IR Magnet Analysis

Jie Wei, BNL, June 17, 1996

I. Introduction

II. Field Quality Issues

∗ triplet quadrupole-corrector assembly

∗ Dipole D0

∗ Dipole DX

∗ other insertion-region magnets

∗ tune footprints and dynamic apertures

III. Alignment & Assembly Issues

∗ multi-layer corrector

∗ corrector-quadrupole assembly

∗ ring installation

∗ dynamic apertures

IV. Summary

I. Introduction

- Due to intra-beam scattering growth at storage, beam size at low-β^* ($\beta^* = 1$ m) IR is much larger than the size anywhere at injection.
- With $\beta^* = 1$ m, the storage performance is totally determined by the field and alignment quality of the IR magnets (triplet and D0) at high-β locations.
- Beam-beam effects are insignificant.

Table 1: Storage and injection beam parameter comparison.

Quantity	Injection	Storage ($\beta^* = 1$ m)
ϵ_N (95%)	10 πmm·mr	40 πmm·mr
$\sigma_{\Delta p/p}$	0.43×10^{-3}	0.89×10^{-3}
β_{arc}	50 m	50 m
$\beta_{triplet}$	145 m	1400 m
$\sigma_{x,arc}$	2.5 mm	1.8 mm
$\sigma_{x,triplet}$	4.5 mm	9.3 mm

II. Field Quality Issues

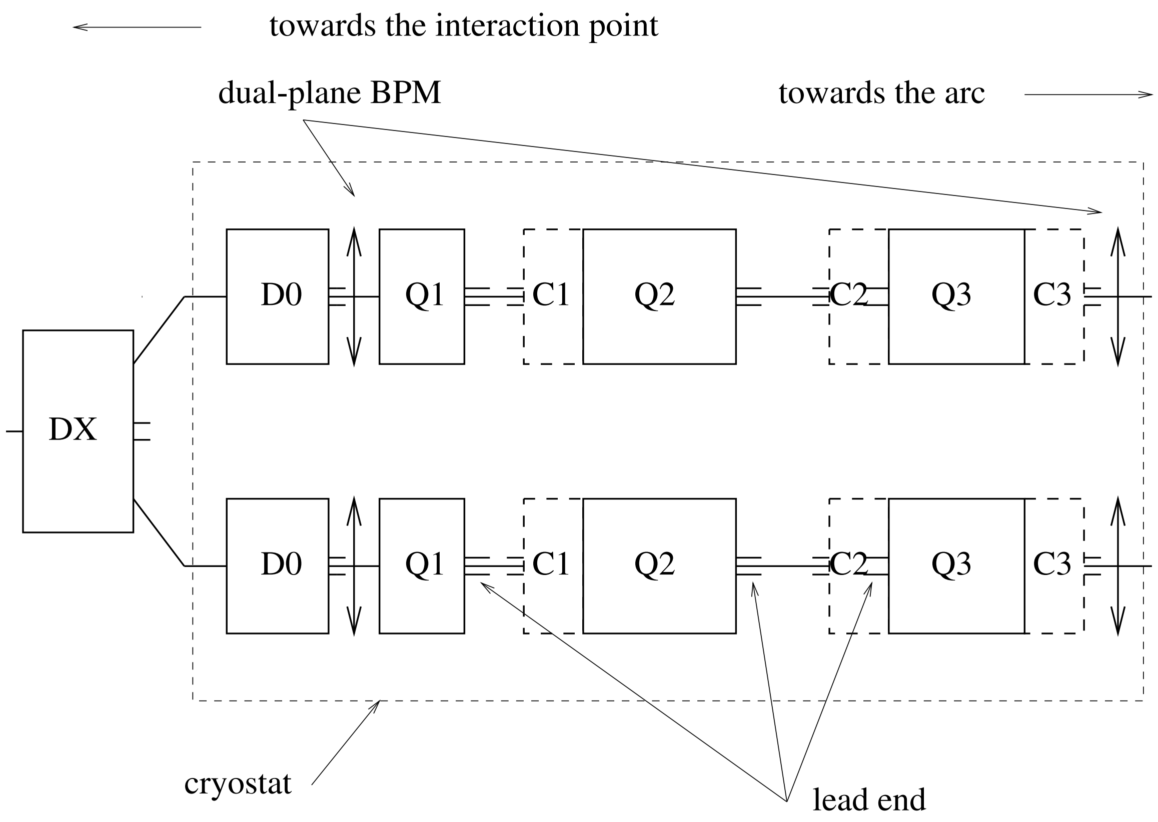


Figure 1: Schematic layout of the RHIC triplet region, showing the dipoles (D0), quadrupoles (Q1, Q2, Q3), local corrector packages (C1, C2, C3), and BPMs of both rings, and the common dipole (DX).

Triplet quadrupole-corrector assembly

Planned compensation methods:

Figure of merit:

to minimize

$$\frac{(2J)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{\rho} \int b_n \, \beta^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \, dl$$

- Choose lead-end orientation to minimize the effects of the stronger end.
- Use magnet body to compensate the ends on systematic b_5 and a_5, taking into account the expected beam size variation in the magnet.
- Iterate quad cross-section, and shim individually using 8 tuning shims after warm/cold measurements.
- Sort golden quads and correctors for two low-β^* IRs.
- Use IR correctors for orbit smoothing, decoupling, and higher order compensation.

