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BNL-105798-2014-TECH

EP&S No. 83; BNL-105798-2014-IR

Calibration of magneto-resistive probes in A1D5 and A1D6 (Beam spectrometer magents)

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April 1978

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U.S. Department of Energy

USDOE Office of Science (SC)

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BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY
Associated Universities, Inc.
Upton, New York

EP&S DIVISION TECHNICAL NOTE
NO. 83

H. Brown
April 26, 1978

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CALIBRATION OF MAGNETO-RESISTIVE PROBES IN A1D5
AND A1D6 (BEAM SPECTROMETER MAGNETS)

The vertical magnetic field in each magnet was measured with Hall Probe #731, operated at $I_H = 0.200000 \pm 0.000005$ Amps, placed on the bore axis about 27" inside the effective edge of the magnetic field (this is $\sim 18"$ from the center of the magnet). This Hall Probe was calibrated against an NMR fluxmeter in early 1977 by J. Weisenbloom. It was recalibrated by him against the NMR on 3 Dec. '77. This data went to about 20 kG. The calibration was "extended" to ~ 25 kG by using 3 Hall voltages measured in AID6 on 19 Sept. '77 and by deducing the corresponding fields B from the Danby, Jackson, Weisenbloom (DJW) measurements of B/I on that magnet. Due to uncertainties in current relationships between the DJW measurements and the present ones, the uncertainties in the extended calibration points increase to $\sim 0.25\%$ from 20 to 25 kG.

All of these calibration points (48 in all) were fitted to a 7th degree polynomial which was then used to convert all measured Hall Probe voltages to magnetic field. The fitting procedure minimized the squares of the relative deviation of the polynomial value from the measured field, i.e.

$$\sum_i \left(\frac{B(E_i) - B_i}{B_i} \right)^2$$

where B_i is the field measured at the corresponding Hall voltage E_i , and $B(E_i)$ is the value of the polynomial for the argument E_i . The resultant RMS deviation is $\pm 0.56 (10^{-3})$ for the 7th degree fit. This deviation is due primarily to a systematic difference between the first and second calibration runs, with the latter giving lower field values at the same

Hall voltage, by about 0.1%. This is plainly shown by the plot of $\left(\frac{B_i}{B(E_i)}\right)$ vs E in Fig. 1.

Measurements of B and the magneto-resistive probes (MR) in AID5 and AID6 were made at several different times between June and December 1977. The Hall voltages observed, after small corrections for probe current drifts, were all converted to kG via the polynomial described above. The MR probe voltages (4 in AID5 and 3 in AID6) were recorded, and the probe currents were monitored as well. The initial adjustment of the MR probe currents was made by setting them such that the probe voltage was close to 30 mV at zero magnetic field (really, zero current) in the magnet, i.e., $MR(B=0) \approx 30.000$ mV. The corresponding probe current I_o was also recorded. Both these observed values were used for later corrections.

The field measurement made by these probes is, of course, derived from the dependence of the resistance of the copper wire on B. However, the calibration curves and fits given here are in terms of the potential which would exist across the probe at the field B if the current in the probe were such that the potential would be exactly 30.000 mV at zero field. Therefore, since the initial setting $MR(B = 0)$ was not always exactly 30. and since the probe current drifted slightly anyway, all observed MR readings were corrected as follows.

$$MR_{corr.}(B) = 30. \frac{R(B)}{R(B=0)} = 30. \left(\frac{\frac{MR_{obs}(B)}{I_{obs}}}{\frac{MR(B=0)}{I_o}} \right)$$

It is this MR_{corr} which applies to the accompanying graphs and polynomial fits. In the graphs, in order to display the data with greater resolution, the field B has been divided by the empirical normalizing factor $(MR_{corr} - 30)^{.6954}$ and plotted as the ordinate versus $(MR_{corr} - 30.)$ on the abscissa. Representative estimated errors in the measured points are shown. At low fields, they

are due mostly to the reading accuracy of $MR(B)$ and of $MR(B = 0)$. This was taken to be an RMS value of $2.8 \mu V$ for the DVM employed. At intermediate fields, the error is mostly due to the $\pm 0.056\%$ deviation from the fit to the Hall probe calibration data. Above 20 kG, the estimated error grows to $\pm 0.25\%$ due to uncertainty in the "extended" calibration points derived from the DJW data.

The solid curves in the graphs are from 6th or 7th degree polynomial fits of B as a function of $(MR_{corr} - 30)$. The coefficients for these polynomials are listed in the tables.

To make use of these graphs or polynomials to their ultimate accuracy, the observed $MR(B)$ voltage must first be corrected, as described above, before being converted to magnetic field B .

Finally, having determined the central field on axis from these calibrations, one can get the integrated field by multiplying by $L_{eff} \equiv \left(\int B dl \right) / B$. The effective lengths of D5 and D6 are plotted in the last graph as a function of B . This data is taken directly from simultaneous measurements of $\int B dl$ and B by DJW in the two magnets. Fits to those points are also plotted, and the polynomial coefficients listed in the tables.

