

UPDATED PARAMETERS FOR THE

AC MAGNET DESIGN

J.R.J. Bennett, M.R. Harold, L. Rinolfi

Preliminary remark :

The following parameters are based on the lattice 83.04.

It is updating of those mentioned in note AC-12.

INTRODUCTION

The lattice design for the anti-proton collector, to be sited in the AA Hall, includes 24 dipoles and 56 quadrupoles*. Although these magnets are somewhat smaller than those in the AA ring, the design and construction philosophy is very similar to that employed on the larger magnets. The cores will consist of low carbon laminated steel, stacked and compressed between thick end plates. Energising coils are water cooled copper, insulated with glass or glass-mica tape and vacuum impregnated with epoxy resin.

DIPOLES

The effective length of the dipoles is 1.9513 m and the required field is 1.6T. Since the sagitta is only ± 32 mm, it was considered worthwhile to widen the pole by this amount and thus avoid the expense and complication of having a curved magnet and coils. In order to maximise straight-section space the coils will have bent-up ends. The extra cost of this is compensated by the fact that the coils can now be placed on the magnets' median plane, with a consequent saving in magnet steel.

Non-linear two-dimensional calculations, using the code PE2D, were used to determine the pole profile and to optimise the lamination size. Three-dimensional analysis of the end field will be done later, as an aid to the fitting of shims which will produce the required sextupole component.

