

Ground Motion Studies at SLAC

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- SEISMOMETER MEASUREMENTS
- GROUND MOTION MODEL
- EFFECT ON BEAM MOTION IN THE NLC

INTRODUCTION

- Why is Ground Motion a Concern for the NLC:

Ground motion will move the quadrupole magnets,
which will steer the beams,
which will cause them to miss at the IP: $\rightarrow\leftarrow$

- Scale of Problem:

Motion slower than 0.1 Hz will be heavily suppressed
by trajectory feedback loops.

Motion faster than ≈ 60 Hz is generally not large
enough to have a significant effect.

Want uncorrelated vertical rms motion to be < 10 nm
for most quads and < 1 nm at the final doublet.

For $f > 0.1$ Hz, vertical ground motion \approx few hundred
nm but it is correlated over long distances.

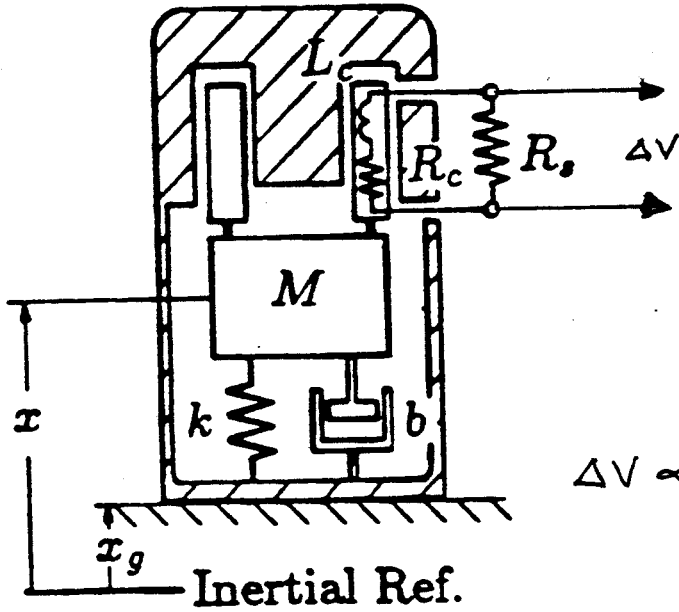
- Measurements of Vertical Motion:

Two seismometers were used so both power and
correlation spectra could be measured.

Both were placed on the floor of the SLAC linac tunnel:
one at Sector 4 and other 0 to 2 km downstream.

Measurements were made at 2 AM during a period
when most power and cooling systems were off.

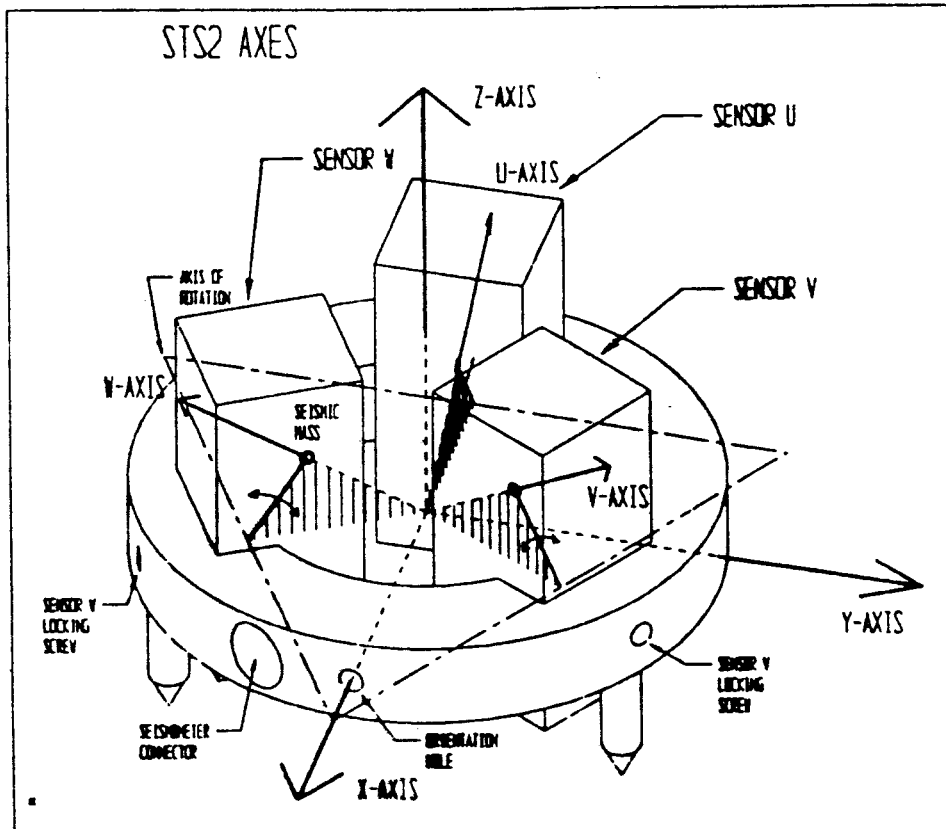
SEISMOMETERS



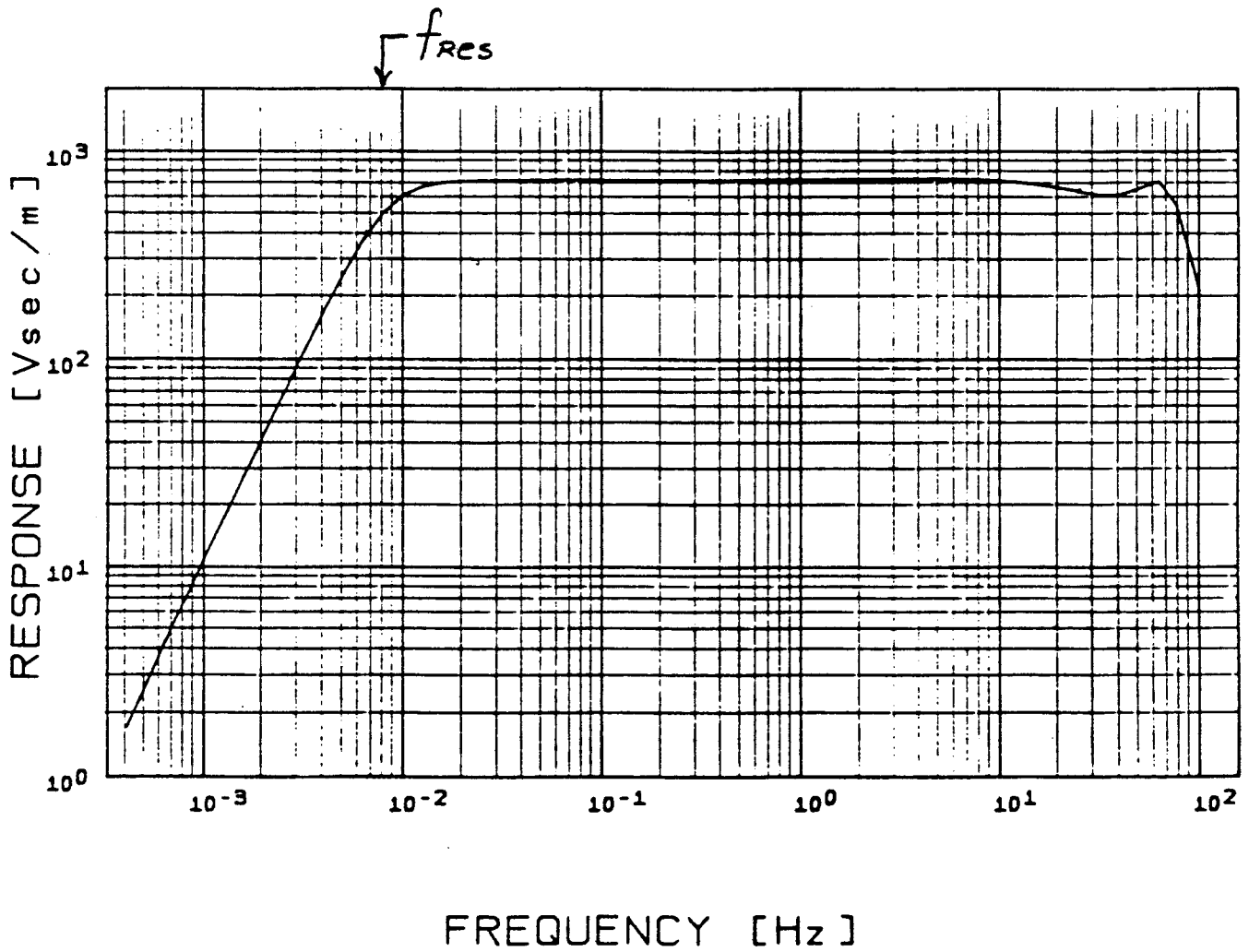
GROUND POSITION = x_g

$$\Delta V \propto \dot{x}_g \text{ for } f \gg f_{res} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{M}}$$

STRECKEISEN STS2



STS2 VELOCITY RESPONSE



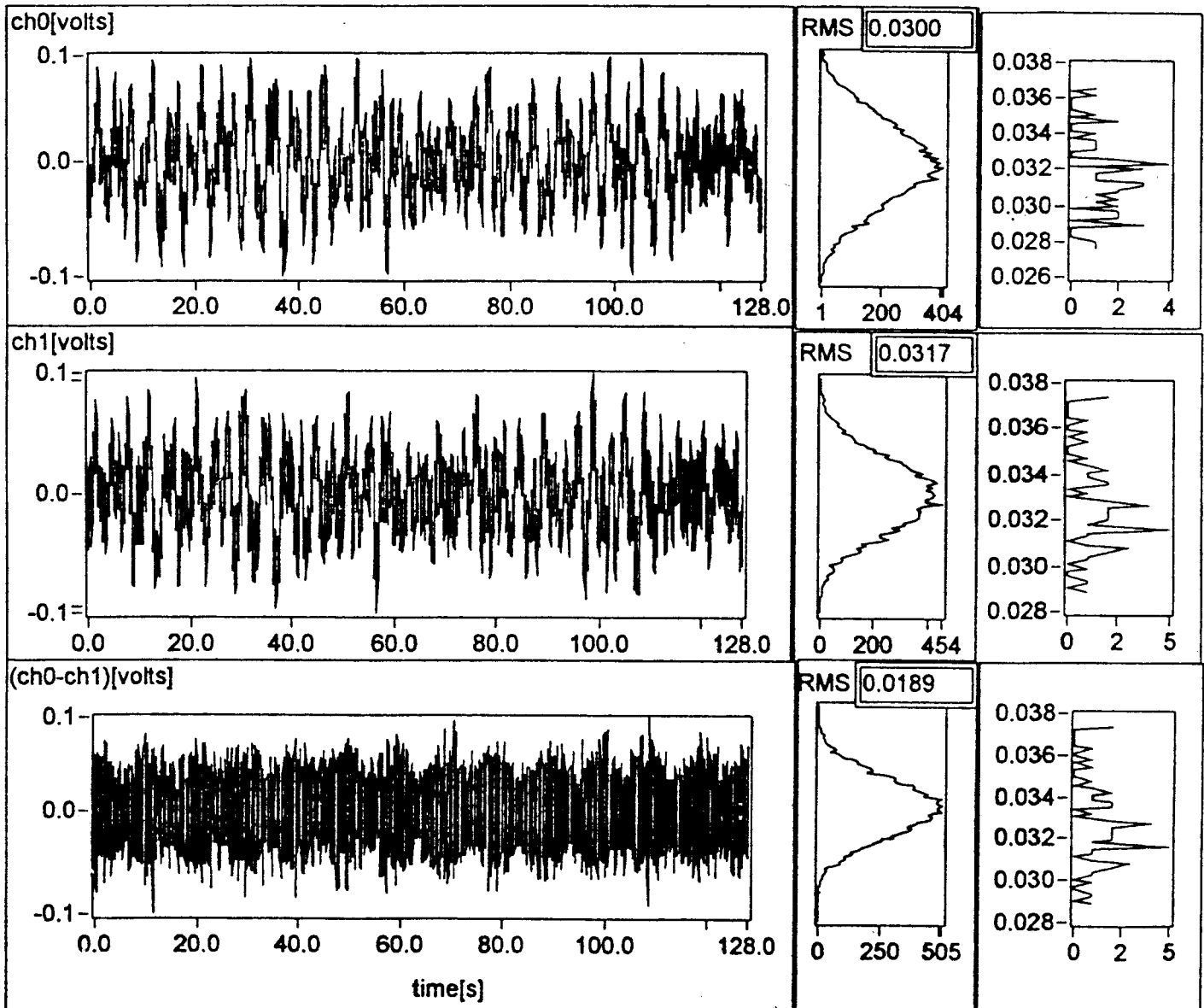
STS2 MEASUREMENTS

- 1) Amplify signals from two STS2's by 100 and connect to channel 0 (ch0) and channel (ch1) of a PC digitizer running with Labview.
- 2) Scan at 64 kHz, filter and decimate \rightarrow 128 Hz effective scan rate.
- 3) Record data for 1.8 hours and divide into 50, 128 sec long samples.
- 4) Compute FFT of 50 samples using a cos-like windowing function.
- 5) Average power, $\langle \text{ch0}^2 \rangle$ and $\langle \text{ch1}^2 \rangle$, and cross power, $\langle \text{ch0} \cdot \text{ch1}^* \rangle$ of 50 samples at each frequency. Do same for signal difference, $\text{ch0} - \text{ch1}$.

