

LARP/HL-LHC Beam-Beam Simulations

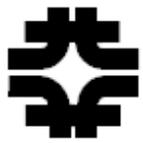
A.Valishev (FNAL)

Contributors

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LARP CM18



Study Topics



- Investigate the options for HL-LHC
 - Choice of basic options – β^* , crossing scheme
 - Luminosity levelling techniques
 - Imperfections

- Develop self-consistent simulations of the beam-beam phenomena with other dynamical effects
 - Crab cavity
 - Interplay with machine impedance

- Help understand the experimental data from LHC as it becomes available
 - Also use RHIC for beam-beam experiments (S.White's talk)

- Support new ideas



Collaboration



- LARP
 - S. White, BNL
 - J. Qiang, S. Paret, LBNL
 - T. Sen, A. Valishev, FNAL

- HL-LHC
 - CERN Beam-Beam Group: W. Herr, T. Pieloni
 - D. Shatilov, BINP
 - M. Zobov, INFN/Frascati



Methods, HL-LHC Integration



- Begin with madx lattice (WP2 Task 2.1) and performance parameters (Task 2.6)
 - Present performance data (CERN BB group)
 - Impedance models (Task 2.4)

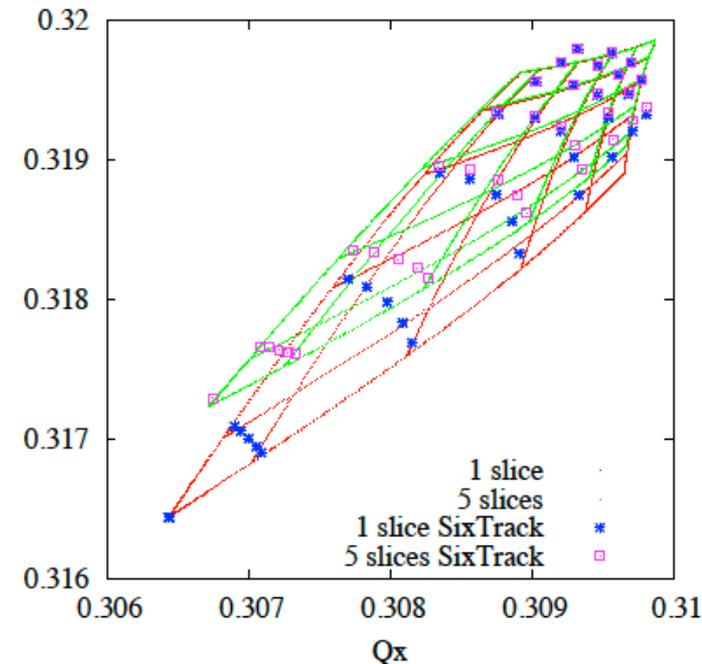
- Tools / Characteristics for evaluation
 - Tune footprint (weak-strong, very fast)
 - Dynamic Aperture (weak-strong, fast)
 - Full-scale multiparticle simulation of intensity and emittance life time (weak-strong, slow)
 - Self-consistent multi-effect simulation (strong-strong, short reach as far as the number of turns, slowest)



Tools



- Weak-strong
 - SixTrack (F. Schmidt). Well-tested code, the backbone of tracking studies for LHC design.
 - Lifetrac (D. Shatilov). Many years of use for electron machines and Tevatron. Very good support of 6D beam-beam with crossing angle.
 - The two codes were benchmarked against each other as part of LARP collaboration. Good agreement for the case of LHC simulations was established. (CERN-ATS-Note-2012-040)
- Strong-Strong
 - BeamBeam3D (J. Qiang). Many users – LBNL, FNAL, BNL
 - BBSIM (T. Sen). Module for crab-cavity

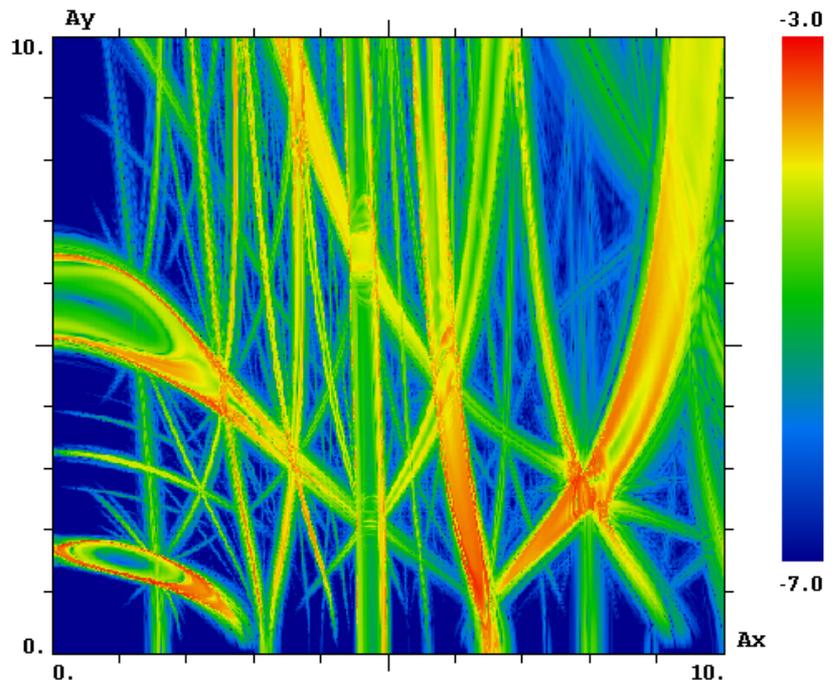
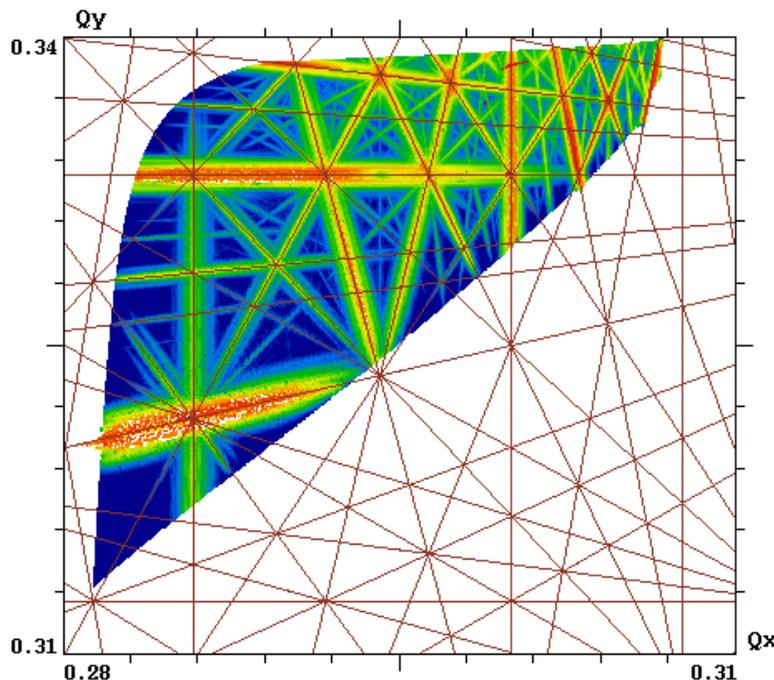




Lifetrac (D. Shatilov)



- Weak-strong beam-beam tracking code
 - Frequency Map Analysis (J. Lascar, "The Chaotic Motion of the Solar System: A Numerical Estimate of the Size of the Chaotic Zones", Icarus 88, 266, 1990)
 - Multi-particle, multi-turn tracking
 - Machine model with full set of features imported from madx – lattice, crossing schemes, nonlinearities

