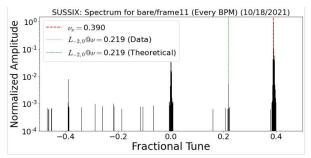


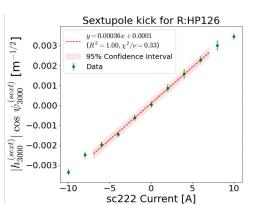
WGA: Beam Dynamics in Rings summary & highlights

H. Bartosik, G. Rumolo, J.L. Vay, N. Wang

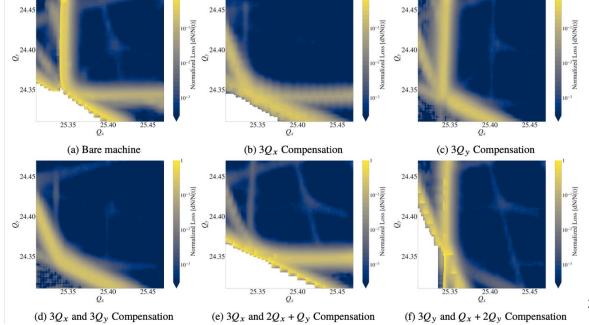


- Compensation of resonances driven by magnet errors is standard practice
 - Beam based measurements in particular for existing machines without detailed error models



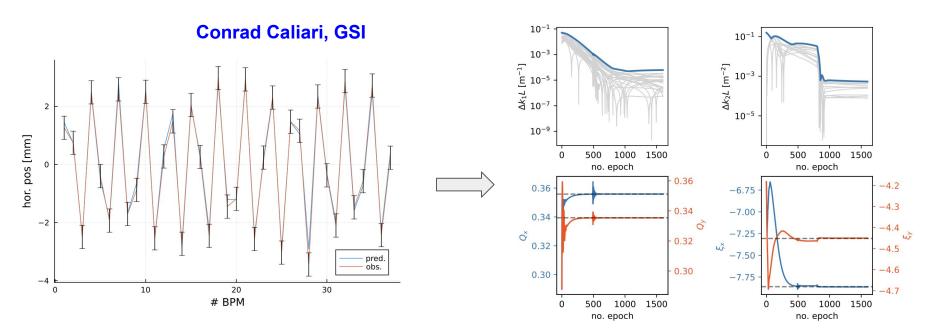






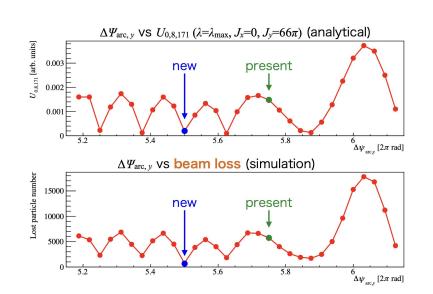


- Compensation of resonances driven by magnet errors is standard practice
 - Beam based measurements in particular for existing machines without detailed error models
- New method for identifying magnetic field errors "Deep Lie-Map Networks"

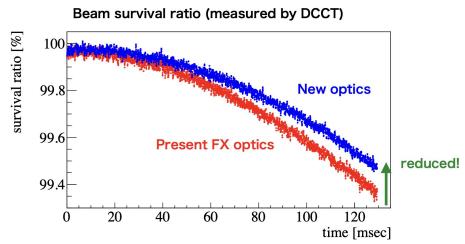




- Compensation of resonances driven by magnet errors is standard practice
 - o Beam based measurements in particular for existing machines without detailed error models
- New method for identifying magnetic field errors "Deep Lie-Map Networks"
- Space charge structure resonance mitigated by optics optimization (J-PARC MR)

