

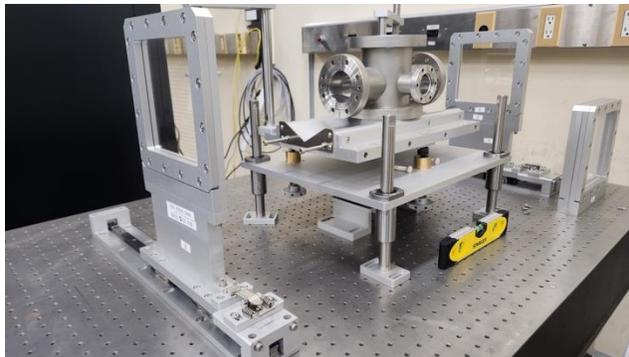
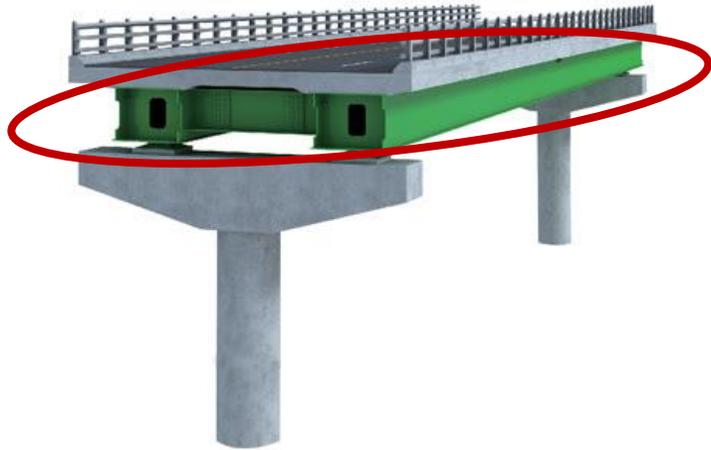
# **Mechanical behavior of storage ring girder in Korea-4GSR under gravity and vibration loads**

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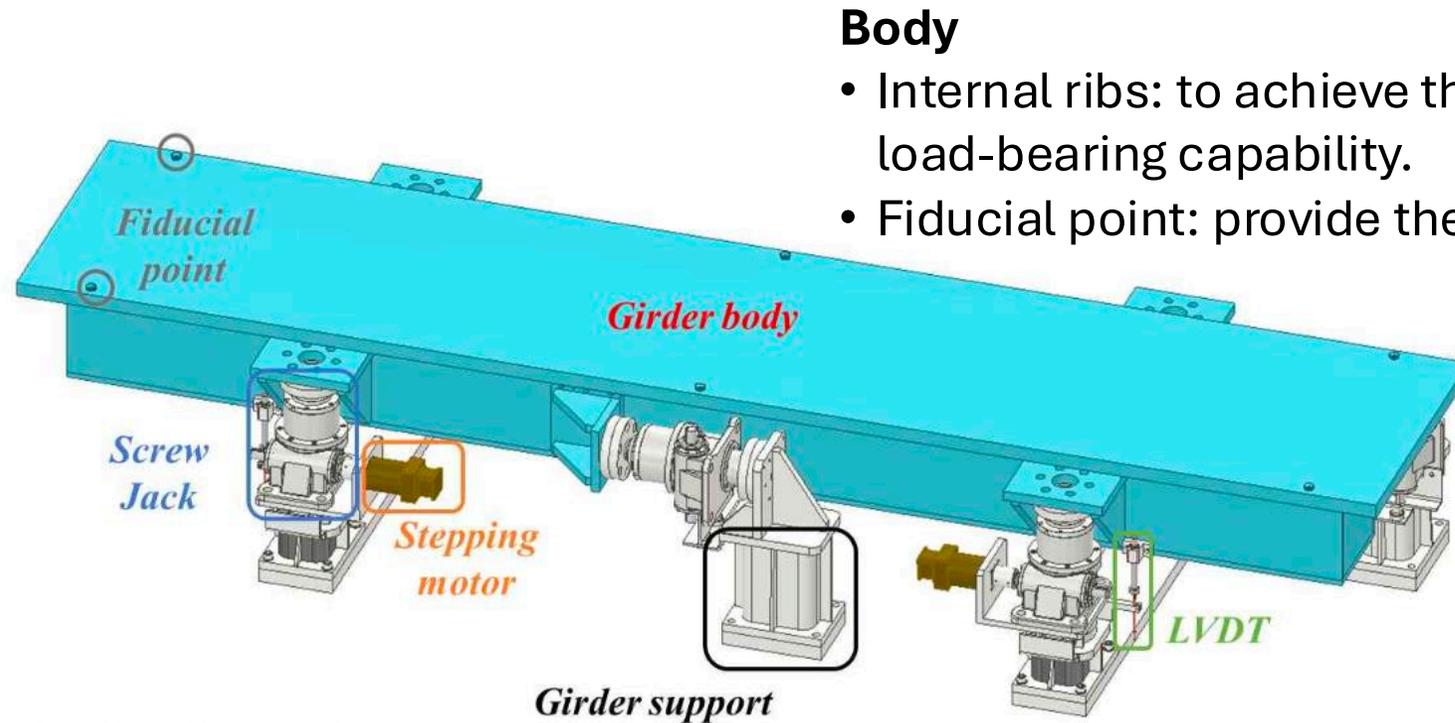
**13. March 2026**

