



TRAIN

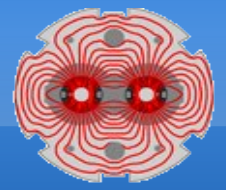
X. Buffat



- Physics
- Examples
- Implementation
- Needs and future plans



Self-consistent solutions



Strong beam

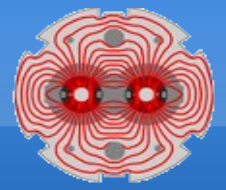
- Optics
- Beam parameters

Weak beam

- Optics
- Beam parameters



Self-consistent solutions

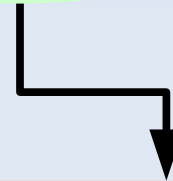


Strong beam

- Optics
- Beam parameters



Beam-beam forces



Weak beam

- Disturbed optics
- Disturbed beam parameter



Self-consistent solutions

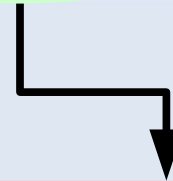


Strong beam

- Optics
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Beam-beam forces

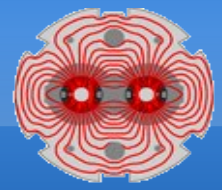


Strong beam

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- Disturbed beam parameter



Self-consistent solutions



Strong beam

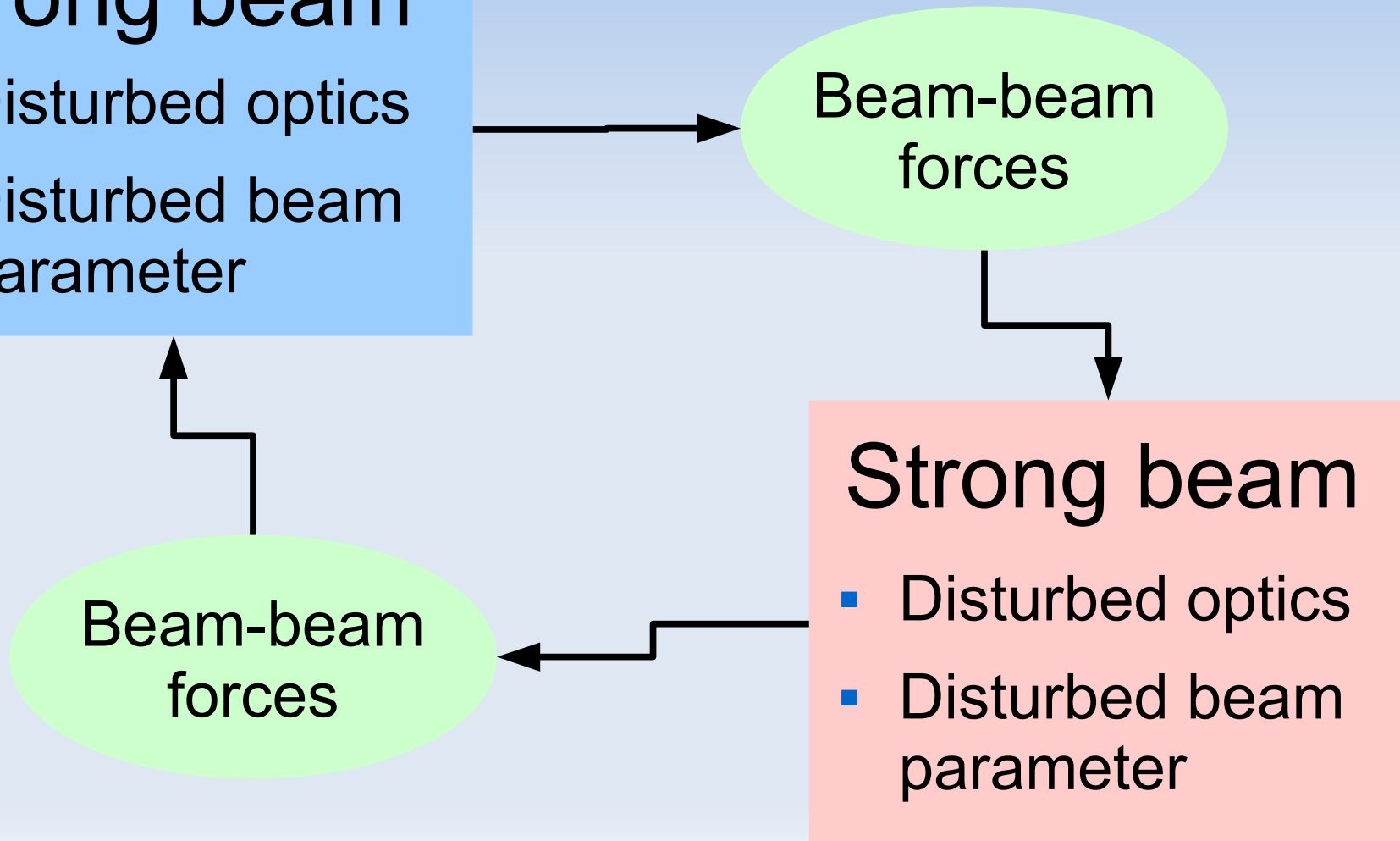
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Beam-beam forces

