

Effects of a superconducting lead endcap on the magnetic field profile for the nEDM search

Aritra Biswas
Kellogg Radiation Laboratory
Mentors: Brad Filippone, Simon Slutsky

January 28, 2015

motivation

- ▶ half-scale model has an open-ended, cylindrical lead shield (axial shield)

motivation

- ▶ half-scale model has an open-ended, cylindrical lead shield (axial shield)
- ▶ **goal:** reduce edge effects near the open ends and verify simulations

motivation

- ▶ half-scale model has an open-ended, cylindrical lead shield (axial shield)
- ▶ **goal:** reduce edge effects near the open ends and verify simulations
 - ▶ improves field uniformity in measurement cells

motivation

- ▶ half-scale model has an open-ended, cylindrical lead shield (axial shield)
- ▶ **goal:** reduce edge effects near the open ends and verify simulations
 - ▶ improves field uniformity in measurement cells
 - ▶ field uniformity required to reduce GP effect - source of error in UCN measurement

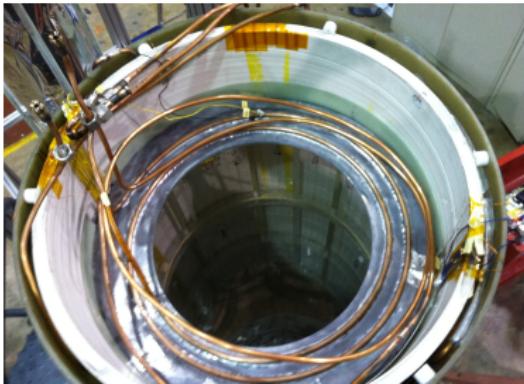
motivation

- ▶ half-scale model has an open-ended, cylindrical lead shield (axial shield)
- ▶ **goal:** reduce edge effects near the open ends and verify simulations
 - ▶ improves field uniformity in measurement cells
 - ▶ field uniformity required to reduce GP effect - source of error in UCN measurement
 - ▶ edge effects will be more important in the future - third-scale model is shorter, so ends are closer to measurement cells

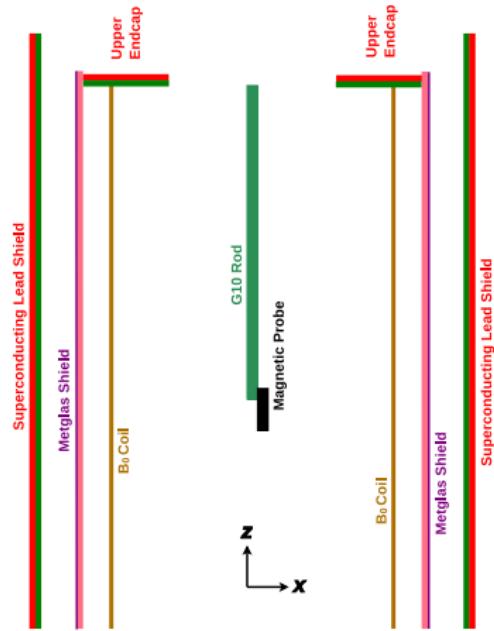
motivation

- ▶ half-scale model has an open-ended, cylindrical lead shield (axial shield)
- ▶ **goal:** reduce edge effects near the open ends and verify simulations
 - ▶ improves field uniformity in measurement cells
 - ▶ field uniformity required to reduce GP effect - source of error in UCN measurement
 - ▶ edge effects will be more important in the future - third-scale model is shorter, so ends are closer to measurement cells
- ▶ installed a lead endcap on the top end

