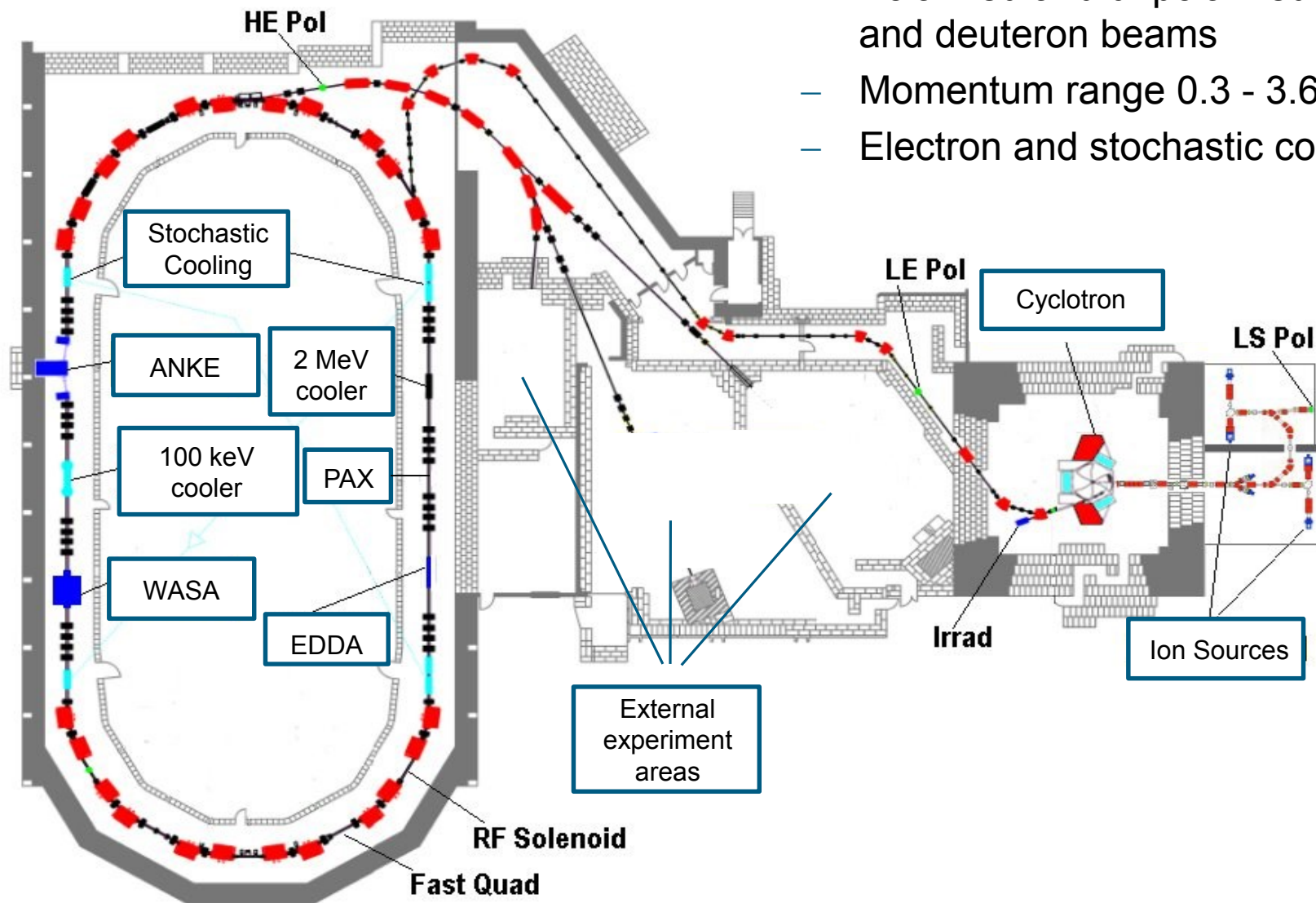


# COSY optics

Workshop on Beam Dynamics and Control studies at COSY  
November 18, 2016 | Christian Weidemann

# COSY facility

- Polarized and unpolarized proton and deuteron beams
- Momentum range 0.3 - 3.65 GeV/c
- Electron and stochastic cooling



# COSY - Parameters

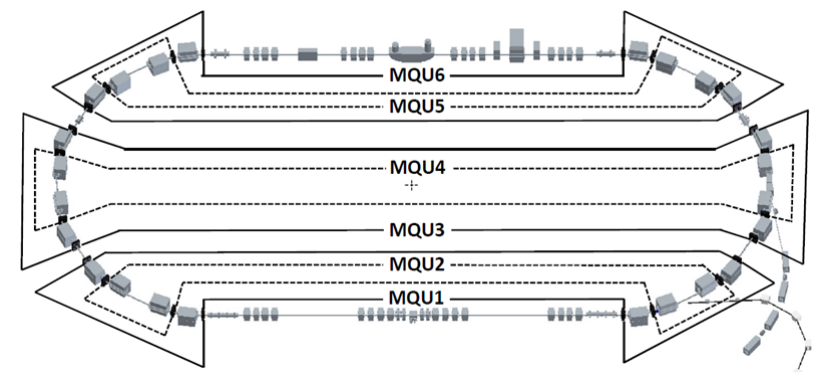
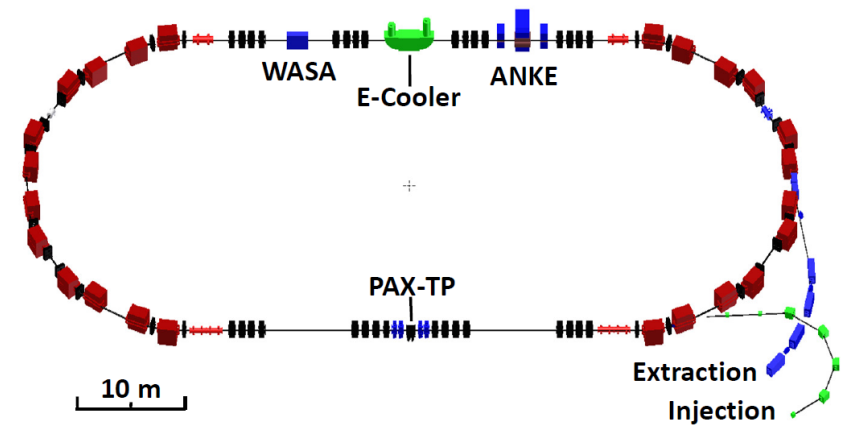
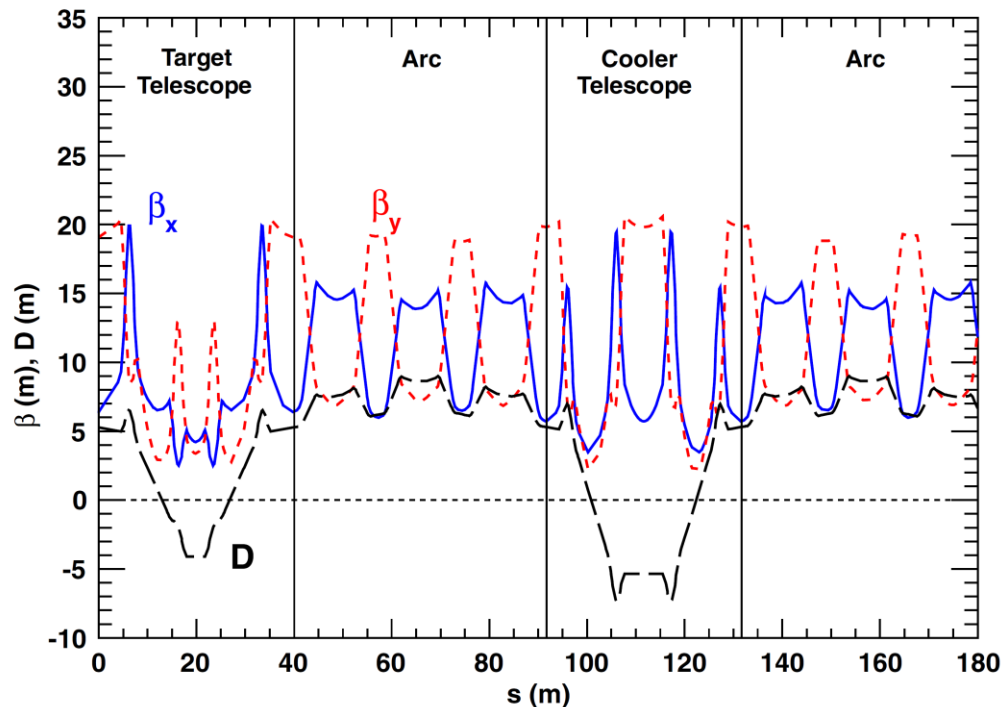
COSY	
Circumference	183.47 m
Particles	(Un)polarized $p$ and $d$
Type of injection	$H^-$ , $D^-$ stripping injection
Current at source exit	Polarized: 15 $\mu A$ Unpolarized: 100–200 $\mu A$
Momentum range	0.3–3.65 GeV/c
Betatron tune range	3.55–3.7 in both planes
Phase-space cooling	Electron and stochastic
Beam position monitors	31 (horizontal and vertical)
Steerers	23 (horizontal), 21 (vertical)
Straight sections	Length: 40 m
	4 $\times$ 4 quadrupole magnets
	4 sextupole magnets
	Beam pipe diameter: 0.15 m
Arc sections	Length: 52 m
	3 $\times$ 4 dipole magnets
	3 $\times$ 4 quadrupole magnets
	5 sextupole magnets
	Beam pipe in dipole magnets: height: 0.06 m, width: 0.15 m

- $1.5 \cdot 10^{11}$  protons per injection (unpolarized beam)
- Internal targets: ANKE, WASA, EDDA, and the PAX interaction point
- Beam extraction to 3 target locations
- Beam cooling is realized by:
  - 100 keV electron cooling up to proton momenta of 0.6 GeV/c
  - 2 MeV electron cooling up to max. COSY momentum
  - stochastic cooling for proton momenta above 1.5 GeV/c
- Stacking injection for intensity increase

# COSY - Lattice

## Arcs:

- 3 mirror-symmetric unit cells with a DOFO-OFOD structure in the arcs
- Powered in groups resulting in 6 families
- Symmetric operation of all cells leads to a sixfold symmetry of the  $\beta$ -functions





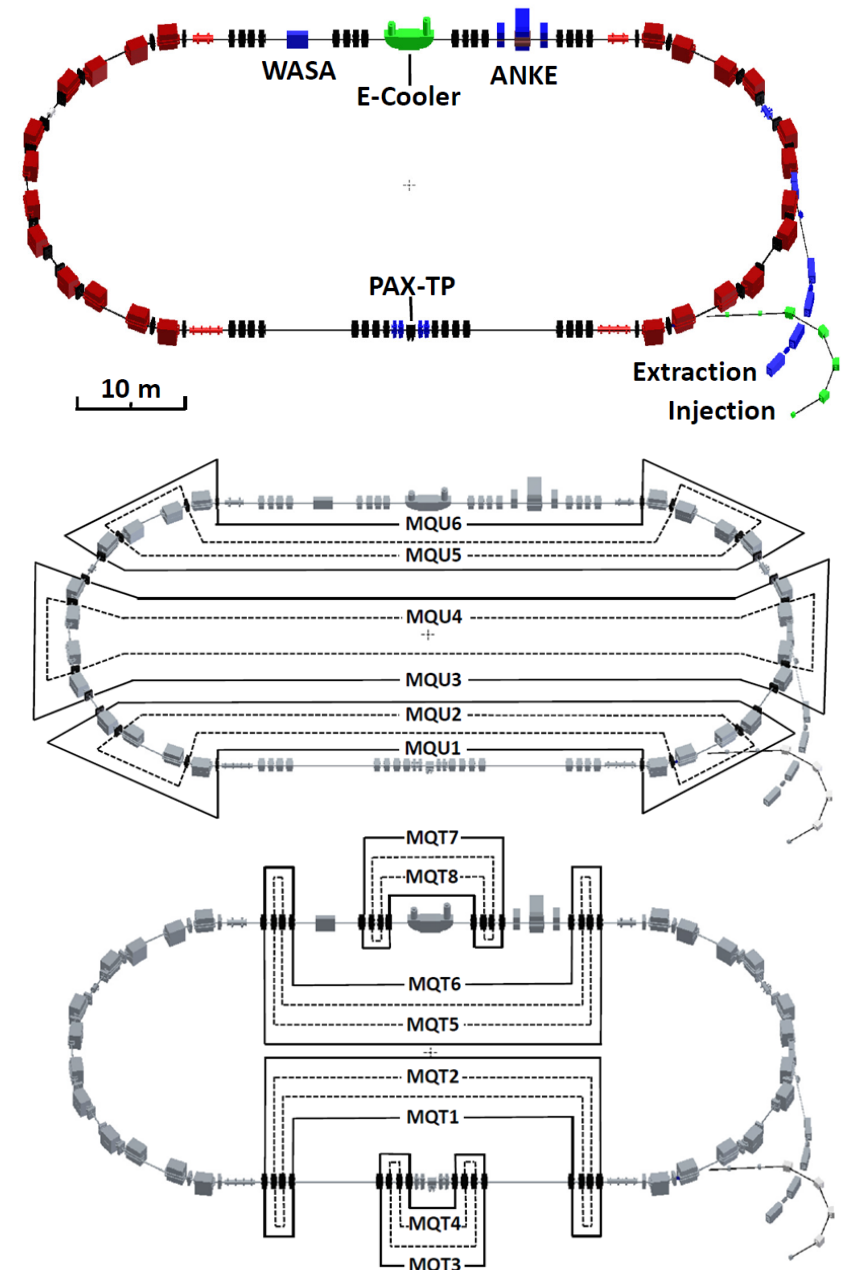
# COSY - Lattice

## Arcs:

- 3 mirror-symmetric unit cells with a DOFO-OFOD structure in the arcs
- Powered in groups resulting in 6 families
- Symmetric operation of all cells leads to a sixfold symmetry of the  $\beta$ -functions

