



Existing Simulation Tools & Needs

Richard Fernow
Brookhaven National Laboratory

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Outline

- brief survey of some common Design & Simulation codes for MC
- mention some of our anticipated computing challenges
- describe main cooling simulation codes in a little more detail
- mention a possible problem with space charge in cooling channel

Existing tools - Proton Driver

Codes

- MAD beam optics & lattice design
- Optim beam optics & lattice design
- Parmila beam dynamics in linacs
- TRACE3D beam envelope including linear space charge
- ESME multiparticle longitudinal dynamics in rings

Existing tools - Target

Codes

- MARS, Fluka particle production, shielding design
- Frontier, SPH magnetohydrodynamics of Hg jets
- Fluent, Aeroflo fluid dynamics of Hg delivery system
- custom codes design of capture solenoid magnets

Issues

- detailed jet dynamics, distortions in field
- energy deposition in superconducting magnets

Existing tools – Front end & Cooling

Codes

- ICOOL channel design & optimize performance
- G4beamline channel design & performance, visualization
- Ecalc9 standard emittance calculation
- MARS shielding design for channel

Issues

- these are novel types of channels => codes development is required
- are all the important physics processes for cooling included?
- shielding channel from high radiation levels downstream of target region
- space charge effects near end of cooling channel

Existing tools – Muon acceleration

Codes

- Optim
 - Synch
 - GPT, ZGOUBI
 - G4beamline
 - ORBIT
 - custom codes
- RLA design
 - RCS lattice design
 - particle tracking
 - tracking, energy deposition
 - collective effects
 - use FFAG code for RCS design

Issues

- efficient determination of multi-turn energy loss from muon decays
- High Performance Computing (HPC) is likely useful here

Existing tools – Collider ring

Codes

- MAD lattice design, dynamic aperture
- COSY dynamic aperture with fringe fields
- BeamBeam3D beam-beam with transverse wakefields
- SBBE beam-beam simulations
- ORBIT self-consistent simulation of longitudinal dynamics, beam loading
- MARS heat deposition, material lifetimes, radiation levels in magnets

Issues

- beam-beam and self-consistent simulations require considerable HPC resources
- upgrade of MADX-PTC needed to include fringe fields of magnets

Existing tools - MDI

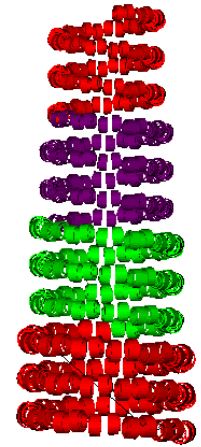
Codes

- MARS15 backgrounds in detector, heat deposition, material lifetimes, radiation levels in IR
- PYTHIA event generator for background studies
- ILCroot sub-detector responses to background & physics signals
- GUINEA-PIG simulate beam-beam effects at IP, e.g. incoherent e^+e^- pairs

Issues

- MARS15 & ILCroot are under continuous development
- enormous numbers of particles requires HPC resources

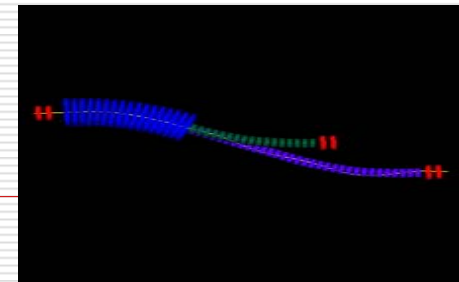
G4beamline



6D cooling channel

- user-friendly interface to Geant4 code system (Tom Roberts)
- allows rapid evaluation of beamline designs
- many predefined beamline elements
- includes physics for interactions in matter
- provides detailed visualization of tracks and element locations:
 - warning about overlaps, observe where particles get lost
 - automatic tuning of many parameters
- can sample beam at any location with “virtual detectors”
- has detailed Users Guide
- support for parallel processing on multiple CPUs
- includes HistoRoot program for easy generation of plots and histograms

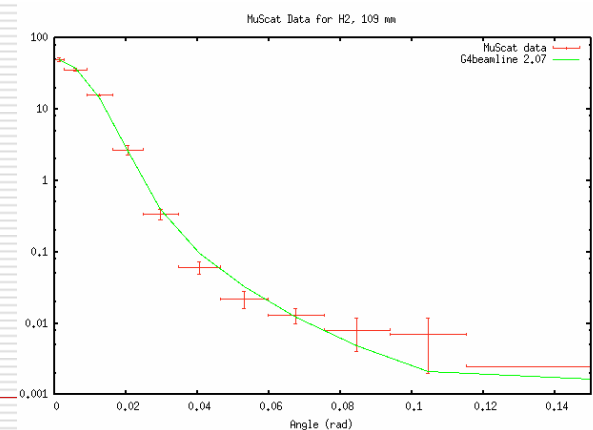
charge separation
with bent solenoids



Code validation

- validating the accuracy of simulation codes is obviously important
- G4beamline has undergone fairly detailed validation
- particle interactions checked by large Geant4 physics community
- automated test suite is used to check code performance (Tom Roberts)
e.g. tracking, scattering, energy loss, field configurations
- detailed validation documentation is available
- MuScat experiment provided data for muon scattering validation
- in future MICE results should provide valuable additional tests for code