Distr.: MPS Users

30 MAR 78

CALIBRATION OF HALL PROBE #731 AT $I = 0.20000 \pm .000005$ AMP.

RATIO OF MEASURED FIELDS TO POLYNOMIAL FIT

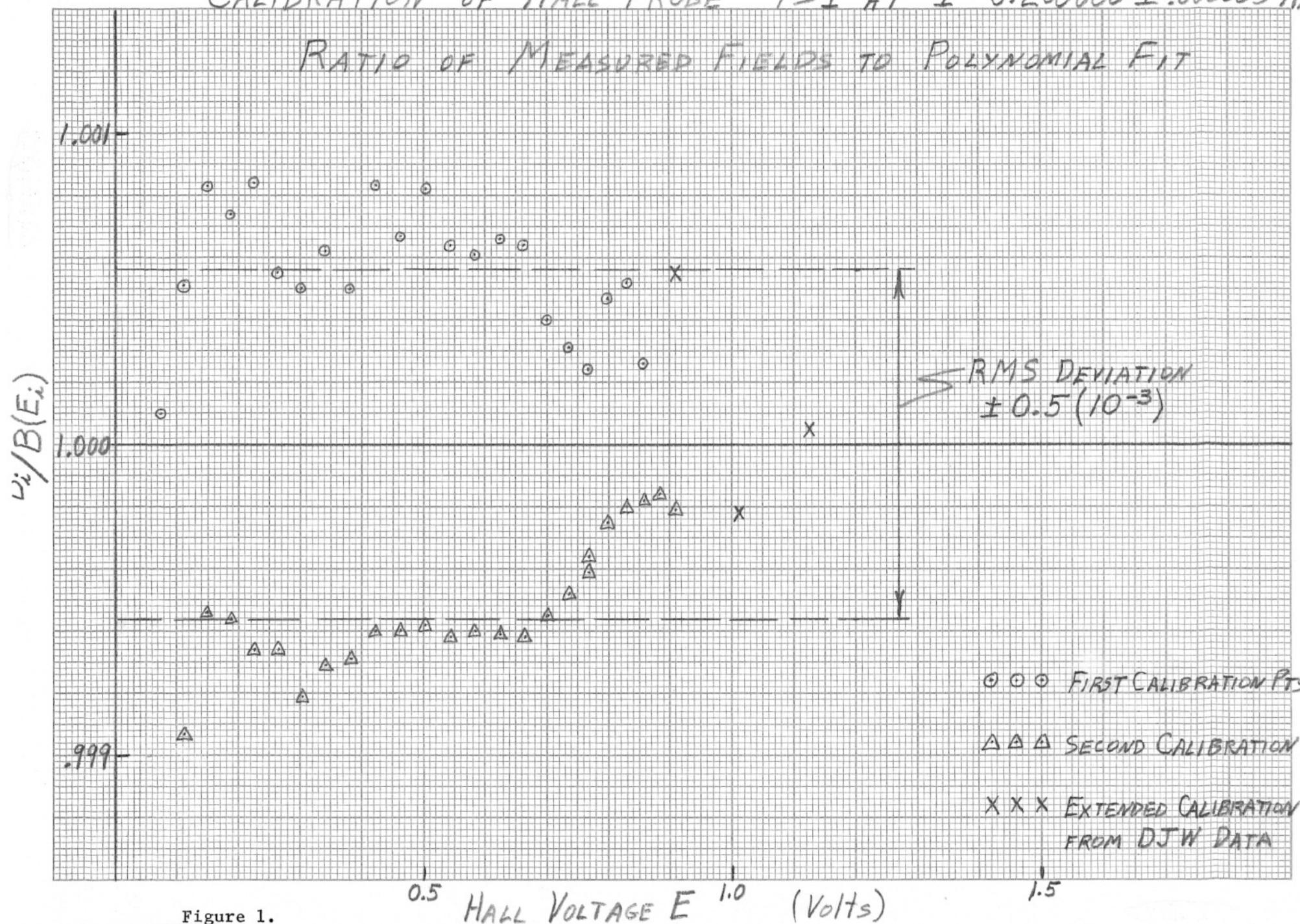


Figure 1.

