

version 9.2.66

Revised due to H.W.'s complain for unexpected very narrow spatial distribution

What is called by “accumulated indeterminacy” in LISE++ ?

Indeterminacy obtained in dispersive focal plane passing material due to:

- ❖ beam initial spot size (for one P exists $dX \neq 0$)
- ❖ beam initial momentum emittance (for one X exist $dP \neq 0$)
- ❖ energy loss straggling (for one X obtain $dP \neq 0$)
- ❖ material thickness defect (for one X obtain $dP \neq 0$)
- ❖ different incident angles (used only in MC LISE)

It is very important issue for very thick wedges & large dispersions ☹

In the previous versions all these contributions have summarized to a value “sigma_dPX” has been used coupling with global dispersion coefficient. It is not correct assumption in the case of a separator from several selection stages.

This Important update has been done using DF4 distribution class.

See definition for the “DF4 distribution” class in [v. 9.2.7 release](#)

```
enum edistrFour {
    e4I,
    e4P,
    e4E,
    e4X,
    e4Y,
    e4AX,
    e4AY,
    e4Pd,
    e4Pu,
    e4Ed,
    e4Eu,
    e4dXd,
    e4dXu,
    e4dYd,
    e4dYu
};
```

Can be “Base”

Implemented in version 9.2.7

Implemented now (version 9.2.66)

Distributions “e4Pd” & “e4Pu” are accumulated indeterminacies, Which have been used in the previous versions to obtain sigma_dPX & sigma_dPY.

Distributions “P” and “E” might be easily retransformed

e4P ↔ e4E
 e4Pd ↔ e4Eu
 e4Pu ↔ e4Eu

Distributions “E” are used just to have a possibility be by “Base” in the class. For example for energy loss calculations. All optical stuff is done with “P”-base

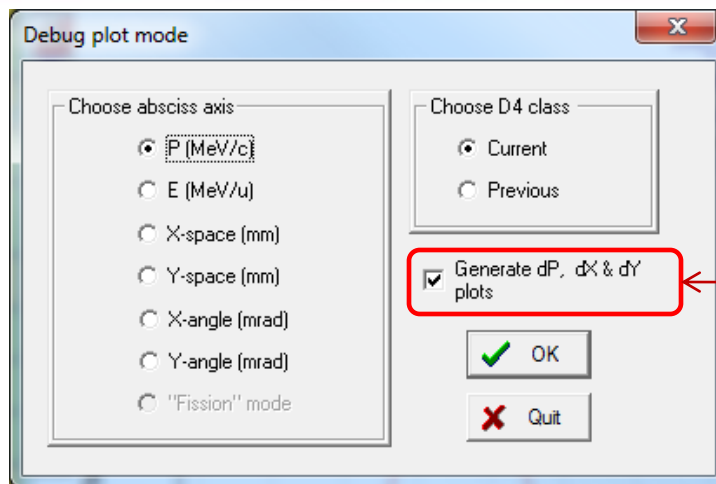
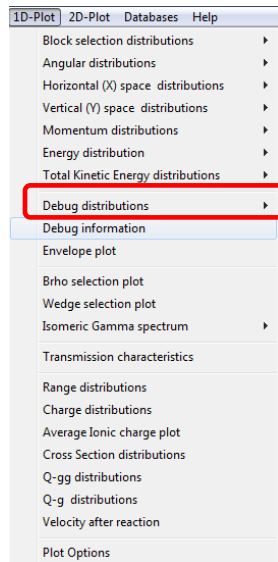
New distributions
e4dXd, e4dXu, e4dYd, e4dYu
 have been implemented to calculate spatial spots due to accumulated indeterminacies from block to block.

$$e4dX^d_1 = e4dX^d_0 * (x/x)_{local} + e4P^d * (x/d)_{local}$$

$$e4dX^u_1 = e4dX^u_0 * (x/x)_{local} + e4P^u * (x/d)_{local}$$

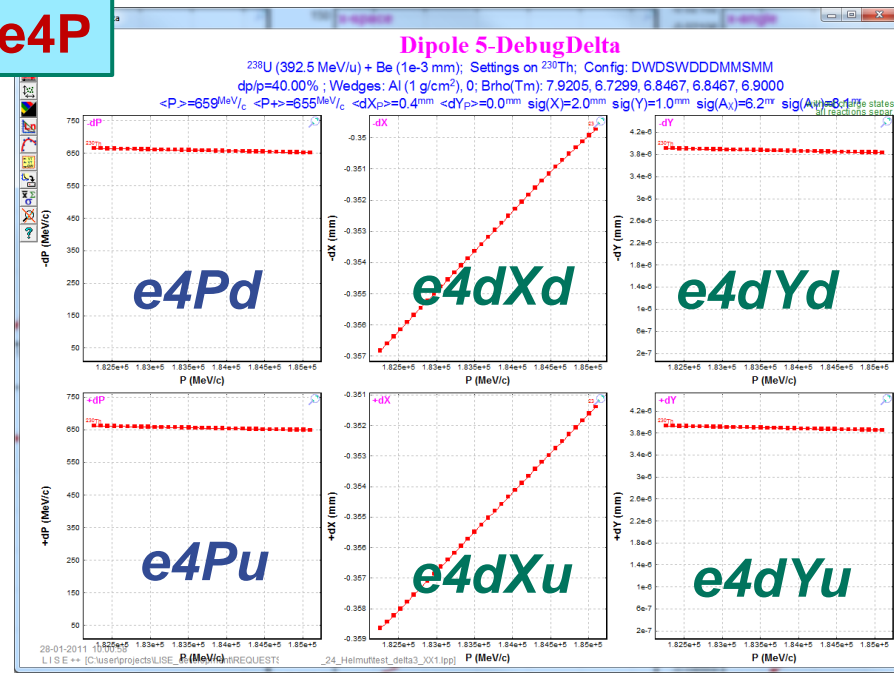
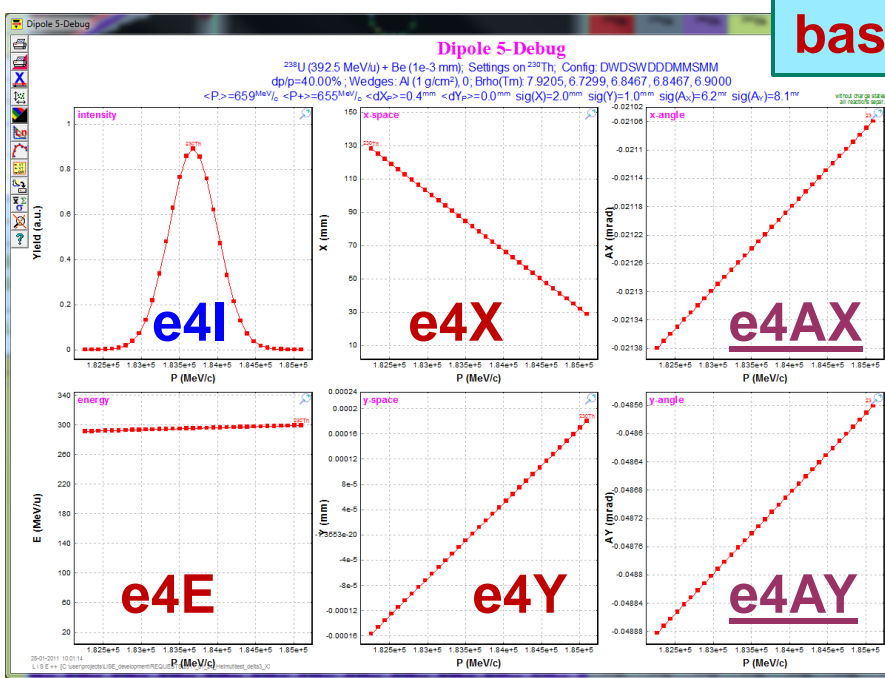
$$e4dY^d_1 = e4dY^d_0 * (y/y)_{local} + e4P^d * (y/d)_{local}$$

$$e4dY^u_1 = e4dY^u_0 * (y/y)_{local} + e4P^u * (y/d)_{local}$$



New update (version 9.2.66)

base: e4P



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Debug Information (for last calculation)

