A Monte-Carlo simulation of the equilibrium beam polarization in ultra-high energy electron(positron) storage rings

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Abstract

With the recently emerging global interest in building a next generation of circular electron-positron colliders to study the properties of the Higgs boson, and other important topics in particle physics at ultra-high beam energies, it is also important to pursue the possibility of implementing polarized beams at this energy scale. It is therefore necessary to set up simulation tools to evaluate the beam polarization at these ultra-high beam energies. In this paper, a Monte-Carlo simulation of the equilibrium beam polarization based on the Polymorphic Tracking Code(PTC) [1] is described. The simulations are for a model storage ring with parameters similar to those of proposed circular colliders in this energy range, and they are compared with the suggestion [2] that there are different regimes for the spin dynamics underlying the polarization of a beam in the presence of synchrotron radiation at ultra-high beam energies. In particular, it has been suggested that the so-called "correlated" crossing of spin resonances during synchrotron oscillations at current energies, evolves into "uncorrelated" crossing of spin resonances at ultra-high energies.

Keywords: Monte-Carlo simulation, Equilibrium beam polarization, Electron(positron) storage rings

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14 Introduction

15 With the discovery of the Higgs boson by the ATLAS and CMS experi-
 16 ments at CERN's Large Hadron Collider(LHC), it becomes natural to measure
 17 its properties as precisely as possible, at the LHC or future electron-positron
 18 colliders. Besides the International Linear Collider, there is an alternative pos-
 19 sibility, namely to build a circular electron-positron collider, with the merit of
 20 a higher luminosity-to-cost ratio, and the potential that it be upgraded to a
 21 proton-proton collider later. Currently, there are two major design studies of
 22 such a circular electron positron collider in the world, the CEPC [3] and the
 23 FCC-ee(TLEP) [4]. These designs open the possibility of precision measure-
 24 ments at the Z pole, at the WW threshold, at the HZ cross section maximum,
 25 and even at the $t\bar{t}$ threshold, with an unprecedented accuracy. Then it is natural
 26 to pursue the possibility of implementing polarized electron and positron beams
 27 at these ultra-high beam energies, for precision beam energy calibration with
 28 transverse beam polarization, or colliding-beam experiments with longitudinal
 29 beam polarization.

30 The motion of the spin expectation value (the "spin") $\vec{S}$ of a relativistic
 31 charged particle traveling in electromagnetic fields is described by the Thomas-
 32 BMT equation [5, 6],

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d\vec{S}}{d\theta} &= \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{S} \\ \vec{\Omega}(z, \theta) &= \vec{\Omega}_0(\theta) + \vec{\omega}(z, \theta),\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

33 where θ is the azimuthal angle, $\vec{\Omega}_0$ is due to the fields on the closed orbit,
 34 and $\vec{\omega}$ is due to the fields at the beam coordinates $\vec{z} = (x, p_x, y, p_y, z, \delta)$ with
 35 respect to the closed orbit, where x , y and z represent the horizontal, vertical
 36 and longitudinal displacements, p_x and p_y are horizontal and vertical canonical
 37 momenta, and $\delta = \Delta E/E_0$ is the relative energy deviation. As we shall see, it is
 38 often necessary to describe spin motion with the help of a unit vector field $\hat{n}(z, \theta)$
 39 (the "invariant spin field", or ISF for short) [7]. This satisfies the Thomas-BMT
 40 equation along particle trajectories and it is periodic: $\hat{n}(\vec{z}; \theta) = \hat{n}(\vec{z}; \theta + 2\pi)$. On

41 the closed orbit $\hat{n}$ is denoted by $\hat{n}_0$. In the rings treated here, $\hat{n}_0$ is nominally
 42 vertical in the arcs. The rate of precession of spins around $\hat{n}$ is characterized
 43 by the amplitude dependent spin tune ν_s [7]. This reduces to the closed-orbit
 44 spin tune, ν_0 , on the closed orbit. In a perfectly aligned planar ring, $\nu_0 = a\gamma_0$,
 45 where $a = 0.00115965219$ for electrons(positrons), and γ_0 is the relativistic
 46 factor for the design energy. At orbital tunes for which constituent terms in the
 47 perturbation $\vec{\omega}$ stay coherent over long periods with the basic spin precession,
 48 $\hat{n}(\vec{z}; \theta)$ can deviate strongly from $\hat{n}_0(\theta)$. This phenomenon is called spin-orbit
 49 resonance (which will simply call "spin resonance" or "resonance" here) and the
 50 condition is

$$\nu_s = k + k_x \nu_x + k_y \nu_y + k_z \nu_z, \quad k, k_x, k_y, k_z \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (2)$$

51 where ν_x , ν_y and ν_z are the orbital tunes. We expect that if, for some reason, a
 52 particle suffers large uncorrelated jumps in its orbital phases, the coherence is
 53 lost and the resonances can be suppressed.

54 In storage rings, electron and positron beams become spontaneously po-
 55 larized due to the spin-flip synchrotron radiation, this phenomenon is called
 56 the Sokolov-Ternov effect [8]. On the other hand, the stochastic (synchrotron-
 57 radiation) photon emissions modify the trajectories and thus the $\vec{\omega}$ along the
 58 trajectories. Then spin diffusion and thus depolarization can occur [9]. The
 59 polarization is therefore a balance between the Sokolov-Ternov effect and the
 60 radiative depolarization effect. In the seminal paper of Derbenev and Kon-
 61 dratenko [10], they derived the renowned formula of the equilibrium beam po-
 62 larization in an electron(positron) storage ring, which is along the direction of
 63 $\hat{n}$ at each point in phase space, and with a magnitude of

