



OPA documentation version 4.1.1

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1 How to use this document

This document is intended to support program developers, who want to maintain the existing OPA code, or to rewrite it in another environment, or to extract useful parts for integration into other codes.

When reading this document, the source code may be examined in parallel, preferably in the Lazarus IDE. In order to see how the code works, OPA may be executed or the tutorial [1] may be consulted. Further information on using OPA is found in the user guide [2] and the underlying physics is outlined in [3].

In this document following styles are used:

Pieces of code are shown in **typewriter style**. **GUI** is a graphical user interface, usually based on class **TForm**. **Frame** if a user-defined GUI-component, usually based on class **TFrame**. **Unit** is a standard Pascal unit.

A GUI or a frame has a list of **actions** corresponding to the event handlers of its components, for example a button to be pressed. The pure Pascal units are passive, they contain a set of public **procedures** which are called from the GUIs. Frames too may contain public **procedures**. Thus in this documentation, action lists are given for the GUIs and frames, and lists of public procedures for the frames and units. All modules may offer public variables, here coloured **x**, **y**, **z** for GUIs, frames, units.

GUI components accept user input and/or launch events. Some have captions, like **Buttons**, others not, like for example a **(plot area)** responding to mouse clicks. The general scheme is **component** → **event handler**. Event handlers may call private procedures of the GUI or public procedures from units as listed in the **uses** section. For the units **unit>procedure** refers to a procedure in a unit and **unit:variable** to a public variable..

Red text gives informations about bugs and other problems and/or suggestions for future improvements. Green text mentions particular features which distinguish OPA from other beam dynamics codes and should be preserved.

Questions may be adresssed to the author at <mailto:psi@andreas-streun.de>.

2 OPA status

Following semantic versioning [4] version 4.063 of OPA was renamed 4.1.0. However, since up to now only the author worked on the code, the distinctions MAJOR, MINOR, PATCH rather refer to the changes as visible to the users than to the API.

Current version is OPA 4.1.1. It includes 44 Pascal units `.pas`, 28 of them are `GUIs` which are accompanied by a Lazarus form `.lfm` (created by the Lazarus IDE), and 16 of them are Pascal `units`. Five of the GUIs are `frames`, i.e. self-defined components embedded in other GUIs. Four units are located in a parallel folder, here called `./com/` since they are not OPA specific but used with other programs too. Table 1 lists the units. The column "Size" lists the lines of code as a rough estimate for the complexity of the unit. Furthermore, OPA includes a couple of image files `.ico`, `.bmp` to draw symbols on buttons.

A GUI defines a class, given in table 1 in the column "class". The actual GUI is the one and only instance of this class, i.e. a public variable, usually with the name as the class but without the leading "T". A frame also defines a class but no instance, instead the parent GUI will define one or more instances of this class as variables.

In general GUIs should handle the user interactions only while the Pascal units do all the calculations. This separation was largely realized in OPA, however not strictly. Some minor calculations are done in the GUI in some places.

OPA was developed over more than 30 years along the design of SLS, SLS 2.0 and other machines, and features were implemented as needed for design work. The program code reflects this history and may not present the most logical structure. Also the names of the units (including inconsistent use of capitals) are historical and could be changed to more meaningful descriptors.

In this document section 3 will explain the "backbone" of OPA, which are the global datatypes and variables, the main menu and units for mathematics and graphics which are used by many GUIs. Section 4 contains lattice file handling and the two editors, text-based and "LEGO" block like.

Beam physics starts with section 5 on the interactive linear optics design panel and related GUIs and units and continues with section 6 on off-momentum optics. The non-linear optimization module is explained in section 7, and section 8 covers injection and orbit correction.

Editors for the RF bucket and longitudinal gradient bends are explained in section 9, the three tracking modules with their library in section 10, and everything else like machine layout and magnet currents in section 11.

Table 1: OPA units overview

Name	class	Purpose	Size
OPAglobal		global variables and procedures	2986
opamenu	TMenuForm	the main menu	901
mathlib		mathematical library	2075
../com/Vgraph	Vplot	real number graphics library	1276
../com/asfigure	TFigure	general plot procedure	314
../com/conrect		contour plot calculation	332
../com/asaux		little helpers	349
opalatticefiles		file reading and writing	1839
texteditor	TFormTxtEdt	text editor for lattice file	190
OPAEditor	TFormEdit	interactive lattice editor	346
EdElCreate	TEditElemCreate	creation of an element	144
EdElSet	TEditElemSet	edit element parameters	861
EdSgSet	TEditSegSet	edit segment parameters	444
opticview	Toptic	linear optics design	1143
knobframe	TKnob	slider to set element property	421
Opticstart	Tstartsel	setting for start parameters	615
OpticEnvel	TsetEnvel	setting for optical functions plot	372
OpticTune	TtuneMatrix	adjustment of lattice tune	251
OpticWOMK	TWOMK	write optics markers	125
opticplot		linear beam dynamics calculations	2840
OPAElements		element propagation calculations	2387
OpticMatch	TMatch	linear optics matching	1457
OpticMatchScan	TsetMatchScan	parameter scan	119
OPAtune	TTunePlot	show the tune diagram	634
OPAmomentum	Tmomentum	momentum dependence and optimization	949
MomentumLib		momentum dependent calculations	480
Bucket	TBucketView	plot RF bucket	640
OPACHroma	TChroma	nonlinear optimization	1413
CSEXLine		controller for nonlinear element	454
CHamLine		bar indicator for Hamiltonian mode	416
ChromGUILib1		little helper to pass results handles	79
ChromGUILib2		little helper to pass element handles	93
OPACHromaSVector		show Hamiltonian as complex vector	145
chromlib		nonlinear dynamics calculations	1813
OPAorbit		orbit correction and injection	2353
LGBeditor		longitudinal gradient bend editor	702
LGBeditorLib		longitudinal gradient bend calculations	471
OPAtackP		phase space tracking	1422
OPAtackDA		dynamic aperture tracking	1666
OPAtackT		Touschek tracking	1726
tracklib		particle tracking calculations	1502
OPAGeometry		geometric machine layout and matching	2010
OPACurrents		export magnet currents to machine control	303
opatest		test of new features	472

3 Main programs and general use

3.1 Main program

`opa.lpr`

The main program file which allocates the units as described below and creates some of the forms. It is created more or less automatically by the Lazarus IDE.

3.2 Global data

`OPAglobal`

This unit defines global constants, types and variables and thus is OPA's "database". It is also initialized first when OPA starts and sets environment variables and default values. Public variables defined here are used by the other modules, since almost all of them use `OPAglobal`. These "global" variables contain the basic lattice data, status flags, handles to access GUI components and temporary data to be exchanged between modules. This unit also provides many public procedures for various non-physics tasks. Only an overview can be given here, and the most important or complex things will be explained. Everything else should become clear from the code, hopefully.

The `OPAglobal` unit grew large large and heterogenous over the years and should be split into several units for the different functions to be performed, or procedures should be moved to other units if applicable.

Like other beam dynamics programs OPA works on a lattice file. It contains *elements*, mainly magnets of different type, and *segments*, which are line-ups of elements and segments. One of the segments is selected and expanded to become *the lattice* to work with. Element parameters, e.g. quadrupole strength in the lattice file can be numbers or arithmetic expressions using *variables*, which are part of the lattice file too.

Uses: `../com/mathlib`, `../com/asaux`

Public constants, types and variables

Constants include general settings, array sizes, color definitions, name strings and values of flags later to be referenced by name.

Following type definitions may be considered as non-trivial:

`ElementType` is a case-record for defining element parameters such as length, quad focusing strength, dipole bending angle etc. Several (but not all) parameters may be arithmetic expressions instead of numbers. For more details see the user guide [2] or the source code.

variable_type is for variables defined by name and value or arithmetic expressions. Variables are referenced in arithmetic expressions of element parameters or in other variables.

AbstractEleType represents either an element or a segment and contains pointers to previous and next abstract elements. The abstract element may be inverted or repeated.

SegmentType is for segments, which are series of abstract elements, defined by pointers to its initial and final abstract element.

LatticeType is a lattice entry. The lattice is built by expanding a segment, so it contains only elements, and additional information on direction (if the element is inverted), and data relevant for orbit correction (misalignments and if the element sits on a girder).

Unlike several other codes OPA handles correctly nested inversions of segments to obtain the correct orientation of the element in the lattice. This is relevant for bending magnets with unequal edge properties.

OmarkType is a set of optics data as property of the element type "optics marker".

OpValType is an extended set of optics data used for propagation in **OPAElements**.

GirderType describes a girder by first and last lattice entry of elements sitting on the girder, and by the type of connection to adjacent girders.

CurveType is a point in an optical functions curve including a pointer to the next point.

CurvePlotType defines a curve by a pointer to its initial point.

DefaultType defines a user setting by name and value. Default values are defined by **OPAGlobal>Initialization** but can be modified by the user and saved.

Other types are mainly shortcut definitions to gather interrelated data.

Here are the most important global variables. If not mentioned otherwise, the type name is the variable name with suffix **type**. Usually only one instance exists:

Elem and **Ella** are arrays of **Elementtype**, where the first one is read from file and manipulated in the editors, while the second one are a subset of elements used in the lattice and to be modified in the various calculations. After terminating a calculation the user is asked to save or cancel the changes, which causes the **Ella**-data to be copied back to the **Elem** array or not.

Segm, **Lattice** and **Girder** are arrays of corresponding types. Maximum array length is defined in the **const** section of the unit.

Glob saves some global parameters like beam energy, default aperture size etc.

Status is a group of status flags to be set by the outcome of calculations in order to enable or disable buttons and to re-use data in other calculations.

MainButtonHandles provides global control of the various options in **opamenu** to enable or disable them based on the status flags.

GlobDef and **Def** of **DefaultType** are arrays of user-defined settings, which are read at start and when switching the working folder.

Beam saves beam parameters like tune, emittance etc.

SnapSave stores intermediate results in order to re-use them in other modules, for example

analytical results from the nonlinear optimization to compare them later with tracking. (Furthermore, some data are saved which are relevant for machine control and to be exported by `OPACurrents` to an EPICS `.snap` file.) Data are not invalidated yet, if something was modified in the lattice.

There are more variables of basic types, which better should not be public to avoid errors and confusion. Wherever possible they may become local, or they should be hidden behind set- and get-procedures.

Public procedures

This listing of procedures is more or less inverse to the (historical and illogical) arrangement in the source file:

`Initialization` sets some global variables to reasonable initial values, sets all status flags to false, and sets default values for ~ 250 user settings. Then it sets the OPA directory and tries to read the files `opa4_path.ini` which contains a list of last used files. Then it reads `opa4_glob.ini` containing global user settings (at the moment this is only the amount of output). Finally, it takes the folder from the first entry in the list of last used files to set the working folder and reads the file `opa4_set.ini` in this folder to restore the ~ 250 user settings. If these files are missing, the default values are used.

`GlobDefWriteFile` and `DefWriteFile` write the user settings back to these files if the session is regularly terminated by `opamenu` \rightarrow `ExitOPA`.

`MakeLattice` builds the lattice from elements and segments. Since a segment itself contains elements and segments, the internal procedure `SegLat` is called recursively to unpack the data. The elements, which are used in the lattice are copied from the `Elem` to the `Ella` array, and correctors and monitors with generic names `CH,CV,MON` are expanded into separate instances named `CH001,CH002...` to address them individually in orbit correction in unit `OPAorbit`. Finally status flags are set.

`GirderSetup` evaluates the girder structure if contained in the lattice and allocates the lattice elements to the corresponding girders.

`IniElem` sets default values for new elements.

`AppendAE`, `ClearSeg`, `NAESeg` are procedures to handle segments, which are series of pointers to elements or other segments.

`AppendCurve`, `ClearCurve` prepare data sets for plotting curves of optical functions.

`AppendChar` builds a linked list of characters for `texteditor` (wrong place).

`putkval`, `getkval`, `putSexkval`, `getSexkval` functions are shortcuts to set or get the parameter which is considered the strength of a magnet.

`FillComboSeg` fills the list of last used files in `opamenu`.

`OPALog` writes a message to the log window in `opamenu`.

`MainButtonEnable` enables or disables the options in `opamenu` depending on the status flags. For example, tracking is only enabled if a periodic solution exists.

`PassMainButtonHandles` and `passErrLogHandle` take handles to the GUI components of `opamenu` to enable other units using `OPAglobal` to enable/disable them.

`EllaSave` and `Elcompare` check if elements in lattice (`Ella`) have been changed with regard to the original elements (`Elem`) and ask the user if the changes should be saved.

The procedures and functions listed under "Calculator" are an arithmetic evaluator adapted from [15]. Other procedures not listed here include variable, element and segment to string conversion and other utilities which may be self-explanatory.

3.3 Menu

opamenu

The main GUI for reading and writing files and to launch the other GUIs. It includes message (log) and status windows. It is always open in the background. Closing it exits OPA.

Uses: `OPAglobal`, `OPAEditor`, `texteditor`, `opalatticefiles`, `opticview`, `OPAtune`, `OPAmomentum`, `OPACHroma`, `OPATRackP`, `OPATRackDA`, `OPATRackT`, `OPAorbit`, `OPAGeometry`, `LGBeditor`, `Bucket`, `OPACurrents`, `opatest`

Actions

`FormCreate` called at start creates the GUI and fills the menu items with data: the list of last used files is established and the status labels are set. Then handles to most components are passed to `OPAglobal` to make them available to all GUIs, in order to send messages to the log window, update the status in the status window and enable or disable options depending on the result of calculations. Note, that the initialization of `OPAglobal` is executed first to provide the required information.

