

TEVATRON MAGNETS AND ORBIT VIBRATIONS

**V. Shiltsev, T.Johnson, X.L.Zhang,
FNAL, Batavia, IL 60510, USA;**

1. Introduction
2. Slow drifts
3. Quakes
4. High Frequency Vibrations

Why do we care about Tevatron orbit / GROUND MOTION?

first look:

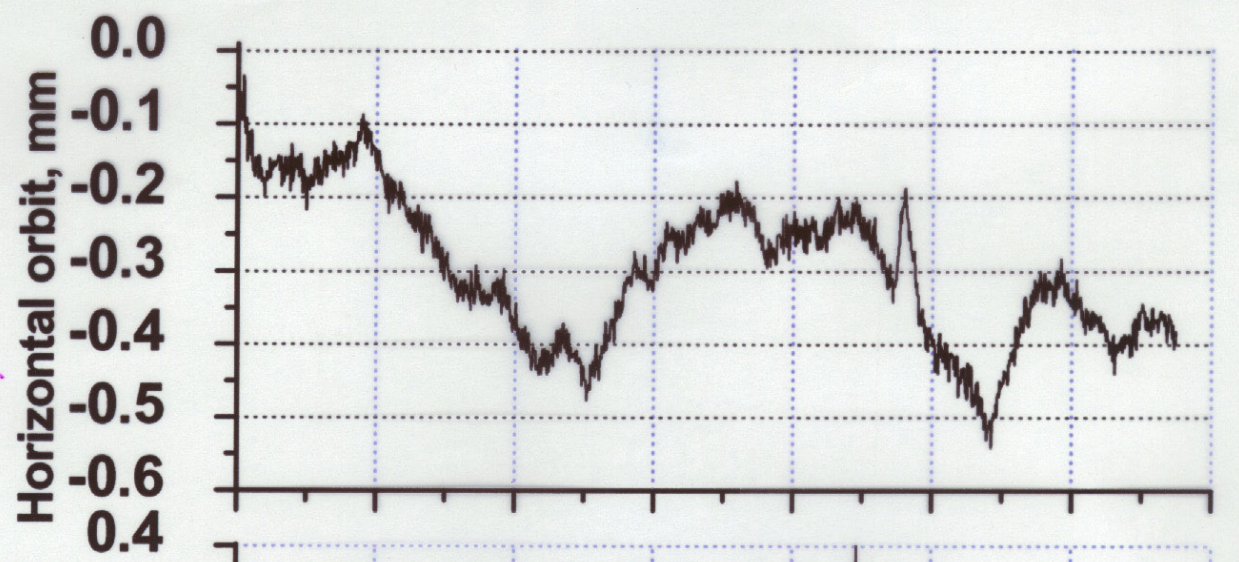
- aperture is large $\phi 70$ mm
- beams are small \sim mm
- orbit motion does NOT lead to proton-antiproton separation @ IPs as beams share same aperture (magnets)

but:

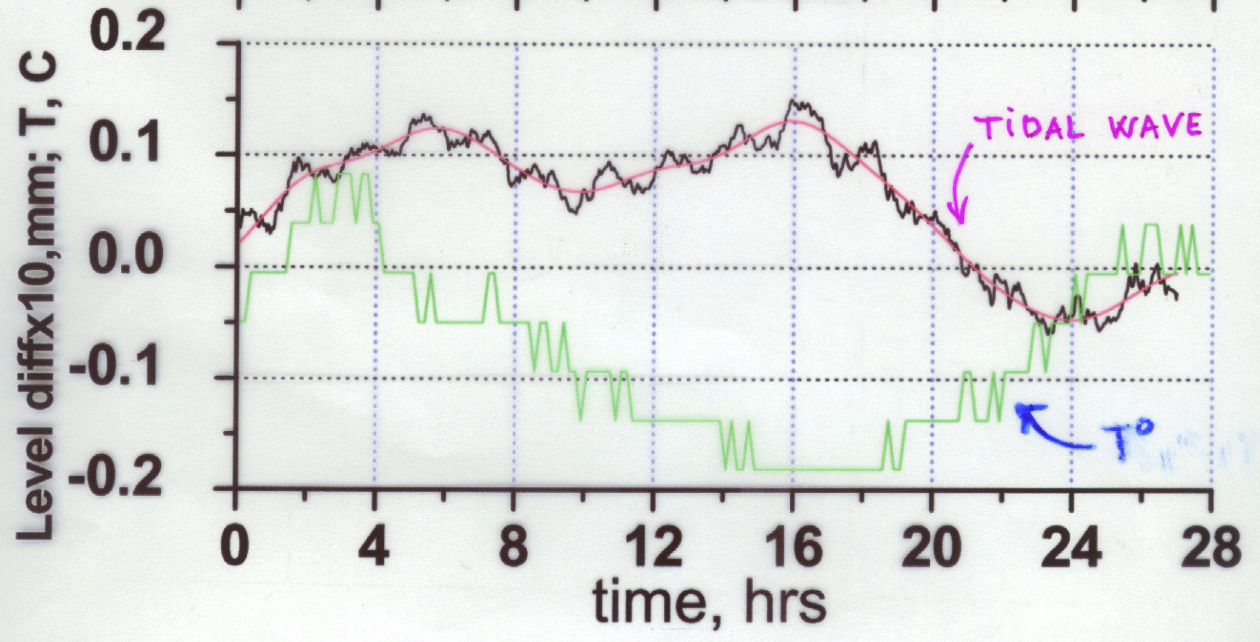
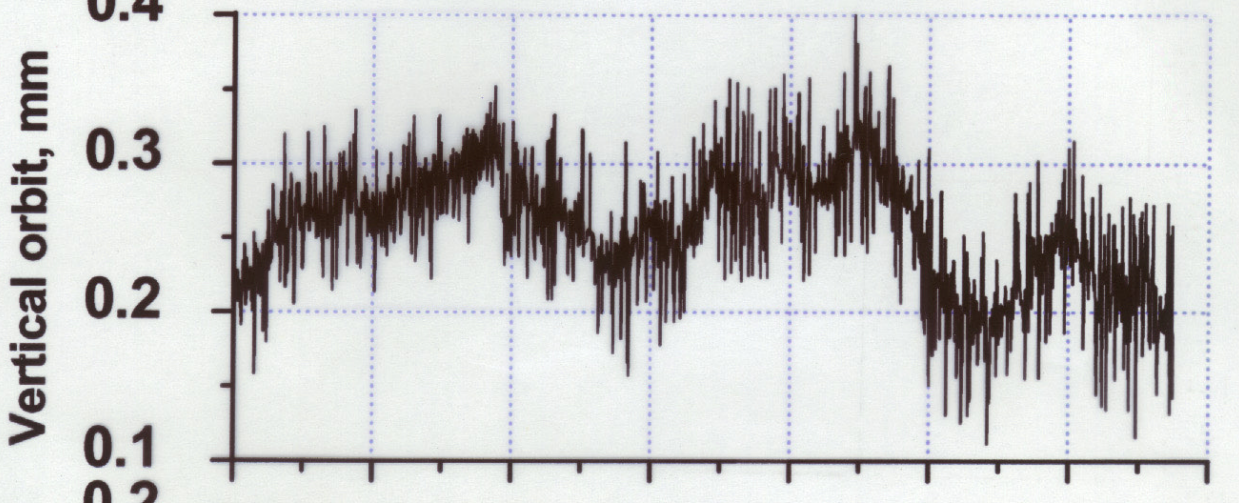
- 0.5-1 mm drifts from "silver orbit" lead to significant changes in betatron tunes \rightarrow higher losses of \bar{p} and p 's
- @ inj energy of 150 GeV beams are several mm wide and \sim 1-2 mm drifts of orbit in few tight aperture locations lead to significant (\sim 5%) loss of particles.
- @ 980 GeV: it was found that high intensity proton beam is less stable if drifts away from center of RF cavities
- VIBRATIONS of RF cavities at synchrotron frequency (85 Hz @ 150 GeV, 35 Hz @ 980 GeV) may lead to longitudinal emittance growth due to microphonic effect