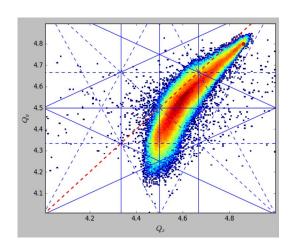


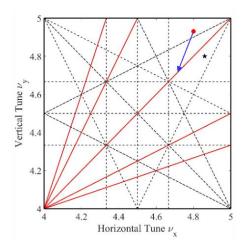
Takaaki Yasui, KEK



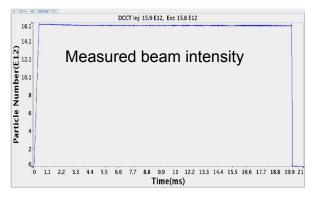


- Compensation of resonances driven by magnet errors is standard practice
 - Beam based measurements in particular for existing machines without detailed error models
- New method for identifying magnetic field errors "Deep Lie-Map Networks"
- Space charge structure resonance mitigated by optics optimization (J-PARC MR)
- Sub-% loss levels achieved operationally with strong space charge (e.g. CSNS)





Shouyan Xu, IHEP

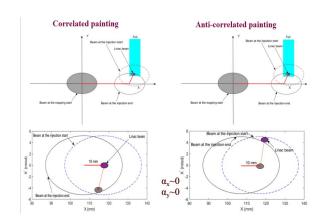


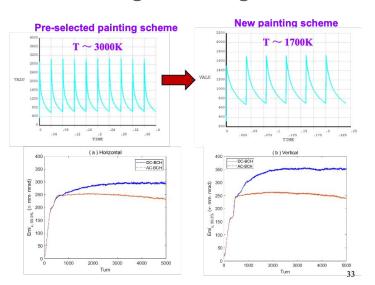


- Compensation of resonances driven by magnet errors is standard practice
 - Beam based measurements in particular for existing machines without detailed error models
- New method for identifying magnetic field errors "Deep Lie-Map Networks"
- Space charge structure resonance mitigated by optics optimization (J-PARC MR)
- Sub-% loss levels achieved operationally with strong space charge (e.g. CSNS)
- New painting scheme to reduce foil temperature and edge focusing for CSNS-II

(using a pulsed chicane)

Ming-Yang Huang, IHEP







- Compensation of resonances driven by magnet errors is standard practice
 - Beam based measurements in particular for existing machines without detailed error models
- New method for identifying magnetic field errors "Deep Lie-Map Networks"
- Space charge structure resonance mitigated by optics optimization (J-PARC MR)
- Sub-% loss levels achieved operationally with strong space charge (e.g. CSNS)
- New painting scheme to reduce foil temperature and edge focusing for CSNS-II (using a pulsed chicane)
- Open question from V. Lebedev: what is the **maximum achievable space charge tune shift** in real machine with highly super-periodic lattice operating above half-integer?



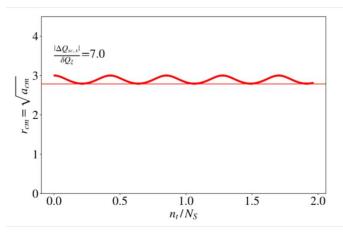
- Compensation of resonances driven by magnet errors is standard practice
 - Beam based measurements in particular for existing machines without detailed error models
- New method for identifying magnetic field errors "Deep Lie-Map Networks"
- Space charge structure resonance mitigated by optics optimization (J-PARC MR)
- Sub-% loss levels achieved operationally with strong space charge (e.g. CSNS)
- New painting scheme to reduce foil temperature and edge focusing for CSNS-II (using a pulsed chicane)
- Open question from V. Lebedev: what is the **maximum achievable space charge tune shift** in real machine with highly super-periodic lattice operating above half-integer?
- A. Oeftiger proposed to formulate the efficiency of resonance compensation as "how much intensity could be gained by resonance compensation for a given amount of acceptable losses"



