

INTEGRATION OF THE MOMENT-BASED BEAM-DYNAMICS SIMULATION TOOL V-CODE INTO THE S-DALINAC CONTROL SYSTEM *



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

Sylvain Franke**, Wolfgang Ackermann, Thomas Weiland

Institut für Theorie Elektromagnetischer Felder (TEMF), Schlossgartenstraße 8, 64289 Darmstadt, Germany

Ralf Eichhorn, Florian Hug, Christian Klose, Norbert Pietralla, Markus Platz

Institut für Kernphysik (IKP), Schlossgartenstraße 9, 64289 Darmstadt, Germany

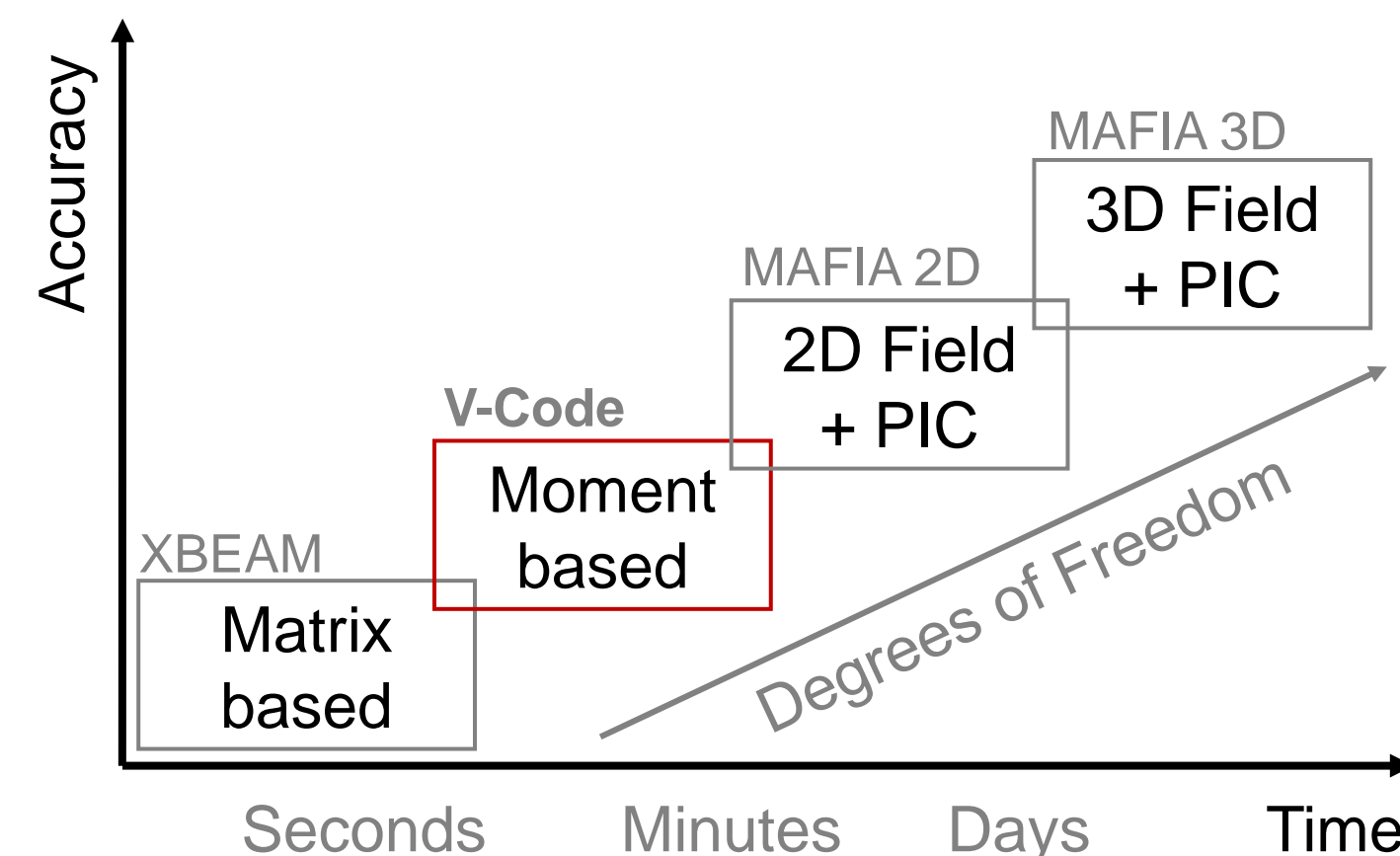
Introduction

Fast and accurate beam-dynamics simulation programs within accelerator control systems can advantageously assist the operators and provide a more detailed insight into the actual machine status.