20 APR 72

AID5

B vs MR1 CORRECTED

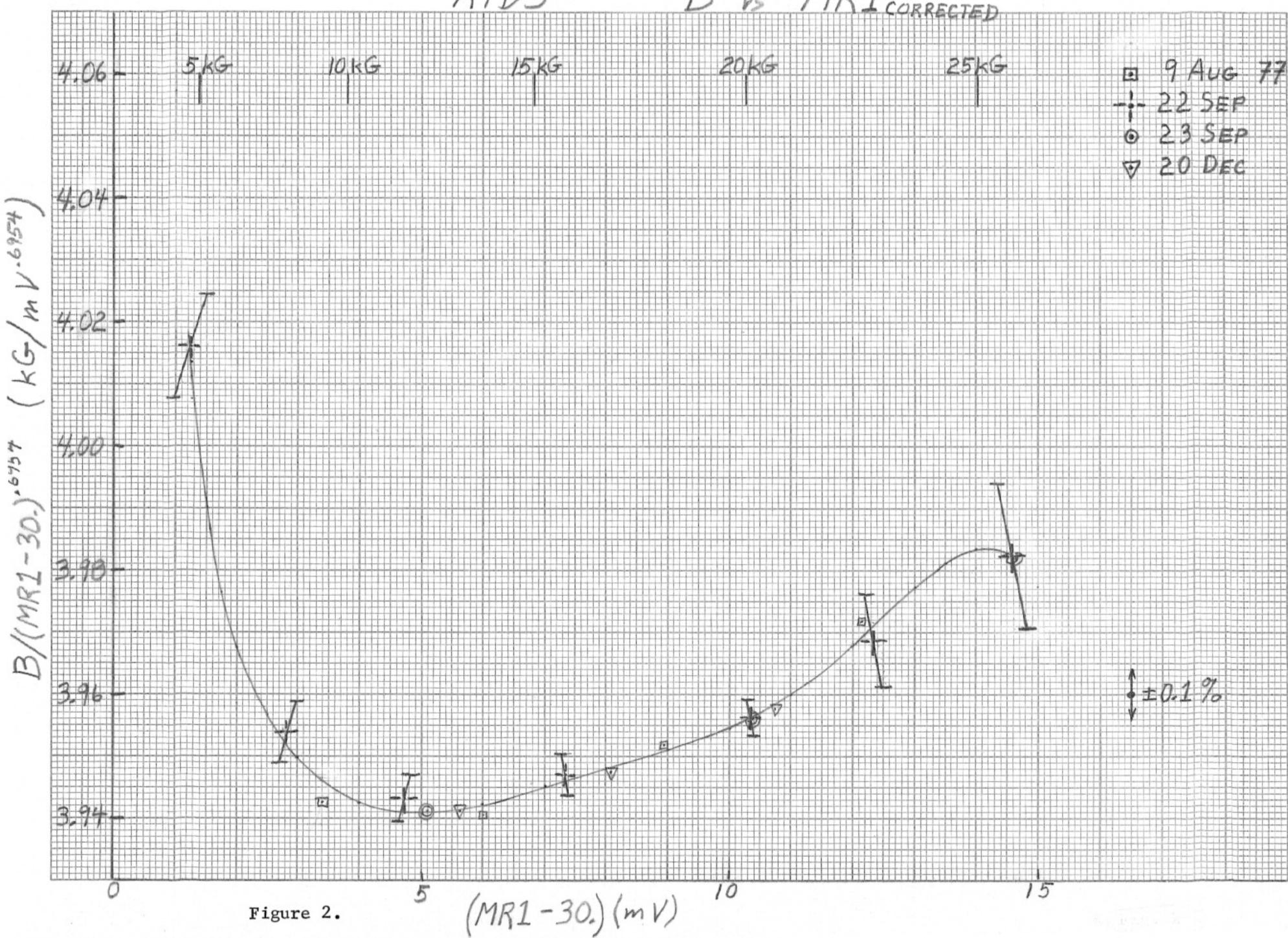


Figure 2.

20 APR 78

AID5 B vs MR2 CORRECTED

5KG

10KG

15KG

20KG

25KG

4.34

4.32

4.30

4.28

4.26

4.24

4.22

- ▲ 8 JUN 77
- 9 AUG
- + 22 SEP
- 23 SEP
- ▽ 20 DEC

(X 27 JUN 77
B from NMR
fluxmeter)

