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Some Results for the Chromatic Correction of the Antisymmetric RHIC Lattice

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RHIC-AP-27

Some Results for the Chromatic Correction of the Antisymmetric RHIC Lattice

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ABSTRACT

The sextupole scheme proposed in RHIC-AP-21 is tested for the currently antisymmetric lattice.

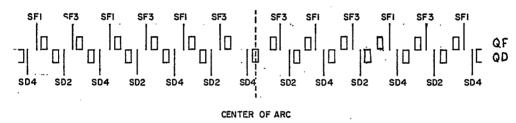
I. Introduction

In this note we are testing a sextupole scheme that has given good results in other cases^{1,2}. In the present case sextupoles have been placed out of quadrupoles and the process of optimization has been exercised manually and with the help of HARMON³. Unfortunately, HARMON has shown some weakness and none run has been better than those in which sextupoles have been chosen manually.

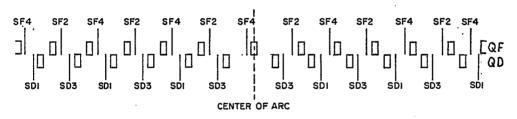
II. The Lattice

In order to identify the lattice we are going to address some of its parameters and structure. Let us first place the sextupoles in the arcs. Following Brown and Servranckx⁴, the focusing structure is as follows:

Outer Arc:



Inner Arc:



All the sextupoles families have been placed just aside the quadrupoles, with zero distance in between. The length of sextupoles is 0.1 m. There are four families in the inner arc, and four families in the outer arc. The total number is eight families.

- 1. A. Antillon, RHIC-8, BNL (1985).
- 2. A. Antillon, RHIC-AP-21, BNL (1985).
- 3. M. H. Donald.
- 4. IEEE Trans. on Nucl Sci NS-32 No. 5, (1985).

Some lattice parameters⁵.

$$\beta_{x}^{QF} / \beta_{x}^{QD} = 49.7/8.6$$

$$\beta_{y}^{QF} / \beta_{y}^{QD} = 8.6/49.8$$

$$\eta_{x}^{QF} / \eta_{x}^{QD} = 1.5/0.7$$

$$\epsilon_{x} / \epsilon_{y} = -57.5/-57.4$$

$$\nu_{x} / \nu_{y} = 28.851725/28.843547$$
SF/SD (two families) = 1.69783/-3.32157 for $\xi_{x,y} = 0$

$$\beta_{x}^{*} / \beta_{y}^{*} = 3.039/3.042$$

III. Chromatic Results

a. Two families.

In the next figure we are using this notation for the values of $\beta\mathchar`-function.$

Inner Arc:

$$\begin{split} \beta^B_x &= \text{Begin of MAD. Center of first QF quadrupole at the center.} \\ \beta^5_y &= \text{Center of the 1st QD} \\ \beta^{14}_x &= \text{Center of the 2nd QF} \\ \beta^{19}_y &= \text{Center of the 2nd QD} \end{split}$$

Outer Arc:

$$\beta_x^{162}$$
 - Center of the first QF
 β_y^{167} - Center of the 2nd QD
 β_y^{239} - Center of the 7th QD.

The machine function has been calculated only with two families of sextupoles.

⁵From MAD (F. CH. Iselin)

The figure shows a clear bad behaviour of the β 's at the arcs. (Fig. 1)

b. Eight families:

In order to reduce the bad behaviour of the β 's at the arcs, we decouple SF, SD into 8 families, 4 in the inner and 4 in the outer arc. The β 's are reduced at expenses of the other parameters.

The sextupoles values are

$$\left(\frac{B'}{B_{o}\rho}, \text{ MAD units}\right).$$

Inner arc:

SF2 = 1.148 SF4 = 1.738 SD1 = -4.0 SD3 = -2.5135

Outer arc:

SF1 = 1.426 SF3 = 2.474 SD2 = -2.6541 SD4 = -4.0 (Fig. 2).

IV. Tune versus Amplitude

 HARMON was used to calculate the linear change of tune with amplitude. They are

$$\Delta Q_{x} / \Delta \varepsilon_{x} = -145$$
$$\Delta Q_{y} / \Delta \varepsilon_{y} = 579$$
$$\Delta Q_{y} / \Delta \varepsilon_{x} = -960.$$

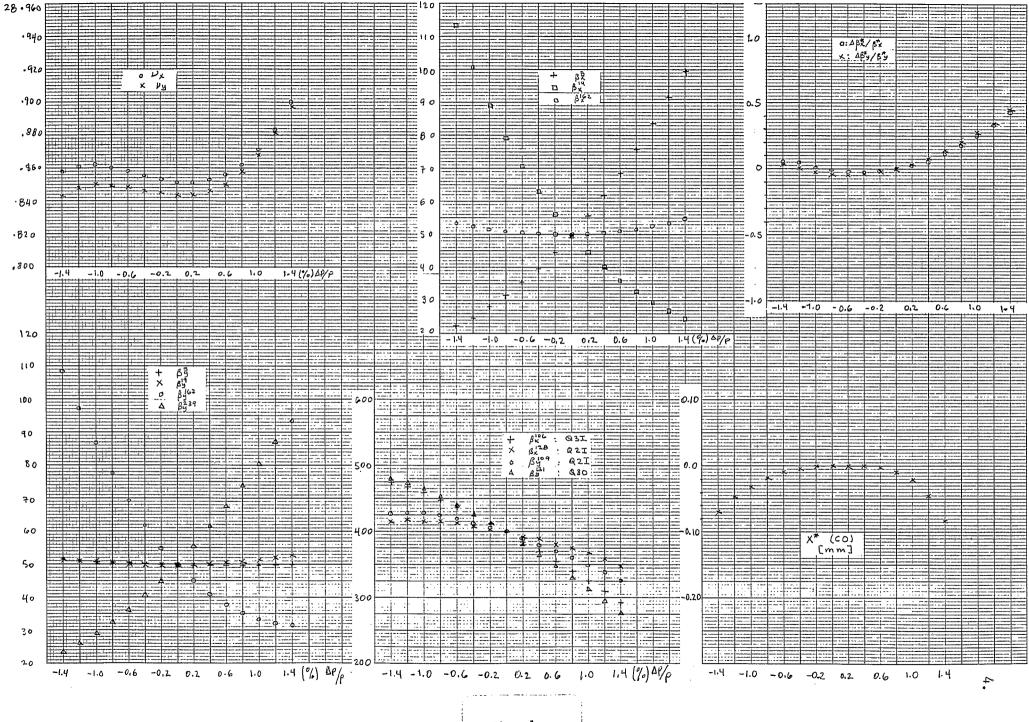
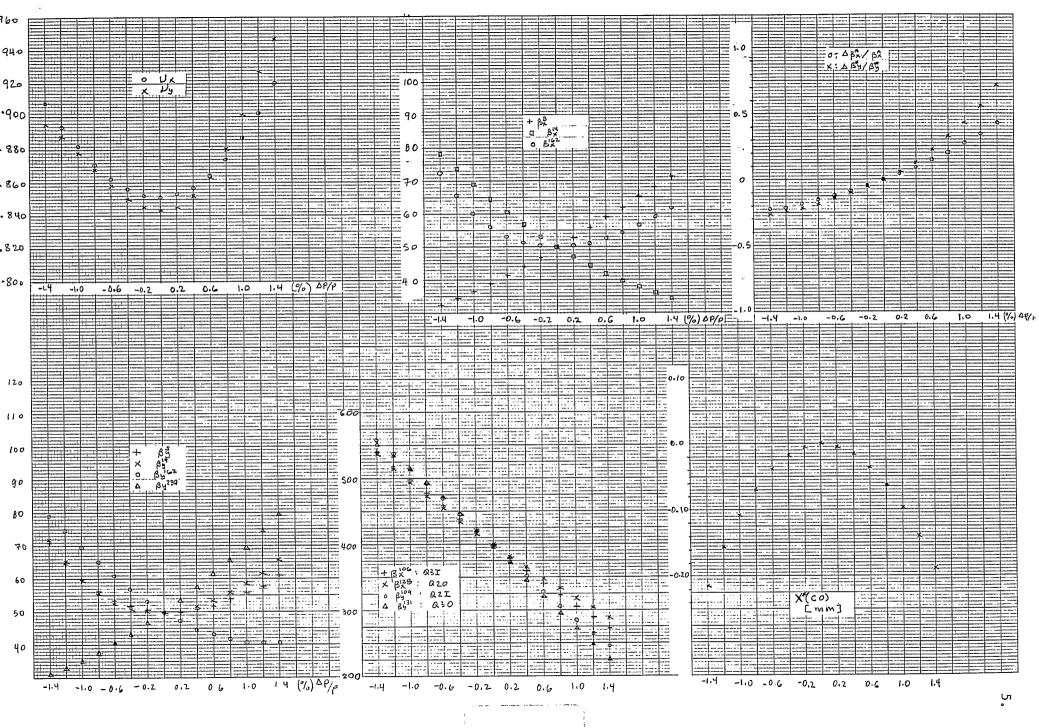


Fig. 1



So, for an emittance of 0.3 mm-mrad

$$\Delta v_{x}^{2} - 3.3 \times 10^{4}$$

 $\Delta v_{y}^{2} - 1.14 \times 10^{4}$

that is inside the range of tolerance.

