

# Systematization of accelerator layout design using Monte Carlo simulations

Michał Jarosz

oPAC Fellow,

ESS Beam Instrumentation Group

# Systematization of accelerator layout design using Monte Carlo simulations or: **An ESS flight to MARS and back**

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# Outline

- Why Monte-Carlo? Why MARS?
- Setting up the simulation
- Post-simulation data analysis
- What can we achieve
- Summary

# Outline

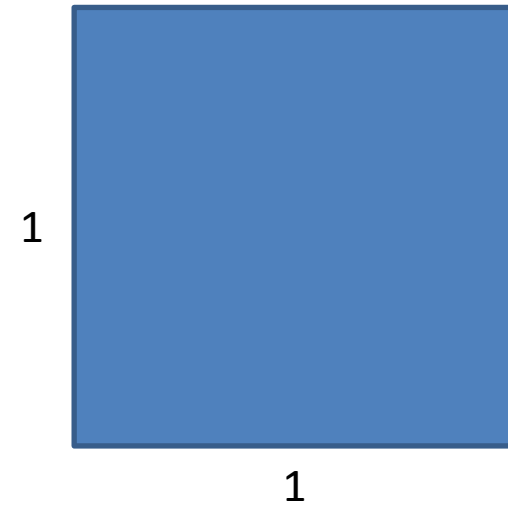
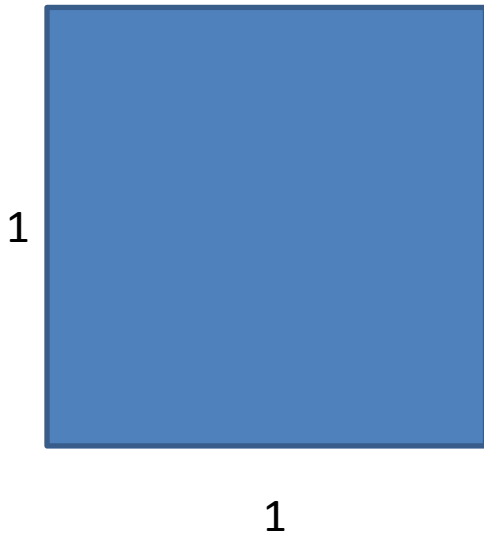
- Why Monte-Carlo? Why MARS?
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Talk full of obvious statements that are nevertheless very often forgotten

# Why Monte Carlo?

# Why Monte Carlo?

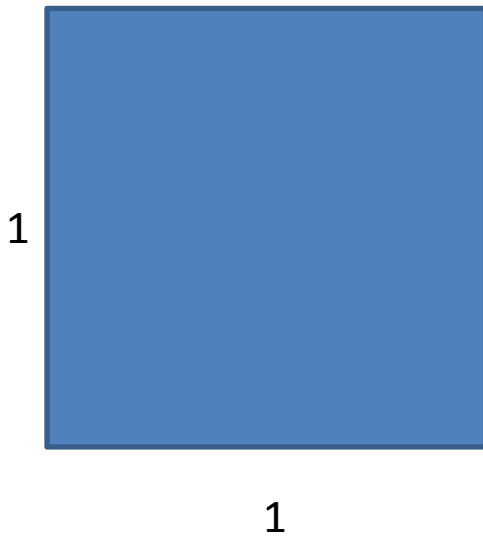
What is the surface of figure below?



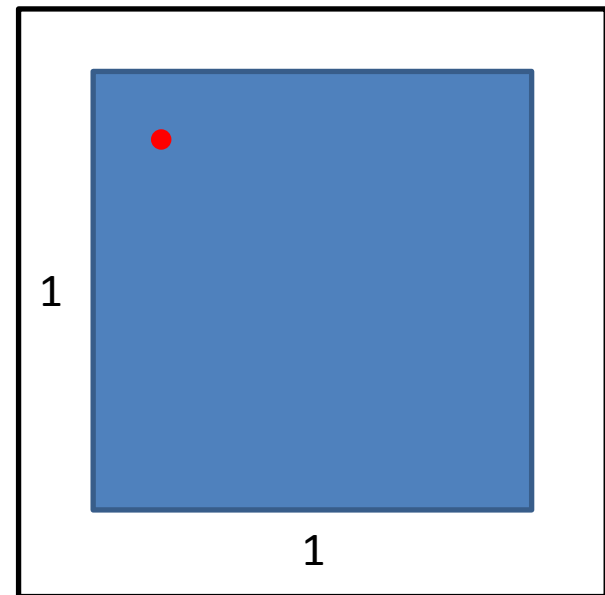
# Why Monte Carlo?

What is the surface of figure below?

Analytical approach



Monte Carlo approach



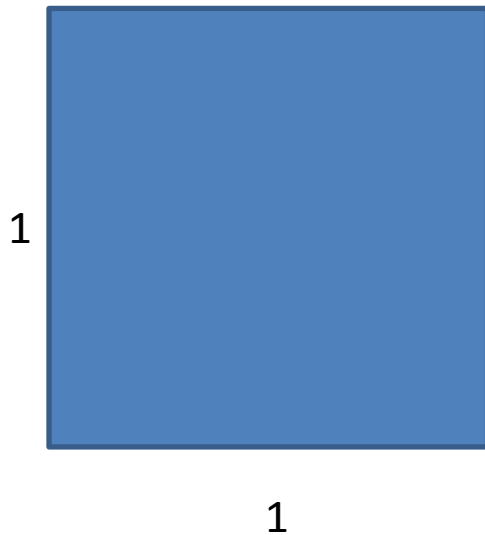
Time required for the answer: 1 slide

Time required for the answer: 1 slide

# Why Monte Carlo?

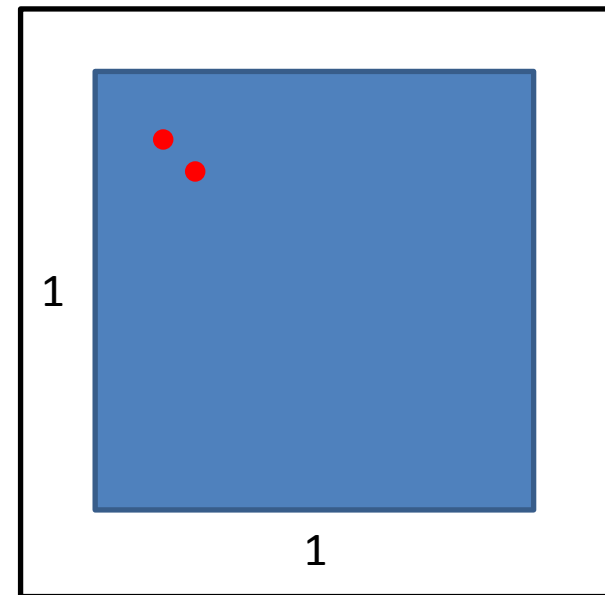
What is the surface of figure below?

Analytical approach



$$S = a^2 = 1 * 1 = \mathbf{1.0 \text{ [unit}^2\text{]}}$$

Monte Carlo approach



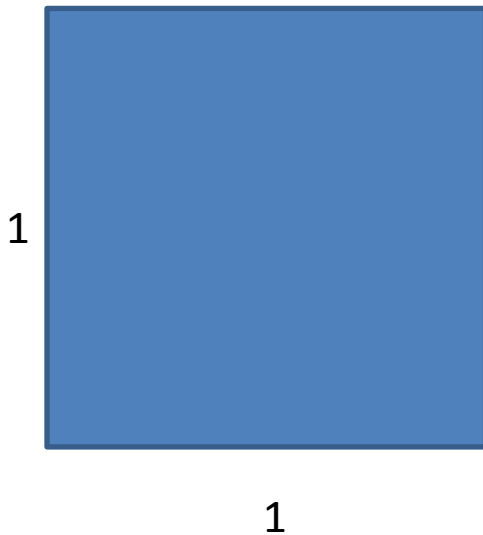
Time required for the answer: 2 slides

Time required for the answer: 2 slides

# Why Monte Carlo?

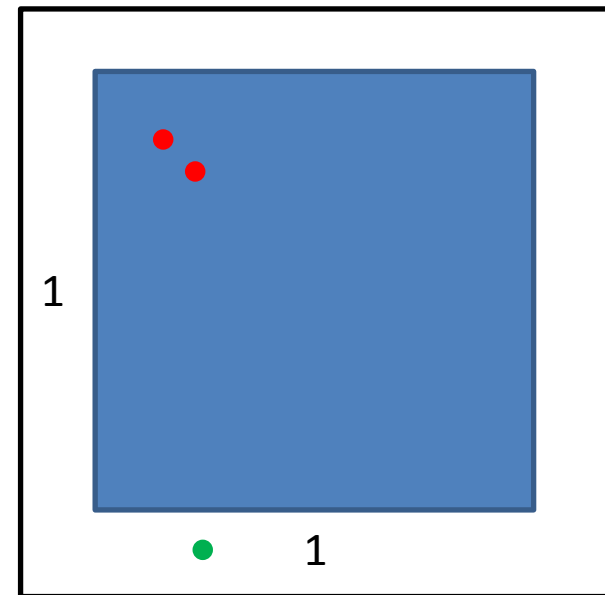
What is the surface of figure below?