$\pm 0.1\%$

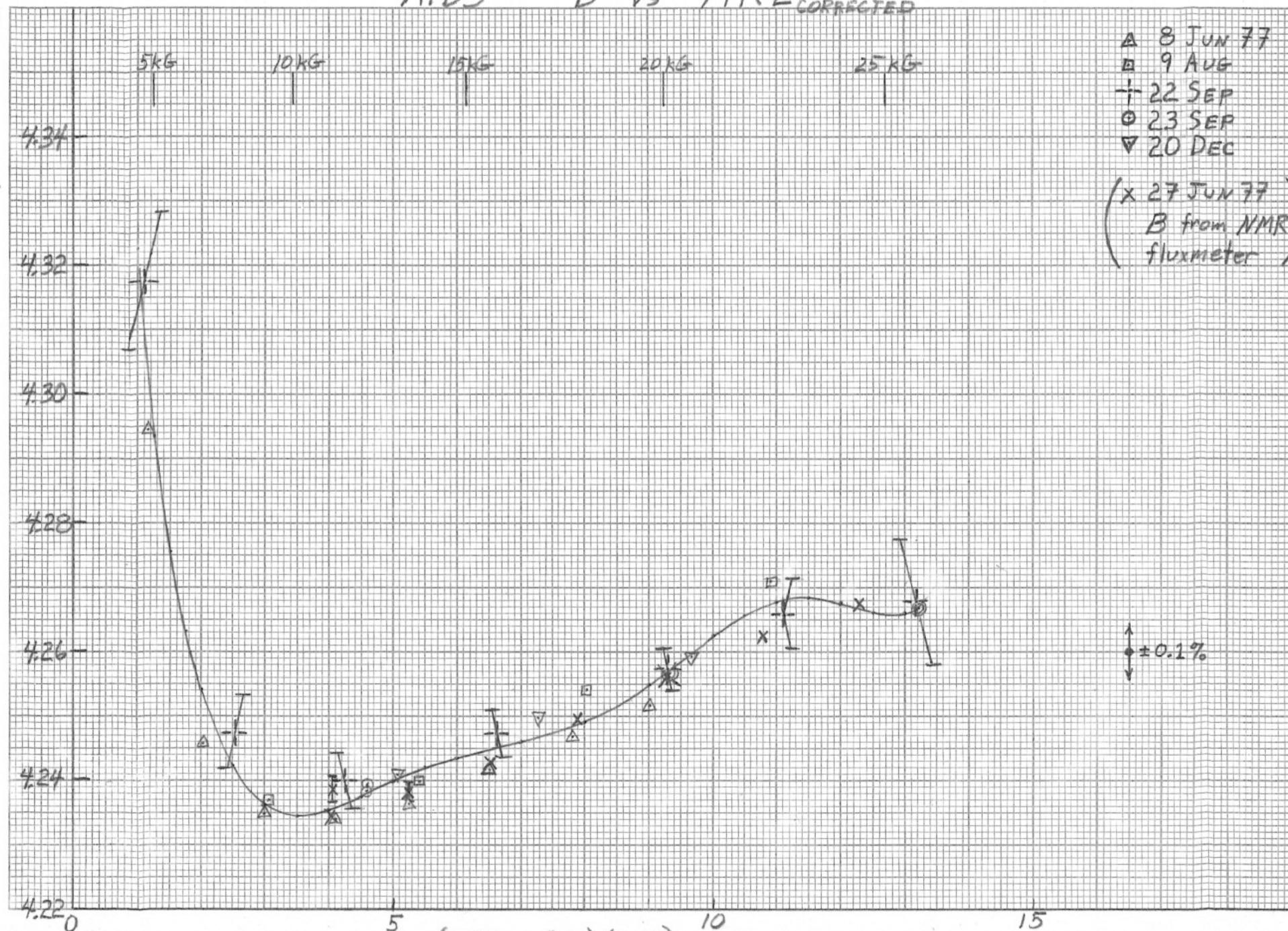


Figure 3.

