

# Quadrupole Information for the Møller Polarimeter in Hall A

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June 16, 2020

## Abstract

This is intended to be a summary of the existing information for the Hall A Møller quadrupole magnets.

## 1 Introduction

The Hall A Møller polarimeter was originally designed with a magnetized Fe-foil target followed by a 3-quadrupole + dipole spectrometer focusing events onto a detector. Over the years modifications have been made to the target, the spectrometer and the detector package. The focus of this note is a summary of the quadrupoles. The information for this summary comes largely from <https://hallaweb.jlab.org/equipment/moller/spectrometer.html> and is meant to clarify what can be confusing and sometimes apparently conflicting information.

## 2 History

The original quadrupole magnets used in the Møller polarimeter for Hall A came from LANL. Photocopies of documentation found at [https://hallaweb.jlab.org/equipment/moller/magnets/Moller\\_quads2.pdf](https://hallaweb.jlab.org/equipment/moller/magnets/Moller_quads2.pdf) state that at least two of the quadrupoles were mapped originally in 1972, so we aren't dealing with new magnets. Four quadrupoles given the names Patsy, Jackie, Tessa and Felicia, were provided to Jefferson Lab by LANL for the Hall A Møller polarimeter. Only 3 were used in the original design since that was sufficient for the 6 GeV program. Jackie was in the worst shape and was put in storage. In 2012 a new fourth quadrupole magnet was designed to allow for the beam energies of the 12 GeV upgrade. Looking through the documentation can be confusing since these magnets were referred to differently depending on when the document was written and where they were placed on the beamline at the time. For example quadrupole 1 refers to Patsy in the 6 GeV era but generally is used to mean the new quadrupole after 2015. Some documents refer to a quadrupole 0. Table 1 is included to provide nomenclature reference.

Table 1: Reference table providing changing nomenclature for the spectrometer quadrupoles. “Eugene’s Ref.” refers to Eugene Chudakov’s summary on the following webpage [https://hallaweb.jlab.org/equipment/moller/magnets/quad\\_summary\\_simul.html](https://hallaweb.jlab.org/equipment/moller/magnets/quad_summary_simul.html).

12 GeV position	ID	Name	Eugene’s Ref.
Q1	QO1H01	New	Q4
Q2	QM1H02	Patsy	Q1
Q3	QO1H03	Tessa	Q2
Q4	QO1H03a	Felicia	Q3

Patsy and Jackie were identical magnets as were Tessa and Felicia. The new fourth quadrupole was designed to be similar to Tessa and Felicia, although it turned out to have larger contributions from higher multipole moments and. The physical information for the 4 quadrupoles (excluding Jackie) is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Physical parameters of the four quadrupole magnets.

	New	Patsy	Tessa	Felicia
Manufacturer	?	MagnaTek	Indust. Coil	Indust. Coil
Height (in)	?	14 1/8	22 1/8	22 1/8
Width (in)	?	14 1/8	22 1/8	22 1/8
Length (in)	?	16	12	12
Effective Length (cm)	36.58(2015)	44.77 (1996) 44.73 (2012)	36.74(1996)	36.6(1996)
Bore/Aperture (in)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Max Current (A)	280	300	280	280
Pole tip field @ 300 A (T)	– (2015)	0.5801 (R=4.96 cm 1996) 0.5604 (R=4.6 cm 2012)	0.6029(R=5.00 cm1996)	0.6135(R=5.00 cm1996)

Here are key points in the history I was able to piece together.

- 1972: Tessa and Felicia are mapped at LANL.
- 1996: Patsy, Jackie, Tessa and Felicia are all mapped at LANL before being given to JLab. Quadrupole and higher order multipoles are measured. The multipole measurements are recorded in an LANL document apparently first copied into a document at UK which was then poorly photocopied into the first 6 pages of document MiscQuadInfo.pdf. It appears pg.1 was written by someone at UK. Pages 2-6 contain photocopies of a LANL document with measurements recorded from 1996 and including some information on the plots on page 6 from 1972. Page 14 (labeled pg 1 of a document by Sirish Nanda made in 2000) appears to simply replicate the information in the tables of the LANL data in pages 2-3. It is not clear where the effective length values come from.
- 1997: Magnetic fields of Patsy, Tessa and Felicia remeasured by the University of Kentucky. Multipole components do not appear to be remeasured. The measurements at UK are not clearly labeled so it is difficult to know which ones they are. Perhaps the hysteresis curves shown on pages 15-19 of MiscQuadInfo.pdf. It is not clear what the information is on pages 7-12 of this document. Is it a UK measurement? There is a hand-written note saying these are from EPICS field maps. Not sure what to make of this. Regardless, pages 7-12 don't provide much additional information except to say the quads are essentially linear at the parts per thousand level up to 150 A or about half max.
- 1998: Møller polarimeter commissioned.
- 2012: Patsy removed from beam line and mapping performed by magnet group at Jefferson Lab. Multipoles and gradient measured.
- 2012: New 4th magnet (now Q1) manufactured similar in design to Tessa and Felicia.
- 2013: Four quadrupole configuration installed.
- 2015: 11 GeV beam tested in Hall A Møller

Insights and questions from this history:

1. All our information for the two most downstream quadrupoles are from decades ago. To what accuracy were they mapped and can we still trust the decades old information?
2. Patsy was remeasured in 2012. How consistent were those results with the 1996 and 2000 maps?
3. The new quadrupole was mapped most recently. How well do we know that mapping?

We will address these questions individually in the sections ahead.

### 3 New quadrupole (Q1 or QO1H01)

The new quadrupole was mapped in 2012. The raw data is found in the spreadsheet QO1H01\_Summary1.xlsx. Four (at least) different data sets were taken.

#### 3.1 Effective length

Effective length was measured moving a Hall probe along Z at R=4.035 cm. The effective length was found to be 36.58 cm and the value at the center (Z=0) was 0.51404 T. The data are shown in Fig. 1.

