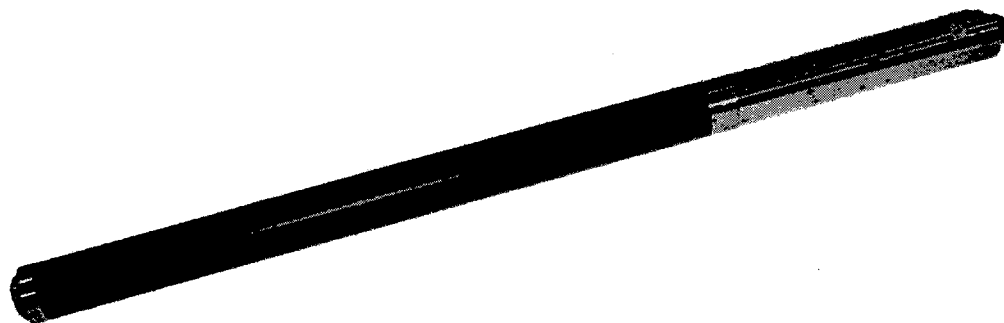


A “badger” to calibrate the axis measurement of the main LHC quadrupoles (SSS)



L. Bottura, J. Billan, G. Deferne, N. Smirnov,
F. Thierry, A. Tikhov

CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research - 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

A “badger” to calibrate the axis measurement of the main LHC quadrupoles (SSS)

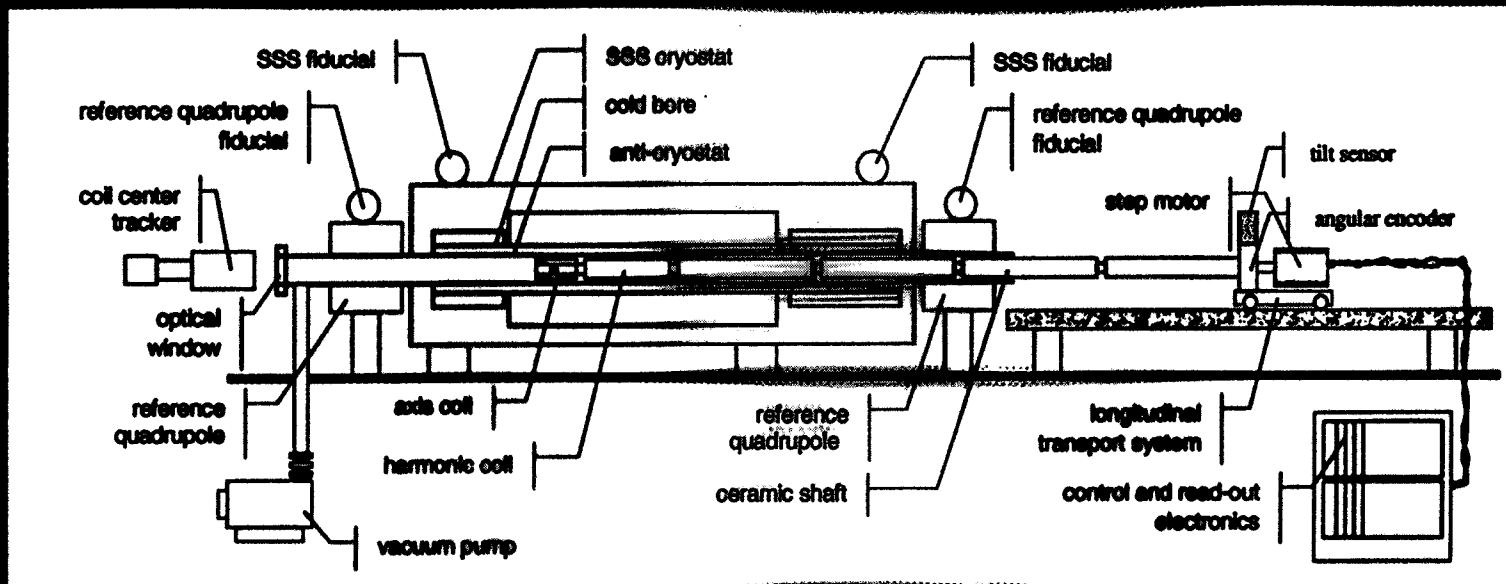
Contents

- Introduction
- The “badger” bench
 - The measuring probe
 - The support bench
- Calibration procedure
- Conclusions

I
M
M
W
12



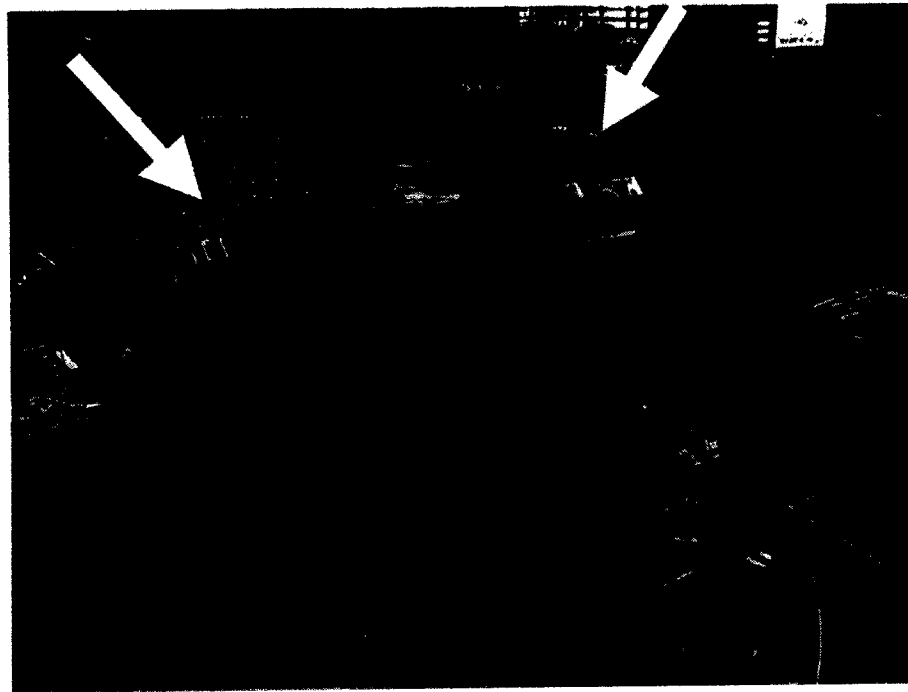
Measurement System Description (Automatic Scanning)



