



Offset and angle studies with Guinea-Pig

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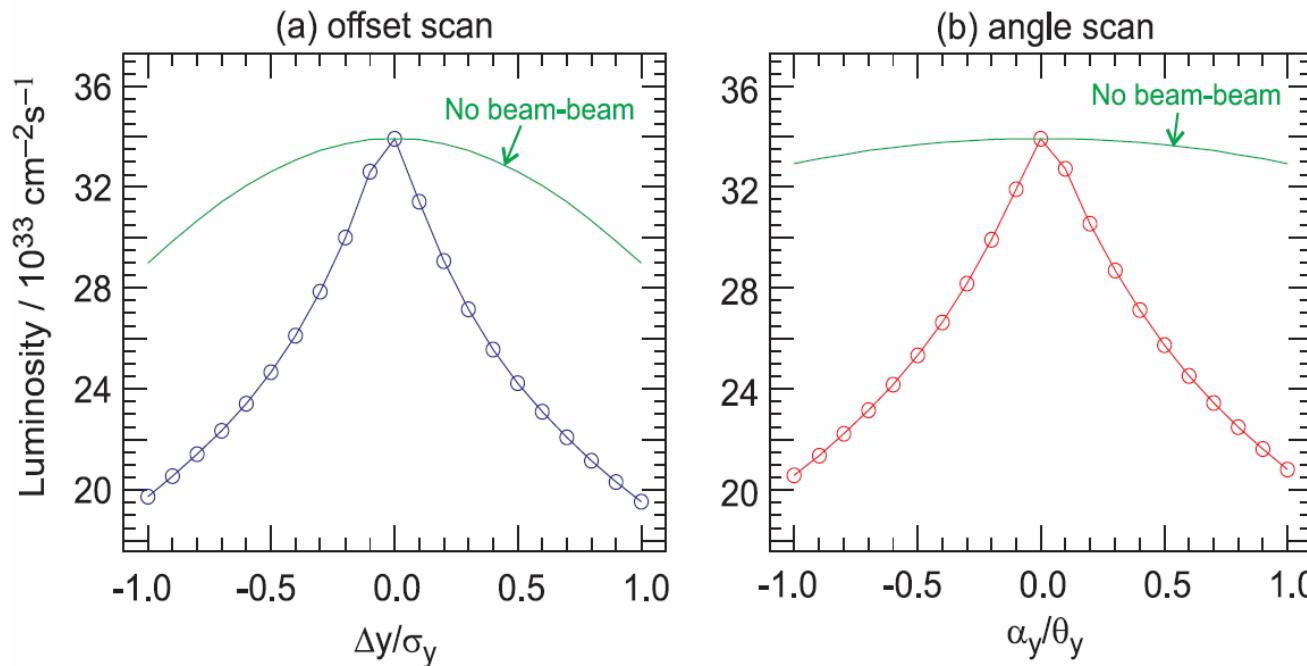
Linear Collider Workshop
ILC 2007

May 30th-June 3rd, 2007



Offset and angle scan from TESLA TDR

Luminosity drops fast with small change of offset and/or angle



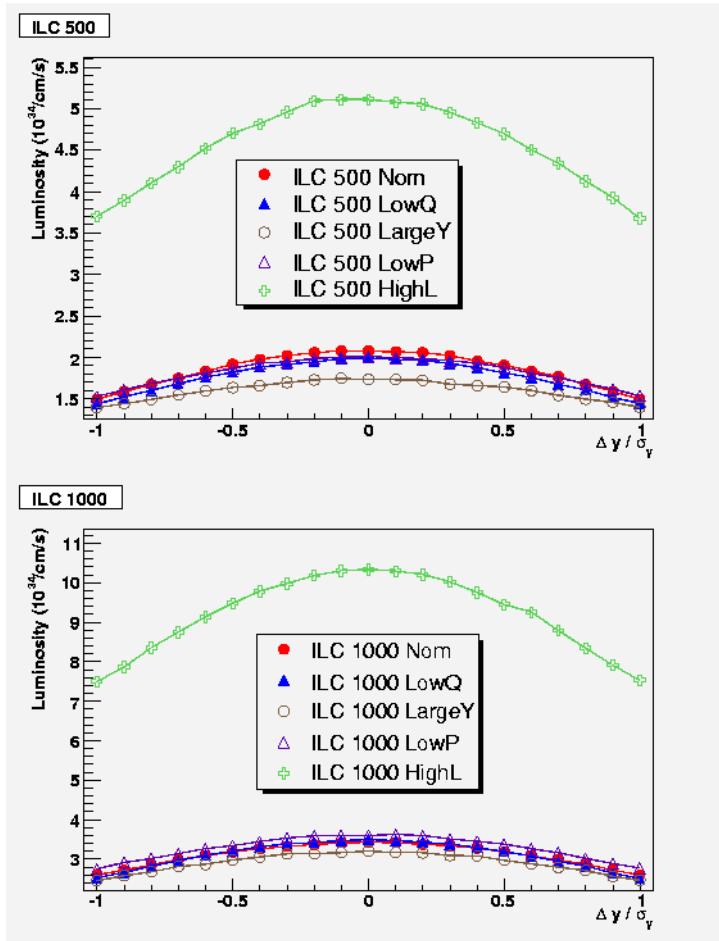
Results from
beam-beam
simulation with
GUINEA-PIG
from TESLA TDR

TESLA parameters: $\sigma_y = 5 \text{ nm}$, $\theta_y = 12 \mu\text{rad}$

How is the luminosity change for the ILC parameters?



Offset scan with ILC parameter set from 2005



ILC parameters:

ILC 500 NOM: $\sigma_y = 5.7\text{nm}$
ILC 500 LOW Q: $\sigma_y = 3.5\text{nm}$
ILC 500 LARGE Y: $\sigma_y = 8.1\text{nm}$
ILC 500 LOW P: $\sigma_y = 3.8\text{nm}$
ILC 500 HIGH L: $\sigma_y = 3.5\text{nm}$

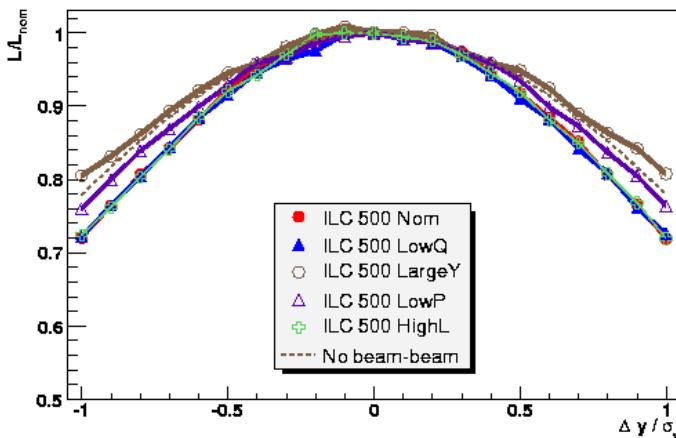
ILC 1000 NOM: $\sigma_y = 3.5\text{nm}$
ILC 1000 LOW Q: $\sigma_y = 2.5\text{nm}$
ILC 1000 LARGE Y: $\sigma_y = 7.0\text{nm}$
ILC 1000 LOW P: $\sigma_y = 2.7\text{nm}$
ILC 1000 HIGH L: $\sigma_y = 2.5\text{nm}$

Loss of luminosity falls not so steep,
for $\Delta y / \sigma_y = \pm 1$ O(30%)
(TESLA: for $\Delta y / \sigma_y = \pm 1$ O(40%))