Current activities and results:

- Measurement data confirms that the choice of lead end orientation is very helpful.

- Measurement data confirms that body-ends compensation is successful.

- Cold measurements of pre- and post-shimming quad harmonics indicate that tuning shims are highly effective in reducing multipole errors.

- Multiple measurements indicate dependence of certain multipole values on quench and thermal cycle.

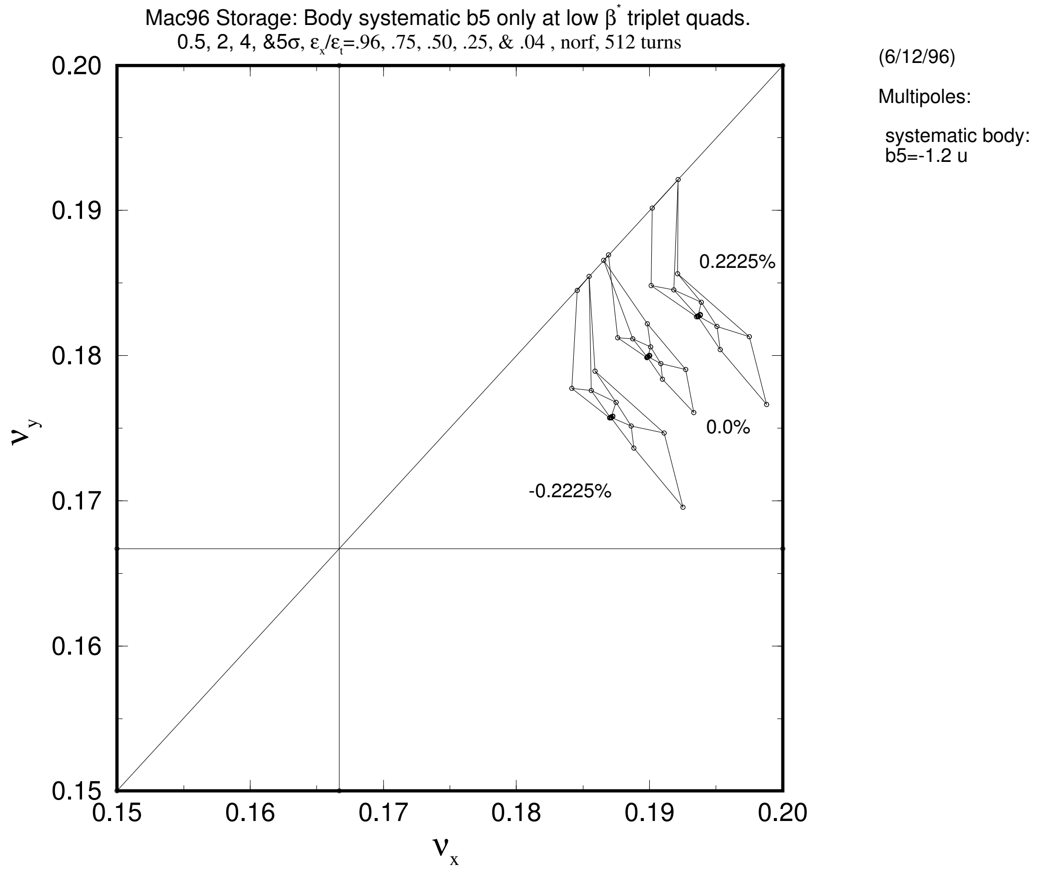
  Post-shimming expected harmonics includes the uncertainties in shimming and measurement, and the dependence on quench and thermal cycle.

- Golden quads and correctors selected for low-β^* IRs.

- Dependence of certain field multipole values on quench and thermal cycle makes higher-order dead-reckoned correction less effective.

Table 2: Expected post-shimming values of the mean, uncertainty in mean, and standard deviation of the body, lead end, and return end harmonics of the triplet quadrupoles at storage (5 kA).

Order, n	Normal			Skew		
BODY	$\langle b_n \rangle$	$d(b_n)$	$\sigma(b_n)$	$\langle a_n \rangle$	$d(a_n)$	$\sigma(a_n)$
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
5	-1.2	0.0	0.2	-0.5	0.0	0.2
6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
7	-0.2	0.05	0.05	0.0	0.03	0.1
9	0.0	0.2	0.03	0.0	0.03	0.03
LEAD END	$\langle B_n \rangle$	$d(B_n)$	$\sigma(B_n)$	$\langle A_n \rangle$	$d(A_n)$	$\sigma(A_n)$
2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	1.0	2.0
3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.8
5	4.6	0.5	0.3	-1.5	0.5	0.2
9	-0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
RETURN END	$\langle B_n \rangle$	$d(B_n)$	$\sigma(B_n)$	$\langle A_n \rangle$	$d(A_n)$	$\sigma(A_n)$
2	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.7	1.0
3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
5	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1
9	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



Mac96 Storage: Body systematic b5 only at low β^* triplet quads.