Tev Orbit Drifts, Tides and T°, 08/17/02

@ $\beta_x = 100\text{ m}$



@ $\beta_y = 30\text{ m}$



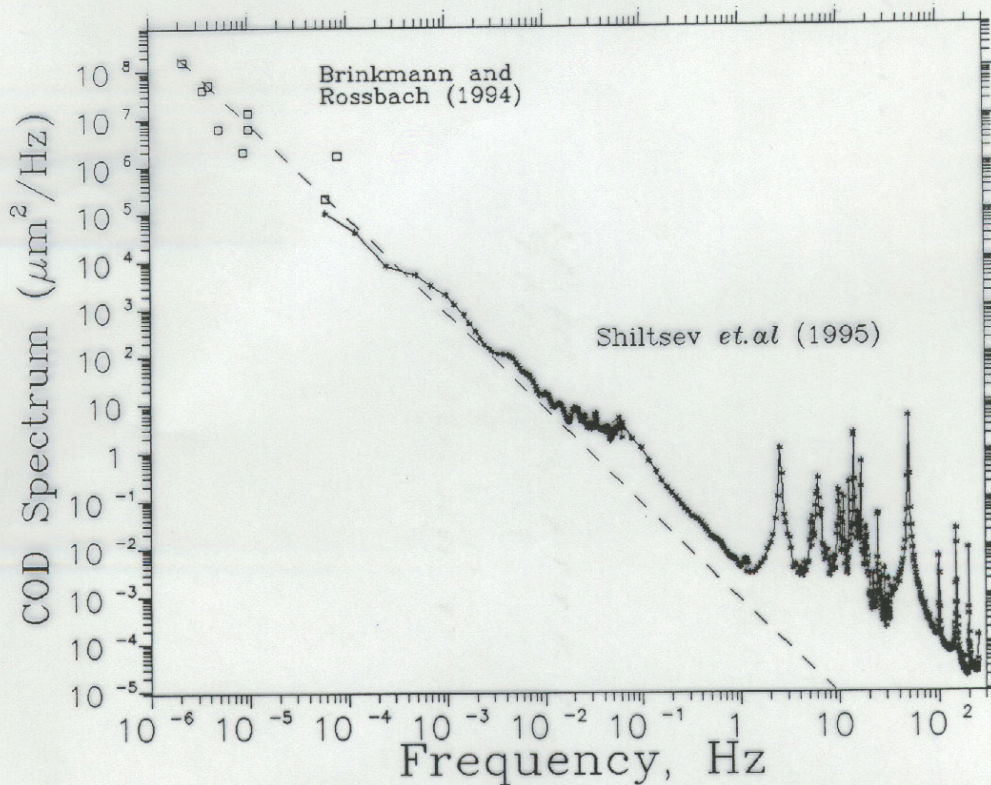
HERA p-beam vert. motion at $\beta=1$ m

Fig.6 PSD of HERA proton orbit vertical motion normalized to $\beta = 1$ m. Dashed line is for the ATL expectation (from Ref.[18, 9]).

$$\langle \Delta Y^2 \rangle = ATL$$

$$\rightarrow COD \langle \Delta Y^2 \rangle = G \cdot A \cdot T \cdot C$$

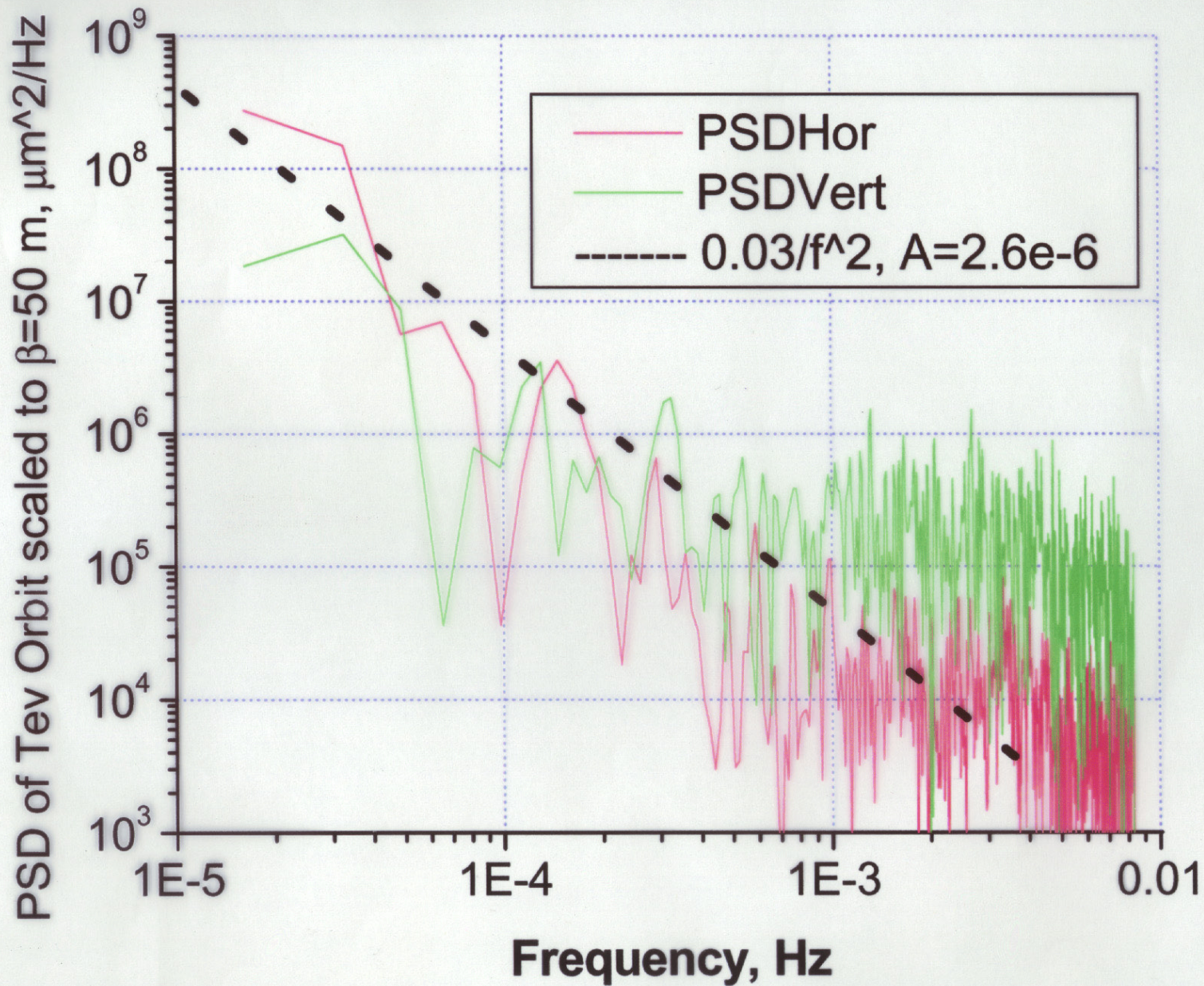
$$\rightarrow PSD_{COD} = \frac{6G \cdot A \cdot C}{\pi^2 f^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{HERA} \quad A = (4 \pm 2) \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\mu\text{m}^2}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}}$$

