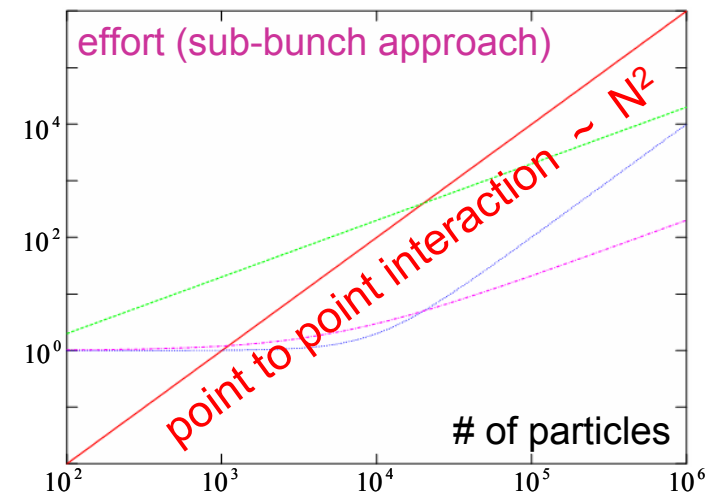


# CSRtrack: Faster Calculation of 3d CSR Effects

M. Dohlus, T. Limberg, DESY, Hamburg, Germany

- Projected Method / Sub-Bunch Approach
- Field Calculation: Convolution Method
  - Pseudo Green's Function Approach
  - Meshed Fields
- Iterative Tracking
- CSRtrack
- Example



# Projected Method

(1d approach)

$$\dot{\mathbf{p}}_\nu = q(\mathbf{e}_{\nu\parallel} E^{(\lambda)}(s_\nu, t) + \mathbf{v}_\nu \times \mathbf{B}^{(\text{ext})})$$

no transverse self-forces

rigid 1d charge distribution:

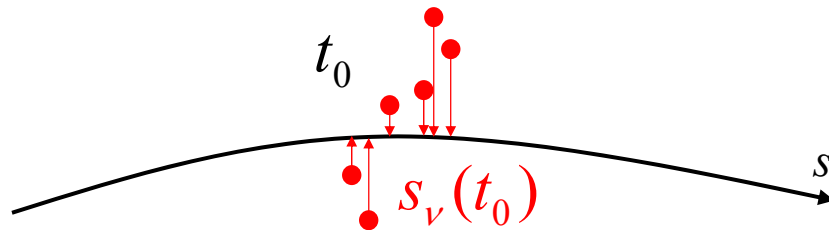
$$\lambda^{(\delta)}(s - t_0 c) = \sum q_\nu \delta((s - t_0 c) - (s_\nu - s))$$

$$\lambda(s - t_0 c) = \lambda^{(\delta)}(s - t_0 c) \otimes (g(s/\sigma)/\sigma)$$

1d E-field without  $\gamma^{-2}$  singularity:

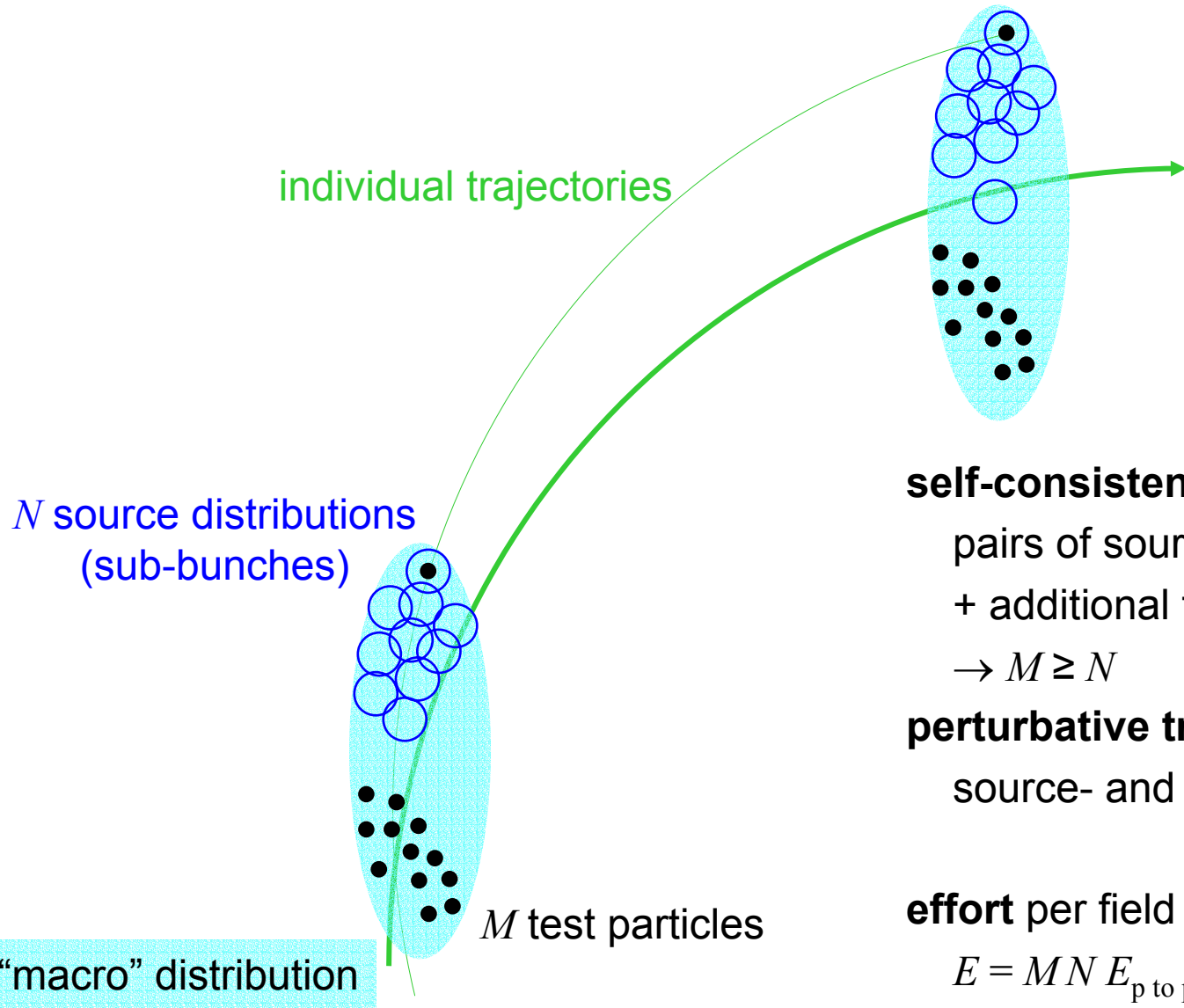
$$E^{(\lambda)}(s, t_0) = \int \lambda'(u + s - ct_0) K(s, u) du$$

no transverse dependency  
of longitudinal forces





very low numerical effort

# Sub-Bunch Approach



## self-consistent tracking:

pairs of source- and test-particles   
+ additional test particles   
 $\rightarrow M \geq N$

