Introduction to MAD-X

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Inspired by W. Herr's material

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The MAD-X lectures

We will have

- 1 h lecture (now).
- 6 h "hand-on" tutorials during the week.
  - Today's tutorials (2× 1 h) will be dedicated to get familiar with the MADX environment, to prepare a very simple input file and to explore a FODO cell
  - Tomorrow's tutorial (2× 1 h) will be devoted to the FODO lattice and the chromaticity.
  - On Friday's tutorial (2× 1 h) we will play with transfer lines and the LHC lattice.

Each tutorial is split in two parts of $\approx$ 20 min each (last 20 minutes for Q&A). Basic knowledge of Linux is assumed but do not hesitate to ask in case: we (Guido, Dario, Andrea and Javier) are here to help.

MAD-X IN <60M:00S!

Introduction

MAD-X syntax

"Hello World!" example

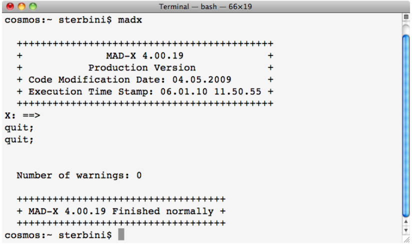
DISCLAIMER. This material is intended to be an introduction to MAD-X: a large part of the code capabilities are not discussed in details or are not discussed at all! We will use MAD-X to "visualise" the transverse dynamics concepts. The main goal here is to help you to be exposed to the beam dynamics from a new perspective.

If you want to deepen the subject you can find a lot of material on the web (`http://mad.web.cern.ch/mad/madx.old/madx_manual.pdf`)...

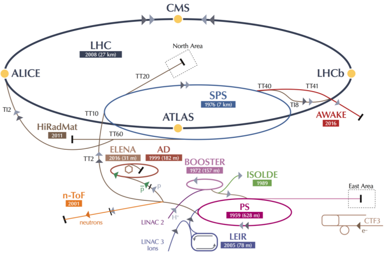
- googling "madx", you get the MAD-X homepage.
- To wet your appetite, you can google "MAD-X primer".
- To go in details, you can google "MAD-X manual".

What is MAD-X?

- A general purpose beam optics and lattice program distributed for free by CERN.
- It is used at CERN since more than 20 years for machine design and simulation (PS, SPS, LHC, linacs...).
- MAD-X is written in C/C++/Fortran77/Fortran90 (source code is available under CERN copyright).



A GENERAL PURPOSE BEAM OPTICS CODE



For circular machines, beam lines and linacs…

- Describe/document optics parameters from machine description.
- Design a lattice for getting the desired properties (matching).
- Simulate beam dynamics, machine imperfections and machine operation.

A general purpose beam optics code

MAD-X is

- multiplatforms (Linux/OSX/WIN...),
- very flexible and easy to extend,
- made for complicated applications, powerful and rather complete,
- mainly designed for large projects (LEP, LHC, CLIC...).

MAD-X is NOT

- a program for teaching,
- (very) easy to use for beginners,
- coming with a graphical user interface.

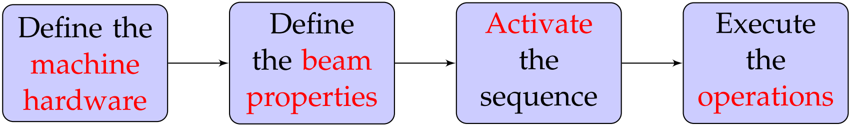
In large projects (e.g., LHC):

- Must be able to handle machines with $\geq 10^4$ elements,
- many simultaneous MAD-X users (LHC: more than 400 around the world): need consistent database,
- if you have many machines: ideally use only one design program.

Describe an accelerator in MAD-X

Goals…

- Describe, optimize and simulate a machine with several thousand elements eventually with magnetic elements shared by different beams, like in colliders.



MAD-X LANGUAGE

How does MAD-X get this info? Via text (interpreter).

- It accepts and executes statements, expressions. . . ,
- it can be used interactively (input from command line) or in batch (input from file),
- many features of a programming language (loops, if's,. . .).

All input statements are analysed by a parser and checked.

- E.g. assignments: properties of machine elements, set up of the lattice, definition of beam properties, errors. . .
- E.g. actions: compute lattice functions, optimize and correct the machine. . .