QUADRUPOLES

Of the 56 quadrupoles, 12 are of one type (QW) and 44 are of another (QN). The QW's are required in those positions in the lattice where dispersion causes the beam to be particularly wide in the horizontal plane. The QN's have been made as narrow as possible in order to ease the problems of injection and extraction.

Since the two quadrupole types have different internal bore diameters, and each type has to act both as a focussing and a de-focussing lens, the diameters and turns/pole have been adjusted so that a given current will produce the same gradient in both the QW and the QN. Any small difference between the gradient-length integrals of the two types can be accommodated either by the use of end

*One dipole and two quadrupoles will be modified due to injection constraints

shims or by current shunting.

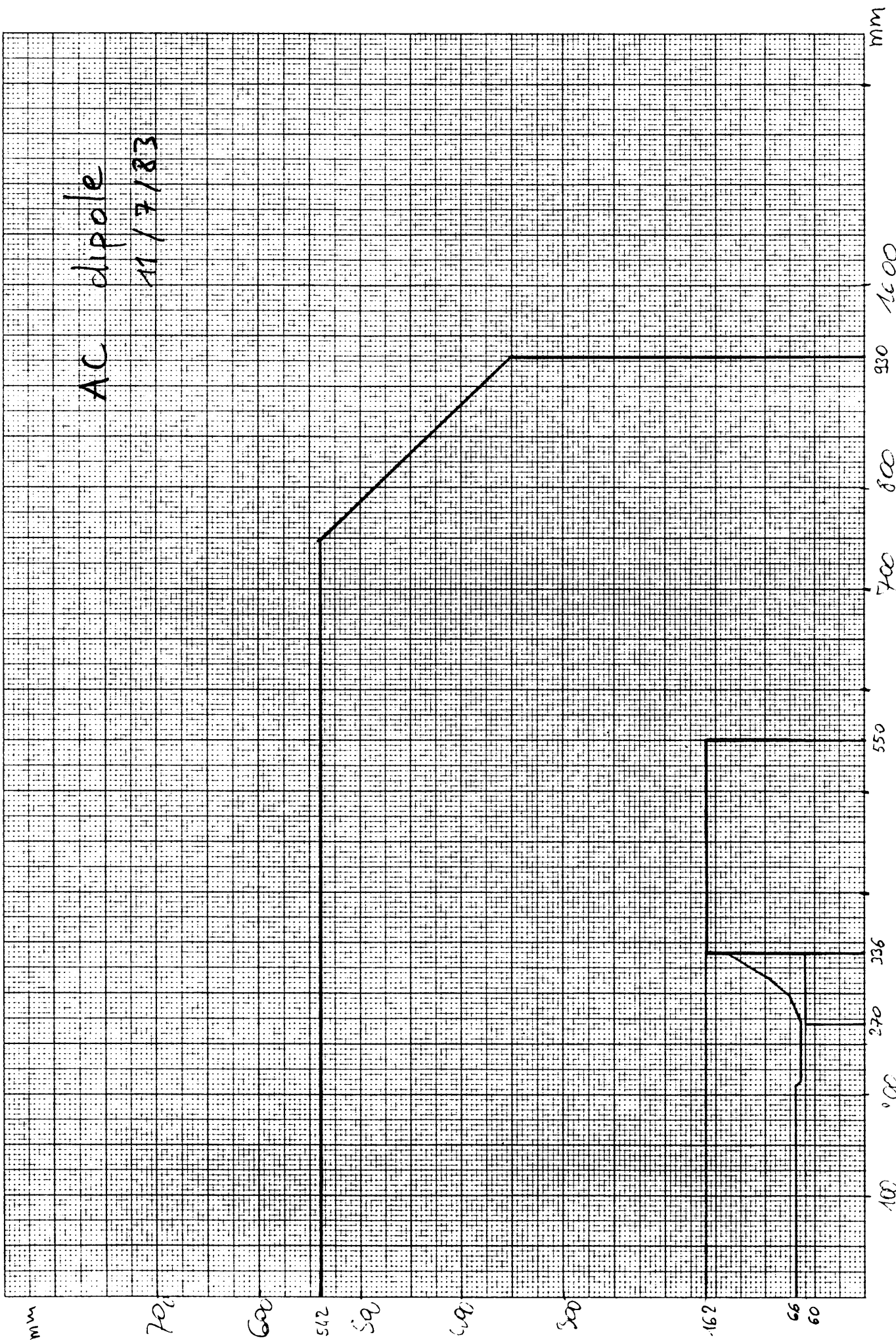
Two-dimensional calculations have confirmed the field quality required in each case ($\Delta g/g \sim 10^{-3}$); future 3-D computations will allow end effects to be accommodated in the lamination profiling. Because of the relatively large length-to-aperture ratio of these magnets, end effects will be much smaller than for the AA quadrupoles, but a sextupole term will again be included so that there will be a left-right asymmetry. Provision will be made for shimming the quadrupole ends so that higher-order field components may be incorporated at the measurement stage.

