

ANALYTICAL N-BPM METHOD

IMPROVING ACCURACY AND ROBUSTNESS OF LINEAR OPTICS MEASUREMENTS

Andreas Wegscheider

PhD student at CERN and
Hamburg University



Federal Ministry
of Education
and Research



Universität Hamburg
DER FORSCHUNG | DER LEHRE | DER BILDUNG

MOTIVATION

BETA FUNCTION MEASUREMENT

ANALYTICAL N-BPM METHOD

SIMULATIONS

MEASUREMENTS

CONCLUSIONS

MOTIVATION

BETA FUNCTION MEASUREMENT

ANALYTICAL N-BPM METHOD

SIMULATIONS

MEASUREMENTS

CONCLUSIONS

MOTIVATION

- Measurement and correction of focusing errors is of **great importance** in circular accelerators
 - **colliders** as well as **light sources**
- **N-BPM** method has been used in various machines
 - LHC
 - ALBA
 - ESRF
- Want to **improve** existing measurement techniques.

N-BPM method used Monte Carlo simulations to get systematic errors

- **time consuming**
- **failed for pushed optics**

MOTIVATION

BETA FUNCTION MEASUREMENT

ANALYTICAL N-BPM METHOD

SIMULATIONS

MEASUREMENTS

CONCLUSIONS

β FUNCTION MEASUREMENT

beta from phase, 3-BPM method, N-BPM method

BETA FROM PHASE

The position of the beam at a position s_i in the ring is

$$x(s_i) = A \cos(2\pi Q + \phi(s_i)) + x_{CO}$$

Q : machine tune, $\phi(s)$: betatron phase, x_{CO} : closed orbit

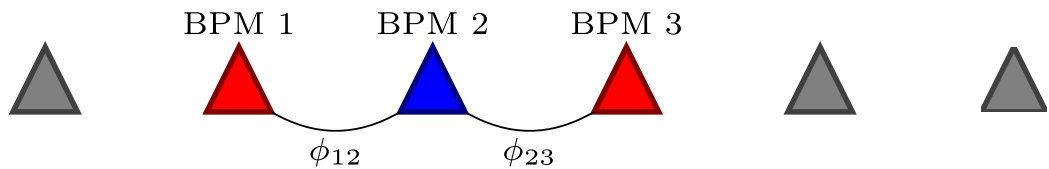
Measured with **Beam Position Monitors (BPMs)**. The phase $\phi(s_i)$ is derived by a **harmonic analysis** of the BPM signal.

β from phase using **three BPMs** via the following formula:

$$\beta(s_i) = \frac{\cot(\phi_{ij}) - \cot(\phi_{ik})}{\cot(\phi_{ij}^m) - \cot(\phi_{ik}^m)}$$

$$\phi_{ij} = \phi_j - \phi_i$$

*Assumption: relatively **small lattice imperfections** between the BPMs.*



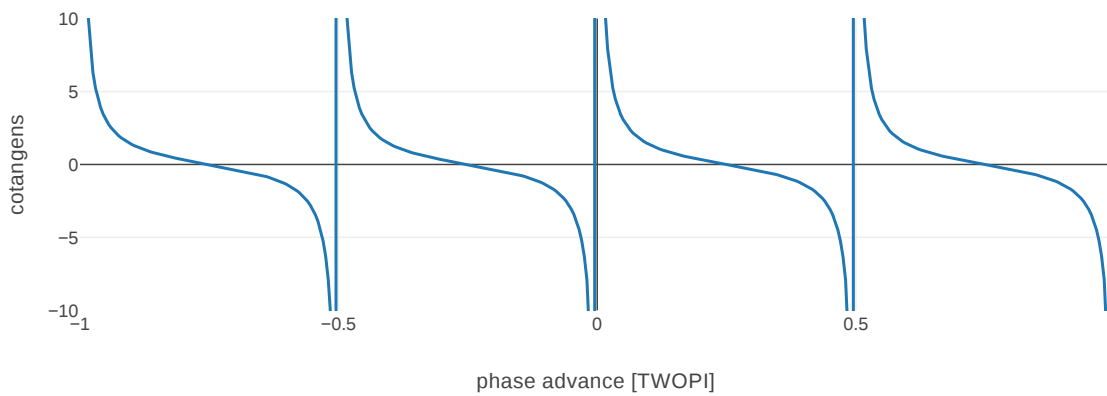
blue: probed BPM (*BPM i*) **red**: used BPM (*j, k*)

