

在  $i$  和  $j$  处各有一块 sextupole  $S_i = S_j$ .

$$M = A_0^{-1} R_{0 \rightarrow i} A_i e^{i f_i} A_i^{-1} R_{i \rightarrow j} A_j e^{i f_j} A_j^{-1} R_{j \rightarrow 0} A_0$$

$$= A_0^{-1} R_{0 \rightarrow i} e^{i A_i f_i} R_{i \rightarrow j} e^{i A_j f_j} R_{j \rightarrow 0} A_0$$

$$= A_0^{-1} R_{0 \rightarrow i} e^{i A_i f_i} R_{i \rightarrow j} R_{j \rightarrow 0} R_{j \rightarrow 0}^{-1} e^{i A_j f_j} R_{j \rightarrow 0} A_0$$

$$= A_0^{-1} R_{0 \rightarrow i} e^{i A_i f_i} R_{i \rightarrow j \rightarrow 0} e^{i R_{j \rightarrow 0}^{-1} A_j f_j} A_0$$

$$= A_0^{-1} R_{0 \rightarrow i} R_{i \rightarrow j \rightarrow 0} e^{i R_{i \rightarrow j \rightarrow 0}^{-1} A_i f_i} e^{i R_{j \rightarrow 0}^{-1} A_j f_j} A_0$$

$$= A_0^{-1} R_{0 \rightarrow \pi} e^{i g_i} e^{i g_j} A_0$$

$$= A_0^{-1} R_{0 \rightarrow \pi} e^{i g_i + g_j + \frac{[g_i, g_j]}{2}} A_0$$

~~A.9~~,  $A_i f_i = -\frac{1}{3} S_i \left( (\sqrt{\beta_{x_i}} x + \eta_{x_i} \delta)^3 - 3 \cdot (\sqrt{\beta_{x_i}} x + \eta_{x_i} \delta) (\sqrt{\beta_{y_i}} y + \eta_{y_i} \delta)^2 \right)$

$$R_{i \rightarrow j} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos M_{ij} & \sin M_{ij} \\ -\sin M_{ij} & \cos M_{ij} \\ & \cos M_{ij} & \sin M_{ij} \\ & -\sin M_{ij} & \cos M_{ij} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$m_j = R_{2\pi V} e^{i g_i} e^{i g_j} = R_{2\pi V} e^{i g_i + g_j + \frac{[g_i, g_j]}{2}} \Omega$$

$$= R_{2\pi V} e^{i g_i + g_j} e^{\frac{[g_i, g_j]}{2}} \Omega$$

$$R_{2\pi V} e^{i h_4(\vec{j})} = e^{i F_4} e^{i F_3} R_{2\pi V} e^{i O_3} e^{i O_4} e^{-i F_3} e^{-i F_4}$$

$\begin{matrix} g_i + g_j & \frac{1}{2}[g_i, g_j] \\ \uparrow & \uparrow \\ O_3 & O_4 \end{matrix}$

$$= e^{i F_4} e^{i F_3} R_{2\pi V} e^{i O_3} e^{-i F_3} e^{i F_3} e^{i O_4} e^{-i F_3} e^{-i F_4}$$

$$= e^{i F_4} e^{i F_3} R_{2\pi V} e^{i O_3} e^{-i F_3} e^{e^{i F_3} O_4} e^{-i F_4}$$

$$= e^{i F_4} R_{2\pi V} e^{i R_{2\pi V}^{-1} F_3} e^{i O_3} e^{-i F_3} e^{e^{i F_3} O_4} e^{-i F_4}$$

$$= e^{i F_4} R_{2\pi V} e^{i (R_{2\pi V}^{-1} - I) F_3 + O_3} e^{e^{i F_3} O_4} e^{-i F_4}$$

$$\boxed{\text{其中 } (R_{2\pi V}^{-1} - I) F_3 + O_3 = h_3(\vec{j}) = 0}$$

$$\therefore = e^{i F_4} R_{2\pi V} e^{e^{i F_3} O_4} e^{-i F_4}$$

$$\boxed{\text{其中 } F_4 = \frac{e^{i F_3} O_4 - h_4(\vec{j})}{I - R_{2\pi V}^{-1}}}$$

tune shift with amplitude:

$$\vec{u}(\vec{j}) = \vec{u} + \frac{\partial h_4(\vec{j})}{\partial \vec{j}} \dots$$