Schematic view of the automatic scanning measurement system. The anti-cryostat and coil center tracker is evacuated through the vacuum chamber. The sample is mounted on the longitudinal transport system and is moved in front of the coil center tracker by the step motor. The angular encoder and tilt sensor are used to measure the position of the sample.

Introduction

- ❑ Two reference quadrupoles are part of the reference frame of the SSS axis measurement
- ❑ Well known, stable and periodically checked fiducialization is required



I
M
M
W
12

Introduction

□ Accuracy requirements for the Measurement of Lattice Quadrupoles

Total budget (SSS cold measurements + ref quads calibration):

		Absolute	Random
Field direction	[mrad]	0.3	0.1
Magnetic center	[mm]	0.15	0.15

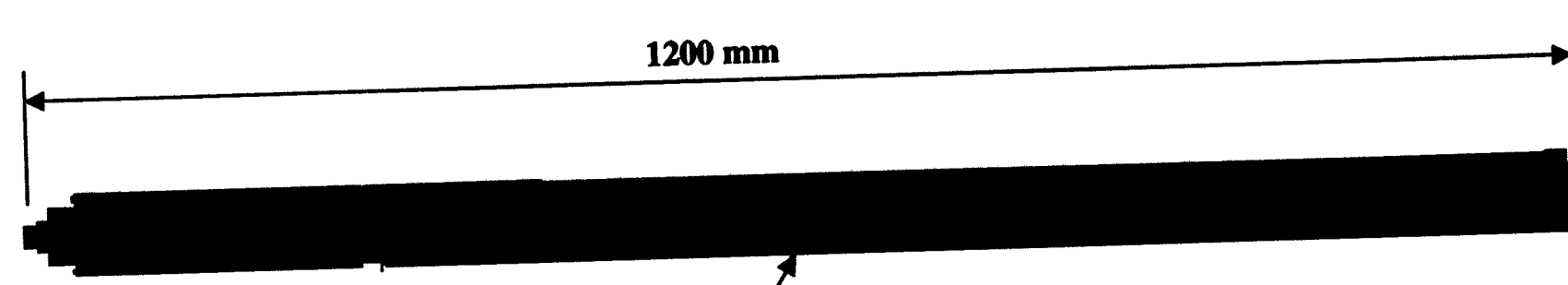
Assuming an equal contribution of those steps in the budget one can estimate roughly the requirements to the “badger” system:

Field direction	[mrad]	0.2	0.07
Magnetic center	[mm]	0.1	0.1

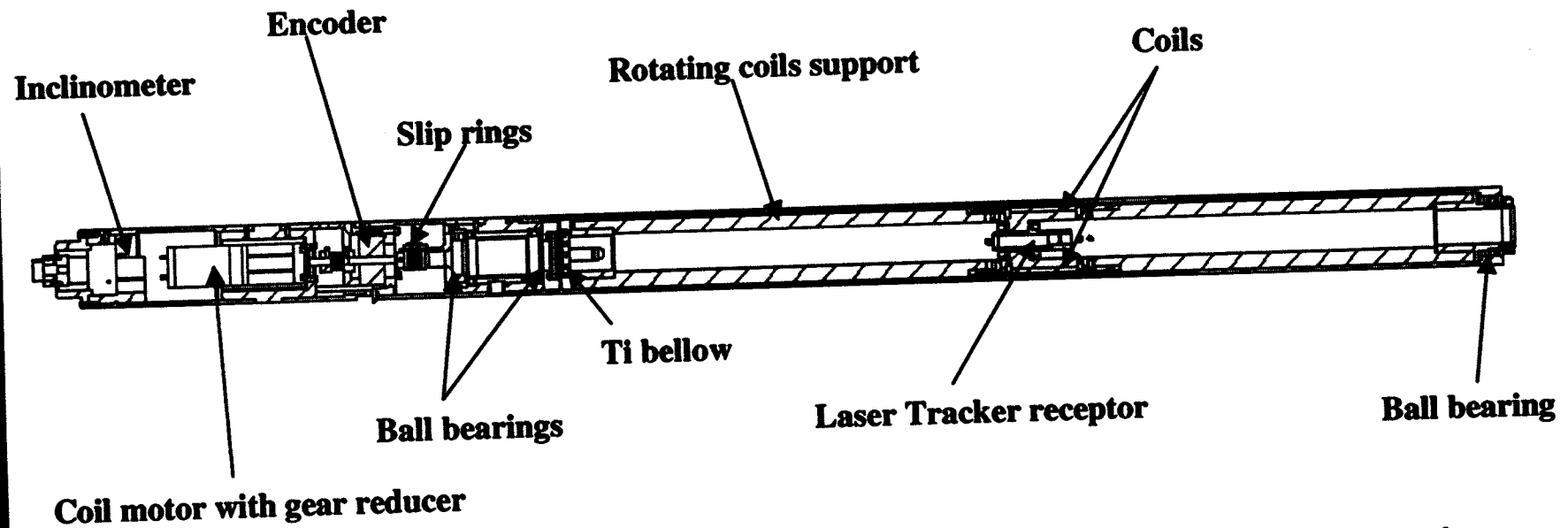
Main Features of the calibration bench

- The probe/support assembly features:
 - ◆ Four 100mm/150 turns tangential rotating coils for magnetic measurement placed on a fibre-reinforced epoxy hollow support
 - ◆ A laser tracker's target accurately positioned in the centre of the support . The laser tracker surveys the target inside the rotating coil in order to refer its axis of rotation to the magnet fiducials
 - ◆ Onboard inclinometer to refer the field direction to gravity
 - ◆ 200mm longitudinal displacement magnet support to place coil longitudinally on the same position with respect to magnet, at two orientation of the “badger”

