

Beam Beam parameters optimization

Mathematica to Guinea Pig interface

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Super B factory meeting

Outline

- 1 Main strategy
 - Tools and interfaces
- 2 Round case with $N = 7 \cdot 10^{10}$ electrons per bunch
 - Phase space sampling and optimization
 - Scans around optimum point
 - Stability
- 3 Flat case
 - Scan around the best point found so far by hand

Dramatis Personae (Main characters of the Drama)

Guinea Pig

- Author: Daniel Schulte
- Beam beam effects simulator
- Read from a card the accelerator specifications
- Write to an ascii file the spent bunches, luminosities, log informations

Mathematica™

- Author: Steve Wolfram
- General purposes environment
- Powerful mathematical algorithms

Lack of communication among them

Solution: write a set of scripts to

- preprocess the Guinea configuration files
- postprocess the Guinea output file

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Goal of the first exercise

Boundary conditions

- 10^4 bunches
- damping time $\tau_{\text{damp}} = 10$ ms
- Round geometry
- Collision rate:

$$f = \frac{1}{\tau_{\text{damp}} \log \frac{\epsilon'}{\epsilon}}$$

Goal

Maximize:

$$\mathcal{L} = f \cdot \mathcal{L}_{\text{single cross.}} \propto \frac{\mathcal{L}_{\text{single cross.}}}{\log \frac{\epsilon'}{\epsilon}}$$

or even better:

$$\int d\sqrt{s} \mathcal{L}(s) \cdot \sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S))$$

Phase space

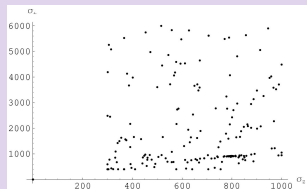
Constraints:

- $400 \text{ nm} < \sigma_x < 6 \mu\text{m}$ ($\sigma_x = \sigma_y$)
- $.4 \text{ mm} < \beta_x < 7\text{mm}$ ($\beta_x = \beta_y$)
- $300 \mu\text{m} < \sigma_z < 1 \text{ mm}$
- Waist shift W in $[-2\sigma_z, 2\sigma_z]$
- Traveling focus correlation ϑ in $[-1.5, 1.5]$
- Blow up:

$$\mathcal{B} = \max \log \frac{\epsilon'_i}{\epsilon_i} < 100\%$$

Sampling and optimization

“Random” sampling



Floated parameters

- $\sigma_x = \sigma_y$
- $\beta_x = \beta_y$
- σ_z
- Waist shift and traveling focus correlations

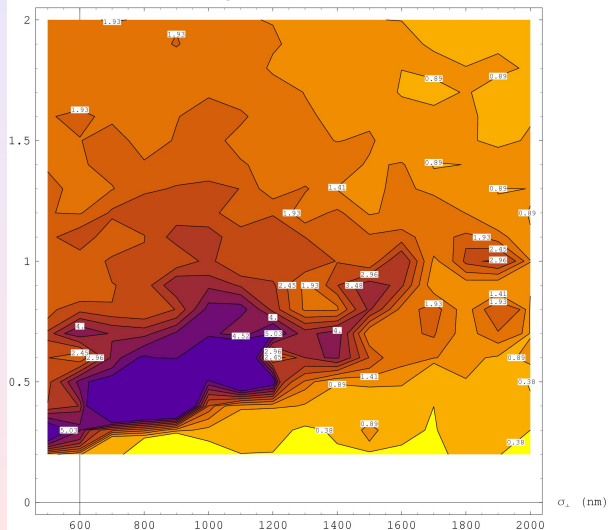
Optimum

☺ Optimum !!
 $\sigma_{\perp} = 915.699 \text{ nm}$
 $\beta = 0.55203 \text{ mm}$
 $\sigma_z = 800.54 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$
 $N = 7 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ part.}$
 $w = -0.49707 \text{ (mm)}$
 $\theta = -0.588194$
 $N = 1.37395 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ Y(4S) / cross.}$
 $\mathcal{L} = 1.14347 \times 10^{33} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ / cross.}$
 $h_{\mathcal{L}} = 2.45892$
 $\text{Log}[\epsilon'/\epsilon] = 0.0974953$
 $\mathcal{L} / \text{Log}[\epsilon'/\epsilon] = 1.17285 \times 10^{34} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ / cross.}$

$\mathcal{L} = 10^{36}$

Scans around optimum point: \mathcal{L}/β

β (mm) $\frac{\mathcal{L}}{\text{Log}[\frac{\epsilon'}{\epsilon}]}$ crossing (10^{33} m^{-2})

