

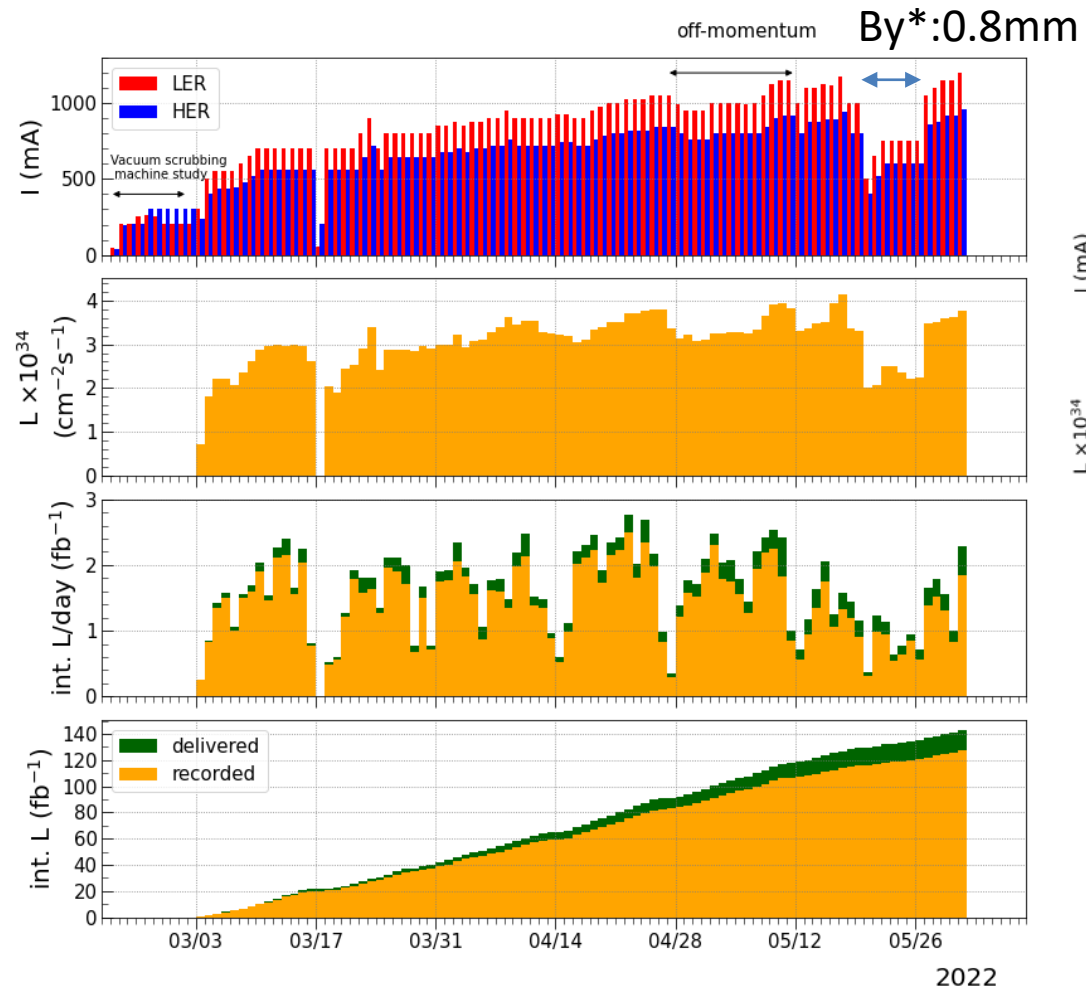
MR 2022 operation

Outline

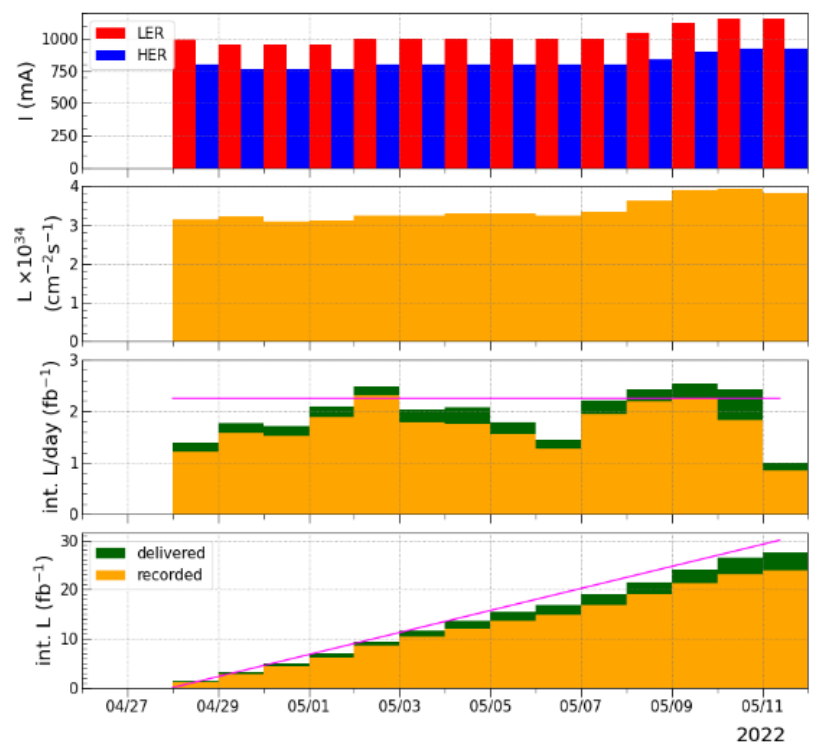
- ✓ 2022ab operation status
 - Improved stability
 - Challenges
- ✓ Remaining program for June
- ✓ Accelerator side works during LS1

