

Leading order symplectic dipole fringe field model

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Hamiltonian of a normal dipole fringe field as given in Forest's paper,

$$H = \frac{qB}{p_0(1+\delta)} \frac{b_0}{8} (4p_yxy + p_x x^2 - 3p_x y^2) \quad (1)$$

Define a_x and a_y as,

$$a_x = \frac{3y^2 - x^2}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$a_y = -2xy \quad (3)$$

this leads to a Hamiltonian of the form,

$$H = \frac{qB}{p_0(1+\delta)} \frac{b_0}{8} \left((p_y + 2xy)^2 - p_y^2 - 4x^2y^2 + \left(p_x - \frac{3y^2 - x^2}{2} \right)^2 - p_x^2 - \frac{(3y^2 - x^2)^2}{4} \right) \quad (4)$$

Splitting this Hamiltonian,

$$H_1 = \frac{qB}{p_0(1+\delta)} \frac{b_0}{8} (p_y + 2xy)^2 \quad (5)$$

$$H_2 = \frac{qB}{p_0(1+\delta)} \frac{b_0}{8} \left(p_x - \frac{3y^2 - x^2}{2} \right)^2 \quad (6)$$

$$H_3 = -\frac{qB}{p_0(1+\delta)} \frac{b_0}{8} (p_x^2 + p_y^2) \quad (7)$$

$$H_4 = -\frac{qB}{p_0(1+\delta)} \frac{b_0}{8} \frac{1}{4} (x^4 + 10x^2y^2 + 9y^4) \quad (8)$$

This results in the following maps for H_3 and H_4

$$e^{-:H_3:} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ p_x \\ y \\ p_y \\ z \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x - \frac{qB}{p_0(1+\delta)} \frac{b_0}{8} 2p_x \\ p_x \\ y - \frac{qB}{p_0(1+\delta)} \frac{b_0}{8} 2p_y \\ p_y \\ z + \frac{qB}{p_0(1+\delta)} \frac{b_0}{8} (p_x^2 + p_y^2) \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

$$e^{-:H_4:} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ p_x \\ y \\ p_y \\ z \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x \\ p_x + \frac{qB}{p_0(1+\delta)} \frac{b_0}{8} (x^3 + 5xy^2) \\ y \\ p_y + \frac{qB}{p_0(1+\delta)} \frac{b_0}{8} (9y^3 + 5x^2y) \\ z - \frac{qB}{p_0(1+\delta)^2} \frac{b_0}{8} \frac{1}{4} (x^4 + 10x^2y^2 + 9y^4) \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

The H_1 and H_2 must be split further.

$$e^{-:H_1:} = e^{:I_1:} e^{-:\tilde{H}_1(p_y):} e^{-:I_1:} \quad (11)$$

$$e^{-:H_2:} = e^{:I_2:} e^{-:\tilde{H}_2(p_x):} e^{-:I_2:} \quad (12)$$

where

$$\tilde{H}_1 = \frac{qB}{p_0(1+\delta)} \frac{b_0}{8} p_y^2 \quad (13)$$

$$\tilde{H}_2 = \frac{qB}{p_0(1+\delta)} \frac{b_0}{8} p_x^2 \quad (14)$$

$$I_1 = -x^2y \quad (15)$$

$$I_2 = \frac{y^3 - x^2y}{2} \quad (16)$$

Leading to the following Lie transformations,

$$e^{-:\tilde{H}_1:} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ p_x \\ y \\ p_y \\ z \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x \\ p_x \\ y + \frac{qB}{p_0(1+\delta)} \frac{b_0}{8} 2p_y \\ p_y \\ z - \frac{qB}{p_0(1+\delta)^2} \frac{b_0}{8} p_y^2 \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad (17)$$

$$e^{-:\tilde{H}_2}: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ p_x \\ y \\ p_y \\ z \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x + \frac{qB}{p_0(1+\delta)} \frac{b_0}{8} 2p_x \\ p_x \\ y \\ p_y \\ z - \frac{qB}{p_0(1+\delta)^2} \frac{b_0}{8} p_x^2 \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad (18)$$

$$e^{:\tilde{I}_1}: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ p_x \\ y \\ p_y \\ z \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x \\ p_x + 2xy \\ y \\ p_y + x^2 \\ z \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad (19)$$

$$e^{-:\tilde{I}_1}: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ p_x \\ y \\ p_y \\ z \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x \\ p_x - 2xy \\ y \\ p_y - x^2 \\ z \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad (20)$$

$$e^{:\tilde{I}_2}: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ p_x \\ y \\ p_y \\ z \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x \\ p_x + xy \\ y \\ p_y - \frac{3y^2 - x^2}{2} \\ z \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad (21)$$

$$e^{-:\tilde{I}_2}: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ p_x \\ y \\ p_y \\ z \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x \\ p_x - xy \\ y \\ p_y + \frac{3y^2 - x^2}{2} \\ z \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad (22)$$

Using a second order splitting the transfer map is given by,

$$e^{-:H_1+H_2+H_3+H_4}: \\ = e^{-\frac{1}{8}:H_3}: e^{-\frac{1}{4}:H_4}: e^{-\frac{1}{8}:H_3}: e^{-\frac{1}{2}:H_2}: e^{-\frac{1}{8}:H_3}: e^{-\frac{1}{4}:H_4}: e^{-\frac{1}{8}:H_3}: \quad (23)$$

$$e^{-:H_1}: e^{-\frac{1}{8}:H_3}: e^{-\frac{1}{4}:H_4}: e^{-\frac{1}{8}:H_3}: e^{-\frac{1}{2}:H_2}: e^{-\frac{1}{8}:H_3}: e^{-\frac{1}{4}:H_4}: e^{-\frac{1}{8}:H_3}: \quad (24)$$

where the splitting is optimised to reduce the number of computations. The list of operations is given by,