The Superconducting Linear Accelerator S-DALINAC installed at the Institute for Nuclear Physics (IKP) at the Technische Universität Darmstadt consists of a 10 MeV injector and a 40 MeV linac. Utilizing two recirculations, the linac can be used up to three times, leading to a maximum energy of 130 MeV.

The V-Code simulation tool implemented at the Computational Electromagnetics Laboratory at the Technische Universität Darmstadt (TEMF) is a fast tracking code based on the moment approach.

In this contribution an overview of the numerical model of the V-Code is presented together with implemented features for its dedicated integration into the control system of the S-DALINAC.



Numerical Model

Moment Approach:

- Representing the density distribution function by a discrete set of moments
- Stating a time evolution equation for each moment using the Vlasov equation
- Evaluating these various ODEs with a standard time integration method

Moment Definition:

- Weighted mean value in 6D phase space: $M_\mu = \langle \mu \rangle = \int \mu \cdot f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) d^3r d^3p$
- Numerically advantageous choice:

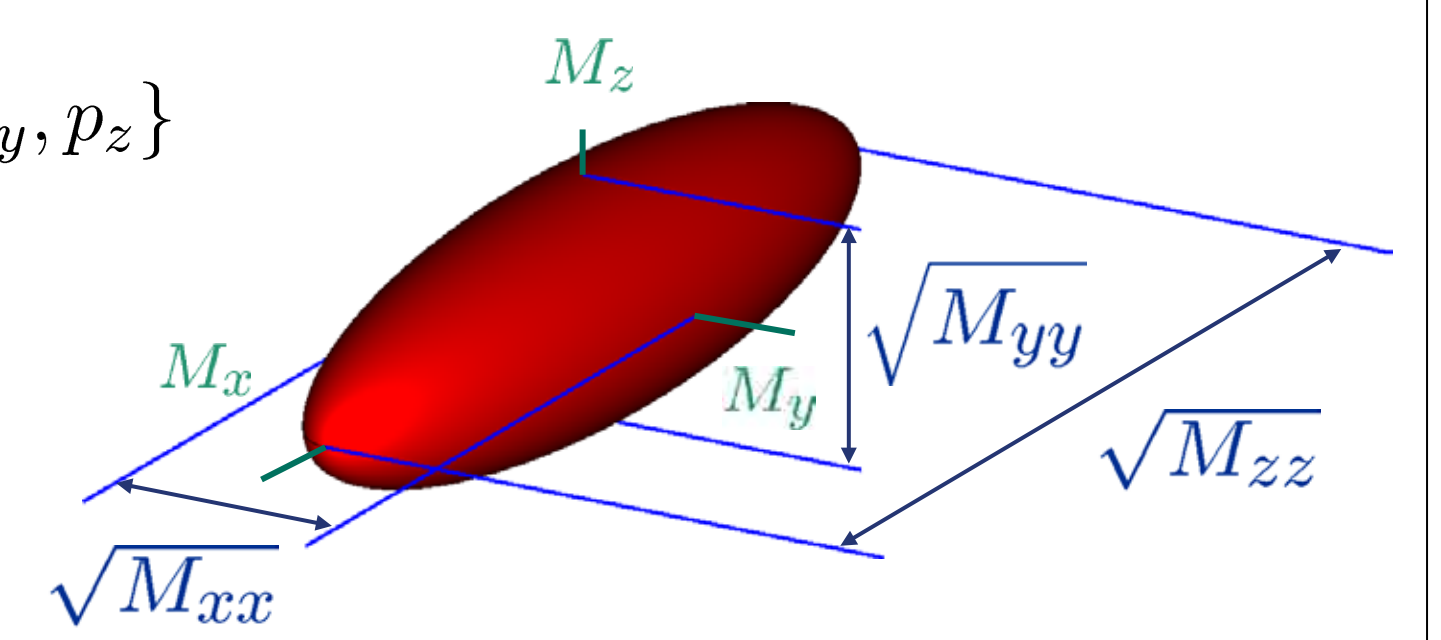
- First order raw moments: $\mu \in \{x, y, z, p_x, p_y, p_z\}$

