

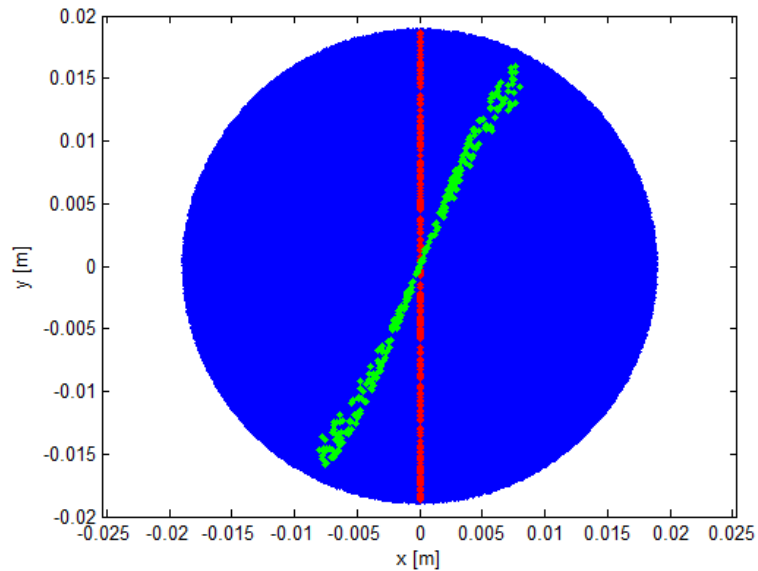
1/19/2016 Fay Hannon

# Comparison of cathode fields

# Compare

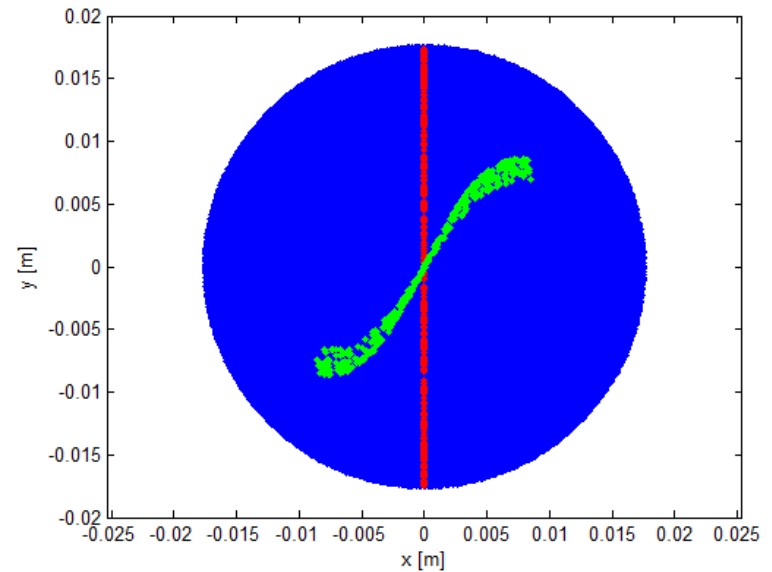
Both 420pC

Helmholtz coil