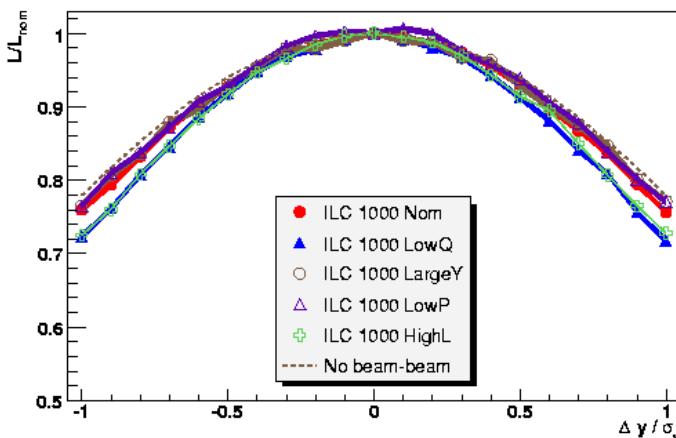
Offset scan with ILC parameters

ILC 500



Line for no beam-beam interaction added:
$$L/L_{\text{norm}} = \exp(1/4 \cdot (\Delta y / \sigma_y)^2)$$

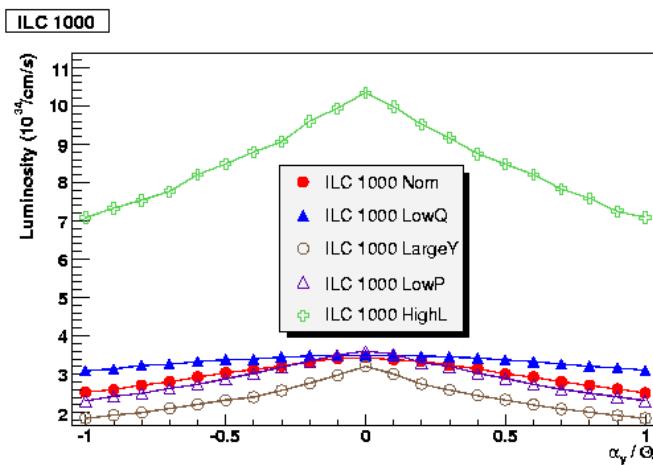
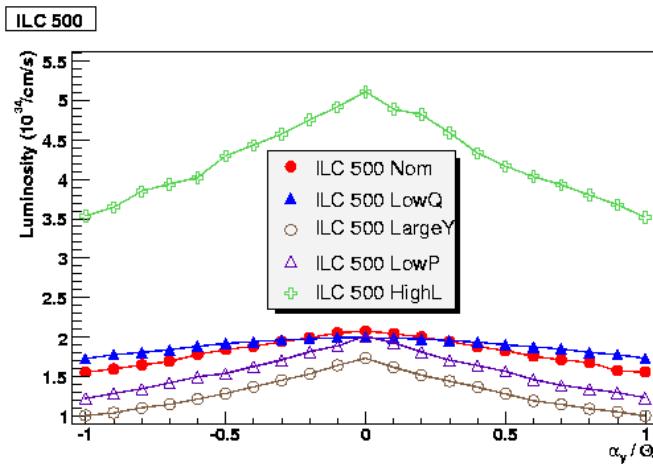
ILC 1000



Loss of luminosity falls not so steep,
for $\Delta y / \sigma_y = \pm 1$ O(25%)
(TESLA: for $\Delta y / \sigma_y = \pm 1$ O(40%))



Angle scan with ILC parameters



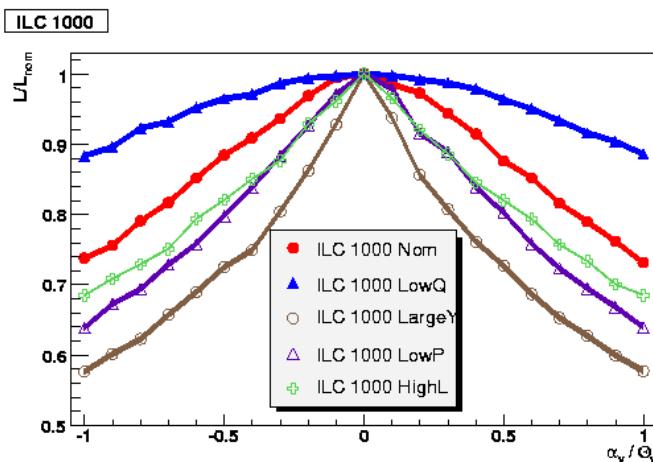
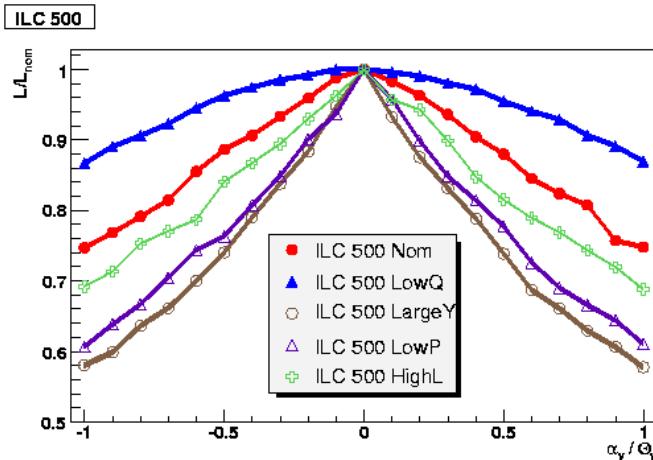
ILC parameters:

ILC 500 NOM: $\theta_y = 14.3 \mu\text{rad}$
ILC 500 LOW Q: $\theta_y = 17.5 \mu\text{rad}$
ILC 500 LARGE Y: $\theta_y = 20.2 \mu\text{rad}$
ILC 500 LOW P: $\theta_y = 18.9 \mu\text{rad}$
ILC 500 HIGH L: $\theta_y = 17.5 \mu\text{rad}$

ILC 1000 NOM: $\theta_y = 11.7 \mu\text{rad}$
ILC 1000 LOW Q: $\theta_y = 12.4 \mu\text{rad}$
ILC 1000 LARGE Y: $\theta_y = 11.7 \mu\text{rad}$
ILC 1000 LOW P: $\theta_y = 13.4 \mu\text{rad}$
ILC 1000 HIGH L: $\theta_y = 12.4 \mu\text{rad}$



Angle scan with ILC parameters



ILC parameters:

ILC 500 NOM: $\theta_y = 14.3 \mu\text{rad}$
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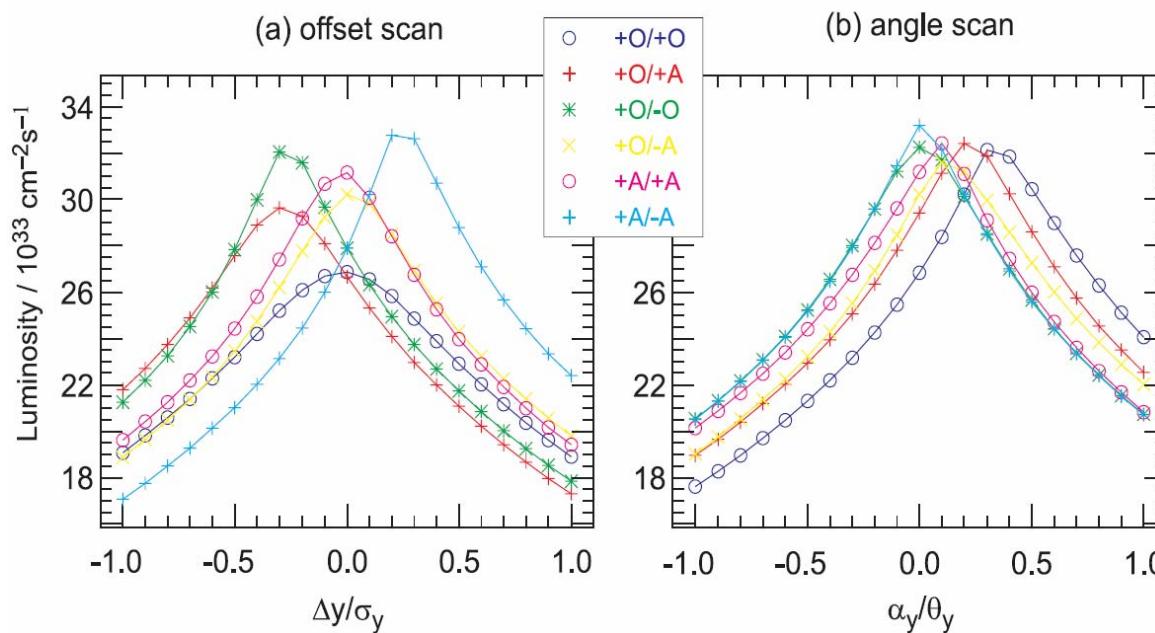
Only 10% loss for LOW Q option,
largest loss of 40% for LARGE Y option!



Next step: include 'banana effect'

Banana effect: internal bunch deformations,
induced by single-bunch wakefields in the linac.

TESLA TDR: single bunch correlated emittance growth
expected to be 6% in average.



Results from
beam-beam
simulation with
GUINEA-PIG
from TESLA TDR

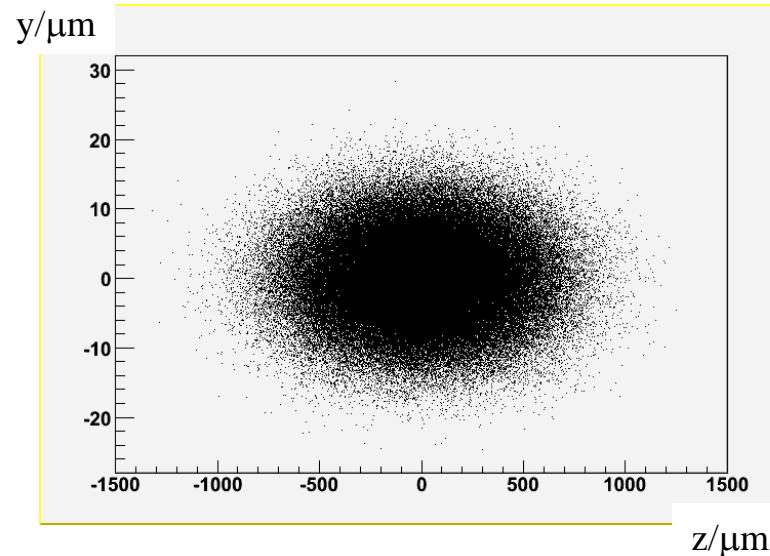


Next step: include 'banana effect'

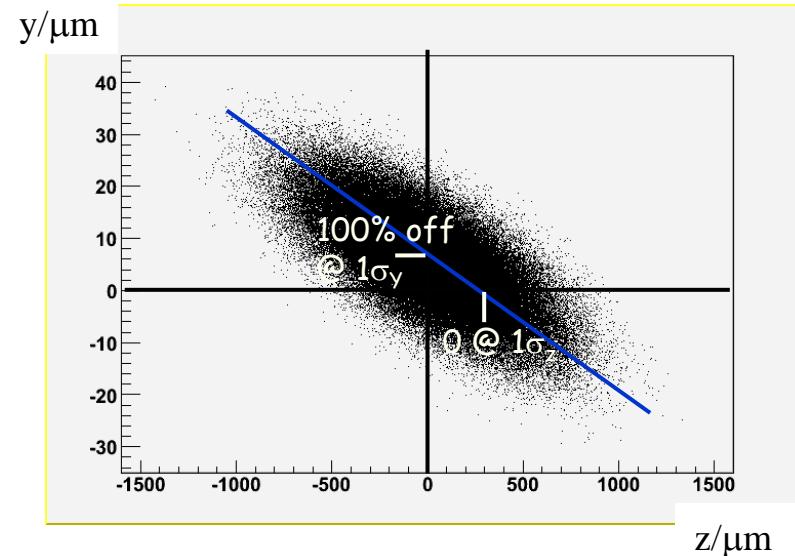
For these plots a 'banana shape' beam needs to be feeded into Guinea-Pig

- Simulated 'banana' from MERLIN not yet available.
- Idea: just generate beam with ILC parameters
and change it linearly by average of 6% (number from TESLA TDR)

Examples: Beam for ILC-NOM-500

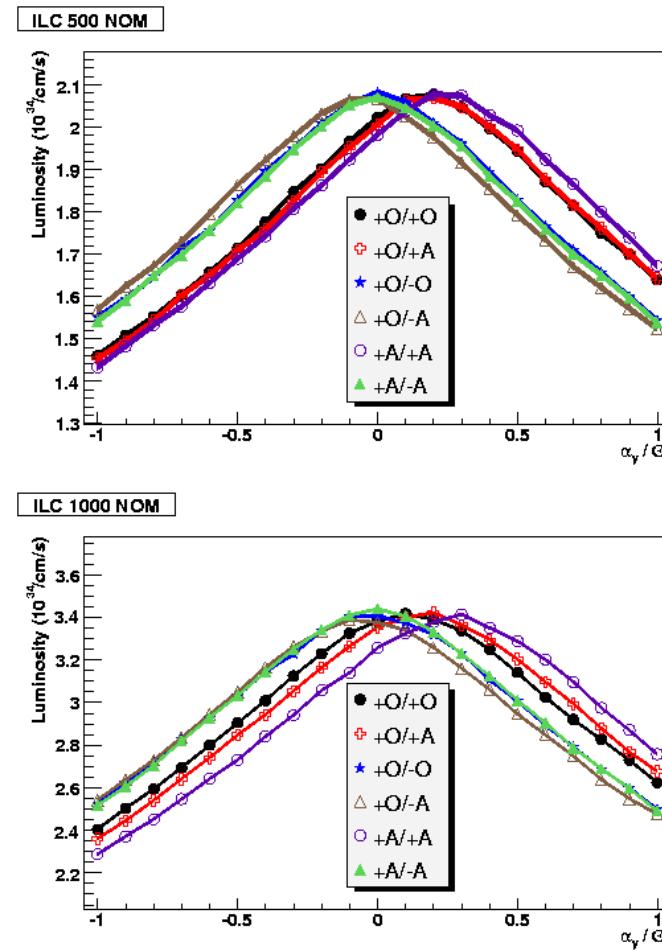
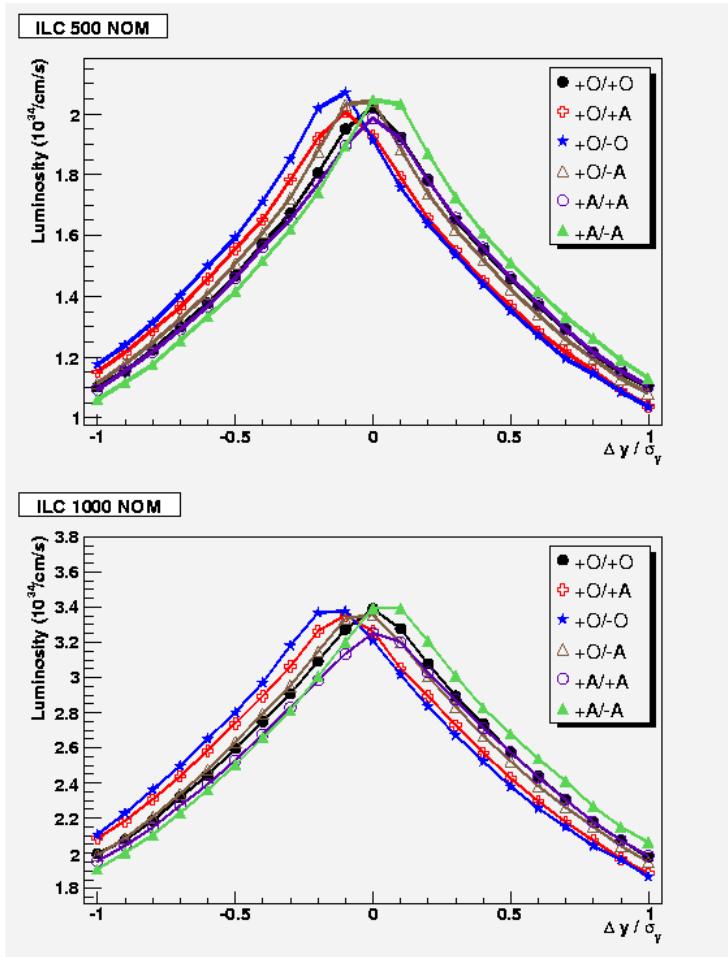


