

Beam-beam effect with Crab cavity

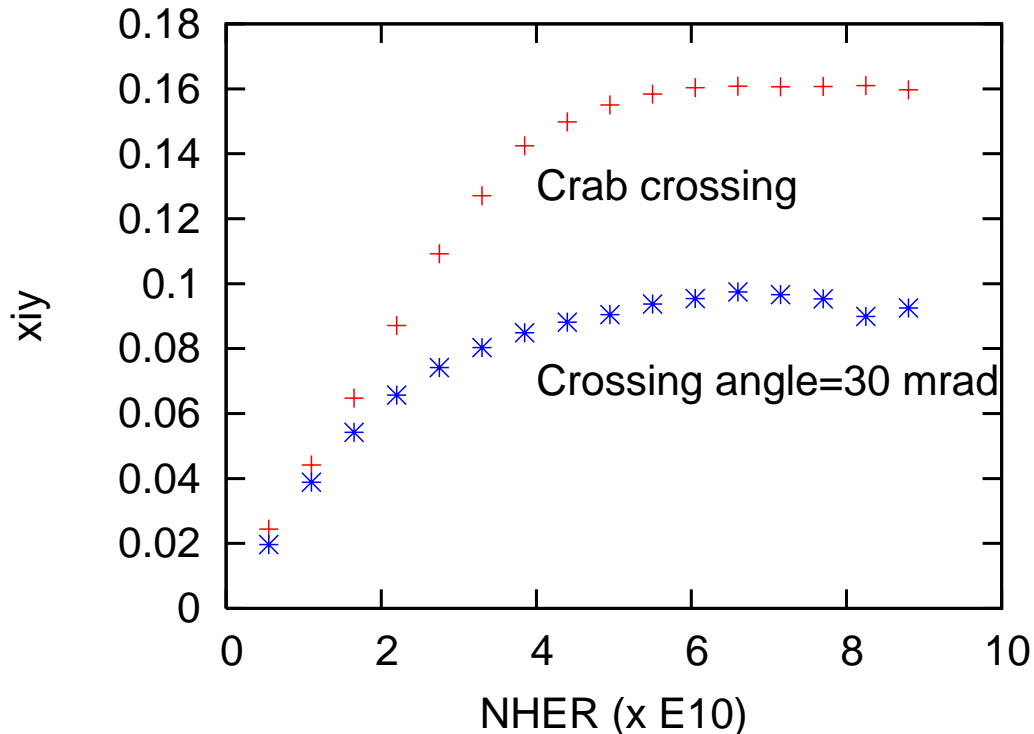
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MAC2007 for KEKB

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Essentials of crab collision (head-on collision)

- Symmetry of the collision.
- Symmetry breaking, what degrades the luminosity.



Perfect symmetry
case

$$N_{+}\gamma_{+} = N_{-}\gamma_{-}$$

Our operating condition

Equal tune shift condition

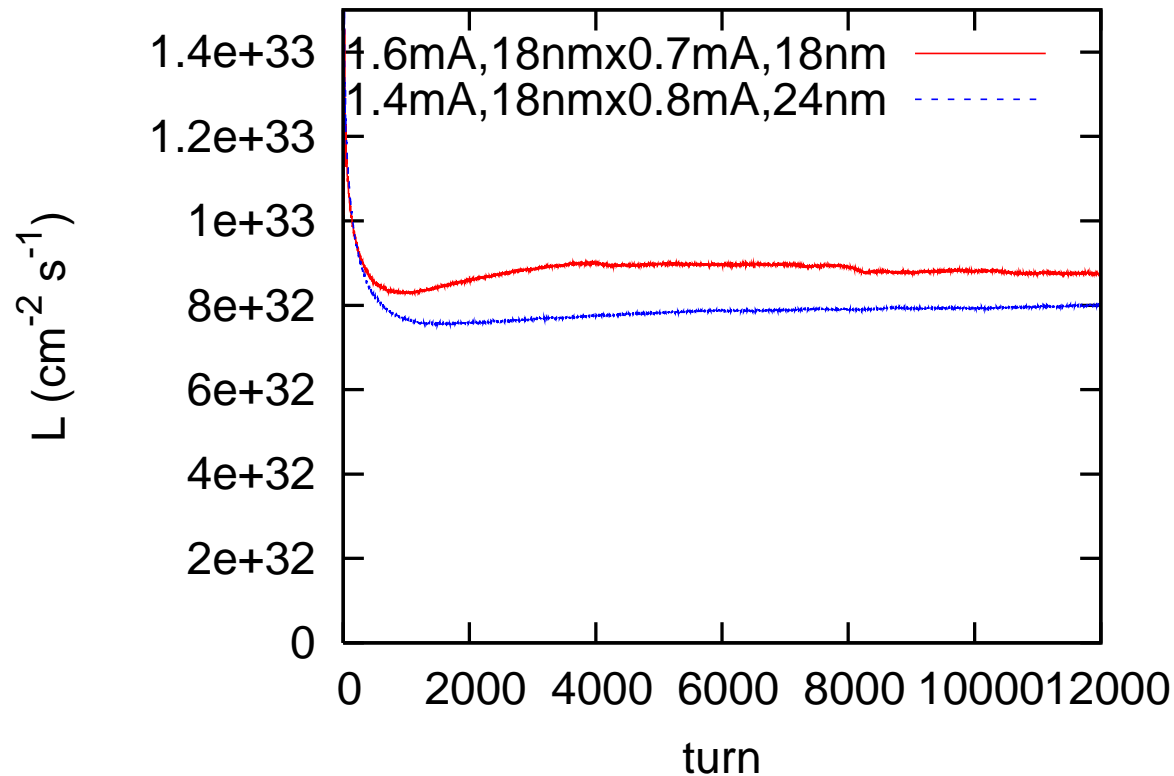
	LER	HER
E	3.5 GeV	8
ε_x	18 nm	24 nm
N	8.66×10^{10}	5.05×10^{10}
I_b	1.39 mA	0.81 mA
Operation	1.2 mA	0.67 mA

$$\xi_{y,\pm} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{N_{\mp} r_e}{\gamma_{\pm}} \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{x,\mp} \kappa_{\mp}^{1/2} \beta_{y,\mp}^{1/2} \beta_{x,\mp}^{1/2}}$$

$$\xi_{y,+} = \xi_{y,-} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{N_+ \gamma_+}{\varepsilon_{x,+}} = \frac{N_- \gamma_-}{\varepsilon_{x,-}}$$

Luminosity at the condition

- The emittance compensation is no problem.



