

# Improving beam tracking using a hybrid code strategy

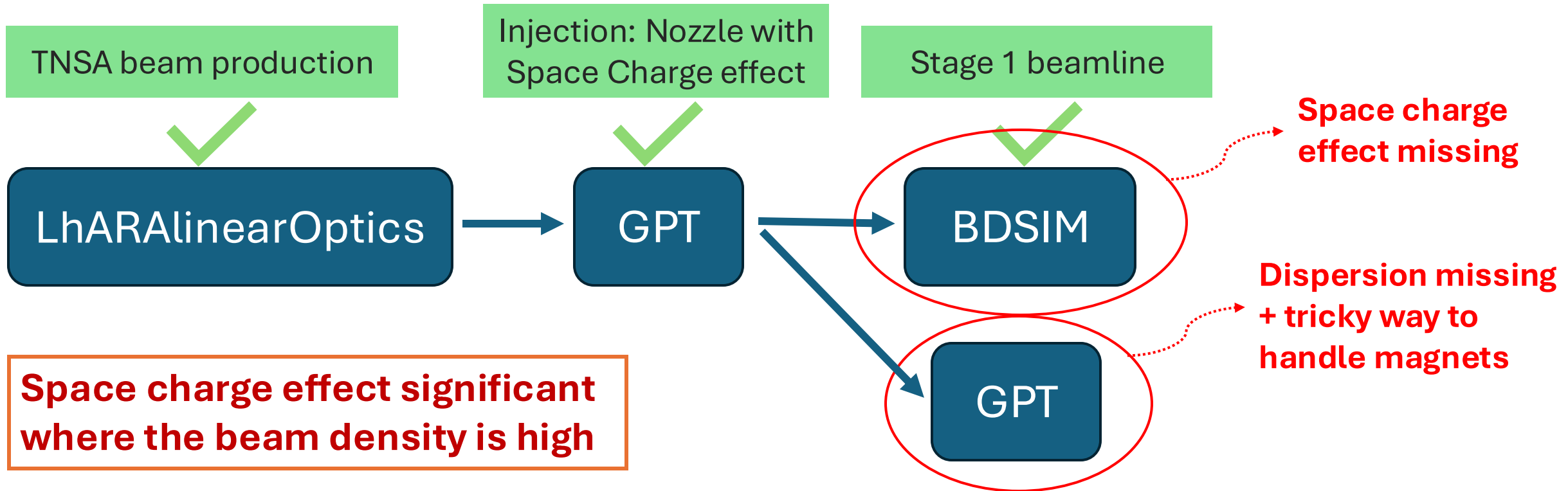
LhARA Collaboration meeting

30/04/2026

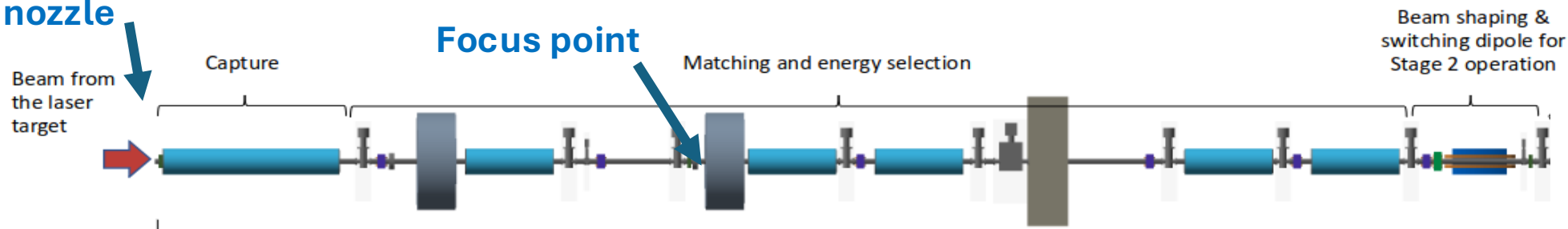
Marie Mannie-Corbisier (ULB)

Supervisor: William Shields (RHUL)

