

SADの使用例

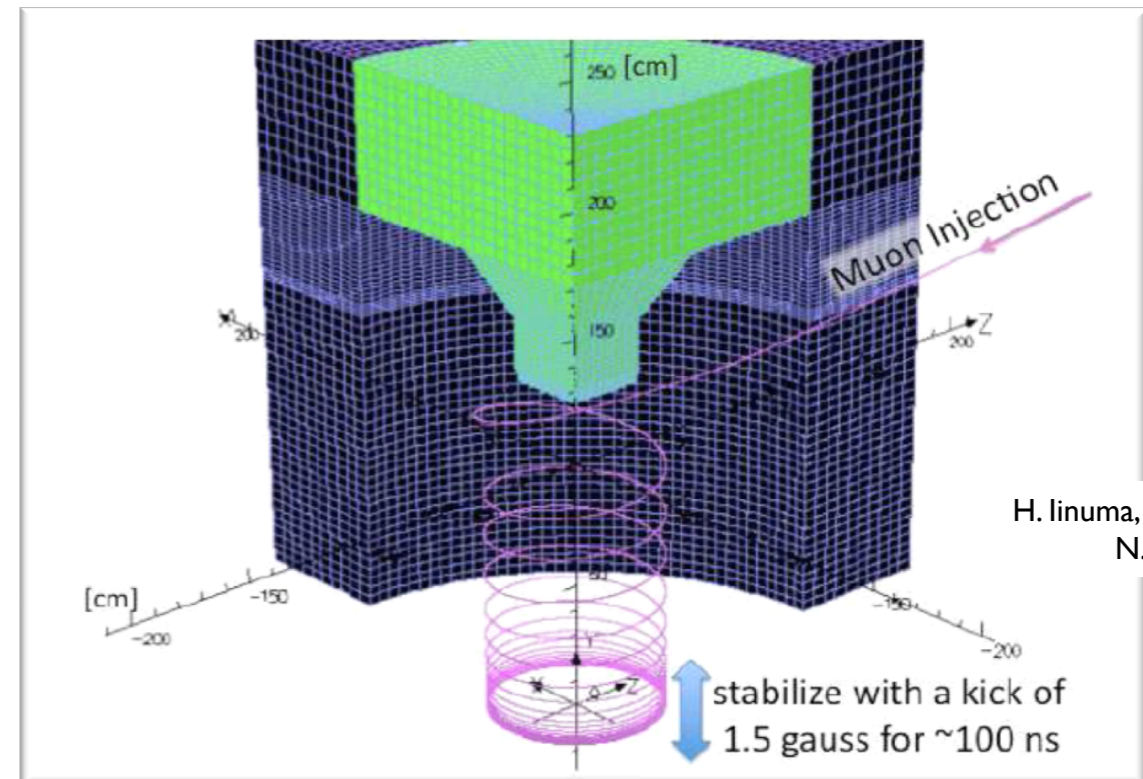
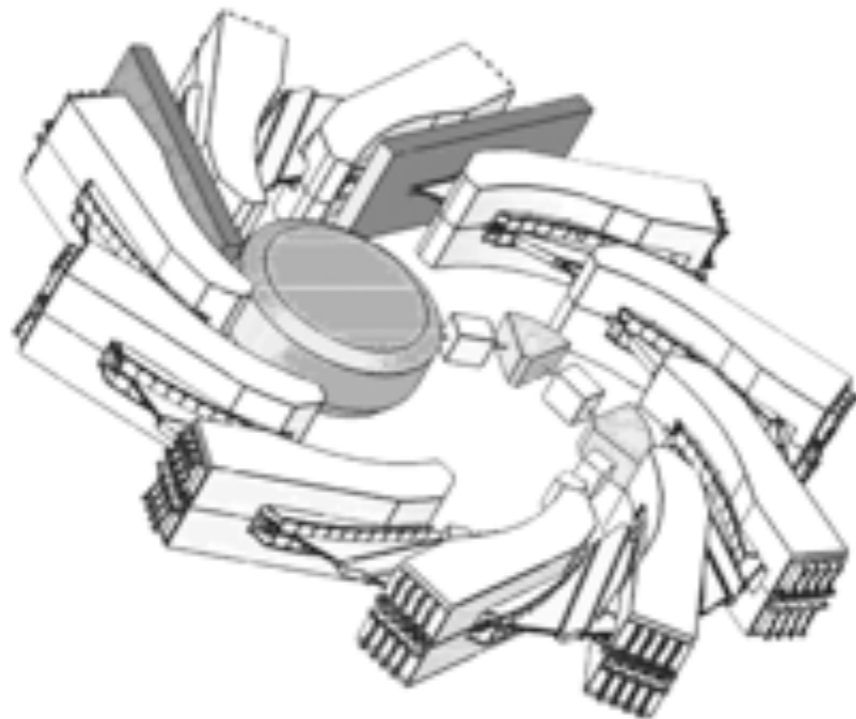


20 July 2011

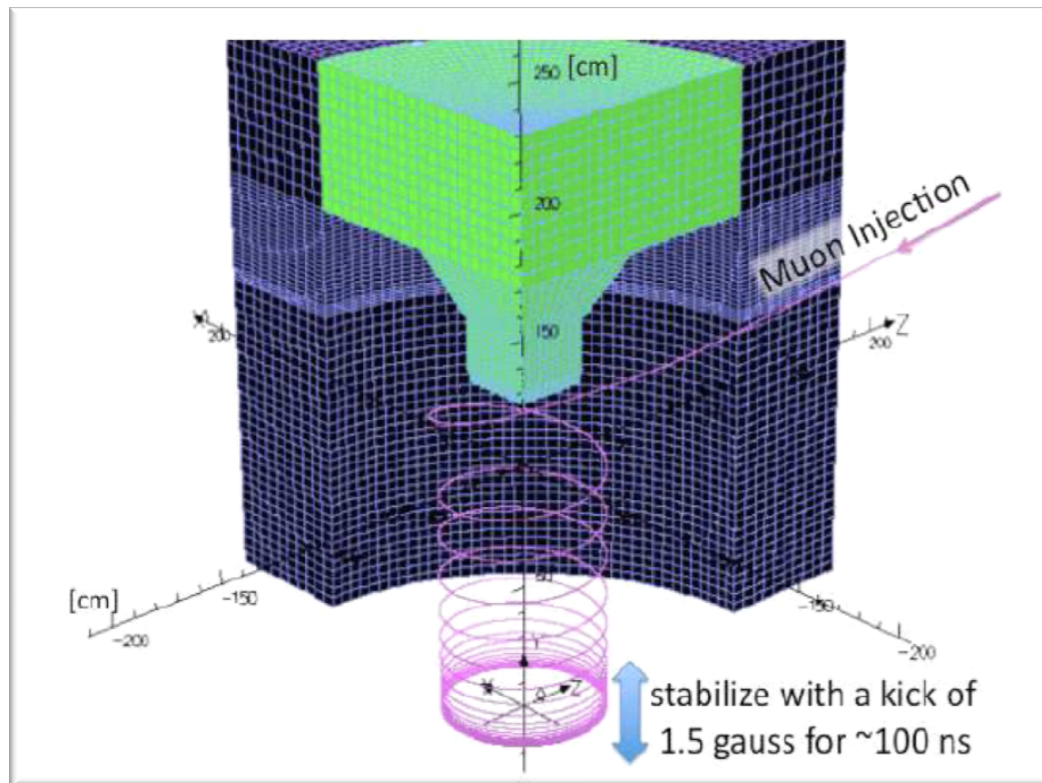
K. Oide (KEK)

