
FLAME Documentation

Release 1.4.0

Kei Fukushima

Dec 04, 2017

CONTENTS:

1	Installation	3
1.1	Build from source code	3
2	Tutorial	5
2.1	1. Basic usage	5
2.2	2. Lattice parameter control	6
2.3	3. Run for the selected section	8
2.4	4. Example: Quadrupole scan	8
3	Lattice File	11
3.1	General parameter	11
3.2	Beam parameter	12
3.3	Lattice elements	12
3.4	Rf cavity data format	17
4	Class Library	21
4.1	Machine class	21
4.2	State Class	23
5	Indices	27
	Index	29

FLAME - Fast Linear Accelerator Model Engine

FLAME is high-speed envelope tracking code developed in FRIB.

Remarkable Features

- Envelope tracking with multiple charge states
- Support general lattice elements and asymmetric rf cavity by Thin-Lens-Model
- Transfer matrix caching for iterative running
- Python interface (include ipython-notebook)

INSTALLATION

1.1 Build from source code

Git clone from FLAME repository.

```
$ git clone *repository-address*
```

Pre-requisites (may need to apt-get with sudo)

```
$apt-get install libboost-dev libboost-system-dev \  
  libboost-thread-dev libboost-filesystem-dev \  
  libboost-regex-dev libboost-program-options-dev \  
  libboost-test-dev \  
  build-essential cmake bison flex cppcheck git libhdf5-dev \  
  python-numpy python-nose python3-numpy python3-nose
```

FLAME supports python 2.7 and 3.4, EPICS interface is optional.

Make build directory and compile with CMake.

```
$ cd flame  
$ mkdir build  
$ cd build  
$ cmake ..  
$ make
```

Test FLAME (include the beam dynamics test).

```
$ make test
```

Install with proper permissions.

```
$ make install # may need to install with sudo
```


TUTORIAL

2.1 1. Basic usage

In Python interface (include IPython-notebook), user can import flame *Machine* class.

```
>>> from flame import Machine
```

Create *Machine* object with input file.

```
>>> with open('lattice_file.lat', 'rb') as f :  
>>>     M = Machine(f)
```

Allocate the beam state. - *Machine.allocState()*, *State*

```
>>> S = M.allocState({})
```

Run envelope tracking simulation. - *Machine.propagate()*

```
>>> M.propagate(S)
```

The beam state has the finite state beam information. - *State()*

```
>>> S                # centroid vector  
State: moment0 mean=[7] (3.18839,0.00871355,-12.0779,-0.00254204,-35.2039,0.000489827,  
↪1)  
>>> S.ref_IonEk      # reference energy  
11969.995341581
```

The attribute list of the beam state can be found here.

User can observe the beam state history by using observe keyword in *propagate()*.

```
>>> result = M.propagate(S, observe=range(len(M))) # observe the beam state in all_  
↪elements
```

It returns enumerated list of the beam state.

