

Sextupole Families and Optical Compensations for SNS Ring

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Abstract

The accumulator ring of the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) is designed to accumulate in a single bunch 2.1×10^{14} protons, with uncontrolled beam losses $\leq 10^{-4}$. The accumulated single bunch length will be ~ 590 nsec with a proton energy of 1 GeV to 1.3 GeV. The large transverse emittance of the circulating beam (160π .mm.mrad at 95% beam intensity) may bring part of the beam into undesirable resonance. In order to avoid such resonances, four families¹ of sextupoles will be placed in the arcs of the SNS accumulator, to control the chromaticity of the ring and also minimize the dependence of the optical properties of the ring on the momentum spread of the beam. In this paper we describe the method of chromaticity control and the compensation of the ring's optical properties, and provide the sextupole strength required to control the value of the chromaticity over a wide range.

Introduction

The accumulator ring of the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) [1] is designed to accumulate high intensity (2.1×10^{14} protons) in a single bunch at an energy of 1.0 to 1.3 GeV. The accumulated bunch will be ~ 590 nsec long and will circulate in the ring for ~ 1.2 msec with a $f_{rev} \cong 1.05$ MHz, before it is extracted [2] into the RTBT transfer line [3] which will transport the beam bunch to the SNS target. A schematic diagram of a super-period (one quarter) of the SNS accumulator ring with the location of the main magnetic elements (dipoles, tune-quadrupoles, chromatic-sextupoles and correctors is shown in figure 1).

The average beam power stored in the beam bunch will be ~ 2 MW at 1.3 GeV proton energy with a repetition rate of 60 Hz. Such a high beam power requires optimum design of the accumulator ring, that must generate low uncontrolled beam losses of $\leq 10^{-4}$ at 1.3 GeV proton energy.

An additional factor that puts even stricter requirement on the design of the ring is the large transverse emittance ($\epsilon_x = \epsilon_y = 160\pi$ mm.mrad at 95%) and large momentum spread ($\delta p/p = \pm 0.6\%$) of the circulating beam. It is well known that beam bunches with large transverse size and large momentum spread may bring part of the beam into resonance and/or may generate beam instabilities that will induce beam losses.

One of the design aspects that will help avoid beam resonances and/or beam instabilities of the circulating beam and therefore minimize the uncontrolled beam losses in the accumulator ring, is optics control².

This paper discusses the method for chromaticity control³ of the ring and the necessity for optical compensation⁴ by using four families of sextupoles along the ring.

¹ A single family of sextupoles is defined here as the sextupoles (one or more per superperiod) which are powered in series. The sextupoles of each family appear at the same locations in every superperiod of the ring.

² Optics control is the ability to control the tunes (Q_x, Q_y) and the chromaticities (ξ_x, ξ_y) of the synchrotron.

³ The term chromaticity refers to the first derivative of the tune with respect to the momentum spread divided by the tune. $\xi_x = \{\partial Q_x / \partial (\delta p/p) |_{\delta p=0}\} / Q_x$, $\xi_y = \{\partial Q_y / \partial (\delta p/p) |_{\delta p=0}\} / Q_y$

For a particular working point ($Q_x=6.3$, $Q_y=5.8$) of the ring a table will be provided with the required field strength for each sextupole family that achieves both, a given chromatic correction, and optimum optical compensation.

Chromaticity control and optical compensation

The chromaticity function of a synchrotron ring is defined as the first derivative of the tune with respect to the momentum $\xi_x = \partial Q_x / \partial (\delta p/p)|_{\delta p=0} / Q_x$, $\xi_y = \partial Q_y / \partial (\delta p/p)|_{\delta p=0} / Q_y$. For a synchrotron the chromaticity function is given by [4]:

$$\chi_{x,N} = -\frac{1}{4p} \oint \beta_x(s) k_0(s) ds \quad 1.1$$

$$\chi_{y,N} = -\frac{1}{4p} \oint \beta_y(s) k_0(s) ds \quad 1.2$$

In equations 1.1 and 1.2, β_x , and β_y are the horizontal and vertical beta functions of the ring, and $k_0(s) = G(s)/(B\rho)$ is the ratio of the gradient $\{G(s) = B_{\text{pole-tip}}/\text{radius}\}$ of the quadrupoles along the ring over the beam rigidity ($B\rho$). The integration is along the central orbit of the beam. The chromaticity function defined by 1.1 and 1.2 is also called the “natural chromaticity” of the ring. In a synchrotron with a regular FODO lattice and no straight sections (apart from those included in the FODO cell), the natural chromaticities $\xi_{x,N}$ and $\xi_{y,N}$ are equal and opposite in value to the tunes Q_x and Q_y respectively.

A method to control the natural chromaticity of a synchrotron, while keeping the tunes Q_x and Q_y constant, is to introduce two families of multipoles (higher than quadrupole) along the ring. Two families of sextupoles⁵ for example placed at locations of the ring where the dispersion function is nonzero, will affect the chromaticity of the ring by an amount given [4] by the equations 2.1 and 2.2 below.

$$\chi_{x,S} = -\frac{1}{2p} \oint \beta_x(s) b_2(s) \eta_x(s) ds \quad 2.1$$

$$\chi_{y,S} = -\frac{1}{2p} \oint \beta_y(s) b_2(s) \eta_x(s) ds \quad 2.2$$

In the equations 2.1 and 2.2 the symbol η_x is the horizontal dispersion function of the ring. The vertical dispersion function η_y of the ring is assumed here to be zero. The symbol $b_2(s)$ is the sextupole “Gradient” strength along the ring and is related to the y-component of the sextupole magnetic field $B_y(s,x)$ by the relation $B_y(s,x) = b_2(s)x^2$.

With the chromaticity sextupoles turned on, the total horizontal and vertical chromaticities are the sums of the “natural chromaticity” {Eq. 1.1, 1.2} and the “sextupole generated” {Eq. 2.1, 2.2} chromaticities, namely:

$$\xi_{x,T} = \xi_{x,N} + \xi_{x,S} \quad 3.1$$

$$\xi_{y,T} = \xi_{y,N} + \xi_{y,S} \quad 3.2$$

⁴ Optical compensation refers to the minimization of the derivatives with respect to the momentum spread of the beam, of the various optical functions (β_x , β_y , η_x , ξ_x , ξ_y) of the ring ($\partial \beta_x / \partial (\delta p/p)|_{\delta p=0}$, $\partial \beta_y / \partial (\delta p/p)|_{\delta p=0}$, $\partial \eta_x / \partial (\delta p/p)|_{\delta p=0}$, $(\partial^2 Q_x / \partial (\delta p/p)^2)|_{\delta p=0}$, $(\partial^2 Q_y / \partial (\delta p/p)^2)|_{\delta p=0}$).

⁵ These sextupoles are also referred to as chromaticity sextupoles.

The total chromaticity functions $\xi_{x,T}$, $\xi_{y,T}$ can be controlled by varying the values of $\xi_{x,S}$, $\xi_{y,S}$ which can be done by varying the field strength $b_2(s)$ of the chromaticity sextupoles.

The use of two families of sextupoles, which are placed at locations of the ring where the values of the functions $\beta_{x,y}$ and η_x are high, can control the chromaticity of the ring.

The sextupoles however may strongly affect the first and second order dependence, on the momentum spread of the $\beta_{x,y}$ and η_x functions as well as of the chromaticity, shown by the equations 4, 5, and 6 below. A method to derive explicit expressions of the first and higher order derivatives appearing in equations 4,5,6 in terms of the ($\beta_{x,0}(s)$, $\beta_{y,0}(s)$, $\eta_{x,0}(s)$, k_0 , b_2) is given in Ref. [4].

$$\beta_x(s, \delta p) = \beta_{x,0}(s) + [\partial \beta_x / \partial (\delta p/p)|_{\delta p=0}] (\delta p/p) + [\partial^2 \beta_x / \partial (\delta p/p)^2|_{\delta p=0}] (\delta p/p)^2 \quad 4.1$$

$$\beta_y(s, \delta p) = \beta_{y,0}(s) + [\partial \beta_y / \partial (\delta p/p)|_{\delta p=0}] (\delta p/p) + [\partial^2 \beta_y / \partial (\delta p/p)^2|_{\delta p=0}] (\delta p/p)^2 \quad 4.1$$

$$\eta_x(s, \delta p) = \eta_{x,0}(s) + [\partial \eta_x / \partial (\delta p/p)|_{\delta p=0}] (\delta p/p) + [\partial^2 \eta_x / \partial (\delta p/p)^2|_{\delta p=0}] (\delta p/p)^2 \quad 5.1$$

$$\xi_{x,T}(\delta p/p) = \xi_{x,T}(0) + [\partial \xi_x / \partial (\delta p/p)|_{\delta p=0}] (\delta p/p) + [\partial^2 \xi_x / \partial (\delta p/p)^2|_{\delta p=0}] (\delta p/p)^2 \quad 6.1$$

$$\xi_{y,T}(\delta p/p) = \xi_{y,T}(0) + [\partial \xi_y / \partial (\delta p/p)|_{\delta p=0}] (\delta p/p) + [\partial^2 \xi_y / \partial (\delta p/p)^2|_{\delta p=0}] (\delta p/p)^2 \quad 6.1$$

This dependence of the functions $\beta_{x,y}$ and η_x on $\delta p/p$ may introduce strong “beta/dispersion waves”, which will reduce the dynamic aperture of the ring.

