







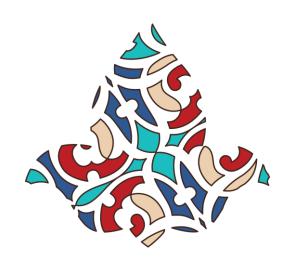
# Mitigation of synchro-betatron resonances for the FCC-ee booster

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#### **Effect of RF cavities**

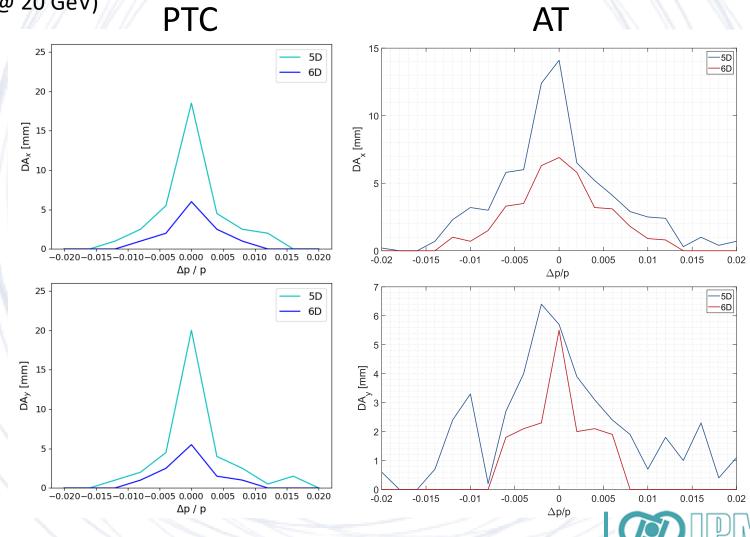
Tracking the particles in presence of RF cavities (6D tracking) dramatically diminished the size of Dynamic Aperture.

(Lattice reference: PA31, Mode\_tt [90°/90°], @ 20 GeV)

(RF: 400 MHz, Total Voltage: 62 MV)

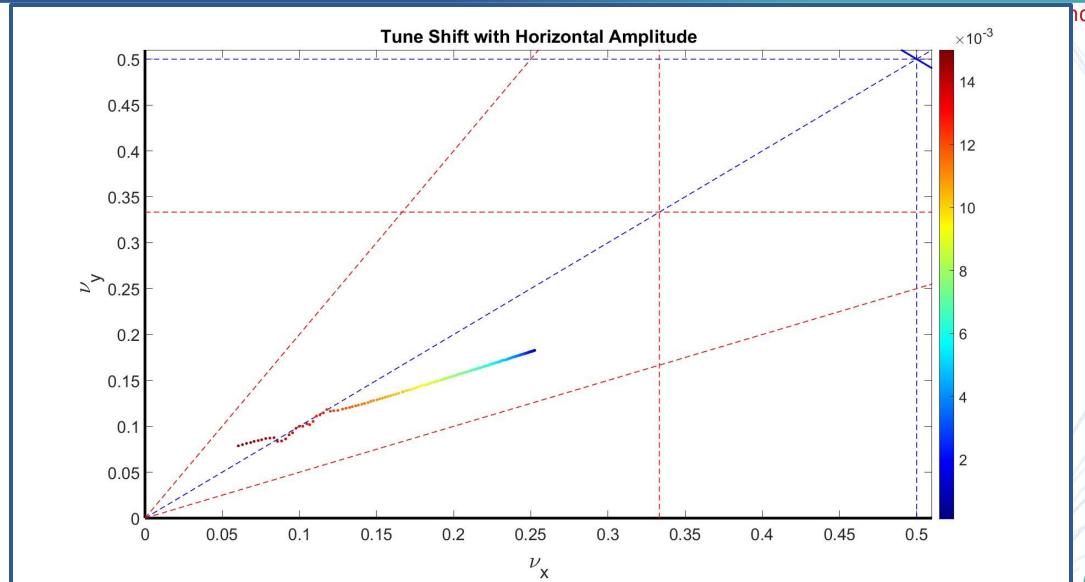
 The results of tracking in PTC and AT are not exactly the same, especially for vertical plane.

