

# Running plan

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# Operational Plan for 2025c-2026b

- **Highest priority in 2025c-2026b is integrated luminosity  $> 425 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ .**
- 2025c–2026b run: 5 Nov. 2025 – 1 Jun. 2026
  - Vacuum scrubbing: 5 Nov. 2025 – 17 Nov. 2025 = 13 days
  - **Collision run in 2025c: 19 Nov. 2025 – 24 Dec. 2025 = 36 days**
  - (Winter shutdown: 24 Dec. 2025 – 7 Jan. 2026 = 15 days)
  - **Collision run in 2026a/b: 9 Jan. 2026 – 1 Jun. 2026 = 144 days**
  - **Collision run total: 36 days + 144 days = 180 days**
- Physics runs account for 80% of the full collision operation, ~150 days.
  - 4 days per 3-week cycle are allocated to machine tuning, study, maintenance, etc.

**December 2025**

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

 Tuning, study, maintenance, etc.

 Physics run

Not yet precisely scheduled, just an image...

# Plan A: basic plan

## Target

Peak luminosity =  $1 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

Integrated luminosity >  $425 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

## Key parameters

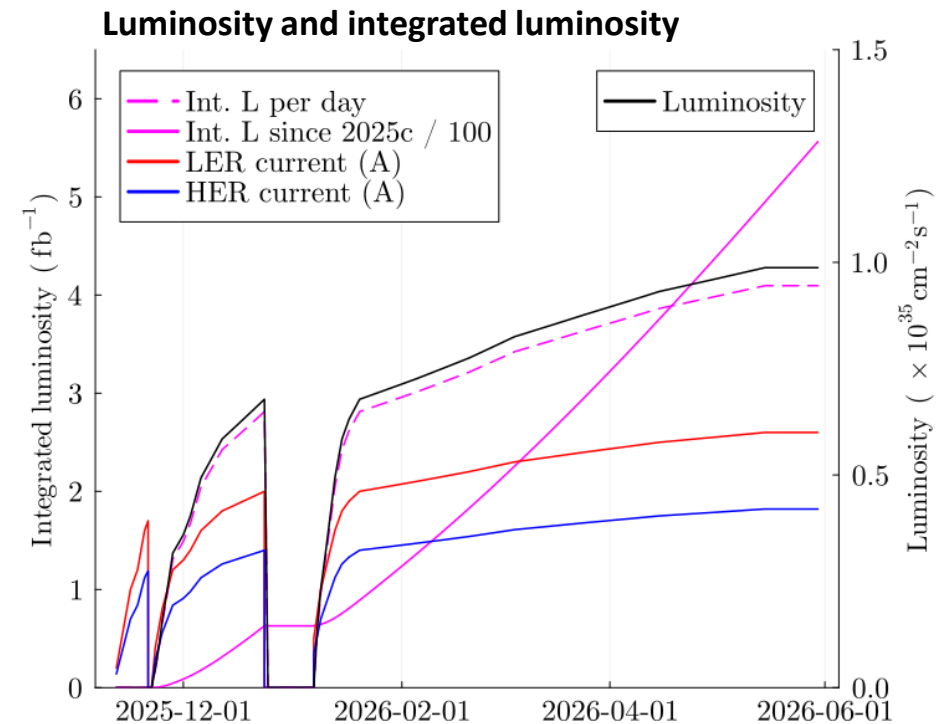
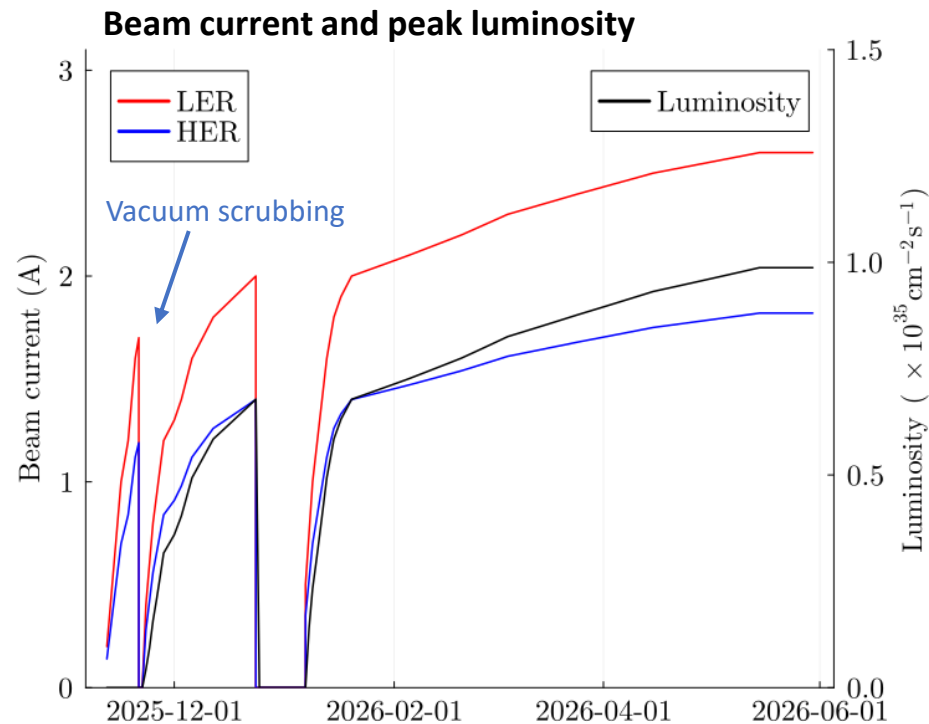
Specific luminosity =  $5.0 \times 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}\text{mA}^{-2}$  at 0.86 mA<sup>2</sup>