# Brief introduction of a girder



Supporting body system for the massive object

# Configuration of a 4GSR Magnet girder



## Body

- Internal ribs: to achieve the required stiffness and load-bearing capability.
- Fiducial point: provide the alignment network.

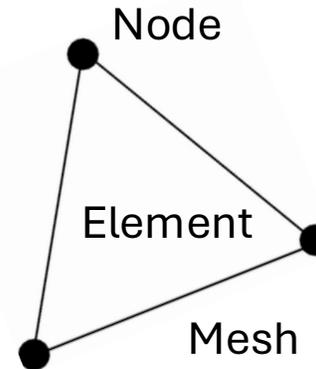
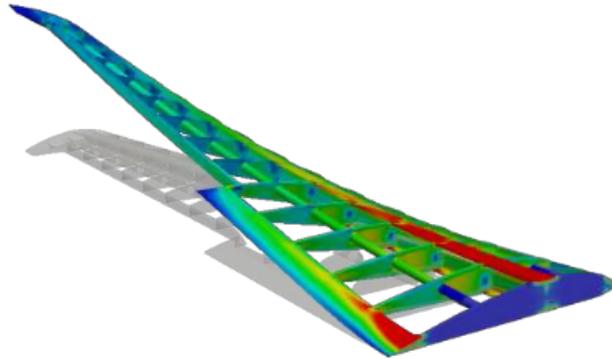
## Support

- Four points: evenly distribute the mass.
- Ball screw jack: minimize the friction to allow precise alignment.
- High ratio gear: ultrafine control (3.9  $\mu\text{m}/\text{rev}$ ).

## Linear variable displacement transducer (LVDT)

- Magnet sensor: detect the high-precision displacement.
- Feedback: monitor and adjust the position.

