



# Accelerator Tools - Status

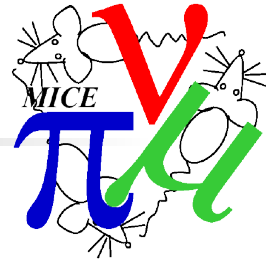
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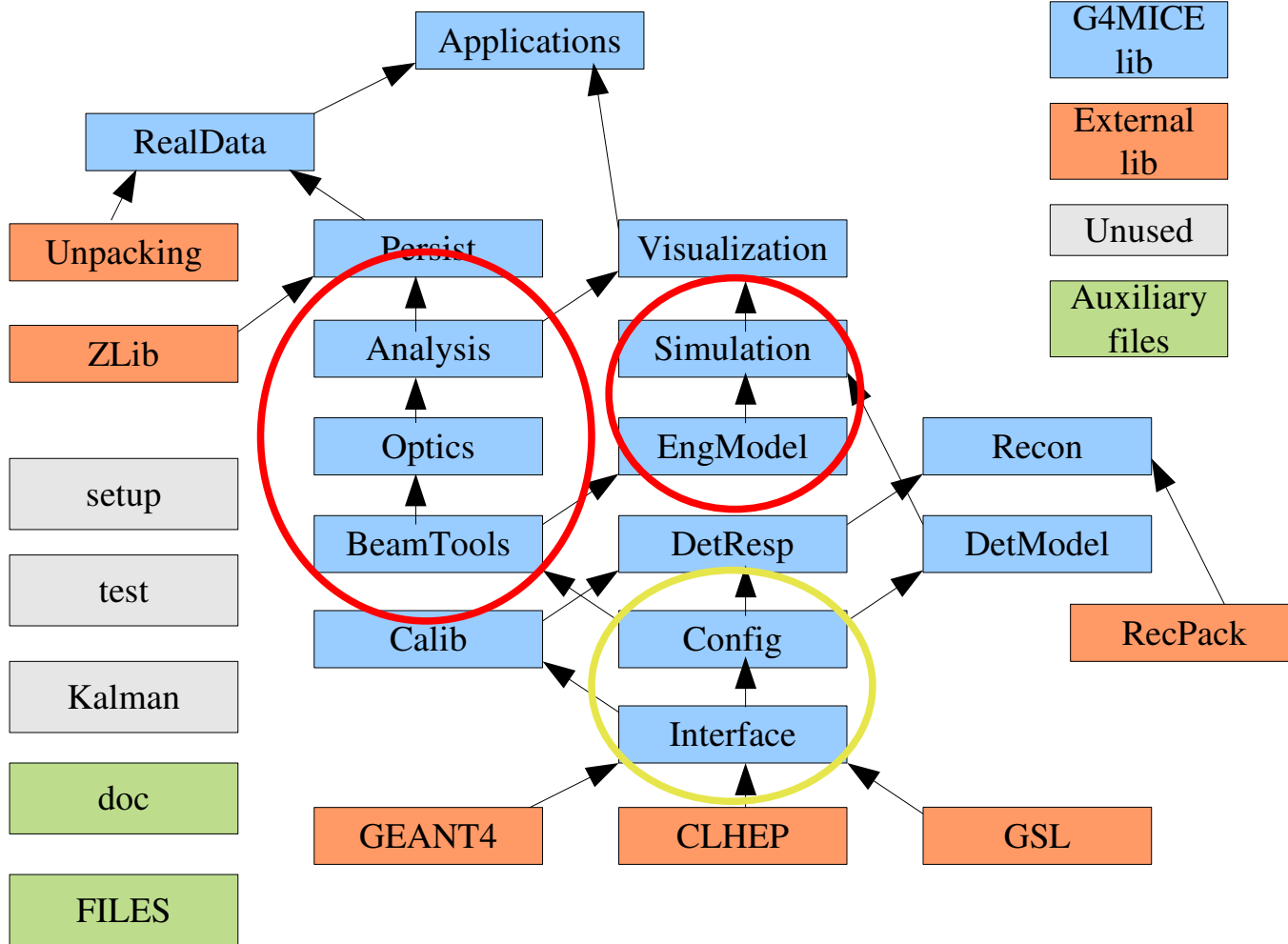
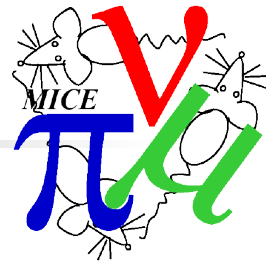
Chris Rogers,  
ASTeC,  
Rutherford Appleton Laboratory