Strong beam

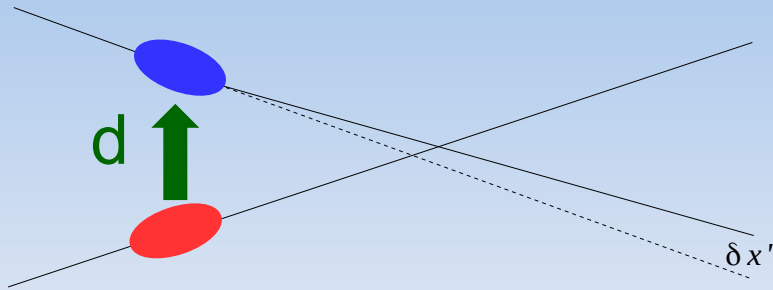
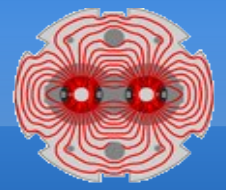
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Beam-beam forces





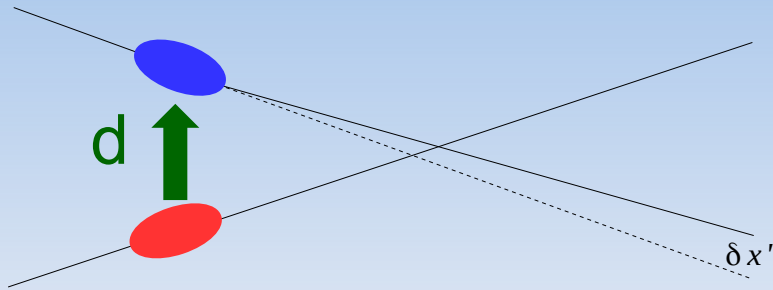
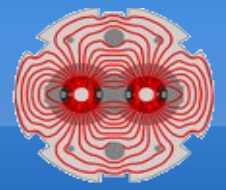
Self-consistent solutions



$$\delta x = \delta x' \beta \cot(\pi Q)$$



Self-consistent solutions



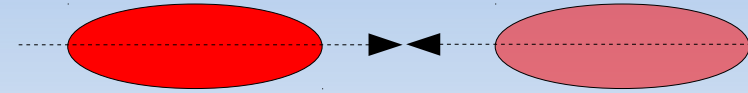
$$\delta x = \delta x' \beta \cot(\pi Q)$$

▪ Weak-strong :

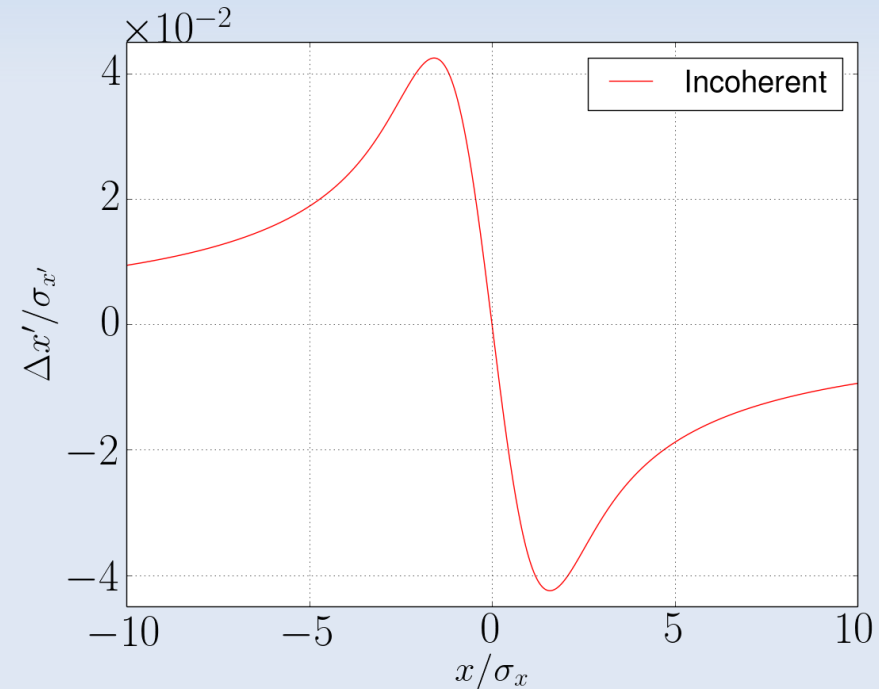
$$\delta x = \Delta x_{coh}'(d) \beta \cot(\pi Q)$$



