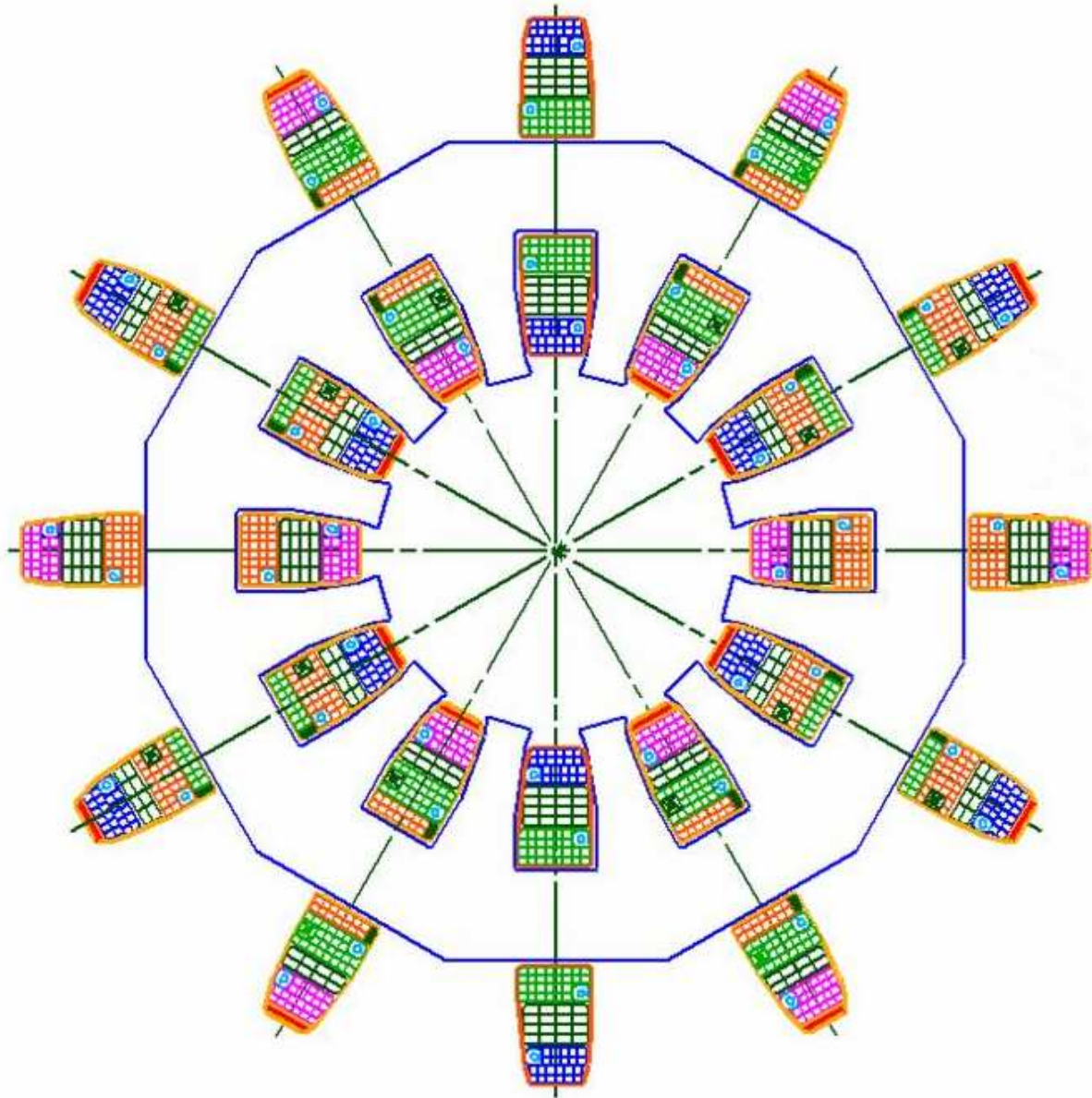
