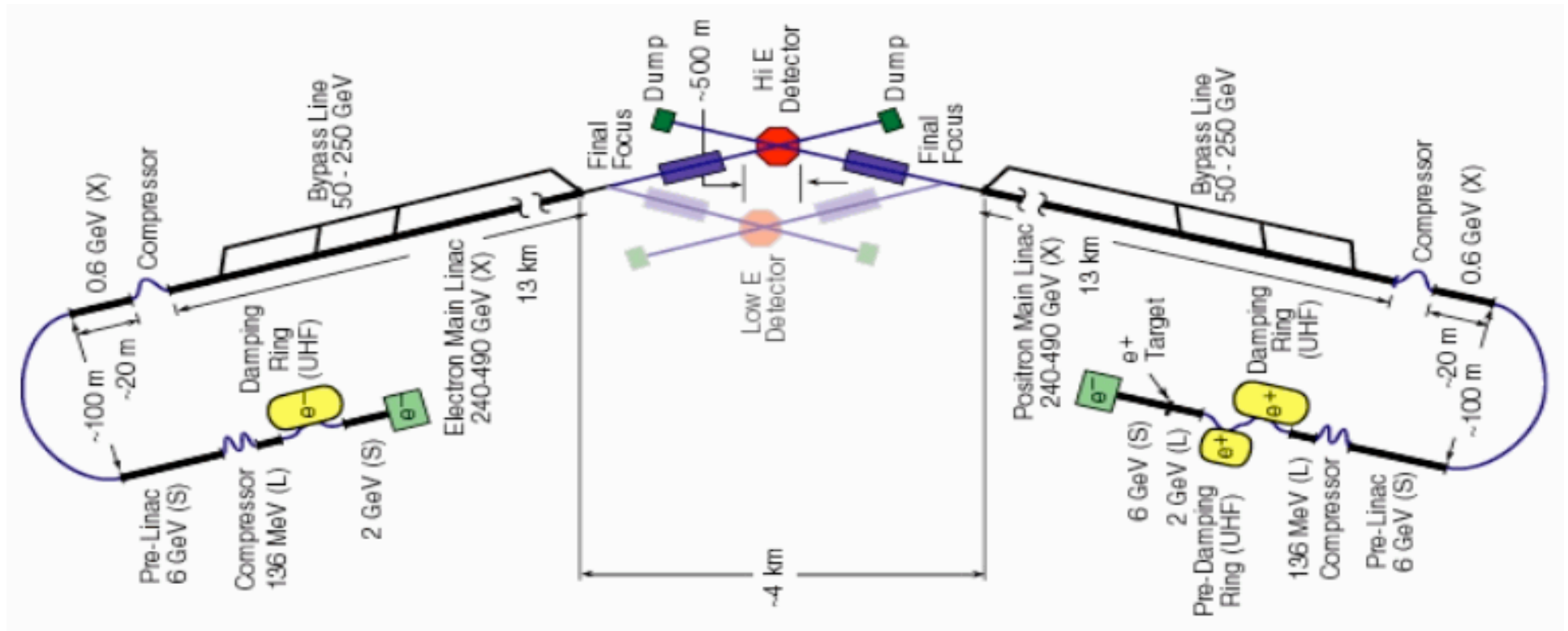


# TWO BEAMLINE GROUND MOTION Simulation for NLC



LCD group meeting

May 28, 2002

Andrei Seryi for the

NLC Accelerator Physics Group

## Goal:

Create a tool which will allow simulation of realistic behavior of LC and then learn to use beam based alignment, tuning, etc.

## The team:

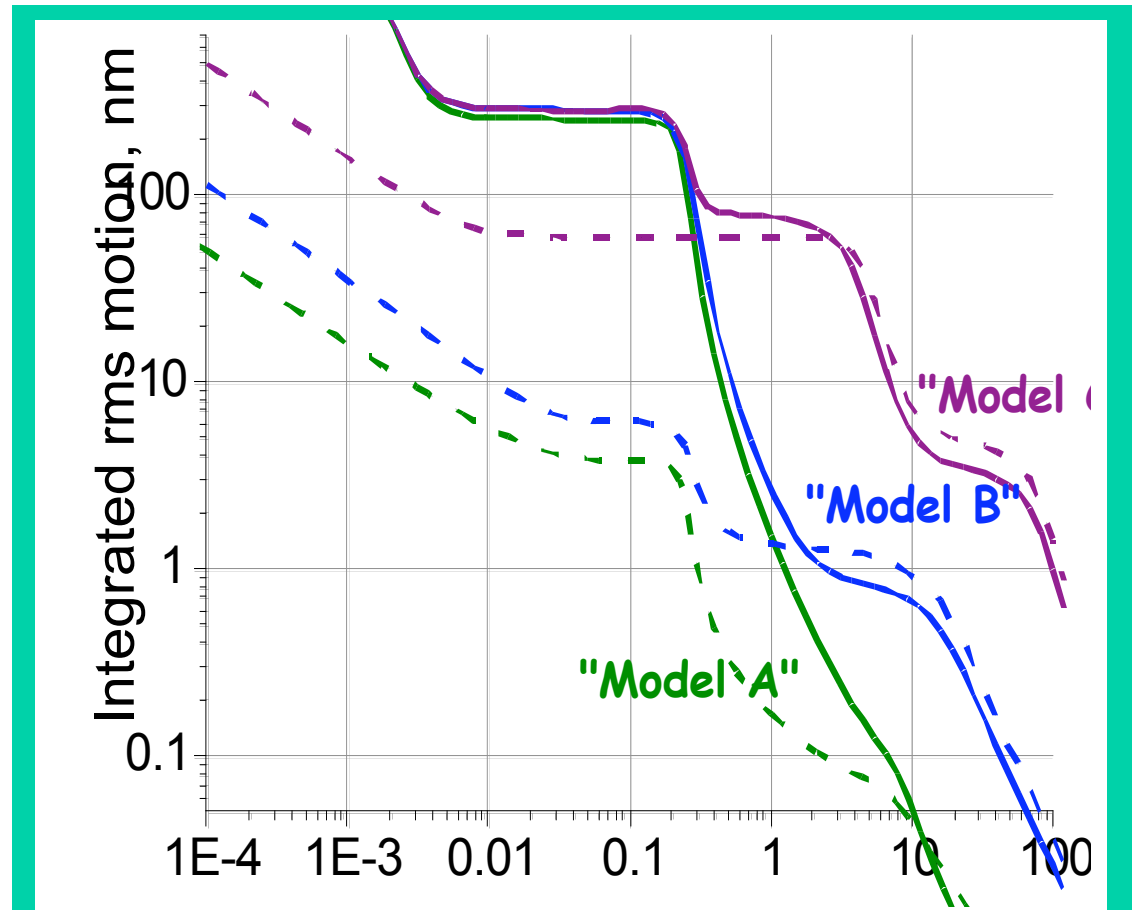
K. Bane, L. Hendrickson, Y. Nosochkov,  
T. Raubenheimer, A. Seryi, G. Stupakov,  
P. Tenenbaum, A. Wolski, M. Woodley

## In this talk:

Focus on simulations of dynamics effects like ground motion and feedbacks

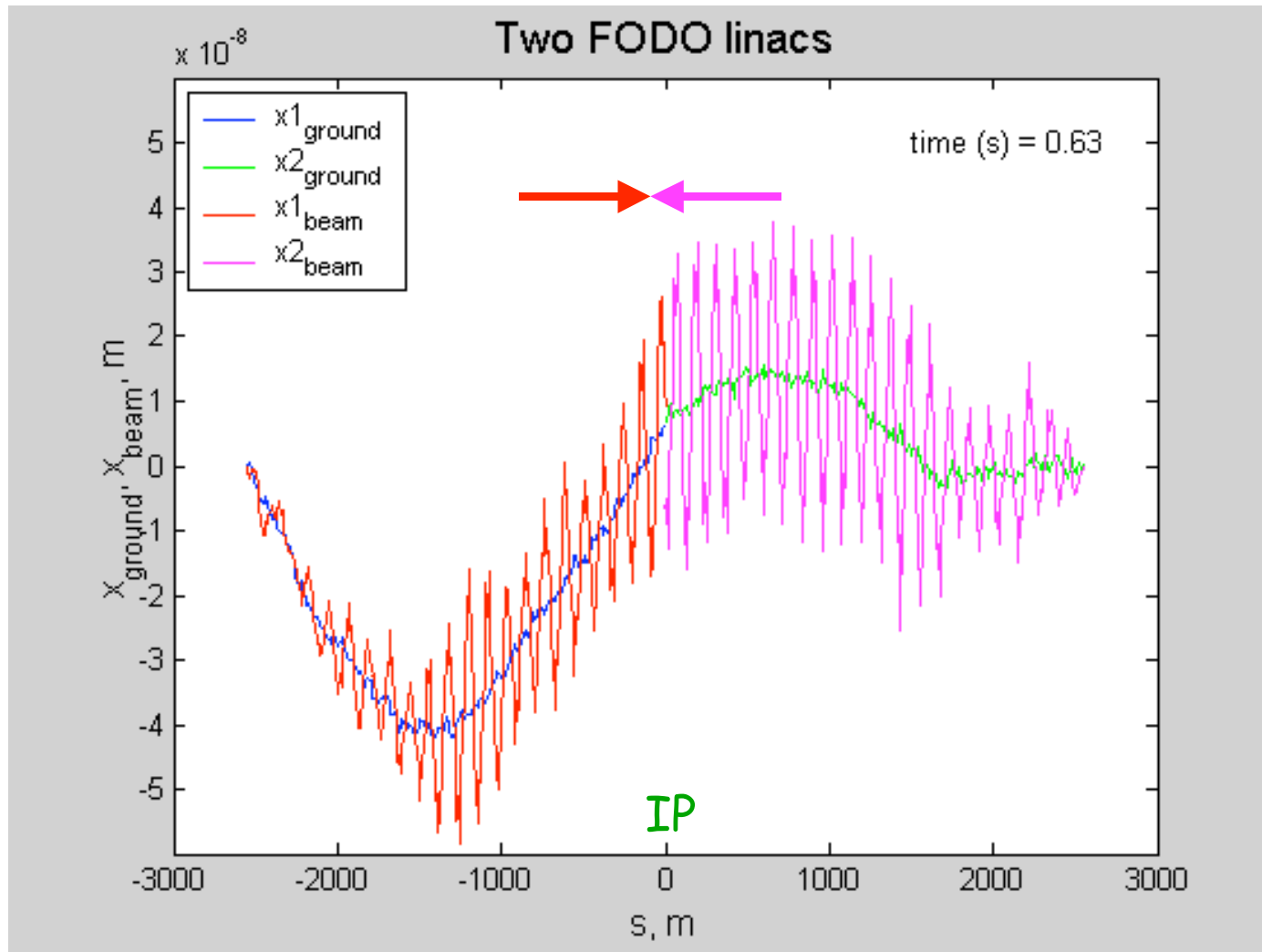
# Ground motion models

- Based on data, build modeling  $P(\omega, k)$  spectrum of ground motion which includes:
  - Elastic waves
  - Slow ATL motion
  - Systematic motion
  - Technical noises at specific locations, e.g. FD)



Example of integrated spectra of absolute (solid lines) and relative motion for 50m separation obtained from the models