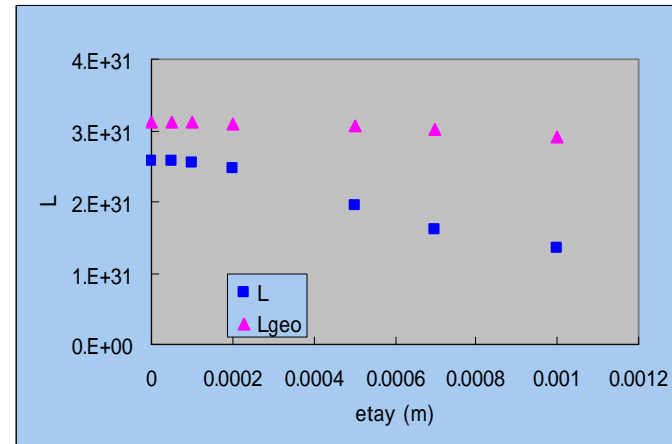
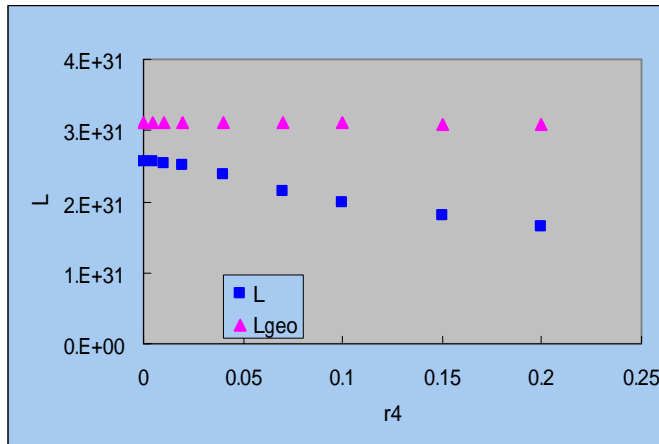
Symmetry breaking source

- Optimization with a large number of parameters
- Offset Δx , Δy , $\Delta x'$, $\Delta y'$
- Twiss parameters, $\beta(\text{waist})$, $R_{i=1,4}$, $\eta_{x,y}$, $\eta'_{x,y}$ of each beam.

Tolerance for twiss parameters

- Tolerance of all parameters are individually in controllable range.

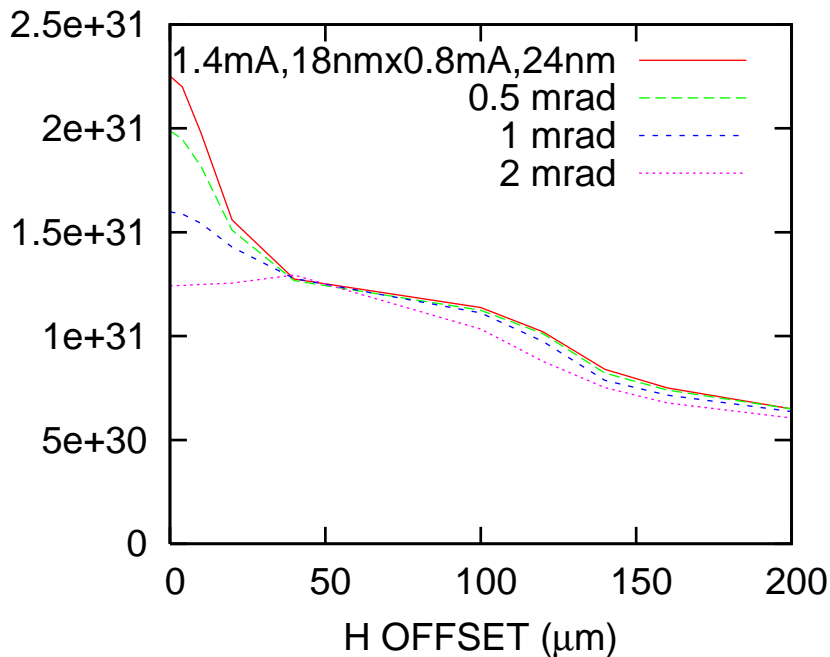
1 unit for KEKB tuning: $r_4=0.021$, $\eta=0.00016$



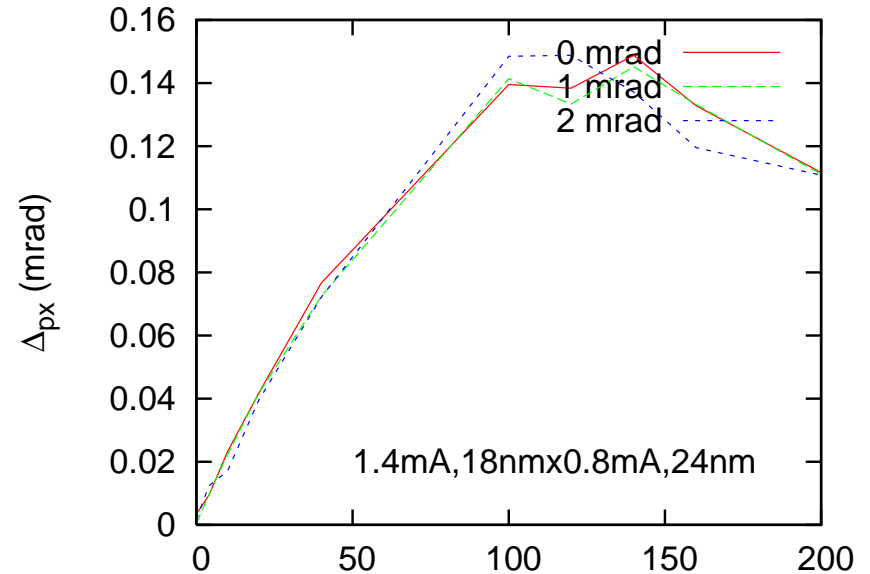
Difficulty for multi-parameters optimization

