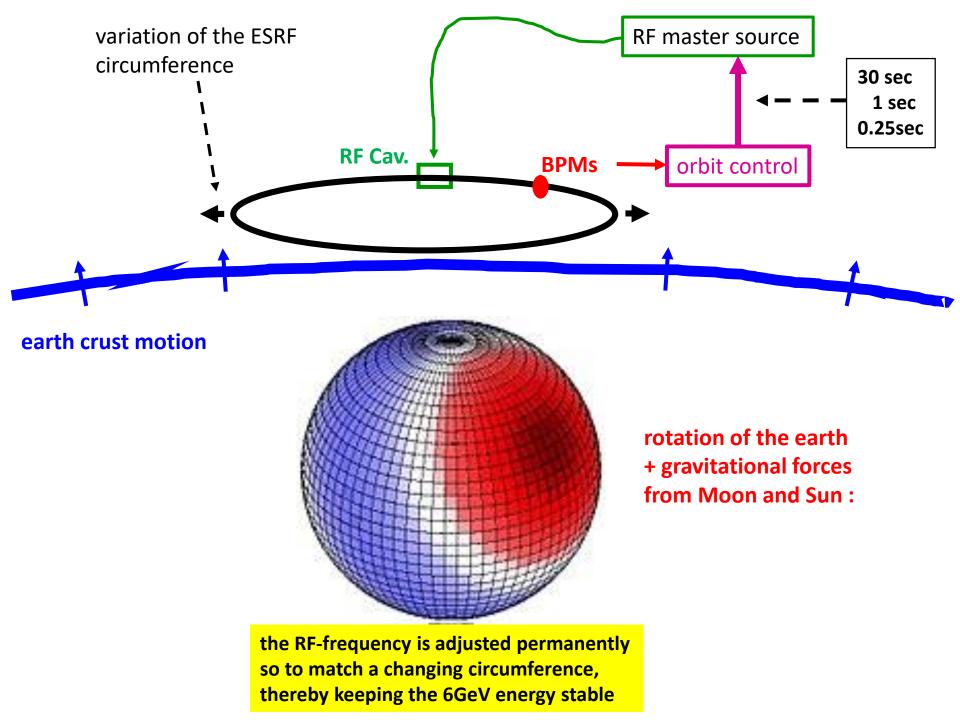
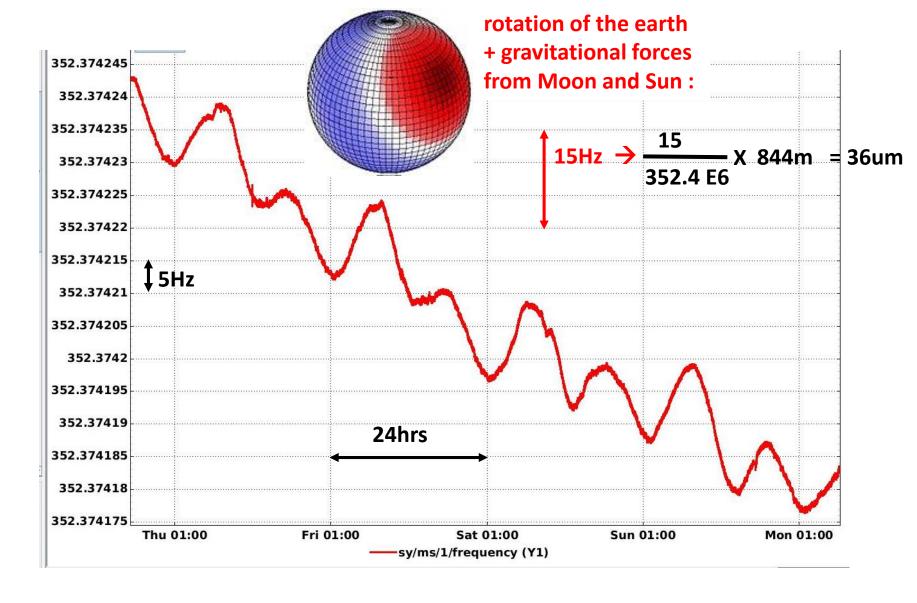




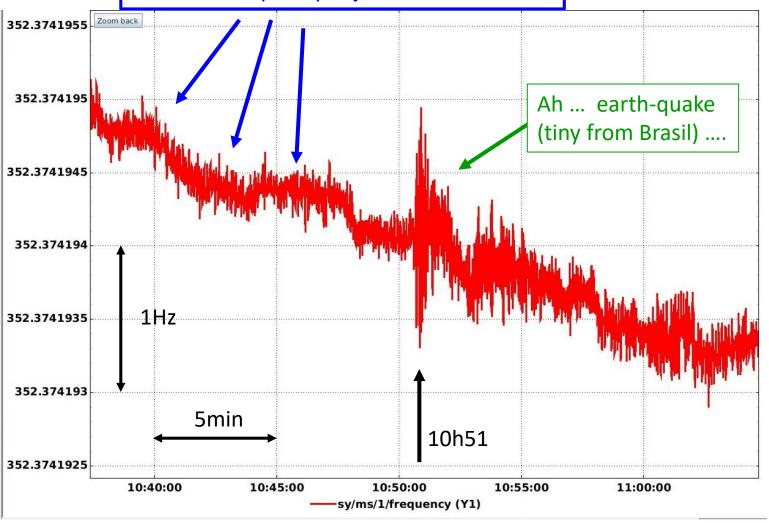
- 1) Recall of the relation between : circumference of the Ring,
 - the RF-frequency
 - the energy of the electrons
- 2) Permanent energy variations and their measurements (over many hours & days):
 - using the BPMs (the 128 in dispersive sections)
 - using the "Energy-Monitor" → X-rays from 3-pole-wiggler
- 3) Verifications on the real stability of the RF-Master-source
- 4) Effect of an increase of the RF frequency control (1 to 4Hz)
- 5) Conclusions





RF-frequency is adjusted to match a changing circumference,
→ keeping the 6GeV energy stable