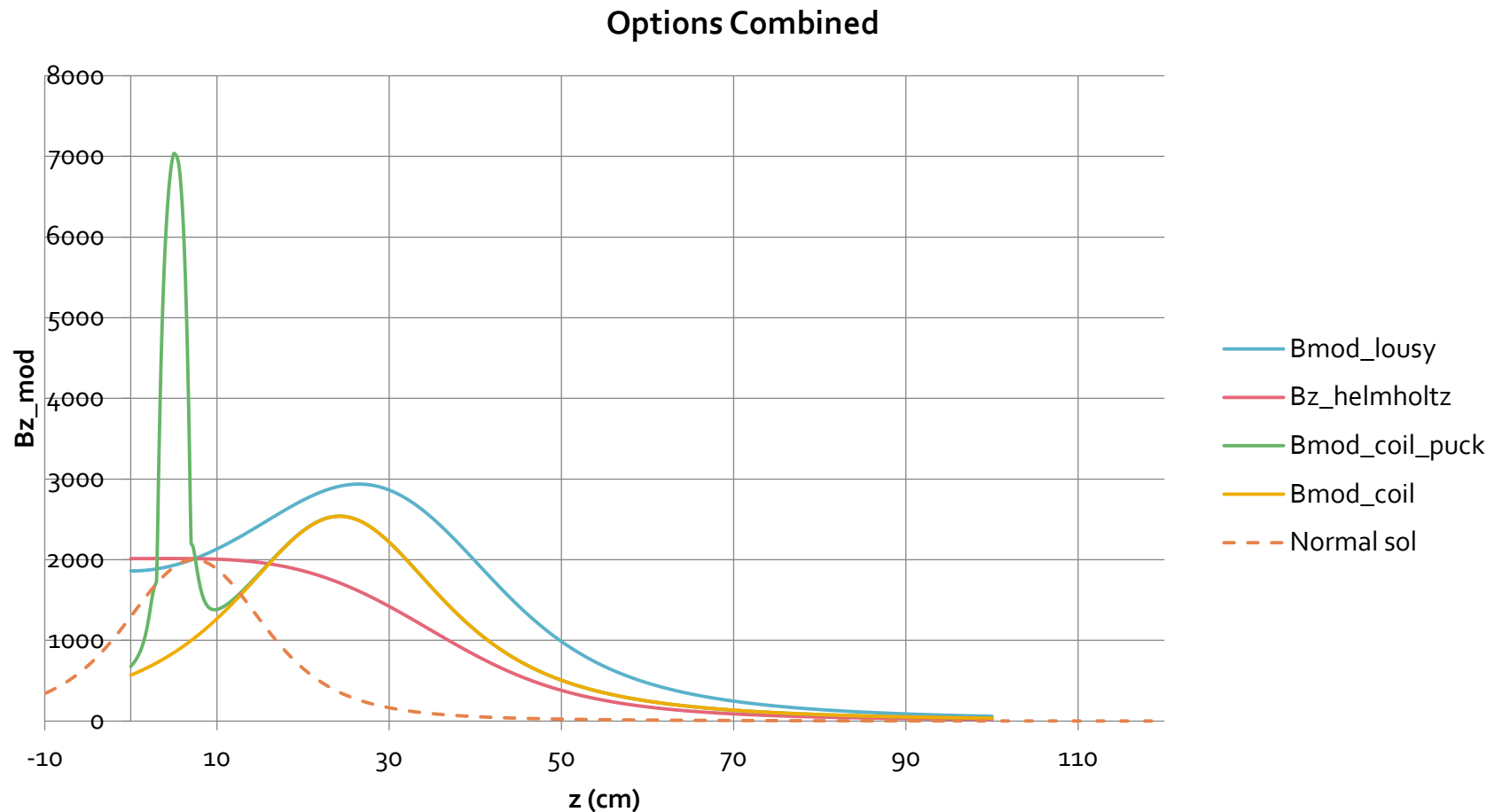
Ldrd.010.001

Standard solenoid

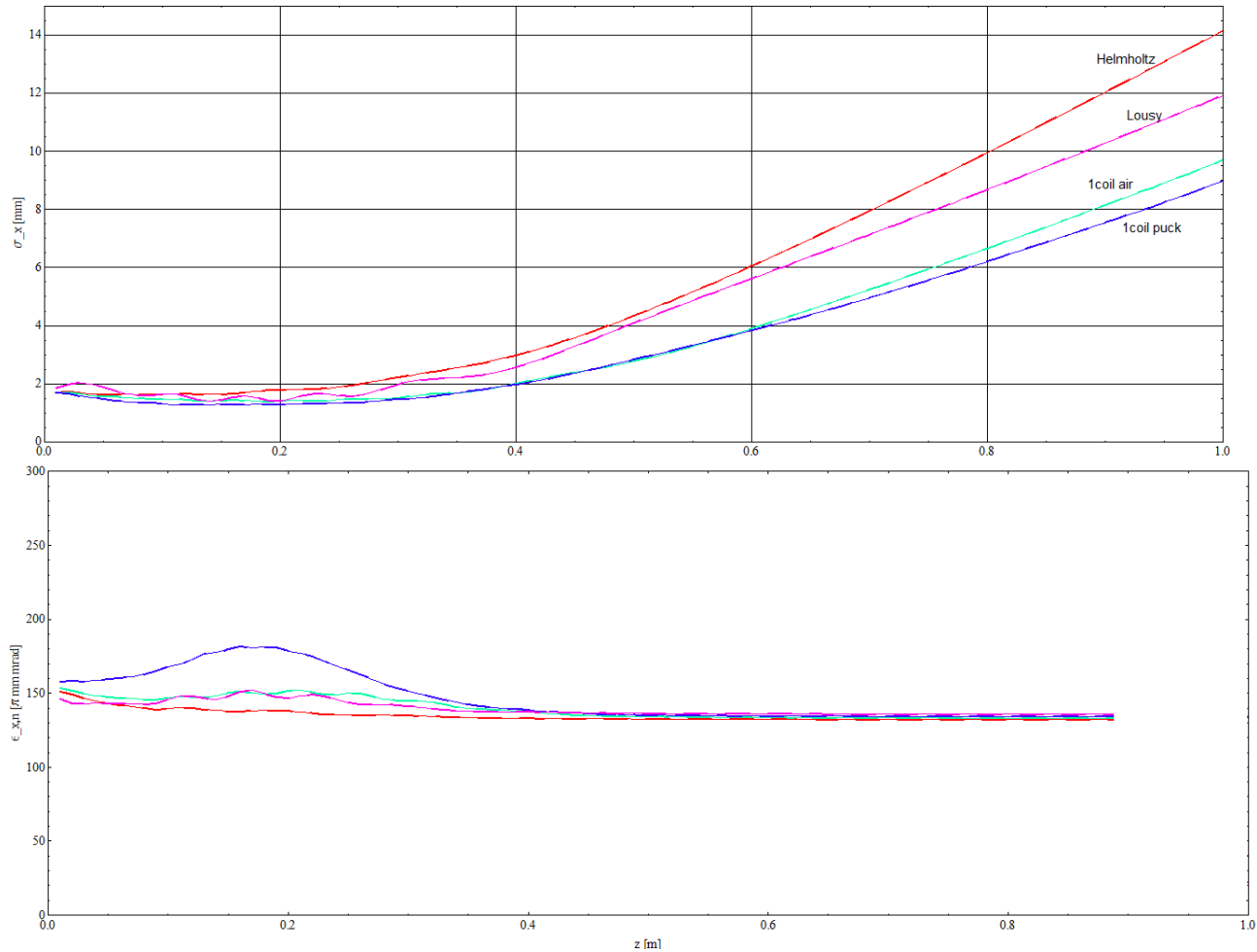


Ldrd.009.001

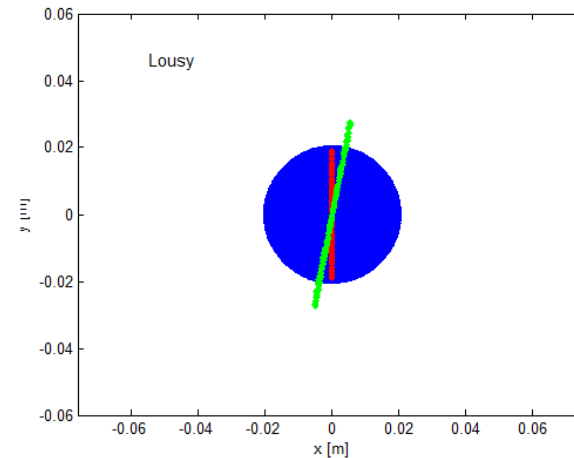
