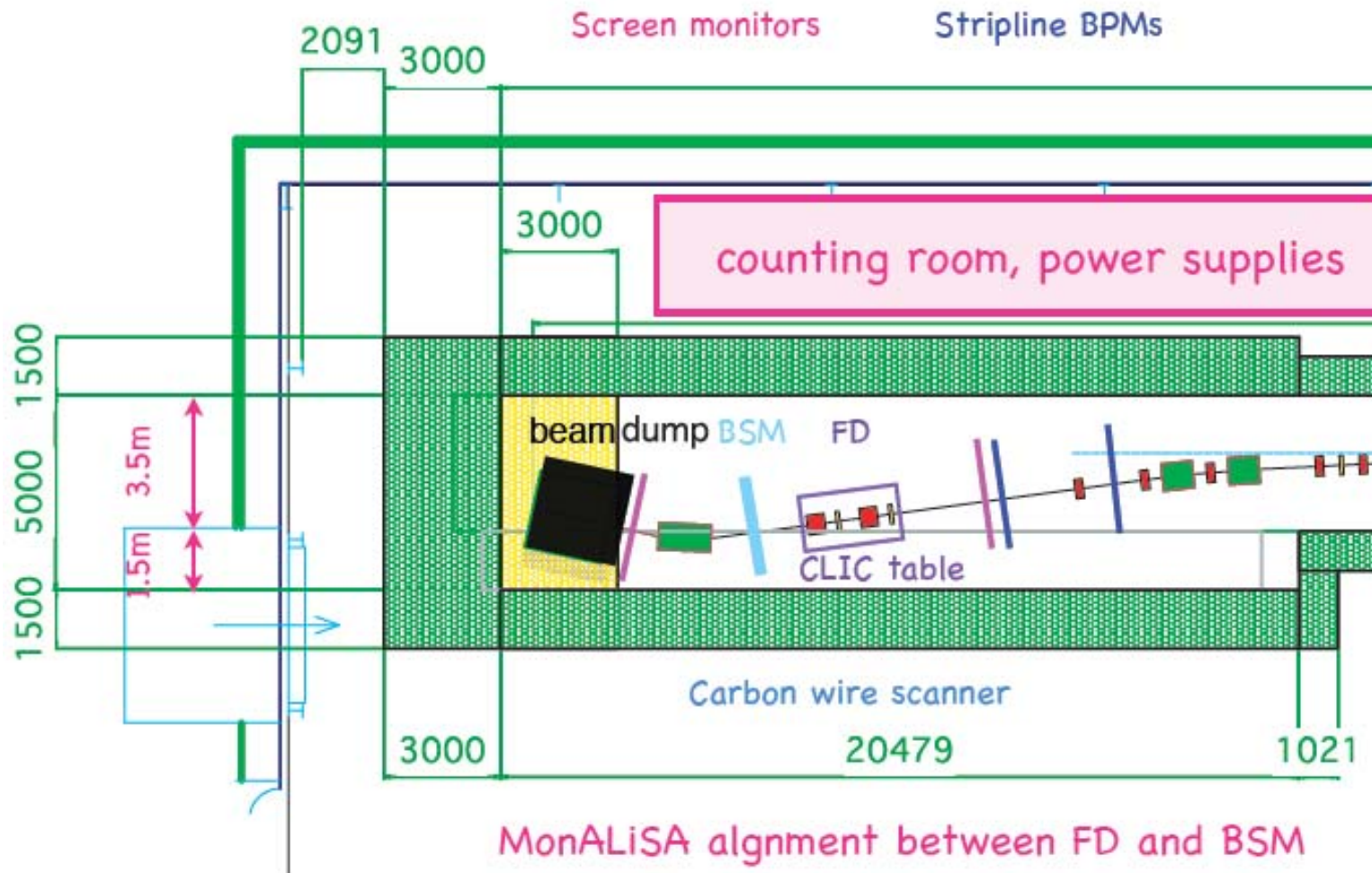


Au programme



Introduction avec état de ATF2
Visite des installations du LAPP
Evaluation du bruit de fond
Disposition du FD
Instrumentation
Support et stabilisation de FD
Optics tuning et commissioning
Contribution française à ATF2

