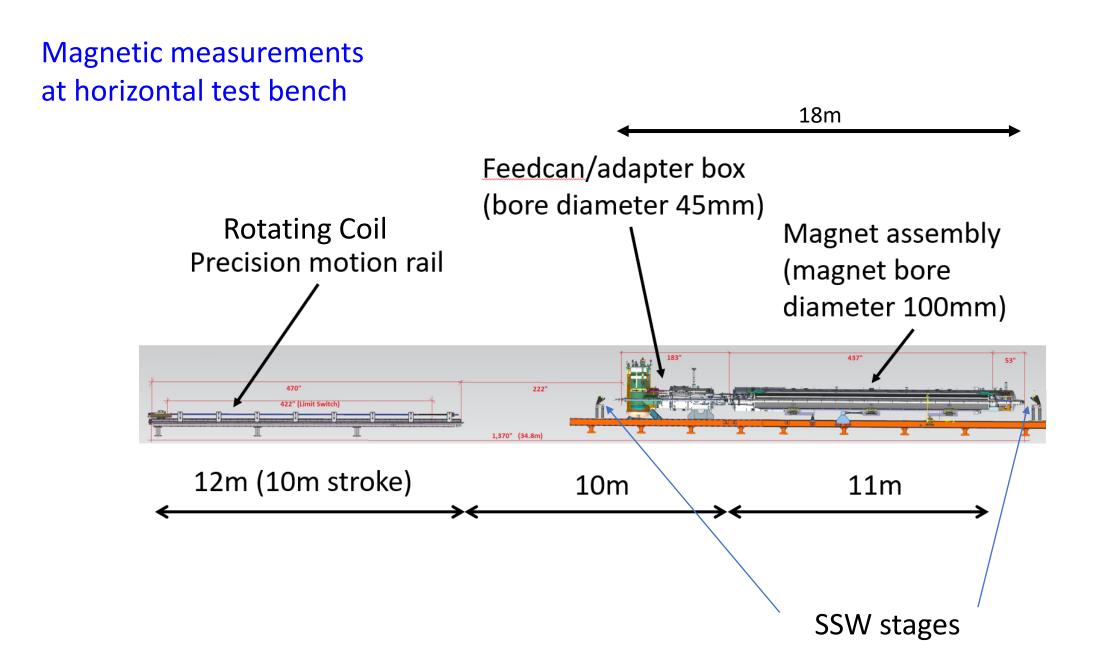
## LQXFA/B01 Magnetic Measurements Test Results

05Oct2023

Presented by J. DiMarco

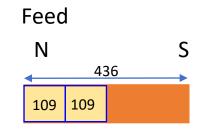
# Measurements at 1.9K/4.5K for LQXFA/B01 (MQXFA03 and MQXFA04 magnets)

- 4.2 K rotating coil Zscan at 6 kA
- 1.9 K rotating coil Zscan at 16.23 kA
- SSW DC strength measurements at 16.23 kA, 1.9 K
- SSW alignment measurements at 10A AC, 1.9 K

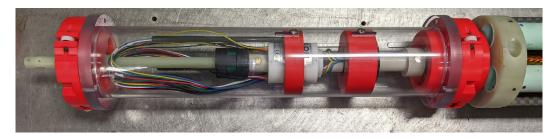


#### Rotating coil 'FERRET' probe

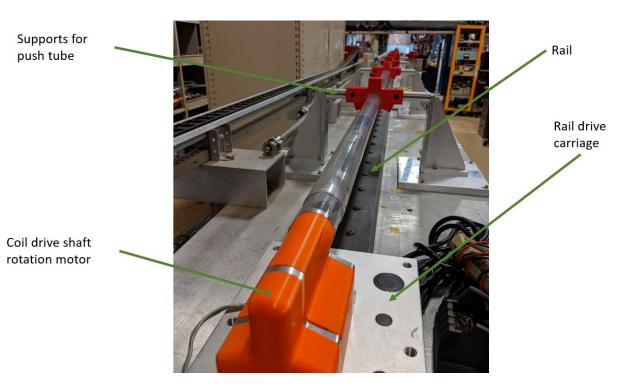
Probe has 436mm-long winding and two 'back-toback' 109mm-long windings.



