Beam-Beam Simulations including Coupling Impedance

Yuan Zhang(IHEP)

Sep 14, 2022

eeFACT 2022, Frascati

Contributors:
Na Wang(IHEP),
Chuntao Lin(IHEP),
Kazuhito Ohmi(KEK),
Demin Zhou(KEK)
Mikhail Zobov(INFN/LNF),
Mauro Migliorati(SAPIENZA - Università di Roma),
Dmitry Shatilov (BINP)

Outline

- Introduction
- Longitudinal Impedance
- Transverse Impedance
- Summary

P. Raimondi , *2nd SuperB Workshop, March 2006*
M. Zobov et al., PRL 104, 174801 (2010)

Crab-waist collision

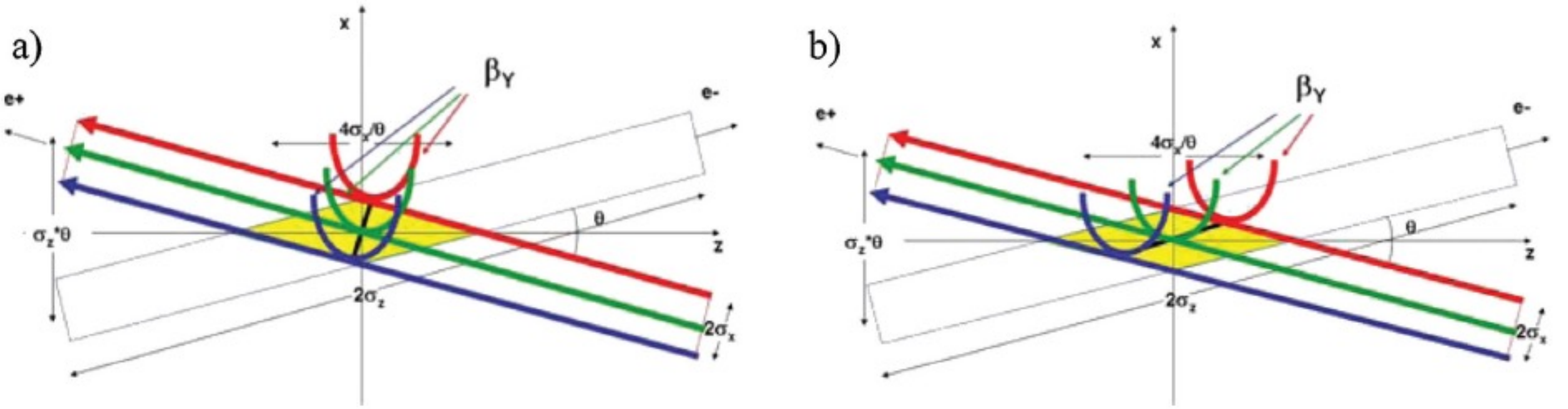


FIG. 1 (color). Crab-waist collision scheme. The color straight lines show directions of motion for particles with different horizontal deviations from the central orbit. The arrows indicate the corresponding β function variations along these trajectories.

$$L \propto \frac{N\xi_y}{\beta_y^*}; \qquad \xi_y \propto \frac{N\sqrt{\beta_y^*/\varepsilon_y}}{\sigma_z\theta}; \qquad \xi_x \propto \frac{N}{(\sigma_z\theta)^2},$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\sigma_z}{\sigma_x}\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \approx \frac{\sigma_z}{\sigma_x}\frac{\theta}{2}.$$

$$\beta_y^* \approx \frac{\sigma_x}{\theta} \ll \sigma_z.$$

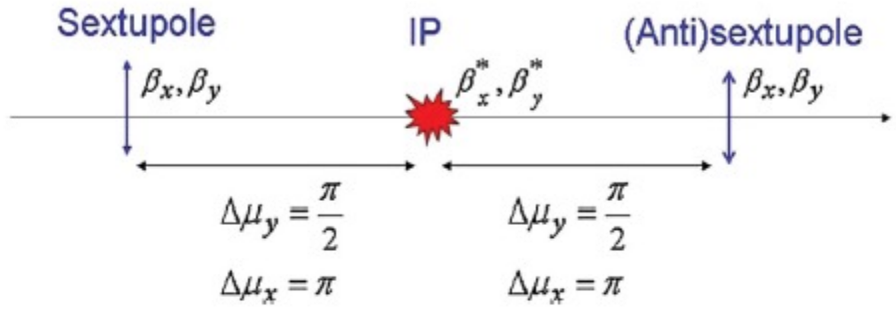
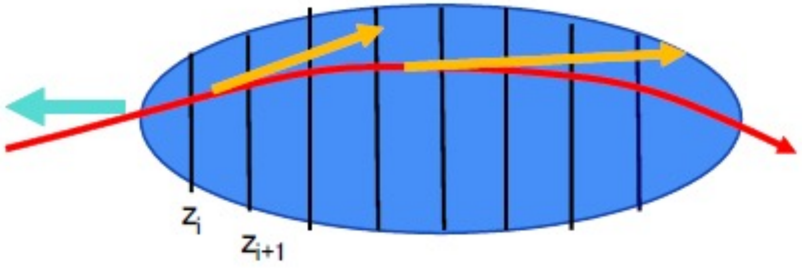


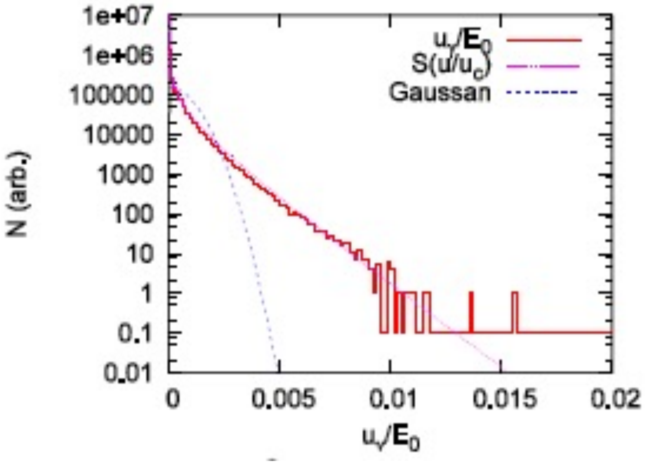
FIG. 2 (color). Crab sextupole locations.

V. I. Telnov, PRL 110, 114801 (2013)
A. Bogomyagkov et al., Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams 17, 041004 (2014)
D. Shatilov, ICFA Beam Dyn. Newslett. 72, 30 (2017).

Beamstrahlung Effect & 3D flip-flop

- Synchrotron radiation during beam-beam interaction
- High energy photon -> Momentum acceptance -> Lifetime
- Longer bunch length and Higher energy spread
- Beam blowup: 3D flip-flop





Coherent Beam-Beam Instability with a Large Crossing Angle

K. Ohmi, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A, 31, 1644014 (2016).
K. Ohmi and et al., PRL 119, 134801 (2017)
N. Kuroo et al, PHYS. REV. ACCEL. BEAMS 21, 031002 (2018)
K. Ohmi, eeFACT 2018

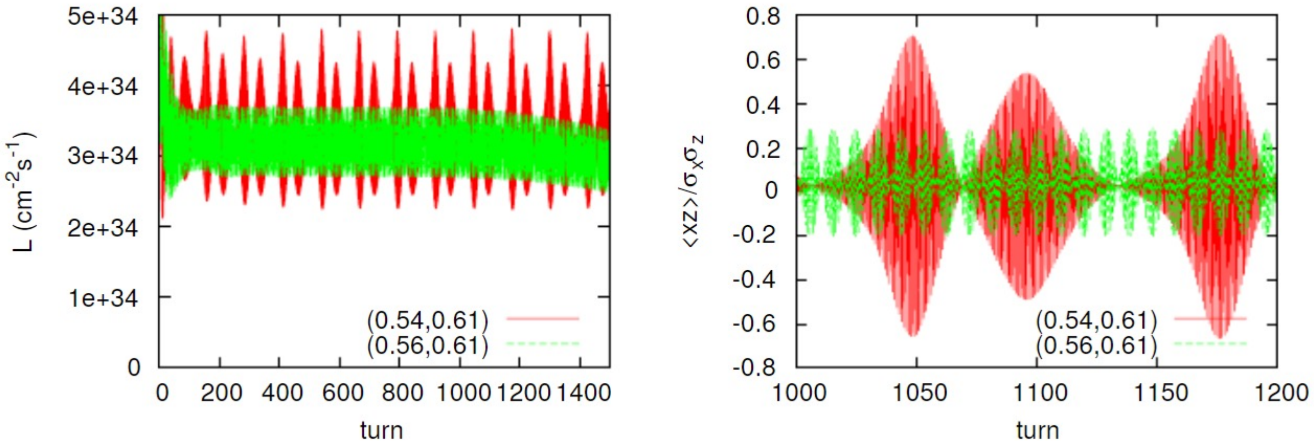


Fig. 5. Luminosity and $\langle xz \rangle$ evolutions given by a strong–strong simulation using BBSS code.

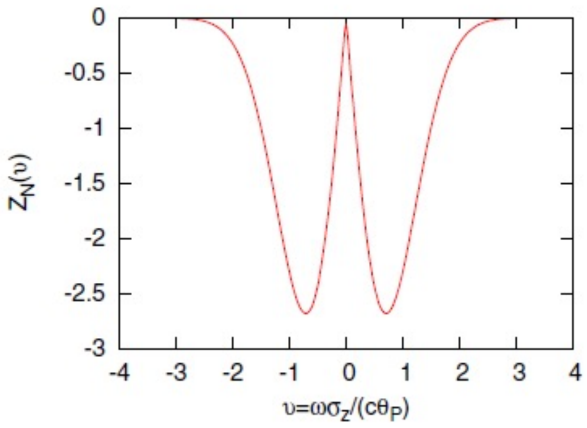


FIG. 3. Imaginary part of normalized cross impedance, where $\upsilon = \omega\bar{\sigma}_z/(c\theta_P)$.

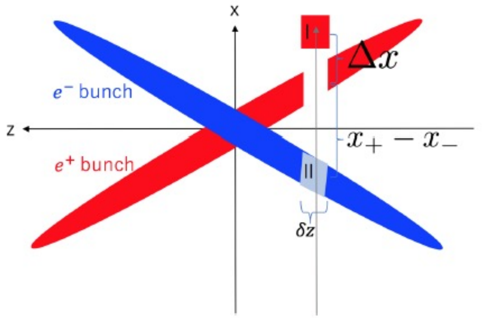


FIG. 1. Illustrative representation of the evaluation of the cross-wake force.

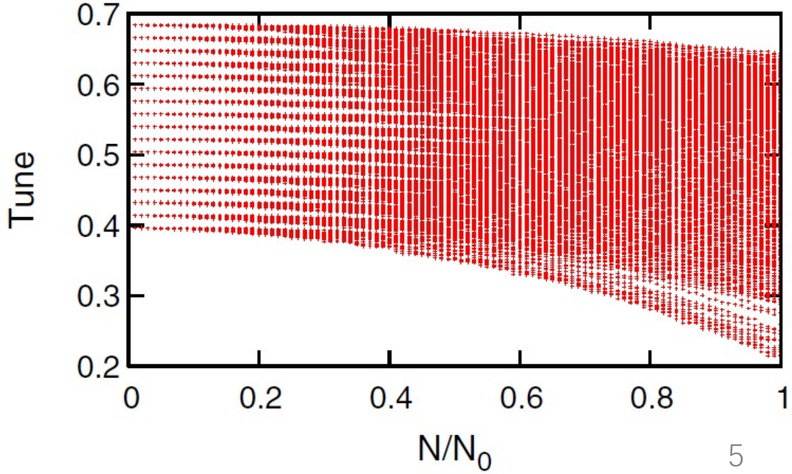
- Usual wake force gives correlation between bunch head to tail. Head-tail instability is induced by synchrotron motion

$$\Delta p_x(z) = -\int_z^{\infty} W(z-z')\rho_x(z')dz'.$$

- Cross wake field gives correlation of two colliding beam by convolution of each dipole moment.

$$\boxed{\Delta p_{x,\mp}(z_\mp)} = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \boxed{W_x^{(\mp)}(z_\mp - z'_\pm)}\boxed{\rho_x^{(\pm)}(z'_\pm)}dz'_\pm$$

- Cross wake force induced by the beam-beam interaction is localized at IP.



Why have we started with the longitudinal impedance and transverse impedance?

1. In the collision scheme with Crab Waist and Large Piwinski Angle the luminosity and tune shifts strongly depend on the bunch length

$$L \propto \frac{N\xi_y}{\beta_y^*}, \quad \xi_y \propto \frac{N\sqrt{\beta_y/\varepsilon_y}}{\sigma_z\theta}, \quad \xi_x \propto \frac{N}{(\sigma_z\theta)^2}$$

2. For the future circular colliders with extreme beam parameters in collision several new effects become important such as beamstrahlung, coherent X-Z instability and 3D flip-flop. The longitudinal beam dynamics plays an essential role for these effects

3. Considering transverse impeadance is very natural:

- Why not transverse impedance, since longitudinal impedance is included
- Transverse impedance change the coherent betatron tune

Simulation

IBB

K. Hirata et al., PA 40, 205-228 (1993)
K. Hirata, PRL, 74, 2228 (1995)
Y. Zhang et al., PRST-AB, 8, 074402 (2005)
Y. Seimiya et al., PTP 127, 1099 (2012)
K. Ohmi, IPAC16
Y. Zhang et al., PRAB 23, 104402, (2020)

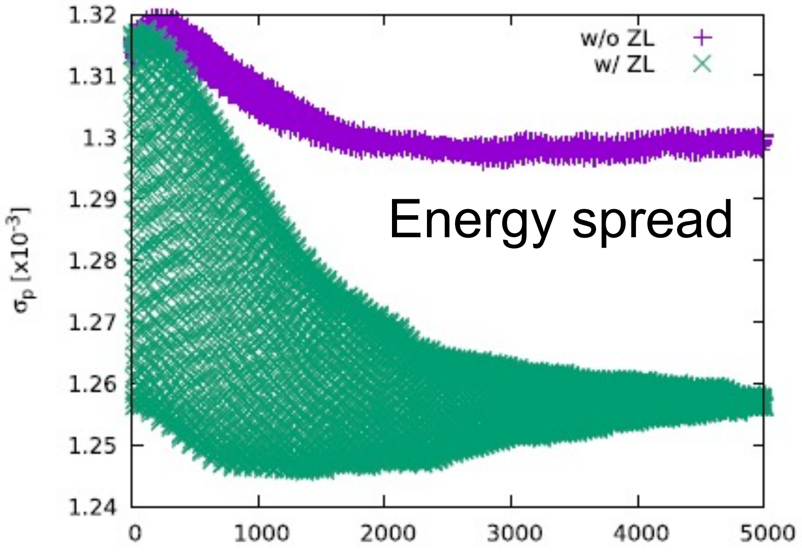
- Linear Arc Map with SR radiation
- One turn map including general chromaticity
- Horizontal crossing angle: Lorentz boost map
- Bunch slice number is about 10 times Piwinski angle
- Slice-Slice collision: Synchro-beam mapping method (or PIC)
- Synchrotron radiation during collision
- Longitudinal wake potential is calculated in frequency domain before IP each turn
- Transverse wake field kick may be applied once or many times each turn