IP layout

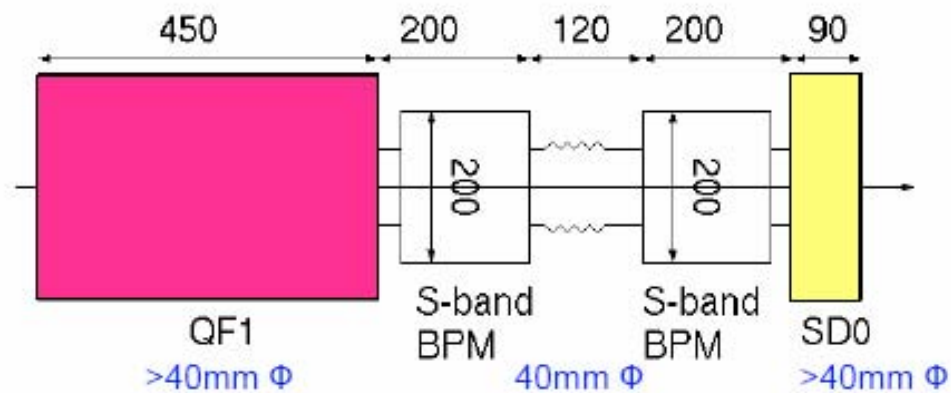
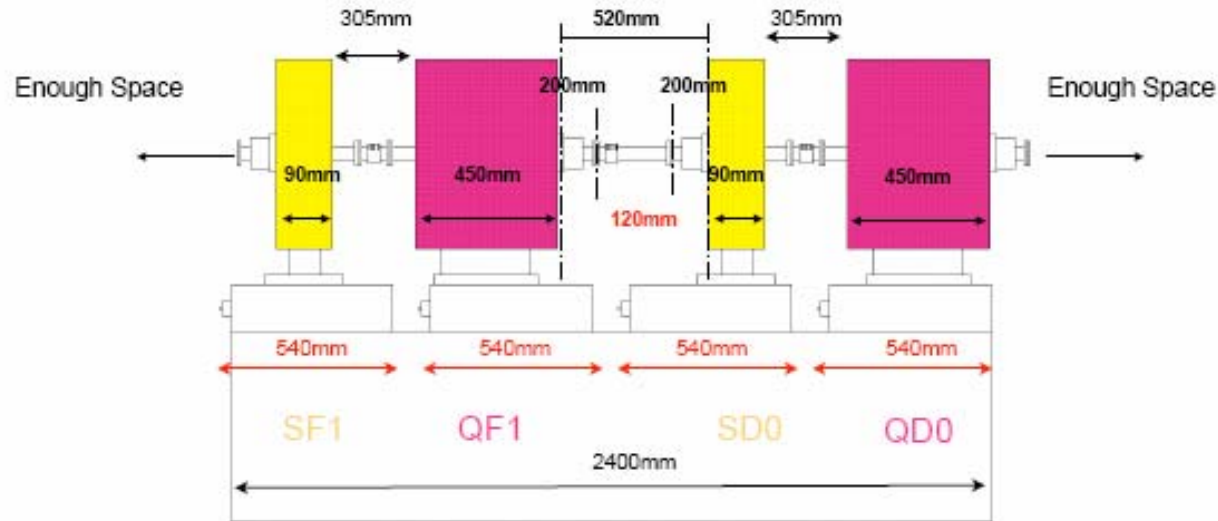


