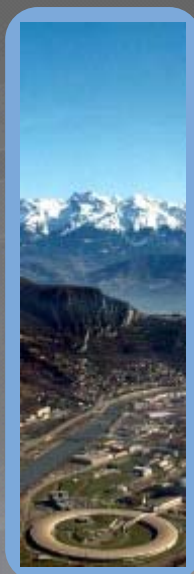


Overview of Accelerator Alignment

D. Martin

- Introduction,
- Particle Accelerators,
- Fiducilisation,
- Accelerator Alignment,
- Experiments Alignment,
- Summary.

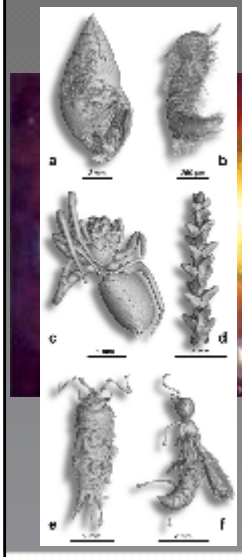
International Workshop on Accelerator Alignment

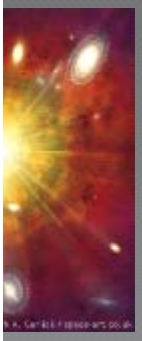
This presentation borrows from the considerable work of colleagues in the field of accelerator alignment. Workshops are held every two years. The proceedings from these workshops are hosted on the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory website found at:

http://www-conf.slac.stanford.edu/iwaa/default.htm

The next workshop IWAA 2010 will be held
at DESY in Hamburg, Germany
(September 13 - 17, 2010)

Introduction





- A particle accelerator uses electric fields to accelerate charged subatomic particles to nearly the speed of light while maintaining them in well-defined trajectories.
- Beams of high-energy particles are useful for both fundamental and applied research.
- Colliders investigate the structure, interactions, and properties of matter in conditions similar to those imagined to have occurred in the first moments of the Big Bang.
- Application fields for light generated by synchrotron radiation light sources include chemistry, earth science, condensed matter physics, biology, life sciences and technology.

Introduction – particle accelerators

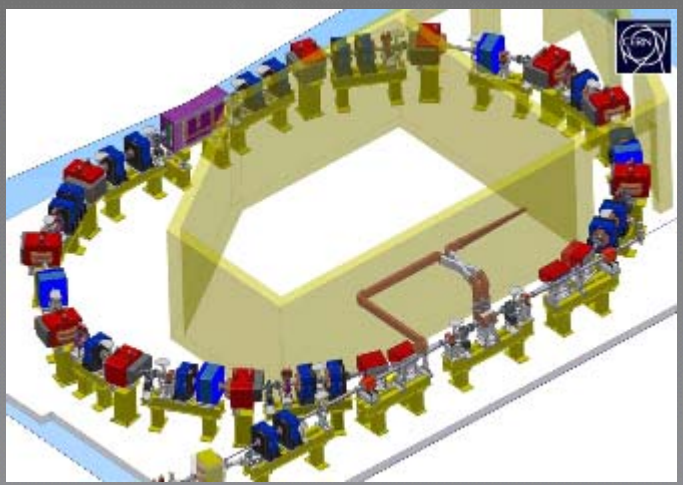


Image from: Quesnel, J.P., et al. *Status Report on the Survey and Alignment Activities at CERN.* in *Tenth International Workshop on Accelerator Alignment.* 2008. KEK, Tsukuba Japan.

