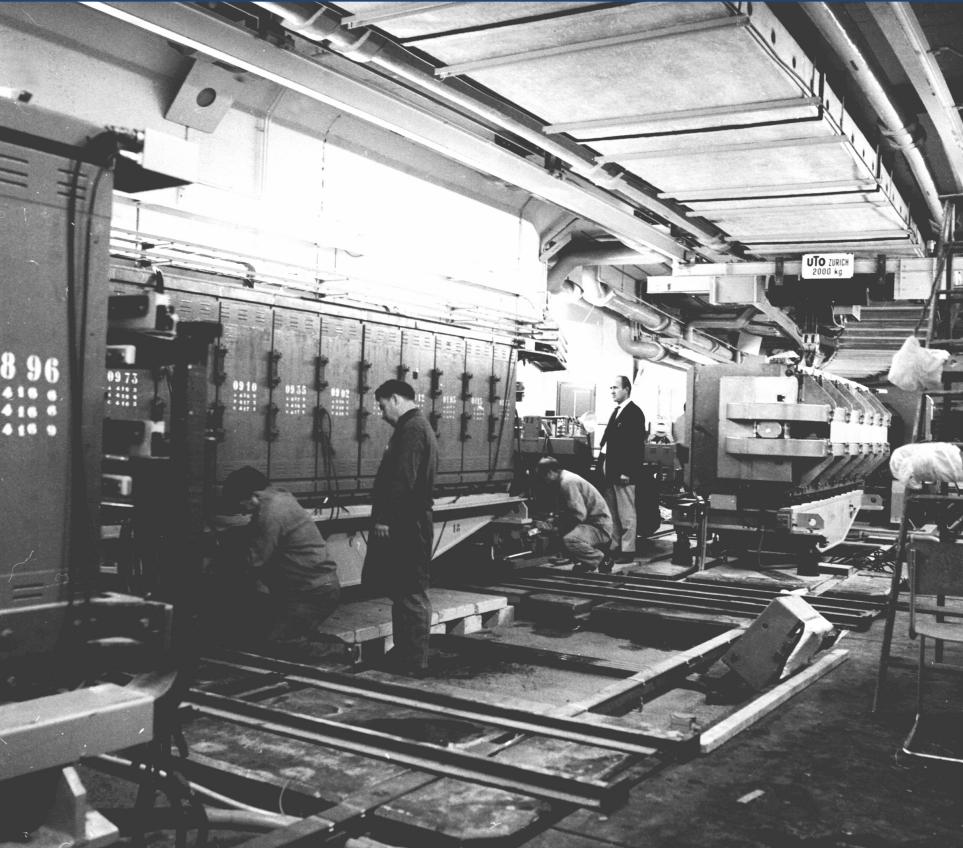


Modeling the PS for PTC simulations

LIS meeting on 12/03/2012



$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Cédric Hernalsteens

Acknowledgments: A. Molodozhentsev, E. Forest, F. Schmidt, M. Giovannozzi

Overview

- PTC as a symplectic integrator
 - S-based integration and splitting
 - Data structures: what should we model ?
- A model of the PS lattice
 - New customizable model of the PS
 - Splitting of the lattice
 - How to control the splitting ? Dynamic resplitting
 - “The lattice”
- In practice
 - Lattice preparation for MAD-X/PTC and ORBIT/PTC
 - Tools and lattice repository

Overview

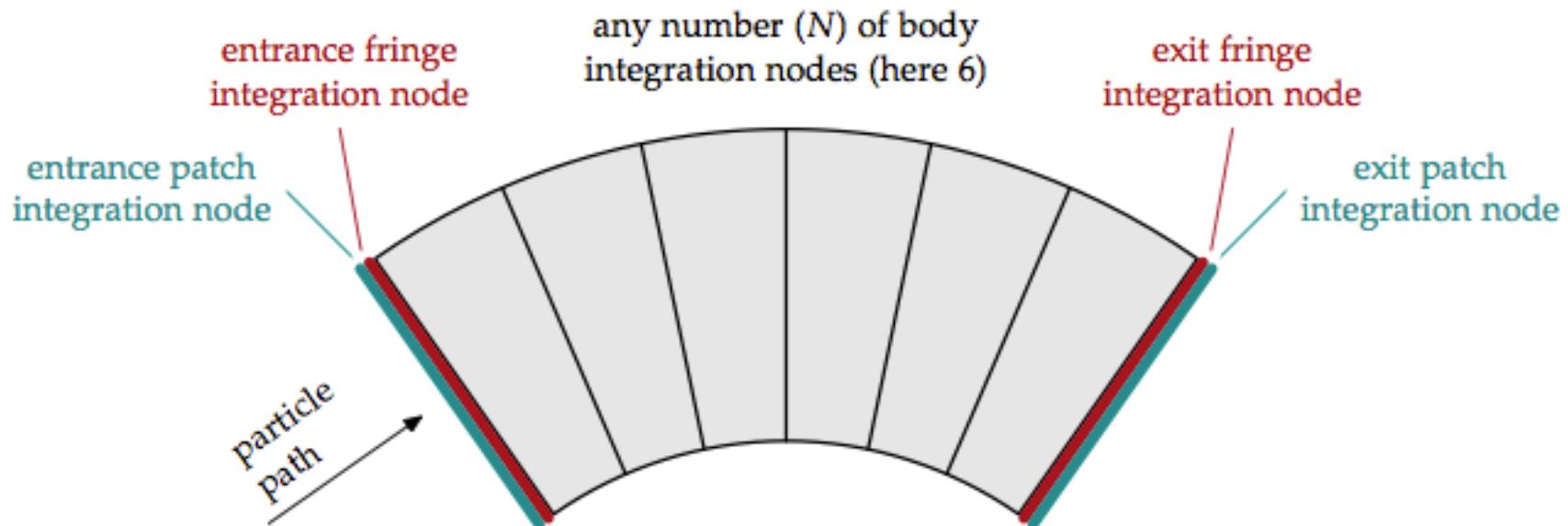
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Symplectic integration with PTC

- From now on we forget about MAD-X or ORBIT
- We consider PTC itself, as an integrator
- We are going to set up properly
 - A clean layout/lattice
 - A working integration model
- ... we'll go back to MAD-X and ORBIT latter

Symplectic integration with PTC

- PTC integrates the dynamics of an element using a local Hamiltonian
 - S-based integration $z_2 = f(z_1)$



Symplectic integration with PTC

$$-(1 + \kappa_0 x) \sqrt{(1 + \delta^2) - p_x^2 - p_y^2} + (1 + \kappa_0 x) \frac{q}{p_0} A_s(x, y)$$

