

Positron production for FCC-ee

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on behalf of the FCC-ee injector positron source/linac WG

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FCC-ee positron source: current requirements

The complete filling for Z running => Requirement $\sim 3 \times 10^{10}$ e⁺/bunch (4.8 nC) at the linac end
or 5 nC accepted in the DR

e⁻ drive beam

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Beam energy | 2.86 GeV |
| Bunch charge | ~ 5 nC (max) |
| Bunch length | 1 mm |
| Bunch transverse size | $\gtrsim 0.5$ mm |

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Nb of bunches per pulse | 4 |
| Bunch separation | 25 ns |
| Repetition rate | 100 Hz |
| Beam power | ~ 5.7 kW (max) |

$$N_{e^-}/\text{bunch} \times \eta_{Accepted}^{e^+} \geq 5 \text{ nC/bunch} \times 2.6$$

with $N_{e^-} \sim 5$ nC $\rightarrow \eta_{Accepted}^{e^+} \gtrsim 2.6$

~ 13 nC

$$\eta_{Accepted}^{e^+} = \frac{N_{DR\ accepted}^{e^+}}{N_{Primary}^{e^-}}$$

*A safety margin of 2.6 is currently applied for the whole studies ($\sim 50\%$ losses for injection in the DR + $\sim 20\%$ losses from target up to the end of the e⁺ linac)

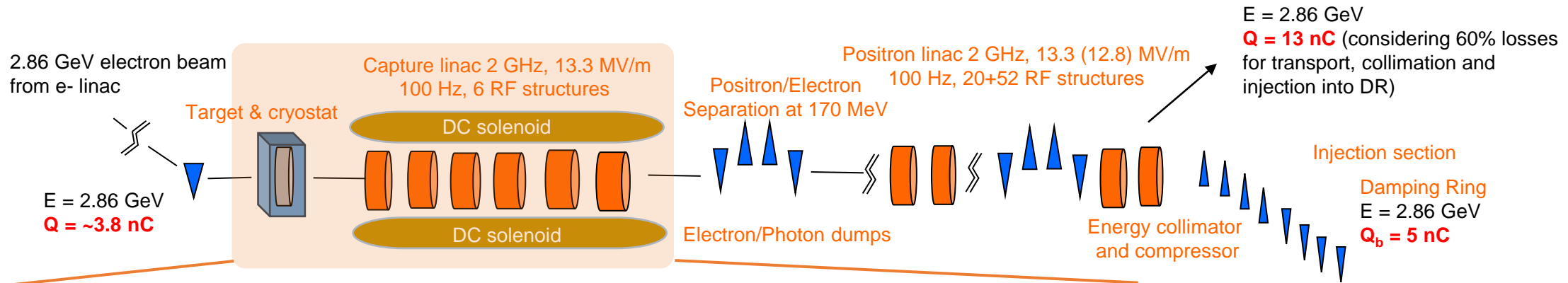
Accepted e⁺ yield is a function of **primary beam characteristics** + **target** + **capture system** + **DR acceptance**

DR acceptance window: (Energy : 2.86 GeV \pm 2% ; Time : 20 mm/c)

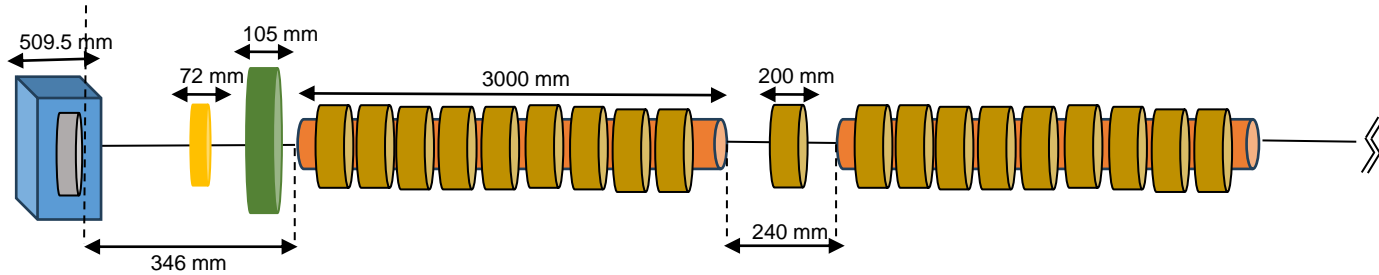
\rightarrow positron flux of $\sim 1.2 \times 10^{13}$ e⁺/s ($\times 2.6$). Demonstrated at SLC (a world record for existing accelerators): $\sim 6 \times 10^{12}$ e⁺/s