Horizontal scan

- Luminosity



beam-beam kick

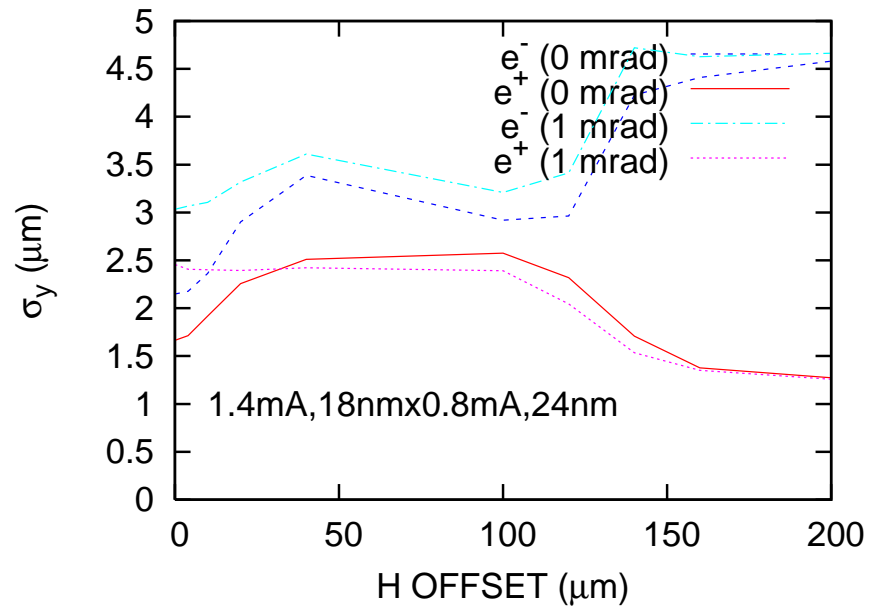
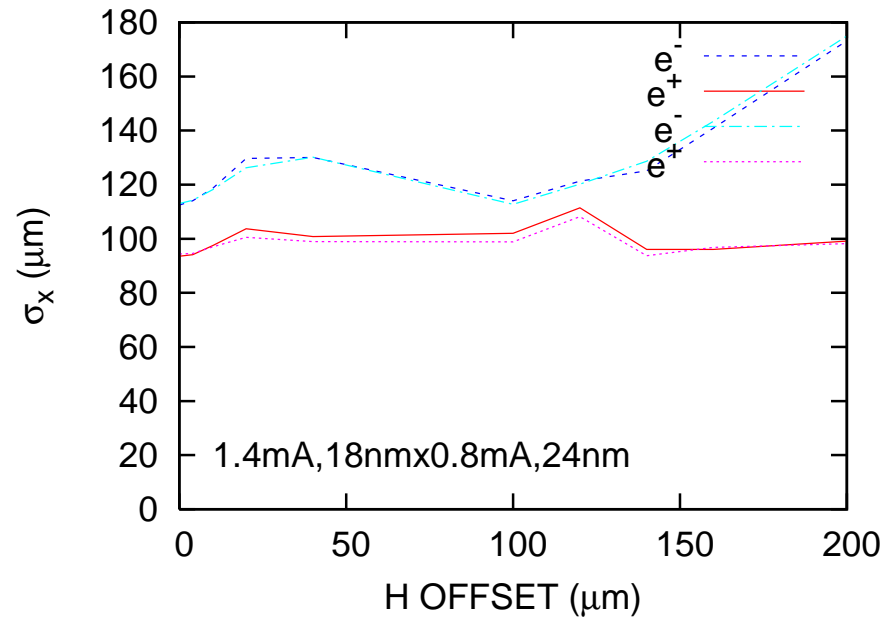


This figure is meaningful.

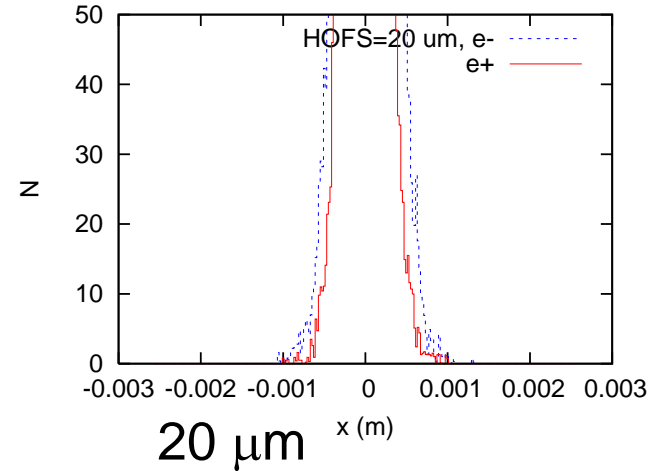
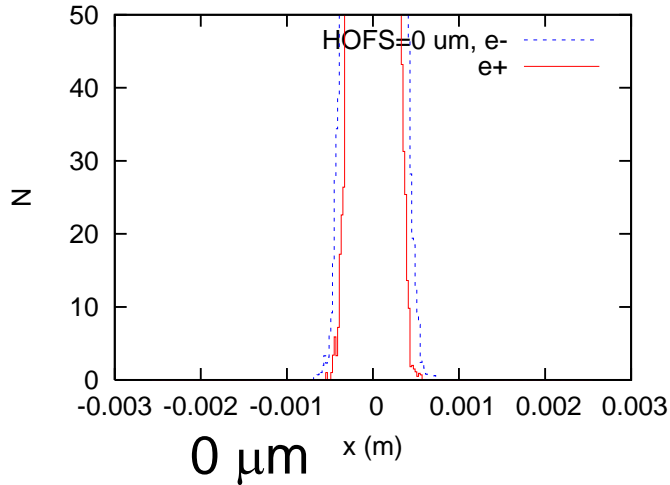
Even the two parameters, the search of the peak seems to be hard: if residual crossing angle is 2 mrad, we can not realize the existence of the peak.

We have to arrive the peak for multi-parameter.

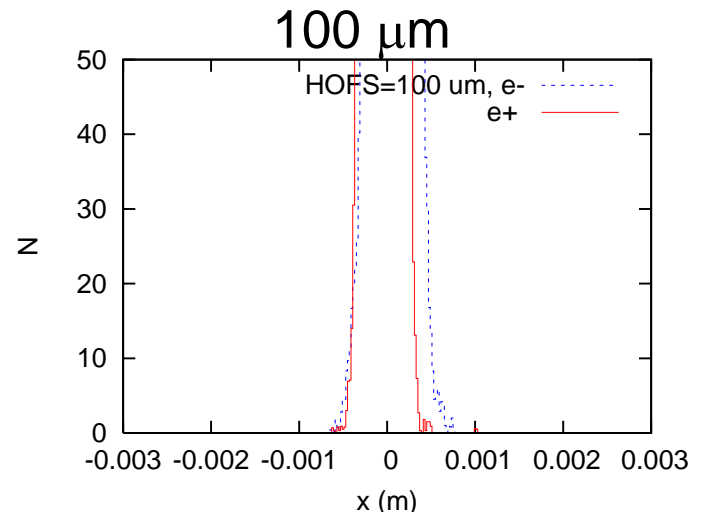
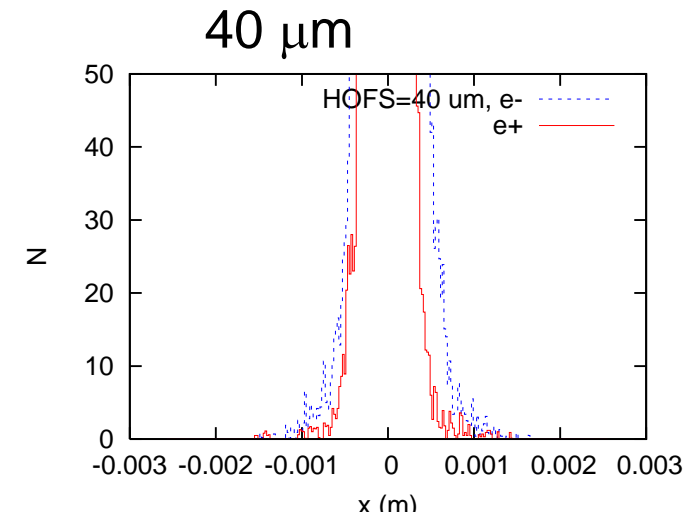
Beam size and H-offset



