

# **Ecloud effects in SuperKEKB LER**

- Preliminary results

**D. Zhou, K. Ohmi, Y. Suetsugu, H. Fukuma**

SuperKEKB optics meeting

Jun. 11, 2013

# 1. Introduction

## ➤ Ecloud as a concern (from LHC experience):

- Three-beam instability in the LHC [A. Burov, [arXiv: 1301.0443v2](#) [physics.acc-ph], and Talk of A. Burov at ICFA

BB2013 mini-workshop]

- Coherent beam instabilities
- Incoherent beam emittance growth

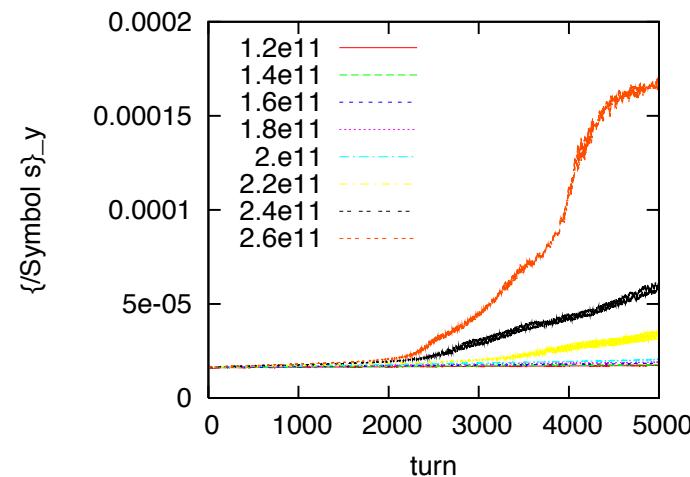
## ➤ SuperKEKB LER

- Low emittance and small beta at IP
- High-beta areas near IP
- Ecloud densities vary along the ring

## ➤ Collaboration effort:

- K. Ohmi, D. Zhou@KEK: PEHTS2
- L. Wang@SLAC: Pivi's code CMAD (Parallel computation, but uniform density along the ring) and Wang's code

## SuperKEKB



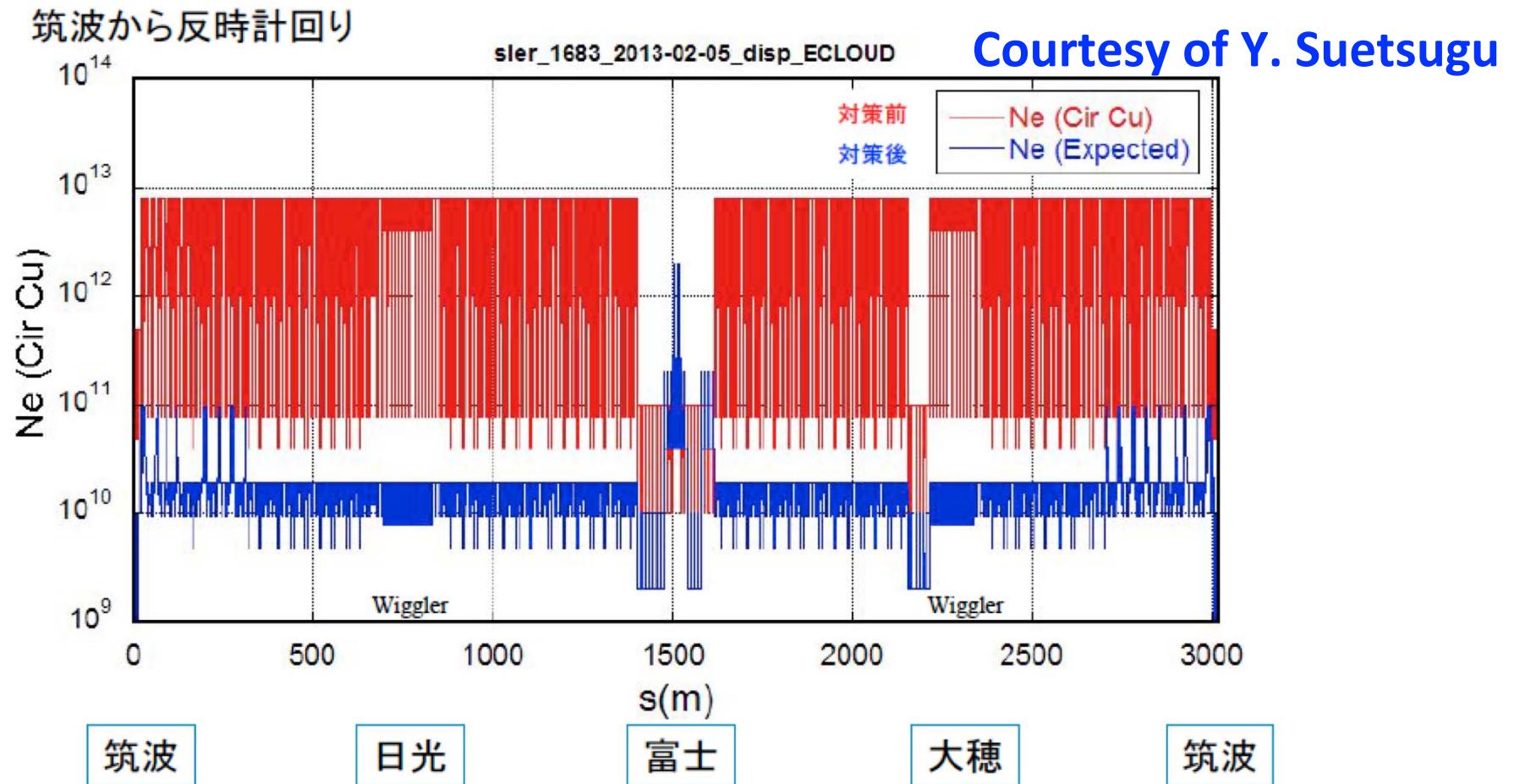
Y. Susaki, K. Ohmi, IPAC10

- Simulation  $\rho_{\text{th}} = 2.1 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^{-3}$ . ( $v_s = 0.012$ )
- Analytic  $\rho_{\text{th}} = 2.7 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^{-3}$ .
- Target  $\rho_e \sim 1 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^{-3}$
- Take care of high  $\beta$  section. Effects are enhanced.

$$\oint \rho_e \beta_y ds / L = 10^{11} \times 10 \text{ m}^{-2}$$

# 1. Introduction

➤ SuperKEKB: Improvements in vacuum chambers  
=> Expected low ecloud density



- ・富士はアルミ。再利用なのでコーティング無し。銅に比べて20倍。
- ・筑波の両側で所々高いのは回転六極部でアンテチェンバーではない。

# 1. Introduction

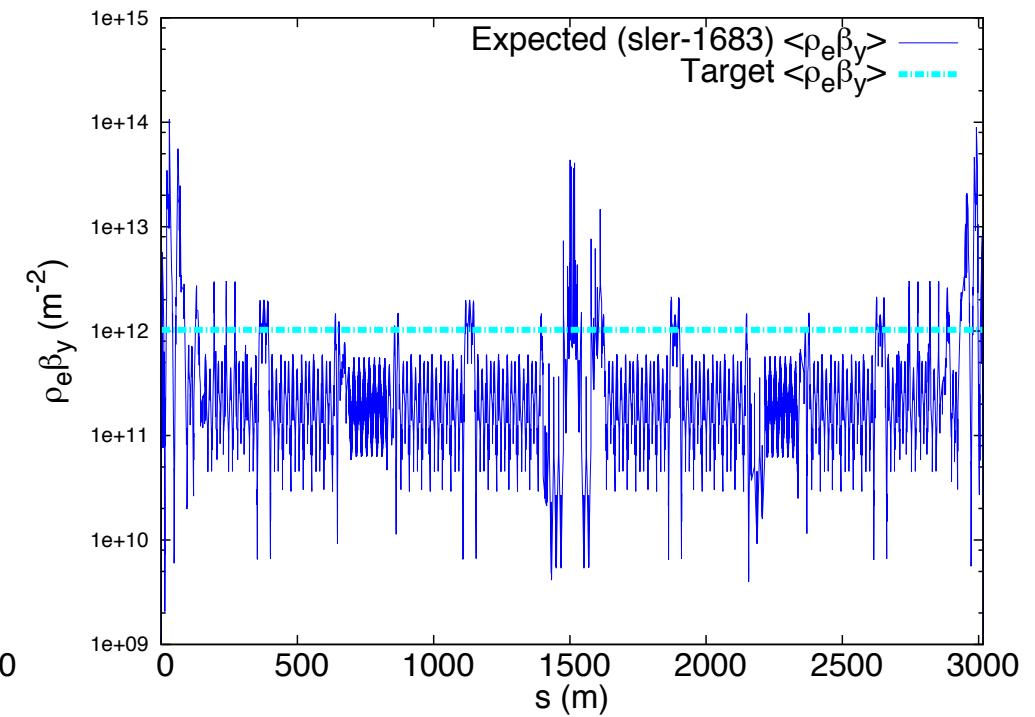
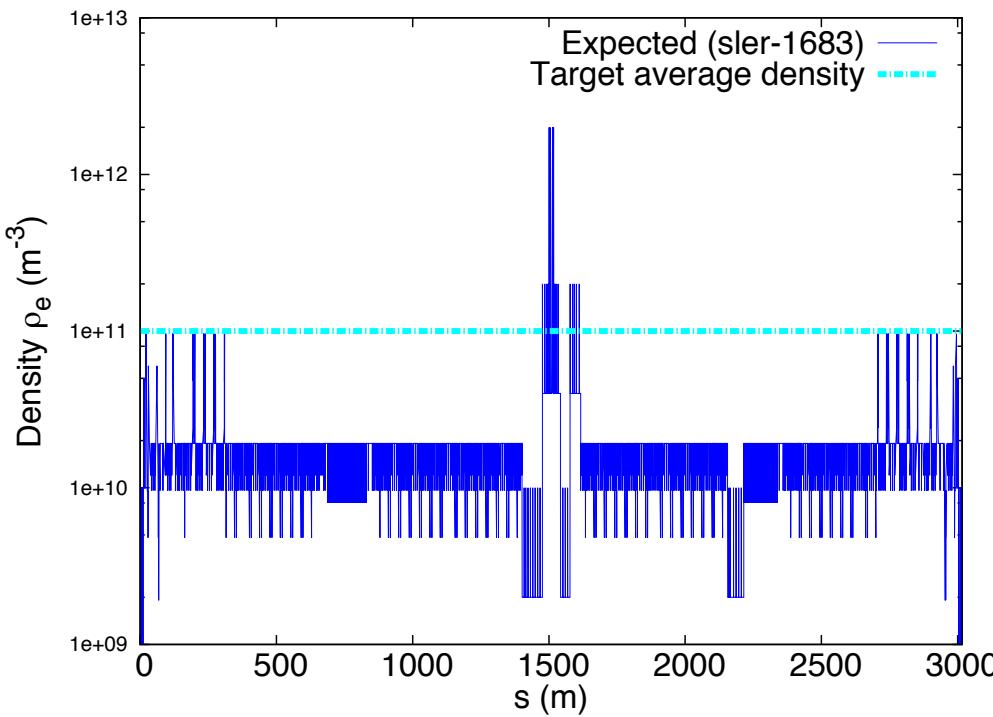
## ► Ecloud instability theory:

