



Laboratoire d'Annecy-le-Vieux
de Physique des Particules



Ground Motion spectra status

A.Jeremie on behalf of the DESY EUROTeV
group which ceased to exist mid-2008 :
R.Amirikas, A.Bertolini and W.Bialowons (et al)



WP7 Deliverables:

- 1 Prototype mechanical stabilisation system.
- 2 Prototype laser-based stabilisation system
- 3 3 and 5 car prototypes of laser-based RTRS system.
- 4 Database (with public web interface) of catalogued and characterised ground vibration spectra.



Relevant EUROTeV reports

- 1) EUROTeV-Report-2005-007, Ground Vibration Measurements at the Proposed ALBA Site in Barcelona, W. Bialowons, H. Ehrlichmann
- 2) EUROTeV-Report-2005-023, Ground Motion and Comparison of Various Sites, R. Amirikas, A. Bertolini, W. Bialowons, H. Ehrlichmann
- 3) EUROTeV-Report-2006-033, Measurement of Ground Motion in Various Sites, Wilhelm Bialowons, Ramila Amirikas, Alessandro Bertolini, Dirk Krücker
- 4) EUROTeV-Report-2007-011, Measurement of Ground Motion in Various Sites, Wilhelm Bialowons, Ramila Amirikas, Alessandro Bertolini, and Dirk Krücker
- 5) EUROTeV-Report-2007-024, Introducing a Homepage for Information Retrieval and Backup of Ground Vibration Measurements and Mechanical Vibrations of Superconducting Modules at DESY, R. Amirikas, M. Kubczigk

DESY Ground Vibrations Database, a Snapshot

Overview of Measured Sites - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: http://vibration.desy.de/overview/index_eng.html

vibration.desy.de

Home: Overview

Overview of Measured Sites

Overview of Measured Sites (Vertical Direction)

Site location	Average rms (nm)	σ (nm)	Day rms (nm)	Night rms (nm)	Pk-Pk (nm)	FWHM (nm)
ALBA, Barcelona, Spain	18.8	9.5	42.0	9.1	88.6	122.0
APS, Argonne, U.S.A.	10.7	1.0	11.0	9.8	68.5	57.7
Asse, Germany (salt mine)	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.5	13.1	35.4
BESSY, Berlin, Germany	75.0	28.1	140.7	53.1	249.3	158.4
BIL, Upton, U.S.A.	89.6	30.2	135.3	29.1	383.6	558.2
CERN LHC, Geneva, Switzerland	1.9	0.8	2.8	0.9	21.6	54.1
DESY HERA, Hamburg, Germany	53.3	18.9	77.0	34.8	178.4	204.3
DESY XFEL, Osdorf, Germany	29.1	11.9	48.4	19.5	147.9	196.9
DESY XFEL, Schenefeld, Germany	41.1	16.6	70.0	35.1	179.6	245.3
DESY, Zeuthen, Germany	64.4	40.4	75.6	86.5	115.3	240.0
Ellerhoop, Germany (TESLA IP)	18.2	8.4	35.9	9.3	102.0	162.4
ESRF, Grenoble, France	74.0	34.9	137.2	40.2	163.3	179.8
FNAL, Batavia, U.S.A.	3.0	0.9	4.0	2.2	24.4	49.1
IHEP, Beijing, China	8.5	0.5	9.0	8.1	49.5	18.6
KEK, Tsukuba, Japan	80.5	36.0	125.1	38.0	228.4	277.0
LAPP, Annecy, France	3.6	1.6	7.0	1.9	35.7	66.3
Moxa, Germany (seismic station)	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.5	7.9	16.8
SLAC, Menlo Park, U.S.A.	4.9	1.2	7.4	4.1	61.4	117.9
Spring-8, Harima, Japan	2.0	0.4	2.5	1.8	22.4	40.3
SSRF, Shanghai, China *	292.0	164.0	444.0	102.0	550.0	1000.0