Progress in understanding space charge effects

- New 2 particle model with space charge and chromaticity for coasting beam
 - Shows coupling / exchange between coherent and incoherent motion, also confirmed in multiparticle simulations as well as indications in measurements (CERN PSB)
 - Past studies from I. Karpov did not address this exchange
 - E. Metral suggested extension to include impedance

Giuliano Franchetti, GSI

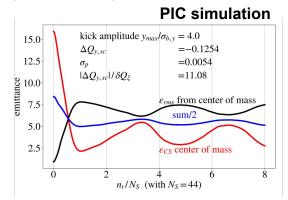


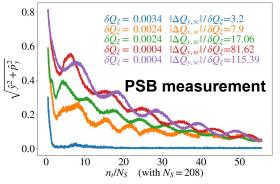
If the center of mass oscillates, it is a measurable quantity



The motion of the center of mass is of a "coherent" dynamics

The motion with respect to the center of mass "may be an incoherent dynamics"

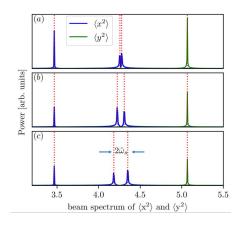


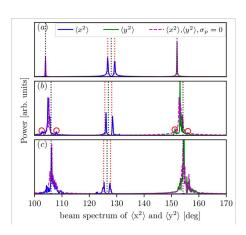




Progress in understanding space charge effects

- New 2 particle model with space charge and chromaticity for coasting beam
 - Shows coupling / exchange between coherent and incoherent motion, also confirmed in multiparticle simulations as well as indications in measurements (CERN PSB)
 - o Past studies from I. Karpov did not address this exchange
 - E. Metral suggested extension to include impedance
- Coherent dispersion effect with space charge
 - Coherent beam instabilities with dispersion (previously studied for 2D coasting beams)
 - In the 3D case, sidebands appear around the envelope modes





Yaoshuo Yuan, IHEP

Sidebands appear around the envelope modes

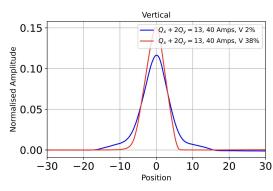
In the presence of space charge, the split of dispersion mode is coupled to envelope modes

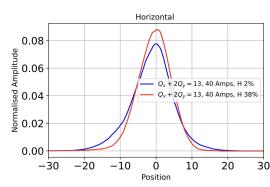


Studies for characterizing luminosity

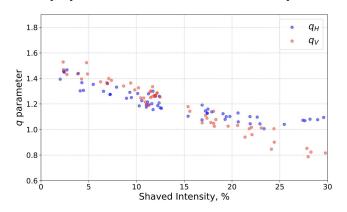
- Non-factorizable distributions in LHC van der Meer scans triggered space charge study
 - Demonstrated experimentally that space charge induced periodic resonance crossing generates statistical dependence in transverse planes (CERN PSB)
 - Evolution along CERN injector chain and impact on luminosity factorization in LHC to be studied

measured beam profiles before/after vertical scraping





tail population correlated between planes

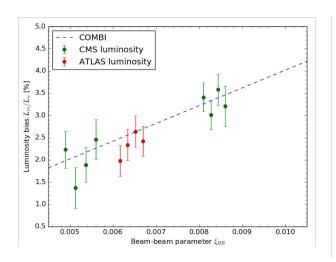


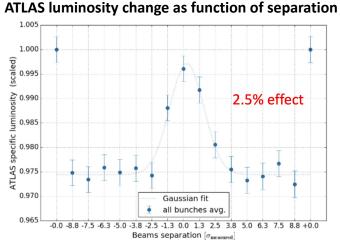
Elleanor Lamb, CERN



Studies for characterizing luminosity

- Non-factorizable distributions in LHC van der Meer scans triggered space charge study
 - Demonstrated experimentally that space charge induced periodic resonance crossing generates statistical dependence in transverse planes (CERN PSB)
 - Evolution along CERN injector chain and impact on luminosity factorization in LHC to be studied
- Detailed studies of beam beam effects on luminosity in LHC
 - o BB experiment at the LHC allowed to validate key aspects of the simulation model at the % level
 - Numerical simulations are invaluable tools to push precisions of LHC luminosity





