

*Beam-beam simulations  
with crossing angle + crab-waist*

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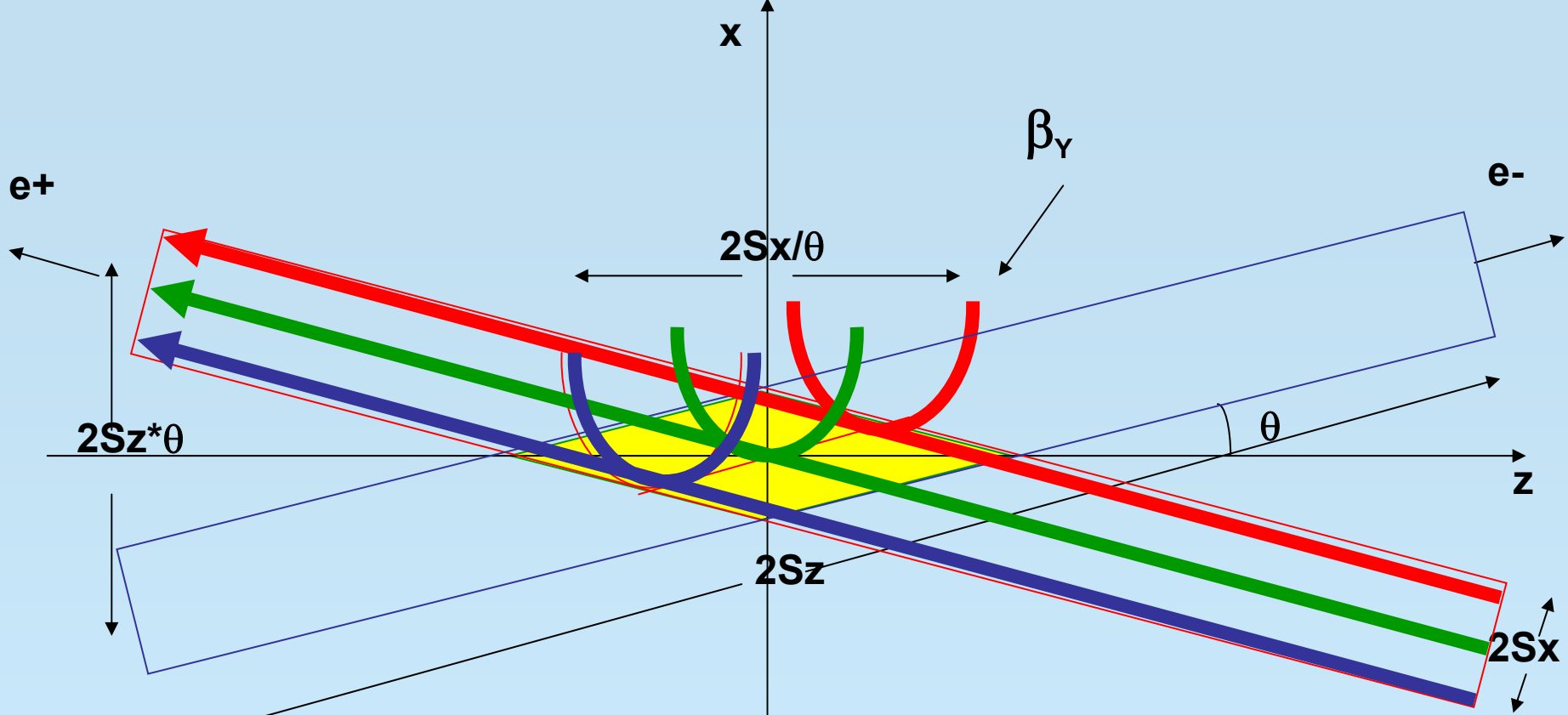
I. Koop, D. Shatilov, BINP

E. Paoloni, Pisa University/INFN

SuperB III Workshop, SLAC, 14-16 June 2006

# BB simulations

- New “crossing angle + crab waist” idea has solved disruption problems related to collisions with high current, small sizes beams → back to two “conventional” rings
- With very small emittances and relatively low currents (comparable to present B-Factories values) a Luminosity of  $10^{36}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> is reachable without large emittance blow-up



**Crabbed waist** removes bb betatron coupling introduced by the crossing angle

Vertical waist has to be a function of  $x$ :

$Z=0$  for particles at  $-\sigma_x$  ( $-\sigma_x/2\theta$  at low current)

$Z= \sigma_x/\theta$  for particles at  $+\sigma_x$  ( $\sigma_x/2\theta$  at low current)

Crabbed waist realized with a sextupole in phase with the IP in  $X$  and at  $\pi/2$  in  $Y$

# Luminosity considerations

Ineffectiveness of collisions with large crossing angle is **illusiv**!!!  
 Loss due to short collision zone (say  $l = \sigma_z/40$ ) is **fully compensated**  
 by denser target beam (due to much smaller vertical beam size!)

Number of particles in collision zone:  $\delta N_2 = N_2 \frac{l_{\text{cross}}}{\sigma_z}$       $l_{\text{cross}} = 2 \sigma_x / \theta$

$$L = \frac{N_1 \cdot \delta N_2 \cdot f_0}{4\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y} \quad \xi_{1y} = \frac{r_e \cdot \delta N_2 \cdot \beta_y}{2\pi\gamma\sigma_y(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)}$$

$$L = \frac{\gamma \xi_{1y} N_1 f_0}{2r_e \beta_y} \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} \right) \approx 2.167 \cdot 10^{34} \frac{E(\text{GeV}) \cdot I(\text{A}) \cdot \xi_{1y}}{\beta_y(\text{cm})} \approx 1.2 \cdot 10^{36} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

**No dependence on crossing angle!**

Universal expression: valid for both, head-on and crossing angle collisions!

# Tune shifts

Raimondi, Shatilov, Zobov:  
(Beam Dynamics Newsletter, 37, August 2005)

$$\sigma_x \rightarrow \sqrt{\sigma_z^2 \tan^2(\theta/2) + \sigma_x^2}$$

$$\xi_x = \frac{r_e N}{2\pi\gamma} \frac{\beta_x}{\sqrt{\sigma_z^2 \tan^2(\theta/2) + \sigma_x^2} \left( \sqrt{\sigma_z^2 \tan^2(\theta/2) + \sigma_x^2} + \sigma_y \right)}$$

$$\xi_y = \frac{r_e N}{2\pi\gamma} \frac{\beta_y}{\sigma_y \left( \sqrt{\sigma_z^2 \tan^2(\theta/2) + \sigma_x^2} + \sigma_y \right)}$$

**SuperB:**  $\sqrt{\sigma_z^2 \tan^2(\theta/2) + \sigma_x^2} = 100 \mu\text{m} \gg \sigma_x = 2.67 \mu\text{m}$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\sigma_z^2 \tan^2(\theta/2) + \sigma_x^2}}{\sigma_y} \simeq 8000 !!!$$

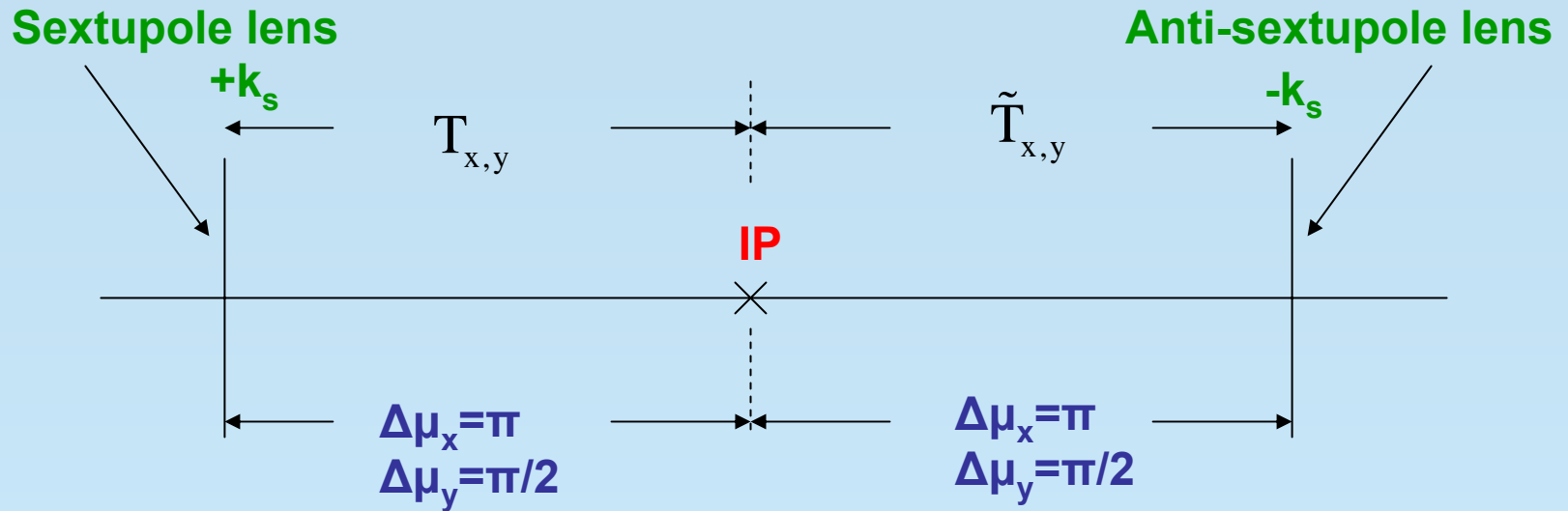
One dimensional case for  $\beta_y \gg \sigma_x/\theta$   
but with crabbed waist for  $\beta_y < \sigma_x/\theta$  also!

$$\xi_x = \frac{2r_e N}{\pi\gamma} \frac{\beta_x}{\sigma_z^2 \theta^2} = 0.002$$

$$\xi_y = \frac{r_e N}{\pi\gamma} \frac{\beta_y}{\sigma_y \sigma_z \theta} = 0.072$$

