

# MADX ile demet denkleřtirme ve Yayınım Hesaplama Örneęi

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# DEMET İLETİMİNDE KULLANILAN KODLAR

- ✓ OPA
- ✓ MADX
- ✓ ELEGANT
- ✓ PARMELA
- ✓ ASTRA
- ✓ BEAM OPTIC
- ✓ .....

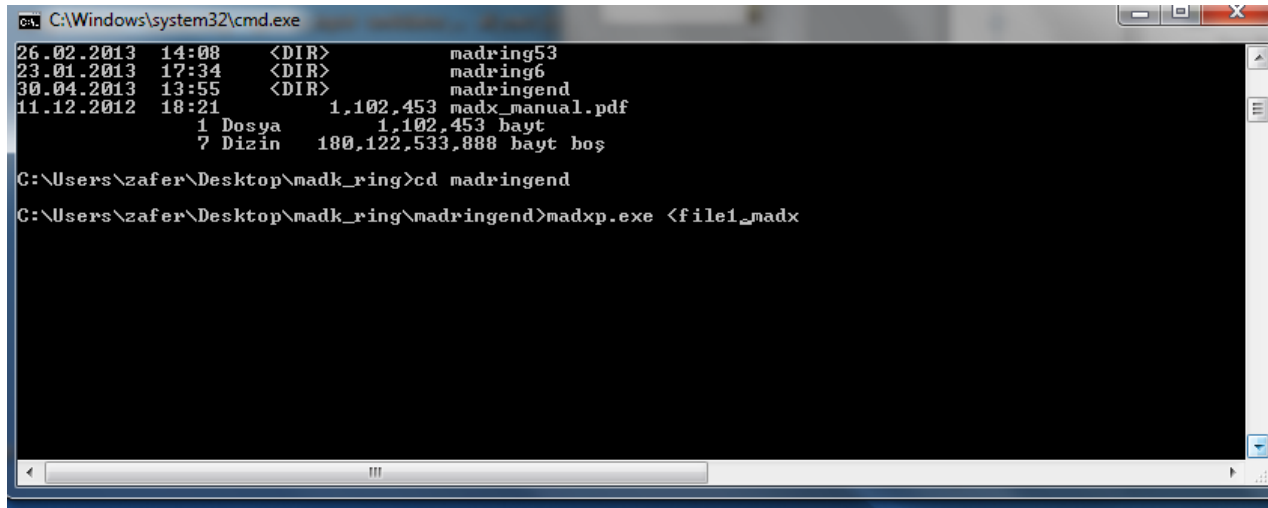
BURADA MADX KODUNU INCELEYİP UYGULAMA YAPACAĞIZ

# MADX

- ✓ MADX UZANTILI BİR GİRDİ DOSYASI HAZIRLANIR
- ✓ PROGRAMIN ÇALIŞTIRILMASI

madx <girdi.madx> cikti.out (Linux)

madx.exe <girdi.madx> cikti.out (Windows) veya



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
26.02.2013 14:08 <DIR>      mdring53
23.01.2013 17:34 <DIR>      mdring6
30.04.2013 13:55 <DIR>      mdringend
11.12.2012 18:21          1,102,453 madx_manual.pdf
          1 Dosya          1,102,453 bayt
          7 Dizin      100,122,533,888 bayt boş

C:\Users\zafer\Desktop\madk_ring>cd mdringend
C:\Users\zafer\Desktop\madk_ring\mdringend>madxp.exe <file1_madx
```

# MADX'te Kullanılan Birimler

Table 1: Physical Units

Length	m (metres)
Angle	rad (radians)
Quadrupole coefficient	$m^{**(-2)}$
Multipole coefficient, 2n poles	$m^{**(-n)}$
Electric voltage	MV (Megavolts)
Electric field strength	MV/m
Frequency	MHz (Megahertz)
Phase angles	2 pi
Particle energy	GeV
Particle mass	$GeV/c^{**2}$
Particle momentum	$GeV/c$
Beam current	A (Amperes)
Particle charge	e (elementary charges)
Impedances	MOhm (Megohms)
Emittances	pi m mrad
RF power	MW (Megawatts)
Higher mode loss factor	V/pc <b>Table 1: Physical Units</b>

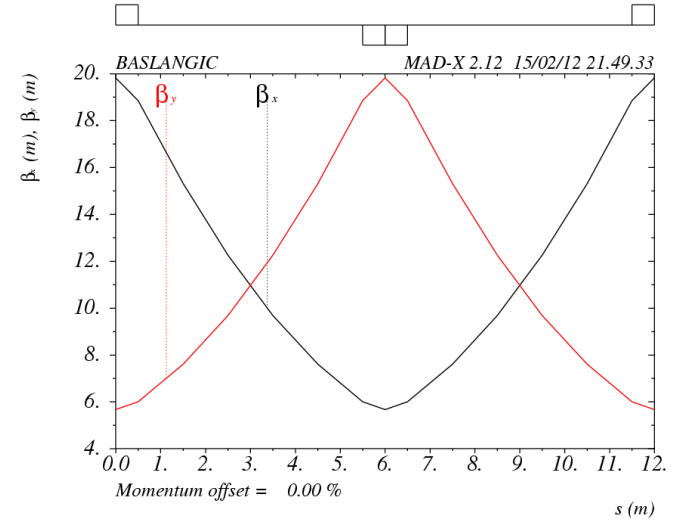
# Basit Bir Kaç Örnek Yapalım