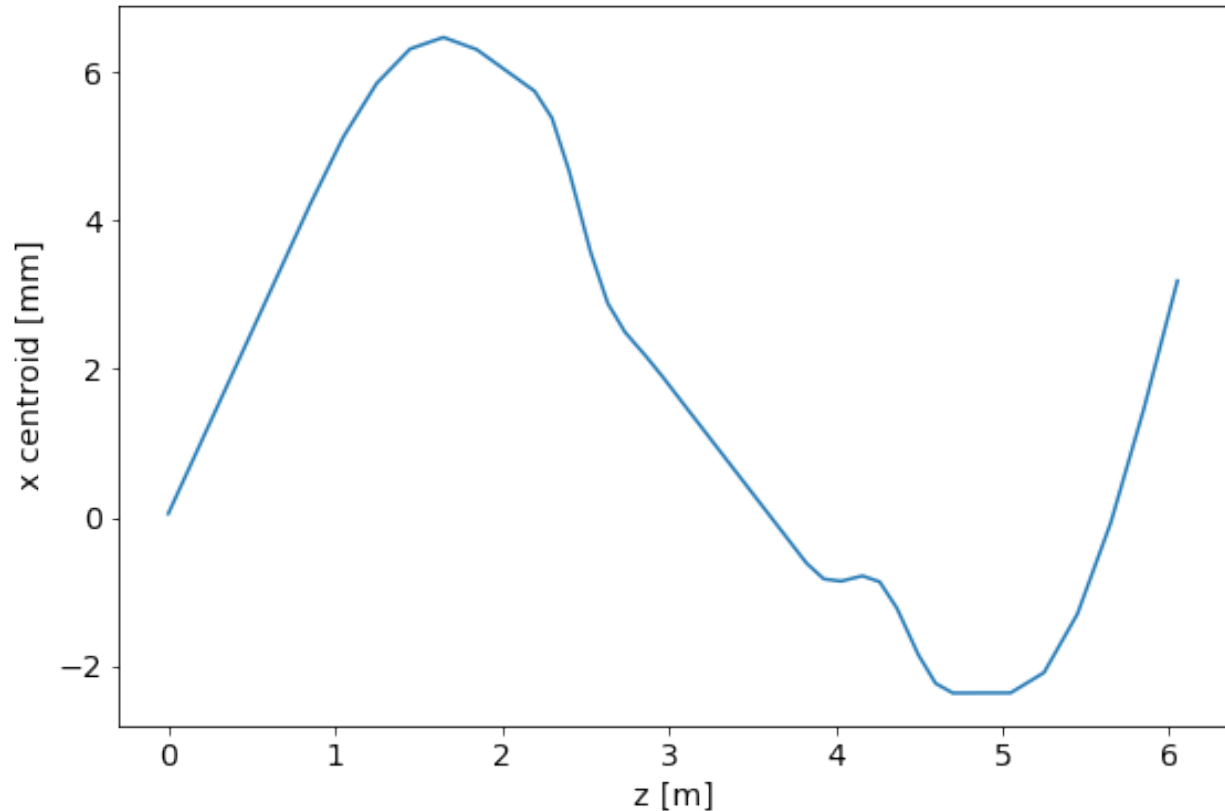
```
>>> result[3]  
(3, State: moment0 mean=[7] (2.2532,0.00489827,2.2532,0.00489827,-2.7162,0.000489827,  
↪1))
```

User can generate the history data from the list of beam states,

```
>>> z = [s[1].pos for s in result] # reference beam position history
>>> x = [s[1].moment0_env[0] for s in result] # x centroid history
```

and plot.

```
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> plt.plot(z, x)
>>> plt.ylabel('x centroid [mm]')
>>> plt.xlabel('z [m]')
>>> plt.show()
```



2.2 2. Lattice parameter control

`conf()` returns initial machine parameter.

```
>>> M.conf()
OrderedDict([('AMU', 931494320.0),
             ('BaryCenter0',
              array([ 0.1 ,  0.01 ,  0.1 ,  0.01 ,  0.001,  0.001,  1.   ])),
             ('BaryCenter1', array([ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  1.])),
             ('IonChargeStates', array([ 0.13865546,  0.14285714])),
             ('IonEk', 11969.995341581),
             ('IonEs', 931494320.0),
             ('IonW', 931506289.9953415),
             ('IonZ', 0.13865546218487396),
             ('NCharge', array([ 10111., 10531.])),
```

```

('S0',
 array([ 3.68800000e+02,  2.50000000e-02,  0.00000000e+00,
         0.00000000e+00,  0.00000000e+00,  0.00000000e+00,
         0.00000000e+00,  2.50000000e-02,  2.88097000e-05,
         0.00000000e+00,  0.00000000e+00,  0.00000000e+00,
         ...

```

User can *find* the element index by *element type* or *element name*.

```

>>> M.find(type='solenoid')
[15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34]
>>> M.find(name='qlh_1')
[15]

```

conf(index) returns all parameters of the element.

```

>>> M.conf(15).keys() # parameter keywords
['AMU', 'B2', 'BaryCenter0', 'BaryCenter1', 'IonChargeStates', 'IonEk', 'IonEs', 'IonW
↪', 'IonZ', 'L', 'NCharge', 'S0', 'S1', 'aper', 'name', 'sim_type', 'type']
>>> M.conf(15)['B2'] # quadrupole strength
0.942438547187938

```

Change the parameter by using *reconfigure()*.

```

>>> M.reconfigure(15, {'B2': 0.8})