- The Hamiltonian is split in integrable and non integrable parts
 - DRIFT-KICK or MATRIX-KICK
- In the integrable part we can keep or truncate the square root

Tune and closed orbit related

MODEL=1,2

$$H = -\sqrt{(1 + \delta)^2 - p_x^2 - p_y^2}$$

$$H = \frac{p_x^2 + p_y^2}{2(1 + \delta)} - \delta$$

Off momentum related

EXACT=TRUE,FALSE

Symplectic integration with PTC

$$-(1 + \kappa_0 x) \sqrt{(1 + \delta^2) - p_x^2 - p_y^2} + (1 + \kappa_0 x) \frac{q}{p_0} A_s(x, y)$$

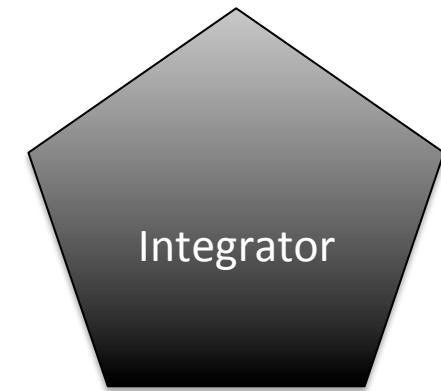
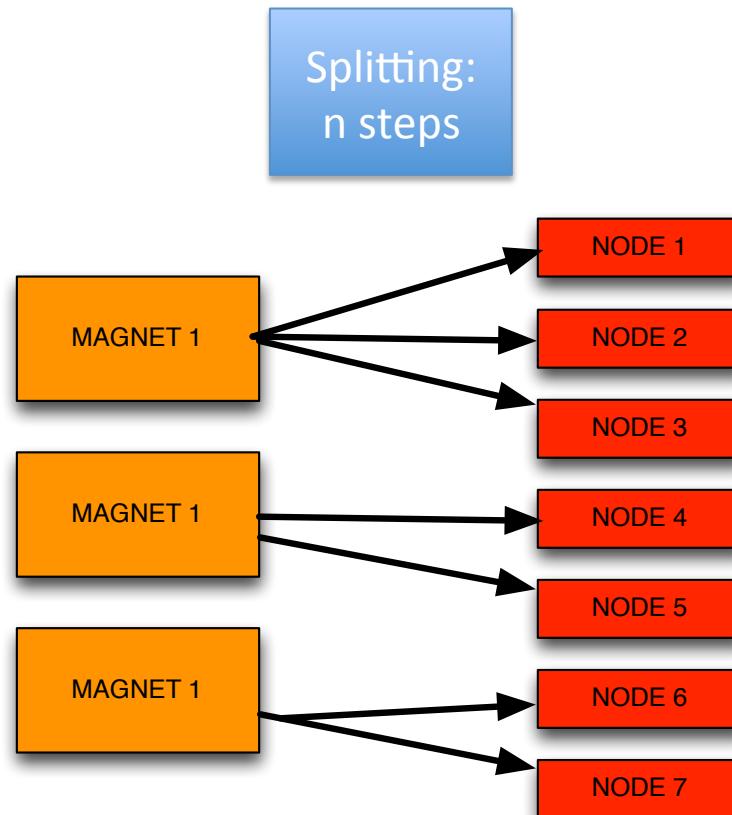
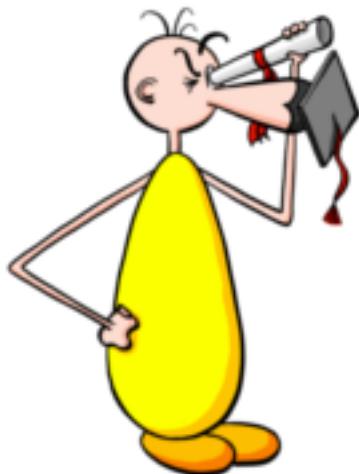
- The non integrable part is modeled as a set of kicks mixed with drift-like transformation
 - That's where we have to care about symplecticity
 - Different integration orders^{*} are “available”: more than 1 kick per integration step
- To preserve the integrity of the magnets, those should not be split in the layout (misalignments, ...), however the integration through one magnet can be done in a different number of steps
($\text{nst}=1,2,3,4,5,\dots$)

^{*} Cf. common numerical integration (rectangle, trapezoidal methods, Simpson's rule, ...)

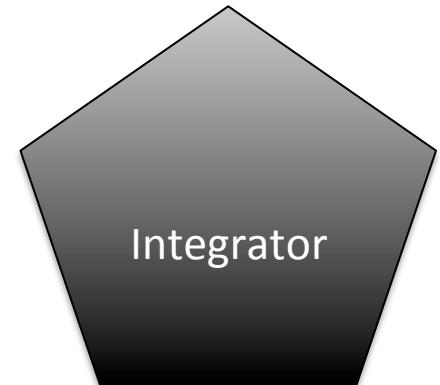
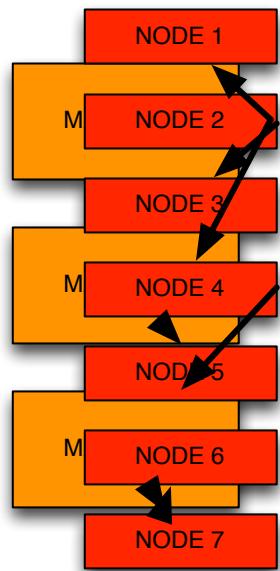
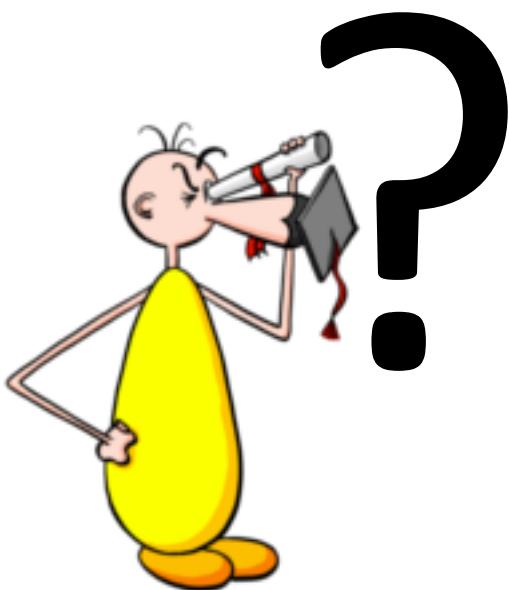
What do we need to track with PTC ?

- A layout preserving the integrity of the magnets
 - The integrator will split that in integration nodes
- Choose the models used by the integrator
 - Split of the Hamiltonian
 - Order of integration
 - Truncation of the Hamiltonian
- Beware !
 - Not all integration models actually exists in practice !
 - For intensive tracking we do care about performance

Data structures: what should we model ?