Xudong Wang
B2GM@KEK, 6 June 2022

2022ab operation status



Off momentum run since Apr. 27 to May 11

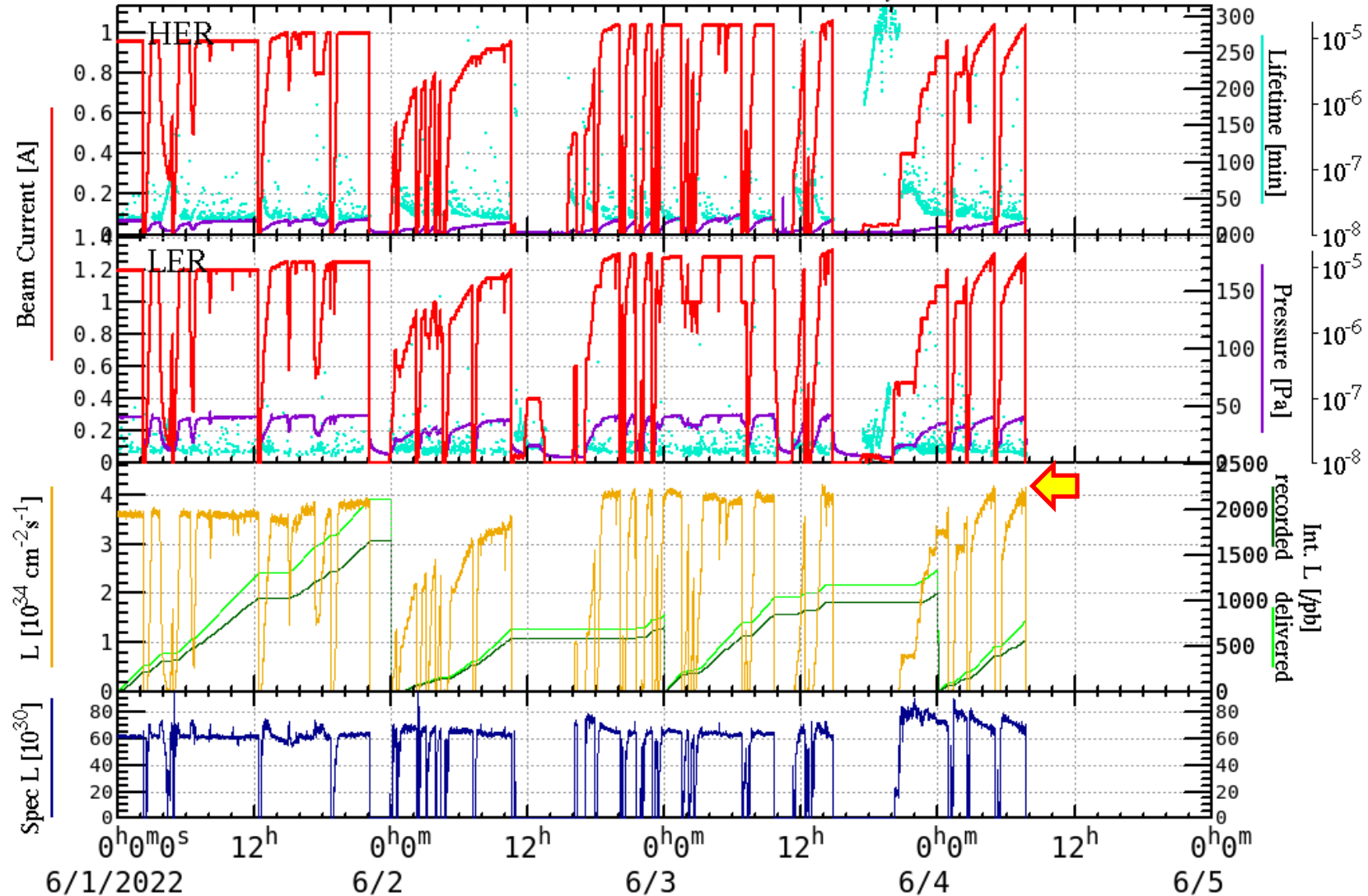