0.5, 2, 4, &5σ, ϵ_x/ϵ_t=.96, .75, .50, .25, & .04 , norf, 512 turns

(6/12/96)

Multipoles:

systematic body:
b5=-1.2 u

Figure 2: Effects of systematic body b_5 or ends B_5 at the triplet quads.

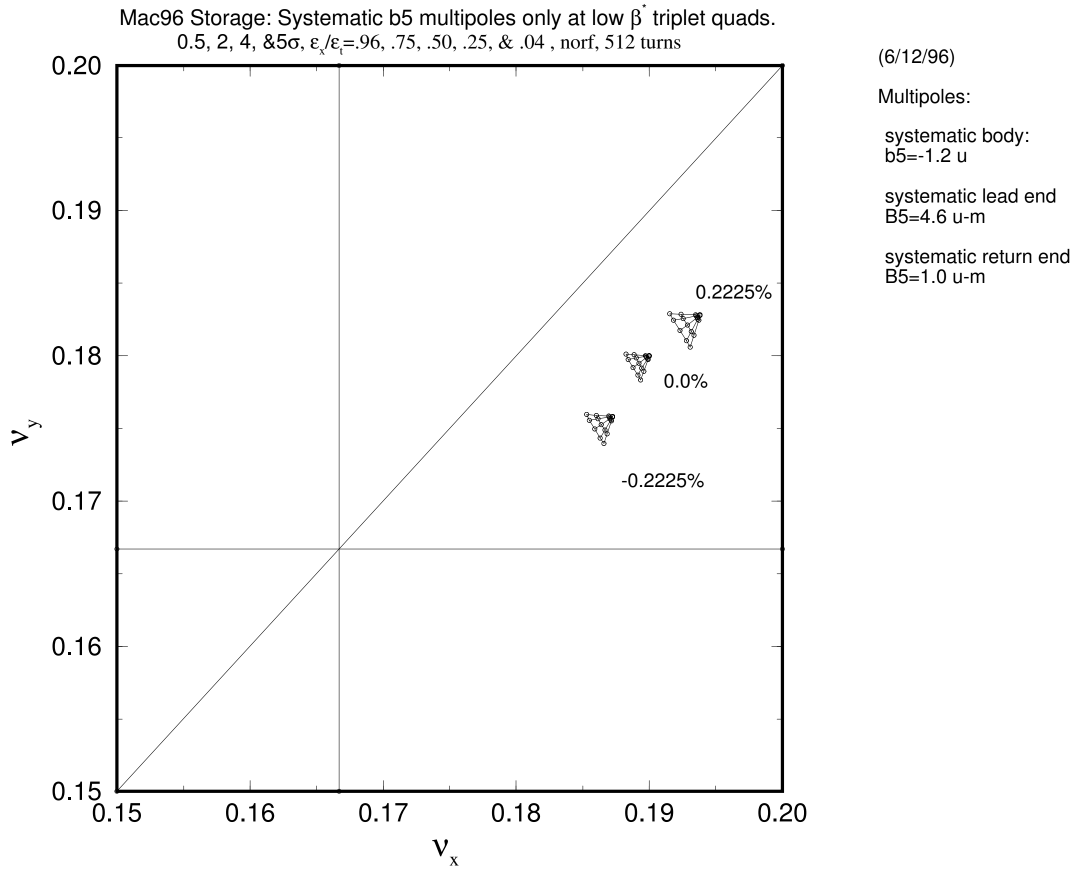
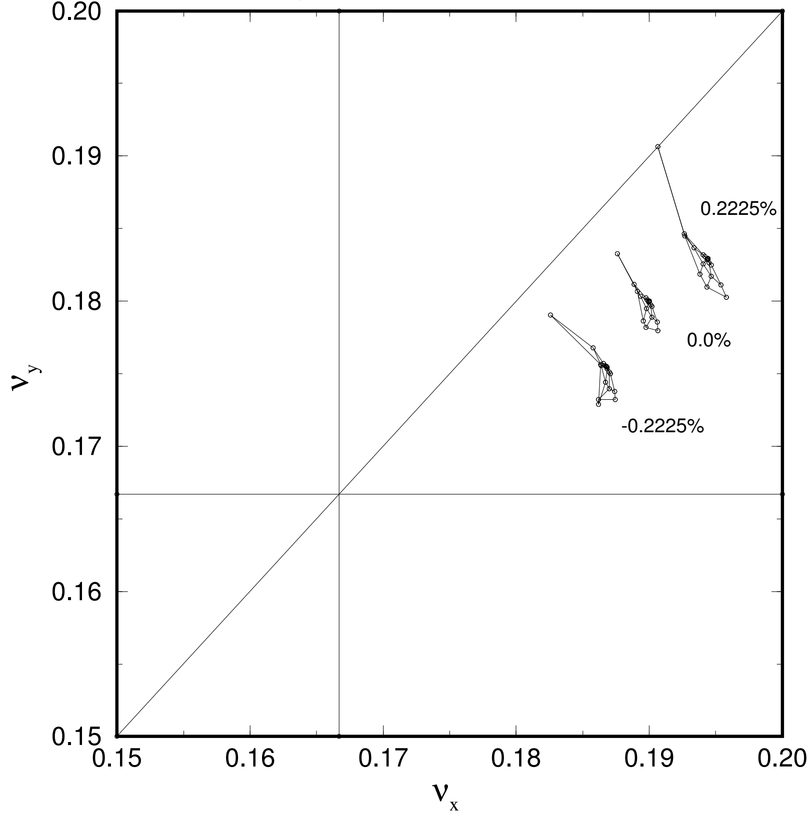


Figure 3: Effects of body-ends compensation on systematic b_5 for the triplet quads.