Analytical approach



$$S = a^2 = 1 * 1 = \mathbf{1.0 \text{ [unit}^2\text{]}}$$

Monte Carlo approach



Time required for the answer: 3 slides

Time required for the answer: 2 slides

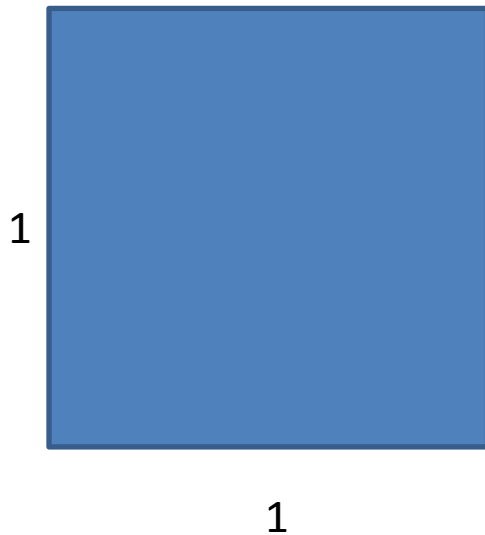
# Why Monte Carlo?

Let's skip 9996 slides...

# Why Monte Carlo?

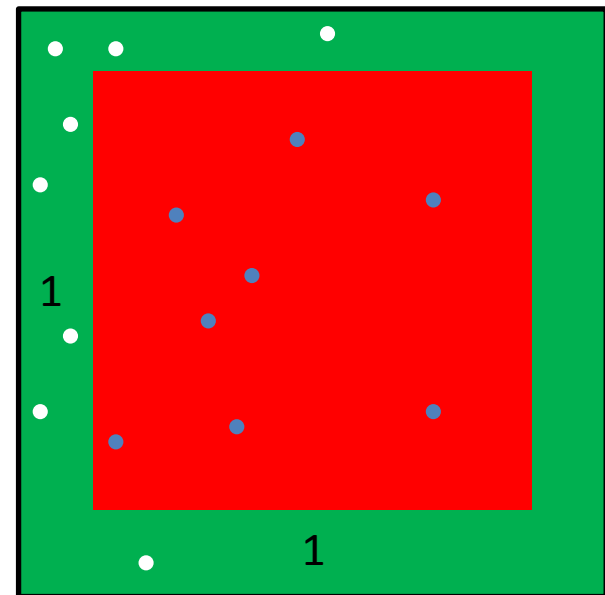
What is the surface of figure below?

Analytical approach



$$S = a^2 = 1 * 1 = \mathbf{1.0 \text{ [unit}^2\text{]}}$$

Monte Carlo approach



$$S = \text{HITS} / (\text{HITS} + \text{MISSES}) * \text{big square surface}$$

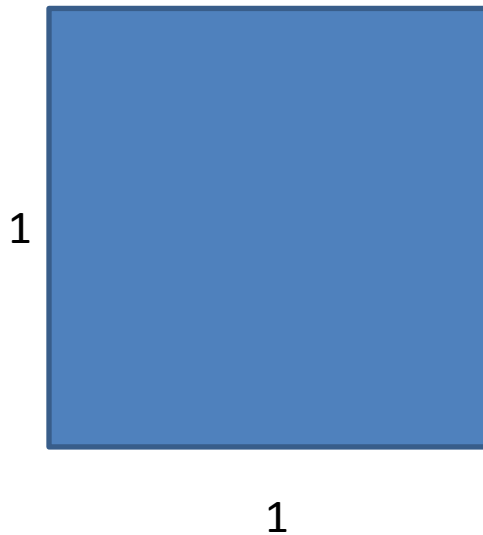
Time required for the answer: **2 slides**

Time required for the answer: 10000 slides

# Why Monte Carlo?

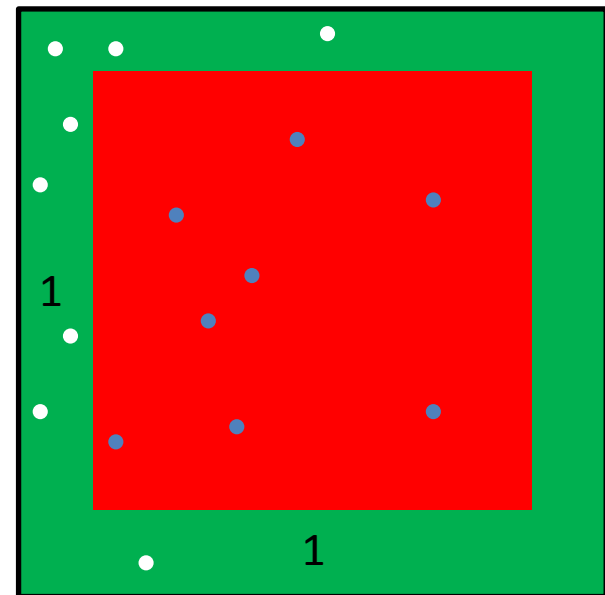
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$$S = \text{HITS} / (\text{HITS} + \text{MISSES}) * \text{big square surface}$$

$$S = \mathbf{0.99996 \text{ [unit}^2\text{]} \pm 0.0001}$$

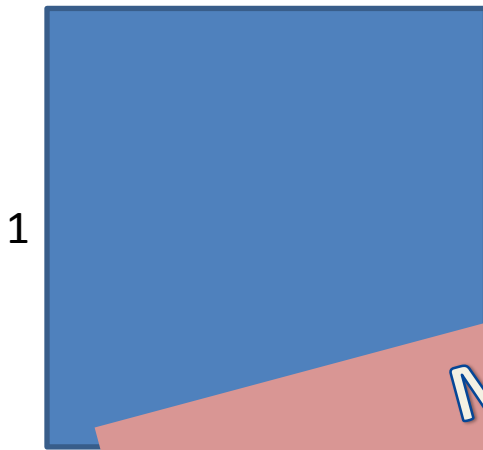
Time required for the answer: **2 slides**

Time required for the answer: **10001 slides**

# Why Monte Carlo?

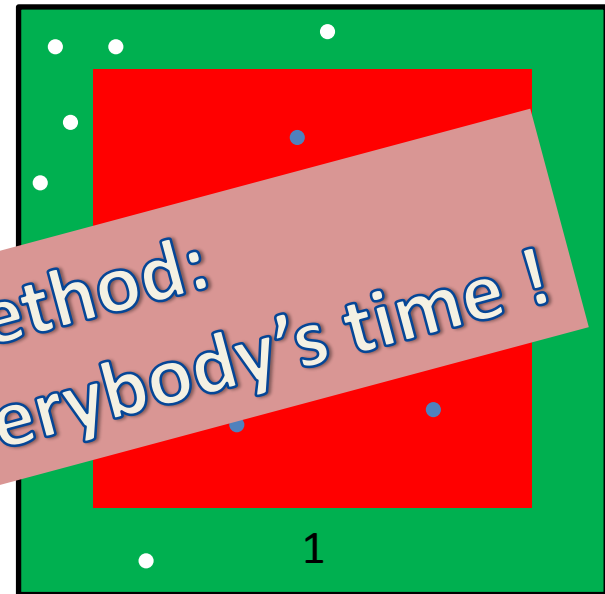
What is the surface of figure below?

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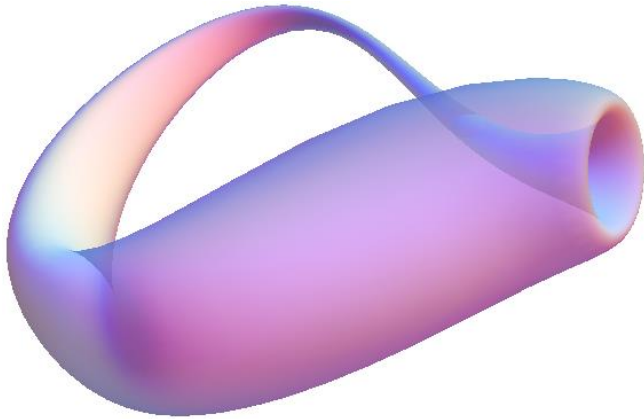
$$S = 0.99996 \text{ [unit}^2\text{]} \pm 0.0001$$

Monte Carlo method:  
A great tool to waste everybody's time !

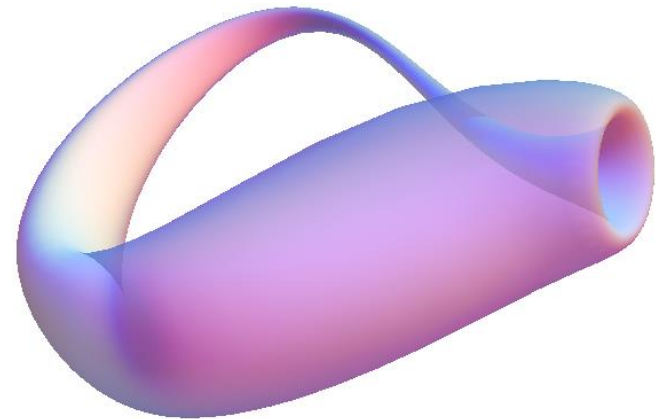
# Why Monte Carlo?

What is the volume of figure below?