MAD-X input language

- Strong resemblance to "C" language (but NO need for declarations and NOT case sensitive apart in expressions in inverted commas),
- free format, all statements are terminated with **;** (do not forget!),
- comment lines start with: **//** or **!** or is between **/*. . . */**,
- Arithmetic expressions, including basic functions (**exp**, **log**, **sin**, **cosh**. . .), built-in random number generators and predefined constants (speed of the light, e, π, m_p, m_e. . .).

In particular it is possible to use deferred assignments

- regular assignment: **a = b**, if **b** changes **a** does not,
- deferred assignment: **a := b**, if **b** changes **a** is updated too.

Example: deferred assignments

```
Terminal — bash — 87×33
  ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
  +              MAD-X 4.00.19             +
  +           Production Version           +
  + Code Modification Date: 04.05.2009     +
  + Execution Time Stamp: 06.01.10 11.10.52 +
  ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
a=1;

b=a;

c:=a;

a=2;

++++++ info: a redefined
value a;

a =                     2 ;
value b;

b =                     1 ;
value c;

c =                     2 ;
quit;


  Number of warnings: 0

  ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
  + MAD-X 4.00.19 Finished normally +
  ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
cosmos:examples sterbini$
```

We use the **value** command to print the variables content.

DEFINITIONS OF THE LATTICE ELEMENTS

Generic pattern to define an element:

label: *keyword*, properties. . . ;

- For a dipole magnet:
  MBL: SBEND, L=10.0;
- For a quadrupole magnet:
  MQ: QUADRUPOLE, L=3.3;
- For a sextupole magnet:
  MSF: SEXTUPOLE, L=1.0;

In the previous examples we considered only the L property, that is the length in meters of the element.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ELEMENTS

The name of the parameter that define the normalized magnetic strength of the element depends on the element type.

- For dipole (horizontal bending) magnet is k_0:

$$k_0 = \frac{1}{B\rho} B_y \left[\text{in m}^{-1}\right]$$

- For quadrupole magnet is k_1:

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{B\rho} \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} \left[\text{in m}^{-2}\right]$$

- For sextupole magnet is k_2:

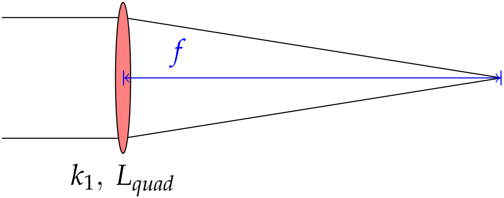
$$k_2 = \frac{1}{B\rho} \frac{\partial^2 B_y}{\partial x^2} \left[\text{in m}^{-3}\right]$$

INTERLUDE

What does k_1 mean? It is related to the quad focal length [1].

$$\frac{1}{k_1\, L_{quad}} = f \qquad (1)$$

Assuming $k_1 = 10^{-1}$ m^{-2} and $L_{quad} = 10^{-1}$ m the $f = 10^2$ m.



[1] thin lens approximation

EXAMPLE: DEFINITIONS OF ELEMENTS

- Sextupole magnet:

  ksf = 0.00156;

  MSF: SEXTUPOLE, K2 = ksf, L=1.0;

- Multipole magnet "thin" element:

  MMQ: MULTIPOLE, KNL = $\{k0 \cdot l, k1 \cdot l, k2 \cdot l, k3 \cdot l, \ldots\}$;

- LHC dipole magnet as thick element:

  length = 14.3;

  p = 7000;

  angleLHC = 8.33 * clight * length/p;

  MBL: SBEND, ANGLE = angleLHC;

The lattice sequence

A lattice sequence is an ordered collection of machine elements. Each element has a position in the sequence that can be defined wrt the CENTRE, EXIT or ENTRY of the element and wrt the sequence start or the position of an other element:

label: SEQUENCE, REFER=CENTRE, L=length;
. . . ;
. . . ;
. . . here specify position of all elements. . . ;
. . . ;
. . . ;
ENDSEQUENCE;

Example of sequence: LHC (too tough?)

