

# MEASUREMENT AND CORRECTION OF IMPERFECTIONS IN THE SLS STORAGE RING

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## Abstract

Based on precise average beta function measurements with errors of  $\approx 1\%$  for the locations of the 174 quadrupoles an SVD based beta beat correction has been applied using the individually powered quadrupoles as correctors. Residual horizontal and vertical beta beats of 4 and 3% have been measured after correction. Beam based alignment techniques have been applied to determine BPM centers with respect to adjacent quadrupoles.

## 1 BETA CORRECTION

In order to optimize the performance of the SLS storage ring a good understanding of the linear optics is necessary. Whenever possible, known differences between the real machine and the underlying model should be minimized. For this reason, the 174 individually powered quadrupoles in SLS storage ring have been used as “beta function correctors”.

### 1.1 Beta Function Measurement

An important ingredient for the successful compensation of the linear optical distortions is the precise measurement of the average beta functions at the location of the quadrupoles. The presented procedure makes use of the fact that a betatron tune change  $\delta\nu$  is related to the perturbation  $\delta k(s)$  of the focussing strength and the beta function  $\beta(s)$  around the ring:

$$\delta\nu = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \oint \beta(s) \delta k(s) ds.$$

Thus a change in the strength  $\delta k(s_q)$  of quadrupole  $q$  allows the average beta function  $\bar{\beta}(s_q)$  at position  $s_q$  to be measured, by observing  $\delta\nu$  as a function of  $\delta k(s_q)$ . The error of this measurement defines the limit for the correction of the linear optics perturbations. Thus a sophisticated procedure has been implemented which takes into account known magnetic hysteresis effects and restores the betatron tunes rather than the original quadrupole currents. In addition, the quadrupoles are measured “magnet family” wise in order to minimize the residual optical perturbations. In order to increase the precision further, the tune is observed for 5 different currents. The beta functions are then derived from a least square fit. As a result average measurement errors of  $\approx \pm 1\%$  have been achieved.

### 1.2 Beta Correction Algorithm

The information about the horizontal and vertical beta beat  $\delta\beta_i$  at the position of the  $i$ th quadrupole caused by a

strength perturbation  $\delta k_j$  of the  $j$ th quadrupole is contained in the  $(2 \cdot 174) \times 174$  sensitivity matrix  $S$ :

$$S_{ij} = \frac{\delta\beta_i}{\delta k_j}$$

which can be derived from the model. A Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) technique is then used to “invert”  $S$  and determine the  $\delta k_j$  as a function of the  $\delta\beta_i$ . Feeding  $-\delta k_j$  into the “beta function correctors” restores the ideal optics within the error of the beta measurement if the quadrupoles are the only source of the optics perturbation.