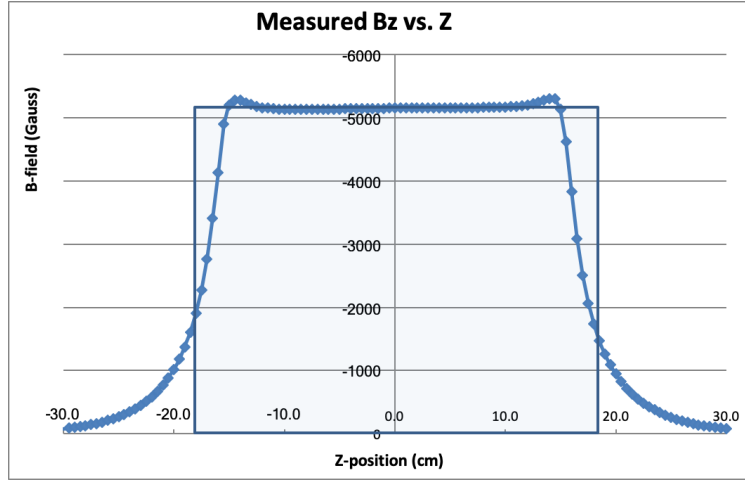


Figure 1: Hall probe measurements taken along Z for QO1H01 at r=4.035 cm. The effective length, 36.58 cm, is shown as the shaded region.

#### 3.2 Harmonics: multipole expansion

The magnetic field in a region free of current can be approximated in a truncated multipole expansion. For cylindrical coordinates the radial,  $B_r$  and azimuthal,  $B_\phi$  components of the field can be expressed in terms of sines and cosines as

$$B_r = \sum_n A_n \left( \frac{r}{r_0} \right)^{n-1} \sin(n\phi - \alpha_n), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$B_\phi = \sum_n A_n \left( \frac{r}{r_0} \right)^{n-1} \cos(n\phi - \alpha_n),$$

where  $A_n$  are constant coefficients dictating the relative strength of the contributions.  $\alpha_n$  is an offset term in case the coordinate system has an offset azimuthal angle relative to the field axes. The index  $n$  gives the multipole order.  $n = 2$  gives the quadrupole term with 2 negative and 2 positive poles in the azimuth and is proportional to  $r$ . To determine the

harmonics of the magnetic field a wire coil of radius 3.699 cm rotating at a fixed frequency was used. The signal from the coil was analyzed using a lock-in amplifier to pick out the harmonics. The coil had a radius of 3.699 cm whereas the pole tip is at 5.08 cm. Only the  $n=2$  (quadrupole) and  $n=6$  (dodecapole) contributions were measured to be significant as can be seen in Table 3. The  $n=6$  contribution was found to be 1.44% of the quadrupole at  $R=3.699$  cm. Since the dodecapole depends on the  $r^5$  whereas the quadrupole on  $r$  this translates into a  $n=6$  contribution of 5.12% at the pole tip.

Table 3: Newest quadrupole (QOH01) showing the harmonic multipole contributions relative to the quadrupole contribution measured at  $r = 3.699$  cm. Multipoles up to  $n=20$  were measured. Shown here are all harmonic contributions above 0.01% of the quadrupole.

Current (A)	n=2 (arb)	n=3 (%)	n=4 (%)	n=5 (%)	n=6 (%)	n=7 (%)	n=10 (%)
100.0	44217.253	0.035	0.035	0.114	1.438	0.012	0.056
200.0	87505.650	0.035	0.036	0.116	1.439	0.012	0.056
300.0	118079.471	0.035	0.036	0.116	1.441	0.012	0.056

### 3.3 Gradient-length (GL)

GL measurement versus current from -300 A to 300 A using a stretched wire to determine the non-linearity of the quadrupole from saturation. The data are shown in Table 4 and are plotted in Fig. 2. A 5th degree polynomial fit to these data provide a parametrization of GL versus current.

### 3.4 Map of Bdl

A map of Bdl was made using a stretched wire at 5 different X-positions and at 22 different currents ranging from -300 A to 300 A. These data were also analyzed to assess the multipole components. The full map can be found in QO1H01\_Summary1.xlsx.

In Eugene's quadrupole summary page an analysis of these data was performed. Using the rotating coil analysis, the contribution of  $n=6$  was fixed at 4.8% at  $r=5$  cm and GL and an X-offset were allowed as fit parameters <sup>1</sup>. The fits to the data have rather apparent large residuals although they are not tabulated and the X-offset was found to be 0.4 mm. GL was found to be 4.76 T at 300 A. I was not able to replicate these results using the same data. Figure 3 shows the fits and residuals following the same procedure. I find much better agreement with data (small residuals), an X-offset of  $7 \pm 27 \mu\text{m}$  consistent with zero and a GL at 300 A of 4.72 T. The source of these discrepancies is not clear.

Redoing the analysis, but allowing the  $n=6$  contribution to be a fit parameter gives improved results. I did not find that allowing other multipole contributions than quadrupole

<sup>1</sup>See webpage: [https://hallaweb.jlab.org/equipment/moller/magnets/quad\\_summary\\_simul.html](https://hallaweb.jlab.org/equipment/moller/magnets/quad_summary_simul.html)

Table 4: GL versus current for the new quadrupole Q1 taken using a stretched wire.

Current (A)	GL( T)
299.96	4.6684
269.96	4.4124
239.97	4.0728
209.97	3.6447
179.98	3.1392
149.98	2.6310
119.98	2.1109
89.99	1.5878
59.99	1.0633
29.99	0.5362
1.99	0.0472
0.00	0.0000
-29.99	-0.5148
-59.99	-1.0414
-89.99	-1.5667
-119.98	-2.0898
-149.98	-2.6082
-179.98	-3.1204
-209.98	-3.6128
-239.98	-4.0456
-269.97	-4.3890
-299.96	-4.6680