- But, the aperture reduction and poor offmomentum aperture were confirmed by both of them.
- In the first step of the analysis of the 6D tracking, the study has been limited to the tracking of on-momentum particles in the positive direction of the horizontal axis.





## 5D vs 6D Tracking – Frequency Domain

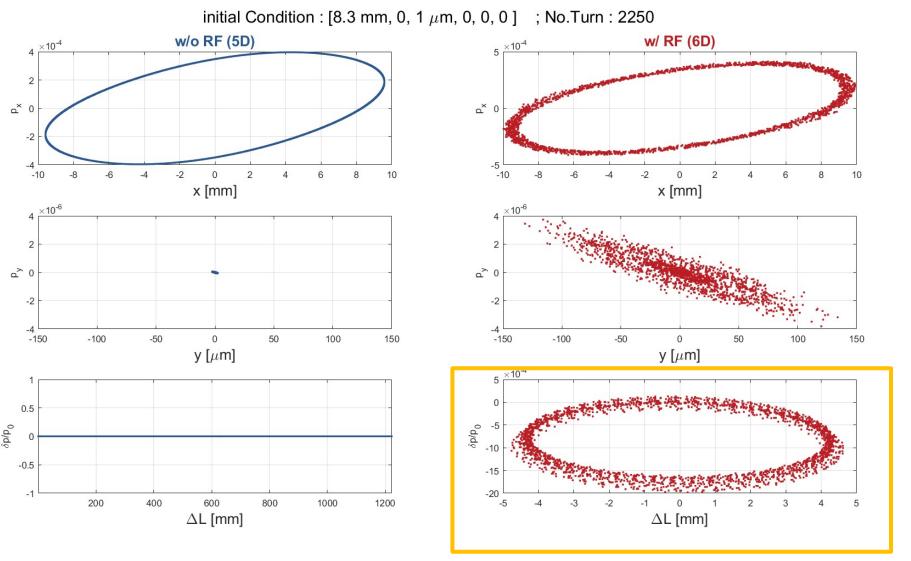








#### **5D vs 6D Tracking – Phase Space**



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Shift in the reference momentum

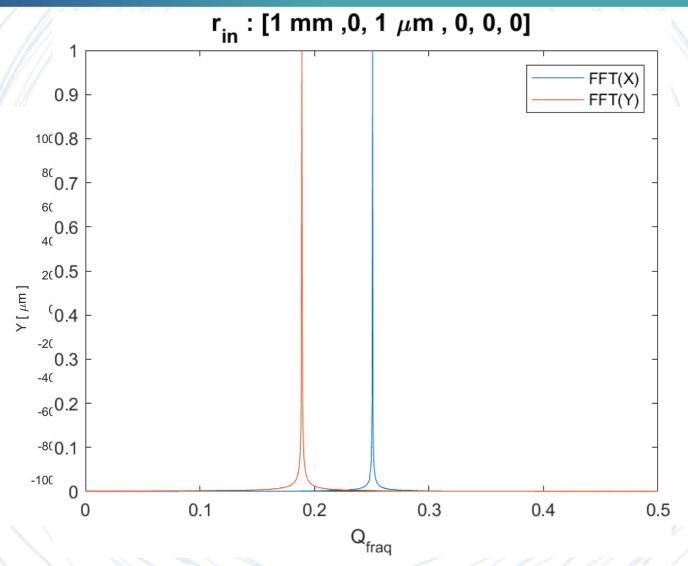




#### **Growth of Vertical emittance**

The growth of vertical amplitude starts when the contribution of sideband resonance increased and the 1<sup>st</sup> order sidebands get close to each other.

It's like the emittance exchange due to crossing coupling resonance but for the sidebands!





