

The background of the slide features a scenic mountain landscape. In the foreground, there are snow-covered slopes. In the middle ground, a large, rocky mountain peak rises, partially covered in green vegetation. The sky is a clear, bright blue. The overall scene is bright and clear, suggesting a high-altitude environment.

# SNOWMASS 2001

the future of particle physics

*Working Group on Environmental Control*

## Fast Ground Motion and Vibration... - introduction

Snowmass 2001, July 5

Andrei Seryi

SLAC



# Rough scale of tolerable uncorrelated ground motion



- **TESLA:** ~10nm above 0.2 Hz;  
much more relaxed with fast intratrain correction
  - Produce  $0.1\sigma_y$  offset at IP
    - Fast intratrain correction is required
- **NLC:** ~10nm above 6 Hz;
  - Produce  $0.25\sigma_y$  offset at IP
    - Achievable. Care about in-tunnel noises



# Correlation in time and space

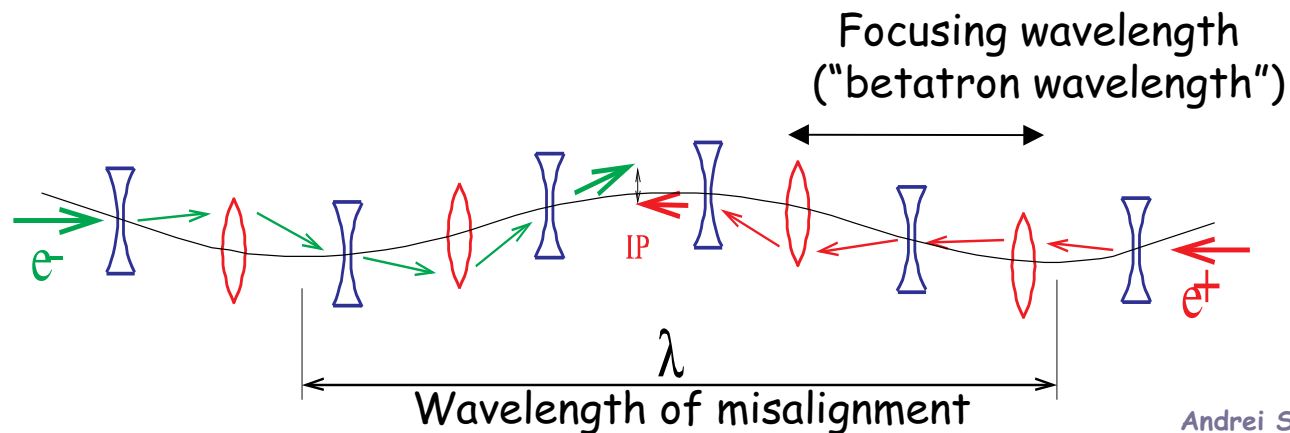


Correlation: relative motion of two elements with respect to their absolute motion

Correlation is a function of separation in time and in space :