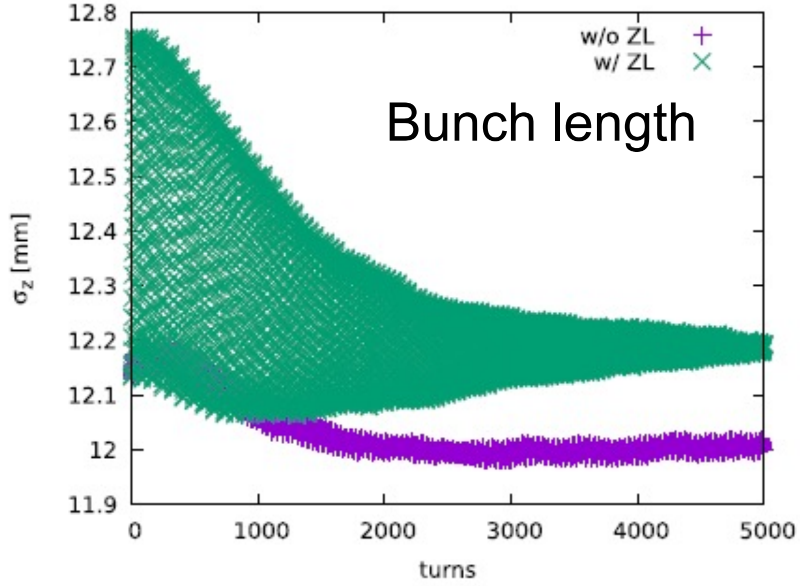
Machine Parameter (CDR version)

	CEPC-Z	FCCee-Z
Beam Energy	45.5 GeV	45.6 GeV
Bunch Population	8e10	17e10
Arc Cell	$\mathbf{90^\circ/90^\circ}$	$\mathbf{60^\circ/60^\circ}$
$\beta^*_{x/y}$	0.2 m/ 1mm	0.15 m/0.8 mm
ϵ_x/ϵ_y	0.18 nm/1.6 pm	0.27 nm/1.0 pm
ν_s/superperiod	**0.014**	**0.0125**
σ_z [SR/BS]	2.42 / 8.5 mm	3.5 / 12.1 mm
σ_p [SR/BS]	3.80 / 8 $\times 10^{-4}$	3.8 / 13.2 $\times 10^{-4}$
ξ_x [BS]	**0.004**	**0.004**
ξ_y [BS]	0.079	0.133
Piwinski Angle [SR/BS]	6.6 / 23	8.2 / 28.5

D.Leshenok and et al. PHYS. REV. ACCEL. BEAMS 23, 101003 (2020)

Combined effect of beamstrahlung and longitudinal impedance in stable tune areas





Semi-analytical calculations are in reasonable agreement with numerical modeling

TABLE IV. The FCC-ee beam energy spread and length as well as the synchrotron tune parameter due to the combined effect of SR, BS, and PWD.

E [GeV]	45.6
σ_E	0.00126[a]
	0.00132[b]
σ_z [mm]	12.2[a]
	12.6[b]
ν_s/ν_{s0}	0.964[b]

[a]Beam-beam simulation [21].
[b]Semianalytical model (SR + BS + PWD).

Longitudinal Impedance induces
- Longer bunch length
- Lower energy spread
- Lower incoherent synchrotron tune

Review of CDR parameters of CEPC-Z Considering Impedance

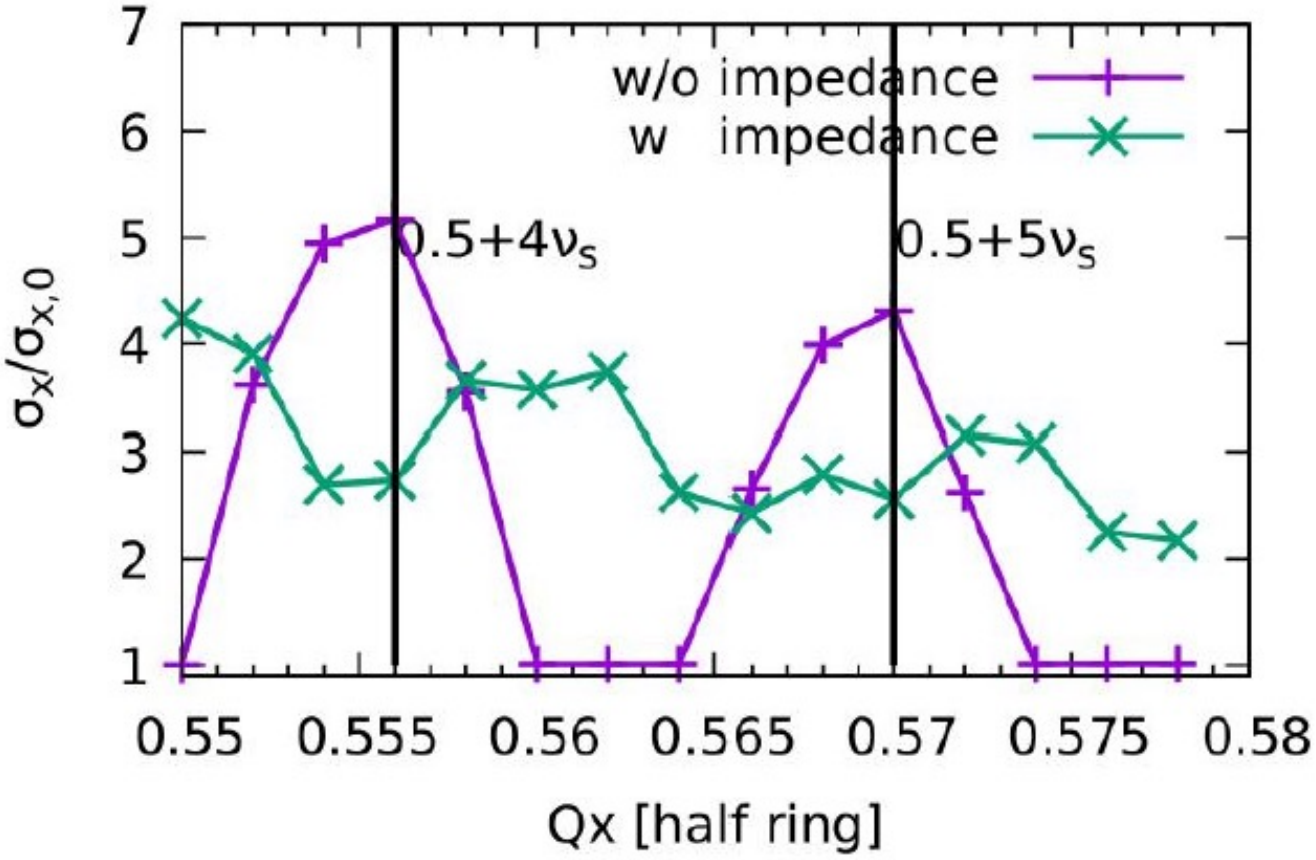


Figure 13: Horizontal beam size blow up in collision obtained by simulation with and without impedance.

X-Z instability tune scan with and without beam coupling impedance (CEPC)

Y. Zhang et al., PRAB 23, 104402, (2020)

By including the impedance stable areas become narrower and are shifted

After the horizontal beta function reduction from 0.2 m down to 0.15 m

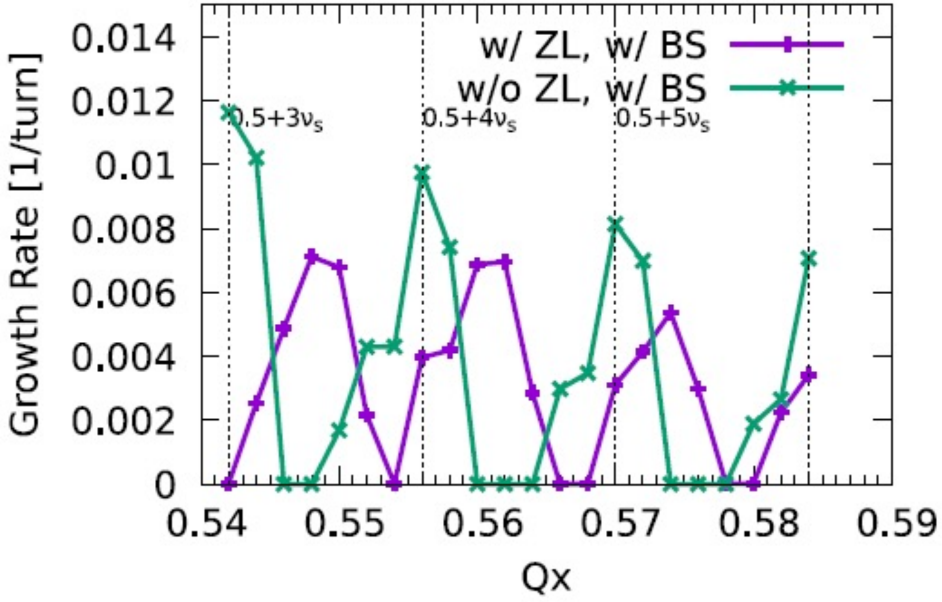
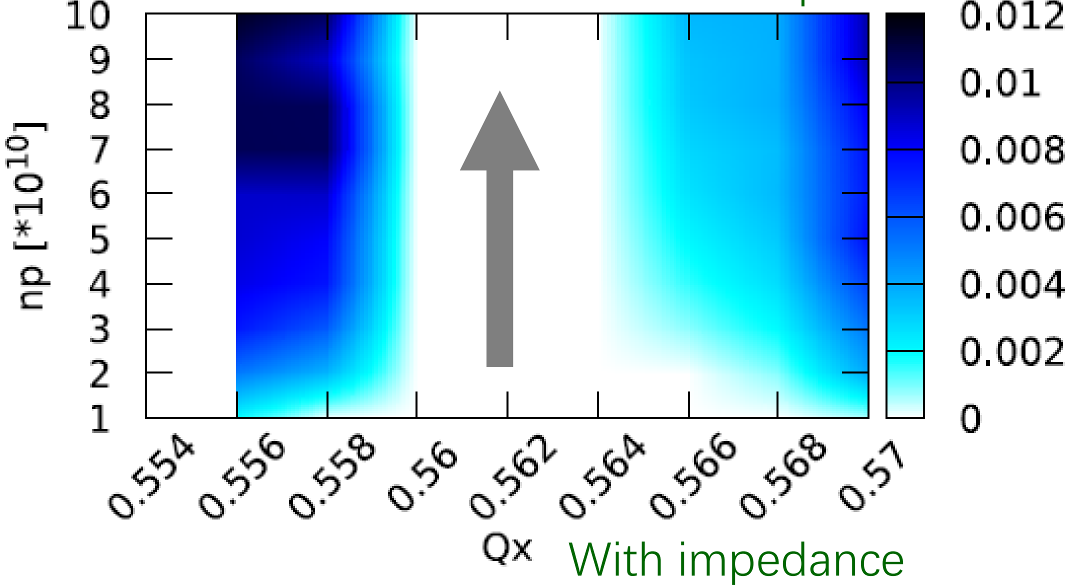
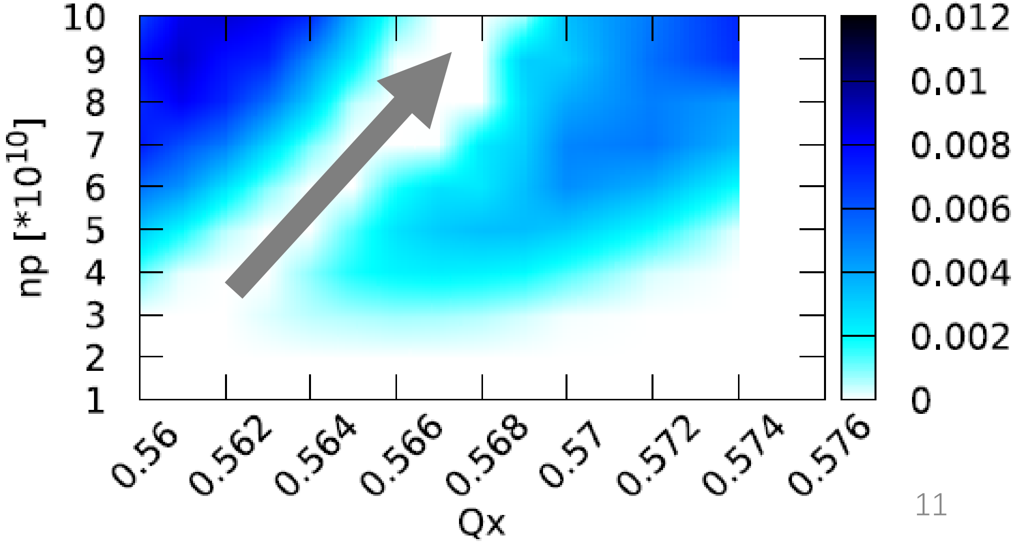


FIG. 3. The horizontal beam size growth rate versus horizontal tune with and without longitudinal coupling impedance (ZL) Beamstrahlung (BS) effect is turned on.