Terminal — vim — 114×36

```
MSS : SEXTUPOLE, L := l.MSS, Kmax := Kmax_MSS, Kmin := Kmin_MSS, Calib := Kmax_MSS / Imax_MSS;
//---------------------- SOLENOID        ---------------------------------------------
MBAS2 : SOLENOID, L := l.MBAS2;
MBCS2 : SOLENOID, L := l.MBCS2;
MBLS2 : SOLENOID, L := l.MBLS2;
//---------------------- VCORRECTOR      ---------------------------------------------
MCBCV : VCORRECTOR, L := l.MCBCV, Kmax := Kmax_MCBCV, Kmin := Kmin_MCBCV, Calib := Kmax_MCBCV / Imax_MCBCV;
MCBV : VCORRECTOR, L := l.MCBV, Kmax := Kmax_MCBV, Kmin := Kmin_MCBV, Calib := Kmax_MCBV / Imax_MCBV;
MCBWV : VCORRECTOR, L := l.MCBWV, Kmax := Kmax_MCBWV, Kmin := Kmin_MCBWV, Calib := Kmax_MCBWV / Imax_MCBWV;
MCBXV : VCORRECTOR, L := l.MCBXV, Kmax := Kmax_MCBXV, Kmin := Kmin_MCBXV, Calib := Kmax_MCBXV / Imax_MCBXV;
MCBYV : VCORRECTOR, L := l.MCBYV, Kmax := Kmax_MCBYV, Kmin := Kmin_MCBYV, Calib := Kmax_MCBYV / Imax_MCBYV;
//---------------------- VKICKER         ---------------------------------------------
MBAW : VKICKER, L := l.MBAW, Kmax := Kmax_MBAW, Kmin := Kmin_MBAW, Calib := Kmax_MBAW / Imax_MBAW;
MBWMD : VKICKER, L := l.MBWMD, Kmax := Kmax_MBWMD, Kmin := Kmin_MBWMD, Calib := Kmax_MBWMD / Imax_MBWMD;
MBXWT : VKICKER, L := l.MBXWT, Kmax := Kmax_MBXWT, Kmin := Kmin_MBXWT, Calib := Kmax_MBXWT / Imax_MBXWT;

//------------------------- LHC SEQUENCE                  --------------------------
LHCB1 : SEQUENCE, refer = CENTRE, L = LHCLENGTH;
IP1:OMK,                    at= pIP1+IP1OFS.B1*DS;
  MBAS2.1R1:MBAS2,          at= 1.5+(0-IP1OFS.B1)*DS, mech_sep= 0, slot_id= 2209454,
  TAS.1R1:TAS,              at= 20.015+(0-IP1OFS.B1)*DS, mech_sep= 0, slot_id= 102103,
  BPMSW.1R1.B1:BPMSW,       at= 21.475+(0-IP1OFS.B1)*DS, mech_sep= 0, slot_id= 104594,
  MQXA.1R1:MQXA,            at= 26.15+(0-IP1OFS.B1)*DS, mech_sep= 0, slot_id= 282126, assembly_id= 102104,
  MCBXH.1R1:MCBXH,          at= 29.842+(0-IP1OFS.B1)*DS, mech_sep= 0, slot_id= 282213, assembly_id= 102104,
  MCBXV.1R1:MCBXV,          at= 29.842+(0-IP1OFS.B1)*DS, mech_sep= 0, slot_id= 282212, assembly_id= 102104,
  BPMS.2R1.B1:BPMS,         at= 31.529+(0-IP1OFS.B1)*DS, mech_sep= 0, slot_id= 241889, assembly_id= 102105,
  MQXB.A2R1:MQXB,           at= 34.8+(0-IP1OFS.B1)*DS, mech_sep= 0, slot_id= 241890, assembly_id= 102105,
  MCBXH.2R1:MCBXH,          at= 38.019+(0-IP1OFS.B1)*DS, mech_sep= 0, slot_id= 249450, assembly_id= 102105,
  MCBXV.2R1:MCBXV,          at= 38.019+(0-IP1OFS.B1)*DS, mech_sep= 0, slot_id= 249451, assembly_id= 102105,
  MQXB.B2R1:MQXB,           at= 41.3+(0-IP1OFS.B1)*DS, mech_sep= 0, slot_id= 241892, assembly_id= 102105,
  TASB.3R1:TASB,            at= 45.342+(0-IP1OFS.B1)*DS, mech_sep= 0, slot_id= 241893, assembly_id= 102106,
  MQSX.3R1:MQSX,            at= 46.608+(0-IP1OFS.B1)*DS, mech_sep= 0, slot_id= 282127, assembly_id= 102106,
  MQXA.3R1:MQXA,            at= 50.15+(0-IP1OFS.B1)*DS, mech_sep= 0, slot_id= 241895, assembly_id= 102106,
  MCBXH.3R1:MCBXH,          at= 53.814+(0-IP1OFS.B1)*DS, mech_sep= 0, slot_id= 249456, assembly_id= 102106,
  MCBXV.3R1:MCBXV,          at= 53.814+(0-IP1OFS.B1)*DS, mech_sep= 0, slot_id= 249457, assembly_id= 102106,
```