Data structures: what should we model ?



Overview

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PS lattice

- The current MAD-X model of the PS lattice is composed of
 - Definitions of all the magnets types
 - Including the definition of the 100 MMU
 - Numerical values of the current-gradient transfer functions
 - For a large set of elements, knobs are defined in term of MAD-X variables
 - Sequences for all the straight sections
 - “Database effect”
- Available on the CERN Optics webpage and AFS

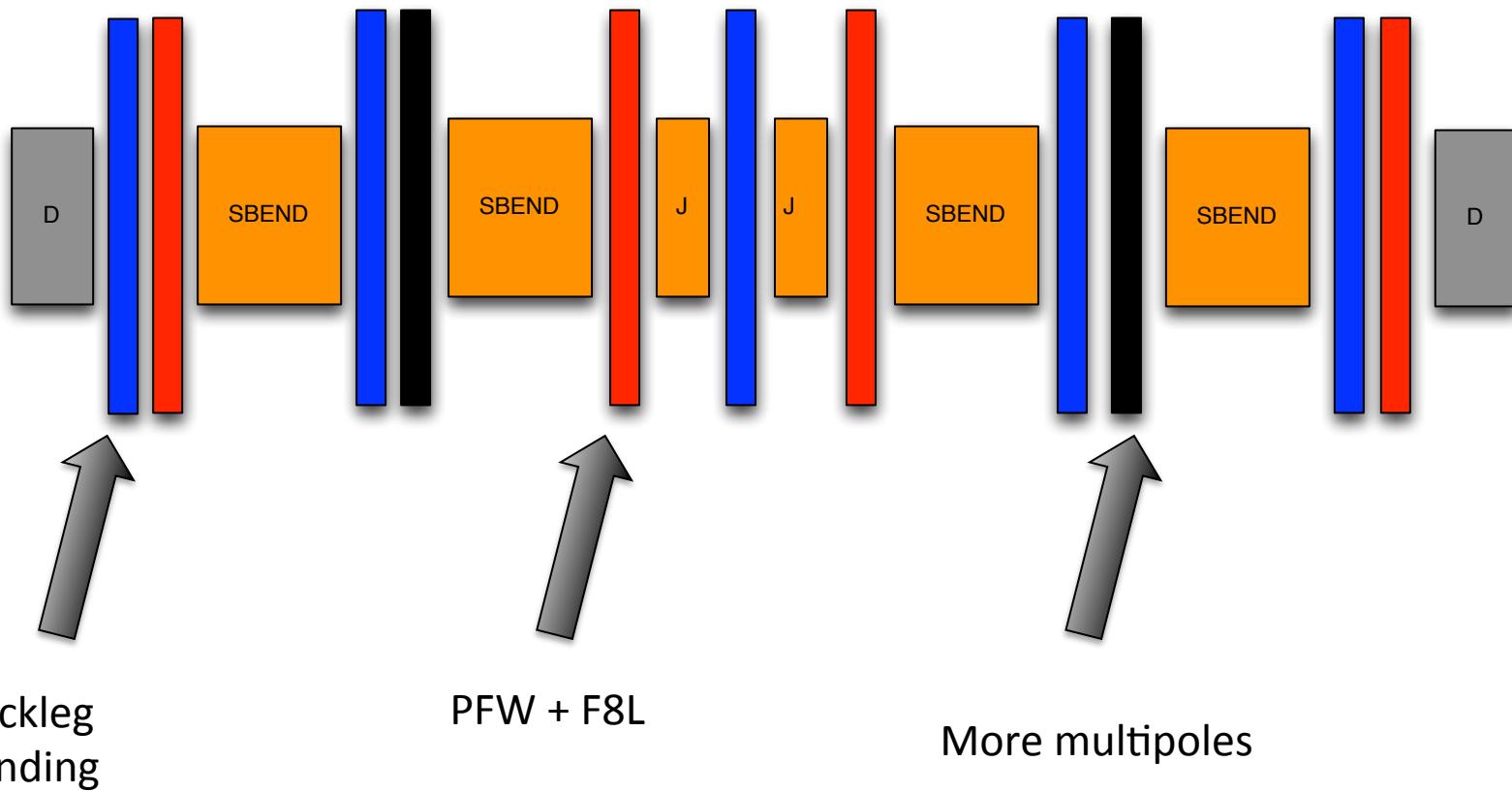
Modification of the PS lattice

- Cleaning of the main files
 - Clear definition of the .str file
 - Old “Z” variable (for thin lattices in MAD-8 ?)

Modification of the PS lattice

- A system of “flags” to activate only useful elements
 - Based on large seqedits
 - Remove all the unused elements
 - Flags can configure the actual sequence based on the needs of the user
 - Injection, extraction, gamma jump, ...
 - We can define more flags to automatically set-up “standard” configurations of the machine

