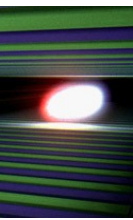


Overview of xcode

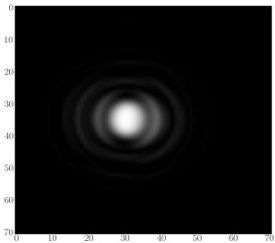
Ilya Agapov

Original motivation: spontaneous radiation

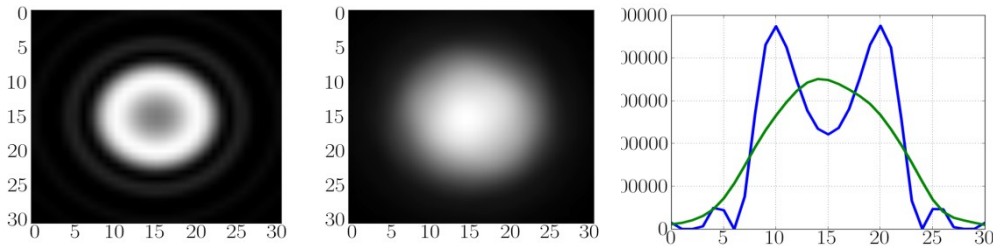


- Need for diagnostics, power loads and potentially science cases
- Numerical methods well understood, single particle solver provided by O. Chubar (SRWlib)
- Issues for xfel.eu: long undulators, narrow UR bandwidth, need to account for: electron optics, emittance, energy spread

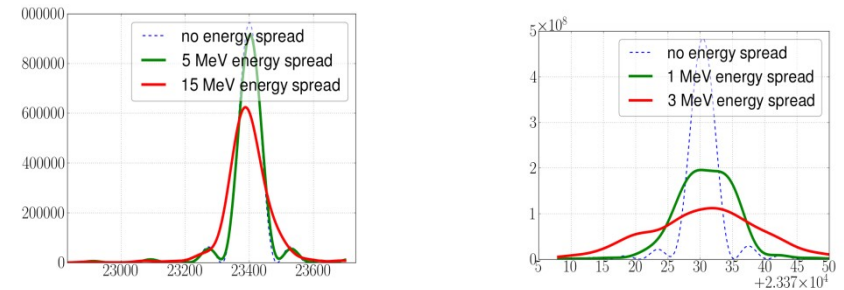
Effect of orbit distortion, flash



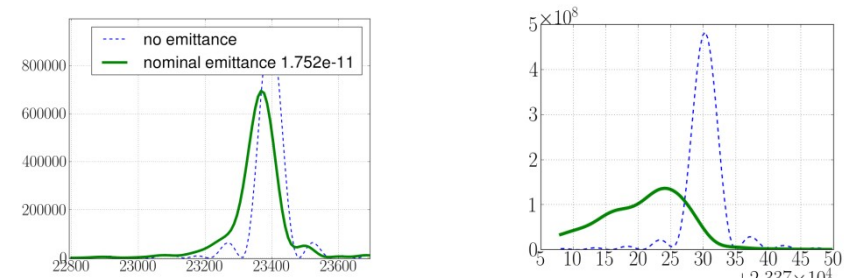
SASE1 (0.05nm), emittance effect on rad spot after mono



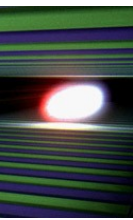
SASE1 (0.05nm), energy spread effect



SASE1, emittance effect



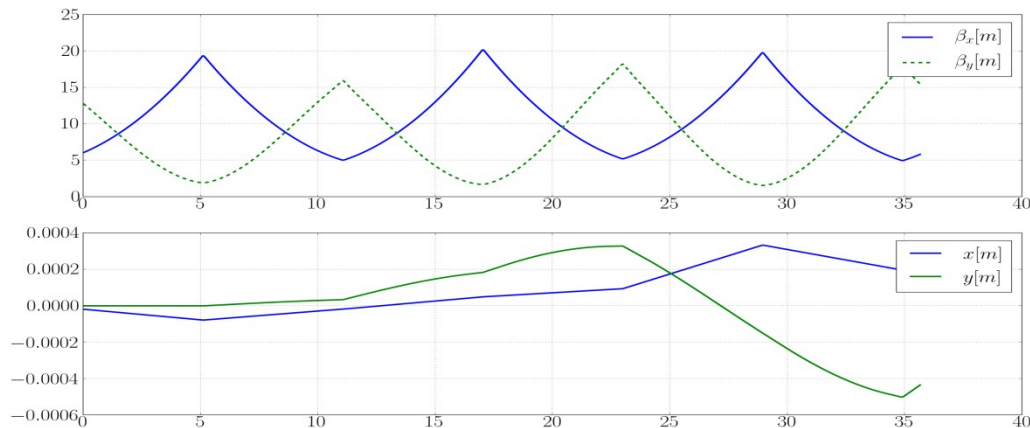
Along the way: need beam dynamics module



