

## Abstract

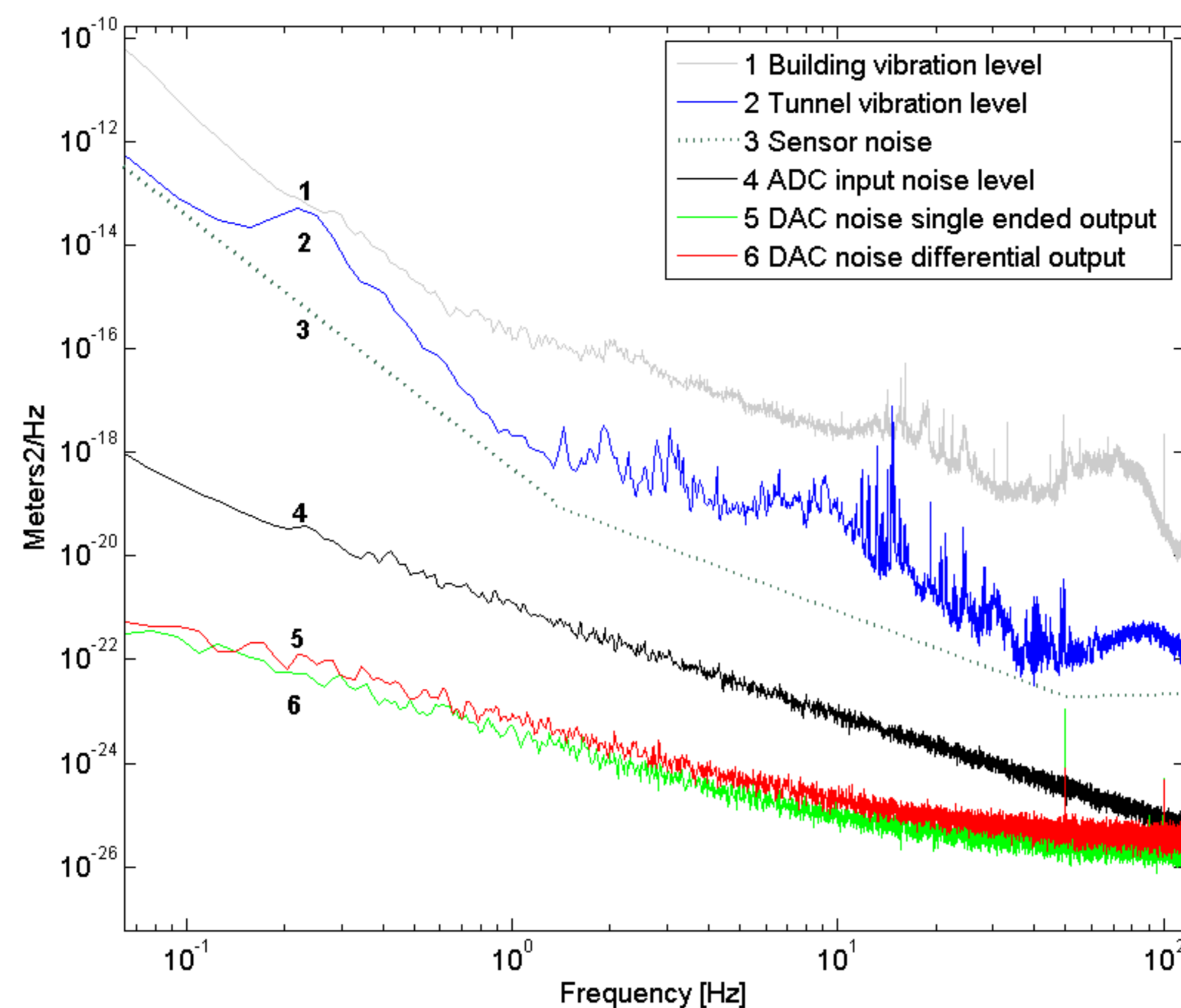
To reach a sufficient luminosity, the transverse beam sizes and emittances in future linear particle accelerators should be reduced to the nanometer level. Mechanical stabilization of the quadrupole magnets is of the utmost importance for this. The piezo actuators used for this purpose can also be used to make fast incremental orientation adjustments with a nanometer resolution. The main requirements for the CLIC stabilization electronics is a robust, low noise, low delay, high accuracy and resolution, low band and radiation resistant feedback control loop.