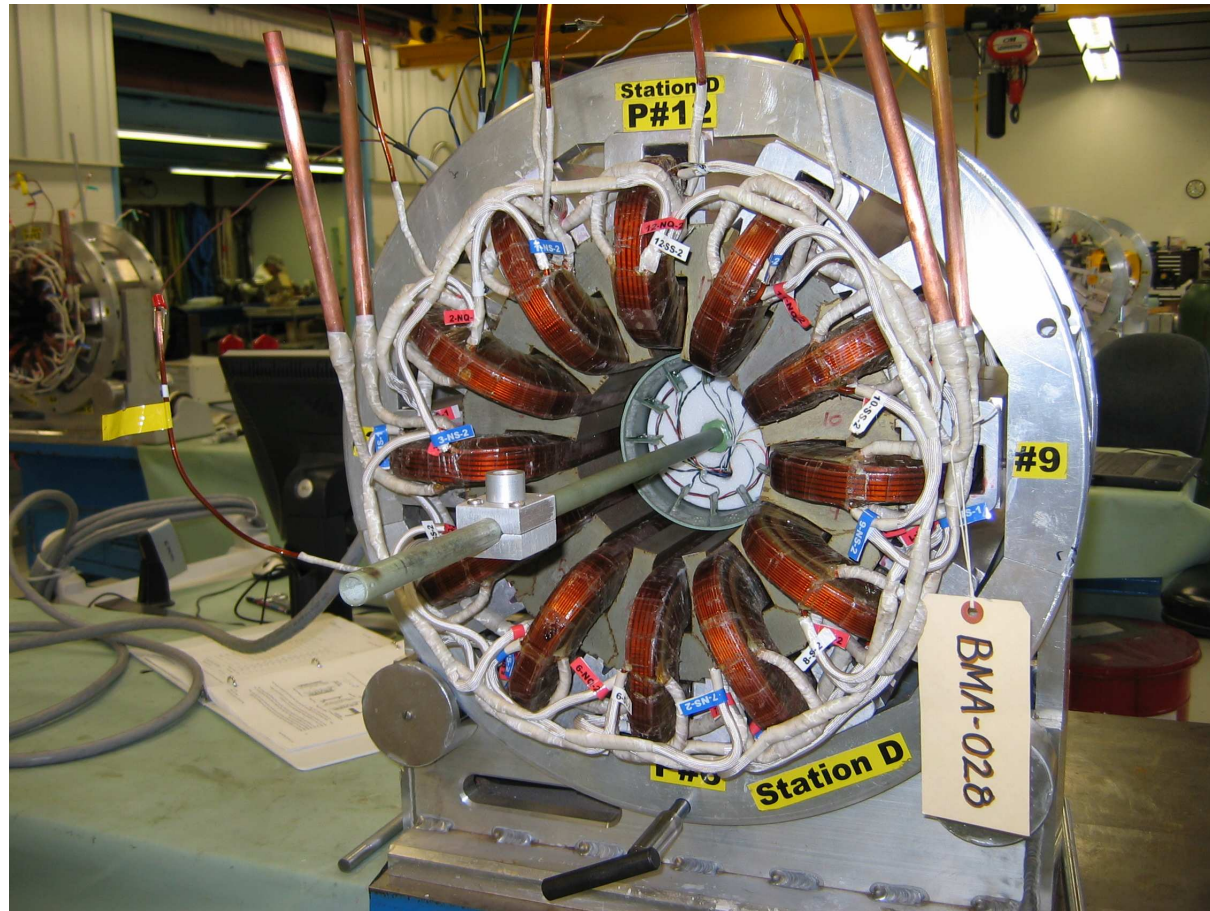