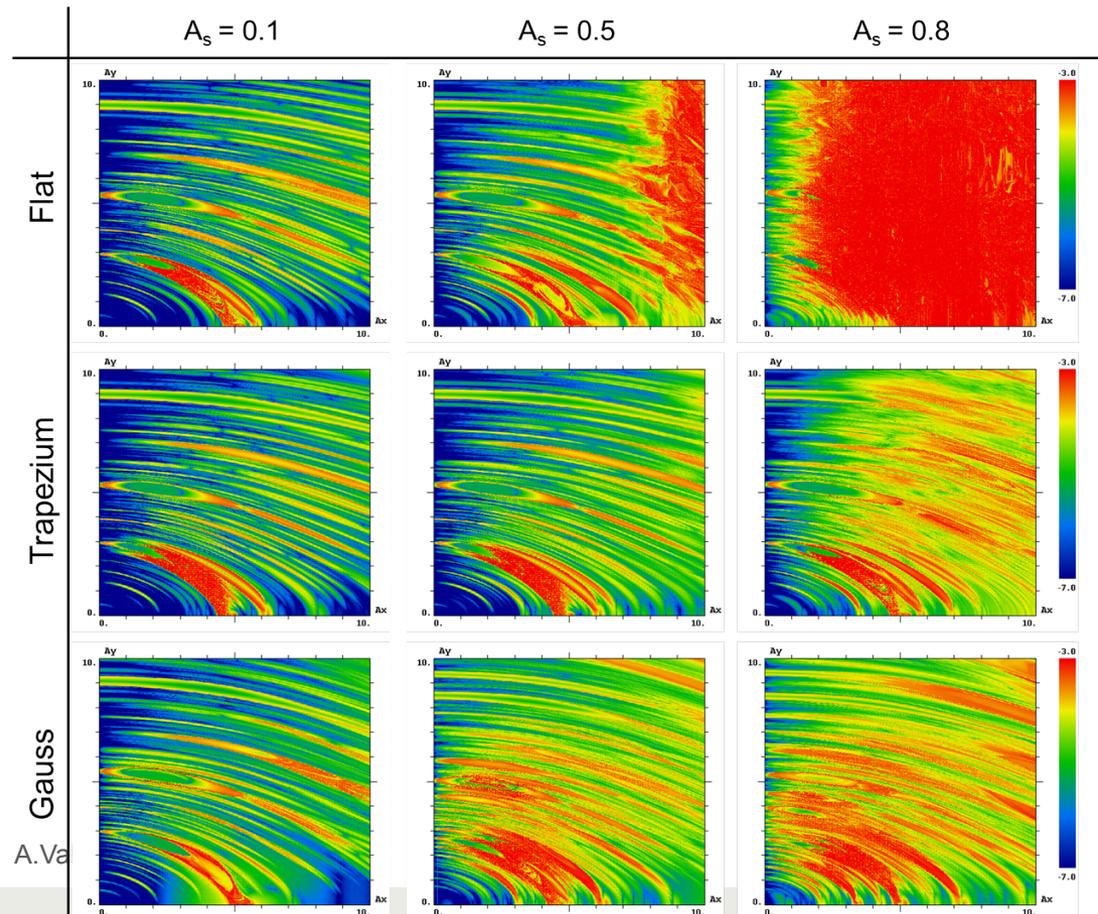
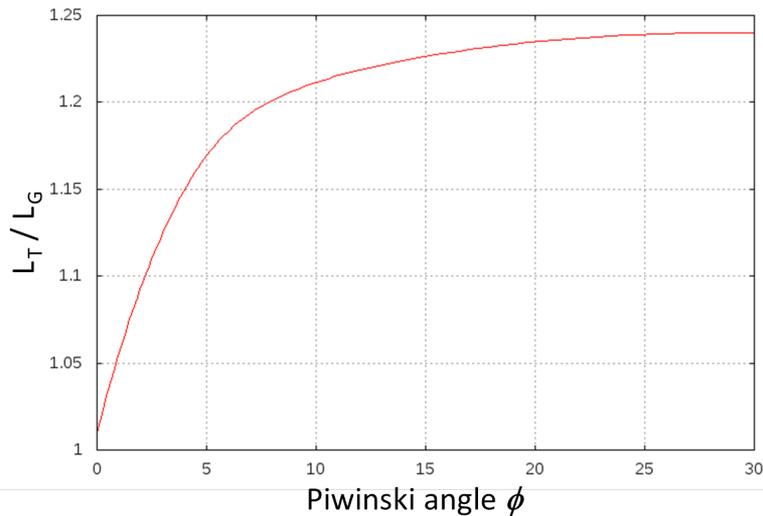




Study of Flat-Bunch Collisions (D. Shatilov, M. Zobov)



- Found that luminosity gain is highly dependent on the actual longitudinal profile and Piwinski angle. For realistic case the gain much less than $\sqrt{}$
- Studied limitations due to synchro-betatron dynamics

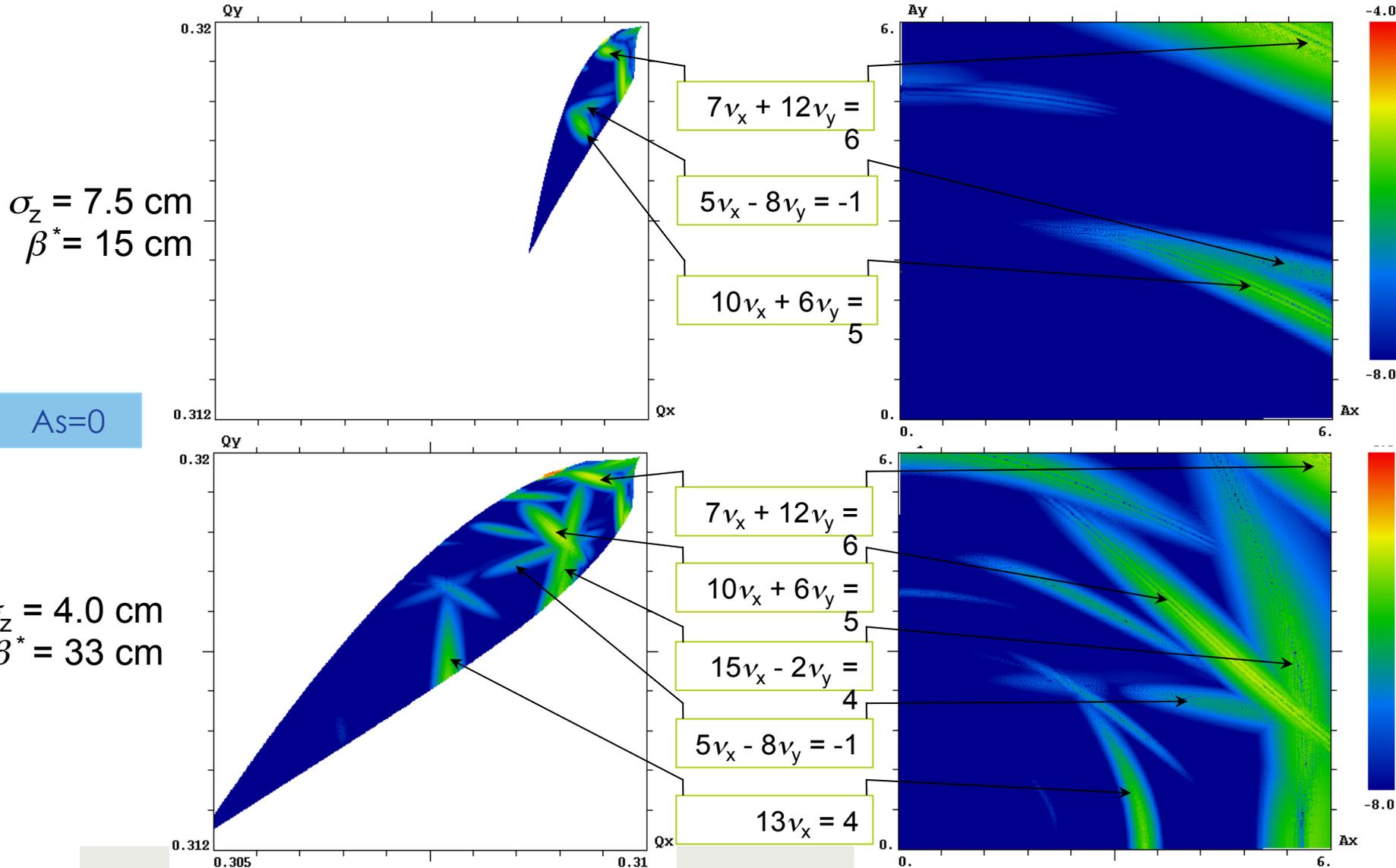




Effect of Large Piwinski Angle and β^* (D. Shatilov)