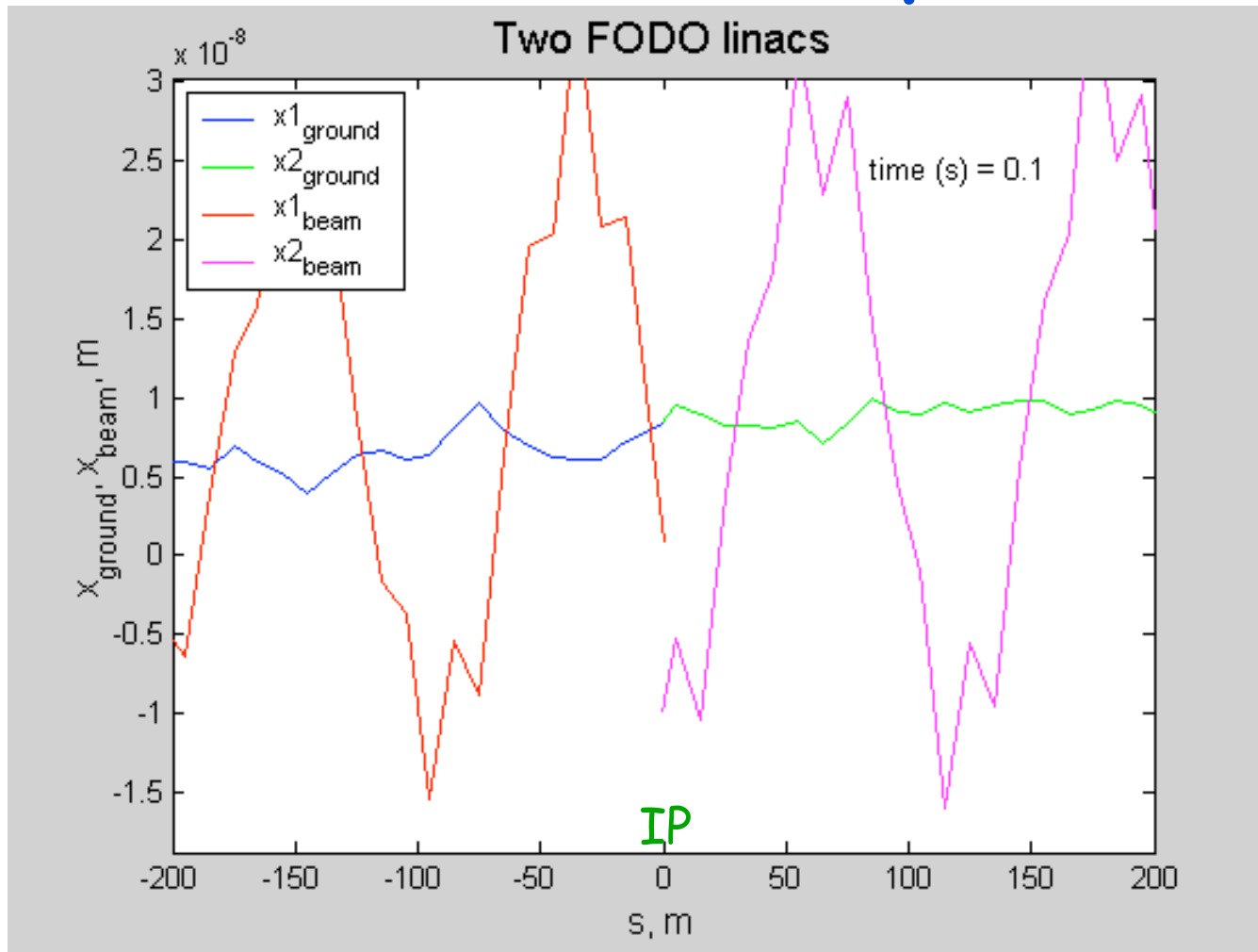
$P(\square, k)$  is then used to generate  $x(t, s)$  and  $y(t, s)$  and beams GO



Example of Mat-LIAR modeling



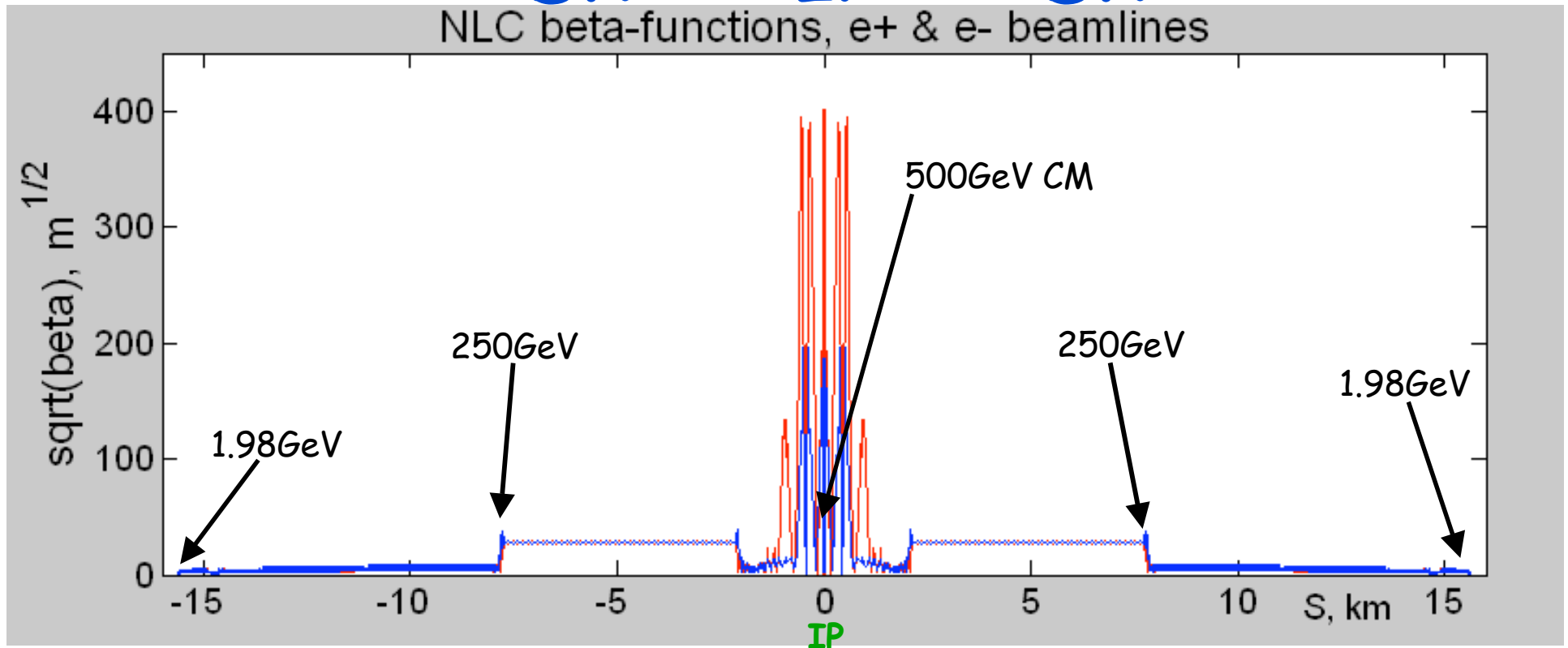
# Important that correlation between $e^+$ and $e^-$ beamlines is preserved



Note that ground is continuous, but beams have separation at the IP

# Simulations of complete NLC

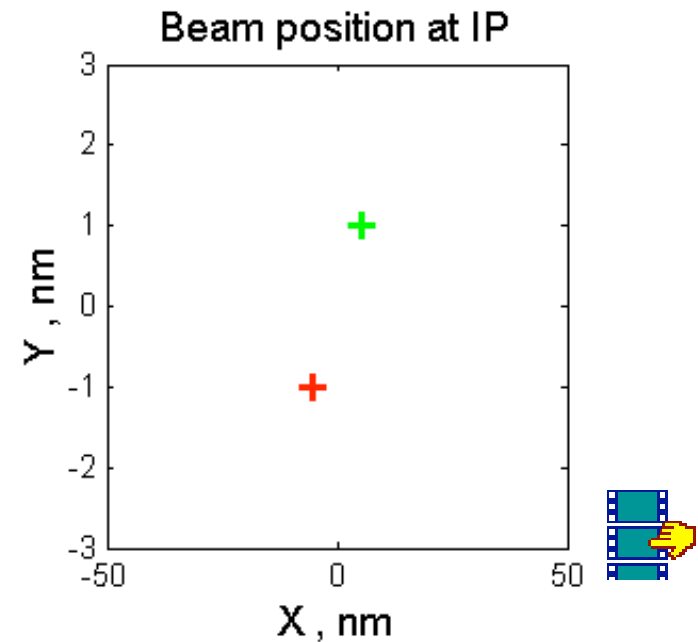
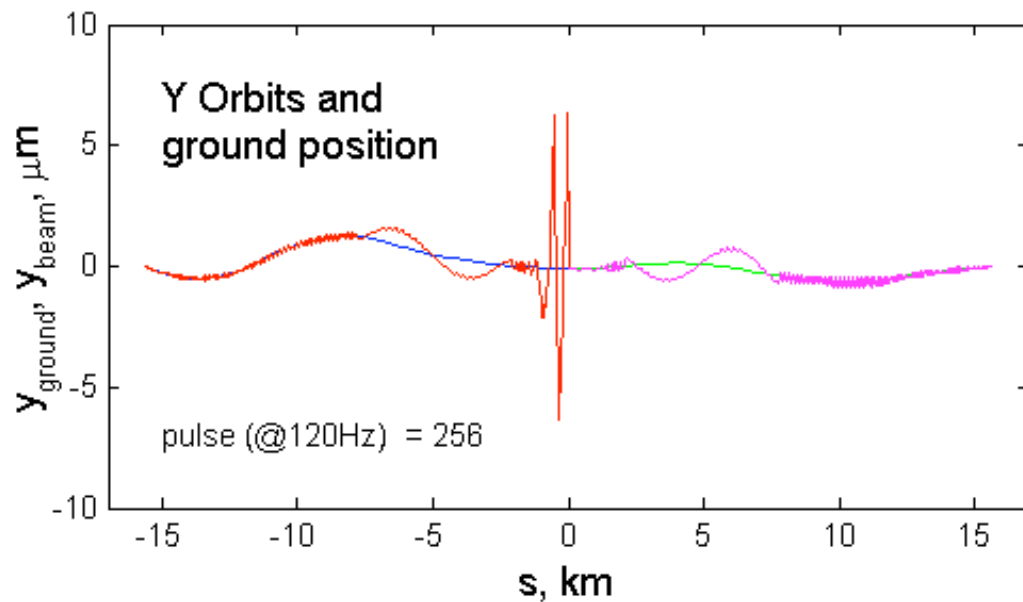
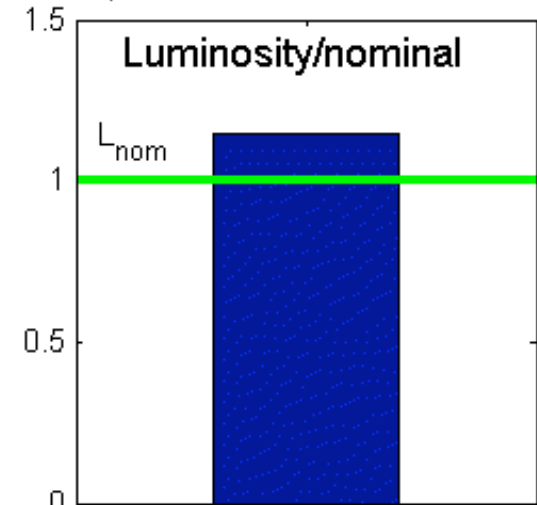
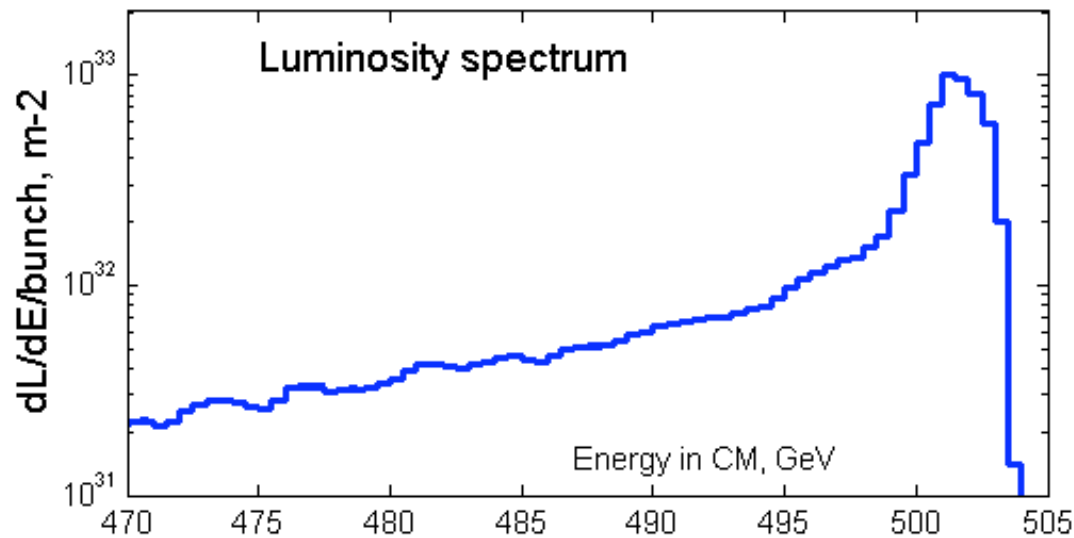
DR => IP <= DR



