

# APES Development: Progress Report & Current Status

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On behalf of APES team

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# Outline

- Motivation
- Design philosophy
- Modeling and Optics
- Tracking and Simulation
- Summary

#### Accelerator Physics Emulation Studio (APES)

#### Motivation

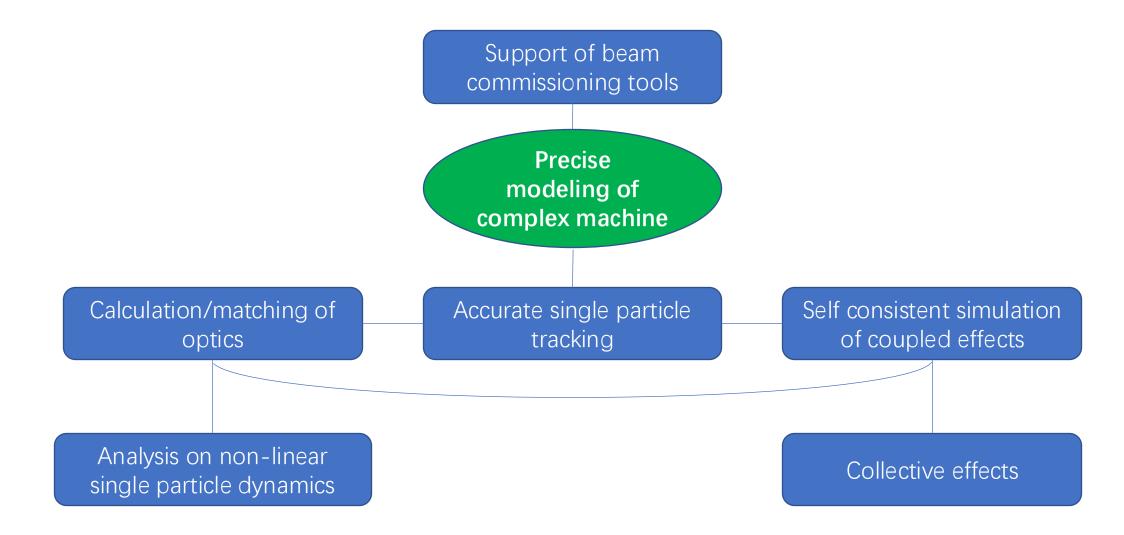
Supported by IHEP Innovation Fund from 2022 to 2024

#### To meet the requirements of beam dynamics study in CEPC

- Modeling complicated lattice easily
  - IR, overlapped field, ···
- Combined effects should be studied self-consistently
  - Beam-beam interaction + impedance/feedback/lattice, ...
- Application of new IT technology
  - CPU, Openmp/MPI -> GPU, CUDA

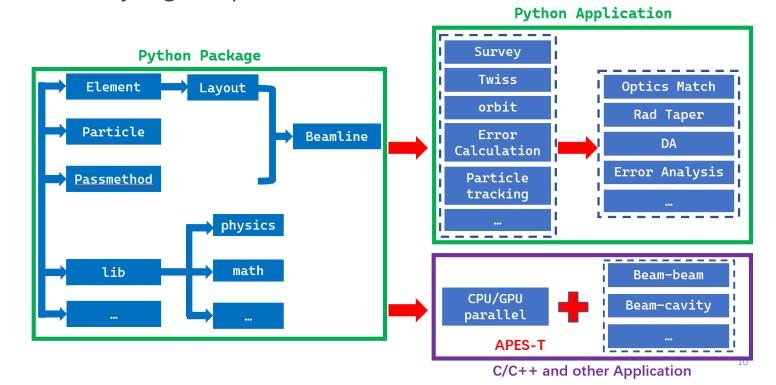
More user-friendly, more accurate, powerful and faster

# Design philosophy



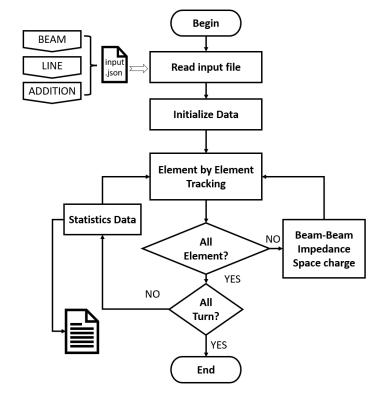
# Design philosophy

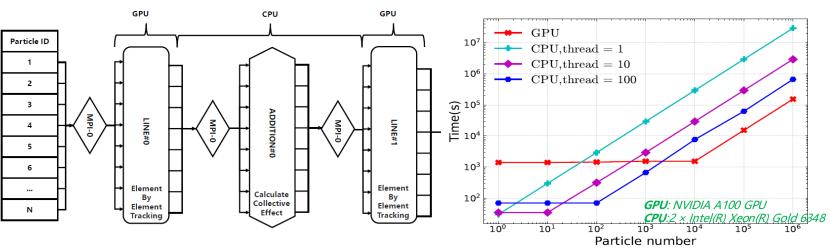
- Python, C/C++
- Bottom-up and top-down synchronized development
  - Python-based modeling, analysis, computation logistic
  - High-efficiency Parallel Computing for Multi-Particle Tracking
  - Same underlying map



