



---

Managed by Fermi Research Alliance, LLC for the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science

---

# **Muon Pulsed Septum Magnet**

## **Magnetic Design**

Vladimir Kashikhin

Magnet Design Review

11 February, 2016

# Outline

---

- Introduction
- Magnet Specification
- Magnet Main Parameters
- 2D Magnetic Design
- 3D Magnetic Design
- Summary

# Introduction

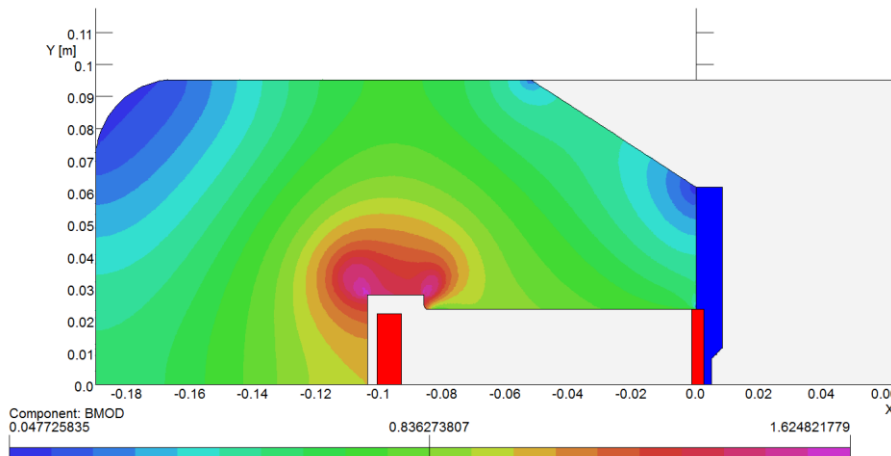
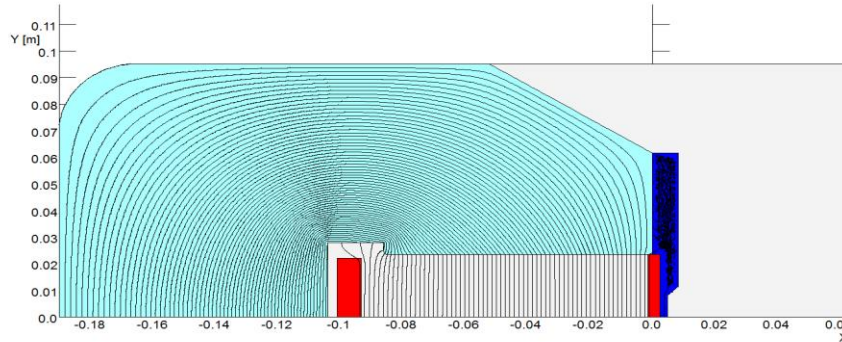
---

- ❑ The pulsed Septum magnet will be used for injecting and aborting 8.89 GeV/c protons (Mu2e mode) and 3.1 GeV/c Muons (g-2 mode) from the Muon Delivery Ring.
- ❑ Magnet is a single turn dipole septum magnet.
- ❑ In general, the magnet design based on the Booster Pulsed Extraction (BSE) magnet designed and built in 2002.
- ❑ Because of short pulse length 250  $\mu\text{s}$  – 300  $\mu\text{s}$  the magnet yoke should be laminated.
- ❑ The magnet yoke is curved with the radius 53.3 m and the length of  $\sim 1.92$  m.
- ❑ For the magnet pole ends used Rogowski profile as in BSE.
- ❑ Three magnets should be built.