# Finite Element Method (FEM)

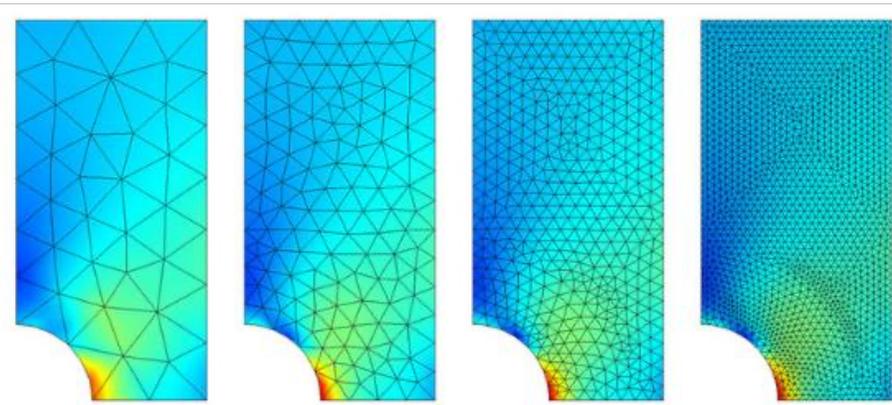


$$[K]\{\Delta\} = \{f\}$$

$[K]$ : Stiffness

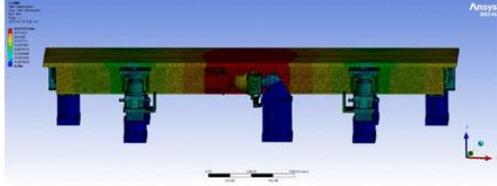
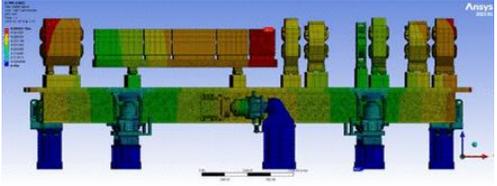
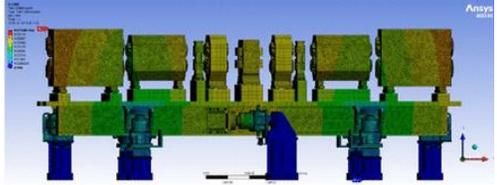
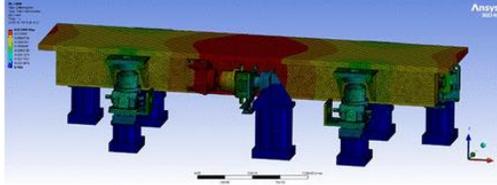
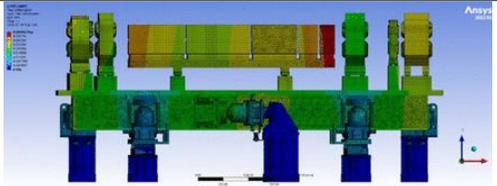
$\{\Delta\}$ : Displacement

$\{f\}$ : Loads

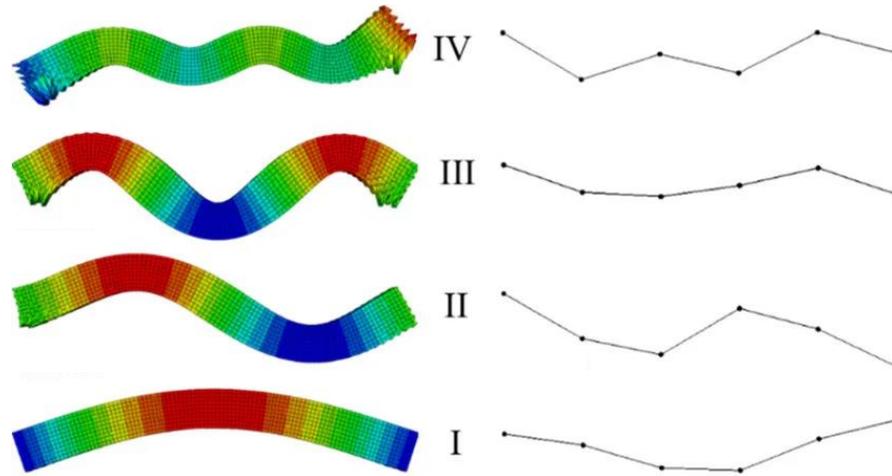


- To calculate the mechanical variables by splitting into small pieces.
- Node: the point degree of freedom ( $\Delta$ , displacement) is computed.
- Element: the discrete unit that have its mechanical properties (e.g. elasticity, area, length).
- Mesh: usually automatically determined how small each unit is.

