# Recent Developments in QuickPIC Open Source

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## Plasma Based Accelerator Research is at the Forefront of Science





Plasma simulation has greatly impacted on PBA research.



# The Quasi-Static PIC code

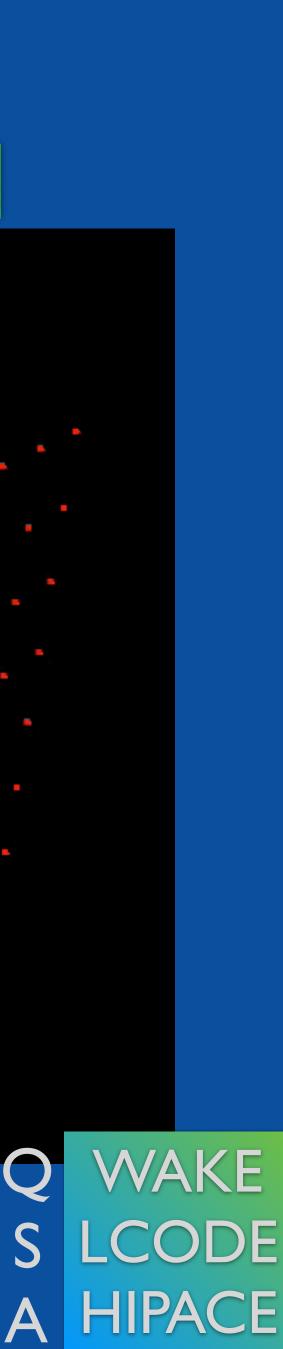
### Quasi-Static Approximation\*

(x, y, z; t)  $(x, y, \xi=ct-z, s=z)$  $\partial_{s} << \partial_{\xi}$ Plasma:  $(x, y; \xi)$ Beam:  $(x, y, \xi, s)$ 

### QuickPIC is a 3D parallel Quasi-Static PIC code, which is developed based on the framework UPIC.

https://gitee.com/bnu-plasma-astrophysics-sg/quick-pic-open-source

#### Embeds a 2D PIC code inside a 3D PIC code





## QuickPIC @ FACET

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Plasma wakefield machines — the particle accelerators of the future? PAGES 40 & 9

#### LIFE AFTER THE WALL

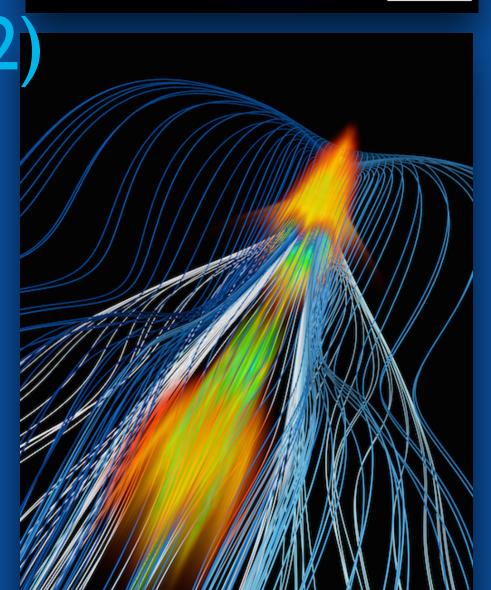
CASH, CONFLICT, CONSERVATION

SHARE AND SHARE ALIKE



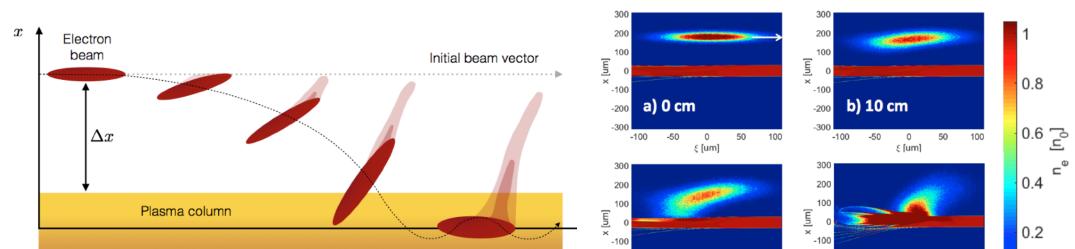
 $(\mathbf{3})$ 

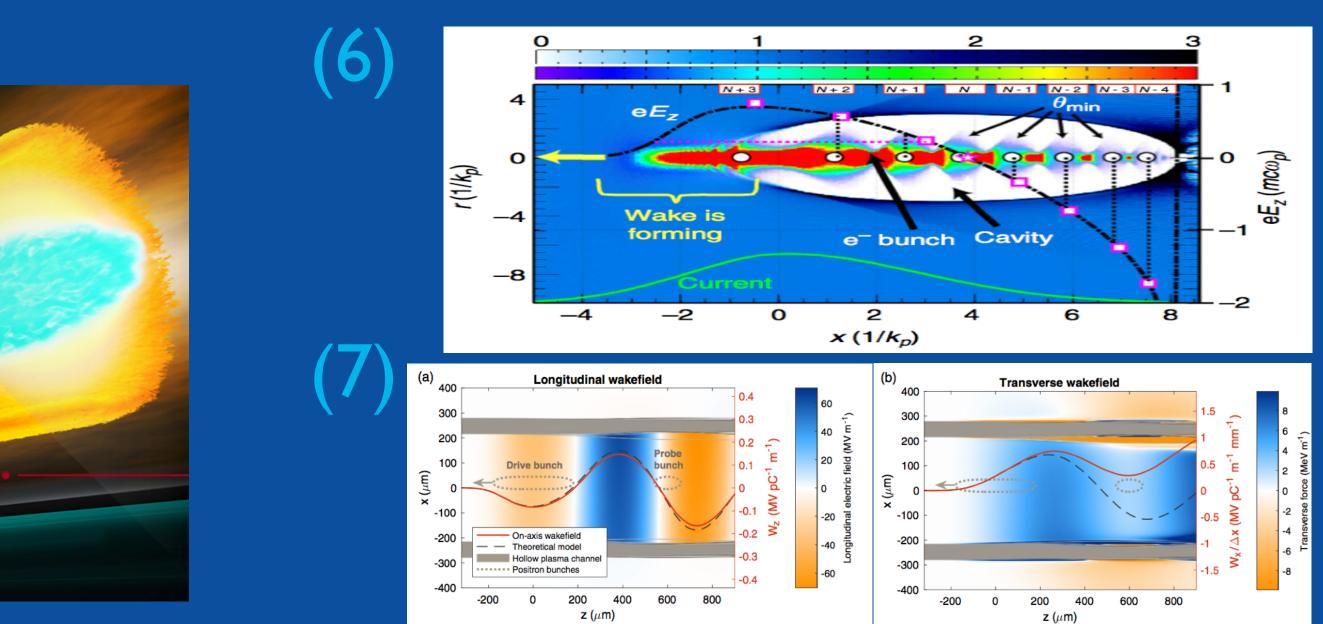
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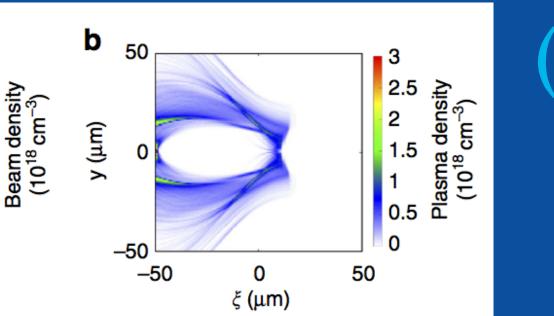


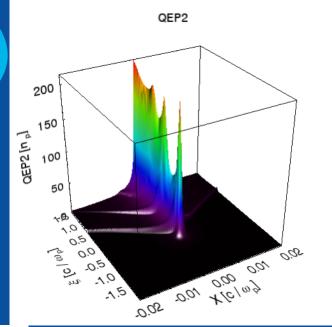
#### Improved 1<sup>st</sup> Gen Experiments

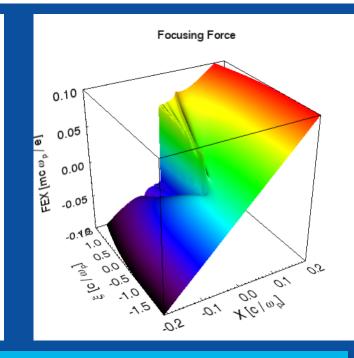
#### а 12 45 10 у (µm) /<sub>b</sub> (kA) 35 6 4 lirection 15 -50 -50 50 0 *ξ* (μm)











