

CESR Synchrotron Combined-Function Magnet Models





Jim Crittenden 29 January 2016





John Seeman dissertation (May 1979) Figure 3.3



Entrance and exit orbit positions and angles



of the extract beam are shown.

	<u>Design orbit</u>		Extracted beam	
	Х	Χ'	Х	Χ'
	<u>(mm)</u>	(mrad)	<u>(mm)</u>	(mrad)
VF (S58/134) entrance VF (S58/134) exit	-8.8 -8.8	16.36 -16.36	17.5 5.62	26.02 0.85
HFEX (S59/135) entranc HFEX (S59/135) exit	e -8.8 -8.8	16.36 -16.36	75.8 208.6	41.36 41.36

The deflection angle of 32.72 mrad (1.875 degrees) corresponds to a transverse kick of 173.03 MeV for a 5.289 GeV beam.

Fig 3.3 of John's thesis shows the positions and angles of the extracted beam relative to the design synch orbit. The design synch orbit enters the VF magnet at X = 10.55 cm relative to X = -4.5 inches, as shown in Fig. 3.5. On this scale, the center of the magnet is at 4.5 inches = 11.43 cm.

There is a discrepancy between the figures and the text in the thesis. The figures give a VF entrance position for the extracted beam of 15.2 mm. The text gives 17.5 mm. For this table we choose the text value.

Assuming there is no deflection in the HFEX magnet for the extracted beam, which is almost but not quite true, the exit position is at about X = 209 mm, since the magnet is about 3210 mm long.

The end of the extraction channel is 24.25 inches from the end of the magnet, i.e. following a length of 2597 mm. At this point the extracted beam is at X = 183 mm, which is outside the backleg wall (X=146 mm) and inside the back wall of the extraction channel (X = 190 mm).



Vertically-focusing, wide gap magnet (VF) Horizontally-focusing, narrow gap magnet with extraction channel on outside leg (HFEX)



Models obtained also for VFEX and HF magnets, and for the high-gradient versions HFM and VFM magnets, which are located adjacent to the L1, L2, L4, L5 straight sections.



BH3001-17B (16 June 1965): Negative lamination Narrow gap (1.02 in), horizontally focusing





BH3001-16 (16 June 1965): Positive lamination Wide gap (1.49 in), vertically focusing





Poletip shapes from drawing tables



Several attempts required to figure out where the cylindrical shapes apply. Small cylinders tangential to poletip sides. Large cylinder on high-field side only on inside side of cylinder axis.



Pole shape parameterization accuracy Example: VF magnet



Drawing table accuracy 0.1 mil CS-31: Lamination stamping accuracy 0.25 mils Eight piecewise continuous hyperbola parameterizations required to reproduce drawing table accuracy.



Pole shape parameterization accuracy



VF and HF magnets



Choice of B-H curve



CS-33/Wilson: "14-mil thick carlite-coated Armco A-6 from Hydro-Cam Engineering"

Design curve likely available in CSDS-24/Stein (11 Oct 1965), but haven't been able to find it yet. Maybe annex?

http://fieldp.com/myblog/2010/saturation-c urves-for-common-soft-magnetic-materials/ has tables for Armco, 1008, 1010 steel, and other materials. Created OPERA BH table from Armco.

Compared results with 1010 and Armco BH tables. Central field, field gradient and normalized field gradient profile showed differences less than 0.5%.



Transverse field and gradient profiles for the VF and HFEX magnets



5.289 GeV: Design current 218 A.

Use fudge factor 1.064 (1.044) to get near design central field value (1.766 kG) for VF (HFEX). Obtain central gradient value of 74.6 (77.9) G/cm, while design values are 75.5 (77.3) G/cm.



Comparison to Poisson 2D model (circa 1988) VF magnet



The nominal field gradient for 5.289 GeV is 75.6 G/cm. The Poisson central field gradient is 0.7% high, while the Opera gradient is 1.3% low.



Seeman dissertation Fig 3.5 Wide gap, horizontally defocusing magnet



Surprised to find such a large difference. Fig 3.5 looks suspicious.



Seeman dissertation Fig 3.5 Wide gap, horizontally defocusing magnet





Henderson talk on injection 30 Oct 2000



This is clearly the field table used by Stu. The Opera model is a good match.

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Detailed comparison of the measured and modeled field gradient profiles



The normalized central inverse gradients have the expected dependence on horizontal position, but are 0.8% high (0.5% low) for the VF (HF) magnet. These offsets have been subtracted in the above plots.



Detailed comparison of the measured and modeled field gradient profiles for the Poisson 2D model



The normalized central inverse gradients are 0.8% low (0.5% high) for the VF (HF) magnet. These offsets have been subtracted in the above plots.



End packs for fringe field CS-31: Magnetic field measurement I





End packs for fringe field CS-31: Magnetic field measurement I



Wide gap. Vertically focusing.

Narrow gap. Horizontally focusing.



BH3086: High-gradient negative lamination Narrow gap (1.035 in), horizontally focusing





BH3085: High-gradient positive lamination Wide gap (1.481 in), vertically focusing





Measured and designed field gradients Magnets modified for high gradients near straight sections



The normalized central inverse gradients have the expected dependence on horizontal position, but are 1.0% high (xx% low) for the VF (HF) magnet. These offsets have been subtracted in the above plots.



* 3D models of the Cornell synchrotron magnets have been developed. Six models: vertically focusing VF, horizontally focusing HF, high-gradient VFM, HFM, and VFEX, HFEX with extraction channels. The models pertinent to extraction to CESR are VF and HFEX.

* The models are ¼ models (Y>0, Z>0 only) and 1/10th length. Full-length tables are written by extending the central field along the full lenth to the fringe region.

* Design specs are reproduced at the 0.2% level for the central field strength, 1% for the quadrupole moment and 0.1% for the sextupole term.

* Design versions for the six models are generated automatically in grid batch jobs, 16 hours per pair of magnets, limited by the number of Opera licenses.

* The extraction channels are approximated as continuous iron, while the magnets were built with a serious of discrete blocks of iron. Also, the channels begin 24 inches from the upstream end of the magnet and end 27 inches from the downstream end. The model has the extraction channel along the entire length of the magnet.

* The upstream 17 inches of the high-gradient magnets are opposite-sign, normal-gradient sections. These have not yet been modeled.





Figure 3.6 The L4 transfer line.







Henderson 30 Oct 2000





Synchrotron magnet modified for extraction channel



Wide gap. Vertically focusing. Weaker field on outside of ring.

Estimated extraction channel dimensions:

Horizontal aperture: 2 in Vertical aperture: 1 in

Aperture central position: X= 5.7 in Y= 0

Outer steel dimensions: X: 2.25 in Y: 4 in



Cornell Synchrotron Tagging Magnet Dwg DLH6007-5A_1.2





Cornell Synchrotron Tagging Magnet Dwg DLH6007-5A_2.3





Cornell Synchrotron Tagging Magnet Dwg DLH6007-5A_3



BH3086 - Negative lamination Narrow gap (1.035 in), horizontally focusing

BH3085 - Positive lamination Wide gap (1.481 in), vertically focusing

CESR Synchrotron Combined-Function Magnet Model

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OPERA model

CESR Synchrotron Combined-Function Magnet Model

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Detailed comparisn of the measured and designed field gradient profiles

CESR Synchrotron Combined-Function Magnet Models/ J.A. Crittenden

+.5%

-1"

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