Monochromatization a new operation mode for e^+e^- circular colliders

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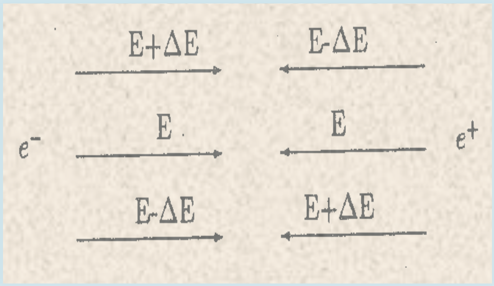
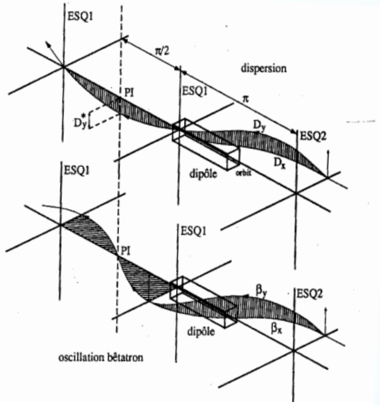
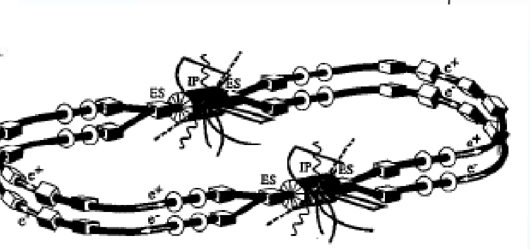
Outline

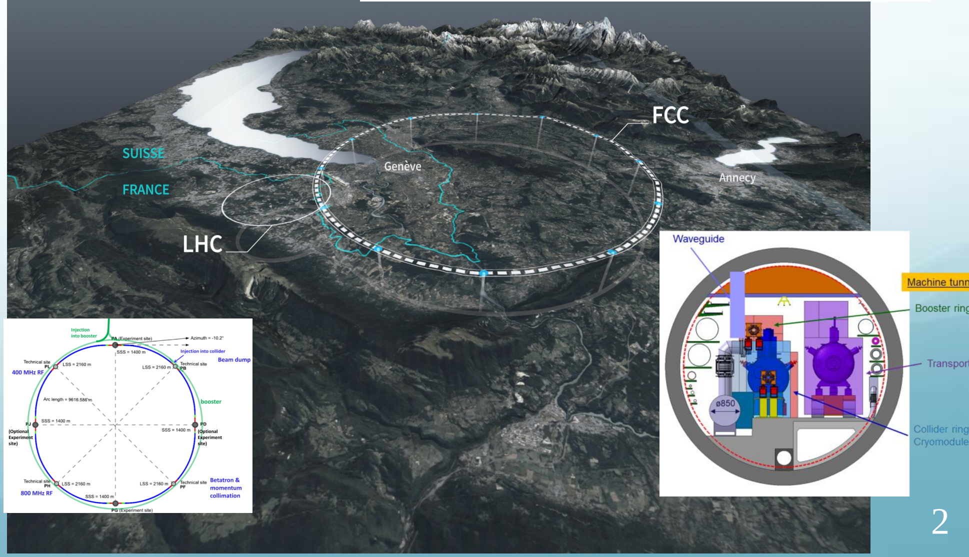
- Monochromatization concept in e^+e^- colliders
  - Low-energy
  - High-energy: FCC-ee
- FCC-ee monochrom physics motivation and performance studies
- FCC-ee monochrom schemes and implementation studies
- Summary and Perspectives

Monochromatization









CM Energy Resolution in Colliders

Reducing the **spread of the centre-of mass (CM) energies** (σ_ω) of colliding beams is a way to **increase** the **collision energy resolution**, that is of particular interest when operating the collider on a **narrow particle resonance** or at the threshold of its pair production.

beam energy

$$\sigma_w = \sqrt{2} E_b \sigma_\delta$$

relative beam energy spread

$$\sigma_\delta^2 = \frac{55 \hbar c E_b^2}{32\sqrt{3(mc^2)^3}} \frac{I_3}{I_2} \frac{1}{J_\epsilon}$$

$1/\rho$

spread of the CM energies

$$\sigma_w \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho J_e}}$$

Relative energy spread is **mainly** due to Synchrotron Radiation (**SR**) emitted when a ultra-relativistic particle passes trough a bending magnet (ρ)

$\downarrow\downarrow \sigma_w$

usual way

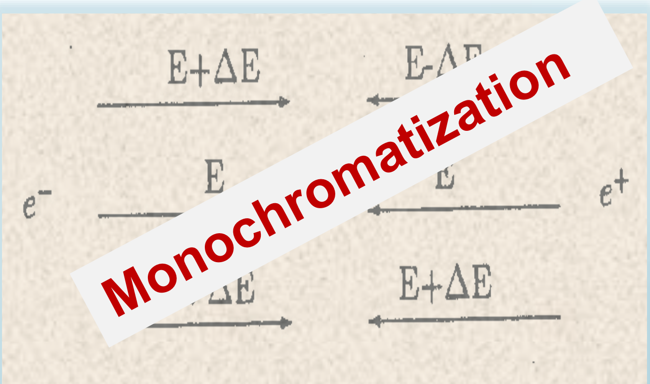
ρ >>> bending radius

$0.5 \le J_e = 3 - J_x \le 2.5$

longitudinal partition number

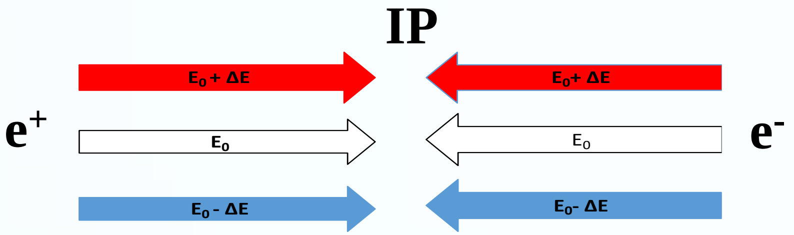
alternative way

Monochromatization consists in reducing the spread of the CM energies, **without** necessarily **reducing** the inherent **energy spread** of the two individual beams



Monochromatization Principle

Standard



$D^*_{x,y}=0$

correlation between transverse spatial position and energy deviation

$$w = 2(E_b + \Delta E)$$

$$\sigma_w = \sqrt{2}E_b\sigma_\delta$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$L_0 = \frac{k_b f_r N_+ N_-}{4\pi\sigma^*_{x\beta}\sigma^*_{y\beta}}$$

betatronic beam sizes at the IP

$$\sigma^*_{x,y} = \sqrt{\beta^*_{x,y}\epsilon_{x,y} + \left(D^*_{x,y}\sigma_\delta\right)^2}$$

dispersive beam size at the IP

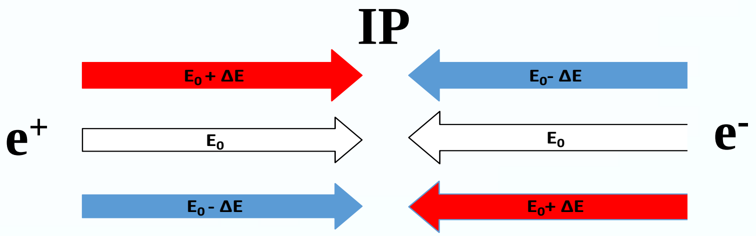
CM energy

Spread of the CM energies

Monochromatization factor

Luminosity

Monochromatization



$D^*_{x+} = -D^*_{x-} = D^*_x$
$D^*_{y+} = -D^*_{y-} = D^*_y$

Opposite correlations between transverse spatial position and energy deviation

$$w = 2E_b + O(\Delta E)^2$$

$$\sigma_w = \frac{\sqrt{2}E_b\sigma_\delta}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = \left(1 + \sigma_\delta^2\left(\frac{D_x^{*2}}{\sigma_{x\beta}^{*2}} + \frac{D_y^{*2}}{\sigma_{y\beta}^{*2}}\right)\right)^{1/2}$$

$$L = \frac{L_0}{\lambda}$$

Enhancement of energy resolution, and sometimes increase of the relative frequency of the events at the center of of the distribution but **luminosity loss !!!!**

Monochromatization Principle

Standard

IP

e^+

$D^*_{x,y}=0$

correlation between

Proposed by A. Renieri in 1975 for ADONE.
Smart idea, conceptually very simple, but never tested experimentally !!!!!!

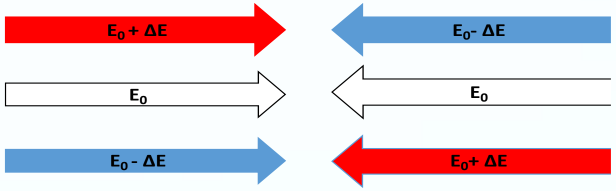
betatronic beam sizes at the IP

$$\sigma^*_{x,y}=\sqrt{\beta^*_{x,y}\epsilon_{x,y}+\left(D^*_{x,y}\sigma_\delta\right)^2}$$

dispersive beam size at the IP

Monochromatization

IP



e^-

$D^*_{x+} = -D^*_{x-} = D^*_x$
$D^*_{y+} = -D^*_{y-} = D^*_y$

Opposite correlations between transverse spatial position and energy deviation

$$w = 2E_b + O(\Delta E^2)$$

$$\left(1+\sigma_\delta^2\left(\frac{D_x^{*2}}{\sigma_{x\beta}^{*2}}+\frac{D_y^{*2}}{\sigma_{y\beta}^{*2}}\right)\right)^{1/2}$$

$$L=\frac{L_0}{\lambda}$$

Enhancement of energy resolution, and sometimes increase of the relative frequency of the events at the centre of of the distribution but **luminosity loss !!!!**

Monochromatization in Low-energy Colliders

At **low-energy e^+e^- colliders**, with **flat beam schemes** ($\sigma^*_y <<< \sigma^*_x$) and where the energy spread is meanly due to SR (“beamstrahlung” (BS) is not important**), we could optimize this scheme by playing with the beam-beam parameters and the emittances to avoid luminosity losses:**

$\sigma^*_y <<< \sigma^*_x$

with $\begin{cases} \beta^*_y <<< \beta^*_x \\ \varepsilon^*_y <<< \varepsilon^*_x \end{cases}$

beam emittances

⇒

$D^*_{x+} = D^*_{x-} = 0$

$D^*_{y+} = -D^*_{y-} = D^*_y$

Vertical dispersion different from zero

⇒

$\sigma^*_y \simeq \sigma_\varepsilon D^*_y$

$\xi_y << \xi_x \simeq \xi_{max}$

beam-beam parameter

$$\xi_{xy} = \frac{N_b r_e \beta^*_{xy}}{2\pi\gamma\sigma^*_{xy}(\sigma^*_x + \sigma^*_y)}$$

⇒

$$L \simeq \frac{I\gamma}{2 e r_e} \frac{\xi_x}{\beta^*_x}$$

$$\frac{2\pi\gamma}{N_b r_e} \epsilon_x \xi_x \frac{\beta^*_y}{\beta^*_x} \leq 1$$

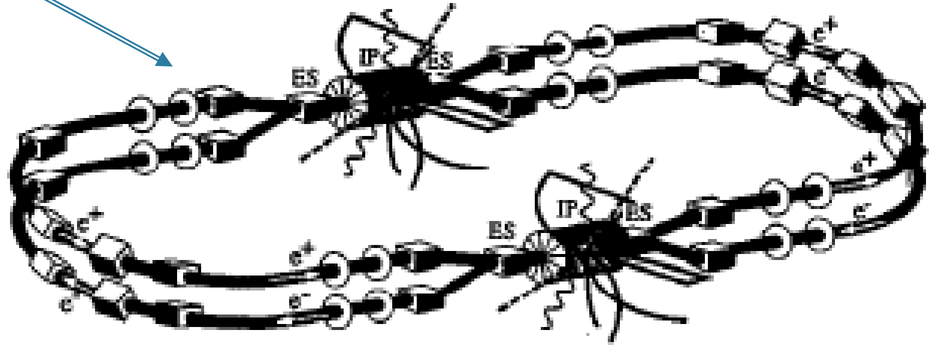
with low-horizontal emittance

we could **gain** in **energy resolution keeping** the **luminosity** constant and the **beam-beam** in the **standard** limits !!!!!!

Monocromatization Design Studies for low-energy e^+e^- colliders:

- VEPP4: one ring, electrostatic quads (τ–charm)
- SPEAR: one ring, electrostatic quads, λ~8
- LEP: one ring, electrostatic quads (limited strength) and alternative RF magnetic quads, λ~3 (optics limitations)
- B-factory: Superconducting RF resonators
- τ–charm factory: two rings, vertical dipoles, λ~7.5

τ–charm factory with monocromatization scheme



A. Faus-Golfe, J. Le Duff, Versatile DBA and TBA lattices for a tau charm factory with and without beam monochromatization. Nucl. Instrum. Methods A 372, 6–18 (1996)

Monochromatization in High-energy Colliders

In the previous case for low-energy e^+e^- colliders, the **relative energy spread** is mainly given by **SR** in the colliders arcs ($\boldsymbol{\sigma_\delta = \sigma_{\delta,SR}}$). Alternatively in **high-energy e^+e^-**, we have to take into account also the **SR** created by the strong opposing EM field during collision or "**beamstrahlung**"(**BS**) ($N\gamma \propto 1/\ \sigma_z\ (\sigma^*_x + \sigma^*_y)$), with σ_z the bunch length).

Standard BS

$D^*_{x,y}=0$

$$\sigma_{\delta,tot} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2_{\delta,SR} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}\sigma^4_{\delta,SR} + A\frac{\sigma^2_{\delta,SR}}{\sigma^2_{z,SR}}}}$$

$$A = \frac{275}{36\,\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}}\frac{n_{IP}\tau_E}{4T_{rev}}\frac{{r_e}^5{N_b}^3\gamma^2}{{\alpha\sigma^*_{x,SR}}^3}$$

$$\varepsilon_{x,tot} \approx \varepsilon_{x,SR}$$

$$\sigma_{z.tot} = \frac{\alpha_c C}{2\pi Q_s}\sigma_{\delta,tot}$$

BS at **high-energy** with $D_x^*=0$, has more **impact** on **energy spread** in standard mode than in monochromatization mode.

Energy spread

Horizontal emittance

Bunch length

Monochromatization BS

$D^*_{x+} = -\ D^*_{x-} = D^*_x$
$D^*_{y+} = -\ D^*_{y-} = D^*_y$

Coupled system to be solved numerically

$$\sigma^2_{\delta,tot} = \sigma^2_{\delta,SR} + \frac{B}{{D_x^*}^3\sigma^5_{\delta,tot}}$$

$$B \approx 50\frac{n_{IP}\tau_E}{T_{rev}}\frac{r_e^5 N_b^3\gamma^2}{(\alpha_c C/(2\pi Q_s))^2}$$

$$\varepsilon_{x,tot} \approx \varepsilon_{x,SR} + \frac{2B}{D_x^*\beta_x^*\sigma^5_{\delta,tot}}$$

$$\sigma_{z.tot} = \frac{\alpha_c C}{2\pi Q_s}\sigma_{\delta,tot}$$

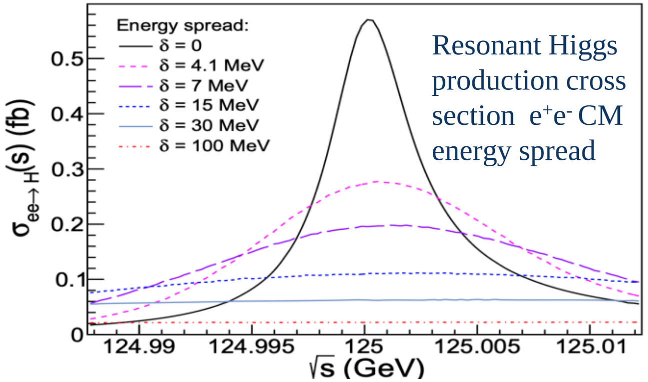
BS with **monochromatization** at **high-energy**, **avoids** the **blow up** of the relative beam energy spread, which is significant in standard mode with $D_x^*=0$.

M. A. Valdivia García, F. Zimmermann, Towards an optimized monochromatization for direct Higgs production in future circular e+ e- Colliders, in CERN-BINP Workshop for Young Scientists in e+e- Colliders, pp. 1–12 (2017)

FCC-ee Monochrom Physics Motivation and Performance

- In recent years interest in **monochromatization** has been renewed, as **FCC-ee** could directly produce the Higgs boson in *s*-channel annihilation $e^+e^- \rightarrow H$ *at* **125 GeV.** This production mode is only possible if the default collision energy spread (~ 50 MeV) can be reduced to a level comparable with the natural width of the **Higgs boson Γ_H = 4.2 MeV**, offering the only known path to measuring the **electron-Yukawa coupling (y_e).**

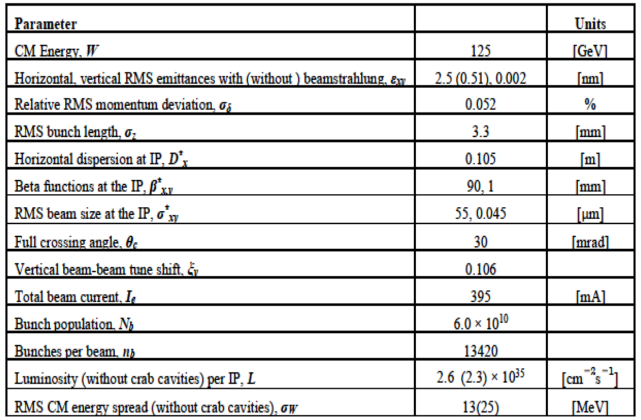
S. Jadach, R.A. Kycia, Phys. Lett. B 755, 58 (2016. DOI: 10.1016/j.physletb.2016.01.065



Resonant Higgs production cross section e^+e^- CM energy spread

- **FCC-ee self-consistent parametric studies** at **125 GeV** has been realized to identify the best scenario with $D^*_x \neq 0$.

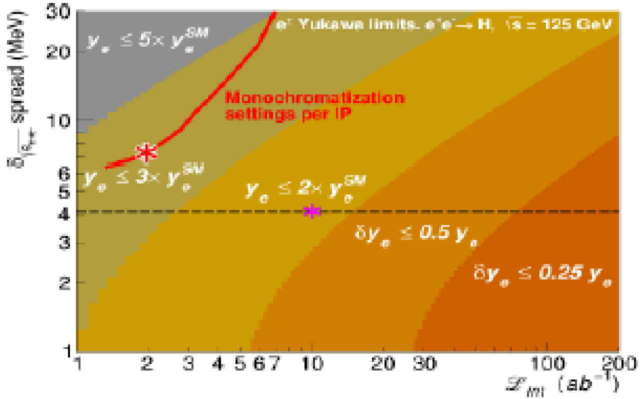
A. Faus-Golfe, M. Valdivia Garcia, F. Zimmermann, The challenge of monochromatization Direct s-channel Higgs production: e+e− → H, Eur. Phys. J. Plus (2022) 137:31, DOI: 10.1140/epjp/s13360-021-02151-y



Parameter		Units
CM Energy, W	125	[GeV]
Horizontal, vertical RMS emittances with (without) beamstrahlung, ε_{xy}	2.5 (0.51), 0.002	[nm]
Relative RMS momentum deviation, σ_δ	0.052	%
RMS bunch length, σ_z	3.3	[mm]
Horizontal dispersion at IP, D^*_x	0.105	[m]
Beta functions at the IP, β^*_{xy}	90, 1	[mm]
RMS beam size at the IP, σ^*_{xy}	55, 0.045	[µm]
Full crossing angle, θ_c	30	[mrad]
Vertical beam-beam tune shift, ξ_y	0.106	
Total beam current, I_e	395	[mA]
Bunch population, N_b	6.0×10^{10}	
Bunches per beam, n_b	13420	
Luminosity (without crab cavities) per IP, L	$2.6\ (2.3) \times 10^{35}$	$[\mathrm{cm}^{-2}\mathrm{s}^{-1}]$
RMS CM energy spread (without crab cavities), σ_W	13(25)	[MeV]

- Associated **upper limits contours** (95% CL) on the **electron Yukawa coupling** (y_e) has been calculated.

Red curves show the range of parameters presently reached in self-parametric FCC-ee monochromatization studies. The red star indicates the best signal strength monochromatization point in the plane (the pink star over the δ√s = ΓH = 4.2 MeV dashed line, indicates the ideal baseline point assumed in default analysis). All results are given per IP and per year.

