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CHOICE OF A REFERENCE ORBIT INSIDE THE LEAR-MAGNET

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1. INTRODUCTION

Consider a magnet half-quadrant. It is made up of three blocks (central, inner, outer) which are positioned so that the centre of the good field region is kept tangentiel to an orbit of $\rho_{\rm G}$ = 4.17 m, each block having thus a length along the arc of $\ell = \frac{\pi}{12} \rho_{\rm G} = 1.0197$ m.

For two reasons this arc can not be an orbit :

- i.) The outer block has an effective length larger than ℓ by $\Delta \ell_q$ due to the fringing field.
- ii.) At the junction of the two half-quadrants (i.e. in the centre of the quadrant), a gap (of length g) was introduced by shortening each central block. g produces an effective magnetic hole of 2Ag, say, which is related to the total vertical gap height H by

$$\Delta g = \frac{H}{\pi} \left(\frac{g}{H} \operatorname{arc} tg \frac{g}{H} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(1 + \left(\frac{g}{H} \right)^2 \right) \right)$$

Without further modifications the orbit would have the excessive peak to peak excursion of

$$\mathbf{r} = (\sqrt{2} - 1) \quad (\Delta \ell_0 + \Delta g) \simeq 55 \text{ mm}; \quad (\Delta g \simeq \Delta \ell_0 \simeq 66 \text{ mm})$$

2. SOLUTIONS

Various proposals are made in the following, in order to reduce the peak to peak excursion \hat{r} to smaller values (between 7 and 16 mm). This is achieved by applying one or more of the following methods :

- a) The outer block is shortened such that the magnetic length differs by a new value $\Delta \ell_0$ from ℓ , in particular $\Delta \ell_0$ might be put zero.
- b) The bending radius of the central block is reduced by $\Delta \rho_c$ causing a maximum of the orbit deviation which forms together with the minimum deviation at the centre of the quadrant, the peak to peak value \hat{r} . Cases where this value is exceeded elsewhere are not admitted.
- c) If the maximum is located in the central block ($\hat{\phi} \leq 15^{\circ}$), a spacer of the same thickness is inserted in the median plane of the inner and outer block as a means to increase their respective bending radii ρ_i and ρ_c (cases C, D).

If the maximum falls into the inner block $(15^{\circ} < \widehat{\phi} < 30^{\circ})$ a spacer is only foreseen for the outer block (cases A, B, \widetilde{B}).

d) In all cases, the parameters $\Delta \rho_c$, $\Delta \rho_o$ and $\Delta \ell_o$ were determined mined such that the orbit position at the magnet end remains at the centre of the good field region (and is centred with respect to the extreme values mentioned under b).

Each of the cases presented in table I is characterised by a particularity mentioned under remarks. In addition, the following statements are worth mentioning :

1) The bending radius in the central block is reduced by $\Delta \rho_c < 0$. There is a loss of maximum momentum attainable given by $\frac{\Delta p}{p} = \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho_G} c$ (see fig. 1).

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2) The product of the peak to peak orbit excursion \hat{x} and the loss of momentum is constant and given by

$$\hat{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \frac{\Delta p}{p} = -\frac{(\Delta g)^2}{2\rho_G}$$

This, of course, is an important reason, not to prefer simply the case with the smallest \hat{r} .

3) The spacer's thickness Δh results from both ρ_c and ρ_o . Assuming that the flux density in the mid-plane of the yoke equals that of the magnet gap, the spacer's action is doubled so that its thickness is given by

$$\Delta h = \frac{H}{2} \left(\frac{\rho_0}{\rho_c} - 1 \right)$$

4) Clearly as the length of the modified orbit differs from the length of the geometric (naive) arc, (to which all comparisons are referred), there arises a circumference difference ΔC which is also found in table I. In order to re-establish the circumference, each magnet quadrant must be shifted towards the centre of LEAR by $\Delta C/(4\sqrt{2})$. The elements of the straight sections move towards the centre by $\Delta \tilde{C}/8$.

CONCLUSION

As two examples, the orbit excursions for B and \widetilde{B} are shown on fig. 2 as function of the geometric bending angle. Case B seems a good compromise which does not need too much shortening of the outer block, nor too big a spacer. The orbit excursion and the loss in maximum momentum seem both tolerable.