```
TITLE, 'BASLANGIC';  
BEAM, PARTICLE=ELECTRON, ENERGY=3.0;  
  
D: DRIFT, L=1.0;  
QF: QUADRUPOLE, L=0.5, K1:=0.2;  
QD: QUADRUPOLE, L=0.5, K1:=-0.2;  
  
FODO: LINE=(QF, 5*(D), QD, qd, 5*(D), QF);  
  
USE, PERIOD=FODO;  
  
TWISS, SAVE;  
MATCH, SEQUENCE=FODO;  
  
PLOT, HAXIS=S,VAXIS=BETX, BETY, COLOUR=100;  
  
stop;
```

Yukarıdaki dosyayı notepad gibi herhangi bir tekst editörde hazırlayalım adını baslangic1.madx koyup komut isteminde aşağıdaki gibi çalıştıralım

```
C:\ Komut İstemi (2)
PLOT, HAXIS=S, VAXIS=BETX, BETY, COLOUR=100;
+++++ info: Zero value of SIGT replaced by 1.
+++++ info: Zero value of SIGE replaced by 1/1000
GX PLOT-X11 1.50 initialized
plot number = 1
X: ==>

stop;
+++++
+ MAD-X 2.12 finished normally +
+++++
C:\Documents and Settings\userpc\Desktop\kisokulu_madx>madx <baslangic.txt
```



Simdi dosyada ařađıdaki gibi deđiřiklik yapıp, dosyaya baslangic2.madx diyelim. Burada bařlangıç deđerleri bilinen bir orgu iin sondaki beta deđerleri hesaplanıyor.

```
TITLE, 'BASLANGIC';  
BEAM, PARTICLE=ELECTRON, ENERGY=3.0;
```

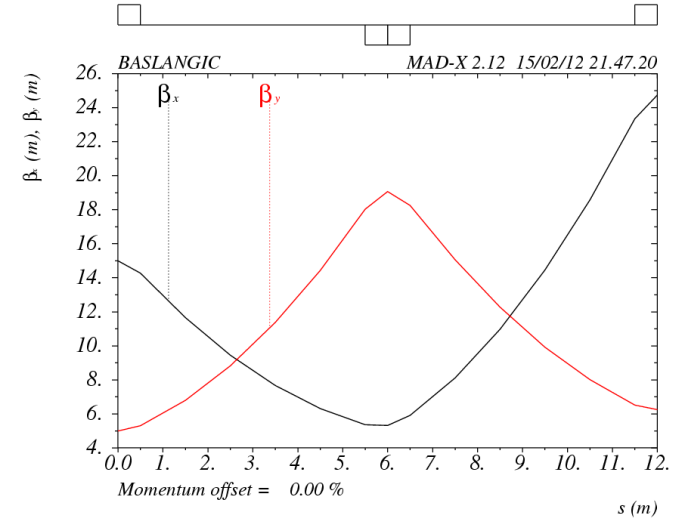
```
D: DRIFT, L=1.0;  
QF: QUADRUPOLE, L=0.5, K1:=0.2;  
QD: QUADRUPOLE, L=0.5, K1:=-0.2;
```