File Menu

New → `fi_new` delete all data to start new lattice from scratch.

Open... → `fi_open` read OPA lattice file or try to read a lattice file from Tracy2, Tracy3, MAD-X, elegant or BMAD. The file name is displayed as "active file".

Last Used ► → `fi_last` select file from list of last used files

Save, Save as... → `fi_[save,svas]` save OPA lattice file with old or new name.

Export to ► → `ex_[tracy2,tracy,madx,elegant,bmad,opanovar]` save as file for other programs. Last option expands all arithmetic expressions in lattice and saves as OPA file.

Exit → `fi_exit` save all settings from session and exit OPA (just closing the GUI will exit OPA without saving settings).

Edit Menu

Text Editor → `ed_text` launch lattice file text editor `texteditor`.

OPA Editor → `ed_oped` launch interactive "LEGO block" editor `OPAEditor`.

Design Menu

Linear Optics → `ds_opti` launch interactive linear design `opticview`.

Off-momentum Optics → `ds_dppo` launch momentum dependent optics `OPAmomentum`

Non-linear Dynamics → `ds_sext` launch non-linear optimizer `OPAChroma`

Orbit Correction → `ds_orbc` launch orbit & injection panel `OPAorbit`

Injection Bumps → `ds_injc` launch orbit & injection panel `OPAorbit`

RF Bucket Viewer → `ds_rfbu` launch RF bucket visualization `Bucket`

Geometry Layout → `ds_geo` launch geometry layout and matching `OPAGeometry`

LGB Optimizer → `ds_lgbo` launch editor for longitudinal gradient bends `LGBeditor`

Tracking Menu

Phase Sapce → `tr_phsp` launch phase space tracking `OPATrackP`

Dynamic Aperture → `tr_dyna` launch dynamic aperture tracking `OPATrackDA`

Touschek Lifetime → `tr_ttau` launch Touschek lifetime tracking `OPATrackT`

Extra Menu

Output ► → `tm_di` select the amount of output provided in the log window.
The implementation is incomplete and inconsistent: some output goes to the log window, some to a terminal console (only visible if it is open) and some to a file `diagopa.txt`, which is created (but never closed...).

Magnet Currents → `tm_cur` launch panel to calculate magnet currents `OPACurrents`

The other menu items in this group are temporary tests calling procedures from unit `opatest` and not relevant to be documented here.

(Segment name) → `ComboSeg` is a drop-down list of the available segments. The one selected is expanded to become the lattice, calling `OPAglobal>MakeLattice`.

Show lattice expansion → `butlatsh` displays the expanded lattice in the log window.

Print → `ButLogPrt` prints the content of the log file to `LogPrint.txt` in the working directory.

Clear → `ButLogClr` clears the log window.

3.4 Mathematics library

mathlib

A library of mathematical functions: definition of types and operations with vectors, matrices and complex numbers. It further contains some special functions, among them the Touschek integral function, and implementations of Powell's minimizer, LU decomposition and Singular Value Decomposition taken from [13], but extended to dynamic array size. OPA does not link external libraries but all algorithms needed are included in the code.

Uses: none

Public constants, types and variables

Types define vectors and matrices for beam dynamics, geometry and for the Powell minimization procedure. The only public variables are the parameters for Powell.

Public procedures

Most procedures are elementary operations on vectors, matrices and complex numbers, or for special functions, and don't need to be explained.

CTouschek and **CTouschek_pol** solve the Touschek lifetime integral, see appendix C.1 in [3] for details. The first procedure solves the integral based on Simpson's rule, the second procedure uses a polynomial approximation for speed-up.

EulerAng calculates rotation angles from a rotation matrix as explained in [5].

LUDCMP and **LUBKSB** perform LU-decomposition and backsubstitution to solve linear systems of equations as described in [13]. This is used in particular for matrix inversion, **MatInv** and **MatDet**. The procedures are set fix to 5 dimensions.

svdcmp and **svbksb** perform singular value decomposition and backsubstitution to solve linear systems of equations as described in [13]. SVD is superior to LUD for non-square and degenerate systems. A packing/unpacking algorithm was added to use the procedures with arbitrary dimension. The procedure is used in orbit correction in **OPAorbit** and for setting octupole families in **OPACHroma**.

Powell is an implementation of Powell's minimizer for steepest gradient search in N dimensions taken from [13]. It is used for sextupole optimization in **OPACHroma**, for longitudinal gradient optimization in **LGBeditor**, and (test mode only) for non-linear optimization in **OPAmomentum**.

3.5 Graphics library

`../com/Vgraph`

Class **Vplot** based on **TObject** contains a Lazarus **TCanvas** object. Plot commands for **TCanvas** use integer screen pixel coordinates. `../com/Vgraph` wraps these standard plotting commands with procedures of same name but accepting physics coordinates as real numbers. Data are either scaled and forwarded to **TCanvas** or written to an Encapsulated postscript file `*.eps`.

Furthermore procedures for creating nice axes, for drawing circles and ellipses and for grabbing the screen image have been added.

Uses: none

Public constants, types and variables

There are no public variables. A GUI will define one or more variables of class **Vplot**

Public procedures

Create accepts a handle to a **TCanvas** object, which is needed to construct a **Vplot** object. Further some initialization is done.

PS_start opens an ***.eps** file of name **psfile** supplied by the calling procedure for output and sets the private flag **PS** to **true** to direct the output to the file and not to the screen. A file header is written, defining the BoundingBox as the canvas screen size. Then macros for text alignment are defined in postscript language. If opening the file fails, an error message is returned.

PS_stop closes the ***.eps** file and sets the flag **PS** to **false**.

SetRange*, **SetMargin*** etc set plot ranges and scaling as displayed in Fig.1. The vertical screen coordinate counts downwards whereas the physical coordinates as well as the Postscript coordinates count upwards.

getpx, getpy and **PS_getpxr, PS_getpyr** translate physical coordinates x, y into screen, resp. Postscript coordinates (upper/lower line):

$$px = px0 + \frac{pxrange}{xrange}(x - x_{\min}) \quad py = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} py0+ \\ pytotal - py0- \end{array} \right\} \frac{(-pyrange)}{yrange}(y - y_{\min})$$

AdjustAspectRatio adjusts the plot ranges such, that the unit is the same horizontal and vertical, i.e. a circle appears as circle not as an ellipse.

Axis plots an axis with even numbers as annotations and ranges, also extracting an exponent if needed.

GetAxisSpace returns the space required for the axis annotations without drawing the axis in order to adjust the plot range accordingly. It is called first by the calling GUI, in particular by **../com/asfigure**.

Circle and **Ellipse** plot a circle or a (sheared) ellipse in beam dynamics notation.

GrabImage copies the screen canvas to the system clipboard, useful to catch plots for draft notes.

All the other procedures are mainly wrappers for the standard plot commands or shortcuts to draw arrows, symbols etc.

Stroke does nothing on the screen but terminates a series of plot commands in Postscript. Curve plotting procedures need to terminate a **LineTo...** loop by calling **stroke**.

Direct EPS export is a convenient function to immediately create high resolution graphics ready for publication in a **L^AT_EX** document.

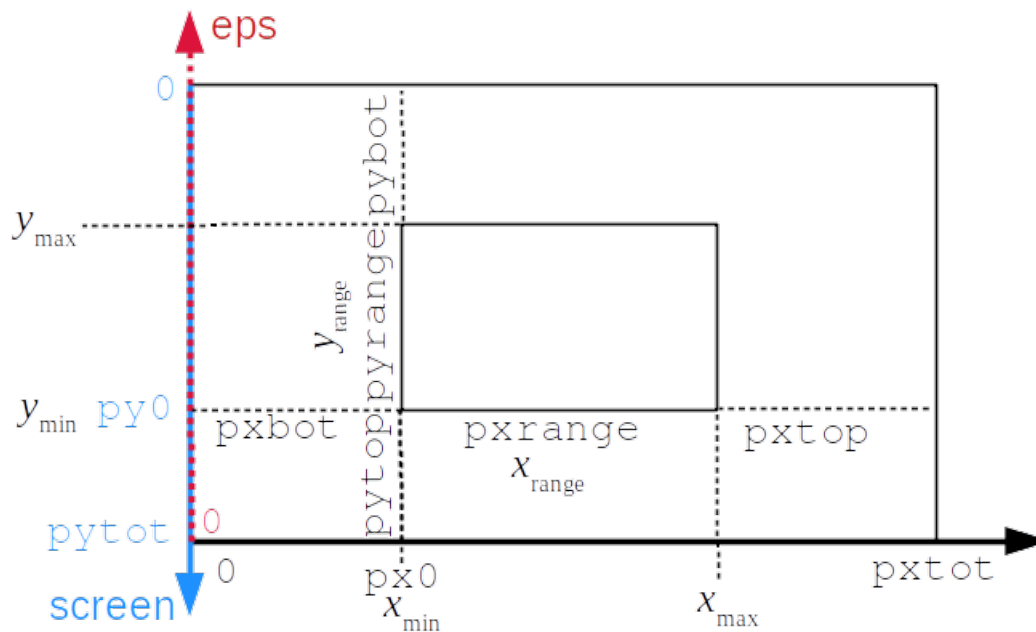


Figure 1: `../com/Vgraph` coordinates

3.6 Plot area

`../com/asfigure`

This frame contains a paintbox (i.e. a plot area) to be embedded in a GUI and a `Vplot` object using the paintbox canvas. Added functionality includes handles to edit fields in order to translate mouse actions to numbers.

Uses: `../com/Vgraph`, `../com/asaux`

Public constants, types and variables

`plot` is a variable of class `Vplot` in `../com/Vgraph`. It is accessible to the parent GUI for direct plotting.

Public procedures

`assignScreen` creates `Vplot` and passes the paintbox canvas in order to plot on the screen.

`forceMargin*` set fixed margins for the plot and suppresses auto-scaling by subsequent calls to `Init` or `Vgraph>Axis`.

`Init` starts the plot. Inputs are the horizontal and vertical ranges, flags where to put axes and the descriptions of the axes, a flag to mark the origin and another flag to adjust the aspect ratio (i.e. increasing the smaller of the two ranges until the units are of same size, see `Vgraph>AdjustAspectRatio`).

`SetSize` to be called from the parent GUI on resizing is used to change the size of this frame. `PassEditHandle*` accepts the handle to a `TEdit` field in order to link it to the mouse position inside this frame.

`PassFormHandle` accepts a handle to the parent GUI. (?)

`GetRange` returns the range of a rectangular region in physical coordinates, which has been marked by dragging the mouse inside the plot.

`UnfreezeEdit` frees the edit fields again, when it had been frozen by an Mouse/up event (see below).

Actions

(plot area) → `pMouseDown`, `pMouseMove`, `pMouseUp` handles mouse events inside the plot area. When edit fields are linked, the physical coordinates of the plot are displayed in the fields while moving the mouse. On releasing the mouse, the edit field freezes, i.e. saves the last data and changes its color. This is used in `OPATrackP` to see the particle coordinates corresponding to the cursor position.

When the mouse is dragged, the region between mouse down and up is used to rescale the plot area. This is used to zoom in in `OPAGeometry` – This works in Windows but not in Linux, probably due to different event handling – not yet understood.

(plot area) → `pDb1Click` grabs the plot image to the Clipboard on double-clicking the mouse.

3.7 Contour plot calculation

`../com/connect`

This contour plot calculation is taken from [14] with minor adaptations. Given a 2D array of rectangular gridded data it returns an array of contour lines.

Uses: none

Public constants, types and variables

`Con...` are a set of types to store the data. `ConLinesType` contains points of a straight line belonging to an contour of height index `ih`, and `ConLinesArray` is an array of these.

Public procedures

`Conrec` is the only procedure, calculating the contours.

3.8 Utilities

`../com/asaux`

This unit is a collection of "little helpers" for formatting numbers and strings, for defining colors etc. Some of this functions may be obsolete meanwhile, since newer versions of Lazarus and Pascal may include corresponding functions. Procedures are short and probably self-explaining. Not all of them are used in OPA (the `../com` folder units are used by several programs).

Uses: none

4 Lattice I/O and Edit

4.1 Lattice files

`opalatticefiles`

Lattice data are read from and saved to files called `*.opa`. Reading a file copies its content into a linked list of characters (basically a long string) in `opamenu>ReadFile`.

There is an option to read additional files of magnet calibrations and allocations (i.e. real magnet types and names associated with the element), in order to prepare data for the machine control system.

Files from other beam dynamics programs can be read and written, however, this includes only the basic parameters and may require some manual editing to make these files work. This includes Tracy-2 or -3 files `*.lat`, Elegant files `*.ele`, `*.lte`, MAD files `*.mad` and MAD sequence files `*.seq`.

Uses: `OPAglobal`, `mathlib`, `../com/asaux`

Public procedures

`Latread` evaluates the character list of type `TextBuffer`: comments, enclosed by `{ }` brackets, are skipped. An input line is terminated by a semicolon (`;`), its length is unlimited and it may break over several lines in the lattice file. Input lines are evaluated by searching first for a colon (`:`) which identifies an element or segment, or, if not found, a variable.