Very simplified model: 1IP with horizontal crossing at $590 \mu\text{rad}$





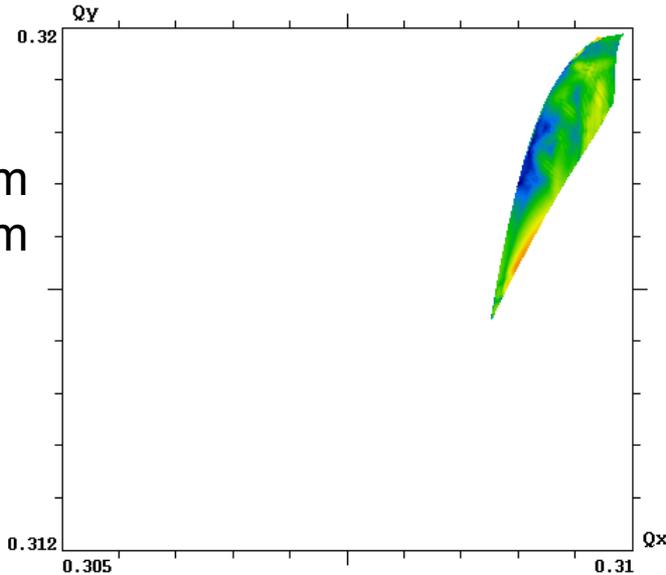
Effect of Large Piwinski Angle and β^* (D. Shatilov)



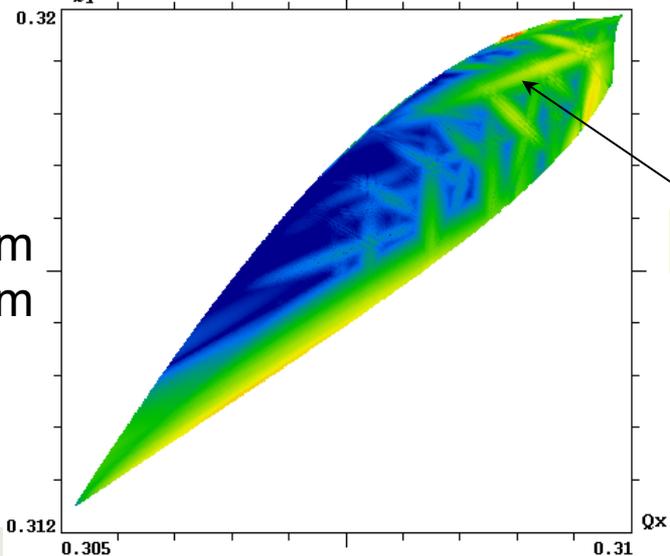
Very simplified model: 1IP with horizontal crossing at $590 \mu\text{rad}$

$\sigma_z = 7.5 \text{ cm}$
 $\beta^* = 15 \text{ cm}$

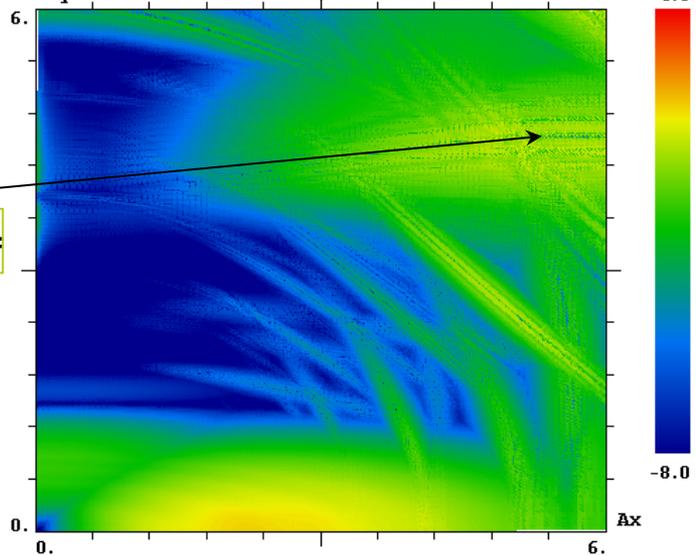
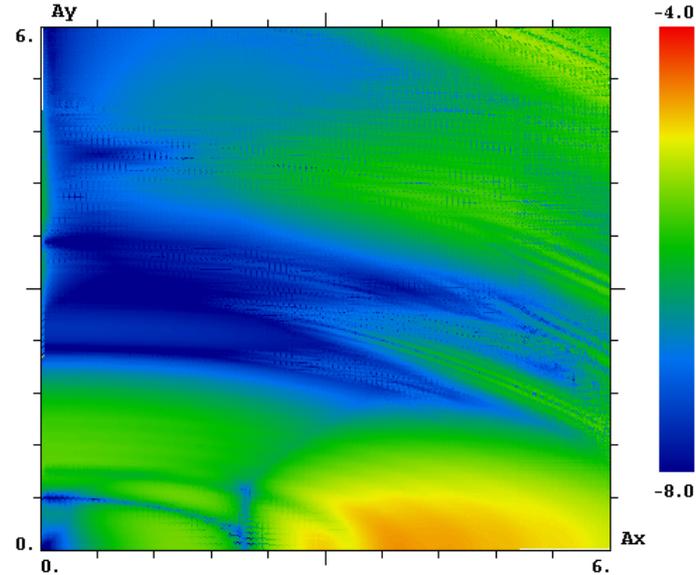
$A_s = 0.5$



$\sigma_z = 4.0 \text{ cm}$
 $\beta^* = 33 \text{ cm}$



$$5v_x - 8v_y + v_s = -1$$



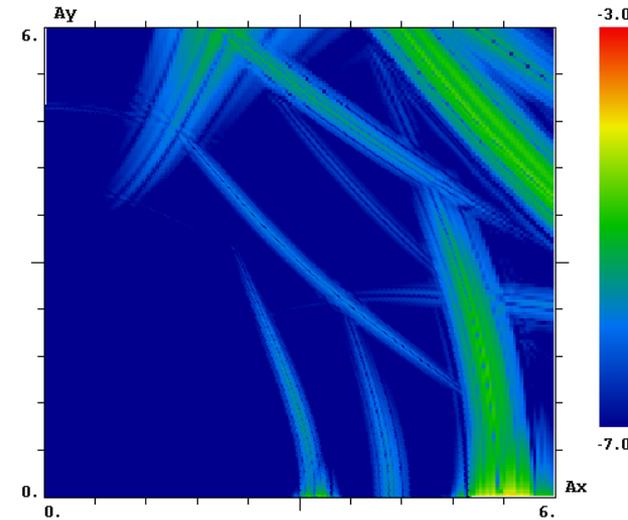
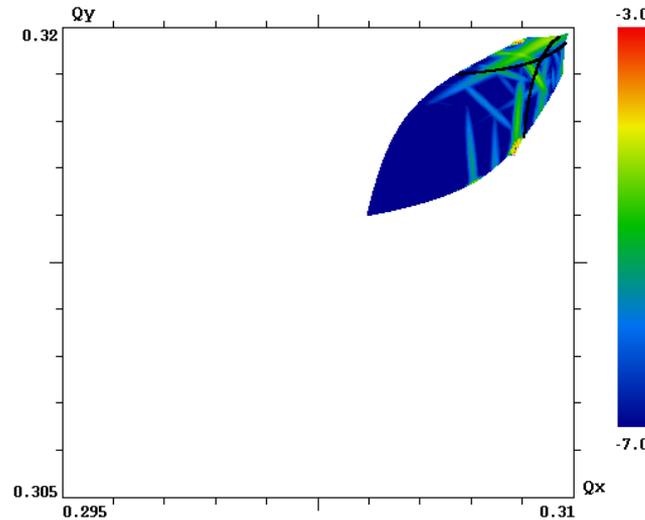


Effect of Large Piwinski Angle and β^* (D. Shatilov)