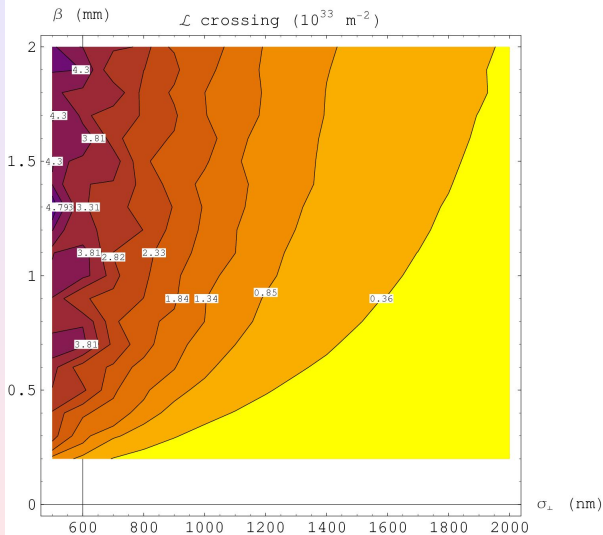


Scan over the $\beta_x \sigma_x$ plane of the figure of merit:

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}}{\log \frac{\epsilon'}{\epsilon}}$$

The optimum seats in the blue lake

Scans around optimum point: \mathcal{L}

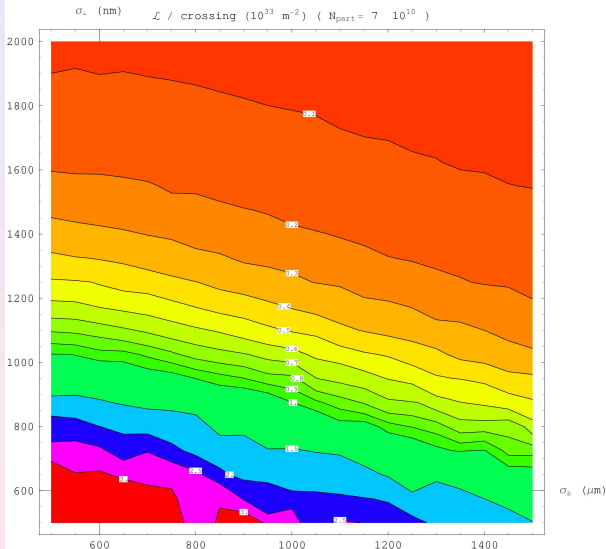


Scan over the $\beta_x \sigma_x$ plane of the luminosity per crossing.

As expected

- Hour glass effect decreases with increasing β : luminosity increase with β
- Luminosity decreases with increasing σ

Scans around optimum point: \mathcal{L}

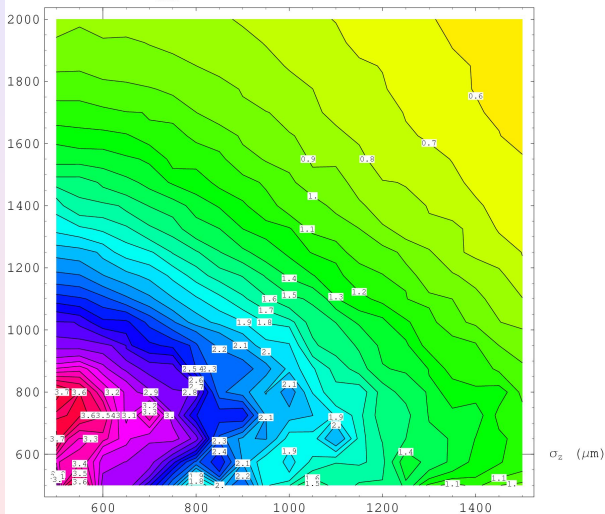


Scan over the $\sigma_z \sigma_x$ plane of the luminosity per crossing.
As expected

- Hour glass effect increases with σ_z : Luminosity decreases with increasing σ_z
- Luminosity decreases with increasing σ_x

Scans around optimum point: $\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{L}_{\text{geo.}}$

σ_z (nm) $\frac{\mathcal{L}_{\text{sim.}}}{\mathcal{L}_{\text{Geo.}}} / \text{crossing}$ ($N_{\text{part}} = 7 \cdot 10^{10}$)