Shimming improvement

sorting of CQ



Mac96 Storage: Systematic and random multipoles only at low β^* triplet quads.

0.5, 2, 4, &5σ, $\varepsilon_x/\varepsilon_t$=.96, .75, .50, .25, & .04 , norf, 512 turns; seed #0

(6/12/96)

Multipoles:

body (expected values):
systematic b5, b7, a5;
random b2 -- b9;
random a2 -- a9

lead end (expected values):
systematic B5, B9, A5, A9;
random B2 -- B9;
random A2 -- A9

return end (expected values):
systematic B5, B9;
random B2 -- B9;
random A2 -- A9;

Figure 4: Effects of IR triplet field quality errors (expected value), without activating the triplet correctors.

Triplet correctors:

- One horizontal and one vertical dipole correctors are located near focusing and defocusing quads of each IR triplet.

- Local decoupling can be done using dual-plane BPMs, including the two at every triplet.

- Local higher-order correctors are dead-reckoned, based on cold measurement of every triplet quad.

- It would be very helpful to develop and implement higher-order corrections based on live beam measurement, to overcome the dependence on thermal cycles.

Table 3: The IR triplet correction strategy.

Order, n	Normal, b_n	Skew, a_n
0	C1 or C3	C3 or C1
1	individually powered	C2
2	S, C3	S, C2
3	B, S, C1, C3	S, C2
4	S, C1	S
5	B+, S+, C1, C3	B+, S, C2
7	B	
9	B	

B: coil cross-section iteration

B+: coil cross-section iteration plus body-ends compensation

S: using tuning shims

S+: using tuning shims on random b_5 after body-ends compensation

C1, C2, C3: correction available at C1, C2, or C3 corrector

Dipole D0

- For $\beta^* = 1$ m IRs, beam size is large at D0 ($\beta \sim 600$ m); field quality is important.

- Tight geometry $\Longrightarrow$ challenge on cross-section design:

  cross-ring talk vs. iron saturation

- Inadequate iron $\Longrightarrow$ excessive b_2 saturation in early D0s.

- These early D0s have been/will be designated as non-golden magnets used in higher β^* IRs

  cross-section iteration results in tolerable b_2 and b_4

- Triplet correctors are planned to be used for b_2 correction of D0s.

  only one b_2 corrector per triplet; less effective than pairs (b_3 & b_5)

  two b_2 correctors per IR can be used for semi-local correction

Table 4: Measured harmonics in D0 magnet DRZ103.

Order, n	Normal, b_n
2	5.2
4	-0.2
6	0.9
8	-0.2

Table 5: New expected values for D0 integral harmonics at storage.

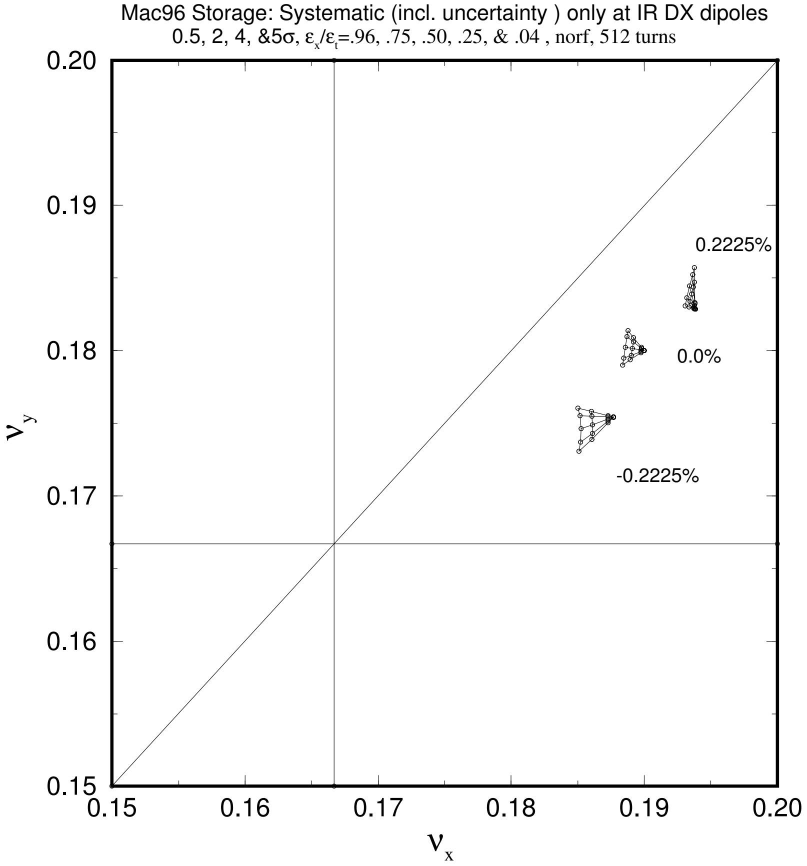
Order, n	$\langle b_n \rangle$	db_n
2	1.0	1.0
4	0.2	0.2
6	0.8	0.1
8	-0.2	0.05