Analytical approach



Monte Carlo approach



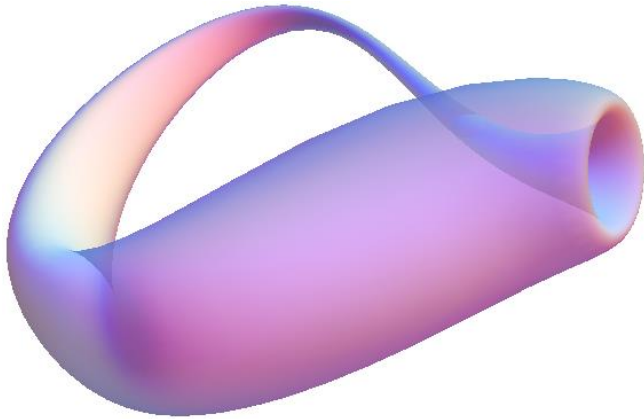
Time required for the answer:

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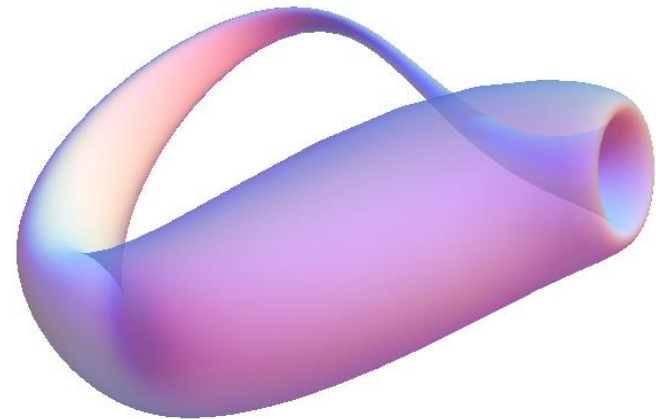
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Analytical approach



Monte Carlo approach



0.43556 [units<sup>2</sup>]

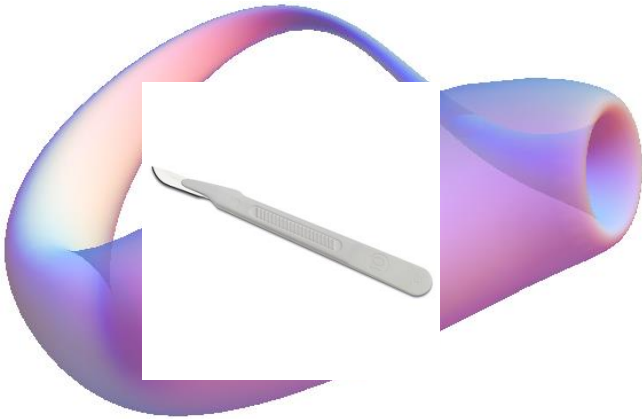
Time required for the answer: **NaN (or close to that)**

Time required for the answer: 10000 slides

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Analytical approach



Monte Carlo approach

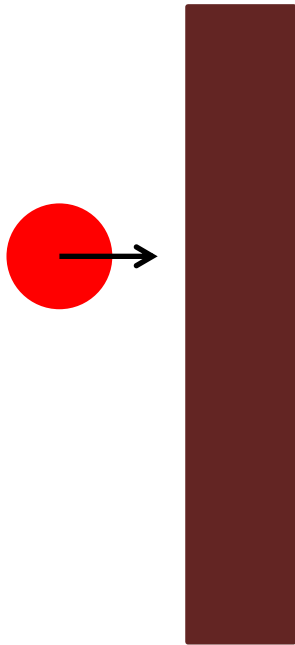


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# Why Monte Carlo?