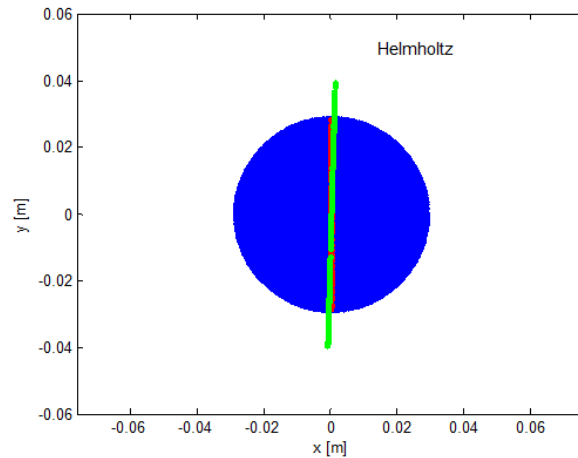
# 4 field maps, scaled to give ~0.2T



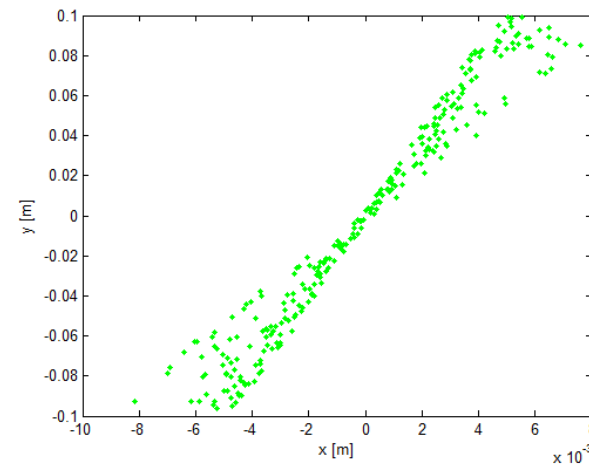
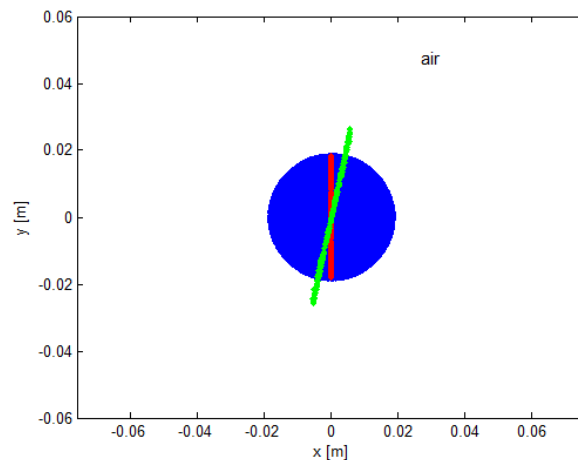
# Transverse beam size, emittance



