EASY to OBTAIN 10³³ at DAΦNE2? (scalings from DAΦNE)

M. Zobov

Factors to Improve Peak Luminosity at DAΦNE2

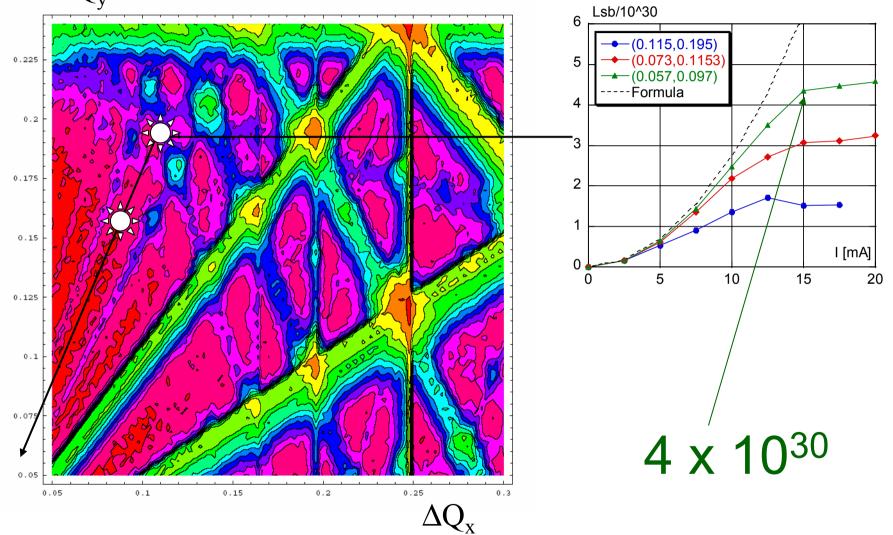
- 1. Higher Number of Bunches (160/120 = 1.33)
- 2. Stronger Radiation Damping ($2^{1/3} = 1.26$, *to be proved*)
- 3. Shorter Bunches (factor of 2, only if βx and βy scales proportionally to the bunch length)

Total = 1.33 x 1.26 x 2.00 = 3.35

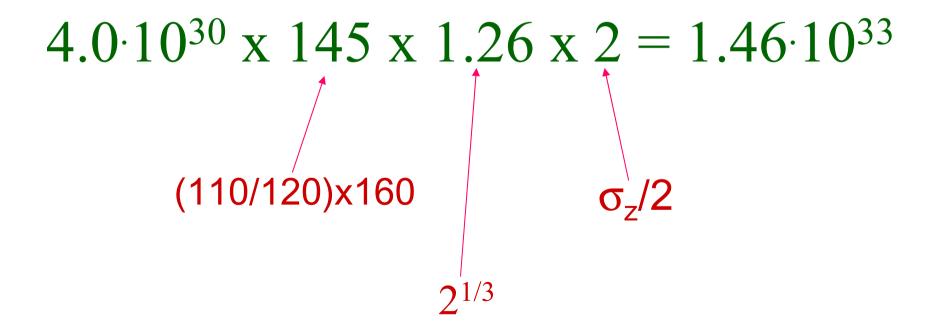
WORST SCENARIO

$1.53 \cdot 10^{32} \text{ x } 3.35 = 5.12 \cdot 10^{32}$

Best (Theory) Luminosity per Bunch ΔQ_v



BEST SCENARIO (too optimistic...)



PROBLEMS (Beam Dynamics)

- Does damping help much? If not $\rightarrow /1.26 = 1.16 \times 10^{33}$
- Short bunches 7-9 mm long are needed without lengthening and microwave instability → High Qs
- Is it possible to obtains tune shifts of the order of 0.04 0.05 with the high Qs? → so far the answer is NO
- Does a sufficient dynamic aperture exist for good beam-beam working points (if found)?

VEPP-2M Experience with SC Wiggler

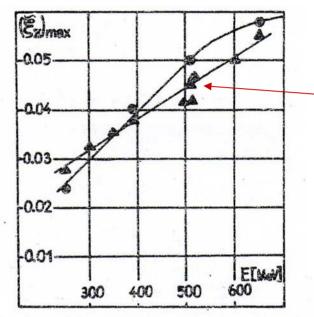


Fig. 2. Experimental dependences of the space charge parameter on the VEPP-2M energy in the maximum luminosity regime: ▲—the wiggler is on; ●—the wiggler is off.

-No tune shift gain at 510 MeV

Factor of 3 luminosity improvement only due to higher horizontal emittance

References

- 1. Nikitin S. A., "e+e-Factories '99", Tsukuba 1999.
- 2. Shatunov et al., ICFA Workshop, Novosibirsk 1989

SO FAR.....

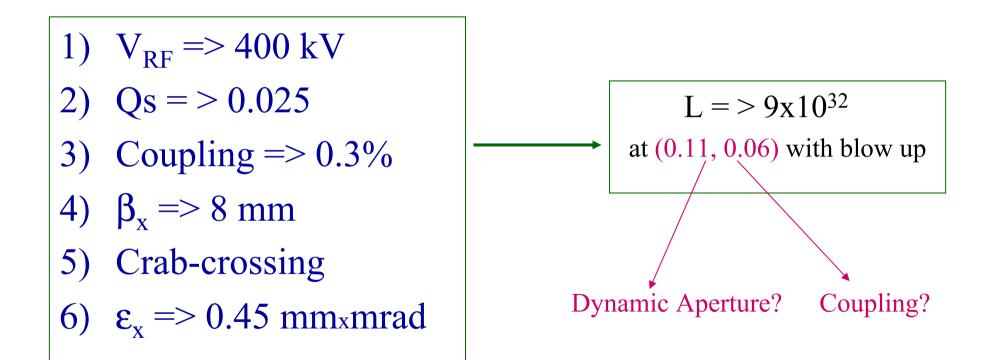
The best result found (for the moment) is 7.5×10^{32} at the working point (0.12, 0.06)

However, the working point is situated at the principal sextupole resonance Qx = 2 QyLifetime $\rightarrow 0$? Coupling?

Ways to Proceed Studies

- Lower RF voltage, Negative momentum compaction factor → Short bunches at lower Qs (see DAΦNE gradual upgrade approach)
- Higher Emittance \rightarrow feasible if:
 - There is enough separation at the first PC
 - Higher current per bunch (and beam) is provided
- Crab-Crossing
- Other Proposals?

Forsing Parameters...



Next step $\alpha_c < 0$?