* this site was under construction during the measurements

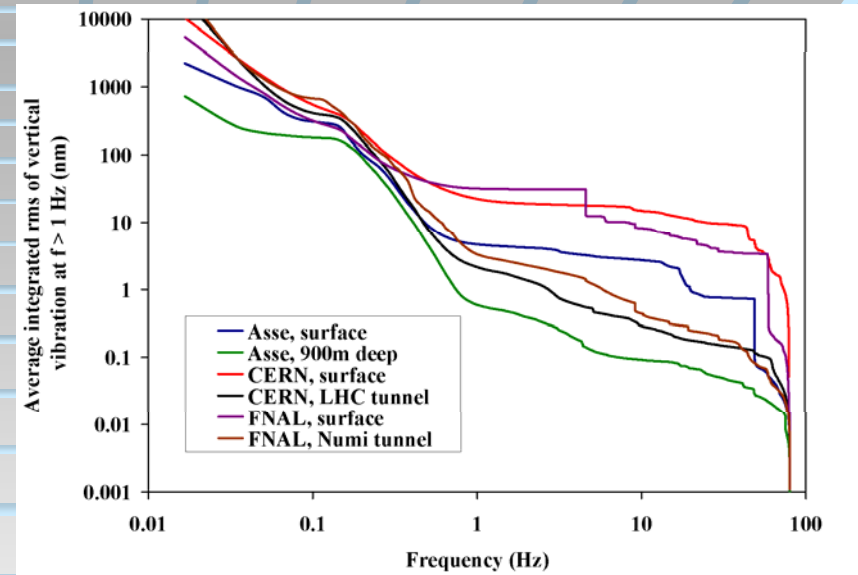
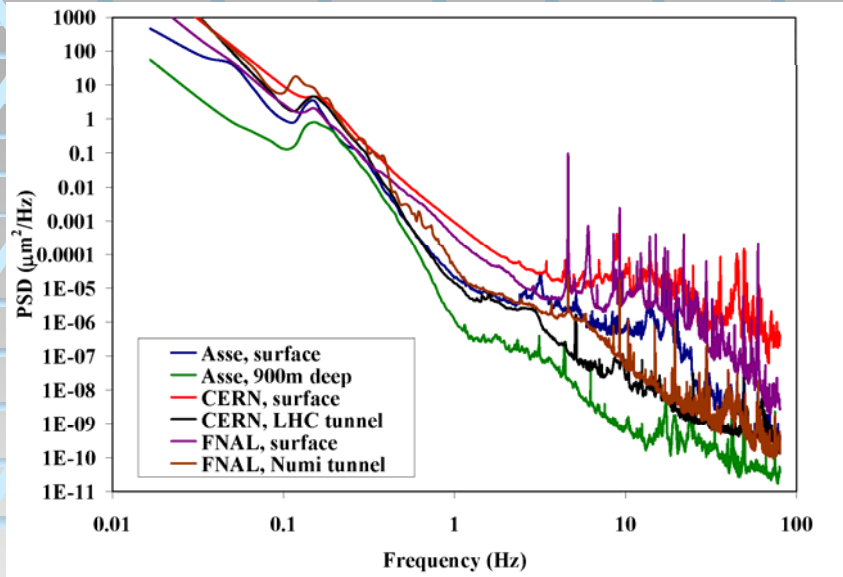
FAST NAVIGATOR
SEARCH

Imprint | Contact | Sitemap | Recommend page | last changed: 2807/05/26 14:50:36 | © 2006 DESY

Done

Start Instant Client 3 Windows Ex... WinEdt/tpTeX... ILC2007_MET... DESY Deutsch... Re: Poster Pres... Overview of ... DE 15:21

Examples: Variation vs. Tunnel Depth



rms @ $f > 1$ Hz (surface)

Asse: 5 nm
CERN: 22 nm
FNAL: 32 nm

rms @ $f > 1$ Hz (depth)

Asse (900 m underground): 0.5 nm
CERN (LHC tunnel): 2 nm
FNAL (Numi tunnel): 3 nm

Our Homepage:

<http://vibration.desy.de>

Our homepage is a venue for communication, retrieval & backup of our database. It uses AFS volumes to store our database:

- ❖ Raw data, FFT data
- ❖ Minute by minute PSDs & averages (15 minutes)
- ❖ PSD & rms spectra, variation vs. Time for each site, spectra of noisiest and quietest times of the day for each site and their corresponding rms
- ❖ A program to display spectra
- ❖ Documents
- ❖ Everything is downloadable.

