

## MEASUREMENTS OF THE BEAM-BEAM INTERACTION AT PEP-II\*

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### Abstract

The beam-beam interaction is one of the performance limitations at PEP-II. The peak luminosity in PEP-II has reached  $3.4 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  with 693 bunches with a positron current of 1.6 A and an electron current of 0.84 A. The beam-beam tune shift limits have exceeded 0.06 horizontally and 0.03 vertically. A model of the luminosity with current using the measured beam sizes has been developed. Studies are underway to increase the luminosity toward  $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  and beyond by increasing the number of bunches, raising the beam currents, lowering the betas at the interaction points, and shortening the bunch lengths[1].

### 1 PEP-II CONDITIONS

The peak PEP-II luminosity was achieved using 693 bunches with 1610 mA of positrons and 840 mA of

Table 1 PEP-II Collision Parameters as of July 21, 2001.

IR Parameter	Design	Present operating
C-M energy (GeV)	10.58	10.58
Crossing angle (mrad)	0	<0.1
Luminosity ( $\times 10^{33}$ )	3.0	3.40
Number of bunches	1568	693
HER current (mA)	750	840
LER current (mA)	2140	1610
Beam-beam parameter (y+/-)	0.03/0.03	0.055/0.028
Beam-beam parameter (x+/-)	0.03/0.03	0.069/0.059
$\beta_x^*/\beta_y^*$ (cm/cm)	1.5/50	1.15/50
Optimum coupling (%)	3.0	2 to 6
Emittance (nm-rad) x/y	1.5/49	3/30+, 2/50-
IP beam sizes (microns) y/x	4.7/157	5/147
$\Sigma y/x$ (microns)	6.7/222	6.7/207
Injection top-off time (min)	3	2
Injection full fill time (min)	10	8
Detector solenoid field (T)	1.5	1.5
Int. luminosity in 8 hr pb-1	45	76
Int. luminosity in 24 hr pb-1	135	220
Int. luminosity / week pb-1	785	1202
Int. luminosity / month	3300	4200
Total Int. luminosity fb-1	-----	40

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electrons. Other parameters are shown in Table 1. The bunches were spaced every four RF buckets in 35 short trains of 20 bunches each. There is a 5% ion clearing gap. The mini-gaps expel captured low energy e-. The beta x and y at the collision point were 50 cm and 1.25 cm, respectively. The first e<sup>+</sup> bunch in each mini-train is under filled by about 10% to avoid blowing up its respective e<sup>-</sup> bunch by the beam-beam force. That e<sup>+</sup> bunch is not enlarged as much by ECI as the other e<sup>+</sup> bunches[2,3].

### 2 BEAM-BEAM TESTS

Along the bunch train the luminosity shows a general variation which is caused by the relative LER-HER RF phase shift along the train. See Figure 1 and 2. This variation was predicted in early project planning and the general slope can be compensated. The fast ripples along the train are a result of parked cavities that are

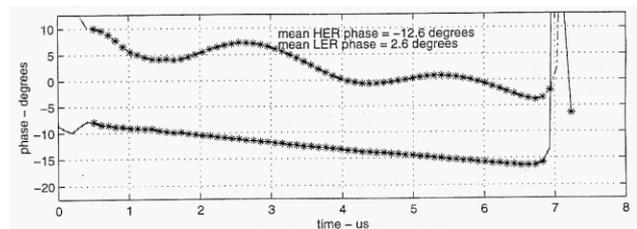


Figure 1. The variation of the bunch RF phase along the bunch train for the LER top and HER bottom. Note the three degrees relative variation in the LER.

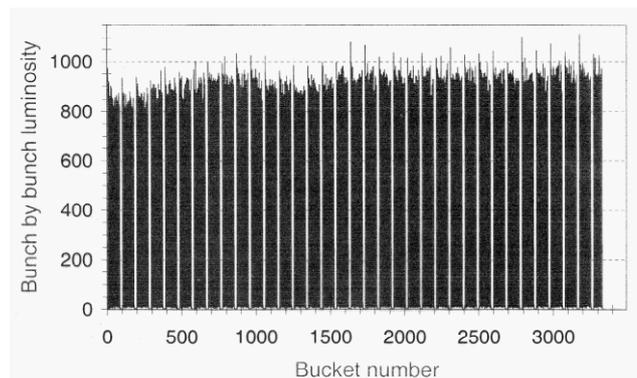


Figure 2. The measured luminosity in each bunch along the bunch train. Note that the luminosity dips where the LER RF phase has maxima.

