

# Design of FFAG with PTC of Forest (Polymorphic Tracking Code)

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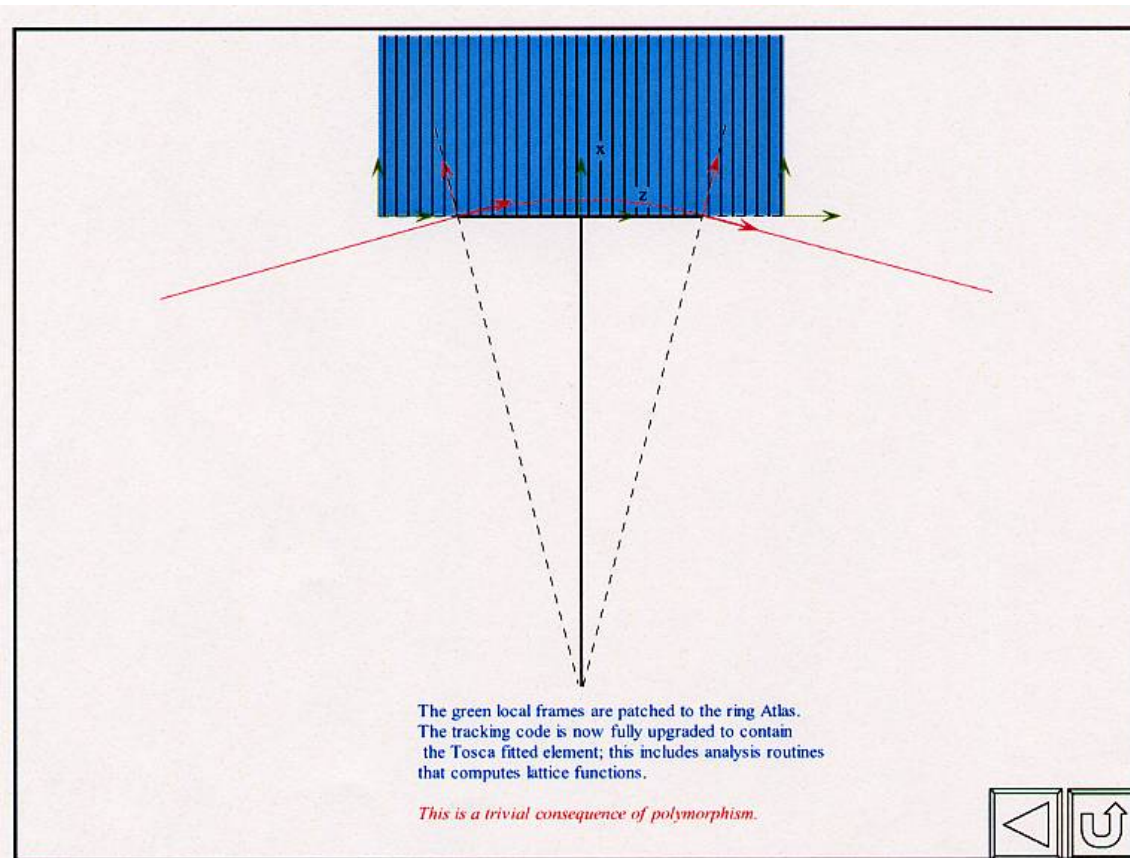
- Separation of layout and magnet
  - Ideal bend angle and actual field is different
    - ex. Bend angle is not always zero in a Quad
- Implementation of polymorphism
  - TPSA (Truncated Power Series Algebra)  
on the fly

E. Forest, et. al., KEK Report 2002-3, (also CERN-SL-2002-044 AP)

# Application to FFAG

- Need integration to get a closed orbit anyway.
  - Alignment of a magnet is independent of an orbit.
  - $360/n$  degree bend per cell is the only requirement.
- Use of TOSCA field map in a systematic way (for scaling type).
  - Fitting with orthogonal function.
- Use of exact field of ordinary magnet (for non-scaling type).
- One turn map is made as a result of tracking of Taylor series.
- A map can be symplectic if necessary.

