# GRADUAL DA $\Phi$ NE UPGRADE TOWARDS *L* = 6\*10<sup>32</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>

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### DA $\Phi$ NE present plan

- $\mathsf{KLOE} = \mathsf{FINUDA} \left( 2^{\mathsf{nd}} \mathsf{run} \right) (\mathsf{Apr} \div \mathsf{Jul} \ 2006)$
- FINUDA => SIDDHARTA (half 2007)

SIDDHARTA => FINUDA (3<sup>rd</sup> run) (spring 2008)

During the shutdowns between different experiments several upgrades should be implemented relying on the following ideas ...

# BASIC IDEAS (1)

Reduce the e<sup>-</sup> (and e<sup>+</sup>) ring beam impedance will give 30% (up to 80%) luminosity improvement.

How: Shield the Ion-Clearing-Electrodes in the wigglers (e<sup>-</sup> ring) Remove the broken ICE (e<sup>-</sup> ring)

Install the new injection kickers and tapers (e<sup>-</sup> & e<sup>+</sup> ring)

- 1) Geometric luminosity increase 20%
- 2) Beam dynamics luminosity increase (10%)
- 3) No beam size blow up above the microwave instability threshold 20%
- 4) Possibility to go closer to integer tunes (20%)
- 5) Possibility to use optics with negative momentum compaction (50%)

### Shielding the Ion Clearing Electrodes in the Wigglers

#### **MOTIVATION:**

• Impedance of the DAFNE Main Rings:

$$\left(\frac{Z}{n}\right)_0 \approx 1\Omega \qquad \mathbf{e}^-$$
$$\left(\frac{Z}{n}\right) \approx 0.54\Omega \qquad \mathbf{e}^+$$

difference mainly due to Ion Clearing Electrodes in the Wigglers!

• Impedance affects bunch length:

$$\left(\frac{\sigma_z}{R}\right) \approx \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{1/6} \xi^{1/3} \left(\frac{Z}{n}\right)_o^{1/3} \qquad \xi = \frac{\alpha_c I}{v_s^2 (E/e)} = \frac{2\pi I}{h V_{RF} \cos \phi_c}$$
  
$$\sigma_z^- \approx 2.7 \text{ cm}$$
  
$$\sigma_z^+ \approx 2 \text{ cm} \qquad \text{measured} \textcircled{0} I_b \sim 15 \text{ mA}$$

#### **REALIZATION:**

• by means of removable metal plates (CuBe .25 mm thick) covering the ICE

#### **GOALS**:

• a factor 2 reduction in e<sup>-</sup> ring impedance

### Impedance Effects in the e- Ring

Stronger Bunch Lengthening

Vertical Size Blow  $f(V_{RF}, I_b)$ 



### GEOMETRIC LUMINOSITY GAIN

If 
$$\beta_{x,y}$$
 scale as  $\sqrt{(\sigma_z^+)^2 + (\sigma_z^-)^2}$ 

Conditions	σ <sub>z</sub> (e⁻), cm	$\sigma_z$ (e <sup>-</sup> ), cm $\sigma_z$ (e <sup>+</sup> ), cm	
Normal operations	3.0 (meas.)	2.1 (meas.)	0
Low Impedance	w Impedance 2.3		18
Low Impedance Negative $\alpha_{c}$	1.4 (sim.)	1.3 (sim.)	92

# BASIC IDEAS (2)

Increase the Positron Beam Current to 2Amps.

How:

- 1) New injection kickers (less beam impedance, less beam excitation)
- 2) Ti-coating against electron cloud

3) New transverse feedbacks (one experimental sample is already running at  $DA\Phi NE$ )

#### Luminosity gain increasing the currents of the colliding beams



#### **NEW DAFNE INJECTION KICKERS**



SLAC-TN-03-052 \ revised 27th August 2004 LCC-128

> Secondary Electron Yield Measurements of TiN Coating and TiZrV Getter Film

F. Le Pimpec, F. King, R.E. Kirby, M. Pivi SLAC, 2575 Sand Hill Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025



9th October 2003



Figure 14: SEY of TiZrV after different process, electron energy between 0-2980 eV