# Design philosophy Multi-particle tracking

- Focus on High-performance simulation
- Tracking through simple Element in parallel on GPU
- Tracking through special element on CPU:
  - Strong-strong beam-beam interaction
  - Feedback
  - Collective effects
    - Short-range Wakefield
    - Space Charge (Ohmi)
    - Beam-Cavity
    - Electron Cloud
    - Ion effects
    - Intra-beam Scattering
    - ...
- CUDA+MPI

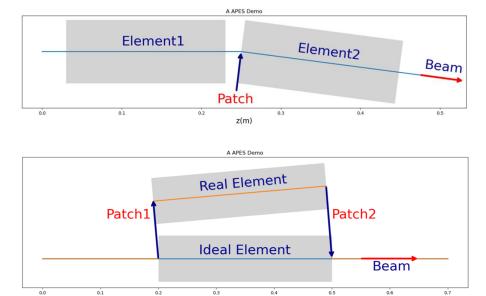




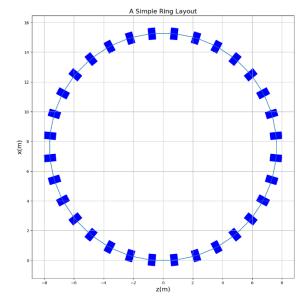
# Design philosophy

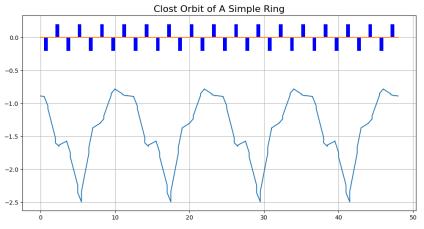
#### The idea of **Patch** coming from PTC

- Affine transformation in geometry
- Maps in particle tracking
- Single "Patch" affects the downstream survey.
- Allows for special installation configurations / misalignment



#### A ring with only Quadrupoles

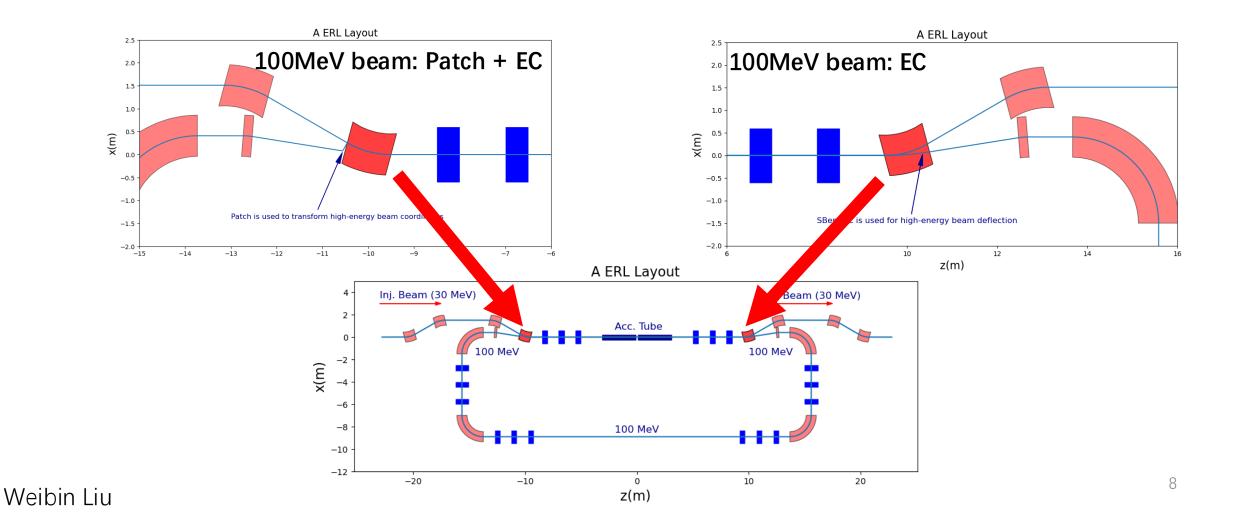




## Design philosophy

#### Element Container

- Encapsule one or more components
- Ensemble positional error for co-mounted components
- Different beam go through same component
- Forward or backward traversal

