





INFN Magnetometer

Riunione referee g-2 27 Jun 2024

P. Girotti on behalf of the g-2 Italian collaboration

Slide from A.Driutti (2023 meeting)



Overview

- Fast Kicker magnets move the beam to center right after injection (kicker pulses ~250 Gauss)
- Kicker creates eddy currents in the nearby metal during the pulses ⇒ transient magnetic field (mGauss effect to be accounted in the B field measurement)

$$\frac{\omega_a}{\omega_p} = \frac{\omega_a^m}{\omega_p^m} \frac{1 + C_e + C_p + C_{pa} + C_{dd} + C_{ml}}{1 + B_k + B_q}$$

Measured Values

Systematics	Description	Run-1 [ppb]	Run-2/3 [ppb]
B_q	Vibrations caused by Quadrupole pulsing. Better mapping in azimuth in Run-2/3	92	20
B _k	Kicker-induced Eddy currents. Improved magnetometer measurements thanks to more stable setup that greatly reduced vibrations	37	13
Trolley calibration, tracking, muon weighting	Improvements in analysis and more trolley measurements. Stabilized temperature in the hall to reduce diurnal variations in the field	56	46



Summer 2022 vs. Fall 2020 Noise Level Comparison



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- Primary goal: measure $\sim 10^{-7}$ T transients with $\sim \mu s$ sampling
- Secondary goal: measure ~10⁻² T kick shape with ~ns sampling



Time [µs]



Periscopes

- Two periscopes at two radii
 - R0 (magic radius)
 - R1 = R0 + 17.5 mm
- New bridge design wrt 2022 with added rigidity
- Kicker cage clamp repurposed to hold the bridge since Oct 17









Transient anatomy





2023/2024 goals

- Eddy currents transients measured in 2022 during summer shutdown after Run-5
- High oscillation noise observed in the data with magnet on
- 2023/24 campaign goals:
 - Determine (and remove) this noise
 - Measure kick and transient at different radii





Post Run-6 campaigns

August 2023:

- Commissioning of new periscopes design
- First kick measurements at R0 and R1 with no field

October 2023:

- 550+ hours of acquisition with/without field
- Many configurations tested here:
 - Free-standing and clamped periscope bridge
 - Various magnet and kicker setpoints
 - Fast kick shape measurements
 - Vibration measurements (quadrant photodiode)

December 2023:

- HWPout symmetry test
- Full 16-kicks train measurement

January 2024:

- 230+ hours of eddy currents measurements
- Measurement at various magnet setpoints
- Vibration suppression studies with Quarter WavePlate
- Best campaign for transient determination at R0



Vibration analysis





- Quadrant photodiode measures x,y oscillations of the laser beam after exiting the periscopes
- Low frequencies (100, 200, 300 Hz) evident and correlated with kicks
- 17 kHz visible too in the first 1 ms after the first kick



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Data calibration

HWP scan



Half-wave plates scanned to find maximum sensitivity polarization angle Blumlein peak amplitude used as metric



Magnet ramp-up and ramp-downs measured with fixed waveplates to measure absolute calibration





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Magnet scan



- Magnet strength values corresponding to the nodes of descending ramp measurements
- [3043, <mark>3619</mark>, 4353, 5173] A
- Faraday rotation angles: [2.5π, 3π, 3.5π, 4π]



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 Physical reason not understood yet



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Quarter WavePlate

- Quarter WavePlate inserted on Jan 23rd
 - Last 6 days of acquisition
 - 100% remote, eventually proven to be the best quality data
- 45° incident linearly polarized light becomes circularly polarized
 - No Faraday effect
- Goal is to measure effects not depending on the kicker magnetic field





Vibration subtraction

- Three significant acquisitions
- QWP 22.5°: zero blumlein and transient → oscillations are not field transients
- Sign, phase, amplitude of oscillation in the three cases is very similar but not exactly equal. Can we cancel them out?





Minimization scan

- Finding the best combination of P, N, Z with a minimization scan
- wPos*Pos + wNeg*Neg + wZero*Zero
- Vibration quantified as trace RMS in [2,6] ms range





Magnet strength

- Back to magnet strength comparison \rightarrow with calibration and no vibrations
- Full current (blue) treated with vibration subtraction with QWP
- "Overshoot" at \sim 0.2 ms correlated with magnet current





Radial dependence

- R0 is at magic radius, R1 is +17.5 mm
- Blumlein amplitude higher at $R1 \rightarrow +22\%$
- Eddy currents transient higher at R1 $\rightarrow \sim 2x @30 \ \mu s$





Beam distribution Run3b



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System reliability

- Blumlein used for relative calibration
- R0 measurements spanning Oct, Dec, and Jan campaigns
- Very consistent results especially in the [0,300] μs region



Comparison with UMass fiber magnetometer



- First comparison during April collaboration meeting
- Measurement at the same kicker 3 region
- Good agreement at nominal radius





Kick shape

- R0 and R1 with magnet ON measured in Oct 8-9
- Measurement configuration didn't allow for laser stability normalization
- This limits absolute calibration precision to $\sim 15\%$
- Kick **shape** is very consistent between R0 & R1
- Data now used in the gm2ringsim simulation





Conclusions

- Overall, very successful 2023/2024 magnetometer campaigns with a lot of good quality data
- Many periscope design improvements but didn't remove oscillations
- Magnet scan + QWP studies have shed light on this puzzle → successful vibration cancellation
- Both kick and transient data show higher effects at outer radius (+22% kick, +90% transient at +17.5 mm)
- Good agreement with Umass team, although radial dependence is under investigation
- Analysis toward completion, currently doing:
 - Calculation of Bk term
 - Systematic uncertainties determination
 - Writing technical paper









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Thank you for your attention!
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