## Straights:

- 2 mirror-symmetric telescopic arrangements with two quadrupole triplets
- A  $2\pi$  phase advance and 1:1 imaging over the complete straight section
- Decoupling to first order the arcs from the straight sections
- Providing 3 possible locations per straight section for internal target experiments with adjustable  $\beta$ -functions in the center of the triplets



# COSY - Lattice

## Sextupole magnets:

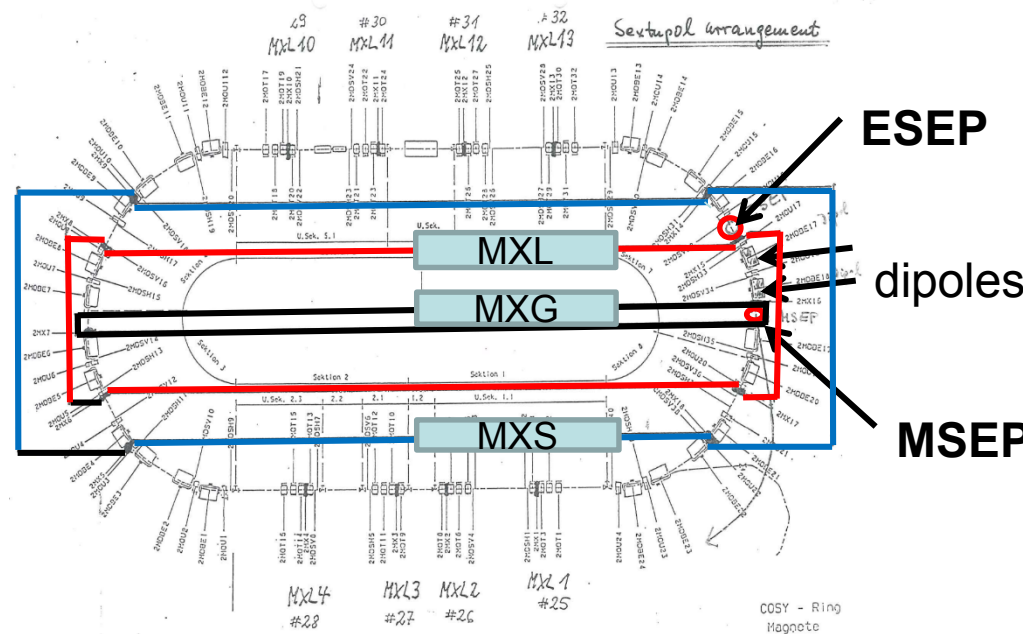
- 18 sextupoles
- Grouped into 11 families,
- 3 of them are placed in the arc for chromatic corrections
- 8 reside in the telescopes to form the separatrix for the outgoing particles

## Dispersion = 0 in the straights:

- Modification of arc quadrupole families
- 2-fold symmetry

## Low- $\beta$ section:

- Additional quadrupole magnets
- Increase of geometrical acceptance
- $\beta_{x,y} \approx 0.3 \text{ m}$



# COSY - Lattice

## Sextupole magnets:

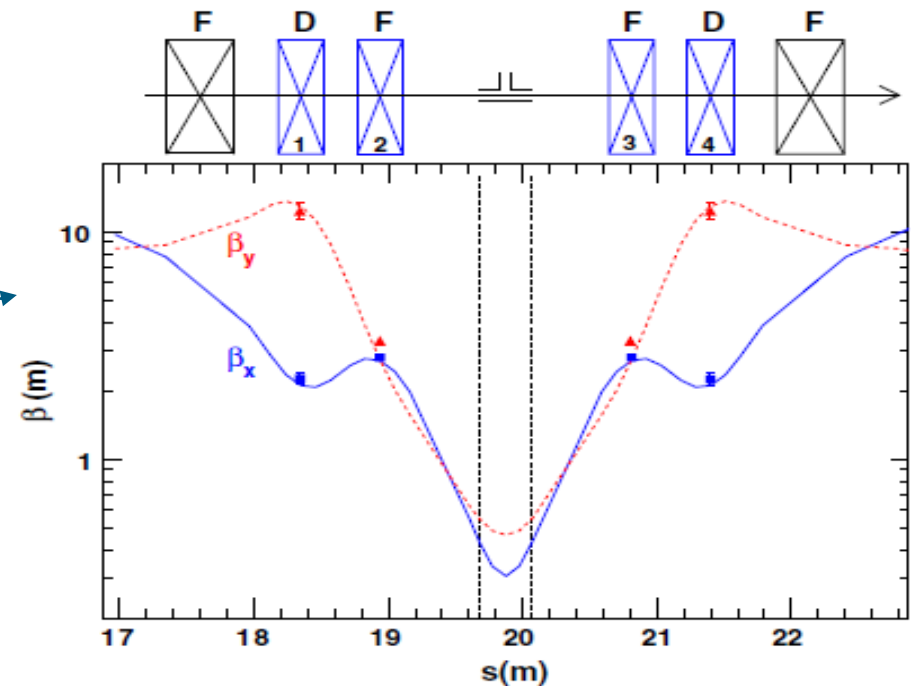
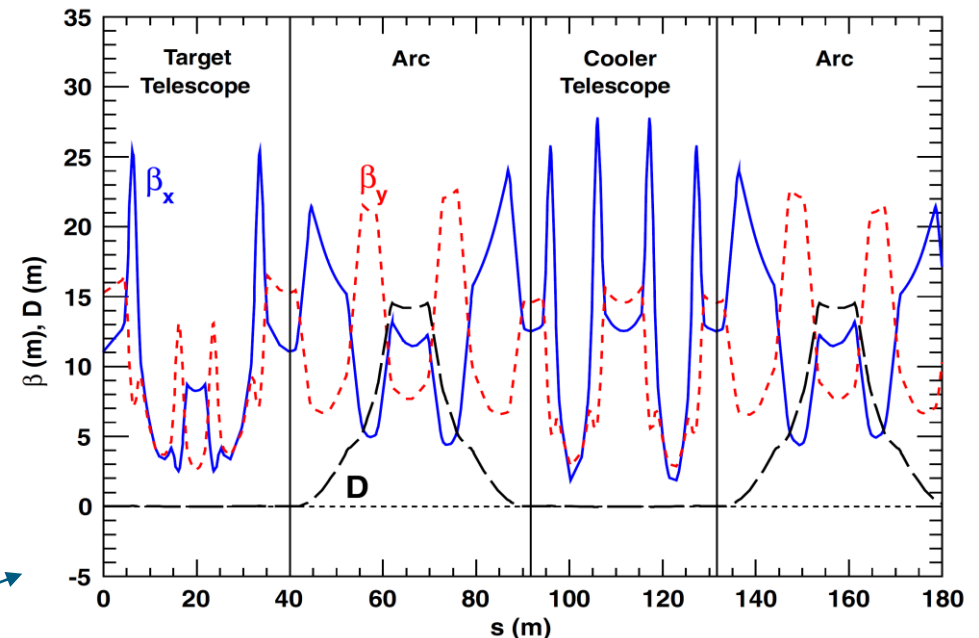
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- $\beta_{x,y} \approx 0.3 \text{ m}$

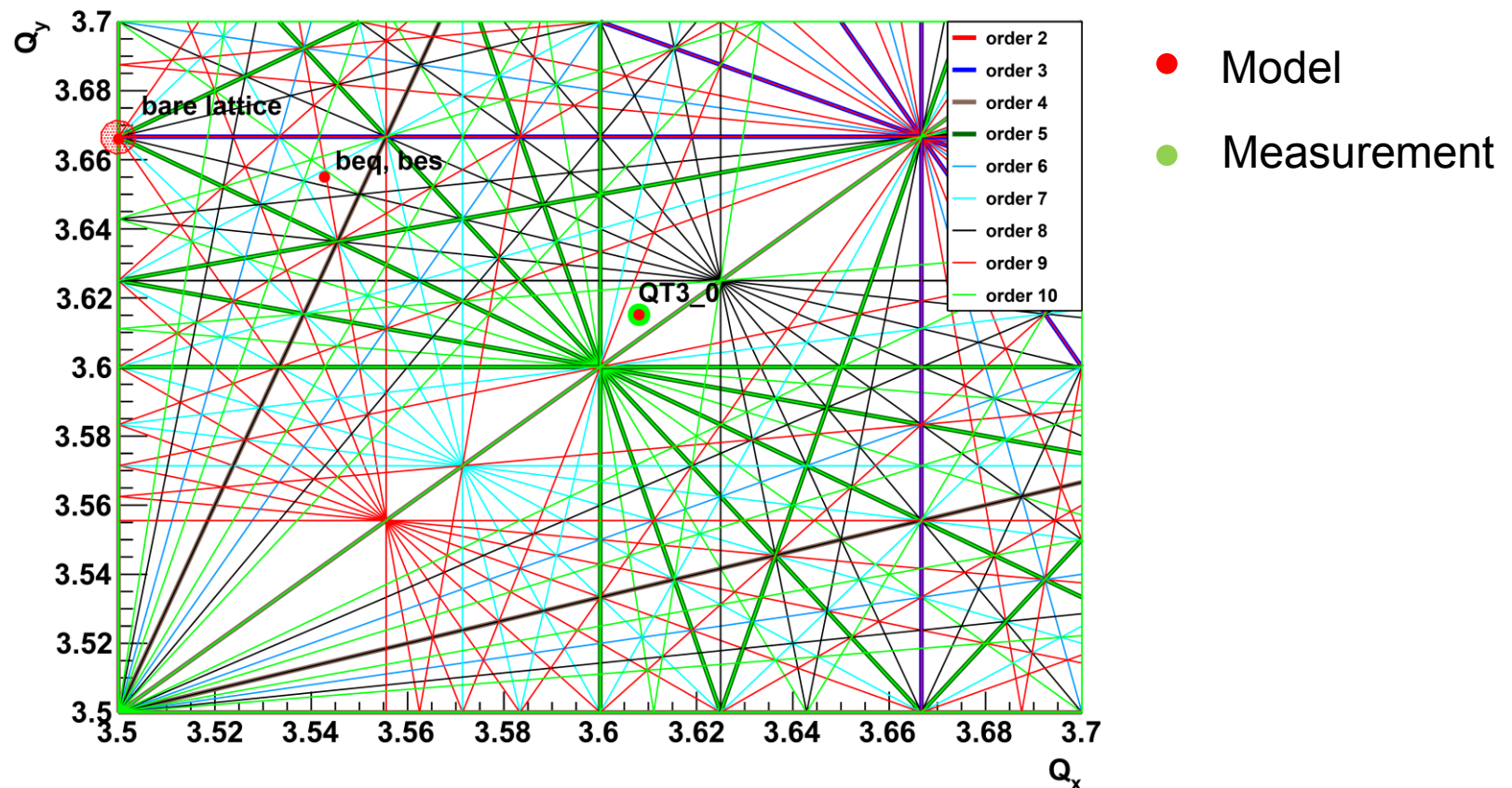


# Status of COSY model

## Working point

- Significant difference between calculated and measured tune
- Up to now: empiric adjustment of quadrupole calibration factors
- Model adjustment to measured working points required

$$Q_x = 3.608; Q_y = 3.615$$



# LOCO (linear optics from closed orbit)

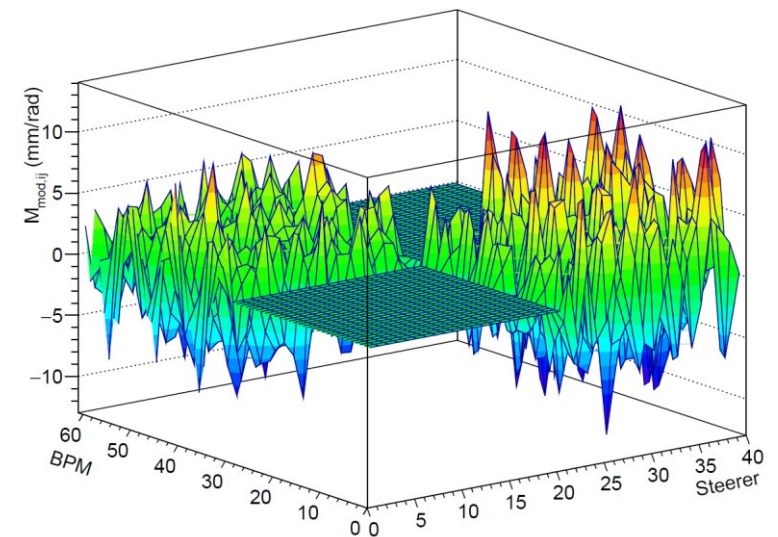
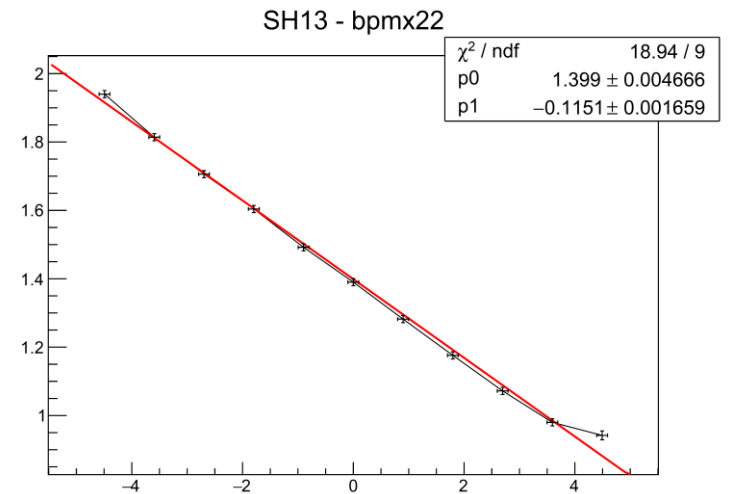
## Orbit response matrix