$$\text{TEVATRON} \quad A \lesssim (2.6 \pm 1) \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\mu\text{m}^2}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}}$$

\rightarrow orbit excursions around Tevatron
 $\sim \pm 1 \text{ mm} / \text{MONTH}^{1/2}$

PSD of the Tevatron Orbit Drifts in store 1668 (08/17/2002)



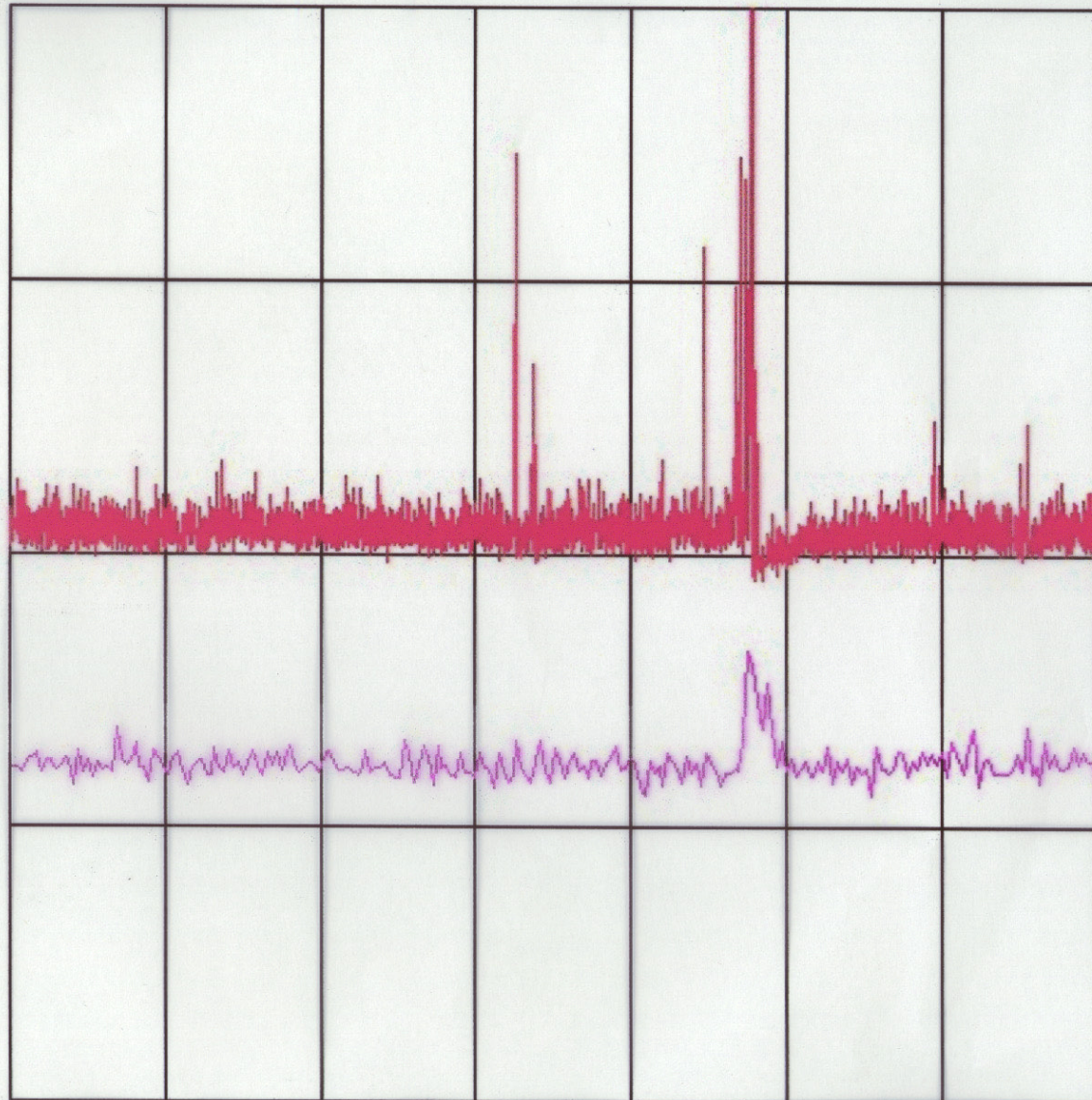
Tue 18-JUN-2002 13:05:07

1
20000T:TRFVPK