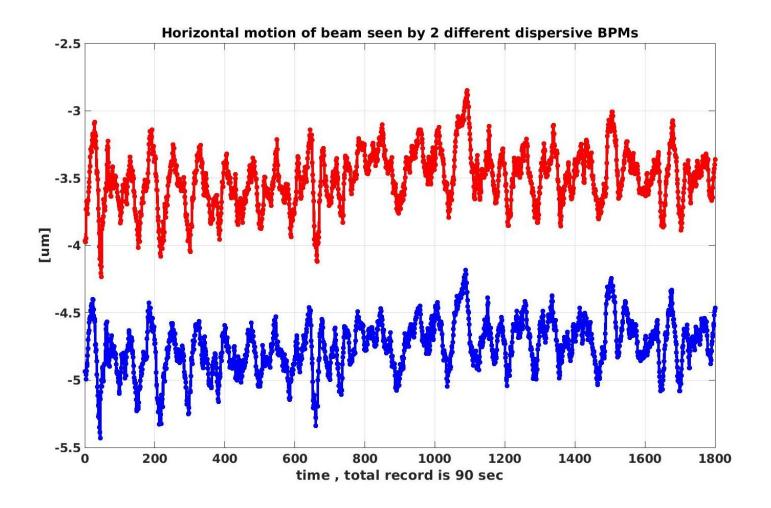
please note the **nervousness** of these frequency adjustments **WHY?**



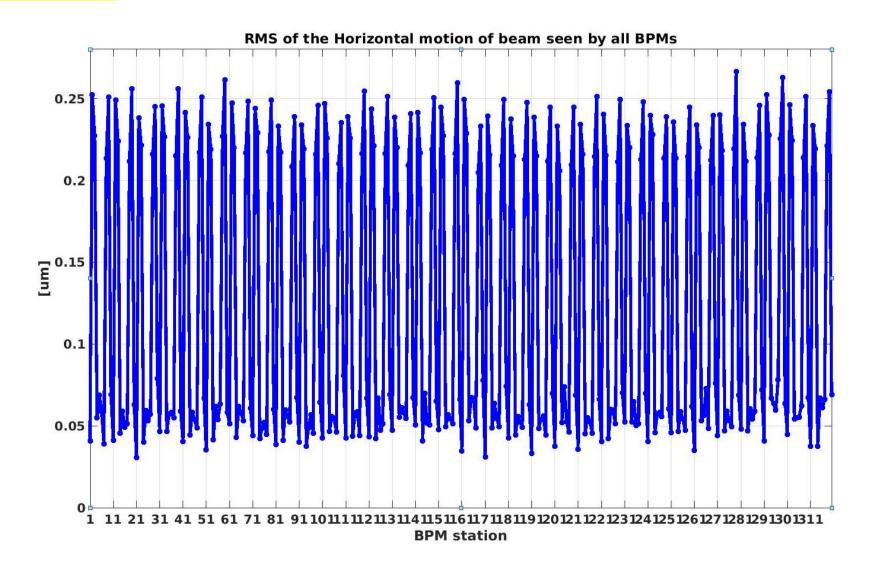
2) permanent energy variations and their measurements (over many hours & days):

-A- using the BPMs (the 128 in dispersive sections)

-B- using the "Energy-Monitor" → X-rays from 3-pole-wiggler

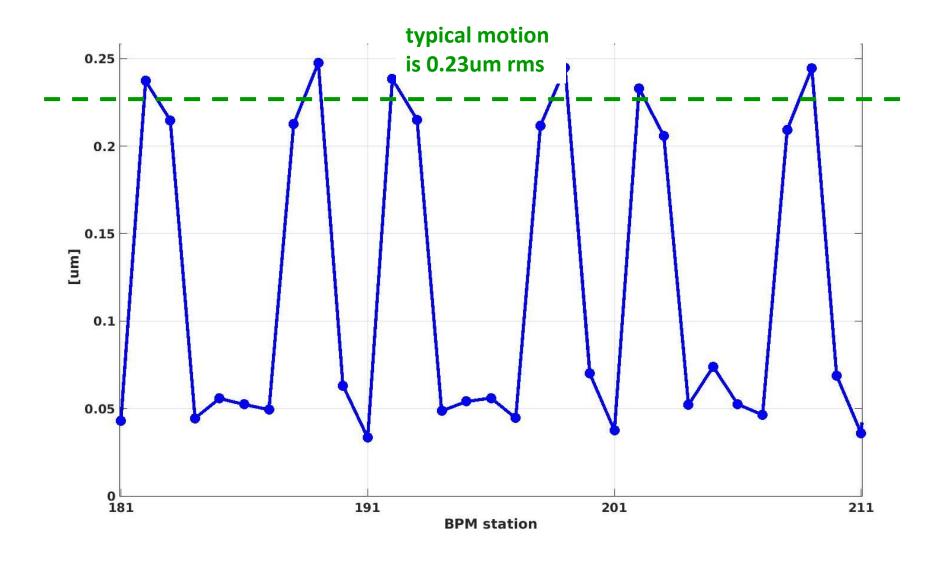


record=90sec, sampling at 20Hz, BPM-bandwidth 6Hz



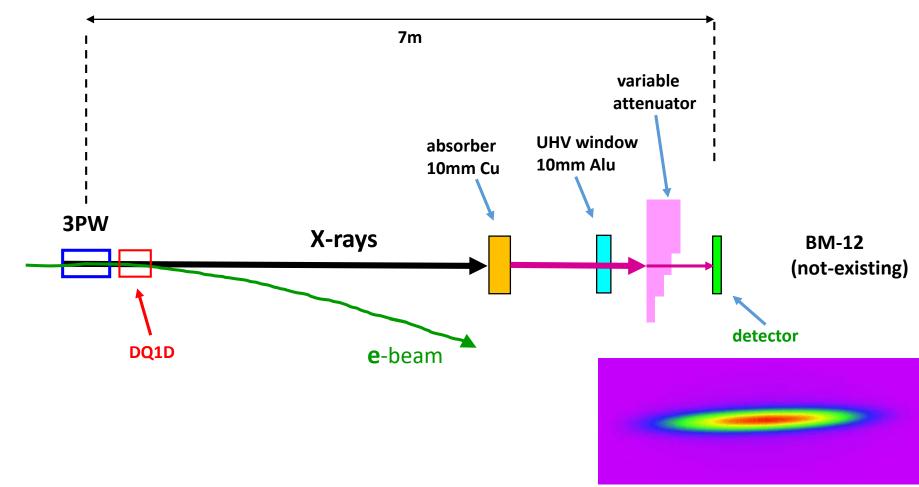
only slow freq. control (30sec)

record=90sec, sampling at 20Hz, BPM-bandwidth 6Hz



record=90sec, sampling at 20Hz, BPM-bandwidth 6Hz

only slow freq. control (30sec)



these X-rays are of high energy (200KeV)
and their flux is very sensitive to electron energy variations
thus useable for a MCF (momentum compaction factor) measurement

→ presentation by Laura Torino at DEELS in 2018 (DLS, UK)