Tatiana Pieloni, EPFL

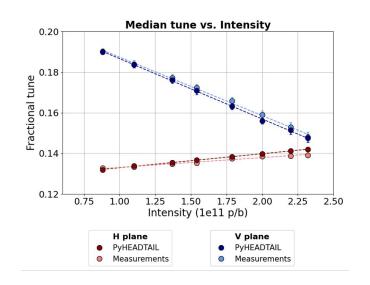
Measurements of the impact of BB effects on the luminosity in LHC

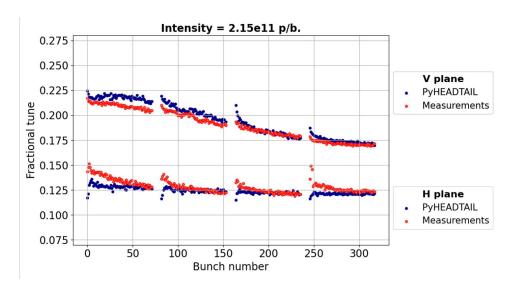


Controlling & mitigating impedance driven instabilities

- Precise control of coherent tune shifts to ensure damper working efficiently in SPS
 - Excellent agreement between model and measurement
 - So far no strong impact of tune shift on emittance blow-up to be studied at brightness limit
 - Question: Can we use a reactive damper to correct the bunch-by-bunch tune shifts?

Ingrid Mases, CERN

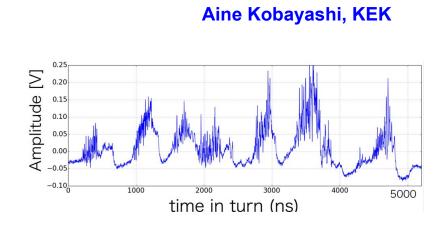


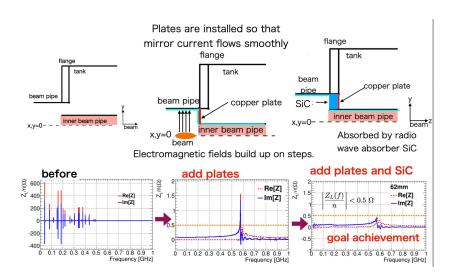




Controlling & mitigating impedance driven instabilities

- Precise control of coherent tune shifts to ensure damper working efficiently in SPS
 - Excellent agreement between model and measurement
 - So far no strong impact of tune shift on emittance blow-up to be studied at brightness limit
 - Question: Can we use a reactive damper to correct the bunch-by-bunch tune shifts?
- Nice example of curing longitudinal microbunch structure in J-PARC MR
 - Impedance reduction of eddy current septa confirmed by improved beam structure



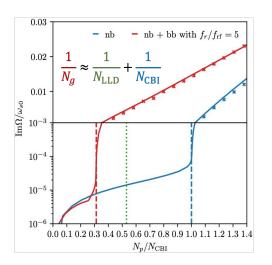


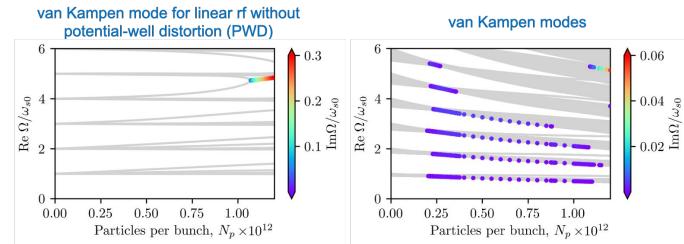


Understanding and characterization of instabilities

- Significant progress in theoretical treatment of longitudinal instabilities
 - Loss of Landau damping threshold (binomial distribution) is inversely proportional to cutoff frequency
 - Generalized threshold due to loss of Landau damping and coupled bunch instabilities
 - Important role of RF nonlinearity → radial mode-coupling instability

