

Permanent Quadrupole Study Plan

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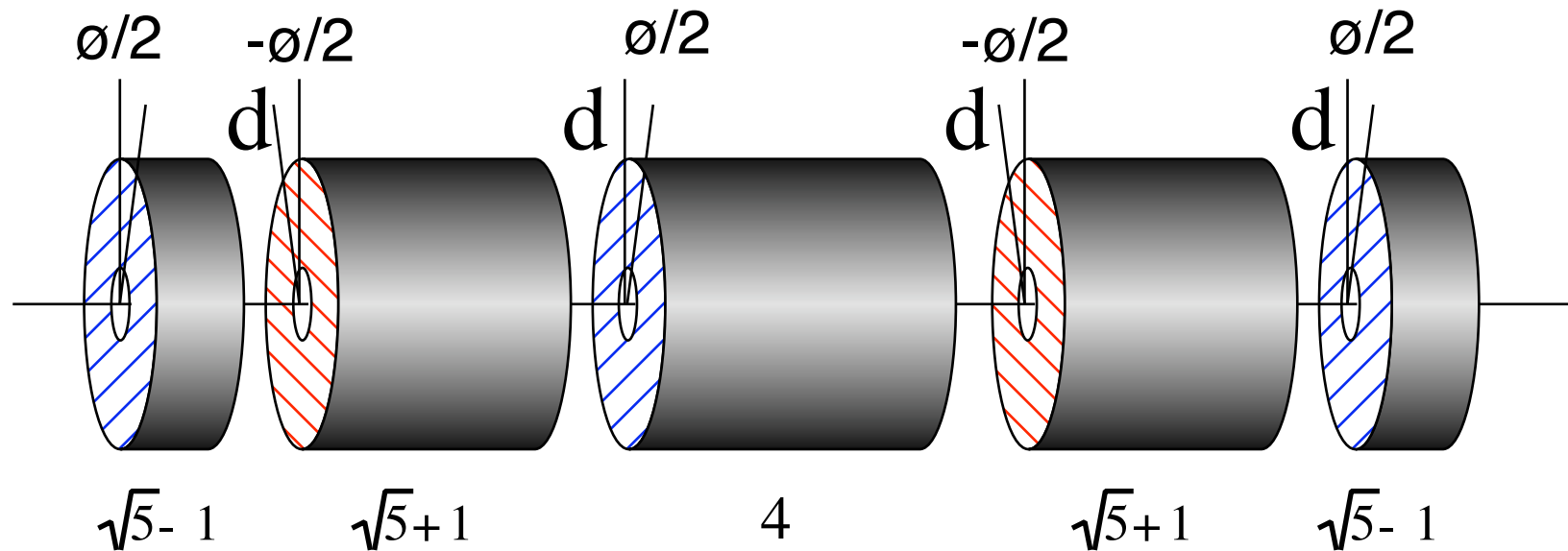


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- Gluckstern's Adjustable PMQ
(5-Ring-Singlet)
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Gluckstern's Adjustable PMQ – 5-Ring-Singlet –

Gluckstern's skewless variable PMQ



$$M = R \cdot M_2 \cdot R^{-2} \cdot M_1 \cdot R^2 \cdot M_0 \cdot R^{-2} \cdot M_1 \cdot R^2 \cdot M_2 \cdot R^{-1}$$

$$4 \times 4 \text{ matrix: } M = \begin{pmatrix} M_{xx} & O^5 \\ O^5 & M_{yy} \end{pmatrix} \text{ when } d=0.$$

R.L. Gluckstern and R.F. Holsinger: Adjustable Strength REC Quadrupoles, IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci., Vol. NS-30, NO. 4, August 1983,

http://epaper.kek.jp/p83/PDF/PAC1983_3326.PDF

Test at ATF2 – replace QD0

Req'd spec for QD0: $L=45\text{cm}$, $\phi 50\text{mm}$, $G=13\text{T/m}$

OD: $\phi 72 (=2 \times (56-20))$

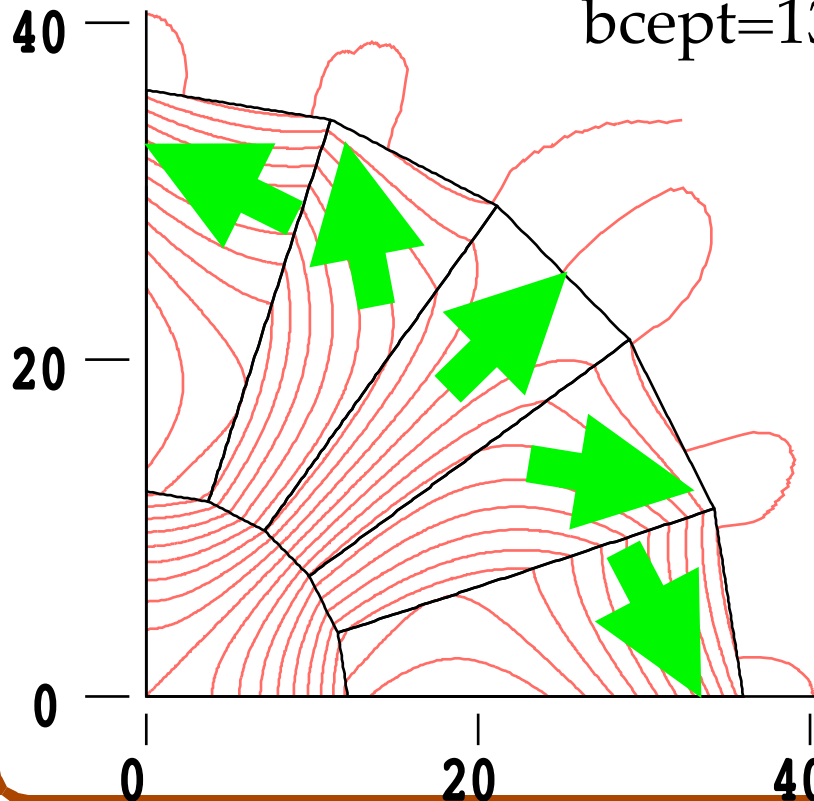
$GL=5.85\text{ T}$

140T/m

48H

@ $\phi 24$

$h_{\text{cept}}=-12890$,
 $b_{\text{cept}}=13600$.

