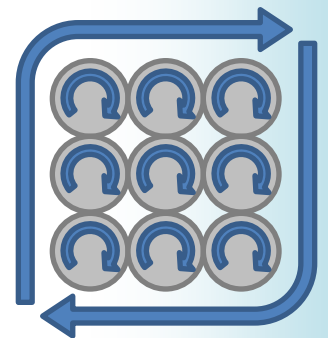


eRHIC High-Energy FFAG Magnet (49.5T/m) Analytic Model

Optimised to use less magnetic
material

Magnetostatics with Magnetisation

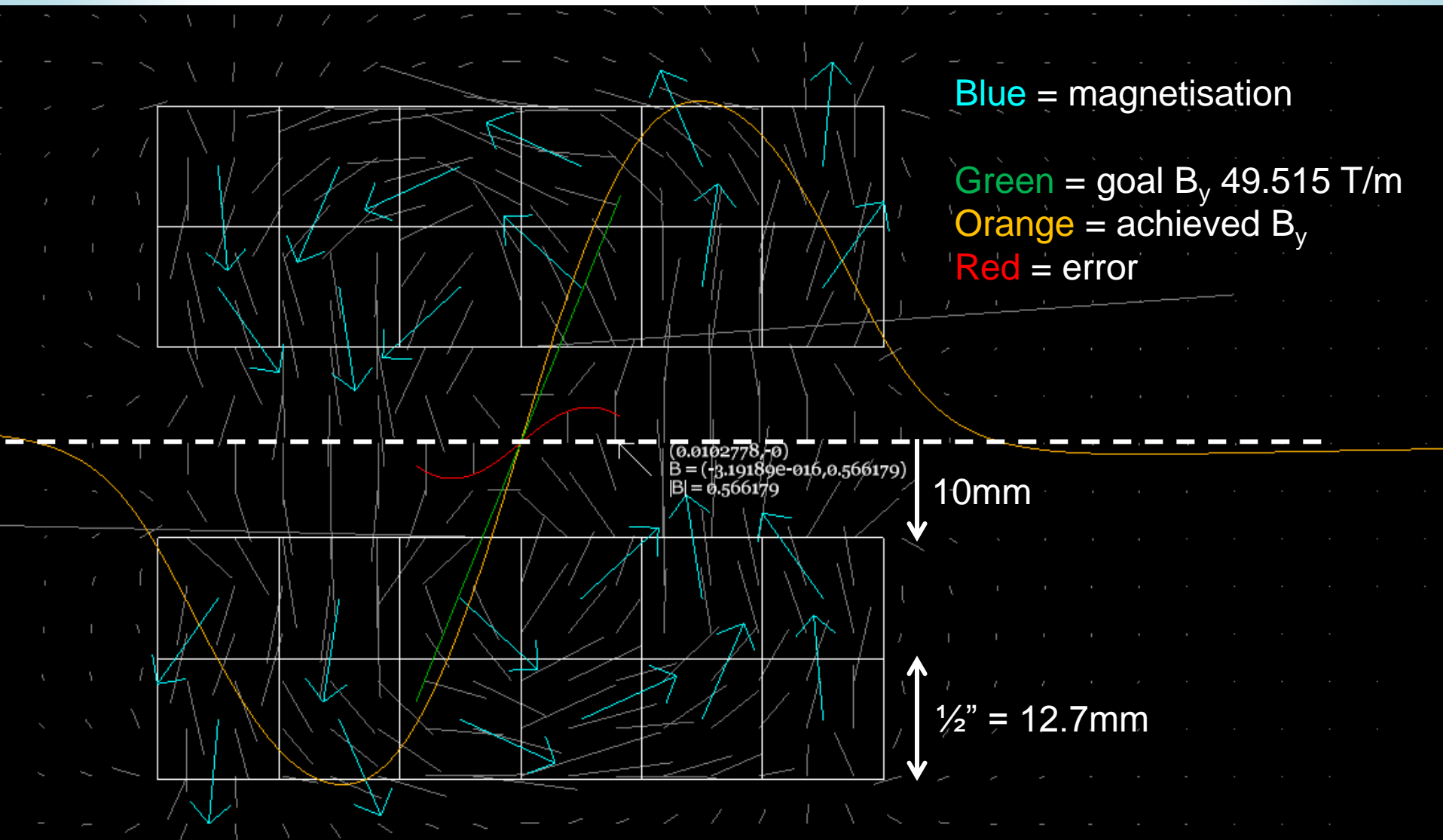
- $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$ as before
- $\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \{\text{time dependent term, ignore}\}$
 - What is \mathbf{H} ? $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{B}/\mu_0 - \mathbf{M}$, so rearranging gives:
- $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0(\mathbf{J} + \nabla \times \mathbf{M})$
- So magnetisation is like a fake current (the “bound current”) equal to $\nabla \times \mathbf{M}$
- Actually from orbiting electrons:
 - So block of constant \mathbf{M} = sheet currents