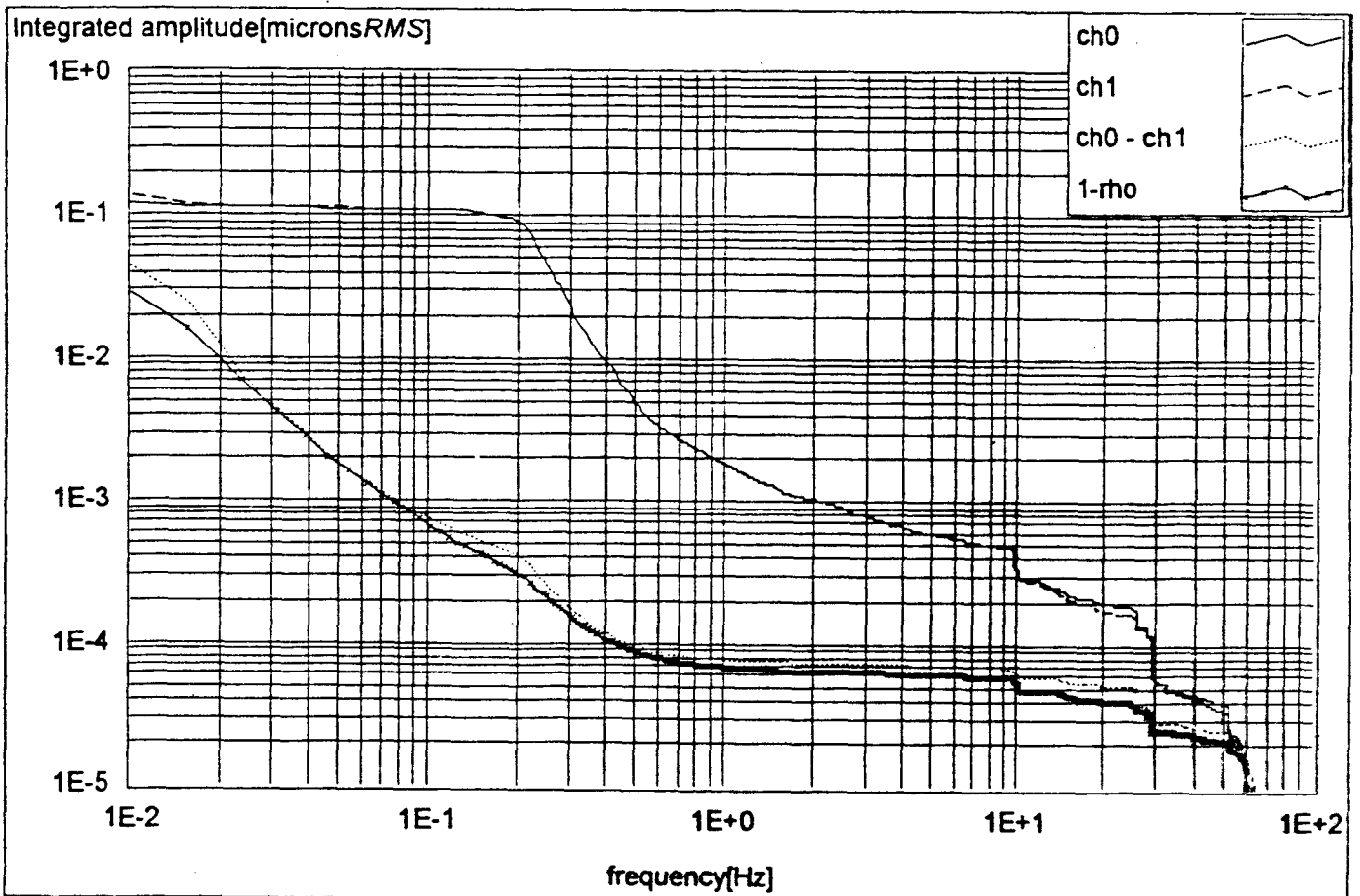
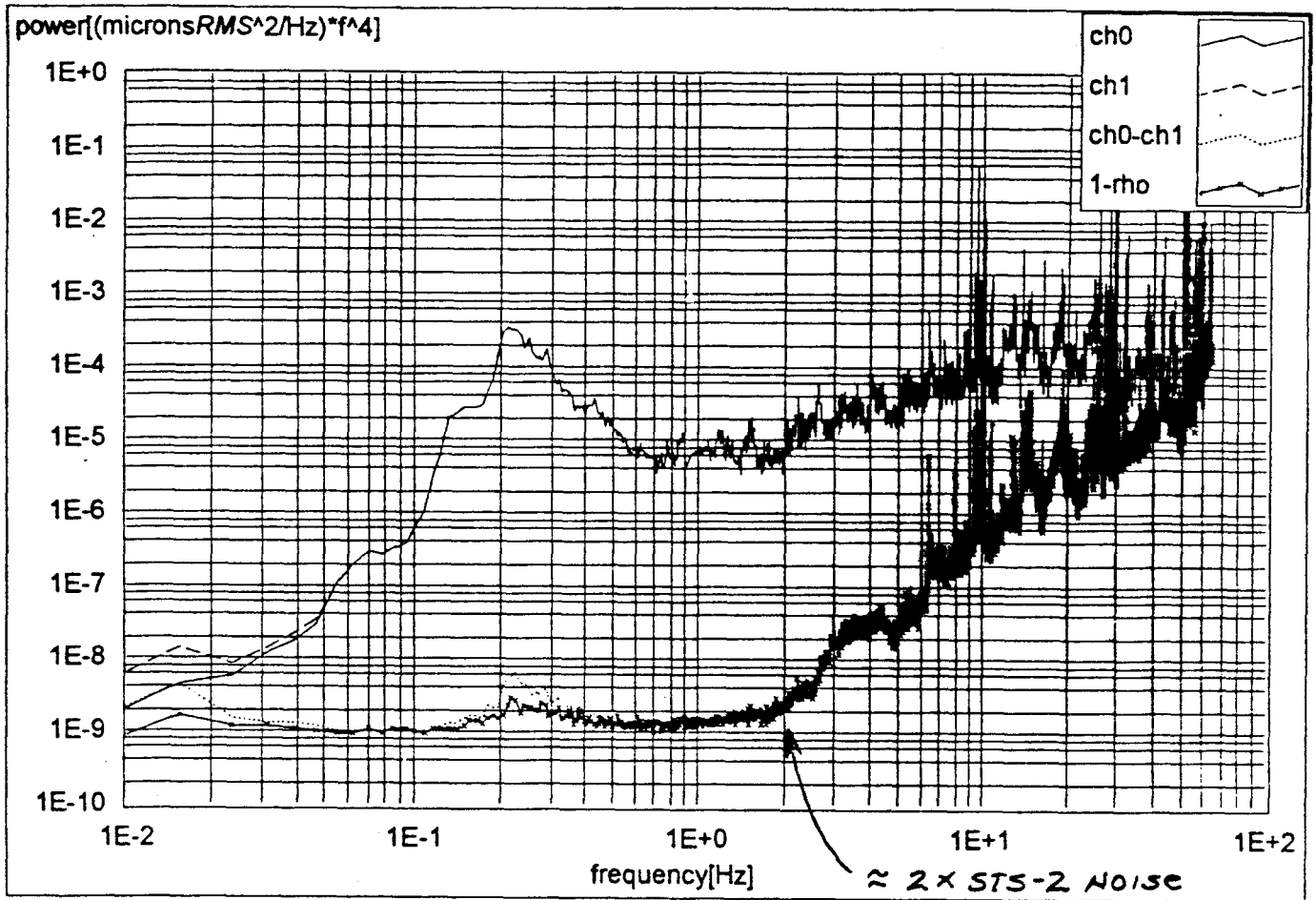
Example of a 128 sec sample ($\Delta z = 100\text{ m}$)

RMS

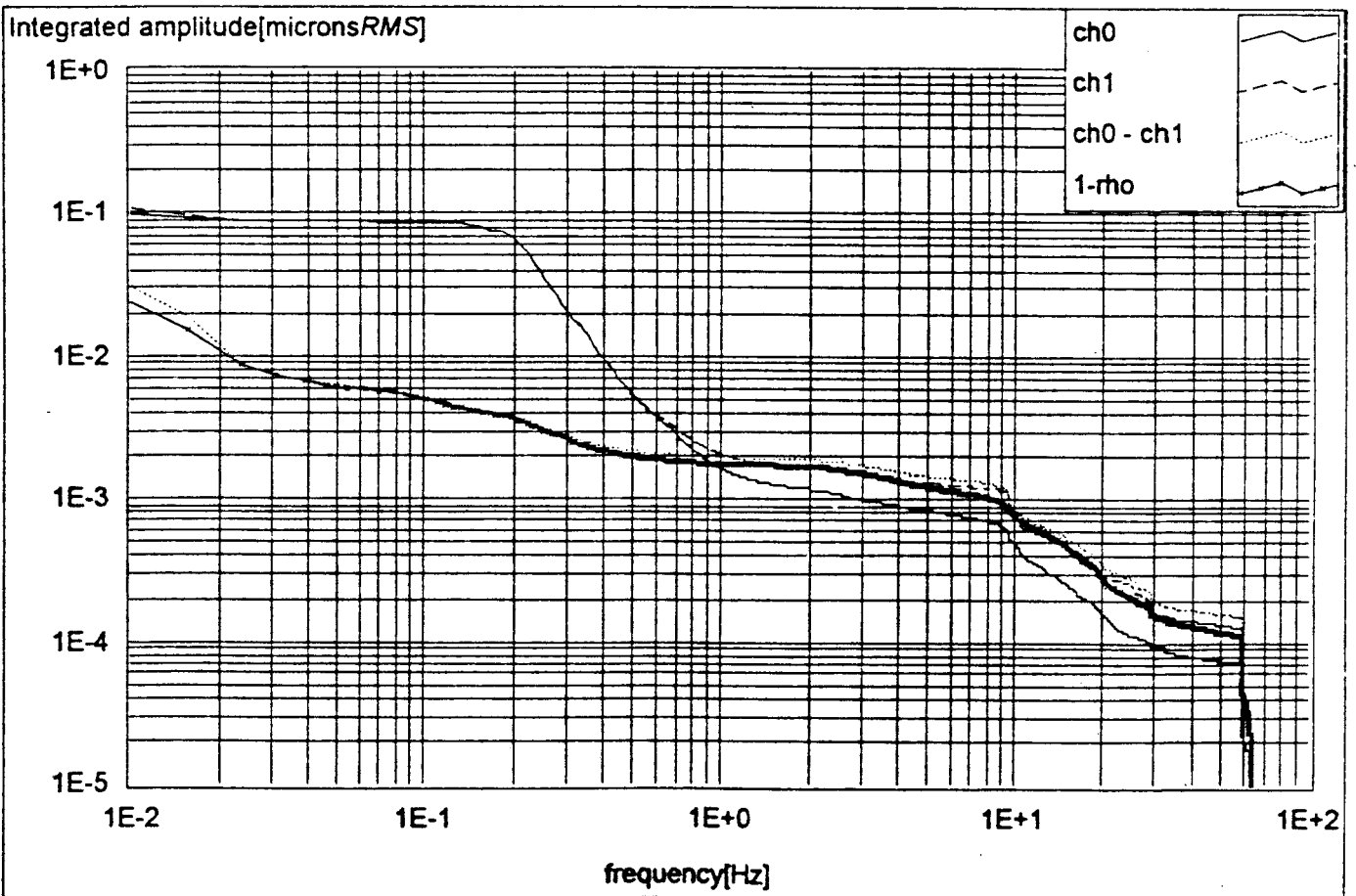
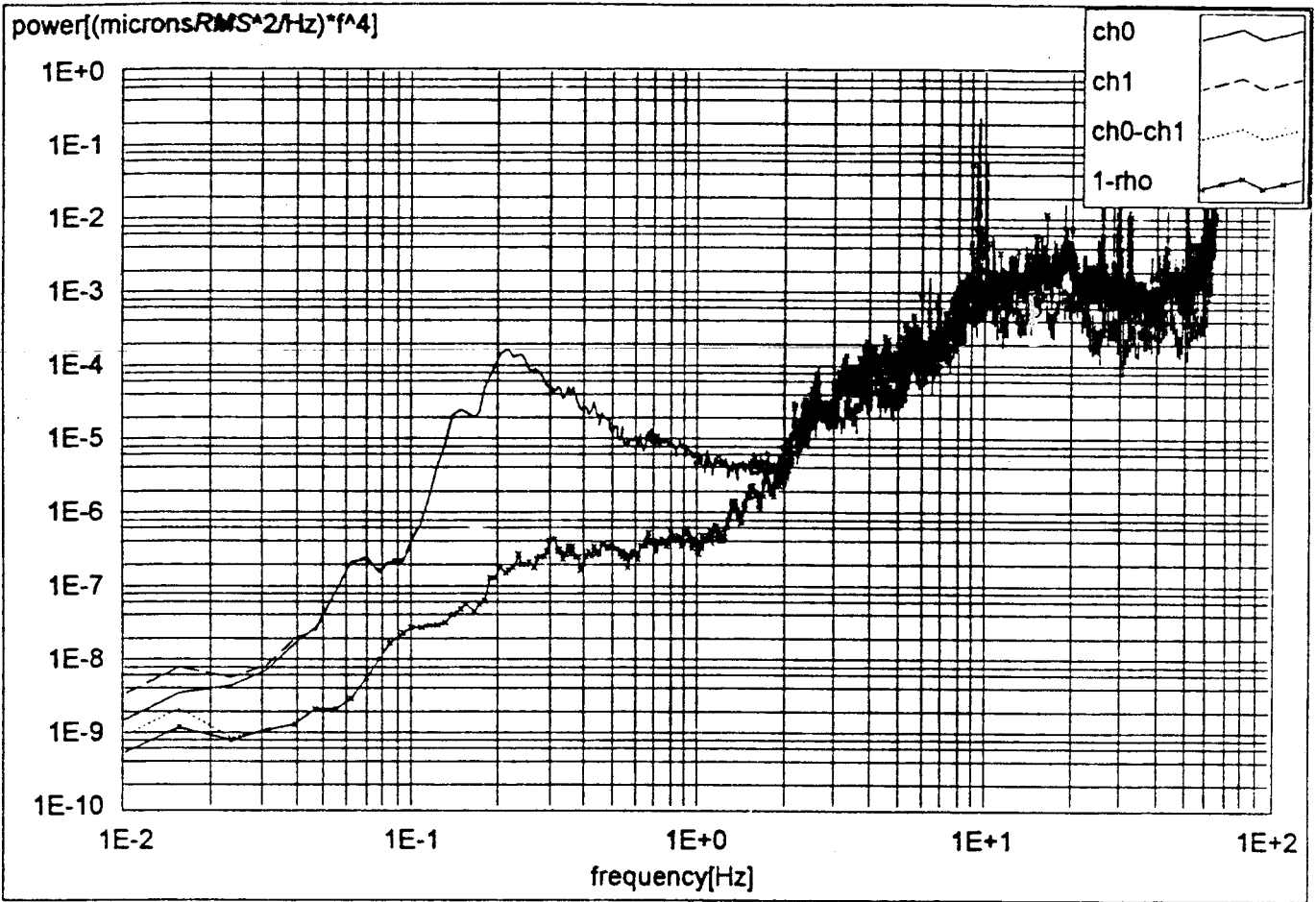
HIST of 50 RMS's



