

Feed-Forward

**L. Brunetti¹, G. Balik¹, A. Jeremie¹, M. Serluca¹, B. Caron², (LAViSta Team)
D. Bett³**

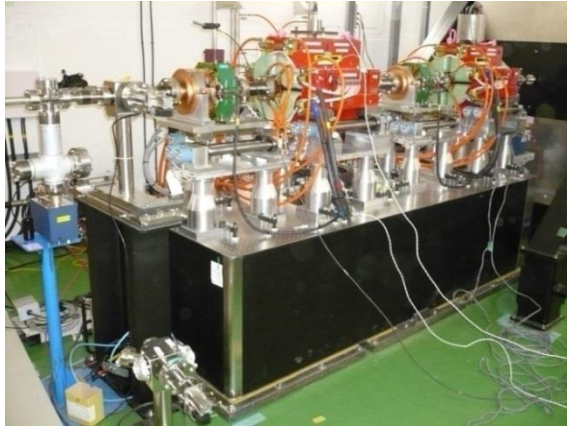
1: LAPP-IN2P3-CNRS, Université de Savoie Mont Blanc, Anney, France

2: SYMME-POLYTECH Anney-Chambéry, Université de Savoie Mont Blanc, Anney, France

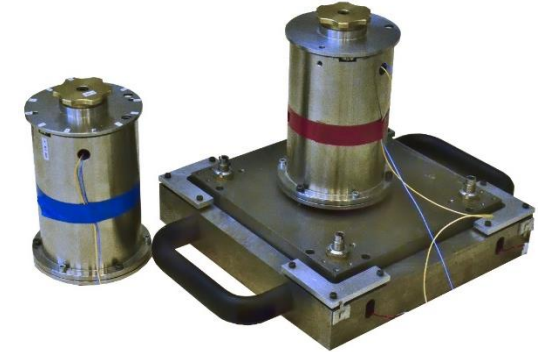
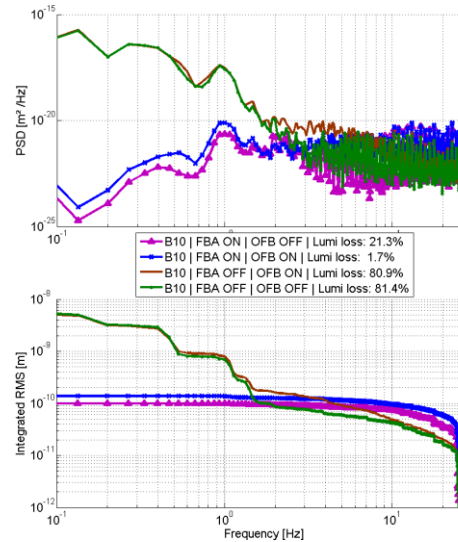
3: University of Oxford Department of Physics



- LAPP motivations**



ATF2 final focus: coherence optimization

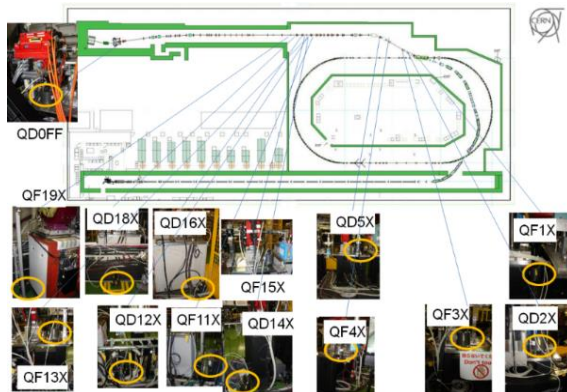


0,25 nm RMS @ 4Hz

CLIC final focus : subnanometer demonstration

Post BPM beam trajectory control < 4 Hz – “Mechanics” active control > 4Hz

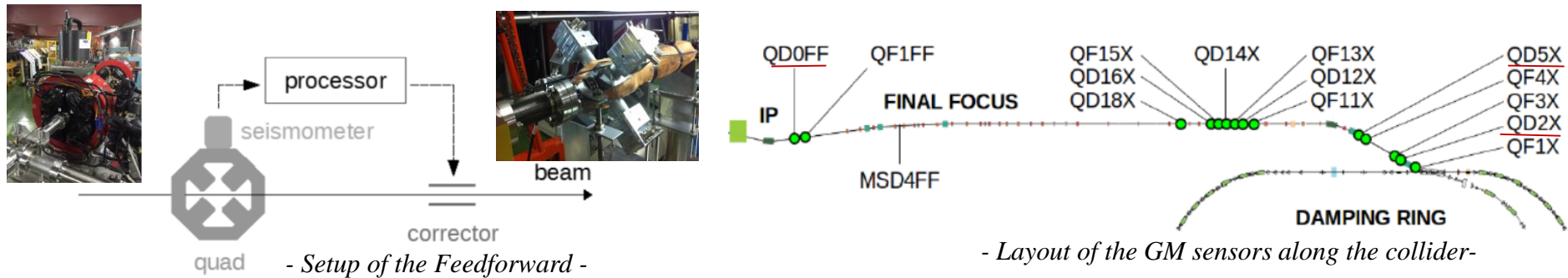
- **ATF2 Feedforward : opportunity to compare two different approaches**