Accelerator efficiency > 60% (N.B., ~67% at 1.7 A & 1.3A in 2024c)

## Requirements

2-bunch injection in HER and LER,  $\beta_y^*$  squeezing to 0.9 mm (plus, possibly  $\beta_x^*$  squeezing)

Mitigation of beam-beam effects



# Plan A: basic plan

- **Peak luminosity =  $5.0 \times 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}\text{mA}^{-2} \times 0.86 \text{ mA}^2 \times 2346 \text{ bunches} = 1.0 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$**
- **Challenge 1: specific luminosity  $5.0 \times 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}\text{mA}^{-2}$  (see p8)**
  - Needs to solve the emittance blowup that occurred in HER 2024c
  - Needs squeeze  $\beta_y^*$  to 0.9 mm to lower the beam size at IP
- **Challenge 2: high bunch current  $0.86 \text{ mA}^2$  for 2346 bunches (see p9-11)**
  - Corresponds to 1.8 A in HER and 2.6 A in LER
  - Needs to realize 2-bunch injection in LER and HER
  - Needs to mitigate beam-beam effects
  - $\beta_x^*$  squeezing to 50 mm or lower is planned to avoid  $\sigma_x^*$  blowup harming beam injection.
- **An even relaxed requirement on machine tuning time (see p12, 13)**
  - Accelerator efficiency > 60% is tolerable (N.B., ~67% at 1.6 A & 1.3A in 2024ab.)
  - Namely, machine tuning in the daytime and physics run in the evening and midnight are allowed.



# Plan B: optional plan

## Target

Peak luminosity =  $6 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

Integrated luminosity >  $425 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

## Key parameters

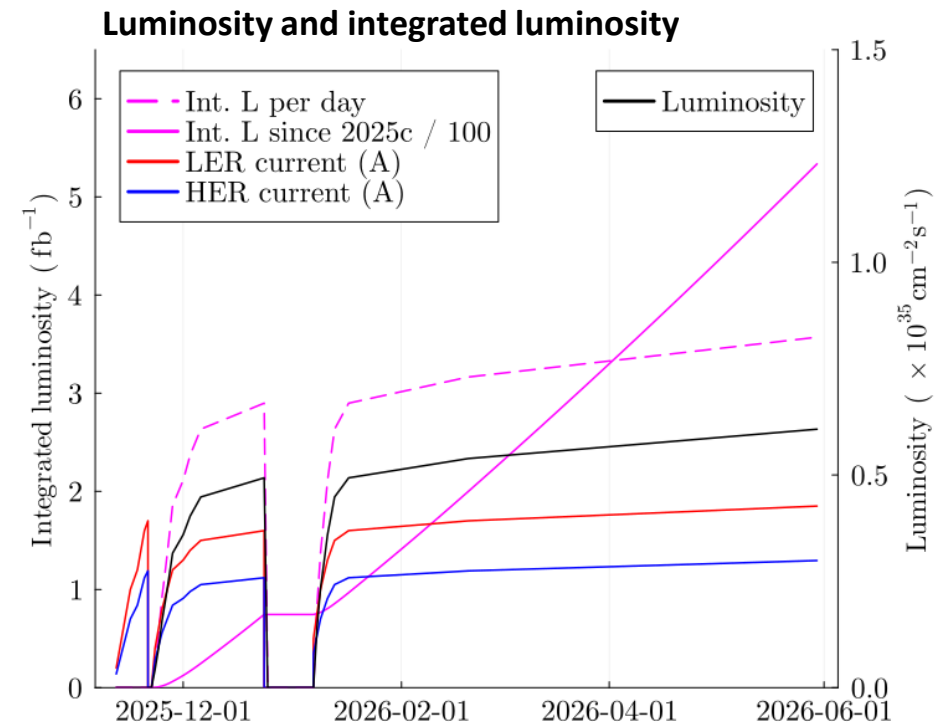
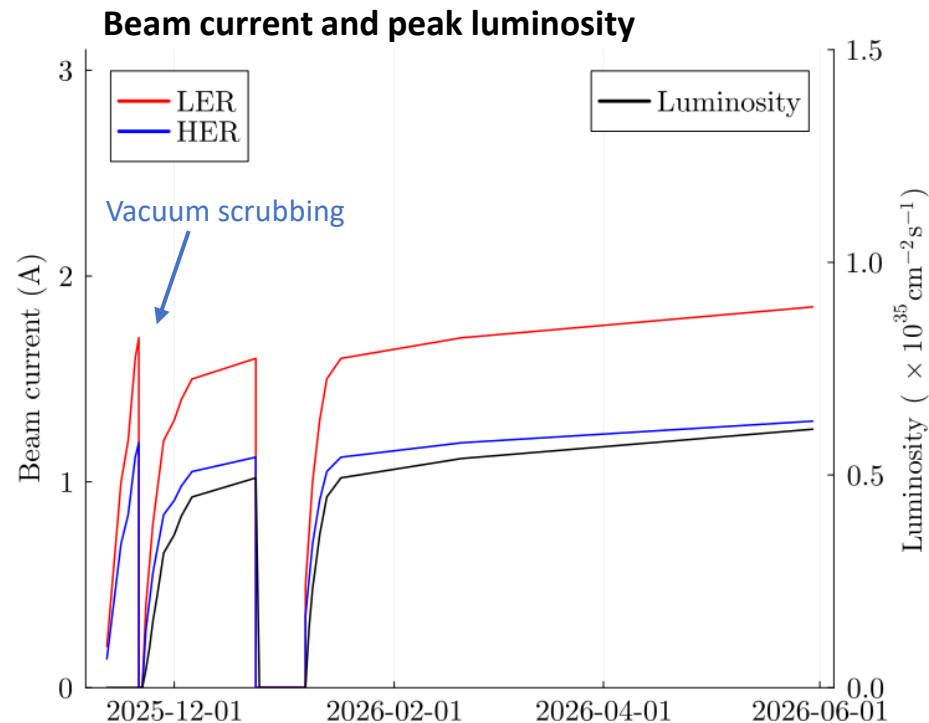
Specific luminosity =  $5.9 \times 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}\text{mA}^{-2}$  at 0.44 mA<sup>2</sup>

Accelerator efficiency > 85% (N.B., highest record ~88% in 2022c)

## Requirements

Stable operation (less SBL, less QCS quench, less machine/detector trouble)