# Magnetization virtual experiment



At 1m

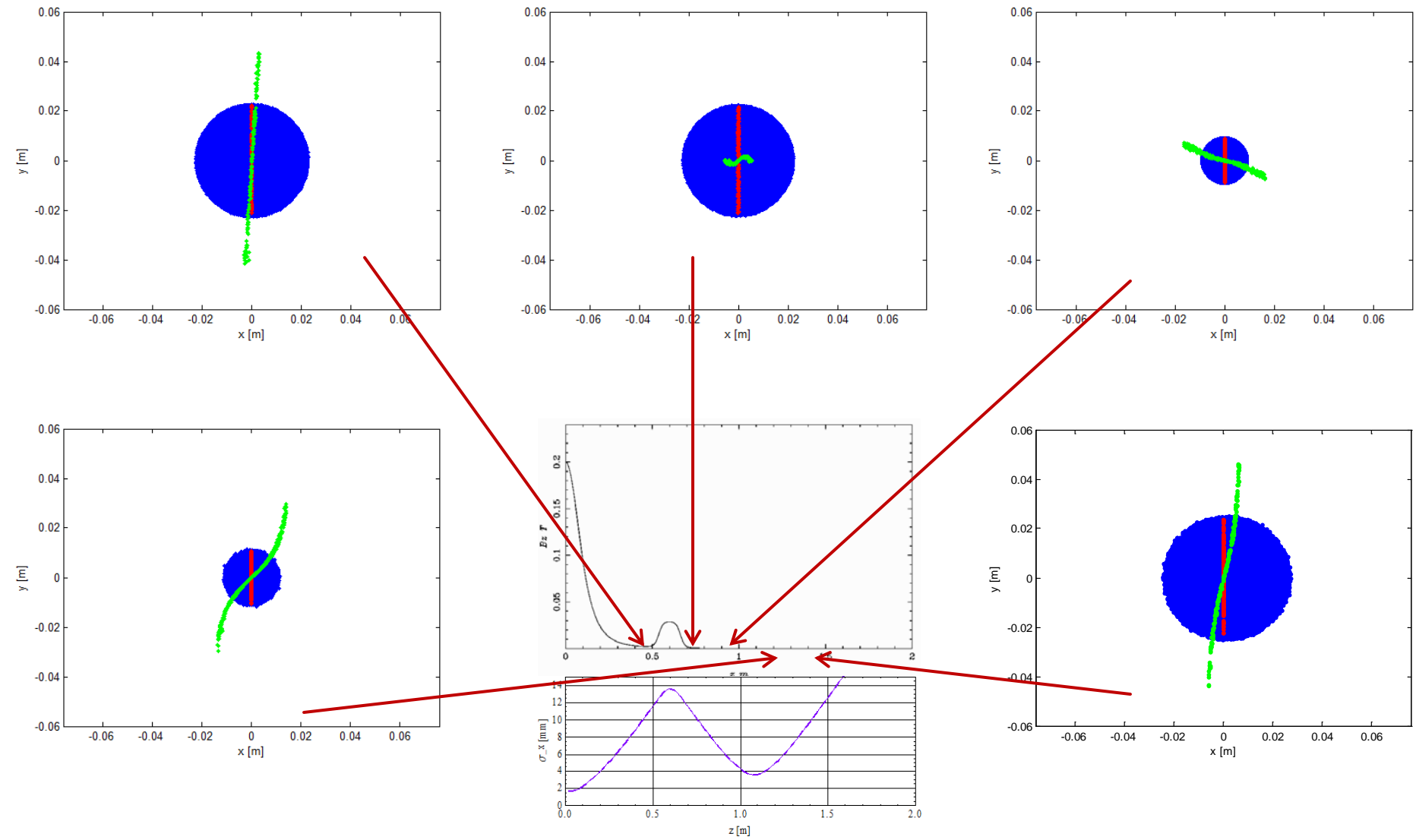


Can't see 'S'  
– all seem  
linear... why  
is this...

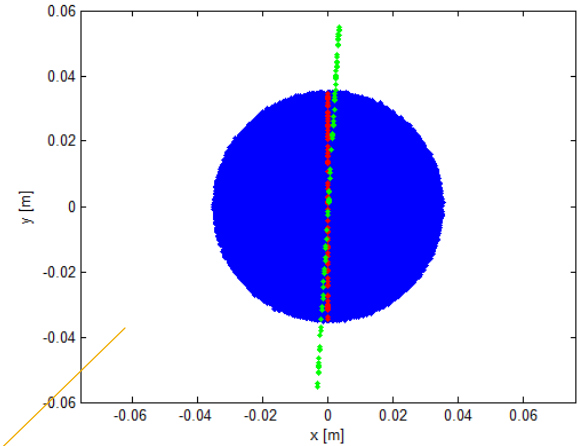
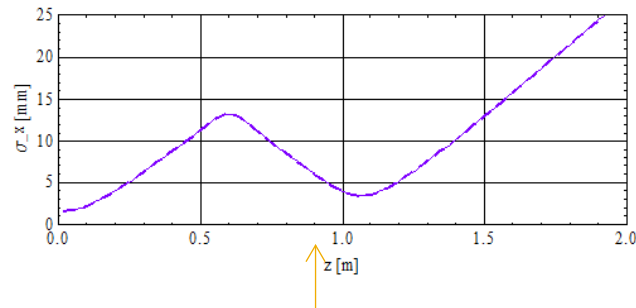
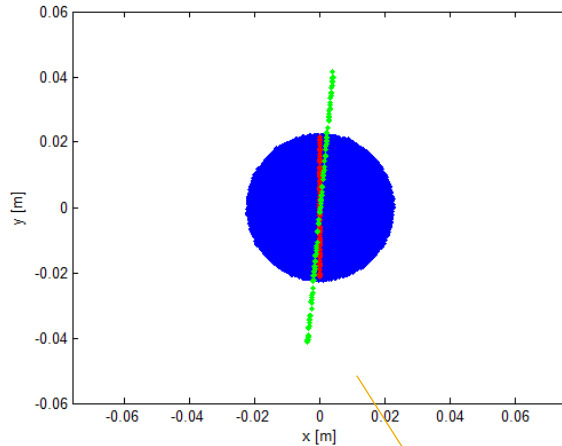
# Beam size determines angle

- $\langle L \rangle = \frac{2p_z \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sin \theta}{D} = B_z e a_0^2$
- For given magnetization, smaller  $\sigma_1$ , gives bigger  $\sin \theta$
- Include beamline solenoid

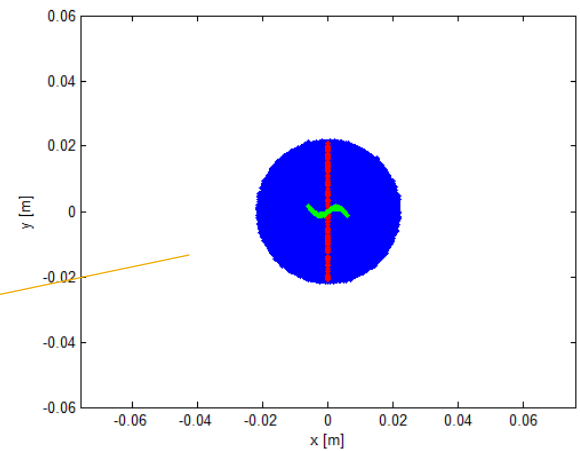
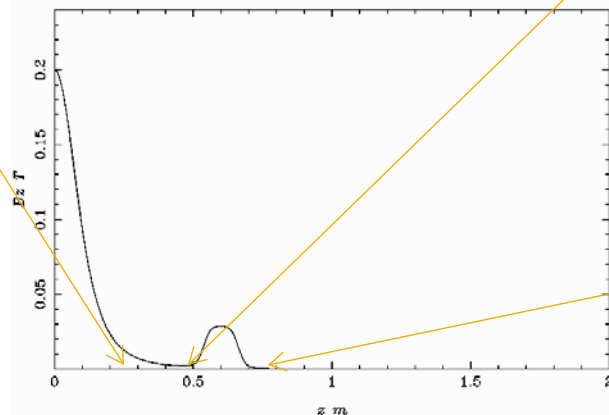
# Normal solenoid