A variable input line contains a name, an equal sign (`=`) and a value or an expression. Reserved variables are found searching for the names `TITLE`, `ALLOCATION`, `CALIBRATION` (containing a title of the lattice and the names of optional allocation and calibration files), and by searching in the list of keywords `globkeyw` containing `ENERGY` and other global parameters. Other names not matching these keywords are considered as user-defined variables.

An element or segment input line contains a name, the colon (:) and a comma-separated list of tokens.

An element is recognized if the colon is followed by a valid element type name in list `elemkeyw` (which is based on `ElemName` in `OPAglobal`). Then the tokens are expected to contain each a parameter identifier, an equal sign (=) and a value or expression. There are many parameters for the different element types. The element is created and the values are assigned.

For a segment the tokens are names of elements or segments, both are assigned to a linked list of type `AbstractEleType` as defined in `OPAglobal`.

If names of allocation or calibration files were given, these files are read now.

Finally, the lattice is built from the last segment calling `OPAglobal>MakeLattice`.

`LatReadCom` is called after `LatRead` and searches the lattice string for a pair of tokens {com and com} to save the text between. All other comments contained in the lattice and enclosed in { } brackets only are not saved.

`ReadAllocation` and `ReadCalibration` read additional optional files containing lists of magnet types and real names and the magnet calibrations in order to calculate the magnet currents in `OPACurrents`. An example for SLS is found at <https://ados.web.psi.ch/slsdesc/optic/magnets.html>.

The `ElementType` in `OPAglobal` contains a pointer to a linked list of `NameListType`, which contains real names of elements, name of power supply, i.e. control channel, polarity etc. `lteconvert`, `madconvert` and `madseqconvert` try to make Elegant *.lte and MAD *.mad and *.seq files understandable for OPA. They work on the `TextBuffer` string by exchanging keywords and inserting conversion factors without analyzing the lattice itself. This is then done by a subsequent call to `LatRead`. Tracy *.lat and Elegant *.ele files can be digested directly by `LatRead`.

`WriteLattice` accepts a variable `mode` of value 0..5 to write an OPA, Tracy-2, Elegant, MAD-X, BMAD or Tracy-3 file. `mode` 6 writes an OPA-file with all arithmetic expressions expanded into numbers.

Different beam dynamics codes use different units (e.g. degrees or radians) and different definitions of magnet order and strength. Only OPA, Elegant and Tracy-3 handle correctly nested inversions of segments to implement an asymmetric element (e.g. dipole with different entry and exit edge angles) correctly in the lattice. Export to the other programs requires to create and insert inverted segments (prefix I_) for all segments containing asymmetric elements.

All programs mentioned above allow arithmetic expressions instead of plain values for element parameters. However, unlike the others, Elegant uses inverse Polish notation, which is not included here, therefore expressions are expanded, i.e. resolved to values, for Elegant.

Further export of data is straightforward: first variables, then elements, then segments. The complete lattice file is returned as one long string.

Type `TextBuffer` is a linked list of characters and has historical origin. It could be replaced by a long string, which would be much simpler.

4.2 Text Editor

texteditor

A simple Notepad-like text editor to edit the lattice file. The content of the edit window is one variable of type `textbuffer`, i.e. the editor "does not know" what the content means. At exit or when a test is requested, `opalatticefiles>LatRead` is used to analyze the lattice.

Uses: `OPAglobal`, `opalatticefiles`

Public procedures

`Init` called from `opamenu` accepts a handle to the drop down list of segments in order to change its content when segments are created or deleted.

`LoadLattice` called from `opamenu` calls `opalatticefiles>WriteLattice` to write the lattice file into the text window `EdtWin`. Then the text window is copied into a text buffer to save its content.

Actions

(text window) → `disableOKBut` disables the **OK** button when text is changed. No other action is done on text input.

Test → `filetest` performs a test of the input by calling `opalatticefiles>LatRead`. Before, the input is copied into a buffer, then, by calling `OPAglobal>PassErrLogHandle`, the output from `LatRead` is redirected from the `opamenu` main log window to the local error log window `myerrlog`, because the main GUI may be covered by the text editor GUI. If the test is successful, the **OK** button is enabled. Then the handle for output is set back to the main GUI.

OK → `fileget` reads the lattice in the same way, now knowing that the input is a valid lattice, and exits. At Exit, the segment drop down list in the mnain GUI is set to the last segment, from which the lattice was built by `opalatticefiles>LatRead`.

Cancel → `fileRestore` ignores the text window, reads the lattice from the buffer as saved at `Init` and exits.

Nowadays better text editors may be available, which include colored mark-up, auto-complete options and real time checks.

4.3 Interactive Editor

OPAEditor

The "OPA Editor" allows to create elements and compose a lattice without knowing element type names and lattice file syntax. It is more suitable for beginners, while the text editor may be more convenient for experienced users.

The GUI displays two lists, one for variables and elements, the other one for segments. In addition some global parameters like beam energy and default magnet aperture may be set.

Uses: `OPAglobal`, `EdElCreate`, `EdElSet`, `EdSgSet`, `../com/asaux`

Public procedures

`Init` called from `opamenu` accepts a handle to the drop down list of segments in order to change its content when segments are created or deleted. `Init` is also called internally to update the list contents.

Actions

(Element list) → `ListBoxEClick`: if the first line of the list is licked, the object `EditElemCreate` of class `EdElCreate` is initialized by passing handles to this list and to the `EdSgSet` object for editing segments. If another line of the list is clicked then object `EditElemSet` of class `EdElSet` is initialized by calling two different procedures depending on if the clicked item represents a variable or an element, and a handle to this list is passed.

(Segment List) → `ListBoxSClick` initializes object `EditSegSet` of class `EdSgSet` by passing a handle to this list.

Beam energy → `EditGloEKeyPress`, (aperture fields) → `EditA*KeyPress`,

Magnet pole radius → `EdrrefKeyPress` are edit fields to accept values for beam energy, for element default apertures, and for default magnet pole inscribed radius.

(Comment window) (no event) text window `MemCom` accepts a comment, which will be saved in the lattice file between the `{com...com}` tokens.

Invert all dipole polarities → `ButDipInv` inverts all dipole polarities.

Expand undulators → `ButExpUndClick` expands an undulator into a series of dipoles and drift spaces creating the elements and re-defining the undulator as segment. Usually undulator is a basic element, and the series of dipoles and drifts is executed internally and not visible to the user.

Set all apertures → `ButAllAperClick` sets all apertures to the values given in the `EditAx`, `EditAy` fields thus overwriting individual element settings.

Set all (not only if larger) (no event) if checkbox `ChkAll` is checked, apertures of all elements are set, otherwise only those which have a larger aperture than the values in the fields.

Invert rotations in inverted segments (no event): If checkbox `ChkGloRi` is ticked or not defines if a beam rotation is inverted (like an asymmetric elements) or not when a segment containing the rotations is inverted. A corresponding flag `glob.rot_inv` is set and saved in the lattice file.

Exit → `ButExit` saves data, updates the segment drop down list in `opamenu` and closes the GUI.

4.4 Element Creator

EdElCreate

This small GUI pops up, when **new entry** is clicked in the **OPAEditor** elements and variables list. A new element or variable is created after selecting its type and giving it a name. Then the GUI is closed and the **EdElSet** GUI pops up.

Uses: **OPAglobal**, **EdElSet**, **EdSgSet**

Public procedures

Init accepts handles to the **OPAEditor** elements list and to the segment editor **EdSgSet**, because if an element is created or subsequently modified by **EdElSet**, the changes should appear in these two GUIs. Then the list of element types is filled with the types defined in **OPAglobal**.

Actions

(Kind) → **ComETypeChange** selects the type of element from the list.

(Name) → **EdENameChange** accepts the name of the element.

Create → **ButCreClick** tests the input, if a type was defined, if the new entry is a variable or an element, and adds it to the corresponding arrays. Then the GUI closes itself and launches **EdElSet** using one of the two initialization procedures for variables and elements. If it is an element, in case the segment editor **EdSgSet** is open, it is updated.

Cancel → **ButCanClick** closes the GUI doing nothing.

Bug: there is no check for duplicate entries, should be added.

4.5 Element Editor

EdElSet

Main component of the GUI is a table to edit all parameters of an element or a variable. Some fields may contain algebraic expressions to calculate parameters from variables. This procedure is called in four different ways, for elements and for variables, and from editor or from optics design. For (iron dominated) magnets, a possible pole-profile is plotted.

Uses: **OPAglobal**, **opticplot**, **../com/asfigure**, **../com/asaux**

Public procedures

InitE, **InitEVar**, **InitO**, **InitOVar** are four different initialization procedures, for elements and variables, and for calling from the interactive editor **OPAEditor** or from the linear optics

design `opticview`. In edit mode, a handle to the element list in `opamenu` is passed, the element index is taken from the list, and the element to be edited is taken from the original element array `Elem`. In optics mode, the index is given explicitly and addresses the `Ella` subset of elements in the lattice, and a handle to the plot window of `opticview` is passed to enable an update of the plot when the element is changed. For variables there is only one array `Variable` (The arrays are defined in `OPAglobal`).

Then two private procedures are called, which are common for edit and optics mode, to fill the table with data of the element or variable. For elements several lines are filled depending on the type of element, for variables it is only one line. Some element properties and variables may have a value *and* an arithmetic expression (like "A+B"), which is a string for variables and a pointer for elements. If the string is empty or the pointer is `nil`, the value is taken in edit mode. In optics mode, the calculated value from the expression is shown too ("2.5 = A+B") for elements. For variables the expression is shown in both modes.

If the element is a quadrupole or a bending magnet, the GUI is extended by a plot area of type `../com/asfigure` to show its pole profile.

`getJelem` just returns the index of the selected element in order to enable `opticview` to kill this GUI if the user assigns the element to a knob.

Actions

Done → `butOKClick` and **Apply** → `butApplyClick` both read the table and update the element. The **Apply** button is only enabled in optics mode and does not close the GUI in order to view how the change affects the optics.

The private procedure `SetElem` for updating the element performs several steps: In edit mode, it reads the name of the element, checks if it already exists, and, if not, if this element is used in segments, and asks, if all these entries should be renamed too. Then, in both modes, the table is read and the values are assigned to the element depending on its type. This includes conversion from convenient input units to internal SI-units. The validity of data is checked, i.e. if values are valid numbers, and if expressions can be executed without error. If everything is ok, then, in edit mode, data are written to the selected element in the `Elem` array and updated in the elements list of the calling `opamenu` GUI. In optics mode, the element in the `Ella` array is updated, the optics is recalculated calling `opticsplot>OpticReCalc`, and the plot in the calling `opticview` GUI is updated by sending it a `repaint` event.

For variables, the private procedure `SetVar` performs similar actions: In edit mode it reads the name, checks if it already exists, and, if not, if this variable is used in any expression, and asks if all these entries should be renamed too. Then in both modes, its expression is read from the table. (If the expression can be converted into a valid number, this value is assigned and the expression set to an empty string to identify a primary variable, which is a pure number.) Then, depending on the mode, the `opamenu` list is updated or the `opticview` plot is updated.

Cancel → `butCancelClick` does nothing but closing the GUI.

(Parameter table) → `TabDrawCell` checks if input is a valid number and marks it red in case of error. This is not done in edit mode, since input may be an expression. In optics mode,

expressions as input are not editable.

`ppaint` reacts on repaint events for the form and plots the magnet profile, it is activated at initialization.

4.6 Segment Editor

EdSgSet

The GUI displays an editable string grid with names of elements and segments, which are marked in color depending on its kind and type.

Uses: `OPAglobal`, `../com/asaux`

Public procedures

`Init` passes a handle to the segment list in `OPAEditor` and loads the abstract element sequence of the segment, which was clicked in the list, into the string grid. If entries contain an inversion flag or a multiplication factors, this is written to the grid cell too. The segment name is written to the (Modify segment) name field at top, and its periodicity (replication factor) to the (periodicity) field at bottom. If the first line of the segment list was clicked, a new segment is to be created and grid and name edit field stay empty.

Actions

(Grid) → `drawCell` analyzes the content of the cell and assigns a color code for element type, segment or unknown using private procedure `ElemCol.C`.

(Grid) → `gridKeyDown` reacts to pressing the CTRL+INSERT or CTRL+DELETE keys on the keyboard by inserting or deleting a grid cell, and shifting up or down the higher cells using private procedure `ShiftCells`.

(Modify segment) → `EditSegNameChange`: If the name of the segment was changed, the button to create a new segment is enabled.

`update` → `butokClick` and `create` → `butcreClick` call private procedure `SaveSeg` to read the grid cells and edit fields, and to perform several checks before creating or updating the segment:

If the grid is empty and the segment is not used by any other segment, then the segment is deleted, otherwise an error message is sent.

If the name is invalid or if the name already exists, or if the segment contains unknown names, error messages are sent.

If tests were successful, in case of (create) a new segment is appended to the list, in case of (update) the existing segment is deleted first by disposing all its abstract element pointers in `OPAglobal` > `ClearSeg`.

If an existing segment was renamed, the entry is updated in all others segments. Then, the new segment sequence is saved as linked list of abstract elements by `OPAglobal` > `AppendAE`. If

the segment was deleted, it is removed from the global `Segm` array and from the `OPAEditor` segment list, else the list is updated. Finally the exit procedure destroys the GUI.