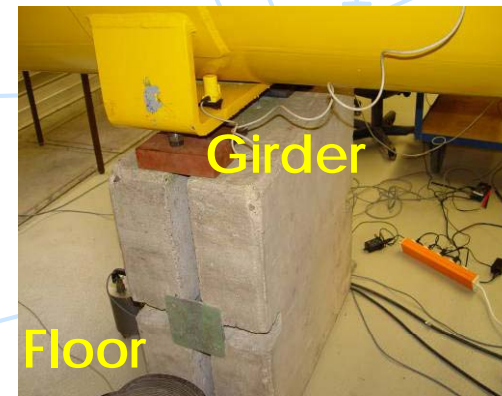
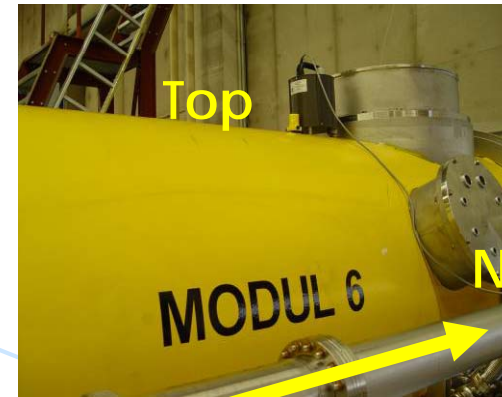
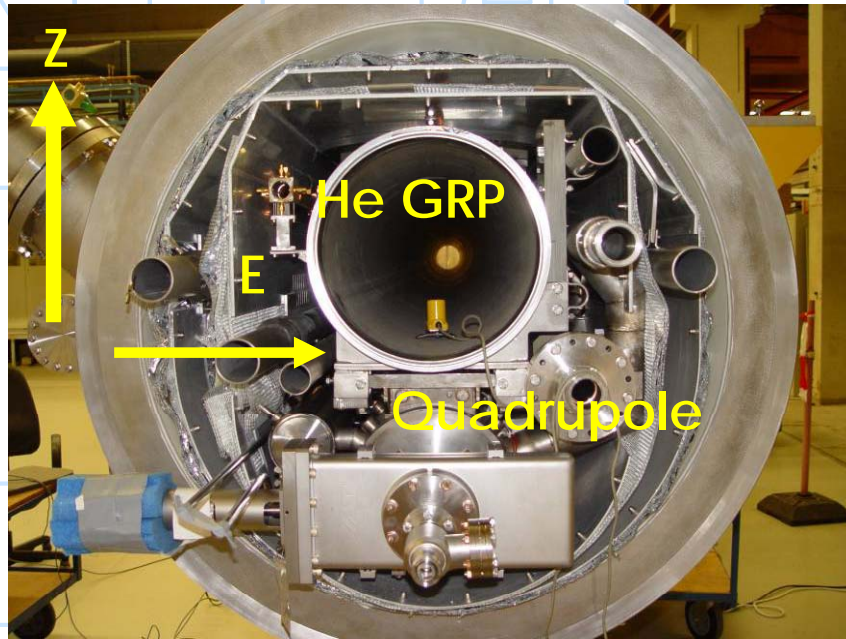
WP7 Deliverables:

- 1 Prototype mechanical stabilisation system.
- 2 Prototype laser-based stabilisation system
- 3 3 and 5 car prototypes of laser-based RTRS system.
- 4 Database (with public web interface) of catalogued and characterised ground vibration spectra. => met in 2007

After that, we expanded our activities in the following directions:

- 1) Effects of cryogenic operation parameters on the mechanical stability of the linac modules during beam operation in FLASH. This was published in the recent EPAC'08:
<http://cape.elettra.eu/E08Papers/WEPP075.PDF>
 - 2) XFEL mock-up tunnel vibration measurements
 - 3) Module 8, a type III+ vibration tests, including test of its new 4.5 K cryogenic shield design. An abstract at FEL'08 August 24-29 2008 in Korea (TUPPH078).
 - 4) Recommendations for vibration measurements during module 8 transport to/from Saclay.
- =>most results presented at EUROTev Workshops and published

Vibration studies on a Type III cryomodule at room temperature and at 4.5K - Introduction II-



Some definition

$x(t), y(t)$	time series of length T, N points each
$X(v_i), Y(v_i)$	FFT
$\langle XX^* \rangle, \langle YY^* \rangle$	Estimated displacement power spectral density (PSD)
$\frac{ \langle XY^* \rangle ^2}{\langle XX^* \rangle \langle YY^* \rangle}$	Coherence
$\sqrt{\frac{ \langle XY^* \rangle }{\langle XX^* \rangle}}$	Transfer function amplitude
$\sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=k}^{N/2} \langle XX^* \rangle (v_i)}$	Integrated RMS amplitude at frequency v_k

Sensors

	CMG-6TD	geophone
n.axis	triaxial	single axis
frequency range	0.033-80 Hz	1.7-350 Hz
accuracy	0.5%	3%
rms noise >1Hz	<0.02 nm	2 nm