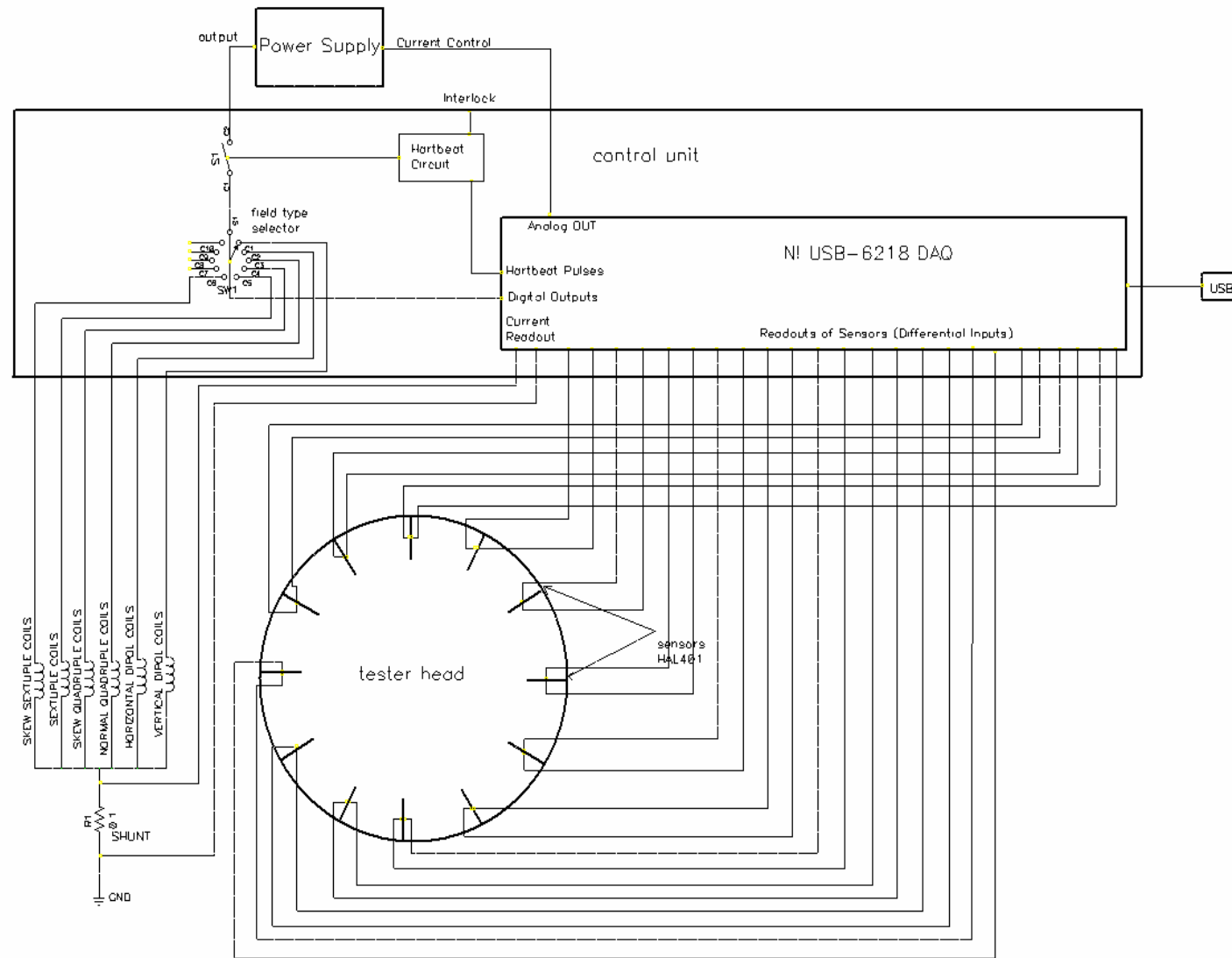
# Corrector Cross Section



# Probe Mounted in the Magnet



# System Diagram



# B-sensor card

- Small card containing all analog electronics  $\Rightarrow$  electronics in same field as Hall probes, calibrated together

- 3x Siemens KSY44 glued on glass cube

- Hall current  $230\text{ }\mu\text{A} \Rightarrow$  small heat dissipation  
(  $I_{\text{nom}} = 5\text{mA}$  )