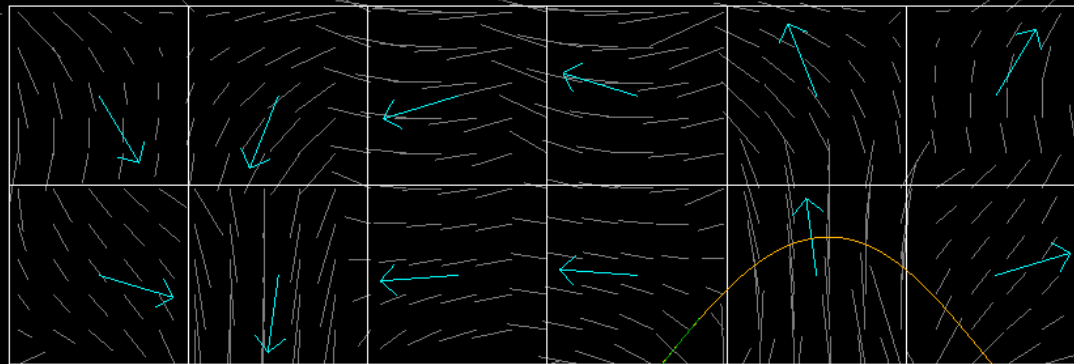
Field Model Parameters

- Consider a 2D problem
- Start with field of infinite wire: $|\mathbf{B}| = \mu_0 I_z / 2\pi r$
- This is analytically integratable into a infinite sheet of finite width (using atan and ln)
- $\mu_0 \mathbf{M}$ has units of magnetic field (Tesla)
 - Also equal to $\Delta \mathbf{B}$ across an infinite plane boundary
 - This is the remnant field
- Used “SmCo” with 1.1T constant remnant field

Orientations = 2θ “Halbach” Law



Optimised for Min. RMS B Error



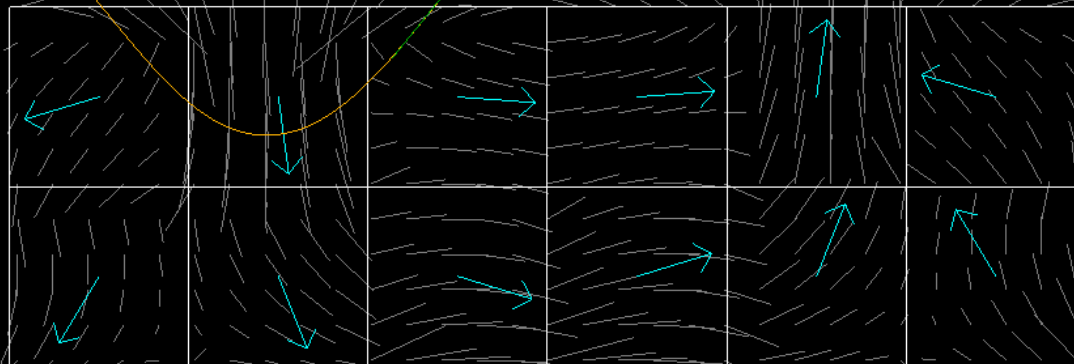
At $y=0$, $|x|<11\text{mm}$:

Max **B** error = 3.5mT (0.7%)