外部のプログラムで求めた変換を組み込む

- SADに実装されていないような要素、例えば大振幅combined bend (FFAG)、粒子が多数回旋回するg-2 decay solenoidなどは、外部のプログラムで粒子の軌道や転送行列を求めたものをSADに組み込むことができる。



g-2 decay solenoid



- g-2のdecay solenoidをMULT elementで(荒く)近似する。
- この部分は実際にはSADでは精密には表現できず、外部プログラムに頼ることになる。

```
MOMENTUM= 0.299792458 GEV;
```

```
;
```

```
LINE RING = (QDUM 4*B)
```

4 bends / ring (arbitrary)

```
MSOL = (PEXT ZV 26*RING PINJ)
```

extraction in 26 turns

```
;
```

```
MULT B = (L = PI/2 ANGLE = PI/2 K1 = -0.001 K3 = -0.5)
```

```
ZV = ( )
```

$\rho = 1 \text{ m}$

```
;
```

extraction kicker

weak vertical focusing

extraction field component

```
QUAD QDUM=( )
```

```
;
```

```
MARK PEXT =(BETAX = 1 BETAY = 39.6 EMIX = 1E-6
```

```
EMIIY = 1E-6 DP = 0.01 SIGZ = 1E-3 )
```

```
PINJ =( )
```

```
;
```

g-2 decay solenoid (3)

FFS USE=MSOL;

Matched. (0.000) DP = 0.01000 DP0 = 0.00000 ExponentOfResidual = 2.0

CELL;

OffMomentumWeight = 1.000

\$\$\$ f AX ##### # -4.43E-13 \$\$\$ f BX ##### # 1.000500

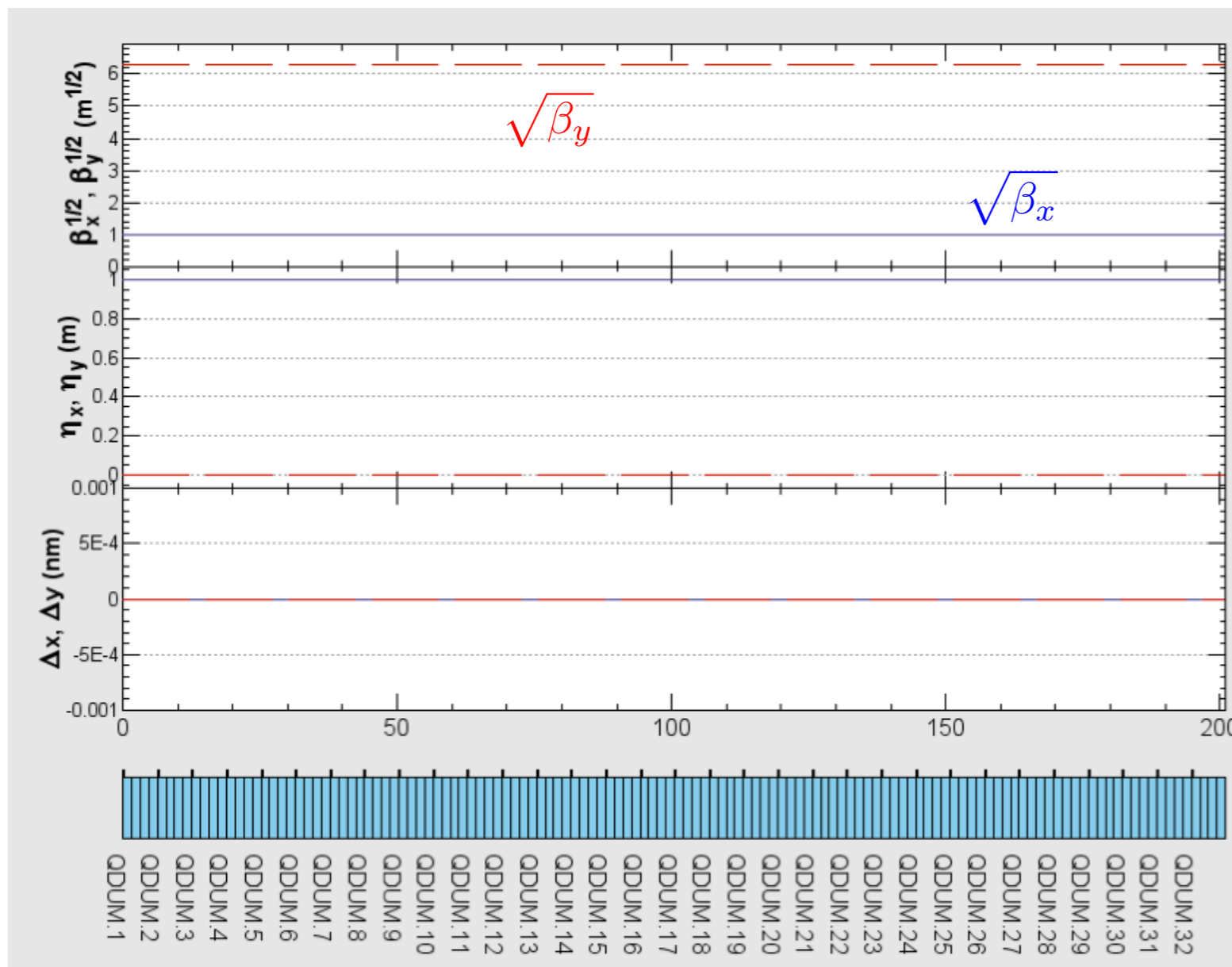
\$\$\$ f NX ##### # 25.991724 \$\$\$ f AY ##### # 7.966E-15

\$\$\$ f BY ##### # 39.625490 \$\$\$ f NY ##### # .656057

CALC;