Introduction – particle acceleration

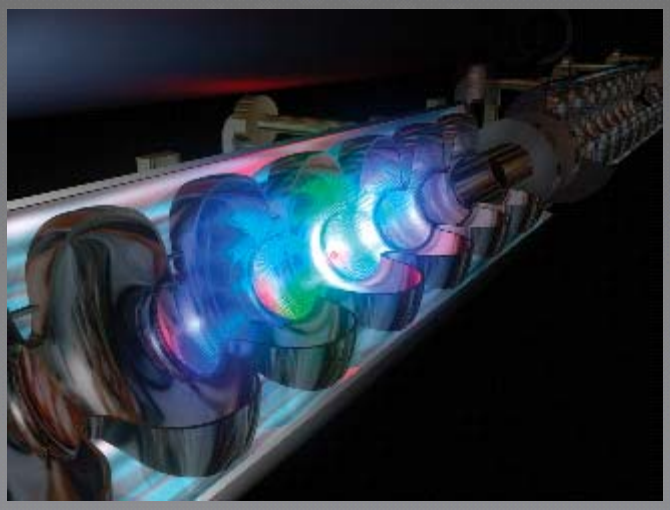


Image from the CERN document server.

Fiducilisation

Image from the CERN document server.

Fiducilisation

DESY PETRA III quadrupole magnets

Image from: Prenting, J. *Status Report on the Survey and Alignment efforts at DESY*. in *Tenth International Workshop on Accelerator Alignment*. 2008. KEK, Tsukuba Japan.

Accelerator Alignment

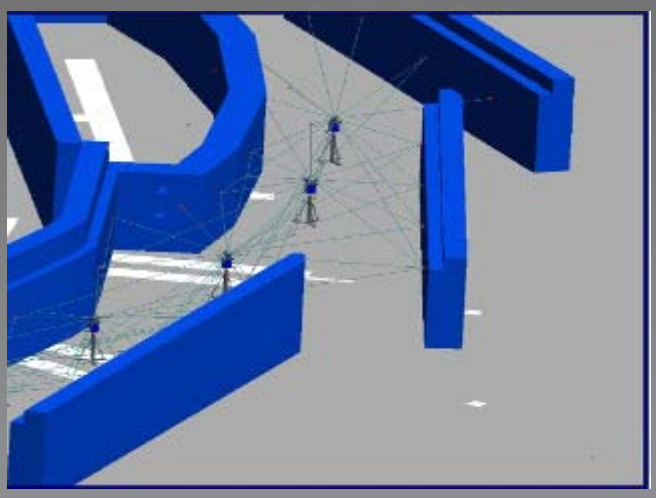


Image from: Rey, F. *Status Report on Survey and Alignment for the ALBA Synchrotron*. in *Tenth International Workshop on Accelerator Alignment*. 2008. KEK, Tsukuba Japan.