V. Change with respect to distance to the quadrupole.

The next figure shows how the β 's and the tune change as a function of the distance to the immediate quadrupole. In general, for $\Delta p/p<0$ β 's and tune are constant, but not for $\Delta p/p>0$. The calculation was done for 2 families, but the general behaviour is analogous for 8 families. (Fig. 3).

VI. Tracking

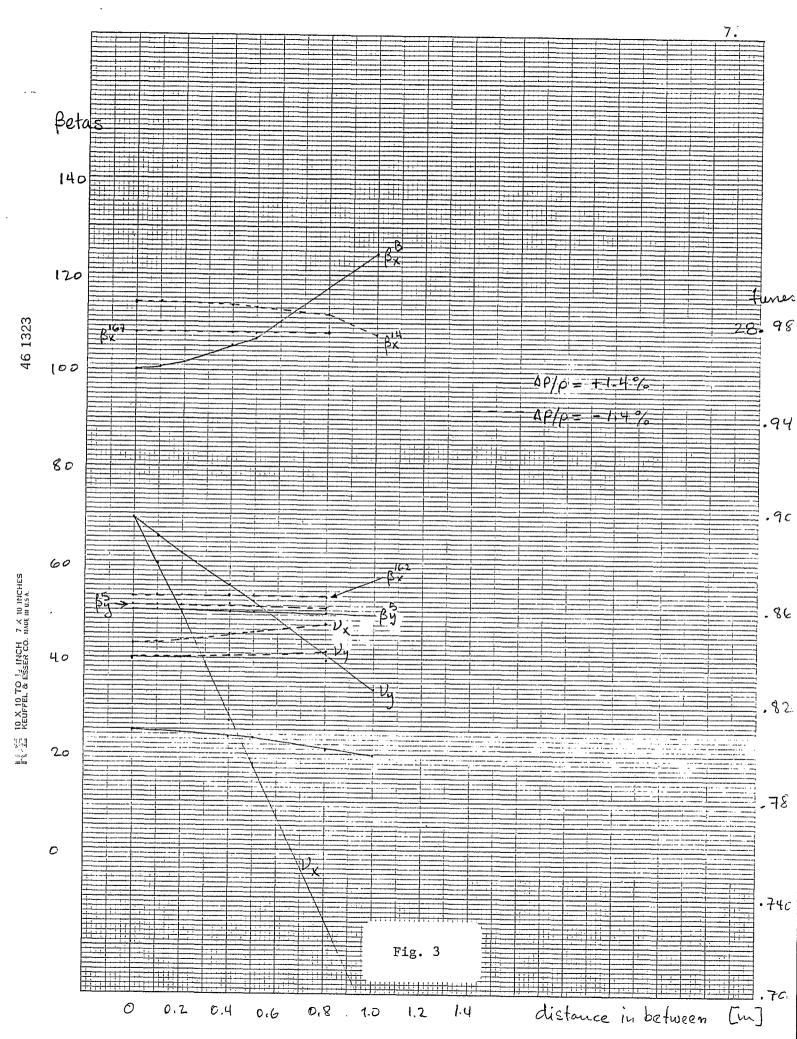
Finally we are going to show tracking results for the case of 8 families. We are using PATRICIA with 4 particles with emittances 0.5π , 1π , 1.5π and 2π mm-mrad.

a.	∆p/p	=	0	(Figure	4.)
b.	∆p/p	=	+1%	(Figure	5)
c.	∆p/p	=	-1%	(Figure	6)

The phase space plots seem to be good for $\Delta p/p = 0$ and +1%, and it seems to be a small coupling resonance for $\Delta p/p = -1\%$.

Acknowledgements:

I am very grateful to Dr. Martin H. Donald from SLAC for his help and suggestions for the program HARMON, and to R. Gupta, S. Y. Lee and Z. Parsa for their help with the first version of MAD/HARMON.