\$\$\$ f LENG ##### # 163.36281

draw bx by & ex ey & dx dy q*;



$$\mu_y = \sqrt{-K_1 L} = 0.0396$$

$$(\text{NY} = 26 \times 4 \times \mu_y / 2\pi = 0.655)$$

$$\beta_y = \sqrt{-\frac{L}{K_1}} = 39.6 \text{ m}$$

$$\mu_x \approx \pi/2$$

$$\beta_x \approx \rho = 1 \text{ m}$$

g-2 decay solenoid (4)

- K_3 と K_1 の力が釣り合う振幅 Δy_e

$$K_1 \Delta y_e + \frac{K_3}{6} \Delta y_e^3 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta y_e = \sqrt{-\frac{6K_1}{K_3}} = 0.11 \text{ m}$$

を超えると、振幅は発散し、ビームはいずれ磁石の外に出る。

- この取り出し振幅に到達するための kick 量は：

$$\Delta p_y \gtrsim \Delta y_e / \beta_y = -K_1 \sqrt{-\frac{6}{K_3 L}} = 2.8 \text{ mrad}$$

であるが、実際には振幅が大きくなると収束力が弱まるのでこの値よりも小さい値で取り出される。

- 取り出し振幅までの周回数：

$$N_e = \frac{\pi/2}{4 \times \mu_y} = 9.9$$

MOMENTUM= 0.299792458 GEV;

;

LINE RING = (QDUM 4*B)

MSOL = (PEXT 26*RING PINJ)

;

MULT B =(L = PI/2 ANGLE = PI/2 K1 = -0.001 K3 = -0.5)

;

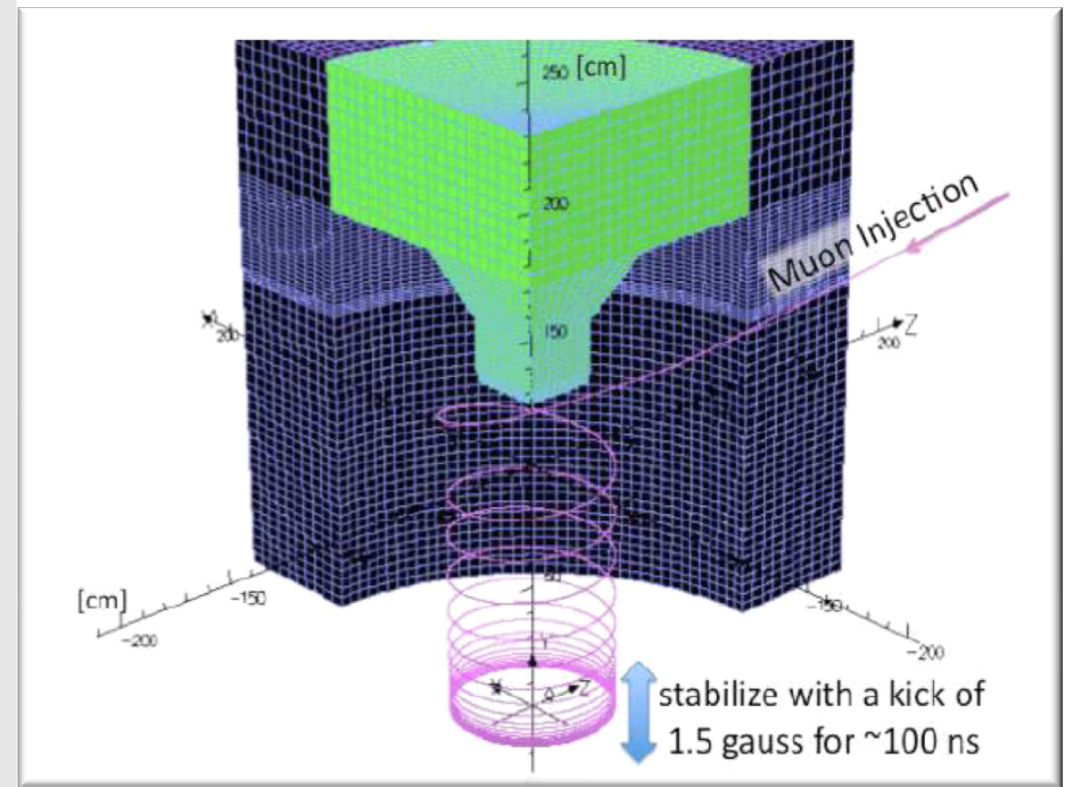
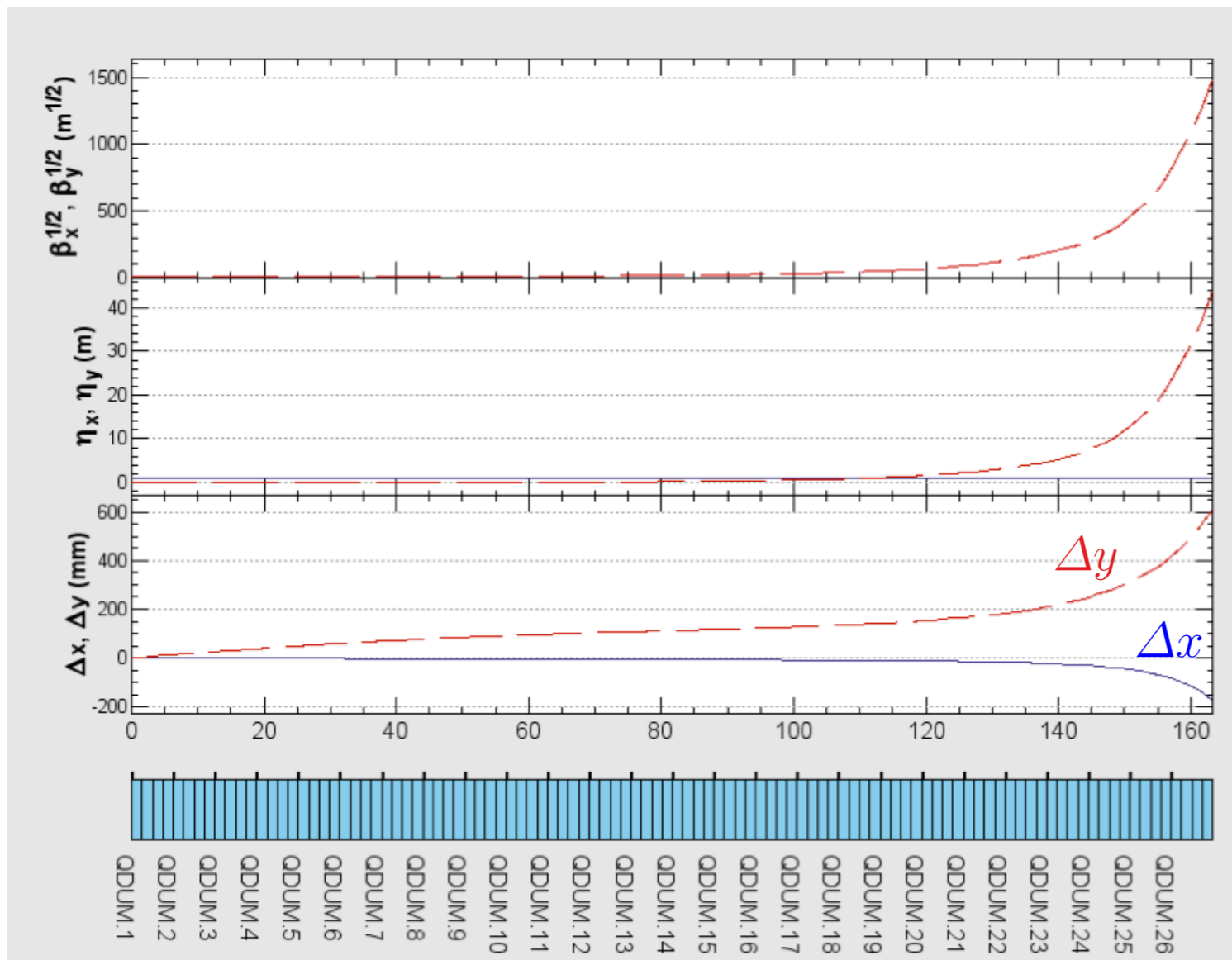
g-2 decay solenoid (5)

```
FFS USE=MSOL;  
INS TRPT;
```

```
Element["SK0","ZV"] = 0.0021;    Kick by the vertical kicker
```

```
CALC;
```

```
draw bx by & ex ey & dx dy q*;
```