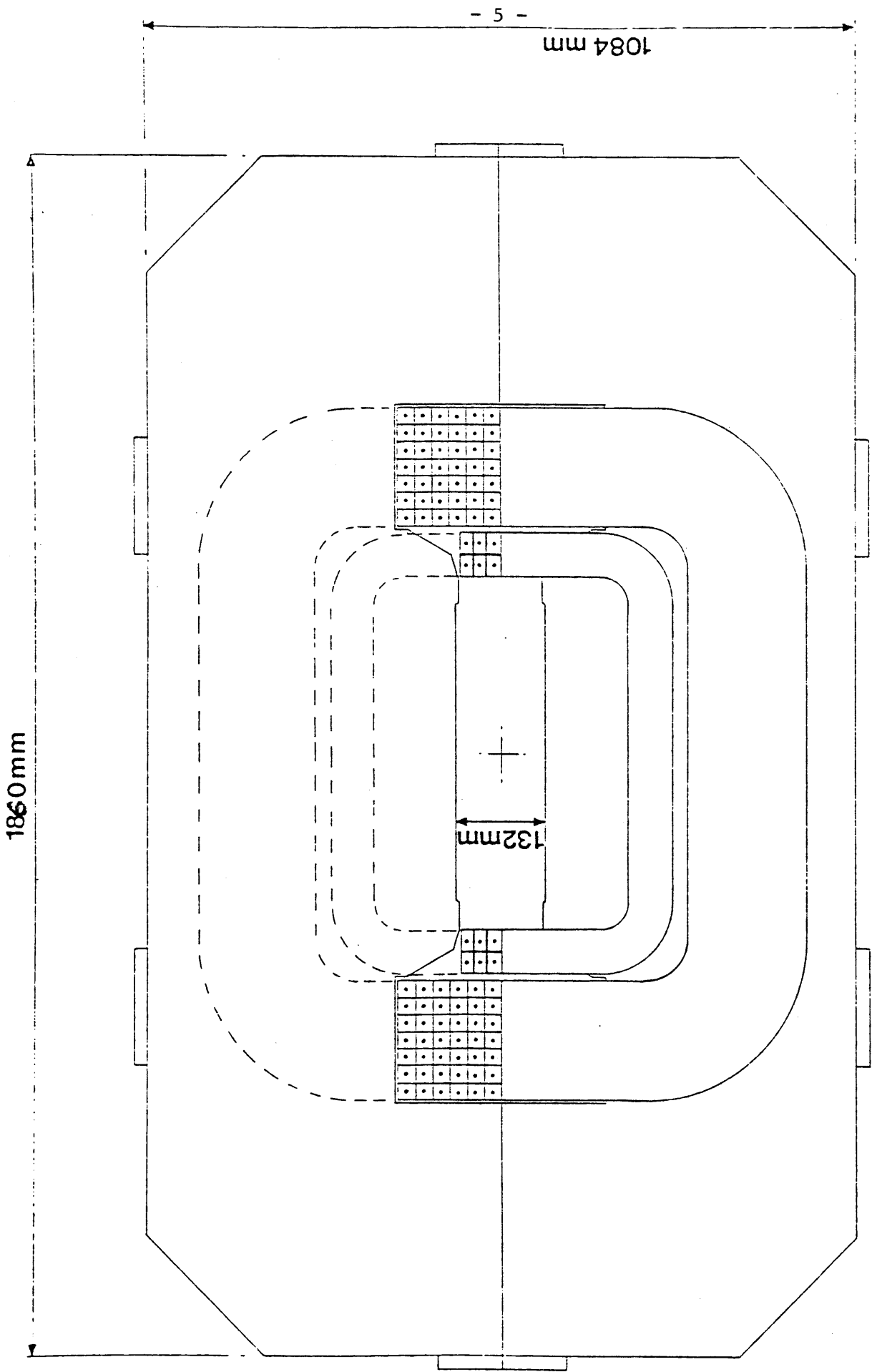
TABLE I

Dipole

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Number | 24 | | |
| Field | 1.6T | | |
| Eff length | 1.9513 m | | |
| Core length | 1.820 m | | |
| Gap height | 132 mm | | |
| Overall length | 2204 mm | | |
| Overall width | 1900 mm | | |
| Overall height | 1084 mm | | |
| Good field width | ± 197 mm | | |
| Good field height | ± 58 mm | | |
| Nominal current | 1838 A | | |
| Nominal power | 71 kW | | |
| <u>Coil 1</u> (2 off) turns | 42 | <u>Coil 2</u> (1 off) | 12 |
| Conductor sections | 24 x 24 mm ² | | 28 x 19 mm ² |
| Current density | 3.42 A/mm ² | | 3.81 A/mm ² |
| Hole diameter | 7 mm | | 8 mm |
| Avg length/turn | 6.5 m | | 5.7 m |
| Temp rise/layer (<u>coil 1</u>) | 20 ^o C | /coil 2 | 20 ^o C |
| Pressure drop/layer | 3.2 Bar | /coil 2 | 6.4 Bar |
| Water flow/layer | 3.7 l/m | /coil 2 | 6.2 l/m |
| Resistance/layer | 1.53 mΩ | /coil 2 | 2.56 mΩ |
| Total water flow | 50.6 l/m | | |
| Total resistance | 20.92 mΩ | | |
| Copper weight | 2.611 + .293 | | |
| Steel weight | 24.75 tonnes | | |