Debug distribution characteristics
(the data are shown after blocks)

Block name	sPd(MeVc)	sPu(MeVc)	sX(nm)	sY(nm)	P-min	P-max	x-min	x-max	y-min	y-max	dX/dP	dY/dP	-deltaX(P)	+deltaX(P)	-deltaY(P)	+deltaY(P)
Stripper	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	214411	218165	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	8.52e-08	8.52e-08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TA->PF2	0.00	0.00	1.71	4.07	214411	218165	-22.4	22.4	0.00	0.00	-1.19e-02	-1.81e-07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PF2-slit	0.00	0.00	1.71	4.07	214411	218165	-22.4	22.4	0.00	0.00	-1.19e-02	-1.81e-07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Det. PF2	0.00	0.00	1.71	4.07	214411	218165	-22.4	22.4	0.00	0.00	-1.19e-02	-1.81e-07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PF2 degrader	139.48	139.37	1.71	4.07	162817	165671	-22.4	22.4	0.00	0.00	-1.57e-02	-2.37e-07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PF2->PF4	139.46	139.36	1.98	3.23	162817	165671	0.0	0.1	0.00	0.00	4.16e-05	1.92e-07	2.54	2.54	0.00	0.00
Det. PF4	139.46	139.36	1.98	3.23	162817	165671	0.0	0.1	0.00	0.00	4.16e-05	1.92e-07	2.54	2.54	0.00	0.00
PF4 slit	139.46	139.36	1.98	3.23	162817	165671	0.0	0.1	0.00	0.00	4.16e-05	1.92e-07	2.54	2.54	0.00	0.00
PF4->MF1	139.45	139.35	4.18	3.91	162817	165671	-56.3	56.4	0.00	0.00	3.95e-02	-2.28e-07	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00
MF1 slit	139.45	139.35	4.18	3.91	162817	165671	-56.3	56.4	0.00	0.00	3.95e-02	-2.28e-07	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00
MF1->MF2	139.45	139.35	1.91	3.94	162817	165671	-51.6	51.4	0.00	0.00	-3.61e-02	2.29e-07	-2.59	-2.59	0.00	0.00
Det. MF2	139.45	139.35	1.91	3.94	162817	165671	-51.6	51.4	0.00	0.00	-3.61e-02	2.29e-07	-2.59	-2.59	0.00	0.00
MF2 degrader	226.75	226.26	1.91	3.94	124974	127168	-51.6	51.4	0.00	0.00	-4.70e-02	2.98e-07	-2.59	-2.59	0.00	0.00
MF2 slits	226.75	226.26	1.91	3.94	124974	127168	-51.6	51.4	0.00	0.00	-4.70e-02	3.06e-07	-2.59	-2.59	0.00	0.00
MF2->MF3	226.75	226.26	4.18	3.17	124974	127168	-56.5	56.0	0.00	0.00	5.13e-02	-2.51e-07	-6.00	-6.02	0.00	0.00
MF3 slit	226.75	226.26	4.18	3.17	124974	127168	-56.5	56.0	0.00	0.00	5.13e-02	-2.51e-07	-6.00	-6.02	0.00	0.00
MF3 -> MF9	226.75	226.26	1.98	1.95	124974	127168	-0.5	0.0	0.00	0.00	-2.07e-04	-1.97e-07	-8.36	-8.38	0.00	0.00
Det. MF9	303.64	302.59	1.98	1.95	108131	110902	-0.5	0.0	0.00	0.00	-1.64e-04	-1.56e-07	-8.36	-8.38	0.00	0.00
MF9 slit	303.64	302.59	1.98	1.96	108131	110902	-0.5	0.0	0.00	0.00	-1.64e-04	-1.56e-07	-8.36	-8.38	0.00	0.00

e4dPd & e4dPu
Weighted Average (by Intensity)

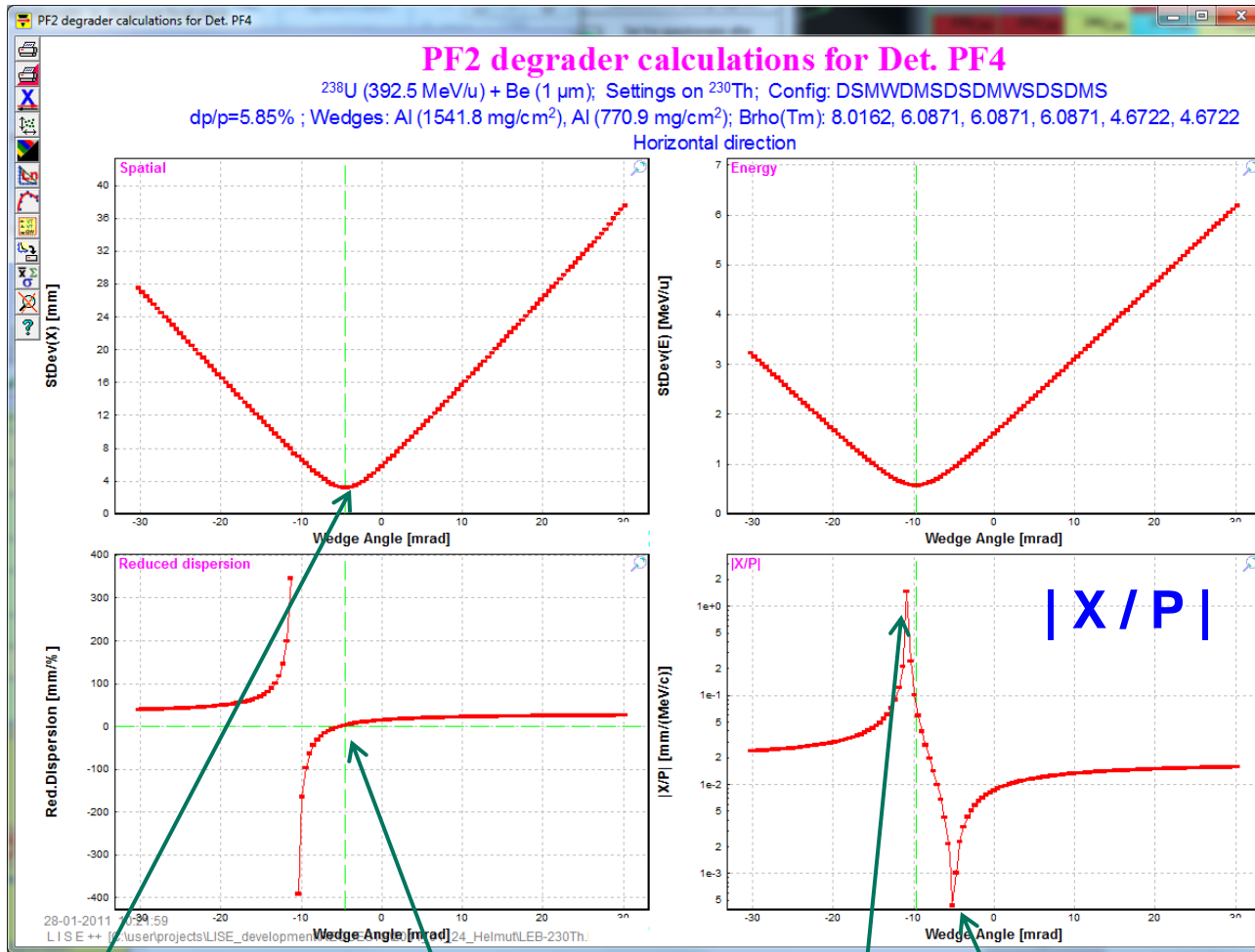
StDef of X- and Y-distributions without momentum contribution