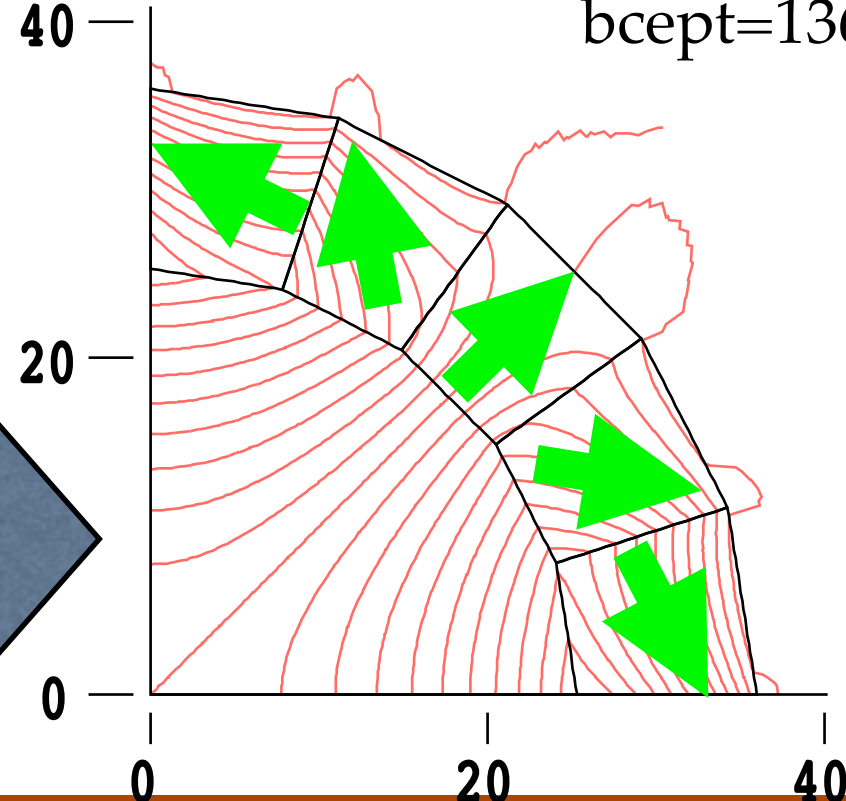


30T/m

48H

@ $\phi 50$

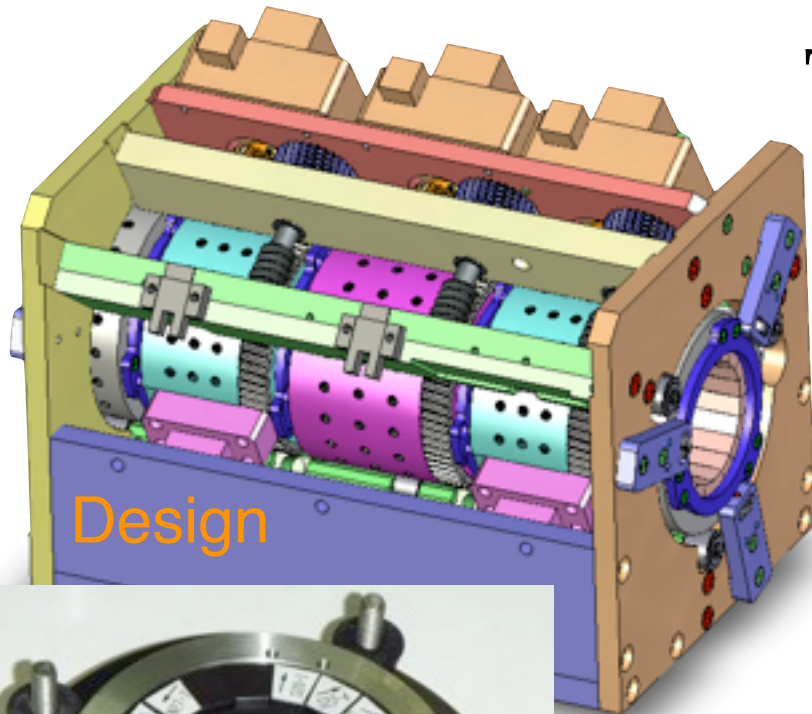
$h_{\text{cept}}=-12890$,
 $b_{\text{cept}}=13600$.



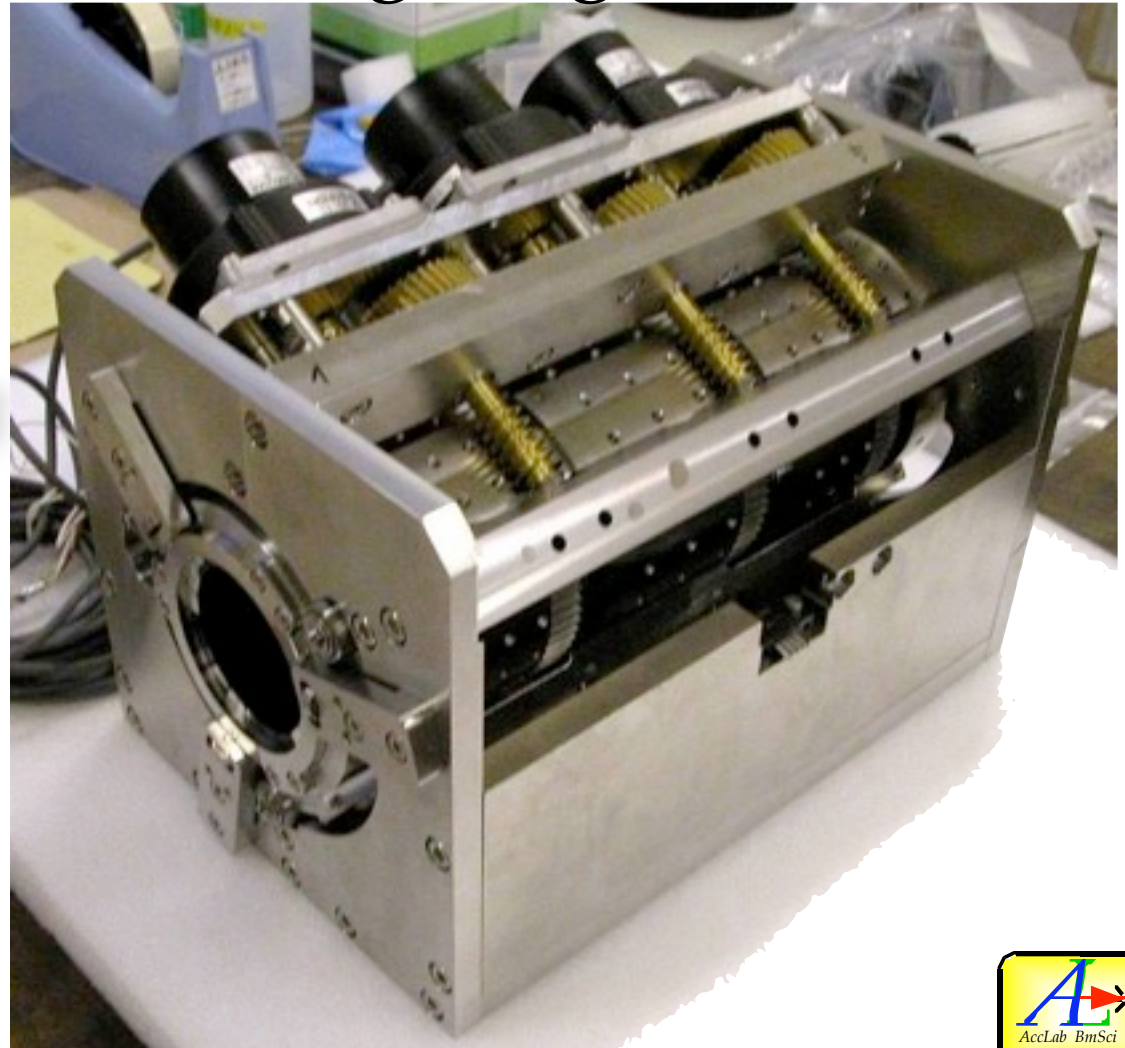
Gluckstern's 5-ring PMQ Singlet(2):