SPECTRA MEASURED AT 2AM IN L104-8 : $\Delta Z = 0$

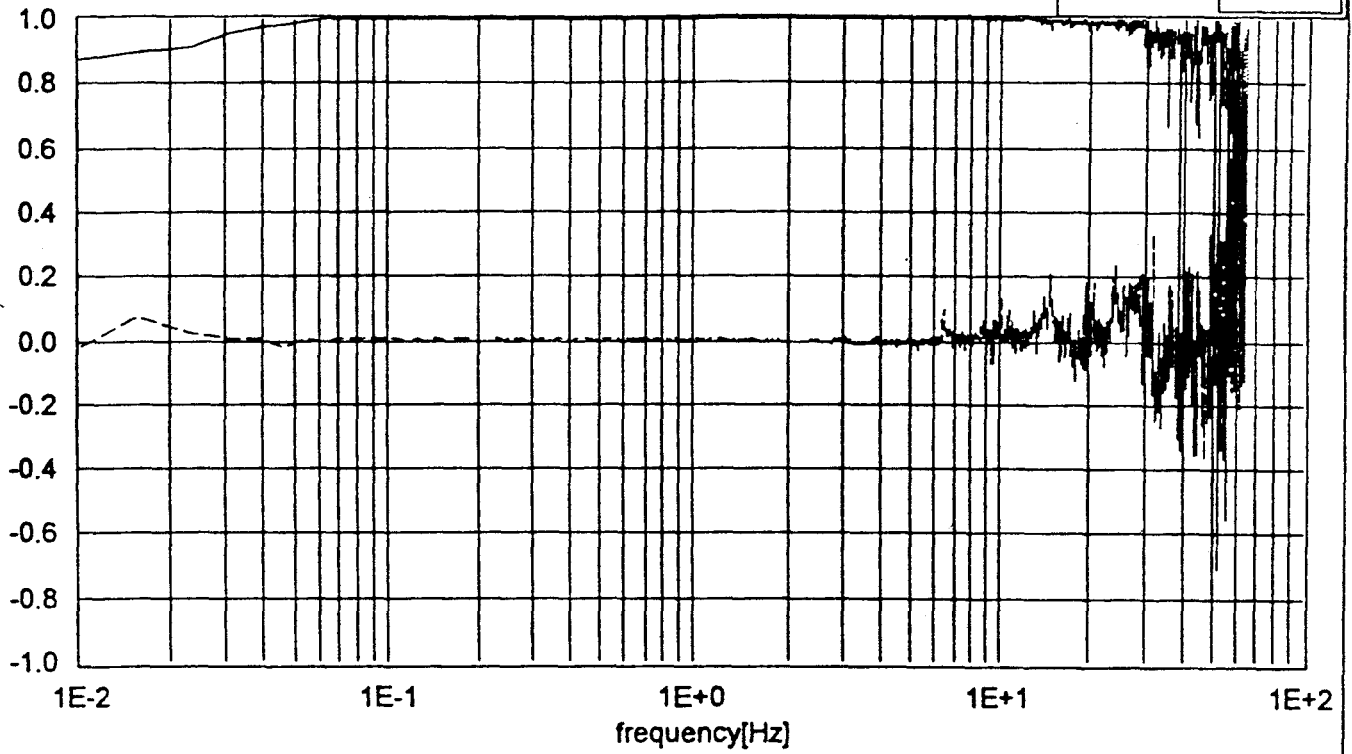
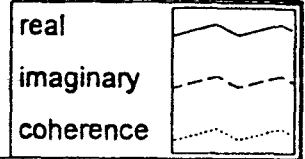


$\Delta Z = 100 \text{ m}$



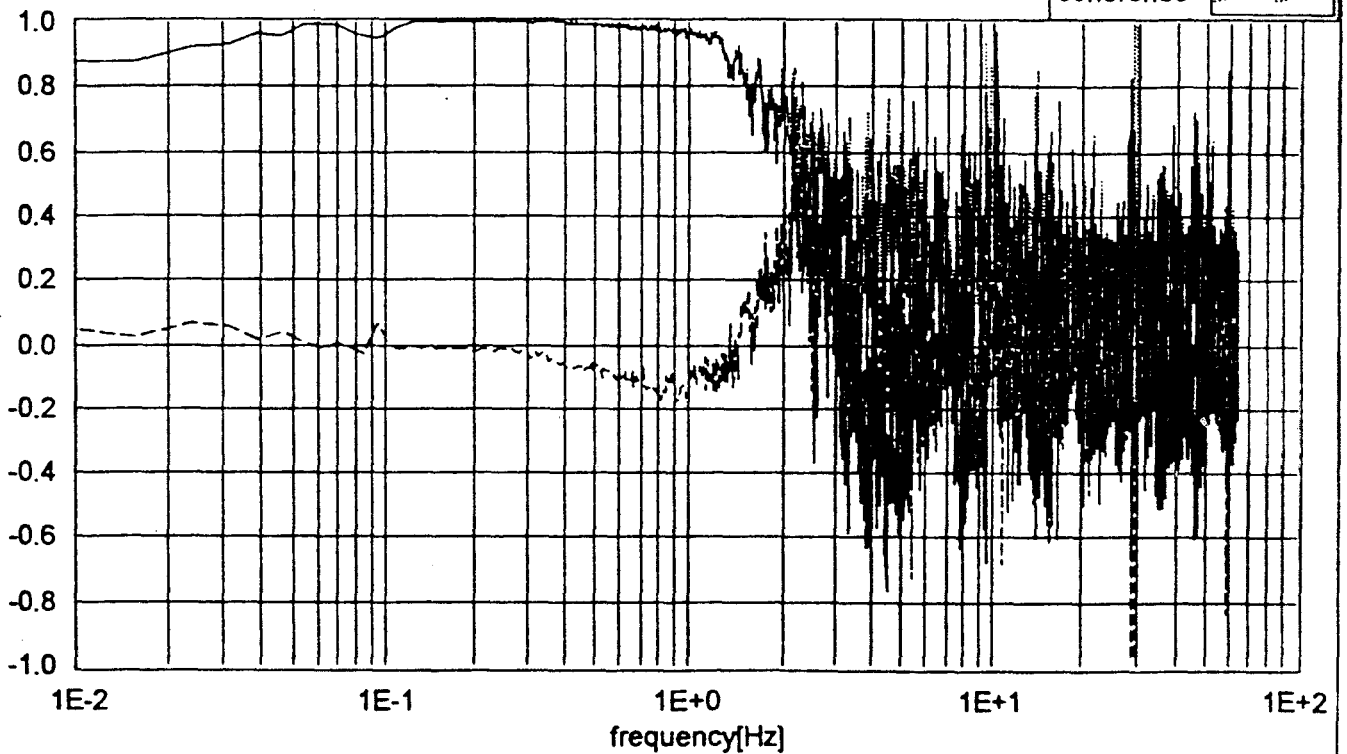
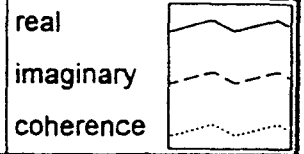
Coherence & Cross Correlation of ch0 & ch1

$\Delta Z = 0$

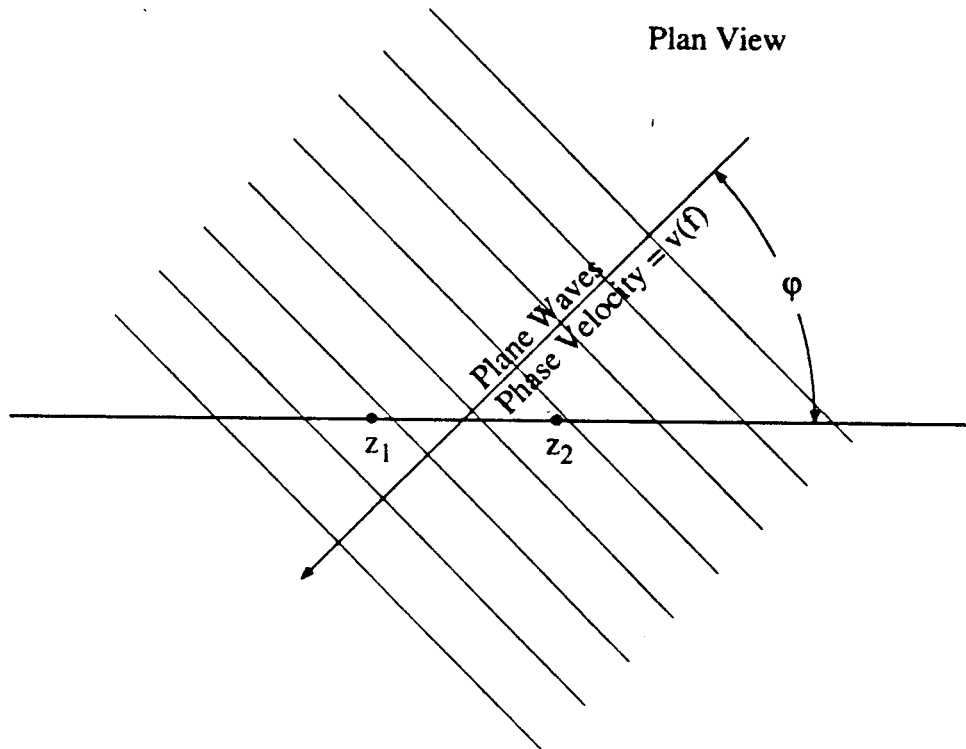


Coherence & Cross Correlation of ch0 & ch1

$\Delta Z = 100 \text{ m}$



2D GROUND MOTION MODEL



Let $\tilde{y}_i(f) =$ Complex FT of vertical ground motion at z_i
 $\Delta z = z_2 - z_1$

Then
$$\rho(f) \equiv \frac{\langle \tilde{y}_1 \cdot \tilde{y}_2^* \rangle_t}{\sqrt{\langle \tilde{y}_1^2 \rangle_t \langle \tilde{y}_2^2 \rangle_t}}$$