```

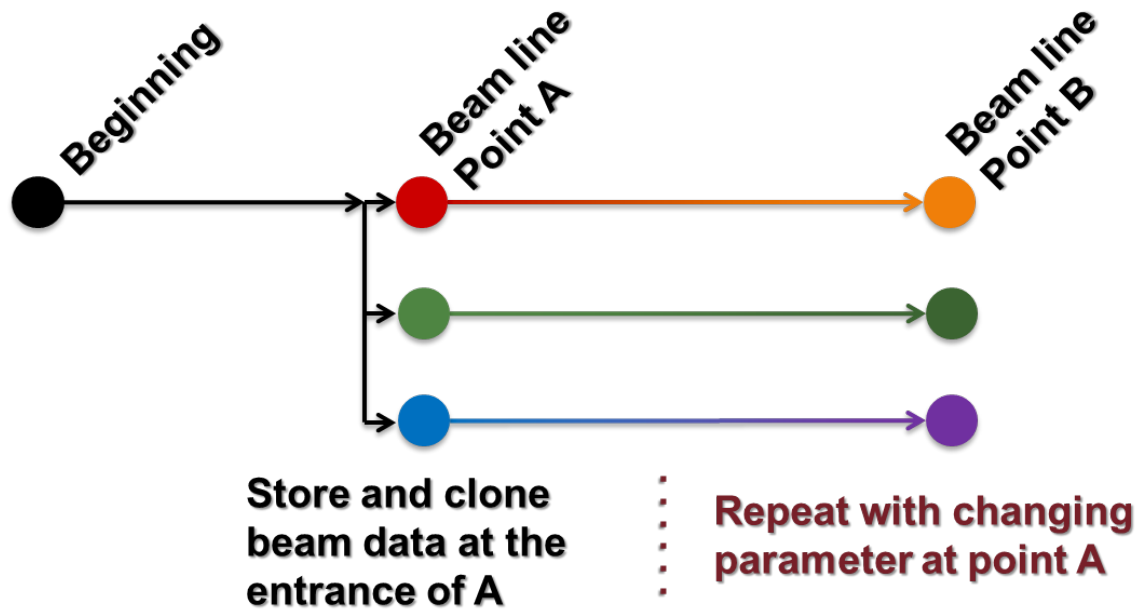
Check new parameter of the solenoid.

```

>>> M.conf(15)['B2']
0.8

```

2.3 3. Run for the selected section



User can input *start-point index* and *end-point index* to *propagate*.

```
>>> M.propagate(S, 0, 10) # simulate from 0th to the entrance of 10th element
>>> S1 = S.clone() # clone the beam state
>>> M.propagate(S1, 10, -1) # simulate from 10th to the last element
```

In this case, “S” has the beam state after the 9th element, and “S1” has the finite beam state.

2.4 4. Example: Quadrupole scan

Run simulation up to the target element.

```
>>> M.find(name='q3h_6') # get index of the target element
[22]
>>> ini = M.conf(22)['B2'] # store the initial quadrupole strength
>>> ini
0.853489750615018
>>> SA = M.allocState({})
>>> rA = M.propagate(SA, 0, 22, observe=range(len(M))) # propagate from 0 to the_
↪ entrance of 22th element
```

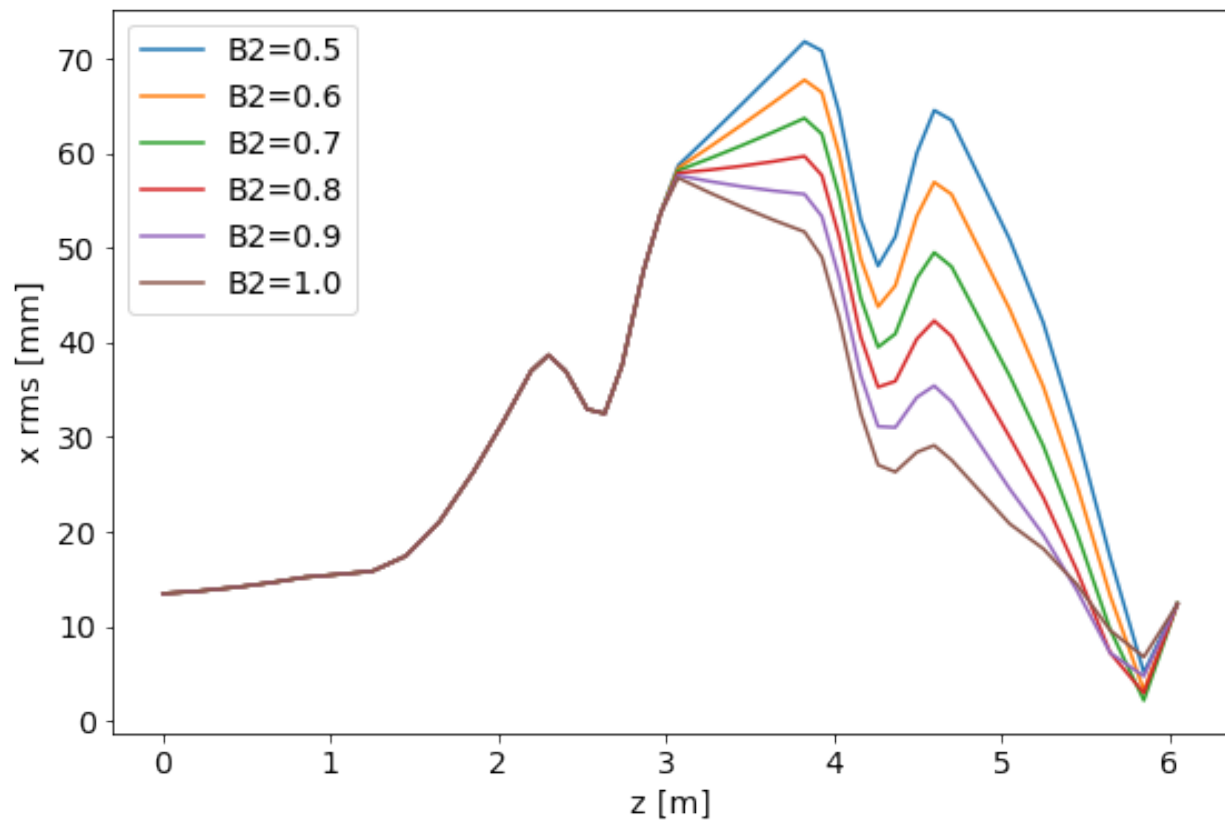
Scan parameters by using simple loop.

```
>>> b2lst = [0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0]
>>> rlst = []
>>> for b2 in b2lst:
>>>     SB = SA.clone()
>>>     M.reconfigure(22, {'B2':b2})
```

```
>>> rt = M.propagate(SB,22,-1,observe=range(len(M)))
>>> rlst.append(rt)
```

