



CCDTL design update for Linac4

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Abstract

The CCDTL section for the future H⁻ injector Linac4 at CERN was revised after the change of final LINAC energy. A new optimized geometry of the single tank has been obtained and based on this new geometry five possible layout have been calculated. A new generation routine has been implemented: it takes into account a more realistic field calibration and it includes the calculation of the phase slippage. A calculation of the parameters for the magnetic quadrupoles is given. A comparison of the 5 layouts based on cost consideration is also given, together with a first order misalignment study.

Introduction

A design review on the CCDTL section for the SPL [1-4] project is ongoing. The review was requested because of the change of the energy range of the CCDTL section from 40-120 MeV down to 40-90 MeV. While in the previous design at high beta the tanks consisted in 4 gap and 3 drift tubes, all the tanks will consist now only of 3 gaps and 2 drift tubes. This modification has some relevance in the choice of the optimum diameter as a free parameter for “tuning” the geometry in order to gain in shunt impedance along the new energy range. This note presents also the “history” of the design process of the CCDTL section from October 2004 up to February 2005.

CCDTL Geometry

The solution of the Maxwell equation is done by the code Superfish [6], and the schematic geometry that has been used as for CCDTL tuning program is given in Fig. 1 and 2. In fact all the accelerating tanks comprise of 2 drift tubes, so the figures below are only a reference figures for the determination of the geometrical parameters.

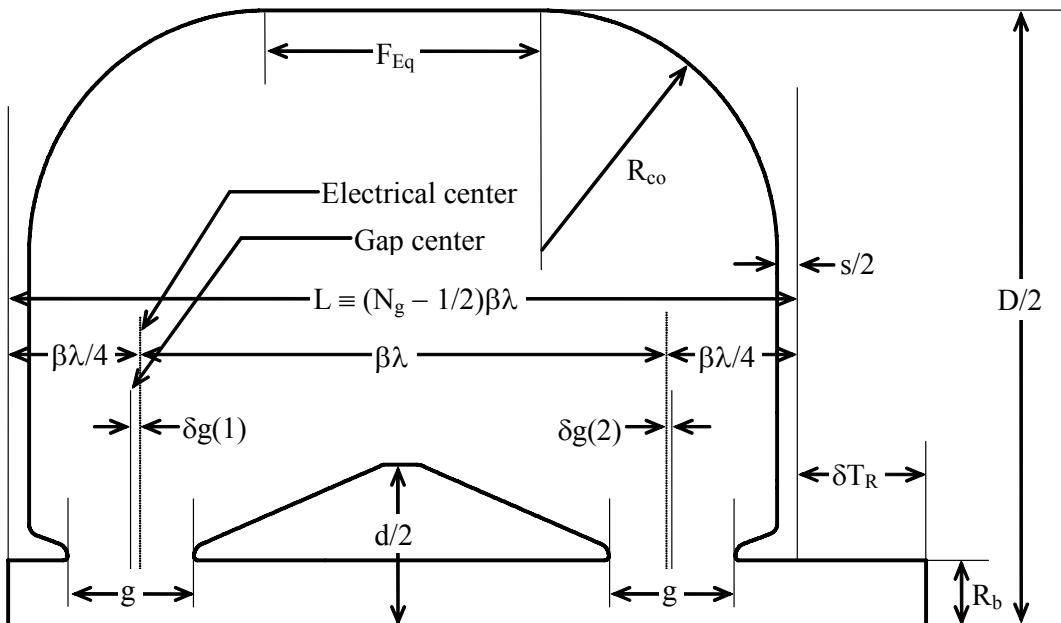


Figure 1. Parametric geometry for the CCDTL tuning program.

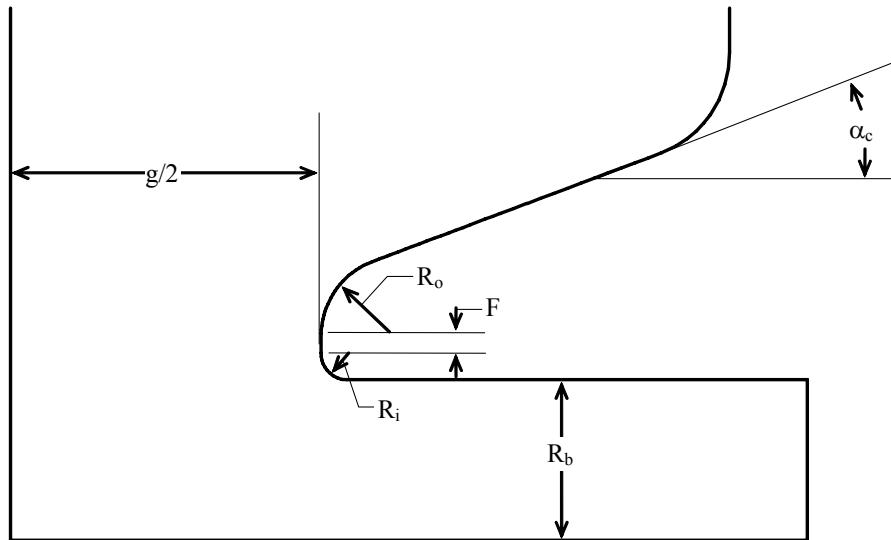


Figure 2. Detail near the nose in a CCDTL cell.

The geometry was already optimized for the previous layout [4]. The present study verified that the diameter which was chosen before is still the optimum for the new energy range.

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Ac TITLE
2-drift-tube CCDTL cavity
352.2-MHz half cell with 2-cm-long bore tube
Tuned by adjusting cavity diameter
Equal face angles on drift tubes
ENDTITLE

PLOTTING OFF
PARTICLE      H-
TEMPerature   25

HALF_cavity
FILEname_prefix    ccdtl_01
SEQuence_number   1
FREQuency        352.2
BETA             0.287
DIAMeter         52.0
!G_OVER_Beta_lambda 0.30
GAP_Length       6.0
E0_normalization 3.0
!E0T_Normalization 2
NUMBER_of_gaps   3
EQUATOR_flat     53.01
INNER_CORNer_radius 1.5
OUTER_NOSE_radius 0.70
INNER_NOSE_radius 0.3
FLAT_length      0.5
CONE_angle       30
SEPTUM_thickness 0.0
BORE_radius      1.4
LEFT_BEAM_tube   1.
RIGHT_BEAM_tube  1.
DT_DIAMeter      8.5
DT_CORNer_radius 0.25
DT_OUTER_NOSE_radius 1.2
DT_INNER_NOSE_radius 0.3
DT_FLAT_length   0.4
DT_STEM_Diameter 2.4
DT_STEM_Count    2
DT_OUTER_FACE_angle 80
DT_INNER_FACE_angle 80
DELTA_frequency   0.05
MESH_size         0.05
INCrement         2
START            5

; Start codes for CDTFISH:
; 1 No tuning
; 2 Adjust diameter and move gaps for S = 0
; 3 Adjust gap(s) and move gaps for S = 0
; 4 Adjust diameter, gap centers fixed
; 5 Adjust gap(s), gap centers fixed
; (When S = 0, geometric and electrical centers coincide.)

ENDFILE

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Figure 3. Example input file for the 1st cavity of the SPL CCDTL section.

An example file for simulating the cavity is shown in Figure 3 and the study was to check the effective shunt impedance which is calculated directly from Superfish for different energies and for different diameter.

Simulation with SUPERFISH

The simulations were performed in the following way: for a given geometry and for a given geometric beta (i.e. the $\beta^*\lambda$ that separate the centers of two adjacent gaps) one varies the gap size and let as a free parameter the diameter of the cavity in order to match the correct resonant frequency. The CDTfish program calculates the proper diameter and hence calculates the R.F properties of the cavity. If one does so for different geometric betas, one can have a picture of the parameters environment and then identify the optimum “working point”. In Appendix 0, we report the tables with the data calculated from SUPERFISH. The simulations have an error of convergence in the resonance frequency of $\pm 0.1\%$.

In Figure 4 it is shown the calculated Shunt Impedance as a function of the $g/\beta\lambda$ ratio. The effective shunt impedance decreases rapidly with the particle velocity. This is the reason why around 90 MeV the structure is changed, from the 0-mode CCDTL to a π -mode structure like the SCL.

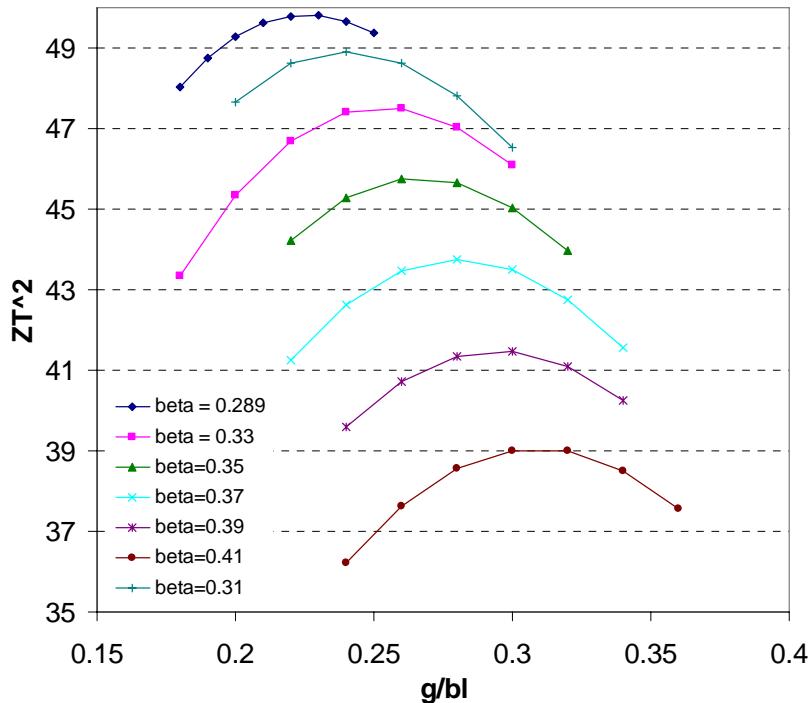


Figure 4 Plot of the Effective Shunt Impedance as a function of the gap over $\beta\lambda$ ratio. The figure shows that the shunt impedance goes from a maximum of nearly 50 M Ω /m down to 39 M Ω /m.

In Figure 5 is shown the Effective Shunt Impedance as a function of the diameter of the tank for different particle velocity. The plot shows that the ZT2 factor is maximum at different tank diameters, depending on the particle velocity. In practice, in order to allow constant coupling between tanks and for simplifying the mechanical design, we choose to keep only one diameter for the whole CCDTL section. This choice does not compromise the efficiency of the design because we can choose a diameter which is still in the optimum range for all the particle velocities. In Figure 5 the red line shows an optimum diameter at about 51.5 cm. This value was chosen also considering the mechanical constraints. Installation of the quadrupole will be easier for bigger diameter. All these simulations have been performed keeping the same curvature radius (R_{co}) parameter constant (see **Figure 1**) and

the septum distance (s parameter in Fig. 1) equal to zero. The result of this part of simulation is that a tank diameter increase from 495 mm up to 515 mm brings an increment of the shunt impedance of about 2% at low beta and a decrease of 0.5% at high beta.

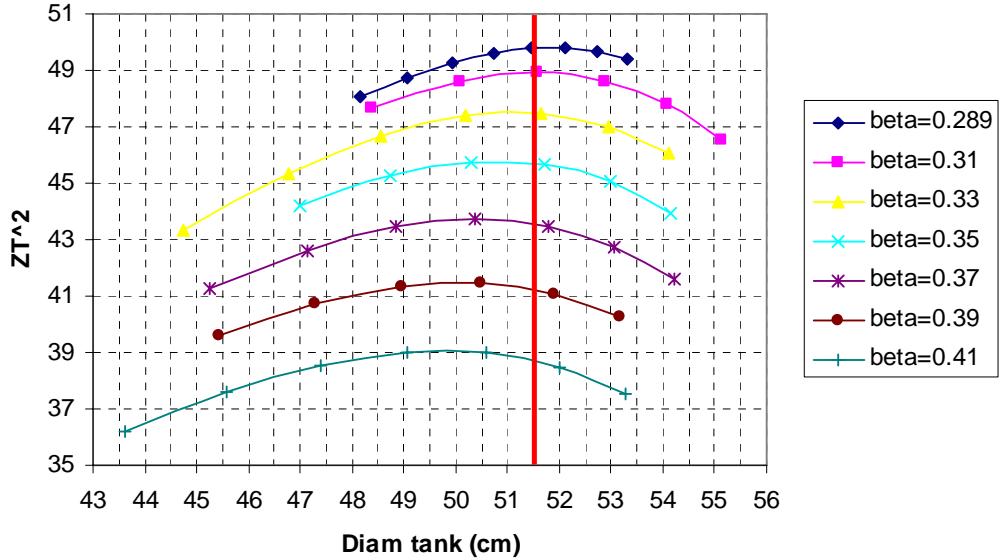


Figure 5. In the figure is plotted the Effective Shunt Impedance as a function of the diameter calculated for matching the resonant frequency. The figure shows that as the energy increases the optimum diameter will be a smaller one. The red line shows that a possible optimum diameter for the proposed energy range is 51.5 cm.