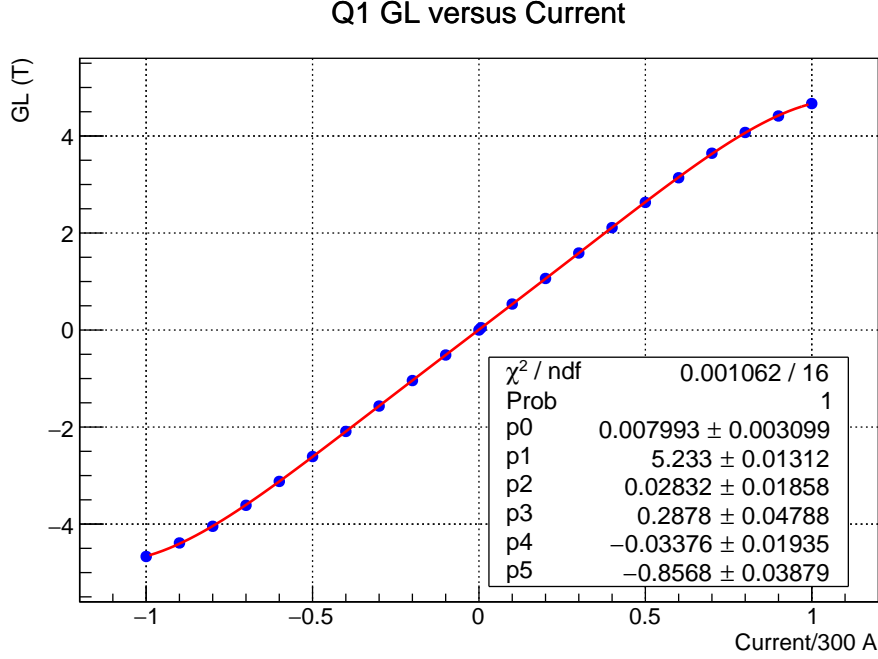


Figure 2: GL versus current for Q1 along with 5th degree polynomial fit.

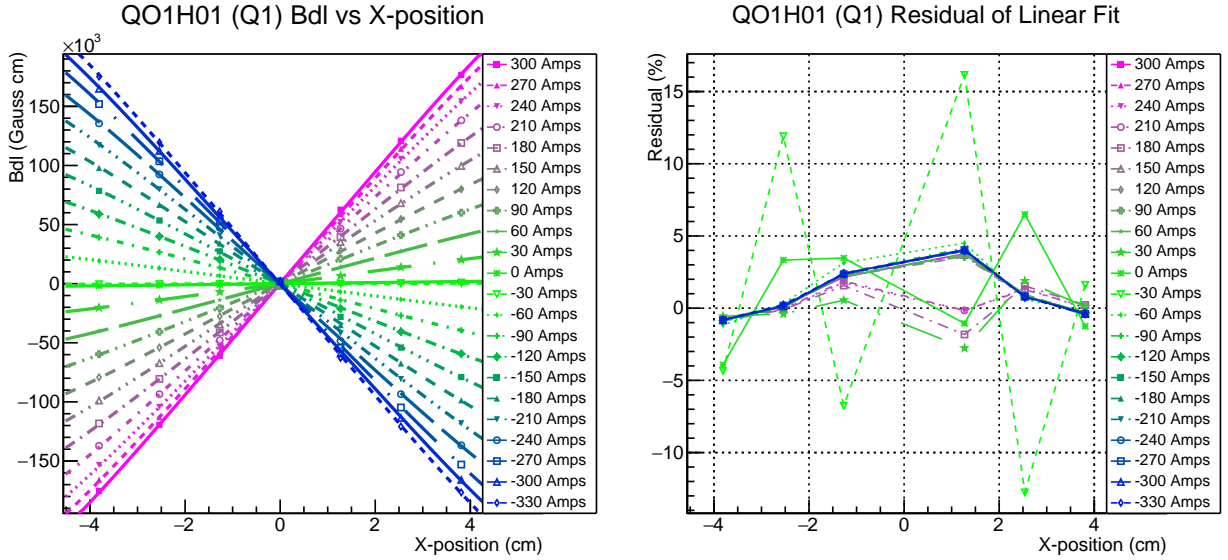


Figure 3: Attempted replicated of Eugene's results fixing the contribution of  $n=6$  to 4.8% at  $r=5$  cm. QO1H01 Bdl measurements for 5 different X-positions and 22 currents. The following fit equation is utilized where square brackets indicate fit parameters:  $Bdl = [GL](x - [x_0]) \left( 1 - 0.048 \left( \frac{x - [x_0]}{5.0} \right)^4 \right)$ .

and dodecapole improved the  $\chi^2/NDF$  significantly, but rather made the fits unstable. The improved results are shown in Fig. 4. With the exception of low current data where the small



denominator produces large fluctuations, residuals are less than  $\pm 3\%$  and generally much less than this. Table 5 gives the fit results for the X-offset and  $n=6$  relative contribution. Once

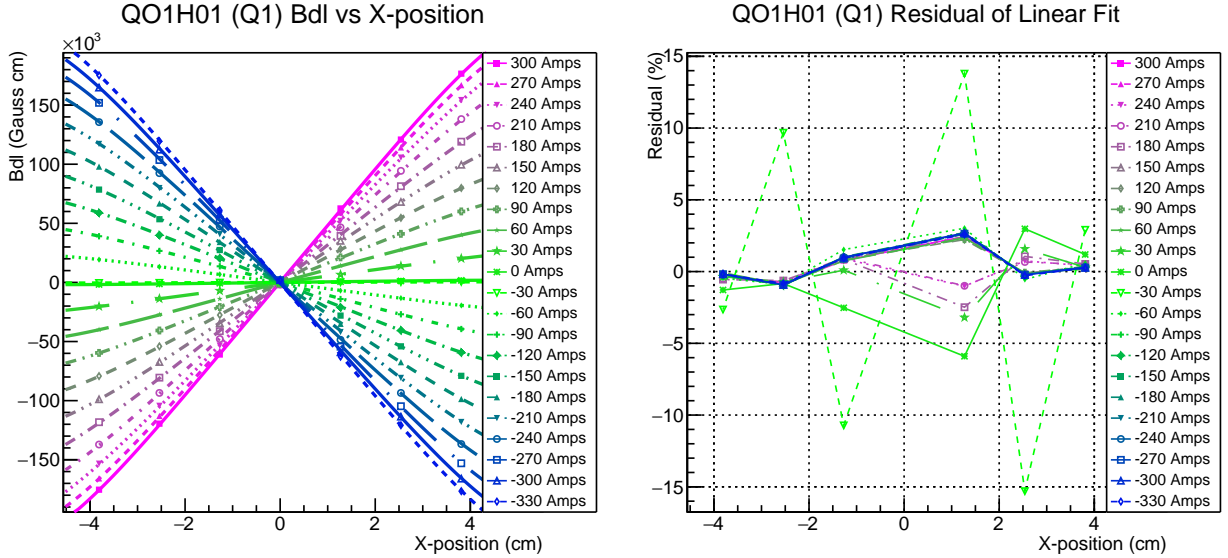


Figure 4: QO1H01 Bdl measurements for 5 different X-positions and 22 currents allowing the  $n=6$  contribution to come from the fit. The following fit equation is utilized where square brackets indicate fit parameters:

$$Bdl = [GL](x - [x_0]) \left( 1 - [A_6] \left( \frac{x - [x_0]}{5.08} \right)^4 \right).$$

again a negligible offset is assessed at  $20 \pm 30 \mu\text{m}$ . The dodecapole contribution is favored to be much larger (around 12%) than that found by the rotating coil. **This suggests that we need to include the dodecapole in the simulation and that there may be some flexibility in adjusting its relative contribution.**