`delete` → `butdelClick` sets all grid cells to empty strings and performs the delete procedures for an empty segment as described above, and exits.

`cancel` → `butcanClick` does nothing but exit.

5 Linear Optics

5.1 Linear optics design

`opticview`

This is the main GUI for linear optics development. It contains a plot window to show optical functions along the lattice, a table to display beam parameter results, a couple of knobs to be assigned to elements and several buttons for various options and for changing the display.

Unlike all other GUIs, the plot window here is not based on `../com/asfigure`, because it is too complex. All the beam dynamics calculations are done by `opticplot`.

Uses: `knobframe`, `Opticstart`, `OpticTune`, `OpticWOMK`, `OpticEnvel`, `OpticMatch`, `opticplot`, `OPAtune`, `EdElSet`, `OPAglobal`, `mathlib`, `../com/Vgraph`, `../com/asaux`

Public procedures

`Init` is called from `opamenu` passing a handle to a tune diagram as defined in `OPAtune`, which is further passed to `opticplot`. A `Vplot` object as defined in `../com/Vgraph` is created, the corresponding variable for the plot window named `vp`, however, is defined in `opticplot`, where the calculations take place. A handle to the parameter table `tab` is also passed to `opticplot`. Then some initial values are set for various data.

If the lattice contains variables, copies of their values are saved, and all elements containing expressions are evaluated to check if the variables are used or not in the lattice. For each variable in use, a label is created underneath the plot window. If it is a primary variable (i.e. a number), which can be edited, the label is yellow, if it is a dependant variable (i.e. an expression) the label is pale yellow.

Finally the GUI is resized based on saved user settings. This causes a repaint event of the plot area:

Actions

(GUI resize) → `FormResize` reacts to a resize of the GUI by the user or by the `Init` procedure. The GUI is resized by reserving space for buttons etc. and adjusting plot area, parameter table and labels for the variables to left over space. Then as many knobs as fit into the GUI are created. these knobs of class `TKnob` are defined in `Since` a knob may affect the

values of other knobs (in case it will be assigned to a variable), each knob receives handles to all other knob calling public procedure `BrotherHandles` of `knobframe`. If the GUI was shrunk, knobs which don't fit in anymore are freed (i.e. destroyed). Finally, the sizes of all components of the GUI are calculated and set.

`(plot area)` → `pwpaint` is not activated by the user but by the system if the `paintbox` of the plot area receives a generic `repaint` event. This is also done by `opamenu` after calling `Init`. The event calls the private procedure `MakePlot`, which performs these actions:
The plot is initialized, i.e. plotting axes etc. The abscissa is always the longitudinal coordinate along the lattice. Regions representing magnets in the lattice are calculated, plotted and saved to later enable reaction on mouse operations.

If `MakePlot` is called for the first time, the start GUI `Opticstart` is launched in front of this GUI and will start the first calculation calling `opticplot>OpticCalc`. Finally the resulting optical functions are plotted.

This way to launch the start menu is a bit awkward, there may be a better solution.

`(plot area)` → `pwMouseMove` shows the name of an element when hovering over.

`(plot area)` → `pwMouseDown`, `pwMouseUp` drag an element to a knob, if the left mouse button was pressed inside an element region and released inside a knob region. If an element editor `EdElSet` is open for this element, it is killed. If the element is already connected to another knob, an error message is displayed.

If the element is double-clicked, the element editor `EdElSet` is opened in optics mode, and if there was a connection to a knob, it is released.

If the right mouse button is pressed, the optical function values at this location are shown in the lower part of the table `tab`.

`(variable labels)` → `varbutMouseDown`, `varbutMouseUp` perform the corresponding actions to a variable, if the mouse is pressed inside the region of a yellow variable label and released inside a knob region.

Start → `butStarClick` launches the start GUI `Opticstart` again, to change initial parameters of the calculation.

PlotMode → `butenvlClick` launches the GUI `OpticEnvel` to select plot of beta functions, envelopes or magnetic fields, and to set some plot parameters.

TuneMatrix → `buttuneClick` launches the GUI `OpticTune` to smoothly adjust the lattice tune within a small range by changing all quadrupoles.

Matching → `butmatClick` launches the GUI `OpticMatch` for automatic matching of optical functions to target values by changing selected knobs (i.e. magnet strengths). Since some magnets may be connected to knobs, a handle to all knobs is passed that the matching program may set them to new values.

Write OMK → `butwomkClick` launches a small GUI `OpticWOMK` to select the optics markers to overwrite with the current optics data. (An optics marker is an element to store local optics data, which may be used as a starting point for forward/backward optics calculations.)

linear → `butnlinClick` toggles between linear and non-linear calculation by setting the flag `UseSext`, and performs the calculation. The caption of the button is changed to **nonlinear**

in non-linear mode. This option has only an effect on off-axis beams.

Kicker OFF → `butkickClick` toggles between kickers on and off by setting the flag `UsePulsed`, and performs the calculation. The caption of the button is changed to **Kicker ON** if kickers are on.

->txt → `butdataClick` writes four text files to the working folder, which are named (opa file name)_data, _beta, _mag, _rad.txt. They contain the equilibrium beam parameters, the beta functions along the lattice, the magnet field data and another output of beta functions for radiation calculations.

->EPS → `butepsClick` exports the plot to an encapsulated postscript file in the workig folder, which is named (opa file name)_betas, _envel, _magfd.eps depending if betas, envelopes or magnetic fields are shown. The procedure `PS_start` and `PS_stop` are called to switch on and off the postscript mode in `../com/Vgraph`.

Exit → `butexitClick` calls `OPAglobal>EllaSave` to check for changes of element parameters and to ask the user to save the changes. Then user settings are saved and the GUI is closed.

(GUI close) → `FormClose` closes the GUI without saving anything.

<-> → `buzzoominClick` zooms into the plot. The six other similar buttons perform similar actions like zoom out, shift left etc.

Internally, elements are subdivided in slices of a maximum length corresponding to one pixel on the screen, so a mini-beta-focus or the dispersion oscillation inside an undular may be resolved!

^B(x) → `buyupClick` magnifies vertically the plot of betafunctions or the horizontal envelope, if in envelope mode. In magnetic field plot mode, it has no effect. The four other similar buttons are to shrink the beta plot and to magnify/shrink the dispersion plot, and to return to automatic scaling.

save → `bucsaveClick` saves the plot data to a second set of curves, which then is plotted in a darker color then the current curves in order to have a visual comparison of the changes. These actions take place in `opticplot`.

clear → `bucclearClick` removes the saved curves.

5.2 Parameter knob

knobframe

This component provides a knob to control an element parameter considered as strength as defined by `OPAgloal>putkval/getkval`. Values may be set by slider or edit field, including range limits and a reset function. As many knobs as fit into the GUIs are dynamically embedded in optics design `opticview` and orbit correction `OPAorbit`. Knob actions trigger calculations and plots. Knobs may stay passive and only display the value, if the parameter is an expression controlled by a variable (which may be connected to another knob). Therefore a knob has to know his fellow knobs and to trigger their updates.

Uses: `opticplot`, `OPAglobal`, `mathlib`, `../com/asaux`

Public procedures

Init gives a name using an index provided by the calling GUI (because it numbers the knobs) and initializes the knob as being not yet connected.

SetSize adjusts the knob to the size as given by the calling GUI. There is a minimum and maximum size, within this range the knob component is "elastic". If the range is exceeded, the number of knobs is adjusted by the parent GUI.

Brotherhandles accepts handles to the other knobs in the GUI.

Load and **LoadVar** connect the knob to an element or variable, accepting as input the index of the element or variable and a handle to the plot window of the parent GUI. If the parameter is an expression, the knob stays in passive mode, if it is a number, the knob is active. Element/variable name is written to the knob and range limits are set to values of same magnitude like the current value. The current value is saved. The element/variable is tagged in order to not connect it twice.

UnLoad removes the element/variable tags and sets back all captions to the initial status of being not connected.

KUpdate sets the knob to a new value by adjusting edit field and slider, and, if exceeded, also the range limits. If the knob was updated manually, private procedure **Action** is called to trigger calculations and plots and, if needed, to update the other knobs. If the knob is updated in this way from another plot, no further action takes place.

If the knobs are components of `opticview` the *optics* is re-calculated and the plot is updated depending which mode (betas, envelopes, magnetic field) is set. If the knob is component of `OPAorbit` the *orbit* is re-calculated and the plot is updated.

If the knob is connected to a variable, changing it may affect other knobs connected to elements or variables using *this* variable in an expression. So all elements' expressions are evaluated to update their values, and, if they are connected to another knob, the **KUpdate** procedure is called for the *other* knob (therefore it's not a circular reference). Of course, this affects only knobs which are in passive mode. **This feature is yet only implemented for optics mode, since in orbit/injection mode no expressions are allowed for corrector magnets and kickers, which are the only elements to be connected. Thus it wasn't needed, however this is an unnecessary restriction.**

getella and **getvar** return the index of the connected element/variable.

Actions

(value field) → **editKKeyPress** calls **KUpdate** to perform actions and adjust the range if the input value exceeds it.

(slider) → **sliderScroll** only performs actions, since the slider cannot exceed the given range.

(min/max fields) → `editmin/maxKeyPress` as well as `><` → `butwidClick` and `<>` → `butnarClick` adjust the range limits by setting minimum/maximum or widening/narrowing the range, all calling private procedure `SetKrange`, which sets the small range fields and the slider parameters.

Reset → `butresClick` resets the knob to the value it had when connecting it and performs the actions.

X → `butfreeClick` disconnects the knob calling `Unload`.

5.3 Start parameters

Opticstart

This GUI pops up on initialization of the optics module `opticview` or the orbit/injection module `OPAorbit` (see sec.8), or when pressing the **Start** buttons in these modules. The starting conditions for the optics calculation are to be selected, either periodic/symmetric, or forward/backward from start/end of lattice or from one of the optics markers. In case of forward/backward calculation the initial beam parameters may be entered manually, in orbit/injection mode this is only the orbit. In optics mode it includes also the normal mode beta functions, the dispersions and the elements of the coupling matrix.

Uses: `opticplot`, `OPAglobal`, `mathlib`, `../com/asaux`

Public procedures

Load accepts a number for the mode of operation, which is 0,1,2 for optics, orbit, injection, and a handle to the parent form, which is either `opticview` or `OPAorbit`. Depending on the mode radio buttons to select periodic/symmetric or forward/backward options are enabled or disabled (per/symm makes no sense in injection mode). Then the lattice is searched for optics marker and corresponding radio buttons are added to the GUI. In optics mode a check box to perform calculations with or without coupling becomes visible and is checked at start if the lattice contains coupling elements. Finally the panels to enter/edit initial beam parameters are enabled/disabled and filled with data calling the private procedure `set_pan_ini`.

Exit is called from the parent GUI (`opticview` or `OPAorbit`) on exit to close this GUI too if it is still open.

Actions

(radio buttons) → `rbutClick` enables the tables to edit initial parameters depending on the selection of periodic/symmetric or forward/backward calculation, calling the private procedure `set_pan_ini`, and enables the buttons to start the calculations.

(periodic solution) → `rbutperChange`, this radio button has an additional event to hide/unhide the **flip** check box to start with flipped solution in case of coupling. (Further a button **pp** appears, which is a temporary test only.)

coupling → `chk_coupChange` hides/unhides the **flip** check box.

dp/p[%]= → `but_dppClick` unhides an edit field to enter a value for momentum offset, and a check box to select if one calculation for $\Delta p/p$ or three calculations for $0, \pm \Delta p/p$ are to be done.

Apply → `butapplyClick` (or **Close** → `butcloClick`) starts the calculation calling private procedure `Go` (and closes this GUI). Before starting the calculation several flages are set depending on the mode (optics with or without coupling, orbit, injection) and the initial conditions. The procedures `OpticCalc` or `OrbitCalc` and, afterwards, the corresponding plot procedures are called from `opaplot`.

Exit → `butexitClick` closes this GUI and the parent GUI (`opticview` or `OPAorbit`).

(Coupling panel) → `ed_couKeyPress`, `ed_couExit` check the input into the edit fields of the coupling matrix (rarely used).

5.4 Optics plot mode selection

OpticEnvel

This GUI is launched by `opticview` to select what to show: beta functions (normal mode and/or projected) and dispersions, envelopes with orbit and apertures or magnetic fields. Additional parameters may be set.

Uses: `OPAglobal`, `mathlib`, `../com/asaux`

Public procedures

`Load` sets GUI components (check boxes, fields etc.) for the current plot settings (explained below) and saves initial settings in order to restore them later.

Actions

(Beta, Envelope, Mag. field radio buttons) → `rmodClick` selects one of the three plot modes (Betas, Envelopes, Magnetic fields), unhides the corresponding panel and hides the two other, and enables options depending on flags: one flag is coupling, another flag is for using equilibrium emittances or input emittances. Further the data table on the right side of `opticview` is configured, and table and plot are updated calling procedures `opticplot` > `InitBetaTab`, `FillBetaTab`. Then the private procedure `MakePlot` > sets plot ranges etc. and calls the corresponding plot procedures `opticplot` > `PlotBeta`, `EnvPlot`, `MagPlot`.

Apply → `butgoClick` also calls for a new plot and updates the data table.