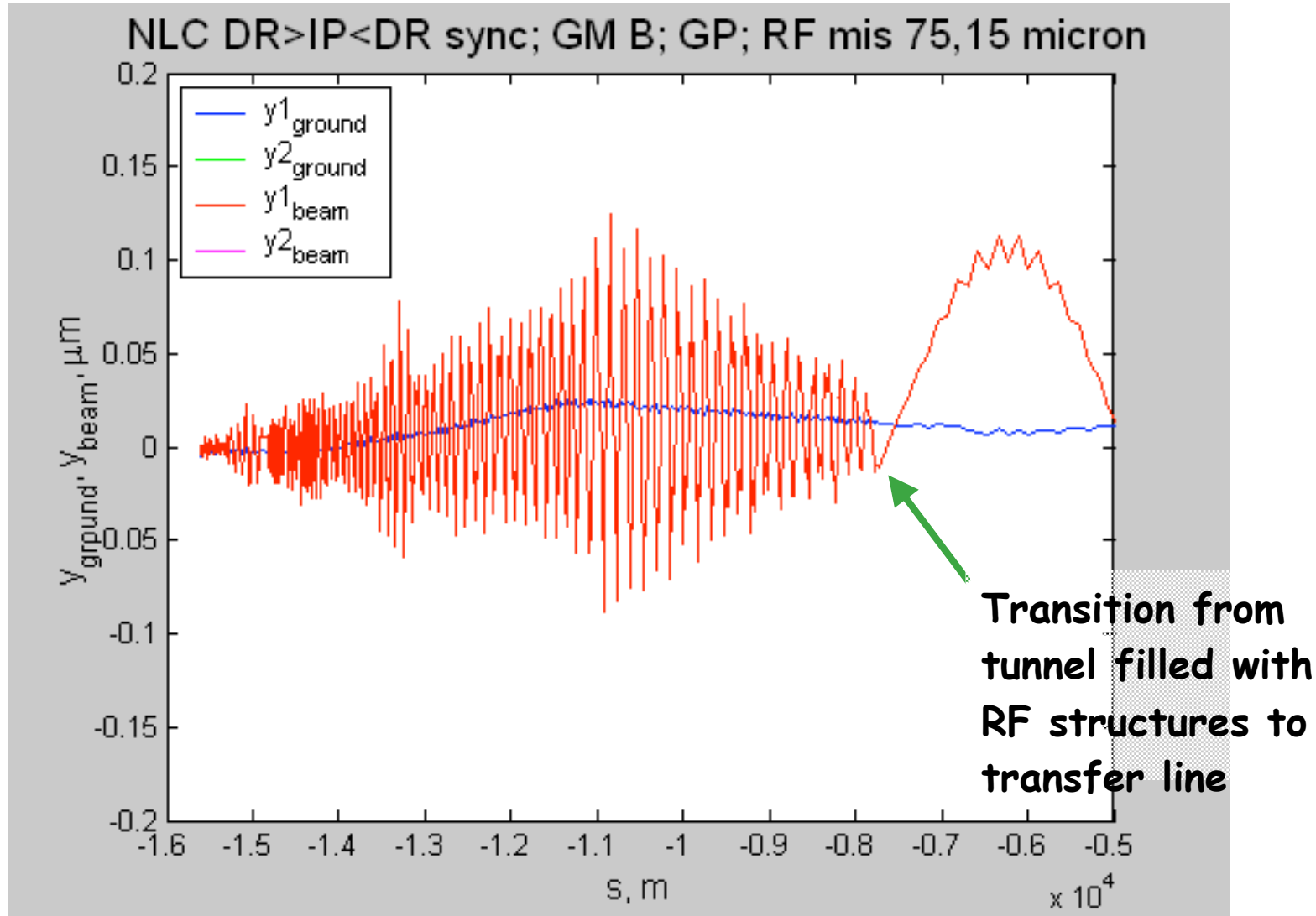
Included: ground motion  
SLC style IP feedback  
RF structure misalignments  
Beam-beam effects ...

# Intermediate ground motion

NLC, DR>IP<DR; GM B; RF misal(x,y)=75,15 microns, IP feedback



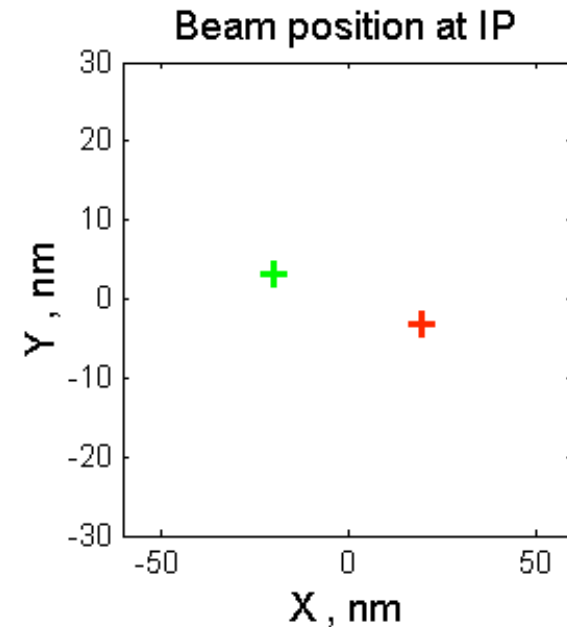
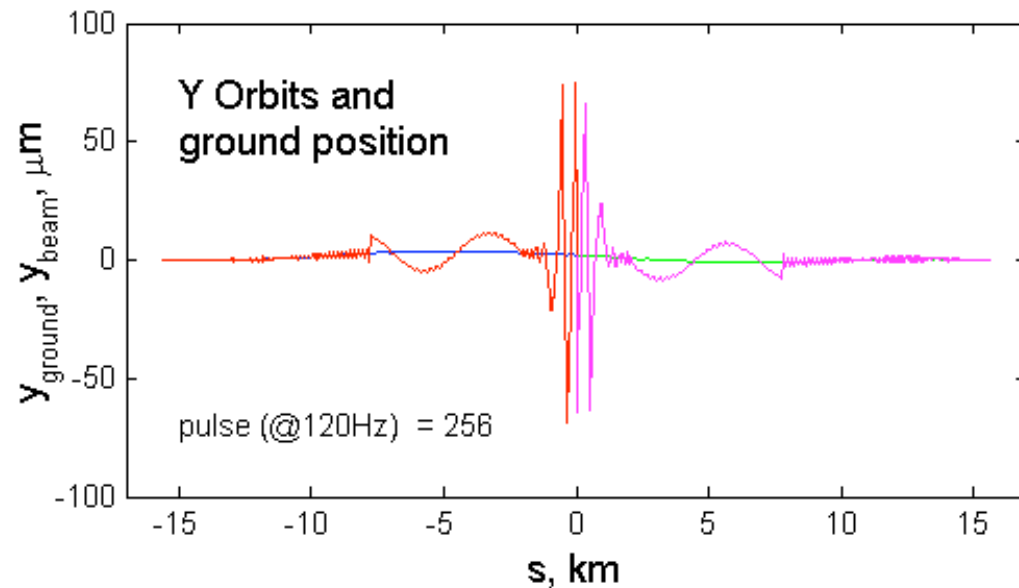
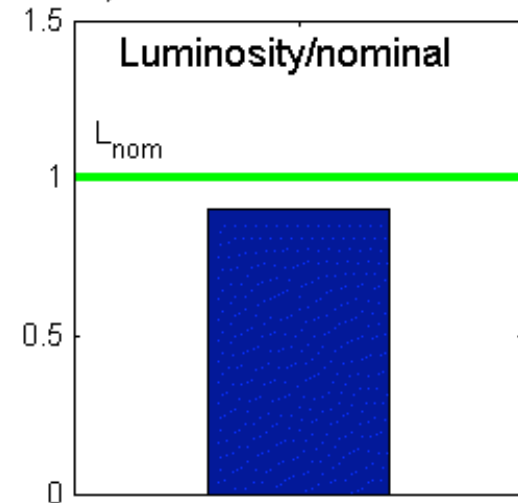
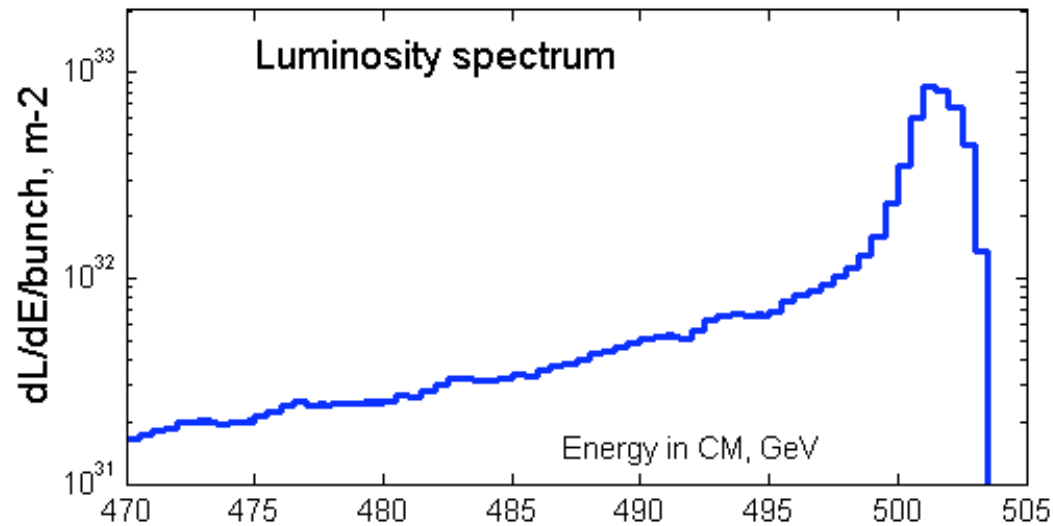
# Zoom into beginning of e- linac ...