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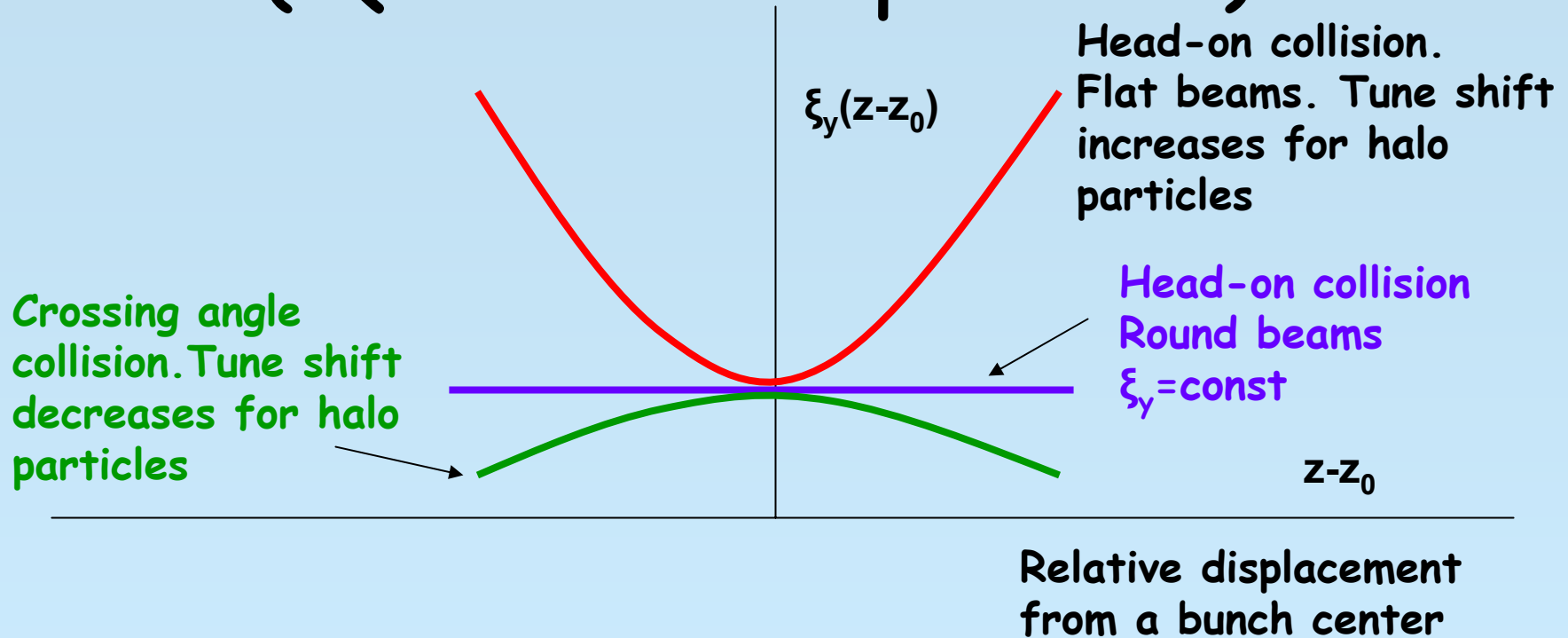
# "Crabbed" waist optics



Appropriate transformations from first sextupole to IP and from IP to anti-sextupole:

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_x &= \begin{pmatrix} u_x & 0 \\ -F_x^{-1} & u_x^{-1} \end{pmatrix} & \tilde{T}_x &= \begin{pmatrix} u_x^{-1} & 0 \\ -F_x^{-1} & u_x \end{pmatrix} & \tilde{T}_x T_x &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2u_x F_x^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 T_y &= \begin{pmatrix} u_y & F_y \\ -F_y^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \tilde{T}_y &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & F_y \\ -F_y^{-1} & u_y \end{pmatrix} & \tilde{T}_y T_y &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -2u_y F_y^{-1} & -1 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

# Synchrotron modulation of $\xi_y$ (Qualitative picture)



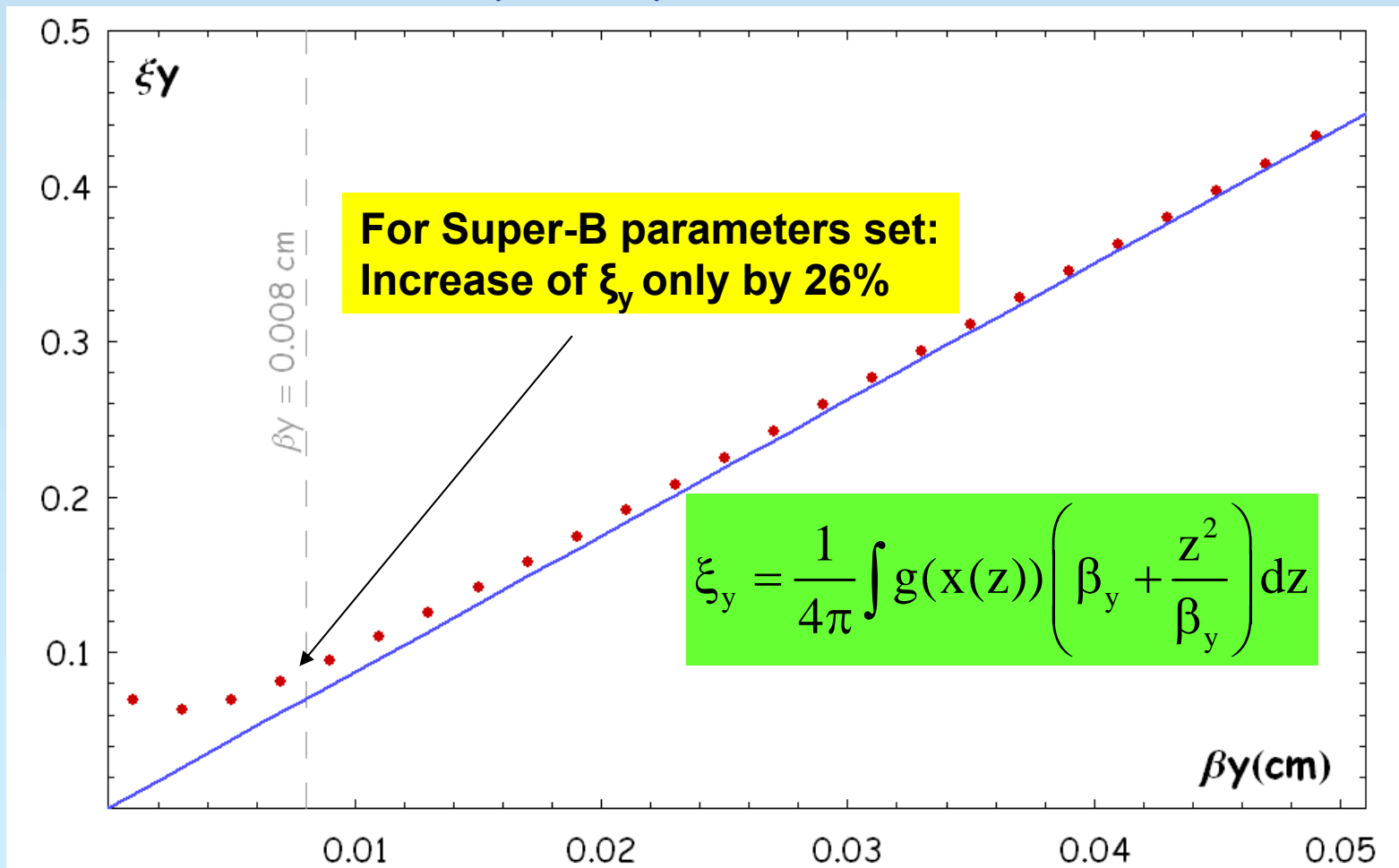
**Conclusion: one can expect improvements  
of lifetime of halo-particles!**

