

Tutorial on the text-based user interface for JSPEC

Using the text-based user interface

Run JSPEC with the input file

Put the input file in the same directory with the JSPEC program and run JSPEC as :

```
jspec.exe inputfile
```

Format of the input file

The input file is a plain text file and it will be parsed by the program line by line. Each command or expression should occupy a separate line. Comments start with "#". Everything behind the "#" in the line will be ignored by the program. Blank lines, white spaces and tabs are also ignored. The input file is NOT case-sensitive.

The input file is organized by various sections. All the sections fall into three different categories: (1) scratch section, (2) definition sections and (3) operation section. All the sections with the respective categories and usages are listed in the following table.

Section name	Category	Usage
section_scratch	scratch	Define variables and do calculations with the variables. The variables defined in this section can be used in definition sections.
section_ion	definition	Set parameters for the ion beam
section_ring	definition	Set parameters for the ion ring
section_e_beam	definition	Set parameters for the cooling electron beam
section_cooler	definition	Set parameters for the cooler
section_ibs	definition	Set parameters for IBS rate calculation
section_ecool	definition	Set parameters for electron cooling rate calculation
section_run	operation	Create the objectives (ion beam, ion ring, electron beam, cooler) and perform the calculation and/or the simulation.

The input file starts with a section by calling the section name. Once a section name is called, the respective section is created, and this section ends when another section name is called or when the input file ends. Sections can be repeated called and the latter one overwrite the previous ones. But if a parameters is not set again in the latter one, its value remains.

The following example includes three different sections in three different categories.

```

section_scratch #scratch section
    m = 938.272
    ke = 8000
    gamma = ke/m + 1
    print gamma
    list_const
section_e_beam #definition section, define the parameters for electron beam
    gamma = gamma
    tmp_tr = 0.1
    tmp_l = 0.1
    shape = dc_uniform
    radius = 0.004
    current = 2
section_run #operation function
    create_e_beam

```

The first section is a scratch section. In this section, three variables, m, ke, and gamma, are defined. The values of m and ke are assigned, and gamma is calculated from ke and m. The calculation is supported by the math parser, muParser. Fundamental calculations and functions are supported, including summation, subtraction, multiplication, division, square root, exponential function, etc. For more details about the muParser, please refer to <http://beltoforion.de/article.php?a=muparser>. The command "print gamma" will print the value of gamma to the screen. The following command will show a list of all the constant variables supported by the scratch section on the screen. All the constant variables and their values are listed in the following table.

Constant	Value	Meaning
k_c	299792458.0	speed of light, in m/s
k_e	1.602176565E-19;	Elementary charge, in C
k_pi	3.1415926535897932384626	π
k_u	931.49406121	Atomic mass unit, in MeV/c ²
k_me	0.510998928	Electron mass, in MeV/c ²
k_ke	8.9875517873681764E+9	Coulomb's constant, in N*m ² /C ²

The second section is a definition section, which sets the parameters for the cooling electron beam. In all the expressions in this section, the left side of the "=" sign is a keyword in section_e_beam, which corresponds to a parameter of the electron beam, and the right side is the valued assign to the keyword (the parameter). The first expression in this section is "gamma = gamma".¹ The left gamma is a keyword, which represents the Lorentz factor of the electron beam. The right gamma is the variable defined in the above scratch section. This expression assigns the value of the scratch variable gamma to the keyword gamma. Please note that a scratch variable can be used in other sections to set the value for a keyword, but a keyword cannot be used in the same way. A keyword should always be on the left side of the "=" sign. This is the most important difference between a scratch variable and a keyword. The following expressions assign values for other parameters of the electron beam, which are the transverse temperature, the longitudinal temperature, the shape, the radius and the current of the electron beam respectively. Depending on the shape of the electron, various parameters need to be set. In this example, one needs to

set the radius and the current for a uniform DC electron beam. Other supported shapes and the related parameters (keywords) can be found in the lists in the next chapter.

The third section is the operation section. In the operation section, one can create the objects of the elements, calculate the expansion rate and perform the simulation. In this example, we create an object of the electron beam that has been defined in the above definition section. Please note that the definition section only records the values of the parameters, an element will not be created until the respective command is called in the operation section. For more commands supported in the operation section, please check out the list in the next chapter.

IBS Expansion Rate Calculation

To calculate the IBS expansion rate, one needs to define the ion beam and the ring. Then set the parameters for IBS rate calculation. Finally, in the operation section create the ion beam and the ring, and call the command to calculate the IBS expansion rate.

```
section_ion          # Define the ion beam
.....
section_ring        # Define the ring
.....
section_ibs          # Set parameters for IBS rate calculation
.....
section_run
    create_ion_beam    # Create the ion beam
    create_ring        # Create the ring
    calculate_ibs      # Calculate the IBS rate
```

To calculate the total expansion rate, which is the summation of the IBS expansion rate and the electron cooling rate, one can call the command "total_expansion_rate" in section_run.