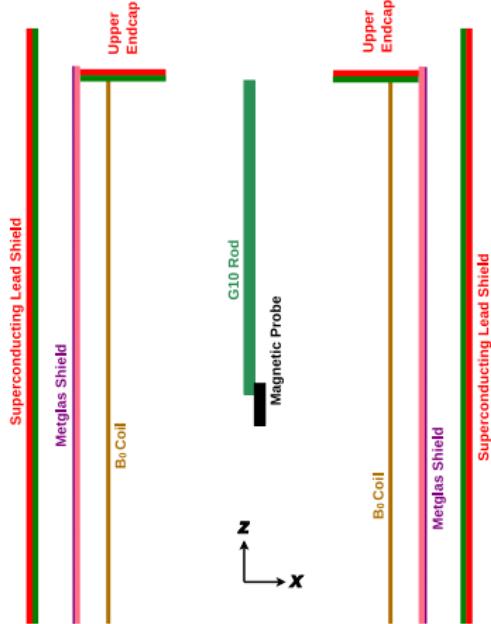
the half-scale model



inside the half-scale model

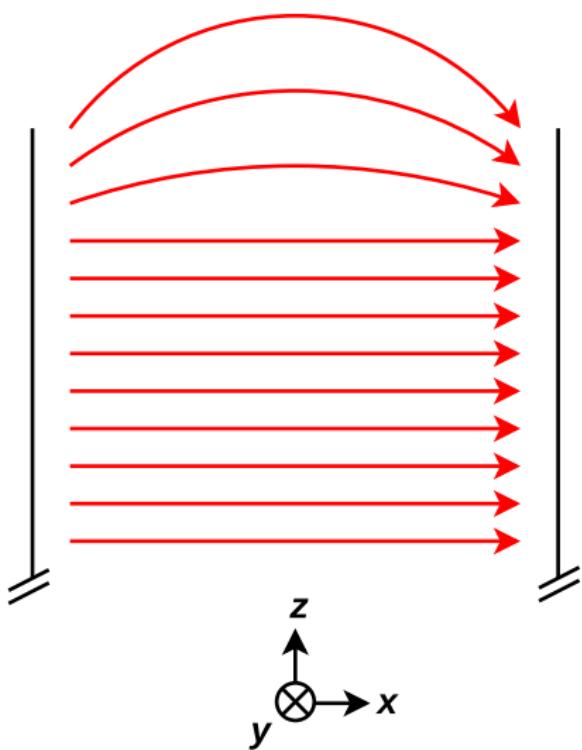


inside the half-scale model

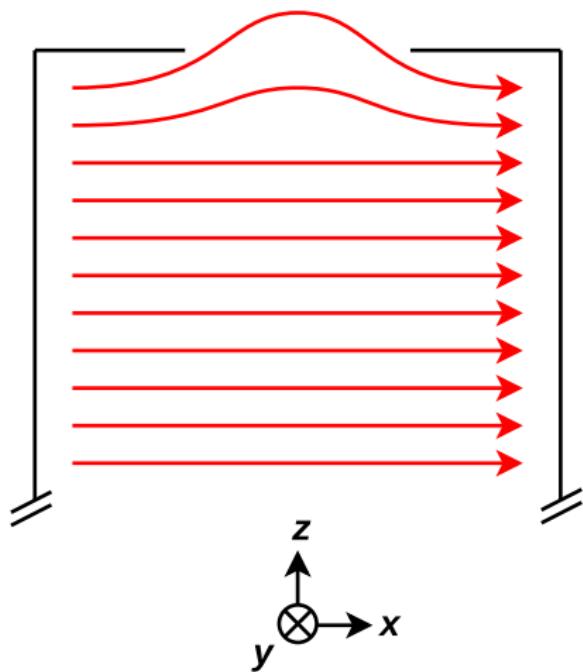
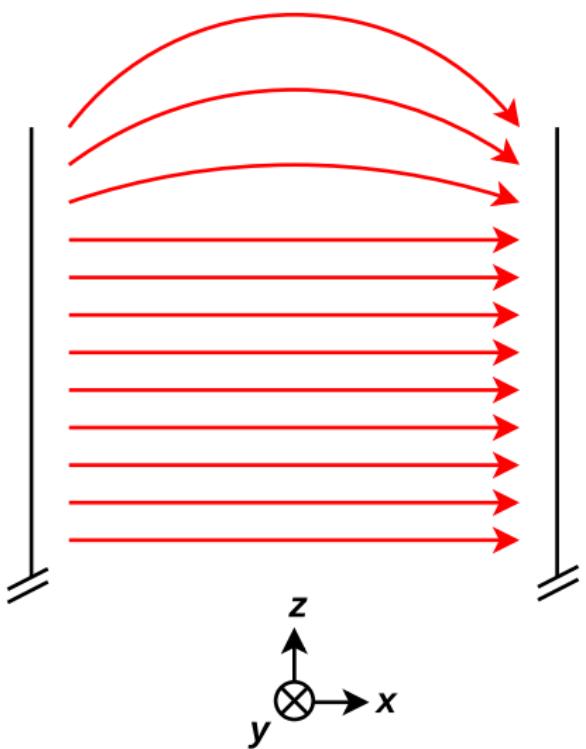


- ▶ B_0 coil: $\cos \theta$ coil geometry
 - ▶ \mathbf{B} field in x direction
- ▶ ferromagnetic Metglas shield
- ▶ superconducting axial shield
- ▶ superconducting top endcap

edge effects and the superconducting endcap



edge effects and the superconducting endcap



overview of the data analysis

- ▶ B_z vs. z is an indicator of field uniformity near the endcap

overview of the data analysis

- ▶ B_z vs. z is an indicator of field uniformity near the endcap
- ▶ simulated setup (RotationShield, M. Mendenhall) to get expected field profile

Mendenhall, M. P. Source code: RotationShield. <https://github.com/mpmendenhall/rotationshield> (2014)

Biswas, A. Source code: plotter. <https://github.com/xerebus/nedm> (2014)

overview of the data analysis

- ▶ B_z vs. z is an indicator of field uniformity near the endcap
- ▶ simulated setup (RotationShield, M. Mendenhall) to get expected field profile
- ▶ measured field profile with a 3-axis probe on a 3-axis stepper motor (controlled with LabView)