```
FODO: LINE=(QF, 5*(D), QD, qd, 5*(D), QF);
```

```
USE, PERIOD=FODO;
```

```
TWISS, SAVE, BETX=15.0, BETY=5.0;  
PLOT, HAXIS=S,VAXIS=BETX, BETY, COLOUR=100;
```

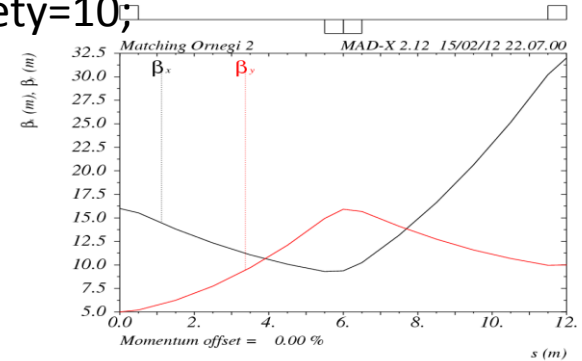
```
stop;
```



Bařlangıç deđerleri 15 ve 5 m

# DENKLEŞTİRME (MATCHING)

```
// son beta fonksiyonlarını HUCRENIN BITİMİNDE MATCH EDELİM
MATCH, SEQUENCE=FODO, betx=16, bety=5; // başlangıç değerleri
CONSTRAINT, SEQUENCE=FODO, range=#E, betx=32, bety=10;
VARY, NAME=QF->K1;
VARY, NAME=QD->K1;
LMDIF, CALLS=500, TOLERANCE=1E-20;
ENDMATCH;
```



```
C:\ Komut İstemi (2)
1.02236373E-27

Final Penalty Function = 1.22431212e-027

Variable          Final Value          Lower Limit          Upper Limit
-----
qf->k1             1.21494427E-01      -1.00000000E+20     1.00000000E+20
qd->k1            -1.58047975E-01     -1.00000000E+20     1.00000000E+20

END MATCH SUMMARY
X: ==>

PLOT, HAXIS=S, VAXIS=BETX, BETY;
+++++ info: Zero value of SIGT replaced by 1.
+++++ info: Zero value of SIGE replaced by 1/1000.
GXPLOTT-X11 1.50 initialized
```



# UYGULAMA YAPALIM

k\_emit\_k\_ring.seq dizisinin optik fonksiyonlarını çizdirelim

Survey komutu ile tam bir halka oluştuğunu görelim

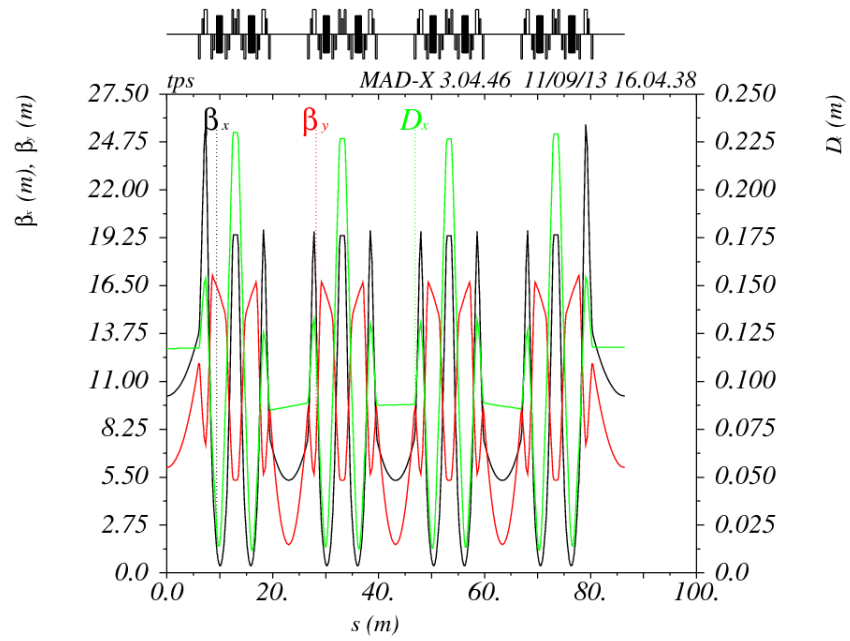
Oluşacak halkanın emittans değerini hesaplayın

Aşağıdaki gibi **opticjob.madx** dosyası hazırlayalım