For convenience in fig. 3 and fig. 4 the Twiss functions are shown for case B (two working points valid on February 1, 1931). Distribution :

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remærks (spacer thickness)	ho spacer	Δℓo = 0 mm (Δĥo = 2.95 mm)	Δ <i>l</i> o = Δ <i>l</i> eff. (Δho = 6.98 mm)	φ = 15° (Δh _i = Δh _o = 2.28 mm)	Δlo = 0 mm (Δhi = Δho = 3.33 mm)	
changes of bending radius Q = Q _a + Δρ	Δ e.	Δgo = 117.07 mm Δgi } = - 177.1 mm Δgi } = - 177.1 mm	Δę。 = 469,47 mm Δę;] = - 220.25 mm Δę,]	Δç, } = -28.13 mm Δç, } = -251.04 mm	Δ¢e] = 25.76 mm Δq;] = 296.33 mm Δqe = -296.33 mm	
۵C / mm <u>۵</u> C / mm	22.79 4.03	15.53 2.75	3.04 0.5 4	15.12 2.67	8.18 1.45	
-e>	26.41°	21.14°	17.07°	15°	12.73°	
∆€°/mm	-47.38	0.0	ao 64.5 - 16.24		00	
relative loss of max. momentum p = 10 ³	-33.78	- 42,47	- 52.82	- 60.2	- 71.06	
peak lo peak orbit excursion Î/mm	45.51	12.34		8.7	FEF	
case	A	B	¥€	ບ	A	

g_g= 4170 mm ; Δg= 66.1 mm

Table I:



Fig. 1: Relative loss of maximum momentum versus peak to peak orbit excursion f



L E A R REAL: *LWP* - CASE "B"

AGS VERSION 75.03 10/02/81 10.58.43

				XXX
ALPHAP 1	11111 111111			*****
ALPHAP (M)	Contraction of the second	GAMMA TR.	- 5,2696	*****
MUH/2PI	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(H) X M X	3,5366	******
NUV/2PI	0 000000000000000000000000000000000000	(V)XA	.8273	*****
ALPHAH	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	BETAM	5 21	*****
агрнаи	01111111111111000000000000000000000000	APRIME(V)	-5,7485	*****
ETAH (M)	ИОМИДАЮЗССОСООООООООООООООООООООООООООООООООО	(2.7500	*****
TAV(H) B	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	C V) UMSOO	38268	*****
1/M2) BE		ВЕТАМАХ (Н)	11,0895	*****
ANG(MR) K(OPRINE (H)	-2,7183	*****
D1ST(M)	0	(н) в	2.3300	******
(W) J	ເພິ່ງ ເບິ່ ເບິ່ ເບິ່ ເບິ່ ເບິ່ ເບິ່ ເບິ່ ເບິ່	(H) UMSU 3	- ,86863	******
NO ELEM	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	DP/P (0 • 0 0 0 0	******

Fig. 5: AGS-output for case "B" (Q_{H} = 2.35, Q_{V} = 2.75)

.037 SECONDS

IIME =

10/02/81 11.03.12 AGS VERSION 75.03 REAL: *UWP* - CASE "B" LEAR

				XXXX
ALPHAP 1				*******
ALPHAP (M)	NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN	GAMMA TR.	-2,6456	(XXXXXXXXXX)
HUH/2PI	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	XMAX (H) XMAX	2.4784	******
MUV/2PI	0 000000000000000000000000000000000000	AX (V)	.5837	*****
АСРНАН	011) BETAM	2.5	*****
VLPHAV	00-00420000/V/404V4080000/000-000 0000000/00-4000000000000000	QPRIME (V	-7,308	******
н (м) и		(2,7500	*****
BETA		۲) ()	68	*****
ETAV (M)	Orendo GOVVV ERDIDE - NOTO 4 400 (4 40 - Orendo - Unite - Rud Cov (5 - Orendo - Unite - Rud Cov (5 - Cov (5 - Orendo - Or	COSNUC	382	*****
, B		(H) X M	5,9123	XXXXXX
(1/H2)	60000000000000000000000000000000000000	BETAI	-	*****
VIIG (MR) K	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	QPRIME (H)	-5,0760	*****
DIST(M) A	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	(H) D	3.2000	*****
(W)	ທີ່ເກັບອີກັດທີ່ມີຄຸດຄາດ ແລະ	(H) UNSO:	.30902	*******
IO ELEM		DP/P (000000	******
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Fig. 4: AGS - output for case "B" (Q4 = 3.2, Qv = 2.75)

.038 SECONDS

TIME =