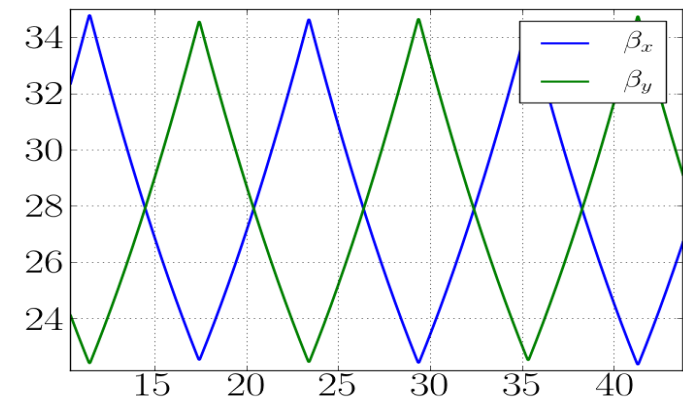
Need:

- Beam optics model to account for emittance effects
- Matching (not to rely on external optics)
- Alignment errors, beam jitter to see effect on SR
- Orbit correction and steering (bumps and the like, no DFS)

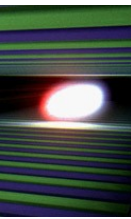
Flash-like optics, effect of misalignment



SASE3 optics

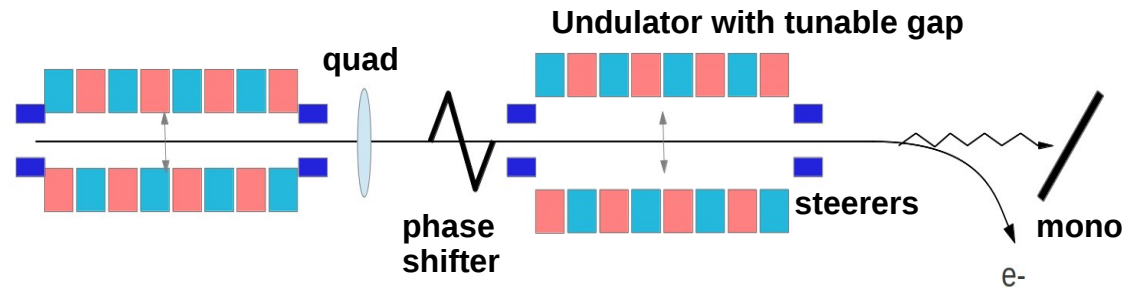
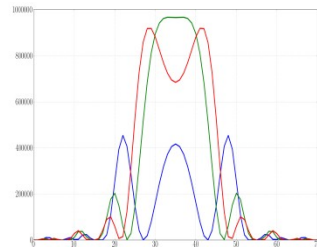
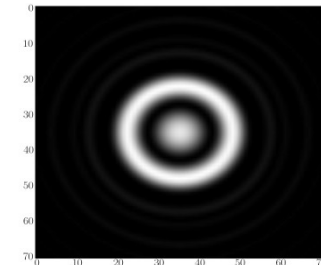
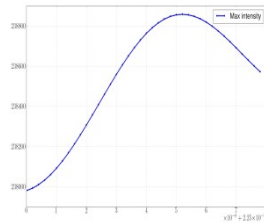
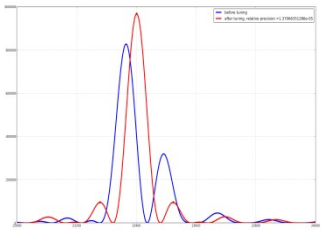


PBBA: need 'on-line tools'

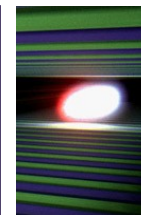


- Main motivation of SR is for diagnostics
- Tuning undulator K and phase shifter based on SR properties
- Any study cases should be easily transferrable to the control room