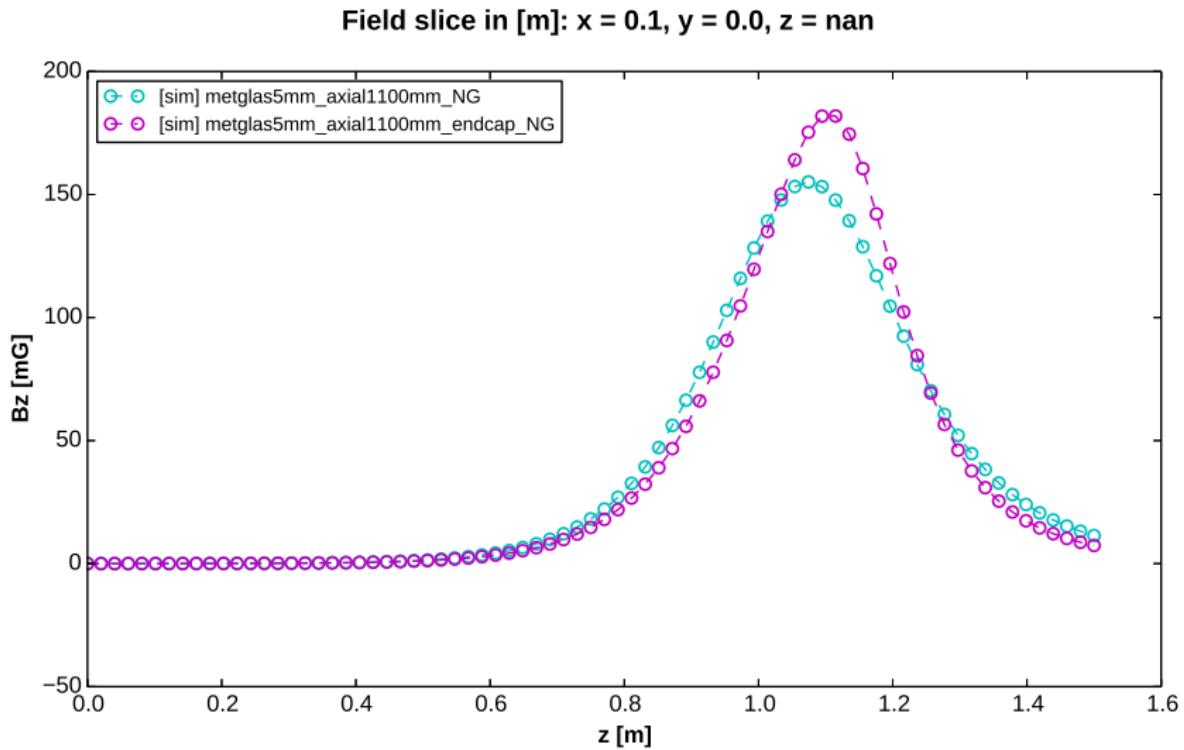
overview of the data analysis

- ▶ B_z vs. z is an indicator of field uniformity near the endcap
- ▶ simulated setup (RotationShield, M. Mendenhall) to get expected field profile
- ▶ measured field profile with a 3-axis probe on a 3-axis stepper motor (controlled with LabView)
- ▶ configurations:
 1. axial normal, endcap normal
 2. axial SC, endcap normal
 3. axial SC, endcap SC

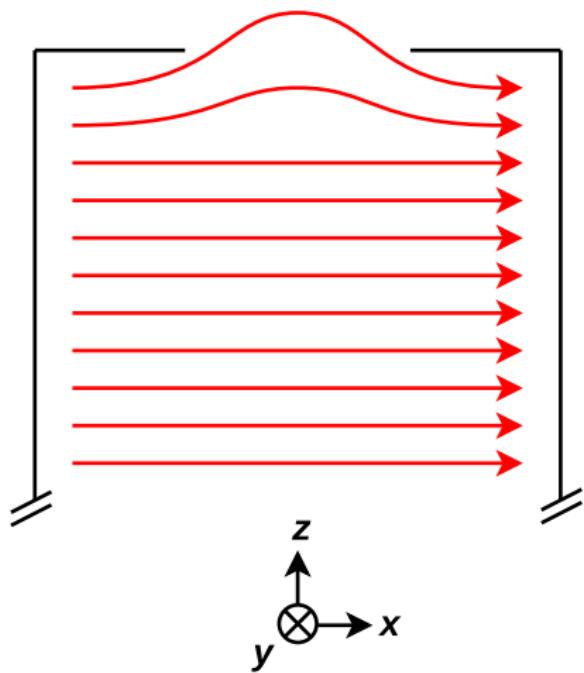
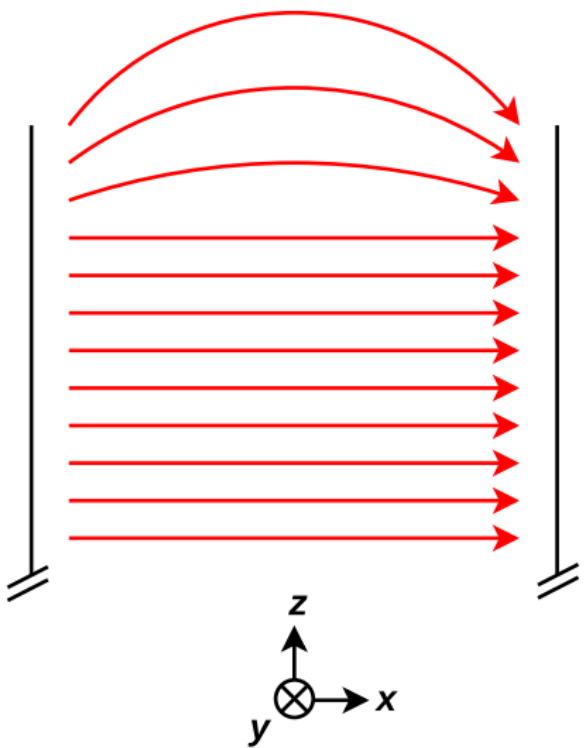
overview of the data analysis