## perturbative tracking:

source- and test-particles independent 

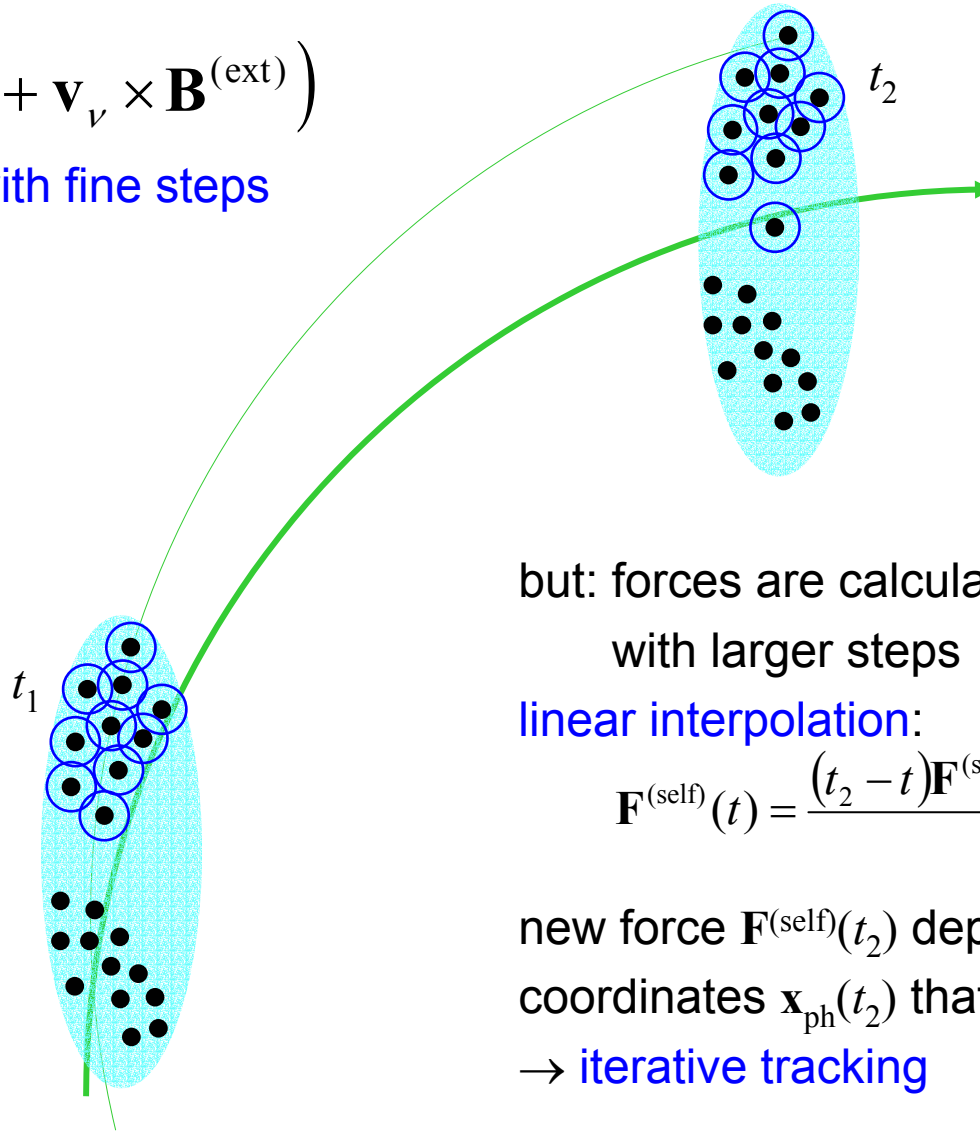
## effort per field calculation:

$$E = MN E_{p \text{ to } p}$$

# Iterative Tracking

$$\dot{\mathbf{p}}_\nu = q \left( \mathbf{F}_\nu^{(\text{self})} + \mathbf{v}_\nu \times \mathbf{B}^{(\text{ext})} \right)$$

integration with fine steps



but: forces are calculated on time mesh

with larger steps  $\mathbf{F}^{(\text{self})}(t_1), \mathbf{F}^{(\text{self})}(t_2), \dots$

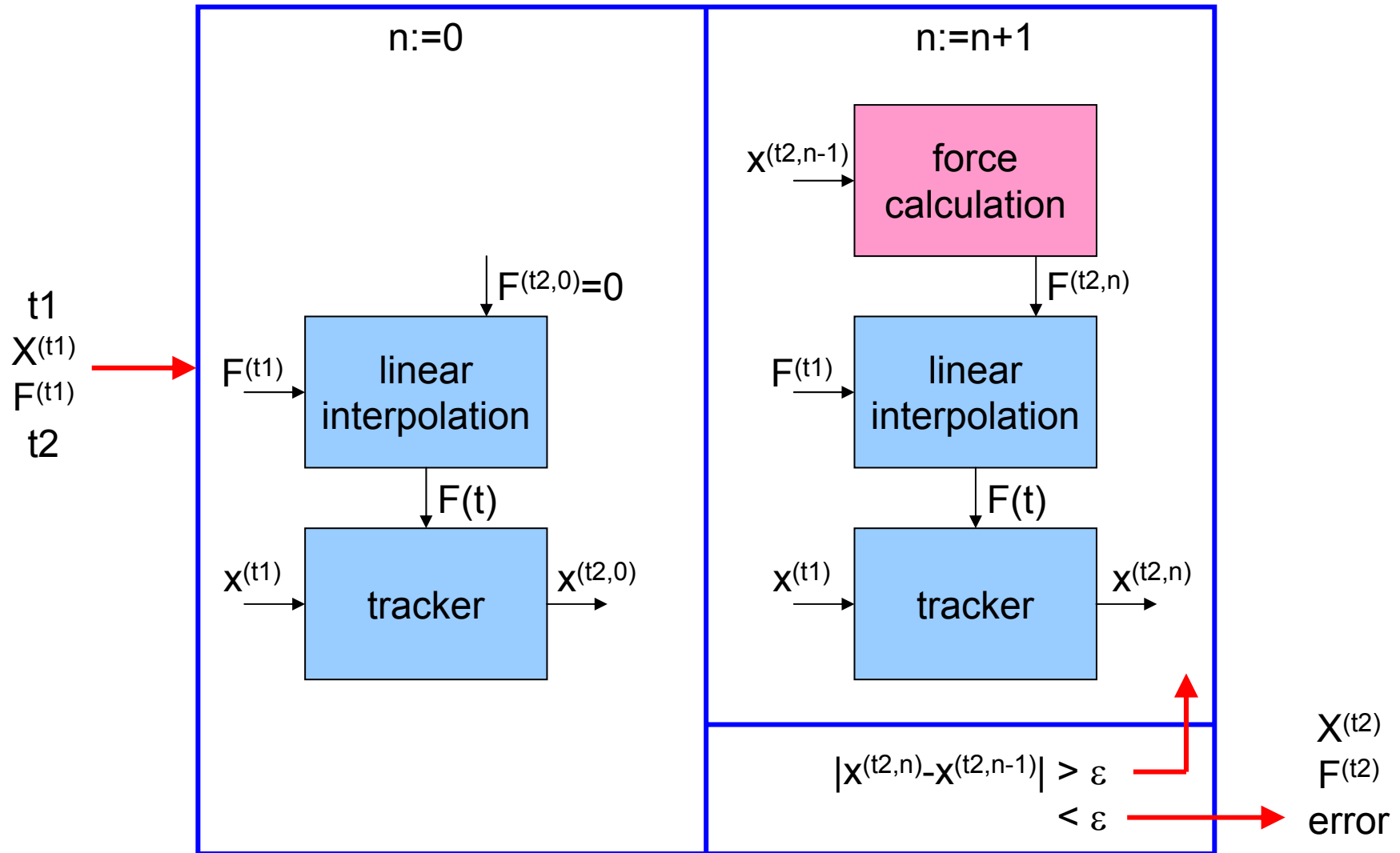
linear interpolation:

$$\mathbf{F}^{(\text{self})}(t) = \frac{(t_2 - t)\mathbf{F}^{(\text{self})}(t_1) + (t - t_1)\mathbf{F}^{(\text{self})}(t_2)}{t_2 - t_1}$$

new force  $\mathbf{F}^{(\text{self})}(t_2)$  depends on new phase space coordinates  $\mathbf{x}_{\text{ph}}(t_2)$  that depend on  $\mathbf{F}^{(\text{self})}(t_2)$

→ iterative tracking

# Iterative Tracking

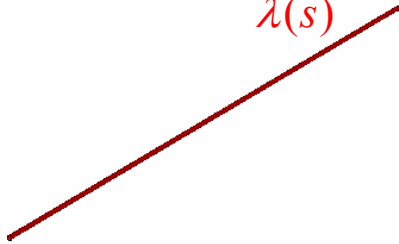


# Convolution Method

source distributions:

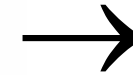
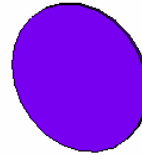
1d distribution

$\lambda(s)$



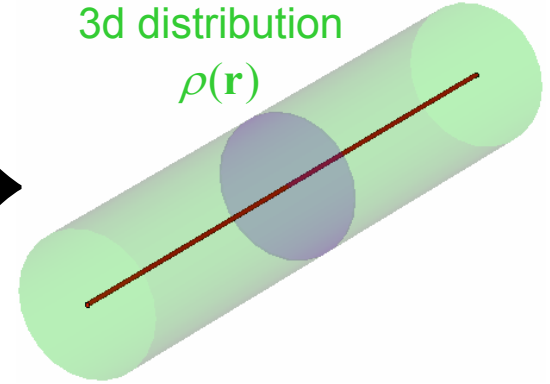
2d distribution

$\eta(r, z)$



3d distribution

$\rho(\mathbf{r})$

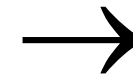


em fields:

$\mathbf{E}^{(\lambda)}(\mathbf{r}), \mathbf{B}^{(\lambda)}(\mathbf{r}),$



$\eta$



$\mathbf{E}^{(3d)}(\mathbf{r}), \mathbf{B}^{(3d)}(\mathbf{r}),$

singular (s) and non-singular (ns) parts:

$$\mathbf{E}^{(\lambda)}(\mathbf{r}) = \mathbf{E}_s^{(\lambda)}(\mathbf{r}) + \mathbf{E}_{ns}^{(\lambda)}(\mathbf{r})$$

$$\mathbf{B}^{(\lambda)}(\mathbf{r}) = \dots$$

$$\mathbf{E}^{(3d)}(\mathbf{r}) = \eta \otimes \mathbf{E}_s^{(\lambda)}(\mathbf{r}) + \eta \otimes \mathbf{E}_{ns}^{(\lambda)}(\mathbf{r})$$

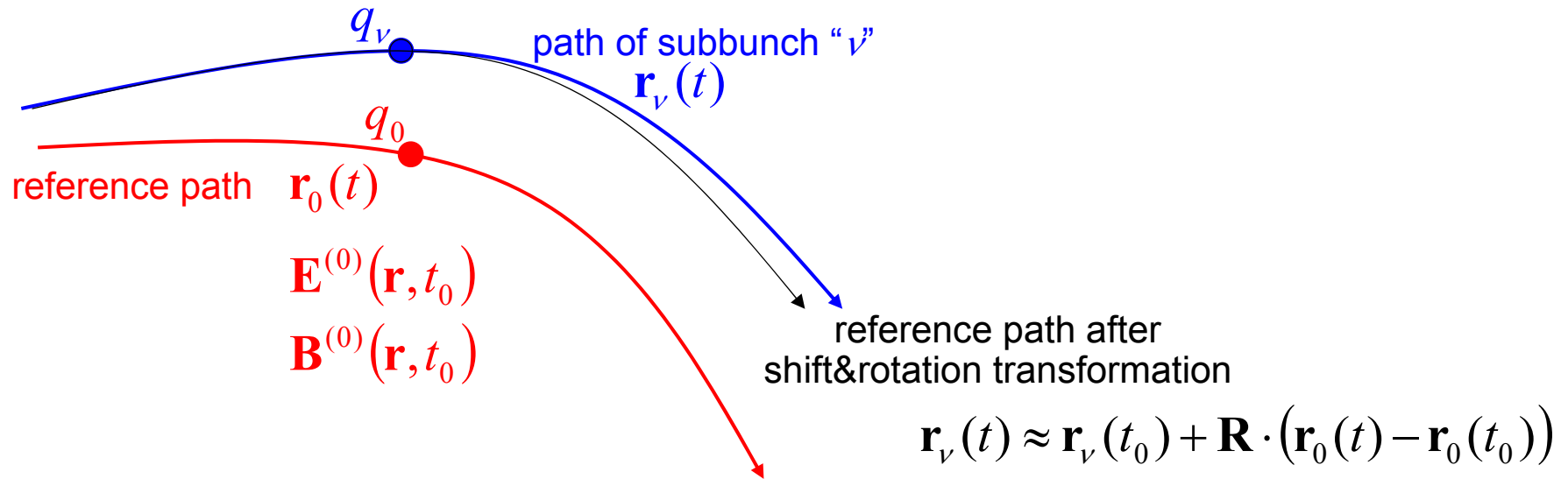
$$\approx \boxed{\eta \otimes \mathbf{E}_s^{(\lambda)}(\mathbf{r})} + \boxed{\mathbf{E}_{ns}^{(\lambda)}(\mathbf{r})}$$

analytical  
functions

numerical  
1d integration

see: M.Dohlus, A.Kabel, T.Limberg: Efficient field calculation of 3D bunches on general trajectories. NIM A445 (2000) 338-342