# BASIC IDEAS (3)

- Feedback upgrades [A.Drago]
   The present low energy DAFNE shifts have pointed out the major limits of the beam dynamics control.
   What we need is:
- I) More e- feedback <u>power</u> (+750W) to better control the longitudinal instabilities and avoid the beam-beam in-collision blowup's (e- beam)
- II) More feedback <u>selected gain</u> to control the transverse instabilities using the new SLAC-KEK modules FPGA based (e+ in both planes, eventually e- in both planes)
- III) Complete <u>remote</u> control & monitoring of feedbacks and beam dynamics to give a faster and better diagnostics from outside DAFNE control room (e+/e- beam)
- Possibly 25-30% increase in peak luminosity and 30-35% in integrated

# BASIC IDEAS (4)

Increase the Lifetime.

How:

- 1) Wigglers modifications will give a factor 2 (up to 4)
- 2) Parasitic crossings compensation with current-carrying wires *(first trial successful).* Lifetime independent from the other beam current.

Wiggling wiggler (under study)



Motivation: Build wiggler poles symmetric with respect to the beam orbit



# Multipole budget (with respect to standard wiggler)

Quadrupole	25%
Sextupole	55%
Octupole	15%

### Goals:

- increase  $\mathcal{L}_{int}$
- increase  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{peak}}$

- Magnetic Measurements show:
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> order term reduced by 2.5
- Tests using the beam
  - confirm magnetic measurements
  - show a factor 2 in the energy acceptance

$$\boldsymbol{v}_{x} = \boldsymbol{v}_{x0} + m_{1x} \frac{\Delta p}{p} + m_{2x} \left(\frac{\Delta p}{p}\right)^{2}$$
$$\boldsymbol{v}_{y} = \boldsymbol{v}_{y0} + m_{1y} \frac{\Delta p}{p} + m_{2y} \left(\frac{\Delta p}{p}\right)^{2}$$

	m <sub>2x</sub>	m <sub>2y</sub>
KLOE 2002	-882	823
FINUDA 2004	-194	-144



### Parasitic Crossings compensation in the DAFNE Interaction Region

#### **MOTIVATION:**

- In the DAFNE Irs the beams experience 24 Beam Beam Long Range interactions limiting the maximum storable current.
- •Numerical simulations show that BBLR interactions can be compensated by current-carrying windings

Particle equilibrium density in the transverse space of normalized betatron amplitude



#### **REALIZATION:**

• Windings installed in the KLOE Interaction Region





#### First results from BBLR compensation windings

## BASIC IDEAS (5)

Decrease coupling, betay,chromaticity,bbparasitic crossing. How:

New interaction region for Dear and Finuda2. Low betay peak, earlier separation of beam lines. QFs on separate lines.

- 1) Geometric luminosity increase 20%
- 2) Beam dynamics luminosity increase 10% (20%)

# BASIC IDEAS (6)

Remove the horizontal crossing angle.

How:

Install 1 crab cavity per ring.

Geometric luminosity increase 10%

Beam dynamics luminosity increase 20% (70%)

#### **Crab crossing system for DAFNE: luminosity increase**



The crab crossing optimizes the geometrical superposition of the colliding bunches

101 100 99 98 L<sub>33mrad</sub>/L<sub>0mrad</sub> [%] 97 DAFNE at 96 present tunes 95 LIFETRAC DAFNE at present  $\beta^*$ 94 simulations / Analytic calculation 93 92 91 20 5 10 15 25 σ<sub>7</sub> [mm]

Studies on B-factories optimization shown that the beam-beam effects are weaken by the crab crossing. An increase in luminosity up to a factor of 2 is expected (K. Ohmi, PRST-AB,



		I [mA]	L/L <sub>0</sub>	
	$\phi_{crab}=0$ mrad	6	0.88	
	$\phi_{crab}$ =15 mrad	6	0.69	
	$\phi_{crab}=0$ mrad	10	0.75	
	$\phi_{crab}$ =15 mrad	10	0.43	

### **Crab crossing system for DAFNE: RF cavities**



#### **Crab crossing system for DAFNE: power requirements**

In the single crab cavity scheme the crabbing angle is related to the tranverse kick voltage by:

$$\phi_{crab} = \frac{\pi \sqrt{\beta_{IP} \beta_{cav}}}{\lambda_{RF} \sin(\pi Q_x)} \frac{eV_{\perp}}{E} \cos(|\phi_{IP} - \phi_{cav}| - \pi Q_x)$$

obtained for a longitudinally rigid bunch. A small correction is needed to take into account the synchrotron oscillation. The optimal betatron phase advance between the crab cavity and the IP is  $n\pi + \pi Q_x$ . In the DAFNE case the IP and the crab cavity have to be kept almost in phase. The main parameters for a DAFNE crab crossing system based on one 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonica crab cavity per ring are reported in the table.