Beam for ILC-NOM-500 with 100% correlated emittance growth (to make the effect visible)



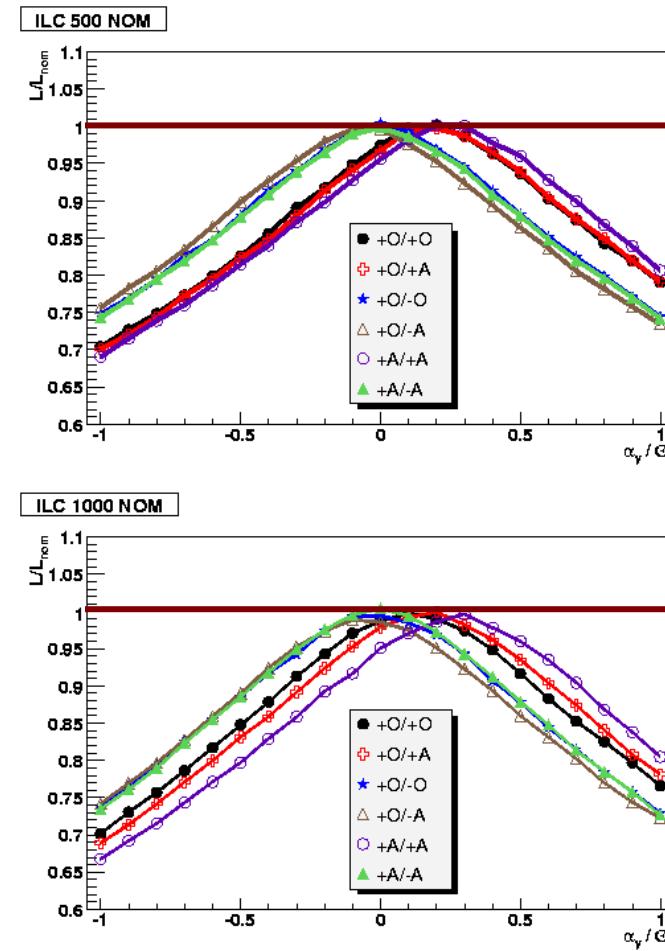
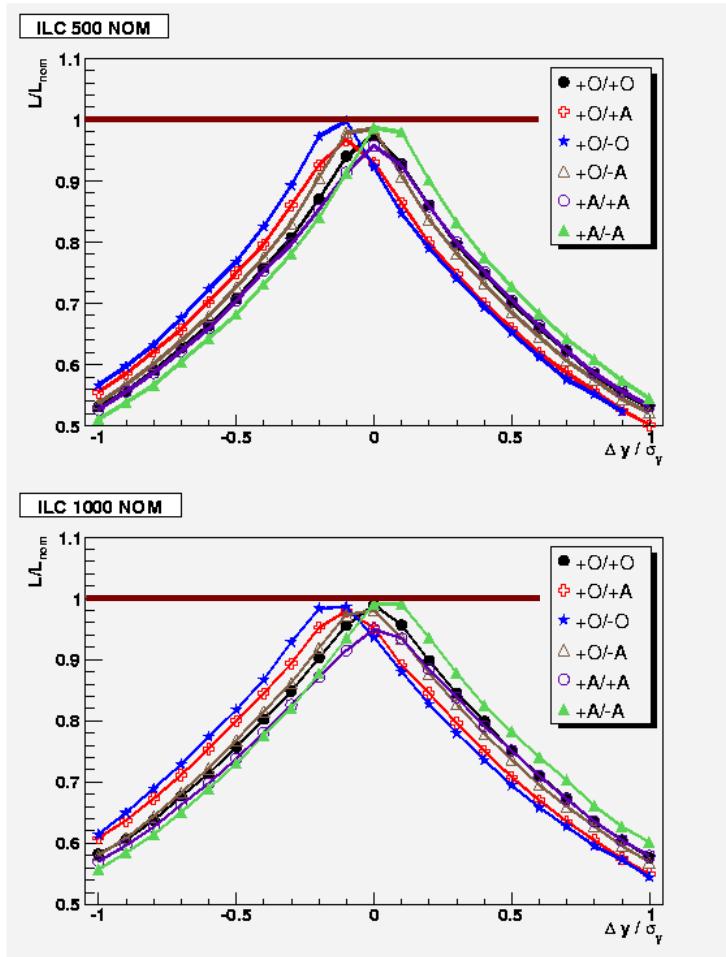