→ description of the center of mass

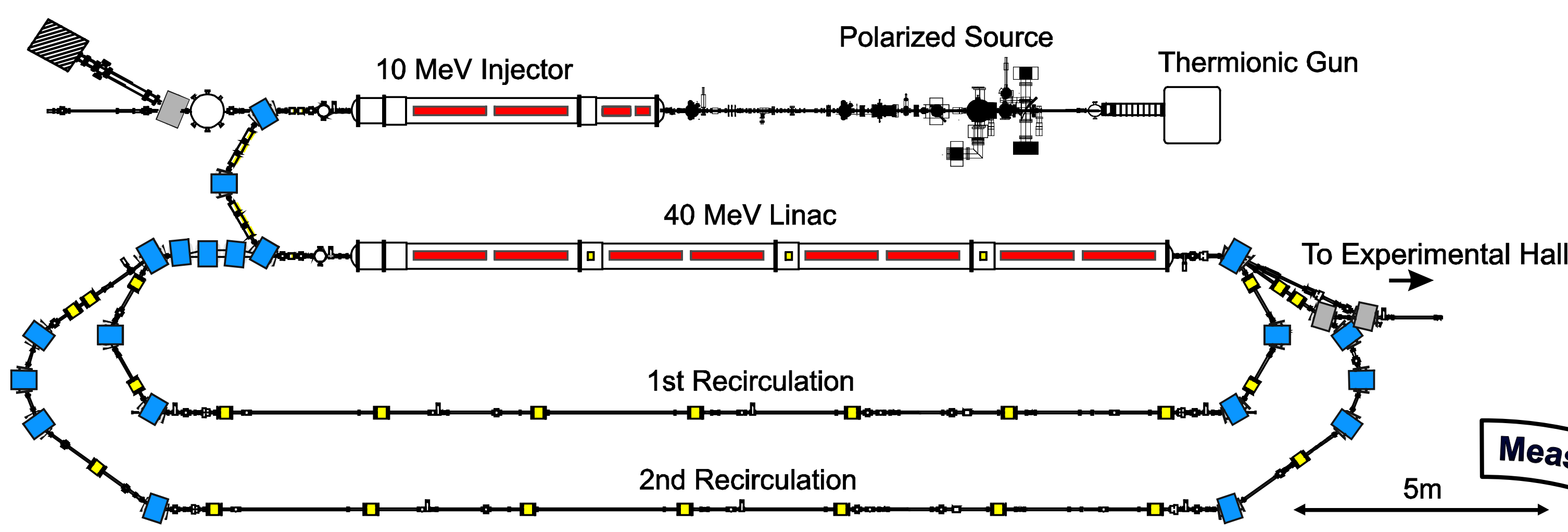
- Higher order central moments:

$$\mu \in \{(x - \langle x \rangle)^{l_1} \cdot \dots \cdot (p_z - \langle p_z \rangle)^{l_6}, \dots\}$$

