

WP3 update

Positron Source: Target and Capture System

Iryna Chaikovska

on behalf of the WP3 team

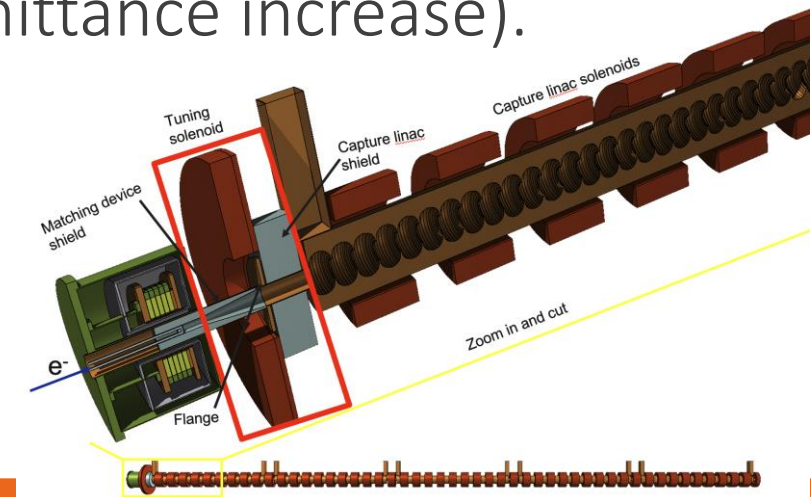
05 December 2024



Towards FS report

- **Baseline design** relies on the **HTS solenoid**. The accepted **e^+ yield is $\sim 3 N_{e^+}/N_{e^-}$** . So far, **no showstoppers** found that prevent a SC solenoid matching device (proof-of-principle with P^3 experiment @PSI in 2026).
- For **2.86 GeV injector option**, to fulfil the requirements for positron bunch charge, **higher e^- drive beam charge** is needed (**~ 4.5 nC**).
- The results are based on **start-to-end simulations** from production target to the DR using the realistic fieldmaps including **collective effects** and **machine imperfections**. The preliminary studies show negligible impact of typical imperfections (~ 1 % reduction in e^+ yield and < 1 % emittance increase).
- Radiation load studies with FLUKA and target design.

FLUKA model of the e^+ source





FCC-ee positron source: current requirements

The complete filling for Z running => Requirement $\sim 2.75 \times 10^{10} e^+$ /bunch (4.4 nC) at the linac end
or 5.4 nC accepted in the DR

$$N_{e^-}/\text{bunch} \times \eta_{Accepted}^{e^+} \geq \underbrace{5.4 \text{ nC/bunch} \times 2.5}_{13.5 \text{ nC}}$$

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

*A safety margin of 2.5 is currently applied for the whole studies (50% losses for injection in the DR + 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**

e^- drive beam

Beam energy	2.86 GeV
Bunch charge	~ 5.6 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	~ 6.4 kW (max)

→ positron flux of $\sim 1.3 \times 10^{13} e^+/s$ ($\times 2.5$). Demonstrated at SLC (a world record for existing accelerators): $\sim 6 \times 10^{12} e^+/s$



- Energy = 2.86 GeV
- Beam size (x, y) rms = 1 mm
- Beam position (x, y) = 0 mm
- Bunch length rms = 1 mm
- Energy spread rms = 5e-3
- Divergence (xp, yp) = 0.715 μ rad, (px, py) = 2.04 KeV/c.
- Normalized emittance (x, y) = 4 μ m rad.
- Statistics (Geant4) = 50k
- Simulation performed w/o mesh.

Beam matching section upstream the target (flexibility in beam size @Target)