“Continuously Adjustable” PMQ fabricated

The 5-ring singlet PM-FFQ



Disc(20mm)

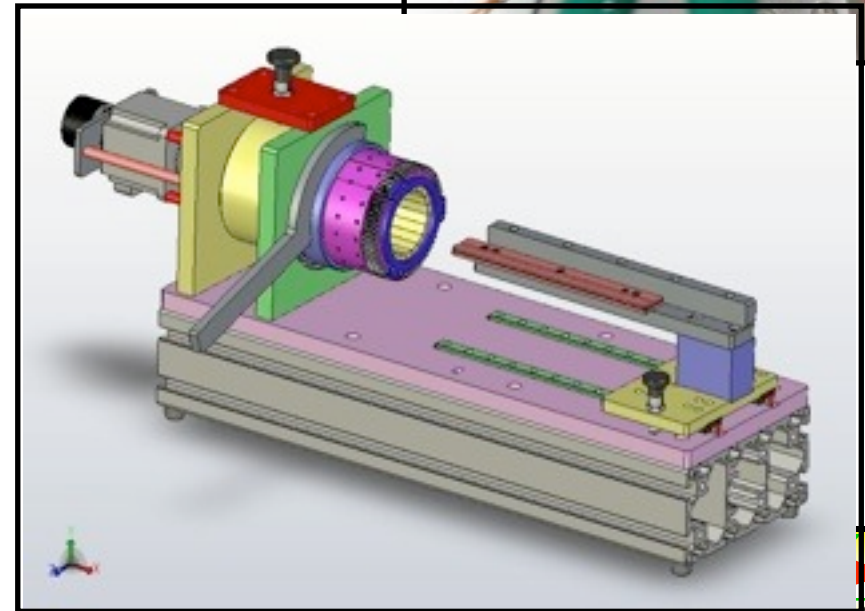
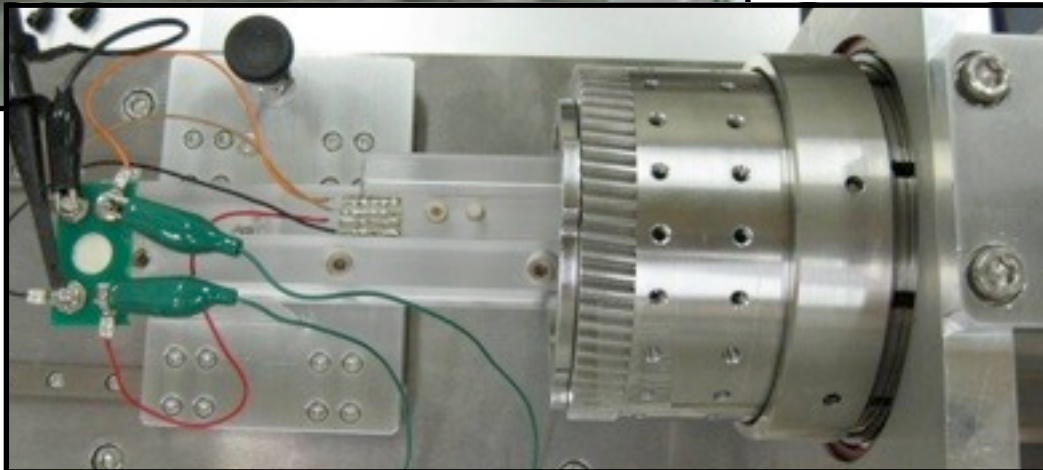
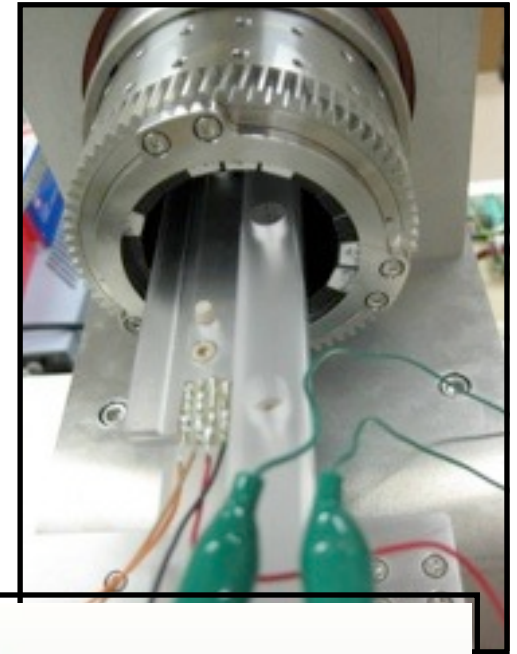
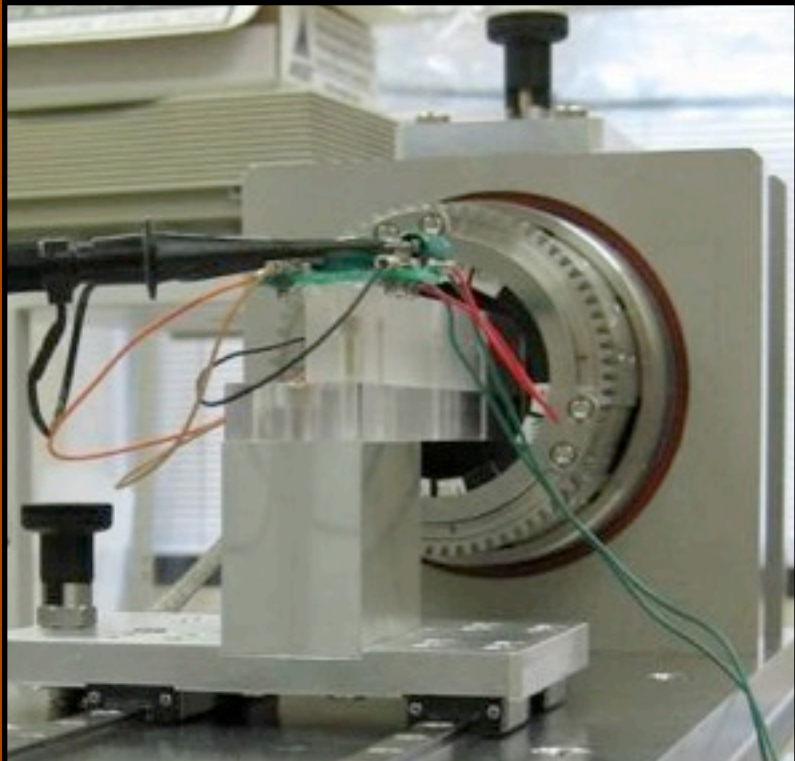


