

# Application of Normal Forms Analysis to SuperB

D. Quatraro

Thanks to G. Turchetti, A. Franchi, M. Giovannozzi

CERN, INFN Bologna

19 February 2009

# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Resonance for the SuperB lattice (LER)
- 3 Dynamic aperture and Frequency Analysis (LER)
- 4 Conclusions

# The equation of motion

4-D phase space:  $\mathbf{x} = (x, p_x, y, p_y)$ . The Hamiltonian function reads

$$\mathcal{H}(\mathbf{x}; s) = \underbrace{\frac{p_x^2 + p_y^2}{2} + \left( \frac{1}{\rho(s)^2} - k_1(s) \right) \frac{x^2}{2} + k_1(s) \frac{y^2}{2}}_{\text{Linear Motion}}$$

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$$\underbrace{-\text{Re} \left[ \sum_{n=2}^M \frac{k_n(s) + i j_n(s)}{(n+1)!} (x + i y)^{n+1} \right]}_{\text{Non Linear Motion}}$$

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Linear motion  $\rightarrow$

Stable  $\rightarrow$  linear tunes :  $\omega_x, \omega_y$

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**Detuning with amplitude**

# Resonances

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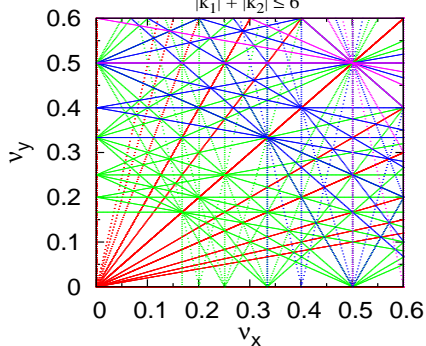
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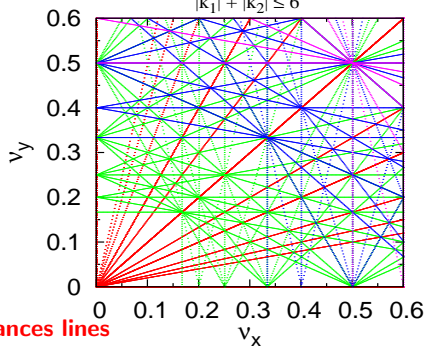
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Intricate net of resonances lines

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we then gain the information to fulfil the resonant condition

$$\begin{cases} k_1 \Omega_x(j_x, j_y) + k_2 \Omega_y(j_x, j_y) = 2\pi l \\ |k_1| + |k_2| \leq N \end{cases}$$

with  $N$  is the order of the resonance and  $l \in \mathbb{N}$



# 4D resonances vs. emittance

If we care about **non linear stuff**...

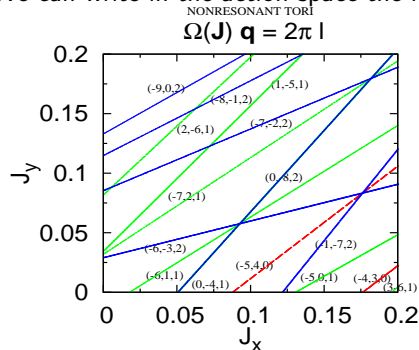
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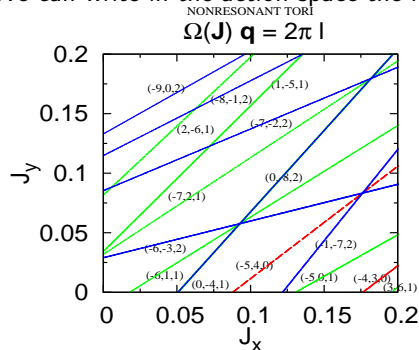
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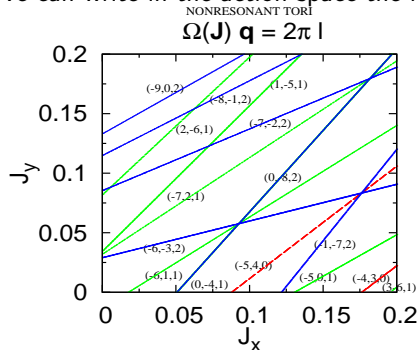
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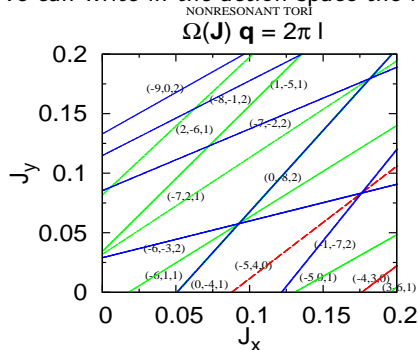
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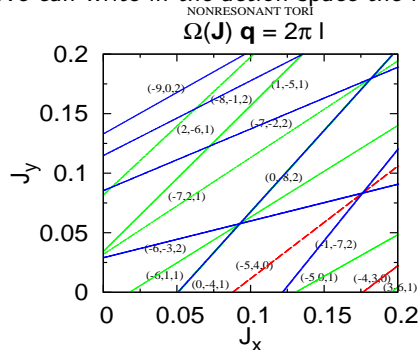
lowest order  $\rightarrow$  **H quadratic** in  $\vec{j}$