$\uparrow$   
 interlaved sextupole terms.

interlaved sextupole terms.



$$O_4 = \frac{1}{2} [g_i, g_j]$$

Resonance basis:

$$h_x^+ = \sqrt{2J_x} e^{+i\phi_x}$$

||  
x - i p\_x

$$h_x^- = \sqrt{2J_x} e^{-i\phi_x}$$

||  
x + i p\_x

$$\therefore X = \sqrt{2J_x} \cos \phi_x = \frac{1}{2} (h_x^+ + h_x^-)$$

$$P_x = -\frac{1}{2i} (h_x^+ - h_x^-) = -\sqrt{2J_x} \sin \phi_x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}X &= \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R}(h_x^+ + h_x^-) = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R}(\sqrt{2J_x} e^{+i\phi_x} + \sqrt{2J_x} e^{-i\phi_x}) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2J_x}}{2} (e^{i(\phi_x + \mu)} + e^{-i(\phi_x + \mu)}) \end{aligned}$$

Only pick up  $\mathbb{Q}$  coefficients of  $J_x^2$ :  $\left( \frac{\partial h_4(\vec{J})}{\partial J_x} \right)$

$$\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial J_x} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot S_i S_j \beta_{xi}^{\frac{3}{2}} \beta_{xj}^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \underbrace{3 \sin(\mu_{ij}) + \sin(3\mu_{ij})}_{\text{wavy line}} \right)$$

↑↑  
Goal of Optimization

↘ Maybe something wrong.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \nu_x}{\partial J_x} &= -\frac{1}{16\pi} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^N (b_3 L)_j (b_3 L)_k \beta_{xj}^{3/2} \beta_{xk}^{3/2} \\
&\quad \times \left[ \frac{3 \cos(|\mu_{j \rightarrow k, x}| - \pi \nu_x)}{\sin(\pi \nu_x)} + \frac{\cos(|3\mu_{j \rightarrow k, x}| - 3\pi \nu_x)}{\sin(3\pi \nu_x)} \right], \\
\frac{\partial \nu_x}{\partial J_y} &= \frac{\partial \nu_y}{\partial J_x} \\
&= \frac{1}{8\pi} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^N (b_3 L)_j (b_3 L)_k \sqrt{\beta_{xj} \beta_{xk}} \beta_{yj} \left[ \frac{2\beta_{xk} \cos(|\mu_{j \rightarrow k, x}| - \pi \nu_x)}{\sin(\pi \nu_x)} \right. \\
&\quad - \frac{\beta_{yk} \cos[|\mu_{j \rightarrow k, x} + 2\mu_{j \rightarrow k, y}| - \pi(\nu_x + 2\nu_y)]}{\sin \pi(\nu_x + 2\nu_y)} \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{\beta_{yk} \cos[|\mu_{j \rightarrow k, x} - 2\mu_{j \rightarrow k, y}| - \pi(\nu_x - 2\nu_y)]}{\sin \pi(\nu_x - 2\nu_y)} \right], \\
\frac{\partial \nu_y}{\partial J_y} &= -\frac{1}{16\pi} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^N (b_3 L)_j (b_3 L)_k \sqrt{\beta_{xj} \beta_{xk}} \beta_{yj} \beta_{yk} \left[ \frac{4 \cos(|\mu_{j \rightarrow k, x}| - \pi \nu_x)}{\sin(\pi \nu_x)} \right. \\
&\quad + \frac{\cos[|\mu_{j \rightarrow k, x} + 2\mu_{j \rightarrow k, y}| - \pi(\nu_x + 2\nu_y)]}{\sin \pi(\nu_x + 2\nu_y)} \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{\cos[|\mu_{j \rightarrow k, x} - 2\mu_{j \rightarrow k, y}| - \pi(\nu_x - 2\nu_y)]}{\sin \pi(\nu_x - 2\nu_y)} \right] \tag{119}
\end{aligned}$$