I. Koop et al, BINP

# $\xi_y$ increase caused by hourglass effect

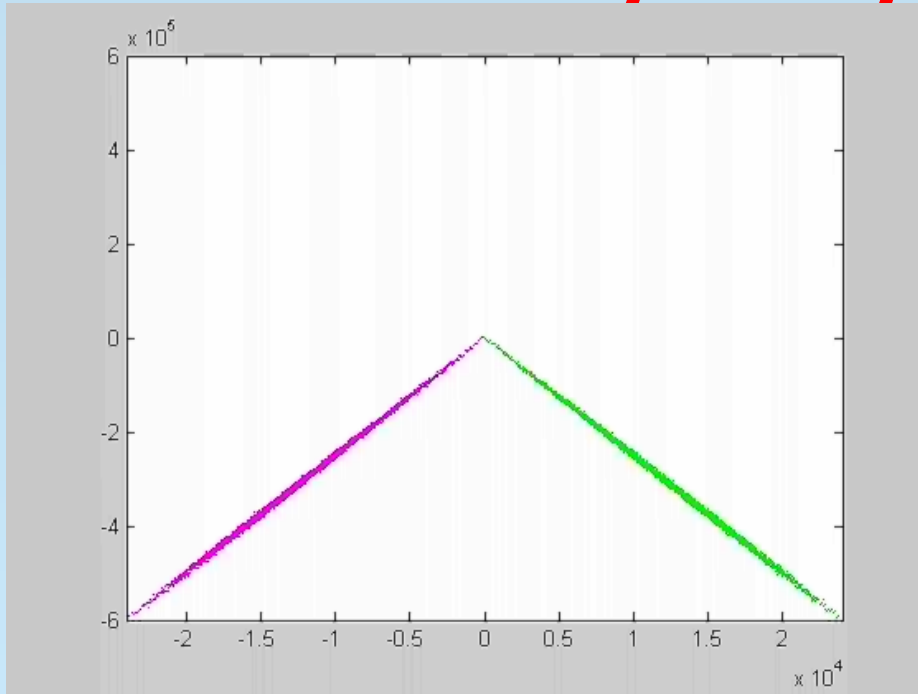
I. Koop et al, BINP

Dependence of  $\xi_y$  on  $\beta_y$  for constant beam sizes at IP

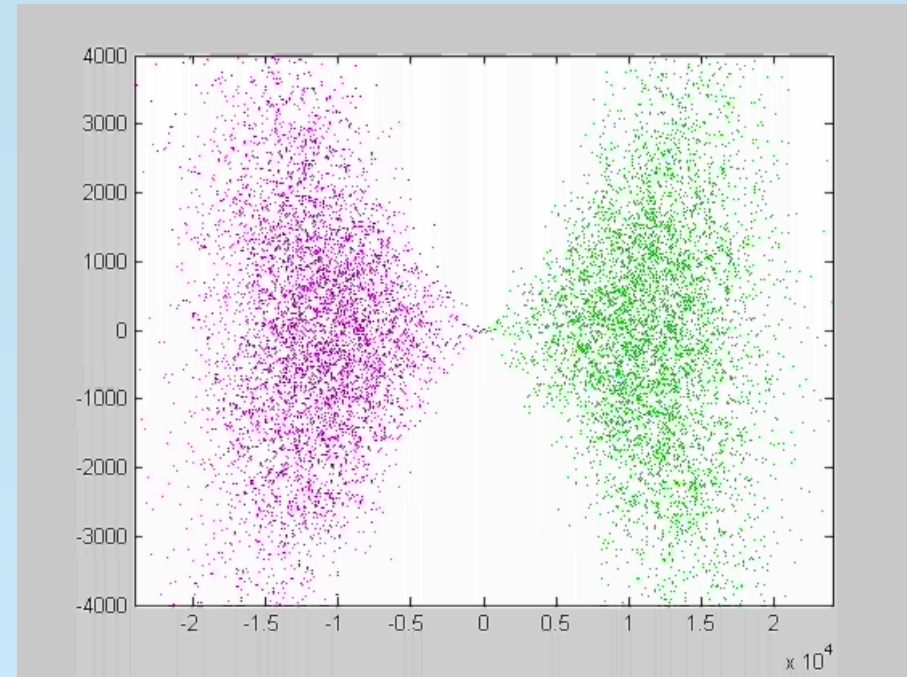




# SuperB parameters



Horizontal Plane



Vertical Plane

Collisions with uncompressed beams

Crossing angle =  $2 \times 25 \text{ mrad}$

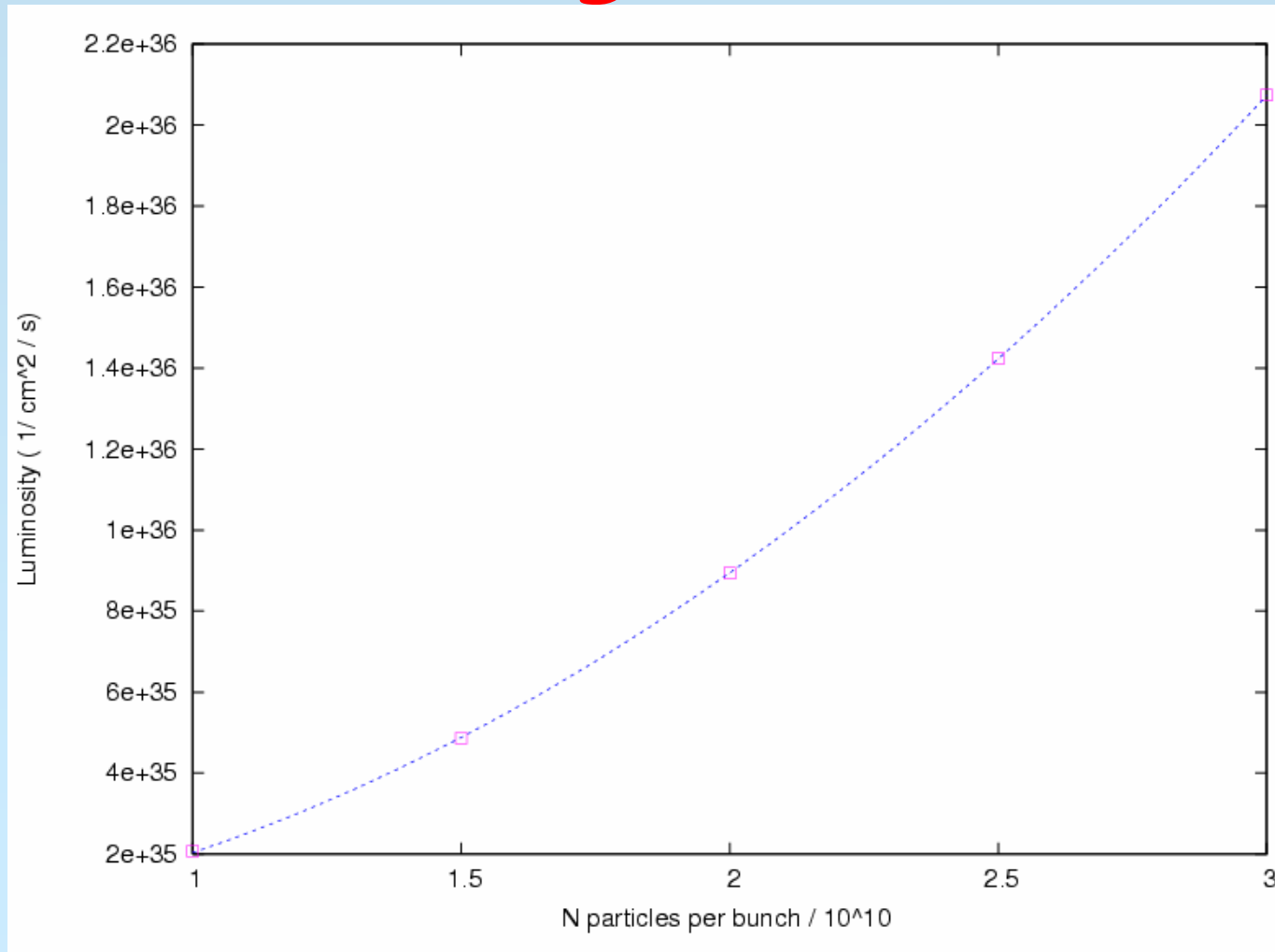
Relative Emittance growth per collision about  $1.5 \times 10^{-3}$

$$\varepsilon_y^{\text{out}} / \varepsilon_y^{\text{in}} = 1.0015$$

# *GuineaPig modifications*


- With the large crossing angle scheme and long bunches the actual **collision region** is very short
- The code solves Poisson equation for all the volume occupied by the particles → very long computing time, not needed !
- Modification of the code to perform fields calculation in the collision region only
- Computing time was reduced by a factor **10!!**

# GuineaPig modified

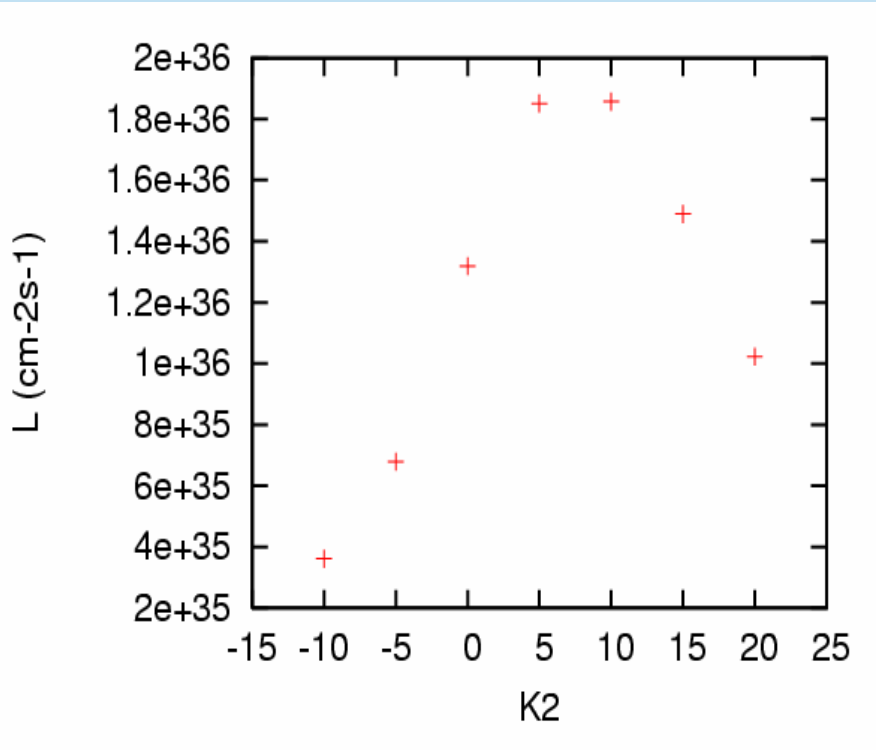


Luminosity vs Number of particles /bunch

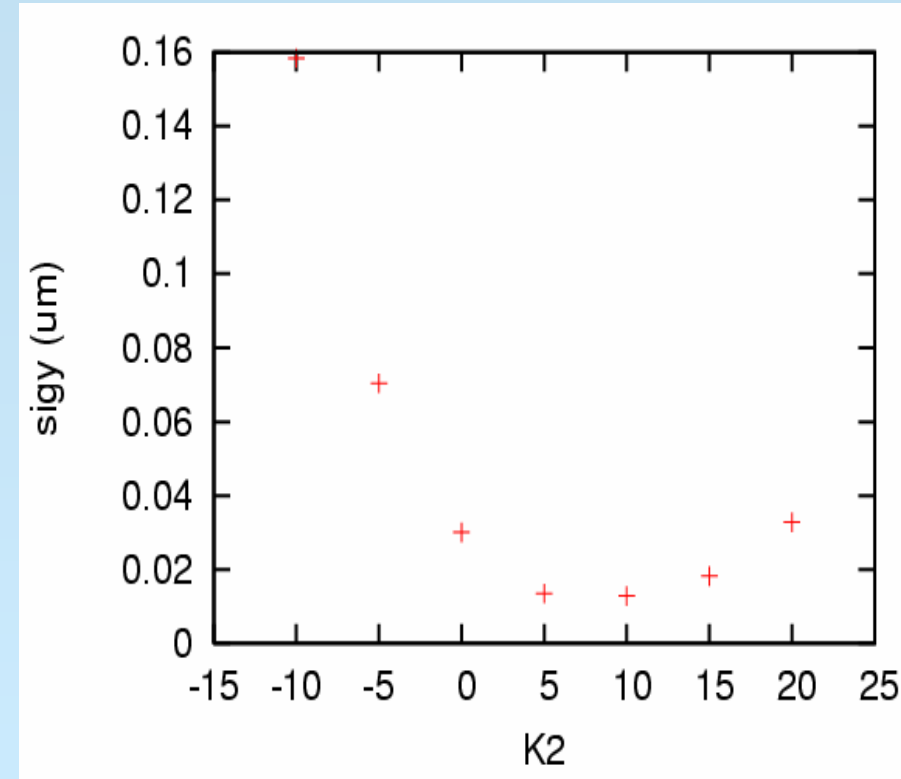
# *Crab-waist simulations*

- The new idea is being checked by several beam-beam codes:
    - Guinea-Pig: strong-strong , ILC centered
    - BBC (Hirata): weak-strong
    - Lifetrack (Shatilov): weak-strong with tails growths calculation
    - Ohmi: weak-strong (strong-strong to be modified for long bunches and large angles)
- 
- Storage rings