# Pseudo Green's Function Approach



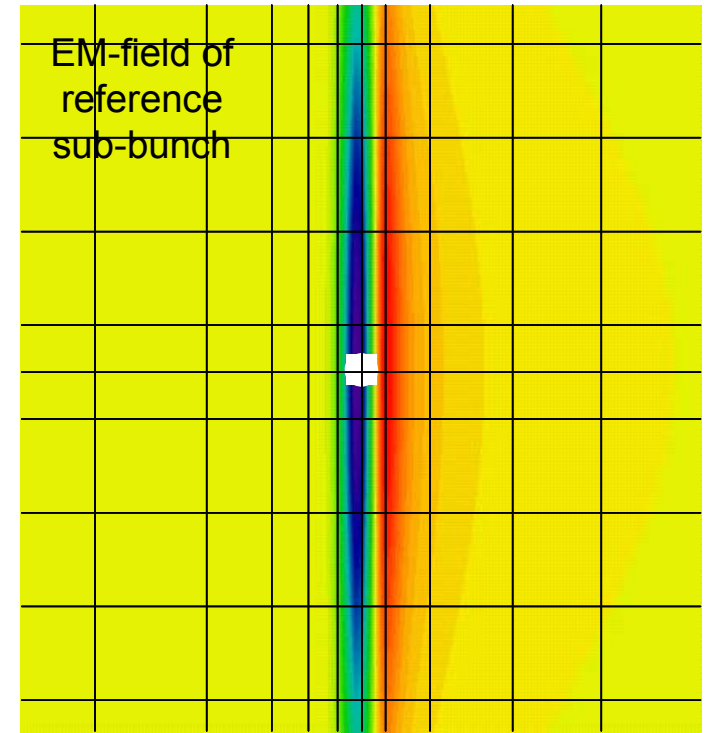
$$\mathbf{E}^{(v)}(\mathbf{r}, t_0) \approx \frac{q_v}{q_0} \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{E}^{(0)}(\mathbf{r}_0(t_0) + \mathbf{R}^{-1}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_v(t_0)), t_0)$$

$$\mathbf{B}^{(v)}(\mathbf{r}, t_0) \approx \frac{q_v}{q_0} \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{B}^{(0)}(\mathbf{r}_0(t_0) + \mathbf{R}^{-1}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_v(t_0)), t_0)$$

the “Green’s functions” are calculated numerically on a 2d-mesh with  $M_g$  points

$$\mathbf{E}^{(0)} = E_x^{(0,t_0)}(x, y)\mathbf{u}_x + E_y^{(0,t_0)}(x, y)\mathbf{u}_y$$

$$\mathbf{B}^{(0)} = B_z^{(0,t_0)}(x, y)\mathbf{u}_z$$



effort per field calculation:

$$E_{f.c.} = M_g E_{p \text{ to } p} + N M E_{i,g}$$

$E_{p \text{ to } p}$  = effort per point to point interaction

$E_{i,g}$  = effort for interpolation on grid  $\ll E_{p \text{ to } p}$

$N$  = number of source distributions

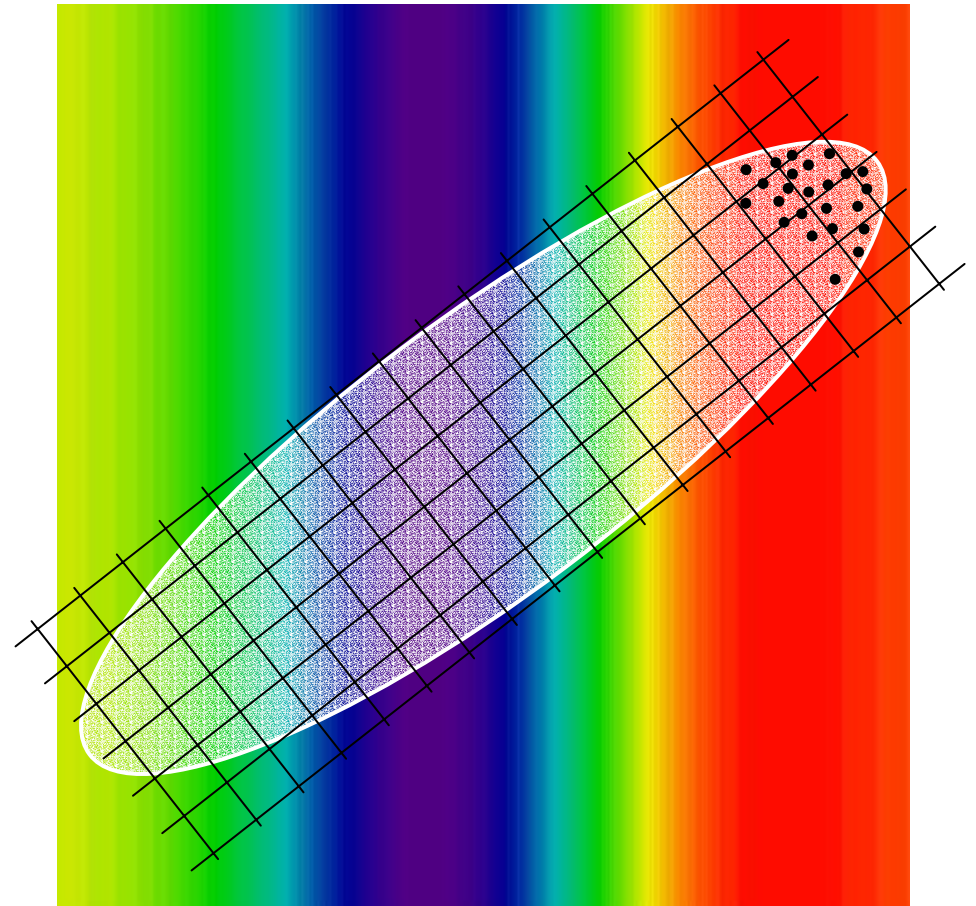
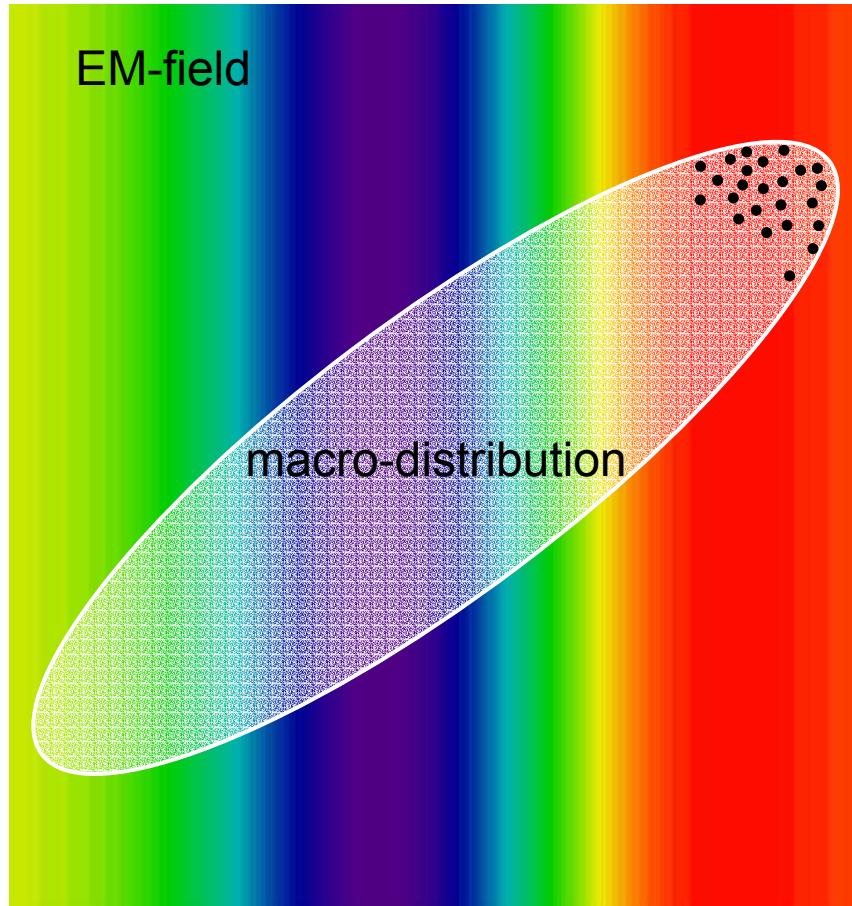
$M$  = number of test particles ( $> N$ )