- ▶ B_z vs. z is an indicator of field uniformity near the endcap
- ▶ simulated setup (RotationShield, M. Mendenhall) to get expected field profile
- ▶ measured field profile with a 3-axis probe on a 3-axis stepper motor (controlled with LabView)
- ▶ configurations:
 1. axial normal, endcap normal
 2. axial SC, endcap normal
 3. axial SC, endcap SC
- ▶ identified systematic errors and applied relevant corrections (plotter)
- ▶ compared with expected field profiles (plotter)

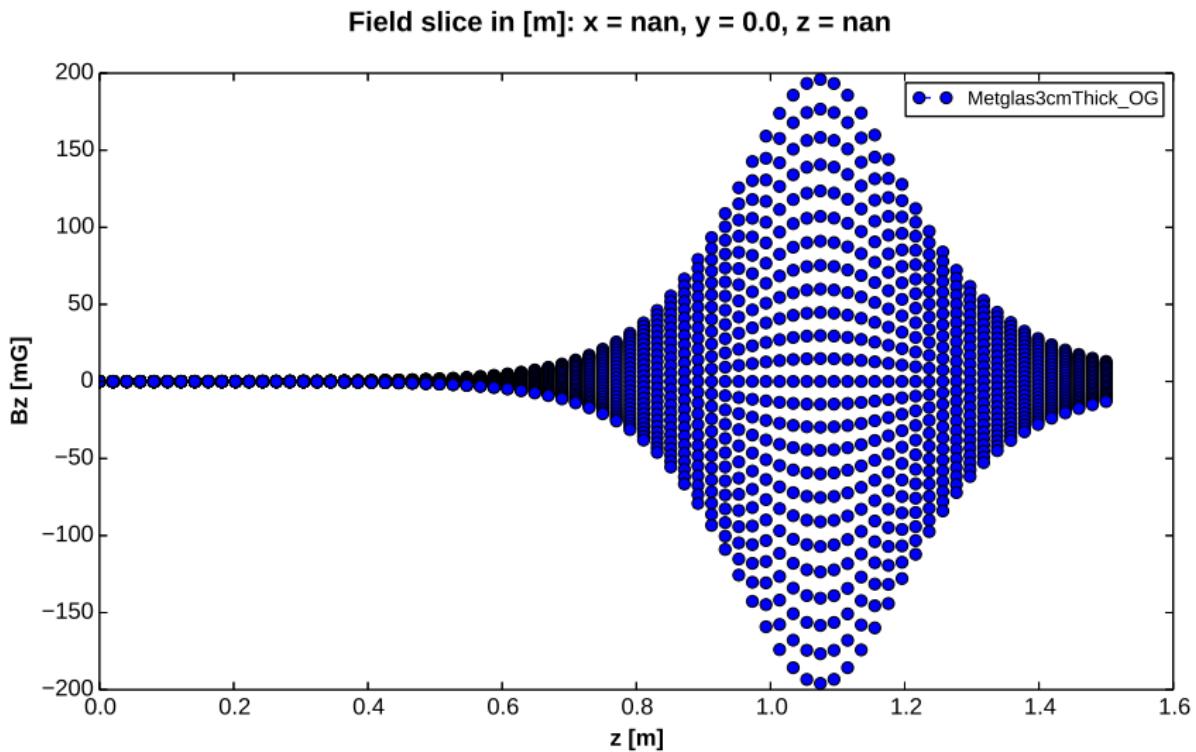
simulations of endcap effect



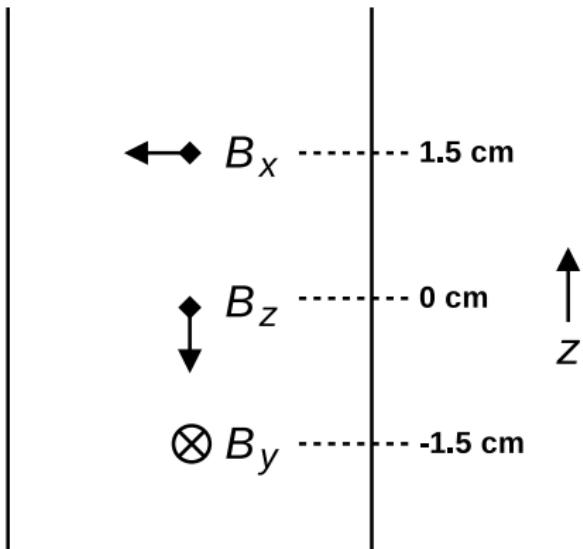
correction: probe x centering



correction: simulation of x sensitivity

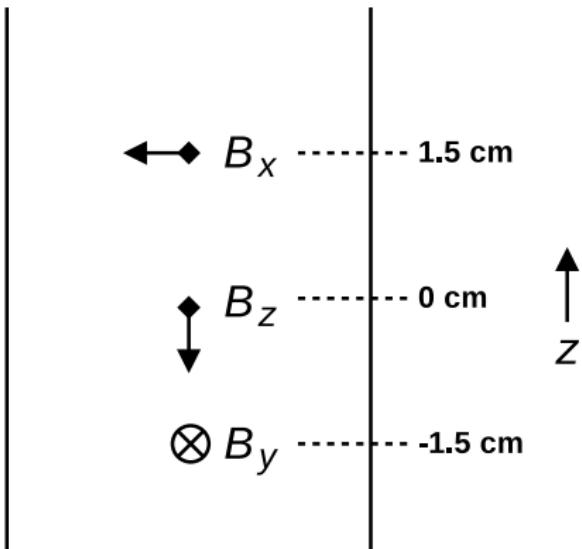


correction: probe axis offset