Life time and offset



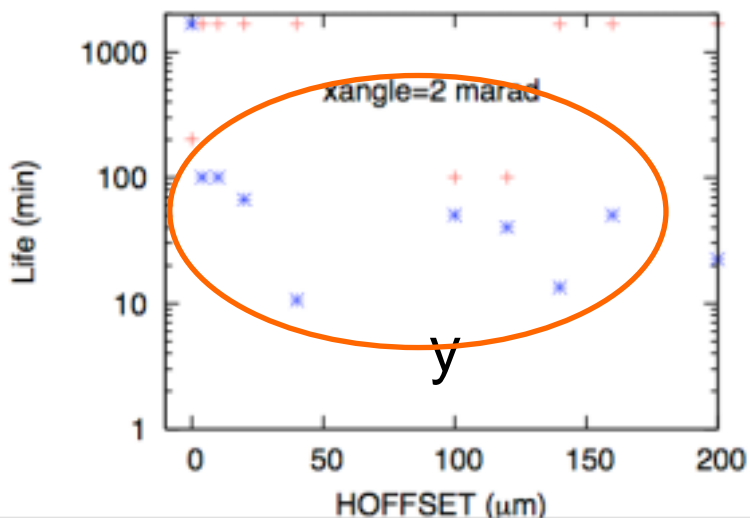
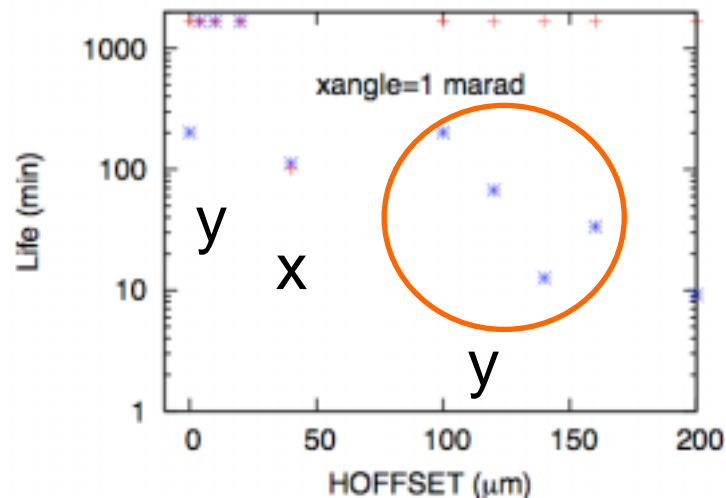
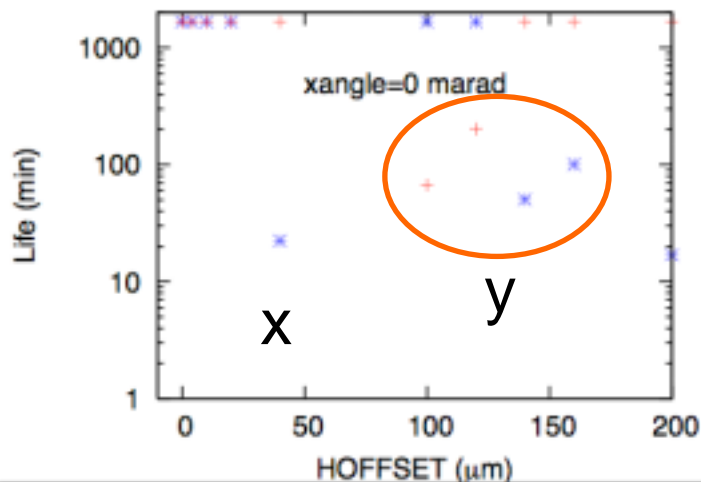
- Life time may be short at H-offset 20, 40 μm , $J_x=3 \mu\text{m}$



Beam-beam induced Life time evaluation

- Simplified method.
- Count the number of particle outgoing from the meshed area.
- Meshed area, $\pm 2.5 \text{ mm} \times 0.05 \text{ mm}$.
- $A_x = 7.8 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$, $A_y = 0.36 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$.
- Actual aperture $A_x \sim 12 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$ $A_y \sim 1 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$.