Latest operation status

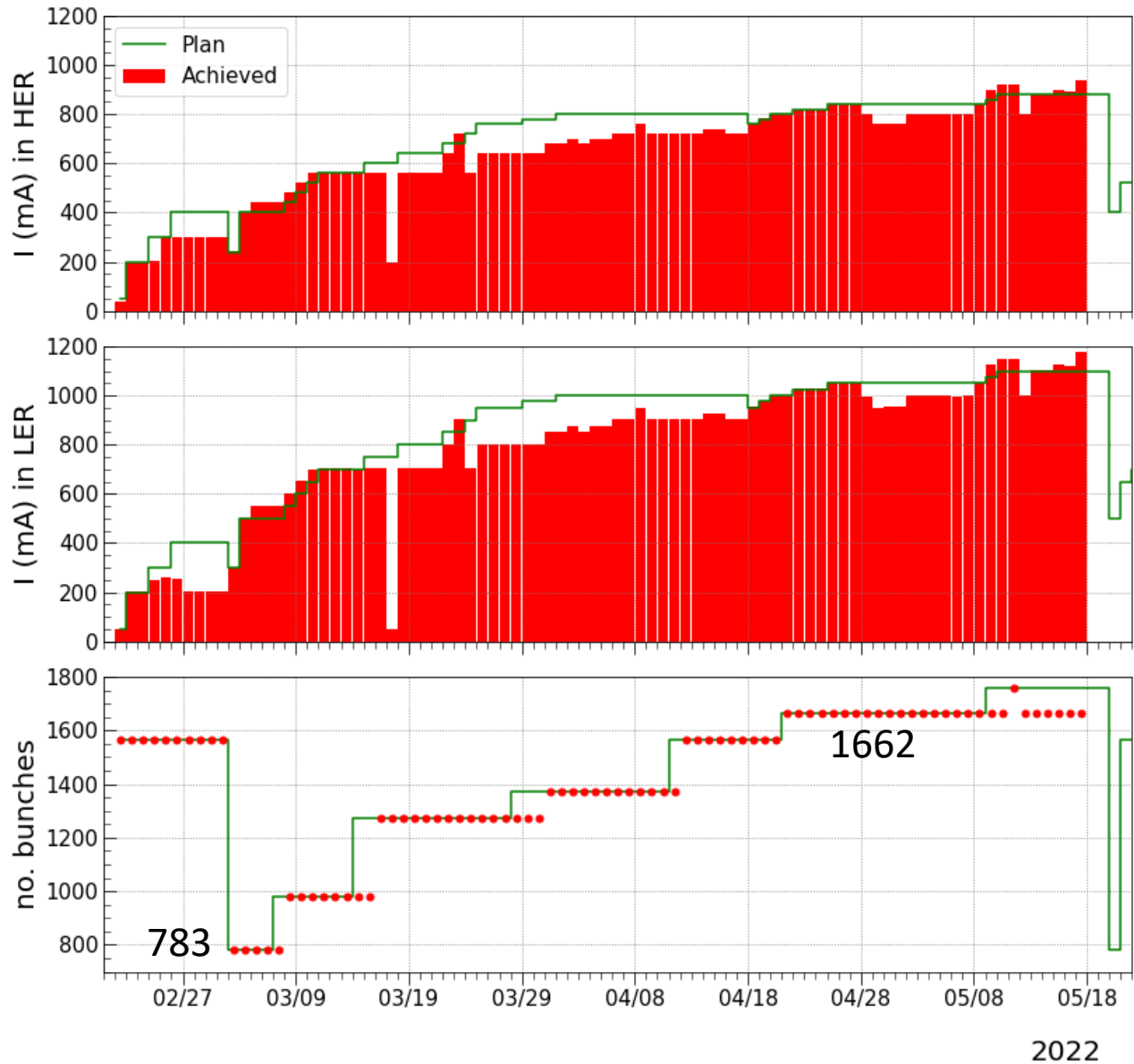
$4.224 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ Twice of the KEKB record!!!