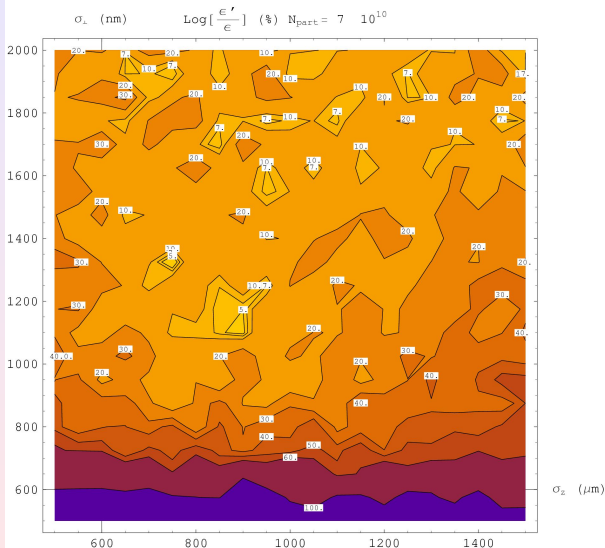
Luminosity without hour glass effect nor self focusing

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{geo.}} = \frac{N_e^2}{4\pi\sigma_x^2}$$

Another figure of merit:

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}_{\text{sim.}}}{\mathcal{L}_{\text{geo.}}}$$

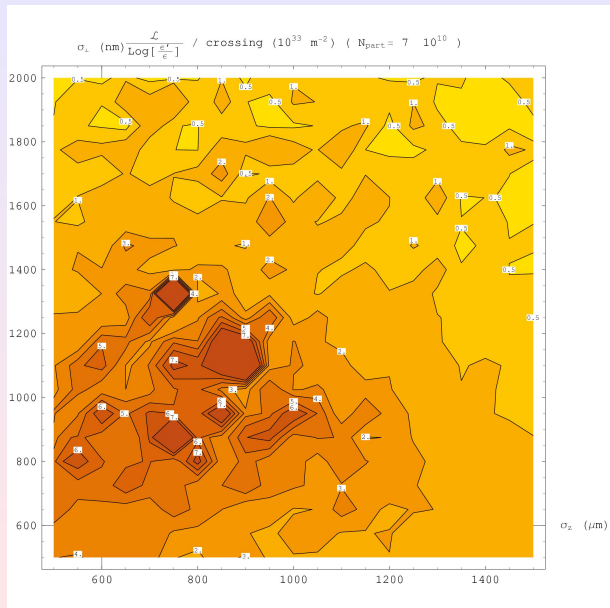
Scans around optimum point: $\mathcal{B} = \log \epsilon' / \epsilon$



$$\mathcal{B} = \max \log \frac{\epsilon'}{\epsilon}$$

is directly proportional to the time spent by the bunch in the damping ring.

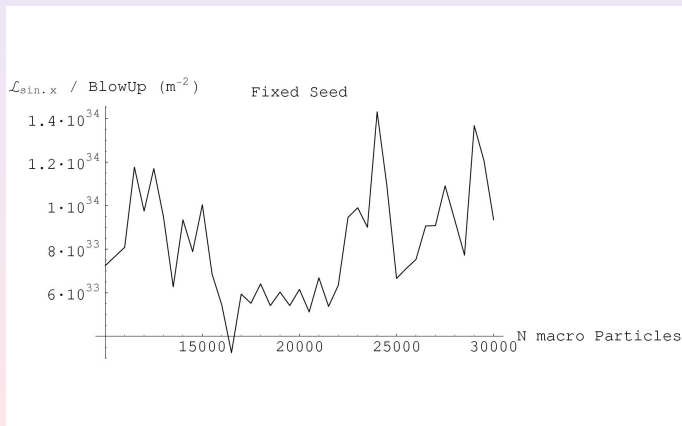
Scans around optimum point: $Q = \mathcal{L}/\mathcal{B}$



Simulation accuracy and stability

Unphysical parameters in the simulation:

- Number of macro particles in the bunch: $N = 10000$
- Real Physics = $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty}$ simulation



Extrapolation plagued by instabilities...