Accelerator Alignment

Accelerator Alignment – R and Z

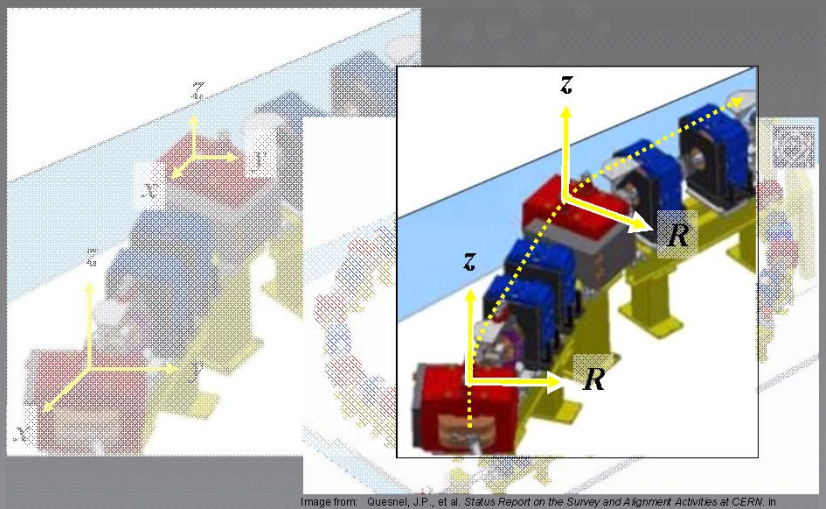
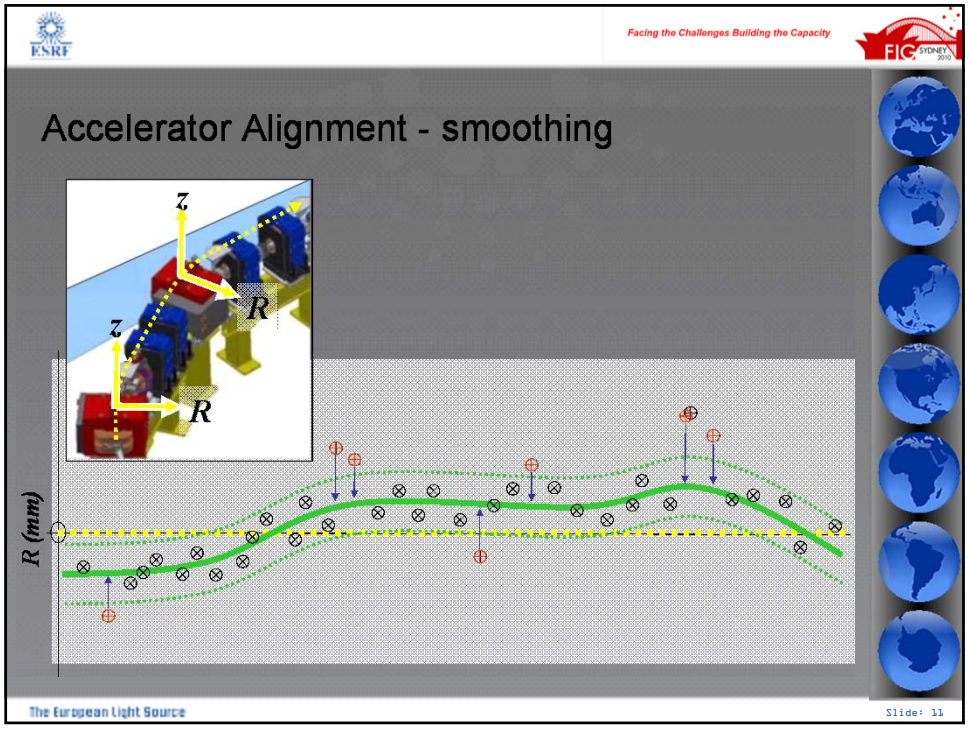