06/01/2022 00:00 - 06/05/2022 00:00 JST

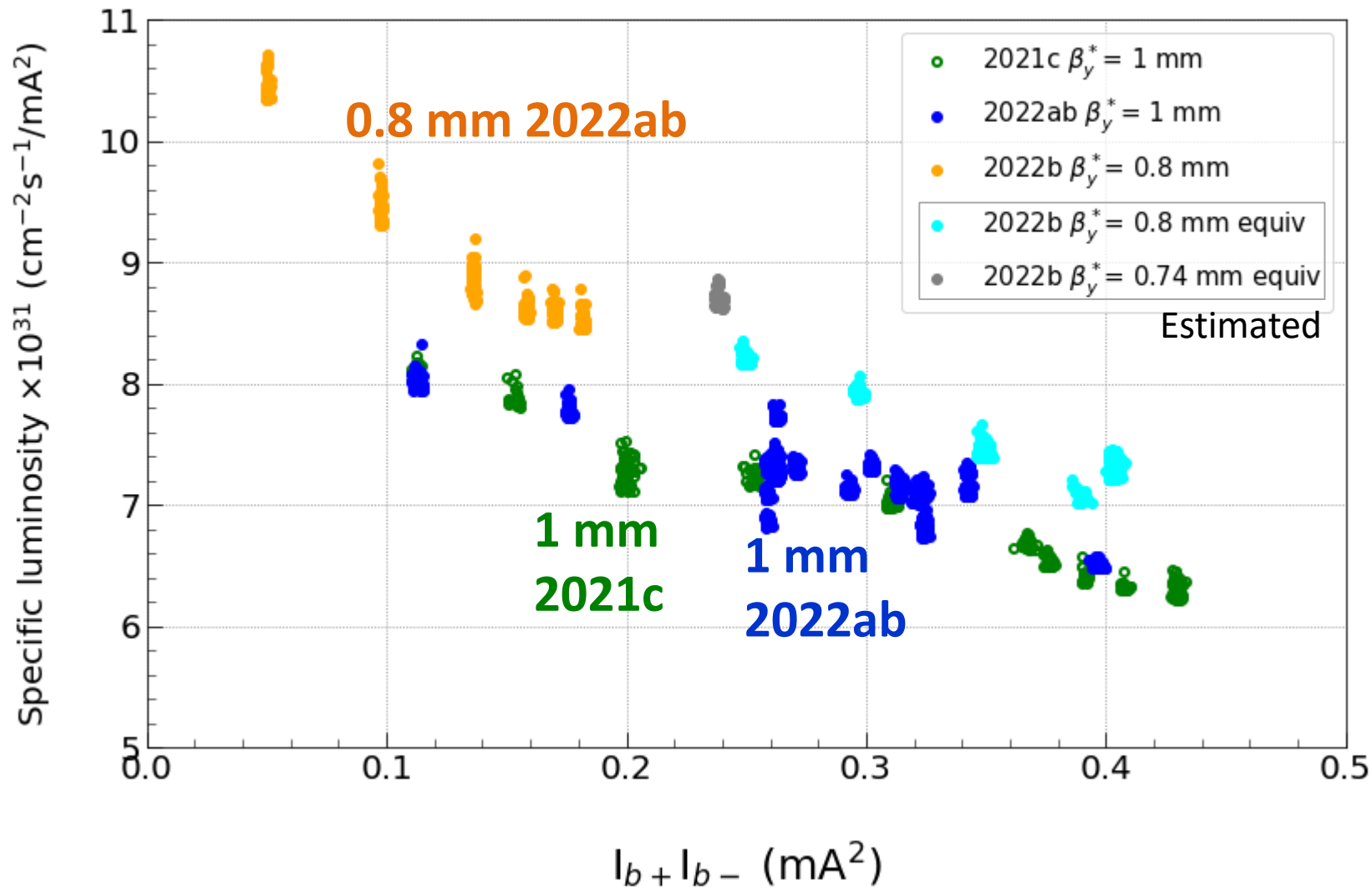
Peak L $4.224 [10^{34}/\text{cm}^2/\text{s}] @ 2022-06-04 07:43$ HER I_{peak} : 1057.9 [mA] $\beta_{x/y}^*$: 60/ 1.00 [mm] n_b : 2151
 Int. L/day 574.01/ 788.26 [pb] LER I_{peak} : 1324.8 [mA] $\beta_{x/y}^*$: 80/ 1.00 [mm] n_b : 2151