Offset scan followed by angle scan for best offset value



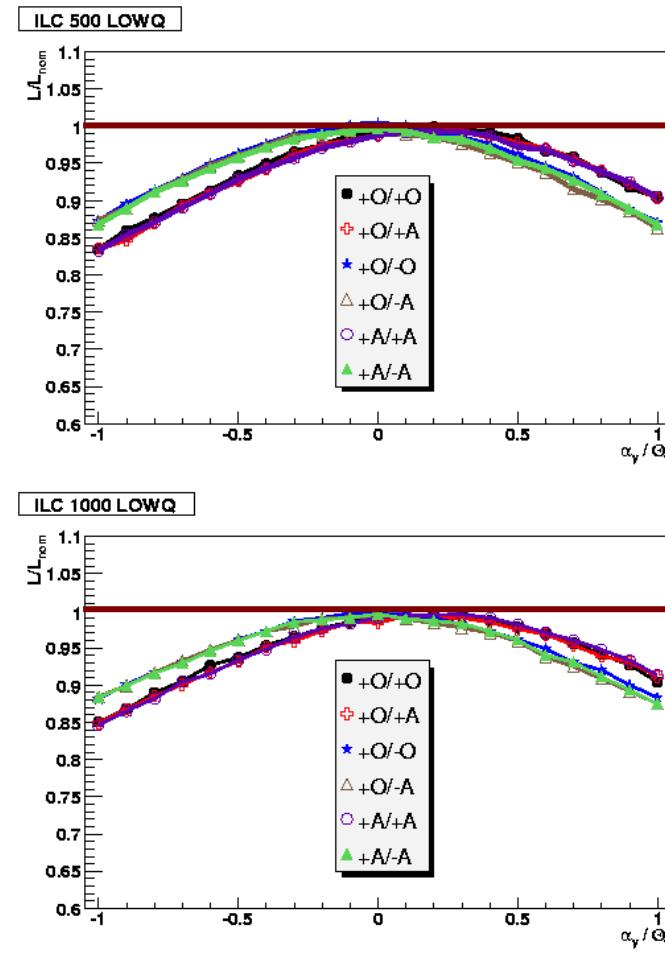
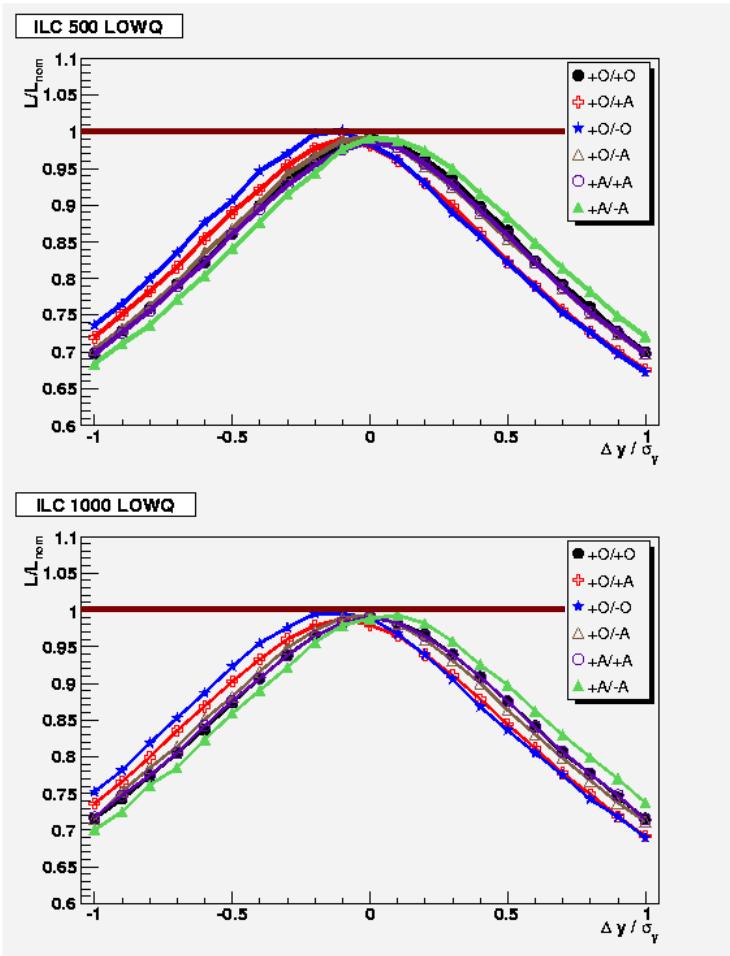


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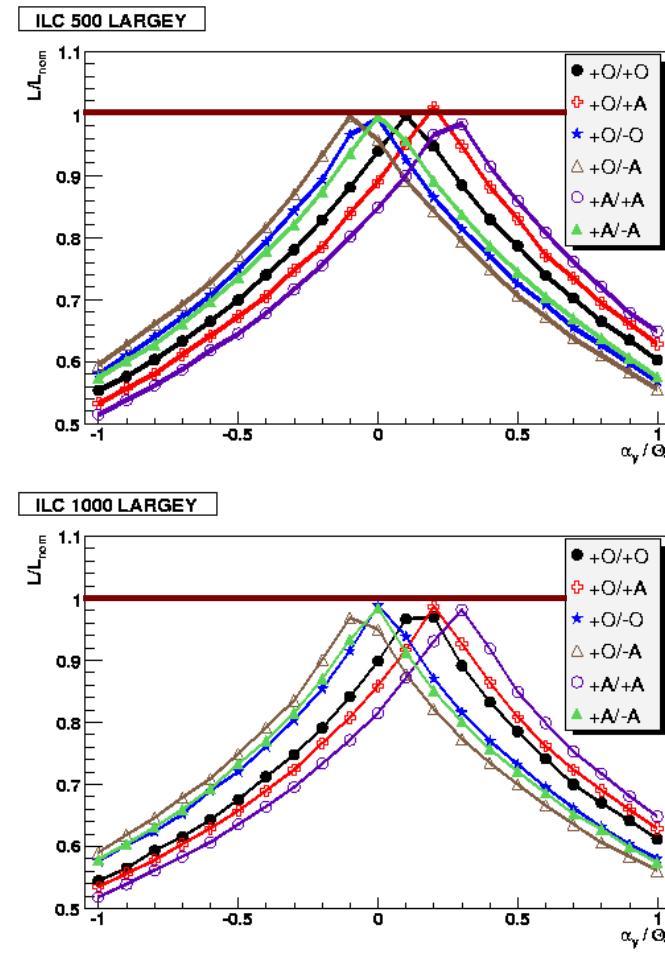
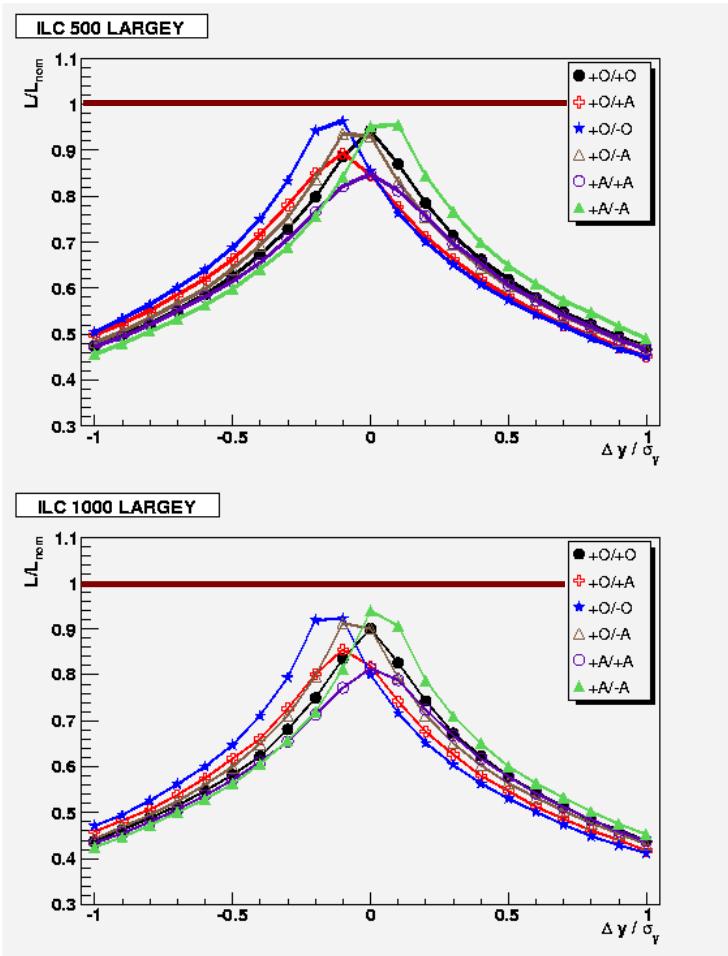


