# TeX lattice - draw accelerator lattices with LATEX $using\ pgf/tikz$

# Jan Schmidt <schmidt@physik.uni-bonn.de> ${\rm August}~4,~2014$

# Contents

1	Installation	1
	1.1 Copy lattice.sty	1
	1.2 Required packages	2
2	What is missing?	2
3	lattice environment	2
4	Within lattice environment	2
	4.1 Elements	2
	4.2 Modify your lattice/elements	3
	4.2.1 Labels	3
	4.2.2 Colors	3
	4.3 Access lattice coordinates	3
5	Remarks	1

# 1 Installation

#### 1.1 Copy lattice.sty

You just need to copy the lattice.sty file to a place where your LATEX installation can recognize it. This can be

- $\bullet\,$  the same folder as your .tex document
- $\bullet$  in the LATEX system or user tree

e.g. to add it to the system tree for texlive under ubuntu:

```
sudo mkdir -p /usr/local/share/texmf/tex/latex/lattice/
sudo cp lattice.sty /usr/local/share/texmf/tex/latex/lattice/
sudo mktexlsr (or sudo texhash)
```

Read the documentation of your LATEX distribution for details.

#### 1.2 Required packages

- tikz, pgf
- siunitx
- ifthen
- xargs

## 2 What is missing?

- The look of the elements can definitely be improved. Feel free to do it! The only constraint is that it must be drawn as a tikz node.
- More element types can be added easily please report what you need!

#### 3 lattice environment

To draw a lattice just add

\usepackage{lattice}

to your preambel and use the lattice environment. the lattice environment has 2 optional arguments:

- 1. [tikz options] give any options for the tikzpicture (e.g. overlay)
- 2. [scale] scale whole picture (default: 1)

# 4 Within lattice environment

#### 4.1 Elements

- \drift{length/m}[name (default: none)]
- \dipole{name}{length/m}{bending angle/deg}[thickness/m (default 0.4)]
- \quadrupole{name}{length/m}[thickness/m (default 0.5)]
- \sextupole{name}{length/m}
- \kicker{name}{length/m}

- \cavity{name}{length/m}
- \source{name}
- \screen{name}
- \marker{name} [length/m (default 0.35)] a line perpendicular to beamline of given length

#### 4.2 Modify your lattice/elements

- \rotate{angle/deg} "bends" the beamline. e.g. to set starting angle
- \start{coordinate/m} sets starting point of lattice. use before first element coordinate in form (x,y) or any tikz label, e.g. (mylabel.east) hint: use with \savecoordinate to connect lattices! (compile twice!)
- \drawrule{start coordinate/m}[tick distance/m (default: 1)] a rule to visualize lattice size. coordinate in form (x,y) or any tikz label, e.g. (mylabel.east)

#### 4.2.1 Labels

- \shiftlabels moves labels to other side of elements (swap with marker labels)
- \rotatelabels{angle/deg}[anchor (default: automatic)] allows rotation of element labels. the anchor sets the center of rotation (north, center, south west, ...). west corresponds to labels first character.
- \setlabeldistance\distance/m\} distance of text labels to element center (default is 0.35)
- \resetlabeldistance reset label distance to previous value (e.g. useful for going back to your "global" but non-default setting)
- \setlabelfont{fontsize} text label fontsize (default is \normalsize)

#### 4.2.2 Colors

- \setdriftcolor{color (default black)} for all following drifts
- \setmarkercolor{color (default red)} for all following markers
- \setelementcolor{type}{color (default depends on type)} define color for one element-type

#### 4.3 Access lattice coordinates

You can use element coordinates to draw anything you want using pgf/tikz. You can even connect lattices to draw injection/extraction or a complete accelerator facility.

• \savecoordinate{name}[position (default: east)] saves coordinate of previous element to access it later.

- position specifies the exact place of the element (north, center, south west, ...). Here east is always downstream and west upstream.
- you can use all tikz/pgf commands within lattice environment to draw anything.
- You can also connect multiple lattices. use tikz overlay option (1. argument of lattice) and \start. See example 3.
- -! DON'T use bare numbers as names (e.g. (1)) These are the internal element identifiers.

### 5 Remarks

- lengths are set in meter, so you write {1.32} for 1.32m.
- picture scale: for lattice scale=1 an element of 1m length is plotted with 2cm length
- minimum element length 0.01m (drifts can be shorter)
- maximum drift length <2.9m (just add a second drift to get a longer one)
- maximum rule length < 3x29m
- if you refer to a coordinate from another lattice (another tikzpicture) you have to compile twice