AC dipole
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AC DIPOLE

TABLE II

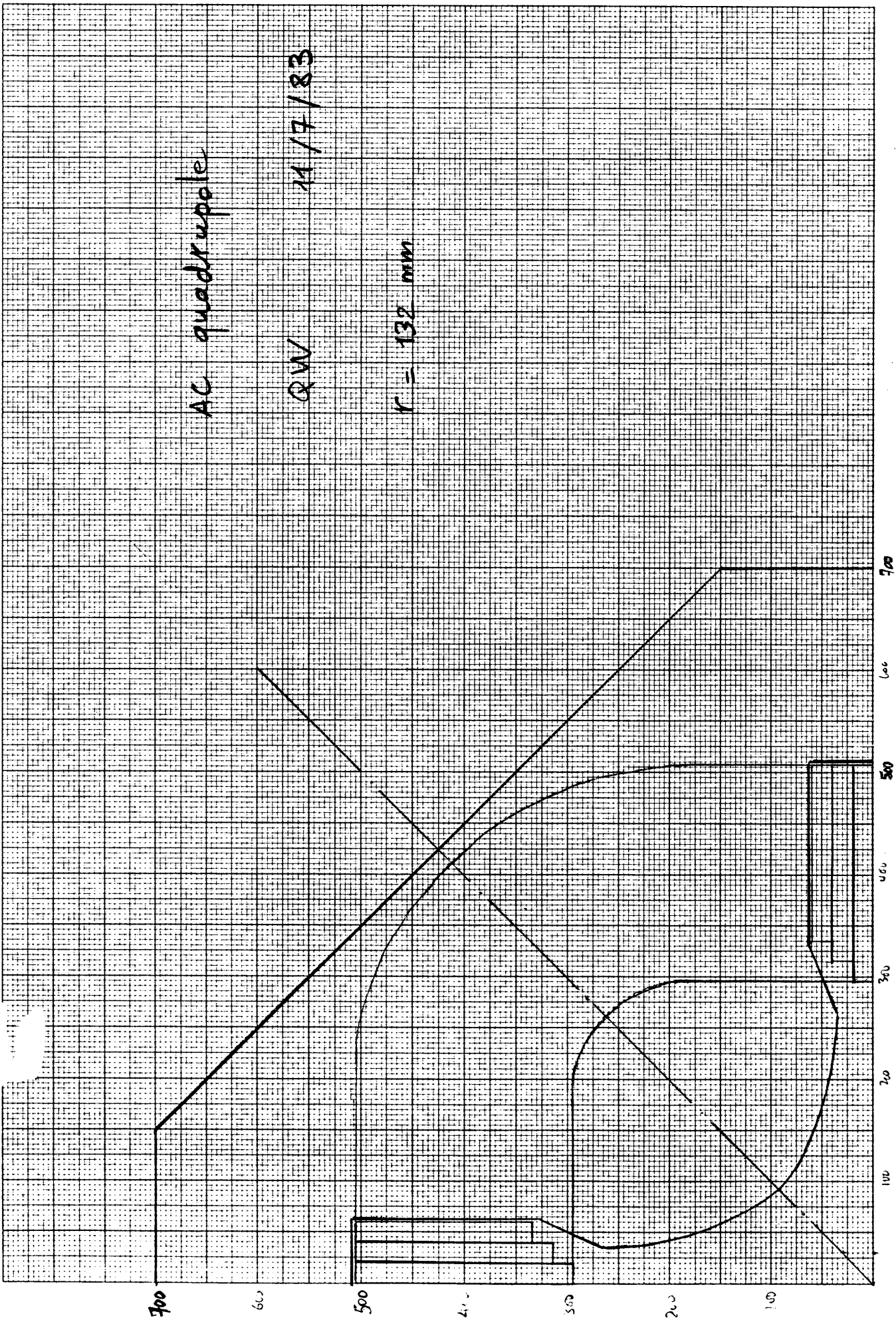
| | QW | QN |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Number | 12 | 44 |
| Gradient | 6.384 T/m | 6.384 T/m |
| Eff length | 700 mm | 700 mm |
| Core length | 568 mm | 618 mm |
| Inscribed circle radius | 132 mm | 98.39 mm |
| Overall length | 770 mm | 880 mm |
| Overall width | 1500 mm | 760 mm |
| Good field width | ± 192 mm | ± 87 mm |
| Good field height | ± 64 mm | ± 74 mm |
| Nominal current | 1721 A | 1721 A |
| Nominal power | 52.5 kW | 21.8 kW |
| Turns/pole | 27 | 15 |
| Conductor cross-section | 20 x 17.3 mm ² | 20 x 17.3 mm ² |
| Current density | 5.86 A/mm ² | 5.86 A/mm ² |
| Coolant hole diameter | 8 mm | 8 mm |
| Average length/turn | 2.7 m | 2.0 m |
| Temp rise per coil | 30 ⁰ C | 15 ⁰ C (2 coils in serie will give 30 ⁰ C) |
| Pressure drop per coil | 6.9 Bar | 4.1 Bar |
| Water flow per quadrupole | 25 l/m | 10.4 l/m |
| Resistance per quadrupole | 17.7 mΩ | 7.36 mΩ |
| Copper weight | 0.76 tonnes | .315 tonnes |
| Steel weight | 5 tonnes | 1.66 tonnes |

