IR Imperfection and Dynamic Aperture in SuperKEKB and Dynamic Aperture Study of CEPC

H. Sugimoto

High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK)



This Talk

The effect of IR imperfection on dynamic aperture in SuperKEKB

- IR Modeling
- SuperKEKB dynamic aperture (DA)
- DA and error fields from the final focus magnets

 Dynamic aperture study of CEPC (very preliminary)
Preliminary DA study and comments on the CEPC lattice based on the experience of the SuperKEKB lattice design.



IR Imperfection and Dynamic Aperture in SuperKEKB

H. Sugimoto, Y. Ohnishi, A. Morita, H. Koiso, K. Oide

High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK)

A New Luminosity Frontier



SuperKEKB An upgrade project of KEKB for a new luminosity frontier.

Final Focus System (QCS)



- All magnets except for QC1Ps have iron or permendur yoke for preventing leakage fields to the opposite beam line.
- Canceller coils are installed in the HER beam line to suppress the leakage fields from QC1Ps.
- All magnets have superconducting corrector coils.
 - Normal&Skew Dipole, Skew Quad
- Octcupole and sextupole coils are also available.

DA and Touschek Lifetime

Touschek lifetime is optimized with Down-hill simplex method.
Almost reached the target lifetime, 600 sec.



QCS Imperfection

Unexpected normal and skew sextupole have been observed.

- Amplitude is ~0.1% of the quadrupole field.
- Likely due to misalignment of the main coils of a few tens of μ m.

Field profile along QC1P prototype



How much impact on the dynamic aperture?

Numerical Study

- Thin lens sextupoles are inserted to QC1L and QC1R.
- Their magnitudes are identical, while signs are independent.
- Evaluate DA for 4 possible combinations of signs at each error amplitude.



DA Improvement by Corrector Coil

- Introduce sextupole error to ALL QCs.
- Check whether we can mitigate DA degradation by optimizing the corrector strength.



▶ DA degradation is improved, but B3/B2 < 0.1% is preferable.

Recent Field Measurement

Magnet group improved the assembling process of the coil.
Now the sextupole field strength is much smaller.

	Measurement		Design	
n	Skew A _n /B ₂ (x10 ⁻⁴)	Normal B _n /B ₂ (x10 ⁻⁴)	Skew A _n /B ₂ (x10 ⁻⁴)	Normal B _n /B ₂ (x10 ⁻⁴)
3(sextupole)	0.40	3.16	0.0	0.0
4	1.57	0.75	0.0	0.24
5	-0.07	-0.42	0.0	0.0
6	-0.41	0.06	0.0	0.54
7	0.05	0.05	0.0	0.0
8	0.19	0.07	0.0	0.01
9	-0.07	-0.04	0.0	0.0
10	0.00	0.03	0.0	-0.21

How about Higher Order Multipoles?



The LER DA is more sensitive to the higher order multipoles.

We have to deal with the particle with larger amplitude in LER to obtain the target Touschek lifetime due to lower energy.

On-momentum DA $40\sigma_x$ (LER) $20\sigma_x$ (HER)

Dynamic Aperture Study of CEPC - Preliminary -

H. Sugimoto

Thanks to... KEK: Y. Ohnishi, A. Morita IHEP: W. Chou, D. Wang, Y. Wang, H. Geng, S. Bai

Introduction

- DA optimization of the CEPC lattice has been started. Required DA
 - Transverse: > 40 o
 - Momentum: > +- 2% ($15\sigma_{\delta}$)
- This talk
 - The fist survey on a tentative CEPC lattice.
- First impression
 - Need more work to optimize beam optics.
- NOTE: This talk is based on a tentative lattice provided by the IHEP group last August.
 - The current situation may be different.

Arc Lattice

Composed of sextupole magnets next to quadrupoles



Comment: Is it possible to apply KEKB-type cell with non-interleaved sextupole pairs? It is more preferable to obtain wide momentum acceptance.

14.10.10

Natural Chromaticity

	SuperKEKB		CEPC
	LER	HER	
FFS (ξ_x,ξ_y)	(-54,-721)	(-108,-1022)	(-108,-2404)
ARC	(-31,-33)	(-38,-29)	(-182,-188)
OTHERS	(-19,-35)	(-23,-19)	(-31,25)
TOTAL	(-104,-789)	(-169,-1070)	(-321,-2617)

- More than 90% is originated in FFS.
- Similar amount of natural chromaticity/one IP compared to SuperKEKB.
- Chromaticity correction tends to be more difficult owing to 2IPs.
- Is the 2IPs really essential for the project?

FFS with Local Chromaticity Correction



Comments: Why the horizontal phase advance between QF2FFS.1 and SFS1FFS.1 is 3*pi rather than 2*pi?

[1] K. Oide and H. Koiso, Phys. Rev. E47 2010 (1993) DA Restriction due to Nonlinear Terms around IP



	KEKB	SuperKEKB		CEPC	Units
		LER	HER		
${m eta_y}^*$	5900	270	300	1200	μ m
k ₁	-1778	-5.104	-3.0539	-1.2881	1/m ²
l^*	1.762	0.766	1.221	2.5	m
$J_{y0}/A(\mu_y)$	4.22	0.0317	0.0183	0.0904	μ m

Dynamic Aperture (DA)



- Even the on-momentum DA is very poor.
- Need to start with study of the on-momentum DA.

Side Effect of Sextupole Magnets



Case	Arc Sext.	LCC Sext.
А	On	On
В	Off	On
С	On	Off
D	Off	Off
Synchrotron motion is frozen out		

Geometrical aberration of the sextupole should be minimized.

Side Effect of Sextupole Magnets



Case	Arc Sext.	LCC Sext.
A	On	On
В	Off	On
С	On	Off
D	Off	Off
Synchrotron motion is frozen ou		

- Suppression of the fringe effect will be important when the side effect of the sextupole is minimized.
- We may have to install octupole magnets.

DA and LCC Sextupole Strength

Arc Sextupoles are turned off. Final focus magnet w/o fringe effect Synchrotron motion is frozen out



- The LCC sextupole field looks too strong.
- Need to reduce the sextupole strength by increasing horizontal dispersion.

Summary

DA optimization of the CEPC lattice has been started.

The lattice looks still tentative, and need more work to optimize it.

The lattice with 2IPs should evolves more complicated beam dynamics.

- Question: Is it really essential for the project?

The dominant cause of the on-momentum DA reduction is the too large field strength of the sextupole installed in FFS.

- Proposal: Increase horizontal dispersion.

Summary (Cont'd)

The final quadrupole fringe will be troublesome.
Proposal: Install the octupole magnets.

Energy acceptance of +- 2% is challenging.
Proposal: Apply KEKB-type cell with non-interleaved sextupole pairs.

Thank you for your attention!