- During last years LAPP group has been responsible of the final focus mechanical stabilization and it has carried on GM measurements and identification of the vibration sources
- **Through 2017 CERN, KEK and LAPP successfully proved the principle of GM FF in operation**
- End 2017: LAPP began to study the control aspects of the FF

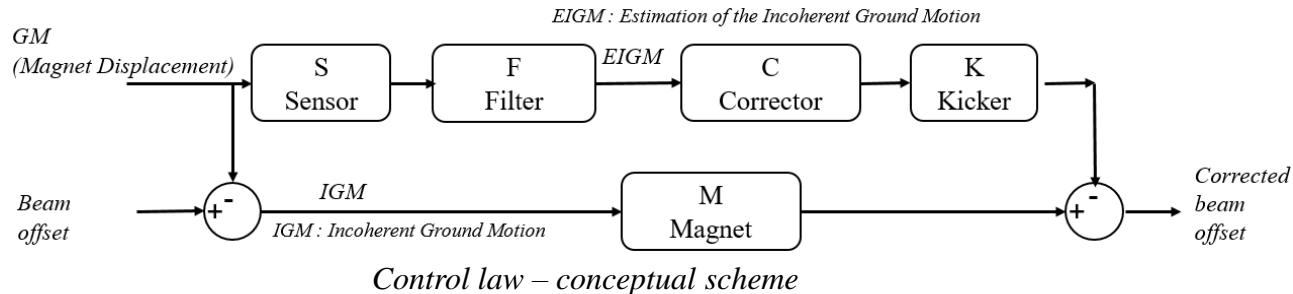
Feedforward principle

FF status is made in reference to different documents / works (Doug, Jonas, Jurgen, Rogelio and all...). The main references (plots...) comes from the article “D. Bett et al, Compensation of orbit distortion due to quadrupole motion using feed-forward control at KEK ATF”



Feedforward concept

- The principle is quite elementary but to implement efficiently this control law, it requires :



$$M = S.F.C.K \quad \text{As consequence, the corrector has to satisfy the following condition: } C = \frac{M}{S.F.K}$$

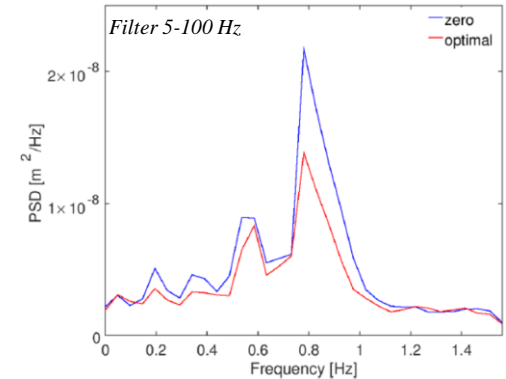
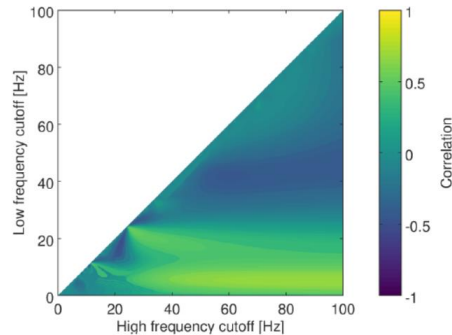
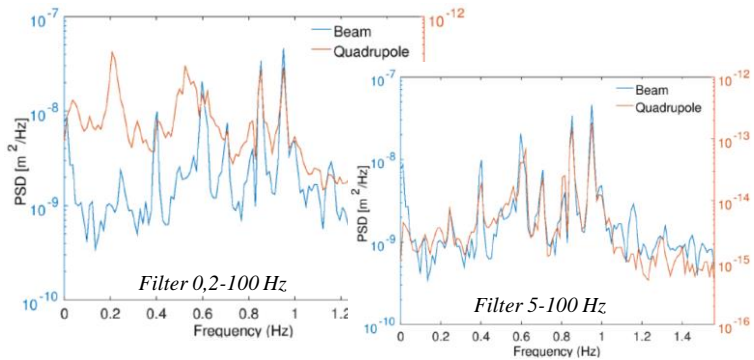
Then C is the constant gain in the bandwidth of interest.