- ORM entries contain the response of the beam position at the BPMs(i) to changes of corrector magnets (j)

- $$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{x} \\ \vec{y} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{M} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\theta}_x \\ \vec{\theta}_y \end{pmatrix}$$

- $$M_{ij} = \frac{\sqrt{\beta_i \cdot \beta_j}}{2\sin(\pi\nu)} \cdot \cos(|\varphi_i - \varphi_j| - \pi\nu)$$

- ORM can be used for orbit correction
- ... and to **calibrate and correct linear optics**



- LOCO was successfully applied at several electron storage rings

## Idea:

- Calculate orbit response matrix using the existing COSY model (MAD-X)
- Vary parameters of the lattice model to minimize difference between  $M^{mod}$  and  $M^{meas}$

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i,j} \frac{(M_{i,j}^{mod} - M_{i,j}^{meas})^2}{\sigma_{M_{meas,i,j}}^2} = \sum_{k=i,j} E_k^2$$

$\sigma_{M_{meas,i,j}}$ : errors of linear fit to the beam displacement at each BPM( $i$ ) as function of the current in each steerer magnet( $j$ )

## Goal:

- Determination of correct lattice parameter settings to improve model
- Correct unacceptable misalignments or calibration factors

## Possible fit parameters @ COSY

Parameter	No.
BPM calibration	60
BPM roll ( $\psi$ ), shift ( $s$ )	$2 \cdot 60$
Steerer calibration	40
Steerer roll ( $\psi$ ), shift ( $s$ )	$2 \cdot 40$
Gradient of quadrupoles	56
Gradient of quad families	14
Quadrupole rotations ( $\varphi, \theta, \psi$ ), shifts ( $x, y, s$ )	$6 \cdot 56$

Parameter	No.
Dipole rotations ( $\varphi, \theta, \psi$ ), shifts ( $x, y, s$ )	$6 \cdot 24$
K1 of dipole magnets	24
K2 of dipole magnets	24
Deflection angle (offset)	40
K2 of sextupoles	14
<b>Sum</b>	<b>952</b>

- Typical COSY ORM contains BPM · Steerer = 2400 data points
- Not all can be fitted simultaneously
- ORM is not sensitive to all parameters



## Algorithm

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i,j} \frac{(M_{i,j}^{mod} - M_{i,j}^{meas})^2}{\sigma_{i,j}^2} = \sum_{k=i,j} E_k^2$$

- Determine  $dE_k / dK_l$  by varying model parameters  
( number of entries = 2400 · parameter )

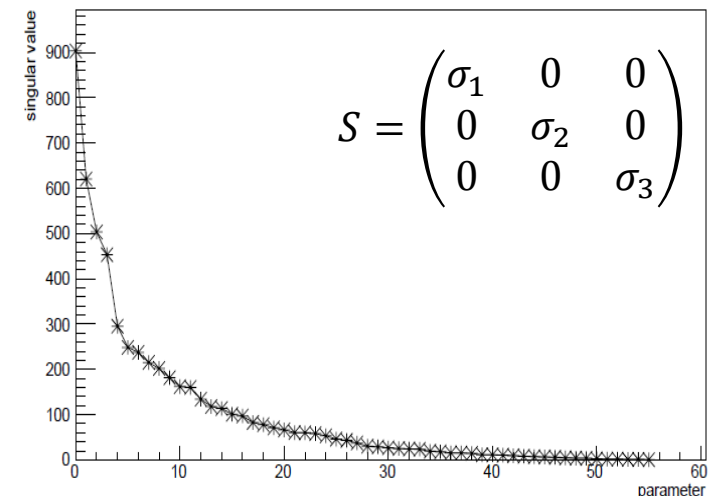
$$-E_k = \frac{dE_k}{dK_l} \cdot \Delta K_l$$

- Invert  $dE_k / dK_l$  using SVD analysis

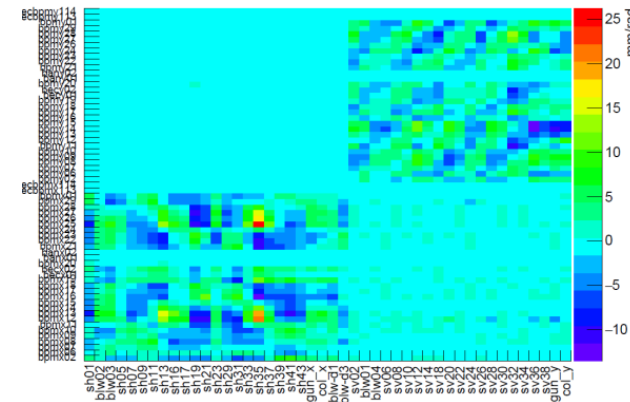
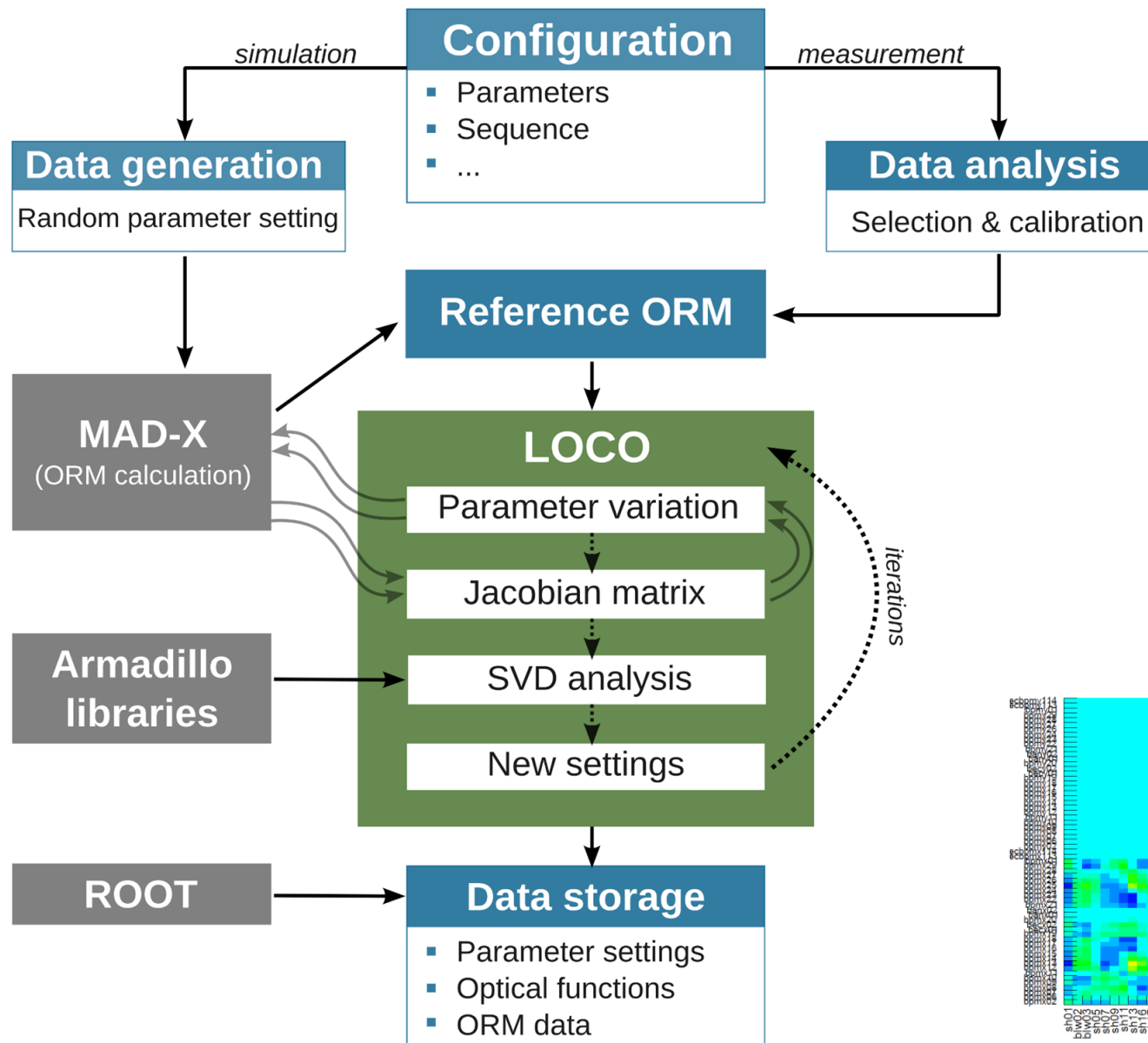
$$\frac{dE_k}{dK_l} = USV^T = \sum \vec{u}_l w_l \vec{v}_l^T$$

- Calculate parameter settings

$$\Delta K = - \sum \vec{v}_l \frac{1}{w_l} \vec{u}_l^T \cdot E_k$$



# Loco - Program

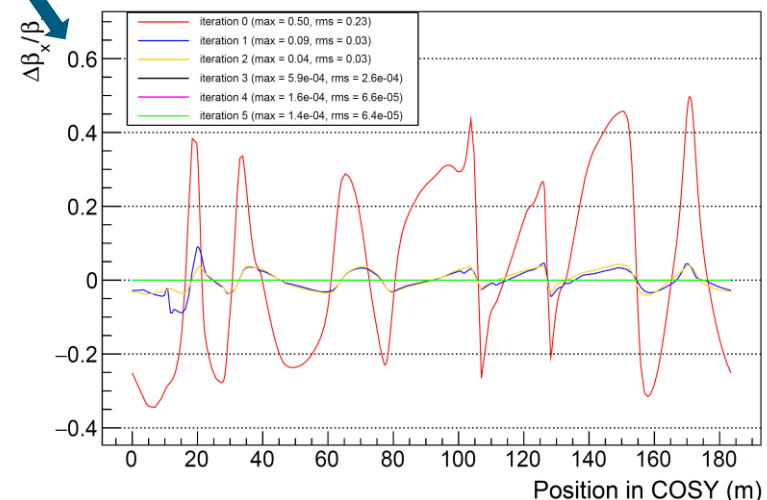
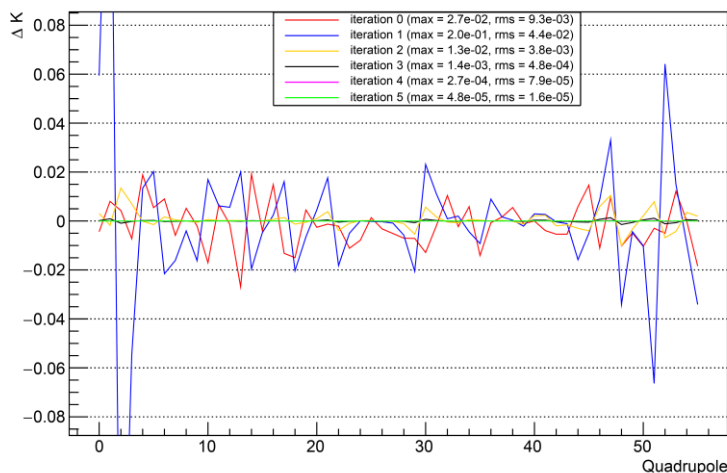
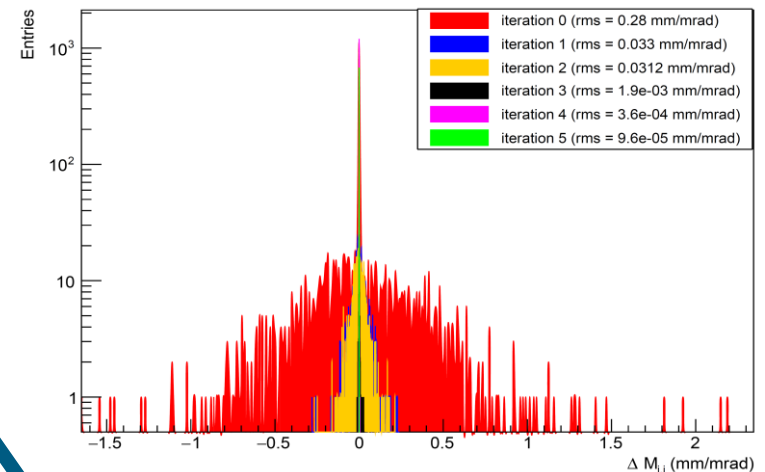