- $\rho_{e,th} \propto v_s$
- $\rho_{e,th} \propto 1/\beta$
- $\rho_{e,th} = 4.4 \text{e}11 \text{ m}^{-3}$  for SuperKEKB LER

$$\rho_{e,th} = \frac{2\gamma v_s \omega_e \sigma_z / c}{\sqrt{3} K Q r_0 \beta L}$$

## ► Average ecloud density:

- Expected:  $\langle \rho_e \rangle = 2.2 \text{e}10 \text{ m}^{-3}$
- Weighted by  $\beta_y$ :  $\langle \rho_e \beta_y \rangle / \langle \beta_y \rangle = 1.1 \text{e}11 \text{ m}^{-3}$



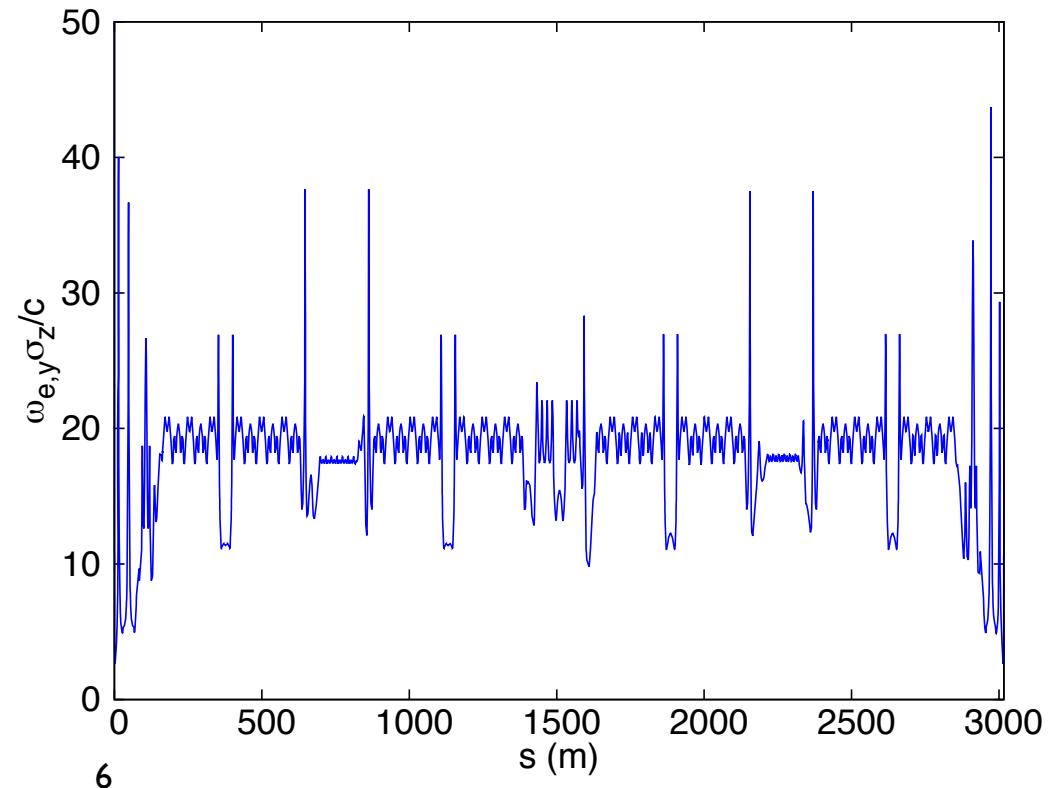
# 1. Introduction

► Vertical single-electron angular oscillation freq.:

$$\omega_{e,y} = \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda_p r_e c^2}{\sigma_y(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)}}$$

$$\lambda_p = \frac{N_p}{2\sigma_z}$$

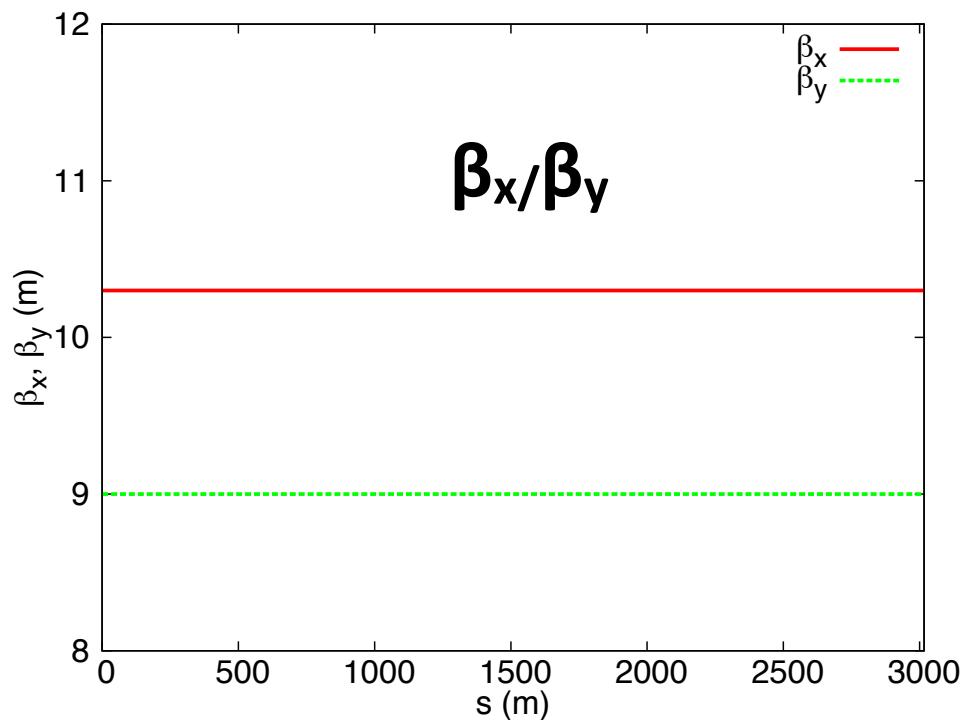
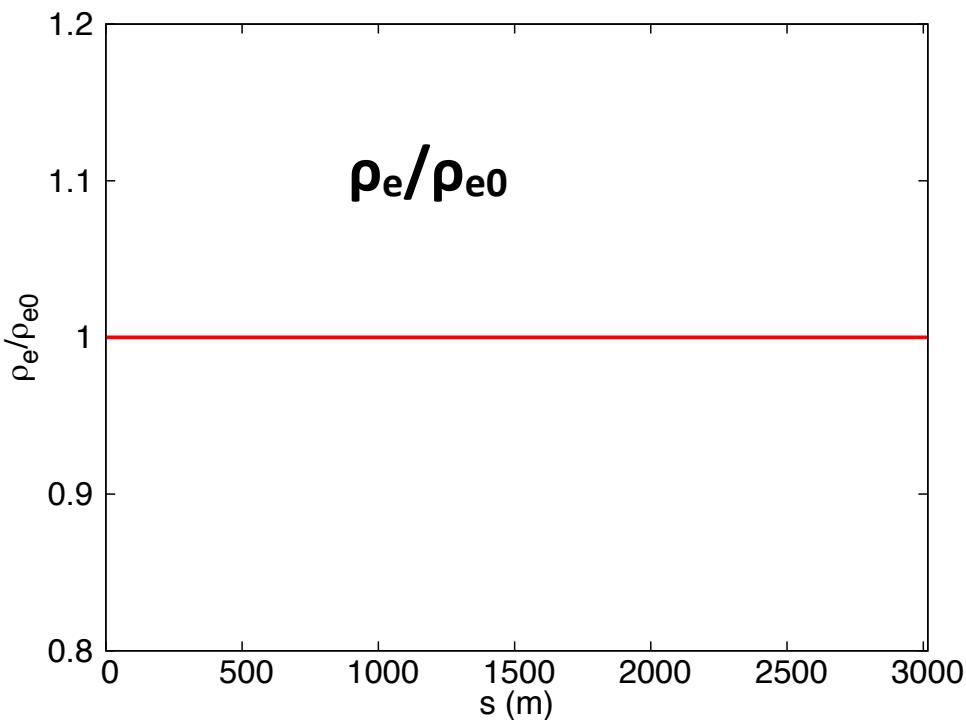
► SuperKEKB: High freq. “wakefields” [similar to CSR, but transverse!]