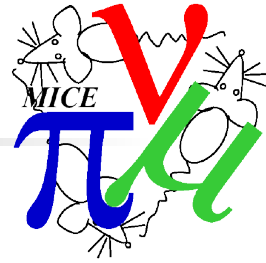


# G4MICE Accelerator Physics



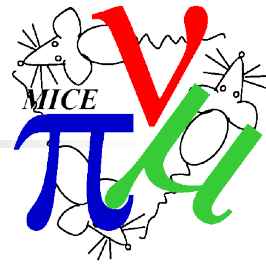
- Simulation
  - Renovation of **multipole** field map
  - Implementation of **physics list tests**
- Optics
  - New **PolyFit** algorithm
- Analysis
  - Python tools **XBOA**
- Each topic is probably ~ 1 hour talk





- Simulation
  - Renovation of multipole field map
  - Implementation of physics list tests
- Optics
  - New PolyFit algorithm
- Analysis
  - Python tools

# Multipole field map

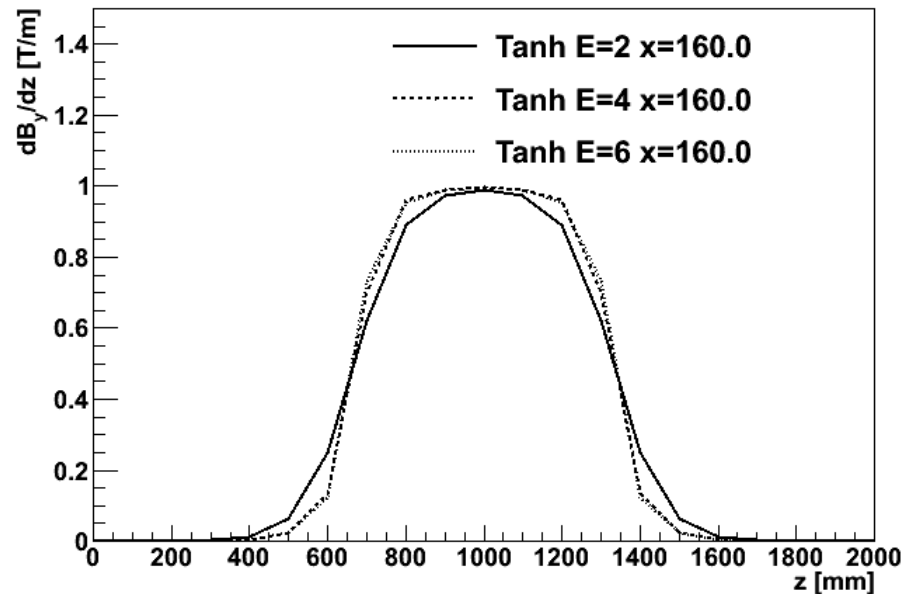
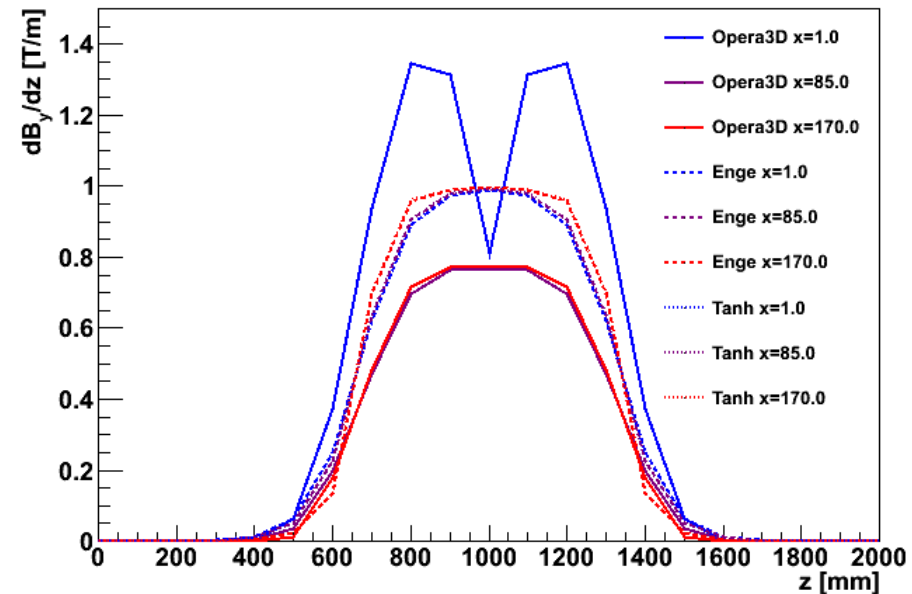
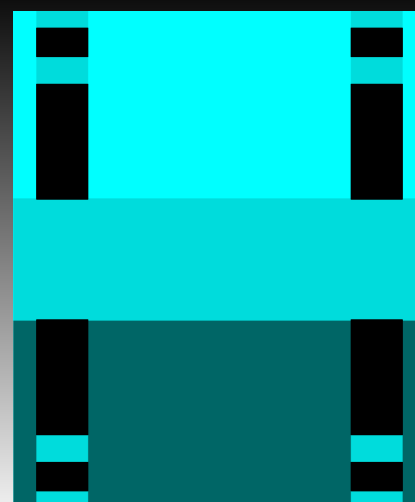
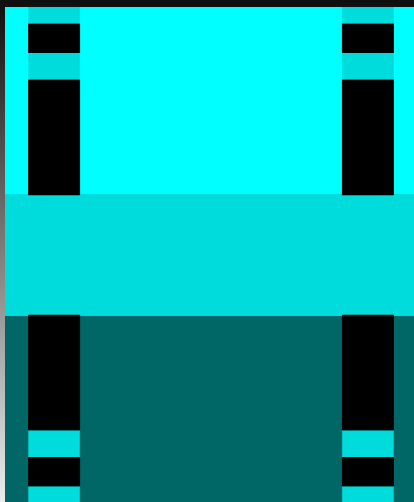
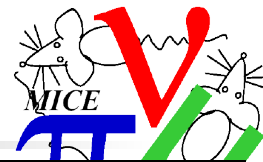