Beam definition & sequence activation

Generic pattern to define the beam:

label: BEAM, PARTICLE=x, ENERGY[2]=y,...;

e.g., BEAM, PARTICLE=proton, ENERGY=7000;//in GeV

After a sequence has been read, it can be activated:

USE, SEQUENCE=sequence_label;

e.g., USE, SEQUENCE=lhc1;

The USE command expands the specified sequence, inserts the drift spaces and makes it active.

[2] It is the TOTAL energy!

Definition of operations

Once the sequence is activated we can perform operations on it.

- Calculation of Twiss parameters around the machine (very important) in order to know, for stable sequences, their main optical parameters.
  TWISS, SEQUENCE=sequence_label;//periodic solution
  TWISS, SEQUENCE=sequence_label, betx=1;//IC solution
- Production of graphical output of the main optical function (e.g., β-functions):
  PLOT, HAXIS=s, VAXIS=betx,bety;

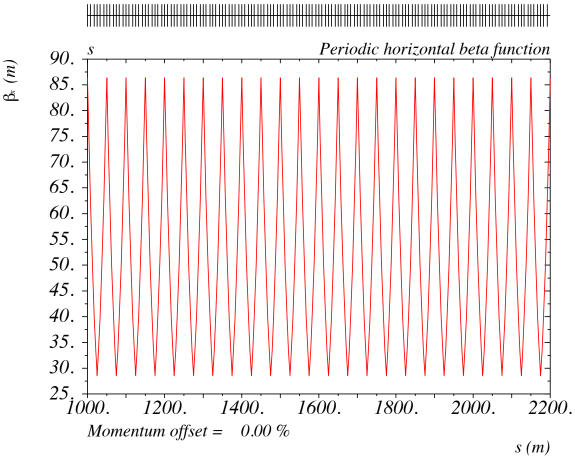
Example

```
TWISS, SEQUENCE=juaseq, FILE=twiss.out;
PLOT, HAXIS=s, VAXIS=betx, bety, COLOUR=100;
```

EXAMPLE OF THE TWISS FILE

```
* NAME                   S                    BETX                 BETY
$ %s                     %le                  %le                  %le
 "QF"                    1.5425               107.5443191          19.4745051
 "QD"                    33.5425              19.5134888           107.4973054
 "QF"                    65.5425              107.5443191          19.4745051
 "QD"                    97.5425              19.5134888           107.4973054
 "QF"                    129.5425             107.5443191          19.4745051
 "QD"                    161.5425             19.5134888           107.4973054
 "QF"                    193.5425             107.5443191          19.4745051
 "QD"                    225.5425             19.5134888           107.4973054
 "QF"                    257.5425             107.5443191          19.4745051
 "QD"                    289.5425             19.5134888           107.4973054
 "QF"                    321.5425             107.5443191          19.4745051
 "QD"                    353.5425             19.5134888           107.4973054
 "QF"                    385.5425             107.5443191          19.4745051
 "QD"                    417.5425             19.5134888           107.4973054
 "QF"                    449.5425             107.5443191          19.4745051
 "QD"                    481.5425             19.5134888           107.4973054
 "QF"                    513.5425             107.5443191          19.4745051
 "QD"                    545.5425             19.5134888           107.4973054
 "QF"                    577.5425             107.5443191          19.4745051
 "QD"                    609.5425             19.5134888           107.4973054
  ....
  ....
```

EXAMPLE OF THE GRAPHICAL OUTPUT (PS FORMAT)



Matching global parameters

It is possible to modify the optical parameters of the machine using the MATCHING module of MAD-X.

- Adjust magnetic strengths to get desired properties (e.g., tune Q, chromaticity dQ),
- Define the properties to match and the **parameters** to vary.