SR properties for various phase shifter strengthes

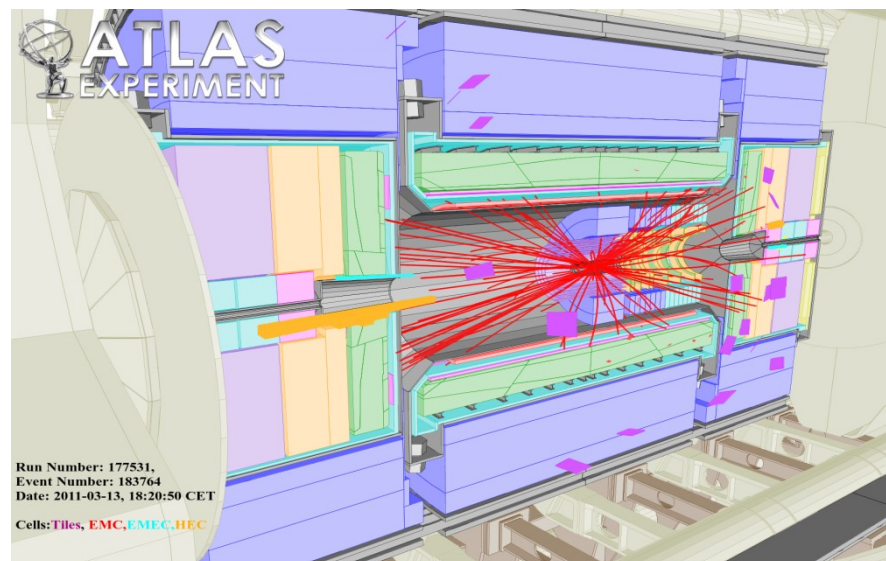


Emerging concept: software framework



E.g.: HEP, detector simulations (Geant4)

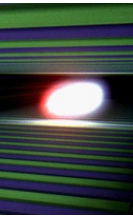
- Complex geometries
- Diverse physics
- Large collaborations
- On-line event displays



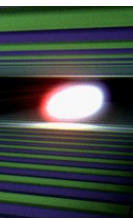
For accelerator physics some attempts are known. However, we would need something simple, with the following features:

- Geometry: simple and extensible. MAD is not extensible, XML not simple. choose python. Can easily extend e-optics model to: aperture info, x-ray optics
- Scripting: python library the best choice
- Physics modules should be plugged in using the same model and IO
- Extension to on-line tools should be easy (Karabo is in python)
- Xframework supports these features, many are implemented, some tbd.

Xcode/xframework

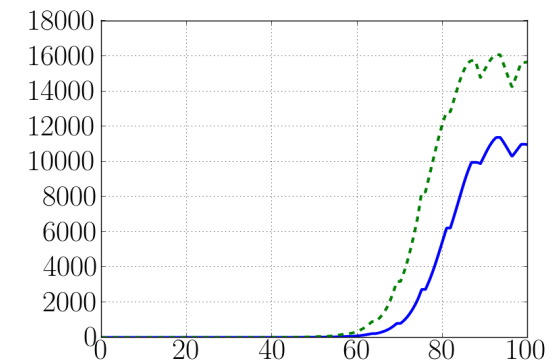
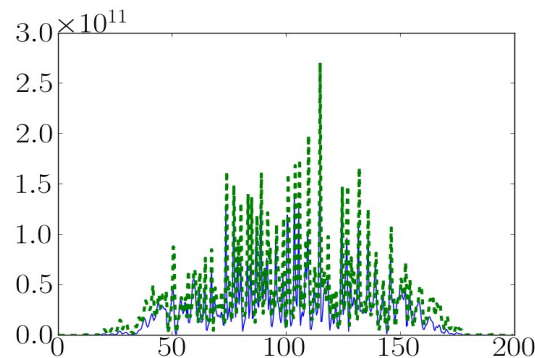
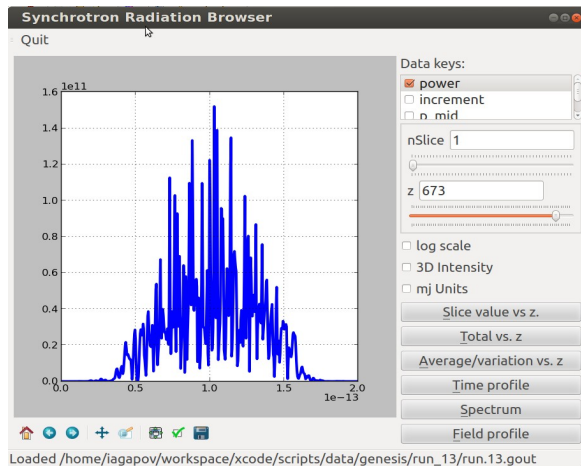


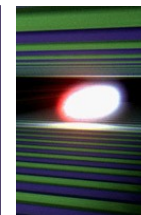
- 'xframework' refers to the common framework + integrated modules, the distribution including 3rd part codes (srw, genesis) is referred to as 'xcode'
- Open source <https://code.google.com/p/xfel-xcode/>
- SVN, unit tests, otherwise 'agile development'
- 1Yr in development