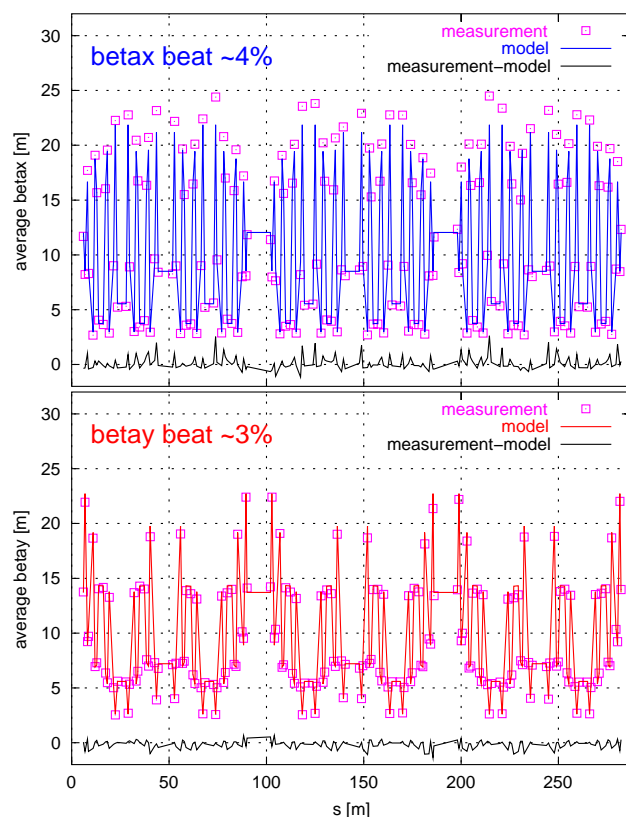


Figure 1: Measured average beta functions (squares) at the location of 174 quadrupoles in comparison to the model of the unperturbed optics (solid lines)

### 1.3 Beta Correction Results

Fig. 1 shows the result of a beta correction reducing the beta beat in the horizontal and vertical plane by a factor of 2 with remaining beats of  $\approx 4\%$  and  $\approx 3\%$ . The quadrupole strength variation  $\delta k/k \approx 1.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$  with respect to the design strength  $k$  is consistent with magnet measurements [1].

## 2 BEAM-BASED-ALIGNMENT (BBA)

The BPM stations in the SLS storage ring are rigidly attached to the girders and serve as supports for the vacuum system. According to the specifications of the BPM support and the straightness rulers on the girders, the quadrupole-BPM offsets are known to within  $\pm 50 \mu\text{m}$  [2]. The presented beam-based alignment technique allows to measure these offsets for the adjacent quadrupole-BPM combinations with  $\mu\text{m}$  precision. These offsets can be used to calibrate the mechanical positioning system (POMS) which monitors relative position changes of BPMs with respect to adjacent quadrupoles using linear encoders [3].

### 2.1 BBA Procedure

The applied method [4, 5] is based on the well known fact that if the strength of a single quadrupole  $q$  in the ring is changed, the resulting difference in the closed orbit  $\Delta y(s)$  is proportional to the original offset  $y_q$  of the beam at  $q$ . The equation for the resulting difference orbit is:

$$\Delta y''(s) - (k(s) + \Delta k(s))\Delta y(s) = \Delta k(s)y_q(s).$$

The difference orbit is thus given by the closed orbit formula for a single kick, but calculated with the perturbed optics including  $\Delta k(s)$ . From the measured difference

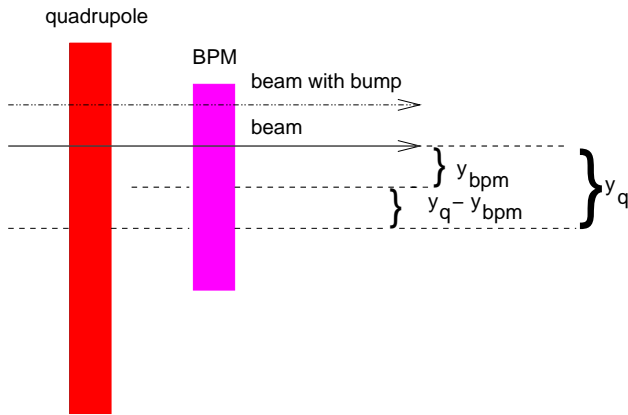


Figure 2: Illustration of the beam-based alignment technique applied to the quadrupoles with adjacent BPMs

orbit the kick and thus  $y_q$  can be easily determined and compared to the nominal orbit  $y_{bpm}$  in the BPM adjacent to the quadrupole, yielding the offset between BPM and quadrupole axis. The precision of the method is very much improved by taking difference orbit data for several local beam positions  $y_q$  varied with an orbit bump. The principle of the method is illustrated in Fig. 2. The error of the nominal position  $y_{bpm}$  for which the beam goes through the center of the quadrupole is then given by the resolution of the BPM system. In the SLS storage ring, a difference orbit with an amplitude of  $5 \mu\text{m}$  can be clearly resolved [6]. This results in a resolution for the local kick of  $\approx 0.25 \mu\text{rad}$  for quadrupoles at vertical beta values of 20 m. Since a change in quadrupole strength of  $\Delta kl = 0.02 \text{ m}^{-1}$  causing a tune

