

Dual AC Dipole Excitation for the Measurement of Magnetic Multipole Strength from Beam Position Monitor Data







Outline

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- · CEBAF Overview
- Analytical Model
- Experimental Setup
- ARC1 Beamline
- Sextupole Measurements
- Beam Position Monitor Nonlinearity
- ARC1 Dipole Measurements
- Future Measurements
- Summary





Aerial View



- 5-pass CW Electron Accelerator
- Three user facilities (A, B, C)
- CW Polarized Source
- >85% Polarization
- Two 1497 MHz Linacs
- Two Recirculation Arcs
- Operating at 6 GeV
- Now being upgraded to 12 GeV





CEBAF Overview

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Introduction





- Modulate the beam with two AC dipoles at two different frequencies
- Record time domain data at 8 Beam Position Monitors within a CEBAF ARC
- Perform Fast Fourier Transform of BPM data
- Linear system will just have kick frequencies with amplitudes that depend on the phase advance of the lattice
- Nonlinear fields will produce harmonics of the kick frequencies







$$X_{k1-} = X'_{k1-} = 0$$

$$X_{k1+} = 0$$

$$X'_{k1+} = A_1 \cos \omega_1 t$$







$$X_{k1-} = X_{k1-}' = 0$$

$$X_{k1+} = 0$$

$$X'_{k1+} = A_1 \cos \omega_1 t$$















 $X_{k2+} = L_{12}A_1\cos\omega_1 t$

$X'_{k2+} = L_{22}A_1\cos\omega_1 t + A_2\cos\omega_2 t$













$$B_x = \frac{2B_0}{a^2} xy$$

$$B_{y} = \frac{B_{0}}{a^{2}}(x^{2} - y^{2})$$













 $X_{s+} = (ML)_{12} A_1 \cos \omega_1 t + M_{12} A_2 \cos \omega_2 t$

$$X'_{s+} = (ML)_{22} A_1 \cos \omega_1 t + M_{22} A_2 \cos \omega_2 t + ((ML)_{12})^2 A_1^2 \cos^2 \omega_1 t + 2(ML)_{12} (M_{12}) A_1 A_2 \cos \omega_1 t \cos \omega_2 t + (M_{12})^2 A_2^2 \cos^2 \omega_2 t$$







 $\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$ $\cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$ $\cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B) \right]$ $\cos^2 A = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \cos 2A \right]$







$$X_{s+} = (ML)_{12} A_1 \cos \omega_1 t + M_{12} A_2 \cos \omega_2 t$$

$$X'_{s+} = (ML)_{22} A_1 \cos \omega_1 t + M_{22} A_2 \cos \omega_2 t + ((ML)_{12})^2 A_1^2 \frac{1}{2} [1 + \cos 2\omega_1 t] + (ML)_{12} (M_{12}) A_1 A_2 [\cos(\omega_1 + \omega_2) t + \cos(\omega_1 - \omega_2) t] + (M_{12})^2 A_2^2 \frac{1}{2} [1 + \cos 2\omega_2 t]$$













Kick frequencies for these tests were chosen to be 1 Hz and 21 Hz







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Octupole Frequencies
$$\omega_1 = 1 \ \text{Hz}$$
 $\omega_2 = 21 \ \text{Hz}$ $3\omega_1 = 3 \ \text{Hz}$ $3\omega_2 = 63 \ \text{Hz}$ $\omega_2 + 2\omega_1 = 23$ $\omega_2 - 2\omega_1 = 19$ $2\omega_2 + \omega_1 = 43$ $2\omega_2 - \omega_1 = 41$





Experimental Equipment





Data Acquisition System









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Kicker Magnets





ARC1 Beamline











Arc1 Optics





Arc1 Optics



































Simulation and Measurements

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Spectrum vs. Sextupole Strength





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Spectrum vs. Sextupole Strength





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Spectrum vs. Sextupole Strength

1A16 BPM After Sextupole

10⁴







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Spectrum vs. Sextupole Strength





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Spectrum vs. Sextupole Strength





Spectrum vs. Sextupole Strength

1A16 BPM After Sextupole 10⁴ 1000 G/cm 10^{3} Amplitude 10^{2} 10¹ 20 25 30 Π 10 35 5 15 40 45 50 Frequency (Hz)





Amplitudes vs. Sextupole Strength







Dipole Measurements



- Local orbit bump to offset the beam within the dipoles
- Measurements made at 1 mm steps in transverse direction from the reference orbit out to 1 cm





ARC1 Dipole Hall Probe Data



- Dipoles also measured at the Magnet Measurement Facility with a Hall Probe stepper
 - 21 tracks through the dipoles at 0.5 mm spacing
 - Measurements made every 2 mm along the tracks to create a grid of points
 - Multipole fields calculated along curved trajectories











$$X_{rot} = k_{x} \frac{\left(X^{+} - X_{off}^{+}\right) - \alpha_{x}\left(X^{-} - X_{off}^{-}\right)}{\left(X^{+} - X_{off}^{+}\right) + \alpha_{x}\left(X^{-} - X_{off}^{-}\right)} \qquad Y_{rot} = k_{y} \frac{\left(Y^{+} - Y_{off}^{+}\right) - \alpha_{y}\left(Y^{-} - Y_{off}^{-}\right)}{\left(Y^{+} - Y_{off}^{+}\right) + \alpha_{y}\left(Y^{-} - Y_{off}^{-}\right)}$$

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$$X = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(X_{ROT} - Y_{ROT} \right)$$

 $Y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (X_{ROT} + Y_{ROT})$























Poisson potential map of a single wire used to calculate coefficients for a two-dimensional polynomial correction of BPM data













Spectra Correction





Dipole Measurements







BSY Recombiner Elevation View









Recombiner Beamline











Recombiner Beamline











Summary

- Dual AC dipole magnets were used to measure nonlinear fields
- Sextupole measurements were made to develop a calibration standard
- Measurements of dipole nonlinearity versus position within the dipole were perfromed
- Will be ready to characterize new beamlines as the 12 GeV machine is commissioned

Thanks!