# Ohmi's weak-strong code



Luminosity



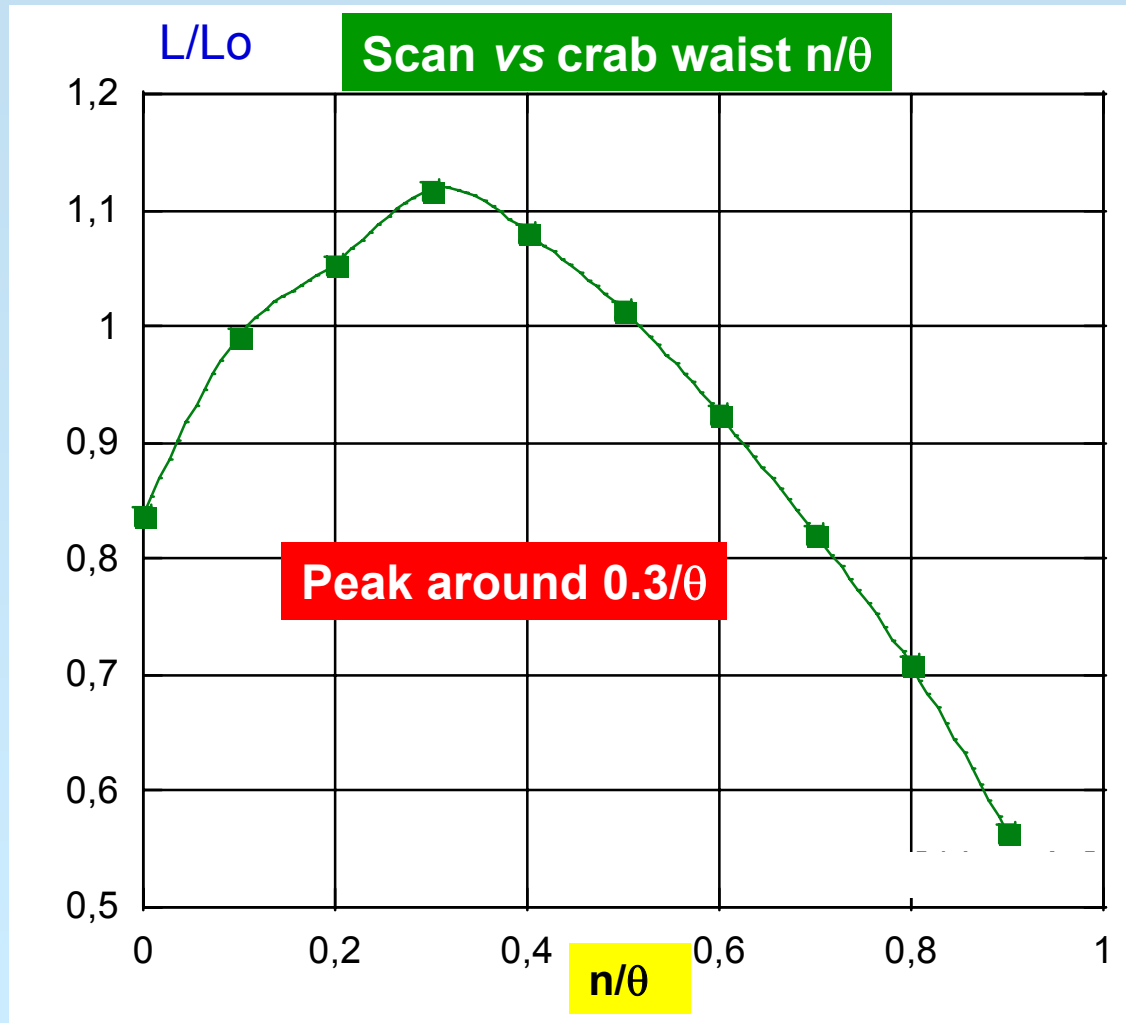
Vertical blow-up

K2 is the strength of the sextupolar nonlinearity introduced to have crab waist

# DAΦNE (M.Zobov, LNF)

- Hirata's BBC code simulation  
(weak-strong, strong beam stays gaussian, weak beam has double crossing angle)
- $N_p = 2.65 \times 10^{10}$ , 110 bunches
- $I_b = 13$  mA (present working current)
- $\sigma_x = 300 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_y = 3 \mu\text{m}$
- $\beta_x = 0.3$  m,  $b_y = 6.5$  mm
- $\sigma_z = 25$  mm (present electron bunch length)
- $\theta = 2 \times 25$  mrad
- $Y_{IP} = y + 0.4 / (\theta * x * y')$  crabbed waist shift
- $L_o = 2.33 \times 10^{24}$  (geometrical)
- $L(110 \text{ bunches}, 1.43 \text{ A}) = 7.7 \times 10^{32}$
- $L_{\text{equil}} = 6 \times 10^{32}$

# *(Geometric) Luminosity*

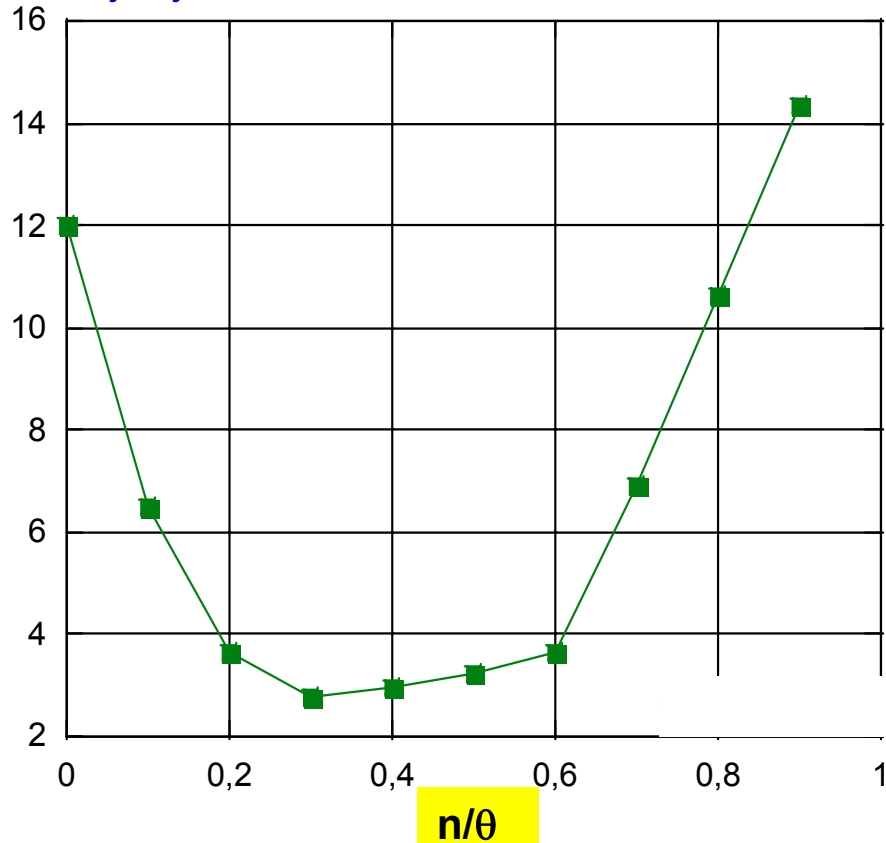


Takes into account both bb interactions  
and geometric factor due to crab waist

# Vertical Tails

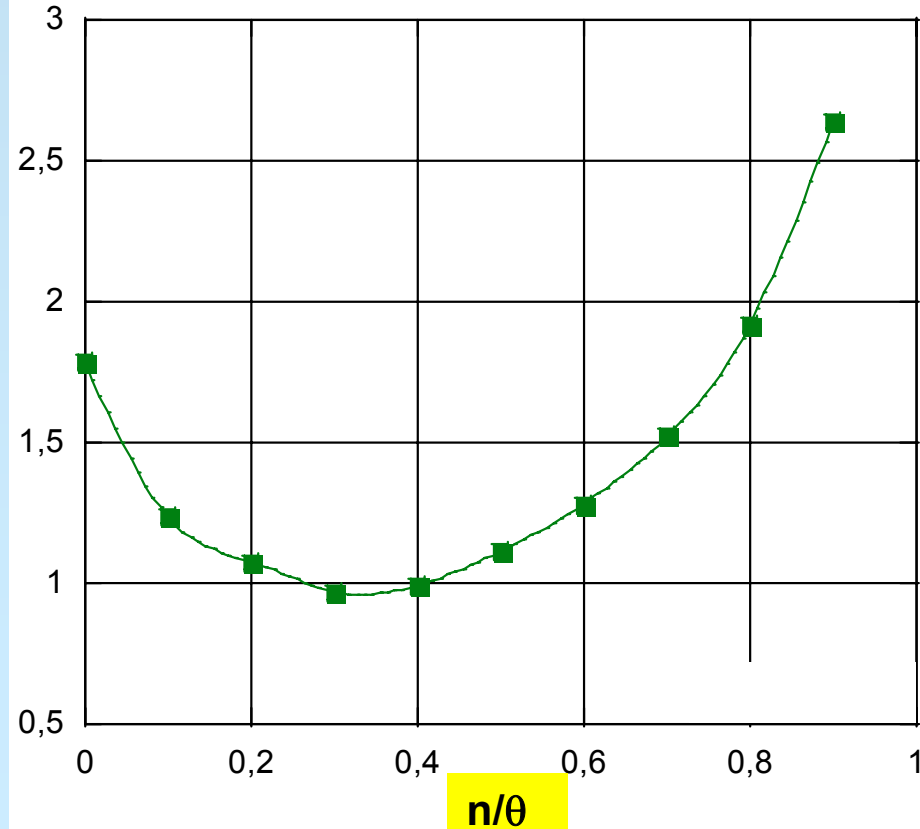
(max amplitude  
after 10 damping times)