Beam currents and number of bunches

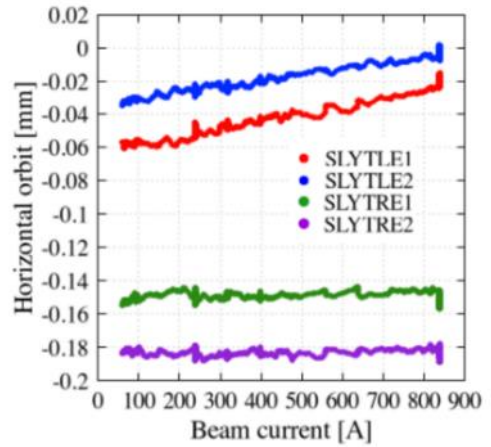


Specific Luminosity vs bunch currents product

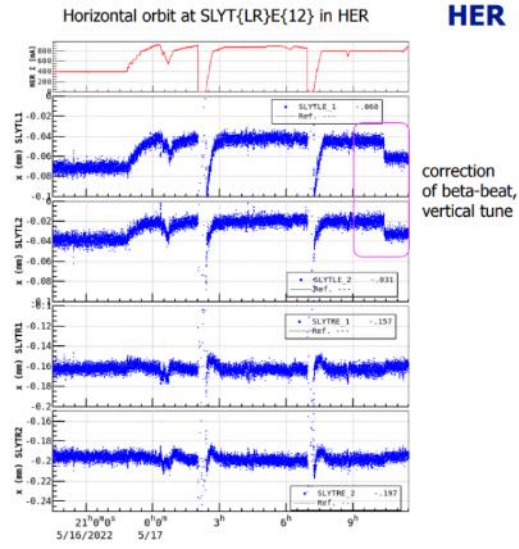


Improved stability

- Continuous excitation of HER injection septum
 - Continuously excite with 25Hz rep.
- Injection synchronized beam abort
 - Irregular beam injection after closing beam gate without kicker excitation.
 - Introducing additional kicker excitation after closing the beam gate.
- Correction of horizontal beam orbit around local chromaticity correction(LCC) section.
 - Horizontal orbit changes at sextupole magnets of LCC could introduce additional focusing (defocusing) at IP, which usually cause additional beta-beating and resulting reduction of injection efficiency (and reduction of beam lifetime).

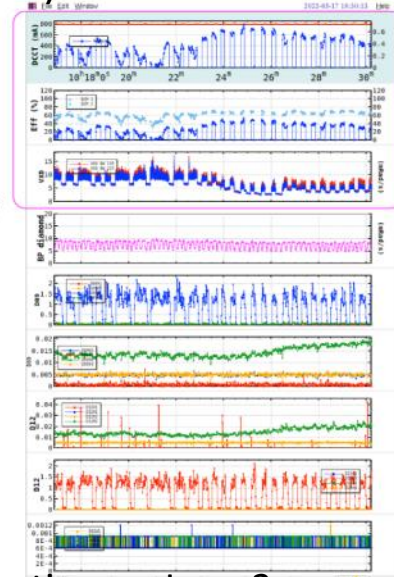


H. Sugimoto, Commissioning meeting on May 20, 2022



HER

correction of beta-beat, vertical tune



Injection became better.