2-bunch injection in LER, Relaxing beam-beam effects

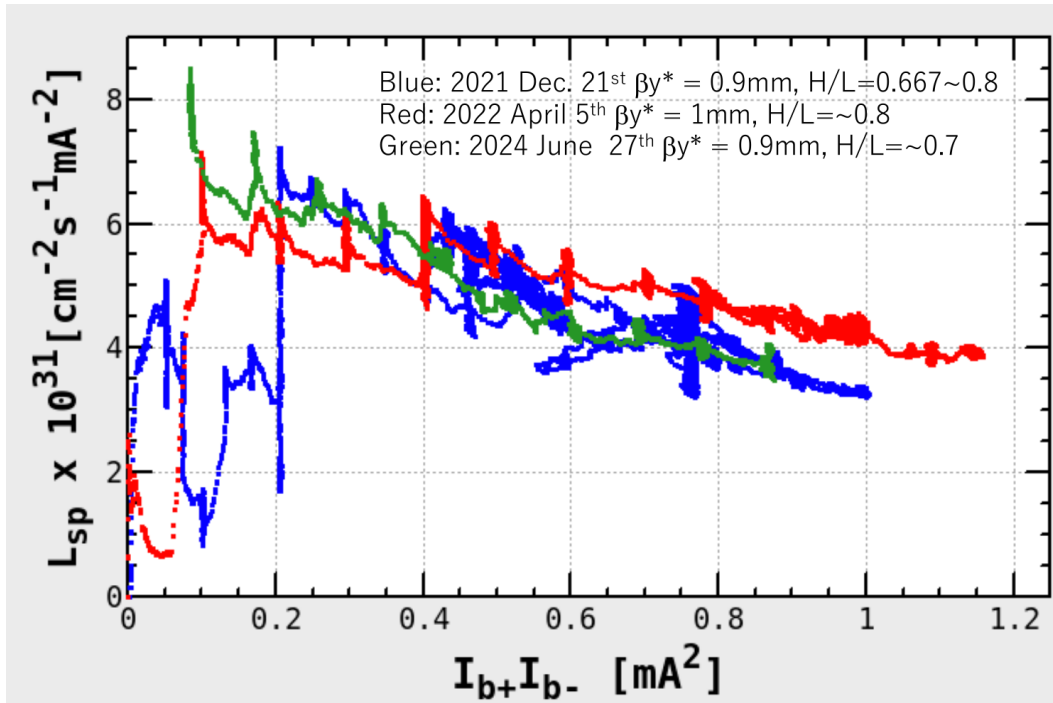


# Plan B: optional plan

- **Peak luminosity =  $5.9 \times 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}\text{mA}^{-2} \times 0.44 \text{ mA}^2 \times 2346 \text{ bunches} = 6.0 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$**
- **Challenge 1: very stable physics run, minimizing machine tuning time** (see p12, 13)
  - Needs to avoid beam abort, QCS quench, and machine/detector troubles as low as possible
  - Needs to minimize machine tuning time as much as possible while securing modest luminosity
- **An even relaxed requirement on the high current operation** (see p11)
  - Target current is 1.3 A in HER, 1.9 A in LER with 2346 bunches.
  - Could achieve 1.3 A in HER even with 1-bunch injection since the end of Nov. 2024

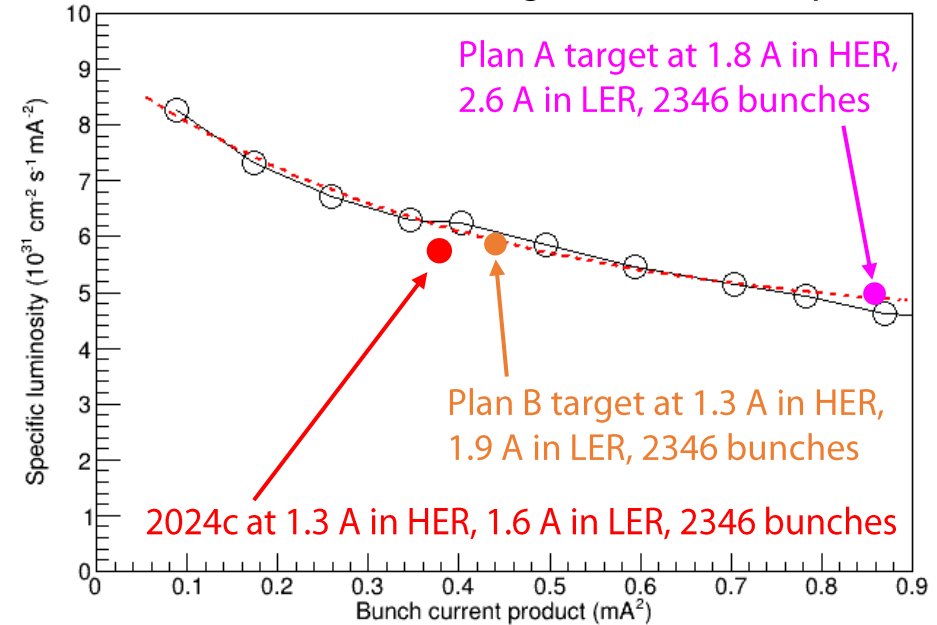
# Backup

# Specific luminosity



- High specific luminosity could be realized for a small number of bunches, e.g., 393 bunches.
- Challenging to realize it for 2346 bunches due to injection power, chamber-heating induced optics deformation, possibly beam instability, etc.

Combined data (red and green in the left panel)