- Early D0s with large b_2 saturation can not be used at low-β^* IRs.

  large action kick causes dynamic aperture problem

- With new expected values, field quality is tolerable

  changes chromaticity by 0.6 units; manageable



(6/12/96)

Multipoles:

body (expected):
systematic b2, b6, b8
systematic a1
uncertainty db2=-4 u

lead end (expected):
systematic A1, A6
uncertainty dB2=10 u-m; dA2=-8 u-m

return end (expected):
uncertainty dB2=3 u-m; dA2=1.5 u-m

Figure 5: Effects of systematic b_2 in IR D0 dipoles.

Dipole DX

- Since DX translates to accommodate for different collision scenarios, excessive beam orbit offset for proton-gold operation is no longer an issue.

- As far as field quality is concerned, gold-gold storage is relatively the most demanding scenario.

  6σ beam plus orbit offset at 63% coil radius;

  $\beta \sim 200$ m

- Expected uncertainty in body and end systematic b_2:

  insignificant effects in beam dynamics (chromaticity, tune foot-prints, dynamic aperture)

  feed-down easily correctable

- Field quality is not a problem.

Table 6: Expected values of harmonics for DX dipoles at storage.

Order, n	Normal			Skew		
BODY	$\langle b_n \rangle$	$d(b_n)$	$\sigma(b_n)$	$\langle a_n \rangle$	$d(a_n)$	$\sigma(a_n)$
1	0.0	0.4	0.5	-2.5	1.3	0.9
2	-0.6	4.0	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.3
4	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.06	0.13
6	0.05	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.03	0.1
8	-0.08	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.03	0.1
10	-0.04	0.05	0.1	0.0	0.03	0.1
12	-0.07	0.05	0.05	0.0	0.01	0.05
LEAD END	$\langle B_n \rangle$	$d(B_n)$	$\sigma(B_n)$	$\langle A_n \rangle$	$d(A_n)$	$\sigma(A_n)$
1	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
2	0.0	10.0	4.0	-1.5	8.0	2.0
4	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.6
6	0.0	1.0	0.2	-0.1	0.8	0.4
RETURN END	$\langle B_n \rangle$	$d(B_n)$	$\sigma(B_n)$	$\langle A_n \rangle$	$d(A_n)$	$\sigma(A_n)$
1	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	2.0
2	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	1.5	2.0
4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2

Other insertion-region magnets

- Dipoles D5I, D5O, D6, and D9 are on the common power supply of the arc dipoles without shunts.

- The deviation of the measured dipole lengths from their ideal values will be compensated by the dipole correctors.

Table 7: Relative deviations of the dipole length from their ideal values and the required corrector strength.

Magnet	arc dipole	D5O	D5I	D6 & D9
Relative deviation ($\times 10^{-2}$)	0 ± 0.03	0.58 ± 0.03	0.04 ± 0.02	0.22 ± 0.02
Corrector strength (A)	0 ± 1.8	10.0 ± 0.6	1.8 ± 1.0	-11.2 ± 1.0