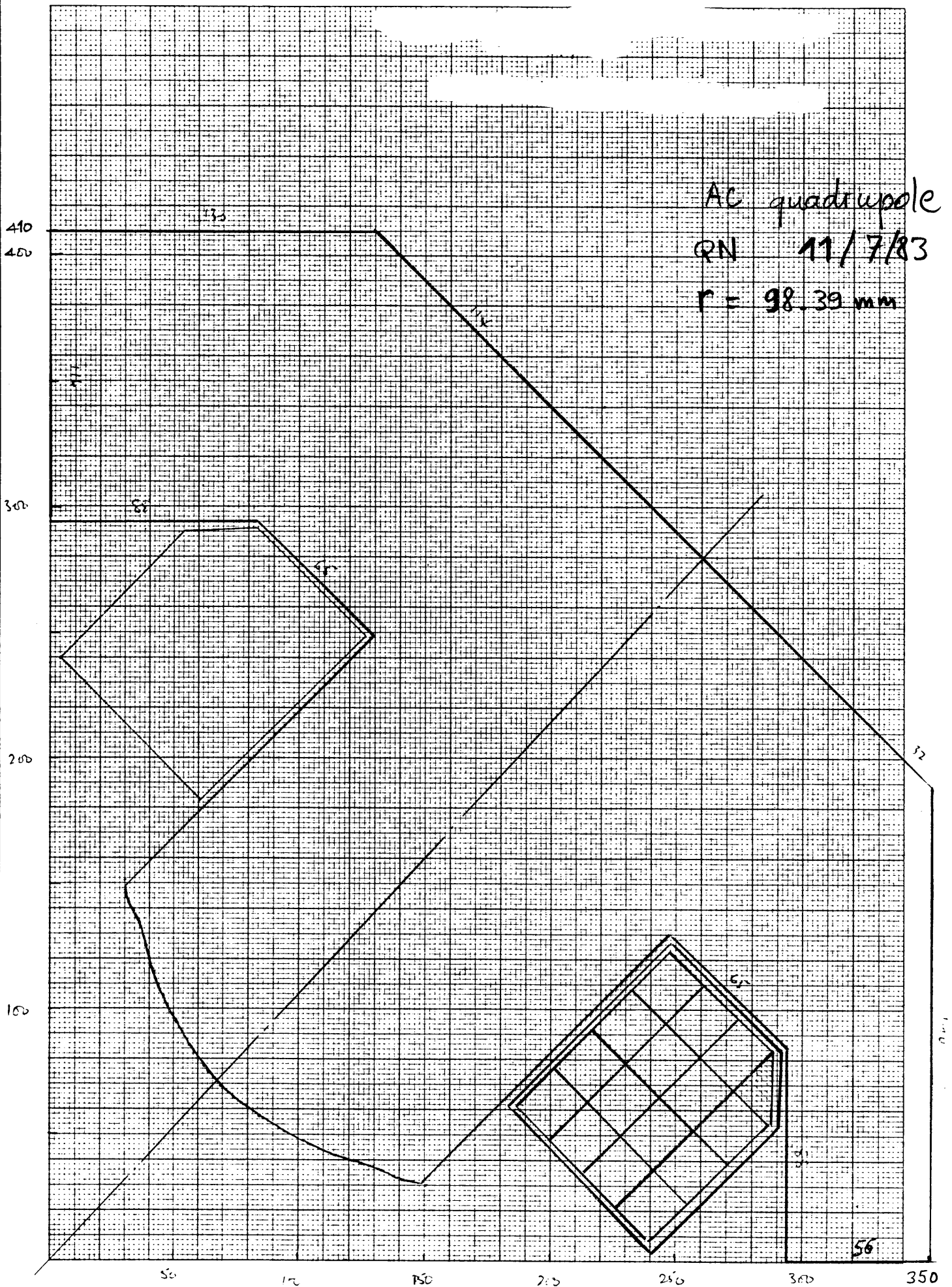
AC quadrupole