# Static structural analysis

Type	Displacement [um]	Shape of result	Note
Type_1	17.4		Own weight (4.5 ton)
	49.1		Type_1_U (9.6 ton)
	75.6		Type_1_C (13.5 ton)
Type_2	12		Own weight (3.9 ton)
	44		Type_2_U (7.8 ton)

# Modal analysis



- To calculate the natural oscillation of an object and its pattern.
- Without external force, vibrates by intrinsic properties like inertia and restoration.
- Assume the simple harmonic motion for all modes.
- When stiffness and inertia are balanced.

$$[M]\{\ddot{x}\} + [K]\{x\} = 0$$

$[M]$ : Mass

$[K]$ : Stiffness

$\{x\}$ : Displacement

$\{\Phi\}$ : Modal shape

$$\{x\} = \{\Phi\} \sin(\omega t) = \{\Phi\} e^{i\omega t}$$

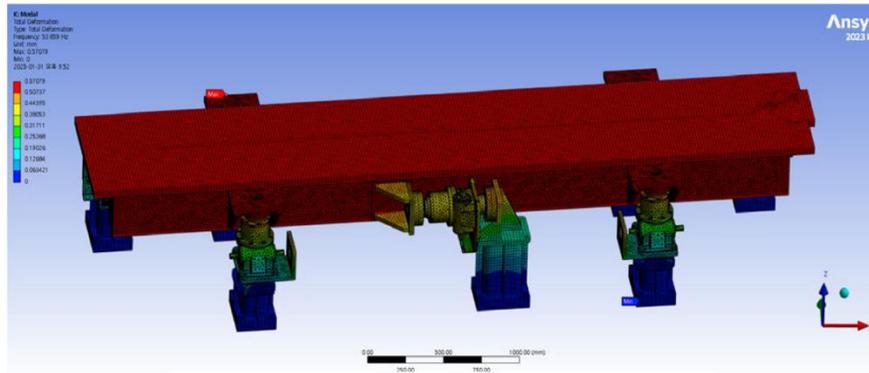
$$\{\ddot{x}\} = -\omega^2 \{\Phi\} e^{i\omega t}$$

$$-\omega^2 [M] \{\Phi\} e^{i\omega t} + [K] \{\Phi\} e^{i\omega t} = 0$$

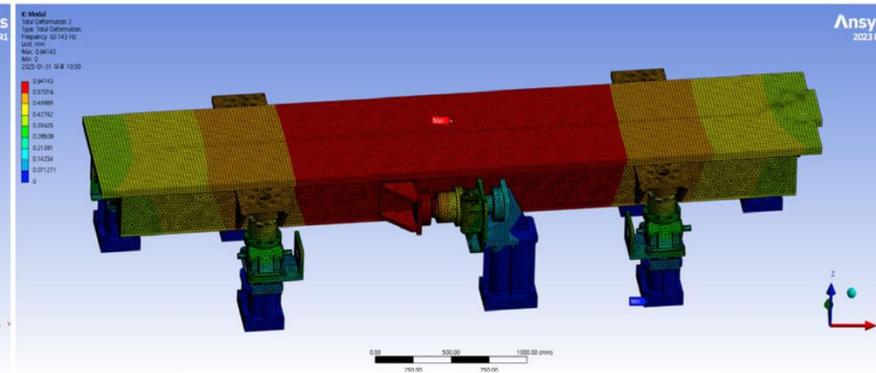
$$([K] - \omega^2 [M]) \{\Phi\} = 0 \quad (\{\Phi\} \neq 0)$$