# Making a series of slice based on TOSCA field



## Field map is fitted by 2D orthogonal function

- Global or local fit
  - Legendre function ? (global)
- It is not clear which orthogonal function fits the data best.
- When a magnet is simple Quad or Bend, the same procedure to model TOSCA field map

# Numerical tracking in several ways

- Numerical tracking in magnet (including drift).
  - Drift\_Kick\_Drift
    - Second, fourth, and sixth order splitting
  - $\delta$ -dependent quadratic Hamiltonian and Multipole kicks
  - Quadratic Hamiltonian,  $\delta$ -correction, and Multipole kicks
- Exact or non-exact model
  - Take square root as is or expand it in order.

$$H = -\sqrt{(1 + \delta)^2 - p_x^2 - p_y^2}. \quad H = \frac{p_x^2 + p_y^2}{2(1 + \delta)} - \delta$$

# Closed orbit is obtained iteratively by tracking Taylor series

Newton search is employed.

$$T(X + \varepsilon) = X + \varepsilon$$

where  $X$  is a polymorphic type and  $\varepsilon$  is deviation from the goal. Take the first order only

$$T(X) + \frac{\partial T}{\partial X} \varepsilon = X + \varepsilon$$

then  $\varepsilon$  is

$$\varepsilon = \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial X} - 1 \right) (X - T(X))$$

Iteration is necessary until  $\varepsilon$  becomes small.

## Tracking of Taylor series with respect to closed orbit obtained

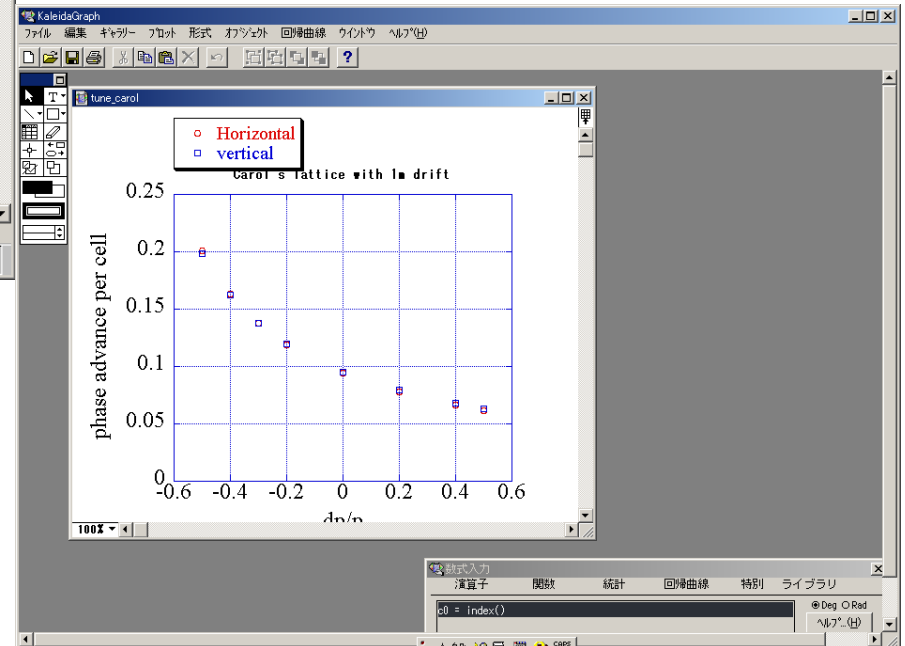
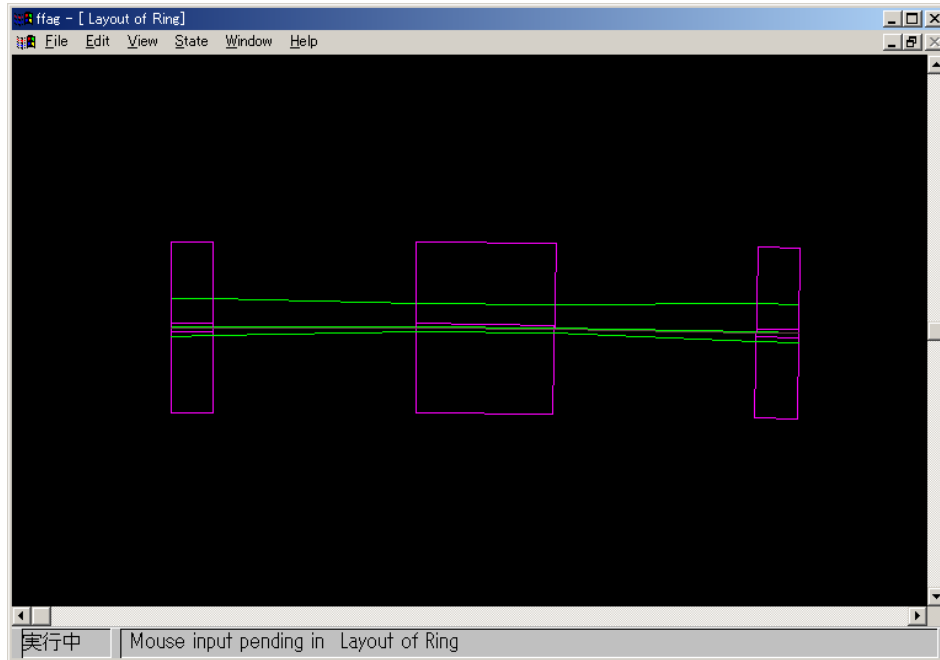
- Call `Track(ffag, x, 1, 1, cavity)`
  - Normal tracking if  $x$  is real.
  - Tracking of Taylor series to get a map.