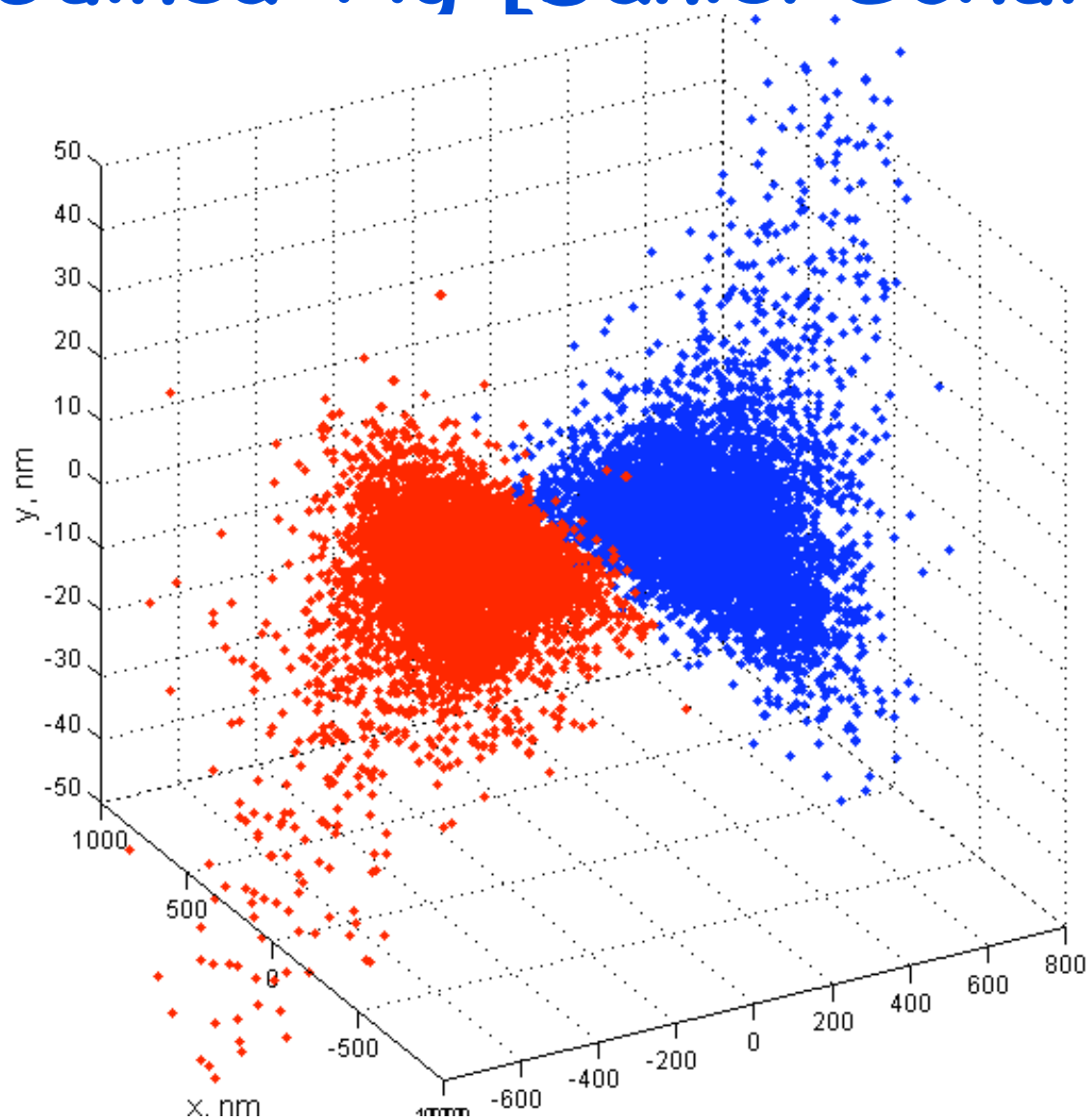


# Noisy ground motion

NLC, DR>IP<DR; GM C; RF misal(x,y)=75,15 microns, IP feedback

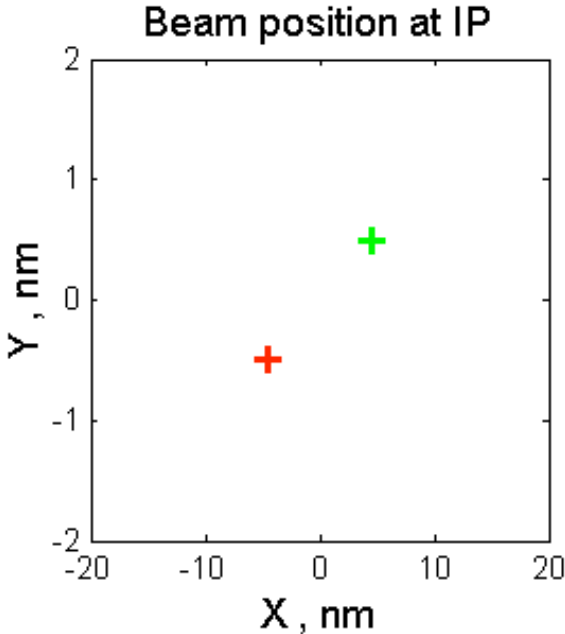
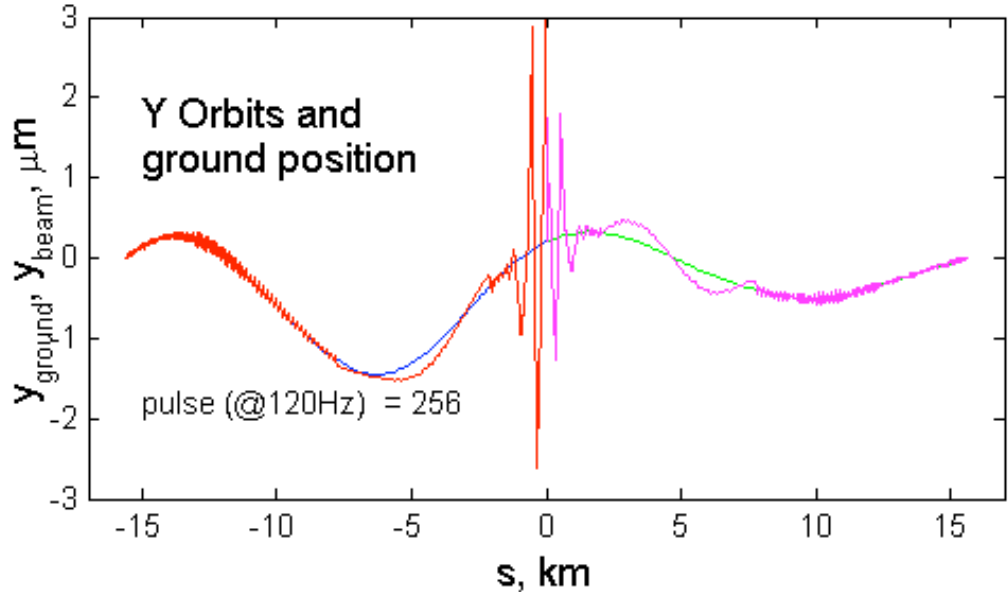
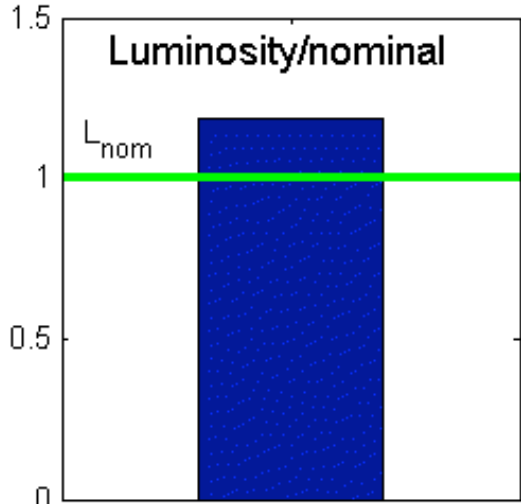
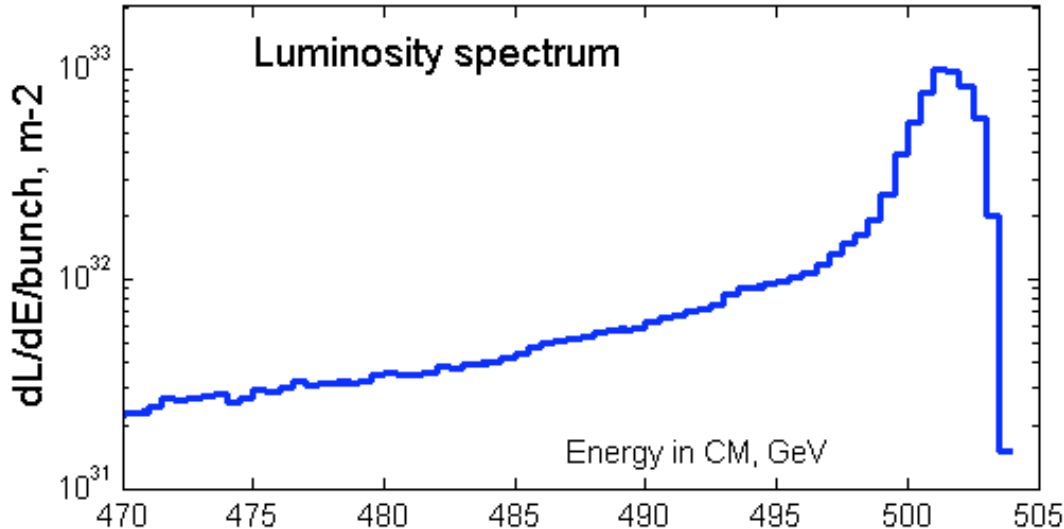


# Beam-beam collisions calculated by Guinea-Pig [Daniel Schulte]



# Quiet ground motion

NLC, DR>IP<DR; GM A; RF misal(x,y)=75,15 microns, IP feedback



# IP beam-beam feedback

Colliding with offset  $e^+$  and  $e^-$  beams deflect each other

Deflection is measured by BPMs

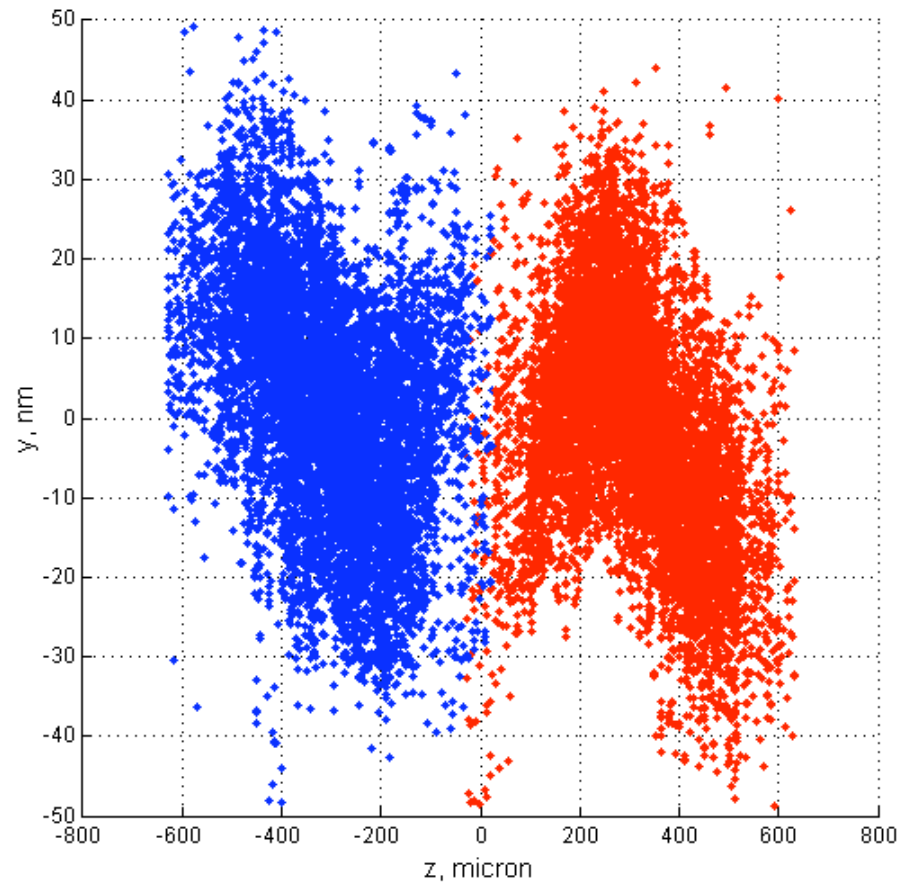
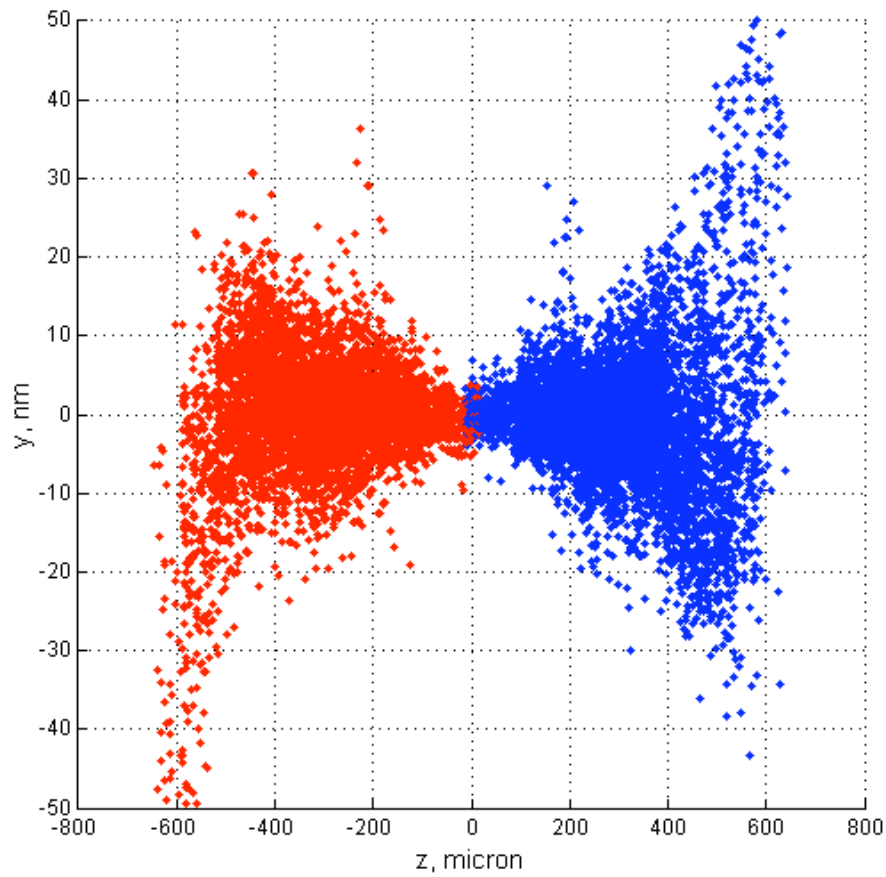
Feedback corrects next pulses to zero deflection (it uses state space, Kalman filters, etc. to do it optimally)