Without impedance



With impedance

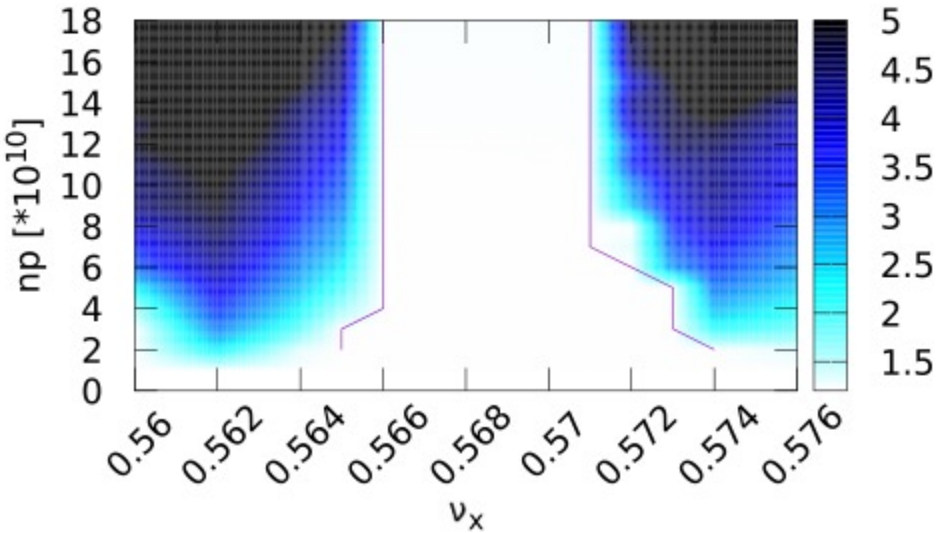


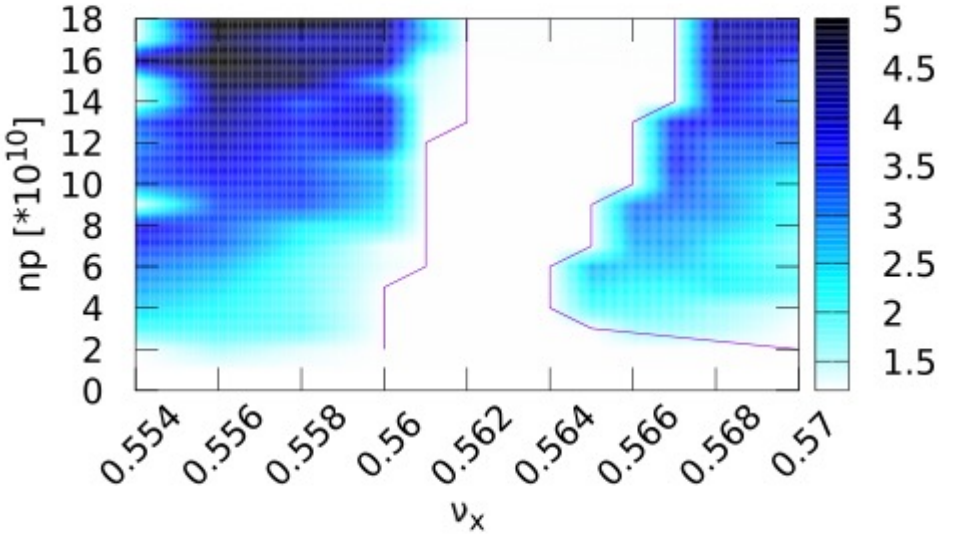
X-Z instability tune scan with and without coupling impedance (FCC-ee, CDR)

doi:10.18429/JACoW-IPAC2021-MOXC01
Eur. Phys. J. Plus (2021) 136:1190

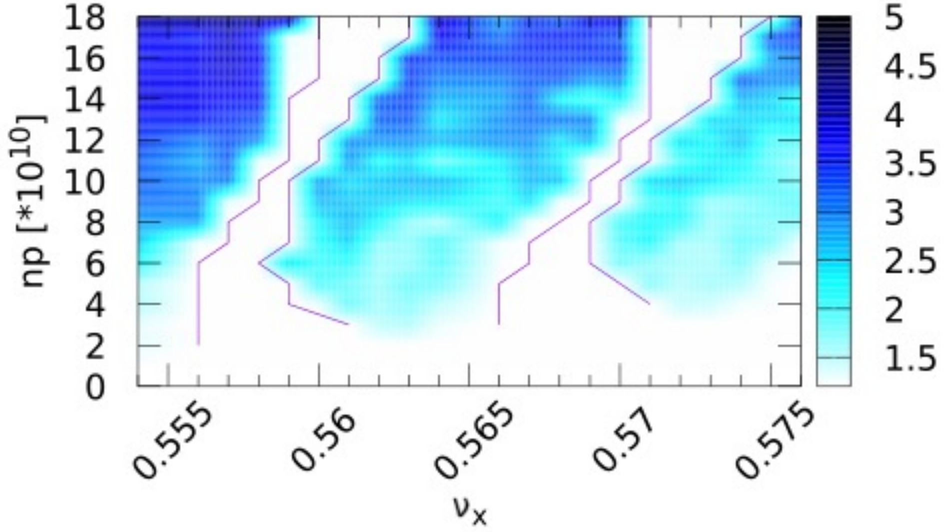
Only with RW

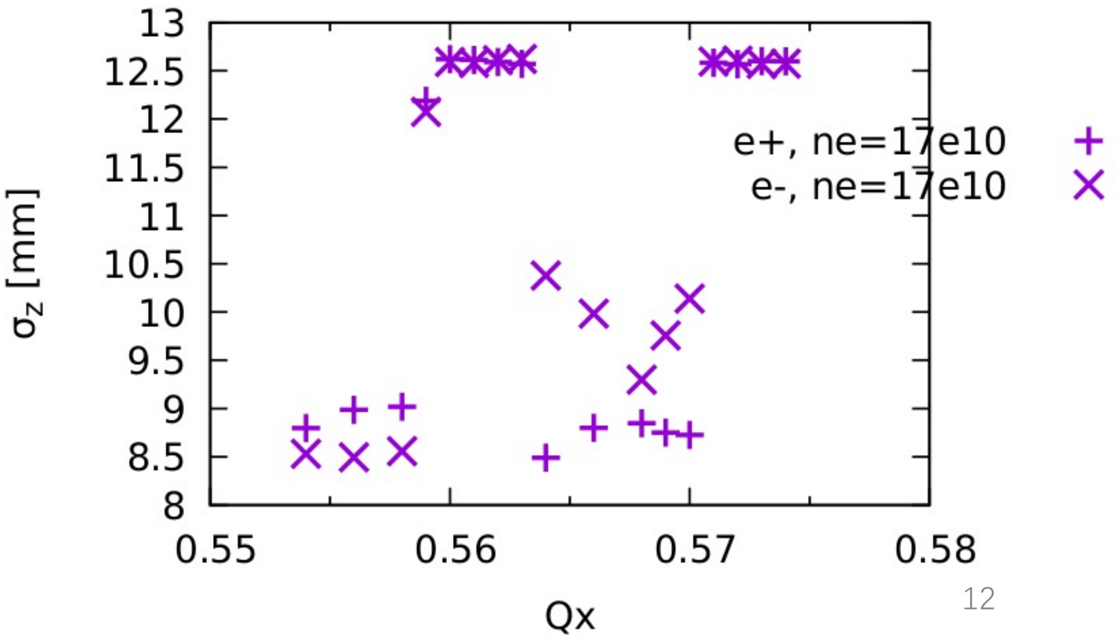
w/o ZL





with full impedance(2021)





K. Oide, IPAC2017
D. Shatilov, *ICFA Beam Dyn.Newslett.* 72 (2017) 30-41

Parameter Optimization

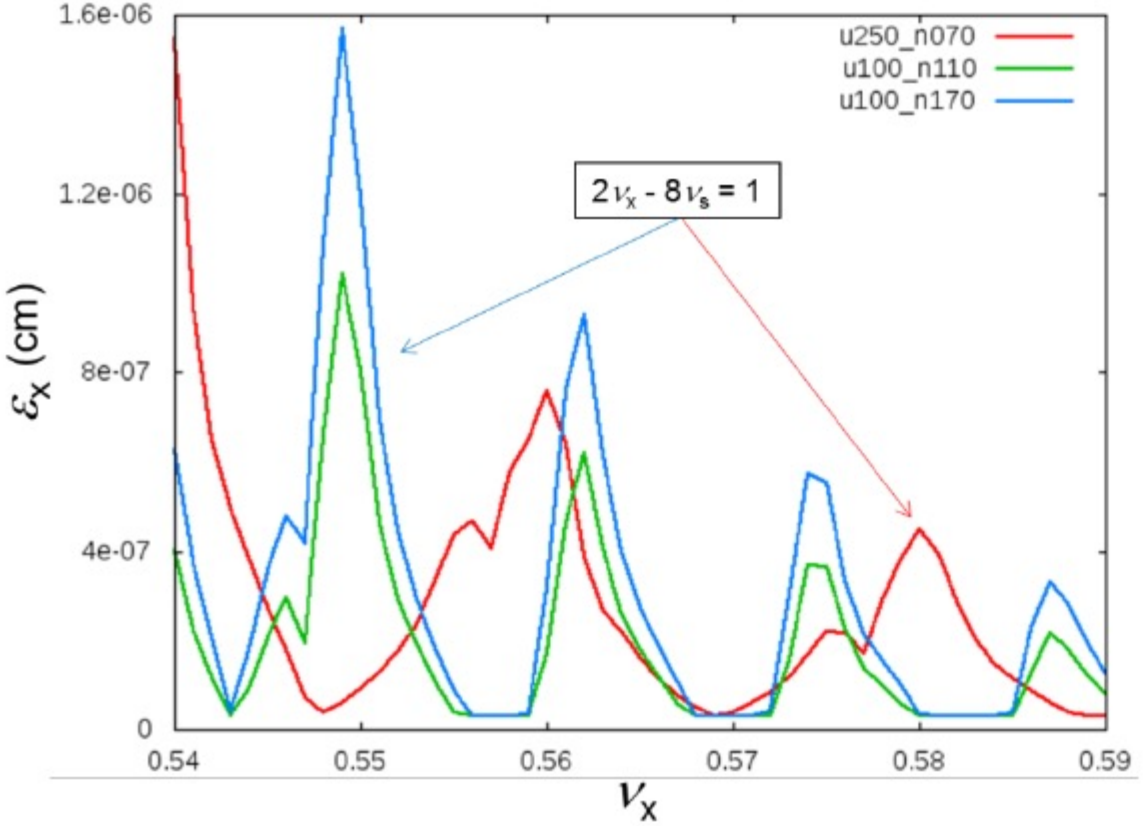
$$N_{th} \propto \frac{\alpha_p \sigma_\delta \sigma_z}{\beta_x^*},$$

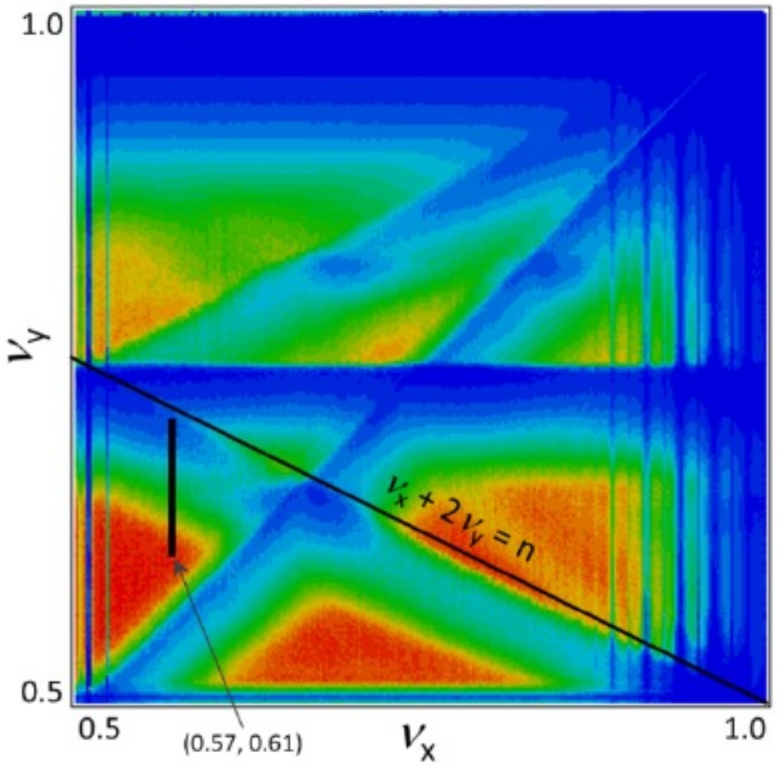
$$\alpha_p \sigma_\delta \propto \nu_s \sigma_z$$

$$\xi_x \propto N_p \beta_x^* / \sigma_z^2$$

Larger ν_s/ξ_x is preferred!

