

# Permanent Magnet Updates

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## Contents:

Brief review of PMQ study

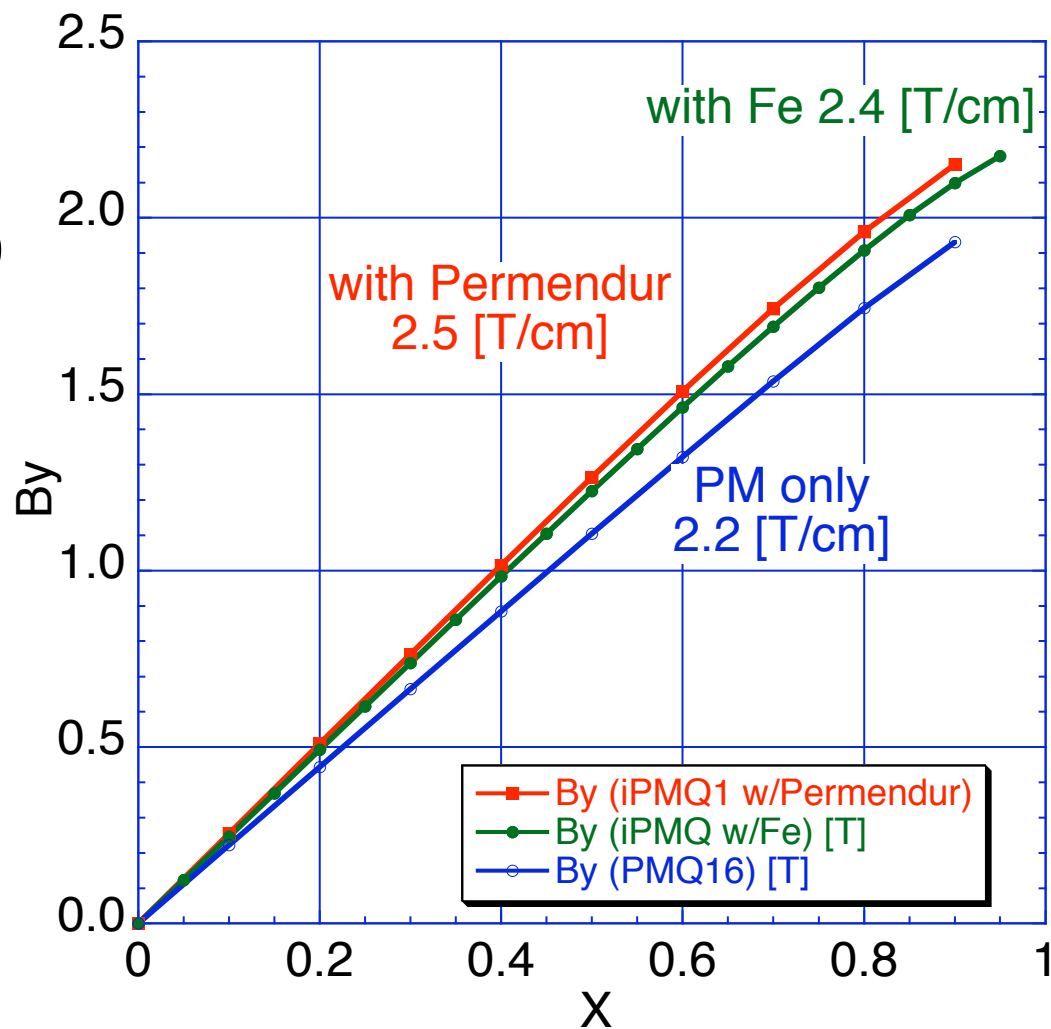
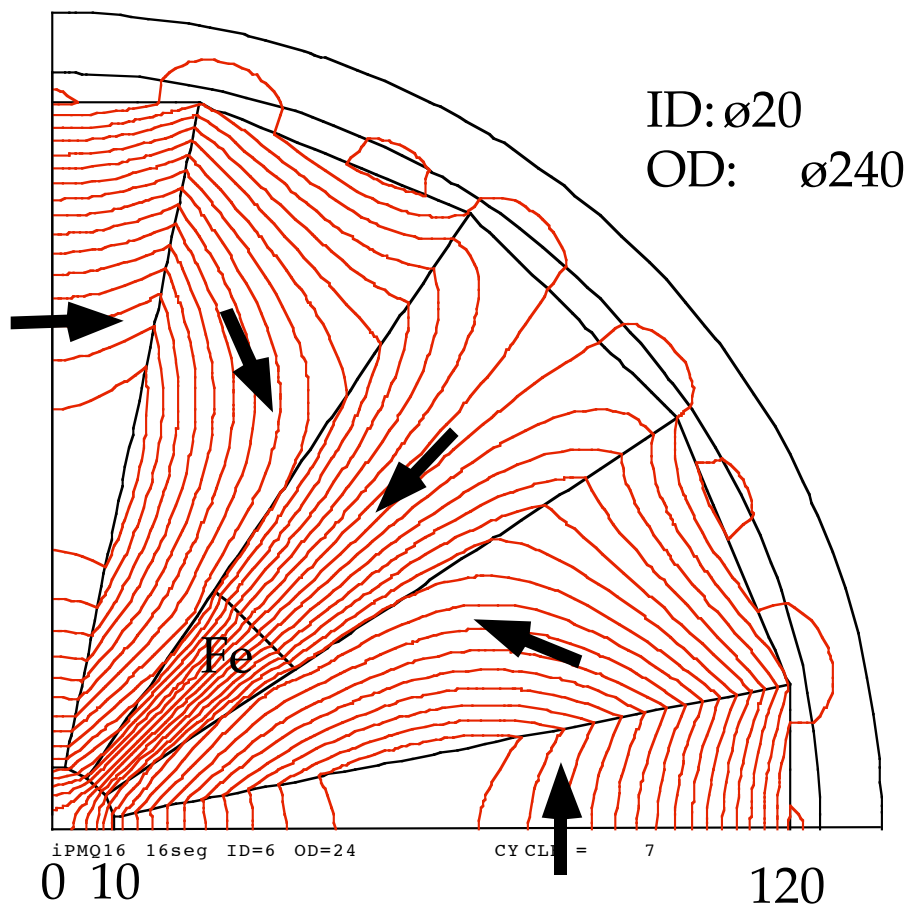
Longitudinal distribution