Modification of the MMU model

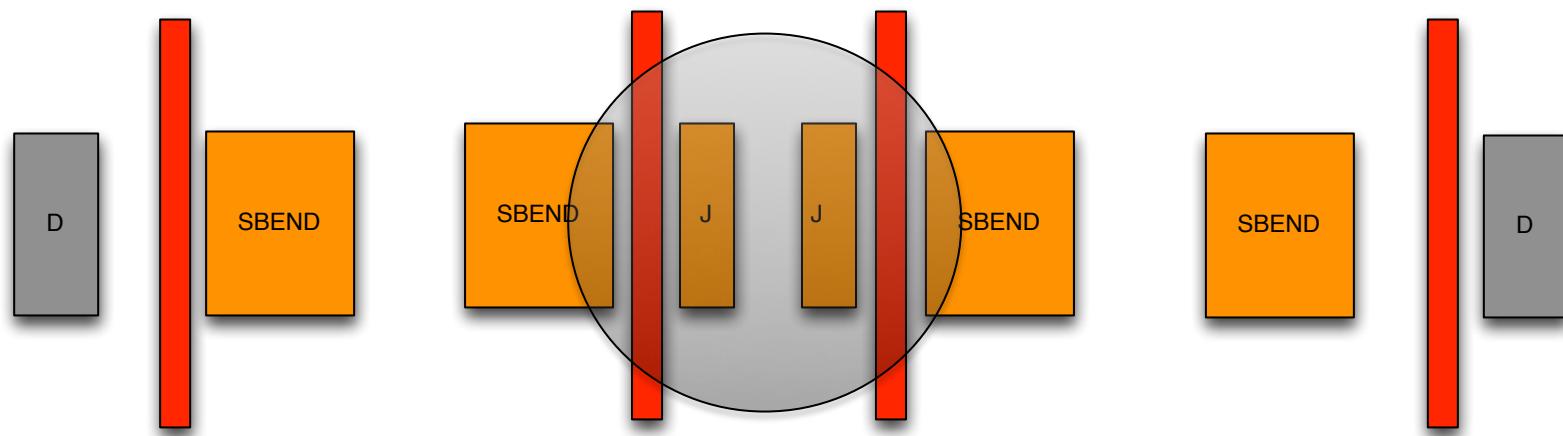


Backleg
winding

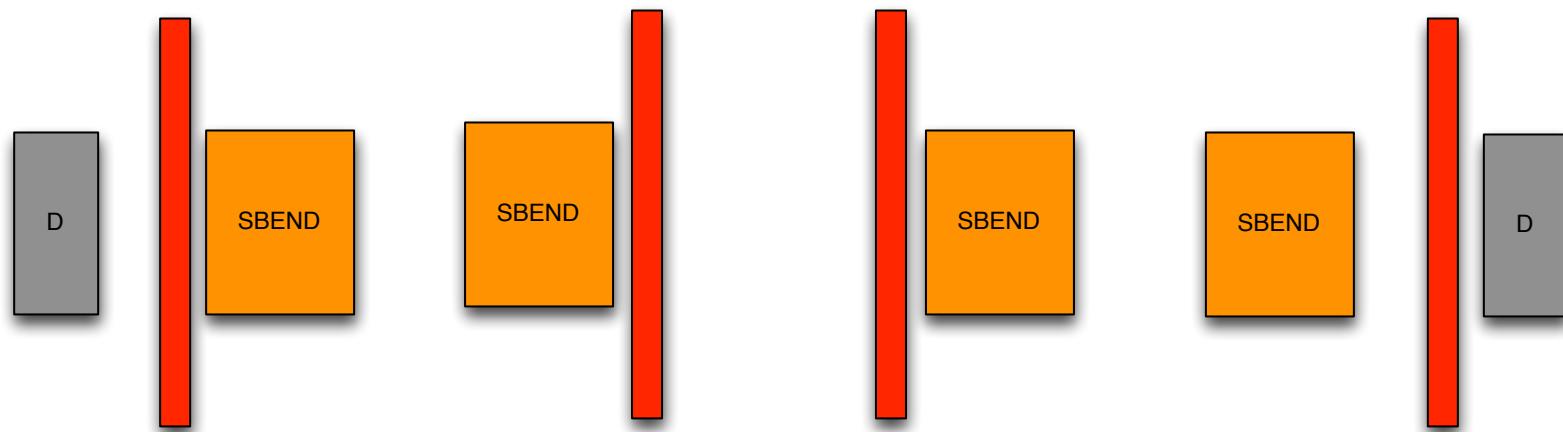
PFW + F8L

More multipoles

Modification of the MMU model

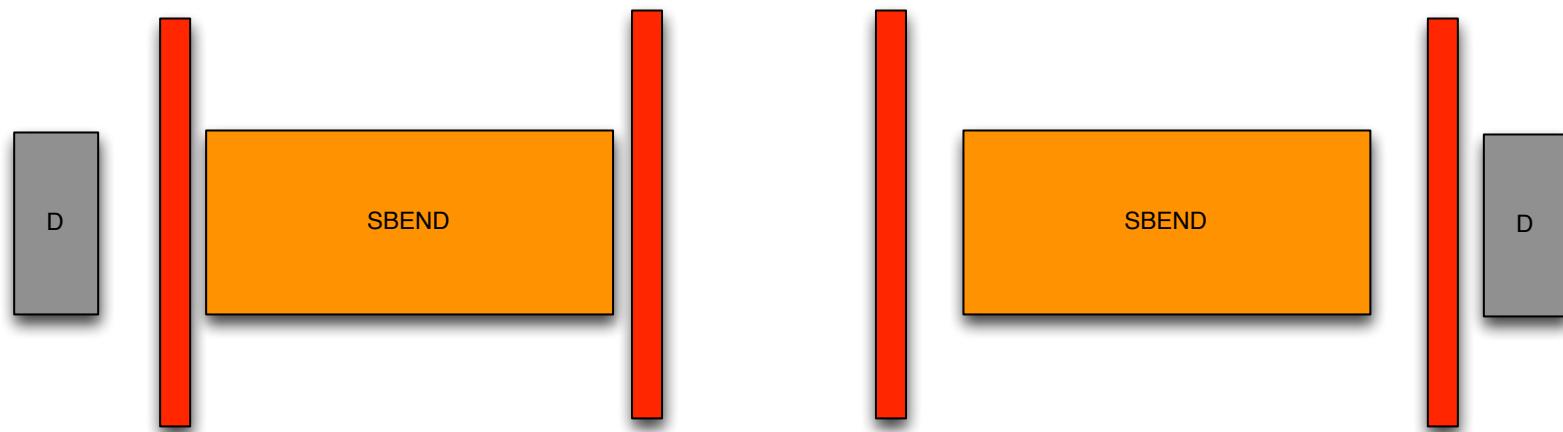


Modification of the MMU model



Model used now
No physics change

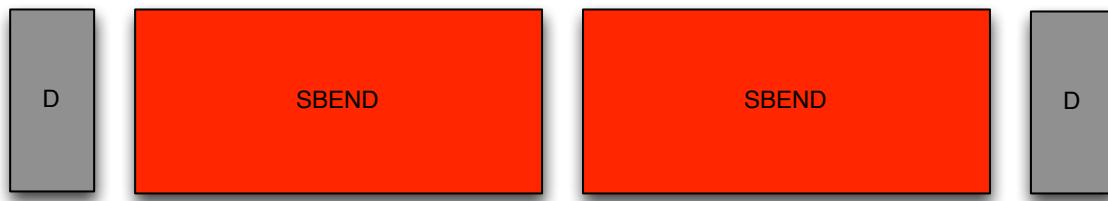
Modification of the MMU model



Should check the effect of fringe fields !

Modification of the MMU model

Thick model (PTC only)



Cf. Mariusz

Reduction of the size of the layout

- PTC layout contains all the information for every “fiber”
- Tracking is done fiber per fiber...

| Modification | # fibers |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Initial lattice | 3030 |
| Clean MMU | 2330 |
| Remove unused | 1880 |
| Injection configuration | 1826 |
| New PTC version (no marker) | 1403 |

Integration: what should we expect ?