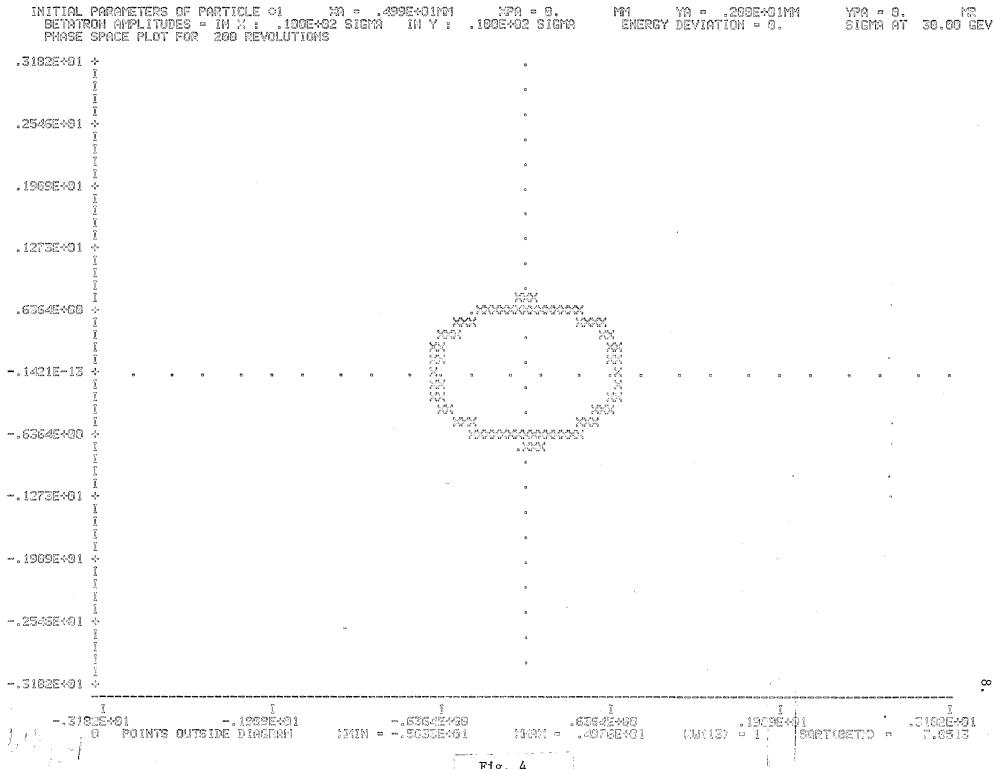
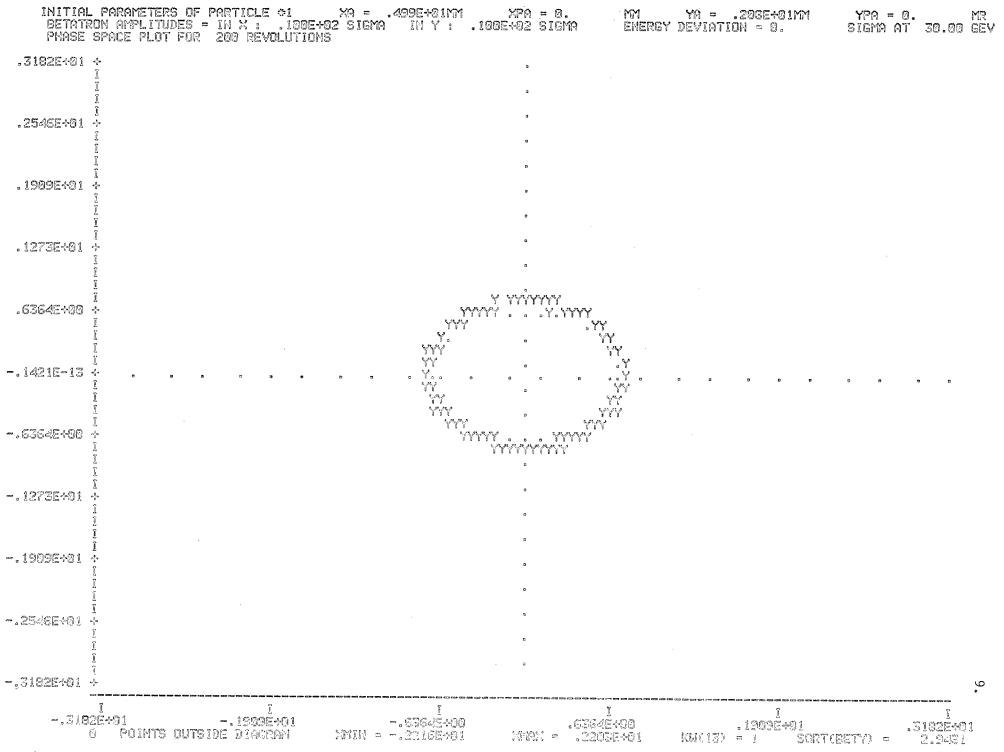
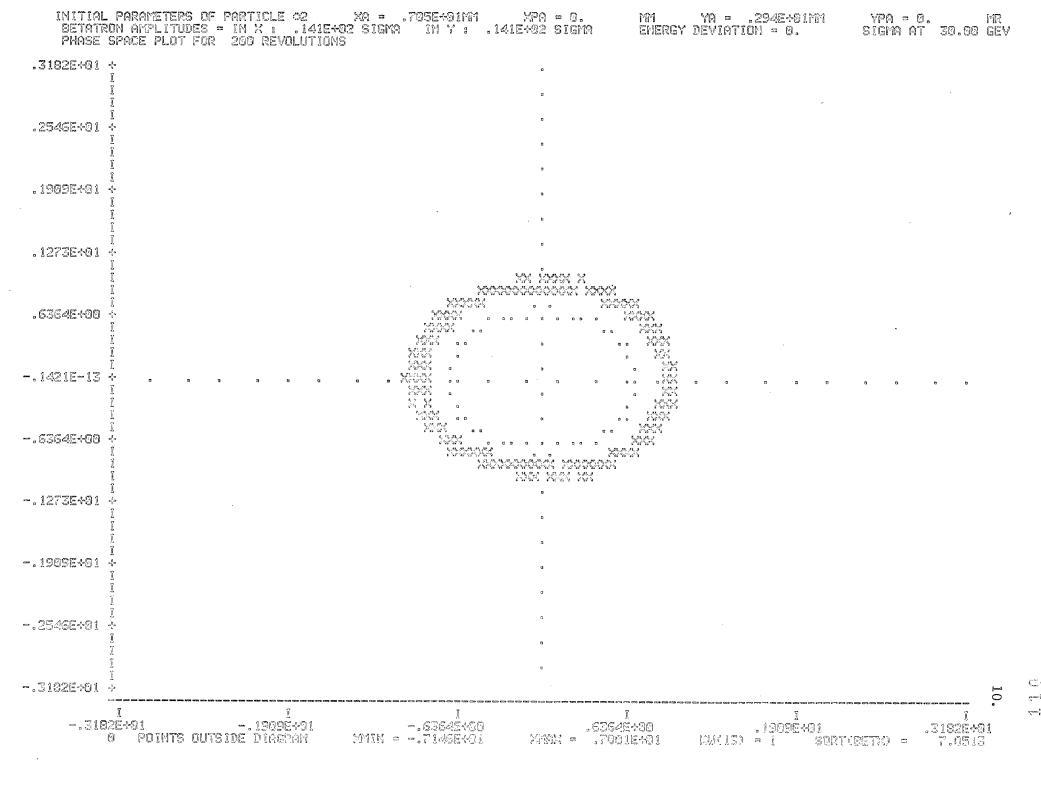
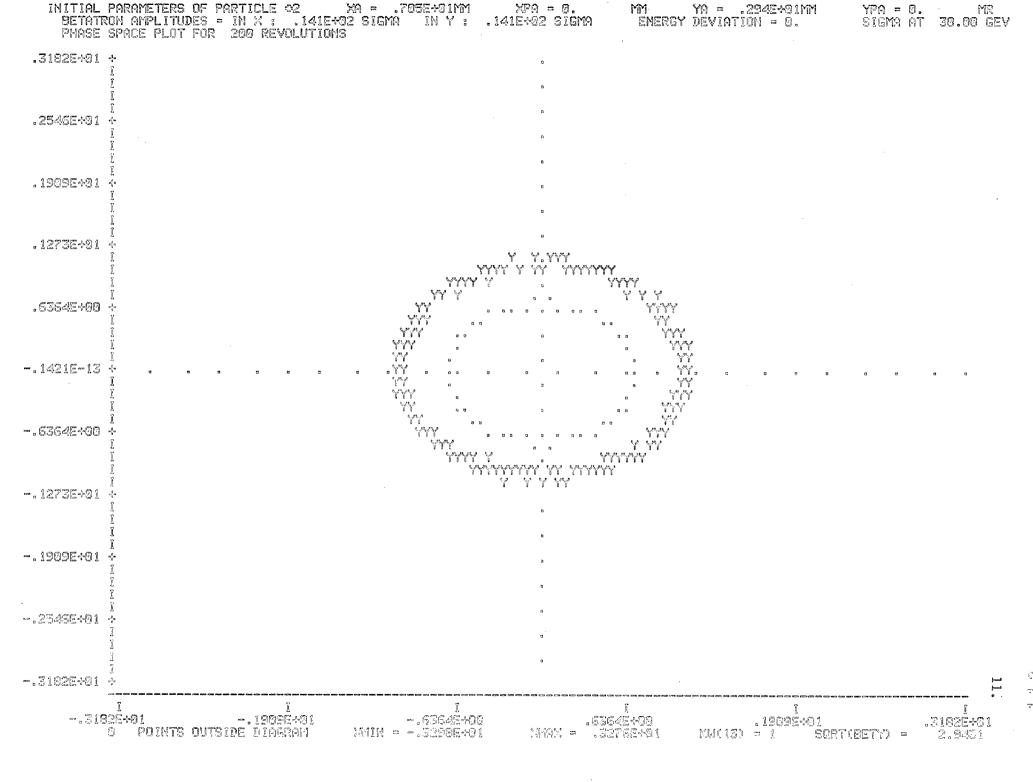
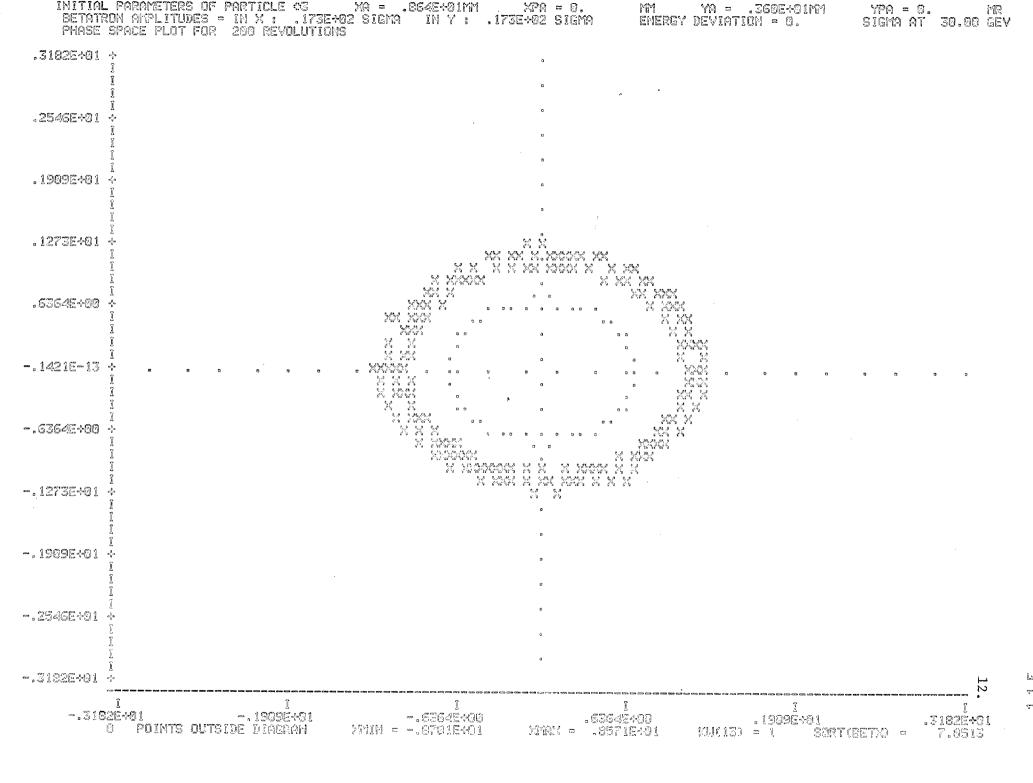