Boundaries of e4P, e4X, e4Y distributions

$\Delta X / \Delta P$
Where
 $\Delta X = X_{max} - X_{min}$
 $\Delta P = P_{max} - P_{min}$
See the next slide

e4dXd & e4dXu
Weighted Average (by Intensity)

e4dYd & e4dYu
Weighted Average (by Intensity)



“Reduced dispersion”
(left bottom plot)
is assumed in LISe++
as the **slope** of the **linear**
fit of the D4F distribution
e4X with **e4P** base [X=f(P)]

This is REAL achromatic mode,
when the dispersion is equal to 0

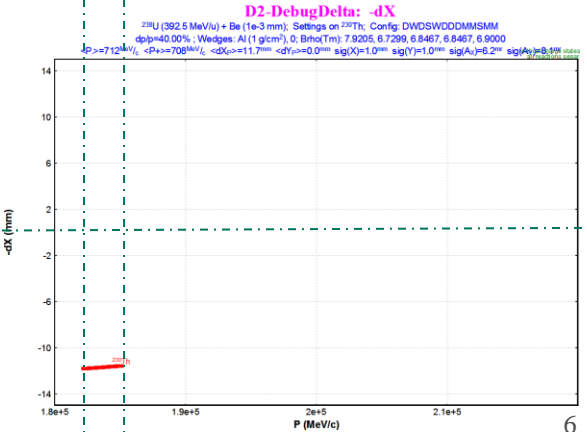
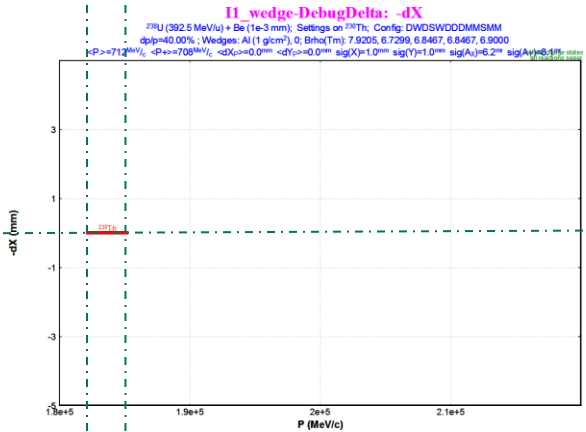
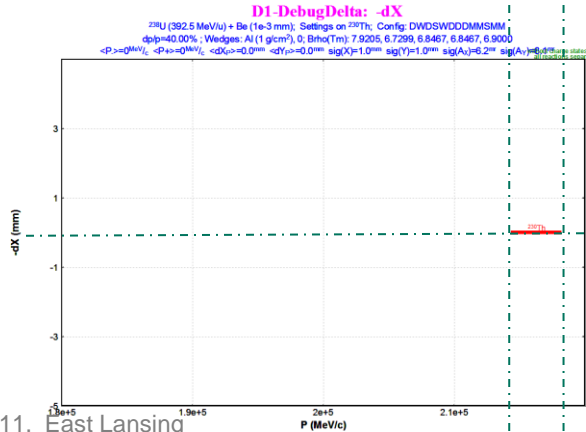
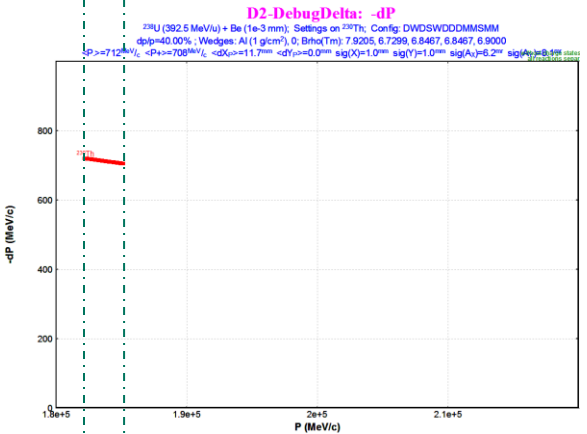
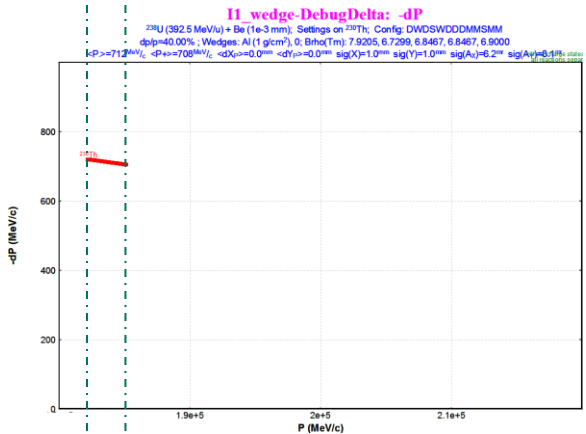
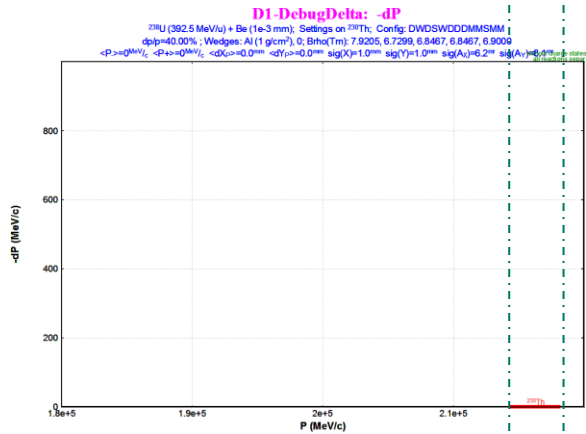
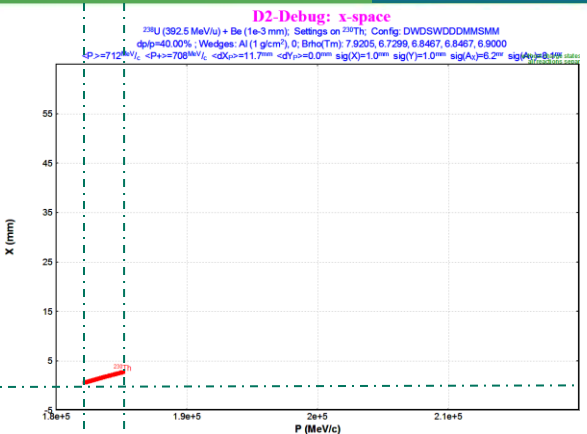
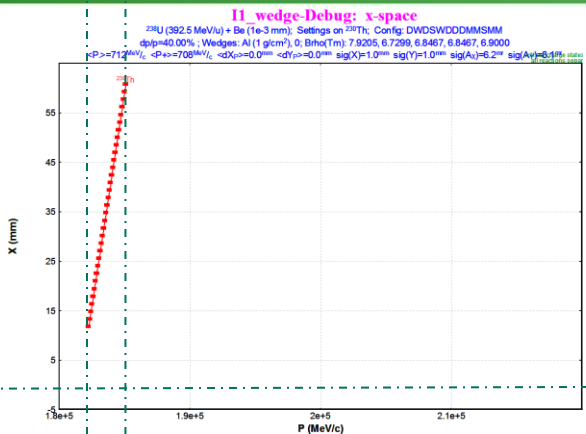
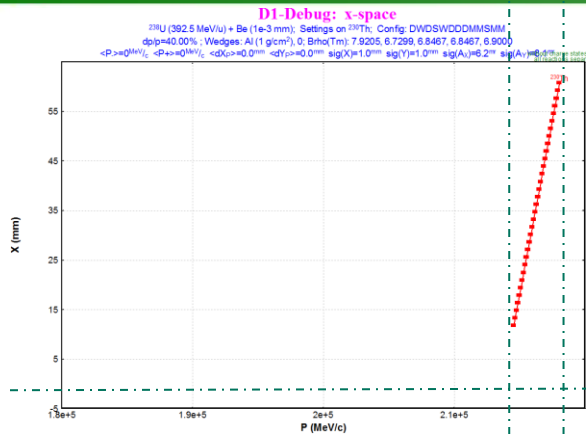
But LISe++ assumes (that is not always correct), that
the achromatic mode is correspond to a minimal spot

Corresponds
to small ΔP

Corresponds
to small ΔX

file "1.lpp"
see envelopes on next slides

D1 – dispersive plane X/D=+30 mm/% X/X=1
I1 - Al-wedge (Achromatic for D2)
D2 – dipole X/D=-30 mm/% X/X=1



Several files with multistage separation and several wedges from MP, MH and HW have been checked for the new update. But for comparison of different LISE++ versions and calculation methods in this manual it has been created a file to underline influence of Accumulated indeterminacy.