## 2. Results of PEHTS2

### Condition 1:

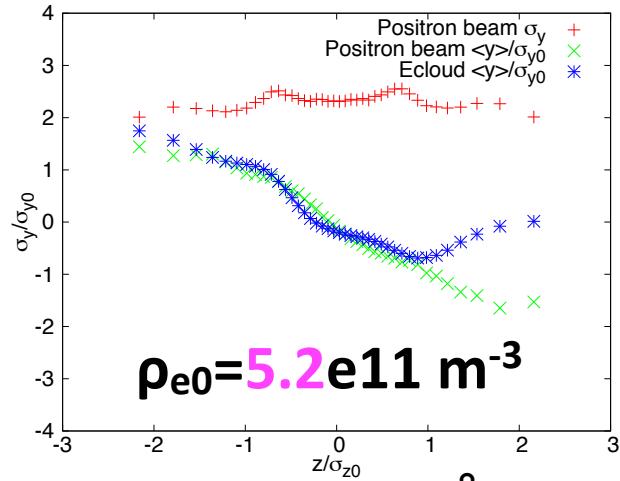
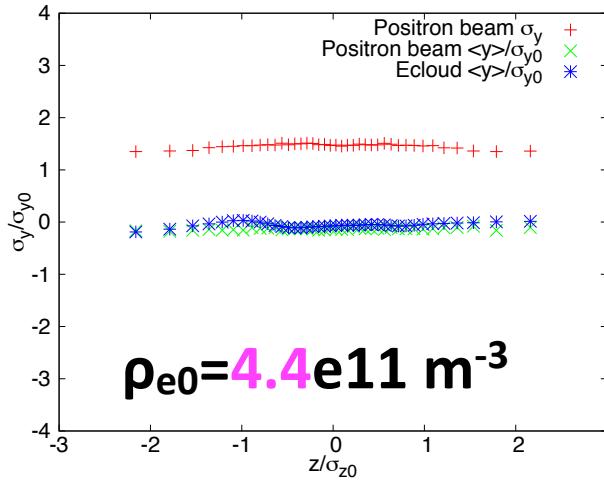
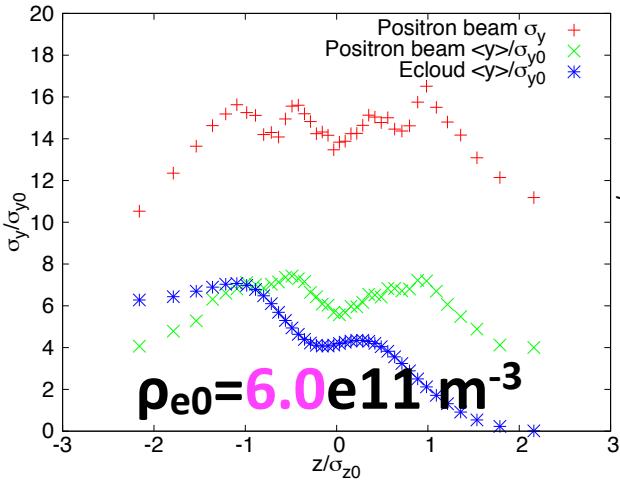
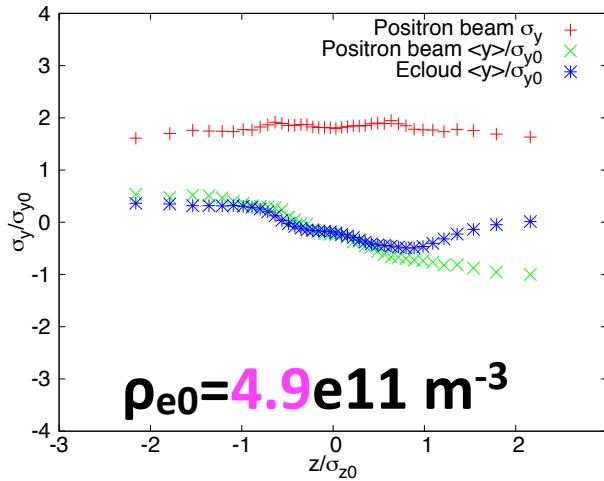
► Parameters:  $v_x=44.53$ ,  $v_y=46.57$ ,  $\langle\beta_x\rangle=10.3$  m,  $\langle\beta_y\rangle=9$  m,  $v_s=0.0247$ ,  $P_{\text{BUNCH}}=9.04\text{e}10$ ,  $N_{\text{section}}=32$   
 $\rho_e/\rho_{e0}=\{3.2, \dots, 6.0\}\text{e}11$



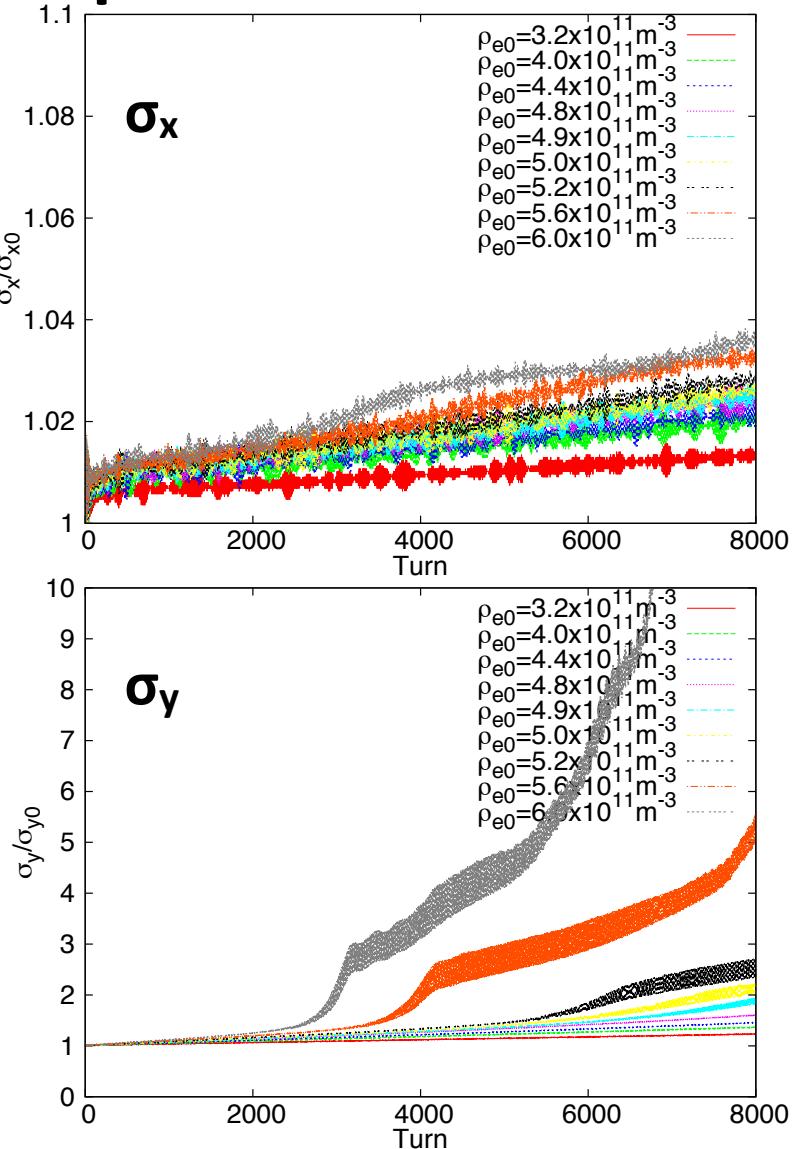
## 2. Results of PEHTS2

**Condition 1:**

► Threshold of coherent instability:  $\langle \rho_e \rangle \approx 4.9 \text{e}11 \text{ m}^{-3}$