Previous results - demonstration

- Only the incoherent disturbances / motions along the collider have an influence on the beam
- Low frequencies are quite coherent

➤ **Filter** the sensor signals to select the incoherent part

➤ Control these perturbations with the optimized **gain**

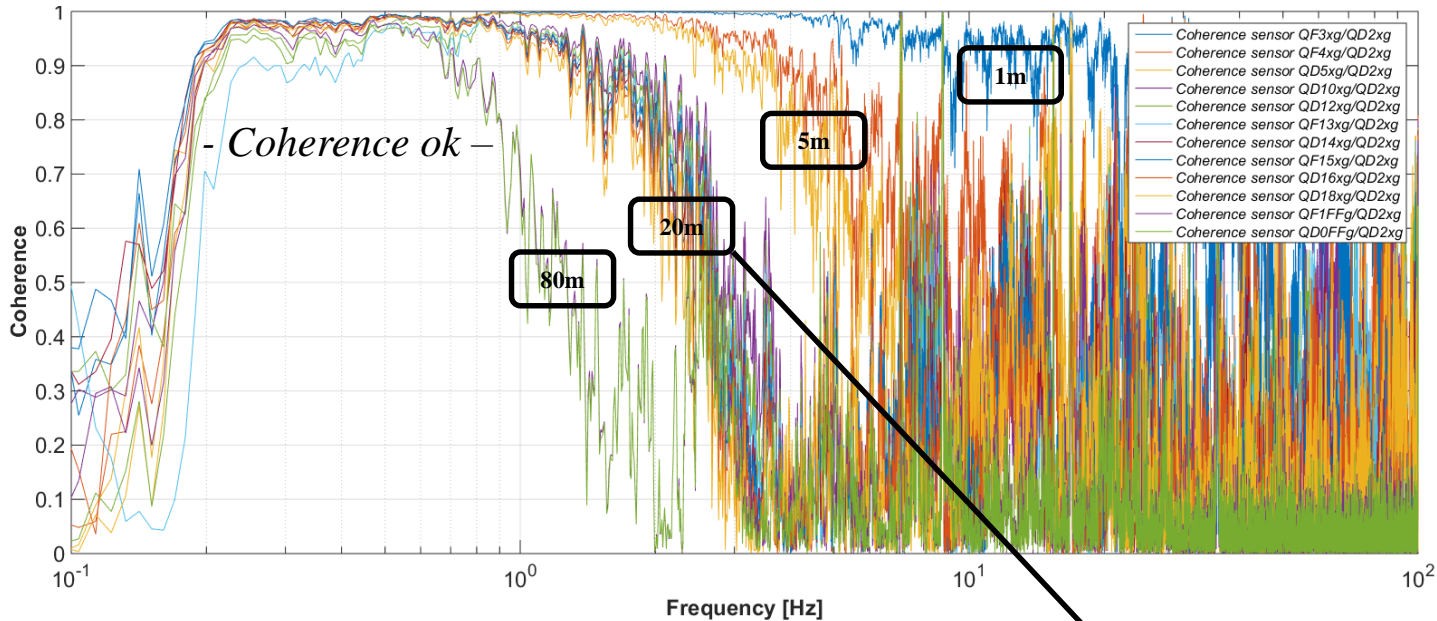


- The obtained experimental results by CERN team with 1 geophone and 1 kicker -

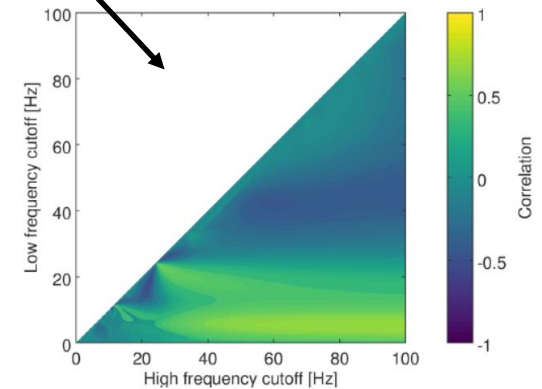
Feedforward issues

- To extract very accurately the disturbances (coherent vs incoherent motion)
- **To know very well the system** (the effects of the vibrations and of the magnets on the beam)
- 2 preliminary stages
 - Dedicated measurements : shifts of 2017 November
 - Optics simulations: Spring 2018