Preliminary Magnetic Field Measurements

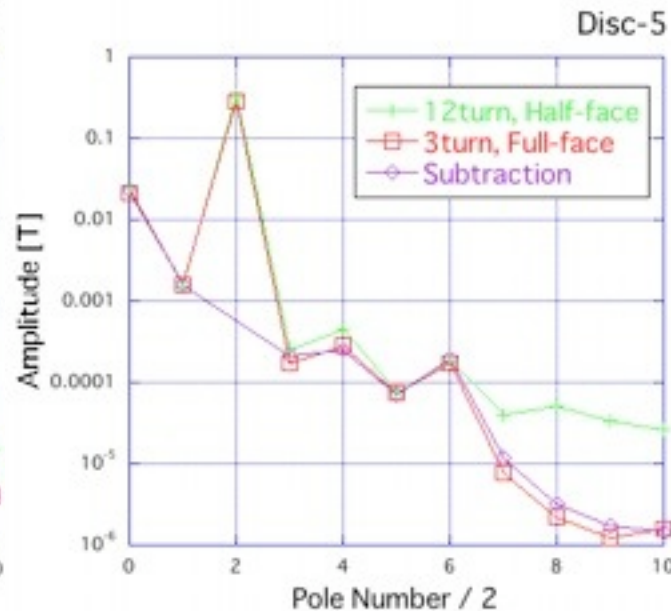
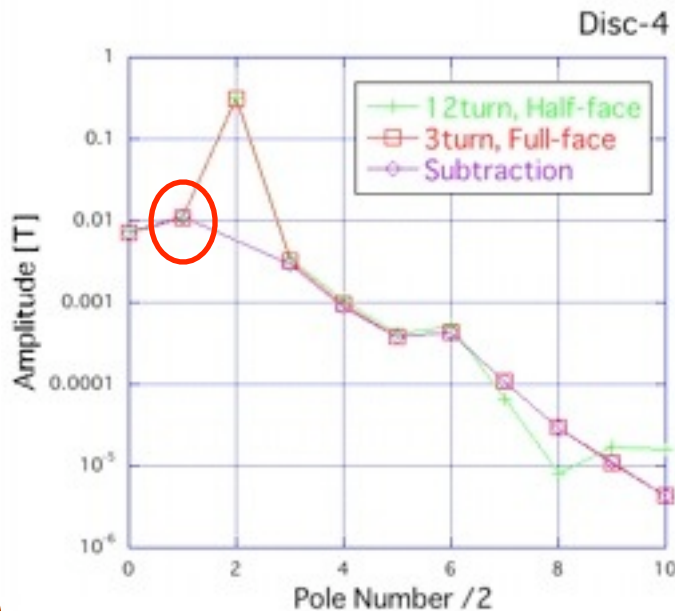
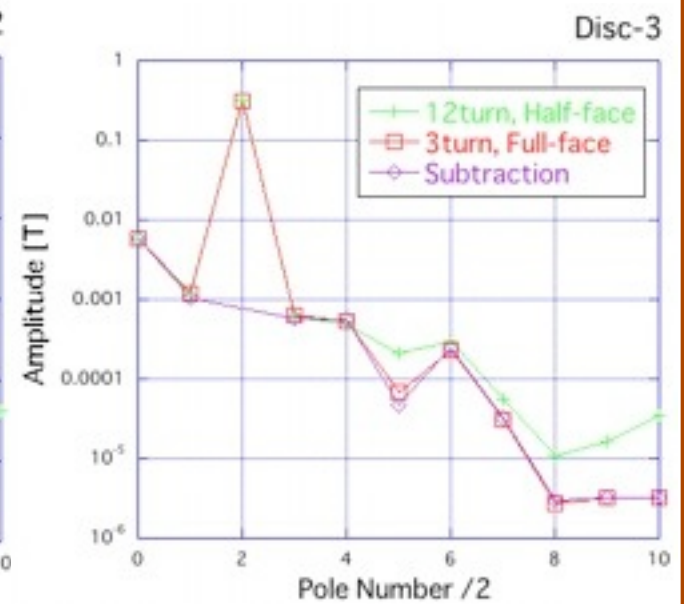
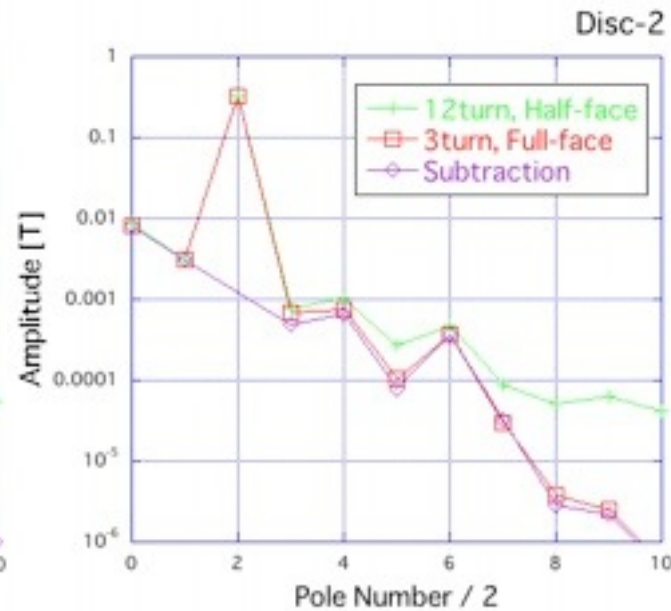
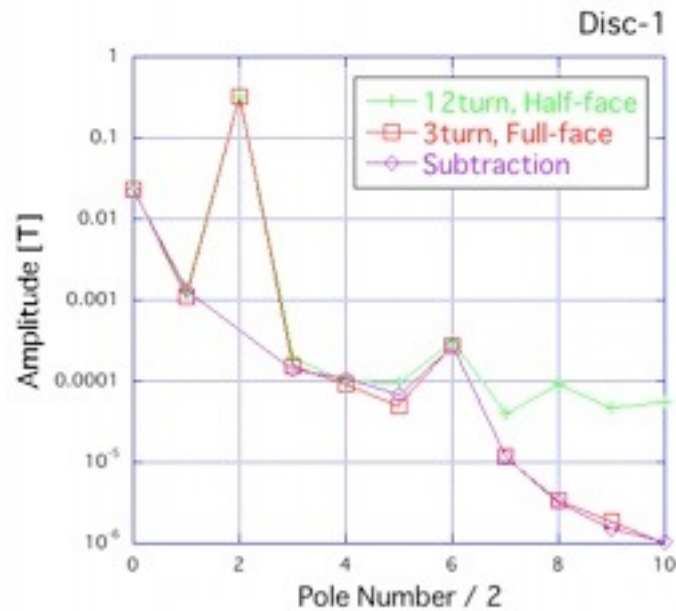
— based on the last year's —

Field Measurement: Rotating magnet instrument

Magnets are rotated to find their magnetic center against the outer shell.