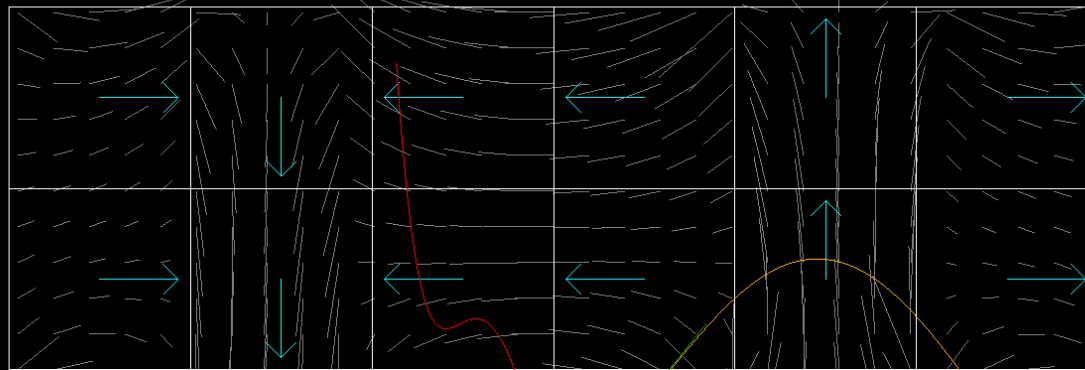
RMS **B** error = 0.9mT (0.2%)

Red = B_y error $\times 100$

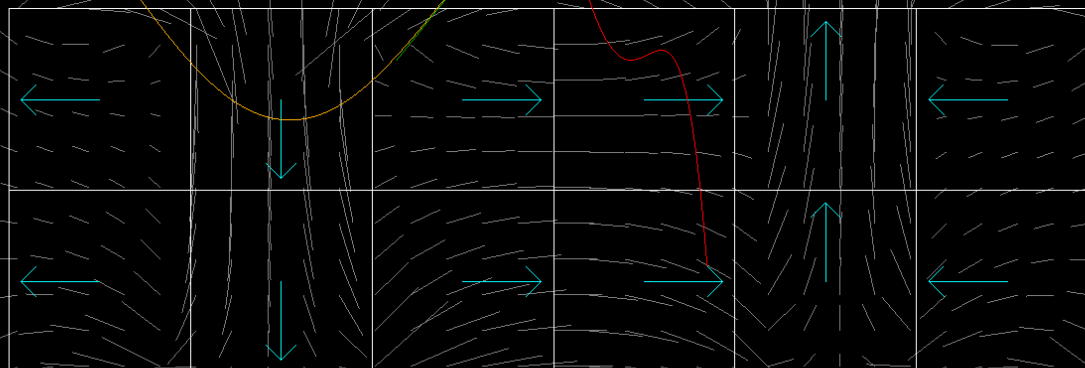
4-way symmetry enforced



Rounding Directions to 90°



At $y=0$, $|x|<11\text{mm}$:
Max **B** error = 12.6mT (2.5%)
RMS **B** error = 5.6mT (1.1%)