# TWEPP-10

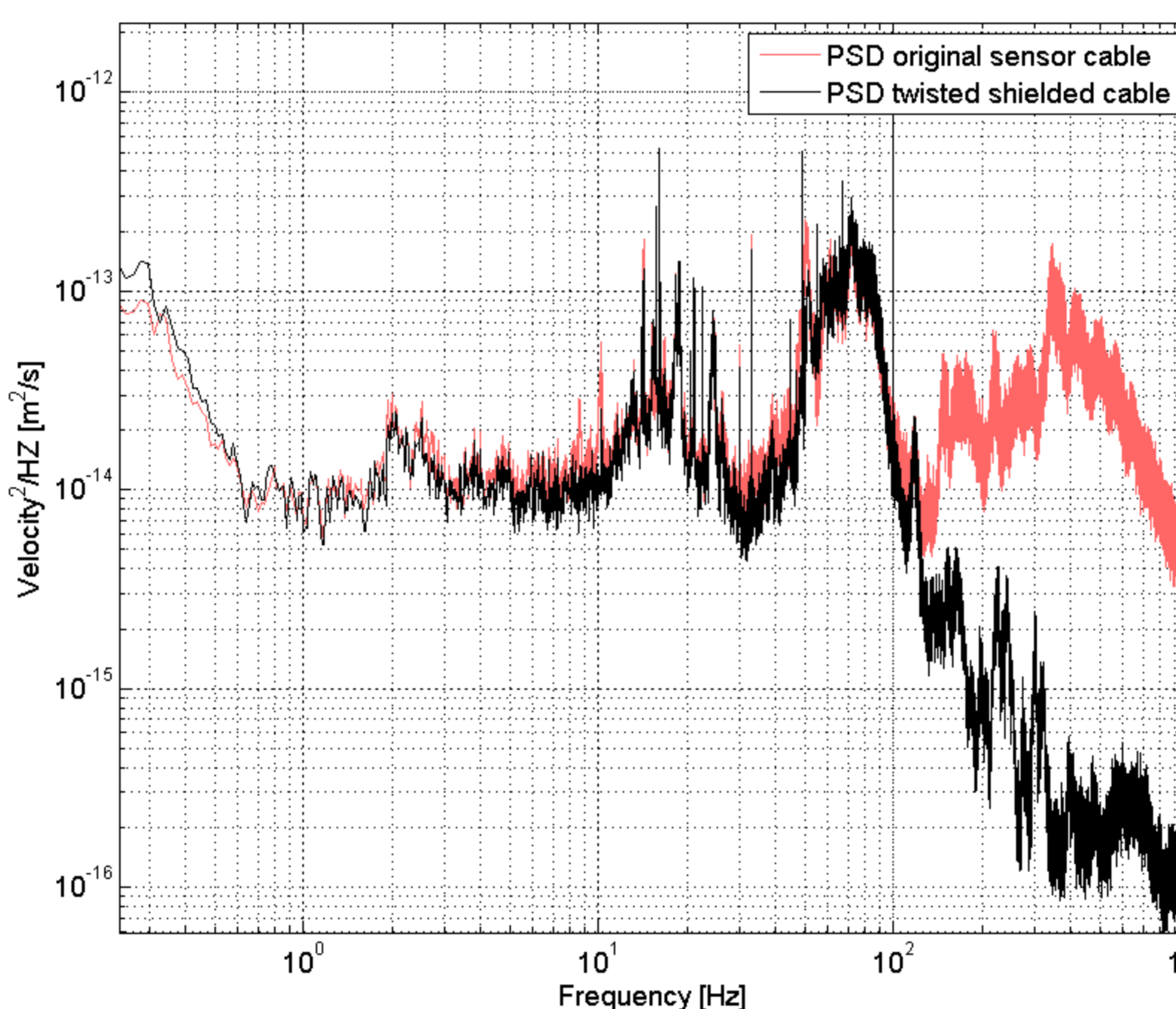
Topical Workshop on Electronics for Particle Physics