**time** is important : since a collider has certain repetition rate

**space** is important : since a collider has certain focusing wavelength



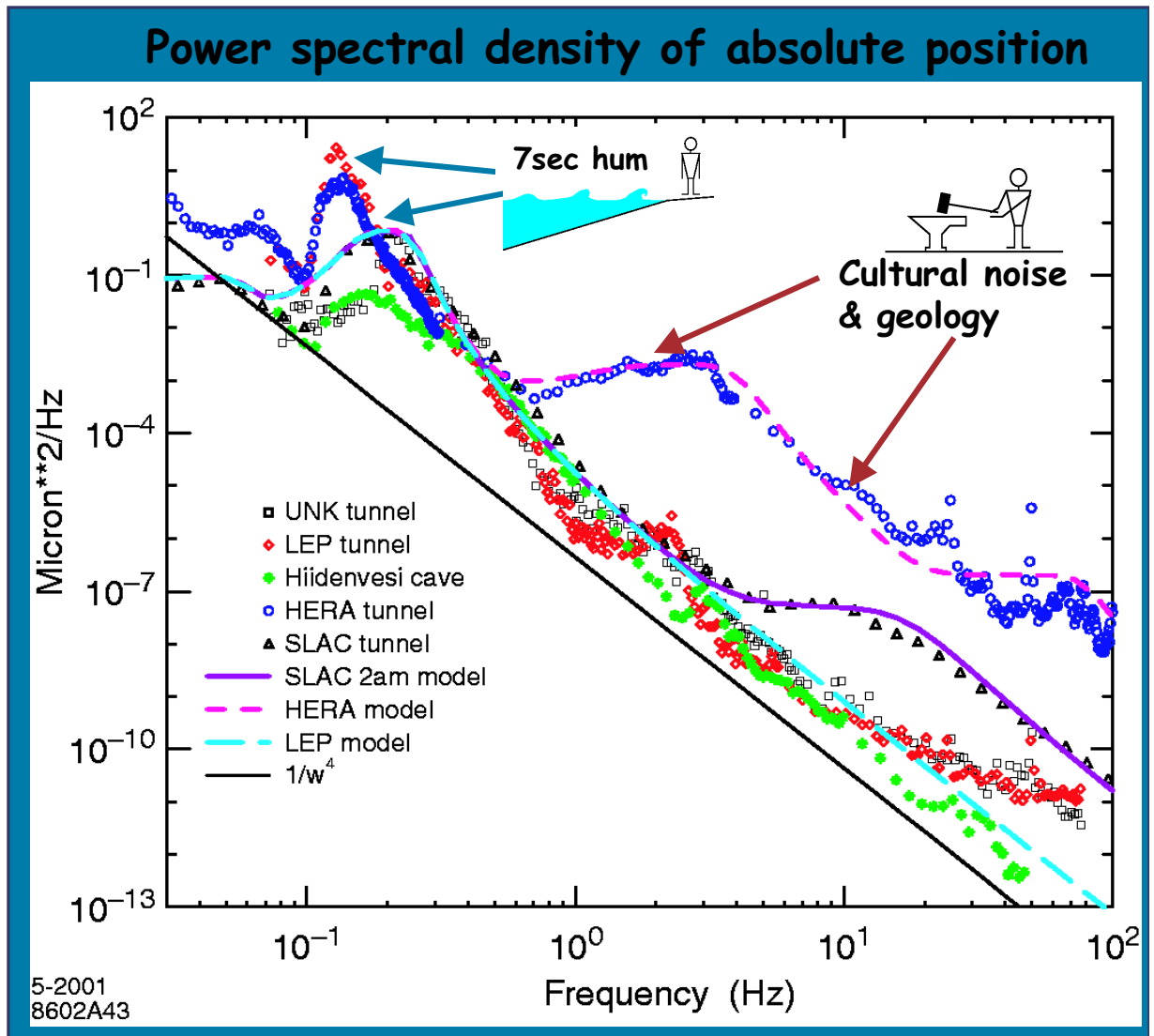


NLC

# In addition to absolute motion, one needs correlation data



- This is **absolute** motion (one point with respect to "stars").
- One needs **correlation** data to find **relative** motion
- and to build a **2D** spectrum of ground motion  $P(\omega, k)$