14mrad

Octupole

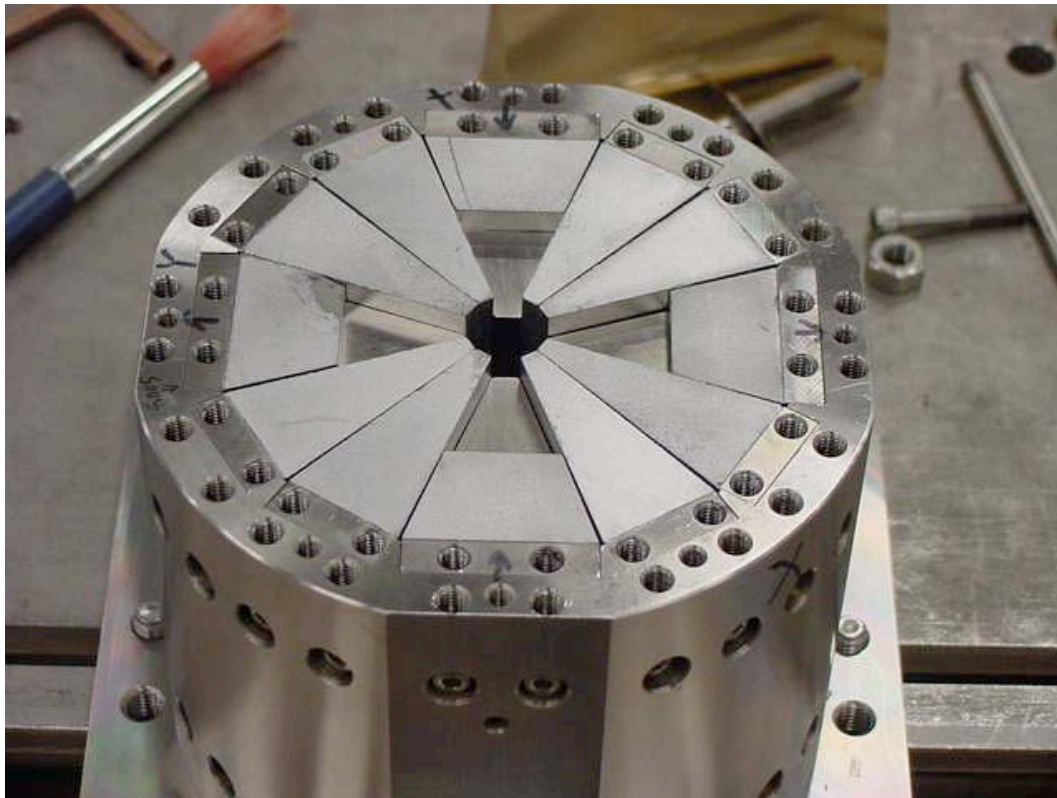


# PMQ with saturated iron pole



$$B=2Br (1-r1 / r2) \cos^2(\pi / M) \sin(2\pi / M) / (2\pi / M)$$

# First prototype (fixed field)

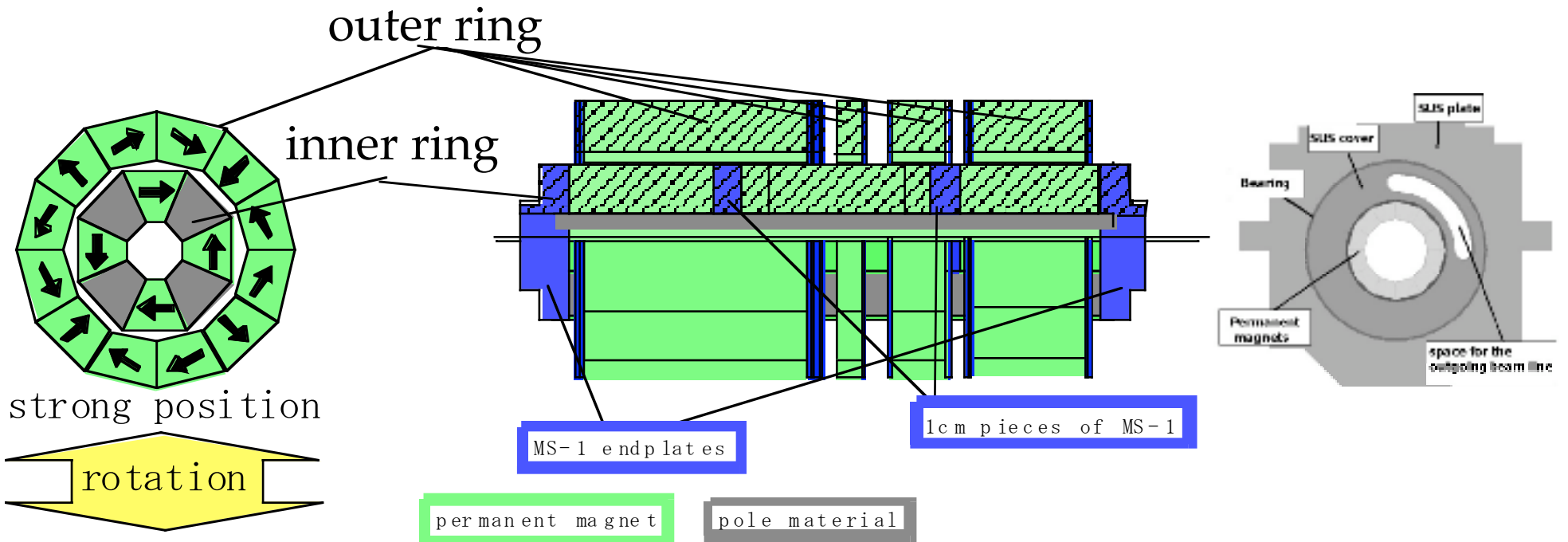


Prototype PMQ



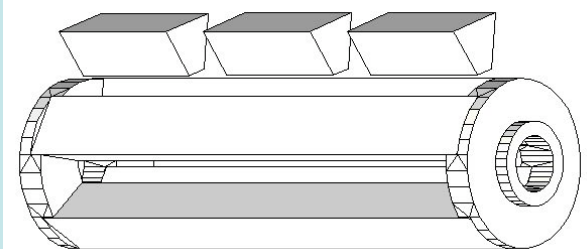
Measurement at SLAC

# Adjustable Permanent Magnet Quadrupole



The PMQ is composed of an inner ring and four outer rings (Double Ring Structure). Only the outer rings are rotated in order to change the integrated gradient. The fixed inner ring suppresses any errors caused by rotation of outer rings.

Permanent Magnet (NEOMAX38AH)





# Prototype Magnet

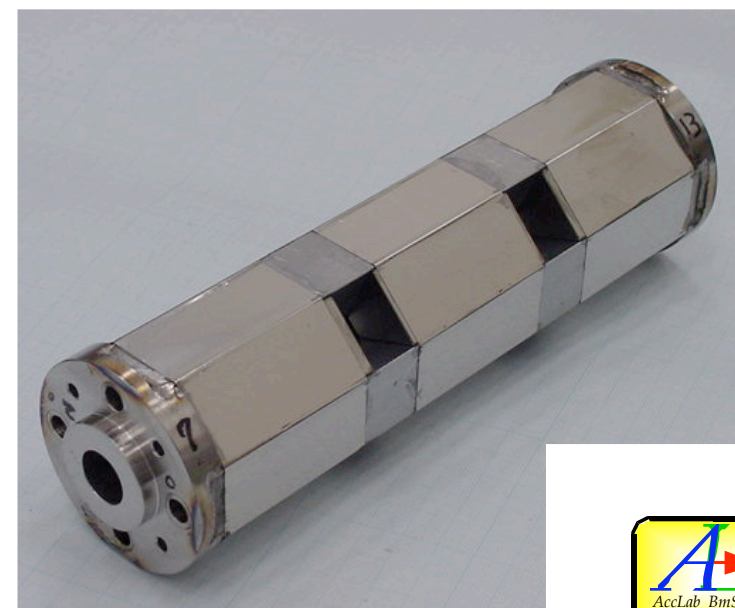
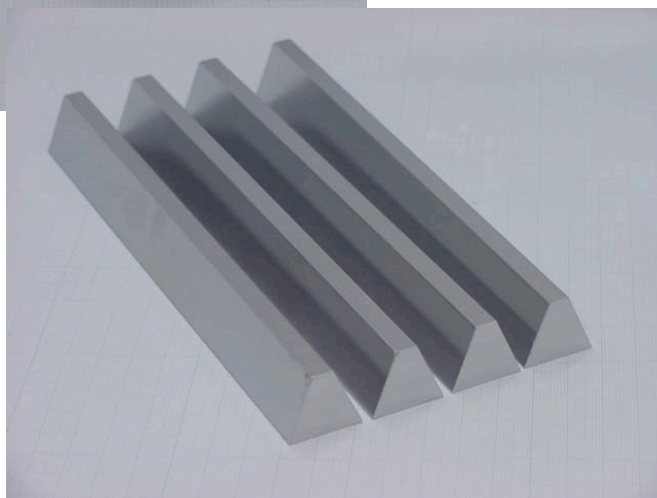
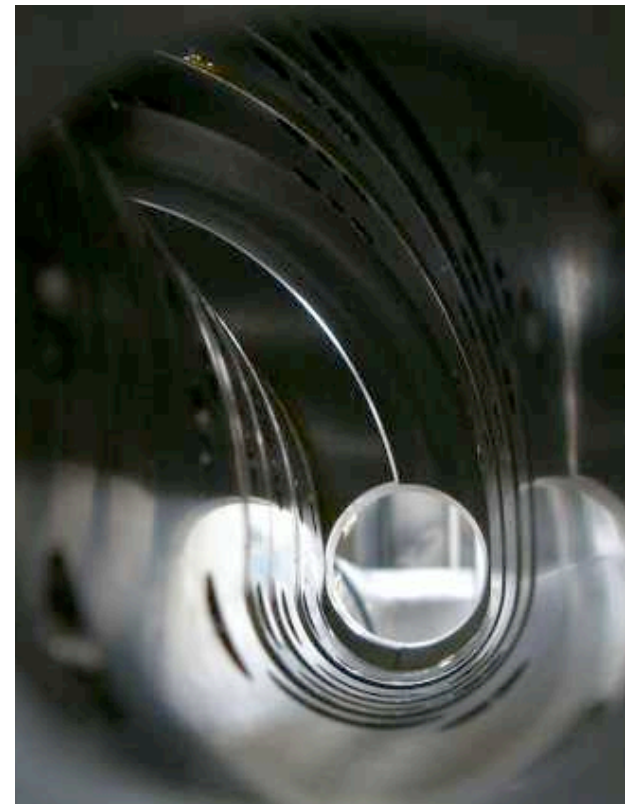


<b>Bore radius</b>	1cm
<b>Inner ring radii</b>	In 1cm out 3cm
<b>Outer ring radii</b>	In 3.3cm out 5cm
<b>Outer ring section length</b>	1cm, 2cm, 4cm, 8cm
<b>Physical length</b>	23cm
<b>Pole material</b>	Permendur
<b>Magnet material (inner ring)</b>	NEOMAX38AH
<b>Magnet material (outer ring)</b>	NEOMAX44H
<b>Integrated gradient(strongest)</b>	24.2T
<b>Integrated gradient (weakest)</b>	3.47T
<b>Int. gradient step size</b>	1.4T

