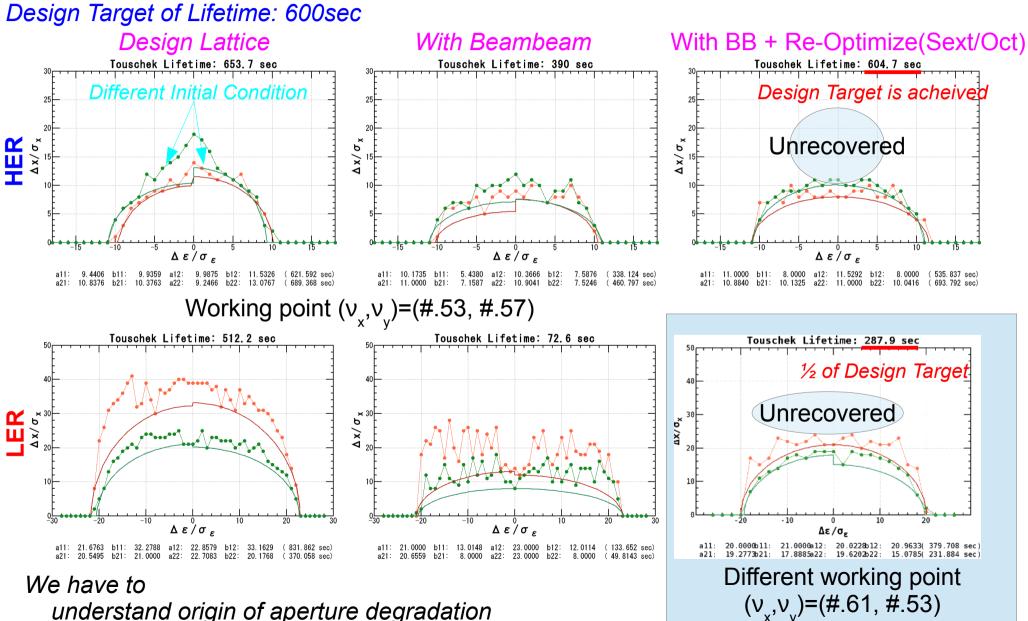
Beam-beam + Dynamic Aperture

ICFA Mini-Workshop on Commissioning of SuperKEKB and e+e- Colliders

2013.11.12

Akio Morita

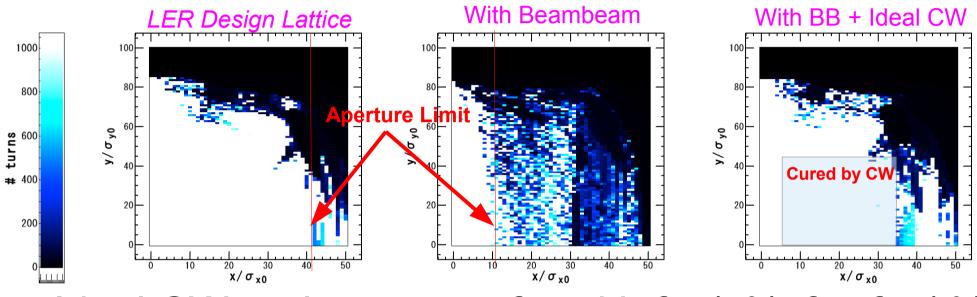
Dynamic Aperture & Lifetime



understand origin of aperture degradation find method to cure transverse aperture

DA cured by Ideal Crab Waist

Initial amplitude vs Number of turns



• Ideal CW replaces map f_{BB} with $f_{CW}(+\lambda) \cdot f_{BB} \cdot f_{CW}(-\lambda)$