$$2\nu_x - 2m \cdot \nu_s = 1$$





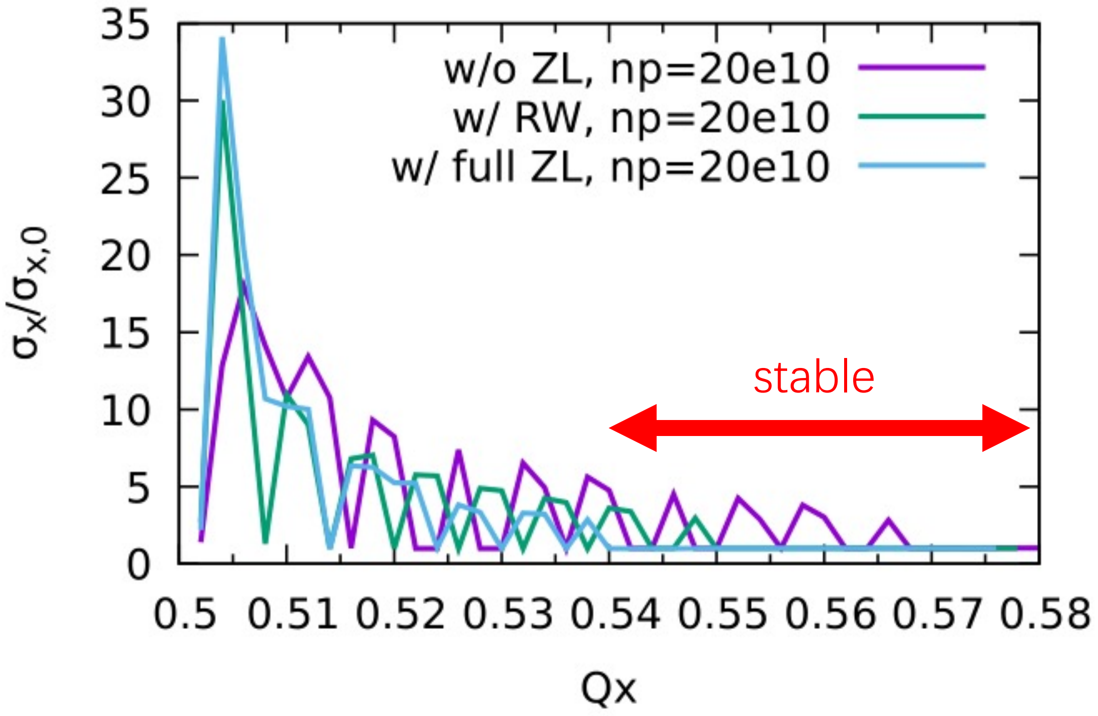
Idea of using harmonic cavities

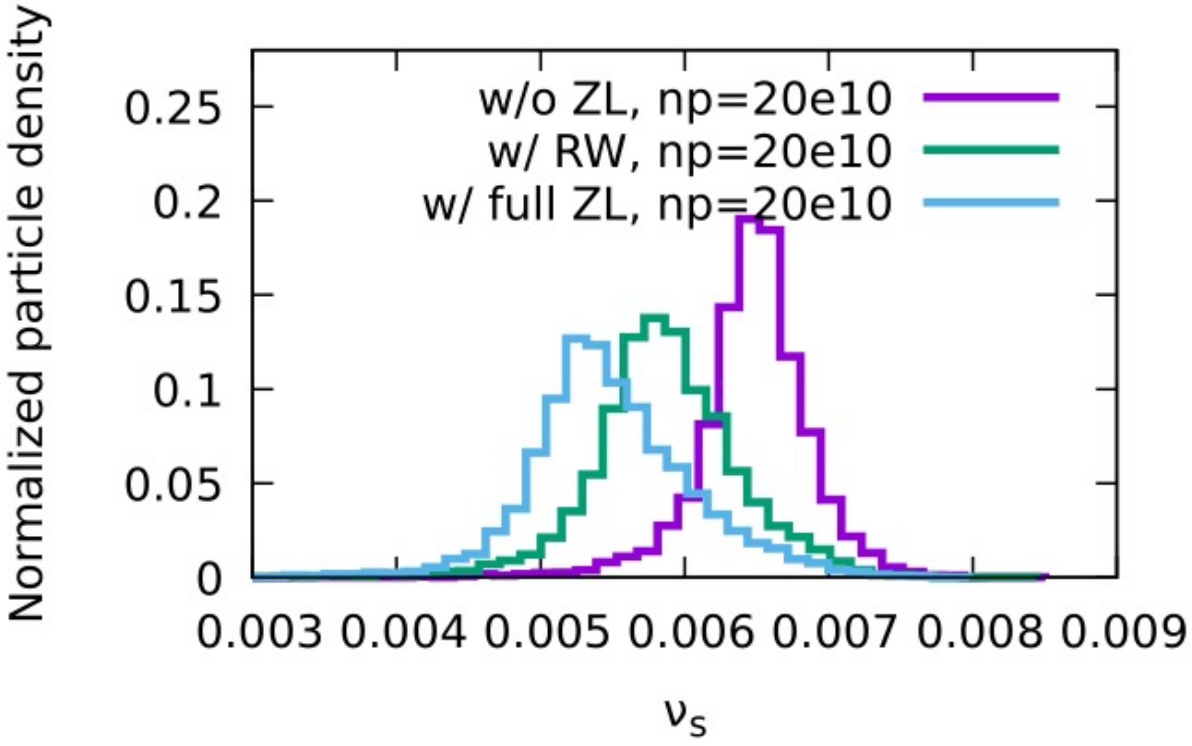
- With harmonic cavities the lower synchrotron tune can be achieved without momentum acceptance reduction, differently from the main cavities voltage reduction alone.
- So higher order X-Z resonances nQx-mQs take place for the same betatron working points, i.e. a weaker X-Z instability is expected.
- The harmonic cavities provide a higher synchrotron frequency spread (Landau cavities). This may help to suppress the X-Z instability and provides additional damping of the longitudinal multi-bunch instabilities.
- Longer bunches reduce the horizontal tune shift, since it scales inversely to the second power of the bunch length. This also helps in suppressing the X-Z instability.
- Longer bunches in collision result in a smaller energy spread due to beamstrahlung.

doi:10.18429/JACoW-IPAC2021-MOXC01
Eur. Phys. J. Plus (2021) 136:1190

Horizontal size blowup with 3rd Harmonic Cavity @ FCC-ee-Z

With full impedance, it is all stable at different bunch population
（Qx: 0.554-0.576/0.001）





σ_z = 18 mm (CDR: 12 mm)
σ_p = 9.2e-4 (CDR: 13e-4)

ξ_x = 2.0e-3 (CDR: 4e-3)

Higher Momentum Compaction

- CEPC-Z: $90°/90°$ (CDR) to $60°/60°$
- FCC-ee-Z CDR: $60°/60°$ FODO cell
- Switching from $60°/60°$ to $45°/45°$ arc cell lattice has been proposed for FCC-ee Z. The lattice for $45°/45°$ does not exist yet*.
- To restore the luminosity of CDR, higher bunch population (28e10) has been proposed.

FCCee

Arc Cell	α_p $[10^{-5}]$	ϵ_x [nm]	ϵ_y [pm]	ν_s	σ_{z0} [mm]	σ_z [mm]	σ_p $[10^{-4}]$	L/IP 10^{36}	ϕ	ξ_x
$45°$	2.5	0.6	1.5	0.0163	4.5	11.5	9.7	1.9	18.2	0.004
$60°$	1.48	0.27	1.0	0.0125	3.5	12	13	2.3	28.5	0.004

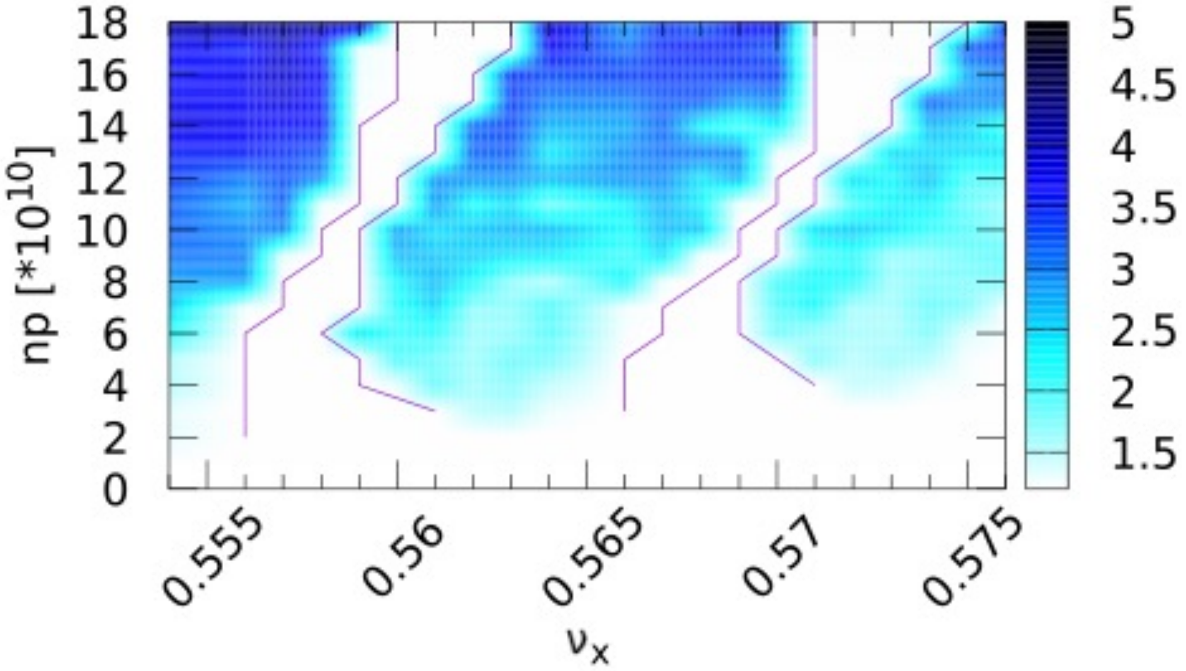
* This is info in 2021, not updated here. The parameters are also old ones estimated by D. Shatilov.

doi:10.18429/JACoW-IPAC2021-MOXC01
Eur. Phys. J. Plus (2021) 136:1190

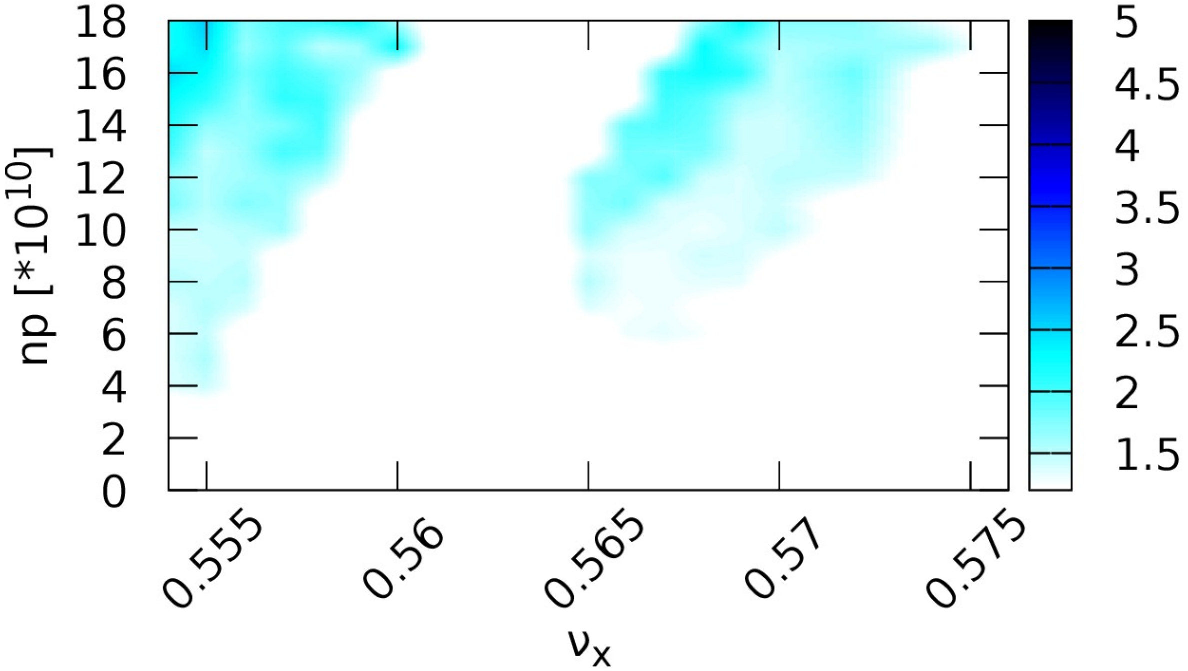
Bootstrapping Injection

- Instability growth rate during injection

- Good tune area
- Higher synchrotron frequency is better for the energy calibration