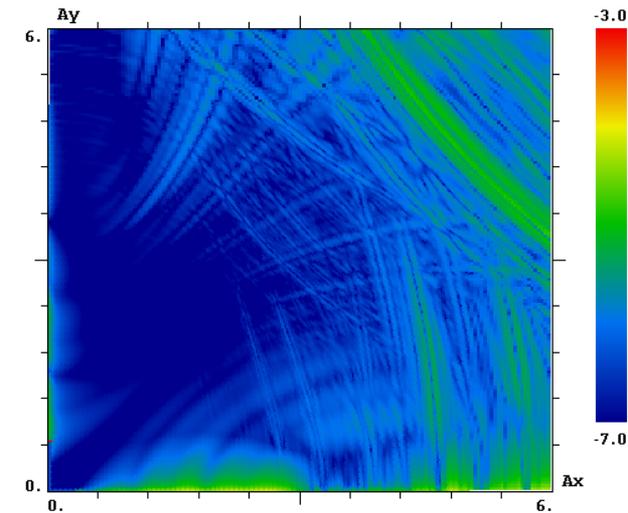
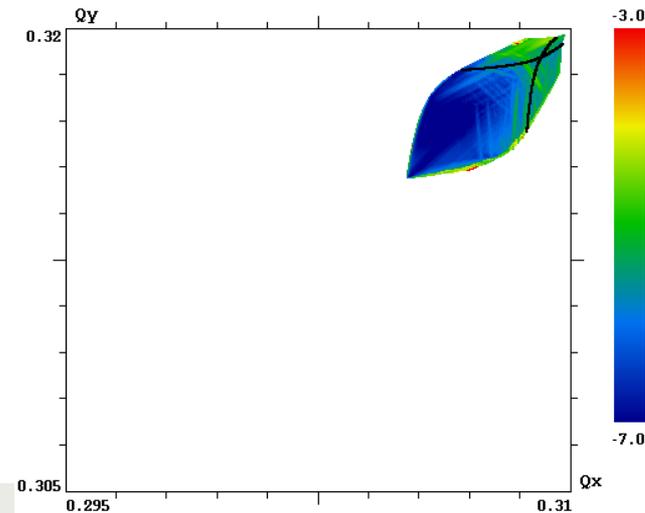


- Very simplified model: 2IPs with h-v crossing at $590 \mu\text{rad}$
- $\beta^* = 15 \text{ cm}$, $\sigma_z = 7.5 \text{ cm}$, $\nu_s = 0.002$

$A_s = 0$



$A_s = 1$

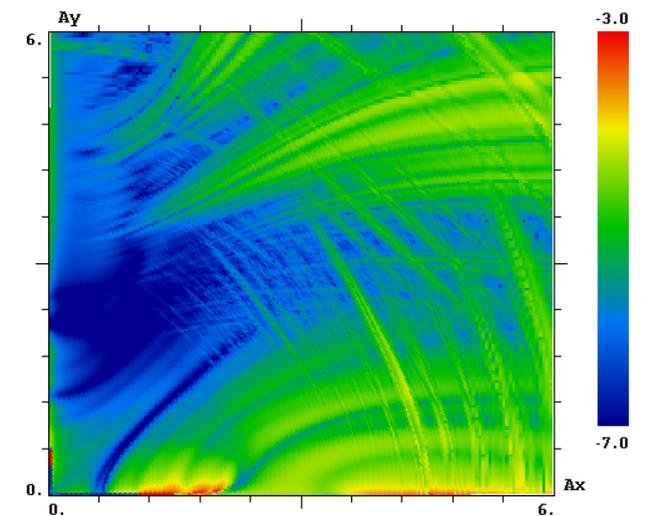
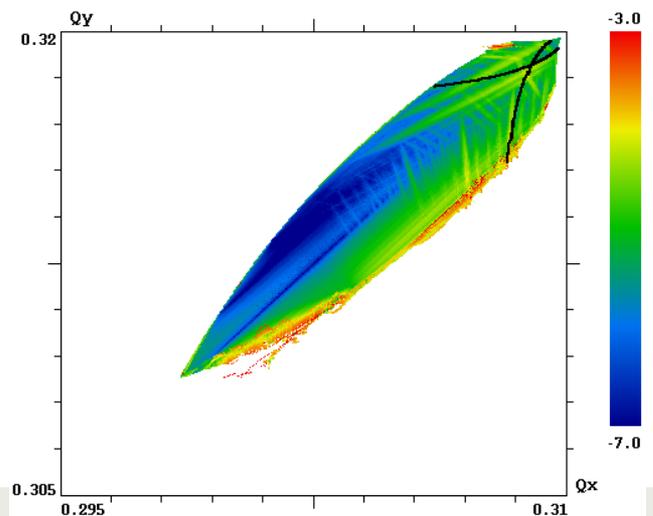
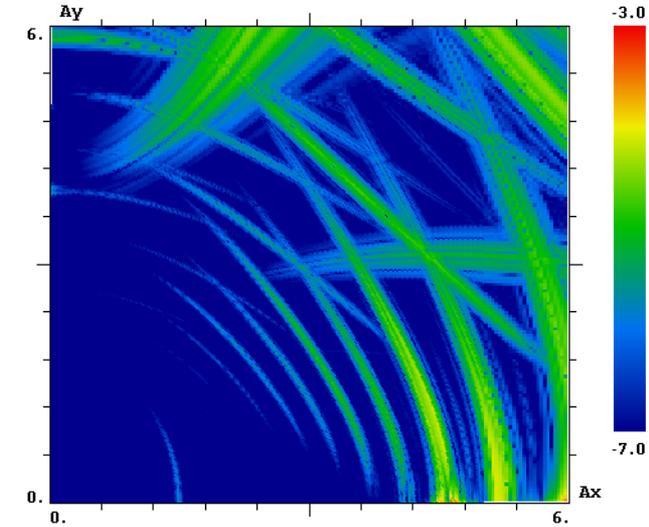
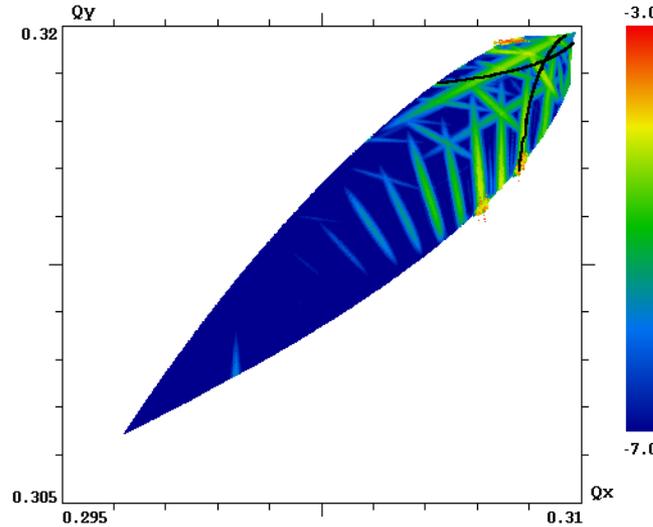




Effect of Large Piwinski Angle and β^* (D. Shatilov)



- Very simplified model: 2IPs with h-v crossing at $590 \mu\text{rad}$
- $\beta^* = 33 \text{ cm}$, $\sigma_z = 4.0 \text{ cm}$, $\nu_s = 0.004$