The previous page shows that feedback needs to keep nonzero offset to minimize deflection

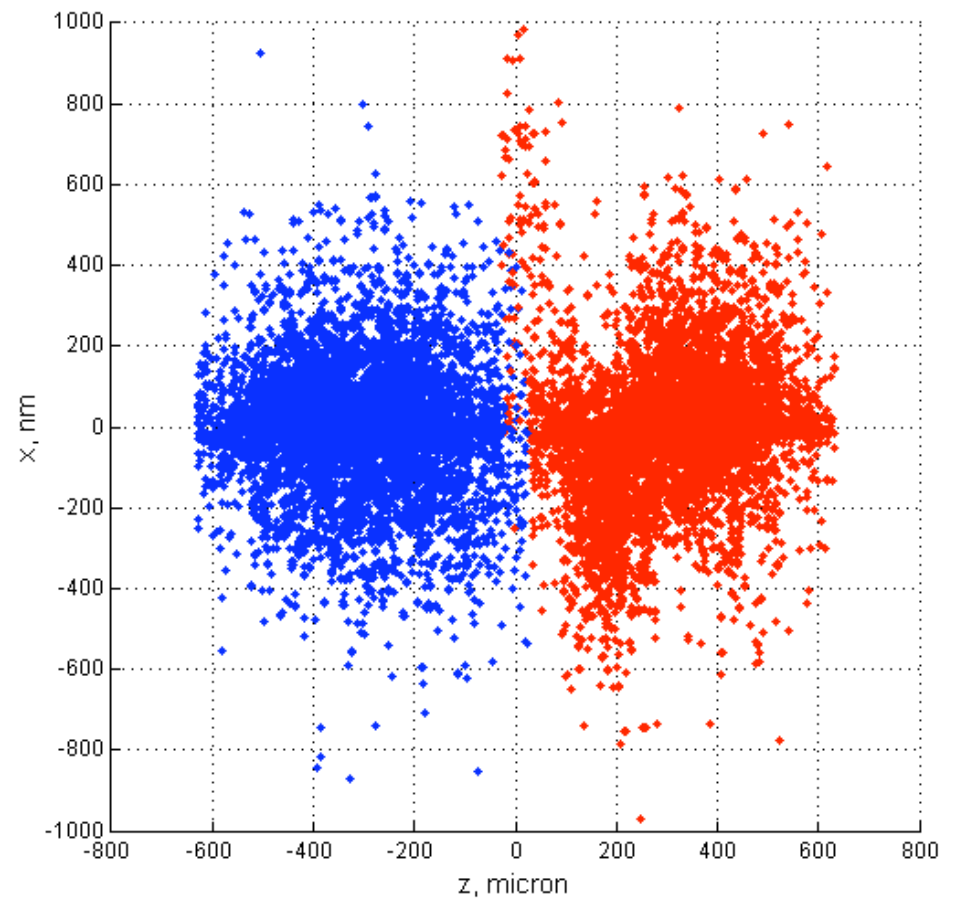
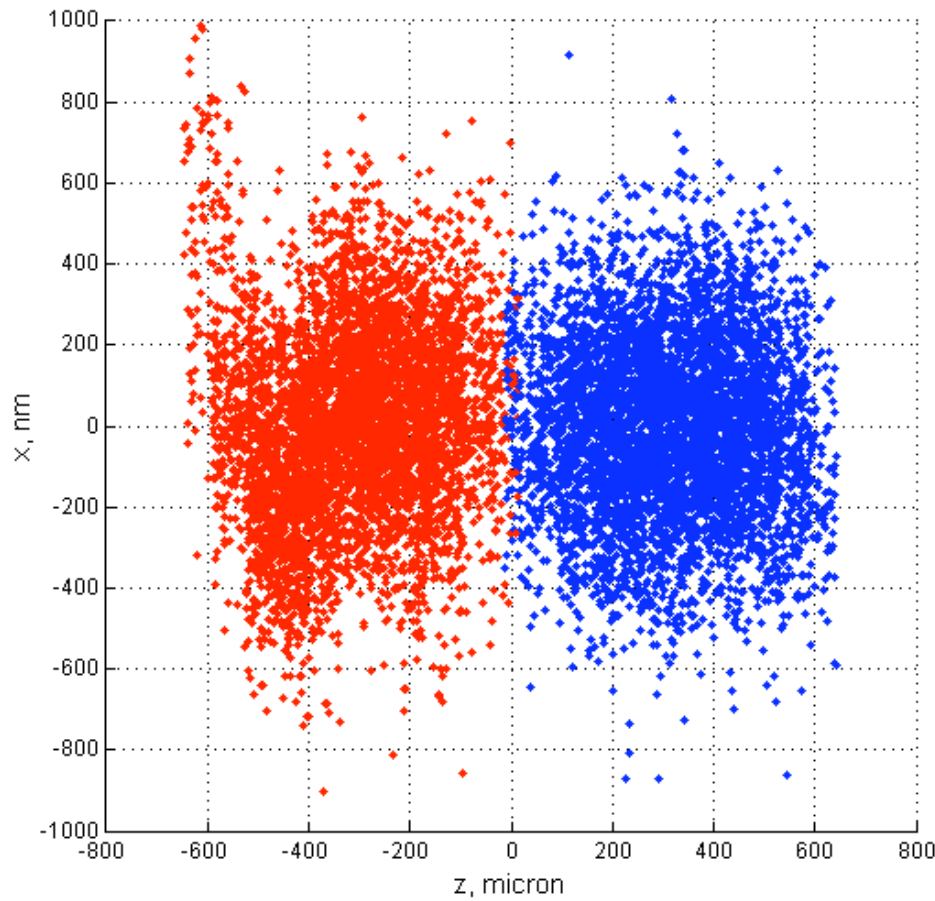
reason: asymmetry of incoming beams

(RF structures misalignments  $\Rightarrow$  wakes  $\Rightarrow$  emittance growth)

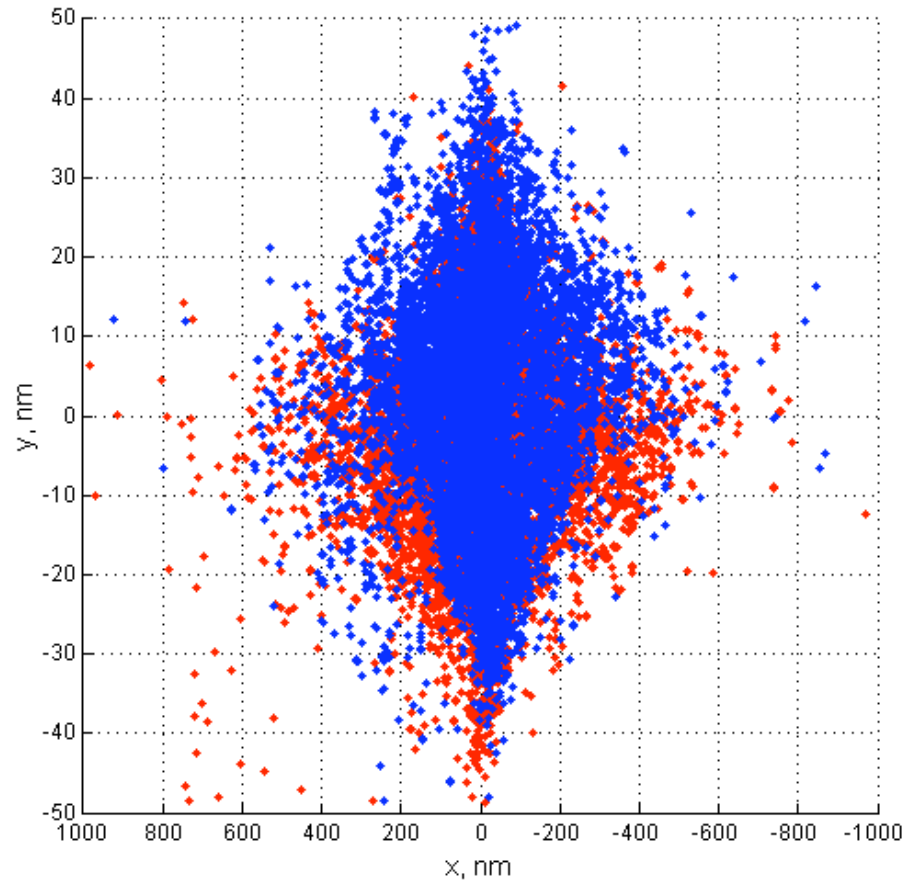
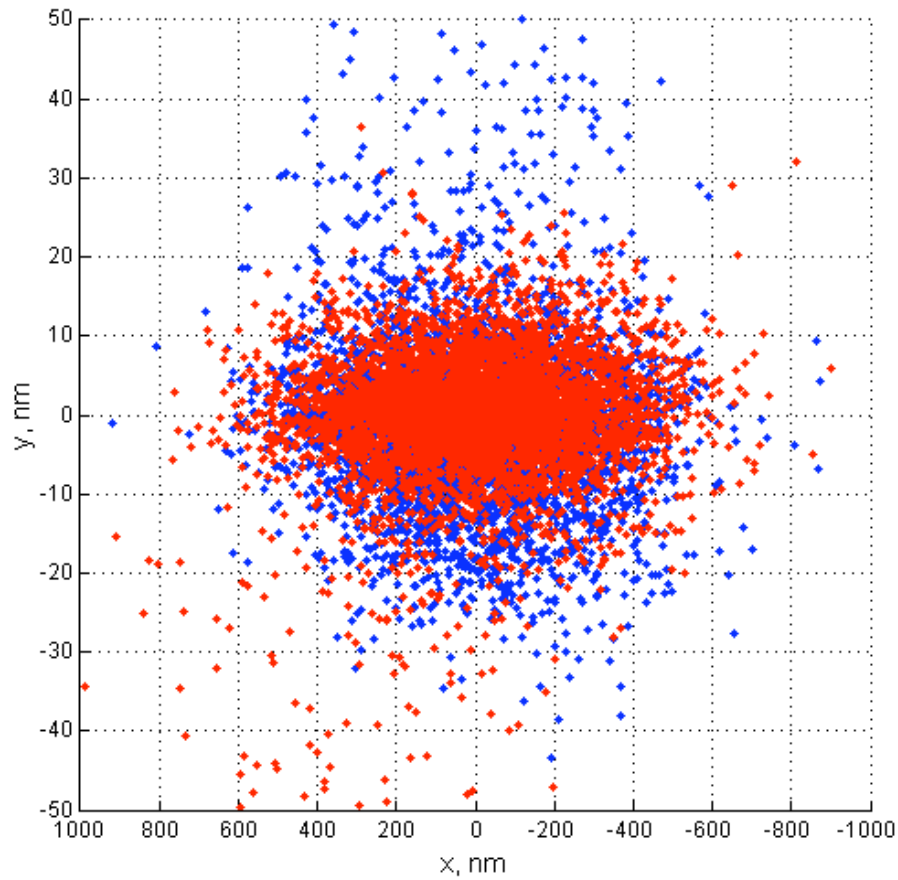
# Pulse #100, Z-Y