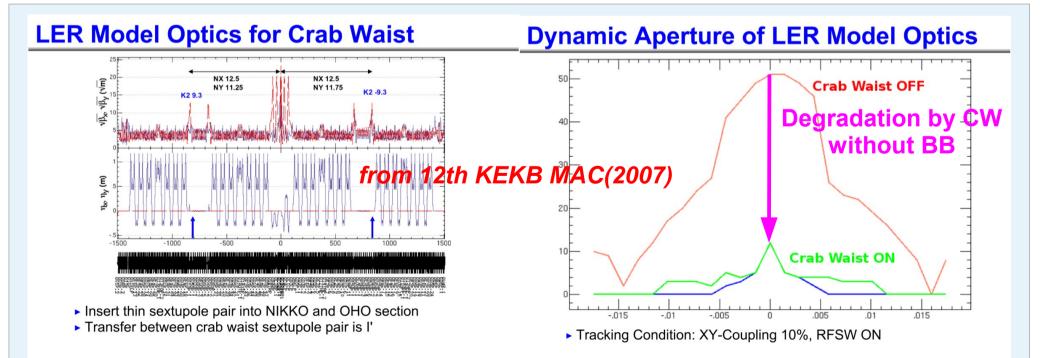
- f_{cw} is constructed by thin sextupole between thin phase rotator pair.
- $f_{_{CW}}(\lambda)$: $(x,x',y,y',z,\delta) \rightarrow (x,x'+\lambda/2 \ y'^2,y-\lambda \ x \ y',y',z,\delta)$

Past trial of CW on KEKB model

• Our past trial of CW on KEKB model lattice is failed because of degradation of aperture!

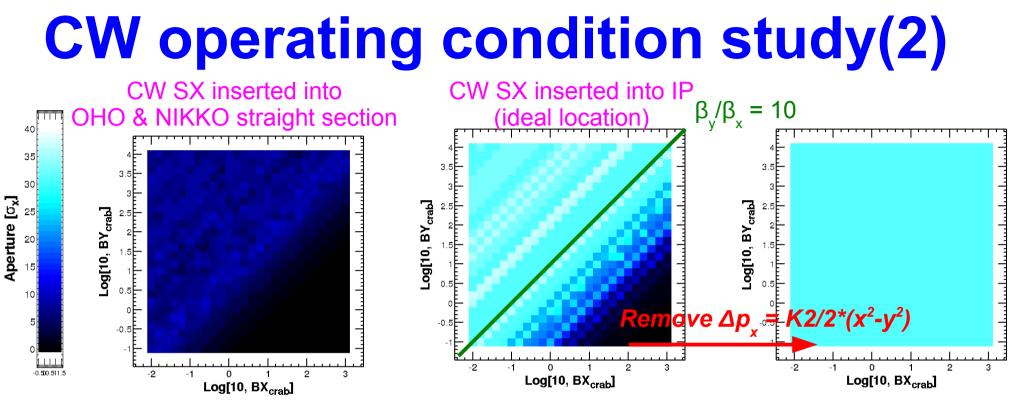
Questions

- Who is preventing dynamic aperture?
- What is operating condition of CW?

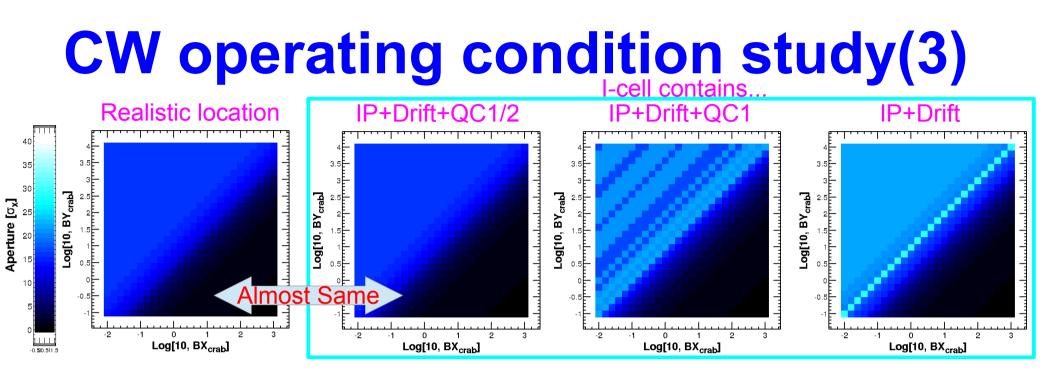


CW operating condition study(1)

- Simplified IR lattice model for study
 - Remove solenoid, QC's offset & rotation, K0,SK0,SK1
 - Control QC's multipoles Kn,SKn(n \ge 2)
 - Insert CW sextupole pair by using both thin sextupole and thin phase rotator into dispersion free section
 - Fix betatron phase between CW sextupole and IP to (π + 2n π , π /2 + 2m π) ($^{\forall}$ n,m \in **Z**)
 - Fix $\alpha_x \& \alpha_y$ at CW sextupole to 0
 - Control $\beta_x \& \beta_y$ at CW sextupole