In addition the “beta/dispersion waves” will affect the horizontal and vertical chromaticities $\xi_{x,T}(\delta p)$ and $\xi_{y,T}(\delta p)$ through the first and higher order terms of the chromaticity expression [4] given by equation 6.

In order to minimize the dependence of the beta, the dispersion functions and the chromaticity on the $(\delta p/p)$, additional families of sextupoles are required.

The next section shows how a family of four sextupoles, placed at locations of the ring with non zero dispersion, can be used to control the chromaticity and minimize the various derivatives (expansion coefficients appearing in eqs. 4,5,6) of the functions $\eta_x(s, \delta p/p)$, $\beta_{x,y}(s, \delta p/p)$, and $\xi_{x,y}(\delta p/p)$ with respect to $(\delta p/p)$.

Why four families of sextupoles.

The equations 3.1 and 3.2 show that two families of sextupoles are necessary and sufficient to control the chromaticity in a synchrotron. Additional families of sextupoles however are needed to minimize the dependence of the functions β_x , β_y , η_x and $\xi_{x,T}$, $\xi_{y,T}$ on the $\delta p/p$.

A convincing justification of the above statement, for the case of the SNS accumulator ring, is given in this section.

The computation of the chromaticities and the various derivatives appearing in equations 4,5,6 were performed using the MAD computer code [5], which make use of the formalism of Ref. [4]. The minimization process of the various derivatives appearing in equations 4,5,6 is also done within the MAD computer code.

For the particular working point ($Q_x=6.3$, $Q_y=5.8$) of the SNS accumulator ring the natural chromaticities are calculated to be $\xi_{x,N}=-7.74$ and $\xi_{y,N}=-6.40$. The $\beta_{x,y}$ and η_x functions as a function of distance covering one super-period of the accumulator ring are shown in figure 2, for three different values of momentum spread of the beam $\delta p/p$ (-0.6%, 0% and +0.6%).

It appears from figure 2 that when the chromaticity sextupoles are off (the chromaticity of the ring is the natural chromaticity), the $\beta_{x,y}$ and η_x functions for particles with nonzero $\delta p/p$ do not depend strongly on the $\delta p/p$.

Suppose now that we want to keep the same tunes but to change the horizontal and vertical chromaticities of the ring to $\xi_{x,T}|_{\delta p/p=0}=0.0$ and $\xi_{y,T}|_{\delta p/p=0}=0.0$.

This change of the chromaticities can be done by using only two families of chromaticity sextupoles and in particular the sextupoles labeled S2(F2) and S3(F3) which are shown in figure 3. The sextupoles are placed at location of the ring with high values of the $\beta_{x,y}$ and η_x functions. The new desired chromaticities namely $\xi_{x,T}|_{\delta p/p=0}=0.0$ and $\xi_{y,T}|_{\delta p/p=0}=0.0$ (Eq. 3.1 3.2) can be achieved by adjusting the strength of each sextupole family.

The result of the effect of the two family sextupoles on the chromaticity functions is shown in figure 4, where the values of the functions $\xi_{x,T}$ and $\xi_{y,T}$ are indeed equal to zero for $\delta p/p=0$, as requested. There is however a strong $\delta p/p$ dependence of the chromaticity functions $\xi_{x,T}(\delta p/p)$ (thick continuous line with large slope and curvature in figure 4), and $\xi_{y,T}(\delta p/p)$ (thick dashed line with large slope and curvature in figure 4). Another undesired effect of using only two families of sextupoles to control the chromaticity functions, is shown in figure 3 which plots the $\beta_{x,y}$ and η_x functions along a superperiod of the ring for three different momenta spread $\delta p/p$ (-0.6%, 0% and +0.6%). The figures 3 and 4 demonstrate that the contribution of the higher order terms in Eqs. 4,5,6 is significant, therefore two families of sextupoles are inadequate to minimize these higher order terms while keeping the desired chromaticity values, in this case $\xi_{x,T}|_{\delta p/p=0}=0.0$ and $\xi_{y,T}|_{\delta p/p=0}=0.0$.

The consequence of the strong “beta wave” which is shown in figure 3 reduces the dynamic aperture of the accumulator ring, it also affects the chromaticity functions of the ring by introducing strong dependence of the functions $\xi_{x,T}$ and $\xi_{y,T}$ on $\delta p/p$, (see figure 4) thus bringing the beam closer to resonance condition.

In order to optically compensate the strong dependence of the $\beta_{x,y}$ and η_x functions on $\delta p/p$, a set of two additional sextupole families is introduced in the ring. The location of each sextupole family in each super-period is shown in figure 5. The first sextupole S1(F1) and the last S5(F1) shown in figure 5 belong to the same family (F1), with the rest of the sextupoles S2(F2), S3(F3) and S4(F4) forming a sextupole family each.

As in the case of two family sextupoles, the values of the chromaticity functions $\xi_{x,T}|_{\delta p/p=0}$ and $\xi_{y,T}|_{\delta p/p=0}$ are indeed zero as shown in figure 4 with the additional benefit that the chromaticity functions $\xi_{x,T}(\delta p/p)$ (thin continuous line, almost horizontal with small curvature shown in figure 4), and $\xi_{y,T}(\delta p/p)$ (thin dashed almost horizontal with small curvature shown in figure 4) do not depend strongly on $\delta p/p$ in contrast with the case of two family sextupoles.

Another beneficial effect of the four family sextupoles is shown in figure 5 which plots the $\beta_{x,y}$ and η_x functions along a super-period of the ring, for the three different momentum spreads $\delta p/p$ (-0.6%, 0% and +0.6%) of the beam. This plot demonstrates that the four families of sextupoles, reduce significantly the dependence of the $\beta_{x,y}$ and η_x functions on $\delta p/p$.

A comparison of the plot of the $\beta_{x,y}$ and η_x functions shown in figure 3 which corresponds to the case of two family sextupoles, and the plot of the $\beta_{x,y}$ and η_x functions shown in figure 5, which corresponds to the case of four family sextupoles, demonstrates that the four family sextupoles reduce significantly the dependence of the $\beta_{x,y}$ and η_x functions on $\delta p/p$.

The four family sextupoles can help maintain a dynamical aperture independent of the chromaticity of the ring, and also keep the beam away from resonances by having control on the chromaticity functions over a wide range of $\delta p/p$.

Chromaticity and optical compensation range of the SNS accumulator ring using four family sextupoles.

It is not an easy task to calculate an optimum working point (Q_x , Q_y) and chromaticity ($\xi_{x,T}$, $\xi_{y,T}$) for the SNS accumulator ring which will be free of resonances and beam instabilities.

It is advisable therefore to study the range of the chromaticities that the accumulator ring can attain by varying the strength of each of the four family sextupoles mentioned earlier. This study which is similar to the study of the previous section, was accomplished using the MAD computer code and the results are shown in TABLE I. Each horizontal line of the TABLE I corresponds to the chromaticity settings⁵ (first and second columns) followed by the values $L \cdot K2^6$ of each of the four families of sextupoles (columns 3 to 6) which are required to provide the chromaticities settings shown in the first and second columns. Part of the optical compensation which is accomplished by the four family sextupoles is the minimization of the first and second order terms in equations 6.1 and 6.2 . The effect on minimizing these terms is shown in figure 6, were the chromaticities of the ring $\xi_{x,T}(\delta p/p)$, and $\xi_{y,T}(\delta p/p)$ for each setting of the four family sextupoles (see TABLE I) are plotted⁷ as a function of $\delta p/p$, and show no strong dependence on $\delta p/p$. The values of the chromaticity sextupoles appearing in TABLE I not only set the desired chromaticities functions $\xi_{x,T}|_{\delta p/p=0}$ and $\xi_{y,T}|_{\delta p/p=0}$ of the ring at a particular value, but also remove the dependence of the chromaticity functions $\xi_{x,y}(\delta p/p)$ and $\beta_{x,y}$, and η_x functions on $\delta p/p$ as shown in figures 4, 5 and 6.