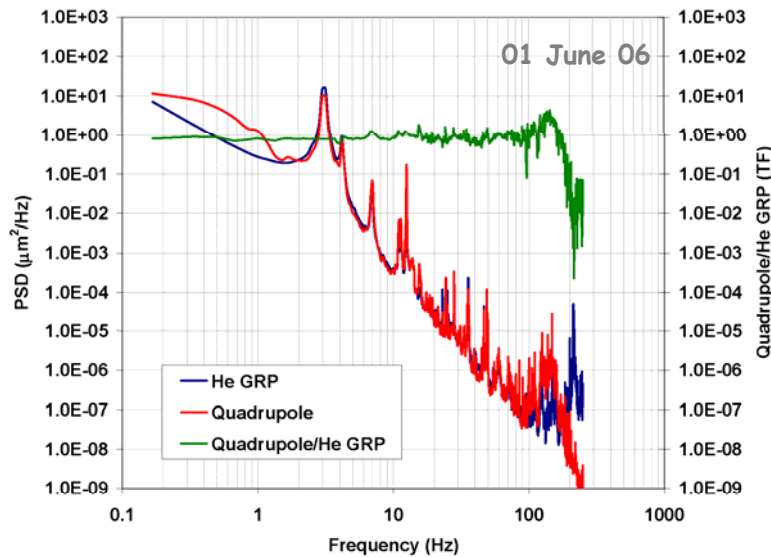
Module 6 room temperature measurements - quadrupole support stability -

Type III design very stiff as expected with no internal resonances up to 100 Hz both in horizontal and in vertical.

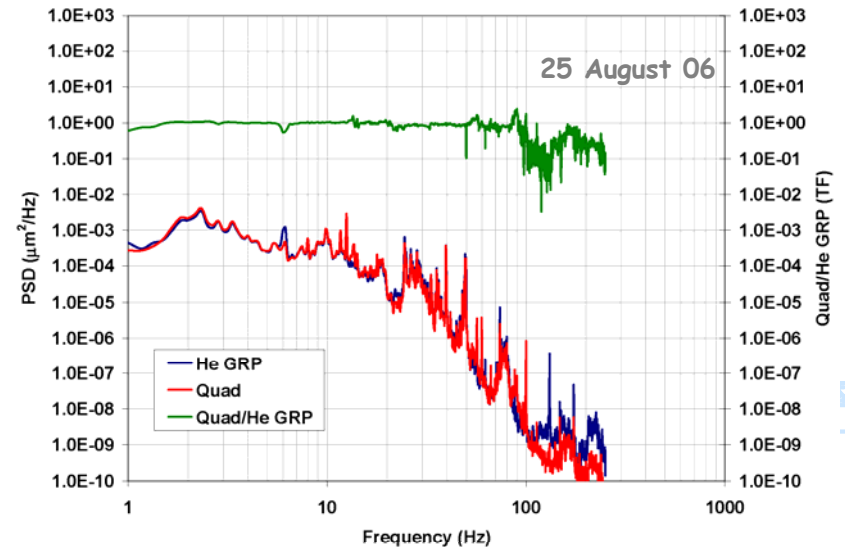


Module 6 cold mass on the assembly stand in DESY Hall III

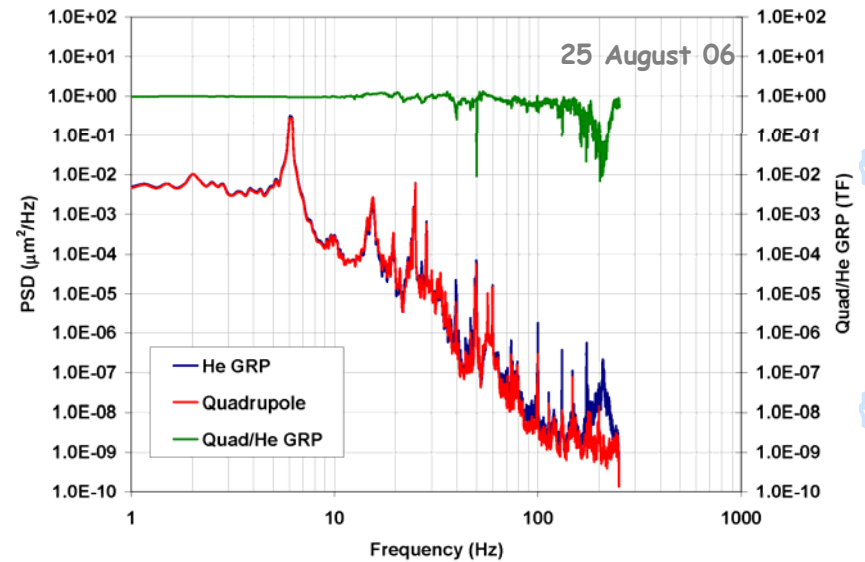
Horizontal transverse / CM assembly stand