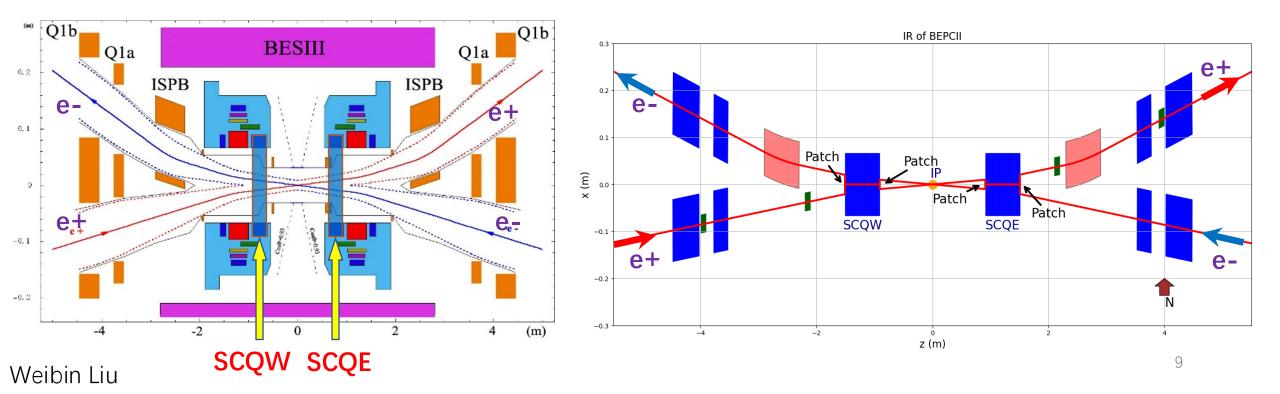


# Modeling and optics IR modeling of BEPCII

Patch1+SCQ+Patch2

BPR4IR = [IP, D4I01, R4CBPM00, D4I01P, P\_SCQ\_4II, SCQE, P\_SCQ\_4IO]

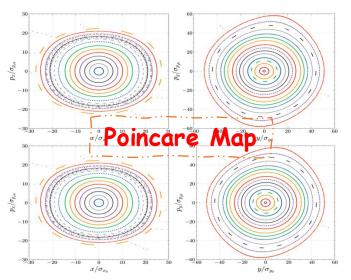
BER4IR = [P\_SCQ\_R400, ~SCQE, P\_SCQ\_R40I, D4001P, R4CBPM00, D4001, IP]

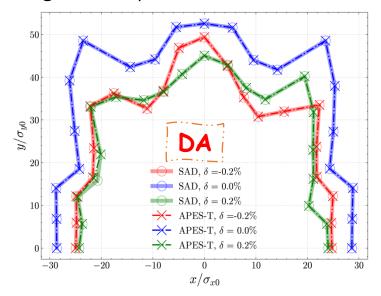


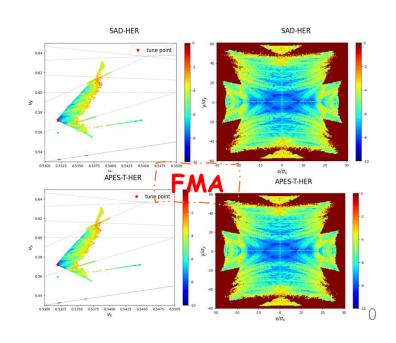
#### Transfer Map referring to SAD

- 6D full-symplectic tracking
- Linear soft edge + nonlinear Maxwellian fringe
- Field overlap of solenoid and multipoles

#### Benchmark of single particle tracking with SuperKEKB



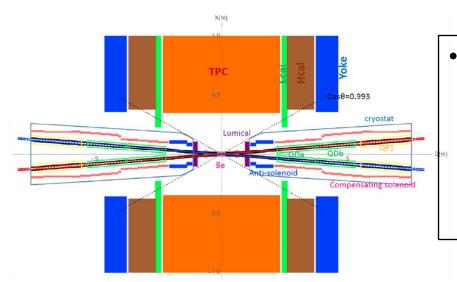




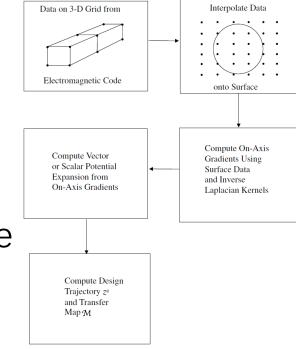
Zhiyuan Li

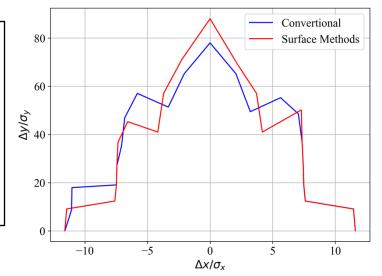
Implementation of Surface Method

- Exact modeling of multipoles and fringe fileld
- Inverse Laplacian Kernels help reducing the field noise
- Implicit symplectic integrator



- Final focus region of CEPC
  - 6 dual-aperture SC quad
  - 3 T detector solenoid
  - Anti-solenoid
  - Dipole corrector and skewQ