# Magnet Specification

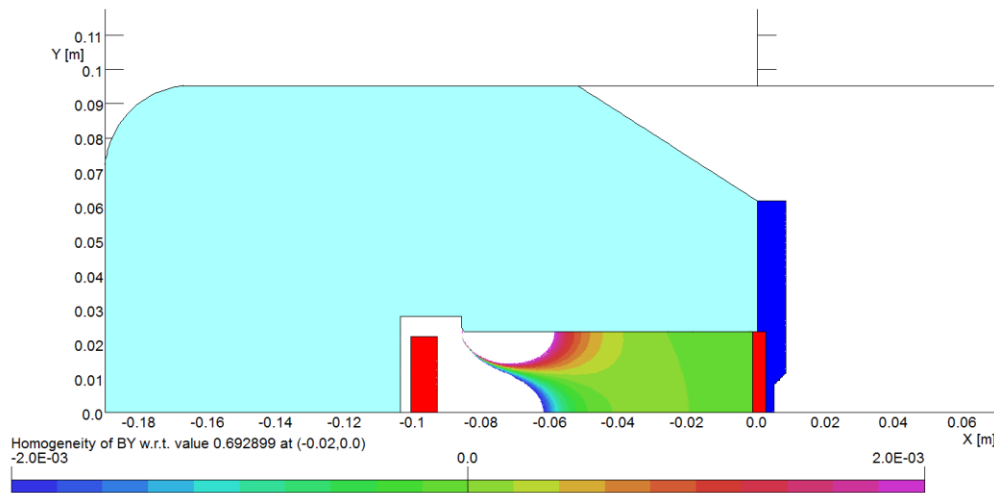
Parameter	Unit	Booster Septum (BSE)	Muon Septum (MSE)
Peak Integrated strength (Mu2e/g-2)	T-m	1.5	1.4/0.5425
Maximum air gap field	T	0.94	0.725
Septum radius of curvature	m	38.1	53.3
Air gap	mm	27.94	47.0
Magnet effective length	m	1.6	1.92
Good field area with $\leq \pm 0.2\%$ $\Delta B/B$	mm x mm	25.4 x 25.4	40.64 x 47.0
Integrated field outside the septum/Peak strength	%	$\leq 0.1$	$\leq 0.1$
Nominal current pulse width	$\mu s$	300	250-300
Average pulses repetition rate (Mu2e/g-2)	Hz	15	6/12
Magnet DC inductance	$\mu H$	3.6	4.8
Laminated yoke M15 steel thickness	mm	0.356	0.356

## 2D Magnet Configuration and Field

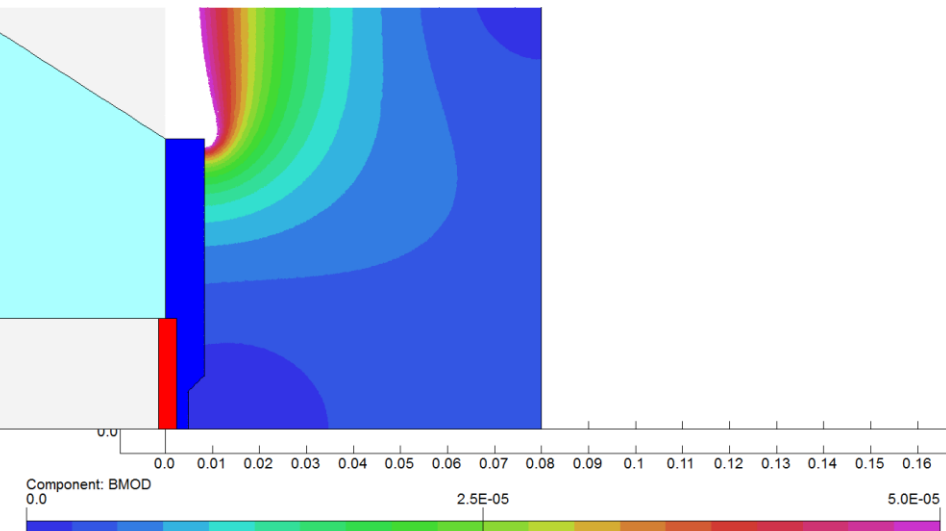


- Used B-H curve of M15 G29 non-oriented steel measured at 1667 Hz frequency.
- The steel lamination thickness 0.014" (0.356 mm).
- The peak field in the yoke 1.62 T.
- The current pulse length is  $t=125 \mu\text{s}$  (2 kHz)
- The peak field in the gap 0.69 T at 26 kA-turns.