## Noise, signal and interferences

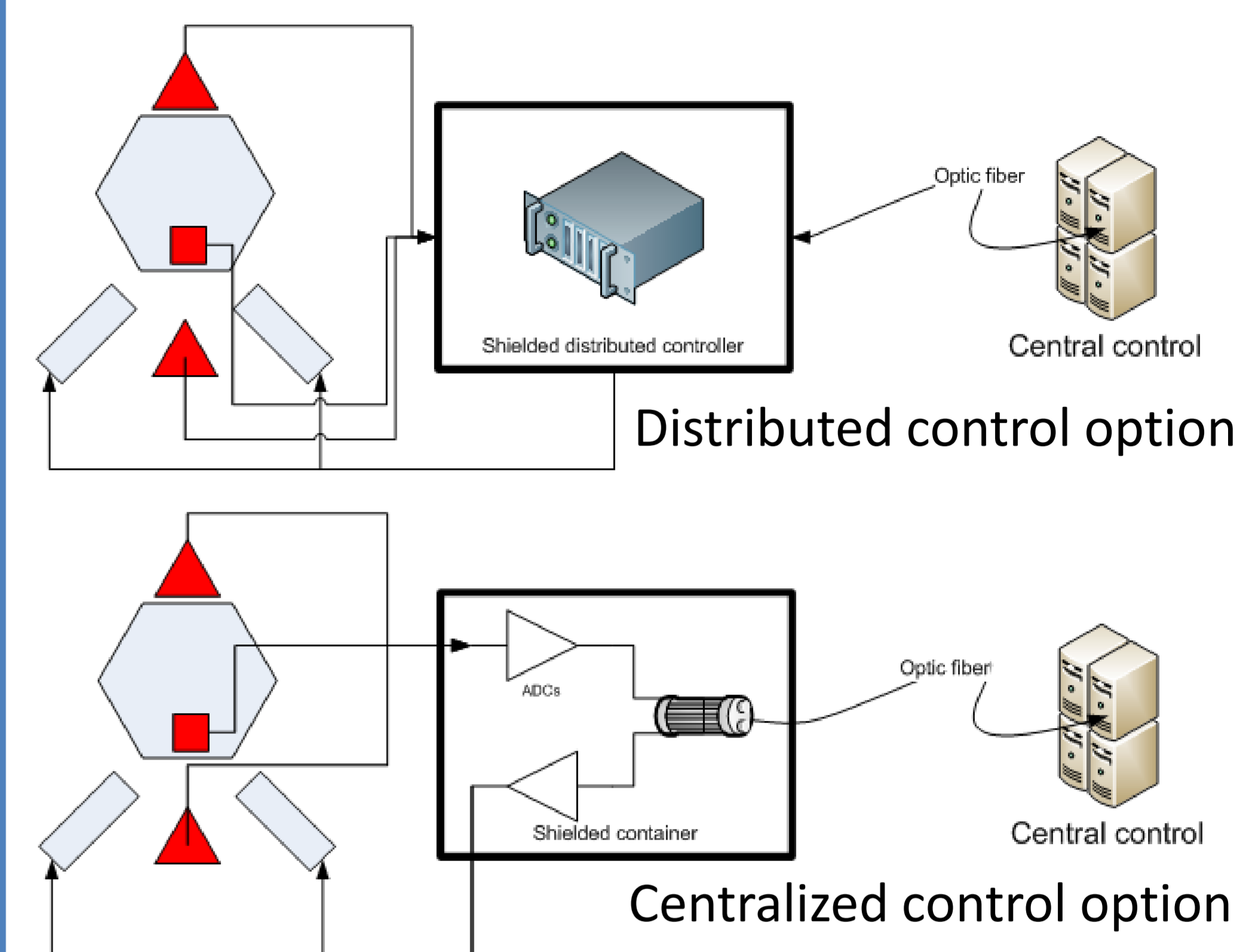


PSD of the vibration levels and main noise sources.



