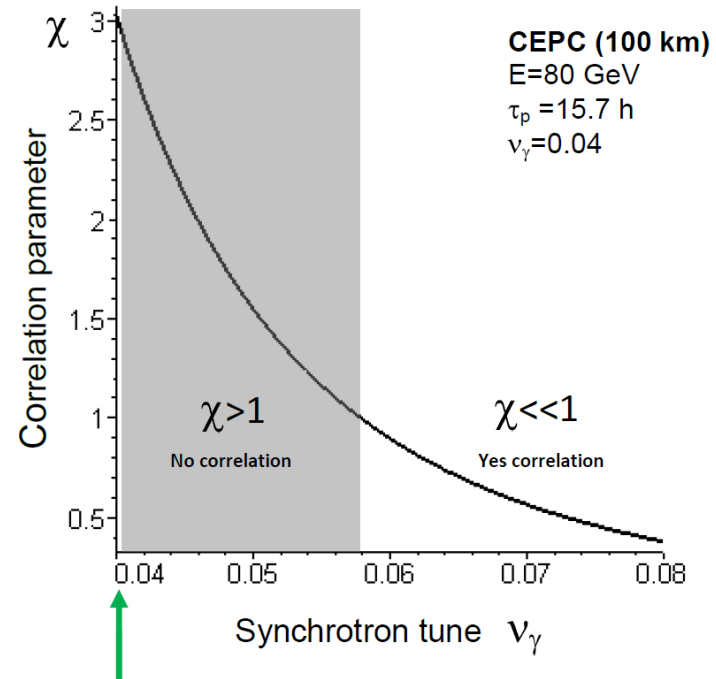
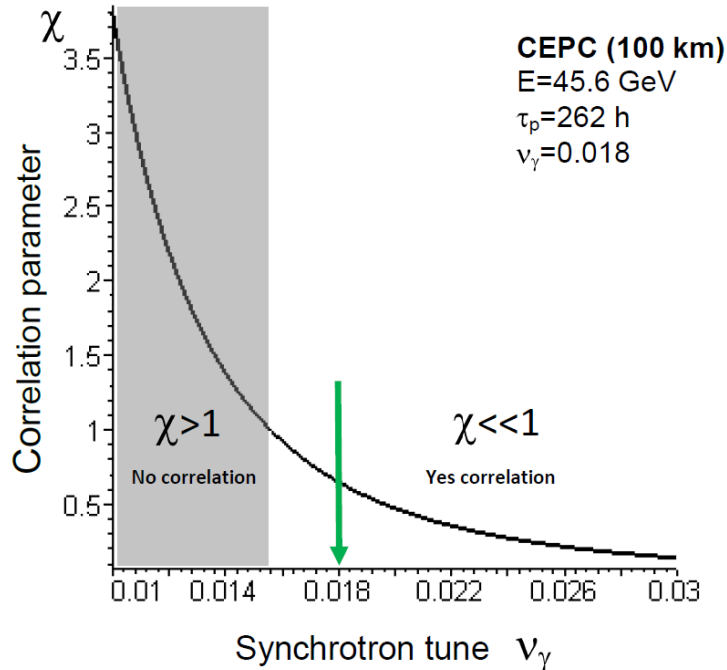


On possible low efficiency of RD  
technique at large storage rings like  
FCCee and CEPC  
(remarks stimulated by Koop's simulations)