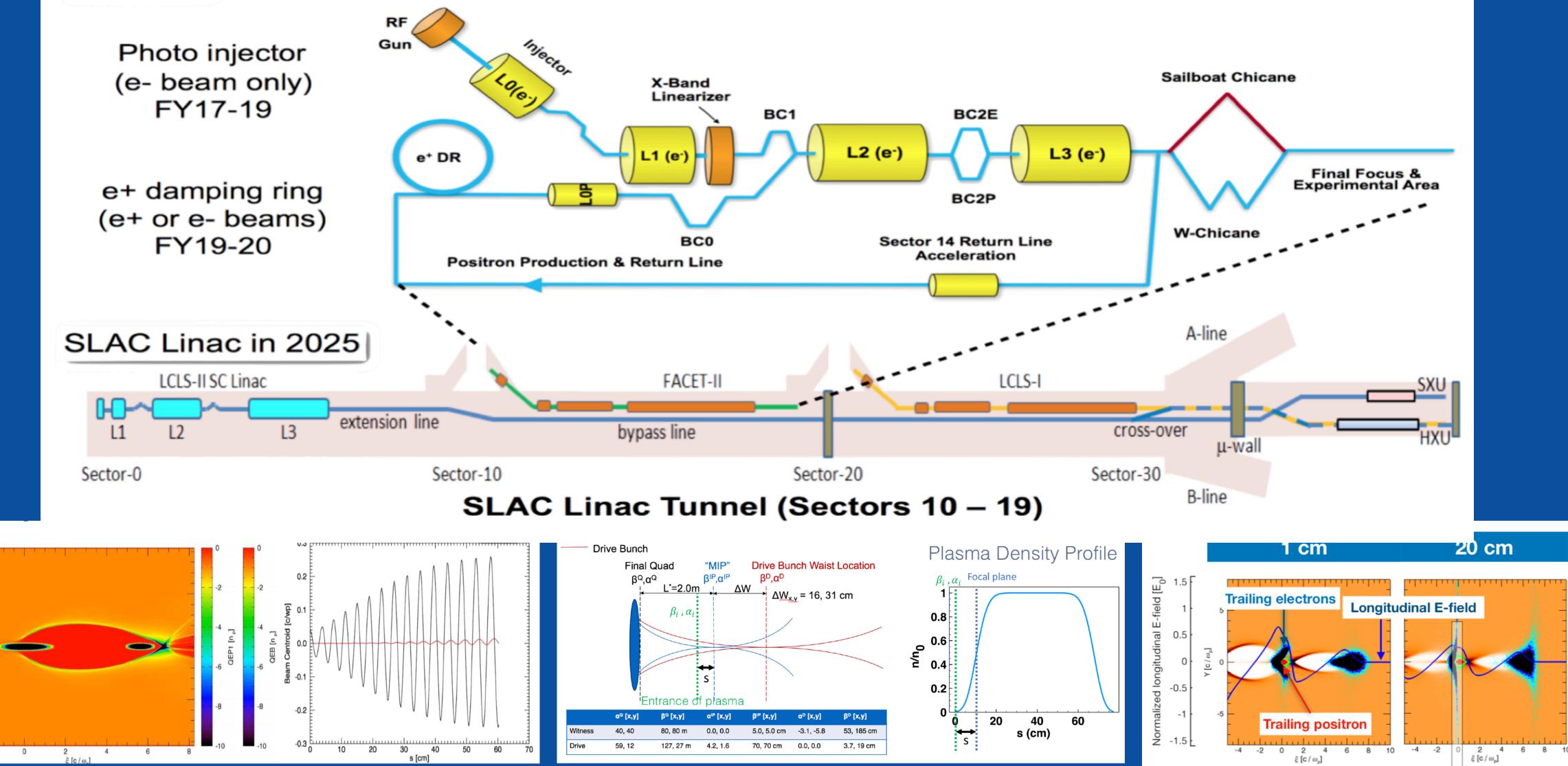
Highly Nonlinear Nonuniform Asymmetric **Field Ionization** 

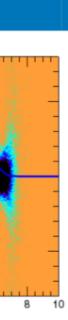


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# QuickPIC @ FACET II

FACET-II







# QuickPIC @ CEPC

### **Design CEPC Plasma Injector**

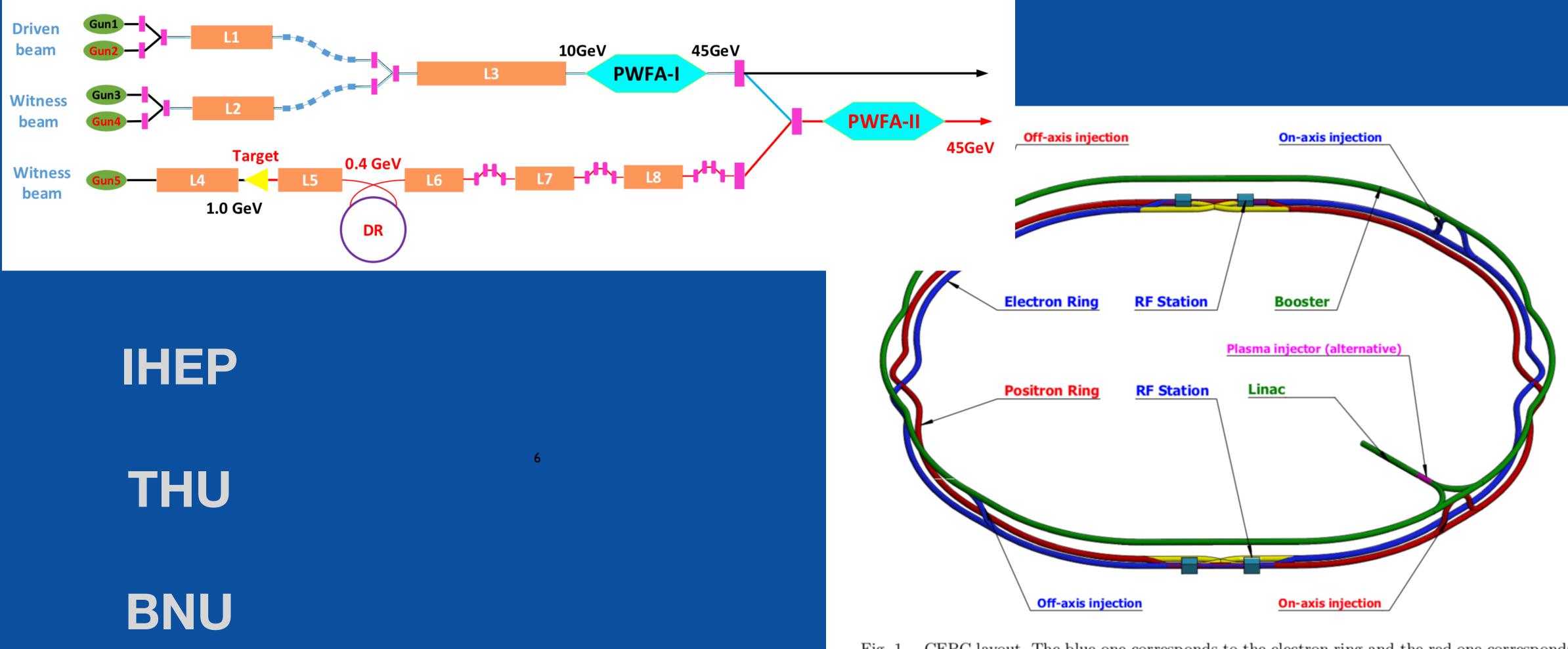
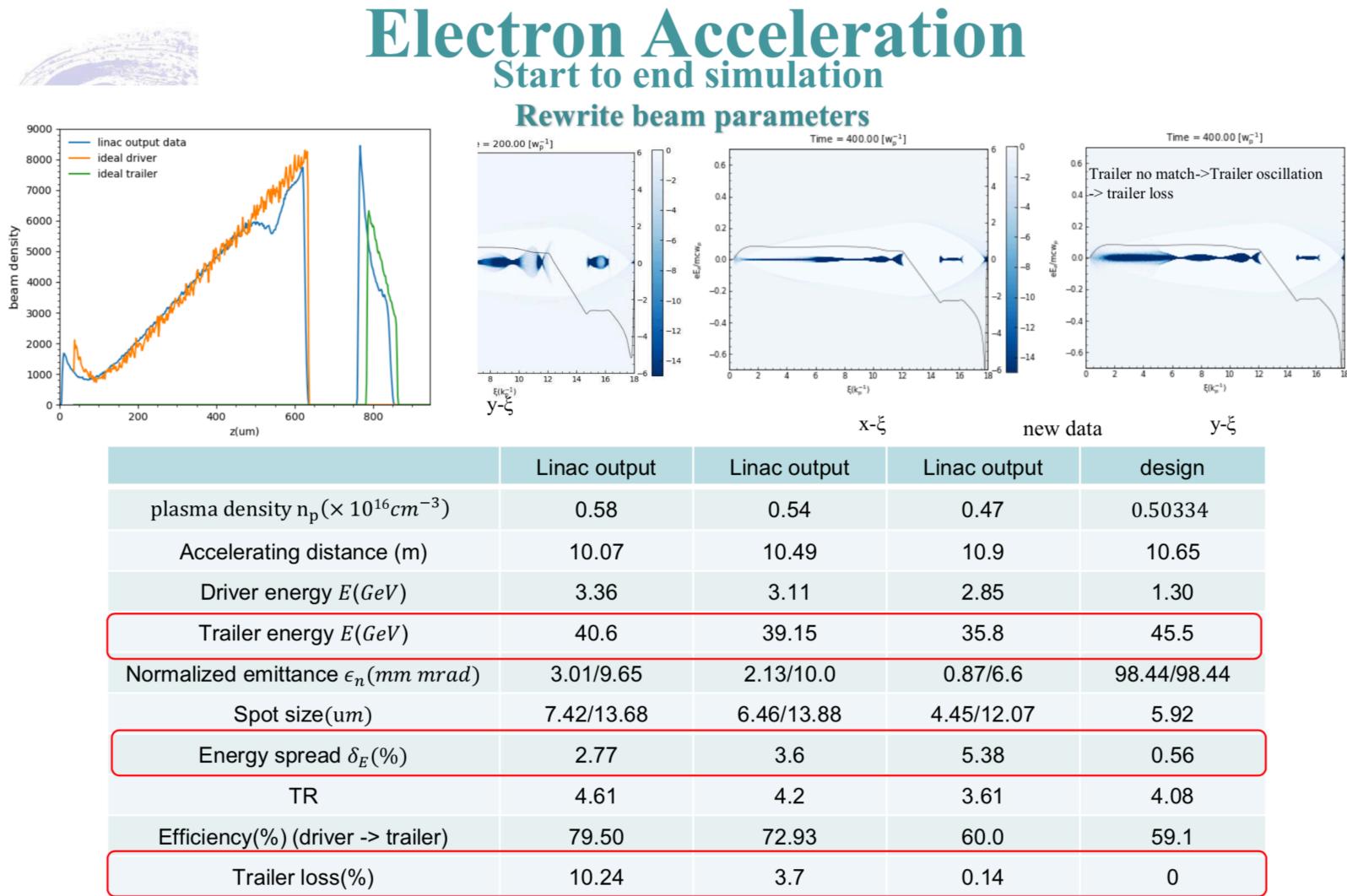