Coherent beam-beam force

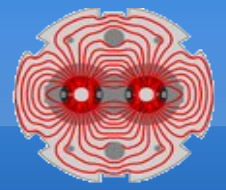


$$\Delta x'(x) = \frac{-2r_0 N}{\gamma_r} \frac{1}{x} \left(1 - e^{\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}}\right) \approx 4\pi\xi x$$



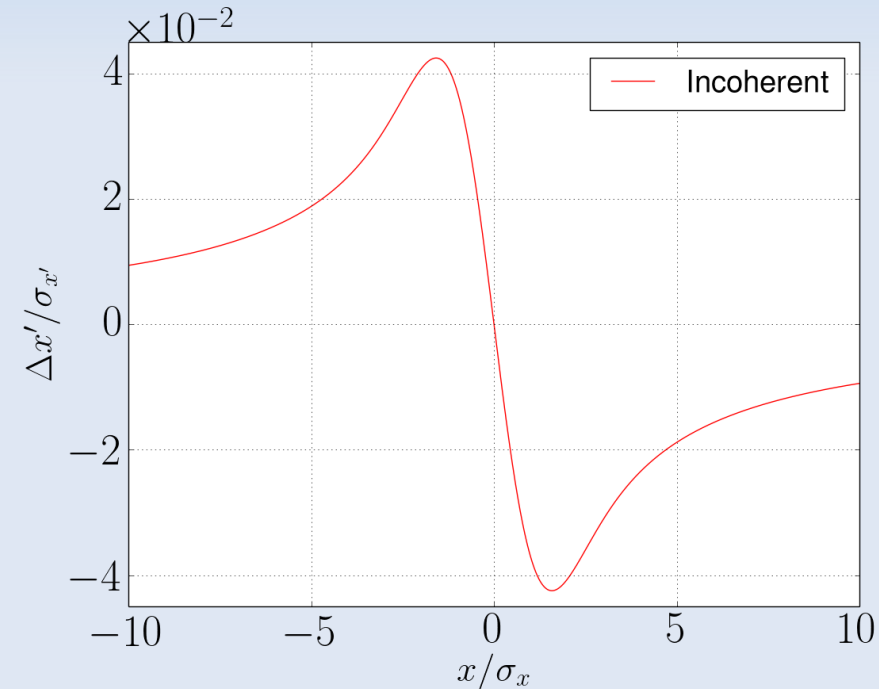
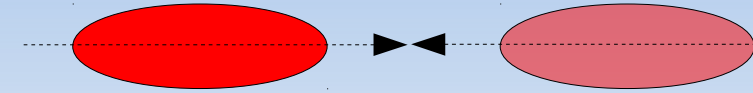


Coherent beam-beam force



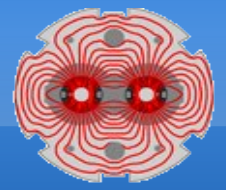
- The average force felt by the particles in the beam is called the coherent force

$$\Delta x'(x) = \frac{-2r_0 N}{\gamma_r} \frac{1}{x} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}\right) \approx 4\pi\xi x$$