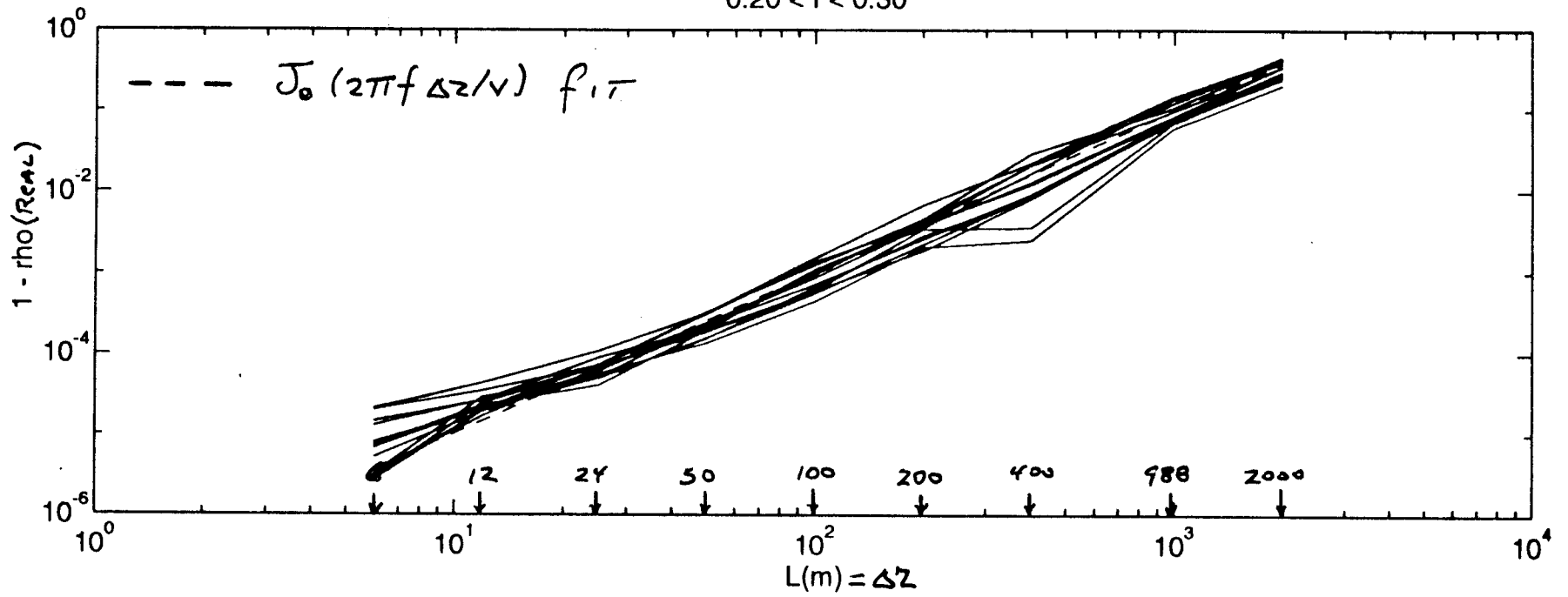
$$= \cos(2\pi f \Delta z \cos(\phi)/v) + i \sin(2\pi f \Delta z \cos(\phi)/v)$$

Now let wave direction be isotropic and average over ϕ :

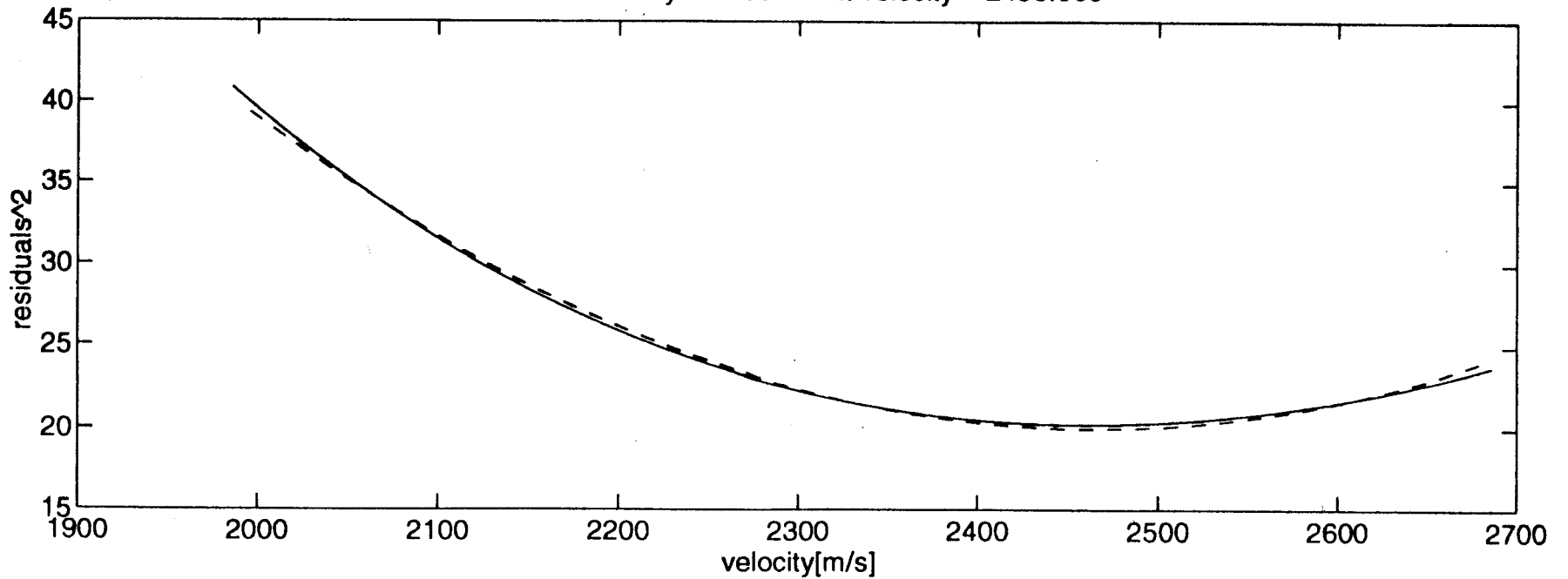
$$\rho(f) \rightarrow J_0(2\pi f \Delta z/v) + i0$$

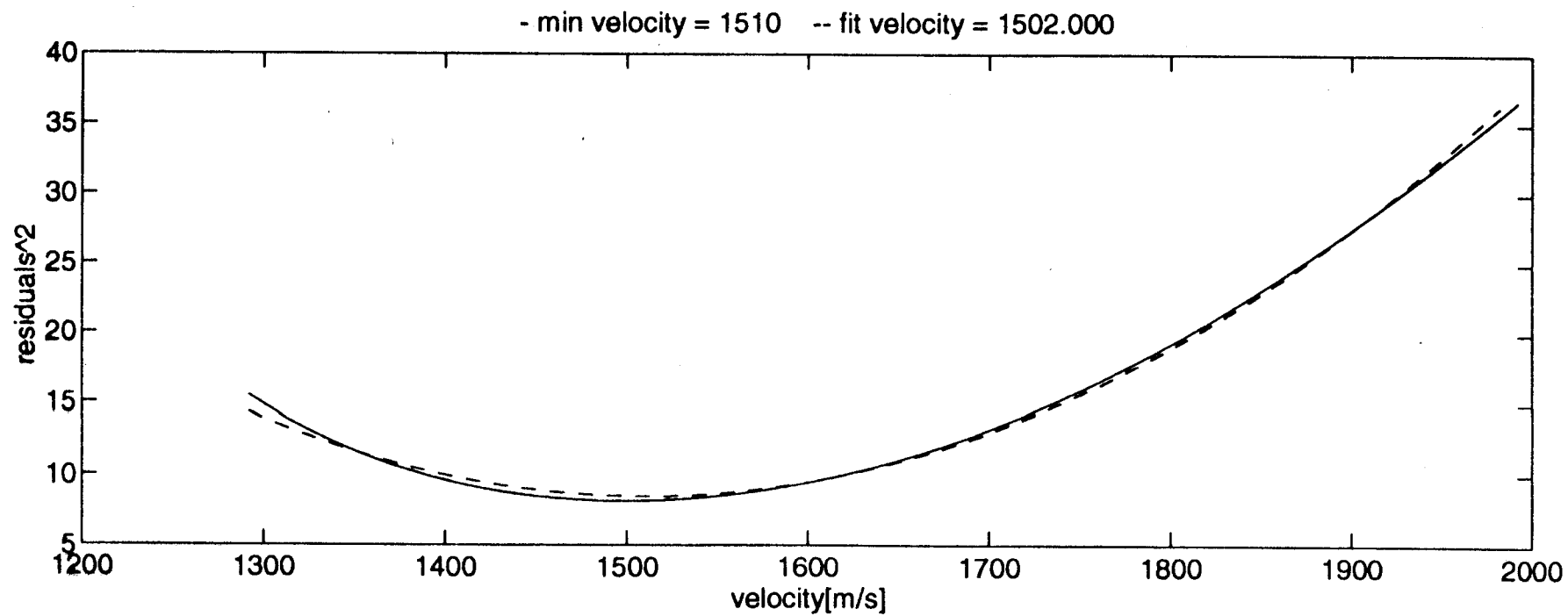
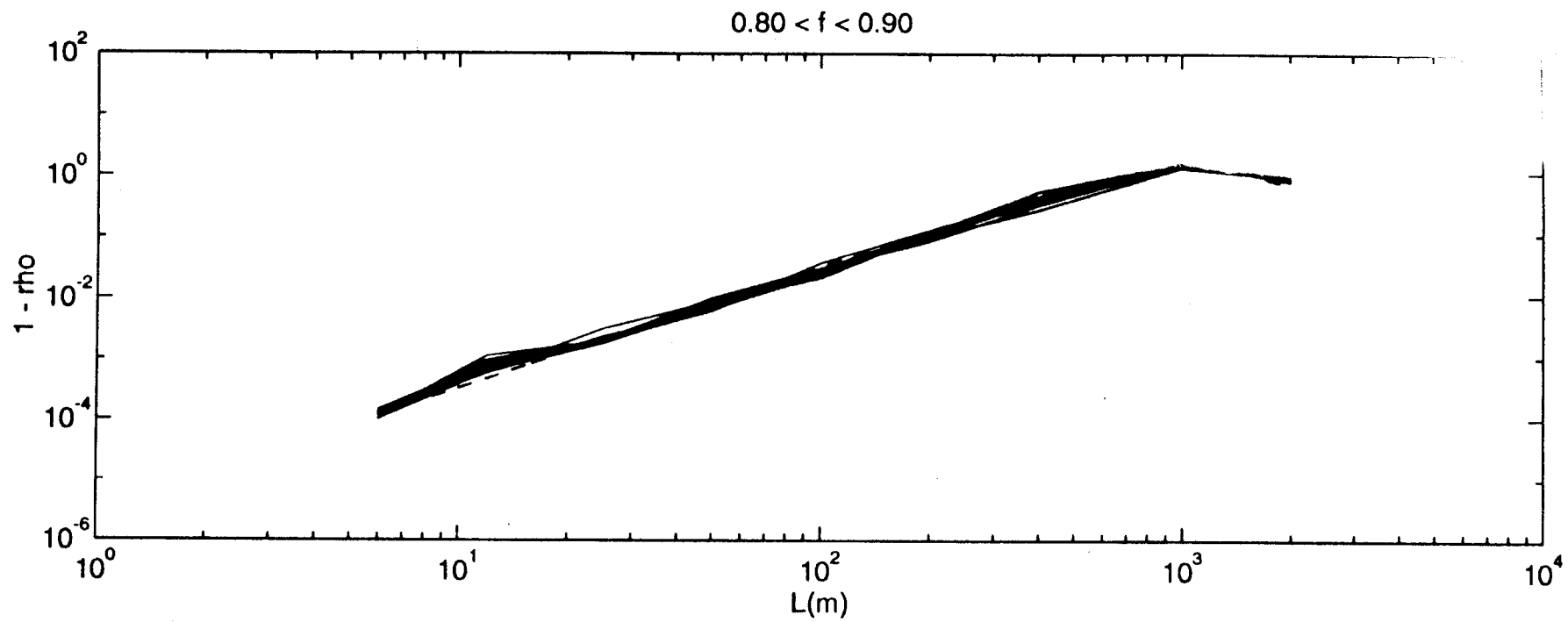
Fit measured $\text{Re}[\rho(f)]$ -vs- Δz to J_0 dependence to find $v(f)$.