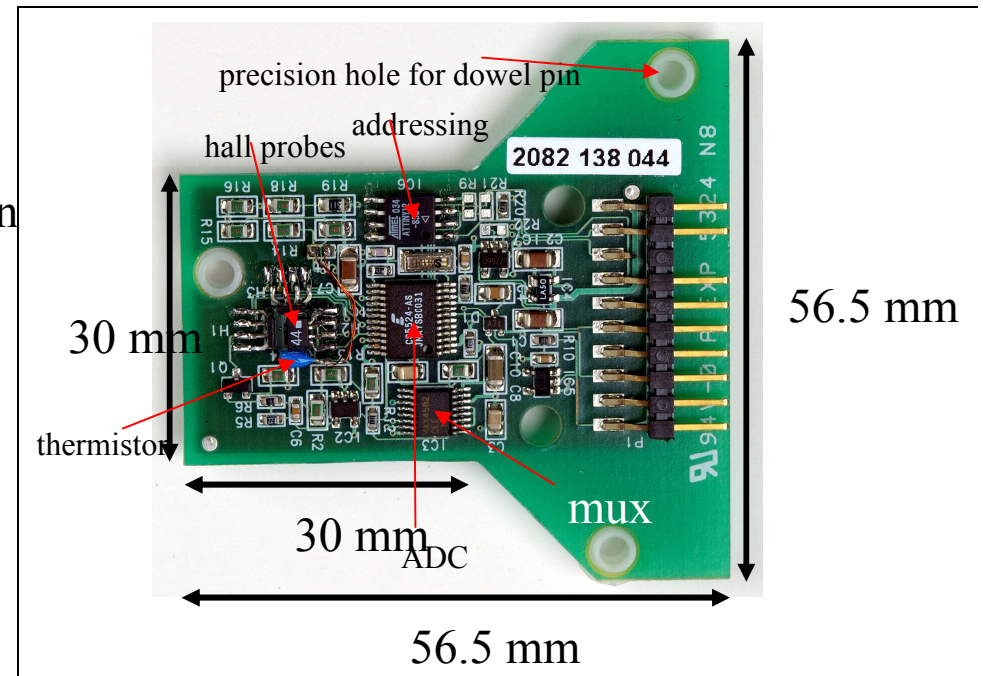
- ADC: 24-bits delta-sigma modulator

- Thermistor connected to cube, no thermostat

- Calibration circuit for thermistor

- Precision holes to fit on calibrator's and experiment's dowel pins

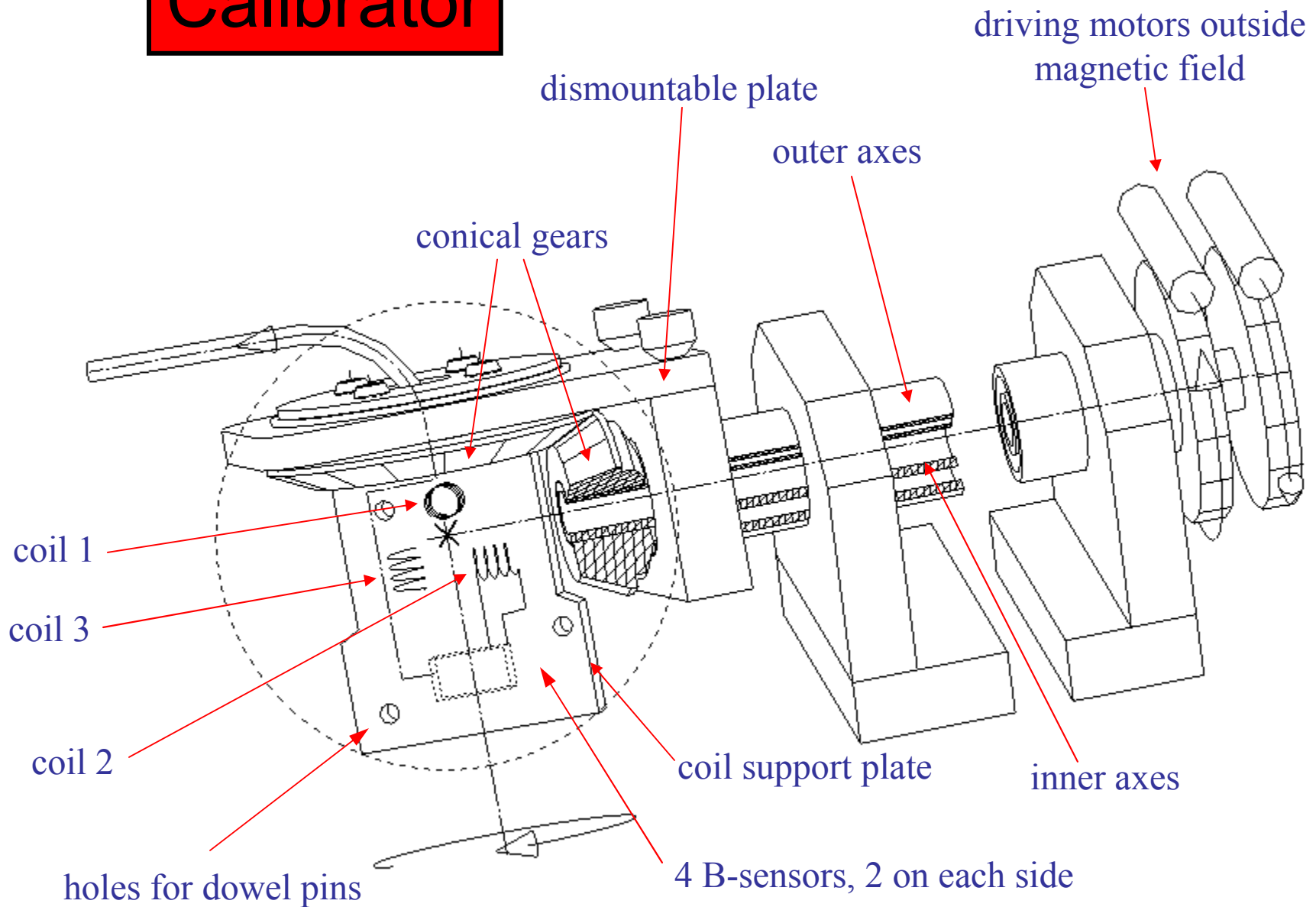
- Addressable: 254 cards on one serial bus, broadcast address