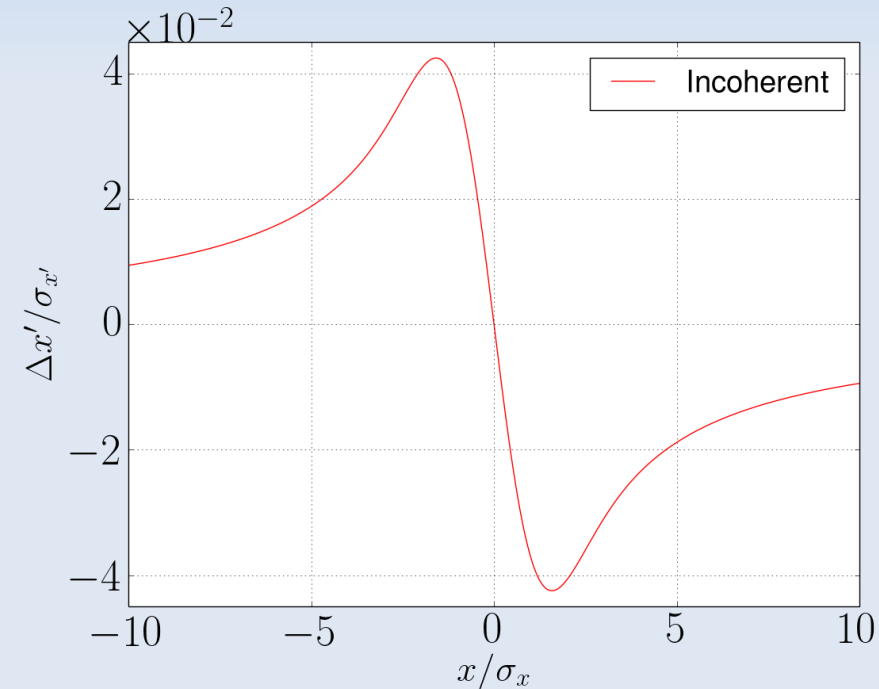
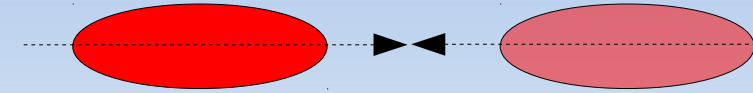
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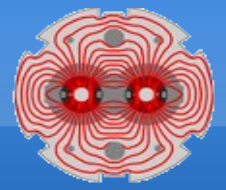
$$\Delta x'_{coh}(\Delta x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Delta x'(\Delta x - X) \rho(X) dX$$

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Coherent beam-beam force

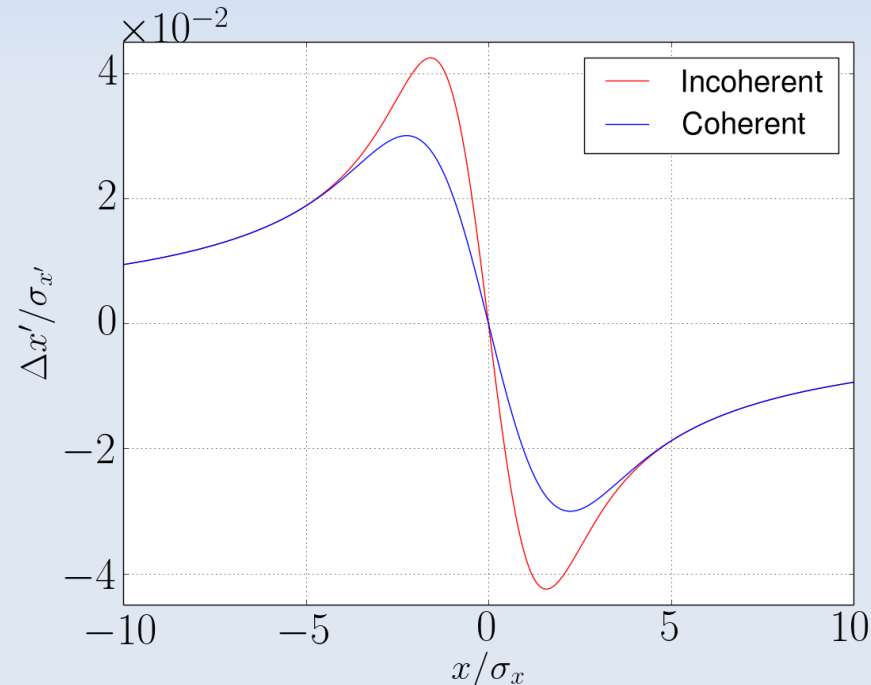
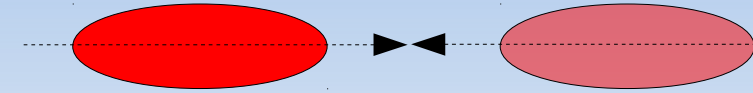