## 4 Patsy (Q2 or QM1H02)

Patsy is the most linear quadrupole of the four w.r.t. current meaning it suffers least from saturation effects at higher currents. Patsy was measured in 1996 at LANL and its GL and pole tip field measured versus current and its multipoles contributions measured. In 1997, the hysteresis curves were measured at the University of Kentucky. The results can be found in MiscQuadInfo.pdf as well. These were also transcribed in 2020 into the spreadsheet quadrupole.info.xlsx and can be found in Table ???. These data show that Patsy had no significant contributions from higher multipoles and as such can be modeled as a pure quadrupole with strength GL. The multipole contributions are largely independent of current.

Figure 5 shows the results of the most recent measurement as well as a 5-deg polynomial fit and the existing 5-deg polynomial parametrization used in the GEANT4 simulation. The new parametrization does a better job at low currents and the two are equivalent at currents

above  $\pm 150$  A. This new parametrization of GL (the quadrupole moment) as a function of current is recommended.

Fig. 6 shows a comparison of the 2012 JLab and 1997 UK measurements of Q2 (Patsy) GL versus current along with 5 degree parametrizations for each data set. <sup>2</sup>The absolute difference  $\times 100$  between the 2012 parametrization and the 1997 measurements shows differences ranging from -0.08 T to +0.05 T. The percent difference between the two parametrizations is also shown and varies from several percent at low current to about 1% near the maximum. The reason for these differences is not clear. It is interesting (but not shown) that the parametrization of the 2012 data shown in Fig. 5 agrees at the  $< 0.8\%$  level with the 1996 GL versus current data shown in Table 6 (excluding the 0 A point where ratios are meaningless). It is not clear why are the 1997 UK measurements so discrepant. The agreement between the 2012 and the 1996 data is evidence that the magnet performance has been largely stable and gives credence to the continued use of the old data (which is good since we have no new multipole analysis for any of the 3 older quadrupoles). The discrepancy with the 1997 measurements suggests that uncertainties of 1-2% should be assessed.

For completeness the table of JLab measurement values of GL versus current is shown in Table 7. The GL versus current data from 1997 used to compare to the 2012 data are taken from the lower half of Table 8 from 300 A to -300 A.

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<sup>2</sup>The sign of the GL measurement relative to the current in the 2012 measurement is opposite to the UK measurement which could mean that either the power supply is wired opposite (less likely) or the stretched wire current is connected/measured in reverse (more likely). For the sake of comparison In this analysis I follow the example in slide 4 of Slides2012PatsyMap.pdf and simply reverse the sign of the measured GL in the 2012 data.

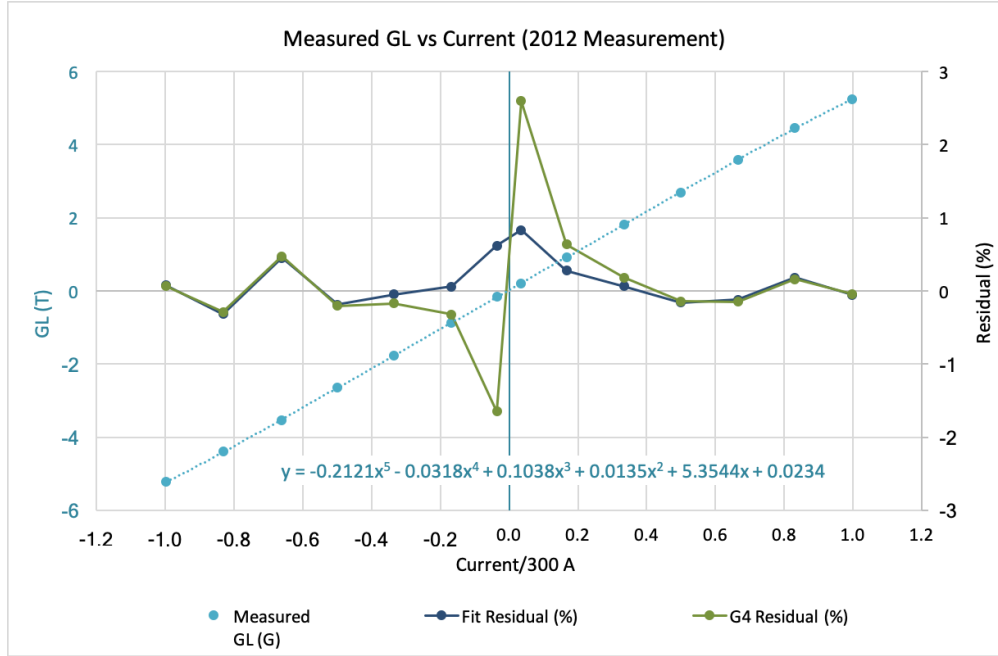


Figure 5: Results of the 2012 JLab measurement of Q2 (Patsy) GL versus current. A 5 degree polynomial parameterization is shown along with the existing parametrization in G4. The new parametrization is better at low currents less than 100 A but is essentially identical above this.

Table 5: Newest quadrupole (QOH01) offset and n=6 multipole fractional component as determined from fitting the gradient-length versus X-position data at 22 different currents. These are the fit results shown in Fig 4. These are extrapolated to the pole tip at R=5.08 cm. The average dodecapole contribution is about 12%, more than double that assessed by the rotating coil analysis.