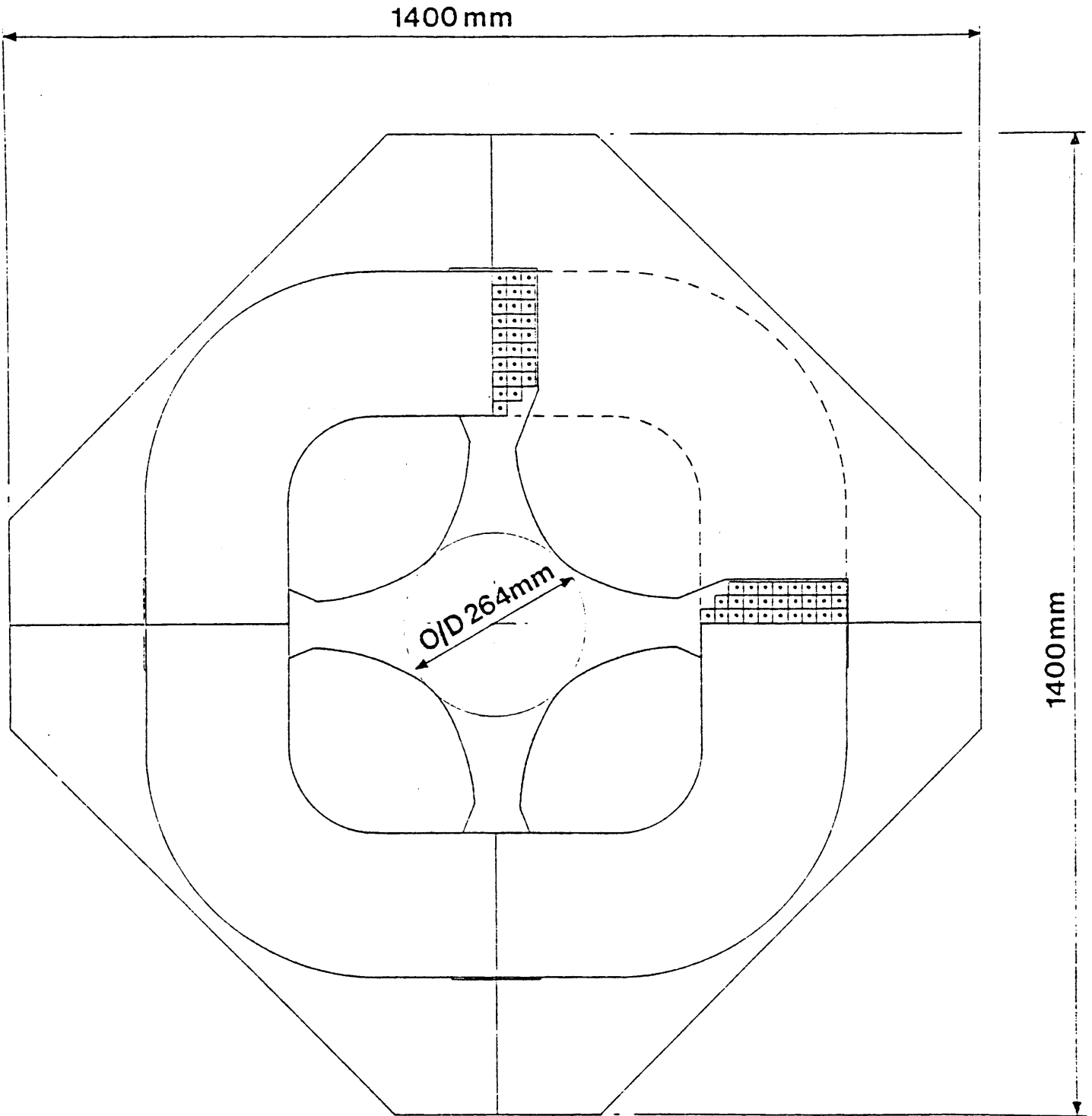
QW

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