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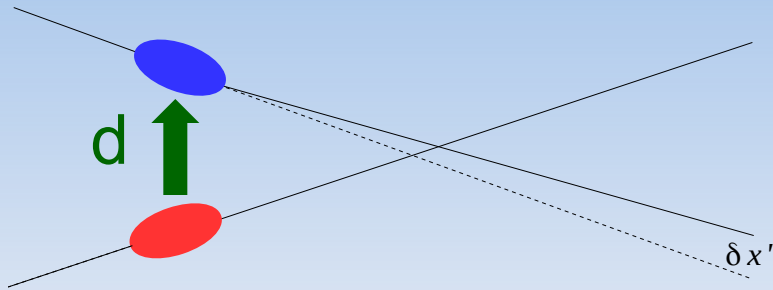
$$= \frac{-2r_0 N}{\gamma_r} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{\Delta x^2}{4\sigma^2}}\right) \approx \frac{4\pi\xi}{2} \Delta x$$

$$\Delta x'(x) = \frac{-2r_0 N}{\gamma_r} \frac{1}{x} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}\right) \approx 4\pi\xi x$$





Self-consistent solutions



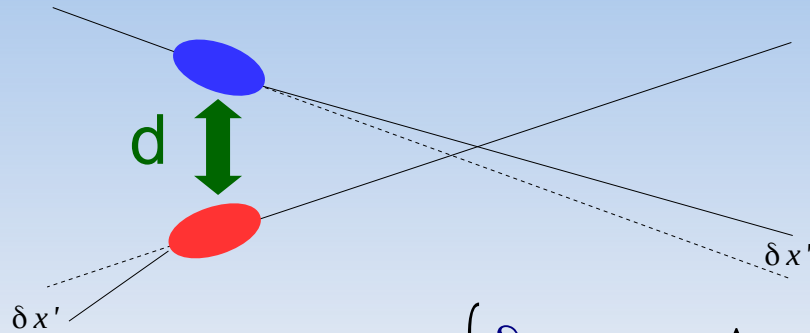
$$\delta x = \delta x' \beta \cot(\pi Q)$$

▪ Weak-strong :

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Self-consistent solutions



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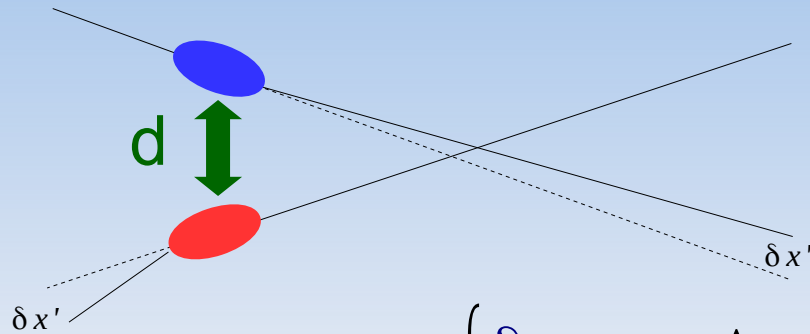
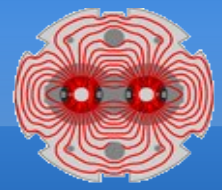
$$\delta x = \Delta x_{coh}'(d) \beta \cot(\pi Q)$$

■ Strong-strong :

$$\begin{cases} \delta x_{B1} = \Delta x_{coh}'(d + \delta x_{B1} + \delta x_{B2}) \beta_{B1} \cot(\pi Q_{B1}) \\ \delta x_{B2} = \Delta x_{coh}'(d + \delta x_{B1} + \delta x_{B2}) \beta_{B2} \cot(\pi Q_{B2}) \end{cases}$$



Self-consistent solutions



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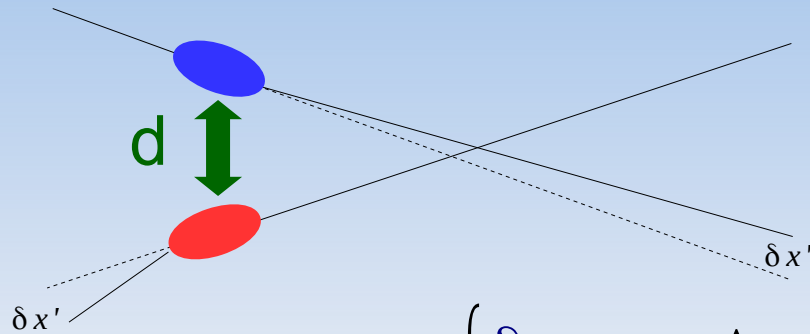
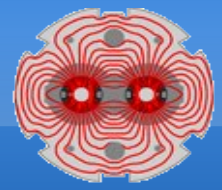
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▪ Similar treatment applies to the optical function (e.g. dynamic β effect, flip-flop effect)