Tune footprints and dynamic apertures

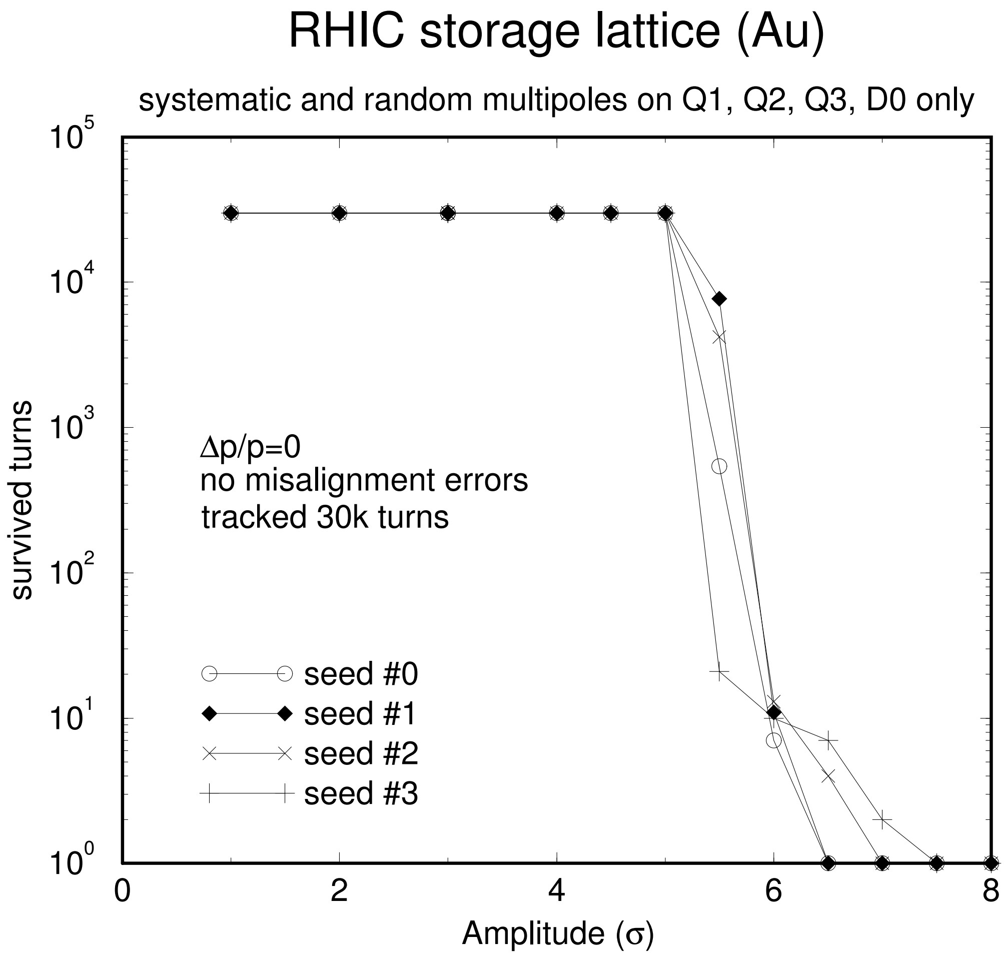


Figure 6: Effects of IR triplet and D0 field multipole error on dynamic aperture at the end of Au^{79+} storage for on-momentum ($\Delta p/p = 0$) particles.

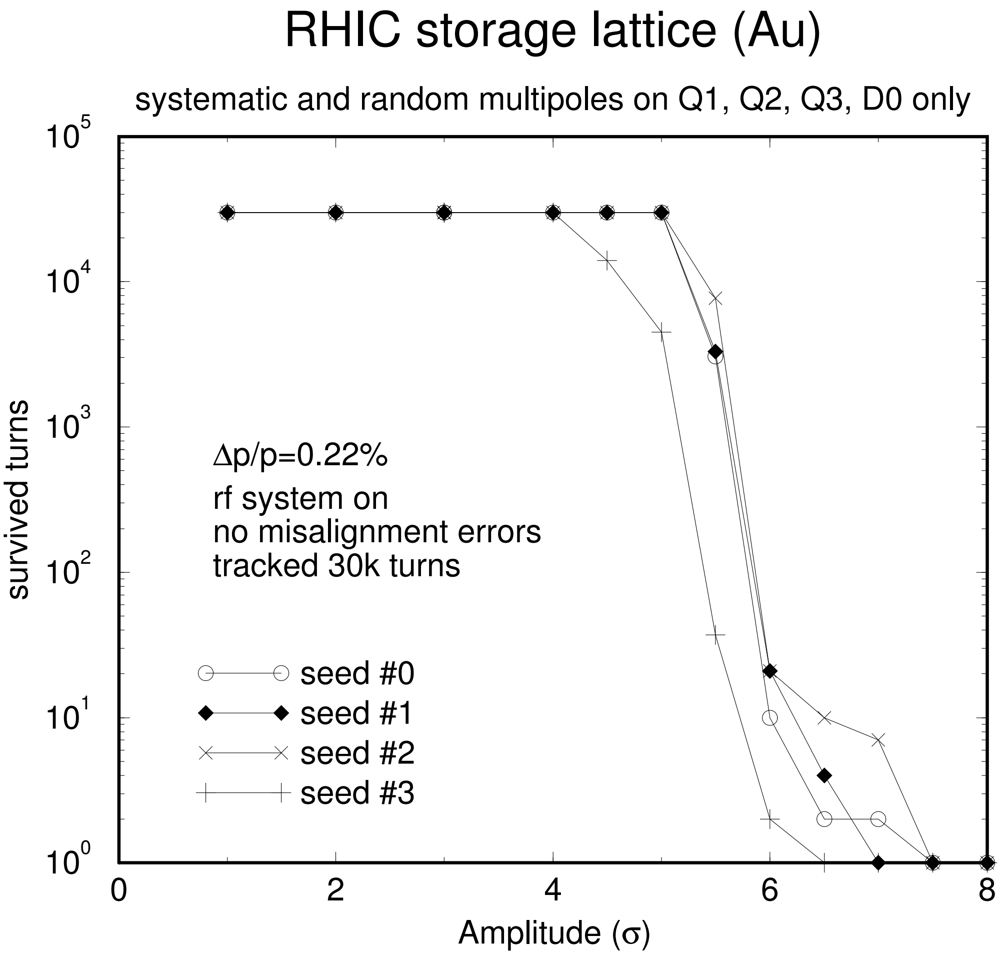


Figure 7: Effects of IR triplet and D0 field multipole error on dynamic aperture at the end of Au^{79+} storage for off-momentum ($\Delta p/p = 2.5\sigma_p$) particles.

