## A PRELIMINARY COMPARISON OF SEXTUPOLE

ARRANGEMENT FOR THE AC RING

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There are three straightforward ways of introducing sextupoles into a lattice: sextupole magnets, end shimming of dipoles or quadrupoles and suitable profiling of quadrupole pole faces. In this note we make a preliminary comparison between the following patterns of sextupole distribution, all based on the lattice 83-08.



Only two families of sextupoles are considered. We attach the beam stability outputs from the tracking program  $PATHICIA<sup>1</sup>$  for each pattern. A further study will use the program  $HARMON<sup>2</sup>$  to increase stability while minimizing the sextupole strengths.

In practice we will install sextupoles in the end shims of dipoles, in the pole profiles of quadrupoles and as separate elements in missing magnet sections. We may also need vacuum chamber windings to enhance or trim the sextupoles built into quadrupoles. The end shims of quadrupoles are best reserved for octupole shimming.

## References

- 1. H. Wiedemann, PEP Technical Memo PTM-230.
- 2. M. Donald, PEP Note-311.



Two families and by and shims for all pattern.













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![](_page_8_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_23.jpeg)

2). the unit of sextaple strength is  $m^{-2}$ ,  $(\kappa l)^2$ .

 $R = \frac{B_5}{B_8} = \frac{V_1 A_2 X^3}{4 \cdot x} = \frac{X K J}{2 K J}$   $K J = 2 \left( \frac{S F}{5 D} \right) - 6.15$  o.15 is by winding,  $J = 0.7 m$ ,  $X = 0.2 m$ R is the rate between sextuped and fundrupede field components from pole profile.  $\frac{3}{2}$ .

![](_page_11_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_9.jpeg)

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![](_page_12_Picture_11.jpeg)

Tables. Pretinishary Compare for sextupole strangth (3, continue)

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R = \frac{B_S}{B_{\alpha}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}Gx^2}{Gx} = \frac{x\kappa'l}{2\kappa l}
$$

$$
(\kappa' \mathbf{1})_{\text{profit}} = R \frac{\mathbf{2} \kappa \mathbf{I}}{\mathbf{X}} = 7R K
$$

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}\nS F & = \frac{1}{2} \left( \kappa' \mathbf{1} \right)_{\text{partial}} F + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w} \\
\end{array}
$$

 $K_p = c \cdot s/m^{2}$  $\mathcal{Q} = 0.7 \; m \qquad X = 0.2 \; m \; . \qquad k_F = -0.48 \; m^{-2}$ 

$$
t_{\mu\nu} \qquad \frac{\partial F}{\partial D} - \frac{1}{2} w = 0.35 R K F
$$

Table 6.

![](_page_13_Picture_21.jpeg)

\*) given the single winding (W) for calculation + + ) SF QW. SDQW., just wide quadrupole with sexitipale component.

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