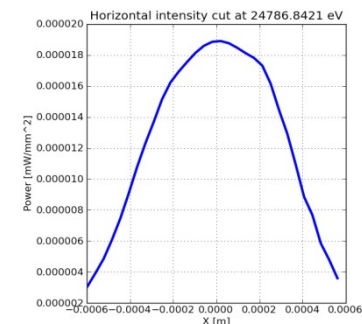
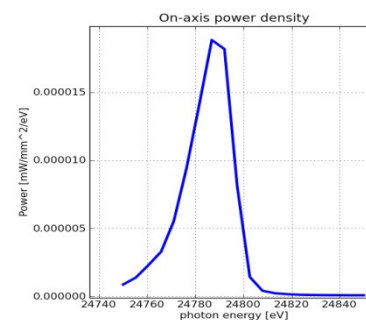
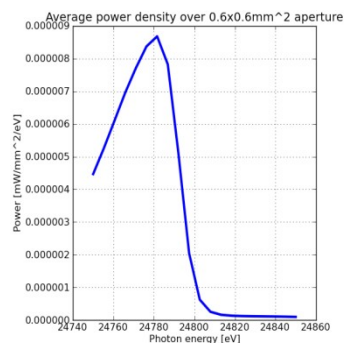
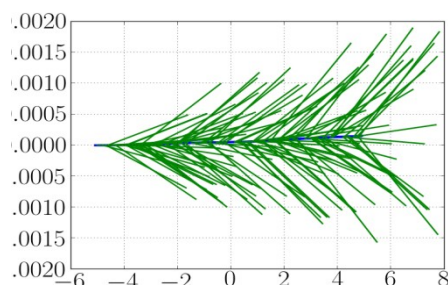
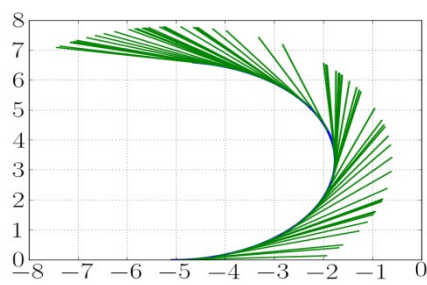
- Automatically generating genesis input from standard xframework decks, easy controls of run parameters
- Postprocessing tools for genesis: I/O and statistical analysis
- 1D python fel model
- Optimization routines and parameter scans (python)

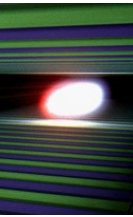
Radiation parameters of SASE3, with postprocessing GUI (left)





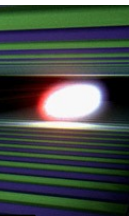
- SRW solver (O.Chubar and P.Elleaume, "Accurate and Efficient Computation of Synchrotron Radiation in the Near Field Region", EPAC-98)
- Based on the same e beamline model. Standard xframework components from which radiation can be calculated: undulators with arbitrary polarization (analytical models and tabulated fields), quads, dipoles, sextupoles.
- Other solvers included (e.g. Monte-Carlo photon generator, bottom left)
- Solvers interchangeable
- Benchmarks are/have been done, as well as calculations for xfel with all effects (bottom right)
- SRW also allows for x-ray optics calculations. x-ray optic components (and particularly their placement) have not been standardized on xframework level, but direct access to appropriate srw functionality is always possible



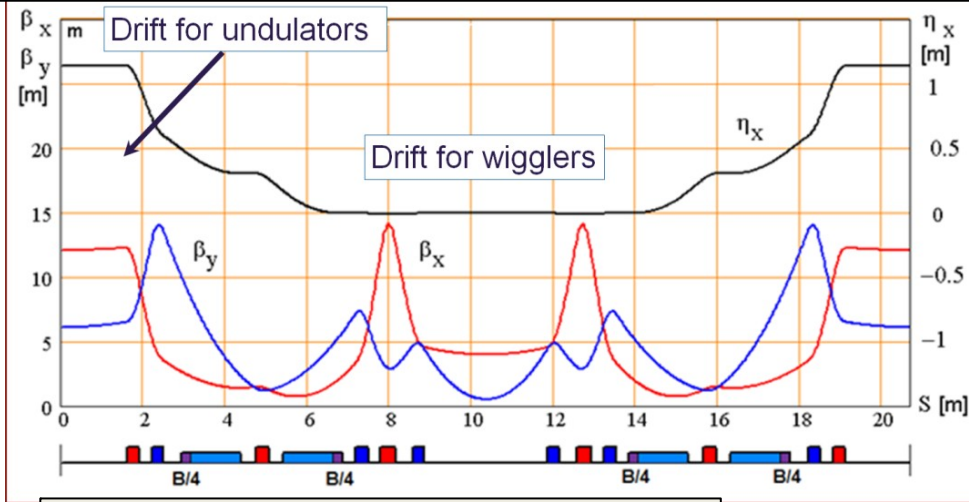


- Completely embeddable and extensible e optics module – not an optics code
- Standard optics calculations included in distribution as scripts
- Embeddable: call from any python code
- Extensible: user can define new elements, redefine transfer maps and attach any additional features to beam elements w/o changing the module
- Features beyond single-particle electron dynamics can be added as extensions (no collective effects so far)