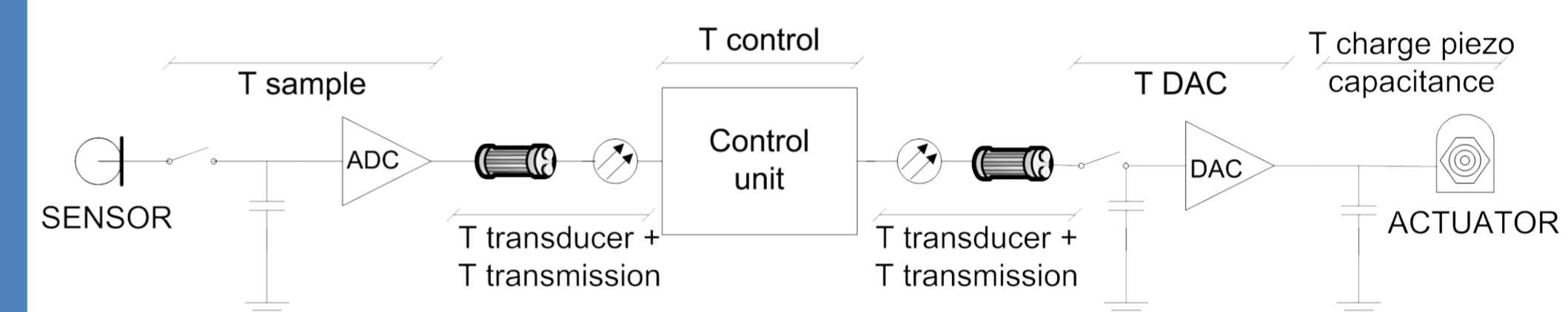
Effect of different cables against EM interferences.

## Timing analysis



### Control loop delay vs Stabilization performance

Control loop delay	Stabilization performance
43 μs	100%
80 μs	90%
90 μs	80%
100 μs	60%
130 μs	30%



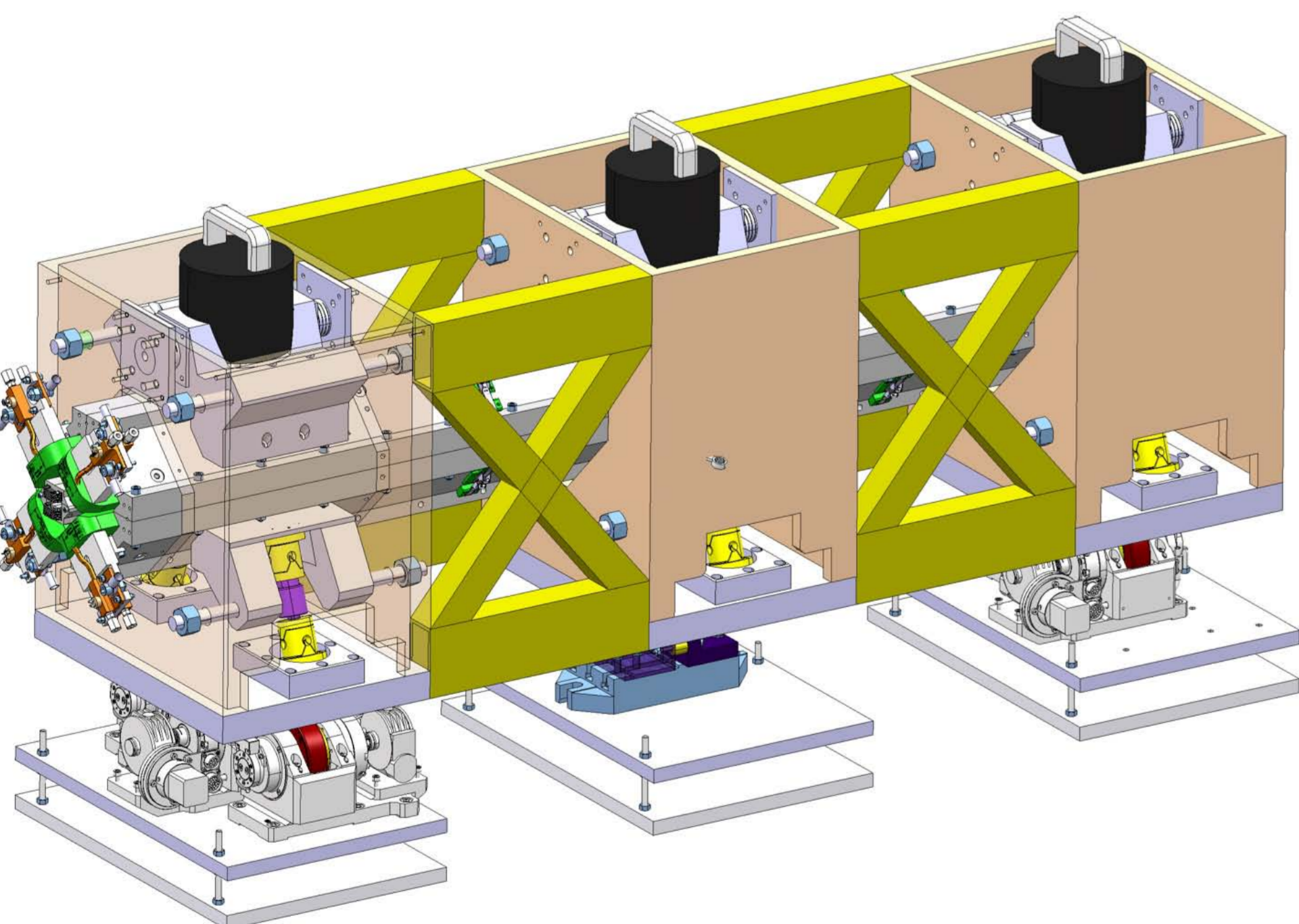
Component	Delay
ADC	8 μs
Electro-optic transducer	100 ns
Optic fiber transmission	5 μs/Km !!!
Opto-electric transducer	120 ns
DAC	3 μs
Actuator (20nm single step)	1 μs