Positron production: capture system (FS baseline)



Capture system (~ 20 meters)



DR design: Talk by A. De Santis

Dedicated FLUKA model is developed for the target and e⁺ capture section.

Target design: Talk by R. Mena Andrade

Positron production : conventional scheme (e- beam size on target = 1 mm rms). Target exit located at 40 mm w.r.t. HTS solenoid peak field.

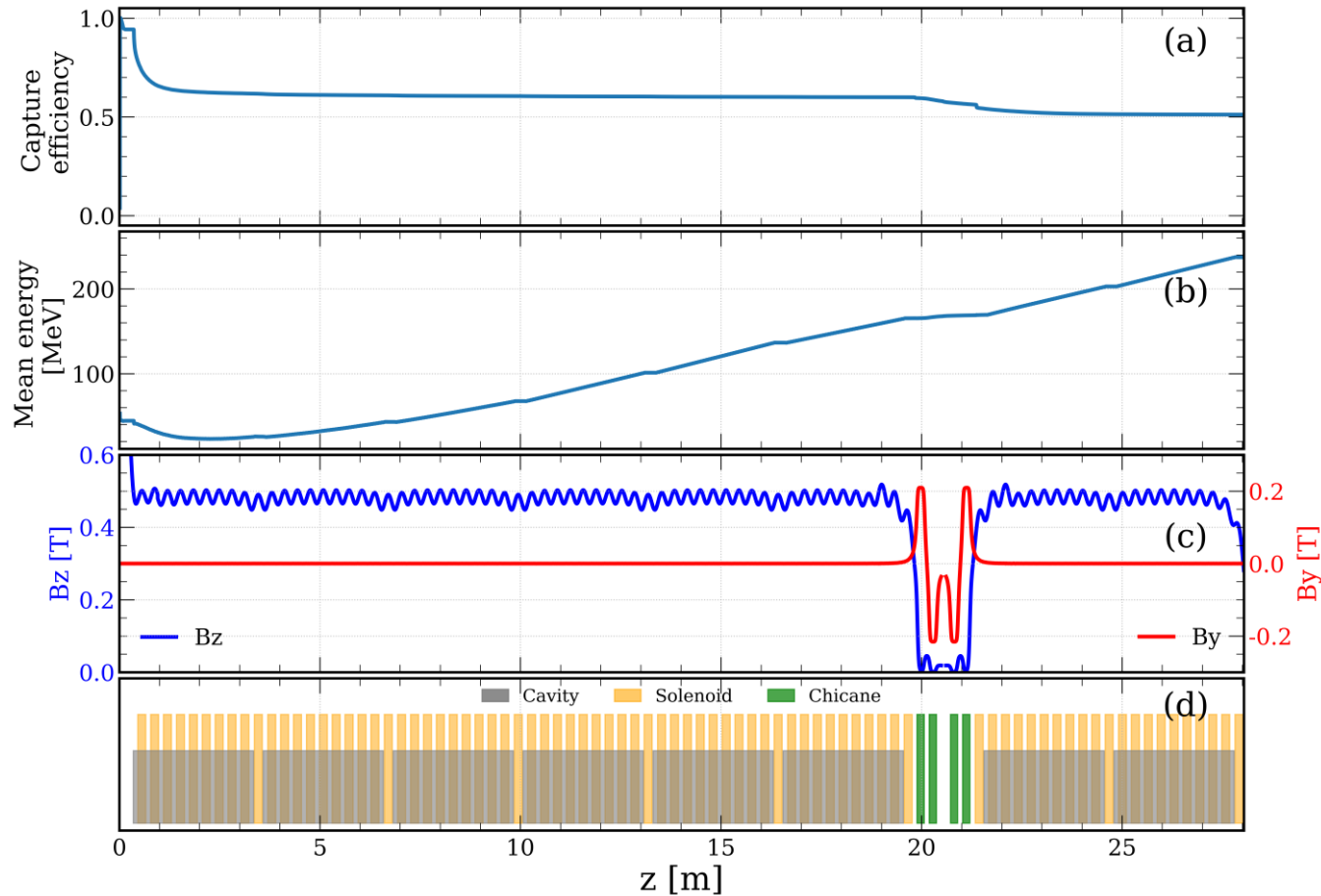
Matching device is based on the SC solenoid (5 HTS coils, 72 mm bore, \varnothing 60 mm including shielding)