# Loco - Program

## Benchmarking

- Simulation of ORM measurement with randomly generated parameter settings (Gaussian distributed)
- Evaluation of results by reconstruction of

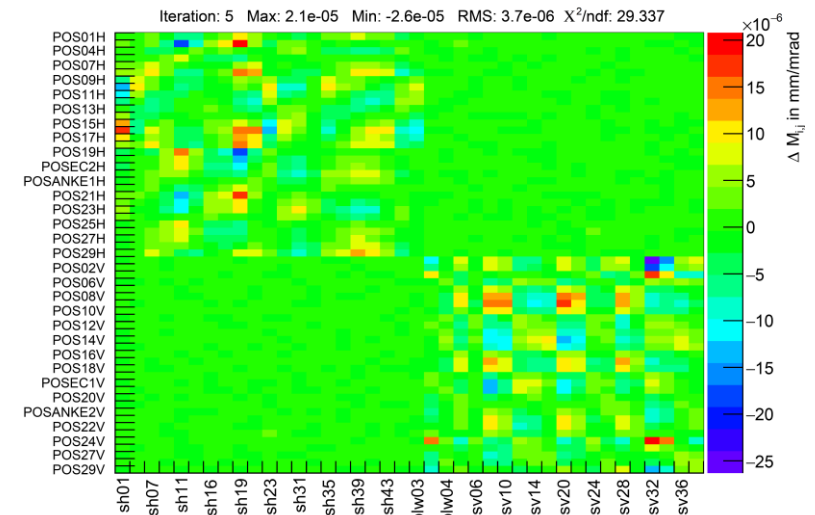
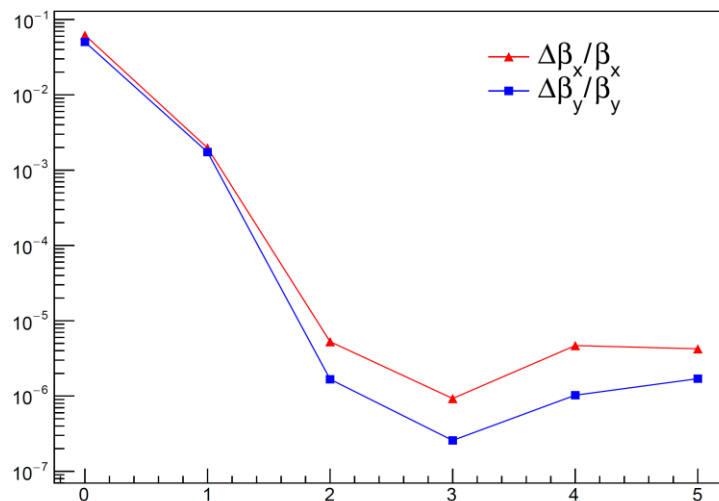
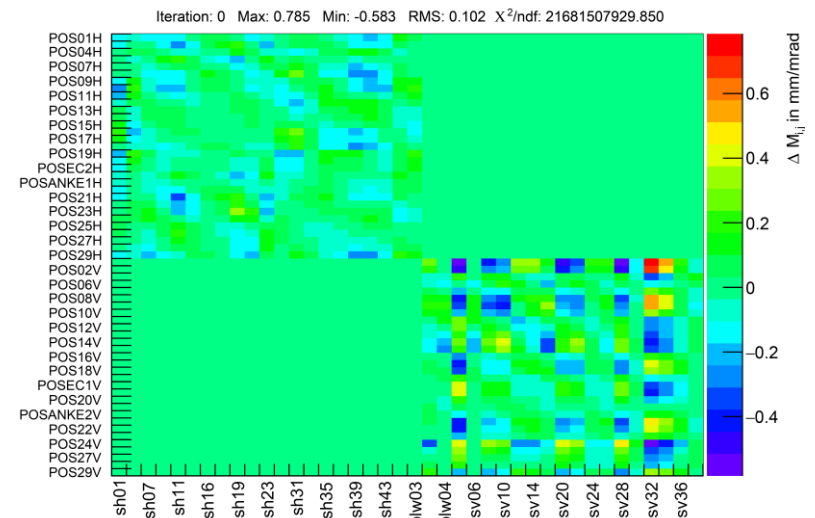
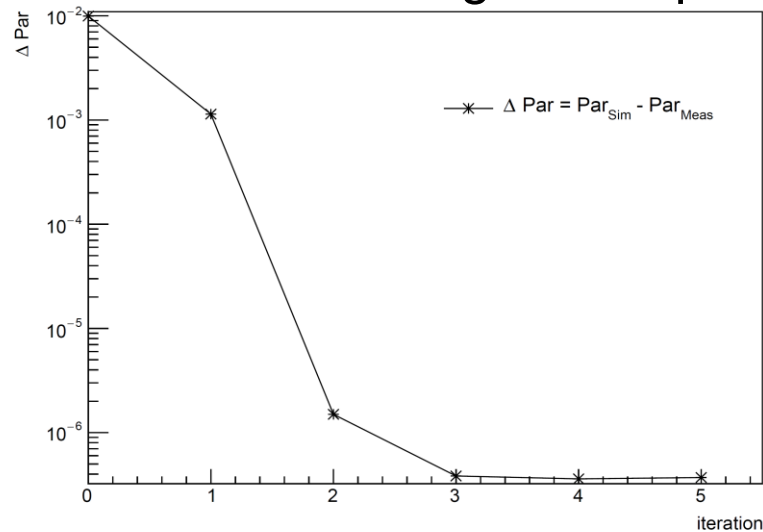
- Orbit response matrix
- Beam optics ( $\Delta\beta/\beta$ )
- Parameter settings ( $\Delta k = k_{\text{meas}} - k_{\text{mod}}$ )



# Loco - Program

## Benchmarking (good reconstruction):

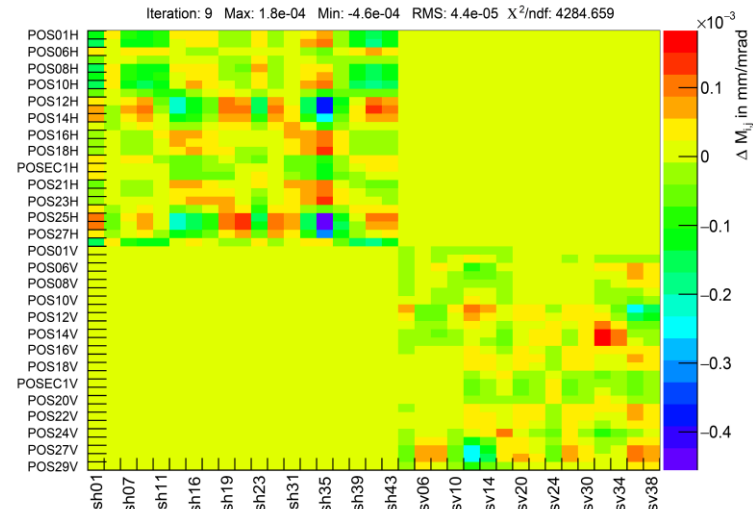
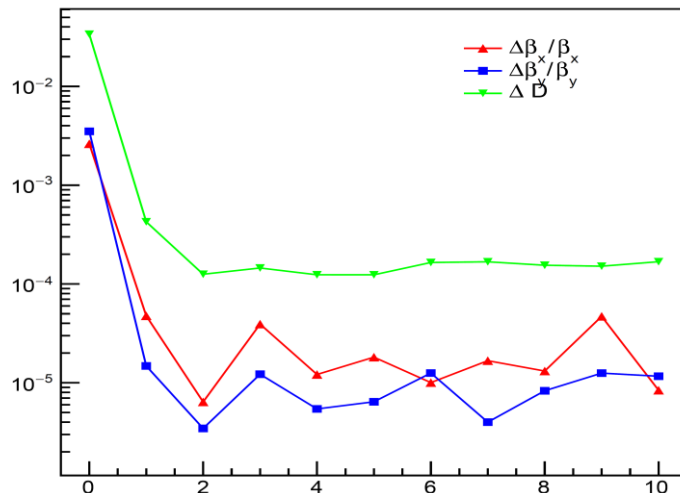
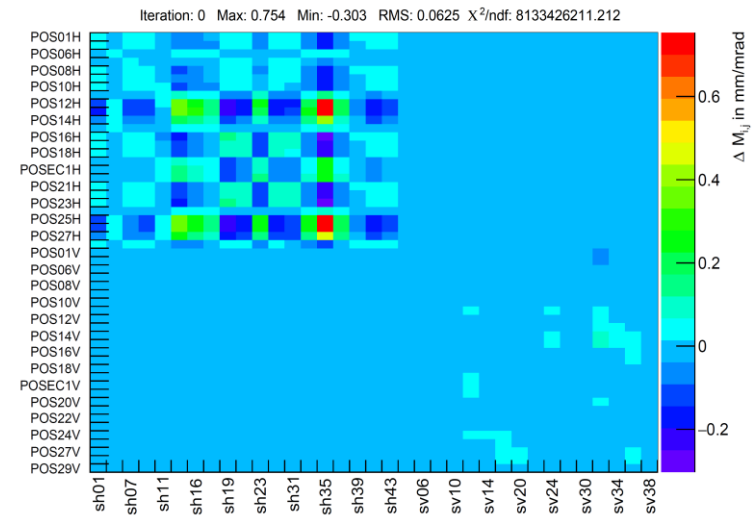
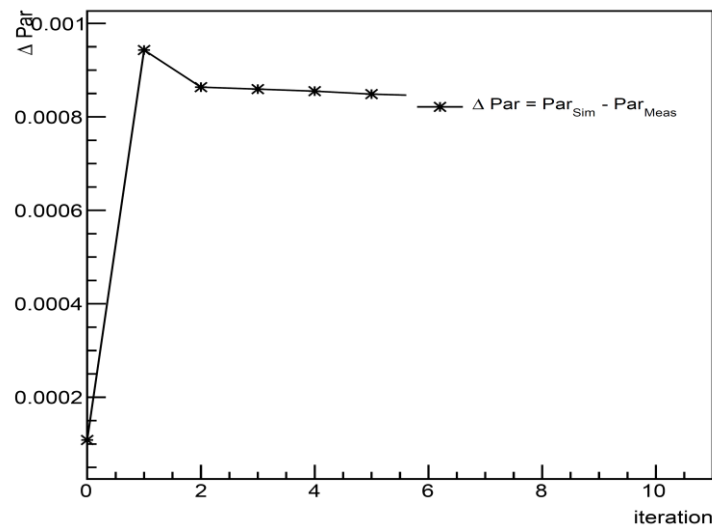
Longitudinal position of quadrupoles



# Loco - Program

## Benchmarking (only optics improvement):

Transverse position of quadrupoles



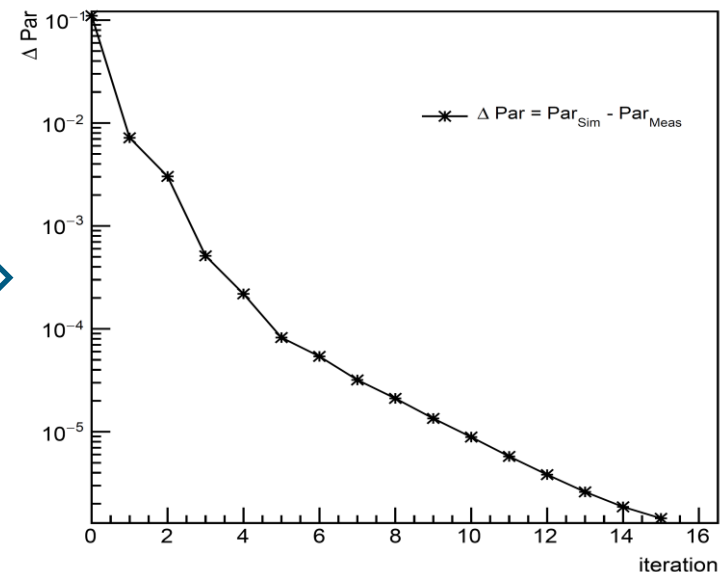
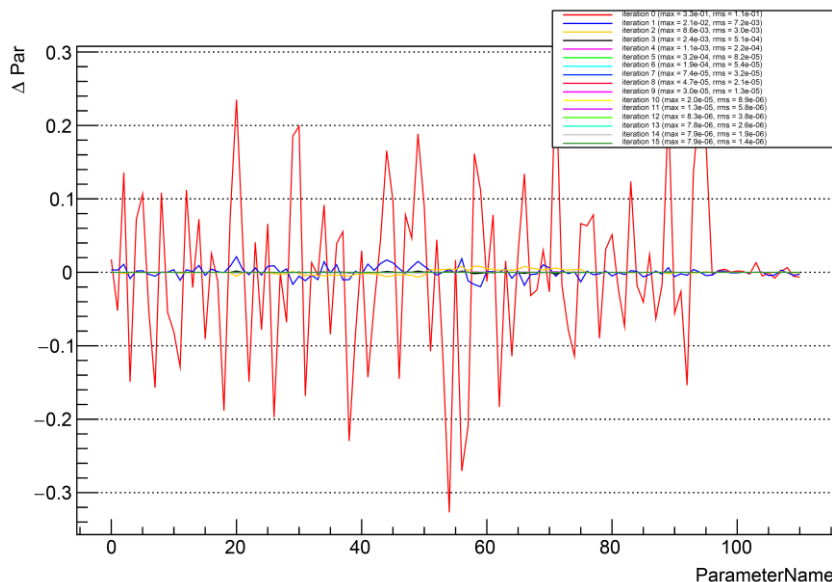
# Loco - Program