Offset scan followed by angle scan for best offset value



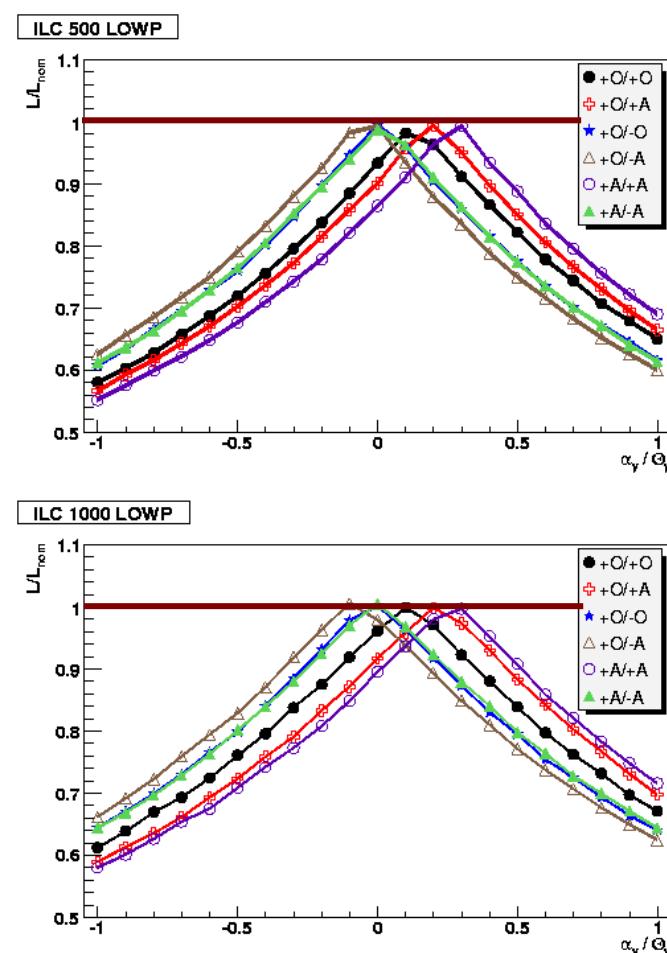
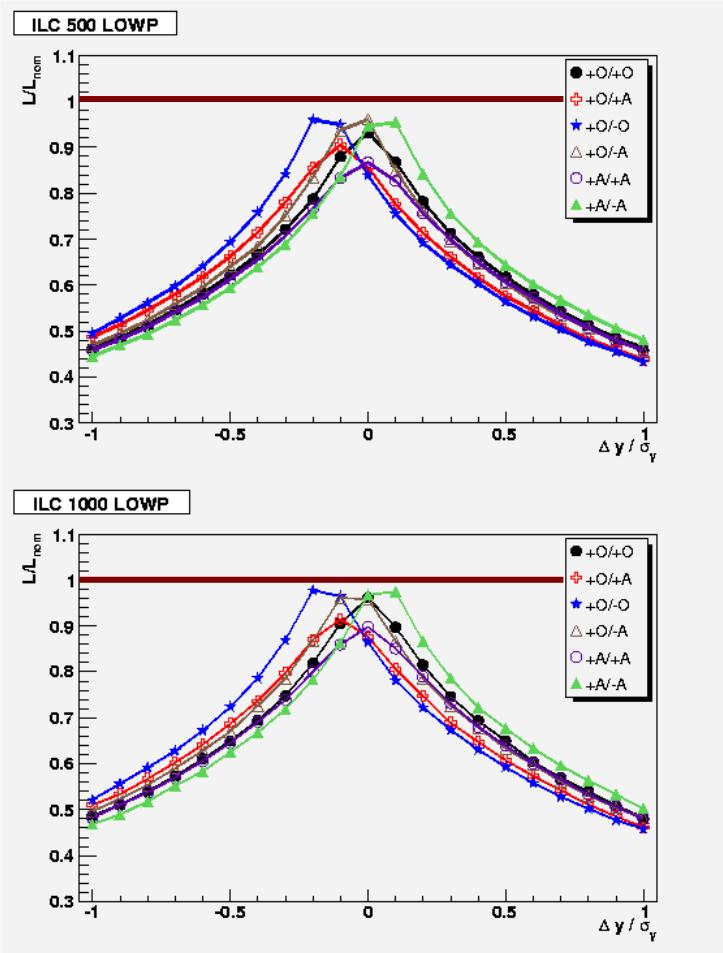


Offset scan followed by angle scan for best offset value



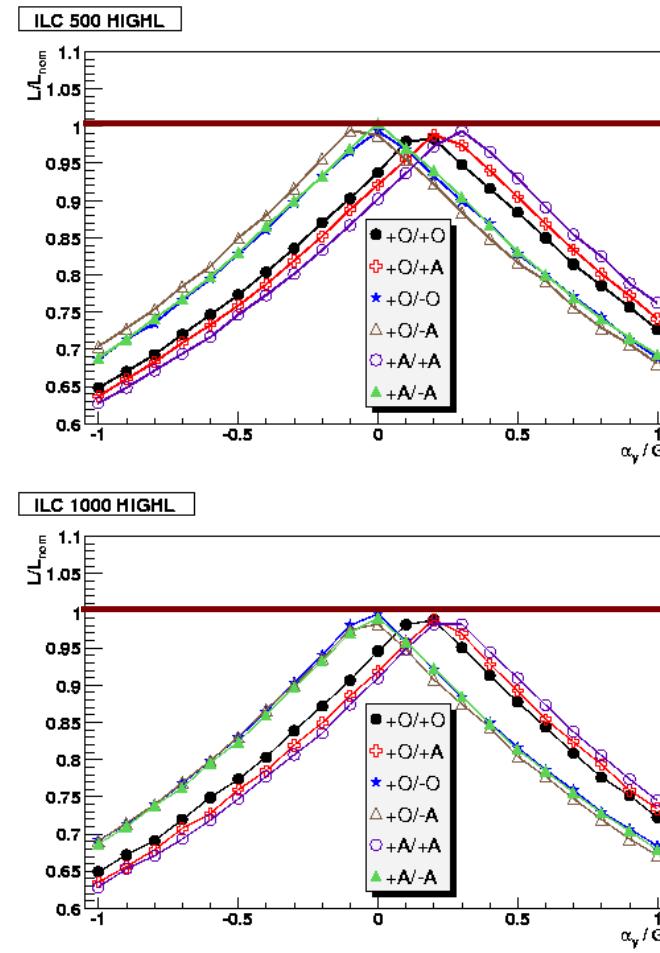
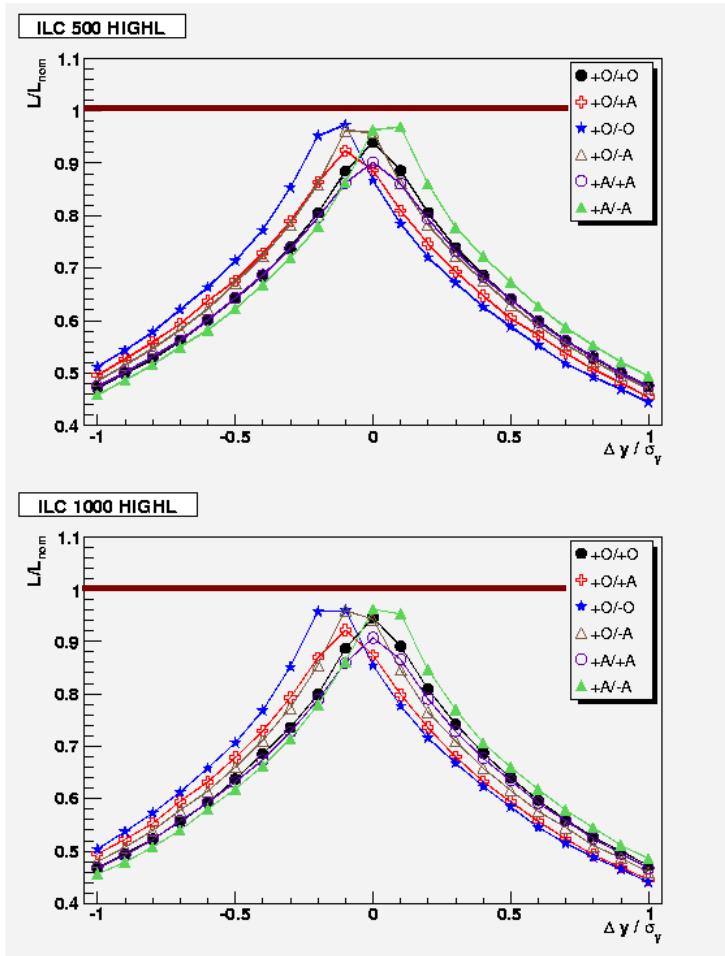