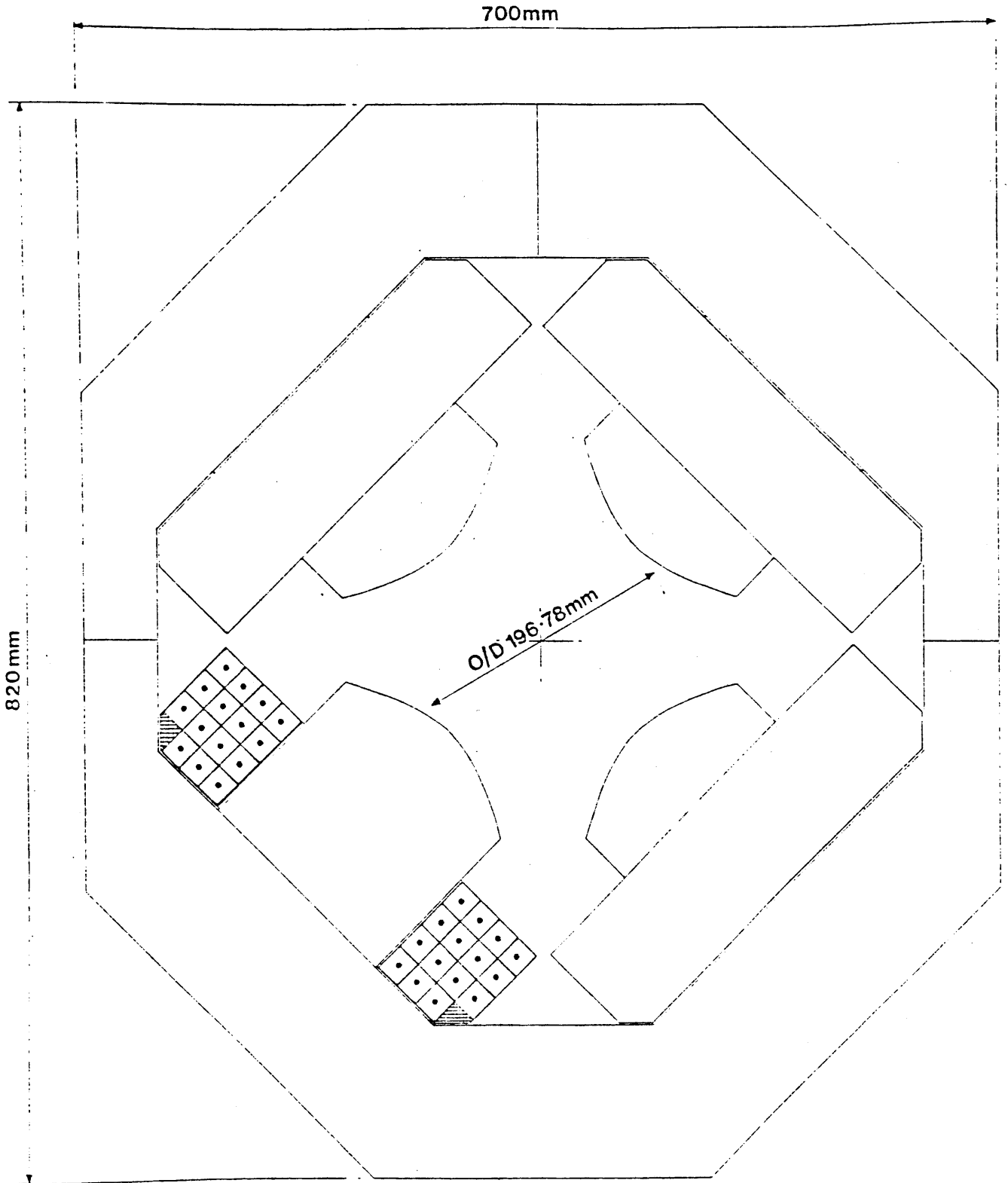
$r = 132 \text{ mm}$