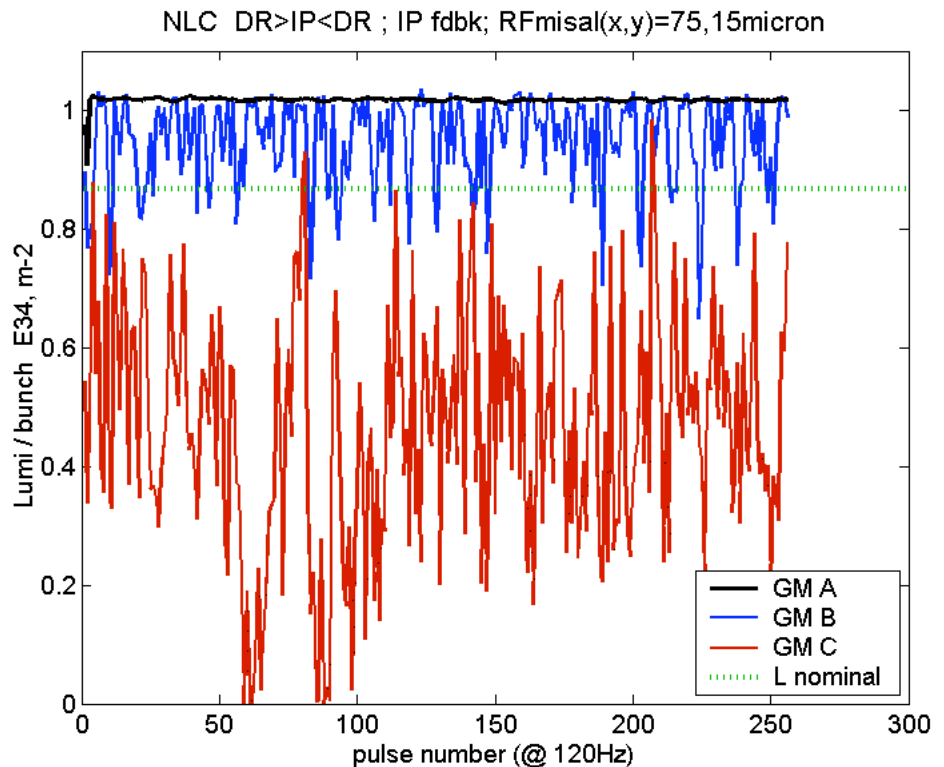
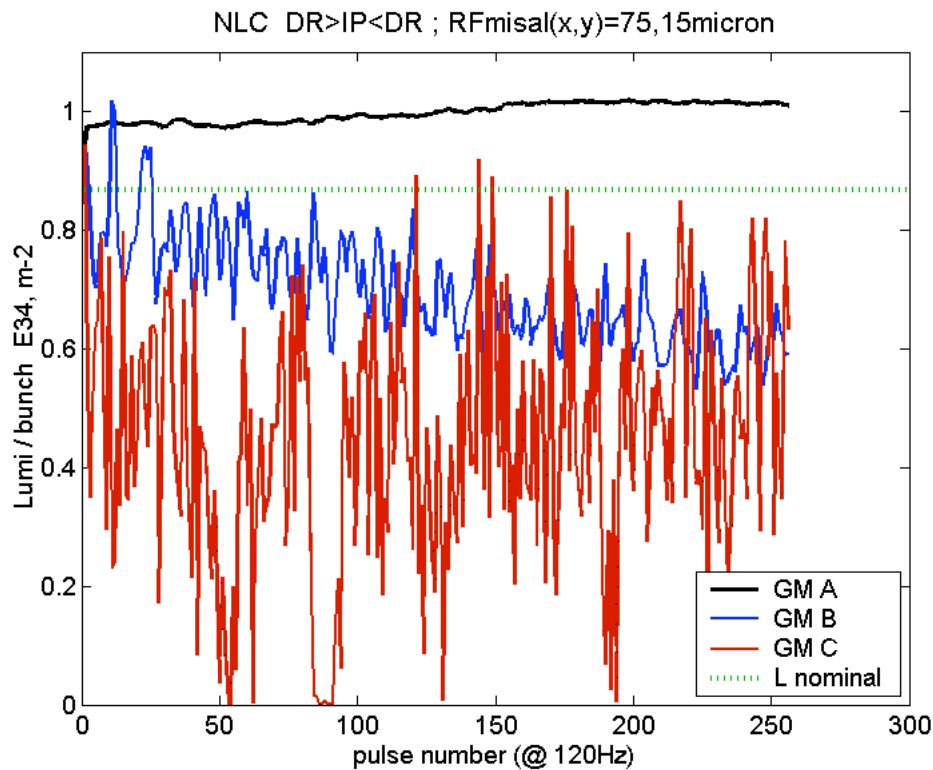
# Pulse #100, Z-X



# Pulse #100, X-Y



# With and without IP feedback, summary

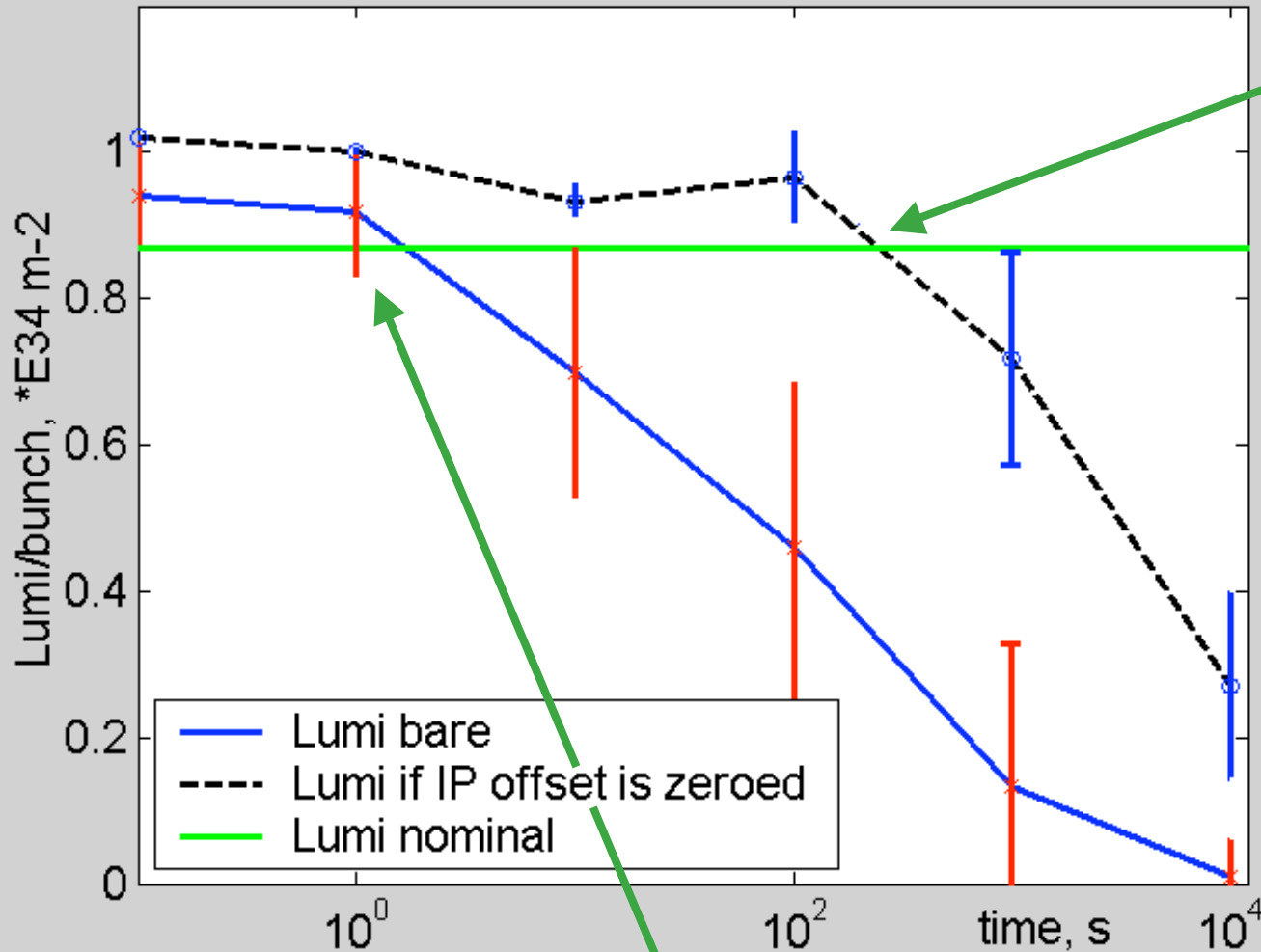


Example for one particular seed  
(seed is the same for the left and right plots)