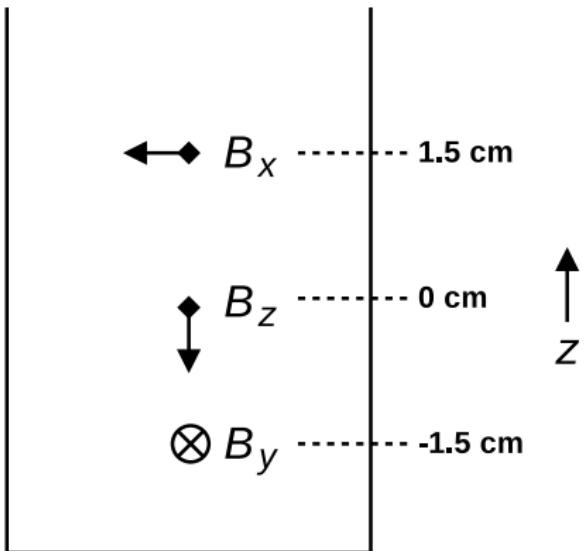
► 3 separate 1-axis probes

correction: probe axis offset



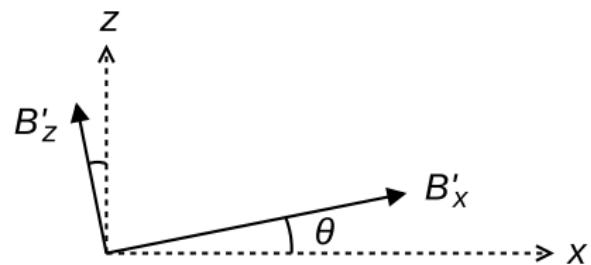
- ▶ 3 separate 1-axis probes
- ▶ incomplete vector map

correction: probe axis offset

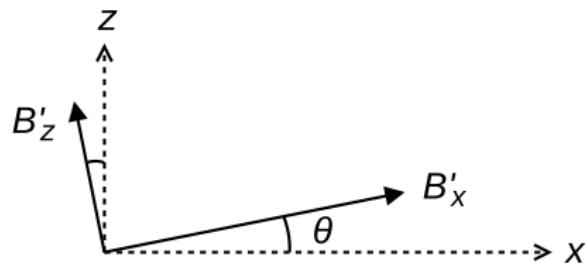


- ▶ 3 separate 1-axis probes
- ▶ incomplete vector map
- ▶ need to store z-axis offset vector along with z array

correction: probe tilt

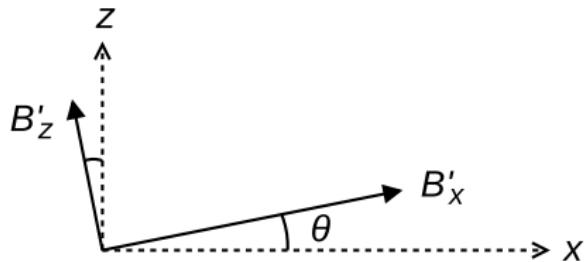


correction: probe tilt



$$B_x = B'_x \cos \theta - B'_z \sin \theta, \quad B_z = B'_z \cos \theta + B'_x \sin \theta \quad (1)$$

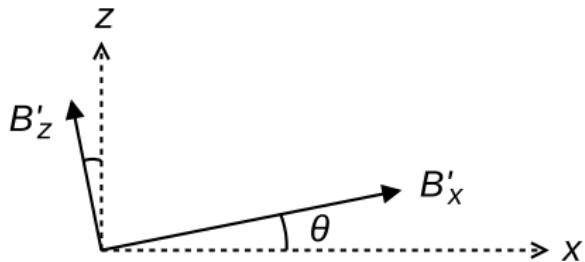
correction: probe tilt



$$B_x = B'_x \cos \theta - B'_z \sin \theta, \quad B_z = B'_z \cos \theta + B'_x \sin \theta \quad (1)$$