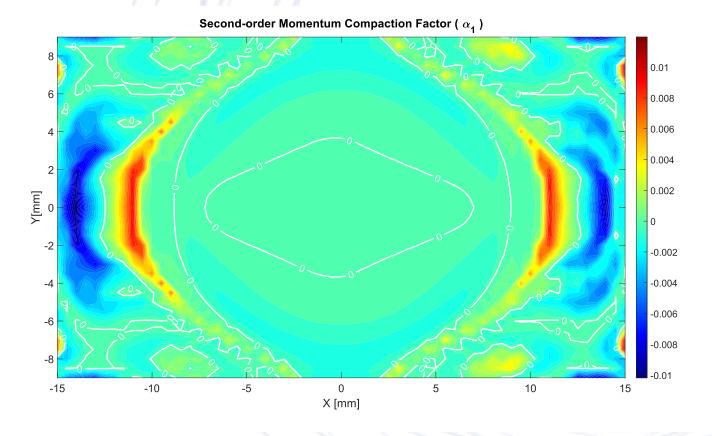


#### **Shift in the Reference Momentum**

- Shift in the reference momentum could be well predicted by study the higher order longitudinal phase space.
- Polynomial expansion of path length variation up to second order:

$$\frac{\Delta L}{L_0} = \alpha_c \delta + \alpha_1 \delta^2 + \xi + \mathcal{O}(3) \qquad , \delta = \frac{\Delta p}{p_0}$$

All three parameters vary by initial amplitude:





#### **Shift in Reference Momentum**

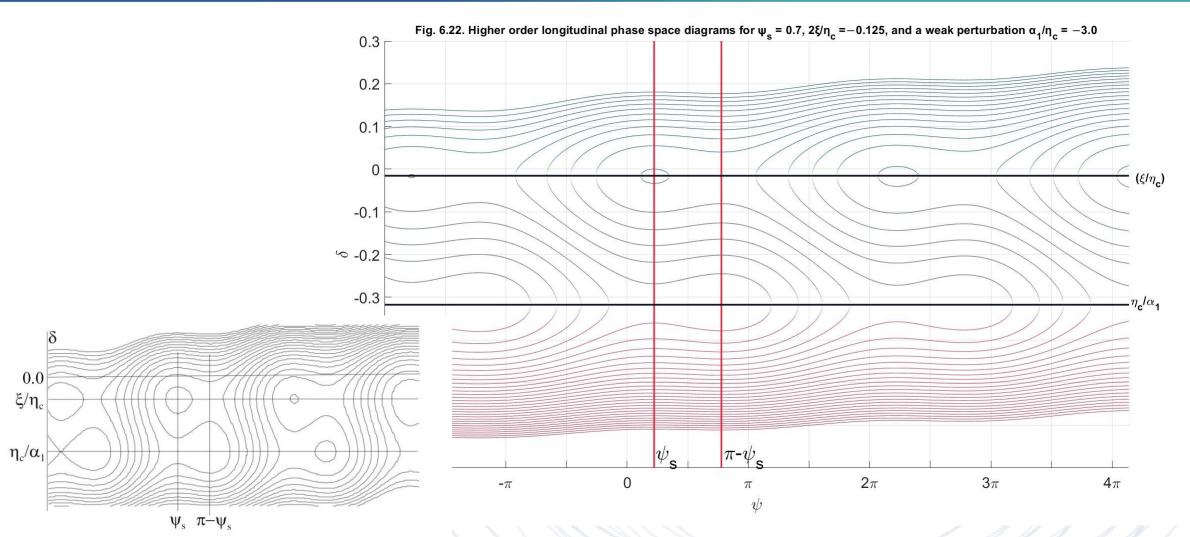
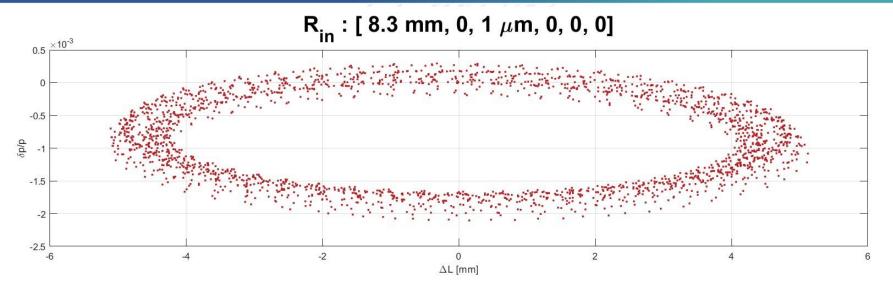