Ivan Karpov, CERN

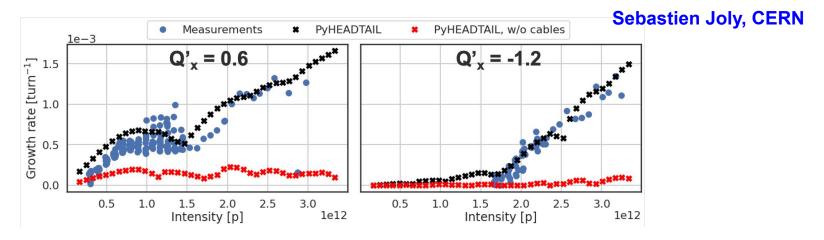






Understanding and characterization of instabilities

- Significant progress in theoretical treatment of longitudinal instabilities
 - Loss of Landau damping threshold (binomial distribution) is inversely proportional to cutoff frequency
 - Generalized threshold due to loss of Landau damping and coupled bunch instabilities
 - Important role of RF nonlinearity → radial mode-coupling instability
- Impact of space charge on transverse instabilities
 - Experimentally measured rise times can be reproduced in simulations without space charge,
 but not the intra-bunch motion → to be compared to convective instabilities (A. Burov)



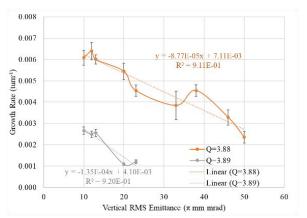


Understanding and characterization of instabilities

- Significant progress in theoretical treatment of longitudinal instabilities
 - Loss of Landau damping threshold (binomial distribution) is inversely proportional to cutoff frequency
 - Generalized threshold due to loss of Landau damping and coupled bunch instabilities
 - Important role of RF nonlinearity → radial mode-coupling instability
- Impact of space charge on transverse instabilities
 - Experimentally measured rise times can be reproduced in simulations without space charge, but not the intra-bunch motion → to be compared to convective instabilities (A. Burov) and to dispersion integral including detuning (X. Buffat)

ε_{rms} = 10 π mm mrad Time = 2.500 ms 0.06 of max mm mrad 1.00 of max max mrad 1.00 of max max mrad 1.00 of max mr

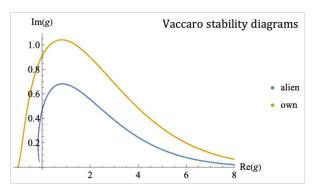
Robert Williamson, RAL

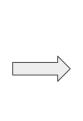


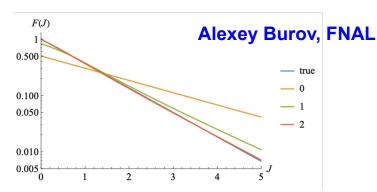
HB

Understanding and characterization of instabilities

- Significant progress in theoretical treatment of longitudinal instabilities
 - Loss of Landau damping threshold (binomial distribution) is inversely proportional to cutoff frequency
 - Generalized threshold due to loss of Landau damping and coupled bunch instabilities
 - Important role of RF nonlinearity → radial mode-coupling instability
- Impact of space charge on transverse instabilities
 - Experimentally measured rise times can be reproduced in simulations without space charge, but not the intra-bunch motion → to be compared to convective instabilities (A. Burov) and to dispersion integral including detuning (X. Buffat)
- Proposal to solve the "inverse stability problem of beam dynamics"
 - Determine distribution function from stability diagram → to be tested with measurements







