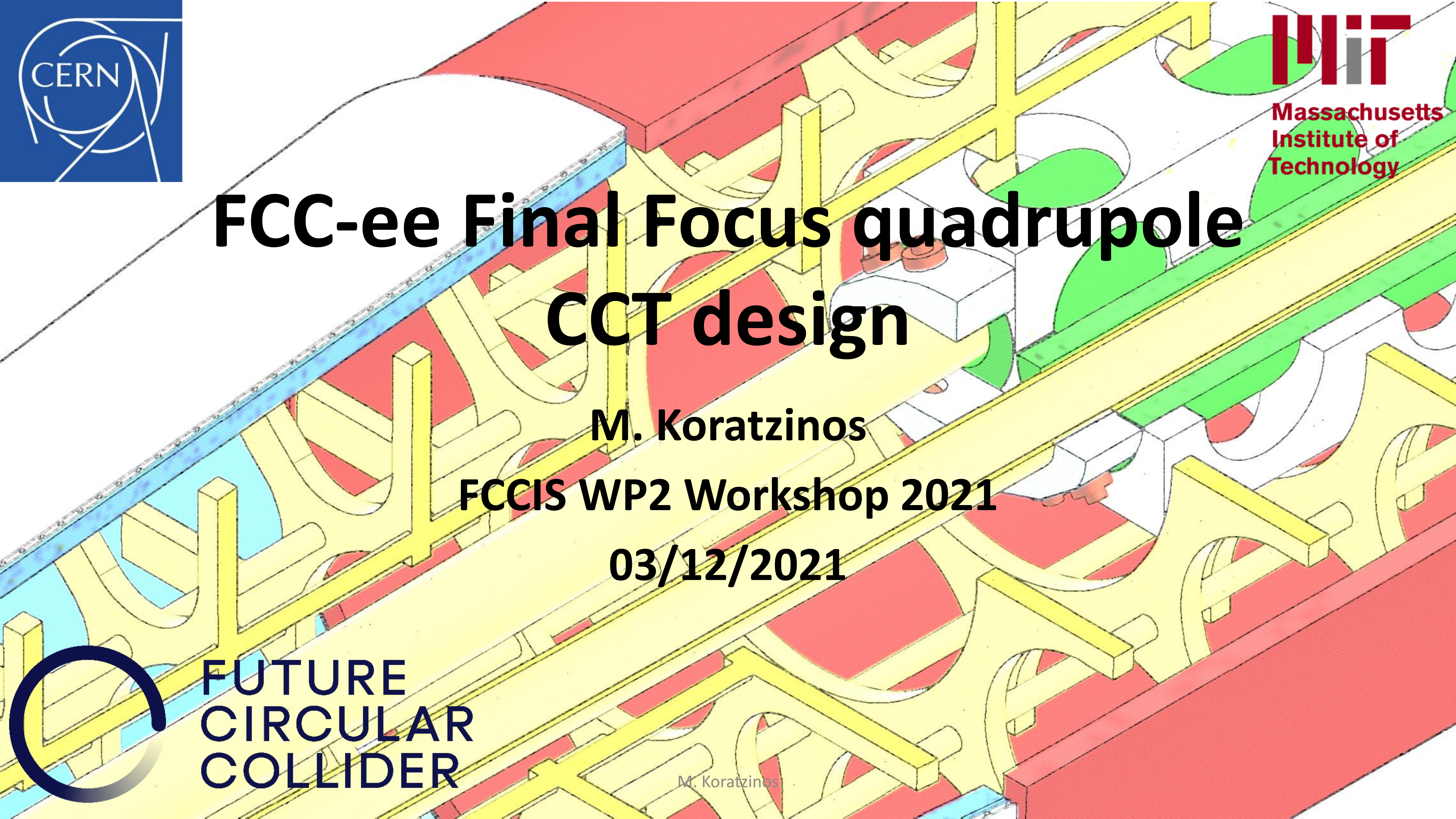

FCC-ee Final Focus quadrupole CCT design

M. Koratzinos

FCCIS WP2 Workshop 2021

03/12/2021

Acknowledgements

- For the design: Glyn Kirby, Jeroen van Nugteren (author of Field)
- Manufacturing: the CERN main workshop, Karol Scibor
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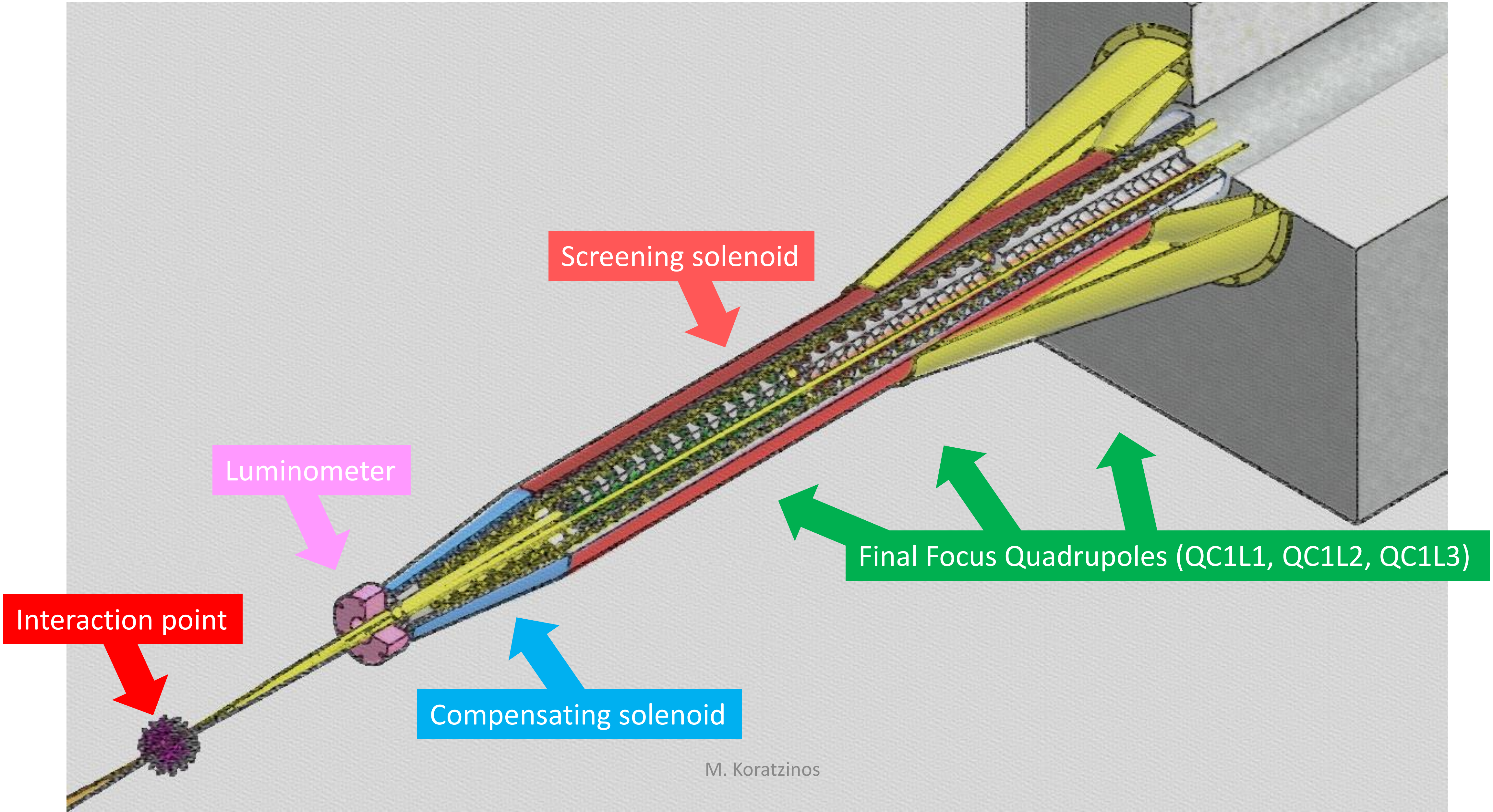
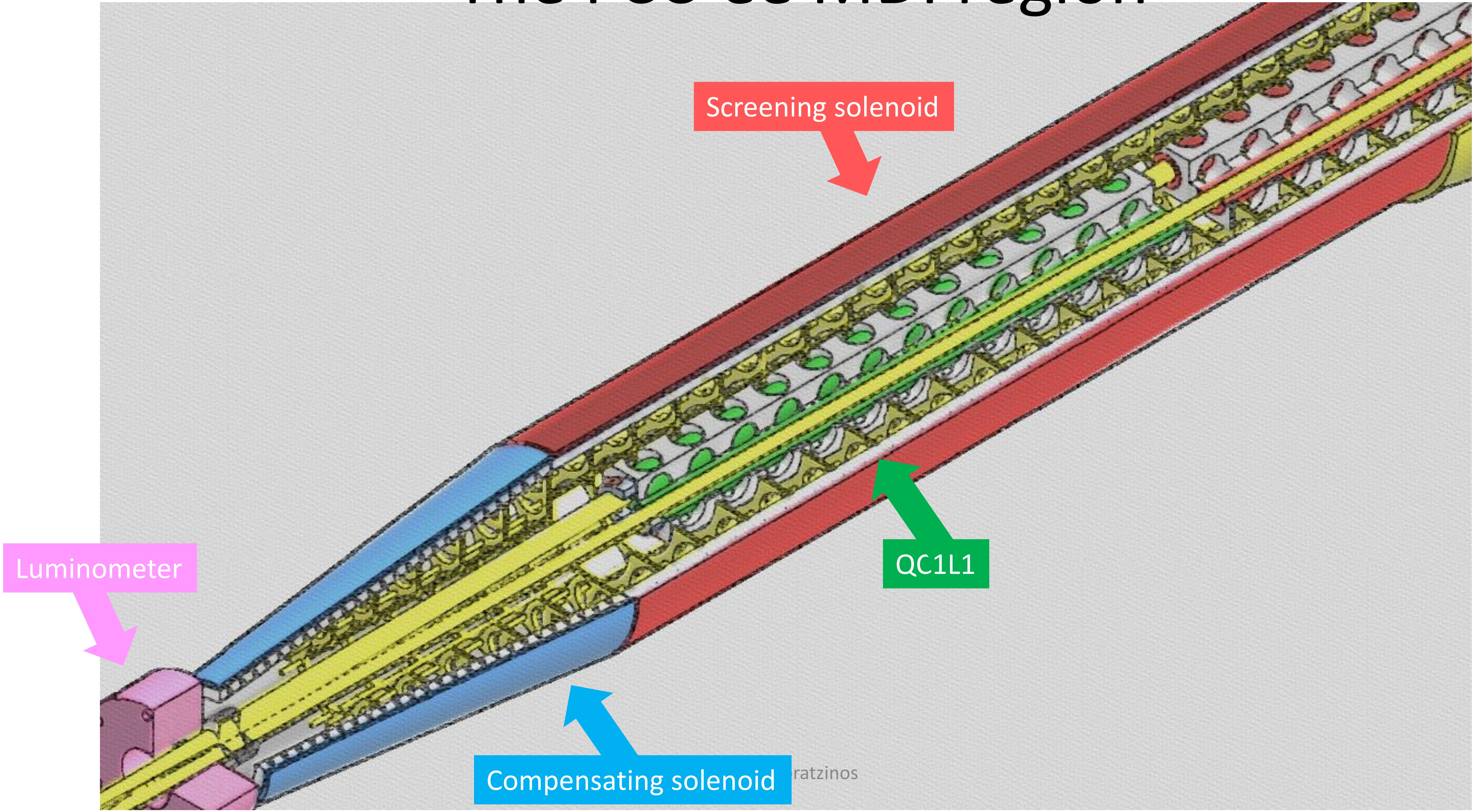
- Winding and assembly: Herman ten Kate’s team in B180, Tim Mulder
- Special tools manufacturing: the CMS workshop in P5, Maf Alidra
- Warm testing: the B311 boys Carlo Petrone, Melvin Liebsch, Dmitry Akhmedyanov, Stefano Sorti
- This work would not have been possible without the support of many people. I would like to especially thank Austin Ball, Katsunobu Oide, Frank Zimmermann, Guenther Dissertori, Michael Benedikt