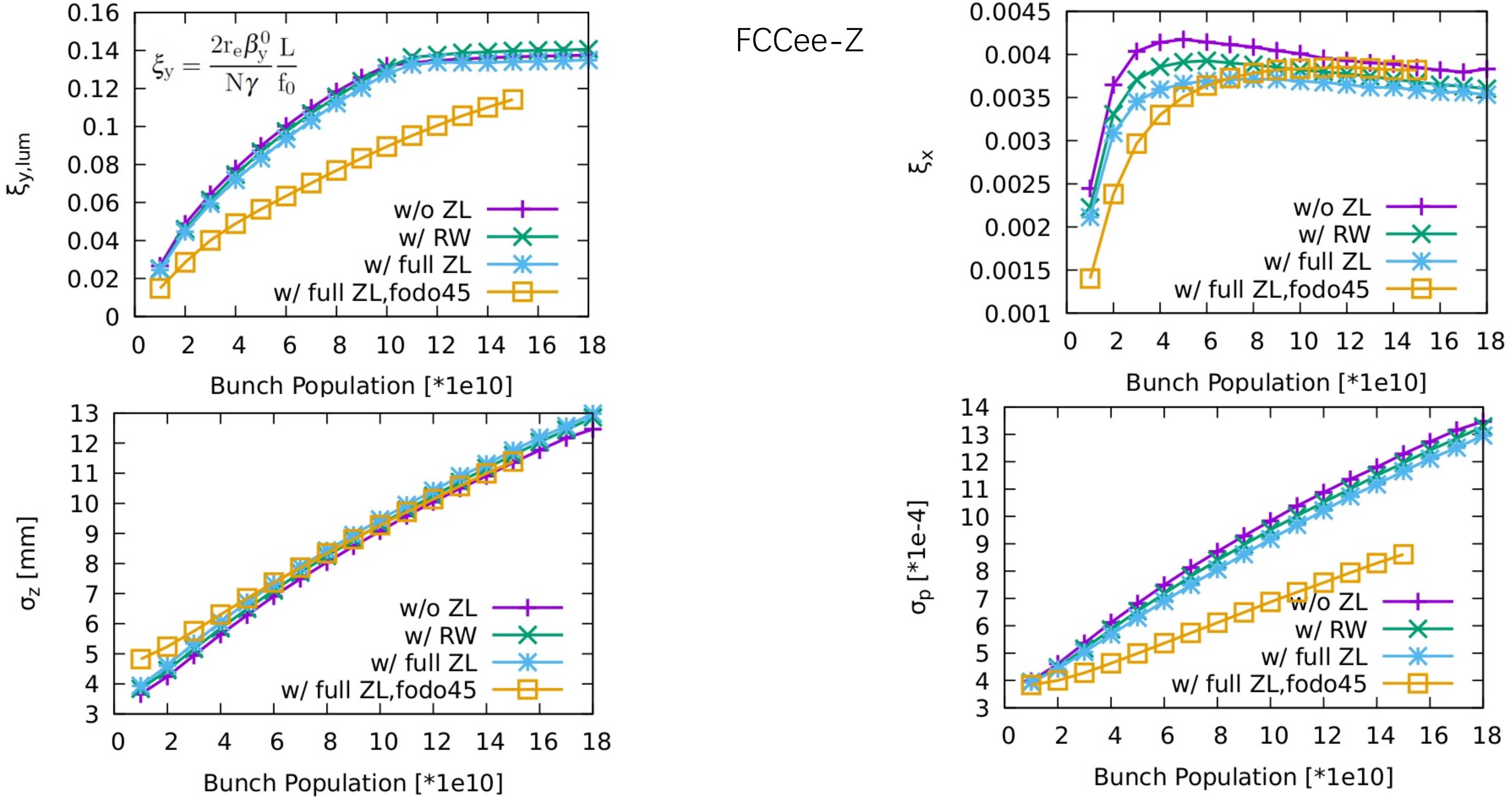
FODO CELL: $60°/60°$



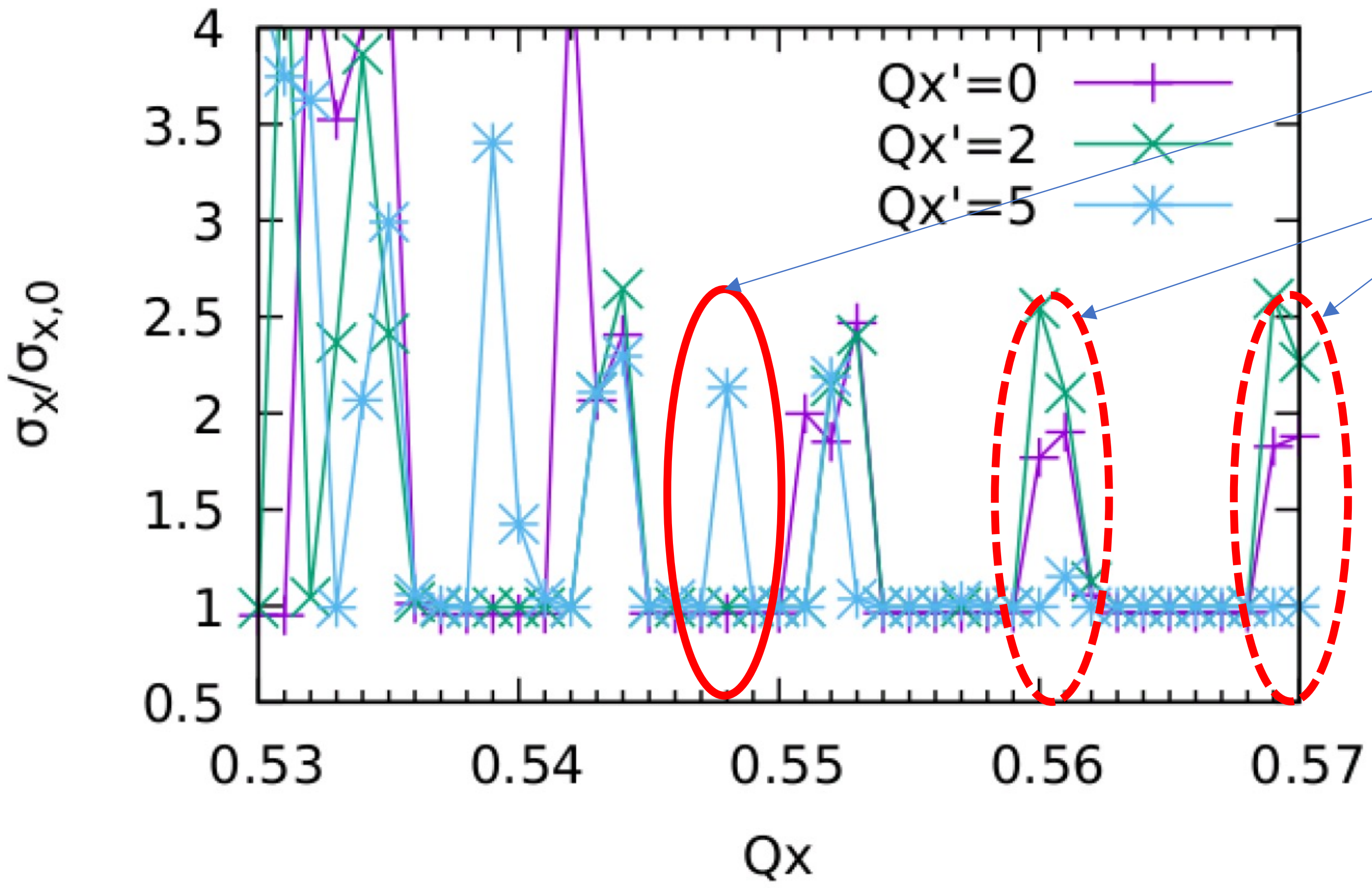
FODO CELL: $45°/45°$

Evolution of Parameters during Injection

FCCee-Z



Effect of Chromaticity on X-Z instability (FCCee)



- Non-zero tune chromaticity bring new resonance
- In the high order resonance region (0.5+n*nus), some resonance may be suppressed or weakened

Future work：

- Analysis work considering linear tune chromaticity
- Simulation work considering realistic chromaticity (from lattice model)

Interplay between beam-beam interaction, beamstrahlung and longitudinal impedance

X-Z Instability

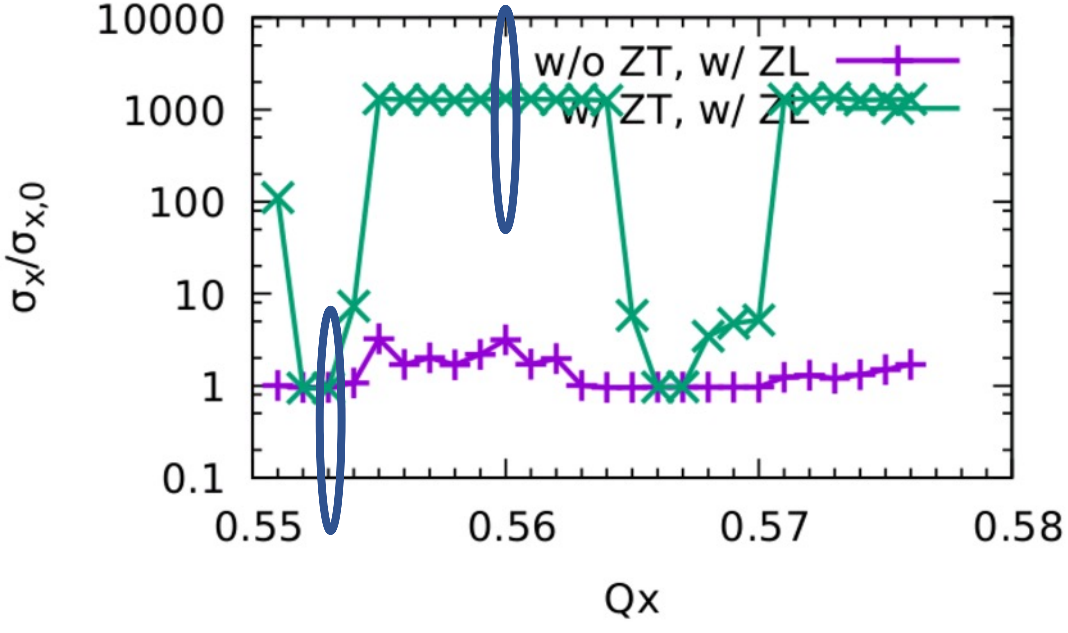
1. Tune shift of stable tune areas due to the impedance related synchrotron frequency reduction
2. Reduction of sizes of the stable tune areas
3. Smaller beam blowup presumably due to the synchrotron frequency spread induced by the impedance

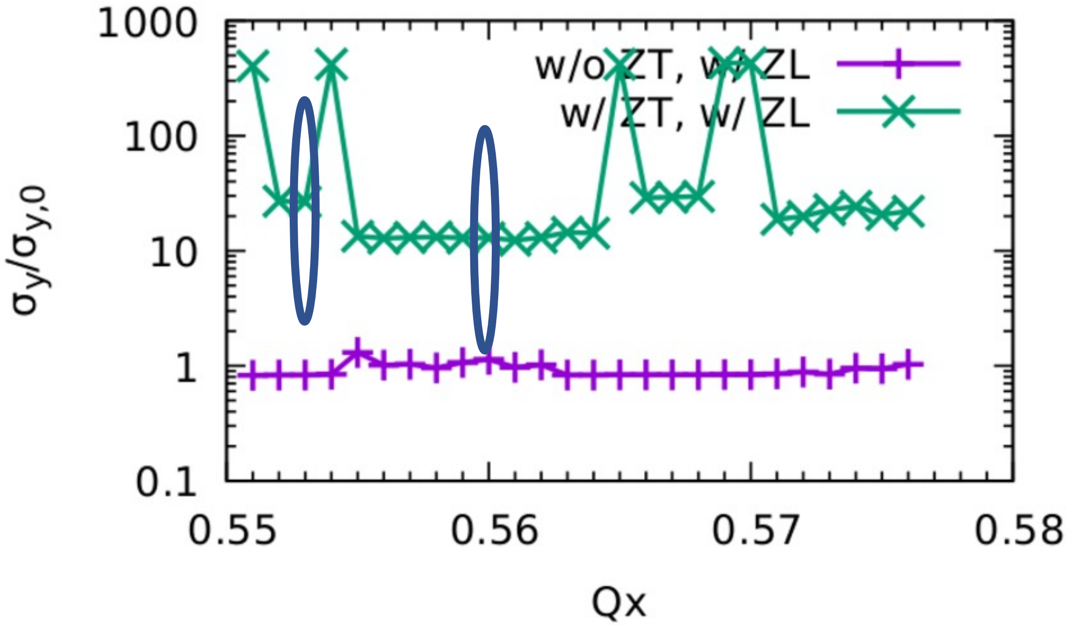
In Stable Areas

1. Longer bunch length
2. Smaller energy spread than that due to beamstrahlung alone
3. Eventual damping of the microwave instability due to longer bunches and overall higher energy spread

CEPC-Z, w/ ZT

- No stable working points
- There exist very strong blowup in both X/Y direction

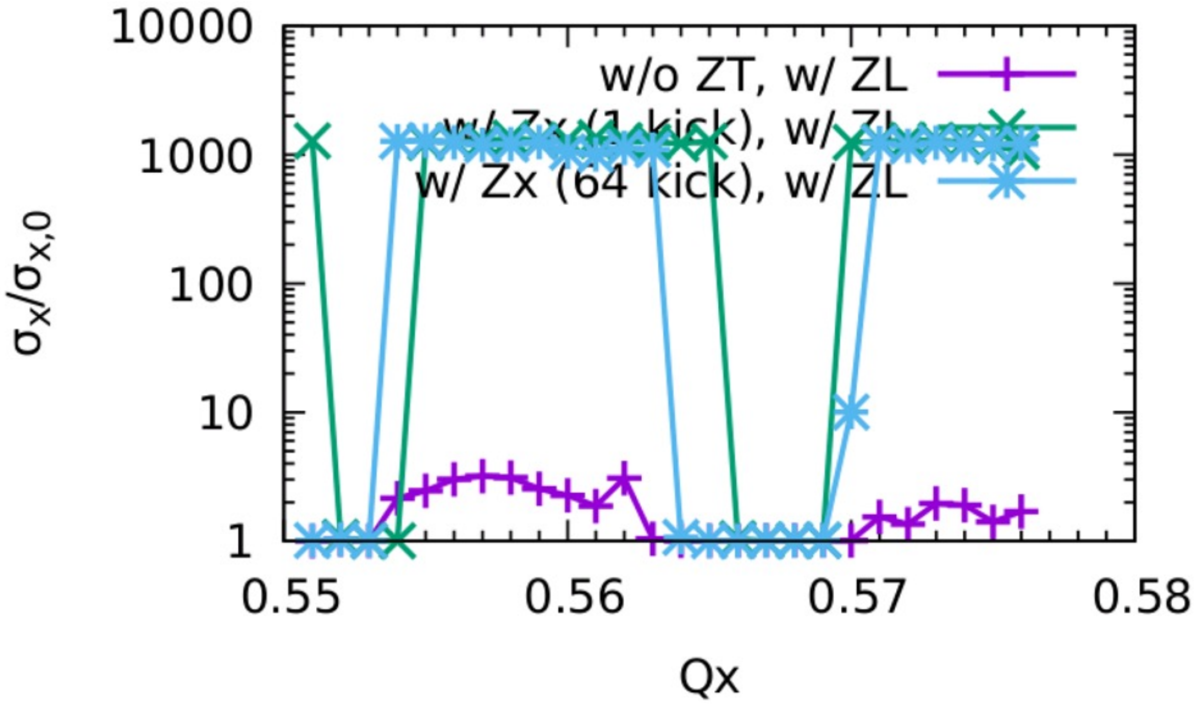


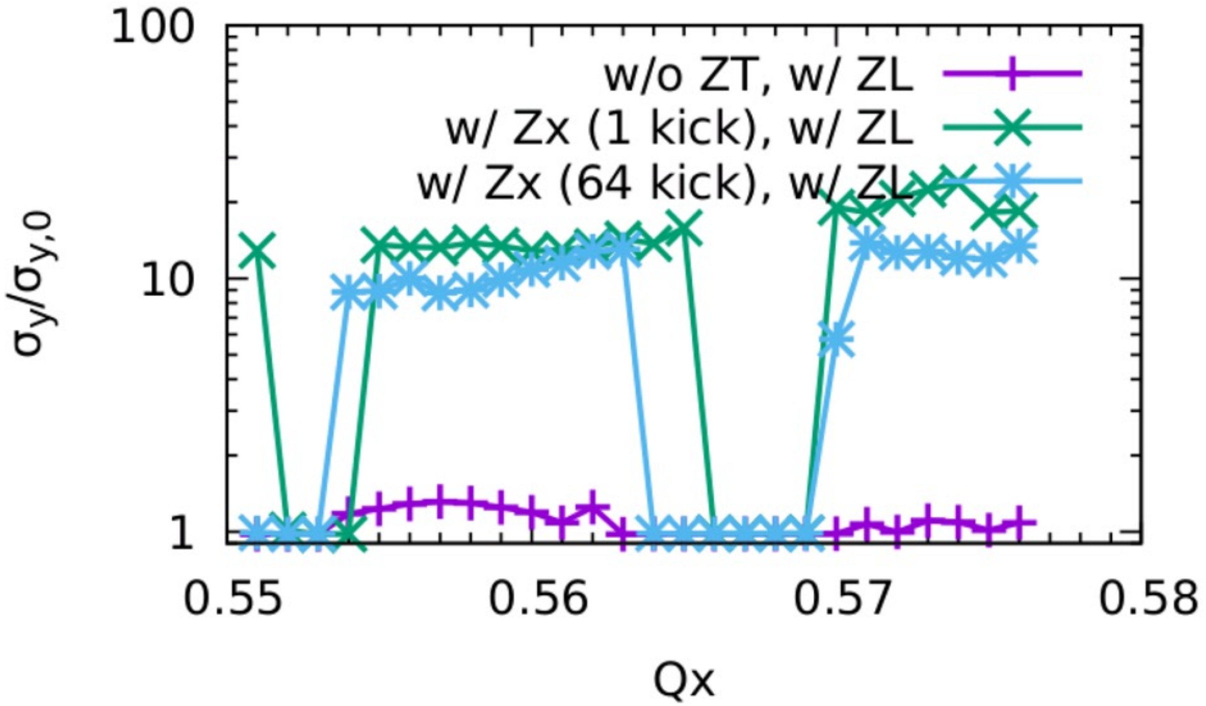


CEPC Only Zx(+ZL)

Kick number of wake field affect the result

- In horizontal direction, smooth distributed impedance nearly does not change the stable tune area
- A very local impedance may squeeze the stable area.