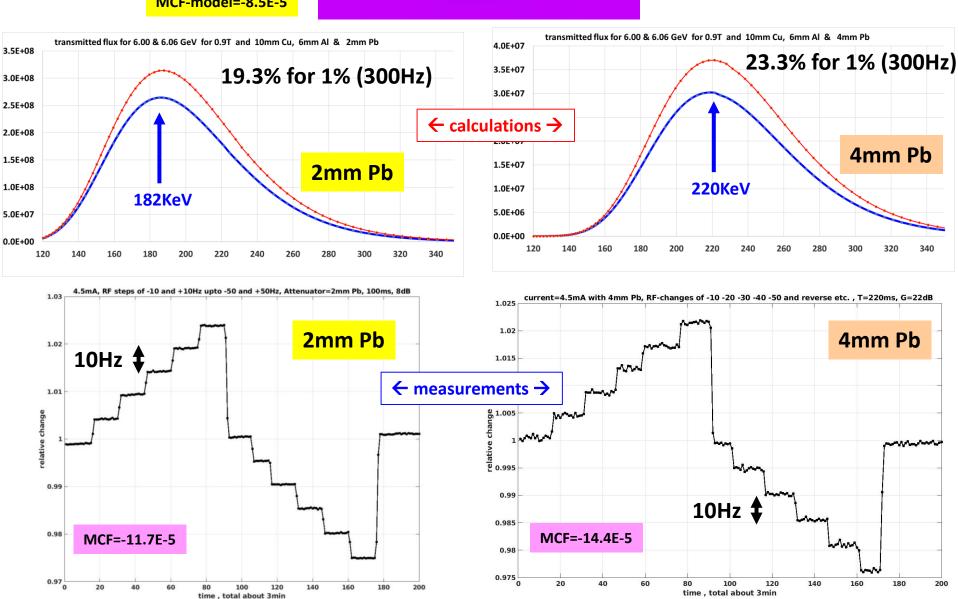
relation of Frf, E, momentum-compaction-factor (mcf)

```
\delta Frf \ / \ Frf = -mcf \ x \ \delta E \ / \ E
\delta E = - \ (E \ x \ \delta Frf \ ) \ / \ (mcf \ x \ Frf)
mcf = 8.5 \ 10-5
Frf = 3.52 \ 10+8
E = 6 \ 10+9
for \ \delta Frf \ of \ 1Hz : \delta E = 0.2 \ MeV = 0.00333\% \ of \ 6GeV
```

300Hz δ Frf is needed to produce 1% of variation of the 6GeV energy

measurements at 4.5mA

MCF-model=-8.5E-5



Measurement over many hours --> two frequency spectra of :

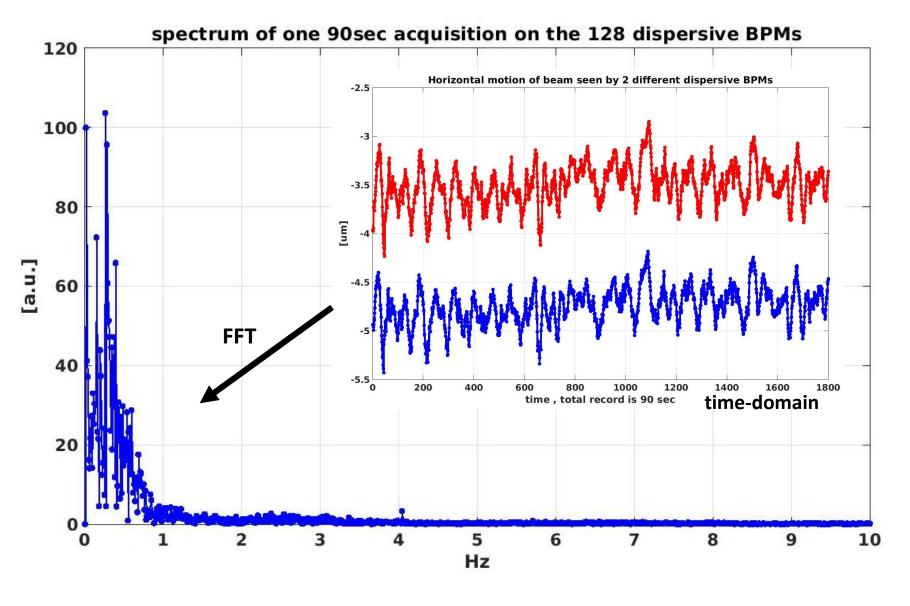
- A) the hor. motion of the 128 BPMs in the dispersive sections
- B) the energy fluctuation as detected by this hard X-ray detector

for A) the Hpos-history of the 320 BPMs were read-out, which constitutes 90sec of data at 20Hz. only the 128 dispersive BPMs are retained, and on each of these 128 a spectrum was calculated, and the 128 spectra were averaged → which yields a spectrum limited to 10Hz.

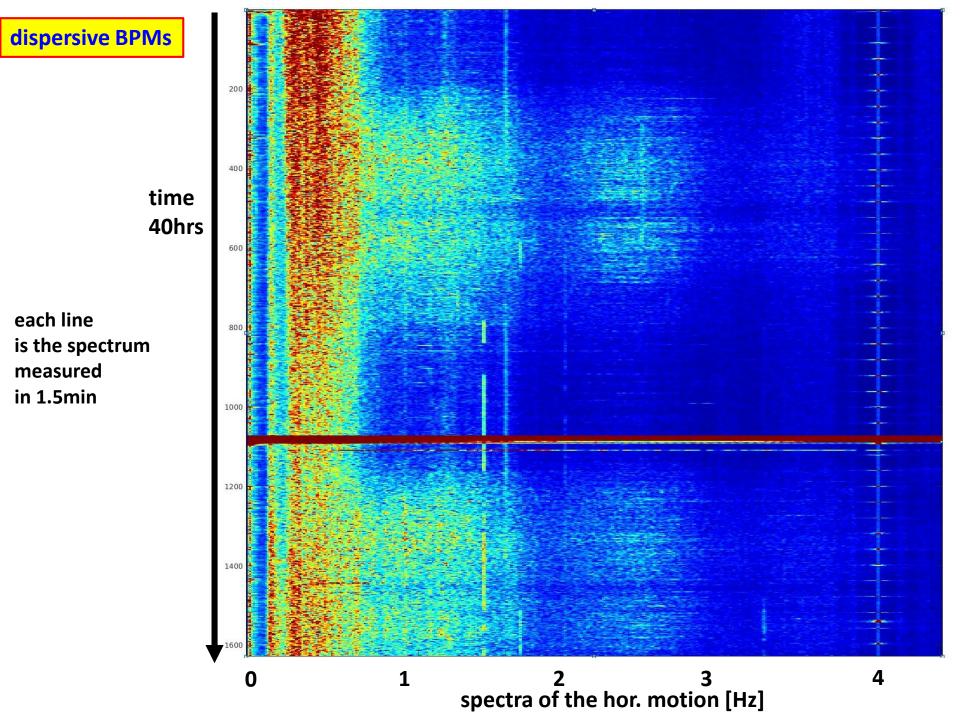
for B) the camera was operated at 12Hz, images were read-out at this rate during 90sec and the intensity of the signal calculated in each acquisition. then the slow slope of that 12 x 90 data set was removed (due to the slow decay of current) and then the fft is calculated \rightarrow which yields a spectrum limited to 6Hz