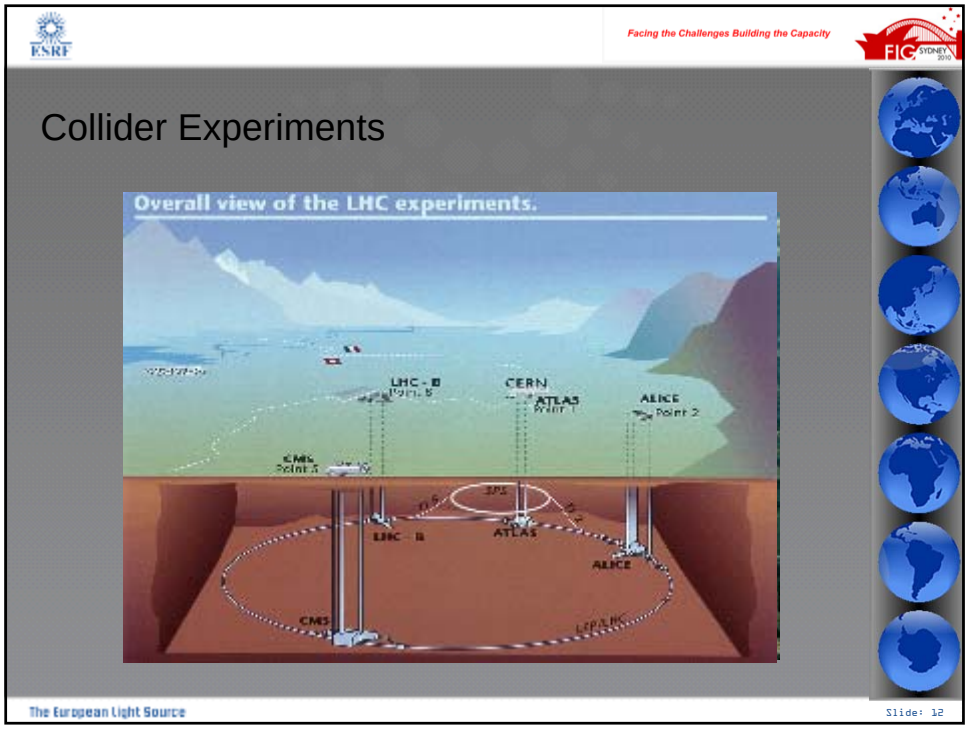
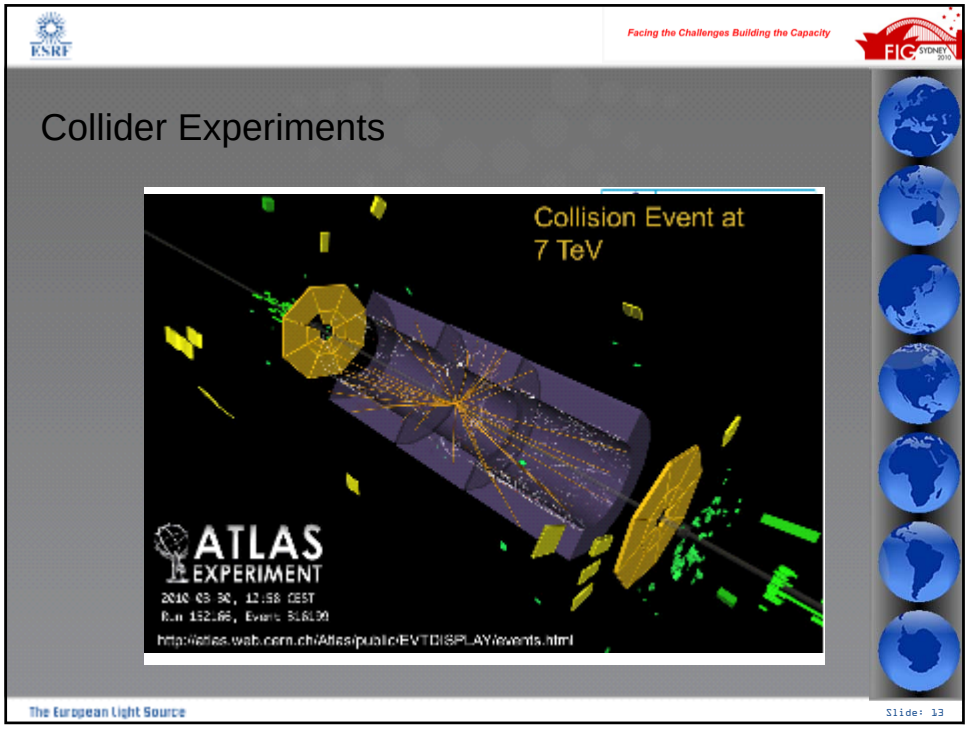
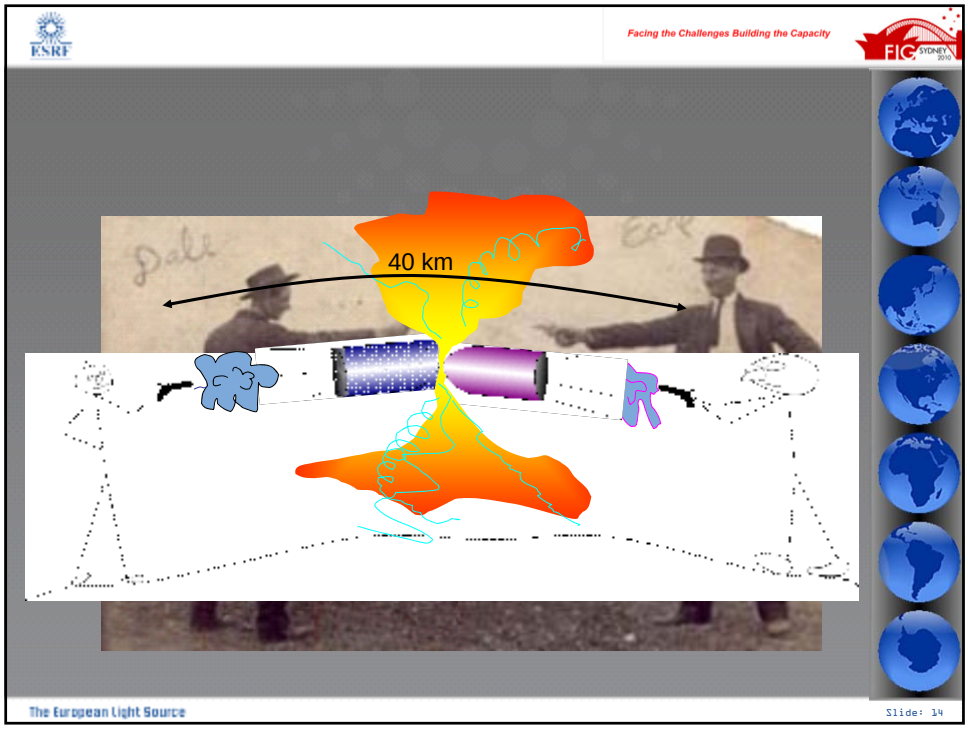