D1

Block matrix							Global matrix							Beam (sig)	
1. X	1	0	0	0	0	30	1	0	0	0	0	30	[mm]	2.3259	6
2. T	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	[mrad]	1	8
3. Y	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[mm]	0	0
4. F	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	[mrad]	0	0
5. L	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	[mm]	0	0.07
6. D	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	[%]		

Base is "1.lpp":

D1 + I1_wedge + D2 + I2_slits + D3 + D4 + D5

D2

Block matrix							Global matrix							Beam (sig)	
1. X	1	0	0	0	0	-30	1	0	0	0	0	0	[mm]	1	6
2. T	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	[mrad]	1	8
3. Y	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[mm]	0	0
4. F	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	[mrad]	0	0
5. L	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	[mm]	0	0.07
6. D	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	[%]		

D3

Block matrix							Global matrix							Beam (sig)	
1. X	-1	0	0	0	0	-30	-1	0	0	0	0	-30.00001	[mm]	2.3259	6
2. T	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	[mrad]	1	8
3. Y	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.00001	[mm]	0	0
4. F	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	[mrad]	0	0
5. L	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	[mm]	0	0.07
6. D	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	[%]		

D4

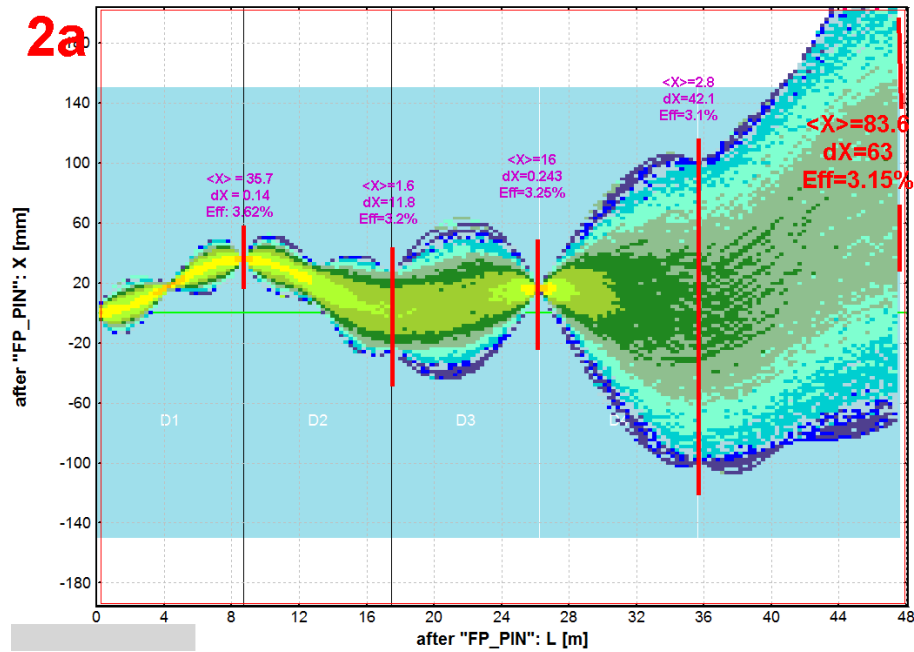
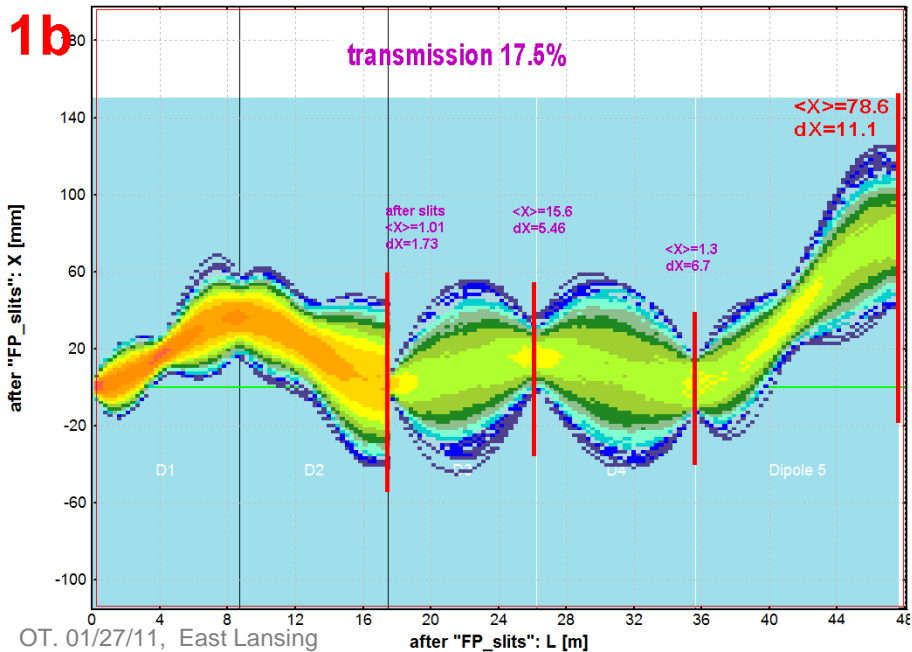
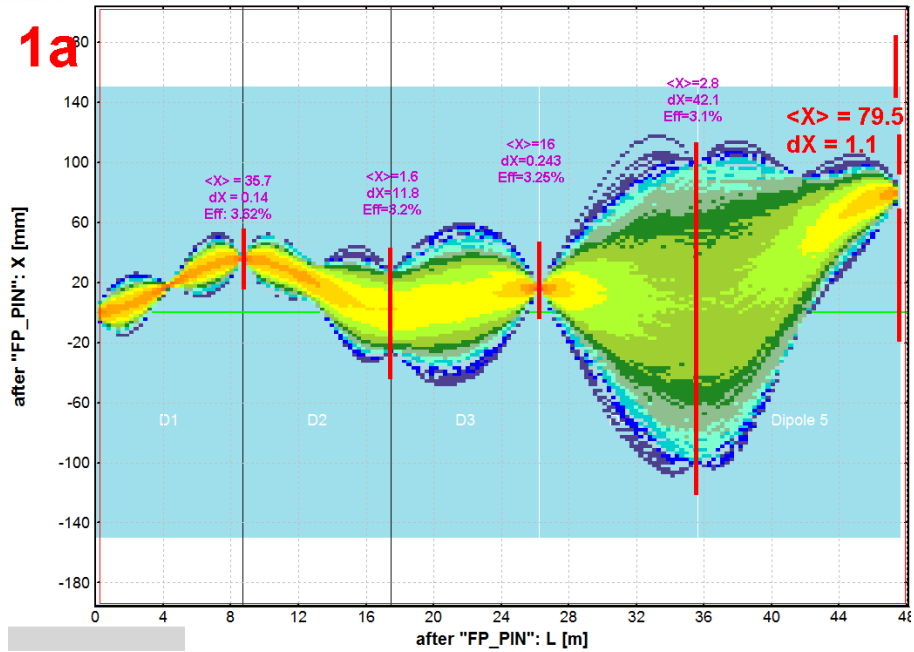
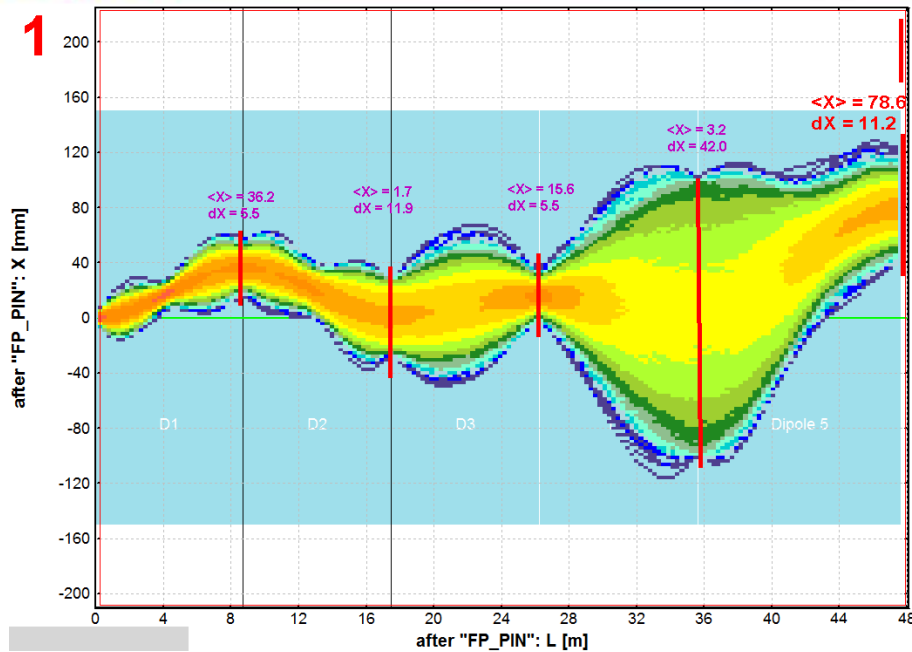
Block matrix							Global matrix							Beam (sig)	
1. X	-4	0	0	0	0	-1.15e+2	4	0	0	0	0	5.00004	[mm]	4.0153	1.5
2. T	0	-0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0.25	0	0	0	0	[mrad]	1	8
3. Y	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.00001	[mm]	0	0
4. F	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	[mrad]	0	0
5. L	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	[mm]	0	0.07
6. D	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	[%]		