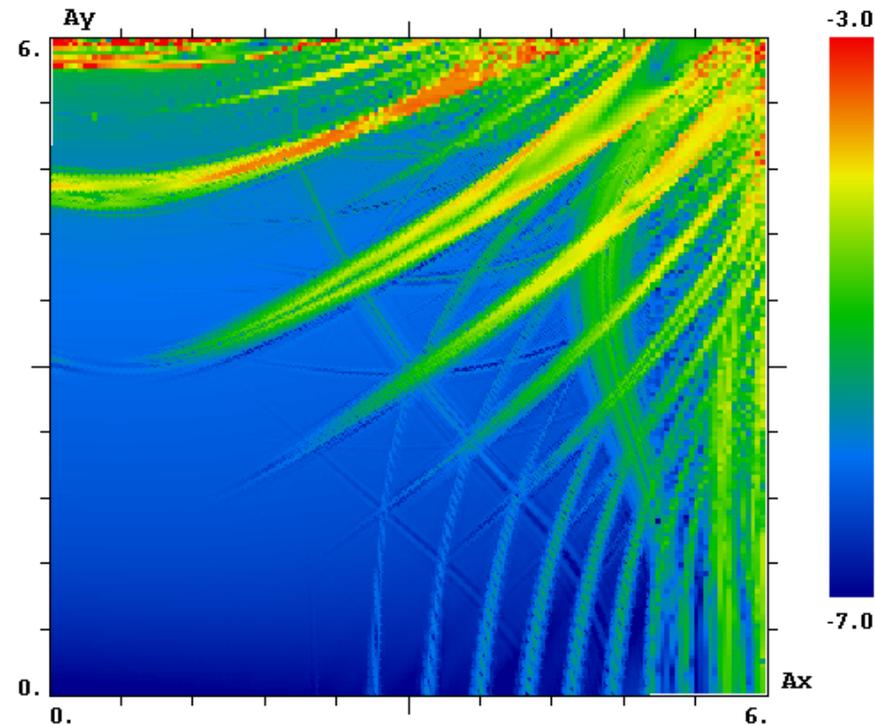
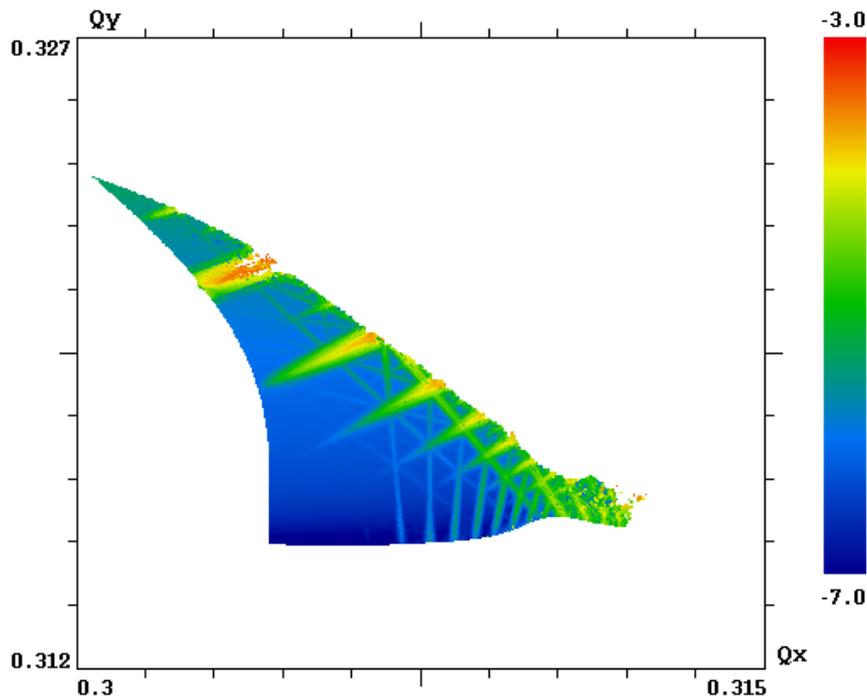


Effect of Large Piwinski Angle and β^* (D. Shatilov)



- Model: 2IPs with h-v crossing at $590 \mu\text{rad}$ + long-range
- $\beta^* = 15 \text{ cm}$, $\sigma_z = 7.5 \text{ cm}$, $\nu_s = 0.002$

$A_s = 0$

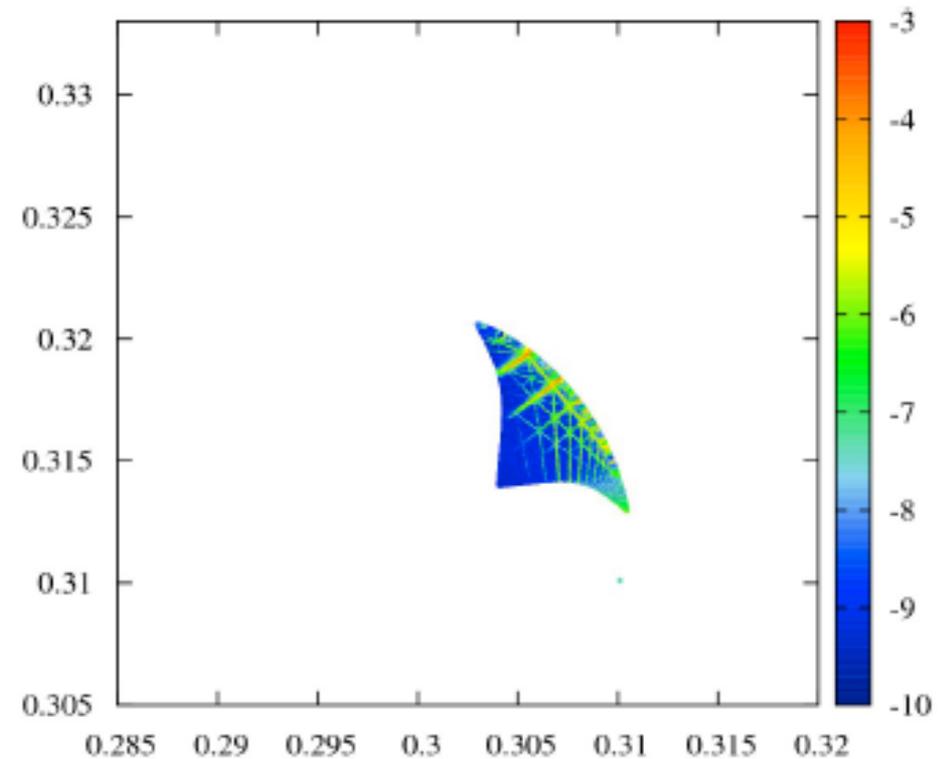
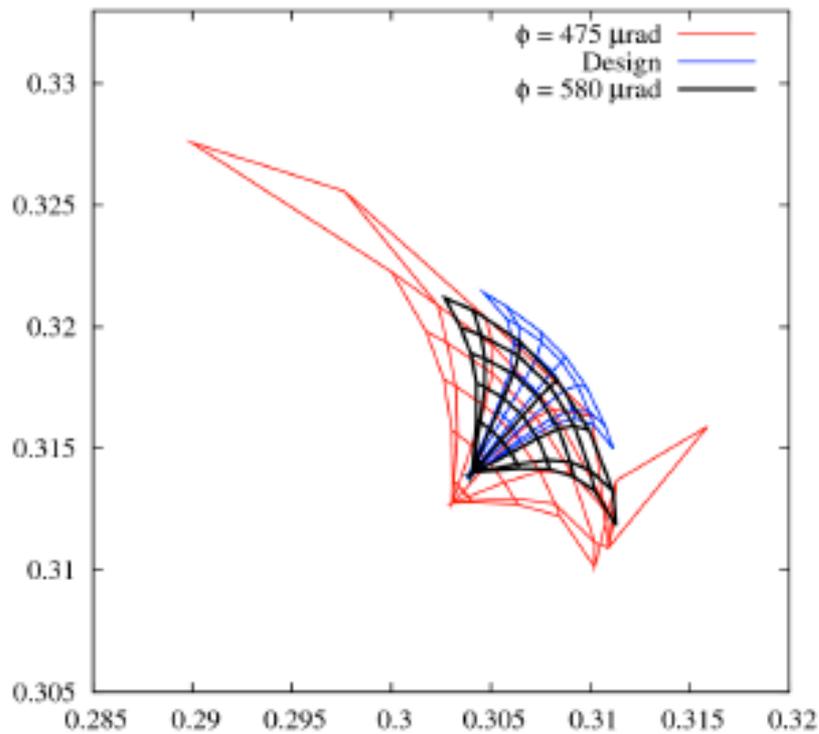




Effect of Large Piwinski Angle and β^* (S. White, R. Calaga, R. Miyamoto)



- Model: 2IPs with h-v crossing at $580 \mu\text{rad}$ + lumped long-range
- $\beta^* = 15 \text{ cm}$, $\sigma_z = 7.5 \text{ cm}$, $\nu_s = 0.002$