Current (A)	Offset (mm)	Dodecapole Coeff (frac)
300.0	-0.06	-0.114
270.0	-0.04	-0.114
240.0	0.04	-0.091
210.0	0.05	-0.091
180.0	0.08	-0.082
150.0	-0.04	-0.111
120.0	-0.05	-0.114
90.0	-0.03	-0.114
60.0	-0.04	-0.117
30.0	0.12	-0.071
0.0	0.31	-0.289
-30.0	0.57	-0.196
-60.0	-0.02	-0.123
-90.0	-0.06	-0.118
-120.0	-0.06	-0.112
-150.0	-0.05	-0.115
-180.0	-0.05	-0.115
-210.0	-0.06	-0.115
-240.0	-0.06	-0.115
-270.0	-0.06	-0.117
-300.0	-0.06	-0.116
-330.0	-0.08	-0.117
Average	0.02	-0.121

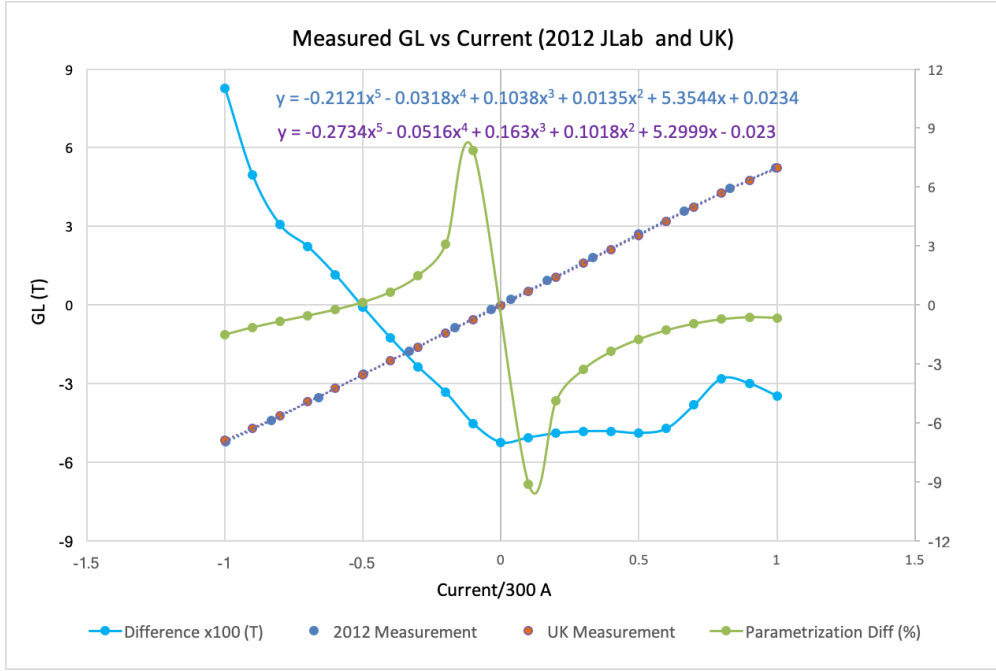


Figure 6: Comparison of the 2012 JLab and 1997 UK measurements of Q2 (Patsy) GL versus current. 5 degree parametrizations are also shown for each data set. Since the data sets are taken at different current comparisons were made using the parametrizations where required. The absolute difference  $\times 100$  between the 2012 parametrization and the 1997 measurements shows differences ranging from -0.05 T to +0.08 T. The percent difference between the two parametrizations is also shown.

Table 6: Measurements of GL (Quadrupole) and multipole components of Q2 (Patsy) measured at LANL in 1996 at  $R=4.0$  cm. Pole tip measurements taken at  $R = 4.96$  cm. Multipole measurements taken at  $R = 4.0$  cm.

Q2 (Patsy) Effective Length = 44.77 cm						
Current (A)	$B_{pole}$ (Gauss)	Multipoles in % of GL (n=2)				
		GL (T)	n=3	n=4	n=5	n=6
299.1	5801.50	5.2040	0.19	0.05	0.02	0.31
249.9	4918.00	4.4350	0.16	0.05	0.02	0.26
200.0	3954.00	3.5710	0.15	0.04	0.02	0.21
150.1	2976.00	2.6910	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.18
100.2	1997.00	1.8070	0.16	0.02	0.02	0.18
49.94	1014.50	0.9143	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.18
0.00	32.00	0.0290	0.11	0.06	0.01	0.52

Table 7: Measurements of GL versus current measured at Jefferson Lab in 1997.

2012 JLab Data	
Current (A)	GL (T)
298.92	5.23214
249.05	4.44666
199.43	3.58107
149.70	2.69864
100.02	1.81379
50.25	0.92370
10.47	0.21198
-10.49	-0.16483
-50.33	-0.87553
-100.11	-1.76430
-149.68	-2.64806
-198.01	-3.52987
-249.36	-4.39451
-298.92	-5.22794

Table 8: Measurements of GL versus current measured at the University of Kentucky (UK) in 1997.

Current	$\int \mathbf{G} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$ (Gauss)		
(A)	Q2 (Patsy)	Q3 (Tessa)	Q4 (Felicia)
-300	-51585.45	-43586.39	-43843.80
-270	-47006.78	-41258.47	-41546.90
-240	-42059.79	-38089.24	-38396.81
-210	-36859.13	-34199.61	-34506.46
-180	-31596.50	-29658.79	-29933.35
-150	-26305.22	-24870.97	-25100.47
-120	-20992.48	-19953.56	-20130.77
-90	-15671.83	-14965.26	-15093.55
-60	-10347.58	-9924.10	-10006.52
-30	-5028.18	-4851.71	-4892.13
0	290.00	228.00	229.00
30	5606.97	5315.68	5357.00
60	10929.70	10388.31	10472.99
90	16253.97	15430.00	15560.28
120	21576.40	20426.34	20608.17
150	26885.27	25327.08	25558.59
180	32187.58	30249.26	30532.12
210	37496.32	34714.48	35021.31
240	42697.07	38605.17	38911.40
270	47586.78	41714.47	42004.90
300	52165.45	44042.39	44301.80
270	47529.38	41669.04	41959.53
240	42581.04	38513.54	38819.70
210	37322.11	34577.41	34883.85
180	31955.34	30066.81	30348.95
150	26595.00	25098.96	25329.48
120	21228.03	20152.48	20333.08
90	15847.56	15110.33	15239.26
60	10465.63	10022.76	10106.33
30	5085.13	4904.61	4944.71
0	-290.00	-228.00	-229.00
-30	-5573.30	-5280.95	-5322.77
-60	-10811.53	-10289.76	-10373.13
-90	-16078.12	-15285.05	-15414.52
-120	-21340.96	-20227.42	-20405.94
-150	-26595.49	-25099.09	-25329.58
-180	-31828.70	-29841.25	-30116.53
-210	-37033.26	-34336.49	-34643.78
-240	-42175.74	-38180.67	-38488.36
-270	-47064.17	-41303.90	-41592.27
-300	-51583.77	-43584.88	-43842.28