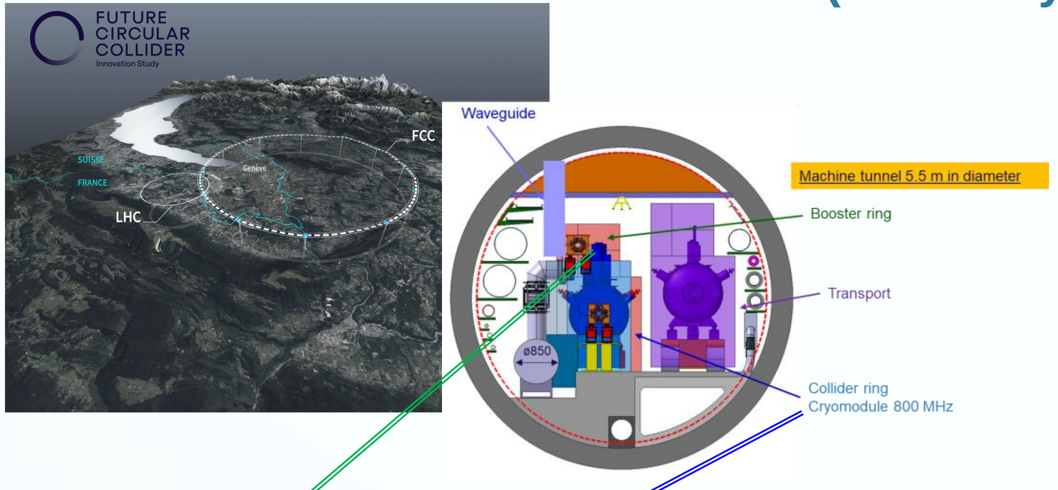


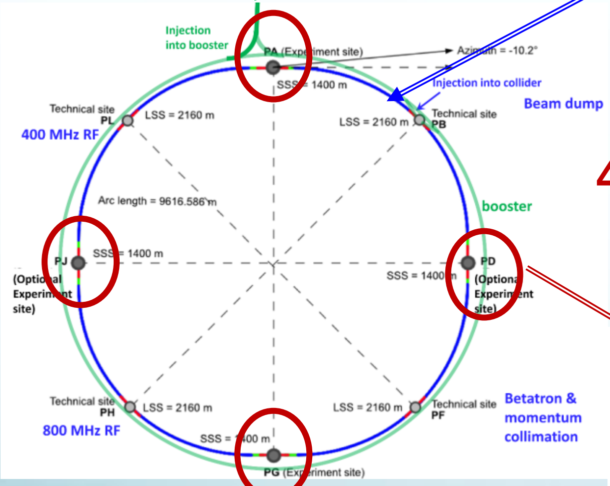
D. d'Enterria, A. Poldaru, G. Wojcik, Measuring the electron Yukawa coupling via resonant s-channel Higgs production at FCC-ee, arXiv:2107.02686v1 [hep-ex] 6 Jul 2021

The FCC-ee GHC Standard Lattice & Performances

(Global Hybrid Correction)

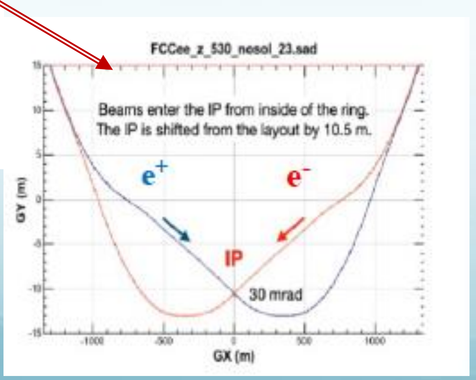
4 operation modes: Z, WW, ZH, ttbar





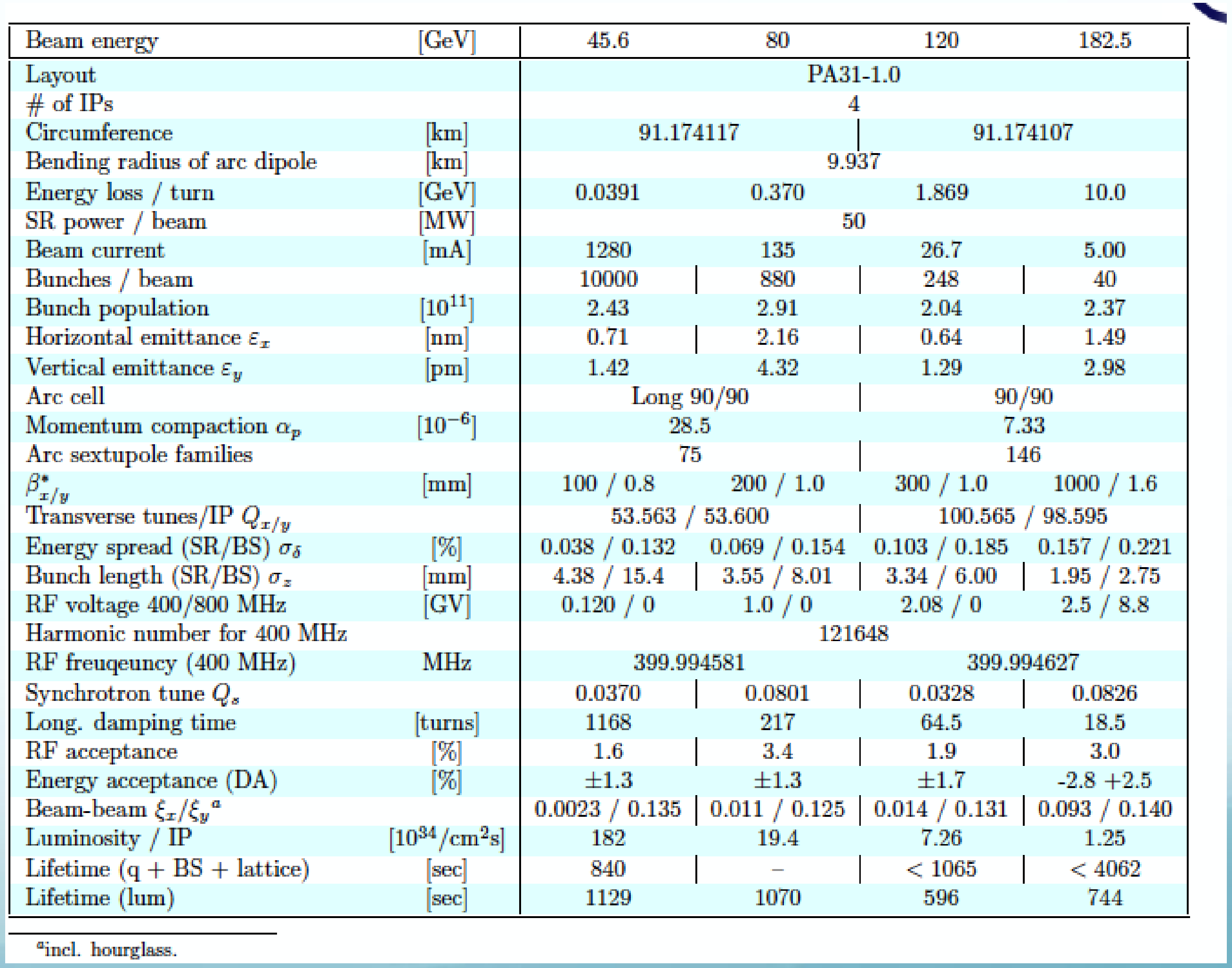
4 IPs

Long week dipoles and antisymmetric IR to avoid SR



Large crossing angle (θ_c=30 mrad) at IP are required to separate the two beams to harmful effects of parasitic collisions

FCC-ee GHC Performance Table for V22



Beam energy	[GeV]	45.6	80	120	182.5
Layout		PA31-1.0			
# of IPs		4			
Circumference	[km]	91.174117		91.174107	
Bending radius of arc dipole	[km]	9.937			
Energy loss / turn	[GeV]	0.0391	0.370	1.869	10.0
SR power / beam	[MW]	50			
Beam current	[mA]	1280	135	26.7	5.00
Bunches / beam		10000	880	248	40
Bunch population	[10^{11}]	2.43	2.91	2.04	2.37
Horizontal emittance ε_x	[nm]	0.71	2.16	0.64	1.49
Vertical emittance ε_y	[pm]	1.42	4.32	1.29	2.98
Arc cell		Long 90/90		90/90	
Momentum compaction α_p	[10^{-6}]	28.5		7.33	
Arc sextupole families		75		146	
$\beta^*_{x/y}$	[mm]	100 / 0.8	200 / 1.0	300 / 1.0	1000 / 1.6
Transverse tunes/IP $Q_{x/y}$		53.563 / 53.600		100.565 / 98.595	
Energy spread (SR/BS) σ_δ	[%]	0.038 / 0.132	0.069 / 0.154	0.103 / 0.185	0.157 / 0.221
Bunch length (SR/BS) σ_z	[mm]	4.38 / 15.4	3.55 / 8.01	3.34 / 6.00	1.95 / 2.75
RF voltage 400/800 MHz	[GV]	0.120 / 0	1.0 / 0	2.08 / 0	2.5 / 8.8
Harmonic number for 400 MHz		121648			
RF freuqeuncy (400 MHz)	MHz	399.994581		399.994627	
Synchrotron tune Q_s		0.0370	0.0801	0.0328	0.0826
Long. damping time	[turns]	1168	217	64.5	18.5
RF acceptance	[%]	1.6	3.4	1.9	3.0
Energy acceptance (DA)	[%]	±1.3	±1.3	±1.7	-2.8 +2.5
Beam-beam ξ_x/ξ_y[a]		0.0023 / 0.135	0.011 / 0.125	0.014 / 0.131	0.093 / 0.140
Luminosity / IP	[10^{34}/cm^{2}s]	182	19.4	7.26	1.25
Lifetime (q + BS + lattice)	[sec]	840	–	< 1065	< 4062
Lifetime (lum)	[sec]	1129	1070	596	744

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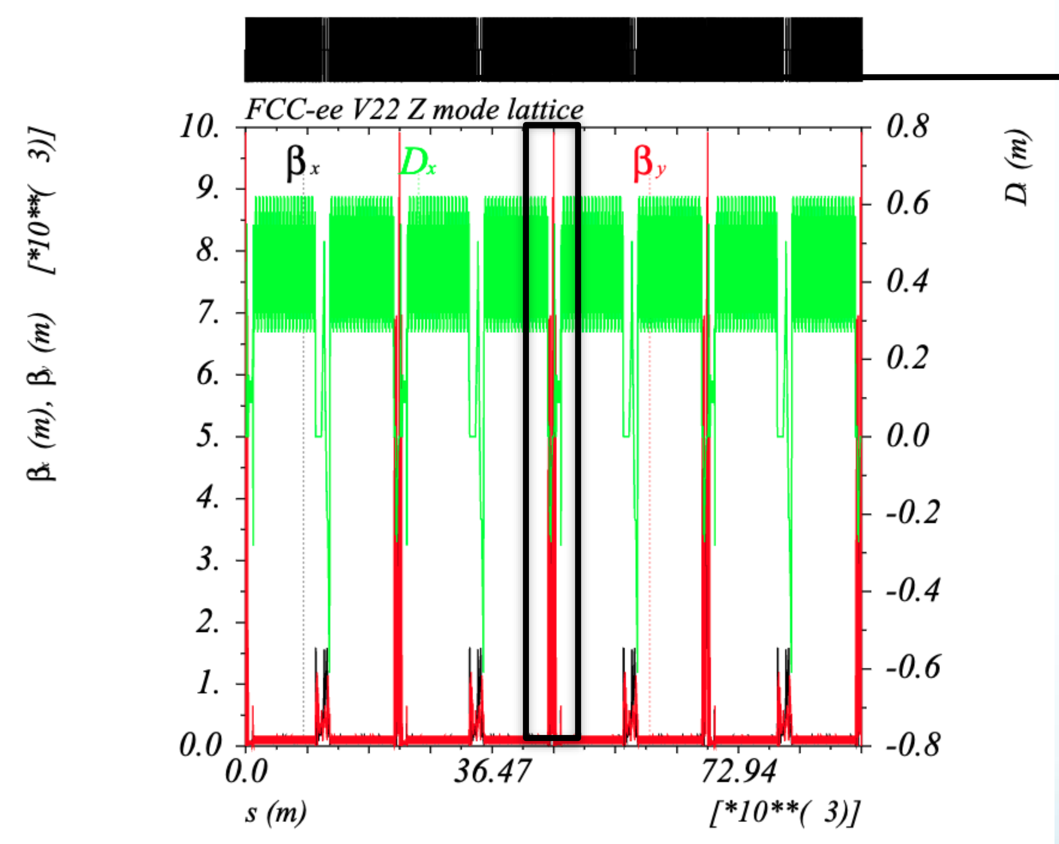
[a] incl. hourglass.

FCC-ee GHC V22 Standard Optics

Z mode lattice with Long 90/90 arc cells

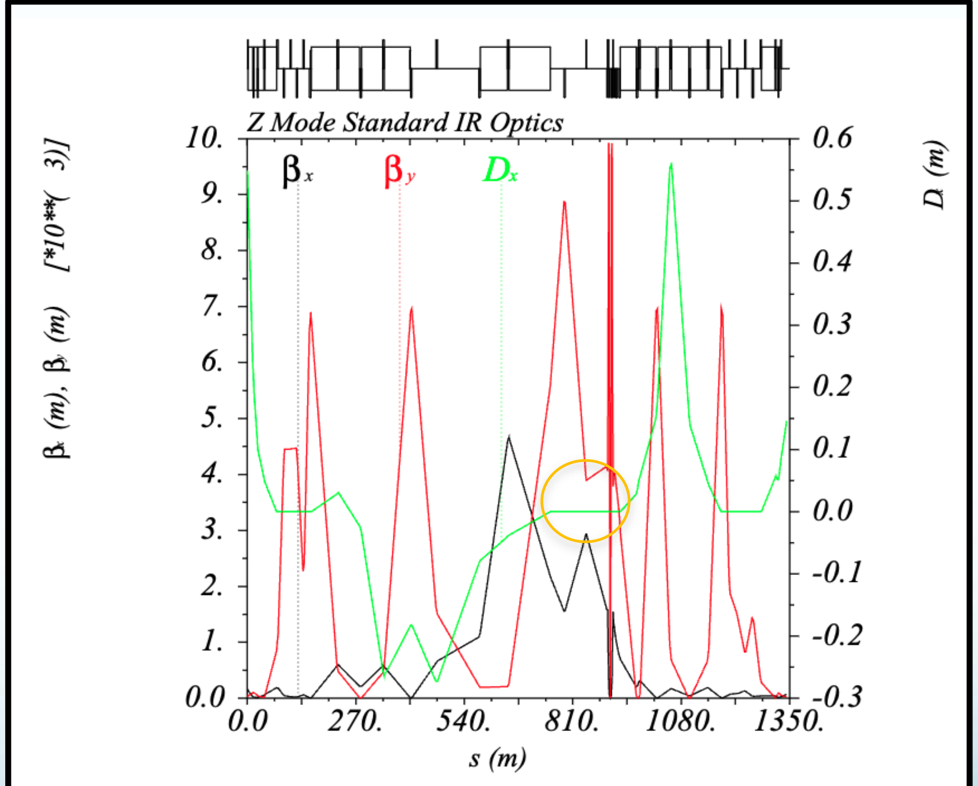


Energy: 45.6 GeV, E_x=0.71 nm, E_y=1.42 pm

IR Crab waist type Z mode Lattice

Highly asymmetric IR lattice around the IP to mitigate the SR impact

IP



β^*_x= 100 mm β^*_y= 0.8 mm D^*_x= 0 D^*_y= 0

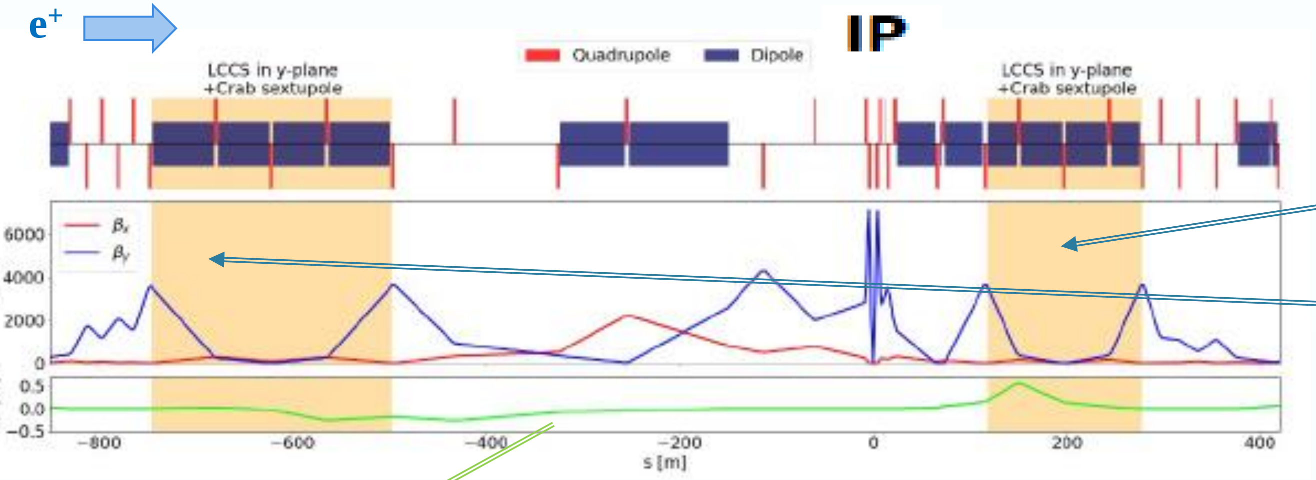
J. Keintzel, A. Abramov, M. Benedikt, M.Hofer, K.Oide et al. "FCC-ee lattice design", eeFACT2022, doi:10.18429/JACoW-eeFACT2022-TUYAT0102

Monochrom Implementation in FCC-ee GHC IR

Despite the **simplicity** of the **monochromatization concept**, the **creation** and the **control** of the necessary **H/V dispersion** function of opposite signs at the IP could be **rather difficult to implement**.

Monochromatization factor

$$\lambda = \sqrt{1 + \sigma_{\delta,SR}^2 \left(\boxed{\frac{D_x^{*2}}{\sigma_{x\beta}^{*2}}} + \boxed{\frac{D_y^{*2}}{\sigma_{y\beta}^{*2}}} \right)}$$



IR GHC: Local Chromaticity Correction Section (LCCS) with **Crab Sextupoles** (CS) in the vertical to produce a crab waist collision

➢ $D^*_x \neq 0$ generation at the IP

In FCC-ee IR region, the **large crossing angle of 30 mrad** in the H-plane and the **LCCS** is made possible with **H-dipoles** at the two sides of the IP creating some **H-dispersion** D^*_x ($D_x \neq 0$ in the LCCS and $D_x = 0$ close to the IP for high-luminosity). $D^*_x \neq 0$ could be generated **(~10 cm)** by **mismatching D_x** in the LCCS.

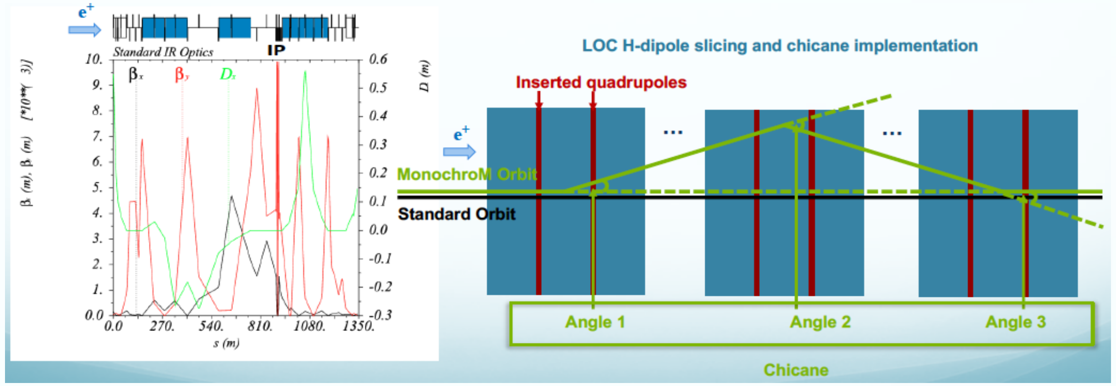
➢ $D^*_y \neq 0$ generation at the IP

Because $\sigma^*_{y\beta} \lll \sigma^*_{x\beta}$, about **100 times smaller D^*_y (~mm)** is needed to get the same monochromatization factor. Therefore **$D^*_y \neq 0$** could be generated by implementing **skew quadrupoles** around IP. These quadrupoles could to be located where the CS pairs are located in the LCC system.

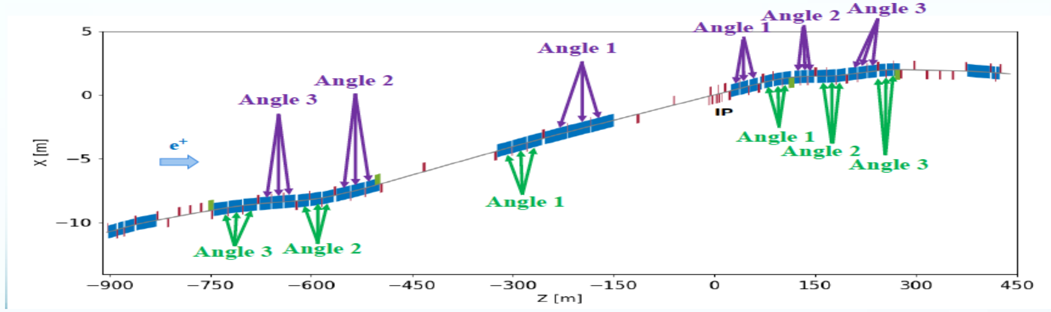
IPAC2024: WEPR21, TUYD1

H-Monochrom Implementation in FCC-ee GHC IR (I)

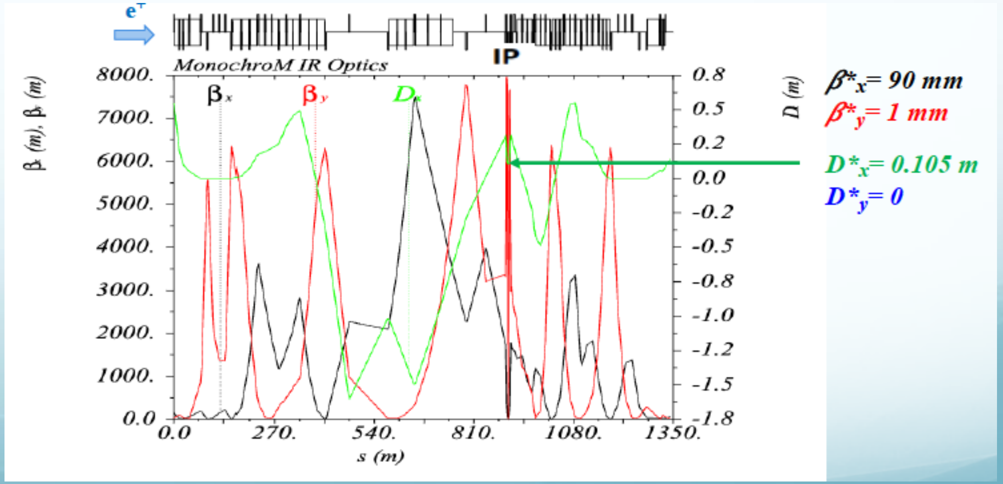
Step 1: All LCCS H-dipoles (blue) are cut into three pieces and quadrupoles (red) are inserted between them for matching flexibility. Additional chicanes are implemented in each upstream and downstream LCCS H-dipole to create the dispersion at the IP while keeping the orbit.