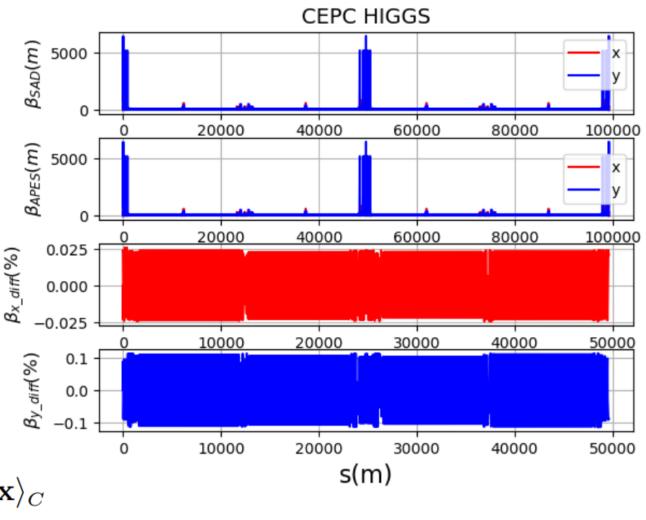
#### Optics function

- General Twiss function
  - Closed orbit
  - Jacobian Matrix
  - Linear Normal Form Analysis

$$\Sigma = \sum_{I,II,III} B^{K} \epsilon_{K} \qquad \beta_{x} = B_{11}^{I}, \quad \beta_{y} = B_{33}^{II} \\ \alpha_{x} = -B_{12}^{I}, \quad \alpha_{y} = -B_{34}^{II} \\ \gamma_{x} = B_{22}^{I}, \quad \gamma_{y} = B_{44}^{II}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x_0} + D\delta + D^z z \qquad \qquad D = \frac{\partial}{\partial \langle \delta \rangle_C} \langle \mathbf{x} \rangle_C$$

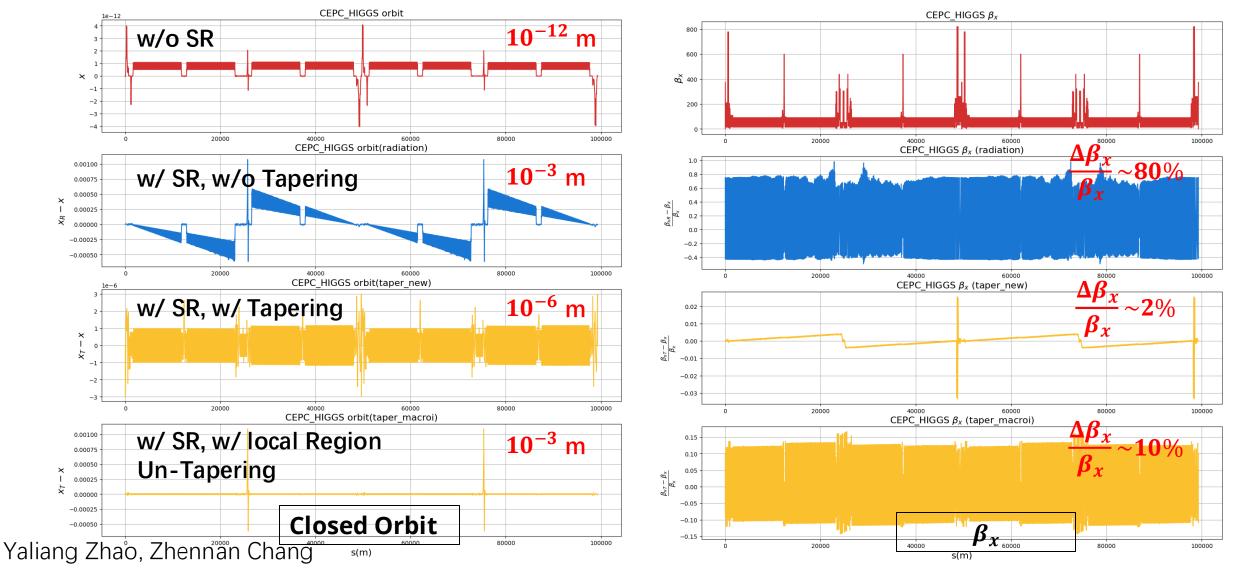
$$\langle \mathbf{x} \rangle_C \!=\! \langle \mathbf{x_0} \rangle_C \!+\! D \langle \delta \rangle_C \!+\! D^z \langle z \rangle_C \quad D^z \!=\! \frac{\partial}{\partial \langle z \rangle_C} \langle \mathbf{x} \rangle_C$$
 Zhennan Chang



Difference from SAD ~ 0.1%

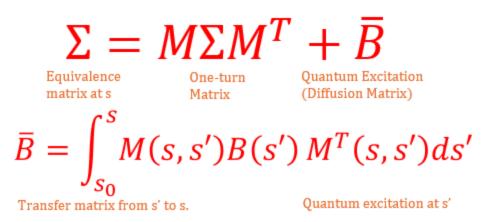
Modeling and optics
Synchrotron Radiation and tapering

- Energy deviation along the ring
- Magnet tapering mitigate the orbit distortion
- Selectively taper the magnets is possible