The measuring probe (the "badger")



Carbon fibre coil support holder



I
M
M
W
12

Oct 2001

G Defeme

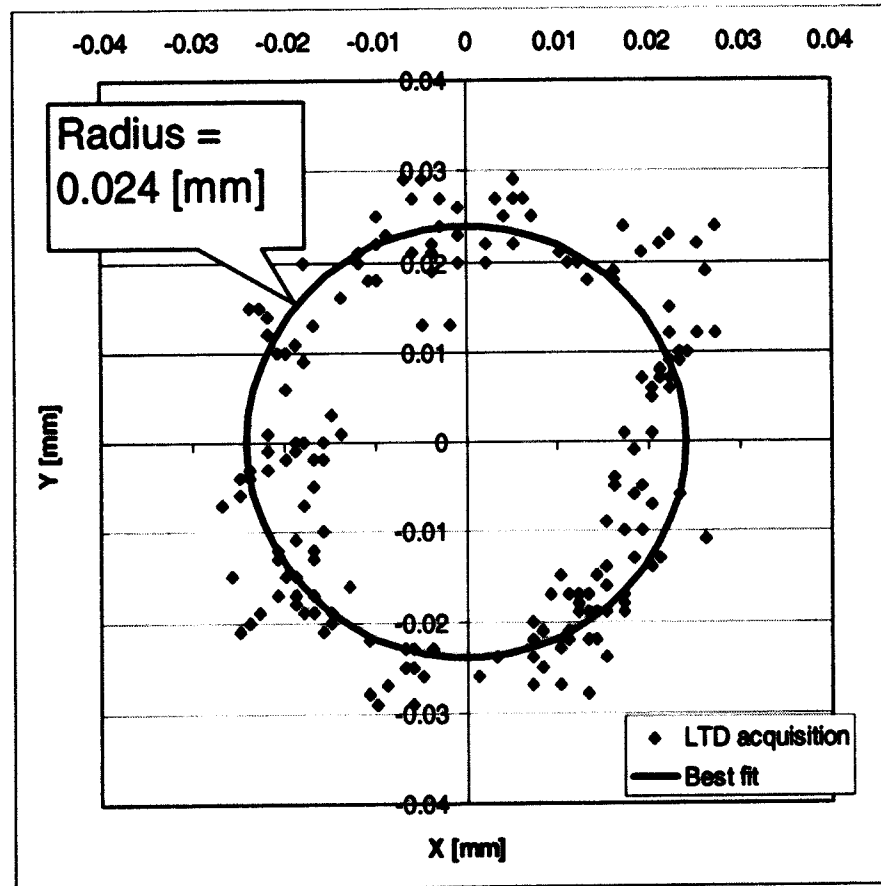
The measuring probe (the “badger”)

□ Main components

- Custom TBR target for Leica LTD500 3D measuring system
- DC Maxon motor with 72:1 gear reducer for coil rotation
- Litton 8 tracks slip rings for the coil signals
- Heidenhain 1024 pulses/turn rotating incremental angular encoder
- +/- 0.5° Spectron electrolytic inclinometer +/- 8.5 mrad range, 2 μrad resolution and better than 0.1 mrad accuracy

The measuring probe (the “badger”)

Laser target wobble



I
M
M
W
12

The measuring probe (the “badger”)

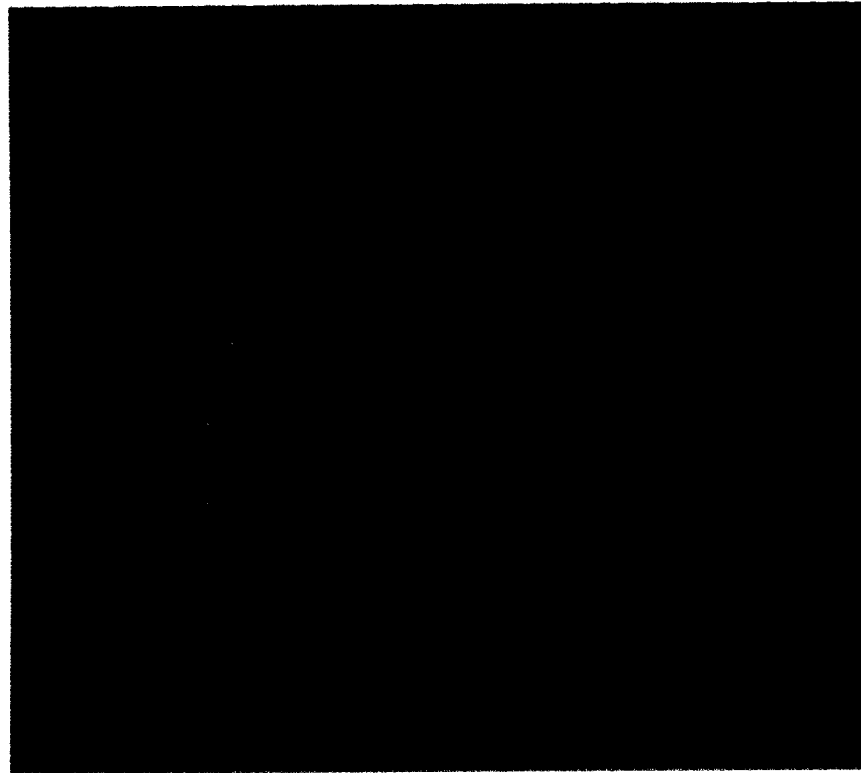
The laser reflector spot



I
M
M
W
12

The measuring probe (the “badger”)