Cryo



Local encoder and slipring



22m-long, 6mm diameter carbon fiber rotating drive shaft and polycarbonate push-tube

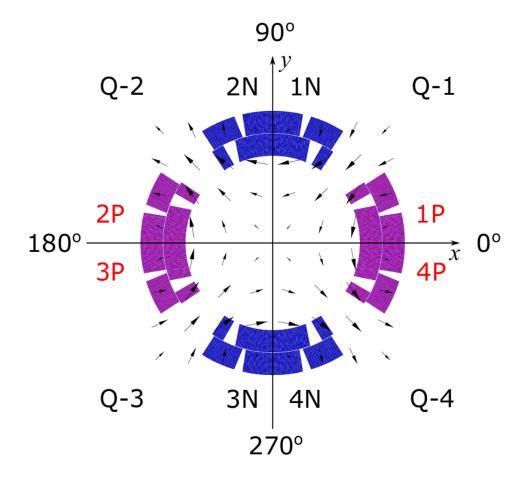


### PCB probes stiffened with carbon fiber or G10

Laser tracker targets visible from non-drive end



# The harmonics are reported for a negative normal quadrupole



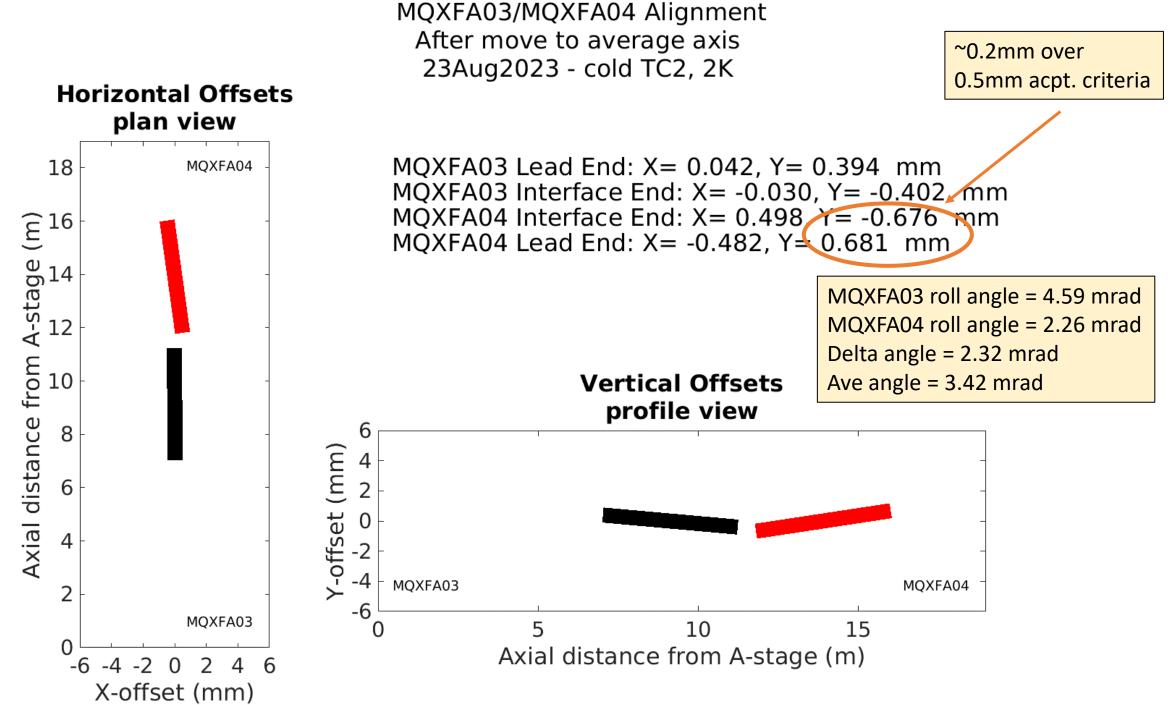
 A negative normal quadrupole viewed from the magnet lead end. Positive current ("P") flows towards the reader (along the positive z axis)