IP layout



T.Okugi

Around Final Doublet – Monitor Configuration



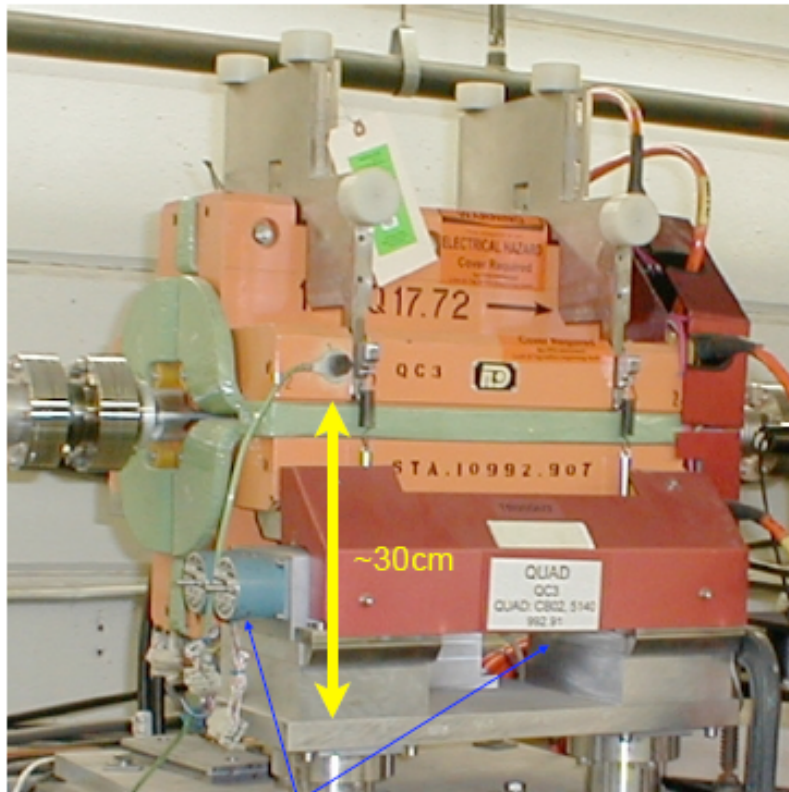
Y.Honda

S-band BPM is longer than SD0.

Quadripôle



FFTB movers & design Suggestion for Final Doublet Quads



Mover

- FFTB movers to be dismantled in April and will be refurbished for ATF2

Photo shows FFTB “QC3” in SLAC FFTB beamline which is one of the candidates for Final Doublet quad

Minimum Aperture
20mm Φ at QBPMs
27mm (y) at QD0
36mm (x) at QF1

→ 40mm Φ

Quadripôle et support (movers)





