## PSB orbit correction (II)

continuation from the presentation in the LIS Meeting 11.02.2008
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Thanks to T. Dobers and his team

- Summary of 2007 studies and alignment surveys during shut-down
- 2008 orbit measurements at the PSB and second iteration for H correction
- Results


## Summary of last year's studies

$\Rightarrow$ Following M. Chanel's proposal, PSB orbits were measured in 2007 and the data were used during the shutdown to find out which QDEs could be displaced and/or tilted to improve both the horizontal and vertical orbits.
$\Rightarrow$ The correction algorithm took into account the way the displacements and/or tilts of the QDs would affect each ring
$\Rightarrow$ The ring by ring displacements of the QDs $\left(\Delta \mathrm{x}_{\mathrm{i}}, \Delta \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{i}}\right)$ are not independent in the PSB, because all the QDs share the same support. The independent variables are the displacement and tilt angle of the full block ( $\Delta x, \Delta y, \alpha)$.
$\Rightarrow$ It could find separately the best correctors in H and V plane and evaluate the goodness of the correction

## Summary of last year's studies

$\Rightarrow$ First proposal: move 7 correctors in total, 6 for the horizontal plane (QD2, QD8, QD9, QD10, QD13, QD15) and 3 for the vertical plane (two in common with the horizontal plane, QD8, QD9, QD16).
$\Rightarrow$ Good horizontal correction but lose a few $\%$ in the vertical plane with respect to using the 3 best correctors


Figure 12: Corrections calculated using the 6 strongest correctors for the horizontal correction and 3 correctors for the vertical correction (two strongest ones and a third common to the horizontal plane). Data from ring 3 were not considered in this analysis.

Summary of last year's studies


## Summary of last year's studies

$\Rightarrow \mathrm{Re}$-calculate the strongest correctors and the optimum correction in the vertical plane using the corrected PU data. While QD16 and QD7 remain the strongest correctors to achieve a good vertical orbit correction, QD6 appears to be the third strongest.
$\Rightarrow$ The best 3 correctors (QD6, QD7, QD16) give residuals up to $20-30 \%$ better than the 3 correctors proposed in the previous scheme and allow gaining nearly up to 1 mm in the peak-to-peak orbit.


Figure 13: Corrections calculated using the 6 strongest correctors for the horizontal correction and 3 correctors for the vertical correction (two strongest ones and a third common to the horizontal plane). Data from ring 3 were not considered in this analysis.

## Summary of last year's studies (requested changes)

Horizontal movement of QD's (positive values go towards the outside of the ring; see our sign convention in the attached file):
QD2: +0.80 mm
QD8: -1.07 mm
QD9: +0.40 mm
QD10: -1.07 mm
QD13: +0.93 mm
QD15: +0.64 mm
Tilt (the reference ring is the bottom ring 1; positive tilt goes towards the outside of the ring):
QD2: +0.80 mrad
QD8: - -.50 mrad
QD9: -1.79 mrad
QD10: -0.98 mrad
QD13: +0.84 mrad
Vertical movement of QD's (positive values go upwards); 3 magnets QD6: - 0.35 mm
QD7: -0.4 mm
QD16: +0.43 mm
The correction therefore affects 9 different magnets.


## Summary of last year's studies (requested changes)

Positions measured after voluntary displacements: the offsets are much larger than requested.


## Summary of last year's studies (requested changes)

Positions measured after voluntary displacements: they match with the requested offsets within tolerance


Orbit measurements on the 28.04.2008 and 04.05.2008
$\Rightarrow$ User: MDPSB; copy of NORMHRS (sieve, $\sim 5 \mathrm{e} 11 \mathrm{p} /$ ring, vertical correction dipoles $=0$, flat $\mathrm{C} 02 / \mathrm{C} 04$ functions at measurement points)
$\Rightarrow 6$ measurement sets

|  | Energy (MeV) | $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{x}}$ | $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{y}}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 301WP1 | 63 | 4.172 | 4.230 |
| 301WP2 | 63 | 4.083 | 4.131 |
| 301 WP 3 | 63 | 4.212 | 4.304 |
| 301WP4 | 63 | 4.279 | 4.583 |
| 500WP1 | 403 | 4.163 | 4.234 |
| 790WP1 | 1377 | 4.169 | 4.255 |

Orbit measurements: April 2008 versus November 2007
$\Rightarrow$ Examples of measured orbits


$c 500 \mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{x}}=4.17 \mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{y}}=4.23$ Ring1 plane V


## Orbit measurements: April 2008 versus November 2007

$\Rightarrow$ Overview on rms and peak-to-peak orbit change (horizontal plane)

2007



2008

max-min for horizontal PSB orbit data


## Orbit measurements: April 2008 versus November 2007

$\Rightarrow$ Overview on rms and peak-to-peak orbit change (vertical plane)

2007



2008



## Orbit measurements: April 2008

$\Rightarrow$ We want to use the 2008 orbit measurements to try to get a better orbit correction
$\Rightarrow$ This time we also knew the horizontal offsets of the PUs


## Orbit measurements: April 2008

$\Rightarrow$ Based on the 2008 orbit measurements, possible further corrections were calculated
$\Rightarrow$ The strongest correctors were QDE5 and QDE12 in the horizontal plane, QD10 and QD11 in the vertical plane


However:

- the required vertical displacements turned out to be too small to be implemented
- we decided to try to improve the horizontal orbit correction.


## Orbit measurements: 2 May 2008 versus 28 April 2008

$\Rightarrow$ QDE5 and QDE12 were moved on the 30th April. Orbits were re-measured on the 2 May

## Preliminary



- The horizontal orbit (peak-to-peak) appears in general improved by about a factor 1.5-2
- In particular, the orbit of Ring 3 has become like that for the other rings
- The vertical orbit has not changed, as expected.