Capture linac is based on the 6 L-band TW RF structures (2 GHz, \varnothing 60 mm, 3-m long)

NC solenoid B = 0.5 T (realistic conventional design based on the short coils B = 0.31 T) + short “tuning” solenoid B = 0.25 T before the 1st RF structure



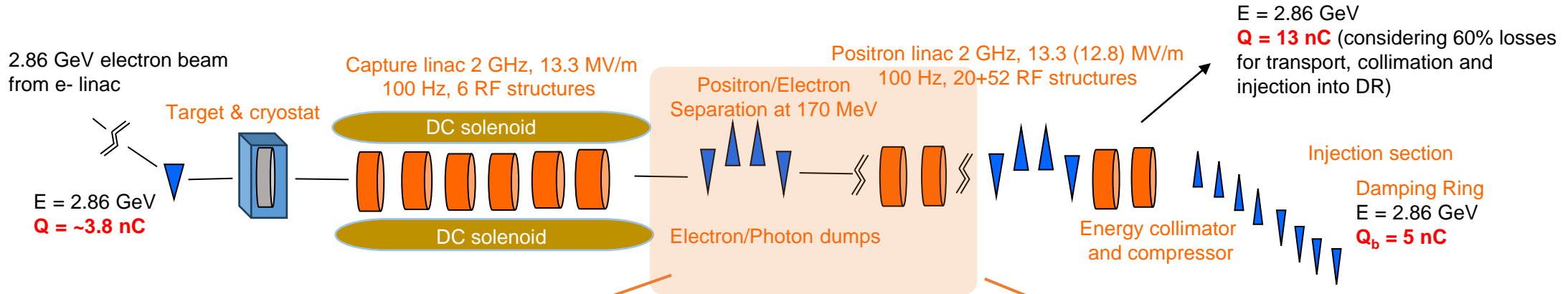
Positron production: capture system (FS baseline)



- Capture section is based on the conventional NC solenoid technology.
- The first RF structure operates in deacceleration phase improving bunching and longitudinal phase space.
- $\sim 35\%$ e^+ losses occur between the AMD and the first RF structure and $\sim 9\%$ additional losses at the chicane.



Positron production: positron linac (FS baseline)



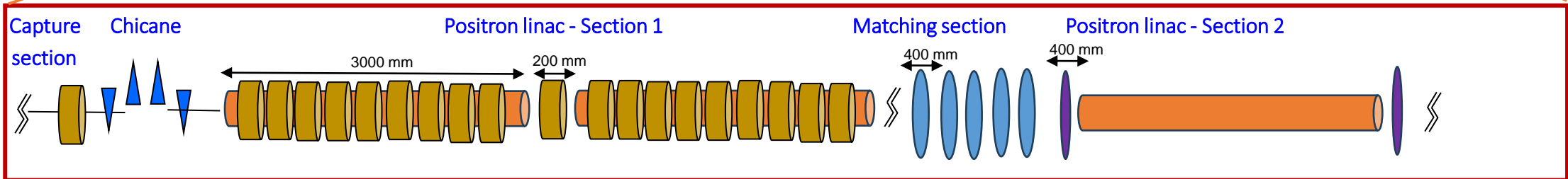
Positron linac (~ 280 meters)