#### **Emittance**

Ohmi's envelope method



$M(s,s_1)$	$B(s_2)$
$M(s, s_2)$	
S	$B(s_1)$

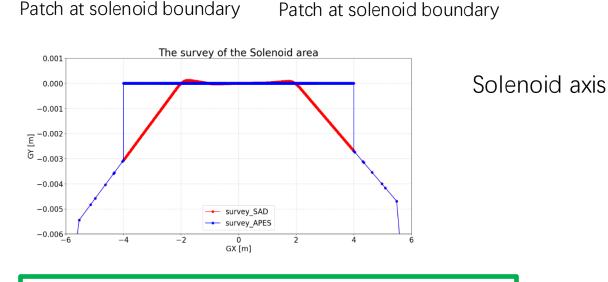
$$\overline{B} = M(s, s_1)B(s_1)M^T(s, s_1) + M(s, s_2)B(s_1)M^T(s, s_2) + \cdots$$

HEPS	Elegant	APES	Difference
Damping in x	4.178e-4	4.187e-4	0.23%
Damping in y	2.201e-4	2.199e-4	~0
Damping in z	2.424e-4	2.412e-4	0.52%
Emittance x	3.482e-11	3.479e-11	0.096%
Energy spread	1.018e-3	1.020e-3	0.20%

CEPC HIGGS	SAD	APES	Difference
Damping in x	7.523e-3	7.550e-3	0.37%
Damping in y	7.523e-3	7.550e-3	0.36%
Damping in z	1.488e-2	1.510e-2	1.49%
Emittance x	6.648e-10	6.646e-10	0.029%
Energy spread	1.013e-3	1.013e-3	0.003%

#### Modeling LER of SuperKEKB in APES

- SAD
  - Uses GFO and BOUND to define a solenoid boundary
  - Composed of interleaved SOL (Bz<>0) and  $MULT (K_0, K_n, SK_n)$
  - Solenoid data from field maps with magnetic field expansion on beam pipes
  - The coordinate frame transforms at the entry and exit of the solenoid
- APES (Transfer map referring to SAD)
  - No BOUND defined, components in solenoid have "Insol" flag
  - Interleaved components with field data from SAD
  - Use patches to calibrate the survey to SAD's at the boundary of solenoid



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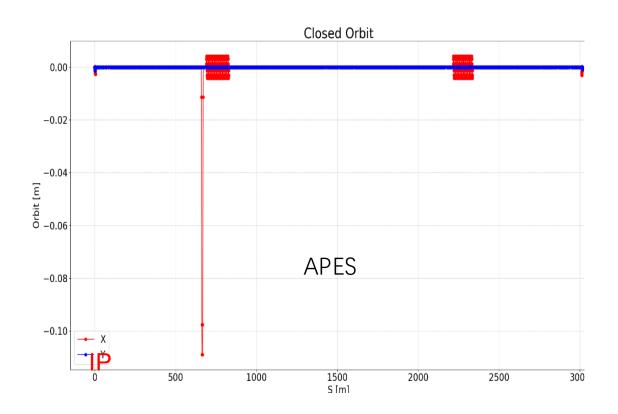
Patch1+Solenoid+Patch2