$$\begin{cases} \Omega_x = \omega_x + 2 h_{20} j_1 + h_{11} j_2 \\ \Omega_y = \omega_y + h_{11} j_1 + 2 h_{02} j_2 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

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Resonance conditions as function of emittances  $\rightarrow \epsilon_i = 2j_i$

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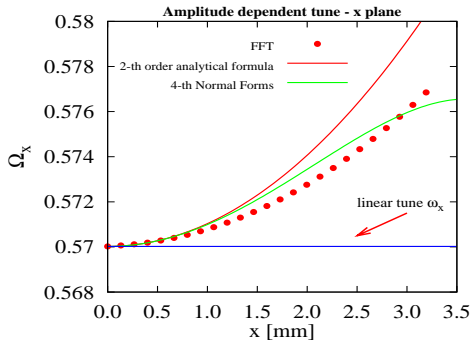


# Detuning with amplitude I

Linear tunes  $\nu_x = \omega_x/2\pi \simeq 43.57$ ,  $\nu_y = \omega_y/2\pi \simeq 21.59$

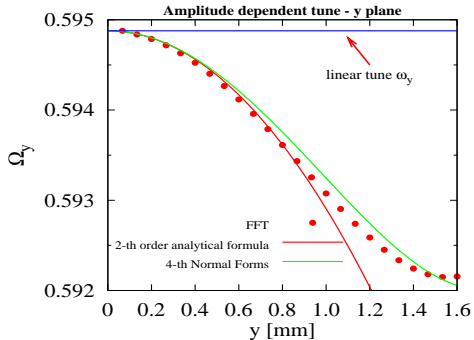
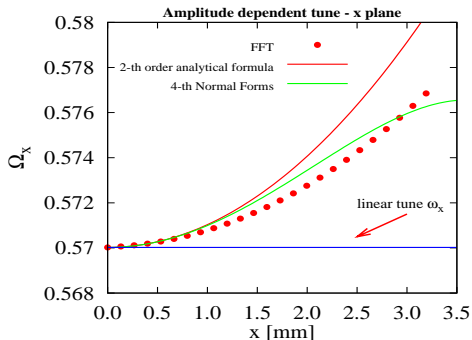
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• FFT Routine courtesy of A. Bazzani (Bologna University)

— Analytical formula: 2-th order Giovannozzi, Quatraro, Turchetti PRLSTAB (in press)

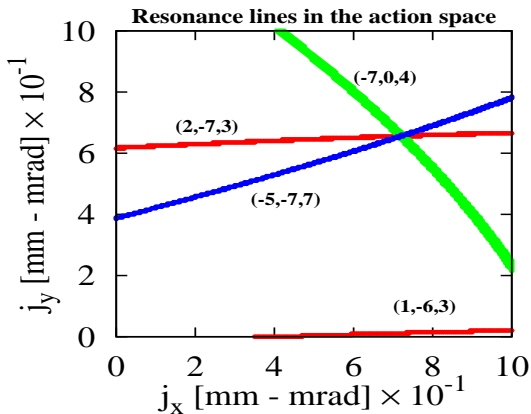
— numerical 4-th order MAD-X, PTC

## Detuning with amplitude II

Observation point:  $s = 0$  with  $\beta_x \simeq 21.7$  m,  $\beta_y \simeq 13.4$  m ,  
 $\sigma_x \simeq 180$   $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_y \simeq 7.3$   $\mu\text{m}$  (CDR: <http://arxiv.org/abs/0709.0451>) and  
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the lines of the  $(k_1, k_2, l)$ 's resonance in the action space  $(j_x, j_y)$  up to 12-th order