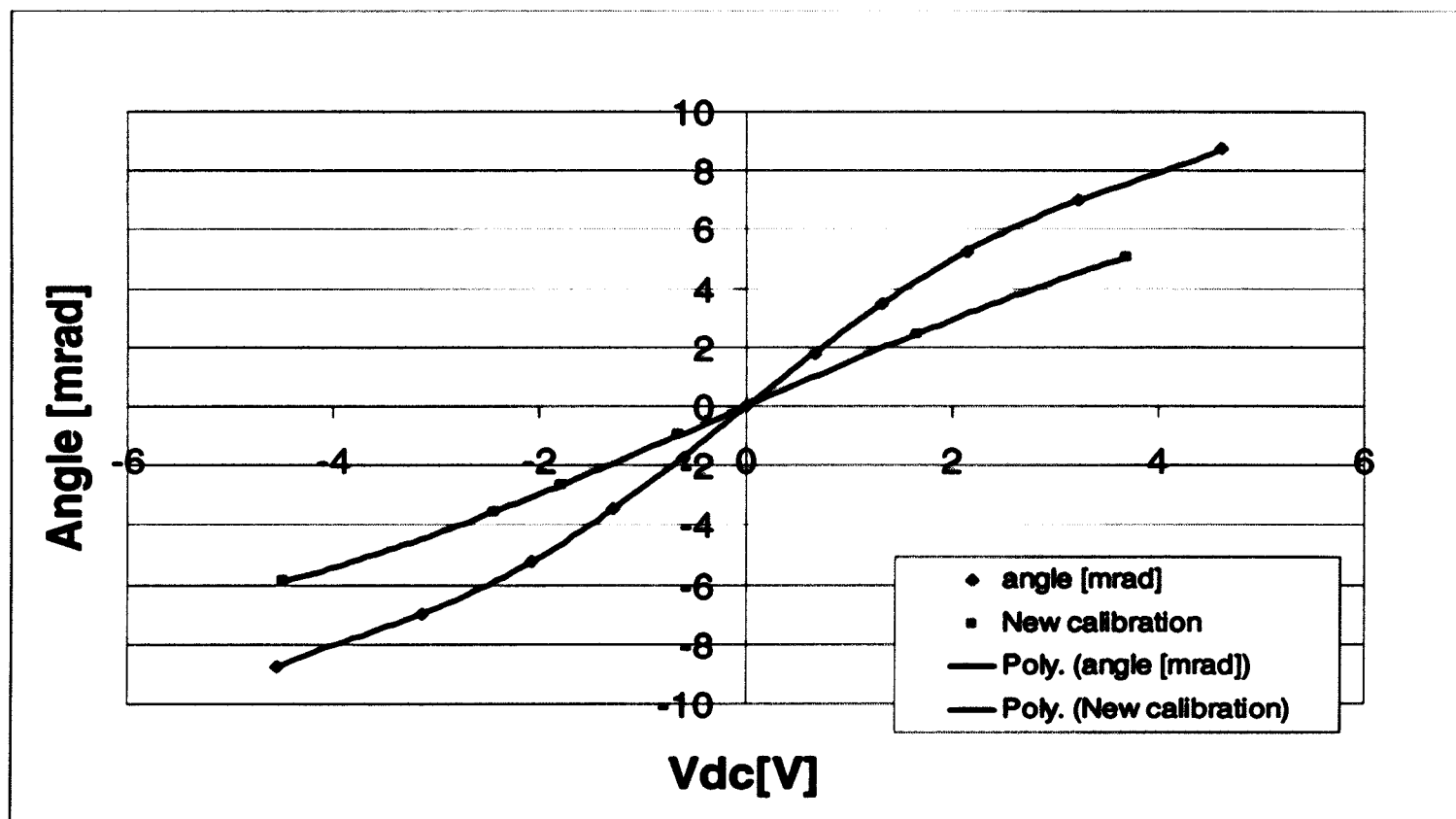
Leica TBR custom reflector



I
M
M
W
12

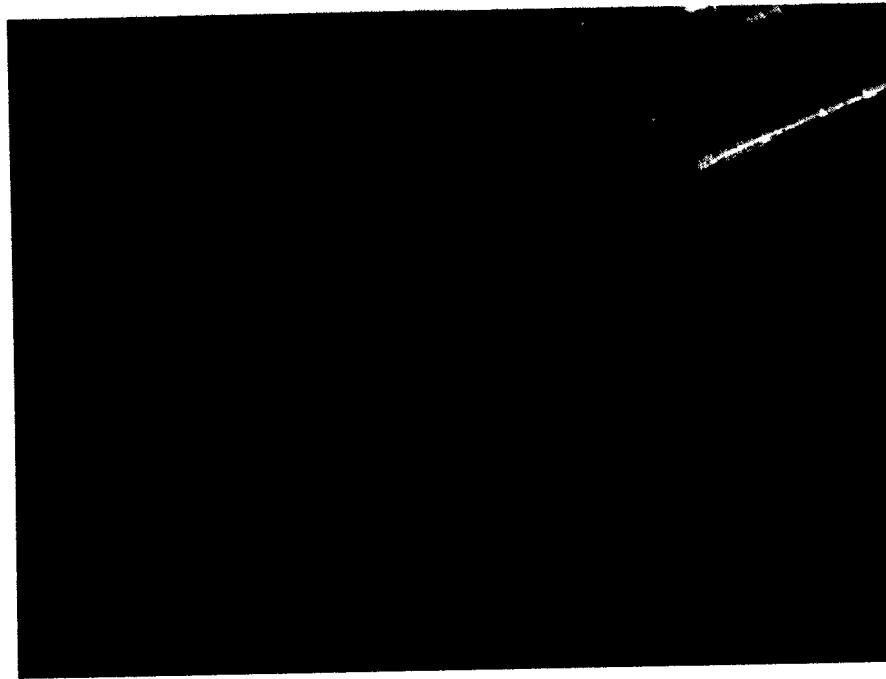
The measuring probe (the "badger")