- Issue with QC field map
  - Generated in ancient history by Opera3d
  - Non-physical dipole field was found on axis
- Fall back to analytical model for multipole field
  - Scalar magnetic potential like:

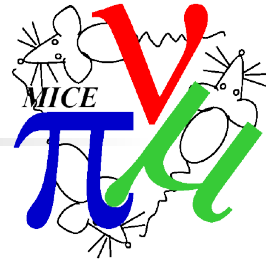
$$V_n = \sum_{q=0}^{q_m} \sum_{m=0}^n n!^2 \frac{G^{(2q)}(s) (r^2 + y^2)^q \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) r^{n-m} y^m}{4^q q! (n+q)! m! (n-m)!}$$

- $G(s)$  is some function that tells how the field gradient drops along the axis
- $r$  is horizontal displacement,  $s$  is longitudinal displacement,  $y$  is vertical displacement,  $n$  indexes pole type (dipole, quad, sextupole, ...)
- Recursion relation from  $\text{Div } \mathbf{B} = \text{Div}(\text{Grad}(V))=0$  to get magnetic field off axis
  - i.e. apply Maxwell's laws
- Algorithm was unfortunately broken and as I dug, it became clear major refurbishment was necessary

# Multipole field map

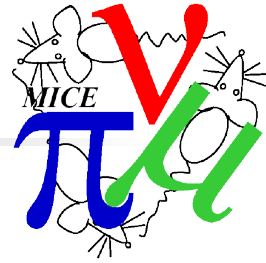


# Multipole Model Status

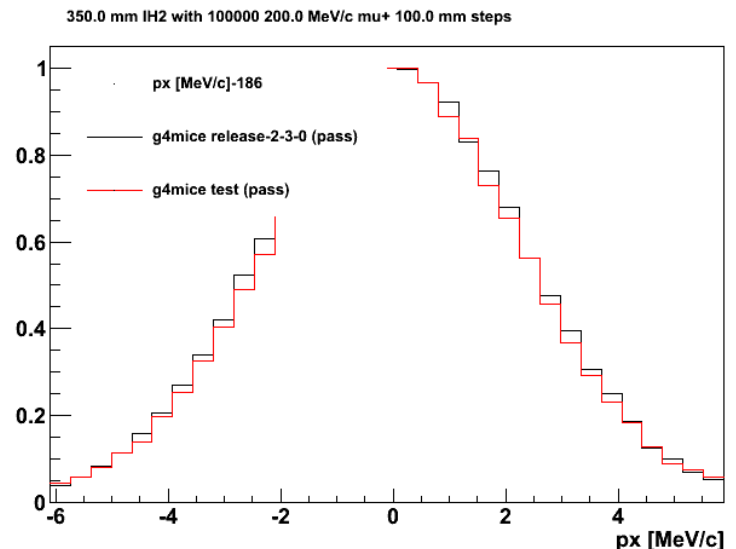
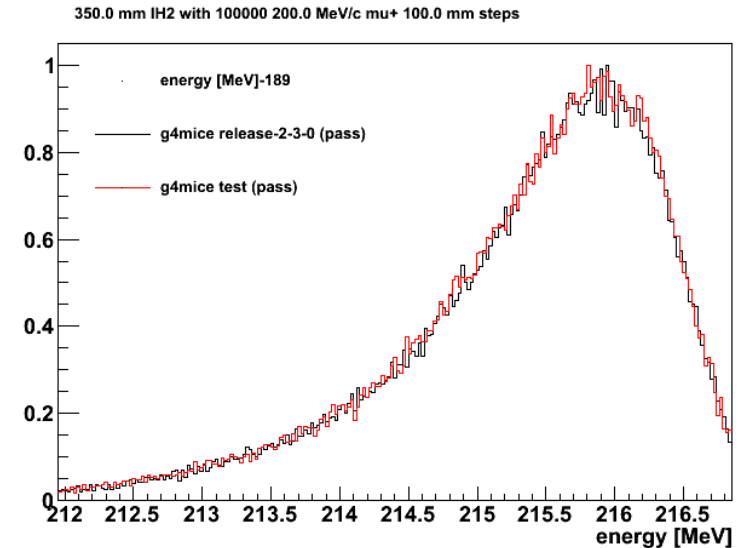


- Implemented
  - Enge model
    - I regard this as too slow - needs some optimisation work
  - Tanh model
    - Acceptable speed
      - $1e3 \mu$
      - 6 quads
      - 10 m channel
      - 10 mm step size
      - Takes ~30 s on my laptop
    - Further optimisation is possible if it's required
- New code is reasonably well commented
- ~30 Unit tests implemented in gunit test framework