0.20 < f < 0.30

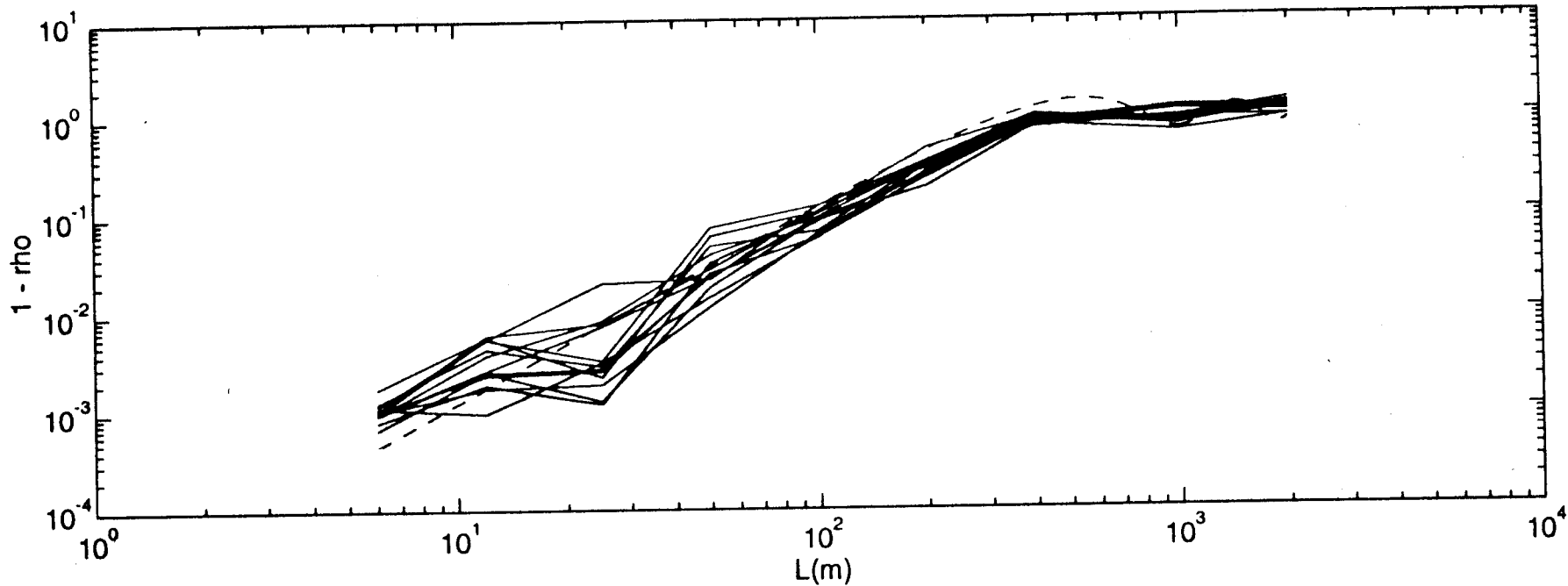


- min velocity = 2465 -- fit velocity = 2456.000

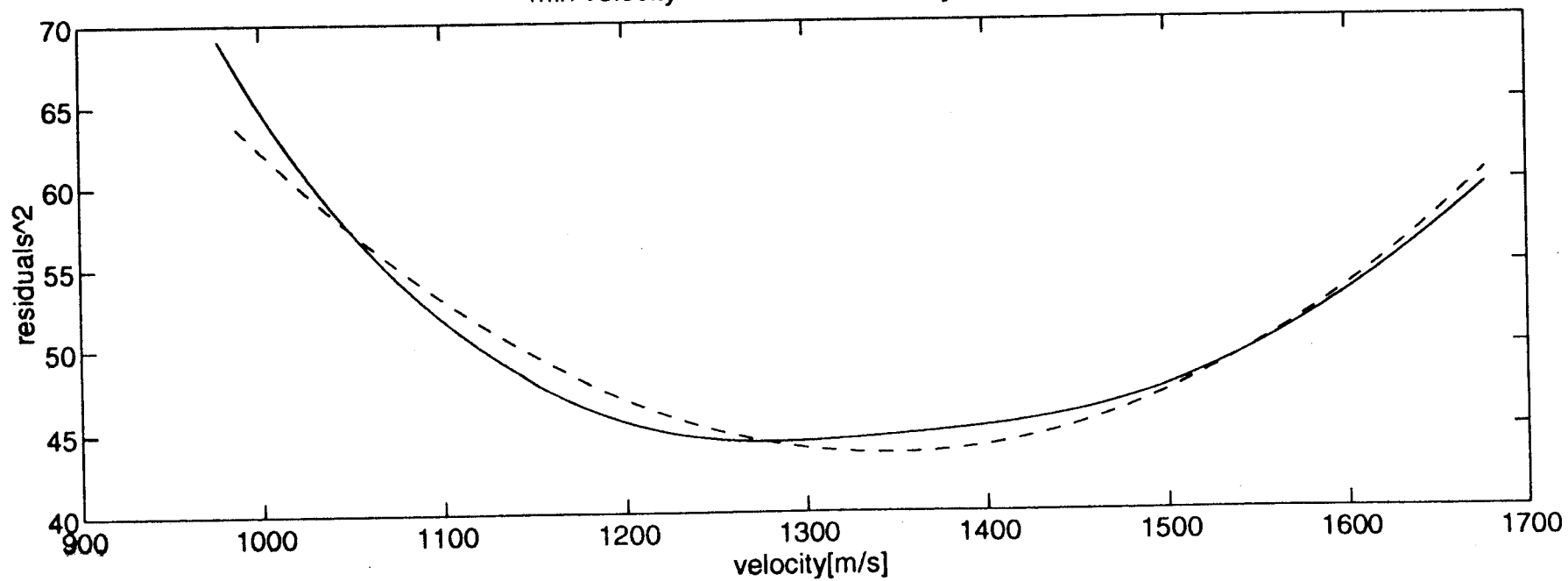




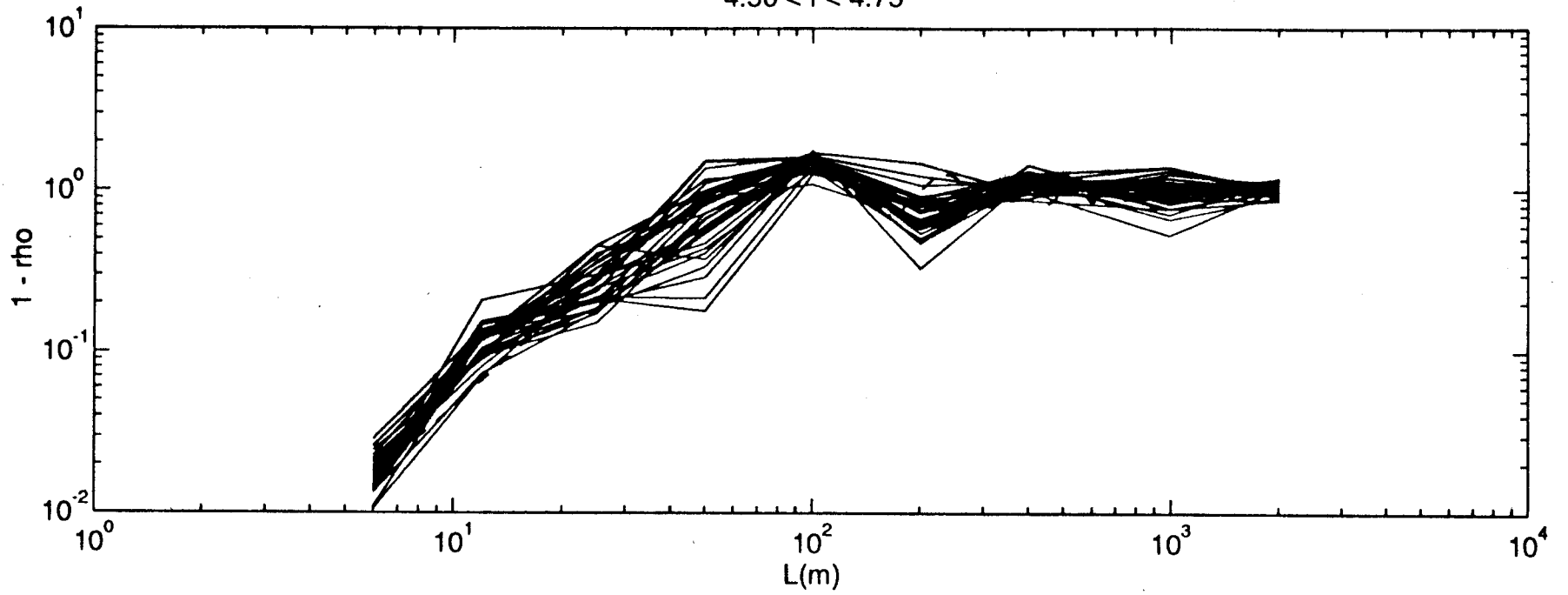
1.40 < f < 1.50



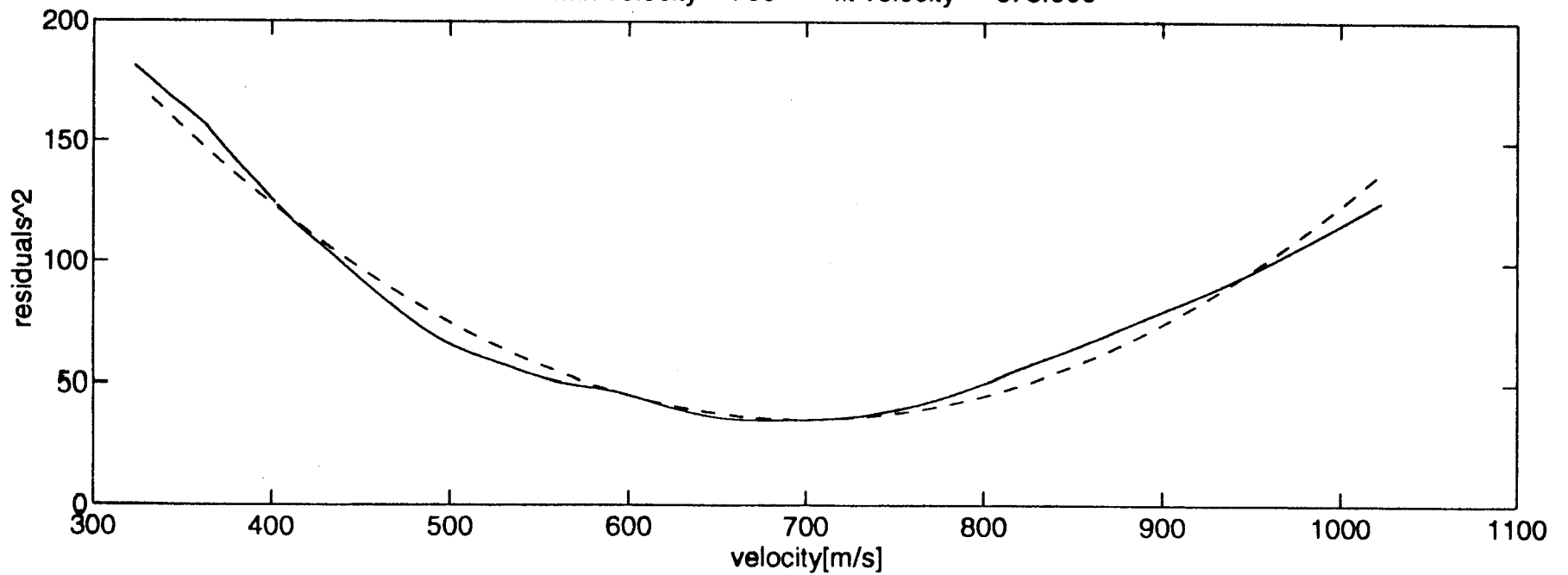
- min velocity = 1347 -- fit velocity = 1287.000

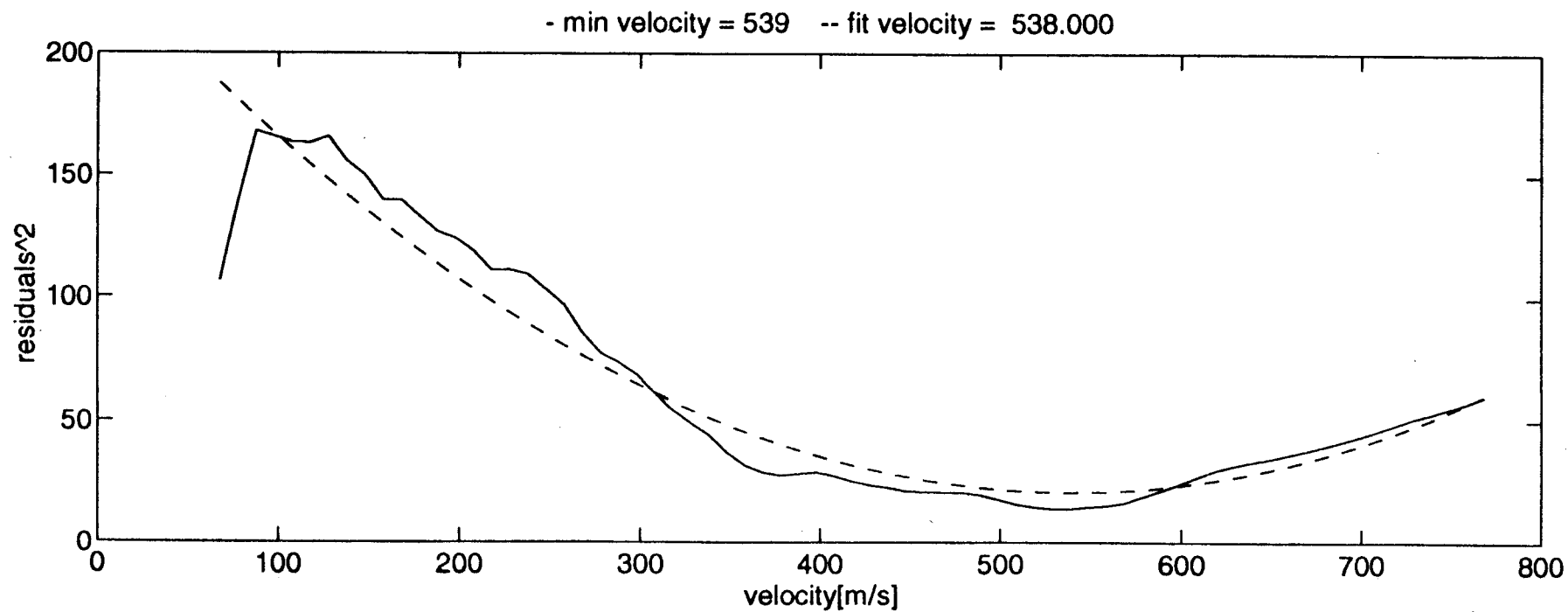
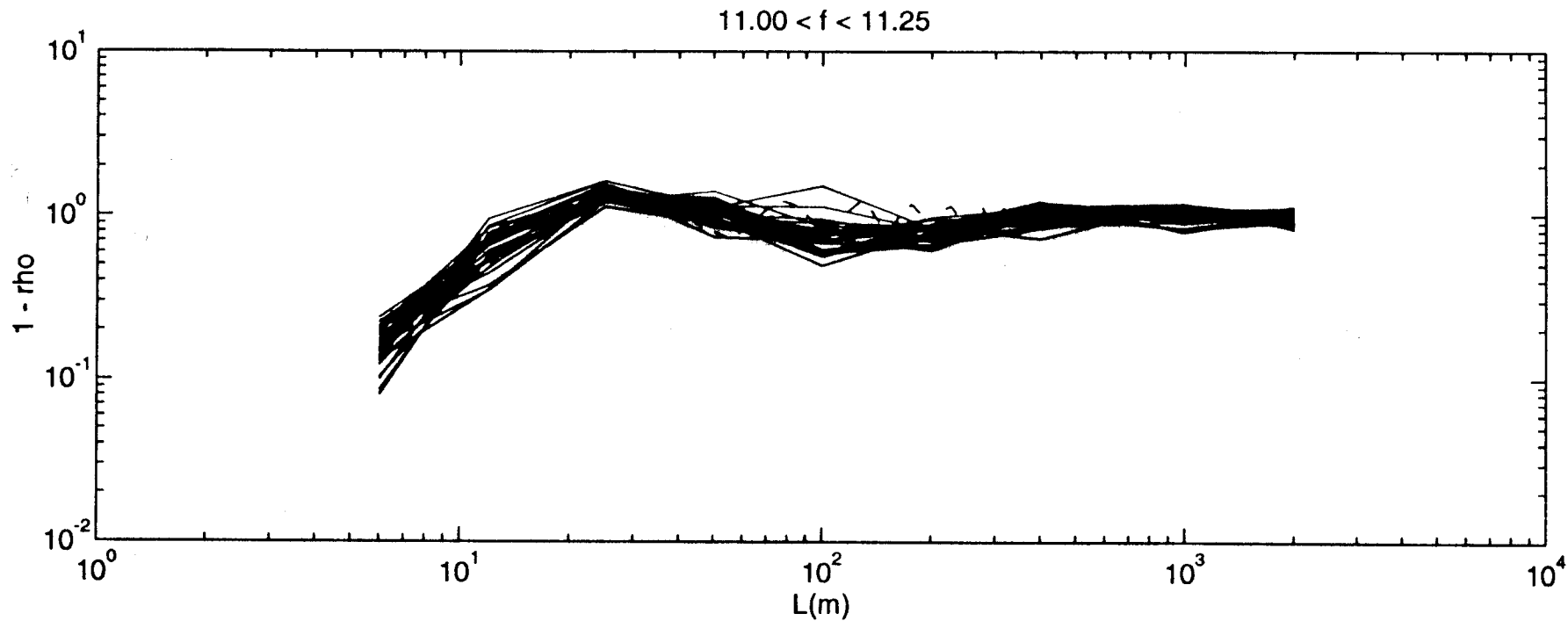