Trackingから転送行列を求める

```
scale = 1e-6;  
dq = {dx, dpx, dy, dpy, dz, dp} =  
      {1, 1/bx, 1, 1/by, 1, 0.1}*scale;
```


それぞれひとつの変数だけ、適当な正負の振幅を持たせた、12個の粒子をtrackingする。

```
q = IdentityMatrix[6]*dq;  
q = MapThread[Join, {q, -q}];
```

```
AppendTo[q, Table[1, {12}]];
```

生きているかどうかのflagの付加

```
qt={1, q};
```

 tracking 開始場所

```
qt1 = TrackParticles[qt, "$$$"];
```

出口のビーム

```
In[10]:= StandardForm[$FORM="S6.3";PageWidth=80;Print[qt1]]  
{134,  
x  {{-.172,-.172,-.172,-.172,-.172,-.172,-.172,-.172,-.172,-.172,-.172,-.172},{  
px  .002,.002,.002,.002,.002,.002,.002,.002,.002,.002,.002,.002},  
y  {.611,.611,.611,.611,.611,.611,.611,.611,.611,.61,.611,.611},  
py  {.042,.042,.042,.042,.042,.042,.042,.042,.042,.042,.042,.042},  
z  {-.046,-.046,-.046,-.046,-.046,-.046,-.046,-.046,-.046,-.046,-.046,-.046},  
dp  {0,0,0,0,0,1E-7,0,0,0,0,0,-1E-7}},{1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1}}}
```

flag

Trackingから転送行列を求める(2)

+側と-側を分離、引き算

flagを落とす

```
dqt = Subtract@@Partition[#, 6]&/@Drop[qt1[[2]], -1];
```

```
m = (# / dq / 2)& /@ dqt;
```

```
StandardForm[$FORM="12.5";  
Print/@m];
```

転送行列

{	.94768,	.33696,	-10.19016,	-4878.05222,	.00000,	-22.81258}
{	-.33273,	.95573,	.21062,	100.82762,	.00000,	.80874}
{	-.02772,	-.02451,	19.63169,	9397.73441,	.00000,	44.29053}
{	-.16509,	.49745,	1.80229,	862.81006,	.00000,	4.48634}
{	-.36341,	.06722,	-4.81383,	-2302.13672,	1.00000,	-172.90364}
{	.00000,	.00000,	.00000,	.00000,	.00000,	1.00000}

Trackingから転送行列を求める(3)

mはSymplectic?

$$M^{-1} = -J^T M J$$

```
mi = -SymplecticJ[6].Transpose[m].SymplecticJ[6];
```

```
mim = mi.m;
```

```
StandardForm[$FORM="8.4";PageWidth=80;
```

```
Print[mim]];
```

```
{ { 1.0000, .0000, -4.2E-8, -1.0E-4, .0000, -5.0E-8},  
  { .0000, 1.0000, -1.1E-8, -1.4E-5, .0000, -1.2E-8},  
  { -1.4E-5, 1.03E-4, .9955, .0000, .0000, -.0097},  
  { 1.08E-8, -4.2E-8, .0000, .9955, .0000, 3.80E-7},  
  { -1.2E-8, 4.96E-8, 3.80E-7, .0097, 1.0000, .0000},  
  { .0000, .0000, .0000, .0000, .0000, 1.0000} }
```

この場合、最大1%の誤差がある。

Trackingから転送行列を求める(4)

MatrixのSymplectic化

要請:

$$\bar{M} \equiv -J^T M J$$
$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

とする。今、ある行列 M に近い行列 $M' = M + \Delta M$ が symplectic 条件

$$\bar{M}' M' = I$$

を満たすようにしたい。

解:

$$\Delta M = \frac{1}{2}(M - M\bar{M}M)$$

とすれば

$$\bar{M}' M' = I + O(\Delta M^2)$$

Trackingから転送行列を求める(5)

```
Symplectize[m0_] := Module[ {m=m0, d=1, mi, dm},  
  While[d > 1e-11,  
    Print[d];  
    mi = -SymplecticJ[6].Transpose[m].SymplecticJ[6];  
    dm = (IdentityMatrix[6] - mi.m)/2;  
    m = m + m.dm;  
    d = Max[Abs[dm]]]  
  m];
```

```
ms = Symplectize[m];
```

```
1.00000
```

```
.00483
```

```
1.646554E-5
```

```
1.91676E-10
```

Trackingから転送行列を求める(6)

```
NOCOD; NOEMIT;  
{mcalc, dcod} = {OneTurnTransferMatrix, OrbitAtExit}/.  
  Emittance[OneTurnInformation->True];  
StandardForm[$FORM="8.4";PageWidth=80;  
Print[ms];  
Print[mcalc]];
```

trackingで求めたものをsymplectic化した転送行列

```
{{ .9476, .3374, -10.213, -4889.1, .0000, -22.861},  
{ -.3327, .9557, .2111, 101.057, .0000, .8097},  
{ -.0276, -.0253, 19.6764, 9419.15, .0000, 44.3838},  
{ -.1651, .4974, 1.8064, 864.776, .0000, 4.4949},  
{ -.3634, .0674, -4.8248, -2307.3, 1.0000, -172.92},  
{ .0000, .0000, .0000, .0000, .0000, 1.0000}}
```