# Beam tracking workflow: Previous



Small size after the nozzle

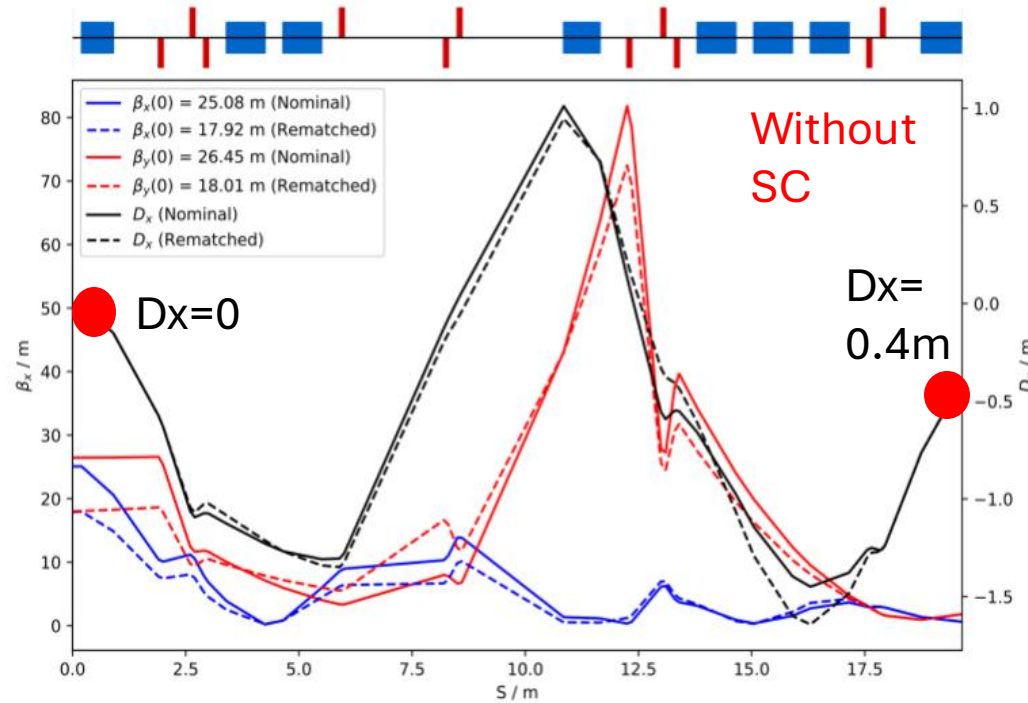
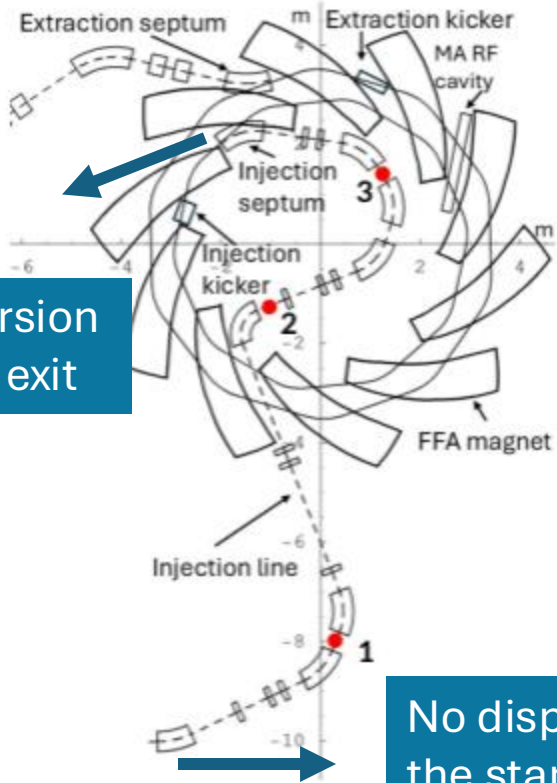


# RF-Track: particle tracking code

- **Collective effects:** space charge, wakefield,...
- **Beam of different particle species**
- **User friendly** (python code)
- **Dispersion**
- ...