Vertical / Module 6 on CMTB



Horizontal transverse / Module 6 on CMTB



Module 6 room temperature measurements - effect of the cryostat support -



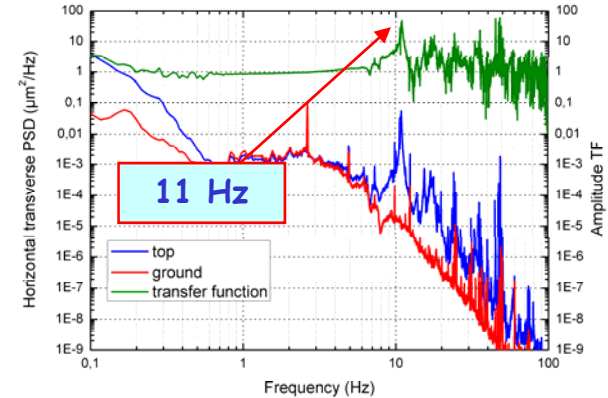
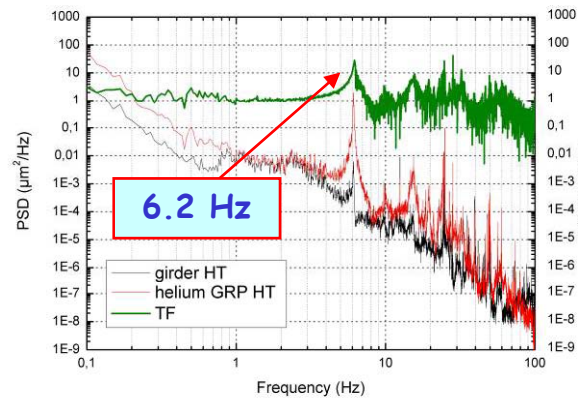
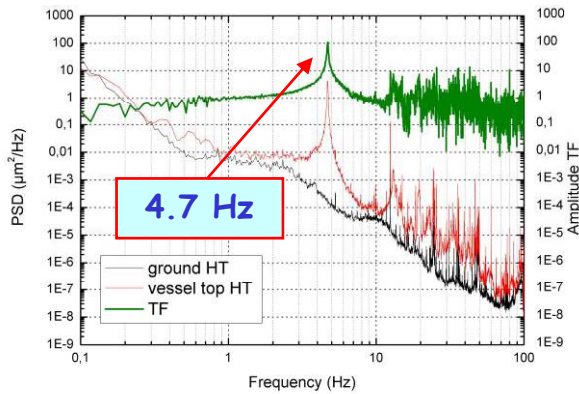
Hall III



CMTB-installation



CMTB-with endcaps



Effect of the support configuration+boundary conditions (pipe weldings+bellows) on the lowest frequency horizontal transverse mode with the clear stiffening after pipe weldings and closing the bellows

The cryostat on its support system behaves like a compound pendulum with normal modes (rocking+translational) at low frequencies that dominates the RMS amplitude together with technical noise sources. At present the support design looks the most relevant engineering issue to ensure dynamic stability to the cryomodule.