Separator chicane : Rectangular beampipe and hor./vert. collimators, Dipole peak field: $\sim 0.2 \text{ T}$

Section 1 : up to $\sim 930 \text{ MeV}$. Same RF structure as that of the Capture Linac (CL). 20 structures. $G = 13.3 \text{ MV/m}$

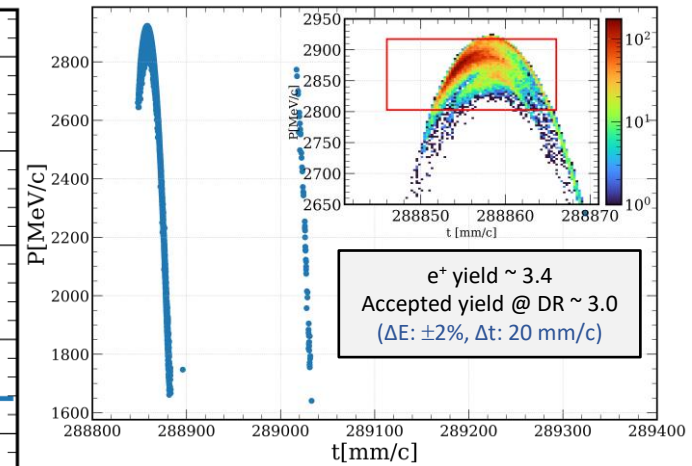
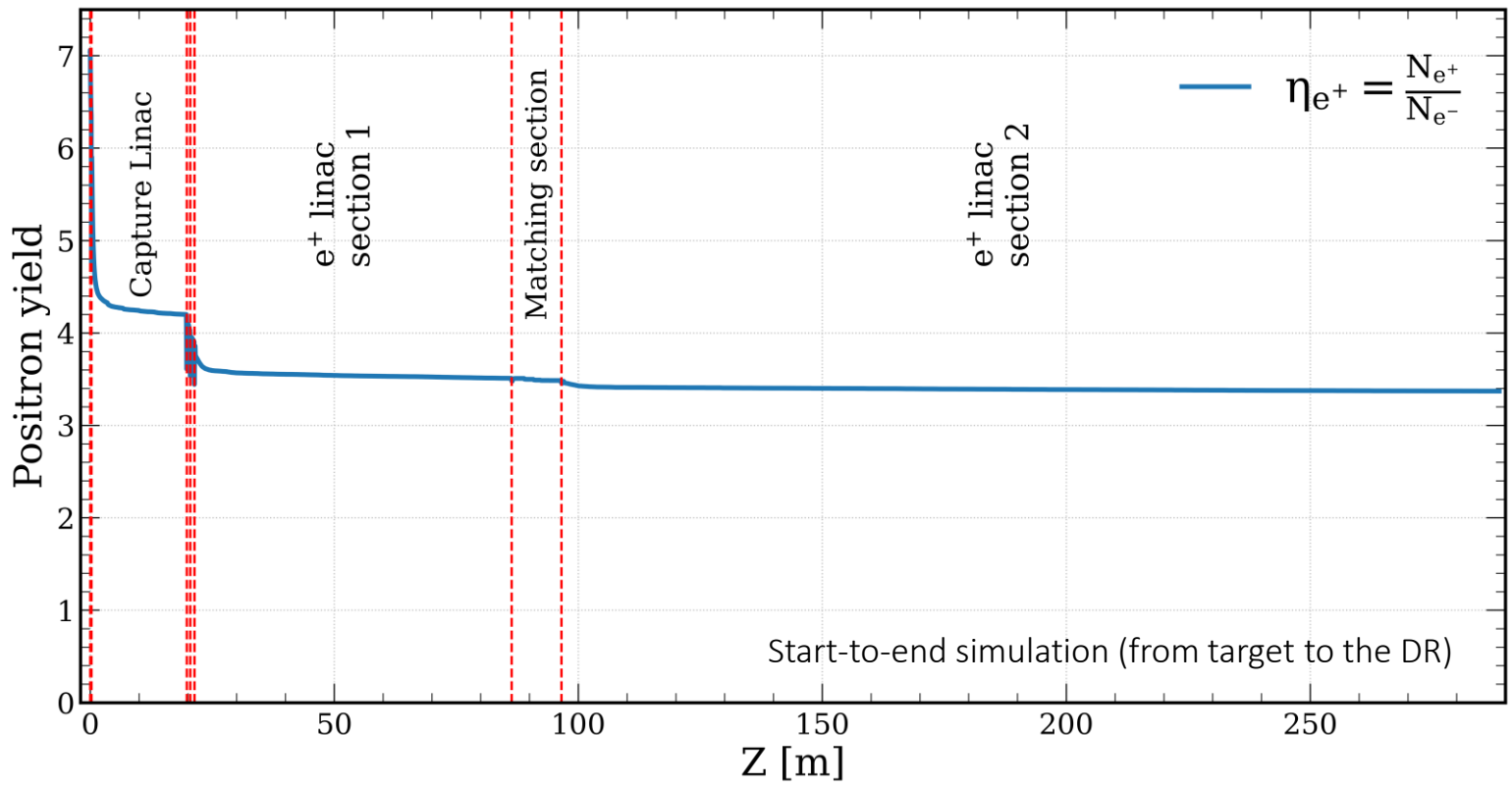
Matching section : 5 quadrupoles (0.4 m long)