$$\det([K] - \omega^2 [M]) = 0$$

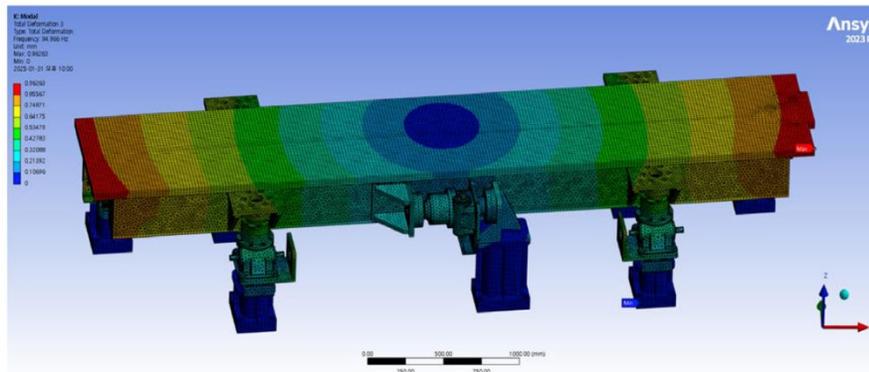
# Natural frequency of the girder



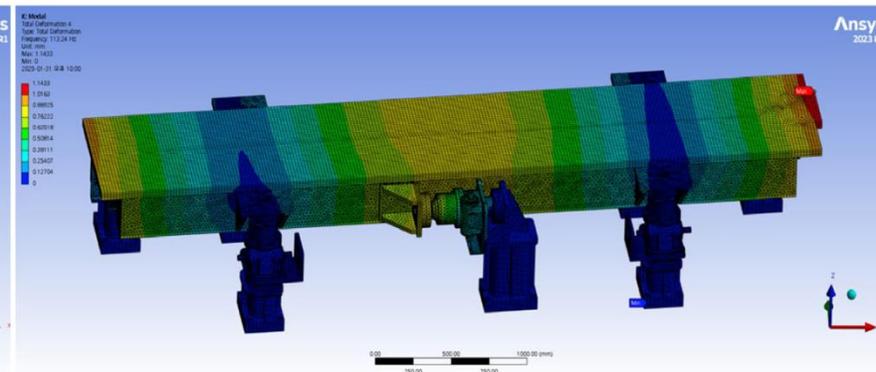
1<sup>st</sup> Mode: higher than 50 Hz (a) 1<sup>st</sup> mode



(b) 2<sup>nd</sup> mode +Roll

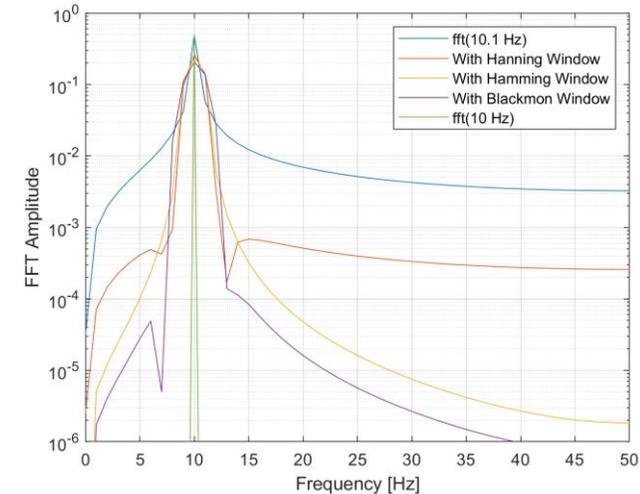
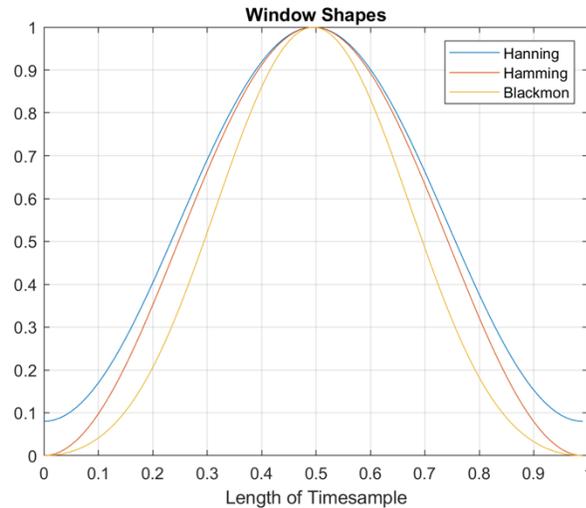