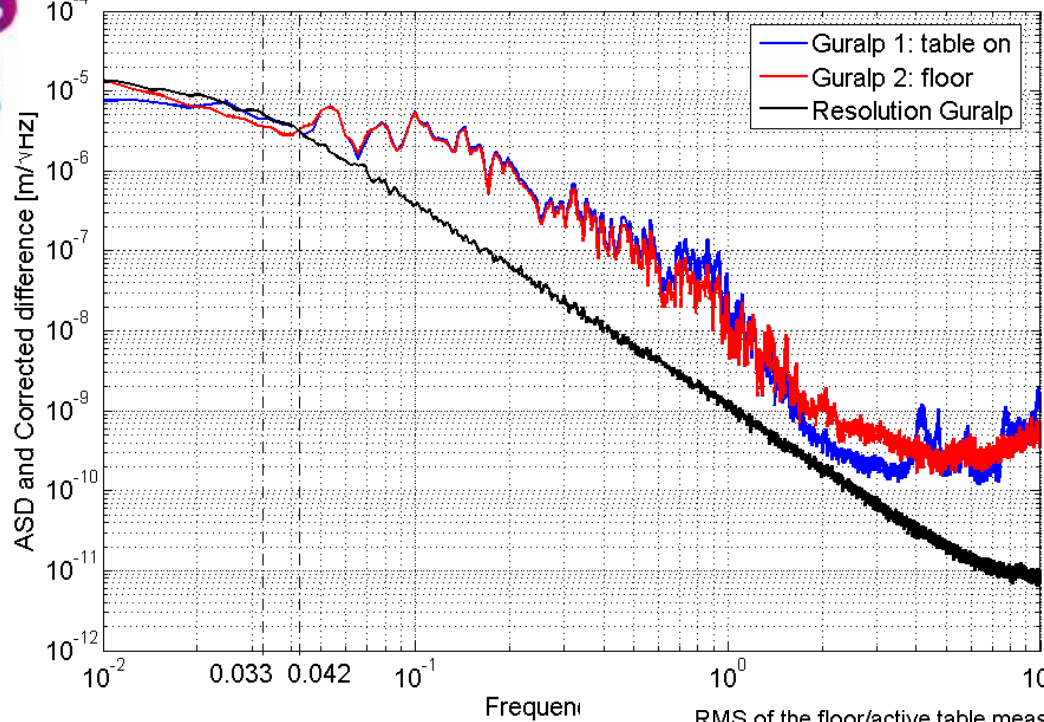
Problèmes



- **Taux de répétition du faisceau : 1Hz (ILC: $3 \cdot 10^6$ Hz et CLIC: 100Hz)**
Stabilisation nécessaire à moins de 0,1Hz!
- **Mais la table CERN peut-elle stabiliser à si basse fréquence?**
- **Table CERN limitée en capacité de masse (nous sommes déjà limites)**
- **Piézos des isolateurs un peu vieillissants**



ASD of the floor/active table measured by Guralp sensors the day and Guralp resolution



Active table

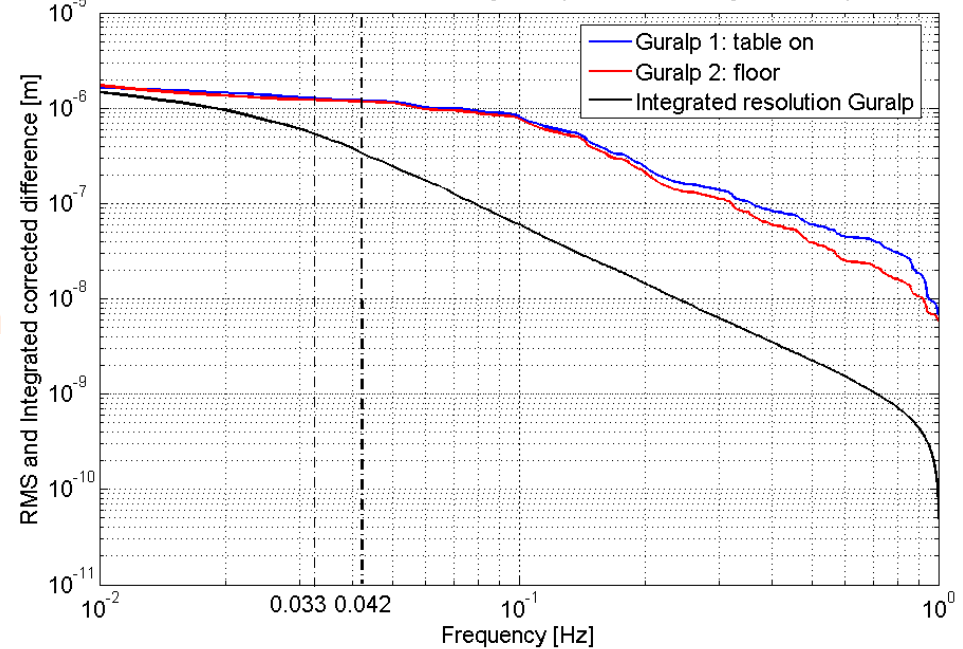
At 0.042Hz and subtracting sensor electronic noise :