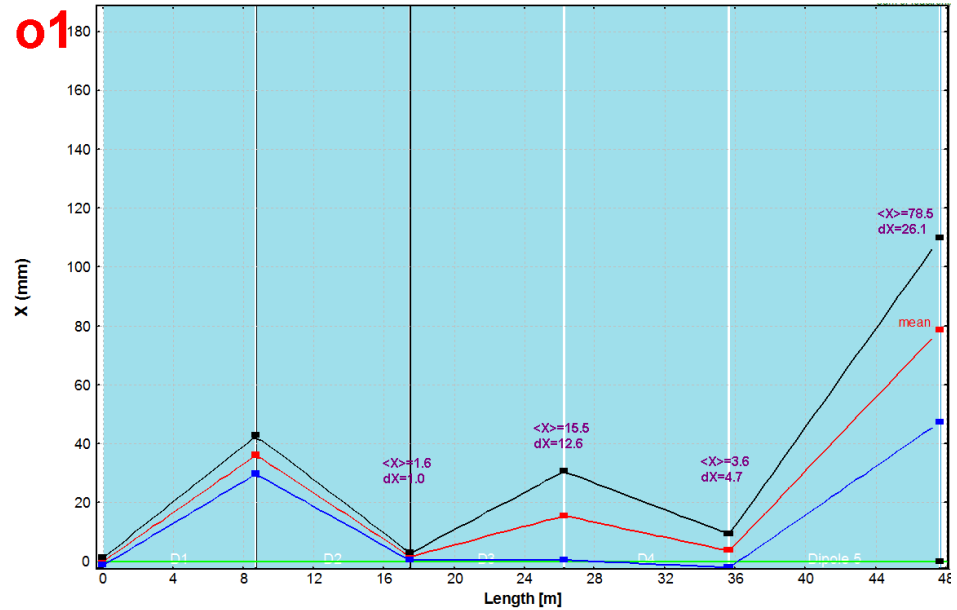
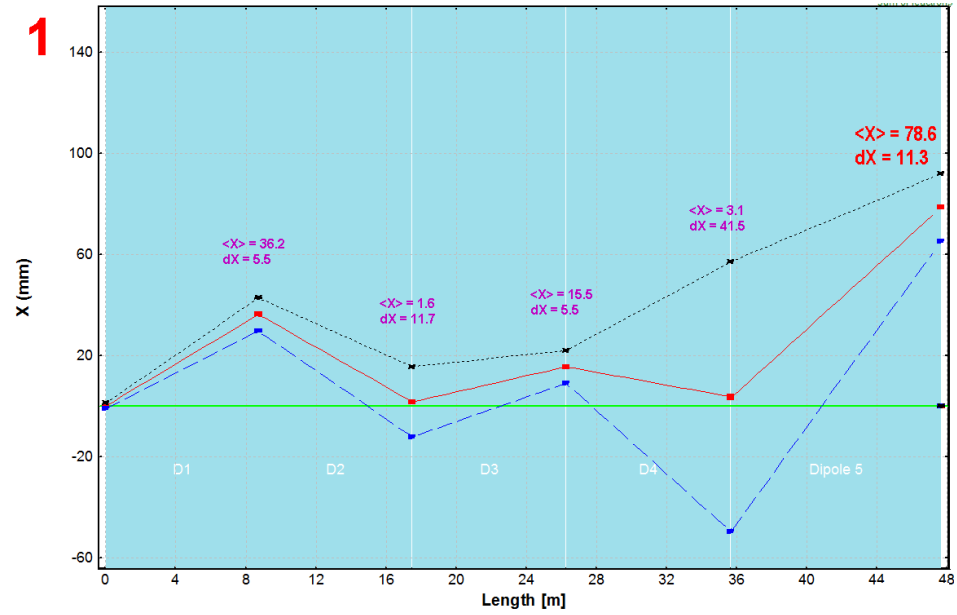
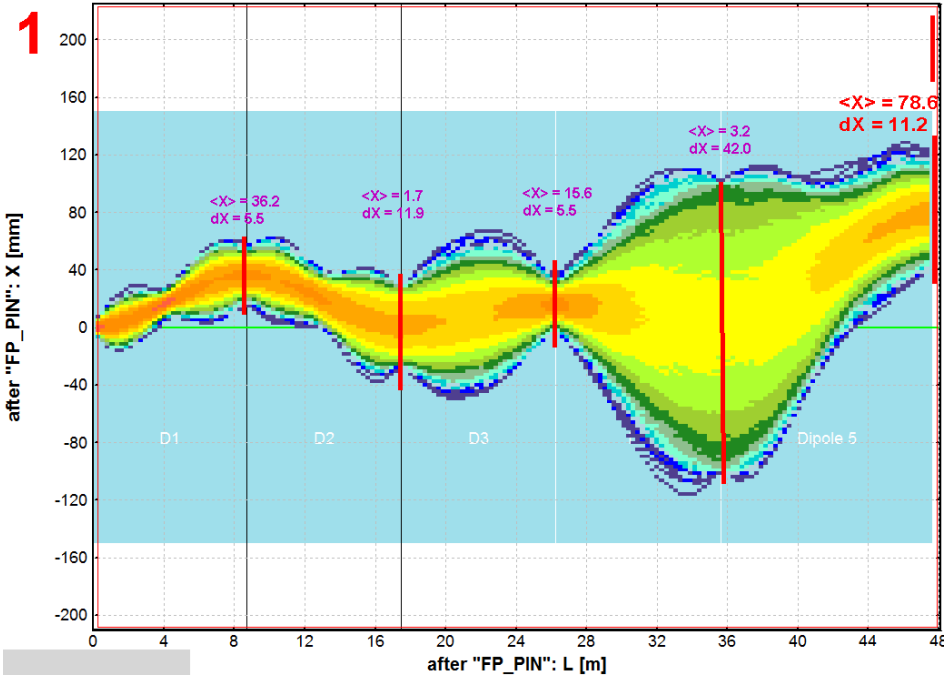
D5