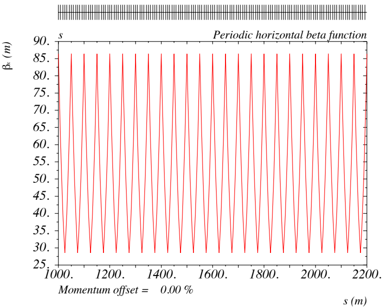
Example:

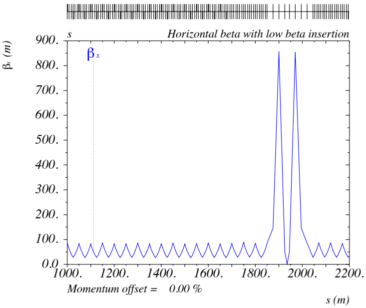
```
MATCH, SEQUENCE=sequence_name;
   GLOBAL, Q1=26.58;//H-tune
   GLOBAL, Q2=26.62;//V-tune
   VARY, NAME= kqf, STEP=0.00001;
   VARY, NAME = kqd, STEP=0.00001;
   LMDIF, CALLS=50, TOLERANCE=1e-6;//method adopted
ENDMATCH;
```

OTHER TYPES OF MATCHING I

Local matching and performance matching:

- Local optical functions (insertions, local optics change),
- any user defined variable.





Other types of matching II

Local matching and performance matching:

- Local optical functions (insertions, local optics change),
- any user defined variable.

Example:

```
MATCH, SEQUENCE=sequence_name;
  CONSTRAINT, range=#e, BETX=50;
  CONSTRAINT, range=#e, ALFX=-2;
   VARY, NAME= kqf, STEP=0.00001;
  VARY, NAME = kqd, STEP=0.00001;
  JACOBIAN, CALLS=50, TOLERANCE=1e-6;
ENDMATCH;
```

General considerations on MAD-X syntax

Input language seems heavy, but:

- can be interfaced to data base and to other programs (e.g., Python, Matlab^{TM}...),
- programs exist to generate the input interactively,
- allows web based applications,
- allows interface to operating system.

MAD-X can estimate the machine performance by:

- studying of long term stability with multipolar component,
- taking into account the tolerances for machine elements,
- simulating operation of the machine (imperfections,...).

Do we use MAD-X for everything? NO!

MAD-X is an optics program (single particle dynamics).

MAD-X has limitations where

- multi particle and multi bunch simulations are required,
- machine is not static, i.e., beam changes its own environment (space charge, instabilities, beam-beam effects…),
- requires self-consistent treatment, computation of fields and forces,
- execution speed is an issue,
- for detailed studies dedicated programs are needed, but often with I/O interface to MAD-X.

“Hello World!” input file

Terminal — vim — 105×36

```
/****Definition of elements****/
qfType:QUADRUPOLE, L=1.5, K1:=kf;
qdType:QUADRUPOLE, L=1.5, K1:=kd;

/****Definition of the sequence****/
fodo:SEQUENCE, REFER=exit, L=10;
qf: qfType, at=5;
qd: qdType, at=10;
ENDSEQUENCE;

/****Definition of the strength****/
kf=+0.2985;
kd=-0.2985;

/****Definition of the beam****/
beam, particle=proton, energy=7001;

/****Activation of the sequence****/
use, sequence=fodo;

/****Operations****/
twiss;
plot, HAXIS=s, VAXIS=betx, bety;

/****Matching****/
MATCH, sequence=fodo;
  GLOBAL, Q1=.25;
  GLOBAL, Q2=.25;
  VARY, NAME=kf, STEP=0.00001;
  VARY, NAME=kd, STEP=0.00001;
  LMDIF, CALLS=50, TOLERANCE=1e-8;
ENDMATCH;

/****Best Regards****/
QUIT;
"fodo.mad" 35L, 689C
```

"HELLO WORLD!" OUTPUT (1)

Terminal — bash — 105×36

```
cosmos:examples sterbini$ madx<fodo.mad

  ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
  +              MAD-X 4.00.19               +
  +           Production Version             +
  + Code Modification Date: 04.05.2009       +
  + Execution Time Stamp: 07.01.10 12.04.00 +
  ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
/****Definition of elements****/

qfType:QUADRUPOLE, L=1.5, K1:=kf;

qdType:QUADRUPOLE, L=1.5, K1:=kd;



/****Definition of the sequence****/

fodo:SEQUENCE, REFER=exit, L=10;

qf: qfType, at=5;

qd: qdType, at=10;

ENDSEQUENCE;



/****Definition of the strength****/

kf=+0.2985;

kd=-0.2985;
```