## Benchmarking

- Good reconstruction: BPM and steerer ( $ds, d\psi$ ), Quad ( $ds, d\psi, K1$ ), Dipole ( $K1, K2, ds, d\psi$ ), Sextupoles ( $K2$ )
- Only optics improvement: Quad ( $dx, dy, d\theta$ )
- Not sensitive: BPM and steerer ( $dx, dy, d\phi, d\theta$ ), Quad ( $d\phi$ )

### Benchmarking – fitting multiple parameters

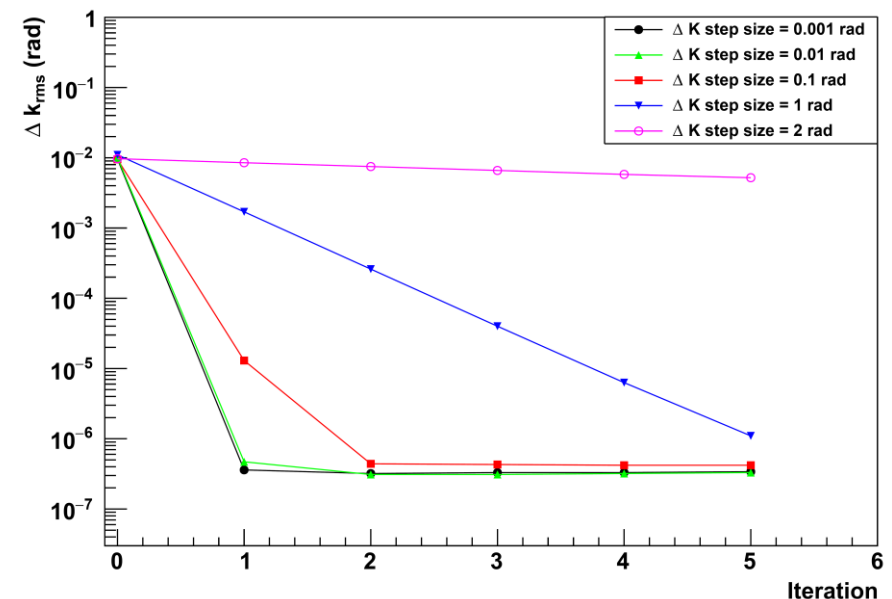
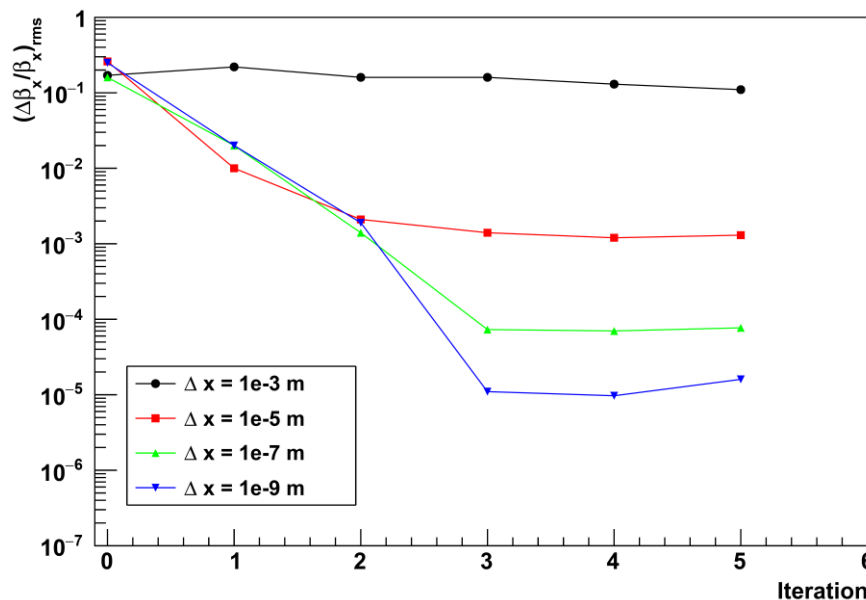
- Quadrupole K1, Quadrupole ds



# Loco - Program

## Benchmarking

- Sensitivity to different parameters (e.g. quadrupole gradients)
- Influence of error of beam position measurement
- Sensitivity to truncated rank of matrix in SVD analysis
- Sequence of parameter adjustment
- Effect of step size of parameter variation



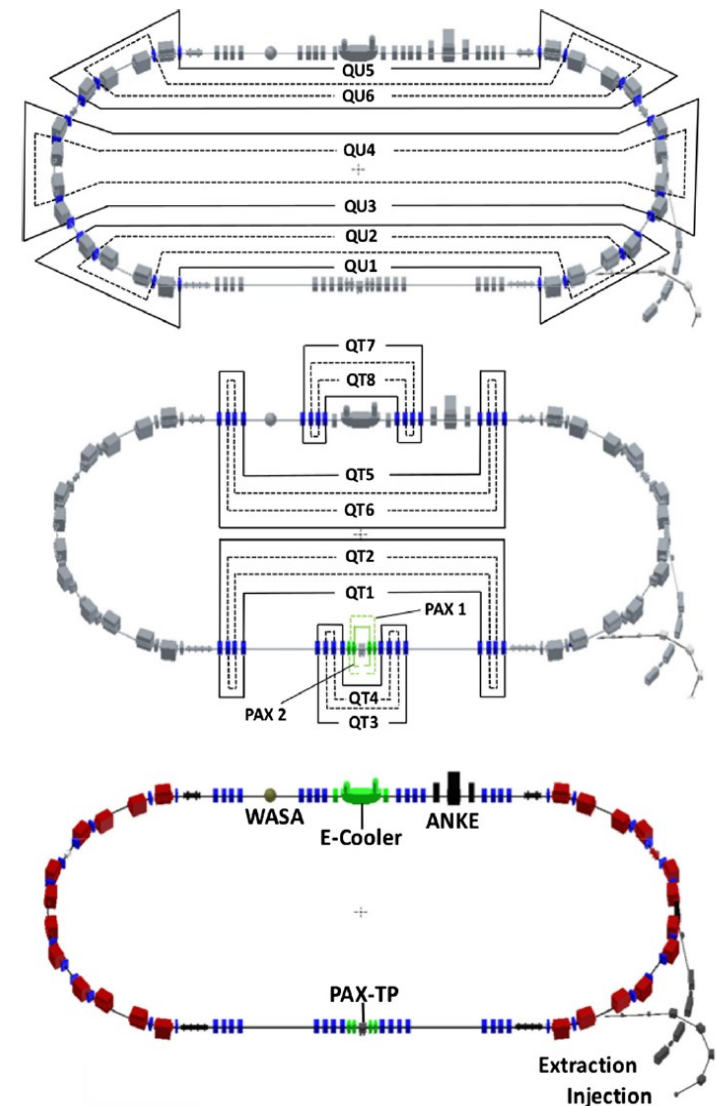


# Beam optics studies

## Machine parameters

- Proton beam of 2.6 GeV/c momentum
- Regular COSY optics (D≠0)
- ORM measured for different settings of quadrupole families

Quadrupole familie	$\Delta k$ ‰	date
MQU 6	0	2015 – 11 – 11_19 – 38 – 07
MQU 6	+20	2015 – 11 – 11_20 – 24 – 38
MQU 6	-20	2015 – 11 – 11_21 – 11 – 18
MQT 3	+20	2015 – 11 – 12_08 – 54 – 56
MQT 3	-20	2015 – 11 – 12_09 – 31 – 24
MQU 2, MQU 6	+10	
MQU 4, MQU 5	+20	2015 – 11 – 12_11 – 49 – 47
MQU 4, MQU 5	-20	2015 – 11 – 12_13 – 19 – 31

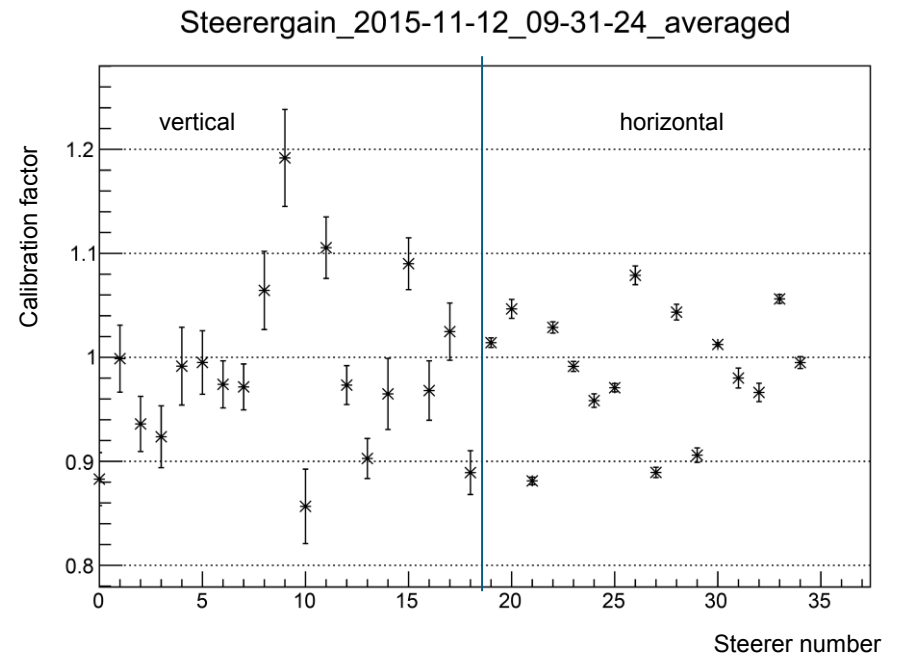
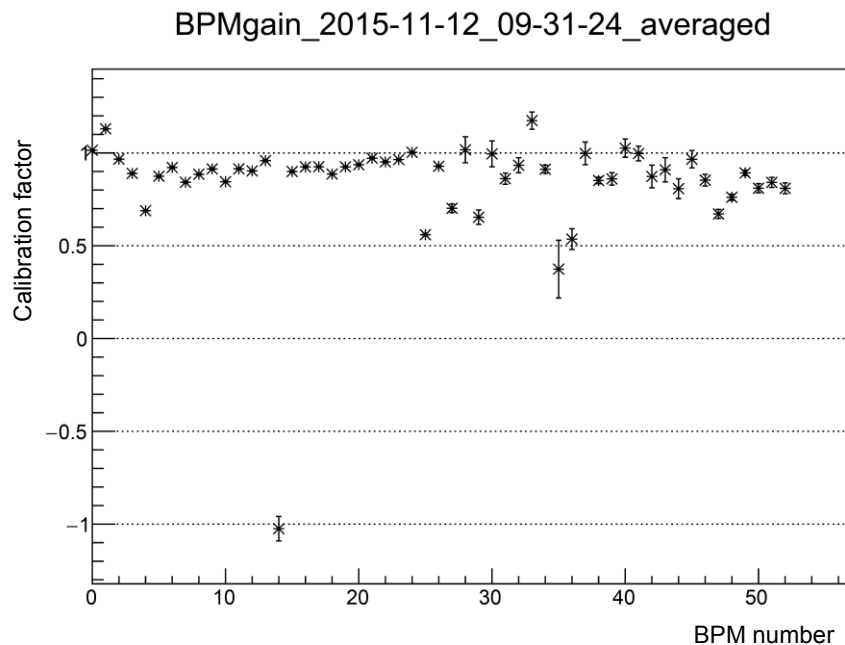




