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PHASE SPACE ELLIPSES FOR A MODEL AGS

G. Fiske

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Accelerator Department
BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY
Associated Universities, Inc.
Upton, L.I., N.Y.

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The accompanying graphs are plots of the AGS phase space ellipses for the horizontal (H) and vertical (V) directions, obtained on the CDC-6600 and the Calcomp 565 plotter.

The calculation assumes a model horizontal $\Psi(s)$ function 1 of the following form:

$$\Psi(s) = \Psi_L \left[\frac{S}{L} + \frac{T}{2\pi} \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{L} S - 1 \right) + \frac{\sigma}{2\pi} \left(\cos \frac{6\pi}{L} S - 1 \right) \right] \text{ where:}$$

$$L = \frac{2\pi R}{60} \text{ ; } R = \text{radius of machine} = 5057.266 \text{ inches}$$

$$\Psi_L = \frac{2\pi D}{60} \text{ ; and for a form factor } \frac{\beta_{\text{max}}}{\beta_{\text{av}}} = 1.5$$

$$T = 3/8$$

$$G = 1/72$$

This phase function has a periodicity of four magnets (1/60 of the circumference), and agrees well with the results obtained from the BEAM program at intermediate field. The corresponding β function is of the form:

$$\beta(s) = \frac{R/v}{1 - \tau \sin \frac{2\pi}{L} s - 3\sigma \sin \frac{6\pi}{L} s}$$

Each set of eight graphs gives the phase space ellipses in either the horizontal or vertical direction for one particle at eight points within the super-superperiod (1/60 of the circumference). The following table lists the graphs shown:

Graph Numbers	<u>v</u>	$\frac{Y}{\max(inches)}$
1-8	8.0 (H)	2.00
9-16	8.0 (V)	1.00
17~24	8.5 (H)	2.00
25-32	8.5 (∇)	1.00
33-40	9.0 (H)	2.00
41-48	9.0 (♡)	1.00

In general, the program is designed to plot graphs for any $\mathfrak v$ value and any value of Y_{max} , where Y_{max} is the maximum value of the transverse excursion of the particle taken at the point where β itself is maximum. Thus, at no point in the machine is the greatest transverse excursion of the particle any larger than Y_{max} .

The phase invariant, W, is set at Y $_{\rm max}^{\ 2}/\beta_{\rm max},$ and the equation of each ellipse is:

$$y^2 + 2\alpha yy^2 + \beta y^{2} = W$$

A diagram of a super-superperiod with the horizontal β function super-imposed is given in Fig. 1.

The phase space ellipses are computed and plotted at the indicated points, A through H.

The graphs contain all parameters pertinent to the calculation, as well as the area (emittance) of the ellipses; that is:

$$A = \pi W \text{ rad-in.}$$

References

1. J.C. Herrera, BNL Accel. Dept. Int. Rept. AGS DIV 69-3 (1969).

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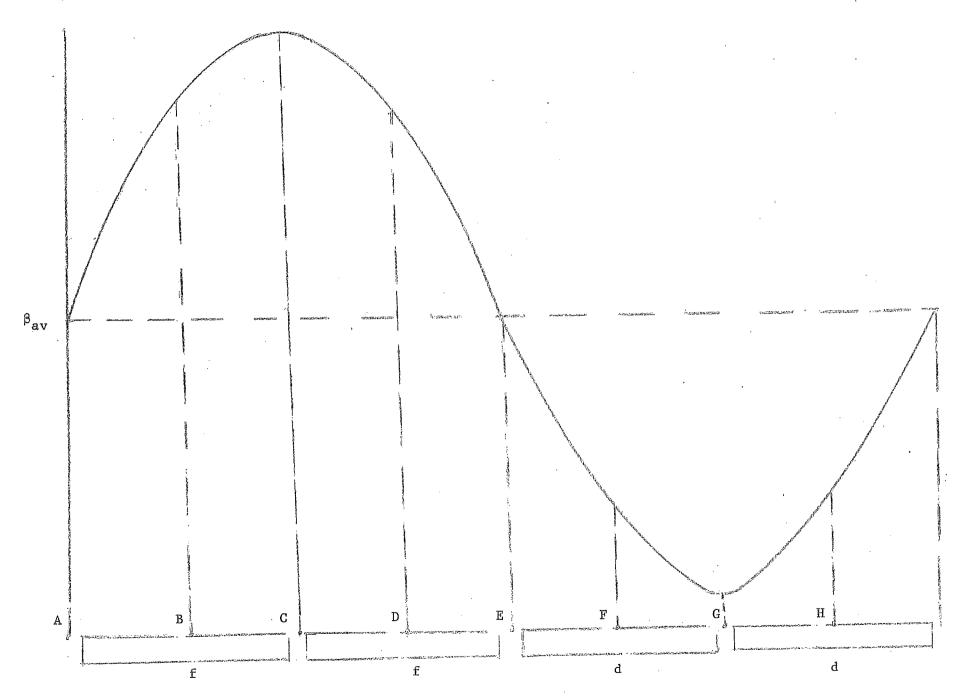


Fig. 1