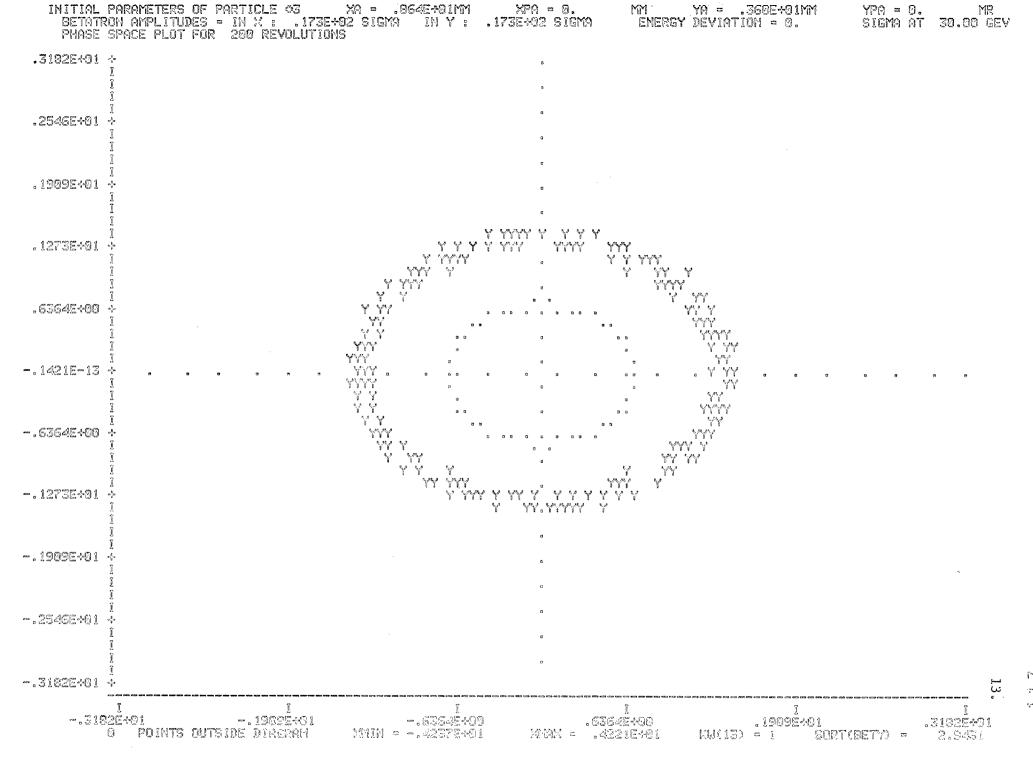
Fig. 4

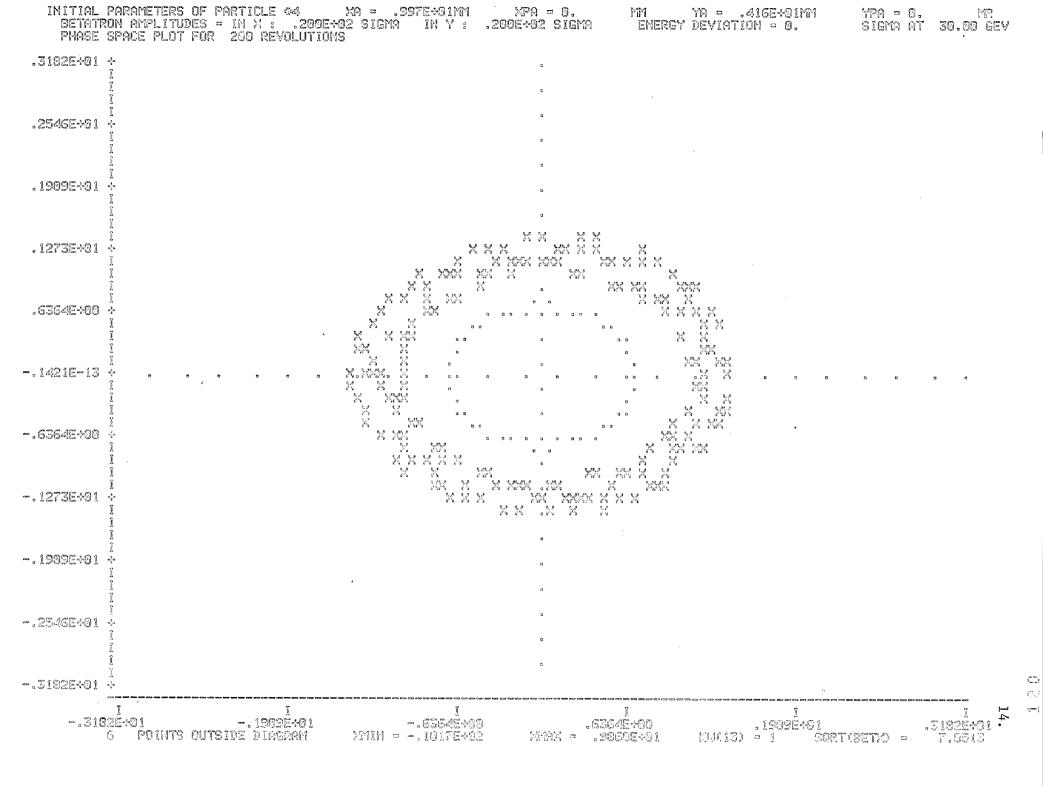


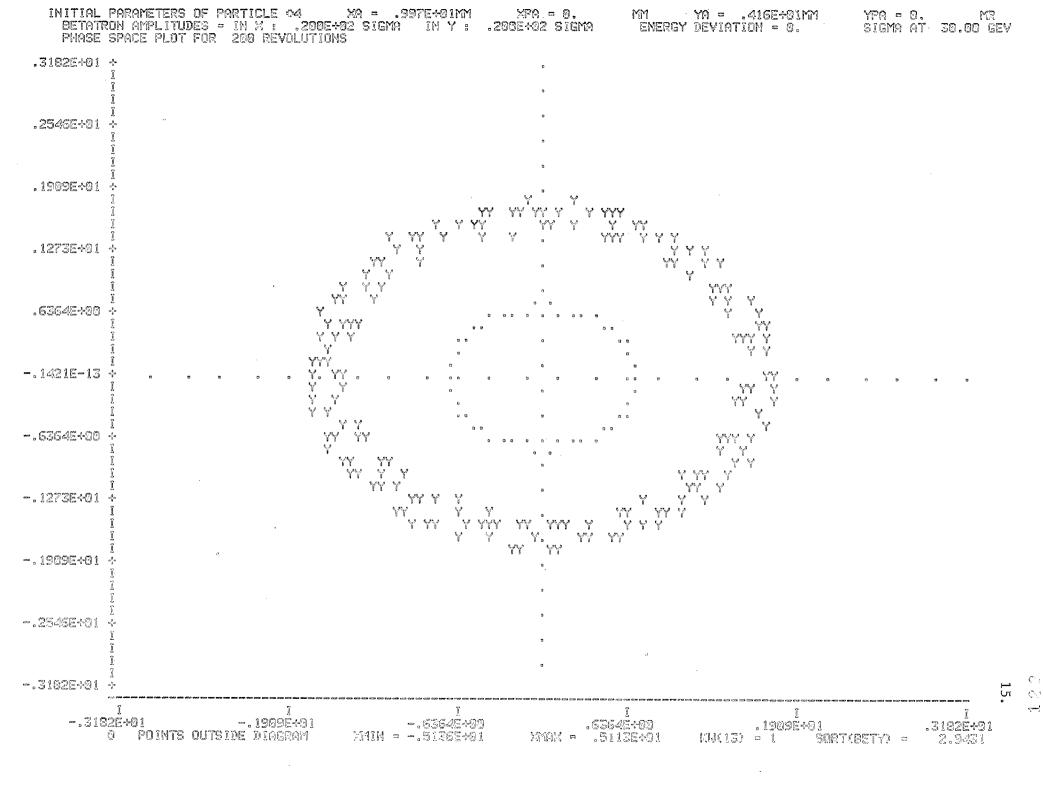


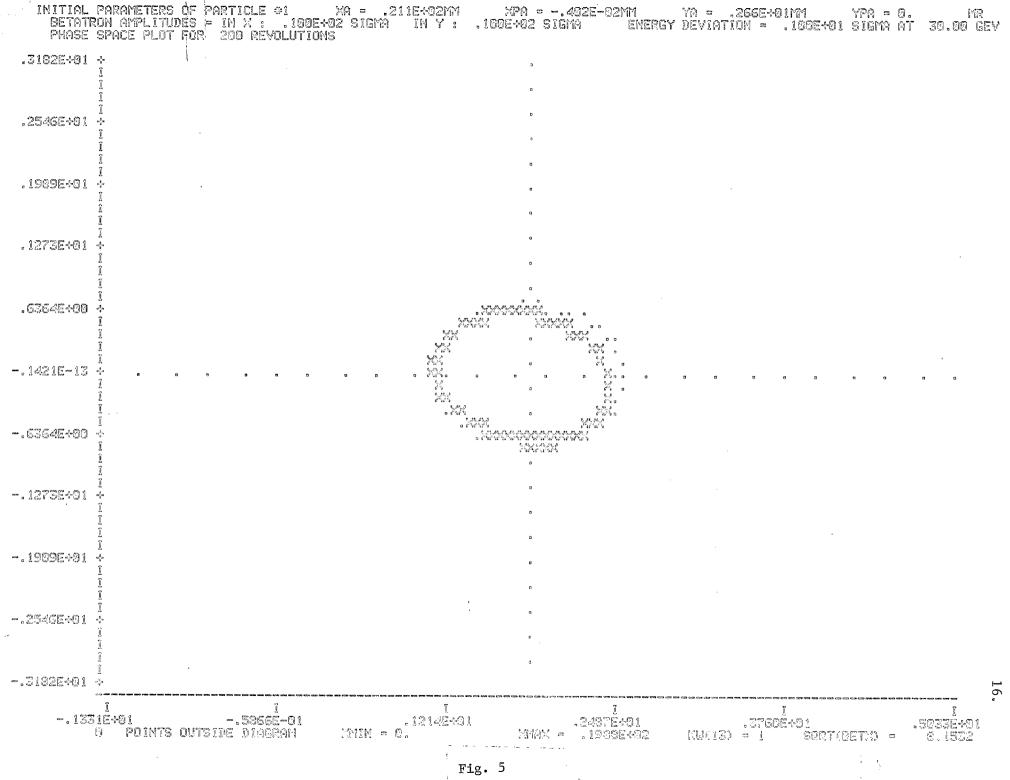