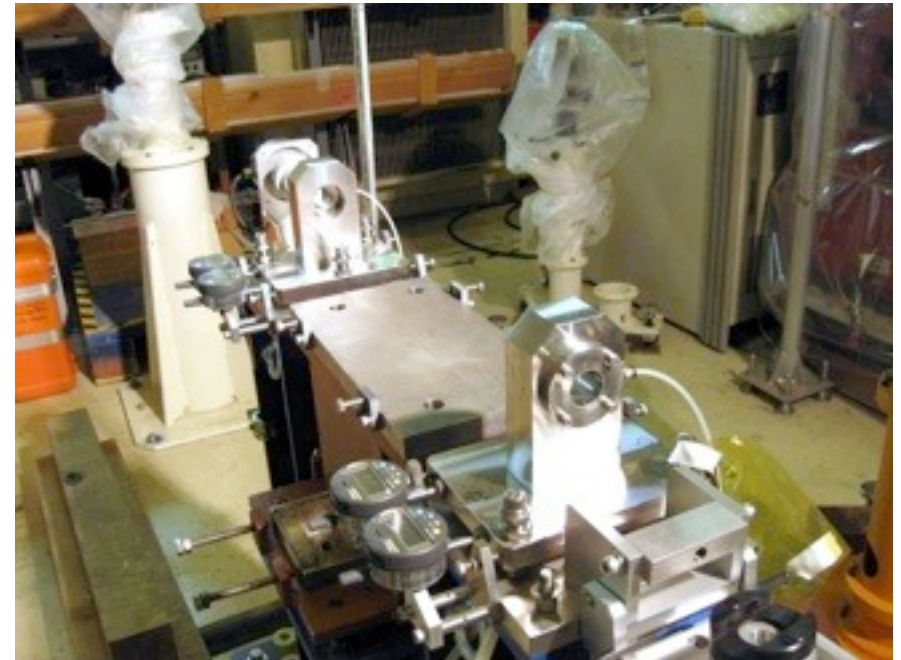
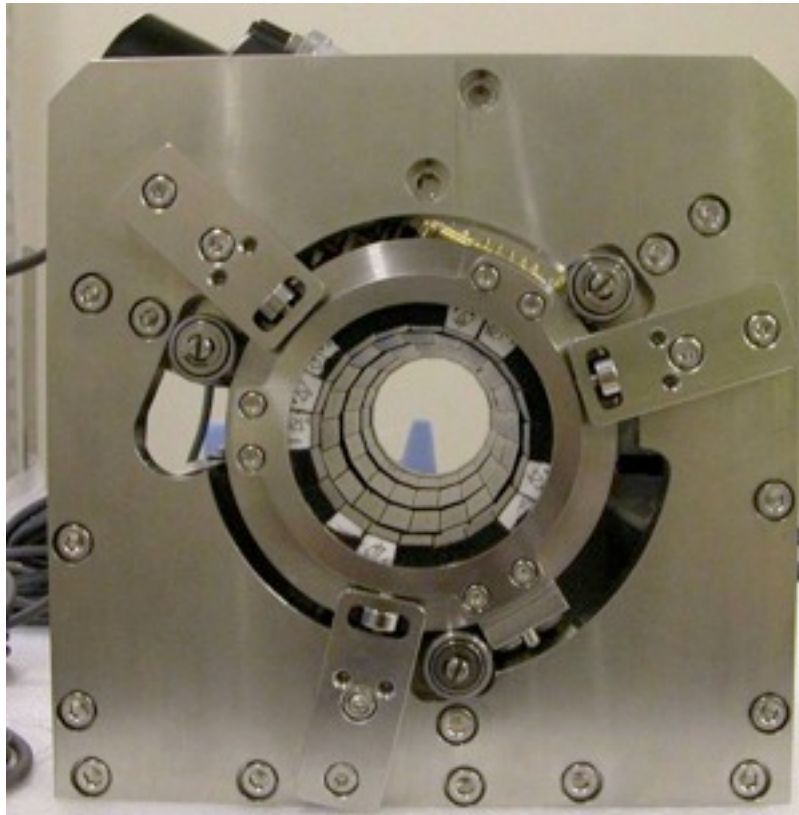