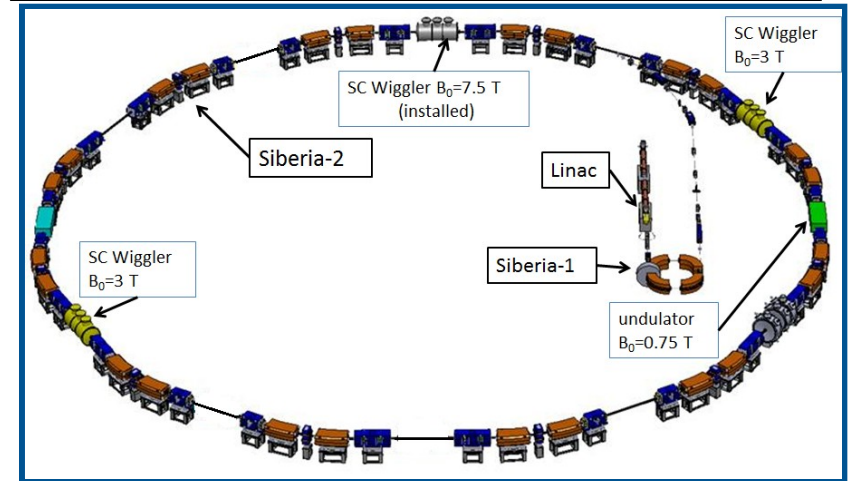
Example of DA calculations @ Siberia2 (S.Tomin)



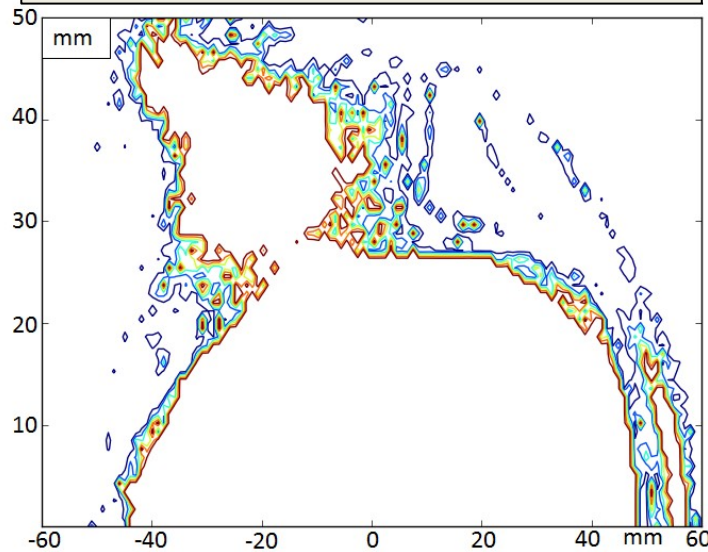
Optical functions of „standard“ structure ($\epsilon_x=98 \text{ nm rad}$)