Required inclinometer calibration due to insufficient manufacturer calibration



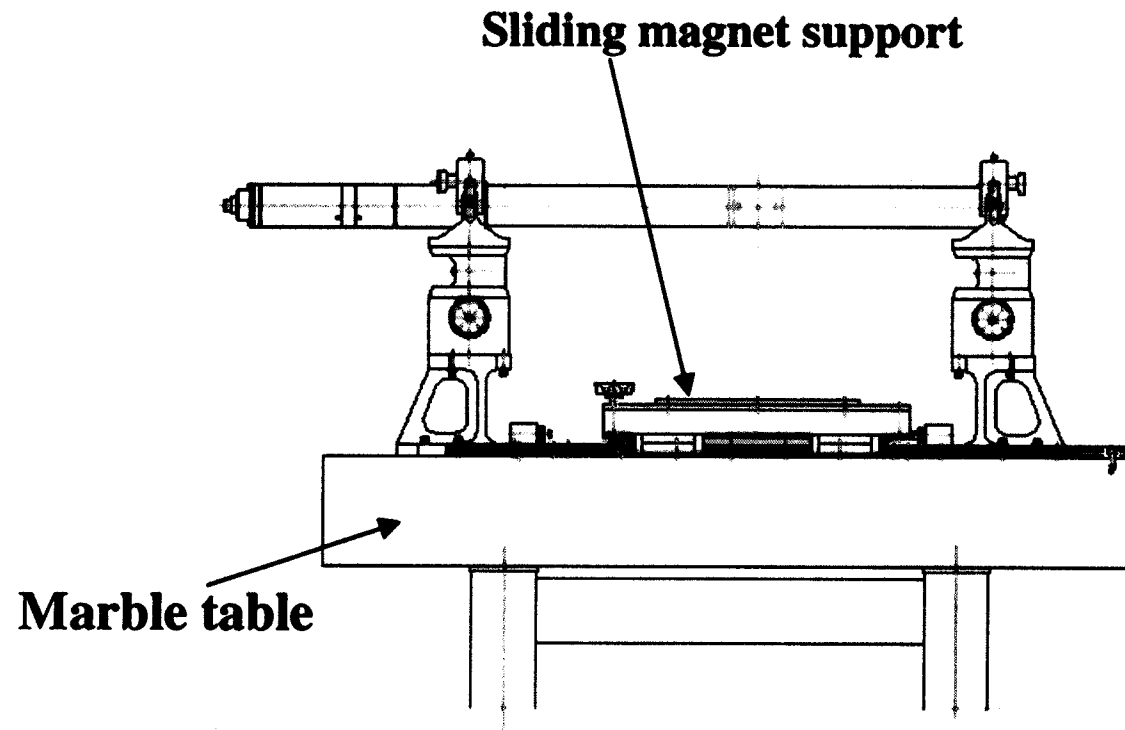
The measuring probe (the "badger")