Positron source physics design

HTS solenoid – based option => baseline

2.86 GeV electron beam from e- linac

$E = 2.86 \text{ GeV}$
 $Q = \sim 4.5 \text{ nC}$

Target & cryostat

Capture linac 2 GHz, 13.3 MV/m
100 Hz, 6 RF structures

DC solenoid

DC solenoid

Positron/Electron Separation at 200 MeV

Positron linac 2 GHz, 13.3 (12.8) MV/m
100 Hz, 20+52 RF structures

Electron/Photon dumps

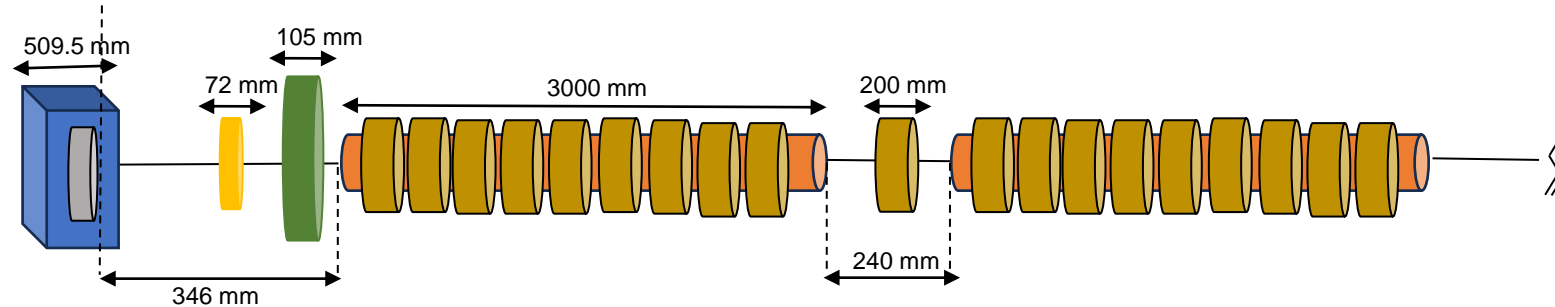
Energy collimator and compressor

$E = 2.86 \text{ GeV}$
 $Q = 13.5 \text{ nC}$ (considering 60% losses for transport, collimation and injection into DR)

Injection section

Damping Ring
 $E = 2.86 \text{ GeV}$
 $Q_b = 5.4 \text{ nC}$

Capture system (~ 20 meters)



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, $\varnothing 60 \text{ mm}$ 72 mm bore, $\varnothing 60 \text{ mm}$ including shielding)