- *Evaluation of the cut-off frequencies vs coherence measurement along the collider*
 - *More accurate evaluation with coherence (in this case as function of QD2)*

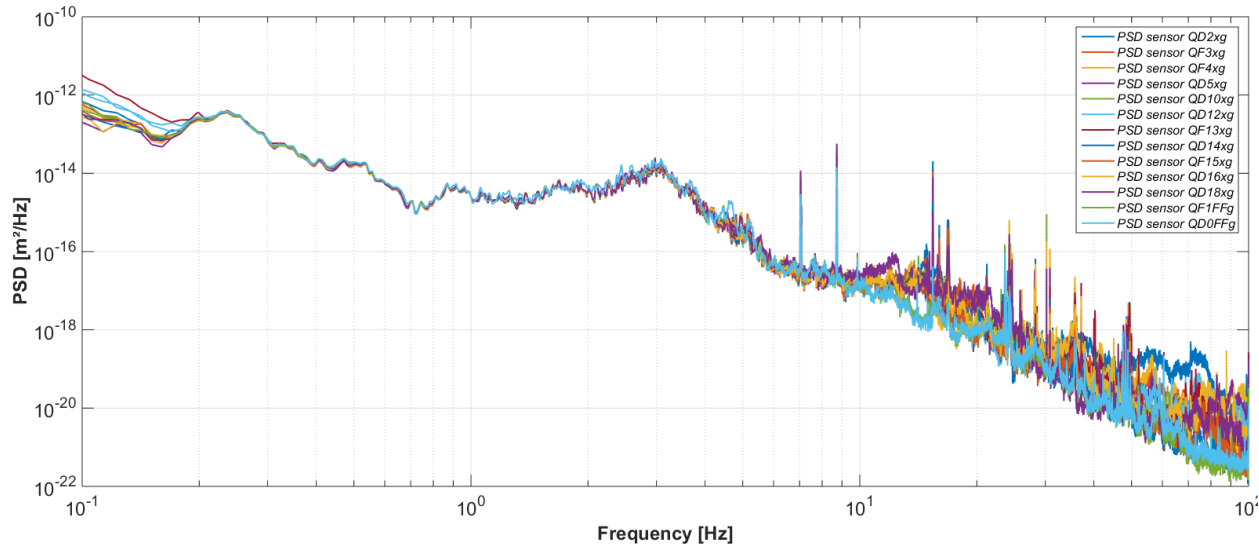


- *The coherence plot could define the pattern of the filters which have to be used as function of the magnet positions (all the data with a coherence of 1 have to be filtered out)*