The FCC-ee MDI region

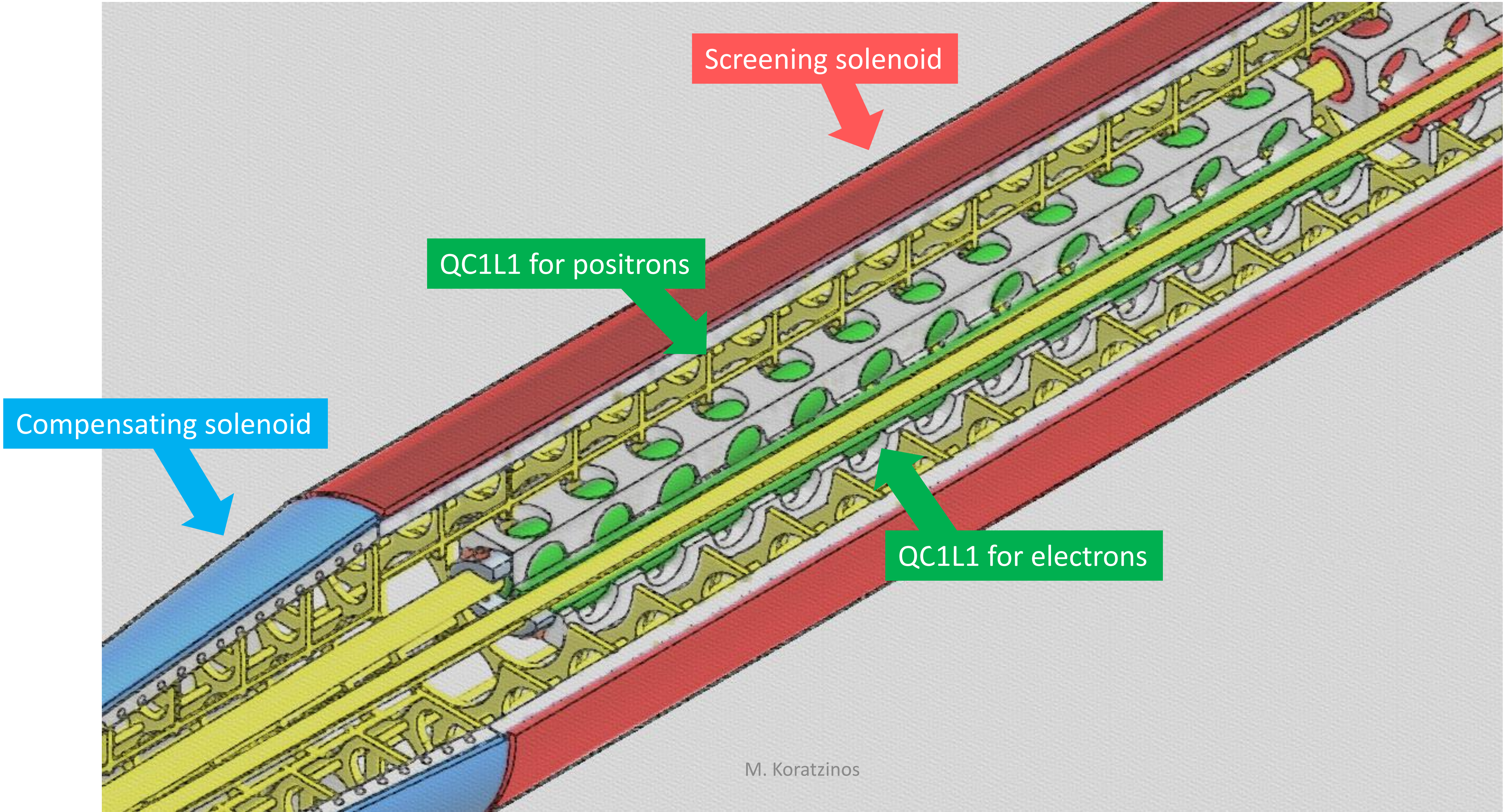


M. Koratzinos

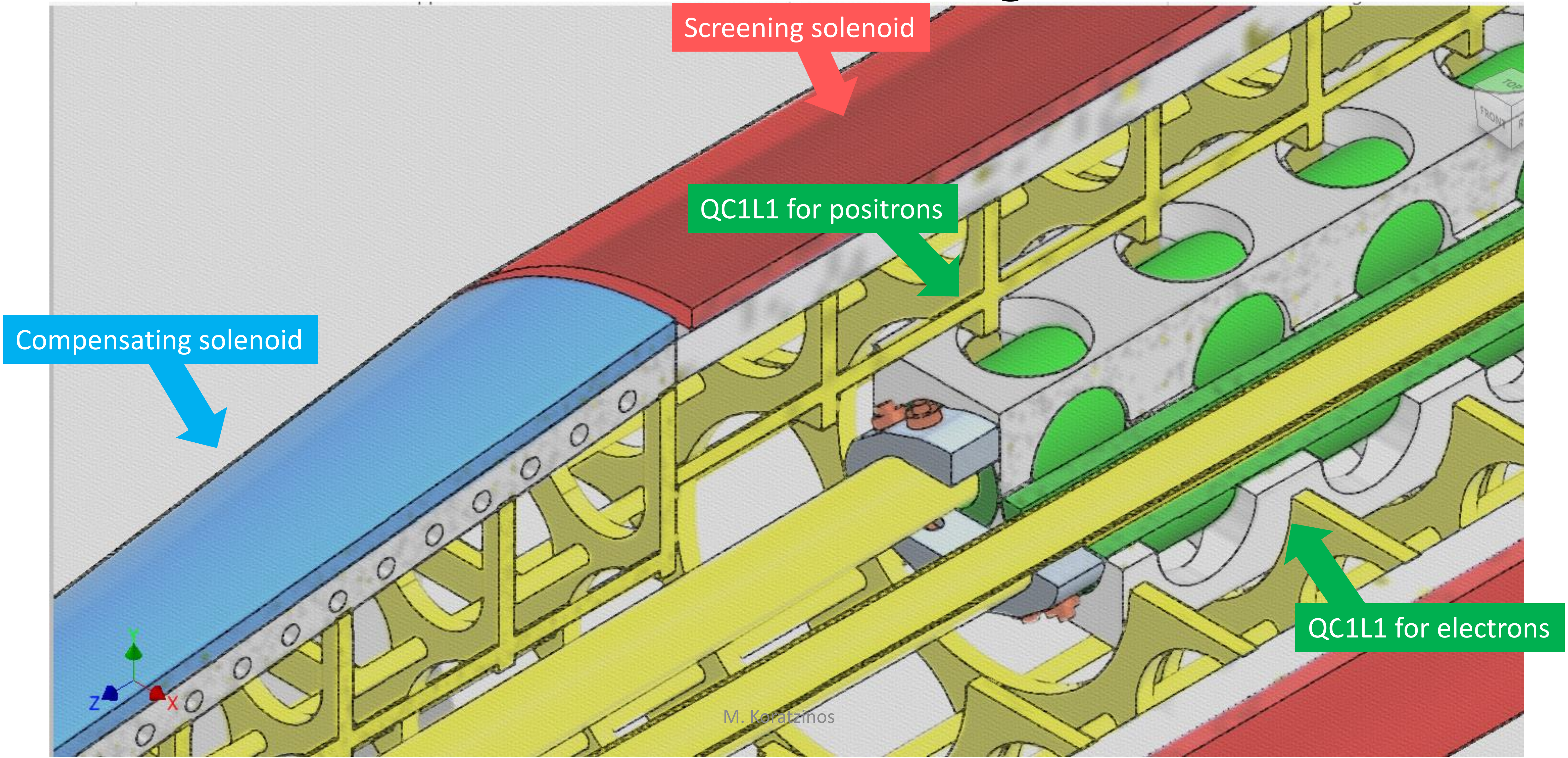
The FCC-ee MDI region



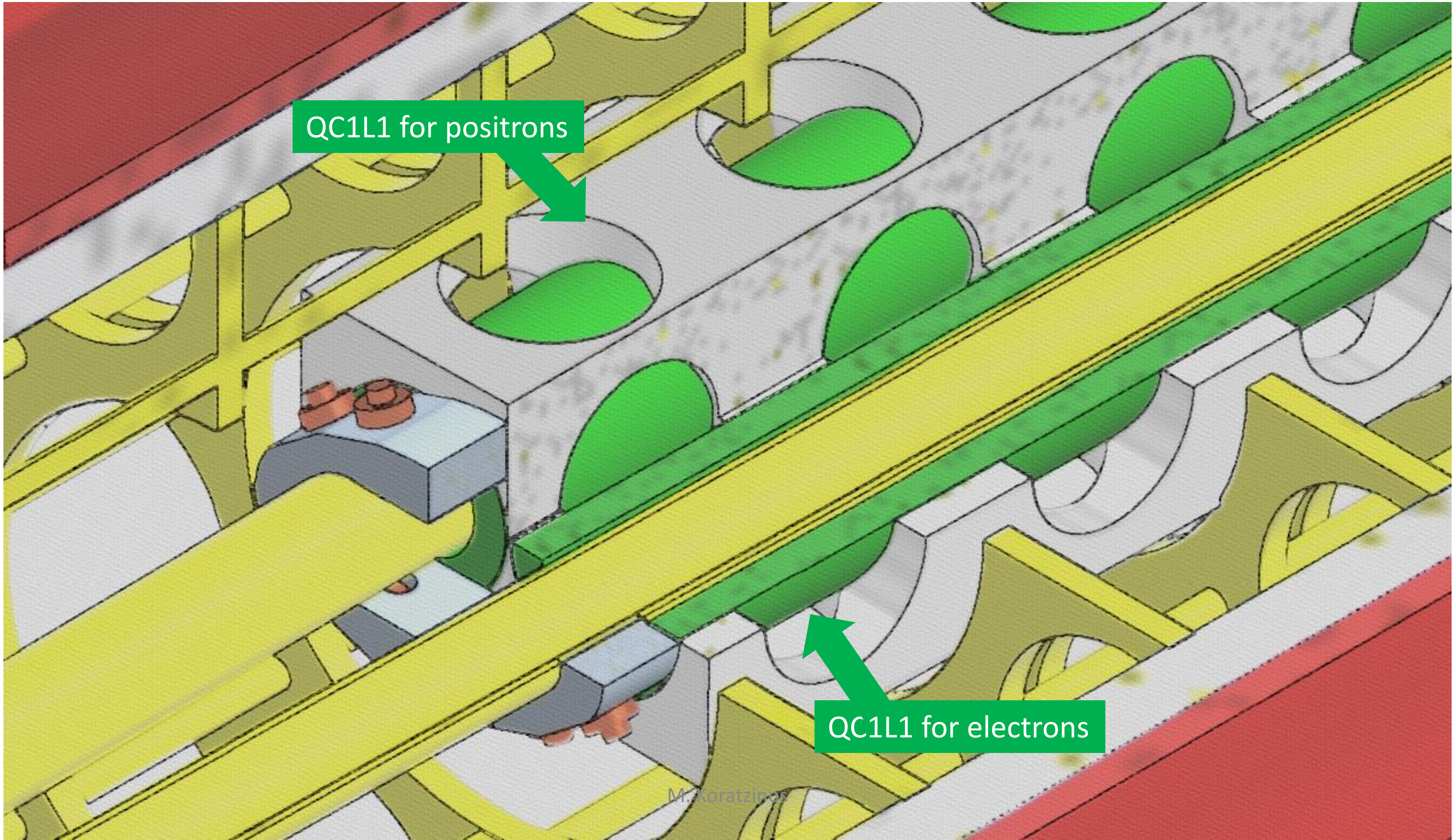
The FCC-ee MDI region



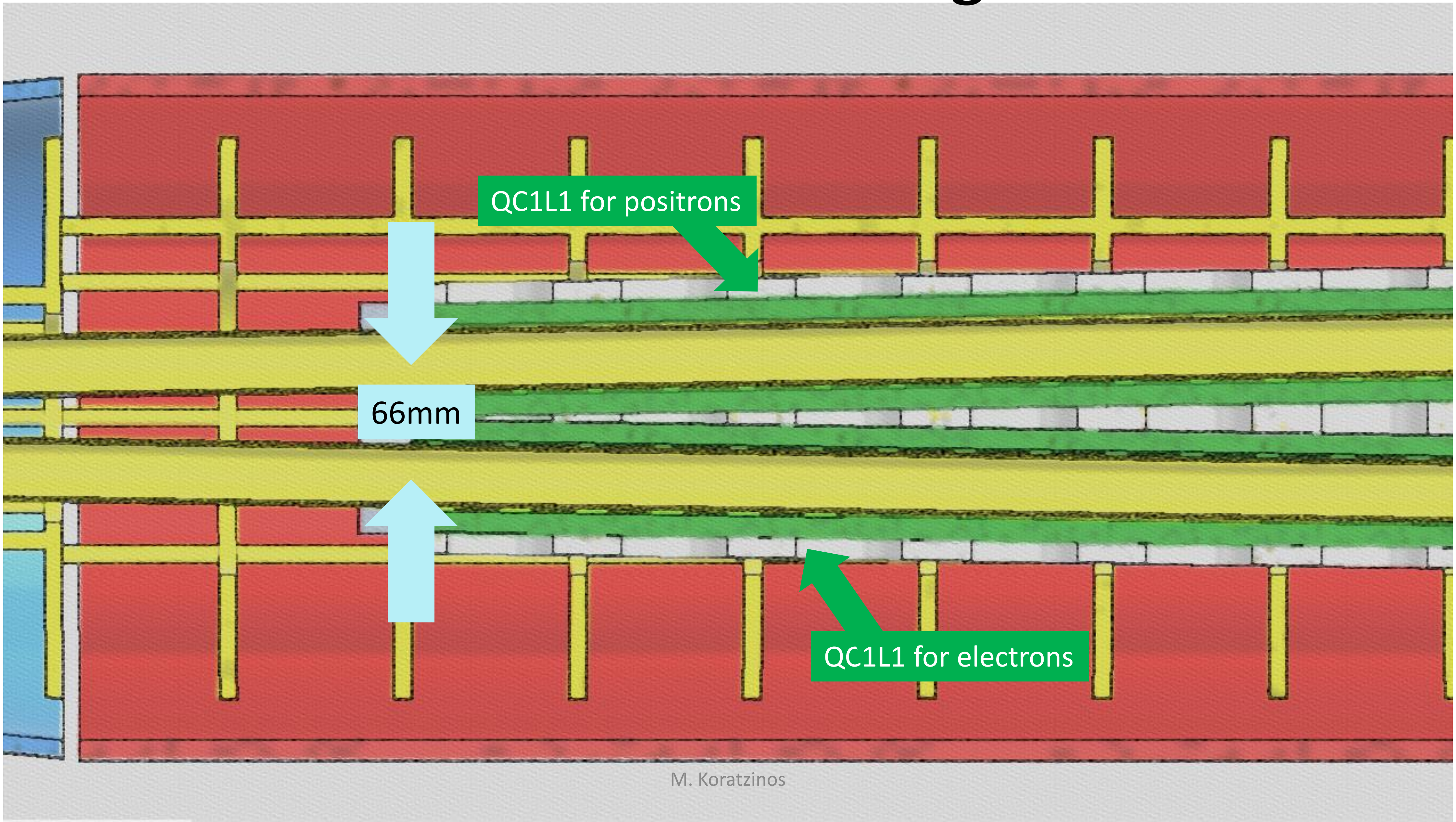
The FCC-ee MDI region



The FCC-ee MDI region



The FCC-ee MDI region



Final focus quadrupoles

- Two main units on each side of the IP and for each beam, e^+ (P)and e^-(E): QC1LE, QC2LE, QC1RE,QC2RE, QC1LP, QC2LP, QC1RP,QC2RP
- QC1 is inside the detector and itself comprises three units per side per beam: QC1L1P, QC1L2P,QC1L3P, QC1L1P, QC1L2P,QC1L3P, QC1L1E, QC1L2E,QC1L3E, QC1L1E, QC1L2E,QC1L3E
- There are 5X2X2=20 single aperture units in total

From the FCC CDR update 13/12/2019, Katsunobu Oide

	Start position (m)	Length (m)	B' @Z (T/m)	B' @W (T/m)	B' @ H (T/m)	B' @ tt (T/m)
QC2L2	-8.44	1.25	25.05	43.82	61.30	69.50
QC2L1	-7.11	1.25	-0.18	0.00	7.32	56.85
QC1L3	-5.56	1.25	-19.35	-34.38	-53.08	-99.98
QC1L2	-4.23	1.25	-18.57	-32.94	-53.07	-99.98
QC1L1.1	-2.9	0.7	-40.95	-70.00	-99.71	-95.39
QC1L1.2	2.2	0.7	-40.95	-70.00	-99.71	-95.39
QC1R2	2.98	1.25	-25.44	-37.25	-51.94	-100.00
QC1R3	4.31	1.25	-19.54	-39.51	-53.65	-91.87
QC2R1	5.86	1.25	14.64	16.85	-2.65	37.19
QC2R2	7.19	1.25	19.50	44.32	67.52	94.43

- Optics design is such that E and P quads have the same strength
- Maximum strength is 100T/m
- The most difficult element is QC1L1, the closest to the beam and where the E and P quads are closer together

The updated parameters are rather different for QC1L1: its length is now 70cm from 120cm

Main challenges

- Lack of space: 66mm between the two beams at QC1L1. Quads are at an angle so crosstalk varies along the length
- Required field quality: better than 10^{-4} and of $O(10^{-5})$
- Need to eliminate crosstalk between the two quadrupoles
  - The beam pipe inner diameter is 30mm
  - The beam pipe is warm, so we need vacuum insulation and cooling/heating for the beam pipe
  - The minimum size of the thickness of the double layer beam-pipe with the cooling liquid flowing in-between is 3mm
  - We are then leaving 2mm for vacuum and a heat shield
  - **➔ aperture of FF quads is 40mm**
  - **➔ space left for former, conductor, yoke = 13mm**
  - **➔ it would be very difficult to fit an iron yoke with reasonable thickness to eliminate crosstalk**

