

SuperKEKB Ring Optics

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Contents

- Lower Emittance Arc Cell
- New Coupling/Dispersion Corrector
- Travel Focus(Travel Waist)

Major Issues

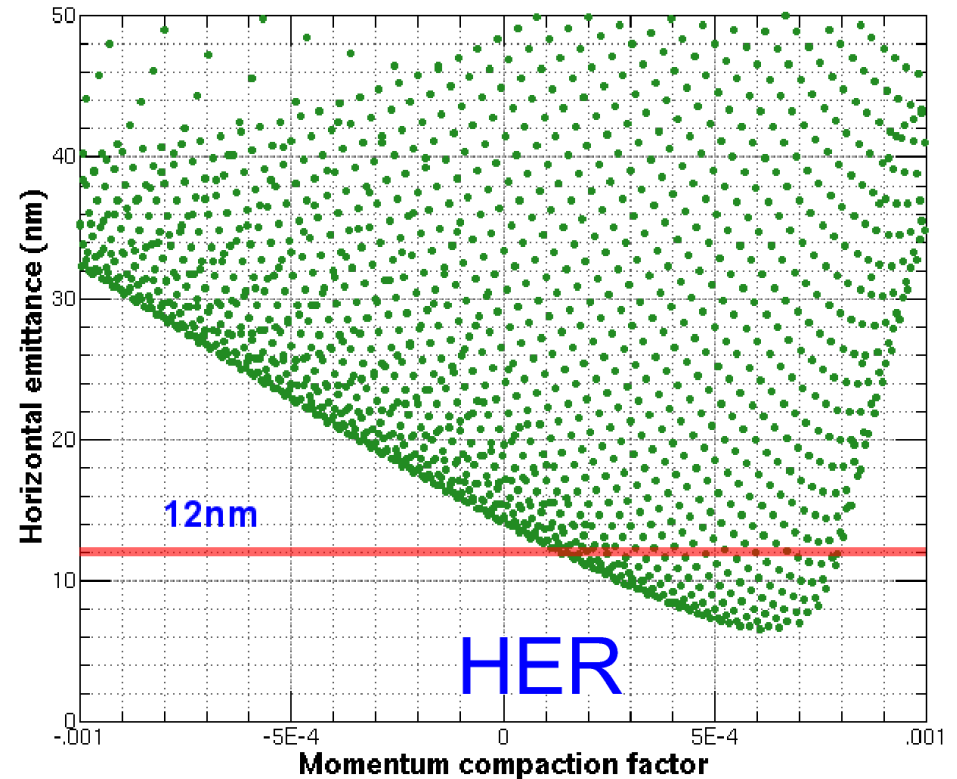
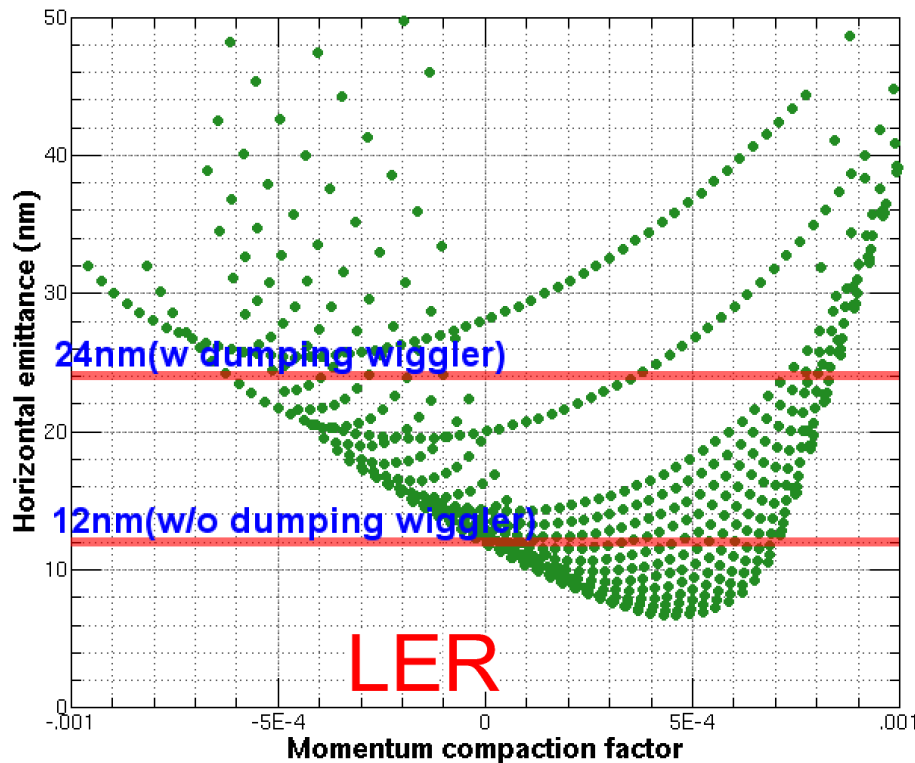
- Lower Horizontal Emittance than KEKB
 - Current KEKB emittance is 18/24nm(LEP/HER) @ 2008/12
 - Nominal SuperKEKB design is 12nm @ 2008/07/25

- New Coupling/Dispersion Corrector
 - New coupling/dispersion corrector is required instead of vertical closed bump based corrector.