(c) 3<sup>rd</sup> mode +Torsion



(d) 4<sup>th</sup> mode +Vertical

# Power spectral density (PSD)



- To evaluate the impact of the specific frequency among random vibrations.
- Focusing on the frequency rather than time.
- Density means output is more independent of the methods used to capture the data, making more data directly comparable.
- Note: Power does not mean, say, Watts, but signal squared is generally referred to 'power', literally showing the magnitude of the vibrational intensity.

# Random vibration measurement

## Purpose

- Mitigate external vibration to maintain the stability.
- Quantify the effect of the ground motion.
- Check whether the stability is tolerable within the beam size (x: 4.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , y: 2.9  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

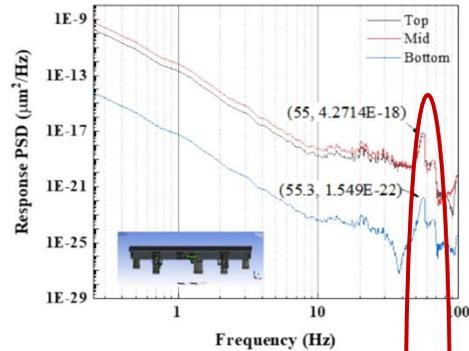
## Measurement

- Several points on the construction area.
- Used high-sensitive accelerometer (10 V/g).
- *Total variance* [ $\mu\text{m}^2$ ] =  $\int_{f_1}^{f_2} PSD(f)df$