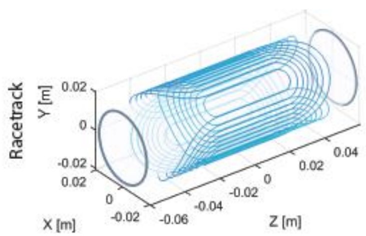
Choice of technology for QC1L1

- There is only one technology we have identified that can tackle those challenges: a CCT iron-free design
- A CCT design can compensate for the crosstalk between quadrupoles even in the case that crosstalk changes every centimetre: see M. Koratzinos et al.1709.08444 [physics.acc-ph] Published in: *IEEE Trans.Appl.Supercond.* 28 (2018) 3, 4007305
- A CCT design can also compensate for edge effects ensuring excellent field quality locally at every point of the magnet. This is important since the optics functions vary wildly close to the IP

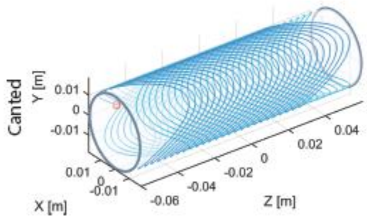
CCT accelerator magnets

- A CCT (Canted Cosine Theta) is a type of accelerator magnet where the multipole mix is a *local* attribute of a magnet. (One can trivially design a magnet which is a dipole on one side and a quadrupole in the other.)
- The QC1L1 magnets are NOT quadrupoles. They are quads minus the field due to the other aperture. But together they make two nearly perfect quadrupoles
- Other important advantages of CCTs:
  - Cheap to make – from the magnet design program to CAD to CNC machine with no manual interventions
  - Easy to make – no pre-stress! Stress management is trivial in CCTs
  - Fast to make – few steps, no expensive equipment
  - Excellent field quality – please see further

Conventional



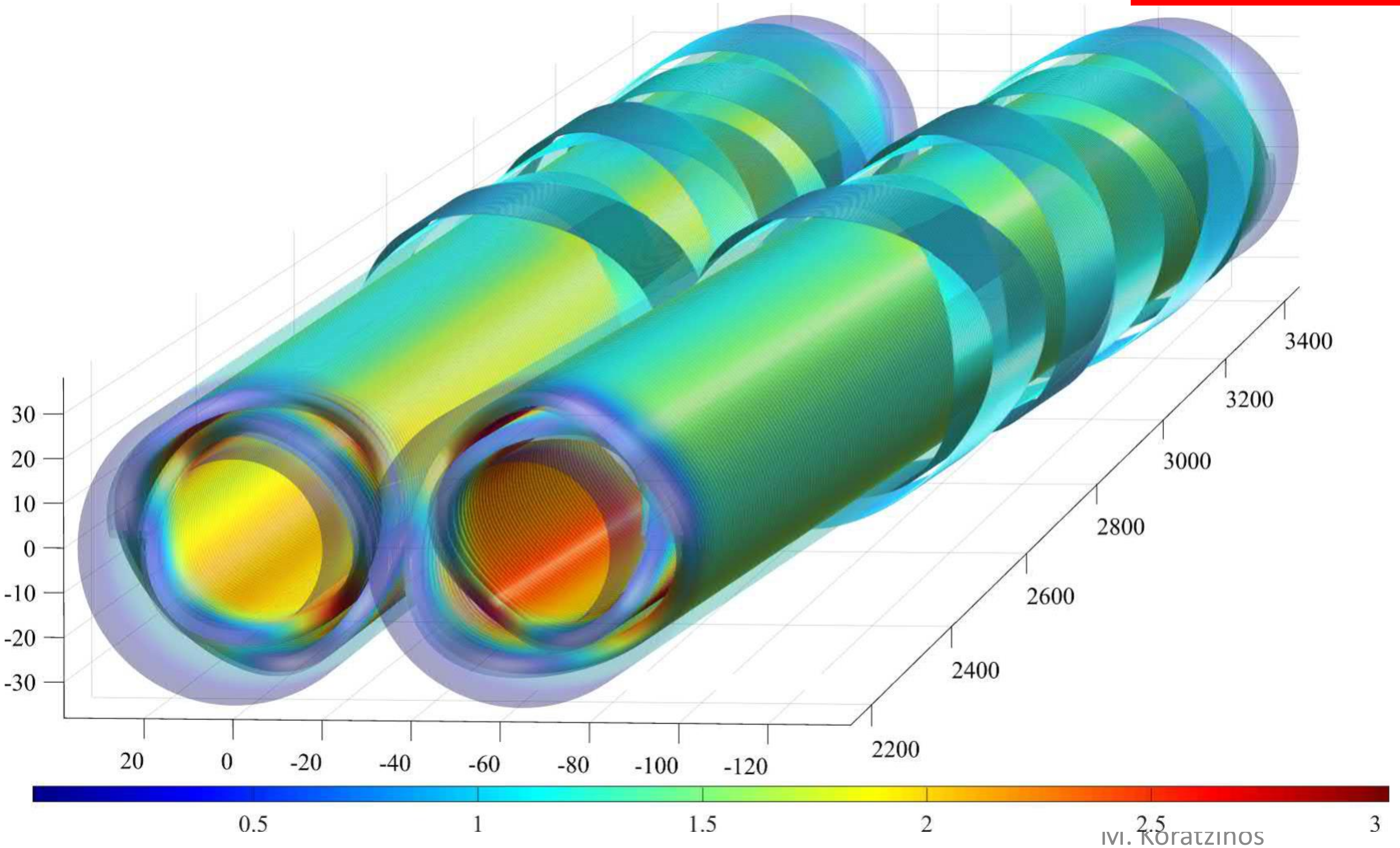
CCT

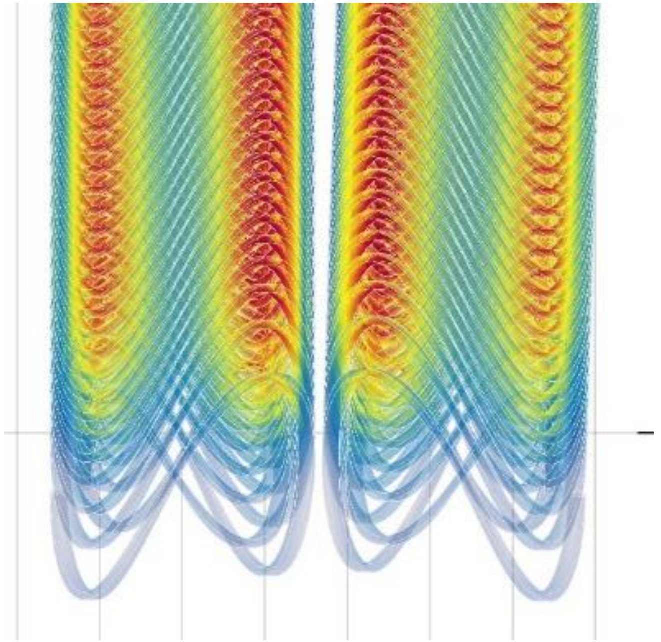


QC1L1

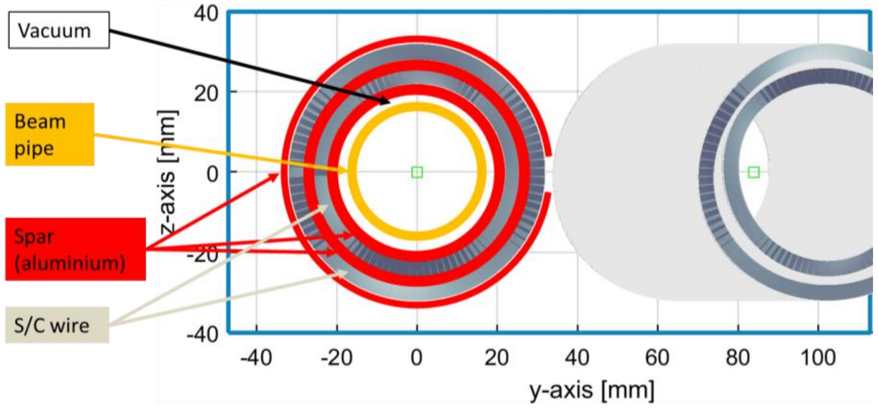
QC1L1 is the first and most demanding pair of quadrupoles of the final focus system of FCC-ee

Iron-free design





Inner bore: 40mm (diameter)
Fits outside the warm water-cooled beam pipe of inner diameter 30mm

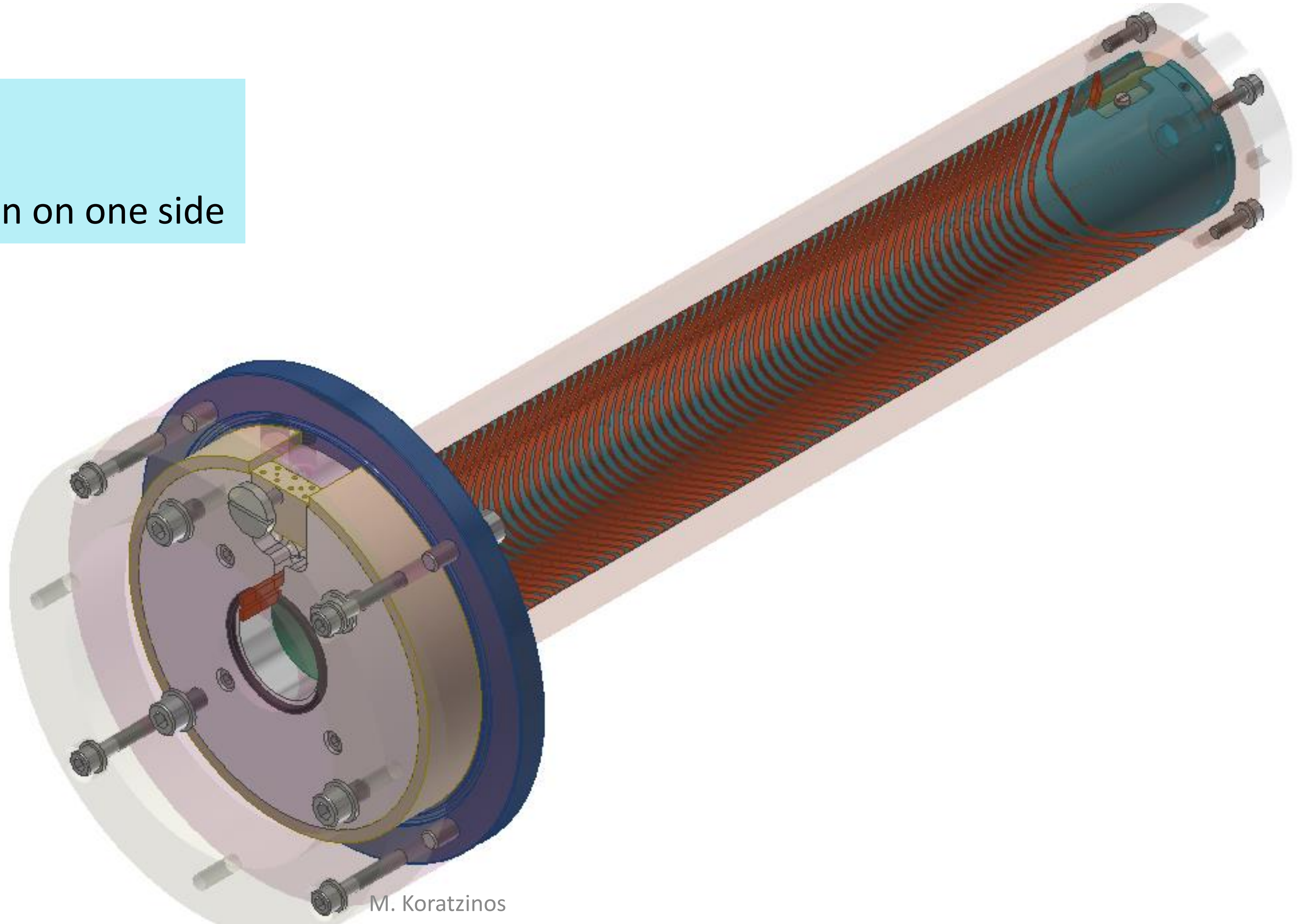


Why prototype?

- Although it works very well on paper, we need to test it in practice
- The first prototype is a single aperture magnet. So how can we test the crosstalk performance?
- The specific prototype employs a technique similar to the crosstalk compensation: edge correction
- One end of the magnet is corrected for local multipoles, which are present on every accelerator magnet design
- Exactly the same technique and tools are used for the crosstalk compensation of a double aperture design. ➔ If the edge correction works as expected, so will the crosstalk compensation

The FCC-ee Final Focus Quadrupole prototype

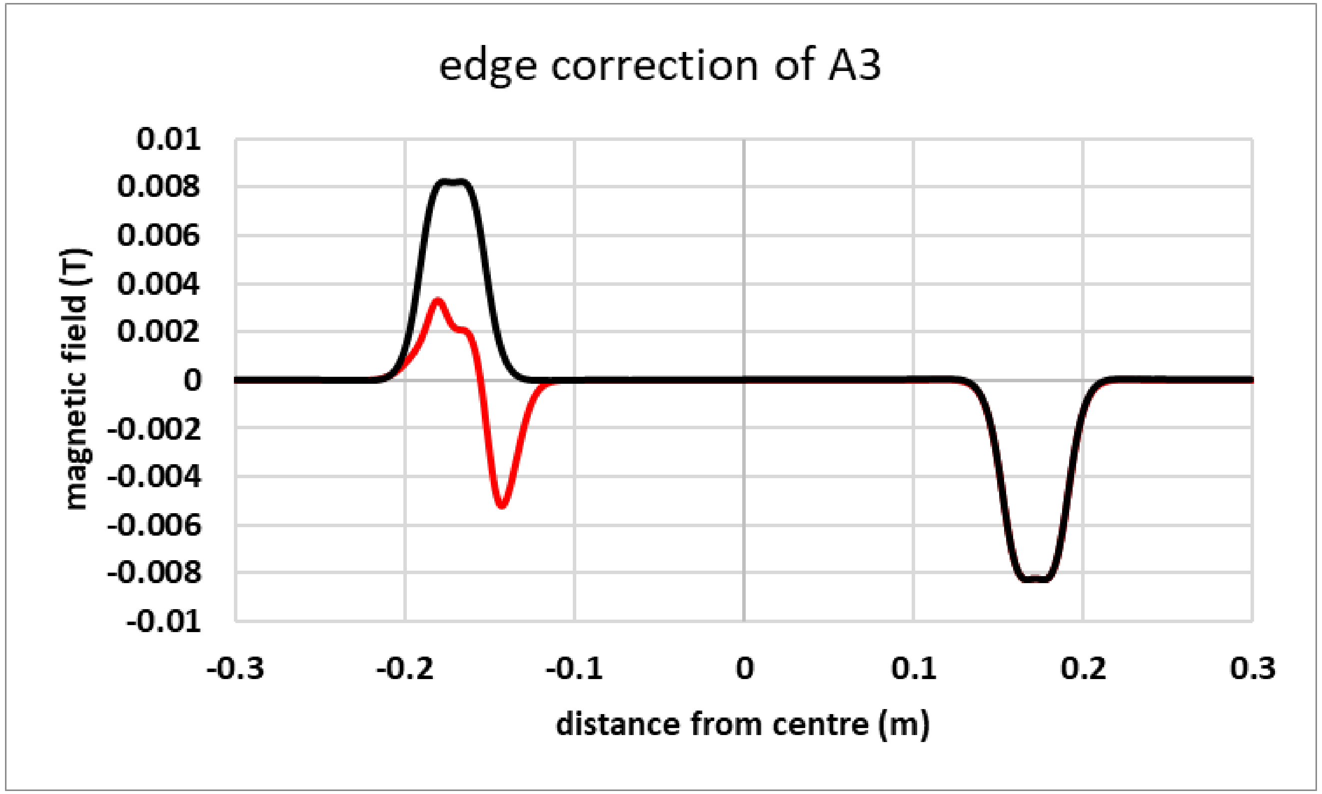
- Single aperture
- 43cm long
- With edge correction on one side