- The model is not ideal in the PTC sense
 - Still presence of thin elements
- Main magnet model uses thin elements for the nonlinear components
 - Therefore the integration order and/or number of steps should not have a huge impact
- The SBEND are thick and the machine is not very big
 - So truncation of the Hamiltonian should matter

Splitting

- The goal is to determine the ideal “split lattice”
- An extensive set of simulations has been performed, one simulation for each {model, method, nst, exact} set
- For each simulation the tune is matched (according to the integration method)
- The comparison is based on the beta-beating and on a subset of nonlinear parameters:
 $D_x, D'_x, \xi, \xi', \xi'', A_{10}^x, A_{01}^x, A_{20}^x, A_{02}^x, A_{11}^x$
- The case {model=2, method=6, nst=5, exact=true} was taken as a reference
 - Convergence was indeed observed towards the results of that simulation

Splitting

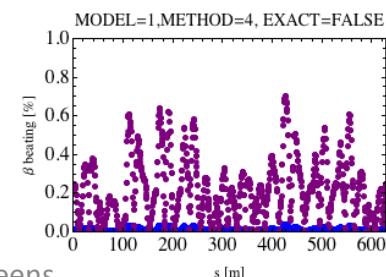
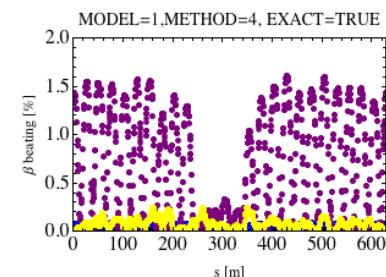
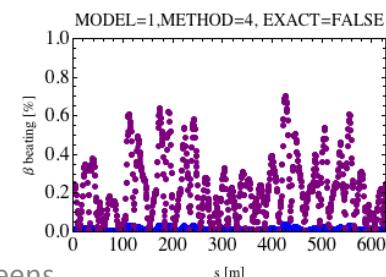
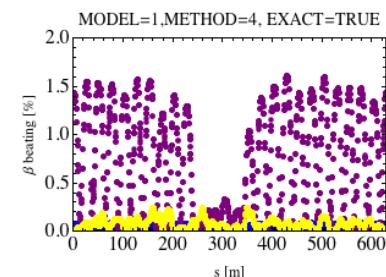
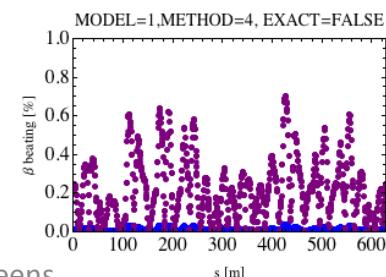
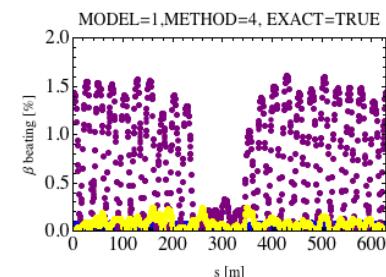
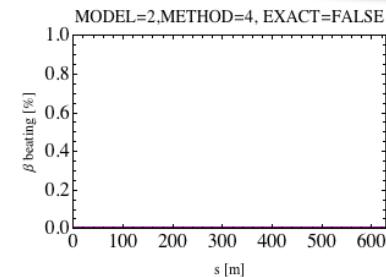