Layout generation

Working principle of CCDTL

The idea behind the CCDTL structure is to use small DTL cavities coupled via a side cavity. Such system operates in a $\pi/2$ mode which is intrinsically stable. For the $\pi/2$ mode the first-order perturbation theory shows that the accelerating fields are affected by frequency errors only as a second order effect [7].

An important equation that rules out the behavior of the coupled resonating cavities in a $\pi/2$ mode is the following:

$$k^2 U = \text{const.} \quad (1)$$

where k is the coupling factor and U is the stored energy in the accelerating cavity.

The coupling coefficient can be calculated with an analytic formula if the coupling iris has an elliptical geometry [8]:

$$k = \frac{\pi}{3} \mu_0 e_0^2 L^3 \frac{H_{ac} H_{cc}}{K(e_0) - E(e_0)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{U_{ac} U_{cc}}} e^{-\alpha_H t} \quad (2)$$

where μ is the permeability of the free space, $e_0 = \sqrt{1 - w^2/L^2}$, w is the coupling slot half-width, L is the slot half-length, H_{ac} e H_{cc} are the magnetic fields at the slot position in the accelerating and coupling cavities, $K(e_0)$ and $E(e_0)$ are the complete elliptic integrals of the first and second kind, U_{ac} e U_{cc} are the stored energy in the accelerating and coupling cavities, α_H is the TM cutoff waveguide decay factor of the slot, t is the thickness of the slot. In our

case the results are not precise because the coupling iris is not really elliptical, but the dependence of the parameters is correct.

In this note we have assumed that all the coupled cavities have the same peak accelerating field, or in other words if a bead-pull measurement is performed all the accelerating fields are at the same level. This assumption is found to be correct only within a 5% error. This error cannot be considered a small one but it does not compromise the validity of a layout. The aim of this note is to present several possible CCDTL layouts where all the klystrons have an even power load distribution.

CCDTL layouts

For the first CCDTL layout a series of Superfish run was performed with the aim of having a complete set of field distributions in each accelerating tank. After reviewing the mechanical constraints for the insertion of the quadrupole it has been decided to use a slightly larger diameter that the one that was suggested in the previous section, so all the simulation have been performed for tank diameter of 52 cm.

All the other parameters have been calculated via an Excel file (Figure 6, Figure 7 Figure 8) The input energy has been assumed as 40.44 MeV (to easy the design [5]). The starting energy of the CCDTL section will be adjusted once the DTL design will be frozen. The structure of the datasheet is done by very simple building blocks and it is based on very few free parameters. Practically, one chooses the accelerating gradient, which is given by a normalization whose calculation is based on the voltage of the first cavity, and the so-called geometric βg that has to be taken in order to maximize the transit time factor.

Eini	40.4	MeV						
mass	939.294	MeV						
frequency	352.2	MHz						
c	3E+08	m/s						
λ	0.851199	M						
β_{ini}	0.28434	#						
$\beta\lambda$	0.24203	M						
current	30.0	mA						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N. Cav	E0	βg	V1	TTFg1	ϕ_{gap1}	$\Delta W1$	E1	$\beta_{end g1}$
#	[MV/m]	#	[MV]	[#]	[deg]	[MeV]	[MeV]	#
1	3	0.287	0.549269	0.874251	-26.572	0.429477	40.9	0.285753
2	3	0.2908	0.554693	0.873912	-25.426	0.4378	42.3	0.290456
3	3	0.2955	0.593918	0.864886	-25.326	0.464301	43.8	0.295233
4	3	0.301	0.587302	0.864273	-26.22	0.45536	45.4	0.29999
5	3	0.305	0.639823	0.85915	-25.2	0.497387	46.9	0.304824

Figure 6. Excel datasheet for the calculation of CCDTL parameters

V2	TTFg2	ϕ_{gap2}	$\Delta W2$	E2	$\beta_{end g2}$	V3	TTFg3	ϕ_{gap3}
[MV]	[#]	[deg]	[MeV]	[MeV]	#	[MV]	[#]	[deg]
0.731382	0.871507	-25.0006	0.577682	41.4	0.287639	0.549269	0.877833	-25.8001
0.767232	0.871058	-25.0001	0.605689	42.9	0.292393	0.554693	0.875792	-26.9617
0.782674	0.865508	-25.0001	0.613942	44.4	0.297156	0.593918	0.867718	-27.0058
0.806209	0.863921	-25.0083	0.631202	46.0	0.301927	0.587302	0.866535	-26.1133
0.83538	0.860178	-24.9925	0.65129	47.6	0.306781	0.639823	0.859278	-27.0827

Figure 7. Excel datasheet for the calculation of CCDTL parameters

ΔW_3 [MeV]	E3 [MeV]	β end g3 #	power [kw]	s [cm]	Beam load [kw]	Tot power/cav [kw]	tot power [kw]
0.434103	41.9	0.289046	83.7044	0	43.23786	145.357228	145.357228
0.432994	43.4	0.293768	88.98619	-0.7292683	44.29449058	152.8576481	298.214876
0.459159	44.9	0.298583	88.98619	1.02009771	46.1220622	154.6852197	452.900096
0.45697	46.4	0.303319	93.76561	-0.05001282	46.30595264	160.6999979	613.600094
0.489502	48.1	0.308241	99.94362	1.84508369	49.14535697	171.0765725	784.676666

Figure 8. Excel datasheet for the calculation of CCDTL parameters

The cavity is modeled as three thin lenses (see Figure 9). The synchronous particle dynamic is derived by the drift-kick-drift method. When the synchronous particle arrives at the centre of the first gap, phase is calculated in order to match the design synchronous phase at the centre of the cavity. The particle will then experience a energy gain that is equal to $V1 \cdot TTF1 \cdot \cos(\phi_s)$ which has been calculated from the integration of the field given by Superfish. The same procedure applies to the other 2 gaps and then the synchronous particle dynamics can be determined.

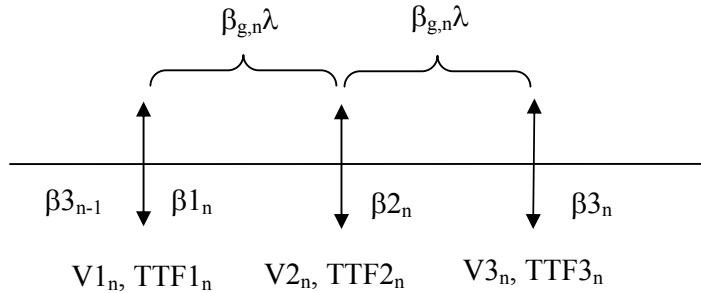


Figure 9. Three lenses CCDTL model

Since the phase of the first gap is always controlled in order to have the proper phase at the center of the cavity, the distance between two adjacent accelerating cavities is not simply equal to $\beta_{3_n}\lambda/2$ (see Figure 9), which is equivalent to 450 degree of revolution time, but is slightly different due to the phase slip effect. This effect occurs when for practical reason the distance between the gaps is kept constant, even when the particle has a different velocity. This effect is important because it allows the correct calculation of the septum parameter which is the one that make possible to maintain a constant geometry of the coupling cavity.

As one can see, a very important parameter is the geometric reduced velocity, β_g , which has to be chosen in order to maximize the transit time factor. The rule followed was choosing a value that creates a small phase difference between the first and the second gap, so that in case of a perfect synchronicity, the error due to the wrong velocity can be estimated simply by the ratio between the phase difference and the complete period. We know in fact that:

$$\frac{\Delta\phi}{360} = \frac{\beta_g}{\beta_p} \quad (3)$$

where β_p is the velocity of the synchronous particle. If we want an error below 1% is then necessary that $\Delta\phi$ is less than 3 degrees. This rule was also confirmed by modeling the transit time factor of the cavity with a square field distribution: one find the TTF is maximized when

$$\frac{4\cos^2\left(\pi\frac{\beta_g}{\beta_p}\right) - 1}{3} - 1 = 0 \quad (4)$$

In all the layouts the chosen geometric reduced velocity shows a maximum variation of the TTF below 10^{-4} .

In Appendix at page 30 we report the full detailed calculation for a case of all cavities at the same field level in the central gap.

We want to stress the point that having the fields at the same level is not really a completely correct assumption. If we look at the accelerating field on the axis, we will find that they differ quite a lot as the design geometric beta β_g increases. In Figure 11 and Figure 10 we show a plot of the E_z field on the axis of a cavity with a designed β_g equal to 0.2955 and 0.399 respectively. As one can see is not very easy to define a level for such different distribution. For practical reason we are picking the peak field on axis as a natural observable with bead pull measurements.

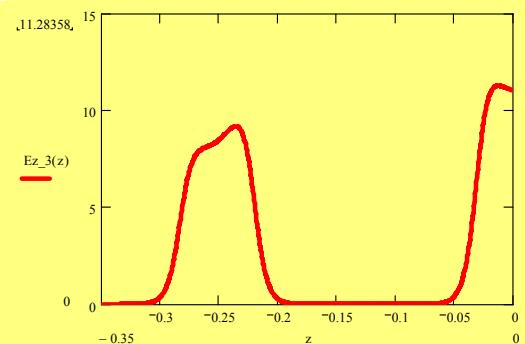


Figure 10. E_z field for a cavity of $\beta_g = 0.2955$

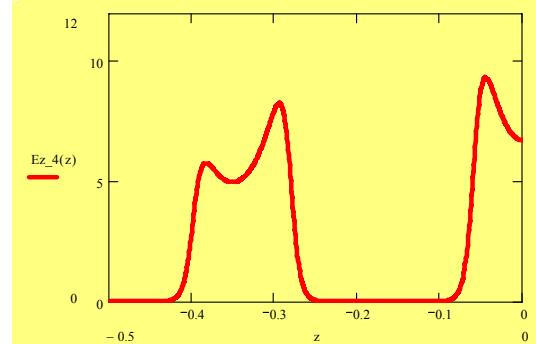


Figure 11. E_z field for a cavity of $\beta_g = 0.399$

CCDTL parameterization

In this chapter we report all the parameterizations calculated from the table reported in the Appendix at page 30.

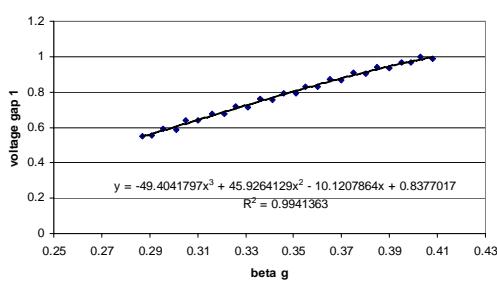


Figure 12. Voltage of gap 1 as a function of β_g for a normalized accelerating gradient of 3MV/m.

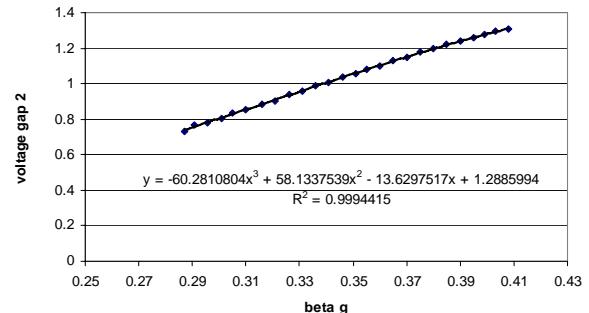
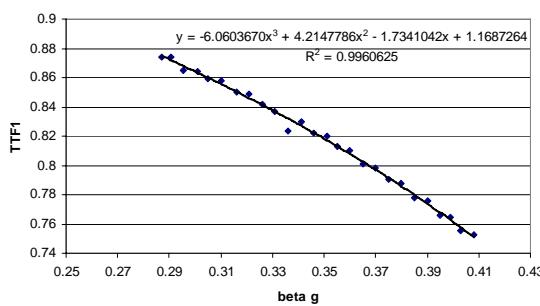
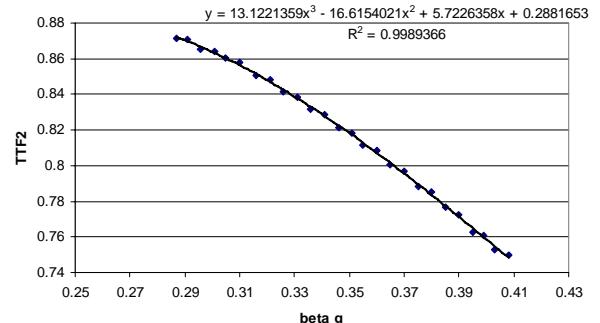
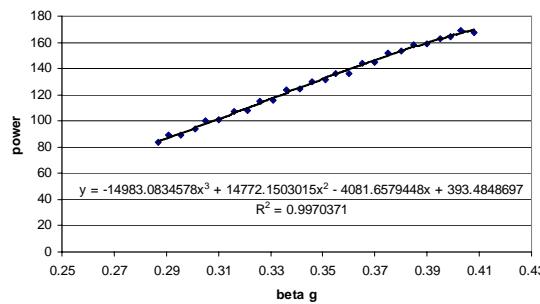
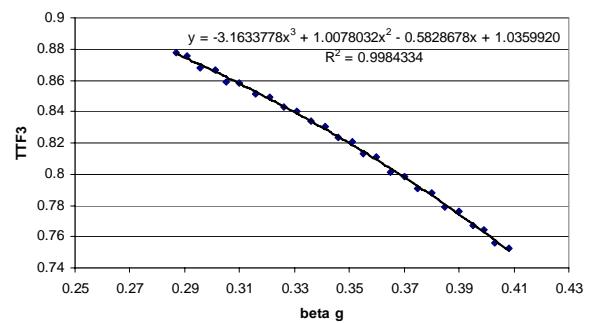
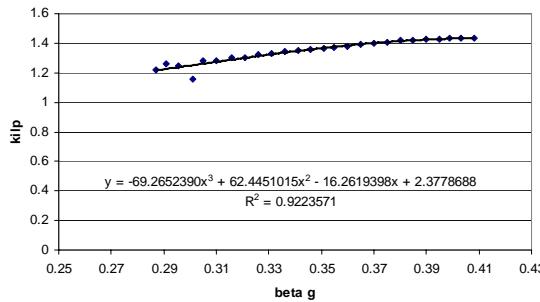
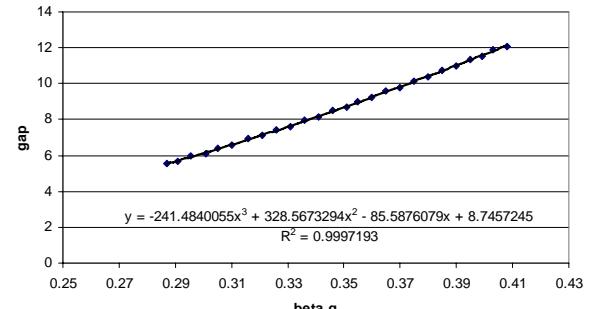


Figure 13. Voltage of gap 2 as a function of β_g for a normalized accelerating gradient of 3MV/m.