# Meshed EM Fields

not now in CSRtrack

density of particles large compared to fine structure of field:  
calculate field on mesh ( $M_{em}$  points) and interpolate to  $M$  test-particles

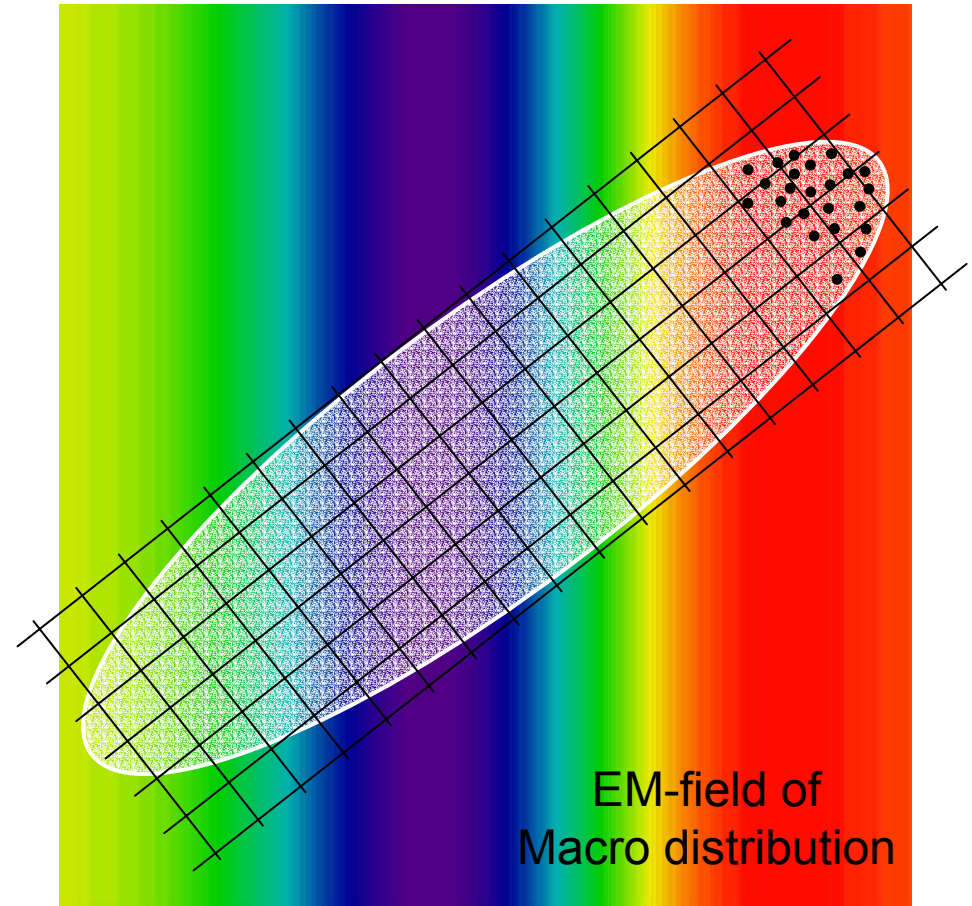
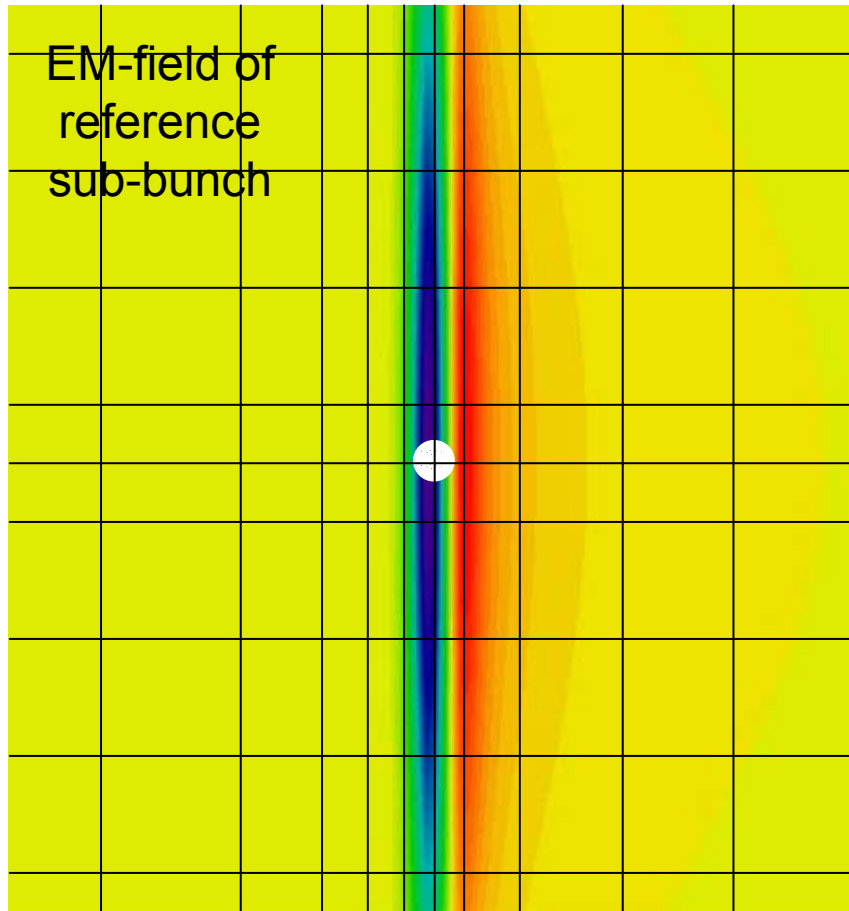
$$\text{effort: } E_{f.c.} = M_{em} N E_{p \text{ to } p} + M E_{i,em} \quad (\sim \text{linear with particles})$$