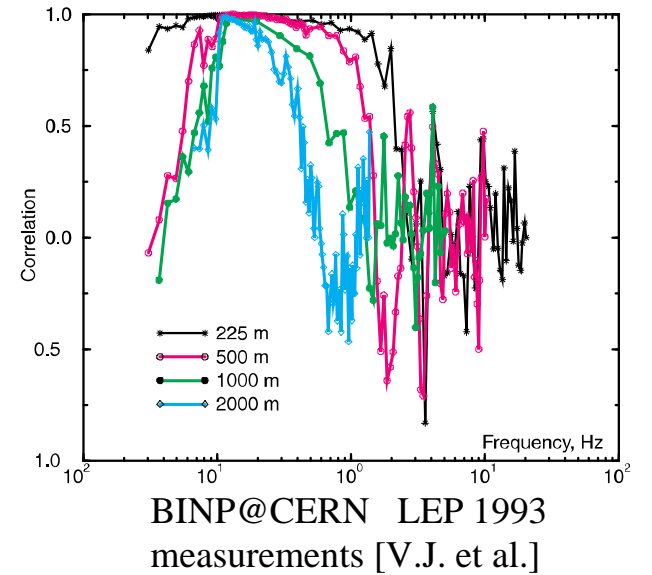
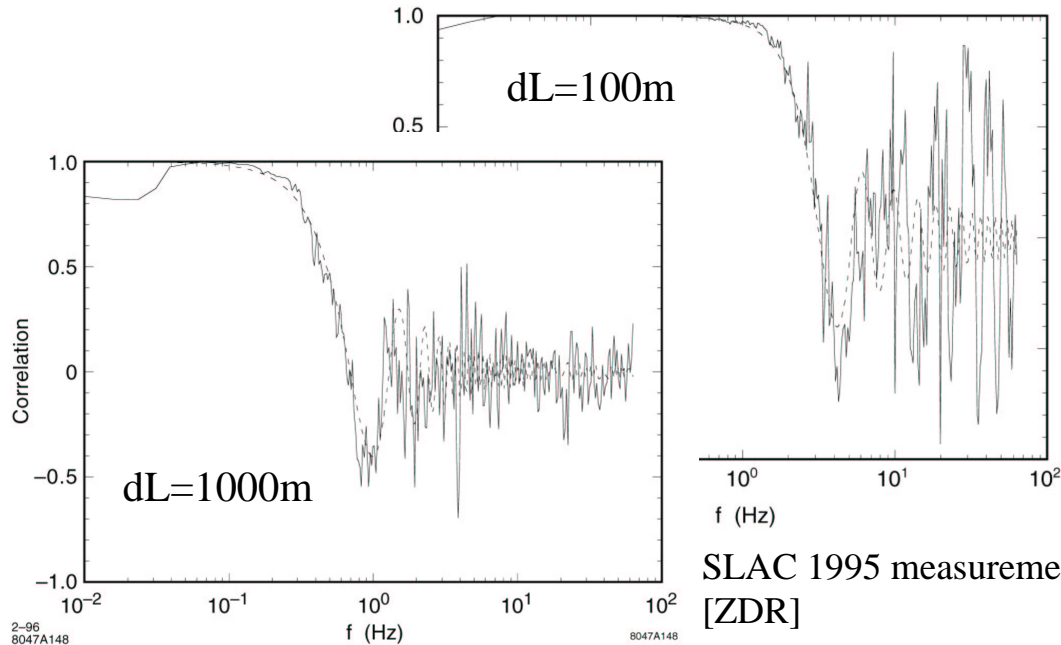
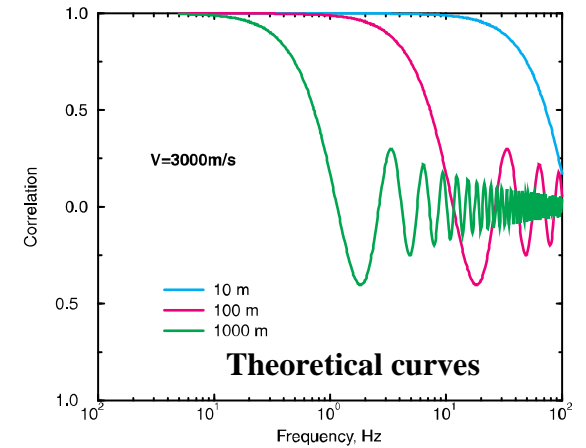
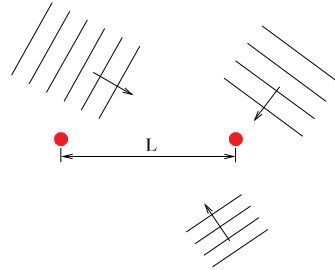
NLC

# Correlation measurements and interpretation



In a model of plane wave propagating on surface

$$\text{correlation} = \langle \cos(\omega \Delta L / v \cos(\theta)) \rangle_{\theta} = J_0(\omega \Delta L / v) \text{ where } v - \text{ phase velocity}$$





# Ground motion vs geology, location, depth



- **Geology: hard rock is preferable**  
=> fast motion is better correlated (as  $v$  larger and  $\lambda$  longer)
- **Location:**  
=> avoid external cultural noise,  
especially for shallow tunnel
- **As geology and noise depend on depth,  
we have one more degree of freedom**



NLC

# NLC sites & Ground motion



- NLC sites considered in California and Illinois so far:

CA, IL

Shallow tunnel

IL

Deep tunnel

Also considered for VLHC

CA

Deep tunnel

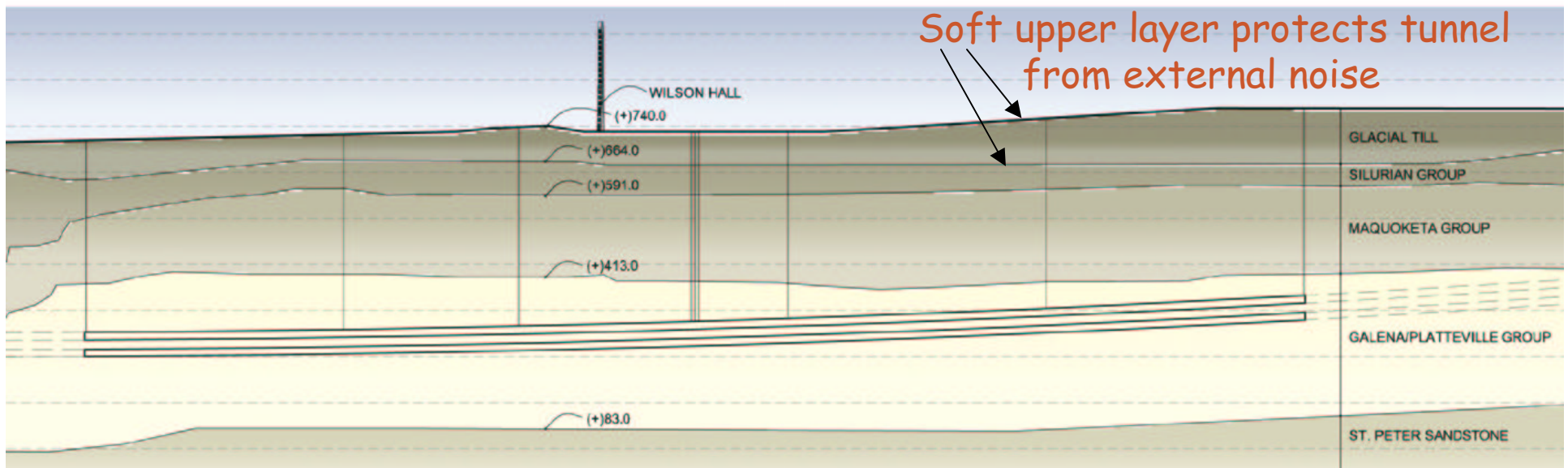
~ horizontal access

On-surface injector



NLC

# NLC deep tunnel @ Fermilab



- Tunnel is placed ~100m deep in geologically perfect Galena Platteville dolomite platform
- Top ground layer is soft (NUMI geological studies :  $v_2/v_1 \sim 5/1$  for 1<sup>st</sup> transition) - this increase isolation from external noises
- When choosing depth - optimize not only for boring conditions, but also for vibration attenuation - each layer makes tunnel more quiet