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

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

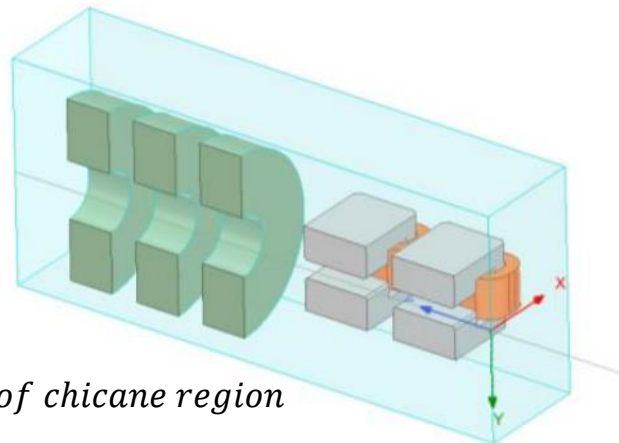


Capture Section design and performance

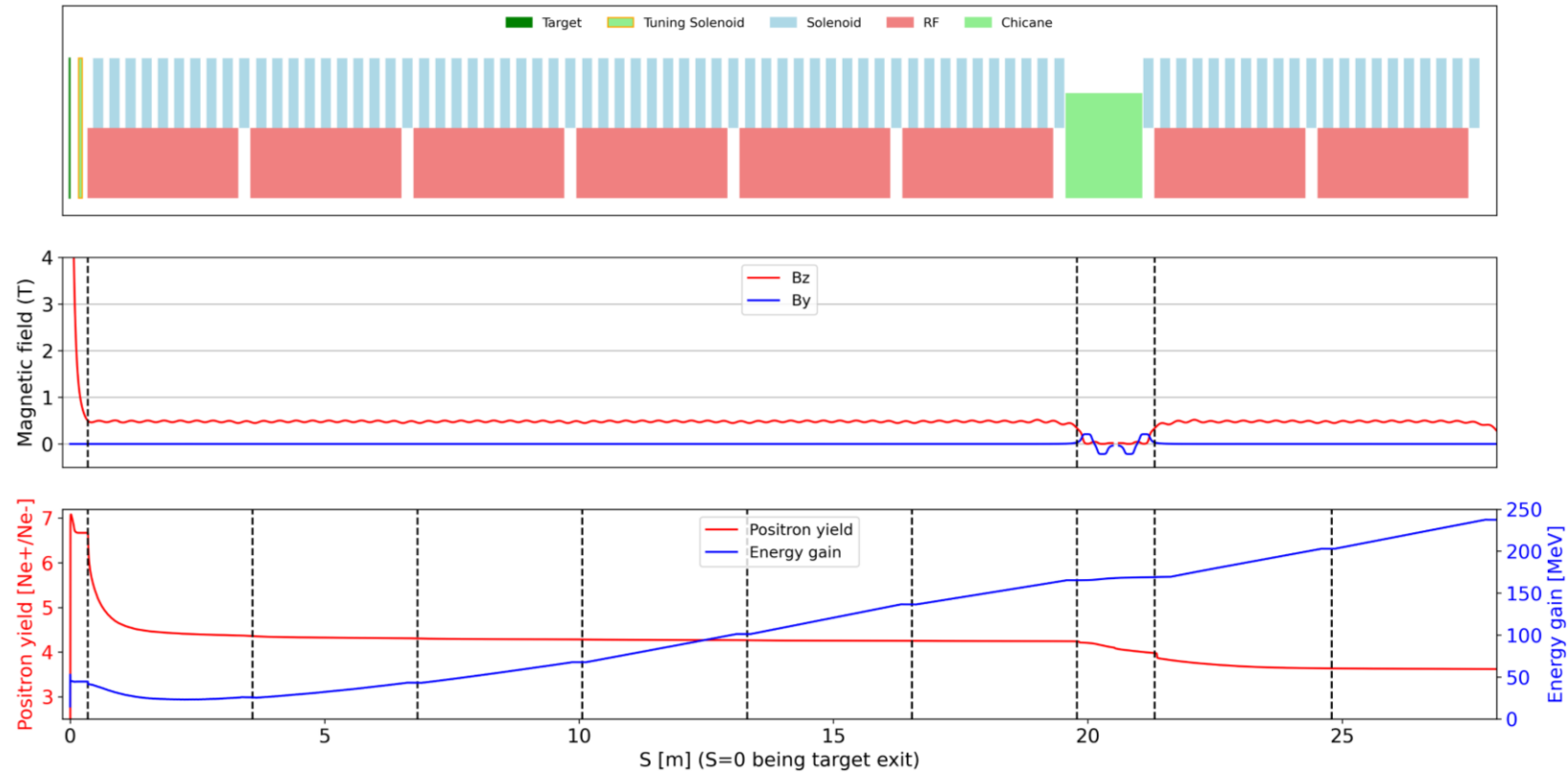
- **RF structures:** 2GHz L-band with aperture $(2a) = 60$ mm , 3 m-long and 13.3 MV/m.

- **Solenoids:** 10 NC short solenoids surrounding each RF structure to create 0.5 T magnetic channel.

- **Chicane:** 4 dipoles (0.2 T) to separate e^- and e^+ , with electron stopper at the middle.



$1/4$ view of chicane region



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Positron source physics design

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from e- linac

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Target & cryostat

Capture linac 2 GHz, 13.3 MV/m
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Positron/Electron
Separation at 200 MeV

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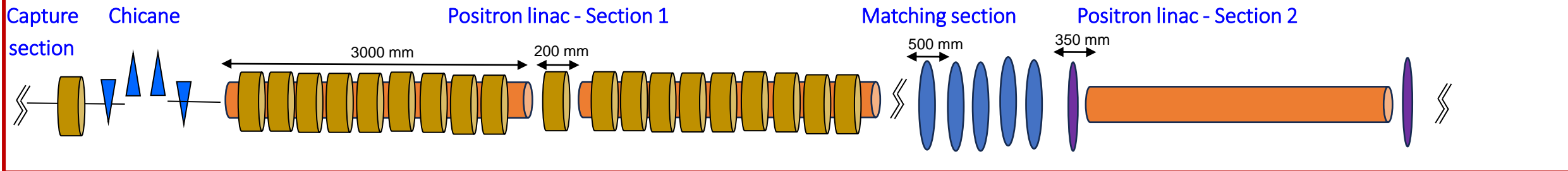
Positron linac (~ 280 meters)

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 with Capture Linac (CL). 20 structures. $G = 13.3 \text{ MV/m}$

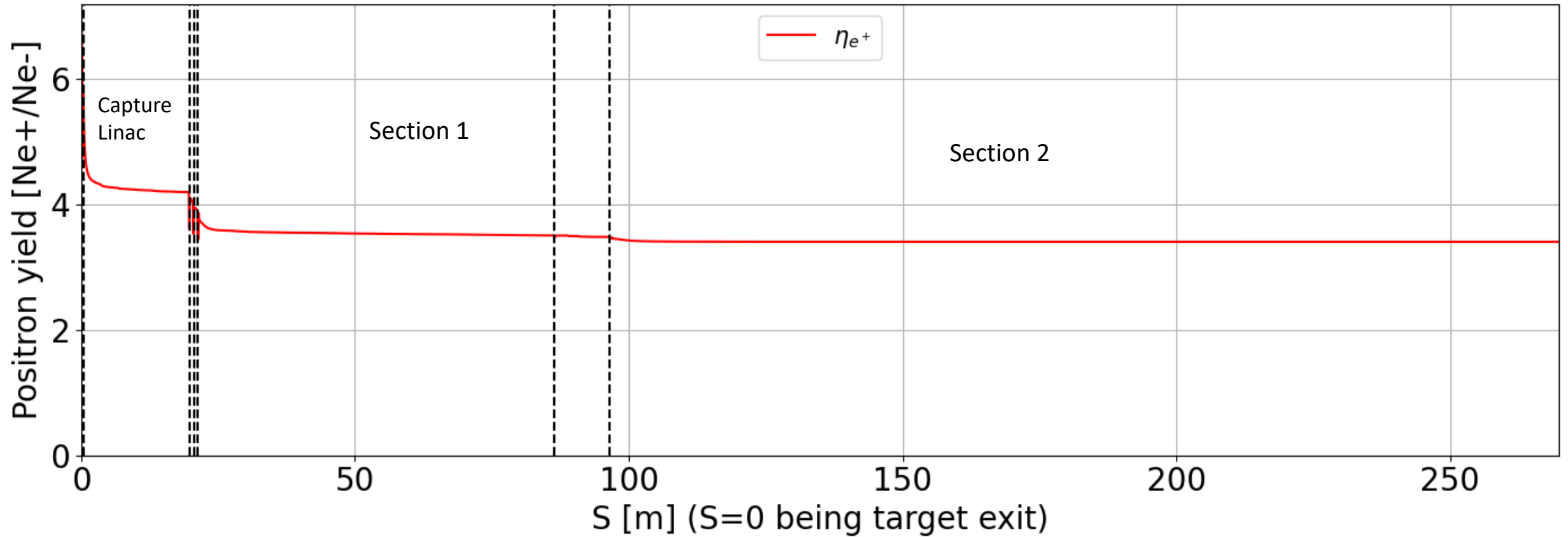
Matching section : 5 quadrupoles. Quadrupole (0.4 m long)

Section 2 : up to 2.86 GeV. Same RF structure with CL. 52 structures. Quadrupole (0.4 m long), 2 structures per FODO cell. $G = 13.3 \text{ MV/m}$





Positron linac design and performance



Y. Zhao



Summary of the simulation results

Parameter	Unit	
e ⁻ beam energy	GeV	2.86
Number of bunches		4
Repetition rate	Hz	100
e⁻ bunch charge	nC	4.01
e⁻ beam power	kW	5.1
Target thickness	mm	15
Beam size, x/y	mm	1
Positron yield @ Target	Ne ⁺ /Ne ⁻	7.1
Positron yield @ CS *	Ne ⁺ /Ne ⁻	4.2/3.9/3.6
Positron yield @ PL**	Ne⁺/Ne⁻	3.37
Positron yield @ DR***	Ne⁺/Ne⁻	2.97
Target deposited power	kW	1.2
Target PEDD	J/g	6.8
e ⁺ beam emittance, ϵ_n x/y	mm.rad	13.5/13.6

* Yield before chicane/ after chicane/ @ s1 point (2 RF structures after chicane)

** full beam

*** Estimated with the cut window

DR acceptance window: (Energy : 2.86 GeV \pm 2 % ; Time : \pm 10 mm/c)

Emittance is estimated for the full e⁺ beam

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Beam emittances at the end of the positron linac

For the latest 2.86 GeV: date (09/10/24)

Beam Emittances:

$$em_x = 2.38e-06 \text{ m*rad}$$

$$em_y = 2.38e-06 \text{ m*rad}$$

Beam normalized Emittances:

$$em_x_n = 13.3 \text{ mm*rad}$$

$$em_y_n = 13.3 \text{ mm*rad}$$

For the latest 1.54 GeV (6 GeV e- drive beam): (03/06/24)

Beam Emittances:

$$em_x = 3.52e-06 \text{ m*rad}$$

$$em_y = 3.72e-06 \text{ m*rad}$$

Beam normalized Emittances:

$$em_x_n = 10.6 \text{ mm*rad}$$

$$em_y_n = 11.2 \text{ mm*rad}$$

For the latest 2.86 GeV: date (06/12/24)

Beam Emittances:

$$em_x = 2.41e-06 \text{ m*rad}$$

$$em_y = 2.43e-06 \text{ m*rad}$$

Beam normalized Emittances:

$$\text{Normalised Emitt_X} : 13.5 \text{ mm*rad}$$

$$\text{Normalised Emitt_Y} : 13.6 \text{ mm*rad}$$