Fig. 1. CEPC layout. The blue one corresponds to the electron ring and the red one corresponds to the positron ring. There are two interaction regions, two RF regions and four injection regions in the collider.<sup>1</sup>

# QuickPIC @ CEPC



- 1. beam profile->driver spreads out faster-> $Ez^{-}$ ->trailer energy < 45.5GeV
- 2.  $Ez^+$  uneven ->Trailer energy spread $\uparrow$

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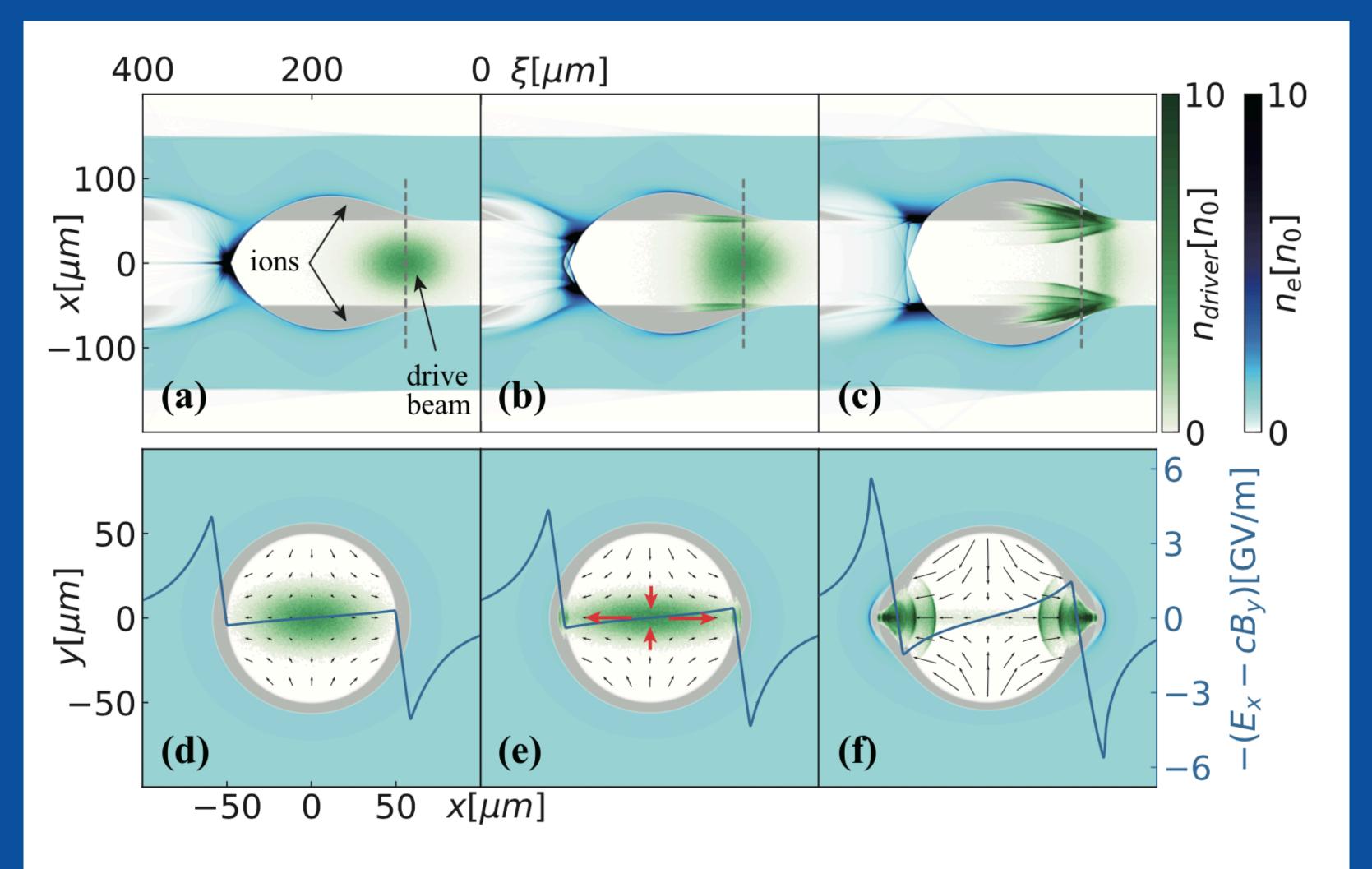
# By courtesy of Xiaoning Wang (IHEP)

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## QuickPIC @ CEPC

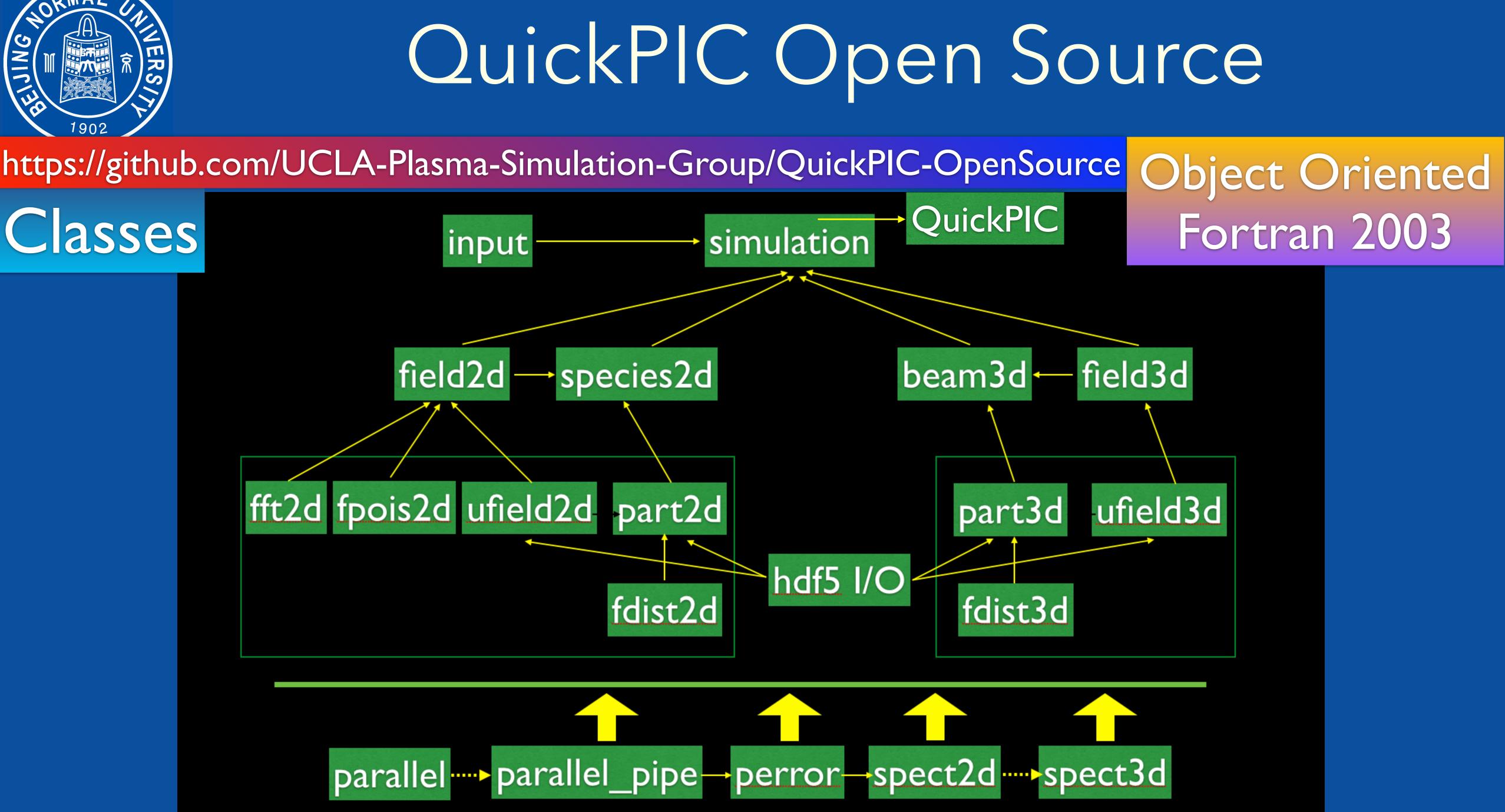


Shiyu Zhou, Jianfei Hua, Weiming An, Warren B. Mori and Chan Joshi, Gao Jie, and Wei Lu\*, "High efficiency uniform wakefield acceleration of a positron beam using stable asymmetric mode in a hollow channel plasma", PRL 2021