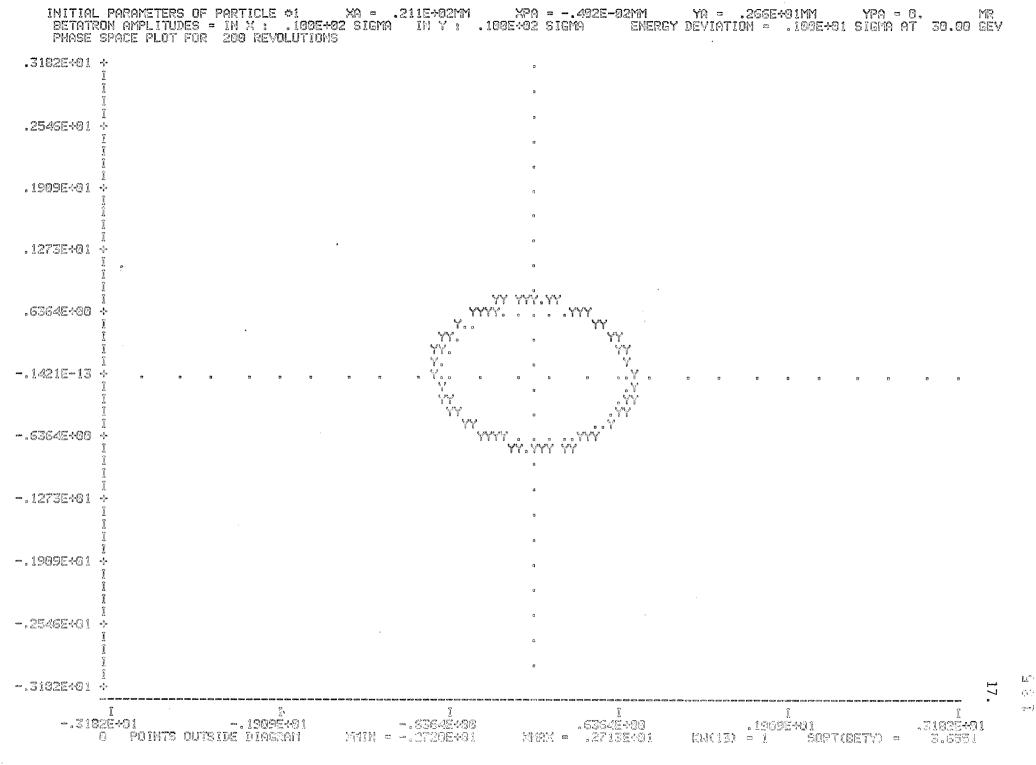




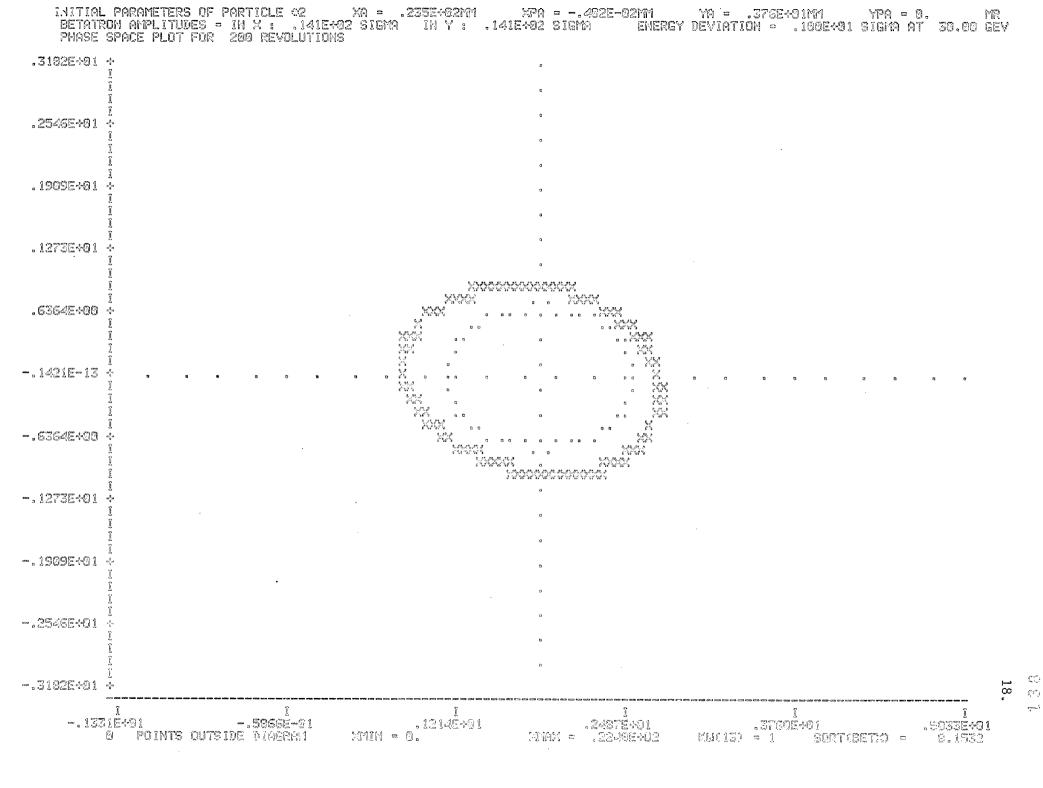


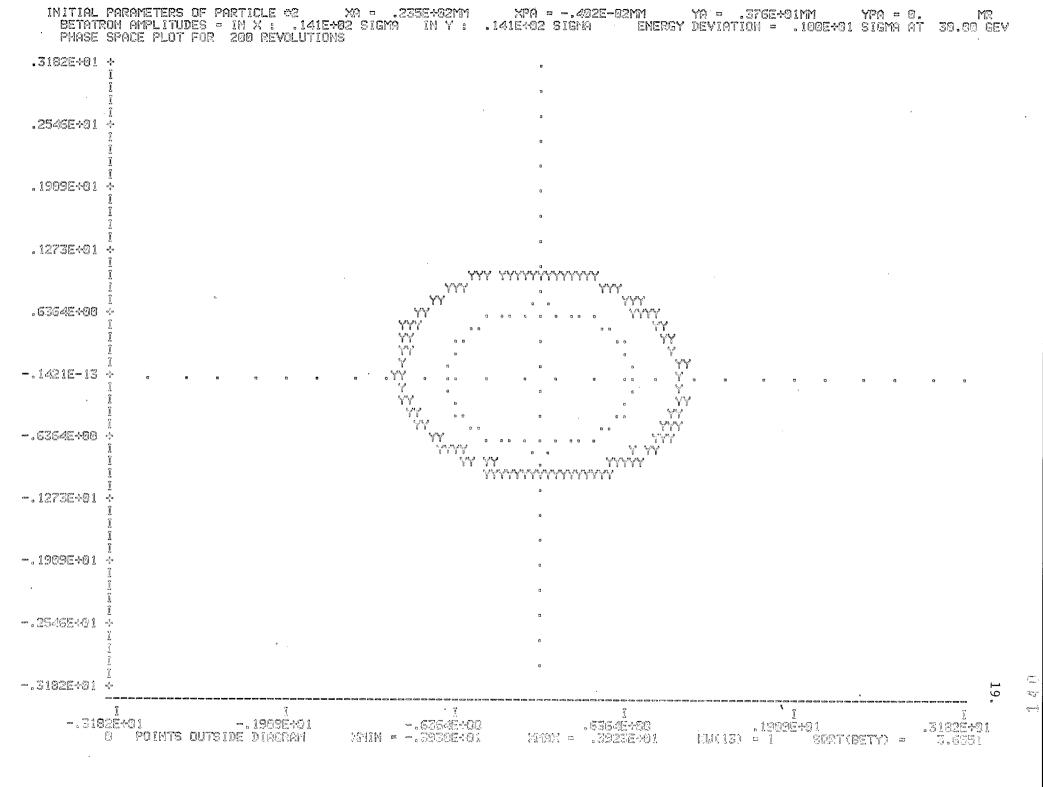