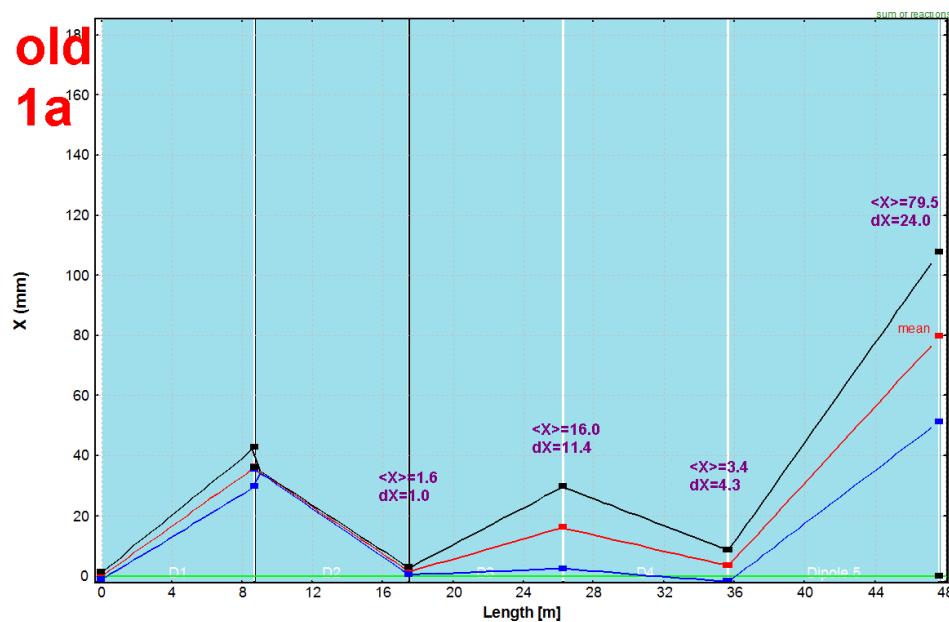
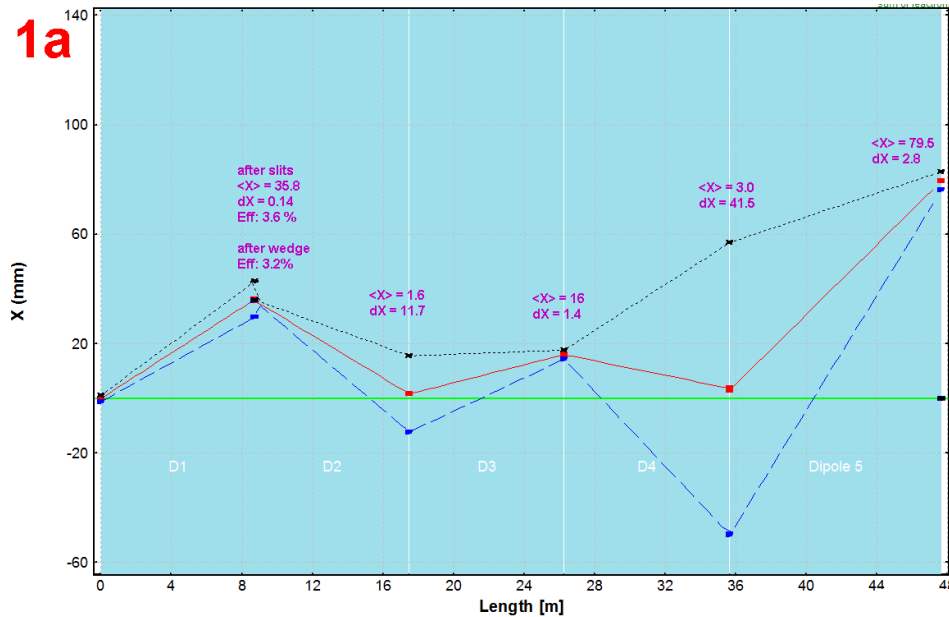
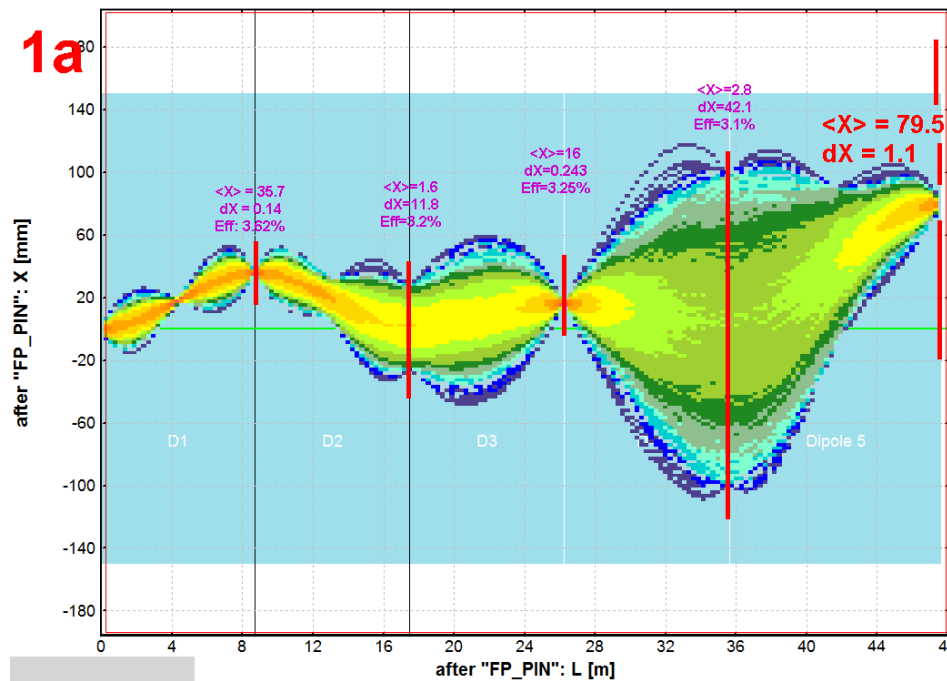
Block matrix							Global matrix							Beam (sig)	
1. X	-0.5	0	0	0	0	-60	-2	0	0	0	0	-62.50002	[mm]	4.8105	3
2. T	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-0.5	0	0	0	0	[mrad]	1	8
3. Y	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.00001	[mm]	0	0
4. F	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	[mrad]	0	0
5. L	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	[mm]	0	0.07
6. D	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	[%]		

File	base	Changes from base
1.lpp		
1a.lpp	1.lpp	D1-slits +35.5 ÷ +36.0
1b.lpp	1.lpp	D2-slits -2 ÷ +4
2a.lpp	1a.lpp	(X/X) _{D5} = 1.0 instead -0.5

I1_wedge is "achromatic after D2"