Section 2 : up to 2.86 GeV. Same RF structure as that of the CL. 52 structures. Quadrupole (0.4 m long), 2 structures per FODO cell. $G = 12.8 \text{ MV/m}$





Positron capture and linac overall efficiency (FS baseline)



*Simulations include collective effects (space charge and short-range wakefield)

| Imperfection | Unit | Value |
|---|------|-------|
| Transverse position error | μm | 100 |
| Transverse angular error (soleoids and dipoles) | μrad | 200 |
| Transverse angular error (other elements) | μrad | 100 |
| Magnetic strength error | % | 0.1 |
| RF gradient error | % | 1 |
| RF phase error | ° | 0.1 |
| Beam position error | μm | 100 |
| Beam divergence error | μrad | 100 |

The impact of these imperfections is found to be negligible: e⁺ yield ↓1.3%, emittance x/y ↓0.4/0.8 %

FS design ensures reliable e⁺ production and meets the requirements set by FCC-ee (Z-pole) with the safety margins



Summary of the simulation results (FS baseline)

e⁻ Drive beam

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Beam energy [GeV] | 2.86 |
| Repetition rate [Hz] | 100 |
| Number of bunches | 4 |
| Bunch charge [nC] | 3.8 |
| Bunch length [mm] | 1 |
| Beam size @Target [mm] | 1 |
| Beam power [kW] | 4.3 |

e⁺ Capture system

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| AMD peak field [T] | 15 (12) |
| Solenoid strength [T] | 0.5 |
| AMD/CS aperture [mm] | 60 |
| Average energy [MeV] | 173 |
| Positron yield [N_{e^+}/N_{e^-}] | 4.2 |

Target-converter

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Thickness [mm] | 15 |
| Production rate [N_{e^+}/N_{e^-}] | 7.07 |
| Deposited power [kW] | 1 |
| PEDD [J/g] | 5.8 |

e⁺ Linac

| | |
|---|---------|
| Average energy [GeV] | 2.87 |
| Positron yield [N_{e^+}/N_{e^-}] | 3.4 |
| Accepted positron yield @DR [N_{e^+}/N_{e^-}] | 3 |
| Bunch length [mm] | 2.8 |
| Energy spread | 0.9 |
| Spots size [mm] | 5.3/2.8 |
| Normalized emittance [mm·rad] | ~13 |



Towards TDR: RF frequency from 2 GHz to 3 GHz

The current design assumes **L-band 2 GHz RF frequency** → limited availability of the power sources

Strong recommendation: investigate the **feasibility** of adopting “**commercial**” **S-band frequency for the positron capture and linac.**

FS baseline RF structure:

- Large-aperture ($\Phi = 60$ mm) TW L-band @ 2 GHz, $9\pi/10$, 3-meter long, ~ 14 MV/m. designed by H. Pommerenke and A. Grudiev
- Used in capture linac and positron linac

For the layouts, **the final accepted e^+ yield** as well as **the beam emittance** (DR acceptance is crucial) have to be compared.