Plot the scan result.

```
>>> zA = [s[1].pos for s in rA]
>>> xA = [s[1].moment0_rms[0] for s in rA] # get the x rms size
>>>
>>> for b2,rt in zip(b2lst,rlst):
>>>     zt = zA + [s[1].pos for s in rt] # join the history result
>>>     xt = xA + [s[1].moment0_rms[0] for s in rt]
>>>     plt.plot(zt, xt, label='B2='+str(b2))
>>>
>>> plt.ylabel('x rms [mm]')
>>> plt.xlabel('z [m]')
>>> plt.legend(loc='best')
>>> plt.show()
```



LATTICE FILE

3.1 General parameter

Basic format of the general parameters are,

```
keyword1 = "value1";  
keyword2 = "value2";  
...
```

keyword	value	description
sim_type	"MomentMatrix"	Simulation mode. FRIB simulation uses the particular mode "MomentMatrix".
MpoleLevel	"0", "1", or "2"	Multipole term controller for the rf cavities. "0" - only include focusing and defocusing effect "1" - include dipole terms "2" - include dipole and quadrupole terms
EmitGrowth	"0" or "1"	Flag for cross-cavity emittance growth effect. "0" - False (no emittance growth) "1" - True (calculate emittance growth)
HdipoleFitMode	"0" or "1"	Flag for auto-adjustment of bending element "0" - use "bg" or "beta" for the bending strength "1" - auto-adjust the bending strength

3.2 Beam parameter

Basic format of the beam parameters are,

```
keyword1 = value1;
keyword2 = [value2, value3]; # list input
...
```

keyword	value	description
IonEs	float	Nucleon mass of the reference beam. [eV/u]
IonEk	float	Initial kinetic energy of the reference beam. [eV/u]
IonChargeStates	list of float	List of charge to mass ratios of the all charge states. [1]
NCharge	list of float	List of macro weights of the all charge states. [1]
$\{\text{vector_variable}\}_n$	vector[7]	Initial centroid vector of the n -th charge state. <i>$\{\text{vector_variable}\}$</i> is defined in <i>source</i> . $[x, x', y, y', \phi, E_k, 1]$ with [mm, rad, mm, rad, rad, MeV/u, 1]
$\{\text{matrix_variable}\}_n$	vector[49]	Flattened initial envelope matrix of the n -th charge state. <i>$\{\text{matrix_variable}\}$</i> is defined in <i>source</i> . Cartisan product of $[x, x', y, y', \phi, E_k, 1]^2$ with [mm, rad, mm, rad, rad, MeV/u, 1] ²
Eng_Data_Dir	string	Directory path of the rf cavity data. <code>dir(path)</code> supports relative path.