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{dk}} &= -\frac{8}{5\sqrt{3}} \frac{\alpha_-}{\alpha_+} \\
 \alpha_- &= \oint d\theta \left\langle \frac{1}{|\rho|^3} \hat{b} \cdot \left(\hat{n} - \frac{\partial \hat{n}}{\partial \delta} \right) \right\rangle \\
 \alpha_+ &= \oint d\theta \left\langle \frac{1}{|\rho|^3} \left[1 - \frac{2}{9} (\hat{n} \cdot \hat{\beta})^2 + \frac{11}{18} \left(\frac{\partial \hat{n}}{\partial \delta} \right)^2 \right] \right\rangle,
 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where $\partial\hat{n}/\partial\delta$ is the so-called spin-orbit coupling function, which quantifies the depolarization, and which can be very large near spin resonances. $\hat{\beta}$ is a unit vector along the direction of particle motion, $\dot{\hat{\beta}}$, the slope of $\hat{\beta}$ is therefore along the direction of acceleration, and $\hat{b} = \hat{\beta} \times \dot{\hat{\beta}}/|\dot{\hat{\beta}}|$. The brackets $\langle \rangle$ denote an average over phase space at azimuth θ . The term with $\partial\hat{n}/\partial\delta$ in α_- accounts for the so-called kinetic polarization effect. In rings where $\hat{n}_0$ is nominally vertical in the arcs this term is negligible. Following the definitions used in Ref. [2], the polarization build-up rate is

$$\lambda_{\text{dk}} = \lambda_p + \lambda_d^0, \quad (4)$$

where λ_p and λ_d^0 are the rates of the Sokolov-Ternov effect and the depolarization effect, respectively,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_p &= \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{8} \frac{r_e \gamma^5 \hbar}{m_e} \frac{C}{2\pi c} \oint d\theta \left\langle \frac{1 - \frac{2}{9}(\hat{n} \cdot \hat{\beta})^2}{|\rho|^3} \right\rangle \\ \lambda_d^0 &= \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{8} \frac{r_e \gamma^5 \hbar}{m_e} \frac{C}{2\pi c} \oint d\theta \left\langle \frac{\frac{11}{18}(\frac{\partial\hat{n}}{\partial\delta})^2}{|\rho|^3} \right\rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where r_e and m_e are the classical radius and mass of electron, $\hbar$ is the Planck constant, c is the speed of light, and C is the circumference of the storage ring. Note that λ_p and λ_d^0 are dimensionless, but that one can also define the characteristic time of the Sokolov-Ternov effect $\tau_p = C/(2\pi c\lambda_p)$ and of the depolarization effect $\tau_d^0 = C/(2\pi c\lambda_d^0)$, which can be compared with the beam lifetime and aid the analysis of beam polarization. For later use we also need

$$\tilde{\lambda}_p = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{8} \frac{r_e \gamma^5 \hbar}{m_e} \frac{C}{2\pi c} \oint d\theta \frac{1}{|\rho|^3},$$

but since the term with $\frac{2}{9}(\hat{n} \cdot \hat{\beta})^2$ makes a negligible contribution for the rings considered here, $\tilde{\lambda}_p \approx \lambda_p$.

A prerequisite for estimating the attainable beam polarization in an electron(positron) storage ring is a detailed knowledge of the contributions to the depolarization. For that a simulation code must be established and that code can then serve as a guide for the design and optimization of the ring. Two classes of methods [11] have been developed for evaluating the equilibrium polarization in electron storage rings.

88 One class computes $\hat{n}$ and $\partial\hat{n}/\partial\delta$ around the ring and applies Eq. 3 to ob-
 89 tain the equilibrium beam polarization. Various codes of this class are listed
 90 in [11], and they differ in the degree of linearization of the spin and orbit mo-
 91 tion, as well as being perturbative or non-perturbative. The codes that handle
 92 linearized spin and orbit motion, for example SLIM [12], only describe the first-
 93 order spin resonances, namely those with $\nu_0 = k + k_x\nu_x + k_y\nu_y + k_z\nu_z$ for which,
 94 $|k_x| + |k_y| + |k_z| = 1$, while higher-order spin resonances, namely those with
 95 $|k_x| + |k_y| + |k_z| > 1$ are not taken into account. Note that higher-order spin
 96 resonances stem from the three dimensional nature of spin motion and that
 97 they can be driven by linear orbital motion. This is ultimately due to the fact
 98 that successive spin rotations around different axes do not commute. This is
 99 illustrated in the SMILE formalism [13] which evaluates the equilibrium po-
 100 larization of Eq. 3 using a perturbative calculation of $\hat{n}$ and $\partial\hat{n}/\partial\delta$ in power
 101 series of the orbital amplitudes. The SMILE formalism also illustrates how to
 102 identify the sources of resonances and, importantly, how to classify them. Note
 103 also that for perturbative calculations it is ν_0 that appears in the expression
 104 for a resonance, not ν_s . The normal form analysis in PTC can also be used to
 105 compute $\hat{n}$ on particle trajectories perturbatively [14]. However, these pertur-
 106 bative approaches have convergence problems for the calculation of synchrotron
 107 sideband resonances for high beam energies [15].

108 Synchrotron sideband resonances are those resulting from the modulation of
 109 the rate of spin precession around $\hat{n}_0$ due to the energy oscillations inherent in
 110 synchrotron oscillations. For example, for first-order parent ν_x or ν_y resonances
 111 the sideband resonances satisfy the condition $\nu_0 = k + k_x\nu_x + k_y\nu_y + k_z\nu_z$ for
 112 which, $|k_x| + |k_y| = 1$ with $k_z \neq 0$. The occurrence of extra resonances is easy to
 113 understand when it is recalled that the modulation of a base frequency always
 114 introduces sidebands into the frequency spectrum. The modulation of the rate
 115 of spin precession around $\hat{n}_0$ due to energy oscillations mostly occurs in the arcs
 116 where $\hat{n}_0$ is nominally vertical and where particles experience a contribution to
 117 their horizontal motion in the quadrupoles due horizontal dispersion and energy
 118 oscillations. A modulation also occurs due to horizontal betatron motion in arc

quadrupoles. However, betatron tunes are large so that the average modulation over one turn is small and then the corresponding sidebands are insignificant. In contrast, synchrotron tunes are very small so that the average modulation cannot be ignored. In any case we focus here on synchrotron motion because it is this motion that is in first instance effected by photon emission.