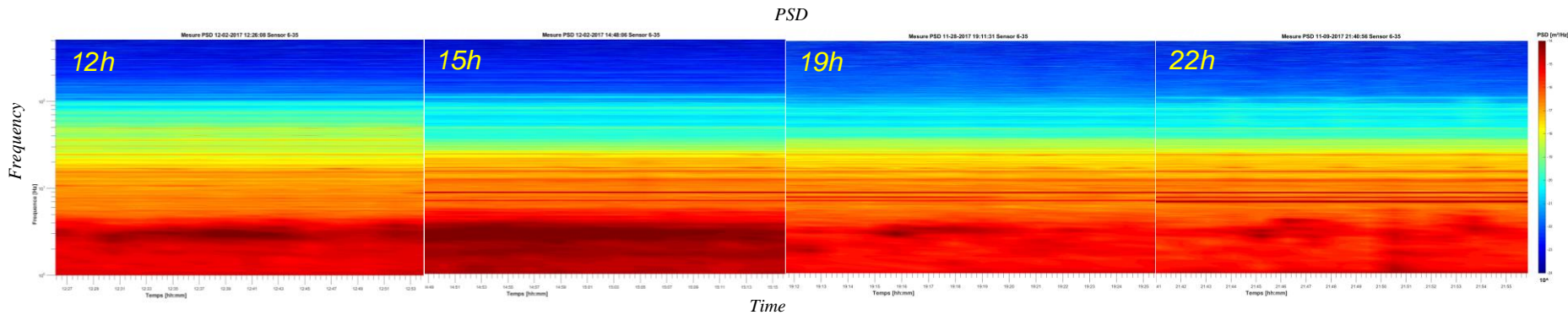


- Upgrade of the transfer functions - PSD of all the magnets

- The amplitude in low frequencies seems to be equal along the collider



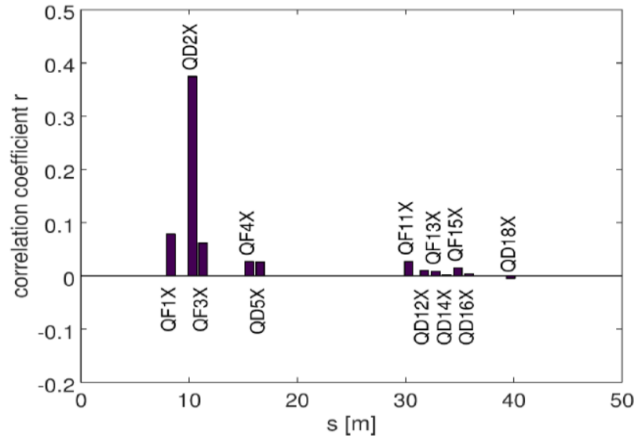
- QD Transfer function amplitudes



- Amplitudes variation in time

Choice of the sensor for Feedforward operation – example of correlation

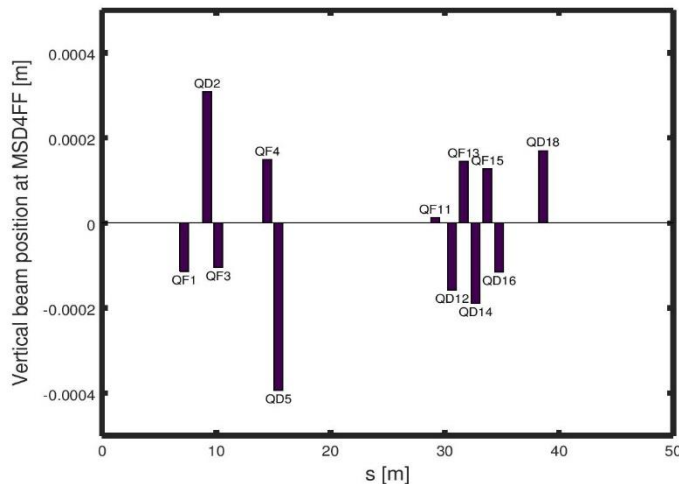
- QD2 has been selected as function of the **measured correlation** between magnet motion vs beam position



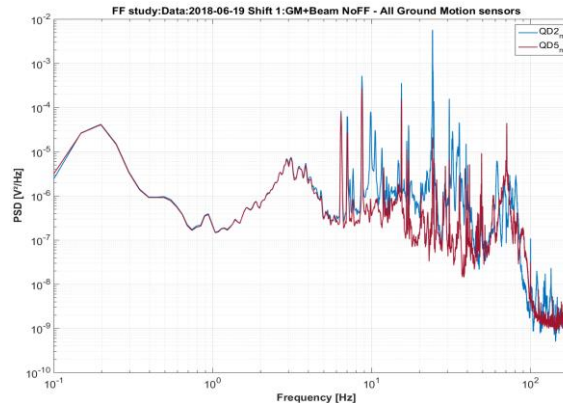
- Correlation between the position of the beam at MSD4FF and the positions of various seismometers measured by CERN team
- Pearson correlation coefficient r gives an indication of FF performance and it is calculated between the reconstruction of the beam position and the actual measurement:

$$r = \frac{\text{cov}(y_m, y_r)}{\sigma_{y_m} \sigma_{y_r}}$$

- But the importance of QD2X vs other magnets seems not so important in **simulation**

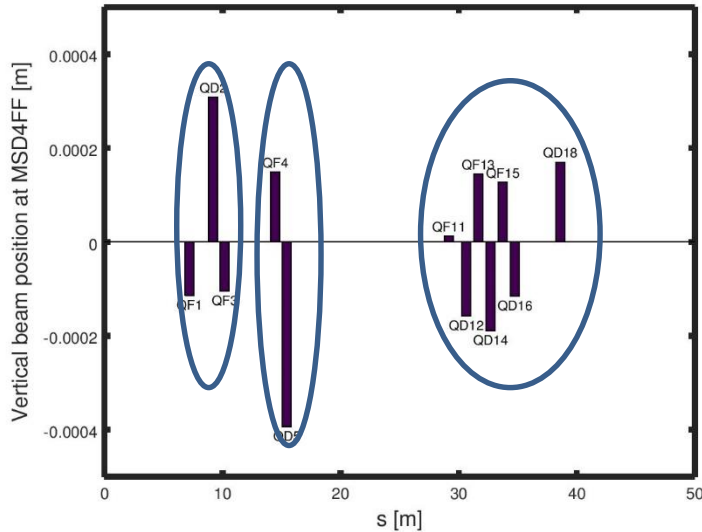


- Optics calculation with MADX (10BX1BY optics) displacing vertically by $1\mu\text{m}$ one quadrupole at a time and extracting the vertical beam position at MSD4FF