「真の」転送行列

```
{{ .9477, .3370, -10.190, -4878.0, .0000, -22.812},  
{ -.3327, .9557, .2106, 100.827, .0000, .8087},  
{ -.0277, -.0245, 19.6317, 9397.73, .0000, 44.2905},  
{ -.1651, .4975, 1.8023, 862.810, .0000, 4.4863},  
{ -.3634, .0672, -4.8138, -2302.1, 1.0000, -172.90},  
{ .0000, .0000, .0000, .0000, .0000, 1.0000}}
```

転送行列の組み込み

```
DRIFT  LA1      =(L =1.1989899491919722 )  LA2      =(L =.5307787836489001 )
      LA3      =(L =1.199614663448154 )  LA4      =(L =1.1992530564304686 )
      LA5      =(L =1.1996698605159062 )

;
QUAD   QD1      =(L =.1    K1 =-.6855129932636873
      ROTATE =-26.071155466767113 DEG )
      QF1      =(L =.1    K1 =1.7783270083938978
      ROTATE =-24.951957138444634 DEG )
      QD2      =(L =.1    K1 =2.5734308018419565
      ROTATE =-19.61878594885069 DEG )
      QF2      =(L =.1    K1 =.5354722641625793
      ROTATE =-10.554366314732697 DEG )
      QD3      =(L =.1    K1 =.8309872390317408
      ROTATE =2.996388808018993 DEG )
      QF3      =(L =.1    K1 =-2.322692502281334
      ROTATE =1.0463008333488213 DEG )

;
MAP    MMAP          =()                MAP Element
;
MARK   PEXT          =(BX =1    AY =2.7006815404571127    BY =1000    DP =.01
      SIGZ =.001      EMITX =1e-06    EMITY =1e-06 )
      PLIN           =()

LINE MATCH = (PEXT MMAP QD1 LA1 QF1 LA2
      QD2 LA3 QF2 LA4 QD3 LA5 QF3 PLIN )

;
```

=====

```
USE MATCH;
```

```
ExternalMap["OPTICS",LINE["POSITION","MMAP"],cod_]:=
  {Table[0,{6}],ms};
```

Tracking ↑ で求めた転送行列

転送行列の組み込み(2)

```
dr := FFS["draw bx & by q*;"];
```

```
fit r1 0 r2 0 r3 0 r4 0;
fit ax 0 ay 0 bx 3 by 3;
free q* q* rotate l* ayi;
l* max 1.2;
```

出口のx-y couplingをゼロにする

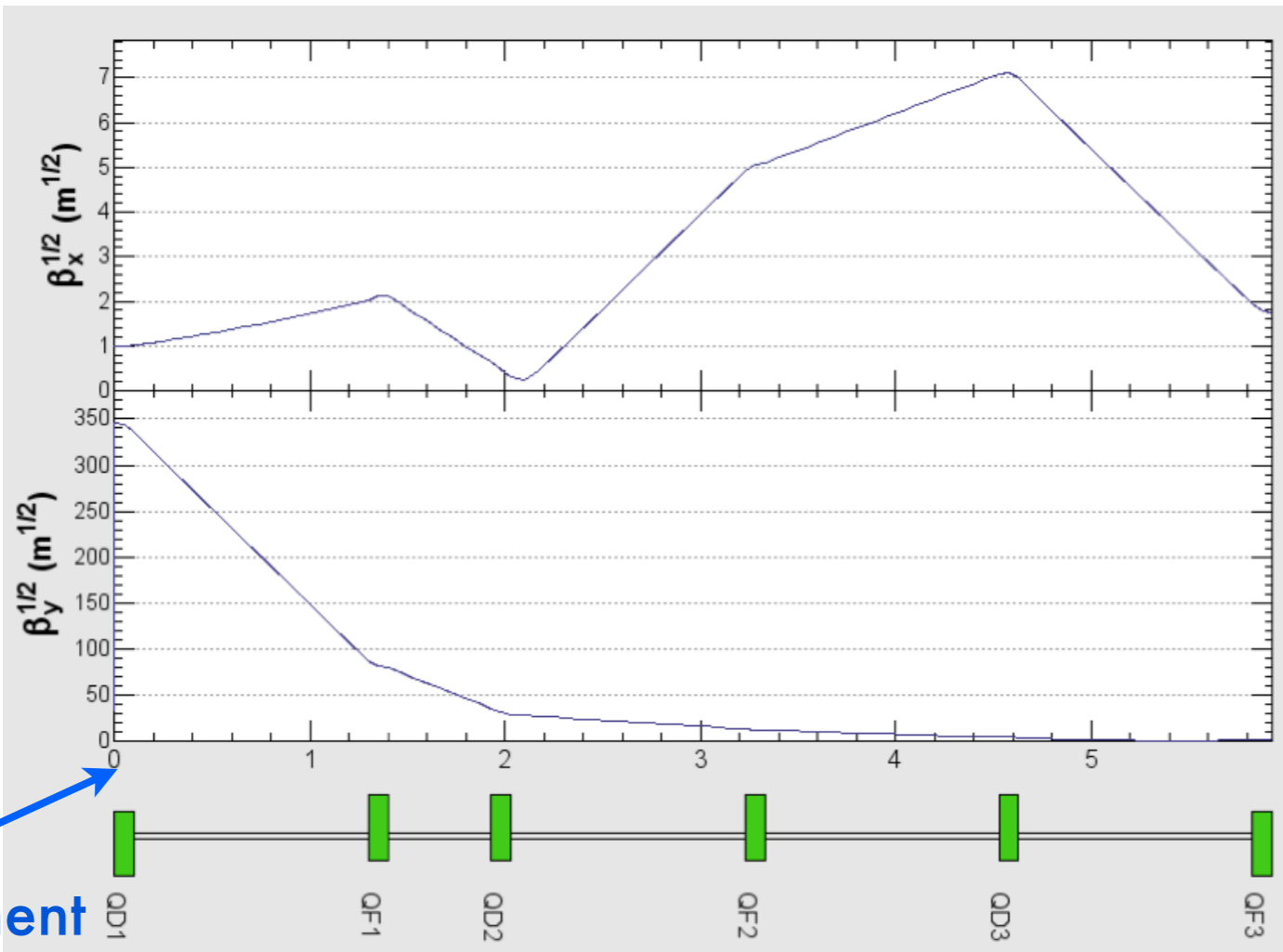
quadのK1, ROTATE, driftの長さ, 入り口のAYを変数にする

```
go
```