RF frequency, NC vs. SC solenoid focusing, Solenoid vs. Quadrupole focusing, e^- driver (max. charge) → **impact on overall cost and power consumption**

☞ Comprehensive figure of merit must guide choices

Candidates **3 GHz RF structures** for initial studies:

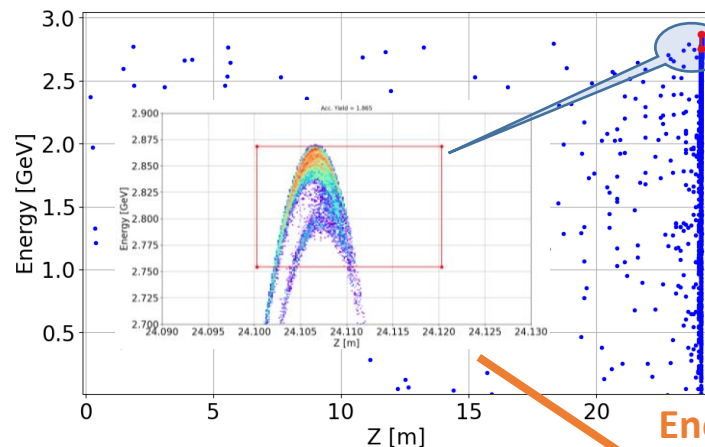
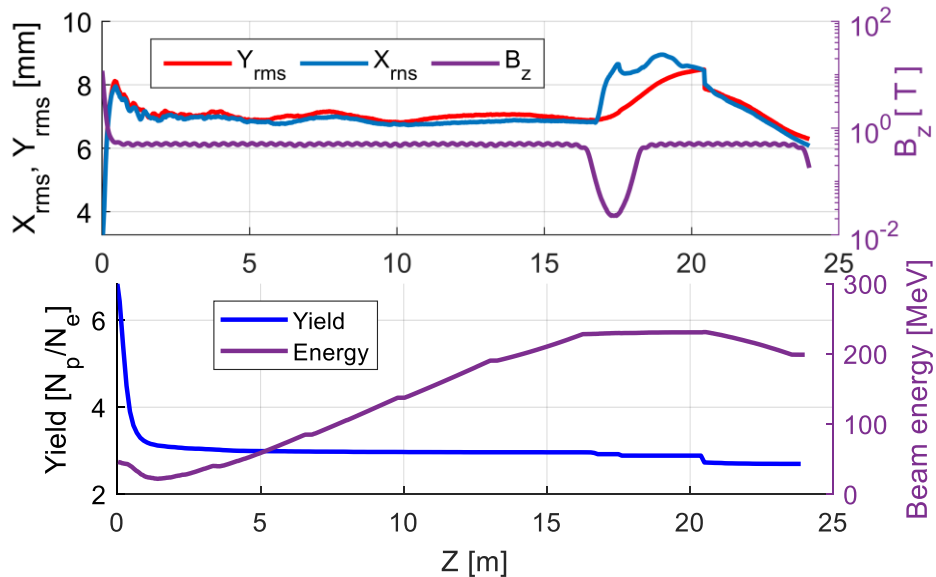
- 1) LAS ($\Phi = 30$ mm) TW S-band @ 3 GHz, $2\pi/3$, 3-meter long, ~ 20 MV/m (scaled from SuperKEKB LAS fieldmap 2856 MHz).
- 2) Large-aperture ($\Phi = 40$ mm) TW S-band @ 3 GHz, $2\pi/3$, 3-meter long, ~ 20 MV/m (analytical fieldmap).