$4.50 < f < 4.75$

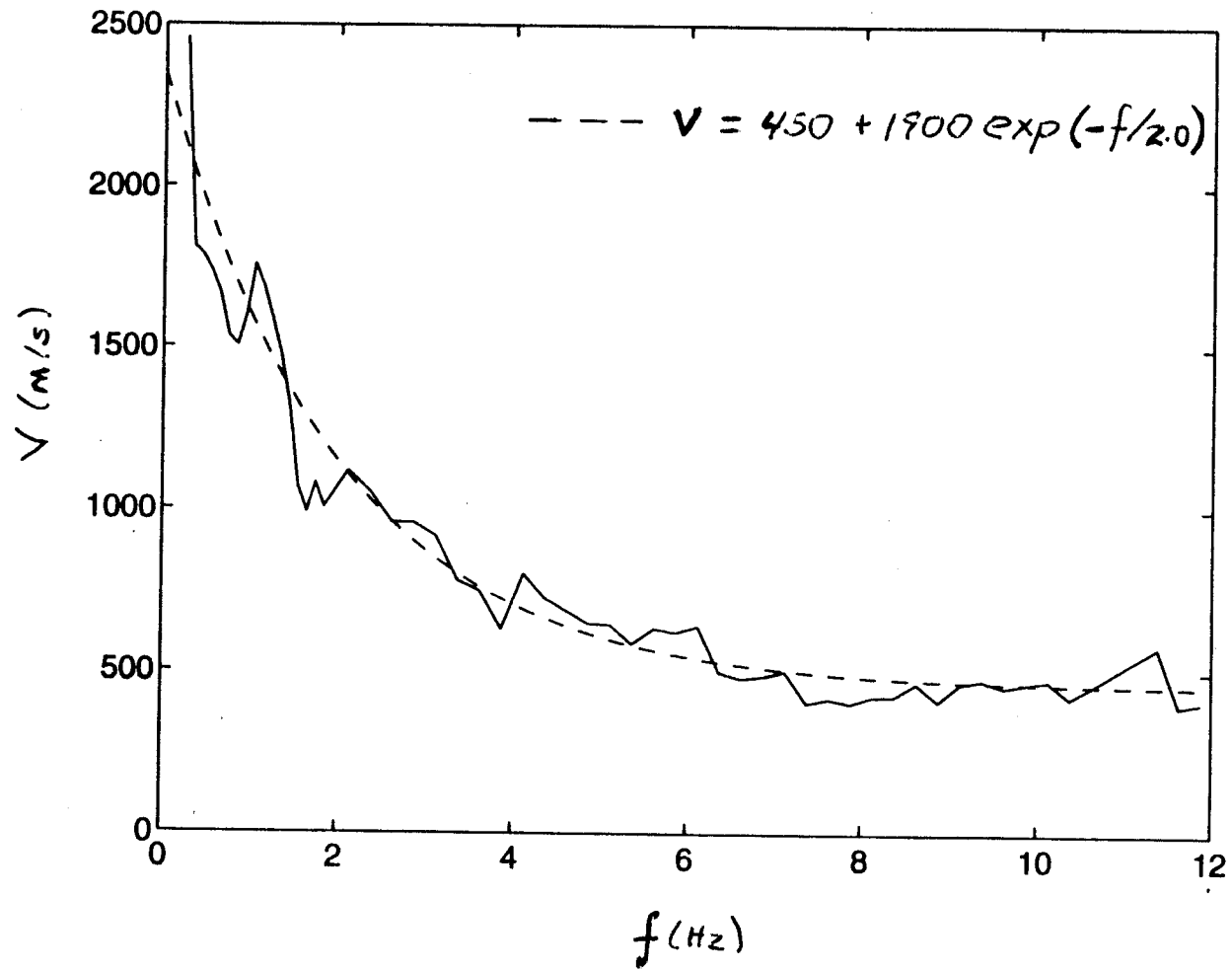


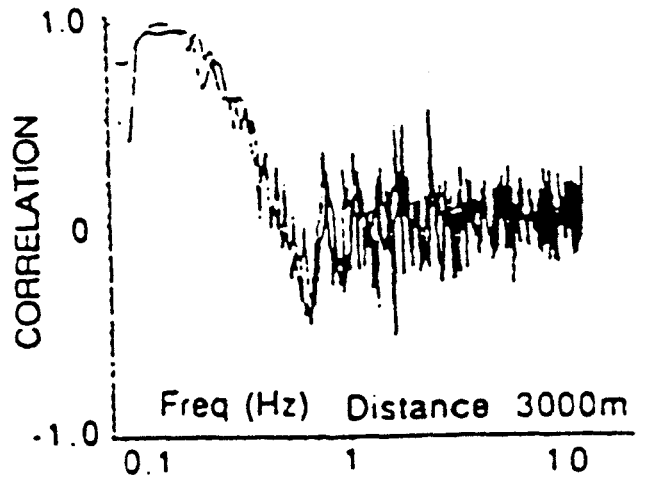
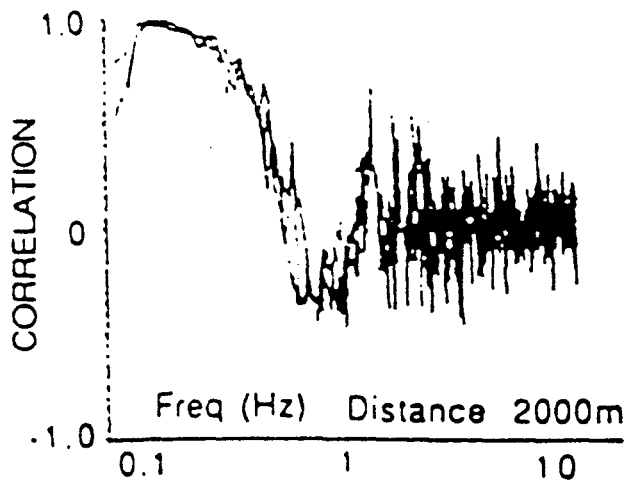
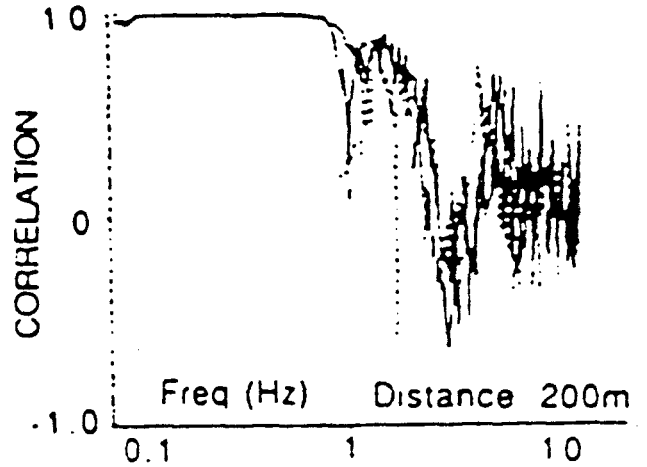
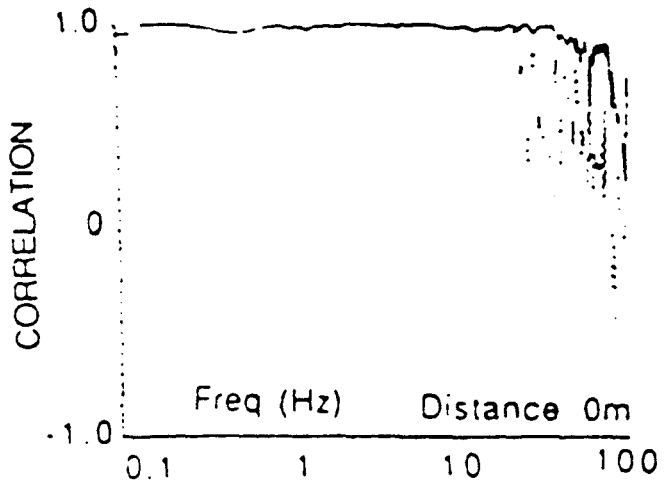
- min velocity = 700 -- fit velocity = 673.000





MEASURED VELOCITIES



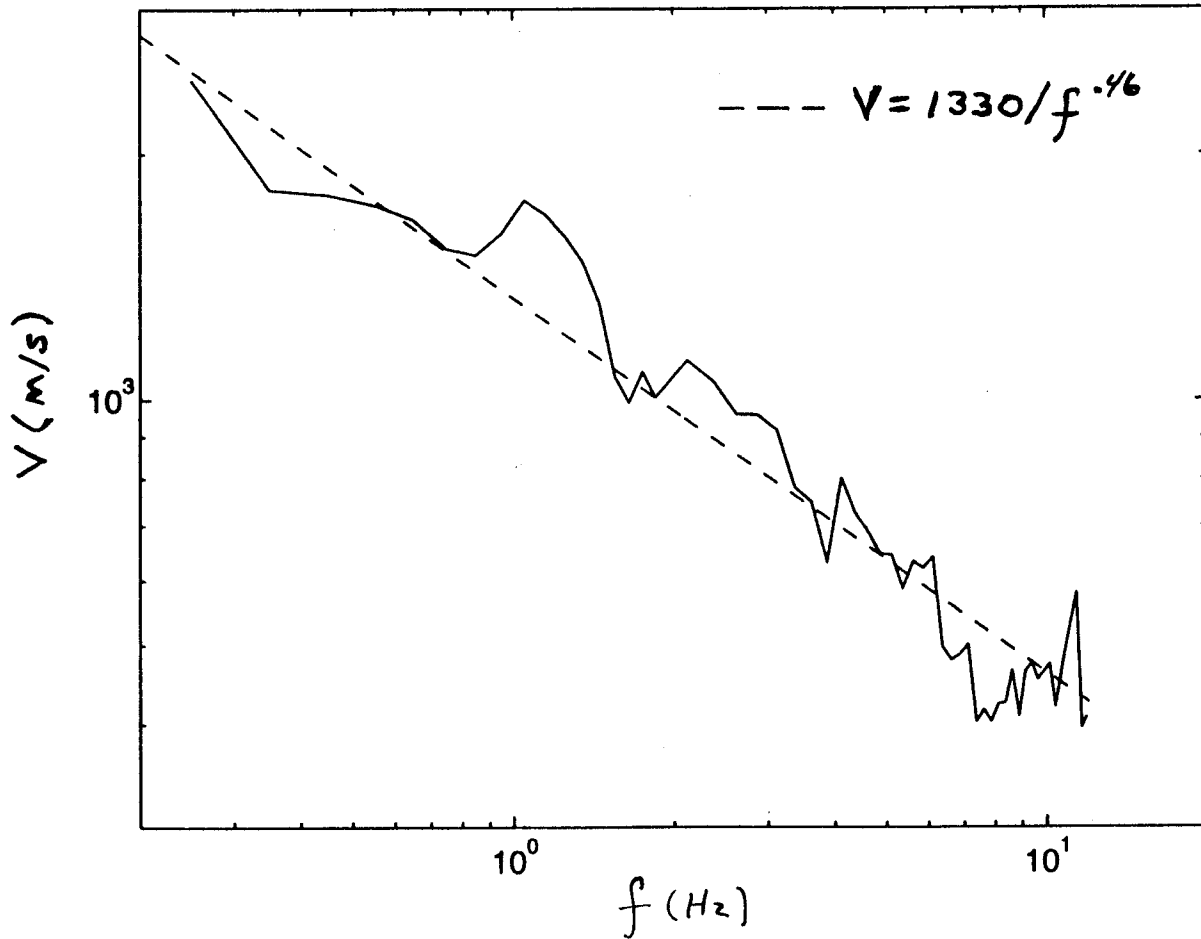


Correlation spectra for vertical vibrations

MEASURED IN THE LEP TUNNEL

POWER LAW FIT

$$V(\text{KMS}) \text{ AT } \rho(\text{REAR}) = 0 : \begin{cases} 1.6 \Delta Z^{.32} & (\text{SLC}) \\ 2.1 \Delta Z^{.30} & (\text{LEP}) \end{cases} \text{ FOR } \Delta Z \text{ IN KM}$$