Step 2: To mitigate the horizontal emittance blowup, two long chicanes are implemented to each upstream and downstream. And each angle of chicane is equally distributed to all the three pieces of each LCCS H-dipole.



Step 3: The IP beam parameters are matched to FCC-ee Monochrom self-consistent parameters* while keeping the beam parameters at the entrance and exit of the IR similar to those of standard mode, including phase advances between sextupoles and crab sextupoles.



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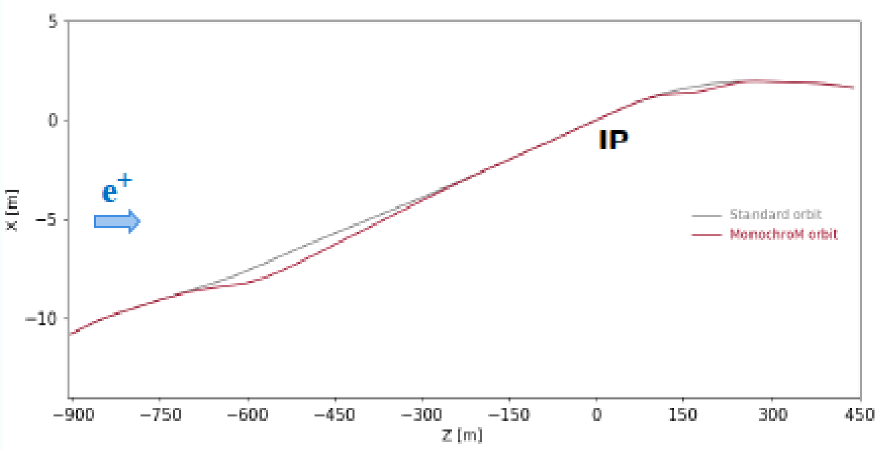
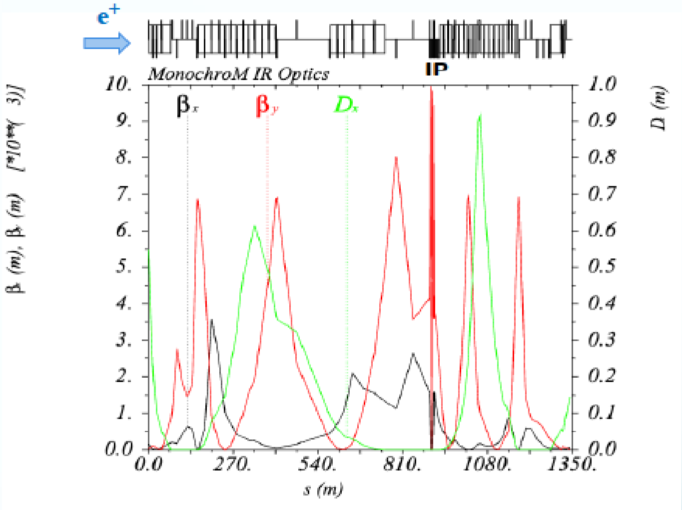
* A. Faus-Golfe, M. Valdivia Garcia, F. Zimmermann, The challenge of monochromatization Direct s-channel Higgs production: e+e− → H, Eur. Phys. J. Plus (2022) 137:31, https://doi.org/10.1140/epjp/s13360-021-02151-y

H-Monochrom Implementation in FCC-ee GHC IR (II)

Step 4: Compatibility orbit checking for the standard mode with $D_x = 0$.

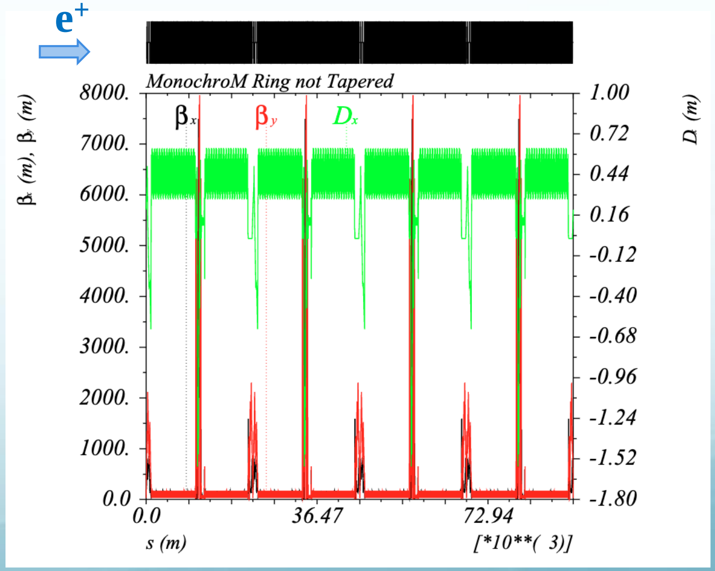




β^*_x= 100 mm β^*_y= 0.8 mm D^*_x= 0 D^*_y= 0

Step 5: IR Monochrom is implemented in the four IPs and global matching:

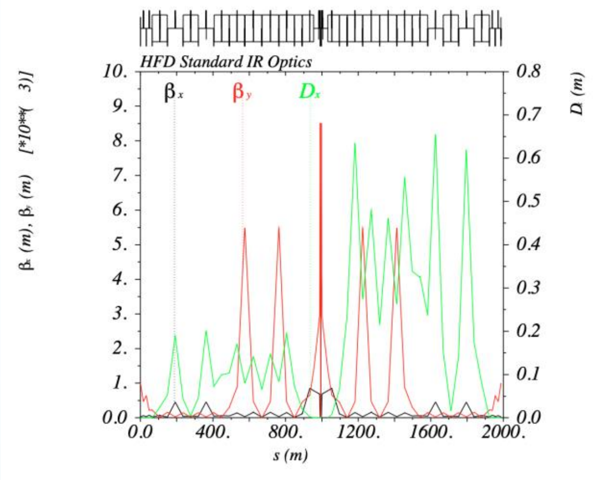
- LCCS chromaticity correction
- Global arc chromaticity correction
- Tune correction
- Emittance checks and SR-RF strategy compensation
- Preliminary Tracking and DA calculations



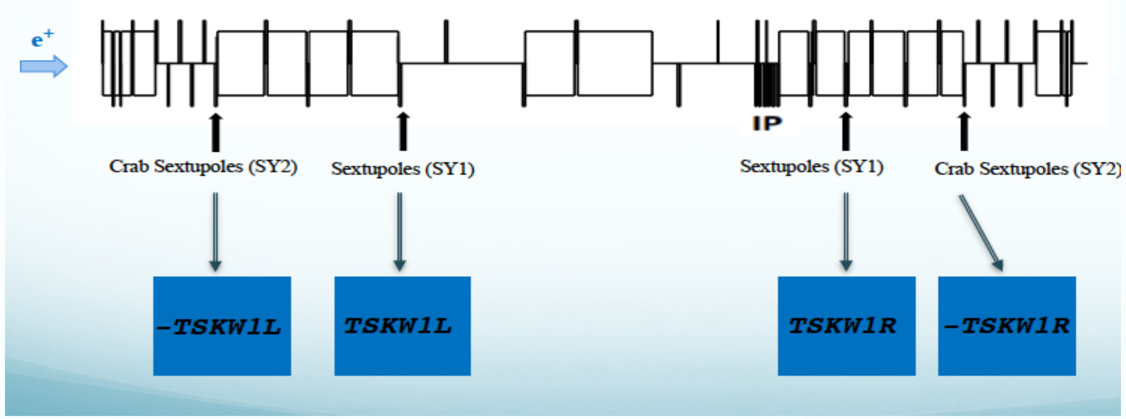
IPAC2024:
WEPR21, TUYD1

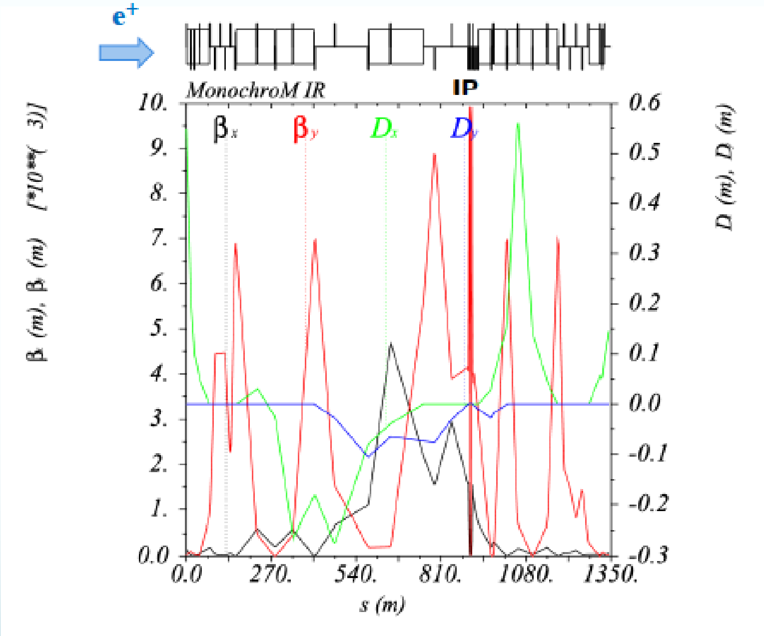
V-Monochrom Implementation in FCC-ee GHC IR

Step 1: Therefore $\mathbf{D^*_y \neq 0}$ could be generated by implementing **skew quadrupoles** around IP. These quadrupoles could be located where the CS pairs are located in the LCC system.



Inspired in **Local Chromaticity Correction** (LCC) IR optics solenoid compensation scheme





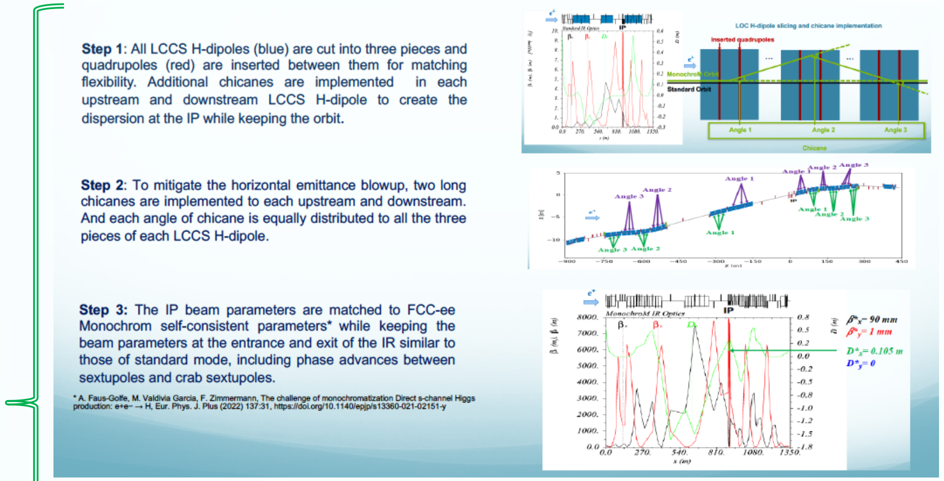
β^*_x= 100 mm β^*_y= 0.8 mm D^*_x= 0 D^*_y= 1 mm

Step 2: IR Monochrom is implemented in the four IPs and global matching:

- LCCS chromaticity correction
- Global arc chromaticity correction
- Tune correction
- Emittance checks and SR-RF strategy compensation
- Preliminary Tracking and DA calculations

HV-Monochrom Implementation in FCC-ee GHC IR

D^*_x



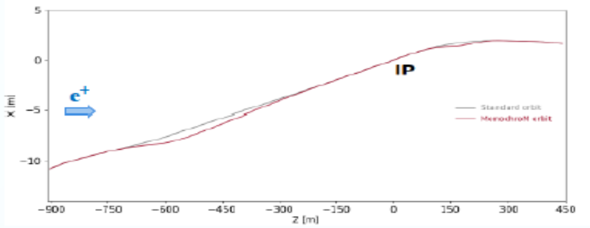
Step 1: All LCCS H-dipoles (blue) are cut into three pieces and quadrupoles (red) are inserted between them for matching flexibility. Additional chicanes are implemented in each upstream and downstream LCCS H-dipole to create the dispersion at the IP while keeping the orbit.

Step 2: To mitigate the horizontal emittance blowup, two long chicanes are implemented to each upstream and downstream. And each angle of chicane is equally distributed to all the three pieces of each LCCS H-dipole.

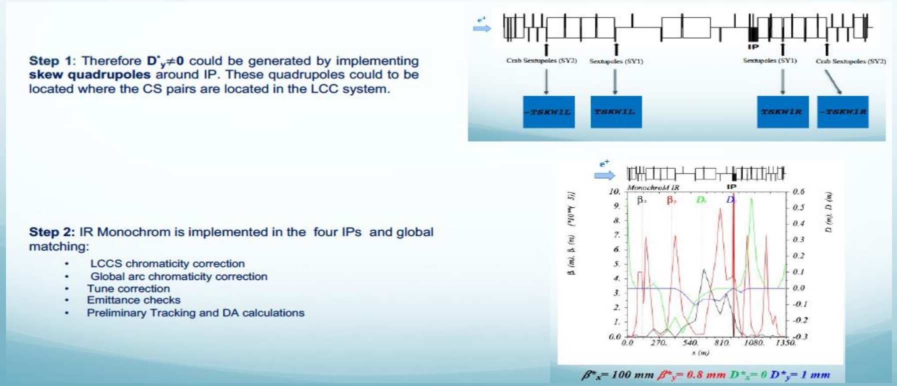
Step 3: The IP beam parameters are matched to FCC-ee Monochrom self-consistent parameters* while keeping the beam parameters at the entrance and exit of the IR similar to those of standard mode, including phase advances between sextupoles and crab sextupoles.

* A. Faus-Golfe, M. Valdivia Garcia, F. Zimmermann, The challenge of monochromatization Direct s-channel Higgs production: e+e− → H, Eur. Phys. J. Plus (2022) 137:31, https://doi.org/10.1140/epjp/s13360-021-02151-y

Step 4: Compatibility orbit checking for the standard mode with $D_x = 0$.



D^*_y

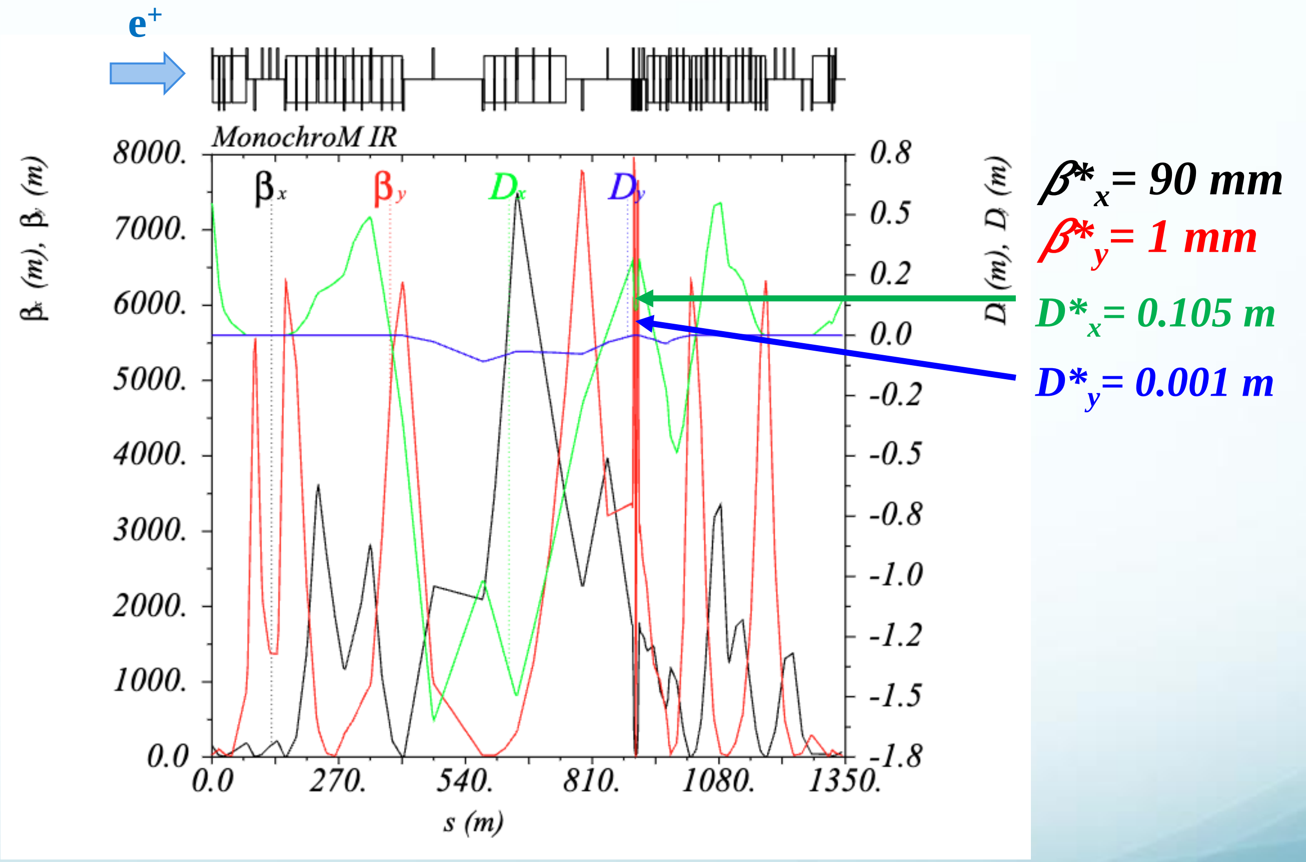


Step 1: Therefore $D^*_y \neq 0$ could be generated by implementing **skew quadrupoles** around IP. These quadrupoles could to be located where the CS pairs are located in the LCC system.

Step 2: IR Monochrom is implemented in the four IPs and global matching:

- LCCS chromaticity correction
- Global arc chromaticity correction
- Tune correction
- Emittance checks
- Preliminary Tracking and DA calculations

β^*_x= 100 mm β^*_y= 0.8 mm D^*_x= 0 D^*_y= 1 mm



β^*_x= 90 mm

β^*_y= 1 mm

D^*_x= 0.105 m

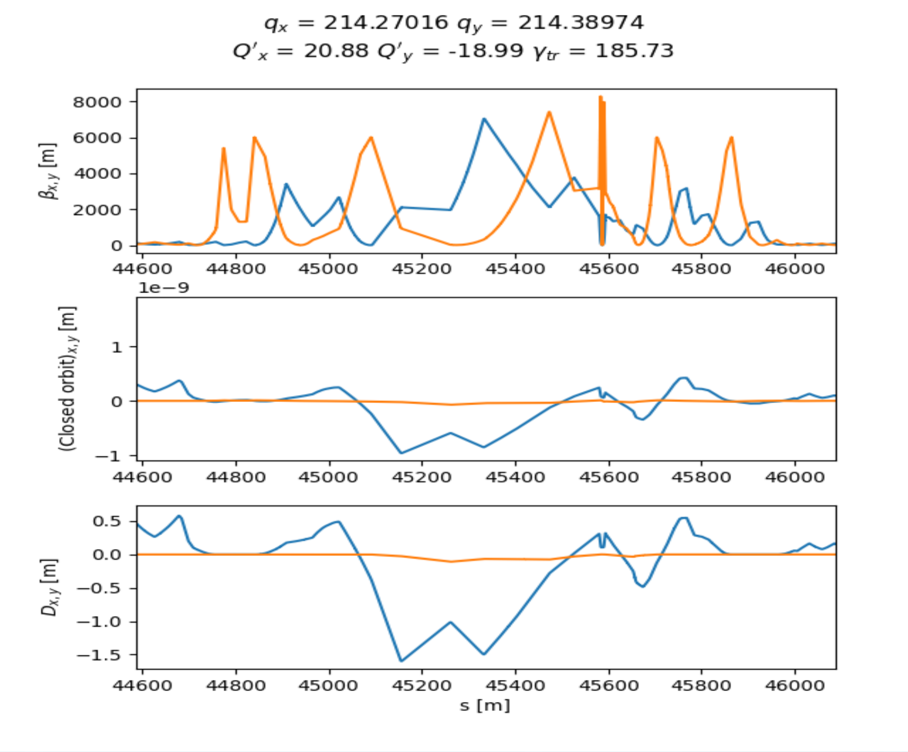
D^*_y= 0.001 m

IPAC2024:
WEPR21, TUYD1

FCC-ee GHC Monochrom Lattices

7 kinds of **FCC-ee GHC V22 Monochrom** optics design based on **Z mode** and 7 lattices based on **ttbar mode** has been completed with different possible combination of **H**, **V**, **H/V** dispersions and number of **IPs**.