- Travel Focus(Travel Waist)
 - High current operation with short bunch is unstable due to CSR instability.
 - Method to cure luminosity degradation by longer bunch operation is required.
 - ▶ We are discussing possibility to introduce 'Travel Focus' into LER optics.

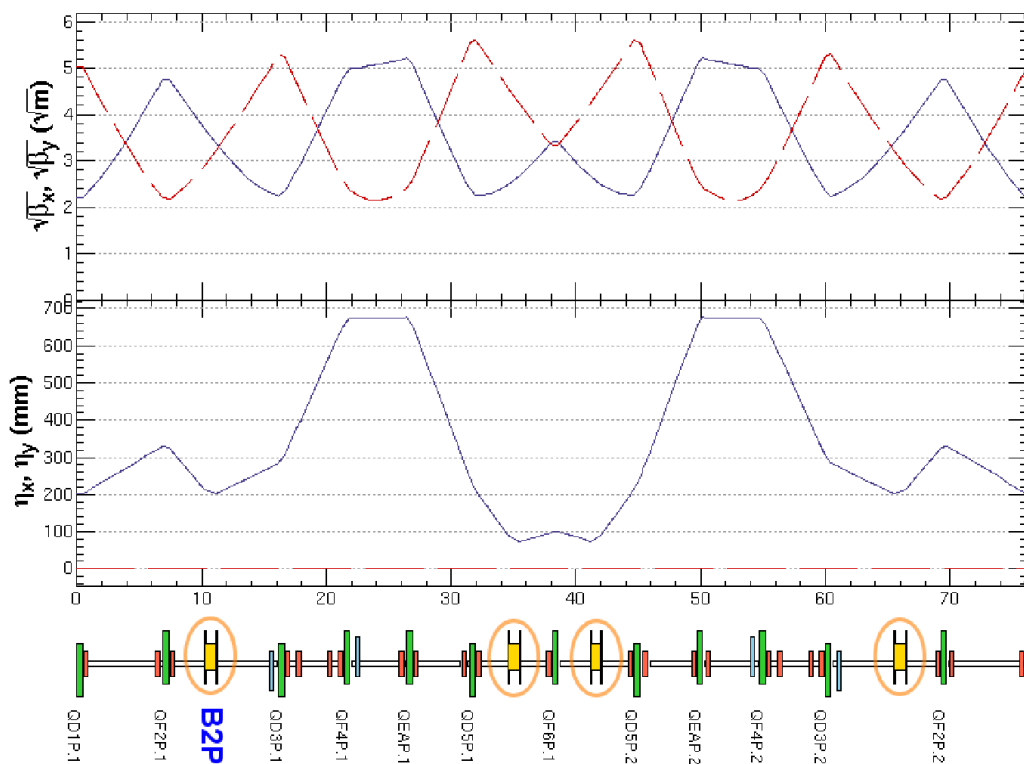
Variable Range of Arc Cell

- 12nm can be achieved by current KEKB arc cell.
- Negative α_c can't be selected in 12nm emittance case.
- LER could be operated at negative α_c by using damping wiggler.
- Ring emittance becomes one-half by using dumping wiggler.(LER)