BETA FROM PHASE

$$\beta(s_i) = \frac{\cot(\phi_{ij}) - \cot(\phi_{ik})}{\cot(\phi_{ij}^m) - \cot(\phi_{ik}^m)}$$

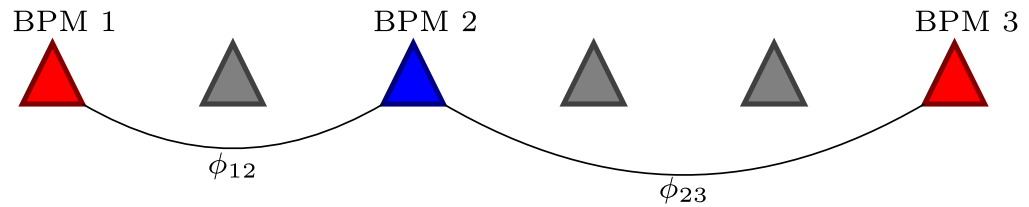
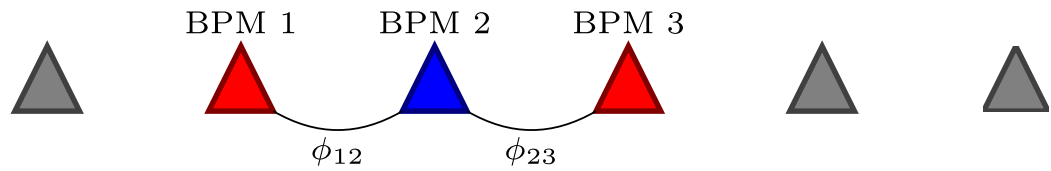
sensitive to the position of the BPMs with respect to each other.

The cotangens **enhances phase measurement errors** if $\phi_{ij} \approx n\pi \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$



[Export to plot.ly »](#)

SKIP BPMS / USE MULTIPLE COMBINATIONS

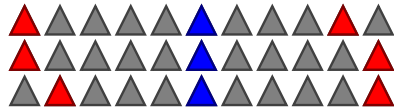
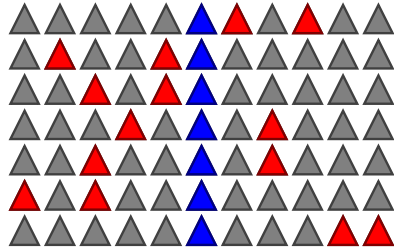
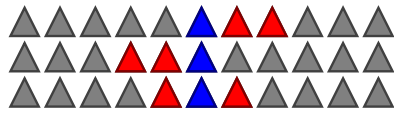


- **Skipping BPMS** to avoid unpreferable phase advances. But lattice imperfections deteriorate the quality of the result
- Take into account possible **sources of errors** between the BPMS
- Use **more than one combination** to increase the amount of information

N-BPM method

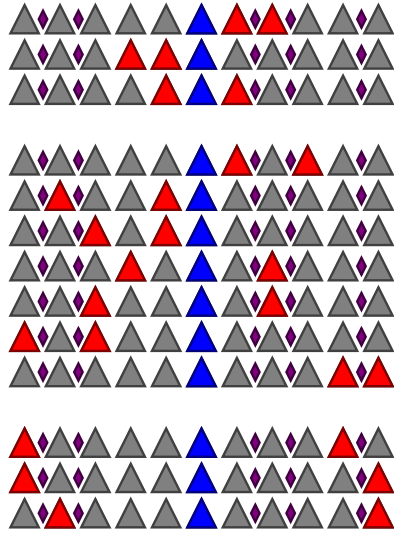
ORIGINAL N-BPM METHOD

To get the β function at the position of a BPM i : calculate **several combinations** (i, j_l, k_l) and use the **mean value**.