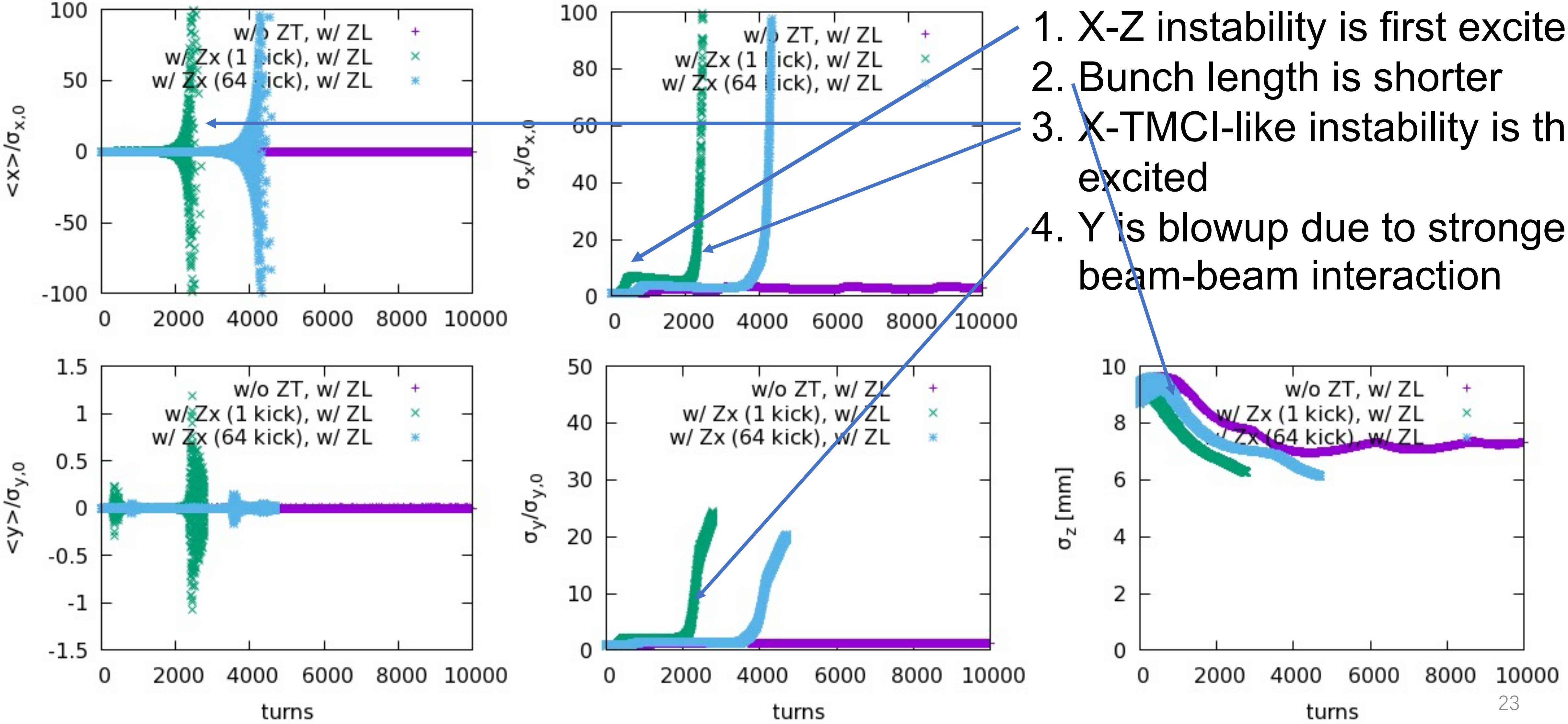




CEPC Only Zx(+ZL) @ Qx=0.562

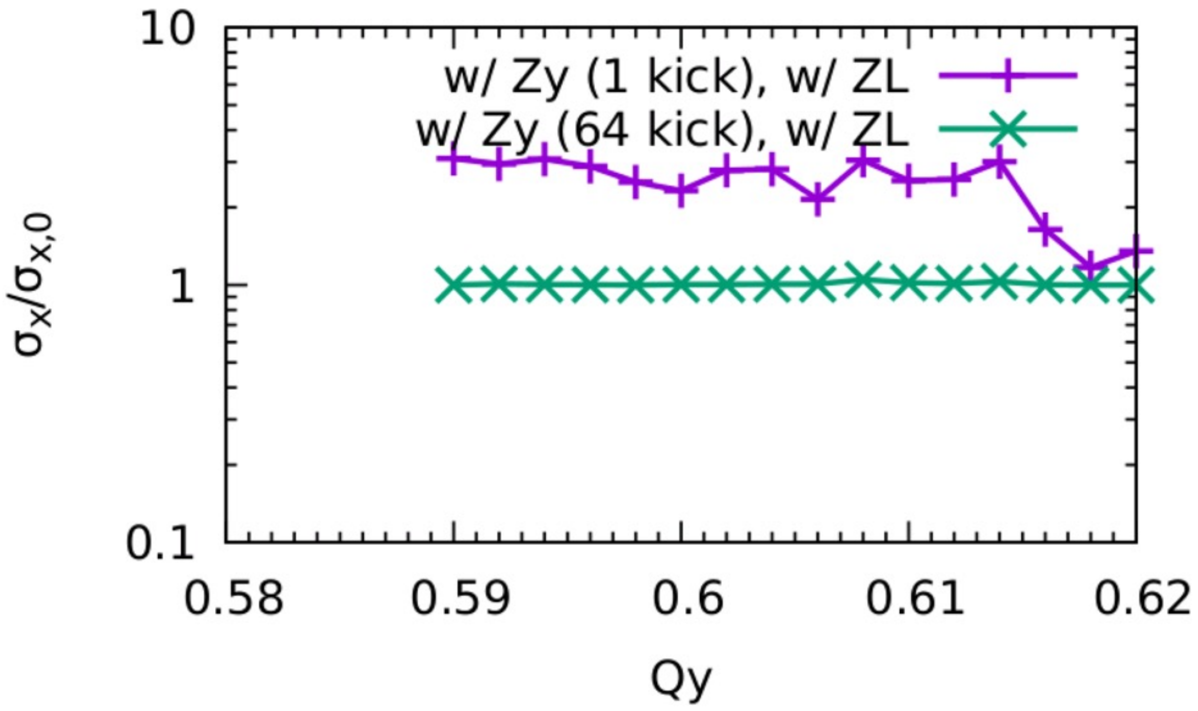
It has been simulated that w/o BS (but keep same bunch length), the TMCI-like instability would not appear.

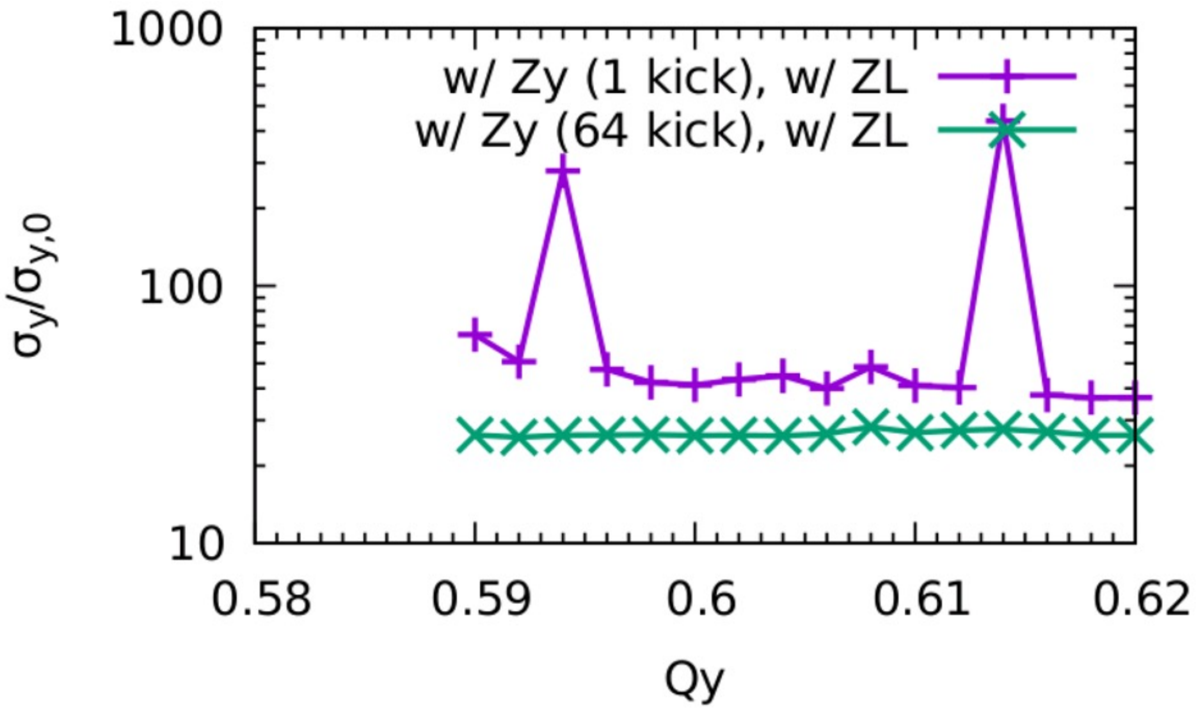
1. X-Z instability is first excited
2. Bunch length is shorter
3. X-TMCI-like instability is then excited
4. Y is blowup due to stronger beam-beam interaction



CEPC Only Zy(+ZL) Qx=0.567

- Kick number of wake field affect the result
- No stable tune area

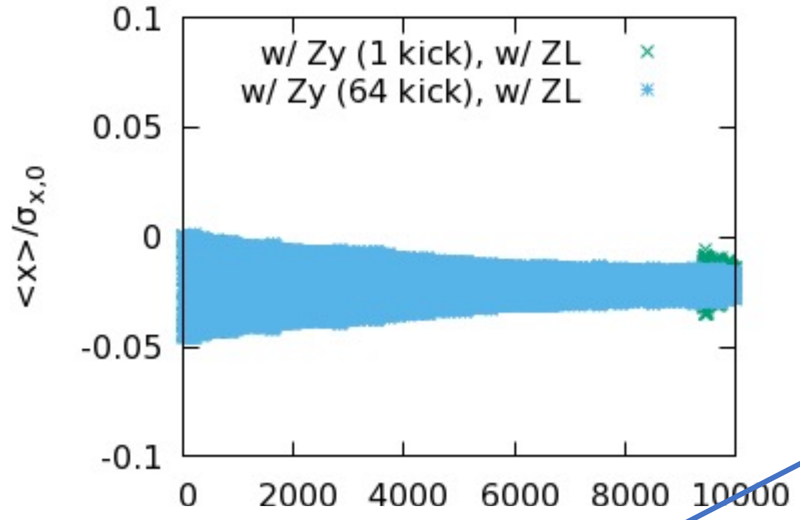


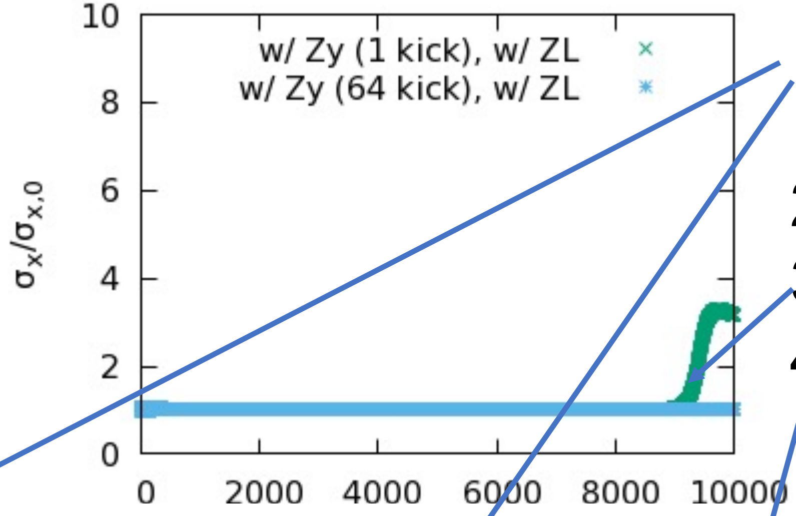


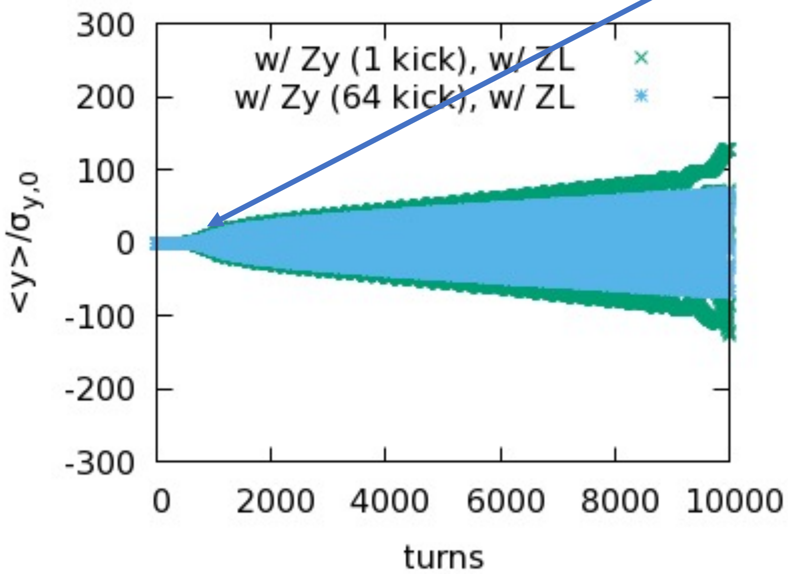
CEPC Only Zy(+ZL) Qx=0.567

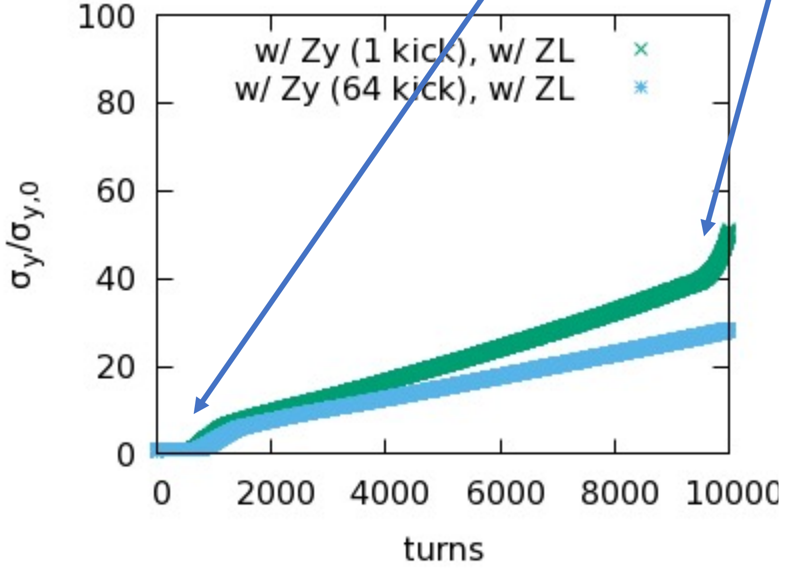
It has been simulated that w/o BS (but keep same bunch length), the X-Z instability would not appear.