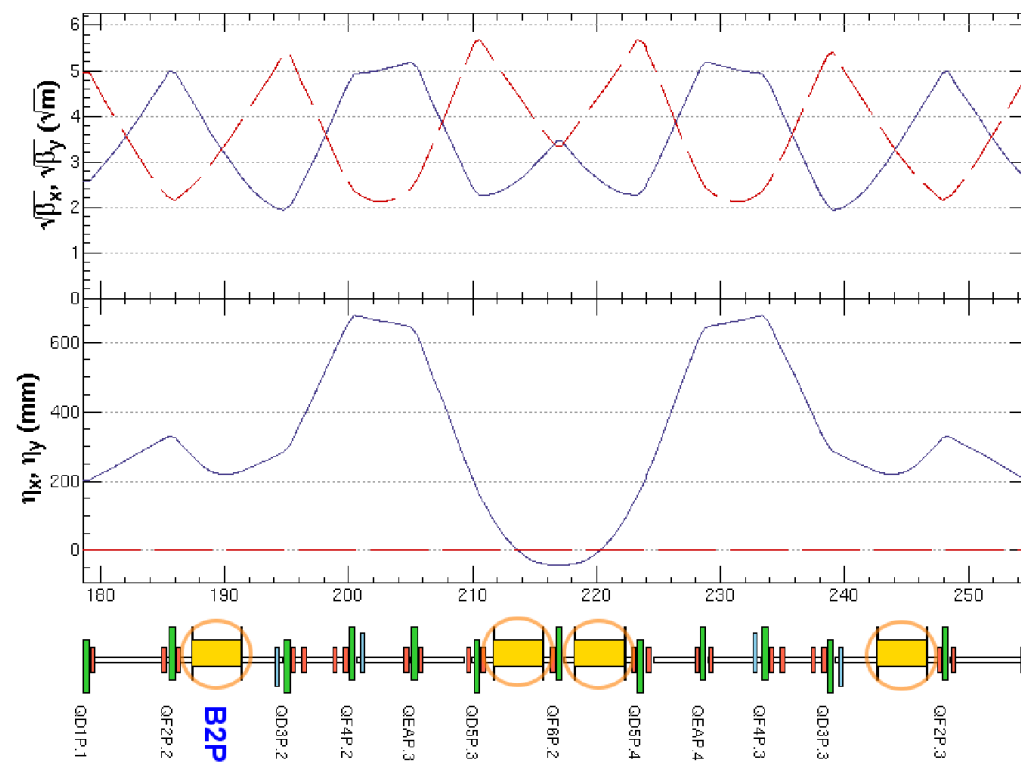
LER Low Emittance Option

- Replace B2P bending magnet with longer one.
- 1.1nm would be possible by using damping wiggler.
- Emittance from local chromaticity corrector is about 5nm.
 - ▶ Modification of local chromaticity corrector is required for low emittance optics.



Current B2P ($L_{\text{eff}} = .89\text{m}$)

$$\varepsilon_x \sim 6.8\text{nm}, \quad \alpha_c \sim 4.15 \times 10^{-4}$$

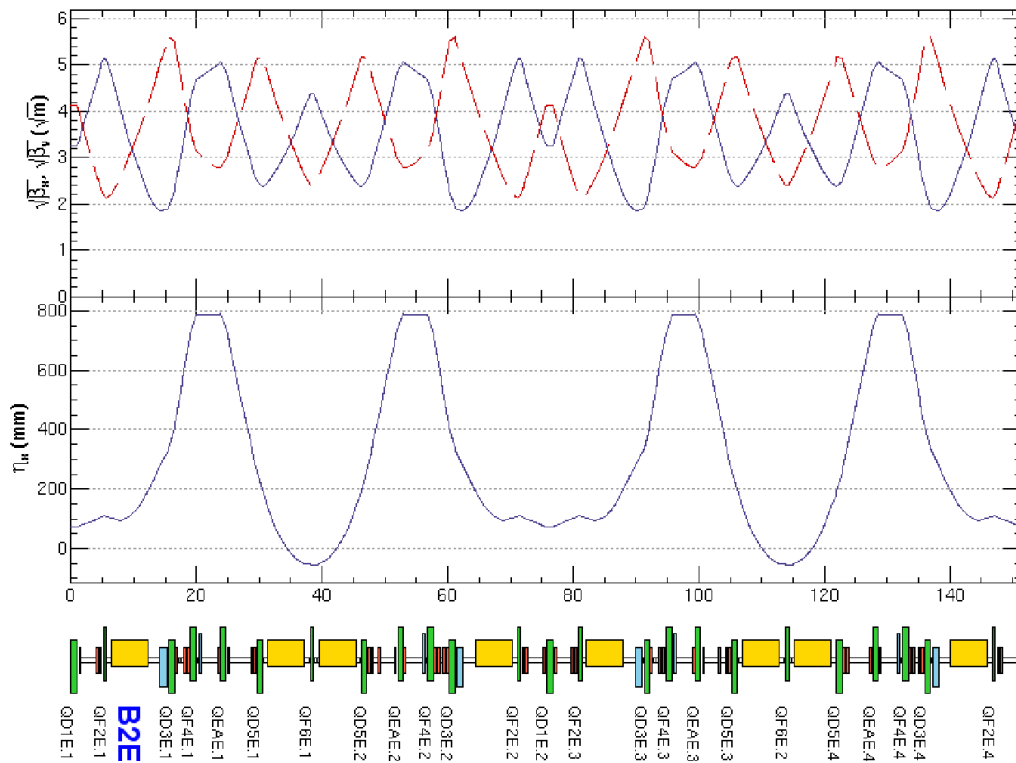


Longer B2P ($L_{\text{eff}} = 4.0\text{m}$)