## 5 Tessa (Q3 or QO1H03) and Felicia (Q4 or QO1H03a)

Tessa and Felicia, the two downstream quadrupoles, are identical within manufacturing tolerances. As such we will deal with them together in the same section. They were originally mapped in 1972 and again in 1996 at LANL. The 1972 data are not available except on comparison plots on page 6 of MiscQuadInfo.pdf. These fuzzy plots seem to show good agreement between the 1972 and 1976 data. The 1996 LANL, field at pole tip, GL and higher multipole data as a function of current are given in Tables 9 and 10. As the data showed with Patsy, these quadrupoles also have no significant higher multipole contributions and can be modeled as pure quadrupoles. Also, these multipole contributions are essentially independent of current. It should be noted that these contributions were measured with a rotating coil at a radius of 4.0 cm. The largest contributions as expected are from  $n=6$  at  $0.3\% \times GL$  at a radius of 4.0 cm. The ratio of the  $n=6$  to  $n=2$  term scales as  $r^4$ , so scaling to the pole tip at 5.08 cm increases these contributions by a factor of 2.6. Even at the pole tip the  $n=6$  (dodecapole) contributions for both Tessa and Felicia are less than 1%.

The hysteresis curves of GL versus current for Tessa and Felicia taken in 1997 at UK are given in Table 8.

Table 9: Measurements of GL (Quadrupole) and multipole components of Q3 (Tessa) measured at LANL in 1996 at  $R=4.0$  cm. Pole tip measurements taken at  $R = 5.00$  cm. Multipole measurements taken at  $R = 4.0$  cm.

Q3 (Tessa) Effective Length = 36.74 cm						
Current (A)	$B_{pole}$ (Gauss)	Multipoles in % of GL ( $n=2$ )				
		GL (T)	$n=3$	$n=4$	$n=5$	$n=6$
299.04	6029.50	4.3980	0.35	0.02	0.02	0.33
250.20	5418.50	3.9750	0.39	0.02	0.02	0.31
200.04	4530.00	3.3250	0.42	0.02	0.02	0.28
150.08	3450.00	2.5340	0.40	0.02	0.01	0.27
100.26	2329.50	1.7140	0.37	0.03	0.01	0.28
50.56	1187.00	0.8789	0.29	0.01	0.02	0.27
0.00	31.00	0.0228	0.59	0.04	0.07	0.65

Comparison between the GL curves measured at UK and LANL is shown in Figures 7, 8 and 9. The comparisons all show essentially the same behavior with good agreement at  $< 1\%$  discrepancy above 150 A. Below 150 A, the difference grows to several percent. The difference in absolute terms shrinks at an approximately linear rate from a few hundred Gauss at 50 A to almost nothing near 300 A. It is not clear what the cause of this discrepancy is, but it indicates that our knowledge is better at higher current than at lower.

The existing parametrization of field versus current in the GEANT4 simulation for Tessa and Felicia was provided by Oleksandr Glamazdin (Sasha). It is not clear whether it was based solely on the LANL data (see column 3 of Tables 9 and 10) but it agrees much better with these data than with the UK data and also is a nearly constant 1% off for negative



Table 10: Measurements of GL (Quadrupole) and multipole components of Q4 (Felicia) measured at LANL in 1996 at  $R=4.0$  cm. Pole tip measurements taken at  $R = 5.00$  cm. Multipole measurements taken at  $R = 4.0$  cm.

Q4 (Felicia) Effective Length = 36.50 cm						
Current (A)	$B_{pole}$ (Gauss)	Multipoles in % of GL (n=2)				
		GL (T)	n=3	n=4	n=5	n=6
299.03	6135.00	4.4240	0.25	0.02	0.01	0.35
249.99	5533.50	4.0030	0.25	0.02	0.02	0.32
199.95	4634.00	3.3540	0.25	0.02	0.01	0.29
150.07	3528.50	2.5570	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.26
100.28	2379.00	1.7290	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.25
50.11	1208.00	0.8783	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.26
0.00	30.00	0.0229	0.84	0.11	0.11	0.68

currents for which there is no LANL data. Figures 10 and 11 show the residuals of the UK 1997 measurements with the GEANT4 (Sasha) parametrization and the recommended new parametrization.