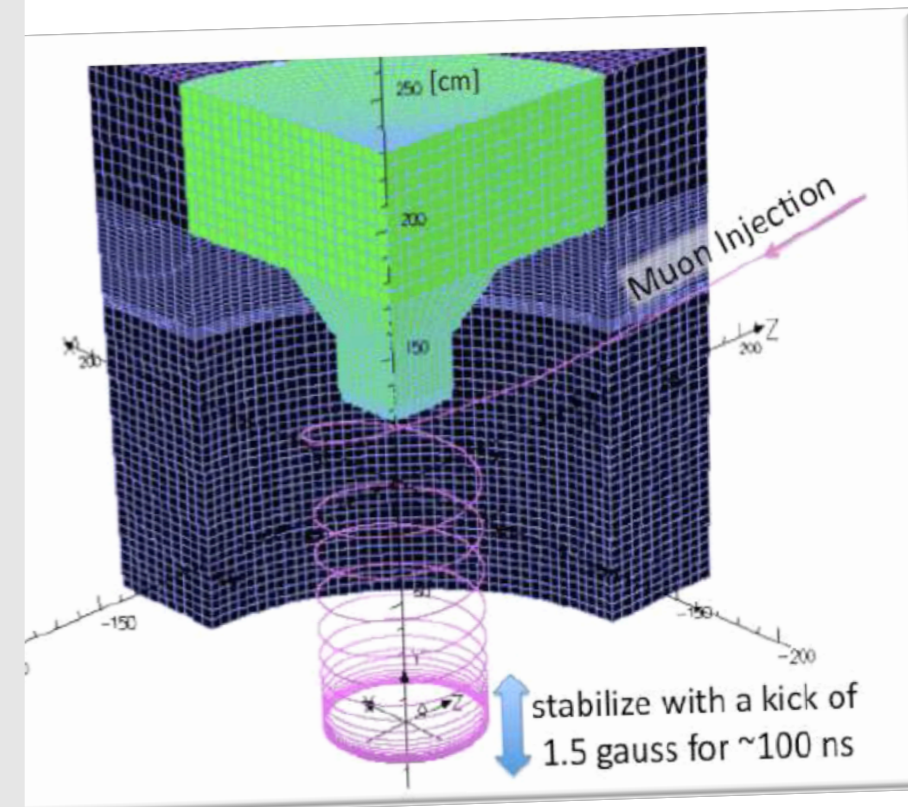
```
Matched. ( 1.0608E-11) DP = 0.01000 DP0 = 0.00000 ExponentOfResidual = 2.0
OffMomentumWeight = 1.000
```

\$\$\$	f AX	0	1	-4.56E-10	\$\$\$	f BX	3	1	3.000000
\$\$\$	f NX	#####	#	.699660	\$\$\$	f AY	0	1	-3.064E-6
\$\$\$	f BY	3	1	2.999997	\$\$\$	f NY	#####	#	.810055
\$\$\$	f R1	0	1	-3.05E-10	\$\$\$	f R2	0	1	1.6676E-9
\$\$\$	f R3	0	1	5.925E-10	\$\$\$	f R4	0	1	-3.211E-9
\$\$\$	f LENG	#####	#	5.928306					

```
dr;
```



MAP Element



逆入射

求めたmatching sectionから逆向きにdecay solenoidに入射する。

```
LINE MINJ = (-MATCH -MSOL)
;
```

```
=====
```

```
USE MINJ;
tfree: detect null pointer
Design orbit length = 169.29112429990434
```

```
dcod[[2]] = -dcod[[2]];           matching solenoidの入り口で、軌道を揃える
dcod[[4]] = -dcod[[4]];
ExternalMap["OPTICS",LINE["POSITION","MMAP"],cod_] :=
  {cod + dcod, IdentityMatrix[6]};
```

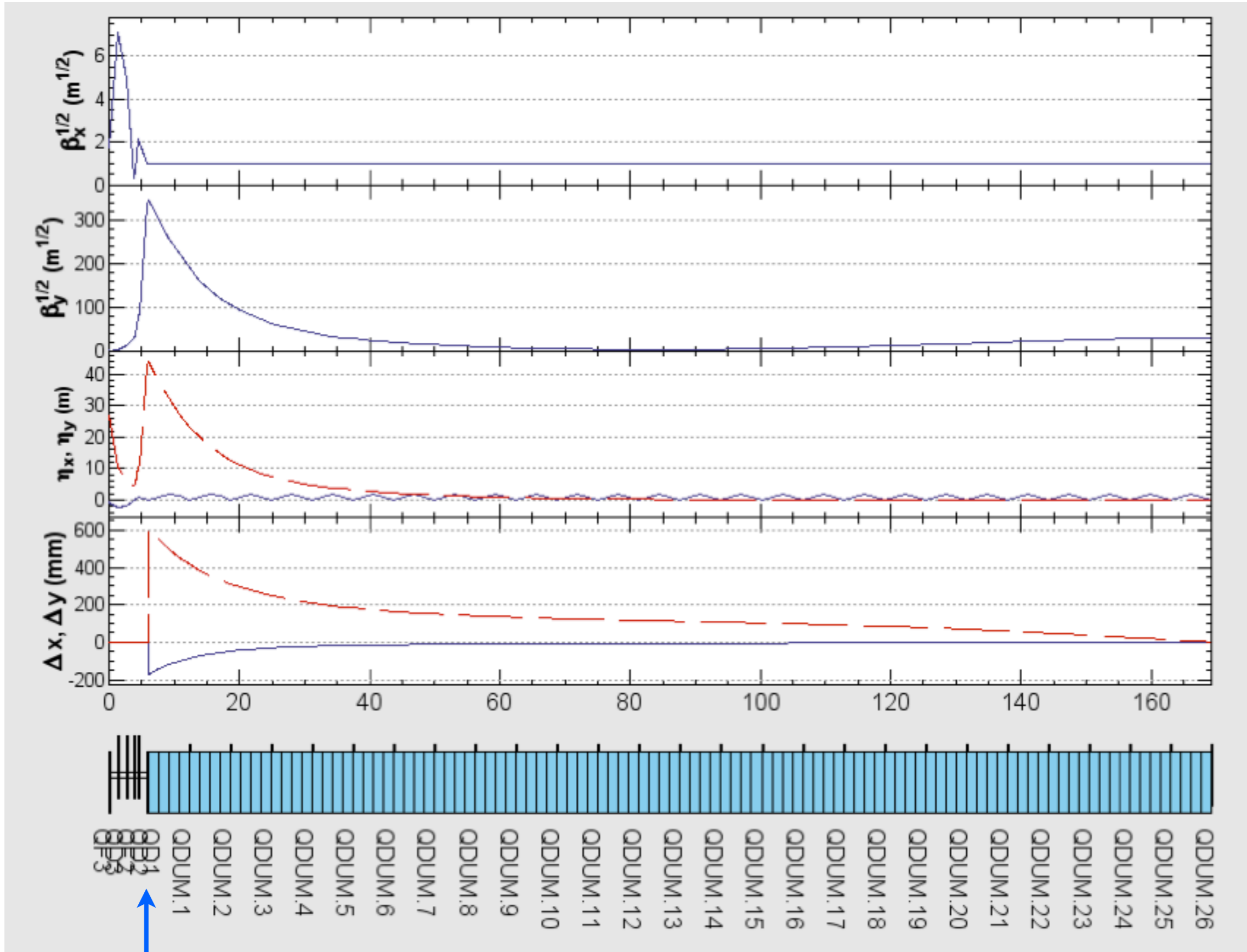
```
calc
```

```
In[30]:= disp r $$$
  AX      BX      NX      EX      EPX      Element      R1      R2      R3      R4
AY      BY      NY      EY      EPY      DetR      #
-2.E-10  1.00000  26.6996  2.58E-8  -6.3E-9  $$$      -4.E-6  -4.E-5  7.E-10  1.9E-9
-2.6824  992.751   .80970   .00484  1.89E-7  2.E-14  148
```