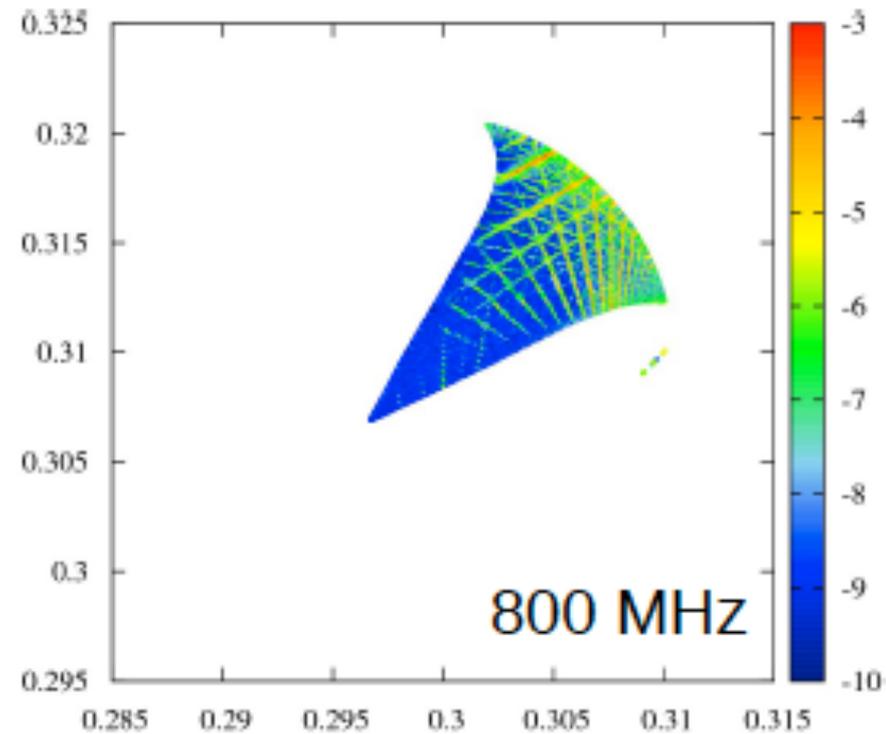
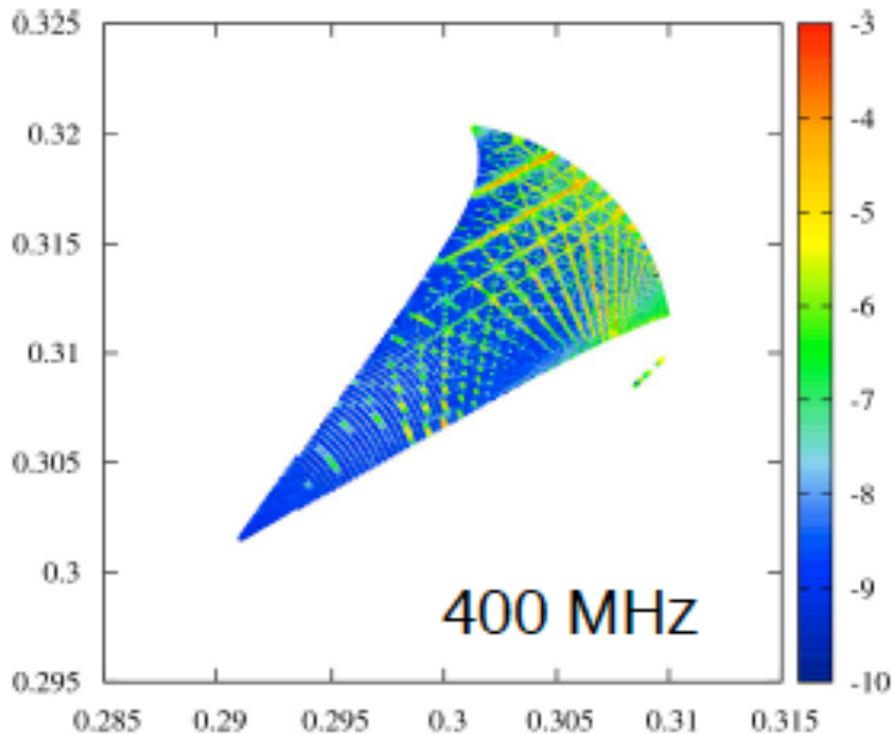




Effect of Crab Cavities (S. White, R. Calaga, R. Miyamoto)



- Model: 2IPs with h-v crossing at $580 \mu\text{rad}$ + lumped long-range
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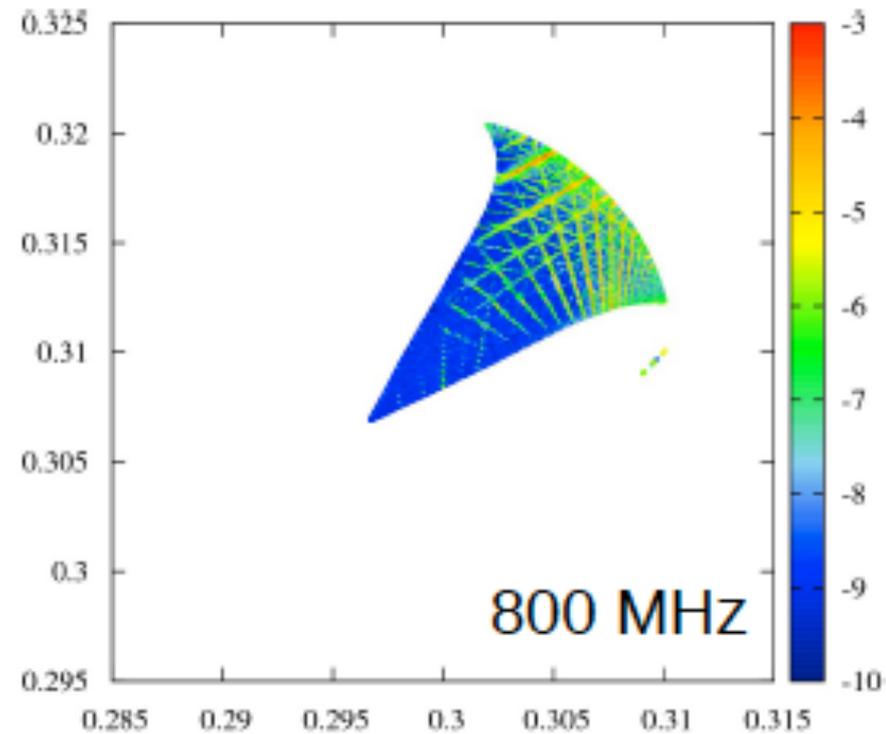
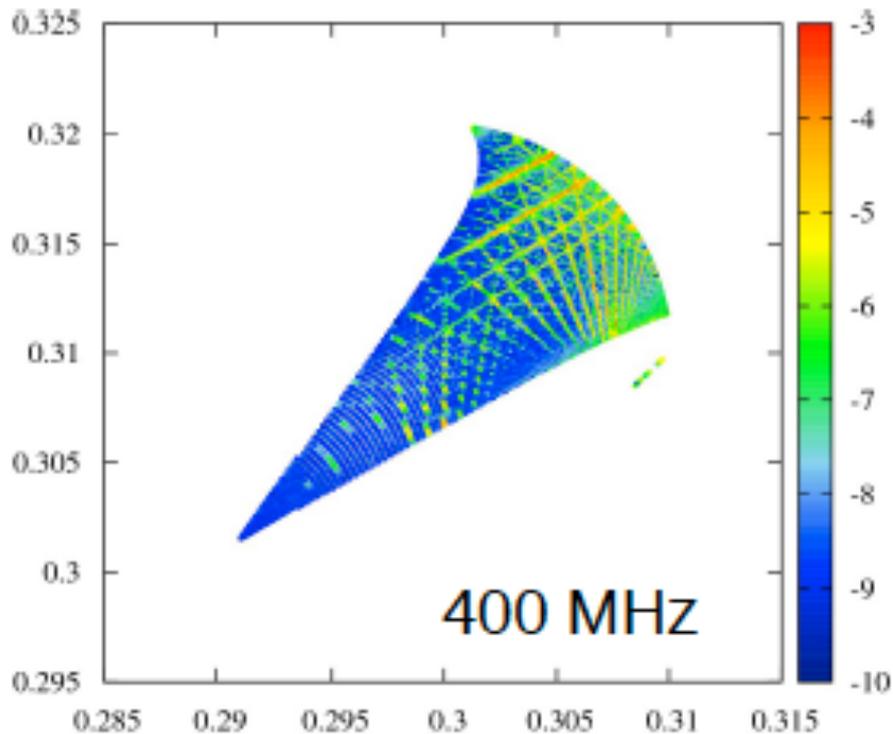