Measurement on Each Magnet



Normalized
at $r=1\text{cm}$

By Rotation Coil

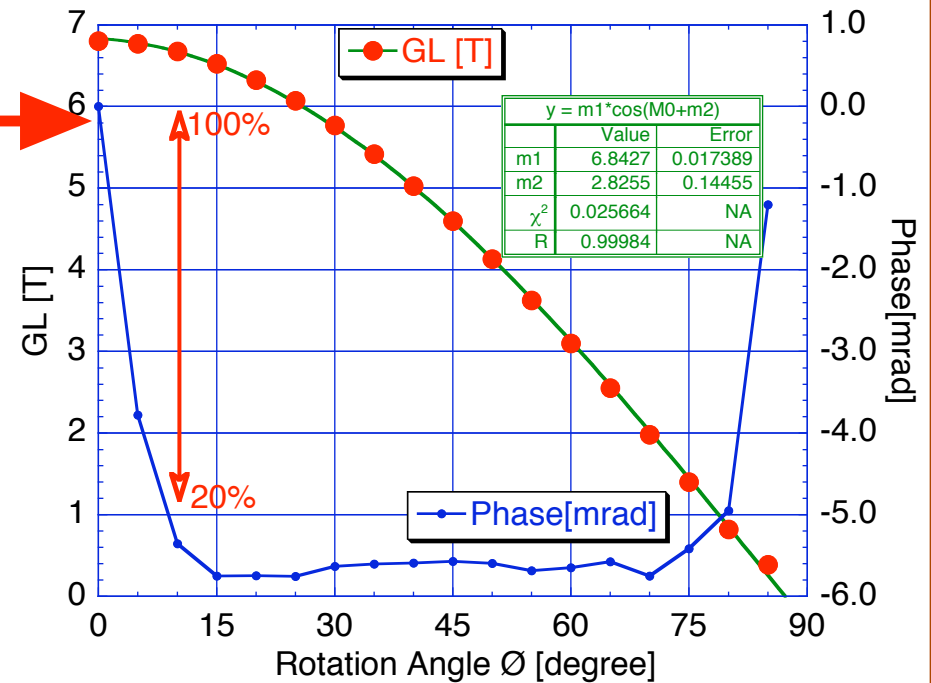


Reproducibility of Quadrupole

GL for ATF2: 5.85T

Measured at r=11mm

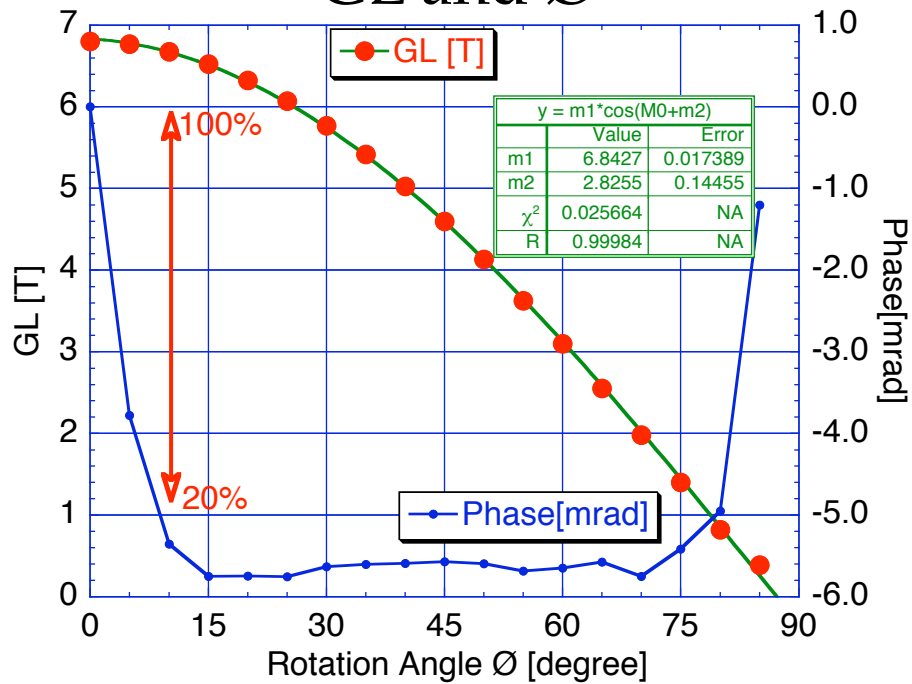
Fitting by
 $m1 \times \cos(\theta + m2)$
 $(0 \leq \theta \leq 80^\circ)$



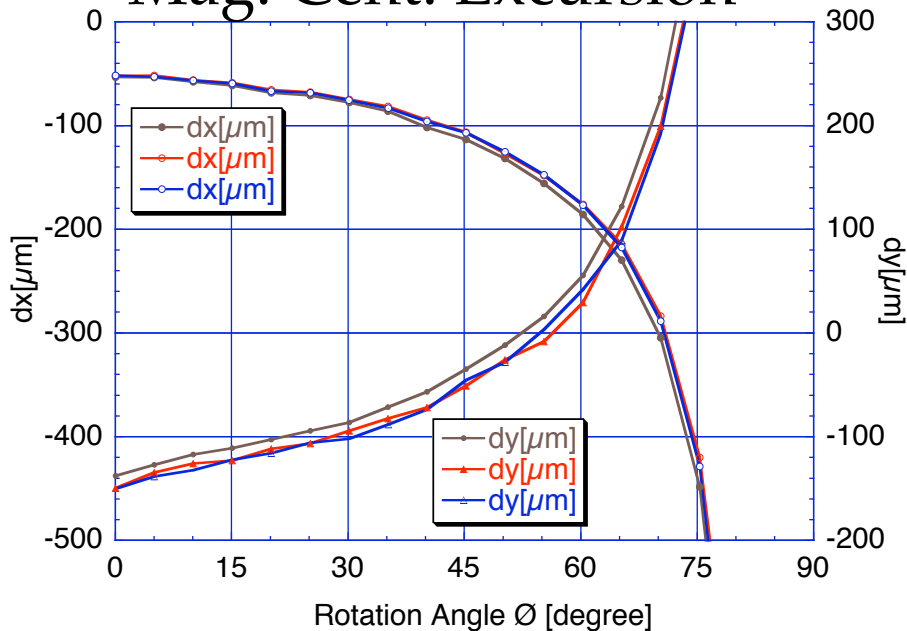
No.	m1 [T]	Error [$10^{-3}T$]	m2 [mrad]	Error [mrad]
1	6.851	6.9	-48.0	1.06
2	6.846	7.2	-45.1	1.11
3	6.847	7.1	-48.8	1.08
5	6.858	8.7	-51.4	1.33
mean	6.851	7.5	-48.3	1.15



GL and \emptyset



Mag. Cent. Excursion



Observations

- GL (100~20%) can be covered.
- Angle adjustment needed.
- Good reproducibility.
- But the value is big
– needs adjustment.
- Minor mechanical modification improved the friction.

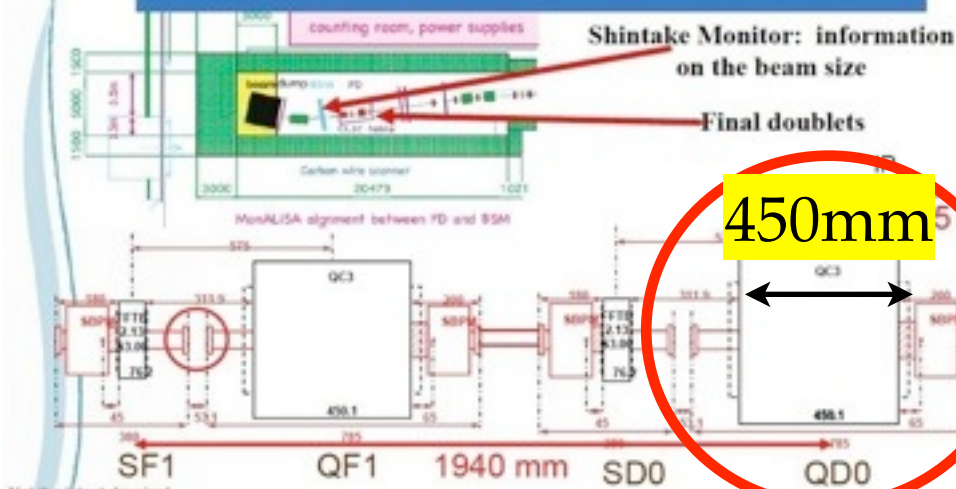
Initial Test Position at ATF2 Beam Line



Installation to ATF2?