$A_y/\sigma_{y0}$



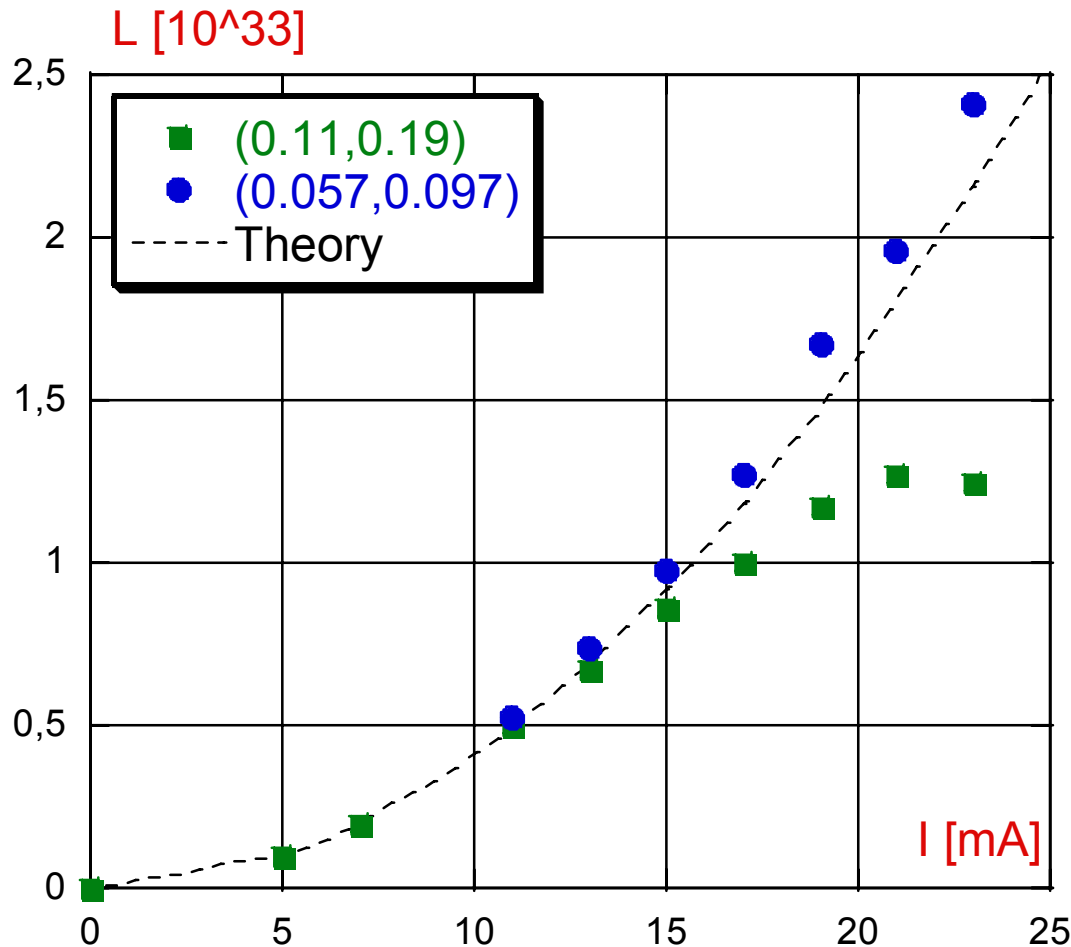
# Vertical Size Blow-up

$\sigma_y/\sigma_{y0}$





# *Luminosity vs bunch current for 2 different working points*



**Present WP:**

$$v_x = 0.11$$

$$v_y = 0.19$$

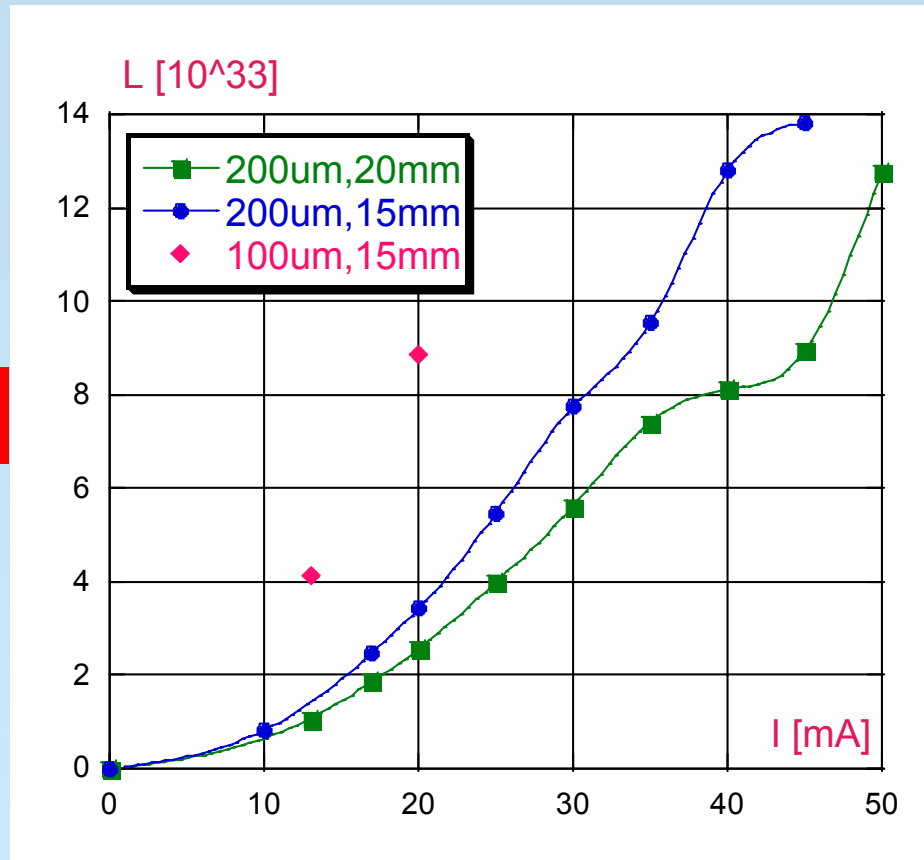
**Possible WP:**

$$v_x = 0.057 \quad v_y = 0.097$$

# Luminosity with shorter bunch, smaller $\sigma_x$

M.Zobov, LNF

110 bunches

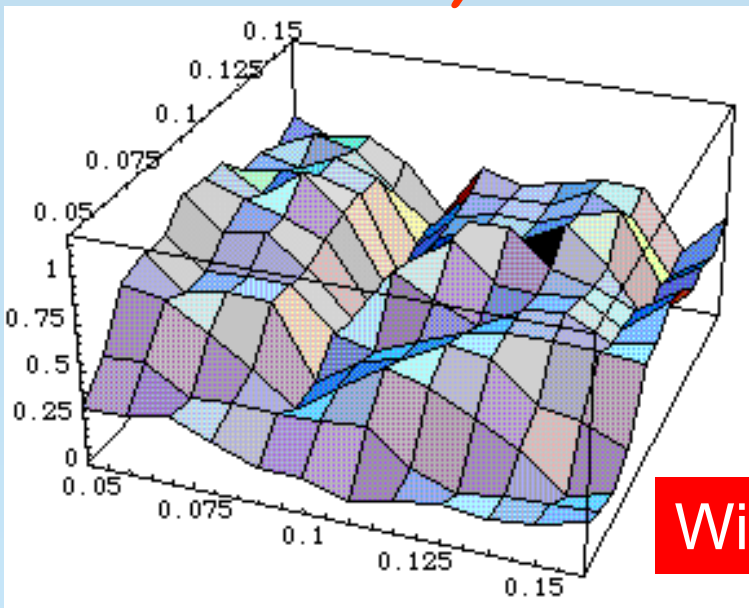


With the present achieved beam parameters (currents, emittances, bunchlengths etc) a luminosity in excess of  $10^{33}$  is predicted.