Self-consistent solutions



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▪ Similar treatment applies to the optical function (e.g. dynamic β effect, flip-flop effect)

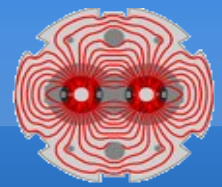
→ **Simple formulas become non-linear system of equations**

(LHC nominal : 2x2808 equations)

▪ Iterative methods are needed to evaluate these effects



TRAIN



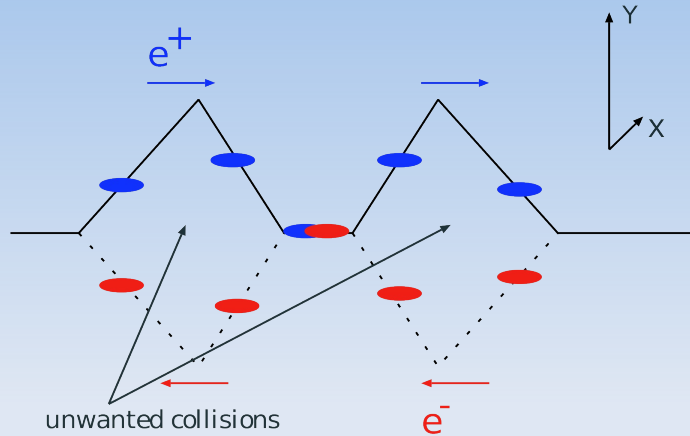
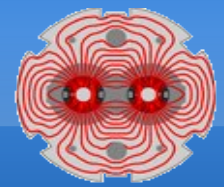
- Compute 1st and 2nd order maps between beam-beam interactions using MAD-X
 - Requires a thin lens lattice allowing for the installation of the beam-beam elements (not strictly needed but the current implementation does not allow thick lenses)
- Load the description of the bunch configuration (filling scheme, intensities and emittances) and build the corresponding matrices
- Fixed-point iteration from the unperturbed orbit to self-consistent orbits for all bunches of the two beams including the effect of the coherent beam-beam kicks
 - Closed orbit search for each bunch with fixed beam-beam kicks as in MAD-X (inner loop)
 - Recompute beam-beam kicks with the new orbit (outer loop)
- Compute the optics of all bunches using their closed orbit
 - This results in self-consistent orbits, the optics function are however not self-consistent

E. Keil, Truly Self-Consistent Treatment of the Side Effects with Bunch Trains, CERN/SL/95-075 (AP)

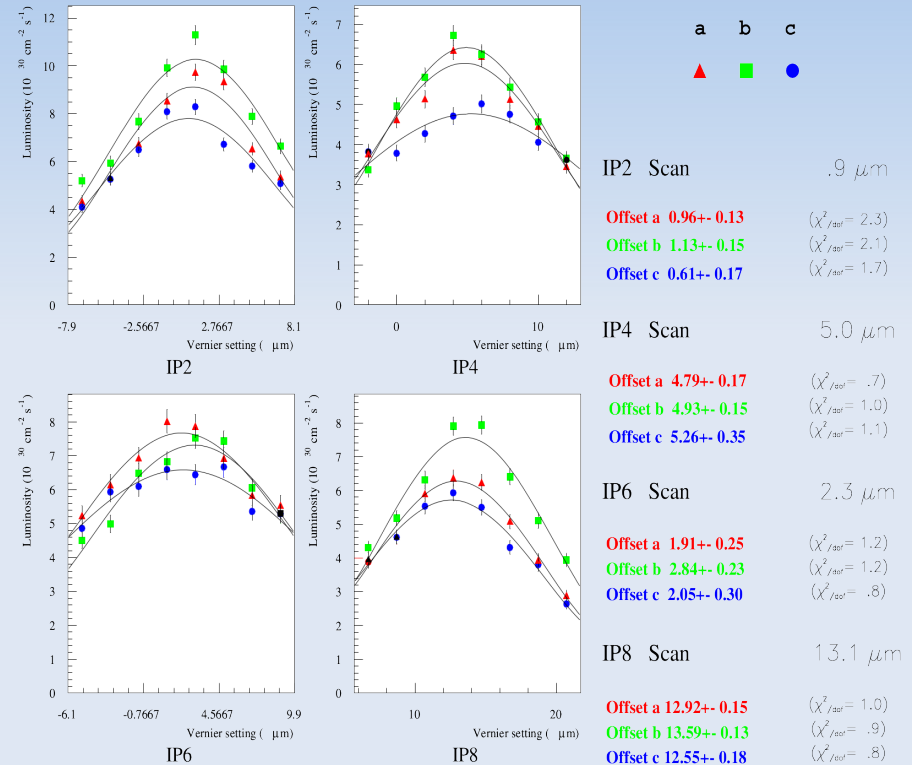
H. Grote, Self-Consistent Orbits with Beam-Beam Effects in the LHC, LHC Project Report 404 (2000)