Conclusions for the round case

- Useful tools at hand to find the best point in multi dimensional parameters space
- Optimum point affected by instabilities
- How to distinguish real Physical instabilities from artefacted Simulated instabilities?
- Never the less Mathematica found a promising land in the parameters phase space

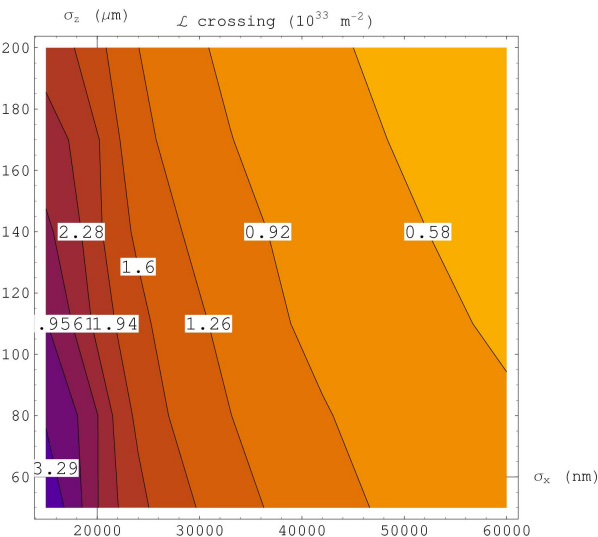
Flat case

Work started just yesterday afternoon...

Working hypothesis

- $\sigma_y = 12.6 \text{ nm}$
- $\sigma_x = 30,000 \text{ nm} = 30 \mu\text{m}$
- $\beta_x = 2.5 \text{ mm}$
- $\beta_y = 0.08 \text{ mm} = 80 \mu\text{m}$
- $N_e = 7 \cdot 10^{10}$
- Blow up $\sim 7\%$
- Collision rate $\sim 10^4 \text{ bunches/1 ms}$

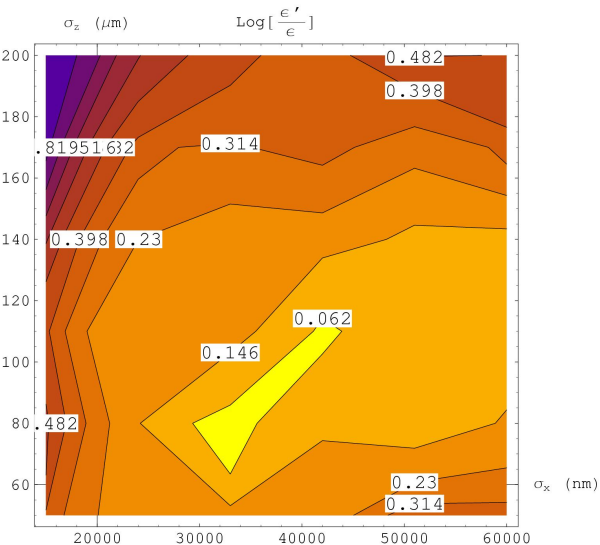
Flat case: scan around the unoptimized best point



$\mathcal{L} = 10^{36} / \text{cm}^2\text{s}$ can be achieved with:

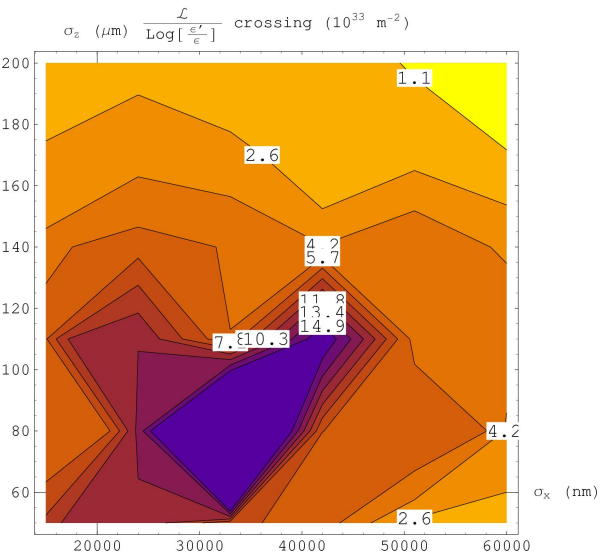
- $\mathcal{L} = 10^{33} / \text{m}^2$ cross
- $\mathcal{B} = \log \frac{\epsilon'}{\epsilon} < 10\%$

Flat case: scan around the unoptimized best point



The blowup requirements met!

Flat case: scan around the unoptimized best point



Lot of space for improvements

Beginnings...

Preliminaries for the Crab waist

- The Mathematica \leftrightarrow Guinea Pig interface design is able to handle the flat case also
- Work just started: stay tuned

Preliminaries for the Crab waist

- Is Guinea Pig (Strong - Strong) the right tools?
- Strong-Weak (faster) simulation more useful?
- Just started thinking about it