### Classes





## Recent Development: Betatron Radiation

### **Theoretical formula of <u>betatron</u> radiation\***

intensity : ۰

$$\frac{dP(t')}{d\Omega} = \frac{q^2}{16\pi^2\varepsilon_0 c} \frac{\left|\overrightarrow{n} \times [(\overrightarrow{n} - \overrightarrow{\beta}) \times \dot{\overrightarrow{\beta}}]\right|^2}{(1 - \overrightarrow{\beta} \cdot \overrightarrow{n})^5} \xrightarrow{\text{time integration}} \frac{dW}{d\Omega} = \frac{q^2}{16\pi^2\varepsilon_0 c} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{\left|\overrightarrow{n} \times [(\overrightarrow{n} - \overrightarrow{\beta}) \times \dot{\overrightarrow{\beta}}]\right|^2}{(1 - \overrightarrow{\beta} \cdot \overrightarrow{n})^5} dt$$

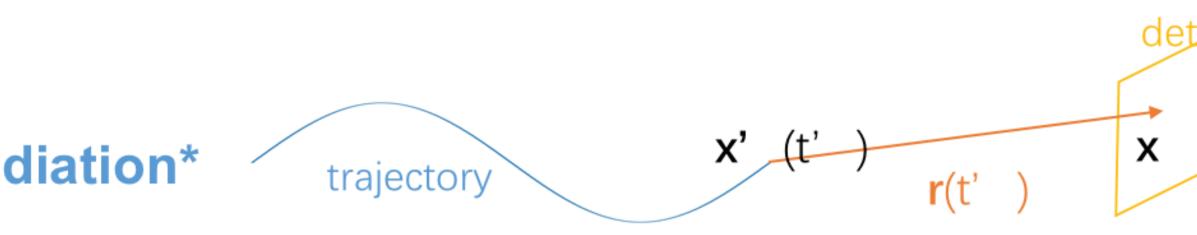
spectrum :

$$\frac{d^2 I}{d\Omega d\omega} = \frac{q^2}{16\pi^3 \varepsilon_0 c} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\overrightarrow{n} \times [(\overrightarrow{n} - \overrightarrow{\beta}) \times \dot{\overrightarrow{\beta}}]}{(1 - \overrightarrow{\beta} \cdot \overrightarrow{n})^2} e^{i\omega(t + \frac{r(t)}{c})} dt \right|^2$$

### What we need ?

- position, velocity and acceleration along the trajectory of each particle •
- position of detector
- radiation frequency ۰

\*Jackson, J. D., Classical Electrodynamics[M]. 3rd ed. Wiley, 2001







## Recent Development: Betatron Radiation

### **Radiation from a bunch of electrons**

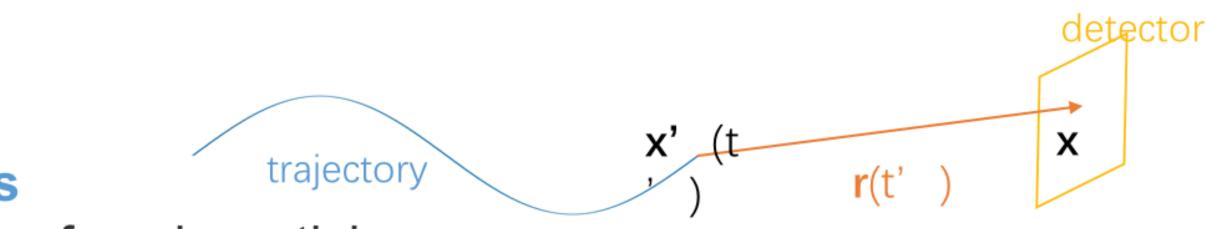
- intensity : summing the radiation of each particle

$$\frac{d^2 I}{d\omega d\Omega} = \frac{e^2}{16\pi^3 \epsilon_0 c} \left| \sum_{j=1}^{N_e} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\omega[t - \vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_j(t)/c]} \right|$$

$$\times \frac{\vec{n} \times [(\vec{n} - \vec{\beta}_j) \times \dot{\vec{\beta}}_j]}{(1 - \vec{\beta}_j \cdot \vec{n})^2} dt \Big|^2.$$

### Input File for Radiation

- detector information
  - position
  - grid numbers
- spectrum information
  - frequency range
  - grid numbers
- output
- diag



spectrum: summing the contribution of each particle before taking the squared norm

```
'radiation":
"detector":{
    "x":[-1000,1000],
    "nx":100,
    "y":[-1000,1000],
    "ny":100,
    "z":400000
"time":[399990,400100],
"nt": 1,
"spectrum":{
    "frequence":[1e5,1.35e8],
    "nw":200,
    "in_n":5,
    "Nx":40,
     'Ny":40,
    "fsample":128
50
"ndump" : 10,
"diag":["intensity","spectrum"]
```



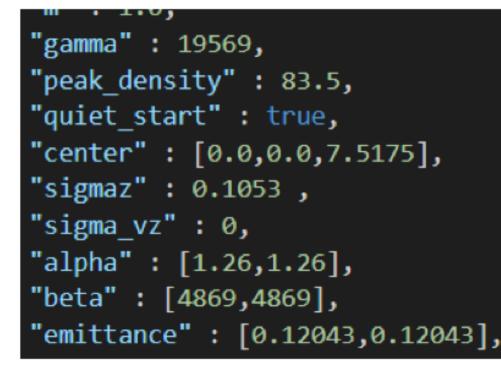


### Recent Development: Betatron Radiation

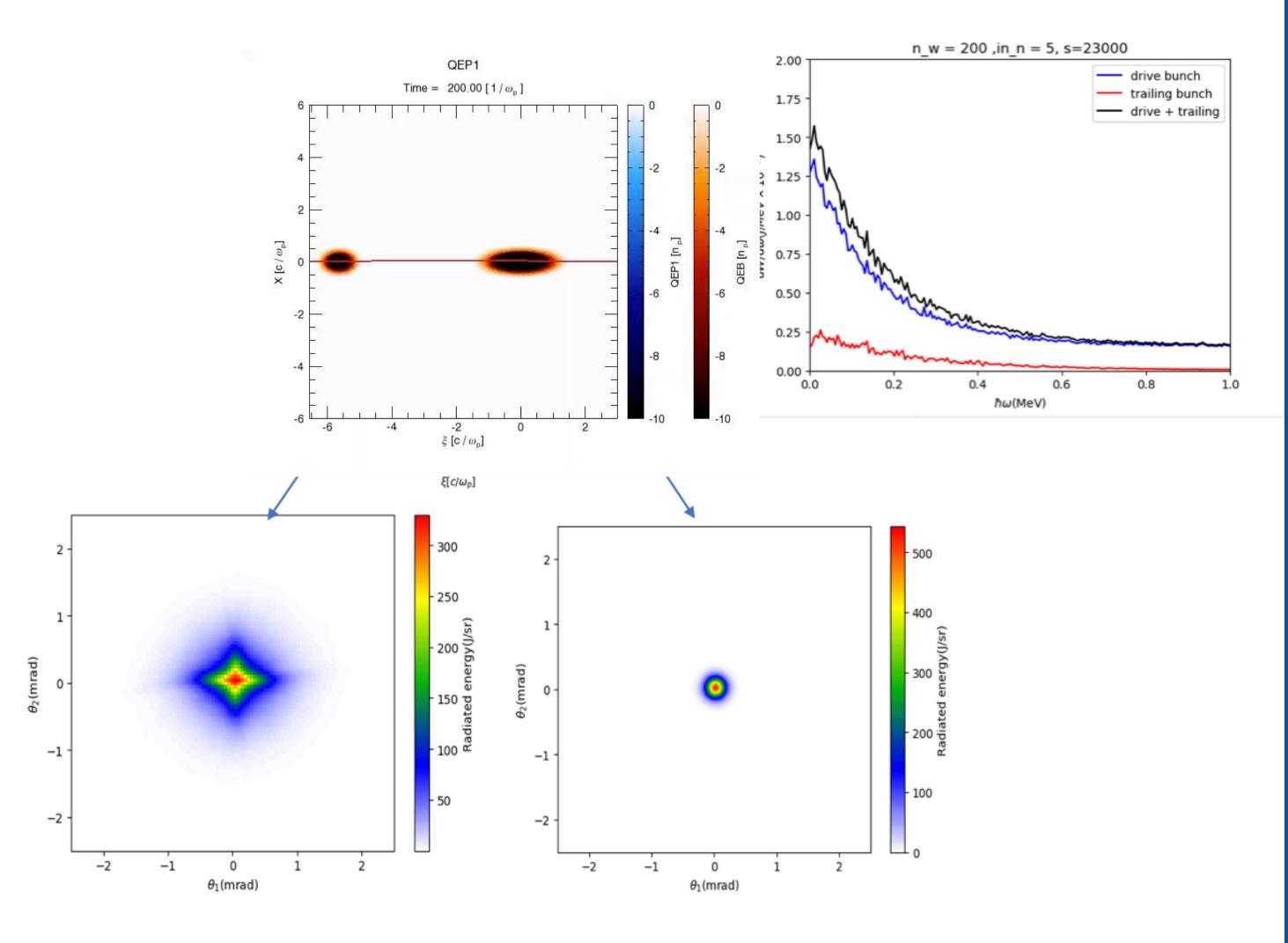
#### Drive Beam: E = 10 GeV

"gamma" : 19569, "peak\_density" :31.2, "quiet\_start" : true, "center" : [0.0,0.0,1.88], "sigmaz" : 0.24, "sigma\_vz" : 0, "alpha" :[5.8776,1.92] , "beta" : [50239,34692], "emittance": [0.12796,0.11290],