Figure 14. TTF of gap 1 as a function of the β_g .Figure 15. TTF of gap 2 as a function of the β_g .Figure 16. Power losses as a function of the β_g .Figure 17. TTF of gap 3 as a function of the β_g .Figure 18. Kilpatrick factor as a function of the β_g .Figure 19. gap length as a function of the β_g .

Using the above parameterizations we have calculated four layouts, where we have satisfied the condition of having a power load per klystron of 750 kW. This power is comprehensive of the power losses calculated by Superfish, of a contingency margin of 20% and of the beam loading for 30 mA current.

In Table 1 we report the initial beam parameters for the evaluation of the layouts.

Particle	H ⁻	
Initial Energy	40.4	MeV
Mass	939.294	MeV
Frequency	352.2	MHz
β_i	0.28434	
Current	30	mA

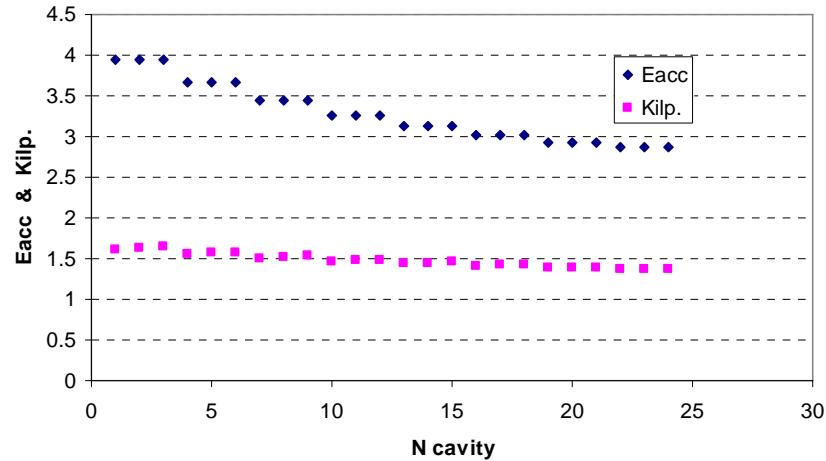
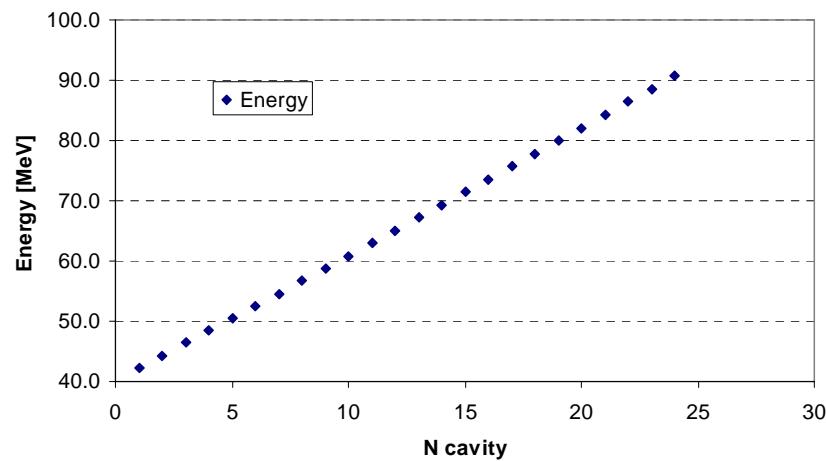
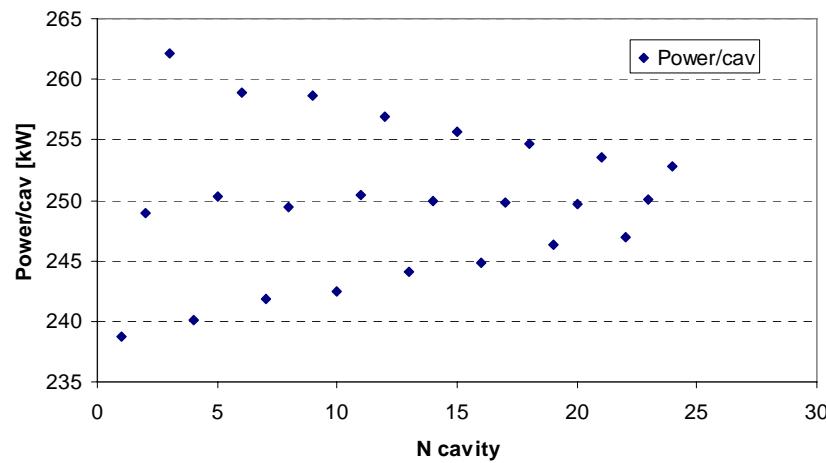
Table 1 Initial beam parameter

Layout 1

The data-sheet of the layout is reported in the appendix at page 31. Here we present the summary table and the plot of the main parameters.

Klystron [#]	Cavity/Kly. [#]	Gradient [MV/m]	Power/Kly. [kW]	Energy [MeV]	Max Kilpatrick [#]
1	3	3.95	750	46.4	1.65
1	3	3.67	749	52.5	1.58
1	3	3.45	750	58.8	1.53
1	3	3.26	750	65.1	1.49
1	3	3.13	750	71.5	1.46
1	3	3.02	750	77.9	1.42
1	3	2.93	750	84.3	1.39
1	3	2.87	750	90.6	1.37
Tot. Klystron [#]	Tot. cavity [#]	Average Grad. [MV/m]	Tot. Power [MW]		Tot. length [m]
8	24	3.28	6		25.2

Table 2. Summary table for Layout 1

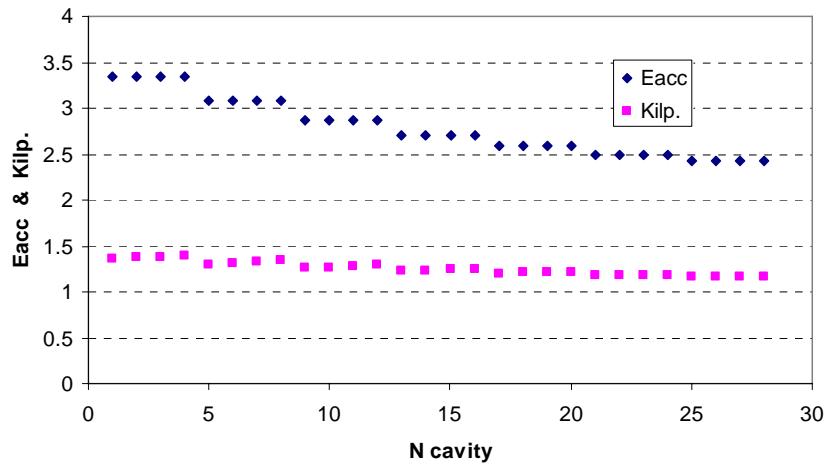
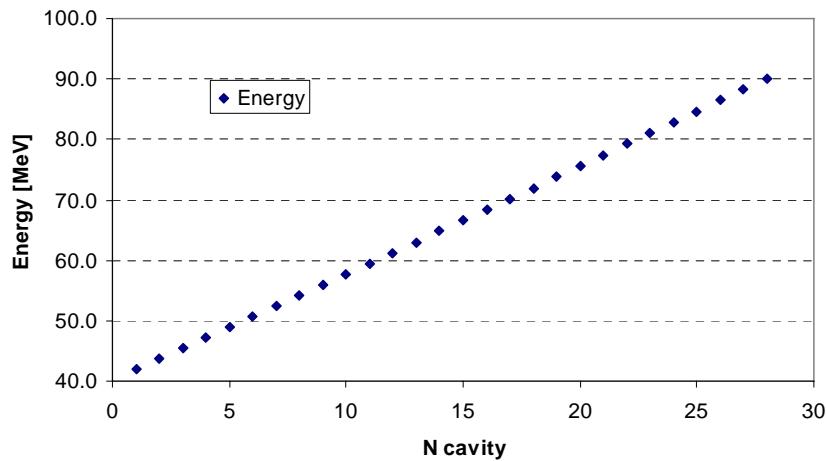
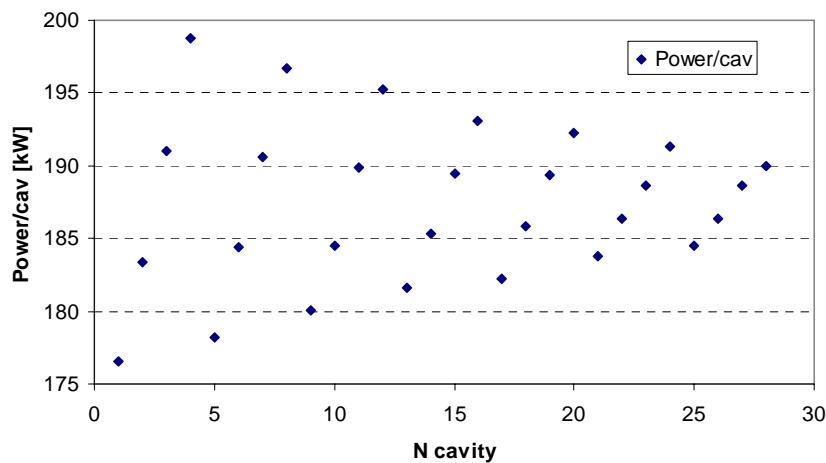
**Figure 20. Accelerating field and Kilpatrick factor as a function of the cavity number****Figure 21. Beam Energy as a function of the cavity number****Figure 22. Power consumption in each cavity**

Layout 2

The data-sheet of the layout is reported in the appendix at page 32. Here we present the summary table and the plot of the main parameters.