B-sensor development in collaboration with the Dutch scientific institute NIKHEF for the ATLAS detector at the CERN-LHC collider.  
H. van ES, J. Kuijt, H. Boterenbrood

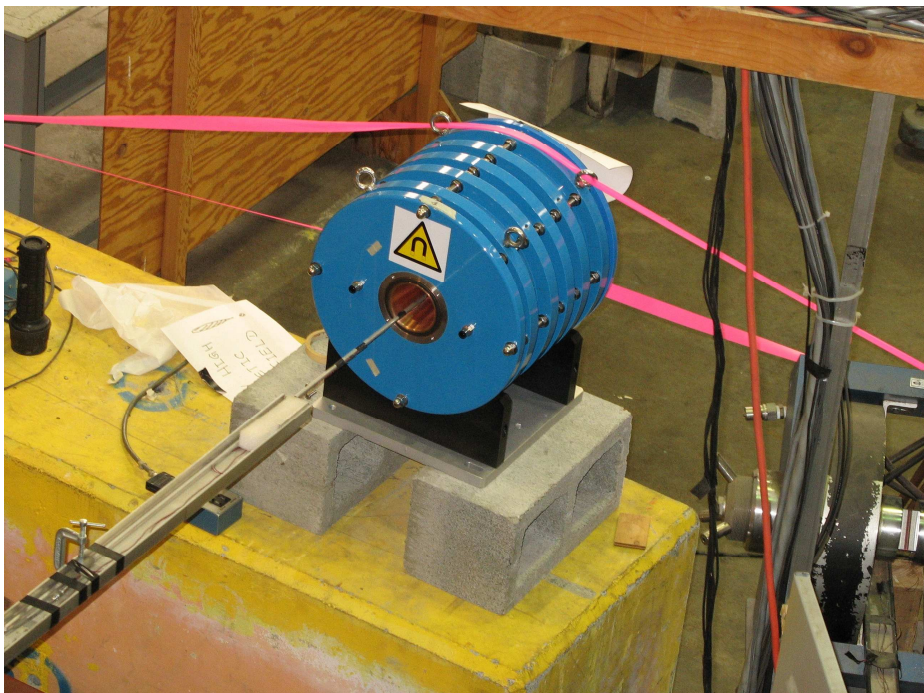


# Calibrator



Long and heavy axes => damping of vibrations

# Supernanogan – New Permanent Magnet ECR Ion Source for OLIS (Offline Ion Source) for ISAC (Isotope Separation and Acceleration).



[5]

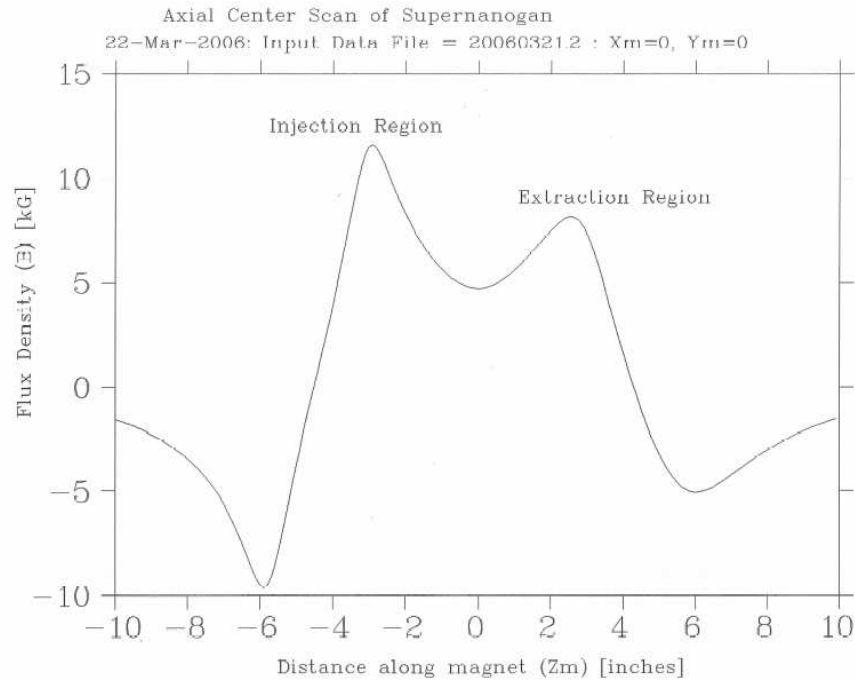
Manufactured by:  
Pantechnik, Caen, France