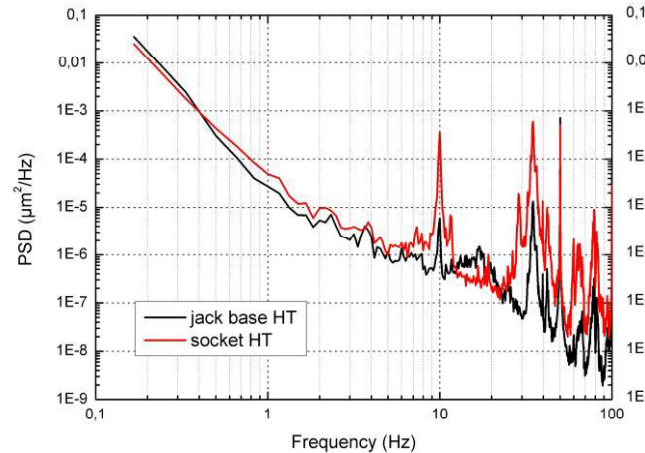
LHC Low β Quadrupole



Effect of the support foundation



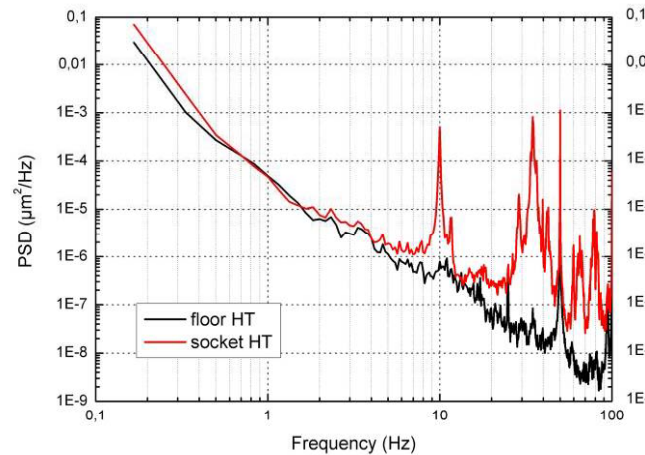
vessel socket vs jack base



- the transverse mode structure already visible at the interface between the jack and the concrete pad, but not in the floor
- the enlarged contact surface produces significant benefits on the dynamic stability of the module



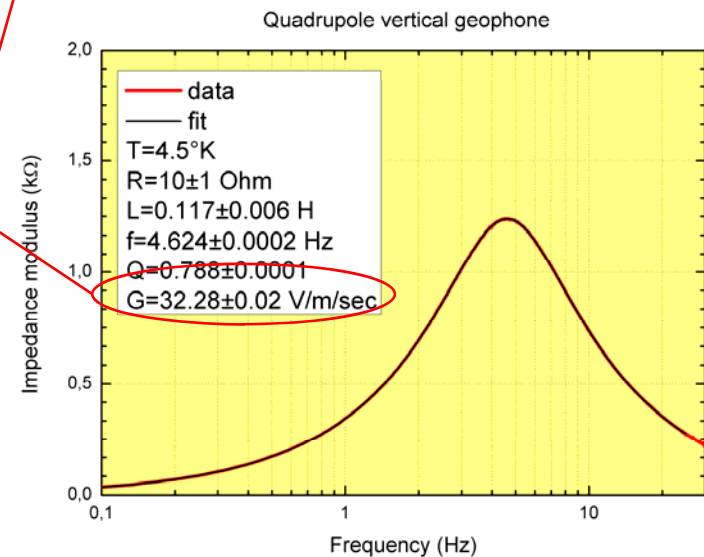
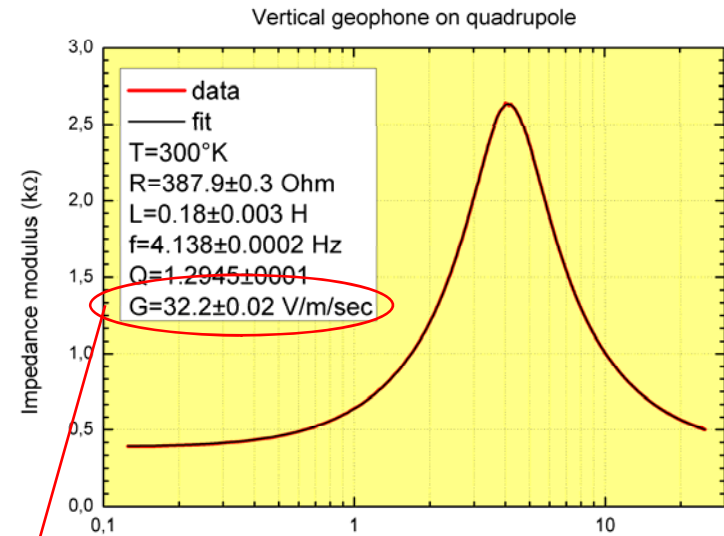
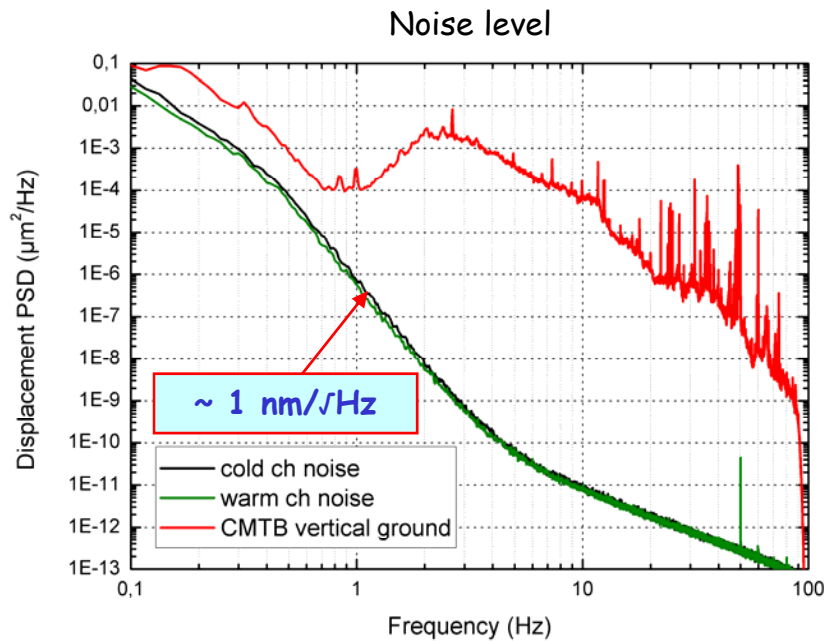
Vessel socket vs floor