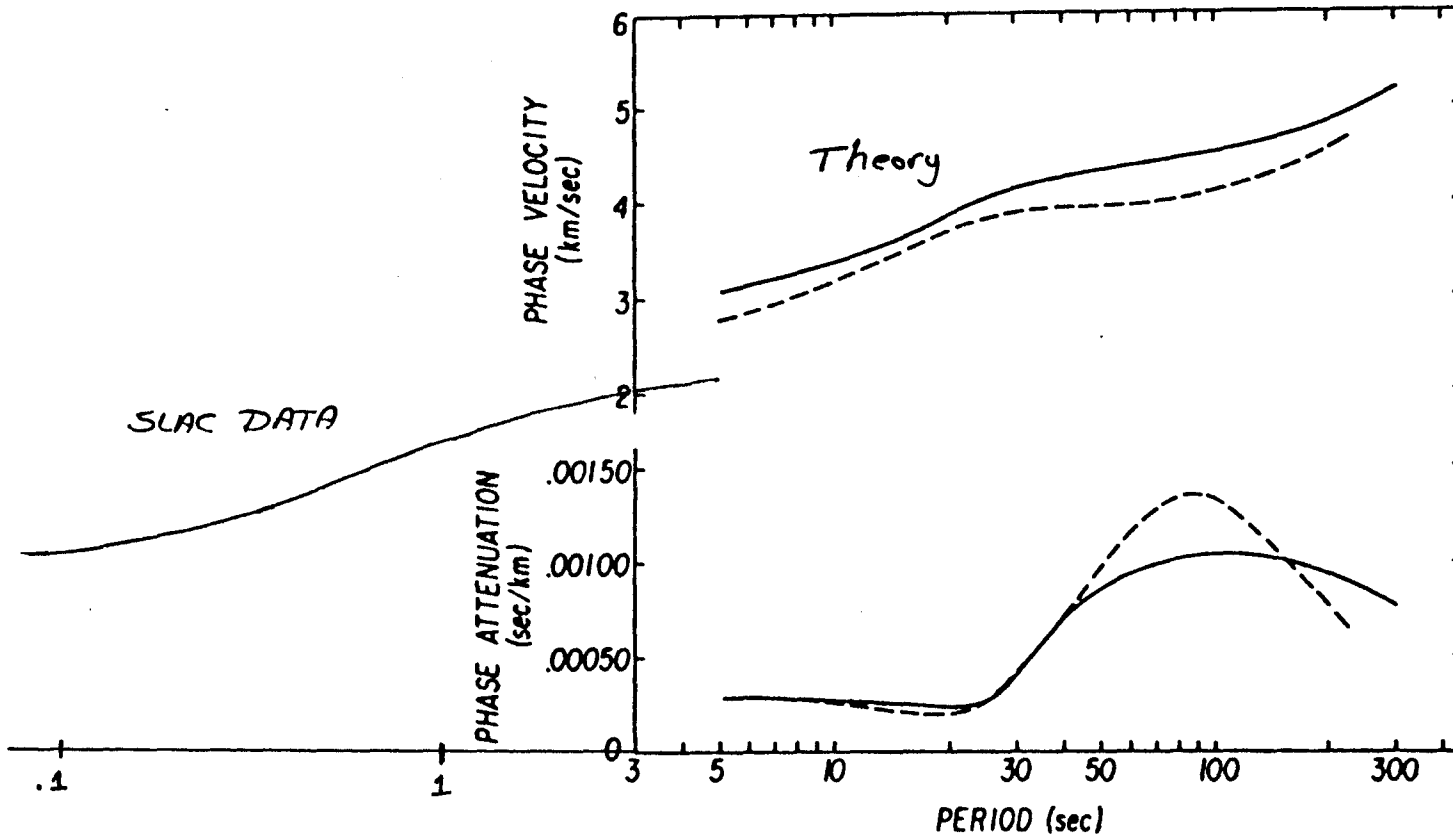
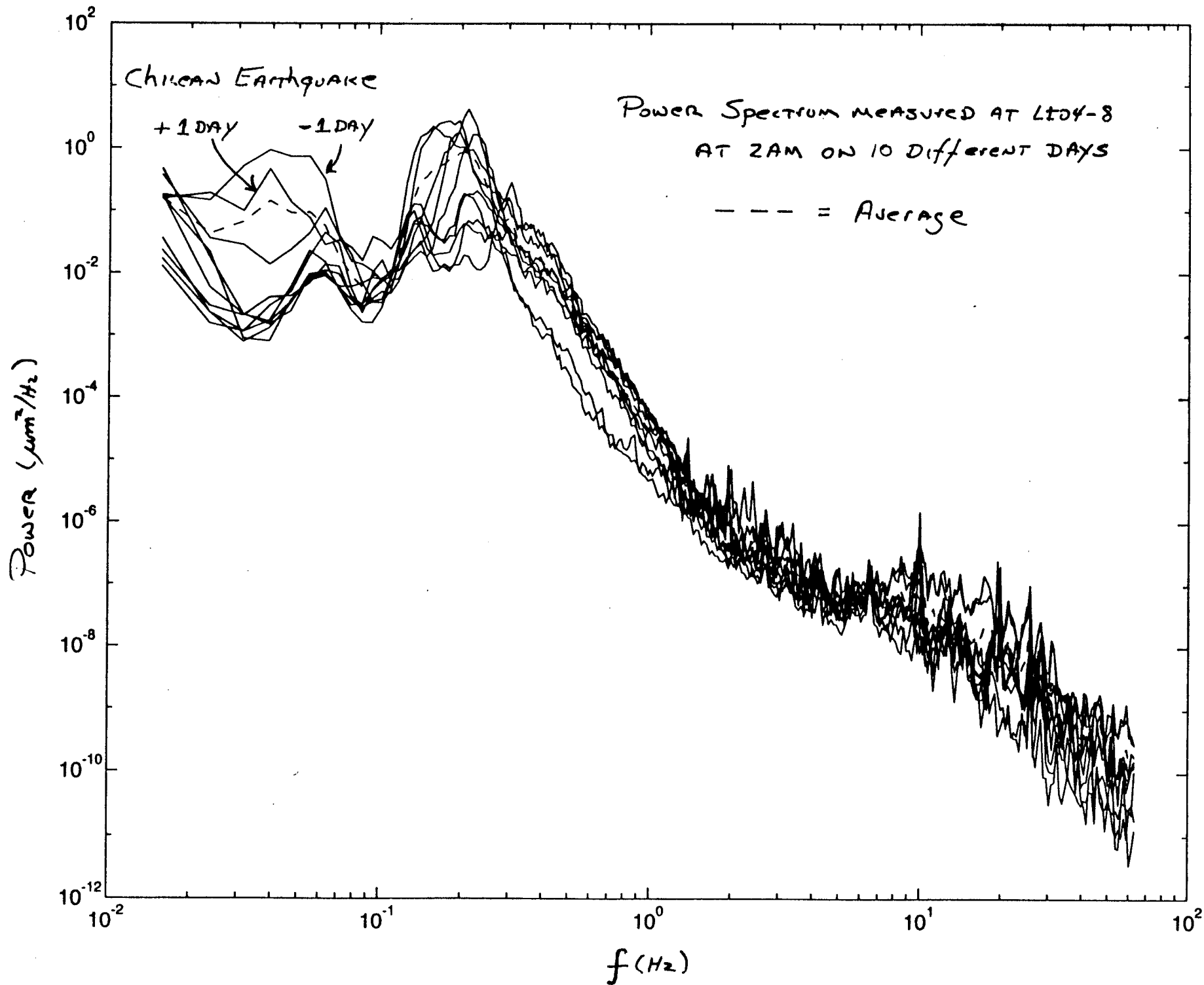
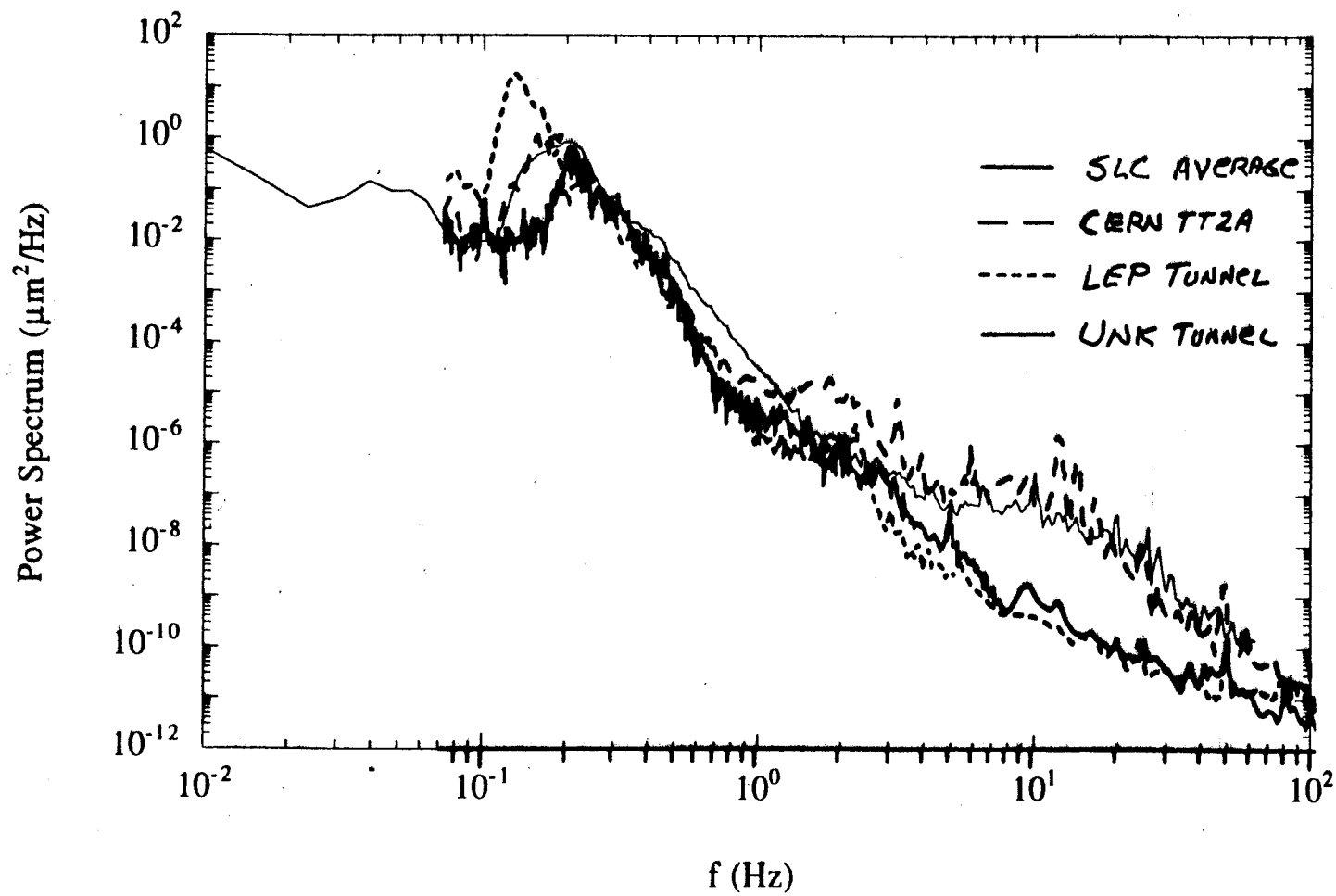
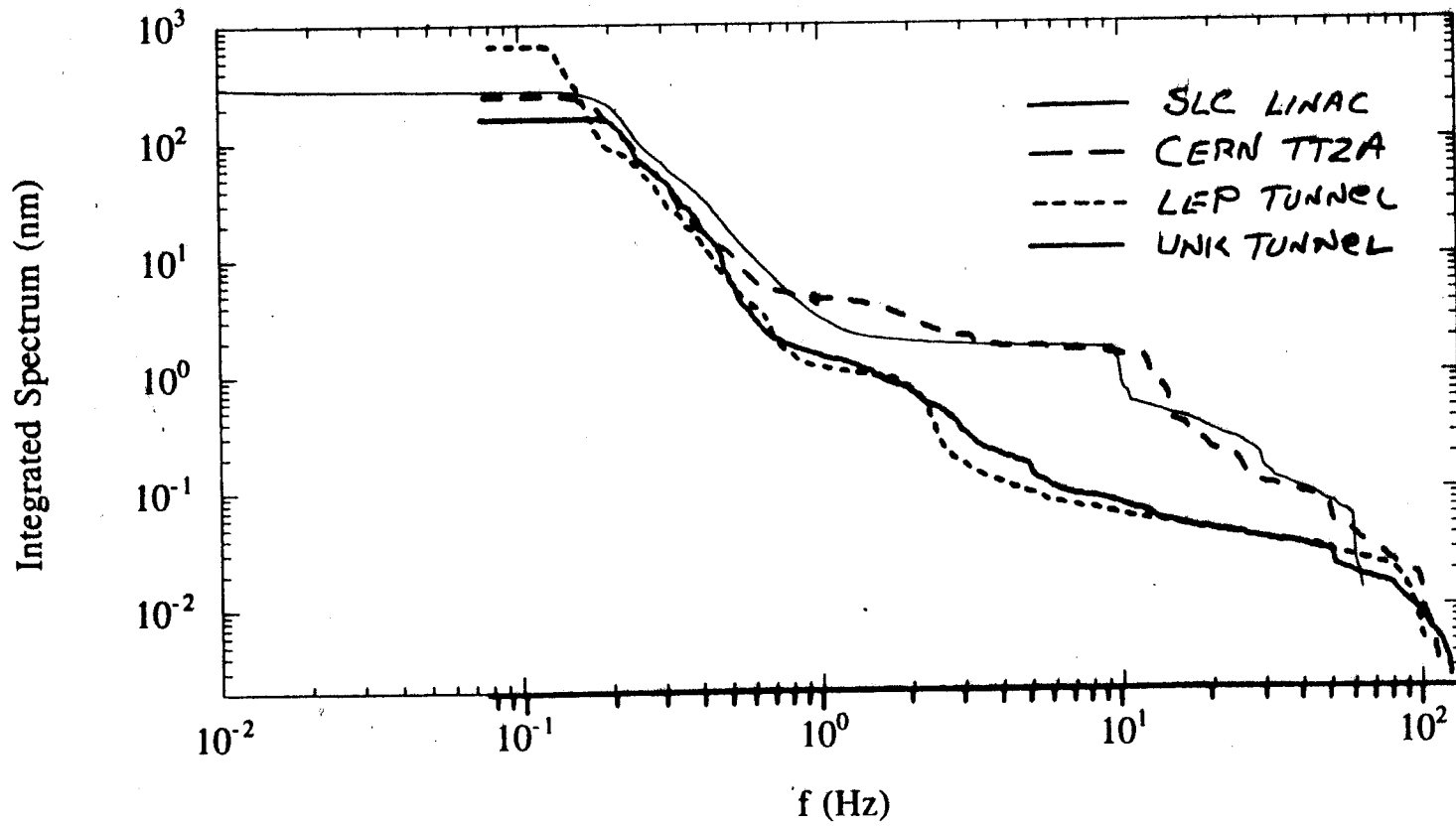