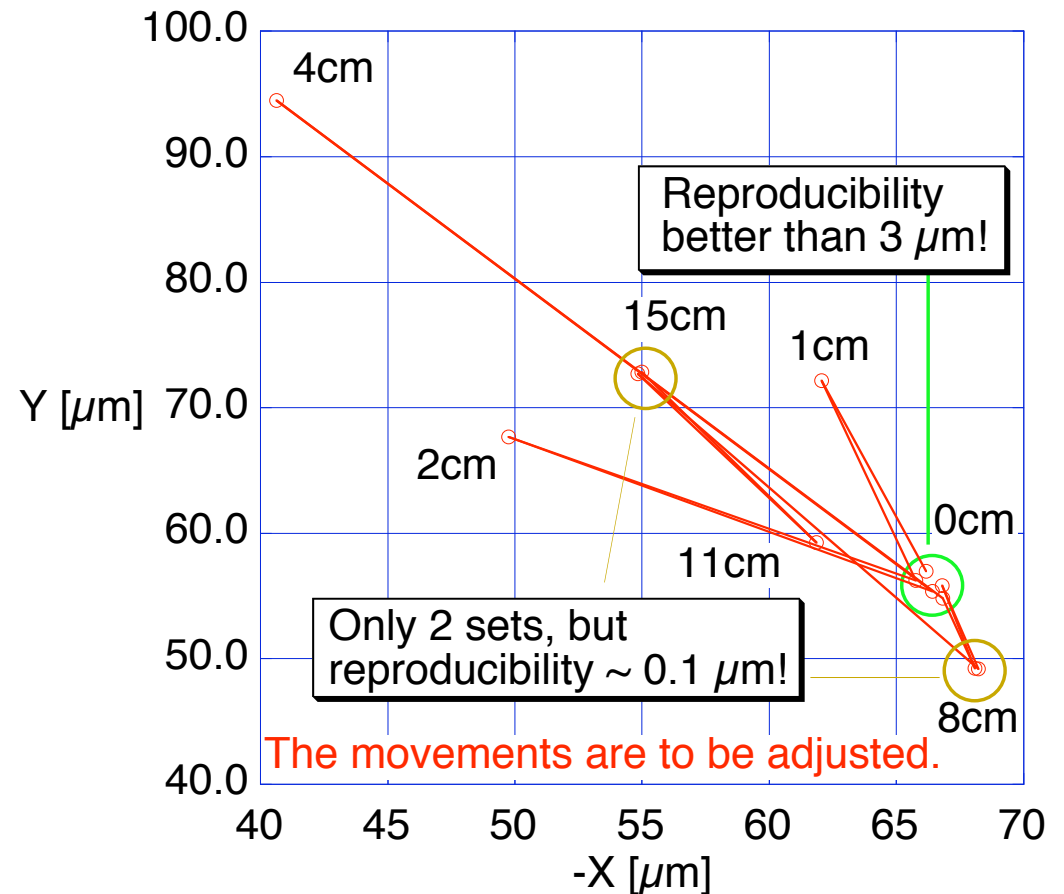


PMQ assembling

# Photos



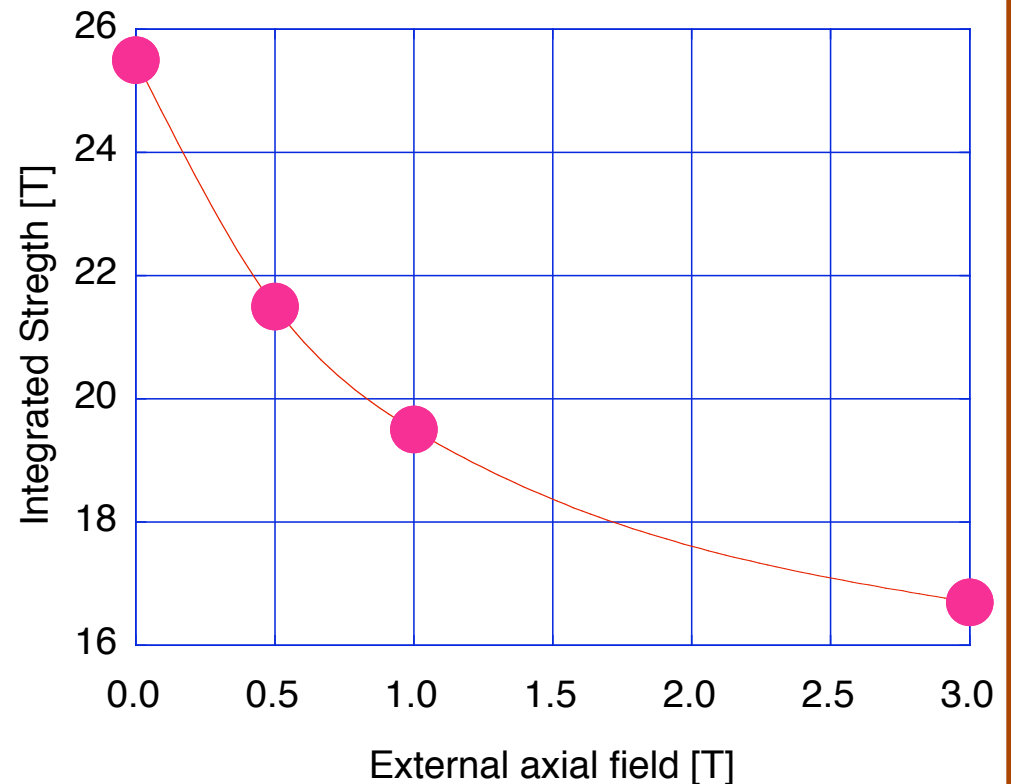
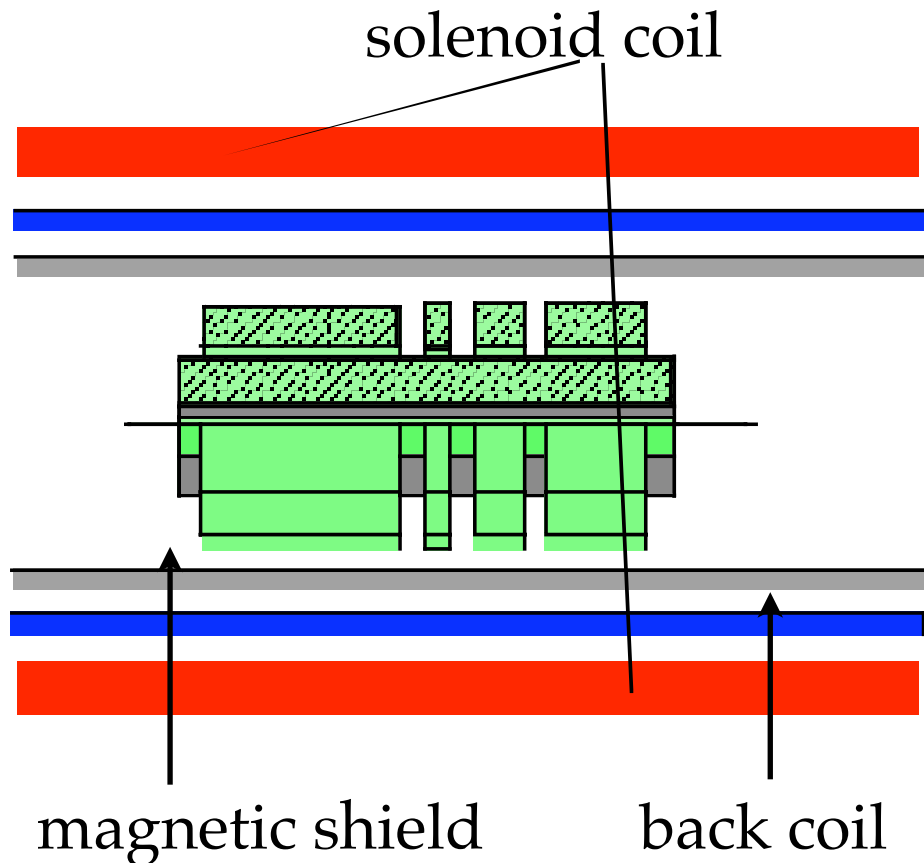
# Magnetic Center Movement



Magnetic Center moves by tens of micron when the strength was changed.



# Effect of Solenoid



Integrated strength is reduced by Solenoid field because PMQ has pole (vanadium permendur). Back coil and/or some shield is needed.



# Demagnetization by Radiation

Energy deposit

	GLD	SiD	SiD(by Takashi)	<a href="#">neutron</a>
BeamCAL	17mW	13mW	29mW	
QD0	94mW	97mW	147mW	$10^5$ [n/cm <sup>2</sup> s]
SD0	11mW	11mW	11mW	
QF1	16mW	18mW	15mW	
SF1	0.4mW	0.3mW	1mW	

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

Demagnetization by 14MeV neutron

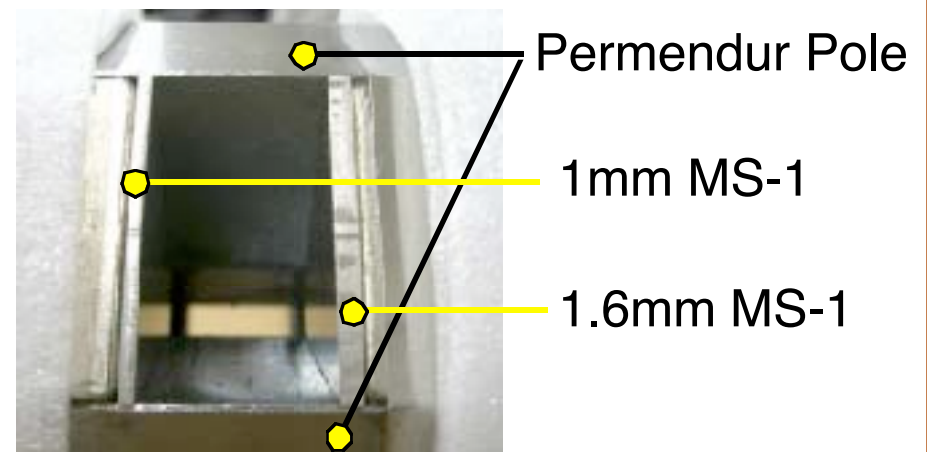
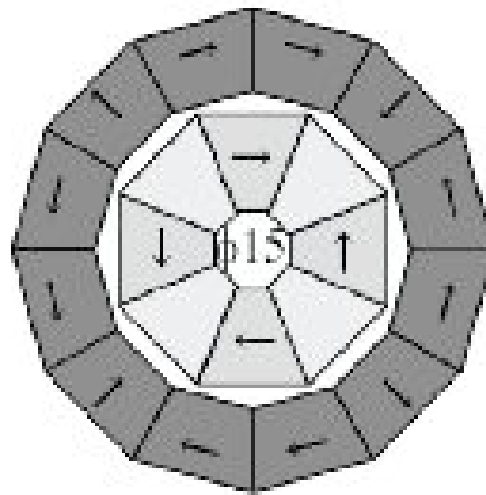
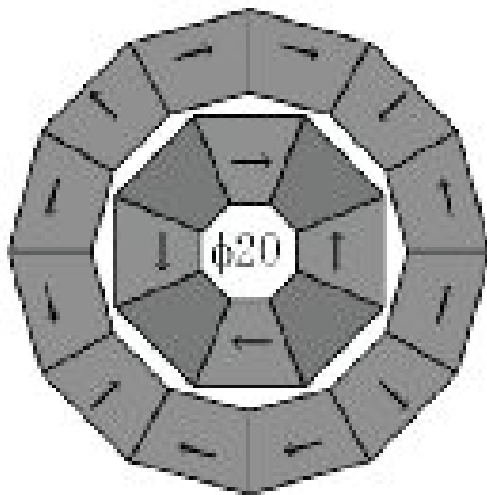
Magnet	Demag. ratio [/ $1 \times 10^{13}$ n/cm <sup>2</sup> ]	iHc [Oe]
47	10.2%	
44H	1.8%	16
39SH	0.7%	21
32EH	0.3%	30

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.(2.6Ms) operation may cause about 0.01[%] of (reversible?) demagnetization on NEOMAX 32EH.

# Recent Modification

Demonstrate a higher field gradient by reducing the bore size from  $\phi 20\text{mm}$  down to  $\phi 15\text{mm}$ .



Temperature compensation of the inner ring; 1 mm (left) and 1.6 mm (right) MS-1 trapezoidal plates are seen in a 2cm space between magnets.