# Effects of fast and slow motion

Luminosity; NLC DR>IP<DR sync; GM B; GP; RF mis 75,15



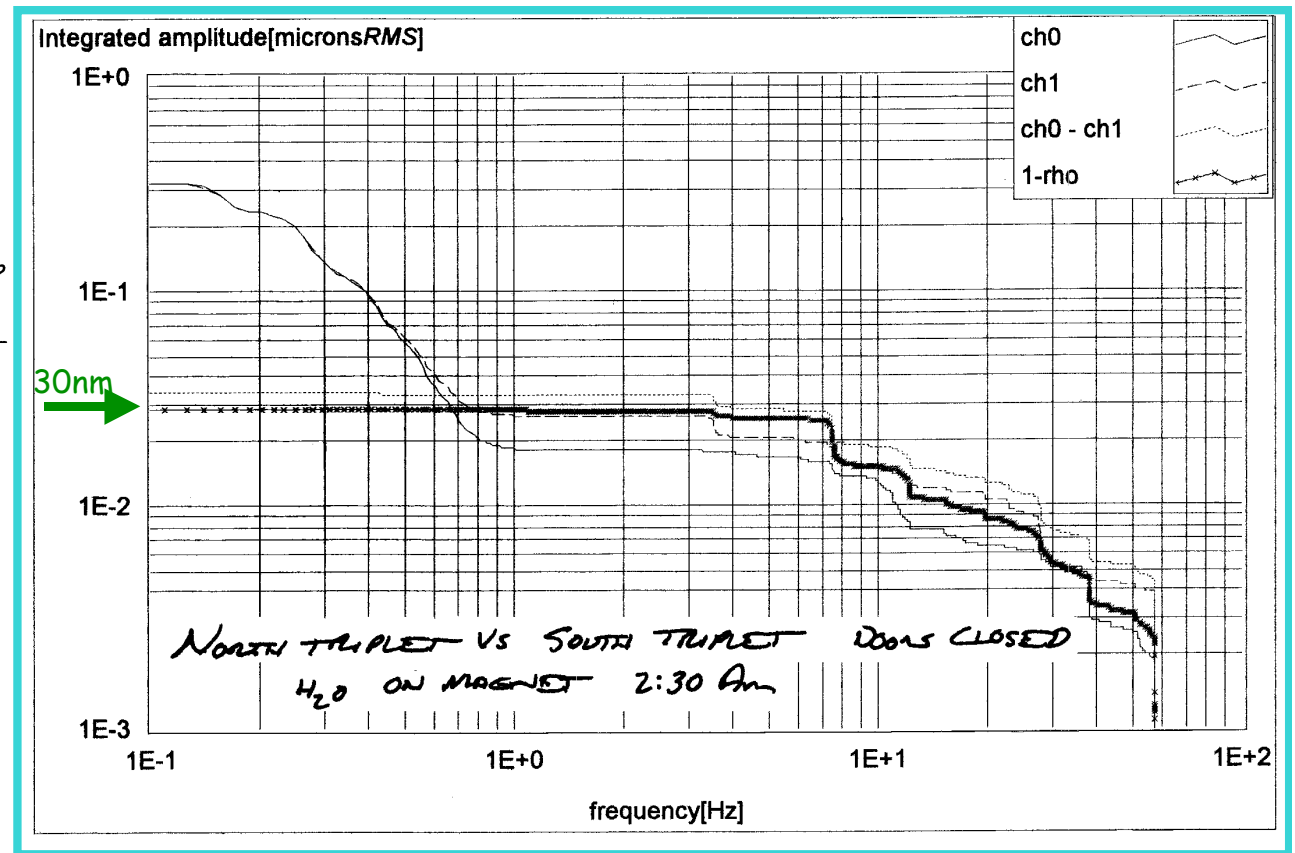
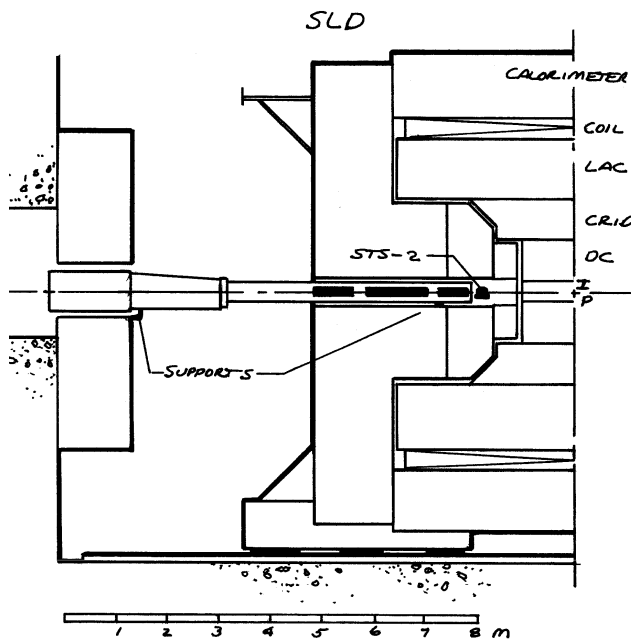
With only IP feedback, Lumi decays as orbit offsets at BDS magnets become too big. Have ~10000 pulses to fix orbits (should be quite enough)

Lumi decays as IP beam offsets become too big. The IP feedback fixes it.

Simulations of slow effects are only possible with simplifications...

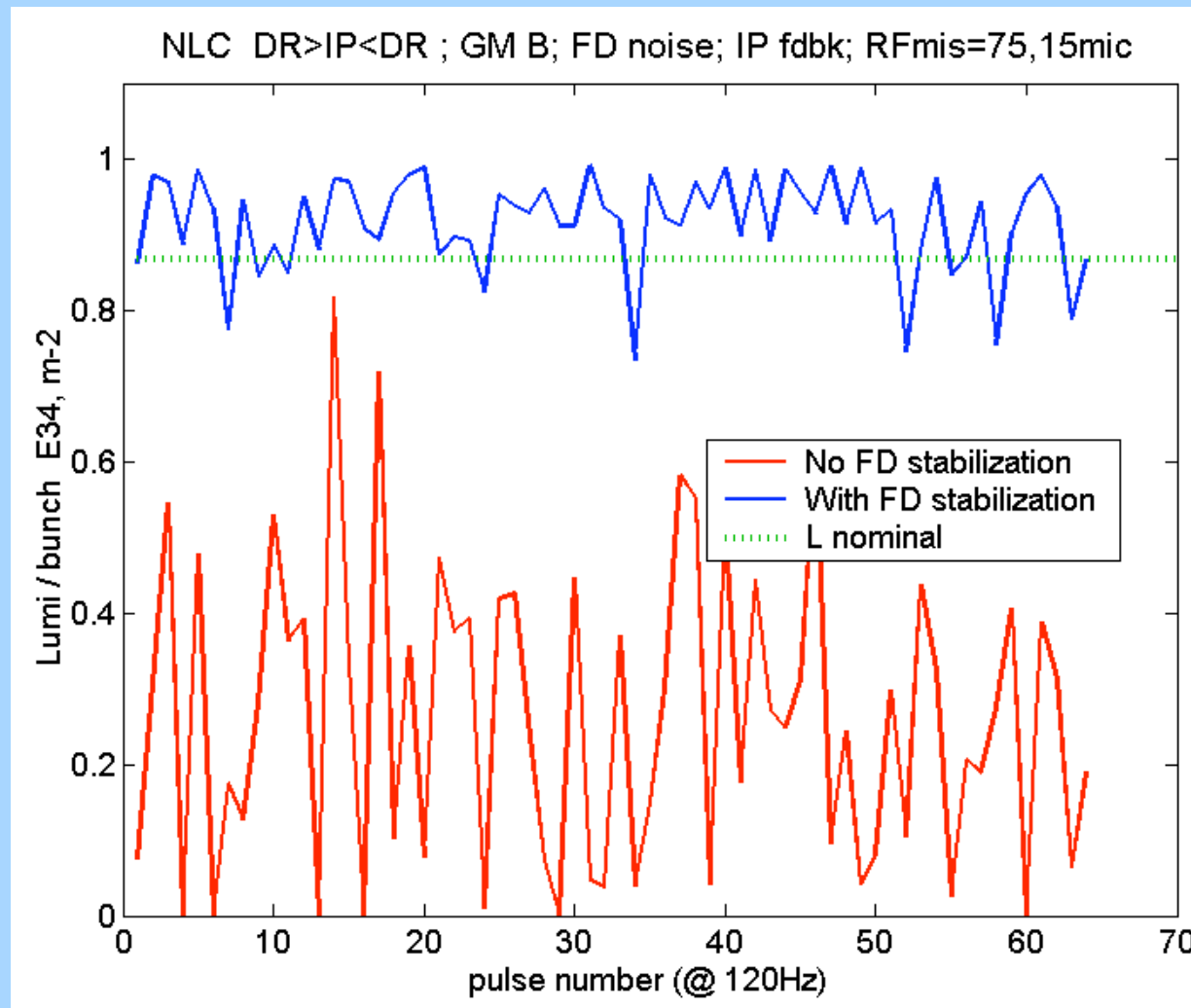
# Cultural noise at detector

1995 SLD measurements [Gordon Bowden]



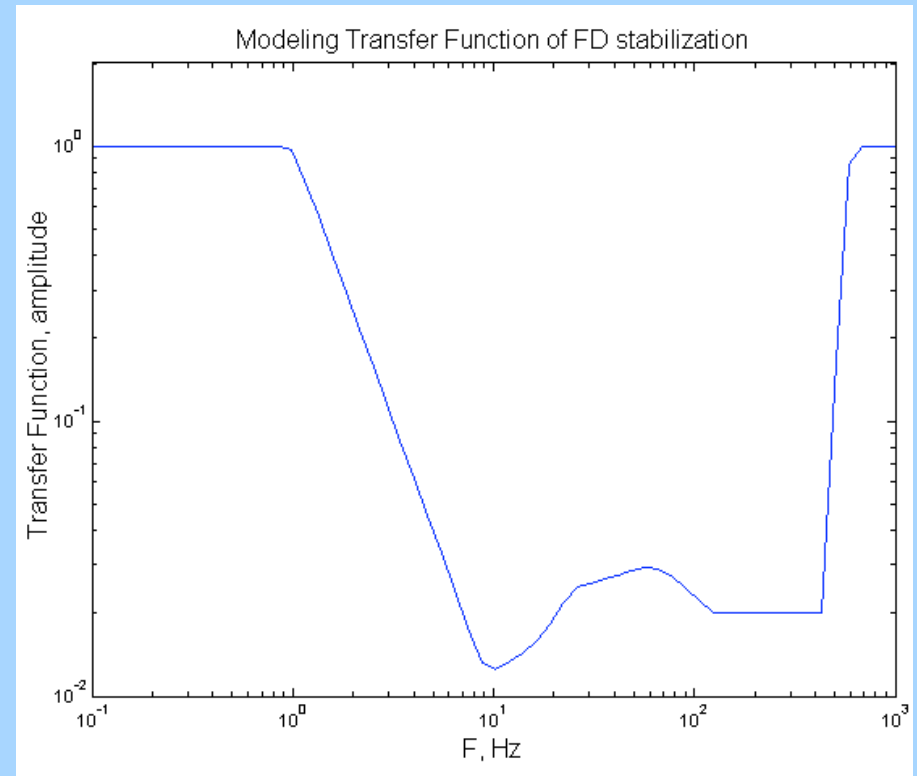
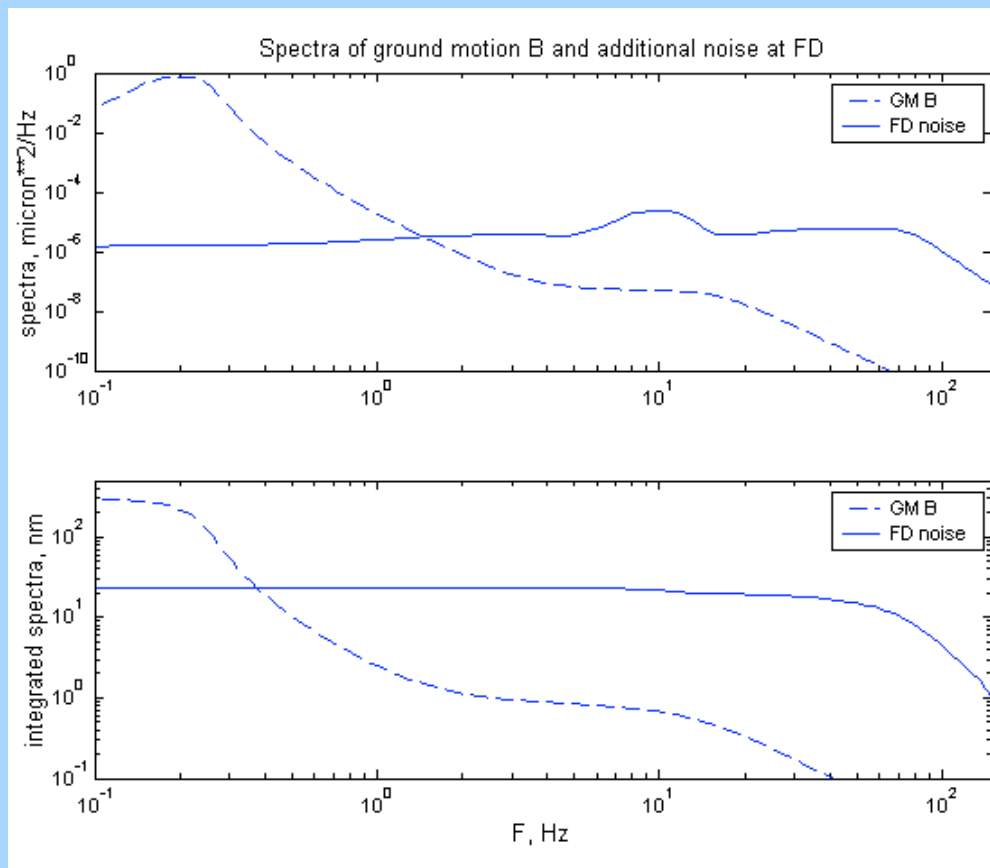
- Measured ~30nm relative motion between South and North final triplets  
Magnetic field was OFF (magnetic field ON could have increases detector rigidity)  
North triplet (Ch1) noisier - this side of the building is closer to ventilation and compressor stations  
Resonances (3.5Hz, 7Hz) are likely to be resonances of detector structure
- More quiet detector possible, but at what cost and how much more quiet ?