SODOM [16] treats linearized orbit motion and three-dimensional spin motion. The field $\hat{n}$ is computed non-perturbatively and a first-order difference of $\hat{n}$ at several nearby phase space points is used to compute $\partial\hat{n}/\partial\delta$. In principle, other non-perturbative algorithms for calculating $\hat{n}$ can be used in a similar way, for example the stroboscopic averaging method [17]. These non-perturbative algorithms can treat the synchrotron sideband resonances correctly.

The other class simulates the depolarization due to non-spin-flip synchrotron radiation using a Monte-Carlo technique to compute the depolarization rate λ_d , and it is a good approximation to ignore the tiny effect of kinetic polarization and estimate the equilibrium polarization in an electron(positron) storage ring following

$$P_{\text{eq}} \approx \frac{P_{\infty}}{1 + \lambda_d/\lambda_p}$$

$$P_{\infty} \approx -\frac{8}{5\sqrt{3}} \frac{\oint d\theta \frac{1}{|\rho|^3} \hat{b} \cdot \hat{n}_0}{\oint d\theta \frac{1}{|\rho|^3} [1 - \frac{2}{9}(\hat{n}_0 \cdot \hat{s})^2]} \quad (6)$$

where P_{∞} is the equilibrium polarization taking into account the orbital imperfections, but disregarding the depolarization effects due to stochastic emission of synchrotron radiation. This term can be computed using a linear code like SLIM [12].

In this approach, the first-order and higher-order spin resonances are automatically handled since it is based on three-dimensional spin motion. The Monte-Carlo method does not rely on calculating $\hat{n}$ and its derivative and in any case it is valid independently of whether Eq. 3 or some other description of spin diffusion is valid. It can thus be used to check the theoretical models of the equilibrium beam polarization.

SITROS was the first code to use this pragmatic approach. It was first devel-

146 oped by J. Kewisch [18, 19] and later upgraded by M. Böge [20] and M. Berglund
 147 [21]. It divided a storage ring into sections, and the break points were bend-
 148 ing magnets where generation of "big photons" was simulated, and interaction
 149 points where weak-strong beam-beam interactions were included. Particles were
 150 transported using second-order transfer maps which included chromatic effects
 151 and the effects of sextupoles but which were not exactly symplectic. SITROS
 152 was used for HERA and LEP. D. P. Barber's SLICKTRACK [22] code also im-
 153 plements the "big photons" between sections, but transports particles between
 154 these break points with the thick-lens symplectic transfer matrices of SLIM.
 155 Implementation of the nonlinear orbital motion is one of its upgrade plans.
 156 Currently SLICKTRACK is well maintained and widely used, for example in
 157 the design study of electron-ion colliders and ILC damping rings.

158 With the great development of computing power since SITROS was first de-
 159 veloped, it is now possible to implement such a Monte-Carlo simulation in a more
 160 "natural" way, namely with distributed generation of synchrotron-radiation pho-
 161 tons in each integration step. Moreover, nonlinear orbital motion can be taken
 162 into account with the implementation of symplectic integrators in modern track-
 163 ing codes. PTC is a tracking code developed by E. Forest [1], which was designed
 164 to model various geometries of particle accelerators, and do symplectic track-
 165 ing of the orbital motion and length-preserving transport of spin [23]. Particle
 166 coordinates and Taylor maps can be tracked in a polymorphic manner, and the
 167 latter enables the normal form analysis of the one-turn map using FPP [24].
 168 PTC is now embedded in MADX [25] and BMAD [26], and some of its func-
 169 tionalities can be called in MADX and BMAD as a library. On the other hand,
 170 complicated operations like implementation and correction of machine imper-
 171 fections can be done using MADX or BMAD, and the lattice is then dumped
 172 to an input file for PTC. Tracking studies can be carried out inside PTC af-
 173 terwards. Therefore, PTC has an ideal framework for the implementation of a
 174 Monte-Carlo simulation of the equilibrium beam polarization in electron storage
 175 rings.

176 The implementation of a Monte-Carlo simulation in PTC is described in

section 1 together with its benchmarking against SODOM [16]. In section 2, we review the theory of beam polarization for ultra-high beam energies. In section 3, a case study of the beam polarization at ultra-high beam energies is presented using this Monte-Carlo approach for a model storage ring, and compared with the theory.

1. Code implementation and benchmarking

When a particle (or a Taylor map) is tracked through an element in PTC, a step of integration is called an “integration node”. There are five different types of integration nodes, describing the entrance patch, the entrance fringe field, the body of an element, the exit fringe field and the exit patch. Here, patches connect the local coordinates of adjacent elements. The body of an element can be split into a number of integration nodes. A schematic diagram of the integration nodes inside an element is shown in Figure .1.