Table I: Strength of sextupole families to achieve given chromaticities and optical compensation

$\xi_{x,T} _{\delta p/p=0}$	$\xi_{y,T} _{\delta p/p=0}$	S1(F1)/S5(F1) K2 [m ⁻³]	S2(F2) K2 [m ⁻³]	S3(F3) K2 [m ⁻³]	S4(F4) K2 [m ⁻³]
-12	-12	1.8579	-1.5113	4.1001	-2.1237
-10	-10	1.1248	-1.5113	2.5963	-5.2898
-8	-8	2.8070	-2.3894	1.2412	-2.0964
-7.74	-6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-5	-5	-0.83216	0.6314	-0.9969	1.3118
-4	-4	-1.7596	1.4133	-0.9969	1.3118
-3	-3	-1.6942	1.3898	-2.3279	2.1446
-2	-2	-2.1443	2.3468	-2.9679	1.9826
-1	-1	-2.0173	2.3468	-4.3815	2.7935
0	0	-2.4319	3.2055	-5.0690	2.7309
1	1	-2.7535	3.5424	-5.9273	3.1936

An example of the section of the MAD input file which deals with the minimization process mentioned earlier is included in the APPENDIX I.

Figure 7 plots the $L \cdot K2$ values (which appear in TABLE I) of each family of sextupoles versus the chromaticity values ($\xi_{x,T} = \xi_{x,T}$) which attained by this set of $L \cdot K2$ values.

Conclusion

We have demonstrated that four families of sextupoles could set the values of chromaticity functions of the ring over a wide range, and also remove the dependence of the of the chromaticity functions $\xi_{x,y}(\delta p/p)$ and $\beta_{x,y}$, and η_x functions on $\delta p/p$. Such a tool may prove very valuable in operating the accumulator ring away from beam resonance conditions or beam instabilities.

⁵ In this study we required that the horizontal chromaticity to be equal with the vertical ($\xi_x = \xi_y$).

⁶ L is the Effective length of the sextupole, and $K2 = 2(B_0/a^2)/(B\rho)$ with B_0 =Pole tip field, a =Radius of sextupole aperture, $B\rho$ =rigidity of the beam.

⁷ Note the small slope and curvature of the functions $\xi_{x,T}(\delta p/p)$, and $\xi_{y,T}(\delta p/p)$

- [1] J. Wei et al. A FODO/Doublet Lattice for the SNS Accumulator Ring. These proceedings.
- [2] N. Tsoupas et al. Beam Extraction from the SNS Ring and Design of Extraction Kickers. These proceedings.
- [3] D. Raparia et al. The Design Issues in the SNS Transfer Lines. These Proceedings.
- [4] E. D. Courant and H. S. Snyder. Theory of alternating gradient synchrotron. Annals of Physics, 3:1-48, 1958.
- [5] The MAD Program. User's Reference Manual. CERN/SL/90-13 (AP)

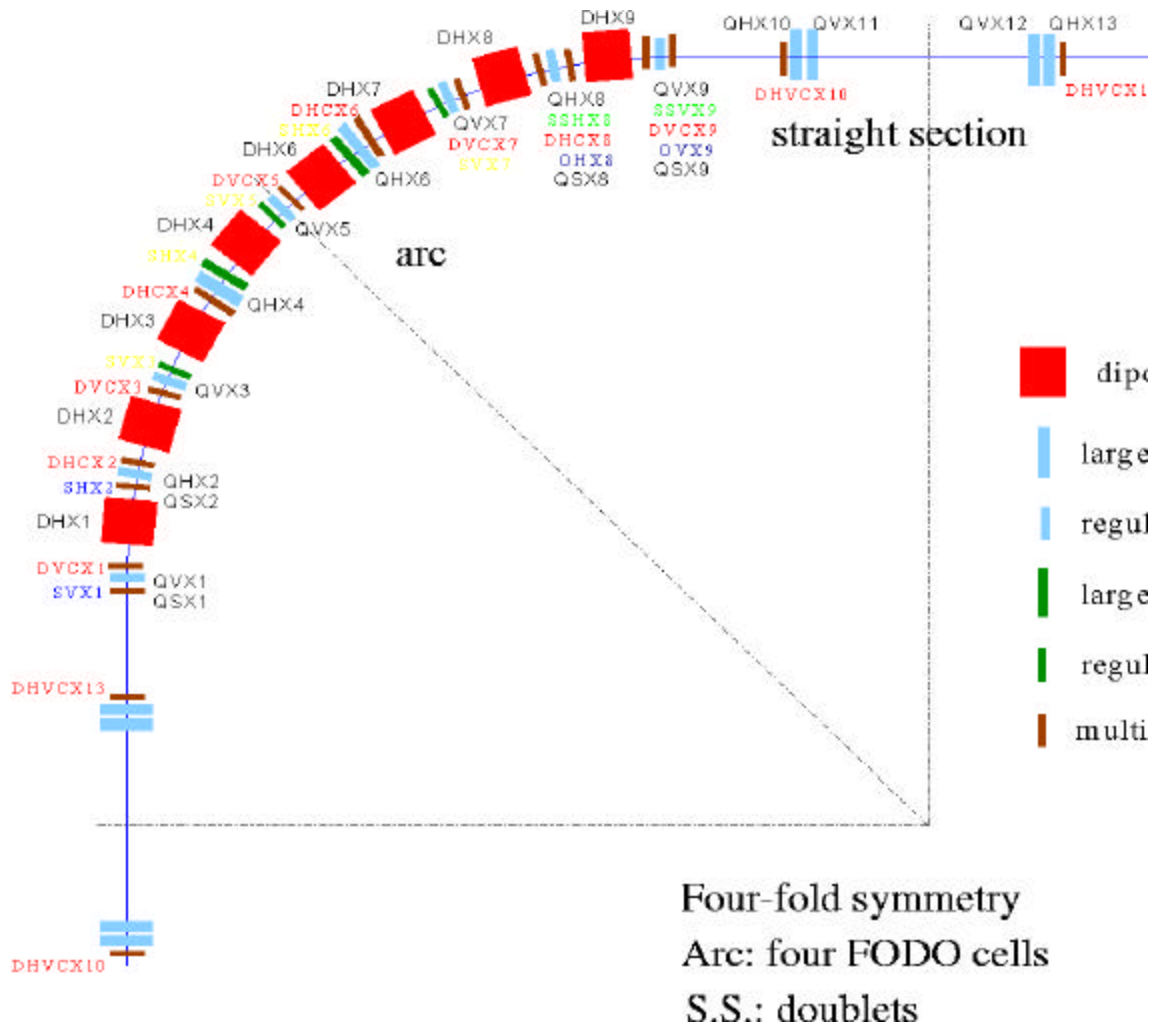


Figure 1: Schematic Layout of the magnetic elements over one quarter (one super-period) of the SNS Ring.