Close → `butcanClick` closes the GUI.

Beta and Dispersion panel:

Fix plot range → `cbxbetamaxClick` enables the fields for max. beta and dispersion if checked. Then, **Apply** will read the edit fields `max. betafunction` and `max.dispersion` and fix the plot range. Otherwise the plot will auto-scale.

normalmode → `chk_betabChange` and **projected** → `chk_betxyChange` select to show normal mode and/or projected beta functions. Without coupling this is the same. (The third option **n.mode one-turn** is only a test.)

Dispersion → `rbu_dspChange`, **det(C)** → `rbu_cdetChange`, **Orbit** → `rbu_orbiChange` radio buttons select to show the dispersion functions, the determinant of the coupling matrix or the orbit.

Envelopes panel:

use equilibrium / use input values → `rbuClick` radio buttons select to use equilibrium emittances and energy spread or manual input values for envelope calculation. In the equilibrium case, if the lattice is uncoupled, the field **emittance coupling** is enabled, otherwise both emittances from the coupled calculation are used. In the input case, three fields **horizontal emittance**, **vertical emittance** and **rms energy spread** are enabled.

Magnet field panel:

Fix plot range → `chk_bfieldfixClick` enables the fields for min. and max. field if checked. Otherwise the plot will auto-scale. **Apply** will read the **Reference radius** field for pole-tip field calculation, and the two edit fields `min. B[T]` and `max.B[T]` to set the plot range.

5.5 Tune matching

OpticTune

This small GUI launched by `opticview` calculates a 2×2 sensitivity matrix how the lattice tunes depend on a scaling factor applied to the two groups of all horizontally and all vertically focusing quads. A new tune may be entered manually, and the inverse of the sensitivity matrix is then used to adjust all quads correspondingly. This procedure converges for small tune changes and was also used in SLS control by exporting the sensitivity matrix to EPICS channels from module `OPACurrents`. The code is simple and may not need further explanation.

Uses: `opticplot`, `OPAglobal`, `mathlib`, `../com/asaux`

5.6 Optics marker update

OpticWOMK

Optics markers are markers in the lattice which can store beam data (betas etc.) and may be used as starting points for forward/backward calculations by `Opticstart`. This GUI establishes a list of all optics markers in the lattice with tick marks and asks if their data should be overwritten with the current optics solution. This may be ambiguous since an optics

marker may appear several times in a lattice, so the data refer to the first instance, counting from begin of lattice. The code is simple and may not need further explanation.

Uses: `OPAglobal`, `../com/asaux`

5.7 Lattice calculations

`opticplot`

Linear beam optics includes closed orbit finder, periodic solution for coupled and uncoupled lattices, and radiation integrals. This unit has handles to the plot areas and tables of the optics and orbit/injection GUIs, `opticview` and `OPAorbit`. Plot routines show beta functions and dispersions, or orbit, envelopes and apertures, or magnetic fields. Lattice and local beam parameters are filled into the tables, and several output files can be printed.

Uses: `OPAElements`, `OPAtune`, `OPAglobal`, `mathlib`, `../com/Vgraph`, `../com/asaux`

Public constants, types and variables

Several variables used by `opticview`, `Opticstart` etc. are defined in the interface section, i.e. as public, for convenience (i.e. lazyness). Most of them are flags to control the flow. Few of them may require an explanation:

`vp` defines a `Vgraph` object for the optics GUI `opticview`, which creates it at start. Later, `opticplot` itself will plot to `vp`. The orbit/injection GUI `OPAorbit`, however, defines its own plot areas of class `asfigure` and only gets the data from `opticplot`. The reason for this different solutions was partly historical, partly due to the higher complexity of the `opticview` plot.

`Opval` is a dynamic 2-dimensional array of `OpvalType` to save optics parameters after each lattice element and for up to three calculations, e.g. for on- and \pm off-momentum.

`Obeam` is a 3-element array to save beam parameters like tunes, emittances etc. for up to three calculations.

Public procedures

`allocOpval` allocates the array of optics values.

`shiftOpval` shifts up the optics values for one solution the next row in the lattice; this is used to save a solution for comparison with a newer one.

`setTabHandle` receives a handle to the table in `opticview` in order to fill in optics results

`setTunePlotHandle` receives a handle to the tune diagram GUI `OPAtune` in order to plot working points.

`setOrbitHandle` receives a handle to the `OPAorbit` GUI. Actually it is only needed to send it a `repaint` event, it will then get and plot the data from `opticsplot`.

Beam dynamics procedures:

OptInit initializes all variables (beta functions, transfer matrix etc.) to be used for the optics calculations.

Lattel is the basic procedure for all calculations. It propagates the optical functions through one lattice element. Input is the lattice index and a mode flag telling it what to include in the calculation (integrals, misalignments etc).

ClosedOrbit tries to find the fixpoint of the one-turn map, i.e. the closed orbit, by a Newton-Raphson root finder with the *local* transfermatrix as Jacobian. It returns a flag to tell if it failed or not. For on-momentum calculation without misalignments, it is trivial and the orbit is on-axis. Else down-feeds from non-linearities affect the local transfermatrix and require some iterations, usually only a few since the method converges quadratically.

Periodic tries to find the periodic optics solution, if the closed orbit was found. Depending on coupling it switches to two procedures:

Flatperiodic calculates the periodic solution for uncoupled, i.e. flat lattices without coupling elements, where horizontal and vertical dimension can be calculated independently, and vertical dispersion is always zero. The algorithm is described in Klaus Wille's book [7].

NormalMode calculates the periodic solution for coupled lattices using the Edward-Teng formalism in the version of Sagan and Rubin and implemented as described in [6]. Section 2 of the "inside OPA" guide [3] gives a summary. If successful the procedure returns the normal mode beta functions, which have no physical meaning and exist in an uncoupled system (coordinates a, b) and the coupling matrix, which translates the normal mode system to the real coordinate system (coordinates x, y). It further returns the 4-vector of dispersions and the lattice tunes.

Symmetric calculates the symmetric solution with $\alpha_x = \alpha_y = D'_x = 0$ and works only for uncoupled lattices. It is rarely used and not well tested. The algorithm is also described in [7].

LinOp is a *private* procedure to propagate the beta functions through the lattice and save the values after each element to the **Opval** array by calling procedure **StoVar**. Usually it would start at the begin of the lattice with initial conditions from the periodic solution or entered manually. But it may also start at an optics marker and propagate forward and backward to end and start of lattice. Care is taken to handle inverted elements and derivatives of optical parameter and to sum up integrals correctly. Depending on the input flag **latmode** only the beta functions and dispersions are calculated or chromaticities and radiation integrals are calculated too by passing the flag to the **Lattel** routine, which passes it further to the element propagation routines.

OpticCalc performs the full linear optics calculation by calling **ClosedOrbit**, **Periodic** and **LinOp**. Afterwards, the working point is plotted to the tune diagram (in case of periodic solution only) and the table in **optview** is filled calling procedures **FillBeamTab** and **FillBetaTab**.

The code is a bit messy due to the different cases it has to handle – periodic/symmetric solution or forward/backward from an optics marker, how many calculations to do, on- or off-momentum.

OrbitCalc is a simplified version of **OpticCalc** used by **OPAorbit** for calculation of orbit only. An additional feature is the ability to do several turns which is useful in injection simulation.

MatchValues is a function returning an array of type **OPAglobal:MatchFuncType** containing optics values at the begin and end of the lattice, and optionally, at an intermediate point. It is used by **OpticMatch** for matching optics parameters to target values.

Plot procedures:

SliceCalcN calculates optical functions *inside* an element by subdividing it into slices of a length corresponding to one pixel on the screen. Calculations start at each lattice element, where optical functions have been before calculated by **Linop** and saved in the **Opval** array. Elements outside the plot window are skipped, if the user zoomed in to a part of the lattice in **opticview**. The variable **OPAglobal:CurvePlot** stores the start and end point and the number of slices and their length, and the optical functions at the slices are saved in the variable **OPAglobal:Curve**, which is a linked list of pointers for storing optical data.

Procedure **OPAElements:SlicingN** performs these calculation and generates the curve.

It's a unique feature of OPA to display the optical functions at pixel resolution. This allows to export nice plots ready for publication.

PlotBeta displays the beta functions and dispersions. The procedure is lengthy due to the various plot modes as selected in **OpticEnvel**, but in principle it is relatively simple: After setting the ranges, the internal procedure **BetaCurveN** is called to generate the curves calling **SliceCalcN** and to plot them. More than one curve for each function is plotted if a previous curve was saved for comparison, or if a $0, \pm\Delta p/p$ calculations was done.

PlotEnv displays the envelope functions. Before, they need to be calculated. Therefore several arrays are created to hold all the data for the orbit and the different contributions to the beam size (from dispersion, from coupling). They are calculated either using input or equilibrium emittances and energy spread as selected in **OpticEnvel**. Also the apertures are plotted calling procedure **PlotApertures**.

PlotMag displays the pole-tip field of the magnets. No slicing is done since the magnets have no longitudinal variation of the fields (longitudinal gradient bends are approximated by a stack of dipoles). In case of the solenoid, the longitudinal field is shown. For combined function magnets only dipole and quadrupole field is used for pole-tip field calculation. The reference radius as set in **OpticEnvel** is assumed to be the same for all magnets.

PlotOrbit is used by the orbit & injection GUI **OPAorbit** only, whereas the other plot procedures are only used by the optics GUI **opticview**. **OPAorbit** does the plotting by itself, so this plot procedure just sends a repaint event to its formhandle.

Output

FillBeamTab and **FillBetaTab** write equilibrium beam parameters and beta functions at the location which was right-clicked (see above: **opticview** action (plot area) → **pwMouseDown**) to the table on the right side of **opticview**. In envelope mode, beam sizes, correlations and beam tilt angles are calculated and displayed.

Print... These procedures print various data to files: lattice data in text or html format, beta functions curves, magnet and radiation data.

5.8 Element calculations

OPAElements

This unit contains the procedures to propagate optical parameters through the different elements in the lattice. They all receive the variable `mode` telling them what to include in the calculation, by evaluating `OPAglobal>switch`. Most elements receive the variable `idir` to set forward or reverse orientation of the element (for example important for a dipole with different edge angles). All other parameters are explained in the user guide [2]. The flags `UseSext`, `UsePulsed` in `OPAglobal` switch on/off non-linearities and kickers. Coupled calculation is selected by the element procedures. Another set of procedures performs the sliced calculations for thick elements to provide data in pixel-resolution for a nice display.

Uses: `OPAglobal`, `mathlib`

Procedures

This section tries to list the procedures in a logical order (not as they appear in the file) for best understanding. Some are public, to be called by `opticplot`, others are private and commented out in the `INTERFACE` section of the file.

Beam propagation

`Propagate` receives the transfermatrix of an element and a flag on coupling to propagate the optical functions from start to end of the element using two procedures:

`MCC_prop` proceeds *with* coupling to propagate the normal mode beta functions and the coupling matrix. In the beginning, on- and off-diagonal 2×2 submatrices are extracted from the 5×5 transfer matrix, and a test is done, if a mode flip will happen. Then follows a longer section to handle a possible mode flip. **This section is partly experimental and needs further elaboration. It does not work correctly with regard to tunes and integrals in all cases.** At the end follows the normal case which works reliably with weak coupling. Phase advances are calculated by procedure `PhaseAdvance` and added to the ring tunes, and the dispersion vector is propagated, which always works.

`MBD_prop` proceeds *without* coupling where the transfer matrix is known to be block-diagonal. Nevertheless, possible coupling in the beam has to be propagated too by transforming the coupling matrix, which may have non-zero elements in this case.

`PropForward` just copies optics parameters after propagation (suffix 2) to parameters before propagation (suffix 1) in order to continue with the next element.

`PhaseAdvance` calculates the block-diagonal normalized normal mode matrix from the local beta functions using the transformation matrix from function `CirMat`, and extracts the phase advances from the traces of the sub-matrices. `getdTune` is a simplified version for a transfer matrix which is known to be block-diagonal.

`GetBeta12` calculates the projections of the normal mode beta functions to the physical beta functions.

Pathlength calculates the path length by estimating the second order matrix elements as defined in TRANSPORT (see comment in code for details).

The elements

The **...Matrix** functions return 5×5 transfer matrices of the basic linear elements. Since OPA does not include longitudinal dynamics, there are no rows and columns for phase/time and the 55-element is always 1. The fifth column of the matrix contains the dispersion production vector. Drift space, quadrupole, sector magnet and edge kick have block-diagonal matrices, i.e. they don't couple. Coupling elements are the explicit rotation and the solenoid. The Bending magnet matrix is a sector matrix sandwiched between edge kicks. The matrix functions are called by the element procedures. OPA knows 17 different elements as listed at the very beginning of **OPAglobal**:

There are no procedures for markers, optics markers and photon beam markers, because they don't act on beam dynamics. There is a placeholder procedure **Monitor** for beam position monitors but it does nothing. The septum element –as seen from the stored beam – is handled as a drift space in beam dynamics.