Floor RMS: $1.164\mu m - 0.313\mu m = 0.851\mu m$

Active table RMS: $1.187\mu m - 0.313\mu m = 0.874\mu m$

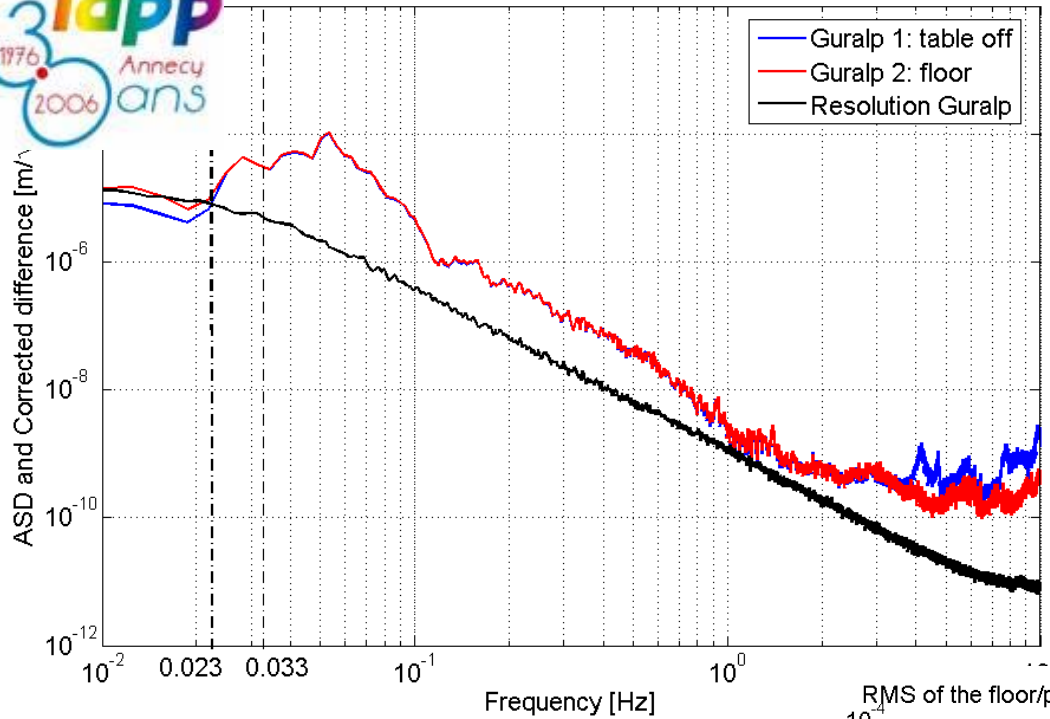
→ Active table amplified vibrations of 23nm between 0.042Hz and 1Hz.

RMS of the floor/active table measured by Guralp sensors the day and Guralp resolution





RMS of the floor/passive table measured by Guralp sensors the day and Guralp resolution



Passive table

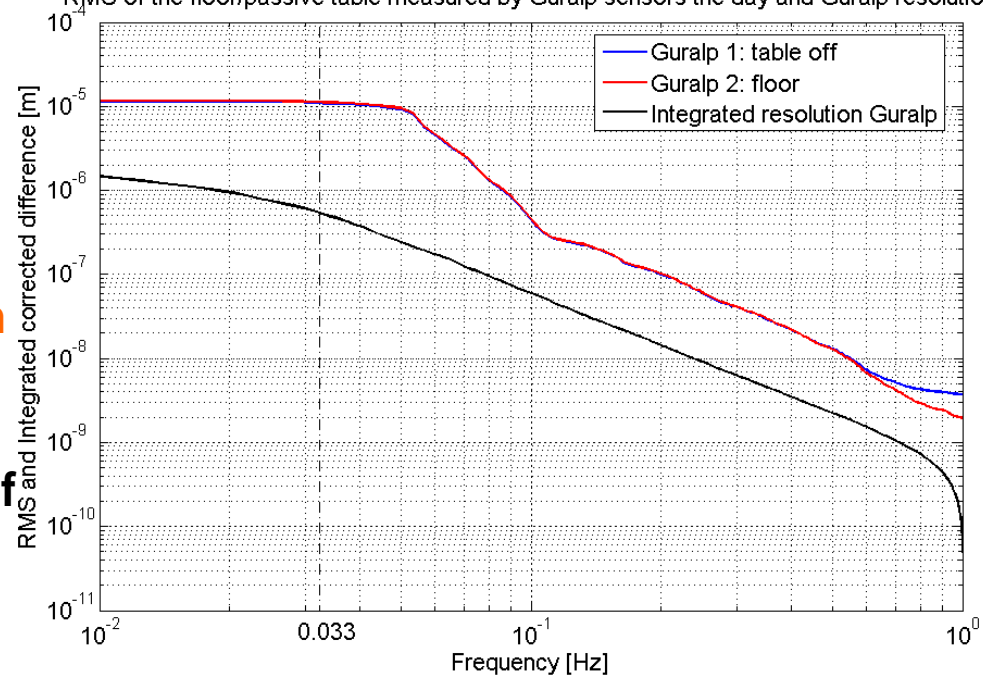
At 0.033Hz and subtracting sensor electronic noise :

Floor RMS: $11.077\mu\text{m} - 0.481\mu\text{m} = 10.596\mu\text{m}$

Passive RMS : $10.782\mu\text{m} - 0.481\mu\text{m} = 10.301\mu\text{m}$

→ Passive table damps vibrations of 295nm between 0.033Hz and 1Hz.