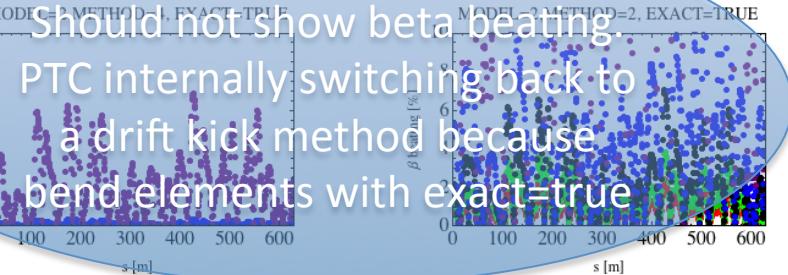
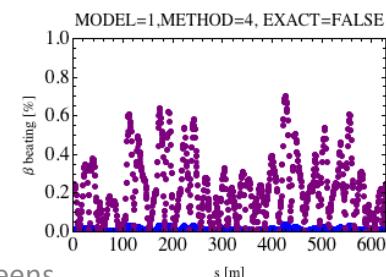
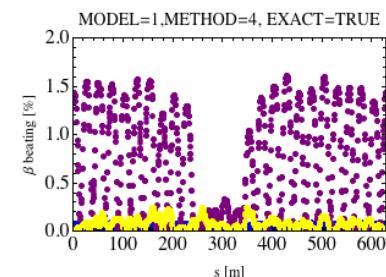
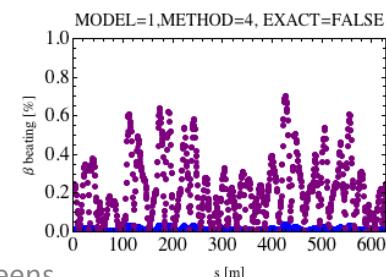
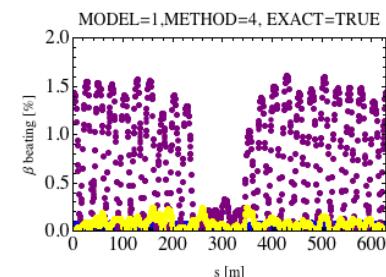
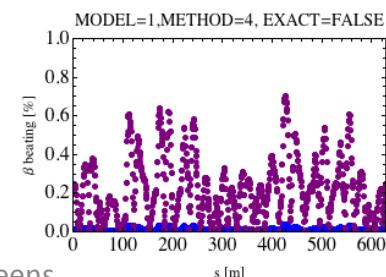
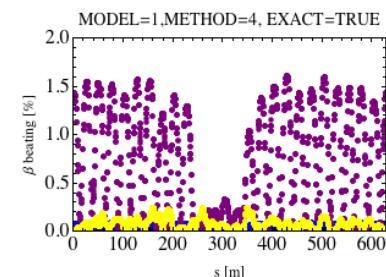
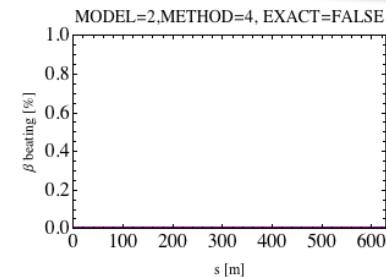
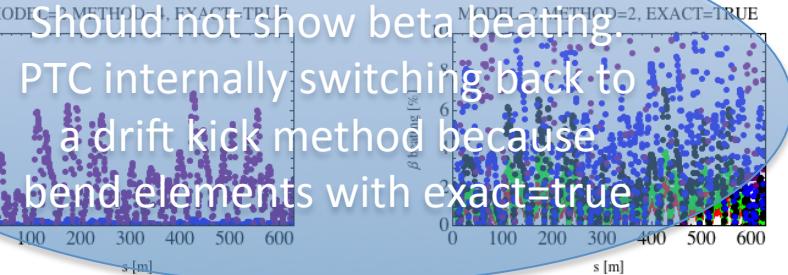
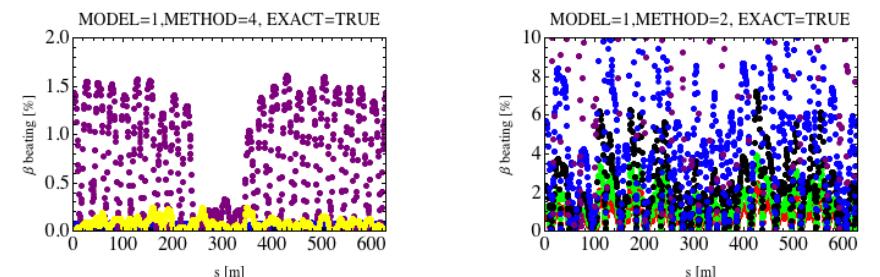
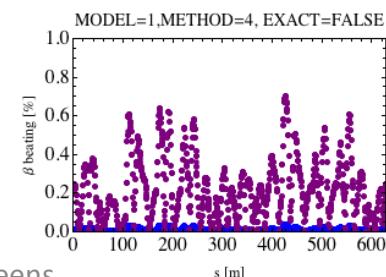
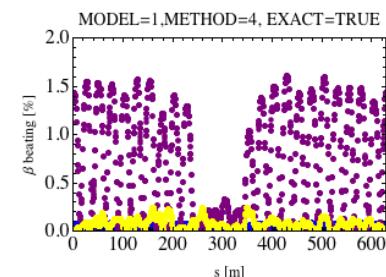
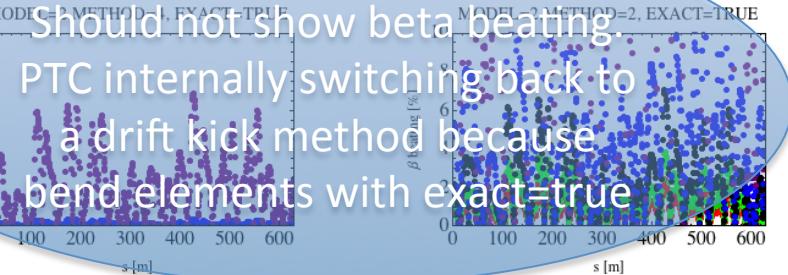
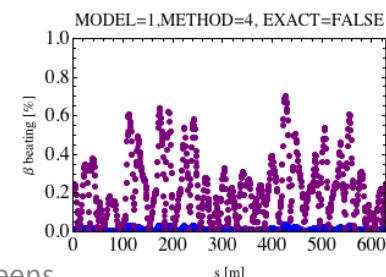
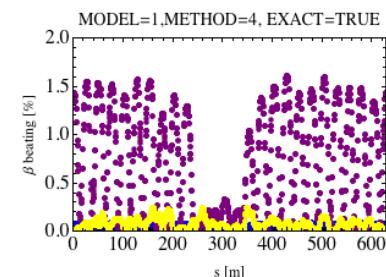
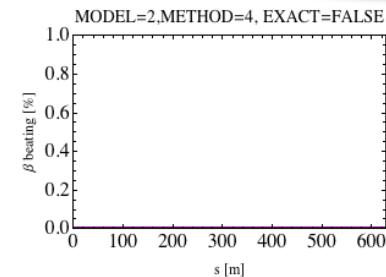
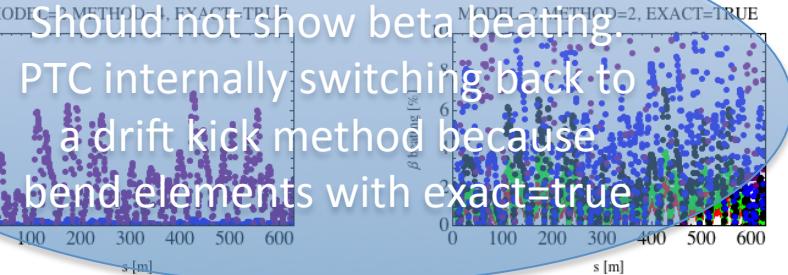
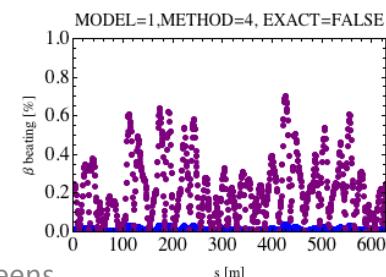
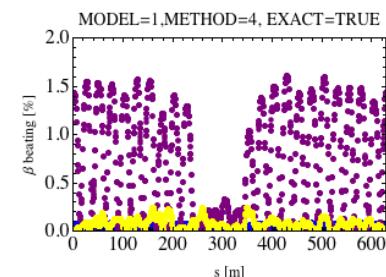
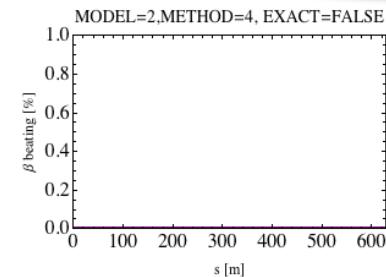
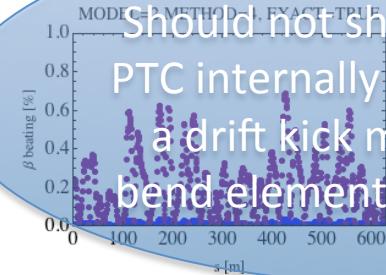
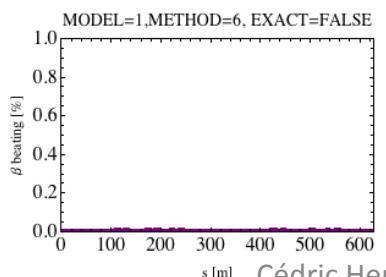
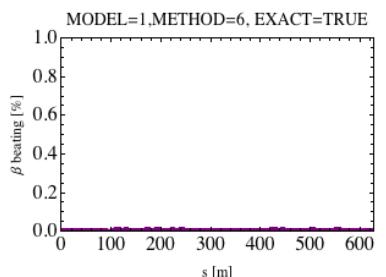
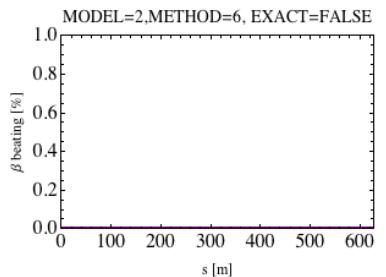
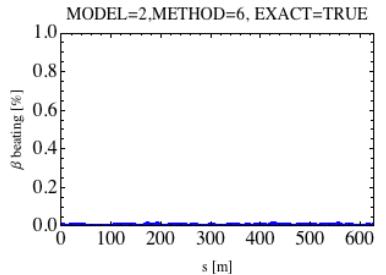
- Machine was in a “MTE like” configuration
 - Sextupoles and octupoles
- We always use `time=false` (i.e. canonical longitudinal momentum is δ_p)
 - Correct definition !