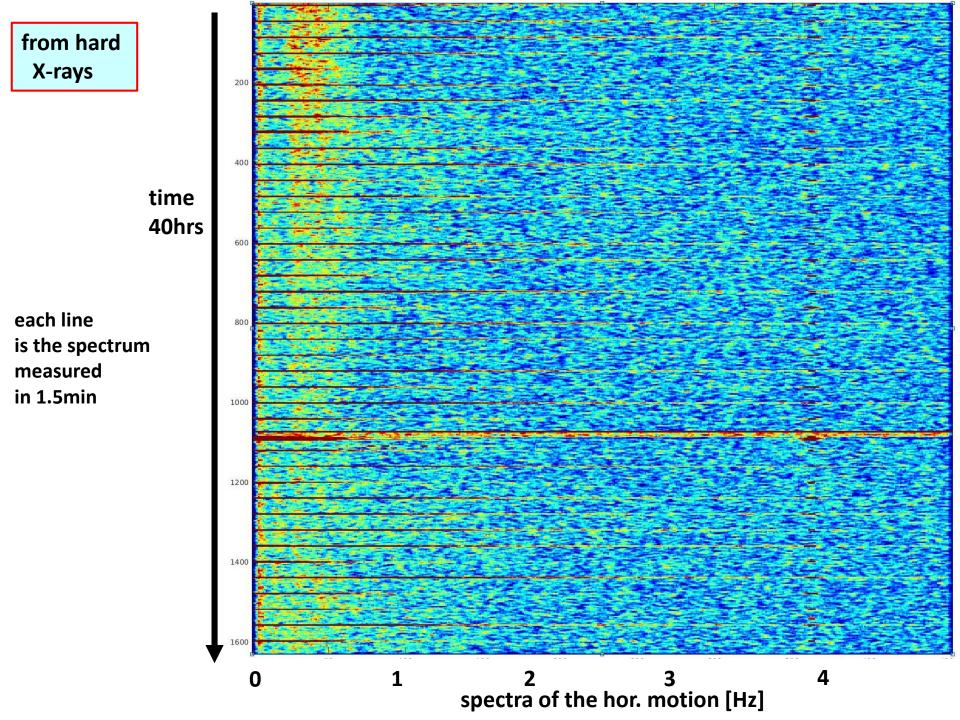
The above was repeated every 90sec, for e.g. 400 times for 10hrs of record. The two independent spectra obtained are shown in next slides.

There is a striking correlation between these curves showing a distinct bump of these Energy variations in the 0.2 to 0.8Hz range.

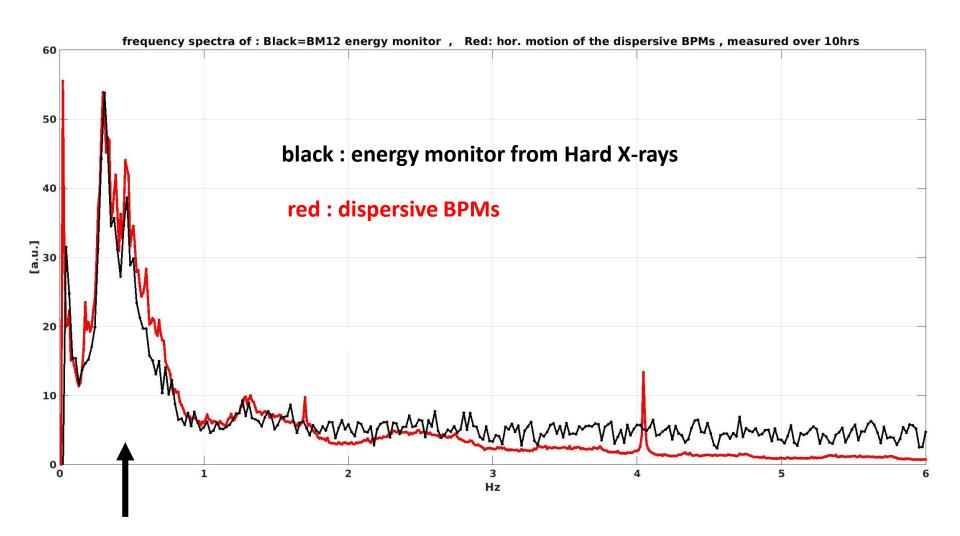


this is a single shot (90sec) measurement this can be repeated over many hours & days!