RMS of the floor/passive table measured by Guralp sensors the day and Guralp resolution



Proposal1 :Rigid mount on floor

Mount both interferometer and magnet rigidly on floor

without any stabilizer

Confirm rigidity

Advantage

- Tolerant for slow (coherent: $\sim 0.1\text{Hz}$?) floor motion
- Simple & low cost

Interferometer

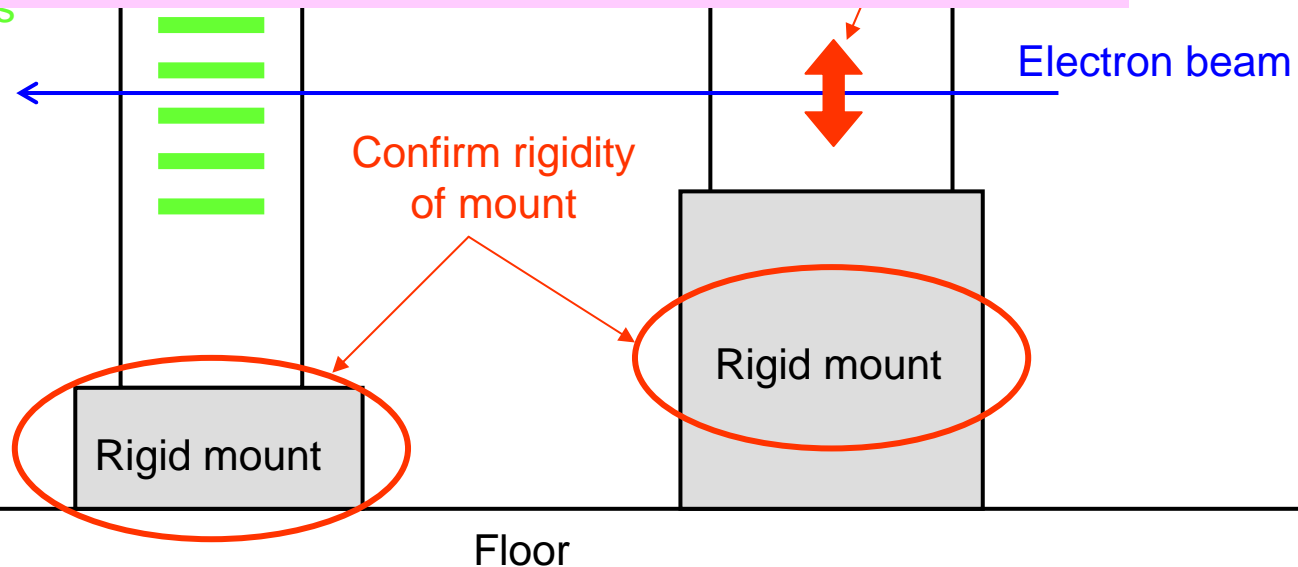
originated vibration

magnet

Disadvantage

- Affected by high-speed (incoherent: $1\text{Hz}\sim?$) floor motion
- Affected by distortion of Interferometer body and mounts
- Affected by magnet (including cooling water, etc.) vibration

Interferometer fringes





Programme pour le LAPP



- Réception d'un aimant FFTB
- Réception de 4 movers
=>mesures de vibrations avec un vrai aimant et 3 masses équivalentes sur 4 vrais supports
- Evaluation de l'opportunité d'utilisation de la table:
Mesures avec des capteurs de déplacement capacitifs à très basse fréquence mais mise en œuvre difficile (à étudier)