Cooling Rate Calculation

To calculate the cooling rate, one needs to define the ion beam, the ring, the electron beam and the cooler. Then set the parameters for cooling rate calculation. Finally, in the operation section create all the related elements aforementioned and call the command to calculate the cooling rate.

```

section_ion          # Define the ion beam
.....
section_ring        # Define the ring
.....
section_e_beam      # Define the electron beam
.....
sectoin_cooler      # Define the cooler
.....
section_ecool       # Set the parameters for the electron cooling rate calculation
.....
section_run
    create_ion_beam      # Create the ion beam
    create_ring          # Create the ring
    create_e_beam        # Create the electron beam
    create_cooler        # Create the cooler
    calculate_ecool      # Calculate the electron cooling rate

```

Simulation

One can simulate the evolution of the ion beam under the IBS effect and/or electron cooling effect during a predetermined time. The emittances, momentum spread, bunch length (for bunched ion beam), and the total expansion rate in all the three dimensions will be outputted into a text file. If desired, the coordinates of all the ion samples can also be saved into files. These parameters are set in section_simulation, and the simulation starts when the command "run_simulation" is called in section_run.

```

section_simulation  # Set the parameters for the simulation
.....
section_run
    run_simulation  # Start simulation

```

List of sections, keywords, and commands

section_scratch

Keywords	Meaning
list_var	list all the variables that has been defined.
list_const	list all the constants
list_exp	list all the expression
print	Use this command in format "print x" and it will print the value of the variable x in the screen

section_ion

Keywords	Meaning
charge_number	Number of the charges of the ion
mass	Mass in [MeV/c ²] of the ion
kinetic_energy	Kinetic energy in [MeV] of the ion
norm_emit_x	Normalized horizontal emittance in [m*rad] of the ion beam
norm_emit_y	Normalized vertical emittance in [m*rad] of the ion beam
momentum_spread	momentum spread of the ion beam
particle_number	Total particle number for coasting ion beam or the particle number of one bunch for bunched ion beam.
rms_bunch_length	RMS bunch length for bunched ion beam

section_ring

Keywords	Meaning
lattice	name of the file that saves the lattice. This file should be in the MAD X output format (.tfs).

section_cooler

Keywords	Meaning
length	Length of the cooler in [m]
section_number	Number of the coolers
magnetic_field	Magnetic field in [T]
bet_x	Beta function in horizontal direction in [m]
bet_y	Beta function in vertical direction in [m]
disp_x	Dispersion in horizontal direction in [m]
disp_y	Dispersion in vertical direction in [m]
alpha_x	Alpha in horizontal direction
alpha_y	Alpha in in vertical direction
disp_dx	Derivative of the dispersion in horizontal direction
disp_dy	Derivative of the dispersion in vertical direction

section_e_beam

Keywords	Meaning
gamma	Lorentz factor gamma for the cooling electron beam
tmp_tr	Transverse temperature in [eV]
tmp_l	Longitudinal temperature in [eV] for the cooling electron beam
shape	Electron beam shape. Choose from dc_uniform, bunched_gaussian, bunched_uniform.
radius	Radius of dc_uniform or bunched_uniform electron beam.
current	Current of dc_uniform or bunched_uniform electron beam. For bunched_uniform beam, set the current as if it is a dc_uniform beam.
length	Length of the bunched_uniform electron beam
sigma_x	RMS size in horizontal direction of bunched_gaussian electron beam
sigma_y	RMS size in vertical direction of bunched_gaussian electron beam
sigma_z	RMS bunch length of bunched_gaussian electron beam

section_ibs

Keywords	Meaning
nu	Set the grid number in horizontal direction for the 3D integration.
nv	Set the grid number in vertical direction for the 3D integration.
nz	Set the grid number in longitudinal direction for the 3D integration.
log_c	Coulomb logarithm. If log_c is set, then the integration in the longitudinal direction is replaced by the Coulomb logarithm. Thus the parameter nz is ignored.
coupling	Transverse coupling rate, ranging from 0 to 1.

section_ecool

Keywords	Meaning
sample_number	Number of the sample ions.
force_formula	Choose the formula for friction force calculation. Now only support the Parkhomchuk formul, using force_formula = PARKHOMCHUK.

section_simulation

Keywords	Meaning
time	Total time to simulate, in [s].
step_number	Total number of steps. The time interval of each step is time/step_number.
sample_number	Number of the sample ions.
ibs	Choose to simulate the IBS effect or not by setting the value as "on" or "off".
e_cool	Choose to simulate the electron cooling effect or not by setting the value as "on" or "off".
model	"RMS" or "Model_beam" model to choose for the simulation.
output_file	Output file name
output_interval	The interval of steps to write into the output file. Default is one.
save_particle_interval	The interval of steps to save the 6D coordinates of the ions. No saving if the value is less than zero. Default is -1.
ref_bet_x	Twiss parameters for the reference point. Only needed when the "model beam" method is selected and the electron cooling effect is not included in the simulation.
ref_bet_y	Same as above.
ref_alf_x	Same as above.
ref_alf_y	Same as above.
ref_disp_x	Same as above.
ref_disp_y	Same as above.
ref_disp_dx	Same as above.
ref_disp_dy	Same as above.