## Normal form analysis based on a map

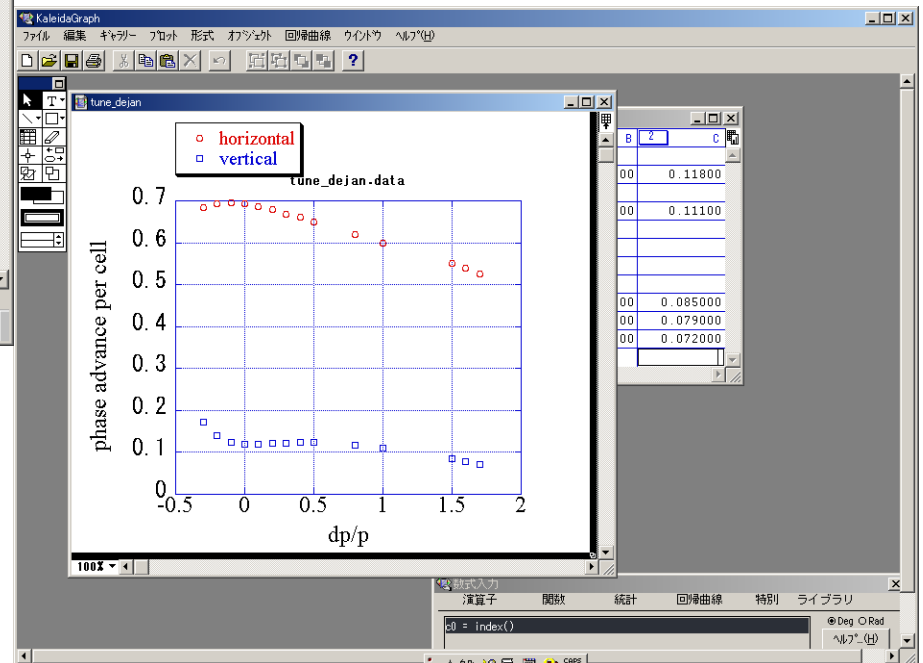
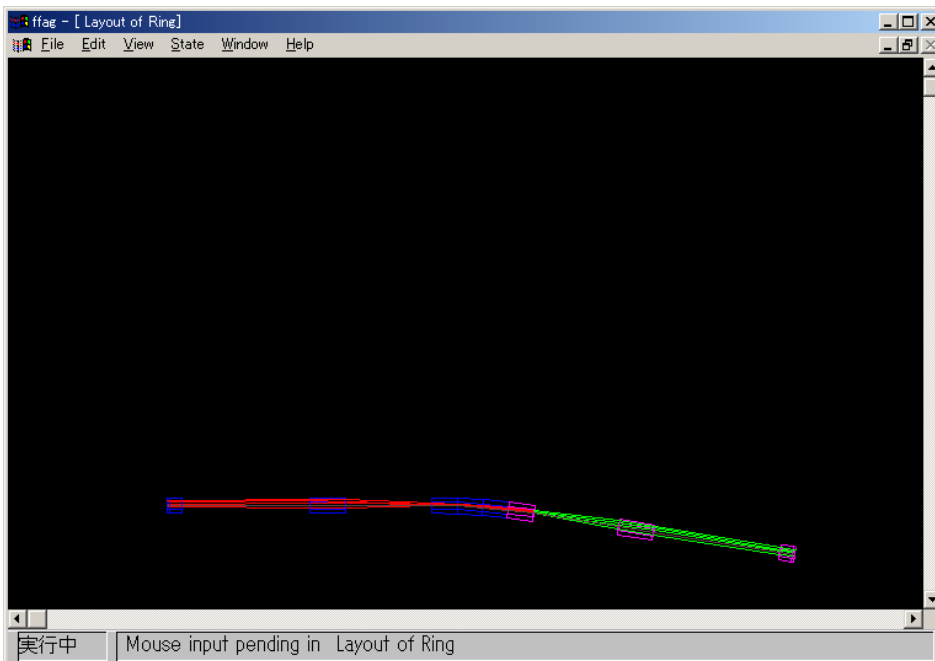
- Type (normalform) n
- Type (real\_8) x
- Call Track(ffag, x, 1, 1, cavity)
- n=x
- Write(6, \* ) “tune”, n%tune
- write(6,\*) "beta from <x\*\*2>",  
(n%A\_T%V(1) .sub.'10')\*\*2+ (n%A\_T%V(1) .sub. '01')\*\*2