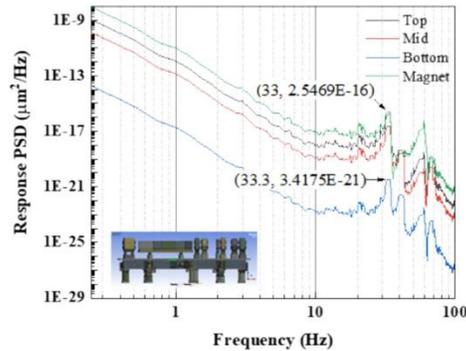


Example of the ground motion surveying

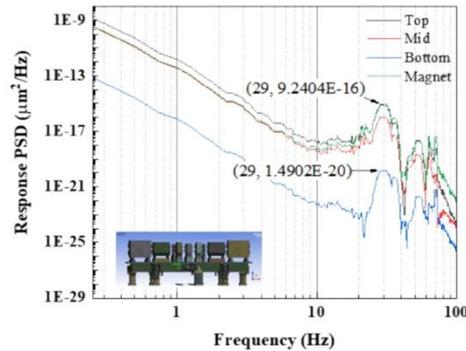
# Random vibration analysis



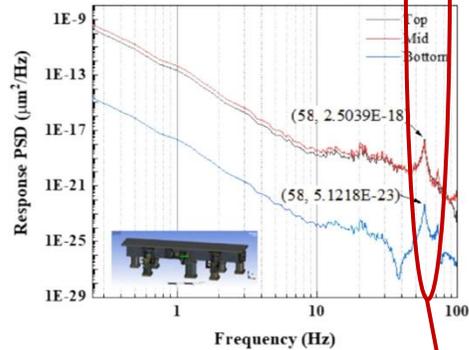
(a) Type\_1



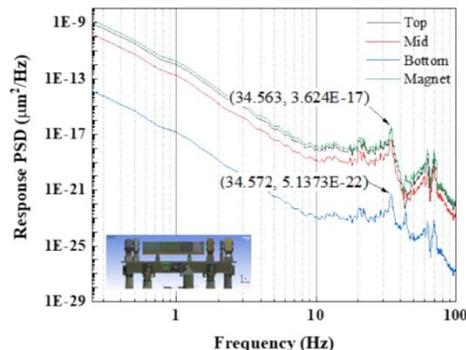
(b) Type\_1\_U



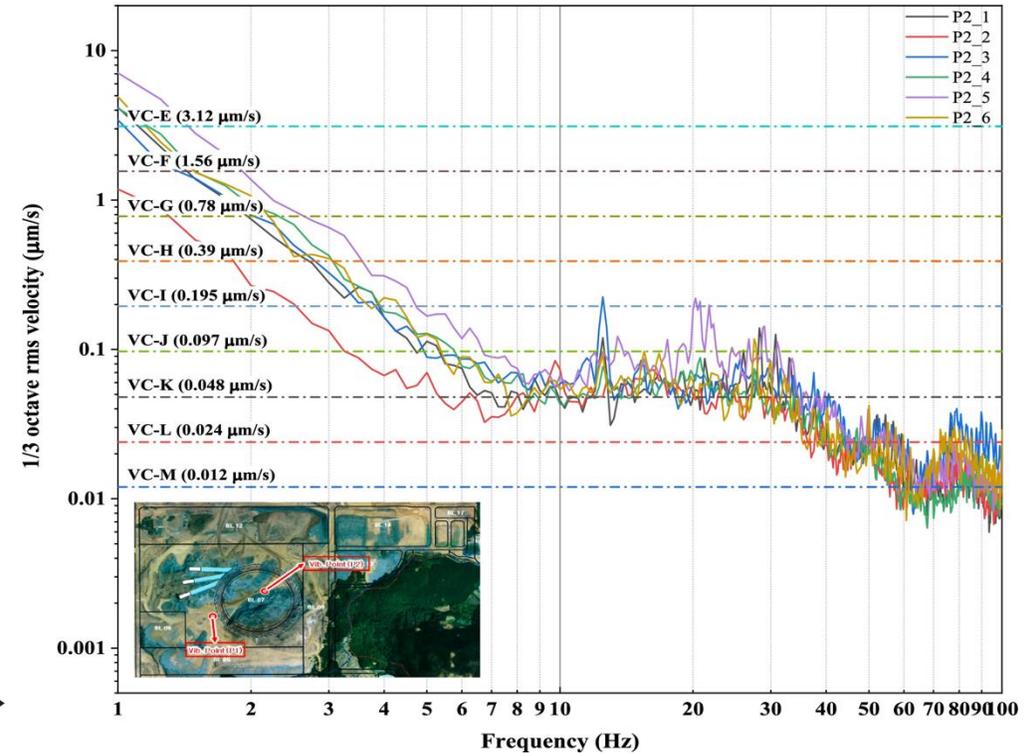
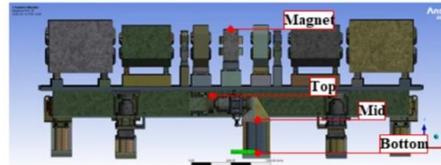
(c) Type\_1\_U



(d) Type\_2



(e) Type\_2\_U



## Vibration amplification

frequencies slightly offset from natural frequencies identified in modal analysis

## Vibration transmission

From bottom to magnet, amplitude is magnified

## Ground motion

The lower the frequency, the higher PSD respond gets

# Technical significance

## **Structural stability**

- Deformed in nanometer scale, tolerable compared to the beam size.
- Have stiff skeleton and is feasible to install and operate.

## **Ground motion**

- Achieved higher natural frequency than the external noise.
- Displacement of the electromagnet due to ground vibrations was at the level of 39.7 pm.

## **Future research**

- It is inherently challenging to isolate and evaluate the impact of girder errors exclusively from the cumulative effects of all errors.
- Fabrication of a prototype and on-site experiments to validate and improve the findings of this study.

**THANK YOU**