section_run

Keywords	Meaning
create_ion_beam	Create the ion beam.
create_ring	Create the ring. Must create the ion beam before calling this command.
create_e_beam	Create the electron beam
create_cooler	Create the cooler.
calculate_ibs	Calculate the IBS rate and output to the screen. Must create the ion beam and the ring before calling this command.
calculate_ecool	Calculate the electron cooling rate and output to the screen. Must create the ion beam, the ring, the electron beam, and the cooler before calling this command.
total_expansion_rate	Calculate the total expansion rate (summation of the ibs rate and electron cooling rate) and output to the screen. Must create the ion beam, the ring, the electron beam, and the cooler before calling this command.
run_simulation	Simulate the evolution of the ion beam under IBS and/or electron cooling effect(s).

Example

In the following example, a DC electron cooler and a bunched proton beam is defined. The IBS rate and the electron cooling rate are calculated. Then the evolution of the proton beam under both the IBS effect and the electron cooling effect is simulated for 600 seconds.


```

section_ion                                # Define the ion (proton) beam
    charge_number = 1                      # Charge number
    mass = 938.272                        # Mass of the ion
    kinetic_energy = 8000                 # Kinetic energy
    norm_emit_x = 2.2e-6                  # Normalized emittance in horizontal direction
    norm_emit_y = 2.2e-6                  # Normalized emittance in vertical direction
    momentum_spread = 0.0006              # Momentum spread
    particle_number = 6.58e11             # Total ion number (per bunch)
    rms_bunch_length = 7                  # Rms bunch length of the bunched ion beam
section_ring                                # Define the ring
    lattice = MEIColliderRedesign1IP.tfs # file that saves the lattice of the ring
section_ibs #define the arguments for IBS calculation
    nu = 100                              # Grid number in horizontal direction for IBS integration
    nv = 100                              # Grid number in vertical direction for IBS integration
    nz = 40                               # Grid number in longitudinal direction for IBS integration
    log_c = 20.6                          # Define Coulomb logarithm. nz is ignored after log_c is defined.
    coupling = 0                          # No coupling
section_cooler                             # Define the cooler
    length = 3.4                          # Cooler length
    section_number = 1                    # Number of coolers
    magnetic_field = 0.039               # Magnetic field
    bet_x = 10                           # Twiss parameter at the cooler
    bet_y = 10                           # Twiss parameter at the cooler
    #disp_x = 0                          # If the values are zero, the command can be
omitted.
    #disp_y = 0
    #alpha_x = 0
    #alpha_y = 0
    #disp_dx = 0
    #disp_dy = 0
section_scratch                             # A scratch section
    m = 938.272                          # Define variable m and assign a value.
    ke = 8000                            # Define variable ke and assign a value.
    gamma = ke/m + 1                     # Define variable gamma and calculate its value.
section_e_beam                             # Define the electron beam
    gamma = gamma                        # Lorentz factor, the right "gamma" is the variable
define above.
    tmp_tr = 0.1                         # Transverse temperature
    tmp_l = 0.01                         # Longitudinal temperature
    shape = dc_uniform                   # Shape of the electron beam, DC beam with uniform charge
density
    radius = 0.004                       # Radius of the DC electron beam
    current = 2                          # Current is 2 A
section_ecool                             # Set parameters for electron cooling
rate calculation
    sample_number = 10000                # Number of ion samples
    force_formula = PARKHOMCHUK          # Formula for friction force calculation
section_run                                # Operation section
    create_ion_beam
    create_ring
    calculate_ibs                        # Calculate the IBS rate
    create_e_beam
    create_cooler

```

```

        calculate_ecool                # Calculate the electron cooling rate
        total_expansion_rate          # Calculate the total rate = IBS rate + electron cooling
rate
section_simulation                    # Set parameters for
simulation
        ibs = on                      # Simulate ISB
effect
        e_cool = on                  # Simulate
electron cooling effect
        time = 600                   # Time to
simulate
        step_number = 600            # Number of steps
        sample_number = 100000       # Number of ion samples
        #save_particle_interval = 100 # Save the coordinates of the ions every
100 steps
        output_file = simulation_test.txt # File to save the simulation results
        model = model_beam           # Select the model used
in the simulation
section_run                          # Operation section
        run_simulation                # Start simulation

```

1. The author intended to write this expression in this way in order to emphasize the difference between a scratch variable and a keyword. However, this expression may be confusing. So it is not recommended to use scratch variables with the same name of a keyword. [↩](#)