# Applying LOCO to measured data

## Steerer and BPM calibration

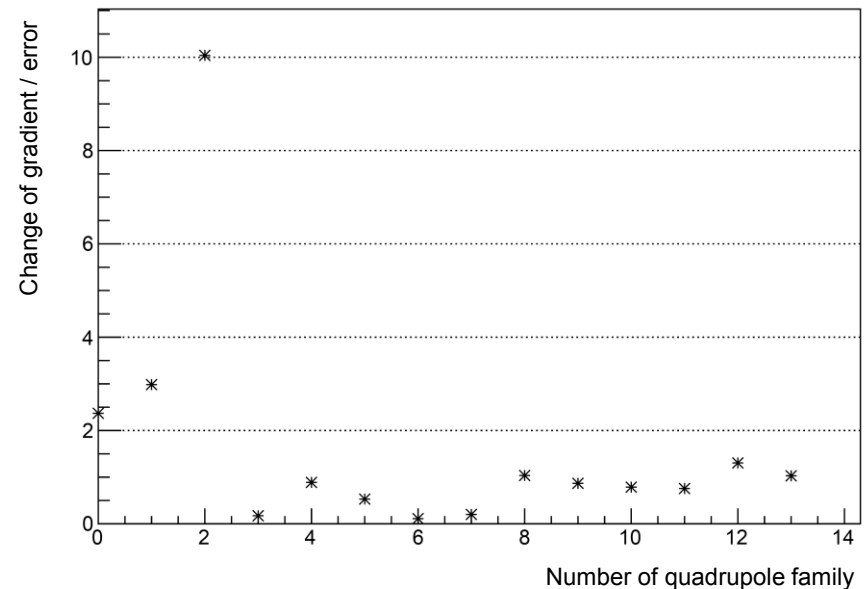
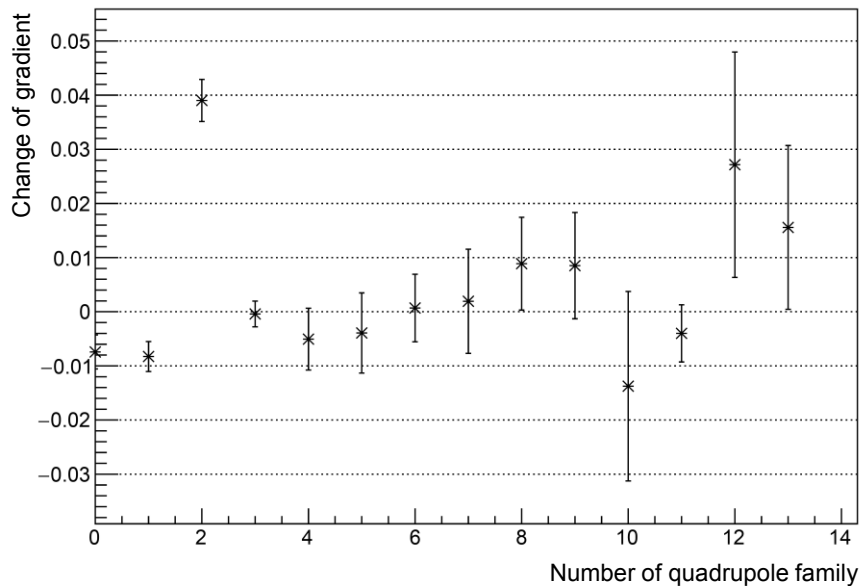
- Detection of wrongly oriented BPMs
- Detection of wrongly oriented steerer magnets
- Variation of vertical steerer calibration factors larger than horizontal



# Applying LOCO to measured data

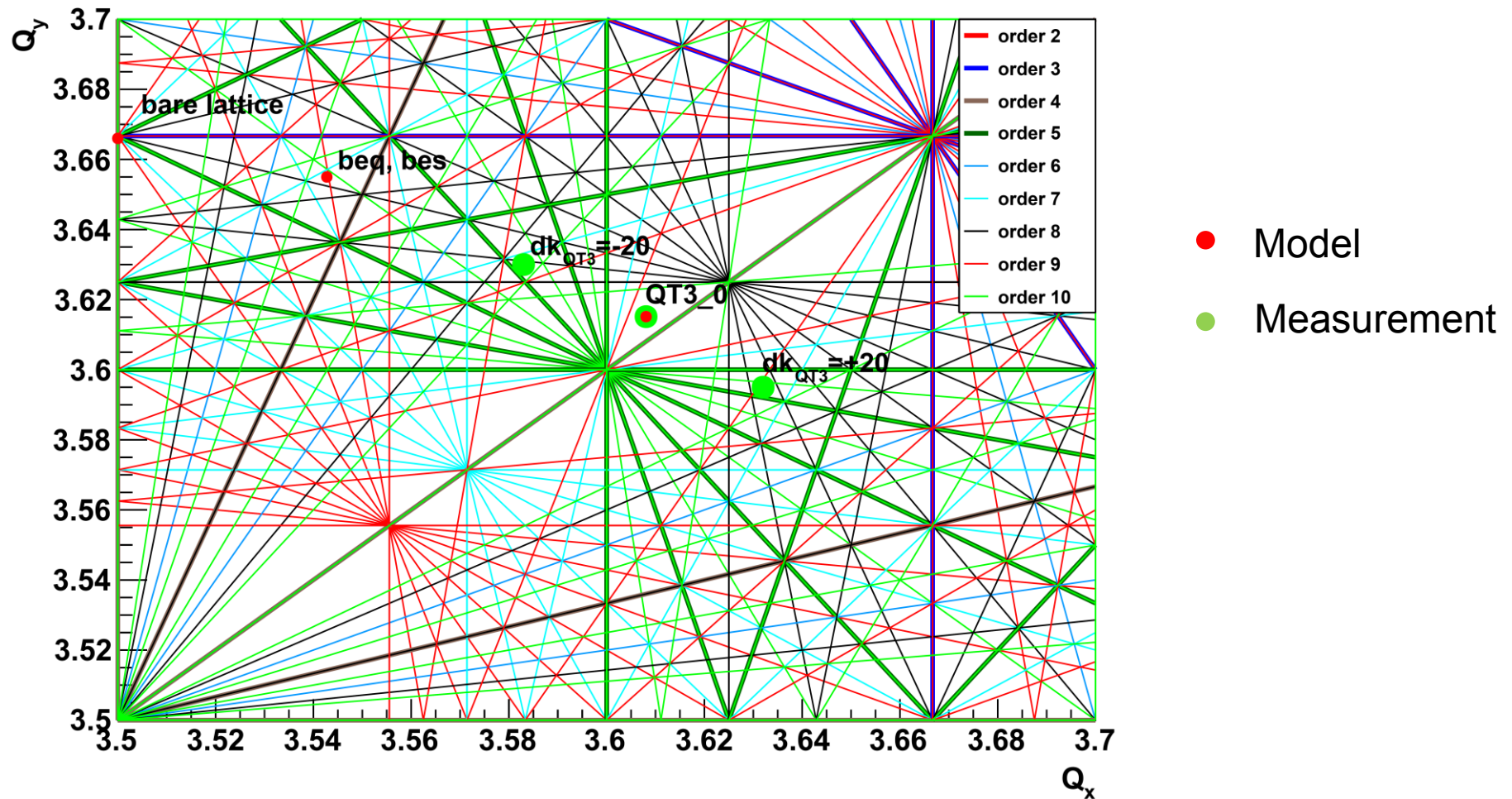
## Quadrupole strength

- Determination of individual gradients factors
- Absolute values are difficult to judge at this point
- Detection of changed gradient factors between individual measurements
- 4 % change was applied to quadrupole family MQT3 (number 2)



# Applying LOCO to measured data

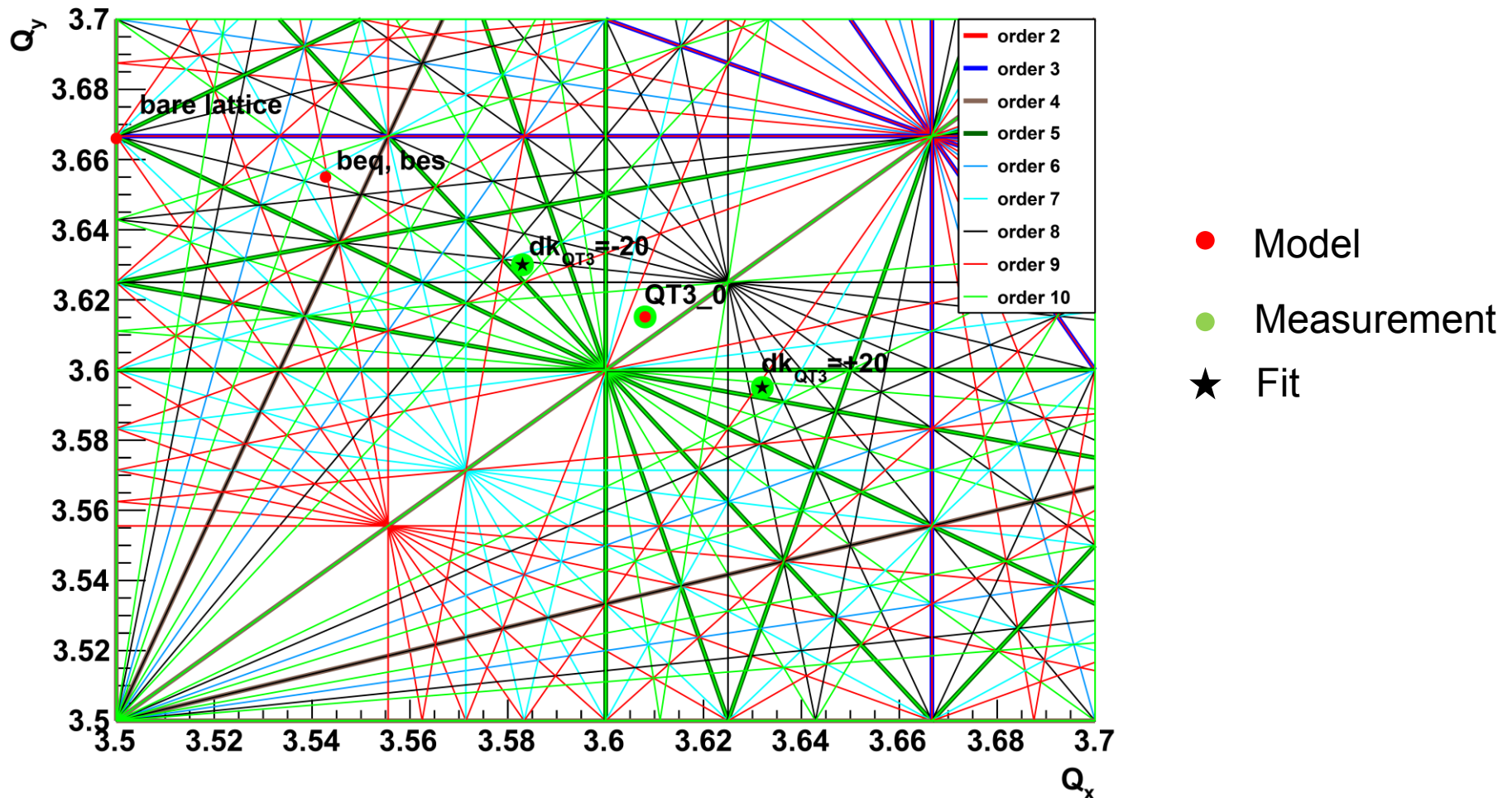
## Tune reconstruction (empirically adjusted starting point)





# Applying LOCO to measured data

## Tune reconstruction (empirically adjusted starting point)



– Tune reconstruction works for arbitrary starting points

# Summary

- Loco program was successfully developed
- Benchmarking almost finished
- First test with measured data
  - Quadrupole change detected
  - Measured tunes perfectly reconstructed

## **Plan:**

- Determine magnet displacements and compare with recent survey measurement
- Improved ORM measurement (more data points)
- Outlier data rejection
- Automatic step size finder
- Implementation of additional minimization algorithm
- Multi-core processing



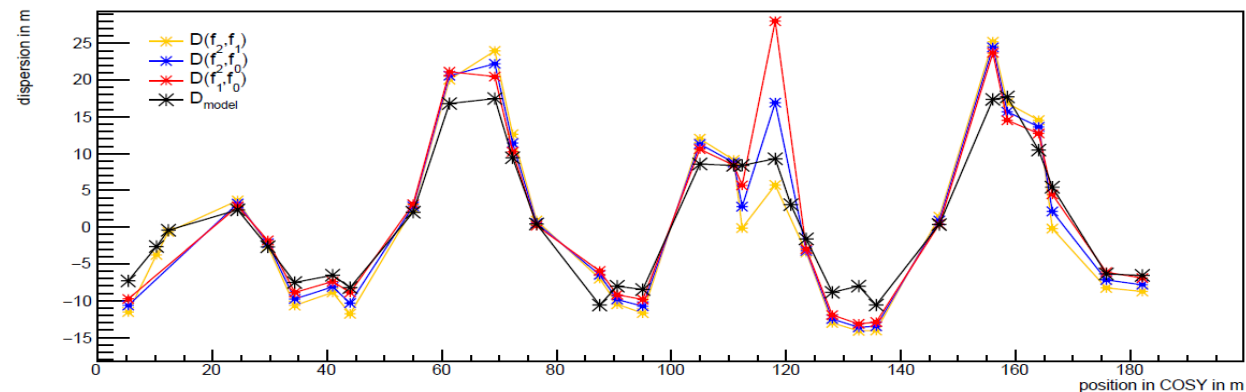
# Literature

- [1] D. Ji, „First experience of applying LOCO for Optics measurement at COSY“, IPAC 16, Busan, South Korea, 2016.
- [2] M. Rosenthal, “Experimental Benchmarking of Spin Tracking Algorithms for Electric Dipole Moment Searches at the Cooler Synchrotron COSY”, PhD thesis, 2016.
- [3] J. Safranek, Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A 388, 27 (1997).