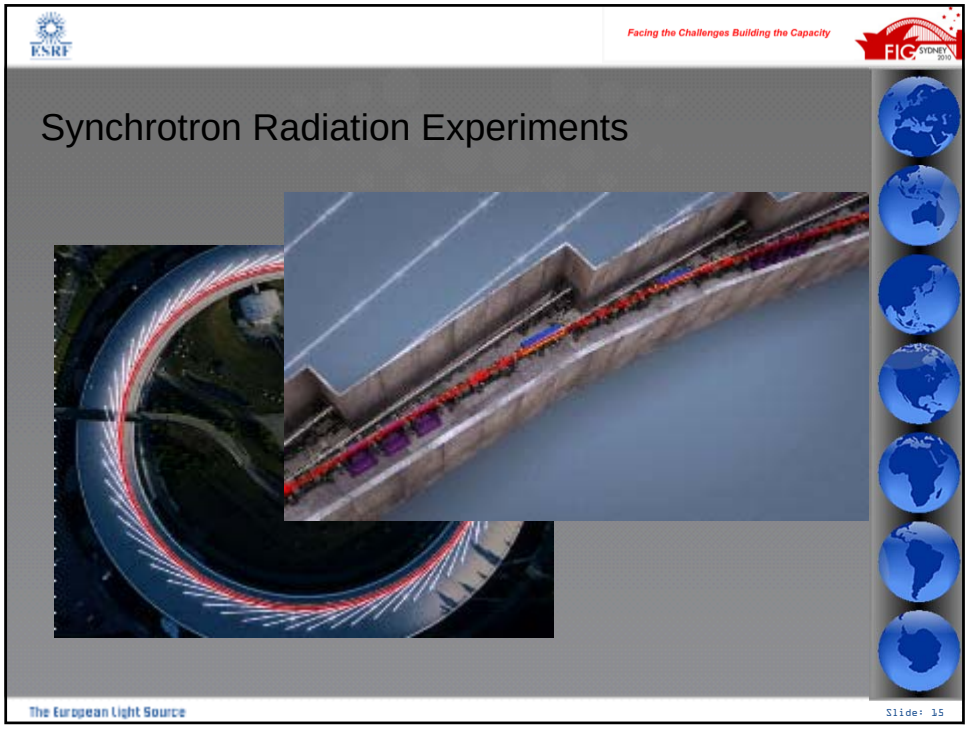
Image from: Quesnel, J.P., et al. *Status Report on the Survey and Alignment Activities at CERN*. In *Tenth International Workshop on Accelerator Alignment*. 2008. KEK, Tsukuba Japan.