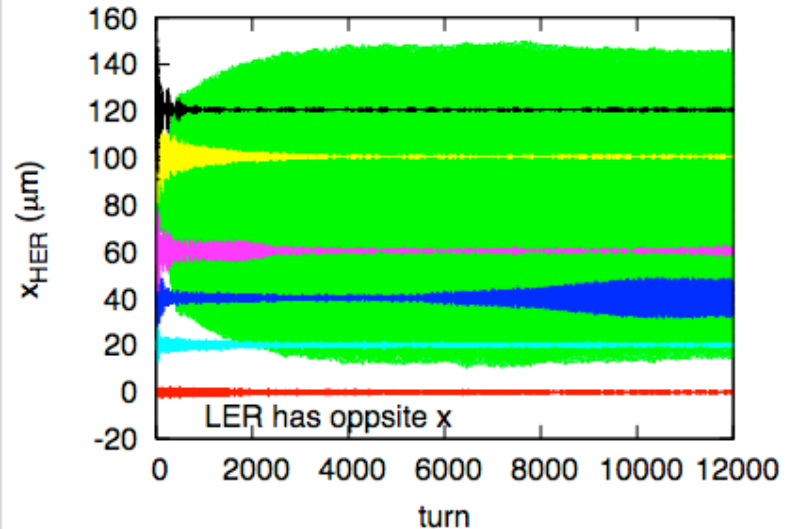
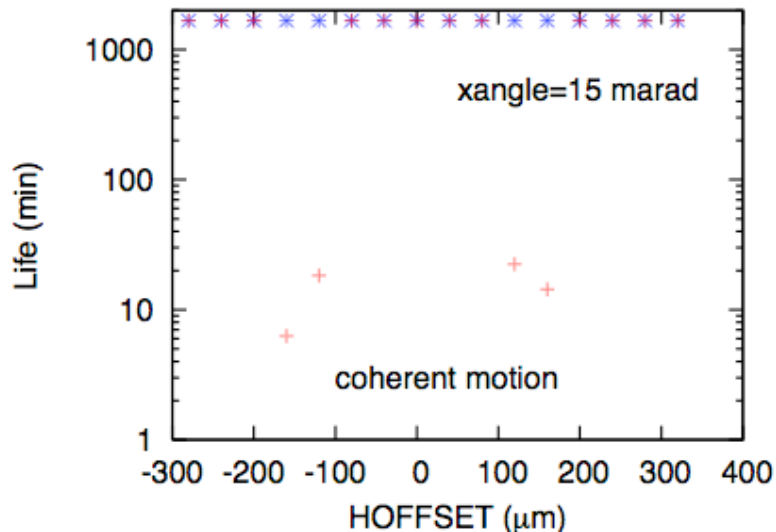
Beam loss feature



- Beam particles are lost vertical for large horizontal offset.
- Beam particles are lost horizontal for horizontal offset 50 μm .
- Electron beam is easily lost in this condition.

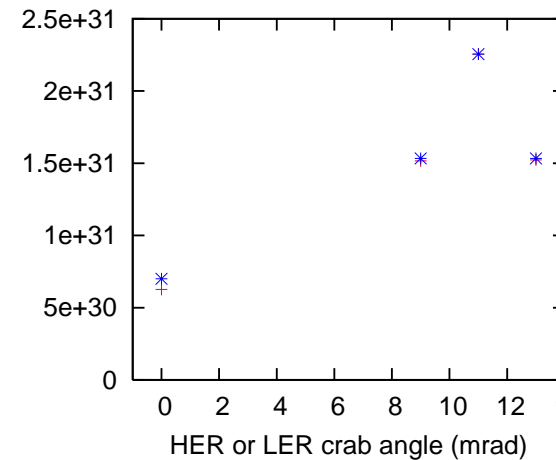
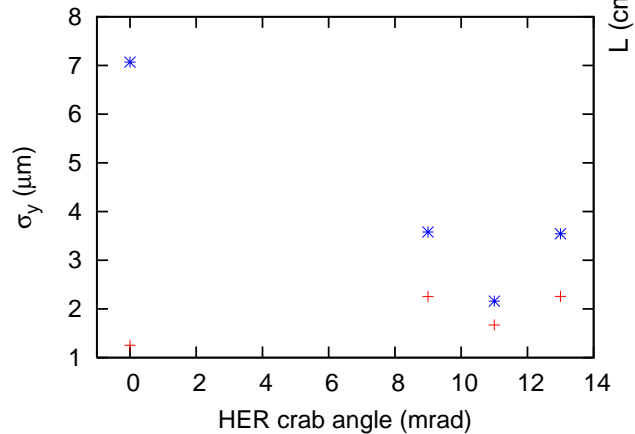
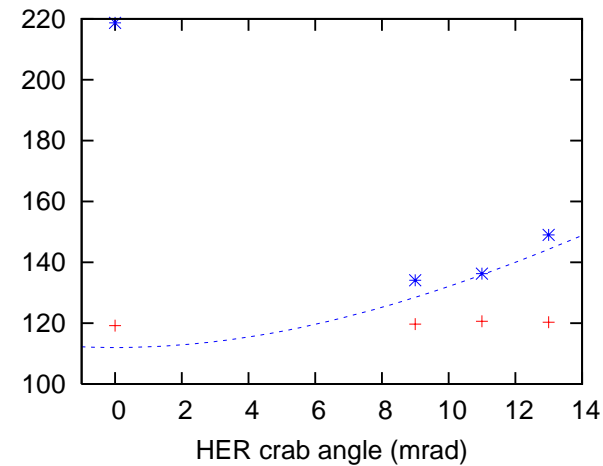
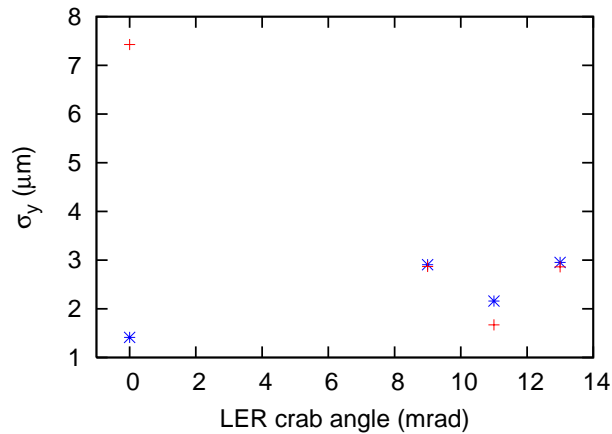
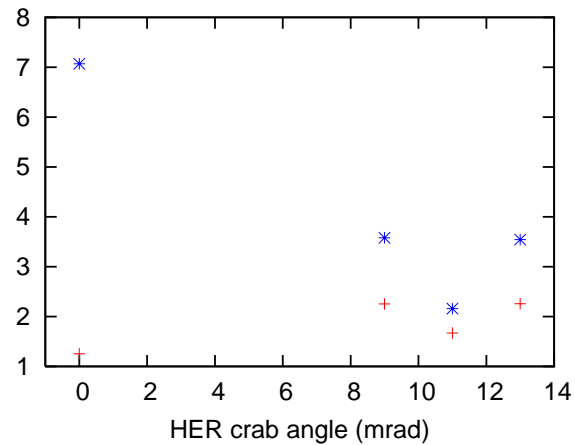
Beam life at 11 mrad crossing