excellent agreement between 2 independent systems



strong bump in 0.2 to 0.8Hz range

0.1

0.2

0.3

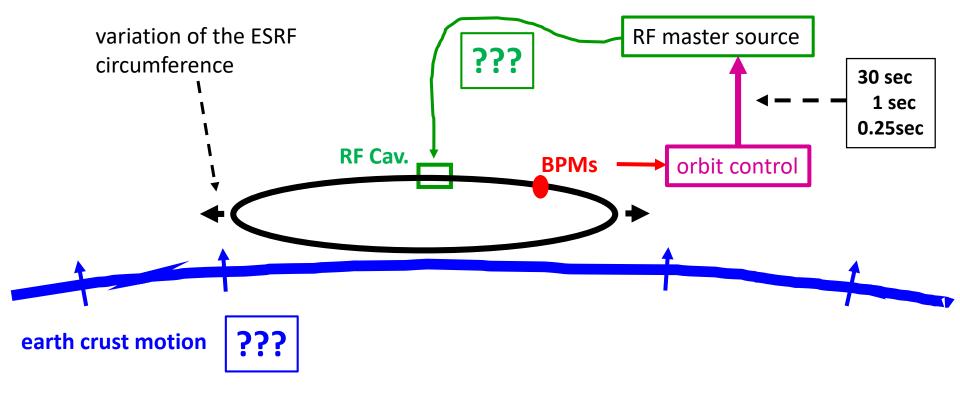
0.4

0.5

Hz

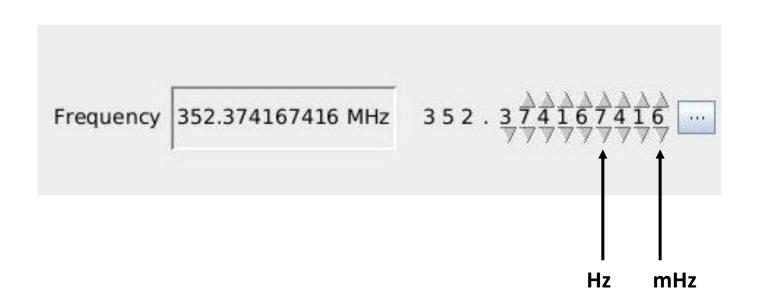
0.6

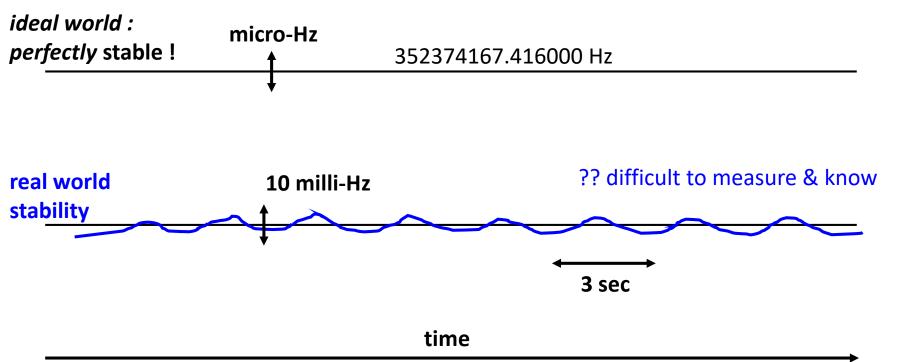
0.7

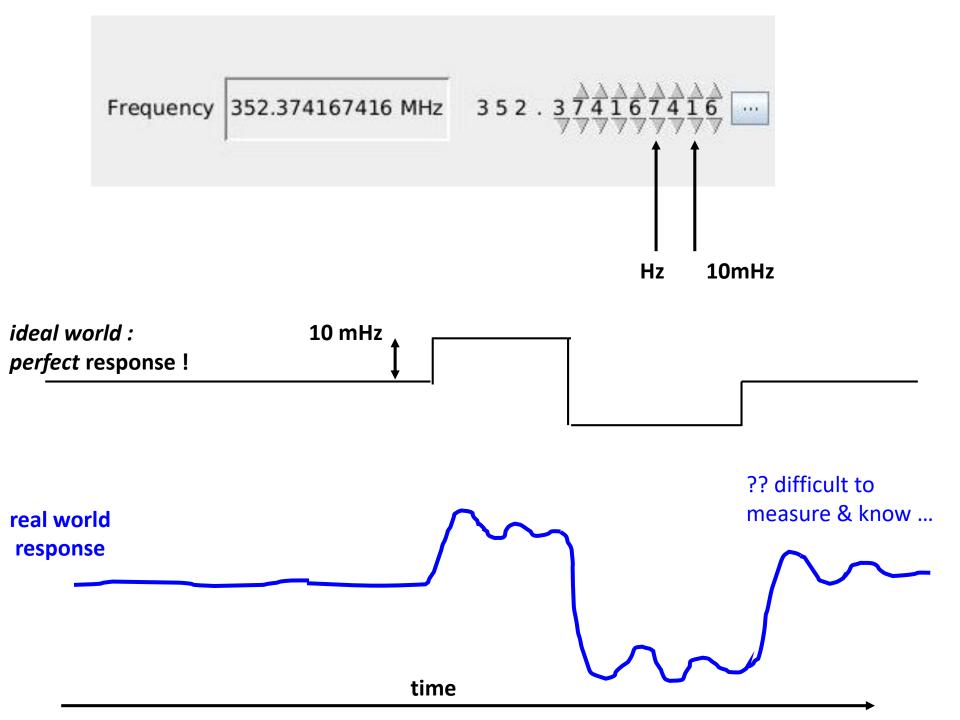


what is causing these (permanent) vibrations ???

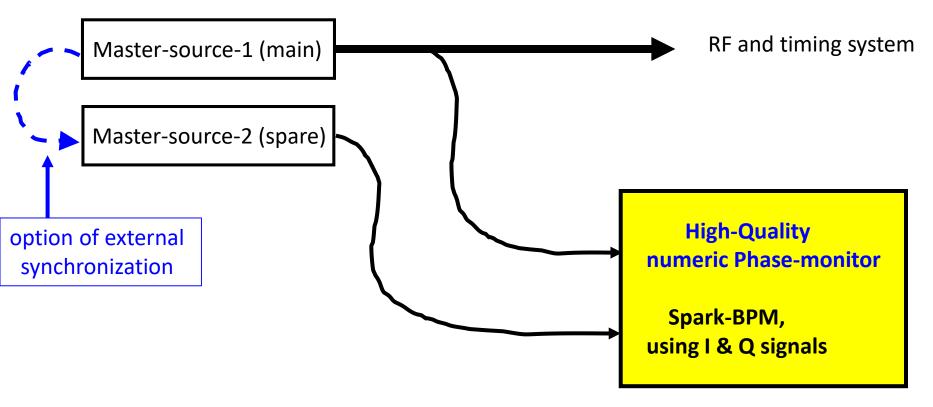
the Master Source or seismic vibrations ???



