First look at slow case

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Slow losses

Beam lifetime: 0.	2 h	Loss rate:		ie:	4.1e11 3.6e7	p/s p/turn
			Loss in	10 s:	4.1e12 <mark>1.4</mark>	р %
Assume drift:	0.3 2.7e-5 <mark>5.3</mark>	sig/s sig/turn nm/turn		<i>(uniform</i> (sigma =	" <i>emittand</i> 200 mic	<i>e" blow-up)</i> ron)
Simulate:	10 112360 1.1e5 4.1e12	s turns turns p	(1.1e5)			
Representation:		360 40e6	p/turn p*turn	(1p repres (if 360 ger	ents 1e5 r nerated jus	eal p) st-in-time per turn)

Impossible to track with 1 p (sim) per 1e5 p (real). If each particle stays 100 turns: 100 times above CPU limit.

New PC set up. This will help... But not enough...

Break problem down:

One approach

- 1. Generate particles from 6 σ to (6 + 5 nm/ σ) σ .
- 2. Track until all particles are lost (~ 1000 turns), applying 5 nm/turn outward drift.
- 3. Save impact distribution on primary (integrated or per turn? time resolution?).
- 4. Assume all 1.1e5 turns have the same loss signature. Multiply impact distribution by ~1.1e5.

This approach requires **good statistics** (much more than 360 particles), especially as we are interested in the edge scattering! Lengthy again!

Use the **same material** in our code and FLUKA (particle absorption must agree)!

Use the **same length**!

Define input case in detail or easy way to scale to other materials?

Most simple case:

1) Al/Cu system



3) About 600 turns to absorb all particles!

Length of interaction:



Most particles traverse the full 0.2 m length of the Al jaw!

Number of turns after interaction before particle is absorbed:



About 75% of particles have inelastic interaction in primary jaw!



Tool is ready to produce input:

Define cases for FLUKA...

- C system 0.2 m / 1.0 m
- Impact at primary (emittance drift)
- Impact at secondary (orbit drift)
- Impact coordinates of particles in coordinate system of the jaw?