AX, BX, R1-R4 はmatchしている。

AY, BY, dispersionはmatchできないが、どの程度まで許容できるかをtrackingで調べる。

逆入射(2)



MAP Element

逆入射(3)

入射エミッタンスを変えてtracking

```
ExternalMap["TRACK",LINE  
["POSITION","MMAP"],_,x_]:=Append[Take[x, 6] +  
dcod, x[[-1]]];
```

```
Element["SK0","ZV"]=0.0021;
```

```
trackemi[np_, emi_, size_]:=Module[  
  {{bx, by} = Twiss[{"BX", "BY"}, "^^^"], p,  
  siz},
```

```
  p = GaussRandom[6, np];
```

```
  siz = Join[ Sqrt[emi * {bx, 1/bx, by, 1/  
by}], {0, size}];
```

```
  p *= siz;
```

```
  AppendTo[p, Table[1, {np}]]];
```

```
  TrackParticles[{1, p}, "$$$"[[2]]];
```

```
part["X"]={1,2};
```

```
part["Y"]={3,4};
```

```
label["X"]={"x (mm)", "p`dx`n (10`u-3`n)"};
```

```
label["Y"]={"y (mm)", "p`dy`n (10`u-3`n)"};
```

```
colors={"purple", "green"};
```

```
plottrack[l_,plane_]:=Module[{p,gy},  
  p=trackemi[1000,#,0]&/@l;
```

```
  gy=MapThread[ListPlot[1000*Thread[#[[part  
[plane]]]],
```

```
    PointColor->#2,
```

```
    PointSize->0.3,
```

```
    FrameLabel->label[plane],
```

```
    GridLines->{Automatic, Automatic},
```

```
    DisplayFunction->Identity,
```

```
    AspectRatio->1]&,
```

```
    {p, Take[colors, Length[p]]}]]];
```

```
gx=plottrack[{1e-13,1e-15},"X"];
```

```
gy=plottrack[{1e-13,1e-15},"Y"];
```

```
Show[{
```

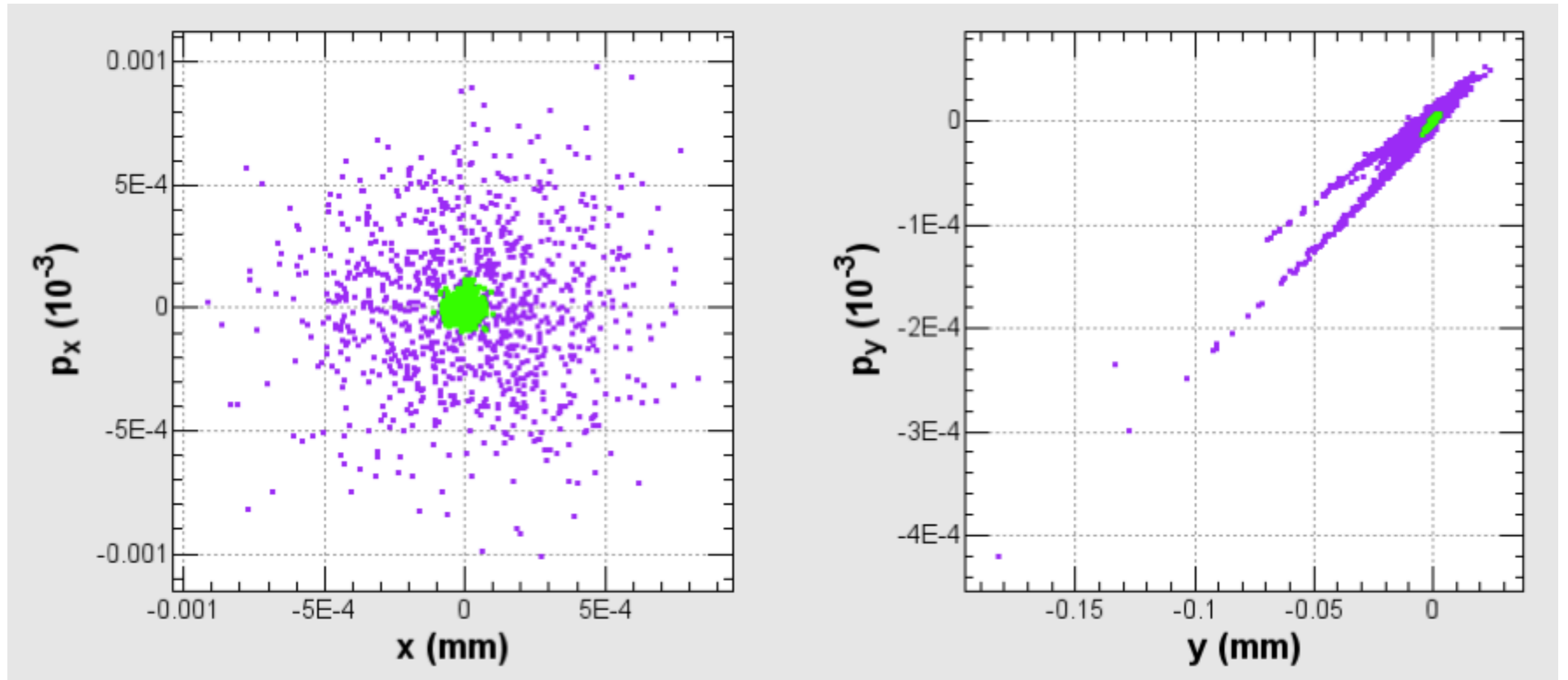
```
  Graphics[ Rectangle[{-0.1, 0}, {0.5, 0.7},  
gx] ],
```

```
  Graphics[ Rectangle[{ 0.5, 0}, {1.1, 0.7},  
gy] ]}}];
```

```
Update[];
```