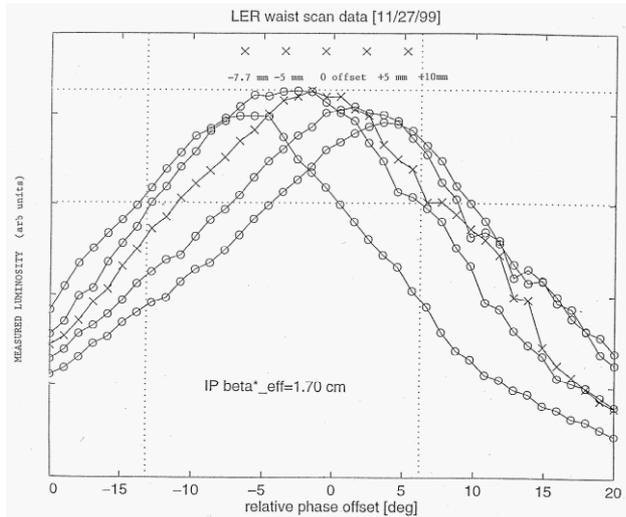


Figure 3. Variations in luminosity with HER RF phase as a function of location of the LER vertical beta waist.

not powered but soon will be.

As seen from these RF phase measurements, centering the vertical betas in the IR is very important. Tests were made to center the minima of the IR y beta functions at the collision point by moving the waists with the IR quadrupoles while measuring the luminosity using the rf relative phase. See Figure 3. The waists were found to be very nearly centered to a few mm.

Several coasting beam fills with BaBar were tried with a bunch pattern having every other bucket filled. This bunch spacing is the design pattern (called the “by-2” pattern) having potential parasitic crossing effects. With full colliding currents and the by-2 bunch pattern the nominal peak luminosity was nearly achieved (90-95%) in a few hours. The main effect was to shift the vertical tune by about 0.01. This bodes well for the future for obtaining higher luminosity with more bunches.

The transverse sizes of the positron beam are enlarged at high currents by the electron cloud instability (ECI) from multipacting electrons, as is now commonly seen in several accelerators. A solenoid capable of 30 gauss has been wrapped on the straight section vacuum chambers to suppress these electrons. A length of 600 m has been wound resulting in a luminosity increase of order 70% over the past year. With the present solenoids the e+ beam size enlargement starts at about 1300 mA with four bucket spacing and is seen in both the vertical and horizontal planes. PEP-II is now embarking on a program to wind solenoids in the LER bending arcs to suppress multipacting and photo-electrons there. About 200 chambers (5 m each) need winding. 80 m is done so far.

The beams at the interaction point were measured to be tilted by about 2 degrees relative to the machine axis. Vertical beam-beam scans were performed as a function of relative x offset of the two beams and the vertical centers of the scans were plotted versus the x position to reveal the tilt. There were also hints from the out of plane

beam-beam deflection scans that the two beams were slightly tilted relative to each other.

The luminosity was measured as a function of the product of the beam currents as shown in Figure 4. From the non-linearity, some of the beam sizes must increase with current. The HER electron beam sizes were measured as a function of the product of the beam currents as shown in Figure 5. The e- vertical size enlarges at low currents from the beam-beam effect. This continues until the electron cloud effect enlarges the positron beam as seen in Figure 7 and relaxes the beam-beam forces on the HER electrons. The LER positron sizes continue to increase above 1300 mA, thus, stopping the growth of the electron tune shifts as are shown in Figure 6. The positron tune shifts in Figure 8 continue to increase with current as the electron beam sizes are relatively constant with further current changes.

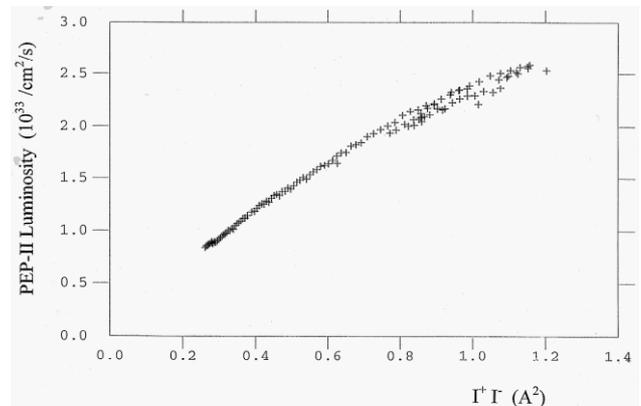


Figure 4. PEP-II luminosity versus the product of the beam currents. Note that the luminosity deviates from an ideal square law due to the enlargement of the beam sizes.

### 3 CONCLUSIONS

PEP-II is operating at a luminosity of  $3.4 \times 10^{33}/\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$ . Beam-beam effects are definitely seen but are sometimes masked by the electron cloud effect in the LER. The electron cloud enlarges the e+ beam starting about 1300 mA. The derived tune shift values (limits) are 0.021 for e- vertical and 0.044 for e- horizontal and 0.046 for e+ vertical and 0.07 for e+ horizontal. Detailed size measurements have started which will help resolve subtle enlargement effects. Energy transparency conditions appear to be quite weak as PEP-II violates the ratio of beam currents, emittance ratios, beta\* ratios and damping time equality but the luminosity and tune shifts are good.

### 4 REFERENCES

- [1] J. Seeman et al, “PEP-II Status and Plans,” Proceedings of PAC 2001.
- [2] I. Riechel, et al, “Beam-Beam Simulations for PEP-II,” Proceedings of PAC2001.
- [3] F-J. Decker et al, “PEP-II Bunch Patterns,” Proceedings of PAC2001.