In this context, synchrotron radiation effects are only taken into account for the integration nodes in the body of bending magnets. When a particle is tracked through an integration node of a magnet body, the miniscule Stern-Gerlach effect is neglected and the orbital transfer map is sandwiched in between two spin kicks in equal amounts, and they together form a second-order symplectic integrator for the particle motion and a length-preserving rotation for the spins. The kick due to photon emission is placed next to the spin kick, and they commute with each other, as the spin-dependent synchrotron radiation is not taken into account. Therefore the synchrotron-radiation process is also concentrated before the entrance and after the exit of the orbital map in equal amounts. The transport of orbital coordinates in each integration node can be chosen from the second-order, the fourth-order and the sixth-order symplectic integrators. In this simulation study, we choose the second-order symplectic integrator. Because the quadrupoles are split into many integration nodes to ensure the accuracy of spin tracking, and dipoles are also split so that the number of photons emitted in each integration step is small, and the desired accuracy

of orbital motion can be achieved without going to a higher-order symplectic integrator. The tracking scheme for an integration node of the body of a magnet is shown in Figure .1.

In each integration step, the local radius of curvature is computed for each tracked particle, as well as the critical energy u_c . The number of emitted photons n_γ is first randomly generated with a Poisson distribution. Then the relative energy $\xi = u/u_c$ of each emitted photon is stochastically generated following the algorithm implemented in GEANT4 [29], which is quite fast and more precise than former implementations [28]. The stochastic energy kick before or after the orbital kick is

$$\delta \rightarrow \delta - \sum_1^{n_\gamma} \xi u_c / E_{beam}. \quad (7)$$

A bunch of particles are launched on the closed orbit with spins initialized along the $\hat{n}_0$, and are then tracked for several damping time. The beam polarization $P(t)$ as the ensemble average of these particle spins, is computed during the tracking. The depolarization rate is fitted following

$$P(t) = \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi ct}{C} \lambda_d\right), \quad (8)$$

and Eq. 6 is then used to compute the equilibrium beam polarization.

The calculations with this method are benchmarked against SODOM [16] for the same model storage ring (Model 1) as described in Ref. [16]. Model 1 consists of 128 identical FODO cells and four FODO cells with vertical bends (four upward bends and four downward bends with a bending angle of 0.017453 rad, to introduce vertical dispersion). All the dipoles are 6 meters long, the quadrupoles are 1 meter long with inverse focal lengths of $k_f = 0.18243216 \text{ m}^{-1}$ and $k_d = 0.16763610 \text{ m}^{-1}$, respectively, and the cell length is 16 meters. A half ring consists of an upward-bend cell, 32 FODO cells, an RF cavity(zero length), 32 FODO cells and an upward-bend cell. In the other half ring, the upward-bend cells are replaced by downward-bend cells. The parameters are listed in Table .1. No machine imperfections are introduced in this study.

The first step is to check the evolution of the beam's eigen-emittances [30] computed using the tracking data of a beam of 9600 particles. These are then

234 compared with the analytical solutions, where the beam envelope formalism [31]
 235 is used to compute the equilibrium beam emittances. As shown in Figure .2,
 236 the fitted equilibrium emittances and damping times differ from the analytical
 237 results by just a few percent.

238 The equilibrium polarization is calculated for the energy range of 20.71 GeV
 239 to 20.84 GeV, where several synchrotron-sideband spin resonances are visible.
 240 The expectation number of the emitted photons is ~ 11 for the main dipole.
 241 Therefore, the number of integration steps is chosen to be 10 and it is un-
 242 likely that a large number of photons are generated at each integration node. It
 243 takes around a minute to track a particle for 3000 turns (5 damping times) using
 244 CPUs of the Hopper cluster at the National Energy Research Scientific Comput-
 245 ing Center(NERSC), and the tracking of different particles can be parallelized.
 246 Several simulations with the same number of particles can be launched. The
 247 depolarization rate is the average of the results of these simulations, and the
 248 statistical error can also be calculated. A comparison of the Monte-Carlo result
 249 with 50 particles and SODOM is shown in Figure .3. The results are consistent
 250 with each other.

251 There are several possible issues for this Monte-Carlo simulation. First, if
 252 the depolarization rate is very low then it would take an impractically long time
 253 to reach an accurate estimation of the depolarization rate and hence the equilib-
 254 rium beam polarization. Second, since the particles are launched on the closed
 255 orbit, it takes many turns for particles to diffuse to large amplitudes, and the
 256 contribution from phase space with large amplitudes is likely to be underesti-
 257 mated. To solve this problem, the beam can be given a Gaussian distribution at
 258 the start [19]. Note that the particle spins should then be initialized to be par-
 259 allel to the ISF. In addition, it is arguable whether implementation of nonlinear
 260 orbit motion and photon emission at each integration step are necessary for all
 261 practical simulations. However, it is not trivial to turn off the nonlinear orbit
 262 motion in the tracking. Then the linear transfer matrices obtained by tracking
 263 the first-order Taylor map could be used instead and the algorithm of SLICK-
 264 TRACK then realized with some effort. Moreover, the number of integration

steps of bending magnets can be easily set in PTC, and computing time can be reduced when needed.

2. Further details of the theory

Electron(positron) polarization has been observed and studied in several storage rings [32, 33] and the polarizations attained have been broadly in line with the expectations of Eq. 3. In storage rings with relatively low beam energies, the first-order spin resonances of Eq. 2 dominate together with their synchrotron sidebands. Resonances can have several origins including transverse coupling, lack of so-called spin transparency in regions where $\hat{n}_0$ is horizontal due to the use of spin rotators, and indirect effects resulting from orbital imperfections. Various spin matching schemes [11] have been studied and implemented in several machines to weaken the first-order resonances and these schemes bring improvements in the achievable equilibrium polarization. In high energy storage rings, it is generally believed that the synchrotron sideband resonances are the most important family of spin resonances.

We have already described how synchrotron sideband resonances have their origin in the modulation of the spin precession rate due to synchrotron motion. We now look in more detail.