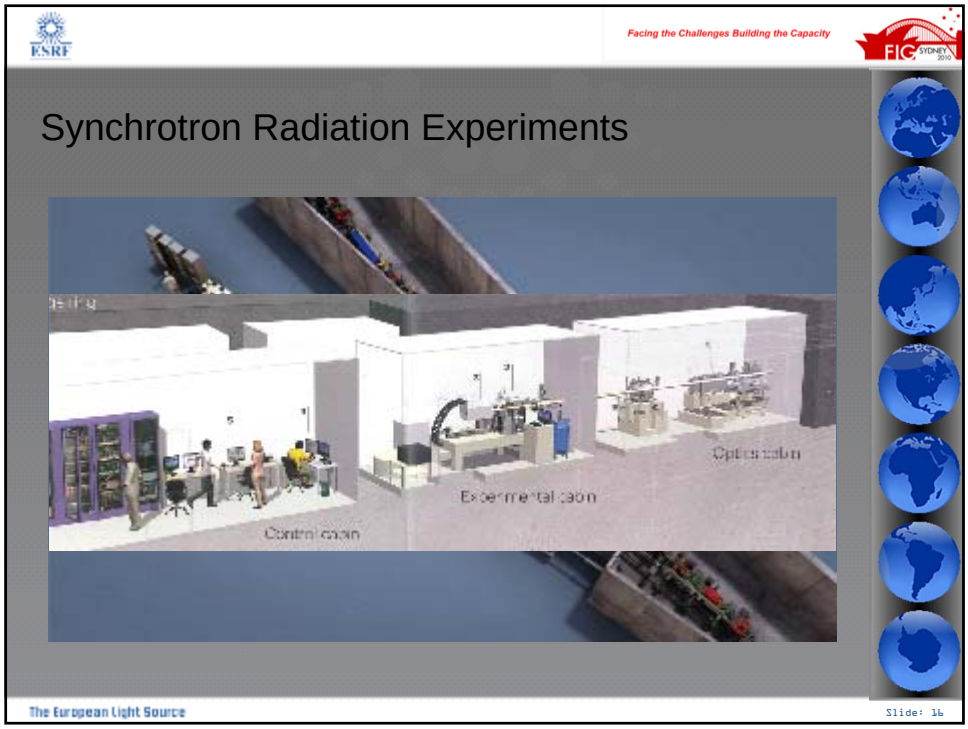

Facing the Challenges Building the Capacity
Accelerator Alignment - smoothing
z
R
z
R
R (mm)
The European Light Source
Slide: 11