Siberia-2 and proposed layout of insertion devices



DA without ID

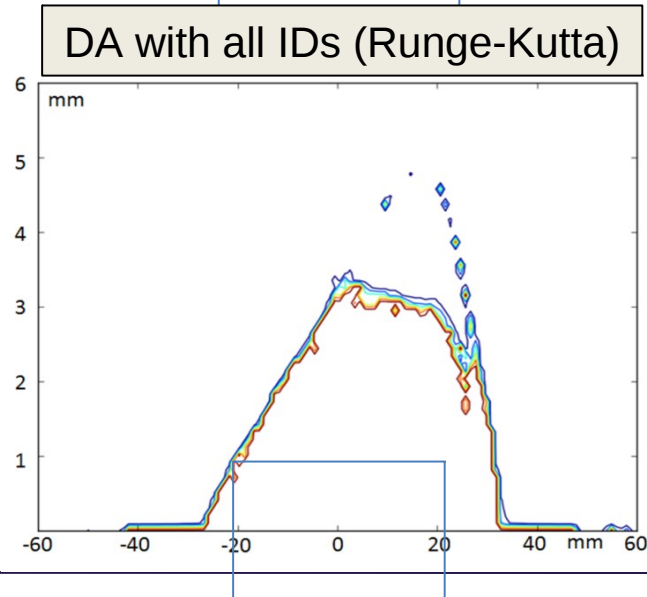
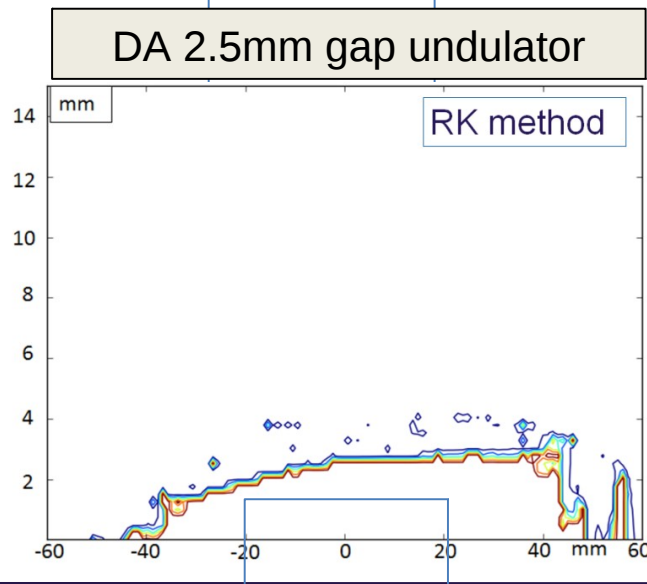
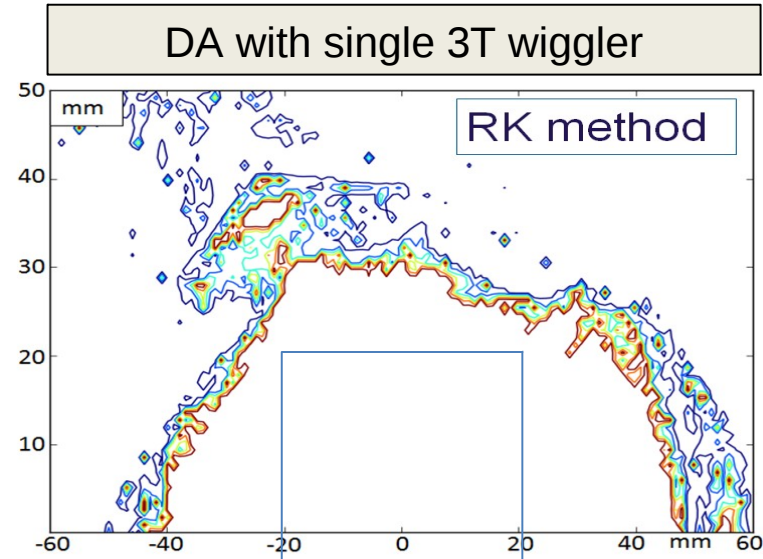
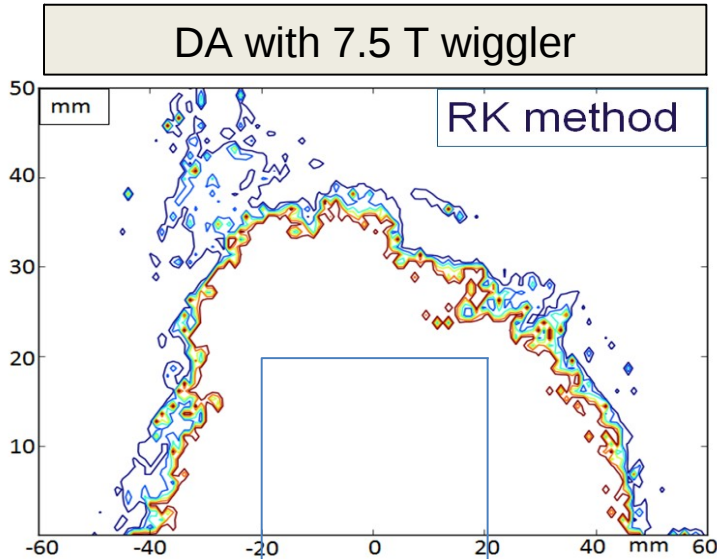
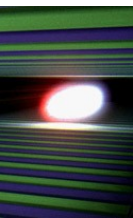


Main parameters of IDs

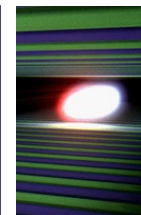
	Wiggler	Wiggler	Undulator
B_{max}, T	7.5	3	0.75
$\lambda_{\text{period}}, \text{mm}$	164	44	7
Field decrease ($k_x=2\pi/\xi$), $\xi - , \text{m}$	0.8	0.8	0.5
N_{period}	10	34	300
ϵ_{crit} radiation/ ϵ_1 ($W=2.5 \text{ Γ} \text{B}$), keV	30.7	8-16.4	$\epsilon_1=2$
Deflection parameters	115	12.3	0.5
Spectral range, keV	20-150	5-40	2-7



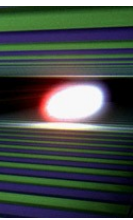
Example of DA calculations @ Siberia2 (S.Tomin)