With  $2A+2A$   $L > 2 \cdot 10^{33}$  is possible

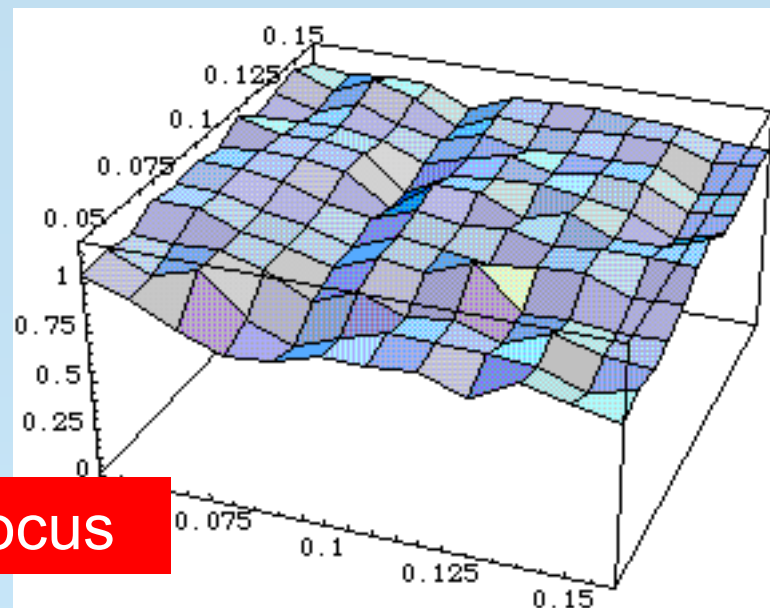
Beam-Beam limit is way above the reachable currents

# Luminosity scan

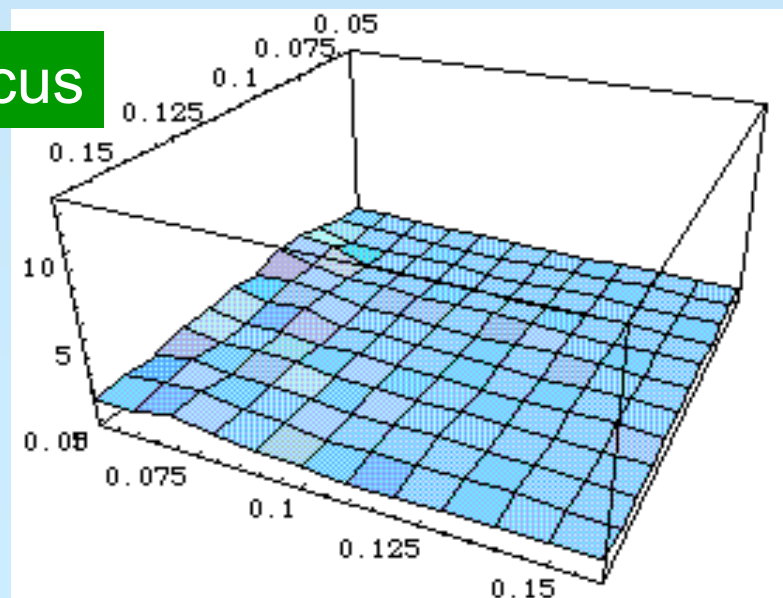
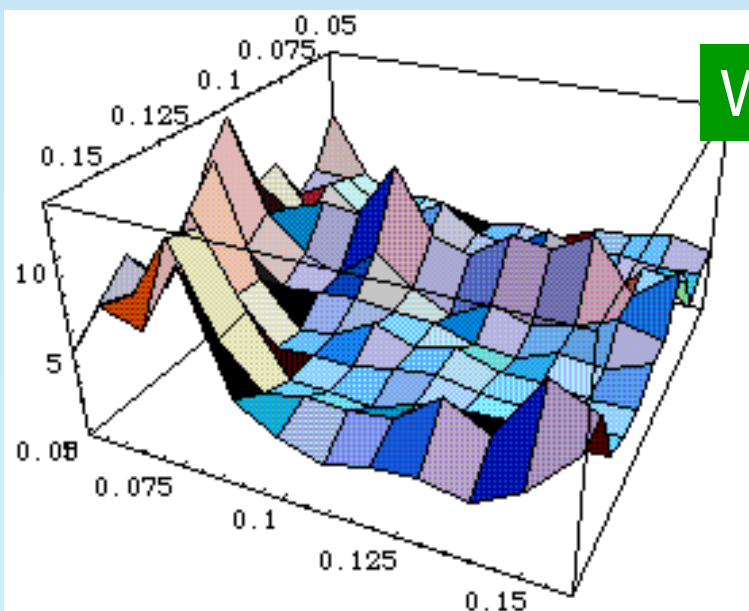


Without Crab Focus

# Vertical Size blow-up scan



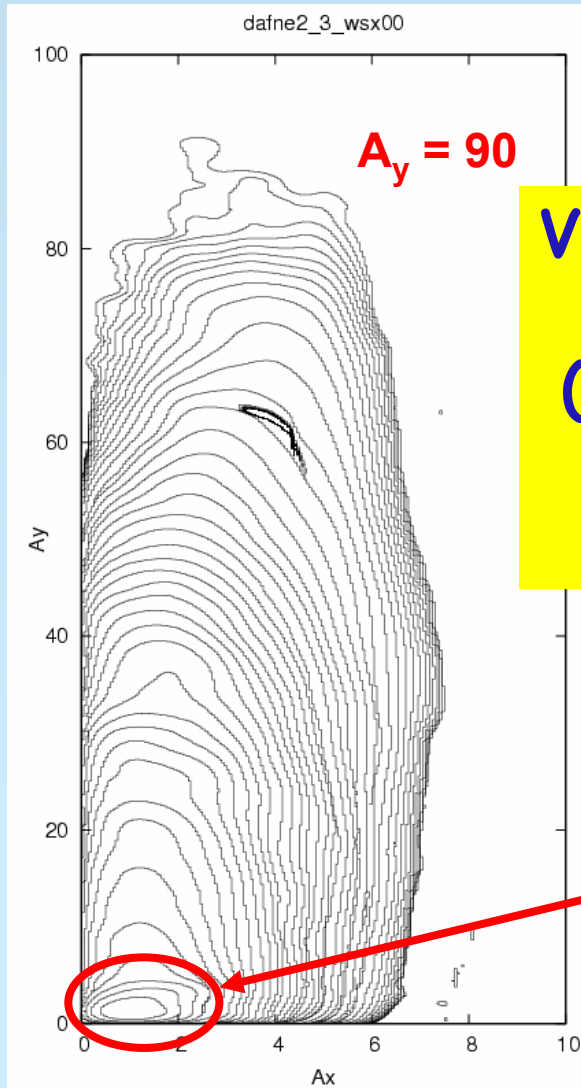
With Crab Focus



# Beam-Beam Tails

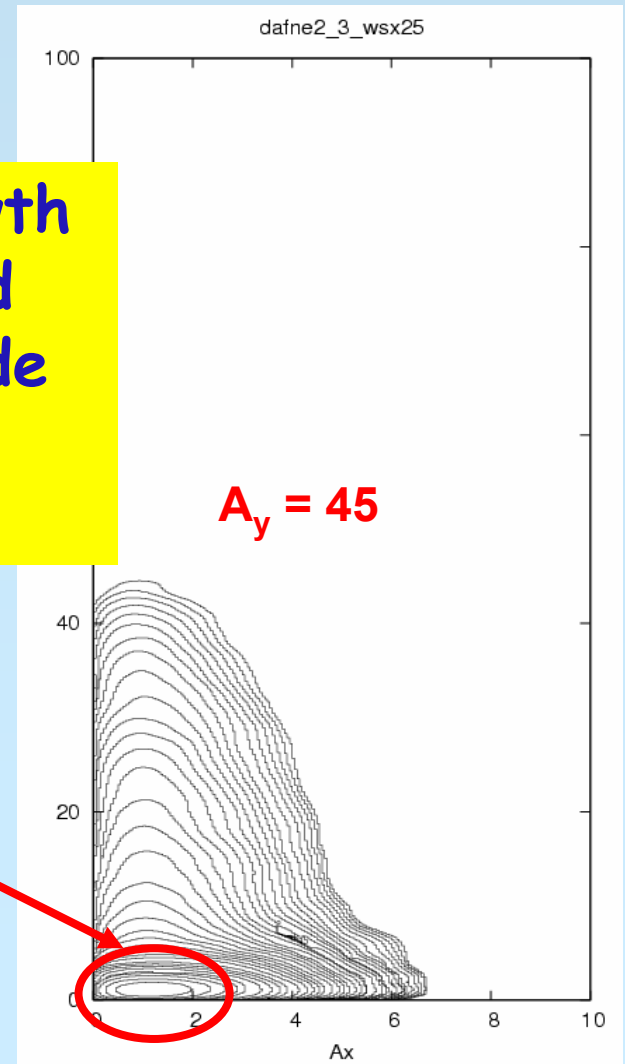
Without Crab Waist

With Crab Waist



Vertical tails growth  
Greatly reduced  
(A is the amplitude  
in number of  
beamsizes  $\sigma$ )