III. Alignment & Assembly Issues

Triplet cryostat contains 2 dipoles (D0), 6 quads (Q1, Q2, Q3) and 6 corrector packages (C1, C2, C3) of both ring.

Each dipole or quad must move freely in the longitudinal direction during a thermal cycle, and must be strictly confined in the transverse direction.

Triplet assembly procedure:

- assemble and align four corrector layers into a corrector package
- sort on corrector and quad cold mass units, and attach corrector with quad
- align and install CQ units and D0 into the common cryostat in the tunnel

Multi-layer corrector

Table 8: Improvement of magnetic field angle using pole shims (CRI101).

Layer	Dipole	Octupole	Decapole	Dodecapole
pre-shimming				
Integ. field angle (mr)	1.8	−2.7	−1.5	−0.9
post-shimming				
Integ. field angle (mr)	−0.2	0.6	−0.3	0.5

Corrector-quadrupole assembly

- Sort on corrector and quad cold mass, both to optimize the field quality for low-β^* IRs and to minimize the relative center offsets and roll between C and Q.

  based on cold mass magnetic measurements

- After fiducialized, use antenna probe to locate the quad and corrector center relative to the cold mass fiducials.

- The current plan of eliminating relative CQ magnetic center offsets and roll during assembly, is challenged by technical difficulties.

- After sextant test, there will be more freedom of sorting CQ after it is finished and remeasured.

Ring installation

- CQ assemblies and D0s are assembled in the cryostat in the tunnel.

  Once closed, the quad center can not be independently adjusted.

- Using antenna techniques to relocate the quad and corrector center in the tunnel is desirable during final installation

Table 9: Preliminary installation offsets (mean±S.D.) of 77 arc CQSs and 88 arc dipoles.

Direction	Units	arc dipole	CQS element
North	[mm]	-0.1 ± 0.6	0.0 ± 0.6
East	[mm]	-0.1 ± 0.5	0.0 ± 0.7
Elevation	[mm]	-0.1 ± 0.7	-0.2 ± 0.5
Radial	[mm]	0.1 ± 0.4	0.0 ± 0.4
Vertical	[mm]	-0.1 ± 0.7	-0.2 ± 0.5
Longitudinal	[mm]	0.0 ± 0.6	0.1 ± 0.4

Dynamic apertures

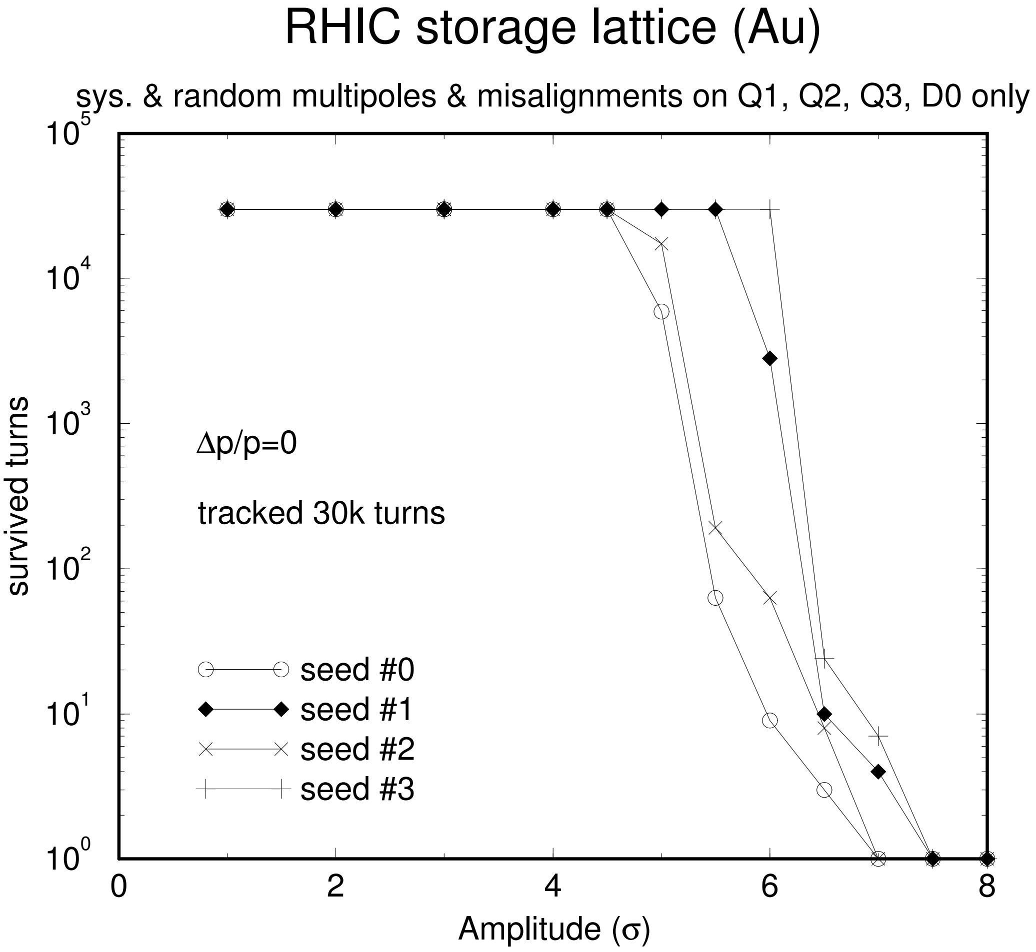


Figure 8: Effects of IR triplet and D0 misalignment error and field multipole error on dynamic aperture at the end of Au^{79+} storage for on-momentum ($\Delta p/p = 0$) particles.