#### Trailing Beam: E = 10 GeV



Distance between two bunches: 150 <u>µm</u> Plasma Density: 4.0 x 1016 cm-3 (with ramps)

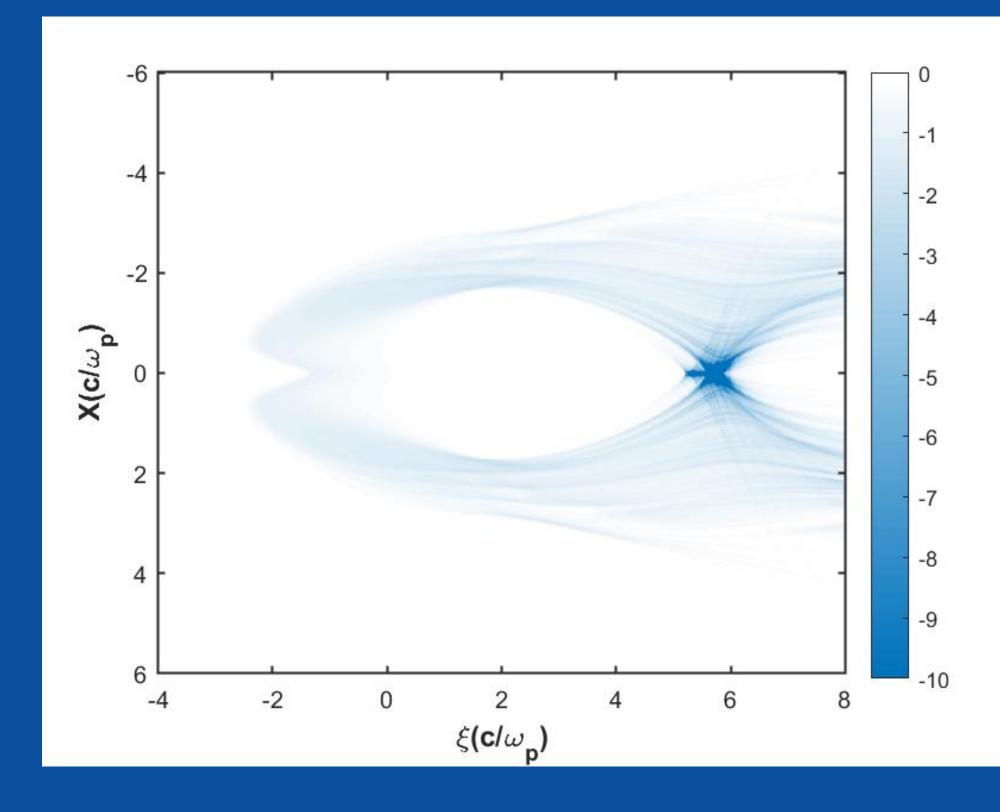






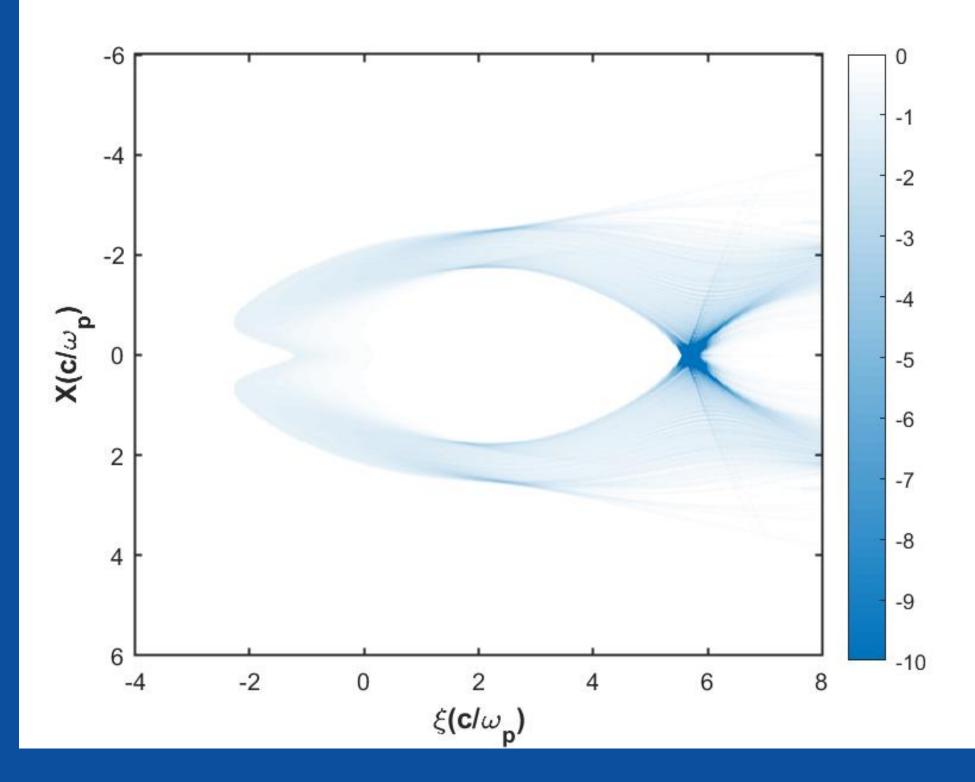
## Recent Development: Field Ionization

Mesh Ionization



### Neutral Class is composed of several Part2d objects

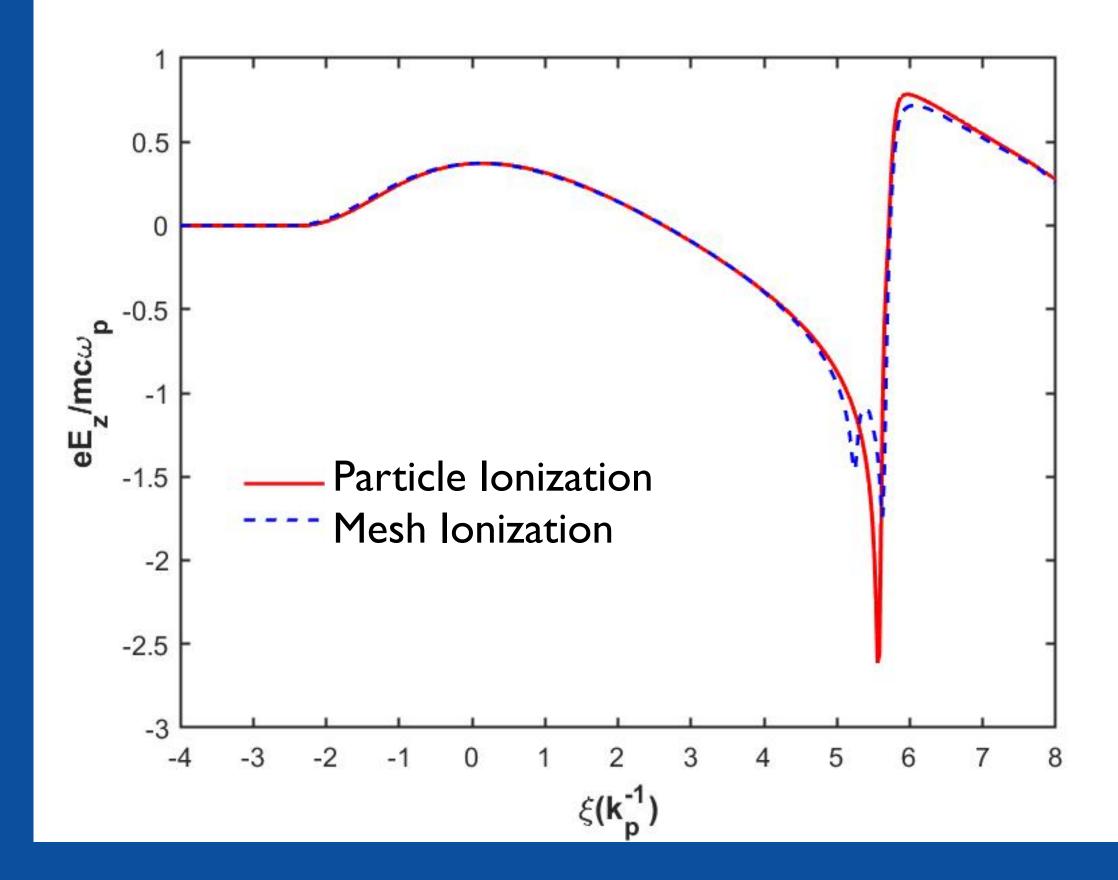
### Particle Ionization

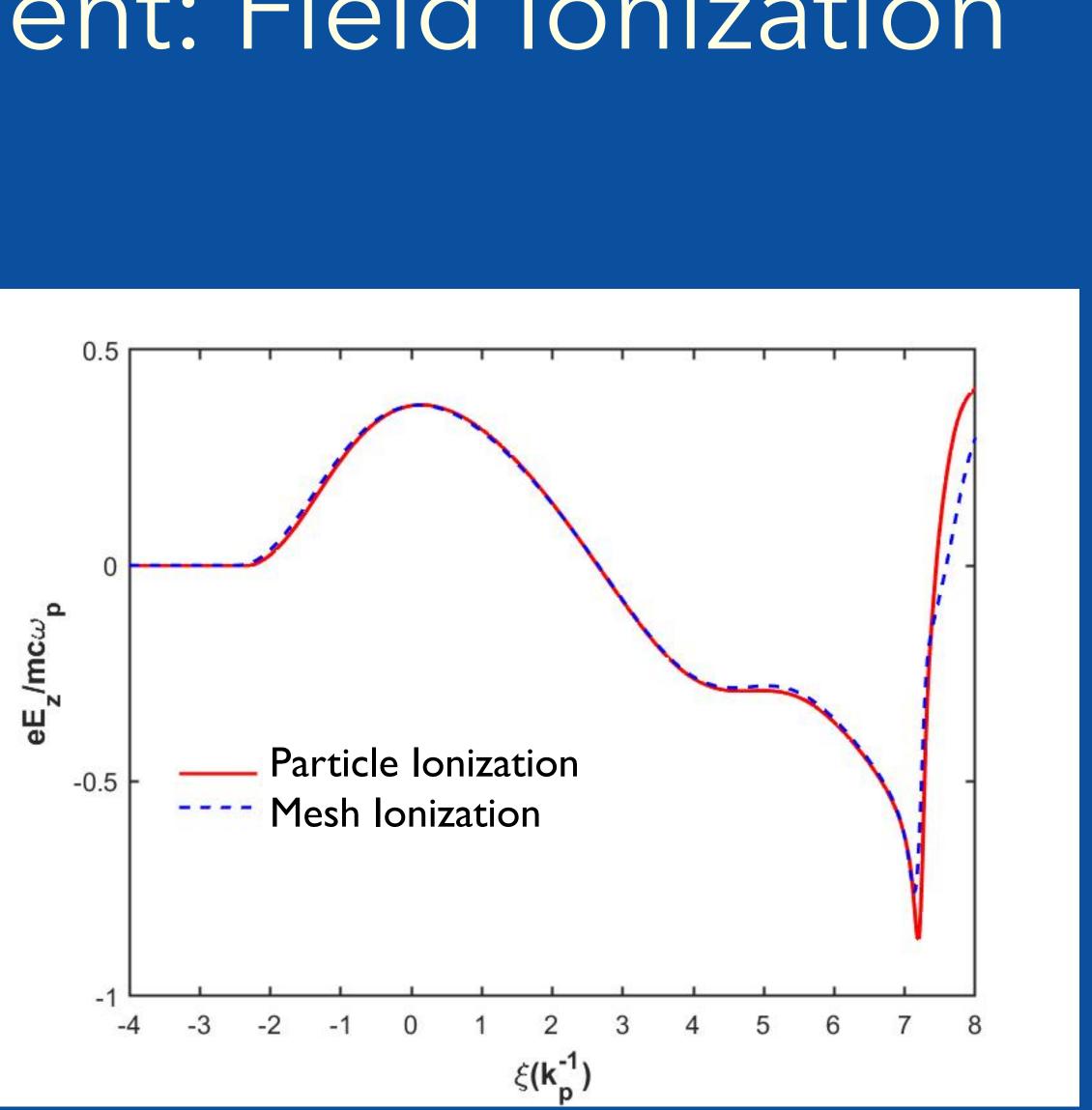






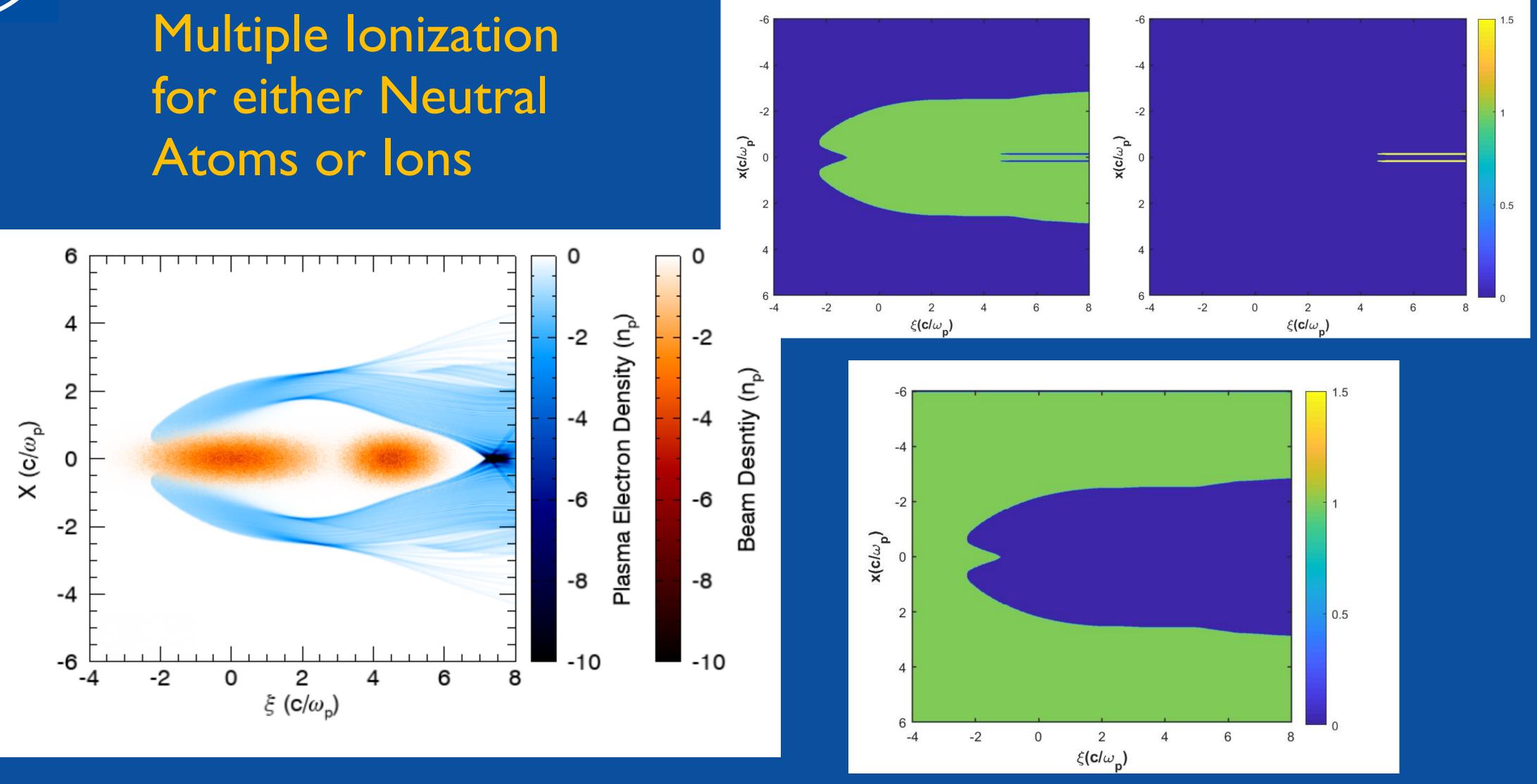
### Recent Development: Field Ionization







### Recent Development: Field Ionization





### **OPAD\*:** QuickPIC with Azimuthal Fourier Decomposition

Azimuthal decomposition is a technique to speed up the simulation without much loss of accuracy. Some explicit PIC codes (e.g. Calder, quasi-3D OSIRIS, FBPIC, PLARES-PIC) have employed this algorithm to achieve  $100x \sim 1000x$  speed-up.

• None of current quasi-static PIC codes has this feature.

• QPAD is a newly developed code based on part of the frame work of open source QuickPIC.