LEP operation with 4b trains



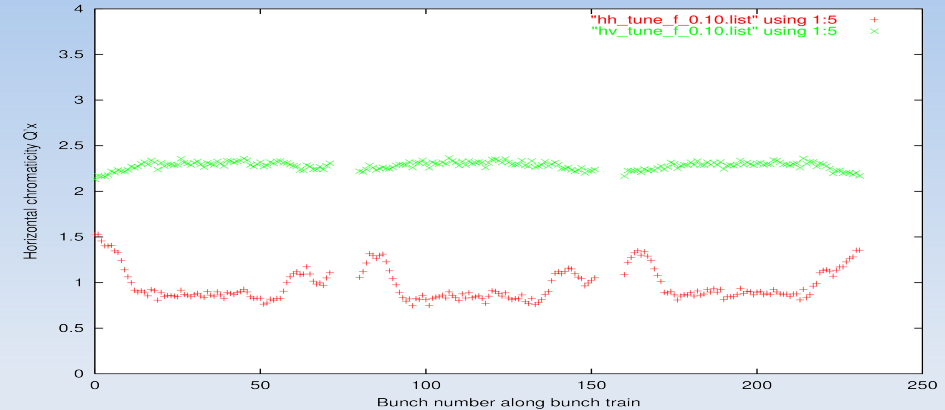
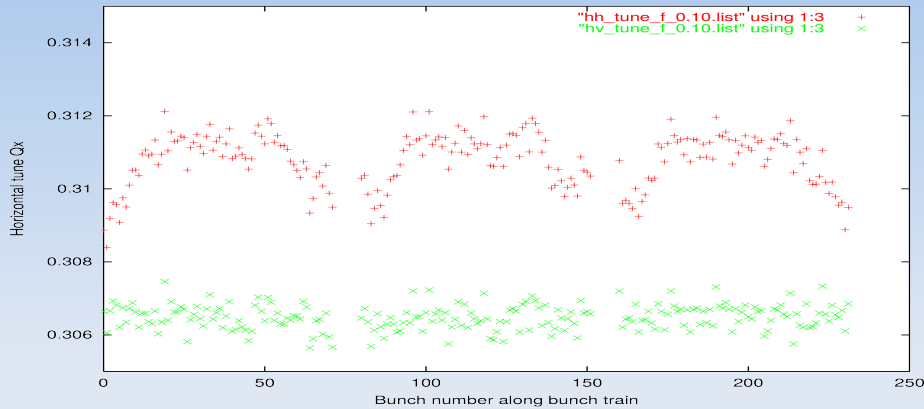
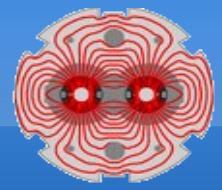
- Few long-range interactions lead to offsets at the IP, resulting in an increase of the β^* (dynamic β effect) \rightarrow important luminosity loss



E. Keil, Truly Self-Consistent Treatment of the Side Effects with Bunch Trains, CERN/SL/95-075 (AP)
 W. Herr, Beam-beam issues in the LHC and relevant experience from the SPS proton antiproton collider and LEP, Proceedings of the Beam-Beam Workshop 2001, Fermilab
 W. Herr et al., Is LEP beam-beam limited at its highest energy ?, Proceedings of the 1999 Particle Accelerator Conference, New York, 1999