.Inst3 MilsC:LOSTP
.CDF hz .75
15000

6/18/02

M5.0 Quake

@Darmstadt, IN

Depth ~ 5 km
.5
10000Seen in Tev
losses~2 min Later
.25
50000
0

12:00:00 12:08:14 12:16:29 12:24:44 12:32:59 12:41:14 12:49:29 12:57:44

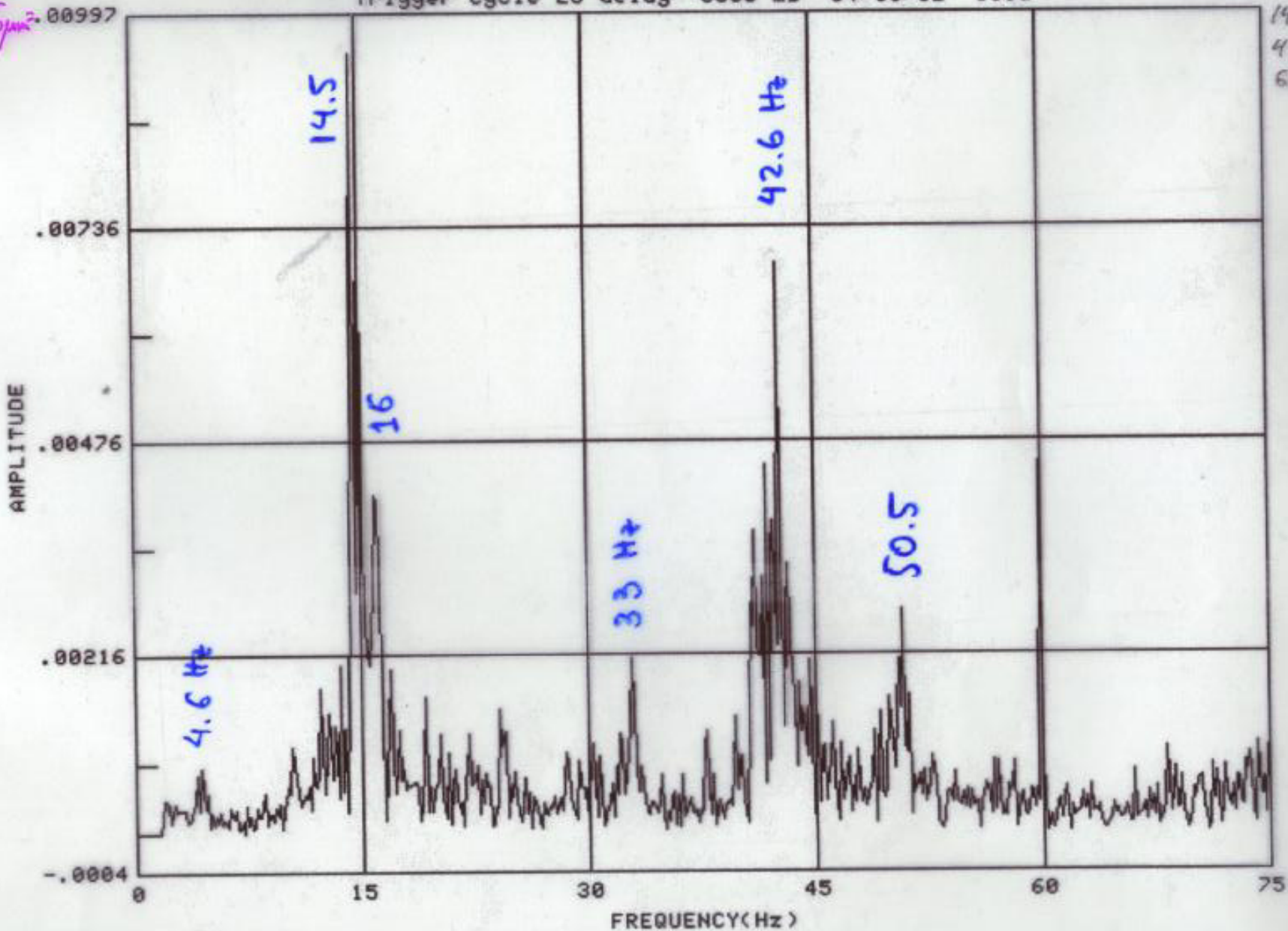
T1 = Tue Jun 18 12:00:00 2002

T2 = Tue Jun 18 12:57:44 2002

FREQUENCY DOMAIN DATA FROM T:TRFVIB

Trigger cycle 26 delay 3500 ms 04/30/02 1030

0.2 Span = .00997