# Meshed EM Fields + Pseudo Green's ...

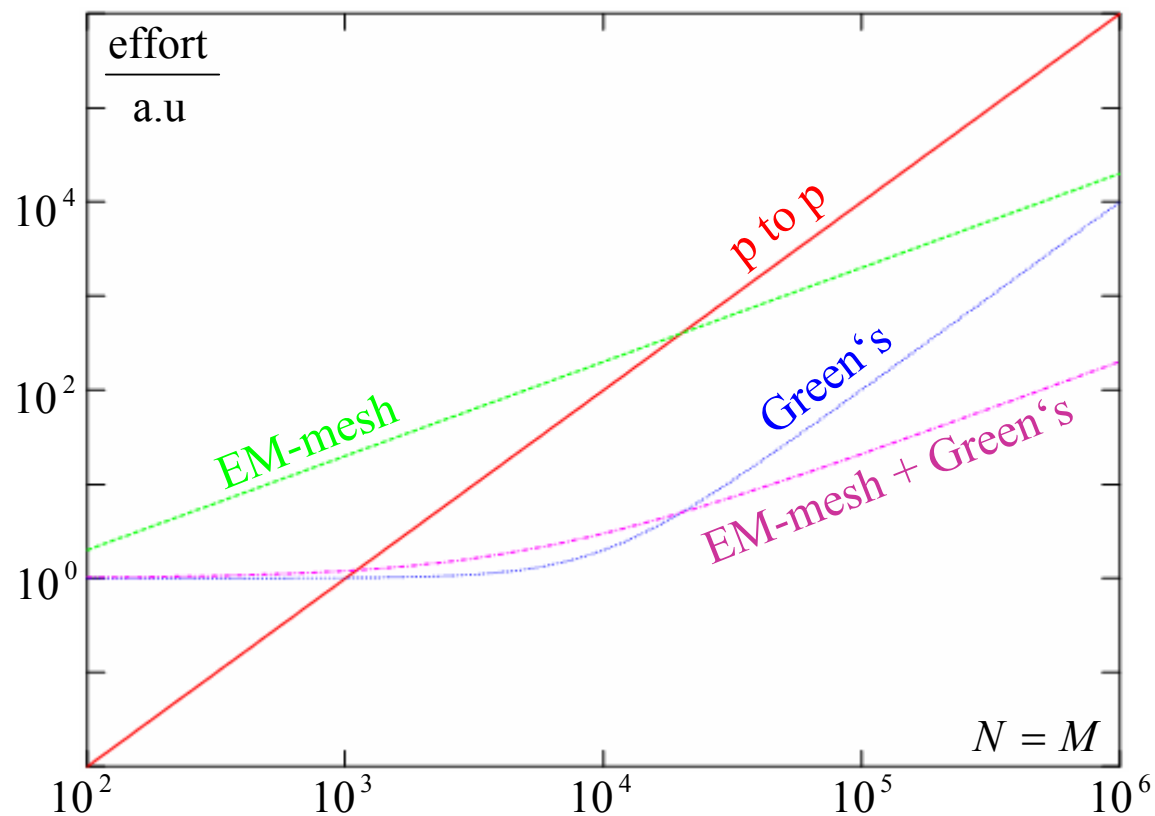
not now in CSRtrack

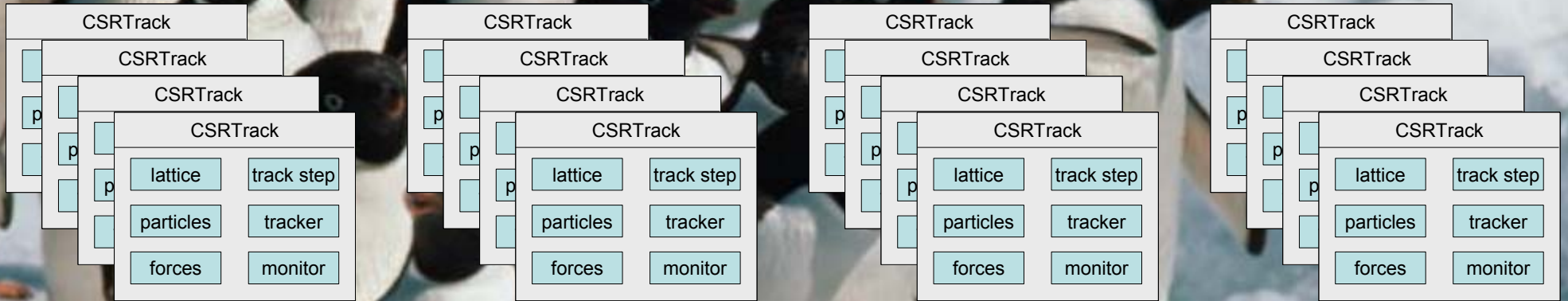
$$\text{effort: } E_{\text{f.c.}} = M_g E_{\text{p to p}} + M_{\text{em}} N E_{\text{i,g}} + M E_{\text{i,em}}$$



# Scaling of Effort

(simplified)

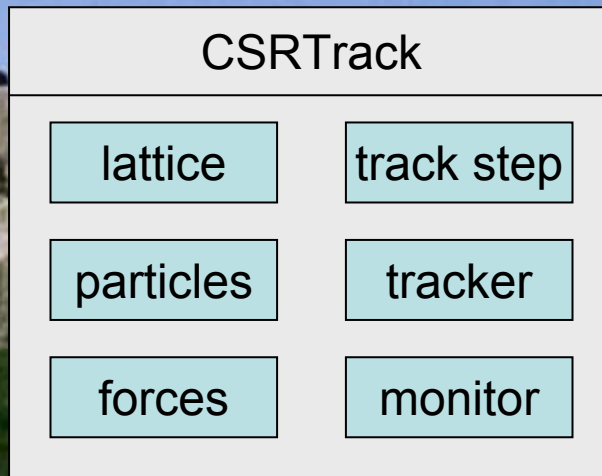
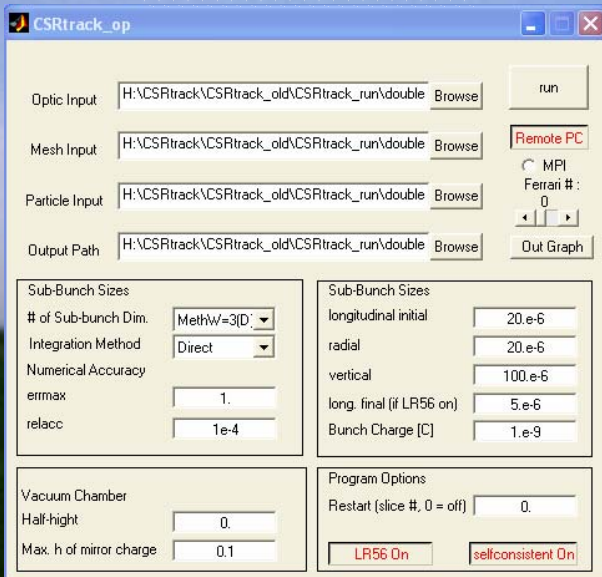