Y.Ohnishi Commissioning meeting on June 3

Challenges

■ Injector

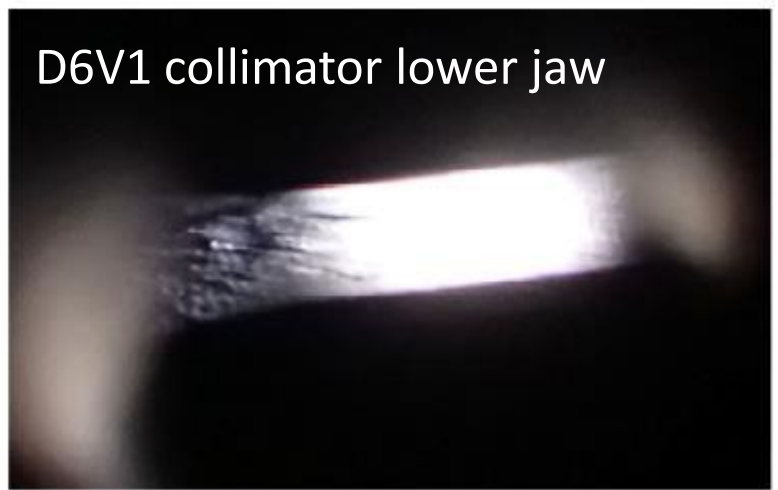
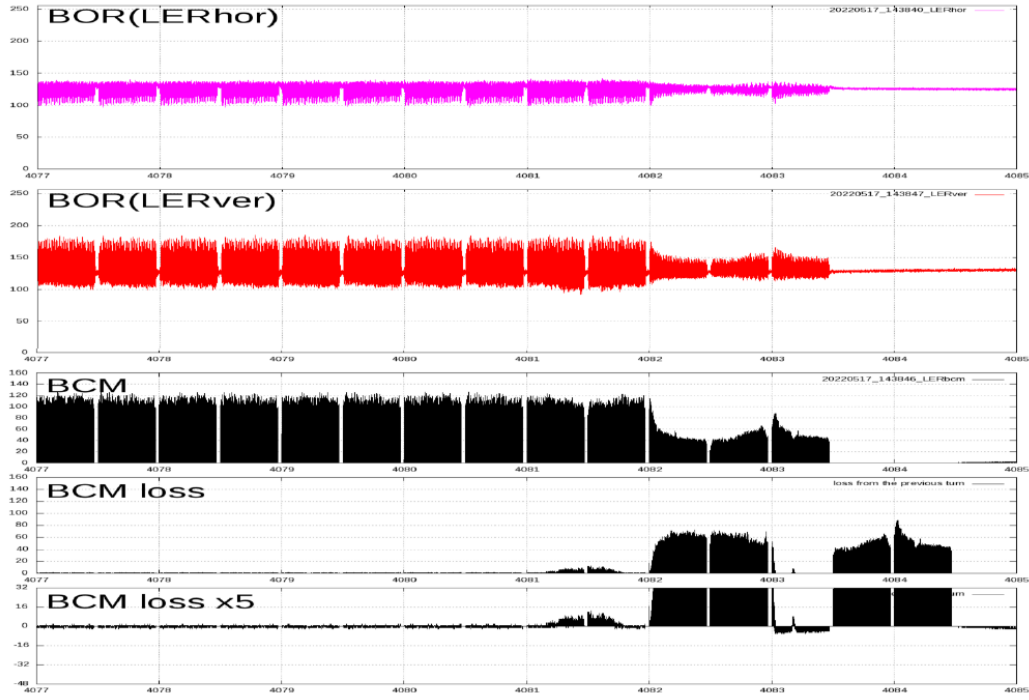
- Stability (orbit, energy, beam size, energy spread, etc.)
- Frequent re-tuning is needed up to now.
- Seems to be affected by the outside temperature.
- Photo RF gun (Laser, intensity, repetition)

■ Ring

- Very rapid beam loss of LER had damaged the D6V1 collimator.
- Increases beam background.
- Higher environmental temperature (around end of May) caused many failures on the power supplies due to extremely high room temperature of the power supply buildings (>40 degC).

D6V1 collimator

D6V1 collimator was damaged in a major beam loss event on May 17th.



Remaining program for June

- We will try to increase peak luminosity until the end of this run.
- Also need to make many machine studies before LS1.
 - Investigating the damaged collimators
Impedance measurement, etc.
 - Horizontal beam orbit shift around LCC section needs further investigation
What is the source? Effect to the optics. How to correction.
 - Optimization of the vertical orbit in QCS of LER for the BG reduction and related correction of HER
 - Collimator study
etc.

Accelerator side works during LS1

■ Non-linear collimator at OHO straight section.

- Remove $\sim 1/3$ damping wigglers and install a pair of skew sextupoles, quadrupole magnet(s) and a vertical collimator.