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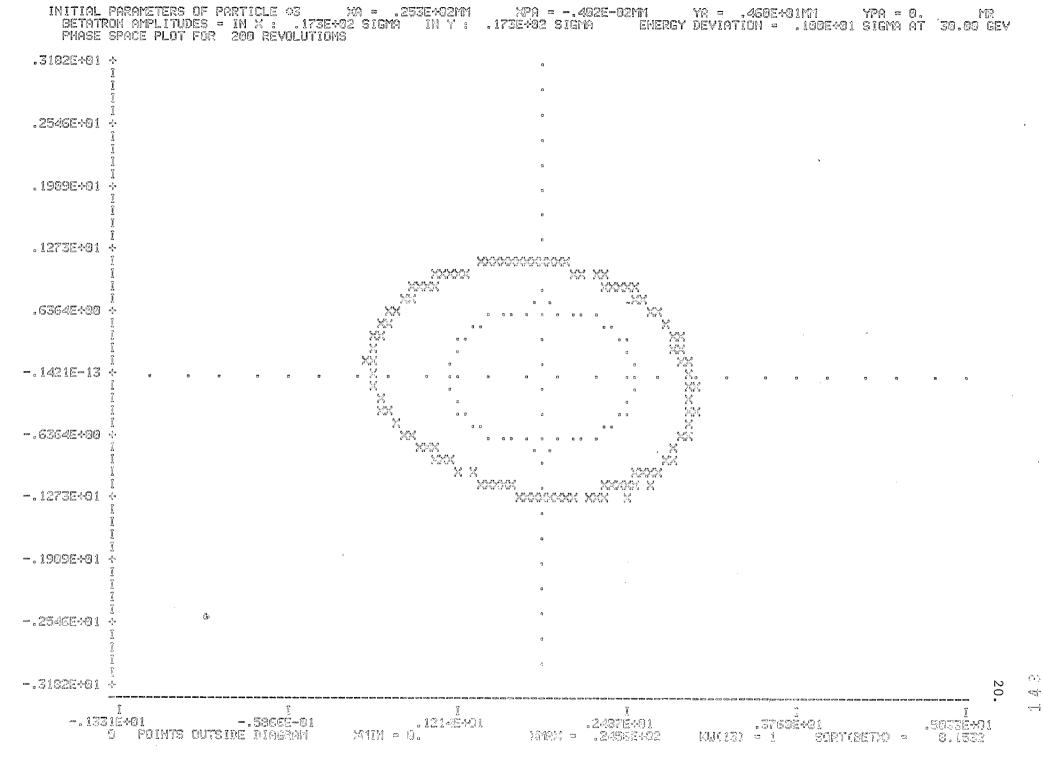
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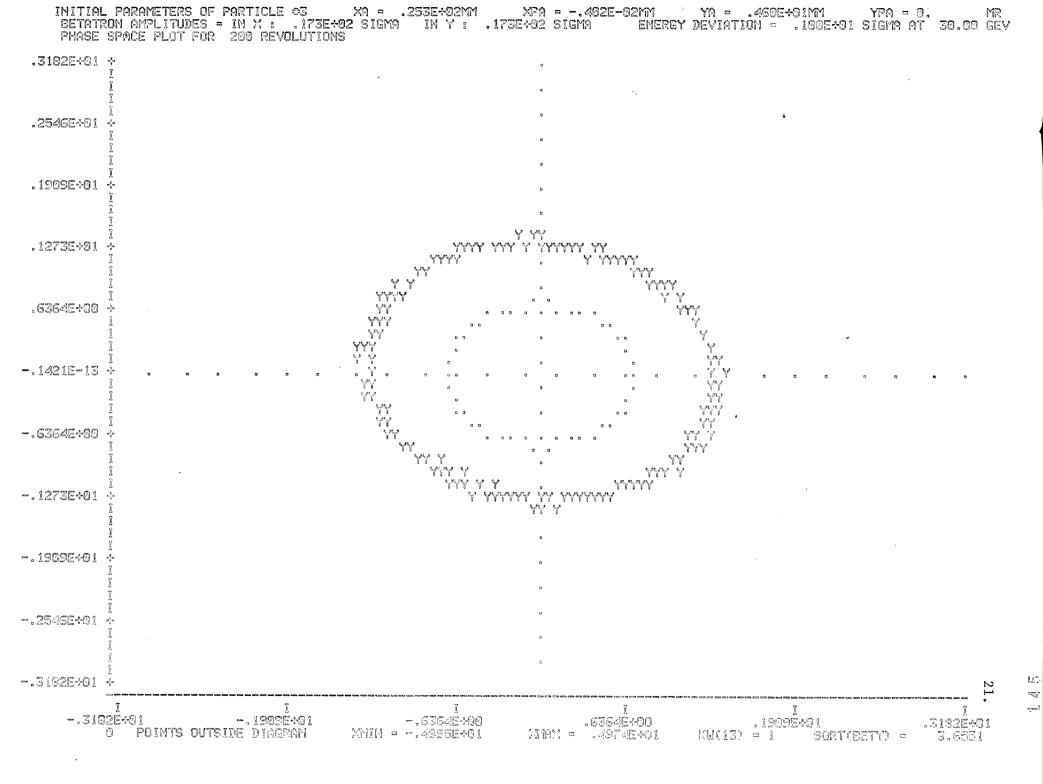