Local edge correction

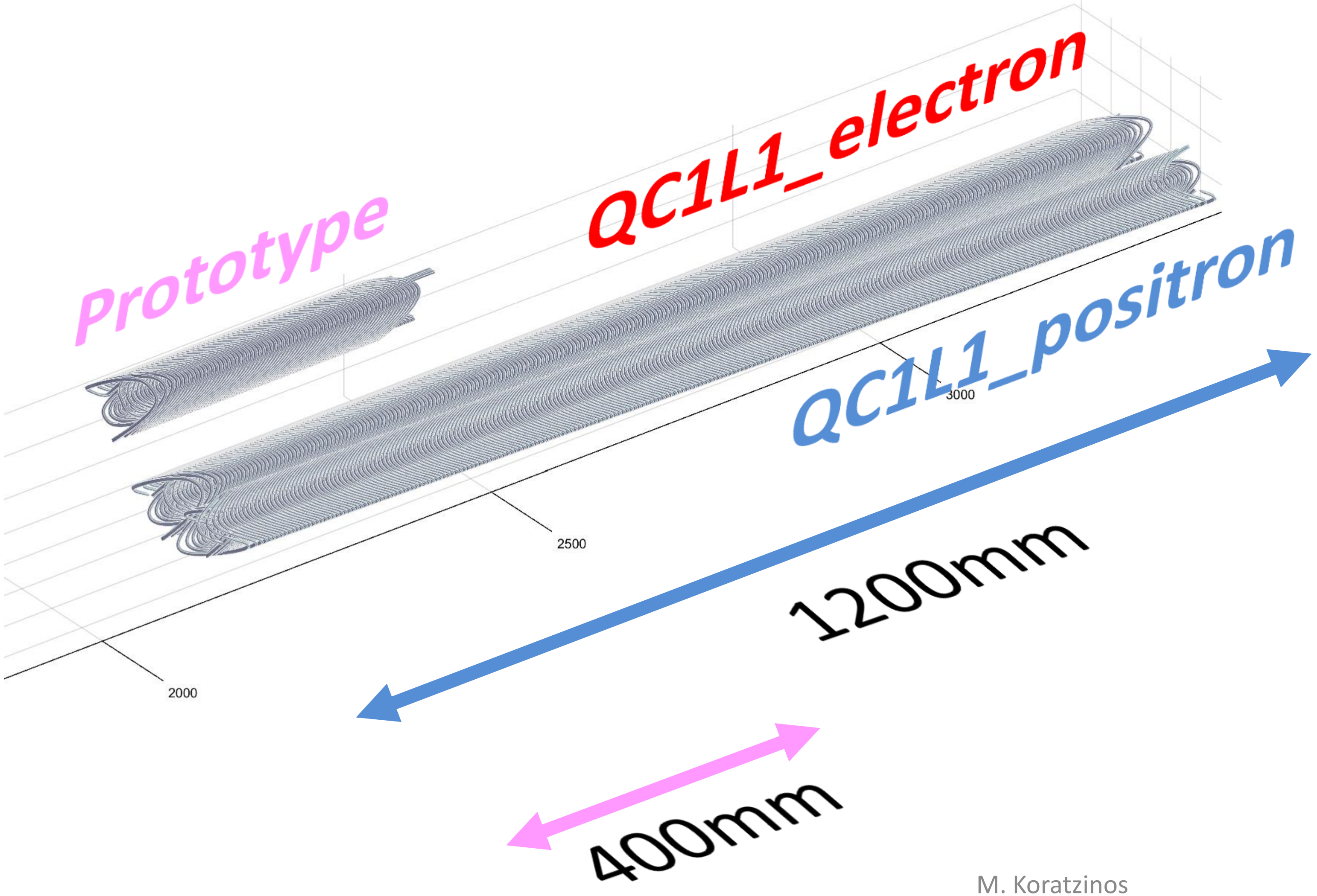
- By design, a CCT magnet has all integral multipoles vanish (with the exception of the main one).
- However, the skew (A) components of the magnetic field compensate only because they have opposite signs at the entry and exit of the magnet.
- QC1L1 sits in an area of rapidly-changing optics functions: the change of beam size between the entry and exit of the magnet is a factor of ~2. ➔ a local correction is needed

Example: correction of A3 component, one side only. In red: corrected; in black: uncorrected



M. Koratzinos et al.[1709.08444](1709.08444)[physics.acc-ph]

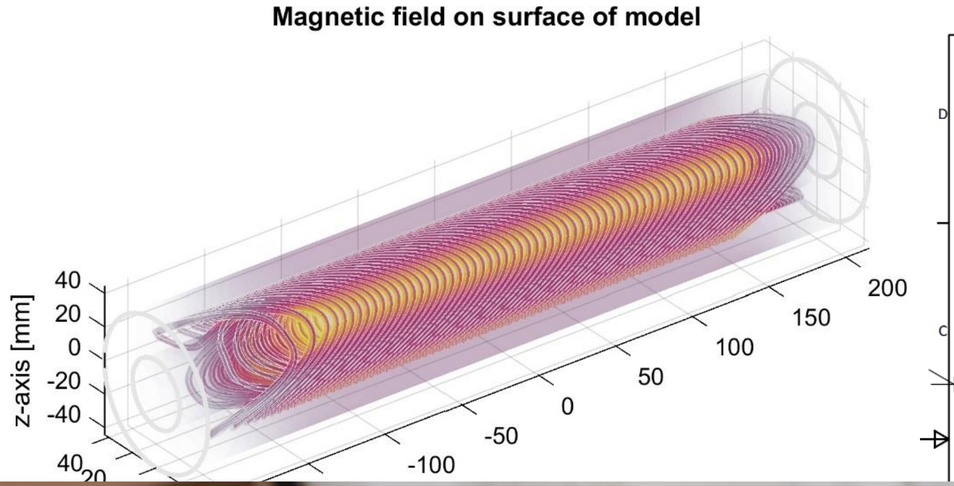
QC1L1 and the prototype

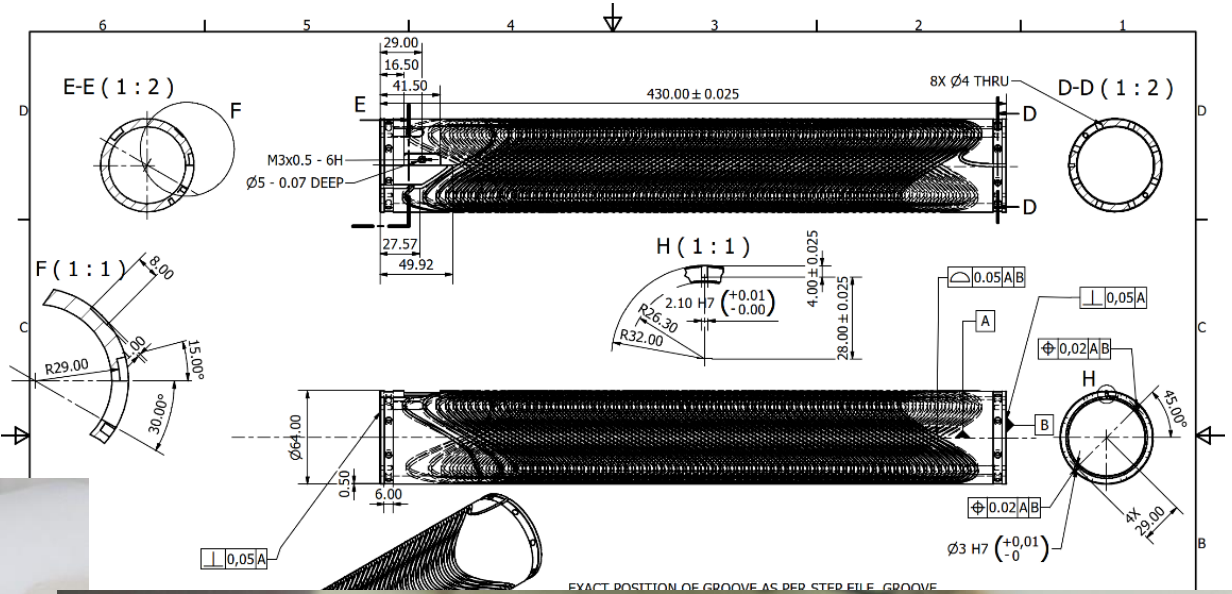


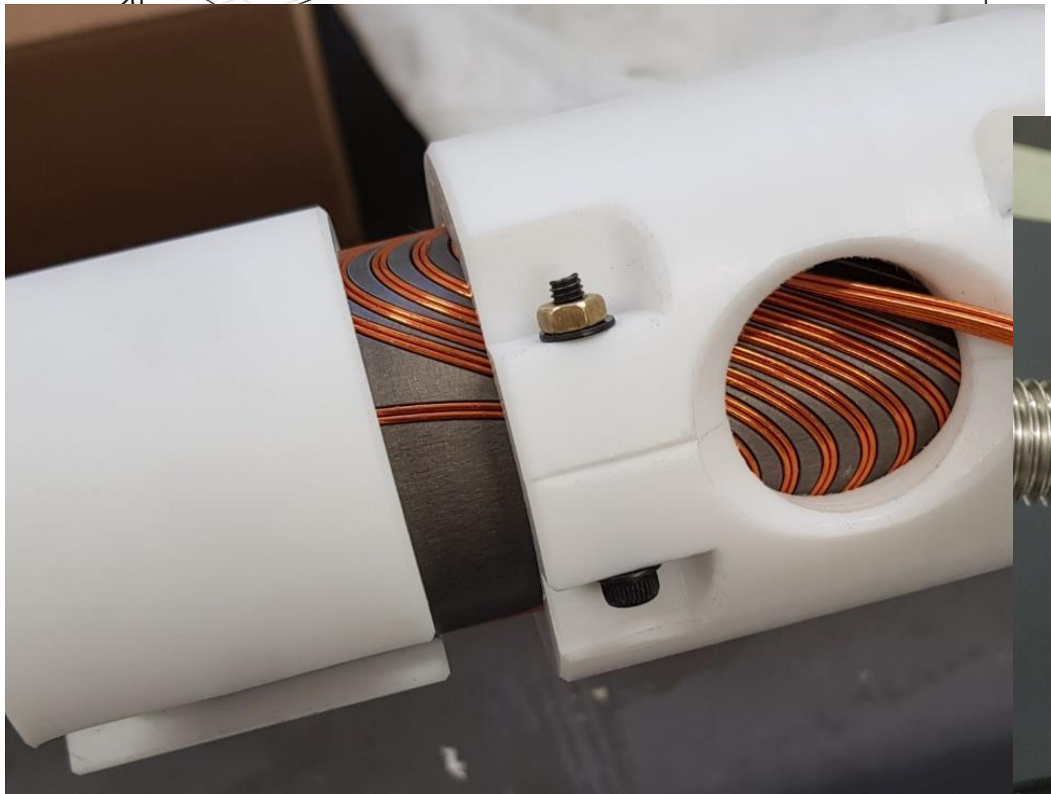
The first FCC-ee Final Focus prototype is a single-aperture version of QC1L1, with identical aperture (40mm) but one-third of the length (26% of the quadrupole strength).
It has asymmetric edges

I_{max} = 725A
Max. gradient: 100T/m

Design, manufacture and winding

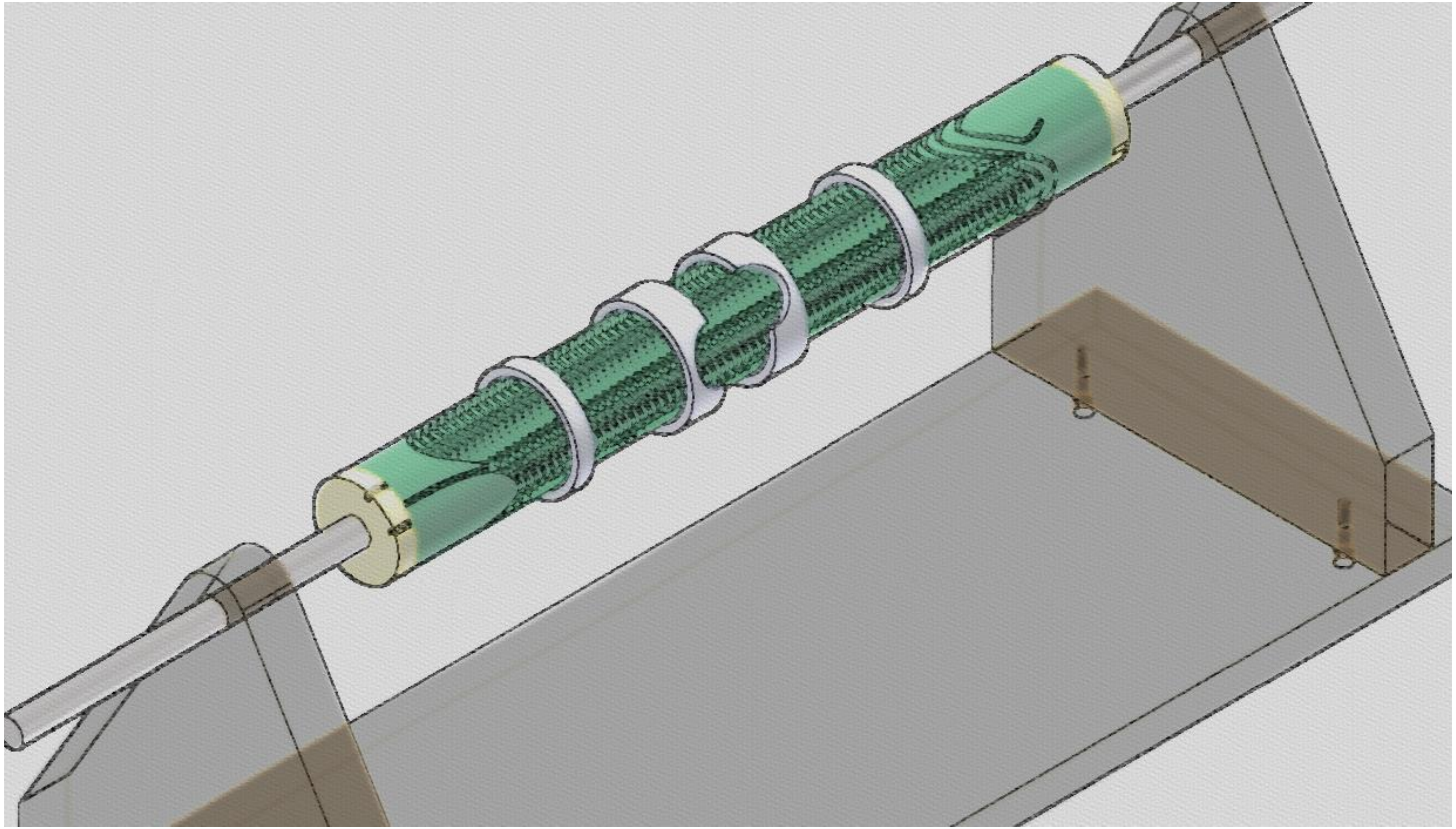






Winding

- Was done in-house on a purpose built winding table
- Pre-stressing the conductor was not necessary