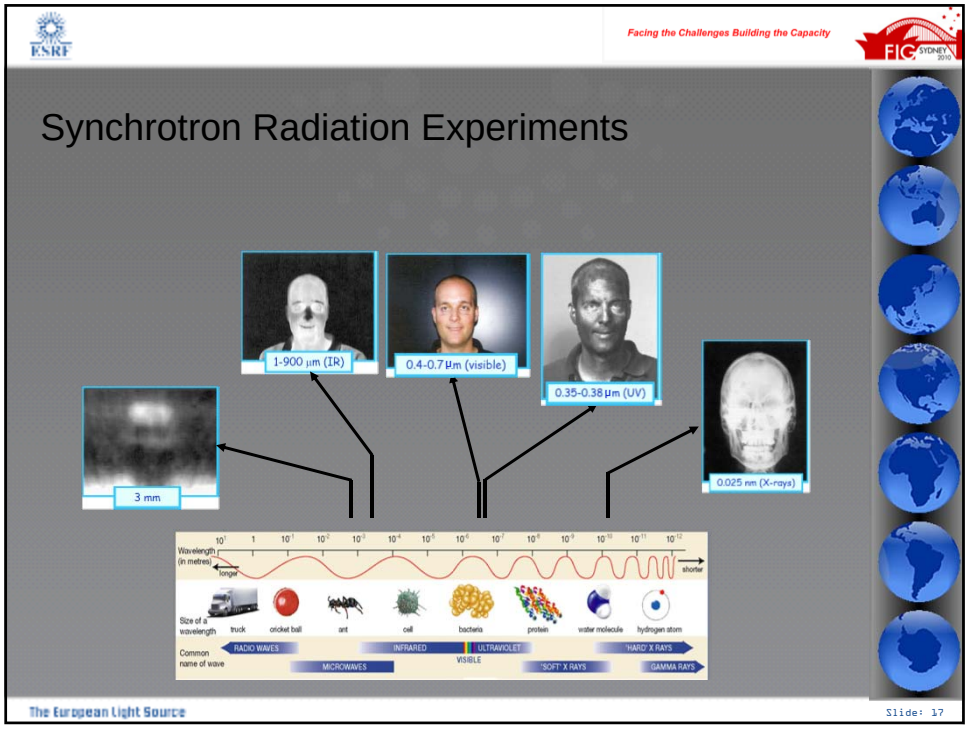

Facing the Challenges Building the Capacity
Collider Experiments
Overall view of the LHC experiments.
CERN
ATLAS
ALICE
LHC - B
CMS
The European Light Source
Slide: 12

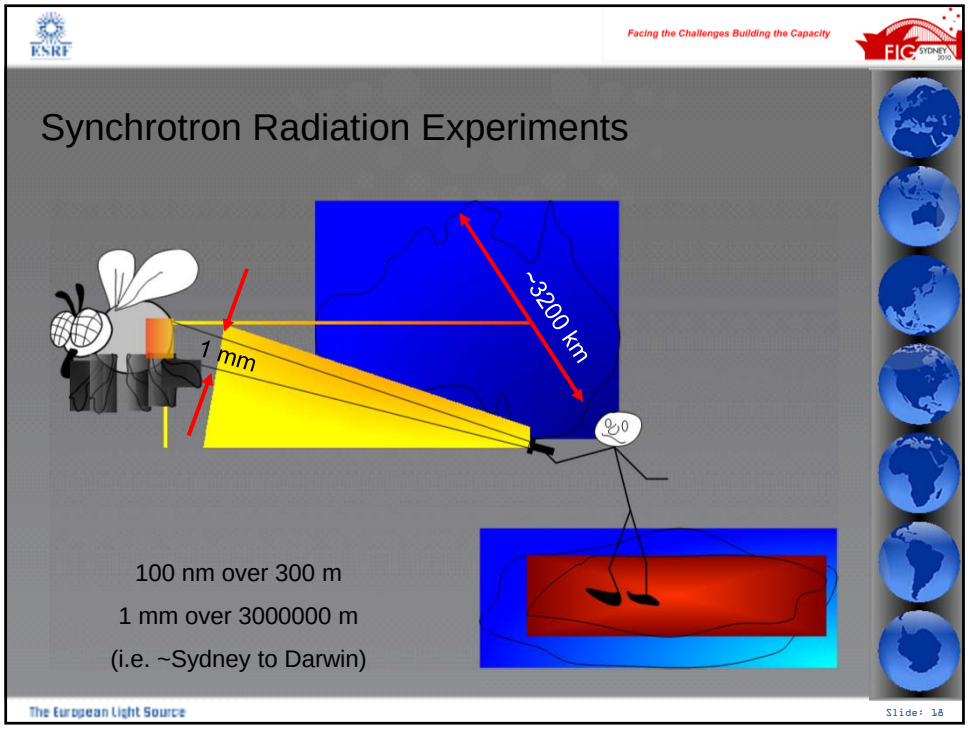

Facing the Challenges Building the Capacity
Collider Experiments
Collision Event at
7 TeV
ATLAS
EXPERIMENT
The European Light Source
Slide: 13