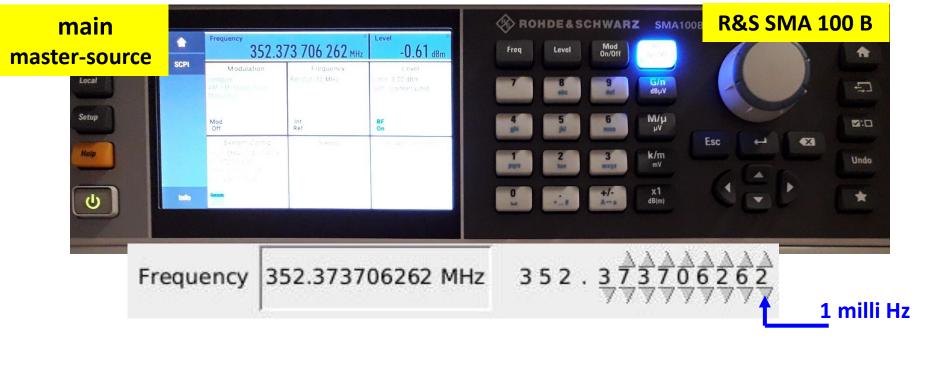




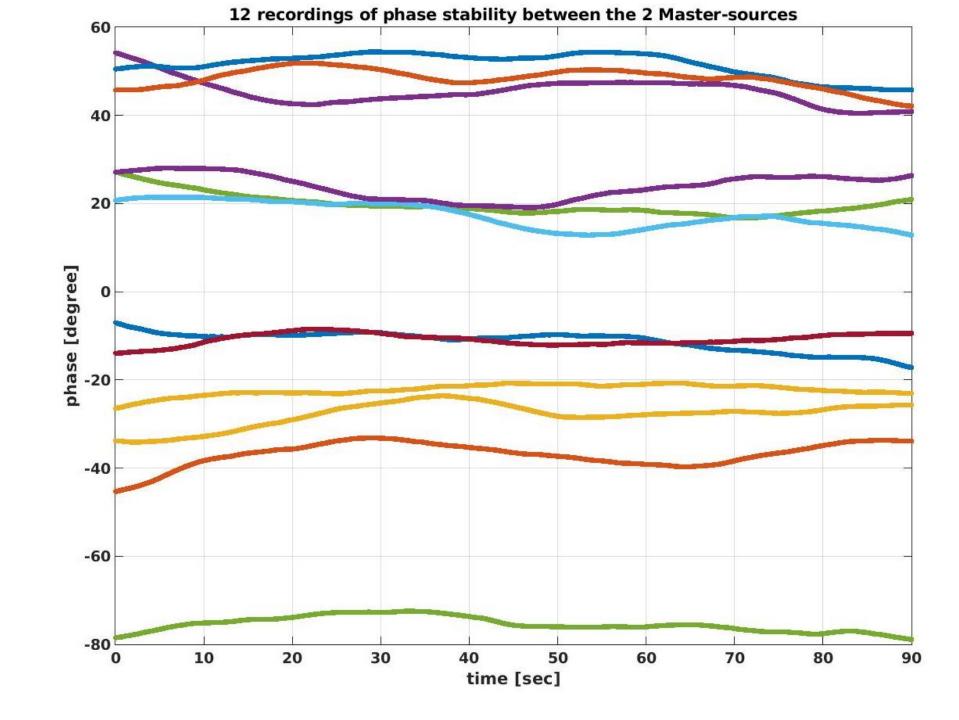
3) Verifications on the real stability of the RF-Master-source



presented at IBIC 2013, DLS, Oxford, UK B.Joly, K.Scheidt





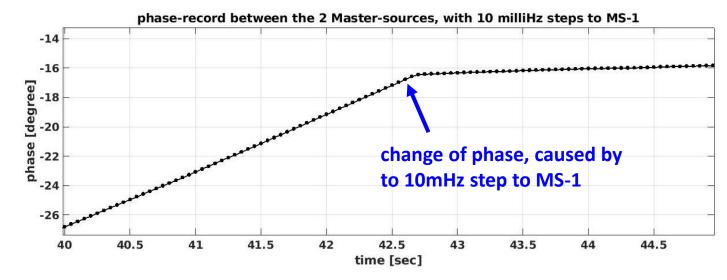


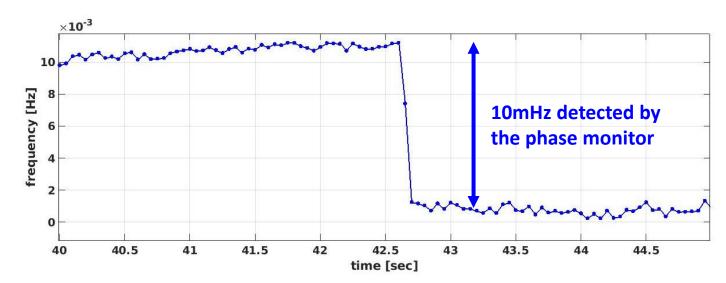
phase variation Versus difference in frequency:

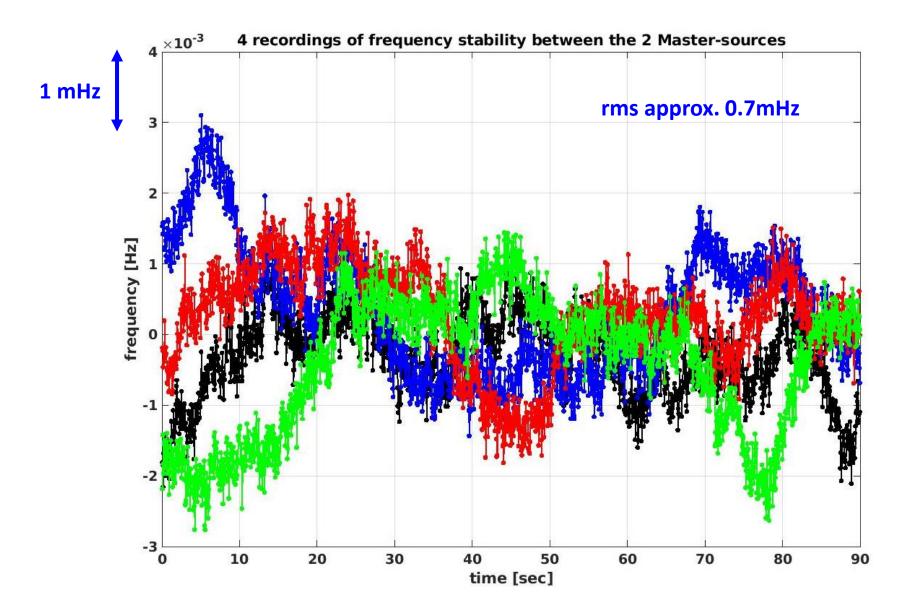
$$\frac{\delta \text{ phase}}{\delta \text{ t}} = \text{f1} - \text{f2}$$



