INTRA-BEAM AND TOUSCHEK SCATTERING COMPUTATIONS FOR BEAM WITH NON-GAUSSIAN LONGITUDINAL DISTRIBUTIONS

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Abstract

Both intra-beam scattering (IBS) and the Touschek effect become prominent for multi-bend-achromat (MBA) based ultra-low-emittance storage rings. To mitigate the transverse emittance degradation and obtain a reasonably long beam lifetime, a higher harmonic rf cavity (HHC) is often proposed to lengthen the bunch. The use of such a cavity results in a non-gaussian longitudinal distribution. However, common methods for computing IBS and Touschek scattering assume Gaussian distributions. Modifications have been made to several simulation codes that are part of the elegant [1] toolkit to allow these computations for arbitrary longitudinal distributions. After describing these modifications, we review the results of detailed simulations for the proposed hybrid seven-bend-achromat (H7BA) upgrade lattice [2] for the Advanced Photon Source.

INTRODUCTION

The natural emittance of next-generation storage ring light sources will be reduced by more than an order of magnitude compared to present rings. As a consequence, the Coulomb scattering rate among particles, which is inversely proportional to the bunch volume, increases rapidly. The small angle multiple scattering process (IBS effect) significantly increases beam emittance at the operating current, and limits benefits obtained from a ultra-low emittance machine. The large angle single scattering process (Touschek effect) puts more particles outside the rf acceptance, resulting in a much shorter beam lifetime.

To mitigate these problems, an HHC is often proposed to lengthen the bunch. Due to the distortion of the rf potential well, the particles are no longer Gaussian-distributed longitudinally. To accurately simulate beam scattering effects, all of our original beam scattering simulation tools—developed based on the assumption of Gaussian distributions—have been updated to allow arbitrary distributions. This paper first describes the technique used to deal with a non-Gaussian distributed beam, then calculates results from the original and new methods for the same Gaussian distributed bunch to verify the code. The results of detailed simulations for the H7BA lattice with HHC are presented at the end.

TOUSCHEK SCATTERING

The Touschek scattering rate \( R \) is given by Eq. 28 in [3] and is an integral of the local scattering rate over all beam coordinates:

\[
R = 2βc \int P_1 P_2 σ_χ dV,
\]

where \( βc \) is the particle’s velocity, \( σ \) is the Möller cross-section transformed into the laboratory system, \( χ \) is the half angle between the scattered particles’ momenta vectors \( p'_1 \) and \( p'_2 \), \( P_1,2 \) is bunch density function, and \( dV \) is given by

\[
dV = dΔs dx_1 dy_1 dΔp_σ dΔx_2 dx'_1 dy'_2 dx'_2 dy'_2.
\]

The density function \( P \) is well known for a Gaussian distributed beam, giving an analytical expression for \( R \) [3]. For a non-Gaussian beam, the integral is less straightforward. One option is the Monte-Carlo integration method [4], which is already coded in elegant. However, this method is computationally-demanding, and we elected to also enhance the faster-running touschekLifetime program. The quantity \( σ_χ \) is dependent on the momenta and thus on the transverse coordinates owing to \( x−p_x \) and \( y−p_y \) correlations. In general, there is less correlation between \( s−p_s \) in a storage ring, thus the integral over \( ds \) can be done separately, i.e., the beam can be sliced longitudinally.

For each longitudinal slice, particles are Gaussian distributed in all dimensions except in \( s \), which is approximately uniformly distributed. One can show that the scattering rate \( R_U \) for a uniform longitudinal distribution of length \( L \) is related to the rate \( R_G \) for a Gaussian distribution with \( σ_s = L \) by

\[
R_U = 2πR_G.
\]

Since \( R_G \) is already computed by touschekLifetime, relation 3 is used to calculate the scattering rate from each slice \( R_{U,m} \). The total scattering rate will be the sum of \( R_{U,m} \) over all slices \( m \), giving a lifetime

\[
1/T_j = \frac{R}{N_0} = \frac{\sum m R_{U,m}}{\sum m N_m},
\]

where \( N_m \) is the population of slice \( m \).

To verify the code, the total local scattering rate of a Gaussian distributed bunch was calculated with slicing (21 slices) and without slicing. Results shown in Fig.1 agree very well with one another.

INTRA-BEAM SCATTERING

A similar slicing technique can be used for IBS calculations. Since IBS is a multiple scattering process and the beam emittance is diluted over time, the equilibrium beam emittance results from the interplay of many factors, such as synchrotron radiation damping, quantum excitation, and beam optics. The standalone ibsEmittance tool is
thus much harder to modify to accommodate non-Gaussian bunches. Using the IBSCATTER element in elegant, which uses particle tracking, is the most expedient way to proceed.