Typical catalog delay values for the components

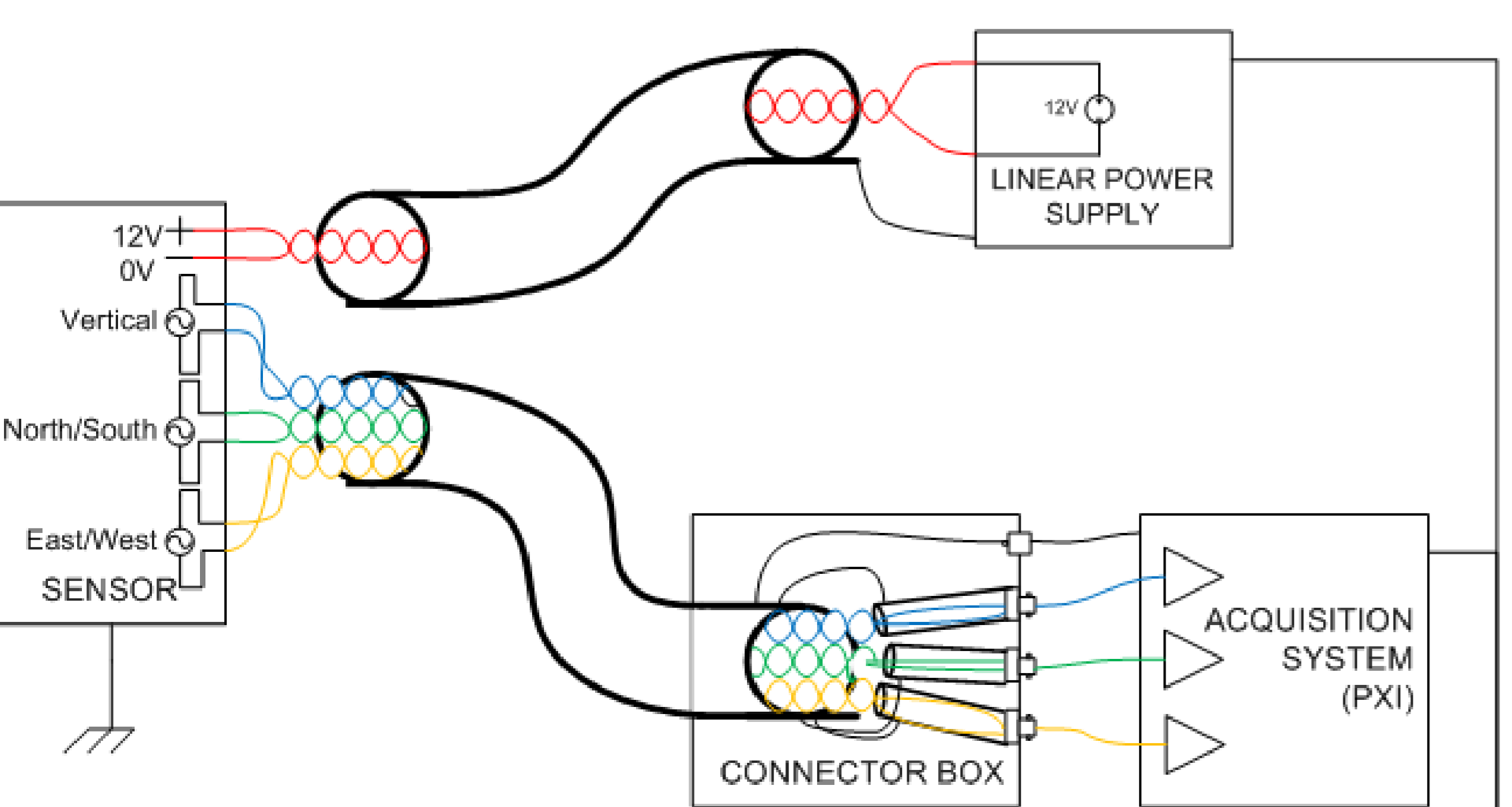
## Requirements Stability CLIC

	Final Focus quadrupoles	Main beam quadrupoles
Vertical	0.2 nm > 4 Hz	1 nm > 1 Hz
Lateral	5 nm > 4 Hz	5 nm > 1 Hz