6

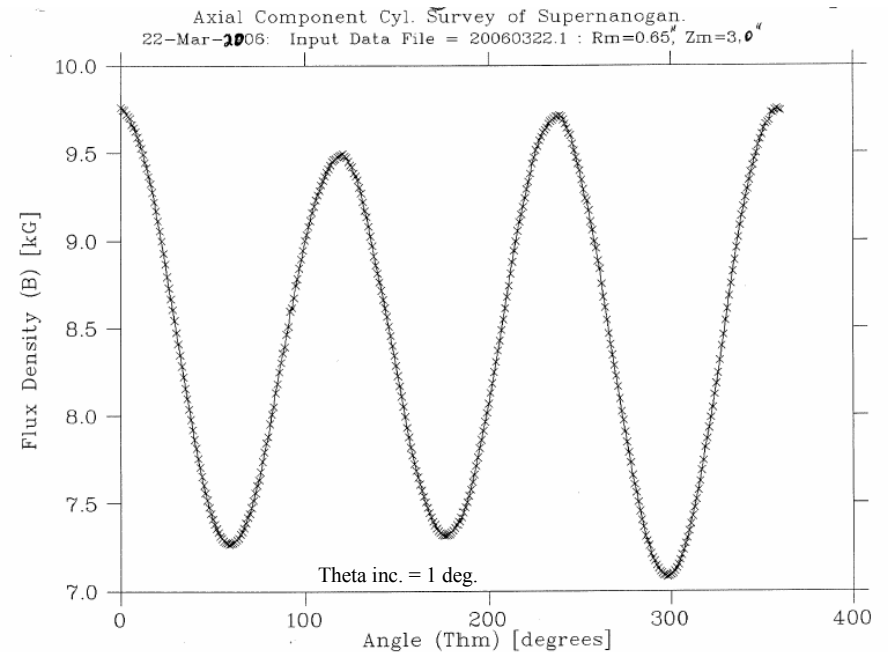
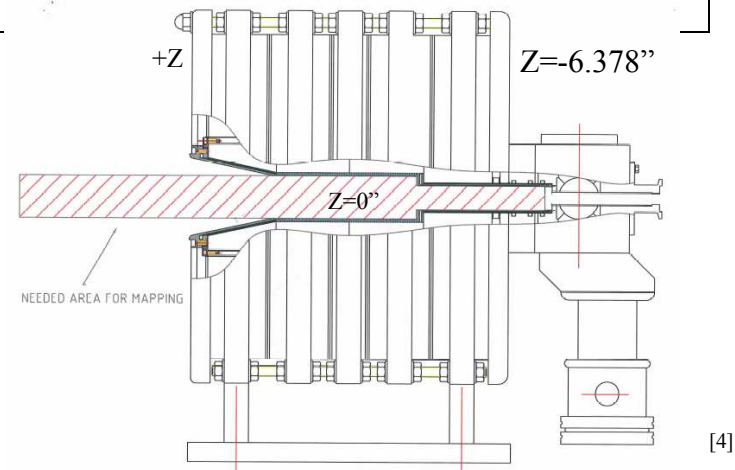
[5]

# Axial B Component Meas. Of Supernanogan.



-Axial Peak B = 11.6 kG at the injection region.

-Axial Peak B = 8.1 kG at the extraction region.



# Focusing Solenoids for HINS

(High Intensity Neutrino Source)

---

Project to build the front end ( $\beta < 1$ ) of a high intensity (40mA)  $H^-$  linac (Meson area)

Magnet considerations began ~spring 2005

Magnet Designs Constrained by

Available Slot Length, Field Integral

Low B-Field on nearby RF cavities ( $< 1 \mu T$ )

~5 T( +30% ) Sc Solenoids w/ Bucking Coils

solution for several RF sections (DTL, SS-1, 2)

$r \sim 25$  mm,  $L \sim 120$  mm

(Variations on the requirements, design details)