→ translatory invariant measures of the shape and orientation

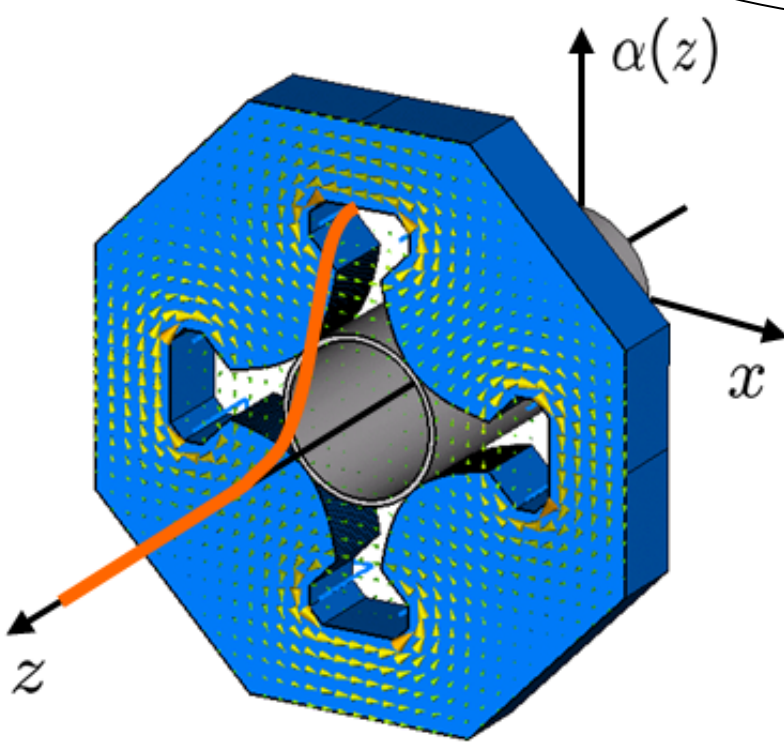


Application



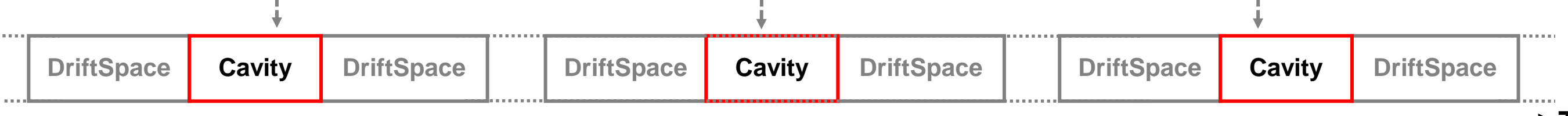
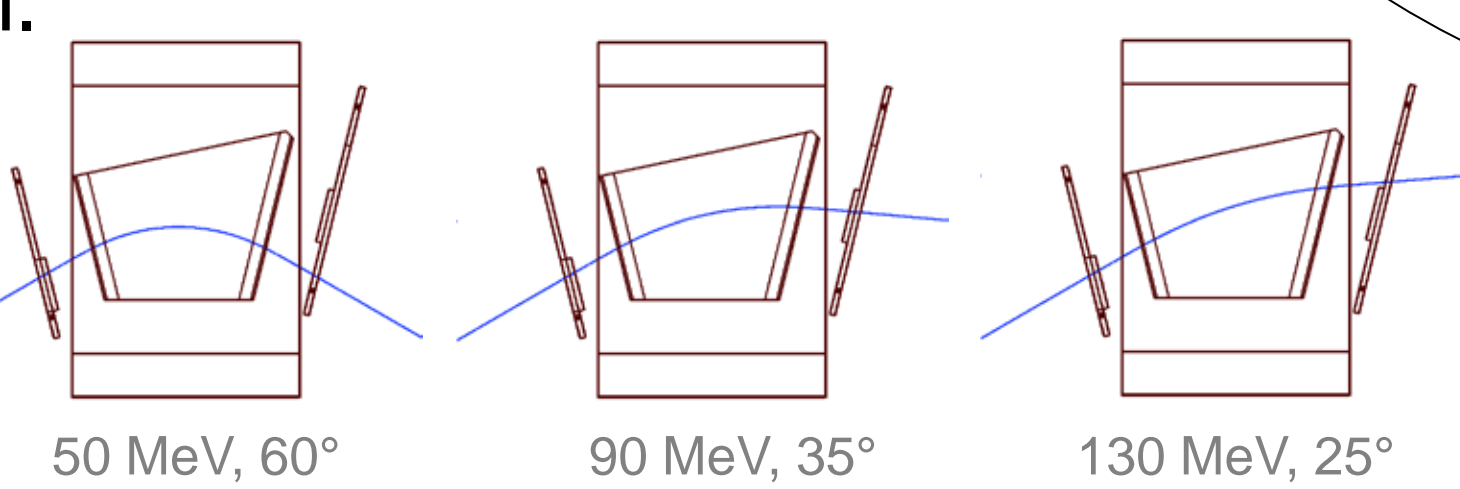
Beamline Elements

- Within V-Code a beamline is represented as a consecutive alignment of several independent beamline elements along a straight axis.
- Drift spaces between beam forming elements are represented by beamline elements within which no external electromagnetic fields are present.