 $(MR2 - 30.) (mV)$

20 APR 78

A1D5

B vs MR3_{CORRECTED}

5KG

10KG

15KG

20KG

25KG

9 AUG 77

22 SEP

23 SEP

20 DEC

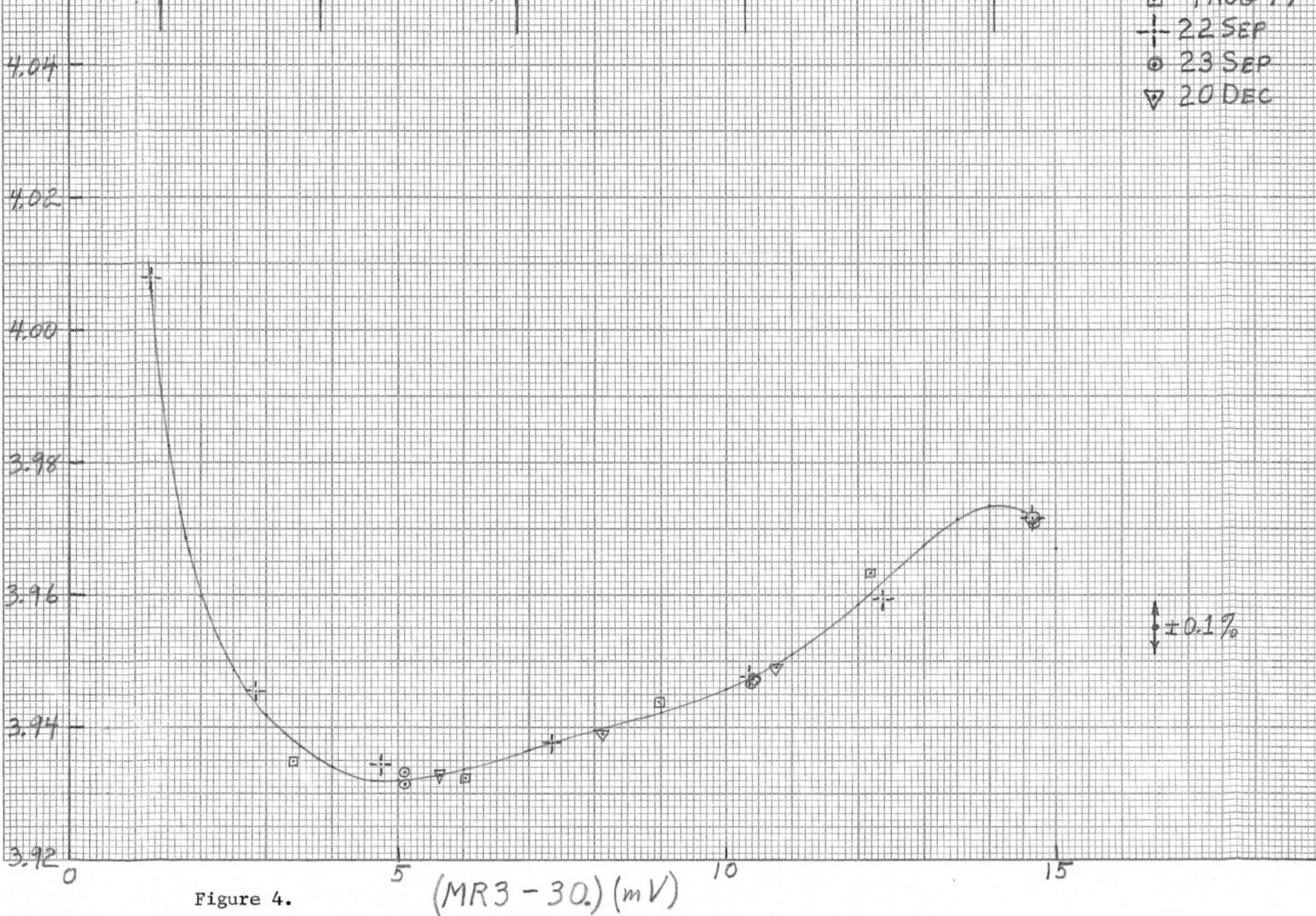


Figure 4.

A1D5 B vs MR4_{CORRECTED}

5KG

10KG

15KG

20KG

25KG

— 22 SEP 77

◎ 23 SEP

▼ 20 DEC

4.34 —

4.32 —

4.30 —

4.28 —

4.26 —

4.24 —

4.22 0

$$B/(MR4 - 30.) \cdot 6954$$

$$(MR4 - 30.) (mV)$$

10

15

 $\pm 0.1\%$

Figure 5.

Table I

A1D5

$$B = \sum_{k=0}^7 a_k (MR_{corr} - 30.)^k$$

<u>Coeff.</u>	<u>MR1</u>	<u>MR2</u>	<u>MR3</u>	<u>MR4</u>
a_0	1.19031090	1.00293220	1.18639170	1.22780620
a_1	3.20094900	3.91640470	3.19794770	3.48769200
a_2	-.38512745	-.74724211	-.38626856	-.44009803
a_3	.55883734E-1	.17463480	.56153340E-1	.67896426E-1
a_4	-.51064311E-2	-.26486434E-1	-.51309232E-2	-.66301727E-2
a_5	.25151483E-3	.23654323E-2	.25241344E-3	.35018683E-3
a_6	-.50472288E-5	-.11250805E-3	-.50572813E-5	-.75861938E-5
a_7	0.	.21888998E-5	0.	0.