- Life time is no problem, if coherent motion does not occur

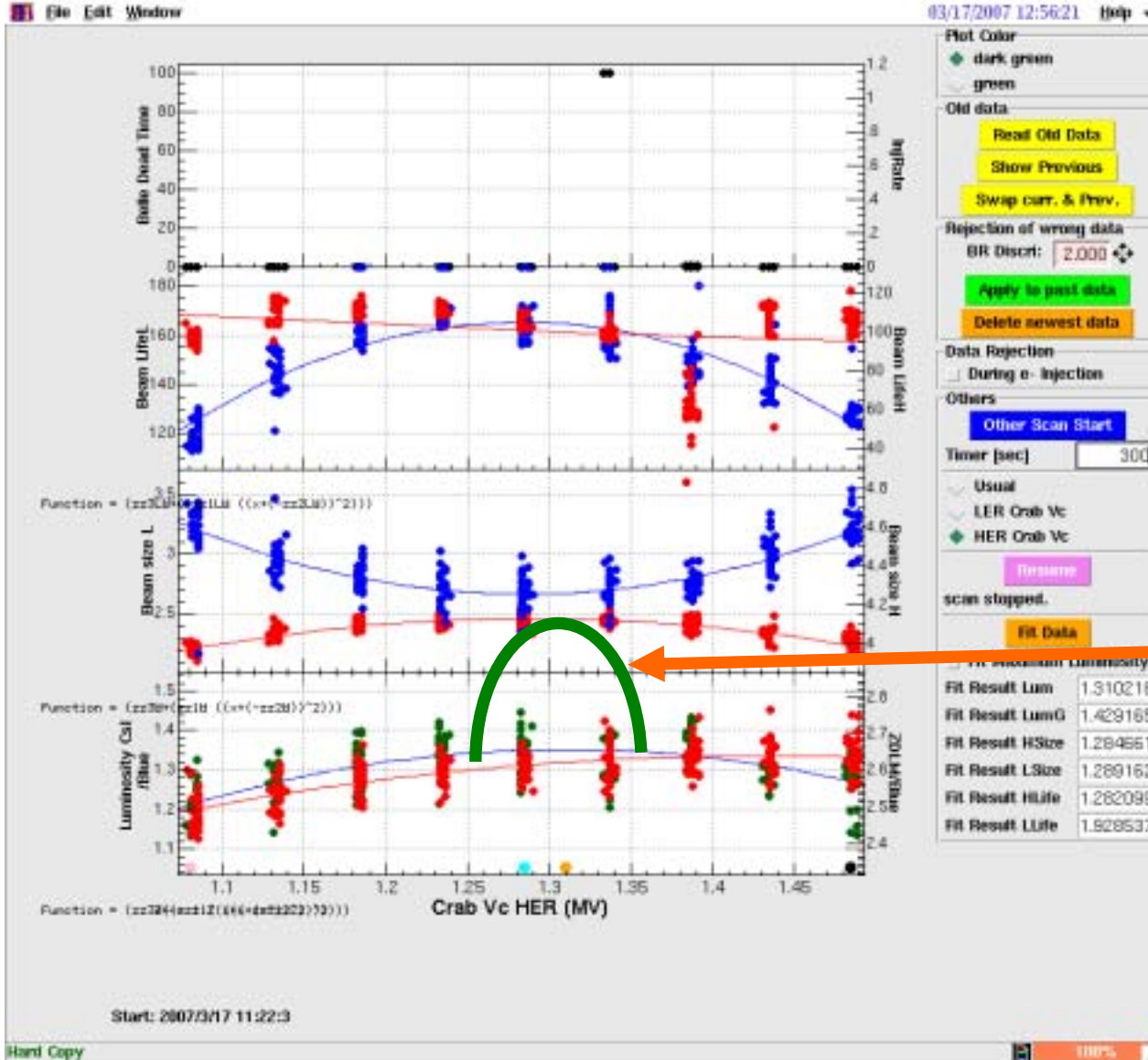


Simulation of the Crab voltage scan

- The size is minimum for no bunch tilt.



Measurement of HER voltage scan

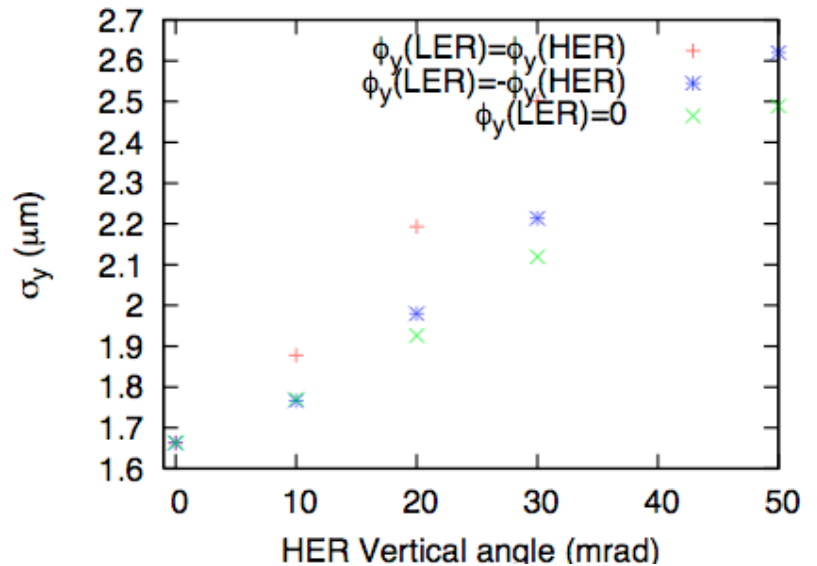
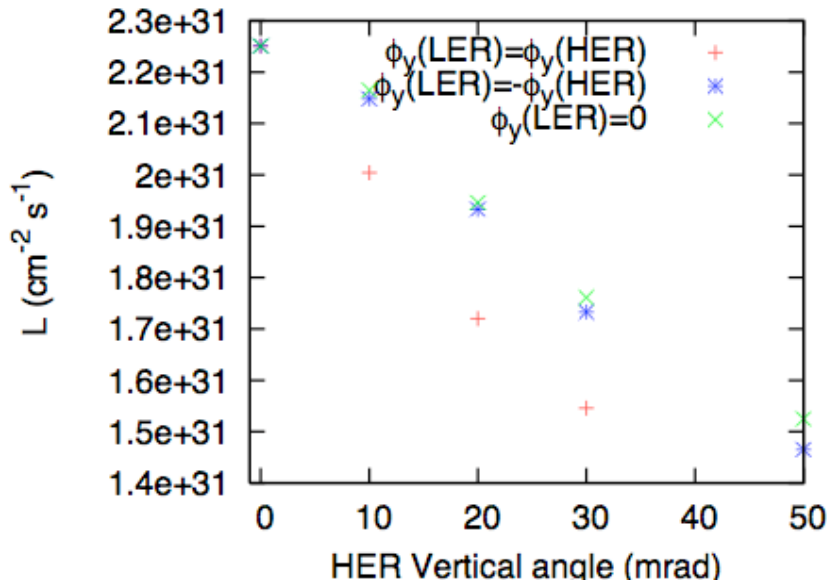
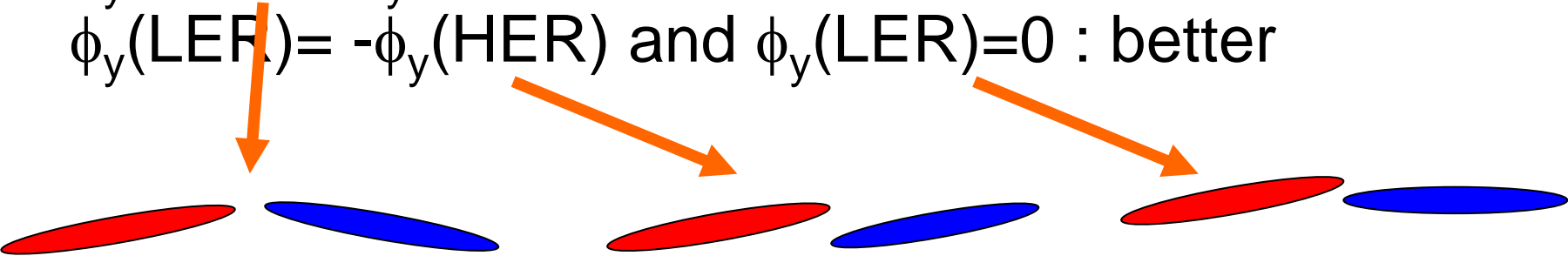