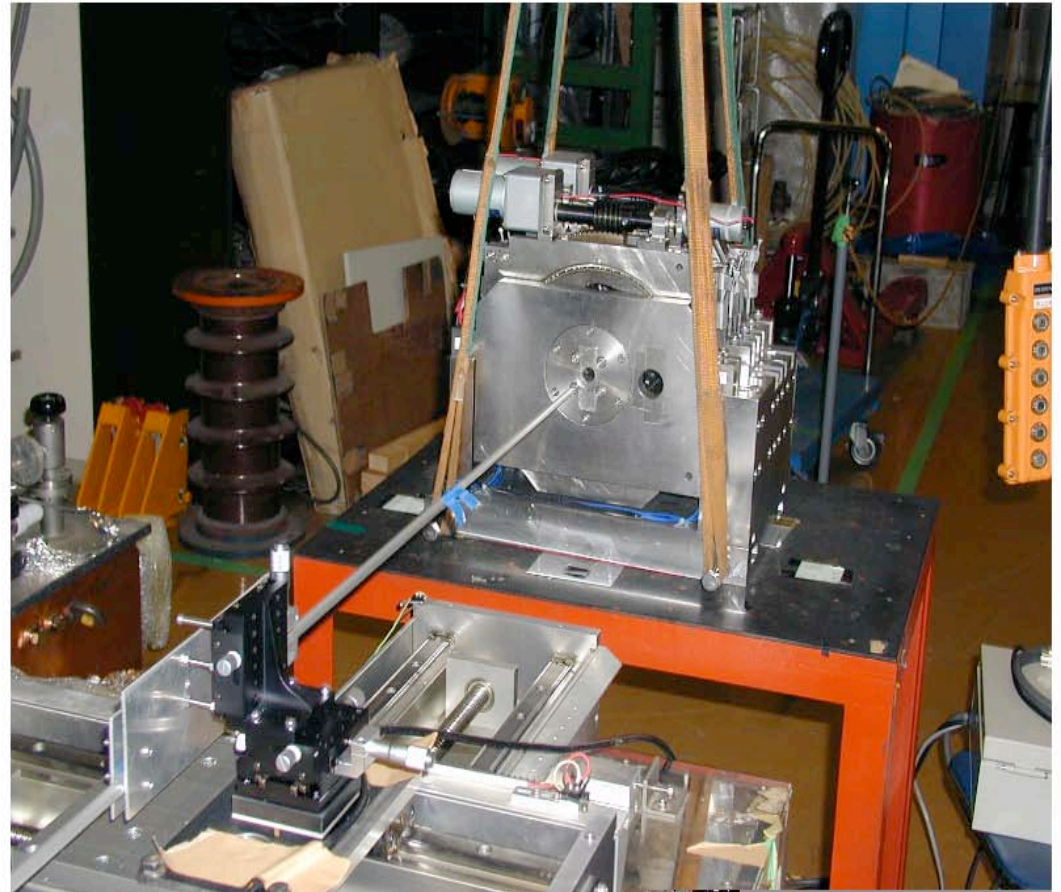
# Longitudinal Distribution

Vertical component  
By measured by a  
Group3 Tesla meter.

$$dz = 2\text{mm},$$

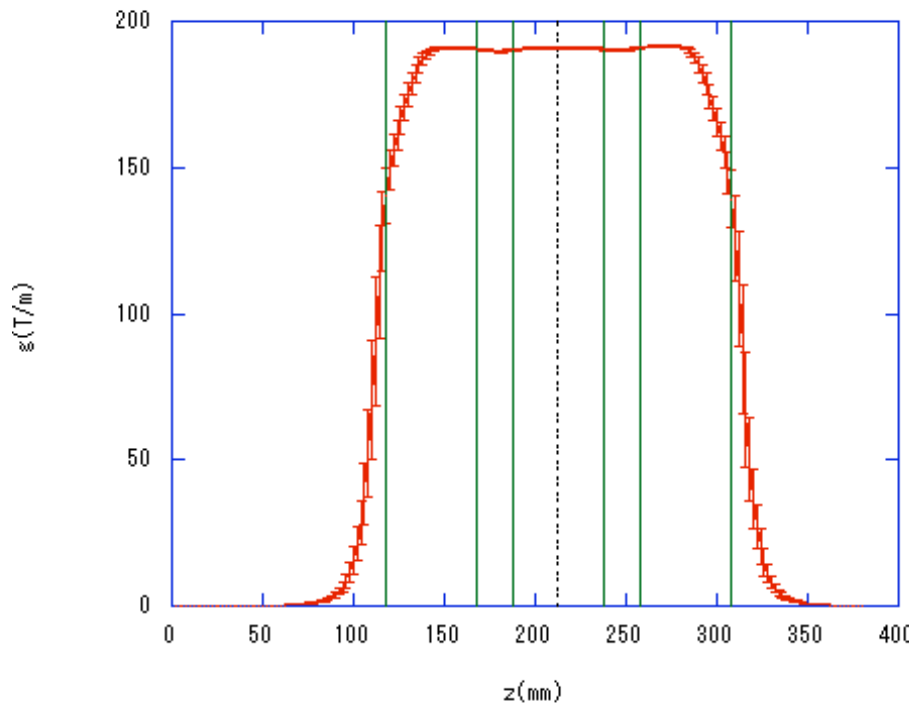
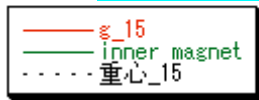
$$z = 0 \sim 380\text{mm}$$

$$dx, dy = \pm 2\text{mm}$$

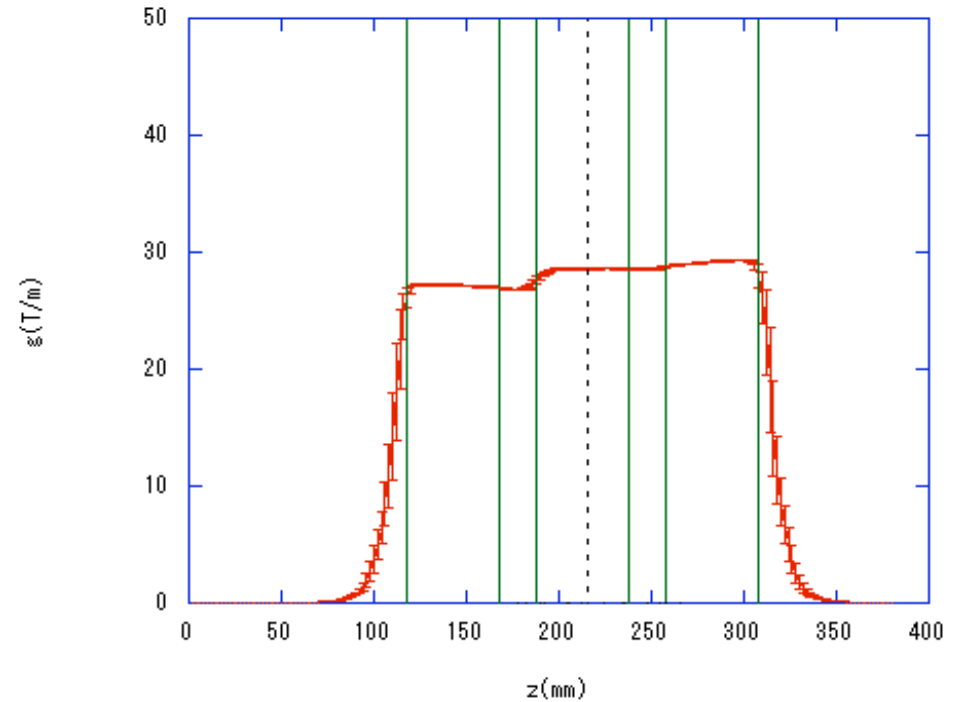


# Longitudinal Distribution

All ON



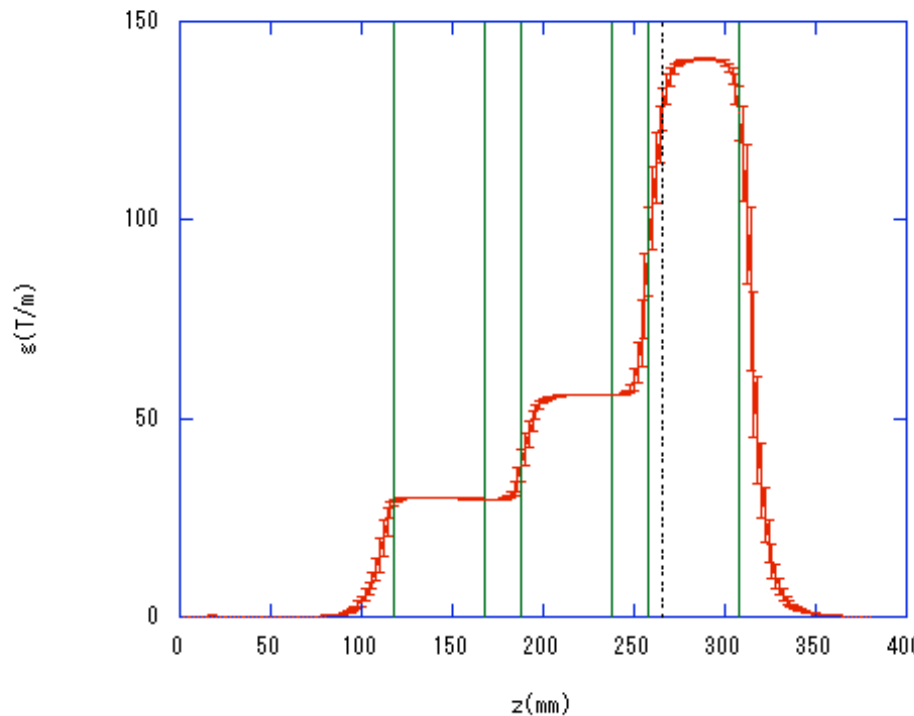
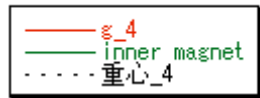
All OFF