FCC-ee GHC	Orbit changed or not	*Dx**	*Dy**
standard_625	No	0	0
monochrom_h_4ip	Yes	0.105 m	0
monochrom_h_2ip	Yes	0.105 m	0
monochrom_h_d0	Yes	0	0
monochrom_v_1	No	0	0.001 m
monochrom_v_2	No	0	0.002 m
monochrom_mix	Yes	0.105 m	0.001 m



Xsuite Monochrom mixed based on Z mode lattice.

MADX - Methodical Accelerator Design. http://madx.web.cern.ch/madx/
Xsuite. https://xsuite.readthedocs.io/

FCC-ee GHC Monochrom Performance (I)

- **FCC-ee GHC Monochrom Optics Performance based on Z mode lattice (w/o BS effect)**

Parameters	Units	Standard	Standard_625*	Monochrom_h_4ip	Monochrom_h_2ip	Monochrom_h_d0	Monochrom_v_1	Monochrom_v_2	Monochrom_mix
Beam Energy E	GeV	45.6	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5
# of IPs	/	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Circumference	m	91174.117	91174.117	91174.117	91174.117	91174.117	91174.117	91174.117	91174.117
Energy Loss/turn	MeV	39.1	137.9	142.7	140.2	142.7	137.8	137.7	142.7
SR power loss	MW	50.0	54.5	56.4	55.4	56.4	54.4	54.4	56.4
Beam current	mA	1280	395	395	395	395	395	395	395
Bunches/beam n_b	/	10000	13420	13420	13420	13420	13420	13420	13420
Bunch population N_b	10^{11}	2.43	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56
Horizontal emittance (SR/BS) ε_x	nm	0.71 / 0.71	1.33 / 1.33	2.09 / 4.94	1.71 / 4.73	1.66 / 1.66	1.32 / 1.32	1.32 / 1.32	2.03 / 4.88
Vertical emittance (SR/BS) ε_y	pm	1.42 / 1.42	2.65 / 2.65	4.17 / 4.17	3.42 / 3.42	3.33 / 3.33	2.65 / 2.65	2.63 / 2.63	4.06 / 4.06
Momentum compaction α_c	10^{-6}	28.2	28.0	27.4	27.7	27.6	27.9	27.9	27.4
$\beta^*_{x/y}$	mm	100 / 0.8	100 / 0.8	90 / 1	90 / 1	100 / 0.8	100 / 0.8	100 / 0.8	90 / 1
$D^*_{x/y}$	m	0 / 0	0 / 0	0.105 / 0	0.105 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0.001	0 / 0.002	0.105 / 0.001
Energy Spread (SR/BS) σ_δ	%	0.0392 / 0.2804	0.0537 / 0.0910	0.0548 / 0.0559	0.0543 / 0.0554	0.0548 / 0.0852	0.0537 / 0.0910	0.0537 / 0.0911	0.0548 / 0.0559
MonochroM Factor (SR/BS) λ	/	1 / 1	1 / 1	4.32 / 2.96	4.70 / 2.99	1 / 1	11.72 / 19.80	23.44 / 39.75	9.66 / 9.26
CM energy spread (SR/BS) σ_W	MeV	25.3 / 180.8	47.47 / 80.42	11.22 / 16.70	10.21 / 16.36	48.46 / 75.28	4.05 / 4.06	2.03 / 2.03	5.02 / 5.33
Bunch length (SR/BS) σ_z	mm	4.38 / 30.96	4.09 / 6.80	4.15 / 4.16	4.13 / 4.14	4.17 / 6.36	4.10 / 6.81	4.10 / 6.82	4.15 / 4.16
Sychrotron tune Q_s	/	0.037	0.054	0.053	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.053
Longitudinal damping time	turns	1168	453	438	446	438	454	454	438
Luminosity (SR/BS)	10^{34}cm^{-2} s^{-1}	5476 / 5476	206.9 / 206.9	28.69 / 27.23	32.12 / 30.35	164.8 / 164.8	17.68 / 10.46	8.89 / 5.24	3.24 / 3.13

* Not realistic only scaling

FCC-ee GHC Monochrom Performance (II)

- **FCC-ee GHC Monochrom Optics Performance based on ttbar mode lattice (w/o BS effect)**

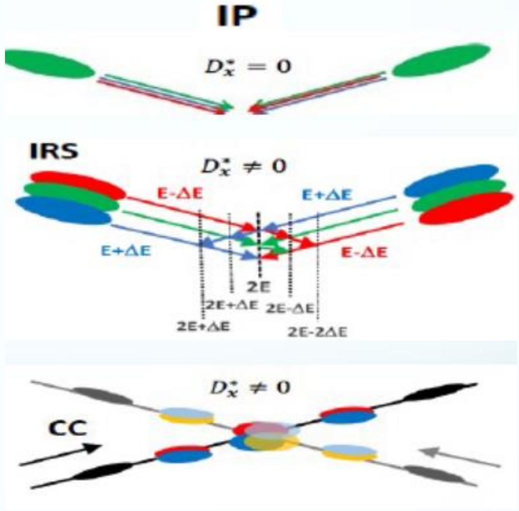
Parameters	Units	Standard	Standard_625*	Monochrom_h_4ip	Monochrom_h_2ip	Monochrom_h_d0	Monochrom_v_1	Monochrom_v_2	Monochrom_mix
Beam Energy E	GeV	182.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5
# of IPs	/	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Circumference	m	91174.117	91174.117	91174.117	91174.117	91174.117	91174.117	91174.117	91174.117
Energy Loss/turn	MeV	10000.0	137.6	143.5	140.5	143.4	137.6	137.6	143.4
SR power loss	MW	50.0	54.3	56.7	55.5	56.7	54.3	54.3	56.7
Beam current	mA	5	395	395	395	395	395	395	395
Bunches/beam n_b	/	40	13420	13420	13420	13420	13420	13420	13420
Bunch population N_b	10^{11}	2.37	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56
Horizontal emittance (SR/BS) ε_x	nm	1.49 / 1.49	0.17 / 0.17	1.48 / 4.31	0.84 / 3.97	0.35 / 0.35	0.17 / 0.17	0.17 / 0.17	1.48 / 4.31
Vertical emittance (SR/BS) ε_y	pm	2.98 / 2.98	0.34 / 0.34	2.96 / 2.96	1.68 / 1.68	0.71 / 0.71	0.35 / 0.35	0.35 / 0.35	2.96 / 2.96
Momentum compaction α_c	10^{-6}	6.99	7.30	6.92	7.12	7.06	7.31	7.31	6.92
$\beta^*_{x/y}$	mm	1000 / 1.6	1000 / 1.6	90 / 1	90 / 1	1000 / 1.6	1000 / 1.6	1000 / 1.6	90 / 1
$D^*_{x/y}$	m	0 / 0	0 / 0	0.105 / 0	0.105 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0.001	0 / 0.002	0.105 / 0.001
Energy Spread (SR/BS) σ_δ	%	0.1569 / 0.2180	0.0537 / 0.0861	0.0552 / 0.0563	0.0545 / 0.0556	0.0552 / 0.0714	0.0537 / 0.0861	0.0537 / 0.0861	0.0552 / 0.0563
MonochroM Factor (SR/BS) λ	/	1 / 1	1 / 1	5.12 / 3.16	6.65 / 3.25	1 / 1	22.81 / 36.55	45.58 / 73.08	11.38 / 10.82
CM energy spread (SR/BS) σ_W	MeV	404.91 / 562.75	47.46 / 76.10	9.54 / 15.73	7.24 / 15.14	48.81 / 63.08	2.08 / 2.08	1.04 / 1.04	4.29 / 4.60
Bunch length (SR/BS) σ_z	mm	2.03 / 2.70	3.86 / 6.18	4.05 / 4.13	3.95 / 4.03	4.09 / 5.28	3.86 / 6.18	3.86 / 6.18	4.05 / 4.13
Sychrotron tune Q_s	/	0.082	0.015	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.015	0.015	0.014
Longitudinal damping time	turns	18.5	454	436	445	436	454	454	436
Luminosity (SR/BS)	10^{34}cm^{-2} s^{-1}	2.21 / 2.21	353.2 / 353.2	34.1 / 32.3	46.19 / 43.53	173.5 / 173.5	15.49 / 9.66	7.750 / 4.834	3.227 / 3.116

* Not realistic only scaling

Lower CM energy spread compared to Z mode

FCC-ee GHC Monochrom Luminosity and CM Energy Spread (I)

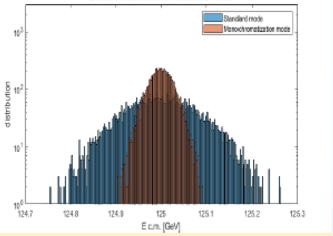
Luminosity and **CM Energy Spread** (with BS) calculated with Guinea-pig for FCC-ee GHC monochom based on **Z mode** lattice for: **monochrom crab cavities (CC)** and **monochrom (crossing or Integrated Resonances Scan IRS)** compared to **standard (crossing)**



➢ Monochrom CC vs Standard

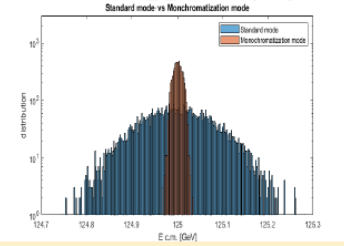
Standard_625/crossing-angle: Luminosity: 4.50×10³⁵ cm⁻²s⁻¹, CM energy spread: 80.33 MeV

- *monochrom_h_4ip/ crossing-angle*



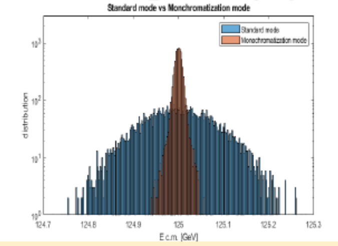
Luminosity: 2.43×10^{35} cm^{-2}s^{-1}
CM energy spread: 26.61 MeV

- *monochrom_v_1/ crossing-angle*



Luminosity: 2.53×10^{34} cm^{-2}s^{-1}
CM energy spread: 10.66 MeV

- *monochrom_mix/ crossing-angle*

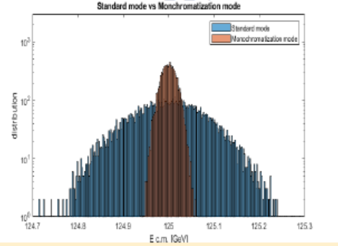


Luminosity: 6.46×10^{34} cm^{-2}s^{-1}
CM energy spread: 7.31 MeV

➢ Monochrom IRS vs Standard

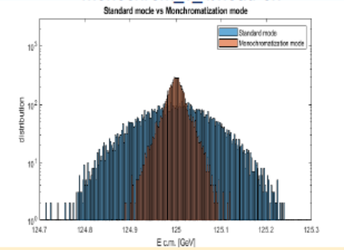
Standard_625/head-on: Luminosity: 1.20×10³⁶ cm⁻²s⁻¹, CM energy spread: 80.12 MeV

- *monochrom_h_4ip/head-on*



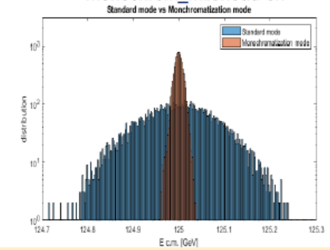
Luminosity: 2.80×10^{35} cm^{-2}s^{-1}
CM energy spread: 17.11 MeV

- *monochrom_v_1/head-on*



Luminosity: 2.23×10^{35} cm^{-2}s^{-1}
CM energy spread: 18.15 MeV

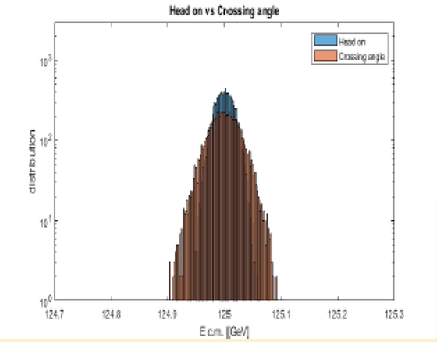
- *monochrom_mix/head-on*



Luminosity: 1.35×10^{35} cm^{-2}s^{-1}
CM energy spread: 8.61 MeV

➢ Monochrom CC vs IRS

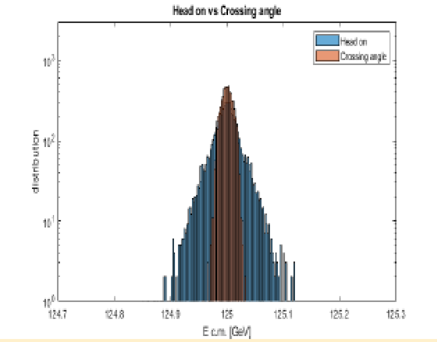
- *monochrom_h_4ip*



Luminosity (w/o crab cavity) : 2.80×10^{35} / 2.43×10^{35} cm^{-2}s^{-1}
CM energy spread (w/o crab cavity) : 17.11 / 26.61 MeV

***Advantage:** Higher luminosity with crossing angle*
***Disadvantage:** CM energy spread blows up with crossing angle*

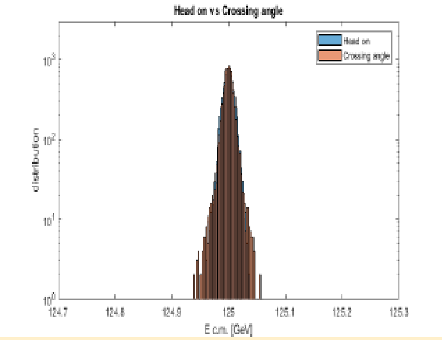
- *monochrom_v_1*



Luminosity (w/o crab cavity) : 2.23×10^{35} / 2.53×10^{34} cm^{-2}s^{-1}
CM energy spread (w/o crab cavity) : 18.15 / 10.66 MeV

***Advantage:** CM energy spread reduces with crossing angle*
***Disadvantage:** Luminosity loss with crossing angle like standard mode*

- *monochrom_mix*



Luminosity (w/o crab cavity) : 1.35×10^{35} / 6.46×10^{34} cm^{-2}s^{-1}
CM energy spread (w/o crab cavity) : 8.61 / 7.31 MeV

***Advantage:** Lowest CM energy spread and less luminosity loss with crossing angle than that of monochrom_v_1*
***Disadvantage:** Potentially face issues related to betatron coupling*

FCC-ee GHC Monochrom Luminosity and CM Energy Spread (II)

FCC-ee GHC Monochrom Optics based on Z mode lattice

Parameters	Units	Standard	Standard_625	Monochrom_h_4ip	Monochrom_h_2ip	Monochrom_h_d0	Monochrom_v_1	Monochrom_v_2	Monochrom_mix
Luminosity (w/o crab cavity)	$10^{34}cm^{-2}\ s^{-1}$	449 / 99.3	120 / 45.0	28.0 / 24.3	31.2 / 27.8	99.8 / 42.7	22.3 / 2.53	9.92 / 1.28	13.5 / 6.46
CM energy spread (w/o crab cavity)	MeV	180.38 / 182.85	80.12 / 80.33	17.11 / 26.61	16.31 / 26.18	76.65 / 75.52	18.15 / 10.66	9.12 / 9.66	8.61 / 7.31

FCC-ee GHC Monochrom Optics based on ttbar mode lattice

Parameters	Units	Standard	Standard_625	Monochrom_h_4ip	Monochrom_h_2ip	Monochrom_h_d0	Monochrom_v_1	Monochrom_v_2	Monochrom_mix
Luminosity (w/o crab cavity)	$10^{34}cm^{-2}\ s^{-1}$	1.83 / 1.52	399 / 122	33.7 / 29.4	45.3 / 40.6	210 / 91.2	21.2 / 2.98	9.08 / 1.45	14.8 / 6.43
CM energy spread (w/o crab cavity)	MeV	547.02 / 542.7	75.94 / 76.65	15.86 / 25.88	15.32 / 25.10	63.43 / 64.39	9.10 / 4.94	5.94 / 4.51	7.64 / 6.36

Monochrom optics based on ttbar mode lattice has lower CM energy spread than the one based on Z mode lattice

IAPC2024:
WEPR21, TUYD1

FCC-ee Monochrom Physics Performance

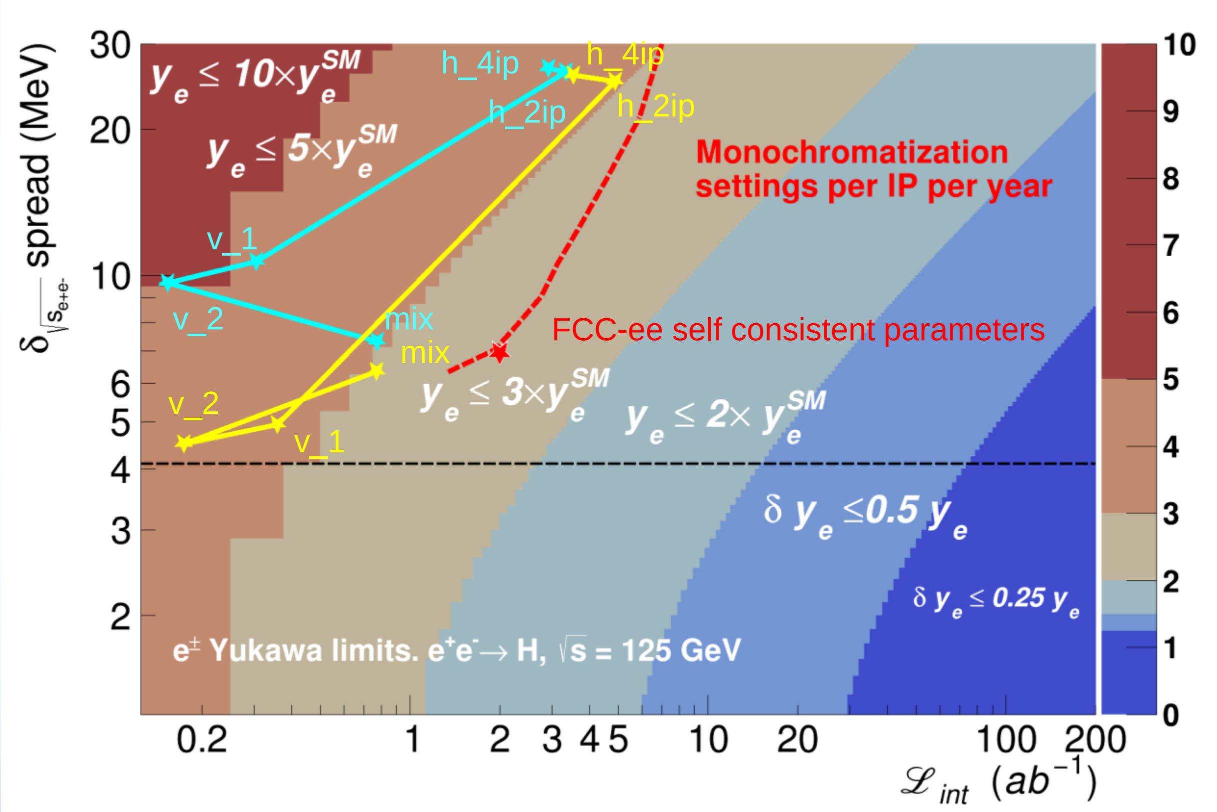
Associated upper limits contours (95% CL) on the electron Yukawa (y_e)

FCC-ee monochrom parametric studies (red line*), Z mode lattice based monochrom perfomance (light blue), ttbar mode lattice based monochrom performance (yellow).

The best performance is obtained with the **ttbar lattice** based **“mix” mode**, which reaches an upper limit of y_e< 2.9*y_e(SM) in the Higgs-electron coupling.

Re-optimization of the beam parameters should give better performances.

D. d'Enterria, A. Poldaru, G. Wojcik, Measuring the electron Yukawa coupling via resonant s-channel Higgs production at FCC-ee, arXiv:2107.02686v1 [hep-ex] 6 Jul 2021



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* A. Faus-Golfe, M. Valdivia Garcia, F. Zimmermann, The challenge of monochromatization Direct s-channel Higgs production: e+e− → H, Eur. Phys. J. Plus (2022) 137:31, https://doi.org/10.1140/epjp/s13360-021-02151-y

Summary and Perspectives

- Monochromatization is a **simple conceptual idea** but not easy to implement in a collider, if not integrated from the beginning in the optics IR design as a dedicated operation mode.
- However, the monochromatization principle research **never reached** a **maturity level** allowing **implementation** and **experimental testing**. A flexible lattice with two modes of operation with/without monocromatization is mandatory.
- Different **FCC-ee GHC Monochrom “realistic” optics** lattices has been completed for V22 featuring very **promising performances**.
- Further studies on FCC-ee GHC Monochrom lattices are needed: to evaluate the impact of the **beam-beam with $D^*_{x,y} \neq 0$** and to optimize the DA for these new type of operation mode.
- Implementation and comparison with the LCC FCC-ee kind of lattice with more symmetric IRs will be carried out.
- Monochrom optics design for CEPC is ongoing (IR more symmetric)
- Experimental proof of monochromatization concept in running e+e- low energy colliders are under study for BEPCII (IHEP China), Daphne and maybe in SuperKEKB.