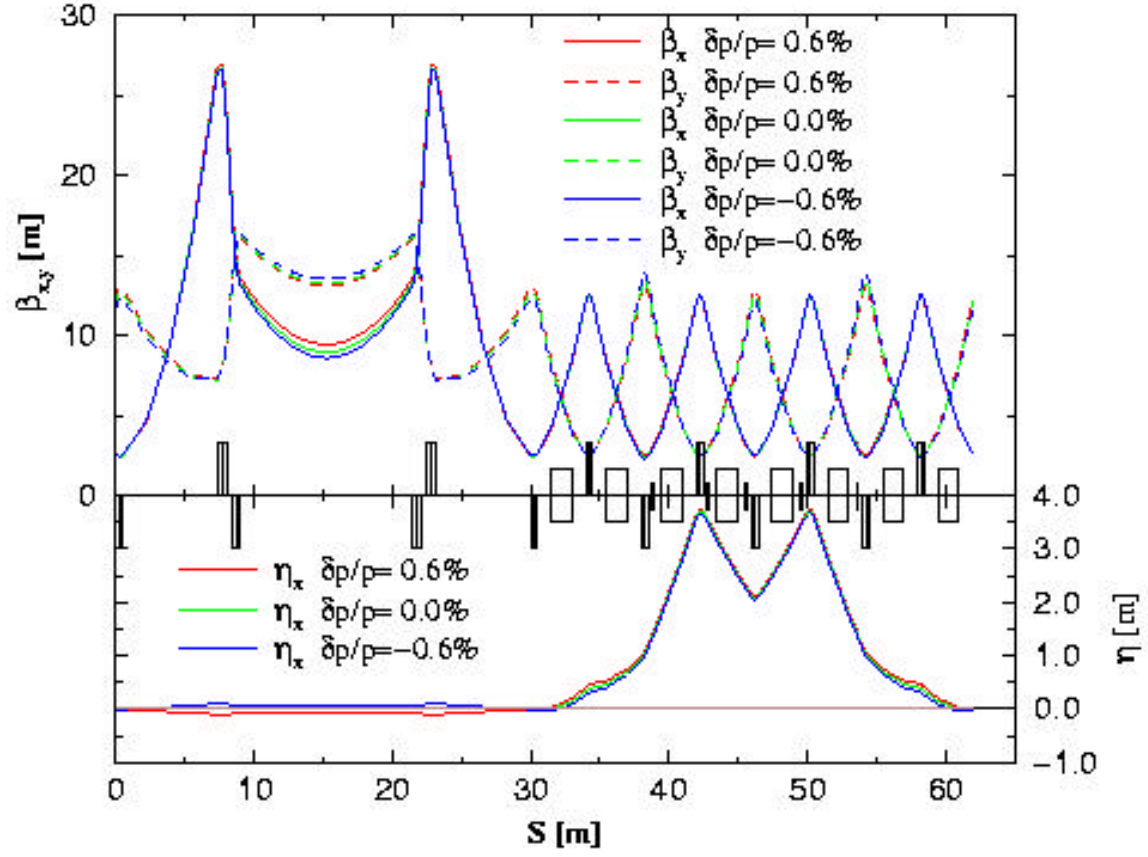


Figure 2. Plot of the optical functions $\beta_{x,y}$ and η_x for three different momenta $\delta p/p$ (-0.6%, 0% and +0.6%) along a superperiod of the SNS ring. None of the sextupole families is on. The plot of the optical functions $\beta_{x,y}$ and η_x shows that there no strong dependence of these functions on $\delta p/p$.

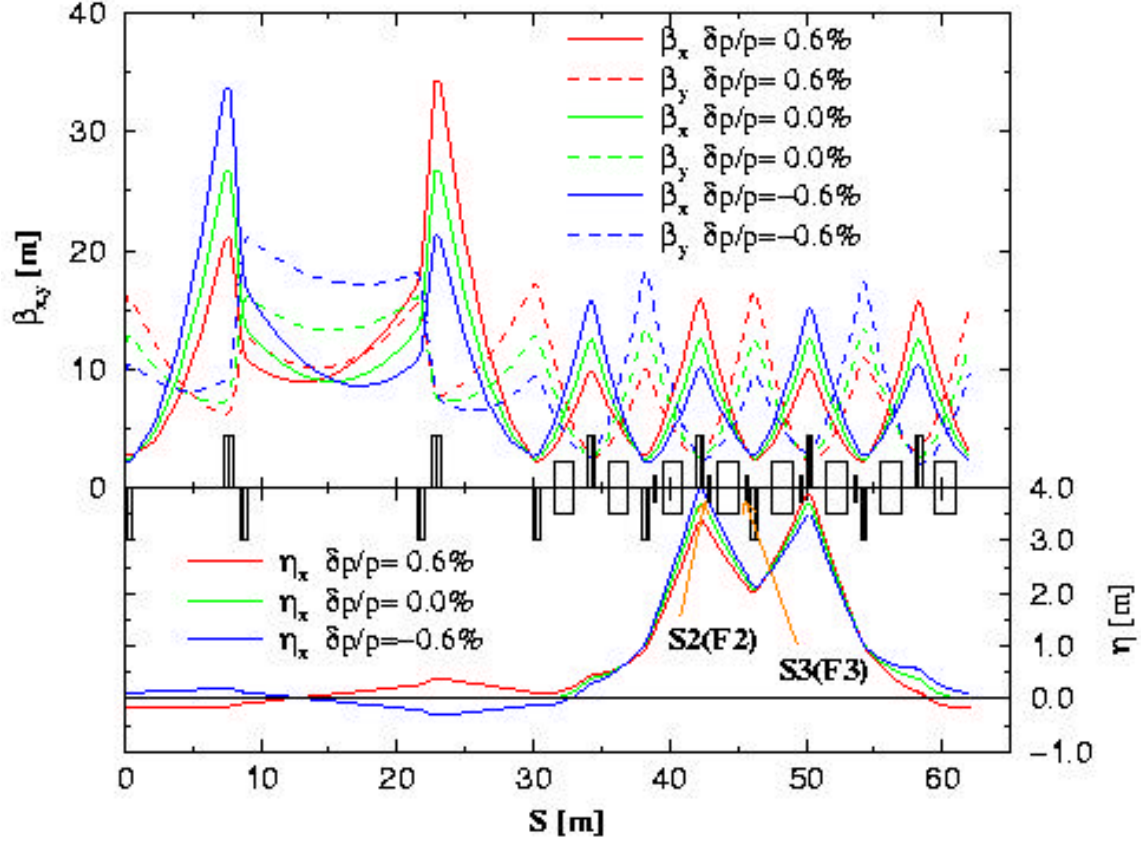


Figure 3. Plot of the optical functions $\beta_{x,y}$ and η_x for three different momenta $\delta p/p$ (-0.6%, 0% and +0.6%) along a superperiod of the SNS ring. The two families of sextupoles S2(F2) and S3(F3) are on to set the chromaticities $\xi_{x,T}|_{\delta p/p=0}=0.0$ and $\xi_{y,T}|_{\delta p/p=0}=0.0$. This plot shows that there is strong dependence of the optical functions $\beta_{x,y}$ and η_x on $\delta p/p$.

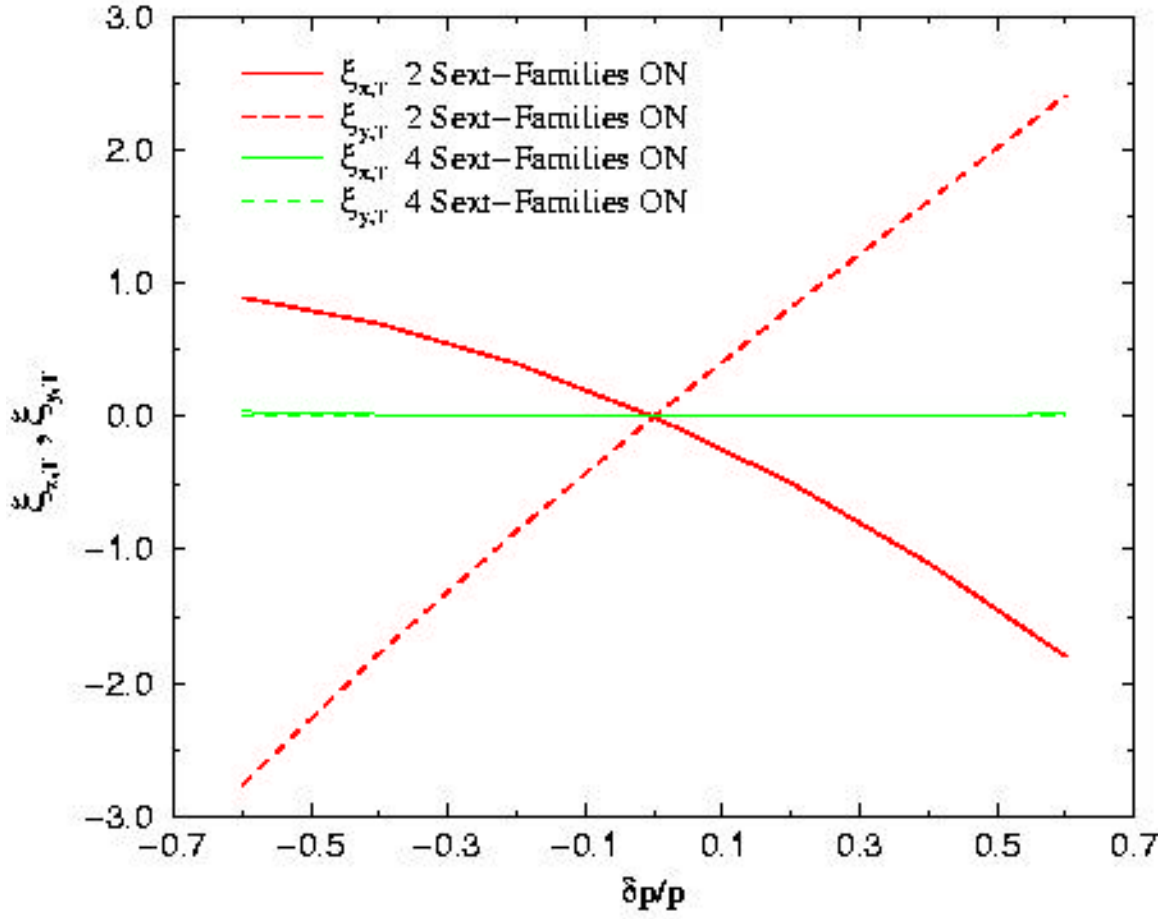


Figure 4. Plot of the chromaticities $\xi_{x,T}(\delta p/p)$, and $\xi_{y,T}(\delta p/p)$ as a function of $\delta p/p$. The two curves with the large slope correspond to the functions $\xi_{x,T}(\delta p/p)$ (solid line), and $\xi_{y,T}(\delta p/p)$ (dashed line) when only two sextupole families are on. The other two curves, which are almost horizontal, correspond to the functions $\xi_{x,T}(\delta p/p)$ (solid line), and $\xi_{y,T}(\delta p/p)$ (dashed line) when all four sextupole families (see text) are on.