```
call, file= "k_emit_k_ring.seq";
beam, particle = electron, energy = 3;
use, sequence = halka2;

select, flag=twiss, clear;
select, flag=twiss, column= name, s, betx, alfx, bety, alfy, dx, dpx, dy, dpy, mux, muy;
twiss, sequence=halka2, file=twiss.dat;
plot, file=maincell, colour=100, haxis=s, vaxis1=betx,bety, vaxis2=Dx, interpolate, range=#s/dl1[2], title=TPS;

stop;
```



## Optik fonksiyonlar

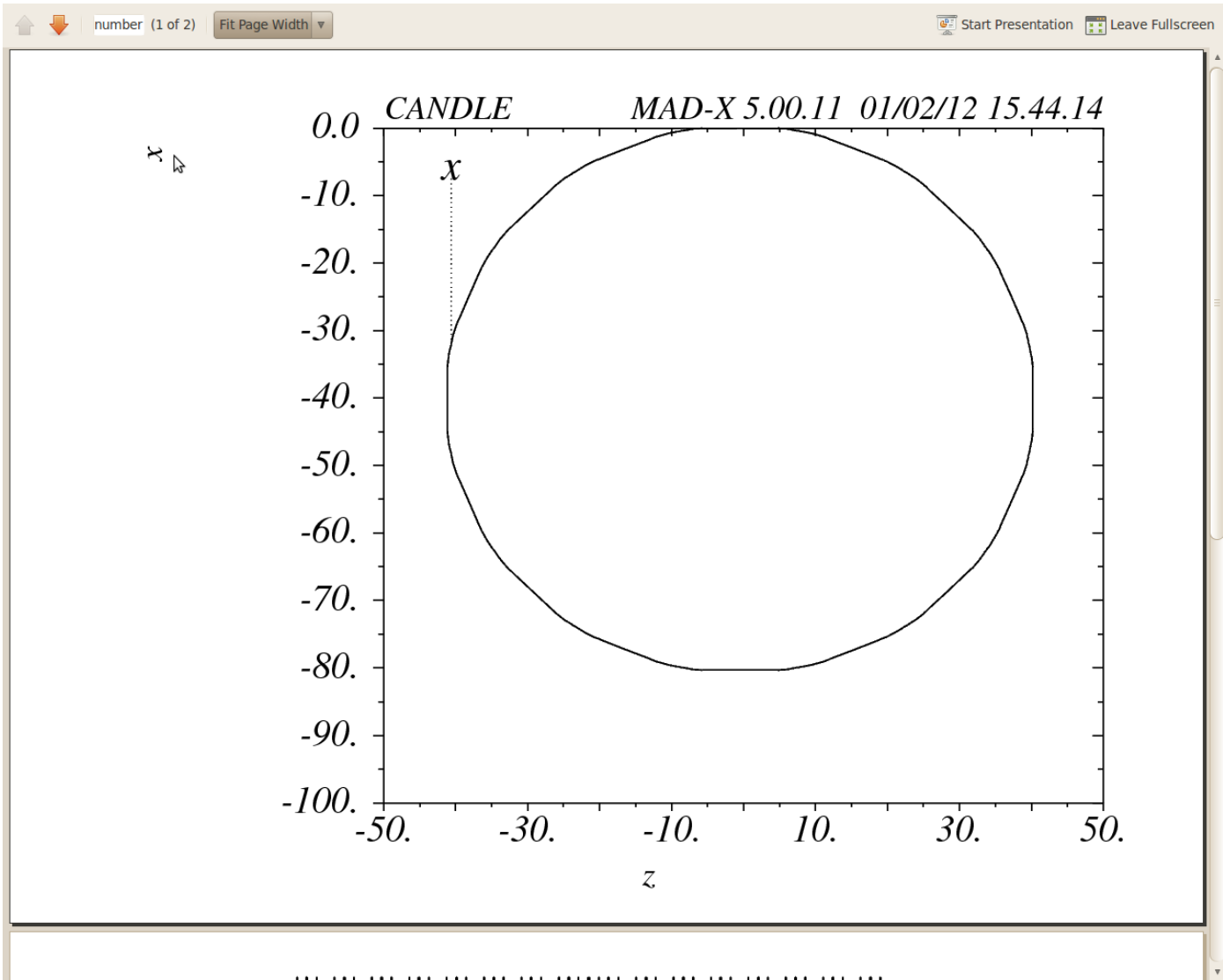
- Hızlandırıcının şeklini görmek için SURVEY komutu kullanılır
- Sequence=halka2 ve USE PERIODE=halka2 yaptıktan sonra

SURVEY, file=survey.out;

WRITE, table=survey;

plot, file="survey1" ,table=survey, haxis=z,vaxis=x;

- Grafiğin tam bir ring olması gerekli



# Emittansın Hesaplanması

- Sisteme RFCAVITY parametrelerinin girilmesi gerekli

RFC: RFCAVITY, L=0.0001, VOLT=3.6, LAG=0.480,HARMON=448;

- RFCAVITY halka üzerine yerleştirilmeli (Yeri tasarıma göre belirlenip ).  
Mesela:

YTAC: LINE=(Y1TAC,-Y1TAC, RFC);

- Radiate komutu true olmalı

BEAM,....., RADIATE=True, sequence=TAC;

- EMIT,DELTAP=0.001 ; Eklendiğinde emittans ve sönüm ile ilgili parametreler ekrana yansır.

# Emittans hesaplayan dosya

Aşağıdaki dosyaya `emitjob.madx` adı verelim.