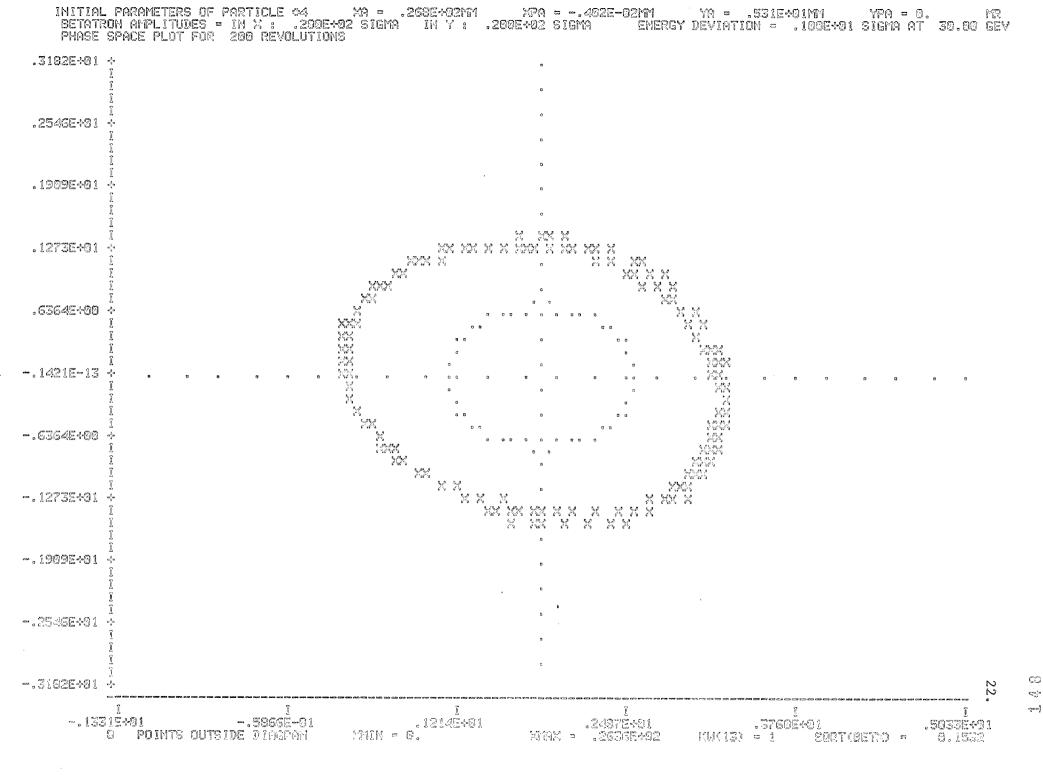
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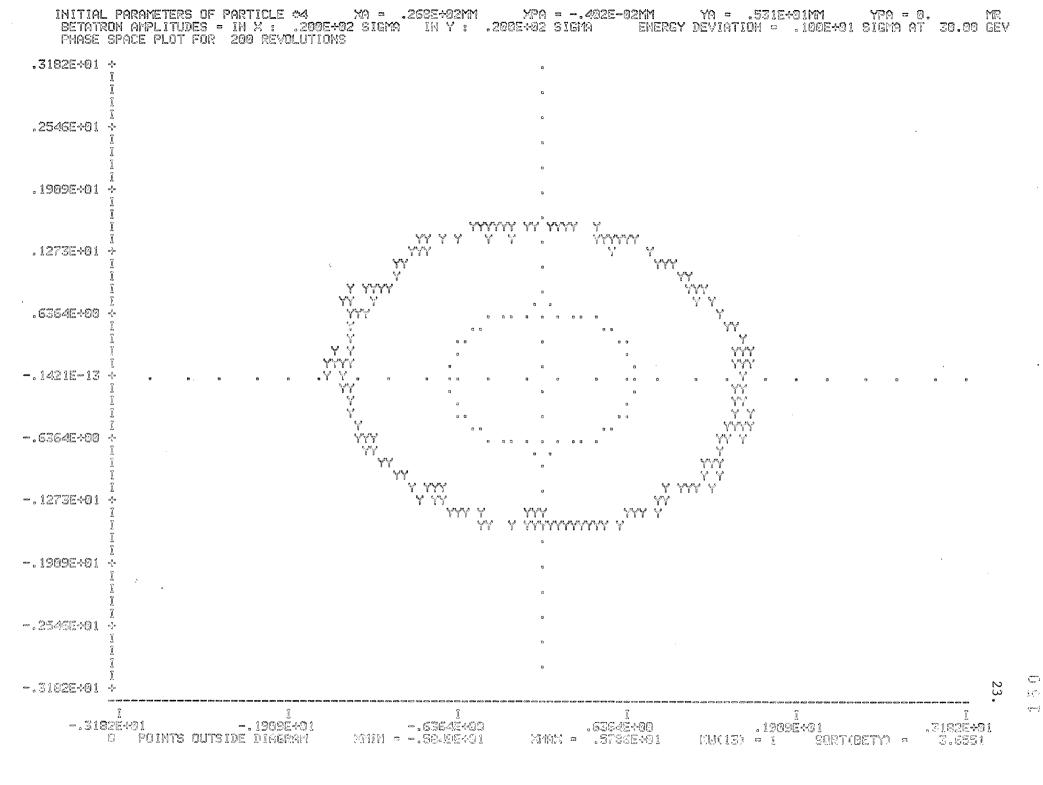