# Is this space charge in EC sol?



opC

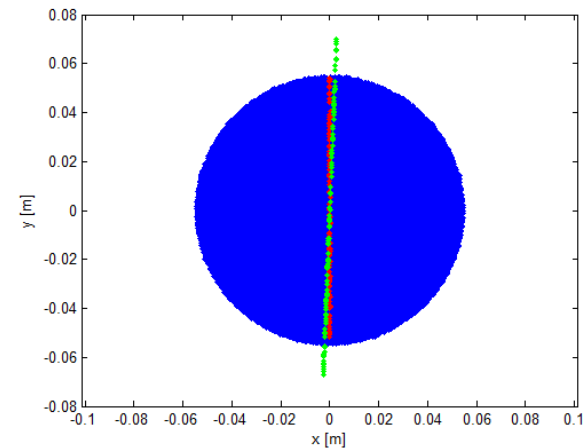
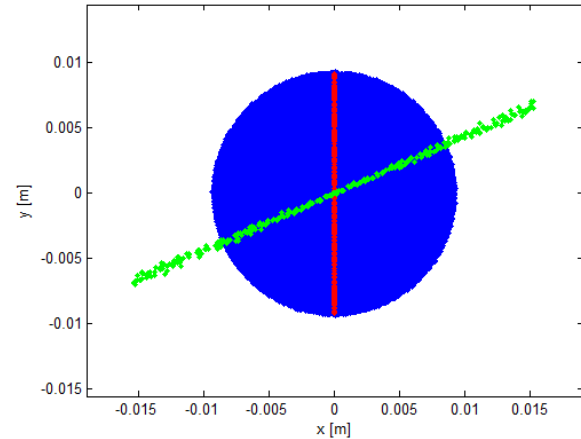
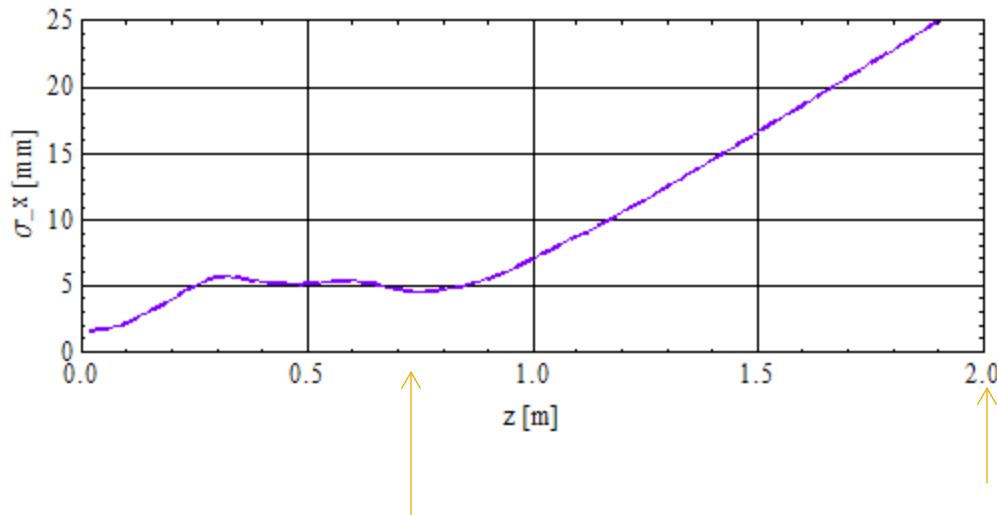