*New:* Embed {H,V} Dipole Steering Corrector Coils



# Magnetic Measurements

## Measurement benches

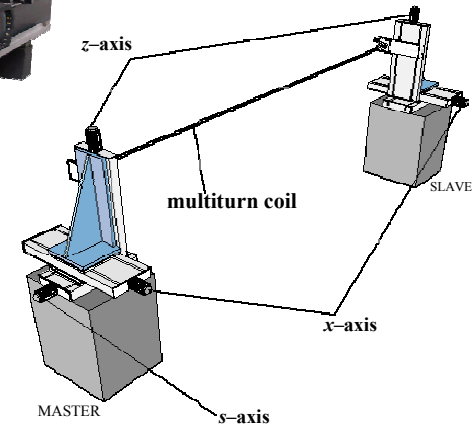
### 1. Hall probe bench

- Previously existing system



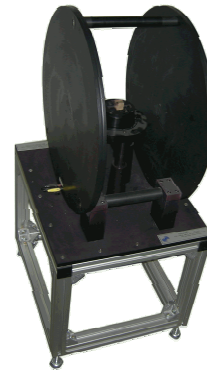
### 2. Flipping coil bench

- Purchased from ESRF



### 3. Helmholtz coils

- Purchased from Elettra



### 4. Fixed stretched wire

- Designed and built in-house



# 3D Hall probe

## F.W. Bell Hall sensors

### Model GH-700

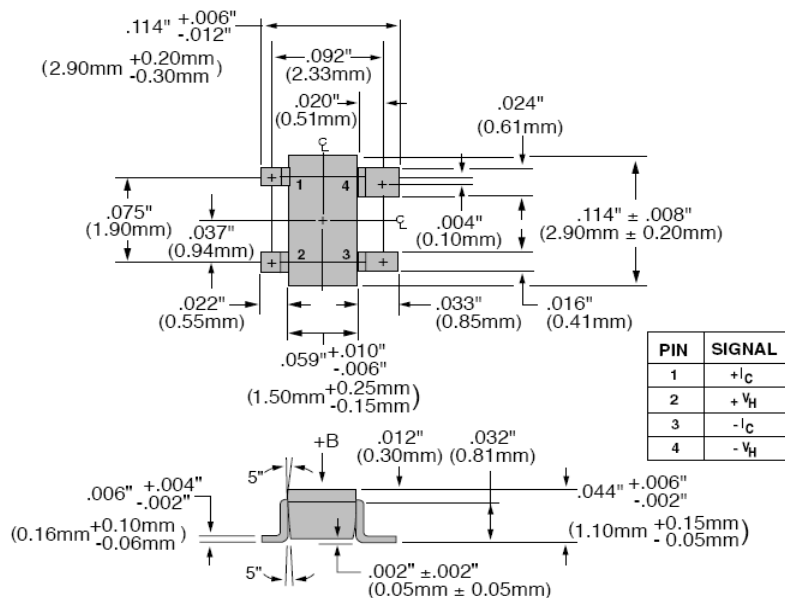
Gallium Arsenide

Nominal current:  $I_{\text{nom}} = 5 \text{ mA}$

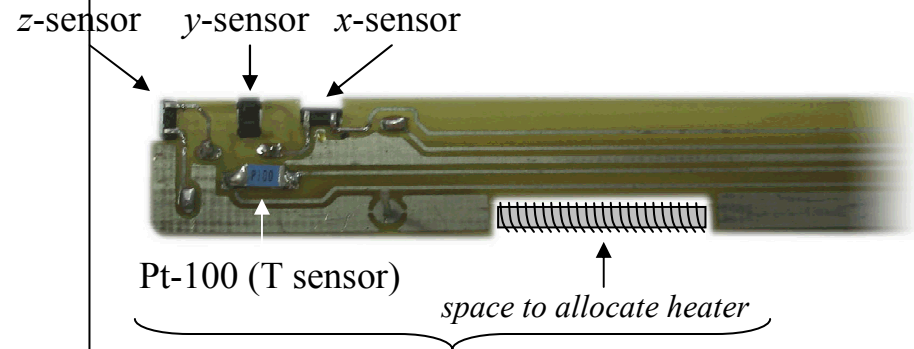
Magnetic Sensitivity  $\sim 1 \text{ V/Tesla}$

Max. linearity error ( $\pm 1 \text{ Tesla}$ ):  $\pm 2\%$

Temperature coefficient:  $-0.07\%/^{\circ}\text{C}$



### Detail of Hall probe circuit board:

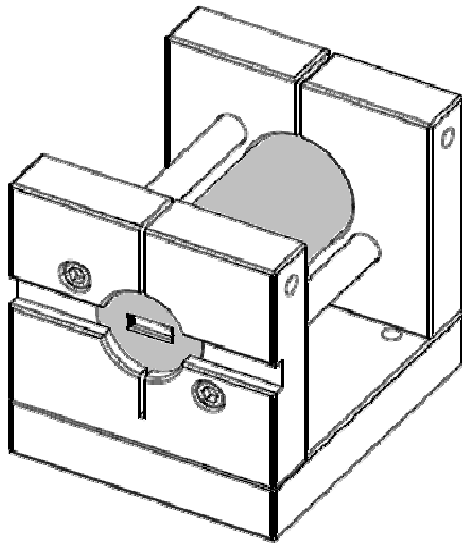


the temperature sensor and the manganine heater, in combination with a PID controller (*Eurotherm 3508*) allow to control the temperature of the probe within  $\pm 0.05^{\circ}\text{C}$