Bunch core  
blowup  
also reduced



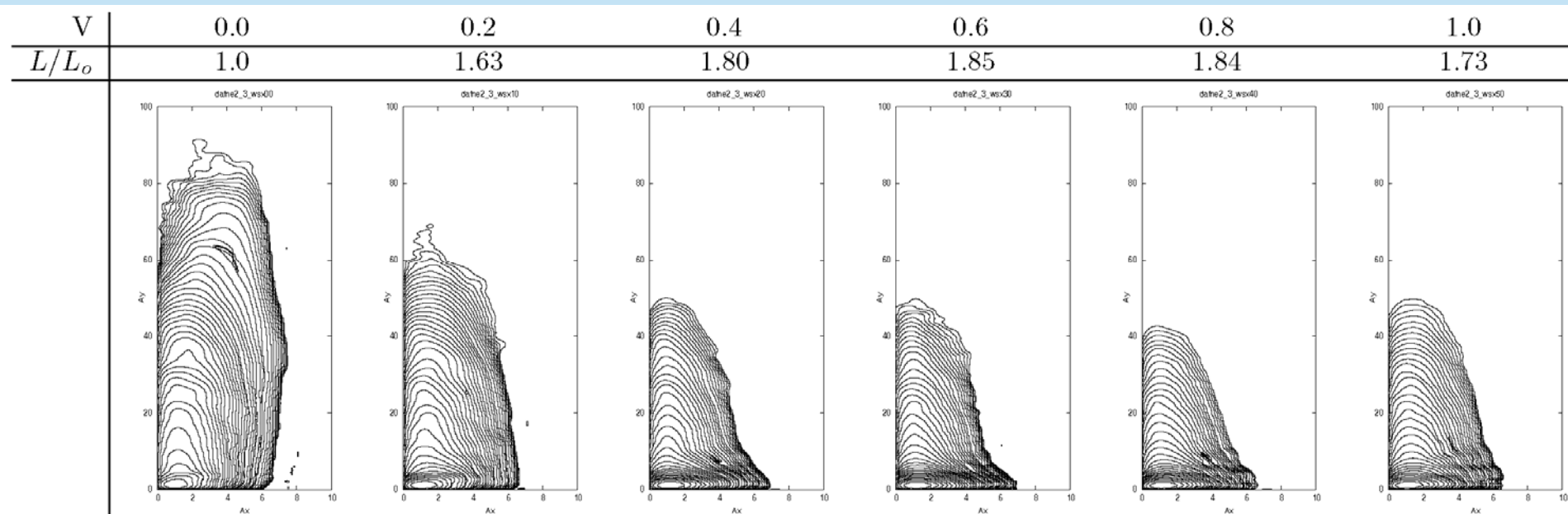
# Beam size and tails vs Crab-waist

Simulations with beam-beam code LIFETRAC

Beam parameters for DAΦNE2

$$y = y_0 + \frac{V}{\theta} x y'_0$$
$$y' = y'_0$$

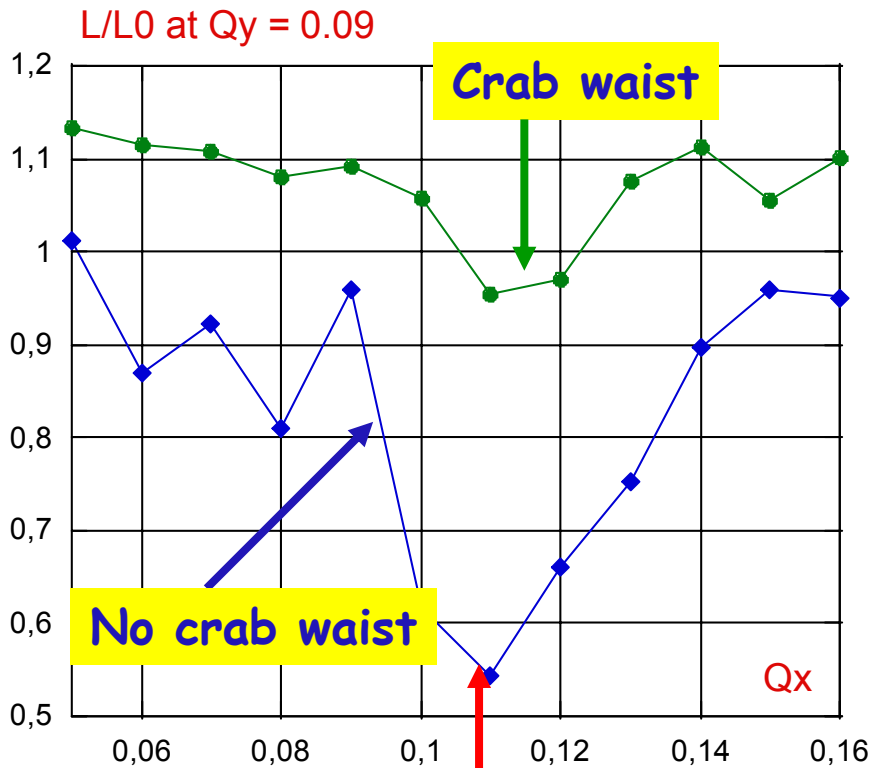
An effective “crabbed” waist map at IP:



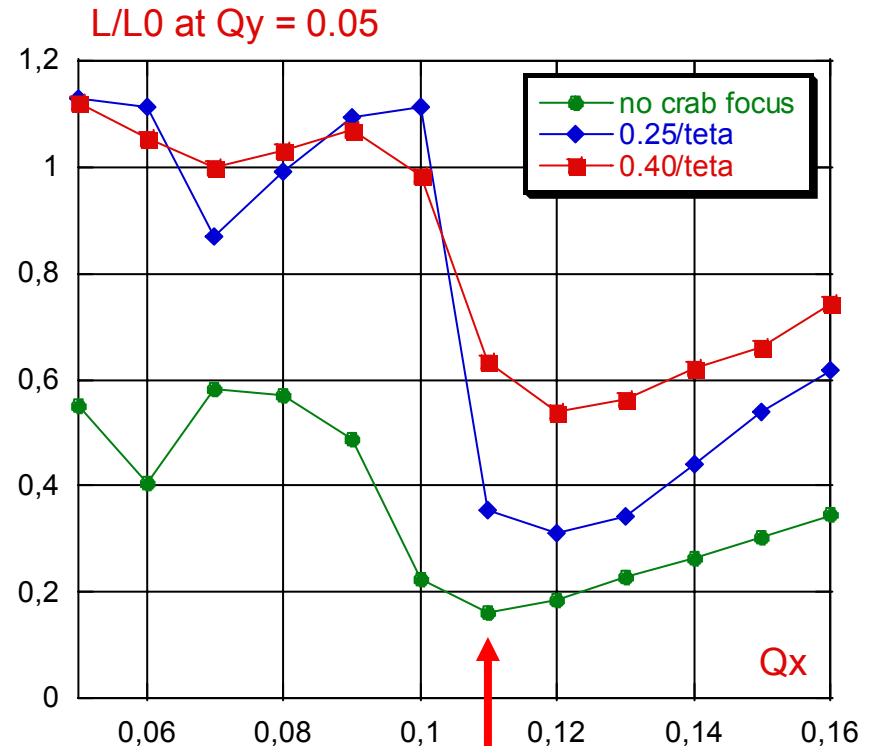
Optimum is shifted from the “theoretical” value  $V=1$  to  $V=0.8$ , since it scales like  $\sigma_z \theta / \sqrt{(\sigma_z \theta)^2 + \sigma_x^2}$

D.N. Shatilov, BINP

# Some resonances

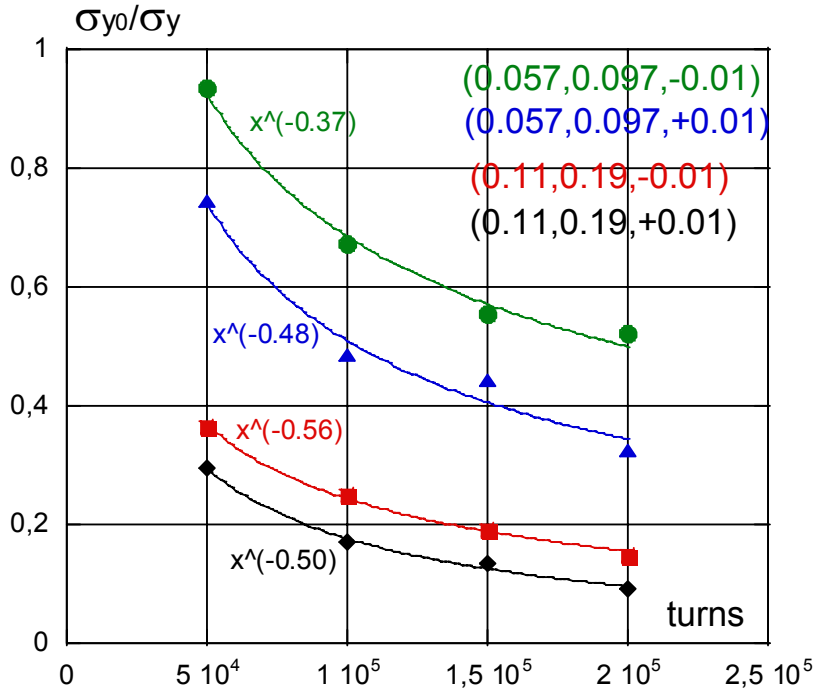


$2Q_x = 2Q_y$



$1Q_x = 2Q_y$   
(present with crossing angle only)

# Vertical blow-up

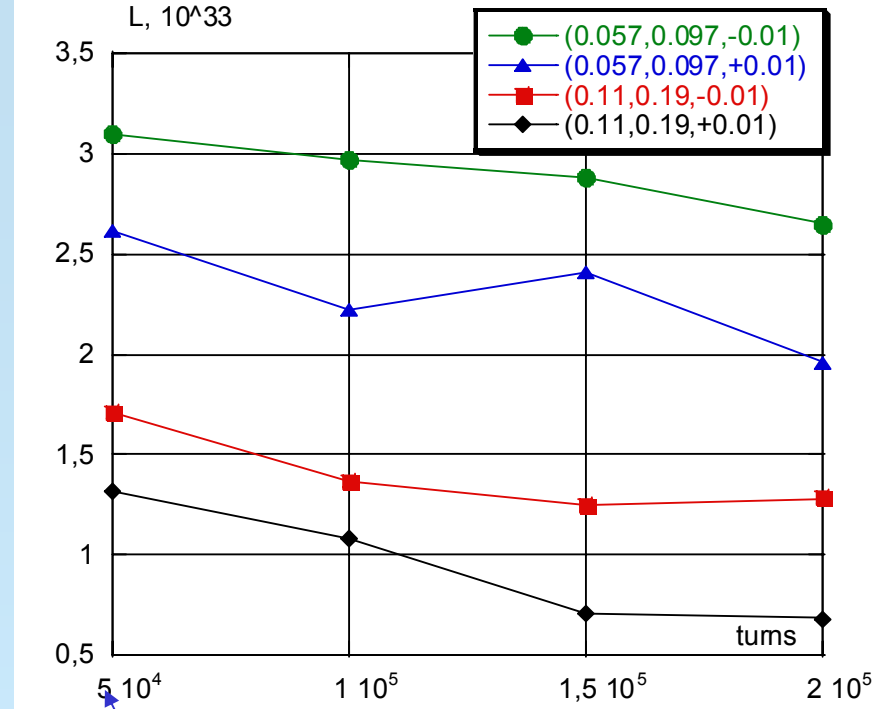


SC Wigmblers

DAΦNE Wigmblers

Wigmblers off

# Luminosity



SC Wigmblers

DAΦNE Wigmblers

Wigmblers off

Very weak luminosity dependence from damping time given the very small beam-beam blow-up