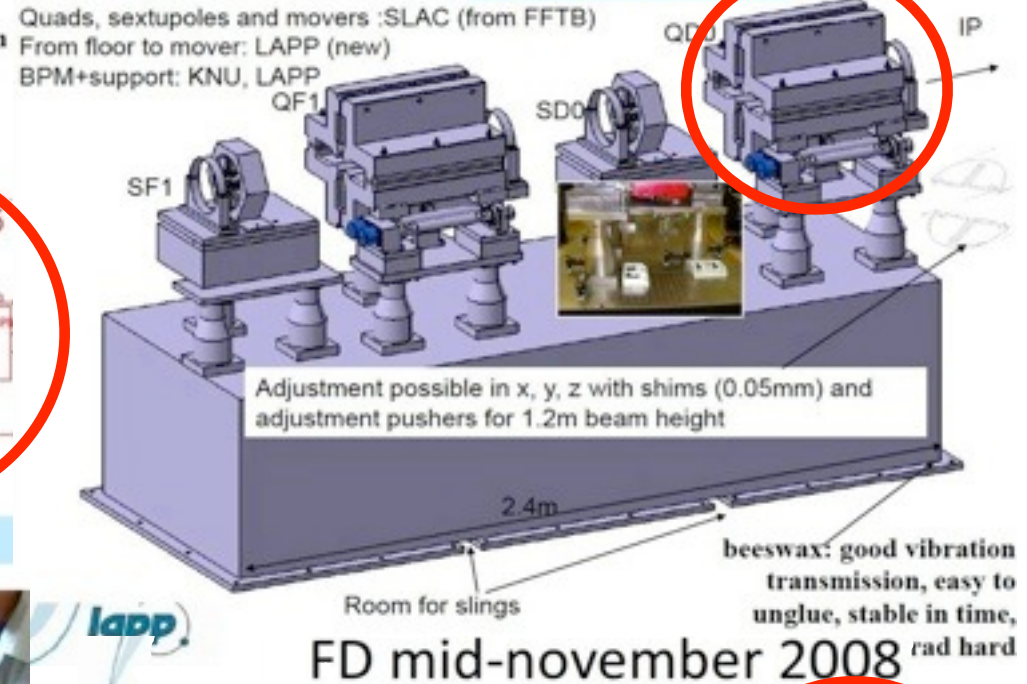
Replace?

FD layout

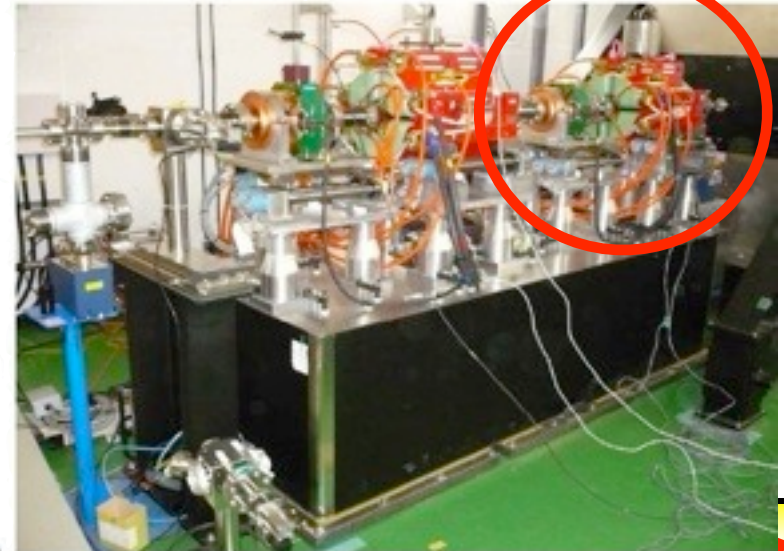


What is needed to support all these components?

Final assembly



new BPM Needed!

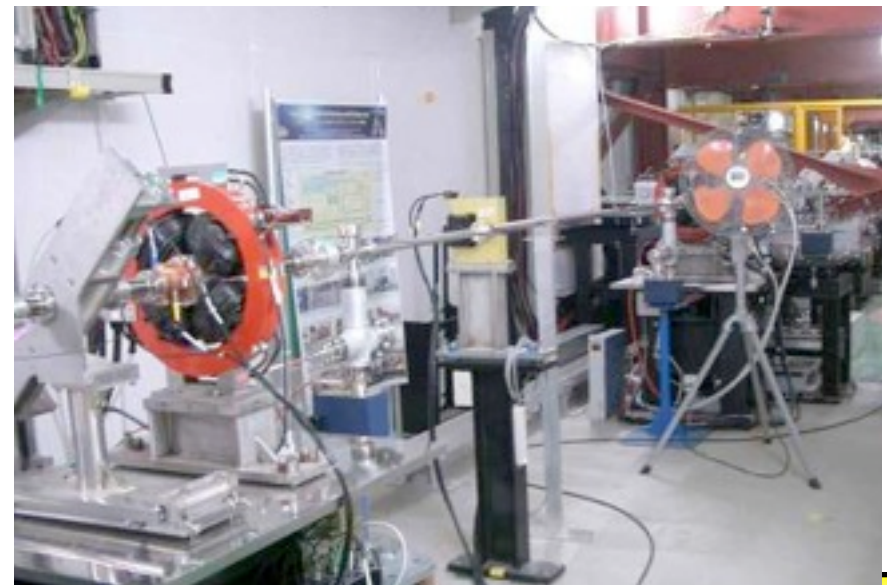
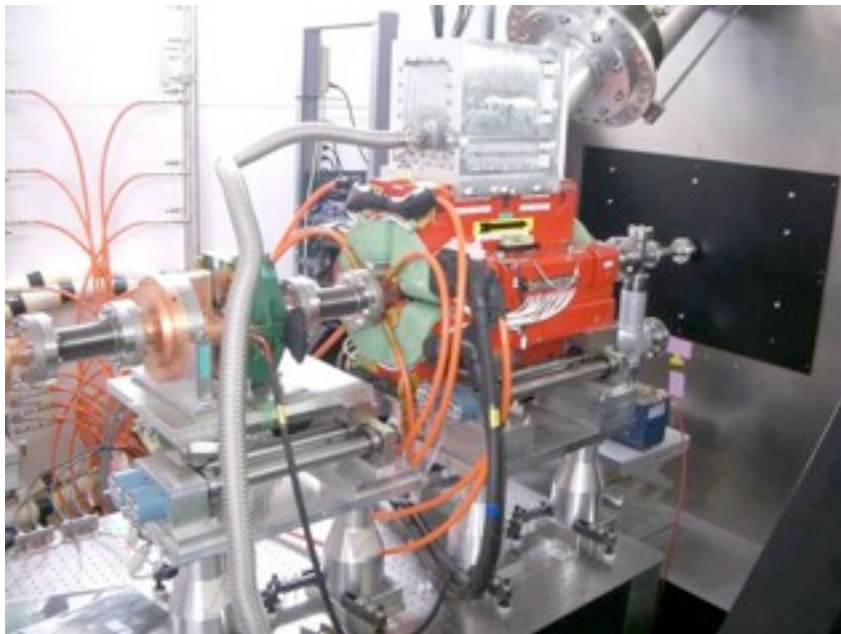
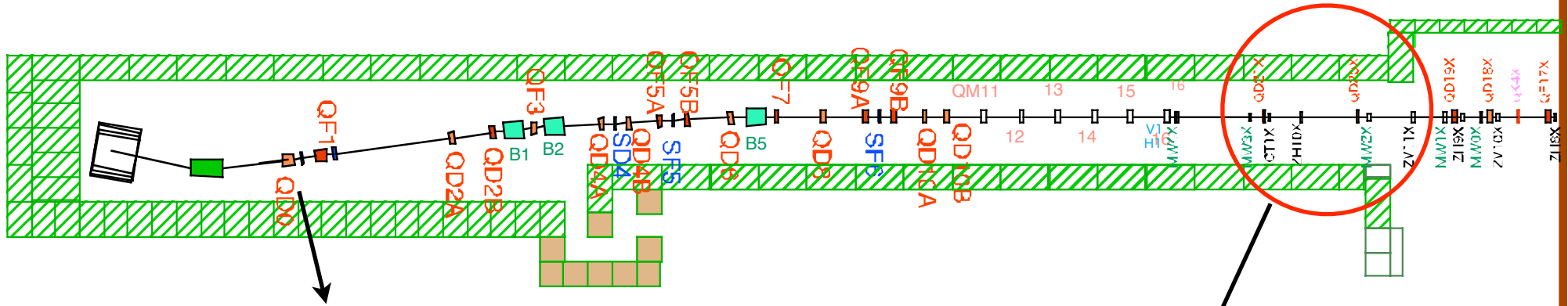