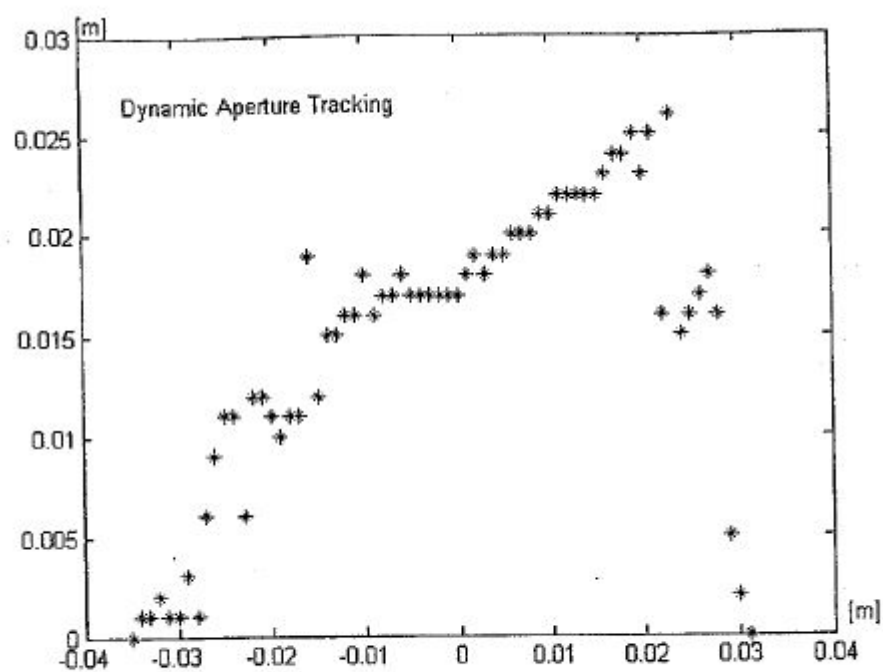
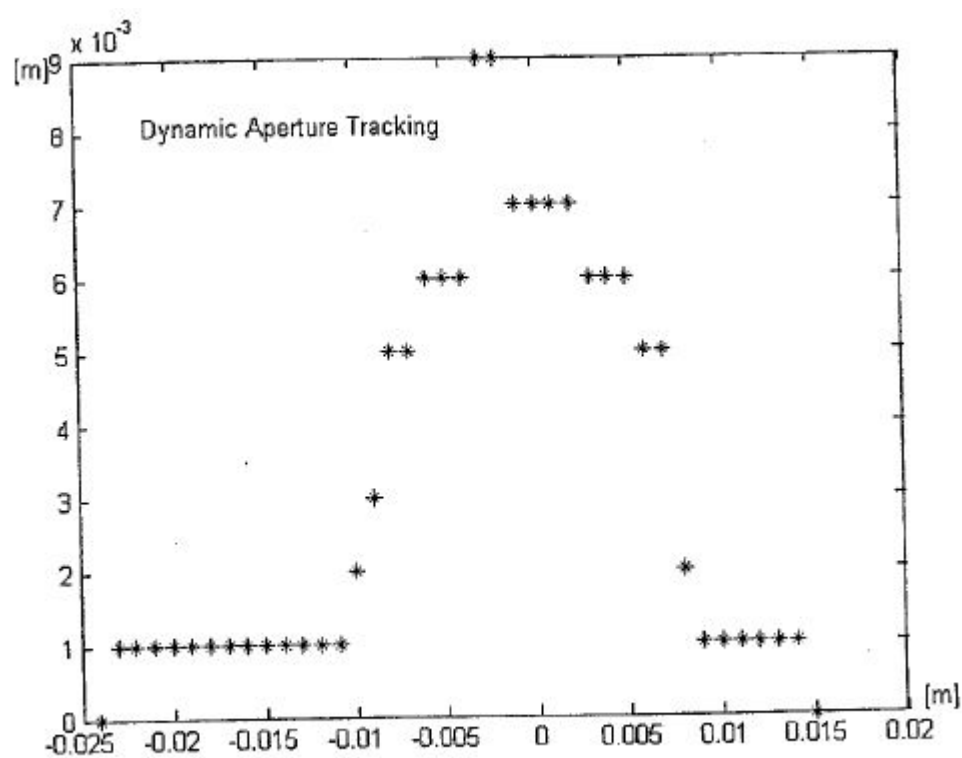


图 3-13 进一步优化后动力学孔径跟踪的结果 4 (对应各磁铁族的强度为: