

Commissioning of the KEKB B-Factory

**MAC2001
February 23, 2000**

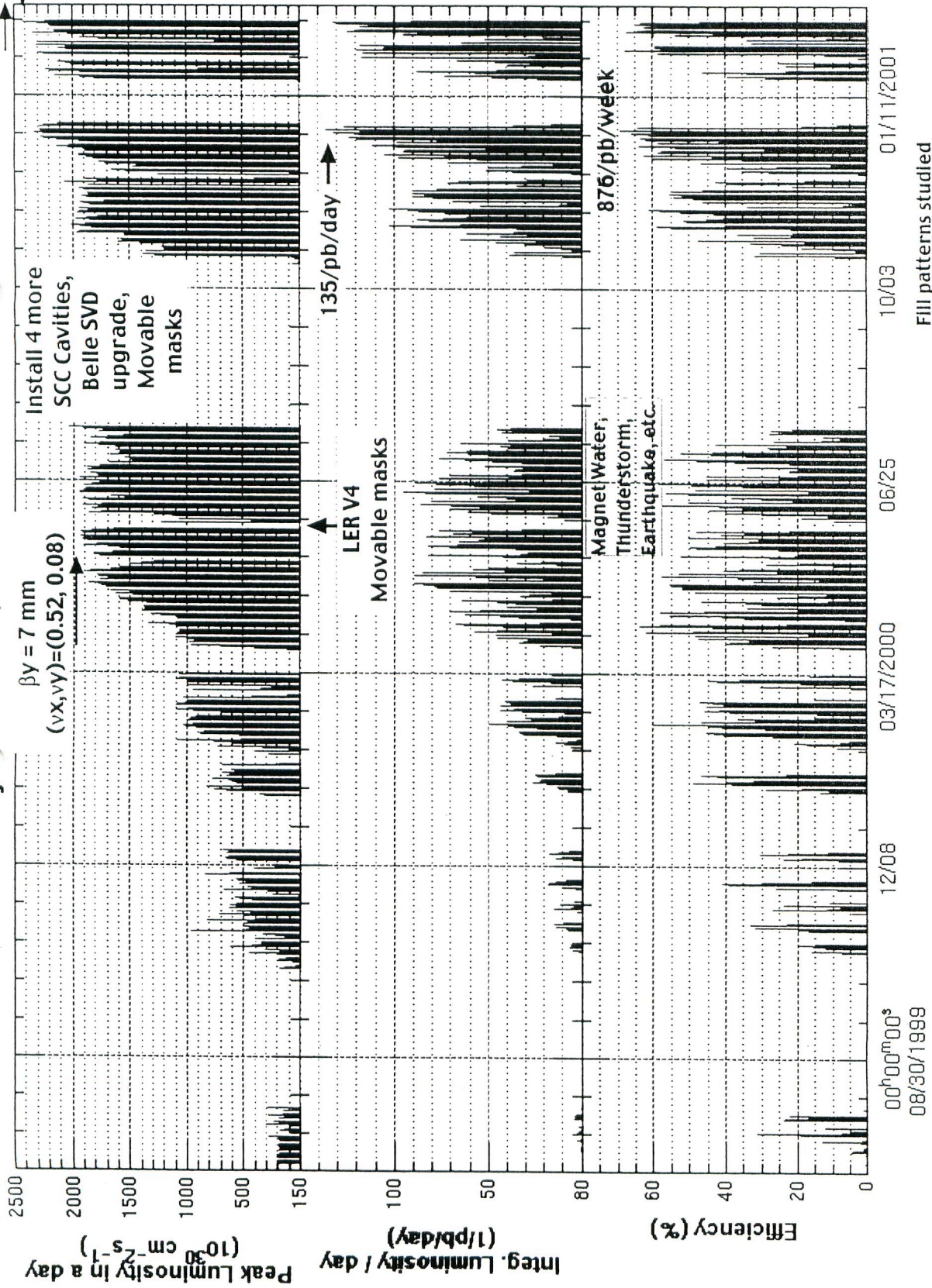
K. Akai, N. Akasaka, A. Enomoto, J. Flanagan,
H. Fukuma, Y. Funakoshi, K. Furukawa, S. Hiramatsu,
K. Hosoyama, T. Ieiri, N. Iida, T. Kamitani,
S. Kato, M. Kikuchi, E. Kikutani, H. Koiso, M. Masuzawa,
T. Matsumoto, T. Mimashi, T. Nakamura,
Y. Ogawa, K. Ohmi, Y. Ohnishi, S. Ohsawa, N. Ohuchi,
K. Oide, K. Satoh, M. Suetake, Y. Suetsugu,
T. Suwada, M. Tawada, M. Tejima, M. Tobiyama,
N. Yamamoto, M. Yoshida, S. Yoshimoto

**Thank E. Perevedentsev, Y. Z. Wu, F. Zimmermann,
and all members of Belle/KEKB/KEK.**

Luminosity of KEKB, Jul. 1999 – Feb. 2001

$(v_x, v_y) = (0.52, 0.60)$

Peak Luminosity
 $2.4 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$



Fill patterns studied

Date

C-Yoke (1)

(2)

Solenoid (1)

(2)

Machine parameters of the KEKB

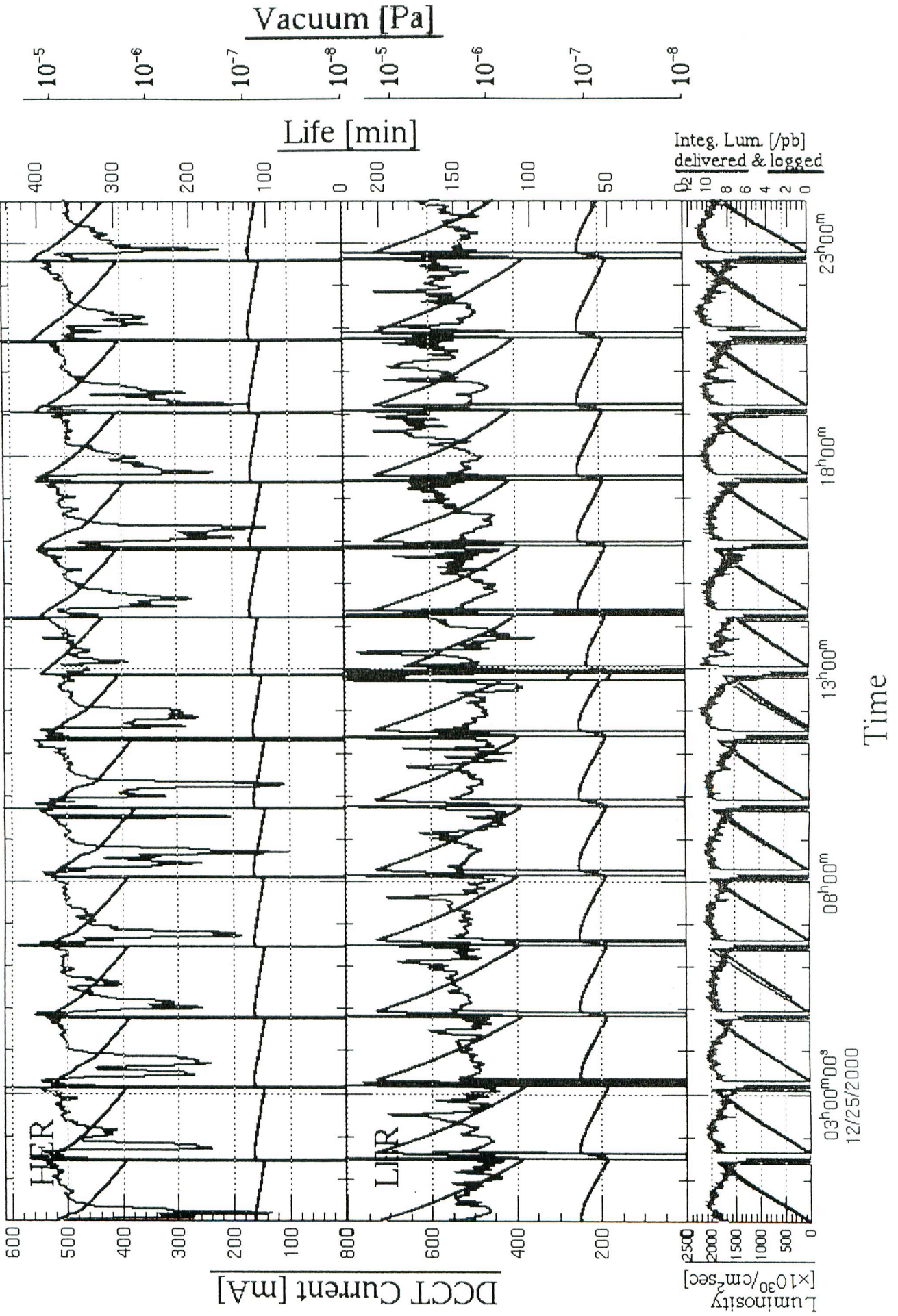
(At the maximum peak luminosity recorded on Feb. 19/2001)

	LER	HER	
Horizontal emittance	18	24	nm
β_x^*/β_y^*	0.59/0.007 (0.33/0.01)	0.63/0.007 (0.33/0.01)	m
Beam current	677	559	mA
# of bunches/ring	1153 (2700)		
Bunch current	0.596	0.484	mA
# of trains	1	1	
# of bunches/train	1153	1153	
Bunch spacing	8 (2)	8 (2)	nsec
Bunch length (calc)	5.5@6.0	5.7@11.0	mm@MV
ξ_x/ξ_y	0.052/0.027 (0.039/0.052)	0.038/0.023 (0.039/0.052)	
γ_x/γ_y	45.513/43.574 (45.52/44.08)	44.519/41.617 (44.52/42.08)	
Lifetime	120@677	274@559	min@mA
Luminosity from Belle CsI	24.7 * 10 ³² (1 * 10 ³⁴)		/cm ² /sec

The Best Day

Peak Luminosity $2257. [\times 10^{30}/\text{cm}^2\text{sec}]$
Integrated Luminosity $129.3 [\text{pb}]$

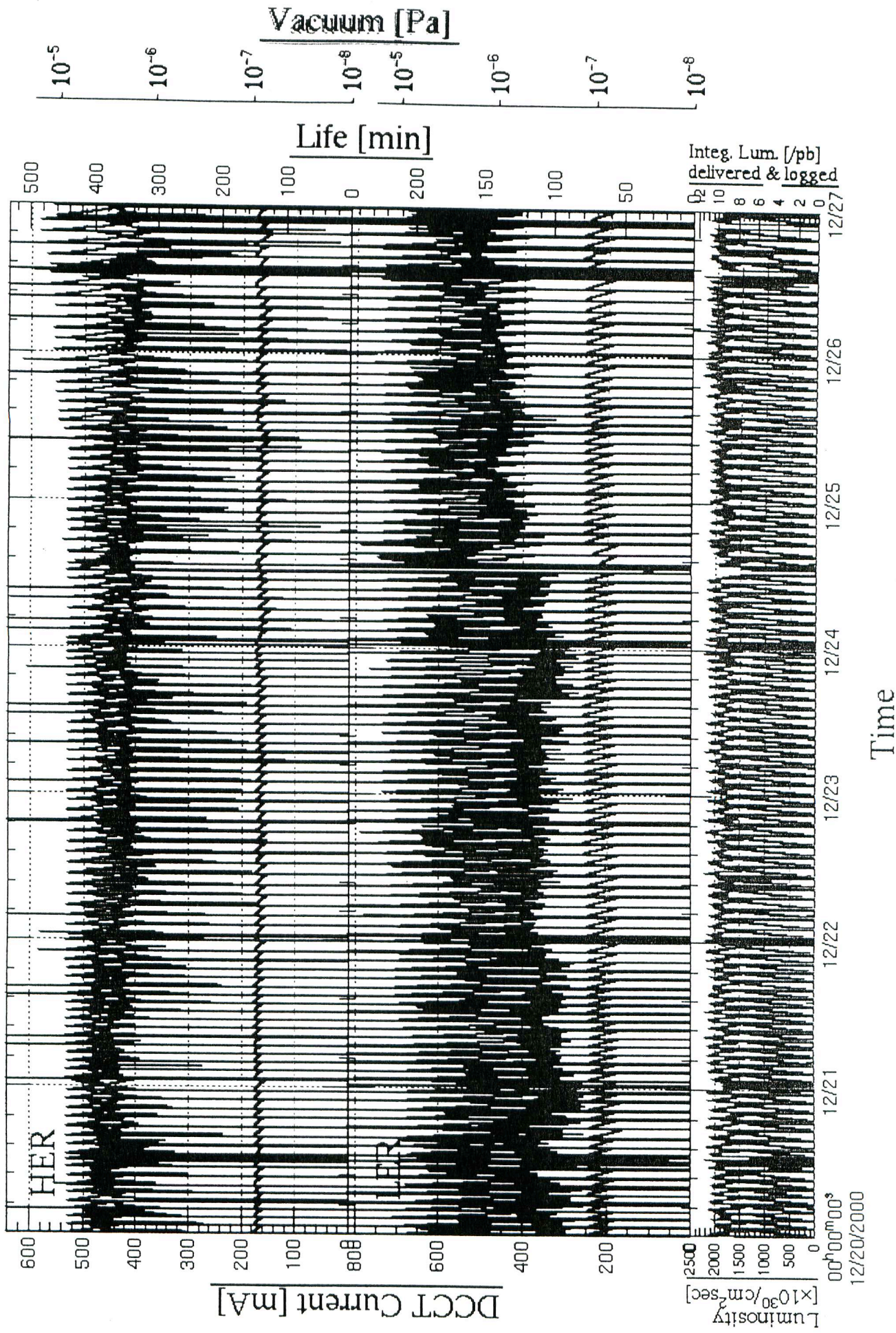
12/25/2000 0:00 - 12/26/2000 0:00 JST



The Best Week

Peak Luminosity 2245. [$\times 10^{30}/\text{cm}^2\text{-sec}$]
Integrated Luminosity 840.5 [pb]

12/20/2000 0:00 - 12/27/2000 0:00 JST



Progress, Mar. 2000 – Feb. 2001

1. Better collision parameters:

- Reduce β_{y^*} to 7 mm.
- Betatron tunes around (0.52, 0.08) since Mar. 2000, and (0.52, 0.60) since Feb. 2001.
- Higher HER current than the energy transparent condition (necessary when LER current is limited by the single-beam blowup).
- Asymmetric LER/HER emittances.

2. Suppression of single-beam blowup by the C-Yoke and Solenoid:

- Blowup due to head-tail was enough suppressed, but ...
- The “slow” blowup remains to limit the specific luminosity as a function of LER total current.

3. Sophistication in the tuning of luminosity:

- Dispersion/x-y coupling/beta-beat correction.
- Continuous orbit correction (every 20 seconds).
- IP orbit feedback by 4D dispersion-free steering.
- Programmed beam size control to minimize the flip-flop, using the interferometers and a bump orbit.
- Programmed betatron tune changers.
- Programmed ... changers.
- IP dispersion/crossing angle/x-y coupling knobs.
- More diagnostics (interferometers, gated camera, gated tune meter, bunch-by-bunch oscillation, photo-electron monitors, etc.).