This reporting is the same for each of the two MQXFA magnets of the Cryo Assembly

Reference radius 50mm

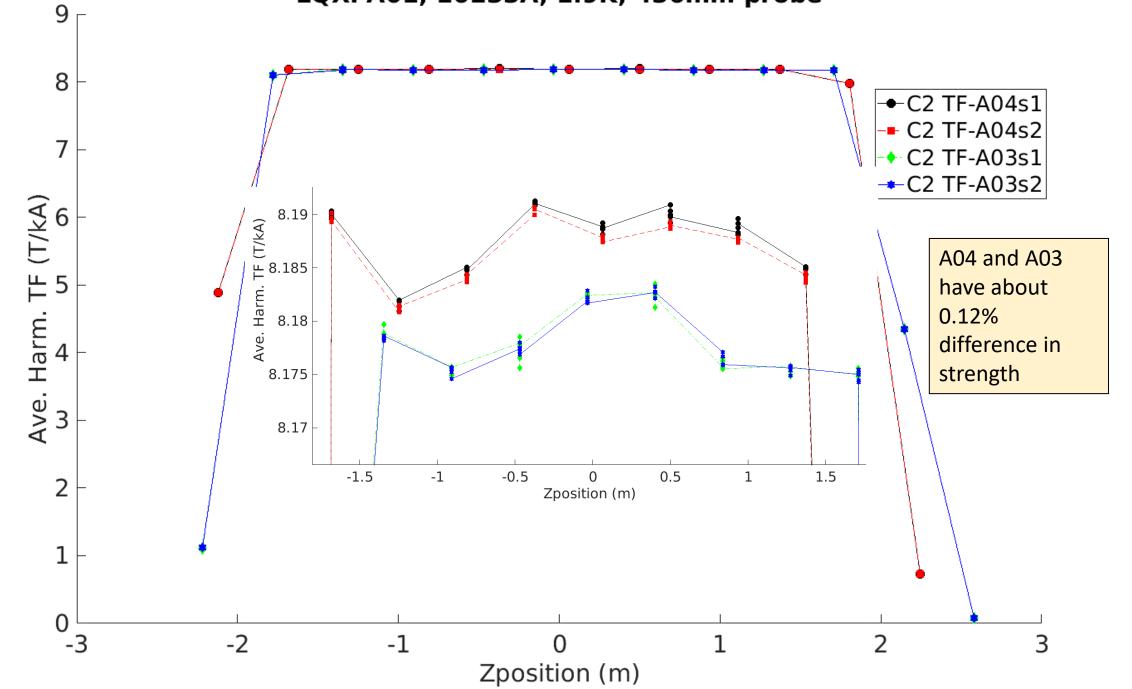
Courtesy Xiaorong Wang





SSW\_R\_20230823\_181305\_AC\_PitchYaw, SSW\_R\_20230823\_180625\_AC\_PitchYaw

LQXFA01, 16233A, 1.9K, 436mm probe

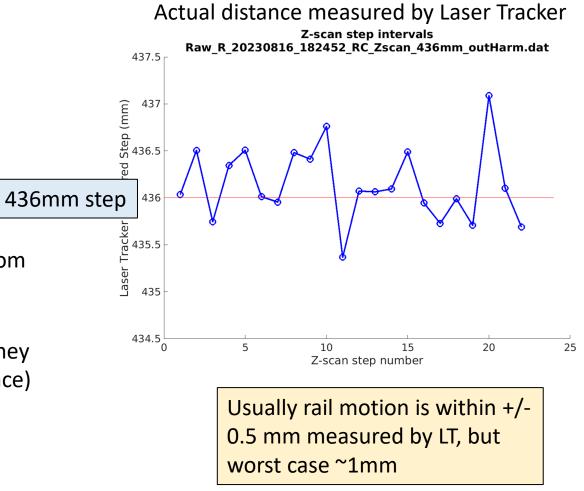


To minimize the effect of the variations in positioning, take average body field and length of body field for calculations