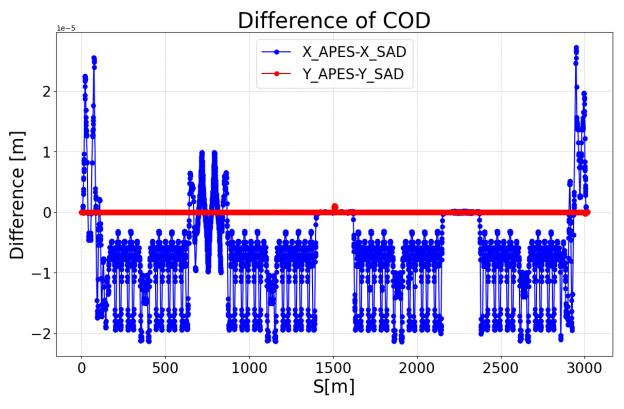
Patch at solenoid boundary

Yuanyuan Wei, Weibin Liu

### Modeling LER of SuperKEKB in APES

- Orbit closure
- Good agreement with SAD
- Difference smaller than ±2.5um

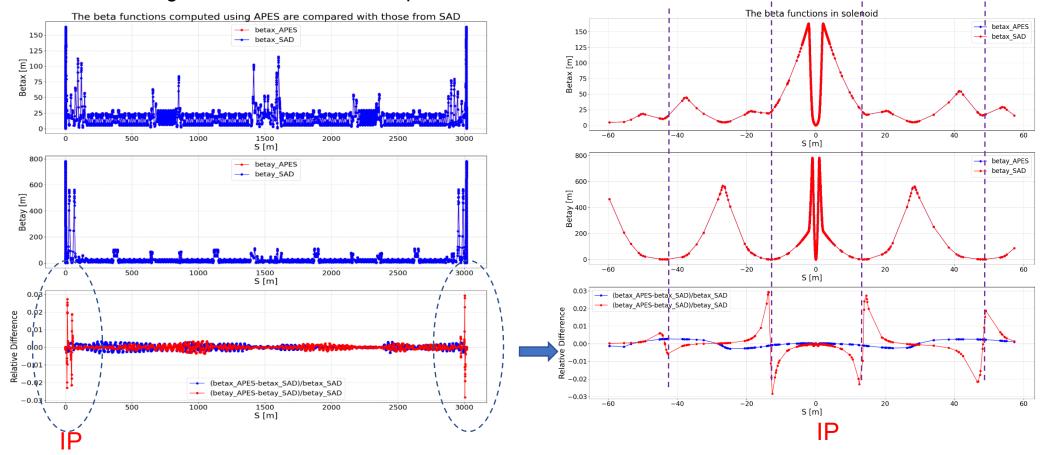




Yuanyuan Wei, Weibin Liu

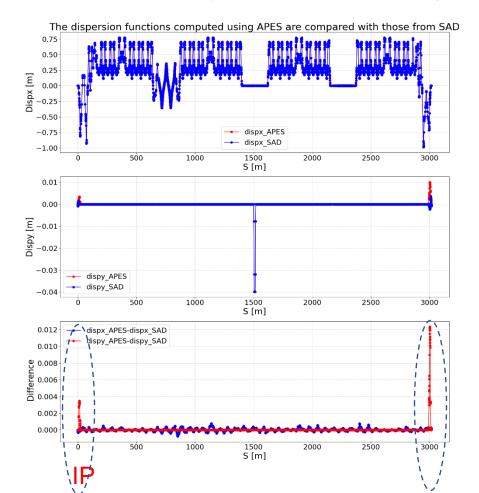
#### Modeling LER of SuperKEKB in APES

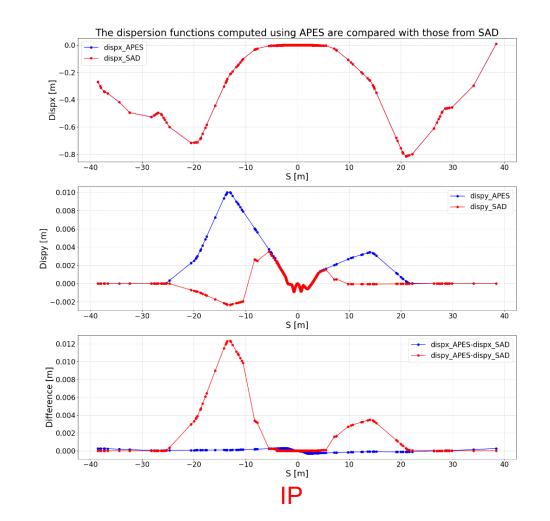
- 6D calculation in APES, "emit" command in SAD
- · Beta functions have good agreements with SAD
- Beta beating smaller than 0.5% except some deviation due to nominal values close to zeros



# Modeling LER of SuperKEKB in APES • Dispersion functions have good agreements with SAD except for region around solenoid boundary.

- · The discrepancy calls for further investigation.





# Modeling and optics Modeling HEPS SR with APES

Patches

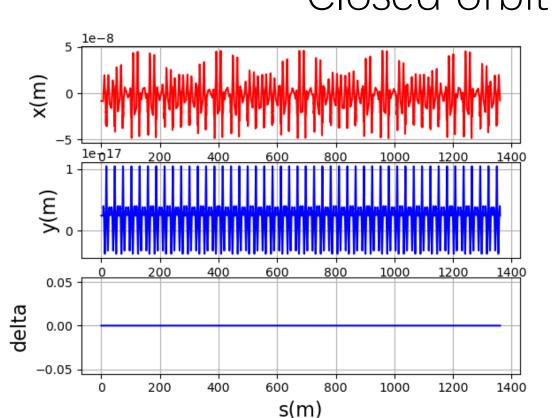
• Built the lattice with **Patch + quads.** 

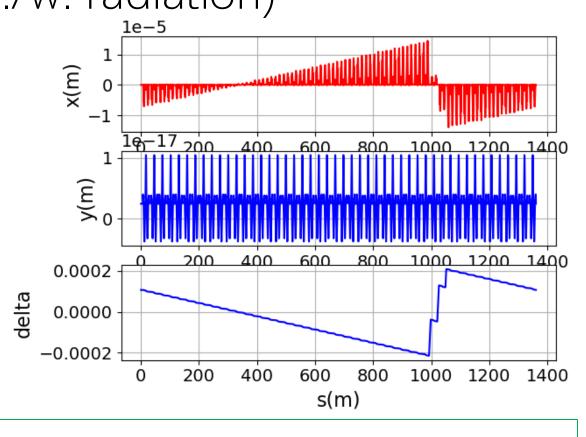
名称	elegant	APES (Bend) (wo radiation)	APES(Patch + quads) (wo radiation)	Note
Circ.	1360.399968000	1360.3999680000	1360.399810093565	
Emittance	34.82pm	34.76pm	35.36pm	
Horizontal Chromaticity	4.9511	5.088	5.172	Maybe related to
Vertical Chromaticity	5.0028	5.014	2.036	beta-beating
Momentum compaction factor	1.83e-5	1.83e-5	1.83e-5	
fRF	166600340	166600340	166600360	Real machine setup: 166600360
Tunex	115.1519	115.1520	115.0178	Measured: 115.677
Tuney	104.2912	104.2905	105.3722	105.356