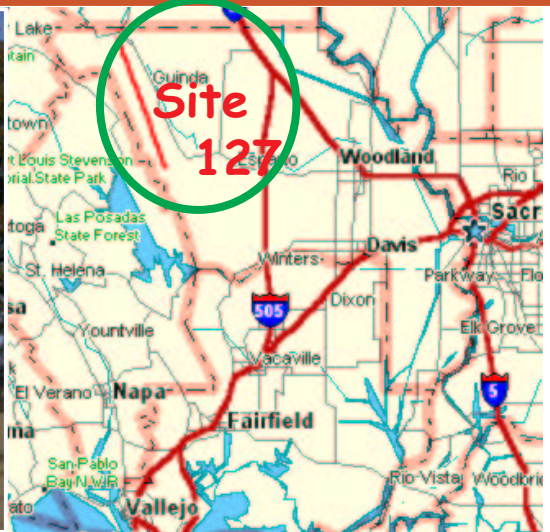
NLC



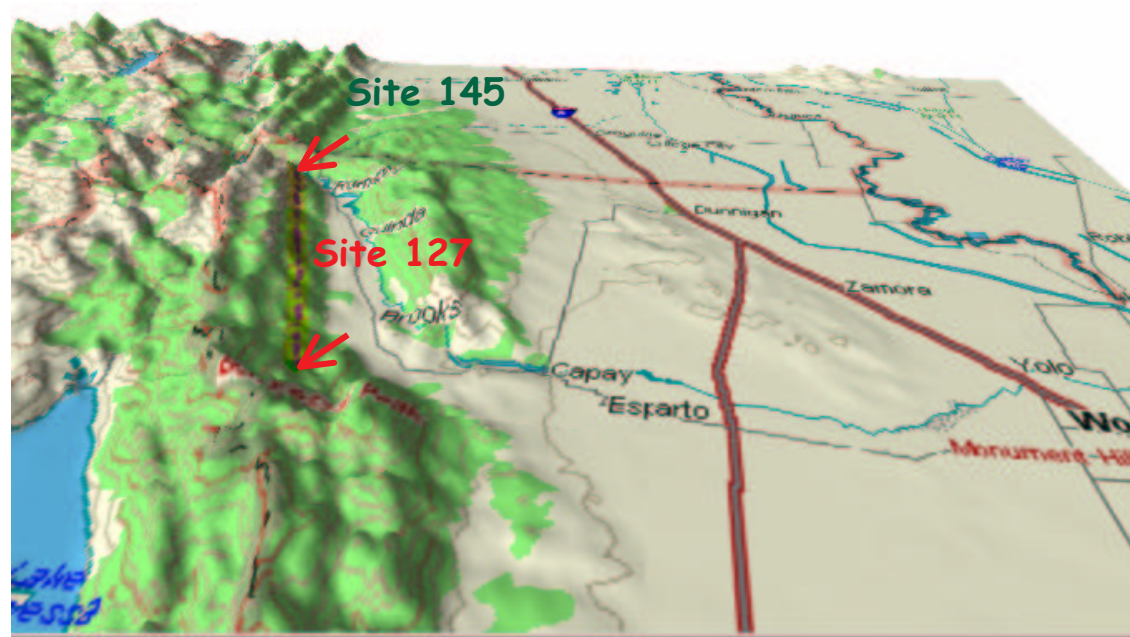
# NLC deep tunnel CA sites 127 & 145



Site 145



Site 127





NLC

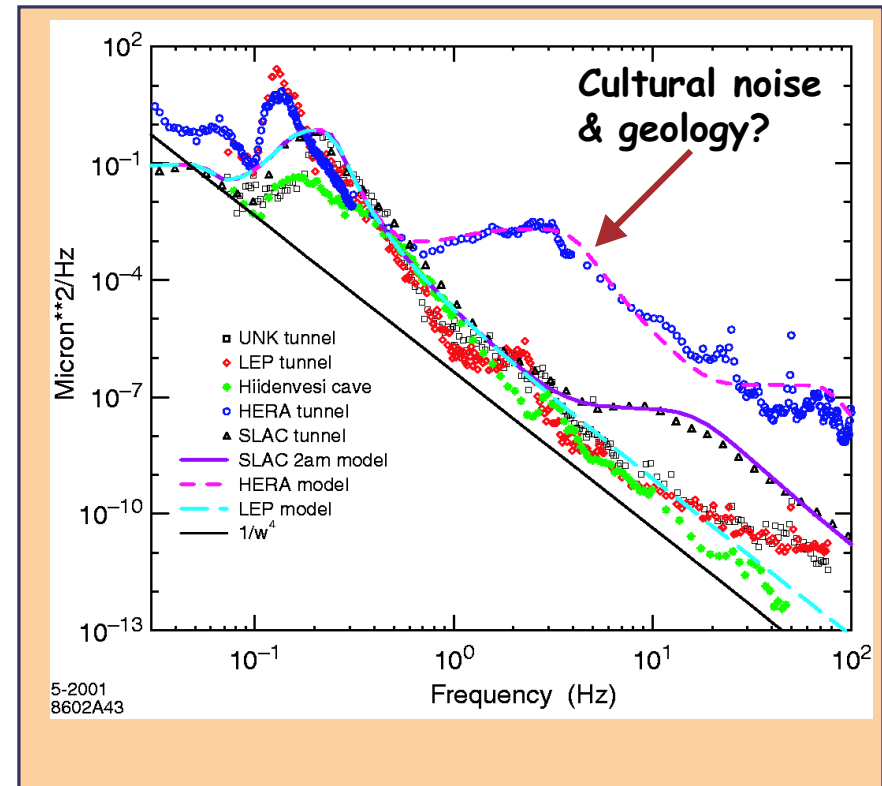
# What is the reason of larger noise at HERA ?