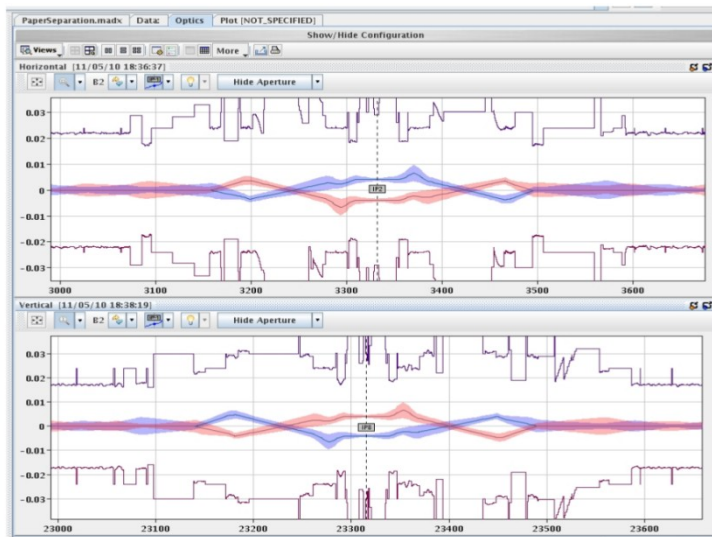
Radiation parameter database?



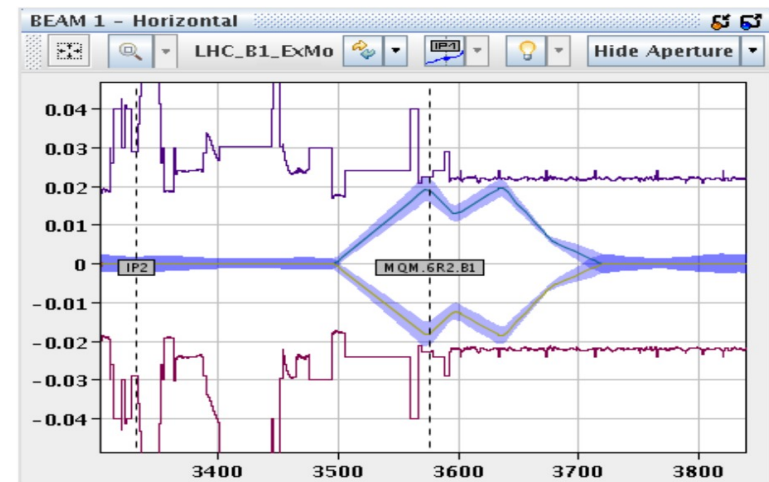
- Have python repos for SASE1/2/3 and FLASH undulator sections (derived from MAD), and partially undulator field maps
- Component XLS files translator prototype in place (Igor Zagorodnov)
- Simulation output dump on mass storage (dcache) + SQL index DB is foreseen (prototype in place)
- However: need to define the scope
- Motivation : communicating photon beam parameter to users
- These parameters can be corrected from operation experience
- With a bit of programming python functionality easily put on-line (e.g. <https://www.djangoproject.com>)
- Beyond simple parameter presentation, can potentially aim at correlation studies and data mining.



- OM (LHC): embedding mad-x into java control system (pic below). Successful for commissioning, however software complexity and support is an issue
- Machine Interface module in xframework allows for a 'flight simulator mode' of operation (TCP-based): alignment and tuning tools could be easily transferred to control room after switching from 'virtual' to 'real' mode. Similar things have been implemented in several labs already.
- Flight simulator mode requires data exchange protocol. Optics and other features can be more easily 'embedded' in python directly
- Scripting is a major advantage for scans etc. Python used at NSLSII too.

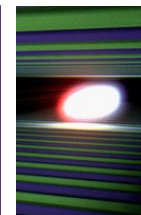


LHC OM beams at Ips

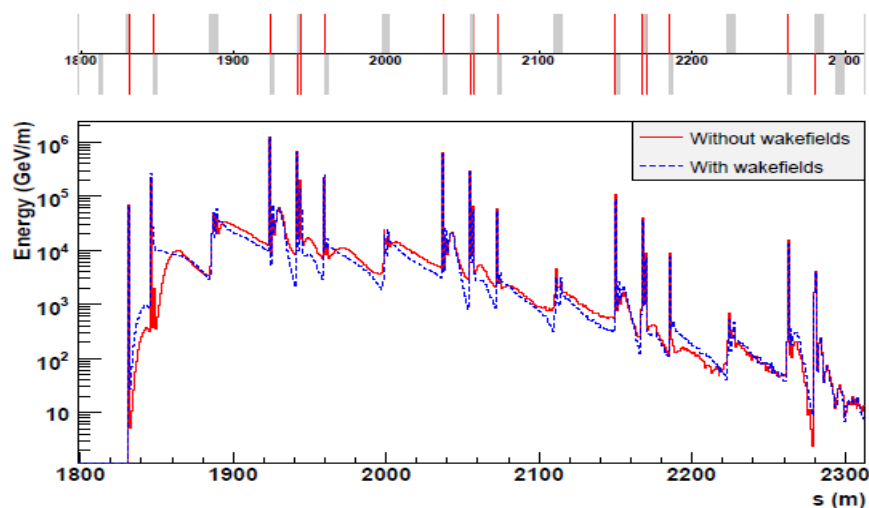


LHC OM Aperture scan

Pipelining/interleaving simulations



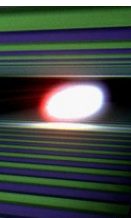
- LHC collimation: (SixTrack/FLUKA)
- CLIC Beam Delivery collimation: Wakefields + secondaries (BDSIM/PLACET)
- XFEL Beam Dynamics: space charge, CSR, wakefields, etc....
- Always reinventing protocols to exchange data between codes; different physics can be included only iteratively, not on small time steps
- Open python library can provide much simpler solution to the problem