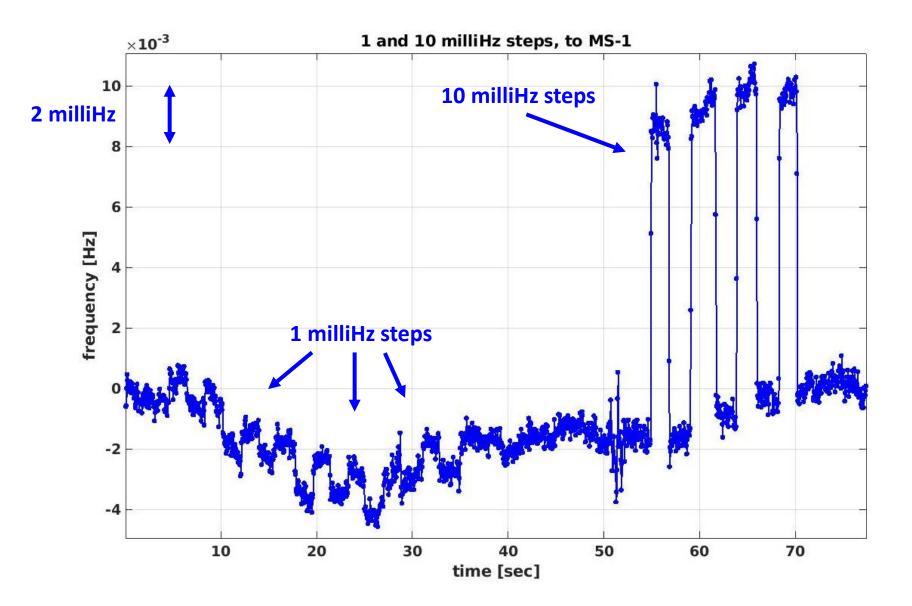


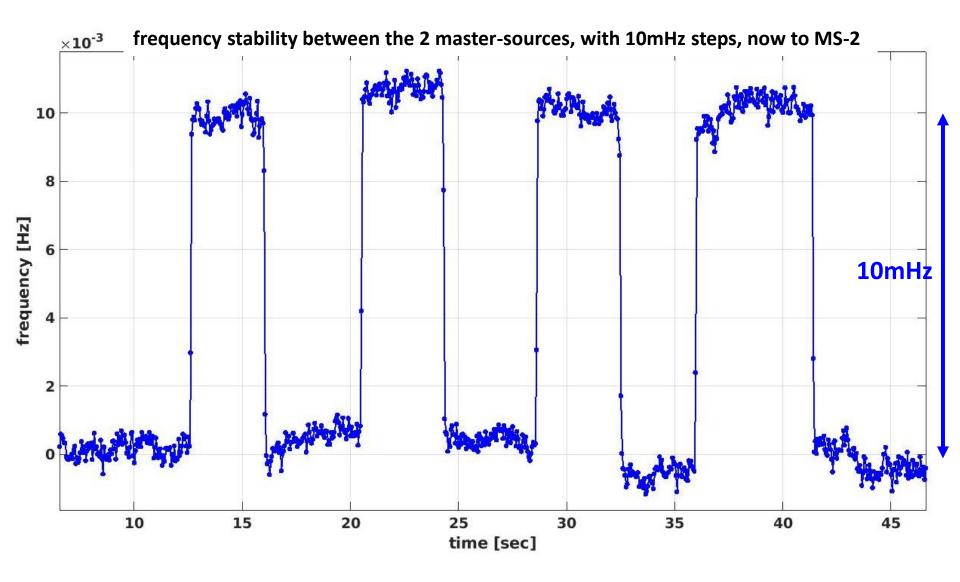




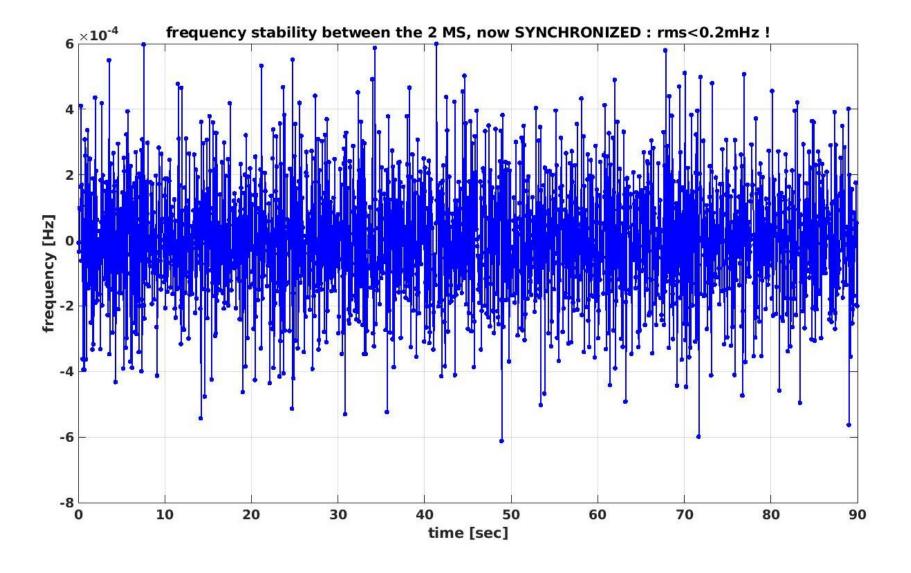


MS-1 and MS-2 both free-running, i.e. NO external synchro (yet)