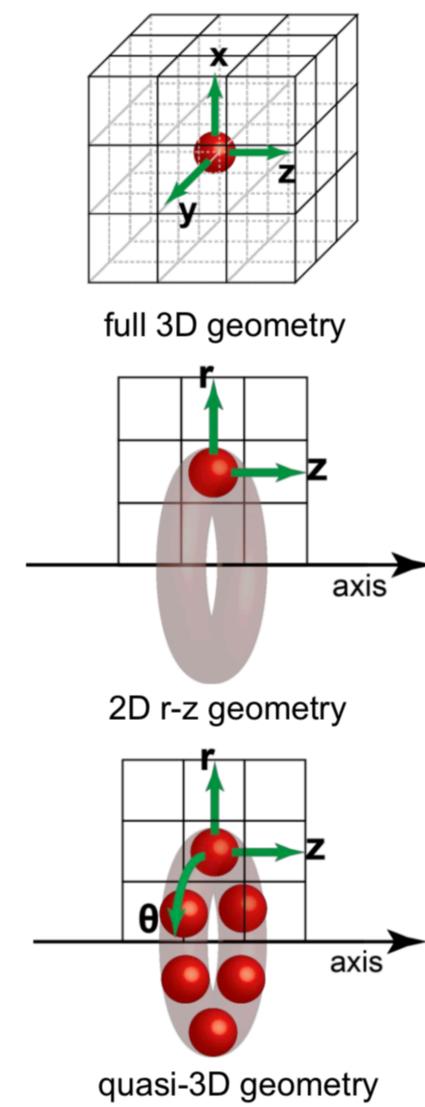
Fei Li, Weiming An\*, Viktor K. Decyk, Xinlu Xu, Mark J. Hogan, Warren B. Mori, et. al., "A quasistatic particle-in-cell algorithm based on an azimuthal Fourier decomposition for highly efficient simulations of plasma-based acceleration: QPAD", Computer Physics Communications 261, 107784 (2021).

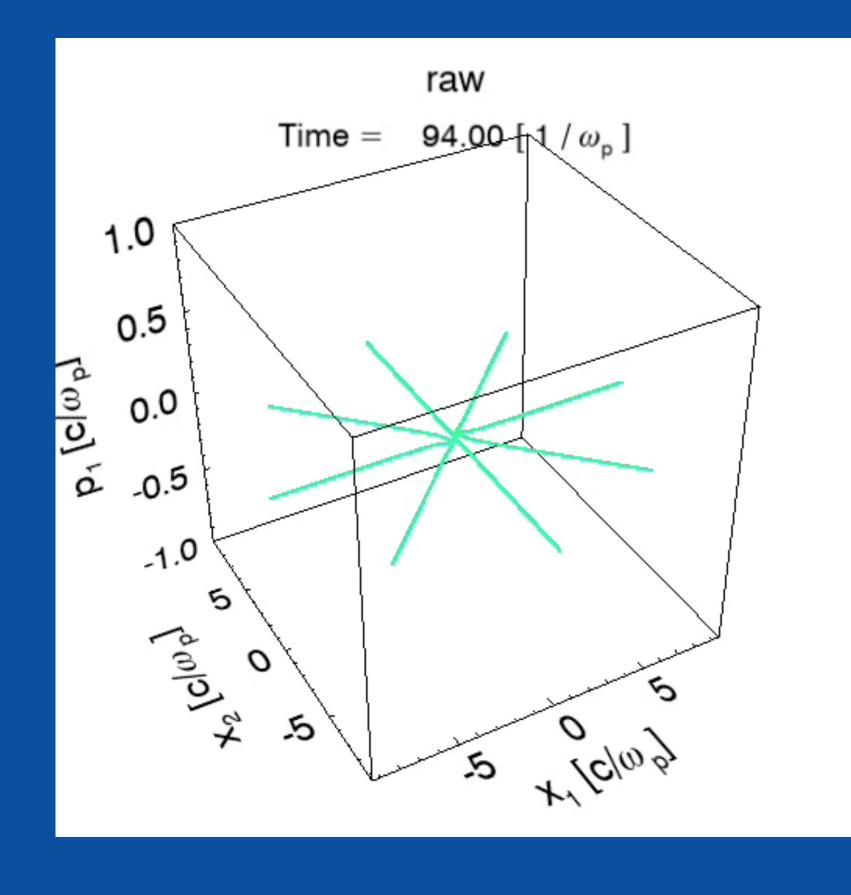


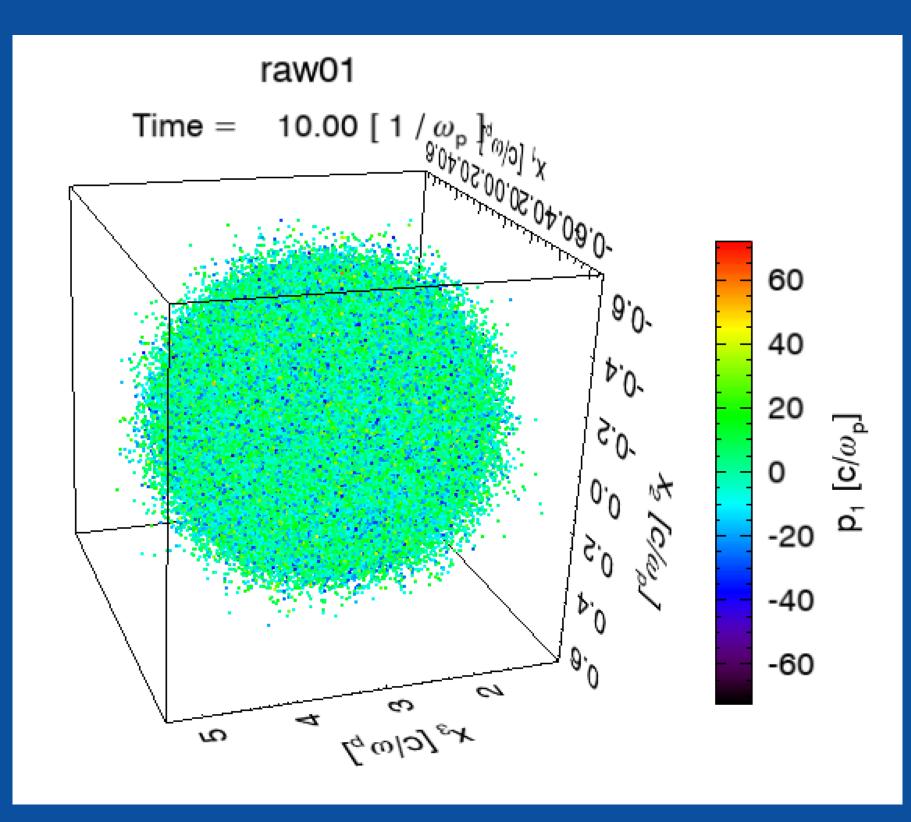




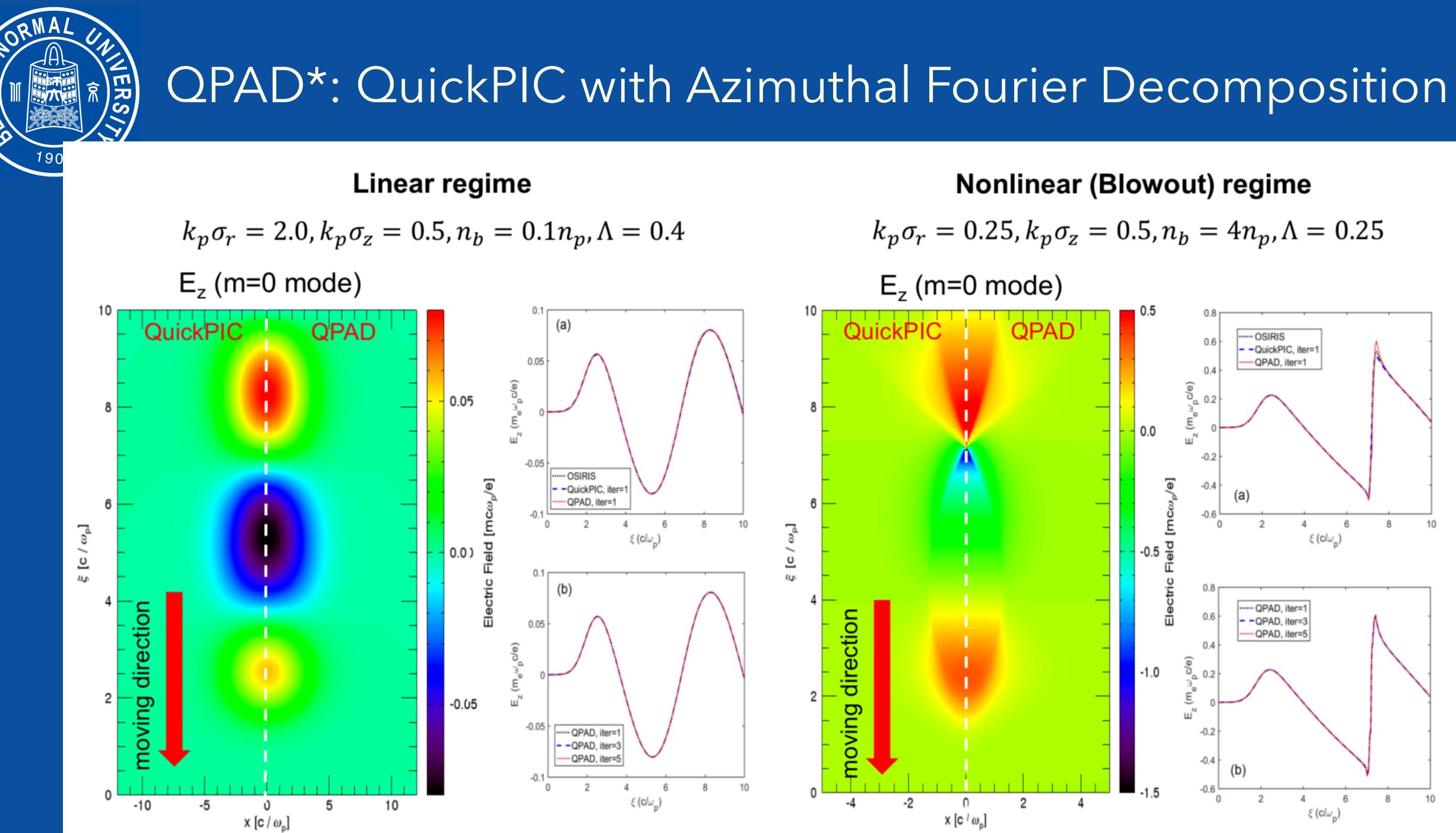
### **QPAD\*:** QuickPIC with Azimuthal Fourier Decomposition Beam Particle (3D) Plasma Particle