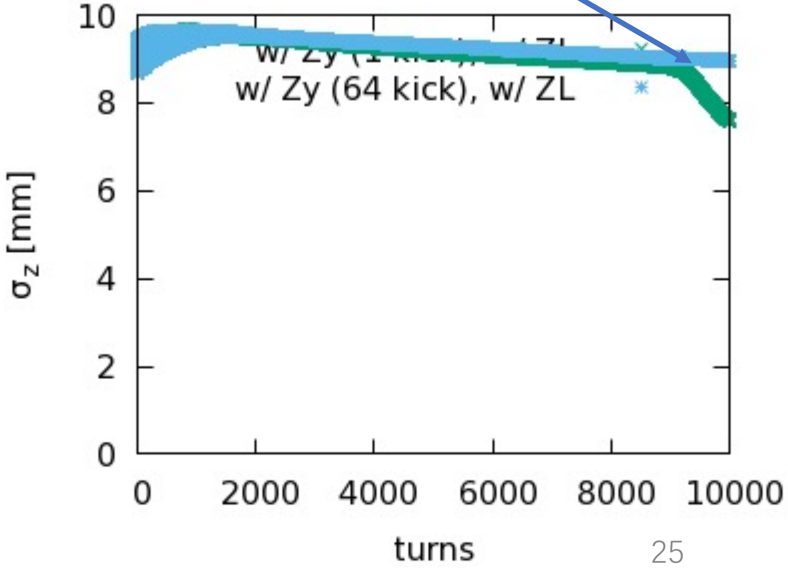
1. Y-TMCI-like instability is first excited
2. Bunch length is shorter
3. X-Z instability is excited
4. Stronger Y blowup due to strong beam-beam











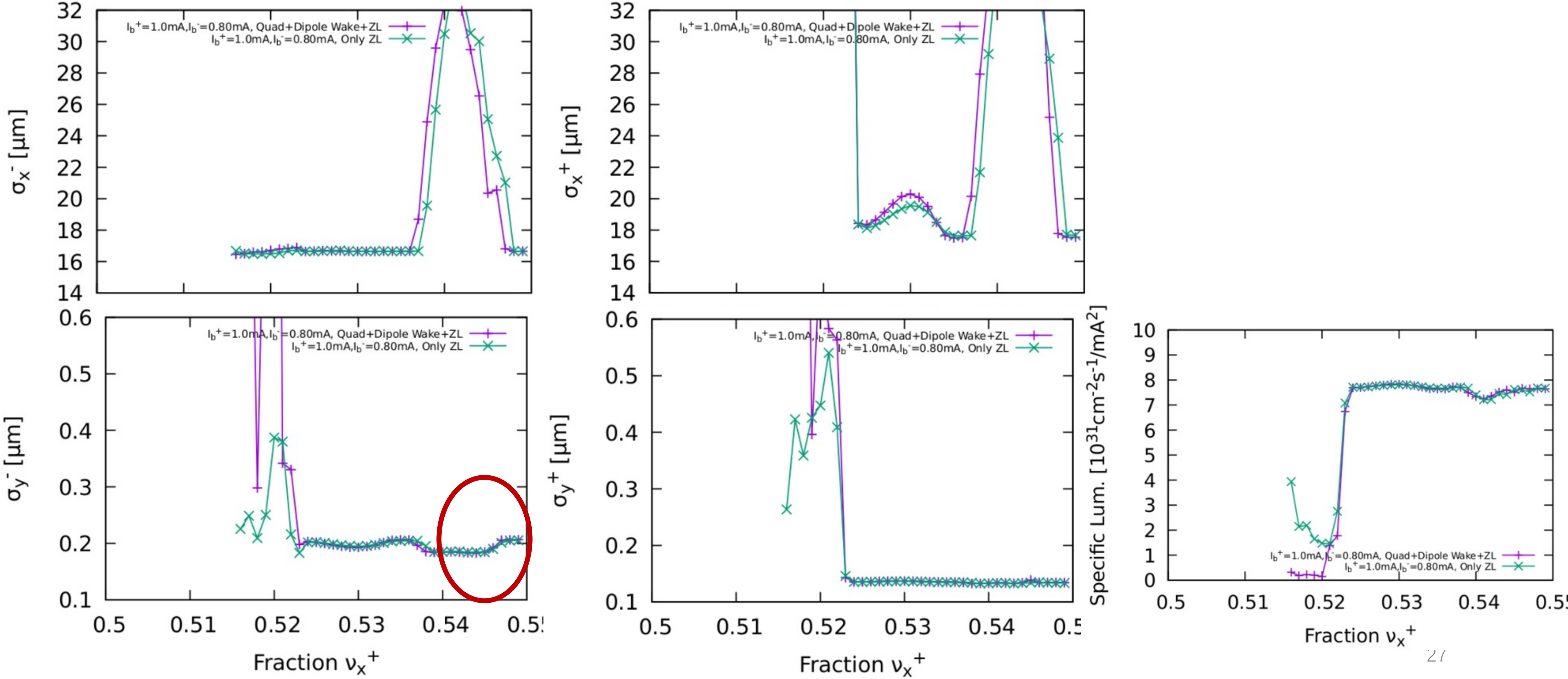
SKEKB: Machine Parameters & Impedance

	2021.12.21		Comments
	HER	LER	
I_{bunch} (mA)	Ie	1.25*Ie	
# bunch	393		Assumed value
ε_x (nm)	4.6	4.0	w/ IBS
ε_y (pm)	35	20	Estimated from XRM data
β_x (mm)	60	80	Calculated from lattice
β_y (mm)	1	1	Calculated from lattice
σ_{z0} (mm)	5.05	4.60	Natural bunch length (w/o MWI)
ν_x	45.53	44.524	Measured tune of pilot bunch
ν_y	43.572	46.589	Measured tune of pilot bunch
ν_s	0.0272	0.0233	Calculated from lattice
Crab waist	40%	80%	Lattice design

- Wake data for TMCI study of 2021.12
- CSR are not included
- **Only LER transverse wake is considered. HER transverse wake not considered.**
- The impedance instead of original wake data is used in simulation

SKEKB: Collision versus $\nu_{x,0}^{+}$

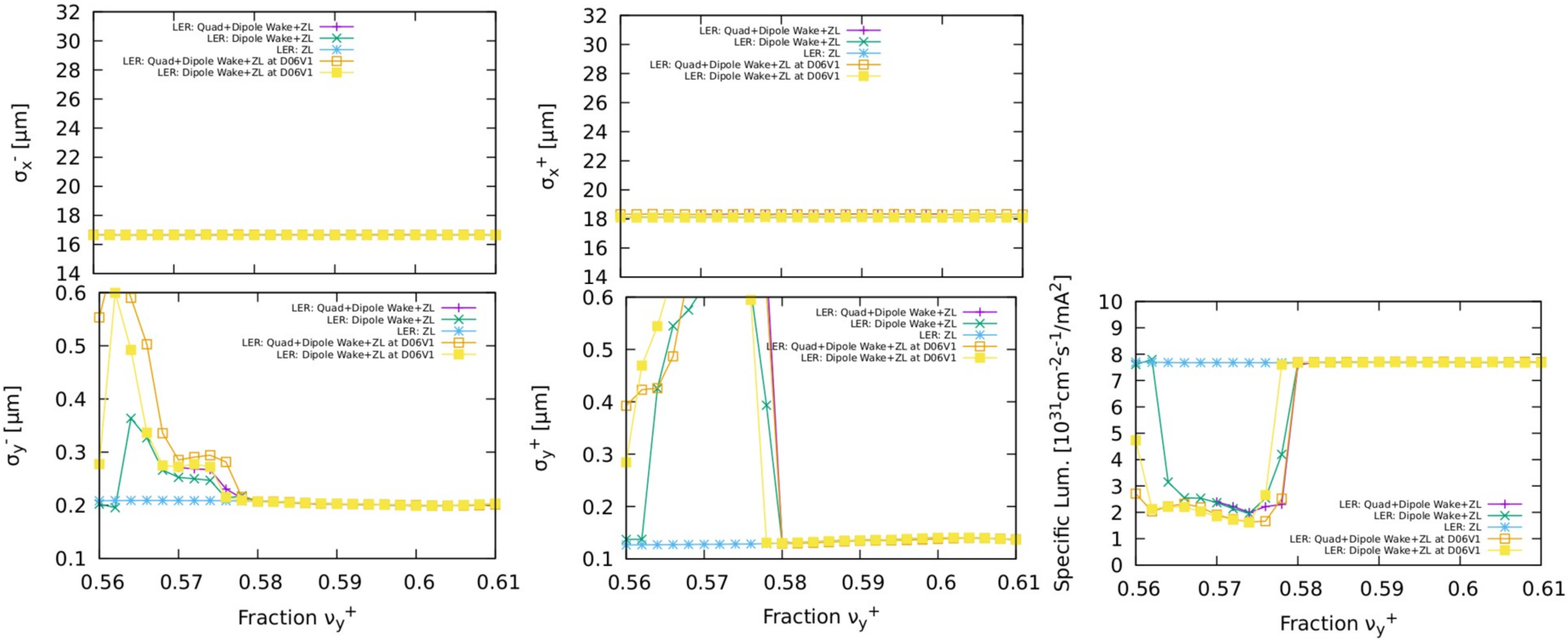
There does not exist clear effect considering the LER transverse impedance.



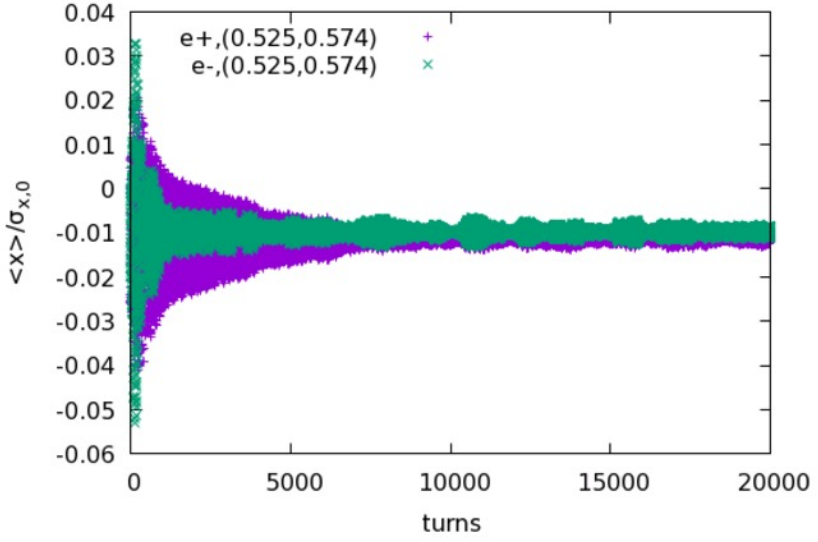
$\nu_{x,0}^{+} = 0.525$

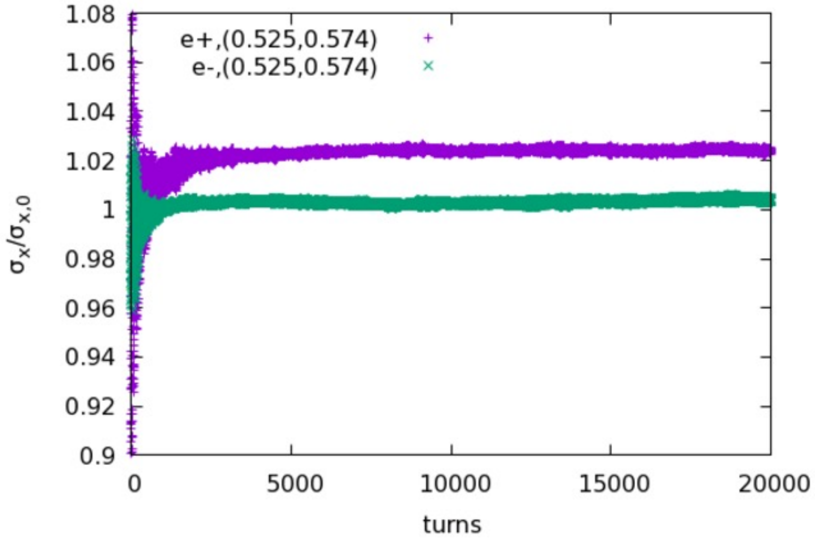
SKEKB Collision versus $\nu_{y,0}^{+}$

- There exist vertical instability when we consider transverse wake.
- It does not matter that the local transverse is put at IP or D06V1.



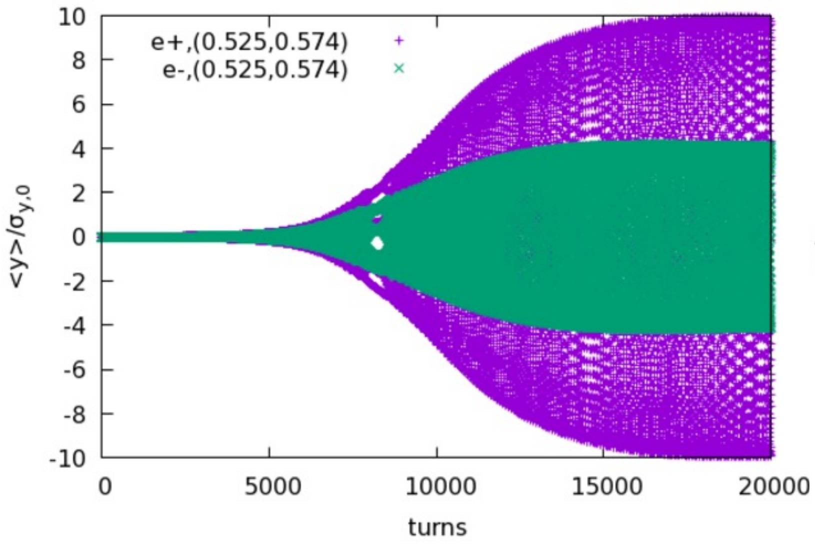
Moment evolution : LER: dipole+quad wake + ZL, HER: ZL

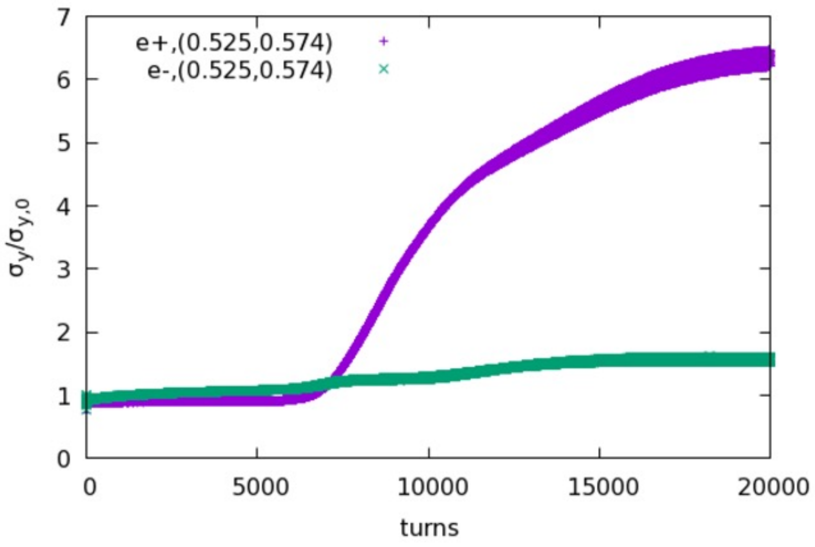


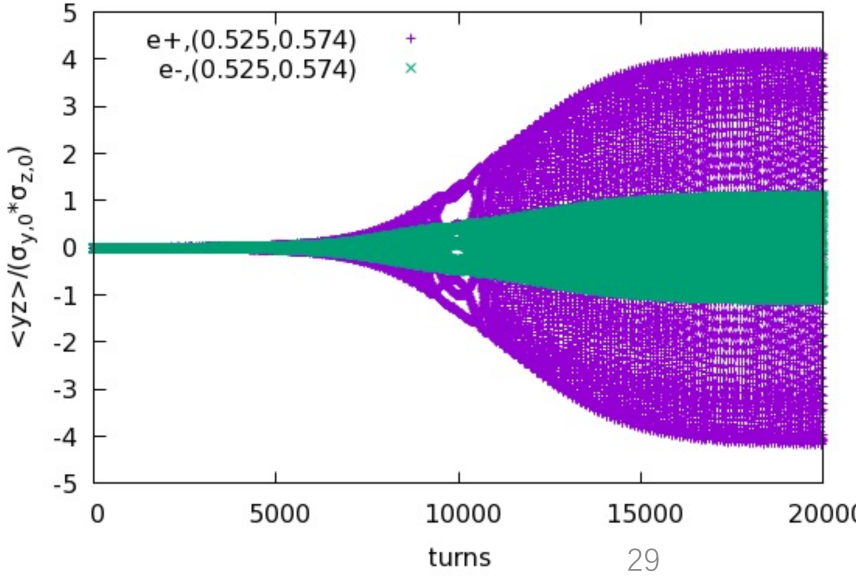


There exist :