$$L_{eff} = \sum_{k=0}^2 c_k B^k$$

c_0	90.150420
c_1	-.82048386E-2
c_2	.20079110E-3

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A1D6

B vs MR1_{CORRECTED}

- 21 Jul 77
- + 19 Sep 77
- 20 Sep 77
- ▽ 22 Sep 77

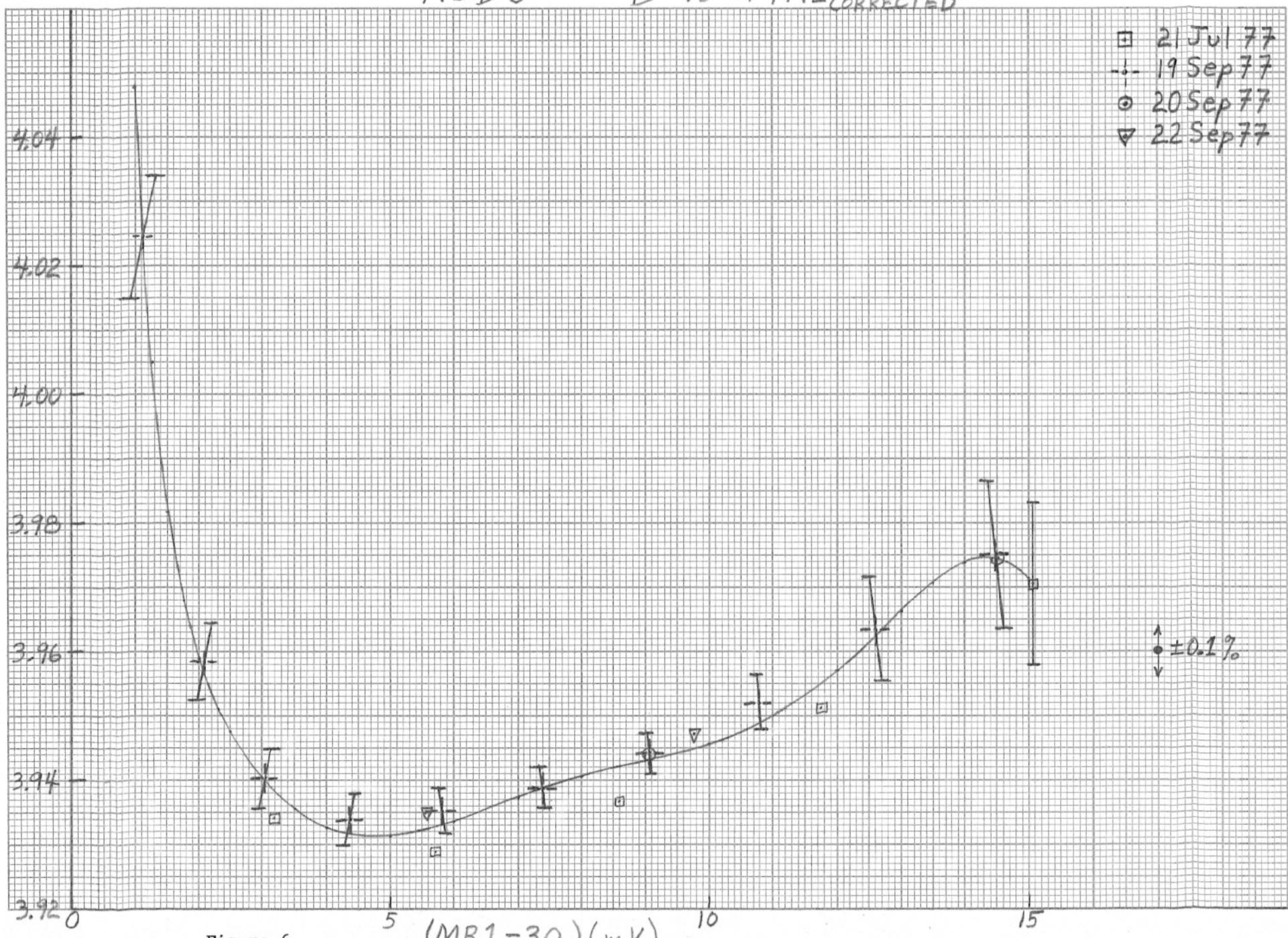
 $B/(MR1-30.) \text{ mV}^{-0.0727}$ 

Figure 6.