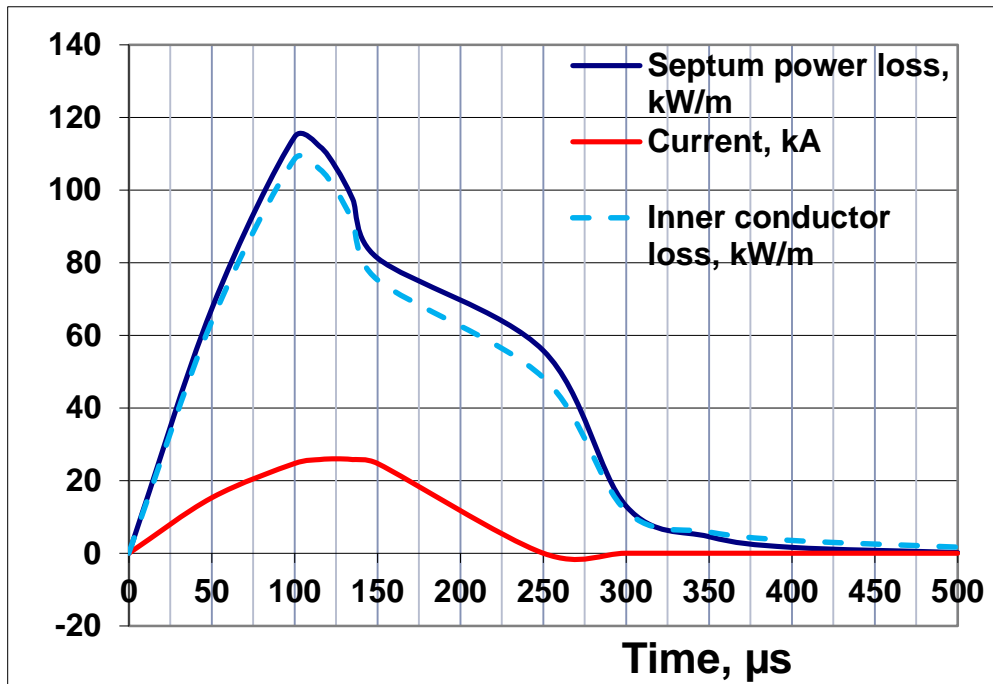
# 2D Magnet Field Quality



- The good field area is 55 mm x 47 mm, with the homogeneity of  $\pm 0.2\%$ .
- The fringe field in the circulating beam area is less than 0.5 Gauss.
- The relative fringe field strength is less than  $0.5 / 6900 \times 100 = 0.0073\%$  (spec.  $< 0.1\%$ ).
- Ferromagnetic side plate from AISI1010 effectively shield the fringe field.