The AMP connector



I
M
M
W
12

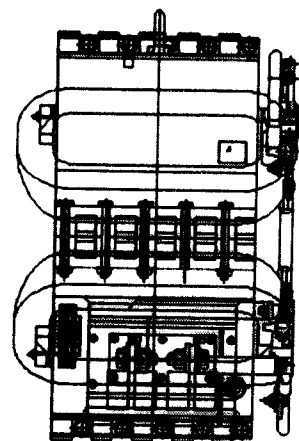
The support bench



I
M
M
W
12

I
M
M
W
12

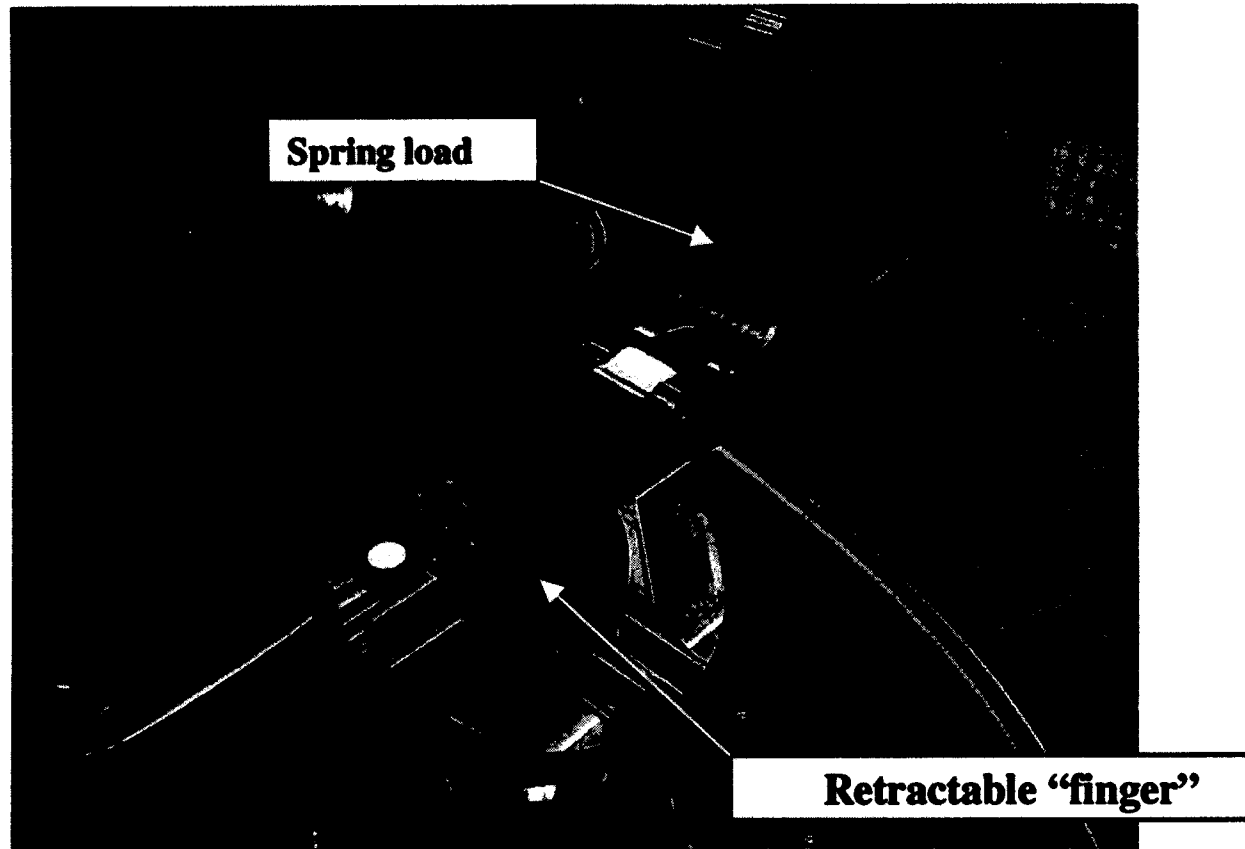
Oct 2001



G Defeme

The support bench

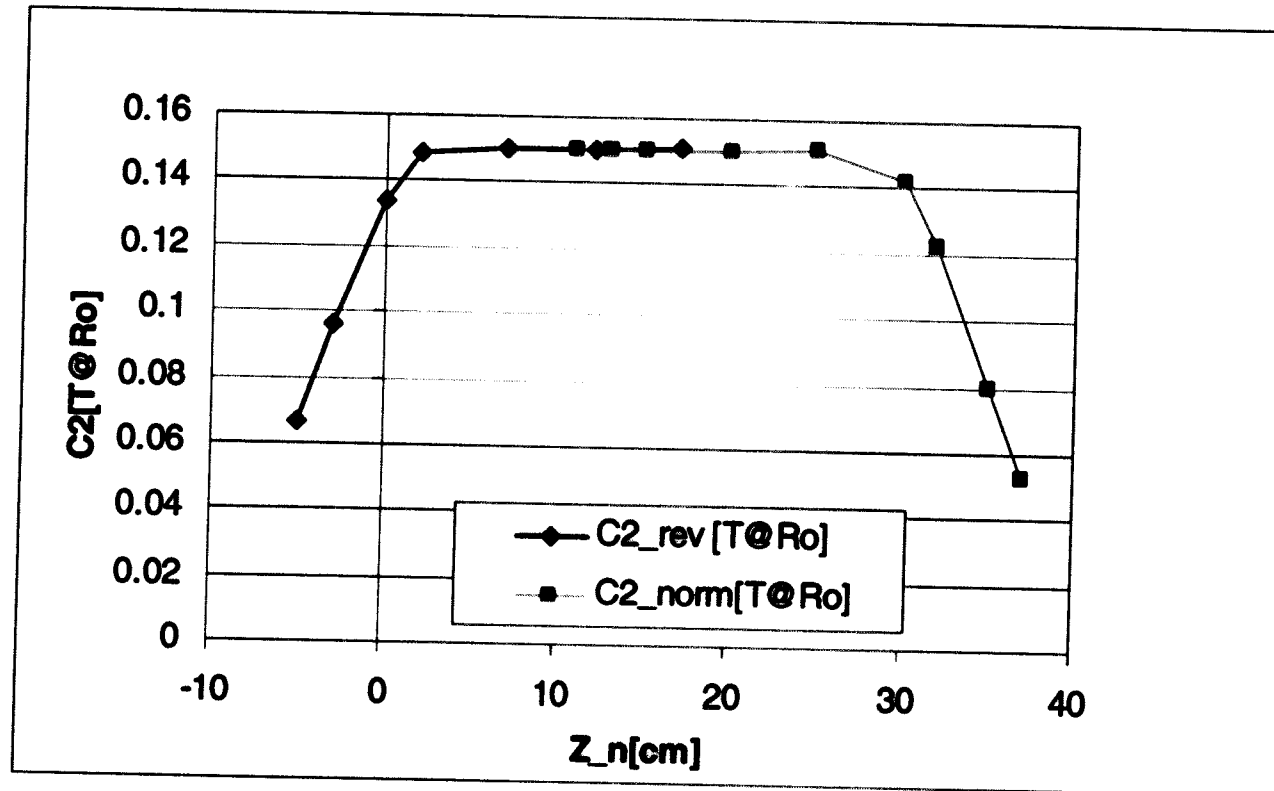
Probe support



I
M
M
W
12

The support bench

Field as a function of longitudinal position



I
M
M
W
12

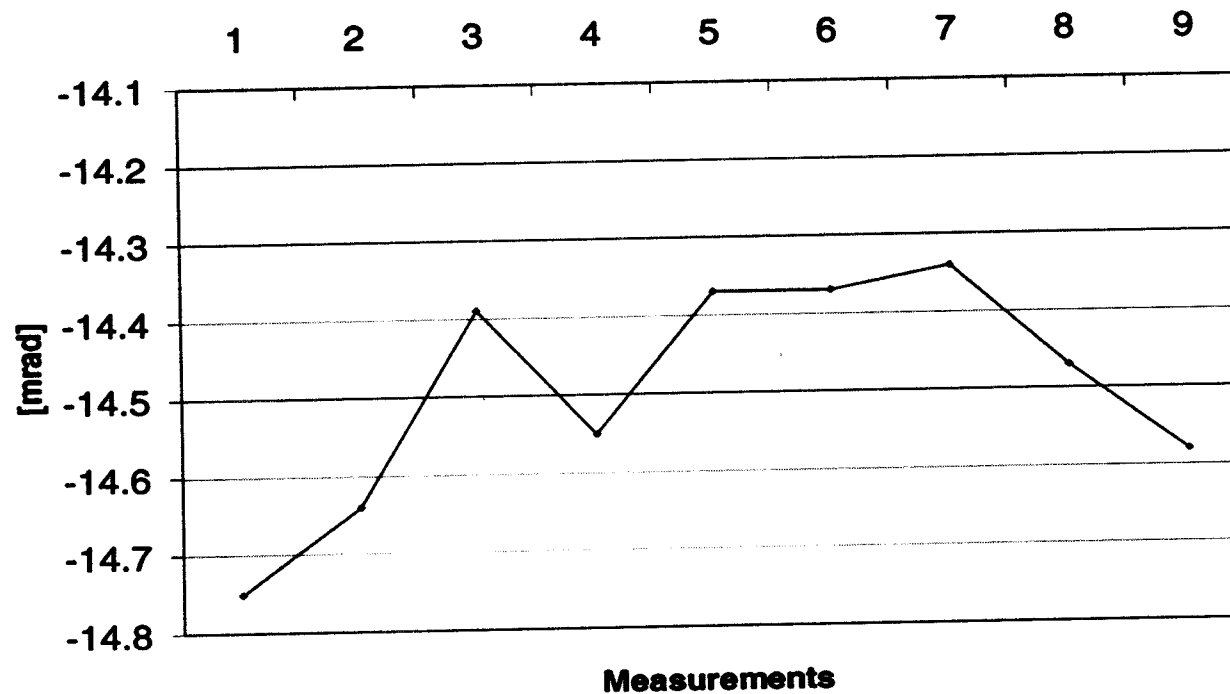
Calibration procedure