Results: nonlinear parameters

| DX | DX' | DQ1 | DQ1' | DQ1'' | AX10 | AX01 | AX20 | AX02 | AX11 | MODE | METH | NST | EXACT |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|------|------|-------|
| 0.00E+00 | 2.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | TRUE |
| 9.25E-09 | 1.10E-07 | 2.18E-08 | 1.02E-09 | 1.87E-08 | 6.01E-09 | 1.83E-09 | 4.67E-08 | 9.96E-09 | 1.05E-08 | 2.00 | 6.00 | 4.00 | TRUE |
| 6.64E-08 | 8.00E-07 | 1.58E-07 | 8.33E-09 | 1.35E-07 | 4.46E-08 | 1.36E-08 | 3.40E-07 | 7.16E-08 | 7.67E-08 | 2.00 | 6.00 | 3.00 | TRUE |
| 7.91E-07 | 9.52E-06 | 1.88E-06 | 9.97E-08 | 1.61E-06 | 5.29E-07 | 1.63E-07 | 4.04E-06 | 8.51E-07 | 9.13E-07 | 2.00 | 6.00 | 2.00 | TRUE |
| 5.08E-05 | 6.12E-04 | 1.21E-04 | 6.43E-06 | 1.03E-04 | 3.40E-05 | 1.05E-05 | 2.60E-04 | 5.47E-05 | 5.87E-05 | 2.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | TRUE |
| DX | DX' | DQ1 | DQ1' | DQ1'' | AX10 | AX01 | AX20 | AX02 | AX11 | MODE | METH | NST | EXACT |
| 5.28E-06 | 6.28E-05 | 3.45E-05 | 2.80E-07 | 1.68E-05 | 3.68E-06 | 1.41E-06 | 2.33E-05 | 5.37E-06 | 6.26E-06 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | TRUE |
| 1.29E-05 | 1.54E-04 | 8.43E-05 | 6.80E-07 | 4.10E-05 | 9.00E-06 | 3.44E-06 | 5.71E-05 | 1.32E-05 | 1.53E-05 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | TRUE |
| 4.10E-05 | 4.88E-04 | 2.67E-04 | 2.13E-06 | 1.30E-04 | 2.86E-05 | 1.09E-05 | 1.81E-04 | 4.18E-05 | 4.86E-05 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | TRUE |
| 2.11E-04 | 2.51E-03 | 1.36E-03 | 1.04E-05 | 6.64E-04 | 1.47E-04 | 5.58E-05 | 9.34E-04 | 2.15E-04 | 2.50E-04 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | TRUE |
| 3.62E-03 | 4.31E-02 | 2.26E-02 | 1.24E-04 | 1.11E-02 | 2.51E-03 | 9.29E-04 | 1.65E-02 | 3.79E-03 | 4.31E-03 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 | TRUE |
| DX | DX' | DQ1 | DQ1' | DQ1'' | AX10 | AX01 | AX20 | AX02 | AX11 | MODE | METH | NST | EXACT |
| 1.21E-02 | 1.52E-01 | 5.27E-02 | 7.70E-04 | 3.20E-02 | 8.16E-03 | 2.90E-03 | 5.73E-02 | 1.23E-02 | 1.37E-02 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 5.00 | TRUE |
| 1.90E-02 | 2.39E-01 | 8.15E-02 | 1.06E-03 | 5.06E-02 | 1.30E-02 | 4.79E-03 | 8.71E-02 | 1.85E-02 | 2.13E-02 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 | TRUE |
| 3.46E-02 | 4.27E-01 | 1.41E-01 | 1.30E-03 | 9.23E-02 | 2.40E-02 | 9.52E-03 | 1.46E-01 | 3.02E-02 | 3.76E-02 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | TRUE |
| 8.34E-02 | 9.77E-01 | 2.97E-01 | 1.72E-03 | 2.26E-01 | 6.14E-02 | 2.87E-02 | 2.74E-01 | 4.79E-02 | 8.31E-02 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | TRUE |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | TRUE |
| DX | DX' | DQ1 | DQ1' | DQ1'' | AX10 | AX01 | AX20 | AX02 | AX11 | MODE | METH | NST | EXACT |
| 3.30E-09 | 1.84E-01 | 1.64E+00 | 2.65E-03 | 3.42E-01 | 3.36E-03 | 4.68E-03 | 1.08E-04 | 7.89E-03 | 5.39E-04 | 2.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | FALSE |
| 3.30E-09 | 1.84E-01 | 1.64E+00 | 2.65E-03 | 3.42E-01 | 3.36E-03 | 4.68E-03 | 1.08E-04 | 7.89E-03 | 5.39E-04 | 2.00 | 6.00 | 4.00 | FALSE |
| 3.30E-09 | 1.84E-01 | 1.64E+00 | 2.65E-03 | 3.42E-01 | 3.36E-03 | 4.68E-03 | 1.08E-04 | 7.89E-03 | 5.39E-04 | 2.00 | 6.00 | 3.00 | FALSE |
| 3.30E-09 | 1.84E-01 | 1.64E+00 | 2.65E-03 | 3.42E-01 | 3.36E-03 | 4.68E-03 | 1.08E-04 | 7.89E-03 | 5.39E-04 | 2.00 | 6.00 | 2.00 | FALSE |
| 3.30E-09 | 1.84E-01 | 1.64E+00 | 2.65E-03 | 3.42E-01 | 3.36E-03 | 4.68E-03 | 1.08E-04 | 7.89E-03 | 5.39E-04 | 2.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | FALSE |
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| 3.30E-09 | 1.84E-01 | 1.64E+00 | 2.65E-03 | 3.42E-01 | 3.36E-03 | 4.68E-03 | 1.08E-04 | 7.89E-03 | 5.39E-04 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | FALSE |
| 3.30E-09 | 1.84E-01 | 1.64E+00 | 2.65E-03 | 3.42E-01 | 3.36E-03 | 4.68E-03 | 1.08E-04 | 7.89E-03 | 5.39E-04 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | FALSE |
| 3.30E-09 | 1.84E-01 | 1.64E+00 | 2.65E-03 | 3.42E-01 | 3.36E-03 | 4.68E-03 | 1.08E-04 | 7.89E-03 | 5.39E-04 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | FALSE |
| 3.30E-09 | 1.84E-01 | 1.64E+00 | 2.65E-03 | 3.42E-01 | 3.36E-03 | 4.68E-03 | 1.08E-04 | 7.89E-03 | 5.39E-04 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 | FALSE |