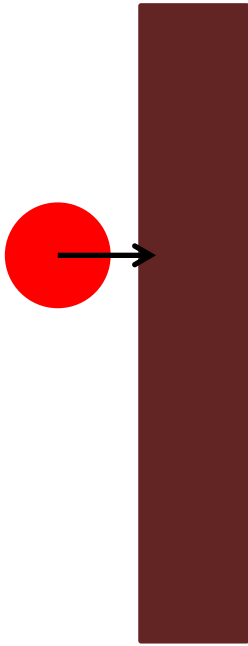
The particle journey



Step: 0

# Why Monte Carlo?

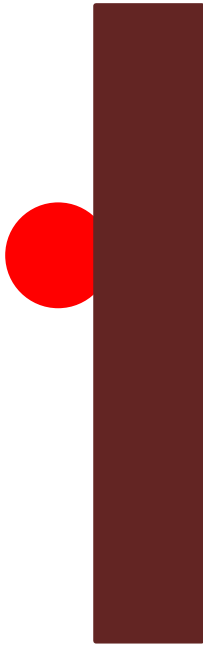
The particle journey



Step: 1

# Why Monte Carlo?

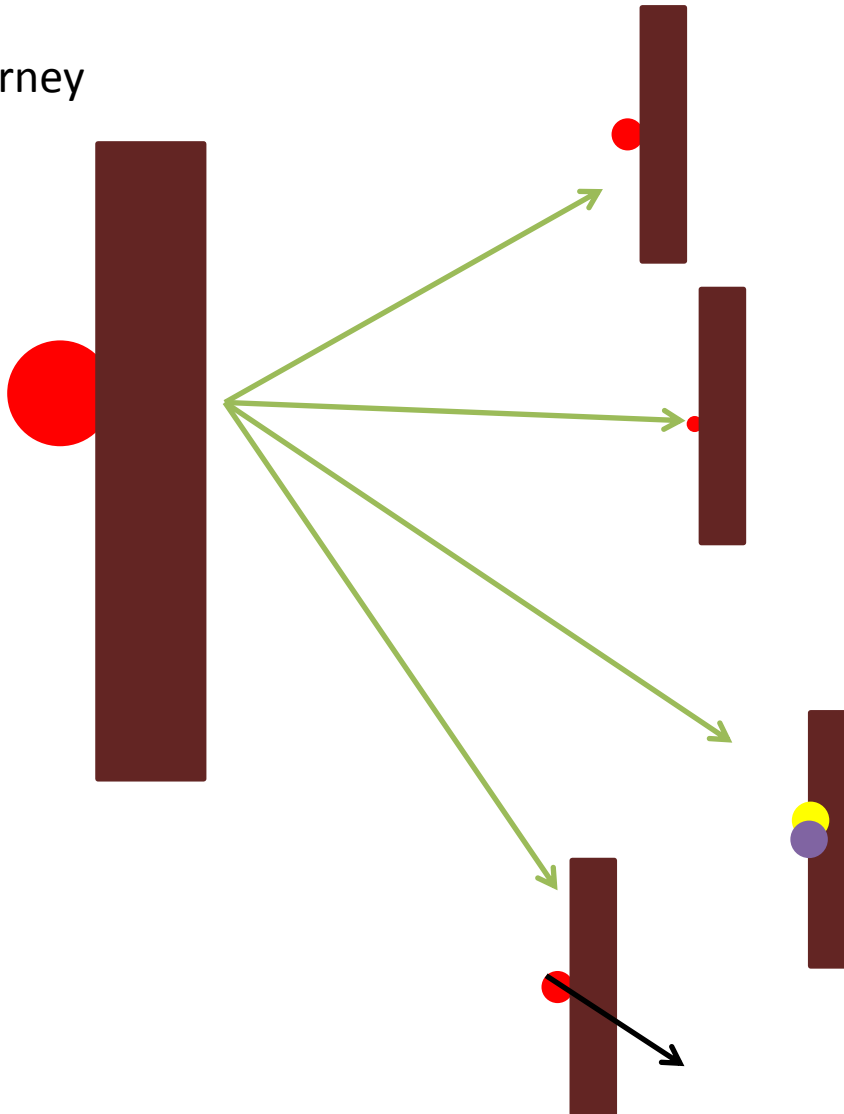
The particle journey



Step: 2

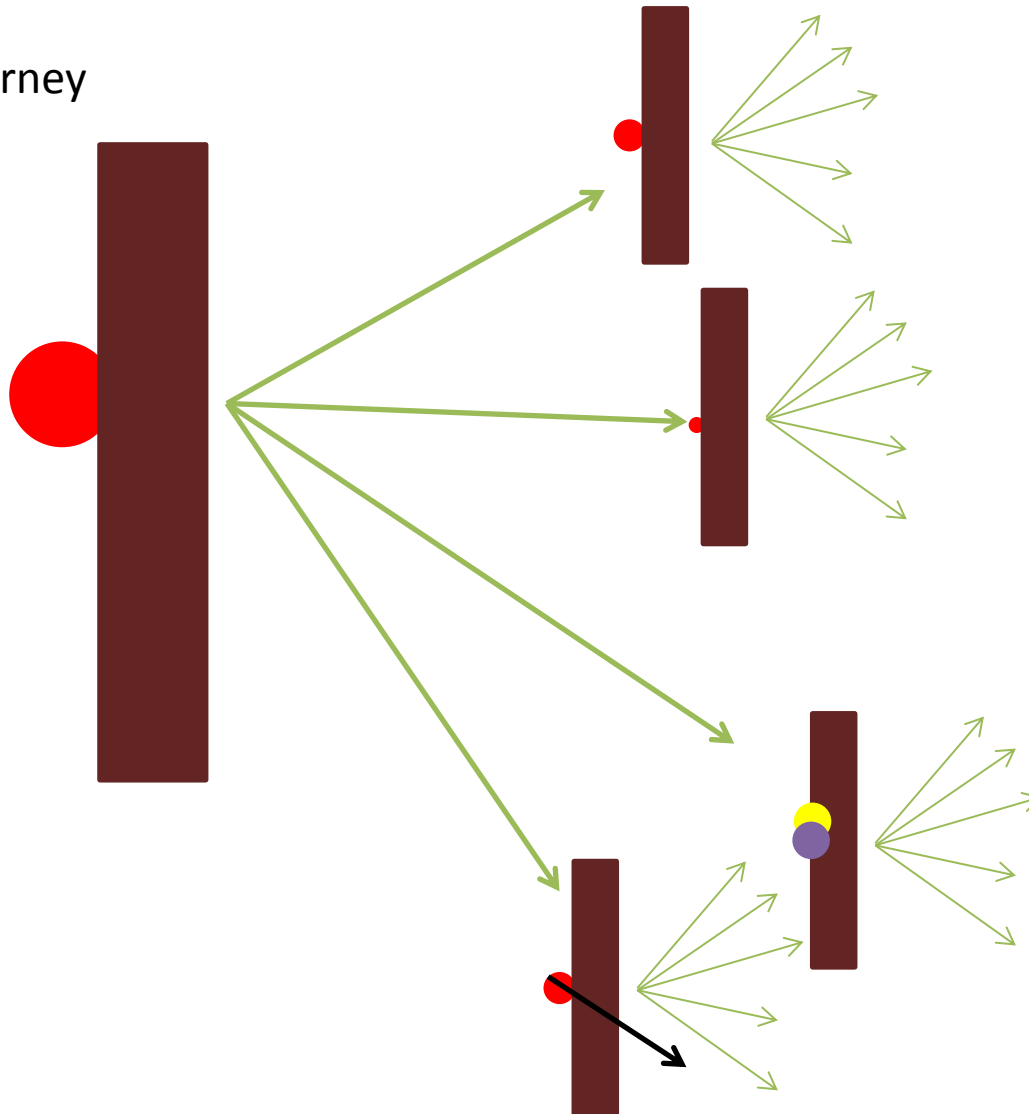
# Why Monte Carlo?

The particle journey



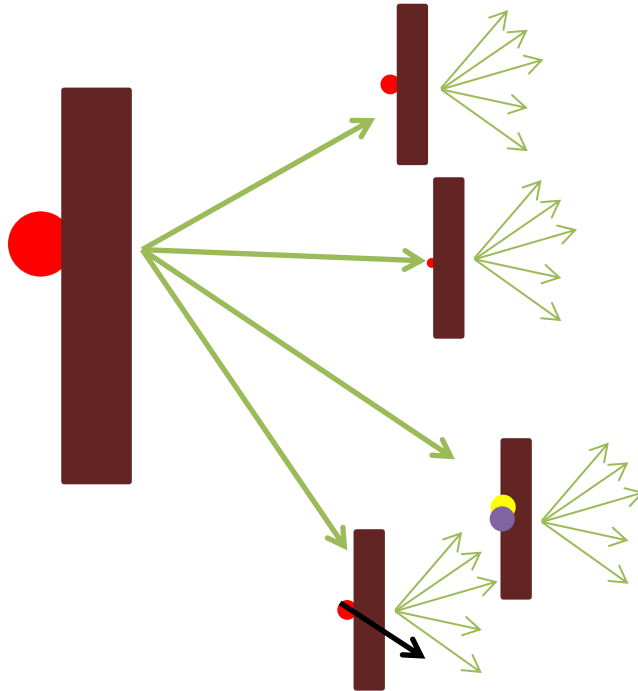
# Why Monte Carlo?

The particle journey



# Why Monte Carlo?

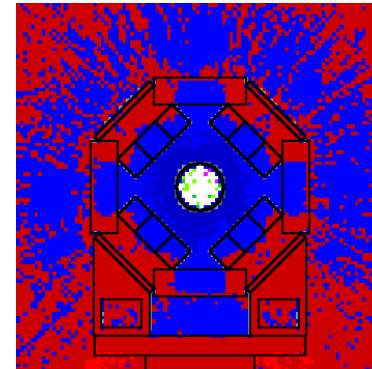
The particle journey



Many additional techniques:

- Biasing
- Thresholds
- Varying step size
- Scoring rules

But the principle remains the same



# Why Monte Carlo?

- Makes complicated, random processes solvable in finite time
- Works when analytical formulae approach fails
- Nowadays „cheap” in terms of computational efforts (parallel computing)

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**Monte Carlo method:  
Flawless tool !**

Why MARS?



**MARS Code System**



EUROPEAN  
SPALLATION  
SOURCE

# Why MARS?



## **MARS Code System**

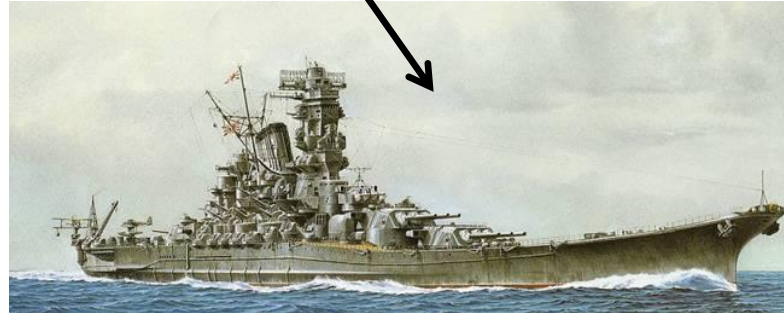


- Many other available tools: FLUKA, GEANT, MCNP...

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## MARS Code System

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All are comparable in terms of results, efficiency.

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## MARS Code System



- Many other available tools: FLUKA, GEANT, MCNP...

All are comparable in terms of results, efficiency.

All originated in 3rd century BC therefore are basing on Fortran programming language, founded by Archimedes.

# Why MARS?



## MARS Code System



- Many other available tools: FLUKA, GEANT, MCNP...

All are comparable in terms of results, efficiency.

Reasoning at ESS:

- Staff coming from FERMILAB, easy access to code and designers
- Cross-check required - many FLUKA experts available, need for second code
- Easy access to the source code and many tuning possibilities

# Why MARS?



## MARS Code System



- Many other available tools: FLUKA, GEANT, MCNP...

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Reasoning at ESS:

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- Cross-check requires... need for
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**MARS:**  
Probably as good as everything else

# Pre-simulation process

## Planning the spaceship launch



# Pre-simulation process



## Preparation phase:

- Creating the model
- Defining the beam environment (loss, production, collision + parameters)
- Deciding what to score

Spend a lot of time on those three topics, because

# Pre-simulation process

## Preparation phase:

- Creating the model
- Defining the beam environment (loss, production, collision + parameters)
- Deciding what to score

**INPUT IS KING**

# Pre-simulation process



Monte Carlo particle transport tools will calculate everything with only the numerical error

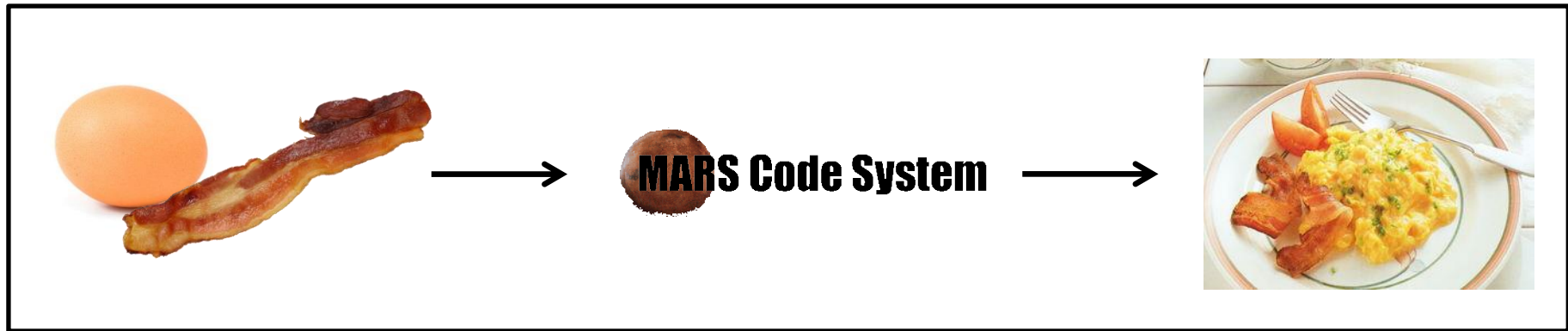
# Pre-simulation process



Monte Carlo particle transport tools will calculate everything with only the numerical error - **also** situations that don't make sense in real life