From Tracking Studies of CLIC
Collimation system

Agapov et al PRST-AB (2009)

Wakefields calculated with GdFid, beam core tracked with PLACET and the halo with BDSIM. In this case wakefields have negligible effect.



- Integration of all functionality into user Qt interfaces easy, some prototypes for FEL and SR in place. Usable software is more of an issue.
- Would need extra software engineers to write GUIs properly

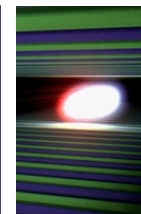
The screenshot displays two overlapping software windows. The background window is titled "SRW UI" and contains a control panel with the following parameters:

alphaX	1.219
alphaY	-0.842
betaX	33.7
betaY	23.218
emitX	1.752e-11
emitY	1.752e-11
<E> [GeV]	17.5
I [A]	2.5e-10
<x>	0.0
<y>	0.0
<xp>	0.0
<yp>	0.0
std(E) [GeV]	0.0
std(x)	0.0
std(y)	0.0
std(xp)	0.0
std(yp)	0.0

The foreground window is titled "Synchrotron Radiation Browser" and shows two plots. The top plot displays a spectrum with a sharp peak at approximately 24780 eV. The bottom plot shows a field intensity profile with a similar peak. The bottom plot includes a "Photon Frequency [eV]" list with the following values:

- 24750.0
- 24751.0101
- 24752.0202
- log scale
- 3D Intensity
- mj Units

Below the list are several analysis buttons: "Spectrum (mean)", "Spectrum (center)", "Field intensity", "X intensity", "Y intensity", "Integrated Field intensity", "Integral X intensity", and "Integral Y intensity".



- No parsing needed
- Current input decks are derived from official MAD decks and included in repo

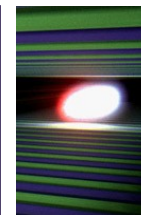
```
beam = Beam()
beam.E = 17.5
beam.sigma_E = 0.001
beam.l = 2.5e-10
beam.emit_x = 1.752e-11
beam.emit_y = 1.752e-11
beam.beta_x = 33.7
beam.beta_y = 23.218
beam.alpha_x = 1.219
beam.alpha_y = -0.842
```

```
und = Undulator(nperiods=73, lperiod=0.068, Kx=0.0, id = "und")
d2 = Drift (l=0.45, id = "d2")
# phase shifter
b1 = RBend (l=0.0575, angle=0.0, id = "b1")
b2 = RBend (l=0.0575, angle=-0.0, id = "b2")
psu=(b1,b2,b2,b1)
# quads
qf = Quadrupole (l=0.1, id = "qf")
qd = Quadrupole (l=0.1, id = "qd")
```

```
cell_ps = (und, d2, qf, d2, und, d2, qd, d2)
sase3 = (und, d2, qd, d2) + 11*cell_ps
```

- ▾ repository 82
 - components 108
 - flash 84
 - fodo 84
 - sibir2 82
 - ▾ xfel 84
 - components 111
 - sase1 84
 - sase3 84

Embedding python is simple



- Twiss calculation

```
exec( open("../repository/flash/flash.inp" ))  
tw0 = Twiss(beam)  
lat = MagneticLattice(flash_sase, beam.E)  
tw0=twiss(lat, tw0)
```

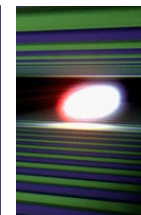
- Running a SR calculation and saving into hdf5

```
traj, int1 = srw.calculateSR_py(lat, beam, screen, runParameters)
```

```
dump = Dump()  
dump.readme = 'test 1_1'  
dump.index['beam'] = beam  
dump.index['screen'] = screen  
dump.index['intensity'] = int1  
dump.index['trajectory'] = traj
```

```
xio = XIO('data/int_test_1_1.h5')  
dump.dump(xio)
```

Summary and questions



- Have a python module supporting beam optics, SR, and FEL calculations
- However: development stage of many components is beta/prototype. To produce high quality software, will need to sync with the needs of other XFEL groups
- Some functionality is within our research needs, but many options are open:
 - Interface to S2E?
 - On-line tools?
 - Parameter database?
 - Additional beam physics?
 - No entities beyond necessity
 - Opportunity for information exchange from linac down to photon beamlines
 - We are willing to collaborate and embrace new ideas