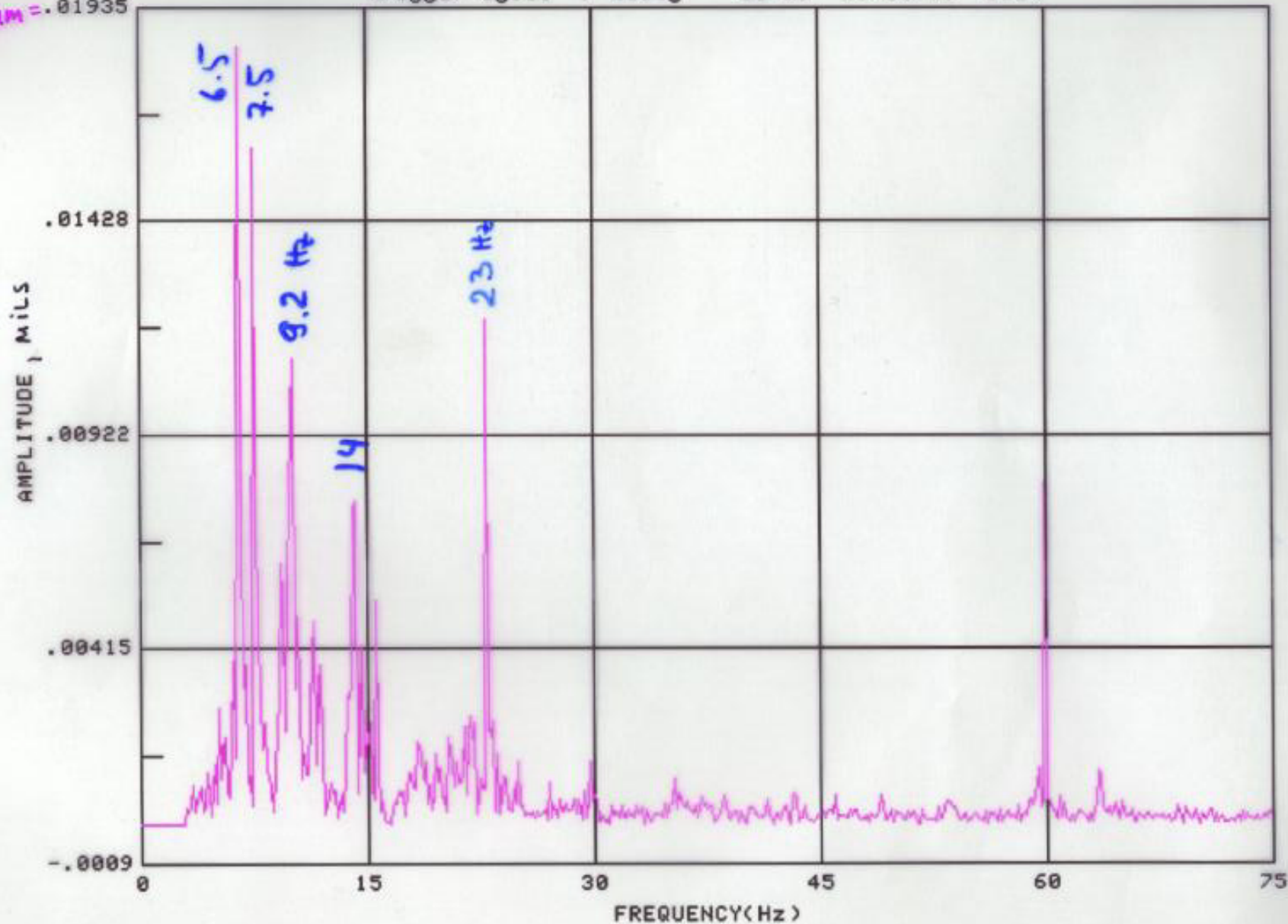


14.6
43
60

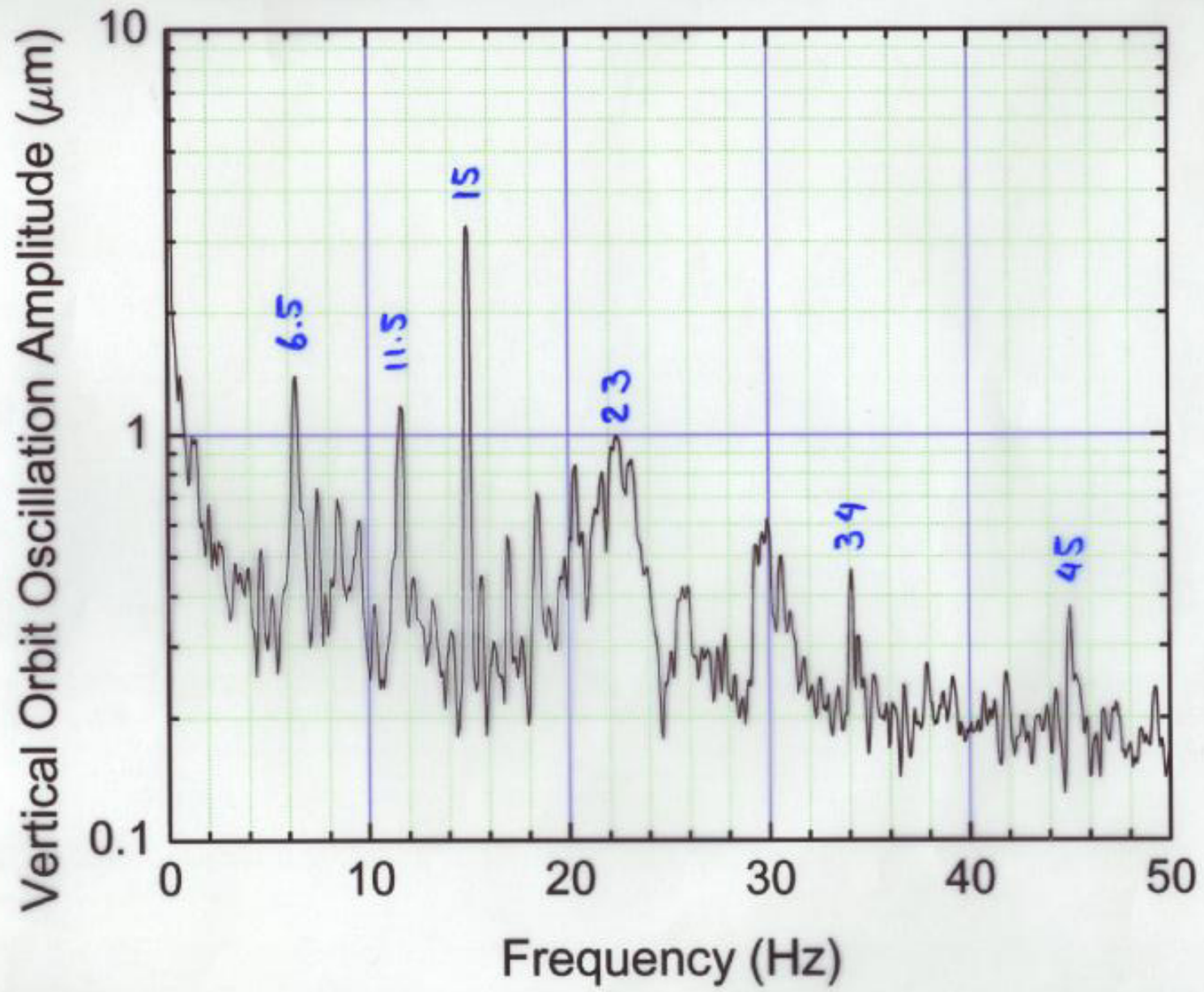
FREQUENCY DOMAIN DATA FROM C:C4Q2VX

Trigger cycle F delay 10 ms 08/28/02 1114

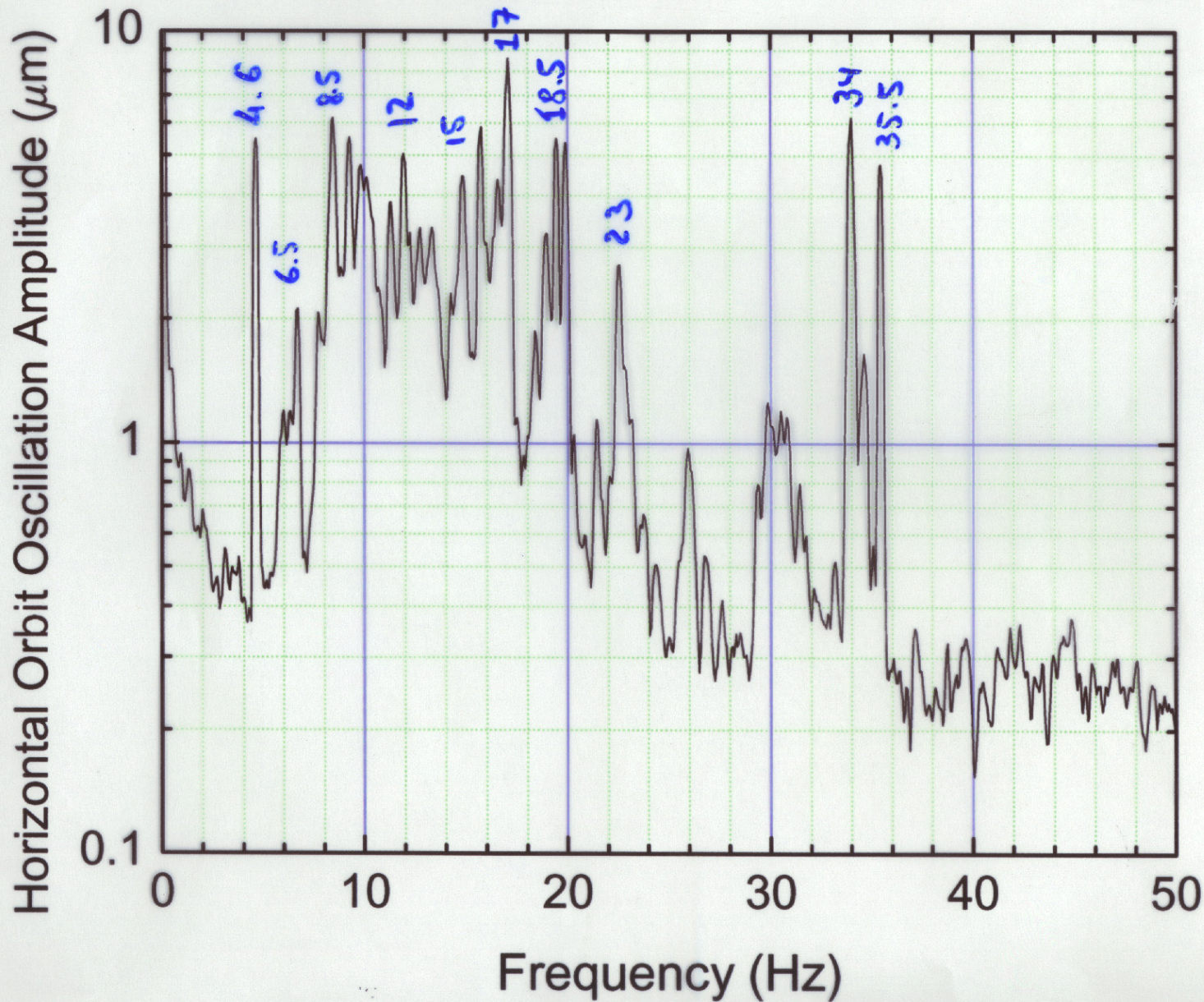
$0.5 \mu\text{m} = .01935$



Tev Vertical Orbit Oscillation Spectrum ($\beta=30\text{m}$)



Tev Horizontal Orbit Oscillation Spectrum ($\beta=100\text{m}$)



Conclusions:

1. Tevatron orbit drifts contain
 - 24-hr variations $\leftarrow T^{\circ}$
 - 12-hr period \leftarrow probably due to tides
 - some additional \leftarrow ATL-line, $A \approx (2.6 \pm 1)e^{-6} \frac{\mu\text{m}}{\text{m}\cdot\text{s}}$
2. local earthquakes are rare, but affect Tev
remote earthquakes are frequent but do NOT
disturb Tevatron much
3. Spectra of low-beta quadrupole vibrations
contain lines @:
 - 4.6, 8.5, 9.2, 13.9 Hz \leftarrow due to CHL compressor
 - 18.5, 21.5, 23 Hz \leftarrow due to "STAND" resonances
 - RF cavity support resonances are @ 15, 43 Hz
4. Amplitude of low- β quad vibrations $< 0.5-1 \mu$
5. Beam orbit spectra contain all quad
frequencies plus f-synchrotron plus many more
6. Amplitude of high frequency orbit
oscillations $< 5 \mu\text{m} \leftarrow$ so, $\frac{\text{orbit}}{\text{quad}} \approx 10$