Results: beta beating (1/2)

- The truncation of the Hamiltonian doesn't influence much
- For 6th order integration no beating is observable
- For 2nd order integration, the beating is large for any number of steps
- 4th order is therefore a good compromise (as for the nonlinear parameters)



Results

- From these results it appears that these two sets of parameters provide good results (better than 0.5% agreement with the reference)

| MODEL | METHOD | NST | EXACT |
|-------------|--------|-----|-------|
| MATRIX KICK | 4 | 2 | true |
| DRIFT KICK | 4 | 3 | true |

- What did we learn
 - Control on the error
 - Performance gain
 - Confidence: convergence toward “reality”

Performances

- “Qualitative” results obtained on my machine
 - Average of 3 simulations for each set of parameters

| MODEL | METHOD | NST | <TIME> [s] |
|-------------|--------|-----|------------|
| MATRIX KICK | 6 | 5 | 86 |
| MATRIX KICK | 4 | 2 | 47 |
| DRIFT KICK | 4 | 3 | 52 |
| MATRIX KICK | 4 | 3 | 53 |
| MATRIX KICK | 2 | 2 | 40 |

- MATRIX or KICK models show no difference
- Some “best” case can be obtained !

Splitting

- An optimum with respect to “precision” and performance is obtained
- A benchmark should be done again
 - With the new main magnet model (thick multipoles, results are expected to change !)
 - MTE multipoles are thin lenses

How do we control the splitting ?

- “PTC preserves the integrity of the magnets”
 - All the integration-related parameters can be defined element by element
 - We just used single global values for these parameters
 - We obtained a split lattice for one configuration only
 - Beware: a different integration model was used for some elements !
- Can we do better ?
 - Set the values magnet by magnet
 - Not practical
 - Although could be useful for MTE
 - Dynamics resplitting !

Resplitting

- The splitting should depend on the strength of the elements
 - A strong quadrupole should be split more than a weak short sextupole
- (Simple) Algorithms are available in PTC to split the elements based on their strengths
 - Magnets with a quadrupolar component can be resplit based on an equivalent thin lens strength
 - Bends can be resplit based on an equivalent strength
 - We can force an even or odd splitting

What do we do with that for PS ?

- We obtained a global static splitting for a given configuration
- If we reproduce that result with resplitting, then we can resplit for any configuration and automatically generates the split lattice
- As we have combined function magnets the “bend resplitting” is hidden in the quadrupole resplitting

Resplit lattice of the PS

- Reproduce our manual global splitting

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Thin lens equivalent [1/m] | 0.01 |
| Limit order 2 to order 4 | 5 |
| Limit order 4 to order 6 | 1000 |

“The lattice”

- We obtain “the lattice”
 - Starting point for all PTC simulations
- Behaves the same for different configurations of the machine
- Generated dynamically
 - With flags for the layout
 - Dynamics resplitting for the integration step
 - Improved the performances, known errors on the linear and nonlinear parameters

Overview

- PTC as a symplectic integrator
 - S-based integration and splitting
 - Data structures: what should we model ?
- A model of the PS lattice
 - New customizable model of the PS
 - Splitting of the lattice
 - How to control the splitting ? Dynamic resplitting
 - “The lattice”
- In practice
 - Lattice preparation for MAD-X/PTC and ORBIT/PTC
 - Tools and lattice repository

Using the lattice with MAD-X/PTC

- Set the flags
 - Load the lattice
 - Initialize PTC
 - Load a PTC script to resplit the lattice
- Stick to that model !
- Split in the same way in your matching macro !

Using the lattice with MAD-X/PTC

- The new lattice is available on AFS

`/afs/cern.ch/user/c/chernals/public/PS/lattice`

- Examples are also provided

`/afs/cern.ch/user/c/chernals/public/PS/ps-madx-example`

Using the lattice with ORBIT/PTC

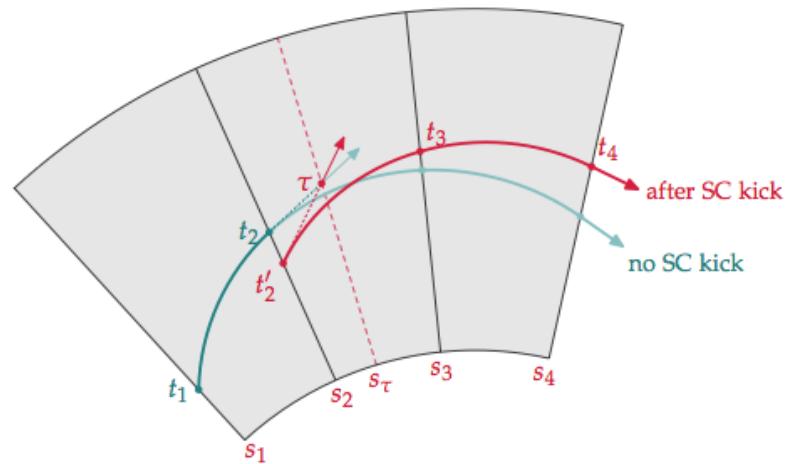
- In MAD-X/PTC, we have MAD-X acting as a manager for the lattice
 - ORBIT doesn't have that
 - Preliminary step is needed ...
- Prepare the flatfile
 - With a MAD-X/PTC script

`/afs/cern.ch/user/c/chernals/public/PS/flatfile`

- Additional splitting: LMAX business

Using the lattice with ORBIT/PTC

- Two ways to consider it
 - Space charge nodes should not be more than LMAX apart
 - We can turn an s-based integrator into a first order time based integrator



Using the lattice with ORBIT/PTC

- After the resplitting, lengths of elements are checked one by one:
if $dl > \text{LMAX} * \text{FUZZY}$ → $\text{nsteps} = \frac{\text{length}}{\text{LMAX}} + 1$
- The algorithm can choose to apply that criteria to
 - None (0)
 - Drifts (1)
 - All (2)
- I added an option to resplit based on the length only (3)

Conclusions

- A new clean PS lattice
 - Gain in performance
- Splitting better understood, set of “gold” values for the integration parameters
 - Control of the error
- Code trivialities
 - Have ORBIT running as an interface for multiparticles tracking

[/afs/cern.ch/user/c/chernals/public/PS](http://afs/cern.ch/user/c/chernals/public/PS)