- Application tests in Integration/Simulation/Multipoles
  - Fire neutrons through field map and look at field reported in VirtualPlane output
  - Compare reference output with new output with tolerance 1 mT

# Physics List tests

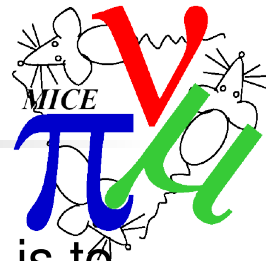


- G4MICE was previously not able to simulate pions
  - Physics processes loaded had some problem with hadronic interactions
- Implement G4 physics package
  - Default is QGSP\_BIC
- Make physics list regression tests
  - Compare versions against some reference version
  - Apply Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to determine if distributions are the same
  - Produce reference plots posted to web
- Code can be run against G4MICE, ICOOL, G4Beamline, etc



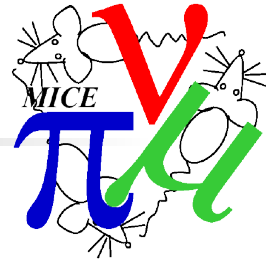


# Optics::PolyFit algorithm



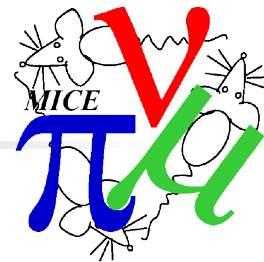
- Fundamental problem in (low intensity) accelerator physics is to find mapping that transports particles from some point at  $z_1$  to some other point at  $z_2$ 
  - From this mapping, we can transport beam ellipses etc
- Optics *TrackingDerivative* algorithms calculate Jacobian numerically,  $dx_{out}/dx_{in}$ ,  $dp_{out}/dx_{in}$ , and so forth
- Allows us to calculate transfer matrix directly from Geant4 tracking
  - Nice test -> Are (complex) eigenvalues on unit circle
  - Allows to transport beam envelopes
  - Allows to transport single particles
- New algorithm *PolyFit* has now been implemented