ORIGINAL N-BPM METHOD

But there are errors and far-away BPMs yield worse data.



ORIGINAL N-BPM METHOD

To get the β function at the position of a BPM i : calculate several combinations (i, j_l, k_l)

$$\beta_l(s_i) = \frac{\cot(\phi_{ij_l}) - \cot(\phi_{ik_l})}{\cot(\phi_{ij_l}^m) - \cot(\phi_{ik_l}^m)}$$

The best estimation for the beta function is calculated by

$$\beta = \sum_l \beta_l(s_i) g_l$$

The weights g_l are determined by a **least-squares** estimation

$$g_l = \frac{\sum_k V_{ik}^{-1}}{\sum_{i,j} V_{ij}^{-1}}$$

ORIGINAL N-BPM METHOD

$$g_l = \frac{\sum_k V_{ik}^{-1}}{\sum_{i,j} V_{ij}^{-1}}$$

$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{Cov}[\vec{\beta}]$ is the **covariance matrix** of $\vec{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix}$

It can be calculated from the diagonal **error matrix** $\mathbf{M} = \text{diag}(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_M)$ where the ϵ_λ are all the sources of error ($\Delta\phi, \Delta K_1, \Delta s, \dots$):

$$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{TMT}^{-1}$$

where \mathbf{T} is the Jacobian

$$T_{l\lambda} = \left. \frac{\partial \beta_l}{\partial \epsilon_\lambda} \right|_{\delta \epsilon = 0}$$

ORIGINAL N-BPM METHOD

- **Only statistical errors** were calculated analytically. Systematic errors were calculated by Monte Carlo simulations
- Yields only approximated results and is **time consuming**. (LHC has many different optics)
- Pushed optics can cause a **crash** of the simulations.

MOTIVATION

BETA FUNCTION MEASUREMENT

ANALYTICAL N-BPM METHOD

SIMULATIONS

MEASUREMENTS

CONCLUSIONS

ANALYTICAL N-BPM METHOD

analytical calculation of the covariance matrix, removal of *bad* BPM combinations

CALCULATION OF THE CORRELATION MATRIX

The Jacobian \mathbf{T} can be split into blocks

$$\mathbf{T} = (\mathbf{T}^\phi \quad \mathbf{T}^K \quad \mathbf{T}^s)$$

\mathbf{T}^ϕ : phase uncertainties, \mathbf{T}^K : magnet field uncertainties, \mathbf{T}^s : longitudinal misalignments

The three parts of the matrix can be calculated:

$$\mathbf{T}^\phi = \left(\frac{\partial \beta_l}{\partial \phi_\lambda} \right)_{l\lambda} \quad \mathbf{T}^K = \left(\frac{\partial \beta_l}{\partial K_\mu} \right)_{l\mu} \quad \mathbf{T}^s = \left(\frac{\partial \beta_l}{\partial s_\nu} \right)_{l\nu}$$

The phase part is already known, for the others we need a relationship

$$\beta^{\text{real}}(s_i) = \beta(\phi, \{\delta K_1\}_{\text{acc}}, \{\delta s\}_{\text{acc}}, \dots) = \beta^m + \Delta\beta(\phi, \{\delta K_1\}_{\text{acc}}, \{\delta s\}_{\text{acc}}, \dots)$$

$\{\delta K_1\}_{\text{acc}}$: quadrupolar field errors in the accelerator

$\{\delta s\}_{\text{acc}}$: longitudinal misalignments (BPMs and quads).

EFFECT OF IMPERFECTIONS ON THE β FUNCTION AND ITS MEASUREMENT

new formula to calculate β function from

- **phase advances**
- **quadrupolar field errors**
- longitudinal **BPM misalignments**
- longitudinal **quadrupole misalignments**

$$\beta_l(s_i) \approx \frac{\cot \phi_{ij_l} - \cot \phi_{ik_l}}{\cot \phi_{ij_l}^m - \cot \phi_{ik_l}^m + g_{ij_l} - g_{ik_l}} [\beta^m(s_i) - 2\alpha^m(s_i)\delta s_i]$$

where the terms g_{ij} collect the dependency on **lattice imperfections**.