variation  $\delta\nu = 0.03$ , is possible without losing the beam, a minimum beam offset of  $y_{q,min} = 15 \mu\text{m}$  can be easily detected. Taking several data points by varying a local bump, the quadrupole-to-BPM alignment can be done with a precision of  $\approx 5 \mu\text{m}$ . However some of the quadrupoles are at low beta values of 2.5 m which reduces the precision of the measurement to  $\approx 40 \mu\text{m}$ .

### 2.2 BBA Results

In order to have a well defined tune variation ( $\delta\nu = \pm 0.025$ ) during the beam-based alignment measurement, the previously measured average beta functions (see section 1.1) are used to determine the allowed change of quadrupole strength. A hysteresis correction restores the orbital tunes after each quadrupole variation cycle, in order to minimize the residual distortions of the linear optics.

Fig. 3 shows the result of a single vertical BPM offset

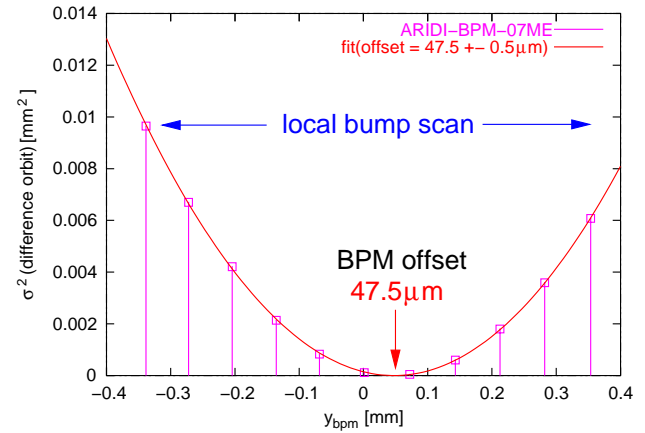


Figure 3: BBA data for BPM ARIDI-BPM-07ME showing a vertical BPM offset of  $47.5 \mu\text{m}$  with respect to the adjacent quadrupole ARIMA-QMD-07 at a beta function of 18 m

measurement for ARIDI-BPM-07ME. After taking a reference orbit, the adjacent quadrupole ARIMA-QMD-07 is changed by  $\Delta kl = 0.017 \text{ m}^{-1}$  followed by a variation of a local orbit bump of  $\pm 0.4 \text{ mm}$ . The square of the standard deviation of the difference orbit, excluding ARIDI-BPM-07ME, versus the BPM reading is fitted by a parabola. The difference between the minimum of the fit and the zero reading of the BPM determines the BPM offset. In this case the measurement reveals an offset of  $47.5 \mu\text{m}$  within an error of  $\pm 0.5 \mu\text{m}$ . Fig. 4 summarizes the result for 66 vertical BPM offsets with measurement error variations between  $< 1 \mu\text{m}$  and  $50 \mu\text{m}$ . The offset distribution is fitted by a gaussian shifted by  $-0.11 \text{ mm}$  with a standard deviation of  $0.24 \text{ mm}$ . Three BPMs show offsets larger than  $0.5 \text{ mm}$ .

The offsets have been fed into an SVD based global orbit correction code in order to determine the corresponding corrector pattern. These corrector predictions (“kick change”) can be compared to the actual corrector settings