LHC crossing schemes



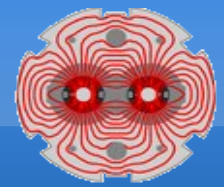
- The PACMAN tune and chromaticity variations due to long-range interactions can be mitigated by alternating the crossing angle plane in the two main experiments

H. Grote, Self-Consistent Orbits with Beam-Beam Effects in the LHC, LHC Project Report 404 (2000)

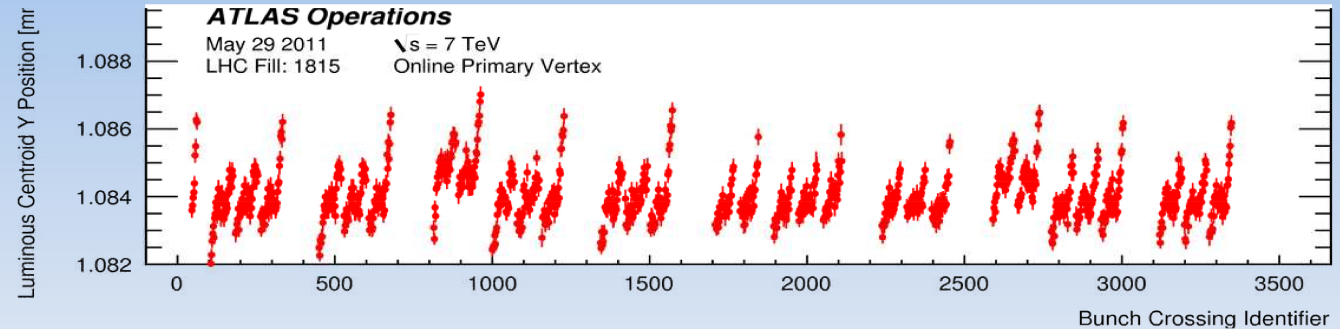
W. Herr, Features and implications of difference LHC crossing schemes, LHC Project Report 628 (2003)



Observations at the LHC



- Displacements of the luminous regions corresponding to expectations are measured in the LHC
- The orbit effects of both long-range and head-on beam-beam interactions have an important impact on VdM scans and are measurable during separations (OP) scans



M. Schaumann et al., Beam-beam induced orbit effect at the LHC, Proceedings of the Beam-Beam workshop 2013, CERN

W. Kozaneki, Impact of Beam-Beam Effects on Precision Luminosity Determination at the LHC, presented at the Beam-Beam workshop 2013, CERN

A. Gorzawski et al, Long-Range Beam-Beam Orbit Effects in the LHC - Simulations and Observations From Machine Operation in 2016, Proceedings of IPAC 2017



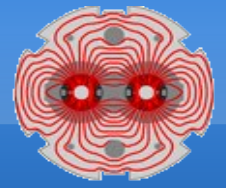
Summary



- TRAIN is (was) used at CERN to :
 - Evaluate constraints driven by beam-beam interactions, in particular PACMAN effects, in the IR design of the LHC, HL-LHC and FCC-hh
 - Define optimal configurations for VdM scans in the LHC
 - Understand observations in the LEP and the LHC



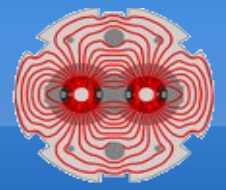
Implementation



- Main contributors : F. C. Iselin, H. Grote, W. Herr starting~1994, new post-processing developed recently by A. Gorzawski
- The sources are available at <https://gitlab.cern.ch/agorzaws/train>
- FORTRAN77
- Procedural (single file, 12k lines, global variables, goto's, ...)
- No license
- No parallel implementation
- No documentation (except for the references mentionned)



Needs and future plans



- The execution of TRAIN takes few tens of seconds
- A single or a few runs are usually enough to evaluate a given configuration
 - The present resources (desktops/LSF/HTCondor) are appropriate to cover the needs
- Future plans :
 - Remove LHC specific implementations (number of IR, fixed IR design, number of long-range interactions per IR) → Improved flexibility
 - Implement a re-optimisation of the orbit at the IP (lumiscan) to evaluate luminosity loss in realistic configurations
 - Compute the optics in a self-consistent way
 - Migration to MAD-NG ?
- A. Gorzawski and T. Pieloni have been maintaining TRAIN with no official commitment
- A technical student will start this autumn to address the requirements for the HL-LHC
- EPFL is participating in the developement towards FCC-hh