the results of the measurements on this short quadrupole cryostat look promising for the use of the alignment jacks for the ILC linacs, after suitable modifications

Effects of the cryogenics on the mechanical stability of CM in FLASH- CMTB tests on ACC5 and ACC6-

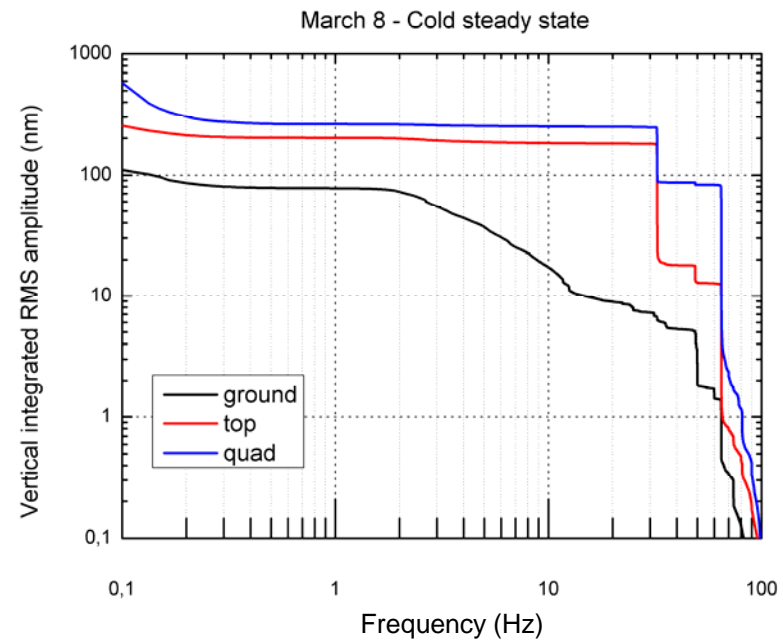
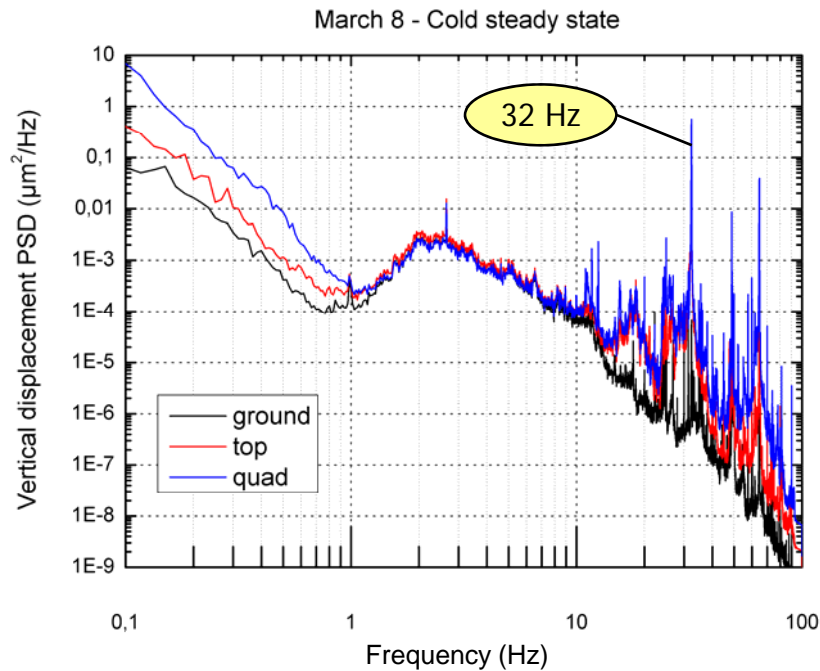
Commercial geophones have shown nanometer level resolution from 1 Hz even at liquid He temperatures and remote calibration capability



Oyo Geospace GS11D

No loss of sensitivity at liquid helium temperature !!