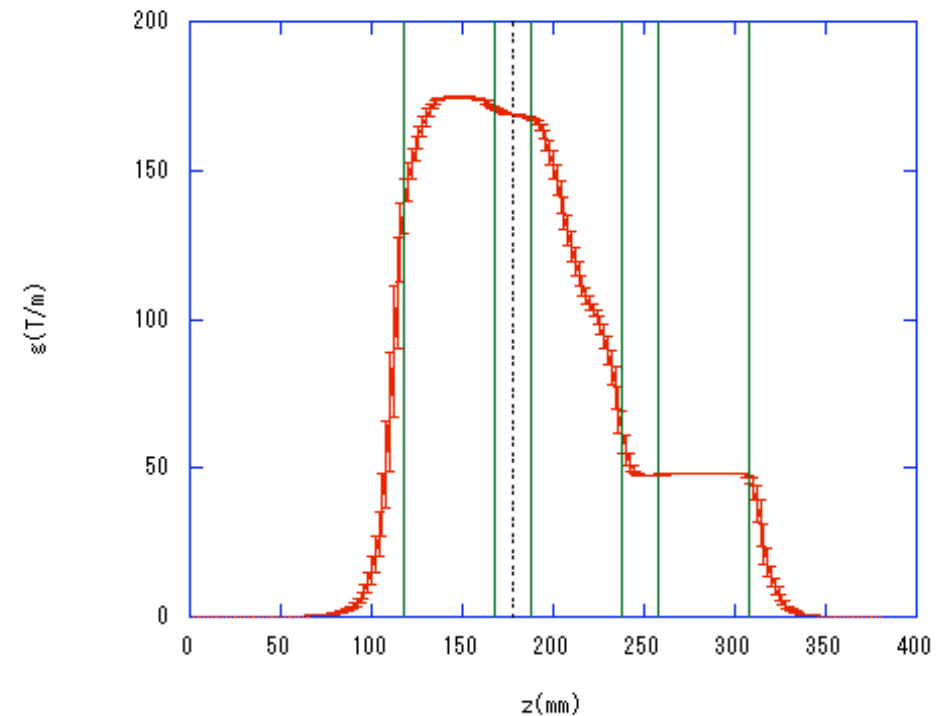
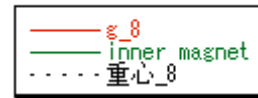
Almost flat:  $G_{\max} \sim 190 \text{ T/m}$   
 $G_{\min} \sim 29 \text{ T/m}$



SWL = 4cm



SWL = 8cm



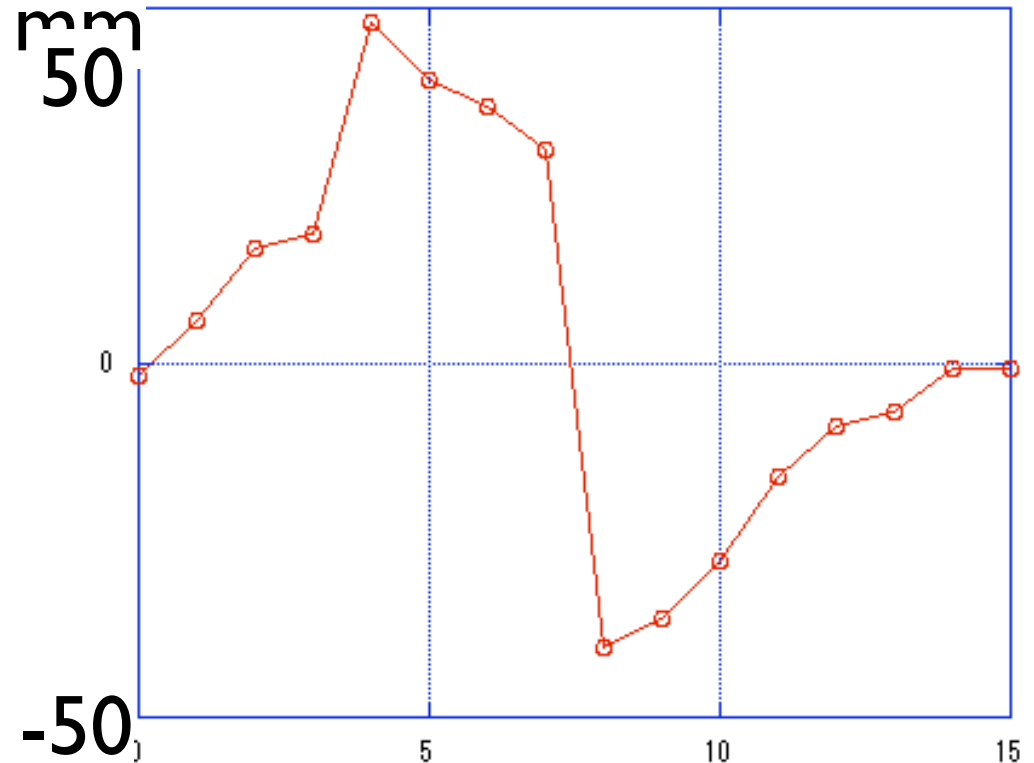
Gradient is high at ON region.  
Magnet gaps of the inner ring affects the distribution.

# Magnetic field centroid

Cases of

only 8cm (entrance) ON  
or  
only 4cm(exit) ON

shows the maximum and  
minimum.



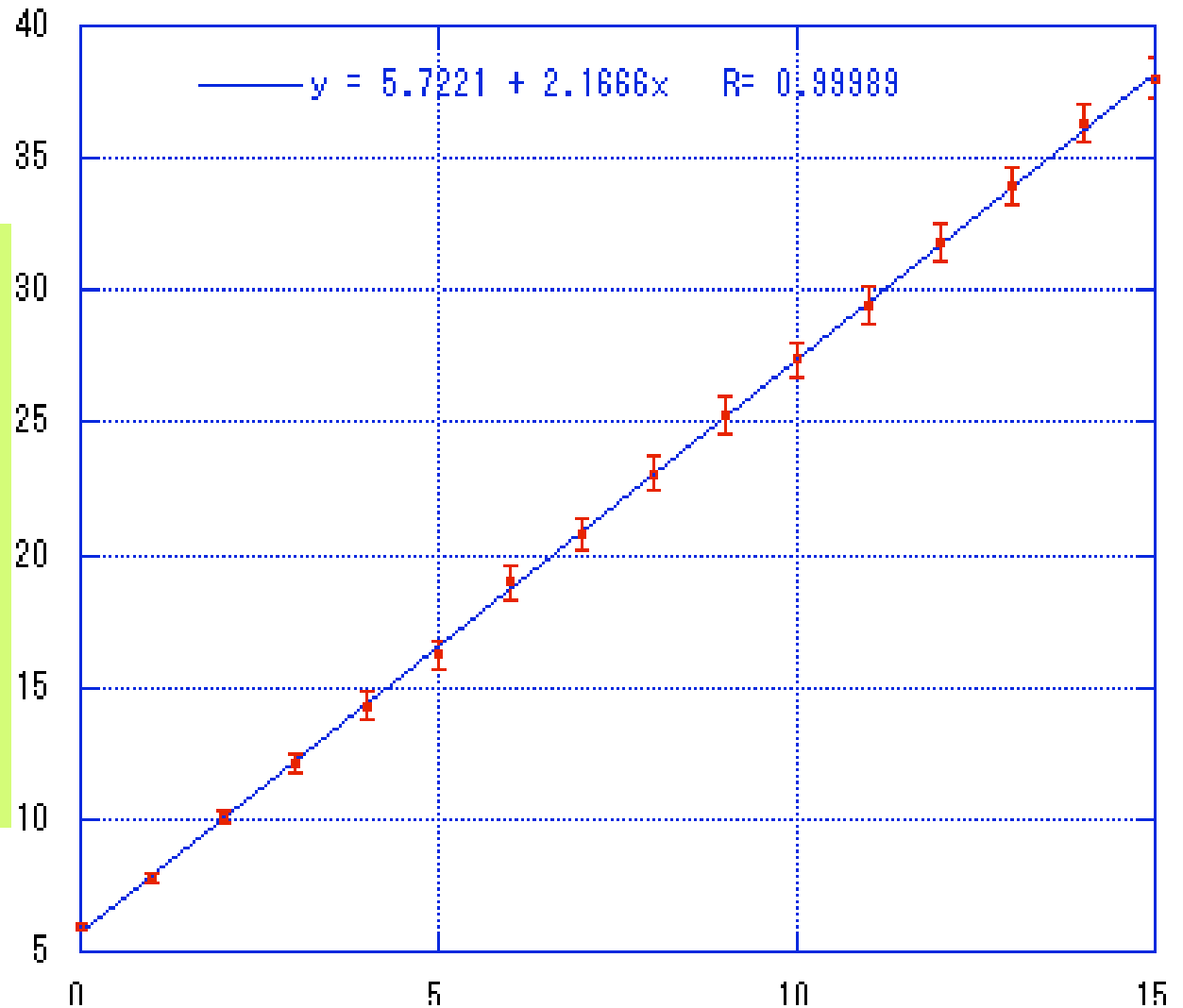
Centroid location as  
a function of SWL

# GL value

GL value is  
proportional to  
the SWL:

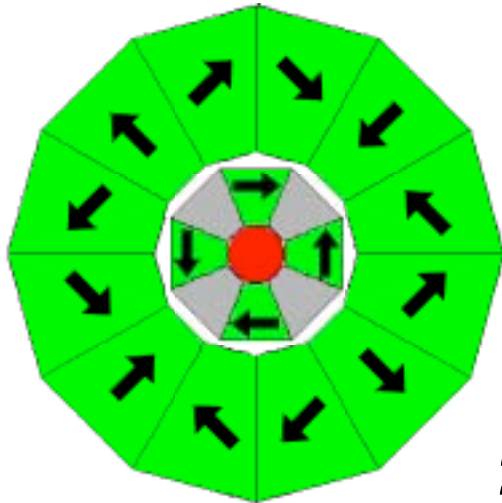
GLmax ~ 38 T

GLmin ~ 5.9T



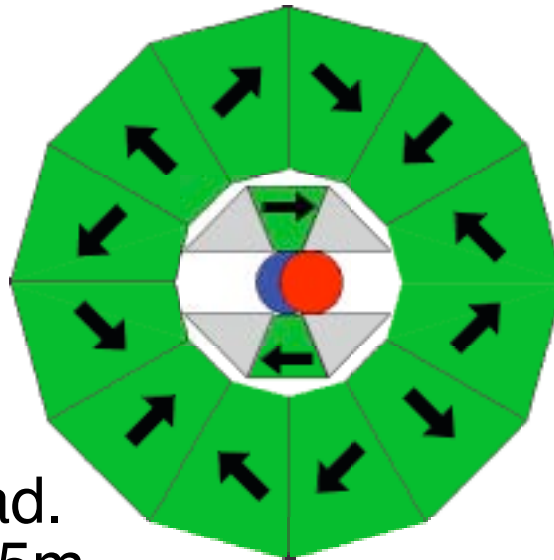
SWL

# Configurations for Various Crossing Angles

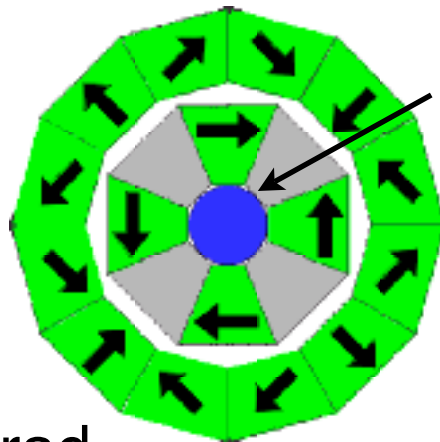
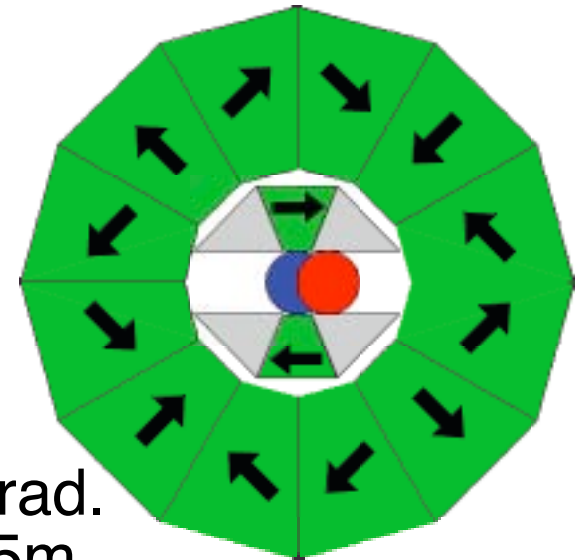


0 mrad.  
(Head-On)

2 mrad.  
 $L^*=3.5\text{m}$



2 mrad.  
 $L^*=5\text{m}$



Incoming Beam



Outgoing Beam

20 mrad.  
 $L^*=3.5\text{m}$

Table II PMQ parameters for various crossing angles.

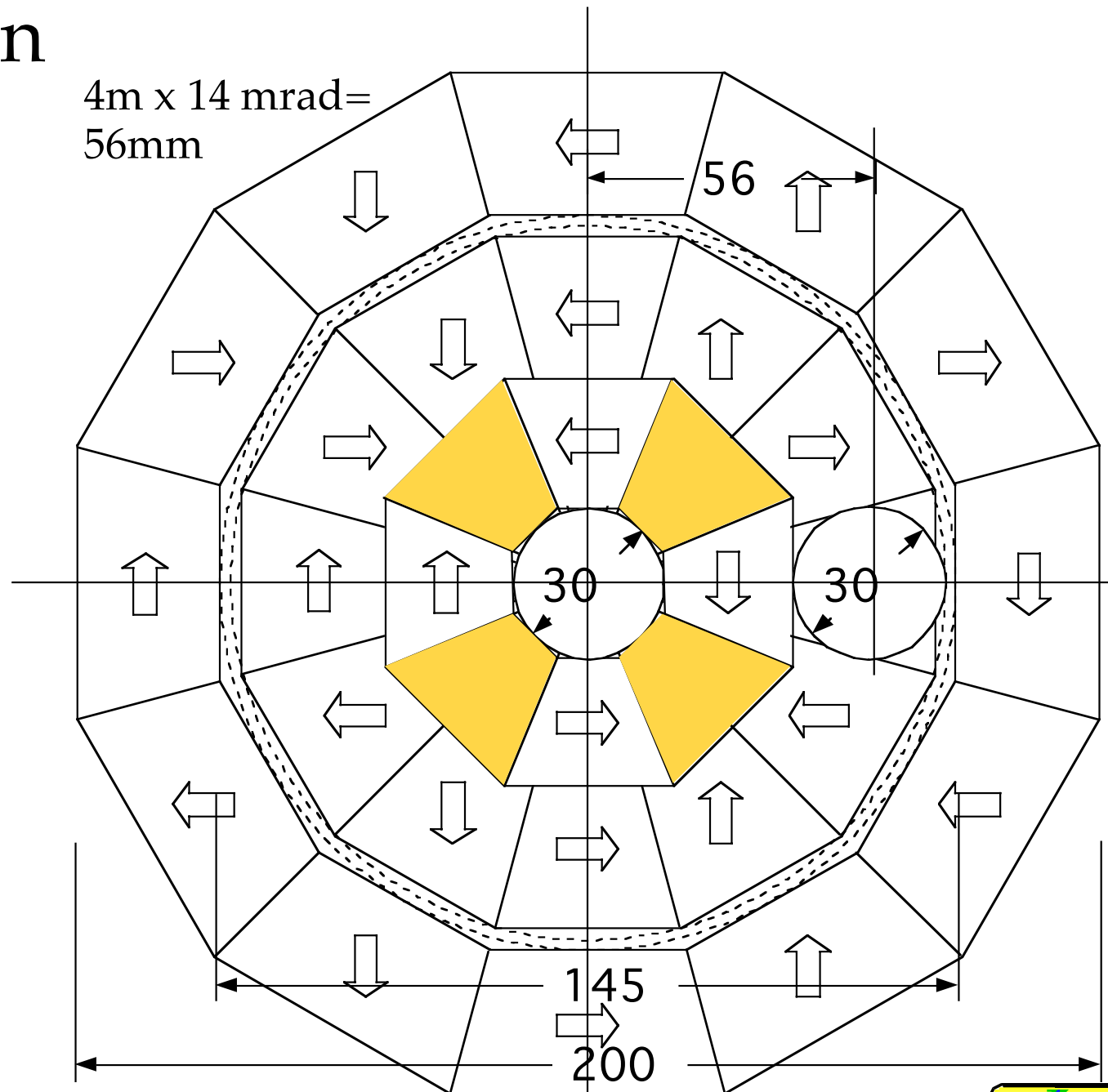
Crossing angle [mrad]	0	2	20
Outer Diam. [mm]	180	180	100
Max. Gradient [T/m]	180	130	120
Min. Gradient [T/m]	-20	-60	8



# Direct extension

$4\text{m} \times 14\text{ mrad} =$   
 $56\text{mm}$

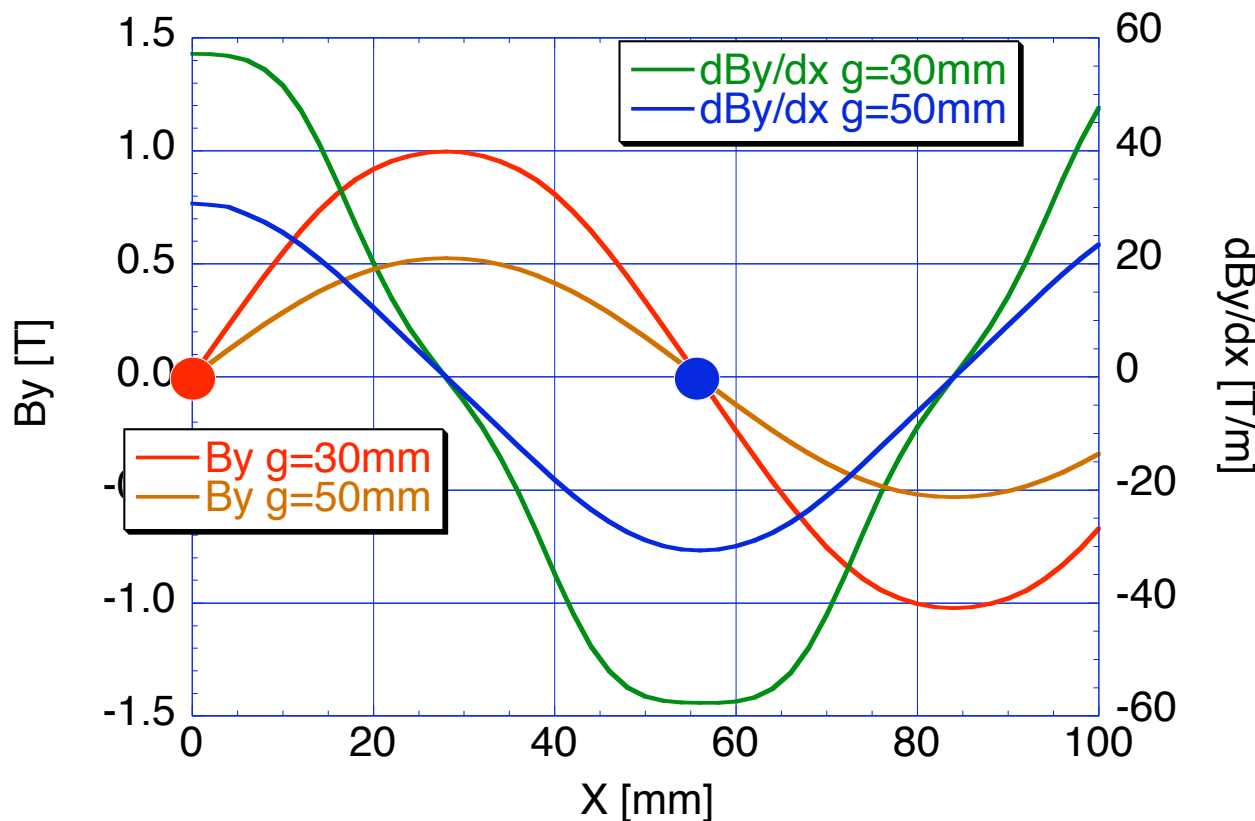
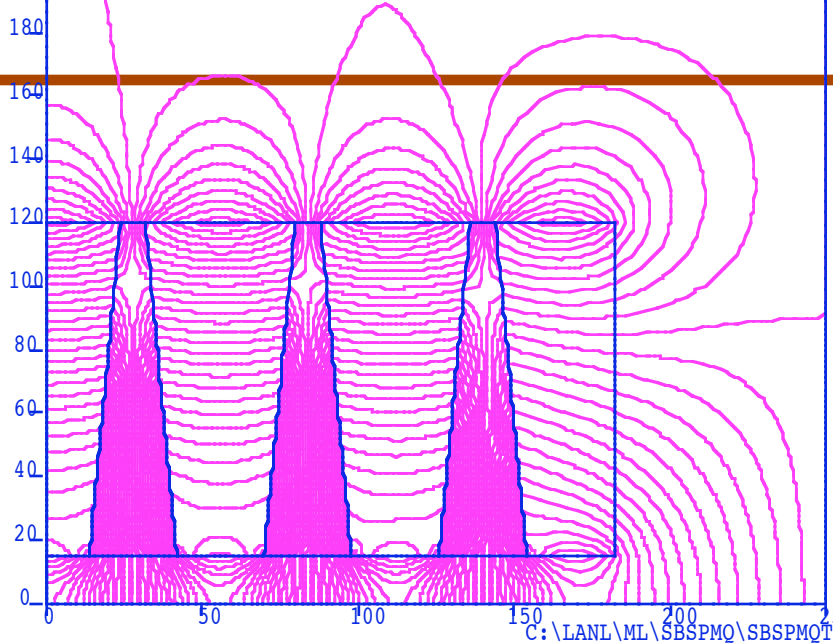
Difficult:  
less  
adjustability  
and stray  
field at  
extraction  
line