Klystron [#]	Cavity/Kly. [#]	Gradient [MV/m]	Power/Kly. [kW]	Energy [MeV]	Max Kilpatrick [#]
1	4	3.34	750	47.2	1.40
1	4	3.07	750	54.2	1.34
1	4	2.87	750	61.2	1.29
1	4	2.71	750	68.4	1.25
1	4	2.59	750	75.6	1.22
1	4	2.5	750	82.9	1.19
1	4	2.43	750	90.1	1.16
Tot. Klystron [#]	Tot. cavity [#]	Average Grad. [MV/m]	Tot. Power [MW]		Tot. Length. [m]
7	28	2.79	5.25		29.3

Table 3. Summary table for Layout 2

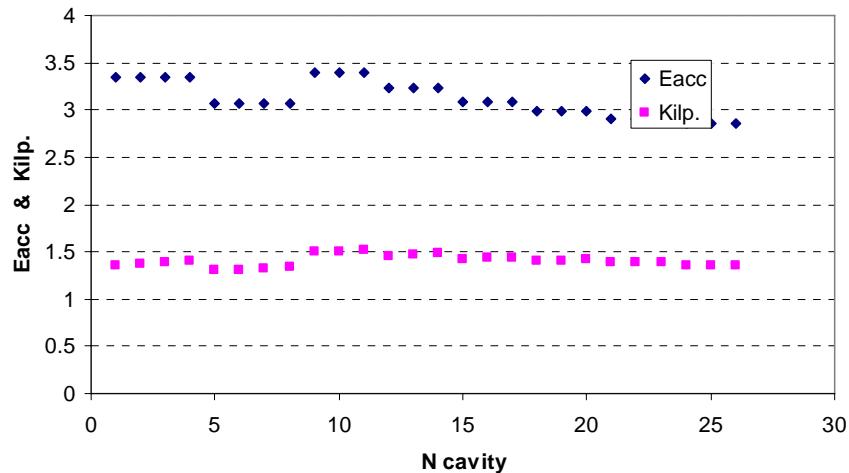
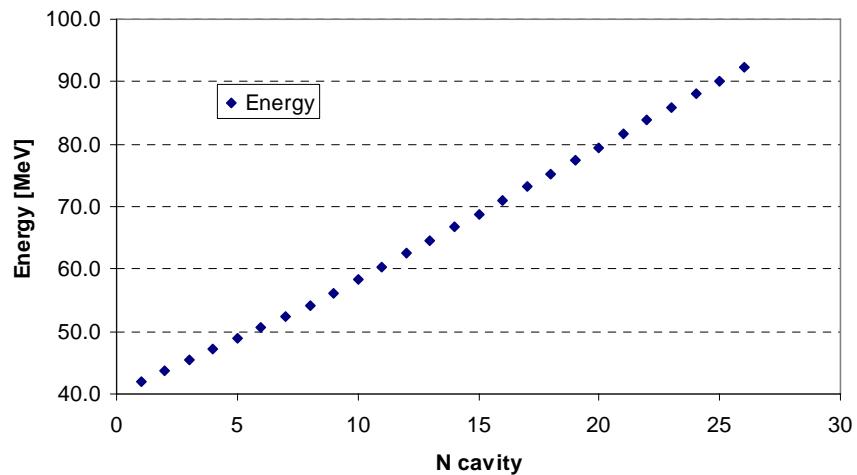
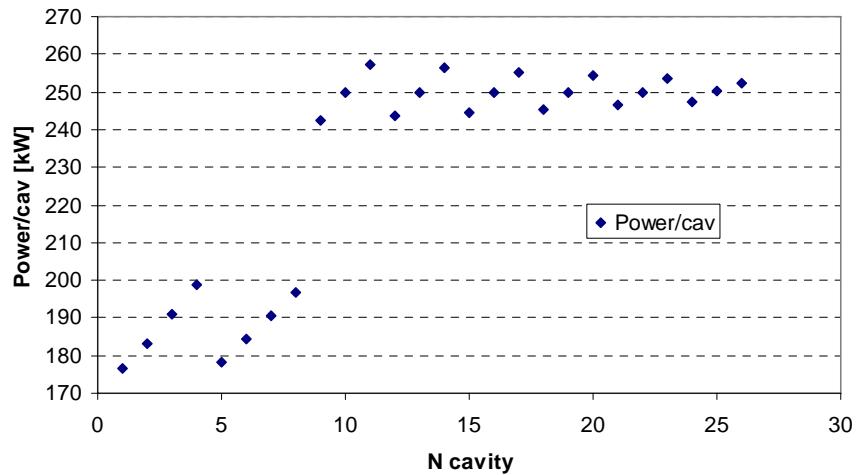
**Figure 23. Accelerating field and Kilpatrick factor as a function of the cavity number****Figure 24. Beam Energy as a function of the cavity number****Figure 25. Power consumption in each cavity**

Layout 3

The data-sheet of the layout is reported in the appendix at page 33. Here we present the summary table and the plot of the main parameters.

Klystron [#]	Cavity/Kly. [#]	Gradient [MV/m]	Power/Kly. [kW]	Energy [MeV]	Max Kilpatrick [#]
1	4	3.34	750	47.2	1.40
1	4	3.07	750	54.2	1.34
1	3	3.4	750	60.4	1.52
1	3	3.23	750	66.8	1.48
1	3	3.09	750	73.1	1.44
1	3	2.99	750	79.5	1.42
1	3	2.91	750	85.9	1.39
1	3	2.85	750	92.3	1.36
Tot. Klystron [#]	Tot. cavity [#]	Average Grad. [MV/m]	Tot. Power [MW]		Tot. Length. [m]
8	26	3.12	6		27.2

Table 4. Summary table for Layout 3

**Figure 26. Accelerating field and Kilpatrick factor as a function of the cavity number****Figure 27. Beam Energy as a function of the cavity number****Figure 28. Power consumption in each cavity**

Layout 4

The data-sheet of the layout is reported in the appendix at page 34. Here we present the summary table and the plot of the main parameters. The important difference between this layout and the others is that the synchronous phase is been changed to -20 deg instead of -25. This is according to the latest DTL design [8].

Klystron [#]	Cavity/Kly. [#]	Gradient [MV/m]	Power/Kly. [kW]	Energy [MeV]	Max Kilpatrick [#]
1	3	3.92	750	46.6	1.64
1	3	3.645	750	52.9	1.58
1	3	3.4	750	59.4	1.52
1	3	3.224	750	65.9	1.48
1	3	3.084	750	72.5	1.44
1	3	2.975	750	79.1	1.41
1	3	2.893	750	85.7	1.38
1	2	2.833	497	90.1	1.35
Tot. Klystron [#]	Tot. cavity [#]	Average Grad. [MV/m]	Tot. Power [MW]		Tot. Length. [m]
8	23	3.264	5.75		24.1

Table 5. Summary table for Layout 4

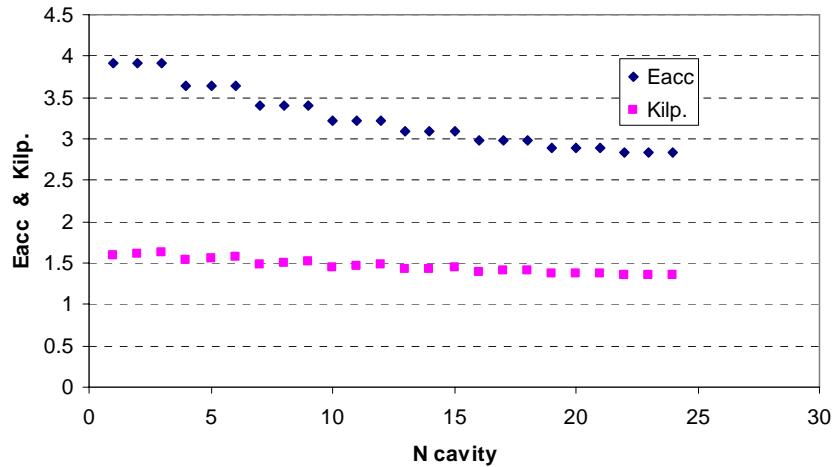


Figure 29. Accelerating field and Kilpatrick factor as a function of the cavity number

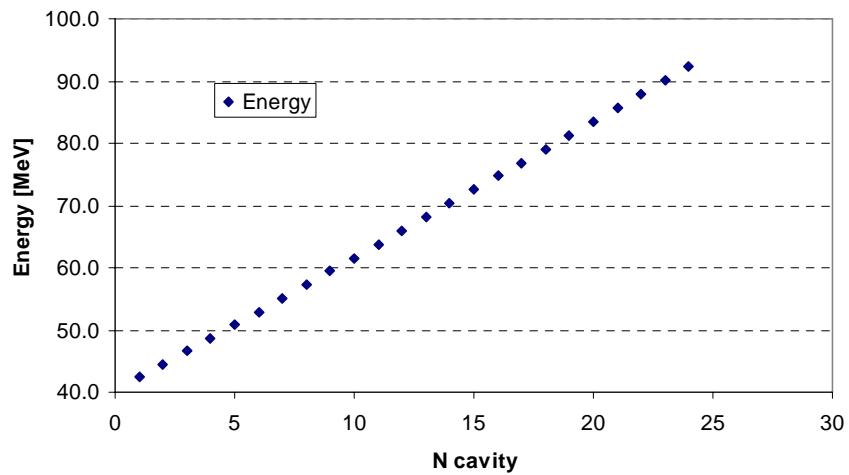


Figure 30. Beam Energy as a function of the cavity number

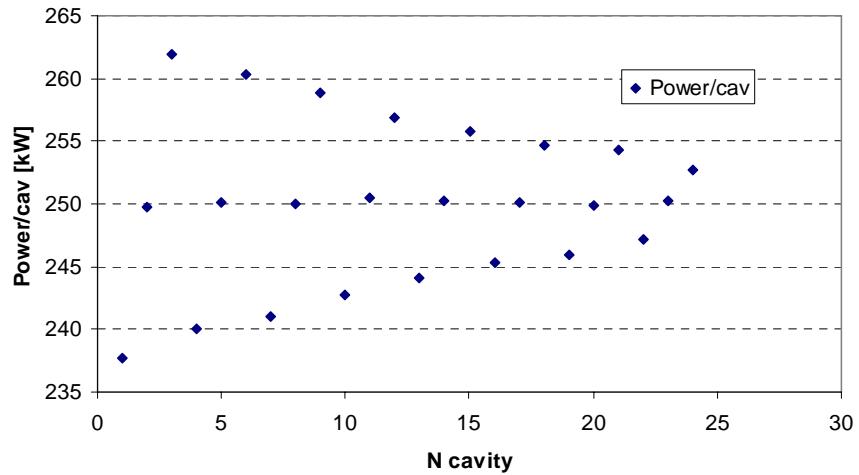


Figure 31. Power consumption in each cavity

Layout 5

The data-sheet of the layout is reported in the appendix at page 36. Here we present the summary table and the plot of the main parameters. This latest layout was calculated to uniform the power distribution to the one that is set for the Alvarez structure in March 2005. This power distribution is set to use 800 kW per klystron with a beam load of 40mA. The synchronous phase is -20 deg. This is according to the very latest DTL design [9].

Klystron [#]	Cavity/Kly. [#]	Gradient [MV/m]	Power/Kly. [kW]	Energy [MeV]	Max Kilpatrick [#]
1	3	3.89	800	46.4	1.62
1	3	3.608	800	52.8	1.56
1	3	3.37	800	59.2	1.50
1	3	3.19	800	65.7	1.46
1	3	3.053	800	72.2	1.42
1	3	2.945	800	78.7	1.39
1	3	2.866	800	85.2	1.36
1	3	2.805	800	91.7	1.34
Tot. Klystron [#]	Tot. cavity [#]	Average Grad. [MV/m]	Tot. Power [MW]		Tot. Length. [m]
8	24	3.264	6.4		25.2

Table 6. Summary table for Layout 5

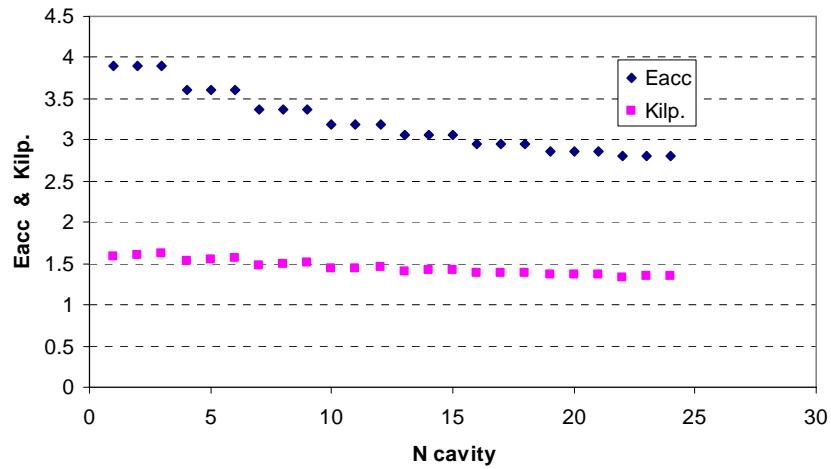


Figure 32. Accelerating field and Kilpatrick factor as a function of the cavity number

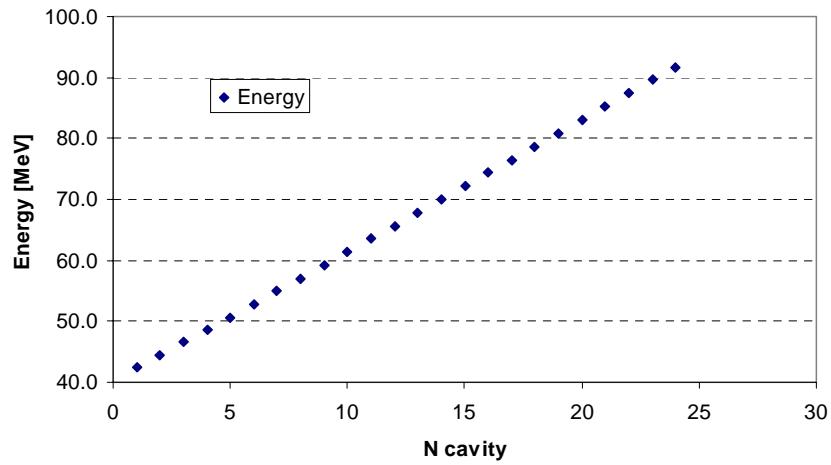


Figure 33. Beam Energy as a function of the cavity number

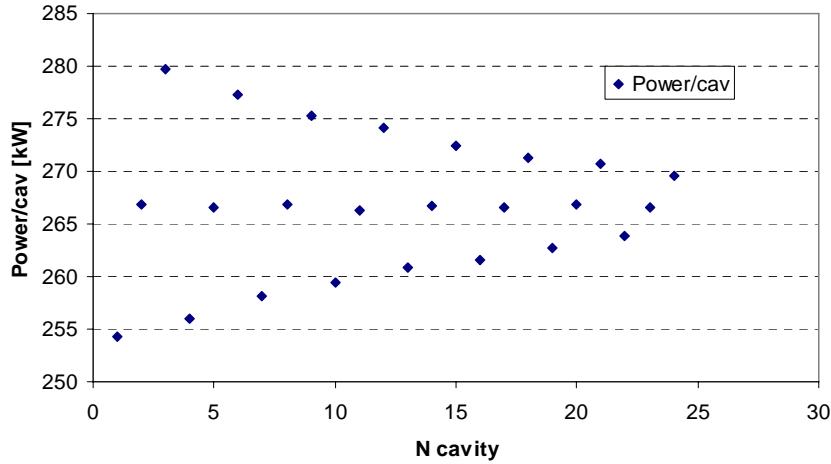


Figure 34. Power consumption in each cavity

Cost comparison

For the CCDTL the following cost figure has been assumed based on some preliminary estimation. The aim is not to give an actual price tag to the accelerator, but to compare different layouts:

Fixed Costs		
Engineering	250	kCHF
Costs per tank		
Structure	90	kCHF/tank
Support/stand	5	kCHF/tank
Vacuum	10	kCHF/tank
Joints	5	kCHF/tank
Quadrupoles	7	kCHF/tank
Power Supply	3	kCHF/tank
Total	120	kCHF/tank
RF Costs per unit		
Coupler	20	kCHF/u
Window	50	kCHF/u
Wave guides	20	kCHF/u
Low level controls + interlocks	50	kCHF/u
Installation	50	kCHF/u
Power supply		
2 Hz	200	kCHF/u
15 Hz	400	
Average total	500	kCHF/u

For the above four layouts we can now calculate the indicative cost:

Layout 1				
N. tank	Tot. Cost tank (kCHF)	N. klystron	Tot. Cost Klystron (kCHF)	Grand Total ¹ (MCHF)
24	2880	8	4000	7.13
Layout 2				
N. tank	Tot. Cost tank (kCHF)	N. klystron	Tot. Cost Klystron (kCHF)	Grand Total (MCHF)
28	3360	7	3500	7.11
Layout 3				
N. tank	Tot. Cost tank (kCHF)	N. klystron	Tot. Cost Klystron (kCHF)	Grand Total (MCHF)
26	3120	8	4000	7.37
Layout 4				
N. tank	Tot. Cost tank (kCHF)	N. klystron	Tot. Cost Klystron (kCHF)	Grand Total (MCHF)
23	2760	8	4000	7.01
Layout 5				
N. tank	Tot. Cost tank	N. klystron	Tot. Cost Klystron	Grand Total

¹ It includes the 250kCHF of fixed costs of engineering

	(kCHF)		(kCHF)	(MCHF)
24	2880	8	4000	7.13

First order error study

A preliminary error study has been performed in order to verify the alignment tolerances of the drift tubes and of the quadrupole lenses. The technique used is based on the matrix formalism and via simple transformation is possible to reproduce the effect of a misaligned element just by applying a linear transformation to the particle coordinates. The result is the tracking of a single particle (in our case the beam centre) when we apply a Gaussian distribution of errors for both drift tubes and quadrupoles. From the envelope of the beam centre displacements we can have an estimation of the increase of the nominal emittance. In fact, if we suppose that the effect of these random “kicks” is a linear effect, then the maximum emittance can be reproduced by drawing the nominal ellipse centred in each point. Comparing this effect to the acceptance of the channel we can decide upon the misalignment error tolerances. Also as a quicker way to look at the problem we can get a superimposition of the physical space from the r.m.s. beam centre. In the figures here below we report the result of the simulations for several cases. The focusing channel is a F0D0 one. In the code a steering card is also inserted at the end of each module. The effect of this card is to set to zero the particle divergence leaving the particle

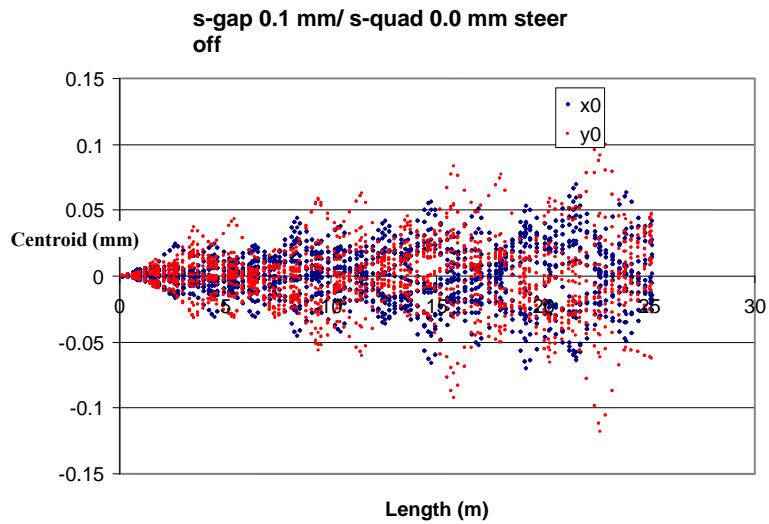


Figure 35. The figure shows the result of 50 runs of the tracking of the beam centre with a Gaussian distribution error of $2\sigma = \pm 0.1$ mm in the drift tubes and $2\sigma = 0$ mm for the quadrupoles. This is equivalent to a 95% of probability that the misalignment error is within ± 0.1 mm. The code allows also a steering correction which is set to zero for this case.

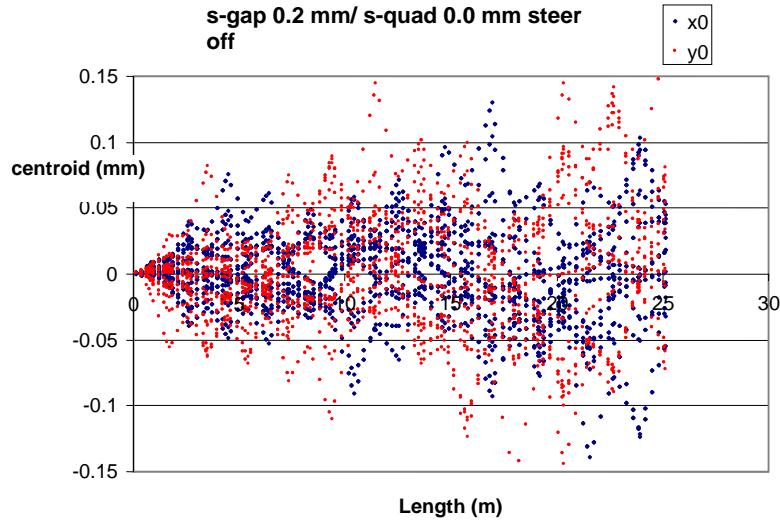


Figure 36. The figure shows the result of 50 runs of the tracking of the beam centre with a Gaussian distribution error of $2\sigma = \pm 0.2$ mm in the drift tubes and $2\sigma = 0$ mm for the quadrupoles. We can see that in presence of no quadrupole error the shift of the beam centre scales linearly with the error.

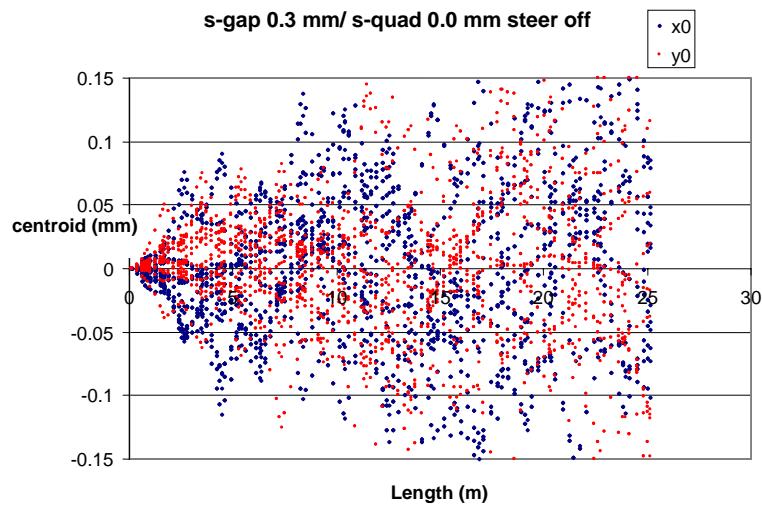


Figure 37. The figure shows the result of 50 runs of the tracking of the beam centre with a Gaussian distribution error of $2\sigma = \pm 0.3$ mm in the drift tubes and $2\sigma = 0$ mm for the quadrupoles.

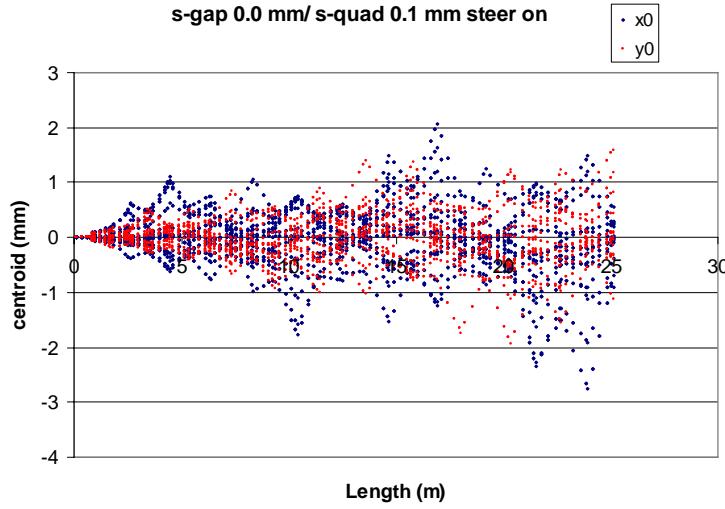


Figure 38. The figure shows the result of 50 runs of the tracking of the beam centre with a Gaussian distribution error of $2\sigma = 0$ mm in the drift tubes and $2\sigma = \pm 0.1$ mm for the quadrupoles. As one can see respect to Figure 35 the effect of the quadrupoles error is one order of magnitude bigger than the error of the drift tubes.

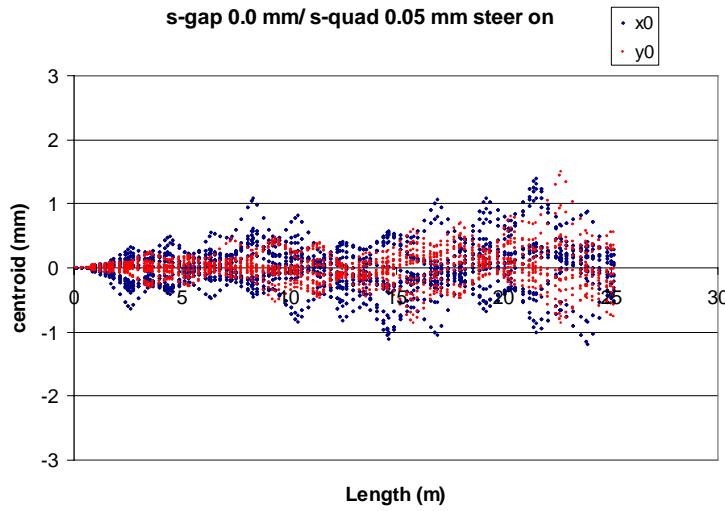


Figure 39. The figure shows the result of 50 runs of the tracking of the beam centre with a Gaussian distribution error of $2\sigma = 0$ mm in the drift tubes and $2\sigma = \pm 0.05$ mm for the quadrupoles.

The analysis of the single errors leads to the conclusion that the higher tolerances have to be considered only for the quadrupole lenses. This simulation does not take into account any kind of roll and pitch angle that are also very important because they are responsible for mixing the vertical with the horizontal plane. In the following figure we show the effect of the combined errors, both on the drift tubes and quadrupoles.

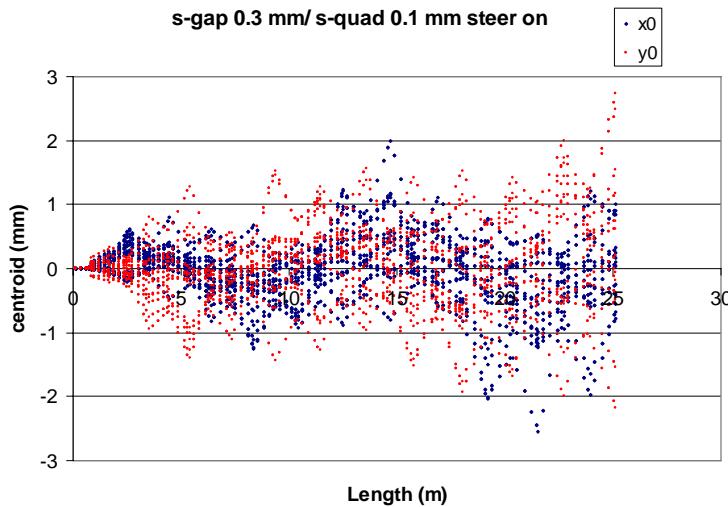


Figure 40. The figure shows the result of 50 runs of the tracking of the beam centre with a Gaussian distribution error of $2\sigma = \pm 0.3$ mm in the drift tubes and $2\sigma = \pm 0.1$ mm for the quadrupoles.