We will remove 50 wigglers, (quads and correctors, too) in the fall

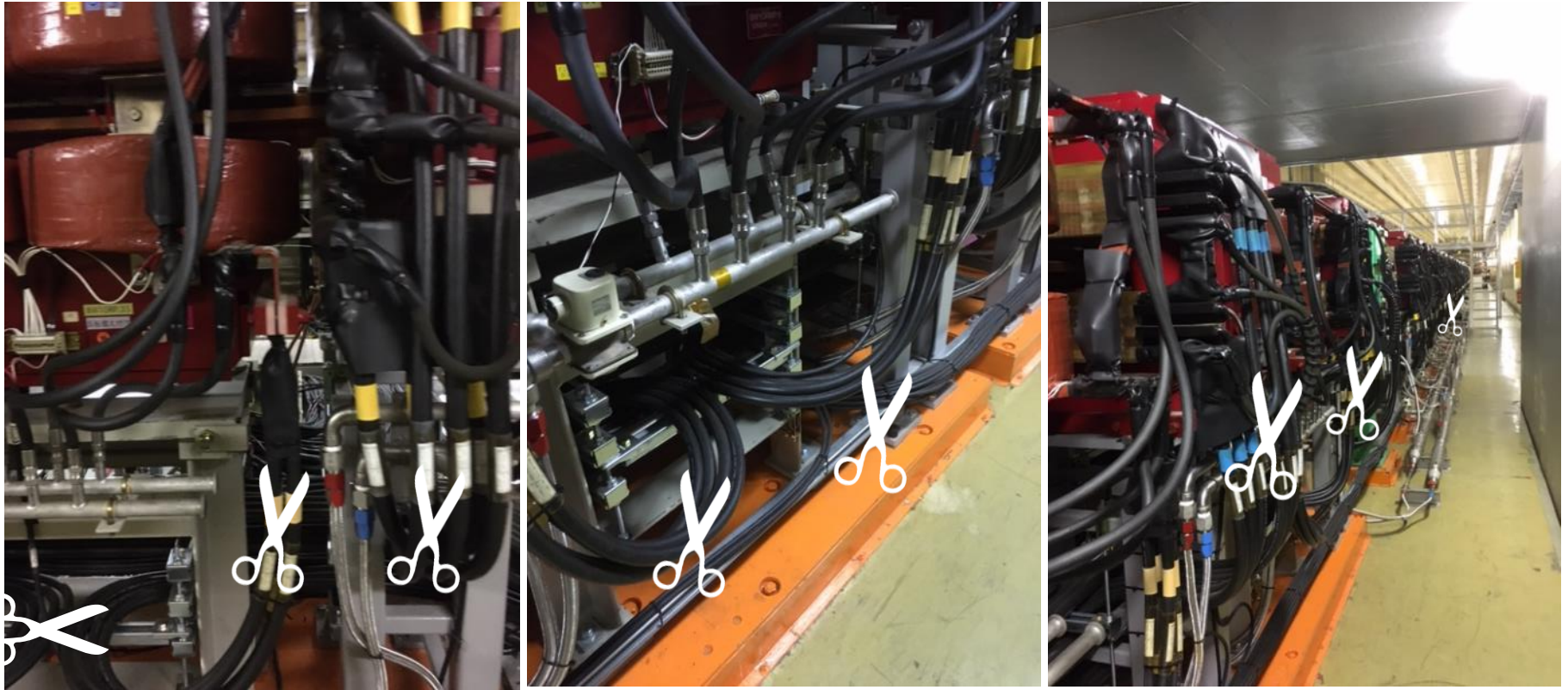


Accelerator side works during LS1

■ Non-linear collimator at OHO straight section.

- Remove $\sim 1/3$ damping wigglers and install a pair of skew sextupoles, quadrupole magnet(s) and a vertical collimator.

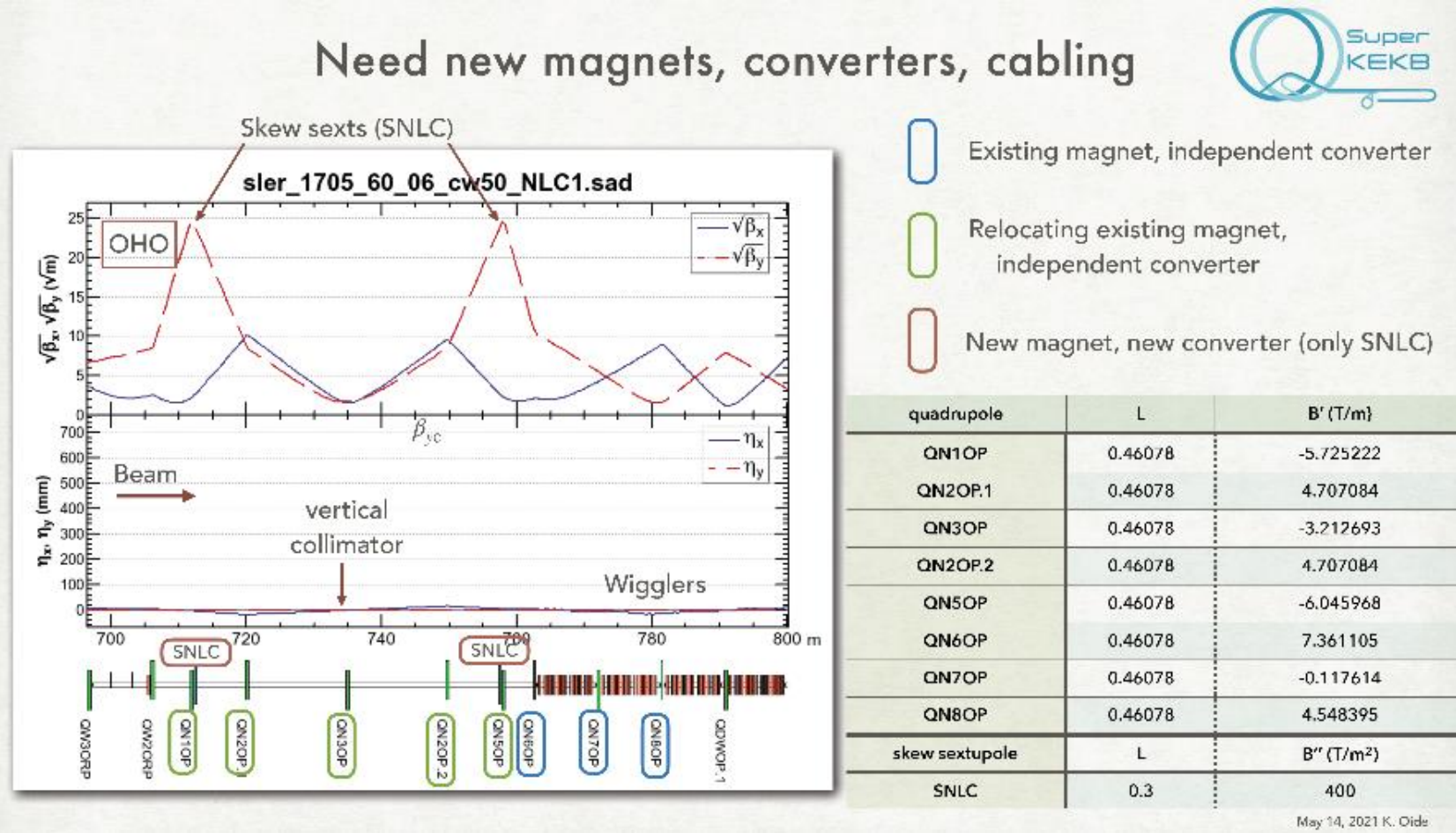
We will chop up the power cables and remove them this summer/fall