If there is not other errors, we have a shape enhancement.

Vertical angle

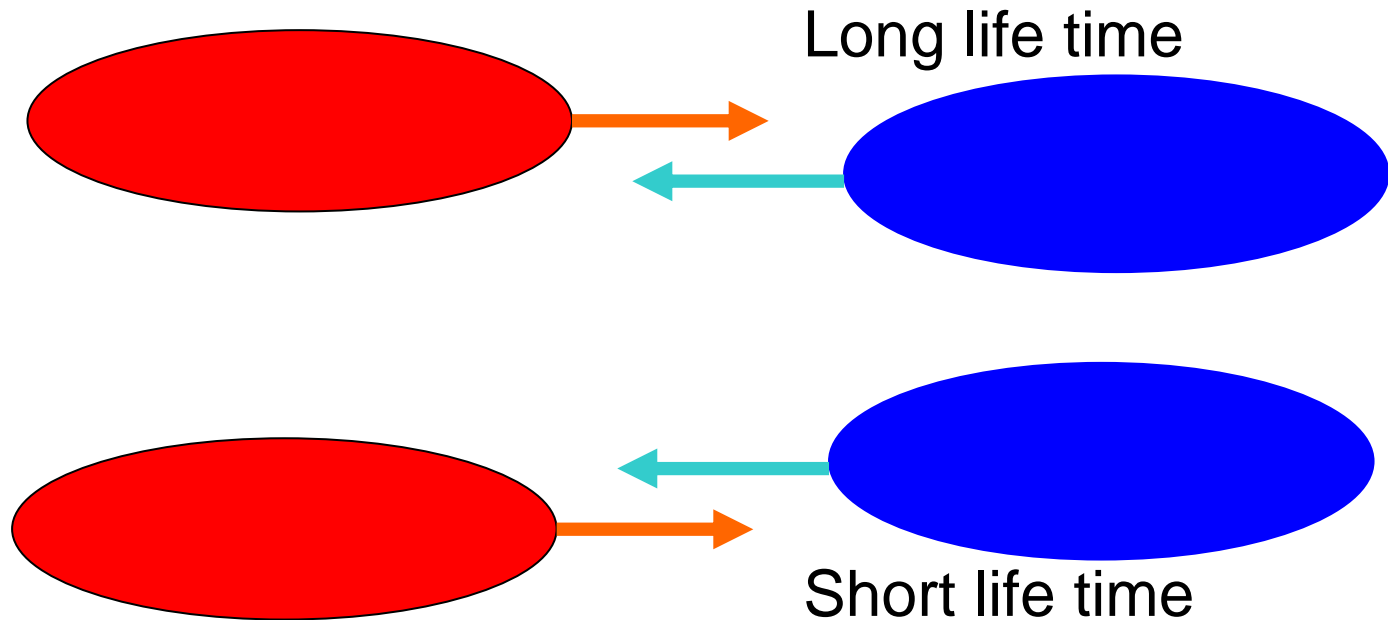
$\phi_y(\text{LER}) = \phi_y(\text{HER})$: worst

$\phi_y(\text{LER}) = -\phi_y(\text{HER})$ and $\phi_y(\text{LER}) = 0$: better



Most serious issue for the crab operation

- Asymmetry for the horizontal offset
- Beam life time is very short in a region of a horizontal offset.
- We still have just like “Egure” effect even in head-on collision.
- This asymmetry can not be reproduced by the simulation.