1. θ is small:

correction: probe tilt

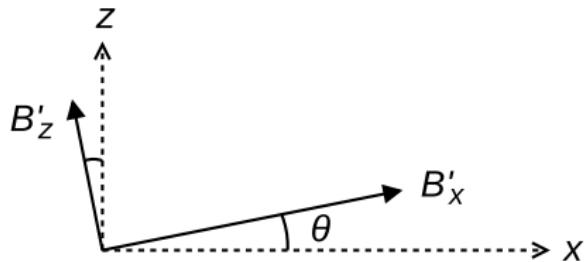


$$B_x = B'_x \cos \theta - B'_z \sin \theta, \quad B_z = B'_z \cos \theta + B'_x \sin \theta \quad (1)$$

1. θ is small:

$$B_x = B'_x - B'_z \theta, \quad B_z = B'_z + B'_x \theta$$

correction: probe tilt



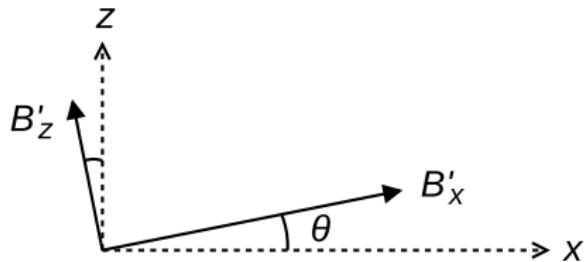
$$B_x = B'_x \cos \theta - B'_z \sin \theta, \quad B_z = B'_z \cos \theta + B'_x \sin \theta \quad (1)$$

1. θ is small:

$$B_x = B'_x - B'_z \theta, \quad B_z = B'_z + B'_x \theta$$

2. $B_z = 0$ at center:

correction: probe tilt



$$B_x = B'_x \cos \theta - B'_z \sin \theta, \quad B_z = B'_z \cos \theta + B'_x \sin \theta \quad (1)$$

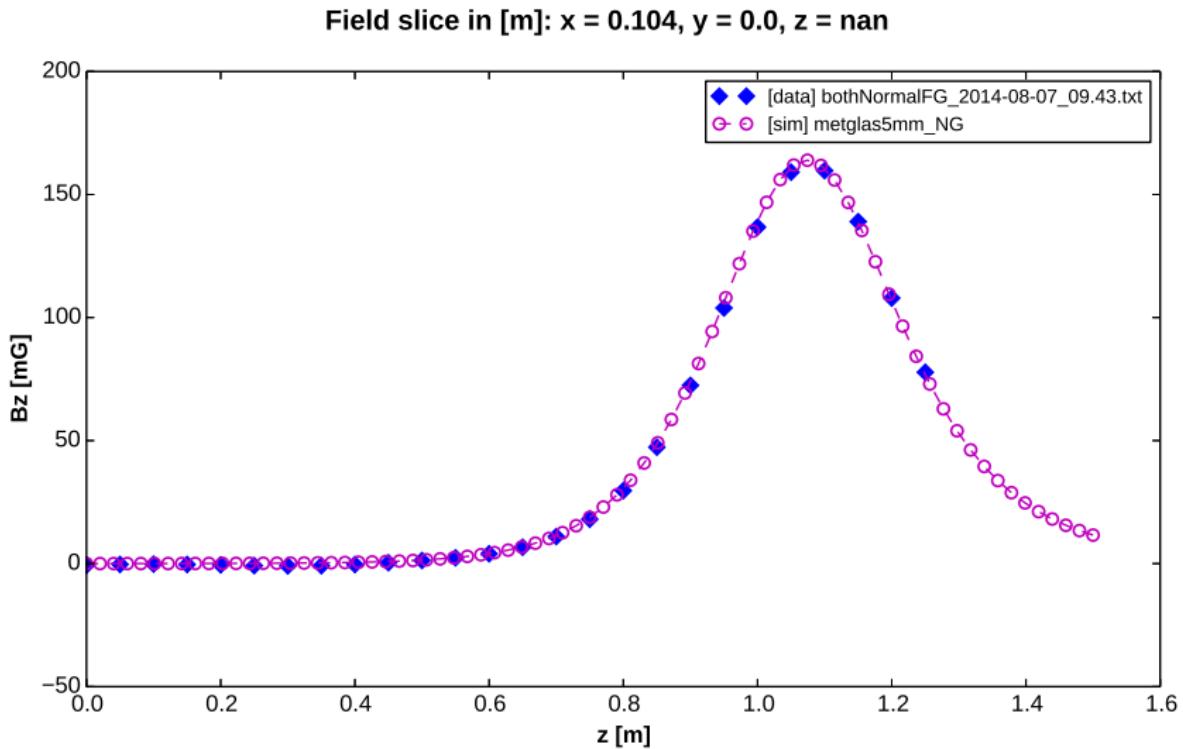
1. θ is small:

$$B_x = B'_x - B'_z \theta, \quad B_z = B'_z + B'_x \theta$$

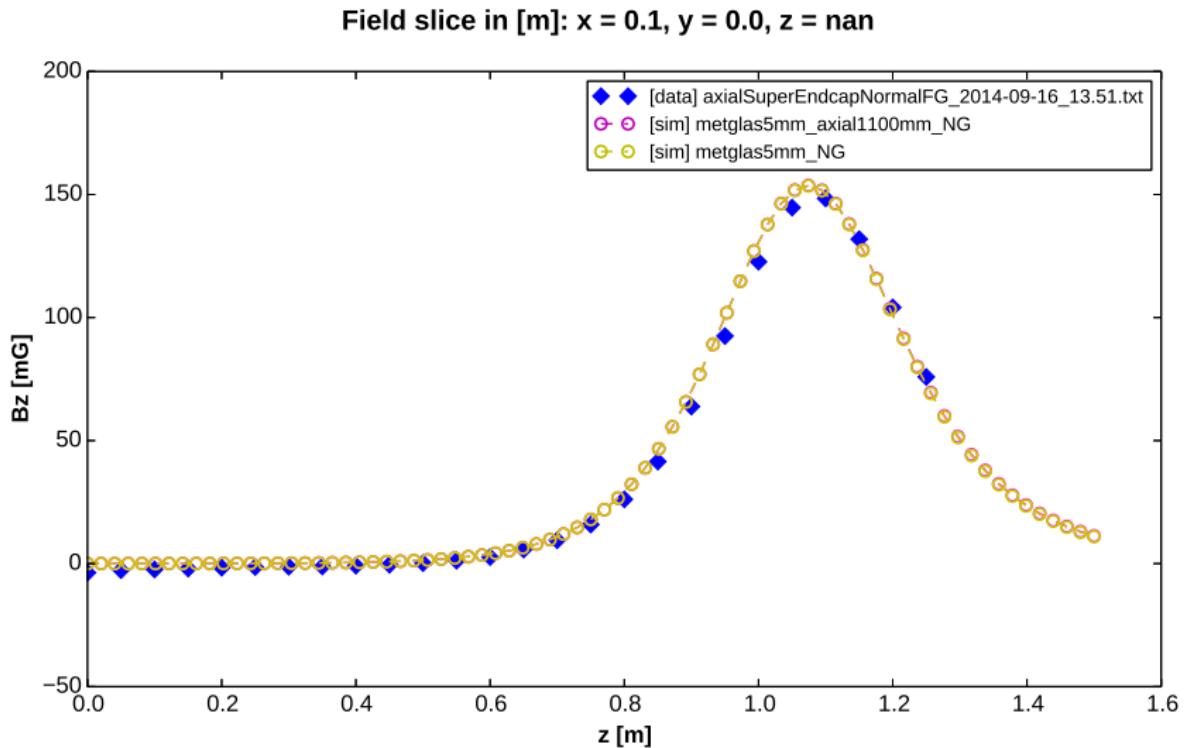
2. $B_z = 0$ at center:

$$\theta = -\frac{B'_z}{B'_x}$$

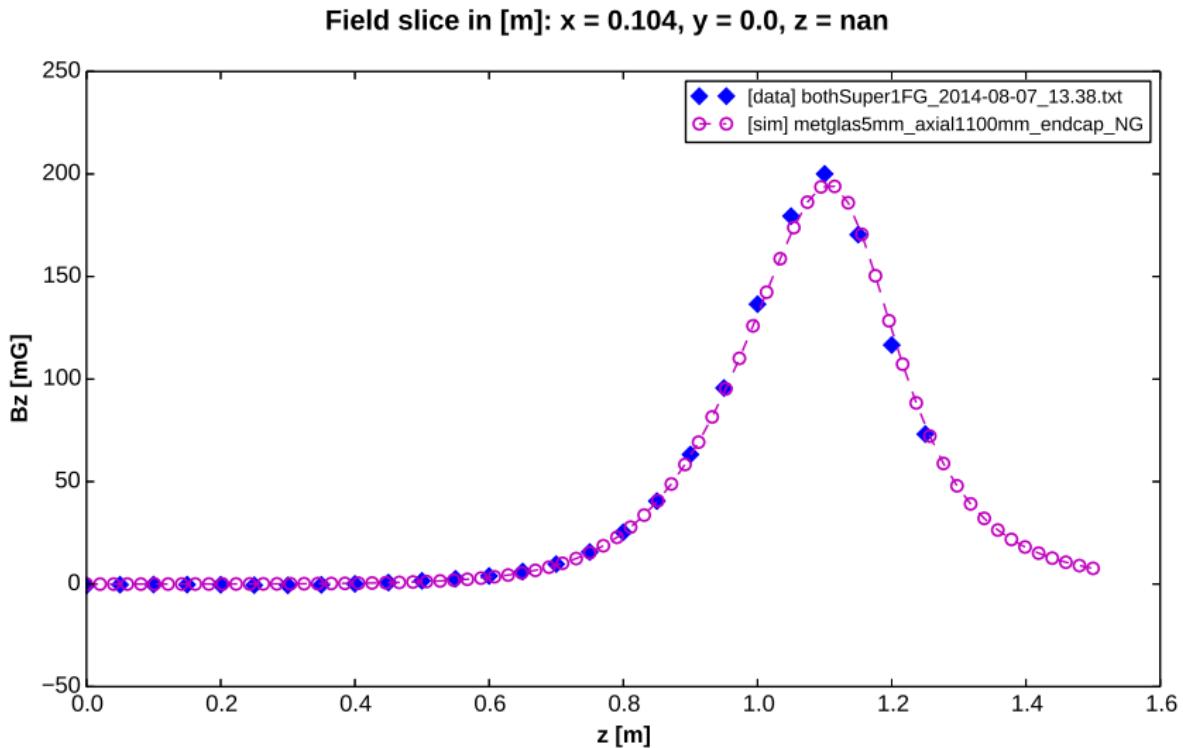
comparison: axial shield normal, endcap normal