# Optics::PolyFit algorithm (2)

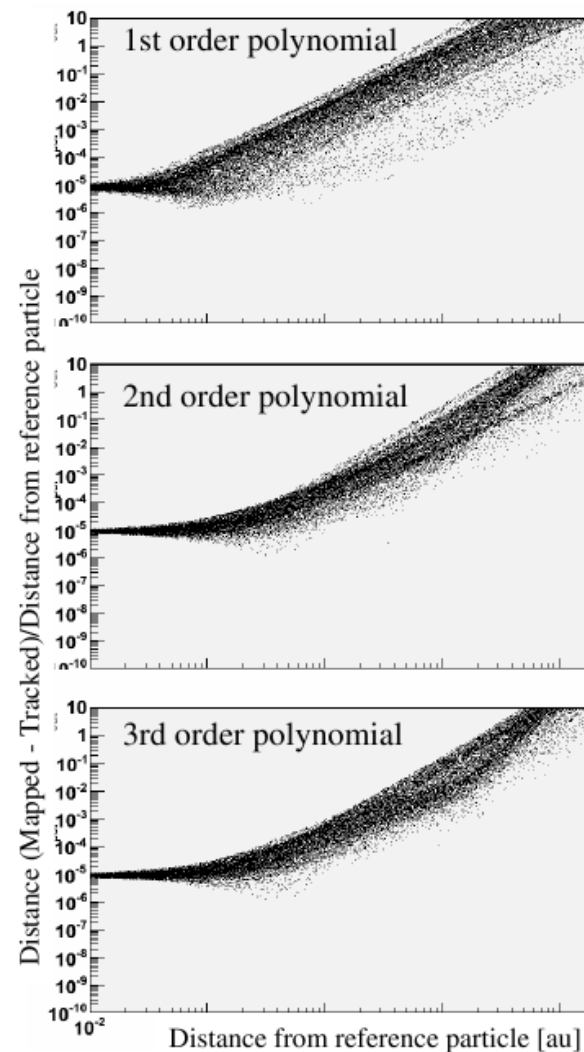


- New algorithm *PolyFit* has now been implemented
  - Here we fit a polynomial to tracking output
  - So we generate a polynomial  $(\text{time}, x, y, px, py, \text{energy})_{\text{out}}$  as a function of  $(\text{time}, x, y, px, py, \text{energy})_{\text{in}}$
  - Use PolynomialVector - arbitrary order, arbitrary dimension polynomial routine
    - With arbitrary order LLS fitting
- Idea is to find higher order terms in the transfer map
  - *TrackingDerivative* is not really stable beyond the linear mapping
  - Inputs:
    - step size
    - tolerance in residuals between tracked data and mapped data
    - polynomial order
  - Dynamically seeks a transfer map with appropriate properties

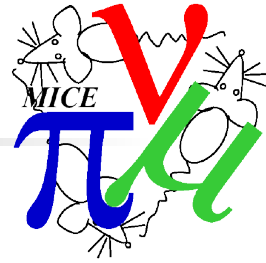
# Optics::PolyFit algorithm (3)



- E.g. for 6D (right)
  - *Amplitude of the residual* vs amplitude
  - Amplitude of the residual is amplitude of distance between mapped particles and actual particles (in 6d)
  - For some RF/magnet lattice
- Get some improvement from 2nd order
  - No improvement really at 3rd order
- Nice tool for e.g. comparing measured data transfer matrix with calculated transfer matrix