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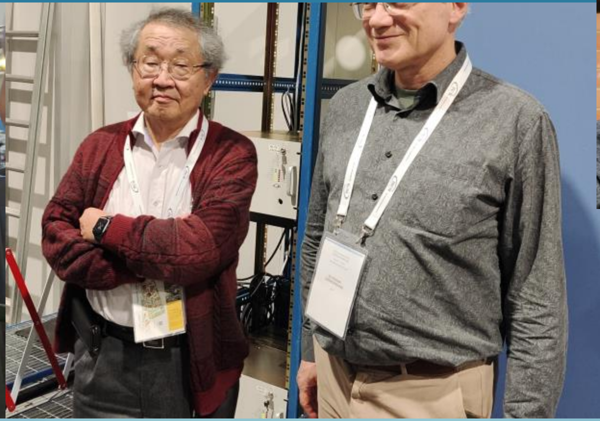


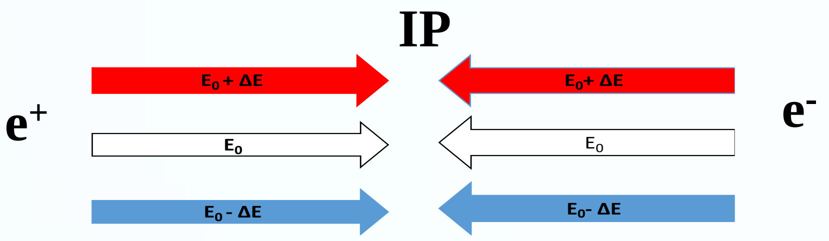


FUTURE CIRCULAR COLLIDER
Innovation Study

Back-up slides

Monochromatization principle

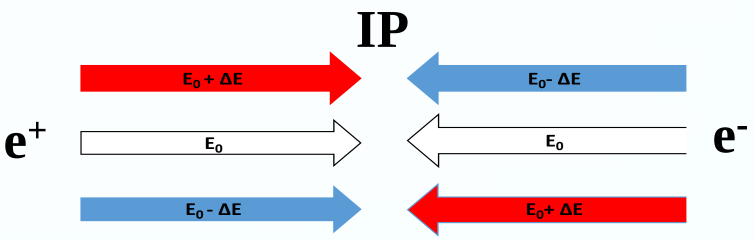
Standard



$D^*_{x,y}=0$

correlation between transverse spatial position and energy deviation

Monochromatization



$D^*_{x+} = - D^*_{x-} = D^*_x$

$D^*_{y+} = - D^*_{y-} = D^*_y$

Opposite correlations between transverse spatial position and energy deviation

CM energy

$$w = 2(E_b + \Delta E)$$

$$w = 2E_b + O(\Delta E)^2$$

Spread of the CM energies

$$\sigma_w = \sqrt{2} E_b \sigma_\delta$$

Relative energy spread

$$\sigma_w = \frac{\sqrt{2} E_b \sigma_\delta}{\lambda}$$

Monochromatization factor

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$\lambda = \left(1 + \sigma_\delta^2 \left(\frac{D_x^{*2}}{\sigma_{x\beta}^{*2}} + \frac{D_y^{*2}}{\sigma_{y\beta}^{*2}}\right)\right)^{1/2}$$

Luminosity

Number of bunches

Revolution frequency

$$L_0 = \frac{k_b f_r N_+ N_-}{4\pi \sigma^*_{x\beta} \sigma^*_{y\beta}}$$

Particles per bunch

betatronic beam sizes at the IP

$$\sigma^*_{x,y} = \sqrt{\beta^*_{x,y} \epsilon_{x,y} + (D^*_{x,y} \sigma_\delta)^2}$$

dispersive beam size at the IP

$$L = \frac{L_0}{\lambda}$$

Enhancement of energy resolution, and sometimes increase of the relative frequency of the events at the center of of the distribution but **luminosity loss !!!!**

Monochromatization in high-energy colliders

In the previous case for low-energy e^+e^- colliders, the **relative energy spread** is mainly given by **SR** in the colliders arcs ($\sigma_\delta = \sigma_{\delta,SR}$). Alternatively in **high-energy e^+e^-**, we have to take into account also the **SR** created by the strong opposing EM field during collision or "**beamstrahlung**"(**BS**) ($N\gamma \propto 1/\ \sigma_z\ (\sigma^*_x + \sigma^*_y)$), with σ_z the bunch length).

Standard BS

$D^*_{x,y}=0$

Energy spread w/o BS

$$\sigma_{\delta,tot} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\sigma_{\delta,SR}^2 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}\sigma_{\delta,SR}^4 + A\frac{\sigma_{\delta,SR}^2}{\sigma_{z,SR}^2}}}$$

Bunch length w/o BS

$$A = \frac{275}{36\,\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}}\frac{n_{IP}\tau_E}{4T_{rev}}\frac{{r_e}^5{N_b}^3\gamma^2}{\alpha{\sigma^*_{x,SR}}^3}$$

Beam size w/o BS

Revolution time

$$\varepsilon_{x,tot} \approx \varepsilon_{x,SR}$$

Horizontal emittance without BS

Momentum compaction factor

$$\sigma_{z.tot} = \frac{\alpha_c C}{2\pi Q_s}\sigma_{\delta,tot}$$

Circumference

Synchrotron tune

BS at **high-energy** with $D_x^*=0$, has more **impact** on **energy spread** in standard mode than in monochromatization mode.

Energy spread

Horizontal emittance

Bunch length

Monochromatization BS

$D^*_{x+} = -\ D^*_{x-} = D^*_x$
$D^*_{y+} = -\ D^*_{y-} = D^*_y$

$$\sigma_{\delta,tot}^2 = \sigma_{\delta,SR}^2 + \frac{B}{{D_x^*}^3\sigma_{\delta,tot}^5}$$

Coupled system to be solved numerically

$$B \approx 50\frac{n_{IP}\tau_E}{T_{rev}}\frac{r_e^5 N_b^3\gamma^2}{(\alpha_c C/(2\pi Q_s))^2}$$

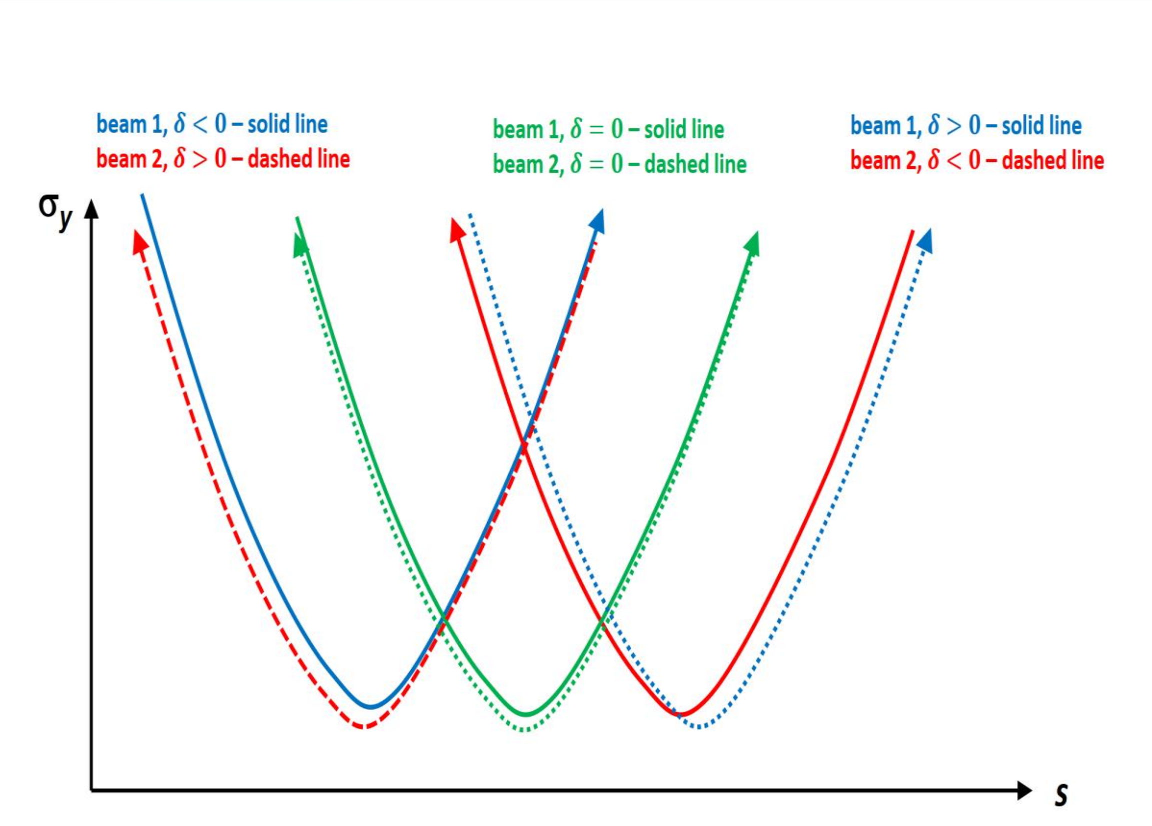
$$\varepsilon_{x,tot} \approx \varepsilon_{x,SR} + \frac{2B}{D_x^*\beta_x^*\sigma_{\delta,tot}^5}$$

$$\sigma_{z.tot} = \frac{\alpha_c C}{2\pi Q_s}\sigma_{\delta,tot}$$

BS with **monochromatization** at **high-energy**, **avoids** the **blow up** of the relative beam energy spread, which is significant in standard mode with $D_x^*=0$.

M. A. Valdivia García, F. Zimmermann, Towards an optimized monochromatization for direct Higgs production in future circular e+ e- Colliders, in CERN-BINP Workshop for Young Scientists in e+e- Colliders, pp. 1–12 (2017)

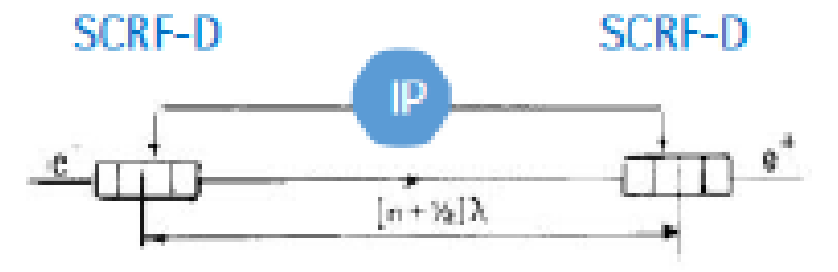
- Monochromatization could be obtained by operating with a **residual nonzero local vertical chromaticity** (RLC). This enables the focal length of the final quadrupoles to change with the momentum deviation of a beam particle, and establishes a dependence between the vertical beam size waist and momentum offset. An effective monochromatization could be obtained, without adding any new hardware. The resulting monochromatization factor will be enhanced for smaller $\circledR_y^*$, but limited λ possible.

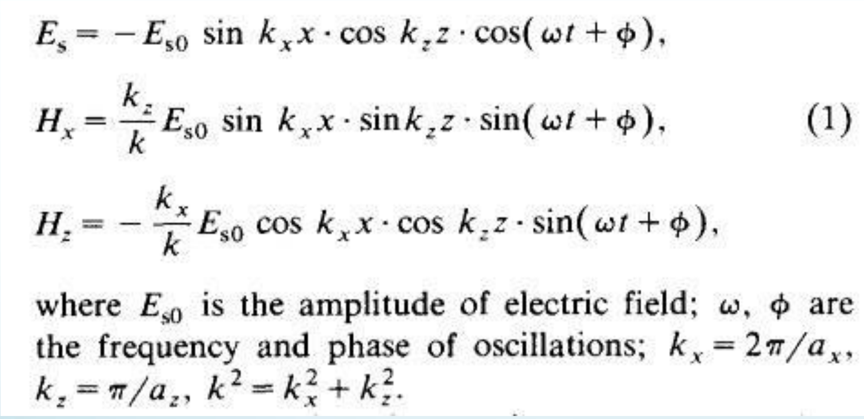


Waist location for beam 1 with momentum offset δ, can be made to coincide with the waist location for beam 2 with momentum offset -δ, leading to an effective monochromatization, without adding any new hardware.

P. Raimondi, F. Zimmermann, private communication

- Monochromatization with **dispersion inside the deflecting RF cavities (SCRF-D)** on either side of the collision point**.**





$$E_s = -E_{s0}\ \sin\ k_x x \cdot \cos\ k_z z \cdot \cos(\omega t + \phi),$$

$$H_x = \frac{k_z}{k} E_{s0}\ \sin\ k_x x \cdot \sin k_z z \cdot \sin(\omega t + \phi), \qquad (1)$$

$$H_z = -\frac{k_x}{k} E_{s0}\ \cos\ k_x x \cdot \cos\ k_z z \cdot \sin(\omega t + \phi),$$

where E_{s0} is the amplitude of electric field; ω, ϕ are the frequency and phase of oscillations; $k_x = 2\pi/a_x$, $k_z = \pi/a_z$, $k^2 = k_x^2 + k_z^2$.

A.A. Zholents, Sophisticated accelerator techniques for colliding beam experiments. Nucl. Instrum. Methods A 265, 179–185 (1988)

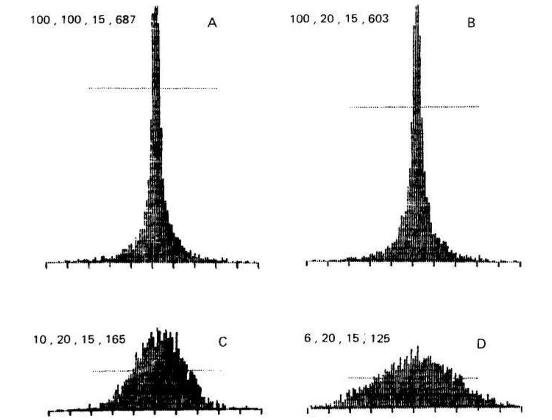


Fig. 5. Histograms of the luminosity distribution in the total energy of electron and positron collisions. The step of the histograms is 0.01 σ_t, where $\sigma_t = \sqrt{2}\,\sigma_{\Delta E/E}$ and there are 10 steps between two graduation lines. The parameters of the rf-monochromatization scheme, used in the numerical simulation, are given on each plot in the following order: κ_0, a_x/σ_{xs}, λ/σ_1. The fourth number shows the number of particles in the peak. The upper parts of the first two histograms lying above a certain level are not shown on the plot. An additional horizontal line on all the plots shows the half height of the peak.

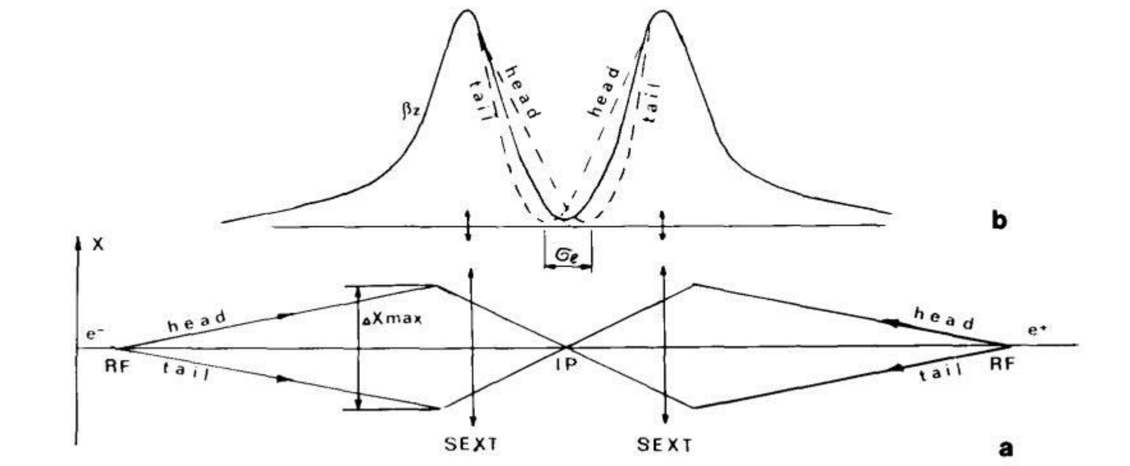


Fig. 6. a) The trajectories of the head and the tail of the bunch in the region between AS. b) The behaviour of β_z-function.

Monochromatization IR Global Implementation

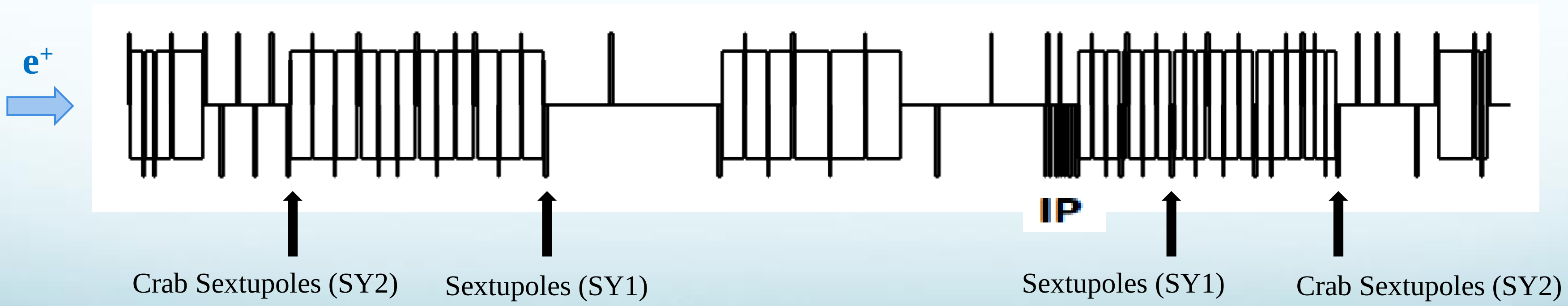
- **Local Chromaticity Correction**
  - Load monochromatization ring lattice, and extract sequence from IP to crab sextupoles.
  - Turned off all the sextupoles including crab sextupoles SY2.
  - Match the vertical chromaticity from IP to crab sextupoles to 0 using the sextupoles SY1.
  - Calculate the strength of crab sextupoles (SY2) with the following formula [6]:

$$K2SY2 = K2SY1 \pm crab_{factor} \cdot crab_{strength}$$

The crab strength is given by:

$$crab_{strength} = \frac{1}{L_{SY2} * \theta_{CROSS} * BY_{IP} * BY_{CS}} * \sqrt{\frac{BX_{IP}}{BX_{CS}}}$$

The crab factor is determined from Beam-beam studies, at Z it's 97%, W 87%, so ~90% for Higgs mode seems a good starting guess.



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[6] K. Oide, M. Aiba, S. Aumon, M. Benedikt, A. Blondel et al. ”Design of beam optics for the future circular collider e^+e^- collider rings”, Physical Review Accelerators and Beams, 19, 111005 (2016)

Monochromatization IR Global Implementation

- **Global Chromaticity Correction**

With the matched strength of the SY1 and the strength of SY2 calculated by the formula, the global chromaticity correction is done by matching the strength of all the sextupoles in the arc.

There are two kinds of sextupoles in the arc, focus sextupoles and defocus sextupoles. The strength of all the focus sextupoles is multiplied by the coefficient kn_sf, while the strength of all the defocus sextupoles is multiplied by the coefficient kn_sd.

The horizontal chromaticity (DQ1) and vertical chromaticity (DQ2) are matched to 5 with the two coefficient, because positive chromaticity is benefit for the beam stability.

- **Tune Correction**

By varying the strength of quadrupoles around the RF cavities in the arc, the horizontal tune Q1 and vertical tune Q2 are matched to be same with the standard mode while keeping the beam parameters at the IRs.

- **Emittance Check**

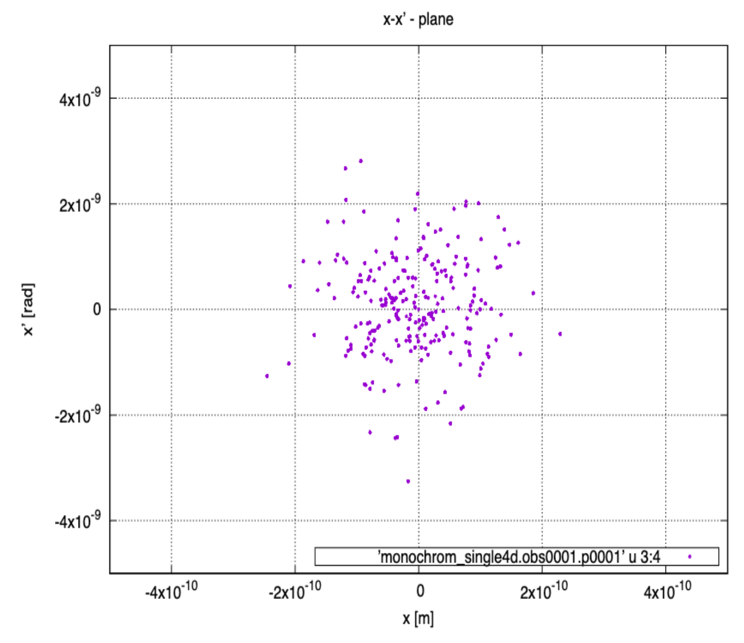
Switching on the RF cavities and considering the energy loss due to synchrotron radiation, the longitudinal energy difference (*pt*) are matched to zero by varying the voltage and the phase of the RF cavities in tapering twiss model.