ldrd.016.0072.002

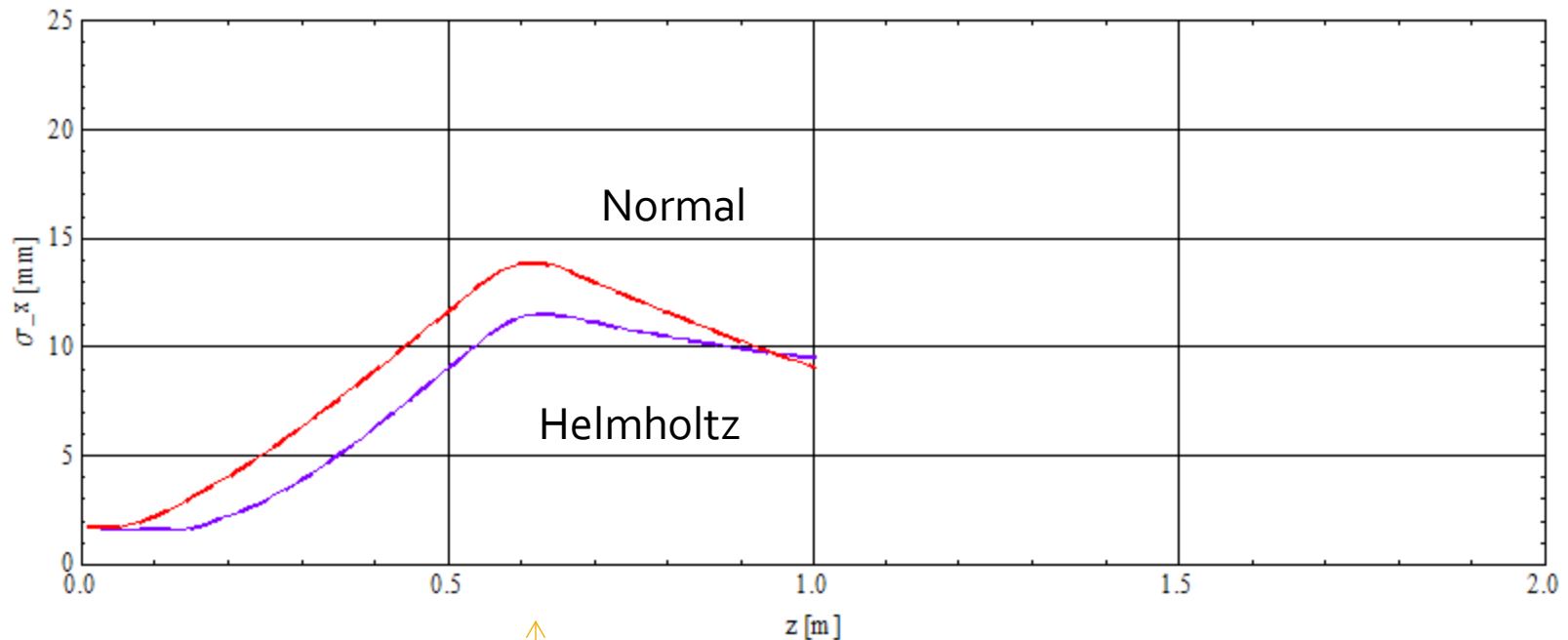


# Is the trick to keep beam small in beamline solenoids?

- Trying not to have different B.dl over transverse direction.

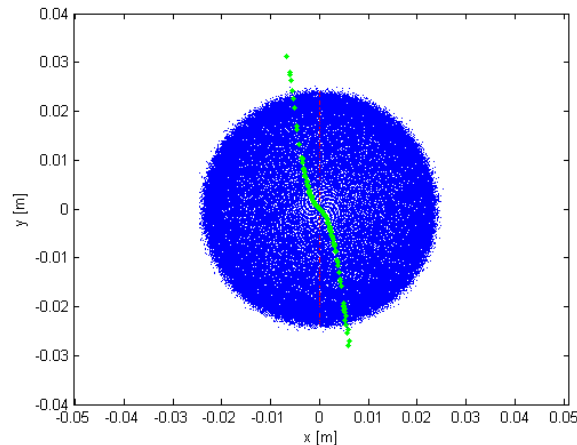
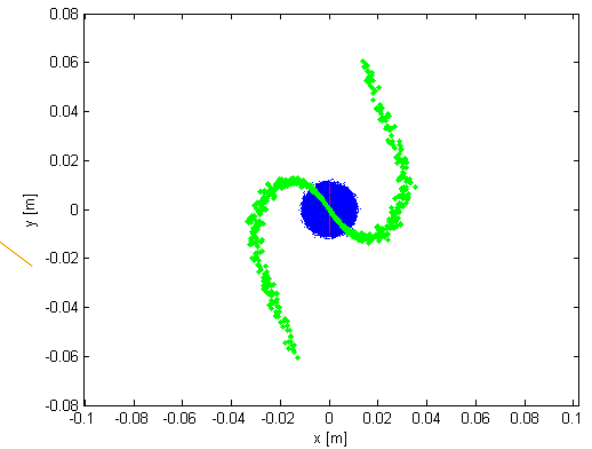
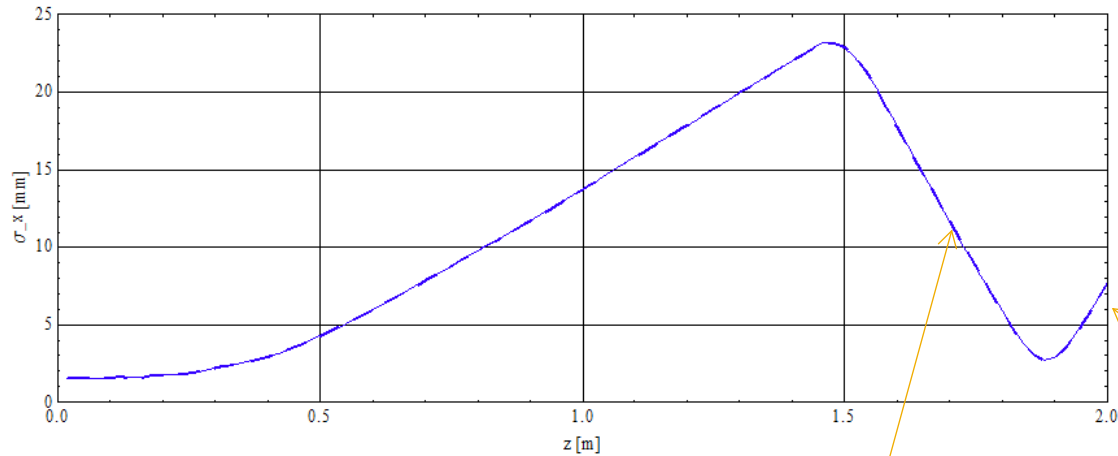


# Could this explain difference between helmholtz and normal sol



Focusing solenoid here

# Let beam get big and then focus



So even with good helmholtz field I can mess it up!