I
M
M
W
12

- Magnetic field measurement with the MMP acquisition program (see Maryline Gateau presentation):
 - Axis measurement
 - Roll angle (two positions of the “badger” turned over vertical axis)
- Survey of the coil centre and the magnet fiducials with the LTD500 laser tracker

Calibration procedure

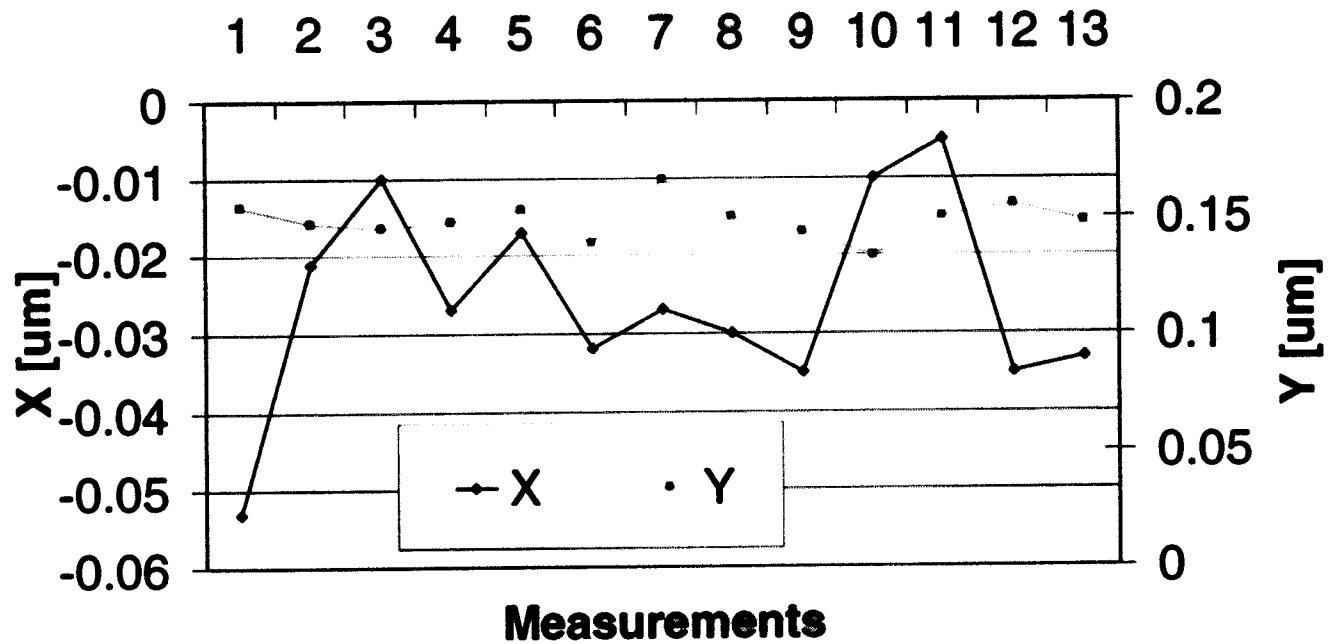
Reproducibility of the field angle calculated by MMP