Testing at warm

- The first magnetic quality tests were performed at warm
- A rotating coil arrangement was used:
  - The magnet is powered with a current of 5 A (0.7% of maximum current) at room temperature
  - We measure the magnetic flux as the coil is rotated.
  - Each measurement is averaged over 100 revolutions
  - Then the data is post-processed to calculate the first 15 multipoles.
  - Then current is reversed and another (100-revolution) measurement is taken
  - The final numbers are the average over the two polarities – This eliminates the contribution due to the earth's magnetic field and any other static fields.
- All measurements made at a radius of 10mm
- Rotating coil length: 200mm (194mm active), width 35mm
- The rotating coil can be moved to measure the (integrated) field at different areas of the magnet: the middle, the corrected side and the uncorrected side

IPAC21 paper

MAGNETIC MEASUREMENTS AT WARM OF THE FIRST FCC-EE FINAL FOCUS QUADRUPOLE PROTOTYPE

M. Koratzinos[1], MIT, G. Kirby, C. Petrone and M. Liebsch, CERN

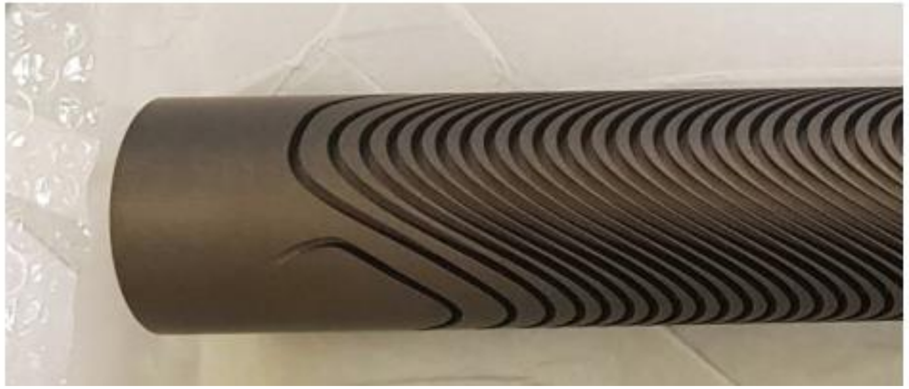
Abstract

The first FCC-ee final focus quadrupole prototype has been designed, manufactured, assembled and tested at warm. The prototype is a single aperture quadrupole magnet of the CCT type. One edge of the magnet was designed with local multipole cancellation, whereas the other was left with the conventional design. An optimized rotating induction-coil sensor was used. A technique was developed to take into account field distortions due to the environment of the test and distinguish them from magnet effects, demonstrating an excellent field quality for the prototype.

INTRODUCTION

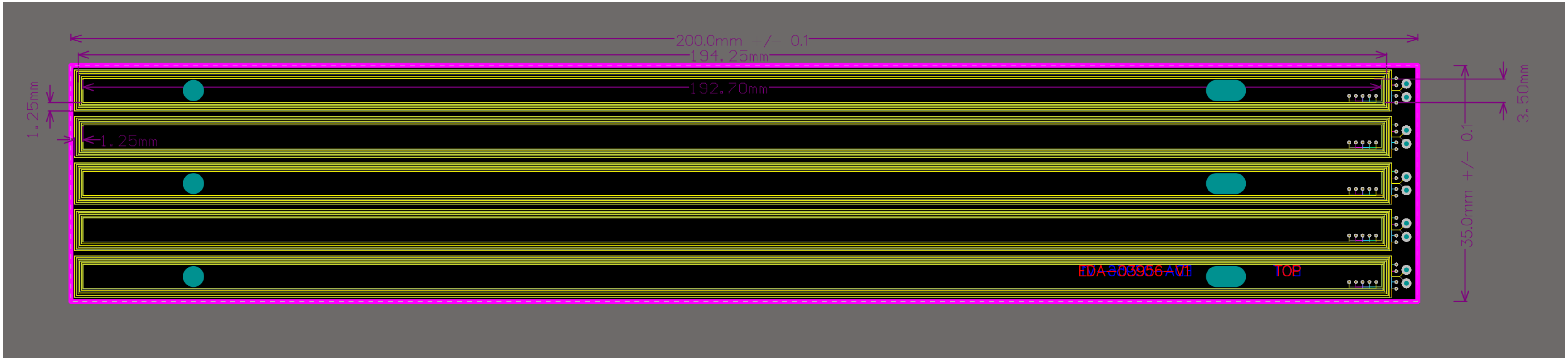
The FCC project aims to deliver a high-luminosity e^+e^- storage ring with a range of energies from 45 to 182.5 GeV per beam (FCC-ee) [1] [2]. It incorporates a "crab waist"

other. The idea behind the edge correction is this: a CCT magnet has non-zero multipole components at the edges, which exactly integrate to zero when integrating over the whole magnet. However, this magnet will be placed in an area of rapidly changing optics functions, and therefore global compensation is not sufficient. Instead, all multipoles vanish locally at the edge of the magnet using the technique described in [3]. *Figure 1* shows the inner magnet former on the corrected edge.



arXiv:2105.13230 **[physics.acc-ph]**

The rotating coil



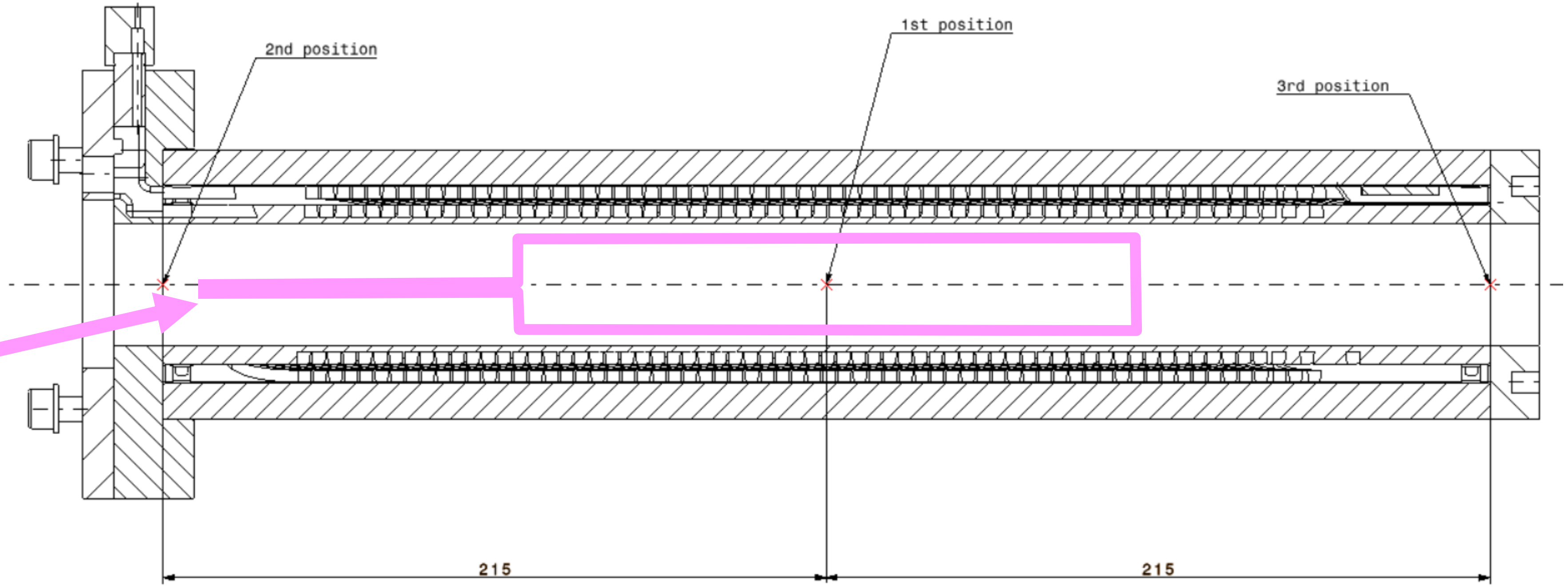
Length is 200mm nominal, 194.25 mm active, width is 35mm, split in five individual coils

- For the quadrupole magnet, the individual coils are combined in such a way, that the coil is immune to the B2 field component, which is the dominant one, to be able to see errors in higher multipoles
- For the transfer function measurement, the coil is combined linearly

Testing arrangement

1st measurement:
Centre

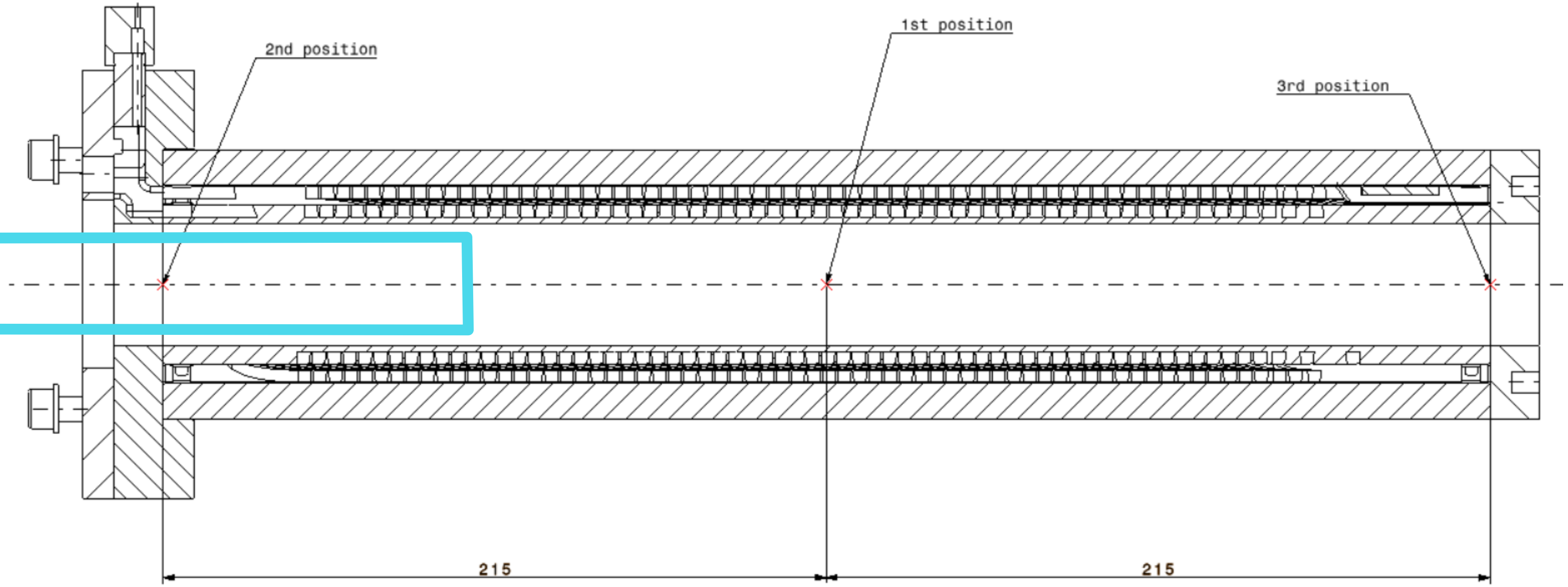
Rotating probe



Three rotating coil measurements at the middle, at the uncorrected edge and at the corrected edge

Testing arrangement

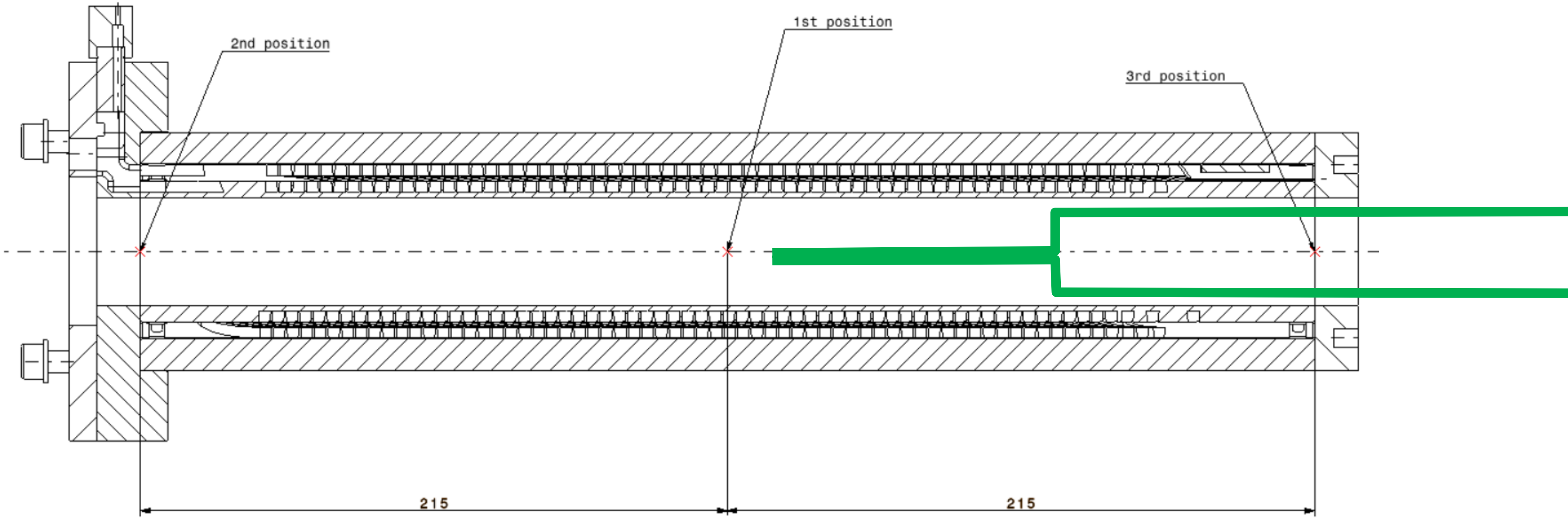
2nd measurement: Uncorrected side



Three rotating coil measurements at the middle, at the uncorrected edge and at the corrected edge

Testing arrangement

3rd measurement:
Corrected side



Three rotating coil measurements at the middle, at the uncorrected edge and at the **corrected edge**

Measurement video

Nomenclature

Magnetic field of accelerator magnet: $B_z = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(B_n + iA_n)\left(\frac{z}{R}\right)^{n-1}, z = x + iy = re^{i\theta}$