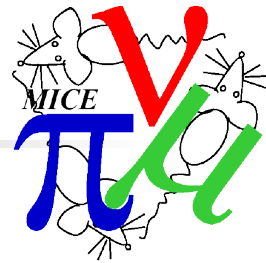


# Introducing XBOA

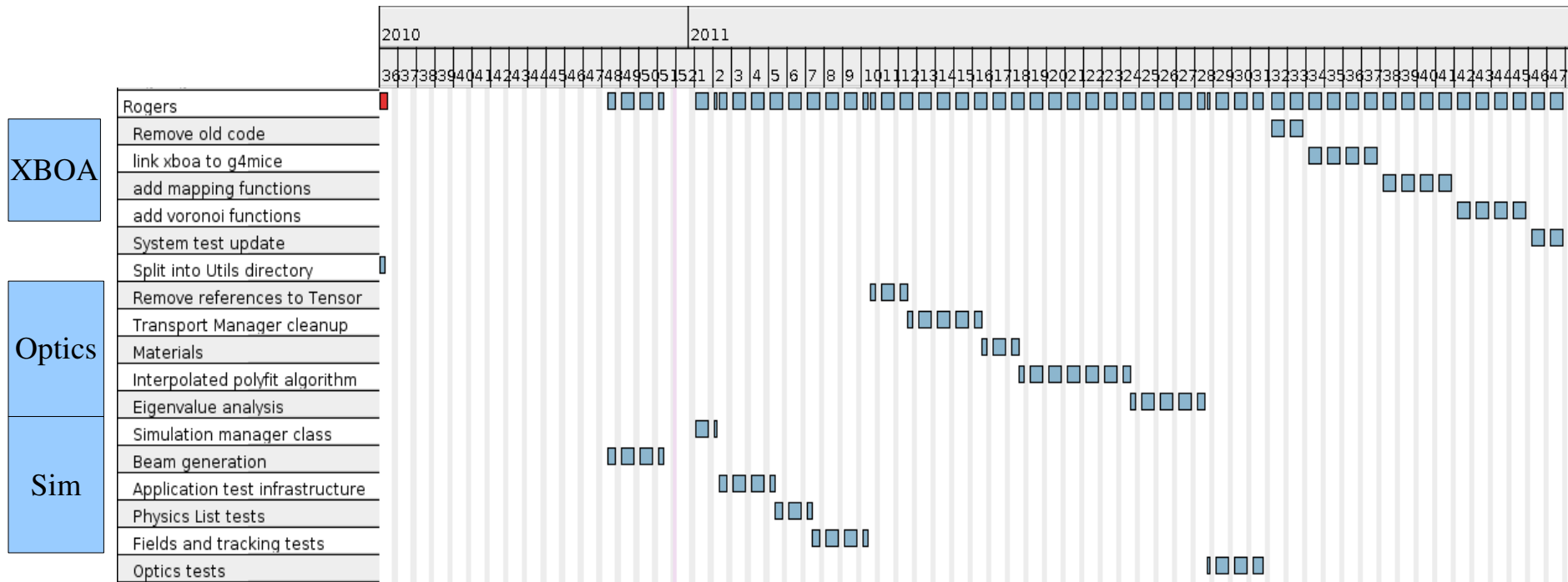


- MICE analysis software requirements
  - Physics analysis routines for MICE control room
    - Beta, alpha, emittance, plotting
    - Need fast turnaround of plots
- Current physics analysis routines are not fit for purpose
  - Written by some rubbish graduate student as a first coding project
- Instead use XBOA physics analysis library
  - ~ few thousand lines of code
  - Good test coverage
  - Well documented (function-by-function + worked examples)
  - Local expertise
  - Written by some rubbish RAL staff guy
- Allows for quick and dirty physics analysis online

# Accelerator Side workplan to 2012

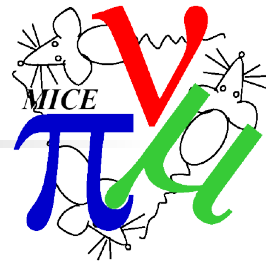


- Most functionality is already in place
  - So structure looks rather flat (dependencies are already “done”)
  - Still a lot to do
  - Additional tasks:
    - MAUS integration not listed but is expected to be ~ 2 months work and is not listed
    - Arbitrary 3D meshing routines for measured field maps need to go in



# Final comment

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- Significant amount of development work in last 4 months has been bug fixing
  - Either we have most of our functionality in place
  - Or most of our code is broken
- Focus on improving test coverage and analysis routines