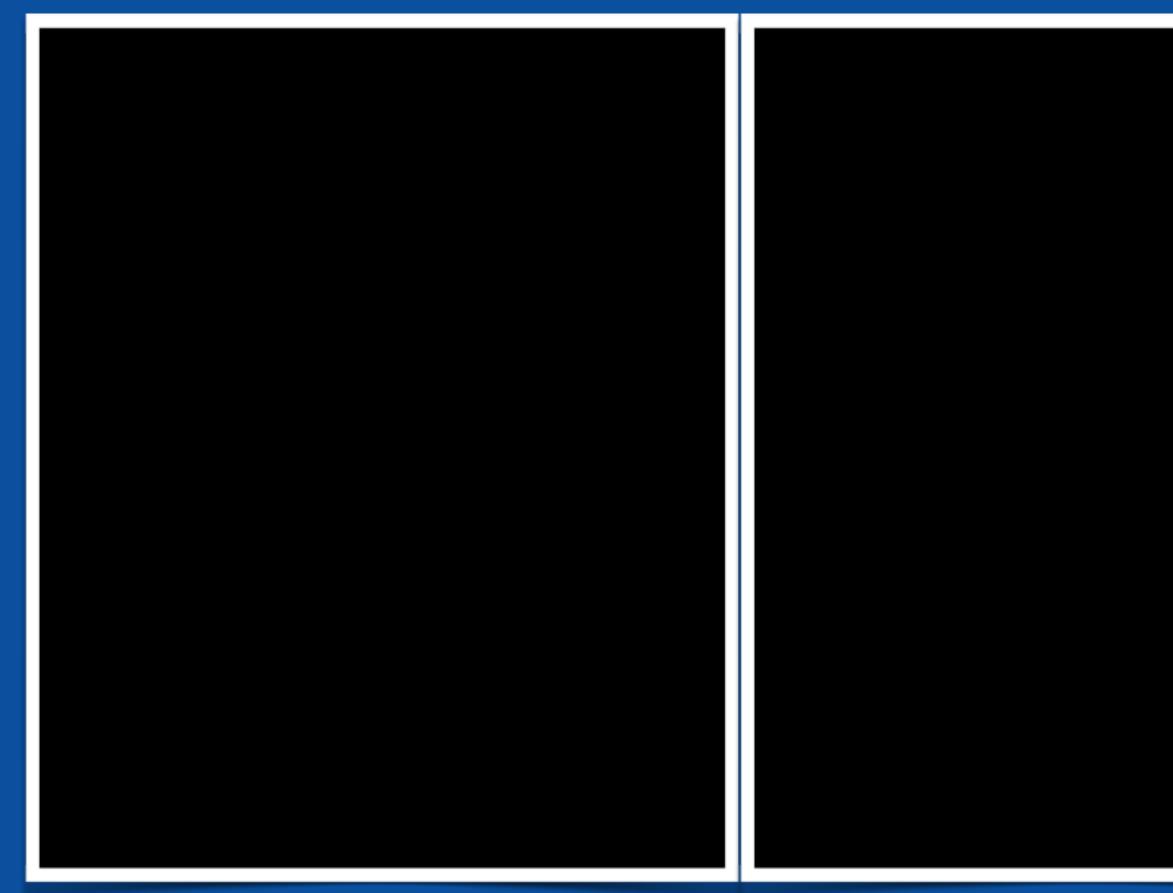




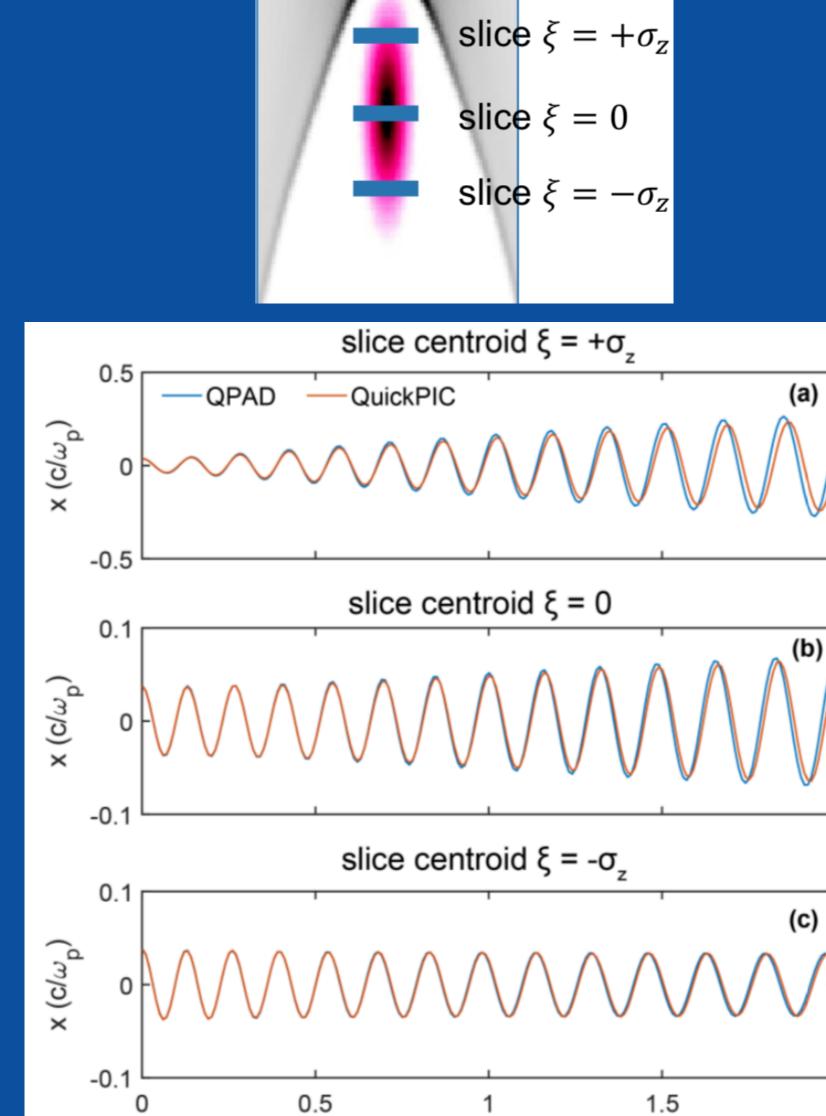




#### **OPAD\*:** QuickPIC with Azimuthal Fourier Decomposition ickPIC **OPAD** (4 modes) slice $\xi = +\sigma_z$



drive beam:  $k_p \sigma_r = 0.14$ ,  $k_p \sigma_z = 0.48$ ,  $\Lambda = 1.8$ ,  $\gamma = 20000$ trailing beam:  $k_p \sigma_r = 0.14$ ,  $k_p \sigma_z = 0.24$ ,  $\Lambda = 1.1 \gamma =$ 20000,  $k_p \Delta_{\rm off} = 0.0375$ 



t (1/ $\omega_p$ )



imes10<sup>4</sup>



# Future Plan (QuickPIC and QPAD)



Beam and Plasma Particle Tracking

Adding Modules for Radiation Reaction

**Adding Modules for Spin** 

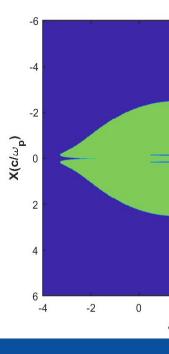
Adaptive 2d and 3d time steps

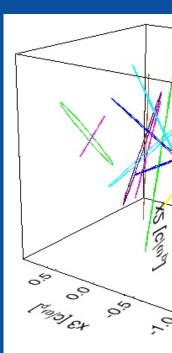
Impact Ionization

Dynamic load balancing

Adaptive mesh refinement







#### Existing Modules which will be ported into open source QuickPIC.

Υ[с/<sub>wp</sub>] 0

1.3 [<sup>d</sup>*m*/ɔ] *k* 1.2

1.1

### **BNU & UCLA Collaboration**

Rong Tang Feiyu Meng Xiaoning Wang Fei Li Viktor Decyk Qiangian Su Yujian Zhao Lance Hildbrand Warren Mori