Modeling and optics

Modeling HEPS SR with APES

Closed orbit (wo./w. radiation)

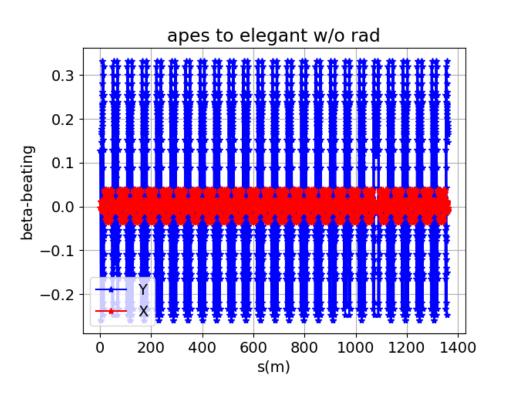


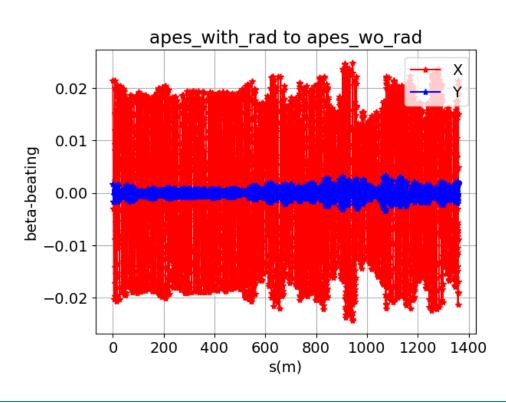


- Lattice was built with BEND in Elegant, closed orbit is 0;
- Lattice was rebuilt with Patch+QUAD in APES,
  - without radiation. COD is at 1e-8 m level.
  - with Radiation (and RF), COD goes to 1e-5 m level.

# Modeling and optics Modeling HEPS SR with APES

Beta-beating (and the effect of radiation)

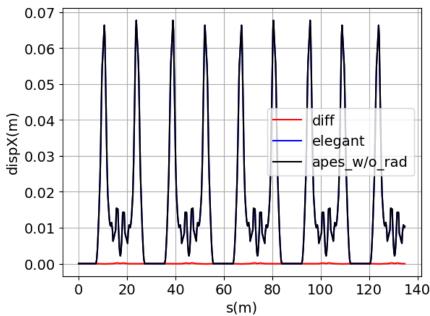




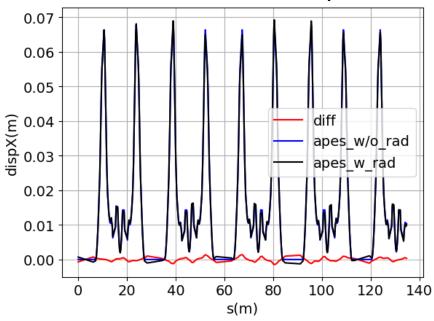
- compare to elegant: beta-beating  $\sim 5\%$ , 33% = = % there is a integer number of difference in the working point
- In APES: radiation induced beta-beating(hori. and vert.) is ~0.5%, 2.5%

# Modeling and optics Modeling HEPS SR with APES

Dispersion (and the effect of radiation)



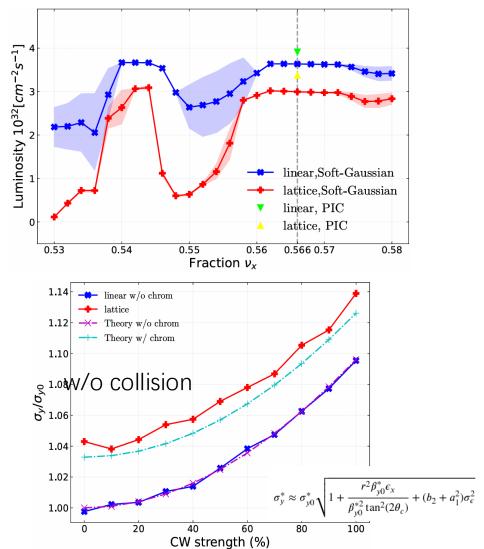
Dx\_ave(apes-elegant): 1.0069194426867802e-05 Dy ave(apes-elegant): -1.8554290666412e-18 Dx\_rms(apes-elegant): 5.891495402200572e-05 Dy\_rms(apes-elegant): 2.6604152570272852e-17