developed at CERN for the design and optimisation of  
particle accelerators

# FFA injection line design with dispersion

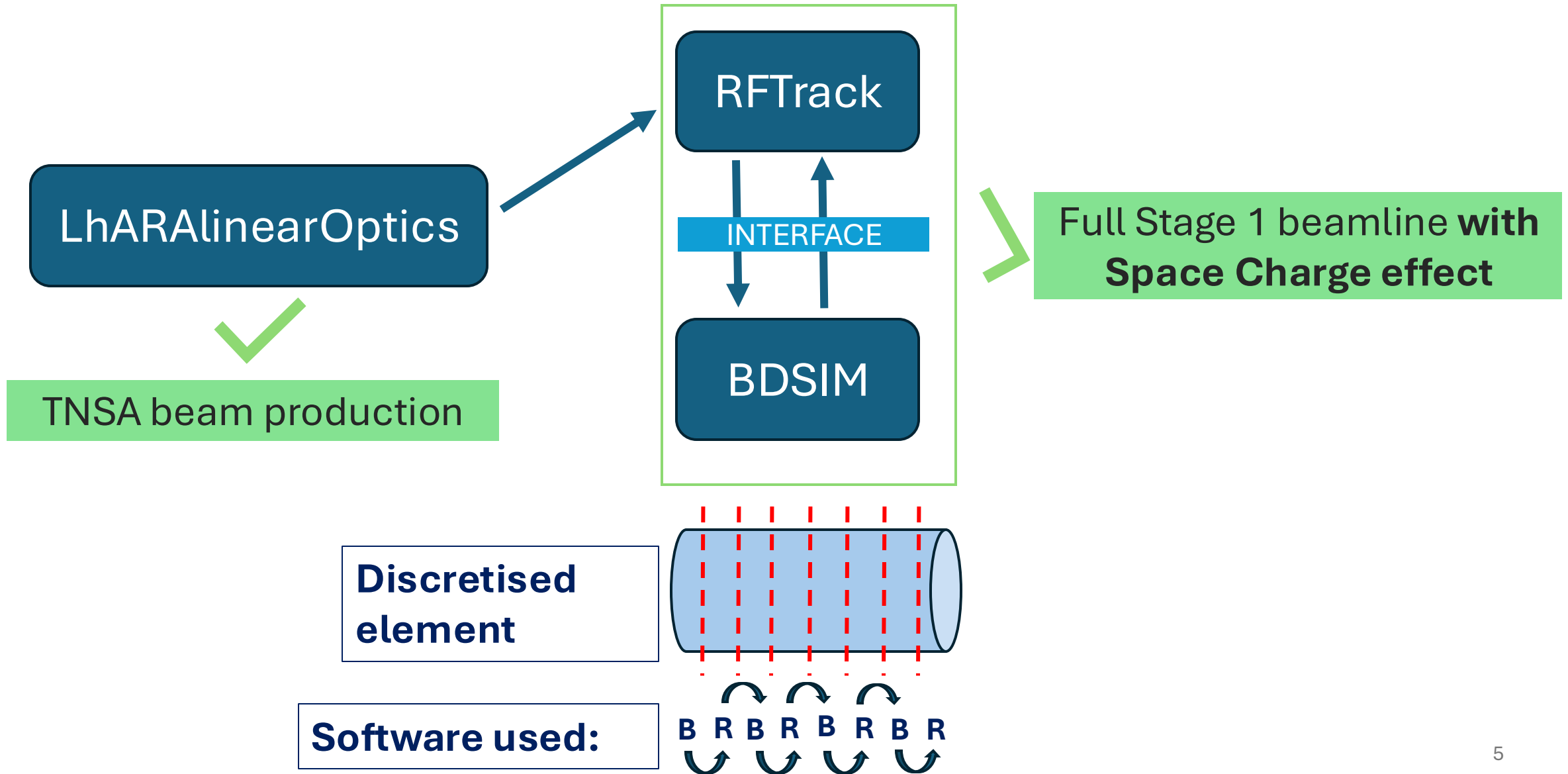


## Various physical effects to simulate

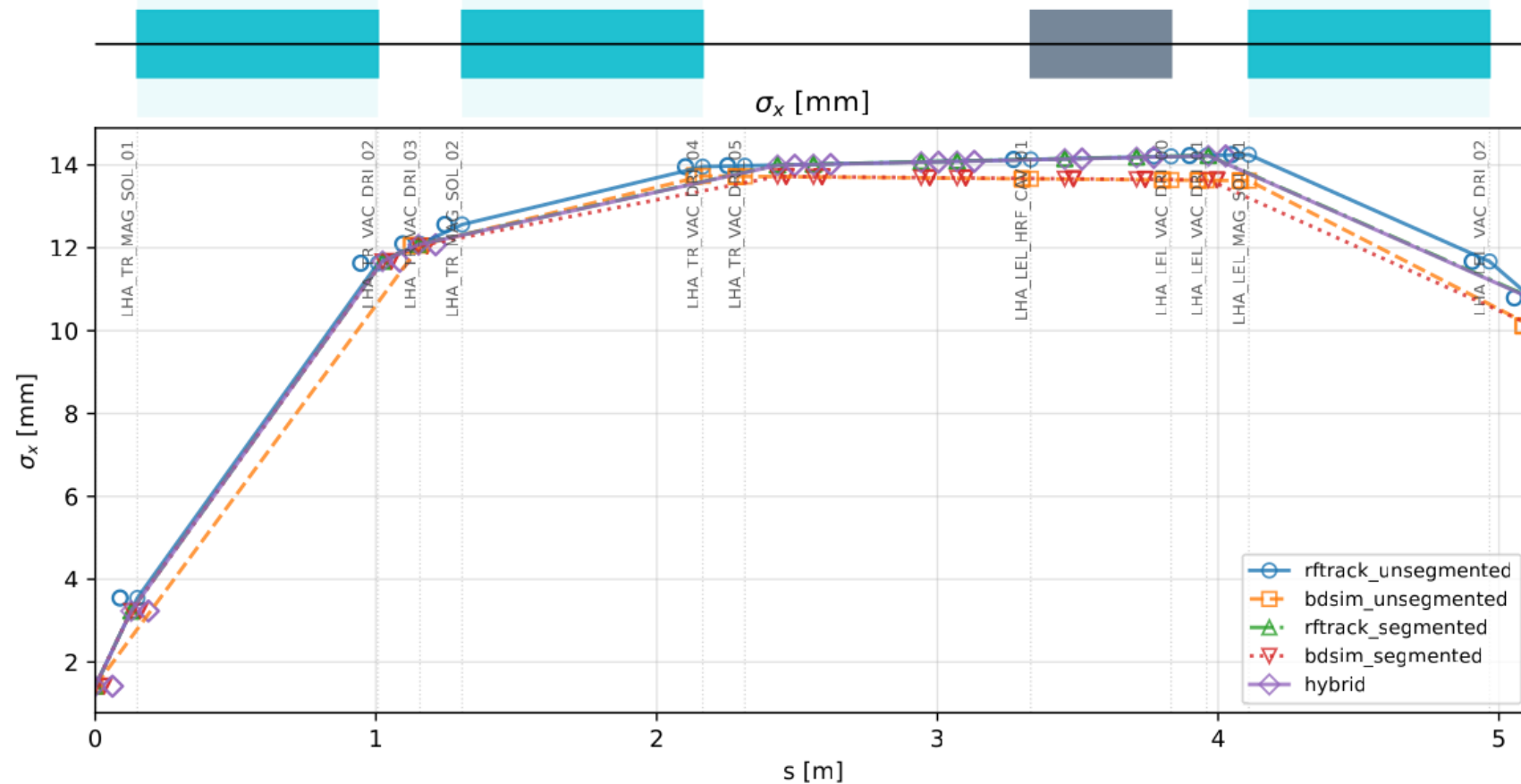
- **Losses** (BDSIM: ✓, RF-Track: ✗, GPT: ✗)
- **Space-charge effect** (RF-Track: ✓, GPT: ✓, BDSIM: ✗)
- **Dispersion** (BDSIM: ✓, RF-Track: ✓, GPT: ✗)

Beam Parameter	Switching Dipole Entrance	Injection Septum Exit	Unit
$\beta_x$	25.08	0.622	m
$\beta_y$	26.45	1.819	m
$\alpha_x$	0	0.074	
$\alpha_y$	0	-0.963	
$D_x$	0	0.392	m

# Beam tracking workflow: Next



# Preliminary simulation results: validation



Comparison  
without  
space  
charge effect

GPT VS RF-Track space charge effect: work in progress.

# Conclusion

- BDSIM is well suited for particle–matter interactions, but not sufficient alone for accurate collective beam tracking.
- GPT presents limitations, especially in dispersive regions and magnetic elements for long beams.
- A hybrid strategy combining BDSIM and RF-Track appears to be the most appropriate solution.

## **Next steps:**

- Extend tracking in RF-Track by using time integration instead of space.
- Validate space-charge simulations in RF-Track against GPT.



Thank you for your attention!