The runs have been calculated with a macro program interfaced with an Excel file. The Visual Basic Code is reported in the Appendix at page 36.

Quadrupole magnets specifications.

The quadrupole design should meet the specifications for LINAC4 and also for SPL. The main difference is that the working conditions are changing from a repetition rate of 2 Hz up to 50 Hz. In this latter operation, the power deposition is higher and probably requires water cooling. The cost of a fine laminated quadrupole for 50 Hz is also estimated to be as costly as the coils, so the present choice is to have a lens that will operate in c.w. mode when the LINAC will be pulsed at 50 Hz. This means that from the first installation, the magnet should be equipped with hollow coils that will be used only for the high duty cycle operation.

Because of the limited space between accelerating tanks the magnetic and mechanical design of the quadrupole has to be done carefully. From a preliminary design based on electromagnetic quadrupoles for DTL structures [10] we have extracted some basics specifications for the quadrupole [11], reported in the table below.

Radial Aperture	18	Mm
Maximum Gradient	20	T/m
N*I	2578	Ampere turn
Proposed N	10	#
I max	~260	A
Resistant load ²	7	mΩ
Inductance Load ³	80	μH
Peak power in DC mode	460	W

Table 7. Summary table of the preliminary specifications for CCDTL and SCL electromagnetic quadrupoles.

² This value is calculated considering a hollow coil whose section is 7 by 7 mm and the hole diameter is 4 mm. The estimated total length is 360 mm.

³ This value is calculated from the total magnetic energy of the quadrupole which is assumed to concentrated in the aperture area.

Acknowledgements

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APPENDIX

Data Tables of SUPERFISH for diameter optimization.

Table 1 Values for a β geometric $\beta g = 0.289$

$g/\beta\lambda$	Diam (cm)	ZT^2
0.18	48.154	48.044
0.19	49.074	48.755
0.2	49.936	49.278
0.21	50.719	49.619
0.22	51.444	49.796
0.23	52.111	49.809
0.24	52.728	49.67
0.25	53.3	49.396

Table 2 Values for a β geometric $\beta g = 0.31$

$g/\beta\lambda$	Diam (cm)	ZT^2
0.2	48.387	47.648
0.22	50.072	48.612
0.24	51.552	48.914
0.26	52.888	48.629
0.28	54.067	47.806
0.3	55.12	46.52

Table 3 Values for a β geometric $\beta g = 0.33$

$g/\beta\lambda$	Diam (cm)	ZT^2
0.18	44.728	43.344
0.2	46.763	45.347
0.22	48.564	46.686
0.24	50.193	47.394
0.26	51.635	47.49
0.28	52.938	47.028
0.3	54.102	46.086

Table 4 Values for a β geometric $\beta g = 0.35$

$g/\beta\lambda$	Diam (cm)	ZT^2
0.22	46.98	44.204
0.24	48.721	45.269
0.26	50.294	45.749
0.28	51.713	45.658
0.3	52.994	45.044
0.32	54.15	43.954

Table 5 Values for a β geometric $\beta g = 0.37$

$g/\beta\lambda$	Diam (cm)	ZT^2
0.22	45.266	41.24
0.24	47.14	42.63
0.26	48.84	43.463
0.28	50.387	43.746
0.3	51.792	43.499
0.32	53.066	42.756
0.34	54.221	41.568

Table 6 Values for a β geometric $\beta g = 0.39$

$g/\beta\lambda$	Diam (cm)	ZT^2
0.24	45.449	39.585
0.26	47.273	40.723
0.28	48.95	41.352
0.3	50.4844	41.467
0.32	51.885	41.086
0.34	53.159	40.239

Table 7 Values for a β geometric $\beta g = 0.41$

$g/\beta\lambda$	Diam (cm)	ZT^2

0.24	43.6177	36.219
0.26	45.588	37.631
0.28	47.394	38.559
0.3	49.063	39.013
0.32	50.597	38.987
0.34	52.001	38.493
0.36	53.281	37.565

Data sheet Layout 2

N Cav		E0 [MV/m]	Bg #	V1 [MV] [#]	TTFg1	gap1 [deg]	ΔV1 [MeV]	E1 [MeV]	β and g1 #	V2 [MV]	TTFg2	gap2 [deg]	ΔV2 [MeV]	E2 [MeV]	β and g2 #	V3 [MV]	TTFg3	gap3 [deg]	ΔV3 [MeV]	E3 [MeV]
1	3.343	0.287	0.61698	0.874939	-26.4	0.4786	40.9	0.285914	0.932487	0.75	0.872174	-25.03217	0.651858	41.6	0.286039	0.610698	0.874939	-26.33128	0.479879	
2	3.343	0.292	0.632355	0.870851	-26	0.495669	42.5	0.291184	0.952025	0.865920	0.949518	-0.6712249	43.2	0.293323	0.633255	0.872965	-26.35629	0.512248		
3	3.343	0.2975	0.658237	0.866291	-26.2	0.511639	44.2	0.286491	0.88223	0.866982	0.947478	-0.692249	44.9	0.28846	0.688237	0.886492	-26.35629	0.512248		
4	3.343	0.303	0.683342	0.861659	-26.4	0.527401	46.0	0.327228	0.912728	0.867114	0.912728	-0.712287	46.7	0.304013	0.683342	0.87299	-26.22299	0.529888		
5	3.074	0.308	0.648339	0.857328	-47.7	0.500432	46.0	0.307111	0.864958	0.857938	0.955841	-0.6727281	48.4	0.309113	0.649399	0.859645	-26.25471	0.506061		
6	3.074	0.313	0.670456	0.85032	-26	0.514039	49.4	0.3121	0.890758	0.853937	0.96193	0.989598	50.1	0.314109	0.670456	0.859585	-26.23253	0.514372		
7	3.074	0.318	0.6891469	0.846611	-26	0.527111	51.1	0.31711	0.916637	0.849722	0.909082	0.705964	51.8	0.317124	0.681489	0.852798	-26.10386	0.524		
8	3.074	0.323	0.71246	0.84411	-26	0.540533	52.9	0.322138	0.942548	0.845302	0.953076	0.701287	53.6	0.324154	0.71246	0.846268	-26.31884	0.540334		
9	2.868	0.328	0.684189	0.840686	-26.1	0.328507	53.4	0.328703	0.93545	0.841068	0.907078	0.88798	54.0	0.328703	0.712455	0.846268	-26.12552	0.518034		
10	2.868	0.332	0.696676	0.835798	-25.2	0.529132	56.4	0.331704	0.922835	0.838661	0.947225	0.700985	57.1	0.333669	0.699676	0.837802	-26.775	0.523551		
11	2.868	0.337	0.716882	0.831054	-25.6	0.535879	58.2	0.336491	0.948663	0.831919	0.955668	0.713587	58.9	0.338369	0.717889	0.83235	-26.51253	0.535829		
12	2.868	0.342	0.737916	0.828215	-25.9	0.54844	60.0	0.341196	0.97057	0.82681	0.95126	0.7271248	60.7	0.343753	0.728113	0.827987	-26.17689	0.54832		
13	2.707	0.347	0.714234	0.821276	-26.2	0.526316	61.8	0.345821	0.938646	0.821544	0.947275	0.689086	62.5	0.347592	0.714234	0.8229113	-25.58637	0.530115		
14	2.707	0.351	0.728249	0.817249	-25.8	0.538358	63.5	0.350269	0.96406	0.817224	0.95499	0.708086	64.2	0.352032	0.728249	0.831724	-26.10386	0.555449		
15	2.707	0.3555	0.748906	0.81636	-25.8	0.544192	65.3	0.354494	0.9762	0.814225	0.94825	0.718737	66.0	0.356452	0.743806	0.841724	-25.94346	0.54446		
16	2.707	0.3595	0.757427	0.808459	-25.4	0.553166	67.1	0.359111	0.993607	0.807753	0.951007	0.727333	67.9	0.360588	0.757427	0.773407	-25.73551	0.549814		
17	2.586	0.364	0.737967	0.803671	-25.9	0.535879	68.9	0.365037	0.967673	0.803285	0.944856	0.704191	69.7	0.36793	0.773767	0.783334	0.535351	0.702		
18	2.586	0.3685	0.752082	0.798786	-25.8	0.540869	70.7	0.367618	0.986884	0.797338	0.943861	0.712128	71.4	0.369273	0.752082	0.789763	-26.69036	0.52031		
19	2.586	0.373	0.768894	0.79738	-26.1	0.545971	72.5	0.371178	1.003798	0.791999	0.941586	0.721008	73.2	0.373245	0.785894	0.794633	-25.53261	0.550111		
20	2.586	0.377	0.777896	0.88281	-26	0.551842	74.3	0.37592	0.971945	0.787187	0.956681	0.727512	75.1	0.377889	0.788688	0.999209	0.782318	0.549462		
21	2.497	0.381	0.762452	0.784677	-26	0.533729	76.2	0.379888	0.998929	0.782318	0.951444	0.708222	76.9	0.381554	0.765258	0.787446	-25.84195	0.544676		
22	2.497	0.385	0.775497	0.775581	-26.1	0.547366	78.0	0.381768	0.973948	0.773764	0.948674	0.719098	78.5	0.38338	0.782919	0.777616	-25.80968	0.547098		
23	2.497	0.38985	0.782919	0.775581	-25.6	0.547777	79.8	0.387539	0.926256	0.773954	0.948674	0.719098	80.5	0.389321	0.784662	0.770567	-25.23737	0.535906		
24	2.497	0.393	0.794662	0.770337	-26.2	0.549277	81.6	0.391712	0.94947	0.767422	0.951634	0.724599	82.3	0.393241	0.794662	0.770567	-25.89321	0.539013		
25	2.432	0.396	0.787824	0.766222	-25.3	0.544139	83.4	0.395533	0.924778	0.763841	0.949770	0.709587	84.1	0.39701	0.789824	0.762284	-25.16541	0.540419		
26	2.432	0.39395	0.788824	0.762221	-25.3	0.544276	85.2	0.3989246	0.936142	0.759207	0.957038	0.712529	85.9	0.404362	0.800253	0.7564412	-25.35081	0.547031		
27	2.432	0.404	0.800253	0.756451	-26	0.544087	87.0	0.402913	0.950339	0.753475	0.952886	0.717087	87.7	0.4047362	0.806953	0.7564412	-25.35081	0.547031		
28	2.432	0.407	0.806933	0.752535	-25.4	0.544859	88.8	0.406659	0.959533	0.749636	0.950946	0.7179793	89.5	0.407392	0.806953	0.752344	-25.88658	0.546261		