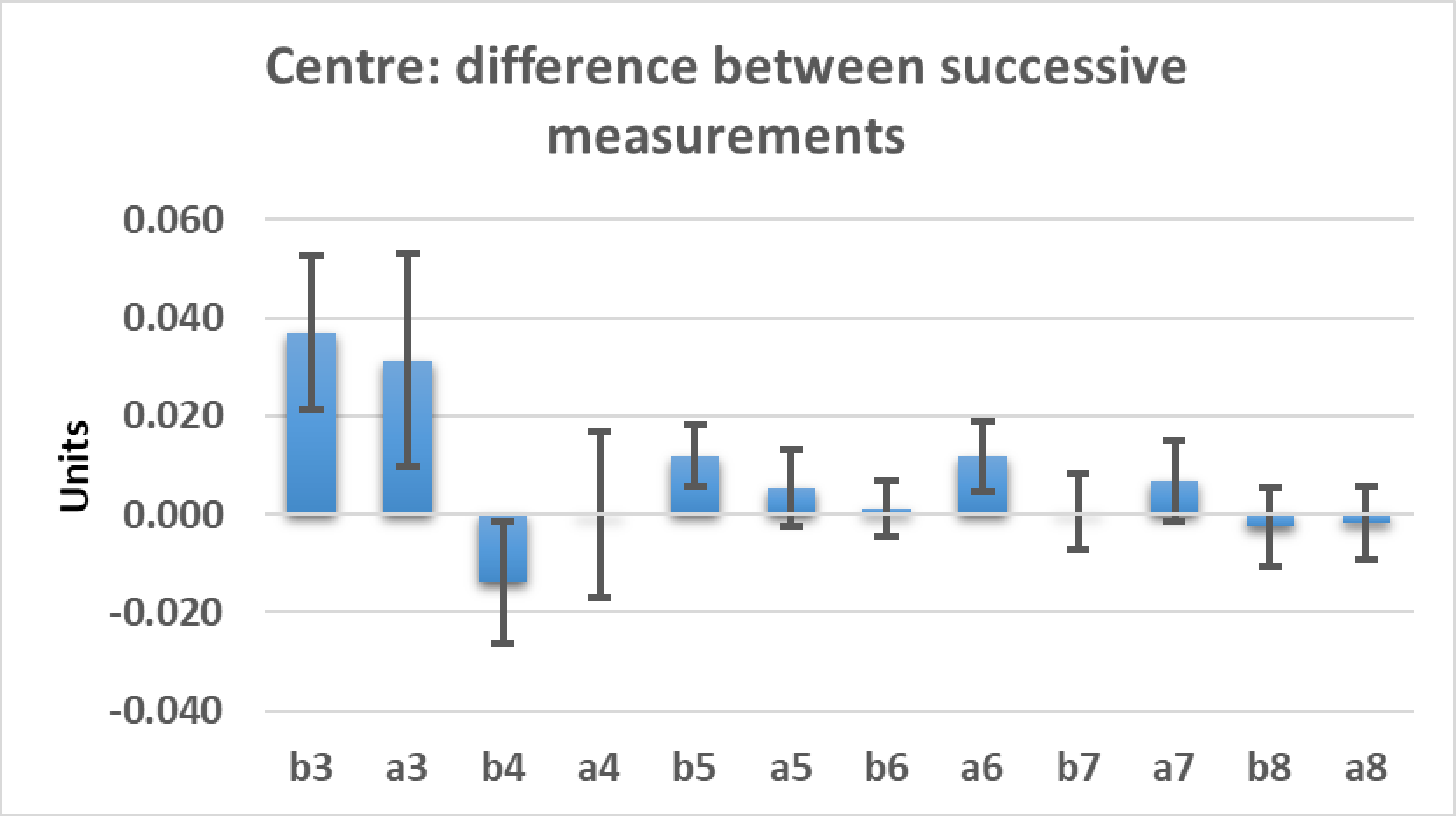
The way that results are traditionally presented is as follows:

- a_n, b_n are the multipoles of order n ($n = 1 : dipole; n = 2 : quadrupole; n = 3 : sextupole, etc.$) they are measured in units of 10^{-4}
- a_n are the skew components, b_n the normal components
- Definitions:
  - $b_n = \frac{B_n}{B_2} \times 10{,}000$ @ $R = 10mm$ where B_2 is the dominant, quadrupole component
  - Same for the skew components: $a_n = \frac{A_n}{B_2} \times 10{,}000$ @ $R = 10mm$
- Traditionally R is chosen as 2/3rds aperture. Our beam pipe is 15mm radius, so we measure at 10mm

Repeatability of measurements

The first test is the (short-term) reproducibility of measurements: The plot shows two successive measurements. Repeatability is excellent, within 0.04 units or better

➔ The sensitivity of the method is at the ~0.02 unit level



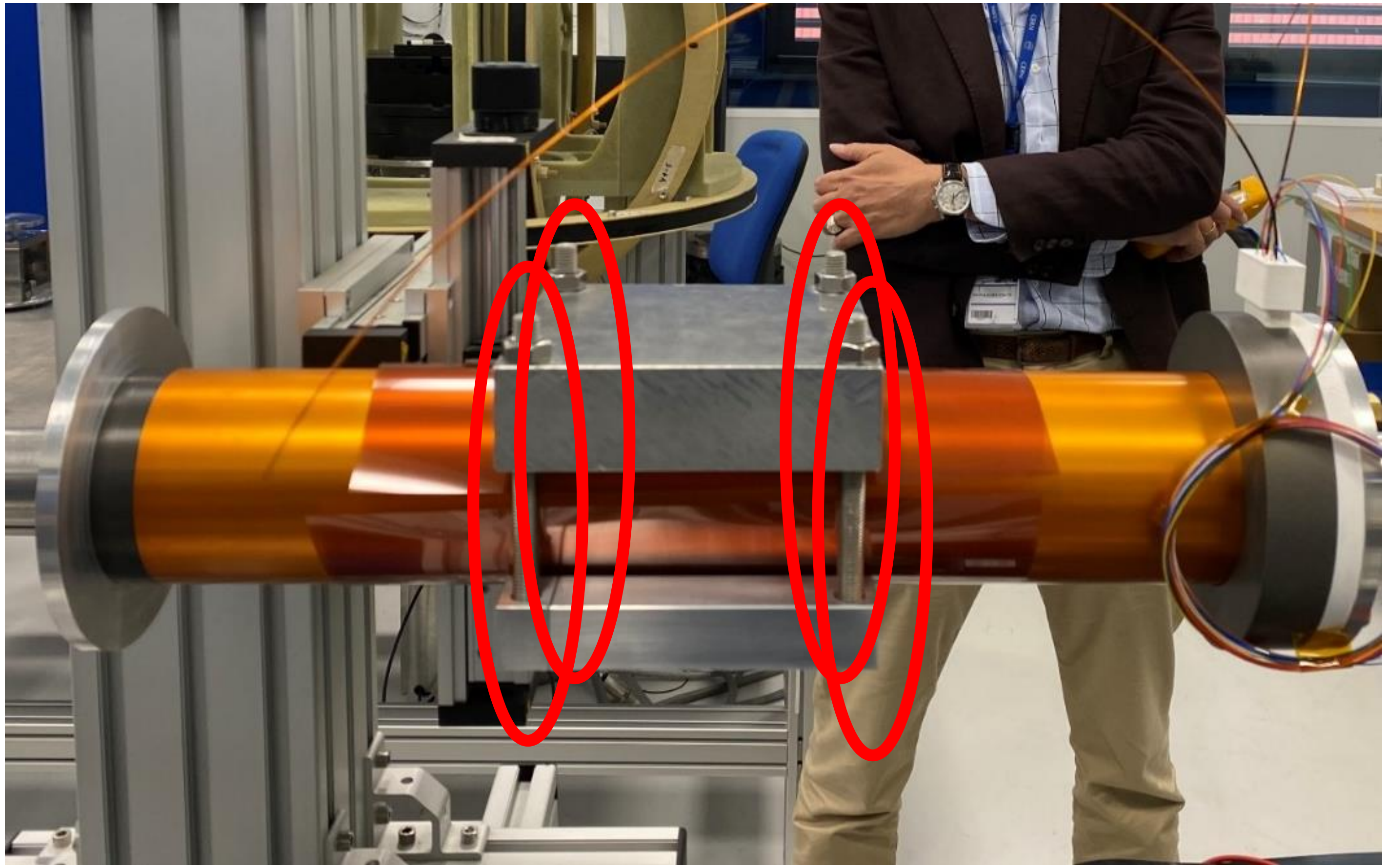
Difference between successive measurements compared to the expected error of the measurement.

The error is taken from the RMS spread of the 200 revolutions comprising each measurement divided by SQRT(200)

Carlo Petrone

Centre measurement

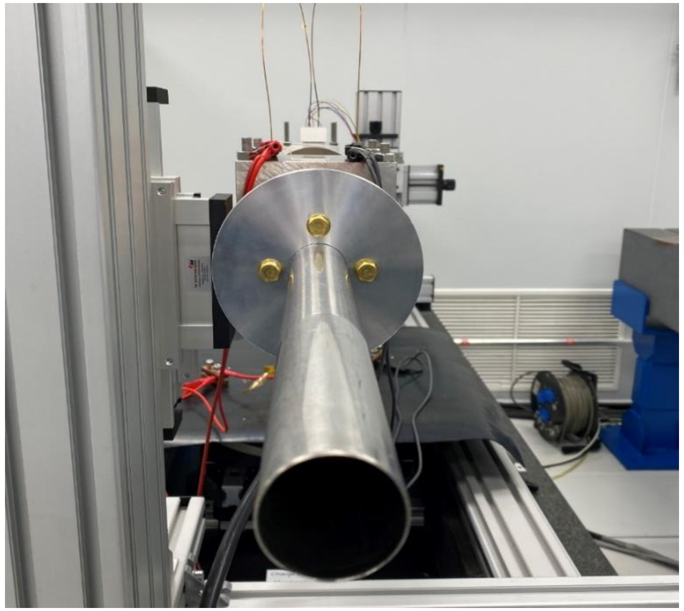
- We need to make sure that whatever we measure is due to the magnet and not its environment
- Although the mechanical clamping of the magnet is with aluminium claws, we have also used stainless steel high-strength bolts
- At this level of precision, we need to guard against these bolts distorting the field and therefore introducing multipoles
- Do not forget that we are dealing with 10^{-5} effects



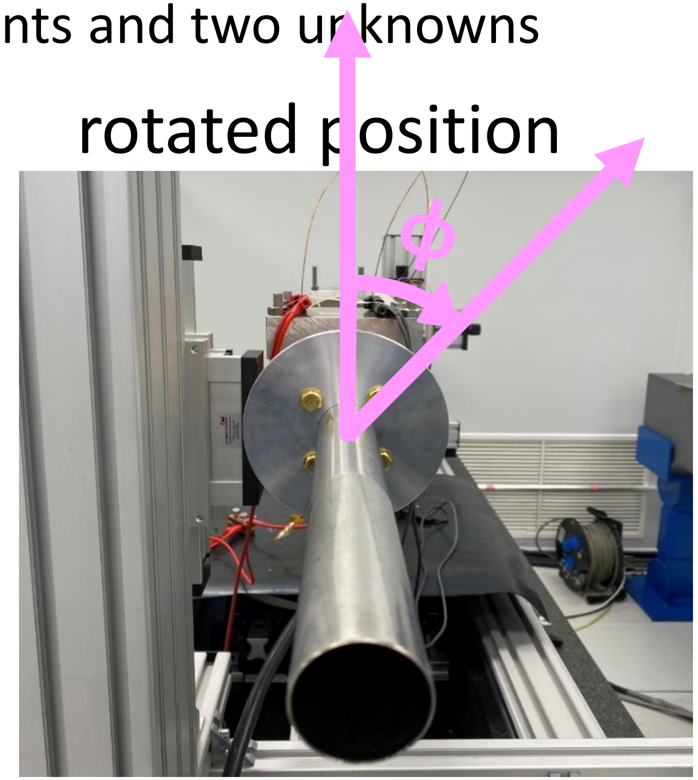
A strategy for measuring the pure magnet components

- We decided to take two measurements: one with the magnet in its proper position and the second where the magnet is rotated by ~45 degrees. (suggested by Glyn Kirby, CERN)
- The multipole errors due to the magnet should rotate with the magnet, but the errors due to the environment should not
- We then have two measurements and two unknowns

Original position



rotated position



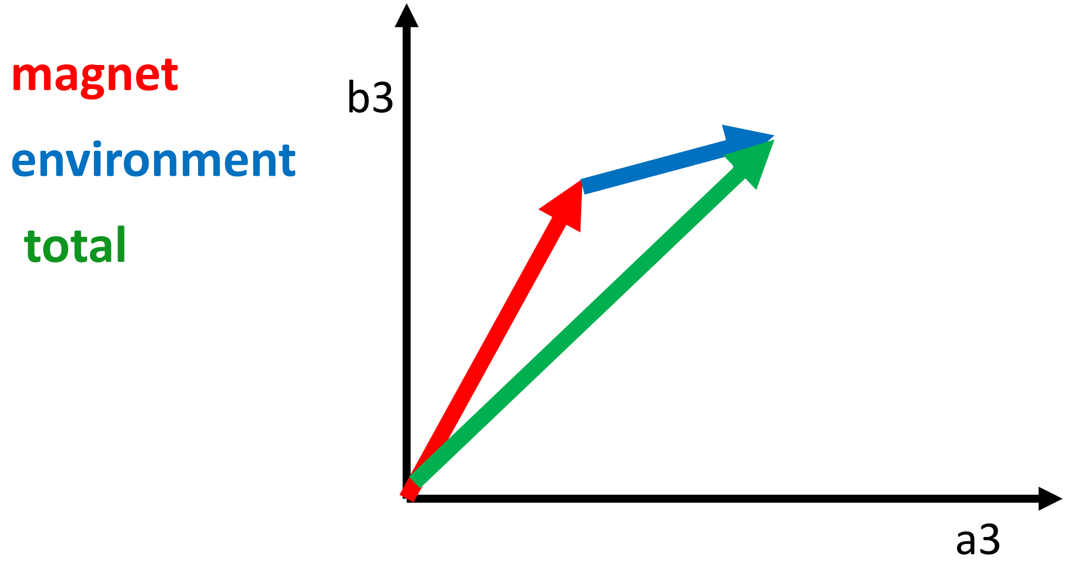
In our case, ϕ was measured to be 41.87 degrees

Rotated/original measurements

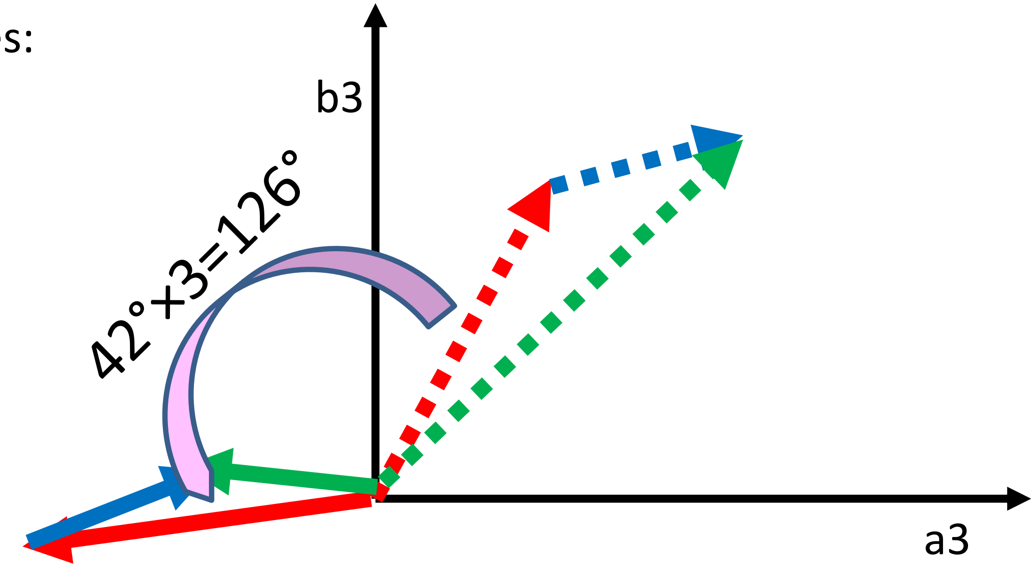
	b3	a3	b4	a4	b5	a5	b6	a6	b7	a7	b8	a8
Original data (units)	-0.22	0.32	0.53	0.54	-0.16	-0.03	0.64	-0.12	0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.03
Rotated data (units)	0.08	0.43	0.49	0.66	-0.16	-0.03	0.65	-0.11	0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.03

If a multipole component comes from the magnet and not from the environment, it is expected to change under this rotation.