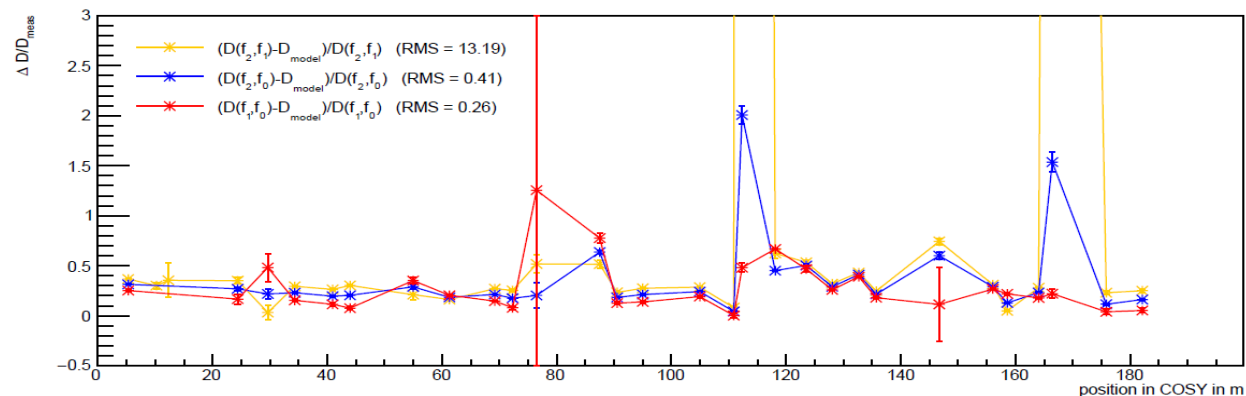
# Additional slides

# Status of COSY model

## Dispersion



$$\Delta D/D_{\text{meas}} \approx 0.4$$



- $\frac{\Delta\beta}{\beta} \approx 30 - 50 \% [1]$
- High demands on beam control and beam based measurements, e.g.  $\Delta x_{\text{rms}} < 0.1 \text{ mm} [2]$

➤ Improvement of COSY model required!

# Status of COSY model

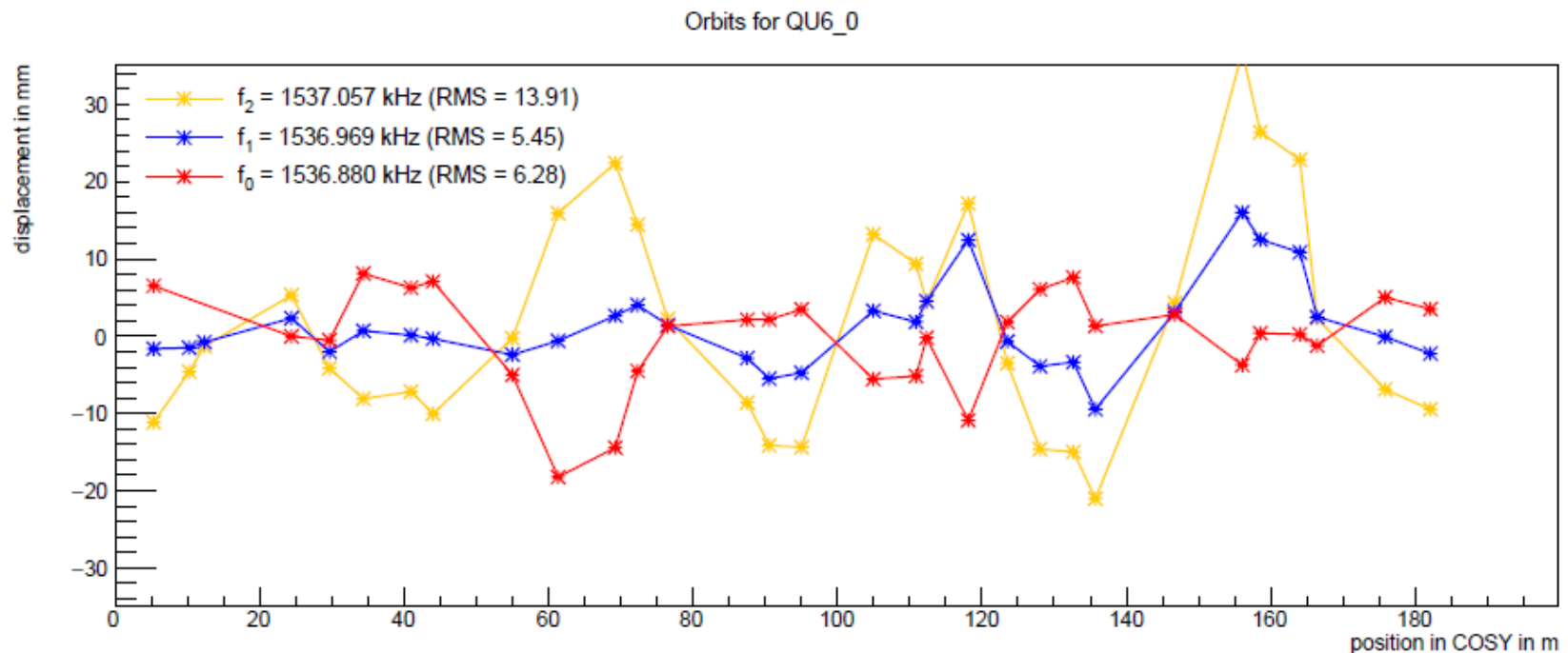
## Dispersion

- Measure orbit for different rf-frequencies

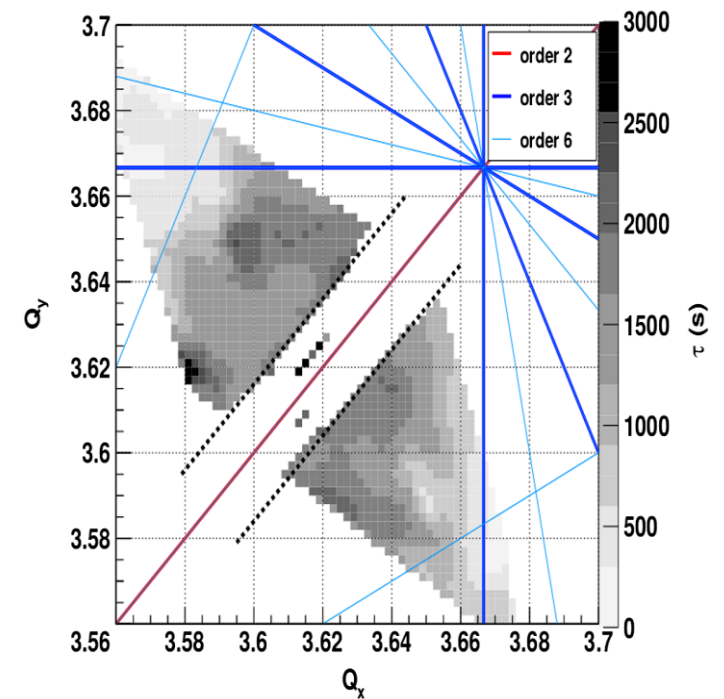
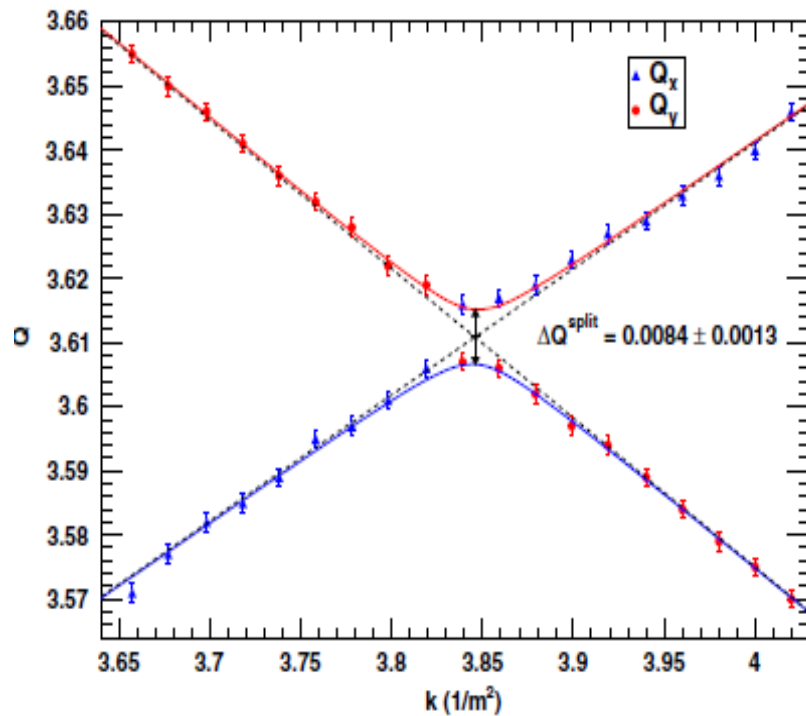
$$x(s) = x_0(s) + D(s) \frac{\Delta p}{p}$$

$$\Delta x(s) = D(s) \frac{\Delta E}{E} = \frac{D(s) \Delta C}{\eta C} = - \frac{D(s) \Delta f_{rf}}{\eta f}$$

$D$  ... dispersion,  
 $\eta$  ... phase slip factor,  
 $C$  ... length of accelerator



- Acceptance
- Tune, tune adjustment



# Loco - Program

## Benchmarking – fitting multiple parameters

```
# Loco config file
# General Settings
generateMeasurement      1          //0..Measurement,1..Simulation
iterations               15         //Number_of_iterations
nvariation               3          //Number_of_parameter_variations
nSteps                   3          //Number_of_steerer_steps_for_ORM
errBPMMeasurement        1E-9       //Measurement_error_of_BPMs

# Which parameters?
varyBPMgain              1          //Include_gain_factor_of_BPM
varySteergain            1          //Include_gain_factor_of_steerer
varyBPMPosition          0          //Include_position_of_BPM
varySteererPosition      0          //Include_position_of_Steerer
varyQuadFamilies         1          //Include_gradient_of_quadropole_families
varyQuadStrength         0          //Include_gradient_of_quadropoles
varyKickAngle            0          //Include_error_of_kickangle
varyQuadPosition         0          //Include_position_of_quadropoles
varyBend_K1              0          //Include_K1_of_dipoles
varyBend_K2              0          //Include_K2_of_dipoles
varySext_K2              0          //Include_K2_of_sextupoles
varyBendPosition         0          //Include_position_of_dipoles

#Which parameter when? BPMgain//Steergain//BPMposition//SteererPosition//QuadGradients(family)//
QuadGradients(all)//KickAngle//QuadPosition//DipolPosition
iteration1               11001000000 //Parameters_to_adjust_in_1st_iteration
iteration2               11001000000 //2nd_iteration
iteration3               11001000000 //3rd_iteration
iteration4               11001000000 //4th_iteration
iteration5               11001000000 //5th_iteration
iteration6               11001000000 //6th_iteration
iteration7               11001000000 //7th_iteration
iteration8               11001000000 //8th_iteration
iteration9               11001000000 //9th_iteration
iteration10              11001000000 //
10th_iteration(this_setting_is_used_for_every_following_iteration)

# Sigma_for_simulated measurements
sigmaGains               0.1        //Sigma_of_gain_variation(%/100)
sigmaKickAngle           0.01       //Sigma_of_kick_angle_variation(rad)
sigmaQuadGradient        0.005      //Sigma_of_quad_gradient_variation(%/100)
sigmaQuadDisplacement    0.001      //Sigma_of_quad_displacement(m)
sigmaQuadAngle           0.01       //Sigma_of_quad_angle_variation(rad)
sigmaDipQuad             0.0001     //Sigma_of_quadcomp_of_dipoles(m^-2)
sigmaDipSext             0.05       //Sigma_of_sextupole_comp_of_dipoles(m^-3)
sigmaSextSext            0.05       //
Sigma_of_sextupole_comp_of_sextupoles(m^-3)
sigmaBendDisplacement    0.001      //Sigma_of_dipole_displacement(m)
sigmaBendAngle           0.001      //Sigma_of_dipole_angle_variation(rad)

#Choose Misalignment    dX/dY/dS/dPhi/dTheta/dPsi
misBPM                  000001      //Details_of_misalignments(BPM)
misSteerer              000001      //Details_of_misalignments(Steerer)
misQuad                 001000      //Details_of_misalignments(Quadropoles)
misBend                 000001      //Details_of_misalignments(Dipoles)

# Filenames !
filenameInputSteerers    config/steerer.dat //
Name of steerers for ORM
```