Data Sheets Layout 4

Macro Code for Misalignment studies.

```

Sub real_misalignment_with_steering()
'Macro written by Matteo Pasini
'for study of misalignment on CCDTL
'January, 19 2005

'read parameters
A = Worksheets("param").Cells(1, 2)
q = Worksheets("param").Cells(2, 2)
clight = Worksheets("param").Cells(3, 2)
freq = Worksheets("param").Cells(4, 2)
lambda = clight / freq
nelements = Worksheets("listelem").Cells(1, 2)
direc = Worksheets("param").Cells(31, 8)
filenm = Worksheets("param").Cells(32, 8)
E0 = Worksheets("param").Cells(6, 2)

alfx = Worksheets("param").Cells(1, 9)
betx = Worksheets("param").Cells(2, 9)
gamx = (1 + alfx ^ 2) / betx
emitx = Worksheets("param").Cells(4, 9) / 1000000#
alfy = Worksheets("param").Cells(5, 9)
bety = Worksheets("param").Cells(6, 9)
gamy = (1 + alfy ^ 2) / bety
emity = Worksheets("param").Cells(8, 9) / 1000000#
jmax = Worksheets("param").Cells(5, 13)
sigma = Worksheets("param").Cells(12, 13) / 2000
sigmasol = Worksheets("param").Cells(33, 13) / 2000
sigmacav = Worksheets("param").Cells(29, 13) / 2000
ChDir direc
'Logic card for calculation of envelopes
env = Worksheets("param").Cells(2, 13)
steerswt = Worksheets("param").Cells(10, 2)
If env = "Yes" Then
Open "env.dat" For Output As #2
Print #2, "length"; Tab; "xmax"; Tab; "ymax"
Print #2, "m"; Tab; "mm"; Tab; "mm"
End If
'file for steering calculation
Open "steer.dat" For Output As #3
Print #3, "steerX"; Tab; "steerY"; Tab; "BL X"; Tab; "BL Y"
Print #3, "mrad"; Tab; "mrad"; Tab; "G*cm"; Tab; "G*cm"
'other parameters
raw = 1
Pi = 3.1415926536

'initialize output file
Open filenm For Output As #1
Print #1, "length"; Tab; "x0"; Tab; "xp0"; Tab; "y0"; Tab; "yp0"; Tab; "dxbef"; Tab; "dxaf";
Tab; "dxp"; Tab; "dybef"; Tab; "dyaf"; Tab; "dyp"; Tab; "Energy"
Print #1, "m"; Tab; "mm"; Tab; "mrad"; Tab; "mm"; Tab; "mrad"; Tab; "mm"; Tab; "mm"; Tab;
"mrad"; Tab; "mm"; Tab; "mm"; Tab; "mrad"; Tab; "MeV/u"
'realistic field option
'
'
'
'realistic filed option

j = 0
'big loop for multiple run
Do Until j = jmax
j = j + 1
'starts loop read the elements and apply the transport matrix to the initail particle
i = 0
Eini = Worksheets("param").Cells(7, 2)
lgt = 0
x0 = Worksheets("param").Cells(1, 6)
xp0 = Worksheets("param").Cells(2, 6)
y0 = Worksheets("param").Cells(3, 6)
yp0 = Worksheets("param").Cells(4, 6)
'Print #1, Format(lgt, "#0.00"); Tab; Format(x0 * 1000, "0.000"); Tab; Format(xp0 * 1000,
"0.000"); Tab; Format(y0 * 1000, "0.000"); Tab; Format(yp0 * 1000, "0.000"); Tab; Format(dxbef
* 1000, "0.000"); Tab; Format(dxaf * 1000, "0.000"); Tab; Format(dxp * 1000, "0.000"); Tab;
Format(dybef * 1000, "0.000"); Tab; Format(dyaf * 1000, "0.000"); Tab; Format(dyp * 1000,
"0.000"); Tab; Format(Eini / 1000000#, "#0.000")
If env = "Yes" Then

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```

    Print #2, lgt; Tab; Format(1000 * Sqr(betax * emitx), "#0.0"); Tab; Format(-1000 * Sqr(betay
* emity), "#0.0")
End If

' initialization of the M-matrix that is used to calculate the steering mode 2
' m11 = 1
' m12 = 0
' m13 = 0
' m14 = 0
' m21 = 0
' m22 = 1
' m23 = 0
' m24 = 0
' m31 = 0
' m32 = 0
' m33 = 1
' m34 = 0
' m41 = 0
' m42 = 0
' m43 = 0
' m44 = 1

Do Until i = nelements
i = i + 1
'A matrix is used as the first term (the one on the right) that multiplies the
coordinate
' a11 = m11
' a12 = m12
' a13 = m13
' a14 = m14
' a21 = m21
' a22 = m22
' a23 = m23
' a24 = m24
' a31 = m31
' a32 = m32
' a33 = m33
' a34 = m34
' a41 = m41
' a42 = m42
' a43 = m43
' a44 = m44

' initialization of the misalignment parameters
dxbef = 0
dxaft = 0
dybef = 0
dy aft = 0
dxp = 0
dyp = 0

'relativistic parameters
beta = Sqr(1 - 1 / (Eini / E0 + 1) ^ 2)
gamma = (1 - beta ^ 2) ^ -0.5

'read the element in the list
elem = Worksheets("listelem").Cells(raw + i, 1)

'define parameter for drift
If elem = "drift" Then
lg = Worksheets("listelem").Cells(raw + i, 2) / 1000
'this part is not really useful for the matrix, but I use it for steering calculation
dxbef = 0
dxaft = 0
dybef = 0
dy aft = 0
dxp = 0
dyp = 0
'here I specify the matrix element of a drift
t11 = 1
t12 = lg
t13 = 0
t14 = 0
t21 = 0
t22 = 1
t23 = 0
t24 = 0

```

```

t31 = 0
t32 = 0
t33 = 1
t34 = lg
t41 = 0
t42 = 0
t43 = 0
t44 = 1

'calculate the matrix
x = t11 * x0 + t12 * xp0 + t13 * y0 + t14 * yp0
xp = t21 * x0 + t22 * xp0 + t23 * y0 + t24 * yp0
y = t31 * x0 + t32 * xp0 + t33 * y0 + t34 * yp0
yp = t41 * x0 + t42 * xp0 + t43 * y0 + t44 * yp0
If env = "Yes" Then
  'sigmamatrix
  s11 = betx * emitx
  s12 = -alfx * emitx
  s13 = 0
  s14 = 0
  s21 = -alfx * emitx
  s22 = gamx * emitx
  s23 = 0
  s24 = 0
  s31 = 0
  s32 = 0
  s33 = bety * emity
  s34 = -alfy * emity
  s41 = 0
  s42 = 0
  s43 = -alfy * emity
  s44 = gamy * emity

'multiplication of the matrix sigma*R(traspose)
st11 = s11 * t11 + s12 * t12 + s13 * t13 + s14 * t14
st12 = s11 * t21 + s12 * t22 + s13 * t23 + s14 * t24
st13 = s11 * t31 + s12 * t32 + s13 * t33 + s14 * t34
st14 = s11 * t41 + s12 * t42 + s13 * t43 + s14 * t44
st21 = s21 * t11 + s22 * t12 + s23 * t13 + s24 * t14
st22 = s21 * t21 + s22 * t22 + s23 * t23 + s24 * t24
st23 = s21 * t31 + s22 * t32 + s23 * t33 + s24 * t34
st24 = s21 * t41 + s22 * t42 + s23 * t43 + s24 * t44
st31 = s31 * t11 + s32 * t12 + s33 * t13 + s34 * t14
st32 = s31 * t21 + s32 * t22 + s33 * t23 + s34 * t24
st33 = s31 * t31 + s32 * t32 + s33 * t33 + s34 * t34
st34 = s31 * t41 + s32 * t42 + s33 * t43 + s34 * t44
st41 = s41 * t11 + s42 * t12 + s43 * t13 + s44 * t14
st42 = s41 * t21 + s42 * t22 + s43 * t23 + s44 * t24
st43 = s41 * t31 + s42 * t32 + s43 * t33 + s44 * t34
st44 = s41 * t41 + s42 * t42 + s43 * t43 + s44 * t44

'multiplication of the matrix above times R
sn11 = t11 * st11 + t12 * st21 + t13 * st31 + t14 * st41
sn12 = t11 * st12 + t12 * st22 + t13 * st32 + t14 * st42
sn13 = t11 * st13 + t12 * st23 + t13 * st33 + t14 * st43
sn14 = t11 * st14 + t12 * st24 + t13 * st34 + t14 * st44
sn21 = t21 * st11 + t22 * st21 + t23 * st31 + t24 * st41
sn22 = t21 * st12 + t22 * st22 + t23 * st32 + t24 * st42
sn23 = t21 * st13 + t22 * st23 + t23 * st33 + t24 * st43
sn24 = t21 * st14 + t22 * st24 + t23 * st34 + t24 * st44
sn31 = t31 * st11 + t32 * st21 + t33 * st31 + t34 * st41
sn32 = t31 * st12 + t32 * st22 + t33 * st32 + t34 * st42
sn33 = t31 * st13 + t32 * st23 + t33 * st33 + t34 * st43
sn34 = t31 * st14 + t32 * st24 + t33 * st34 + t34 * st44
sn41 = t41 * st11 + t42 * st21 + t43 * st31 + t44 * st41
sn42 = t41 * st12 + t42 * st22 + t43 * st32 + t44 * st42
sn43 = t41 * st13 + t42 * st23 + t43 * st33 + t44 * st43
sn44 = t41 * st14 + t42 * st24 + t43 * st34 + t44 * st44
'calculate new Twiss parameters
alfnx = -sn12 / emitx
betnx = sn11 / emitx
gamnx = (1 + alfnx ^ 2) / betnx
alfny = -sn34 / emity
betny = sn33 / emity
gammny = (1 + alfnx ^ 2) / betny
End If
End If

```

```

'define parameter for cavity
If elem = "gap" Then
lg = 0
lgap = Worksheets("listelem").Cells(raw + i, 4) / 1000
ETL = Worksheets("listelem").Cells(raw + i, 2)
phi = Worksheets("listelem").Cells(raw + i, 3) * Pi / 180
DW = ETL * q * Cos(phi) / A
betai = Sqr(1 - 1 / (Eini / E0 + 1) ^ 2)
gammai = (1 - betai ^ 2) ^ -0.5
E = Eini + DW
Eave = Eini + DW / 2
betaf = Sqr(1 - 1 / (E / E0 + 1) ^ 2)
gammaf = (1 - betaf ^ 2) ^ -0.5
betaave = Sqr(1 - 1 / (Eave / E0 + 1) ^ 2)
gammaave = (1 - betaave ^ 2) ^ -0.5
'here I set the misalignment on the cavity
dxbef = sigmacav * Sqr(-2 * Log(Rnd) / Log(2.718282)) * Cos(2 * 3.1415926 * Rnd)
dybef = sigmacav * Sqr(-2 * Log(Rnd) / Log(2.718282)) * Cos(2 * 3.1415926 * Rnd)
dxaft = sigmacav * Sqr(-2 * Log(Rnd) / Log(2.718282)) * Cos(2 * 3.1415926 * Rnd)
dy aft = sigmacav * Sqr(-2 * Log(Rnd) / Log(2.718282)) * Cos(2 * 3.1415926 * Rnd)
dxp = (dxaft - dxbef) / lgap
dyp = (dy aft - dybef) / lgap
x0 = x0 + dx bef
y0 = y0 + dy bef
xp0 = xp0 + dxp
yp0 = yp0 + dyp
'here I specify the matrix element of a cavity
'here I specify the matrix element of a cavity
t11 = 1
t12 = 0
t13 = 0
t14 = 0
t21 = -(Pi * q * ETL * Sin(phi)) / (A * E0 * betaave ^ 2 * gammaave ^ 2 * betaf * gammaf *
lambda)
t22 = 1
t23 = 0
t24 = 0
t31 = 0
t32 = 0
t33 = 1
t34 = 0
t41 = 0
t42 = 0
t43 = -(Pi * q * ETL * Sin(phi)) / (A * E0 * betaave ^ 2 * gammaave ^ 2 * betaf * gammaf *
lambda)
t44 = 1
t55 = 1
t56 = 0
t65 = 2 * Pi * q * ETL * Sin(phi) / (A * E0 * betaave ^ 2 * betaf * gammaf * lambda)
t66 = beta * gamma / betaf * gammaf

'calculate the matrix
x = t11 * x0 + t12 * xp0 + t13 * y0 + t14 * yp0
xp = t21 * x0 + t22 * xp0 + t23 * y0 + t24 * yp0
y = t31 * x0 + t32 * xp0 + t33 * y0 + t34 * yp0
yp = t41 * x0 + t42 * xp0 + t43 * y0 + t44 * yp0
'here I reset the correct coordinates for the cavities
x = x - dx bef
y = y - dy bef
xp = xp - dxp
yp = yp - dyp
'
Eini = E
If env = "Yes" Then
'sigmamatrix
s11 = betx * emitx
s12 = -alfx * emitx
s13 = 0
s14 = 0
s21 = -alfx * emitx
s22 = gamx * emitx
s23 = 0
s24 = 0
s31 = 0
s32 = 0
s33 = bety * emity

```

```

s34 = -alfy * emity
s41 = 0
s42 = 0
s43 = -alfy * emity
s44 = gamy * emity

'multiplication of the matrix sigma*R(traspost)
st11 = s11 * t11 + s12 * t12 + s13 * t13 + s14 * t14
st12 = s11 * t21 + s12 * t22 + s13 * t23 + s14 * t24
st13 = s11 * t31 + s12 * t32 + s13 * t33 + s14 * t34
st14 = s11 * t41 + s12 * t42 + s13 * t43 + s14 * t44
st21 = s21 * t11 + s22 * t12 + s23 * t13 + s24 * t14
st22 = s21 * t21 + s22 * t22 + s23 * t23 + s24 * t24
st23 = s21 * t31 + s22 * t32 + s23 * t33 + s24 * t34
st24 = s21 * t41 + s22 * t42 + s23 * t43 + s24 * t44
st31 = s31 * t11 + s32 * t12 + s33 * t13 + s34 * t14
st32 = s31 * t21 + s32 * t22 + s33 * t23 + s34 * t24
st33 = s31 * t31 + s32 * t32 + s33 * t33 + s34 * t34
st34 = s31 * t41 + s32 * t42 + s33 * t43 + s34 * t44
st41 = s41 * t11 + s42 * t12 + s43 * t13 + s44 * t14
st42 = s41 * t21 + s42 * t22 + s43 * t23 + s44 * t24
st43 = s41 * t31 + s42 * t32 + s43 * t33 + s44 * t34
st44 = s41 * t41 + s42 * t42 + s43 * t43 + s44 * t44

'multiplication of the matrix above times R
sn11 = t11 * st11 + t12 * st21 + t13 * st31 + t14 * st41
sn12 = t11 * st12 + t12 * st22 + t13 * st32 + t14 * st42
sn13 = t11 * st13 + t12 * st23 + t13 * st33 + t14 * st43
sn14 = t11 * st14 + t12 * st24 + t13 * st34 + t14 * st44
sn21 = t21 * st11 + t22 * st21 + t23 * st31 + t24 * st41
sn22 = t21 * st12 + t22 * st22 + t23 * st32 + t24 * st42
sn23 = t21 * st13 + t22 * st23 + t23 * st33 + t24 * st43
sn24 = t21 * st14 + t22 * st24 + t23 * st34 + t24 * st44
sn31 = t31 * st11 + t32 * st21 + t33 * st31 + t34 * st41
sn32 = t31 * st12 + t32 * st22 + t33 * st32 + t34 * st42
sn33 = t31 * st13 + t32 * st23 + t33 * st33 + t34 * st43
sn34 = t31 * st14 + t32 * st24 + t33 * st34 + t34 * st44
sn41 = t41 * st11 + t42 * st21 + t43 * st31 + t44 * st41
sn42 = t41 * st12 + t42 * st22 + t43 * st32 + t44 * st42
sn43 = t41 * st13 + t42 * st23 + t43 * st33 + t44 * st43
sn44 = t41 * st14 + t42 * st24 + t43 * st34 + t44 * st44
'calculate new Twiss parameters
alfnx = -sn12 / emitx
betnx = sn11 / emitx
gamnx = (1 + alfnx ^ 2) / betnx
alfny = -sn34 / emity
betny = sn33 / emity
gamy = (1 + alfnx ^ 2) / betny
End If

End If

'define parameter for quadrupole
If elem = "quad" Then
lg = Worksheets("listelem").Cells(raw + i, 2) / 1000
G = Worksheets("listelem").Cells(raw + i, 3)
'here I set the misalignment on the cavity
dxbef = sigmasol * Sqr(-2 * Log(Rnd) / Log(2.718282)) * Cos(2 * 3.1415926 * Rnd)
dybef = sigmasol * Sqr(-2 * Log(Rnd) / Log(2.718282)) * Cos(2 * 3.1415926 * Rnd)
dxaft = sigmasol * Sqr(-2 * Log(Rnd) / Log(2.718282)) * Cos(2 * 3.1415926 * Rnd)
dy aft = sigmasol * Sqr(-2 * Log(Rnd) / Log(2.718282)) * Cos(2 * 3.1415926 * Rnd)
dxp = (dxaft - dxbef) / lgap
dyp = (dy aft - dybef) / lgap
x0 = x0 + dxbef
y0 = y0 + dybef
xp0 = xp0 + dxp
yp0 = yp0 + dyp
'here I specify the matrix element of a solenoid
Br = A * E0 * beta * gamma / (q * clight)
k = (Abs(G / Br)) ^ 0.5
Ch = (Exp(k * lg) + Exp(-k * lg)) / 2
C = Cos(k * lg / 1000)
sh = (Exp(k * lg) - Exp(-k * lg)) / 2
s = Sin(k * lg)
If G > 0 Then
t11 = C
t12 = s / k

```

```

t13 = 0
t14 = 0
t21 = -k * s
t22 = C
t23 = 0
t24 = 0
t31 = 0
t32 = 0
t33 = Ch
t34 = sh / k
t41 = 0
t42 = 0
t43 = k * sh
t44 = Ch
t55 = 1
t56 = lg / gamma ^ 2
t66 = 1
End If
If G < 0 Then
t11 = Ch
t12 = sh / k
t13 = 0
t14 = 0
t21 = k * sh
t22 = Ch
t23 = 0
t24 = 0
t31 = 0
t32 = 0
t33 = C
t34 = s / k
t41 = 0
t42 = 0
t43 = -k * s
t44 = C
t55 = 1
t56 = lg / gamma ^ 2
t66 = 1
End If
'calculate the matrix
x = t11 * x0 + t12 * xp0 + t13 * y0 + t14 * yp0
xp = t21 * x0 + t22 * xp0 + t23 * y0 + t24 * yp0
y = t31 * x0 + t32 * xp0 + t33 * y0 + t34 * yp0
yp = t41 * x0 + t42 * xp0 + t43 * y0 + t44 * yp0
'here I reset the correct coordinates for the quadrupoles
x = x - dxaft
y = y - dy aft
xp = xp - dxp
yp = yp - dyp
'
If env = "Yes" Then
'sigmamatrix
s11 = betx * emitx
s12 = -alfx * emitx
s13 = 0
s14 = 0
s21 = -alfx * emitx
s22 = gamx * emitx
s23 = 0
s24 = 0
s31 = 0
s32 = 0
s33 = bety * emity
s34 = -alfy * emity
s41 = 0
s42 = 0
s43 = -alfy * emity
s44 = gamy * emity

'multiplication of the matrix sigma*R(traspost)
st11 = s11 * t11 + s12 * t12 + s13 * t13 + s14 * t14
st12 = s11 * t21 + s12 * t22 + s13 * t23 + s14 * t24
st13 = s11 * t31 + s12 * t32 + s13 * t33 + s14 * t34
st14 = s11 * t41 + s12 * t42 + s13 * t43 + s14 * t44
st21 = s21 * t11 + s22 * t12 + s23 * t13 + s24 * t14
st22 = s21 * t21 + s22 * t22 + s23 * t23 + s24 * t24
st23 = s21 * t31 + s22 * t32 + s23 * t33 + s24 * t34

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```

st24 = s21 * t41 + s22 * t42 + s23 * t43 + s24 * t44
st31 = s31 * t11 + s32 * t12 + s33 * t13 + s34 * t14
st32 = s31 * t21 + s32 * t22 + s33 * t23 + s34 * t24
st33 = s31 * t31 + s32 * t32 + s33 * t33 + s34 * t34
st34 = s31 * t41 + s32 * t42 + s33 * t43 + s34 * t44
st41 = s41 * t11 + s42 * t12 + s43 * t13 + s44 * t14
st42 = s41 * t21 + s42 * t22 + s43 * t23 + s44 * t24
st43 = s41 * t31 + s42 * t32 + s43 * t33 + s44 * t34
st44 = s41 * t41 + s42 * t42 + s43 * t43 + s44 * t44

'multiplication of the matrix above times R
sn11 = t11 * st11 + t12 * st21 + t13 * st31 + t14 * st41
sn12 = t11 * st12 + t12 * st22 + t13 * st32 + t14 * st42
sn13 = t11 * st13 + t12 * st23 + t13 * st33 + t14 * st43
sn14 = t11 * st14 + t12 * st24 + t13 * st34 + t14 * st44
sn21 = t21 * st11 + t22 * st21 + t23 * st31 + t24 * st41
sn22 = t21 * st12 + t22 * st22 + t23 * st32 + t24 * st42
sn23 = t21 * st13 + t22 * st23 + t23 * st33 + t24 * st43
sn24 = t21 * st14 + t22 * st24 + t23 * st34 + t24 * st44
sn31 = t31 * st11 + t32 * st21 + t33 * st31 + t34 * st41
sn32 = t31 * st12 + t32 * st22 + t33 * st32 + t34 * st42
sn33 = t31 * st13 + t32 * st23 + t33 * st33 + t34 * st43
sn34 = t31 * st14 + t32 * st24 + t33 * st34 + t34 * st44
sn41 = t41 * st11 + t42 * st21 + t43 * st31 + t44 * st41
sn42 = t41 * st12 + t42 * st22 + t43 * st32 + t44 * st42
sn43 = t41 * st13 + t42 * st23 + t43 * st33 + t44 * st43
sn44 = t41 * st14 + t42 * st24 + t43 * st34 + t44 * st44
'calculate new Twiss parameters
alfnx = -sn12 / emitx
betnx = sn11 / emitx
gamnx = (1 + alfnx ^ 2) / betnx
alfny = -sn34 / emity
betny = sn33 / emity
gamny = (1 + alfnx ^ 2) / betny
End If

End If

'define parameter for steering
If elem = "steer" And steerswt = 1 Then
lg = 0
xp = 0
yp = 0
End If
If elem = "steer" And steerswt = 0 Then
lg = 0
End If
If elem = "steer" And steerswt = 2 And i > 1 Then
steerx = (-a31 * x0 + (a32 * a13 * y0) / a12 + (a32 * a11 * x0) / a12 - a33 * y0) / (a34 - (a32 * a14) / a12) - yp0
steery = (-a14 * (yp0 + dyp) - a13 * y0 - a11 * x0) / a12 - xp0
steerfieldx = steerx * 1000 * A * 940 * beta / (q * 0.3)
steerfieldy = steery * 1000 * A * 940 * beta / (q * 0.3)
lg = 0
Print #3, Format(steerx * 1000, "#0.000"); Tab; Format(steery * 1000, "#0.000"); Tab;
Format(steerfieldx, "#0.000"); Tab; Format(steerfieldy, "#0.000")
'restart the matrix calculation
t11 = 1
t12 = 0
t13 = 0
t14 = 0
t21 = 0
t22 = 1
t23 = 0
t24 = 0
t31 = 0
t32 = 0
t33 = 1
t34 = 0
t41 = 0
t42 = 0
t43 = 0
t44 = 1

a11 = 1
a12 = 0
a13 = 0

```

```

a14 = 0
a21 = 0
a22 = 1
a23 = 0
a24 = 0
a31 = 0
a32 = 0
a33 = 1
a34 = 0
a41 = 0
a42 = 0
a43 = 0
a44 = 1

dxbef = 0
dxaft = 0
dxp = 0
dybef = 0
dytaft = 0
dyp = 0
End If
'M-matrix for a cavity
'm11 = t11 * (1 + dxbef) + t12 * dxp + t13 * dybef + t14 * dyp - dxaft
'm12 = t11 * dxbef + t12 * (1 + dxp) + t13 * dybef + t14 * dyp - dxaft
'm13 = t11 * dxbef + t12 * dxp + t13 * (1 + dybef) + t14 * dyp - dxaft
'm14 = t11 * dxbef + t12 * dxp + t13 * dybef + t14 * (1 + dyp) - dxaft
'm21 = t21 * (1 + dxbef) + t22 * dxp + t23 * dybef + t24 * dyp - dxp
'm22 = t21 * dxbef + t22 * (1 + dxp) + t23 * dybef + t24 * dyp - dxp
'm23 = t21 * dxbef + t22 * dxp + t23 * (1 + dybef) + t24 * dyp - dxp
'm24 = t21 * dxbef + t22 * dxp + t23 * dybef + t24 * (1 + dyp) - dxp
'm31 = t31 * (1 + dxbef) + t32 * dxp + t33 * dybef + t34 * dyp - dytaft
'm32 = t31 * dxbef + t32 * (1 + dxp) + t33 * dybef + t34 * dyp - dytaft
'm33 = t31 * dxbef + t32 * dxp + t33 * (1 + dybef) + t34 * dyp - dytaft
'm34 = t31 * dxbef + t32 * dxp + t33 * dybef + t34 * (1 + dyp) - dytaft
'm41 = t41 * (1 + dxbef) + t42 * dxp + t43 * dybef + t44 * dyp - dyp
'm42 = t41 * dxbef + t42 * (1 + dxp) + t43 * dybef + t44 * dyp - dyp
'm43 = t41 * dxbef + t42 * dxp + t43 * (1 + dybef) + t44 * dyp - dyp
'm44 = t41 * dxbef + t42 * dxp + t43 * dybef + t44 * (1 + dyp) - dyp
'

'a11 = m11 * a11 + m12 * a21 + m13 * a31 + m14 * a41
'a12 = m11 * a12 + m12 * a22 + m13 * a32 + m14 * a42
'a13 = m11 * a13 + m12 * a23 + m13 * a33 + m14 * a43
'a14 = m11 * a14 + m12 * a24 + m13 * a34 + m14 * a44
'a21 = m21 * a11 + m22 * a21 + m23 * a31 + m24 * a41
'a22 = m21 * a12 + m22 * a22 + m23 * a32 + m24 * a42
'a23 = m21 * a13 + m22 * a23 + m23 * a33 + m24 * a43
'a24 = m21 * a14 + m22 * a24 + m23 * a34 + m24 * a44
'a31 = m31 * a11 + m32 * a21 + m33 * a31 + m34 * a41
'a32 = m31 * a12 + m32 * a22 + m33 * a32 + m34 * a42
'a33 = m31 * a13 + m32 * a23 + m33 * a33 + m34 * a43
'a34 = m31 * a14 + m32 * a24 + m33 * a34 + m34 * a44
'a41 = m41 * a11 + m42 * a21 + m43 * a31 + m44 * a41
'a42 = m41 * a12 + m42 * a22 + m43 * a32 + m44 * a42
'a43 = m41 * a13 + m42 * a23 + m43 * a33 + m44 * a43
'a44 = m41 * a14 + m42 * a24 + m43 * a34 + m44 * a44

'calculate the length of the machine
lgt = lg + lgt

'reinitialize the variable
x0 = x
xp0 = xp
y0 = y
yp0 = yp

'resetting Twiss parameters
alfx = alfnx
betx = betnx
gamx = gamnx
alfy = alfnf
bety = betnf
gamy = gamny

'print the output file
Print #1, Format(lgt, "#0.00"); Tab; Format(x0 * 1000, "0.000"); Tab; Format(xp0 * 1000, "0.000"); Tab; Format(y0 * 1000, "0.000"); Tab; Format(yp0 * 1000, "0.000"); Tab; Format(dxbef * 1000, "0.000"); Tab; Format(dxaft * 1000, "0.000"); Tab; Format(dxp * 1000, "0.000"); Tab;

```

```
Format(dybef * 1000, "0.000"); Tab; Format(dy aft * 1000, "0.000"); Tab; Format(dyp * 1000,  
"0.000"); Tab; Format(Eini / 1000000#, "#0.000"); Tab; elem  
If env = "Yes" Then  
Print #2, lgt; Tab; Format(1000 * Sqr(betx * emitx), "#0.0"); Tab; Format(-1000 * Sqr(bety *  
emity), "#0.0")  
End If  
Loop  
Loop  
Close  
End Sub
```