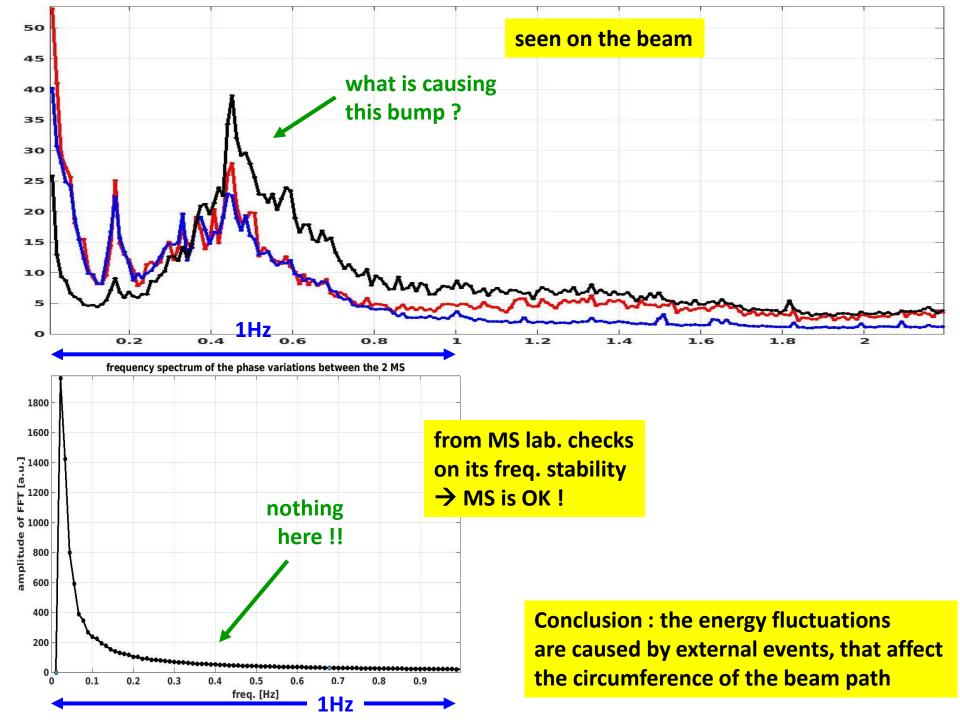


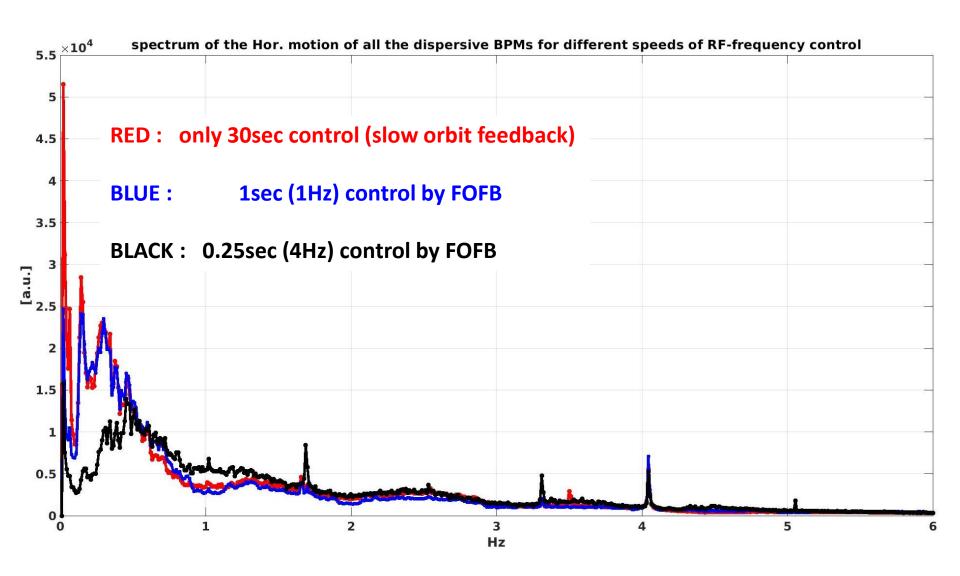


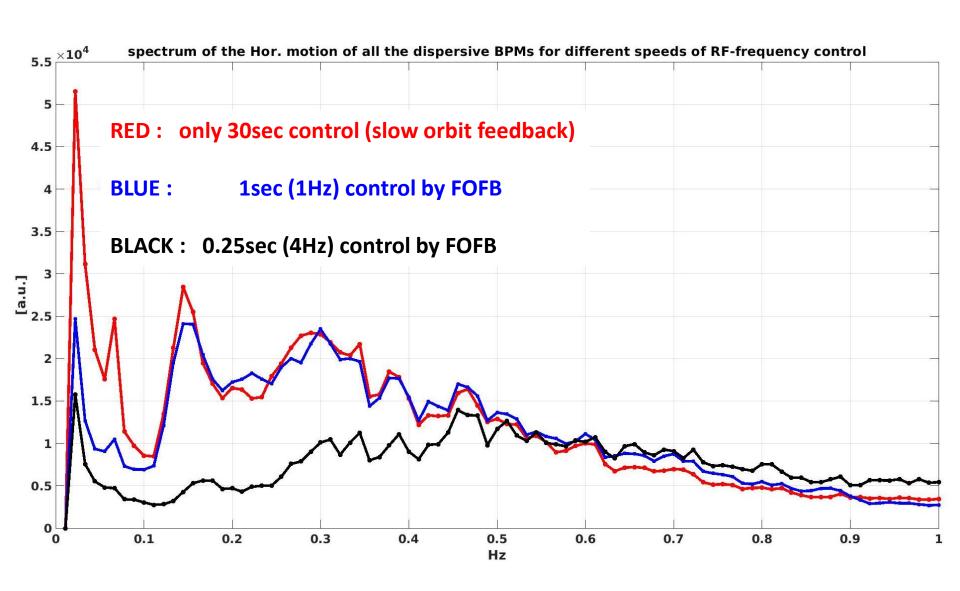
MS-1 and MS-2 both free-running, i.e. NO external synchro (yet)



MS-2 is now ext. synchronized to MS-1 \rightarrow rms is better than 0.2mHz





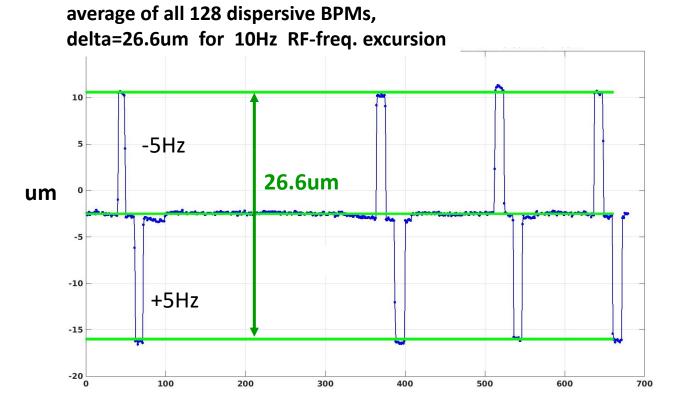


can we put a number on the strength of these energy fluctuations?

typical motion, without fast frequency control, is 0.23um rms

rms energy fluctuation = $(0.23 / 26.6) \times (10 / 352.4E6) \times (1 / 8.5 E-5) = 3 E-6$

the 'normal' energy spread of EBS is 1.2 E-3



conclusions & future perspectives

the ESRF is subject to permanent seismic vibrations

their spectra is in the 0.2 to 1Hz range (1 to 5sec period)



they cause slight energy variations of about 3 E-6 that can be detected and in a clear correlated manner by 2 independent methods

This 3 E-6 variation is small to the natural energy spread (1.2 E-3), but is it therefore totally negligible to the users ... ??

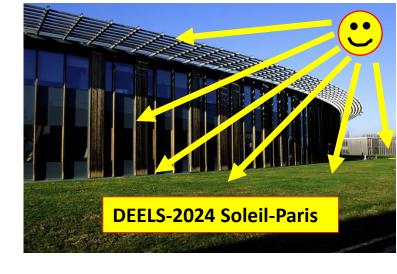
the amplitude of these vibrations seems correlated (24hrs cycle, weekday-weekends) with human activity (traffic etc.) in the Grenoble area

operating the control of the RF-master at higher frequency (soon at 4Hz) can reduce these energy vibrations

points to be raised with other light sources:

they all have performing BPMs and in dispersive sections, so they could also do this very easy measurement we can then compare the "quality" of ground support of different light sources

Thank you for your attention!



How do you control/manage/measure the energy stability of your ring?

back-up slides