FIG. 18. Dispersion and attenuation of fundamental mode Love (—) and Rayleigh (- - -) waves for the (flat) anelastic "continental structure" given in Table XV.







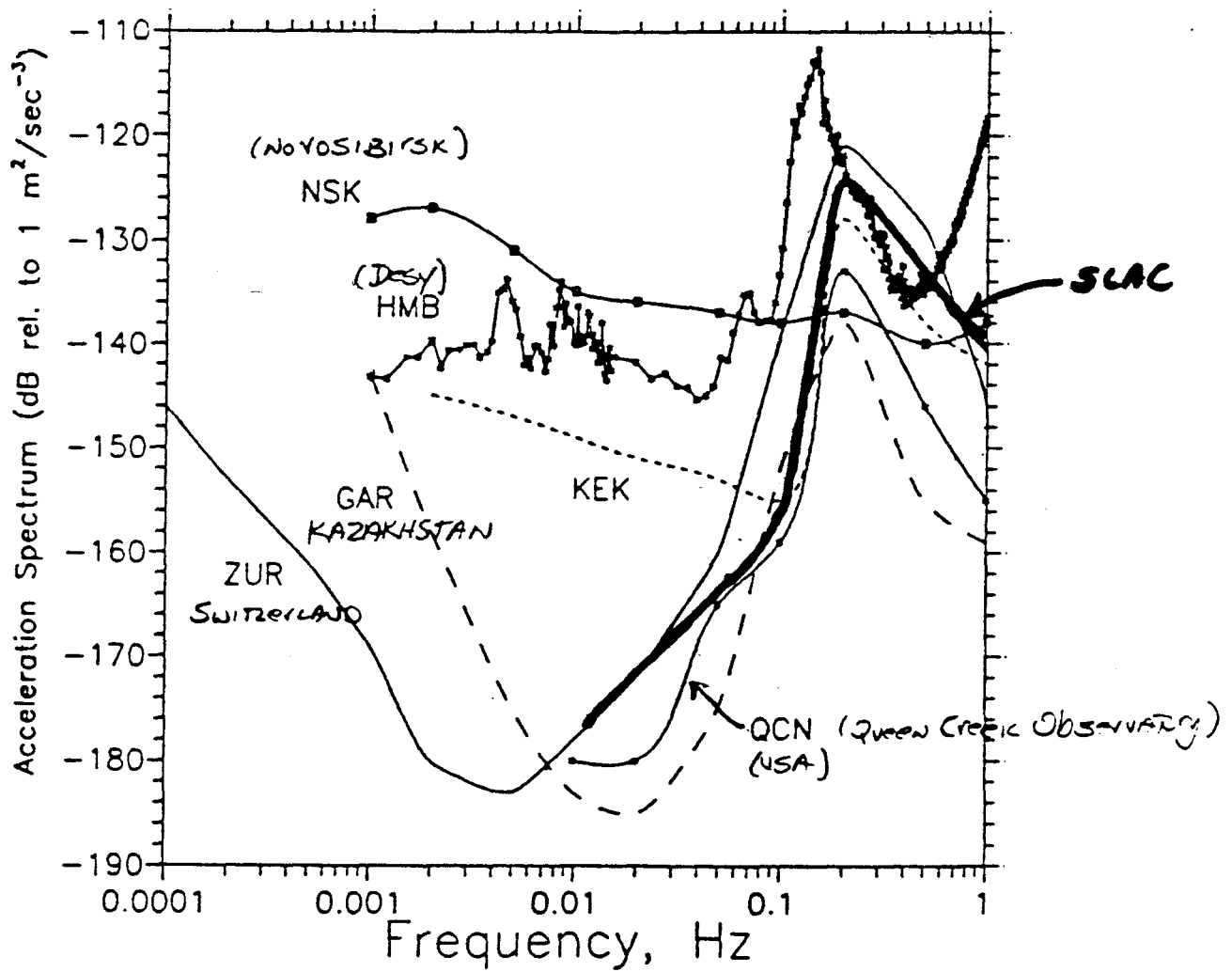


Figure 22:
 Comparison of power spectral densities of slow ground motion (vertical), measured in accelerator sites (HMB - DESY, NSK - Budker INP, KEK) and in geophysics labs (GAR, QCN, ZUR (see comments in text))

EFFECT ON LUMINOSITY

Sensitivity and Integrated Motion:

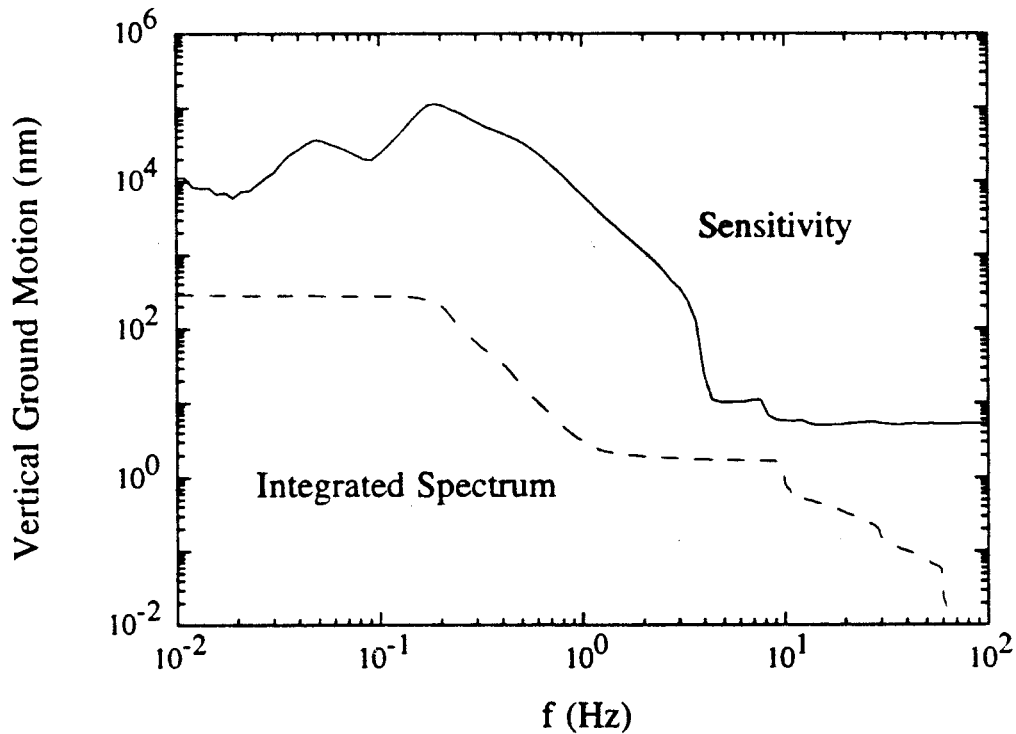
For wave-like motion at frequency $= f$,

$$\Delta L/L \propto \sum_{i,j} g_i g_j J_0(2\pi f \Delta z_{i,j}/v)$$

where $g_i =$ Quad i to IP lattice transfer function

Factor in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Trajectory feedback response} \\ \text{Limits due to STS2 resolution} \end{array} \right\}$ and compute

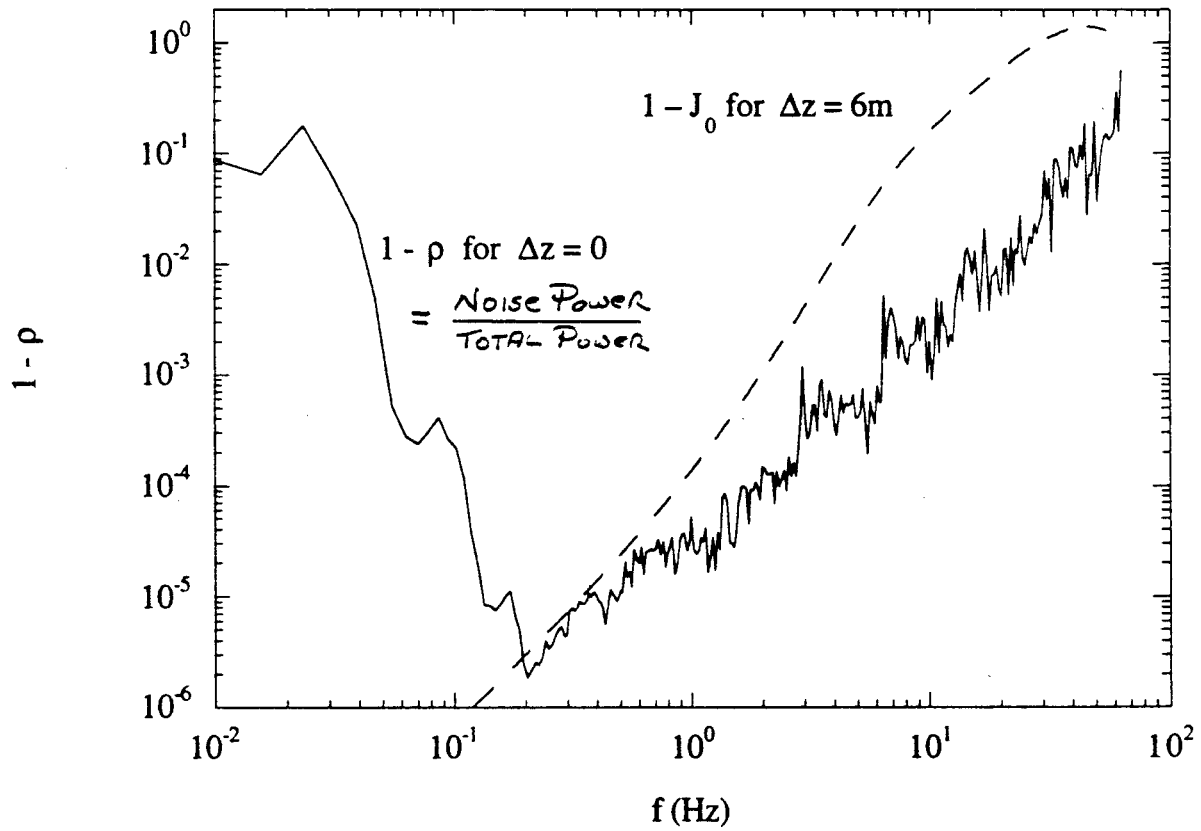
Sensitivity \equiv RMS Motion $\rightarrow \Delta L/L = 1.5\%$



Integrated ($f > .01$ Hz) luminosity loss:

$$\Delta L/L = 1.5\% \int P(f)/\text{Sensitivity}^2(f) df = 0.13\%$$

Minimum Value of $1 - \rho$ Measurable due to STS-2 Noise



QUAD + GROUND MOTION IN THE FFTB