Monochromatization IR Performance Check

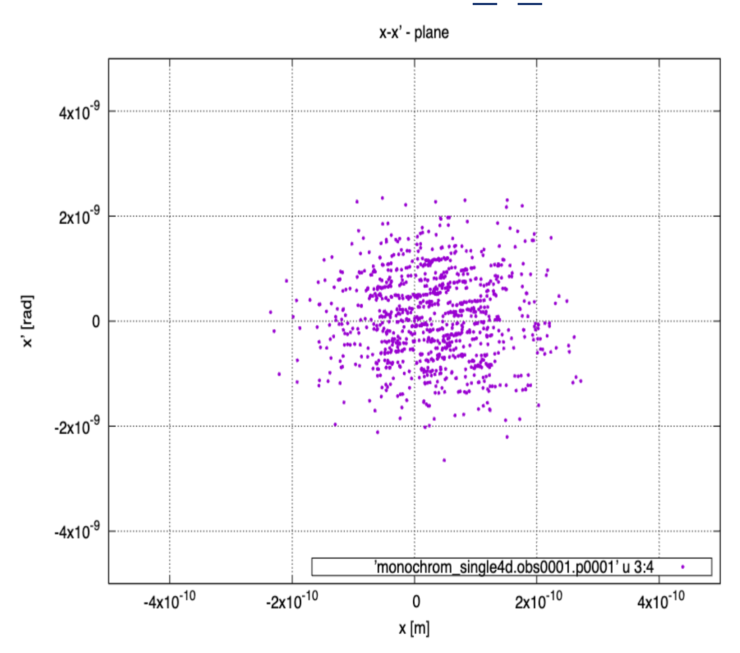
- **Preliminary Single Particle Tracking in MADX-PTC**

1000-turn single particle tracking (4D) calculated with MADX-PTC (FCC-ee monochromatization optics base on Z mode lattice)

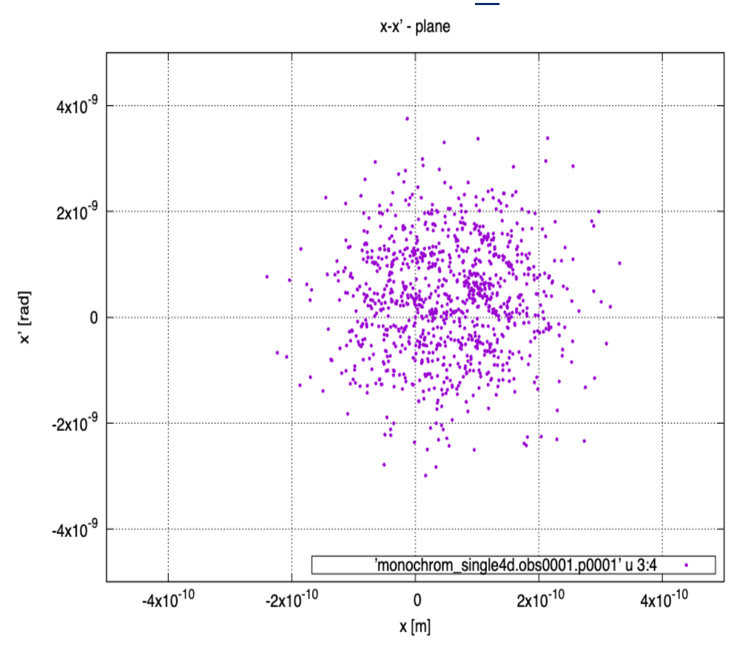
- *monochrom_h_4ip*



- *monochrom_v_1*



- *monochrom_mix*



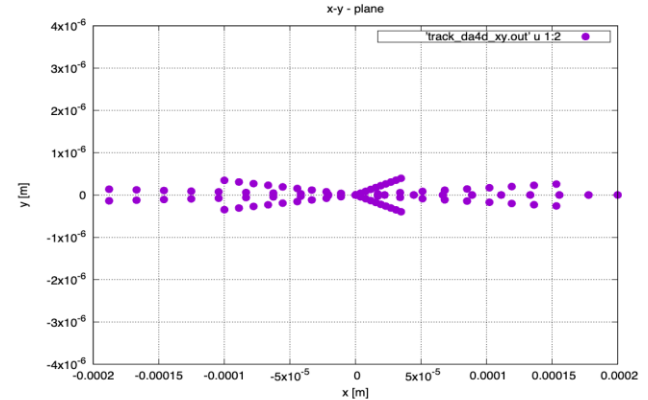
Monochromatization IR Performance Check

- **Preliminary Dynamic Aperture Particle Tracking in MADX-PTC**

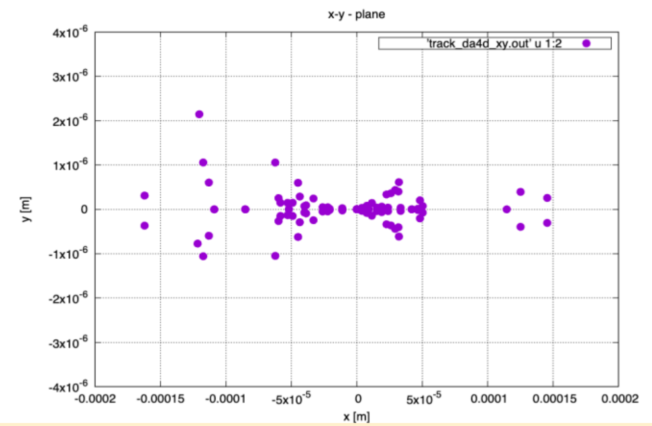
1000-turn dynamic aperture particle tracking (4D) calculated with MADX-PTC taking 100 particles without family sextupole optimization in the arc (FCC monochromatization optics base on Z mode lattice)

- *monochrom_h_4ip*

Input Particles



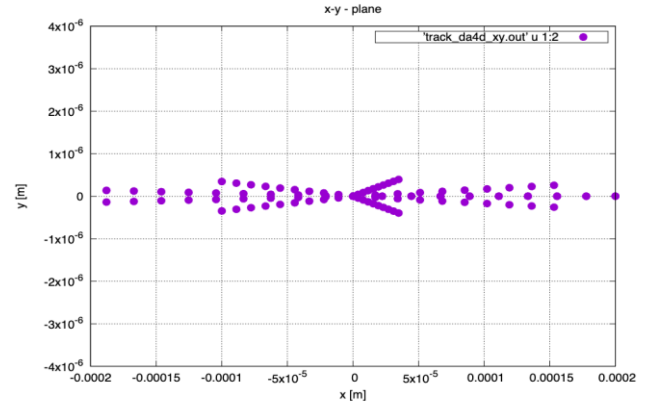
Stable Cloud



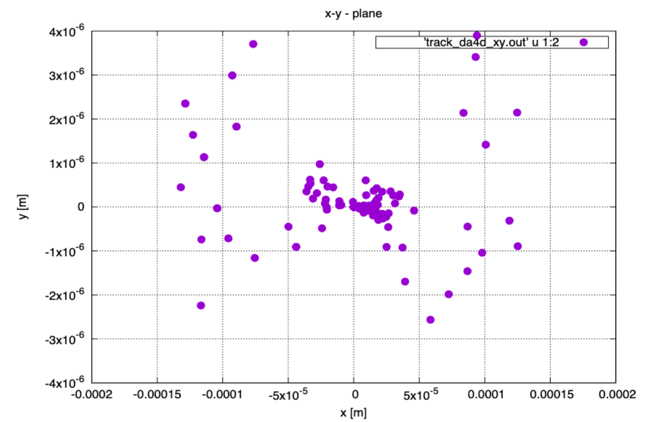
100% particles survive after 1000 turns

- *monochrom_v_1*

Input Particles



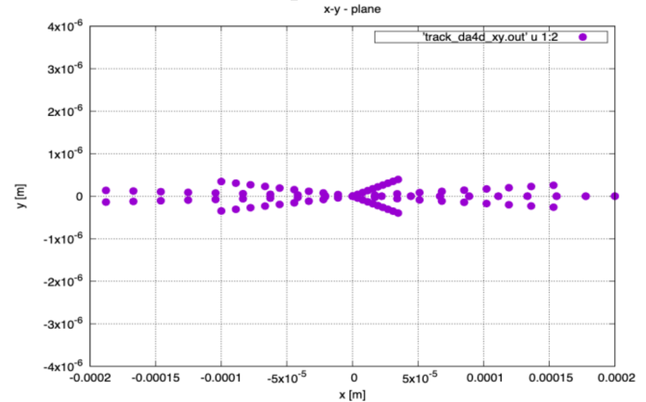
Stable Cloud



100% particles survive after 1000 turns

- *monochrom_mix*

Input Particles



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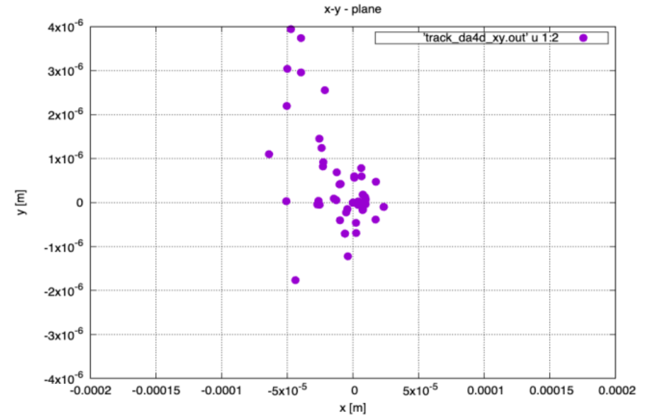


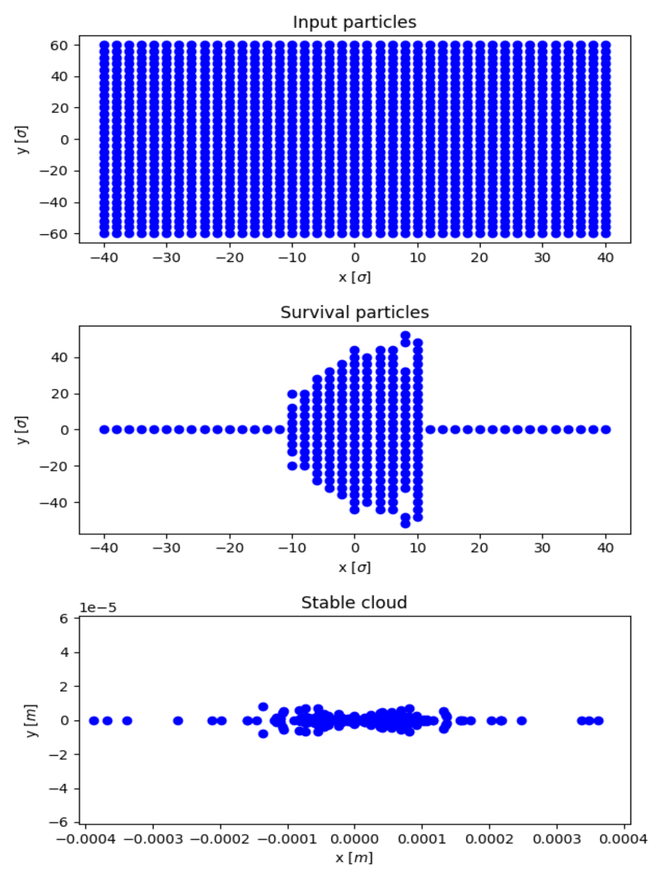
70% particles survive after 1000 turns

Monochromatization IR Performance Check

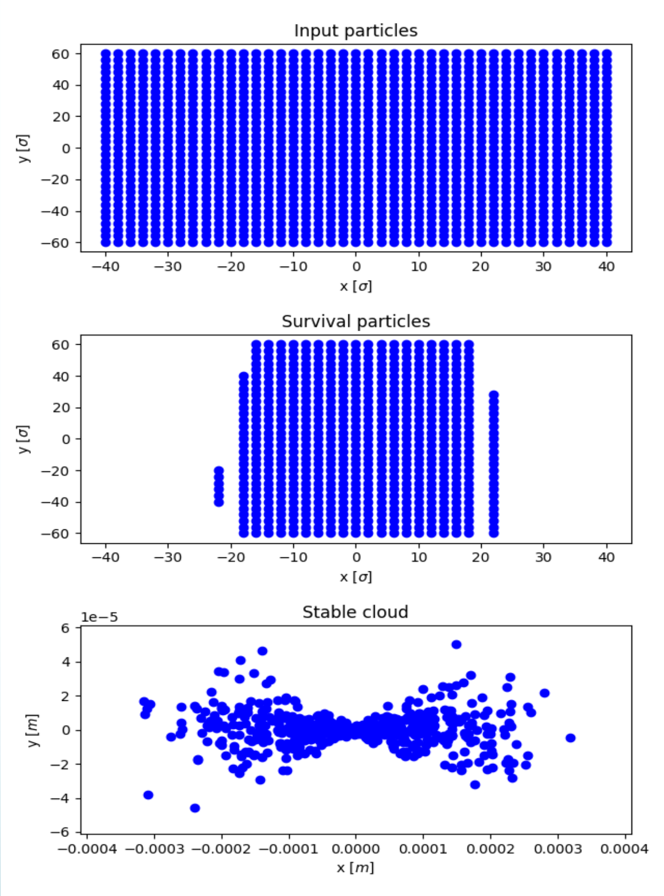
- **Preliminary Dynamic Aperture Particle Tracking in Xsuite**

1000-turn dynamic aperture particle tracking (4D) calculated with Xsuite without family sextupole optimization in the arc (FCC-ee monochromatization optics base on Z mode lattice).

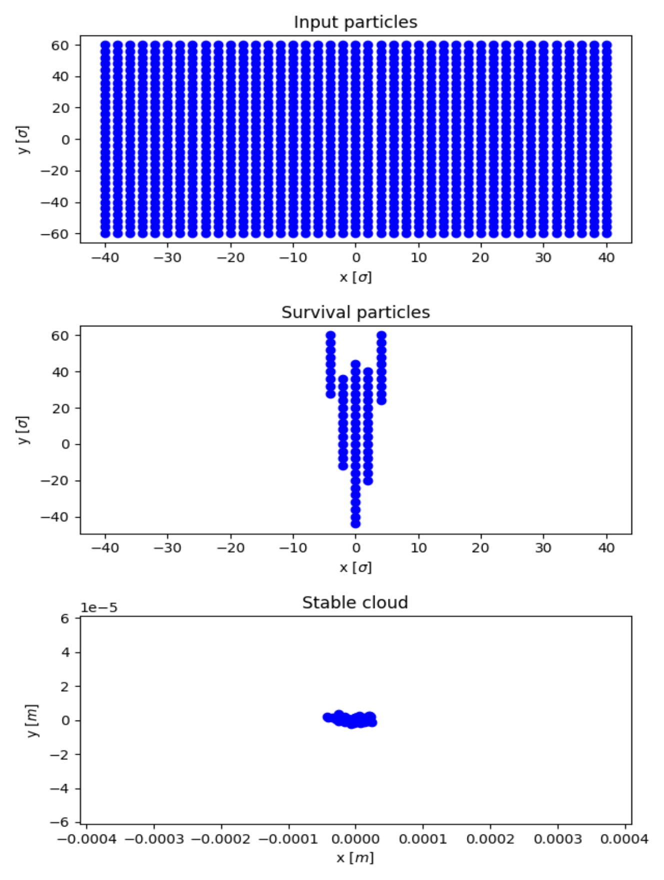
- *monochrom_h_4ip*



- *monochrom_v_1*



- *monochrom_mix*

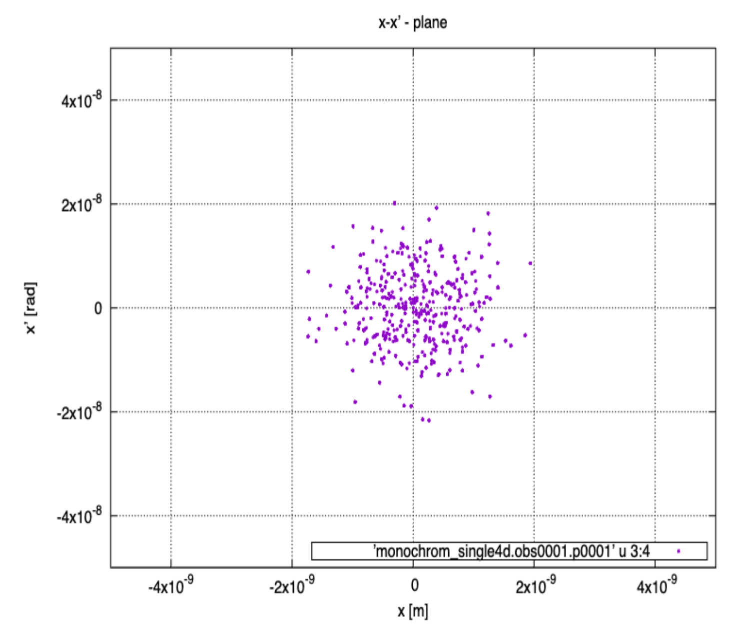


Monochromatization IR Performance Check

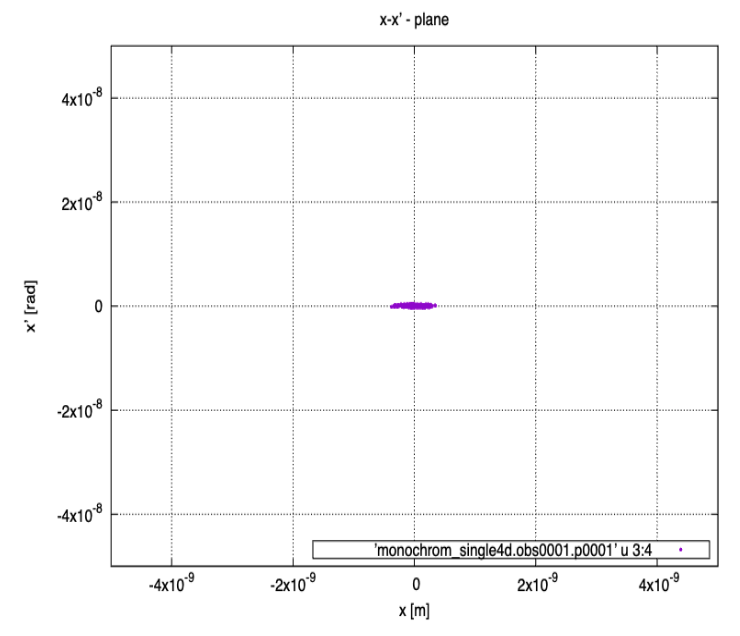
- **Preliminary Single Particle Tracking in MADX-PTC**

1000-turn single particle tracking (4D) calculated with MADX-PTC (FCC-ee monochromatization optics base on ttbar mode lattice)

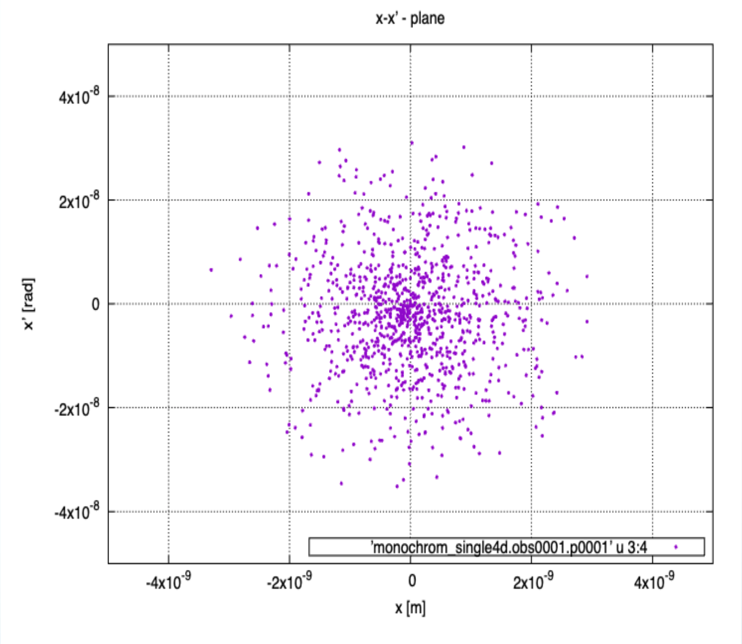
- *monochrom_h_4ip*



- *monochrom v 1*



- *monochrom_mix*



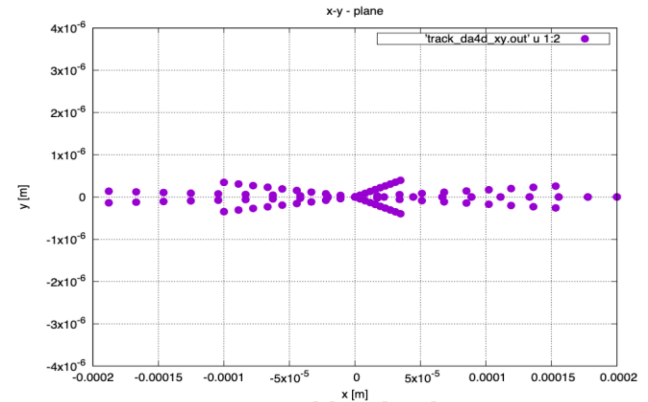
Monochromatization IR Performance Check

- **Preliminary Dynamic Aperture Particle Tracking in MADX-PTC**

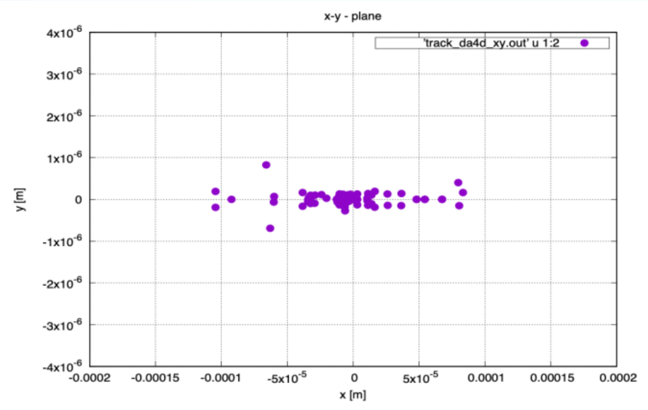
1000-turn dynamic aperture particle tracking (4D) calculated with MADX-PTC taking 100 particles without family sextupole optimization in the arc (FCC monochromatization optics base on ttbar mode lattice)