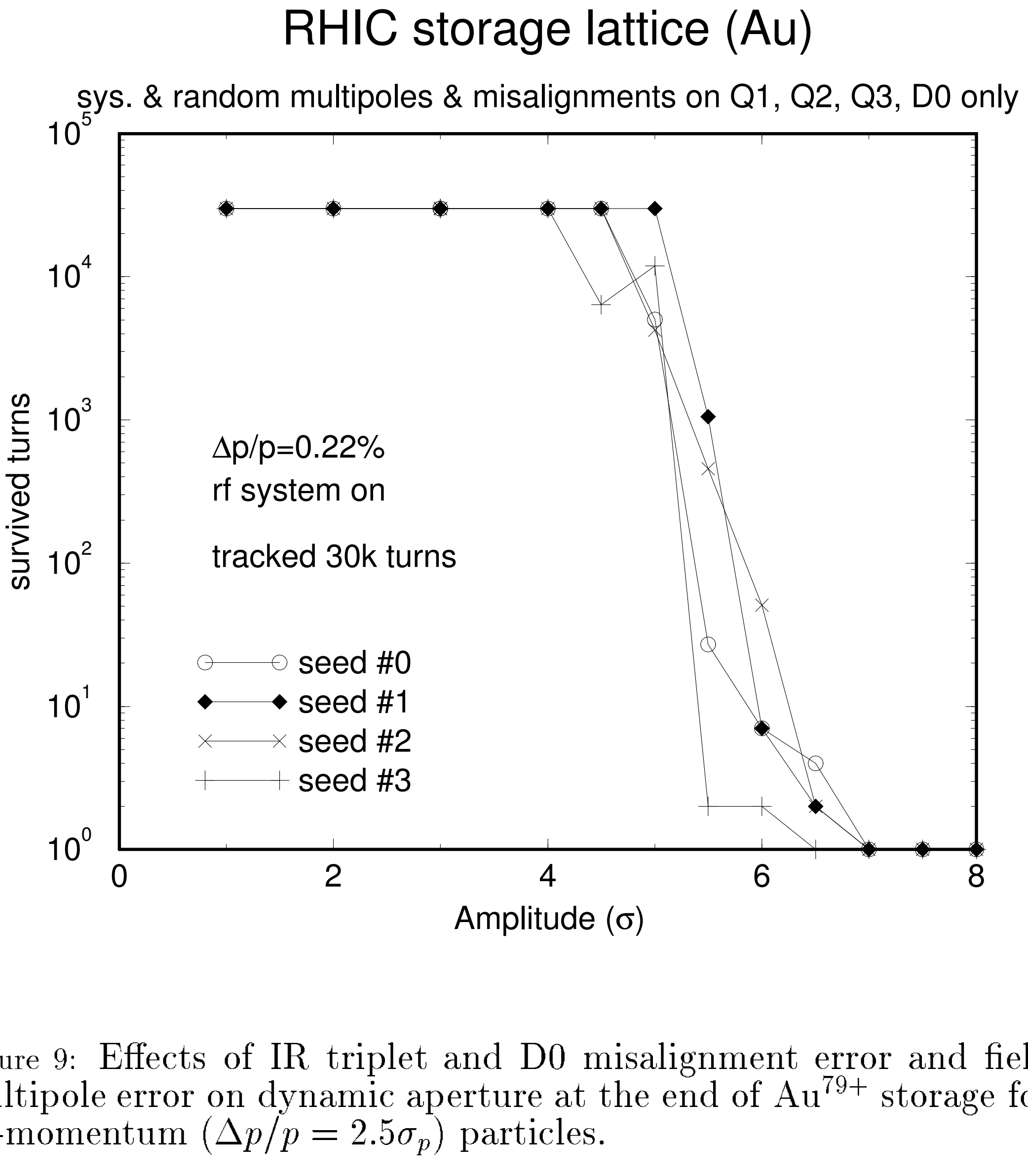


Figure 9: Effects of IR triplet and D0 misalignment error and field multipole error on dynamic aperture at the end of Au^{79+} storage for off-momentum ($\Delta p/p = 2.5\sigma_p$) particles.

IV. Summary

- The measurement data of the completed triplet quads shows that tuning shims are very effective in reducing undesired harmonics.

- Further investigation on the dependence of field harmonics on quench and thermal cycle will make local IR higher-order correction more effective.

- Golden magnet selection is necessary in minimizing the negative impact of some early production triplet quads and D0 dipoles.

- An accurate alignment of triplet quads is crucial. Further development of the antenna techniques, both for CQ cold mass and in-tunnel measurement, is highly beneficial.

- Triplet corrector packages are extremely useful at storage for orbit smoothing, decoupling, and higher-order compensation, both for triplet quads and D0.