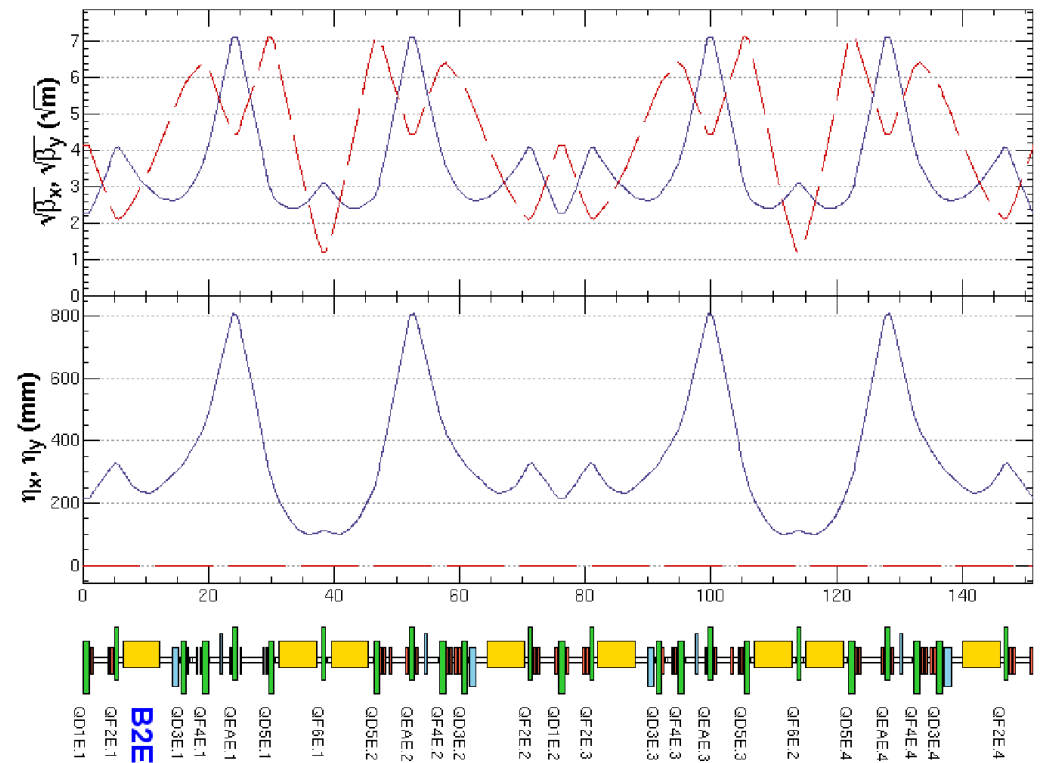
$$\varepsilon_x \sim 2.2\text{nm}, \quad \alpha_c \sim 3.52 \times 10^{-4}$$

HER Arc Cell

- No available space for extending B2E bending magnet.



$$\varepsilon_x \sim 11.0 \text{ nm}$$



$$\varepsilon_x \sim 6.08 \text{ nm}$$

New Coupling/Dispersion Corrector[1]