Recirculating Beamlines

- In order to handle the recirculations a reference path defining the length of the element has to be settled for the bending magnets.
- During the two recirculations several beam line elements are repassed multiple times by the beam.
- Within V-Code, beamline elements that are passed n-times are placed n-times along the beamline representation.



V-Code User Interface

- The GUI provides a clearly arranged overview of the full 6D phase space at any position along the beamline.
- It provides a fast and handy access to each beamline element parameter.
- Reference markers can be displayed on top of the simulation data.

Online Simulations

- Within this operating mode the parameter settings are read from an external source.
- This external source may be either an other software tool or for example the control desk of the accelerator machine.

Automatic Beam Adjustment

- With a fast online simulation code, finding an optimal parameter setup for beamline can be automated by implementing objectives and evaluation rules.

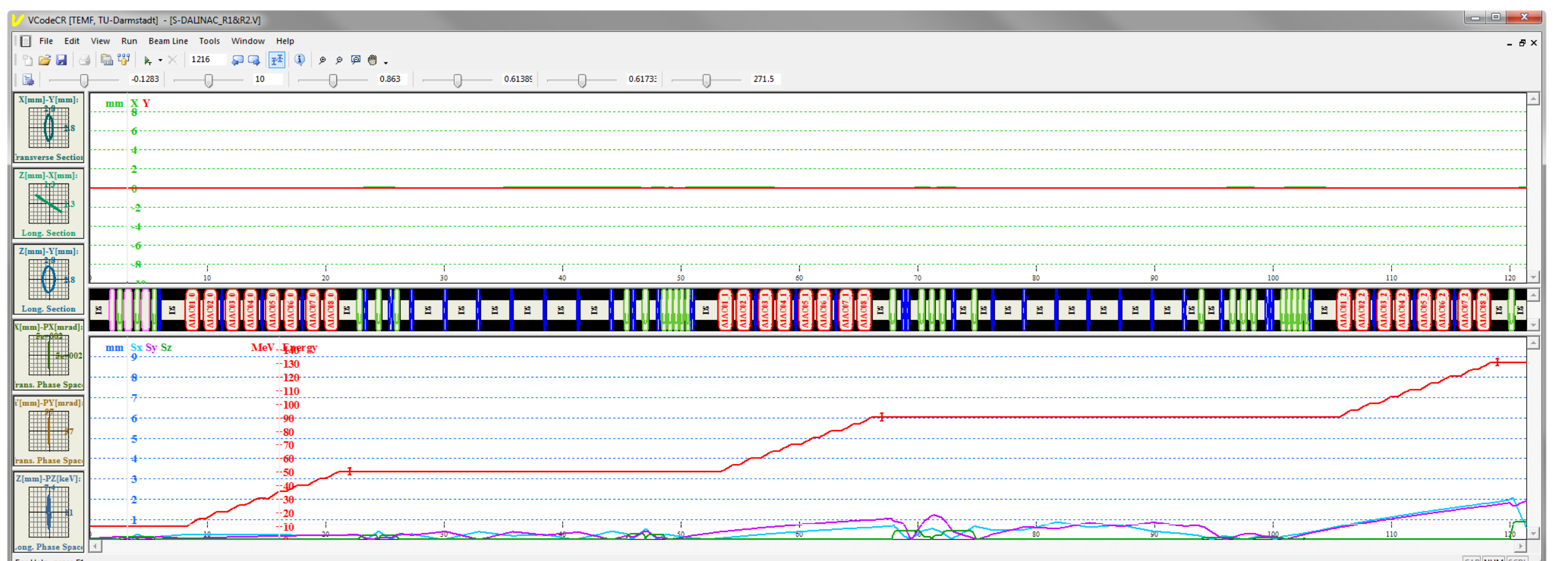
Simulation Results

- The simulation was initiated right after the injector with a 10 MeV bunch.
- The results for this 121 m section were calculated in ~2.6 s on one core of a 2.4 GHz Intel Xeon CPU.



S-DALINAC control system

V-Code user interface



* Work supported by DFG through SFB 634.

** franke@temf.tu-darmstadt.de