3.3 Lattice elements

Basic format of the one lattice element is,


```
name_of_element1: element_type, parameter1 = value1, parameter2 = value2, ... ;
```

After writing down the all lattice elements, user need to specify the lattice cell and the cell to USE.

```
# define the cell
name_of_cell: LINE = ( name_of_element1, name_of_element2, name_of_element3, ... );

# set the cell to USE
USE: name_of_cell;
```

element_type	description
<i>source</i>	Starting point of the simulation.
<i>marker</i>	Marker element.
<i>stripper</i>	Chage stripper element.
<i>generic</i>	Generic transfer matrix input.
<i>orbtrim</i>	Orbit trim element.
<i>drift</i>	Drift space element.
<i>solenoid</i>	Solenoid magnet element.
<i>quadrupole</i>	Magnetic quadrupole element.
<i>equad</i>	Electrostatic quadrupole element.
<i>sbend</i>	Magnetic bend element.
<i>edipole</i>	Electrostatic dipole element.
<i>rfcavity</i>	RF cavity element.

3.3.1 Special element

type source

Starting point of the simulation. Initial beam state parameters are set at this element.

Parameters **vector_variable**: string

Name key of the initial centroid vector.

matrix_variable: string

Name key of the initial envelope matrix.

type marker

Marker element. Nothing to do.

type stripper

Stripper element.

Parameters **IonChargeStates**: list of float (optional)

List of charge to mass ratios after the charge stripper. [1]

NCharge: list of float (optional)

List of macro weights after the charge stripper. [1]

Stripper_E1Para: float (optional)

Constant part of the energy struggling parameter of the charge stripper. [MeV/u]

Stripper_lambda: float (optional)

Momentum spread factor λ of the charge stripper. [1]

Stripper_upara: float (optional)

Momentum spread factor U of the charge stripper. [1]

Stripper_E0Para: vector[3]

Energy loss parameters due to the ionization.

[Constant_part, Energy_dependence, Thickness_dependence] with [eV/u, 1, 1]

Stripper_Para: vector[3]

Stripper foil parameters.

[Thickness, Thickness_variation, reference_energy] with [um, %, eV/u]

type generic

Generic transfer matrix element.

Parameter transfer: vector[49]

Flattened 7×7 transfer matrix.

3.3.2 Optical element

type orbtrim

Orbit trim element. This can be use as steering magnet.

Parameters realpara: int

Realistic input parameter flag for the beam kick angle.

0 - use `theta_x` and `theta_y` for the beam kick.

1 - use `tm_xkick` and `tm_ykick` for the beam kick.

theta_x: float

Horizontal beam kick angle. [rad]

theta_y: float

Vertical beam kick angle. [rad]

tm_xkick: float

Magnetic field strength for the horizontal beam kick. [T*m]

tm_ykick: float

Magnetic field strength for the vertical beam kick. [T*m]

xyrotate: float

Transverse rotation angle of the beam. [deg]

Note: In the case of user puts both “beam kick information” and “transverse rotation angle” to the ONE orbtrim element, the process order is, beam kick -> transverse rotation. In other words, the beam kick is effected BEFORE the transverse rotation.

type drift

Drift space element.

Parameters L: float

Length of the lattice element. [m]

type solenoid

Solenoid magnet element.

Parameters **L**: float

Length of the lattice element. [m]

B: float

Solenoid strength (B_z). [T]

dx: float (default: 0.0)

Misalignment of horizontal shift. [m]

dy: float (default: 0.0)

Misalignment of vertical shift. [m]

pitch: float (default: 0.0)

Misalignment of pitch angle. [rad]

yaw: float (default: 0.0)

Misalignment of yaw angle. [rad]

roll: float (default: 0.0)

Misalignment of roll angle. [rad]

type quadrupole

Magnetic quadrupole element.

Parameters **L**: float

Length of the lattice element. [m]

B2: float

Quadrupole field gradient. [T/m]

Positive value means horizontal focusing.

dx, dy, pitch, yaw, roll: float

Misalignment parameters. See *solenoid* case.

type equad

Electrostatic quadrupole element.

Parameters **L**: float

Length of the lattice element. [m]

V: float

Electrostatic quadrupole pole tip voltage. [V]

Positive value means horizontal focusing.

radius: float

Electrostatic quadrupole pole tip radius. [m]

dx, dy, pitch, yaw, roll: float

Misalignment parameters. See *solenoid* case.

type sbend

Magnetic bend element.

Parameters **L**: float

Length of the lattice element. [m]

phi: float

Bend angle. [deg]

phi1: float

Front pole face angle. [deg]

phi2: float

Back pole face angle. [deg]

bg: float (optional: Used in the case of “*HdipoleFitMode*” is 0.)