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# Dynamic aperture <sup>1</sup>

Initial condition in the sphere  $\mathcal{B}(0, R)$ ,  $R = 4.5$  mm for 1024 turns

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos(\varphi) \\ y = \rho \sin(\varphi) \end{cases} \quad \text{with } \rho \in [0 : R], \varphi \in [0 : \pi/2]$$

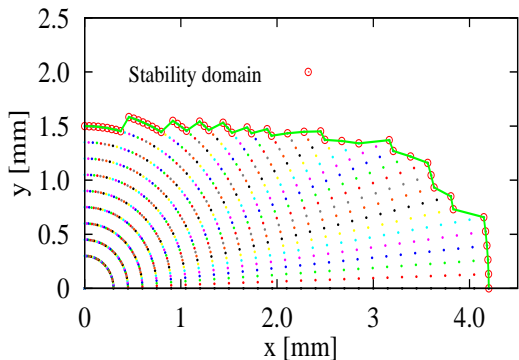
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$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{DA}_x &\approx 0.004 \text{ mm} \approx 23 \sigma_x \\ \mathcal{DA}_y &\approx 0.0016 \text{ mm} \approx 205 \sigma_y \end{aligned}$$

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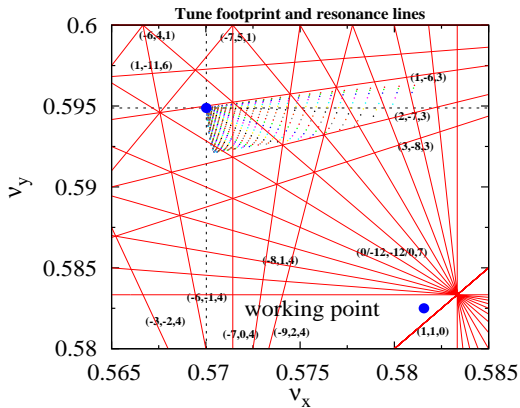


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as we had already seen in the action space...

# The non linear budget...

```

PCRAB: SEXTUPOLE, L:=LS2/4.0, K2:=KCRAB, APERTURE:=RS1 ;
MCRAB: SEXTUPOLE, L:=LS2/4.0, K2:=-KCRAB, APERTURE:=RS1 ;
SFM9: SEXTUPOLE, L:=LS1/2.0, K2:=KSFM9, APERTURE:=RS1 ;
SFX4: SEXTUPOLE, L:=LS1/2.0, K2:=KSFX0, APERTURE:=RS1 ;
SFX0: SEXTUPOLE, L:=LS1/2.0, K2:=KSFX0, APERTURE:=RS1 ;
SFM7: SEXTUPOLE, L:=LS1/2.0, K2:=KSFM7, APERTURE:=RS1 ;
SDY4: SEXTUPOLE, L:=LS2/4.0, K2:=KSDY0, APERTURE:=RS1 ;
SDY0: SEXTUPOLE, L:=LS2/4.0, K2:=KSDY0, APERTURE:=RS1 ;
SDM2: SEXTUPOLE, L:=LS1/2.0, K2:=KSDM2, APERTURE:=RS1 ;
SF1: SEXTUPOLE, L:=2.0*LSXT, K2:=KSF1 ;
SF2: SEXTUPOLE, L:=LSXT, K2:=KSF2 ;
SD1: SEXTUPOLE, L:=2.0*LSXT, K2:=KSD1 ;
SD2: SEXTUPOLE, L:=2.0*LSXT, K2:=KSD2 ;

OCTX0: OCTUPOLE, L:=LS1, K3:=0.0 ;
OCTY0: OCTUPOLE, L:=LS1, K3:=-20.0 ;

```

they were all on!! apart OCTX0...

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