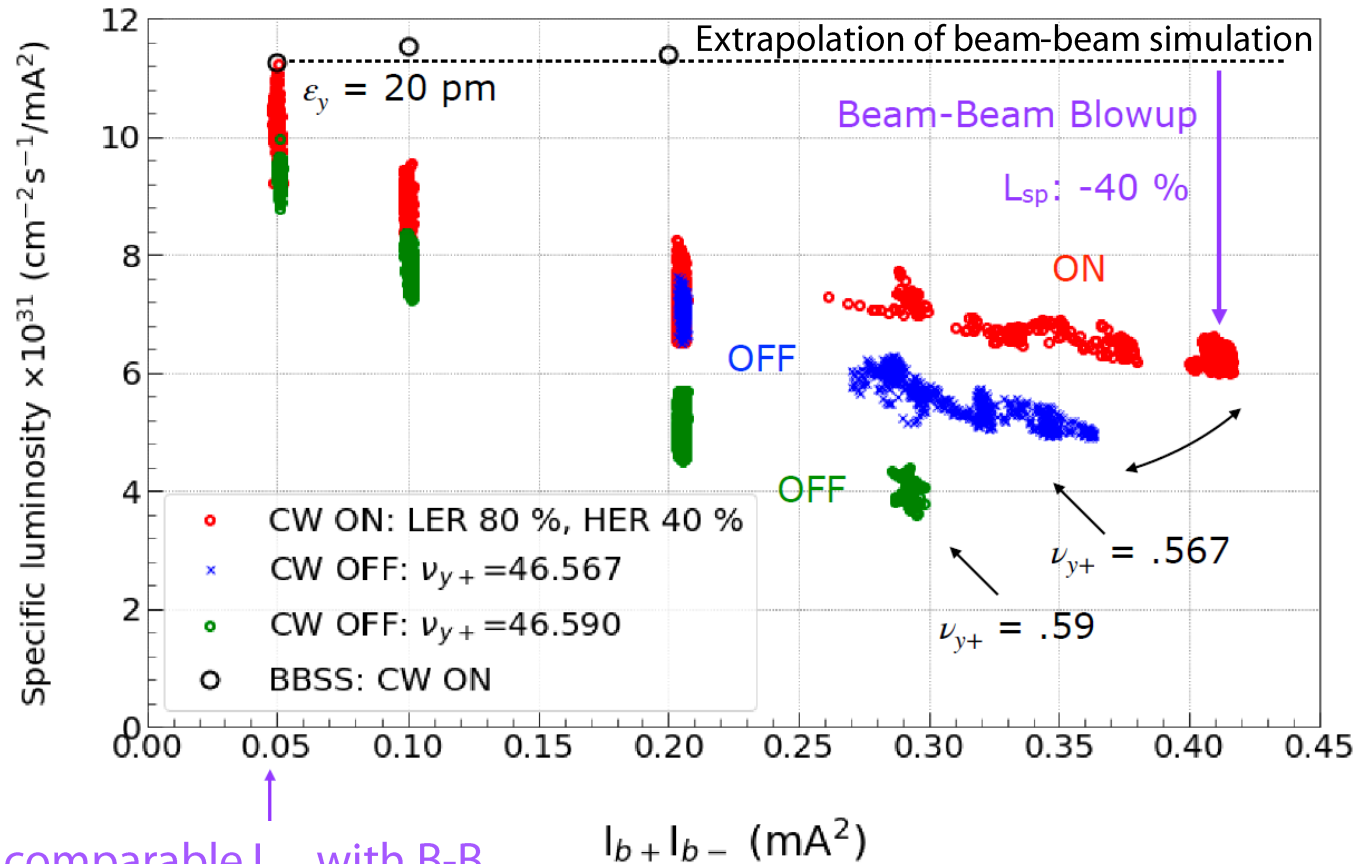


- Specific luminosity lying on the red dashed curve could be realized if HER emittance blowup in 2024c was solved (though not solved.)
- Optics study is planned for early 2025c to address emittance blowup if it reappears.

# Beam-beam effects

SuperKEKB 2024a Run

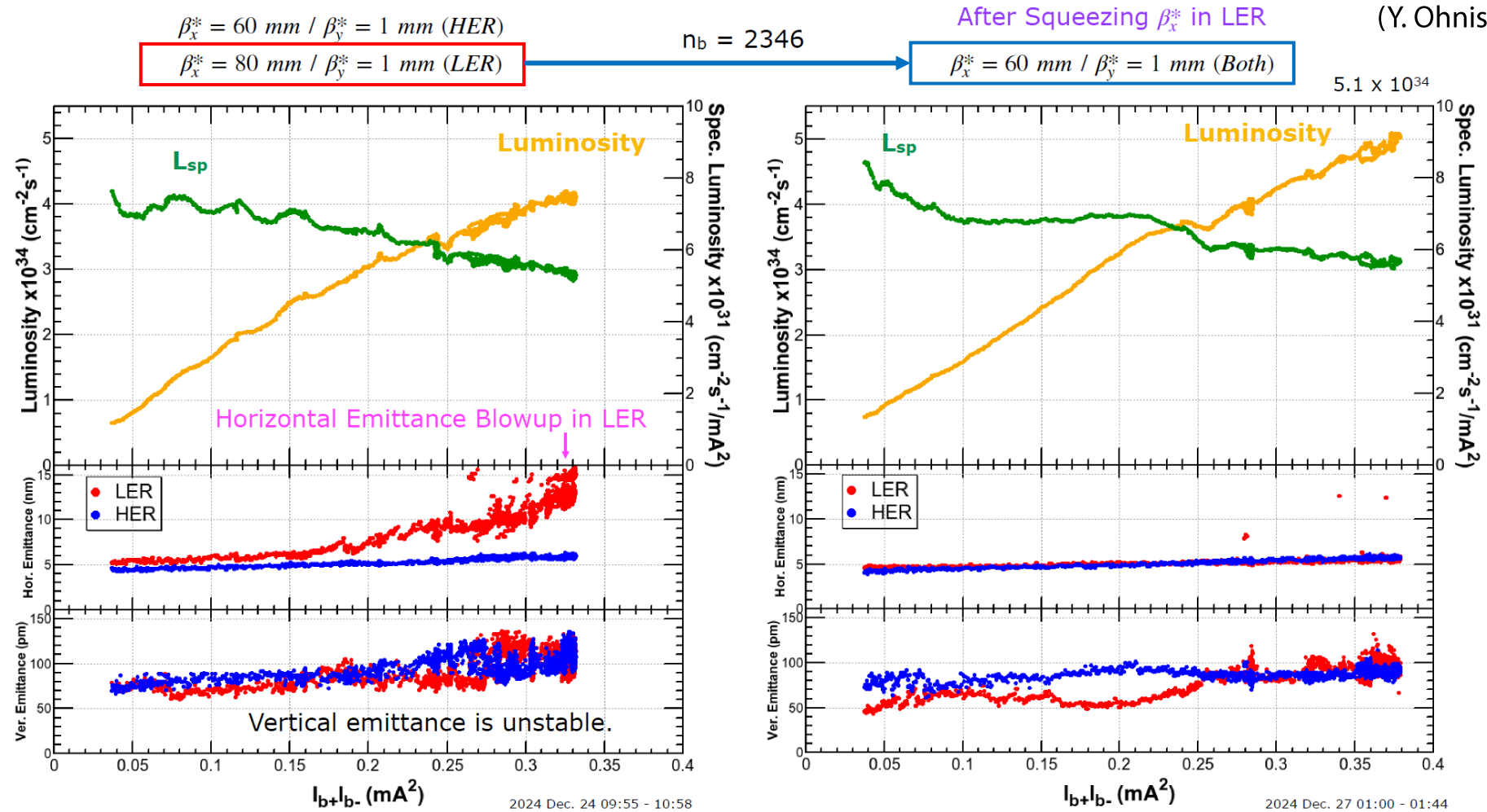
(Y. Ohnishi, eeFACT2025)