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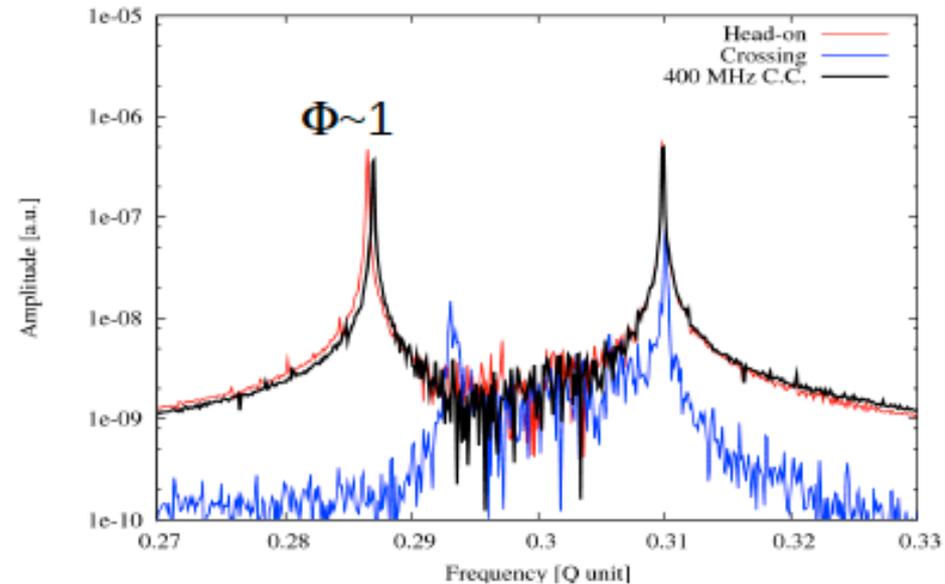
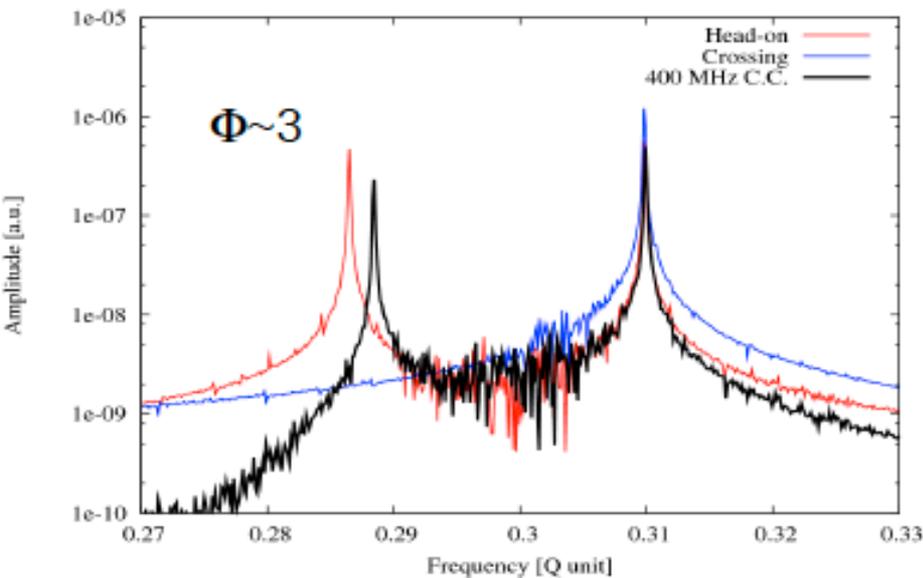




Effect of Crossing Angle and CC on Coherent Effects (S. White)



- $\Phi \sim 3$: strong synchro-betatron coupling + low ξ , π -mode fully damped
- $\Phi \sim 1$: weaker synchro-betatron coupling + higher ξ , π -mode not fully damped
- Crab Cavities restore the π -mode





Interplay of Impedance and Beam-Beam (S. White)



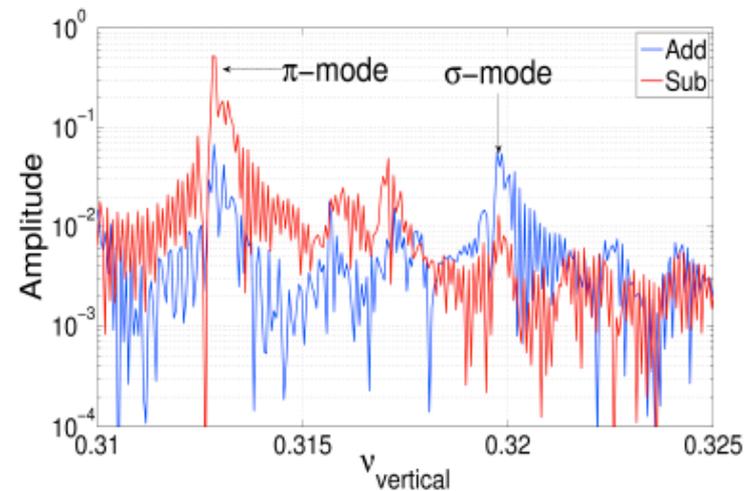
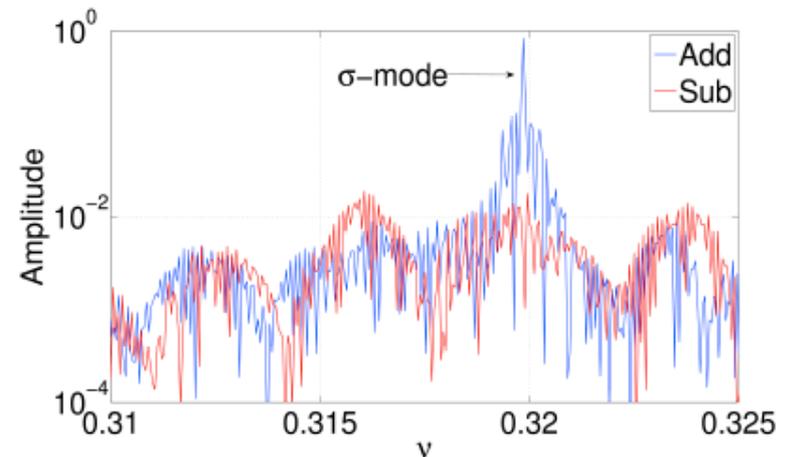
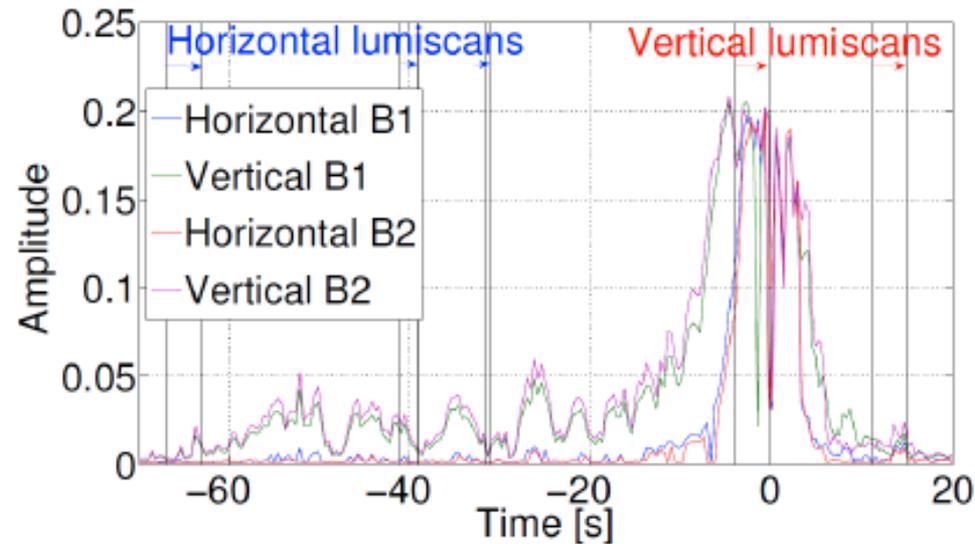
- Instabilities were observed in collision at the LHC
 - The actual cure is to run with the transverse damper on in collision: emittance blow up
 - HL-LHC will run with significantly higher bunch intensity – issues?
- We have a well benchmarked strong-strong beam-beam code (BB3D, J. Qiang)
 - Add impedance model → resistive wall and broadband resonator implemented for multi-bunch
 - Benchmark against head-tail ongoing using SPS lattice which was already extensively studied – plan also to cross-check model against VEPP data
 - The challenge would be to simulate a full LHC train with head-on and long-range interactions → the code needs significant development in terms of computing efficiency to achieve this goal (multi-bunch parallelization?) damped