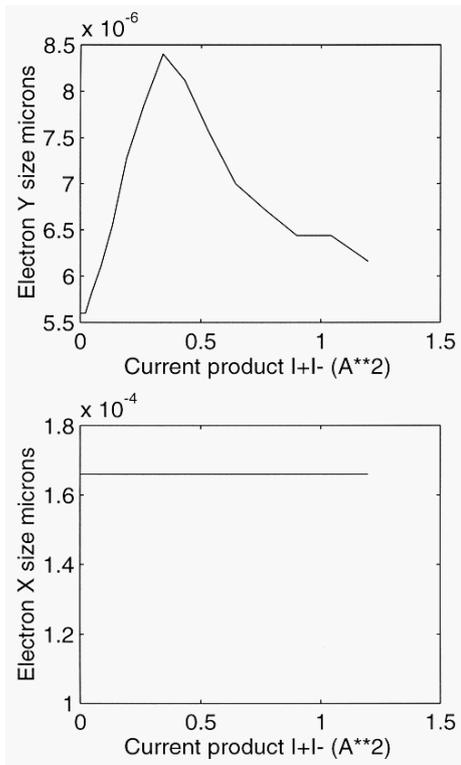


Figure 5. Measured HER electron beam sizes as a function of the product of the beam currents.

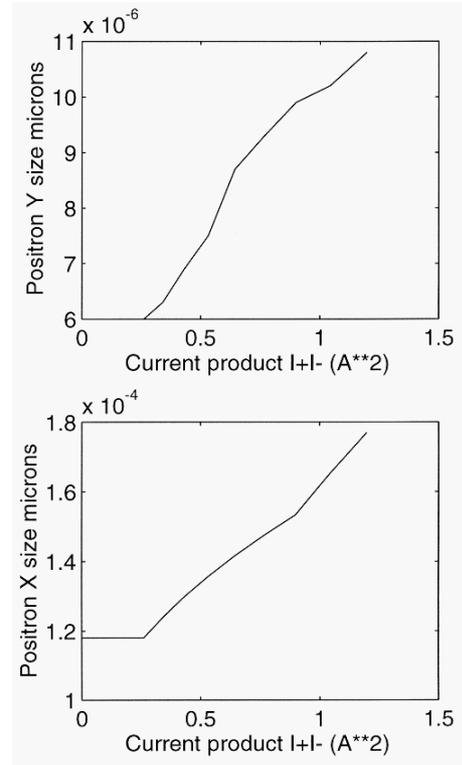


Figure 7. Measured LER positron beam sizes as a function of the product of the beam currents.

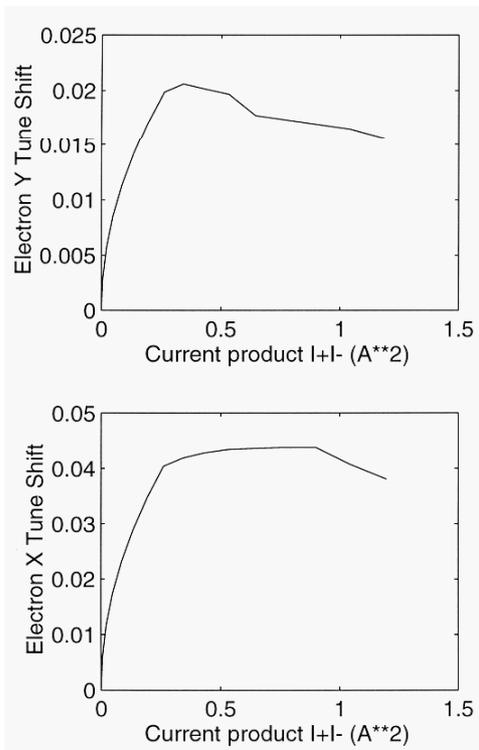


Figure 6. Derived beam-beam tune shift parameters versus current for HER electron.

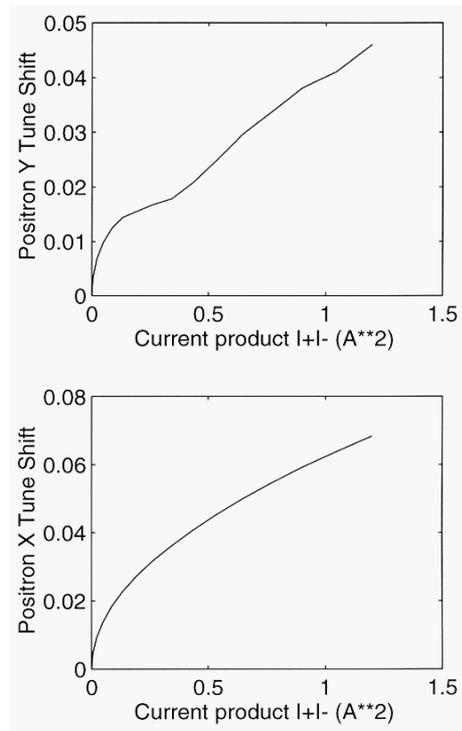


Figure 8. Derived beam-beam tune shift parameters versus current for LER positrons.