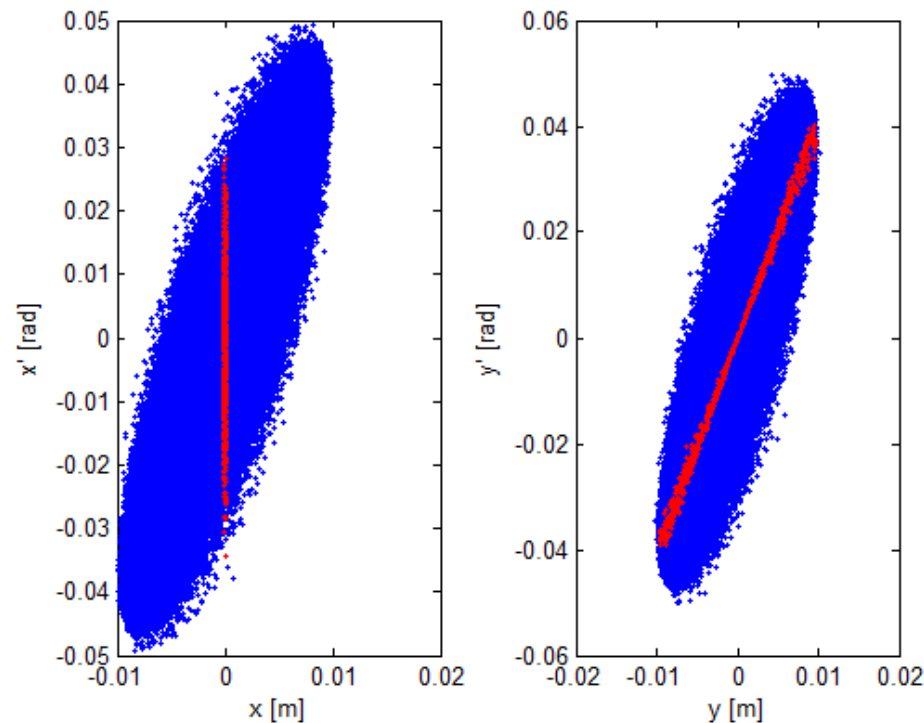
# Conclusion

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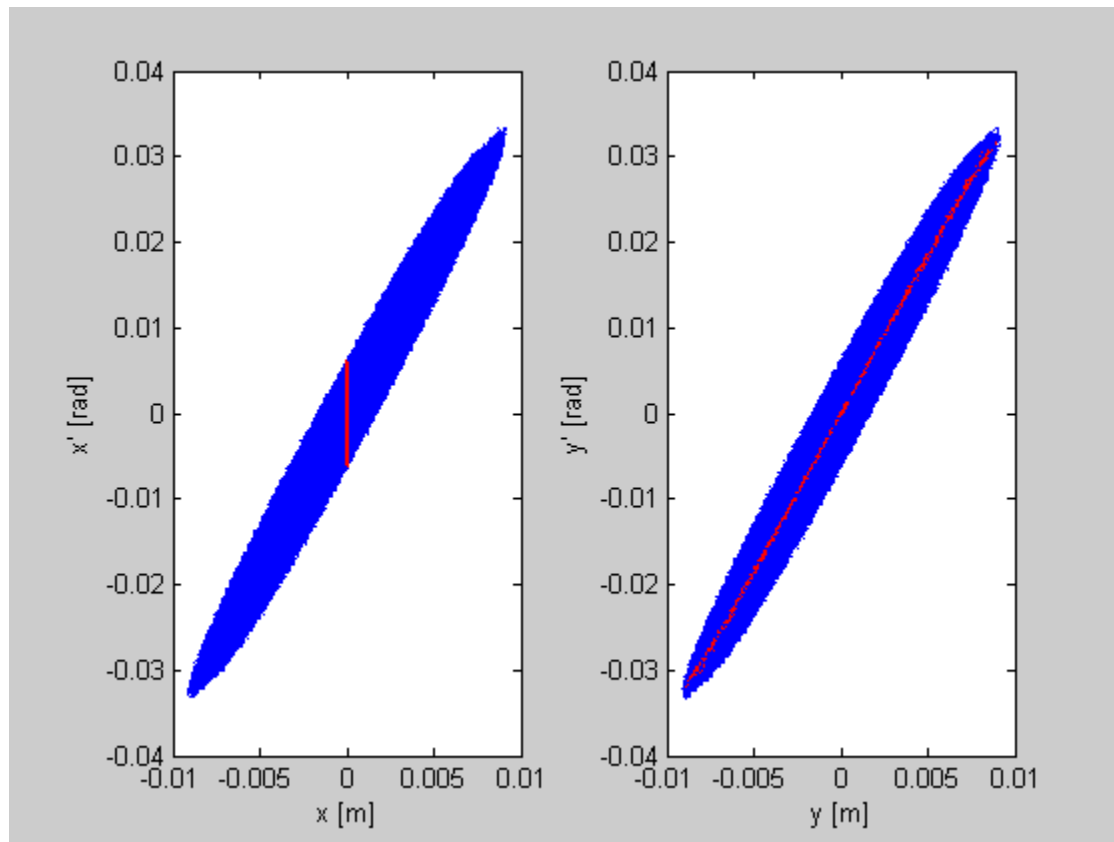
- Don't need a fancy magnetizing magnet for LDRD
- We can characterize what we have
- Need to really understand this with MEIC