Obtained comparable  $L_{sp}$  with B-B simulation at low bunch current

- International collaboration is formed to tackle the beam-beam blowup issue (<https://kds.kek.jp/category/1840/>).
- Feedback will be applied to machine operation and studies in 2025c.

# $\beta_x^*$ squeezing



- $\beta_x^*$  squeezing to 60 mm in LER was successful in mitigating  $\sigma_x^*$  blowup, then achieving 1.7 A in LER.
- $\beta_x^*$  squeezing to 50 mm or lower is considered to avoid  $\sigma_x^*$  blowup harming beam injection.

# 2-bunch injection

- We could achieve 1.3 A in HER (1-bunch) and 1.7 A in LER (2-bunch) with 2346 bunches in 2024c.
- HER injection started with a 2-bunch scheme. It came to a 1-bunch injection due to the discharge of the RF e- gun.
- Before 2025c, RF e- gun will be replaced with a new type of gun or fixed using a spare cathode plug.
- 2-bunch injection is essential for 1.8 A in HER and 2.6 A in LER in Plan A.

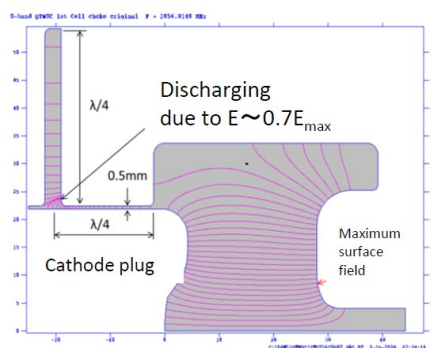
## Status of RF Gun (Linac) – Updated QTWSC RF Gun

[M. Yoshida *et al.*]

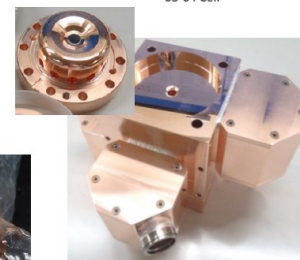
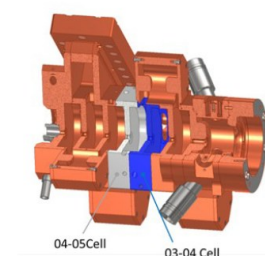
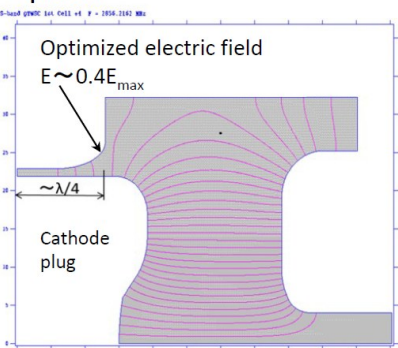
(T. Ishibashi, B2GM, June 2025)

- The current RF gun cathode cell includes a choke structure for thermal cleaning of the cathode.
- The updated cathode cell is designed with:
  - Optimized surface field
  - Additional vacuum pumping
  - A new triplet downstream of the gun
- During brazing, the wrong cavity cell was assembled, resulting in a 10 MHz frequency offset (No tuning required for cathode side cavity chain).
- Tuning of the RF cavity is scheduled this week. RF conditioning will be performed until July.