逆入射(4)

入射エミッタンスを変えてtracking



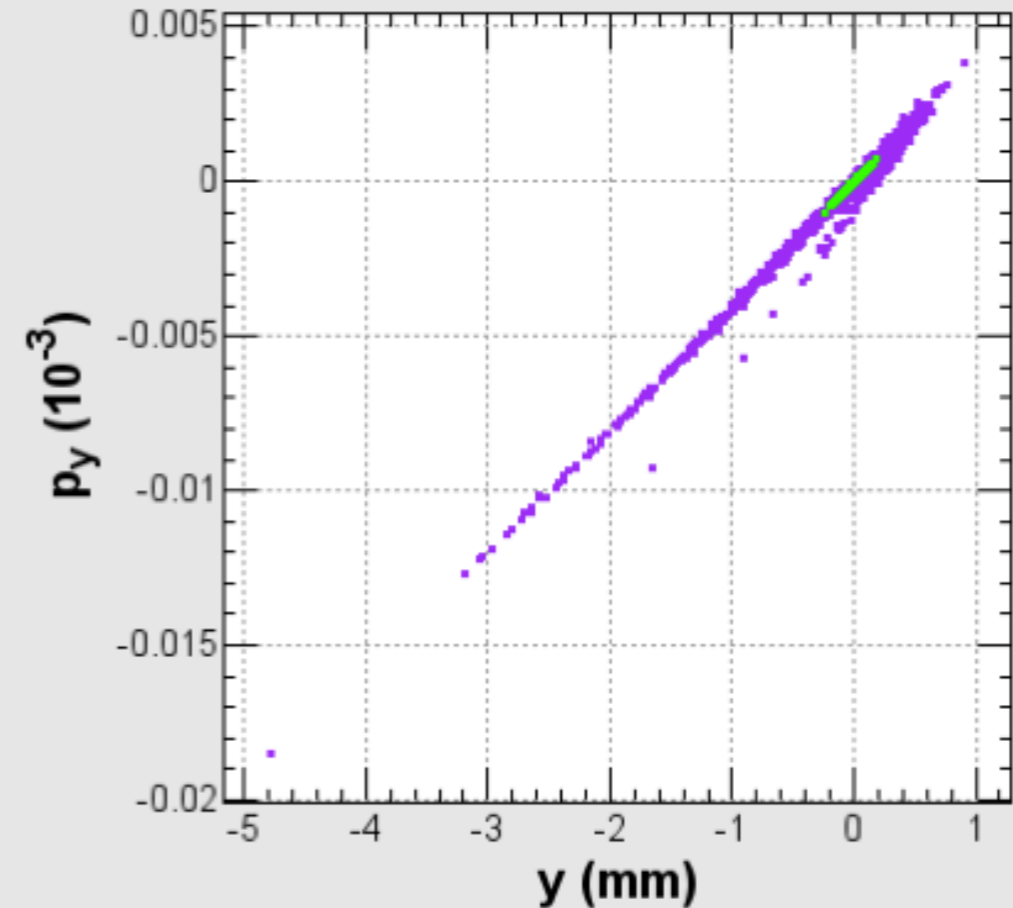
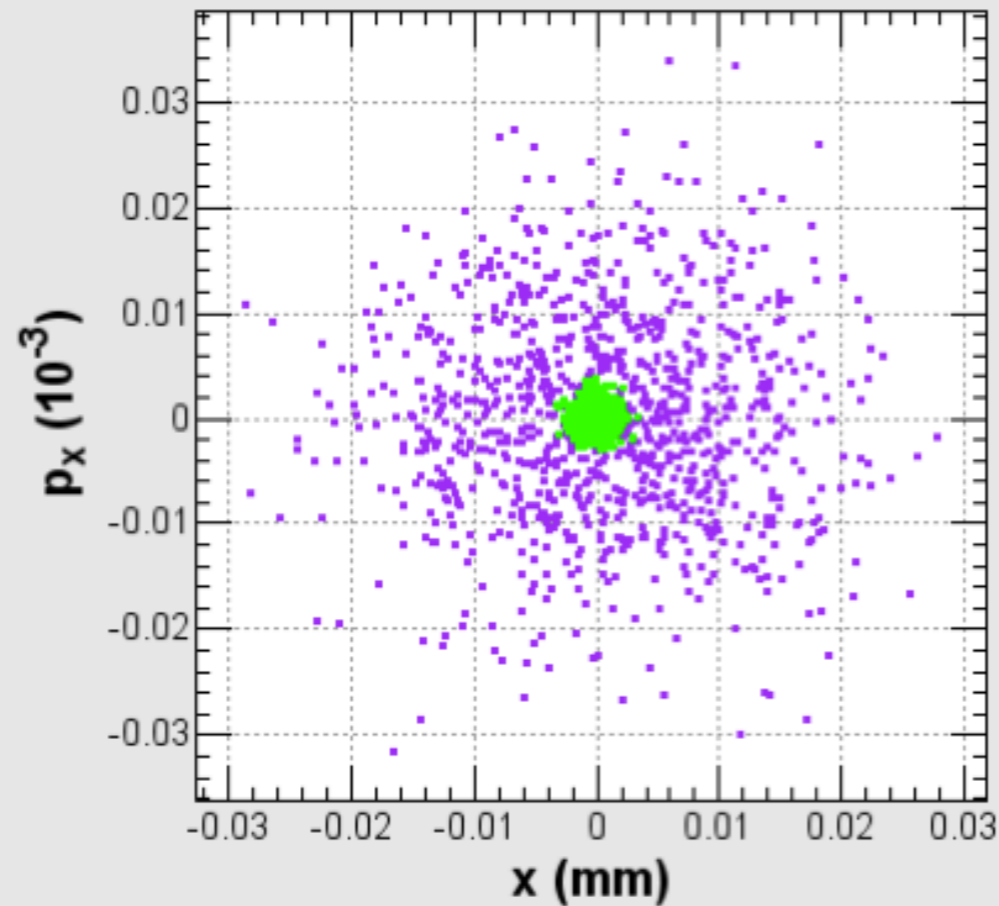
● $\varepsilon_{x,y} = 10^{-15}$ m

● $\varepsilon_{x,y} = 10^{-13}$ m

・ K1とK3のみの組み合わせでは安定な入射域はきわめて狭い

逆入射(5)

パラメータを変えるとアクセプタンスは広がる



● $\varepsilon_{x,y} = 10^{-12}$ m

● $\varepsilon_{x,y} = 10^{-10}$ m

• $K1 = -0.001 \text{ m}^{-1}$, $K3 = -0.3 \text{ m}^{-3}$, $\beta_{y,inj} = 4000 \text{ m}$