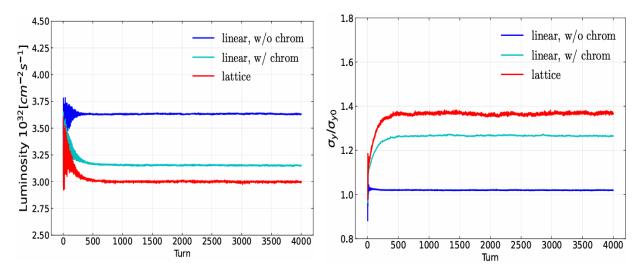


Dx\_ave(apes-apes0): 2.2268068295258565e-05 Dy ave(apes-apes0): 2.0367974243171904e-17 Dx\_rms(apes-apes0): 0.0005724117987769504 Dy rms(apes-apes0): 1.2861609007772154e-15

- Compare to Elegant: the average and rms values for horizontal and vertical dispersion are  $\sim 1e-5$  and 1e-17, respectively.
- Radiation induced horizontal and vertical dispersion are at 2e-5 and 6e-4 level, respectively.

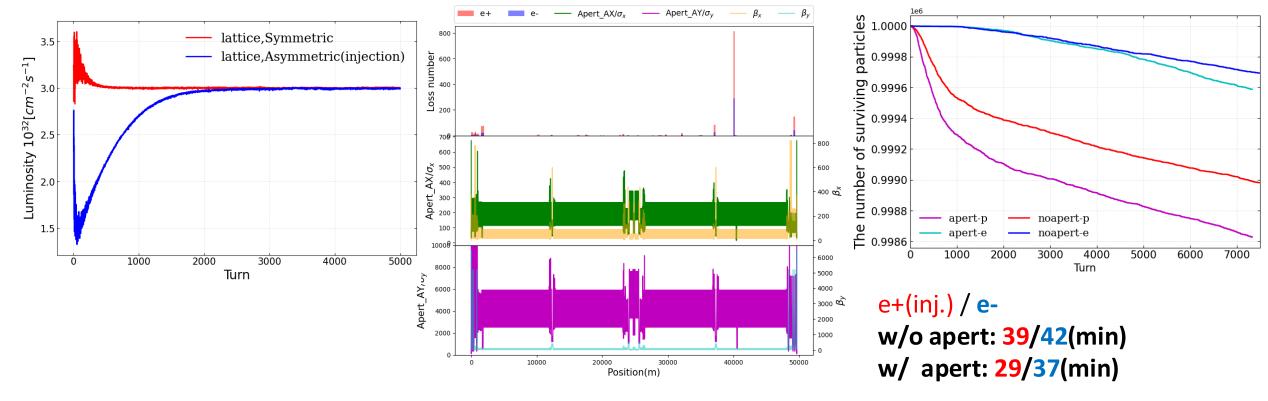
# Tracking and Simulation Simulation of CEPC Higgs (symmetric)





- 16% luminosity loss due to lattice
- chromaticity and crab-waist induce the reduction

Tracking and Simulation Simulation of Swap-out injection (Higgs)



- Initial beams: e+ (collider SR equilibrium) vs e- (booster SR equilibrium)
- Luminosity: same between symmetric and asymmetric collision
- Clear lifetime reduction (e+) with physical aperture

#### Manual

#### **APES Manual**

- Introduction
- Overview
- User Manual
- Physics Manual
- Programmer Manual

#### **User Manual**

In this chapter, we'd like to walk you through so accelerator topologies. During the process, we application in the machine design process, we  $\epsilon$  of using the package.

#### **Accelerator Examples**

- BEPCII Transport Line
- BEPCII Positron Ring with IR
- Chicane
- Collider
- ERL

#### **Particle**

- Particle
- Positron
- Electron
- Proton

#### **Physics Manual**

Last edited by xintm@ihep.ac.cn 6 days ago

- Beam life time
- Beam-Beam
- Bending Magnet
- Cavity Beam Interaction
- Cavity
- Coordinate Conventions and Conversion
- CSR
- Drift
- Emittance
- Error
- Fields in magnet
- Fringe
- Linear
- Map
- Mult
- Multi-particle Simulation
- Old\_map
- Optics calculation
- Photon Tracking
- Plasma Acceleration
- Quad
- Rad
- Relative and Absolute time
- Sodd
- Sol

#### **Programmer Manual**

Last edited by liuwb@ihep.ac.cn just now

- Introduction
- Implementation of the Elements
- Customizing the Element

#### Team

- No full-time staff
- 1 full-time postdoc (July. 2024-June.2026)
- Great help from K. Ohmi, E. Forest, K. Oide and D. Zhou
- Weekly meeting (> 3 Years)





#### What is coming next?

- More collaboration with CEPC design team
- Optimize the Matching module
- Development of More Features
  - Beam loading, long term wake
  - Space charge
  - Electron cloud
  - Ion effects
  - Intra-beam Scattering
  - Spin dynamics
  - ...
- Beyond CEPC

#### Summary

APES is becoming more and more productive

APES is is under active development

- Your usage feedback is greatly appreciated and helpful
- Thanks the hard work of APES team!