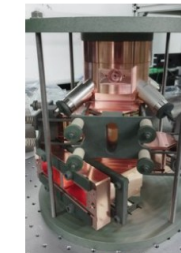
Current



Updated



New IrCe Cathode Plug



Brazing assembly



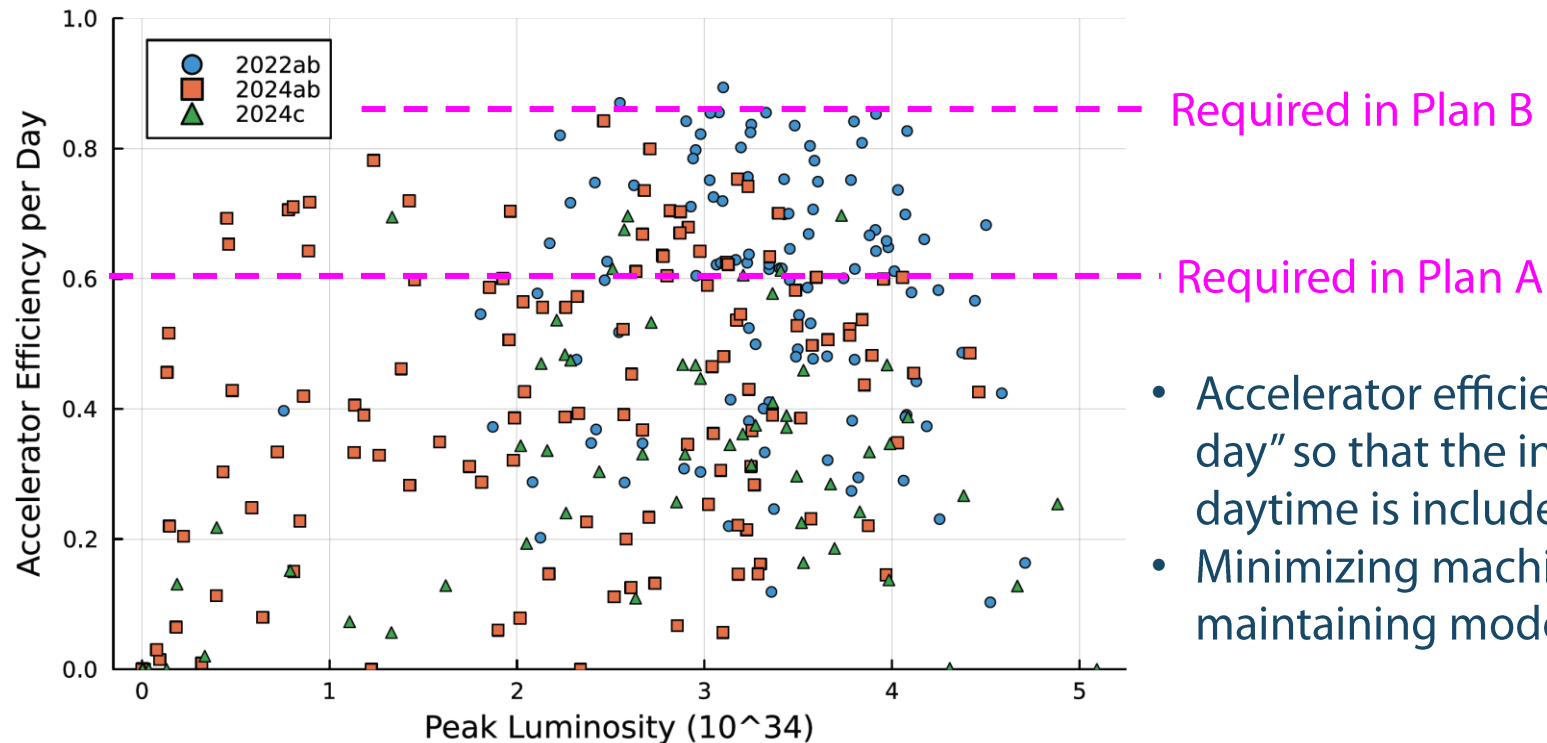
Additional machining for tuning

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- If tuning cannot sufficiently correct the frequency offset and the schedule is delayed, a new IrCe cathode plug will be installed in the current RF gun.