Lorentz $\beta\gamma$ for the reference beam. [1]

This parameter is correspond to the bend field strength.

dx, dy, pitch, yaw, roll: float

Misalignment parameters. See *solenoid* case.

type edipole

Electrostatic dipole (bend) element.

Parameters **L**: float

Length of the lattice element. [m]

phi: float

Bend angle. [deg]

beta: float (optional: Used in the case of “*HdipoleFitMode*” is 0.)

Lorentz β for the reference beam. [1]

This parameter is correspond to the bend field strength.

fringe_x: float

Horizontal fringe term. [rad/mm]

fringe_y: float

Vertical fringe term. [rad/mm]

asymfac: float

Characteristic parameter of the kinetic energy change due to the middle point potential deviation from ground. [1]

spher: int

Flag for the electrostatic dipole shape.

0 - cylindrical electrostatic dipole

1 - spherical electrostatic dipole

ver: int

Flag for the bending direction.

0 - horizontal bend

1 - vertical bend

dx, dy, pitch, yaw, roll: float

Misalignment parameters. See [solenoid](#) case.

type rfcavity

RF cavity element.

Parameters L: float

Length of the lattice element. [m]

cavtype: string

Cavity type. Supports “Generic”, “0.041QWR”, “0.085QWR”, “0.29HWR”, and “0.53HWR”. *The file format is described here.*

f: float

RF frequency of the cavity. [Hz]

phi: float

Synchronous phase of the cavity. [deg]

scl_fac: float

Scaling factor of the field. [1]

datafile: string (optional: Used in the case of `cavtype = “Generic”`)

File path of the rf cavity data.

Rm: float (optional: Used in the case of `cavtype = “Generic”`)

Characteristic radial length of the multipole expansion. [mm]

dx, dy, pitch, yaw, roll: float

Misalignment parameters. See [solenoid](#) case.

3.4 Rf cavity data format

FLAME using Thin-Lens-Model for rf cavity calculation. Rf cavity data is composed of “Longitudinal axis data”, “Multipole lattice data”, “Multipole field data”, and “TTF fitting data”.

3.4.1 Hard-coded FRIB cavity models

For typical rf cavity in FRIB, the “TTF fitting data” is hard-coded in FLAME. Following files are required for each rf cavity type.

cavtype	Longitudinal axis data	Multipole lattice data	Multipole field data
“0.041QWR”	“axisData_41.txt”	“Multipole41/thinlenlon_41.txt”	“Multipole41/CaviMlp_41.txt”
“0.085QWR”	“axisData_85.txt”	“Multipole85/thinlenlon_85.txt”	“Multipole85/CaviMlp_85.txt”
“0.29HWR”	“axisData_29.txt”	“Multipole29/thinlenlon_29.txt”	“Multipole29/CaviMlp_29.txt”
“0.53HWR”	“axisData_53.txt”	“Multipole53/thinlenlon_53.txt”	“Multipole53/CaviMlp_53.txt”

3.4.2 Generic rf cavity model

FLAME supports *lattice format* input for the generic rf cavity model.

The basic format of the rf cavity data is similar to the main lattice file,

```
Rm = value1;

Ez = [
z1, Ez1,
z2, Ez2,
z3, Ez3,
...
];

name_of_element1: element_type, parameter1 = value1, parameter2 = value2, ... ;
...

cell: LINE =(name_of_element1, ...);
USE: cell;
```

keyword	value	description
Rm	float	Characteristic radial length of the multipole expansion. [mm]
Ez	vector[2*n]	On axis E_z data. The even index (1,3,5,...) is z position. [mm] The odd index (2,4,6,...) is Electric field strength. [V/m]

The lattice element for the rf cavity data

Drift space is the same format as the main lattice but unit of L is [mm] - *drift*

type **EDipole**

Dipole term generated by the electric field.

Parameters **L**: float

Length of the lattice element. [mm]

This parameter should be 0.0 in Thin-Lens-Model.

V0: float

Amplitude of the multipole term. [MV]

attr: vector[20]

TTF fitting parameter. ([see here](#))

1 to 10 - fitting parameter for T

11 to 20 - fitting parameter for S

type EFocus

Constant focusing term generated by the electric field.

Parameters are the same as *EDipole*.

type EQuad

Quadrupole term generated by the electric field.

Parameters are the same as *EDipole*.

type HMono

Dipole term generated by the magnetic field.

Parameters **L**: float

Length of the lattice element. [mm]

This parameter should be 0.0 in Thin-Lens-Model.

V0: float

Amplitude of the multipole term. [MA]

attr: vector[20]

TTF fitting parameter. (*see here*)

1 to 10 - fitting parameter for T

11 to 20 - fitting parameter for S

type HFocus

Constant focusing term generated by the magnetic field.