Offset scan followed by angle scan for best offset value





Offset scan followed by angle scan for best offset value





Conclusion

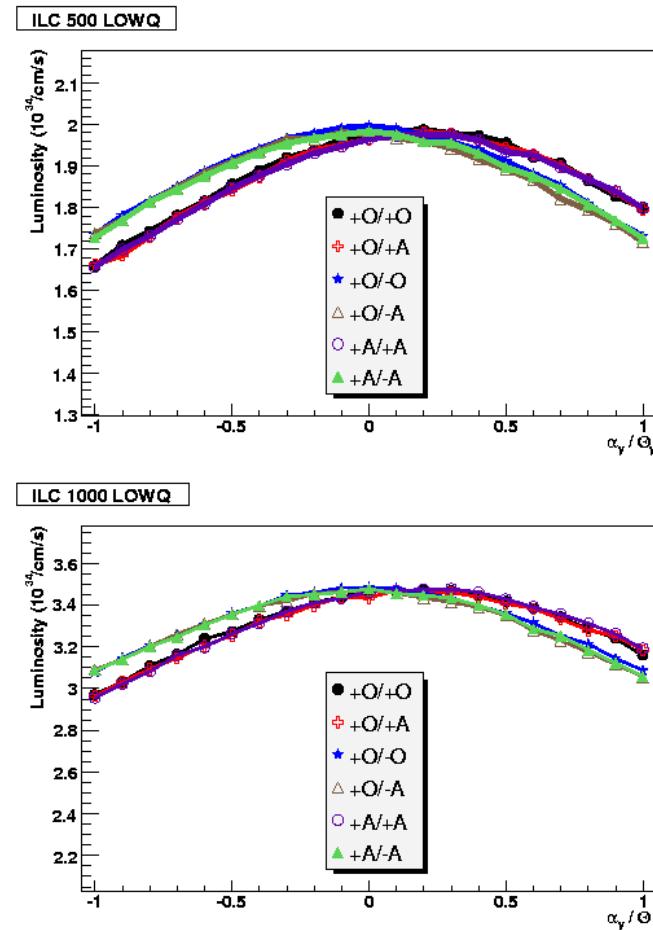
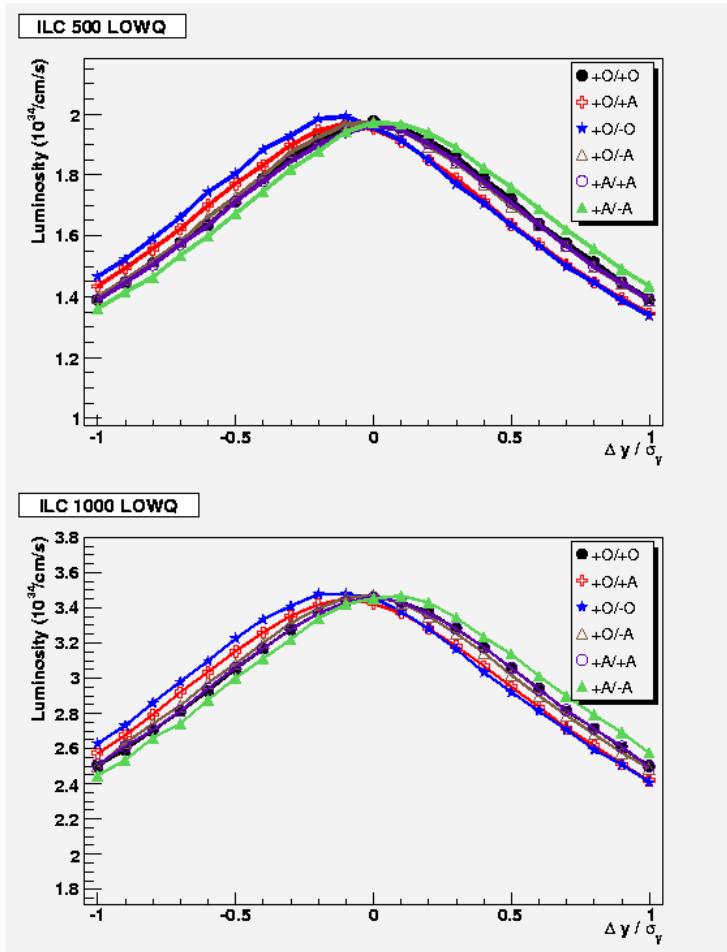
- Offset scan has similar effect for all parameter sets
- Angle scan has smallest effect on LOWQ and largest effect on LARGEY parameter sets.
- Effect of wake fields causing banana deformation in beams is less pronounced for the ILC parameters than for the TESLA parameters (so far just tested with linear correlated emittance growth)
- Possibility to get 100% luminosity for all parameter sets when performing an offset scan followed by an angle scan
- TO DO:
Feed more realistic banana beam (e.g. output from Merlin when available) into Guinea-Pig