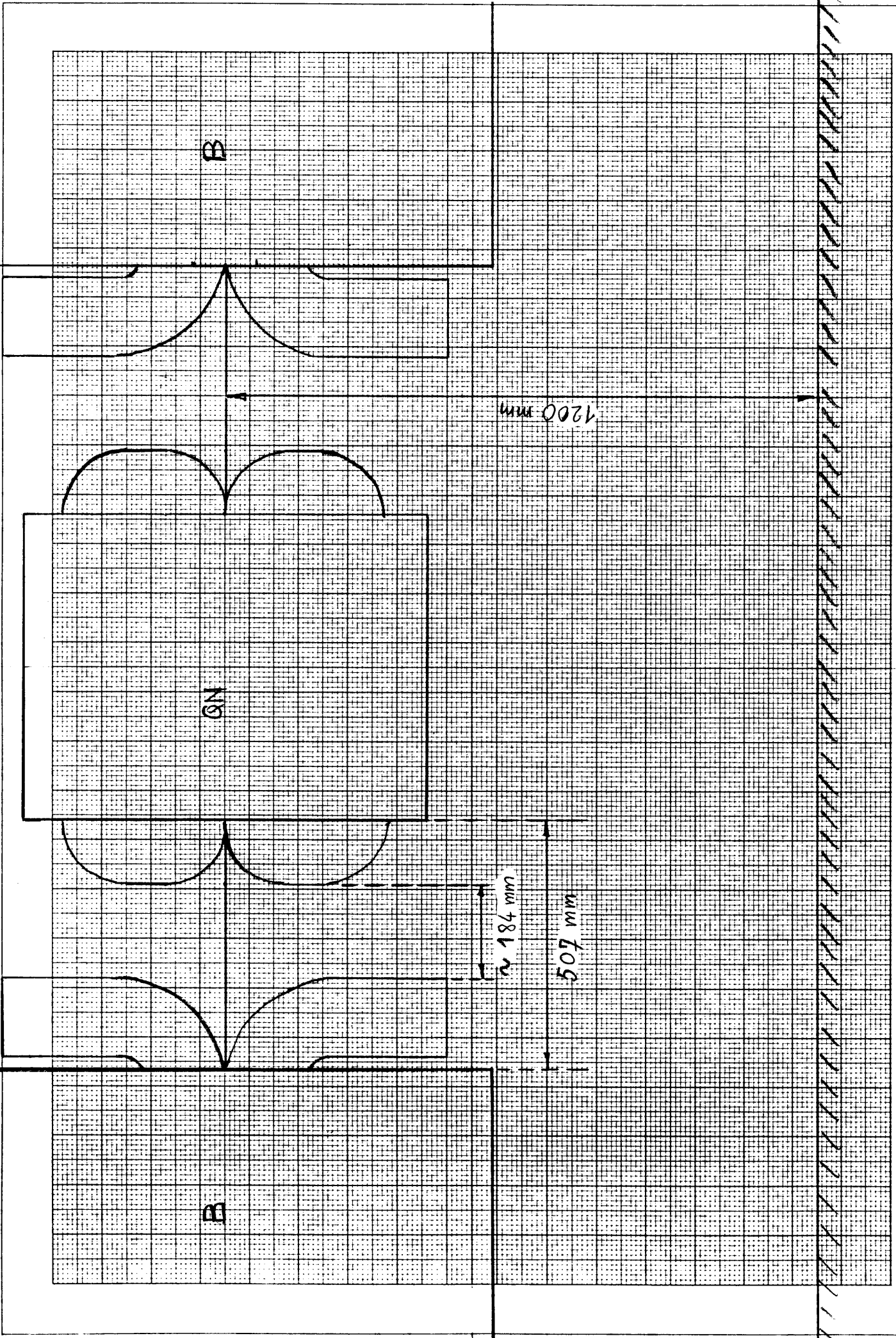




AC QUADRUPOLE QW



AC QUADRUPOLE QN



POWER SUPPLIES

The power supplies will be "conventional" dc units from suitable manufacturers experienced in this field. Stability will be better than 1 part in 10⁴.

Table - lists the parameters.

Table - Magnet Power Supplies

| Type | Nominal Output Current A | Nominal Output Voltage V | Nominal dc Power kW | Number |
|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| Quadrupole | 1721 | 497 | 856 | 2 |
| Dipole | 1838 | 927 | 1704 | 1 |

Power supply for F quads :

$$4 \left(\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 52.5 \\ (W) \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} 5 \times 21.8 \\ (N) \end{array} \right) = 856 \text{ kW}$$

Power supply for D quads :

$$4 \left(\begin{array}{l} 1 \times 52.5 \\ (W) \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} 6 \times 21.8 \\ (N) \end{array} \right) = 733 \text{ kW}$$

VACUUM

Stainless steel vessels with circular end flanges for aluminium diamond seals and V-band couplings are envisaged for all magnets. The chamber cross-sections are tailored to fit the different groups of beam sizes.

Table - details the various parameters. The dipole chambers are assumed straight, not curved to follow the beam.

Table - Parameters of Vacuum Chambers in the Magnets

| Magnet | Cross-section, internal width x height or internal diameter x wall thickness mm | Length | Flange outer diameter | Number |
|--------|--|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| | | mm | mm | |
| QN | 190 ϕ x 3 | 920 | 225 | 40 |
| | 174 x 106 | 920 | 225 | 4 |
| QW | 254 x 130 | 810 | 310 | 4 |
| | 386 x 80 | 810 | 420 | 8 |
| DAC | 228 x 112 | 2250 | 270 | 16 |
| | 398 x 116 | 2250 | 440 | 8 |