Parameters are the same as *HMono*.

type HQuad

Quadrupole term generated by the magnetic field.

Parameters are the same as *HMono*.

type AccGap

Acceleration gap term by the longitudinal electric field.

Parameters **L**: float

Length of the lattice element. [mm]

This parameter should be 0.0 in Thin-Lens-Model.

V0: float

Amplitude of the multipole term. [MV]

attr: vector[23]

TTF fitting parameter. (*see here*)

1 to 10 - fitting parameter for T

11 to 20 - fitting parameter for S

21 to 23 - fitting parameter for the synchronous phase

Note: FLAME is using TTF-calculation acceleration technique to boost cavity modeling speed. TTF factor T and S are pre-calculated and fitted using 9th order polynomial function according to different particle phase speed k . n -th fitting parameter p_n is listed as,

$$T(k), S(k) = \sum_{n=0}^9 p_n k^{(9-n)}.$$

The driven-phase calculation is also boosted by similar method. The phase transferring factor φ_c is fitted by $p_{i=0,1,2}$

$$\varphi_c = p_0 E^{p_1} + p_2.$$

Here, E is the kinetic energy. The driven phase φ_d is calculated by using φ_c ,

$$\varphi_d = \varphi_s - \varphi_c - m\varphi_{\text{abs}}$$

where, φ_s is the synchronous phase in input, φ_{abs} is absolute phase in front of the rf cavity, and m is the harmonic number.

CLASS LIBRARY

4.1 Machine class

class Machine (*config*)

FLAME Machine class for Python API.

Parameter config: dict, list of tuples, or byte buffer

Input lattice data.

conf (*index=None*)

Check configuration of the Machine object.

Parameter index: int (optional)

Index of the lattice element.

Returns

dict

Configuration of the lattice element

Note: In the case of *index* is *None*, *conf()* returns *initial* configuration of the lattice.

allocState (*config=None*)

Allocate the beam state object.

Parameter config : dict

Input lattice data. Empty dict is required as dummy data.

Returns

State object

Beam state object (see here)

propagate (*state*, *start*=0, *max*=-1, *observe*=None)

Run envelope tracking simulation.

Parameters *state*: *State* object

Allocated beam state object

start: int (optional)

Index of the starting lattice element.

max: int (optional)

Index of the max (ending) lattice element. It propagates to the entrance of the max-th element.

observe: list of int (optional)

List of indexes for observing the beam state.

Returns

list

List of the beam states at *observe* points. Each tuple has (*index*, *State*).

reconfigure (*index*, *config*)

Reconfigure the lattice element configuration.

Parameters *index*: int

Index of the lattice element.

config: dict

New configuration of the lattice element parameter.

find (*name*=None, *type*=None)

Find the indexes of the lattice elements by *name* or *type*.

Parameter *name*: str or unicode

Name of the lattice element to find.

type: str or unicode

Type of the lattice element to find.

Returns

list

List of matched element indexes.

4.2 State Class

class State (*object*)

FLAME beam state class for Python API.

clone ()

Clone the beam state object.

Returns *State* object

- **Attributes - reference beam**

<i>pos</i>	z position [m]
<i>ref_beta</i>	Lorentz β [1]
<i>ref_bg</i>	Lorentz $\beta\gamma$ [1]
<i>ref_gamma</i>	Lorentz γ [1]
<i>ref_IonEk</i>	Kinetic energy [eV/u]
<i>ref_IonEs</i>	Nucleon mass [eV/u]
<i>ref_IonQ</i>	Macro weight [1]
<i>ref_IonW</i>	Total energy [eV/u]
<i>ref_IonZ</i>	Charge to mass ratio [1]
<i>ref_phis</i>	Absolute phase [rad]
<i>ref_SampleIonK</i>	Phase speed [rad]
<i>last_caviphi0</i>	Synchronous phase of the last rf cavity [deg]

- **Attributes - actual beam**

<i>beta</i>	Lorentz β [1]
<i>bg</i>	Lorentz $\beta\gamma$ [1]
<i>gamma</i>	Lorentz γ [1]
<i>IonEk</i>	Kinetic energy [eV/u]
<i>IonEs</i>	Nucleon mass [eV/u]
<i>IonQ</i>	Macro weight [1]
<i>IonW</i>	Total energy [eV/u]
<i>IonZ</i>	Charge to mass ratio [1]
<i>phis</i>	Absolute phase [rad]
<i>SampleIonK</i>	Phase speed [rad]
<i>moment0</i>	Centroids of the all charge states.
<i>moment0_env</i>	Total centroid of the all charge states.
<i>moment0_rms</i>	Total rms size of the all charge states.
<i>moment1</i>	Envelope matrixes of the all charge states.
<i>moment1_env</i>	Total envelope matrixes of the all charge states.