φ <sub>crab</sub>	$\beta_{IP}$	$\beta_{cav}$	$\lambda_{ m RF}$	Q <sub>x</sub>	$eV_{\perp}$	R <sub>s</sub>	P <sub>RF</sub>
15 mrad	1.5 m	9 m	0.27 m	0.15	80 keV	0.8 MΩ	4 kW

	TOTAL	250 k€/ring
	RF controls + contingency:	30 k€
	1 5 kW, 1100 MHz RF power source:	120 k€
Budgetary cost evaluation:	1 HOM damped 3rd harmonic crab cavity:	100 k€

## Working Point Choice, 30%



 $\Delta Q_{\rm v}$ 



Going closer to the integers we hope to improve both the peak luminosity and lifetime

This is possible with the new wigglers since DA is satisfactory at low tunes!

# **RF Quadrupole** (Innovative idea under study)

Introduces a betatron tune modulation between the head and the tail of the bunch producing:

- Enhancement in the Transverse Mode Coupling Instability threshold representing the main limitation to the maximum storable current I
- Reduce the effective betatron function seen from the colliding beams according the formula:

$$\beta_{eff} = \frac{\beta^*}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Luminosity *L* is:

$$L \propto rac{I}{eta_{eff}}$$

# BASIC IDEAS (7)

The transfer line upgrade, working very hard (needs dedicated manpower and resources) could be made during last shutdowns, or most likely will be part of the dafne2 upgrades.





### Luminosity gain:

$$\frac{L_{peak}}{L_{ave}} \sim 20\%$$

In a tipical shift  $\frac{L_{peak}}{L_{ave}} \sim 30\%$ 

Other gains: •L<sub>peak</sub> 20% cause both currents will be maximized simultaneusly •L<sub>peak</sub> 10% more efficient tuning at L<sub>peak</sub>

### Upgrades tentative implementation

ICE shielding & removal Ti coating Longitudinal FBK Injection kickers ??

**Injection kickers** 

New IR FBKs Modified Wigglers

New IR RF quadrupoles ?? Crab Cavity ?? Transfer Lines ?? KLOE -> FINUDA shutdown (Apr ÷ Jul 2006)

Christmass shutdown 2006 ÷ 2007

FINUDA -> Siddharta shutdown (half 2007)

Siddharta -> FINUDA shutdown (spring 2008)

### Luminosity projections for finuda 3<sup>rd</sup> run

### Starting from 1.5\*10<sup>32</sup>, 2 fb<sup>-1</sup>/year

 $\begin{array}{rl} 1.95^*10^{32} & (2.6 \ {\rm fb^{-1}}) \\ 2.73^*10^{32} & (3.6 \ {\rm fb^{-1}}) \\ 3.55^*10^{32} & (4.7 \ {\rm fb^{-1}}) \\ 4.44^*10^{32} & (5.9 \ {\rm fb^{-1}}) \\ 4.44^*10^{32} & (6.7 \ {\rm fb^{-1}}) \\ 5.77^*10^{32} & (8.4 \ {\rm fb^{-1}}) \\ 6.92^*10^{32} & (10. \ {\rm fb^{-1}}) \\ 8.99^*10^{32} & (12.8 \ {\rm fb^{-1}}) \end{array}$ 

by ICE shields & removal + 30% by higher positron current +40% by new interaction region + 30% by feedback upgrades + 25% by wigglers linearization by crab cavities + 30% by transfer lines upgrade +20% by waist modulation (RF quads) +30%

In the projections only the conservative, high likelihood estimates are considered.

All modifications are worldwide top of the line accelerator physics.

All the investments done so far are used as a base for excellent and essential physics

All proposed improvements can be achieved if resources, man power and machine development time can be allocated!