# 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 ${ }^{\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}}$. 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 HARMON ${ }^{3}$. 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 aros. Following Brown and Servranckx ${ }^{4}$, 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 parameters ${ }^{5}$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\beta_{x}^{Q F} / \beta_{x}^{Q D} & =49.7 / 8.6 \\
\beta_{y}^{Q F} / \beta_{y}^{Q D} & =8.6 / 49.8 \\
\eta_{x}^{Q F} / \eta_{x}^{Q D} & =1.5 / 0.7 \\
\varepsilon_{x} / \varepsilon_{y} & =-57.5 /-57.4 \\
v_{x} / \nu_{y} & =28.851725 / 28.843547
\end{aligned}
$$

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

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

## III. Chromatic Results

a. Two families.
$\beta$-function.
Inner Arc:
$B_{x}^{B}$ - Begin of MAD. Center of first $Q F$ quadrupole at the center.
$\beta_{y}^{5}$ - Center of the $1 \mathrm{st} Q D$
$\beta_{x}^{14}$ - Center of the 2nd $Q F$
$\beta_{y}^{19}$ - Center of the 2nd $Q D$
Outer Arc:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \beta_{x}^{162} \text { - Center of the first } Q F \\
& \beta_{y}^{167} \text { - Center of the 2nd } Q D \\
& \beta_{y}^{239} \text { - Center of the } 7 \text { th } Q D .
\end{aligned}
$$

The machine function has been calculated only with two families of sextupoles.
$5_{\text {From MAD (F. CH. Iselin) }}$

The figure shows a clear bad behaviour of the B's at the arcs. (Fig. 1)
b. Eight families:

In order to reduce the bad behaviour of the $\beta^{\prime}$ s at the arcs, we decouple SF, SD into 8 families, 4 in the inner and 4 in the outer arc. The $\beta^{\prime}$ s are reduced at expenses of the other parameters.

The sextupoles values are

Inner arc:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& S F 2=1.148 \\
& S F 4=1.738 \\
& S D 1=-4.0 \\
& S D 3=-2.5135
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \Delta Q_{\mathrm{x}} / \Delta \varepsilon_{\mathrm{x}}=-145 \\
& \Delta Q_{\mathrm{y}} / \Delta \varepsilon_{\mathrm{y}}=579 \\
& \Delta Q_{\mathrm{y}} / \Delta \varepsilon_{\mathrm{x}}=-960 .
\end{aligned}
$$




So, for an emittance of $0.3 \mathrm{~mm}-\mathrm{mrad}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \Delta \nu_{x} \sim-3.3 \times 10^{-4} \\
& \Delta \nu_{y} \sim-1.14 \times 10^{-4}
\end{aligned}
$$

that is inside the range of tolerance.
V. Change with respect to distance to the quadrupole.

The next figure shows how the $\beta^{\prime}$ s and the tune change as a function of the distance to the immediate quadrupole. In general, for $\Delta p / p<0 \quad \beta^{\prime} s$ 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 $0.5 \pi$, $1 \pi$, $1.5 \pi$ and $2 \pi \mathrm{~mm}-\mathrm{mrad}$.

| a. $\Delta \mathrm{p} / \mathrm{p}=0$ | (Figure 4) |
| :--- | :--- |
| b. $\Delta \mathrm{p} / \mathrm{p}=+1 \%$ | (Figure 5) |
| c. $\Delta \mathrm{p} / \mathrm{p}=-1 \%$ | (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.


INITIAL PARAYETERS OF PRRTICLE *I
$r \theta=.4995+01 m$
$B A=0$.
M

$Y P A=0$.


instial faranters of particle ea



INTTML PRPAREERS
 H月區 SPE FLDT FRF



INTTIA PRERYETERS OF PRRTIELE * $\qquad$ $89=-8 G 4 E+1 M$

$Y P R=B$.
$M P$

PHAEE SPMEE PLOT FIR EOG REYOLUTIDNS
.3185841
$.2548 E+91$
$.1989 E \% 41$
$.12585+91$
$.65648+80$

INITIAL PARAMETEBS DF PARTICLE $\# 4$
$4 月=99761 \mathrm{~cm}$
$F A=0$

$-29 \operatorname{sen}$ ?
-31 ERE 1

INITIAL PGRFHETERE DR PABTINHE シI
$A B=-A D E-2 N B$ $\qquad$




Fig. 5

IMITIAL PARAMETERS OF PRRTICLE $\because$
$W_{A}=.211 E+M M M$ PHASE GPAEE PLOT FOR ERG REVOLUTIMS


IITIPL PREMETEES OF PARTICLE O PHGE SPALE FLUT FHR EGU REMDUTLDE


INITIAL PRBAMETERS DF PARTICLE o2 $\qquad$ FHase sface plat far 200 eEnLuTions


INTTAL PREAMETERE DF PRBTIELE G

$-.19905+61$
-.2 mGETR
$-.31 \operatorname{cec}^{2}+4$
$\dot{\sigma}$




INITIAL PRRAMETERS OF PARTICLE OS $\quad$ O月 $=2$. 3 SEMEMM
$\mathrm{MPA}=-.4 D \mathrm{~S}^{2}-$ DEM
$\gamma B A=0$
$M E$ FHOSE FFPCE FLDT PIR EDG RETOLDTINE



-. 19498.






$Y P R=0$
Try
FHASE SPACE RLTTEDR 2GO REvOLUTINS



INITIAL PARAMETERS DF PRRTICLE 2
$x_{0}=-. \operatorname{sic}$

$.1909 E 624$
.6364840 $-12 \operatorname{sig}-15$
$-.6364540$
$-120 \cos 6$
$-.190906+1$
$-2.250 E E+1$






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[^1]:    $-3152 E+41$