pos

float: z position of the reference beam. [m]

ref_beta

float: Lorentz β of the reference beam. [1]

ref_bg

float: Lorentz $\beta\gamma$ of the reference beam. [1]

ref_gamma

float: Lorentz γ of the reference beam. [1]

ref_IonEk
float: Kinetic energy of the reference beam. [eV/u]

ref_IonEs
float: Nucleon mass of the reference beam. [eV/u]

ref_IonQ
float: Macro weight of the reference beam. [1]

ref_IonW
float: Total energy of the reference beam. [eV/u]

ref_IonZ
float: Charge to mass ratio of the reference beam. [1]

ref_phis
float: Absolute synchrotron phase of the reference beam. [rad]

ref_SampleIonK
float: Phase speed of the reference beam. [rad]

last_caviphi0
float: Synchronous phase of the last rf cavity. [deg]

beta
list of float: Lorentz β of the all charge states. [1]

bg
list of float: Lorentz $\beta\gamma$ of the all charge states. [1]

gamma
list of float: Lorentz γ of the all charge states. [1]

IonEk
list of float: Kinetic energy of the all charge states. [eV/u]

IonEs
list of float: Nucleon mass of the all charge states. [eV/u]

IonQ
list of float: Macro weight of the all charge states. [1]

IonW
list of float: Total energy of the all charge states. [eV/u]

IonZ
list of float: Charge to mass ratio of the all charge states. [1]

phis
list of float: Absolute synchrotron phase of the all charge states. [rad]

SampleIonK
list of float: Phase speed of the all charge states. [rad]

moment0
Centroids of the all charge states.
list of vector[7]: $[x, x', y, y', \phi, E_k, 1]$ with [mm, rad, mm, rad, rad, MeV/u, 1].

moment0_env
Total centroid of the all charge states.
vector[7]: $[x, x', y, y', \phi, E_k, 1]$ with [mm, rad, mm, rad, rad, MeV/u, 1].

moment0_rms

Total rms size (2nd order moments) of the all charge states.

vector[7]: rms of $[x, x', y, y', \phi, E_k, 1]$ with [mm, rad, mm, rad, rad, MeV/u, 1].

moment1

Envelope matrixes of the all charge states.

list of matrix[7,7]:

Cartisan product of $[x, x', y, y', \phi, E_k, 1]^2$ with [mm, rad, mm, rad, rad, MeV/u, 1]².

moment1_env

Total envelope matrix of the all charge states.

matrix[7,7]:

Cartisan product of $[x, x', y, y', \phi, E_k, 1]^2$ with [mm, rad, mm, rad, rad, MeV/u, 1]².

INDICES

- `genindex`

A

AccGap (C++ type), 19

B

beta, 24

bg, 24

D

drift (C++ type), 14

E

EDipole (C++ type), 18

edipole (C++ type), 16

EFocus (C++ type), 18

EQuad (C++ type), 19

equad (C++ type), 15

G

gamma, 24

generic (C++ type), 14

H

HFocus (C++ type), 19

HMono (C++ type), 19

HQuad (C++ type), 19

I

IonEk, 24

IonEs, 24

IonQ, 24

IonW, 24

IonZ, 24

L

last_caviphi0, 24

M

Machine (built-in class), 21

Machine.allocState() (built-in function), 21

Machine.conf() (built-in function), 21

Machine.find() (built-in function), 22

Machine.propagate() (built-in function), 22

Machine.reconfigure() (built-in function), 22

marker (C++ type), 13

moment0, 24

moment0_env, 24

moment0_rms, 24

moment1, 25

moment1_env, 25

O

orbtrim (C++ type), 14

P

phis, 24

pos, 23

Q

quadrupole (C++ type), 15

R

ref_beta, 23

ref_bg, 23

ref_gamma, 23

ref_IonEk, 23

ref_IonEs, 24

ref_IonQ, 24

ref_IonW, 24

ref_IonZ, 24

ref_phis, 24

ref_SampleIonK, 24

rvcavity (C++ type), 17

S

SampleIonK, 24

sbend (C++ type), 16

solenoid (C++ type), 15

source (C++ type), 13

State (built-in class), 23

State.clone() (built-in function), 23

stripper (C++ type), 13