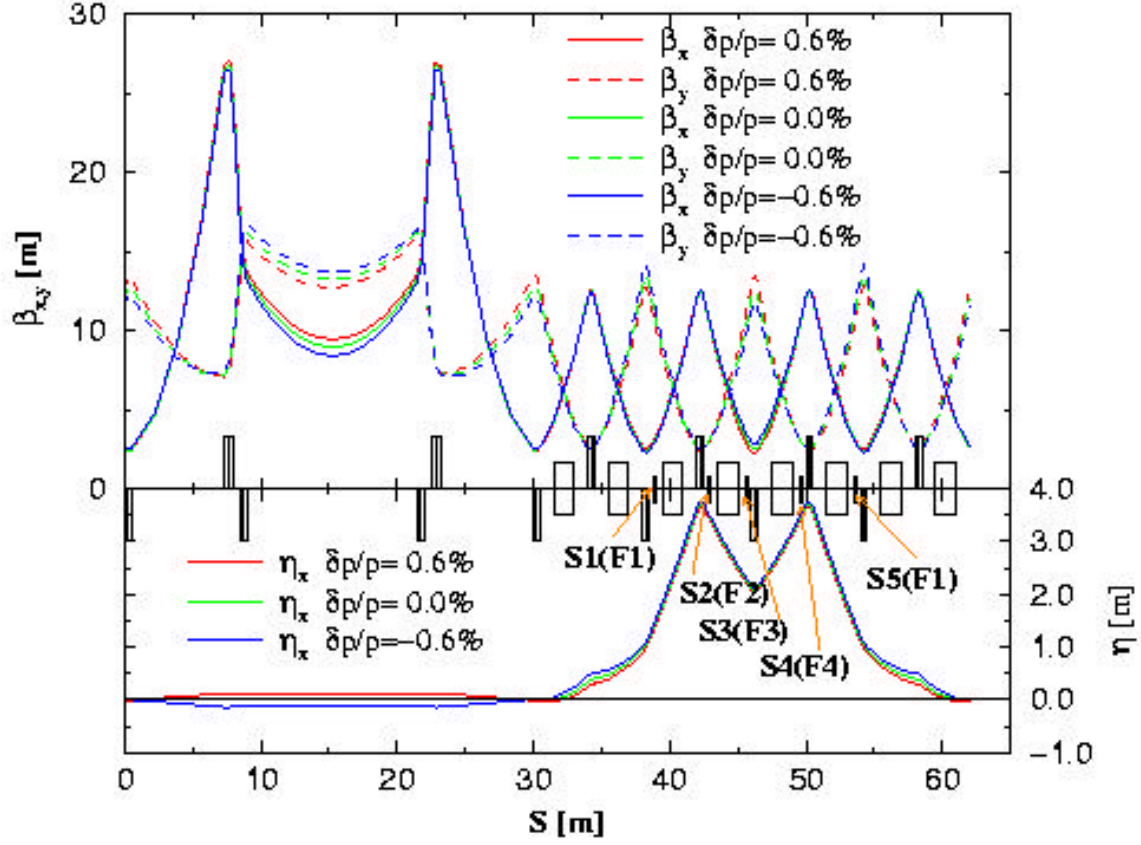


Figure 5. Plot of the optical functions β_x , β_y and η_x for three different momenta $\delta p/p$ (-0.6%, 0% and +0.6%) along a superperiod of the SNS ring. The four families of sextupoles S1(F1), S2(F2), S3(F3), S4(F4) and S5(F1) are on and set the chromaticities $\xi_{x,T}|_{\delta p/p=0}=0.0$ and $\xi_{y,T}|_{\delta p/p=0}=0.0$ (see figure 4). This plot shows that the four family sextupoles has almost removed the dependence of the optical functions on $\delta p/p$ which is shown on figure 3.

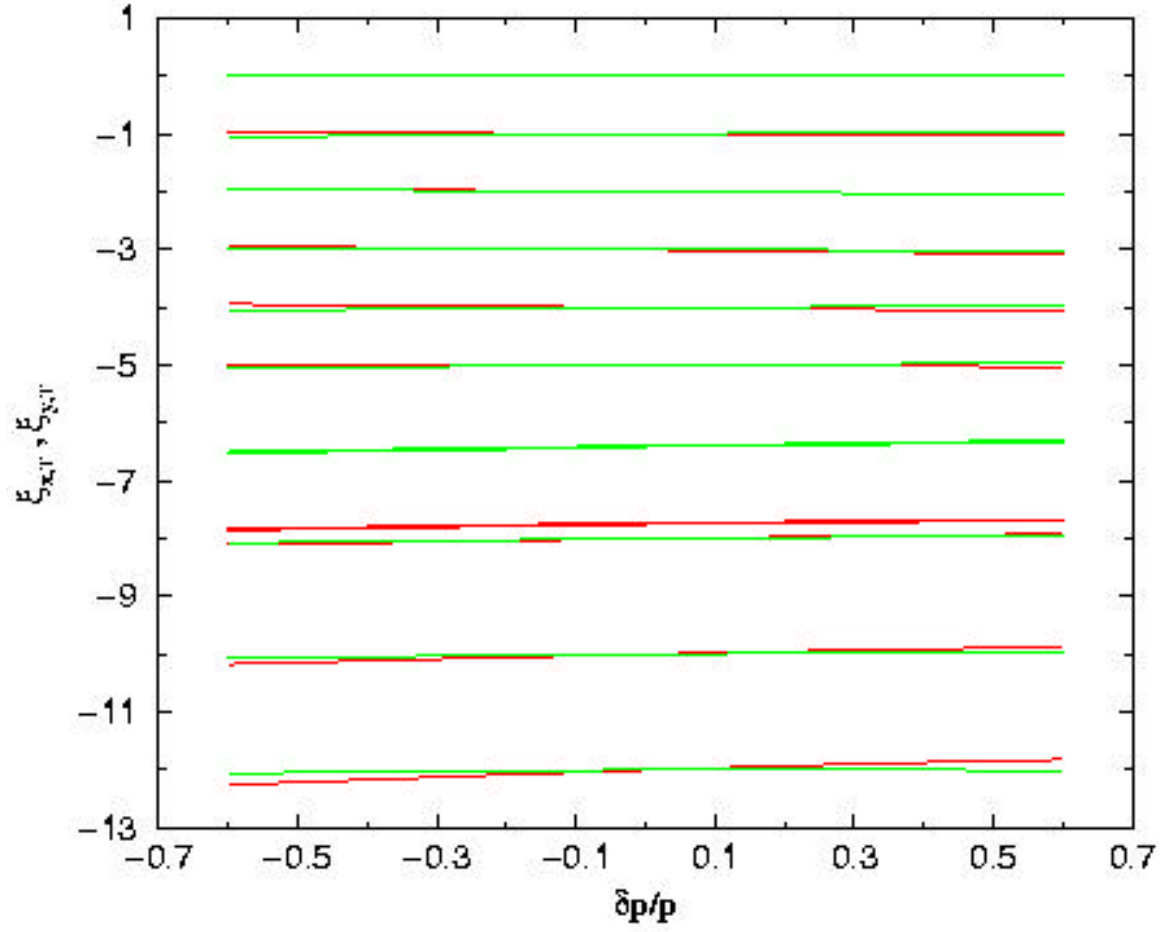


Figure 6: The chromaticity functions $\xi_{x,y,T}(\delta p/p)$ plotted as a function of the momentum spread $\delta p/p$. Each set of horizontal lines (red, green) correspond to a particular set of values of the four family sextupoles shown in columns 3 to 6 in TABLE I. The plot shows that there is no strong dependence of the chromaticity functions $\xi_{x,y}(\delta p/p)$ on $\delta p/p$.