- Reasons for larger noise
  - Cultural noise
  - Resonance of clay/sandy site itself ?

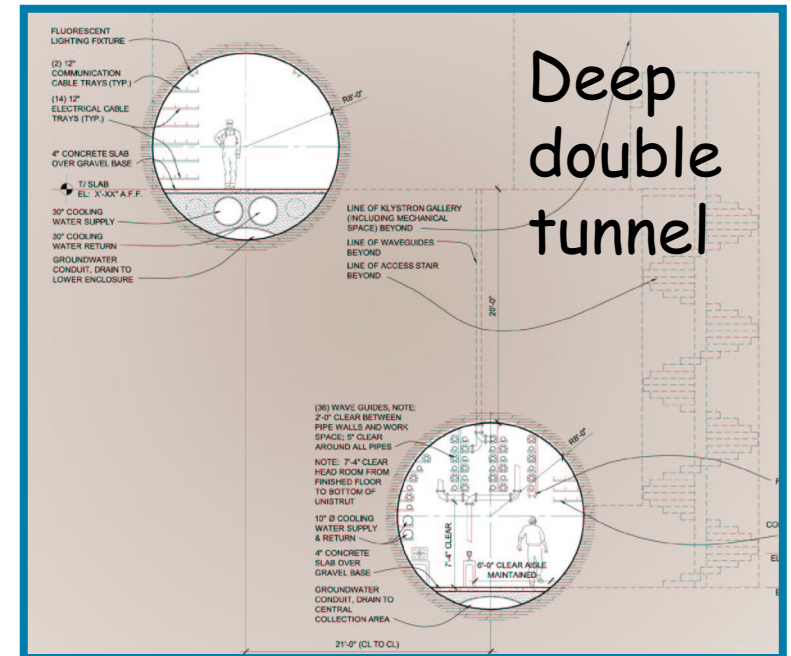
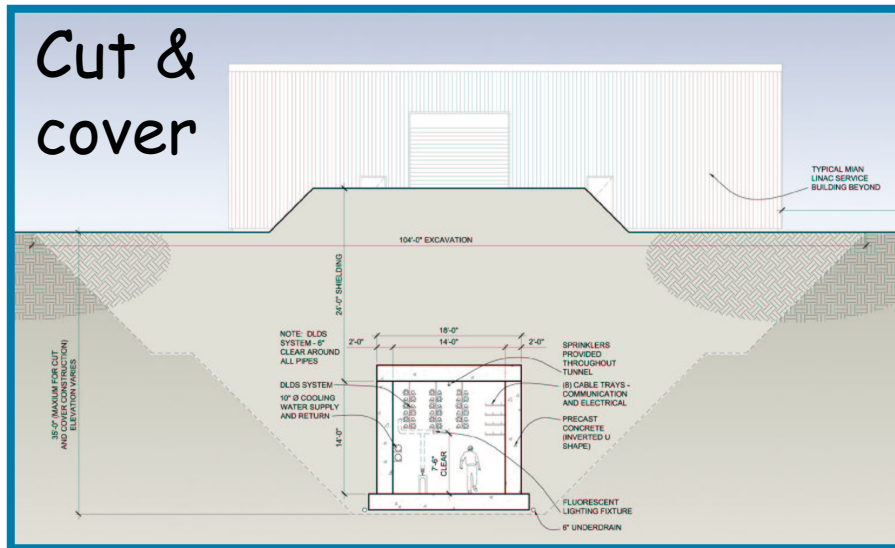


Fragment of picture from TESLA TDR





# Rescued from external noise, care about on-site generated



- Utility induced vibrations on the floor not to exceed 3nm for  $F > 3\text{Hz}$
- One need to isolate noise sources from the tunnel



# Questions



- Best way to hide from vibrations?
- Possibility to measure/predict noise vs depth
- What is the reason for larger noise at HERA?  
Can we predict noise level at TESLA site?
- How to suppress conventional facility noise?