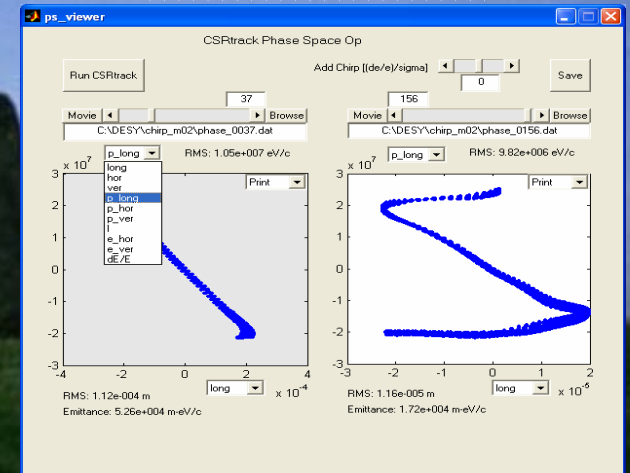
LINUX cluster, MPI

windows XP

MATLAB  
pre-processor



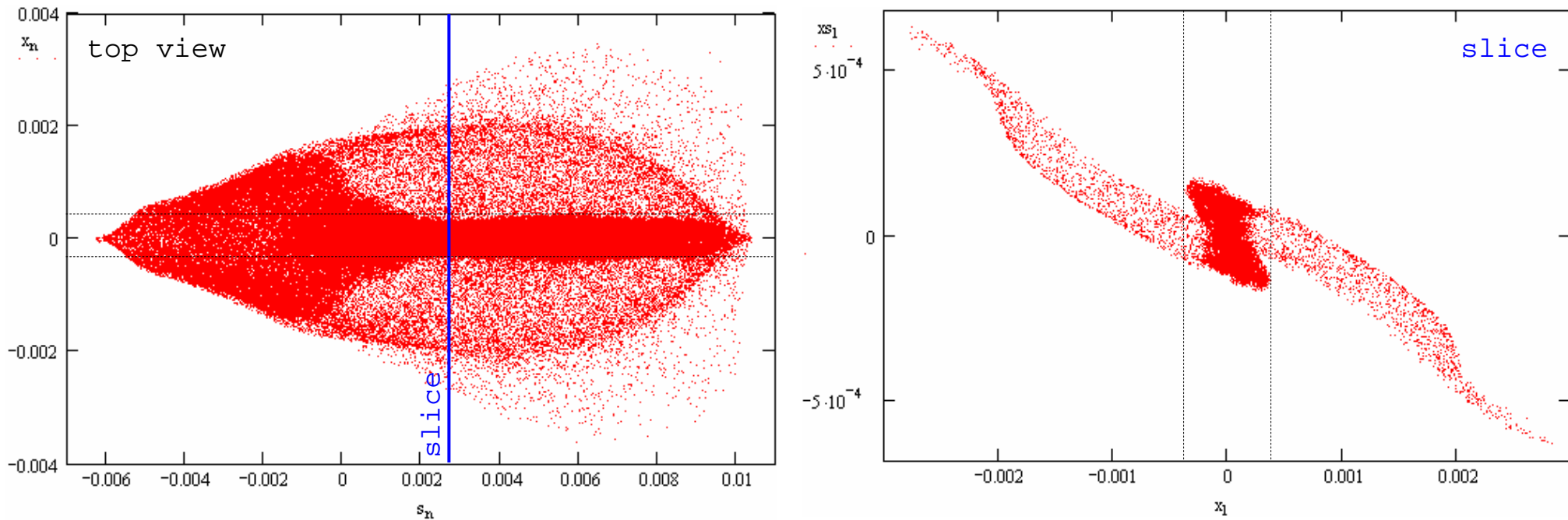
MATLAB  
post-processor



# Example: BC2-TTF1

overcompression  
initial distribution from ASTRA (200000 particles)

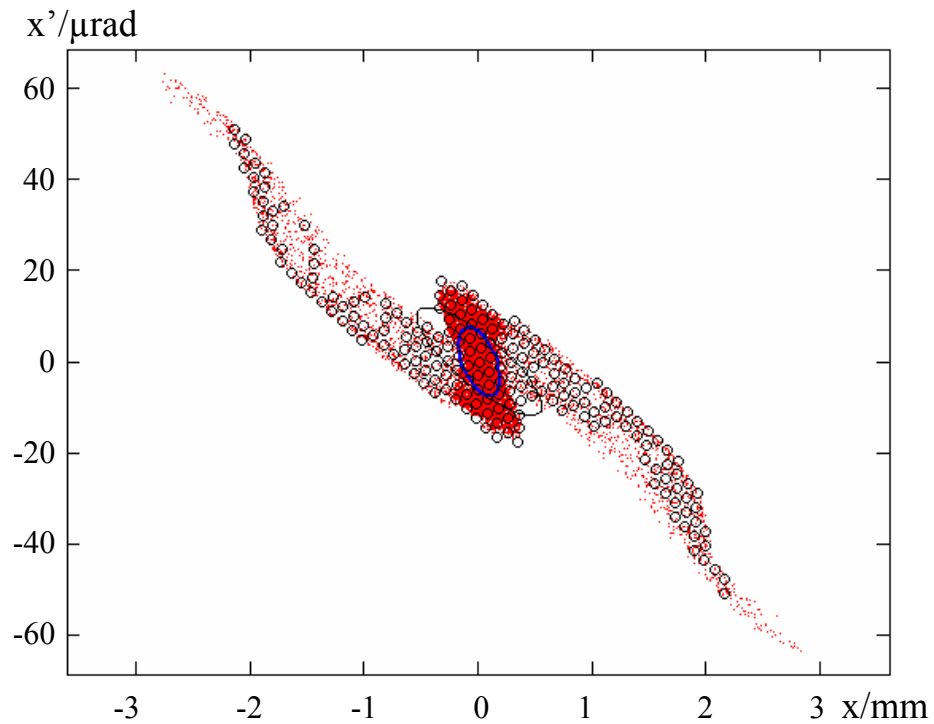
$$\gamma_0 = 266.6 \quad q_{tot} = 2.61 \text{ nC}$$