comparison of μ
scattering in LH2



ICOOL & Ecalc9

ICOOL

- older (~1996) Fortran code
- Runge-Kutta tracking in space using accelerator coordinate system
- build channels similar to the TRANSPORT code
- many methods provided for specifying fields
 - analytic models, expansions using on-axis fields, field grids
- graphics are very primitive (no warning about overlapping objects)
- many auxiliary codes available for manipulating/analyzing output

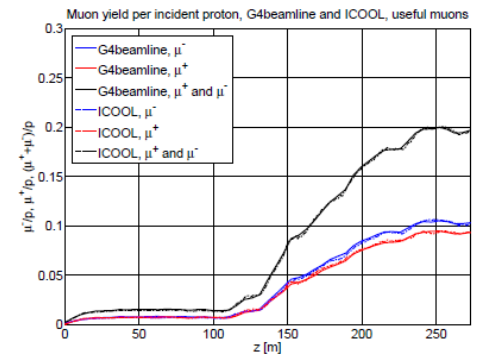
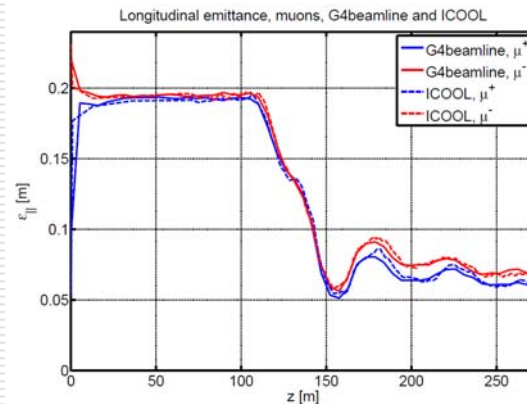
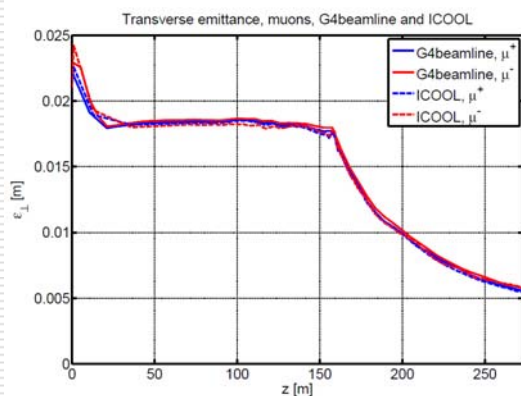
ECALC9

(Gregg Penn)

- has been the standard MC emittance calculation program since ~2000
- currently studying replacement using canonical variables & eigen-emittances

Code comparison

- G4beamline & ICOOL simulations of identical channels typically agree <10%



Useful muons ($p \in [100, 300]$ MeV/c, trans. cut 0.03, long. cut 0.15)

(Pavel Snopok, IDS-NF front end channel)

Space charge effects in cooling

- analytic calculations of space charge tune shift indicate possible trouble near end of 6D cooling - start of final cooling (R. Palmer)
- ICOOL has a uniformly-charged ellipsoid model, varying shape from rms, generates momentum kicks at start and end of every region (RCF & Juan Gallardo)
- ICOOL simulations show significant emittance growth for our parameters
- next steps:
 - 1) adjust channel design parameters to decrease calculated tune shift (R. Palmer)
 - 2) opportunity to compare with new space charge features in G4beamline allows time stepping of macroparticles in parallel (Tom Roberts)
 - a) Lienard-Wiechert model for fields in LAB frame
 - b) solves Poisson equation on grid in BUNCH frame with ∞ BC
 - 3) started study of space charge effects in 6D cooling using WARP (BNL, UMd, LLNL)
 - 4) eventually need to include effects of wakefields & use actual BC

Summary

- existing codes are satisfactory for most of our present MC simulations
- we are becoming aware of some issues that could use more HPC resources:

1. Hg jet interactions for MC beam parameters
2. interaction of intense muon bunches in absorbers (K. Paul)
3. space charge effects near end of cooling (R. Ryne)
4. multi-turn energy loss from μ decays in accelerator
5. beam-beam interactions in collider ring (R. Ryne)
6. reducing backgrounds on physics detectors