I
M
M
W
12

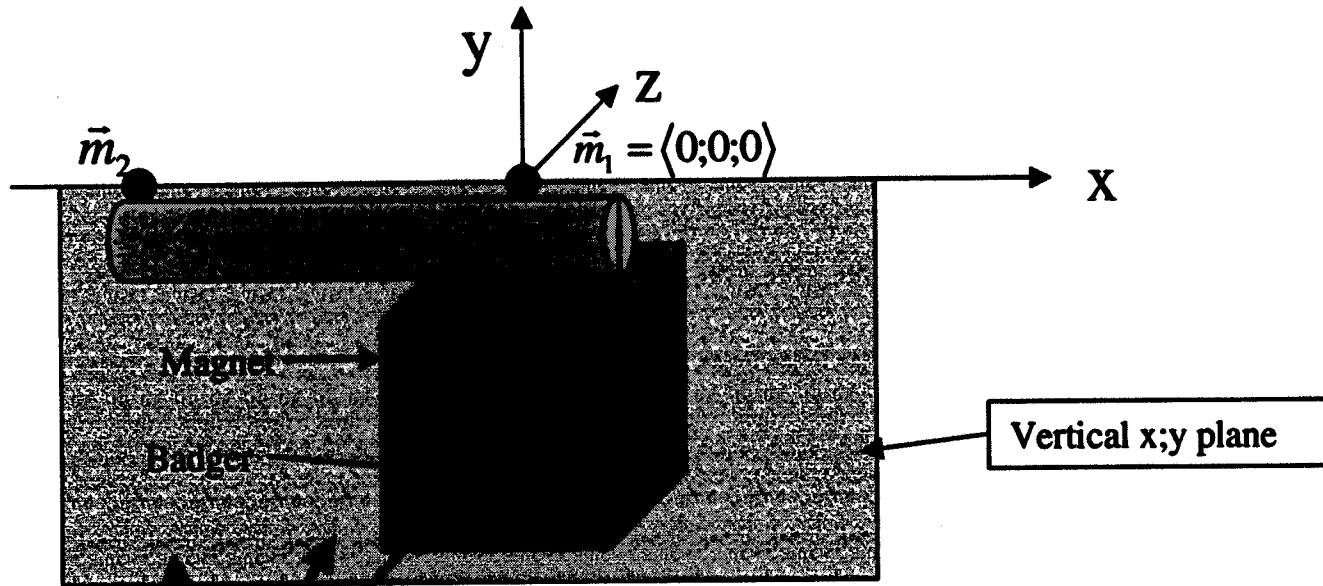
Calibration procedure

Reproducibility of magnetic axis measurement



I
M
M
W
12

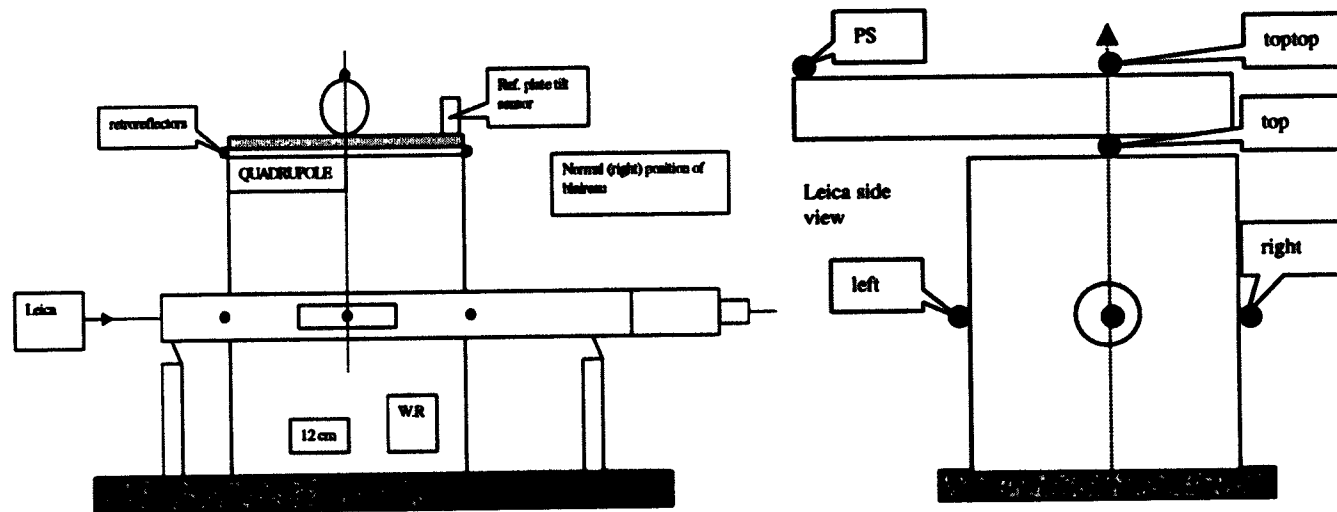
Calibration procedure: Laser Tracker survey



Laser Tracker

- 1) \bar{m}_1 is set as origin point
- 2) x axis is defined by \bar{m}_1 and \bar{m}_2
- 3) y axis is set as vertical
- 4) \bar{b}_1 coordinates, expressed as $\langle x;y \rangle$, are calculated from combination of magnetic and survey measurements.

Calibration procedure: LTD targets location



- For fast cross-checking, 6 more targets are used on the iron yoke in order to check stability of the main fiducials with respect to the iron yoke

Conclusion

Systematic error:

- short term stability - reproducibility during one run of magnetic measurement

		Random	Status
Field direction	[mrad]	~ 0.14	To be improved
Magnetic center	[mm]	0.02	Match the requirements

- intermediate term stability - reproducibility from run to run ("badger" and magnet installation)

To be completed

- long term stability - magnet transportation to the SSS test bench

To be completed

Crosscheck measurement (with a Single Stretched Wire from FNAL, USA)

		Badger		SSW		Systematic error
		Abs	Stdev	Abs	Stdev	
Field direction	[mrad]	-0.08	0.1	-0.06	0.07	0.020
Magnetic center X	[mm]	-0.081	0.034	-0.050		0.031
Magnetic center Y	[mm]	-479.315	0.034	-479.236		0.079