4. Improved Machine Stability:

- Improved efficiency up to 70%.
- New V4 movable masks in LER = virtually no current limit to store in LER.
- Improvements in magnet cooling water system.
- Improvements in machine protection/abort system against earthquake, magnet failure, beam loss, rf trip, etc.

5. Stable injection

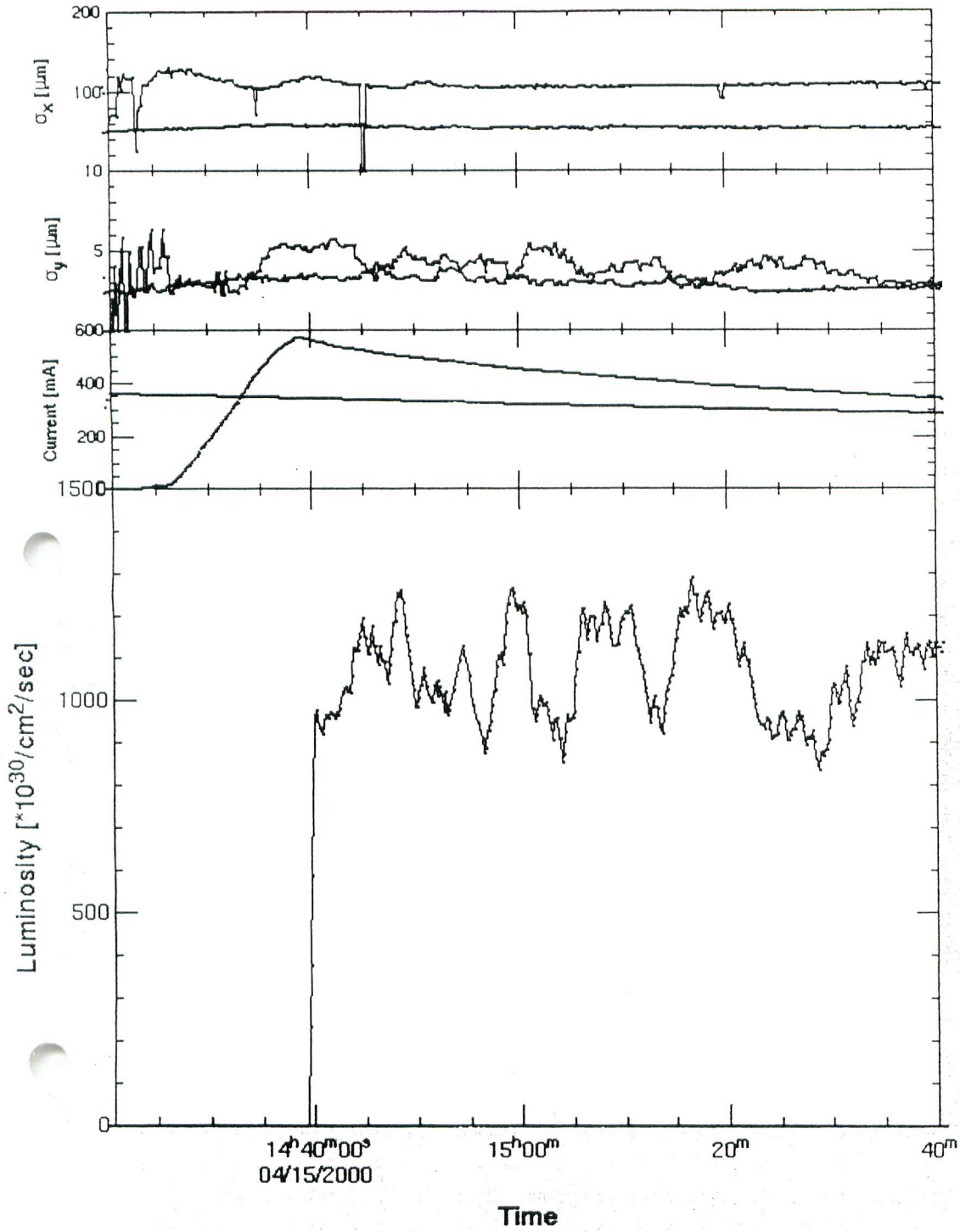
- Improved injection rate up to 2 mA/s for positron, 4 mA/s for electron.
- Many feedbacks in Linac and Beam Transport.
- More diagnostics (wires, streak cameras, etc.)

6. Other improvements

- More SCC cavities to have the capability to store the design current in HER.
- Stability in the control system.
- Improved data logging system.

- People, esp. the operators from Mitsubishi, were trained day by day.

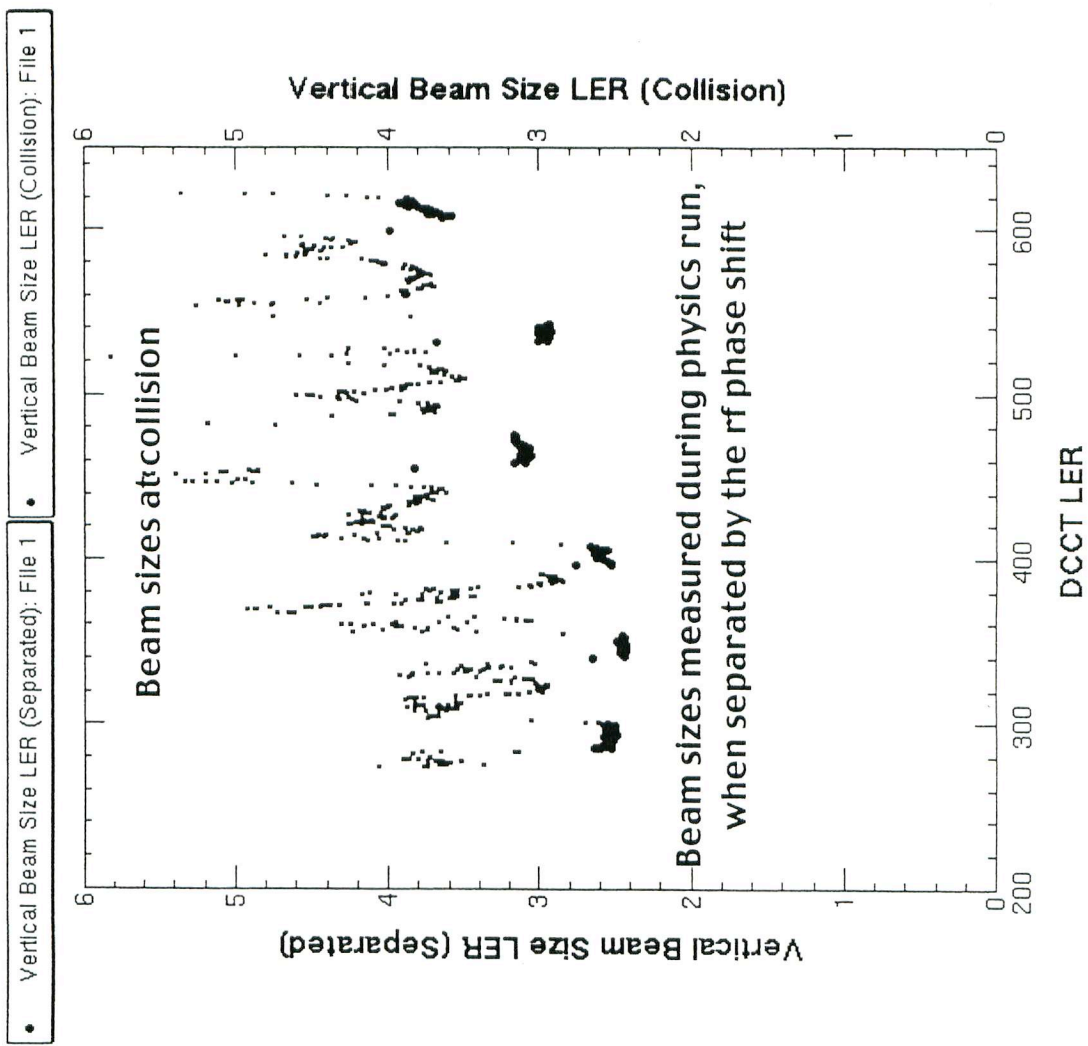
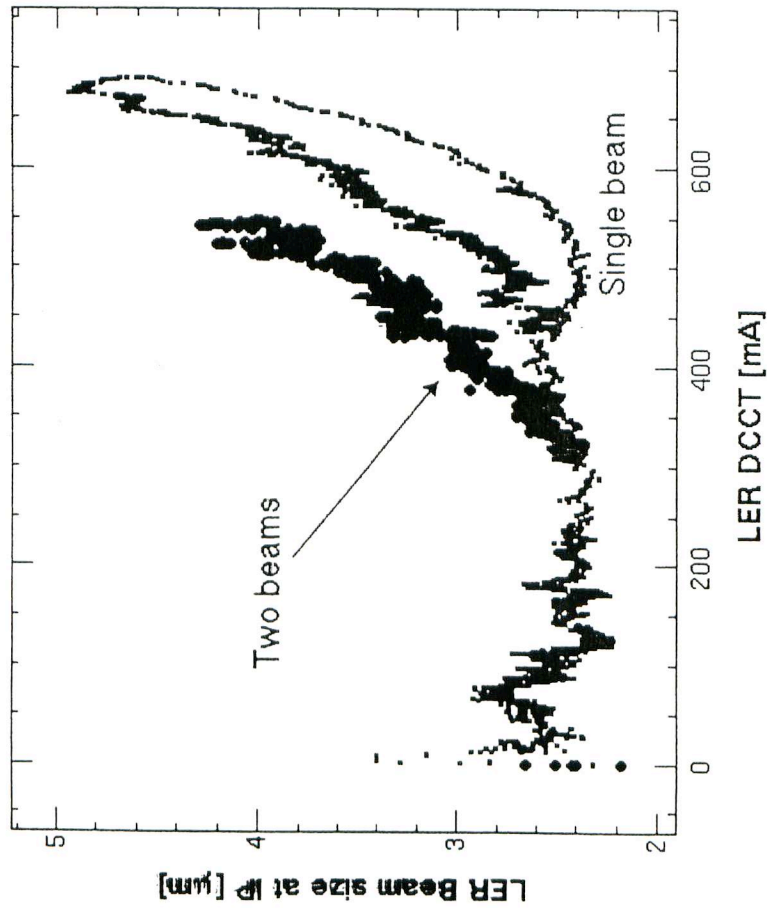
Fill: 1141 Lum2000_4_15_12_9_45.dat



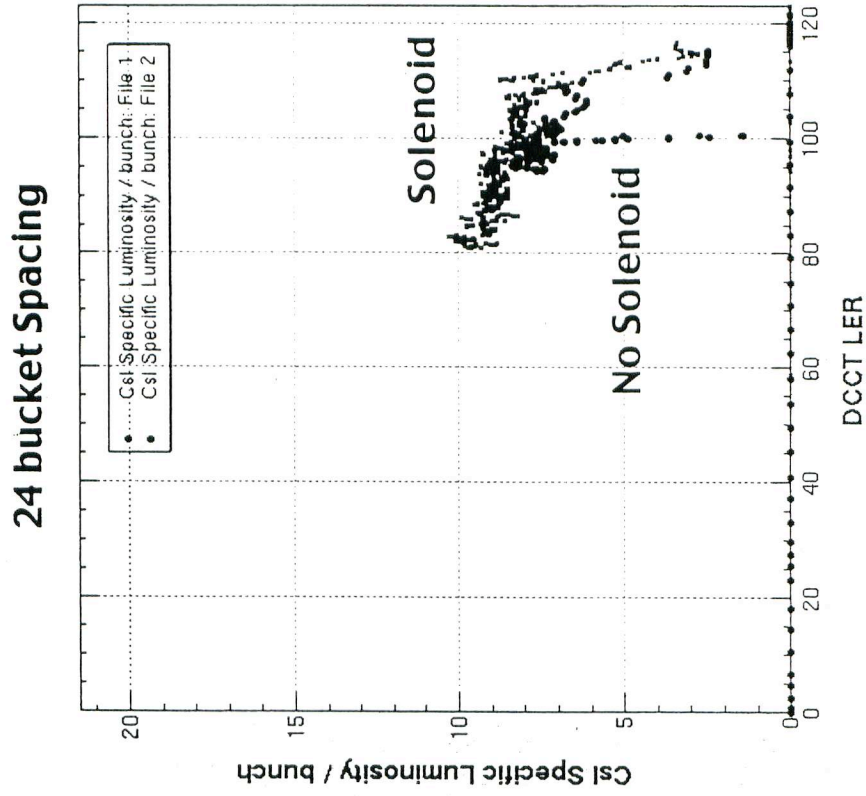
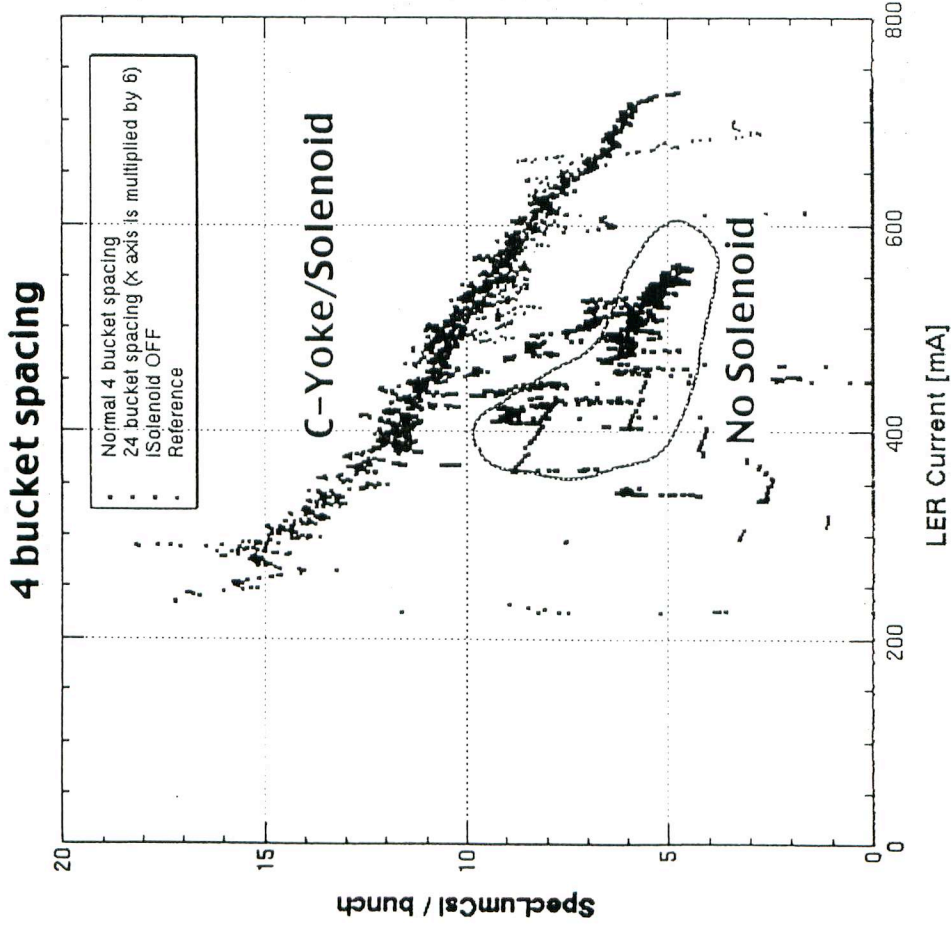
beam size at collision = single beam blowup + beam beam blowup

Single beam: mons_11_02_2000_22:21:36.dat
(16/80/4)

Two beams: Lum2000_11_2_7_58_11.dat
(16/80/4)



Effect of Solenoid/C-Yoke magnet

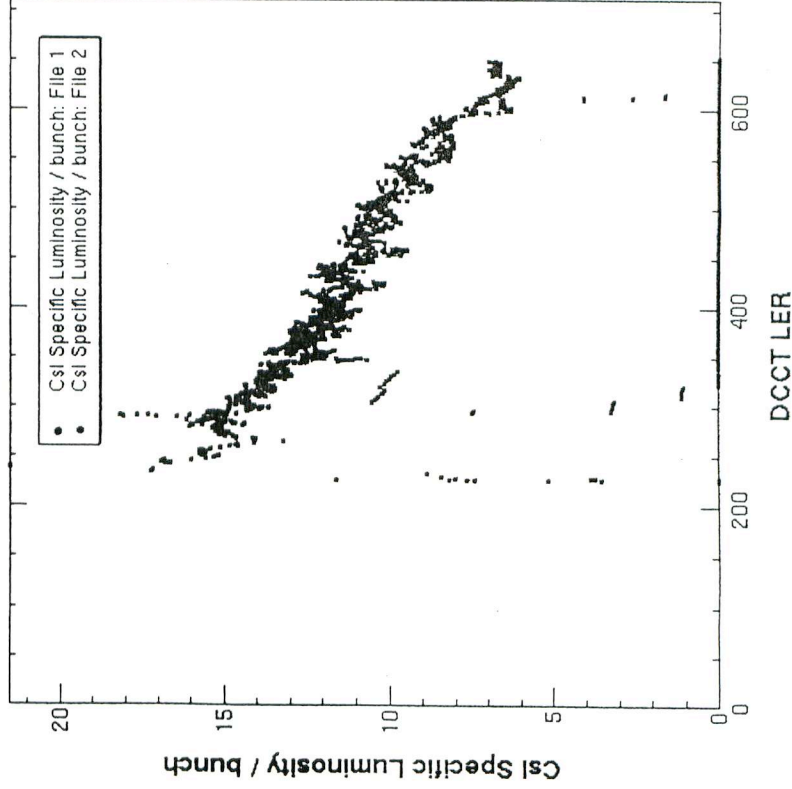


For longer bucket spacing, the effect of solenoid on the luminosity was weaker.

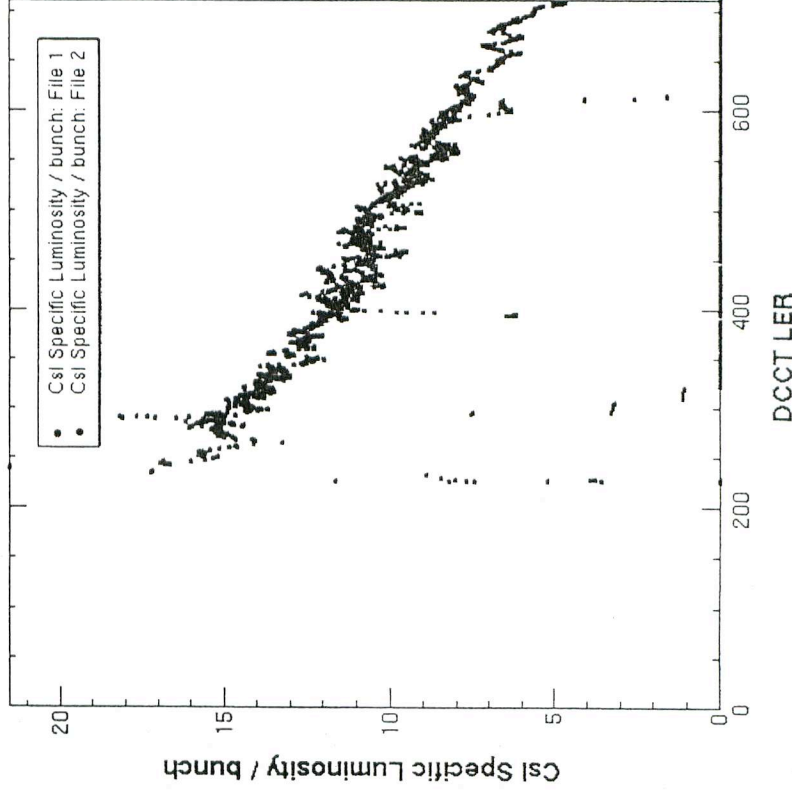
The specific luminosity/bunch (i.e. $1/\sigma_x\sigma_y$)
is a unique function of LER total current,

- for 2,3,4-bucket spacings,
- same for C-Yoke and Solenoid.

File 1 Fill#: 1426 m2000_5_9_8_21_34.dat File 1 Fill#: 1426 m2000_5_9_8_21_34.dat
File 2 Fill#: 3094 Lum2000_12_3_20_14_6.dat File 2 Fill#: 3180 Lum2000_12_10_17_18_31.dat



“1100” (red) & 4 bucket (green)



3 (red) & 4 (green) buckets

Items consistent with the single-bunch head-tail model (Zimmermann-Ohmi):

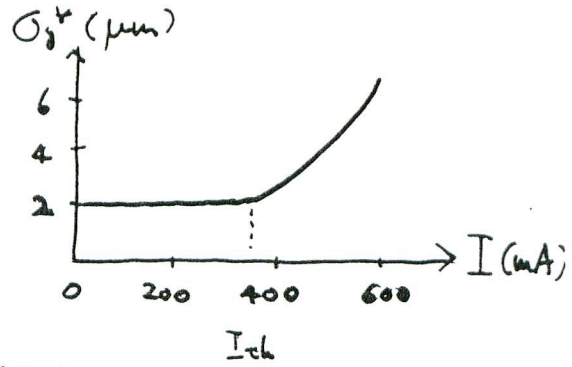
- Single beam phenomenon.
- Blowup depends on the single-bunch intensity.
- No dipole oscillation, at least in the low frequency region.
- The threshold scales by (bunch current)/(bunch spacing).
- No dependence on betatron tunes/optics.
- Blowup starts within 5–6 bunches at the head of a short train.
- The effect to the next train disappears by having 24–60 bucket gap, in the case of short train.
- The bunch-by-bunch tuneshift agrees with the model.
- No dependence on the vacuum pressure.
- The C-Yoke and the solenoid were effective.

Items cannot be explained by the single-bunch head-tail model:

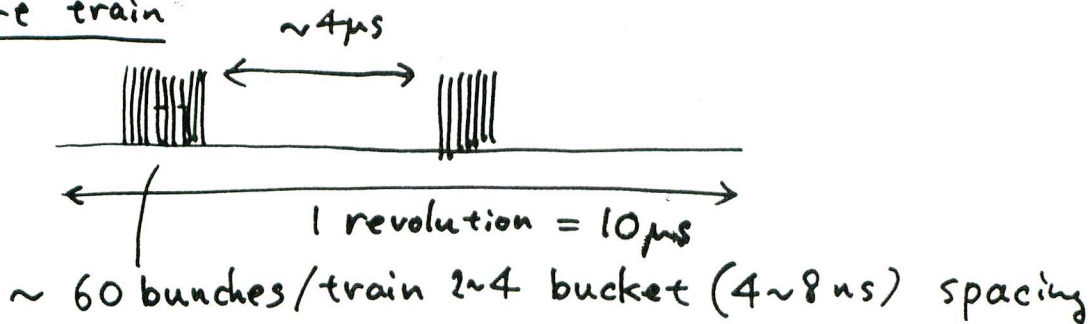
- Blowup starts at the head of the train, for a long train.
- The abort gap (500 buckets) is not enough to suppress the effect, for a long train.
- Slow blowup along a train exists, even with the solenoid field.
- The bunch by bunch luminosity becomes flat for $I < 650$ mA, while the specific luminosity continuously decreases as LER current increases.
- The blowup builds up with a time delay of 30–100 seconds.

Blowup of the vertical beam size in LER

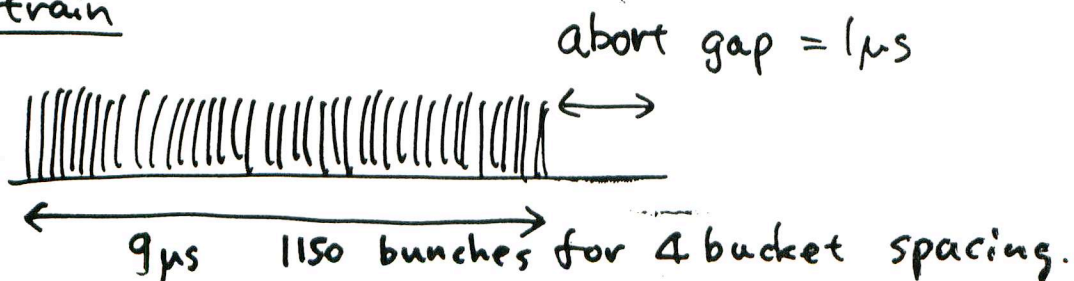
- single-beam effect
- no dipole oscillation ($\xi_y > 0$)
- no dependence on β -tron tunes
- no bunch-by-bunch orbit difference
- no dependence on β^* , ϵ_x
- no dependence on the vacuum pressure, with an artificial rise by $\times 100 - \times 1000$.
- no dependence on wiggler on/off at least at injection
- the threshold scales as N_b/S_b
 $= (\text{particles/bunch}) / (\text{bunch spacing})$



short train



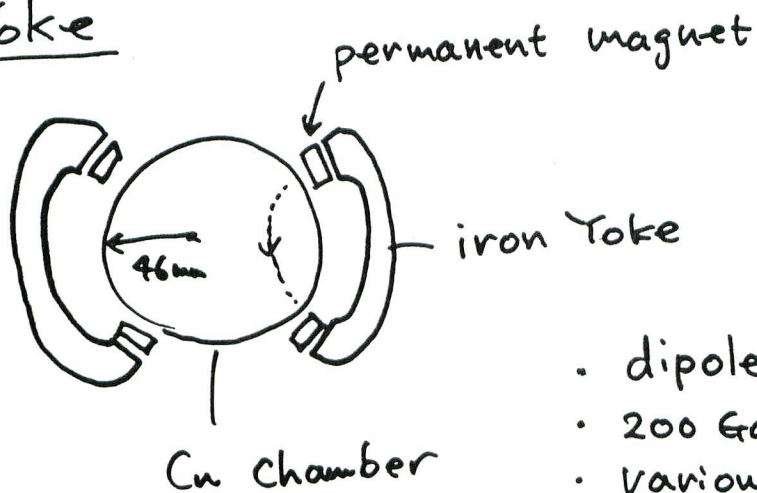
long train



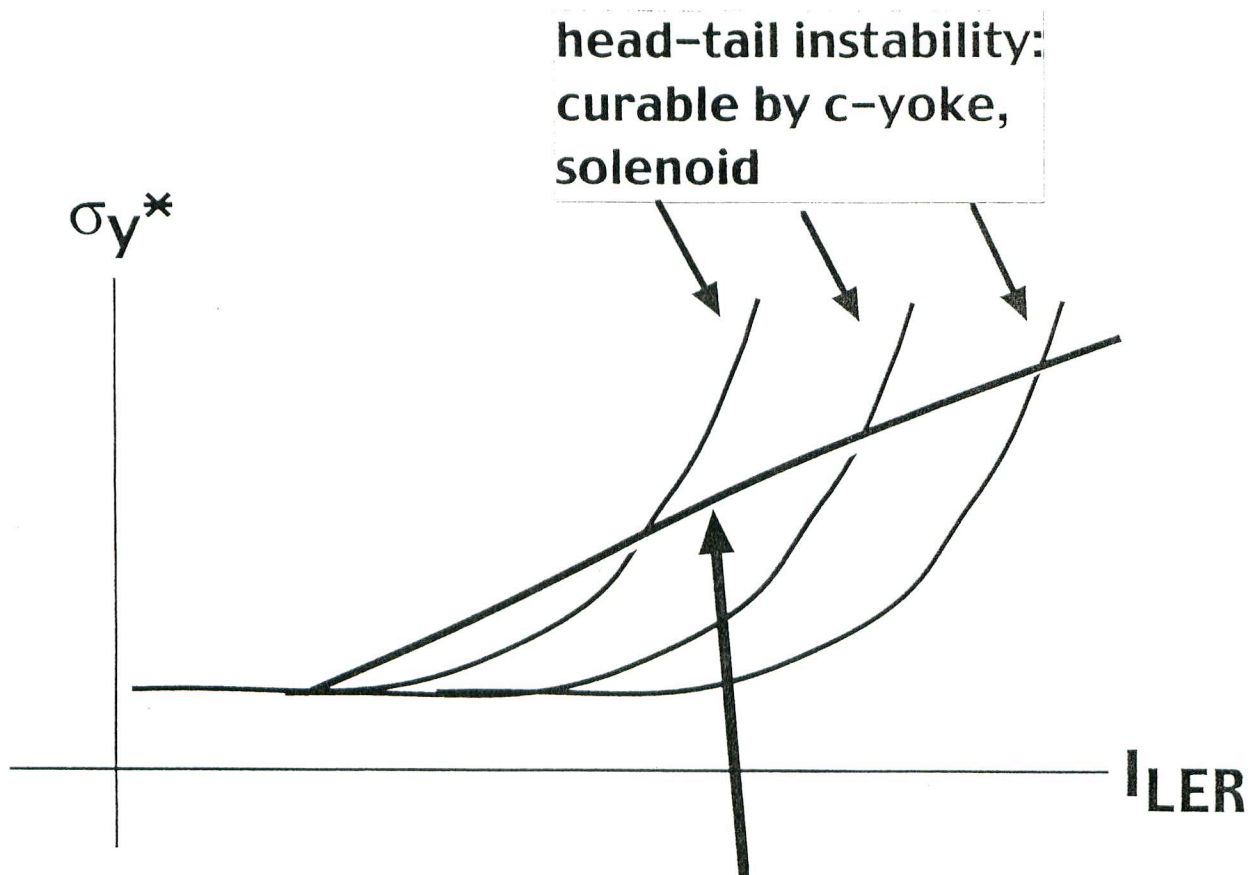
The model:

- Single-bunch head-tail instability caused by the photo-electron cloud (F. Zimmermann-K. Ohmi)
- consistent with the scaling of the threshold
- consistent with the bunch-by-bunch tune shift ($\Delta V_y \sim 0.01$)
- C-Yoke (permanent magnets with dipole or quadrupole arrangement) was effective (but a little).
- Solenoid (45 Gauss, 800m in the arc) had clearly improved the threshold, for short trains at injection. (but weaker for long trains)

C-Yoke



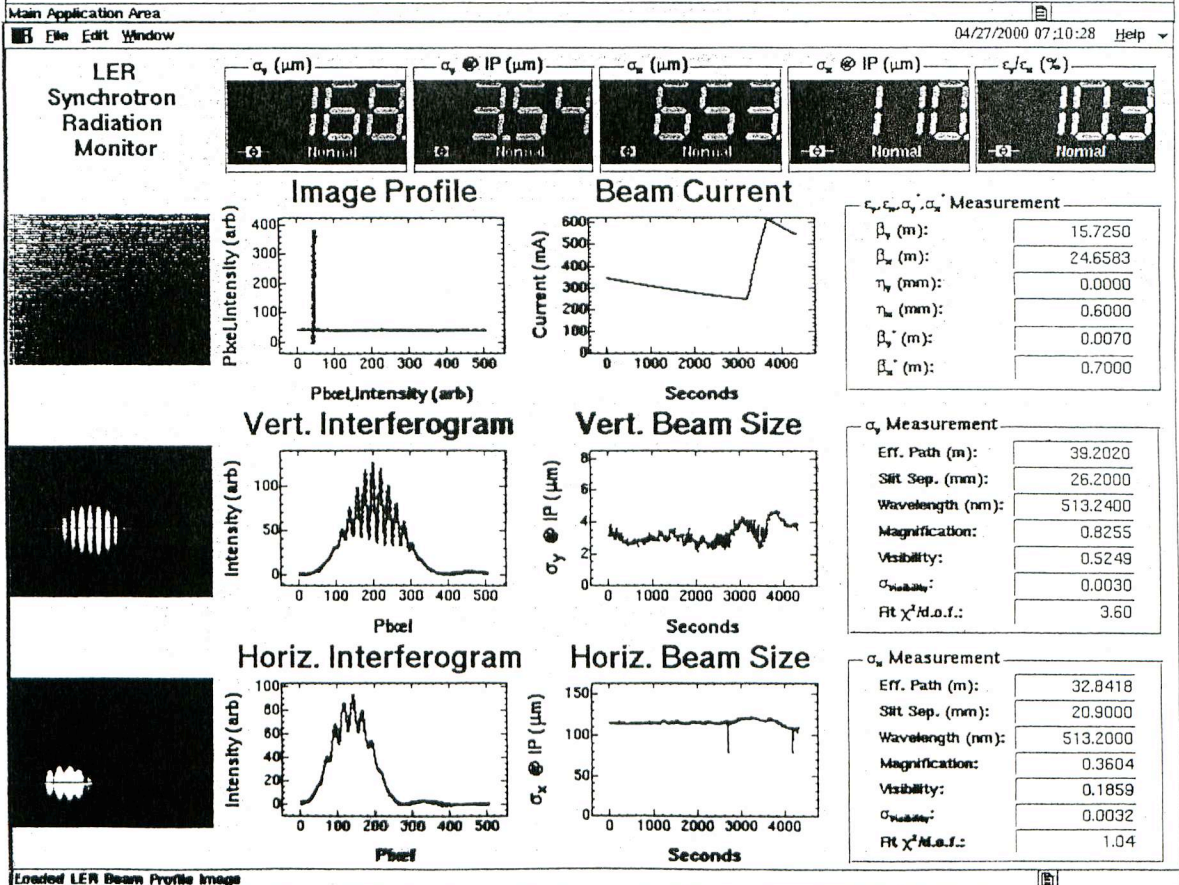
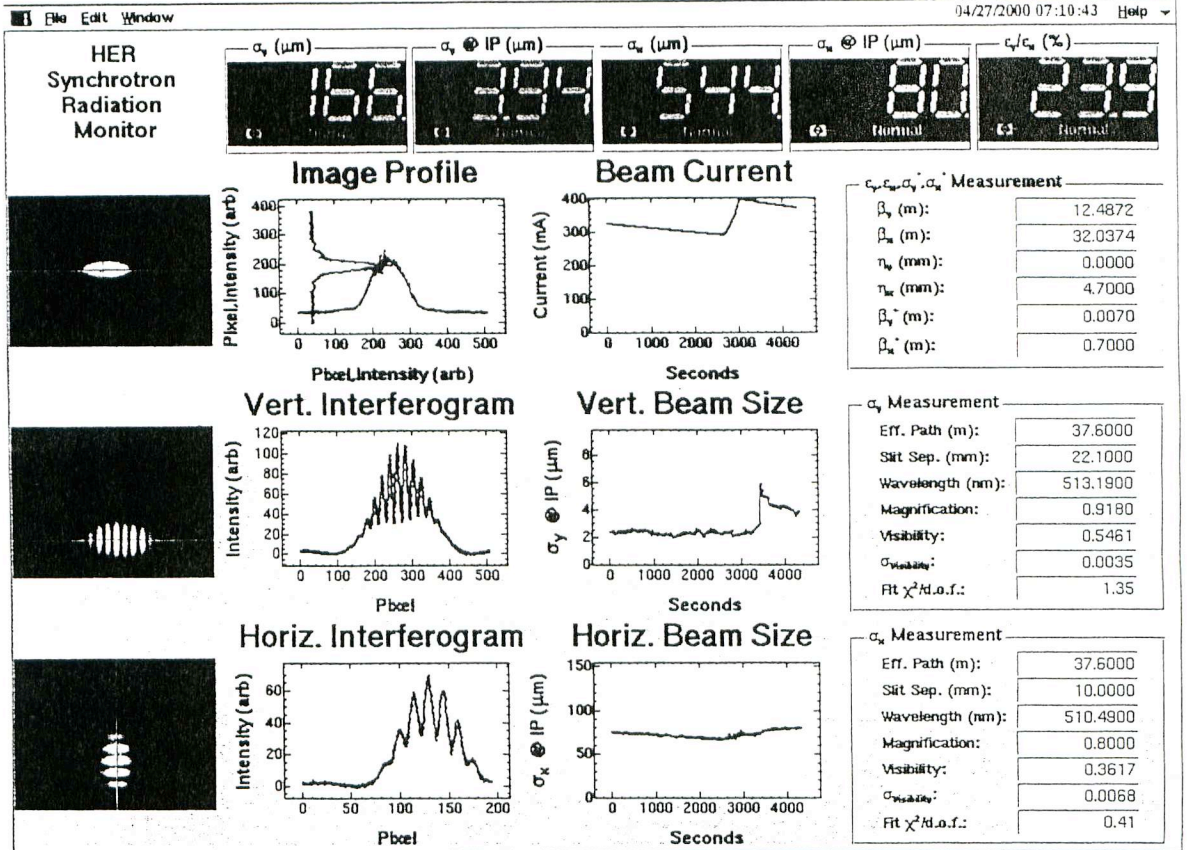
- dipole or quadrupole
- 200 Gauss @ chamber
- various periodicity



**Something else to cause
the blowup for a long train??**

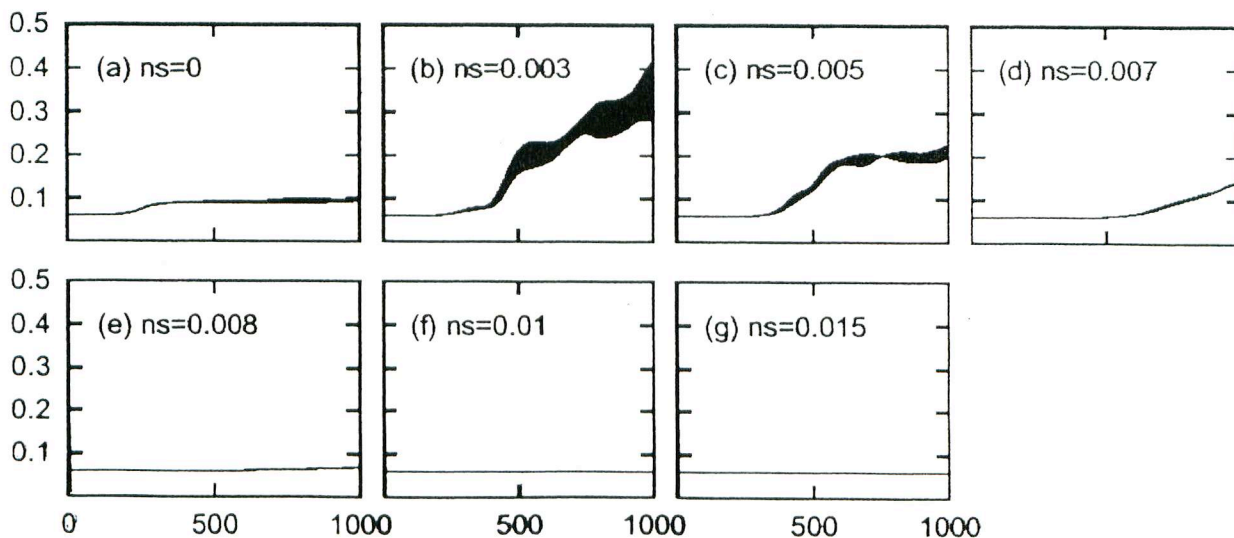
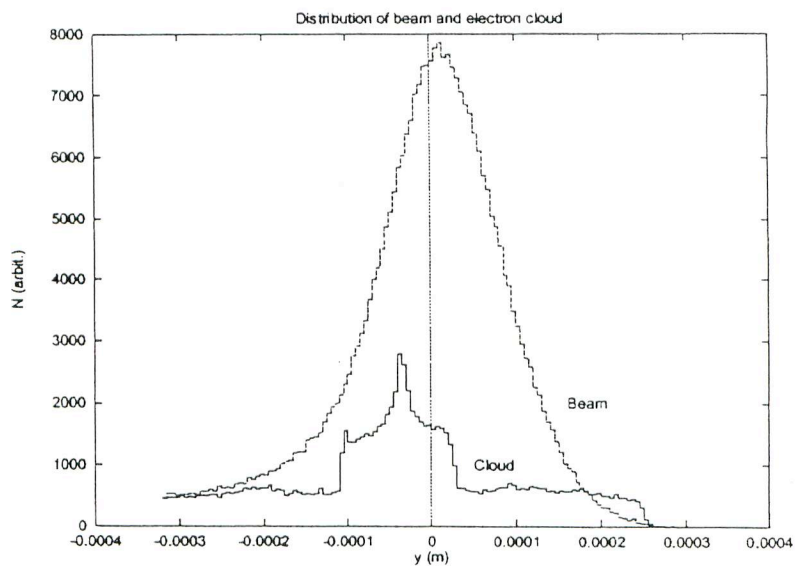
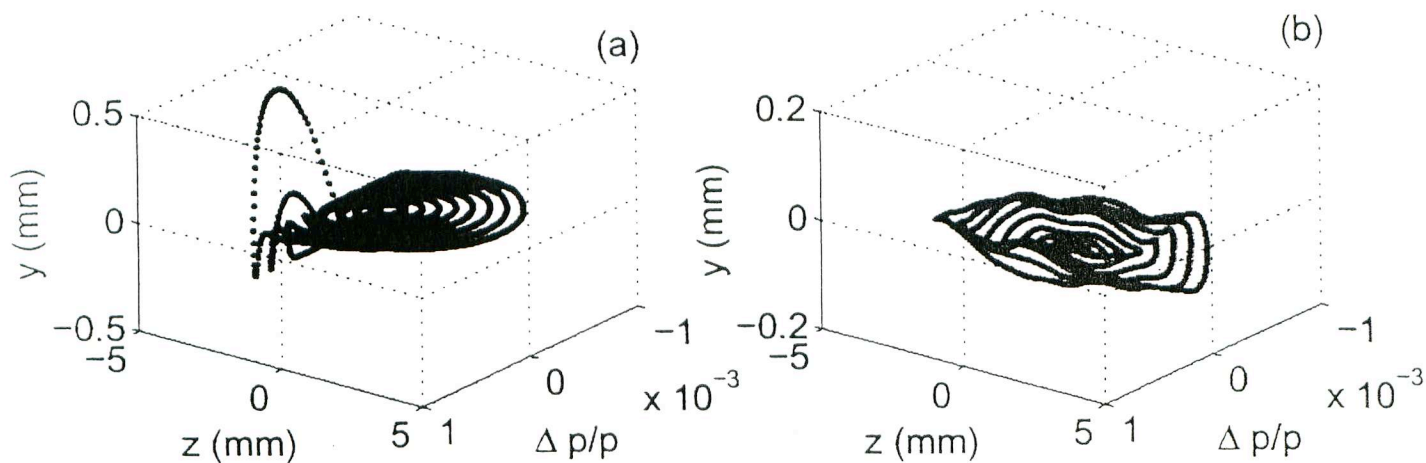
- bend /wiggler
 - Fuji crossing Al + V bend
 - multipactoring
 - elastic scattering
 - negative ion ??
 - "maki" ~ 100 sec delay
- ① simulation
 - ② model

Synchrotron Light Interferometers



Mitsuhashi / Flanagan

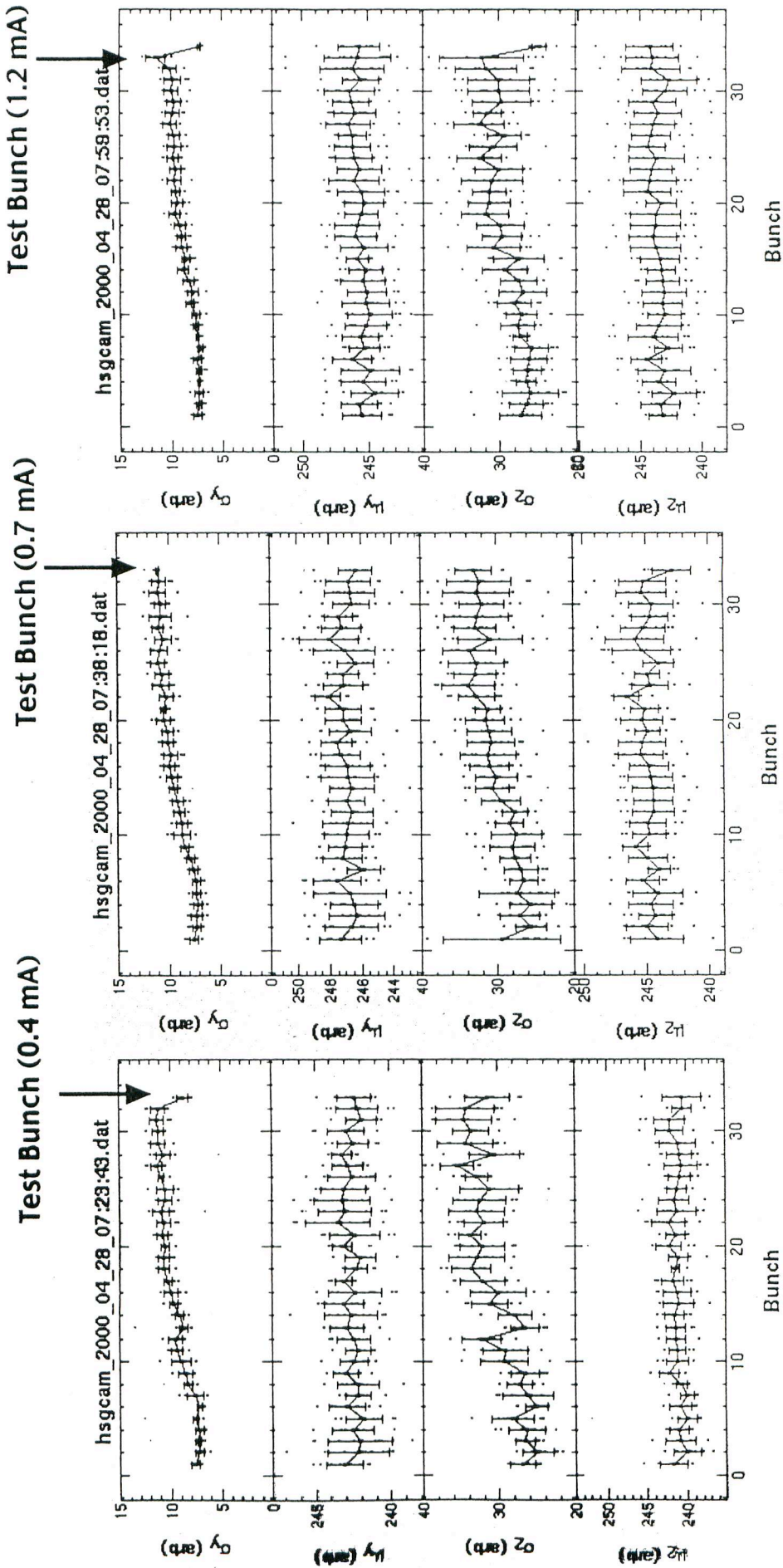
Single-bunch head-tail model (Zimmermann/Ohmi)



K. Ohmi

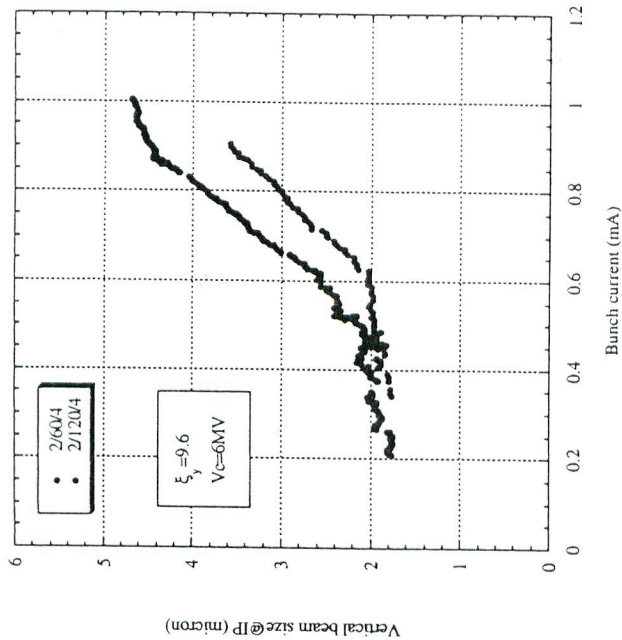
**The blowup depends on the charge of the test bunch.
This blowup is a single-bunch effect!**

Measured by a Gated Camera

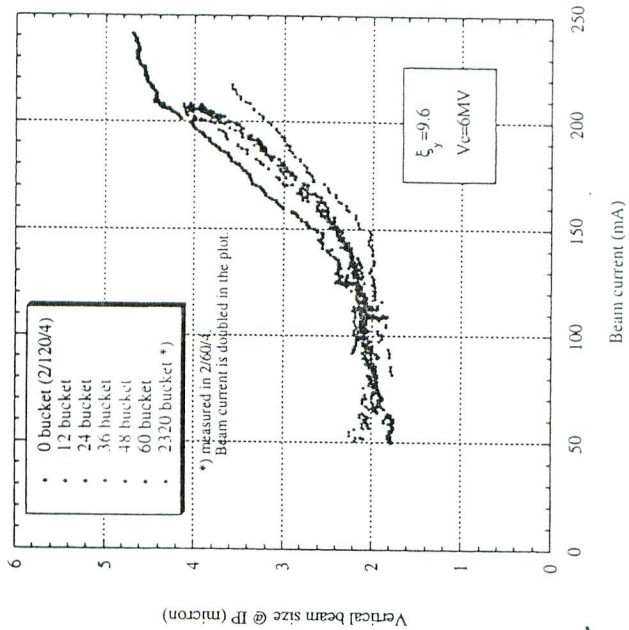


1 train/ring, 32 bunches/train
4 bucket spacing, 0.7 mA/bunch

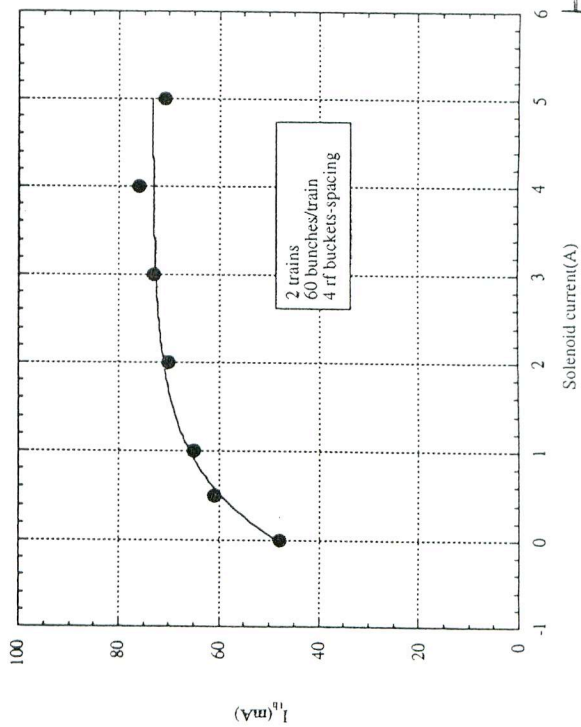
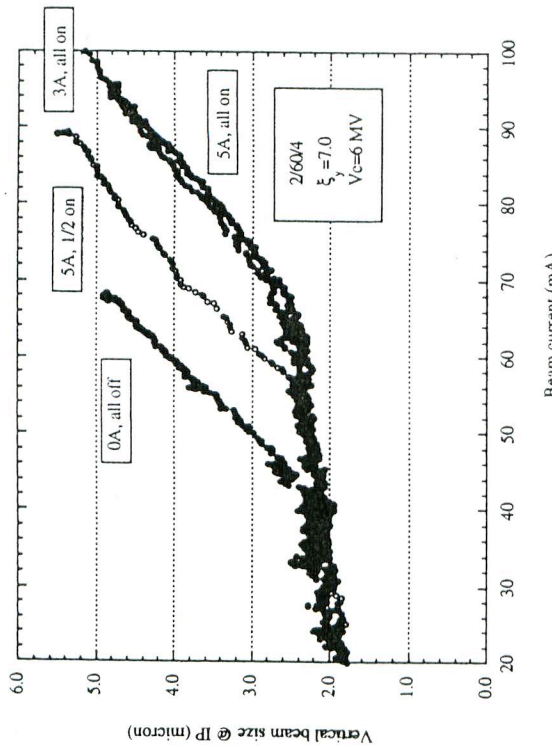
Effect of train length on the blow-up



Effect of train gap on the blow-up



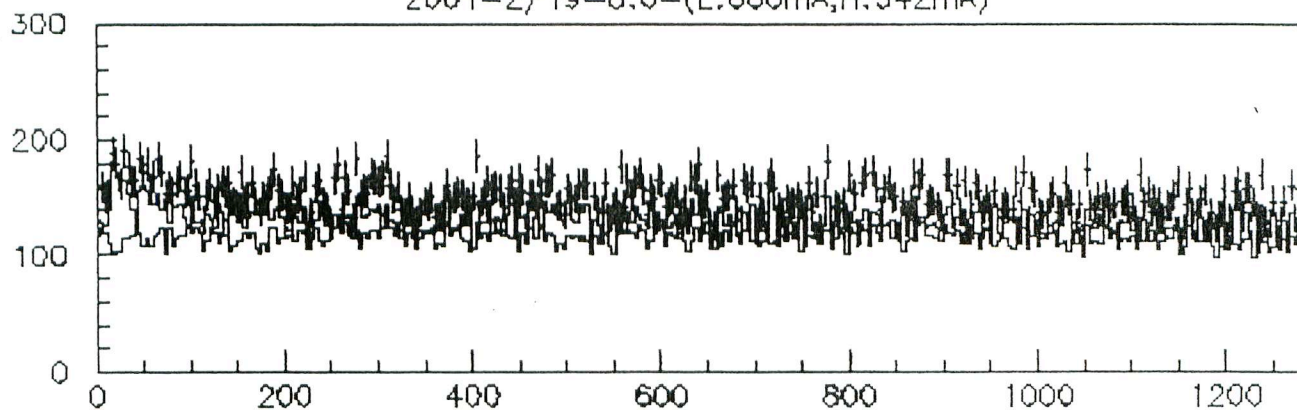
Effect of solenoid on vertical beam size (LER)



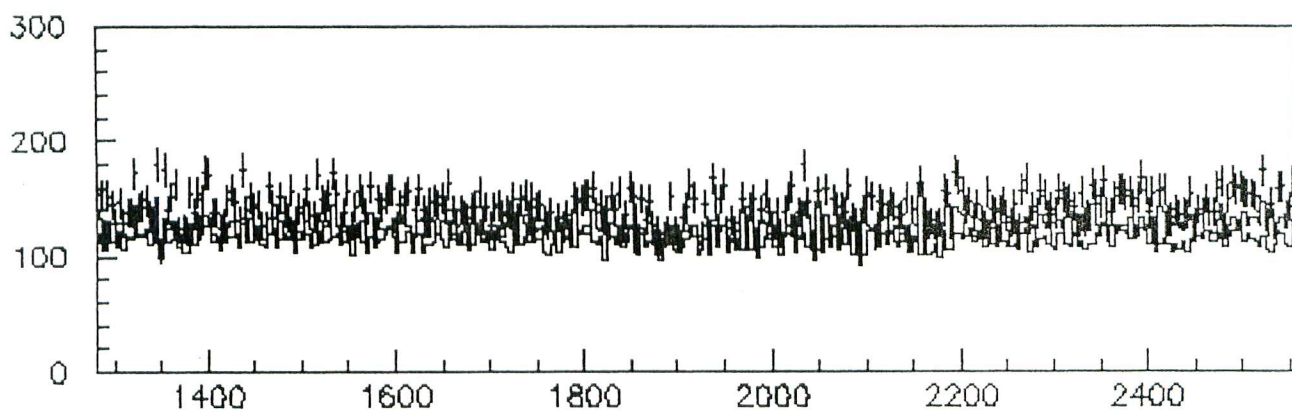
H. Fukuma

KEKB Belle ZDLM Bunch-by-Bunch Luminosity

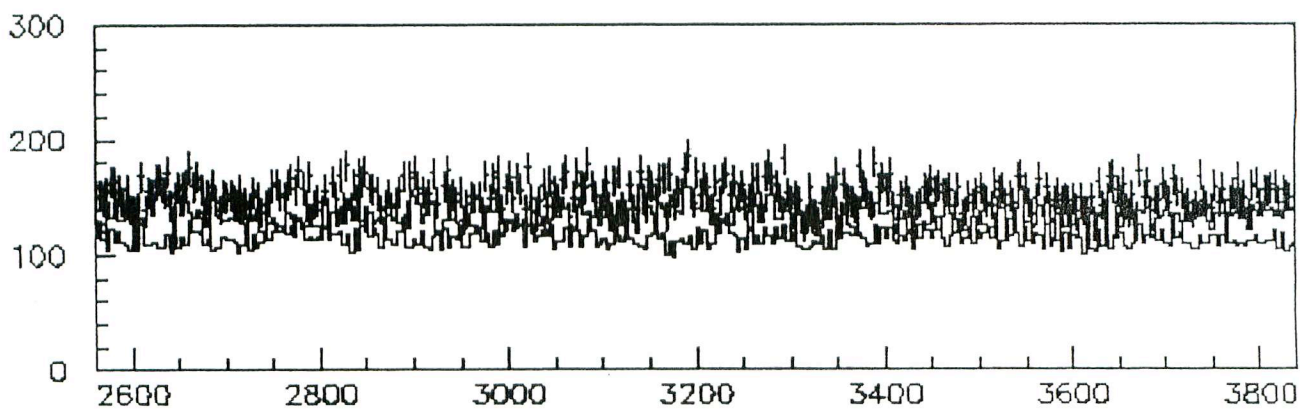
2001-2/19-8:0-(L:660mA,H:542mA)



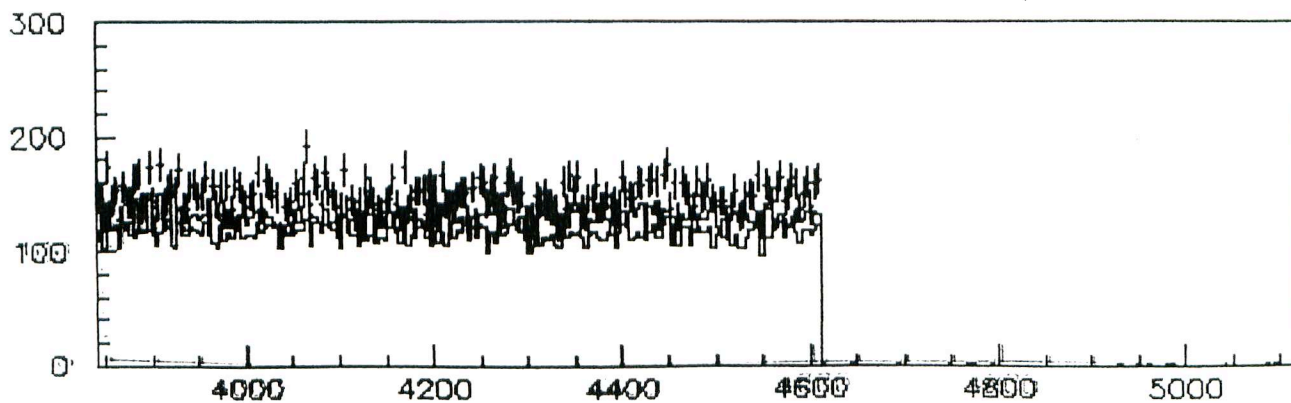
bunch number of 4219 turns



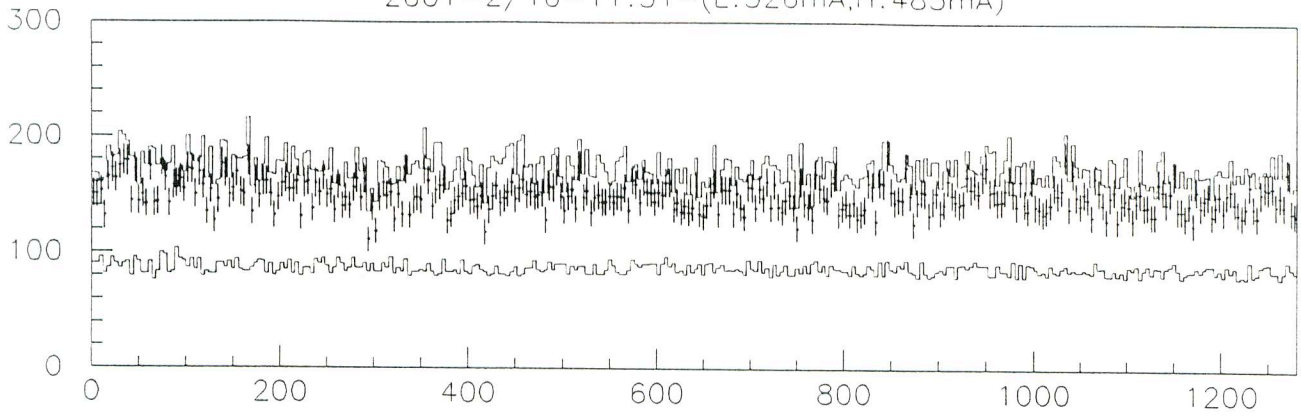
bunch number of 4219 turns



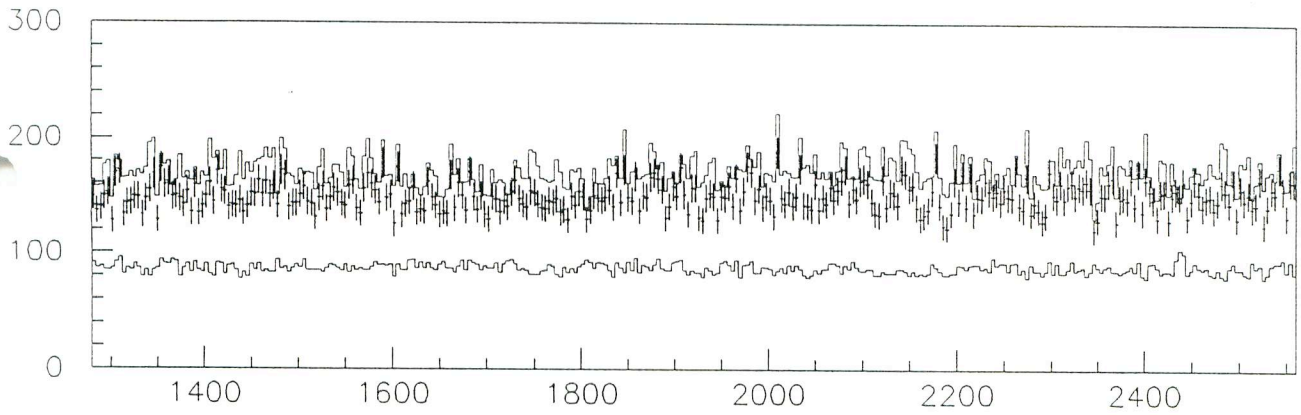
bunch number of 4219 turns



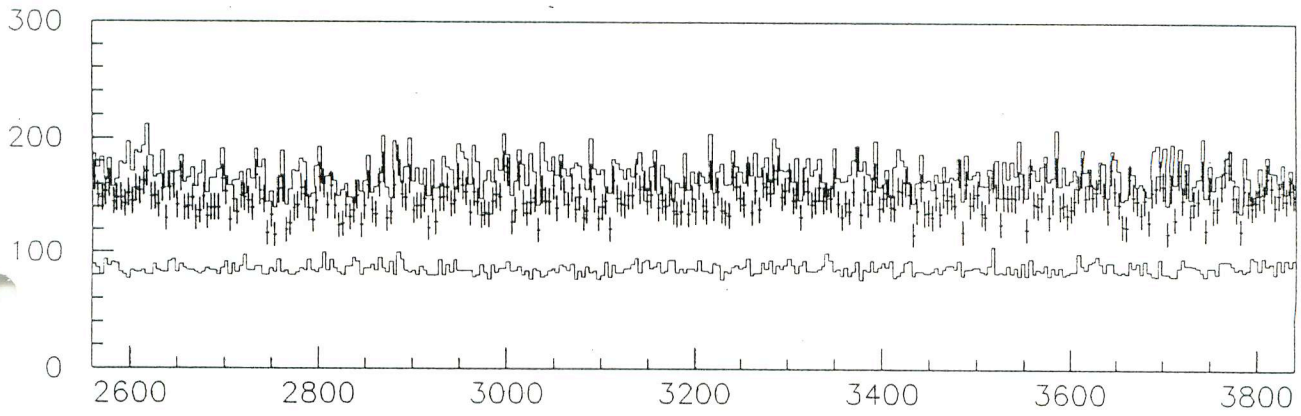
2001-2/16-11:31-(L:526mA,H:485mA)



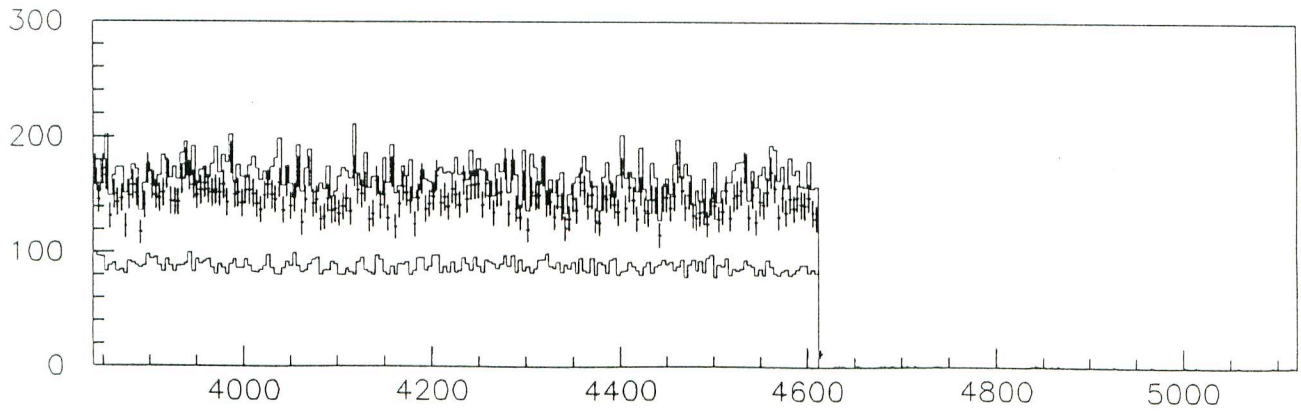
bunch number of 4663 turns



bunch number of 4663 turns



bunch number of 4663 turns



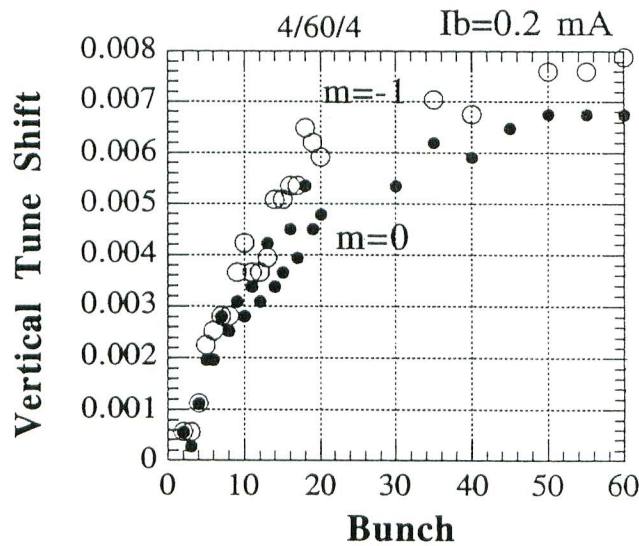
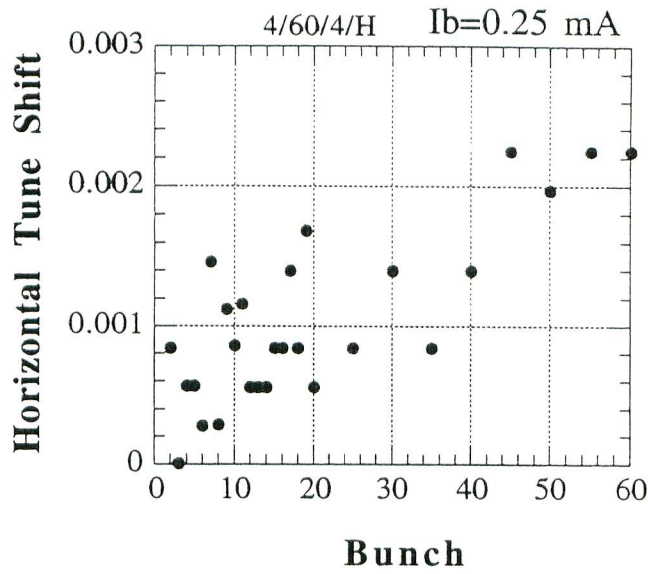
bunch number of 4663 turns

Jan. 26, 2000

Tune Shift along Bunch Train

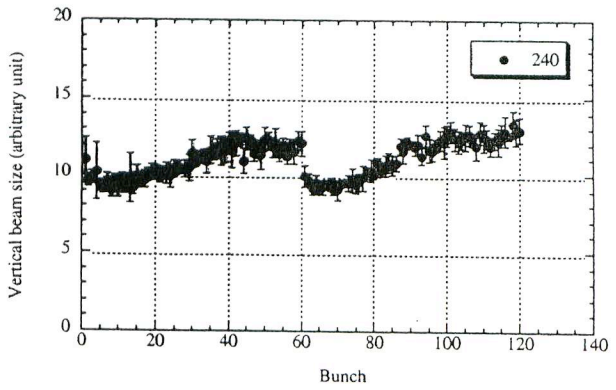
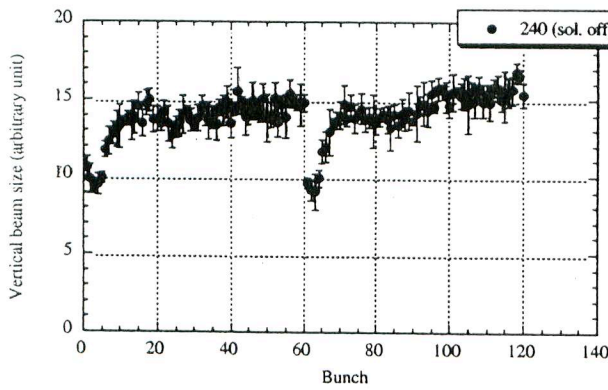
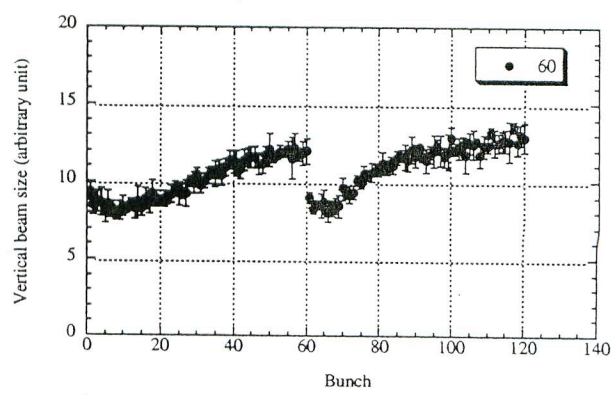
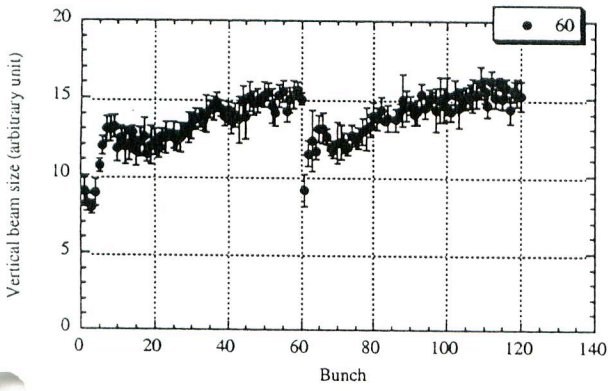
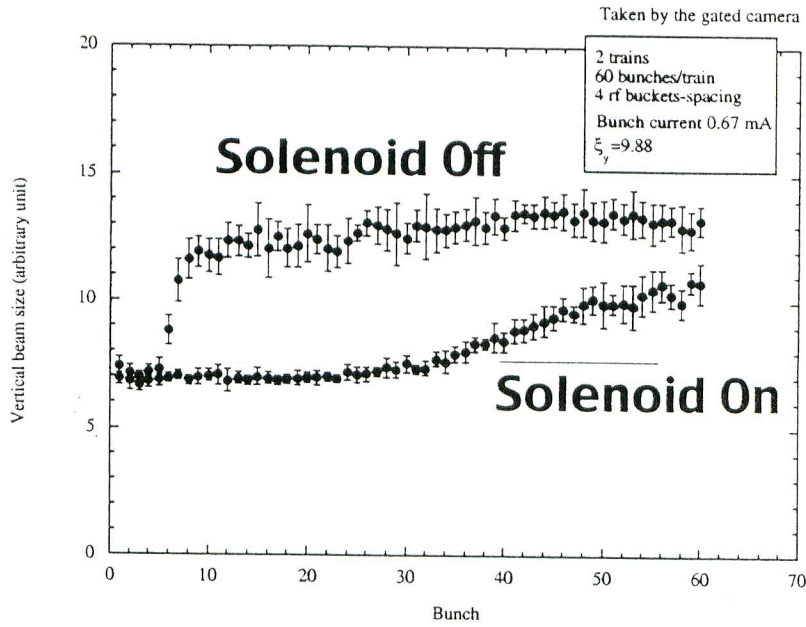
4-bucket spacing, $\xi_y = 5.0$, $\nu_s = 0.011$

$\xi_x = 3.75$



T. Teiri

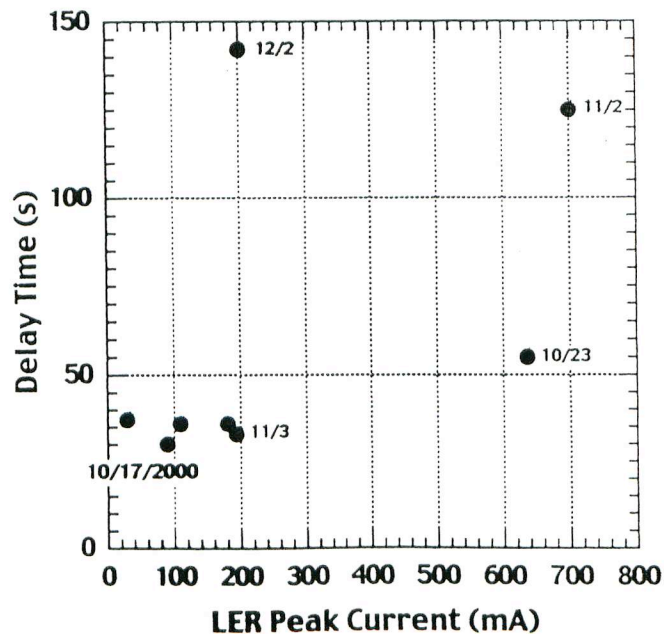
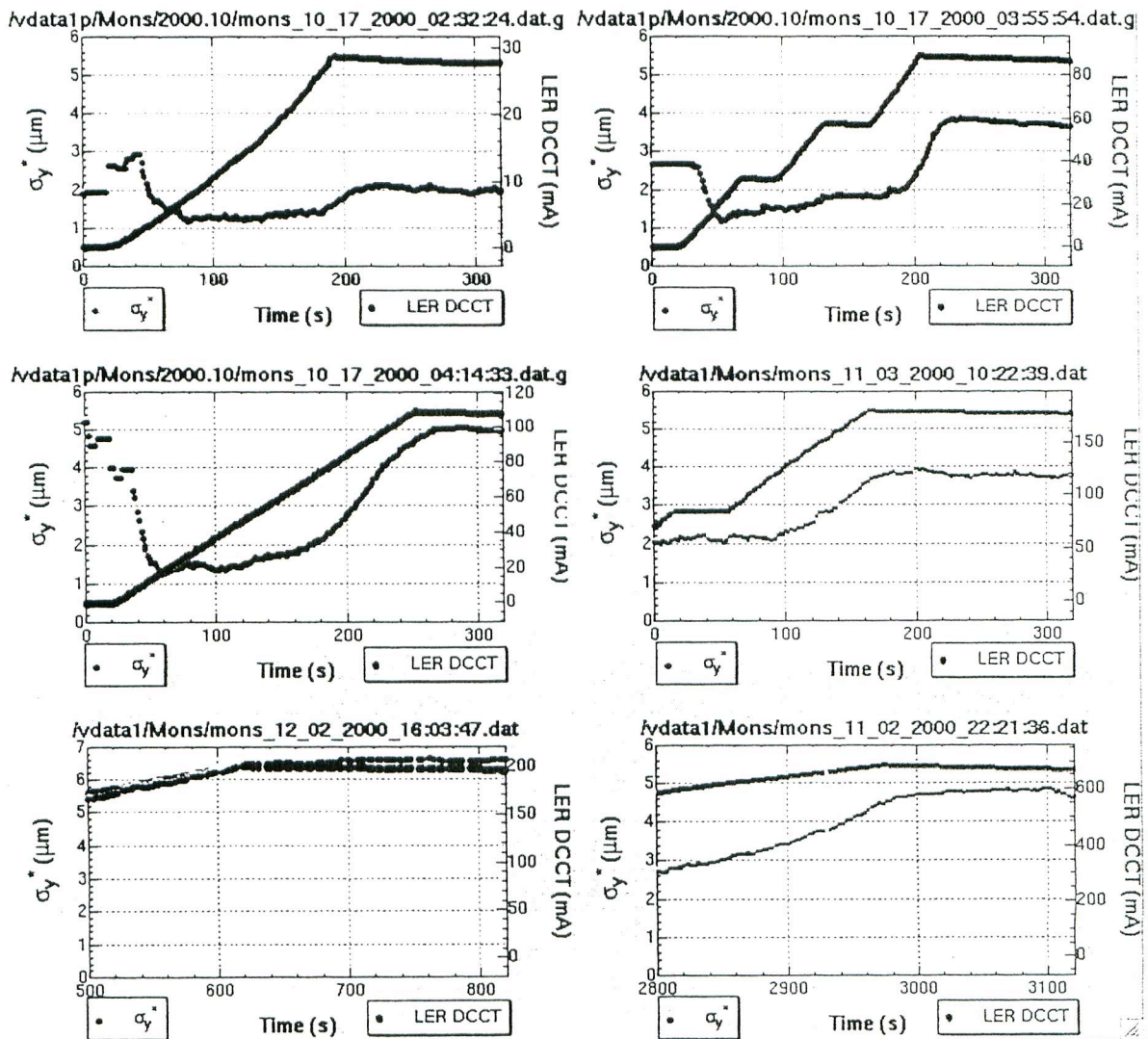
Beam size of each bunch by the Gated Camera

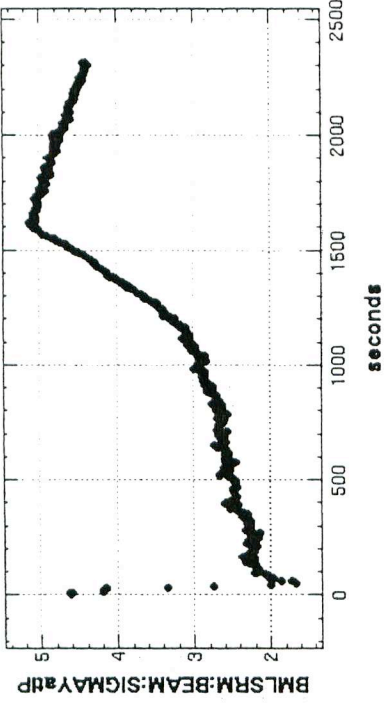
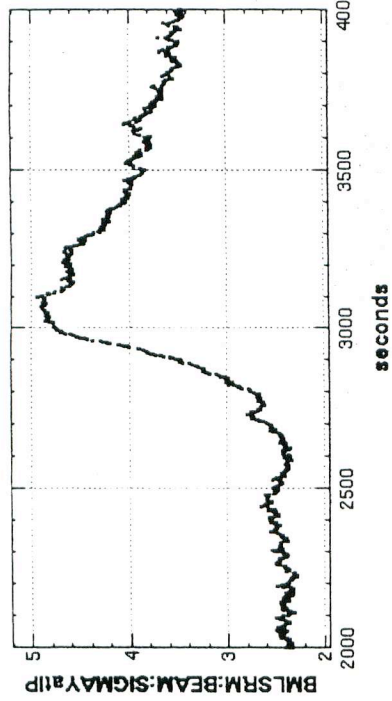


Solenoid Off

Solenoid On

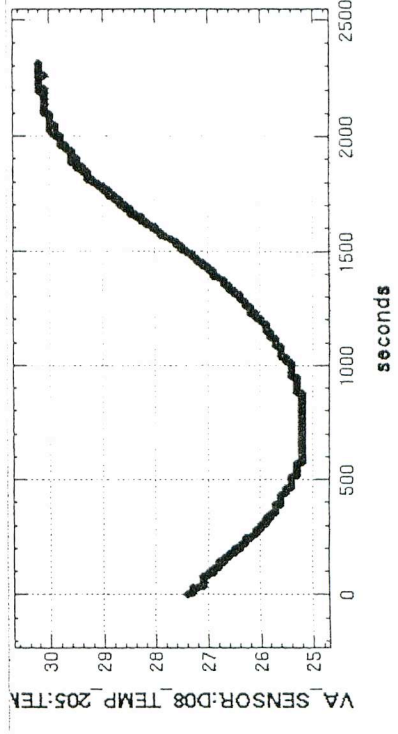
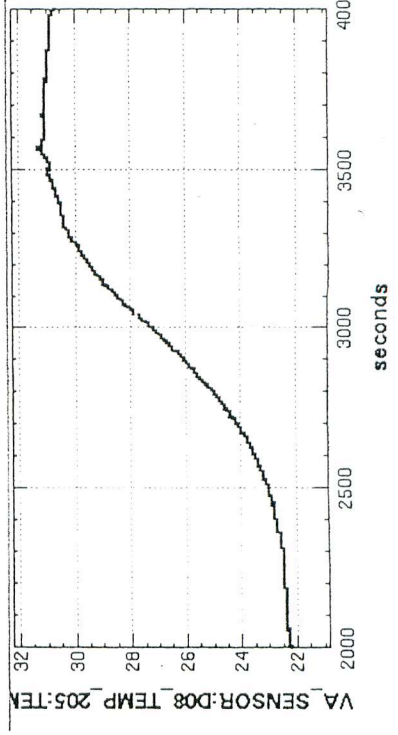
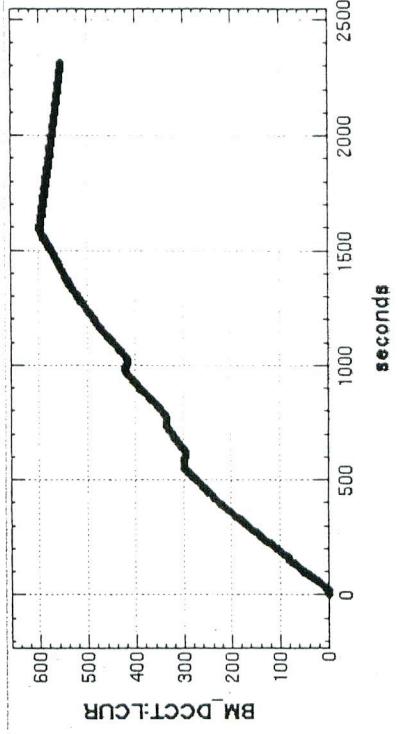
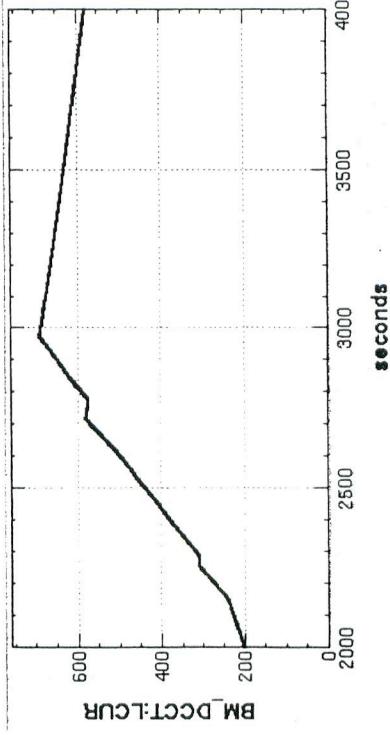
Variation of the delay of the beam size against the beam current





σ_y^*

LER DCCT



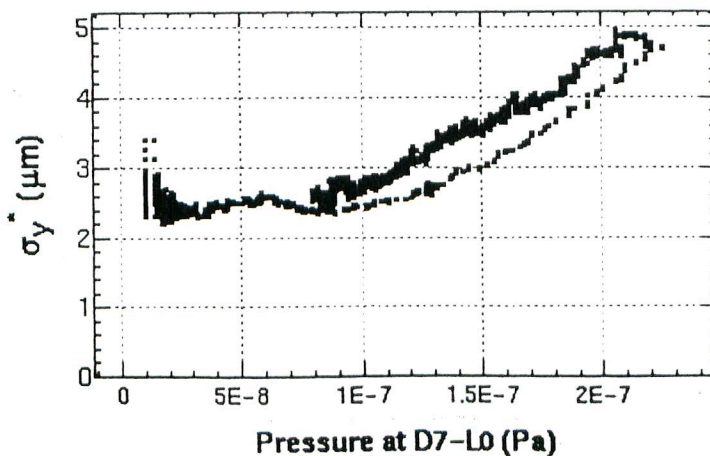
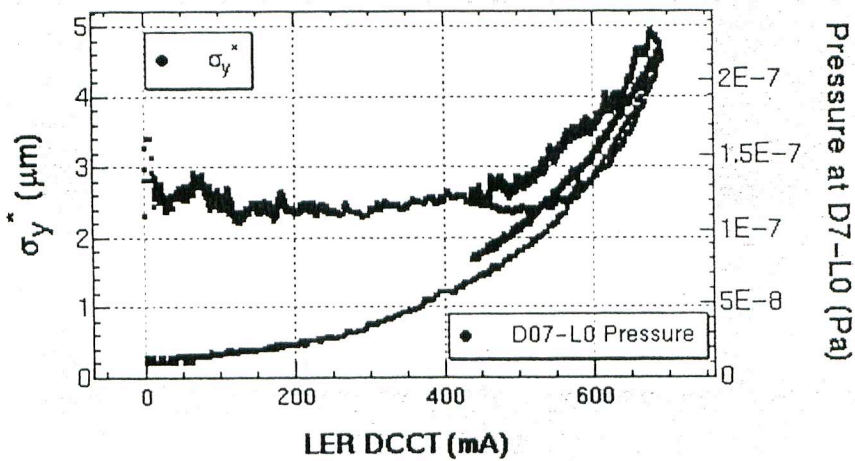
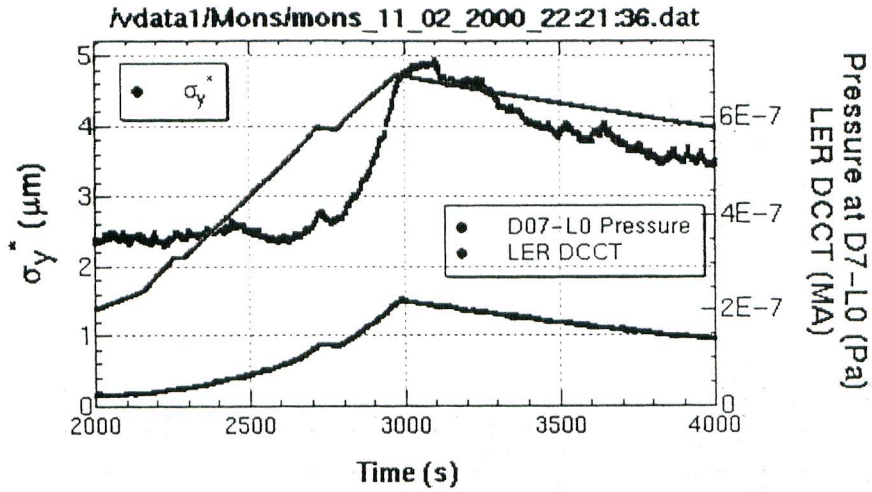
Temperature
of the mirror
chamber

Nov 2, 2000

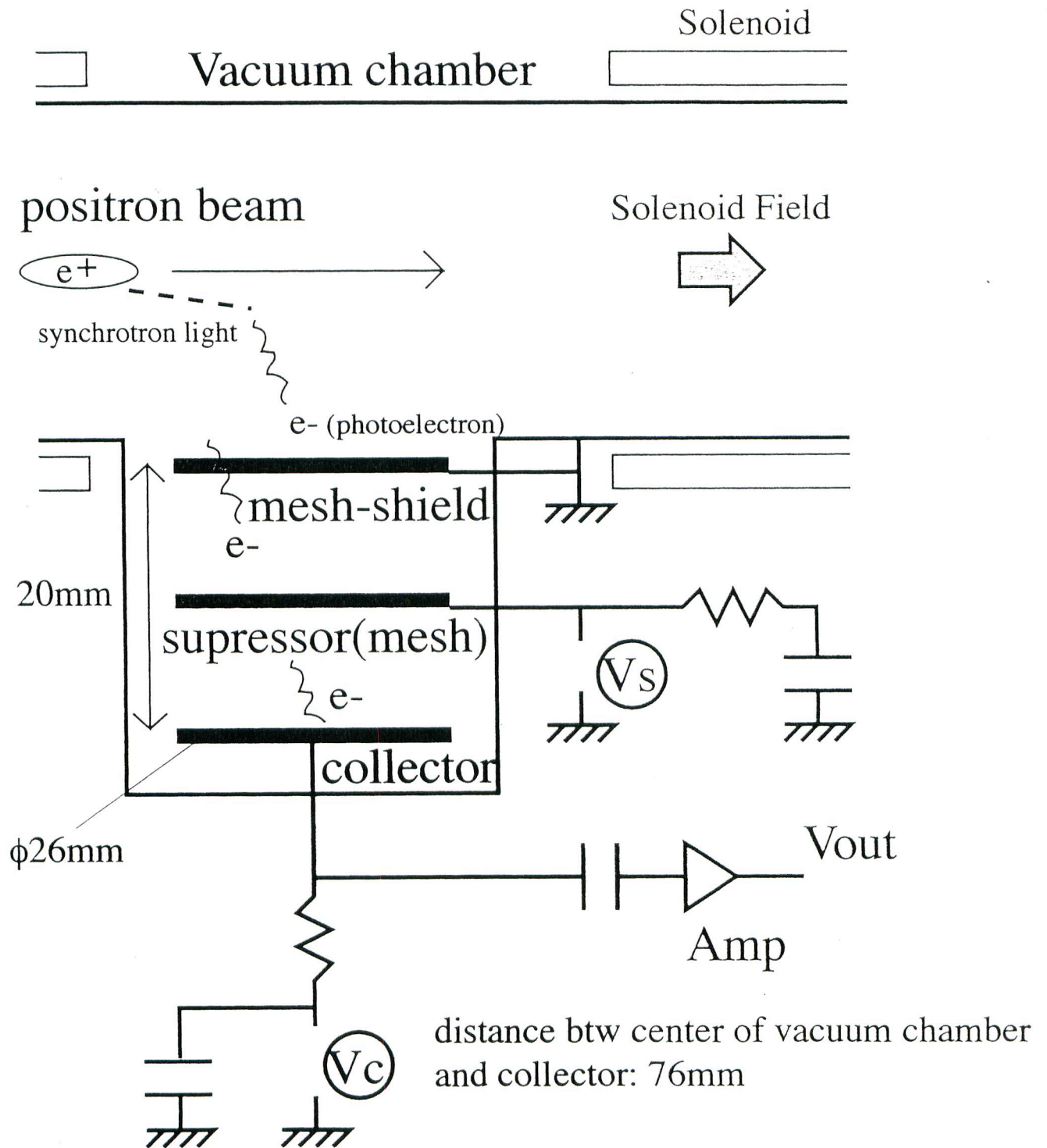
Jul 22, 2000

Some vacuum gauges show a similar pressure curve against the beam current, but

- their delay times look much shorter than the beam size's
- shapes are different from sizes in detail