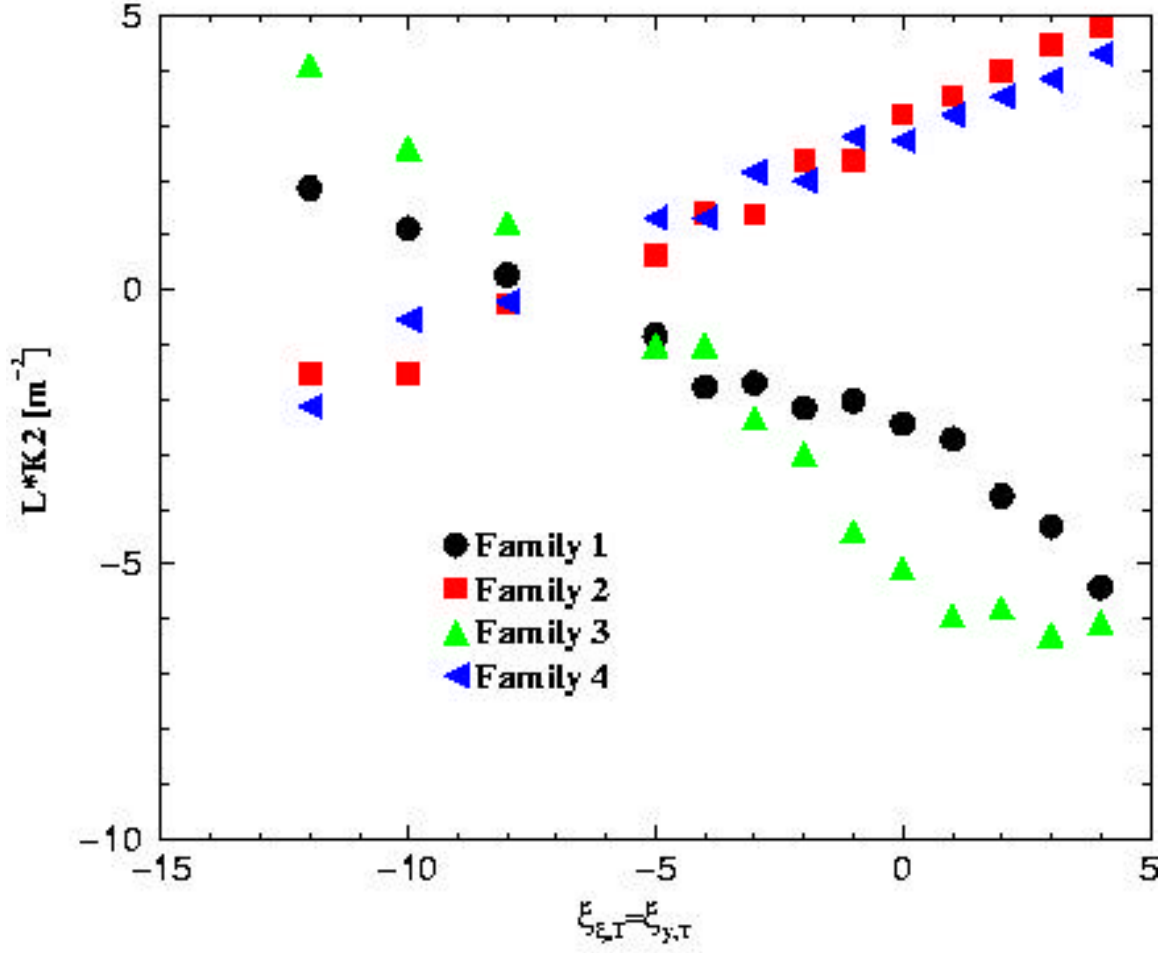


Figure 7: The values of $L \cdot K_2$ (y-axis) of each of the four families of sextupoles that can set a given chromaticity ($\xi_{x,T} = \xi_{y,T}$) for the ring, plotted versus the chromaticity. The plot is generated from the values $L \cdot K_2$ and $\xi_{x,T}$ which were obtained from TABLE I.

APPENDIX I

An example of a MAD input file which set the chromaticity and values and also make use of the HARMON module of MAD code (see below) which is carrying the minimization process for the optical compensation

TITLE " MAD input file of a Super-period of the SNS ring with four families of Sextupoles"

```
ANG:= 2*PI/32
EE := ANG/2
! Brho := 5.6575 for 1 GeV for 1.3 GeV: factor 1.1980
Brh ANG:= 2*PI/32
EE := ANG/2
! Brho := 5.6575 for 1 GeV for 1.3 GeV: factor 1.1980
Brho := 6.7777
lbnd := 1.5
lq := 0.5
!matching value
BEXD := 2.428
BEYD := 13.047
OZ : DRIFT, L = 0.0
OQ1 : DRIFT, L = 0.0
OQ2 : DRIFT, L = 0.0
OQ3 : DRIFT, L = 0.0
BL: S bend, L=lbnd/2, Angle=EE, E1=0., E2=0.
BR: S bend, L=lbnd/2, Angle=EE, E1=0., E2=0.
BND: S bend, L=lbnd, Angle=ANG, E1=0.0, E2=0.0
!for achromat in both planes
KF:= 4.65962
KD:=-4.94124
QH:=6.3
QV:=5.8
MUH:=QH/4.0
MUV:=QV/4.0
QDH : QUADRUPOLE, L = lq/2, K1 = KD/Brho
QF : QUADRUPOLE, L = lq, K1 = KF/Brho
QFH : QUADRUPOLE, L = lq/2, K1 = KF/Brho
QD : QUADRUPOLE, L = lq, K1 = KD/Brho
OARC : DRIFT, L = 1
DM : DRIFT, L = 3.8
KMAT := -3.405
KS2 := 4.298150
KS3 := -4.586139
lq1 := 0.25/2
lq2 := 0.7/2
lq3 := 0.55/2
O1 : DRIFT, L = 6.85
O11 : DRIFT, L = O1[L]/4
O2 : DRIFT, L = 0.4
O3 : DRIFT, L = 6.25
O31 : DRIFT, L = O3[L]/5
QMAT : QUADRUPOLE, L = lq/2, K1 = KMAT/Brho
Q2 : QUADRUPOLE, L = lq2, K1 = KS2/Brho
```

```

Q3      : QUADRUPOLE, L = lq3, K1 = KS3/Brho
!
!      CHROMATICITY SEXTUPOLES
!
PS70:=0.70
S30: DRIFT, L=0.30
LSEX:=0.15
!
LDAS: DRIFT, L=PS70-LSEX
SSX1D: LINE = (S30,S1D,LDAS)
SSX2F: LINE = (S30,S2F,LDAS)
SSX3D: LINE = (LDAS,S3D,S30)
SSX4F: LINE = (LDAS,S4F,S30)
SSX5D: LINE = (LDAS,S5D,S30)
!
S1D: SEXTUPOLE, L=LSEX, K2=VS1D
S2F: SEXTUPOLE, L=LSEX, K2=VS2F
S3D: SEXTUPOLE, L=LSEX, K2=VS3D
S4F: SEXTUPOLE, L=LSEX, K2=VS4F
S5D: SEXTUPOLE, L=LSEX, K2=VS1D
!
!      EXTRACTION KICKERS
!
KA11: VKICK, KICK=0.0
KS11: VKICK, KICK=0.0
KS12: VKICK, KICK=0.0
KS13: VKICK, KICK=0.0
KS14: VKICK, KICK=0.0
KS15: VKICK, KICK=0.0
KS16: VKICK, KICK=0.0
KS17: VKICK, KICK=0.0
KS18: VKICK, KICK=0.0
!
KS21: VKICK, KICK=0.0
KS22: VKICK, KICK=0.0
KS23: VKICK, KICK=0.0
KS24: VKICK, KICK=0.0
KS25: VKICK, KICK=0.0
KS26: VKICK, KICK=0.0
KS27: VKICK, KICK=0.0
KS28: VKICK, KICK=0.0
!
!      EXTRACTION KICKERS AS DIPOLES
!
DA11: SBEND, L=0.40, ANGLE=0.0, E1=0.0, E2=0.0
DS11: SBEND, L=0.40, ANGLE=0.0, E1=0.0, E2=0.0
DS12: SBEND, L=0.40, ANGLE=0.0, E1=0.0, E2=0.0
DS13: SBEND, L=0.40, ANGLE=0.0, E1=0.0, E2=0.0
DS14: SBEND, L=0.40, ANGLE=0.0, E1=0.0, E2=0.0
DS15: SBEND, L=0.40, ANGLE=0.0, E1=0.0, E2=0.0
DS16: SBEND, L=0.40, ANGLE=0.0, E1=0.0, E2=0.0

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```

DS17: SBEND, L=0.40, ANGLE=0.0, E1=0.0, E2=0.0
!
DS21: SBEND, L=0.40, ANGLE=0.0, E1=0.0, E2=0.0
DS22: SBEND, L=0.40, ANGLE=0.0, E1=0.0, E2=0.0
DS23: SBEND, L=0.40, ANGLE=0.0, E1=0.0, E2=0.0
DS24: SBEND, L=0.40, ANGLE=0.0, E1=0.0, E2=0.0
DS25: SBEND, L=0.40, ANGLE=0.0, E1=0.0, E2=0.0
DS26: SBEND, L=0.40, ANGLE=0.0, E1=0.0, E2=0.0
DS27: SBEND, L=0.40, ANGLE=0.0, E1=0.0, E2=0.0
DS28: SBEND, L=0.40, ANGLE=0.0, E1=0.0, E2=0.0
!
!       septum SECTION
!
LSEPT: Sblend, L=2.44, Angle=0.0, E1=0.0, E2=0.0
!
acd   : line = (QDH,OARC,BND,OARC,QFH)
!
acd2  : line = (QDH,SSX1D,BND,OARC,QFH)
acf2  : line = (QFH,SSX2F,BND,SSX3D,QDH)
acd3  : line = (QDH,OARC,BND,SSX4F,QFH)
acf3  : line = (QFH,OARC,BND,SSX5D,QDH)
!
acf   : line = (QFH,OARC,BND,OARC,QDH)
acfl  : line = (QFH,OARC,BND,OARC)
ac    : line = (acd,acf)
arc   : line = (ac,ac,ac,ac)
!
insert : line = (sc,OZ,-sc)
sc     : line = (QMAT,QMAT,O11,O11,O11,O11,Q2,OQ2,Q2,O2,Q3,&
               OQ3,Q3,O31,O31,O31,O31,O31)
!
S150: DRIFT, L = 1.5
S112: DRIFT, L = 1.12
S100: DRIFT, L = 1.0
S96:  DRIFT, L = 0.96
S80:  DRIFT, L = 0.80
S60:  DRIFT, L = 0.60
S50:  DRIFT, L = 0.50
S42:  DRIFT, L = 0.42
S35:  DRIFT, L = 0.35
S32:  DRIFT, L = 0.32
S20:  DRIFT, L = 0.2
S10:  DRIFT, L = 0.1
S08:  DRIFT, L = 0.08
S05:  DRIFT, L = 0.05
S02:  DRIFT, L = 0.02
S01:  DRIFT, L = 0.01
!
SC1:line = (QMAT,QMAT,S60,S50,S32,S10,S01,3*S20,&
            KA11,S20,S08,S20,&
            KS11,S20,S08,S20,&

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KS12,S20,S08,S20,&
KS13,S20,S08,S20,&
KS14,S20,S08,S20,&
KS15,S20,S08,S20,&
KS16,S20,S08,S20,&
KS17,S20,S08,S20,&
KS18,S20,S08,3*S20, &
Q2,OQ2,Q2,O2,Q3,OQ3,Q3, &
S35,S20,KS21,S20,S08,S20,&
KS22,S20,S08,S20,&
KS23,S20,S08,S20,&
KS24,S20,S08,S20,&
KS25,S20,S08,S20,&
KS26,S20,S08,S20,&
KS27,S20,S08,S20,&
KS28,S20,S20,8*S02,S05)
!
SC1_D:line = (QMAT,QMAT,S60,S50,S32,S10,S01,2*S20,&
DA11,S08,&
DS11,S08,&
DS12,S08,&
DS13,S08,&
DS14,S08,&
DS15,S08,&
DS16,S08,&
DS17,S08,S20,&
KS18,S20,S08,3*S20, &
Q2,OQ2,Q2,O2,Q3,OQ3,Q3, &
S35,DS21,S08,&
DS22,S08,&
DS23,S08,&
DS24,S08,&
DS25,S08,&
DS26,S08,&
DS27,S08,&
DS28,S20,8*S02,S05)
!
SC2: LINE = (4*S100,S112,LSEPT,S42,Q3,OQ3,Q3,O2,Q2,OQ2,Q2,4*O11,QMAT,QMAT)
!
INSERT1: LINE =(SC1,SC2)
INSERT1_D: LINE =(SC1_D,SC2)
!
SP: line = (insert,-acfl,-acd,ac,ac,acd,acfl)
! KICKERS AS DIPOLES
SP_XDIP: LINE = (INSERT1_D,-acfl,-acd,ac,ac,acd,acfl)
! KICKERS ONLY
SP1_XTR: LINE = (INSERT1,-acfl,-acd,ac,ac,acd,acfl)
!
!
! SEXTUPOLES ONLY
SP_SX: line = (insert,-acfl,-acd,acd2,acf2,acd3,acf3,acd,acfl)