```
call, file= "k_emit_k_ring.seq";
beam, particle = electron, energy = 3, RADIATE=True;
!option, RBARC=FALSE;
use, sequence = halka2;

select, flag=twiss, clear;
select, flag=twiss, column= name, s, betx, alfx, bety, alfy, dx, dpx, dy, dpy, mux, muy;
twiss, sequence=halka2, file=twiss.dat;
plot, file=maincell, colour=100, haxis=s, vaxis1=betx,bety, vaxis2=Dx, interpolate,
range=#s/dl1[2], title=TPS;

EMIT,DELTAP=0.000 ;
stop;
```

# PTC (Polymorphic Tracking Code)

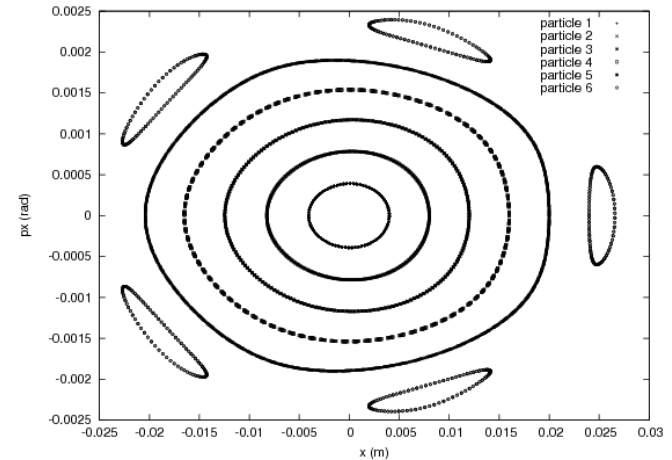
```
beam, particle = electron, energy = 3;  
show,beam;  
option,-echo;  
call file="k_emit_k_ring.seq";  
option,echo;  
use,period=halka2;  
ptc_create_universe;  
ptc_create_layout,model=2,method=6,nst=10,exact;
```

```
ptc_start, x= 4e-3, px=0, y= 0, py=0;  
ptc_start, x= 8e-3, px=0, y= 0, py=0;  
ptc_start, x= 12e-3, px=0, y= 0, py=0;  
ptc_start, x= 16e-3, px=0, y= 0, py=0;  
ptc_start, x= 20e-3, px=0, y= 0, py=0;  
ptc_start, x= 24e-3, px=0, y= 0, py=0;  
ptc_track,icase=4,closed_orbit,dump, turns=1000 ,ffile=1, norm_no=4
```

```
plot, file="fv9_1_START",table=track,haxis=x,vaxis=px, particle=1,2,3,4,5,6, colour=1000, multiple, symbol=3;  
plot, file="fv9_1_START",table=track,haxis=y,vaxis=py, particle=1,2,3,4,5,6, colour=1000, multiple, symbol=3;
```

```
ptc_track_end;
```

```
ptc_end;  
03.02.2015  
stop;
```



# Ödev

- SESAME'nin yarım temel hücresi elemanları yandaki tabloda verilmiştir. Halka 8 hücreden oluşmaktadır gibidir.
- Bu temel örgünün Twiss Parametrelerini çizdiriniz.
- SURVEY ile halka olduğunu gösteriniz
- Emittansı hesaplayınız.
- Tracking yapınız

Name code	Element	Length(m)	$\rho(m)$	$k(m^{-2})$	$m(m^{-3})$
1	D1	1.505			
2	SI	0.14			9.1941
3	D2	0.155			
4	Q1	0.285		2.038	
5	D3	0.255			
6	S2	0.14			-12.9194
7	D4	0.205			
8	BM	2.34	5.95651	-3.6358	
9	D5	0.205			
10	S3	0.14			-12.5963
11	D6	0.255			
12	Q2	0.285		2.02928	
13	D7	0.155			
14	S4	0.14			8.94741
15	D8	1.596			



# KAYNAKLAR

- MADX Manual
- CANDLE Design Report
- SESAME, yellow book
- TPS dizayn raporu
- V. Ziemann, MADX sunumu, UPSALA Üniversitesi

Dinlediđiniz iin teŖekkürler