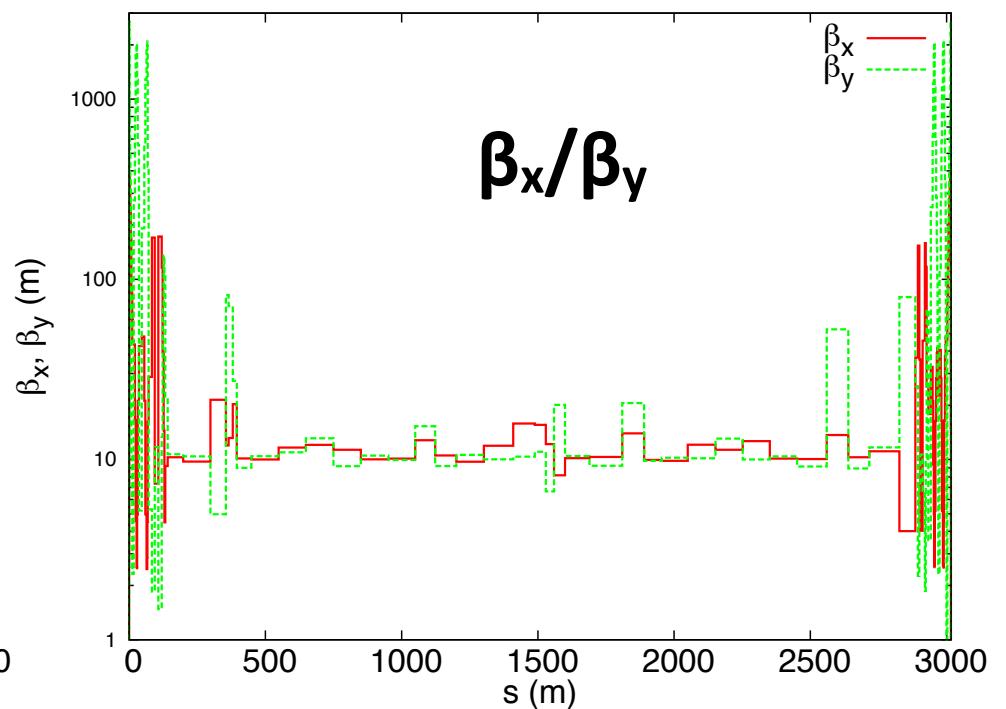
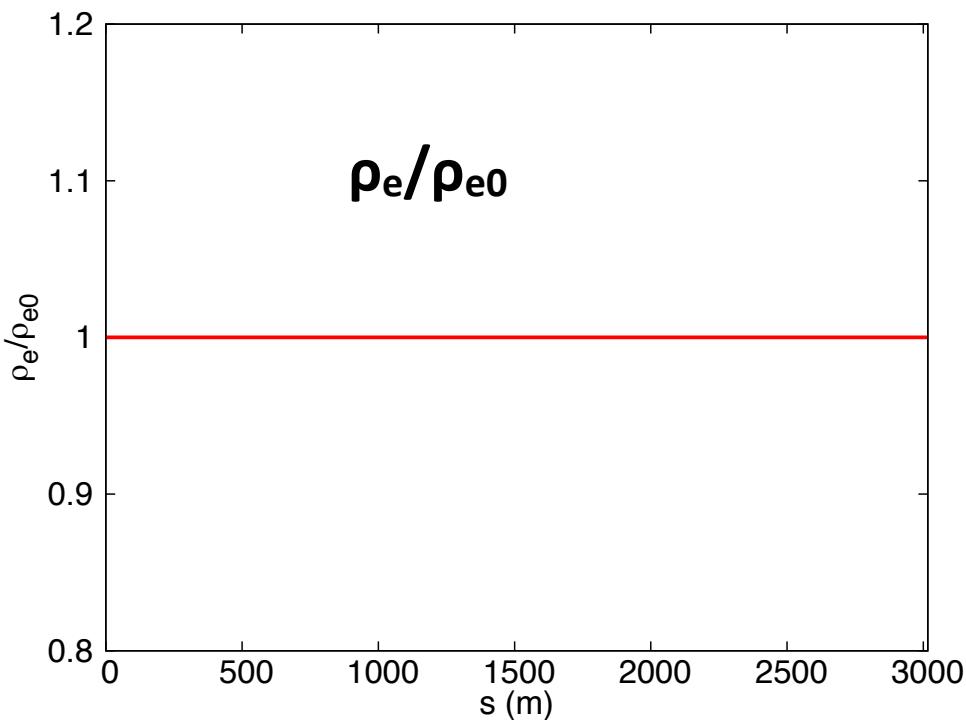
$$\rho_{e,th} = \frac{2\gamma v_s \omega_e \sigma_z / c}{\sqrt{3} K Q r_0 \beta L}$$



## 2. Results of PEHTS2

### Condition 2:

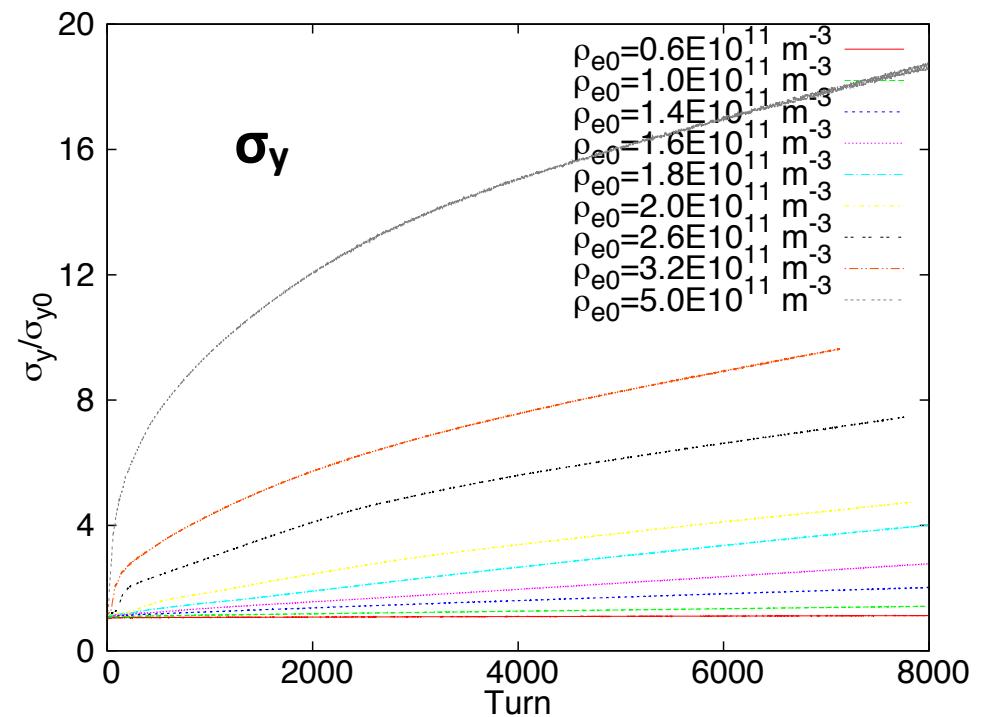
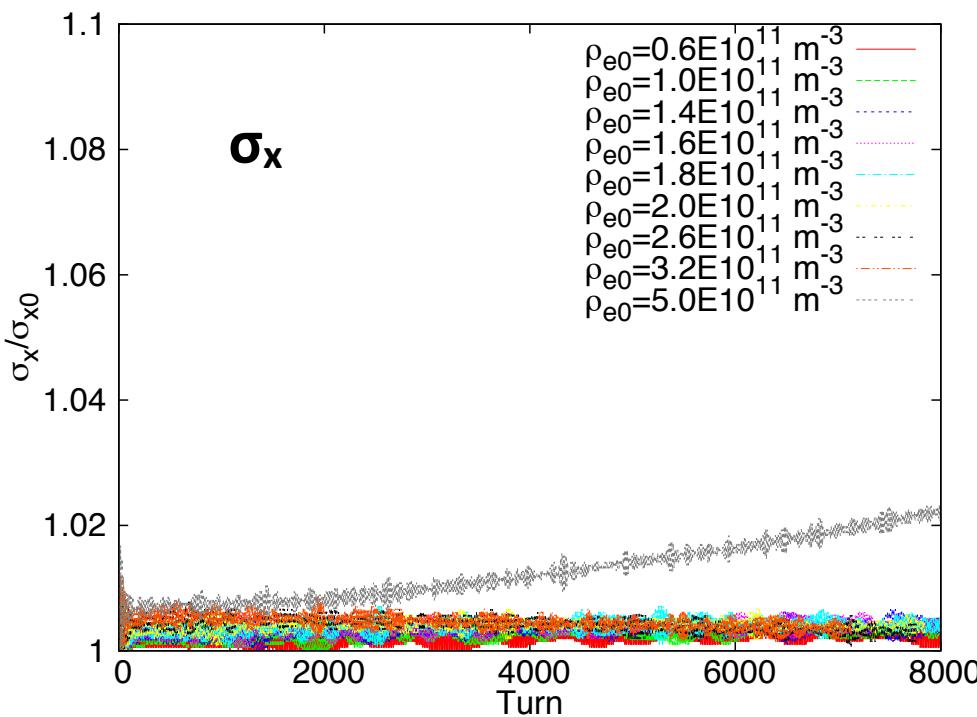
- Parameters:  $v_x=44.53, v_y=46.57, v_s=0.0247,$   
 $PBUNCH=9.04e10, \rho_{e0}=\{0.6, 1.0, \dots, 5\}e11 \text{ m}^{-3}$
- Number of sections along the ring:  $Nsection=129$



## 2. Results of PEHTS2

### Condition 2:

- Incoherent emittance growth observed with almost all simulated  $\rho_e$
- Threshold of coherent instability:  $\langle \rho_e \rangle \approx 1.8 \text{e}11 \text{ m}^{-3}$ (?)