BACKUP transparencies

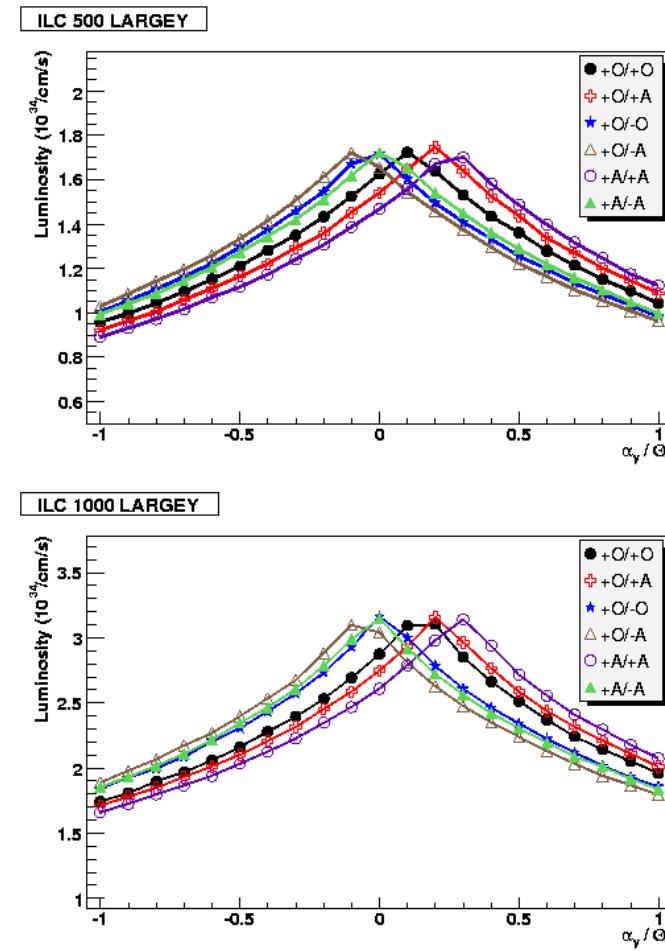
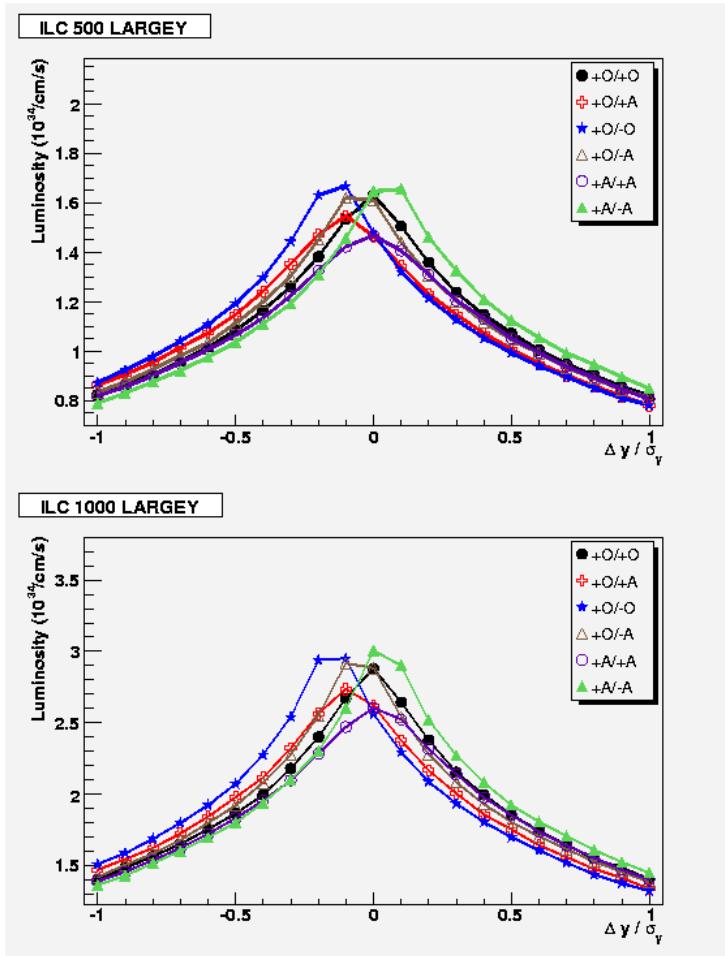


Offset scan followed by angle scan for best offset value



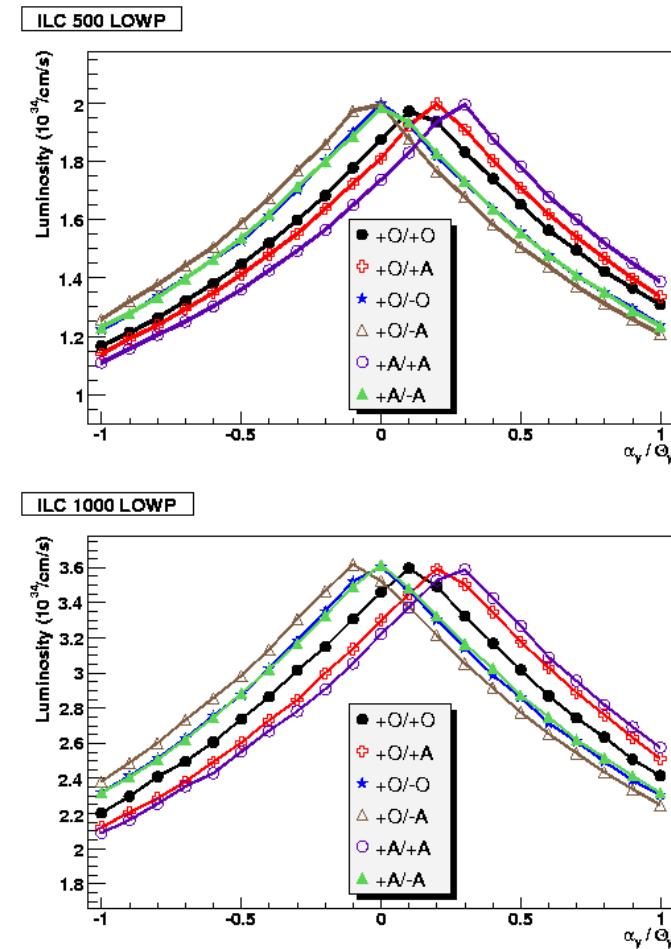
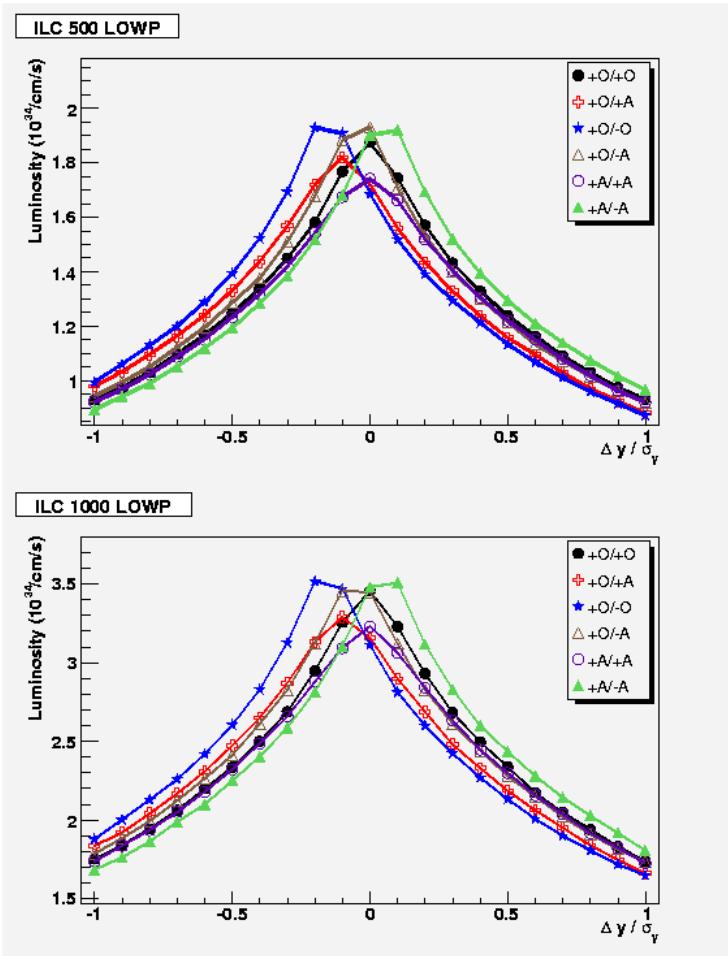


Offset scan followed by angle scan for best offset value





Offset scan followed by angle scan for best offset value





Offset scan followed by angle scan for best offset value