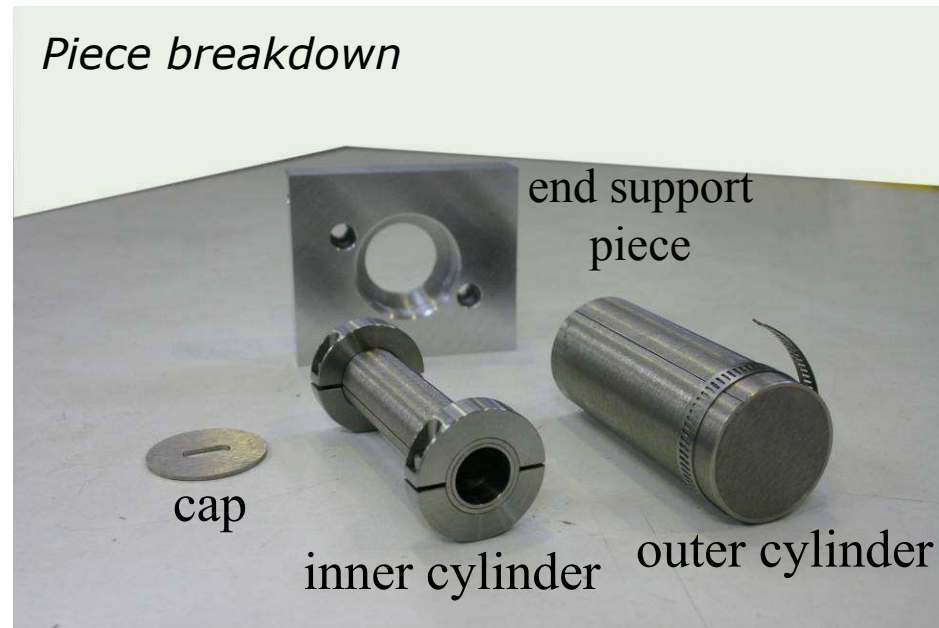


# Determination of offsets

A double layer  $\mu$ -metal chamber has been designed and constructed in order to measure the offsets of Hall sensors



*Piece breakdown*



Selected material:

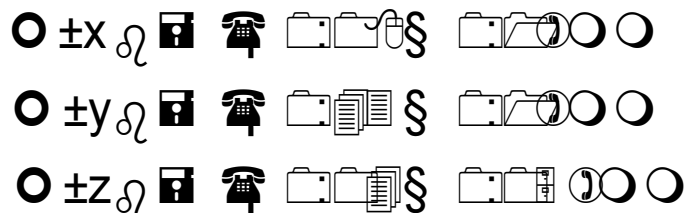
80%Ni-Fe  $\mu$ -metal from ***Amuneal Manufacturing Corp.***  
in the form of 0.062"=1.575 mm thickness sheets

# Relative position between Hall sensors

Measurement of a magnetic field with strong gradients in all three directions —all  $(\partial B_i / \partial x_j) \neq 0$ — within a given volume ( $15 \times 15 \times 15 \text{ mm}^3$ ) and optimization of  $\pm x_b, \pm y_b, \pm z_b, \pm x_c, \pm y_c$  and  $\pm z_c$  in order to minimize “Maxwellness” (»):

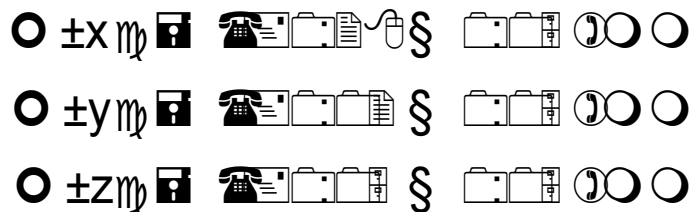
Correction of distances between sensors:

Sensor **(b)**



After optimization, “Maxwellness” reduced from  $\sim 1 \text{ Gauss/mm}$  down to  $0.1 \text{ Gauss/mm}$

Sensor **(c)**



Relative position of Hall sensors determined with an accuracy of  $\sim 50\text{--}100 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$



# The ATLAS pneumatic solenoid mapper

**IMMW15 FNAL USA**

AUGUST 21-24, 2007

F. Bergsma, P.A. Giudici, A. Kehrli, X. Pons CERN/PH-DT1

Pneumatic motor

Gear system

Operation in magnetic field

Control

Performance