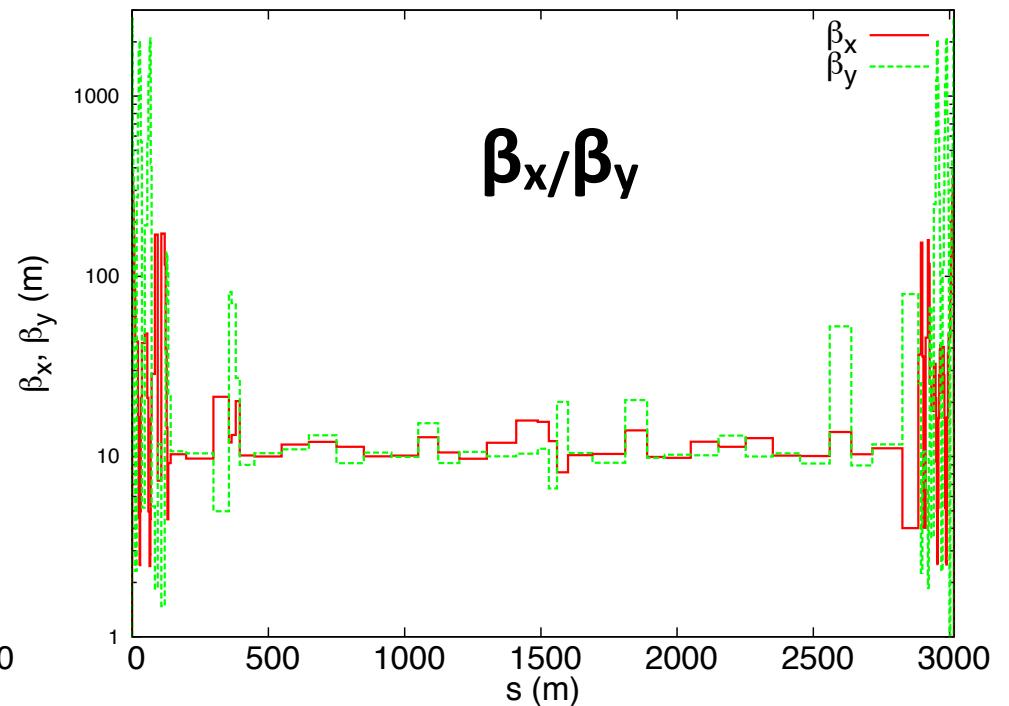
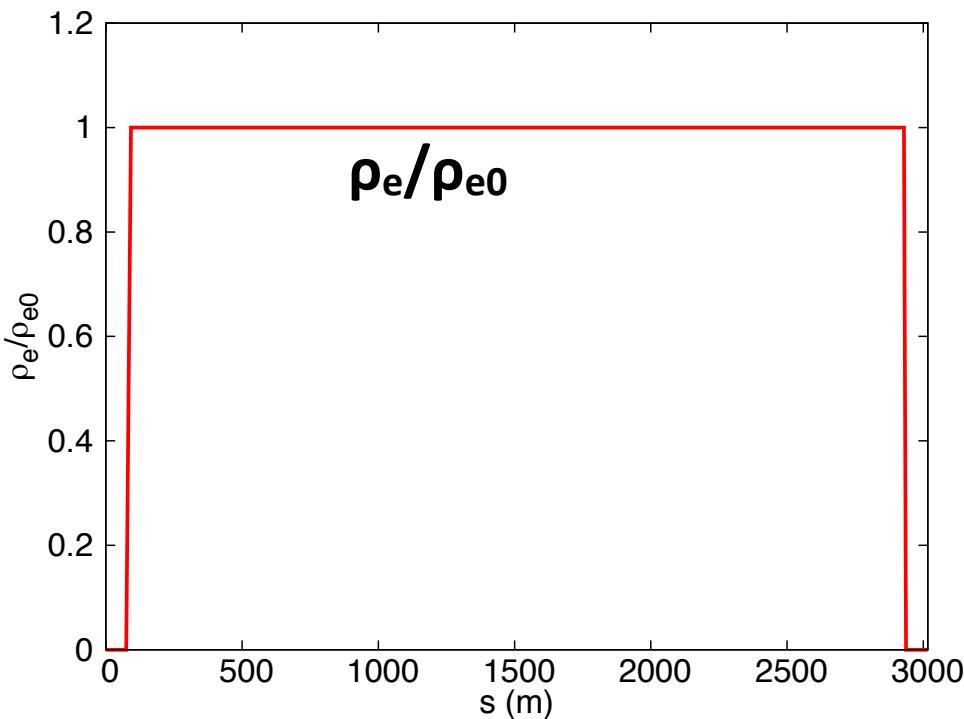
## 2. Results of PEHTS2

### Condition 2: Without IR and LCCs

➤ Parameters:  $v_x=44.53, v_y=46.57, v_s=0.0247,$

$P_{\text{BUNCH}}=9.04\text{e}10, \rho_{e0}=\{1.0, \dots, 5\}\text{e}11 \text{ m}^{-3}$

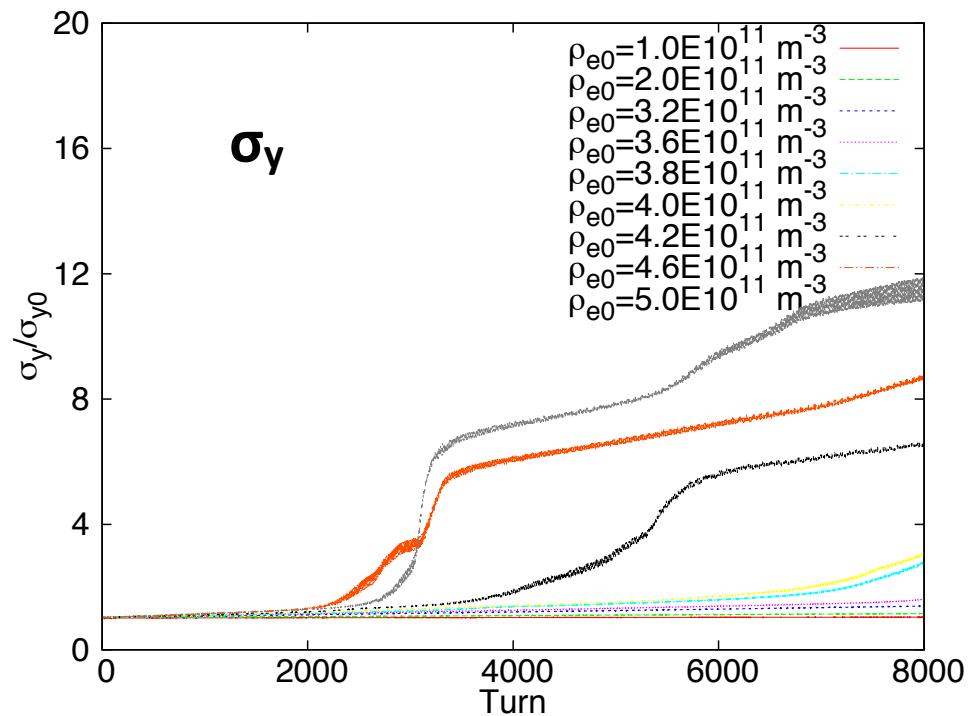
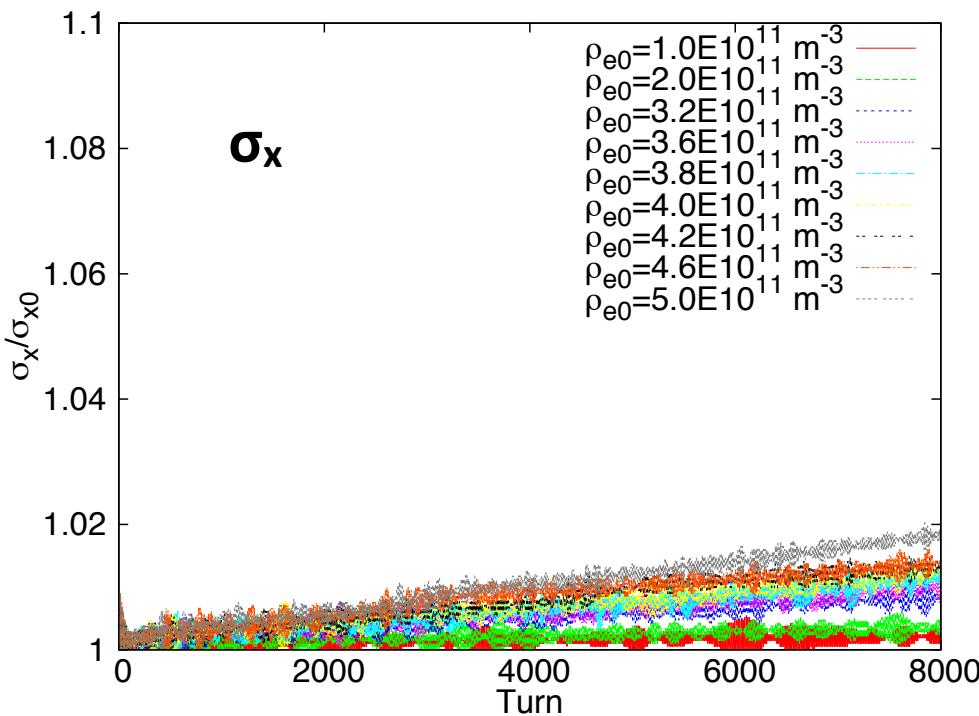
➤ Number of sections along the ring: Nsection=129