$$\int gdl = \int LE + \int NLE + g_{body_ave} * L_{body}$$

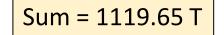
Define Z-center as the point at which the integral starting from one end of the magnet accumulates half the value of  $\int g dl$ 

(Also simply summed consecutive positions assuming that they were all in steps of the probe length – no significant difference)



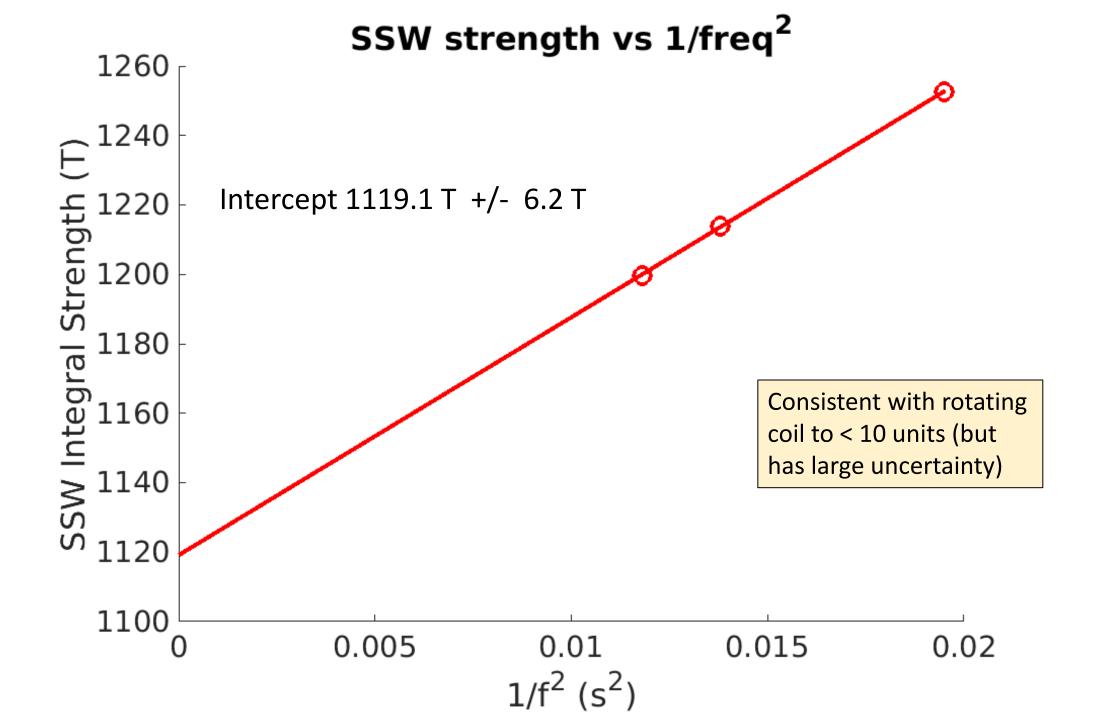
### LQXFA01 Rotating Coil Strength Summary at 16233A

Cryo-Assembly Magnet:	A04	A03
Integral Gdl (T):	559.95	559.70
Magnetic length (m):	4.213	4.216
Body field TF (T/m/kA):	8.187	8.178
Magnet center separation (m):	4.7721	