# Power Losses in Conductors

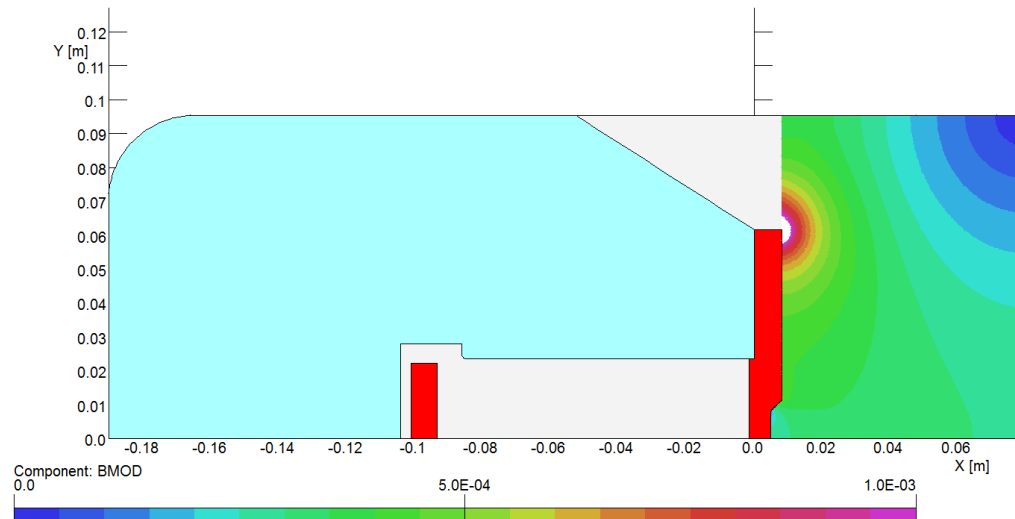
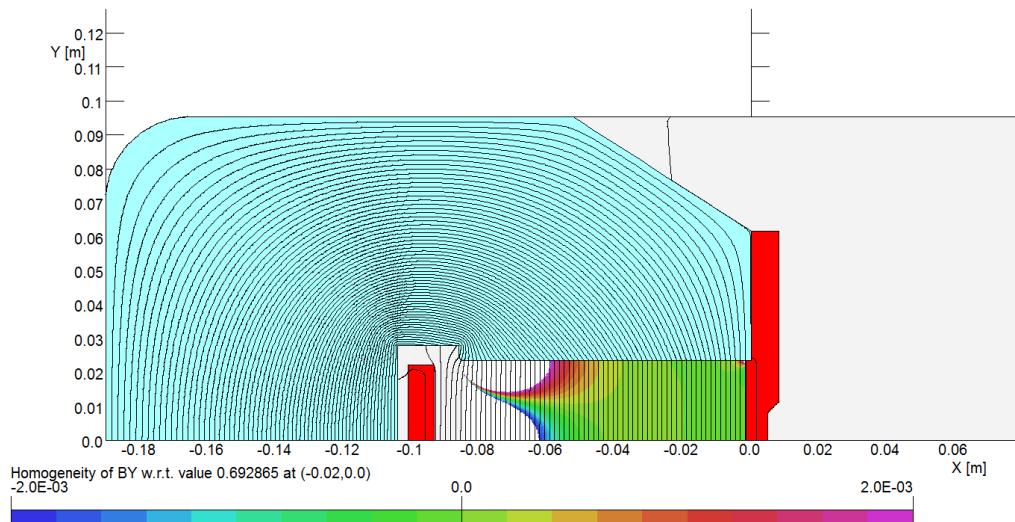


Skin depth at 2 kHz:

- Copper – 1.59 mm
- M15 - 0.13 mm,  $\mu=1000$
- M15 – 0.42 mm,  $\mu=100$
- AISI 1010 – 0.25 mm,  $\mu=1000$
- AISI 1010 – 0.8 mm,  $\mu=100$

- High peak power losses. In the septum is 114 kW/m.
- Low energy 20.6 J/m (septum) dissipation because of short pulse length.
- The average peak dissipated power losses (Mu2e) are 124 W/m (septum).
- Peak losses in the inner conductor are 5 % lower.
- Total peak losses in conductors
- ~ 300 W/magnet.
- Peak power losses in Fe side plate are 250 W/m.