## 2. Results of PEHTS2

### Condition 2: Without IR and LCCs

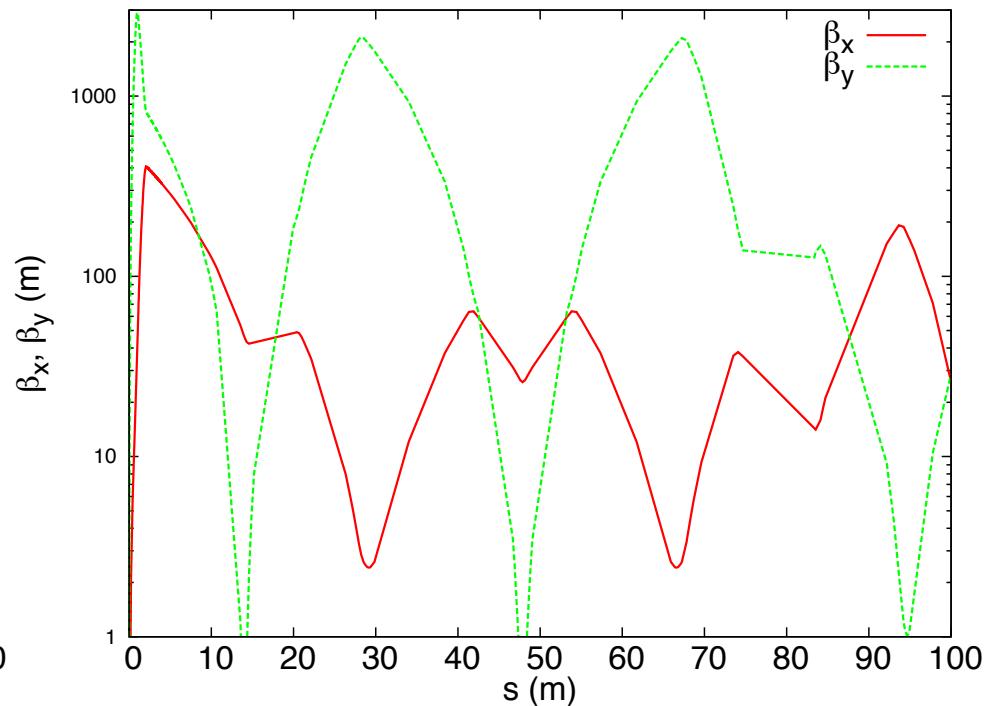
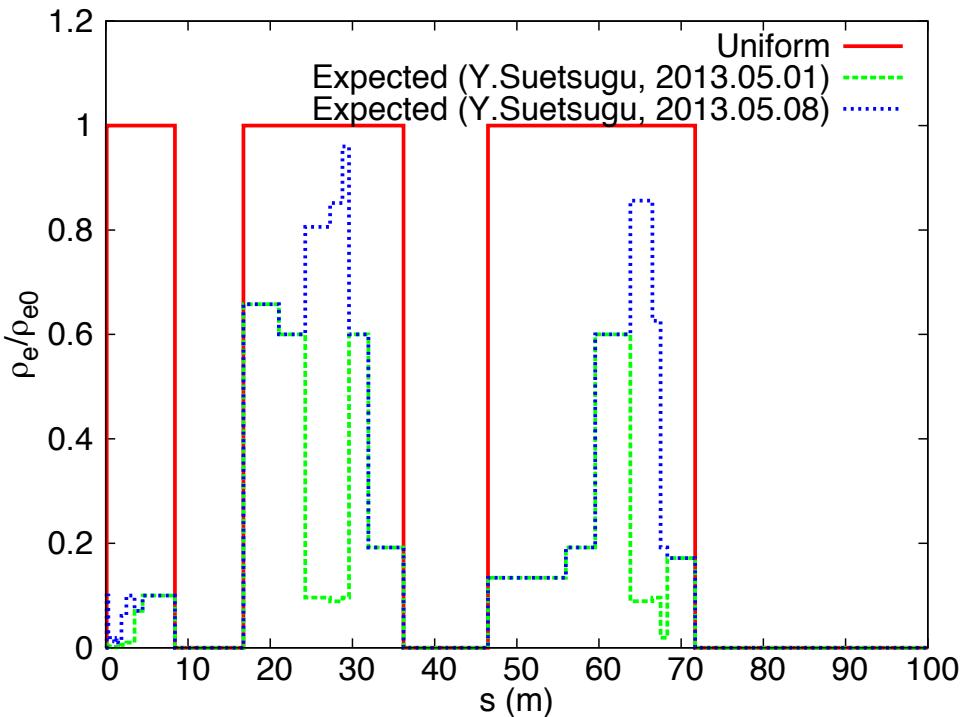
- IR dominates the incoherent emittance growth
- Threshold of coherent instability:  $\langle \rho_e \rangle \approx 3.6 \text{e}11 \text{ m}^{-3}$



## 2. Results of PEHTS2

**Condition 2: Only IR and  $\beta_y > 50m$**

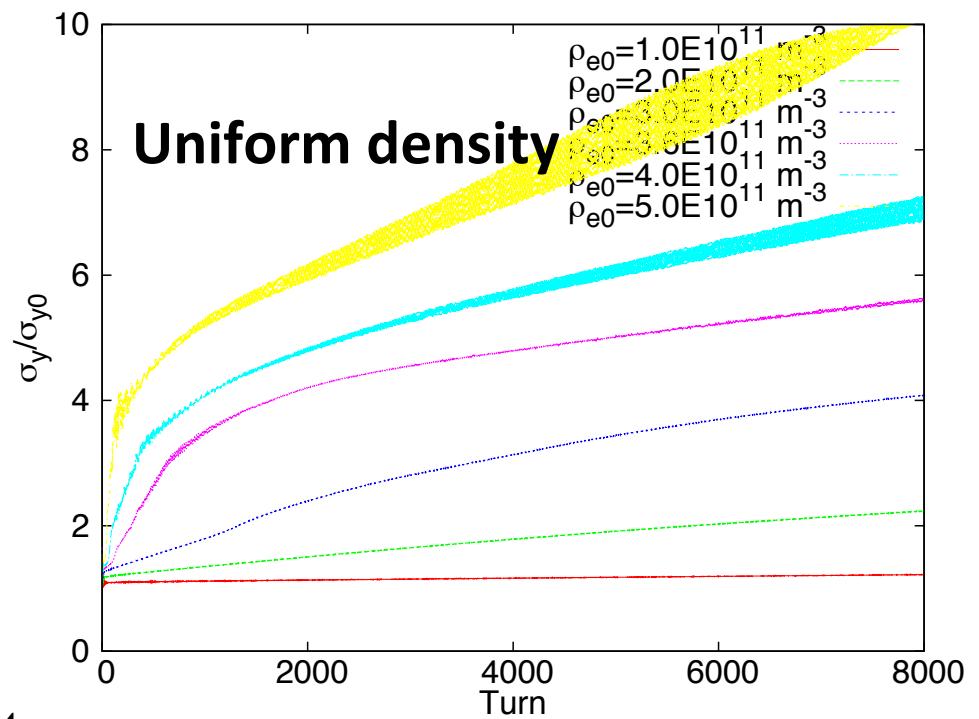
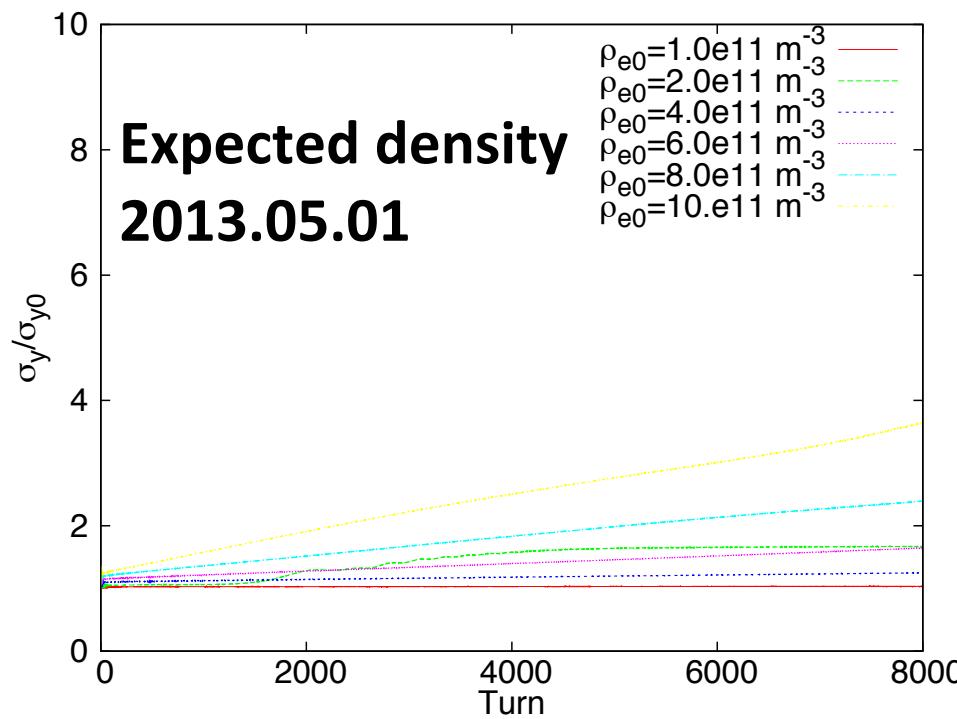
- Vary  $\rho_{e0} = \{1, 2, \dots, 5\} \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^{-3}$
- Outside IR and LCC:  $\rho_e / \rho_{e0} = 0$
- In IR and LCC:  $\rho_e / \rho_{e0} = 0$  if  $\beta_y < 50m$