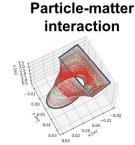


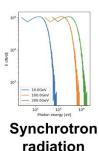
- Powerful tools needed for accurate predictions of high intensity-induced beam halo, losses, emittance growth and collective instabilities
- Integration & modernization of large body of legacy codes is a path toward faster & more capable code suites

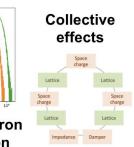


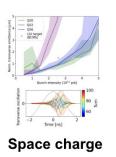
- **Powerful tools** needed for accurate predictions of high intensity-induced beam halo, losses, emittance growth and collective instabilities
- Integration & modernization of large body of legacy codes is a path toward faster & more capable code suites
- CERN legacy codes upgraded & combined into modern, integrated suite XSuite (CERN)
 - Combining features of MAD, Sixtrack, COMBI, pyHEADTAIL, ..., in modular & extensible suite with unified and flexible Python interface, CPU and GPU support
 - Already many users and applications

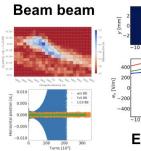
Giovanni ladarola, CERN

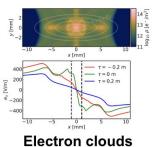










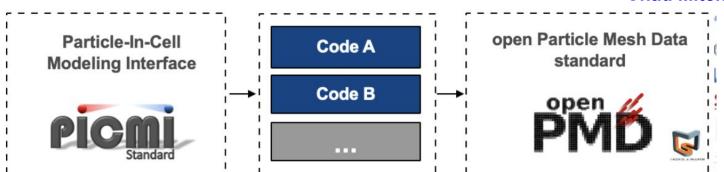






- Powerful tools needed for accurate predictions of high intensity-induced beam halo, losses, emittance growth and collective instabilities
- Integration & modernization of large body of legacy codes is a path toward faster & more capable code suites
- CERN legacy codes upgraded & combined into modern, integrated suite XSuite (CERN)
- Berkeley Lab codes modernized & combined into integrated ecosystem BLAST (LBNL)
 - triple acceleration approach (GPU, Mesh Refinement, Al/ML) with flexible Python frontend & part of larger effort to develop Community Ecosystem based on standardized inputs/outputs

Chad Mitchell, Berkeley Lab





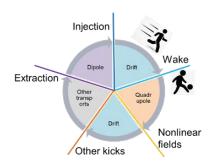


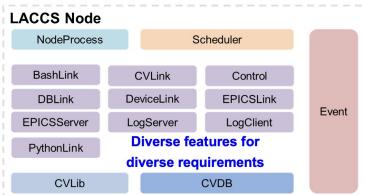


- **Powerful tools** needed for accurate predictions of high intensity-induced beam halo, losses, emittance growth and collective instabilities
- Integration & modernization of large body of legacy codes is a path toward faster & more capable code suites
- CERN legacy codes upgraded & combined into modern, integrated suite XSuite (CERN)
- Berkeley Lab codes modernized & combined into integrated ecosystem BLAST (LBNL)
- New code CISP-GPU w/ many features for end-to-end simulations of HIAF/BRing (IMPCAS)

applied to nonlinear and space charge effects & mitigation; to be embedded into LACCS to provide

high level features for commissioning and online dynamics research





Jie Liu, IMPCAS





- Powerful tools needed for accurate predictions of high intensity-induced beam halo, losses, emittance growth and collective instabilities
- Integration & modernization of large body of legacy codes is a path toward faster & more capable code suites
- CERN legacy codes upgraded & combined into modern, integrated suite XSuite (CERN)
- Berkeley Lab codes modernized & combined into integrated ecosystem BLAST (LBNL)
- New code CISP-GPU w/ many features for end-to-end simulations of HIAF/BRing (IMPCAS)

Trends:

- Port to GPUs ⇒ more particles, higher resolution, larger systems, longer integration time
- Integration ⇒ more efficient co-development & reuse; more physics at hand to explore all
 possible couplings, not "miss anything", increase realism toward digital twins & open design
 capabilities beyond "what we can compute"; gateway to community ecosystems with standards
- Programmable (Python) frontend ⇒ user-friendliness with shorter learning curve & flexibility for extension, exploration & coupling with Al/ML tools; coupling w/ other codes & experiments



Loss control at <% level to allow for multi MW beam power (e.g. ISIS II)

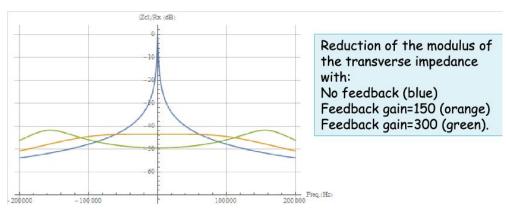


- Loss control at <% level to allow for multi MW beam power (e.g. ISIS II)
- Demonstrate **space charge compensation by pulsed e-lenses** (FAIR-SIS100)

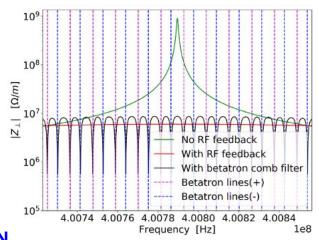


- Loss control at <% level to allow for multi MW beam power (e.g. ISIS II)
- Demonstrate space charge compensation by pulsed e-lenses (FAIR-SIS100)
- Crab cavities (HL-LHC and EIC)
 - Crab cavity noise and feedback requirements are beyond the state of art → ongoing work

Gain of standard RF feedback cannot be increased further



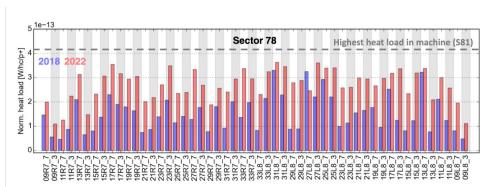
comb filter can reduce impedance effects by acting at the right frequencies (betatron lines)



Nicolas Mounet, CERN



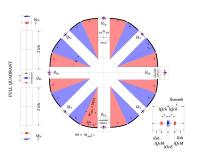
- Loss control at <% level to allow for multi MW beam power (e.g. ISIS II)
- Demonstrate space charge compensation by pulsed e-lenses (FAIR-SIS100)
- Crab cavities (HL-LHC and EIC)
 - Crab cavity noise and feedback requirements are beyond the state of art → ongoing work
- Mitigating e-cloud effects in HL-LHC
 - Situation degraded after long shutdown, limiting the total number of bunches
 - Need to address the root cause → Plasma-assisted CuO reduction and carbon recovery (PE-CVD) OR carbon coating (10-20 nm) by sputtering

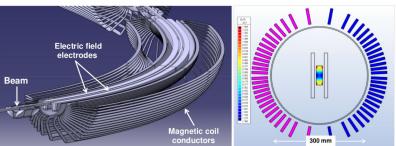






- Loss control at <% level to allow for multi MW beam power (e.g. ISIS II)
- Demonstrate space charge compensation by pulsed e-lenses (FAIR-SIS100)
- Crab cavities (HL-LHC and EIC)
 - Crab cavity noise and feedback requirements are beyond the state of art → ongoing work
- Mitigating e-cloud effects in HL-LHC
 - Situation degraded after long shutdown, limiting the total number of bunches
 - Need to address the root cause → Plasma-assisted CuO reduction and carbon recovery (PE-CVD) OR carbon coating (10-20 nm) by sputtering
- Be creative for proposing new accelerator applications for interesting physics cases
 - E.g. "Predominantly Electric "E&m" storage ring with nuclear spin control capability" to study "rear-end" d-p collisions





Richard Talman, Cornell University



WGA - Beam dynamics in Rings

BIG THANKS to all the speakers for the excellent and very interesting presentations, and to all participants for their active contribution and fruitful discussion!