- Vertical Dipole oscillation
- Vertical Beam Blowup
- <yz> head-tail oscillation



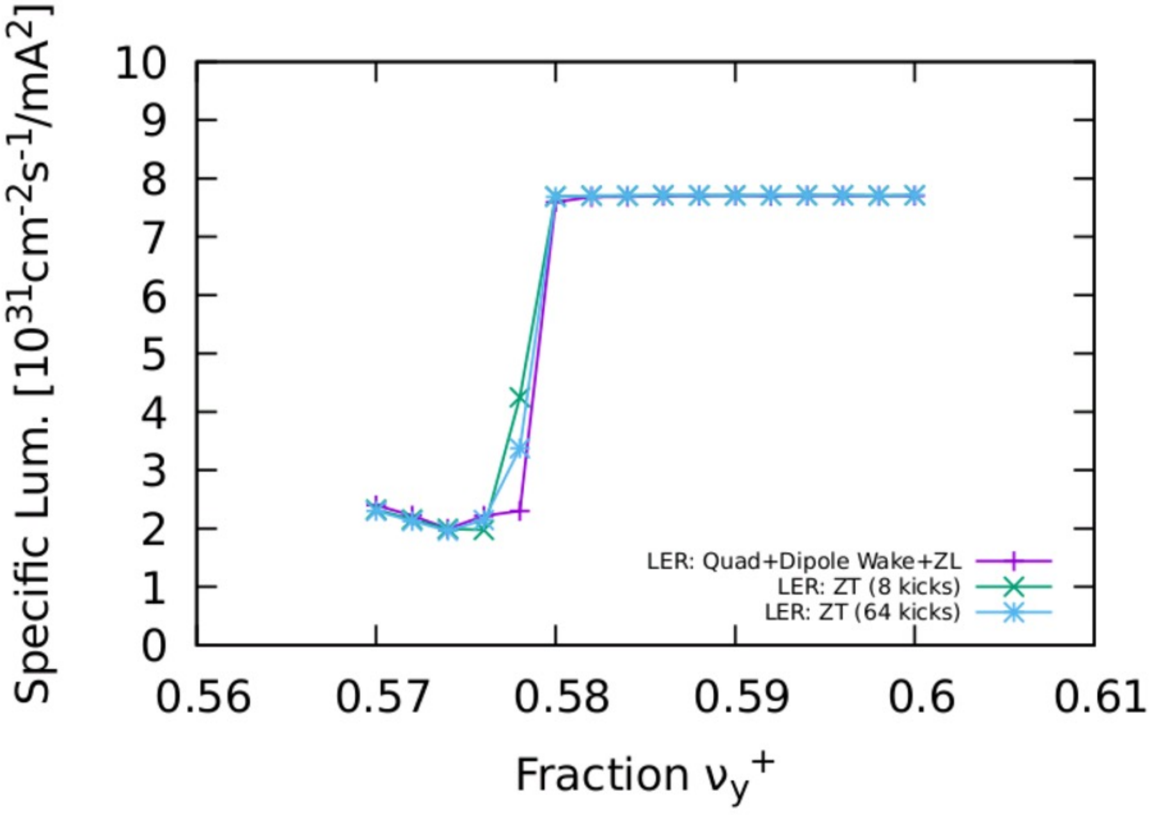


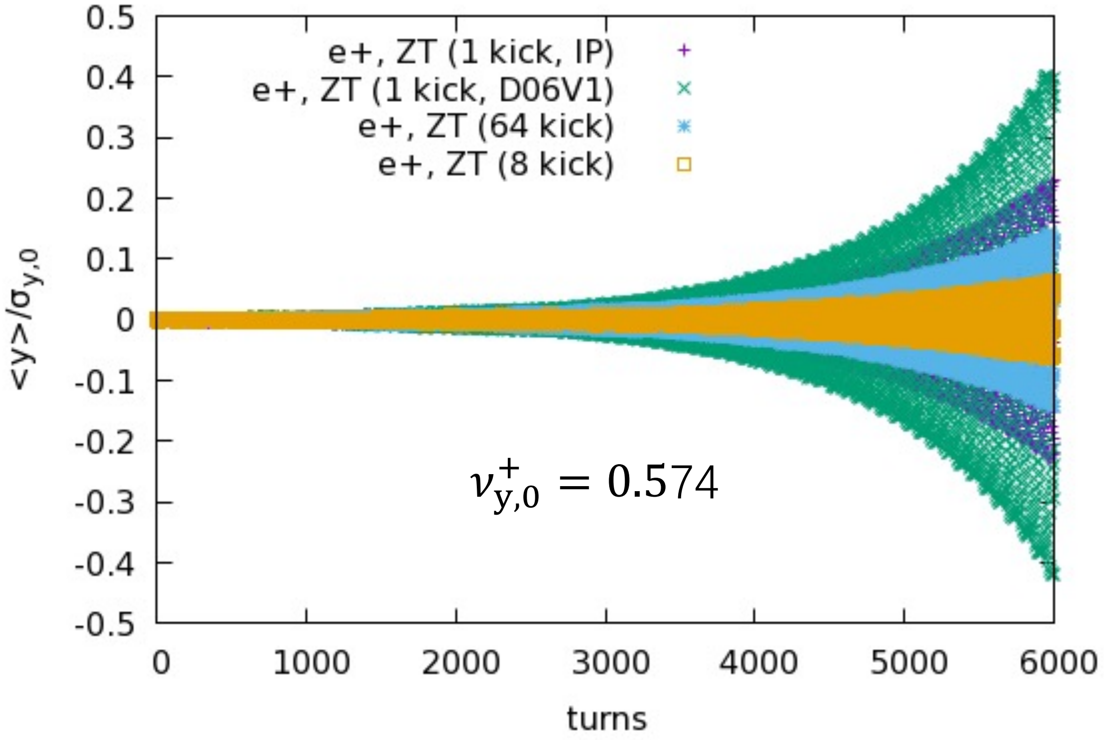


$\nu_{x,0}^{+} = 0.525$

SKEKB: Number of Transverse Wakefield Kick

- The growth rate depends on the position and kick number of transverse wakefield

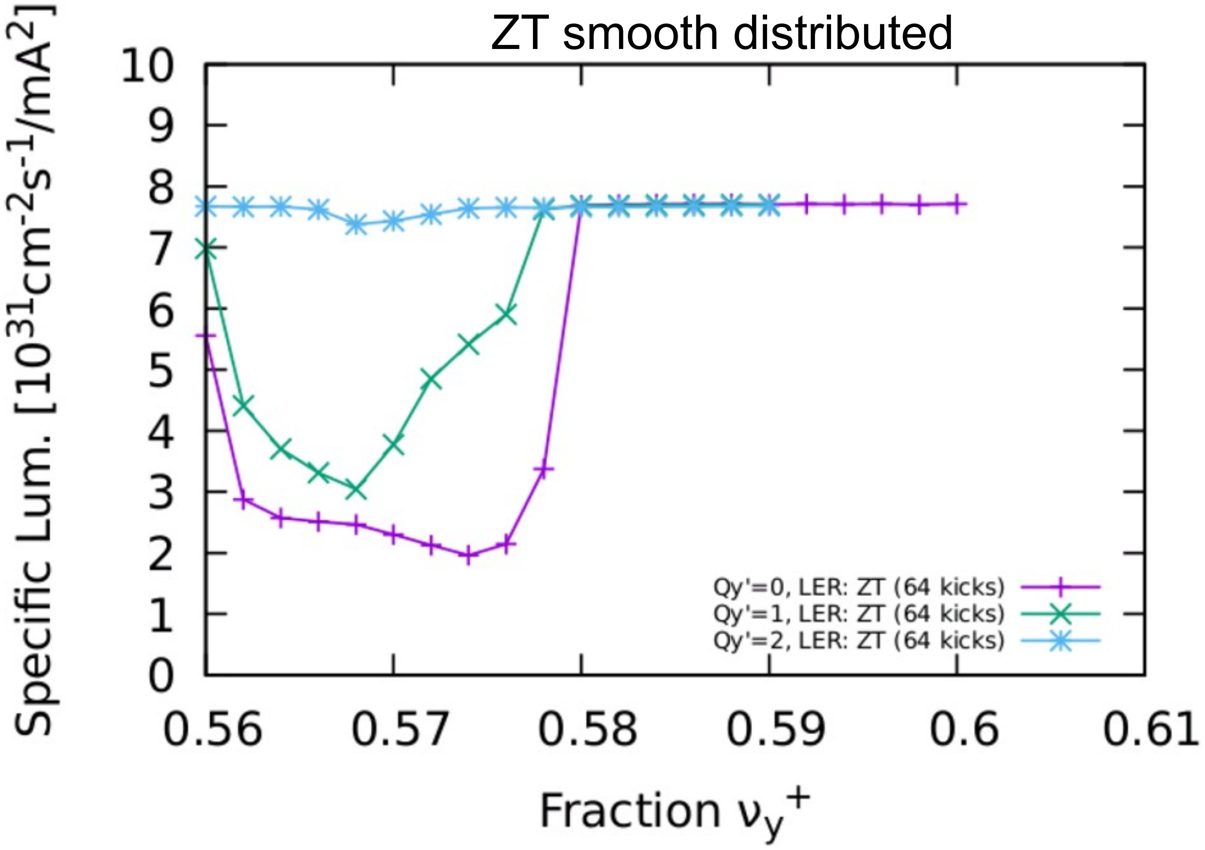


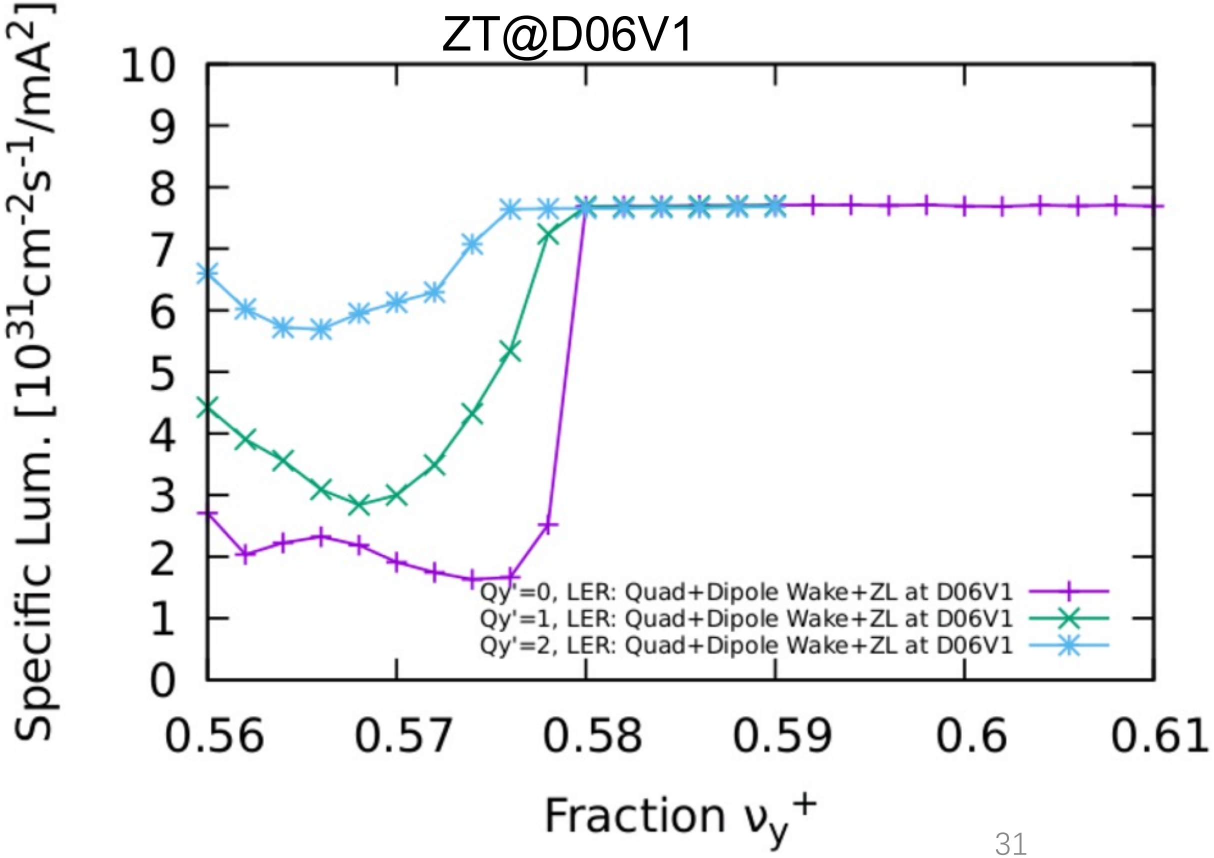


SKEKB: Effect of vertical tune chromaticity

it is assumed same between LER/HER

- Qy' could help suppress the instability





Summary

- Interplay between longitudinal coupling impedance and beam-beam interaction has a great influence on the behavior of X-Z instability in both CEPC/FCCee
- Combined effect of beam-beam effect and transverse impedance may induce strong head-tail instability in vertical direction
- In the presence of Beamstrahlung, X-Z instability may induce strong TMCI instability in horizontal direction with conventional impedance. TMCI instability in vertical direction could induce X-Z instability
- The effect of chromaticity on the suppression of X-Z instability is complex
- The chromaticity could help mitigate the TMCI instability induced by beam-beam with impedance
- **The interplay between beam-beam and other dynamics effect must be considered in future high performance e+e- colliders**