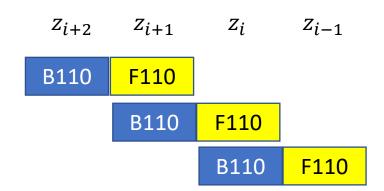


(Magnet separation measured by SSW during fabrication was 4.7892 m, expected shrinkage ~ 15mm, (observe ~17) )

Integral strength requirement ~1114 T



### Local Field Angle Variation measured with dual 109 mm – length probes



For each Z position, the trailing probe provides a relative orientation of the measurement of the lead probe

Cumulative sum gives total local variation:

$$\Delta \theta(n) = \theta_{magNonLin}(z_n) + n * \beta_{magLin} * \Delta z$$

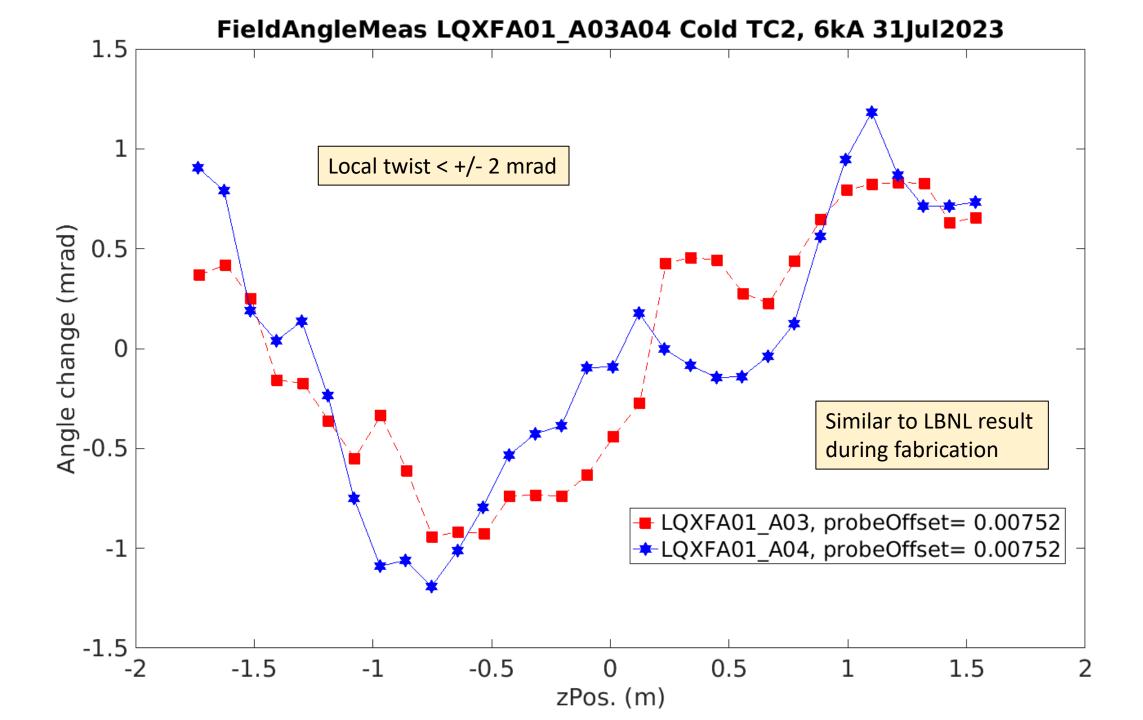
$$\int \int dz dz dz$$

$$\int \int dz dz dz$$

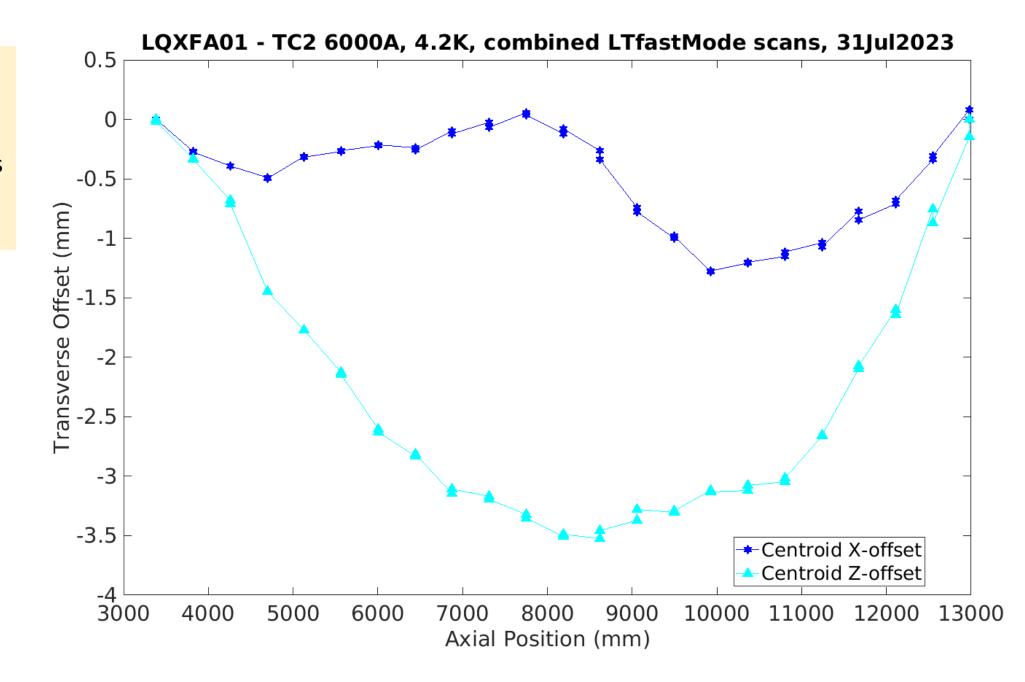
$$\int \int dz dz dz$$

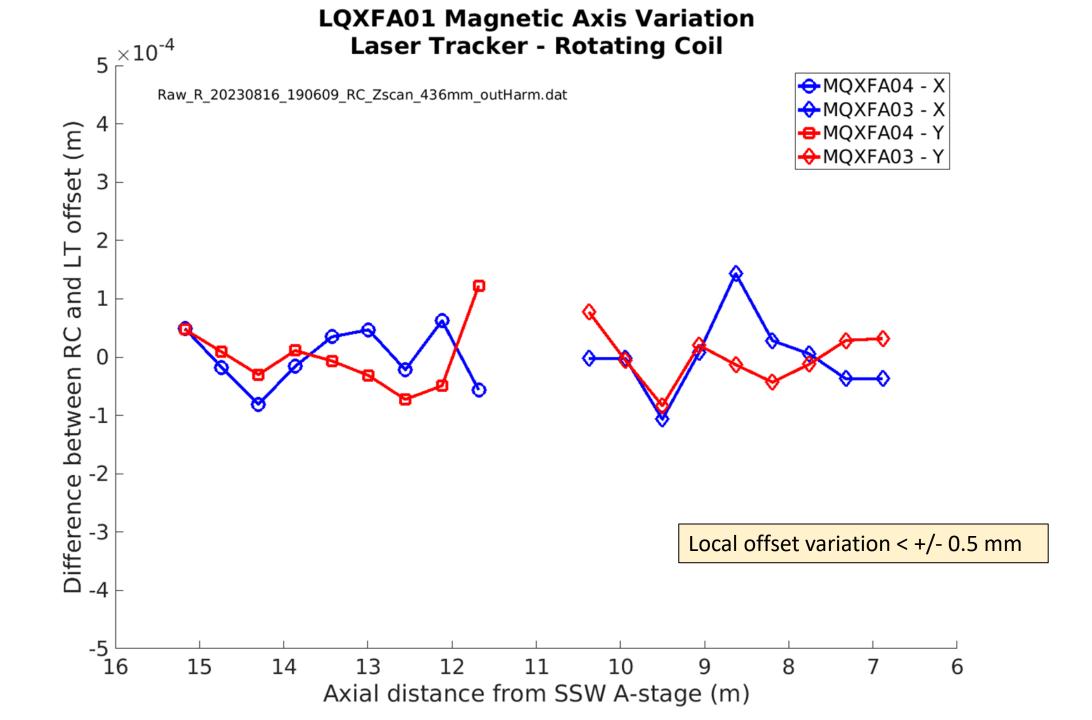
Local non-linear angle variation

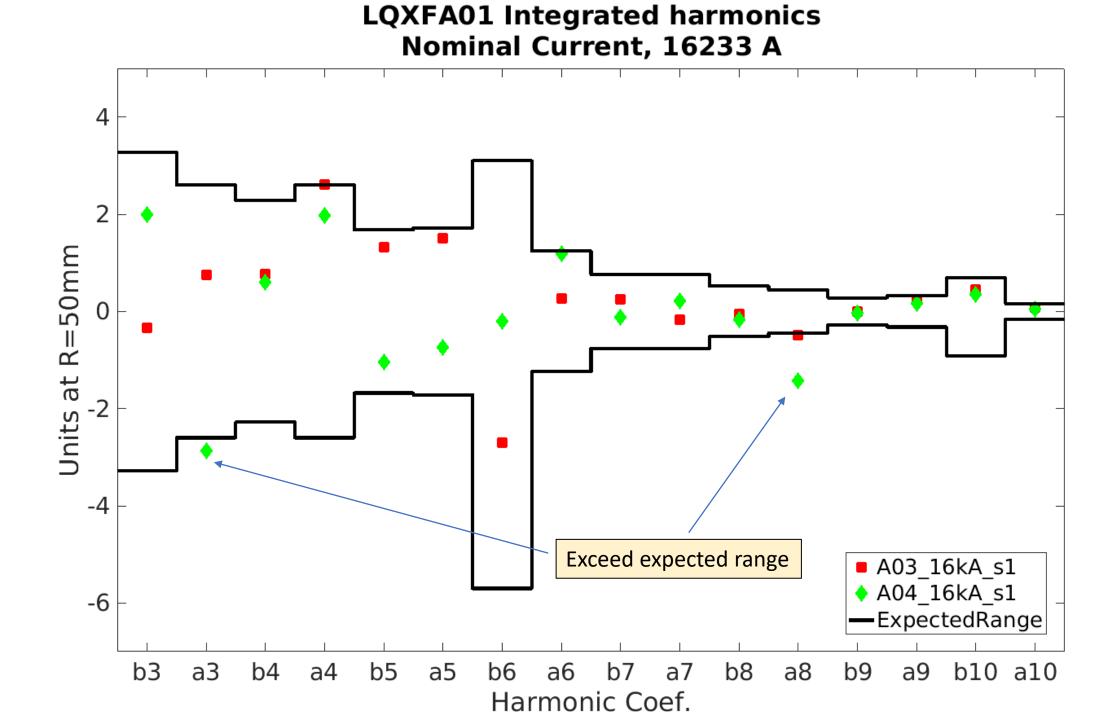
local effect of overall twist (note that need to remove angle offset between the probes to see this)



Laser tracker measures probe position variation during Z-scan (as does the RC probe itself from feed-down)







### Summary

- Magnetic measurements on the first LQXFA cold mass assembly were able to determine all quantities of interest, with precision adequate to characterize the magnet.
- The magnetic parameters meet acceptance criteria except for 0.2 mm alignment offset at the ends of magnet A04 with respect to the average axis of the two magnets.
- The a3 (marginally) and a8 harmonics of magnet A04 also exceed expected range.
- Total integrated gradient is 1119.6 T at nominal current.