# Modeling detector vibration and FD stabilization...



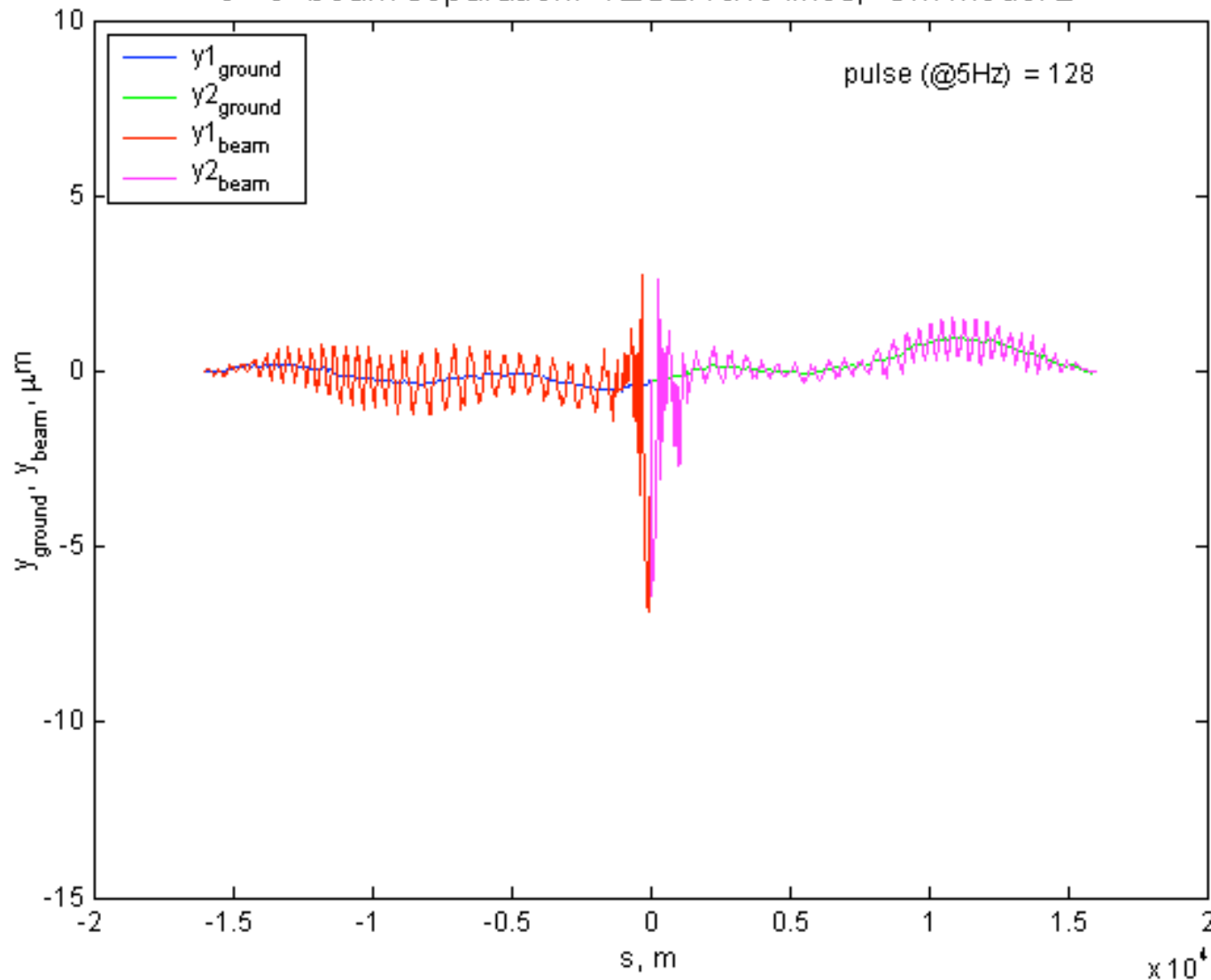
NLC with ground motion B, IP feedback and additional SLD-like detector noise (~20nm at each FD). Stabilization represented by an idealized transfer function.

# Details of the modeling of FD stabilization...



# For TRC we do similar studies with TESLA and CLIC

e+ e- beam separation. TESLA two lines; GM model B



# Virtual NLC ?

1 bunch, 500 pulses takes 10 hours on 2GHz PC

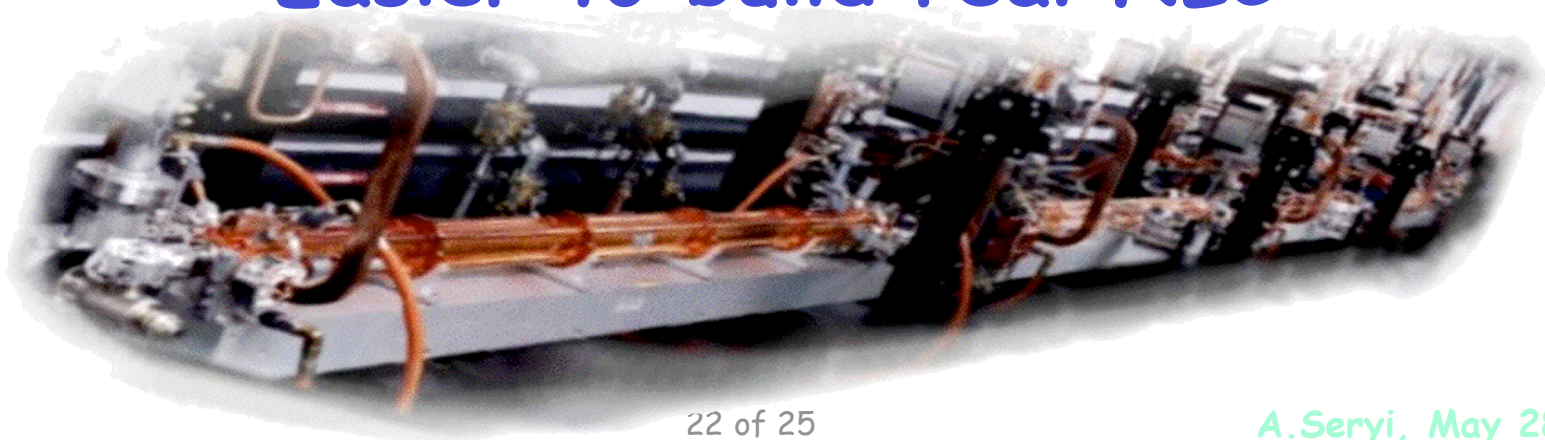
Real time calculations (120Hz, 192 bunch/train) will require:

**300000 of 11.4GHz ideally parallel processors**



If each of them is 1cm long, they will span over 3km

**Easier to build real NLC**



# Simulations of complete NLC

$$DR \Rightarrow IP \Leftarrow DR$$

Good news :

No big surprises yet - everything works as expected

But we just started. For example, need to learn how to tune the machine with jittering luminosity...

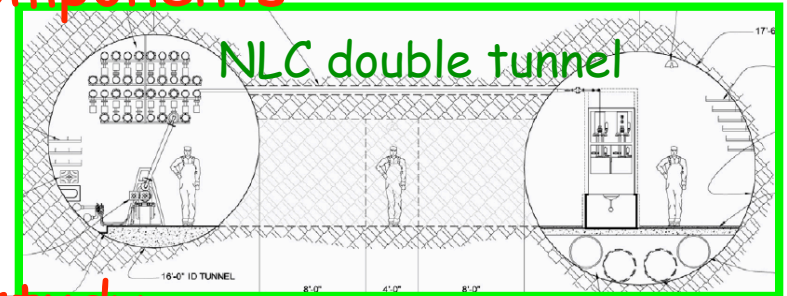
And of course, simulations do not substitute developing hardware, taking more measurements, verifying models, etc.



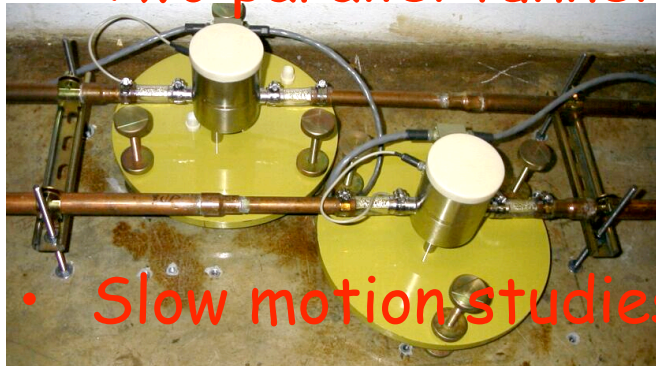
# Sometime soon, call us to tell about



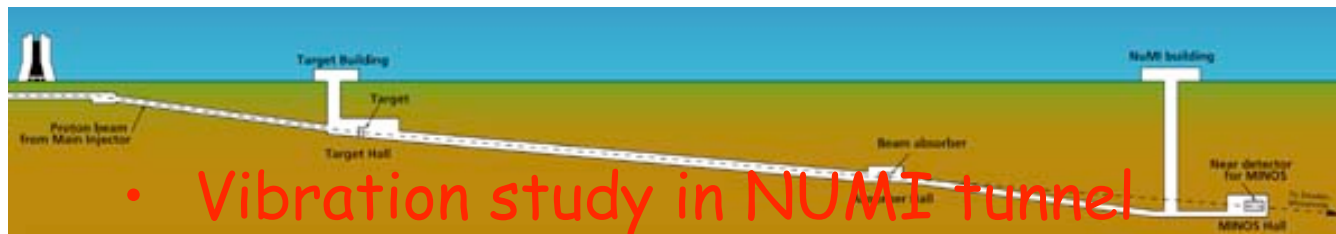
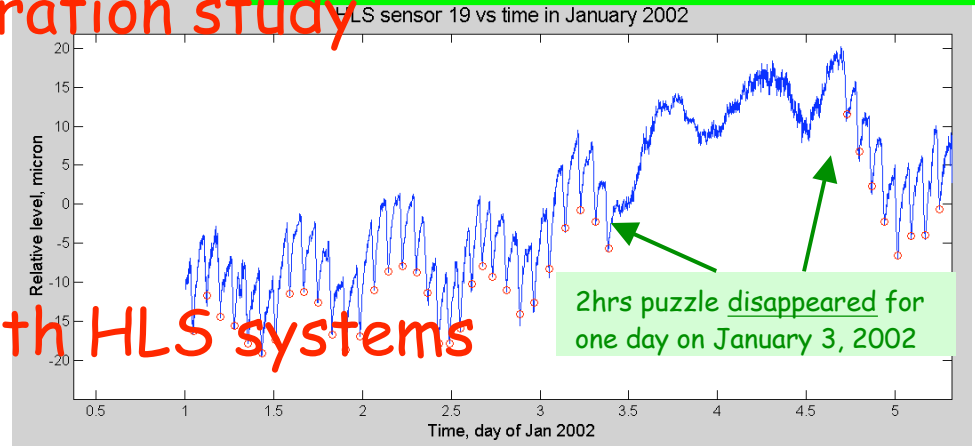
- Stability study of the linac components



- Two parallel tunnel vibration study



- Slow motion studies with HLS systems



- Vibration study in NUMI tunnel



# For more details, see

<http://www-project.slac.stanford.edu/lc/local/AccelPhysics/GroundMotion/>

<http://www.slac.stanford.edu/accel/nlc/local/AccelPhysics/codes/liar/web/liar.htm>

<http://www.slac.stanford.edu/~seryi>

# This talk is posted at

[http://www.slac.stanford.edu/~seryi/LCD\\_May28\\_2002/](http://www.slac.stanford.edu/~seryi/LCD_May28_2002/)