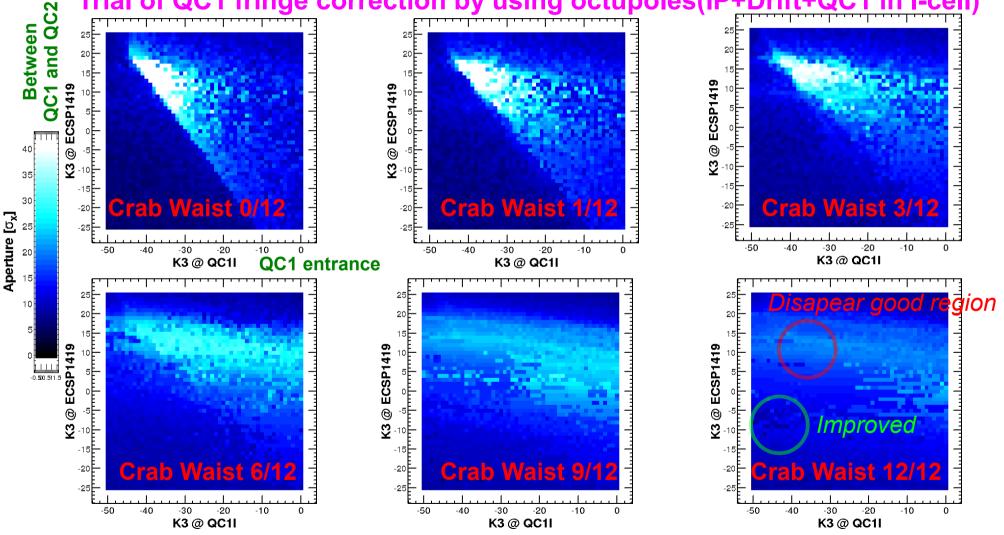
- Scan β-functions at CW sextupole
- CW works with ideal location, however, does not work with realistic location
- Aperture depends on $\beta_{_{\!\rm V}}/\beta_{_{\!\rm X}}$ ratio at CW sextpole
- This limit is caused by K2/2*(x²-y²) term.



- Location dependency test on simplified lattice without higher order multipoles
- Aperture depends with final focus quadrupoles
 between CW I-cell
- Aperture blocker WOULD be non-linear Maxwellian fringe of FF quadrupoles

CW operating condition study(4)

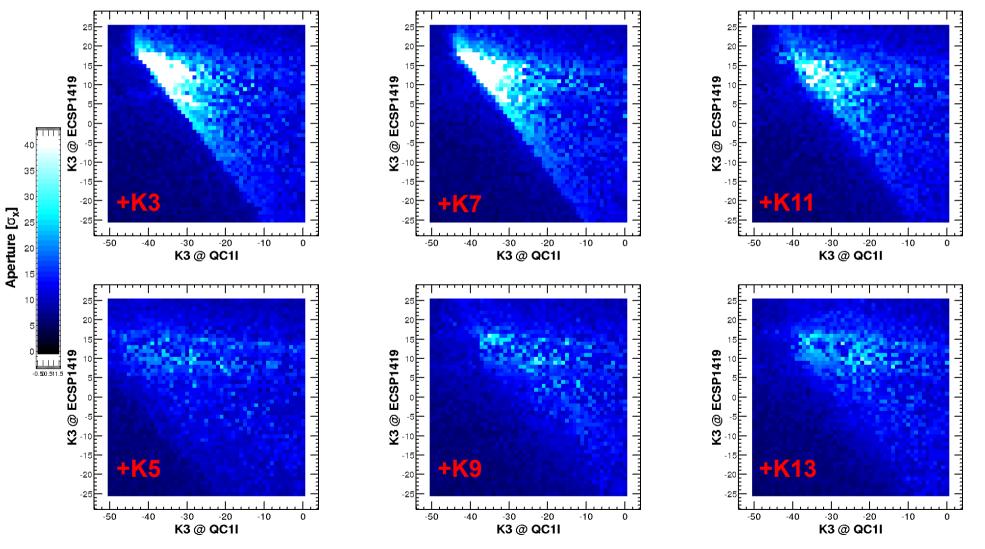
Trial of QC1 fringe correction by using octupoles(IP+Drift+QC1