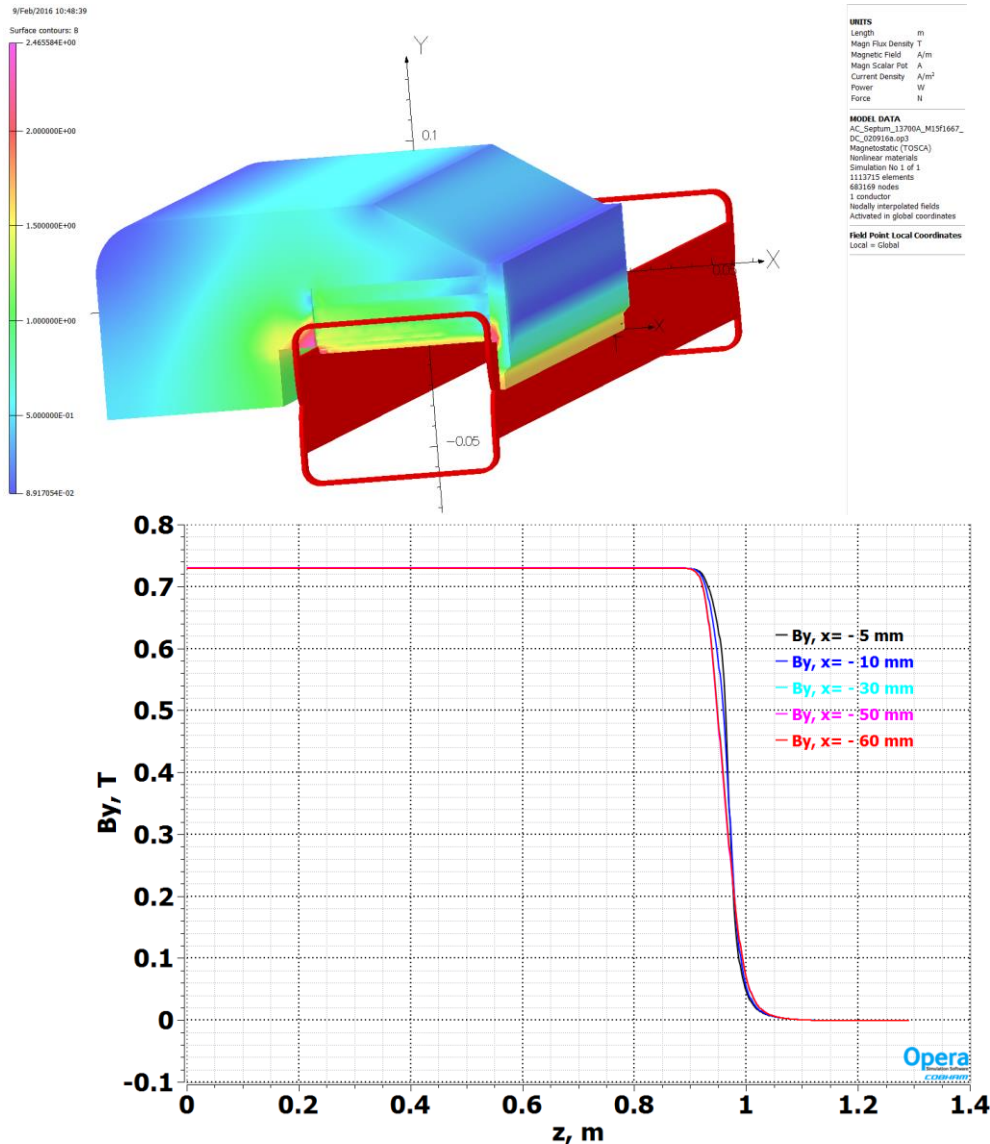
# 2D Field with Cu side plate



- Copper side plate.
- 2 % lower power losses in the septum.
- ~7 Gauss peak fringe field in the circulating beam area.
- The relative integrated fringe field 0.1 %.



# 3D DC Field Simulation



- Simulated the straight magnet. Sagitta is 8.6 mm.
- Used B-H curve of M15 at 1667 Hz.
- Integrated field is 1.4 T-m at 27.4 kA current.
- Integrated DC field homogeneity is 0.5 % in the range of 3 – 60 mm from the septum.
- Magnet DC inductance is  $L_{dc} = 4.8 \mu\text{H}$ .

$$P = \text{Int}(p'xdV)$$

- Opera  
Simulation Software  
COBOL

# Summary

- The magnetic design meets specifications.
- Nevertheless, the special attention should be paid on:
  - Electrical insulation between laminations;
  - Fringe fields from the current leads;
  - Fixed and the stable septum conductor position in the magnet gap.
  - Magnet cooling.
- The magnet inductance is larger than specified (BSE) value because of larger pole width and length relatively BSE magnet. So, proportionally larger is the peak voltage  $V_{\max}=1.65$  kV, specified  $<2.5$  kV.
- The AC magnetic measurements should be made for the magnet prototype to verify the design and fabrication technology.