## 2. Results of PEHTS2

**Condition 2: Only IR and  $\beta_y > 50m$**

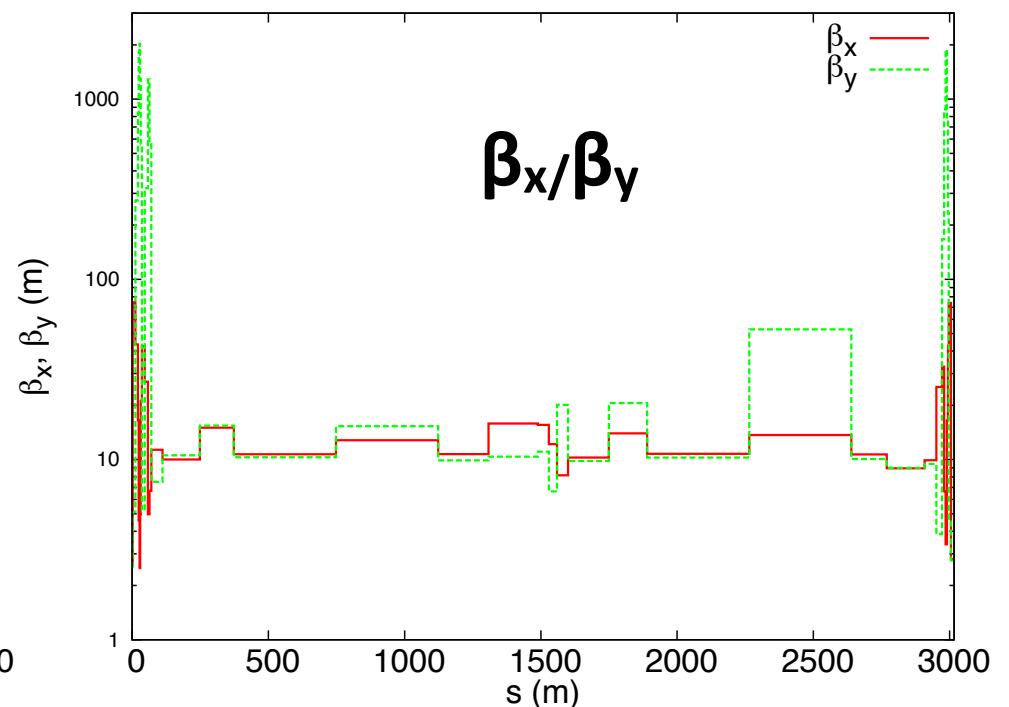
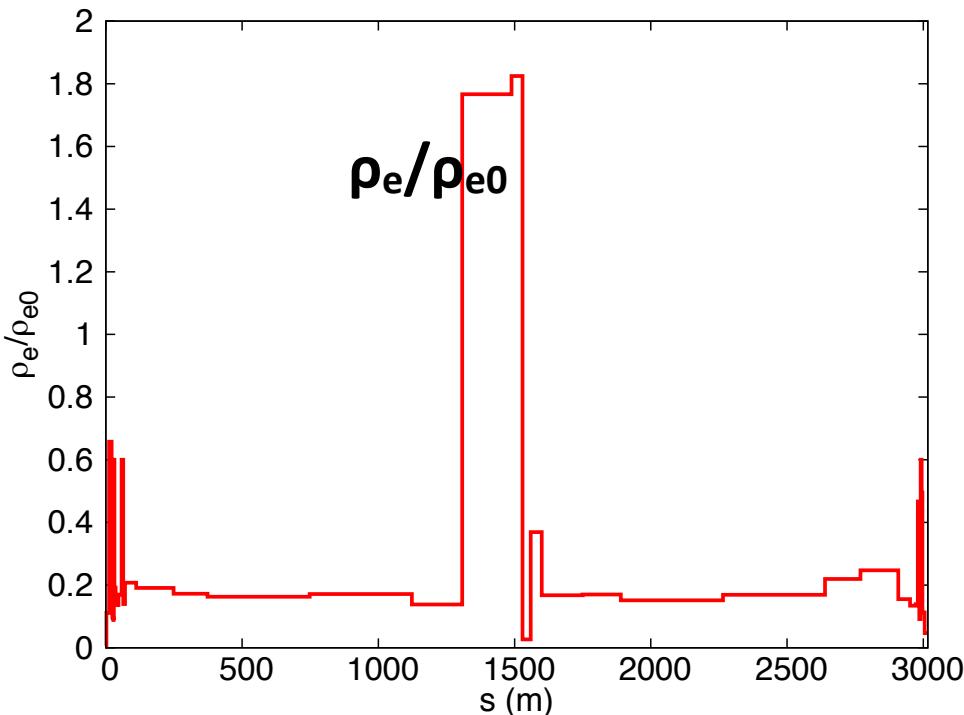
- Vary  $\rho_{e0} = \{1, 2, \dots, 5\} \times 10^{11} m^{-3}$
- Low expected  $\rho_e$  at high beta sections
- High beta sections cause emit. growth if  $\rho_e$  high enough



## 2. Results of PEHTS2

### Condition 3:

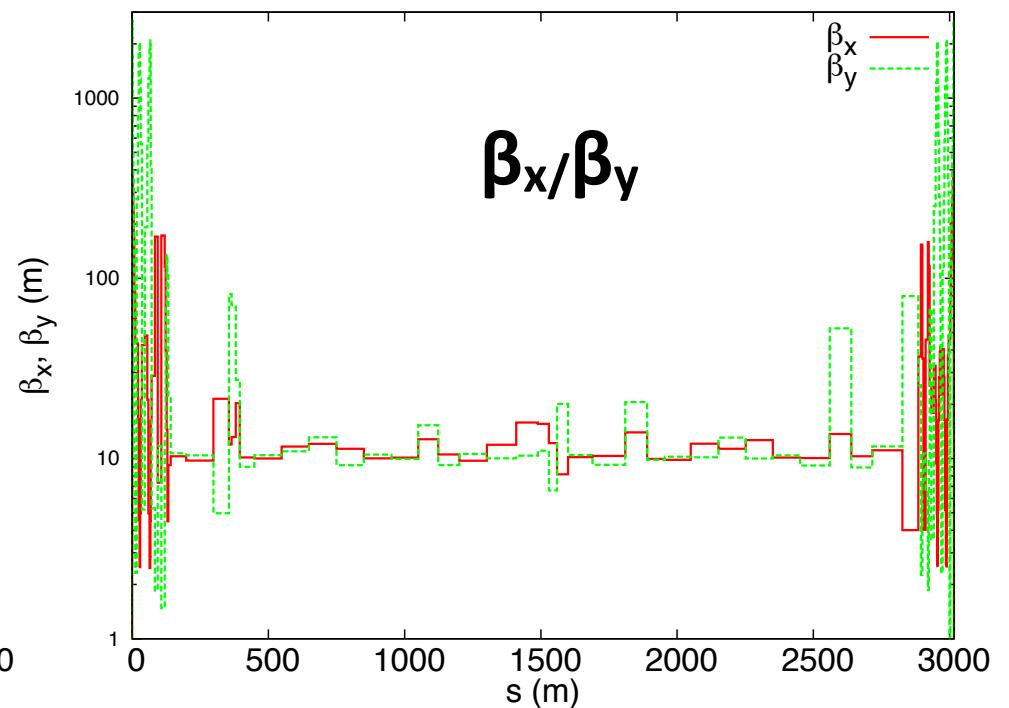
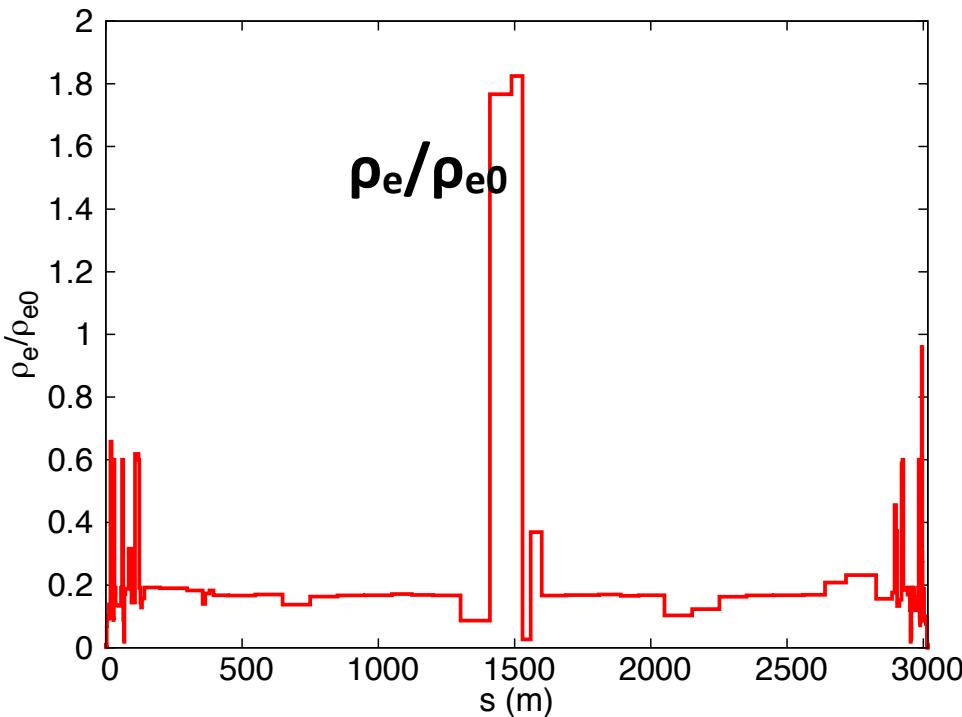
- Parameters:  $v_x=44.53, v_y=46.57, v_s=0.0247,$   
 $P_{\text{BUNCH}}=9.04\text{e}10, \rho_{e0}=1\text{e}11 \text{ m}^{-3}$
- Number of sections along the ring:  $N_{\text{section}}=38$
- Ecloud density data given by Y. Suetsugu



