

BEAM-BEAM CODE PROGRESS

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- 1. Introduction
- 2. Performance of the Xsuite beam-beam model
- 3. Scan of x-z instability
- 4. 3D flip-flop instability
- 5. Bhabha scattering
- 6. Summary

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Simplified tracking simulations with Xsuite

- Exploit superperiodicity of machine (2 IP baseline from CDR)
- In code:
 - 1 IP + tracking over half arc with linear transfer matrix
 - Arc split into 3 segments

IP + BS | lin. arc | sext. | lin. arc + eff. SR | sext. | lin. arc

Introduction



- 2 crab sextupoles between arc segments (β_x =3 m, β_v =500 m)
- A «turn» begins in front of the right sextupole:
 - Observation point for coordinates
- Effective radiation (damping+noise) in **arc**, beamstrahlung in **beam-beam element**

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Performance of the Xsuite beam-beam models



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x-z instability

• x-z instability regions reproduced in QSS simulation



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· 3D flip-flop

Flip-flop

- Flip-flop instability (1D) observed in other collides (VEPP-2000) [3]
- For FCC-ee: 3D flip-flop direct consequence of beamstrahlung, triggered by an initial asymmetry in bunch intensity [4]



- Inflation of one bunch
- nch
- Above a threshold ξ_0 longitudinal blowup drives transverse diffusion
- Relevant for FCC-ee top-up injection

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3D flip-flop



- Scanned asymmetry in bunch intensity: $N_{w,s} = N_0 \cdot (1 \pm \Delta N)$ ($\Delta N \in [0,1]$)
- Observed expected blowup of weak bunch

FCC-ee Z Quasi strong-strong (f=100) $N_{coll} = 5e4$ $N_{particles} = 1e7$ $N_{slices} = 300$

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phenomenological way

3D flip-flop instability

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Bhabha scattering

Coulomb scattering of relativistic charges of opposite sign



occasional bremsstrahlung (radiative Bhabha) photons

Small angle Bhabha scattering [6]

Dominated by t-channel (scattering) process



Main limitation of FCC-ee beam lifetime (alongside beamstrahlung)

Bhabha scattering

Bhabha scattering event generator in Xsuite



- Modeled with the method of equivalent photons [7]
- Successful benchmark of event generator against GUINEA-PIG [8]
- Ready to simulate beam lifetime

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Summary

Progress so far

- Development progress in the Xsuite beam-beam model (<u>https://github.com/xsuite</u>)
 - Beamstrahlung, Bhabha scattering, luminosity (soft-Gaussian)
- Successful benchmark of all approximations (WS, QSS, SS)
 - FMA, x-z instability, 3D flip-flop (including validation of Khoi's model)

Ongoing work

- Combination of beam-beam + full lattice
- Beam lifetime studies

Thank you!

Next steps

- Simulations with updated FCC-ee parameters (4 IPs)
- Impact of lattice imperfections (misalignment, orbit and optics corrections)
- Top-up injection
- Benchmark at SuperKEKB

Summarv

References

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[4] D. Shatilov, Beam-beam Effects at High Energy e⁺e⁻ Colliders <u>https://doi.org/10.18429/JACoW-eeFACT2018-TUYBA02</u>

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[6] S. Jadach et al., Bhabha process at LEP: theoretical calculations doi:10.1016/S0920-5632(96)90021-3

[7] C. Weizsäcker, E. Williams doi:10.1007/BF01333110, http://gymarkiv.sdu.dk/MFM/kdvs/mfm%2010-19/mfm-13-4.pdf

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BACKUP

3D flip-flop

Driven by asymmetry in bunch intensity:
$$N_{m{w},m{s}} = N_0 \cdot (1\pm\Delta N)$$



- Strong bunch shrinks
- 1D variant previously observed in VEPP-2000 [3]
- FCCee: 3D flipflop [4] interplay of longitudinal and transversal beam sizes

FCC-ee Z

Quasi strong-strong (f=100) $N_{coll} = 5e4$

> $N_{\text{particles}} = 1e7$ $N_{\text{slices}} = 300$

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FMA-FCC-ee Z footprint

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FMA – Footprint of other FCCee energies

- Irrelevant as it happens only in unstable configurations
- Successful benchmark of (quasi-)strong-strong model