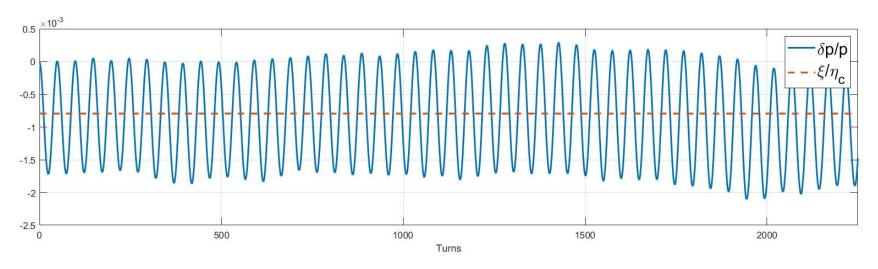
Fig. 6.22. Higher order longitudinal phase space diagrams for  $\psi_s = 0.7$ ,  $2\xi/\eta_c = -0.125$ , and a weak perturbation  $\alpha_1/\eta_c = -3.0$ 





## **Shift in Reference Momentum**







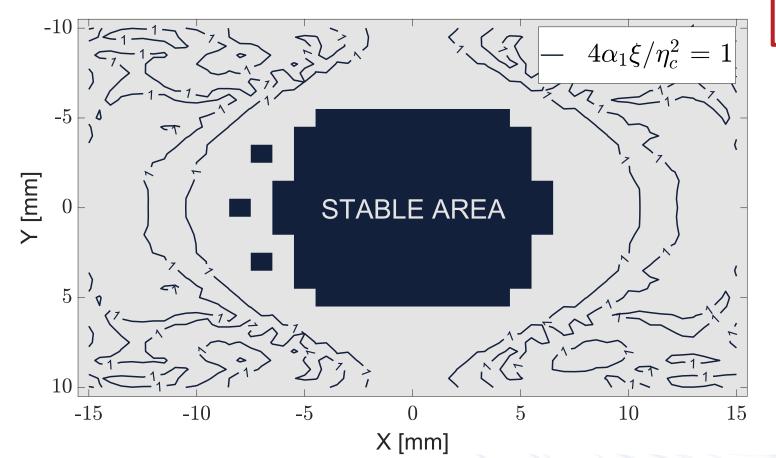


#### **Synchrotron Oscillation Stability**

The longitudinal phase space of particles at HEB is under the influence of the higher-order momentum

compaction factor terms.

The stability criterion for stable synchrotron motion is defined by:



$$\frac{4\xi\alpha_1}{\eta_c^2} < 1$$

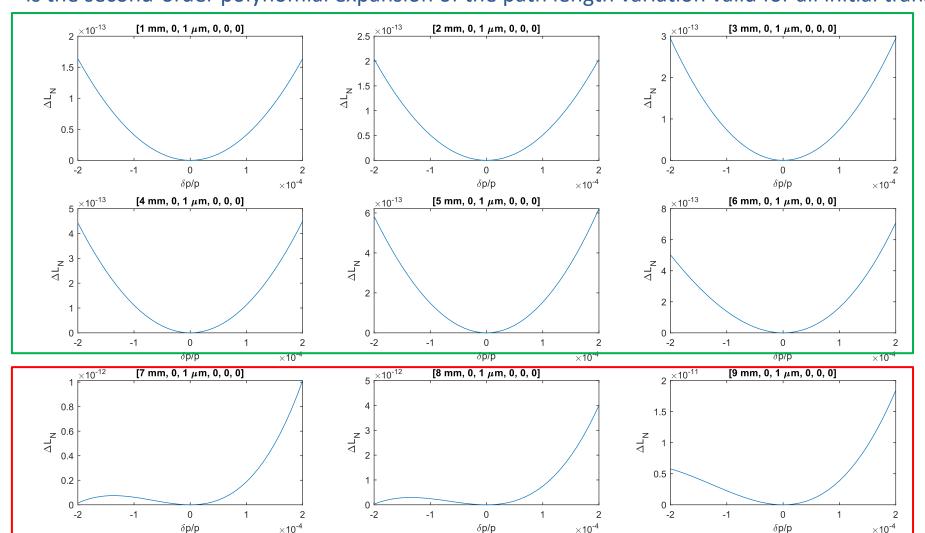
A rough estimate of the DA could be achieved from this criterion





# Nonlinear Behavior of the Momentum Compaction

Is the second-order polynomial expansion of the path length variation valid for all initial transverse amplitudes?



$$\Delta L_N = \frac{\Delta L}{L_0} - \alpha_c \delta - \xi$$

The third-order polynomial could accurately be fitted to these curves





#### **Conclusion and Perspective**

- In order to compensate for the destructive effects of RF cavities presence and restore the 5D dynamic aperture the following adjustments seem to be beneficial:
  - Minimizing the momentum-independent path length variation to control the synchro-betatron resonance.
  - At the same time, control the higher-order momentum compaction factor with respect to the synchrotron oscillation stability criteria.
  - Modifying the stability criteria by including at least a third-order momentum compaction factor to cover the higher amplitudes.