Study Plan

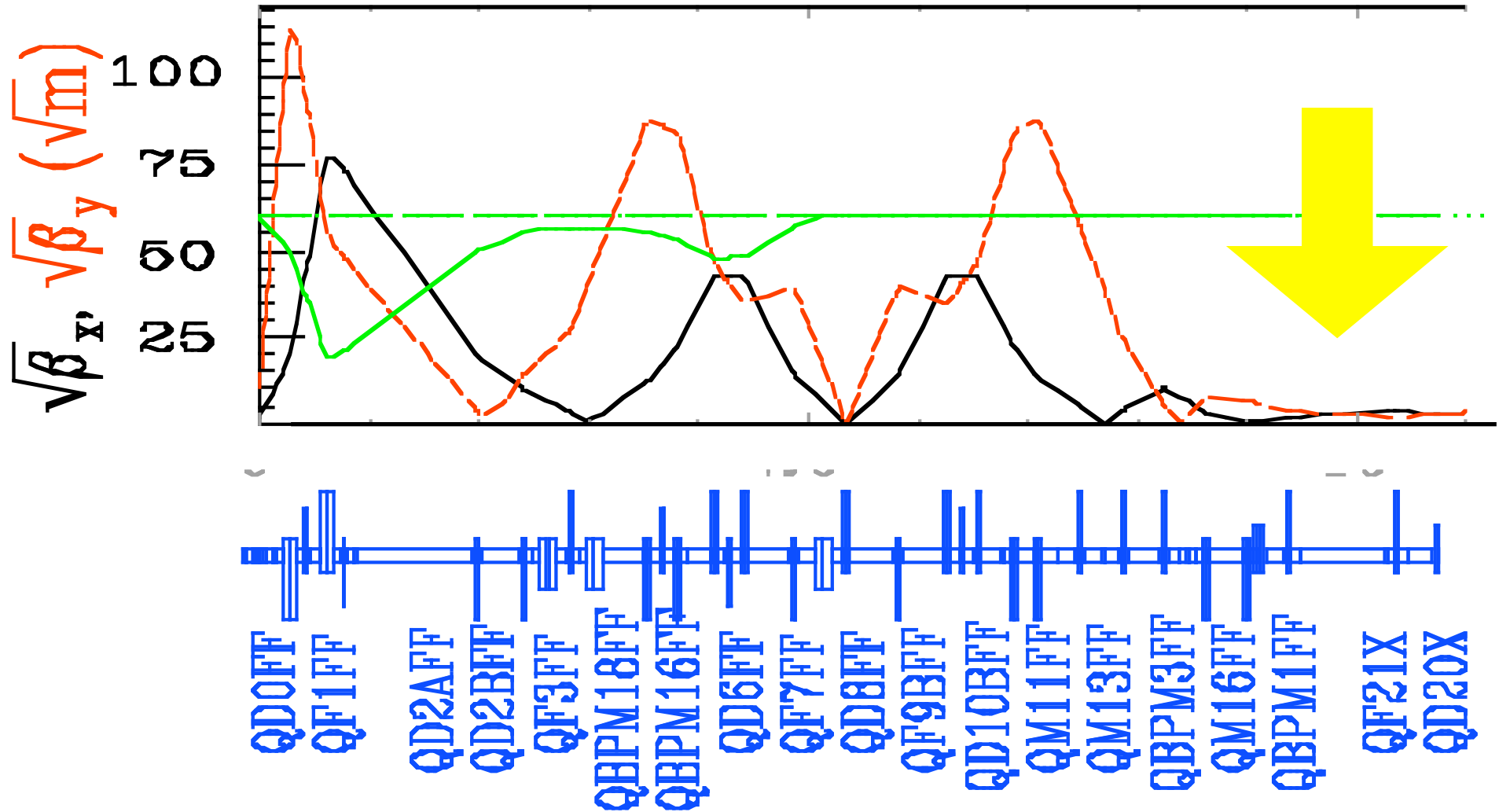
- Because the test at QD0 position interferes with the current activity, different position was sought.
- We need experiences in using this new device.
- Practical experience can be taken through operation at the upstream (no interfere with the original QD0)
 - ➔ Vacuum flange has to be fixed to the duct after the fabrication.
 - ➔ Develop easy dismantle method.
 - ➔ Vibration evaluation (<50nm?), etc.

Candidates for PMQ Location

Final Focus System β matching Diagnostic



Optics



What can be Tested?

- Isn't just magnetic field measurement enough?
No!— Only GL is measured by rotation coil.
(If so, any beam test is waste of time.)
- What can be monitored?
 - Profile (size) by wire scanner
 - Position by BPM
 - Size by Shintake Monitor
- Evaluation: x-y coupling, high order, stability, reproducibility, etc.
- Practical experience: installation, stability...

Summary

- Good reproducibility in magnetic center excursion and plane tilt, but they were big.
 - ➔ Readjusting the magnet pieces in the holder.
 - ➔ May use three DOF's (three motors).
- Fix vacuum flange afterwards.
- Practical experience will be taken through operation at the upstream (no interfere with the original QD0)

Appendix

Demagnetization by Radiation

Energy deposit

Demagnetization by 14MeV neutron

	GLD	SiD	SiD (by Takahashi)	neutron
BeamCAL	17mW	13mW	29mW	
QD0	94mW	97mW	147mW	10^5 [n/cm ² s]
SD0	11mW	11mW	11mW	
QF1	16mW	18mW	15mW	
SF1	0.4mW	0.3mW	1mW	

Magnet	Demag. ratio [/ 1×10^{13} n/cm ²]	iHc [Oe]
47H	10.2%	
44H	1.8%	16
39SH	0.7%	21
32EH	0.3%	30

very preliminary results by T.Abe (university of Tokyo),
in private communication

T. Kawakubo, et al., The 14th Symposium on Accelerator
Science and Technology, Tsukuba, Japan, November 2003,
pp. 208-210, in Japanese,
<http://conference.kek.jp/sast03it/WebPDF/1P027.pdf>

Continuous 1mo. (2.6×10^6 s) operation may
cause about 0.01[%] of (reversible?)
demagnetization on NEOMAX 32EH.
(1% for 10 years) ... needs more info.