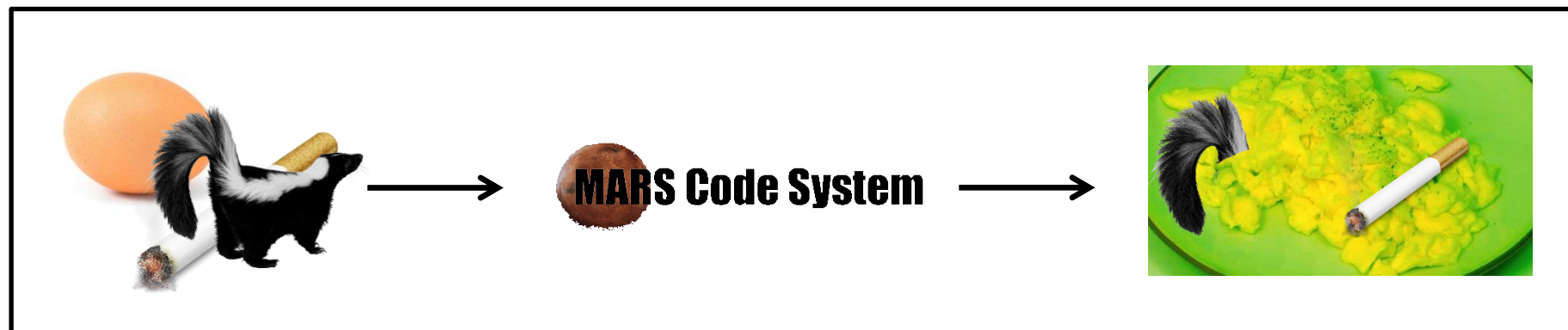
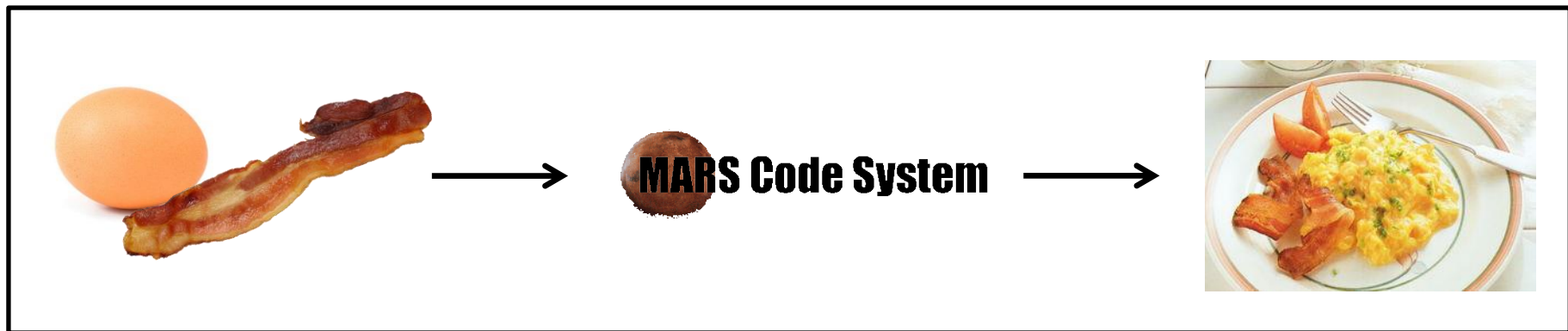
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Monte Carlo particle transport tools will calculate everything with only the numerical error - **also** situations that don't make sense in real life



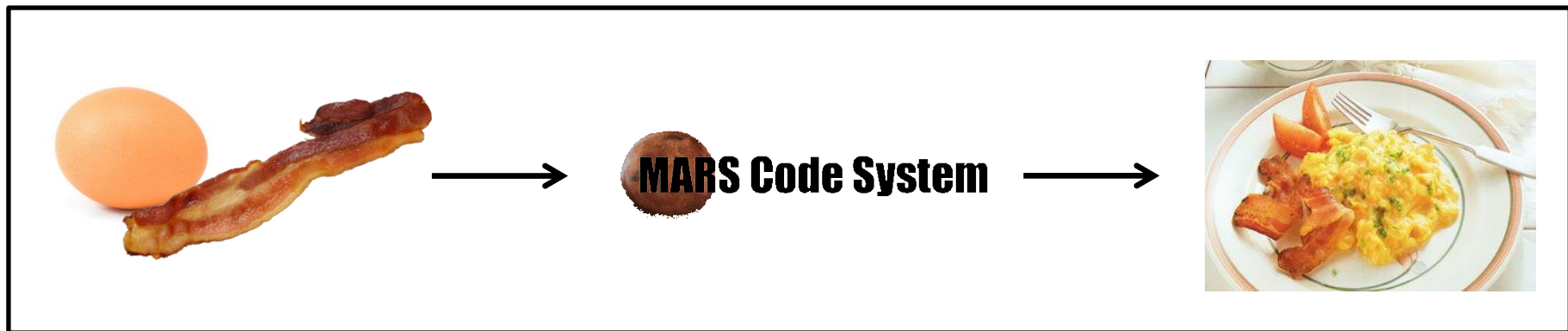
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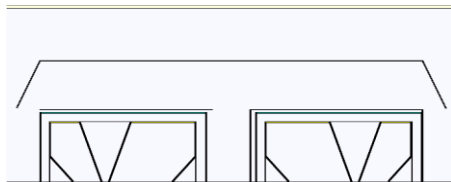
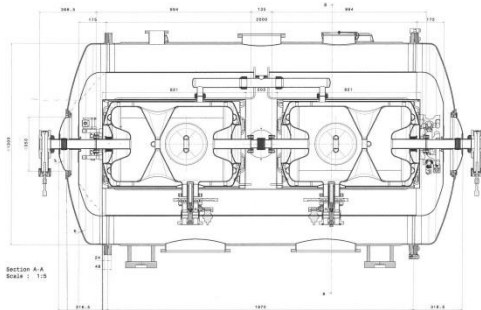


# Pre-simulation process Modelling



# Pre-simulation process Modelling

- Most time consuming stage of simulation preparation
- Involves translation of the accelerator's components technical drawings into the Monte Carlo machine code
- Lowest level designing must be done by hand



heltankm	2 0 2	0. 0.	19.6	20.9	21.4	92.6	!middle part of helium tank
helcovl	2 0 2	0. 0.	19.6	9.1	21.4	0.5	!helium tank left cover
helcovr	2 0 2	0. 0.	111.7	9.1	21.4	0.5	!helium tank right cover
magshld	2 0 8	0. 0.	19.45	24.25	24.4	92.9	!magnetic shield over cavities
magshll	2 0 8	0. 0.	19.45	9.1	24.25	0.15	!magnetic shield left cover
magshlr	2 0 8	0. 0.	112.2	9.1	24.25	0.15	!magnetic shield right cover
termshld	2 0 9	0. 0.	0.	47.25	47.4	131.8	!thermal shield around

# Pre-simulation process Modelling



- Most time consuming stage of simulation preparation
- Involves translation of the accelerator's components technical drawings into the Monte Carlo machine code
- Lowest level designing must be done by hand

You will need to help yourself – Monte Carlo codes will not do everything for you

# Pre-simulation process Modelling

- Most time consuming stage of simulation preparation
- Involves translation of the accelerator's components technical drawings into the Monte Carlo machine code
- Lowest level designing must be done by hand

You will not  
code

**FLUKA:**

**I heard rumors that it will, soon**

Monte Carlo  
waiting for you

# Pre-simulation process Modelling



- The environment is too small – the codes and their interfaces cannot have tools for absolutely all of the applications

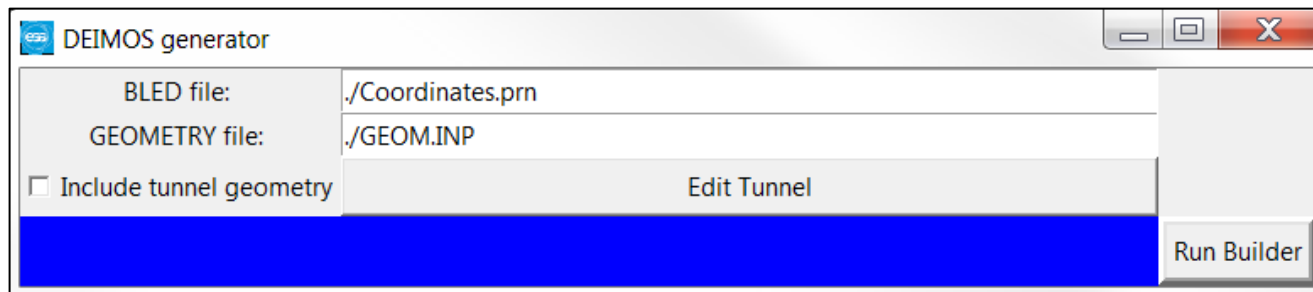
# Pre-simulation process Modelling



- The environment is too small – the codes and their interfaces cannot have tools for absolutely all of the applications
- If you see any possibility of replication, pattern, systematisation - use it; most likely you will need to redo many things so it might be useful to automatise the process

# Pre-simulation process Modelling

- The environment is too small – the codes and their interfaces cannot have tools for absolutely all of the applications
- If you see any possibility of replication, pattern, systematisation - use it;
- Create a link between your accelerator repository and your model – ideally you want to have a „one button model generator”



# Pre-simulation process Modelling



Info PBS Layout PBS Tree XML Tree **Cell data** Slot data BLE data Monitor data Cell Parts Slot Parts Beam-line Parts Monitor Parts Lego Sets