$$g_{ij} = \text{sgn}(i - j) \frac{\frac{1}{\beta^m(s_j)} \delta s_j - \frac{1}{\beta^m(s_i)} \delta s_i + \sum_{w \in I} \beta_w^m \delta K_{w,1} \sin^2 \phi_{wj}^m}{\sin^2 \phi_{ij}^m}$$

CALCULATION OF THE CORRELATION MATRIX - CONCLUSION

$$T_{l\lambda}^K = \mp \frac{\beta^m(s_i)\beta^m(s_\lambda)}{\cot \phi_{ij_i}^m - \cot \phi_{ik_l}^m} \times \left(\frac{\sin^2 \phi_{\lambda j_l}}{\sin^2 \phi_{ij_i}} A_{ij_i}(\lambda) - \frac{\sin^2 \phi_{\lambda k_l}}{\sin^2 \phi_{ik_l}} A_{ik_l}(\lambda) \right)$$

and:

$$T_{l\lambda}^S = -2\alpha^m(s_i)\delta_i^\lambda \pm \frac{\frac{\text{sgn}(i-j_l)}{\sin^2 \phi_{ij_i}^m} \left(\frac{\beta^m(s_i)}{\beta^m(s_{j_l})} \delta_\lambda^{j_l} - \delta_\lambda^i \right) - \frac{\text{sgn}(i-k_l)}{\sin^2 \phi_{ik_l}^m} \left(\frac{\beta^m(s_i)}{\beta^m(s_{k_l})} \delta_\lambda^{k_l} - \delta_\lambda^i \right)}{\cot \phi_{ij_i}^m - \cot \phi_{ik_l}^m}$$

REMOVAL OF BAD BPM COMBINATIONS

filter BPM combinations by **phase advances**

bad:

$\Delta\phi \in [n\pi - \delta, n\pi + \delta]$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, threshold δ .

- enhances **phase errors**
- **numerically unstable**

If any of the four phase advances $\phi_{ij_l}, \phi_{ik_l}, \phi_{ij_l}^m, \phi_{ik_l}^m$ in

$$\beta_l(s_i) = \frac{\cot(\phi_{ij_l}) - \cot(\phi_{ik_l})}{\cot(\phi_{ij_l}^m) - \cot(\phi_{ik_l}^m)}$$

is bad, the corresponding BPM combination is **disregarded**.

2016 and 2017 for the LHC: $\delta = 2\pi \times 10^{-2}$.

MOTIVATION

BETA FUNCTION MEASUREMENT

ANALYTICAL N-BPM METHOD

SIMULATIONS

MEASUREMENTS

CONCLUSIONS

SIMULATIONS

Evaluation of the new method

TEST SETUP

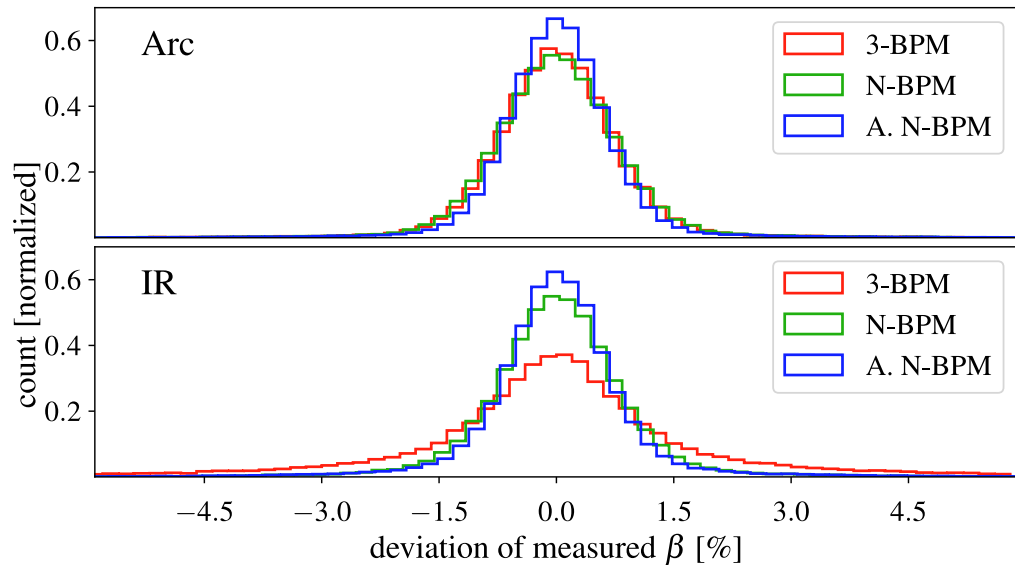
- generate many test lattices with **randomly distributed errors**
- simulate measurement by **tracking** a single particle via PTC
- use the LHC-OMC tools to **analyse** the data