- QD2 displacement is really greater than the one of QD5 for example

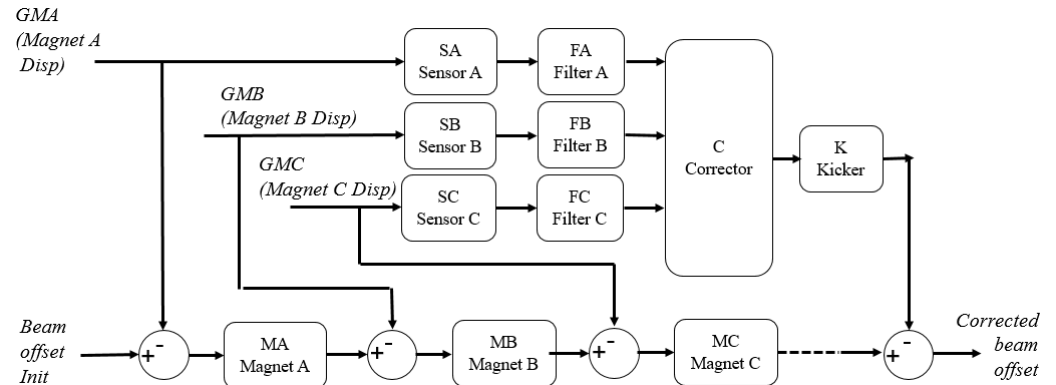
- Feedforward with several sensors



- Optics calculation with MADX displacing vertically by $1\mu\text{m}$ one quadrupole at a time and extracting the vertical beam position at MSD4FF

- 3 groups of magnets which move probably relatively together (except the transfer function of the support)

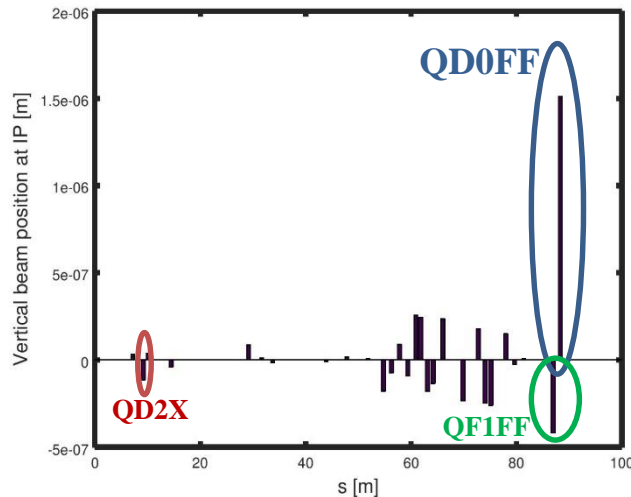
- 3 main actions on the beam have to be corrected



- Foreseen multi-sensors control with 3 geophones and 1 kicker -

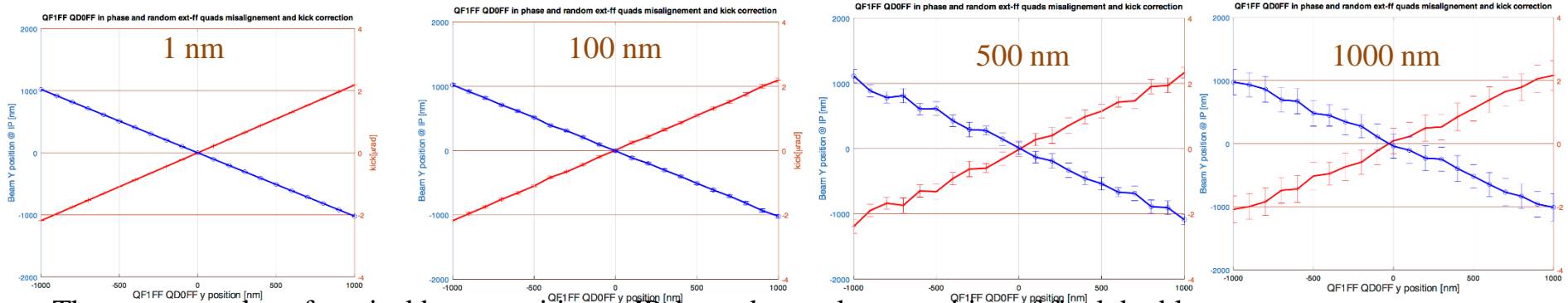
Proposal: Take into account more than one magnet (the most critical ones) and evaluate the performance with respect to the actual system