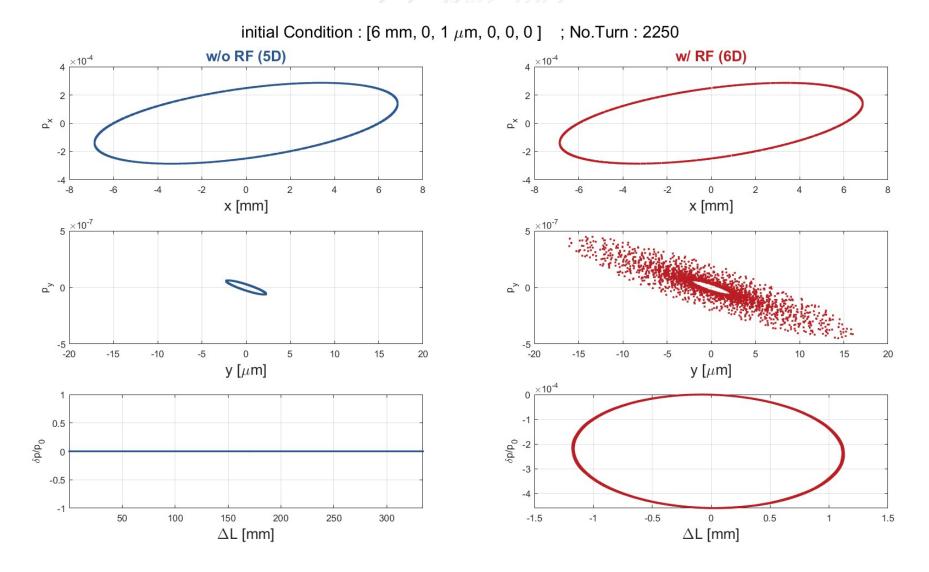




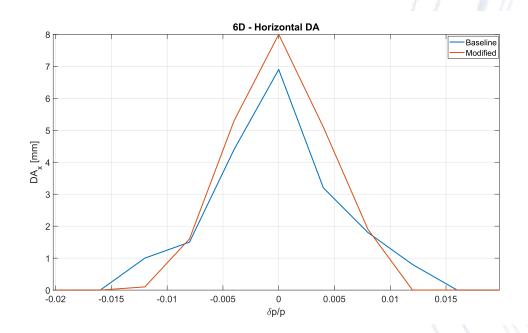
# Thank you for your attention

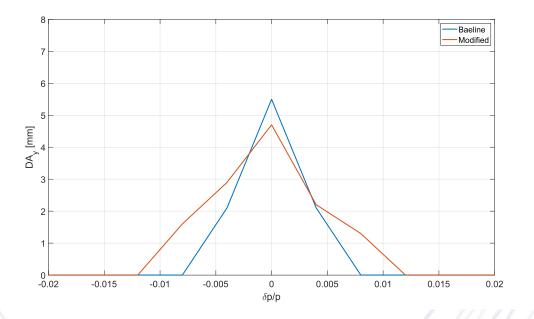


**PA31** 





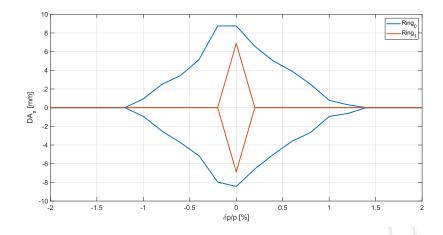


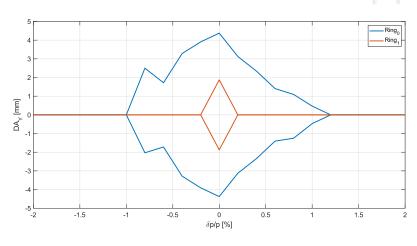


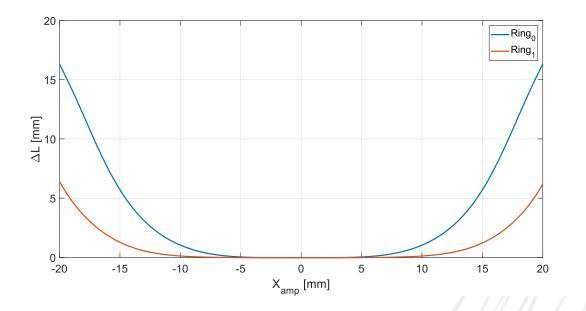




## Path Length Optimization (one turn)





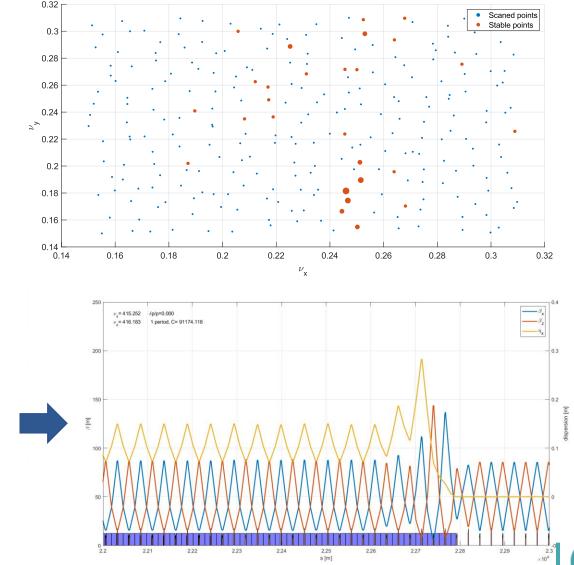


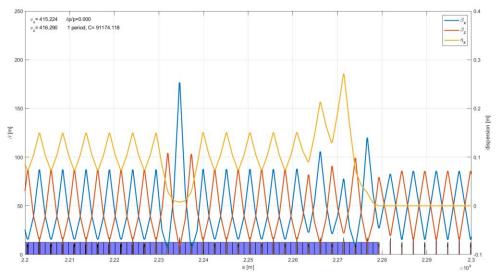




# Back up

## Ongoing lattice modification







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