DriftSpace, **Quadrupole** and **Bending** are the standard linear lattice elements. Actually **Bending** switches to **Quadrupole** if the bend angle is zero, and **Quadrupole** switches to **Driftspace** if the gradient is zero. So **Bending** is the most complex procedure and should be explained in some detail. It performs the following steps: at first the magnet is misaligned, if misalignments were requested, then a rotation is applied if the magnet is tilted. Depending on the direction of the magnet, the edge angles are interchanged and the edge kick matrices are calculated. Then the beam (i.e. the optical functions) is propagated through the entry edge because the values at the beginning of the sector are needed to estimate the phase advance inside the sector (procedure **getdtune**) in order to set the right number of points for numerical evaluation of the radiation integrals. Before doing so, the complete bending magnet matrix including entry edge, sector and exit edge is calculated twice, first on-axis (**TM0**) as needed for the closed orbit finder, then off-axis (**TM**) to include dispersion downfeeds for the integrals. If radiation integrals or chromaticities are requested, the sector is split in a number of slices, the beam is propagated step-wise, and the integrals are obtained by Simpson's rule (see section 3 in [3] for details, also for the other elements). Finally, the beam is propagated through the complete bending magnet, and rotation and misalignments are undone at exit. **Quadrupole** contains a simplified version of this algorithm, but including radiation integrals too, since there may be off-axis contributions.

Combined is a bending magnet which also has a sextupole component. It is modelled as a series of bending magnets with thin sextupole kicks between. Having both **Combined** and **Bending** has historical reasons, and maintaining both is for backward compatibility, but in principle they could be united.

Undulator contains a loop over rectangular bends and drift spaces, where the parameters of these sub-elements are set by the procedure **UnduFacs**. For the radiation integrals a simplified algorithm using averages is applied since the bends inside the array are small.

Solenoid is a simplified treatment of the solenoid providing beam rotation and focusing in both planes. Note, that the transverse vector potential components of the solenoid are not

taken into account, also contributions to chromaticity and radiation are not considered.

Rotation is an explicit beam rotation. It's rarely used, because rotated elements like skew quadrupoles are rather set up by passing a rotation angle to the corresponding element procedure. Then the element matrix internally is sandwiched between the rotation and its inverse.

ThinSextupole and **Multipole** are thin multipole kicks – basically, a sextupole is just a multipole of order 3, but the dedicated procedure executes faster. The procedures apply a non-linear kick to the orbit and a transfer matrix to the optics for off-axis gradient downfeed. (For order 2, quadrupole, there is a gradient on-axis too.) Contributions to radiation integrals are usually negligible and therefore not included. The **Multipole** procedure uses explicit expressions up to octupole (order $n = 4$). For higher orders the general complex expression is evaluated (see comment in code). A vertical offset of the beam requires coupled treatment due to skew quad down-feed.

Sextupole is a thick sextupole, internally modelled as a series of drifts and thin sextupole kicks as the most simple second order symplectic integrator. A corresponding procedure for a thick general multipole does not exist yet.

Kicker is a time-dependent thick multipole. Parameters delay and period (of half sine bump) and the time of flight from the start of the lattice define the kick strength applied. Like the thick sextupole, the kicker is subdivided in a series of drifts and thin kicks. The transverse shape of the kick can be selected to be of multipole or sine shape (BESSY type NLK). Note that for the NLK, the kicks are only correct in the midplane ($y = 0$).

HCorr and **VCorr** are correctors, i.e. weak dipoles which just give a kick to the orbit and to the dispersion function without further effect on the beam optics.

Slicing

The **SliceSet** function calculates the number of slices for the optical functions inside an element to be displayed in one-pixel resolution on the screen. The record

OPAglobal:CurvePlot contains a field **slice** for the length of the slice in physical coordinates, i.e. in meters, calculated by **opticview>Zoom**. The **SliceSet** function checks if the element is outside, partially inside or completely inside the current plot window, or if the plot window is completely inside the element. It writes start and end position inside the element and the number and length of slices to the **CurvePlot** record and returns **true** if at least a part of the element will be visible in the plot area.

SlicingN receives transfer matrices **msl** for a slice, **mof** for the invisible part of the element left of the plot window, and **min** and **mex** for edge focusing at entry and exit of the element (applies to bends only). Additional matrices **mof0,msl0** without dispersion down-feeds are supplied to show both orbit and dispersion functions correctly. The procedure further receives the optics values at the entry to the element, because these are known from the previous run of **opticplot>Latttel**. Then optical parameters at the slices are calculated using a simplified propagation procedure and the results are appended to the **OPAglobal:Curve** variable for later plotting by **opticplot**. Finally the optics value at the end of the calculation (which may be still inside the element) overwrite the optics values from input.

`SkippingN` is only needed for undulators, which are modelled as a loop over drifts and bends, and where several of these basic elements may be left of the plot window. The optics values are propagated through these invisible basic elements to get the correct initial values at the first partially visible undulator pole. In this way it is possible to zoom into an undulator and see the dispersion oscillation!

The `Slice(Drift,Quad,Sol,Bend)N` procedures call `SliceSet` and calculate the required transfermatrices for `SlicingN` and `SkippingN`.

`SliceUnduN` loops over bends and drifts of the magnet array if at least a part of the undulator is inside the plot window.

`SextKickN` is a simplified version of `ThinSextupole` to propagate optics values through a sextupole kick.

`SliceSextN` and `SliceCombN` make use of `SextKickN` because they model thick sextupole and combined function magnet as loop over drifts or bends with sextupole kicks between.

5.9 Linar matching

OpticMatch

Matching implements a linear equation solver based on LU decomposition for the linear optics. For historical reasons, it does not use the solver in `Mathlib>LUDCMP,LUBKSB` but the algorithm was explicitly coded in the 1980's by Klaus Wille (procedure `Step`), and is documented in his book [7]. Matching is done from a start point to an end point in the lattice. The lattice tunes and optics functions at an additional intermediate point may be included too. After selecting these options, a list of available knobs is established. Then the user selects the constraints, i.e. the optics parameters at end (and intermediate) point, sets the target values and selects at least the same number of knobs (e.g. quadrupole strength, variable etc.) from the list. The solver proceeds using the square matrix of most sensitive knobs, which is recalculated after each step to take into account non-linearities. If successful, the method converges quadratically, if not it returns messages, what went wrong (procedure `Term`). Reduced step size can be set for slower but more robust convergence. It is possible to run a scan over some range of target values.

There are three panels at the right side of the GUI, one for the knobs, one for the matching process and one for parameter scans. Only one of them is visible at a time.

The algorithm itself with catches for errors as implemented over the years, is quite robust and could be used further in principle. However, nowadays better and well proven solvers may be available, which also include limit ranges for the knobs. Further, the present procedure is restricted to uncoupled lattices and to only one intermediate point besides start and end of matching, which sometimes is a nuisance. The present GUI is well consistent (how options are enabled etc.) but its rigid structure makes extensions cumbersome. It should be re-organized for example using tabs.

Expecting a rewrite of this module in future, only a brief summary of the most important actions will be given here.

Uses: `opticplot`, `knobframe`, `OpticMatchScan`, `OPAglobal`, `../com/asfigure`,
`../com/asaux`

Public procedures

`Load` initializes the GUI. It receives handles to the `PaintBox` plot window and to the array of `knobframe` knobs in `opticview` in order to be able to set the knobs to new values and to show the new optical functions after matching. Then it searches for optis markers, which may be used as start, end or intermediate point for matching, and adds them to the `ini/mat/midpoint` pulldown lists. Several user settings are restored from a previous session, since often the same matching scenario is used again.

Actions

`starting,matching,intermediate` → `(ini,mat,mid)pointChange` call the private procedure `knoblist` to establishes the list of available knobs after selecting the start, end (and optionally intermediate) points for matching. For each knob a named check box is created.

`Optics parameter check boxes` → `cselClick` and `Knob check boxes` → `knobSelect` build the lists of constraints and knobs and set the `Go` button if there are at least as many knobs as constraints.

`incl.bends` → `cbxIncBendsClick` includes bending magnets in the knob list, because often they are not used, so the panel is less crowded if they are not shown.

`Go` → `gobutClick` hides the knob panel `panknobs` and shows the matching panel `panmat` with a grid of knob values. Then the iteration starts until the procedure `Step` returns `true` because it terminated with success or failure, or the user stopped the iteration pressing

`Abort` → `bustopClick`. The last option requires the Pascal procedure `Application.ProcessMessages`, which reacts to GUI events, to be called inside the loop. After termination buttons become active to show the result in `opticview`, to accept the new values, to reset to initial values or to retry the calculation (for example with reduced step size to be entered in the `Fraction [%]` field, in case of bad convergence.)

`Show` → `butShowClick` actually only hides the `OpticMatch` GUI (which is modal!) to uncover the `opticview` GUI which is behind and shows the current optical functions anyway.

`Accept` → `butaccClick` saves the settings and closes `OpticMatch`.

`Reset` → `butaccresClick` restores the old knob values, recalculates the optics, saves the scenario and closes the GUI.

`Retry` → `butrtyClick` restores the old knob values and sets up for a new iteration.

`Scan` → `ScanClick` prepares for a parameter scan, i.e. a series of matching iterations for a range of target values. For this purpose, the scan panel `panfig` becomes visible, the modal GUI `OpticMatchScan` is launched to enter range parameters, and then the matching series are started, the results are saved and plotted eventually. The `<`, `>` buttons under the plot window allow to toggle between displays for the knobs and functions.

5.10 Parameter scan

OpticMatchScan

This very simple modal GUI is launched by `OpticMatch` → `ScanClick` that the user may enter the range for a parameter scan. At exit it writes the data to the variable `opticplot:ScanPar`, from where `OpticMatch` takes them to perform the scan.

Uses: `opticplot`, `OPAglobal`, `../com/asaux`

5.11 Tune diagram

OPAtune

The tune diagram GUI is created at start of OPA already and provides the variable `tuneplot`, which is passed in the initialization procedures of the modules using it: `opticview` shows the working point, i.e. the tunes of a periodic solution. `OPAmomentum` shows the variation of tunes with momentum. `OPACHroma` shows an analytical estimate of the tune footprint. And `OPATRackP` shows the amplitude dependent tune variation. In the background always shown is the web of resonance lines.

Uses: `OPAglobal`, `../com/asfigure`, `../com/asaux`

Public procedures

`Diagram` makes the tune diagram visible if a periodic solution exists. Input is the point in tune space where to center the diagram. The resonance lines inside the visible tune region up to the selected order are calculated by private procedure `getLines` and characterized as regular, skew, non-systematic. The periodicity of the lattice is stored in `OPAglobal:NPer` and determines the selection of systematic resonances.

`AddTunePoint` adds a tune point to the diagram. If the input flag `connect` is `true` the point is connected to the previous point. The inputs `dpp`, `dppmax` are used to show off-momentum points in a color range. Used by `opticview` and `OPAmomentum`.

`AddChromLine` adds a line to show the chromaticity, i.e. the variation of tune with momentum, with chromaticities up to third order and the momentum range as input. Used by `OPACHroma`.

`AddTushPoint` adds points from amplitude dependant tune shift tracking. Input `xmy` controls the color of the points: horizontal, coupled, vertical in blue, purple, red; outside aperture in grey. Used by `OPATRackP`.

`Refresh` clears the diagram from points which had been added.

Actions

(On create) → `FormCreate` sets defaults and restores user settings.

(On resize) → `FormResize` adjusts the GUI if the user changes its size.

All other actions control the plot: The buttons (Order) `+` `-` increase/decrease the maximum resonance order. The `nsys` and `skew` check boxes switch on/off non-systematic and skew resonances. The buttons under the plot window are to zoom in/out, to shift the region right/left, up/down and to re-center. `EPS` exports the diagram.

6 Longitudinal optics

OPA does not contain true longitudinal dynamics, i.e. all calculations are for fixed momentum offset, and tracking proceeds only in 4-D, not in 6-D. There are no cavities and no acceleration.

6.1 Momentum dependence

OPAmomentum

This GUI shows optical functions at lattice start and lattice integrals like tunes, emittance etc. for some momentum range. This functionality is the same like performed in `opticview`/`opticplot`: for periodic lattices closed orbit and periodic solution are calculated, then for any lattice, the initial parameters are propagated and the integrals are calculated. The plotted curves of momentum dependent parameters are then fitted by polynomials. In case of pathlength, coefficients are saved internally to be used later in the bucket viewer `Bucket`.

For the particular problem to design a non-linear bunch-compressor for an FEL, the module once was extended to set target values for polynomial coefficients and allocate non-linear elements to align the polynomial to the target by means of a Powell minimizer. This feature is never used for synchrotrons and storage rings, where the side-effects of this brute force alignment are devastating with regard to non-linear dynamics. Since this extension is irrelevant, improvised and fragile, it should be removed – however, this requires some disentangling.

Therefore only the first part of the GUI is briefly explained here.

Uses: `MomentumLib`, `opticplot`, `OPAtune`, `OPAglobal`, `mathlib`, `../com/asfigure`, `../com/asaux`

Public procedures

`Start` called from `opamenu` receives a handle to the tune diagram. Then it assigns handles defined in `MomentumLib` to some of its GUI components to give `MomentumLib` access. Then user settings are restored, and some initialization is done, and the GUI is resized.

Actions

(On create) → `FormCreate` builds the GUI by dynamically creating its components. These include radio button for the 20 different available plots as defined in the header of `MomentumLib`. More components, which have the `panmin` panel as parent, are for the minimizer and to be removed.

(On resize) → `FormResize` performs a dynamic resize if the user changes the size of the GUI, distributing evenly the available space.