As mentioned earlier, near spin-orbit resonance the ISF, $\hat{n}$, can be strongly spread out away from $\hat{n}_0$. Then, even in the absence of radiation, the maximum attainable equilibrium polarization of the beam, $\langle \hat{n} \rangle$, can be small. In particular, in the case of synchrotron sideband resonances, $\hat{n}$ can vary strongly as a function of the synchrotron phase with the same orbital actions and this can contribute to making the spin-orbit coupling function large. Then the radiative depolarization can be strong and lead to small equilibrium beam polarization according to Eq. 3. Here, we have used a standard picture in which we treat the betatron and synchrotron motion on an equal footing. However, we can gain extra insight by treating the betatron and synchrotron motion separately and by noting that if the modulation of the spin precession rate causes an initially

vertical spin to cross a parent betatron spin resonance, the spin can be strongly disturbed and might even flip over as expected from the Froissart-Stora formula [34] and as illustrated in [35, pp.74-75]. Although this argument is heuristic in that it likens the modulation of the spin precession frequency to a modulation of the closed orbit spin tune ν_0 , it contains the essentials. Note that in this description the typical rate of resonance crossing increases with ν_z . Both of these pictures assume long-term coherence or near coherence between relevant terms in $\vec{\omega}$ and the basic spin motion.

Note that the introduction of Siberian snakes [36, 37] might reduce the dependence of spin transport on the energy oscillations of synchrotron motion so that that mechanism could be suppressed [39]. This topic is beyond the scope of this paper.

The synchrotron sideband resonances of an integer resonance are $\nu_0 = k + m\nu_z$, with the contribution to $\lambda_d^0/\tilde{\lambda}_p$ [40]

$$\frac{\lambda_d^0}{\tilde{\lambda}_p} = A \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\Delta\nu}{(\Delta\nu + m\nu_z)^2 - \nu_z^2} \right]^2 e^{-\alpha} I_m(\alpha), \quad (9)$$

where $\Delta\nu$ is the distance between the closed orbit spin tune and the parent resonance, say $\Delta\nu = \nu_0 - k$, $|m|$ is the order of the sideband resonance, I_m is a modified Bessel function, σ_ϵ is the rms relative energy spread, and $\alpha = (\nu_0\sigma_\epsilon/\nu_z)^2$ the tune modulation index. A is a constant that relates to the width of the first-order synchrotron sideband resonance, because if we set $\alpha = 0$, then

$$\left. \frac{\lambda_d^0}{\tilde{\lambda}_p} \right|_{\alpha=0} = \frac{A\Delta\nu^2}{(\Delta\nu^2 - \nu_z^2)^2}. \quad (10)$$

The synchrotron sideband resonances of an isolated horizontal parent resonance are $\nu_0 = k \pm \nu_x + m\nu_z$, with the contribution to $\lambda_d^0/\tilde{\lambda}_p$ [40]

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\lambda_d^0}{\tilde{\lambda}_p} = B \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{e^{-\alpha}}{(\Delta\nu + m\nu_z)^2} \times \right. \\ \left. \left[J_x I_m(\alpha) + J_z \frac{\alpha}{2} (I_{m-1}(\alpha) + I_{m+1}(\alpha)) \right] + \right. \\ \left. \frac{e^{-\alpha}}{(\Delta\nu + m\nu_z)} \frac{mJ_z}{\nu_z} I_m(\alpha) \right\}, \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

where $\Delta\nu = \nu_0 - (k \pm \nu_x)$, J_x and J_z are the horizontal and longitudinal damping partition numbers and B is a constant that relates to the width of the horizontal parent resonance. If we set $\alpha = 0$, then

$$\left. \frac{\lambda_d^0}{\bar{\lambda}_p} \right|_{\alpha=0} = \frac{BJ_x}{\Delta\nu^2}. \quad (12)$$

The result for synchrotron sidebands for an isolated vertical parent resonance can be obtained by replacing x by y in Eq. 12. The equilibrium polarization can then be estimated as

$$P_{\text{eq}} \approx \frac{P_0}{1 + \sum_{\nu_k} \left(\frac{\lambda_d^0}{\bar{\lambda}_p} \right)_{\nu_k}}, \quad (13)$$

where $\nu_k = k_0 + k_x\nu_x + k_y\nu_y + k_z\nu_z$ is the location of a parent resonance. Therefore, once we have computed the equilibrium polarization using a linear formalism like SLIM, the widths A and B of the first-order (betatron and synchrotron) spin resonances can be fitted and the equilibrium polarization taking into account the synchrotron sideband resonances can then be estimated analytically using Eq. 13. Note, however, that the nearby first-order horizontal and vertical parent spin resonances might not be well separated and that resulting interference effects are not included in Eq. 13.

Note that these calculations of the strengths of the synchrotron sideband resonances are based on evaluation of the spin-orbit coupling function in Eq. 3 and that that assumes that the synchrotron motion is well defined so that the synchrotron phases are strongly correlated from turn to turn. However, it has been suggested that for ultra-high beam energies, it is possible to enter a new regime whereby the successive passages of spin resonances during synchrotron oscillations are uncorrelated [2] and that this can modify the rate of depolarization.