- CW improves aperture of worst cases
- CW limits aperture of best case

DA blocking multipole study(1)

Simplified IR + QC's Higher Order Multipole in Design(without CW)

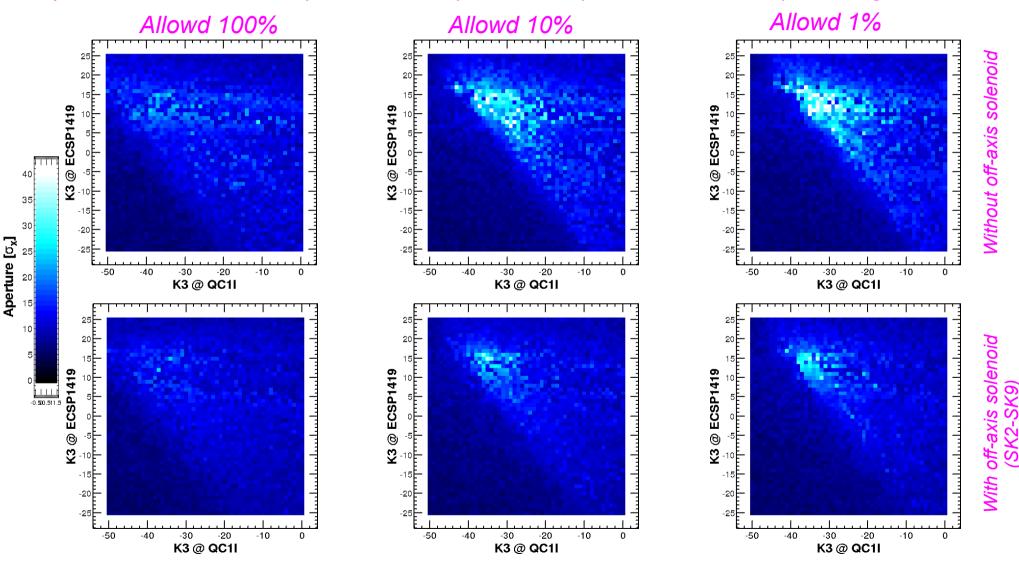


Good DA region disappears by adding QC's allowed multipoles in design

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DA blocking multipole study(2)

Simplifed IR + Non-allowed(K3,7,11,15,19) & Allowed(K5,K9,K13,17,K21) in Design without CW

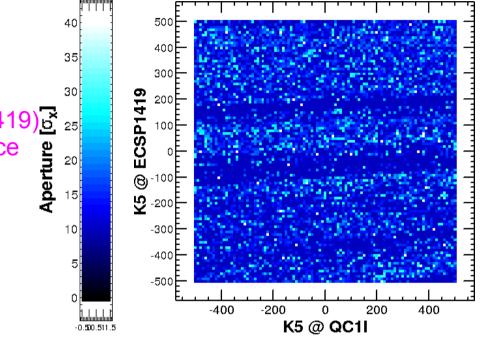


• Off-axis solenoid multipoles reduce aperture, but, is not critical

DA blocking multipole study(3)

Trial to correct K5 allowed multipoles

- Smiplified IR + K5(QCs Allowed in Design)
- K3 correctors are optimized(QC1I, ECSP1419) 25
- K5 correctors are introduced into same place



- Aperture degraded by adding QC's K5 allowed multipole is improved by using K5 correctors
- Some correction parameter point exceeds 40σ
- Good parameter region looks like fragmented

Summary

- Beam-beam effect reduces dynamic aperture & Touschek lifetime
- DA degradation by BB effect COULD be cured by crab waist if I-cell of CW was linear
- Intrinsic non-linearity(Maxwellian fringe) blocks dynamic aperture of CW on our lattice
- Achieving 40σ aperture by using octupole correctors is difficult without QCs allowed multipole supression
- Tuning K5 corrector on real machine WOULD be difficult because of fragmentation of good parameter region

Backup

CW location dependency without higher order multipoles IP+Drift+QC1/2 IP+Drift+QC1 IP+Drift