Applied in capture linac and for longitudinal tracking (analytical) in the positron linac



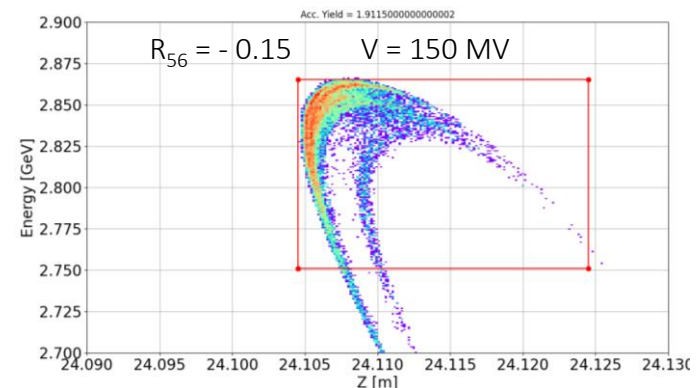
Capture system : 5 RF structures (3 GHz, 20 MV/m, 3-m long) + separator chicane + 1 RF structure ($B_z = 0.5$ T)

$\Phi = 40$ mm, TW 3 GHz, $2\pi/3$, 20 MV/m (analyt.)



Energy Compressor System (ECS)

Application of the ECS can improve the accepted e^+ charge in the DR ($\pm 2\%$, ~ 20 mm/c)



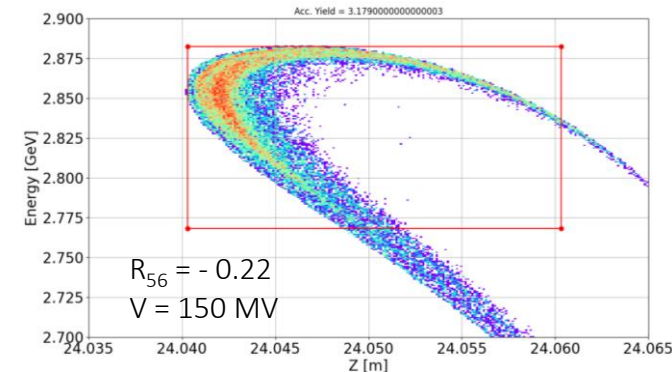
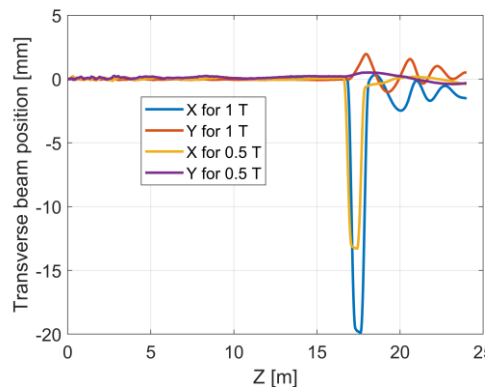
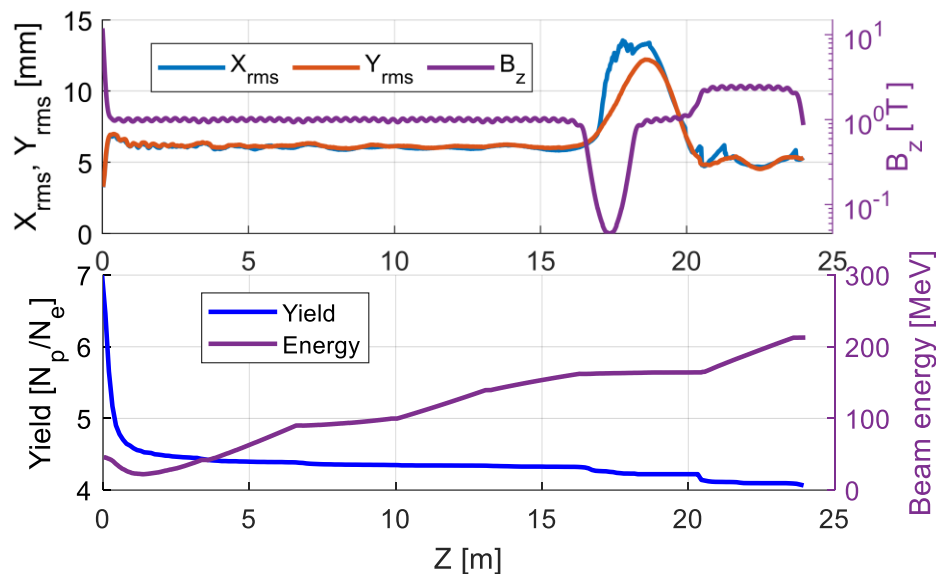
| Configuration | 2GHz $\varnothing 60$ (FS) | 3 GHz $\varnothing 30$ (LAS) | 3 GHz $\varnothing 40$ |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| e^+ yield @ Linac end $[N_{e^+}/N_{e^-}]$ | 3.4 | 1.6 | 2.1 |
| e^+ yield @ DR, acc./acc. with ECS | 3 ($\gtrsim 2.6^*$) | 1.4/1.5 ($\lesssim 2.6^*$) | 1.9/2.0 ($\lesssim 2.6^*$) |
| Norm. emittance [mm·rad] | ~ 13.1 | ~ 4.1 | ~ 6.4 |