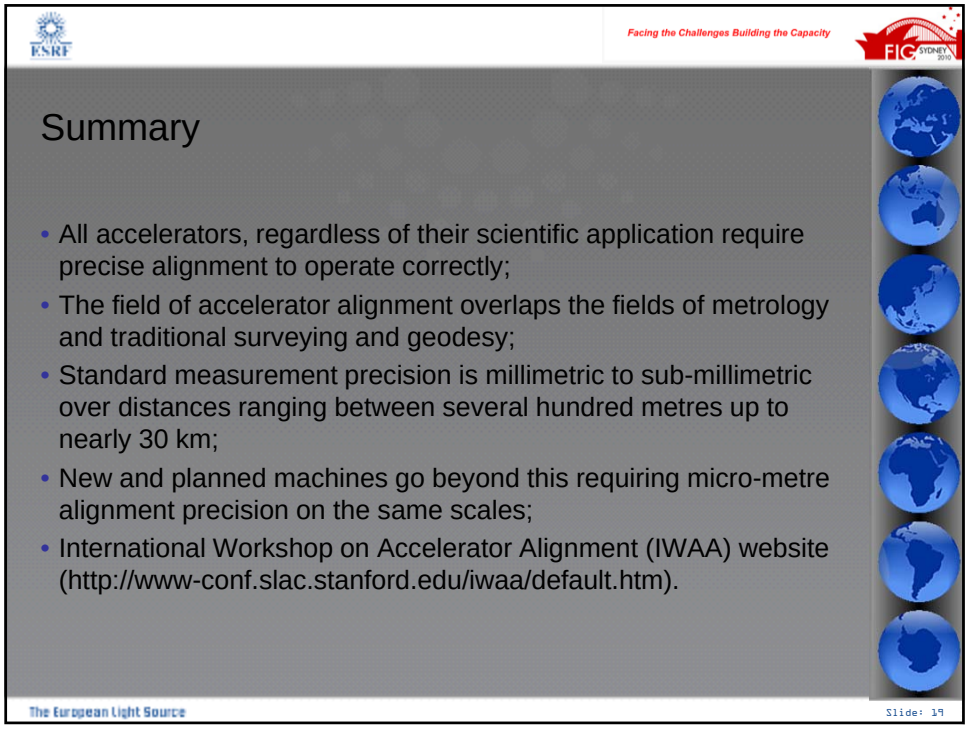

Facing the Challenges Building the Capacity
40 km
The European Light Source
Slide: 14


Facing the Challenges Building the Capacity
Synchrotron Radiation Experiments
The European Light Source
Slide: 15


Facing the Challenges Building the Capacity
Synchrotron Radiation Experiments
The European Light Source
Slide: 16


Facing the Challenges Building the Capacity
Synchrotron Radiation Experiments
1-900 µm (IR)
0.4-0.7 µm (visible)
0.35-0.38 µm (UV)
0.025 nm (X-rays)
3 mm
Wavelength (in metres)
longer
shorter
Size of a wavelength
truck
cricket ball
ant
cell
bacteria
protein
water molecule
hydrogen atom
Common name of wave
RADIO WAVES
MICROWAVES
INFRARED
VISIBLE
ULTRAVIOLET
'SOFT' X RAYS
'HARD' X RAYS
GAMMA RAYS
The European Light Source
Slide: 17


Facing the Challenges Building the Capacity
Synchrotron Radiation Experiments
~3200 km
1 mm
100 nm over 300 m
1 mm over 3000000 m
(i.e. ~Sydney to Darwin)
The European Light Source
Slide: 18


Facing the Challenges Building the Capacity
Summary
• All accelerators, regardless of their scientific application require precise alignment to operate correctly;
• The field of accelerator alignment overlaps the fields of metrology and traditional surveying and geodesy;
• Standard measurement precision is millimetric to sub-millimetric over distances ranging between several hundred metres up to nearly 30 km;
• New and planned machines go beyond this requiring micro-metre alignment precision on the same scales;
• International Workshop on Accelerator Alignment (IWAA) website (http://www-conf.slac.stanford.edu/iwaa/default.htm).
The European Light Source
Slide: 19