- *monochrom_h_4ip*

Input Particles



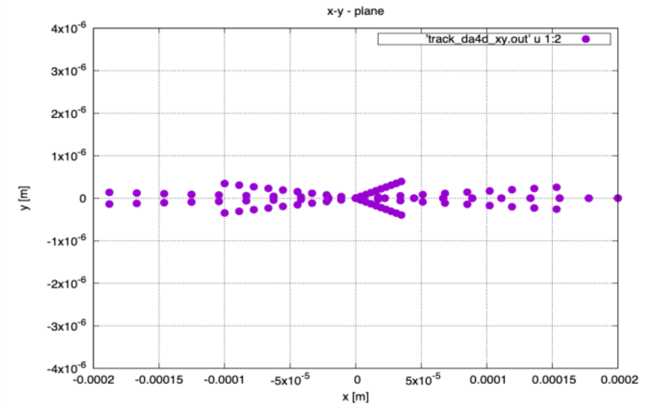
Stable Cloud



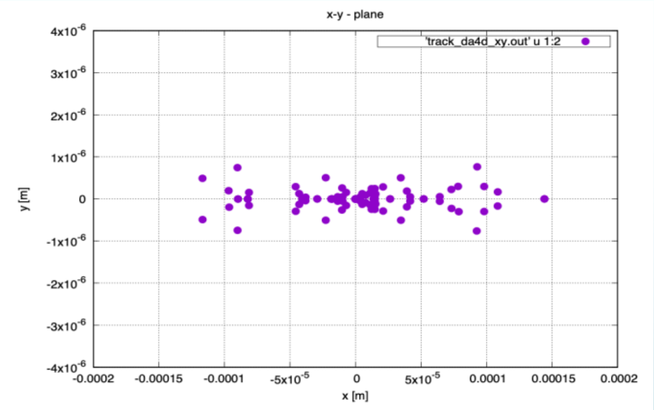
82% particles survive after 1000 turns

- *monochrom_v_1*

Input Particles



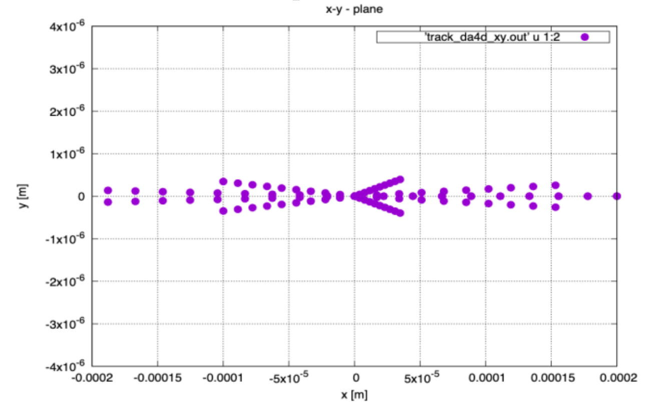
Stable Cloud



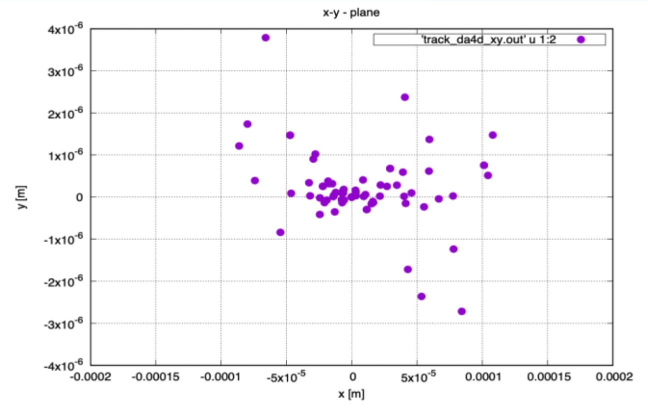
100% particles survive after 1000 turns

- *monochrom_mix*

Input Particles



Stable Cloud



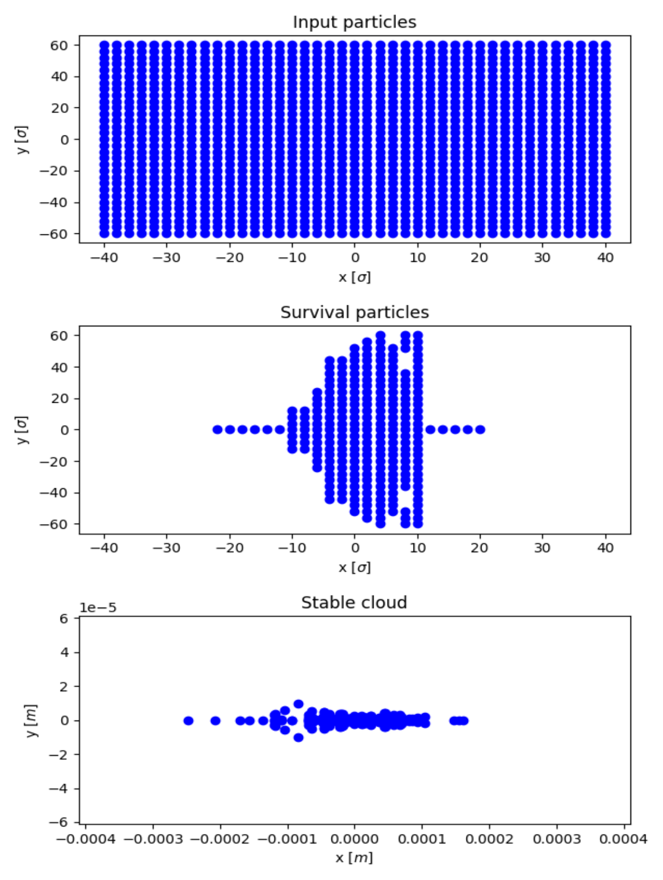
78% particles survive after 1000 turns

Monochromatization IR Performance Check

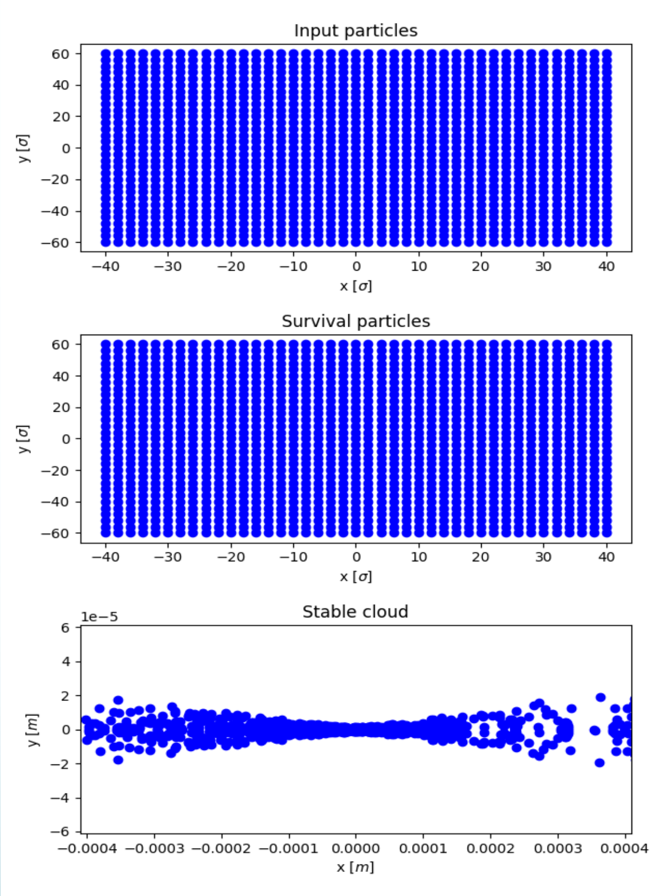
- **Preliminary Dynamic Aperture Particle Tracking in Xsuite**

1000-turn dynamic aperture particle tracking (4D) calculated with Xsuite without family sextupole optimization in the arc (FCC-ee monochromatization optics base on ttbar mode lattice).

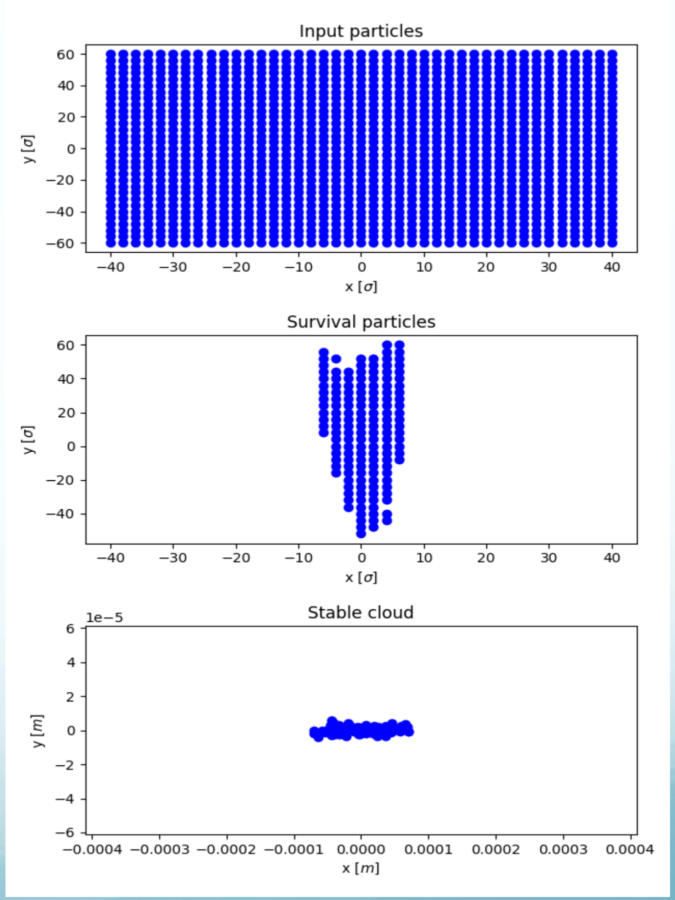
- *monochrom_h_4ip*



- *monochrom_v_1*



- *monochrom_mix*



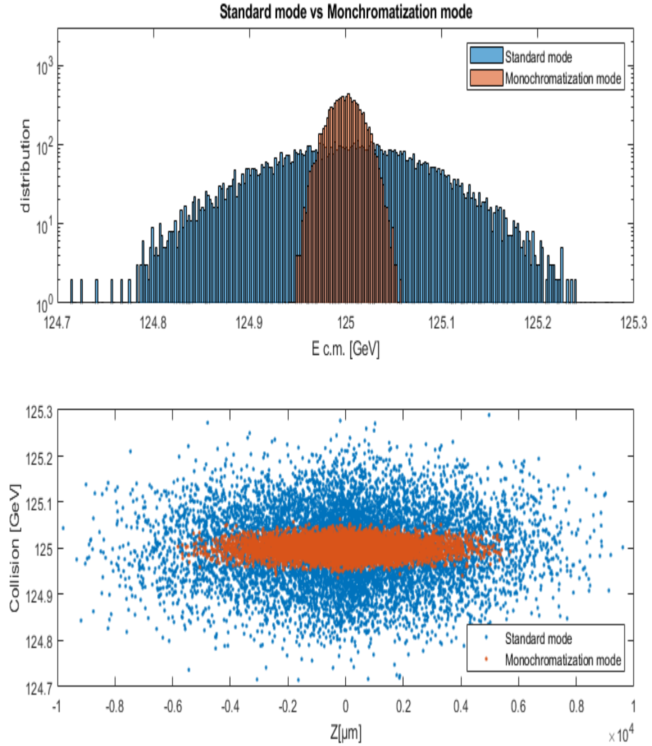
Monochromatization IR Performance Check

- **Luminosity and CM Energy Spread (with BS effect)**

The following figures show the Guinea-pig calculation result of FCC-ee monochromatization optics base on Z mode lattice with crab cavities (head-on) compared with that of the scaled standard mode.

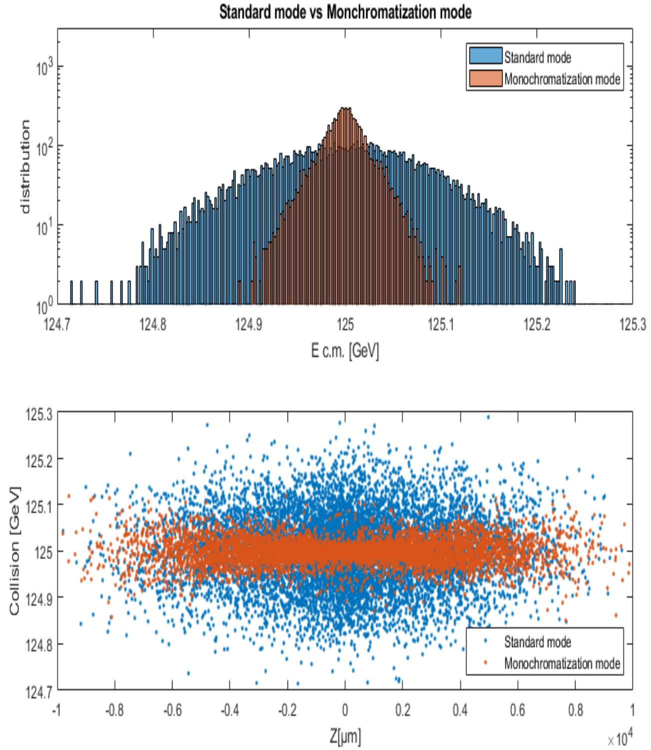
Standard_625/head-on: Luminosity: 1.20×10^{36} cm^{-2}s^{-1}, CM energy spread: 80.12 MeV

- *monochrom_h_4ip/head-on*



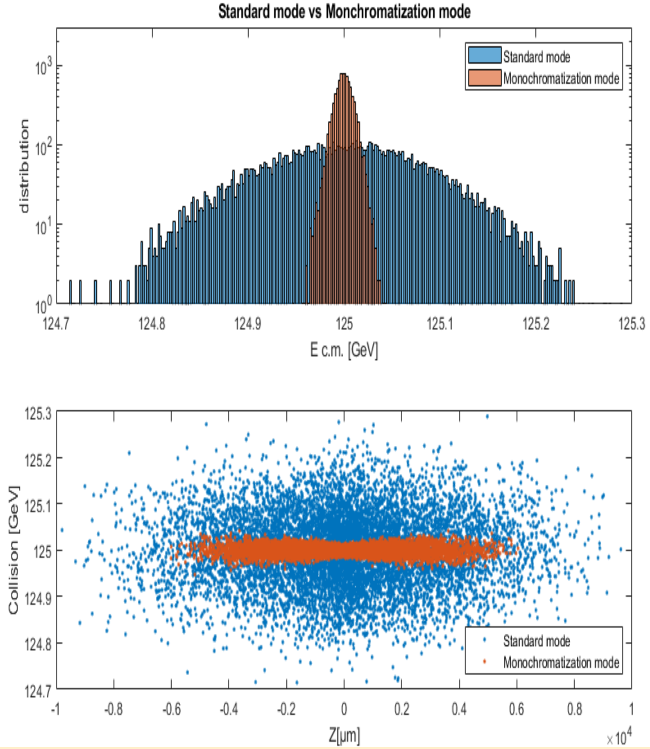
Luminosity: 2.80×10^{35} cm^{-2}s^{-1}
CM energy spread: 17.11 MeV

- *monochrom_v_1/head-on*



Luminosity: 2.23×10^{35} cm^{-2}s^{-1}
CM energy spread: 18.15 MeV

- *monochrom_mix/head-on*



Luminosity: 1.35×10^{35} cm^{-2}s^{-1}
CM energy spread: 8.61 MeV

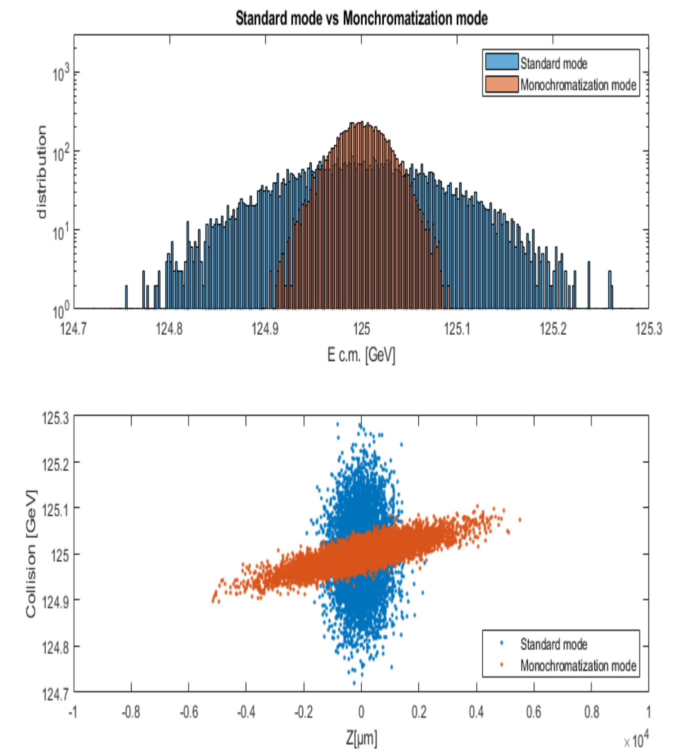
Monochromatization IR Performance Check

- **Luminosity and CM Energy Spread (with BS effect)**

The following figures show the Guinea-pig calculation result of FCC-ee monochromatization optics base on Z mode lattice without crab cavities (crossing-angle) compared with that of the scaled standard mode.

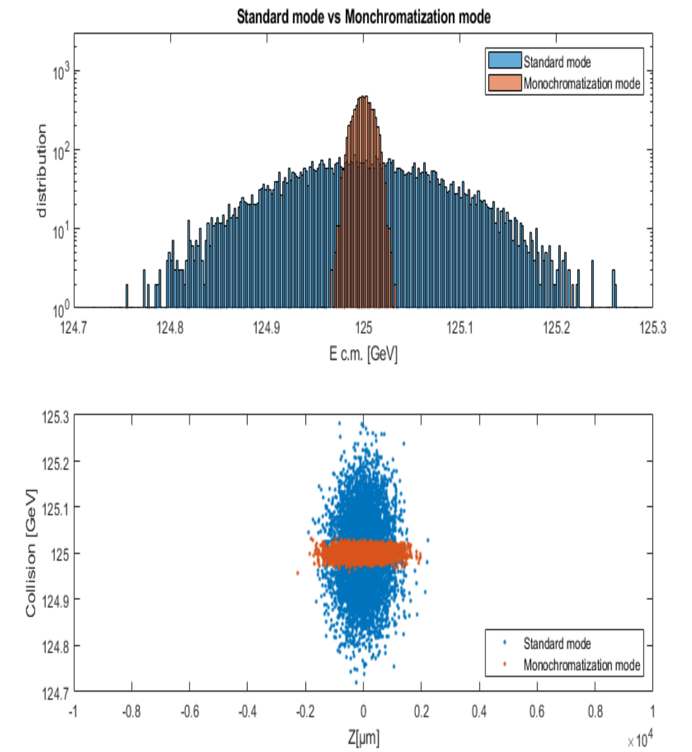
Standard_625/crossing-angle: Luminosity: 4.50×10^{35} cm^{-2}s^{-1}, CM energy spread: 80.33 MeV

- *monochrom_h_4ip/crossing-angle*



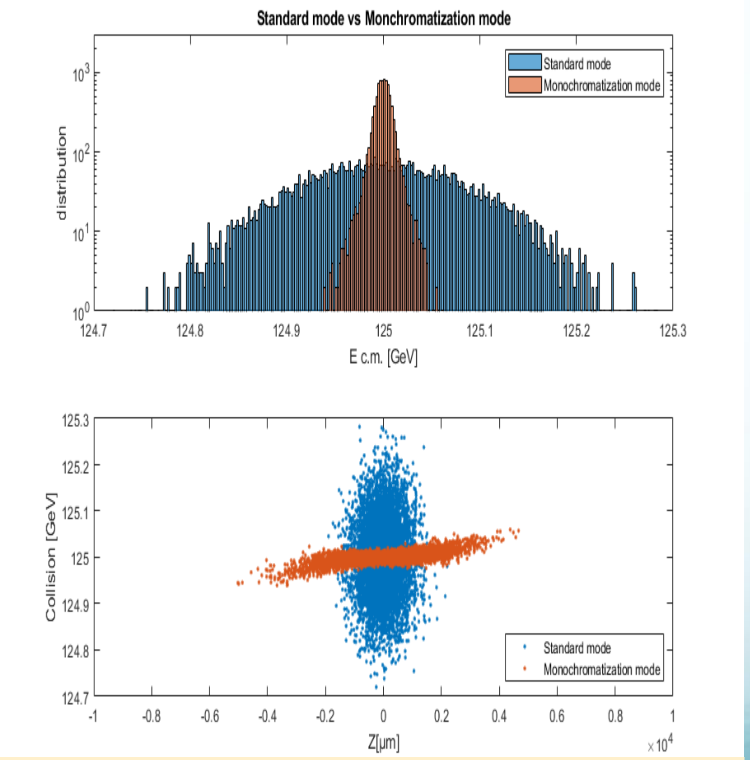
Luminosity: 2.43×10^{35} cm^{-2}s^{-1}
CM energy spread: 26.61 MeV

- *monochrom_v_1/crossing-angle*



Luminosity: 2.53×10^{34} cm^{-2}s^{-1}
CM energy spread: 10.66 MeV

- *monochrom_mix/crossing-angle*



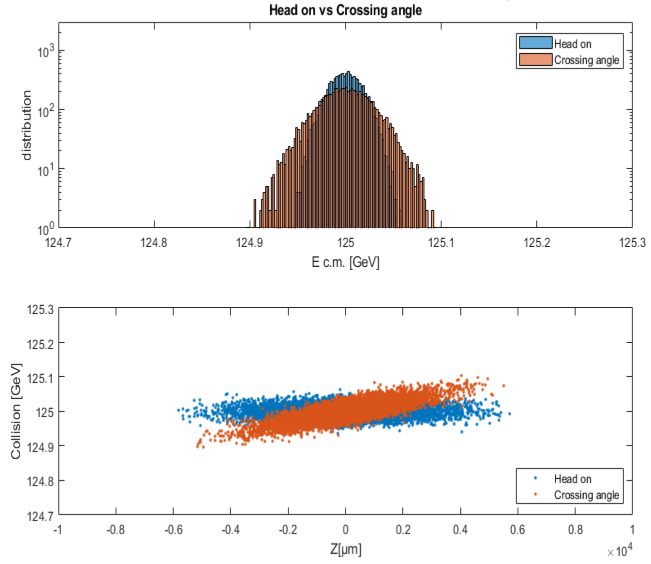
Luminosity: 6.46×10^{34} cm^{-2}s^{-1}
CM energy spread: 7.31 MeV

Monochromatization IR Performance Check

- **Luminosity and CM Energy Spread (with BS effect)**

The following figures show the comparison of the Guinea-pig calculation result with/without crab cavities of FCC-ee monochromatization optics design base on Z mode lattice.