$$\sigma_x(l) = \sqrt{\int_0^l \Phi_x(f) df}$$

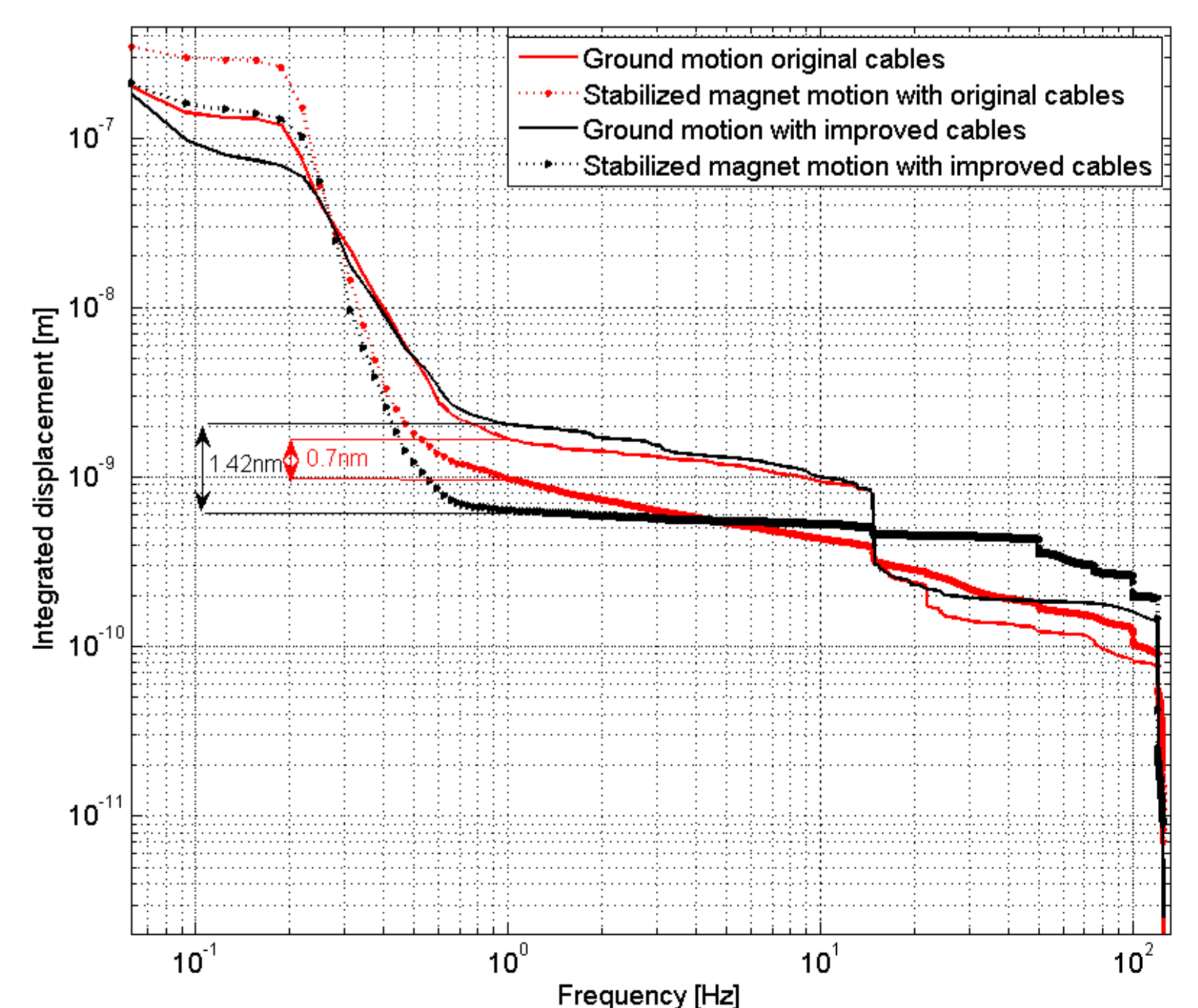
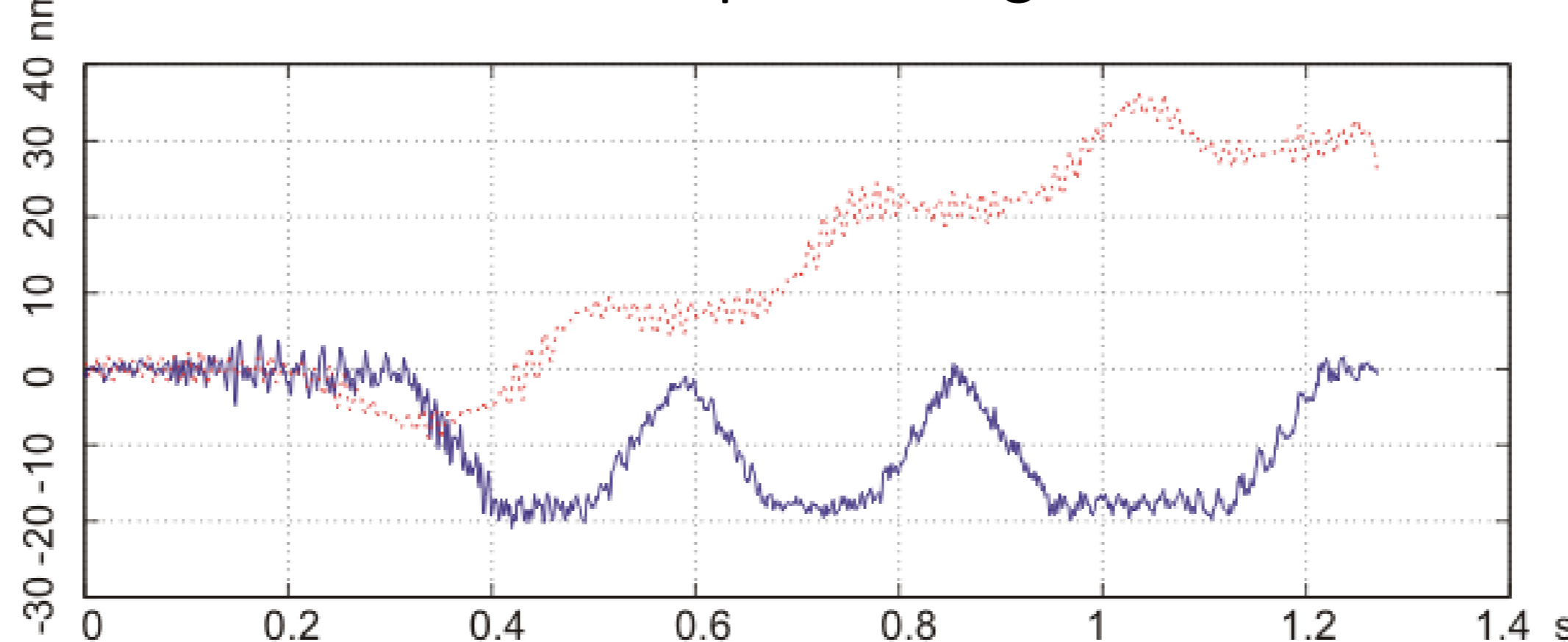
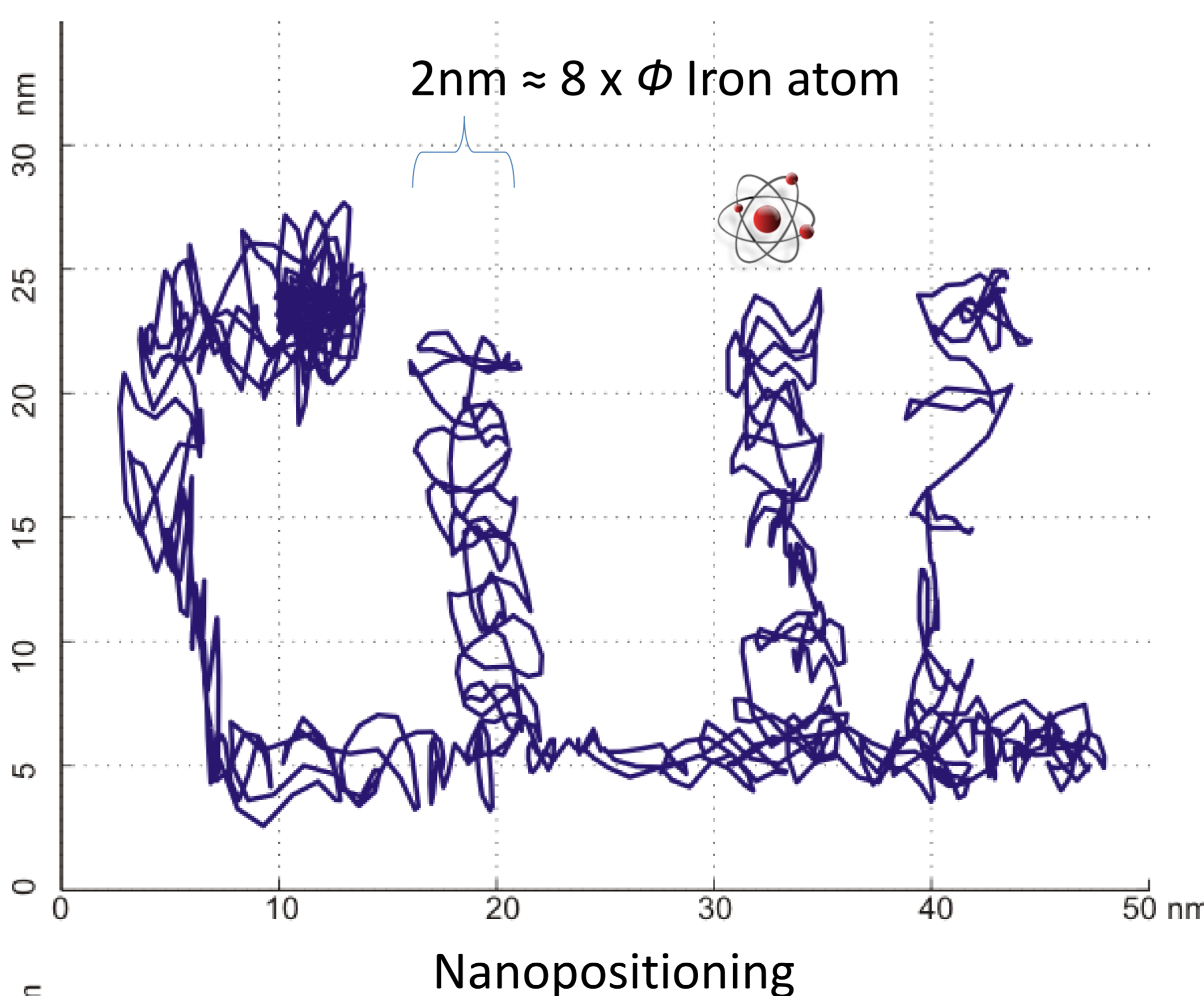


Stabilised magnet concept drawing



## Cable shielding and grounding

## Achievements



### Stabilization

It is essential to highlight the importance of clean power supplies, adequate selection of cables, proper grounding and shielding and careful routing and placement of sensitive elements in relation to noise sources. As prove of this, RMS stabilization results are compared on the figure above before and after the work.