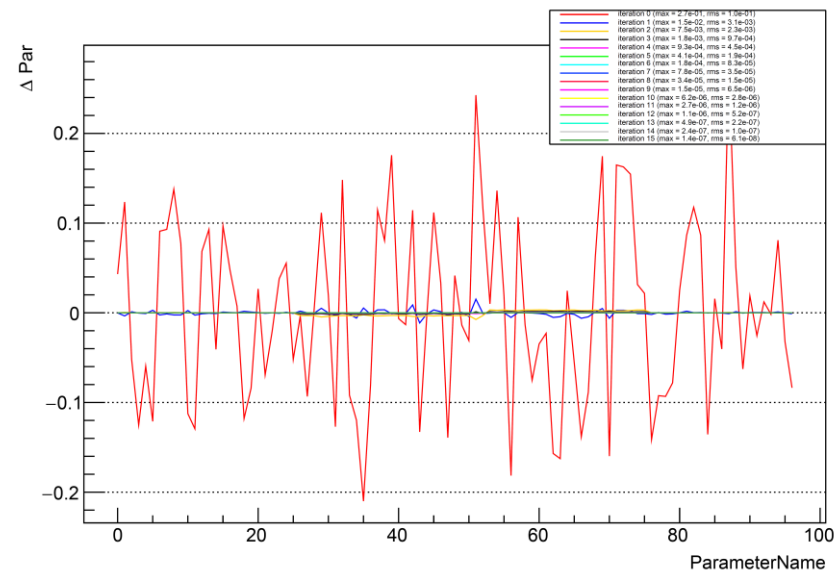
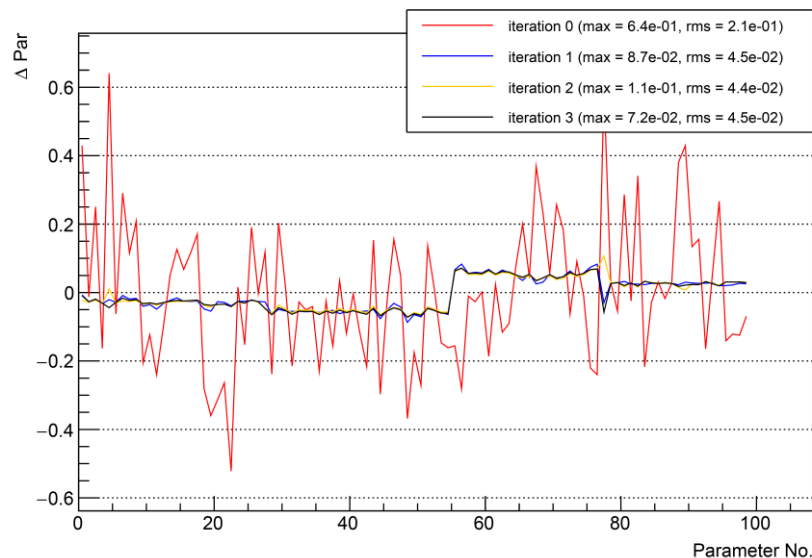
Exemplary config file:

- 15 iterations
- Number of variations
- BPM uncertainty (1E-9 m )
- Vary BPM gain, Steerer gain, quadrupole strength
- Fit parameters per iteration
- ....

# Loco - Program

## Benchmarking

- Different combinations of parameter settings yield the same beam response (degeneracy)
- No unique result detectable
- Fixing parameters helps to overcome the degeneracy problem
- Requires calibration of fixed parameters





## Benchmarking – some results

- Performance of parameter reconstruction and optics determination depends significantly on BPM errors
- Sensitivity to step size depends on linearity of ORM to parameter change
- BPM and steerer gains work perfect (degeneracy problem when fitting both simultaneously can be avoided by fixing one component)
- Good reconstruction: BPM and steerer ( $ds, d\psi$ ), Quad ( $ds, d\psi, K1$ ), Dipole ( $K1, K2, ds, d\psi$ ), Sextupoles ( $K2$ )
- Only optics improvement: Quad ( $dx, dy, d\theta$ )
- Not sensitive: BPM and steerer ( $dx, dy, d\phi, d\theta$ ), Quad ( $d\phi$ )
- Fitting combinations of parameters has partly been studied

# Loco - Program

## Benchmarking – fitting multiple parameters

```
# Loco config file
# General Settings
generateMeasurement 1 //0..Measurement,1..Simulation
iterations 15 //Number_of_iterations
nvariation 3 //Number_of_parameter_variations
nSteps 3 //Number_of_steerer_steps_for_ORM
errBPMMeasurement 1E-9 //Measurement_error_of_BPMs

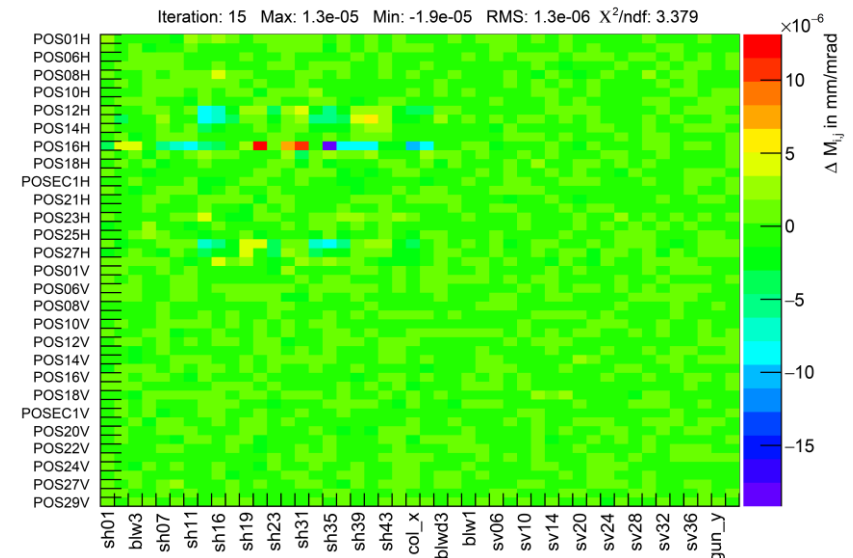
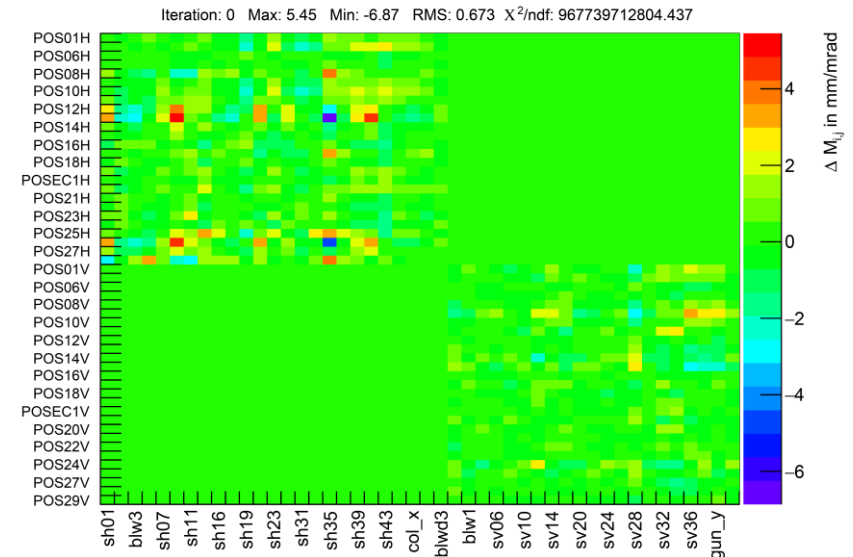
# Which parameters?
varyBPMgain 1 //Include_gain_factor_of_BPM
varySteergain 1 //Include_gain_factor_of_steerer
varyBPMPosition 0 //Include_position_of_BPM
varySteererPosition 0 //Include_position_of_Steerer
varyQuadFamilies 1 //Include_gradient_of_quadrupole_families
varyQuadStrength 0 //Include_gradient_of_quadrupoles
varyKickAngle 0 //Include_error_of_kickangle
varyQuadPosition 0 //Include_position_of_quadrupoles
varyBend_K1 0 //Include_K1_of_dipoles
varyBend_K2 0 //Include_K2_of_dipoles
varySext_K2 0 //Include_K2_of_sextupoles
varyBendPosition 0 //Include_position_of_dipoles

#Which parameter when? BPMgain//Steergain//BPMposition//SteererPosition//QuadGradients(family)//
QuadGradients(all)//KickAngle//QuadPosition//DipolPosition
iteration1 11001000000 //Parameters_to_adjust_in_1st_iteration
iteration2 11001000000 //2nd_iteration
iteration3 11001000000 //3rd_iteration
iteration4 11001000000 //4th_iteration
iteration5 11001000000 //5th_iteration
iteration6 11001000000 //6th_iteration
iteration7 11001000000 //7th_iteration
iteration8 11001000000 //8th_iteration
iteration9 11001000000 //9th_iteration
iteration10 11001000000 //
10th_iteration(this_setting_is_used_for_every_following_iteration)

# Sigma_for_simulated_measurements
sigmaGain 0.1 //Sigma_of_gain_variation(100)
sigmaKickAngle 0.01 //Sigma_of_kick_angle_variation(rad)
sigmaQuadGradient 0.005 //Sigma_of_quad_gradient_variation(100)
sigmaQuadDisplacement 0.001 //Sigma_of_quad_displacement(m)
sigmaQuadAngle 0.01 //Sigma_of_quad_angle_variation(rad)
sigmaDipQuad 0.0001 //Sigma_of_quadcomp_of_dipoles(m^-2)
sigmaDipSext 0.05 //Sigma_of_sextupole_comp_of_dipoles(m^-3)
sigmaSextSext 0.05 //
Sigma_of_sextupole_comp_of_sextupoles(m^-3)
sigmaBendDisplacement 0.001 //Sigma_of_dipole_displacement(m)
sigmaBendAngle 0.001 //Sigma_of_dipole_angle_variation(rad)

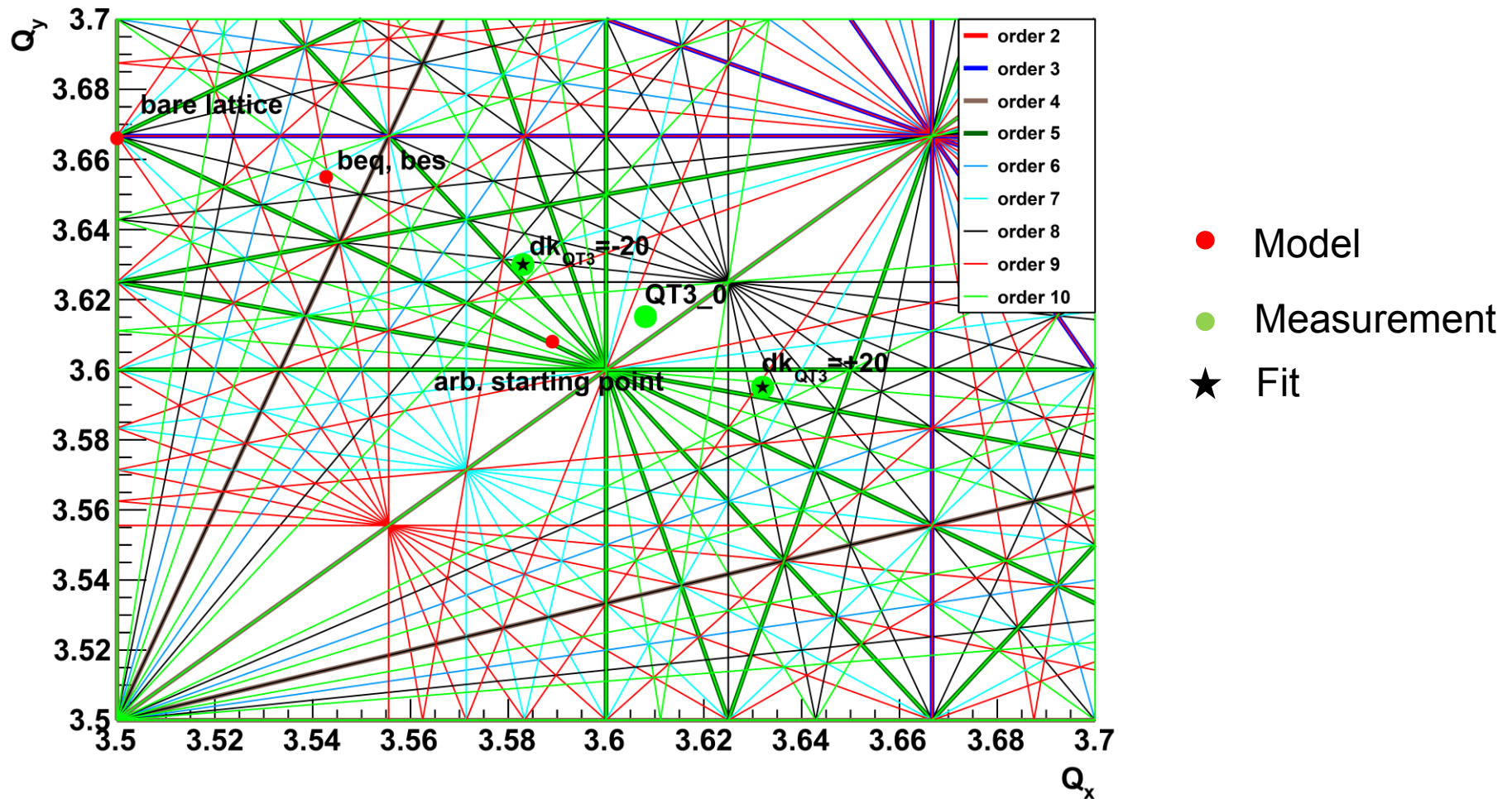
#Choose Misalignment dX/dY/dS/dPhi/dTheta/dPsi
misBPM 000001 //Details_of_misalignments(BPM)
misSteerer 000001 //Details_of_misalignments(Steerer)
misQuad 001000 //Details_of_misalignments(Quadrupoles)
misBend 000001 //Details_of_misalignments(Dipoles)

# Filenames !
filenameInputSteerers config/steerer.dat //
Name of steerers for ORM
```



# Applying LOCO to measured data

## Tune reconstruction (arbitrary starting point)



# Applying LOCO to measured data

## Tune reconstruction (arbitrary starting point)