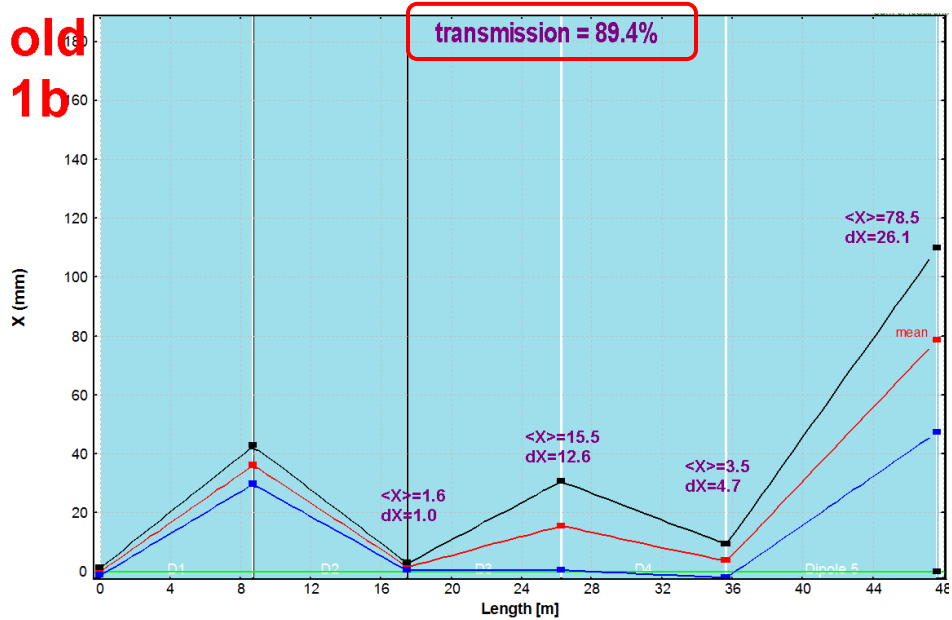
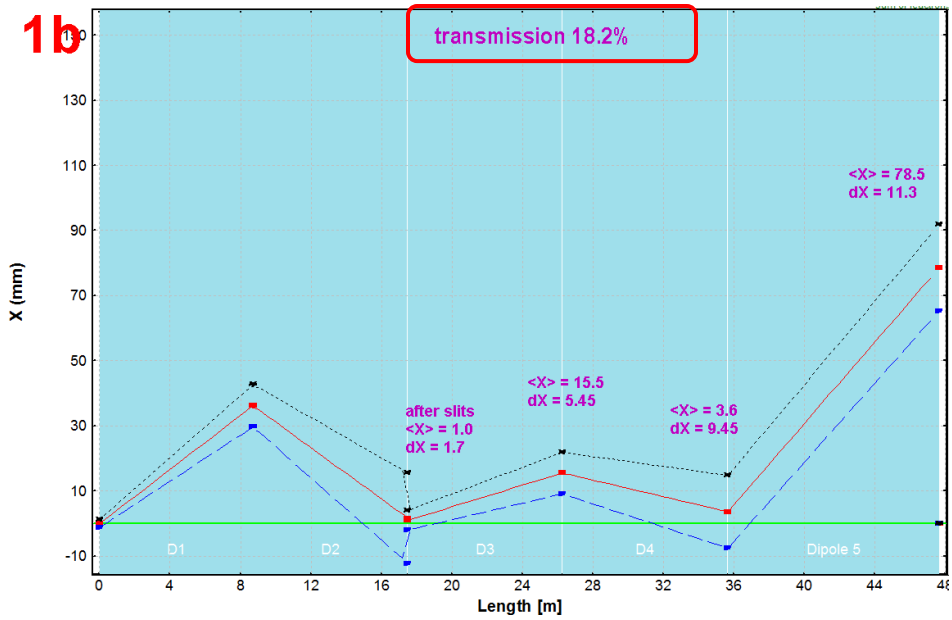
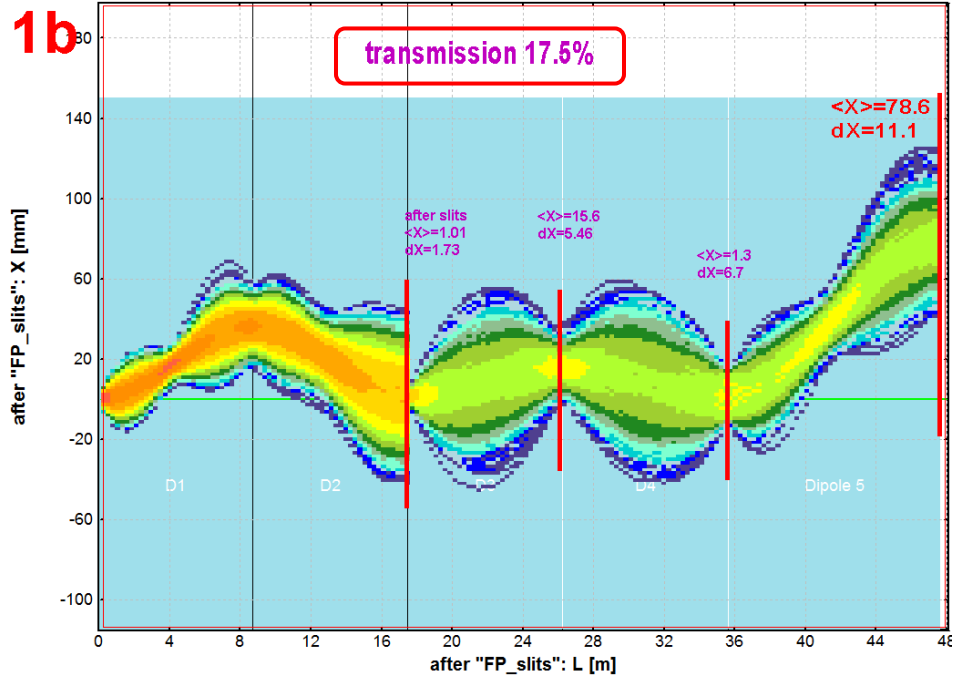




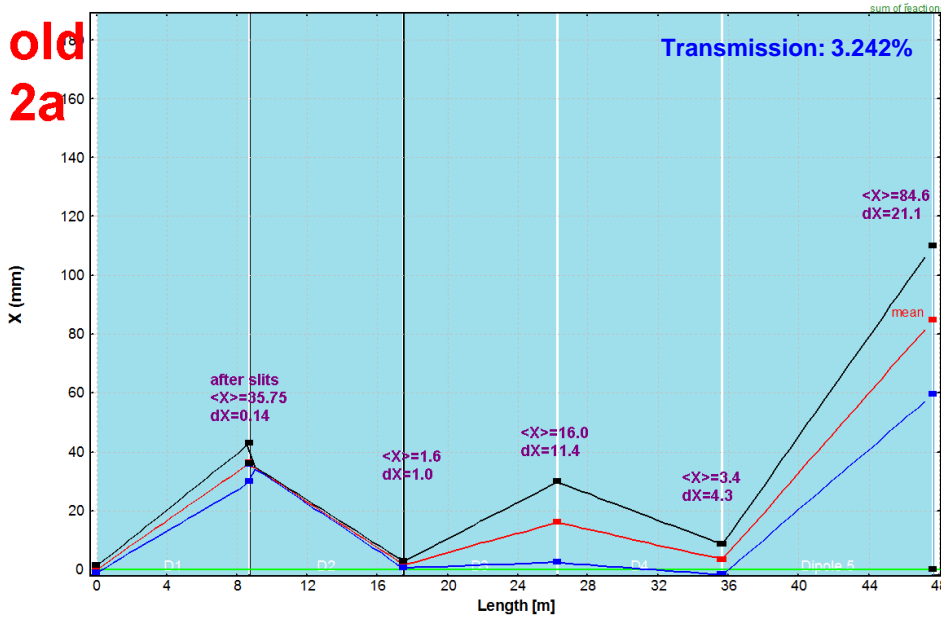
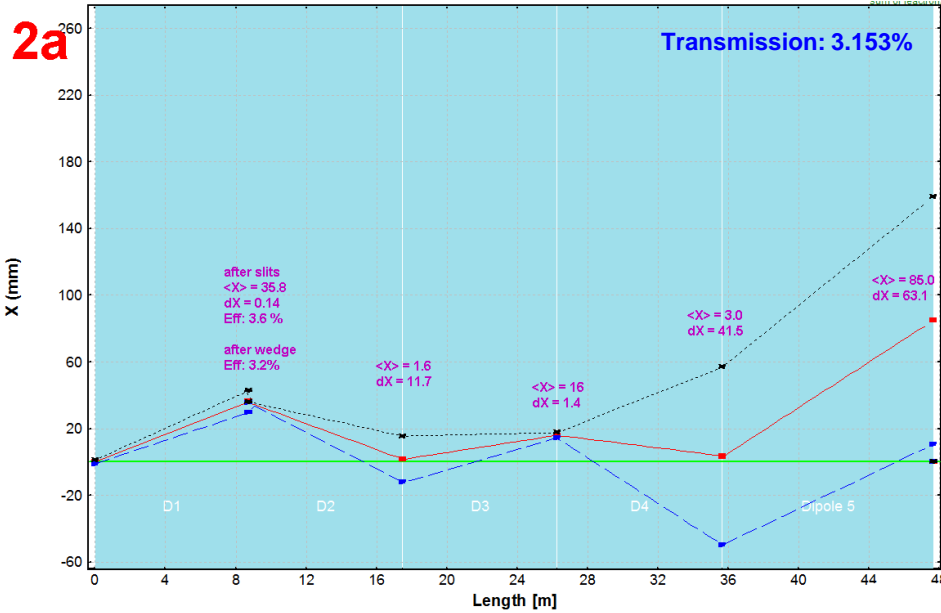
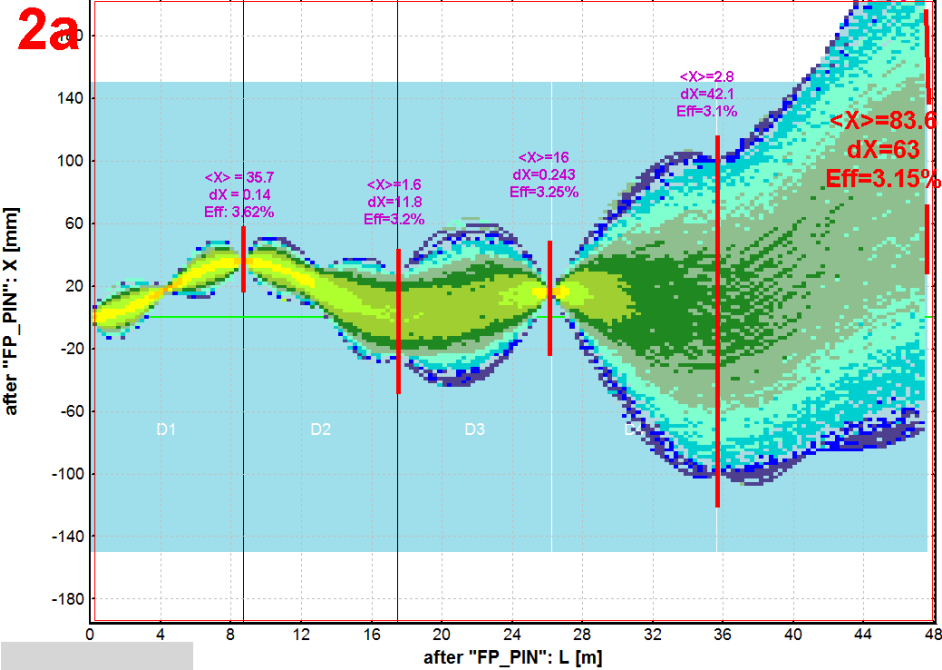