Example:



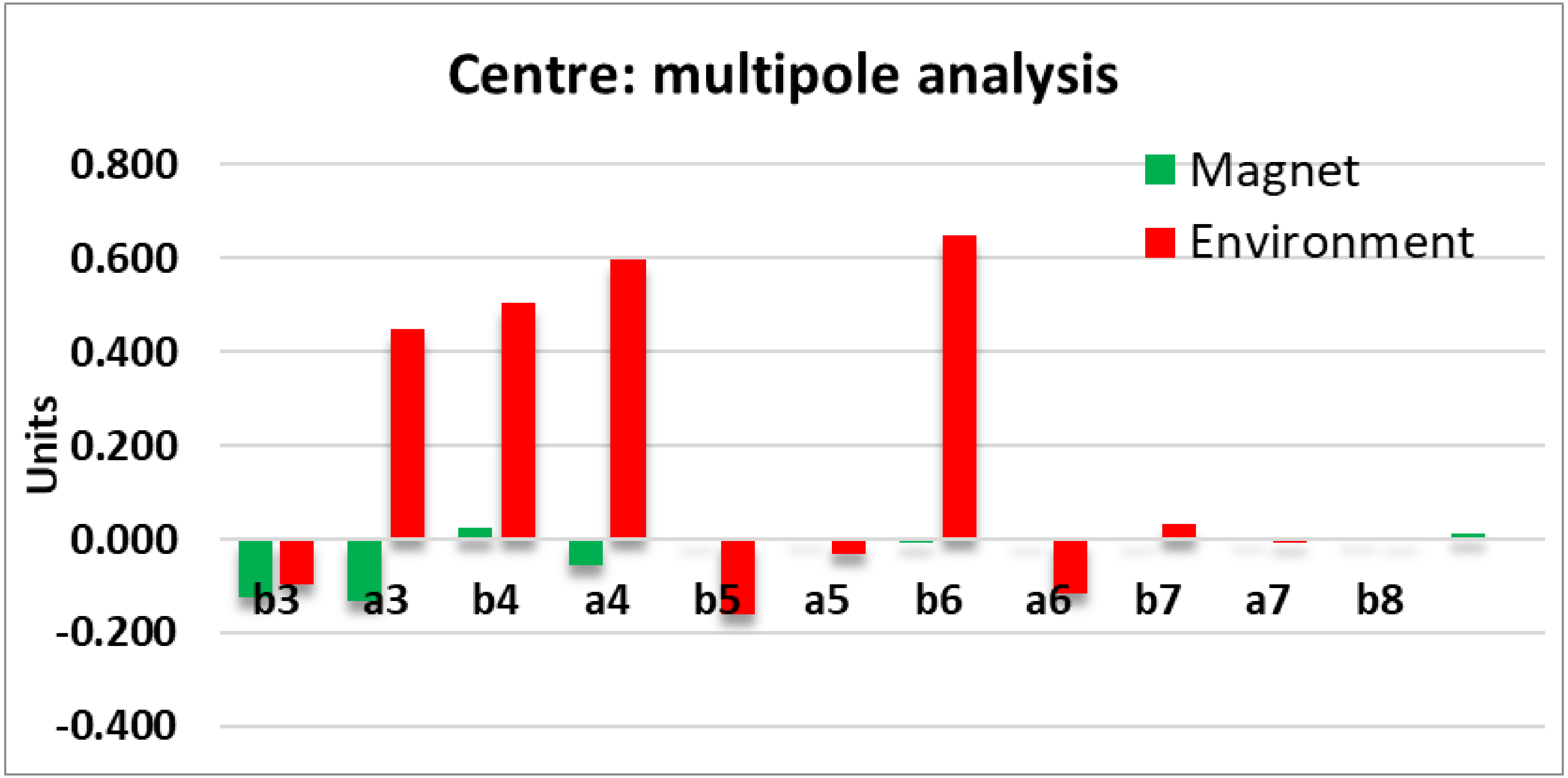
Rotate by 42 degrees:



Vector rotates by (rotation angle) × n

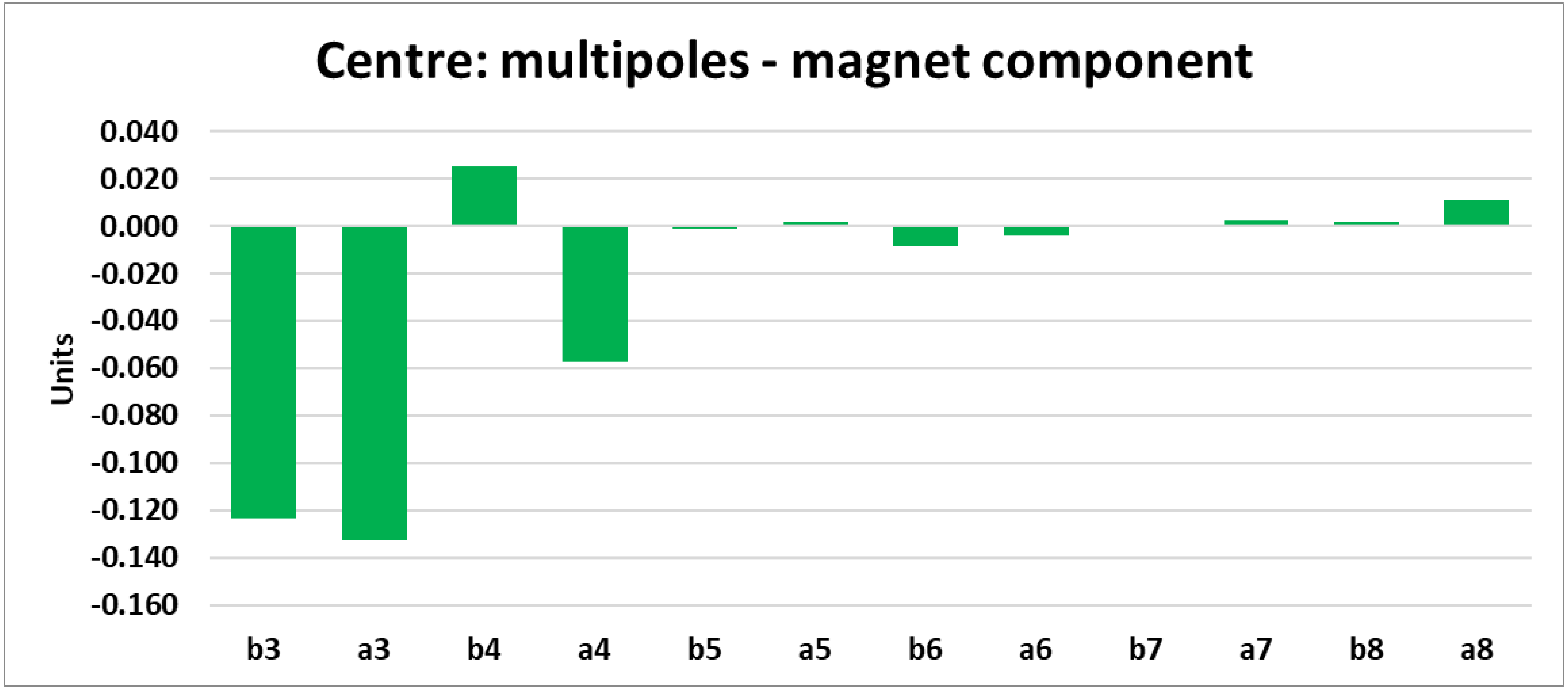
Results

		b3	a3	b4	a4	b5	a5	b6	a6	b7	a7	b8	a8
Raw measurements	original	-0.22	0.318	0.531	0.538	-0.162	-0.031	0.642	-0.118	0.031	-0.004	-0.002	-0.029
	rotated	0.083	0.427	0.494	0.656	-0.159	-0.034	0.65	-0.105	0.033	-0.005	0.003	-0.03
Analysis	magnet	**-0.124**	**-0.133**	**0.025**	**-0.057**	**-0.001**	**0.002**	**-0.009**	**-0.004**	**0.000**	**0.003**	**0.002**	**0.011**
	environment	-0.097	0.45	0.506	0.595	-0.161	-0.033	0.651	-0.114	0.031	-0.006	-0.003	-0.04



A big chunk of the measured multipoles can be attributed to the environment

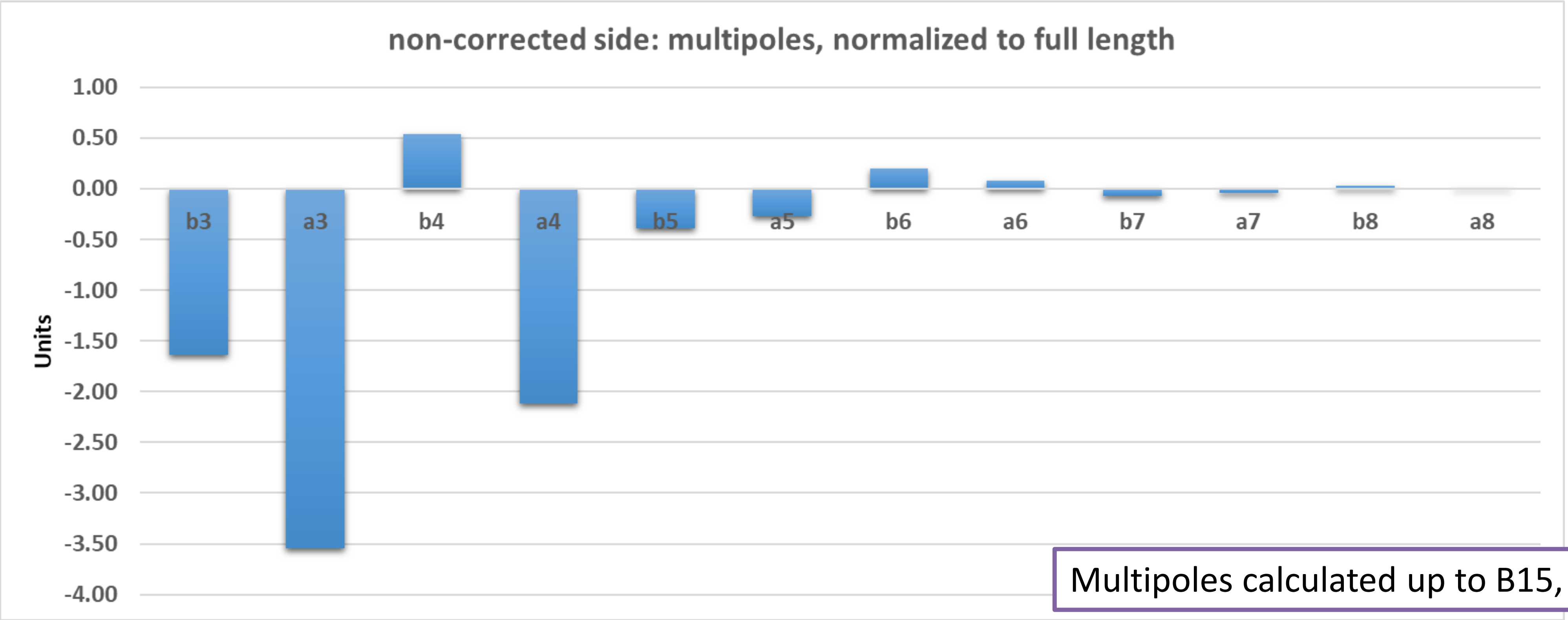
Results - centre



All multipoles are below 0.15 units and only b3, a3 is above 0.10 units. (this is barely above the sensitivity of the method)

Field quality at the edge, without correction

@10mm radius



For this measurement we do not have rotated data

Multipoles calculated up to B15, A15, but are all zero

Carlo Petrone

3.5 units in A3, 2 units in A4

The normalization is to the full length of QC1L1 (1200mm)

Field quality at the edge, with correction

Here there is a minor correction due to the fact that the probe was not centred along the magnetic edge of the magnet, so in the ideal case, we do not expect to have measured zero multipoles