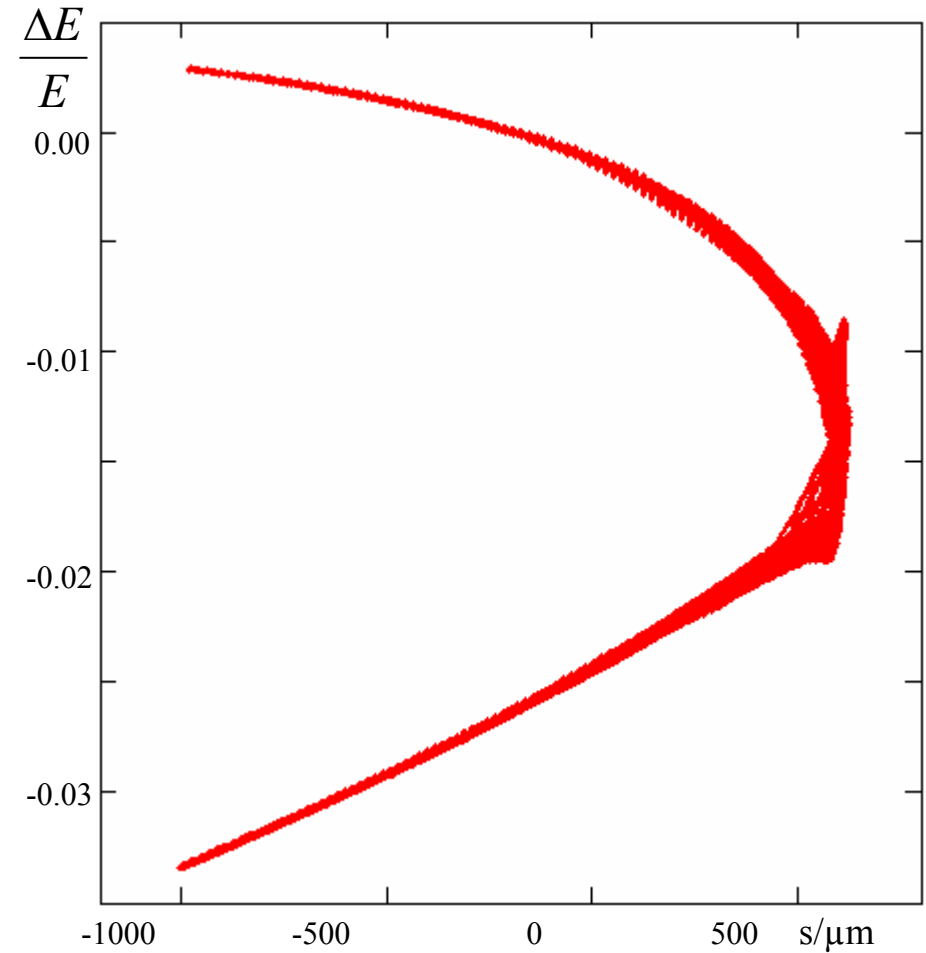
→ 41000 sub-bunches (CSRtrack)

# Example: BC2-TTF1

initial distribution  
horizontal slice

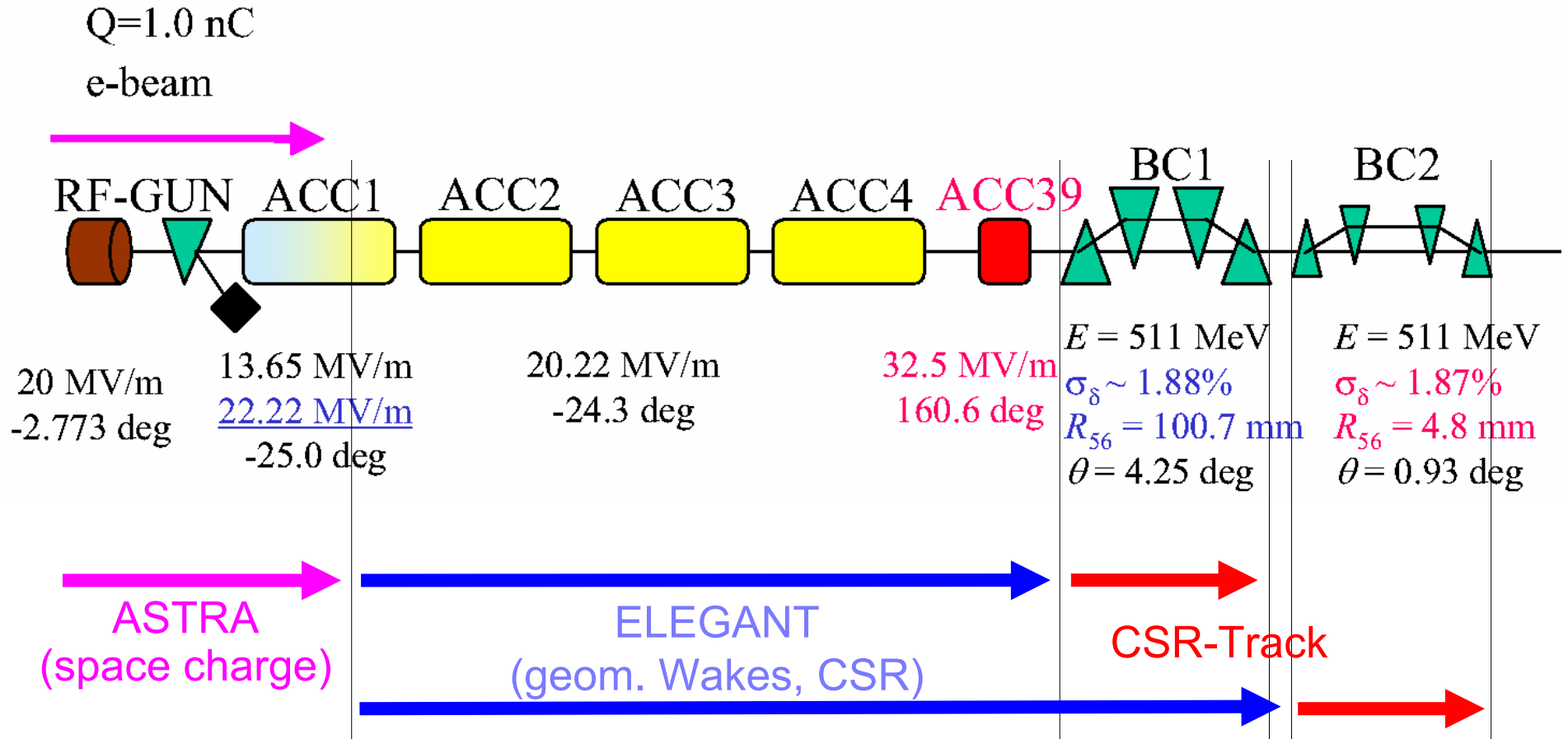


after BC:  
longitudinal phase space



# Example: double BC

(proposal for TTF2)



# Example: double BC

**p to p** : 10d on 20x1GHz CPU  
**greens** : 0.5d on 1x1GHz CPU

**projected** : ~15min on 1x1GHz CPU