*Minimum required e^+ yield for an e^- bunch charge of 5 nC



Capture system : 5 RF structures (3 GHz, $\Phi = 40$ mm, LAS 20 MV/m, 3-m long) + separator chicane + 1 RF structure

Solenoid field: $B_z = 1-2$ T



- Proposed solution could potentially improve the efficiency of the capture section @ 3 GHz using a smaller aperture, while keeping the same e^- source requirements (≈ 5 nC).
- Further studies are needed to:
 - Assess the feasibility of such a SC solenoid / Evaluate radiation load in the capture linac
 - Compare with an alternative layout using quadrupole focusing before and after the chicane

| | |
|--|--|
| e^+ yield @ Linac end [N_{e^+}/N_{e^-}] | 3.9 |
| e^+ yield @ DR accepted/acc. with ECS | 2.7/3.2 ($\geq 2.6^*$) |
| Norm. emittance [mm*rad] | ~ 13 |
| Energy spread (RMS) [%] | 1/1.6 |
| Bunch length (RMS) [mm] | 2/2.6 |

*Minimum required e^+ yield for an e^- bunch charge of 5 nC



Summary and outlook

- **FS baseline design** relies on the **HTS solenoid**. The accepted **e^+ yield is $\sim 3 N_{e^+}/N_{e^-}$** . Proof-of-principle with P^3 experiment @PSI starting from 2026.
 - With safety margins, an **e^- drive beam charge of 3.8 nC** is required to meet FCC-ee specifications (**within the current e- source limit $\lesssim 5$ nC**).
- The very first studies to investigate the **feasibility of 3 GHz RF frequency** in the **e^+ capture and 2.86 GeV linac** are started showing:
 - **Reduced e^+ yield** assuming FS solenoidal focusing. Thermionic e^- gun ? Clear **preference** for large-apertures **$\Phi \geq 40$ mm**.
 - **ECS** is needed to **match e^+ phase space to DR** acceptance ($\sim 15\%$ gain in accepted e^+ yield). DR energy acceptance is a key parameter!
 - **SC solenoids in the capture system** could further **improve efficiency** and should be explored.
- **A new layout of 2.86 GeV e^+ linac** based on **3GHz RF structures** to be developed. Solenoid vs. quadrupole focusing before/after the chicane needs reevaluation.
- Impact on overall injector design and total cost must also be assessed and guide the final choice.
- **Conceptual design** studies of the **crystal-based positron source** for the FCC-ee are ongoing. Potential **proof-of-principle** at P^3 experiment 2nd phase (*see F. Alharthi's poster*).



Credits

| | |
|----------|--|
| PSI | B. Auchmann, I. M. Besana, S. Bettoni, P. Craievich, M. Duda, R. Fortunati, H. Garcia-Rodrigues, D. Hauenstein, R. Ischebeck, P. Juranic, J. Kosse, F. Marcellini, U. Michlmayr, G. L. Orlandi, M. Pedrozzi, J.-Y. Raguin, S. Reiche, R. Rotundo, S. Sanfilippo, M. Schär, N. Strohmaier, N. Vallis, M. Zykova, R. Zennaro, H.H. Braun, M. Seidel all the technical groups involved in the P3 experiment |
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