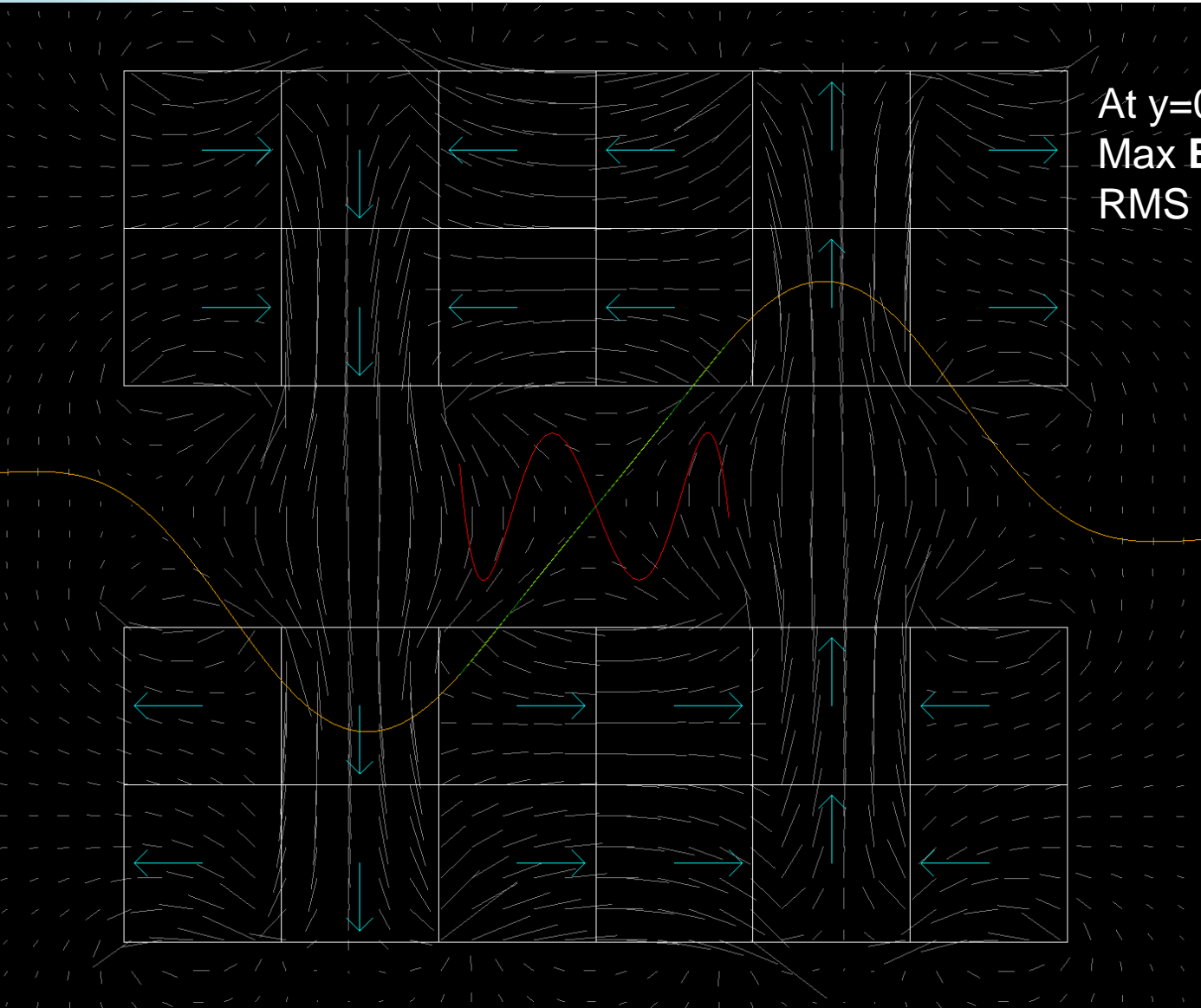


Tune Slab Separation to 9.74mm

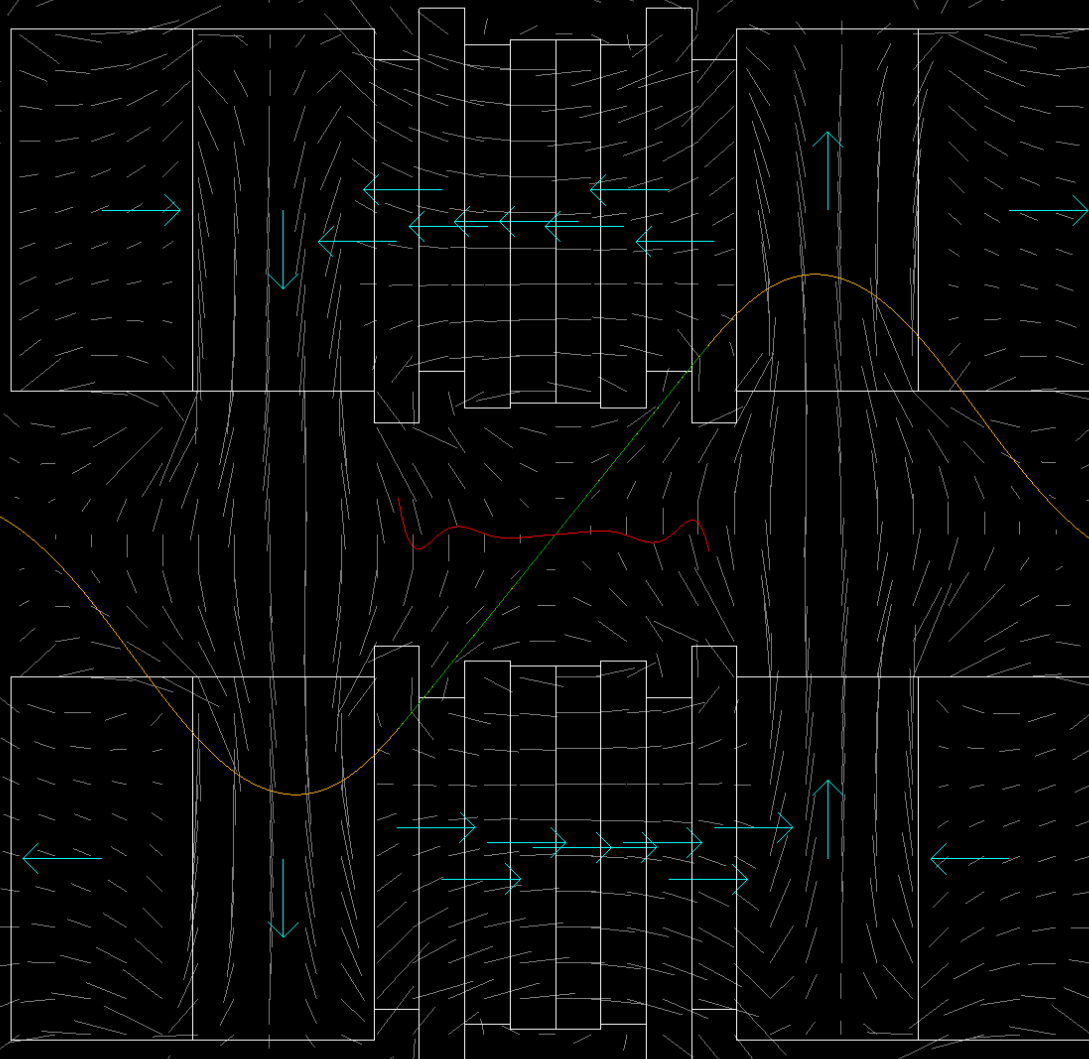
At $y=0$, $|x|<11\text{mm}$:

Max **B** error = 2.4mT (0.5%)

RMS **B** error = 1.7mT (0.3%)



Adding High Frequency Trim Blocks



At $y=0$, $|x|<11\text{mm}$:

Max **B** error = 1.0mT (0.2%)

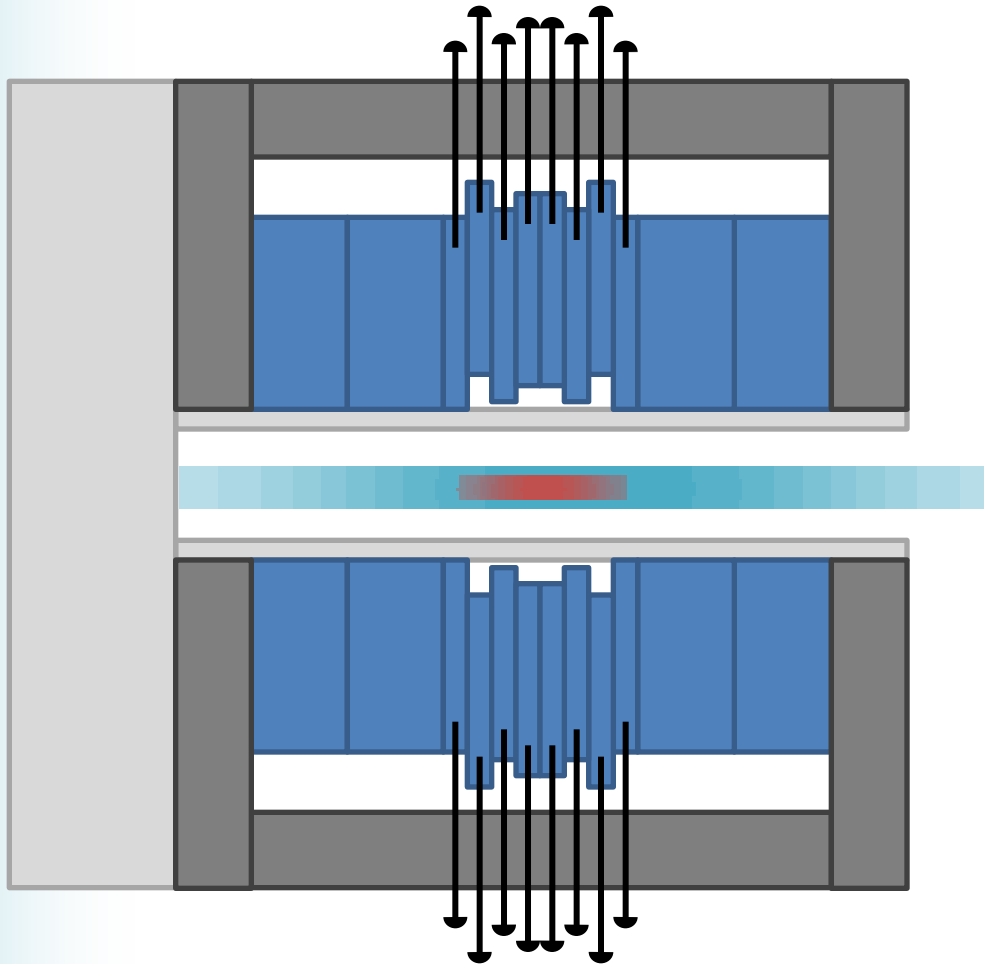
RMS **B** error = 0.2mT (0.04%)