Source File

Section	Cell	Model	eVout (MeV)	w/c	Length (m)	Xend (m)	Yend (m)	Zend (m)	Xsur (m)	Ysur (m)	Zsur (m)
FE	FE	FrontEndCell	3.6	0.087348	0	0	0	0	0	-4.5	-595.4308
MEBT	010	MebtCell01	3.6	0.087348	0.35	0	0	0.35	0	-4.5	-595.0808
MEBT	020	MebtQhpCav	3.6	0.087348	0.35	0	0	0.7	0	-4.5	-594.7308
MEBT	030	MebtCellQvp100Drift	3.6	0.087348	0.2	0	0	0.9	0	-4.5	-594.5308
MEBT	040	MebtCell04	3.6	0.087348	1.14	0	0	2.04	0	-4.5	-593.3908
MEBT	050	MebtCellQhp100Drift	3.6	0.087348	0.2	0	0	2.24	0	-4.5	-593.1908
MEBT	060	MebtCellQvp100Drift	3.6	0.087348	0.2	0	0	2.44	0	-4.5	-592.9908
MEBT	070	MebtCell07	3.6	0.087348	0.45	0	0	2.89	0	-4.5	-592.5408
MEBT	080	MebtQvpCav	3.6	0.087348	0.35	0	0	3.24	0	-4.5	-592.1908
MEBT	090	MebtCellQhp100Drift	3.6	0.087348	0.2	0	0	3.44	0	-4.5	-591.9908
MEBT	100	MebtCellQvp100Drift	3.6	0.087348	0.2	0	0	3.64	0	-4.5	-591.7908
MEBT	110	MebtCellQhp100Drift	3.6	0.087348	0.2	0	0	3.84	0	-4.5	-591.5908
DTL	010	DtlCell01	21.246552	0.209274	7.741788	0	0	11.581788	0	-4.5	-583.849012
DTL	020	DtlCell02	39.049829	0.279849	7.310466	0	0	18.892254	0	-4.5	-576.538546
DTL	030	DtlCell03	56.736474	0.332852	7.843558	0	0	26.735812	0	-4.5	-568.694988
DTL	040	DtlCell04	73.740534	0.374728	8.149519	0	0	34.885331	0	-4.5	-560.545469
DTL	050	DtlCell05	89.81105	0.408759	7.835414	0	0	42.720745	0	-4.5	-552.710055
SPK	010	SpokeLedpCell	96.24764	0.421208	4.74	0	0	47.460745	0	-4.5	-547.970055
SPK	020	SpokeCell	104.764415	0.436801	4.26	0	0	51.720745	0	-4.5	-543.710055
SPK	030	SpokeCell	114.691751	0.453852	4.26	0	0	55.980745	0	-4.5	-539.450055
SPK	040	SpokeCell	125.012326	0.470447	4.26	0	0	60.240745	0	-4.5	-535.190055
SPK	050	SpokeCell	135.546178	0.486336	4.26	0	0	64.500745	0	-4.5	-530.930055
SPK	060	SpokeCell	146.161101	0.501394	4.26	0	0	68.760745	0	-4.5	-526.670055
SPK	070	SpokeCell	156.765172	0.515582	4.26	0	0	73.020745	0	-4.5	-522.410055
SPK	080	SpokeCell	167.264015	0.528869	4.26	0	0	77.280745	0	-4.5	-518.150055
SPK	090	SpokeCell	177.61781	0.541302	4.26	0	0	81.540745	0	-4.5	-513.890055
SPK	100	SpokeCell	187.09000	0.552238	4.26	0	0	85.800745	0	-4.5	-509.630055
SPK	110	SpokeCell	197.585406	0.563601	4.26	0	0	90.060745	0	-4.5	-505.370055
SPK	120	SpokeCell	207.058132	0.573486	4.26	0	0	94.320745	0	-4.5	-501.110055
SPK	130	SpokeCell	216.413771	0.582853	4.26	0	0	98.580745	0	-4.5	-496.850055
MBL	010	MedBetaCell	230.621563	0.596382	8.52	0	0	107.100745	0	-4.5	-488.330055
MBL	020	MedBetaCell	249.583639	0.613252	8.52	0	0	115.620745	0	-4.5	-479.810055
MBL	030	MedBetaCell	276.433559	0.635103	8.52	0	0	124.140745	0	-4.5	-471.290055
MBL	040	MedBetaCell	312.523855	0.661279	8.52	0	0	132.660745	0	-4.5	-462.770055
MBL	050	MedBetaCell	358.016112	0.689995	8.52	0	0	141.180745	0	-4.5	-454.250055
MBL	060	MedBetaCell	413.375381	0.719812	8.52	0	0	149.700745	0	-4.5	-445.730055
MBL	070	MedBetaCell	467.807102	0.744792	8.52	0	0	158.220745	0	-4.5	-437.210055

**DEIMOS generator**

BLED file:

GEOMETRY file:

Include tunnel geometry Edit Tunnel

**Run Builder**

# Pre-simulation process Environment



Need to know as much as possible about the simulated beam.

# Pre-simulation process Environment



Need to know as much as possible about the simulated beam.

ESS Beam Physics group asked about the nature of the beam losses along the machine (locations, magnitude, angles, etc.):

# Pre-simulation process Environment



Need to know as much as possible about the simulated beam.

ESS Beam Physics group asked about the nature of the beam losses along the machine (locations, magnitude, angles, etc.):

**„We don't expect any beam losses”**

# Pre-simulation process Environment



Thank you for attention.

# Pre-simulation process Environment

Need to know as much as possible about the simulated beam.

If there is no information available, make some assumptions.



# Pre-simulation process Environment



Need to know as much as possible about the simulated beam.

If there is no information available, make some assumptions.

Try to look for the data in similar machines, take into account some general rules.

# Pre-simulation process Environment



Need to know as much as possible about the simulated beam.

If there is no information available, make some assumptions.

Try to look for the data in similar machines, take into account some general rules.

When in doubt – go with the worst case scenario (to some extent)