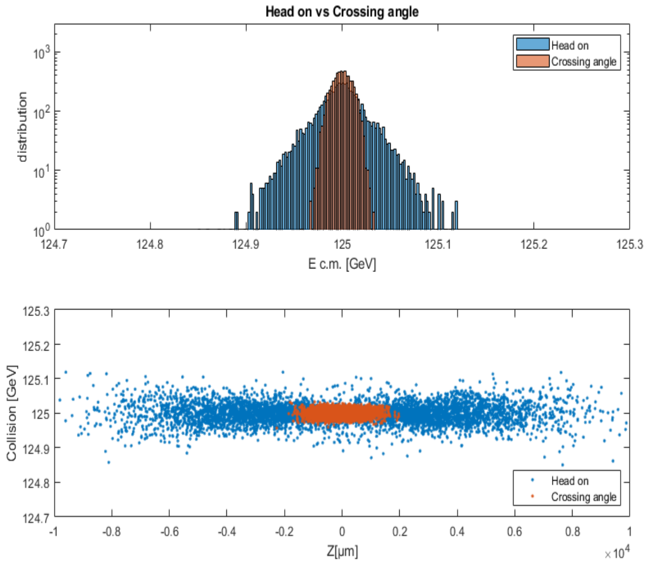
- *monochrom_h_4ip*



Luminosity (w/o crab cavity) : 2.80×10^{35} / 2.43×10^{35} cm^{-2}s^{-1}
CM energy spread (w/o crab cavity) : 17.11 / 26.61 MeV

Advantage: *Higher luminosity with crossing angle*
Disadvantage: *CM energy spread blows up with crossing angle*

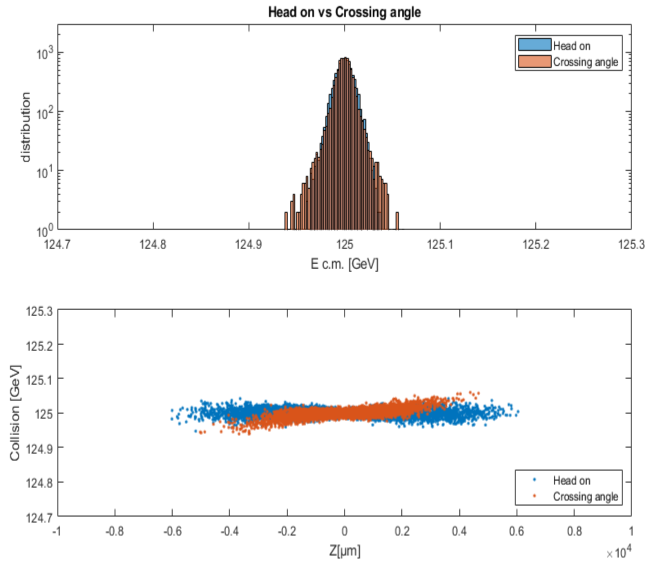
- *monochrom_v_1*



Luminosity (w/o crab cavity) : 2.23×10^{35} / 2.53×10^{34} cm^{-2}s^{-1}
CM energy spread (w/o crab cavity) : 18.15 / 10.66 MeV

Advantage: *CM energy spread reduces with crossing angle*
Disadvantage: *Luminosity loss with crossing angle like standard mode*

- *monochrom_mix*



Luminosity (w/o crab cavity) : 1.35×10^{35} / 6.46×10^{34} cm^{-2}s^{-1}
CM energy spread (w/o crab cavity) : 8.61 / 7.31 MeV

Advantage: *Lowest CM energy spread and less luminosity loss with crossing angle than that of monochrom_v_1*
Disadvantage: *Potentially face issues related to betatron coupling*

Status

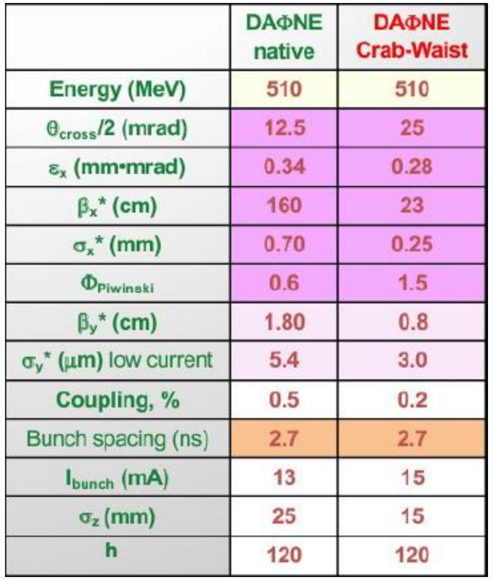
- ✓ The monochromatization IR optics design
- ✓ Chromaticity correction, tune correction and emittance check of monochromatization optics
- ✓ Luminosity and CM energy calculation in Guinea-Pig
- ✓ Single particle tracking and dynamic aperture particle tracking
- ➢ Dynamic aperture optimization is in progress
- ➢ Beam-beam calculation is in progress
- ➢ Monochromatization optics design for CEPC
- ➢ Experimental proof of monochromatization concept in running e^+e^- low energy colliders

Interaction Region

New **Crab-Waist ring optics:**

- symplified focusing structure in the RCR,
- 2 QUADs where beams pass off-axis are switched off, thus eliminating spurious component in the QUADs magnetic field,
- Same optics parameters in the IR.

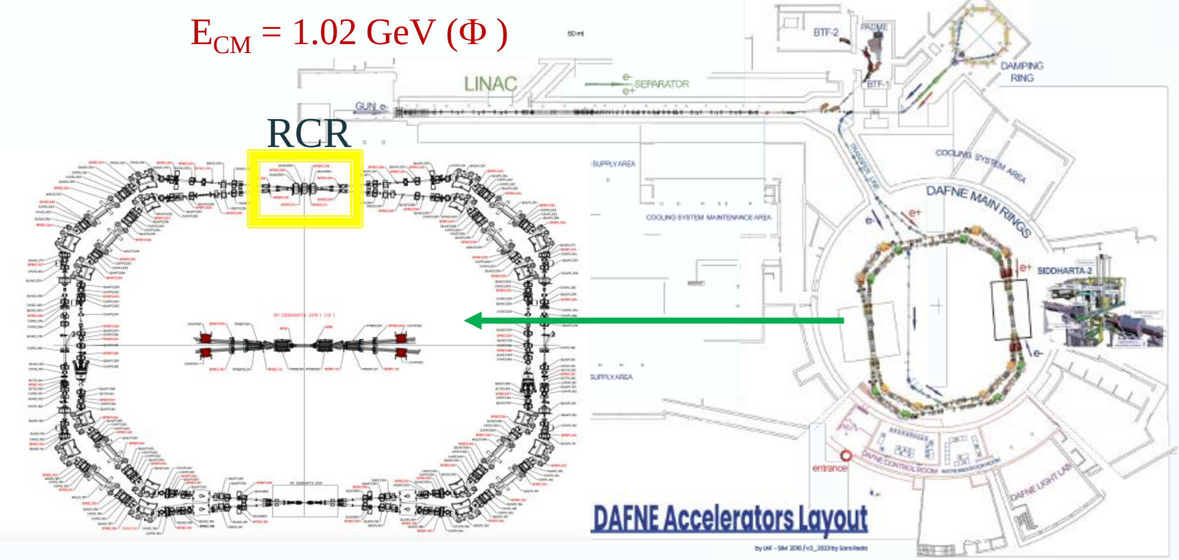
New optics improves closed orbit correction allowing to reduce the total strength of the used steering magnets, thus also contributing to minimize vertical dispersion



	DAΦNE native	DAΦNE Crab-Waist
Energy (MeV)	510	510
$\theta_{cross}/2$ (mrad)	12.5	25
ε_x (mm•mrad)	0.34	0.28
β_x^* (cm)	160	23
σ_x^* (mm)	0.70	0.25
$\Phi_{Piwinski}$	0.6	1.5
β_y^* (cm)	1.80	0.8
σ_y^* (μm) low current	5.4	3.0
Coupling, %	0.5	0.2
Bunch spacing (ns)	2.7	2.7
I_{bunch} (mA)	13	15
σ_z (mm)	25	15
h	120	120

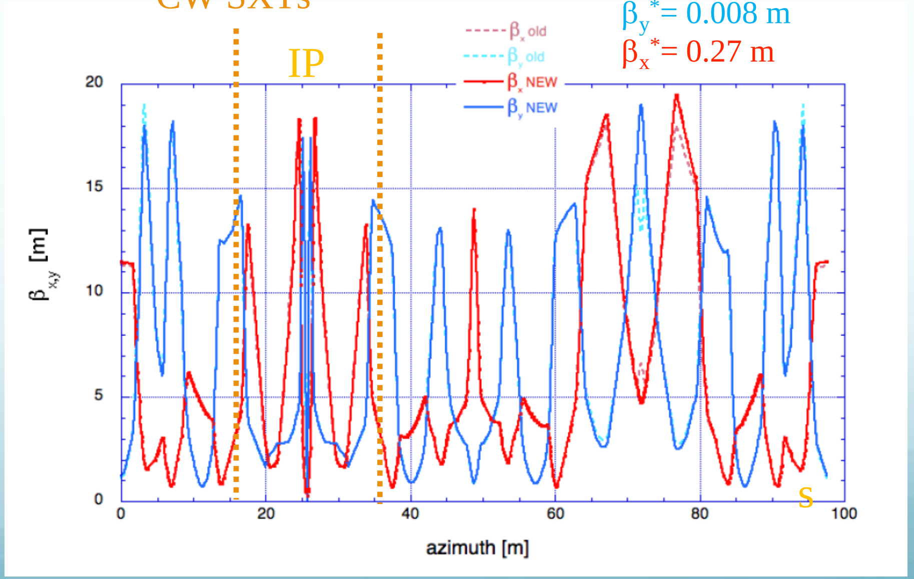
$C \approx 97$ m

$E_{CM} = 1.02$ GeV (Φ)



RCR

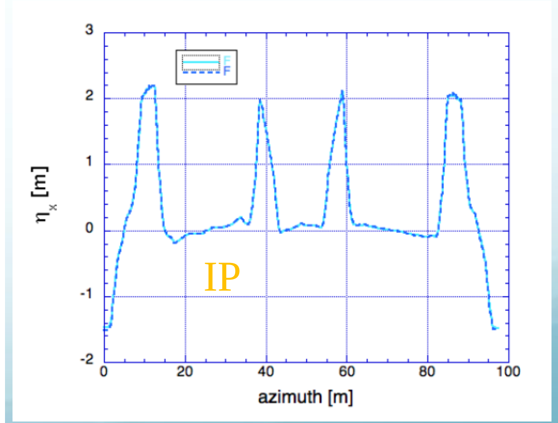
CW SXTs



IP

$\beta_y^* = 0.008$ m

$\beta_x^* = 0.27$ m



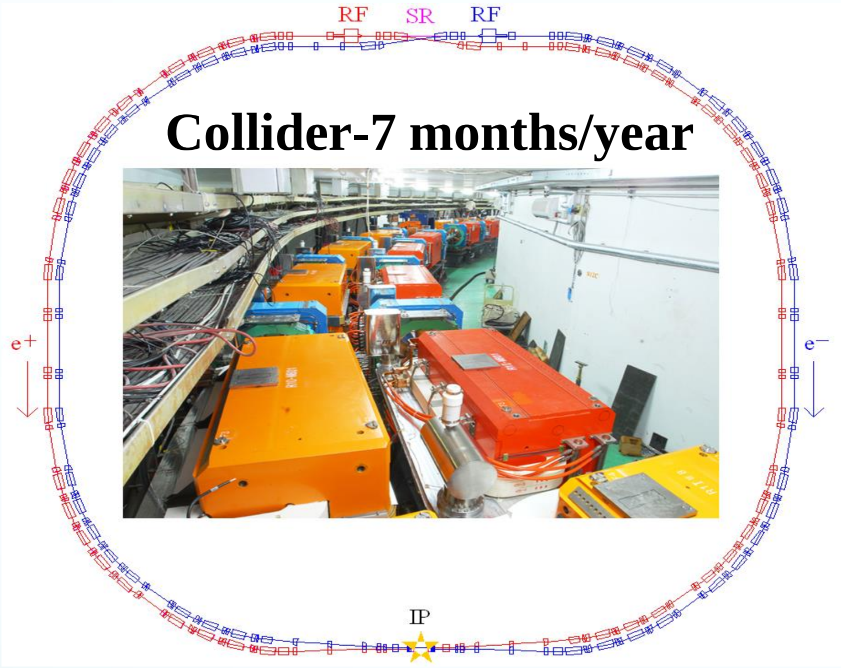
IP

MRs working point:

$Q_x^- = 0.103$ $Q_x^+ = 0.114$

$Q_y^- = 0.162$ $Q_y^+ = 0.180$

BEPCII- Upgrade



Collider-7 months/year

Beam Energy：2.35GeV

	BEPCII	BEPCII-U
Lum [$10^{32}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$]	**3.5**	**11**
β_y^* [cm]	**1.5**	**1.3**
Bunch Current [mA]	7.1	7.5
Bunch Number	56	120
SR Power [kW]	**110**	**250**
$\xi_{y,\mathrm{lum}}$	**0.029**	**0.036**
Emittance [nmrad]	147	152
Coupling [%]	**0.53**	**0.35**
Bucket Height	0.0069	0.011
$\sigma_{z,0}$ [cm]	1.54	1.04
σ_z [cm]	**1.69**	**1.3**
RF Voltage	**1.6 MV**	**3.3 MV**

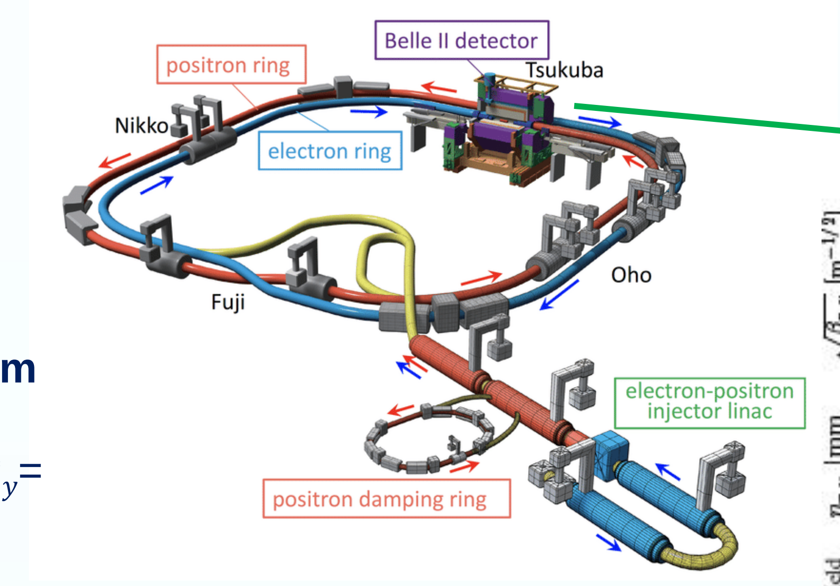
- BEPCII has achieved or exceeded design parameters
- Detailed design for **BEPCII upgrade** has been finished
- The upgrade is optimized at **2.35 GeV** with tripled luminosity, and with maximum beam energy of 2.8 GeV

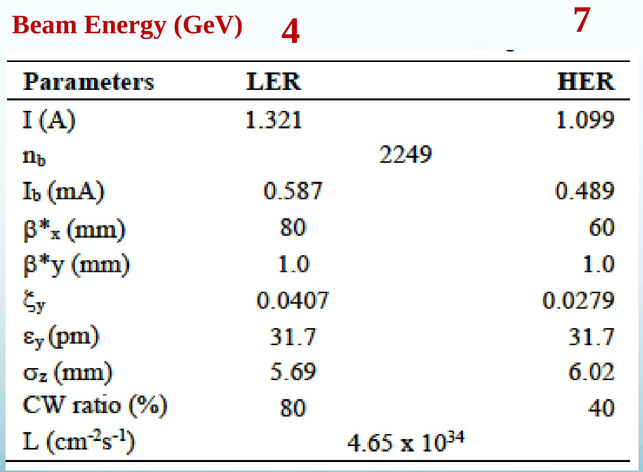
Interaction Region

- **β^*_y = 1 mm** at present operation, while the **final target** is **β^*_y = 0.3 mm**.

- Operation with **β^*_y= 0.8 mm** was carried out for **short-term trial.** The achievable bunch currents is smaller than of β^*_y= 1 mm, case due to poor injection efficiency.

- **Improvement** of the **injection efficiency** is a major issue in both squeezing β^*_y and increasing stored beam current.

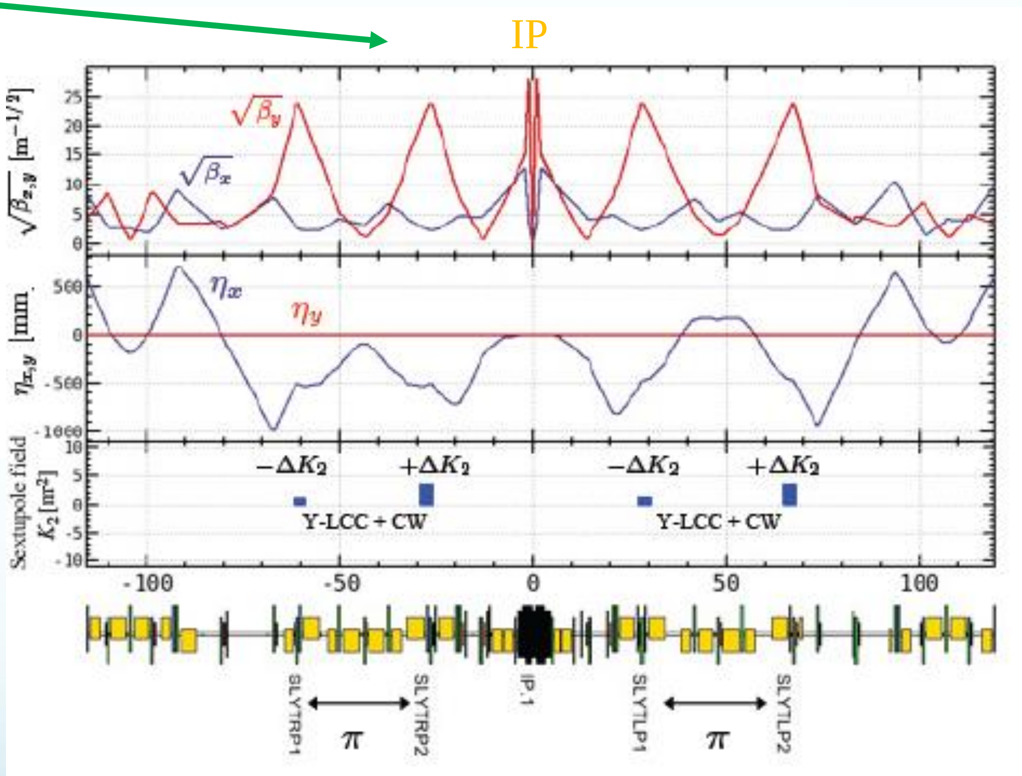




Beam Energy (GeV)	4		7
Parameters	**LER**		**HER**
I (A)	1.321		1.099
n_b		2249	
I_b (mA)	0.587		0.489
β^*_x (mm)	80		60
β^*y (mm)	1.0		1.0
ξ_y	0.0407		0.0279
ε_y (pm)	31.7		31.7
σ_z (mm)	5.69		6.02
CW ratio (%)	80		40
L ($cm^{-2}s^{-1}$)		4.65 x 10^{34}	

β_y^*= 0.001 m

β_x^*= 0.8 m



Crab- Waist (CW) and Vertical Local Chromaticity Correction (Y-LCC) with Sextupoles (SYL)