@10mm radius

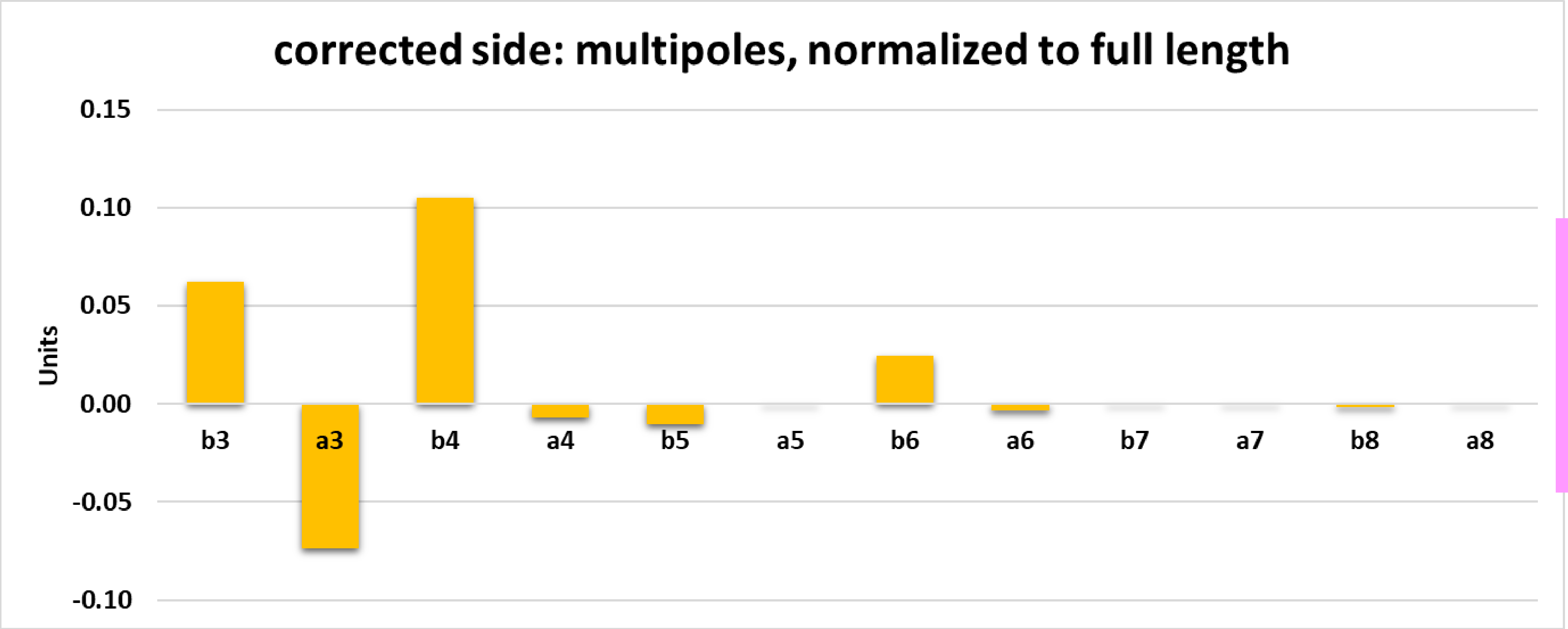
Multipoles, corrected side (units 10^{-4})		
order	**B components**	**A components**
3	0.06 (expected 0.00)	-0.08 (expected 0.00)
4	0.11 (expected 0.00)	-0.04(expected -0.03)
5	-0.01(expected 0.00)	0.00 (expected 0.00)
6	0.04 (expected 0.01)	0.00 (expected 0.00)
7	0.00 (expected 0.00)	0.00 (expected 0.00)
8	0.00 (expected 0.00)	0.00 (expected 0.00)

For this measurement we do not have rotated data, real magnet errors might be smaller

Multipoles calculated up to B15, A15, but are all zero

The normalization is to the full length of QC1L1 (1200mm)

Field quality at the edge, with correction



@10mm radius

For this measurement we do not have rotated data, real magnet errors might be smaller

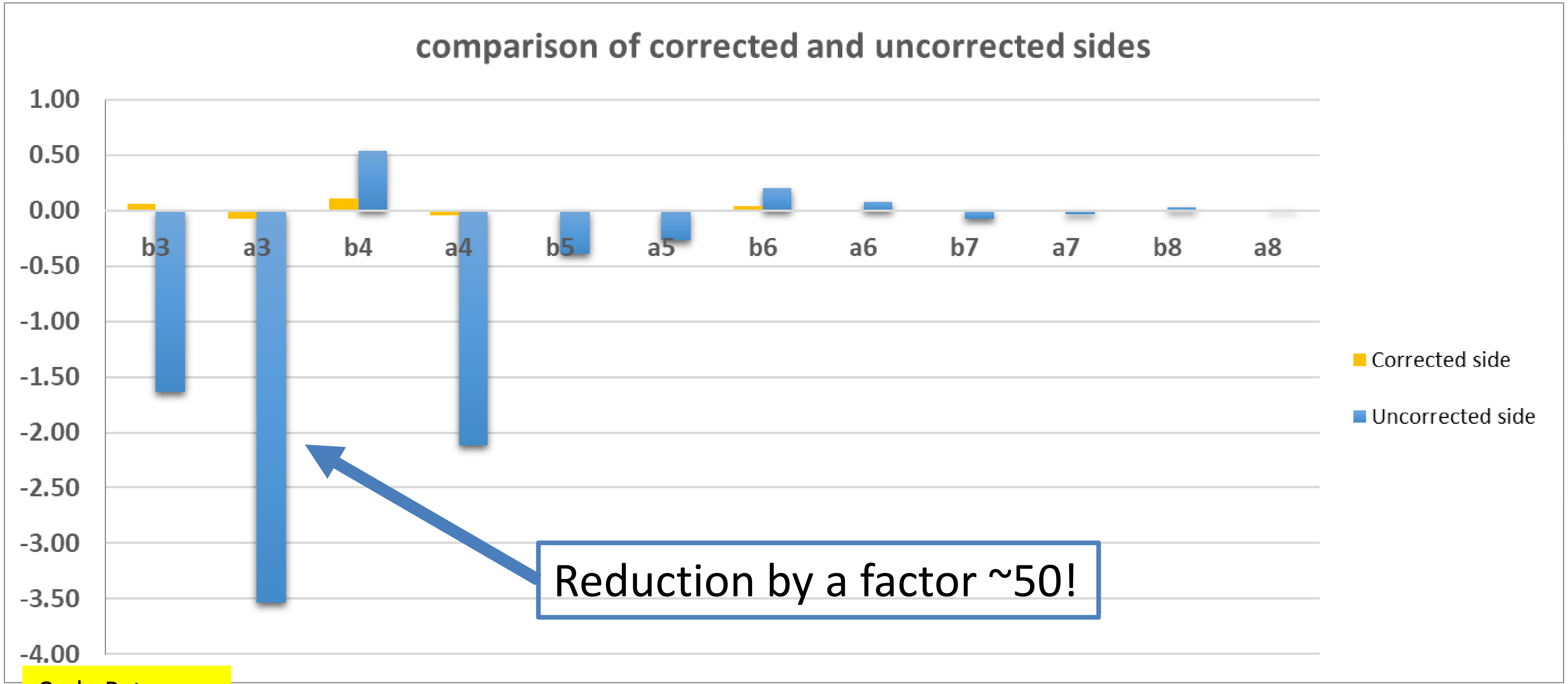
Carlo Petrone

Multipoles calculated up to B15, A15, but are all zero

0.1 units maximum. An excellent result.

The normalization is to the full length of QC1L1 (1200mm)

Field quality at the edge, comparison



Carlo Petrone

Corrected side has edge effects that are 0.1 units or less

For both plots, the normalization is to the full length of QC1L1 (1200mm)

Edge correction really works!

Next steps

- Testing the magnet at cold
  - Without impregnation – there is not enough data on impregnation-free magnet performance
  - With impregnation (wax or beeswax) – better mechanical characteristics at cryogenic temperatures (cracking) and possible to remove and dismantle
- Development of a double aperture prototype.
  - We can check the full crosstalk compensation
  - Design the support mechanics
  - Can perform vibration studies
- Word of caution: CERN wants to phase-out Autodesk Inventor and move to Catia V5. We need a project-wide decision on this

Conclusions

- The first FCC-ee final focus prototype has been designed, manufactured and the first tests at warm are available (IPAC paper arXiv:2105.13230).
- Field quality is excellent.
- All multipoles in the middle of the magnet are 0.15 units or less, approaching the accuracy of the method. These are real measurements, not simulation!
- The novel technique of locally correcting each edge for edge effects is working beautifully → this gives us confidence that the crosstalk compensation will also work.
- All multipoles of the corrected edge contribute 0.1 units or less. ➔ this is a "perfect edge" magnet.
- The CCT technique is very well suited for the final focus quadrupoles of FCC-ee (and also CEPC…).

AOB

Reminder from the following meeting:

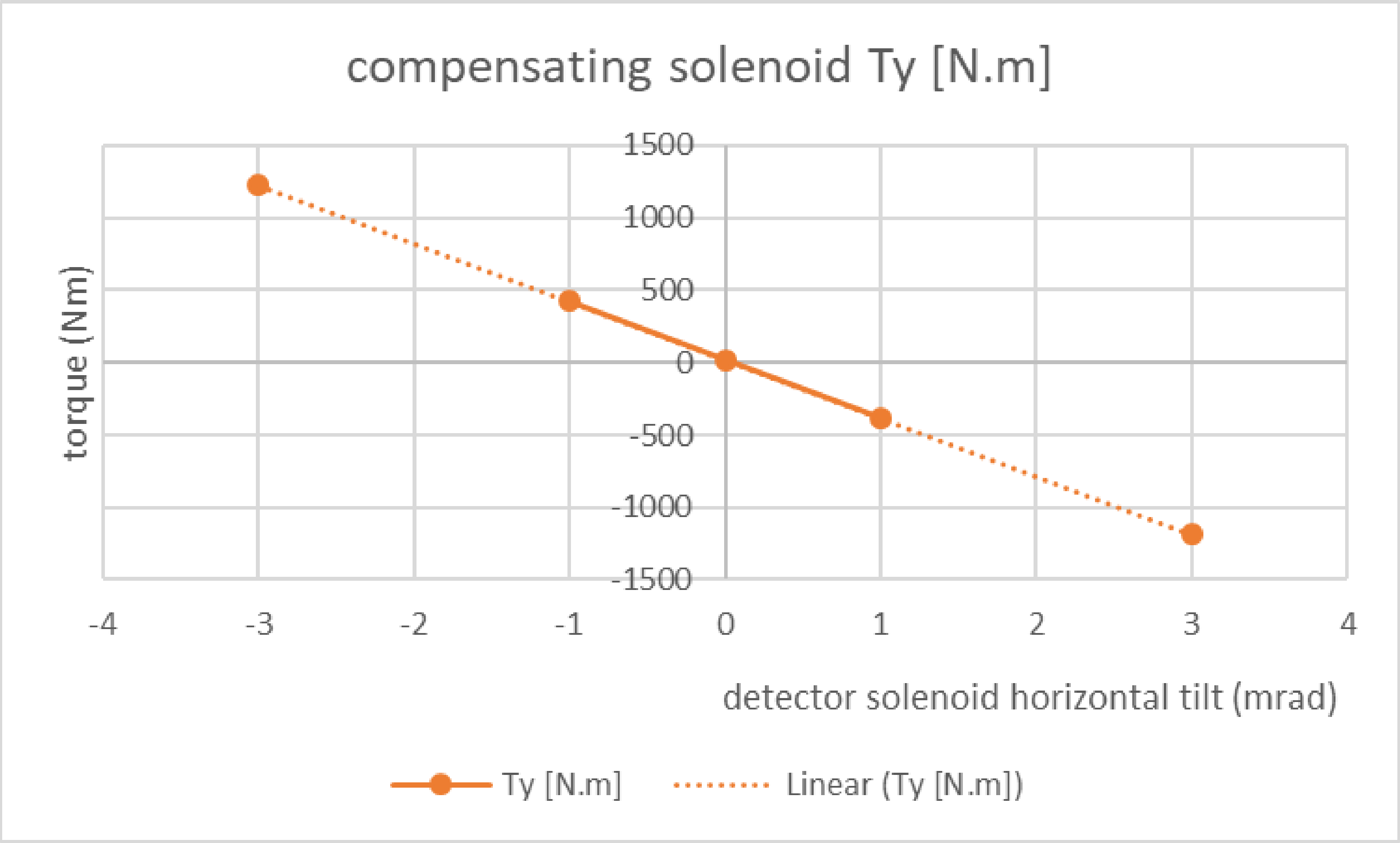
FCC-ee compensation scheme: consolidation

M. Koratzinos

MDI meeting

25/5/2020

Torque on comp. solenoid as a function of detector sol. tilt



- About 400Nm per 1mrad => possible to adjust to 50microrad

And another reminder from the following meeting:

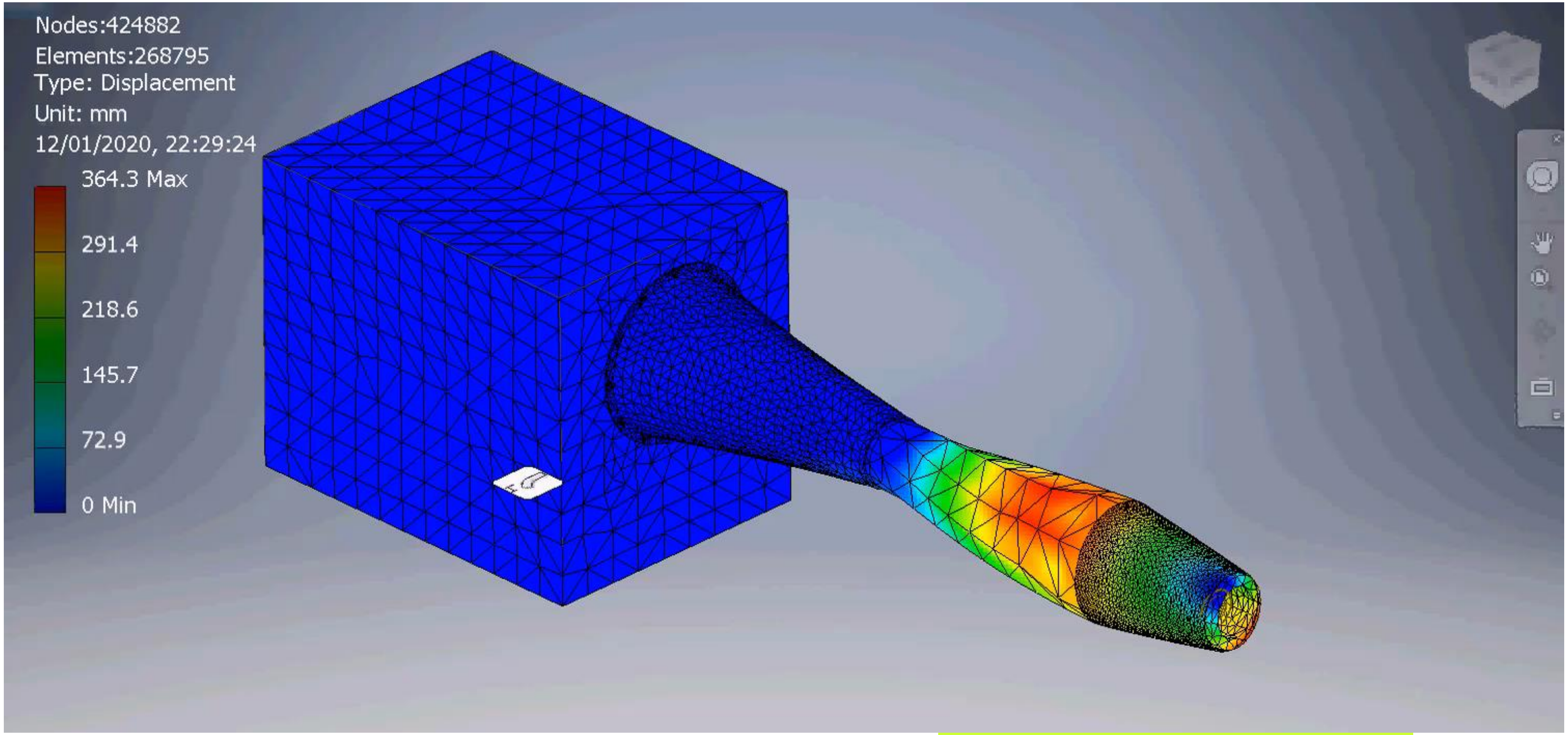
BPM tolerances around the IP

K. Oide, M. Koratzinos

Optics meeting

9/10/2020

Natural frequency



In my “version zero” toy mechanical simulation the twist mode (F9) had a main frequency of 306 Hz.