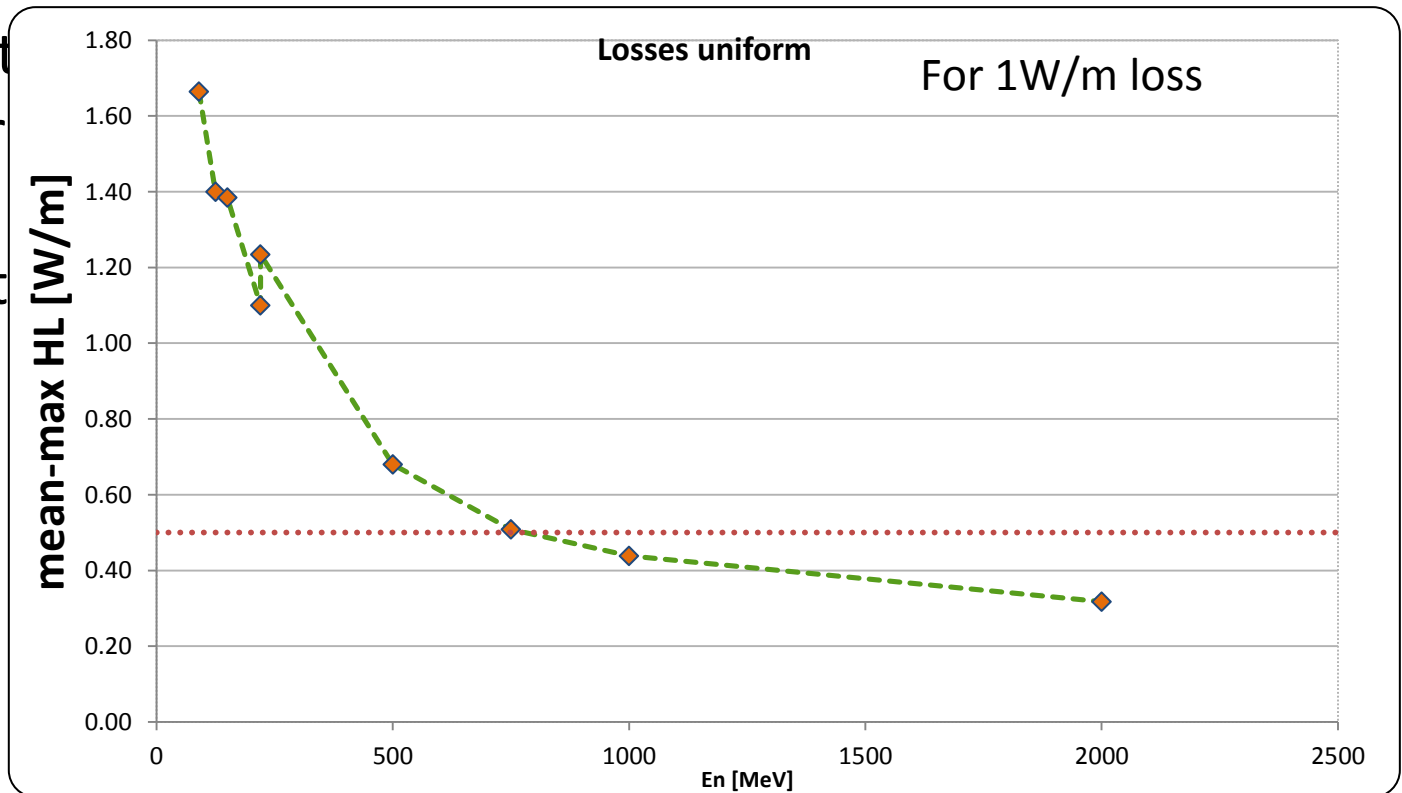
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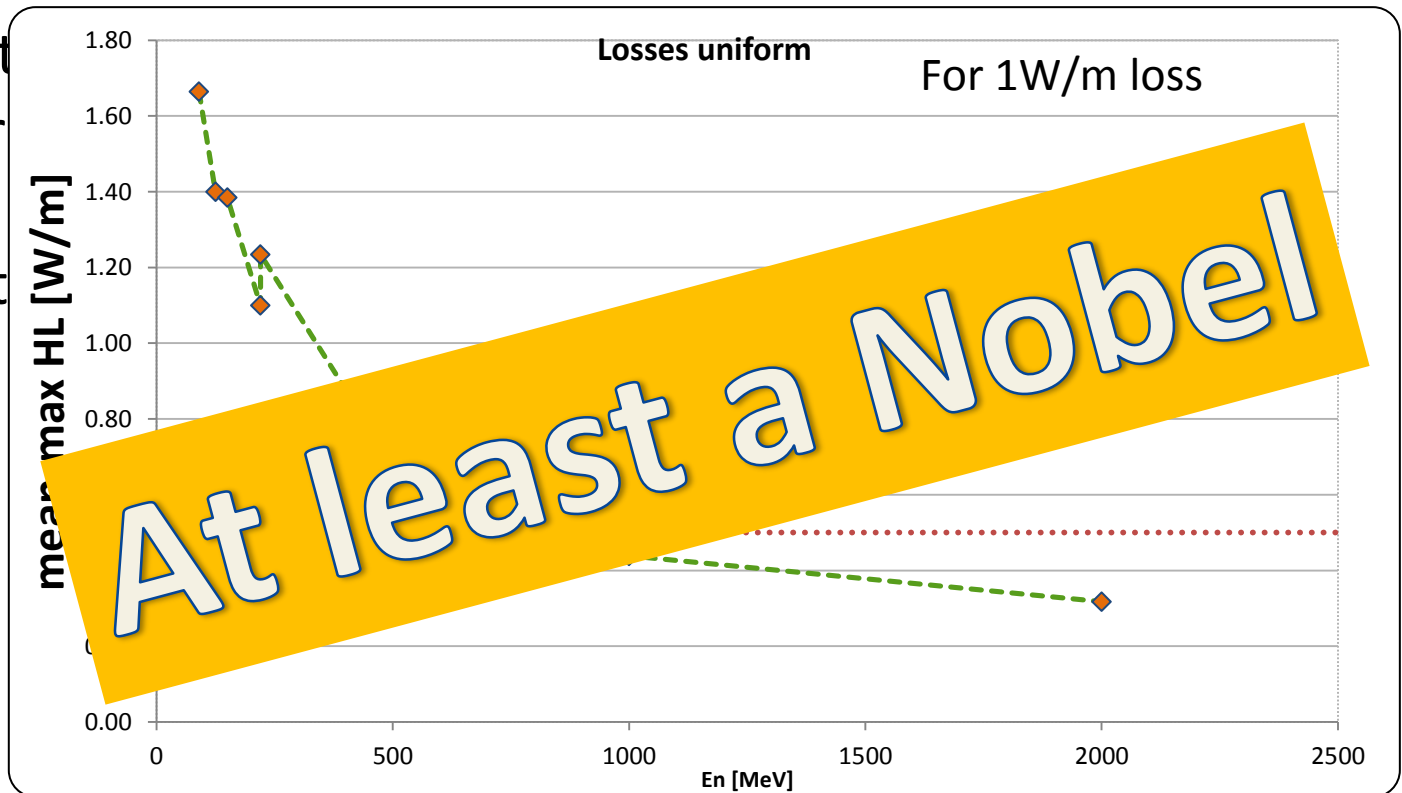
# Pre-simulation process Environment

Need to know as much as possible about the simulated beam.

If there is no information available, make some assumptions.

Try to look for trends  
some general rules

When in doubt  
extent)



# Pre-simulation process Scoring



# Pre-simulation process Scoring



Ideally: score everything.

Reality: hard drives are not infinitely large

# Pre-simulation process Scoring



Answer two questions:

- Why did you started the simulation process in the first place?
- What can, apart from obvious quantities, improve your knowledge of the associated phenomena

# Pre-simulation process

## Scoring



Answer two questions:

- Why did you started the simulation process in the first place?
- What can, apart from obvious quantities, improve your knowledge of the associated phenomena

(is absorbed dose sufficient to evaluate something? maybe it could be useful to look on the contribution of different particle types? how about their energy distribution? to be honest, also their fluxes could be used somehow...)

# Simulation itself

Lift-off



# Simulation itself

Sit down, enjoy, and relax – Monte Carlo code will do it for you...



# Simulation itself



Sit down, enjoy, and relax – Monte Carlo code will do it for you...

... and give you a lot of time to think about the analysis of the obtained data!

# Simulation data analysis

Is this a rock or a Martian?



# Simulation data analysis



Raw data from the simulations are close to useless

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**DATA ANALYSIS IS  
(OTHER) KING**

# Simulation data analysis



This is the moment to shine with creativity

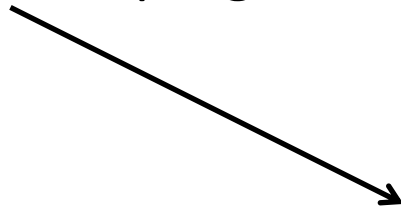
# Simulation data analysis



Data analysis involves everything from presentation of data (even the way you plot results might influence your evaluation) through some simple threshold algorithms (looking for limits) up to really complicated analysis harvester programs.

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Once more – pure programming

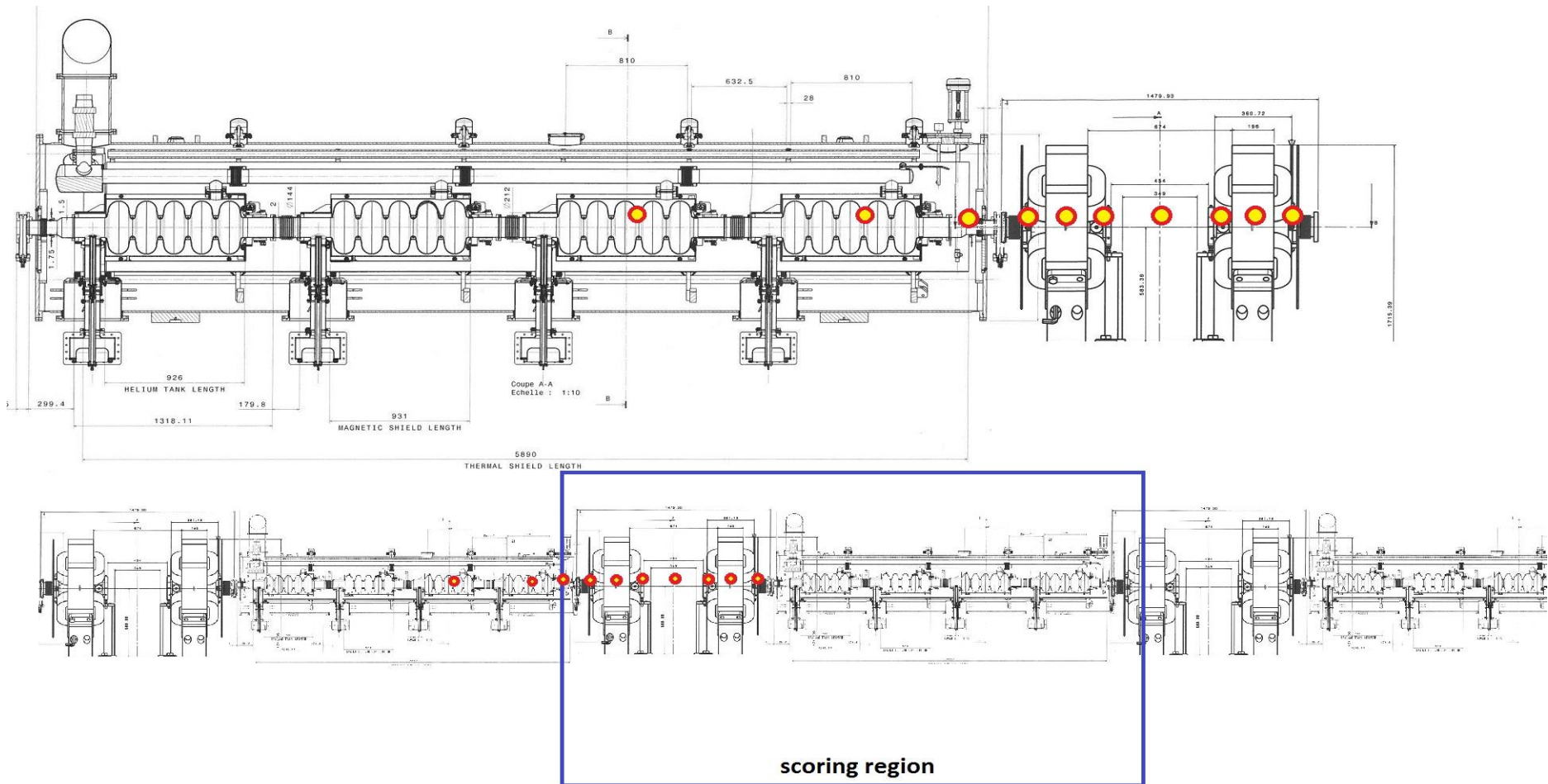
# Simulation data analysis



Example: loss pattern recognition for ESS superconducting linac

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# Simulation data analysis



Possible solution for this multidimensional, non-linear, complicated problem: neural network based algorithm