Standard deviation of introduced errors:

	$\frac{\sigma K}{K} 10^{-4}$	σ_s [mm]	σ_x [mm]
MQ	18	1.0	-
MQM	12	1.0	-
MQY	11	1.0	-
MQX	4	1.0	-
MQW	15	1.0	-
MQT	75	1.0	-
MS	-	-	0.3
BPM	-	1.0	-

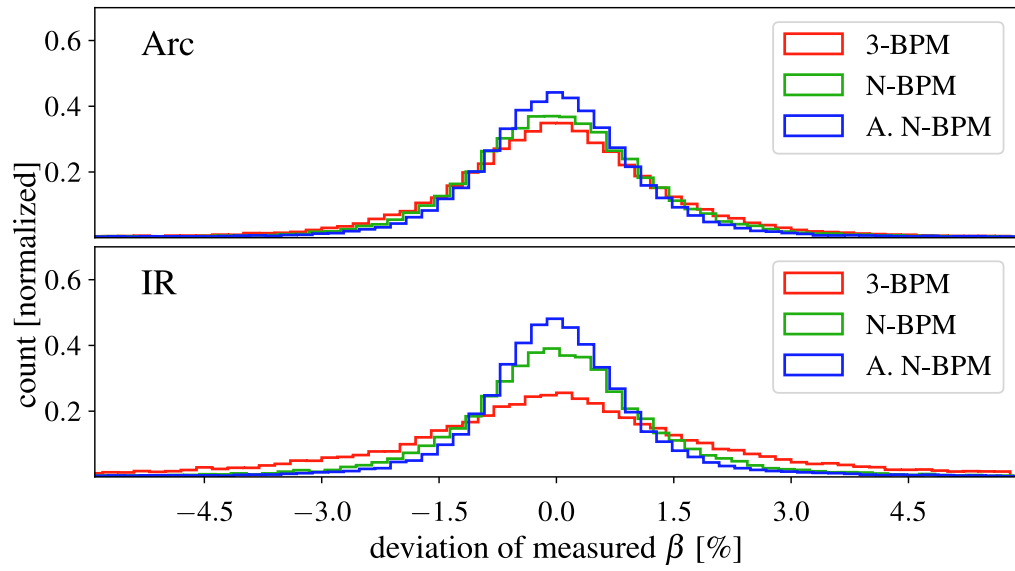
NOMINAL LATTICE

40 cm β^* | collision tunes | collision energy



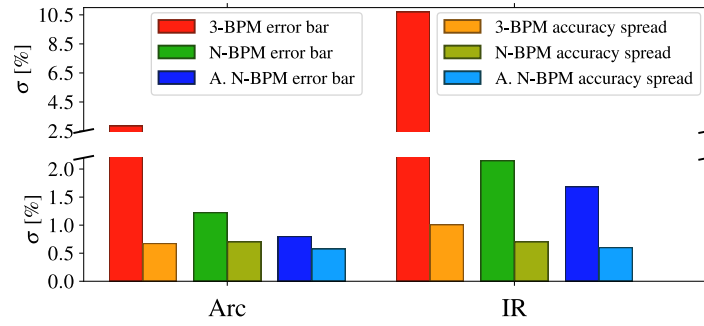
HL-LHC LATTICE

10 cm β^* | collision tunes | collision energy | ATS optics

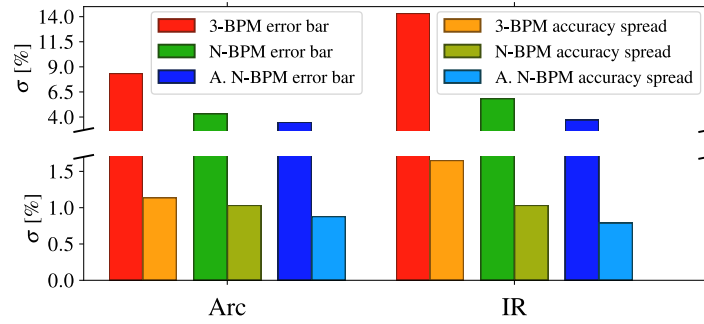


ACCURACY AND PRECISION OF THE METHODS

**Nominal
lattice**



HL-LHC



MOTIVATION

BETA FUNCTION MEASUREMENT

ANALYTICAL N-BPM METHOD

SIMULATIONS

MEASUREMENTS

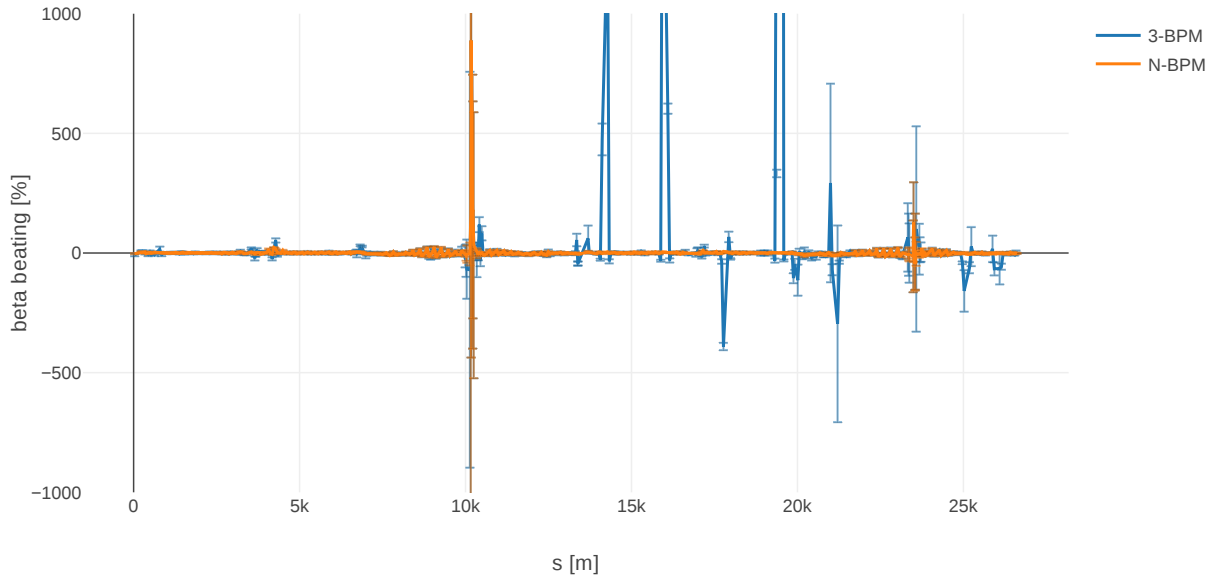
CONCLUSIONS

MEASUREMENTS

ATS machine development, 10cm β^*

ATS MD IN OCTOBER 2016

Beta beating plot at $\beta^* = 10cm$



[Export to plot.ly »](#)

MOTIVATION

BETA FUNCTION MEASUREMENT

ANALYTICAL N-BPM METHOD

SIMULATIONS

MEASUREMENTS

CONCLUSIONS

CONCLUSIONS

new method has been developed fully analytical calculation of the covariance matrix

- faster
- more accurate
- avoids complication from failing simulations

successfully used at CERN:

- **LHC measurements** and **optics correction** (commissioning, machine development)
- first measurements at **PS**
- first measurements at **PS Booster**

method independent of accelerator and accelerator type

- Analytical N-BPM method can be used with **any kind** of accelerator
- linear optics analysis toolbox ready for integration of **new accelerators**

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR
YOUR ATTENTION**