In fact in Ref. [41], it was argued that Eq. 3 should be generalized when the system is very close to a spin resonance. In particular, following the heuristic physical explanation in Ref. [42], very close to a spin resonance, stochastic

338 photon emissions should contribute a depolarization rate of

$$\lambda'_d = \pi \sum_k \langle |\omega_k|^2 \delta(\nu_s - \nu_k) \rangle. \quad (14)$$

So an additional term was added to α_+ in Eq. 3 when evaluating the equilibrium beam polarization to give

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_+ = & \oint d\theta \langle \frac{1}{|\rho|^3} [1 - \frac{2}{9}(\hat{n} \cdot \hat{\beta})^2 + \frac{11}{18}(\frac{\partial \hat{n}}{\partial \delta})^2] \rangle + \\ & \frac{8}{5\sqrt{3}} \frac{2\pi c}{C} \frac{m_e}{r_e \gamma^5 \hbar} \pi \sum_k \langle |\omega_k|^2 \delta(\nu - \nu_k) \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

339 where the perturbed spin precessing frequency is $\nu = \nu_0 + \Delta\nu$ with $\Delta\nu$ due to
 340 the energy oscillation, $\nu_k = k + k_x \nu_x + k_y \nu_y + k_z \nu_z$ is the location of a spin
 341 resonance, and ω_k is the amplitude of the Fourier component for the first-order
 342 spin resonances. The average in the additional term is taken over the beam
 343 distribution.

344 In summary, it was suggested that the total depolarization rate should be
 345 $\lambda_d = \lambda_d^0 + \lambda'_d$. The additional term should not be important if the spread of the
 346 spin precession frequency is small, because we do not run a machine very close
 347 to a major spin resonance.

348 Now let us estimate the spread in the spin phases with synchrotron oscilla-
 349 tions and stochastic photon emission. Following the derivation in Ref. [43], the
 350 variation of the spin precession phase Φ can be expressed as

$$\frac{d\Phi}{d\theta} = a\gamma = a\gamma_0(1 + \delta), \quad (16)$$

351 Let $\Delta\delta_i$ be the change of δ due to the emission of a photon at $\theta = \theta_i$. Then the
 352 spin phase will be shifted by the amount

$$a\gamma_0 \Delta\delta_i \int_{\theta_i}^{\theta'} \cos \nu_z(\theta' - \theta_i) d\theta' = \frac{\nu_0}{\nu_z} \Delta\delta_i \sin \nu_z(\theta - \theta_i), \quad (17)$$

353 at the azimuthal angle θ after the emission. Then summing up all the effects of
 354 photon emissions between $\theta = 0$ and $\theta = \Theta$, the total variation of spin phase is

$$\Delta\Phi(\theta) = \frac{\nu_0}{\nu_z} \sum_{0 < \theta_i < \Theta} \Delta\delta_i \sin \nu_z(\Theta - \theta_i). \quad (18)$$

Averaging $(\Delta\Phi(\theta))^2$ on time over $(0, \Theta)$ and on all the emissions that occur during this period of time,

$$\langle(\Delta\Phi(\theta))^2\rangle = (\frac{\nu_0}{\nu_z})^2 \langle(\Delta\delta_i)^2\rangle \frac{dN}{d\theta} \int_0^\Theta d\theta' \sin^2 \nu_z(\Theta - \theta'). \quad (19)$$

Here $dN/d\theta$ is the mean number of emitted photons during one radian of θ . Since [44]

$$\frac{dN}{d\theta} \langle(\Delta\delta_i)^2\rangle = \frac{11}{9} \tilde{\lambda}_p, \quad (20)$$

we then get the spread in spin phase in a synchrotron oscillation period

$$\langle(\Delta\Phi)^2\rangle = \frac{11}{18} (\frac{\nu_0^2}{\nu_z^3}) \tilde{\lambda}_p. \quad (21)$$

We define the correlation index as $\kappa = \frac{11}{18} \nu_0^2 \tilde{\lambda}_p / \nu_z^3$. If $\kappa \ll 1$, the spread of spin phase is small, then the successive passages of the spin resonance due to synchrotron oscillation are correlated.

Otherwise, if the rms spread of the spin-precession frequency $\sigma_\nu = \nu_0 \sigma_\delta \gg \nu_z$, the crossings of resonances during synchrotron motion are completely uncorrelated. It is claimed that in this regime the synchrotron oscillation plays the role of SR photon emission in driving the uncorrelated resonance crossings, and that the depolarization rate is described by Eq. 14. Moreover, the spin resonances completely overlap and are unavoidable. Then it is not clear to us whether the analytical calculation of Eq. 3 for λ_d^0 is still applicable and, if it is not applicable, it is not clear to us what prescription would be used instead. Furthermore it is not clear to us whether the total depolarization rate can be obtained by simply adding λ_d^0 and λ'_d together.

In Ref. [2], it was suggested that when $\sigma_\nu \ll 1$, λ'_d and λ_d^0 would be comparable, and should be added together to obtain the depolarization rate λ_d . Moreover, in Ref. [2] only the contributions from the parent resonances were used to calculate λ_d^0 . When $\sigma_\nu \gg 1$, λ_d^0 is negligibly small and it was predicted there there would be no resonant dependence of spin diffusion on energy, and that beam polarization would increase with energy.

The above idea was applied to the LEP storage ring [45] and it was shown that the depolarization should have entered the uncorrelated regime for LEP

above 60 GeV. A new optics was implemented in LEP which facilitated establishing polarization at 60.6 GeV [46], whereas a beam polarization of below 1% was measured at 70 GeV, 92 GeV and 98.5 GeV, in qualitative agreement with Eq. 3. So the hypothetical increase of polarization at high energy was not observed.

3. Simulation study of a model storage ring

For this study we adopted a simplified version of the CEPC lattice (Model 2). It has a periodicity of $P = 4$, with one superperiod shown in Figure .4. The arc sections are composed of FODO cells with 60° phase advance in both transverse planes and they have dispersion suppressors with missing dipoles. The simplified straight sections are composed of FODO cells without taking the injection insertions into account. Identical RF cavities of zero length are placed in the center of each straight section. The " 2π phase advance" section occupies the space left for the final focus insertion. Four identical thin skew quadrupoles are inserted at the center of each superperiod and the transverse emittance ratio is tuned to 0.003. No orbit imperfections are added in the simulations, and the first-order synchrotron sideband resonances are generally weak. For a four-fold symmetric ring the parent betatron spin resonances are in principal located at

$$\nu_0 = 4k \pm \nu_j, \quad j = x, y \quad \text{and} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (22)$$

In this section, two cases of different energy ranges will be studied around 120 GeV and 150 GeV, respectively. The parameter list relevant for this study is shown in Table .2, Note that for these parameters we take into account the effect of the sawtooth shape of the closed caused by synchrotron radiation in the dispersive regions of the ring.