NB: main separation back to 10mm but some trim blocks at 8.?mm

↖ (0.0619444,-0.0222222)
B = (-0.0496668,-0.0222796)
|B| = 0.054435

“Real-World” Version



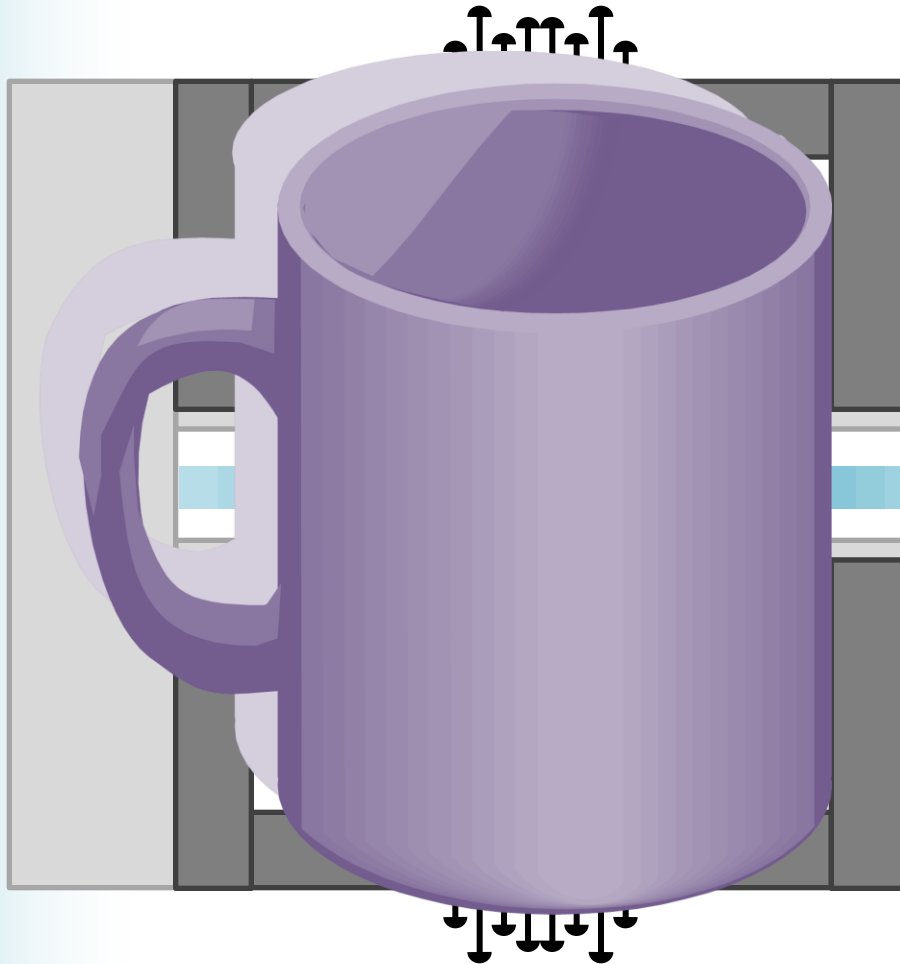
Screws for vertical adjustments (not sure if you can tap threads into SmCo or need a connecting block)

Iron magnetic shield added to prevent field interference between the FFAGs

Non-magnetic steel or aluminium used to support and prevent magnets snapping together

Beam and SR light regions shown approximately

“Real-World” Version



Screws for vertical adjustments (not sure if you can tap threads into SmCo or need a connecting block)

Iron magnetic shield added to prevent field interference between the FFAGs

Non-magnetic steel or aluminium used to support and prevent magnets snapping together

Beam and SR light regions shown approximately

eRHIC Magnet Future Work Plan

1. Verify this design with iron using a full-featured code (RADIA and/or SuperFish)
2. Build 20-30cm length test/tuning piece
 - Map the field using magnet division(?) equipment
 - Do the same for low-energy ring
3. Full-scale eRHIC magnet build
4. Two module (2 FFAGs, 2 cells = 8 magnets) test using AGS beam of proper rigidity?
 - Include corrector coils and position monitors