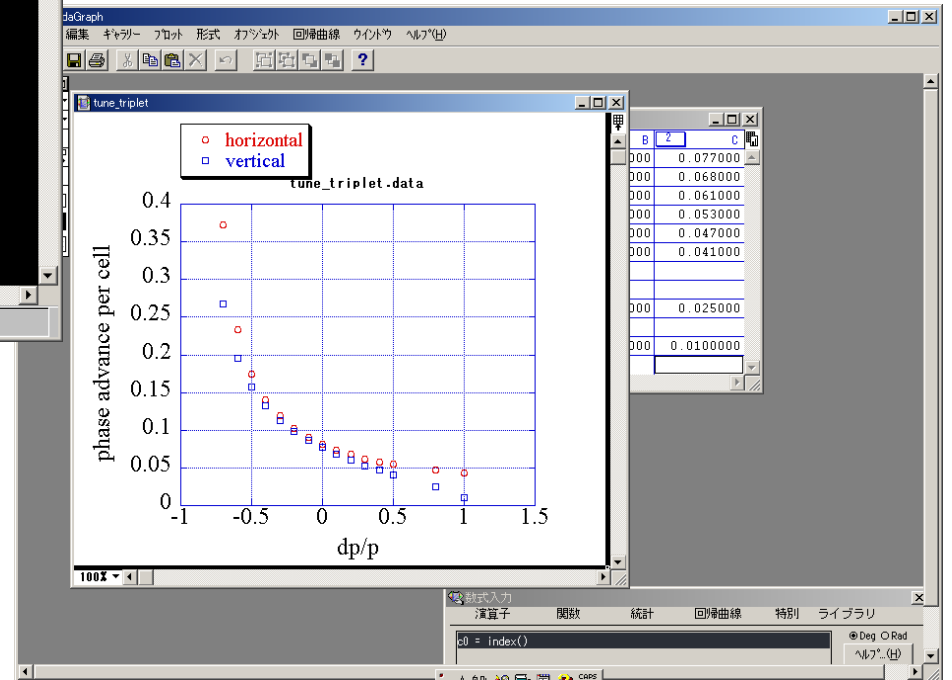
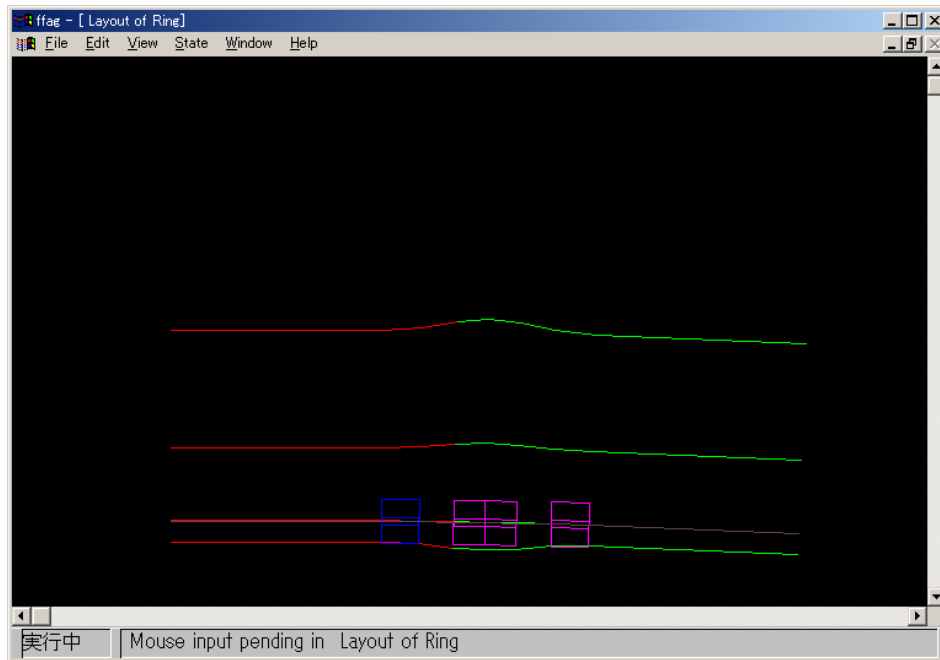
# Carol's lattice with 1m drift



# Dejan's lattice



# Triplet



# Symplectic tracking with a map

- Symplectic tracking using generating function.
  - For constant momentum
  - With acceleration