File	base	Changes from base
1a.lpp	1.lpp	D1-slits +35.5 ÷ +36.0

Comparison (1b) : Monte Carlo & Distribution (new & old) methods



File	base	Changes from base
1b.lpp	1.lpp	D2-slits -2 ÷ +4



File	base	Changes from base
2a.lpp	1a.lpp	$(X/X)_{D5} = 1.0$ instead -0.5

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1							Monte Carlo					Distribution method			
2	Angular Stragglng	Energy Stragglng	Thickness target	Detector resolution	dX emittance	dP emittance	Sigma	MC sum	shape	Transmission, % (OLD)	Transmission, % (NEW)	Sigma (OLD)	Sigma (NEW)	Trans-mission, % (OLD)	Trans-mission, % (NEW)
3	REGULAR	DGM	REGULAR	REGULAR	1	0.1	10.7	5.00E+04							
4	REGULAR	ATIMA	REGULAR	REGULAR	1	0.1	9.06	3.60E+04		83%	63%	1.97	8.6	62%	62%
5	REGULAR	no	REGULAR	REGULAR	1	0.1	7.37	5.09E+04							
6	no	no	REGULAR	REGULAR	1	0.1	7.39	3.57E+04							
7	no	no	no	REGULAR	1	0.1	7.4	5.23E+04		See the next slide	66%	1.97	5.8		64%
8	no	no	no	no	1	0.1	7.4	4.40E+04							
9	no	no	no	no	0	0.1	0.057	5.36E+04	Assimetric!						
10	no	no	no	no	0	0	0.053	4.30E+04	Assimetric!				0.052		
11	REGULAR	no	no	REGULAR	0	0	0.055	6.48E+04	Assimetric!						
12	REGULAR	no	REGULAR	REGULAR	0	0	0.060	4.55E+04	Assimetric!			0.04			
13	REGULAR	no	REGULAR	REGULAR	0	0.1	0.065	5.98E+04	Assimetric!			0.05			
14	REGULAR	ATIMA	REGULAR	REGULAR	0	0.1	5.17	6.66E+04			64%	0.05	6.378		61%
15	REGULAR	ATIMA	REGULAR	REGULAR	1	0	9.04	2.10E+04							
16															
17						=+SQRT(SUMSQ(G14,G7))=	9.03				=+SQRT(SUMSQ(N14,N7))=	8.62			

Take into account losses due to reactions in materials

The new version expands block transmission coefficients in the MC mode

Monte Carlo transmission statistics by blocks

230Th : Monte Carlo Transmission Plot

238U (392.5 MeV/u) + Be (10 μm); Transmitt
dp/p=0.39% ; Wedges: Al (1541.8 mg/cm2); Br
"PF4 slit" - last block for MC calculation;
Number of passed ions 975

Global Transmission	1.02%
Target	10.94%
NoReacted	99.95%
Q-state	10.95%
TA->PF2	25.38%
Angular acceptance	58.31%
Slits	43.53%
Det. PF2	100.0%
PF2 degrader	36.60%
NoReacted	85.17%
Q-state	42.97%
PF2->PF4	100.0%
Det. PF4	100.0%
PF4 slit	100.0%

Monte Carlo transmission statistics by blocks

230Th : Monte Carlo Transmission Plot

238U (392.5 MeV/u) + Be
dp/p=5.85% ; Wedges: Al
"MF9 slit" - last block
Number of passed ions 0

OLD

Global Transmission	83.31%
Target	100.0%
TA->PF2	100.0%
PF2-slit	100.0%
Det. PF2	100.0%
PF2 degrader	100.0%
PF2->PF4	100.0%
Det. PF4	100.0%
PF4 slit	100.0%
PF4->MF1	99.92%
Angular acceptance	99.92%
MF1 slit	100.0%
MF1->MF2	100.0%
Det. MF2	100.0%
MF2 degrader	100.0%
MF2 slits	100.0%
MF2->MF3	98.42%
Angular acceptance	98.42%
MF3 slit	100.0%
MF3 -> MF9	84.71%
Angular acceptance	84.71%
Det. MF9	100.0%
MF9 slit	100.0%

Monte Carlo transmission statistics by blocks

230Th : Monte Carlo Transmission Plot

238U (392.5 MeV/u) +
dp/p=5.85% ; Wedges:
"MF9 slit" - last blo
Number of passed ions

NEW

Global Transmission	63.80%
Target	100.0%
TA->PF2	100.0%
PF2-slit	100.0%
Det. PF2	100.0%
PF2 degrader	85.41%
NoReacted	85.41%
PF2->PF4	100.0%
Det. PF4	100.0%
PF4 slit	100.0%
PF4->MF1	99.85%
Angular acceptance	99.85%
MF1 slit	100.0%
MF1->MF2	100.0%
Det. MF2	100.0%
MF2 degrader	92.56%
NoReacted	92.56%
MF2 slits	100.0%
MF2->MF3	98.28%
Angular acceptance	98.28%
MF3 slit	100.0%
MF3 -> MF9	84.14%
Angular acceptance	84.14%
Det. MF9	97.74%
NoReacted	97.74%
MF9 slit	100.0%