(On paint) → `FormPaint` calls `MomentumLib>MakePlot`
`periodic` → `chkPerClick` sets the optics mode to periodic. Of course, a periodic solution may not exist for all values in the momentum range. These failed points will be omitted in the plot.

`Go` → `butGoClick` performs the calculation calling `MomentumLib>FullCalc`. It also plots the result for the currently selected plotmode, including calculation and display of the fitted polygon. Polynomial coefficients are listed in table `gfit`.

`Fit` → `butFitClick` repeats fit and plot with the selected fit parameters.

`Units for table` → `butfunitClick` toggles between showing the polynomial coefficients in table `gfit` in SI-units or in convenient units as used for the plot annotations.

(Radio buttons) → `rbClick` sets the plot mode according to the clicked radiobutton and repeats fit and plot.

Events not mentioned are either trivial (e.g. check for valid number in edit fields), or they belong to the (working but irrelevant) Powell minimizer, which is started by the `optimize` button.

6.2 Calculations

MomentumLib

This unit contains the physics and plotting for the `OPAmomentum` GUI.

Uses: `opticplot`, `OPAtune`, `OPAglobal`, `mathlib`, `../com/asfigure`, `../com/asaux`

Public constants, types and variables

The header contains parameters for the 20 plot modes: color of plot, number format for table, annotation of radio buttons in `OPAmomentum` etc. Some plots show two functions, for example horizontal and vertical tune shift. The arrays `ires1,2` control, what to plot. `ires2=-1` suppresses the second curve.

`result` is an array of a 20-element array to store the results over the momentum range. The size of the array depends on the number of momentum values to be calculated.

The `..._HANDLE` variables refer to components of the `OPAmomentum` GUI.

`res_funit` contains factors to switch between SI-units and plot units in the polynomial coefficients table.

All the variables containing "op_" or "kn_" or "Pen" in the name belong to the obsolete minimizer.

Public procedures

`Makeplot` shows the selected results. Valid points are plotted as symbols. The internal procedure `fit_and_plot` performs a polynomial fit of the requested order over the valid points, shows the fit result as (an) additional line(s) in the plot, and writes the fit coefficients to the table. The internal procedure `plot_qclines` adds the predictions for the chromaticities from the non-linear optimizer `OPAChroma` if available, and if tunes were selected for plotting.

`FullCalc` contains the complete calculation:

`PreCalc` prepares for the calculation by setting up the momentum values. In case for periodic solution requested, it first checks the on-momentum solution. If successful, the tune diagram `OPAtune` is launched and the working point is plotted. If chromaticity data are available from a previous run of `OPAChroma`, they are also shown in the tune diagram as a line. **BUG:** diagram appears but no plot, area stays grey.

`Calculate` loops over the momentum range, calculates the optics parameters and integrals for each momentum value, and stores the results in the `result` array if valid.

Afterwards `MakePlot` is called.

`PostCalc` finally plots results to the tune diagram if available to show the chromatic tune shift.

Procedures `CalcPenalty`, `ShowPenalty`, `CalcTarg` are obsolete.

6.3 RF bucket viewer

Bucket

The RF bucket is calculated based on up to five orders of momentum compaction and RF harmonics as described in [3]. A contour plot of equipotentials and the separatrix are displayed, and momentum acceptance and the bunch length are estimated.

The coefficients of momentum compaction may be taken over from a previous calculation of momentum dependent optics, `OPAmomentum`. The estimates for momentum acceptance and bunch length are saved to be used later in Touschek tracking `OPATRackT`.

For "playing" with the bucket, the viewer may also be used with manual input for cavity voltages and momentum compaction, even without any lattice. Therefore the option is always enabled in `opamenu`.

Uses: `OPAglobal`, `mathlib`, `../com/conrect`, `../com/asfigure`, `../com/asaux`

Actions

(On show) → `FormShow` performs all initializations when the GUI becomes visible: private procedure `Layout` is called to arrange the components (although this GUI does not react to resize by user), user settings are loaded and filled into the edit fields. With this settings, the bucket is calculated immediately and shown by calling private `CalcBucket` and `MakePlot`:

`CalcBucket` performs all the calculations as described in [3]. This also includes the call to `../com/concrect>conrec` to get the equipotential contours, because from these the energy acceptance and bunch length are estimated. However, this requires the central fixpoint to be elliptic (i.e. no overstretched bunches). And bunch length can be estimated only if there is a value for energy spread from a previous optics run.

`MakePlot` just plots the results and writes them to labels in the GUI.

(On paint) → `FormPaint` just calls `MakePlot` again.

Show bucket → `butconClick` calls `CalcBucket` and `MakePlot` again.

EPS → `butepsClick` sets mode to postscript export and calls `MakePlot` to write file `(lattice name).bucket.eps`.

mode → `butmodClick` toggles between "lattice" and "play" mode, i.e using momentum compaction coefficients from the lattice or from manual input.

use Lattice → `butcopyClick` copies the lattice coefficients to the edit fields for manual modification in "play" mode. This knob and the **mode** knob are only visible if an optics calculation had been done before.

Exit → `butexClick` saves the user settings and closes the GUI.

7 Non-linear Optimization

The units of this section are linked in a rather complex way as indicated by the `uses` declarations, since the main GUI `OPAChroma` contains many frames for knobs, `CSEXLine`, and for results, `CHamLine`, which affect each other. This required the two small units `ChromGUILib1`, `ChromGUILib1`, to pass the handles. `CSEXLine` declares use of `ChromGUILib1`, which declares use of `CHamLine`. Vice versa, `CHamLine` declares use of `CSEXLine` in the implementation section, i.e. at runtime, not in the interface section, to avoid a circular reference.

There may be a better way to declare these dependencies.

OPA's non-linear optimizer is a rather useful tool to get a quick optimization of dynamic aperture – or to help in understanding why it can't work. Manually playing with the multipoles may give a "feeling" by visualizing the effect on the Hamiltonian modes and the tune footprint, before the automatic minimizer is started. The code executes fast, since all coefficients to sextupole family strengths and products of two families, are calculated only once at start. Multiple periods are realized by a complex factor derived for this purpose [3].

7.1 Non-linear optimization panel

OPAChroma

The GUI contains a fixed set of first and second order sextupole Hamiltonian modes and a variable set of knobs connected to non-linear multipole families. These are the sextupoles in first place, which have to maintain corrected chromaticities during optimization, and optional octupoles and even decapoles. Also sextupole moments in combined function magnets may be included.

The Hamiltonian modes are scaled by reasonable betatron amplitudes and momentum range to make them comparable. In addition weight factors are set manually. Optimization may be done by hand "to get a feeling", but usually it is done automatically with frequent user intervention to adjust weights, exclude certain knobs etc. For minimization, the scaled and weighted Hamiltonian modes are summarized to provide a scalar penalty function.

A Powell minimizer is employed to suppress first and second order sextupole terms. Second order terms may also be suppressed by an SVD procedure using the octupole families. Both algorithms are based on [13] and coded in unit `mathlib`. Decapoles may only be used manually for third order chromaticity, which is the only third-order effect included.

Basically, SVD could optimize sextupoles too using the linear system of first order sextupole terms and the linearized (i.e. local tangential) system of second order terms as suggested by Johan Bengtsson and previously implemented in Tracy-2. The mixed approach using Powell and SVD has historical origins but also turned out to perform quite robust.

Chromaticities up to third order are calculated by numeric differentiation, whereas the other Hamiltonian modes are calculated analytically. A real/complex factor is applied to non-resonant/resonant modes to change the periodicity of the structure [3].

Besides frames for Hamiltonian modes and multipoles, the GUI contains several edit fields for amplitudes, ranges, periodicity and minimizer settings, many check boxes to select knobs and Hamiltonian modes to be in- or excluded and several buttons to change settings and to control program flow.

BUG: in the linux version, the frames in the GUI don't update. After touching the GUI (i.e. resize by tiny amount) it works. Not yet understood.

Uses: `CHamLine`, `CSEXLine`, `ChromGUILib1`, `ChromGUILib2`, `chromlib`, `OPAChromaSVector`, `OPAtune`, `OPAGlobal`, `mathlib`, `../com/asaux`

Public procedures

`Start`, called by `opamenu` receives a handle to the tune diagram `OPAtune` (to show the prediction of the tune footprint), and then performs many actions:

A fixed number (26) of `CHamLine` frames is installed to show the Hamiltonian modes and change their weights. This requires passing to each one handles to the other ones, because changing a weight may result in rescaling all. Handles are passed to `ChromGUILib1` to

perform an update of all, if called by a knob `CSexLine`. Further handles to GUI components, e.g. labels to show pathlength, are passed to `chromlib`, which contains the physics part. Check boxes are added to select groups of modes to be included in the optimization.

Then the cursor is set to "hourglass" while `chromlib>ChromInit` is called, which may need some time to set-up the matrices which connect the vectors of knobs (first order) and knob products (second order) to the Hamiltonian modes. It also reads user settings, so the next step is to update the GUI with these settings and to use them for a first calculation of the penalty function. The Hamiltonian modes are set to show the results.

As next step, the knobs are installed, one instance of `CSexLine` for each family of sextupoles, octupoles, decapoles and combined function magnets. Each sextupole needs handles to the other ones, because if a family is assigned to automatically maintain constant chromaticity, a change of another family will change its value. Octupole family handles are passed to `ChromGUILib2`, which controls the SVD actions.

Check boxes are added to sextupole families to select them for chromaticity corrections, or to exclude them from optimization. If there are octupoles, check boxes are added to the second order terms to select them for the octupole-SVD, and controls for the octupole-SVD are made visible. Further, range edit fields for octupoles and decapoles are made visible if elements of these kinds are present.

Finally a tune diagram is drawn to show the tune footprint estimate based on the initial calculation.

Actions

`("inc row")` → `Check(2Q,Qxx,Cr2,Oct)Click` include in or exclude from the calculations the half integer chromatic resonances, amplitude dependent tune shifts (ADTS), nonlinear chromaticities and 2nd order resonant terms, and perform a new calculation.

`("O" row)` → `CheckOctClick` selects the Hamiltonian mode beside the checkbox for the octupole SVD (only visible if the lattice contains octupoles), sets up the SVD matrices and initializes the filter for weight factors to no cut (threshold 0).

Periods → `edPer(KeyPress,Exit)` sets the number of periods, calls `chromlib>S_Period` to recalculate the complex periodicity factors to be multiplied with the Hamiltonian modes and updates calculation and GUI.

2Jx, 2Jy, dpp, F → `EdScPar(KeyPress,Exit)` reads values for the relevant betatron amplitudes and momentum spread and updates the Hamiltonian modes. The last one is a factor how to weight the quadratic sum of sextupoles strengths.

`("ξ" row)` → `CSelectClick` reacts to the dynamically created row of checkboxes and selects the corresponding sextupole family for automated correction of linear chromaticity. Exactly two families have to be selected to activate the `AutoChrom` flag. Then the linear chromaticities and the corresponding `CSexLine` instances are highlighted in yellow and calculations are repeated.

incl.Comb. → `ChkCombClick` in/excludes combined function bends from the sextupole

families and en/disables the corresponding `CSEXLine` instances.

max B(3[,4[,5]])L, step B(3[,4[,5]])L → `edSOD(KeyPress,Exit)` are fields to set ranges and step size for manual change for the sextupoles [and octupoles [and decapoles]]. The corresponding `CSEXLine` instances are updated, because the number they show turns red if the range is exceeded.

Smatrix → `butSmatClick` calls `chromlib>S_TestOut` to write sextupole data to a file. *For testing, not used anymore.*

select → `butSelectClick` launches `OPACHromaSVector` to show the first order sextupole kicks in the complex plane. At first, all the resulting vectors of the first order resonance terms are shown and the eight corresponding `CHamLine` instances are highlighted in same color like the vectors. Pressing the button repeatedly shows the single sextupole kicks for one of them, and the corresponding `CHamLine` instance is highlighted in blue.

Minimizer initial step → `EdMinAmp(KeyPress,Exit)` sets the start amplitude of the Powell optimizer. *Seems to have little impact, since Powell anyway scales the step size.*

Dpp num.diff. → `EdNumDiff(KeyPress,Exit)` sets the dpp interval for the numeric differentiation of tune to get the chromaticities. In particular third order chromaticity is sensitive to this number, and the value has to be test to get a stable result.

Start → `ButMinClick` prepares the arrays for the Powell minimizer, starts `mathlib>Powell` and turns the caption of the button to **Break**. The function `PenaltyFunction` is passed as a parameter to `Powell`, which will send it a vector of internal knob values. `PenaltyFunction` contains a hyperbolic scaling of these knobs to the sextupole strengths in order to not exceed the range (however, this may cause a sextupole to get stuck at its maximum value without further progress). If automatic chromaticity or sextupole SVD are enabled, these steps are performed first before calculating all the drive terms and add them quadratically with weights as set in the `CHamLine` instances to compose a single scalar penalty function and write it to a label in the GUI. If the penalty improved the color of the label turns green, if not it is red. Calling `Application.ProcessMessages` allows the GUI to handle events while the minimizer is running in order to interrupt, if the user pressed **Break**.

Exit → `ButExClick` saves data for chromaticity and ADTS internally for later comparison to tracking results, and closes the GUI.