# A measure of magnetization?

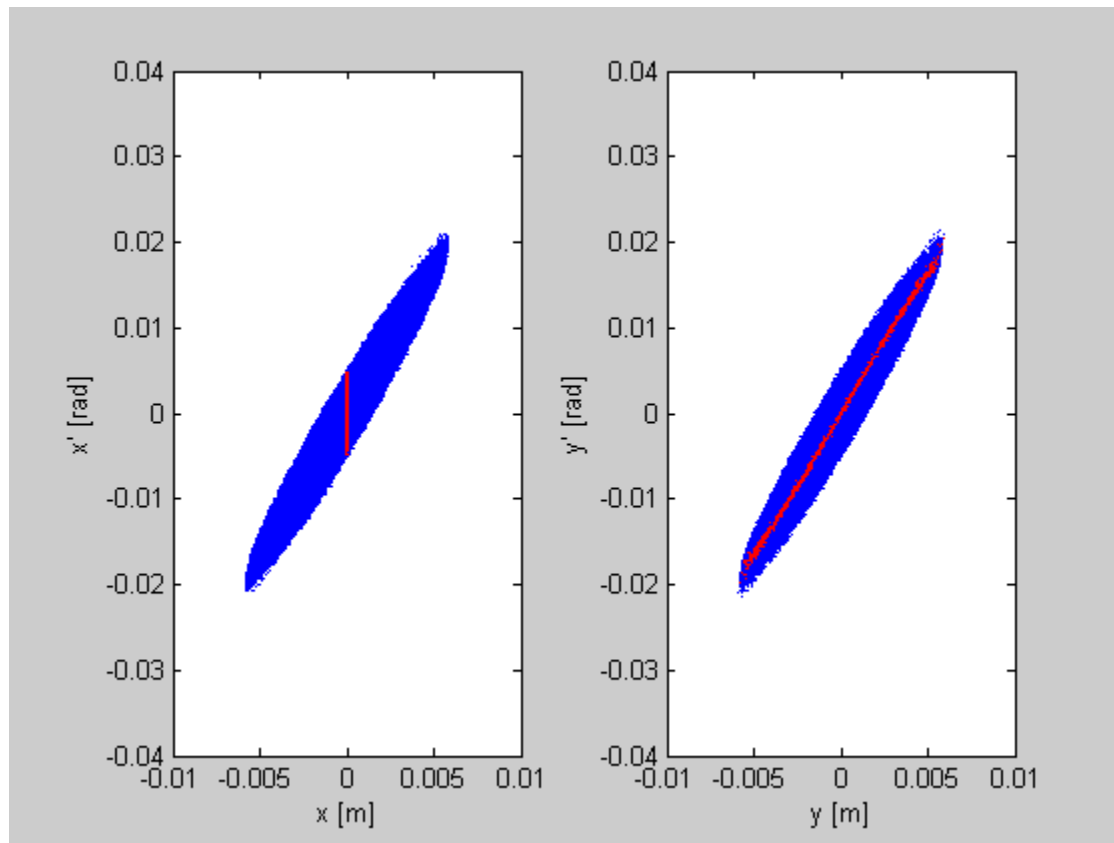
- Phase space after the cathode should be ideally perfectly linear



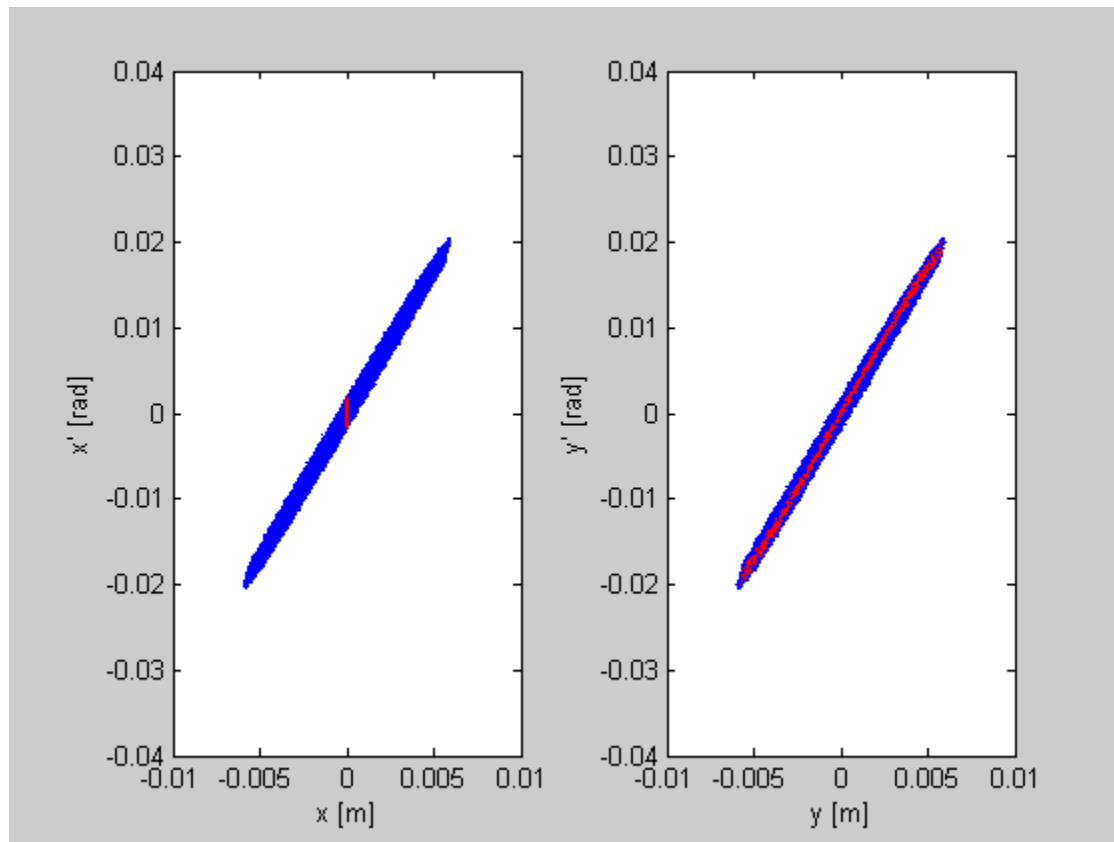
# Helmholtz



# Lousy helmholtz



# One coil - air





# One coil - puck