Using Eq. 30 and 31 in [5], the change per unit time of the mean values of $\varepsilon_k$ (transverse emittance) and $H$ (longitudinal emittance), averaged over all particles, is given by,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle \varepsilon_k \rangle = \left( \frac{2}{N\gamma^2} \right) \int \bar{v} P_1 P_2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\phi_{min}}^{\pi} \delta \varepsilon_k d\phi dV \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle H \rangle = \left( \frac{2}{N\gamma^2} \right) \int \bar{v} P_1 P_2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\phi_{min}}^{\pi} \delta H d\phi dV \right)$$

where, $\gamma$ is the relativistic factor, $\bar{v}$ is the particle velocity, $d\phi$ is the Møller cross-section in the center of mass system, and $\phi_{min}$ is the minimum scattering angle determined by the maximum impact parameter. $P_1$, $P_2$ and $dV$ have the same definitions as Eq. 1. As above, the integration over $s$ can be done separately, so the same relationship holds for the IBS emittance growth rates between Gaussian ($\tau_G$) and Uniformly ($\tau_U$) distributed bunches,

$$\frac{1}{\tau_U} = 2\sqrt{\pi} \frac{1}{\tau_G}$$

In elegant, non-Gaussian distributed bunch particles have been tracked through a beam line for multiple turns. Each time the particles reach an IBSCATTER element, it is sliced longitudinally and each slice is treated as Gaussian-distributed in all dimensions except $s$, which is approximated as uniformly distributed. The accumulated emittance dilutions between two successive IBSCATTER elements are calculated using the BM formula [6] (for a Gaussian bunch) and the relationship list in Eq. 7 is applied. Particle coordinates for that slice are adjusted to reflect these dilutions, then the next slice is processed. Equilibrium emittances should be obtained if the tracking also includes synchrotron radiation (SR) effects and enough passes are tracked.

To check the code validity, we have computed IBS scattering effects from ibsEmittance (using the BM formula without tracking) and elegant tracking for the same Gaussian distributed bunch under the following conditions, assuming the present APS operating optics and bunch charge of 400, 2000, 3600 nC (the charge is deliberately made very large to amplify the effects):

- With SR effects, but without slicing. See Fig.2.
- With SR effects, but using 11 longitudinal slices in tracking. See Fig.3.

All results show very good agreement, thus verifying the implementation of the slicing-based method in elegant. Note that the new method is also available in the parallel version [7], Pelegant.

APPLICATION TO APSU H7BA DESIGN

The APS upgrade hybrid seven-bend achromat lattice [2] produces a natural emittance of $\varepsilon_0 = 67\,\text{pm}$, leading to the potential for short lifetimes and significant IBS. An HHC is planned to lengthen the bunch and will lengthen it considerably.

The default fill patterns for the upgrade lattice consist of 48 or 324 uniformly-spaced bunches with a total current of 200 mA. Examples of simulated bunch profiles can be seen...
in [8]. Since the longitudinal impedance [9] was included in
the tracking, the energy spread is inflated by the microwave
instability, but still has a Gaussian character. Thus, our
assumptions for the slice-based Touschek lifetime calculation
are valid. The Touschek lifetime was computed using such
profiles and the upgraded version of touschekLifetime.

As part of the HHC tracking simulations, the beam phase
space for a representative bunch was sampled at 50-turn in-
tervals over 2000 turns. Slice analysis was performed for
each of the 40 samples using 20 slices, giving the 40 sets
of slice population and energy spread. Since IBS track-
ing as described above has yet to be undertaken for this
lattice, the emittances of each slice were assumed to be
identical and given by the IBS-inflated emittance computed
with ibsEmittance, starting from coupled emittances de-
termined from lattice simulations, along with the rms bunch
duration determined by tracking.

The lattice simulations make use of 100 error ensem-
bles [10], giving 100 sets of values for the coupled emit-
tances and local momentum acceptance. Hence, for each
HHC tracking run, 4000 lifetime values are computed (40
beam samples times 100 error ensembles). Averaging over
the beam samples gives 100 predicted lifetime values.

The bunch duration and profile depend not only on the
charge per bunch, but also on the detuning $\Delta f_h$ of the HHC.
As the passive cavity is tuned closer to resonance ($\Delta f_h \to 0$),
the induced voltage increases and the effect of the HHC
on the distribution increases. Hence, the HHC tracking was
performed with various values of $\Delta f_h$, to determine trends
in the lifetime. Figure 4 shows the cumulative distribution
functions for the lifetime values from the 100 error ensem-
bles as a function of $\Delta f_h$, for $k = \epsilon_y/\epsilon_x \approx 1$. From Fig. 5,
which shows a reduced set of data, it is clear that the op-
timum detuning for lifetime is about 12.5 kHz, which corre-
respond to a slightly bifurcated bunch. Figure 6 shows similar
data for a 48-bunch fill. The improvement is not as great and
the total lifetime is still quite short, albeit workable.

CONCLUSIONS
We have described newly-implemented methods for com-
puting Touschek lifetime and intrabeam scattering using
slice-based techniques that allow higher-fidelity computa-
tions for cases with non-Gaussian bunches. The Touschek
lifetime calculation was added as a feature of the existing
program touschekLifetime. The IBS calculation was
added as a feature of tracking-based IBS simulation pro-
vided by elegant and Pelegant. The slice-based Tou-
schek lifetime calculation was applied to the APS MBA lat-
tice to find the lifetime for many error ensembles as a func-
tion of the detuning of the passive higher-harmonic cavity.
Computations used the Blues cluster at Argonne’s Labo-
atory Computing Resources Center.

REFERENCES
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[8] M. Borland et al. MOPMA007, IPAC 2015, these proc.