# Side by Side Quad

D for incoming  
F for outgoing

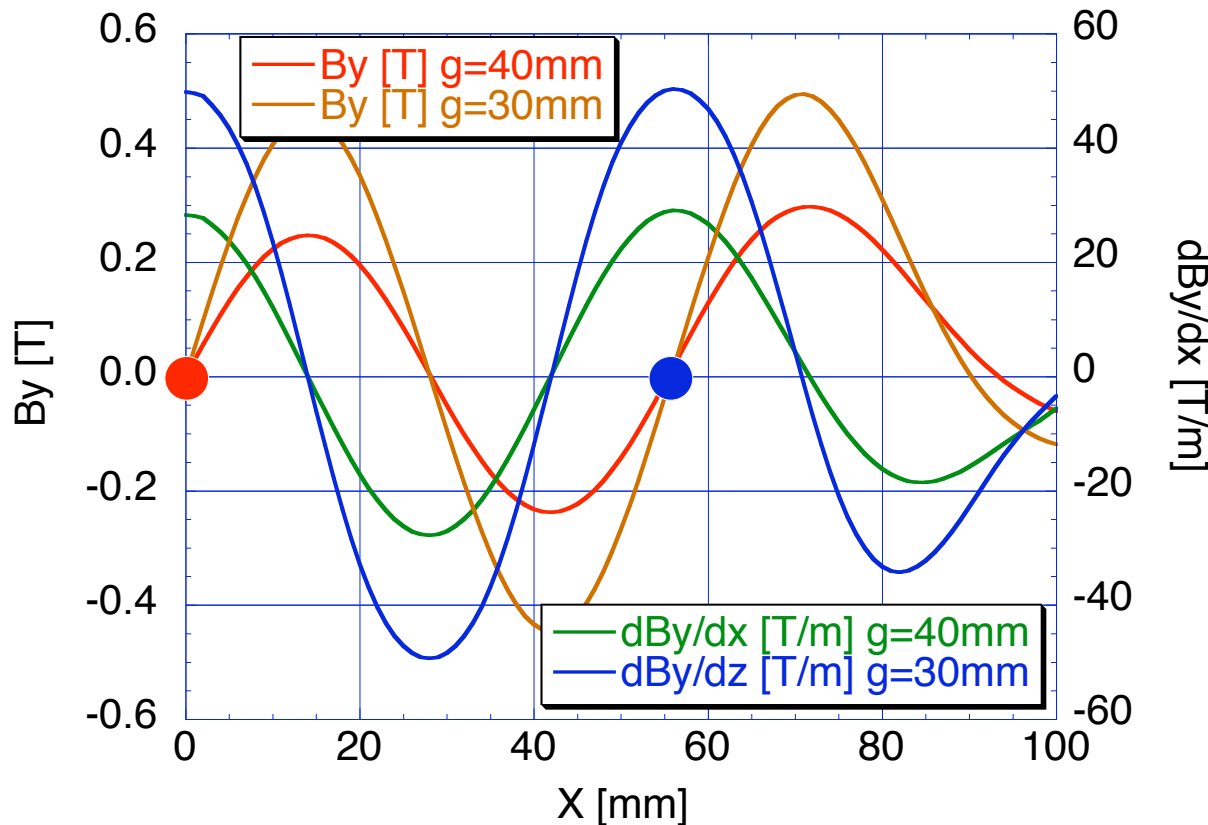
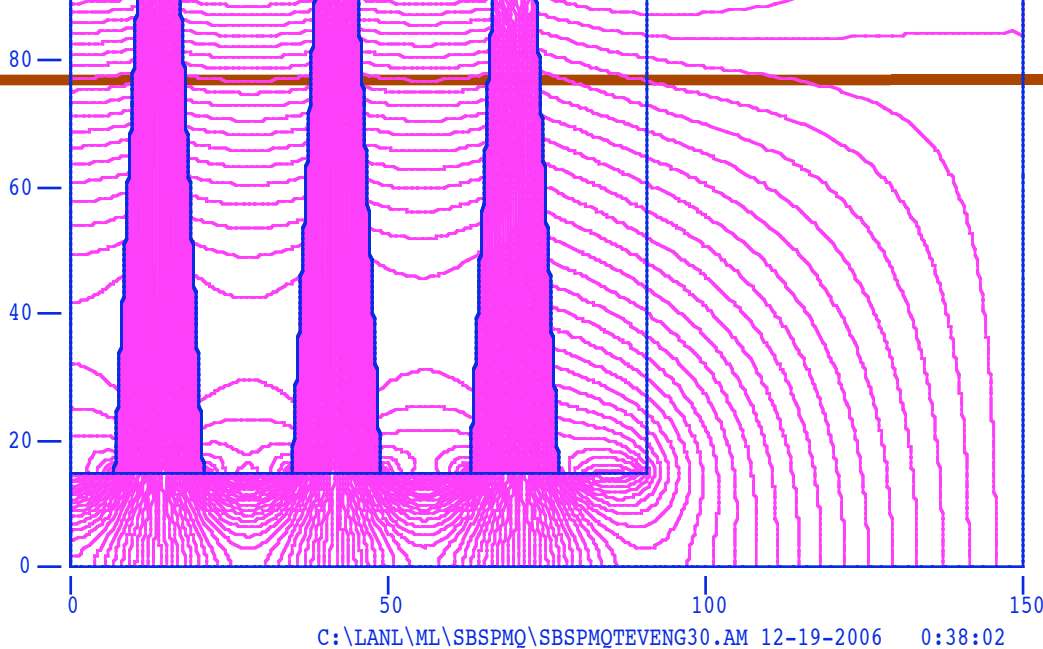
Strength can be reduced by opening the gap.

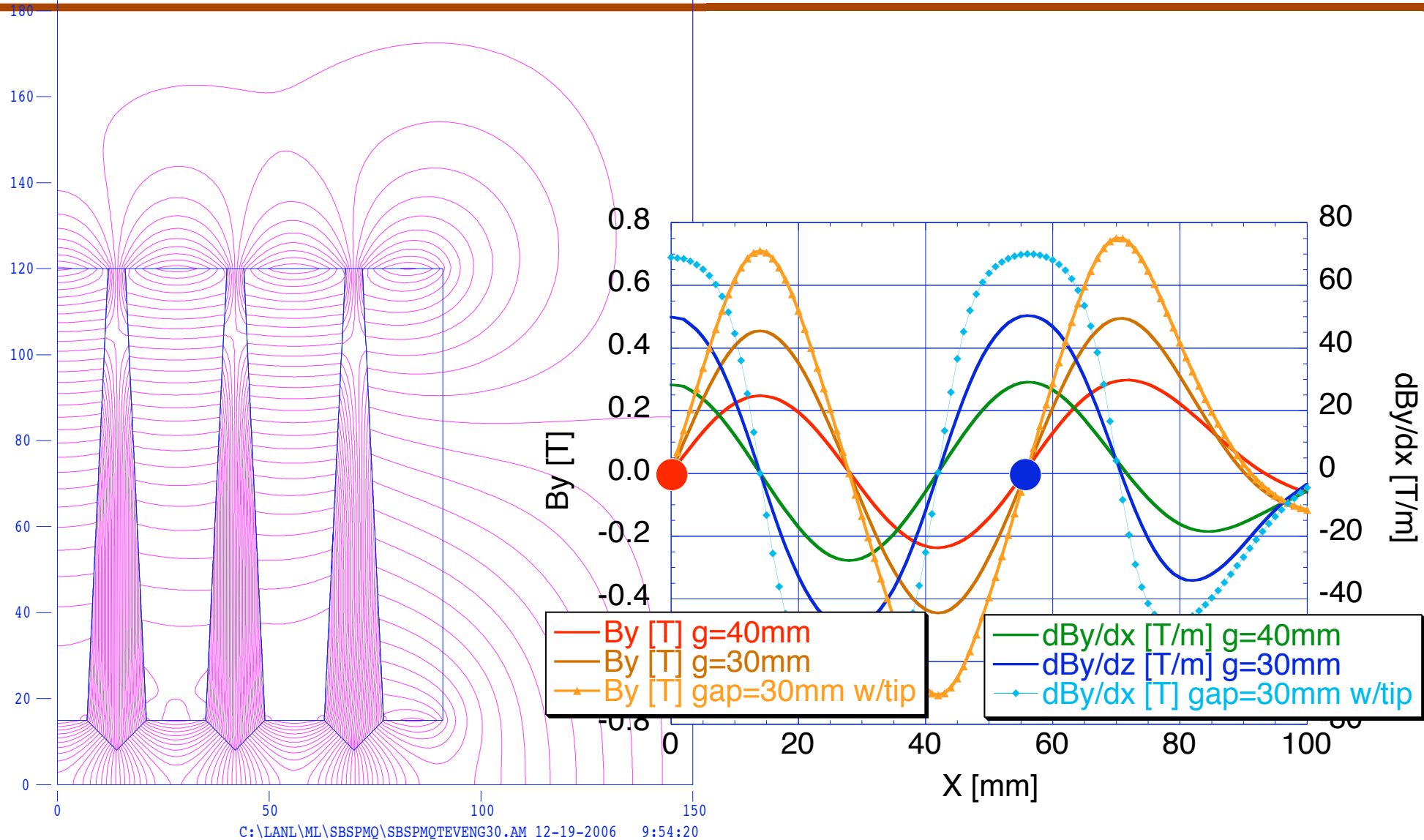


# Side by Side Quad

Both D

Strength can be reduced by opening the gap.