20 Apr 78

A1D6 B vs MR2_{CORRECTED}

- 21 Jul 77
- + 19 Sep 77
- 20 Sep 77
- ▽ 22 Sep 77

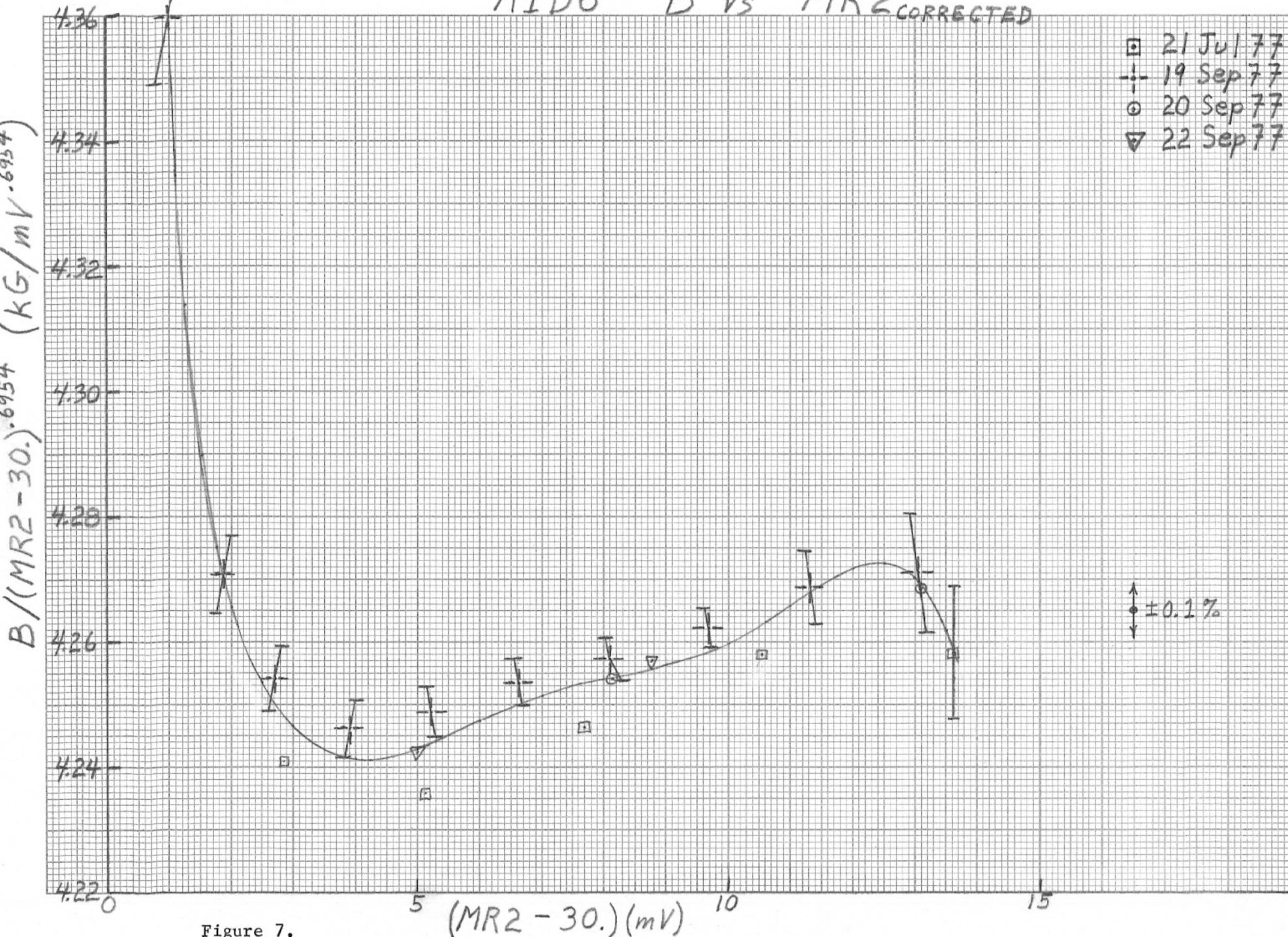


Figure 7.

20 Apr 78

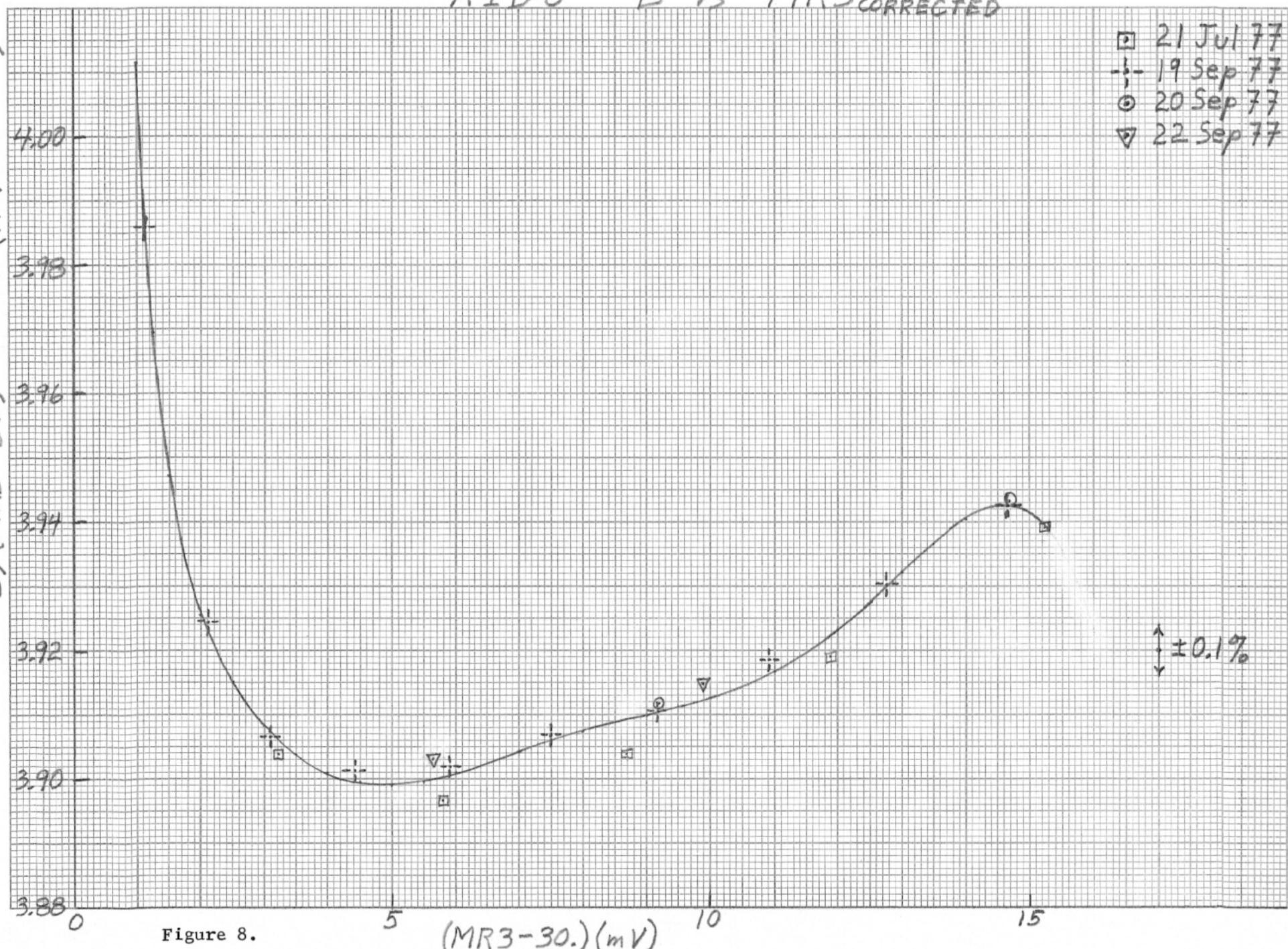
A1D6 B vs MR3_{CORRECTED} $B/(MR3 - 30.) \cdot 6954$ (KG/mV^{0.6954})

Figure 8.