```

```

!
! SEXTUPOLES AND KICKERS ONLY
  SP_SX_CK: line = (INSERT1,-acfl,-acd,acd2,acf2,acd3,acf3,acd,acfl)
!
! SEXTUPOLES AND KICKERS AS DIPOLES ONLY
  SP_SX_CKD: line = (INSERT1_D,-acfl,-acd,acd2,acf2,acd3,acf3,acd,acfl)
!

!
  ring : line = (4*SP_SX)
!
!
!
  Use, SP
SELECT, OPTICS, RANGE = #S/#E
OPTICS,FILENAME = "sp.optics",&
  COLUMNS = NAME, KEYWORD, S, L, K1L, BETX,DX, BETY,DY
PRINT, FULL
!
PRINT, FULL
TWISS, TAPE
!
!
!
! SUPER-PERIOD SEXTUPOLES-OFF
  Title, " SP Superperiod SNS Sext OFF"
  Use, SP_SX, SUPER=4
!
! Cell
! Vary, KS2, step=.00001, lower=0.0, upper=10.0
! Vary, KS1, step=.00001, lower=-10.0, upper=0.0
! Vary, KS3, step=.00001, lower=-10.0, upper=0.0
! Vary, KF, step=.00001, lower=0.0, upper=5.0
! Vary, KD, step=.00001, lower=-5.0, upper=0.0
! Constraint, Range=#E, MUX=MUH, MUY=MUV
!!Constraint, PLACE=#E, MUX=MUH, MUY=MUV
! Migrad, calls=2000, Tolerance=1.0E-10
! Endmatch
!
PRINT, RANGE=#E
!PRINT, FULL
TWISS, CHROM, TAPE,DELTAP=0.0 !-0.006:0.0060:0.002
!
SELECT, OPTICS, RANGE = #S/#E
OPTICS,FILENAME = "sp-6_sxOFF_sar1.optics",deltap=-0.006, &
  COLUMNS = NAME, KEYWORD, S, L, K1L, BETX,DX, BETY,DY
!
SELECT, OPTICS, RANGE = #S/#E
OPTICS,FILENAME = "sp0_sxOFF_sar1.optics",deltap=-0.00, &
  COLUMNS = NAME, KEYWORD, S, L, K1L, BETX,DX, BETY,DY
!

```

```

SELECT, OPTICS, RANGE = #S/#E
OPTICS,FILENAME = "sp6_sxOFF_sar1.optics",deltap=0.006, &
    COLUMNS = NAME, KEYWORD, S, L, K1L, BETX,DX, BETY,DY
!
!
!stop
!end
!
!
!
    Title, " 0 CHROMATICITY  cx=-8 cy=-8 CORR 2ND ORDER "
!
    USE, SP_SX, SUPER=4
!
    HARMON
! BEAM, PARTICLE=PROTON,ENERGY=1.0,EX=0.4E-06,EY=0.4E-06
    HWEIGHT, QX'=0.0, QY'=0.0, BX'I=0.009, BY'I=0.0
    HVARY, VS1D, step=0.001 ! , LOWER=-20.0, UPPER=0.0
    HVARY, VS2F, step=0.001 ! , LOWER= 0.0, UPPER=20.0
    HVARY, VS3D, step=0.001 ! , LOWER=-20.0, UPPER=0.0
    HVARY, VS4F, step=0.001 ! , LOWER= 0.0, UPPER=20.0
! HVARY, VS5D, step=0.001 ! , LOWER=-20.0, UPPER=0.0 !same as VS1D
    HCELL, QX'=-8.0,QY'=-8.0,QX'=0.0,QY'=0.0 &
        ,BY'I=0.0,TOLERANCE=0.0,CALLS=20000
    ENDHARM
PRINT, RANGE=#E
TWISS, CHROM, TAPE,DELTAP=-0.006:0.0060:0.002
!
!
SELECT, OPTICS, RANGE = #S/#E
OPTICS,FILENAME = "dp-6_5sxON_4fsar1_cx-8_cy-8.optics",deltap=-0.006, &
    COLUMNS = NAME, KEYWORD, S, L, K1L, BETX,DX, BETY,DY
!

SELECT, OPTICS, RANGE = #S/#E
OPTICS,FILENAME = "dp0_5sxON_4fsar1_cx-8_cy-8.optics",deltap=-0.00, &
    COLUMNS = NAME, KEYWORD, S, L, K1L, BETX,DX, BETY,DY
!
SELECT, OPTICS, RANGE = #S/#E
OPTICS,FILENAME = "dp6_5sxON_4fsar1_cx-8_cy-8.optics",deltap=0.006, &
    COLUMNS = NAME, KEYWORD, S, L, K1L, BETX,DX, BETY,DY
!
!
!
    Title, " 1 CHROMATICITY  cx=-8 cy=-8 CORR 2ND ORDER "
!
    USE, SP_SX, SUPER=4
!
    HARMON
! BEAM, PARTICLE=PROTON,ENERGY=1.0,EX=0.4E-06,EY=0.4E-06