If there are octupoles in the lattice, controls for the SVD appear in the GUI. If some of the second order modes have been selected (see above, ("O" row) SVD is set up calling `chromlib>Oct.SVDCMP` and the line **Con=..., Nw=...** shows the condition, i.e. the ratio of minimum to maximum weight factor and the number of weight factors.

-,+ → `ButOsvdN(m,p)Click` decreases or increases the weight factor spectrum (setting the smallest ones to zero) to find the best solution. (Small N_w gives a robust but incomplete solution.)

SVD → `ButOsvdDoClick` calls `chromlib>Oct.SVBKSB` to set the octupoles and updates the Hamiltonian modes and penalty function.

undo → `ButOsvdUndoClick` restores the octupoles to the values they had before pressing **SVD**.

auto → **chk0svdAutoClick** sets the SVD to automatic mode. Then it will run in a master-slave mode while the Powell minimizer is working, for example to maintain constant ADTS.

all off, res → **ButOct(Off, Res)Click** sets all octupoles to zero and restores the values again.

7.2 Element controller

CSEXLine

Uses: **ChromGUILib1**, **ChromGUILib2**, **chromlib**, **OPAChromaSVector**, **OPAglobal**, **../com/asaux**

7.3 Result indicator

CHamLine

as numbers and, including scalings and weights, as "equalizer bars".

Uses: **ChromGUILib2**, **chromlib**, **OPAglobal**, **../com/asaux** – and **CSEXLine** at runtime.

7.4 Result handles

ChromGUILib1

Uses: **CHamLine**, **chromlib**

7.5 Element handles

ChromGUILib2

Uses: **chromlib**

7.6 Vector diagram

OPAChromaSVector

Uses: **chromlib**, **OPAglobal**, **mathlib**, **../com/asfigure**

7.7 Calculations

chromlib

Uses: `opticplot`, `OPAElements`, `OPAtune`, `OPAglobal`, `mathlib`, `../com/Vgraph`,
`../com/asaux`

8 Orbit and Injection

8.1 Orbit and injection

OPAorbit

9 Special Element Editors

9.1 Longitudinal gradient bend

LGBeditor

9.2 LGB calculations

LGBeditorLib

10 Tracking

10.1 Phase space

OPAttrackP

10.2 Dynamic aperture

OPAttrackDA

10.3 Touschek lifetime

OPAttrackT

10.4 Calculations

tracklib

11 Layout, Currents etc

11.1 Machine Layout

OPAGeometry

11.2 Magnet currents

OPACurrents

`getKfromI`, `getdKdIfac`, `getIfromK` convert magnet strength in current and vice versa taking into account non-linear magnet saturation.

11.3 Test procedures

opatest

11.4 Editors

LGBeditor.pas/.lfm (19.1k)

uses OPAGlobal, MathLib, ASfigure, ASaux

LGBeditorLib.pas (13.9k)

uses OPAGlobal, ASfigure, ASaux

These two procedures optimize the field profile of a longitudinal gradient bend in order to minimize quantum excitation, i.e. the I_5 radiation integral. Magnet type, length, peak field and number of slices are set before starting a Powell minimizer. The first procedure is mainly the GUI and the minimizer, the second one contains physics and plotting.

11.5 Optics Design

OPAorbit.pas/.lfm (73.0k)

uses OPAGlobal, OpticPlot, OpticStart, Knobframe, MathLib, ASfigure, ASaux.

This unit calculates the beam orbit. It is used to either study orbit distortion and correction (usually in periodic mode) or to study injection (usually in forward mode) – a corresponding flag is set at start. Most procedures in the unit are used to set up the rather complex GUI with knobs for correctors, kickers and BPMs and various panels for orbit correction, plotting or injection studies.

In orbit mode, correlated misalignments are applied, the response matrix is calculated and pseudo-inverted using an SVD procedure in order to correct the orbit. A loop function may run several error seeds to obtain some statistics.

In injection mode, kickers may be synchronized for correct timing, and the injected (and/or stored) beam trajectory is calculated for a few turns.

In both modes, when leaving the unit, results for misalignments and corrector settings, or for kicker settings, are saved internally and will be used in subsequent linear optics calculations or tracking.

There are problems with misalignments in tracking, not yet solved.

Note, that correctors and BPMs defined with reserved names CH,CV,MON in the lattice file are internally expanded to a set of individual elements, e.g. CH001... when unpacking the lattice OPAGlobal>MakeLattice.

11.6 Non-linear Optimization

ChromLib.pas (60.2k)

```
uses OPAGlobal, OpticPlot, OPAElements, OPATune, MathLib, Vgraph, ASaux.
```

The physics part: at start, all kicks from sextupole, octupole, combined function bend (and decapole) families are collected, and matrices are set up to get the Hamiltonian modes from the M_{sx} sextupole and M_{oc} octupole families. These are a $10 \times M_{sx}$ matrix for first order sextupole, a $11 \times M_{sx}^2$ matrix for the second order sextupole, and a $13 \times M_{oc}$ for first order octupole. Matrix elements are sums over optical functions at all kicks (thick sextupoles contain several kicks). Quadrupoles contribute to chromatic modes and are included as a constant offset vector. These calculations are rather time consuming but only done once at start >ChromInit, S_Matrix. Hamiltonian modes are calculated for the lattice structure considered as one period. In order to get the results for many periods, complex multiplication factors are required as described in Appendix ?? >S_Period.

Chromaticity up to third order is calculated from numerical differentiation >ChromDiff. Hamiltonian modes are calculated from multipole settings using the pre-calculated matrices and weight factors entered manually in order to visualize the results and combine them into a single, scalar penalty function, see Eq.?? >Driveterms. Chromaticity is corrected with two selected sextupole families using a simple 2×2 matrix >UpdateChromMatrix, GetLinChroma, ChromCorrect.

For the octupole matrix a SVD decomposition is performed for correction of the second order sextupole terms which are first order octupole terms. The SVD weight vector is provided for

filtering, since usually a “hard” correction using all weights does not work well >Oct_SVDCMP. Decapoles affect only the third order chromaticities. Other third order effects are not included.
ChromGUILib1.pas (1.9k)

uses ChromLib, CHamLine.

This small piece of code is mainly for passing handles to the>CHamLine frames.
ChromGUILib2.pas (2.7k)

uses ChromLib

Pass handles to the octupole SVD functions in order to enable automatic execution during minimization, and filters the SVD weight factors.
CHamLine.pas/.lfm (10.7k) [Frame]

uses OPAGlobal, ChromLib, ChromGUILib2, CSexLine, ASaux.

25 of these frames are embedded in the GUI at start. They display the results for the 25 Hamiltonian modes and allow weight and target values to be set. A change of target or weight triggers an update of the calculations >UpdateWeight, UpdateTarget. Changing any multipole manually or by the minimizer of course changes these frames.
CSexLine.pas/.lfm (11.9k) [Frame]

uses OPAGlobal, ChromLib, ChromGUILib1, ChromGUILib2, OPAChromaSVector, ASaux.

At start, one of these frames is embedded in the GUI for each family of sextupole, octupole, decapole and combined function bend. It provides a knob for the magnet strength. Changing it triggers a calculation of the Hamiltonian modes. If the minimizer is running, the strength field has to follow >UpdateVal...

OPAChromaSVector.pas/.lfm (3.3k)

uses OPAGlobal, ChromLib, MathLib, ASfigure.

Opens a small window to visualize the first order sextupole modes in the complex plane.

11.7 Tracking

Tracking is performed in unit **TrackLib**, used by the three GUIs for phase space, dynamic aperture and Touschek tracking:

OPATrackP.pas/.lfm (44.8k)

uses OPAGlobal, OPAtune, TrackLib, MathLib, Vgraph, ASfigure, ASaux.

Phase space tracking: the GUI contains four plot windows for the transverse phase spaces and Fourier spectra, and several panels for different options. Single particles are started from coordinates entered manually in edit fields or passed from **ASfigure** mouse events

>ButRunClick. For amplitude dependent tune shifts (ADTS) particle start coordinates are stepped up to aperture limits >ButTushClick. For simulation of injection, a beam ellipse populated with many particles can be tracked >StartEnsemble, ButBeamRunClick, TrackBeam. Most of the unit contains event handlers and plot routines.
OPAttrackDA.pas/.lfm (30.9k)

uses OPAGlobal, OPAtune, TrackLib, MathLib, Vgraph, ASfigure, ASaux.

Dynamic aperture tracking: particles are started on a grid covering the area (x, y) , (x, δ) or (y, δ) . The grid is successively refined to get an early impression >gridSetup. Physical apertures are calculate by projecting all apertures to the trackpoint >Silhouette. The other procedures are for event handling and plotting.
OPAttrackT.pas/.lfm (45.7k)

uses OPAGlobal, OPAtune, TrackLib, OpticPlot, MathLib, Vgraph, ASfigure,ASaux.

Touschek tracking: Lifetime is calculated as described in Appendix ?? from bunch volume and momentum acceptance (MA). The MA is the minimum of the linear MA given by the beam pipe apertures >CalcMALin, of the RF-MA which is derived from input parameters or has been calculated previously by Bucket, and of the dynamic MA obtained from tracking and binary search for min./max. stable momentum offset >MADyn, Trackdbins, TrackLat. The bunch volume is calculated from the periodic optics solution with its emittance and energy spread >CalcSigma.

The GUI has two panels for several input values affecting lifetime and for derived values >Output.

Coulomb lifetime is calculated from the effective acceptance, hower this includes only the physical, not the dynamic aperture limits >CalcAccEL. Bremsstrahlung lifetime uses the negative MA as used for Touschek lifetime too. Total lifetime is given as the inverse of the sum of the loss rates >CalcLifetime.

TrackLib.pas (46.2k)

uses OPAGlobal, OpticPlot, OPAElements, MathLib;

At start, all linear elements are concatenated to matrices alternating with non-linear (or time dependent) kicks in order to speed up tracking >TrackinMatrix. Physical acceptances are calculated either from element apertures or from given apertures to estimate the maximum range for tracking >Acceptances. Both calculations have to be re-done when changing the reference momentum >Init_dpp. The available aperture in the (x, y) -plane is calculated for a set of rays to obtain the silhouette, i.e. projection of beam pipe apertures to the trackpoint as described in Appendix ?? >AmpKappa. Optics parameters at the Trackpoint are calculated, which may be located anywhere, even inside an element >TrackPoint.

Tracking proceeds turn by turn at fixed momentum >OneTurn (or with changing momentum based on a simple model of synchrotron oscillation >OneTurn.S). Tracking one turn proceeds by repeated application of the matrix for a series of linear elements, followed by a non-linear (or

time dependent) kick and a check for particle loss `>TMatKick`.

The procedures in the last third of the unit (from `SineWindow` to the end) are for signal processing, to calculate the FFT, interpolate frequencies and guess the related resonances.

11.8 Lattice Layout

OPAGeometry.pas/.lfm (63.2k)

uses OPAGlobal, OpticPlot, MathLib, ASaux.

This unit displays the lattice layout, performs geometric matching and exports various files. The orbit is calculated in 3D-space from element lengths, deflection and rotation angles `>CalcOrbit`. The orbit as curve in space is rotated and translated depending on the initial conditions `>setDrawMode`. The elements are made from faces, i.e. polygons in 3D-space `>CalcFaces`, which become polygons when projected to 2D-space of the image plane `>CalcPoly`. Changing the initial conditions does not change the faces themselves but applies the same translation and rotation to all of them `>TransPoly`.

Up to now the elements are “flat”, i.e. represented by a face of some length and width in the midplane. If changing the initial angle, they look ugly. It would be straightforward to define boxes made from several faces, however this would also require some rendering algorithm for 3D-display.

Several files can be exported, among them a `.geo` file of polygons `>butListClick`, which can also be read `>ReadFiles` in order to show several lattice structures in one plot.

Geometric matching looks for lattice variables with names starting with “G”, which control lengths and deflection or rotation angles of elements (in `>Start`) and runs an SVD minimizer to adjust the final (or initial) coordinates and angles of the lattice structure to a target value `>butMatchClick`.

Geometric matching works but is not well implemented yet. More checks are required, and also an “undo” button should be added.

11.9 Temporary

OPACurrents.pas/.lfm (10.3k)

uses OPAGlobal, ASaux.

This unit calculates magnet currents using two tables for allocation (i.e. hardware type of the magnet in the lattice) and magnet calibration, which may be read with the lattice in `OPAGlobal> ReadAllocation, ReadCalibration`. Calculating the current from the strength parameters and v.v. is done in `OPAGlobal> getIfromK, getKfromI`. Due to non-linearity of the calibration curve, a bisection root finder is used [13].

The `OPACurrents` unit provides a GUI and writes a `.snap` file to be read by the storage ring

control system. Among other data, this file also includes the matrices for tune change, if previously calculated by `OpticTune`, and for chromaticity change, calculated by `ChromLib>UpdateChromMatrix`.

The current calculation should be done here, not in `OPAGlobal`.

`opatest.pas` (37.3k)

uses `OPAGlobal`, `OpticPlot`, `MathLib`, `ASaux`.

This unit is for temporarily needed procedures or for testing new stuff, which then, if it works well, is moved to another place.

In the present (July 5, 2025) version the unit contains, among others, three procedures for reading MAD `.mad`, MAD sequence `.seq` and ELEGANT `.lte` files. The procedures are yet incomplete but nevertheless facilitate reading these files.

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