Table II

A1D6

$$B = \sum_{k=0}^6 a_k (MR_{corr} - 30.)^k$$

<u>Coeff.</u>	<u>MR1</u>	<u>MR2</u>	<u>MR3</u>
a_0	1.1771051	1.2343549	1.1687542
a_1	3.2123958	3.5215448	3.1749166
a_2	-.39471131	-.46639309	-.38265095
a_3	.58125372E-1	.75758873E-1	.55075684E-1
a_4	-.53332795E-2	-.77308508E-2	-.49462335E-2
a_5	.26124214E-3	.42238829E-3	.23766812E-3
a_6	-.51796952E-5	-.93749348E-5	-.46301468E-5

$$L_{eff} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^5 c_k B^k}{90.31457}$$

c_1	-.52849413E-2
c_2	.13692339E-2
c_3	-.11733735E-3
c_4	.38463944E-5
c_5	-.39420306E-7

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Effective Magnetic Lengths

(From Danby & Jackson Measurements)

$$L_{\text{eff}} \equiv \int B dl / B \quad (\text{inches})$$

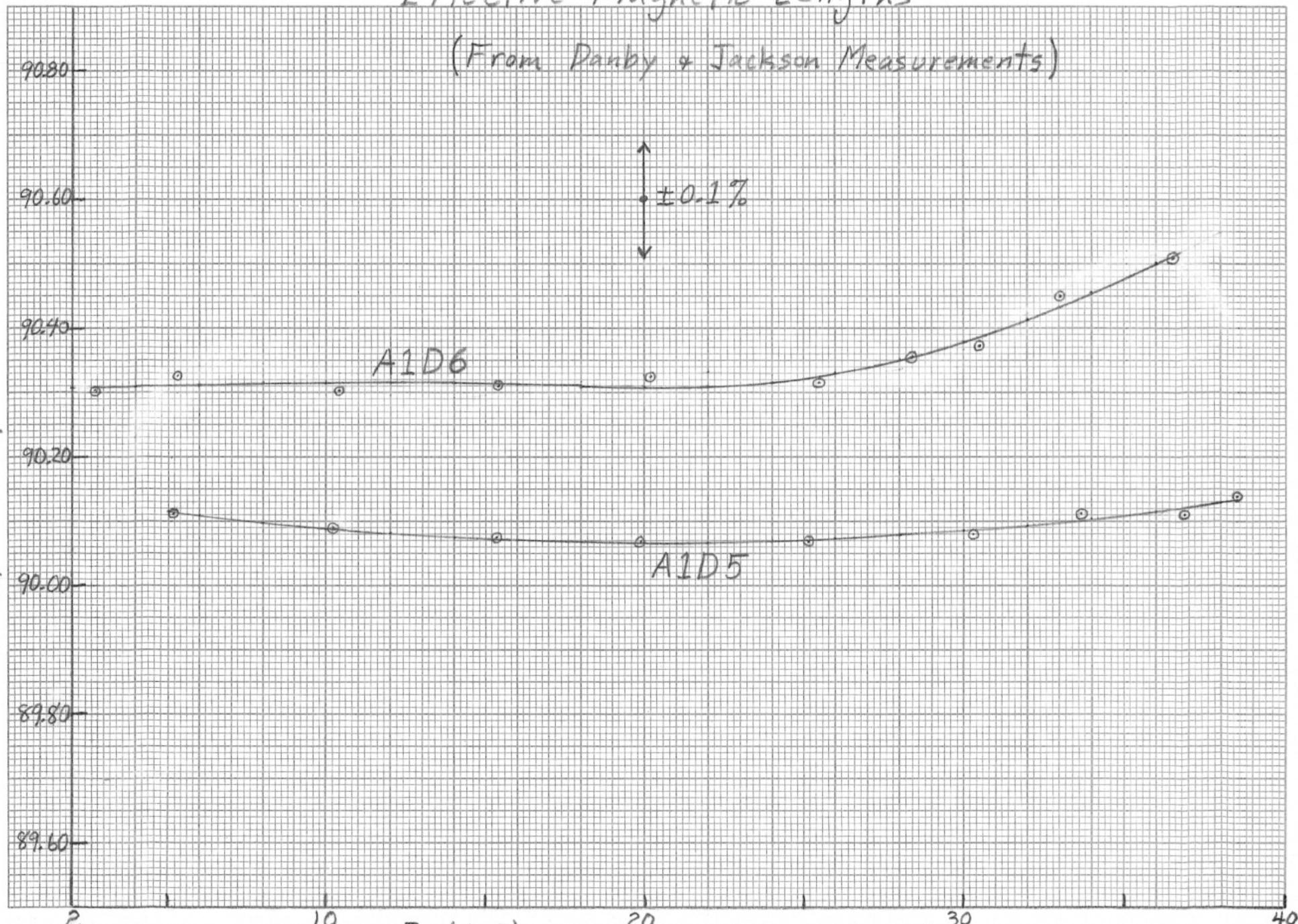


Figure 9.