```

```

HWEIGHT, QX'=0.0, QY'=0.0, BX'I=0.000, BY'I=0.0
HVARY, VS1D, step=0.001 !, LOWER=-20.0, UPPER=0.0
HVARY, VS2F, step=0.001 !, LOWER= 0.0, UPPER=20.0
HVARY, VS3D, step=0.001 !, LOWER=-20.0, UPPER=0.0
HVARY, VS4F, step=0.001 !, LOWER= 0.0, UPPER=20.0
! HVARY, VS5D, step=0.001 !, LOWER=-20.0, UPPER=0.0 !same as VS1D
HCELL, QX'=-8.0,QY'=-8.0,QX''=0.0,QY''=0.0 &
    ,BY'I=0.0,TOLERANCE=0.0,CALLS=20000
ENDHARM
PRINT, RANGE=#E
TWISS, CHROM, TAPE,DELTAP=-0.006:0.0060:0.002
!
!
SELECT, OPTICS, RANGE = #S/#E
OPTICS,FILENAME = "dp-6_cx-8_cy-8.optics",deltap=-0.006, &
    COLUMNS = NAME, KEYWORD, S, L, K1L, BETX,DX, BETY,DY
!

SELECT, OPTICS, RANGE = #S/#E
OPTICS,FILENAME = "dp0_cx-8_cy-8.optics",deltap=-0.00, &
    COLUMNS = NAME, KEYWORD, S, L, K1L, BETX,DX, BETY,DY
!
SELECT, OPTICS, RANGE = #S/#E
OPTICS,FILENAME = "dp6_cx-8_cy-8.optics",deltap=0.006, &
    COLUMNS = NAME, KEYWORD, S, L, K1L, BETX,DX, BETY,DY
!
Title, " 1 CHROMATICITY  cx=-10 cy=-10 CORR 2ND ORDER "
!
USE, SP_SX, SUPER=4
!
HARMON
! BEAM, PARTICLE=PROTON,ENERGY=1.0,EX=0.4E-06,EY=0.4E-06
HWEIGHT, QX''=0.0, QY''=0.0, BX'I=0.000, BY'I=0.0
HVARY, VS1D, step=0.001 !, LOWER=-20.0, UPPER=0.0
HVARY, VS2F, step=0.001 !, LOWER= 0.0, UPPER=20.0
HVARY, VS3D, step=0.001 !, LOWER=-20.0, UPPER=0.0
HVARY, VS4F, step=0.001 !, LOWER= 0.0, UPPER=20.0
! HVARY, VS5D, step=0.001 !, LOWER=-20.0, UPPER=0.0 !same as VS1D
HCELL, QX'=-10.0,QY'=-10.0,QX''=0.0,QY''=0.0 &
    ,BY'I=0.0,TOLERANCE=0.0,CALLS=20000
ENDHARM
PRINT, RANGE=#E
TWISS, CHROM, TAPE,DELTAP=-0.006:0.0060:0.002
!
!
SELECT, OPTICS, RANGE = #S/#E
OPTICS,FILENAME = "dp-6_cx-10_cy-10.optics",deltap=-0.006, &
    COLUMNS = NAME, KEYWORD, S, L, K1L, BETX,DX, BETY,DY
!

SELECT, OPTICS, RANGE = #S/#E

```

```

OPTICS,FILENAME = "dp0_cx-10_cy-10.optics",deltap=-0.00, &
    COLUMNS = NAME, KEYWORD, S, L, K1L, BETX,DX, BETY,DY
!
SELECT, OPTICS, RANGE = #S/#E
OPTICS,FILENAME = "dp6_cx-10_cy-10.optics",deltap=0.006, &
    COLUMNS = NAME, KEYWORD, S, L, K1L, BETX,DX, BETY,DY
!
!
Title, " 1 CHROMATICITY  cx=-12 cy=-12 CORR 2ND ORDER "
!
    USE, SP_SX, SUPER=4
!
    HARMON
! BEAM, PARTICLE=PROTON,ENERGY=1.0,EX=0.4E-06,EY=0.4E-06
    HWEIGHT, QX'=0.0, QY'=0.0, BX'I=0.000, BY'I=0.0
    HVARY, VS1D, step=0.001 ! , LOWER=-20.0, UPPER=0.0
    HVARY, VS2F, step=0.001 ! , LOWER= 0.0, UPPER=20.0
    HVARY, VS3D, step=0.001 ! , LOWER=-20.0, UPPER=0.0
    HVARY, VS4F, step=0.001 ! , LOWER= 0.0, UPPER=20.0
! HVARY, VS5D, step=0.001 ! , LOWER=-20.0, UPPER=0.0 !same as VS1D
    HCELL, QX'=-12.0,QY'=-12.0,QX''=0.0,QY''=0.0 &
        ,BY'I=0.0,TOLERANCE=0.0,CALLS=20000
    ENDHARM
PRINT, RANGE=#E
TWISS, CHROM, TAPE,DELTAP=-0.006:0.0060:0.002
!
!
SELECT, OPTICS, RANGE = #S/#E
OPTICS,FILENAME = "dp-6_cx-12_cy-12.optics",deltap=-0.006, &
    COLUMNS = NAME, KEYWORD, S, L, K1L, BETX,DX, BETY,DY
!

SELECT, OPTICS, RANGE = #S/#E
OPTICS,FILENAME = "dp0_cx-12_cy-12.optics",deltap=-0.00, &
    COLUMNS = NAME, KEYWORD, S, L, K1L, BETX,DX, BETY,DY
!
SELECT, OPTICS, RANGE = #S/#E
OPTICS,FILENAME = "dp6_cx-12_cy-12.optics",deltap=0.006, &
    COLUMNS = NAME, KEYWORD, S, L, K1L, BETX,DX, BETY,DY
!
!
Title, " 1 CHROMATICITY  cx=-12 cy=-12 CORR 2ND ORDER "
!
    USE, SP_SX, SUPER=4
!
    HARMON
! BEAM, PARTICLE=PROTON,ENERGY=1.0,EX=0.4E-06,EY=0.4E-06
    HWEIGHT, QX'=0.00, QY'=0.0, BX'I=0.0, BY'I=1.0
    HVARY, VS1D, step=0.001 ! , LOWER=-20.0, UPPER=0.0
    HVARY, VS2F, step=0.001 ! , LOWER= 0.0, UPPER=20.0
    HVARY, VS3D, step=0.001 ! , LOWER=-20.0, UPPER=0.0

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```

HVARY, VS4F, step=0.001 !, LOWER= 0.0, UPPER=20.0
! HVARY, VS5D, step=0.001 !, LOWER=-20.0, UPPER=0.0 !same as VS1D
HCELL, QX'=-12.0,QY'=-12.0,QX"=0.0,QY"=0.0 &
,BY'I=0.0,TOLERANCE=0.0,CALLS=20000
ENDHARM
PRINT, RANGE=#E
TWISS, CHROM, TAPE,DELTAP=-0.006:0.0060:0.002
!
!
SELECT, OPTICS, RANGE = #S/#E
OPTICS,FILENAME = "dp-6_cx-12_cy-12.optics",deltap=-0.006, &
    COLUMNS = NAME, KEYWORD, S, L, K1L, BETX,DX, BETY,DY
!

SELECT, OPTICS, RANGE = #S/#E
OPTICS,FILENAME = "dp0_cx-12_cy-12.optics",deltap=-0.00, &
    COLUMNS = NAME, KEYWORD, S, L, K1L, BETX,DX, BETY,DY
!
SELECT, OPTICS, RANGE = #S/#E
OPTICS,FILENAME = "dp6_cx-12_cy-12.optics",deltap=0.006, &
    COLUMNS = NAME, KEYWORD, S, L, K1L, BETX,DX, BETY,DY
!
stop
end

```