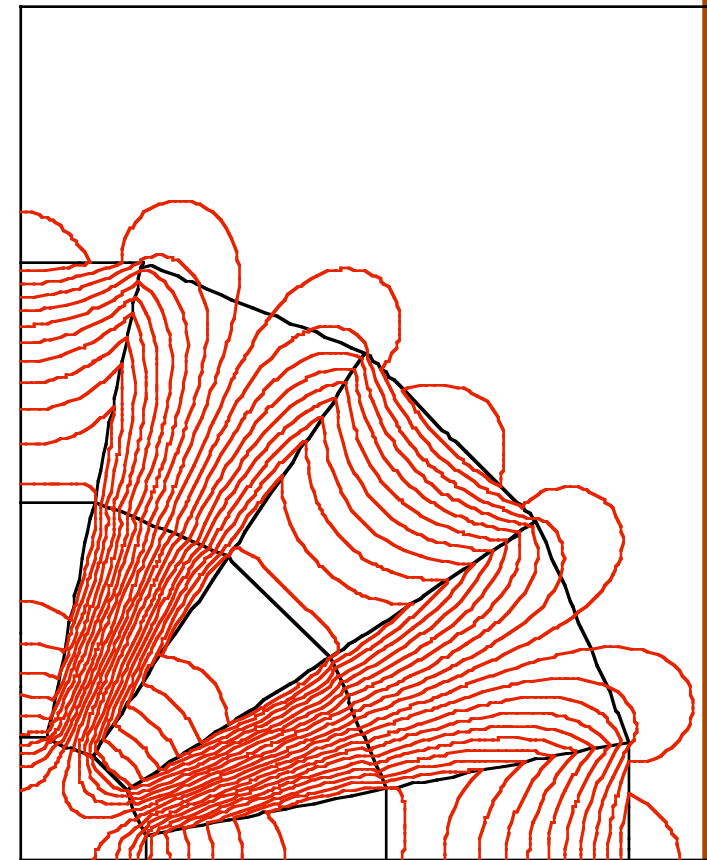
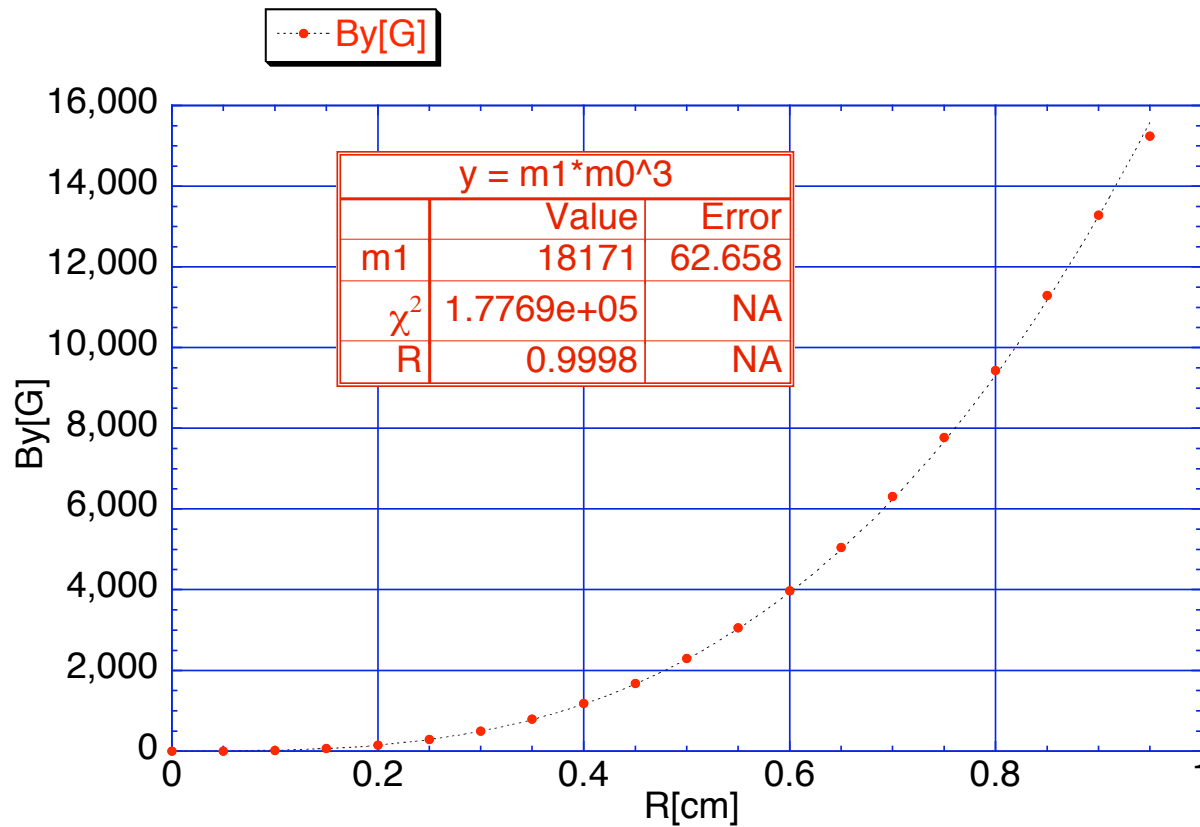


70T/m @ ø30mm

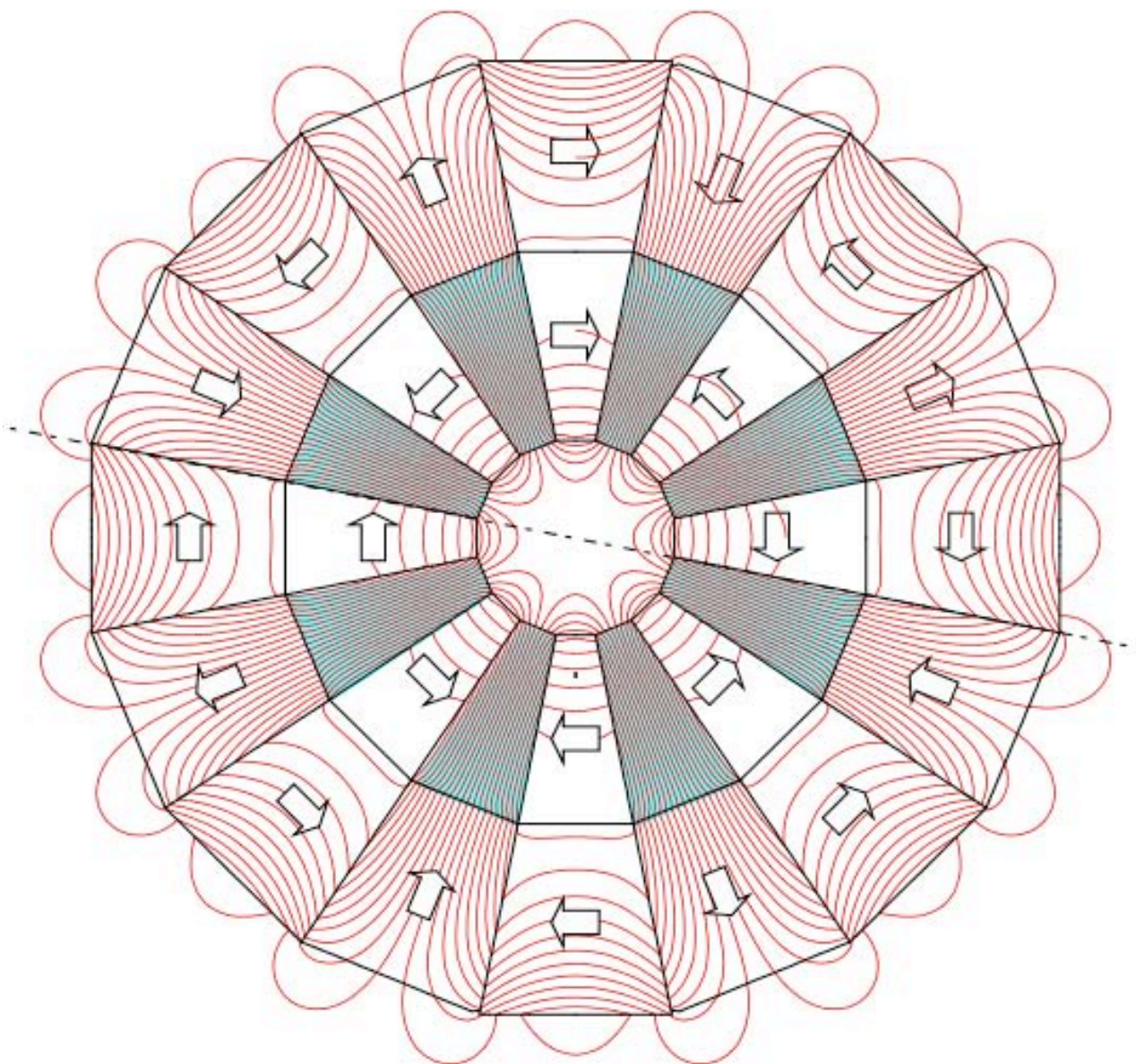
Octupole components tolerable?



# PMO (octupole)



# Two-piece configuration to dismount.



# Summary

- Almost done with the first adjustable model.
- Baseline changed to 14 mrad...
- Fabricate third model
  - may be tested in ATF2
- Side by Side usable?
- Octupole for halo folding?