# Accelerator efficiency

- A measured quantity of how constantly we can acquire the integrated luminosity while keeping the peak luminosity
- Accelerator efficiency is defined as  $\epsilon_{\text{acc}} \equiv \frac{\text{Integrated luminosity}}{\int^{24 \text{ hours}} L_{\text{peak}} dt}$
- Cause of low accelerator efficiency: beam aborts, machine tuning inserted in physics run, unstable luminosity, etc.



- Accelerator efficiency in the left figure is defined as “per day” so that the inefficiency due to machine tuning in the daytime is included.
- Minimizing machine tuning time as much as possible while maintaining modest luminosity yields high efficiency.



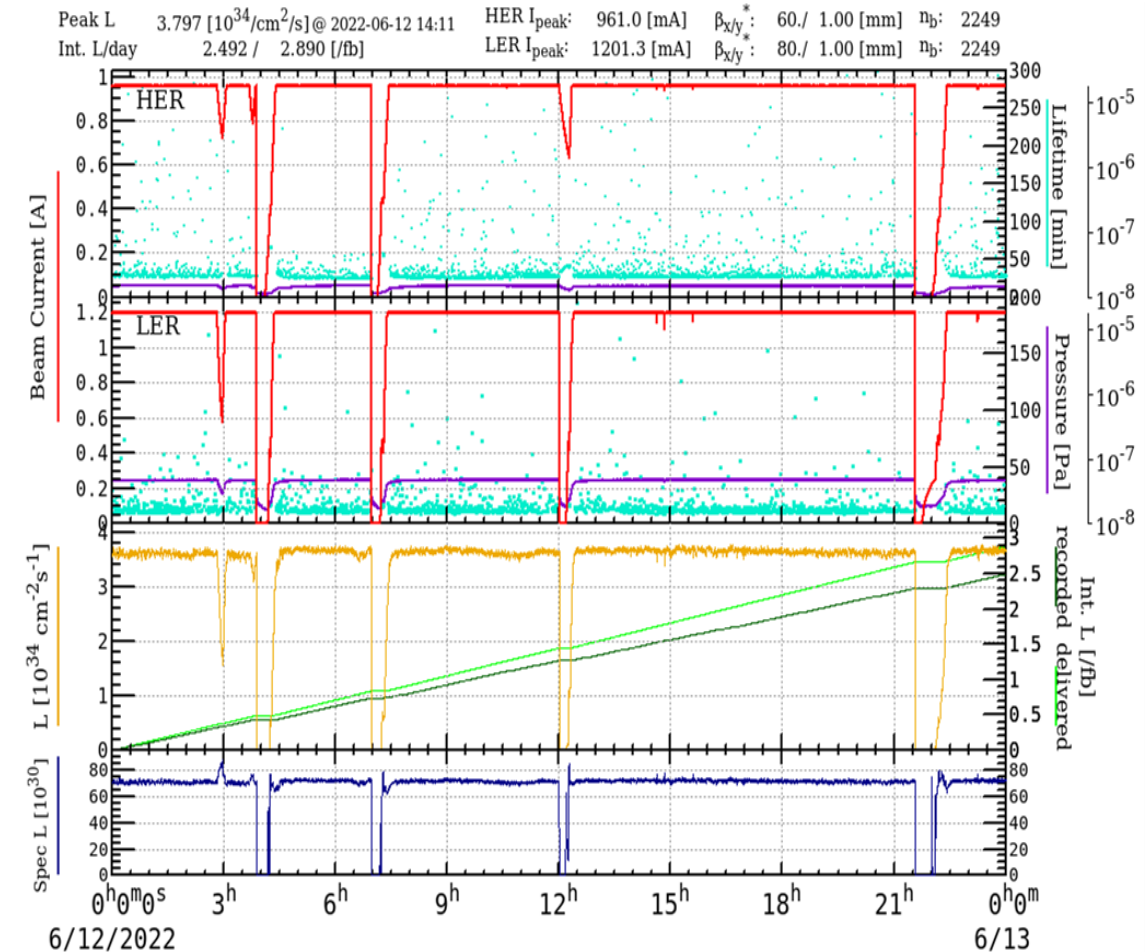
# Accelerator efficiency on 12 June 2022

Example of high integrated luminosity/day

- Date: 2022-06-12, with  $\beta_y^* = 1$  mm
- Beam currents:  $I_{\text{LER}} = 1.2$  A,  $I_{\text{HER}} = 0.96$  A (2249 bunches)
- Peak luminosity:  $3.8 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Integrated luminosity (delivered):  $2.89 \text{ fb}^{-1}$   
( $2.49 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  recorded with the DAQ efficiency:  $\sim 86\%$ )

If operated at this luminosity for 24 hours:

- Delivered integrated luminosity =  $3.28 \text{ fb}^{-1}/\text{day}$
- Accelerator efficiency:  $(2.89/3.28) \times 100 \approx 88\%$



# Luminosity history