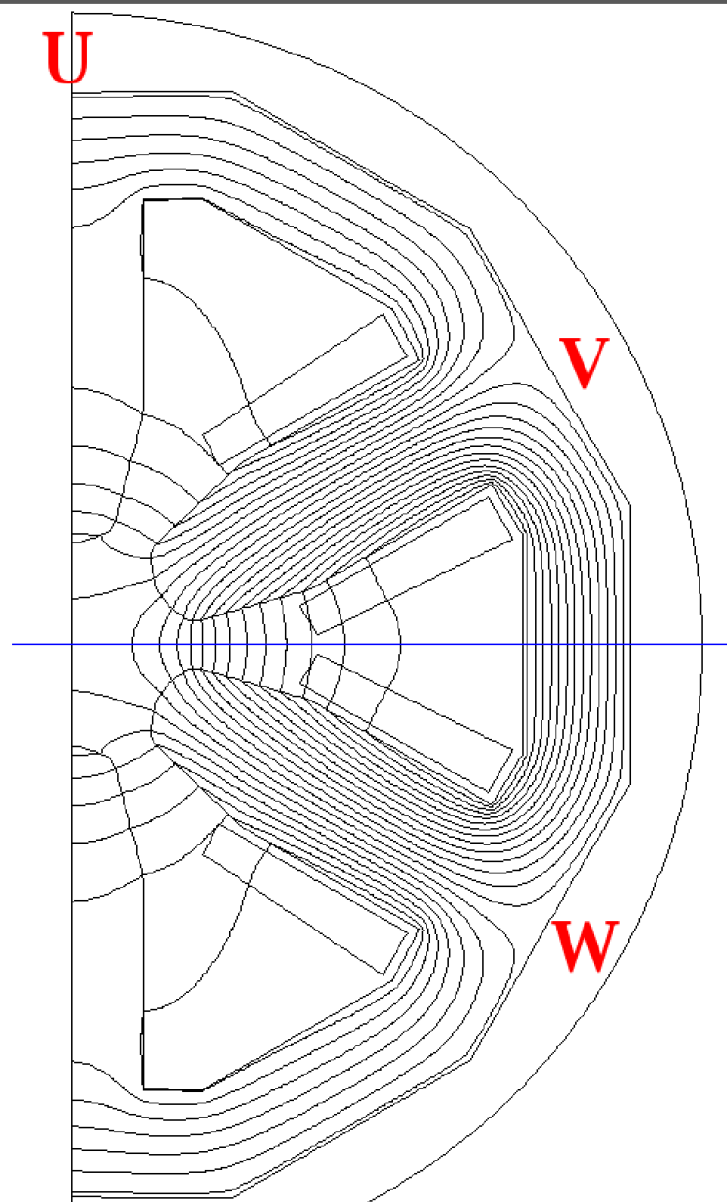
- Coupling/Dispersion Corrector of KEKB
 - Normal/Skew Q field from horizontal/vertical displacement at sextupole magnets are used for coupling/dispersion corrector.
 - It is used not only for global correction but also for IP knob.
 - Corrector strength depends on sextupole strength related to optics and chromaticity correction.
 - Chromaticity of IP coupling/dispersion is not controlled.
 - ▶ These chromaticity is pointed out as source of luminosity degradation from beam-beam simulation.
- Vertical Bump Height Limitation at SuperKEKB
 - Vertical local bump height for coupling/dispersion correction is limited by SR light direction at high current operation with antechamber.

New corrector without vertical bump is required.

New Coupling/Dispersion Corrector[2]

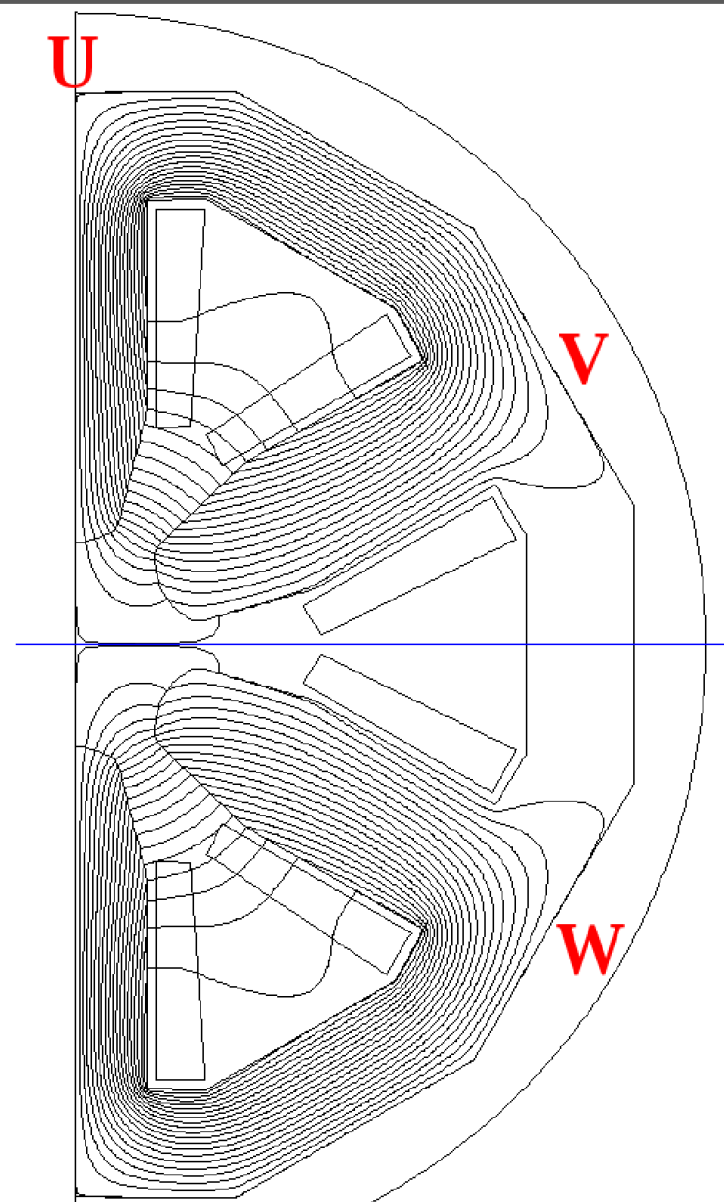
- Normal/Skew Q Excitation of Sextupole
 - Auxiliary winding is already included into KEKB magnets.
 - ▶ Under testing at HER sextupole (SD7TRE.1)
 - Install new power supplies for skew quadrupole excitation.
 - ▶ Horizontal bump for normal quadrupole field could be used for SuperKEKB.
 - ▶ Individual skew quadrupole magnet may be necessary for IP coupling/dispersion knob.
- Skew Sextupole for Coupling Chromaticity
 - Installing 4 family for LER and 10 family for HER as a trial.
 - ▶ It would be imported into SuperKEKB design, if this trial succeeded.

Normal/Skew Q by using Sextupole



U Normal Q Excitation

$$I_U = 0, I_V = -I_W$$

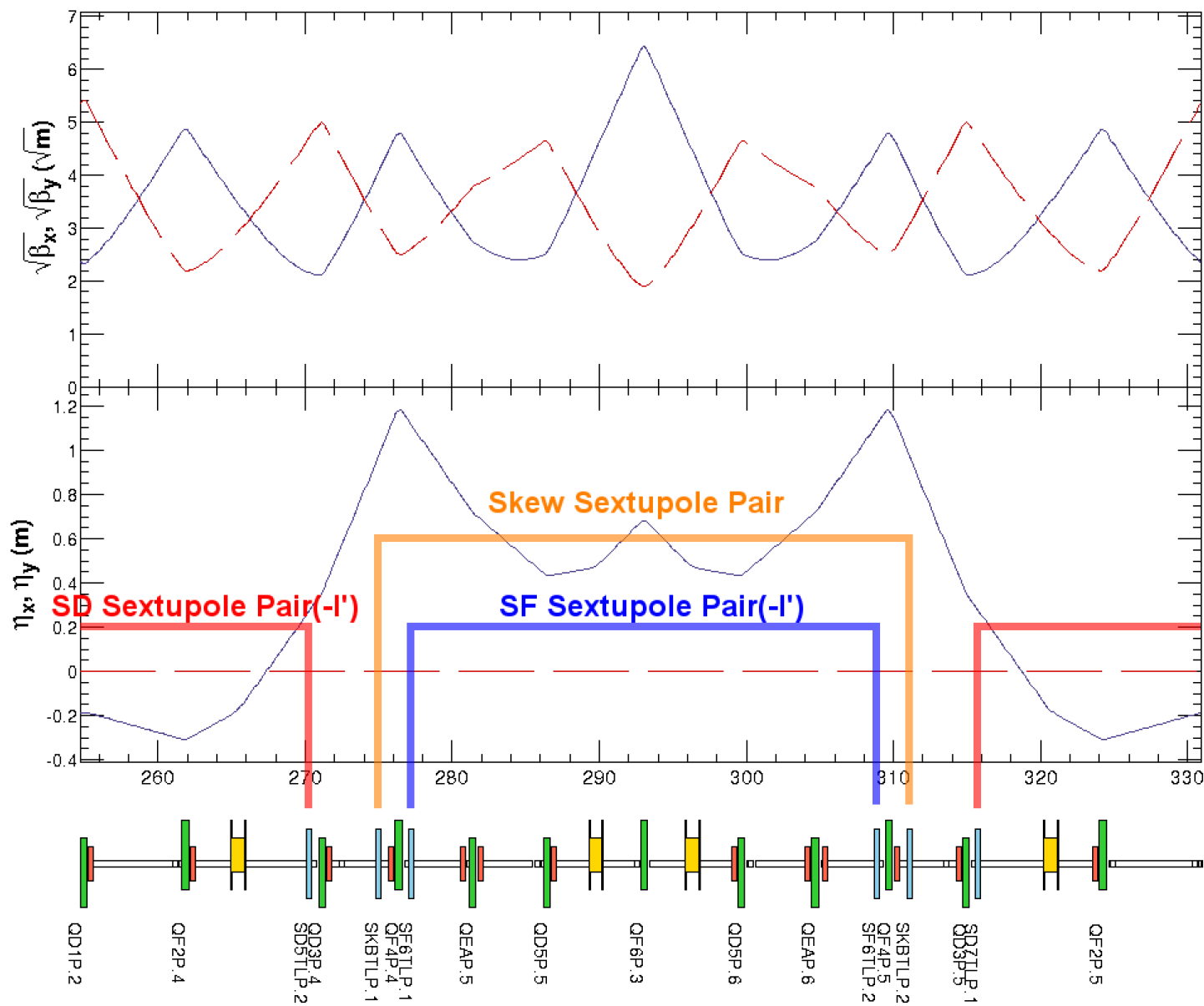


U Skew Q Excitation

$$I_U = -I_V = -I_W$$

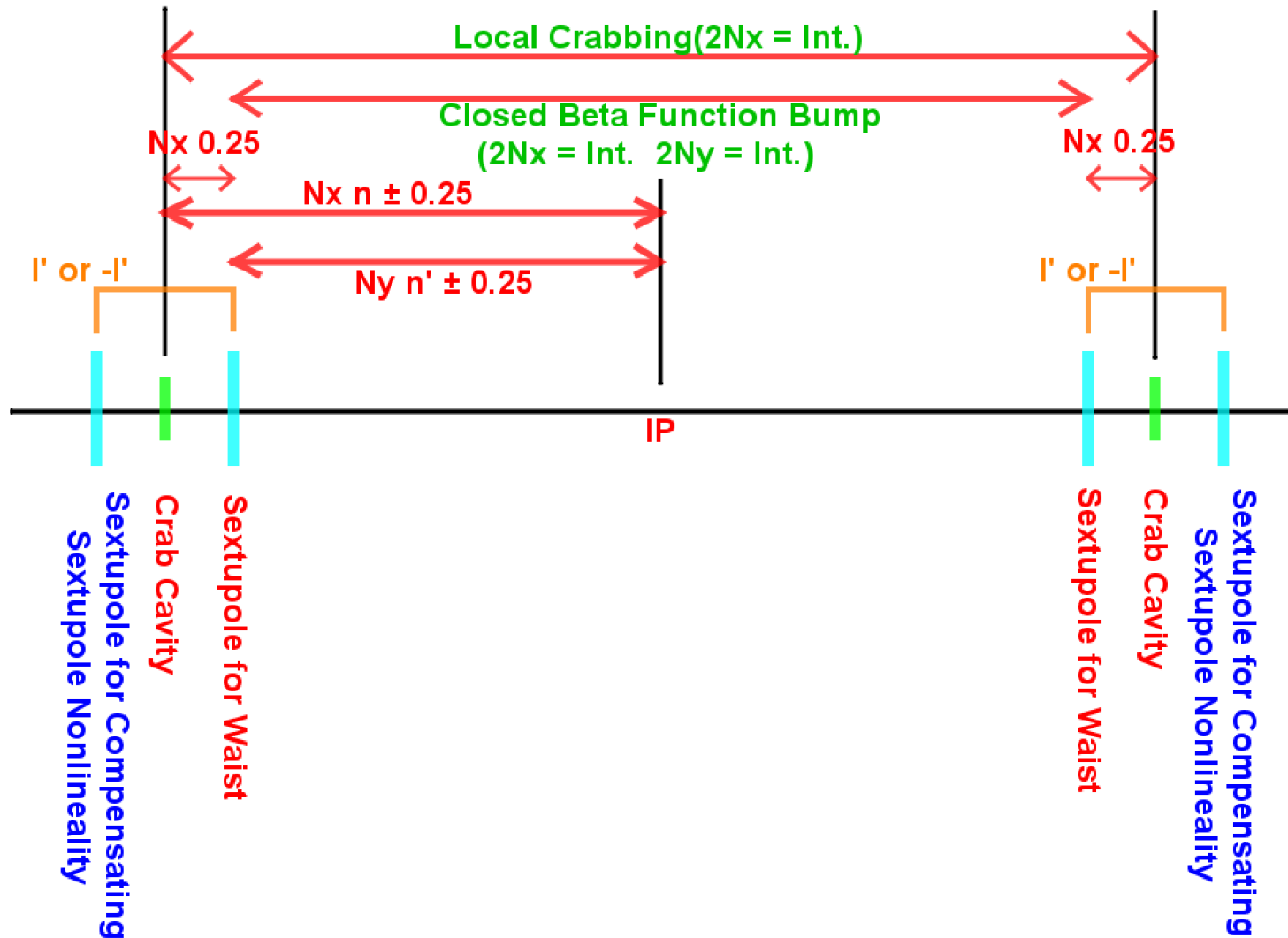
Skew Sextupole for KEKB

- Replace unused vertical steering magnet for QF4 with skew sextupole.

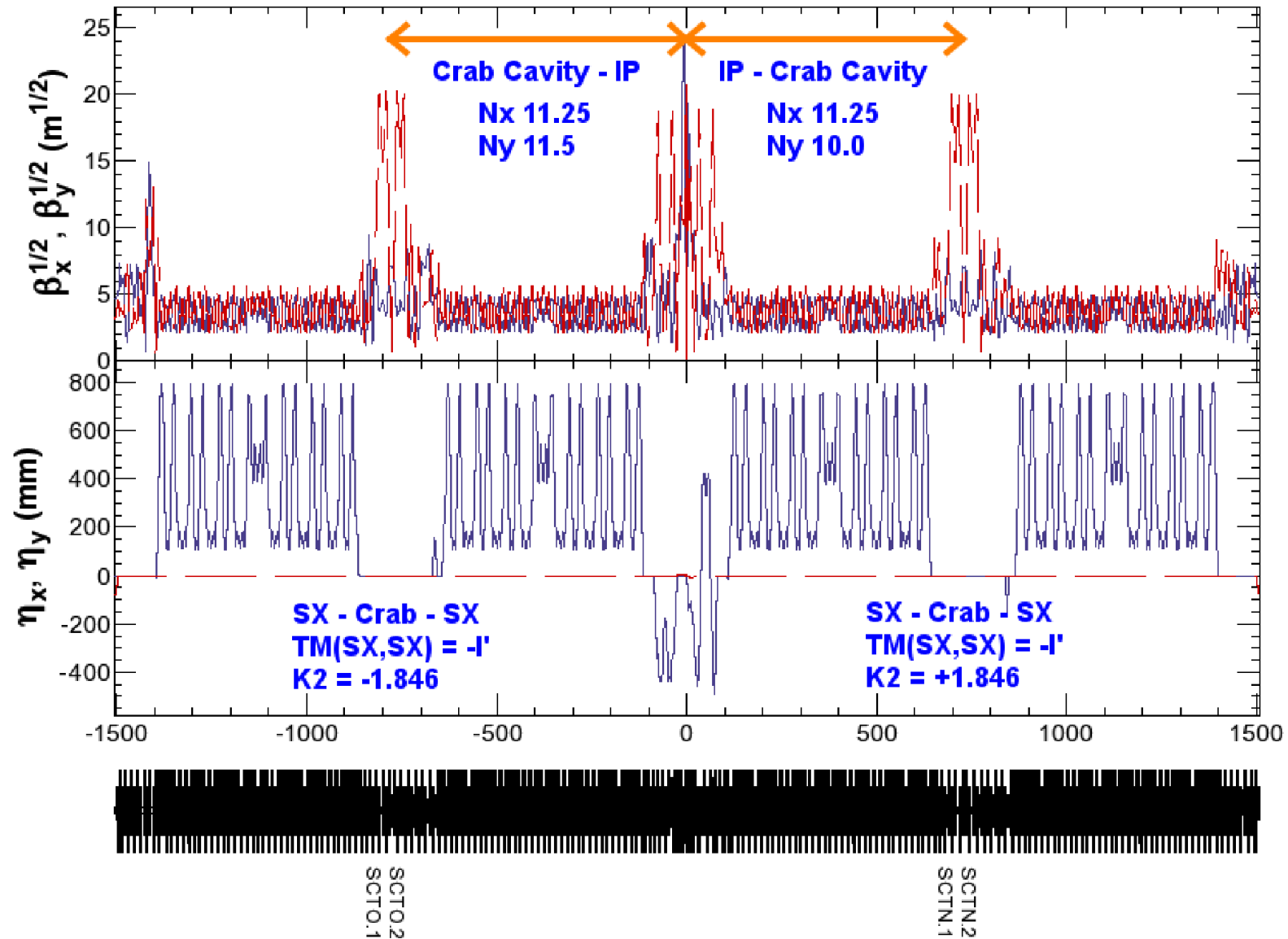


Travel Focus

Travel Focus = Crab Crossing + z-dependent Waist
 Crab Crossing = z-dependent horizontal displacement
 z-dependent Waist = z-dependent β function
 = z-dependent horizontal displacement + Sextupole



LER Travel Focus Example[1]



- New cryogenic infrastructure is required for OHO.

LER Travel Focus Example[2]

- Install 2 set of 'SX-Crab-SX' unit into NIKKO
 - Required number of quadrupoles for 'SX-Crab-SX' unit
 - ▶ 2 for Crab Cavity β_x , ϕ_x (IP-C.C.)
 - ▶ 1 for Sextupole ϕ_y (IP-SX)
 - ▶ 1 for ϕ_x between Sextupole and Crab Cavity
 - ▶ 4 for -l' cell condition($\Delta \phi_x = \Delta \phi_y = \pi$, β_x , β_y)
 - ▶ 1 for Sextupole β_y
 - Required number of quadrupoles for Twiss/Tune matching
 - ▶ 4 for Twiss parameter matching(β_x , β_y , α_x , α_y)
 - ▶ 2 for betatron tune matching(ν_x , ν_y)
- Total 24 quadrupoles are required.
 - This is possible.
 - ▶ 25 quadrupoles in NIKKO, OHO.
 - ▶ 28/36 quadrupoles in FUJI/TSUKUBA.
 - Implement & Operation would be difficult.
 - ▶ Interference with HER magnets should be solved.
 - ▶ Tune must be controlled by quadrupoles between crab cavities.