The equilibrium polarization has been computed in three different ways which are compared with each other. First, the Monte-Carlo approach described in section 2 has been used to calculate the equilibrium polarization for $a\gamma_0$ between 267.5 and 275.5 for Case 1, and between 338.5 and 346.5 for Case 2,

the step size for both cases being $a\gamma_0 = 0.01$. The expected number of emitted photons in a main dipole is ~ 8 for 120 GeV and ~ 10 for 150 GeV, therefore, the number of integration steps is chosen to be 10 and it is unlikely that a large number of photons are generated at each integration node. Sixty particles are tracked for each energy point, and each particle is tracked for 10 damping times, which takes around 4 minutes for 120 GeV using the CPUs of the Hopper cluster at NERSC.

Second, a first order Taylor map is tracked for one turn and $\partial\bar{n}/\partial\delta$ is computed with a normal form [14]. Then the equilibrium polarization is calculated using Eq. 3 with only the first-order spin resonances. Following the theory of synchrotron sideband resonances in the correlated regime, the constants A or B for each first-order spin resonance are fitted using Eq. 10 and Eq. 12. Since the widths of some first-order spin resonances are very small, and thus their synchrotron sidebands are even narrower, these resonances and their synchrotron sidebands contribute to the equilibrium beam polarization as very narrow dips. Since the step size of the Monte-Carlo simulation is $a\gamma_0 = 0.01$, some of these very narrow dips are beyond the resolution of the Monte-Carlo simulation, and thus they are irrelevant for our comparison between different methods. As shown in Fig .5, only the resonances with $A(B) > 10^{-5}$ are retained in the fitting, and no first-order synchrotron spin resonance qualifies for Case 1 and Case 2. Note that for Case 1 near $a\gamma_0 = 269$, and for Case 2 near $a\gamma_0 = 341$, the two nearby first-order spin resonances overlap with each other, so that there is some discrepancy between the fitted curve and the simulation result. Then the equilibrium polarization taking into account of the synchrotron sidebands is calculated following Eq. 11 and Eq. 13 including only the first-order betatron spin resonances with $B > 10^{-5}$.

Third, following the theory of spin diffusion in the uncorrelated regime, the strengths of the first-order resonances $\nu_0 = k \pm \nu_x$ and $\nu_0 = k \pm \nu_y$ are computed with PTC using a normal form [14]. For each of these first-order resonances, the strength scales with the square root of the particle's action, and when applying Eq. 14 to calculate the depolarization rate λ'_d , an average is

439 taken over the equilibrium beam distribution. Assuming that the beam has a
 440 Gaussian distribution, Eq. 14 becomes

$$\frac{\lambda'_d}{\tilde{\lambda}_p} = \sum_k \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}|\omega_{k0}|^2}{\sigma_\nu \tilde{\lambda}_p} e^{-(\nu_0 - \nu_k)^2 / \sigma_\nu^2}, \quad (23)$$

441 where ω_{k0} is the strength of resonance $\nu_0 = \nu_k$ of a particle whose actions
 442 correspond to the equilibrium emittances. It is easy to see from the known
 443 dependences of $\tilde{\lambda}_p$, ω_{k0} and σ_ν on the beam energy that $\lambda'_d/\tilde{\lambda}_p$ decreases strongly
 444 as the beam energy increases. The ω_{k0} of the first-order resonances in the two
 445 energy ranges are shown in Figure .6. Since it is not clear to us whether λ_d^0 should
 446 be added to the depolarization rate as well, we just ignore its contribution in
 447 this method.

448 Results for the three methods are shown in Figure .7 for both cases. For
 449 Case 1, the correlation index is 0.174, much smaller than 1, and the Monte-Carlo
 450 result is more consistent with the expectation for correlated regime, where fine
 451 resonance structures are observed. For Case 2, the correlation index is 1.160,
 452 and according to the criterion, it is regarded as being in the uncorrelated regime.
 453 The Monte-Carlo result does not show clear synchrotron-sideband structures,
 454 and it looks more consistent with that of the uncorrelated regime. The dis-
 455 crepancy between the result of the Monte-Carlo simulation and that for the
 456 "uncorrelated regime" might be due to the ignored contribution from λ_d^0 . This
 457 needs further verification and that requires a code to evaluate the spin orbit
 458 coupling function non-perturbatively. SODOM and stroboscopic averaging are
 459 two possible options, but their application in such ultra-high beam energies also
 460 needs justification. This is beyond the scope of this paper.

461 In any case, so far, and without misalignments, the results of the simula-
 462 tions support the theory of the uncorrelated resonance crossing in synchrotron
 463 oscillations. In addition, it also indicates Eq. 3 is not applicable for evaluating
 464 the equilibrium beam polarization in the uncorrelated regime.

4. Conclusion

This paper presents Monte-Carlo simulations of the equilibrium beam polarization in electron storage rings, on the basis of the PTC code, which treats non-linear orbit and three-dimensional spin motion, and which generates synchrotron-radiation photons at each integration step. The simulations are benchmarked against SODOM [16], and limitations are also discussed. Monte-Carlo simulations are launched to study a model storage ring with parameters similar to those of the proposed CEPC, and the results are consistent with the suggestions for the correlated and uncorrelated regimes of beam depolarization at ultra-high beam energies.