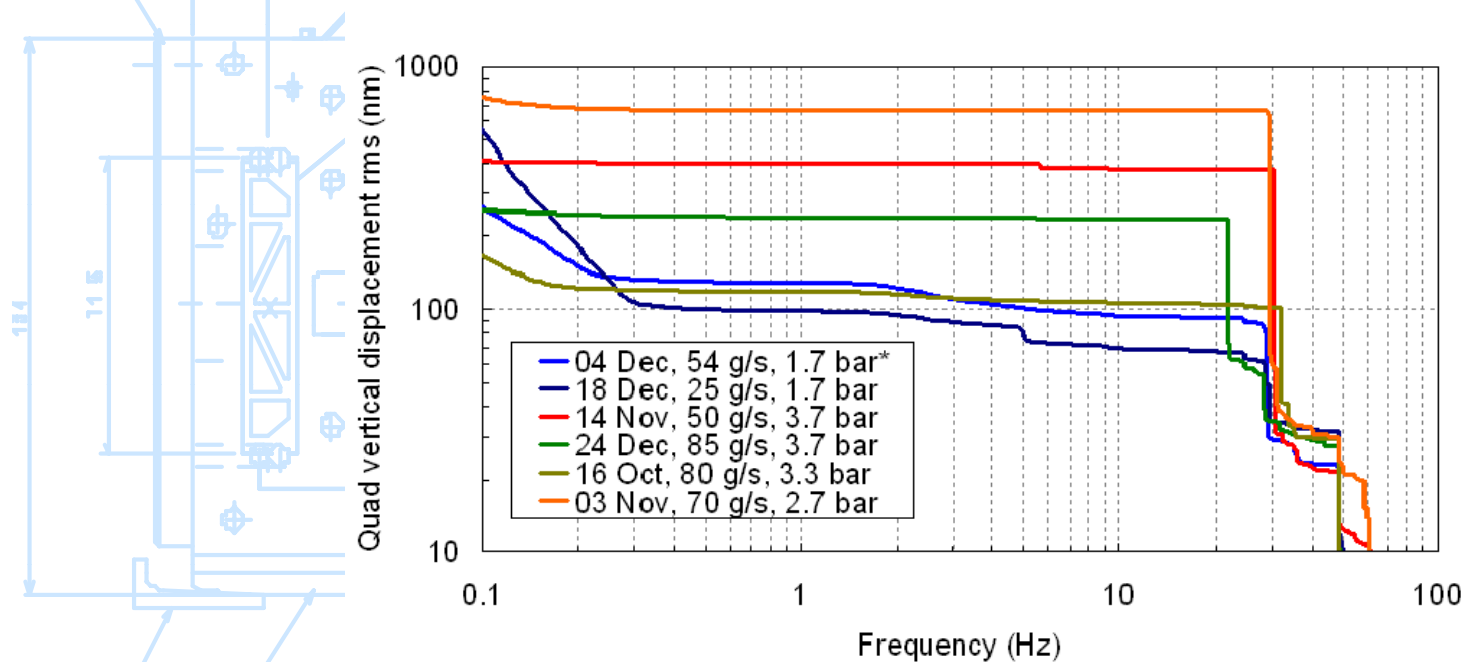
Effects of the cryogenics on the mechanical stability of CM in FLASH- CMTB tests on Module 6-



- low frequency (1-100 Hz) quadrupole vertical stability not affected by high gradient RF operation
- quadrupole vertical stability not affected by the refrigeration system at frequencies up to 30 Hz; results not conclusive at higher frequency because of the onset of a thermal acoustic oscillation in a diagnostic pipe upward of the 4.5K LHe forward line.
- high level of vibrations (up to 600 nm RMS) correlated with the parameters of the 4.5K line

Effects of the cryogenics on the mechanical stability of CM in FLASH - Spectral analysis-

FLASH ACC5



General comments

Three typical behaviour observed as a function of the pressure:

- Low pressure (1.5-1.7 bar) -> low noise
- Intermediate pressure (2.7-3.3 bar) -> appearance of a strong line around 30 Hz
- High pressure (3.7 bar) -> ~30 Hz line plus a low frequency line around 6 Hz

No systematic dependence on the flow.

Disturbances have the same frequencies along the whole linac.

WP7 Deliverables:

- 1 Prototype mechanical stabilisation system.
- 2 Prototype laser-based stabilisation system
- 3 3 and 5 car prototypes of laser-based RTRS system.
- 4 Database (with public web interface) of catalogued and characterised ground vibration spectra.