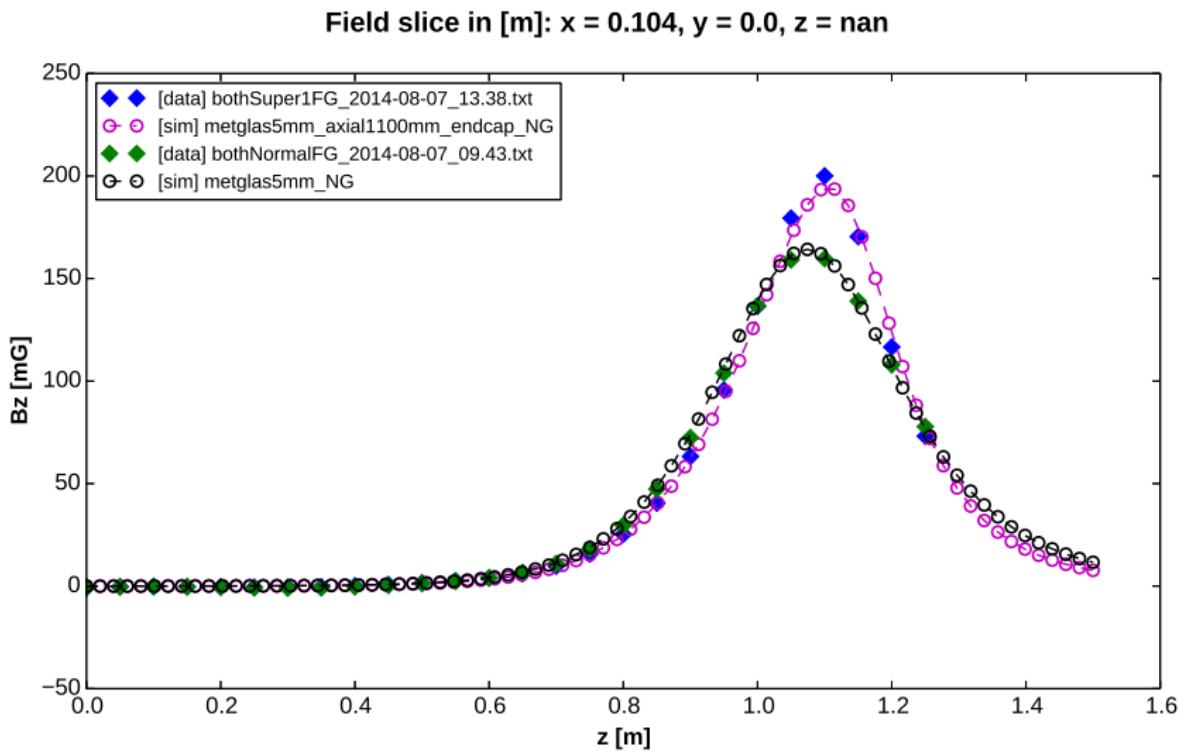
comparison: axial shield SC, endcap normal



comparison: axial shield SC, endcap SC



comparison: SC/SC with normal/normal



analysis

analysis

- ▶ simulations are effective in predicting endcap behaviors

analysis

- ▶ simulations are effective in predicting endcap behaviors
- ▶ motivates further simulated studies with different endcap geometries

analysis

- ▶ simulations are effective in predicting endcap behaviors
- ▶ motivates further simulated studies with different endcap geometries
- ▶ our endcap seems to shift the B_z peak away from magnet center

analysis

- ▶ simulations are effective in predicting endcap behaviors
- ▶ motivates further simulated studies with different endcap geometries
- ▶ our endcap seems to shift the B_z peak away from magnet center
- ▶ axial shield effect is stronger when more of it is “uncovered” by the Metglas

analysis

- ▶ simulations are effective in predicting endcap behaviors
- ▶ motivates further simulated studies with different endcap geometries
- ▶ our endcap seems to shift the B_z peak away from magnet center
- ▶ axial shield effect is stronger when more of it is “uncovered” by the Metglas
- ▶ SC endcap hides axial shield influence, even over small variation in height

ongoing and future work

ongoing and future work

- ▶ endcap will likely be effective in final experiment

ongoing and future work

- ▶ endcap will likely be effective in final experiment
- ▶ new model with top and bottom endcaps

ongoing and future work

- ▶ endcap will likely be effective in final experiment
- ▶ new model with top and bottom endcaps
- ▶ analysis of field gradients in measurement cell volumes

acknowledgments

- ▶ Arthur R. Adams SFP Fellowship
- ▶ Caltech SURF Program
- ▶ National Science Foundation