Feedforward on the final focus



- Optics calculation with MADX displacing vertically by $1\mu\text{m}$ one quadrupole at a time (ext and ff quads) and extracting the vertical beam position at IP
- QD0FF is the most important magnet for the beam trajectory
- FF control with one geophone and one kicker
- Necessity to have access to the IP kicker in real time and to the data IP BPM for the efficiency evaluation

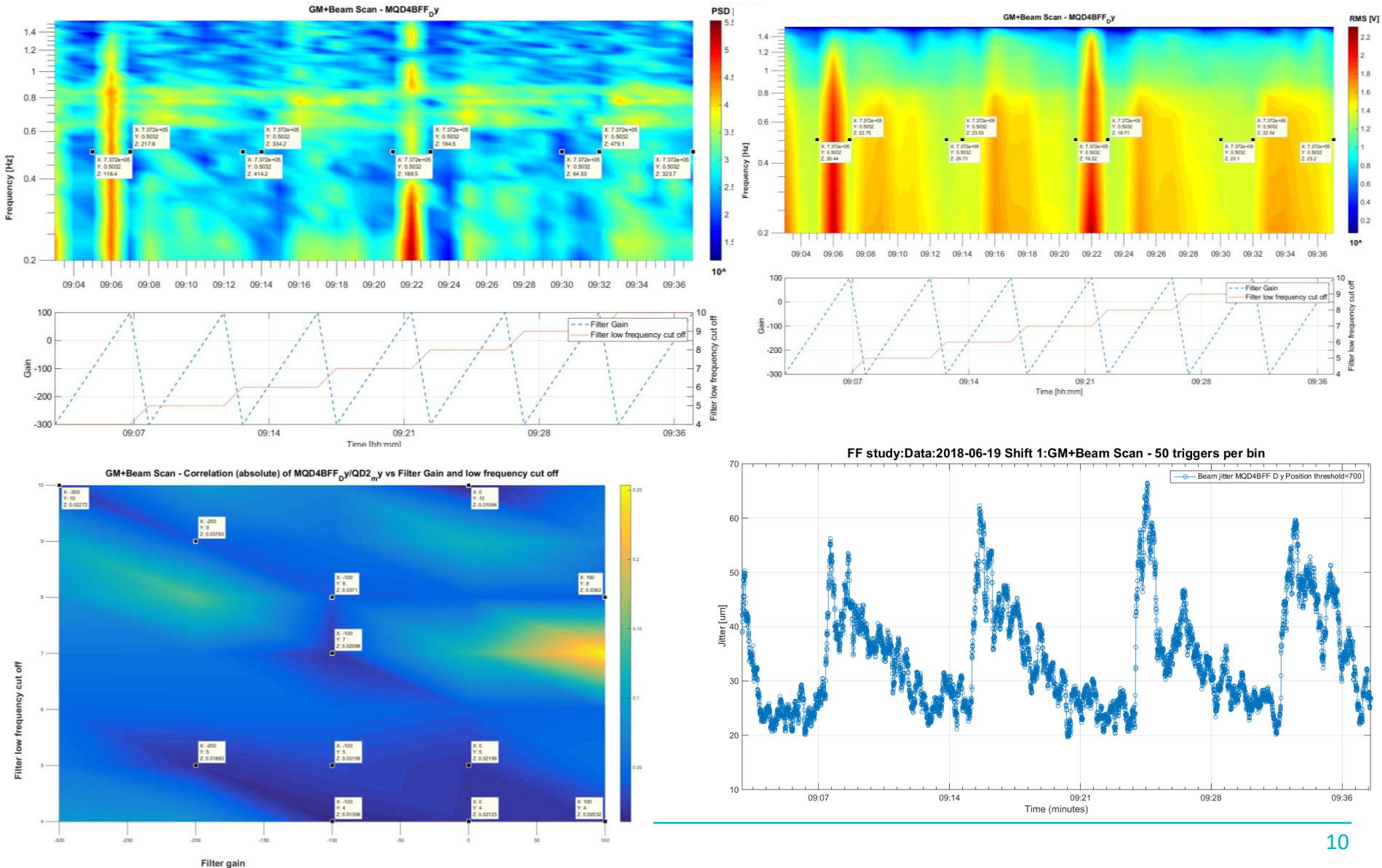
- QD0FF and QF1FF moved in phase with 100 nm step, all quads in ext. and ff line with x nm uniform random, average over 20 seeds



- The average value of vertical beam position at IP depends mostly on position of final doublet
- For movements of quads in ext and ff lines in the range of $[-100, 100]\text{nm}$ position of the beam at IP is almost not affected
- For higher values of ext and ff quads movements error bars increase up to 200 nm