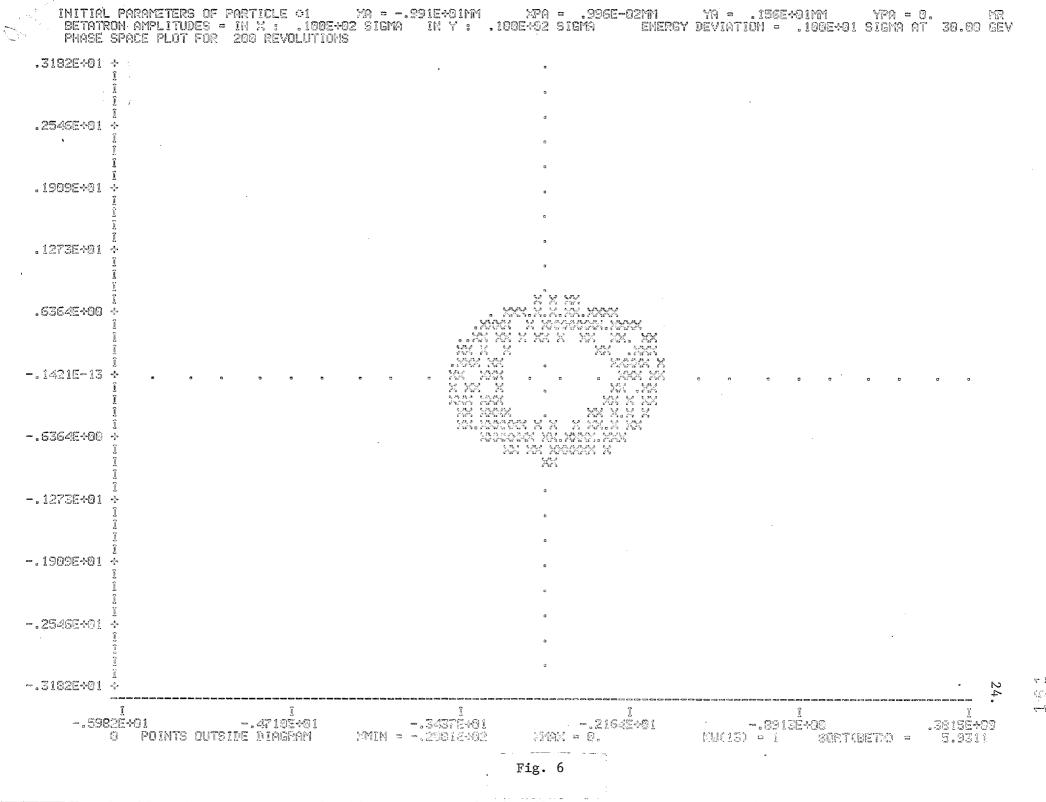


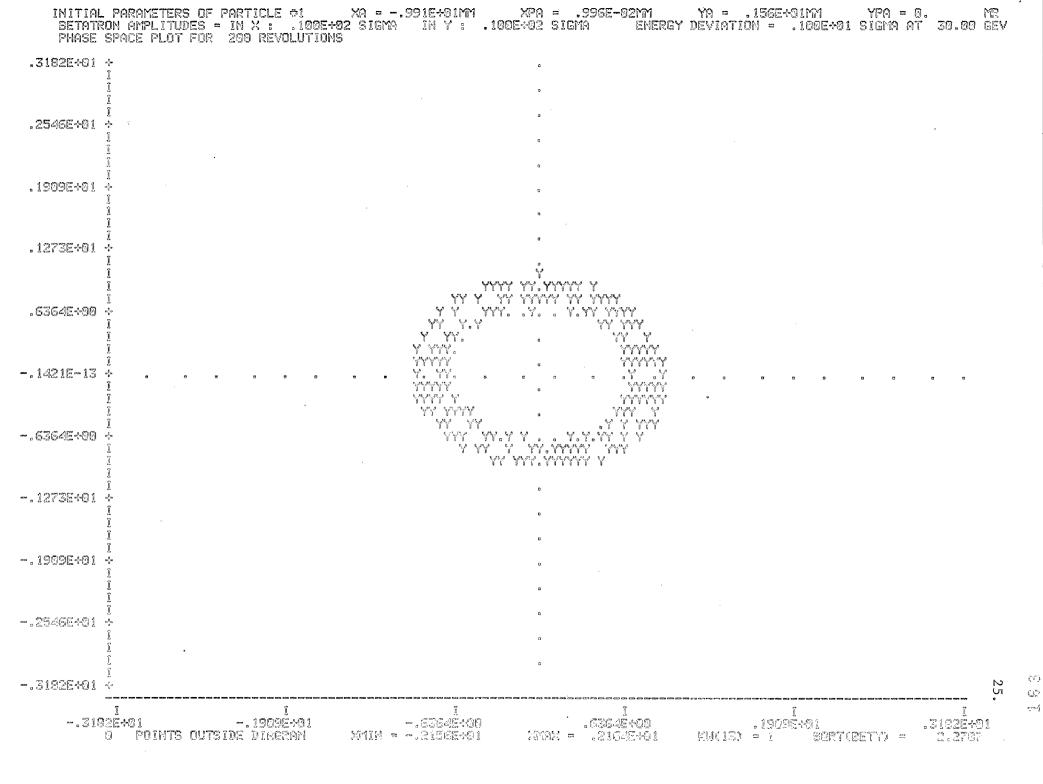


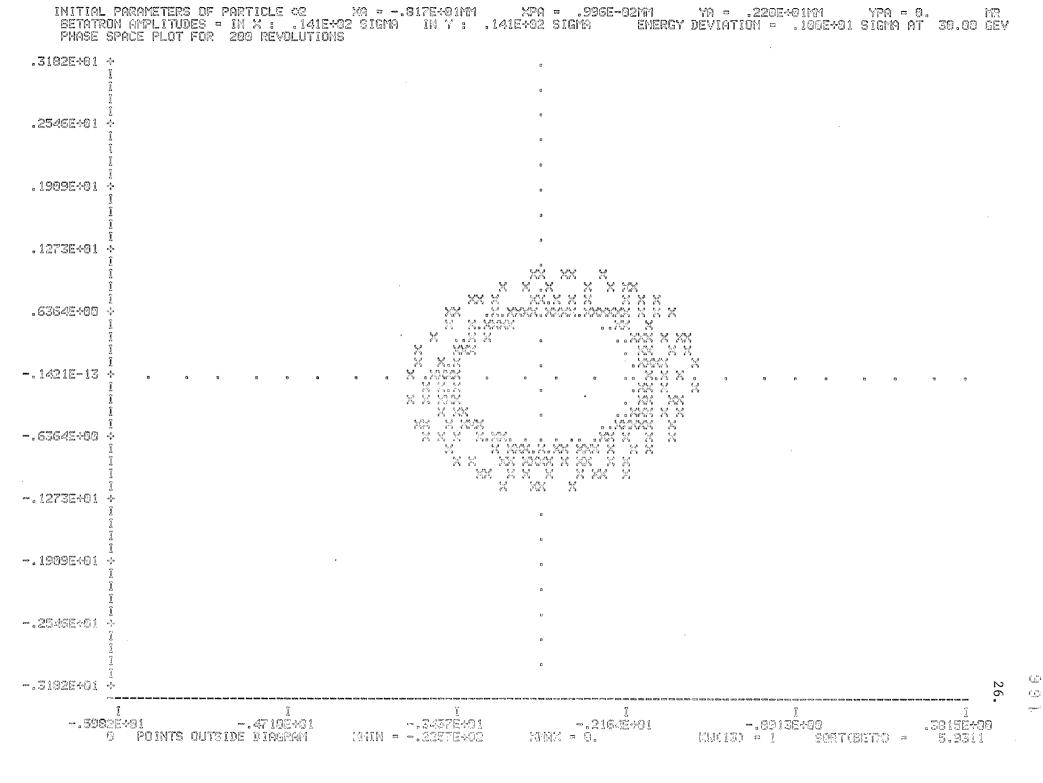


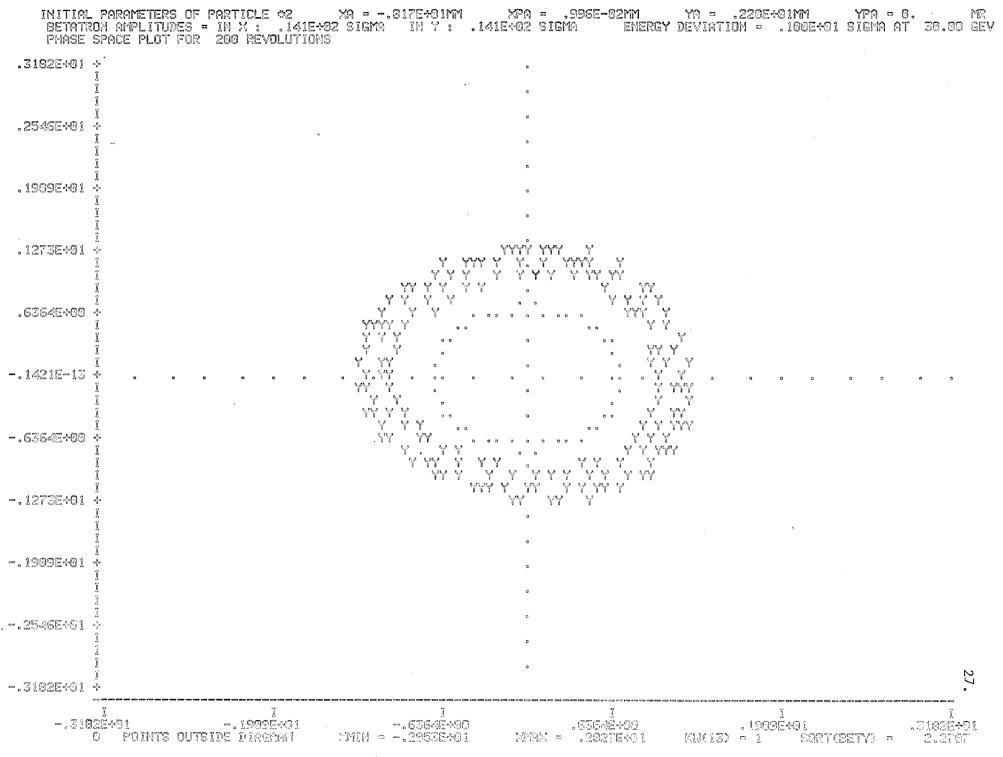












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