"Hello World!" output (2)

Terminal — bash — 105×36

```
/****Definition of the beam****/

beam, particle=proton, energy=7001;



/****Activation of the sequence****/

use, sequence=fodo;



/****Operations****/

twiss;

enter Twiss module
++++++ info: Zero value of SIGT replaced by 1.
++++++ info: Zero value of SIGE replaced by 1/1000.

iteration:   1 error:   0.000000E+00 deltap:   0.000000E+00
orbit:   0.000000E+00  0.000000E+00  0.000000E+00  0.000000E+00  0.000000E+00  0.000000E+00

++++++ table: summ

            length             orbit5               alfa            gammatr
                10                 -0     -3.30872245e-24   -5.497558139e+11

                q1                dq1            betxmax              dxmax
      0.4877944671       -8.265035446        208.1244543                  0

             dxrms             xcomax             xcorms                 q2
                 0                  0                  0       0.4877944671

               dq2            betymax              dymax              dyrms
      -8.265035446        208.1244543                  0                  0
```

"HELLO WORLD!" OUTPUT (3)

Terminal — bash — 105×36

```
twiss;

enter Twiss module
++++++ info: Zero value of SIGT replaced by 1.
++++++ info: Zero value of SIGE replaced by 1/1000.

iteration:   1 error:   0.000000E+00 deltap:   0.000000E+00
orbit:   0.000000E+00  0.000000E+00  0.000000E+00  0.000000E+00  0.000000E+00  0.000000E+00

++++++ table: summ

            length             orbit5               alfa            gammatr
                10                 -0   -3.30872245e-24  -5.497558139e+11

                q1                dq1            betxmax              dxmax
      0.4877944671       -8.265035446        208.1244543                  0

             dxrms             xcomax             xcorms                 q2
                 0                  0                  0       0.4877944671

               dq2            betymax              dymax              dyrms
      -8.265035446        208.1244543                  0                  0

            ycomax             ycorms             deltap            synch_1
                 0                  0                  0                  0

           synch_2            synch_3            synch_4            synch_5
                 0                  0                  0                  0
plot, HAXIS=s, VAXIS=betx, bety;

++++++ info: Zero value of SIGT replaced by 1.
++++++ info: Zero value of SIGE replaced by 1/1000.

 GXPLOT-X11  1.50 initialized

 plot number =            1
```

"Hello World!" output (4)

```
Terminal — bash — 105×36
/****Matching****/

MATCH, sequence=fodo;

START MATCHING

number of sequences: 1
sequence name: fodo
  GLOBAL, Q1=.25;

  GLOBAL, Q2=.25;

  VARY, NAME=kf, STEP=0.00001;

  VARY, NAME=kd, STEP=0.00001;

  LMDIF, CALLS=100, TOLERANCE=1e-7;

number of variables:    2
user given constraints: 1
total constraints:      2

START LMDIF:

Initial Penalty Function =   0.11309242E+02


call:        4   Penalty function =   0.59659299E+01
call:        7   Penalty function =   0.27181868E+01
call:       10   Penalty function =   0.39842148E+00
call:       13   Penalty function =   0.23236533E-02
call:       16   Penalty function =   0.66509381E-07
 ++++++++++ LMDIF ended: converged successfully
call:       16   Penalty function =   0.66509381E-07
ENDMATCH;
```

“Hello World!” output (5)

Terminal — bash — 105×36

```
MATCH SUMMARY

Node_Name                  Constraint   Type  Target Value       Final Value        Penalty
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Global constraint:         q1           4     2.50000000E-01     2.50018141E-01     3.29107276E-08
Global constraint:         q2           4     2.50000000E-01     2.50018330E-01     3.35986532E-08


Final Penalty Function =   6.65093808e-08





Variable                 Final Value  Initial Value Lower Limit  Upper Limit
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
kf                        2.11034e-01  2.98500e-01 -1.00000e+20  1.00000e+20
kd                       -2.11034e-01 -2.98500e-01 -1.00000e+20  1.00000e+20

END MATCH SUMMARY

VARIABLE "TAR" SET TO   6.65093808e-08


/****Best Regards****/

QUIT;


  Number of warnings: 0

  ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
  + MAD-X 4.00.19 Finished normally +
  ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
```