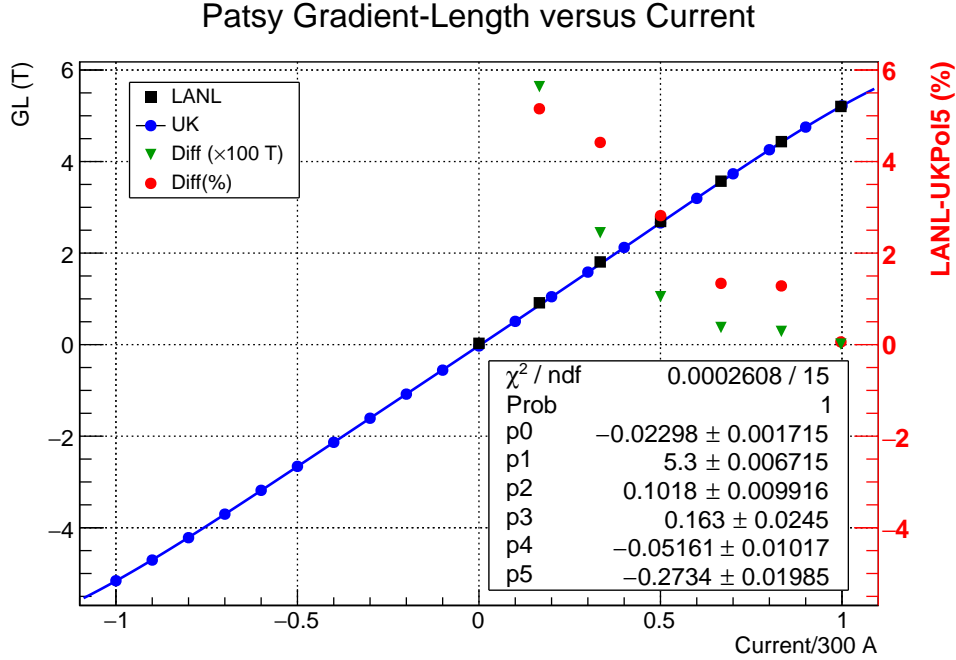


Figure 7: Patsy 1997 UK GL measurement compared to LANL 1996 data for which only the positive values are available. The difference plot shows the percent difference between the UK 5-degree polynomial parametrization and the LANL values. NOTE! These are not the recommended parameters since they are not taken from the newest 2012 JLab data. See Fig. 6 for recommended values.

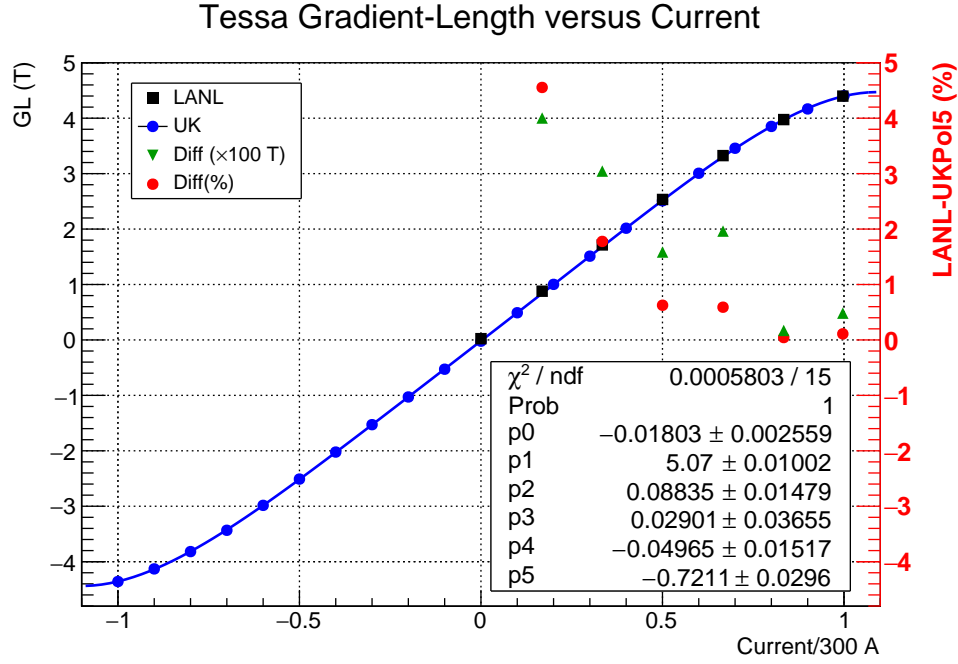


Figure 8: Tessa 1997 UK GL measurement compared to LANL 1996 data for which only the positive values are available. The difference plot shows the percent difference between the UK 5-degree polynomial parametrization and the LANL values. This is not an identical plot to Felicia's but is very similar.

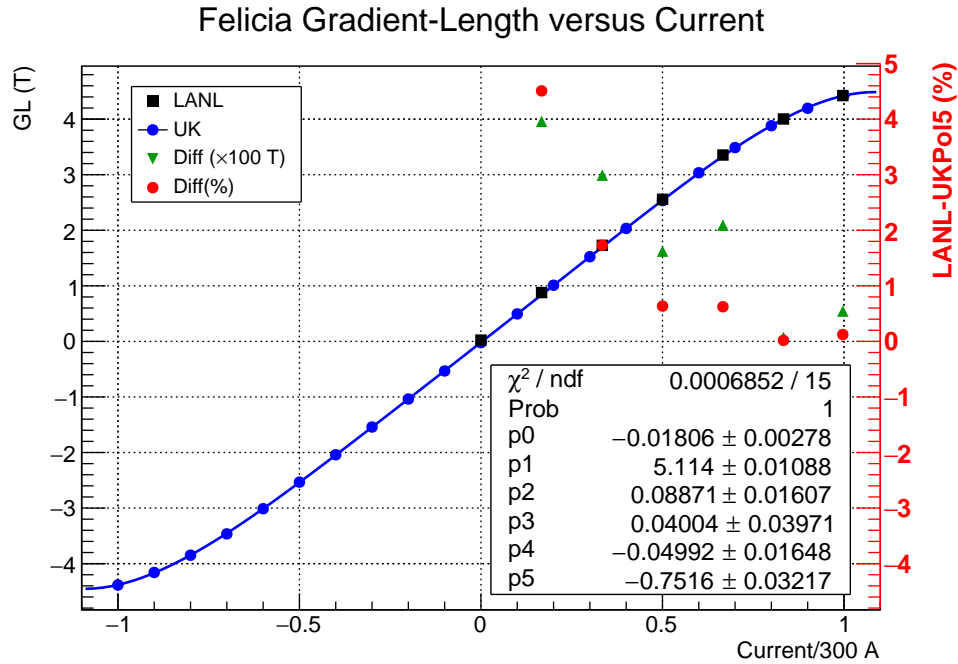


Figure 9: Felicia 1997 UK GL measurement compared to LANL 1996 data for which only the positive values are available. The difference plot shows the percent difference between the UK 5-degree polynomial parametrization and the LANL values. This is not an identical plot to Tessa's but is very similar.