S.A.Nikitin  
27-29 Nov. 2017

# Two cases of modulation resonance manifestation

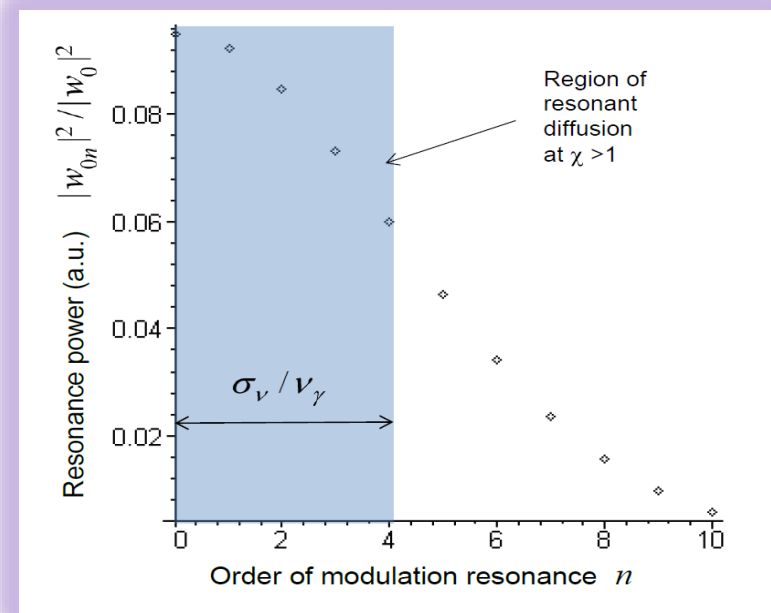
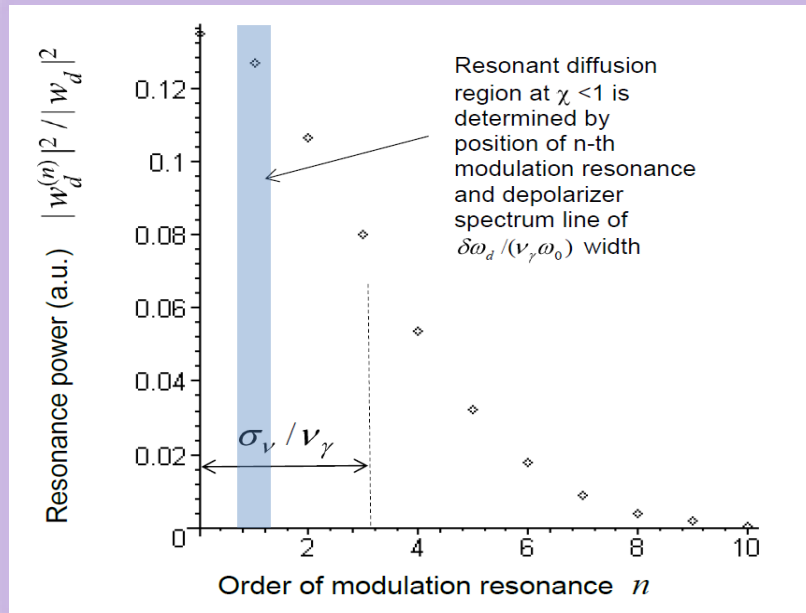
Non-correlation in modulation resonance crossing due to synchrotron oscillations:  $\chi = \frac{\nu^2}{\nu_\gamma^3 \tau_p f_0} \geq 1$   
 Diffusion of precession phase  $\geq 1$  per period of modulation.  
 $\nu$  is spin tune;  $\nu_\gamma$  is synchrotron tune;  $\tau_p$  is polarization time;  $f_0$  is revolution frequency.



In accordance with spin resonant diffusion theory by Ya.S. Derbenev and A.M. Kondratenko:  
**Yes correlation ( $\chi \ll 1$ )** → scanning depolarizer with spectrum line width  $\delta\omega_d / \omega_0 < \nu_\gamma$  'sees' every modulation resonance as isolated one.

**No correlation ( $\chi \gg 1$ )** → modulation resonances are not isolated. Spin diffusion rate depends on total effect of set of modulation resonances overlapped by spin tune spread.

# Depolarizer efficiency in presence of synchrotron modulation of spin motion



Rate of depolarization by RF flipper as applied to isolated spin resonance:

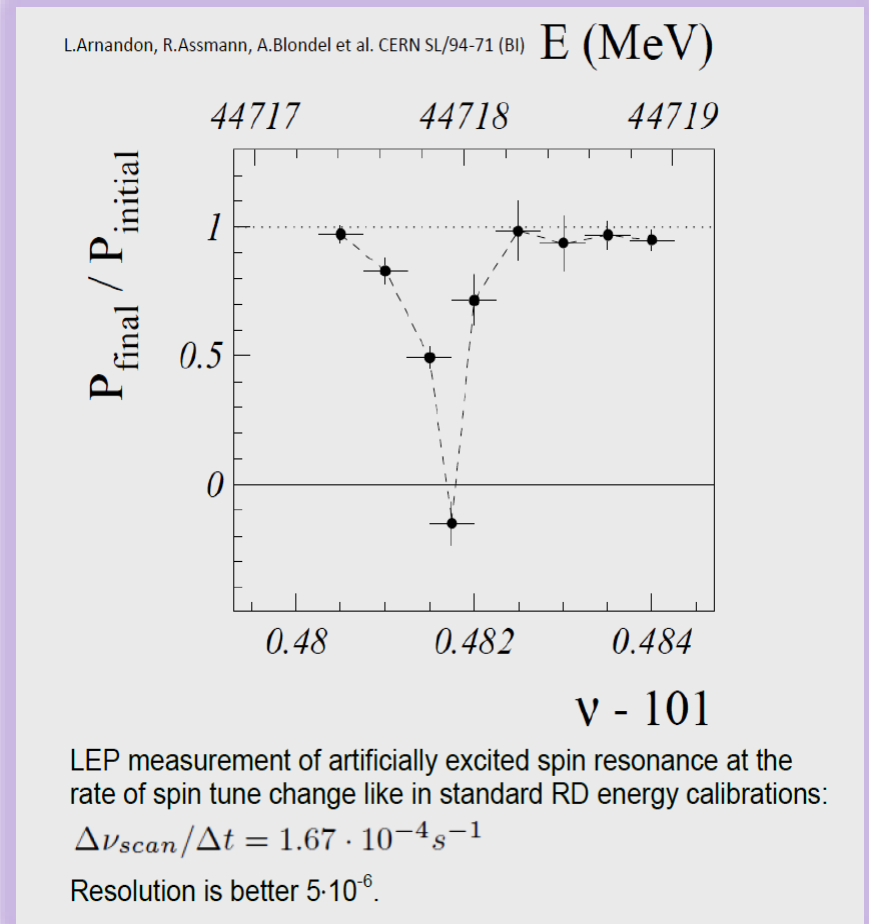
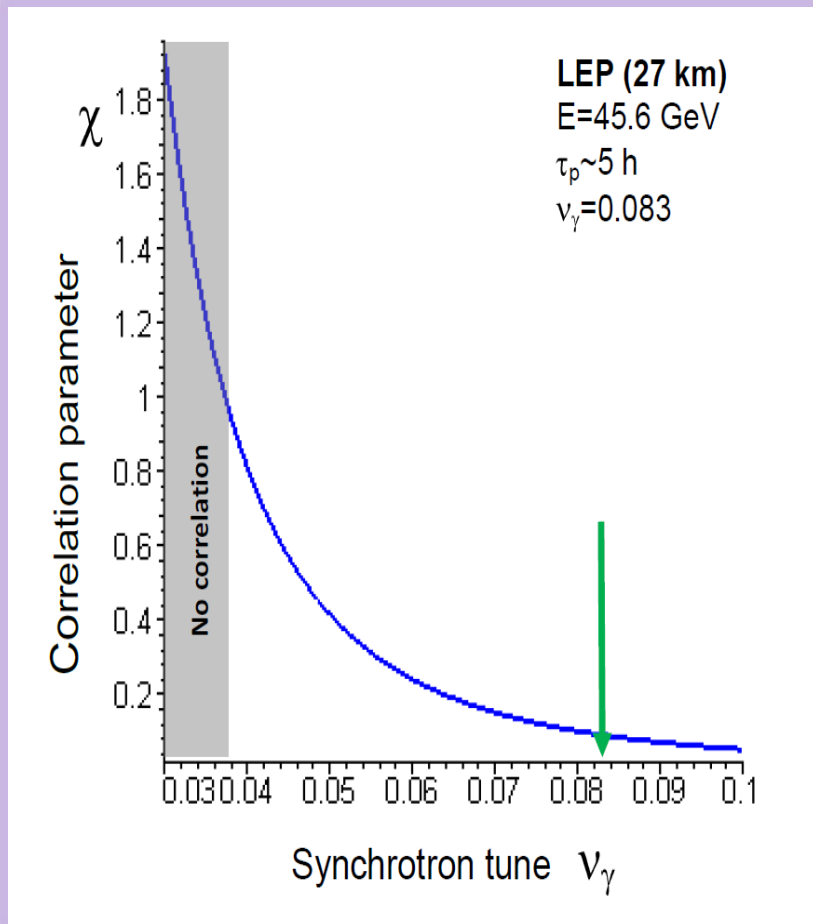
$$\tau_d^{-1} \approx \frac{(\omega_0 |w_d|)^2}{\delta\omega_d}$$

$|w_d|^2$  is power of spin perturbation due to RF flipper.

At large spin tune spread  $\sigma_\nu = \sqrt{2}\nu\sigma_E \gg \nu_\gamma$  (neglecting synchrotron tune as a distance between neighboring resonances):

$$\tau_d^{-1} \sim \frac{\omega_0 |w_d|^2}{\sigma_\nu} I_0\left(\frac{\sigma_\nu^2}{\nu_\gamma^2}\right) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\sigma_\nu^2}{\nu_\gamma^2}\right) \ll \frac{(\omega_0 |w_d|)^2}{\delta\omega_d}$$

# LEP fortunate case



Owing to large value of synchrotron tune the modulation resonances at LEP were 'isolated'. It enabled the RD technique to be sufficiently effective.