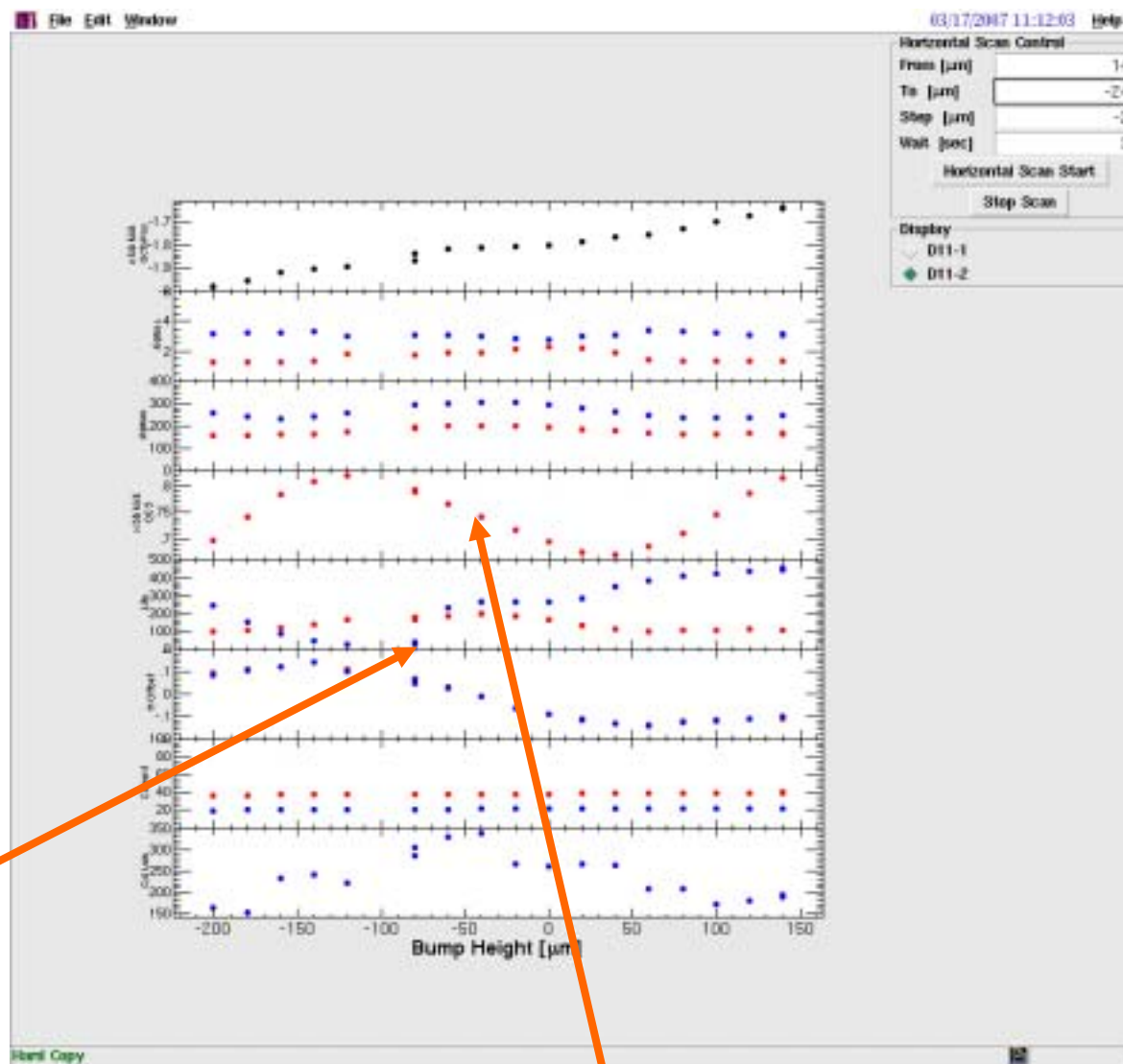


Horizontal offset scan

- The beam current seems to be limited by the short life time of the region.
- The region is enlarged for high current.

HER life

LER life decreases depending on the condition

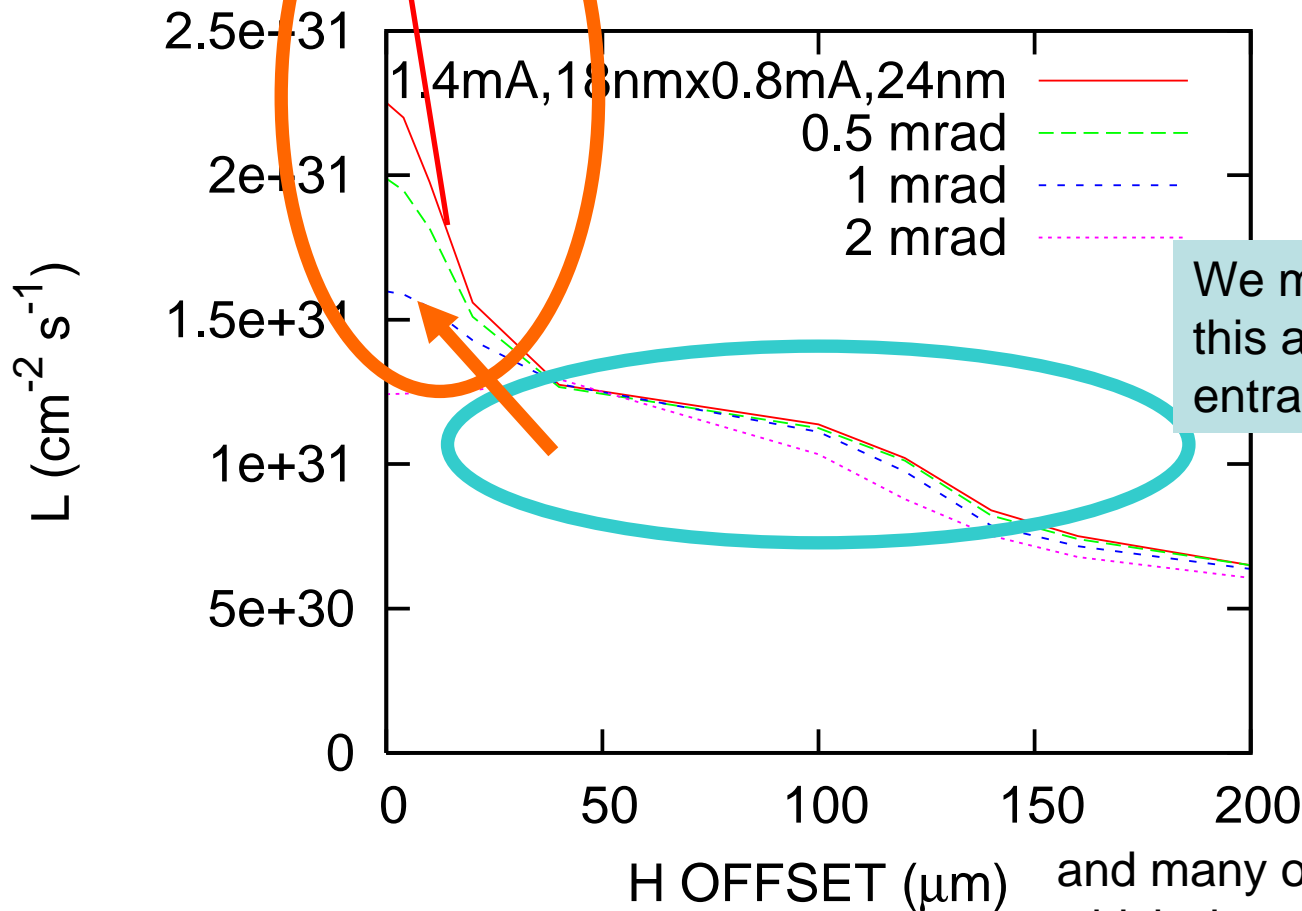


Collision center given by the beam-beam kick

Beam-beam limit for us

For more sophisticated parameters, the luminosity is higher.

Real world or the kingdom of Heaven?



and many other parameters, which destroy the symmetry