## 2. Results of PEHTS2

### Condition 4:

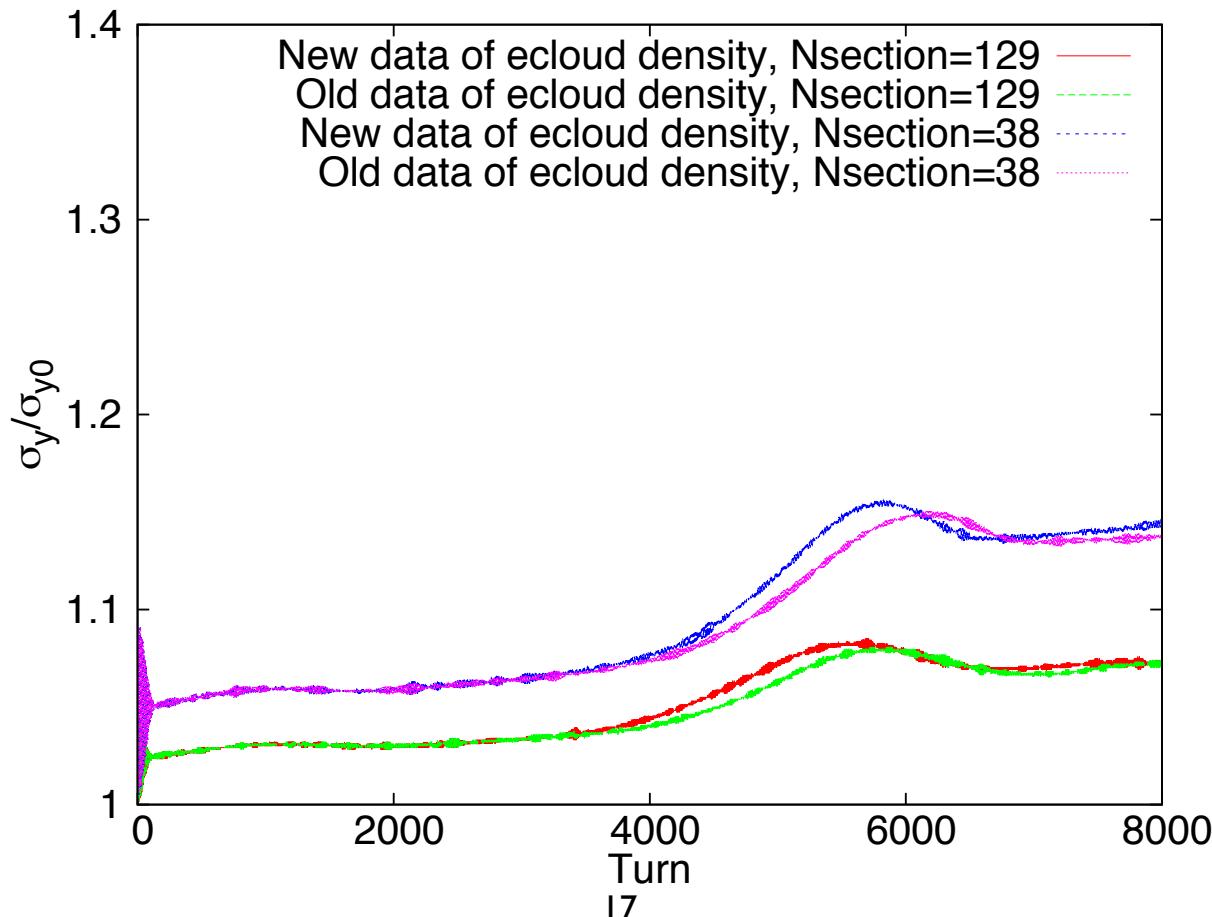
- Parameters:  $v_x=44.53, v_y=46.57, v_s=0.0247,$   
 $P_{\text{BUNCH}}=9.04\text{e}10, \rho_{e0}=1\text{e}11 \text{ m}^{-3}$
- Number of sections along the ring: Nsection=129
- Ecloud density data given by Y. Suetsugu



## 2. Results of PEHTS2

**Condition 3 and 4:**

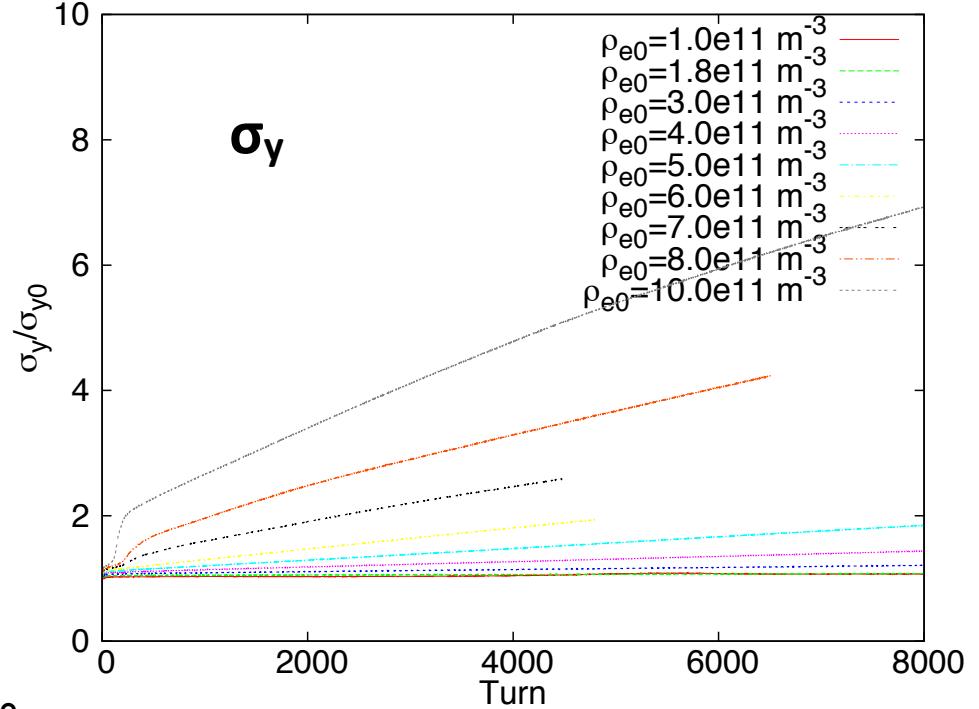
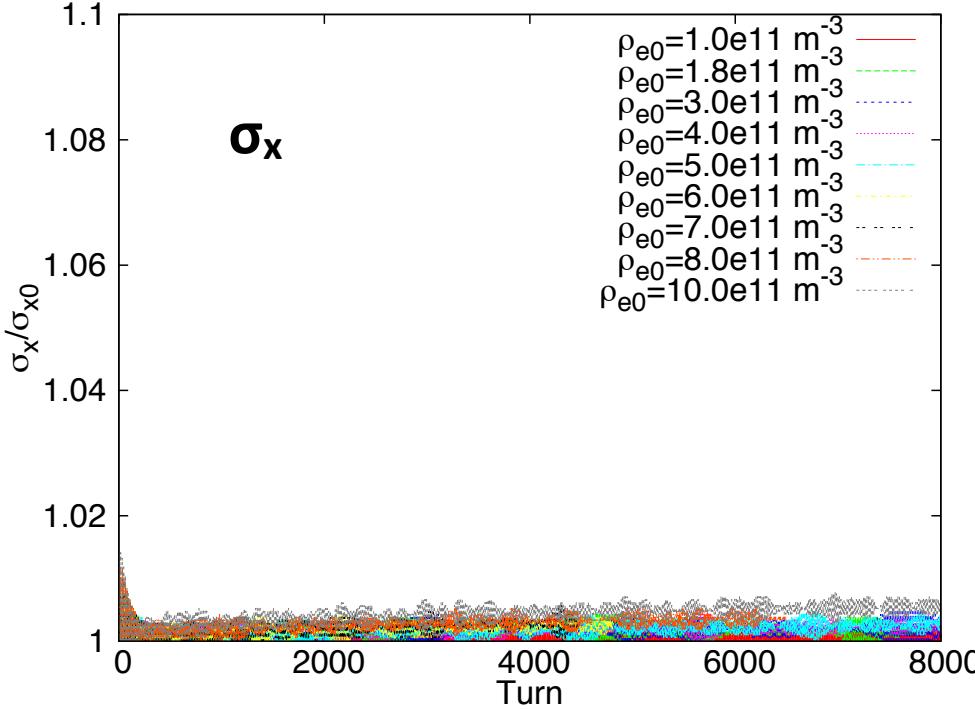
- Emittance growth depend on number of “wake kicks”/turn
- Vert. beam size blow-up < 10%



## 2. Results of PEHTS2

### Condition 4:

- Vary  $\rho_{e0}=\{1, 2, \dots, 10\}e11 \text{ m}^{-3}$
- Seems no coherent instability up to  $\rho_{e0}=6e11 \text{ m}^{-3}$
- Safety margin for LER: factor of 6?
- Incoherent emittance growth (if true!) need to be validated via more careful simulations!



### 3. Summary

#### ► SuperKEKB LER

- Varied beta functions and high-beta areas near IP
- Ecloud densities vary along the ring

#### ► Uncertainties in simulations

- Incoherent emittance growth
- Fixed mesh sizes and mesh area in PEHTS2 code:
  - (1) Large beta function => Mesh area should hold large beam
  - (2) Small beta function => Mesh sizes should resolve small beam

#### ► Simulation results:

- Given expected densities(by Y. Suetsugu) and lattice information(sler\_1683) => LER looks to be safe from ecloud instability (very preliminary! safety margin to be defined!)
- Constant ecloud density and  $\beta_{x,y}$  => Reasonable results
- Varied ecloud densities and  $\beta_{x,y}$  => Threshold not easy to be detected; obtained results somehow ambiguous

### 3. Summary

#### ➤ More systematic studies:

- Proper set-up of PEHTS2 code (mesh sizes, mesh area, cloud sizes, number of sections, etc. depend on  $\beta_{x,y}$ )
- Understanding simulation results of PEHTS2
- Comment from Suetsugu-san: ecloud density expected to be high in the early stage of SuperKEKB's beam commissioning  
=> Ecloud effects also depend on beam current

● Simulations and preparations of beam observations =>  
Dedicated machine study?

- Benchmark study from L. Wang(SLAC)