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Training sets: simulation **assumptions** and **results**



# Simulation data analysis

Possible solution for this multidimensional, non-linear, complicated problem: neural network based algorithm

Neural  
Network

First attempts done in  
Matlab, working on  
incomplete data sets

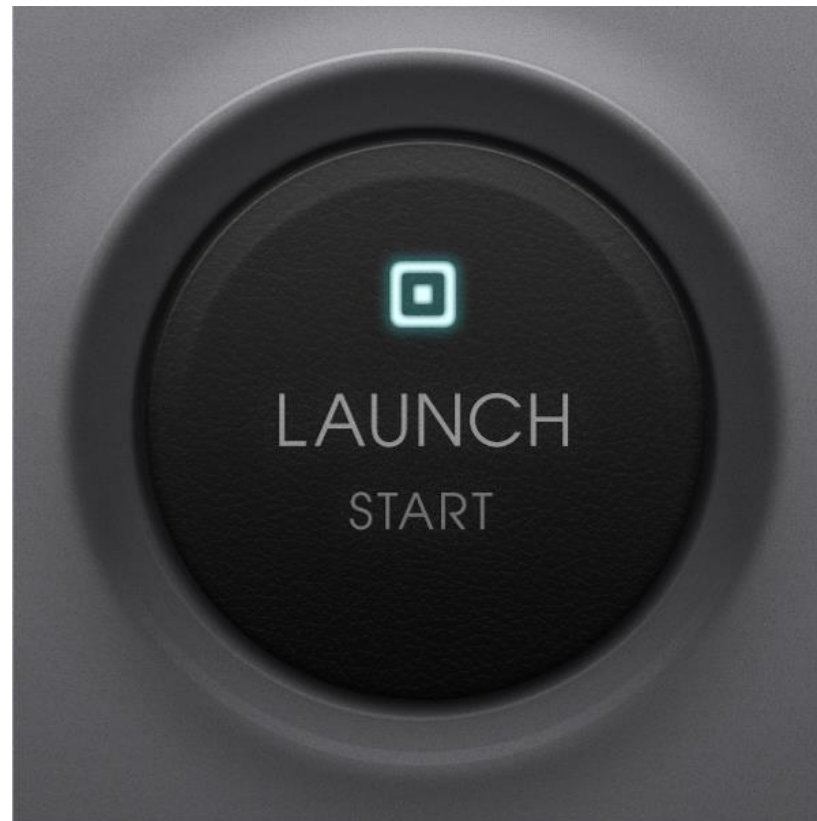
```
FILE NAVIGATE EDIT BREAKPOINTS RUN
C:\Users\Michal\Documents\MATLAB
Editor - C:\Users\Michal\Documents\MATLAB\neural_square.m
bruteforce_3.m test_least.m neural_square.m +
22 - plt = plt+1; figure(plt), hold on;
23 - plot(INPUT,OUTPUT,'bo','LineWidth',2)
24 - plot(test_input,test_real_output,'r.','LineWidth',2)
25 - legend('TRAIN','OPERATIONAL TEST',2)
26 - xlabel(' INPUT ')
27 - ylabel(' TARGET ')
28 - title(' SQUARE ROOT DATA FOR NN MODEL ')
29 - hold off
30 -
31 - %neural
32 - h=6
33 - net=fitnet(h);
34 - net.divideFcn = 'dividetrain';
35 - Nw = (I+1)*h+(h+1)*O
36 - Ndof = Ntrneg - Nw
37 - net.trainParam.goal = Ndof*MSEtn00a/Ndof;
38 -
39 - net = configure(net,INPUT,OUTPUT);
40 - [ net tr ytrn etrn ] = train(net,INPUT,OUTPUT);
41 -
42 - %plot result
43 - plt=plt+1,figure(plt), hold on
```

# Simulation data analysis

Possible solution for this multidimensional, non-linear, complicated problem: neural network based algorithm

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	
1	TYPE 1	TYPE 2	ENERGY	angle	pos. X	pos. Y	loss E2	loss E1	loss D	loss A1	loss A	loss A2	loss C	loss B1	loss B	loss B2	
2	ELLIPTICAL		220	3mrad	8.7mm	0	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	
3	ELLIPTICAL		500	3mrad	0	8.7 mm	1	1	1	4	3	3	1	2	1	1	
4	ELLIPTICAL		500	3mrad	-8.7mm	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5	ELLIPTICAL		500	3mrad	8.7mm	0	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
6	ELLIPTICAL		1000	3mrad	8.7mm	0	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	
7	ELLIPTICAL		2000	3mrad	8.7mm	0	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	2	1	1	
8	ELLIPTICAL		220	1mrad	8.7mm	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9	ELLIPTICAL		500	1mrad	8.7mm	0	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	2	1	1	
10	ELLIPTICAL		1000	1mrad	8.7mm	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	
11	ELLIPTICAL		2000	1mrad	8.7mm	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	
12	ELLIPTICAL		220	1deg	8.7mm	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	
13	ELLIPTICAL		500	1deg	8.7mm	0	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	2	1	1	
14	ELLIPTICAL		1000	1deg	8.7mm	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	
15	ELLIPTICAL		2000	1deg	8.7mm	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	
16	UPGRADE	2mm beampipe	2000	3mrad	8.7mm	0					4						
17	UPGRADE	4mm beampipe	2000	3mrad	8.7mm	0					4						
18	SPOKE		90	3mrad	0	2.4 mm	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	right
19	SPOKE		90	3mrad	-2.4 mm	0	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	bottom
20	SPOKE		90	3mrad	2.4 mm	0	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	top
21	SPOKE		150	3mrad	0	2.4 mm	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	right
22	SPOKE		220	3mrad	-2.4 mm	0	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	bottom
23	SPOKE		220	3mrad	2.4 mm	0	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	top
24	SPOKE		220	3mrad	0	2.4 mm	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	right

# Dare to press the button?



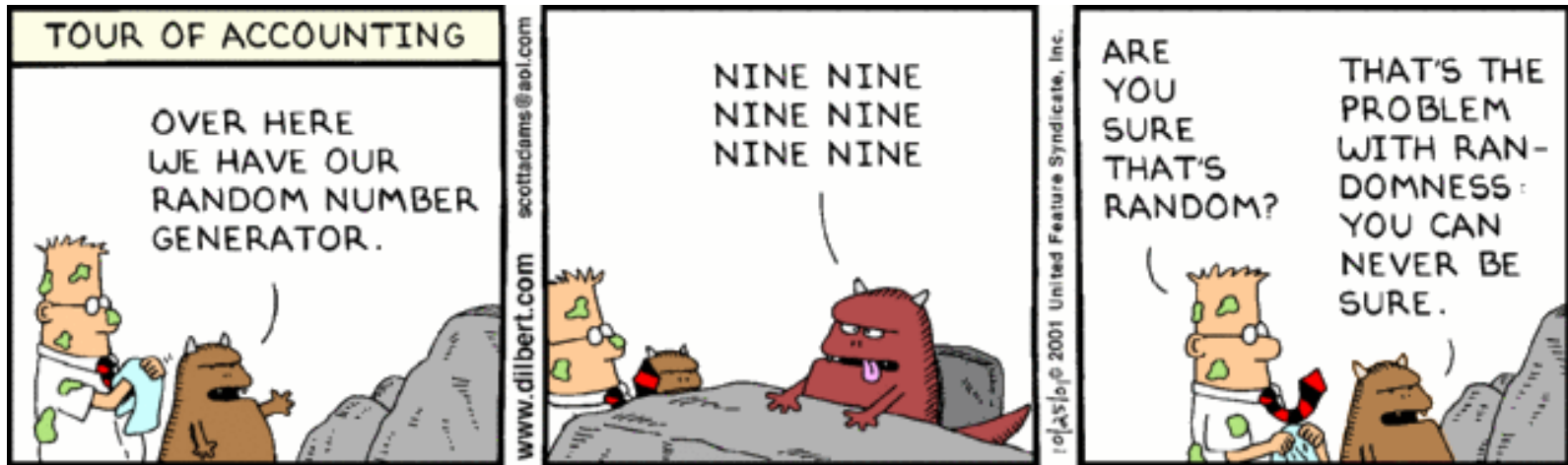
# Summary



Monte Carlo codes used in a right way are necessary tools in the design process of every accelerator machine

The more time you spend on pre-simulation chores the more accurate your results will be and the less white hair will be produced

You WILL need to program a lot to make your simulationist life easier, although the trend is to embed as much as possible into the code itself (also: SHARE YOUR WORK)





Thank you for attention.