Interplay of Impedance and Beam-Beam (S. White)



- Instability observed in collision at the LHC during luminosity scans with damper off
 - σ -mode excited first. Excitation then transferred to the π -mode leading to strong losses and fast emittance blow-up

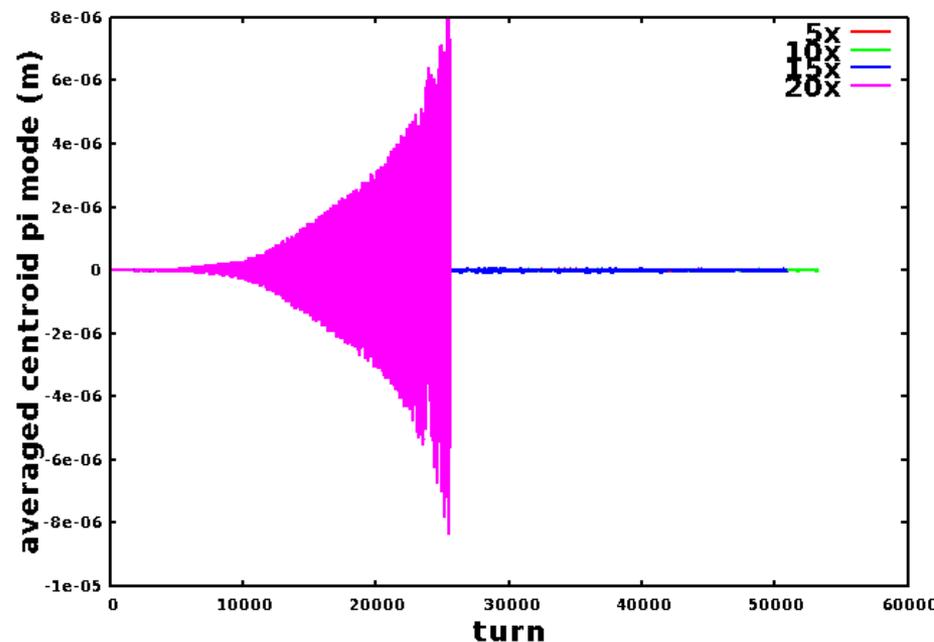
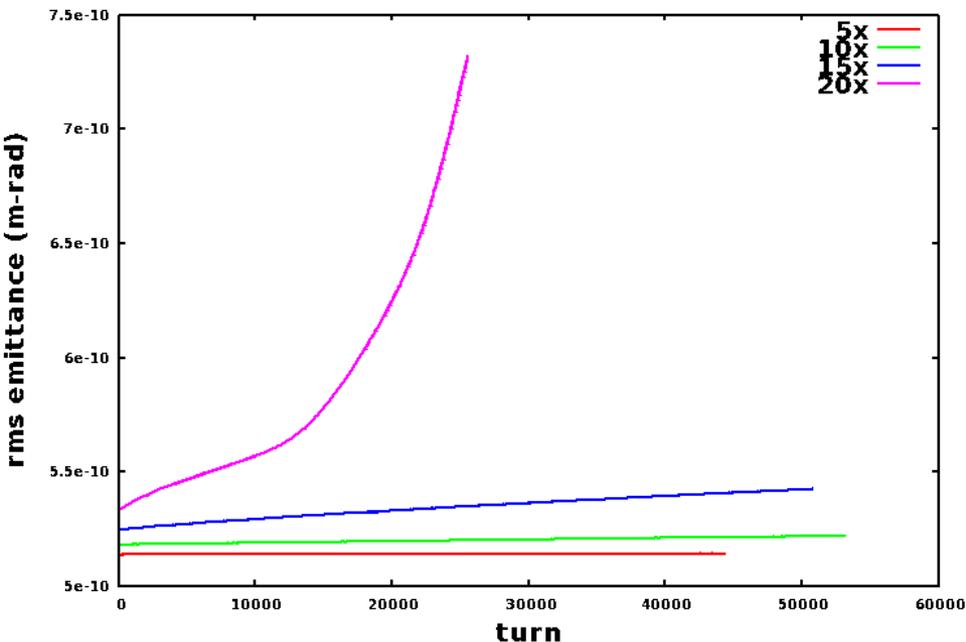




Studies of Coherent Beam-Beam Limit (J. Qiang)



- Nominal Parameters:
 - 1.05×10^{11}
 - beam-beam parameter: 0.0034
- One collision point
- No long-range 5x, 10x, 15, 20x nominal b-b parameters



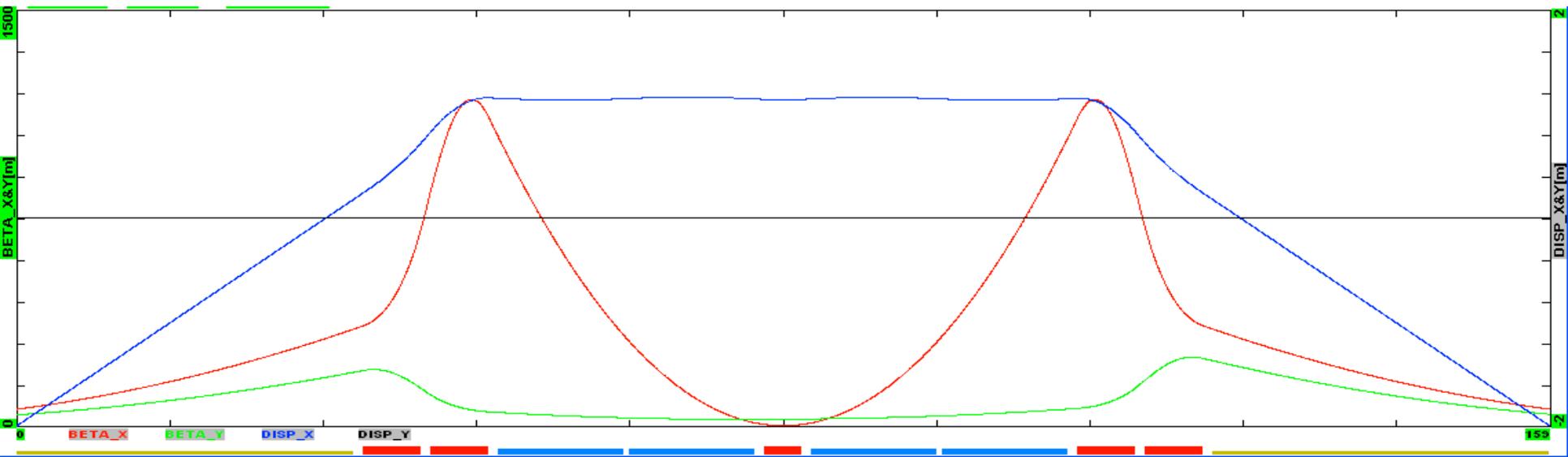
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New Idea: Optical Stochastic Cooling for Luminosity Leveling (V. Lebedev, FNAL)



- Fermilab pursues this topic within the Advanced Accelerator R&D at ASTA
 - Integrable Optics Test Accelerator is under construction with operation scheduled to begin in 2014
 - OSC proof-of-principle experiment is one of the studies planned at the machine
- Outlook for application of the method – luminosity leveling at HL-LHC
 - Preliminary estimates predict 2-4 hour cooling time above 5 TeV without active amplifier! Transverse cooling acceptance of 6σ can be achieved.
 - Would require ~150m chicane insertion with 11T magnets





Outlook



- We have a well-established collaboration on beam-beam effects within LARP as well as internationally
 - Pursue better integration with HL-LHC design study team
 - Participate in beam experiments at the LHC
 - Put together a work plan

- Near-term plans
 - Finish evaluation of HL-LHC options with all effects included
 - Study the luminosity leveling scenarios
 - Investigate coherent effects