In particular, the results are consistent with the notion that already at 150 GeV more polarization is attainable than that predicted by Eq. 3 with the analytical solution for synchrotron sideband resonances. This is obviously very important. Nevertheless, we feel that the notion of uncorrelated resonance crossing should be put on a firmer mathematical basis. A good starting point would be rigorous solution of the evolution equation for the polarization density [47]. In any case, the simulations suggest that use of a Monte-Carlo method is the most effective way to proceed at present. As far as we are aware this is the first serious numerical study of this kind for ultra-high beam energies.

At this stage of our studies our models do not have misalignments and the resulting distortions of the closed orbit. However, the simulation of realistic misalignments and the modeling of the correction of the orbital imperfections is very important for beam polarization at ultra-high beam energies. These topics will be studied in the future on the basis of this simulation framework, and will be an integral part of investigation of feasibility of attaining high beam polarization at CEPC. Nevertheless our current results are not just of academic interest.

For the attainment of polarized beam at not-so-ultra-high beam energies (for example 120 GeV), it appears to be necessary to find some way to reduce the spread in the spin-precession rate. It has been suggested that this could be

495 achieved by manipulating the dispersion functions [48] or by reducing the energy
 496 spread with the aid of special nonlinear wigglers [49, 50]. However, it is far from
 497 clear that such schemes are practical. An alternative would be to introduce two
 498 Siberian snakes. For this, $\hat{n}_0$ points upwards in one half ring and it points
 499 downwards in the other half so that Sokolov-Ternov effect is suppressed. This
 500 could be overcome by having short strong dipoles in one half ring and weak long
 501 dipoles in the other half. A simulation on this at lower energies [39] has already
 502 shown a suppression of synchrotron sideband resonances.

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Table .1: The parameters of Model 1 storage ring

Parameter	Value
Circumference(m)	2112
Beam energy(GeV)	20.736
$\nu_x/\nu_y/\nu_z$	33.265/28.380/0.0623
Relative energy spread	1.13×10^{-3}
damping time(turns)	620/620/310
emittance(mm·mrad)	$6.03 \times 10^{-2}/2.38 \times 10^{-4}/7.42$
Sokolov-Ternov time(τ_p)(minute)	8.6
rms spin precession frequency spread (σ_ν)	0.053
modulation index(α)	0.732
correlation index(κ)	0.012

Table .2: The parameters of Model 2 storage ring

Parameter	Case 1	Case 2
Circumference(m)	54752	54752
Beam energy(GeV)	120	150
$\nu_x/\nu_y/\nu_z$	193.084/193.218/0.181	193.088/193.216/0.162
Relative energy spread	1.3×10^{-3}	1.64×10^{-3}
damping time(turns)	80/80/41	41/41/21
emittance(mm·mrad)	$6.26 \times 10^{-3}/1.92 \times 10^{-5}/2.8$	$9.78 \times 10^{-3}/2.92 \times 10^{-5}/4.9$
Sokolov-Ternov time(τ_p)(minute)	21.4	7.0
rms spin precession frequency spread(σ_ν)	0.358	0.560
modulation index(α)	3.921	11.986
correlation index(κ)	0.174	1.160

Figure .1: A schematic diagram showing the tracking scheme in PTC. The top part shows the integration nodes inside an element [38], while the bottom part shows the scheme of symplectic integration in a body integration node, and photon emission.

(a)

(b)

(c)

Figure .2: Evolution of eigen-emittances of a beam of 9600 particles in the Monte-Carlo simulation for Model 1. Plots (a), (b) and (c) show the horizontal/vertical/longitudinal beam eigen-emittances, respectively. The evolutions of the emittances are fitted following $\epsilon_i(t) = \epsilon_{i0}(1 - \exp(-t/\tau_i))$, $i = x, y, z$. Comparison of the fitted parameters and the analytical solutions are also shown in the figures.

Figure .3: Comparison of the computed equilibrium polarizations for Model 1. "SODOM" is taken from the Yokoya's paper [16] with his permission. "Monte-Carlo" is the Monte-Carlo simulation result with 50 particles, the statistical error is calculated with 20 such simulations. The agreement is good.

Figure .4: A schematic plot of a superperiod of the Model-2 storage ring. ARC sections 1 and 2 are identical. Therefore two identical Straight-Arc-Straight sections are connected with a section with 2π phase advance.

(a) Case 1

(b) Case 2

Figure .5: Scan of the equilibrium polarization versus beam energy (closed orbit spin tune) with only first-order spin resonances. The dashed line shows the equilibrium polarization computed with a normal form in PTC and the solid line shows the curve fitted using Eq. 12. Here, only the betatron spin resonances with $B > 10^{-5}$ are retained in the fitting and their locations are indicated at the bottom of the plots. Note that there is no first-order synchrotron spin resonance with $A > 10^{-5}$. The locations of some first-order synchrotron spin resonances are also marked in the plots in green and with arrows.

(a) Case 1

(b) Case 2

Figure .6: The spectrum of the first-order resonance strengths computed with a normal form in PTC. The resonance strengths are for particle actions corresponding to the equilibrium beam emittances. The solid and dashed lines represent the horizontal and vertical spin resonances, respectively.

(a) Case 1

(b) Case 2

Figure .7: Comparison of the equilibrium polarizations computed by the three different methods. The first method is the Monte-Carlo simulation. The second method first fits the widths of parent spin resonances using Eq. 12, and then computes the synchrotron sideband resonances following Eq. 11, and it is labelled as "correlated regime" in this figure. The third method, referred to as "uncorrelated regime" in this figure, computes the strengths of nearby first-order spin resonances using a normal form, and then applies Eq. 23.