M. Zobov, LNF

# Preliminary results on Super PEP-II

M. Zobov, D. Shatilov

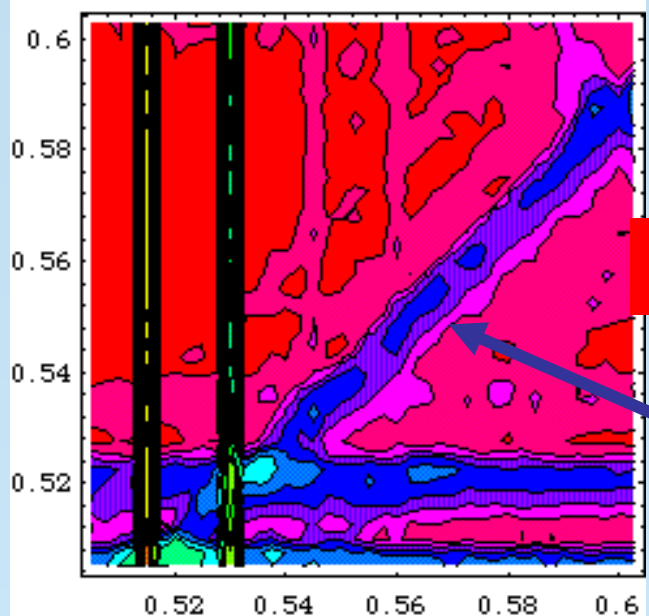
First approach with  
new parameters,  
weak-strong code

$$L = 1.65 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_x &= 20 \text{ nm} \\ \varepsilon_y &= 0.2 \text{ nm} \\ \sigma_x &= 14.4 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \\ \sigma_y &= 0.4 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \\ \sigma_z &= 10 \text{ mm} \\ \sigma_E &= 7 \times 10^{-4} \\ \beta_x &= 10 \text{ mm} \\ \beta_y &= 0.8 \text{ mm} \\ v_s &= 0.03 \\ C^s &= 2.2 \text{ km} \\ f_{\text{col}} &= 238 \text{ MHz} \\ \theta &= 2 \times 14 \text{ mrad} \\ \tau_x &= 35 \text{ ms} \\ N_1 &= 1.3 \times 10^{11} \\ N_2 &= 4.4 \times 10^{10} \\ I_1 &= 5 \text{ A} \\ I_2 &= 1.7 \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

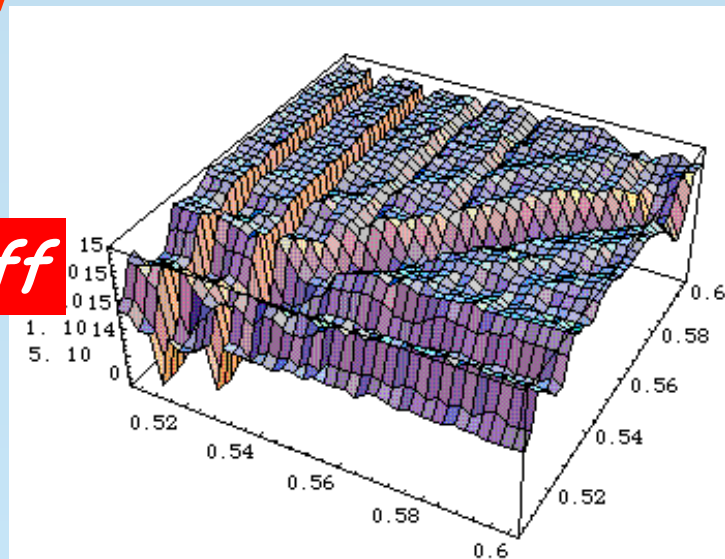


# Tune scan for Super-PEPII

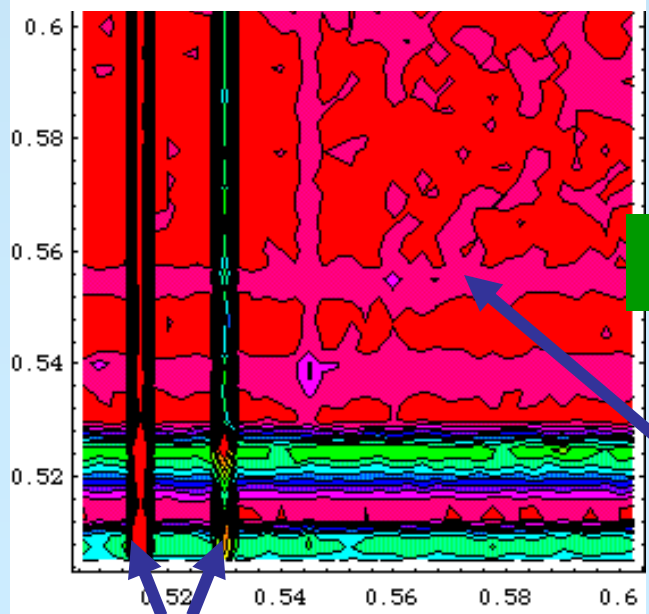


*crab focus off*

Coupling resonance

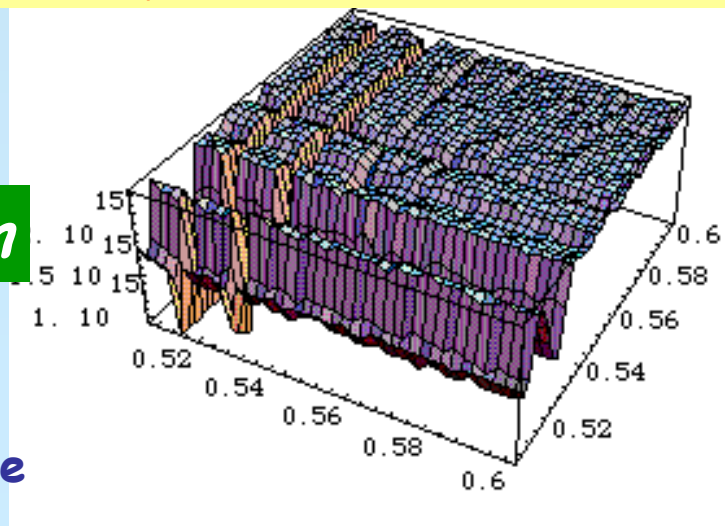


No dependence on tunes !!



*crab focus on*

Coupling resonance disappears



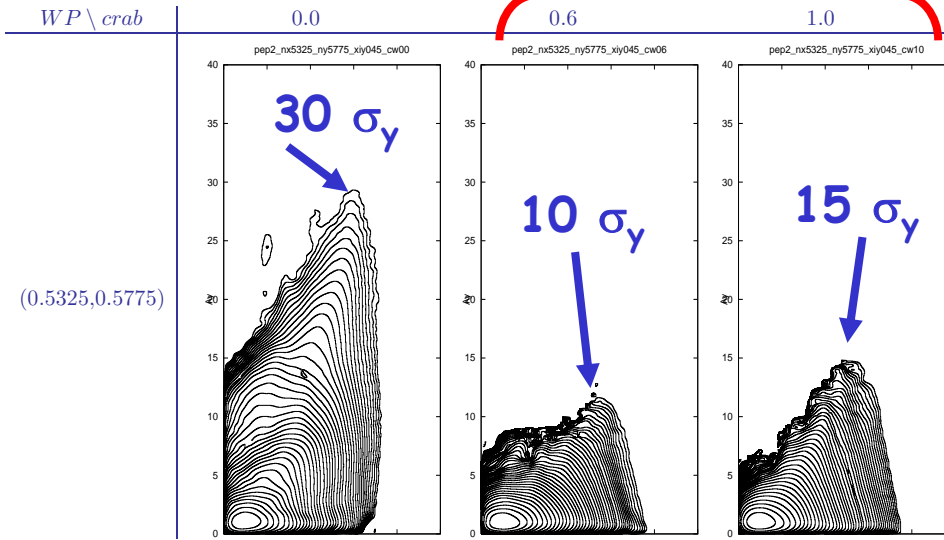
Synchrotron resonances

M.Zobov, D.Shatilov

Crab Off

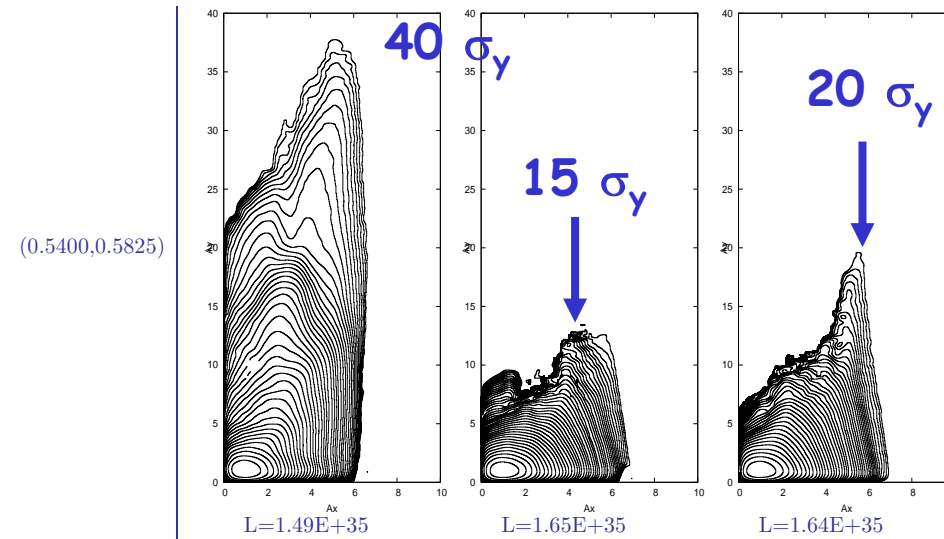
Crab On

*Tails growth*



$v_x = 0.5325, v_y = 0.5775$

$L=1.5 \times 10^{35}$      $L=1.65 \times 10^{35}$      $L=1.64 \times 10^{35}$



$v_x = 0.54, v_y = 0.5825$

$n/\theta = 0$

$n/\theta = 0.6$

$n/\theta = 1$

M.Zobov, D.Shatilov

# Conclusions

- The “crossing angle with crab waist” scheme has shown big potentiality and exciting results  
→ LNF, Pisa, BINP and KEKB physicists are working on the bb simulation with different codes to explore its properties and find the best set of parameters
- This scheme is promising also for increasing luminosity at existing factories, as DAΦNE, KEKB and possibly PEPII