Accelerator side works during LS1

■ Non-linear collimator at OHO straight section.

- Remove ~1/3 damping wigglers and install a pair of skew sextupoles, quadrupole magnet(s) and a vertical collimator.



Accelerator side works during LS1

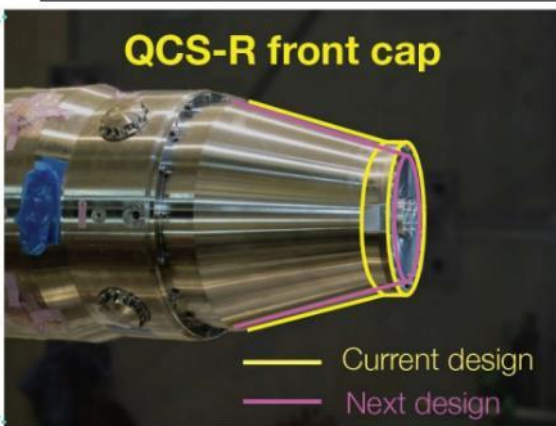
■ Exchange of QCS front cap and plate

- Exchange a smaller QCS-R front cap to widen the gap between the front cap and CDC.

The gap is expected to increase up to 8 mm at the cap tip.

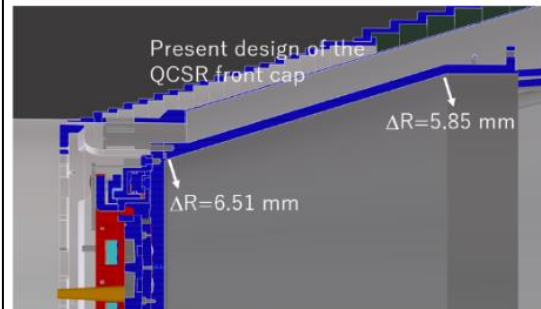
- Exchange the material of QCS-R front cap and QCS-L front plate from W to SUS.

Y. Arimoto
40th B2GM: PXD/SVD joint session



Study of the QCSR cryostat front cap

The geometry of the circular cone of the QCSR front cryostat was studied by the Mitsubishi Electric Corporation in November 2021.



- Conditions in this study
 - Making the outer surface of the circular cone as smaller as possible.
 - The thermal radiation shield cooled by liquid nitrogen is redesigned.
 - The change of the heat load to the magnet vessel at 4.5 K is within 0.1 W.
 - In the study, the final configuration of the cryostat components should be reflected.
- Study result
 - The circular cone can be reduced.
 - At the front position, the size reduction in the radial direction (ΔR)=6.51 mm.
 - At the boundary between the cone and the cylinder, ΔR =5.85 mm.
- Detail design of the cone cap and the thermal radiation shield will start in April 2022 (JFY2022).

Accelerator side works during LS1

- Exchange of HER vacuum chamber around injection point, including injection BPM for much wider horizontal aperture.
- Repair of the damaged collimator heads (D6V1, D2V1, etc)
- Install a carbon-head collimator at D6H2 for robust beam stopper.
- QCS-R cryostat vacuum leak searching and repairing
- Add a radiational shield around QC1 bellows on Belle II side

Thank you for your attention !

The slides are based on Tobiyama-san's talk at Belle II EB for 1st June.