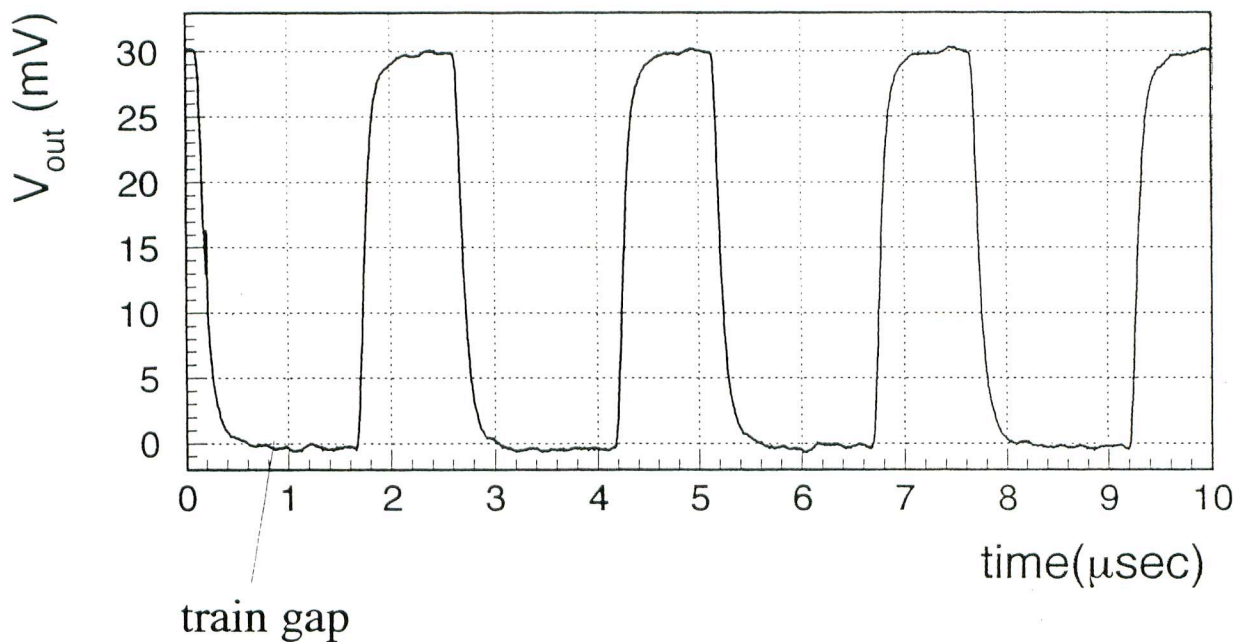
Schematic view of Photoelectron Detector



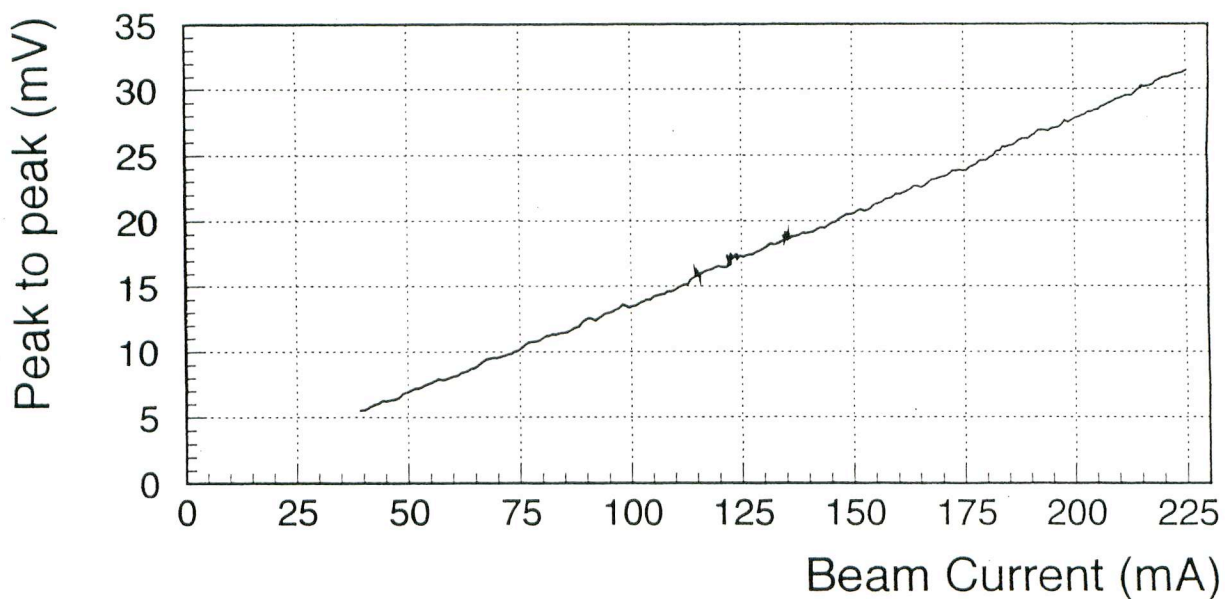
Y. Ohnishi

Pick-up current vs time

Beam current: 215mA ave. 128

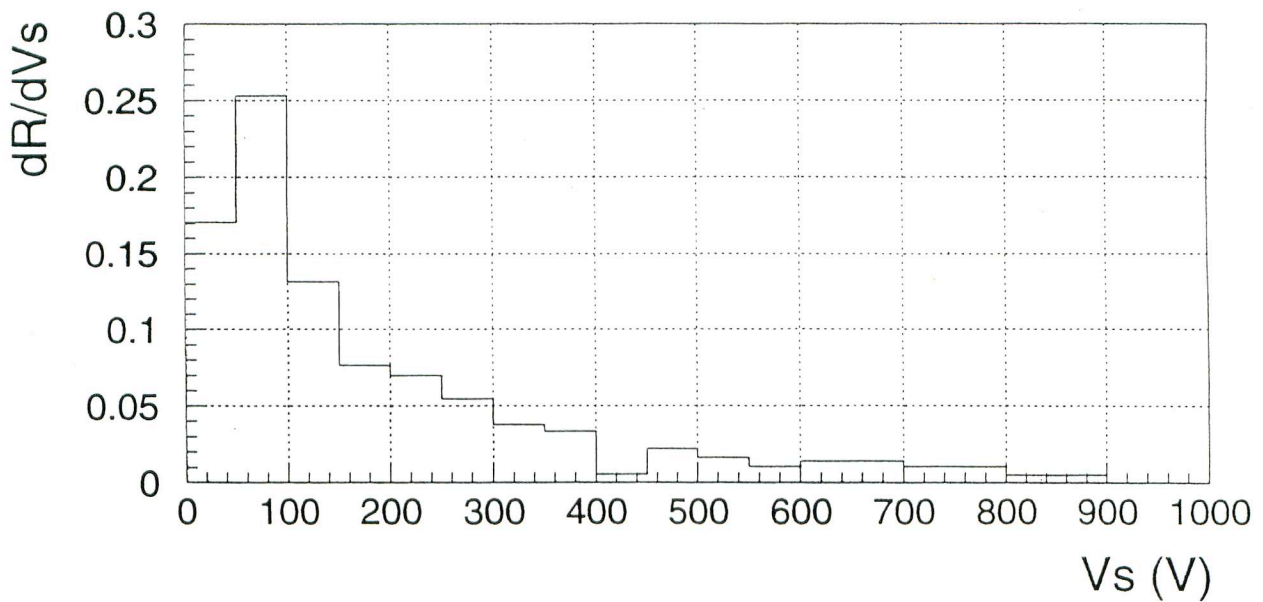
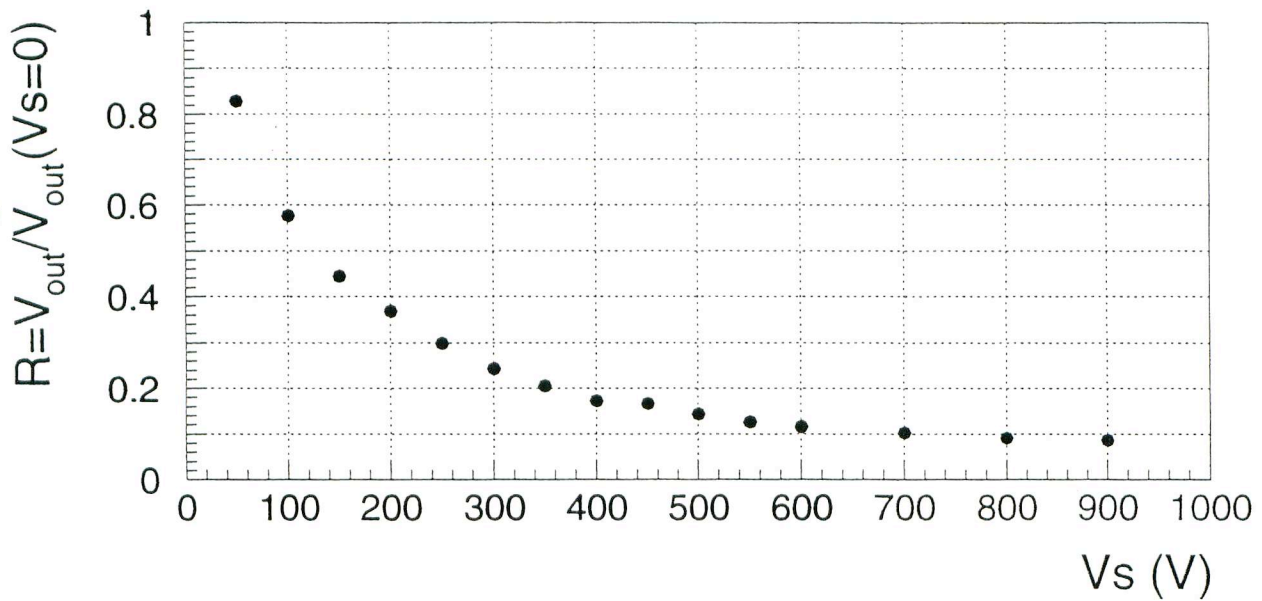


Pick-up current vs Beam Current

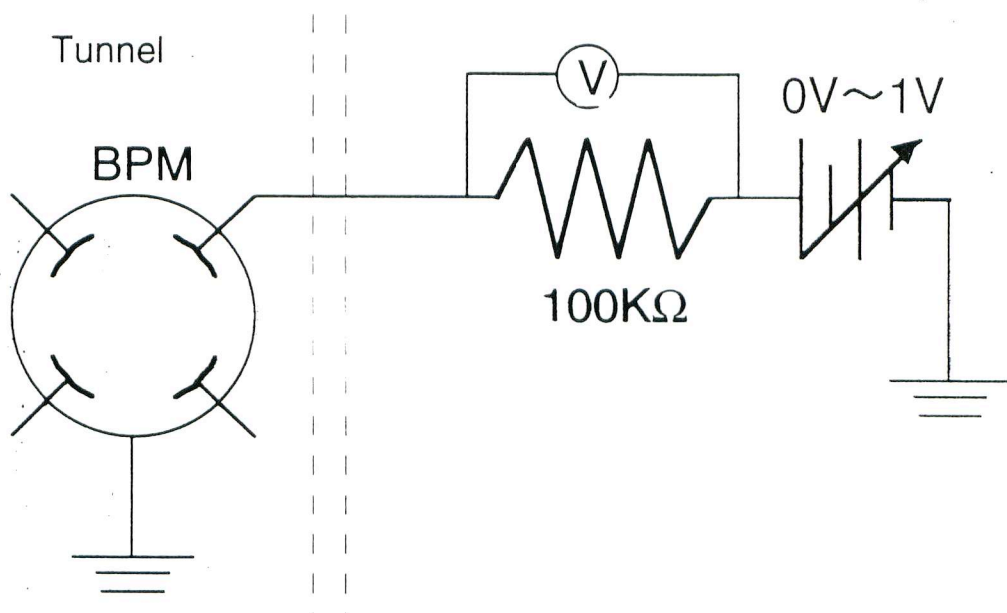


Y. Ohnishi

Energy Spectrum of Photoelectrons



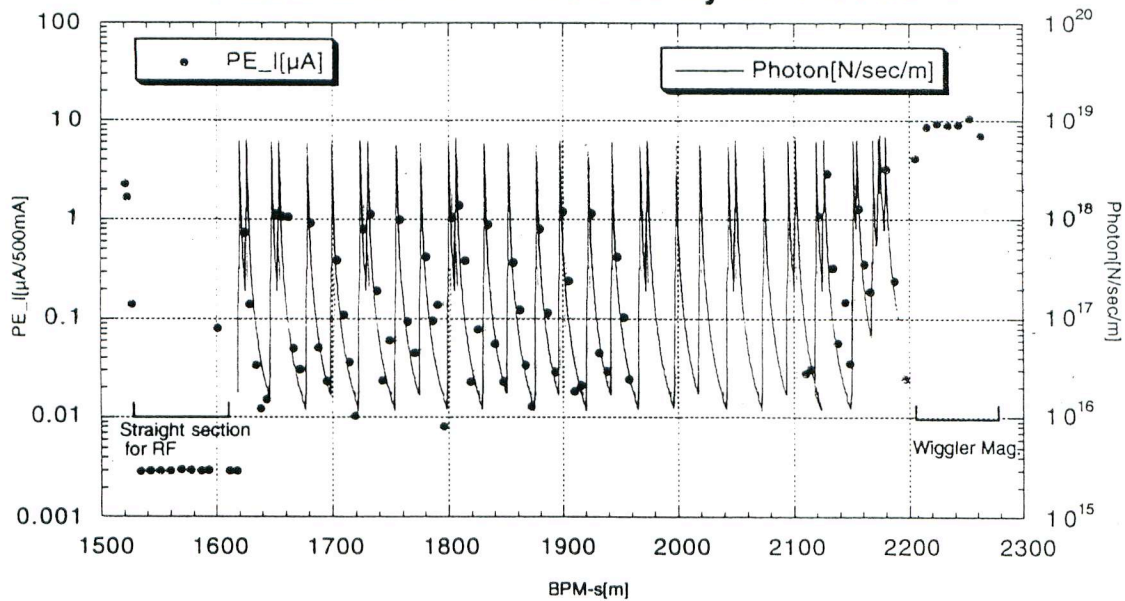
Y. Ohnishi



Setup for PE Measurement

1999/12/23

Photo Electron measured by BPM buttons



M. Tejima