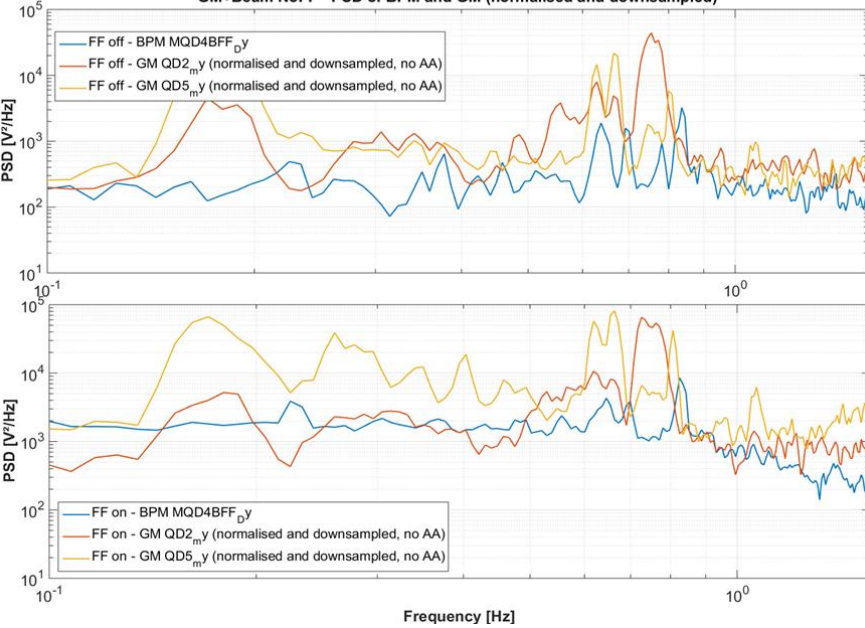
Proposal: Carry on Feed-Forward experiments using IPBPMs (With one kicker only offset can be corrected)

Extraction line: surprising results with parameters scans

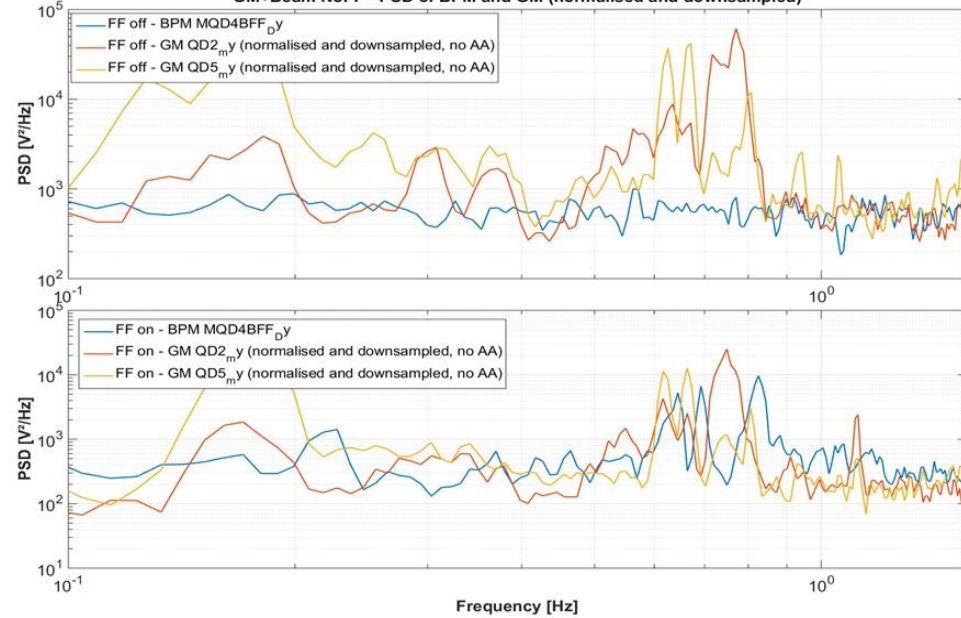


- Extraction line : incoherent results with FF ON and initial parameters**

GM+Beam NoFF - PSD of BPM and GM (normalised and downsampled)



GM+Beam NoFF - PSD of BPM and GM (normalised and downsampled)



- Final focus : technical problem to manage the kicker**

- *Preparation phase is ok*
- *2 targets : multi-sensors and final focus*

- *Plans for the next week runs:*
 - *To be sure of the initial status via QD2*
 - *Investigation with QD5*
 - *Test of the FF final focus*
 - *GM*