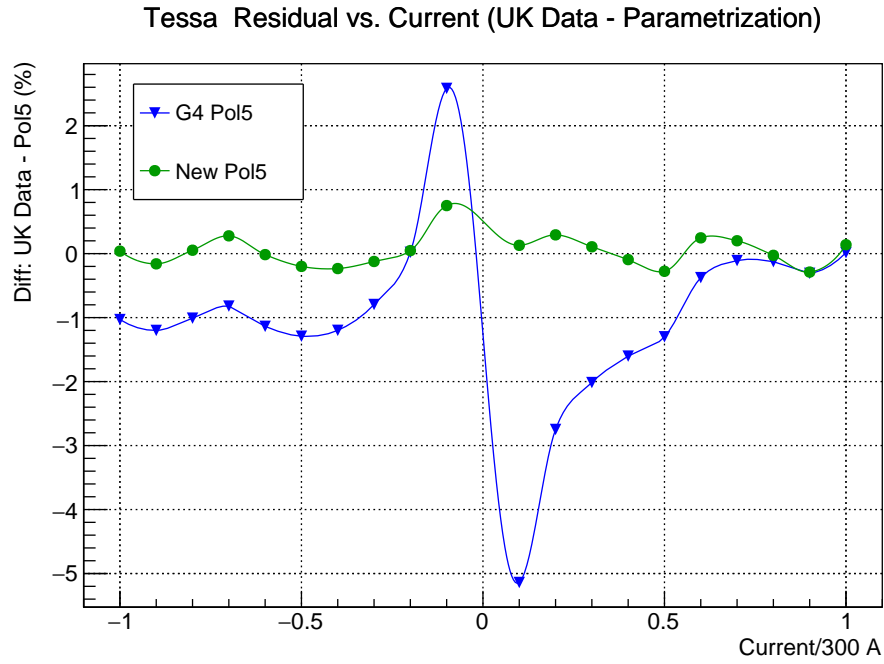


Figure 10: Residual of UK 1997 data with the existing G4 parametrization and the recommended new parametrization for Tessa. Both are 5th order polynomial parametrizations.

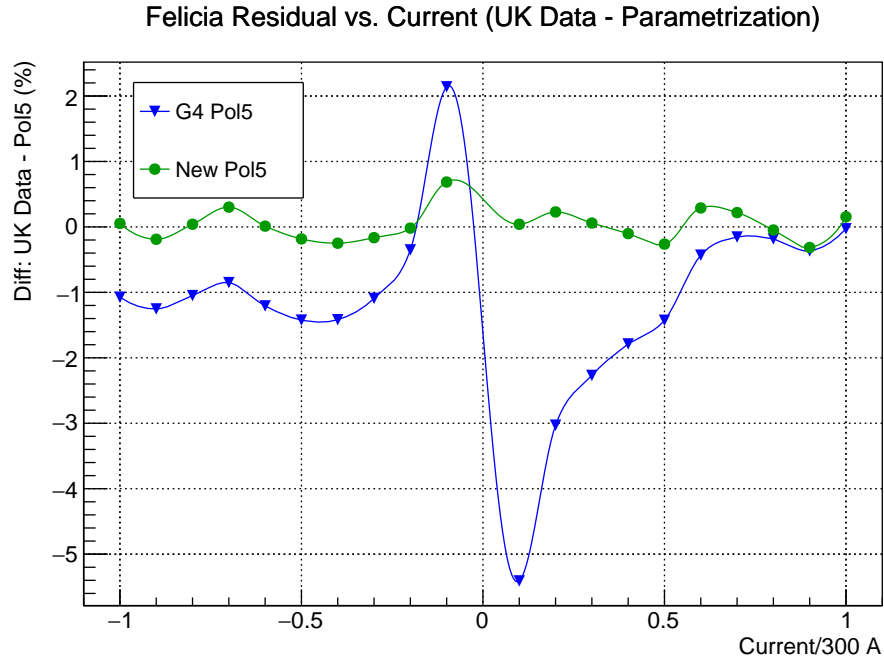


Figure 11: Residual of UK 1997 data with the existing G4 parametrization and the recommended new parametrization for Felicia. Both are 5th order polynomial parametrizations.

## 6 Summary and Recommendations

1. There is limited data on the four quadrupoles with the only recent (2012 or later) measurements being on Patsy and the new quadrupole. Discrepancies at the level of a few percent exist between GL measurements taken at LANL in 1996 and UK in 1997. Discrepancies of a few percent also showed up between JLab's 2012 mapping of Patsy and the data taken earlier in 1996 and 1997. **Systematic differences suggest uncertainties in the quadrupole fields of order several percent at currents above 60 A (below this the small denominators make the ratio a poor measure of residual). It would be surprising if systematic uncertainties were > 5% about 60 A and are likely much less than this above 150 A.**
2. The three most downstream quadrupoles Q2, Q3, Q4 (Patsy, Tessa and Felicia) have negligible contributions from higher multipoles. The new quadrupole, Q1, has a significant contribution from the n=6 dodecapole term. This was measured to be in the 5% range relative to the quadrupole term extrapolated to the pole tip. A fit to GL versus X-position data suggests closer to a 12% contribution from this term. **It would be prudent to update the GEANT4 code to include this dodecapole contribution for Q1.** This is not likely to create a significant effect since the accepted events are generally not very far off axis radially at Q1 and this dodecapole to quadrupole ratio goes as  $r^4$ .
3. Patsy (Q2) is the most linear quadrupole with current, followed by the new quadrupole (Q1) then Tessa and Felicia who suffer from significant saturation rolloff near 300 A. A new 5th degree polynomial parametrization has been found for each of the quadrupole. These agree better with the best data than the existing parametrization. Table 11 summarizes the new recommended parametrizations.

Table 11: New recommended 5th degree polynomial parametrization coefficients based on the data referenced in column 2. The parameterization uses the following equation:  $[0] + [1]x + [2]x^2 + [3]x^3 + [4]x^4 + 5x^5$  where  $x = \text{Current(A)}/300$ .

Quad	Reference	0th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Q1 (New)	Table 4, Figure 2	0.0080	5.2333	0.0283	0.2878	-0.0338	-0.8568
Q2 (Patsy)	Table 7, Figure 6	0.0234	5.3544	0.0135	0.1038	-0.0318	-0.2121
Q3 (Tessa)	Table 8, Figure 8	-0.0180	5.0696	0.0883	0.0290	-0.0497	-0.7211
Q4 (Felicia)	Table 8, Figure 8	-0.0181	5.1142	0.0887	0.0400	-0.0499	-0.7516