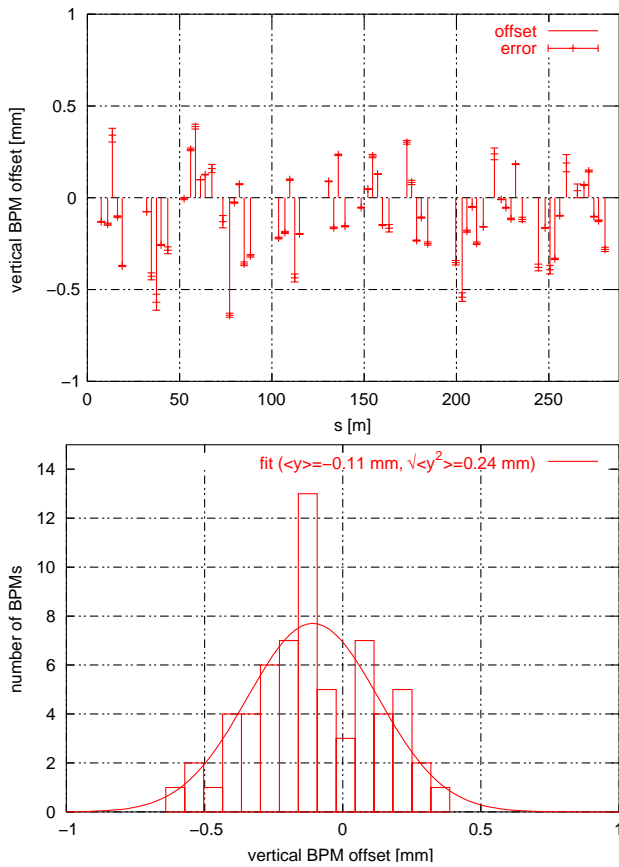


Figure 4: Vertical BPM offsets with respect to adjacent quadrupoles in the SLS storage ring. The offset distribution is fitted by a gaussian shifted by  $-0.11$  mm with a standard deviation of  $0.24$  mm. The measurement error varies between  $< 1 \mu\text{m}$  and  $50 \mu\text{m}$ .

(“present kick”) for a flat orbit. Fig. 5 depicts both patterns and their difference (“sum kick”). It can be seen that they are “anticorrelated” resulting in a 20 % reduction of the rms corrector kick from  $0.15$  mrad to  $0.12$  mrad. Furthermore the mean corrector kick of  $-0.014$  mrad is removed.

The application of the vertical BBA data in the storage ring confirmed the expected rms kick reduction.

### 3 SUMMARY

The beta correction reduces the beta beat in the horizontal and vertical plane by a factor of 2 with remaining beats of  $\approx 4\%$  and  $\approx 3\%$ .

Several vertical BBA measurements have been carried out revealing BPM offset distributions with standard deviations of  $\approx 0.3$  mm and variations of  $\approx 10\%$  over several months. Horizontal BBA measurements taking into account path length effects in the determination of the difference orbit have just been started. The “dynamic” beam-based alignment based on the modulation of quadrupole currents, at  $< 10$  Hz [7], observing the modulation frequency component in the resulting orbit [8] is planned.

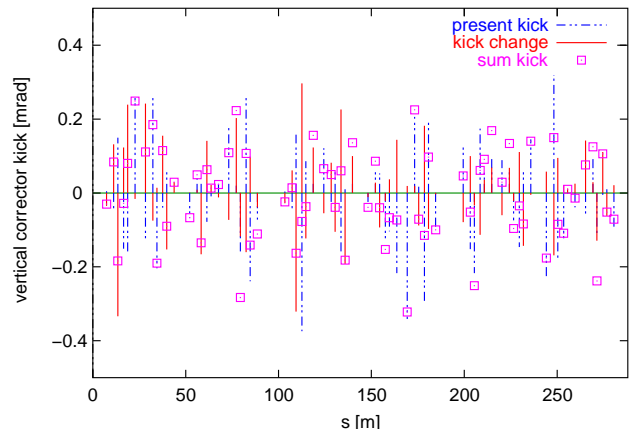


Figure 5: Comparison of actual corrector settings (“present kick”) for a flat orbit and predictions for the correction of the vertical BPM offsets (“kick change”) predicting an rms kick reduction by 20 %. The squares (“sum kick”) denote the differences

### 4 REFERENCES

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