

150 MeV line status and updates

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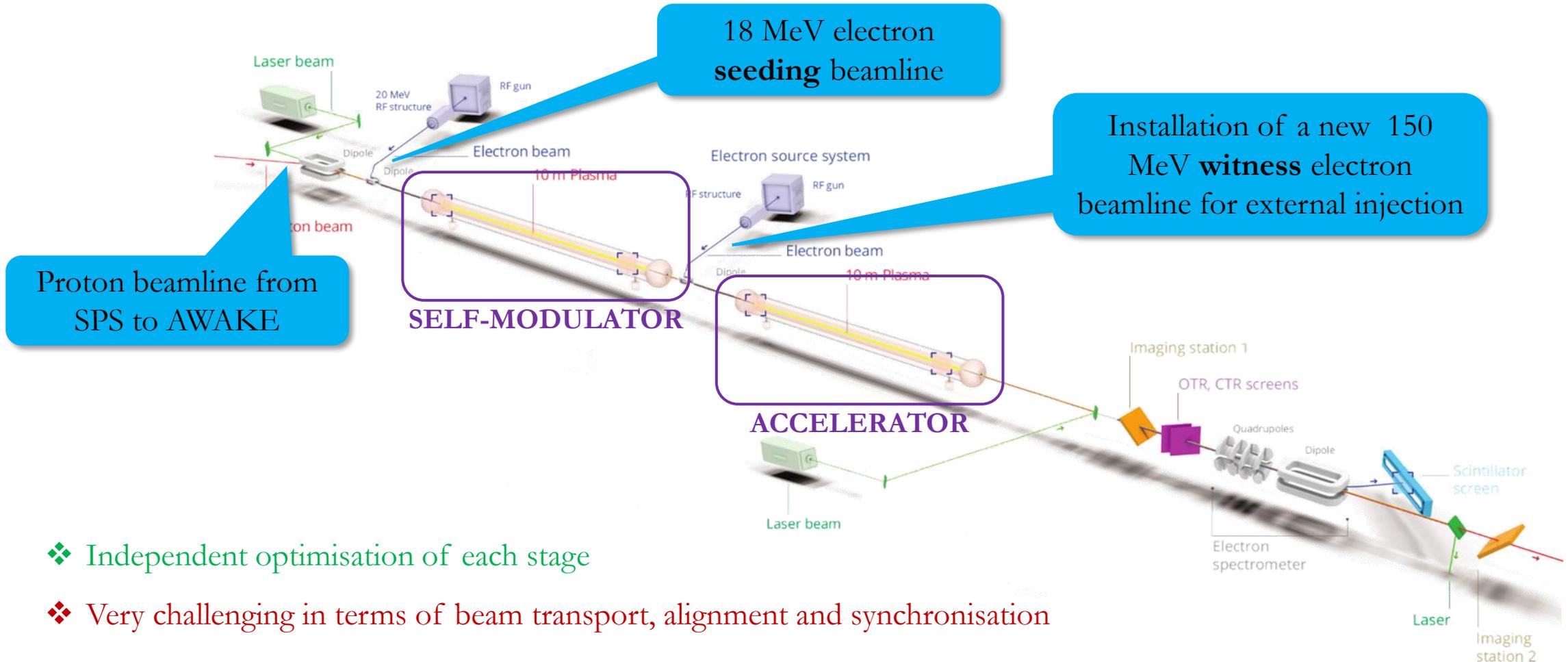


AWAKE Collaboration Meeting
15-17 October 2025



Run 2c overview

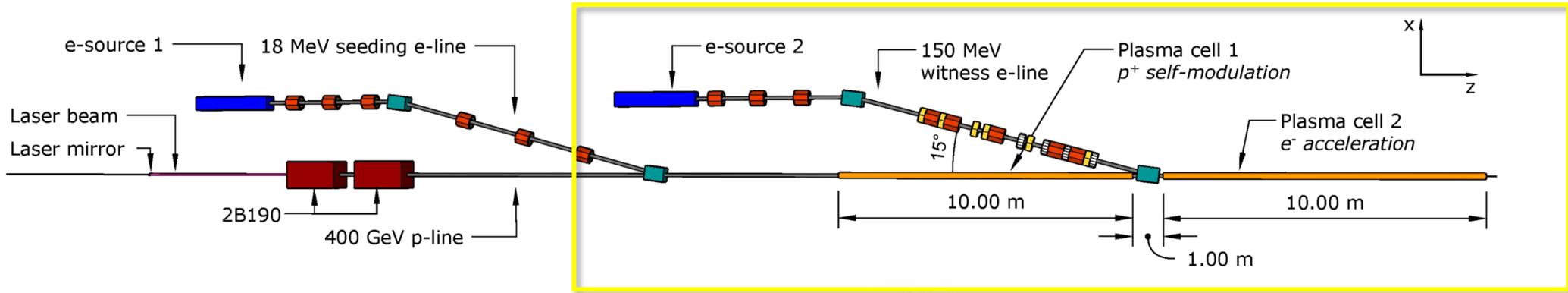
- **Goal:** achieve electron energies up to 10 GeV while preserving the quality of the accelerated electron beam
- New modular two-stage configuration: p^+ self-modulation and e^- acceleration will occur in two separate plasma cells



- ❖ Independent optimisation of each stage
- ❖ Very challenging in terms of beam transport, alignment and synchronisation

150 MeV electron line

- New witness electron beamline to perform **external on-axis injection** into the 2nd plasma cell



- Electrons must be injected into the second plasma stage with micron-level precision in both position and beam size to ensure proper matching with the accelerating and focusing regions of the wakefields

Parameter	Value
Momentum (MeV/c)	150
Bunch length σ_z (μm)	60
Relative energy spread $\Delta p/p$ (%)	0.2
Normalised emittance $\epsilon_{x,y}$ (mm mrad)	2
Beam size $\sigma_{x,y}$ at focal point (μm)	5.75
Dispersion $D_{x,y}$ at focal point (m)	0
α -function $\alpha_{x,y}$ at focal point	0
Relative e ⁻ - p ⁺ offset (μm)	< 10

Bunch matched to the plasma wakefield bubble:

$$\sigma^* = \sqrt[4]{\frac{2\epsilon_0 m_e c^2 \gamma}{n_{pe} e^2} \epsilon^2}$$

with $n_{pe} = 7 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

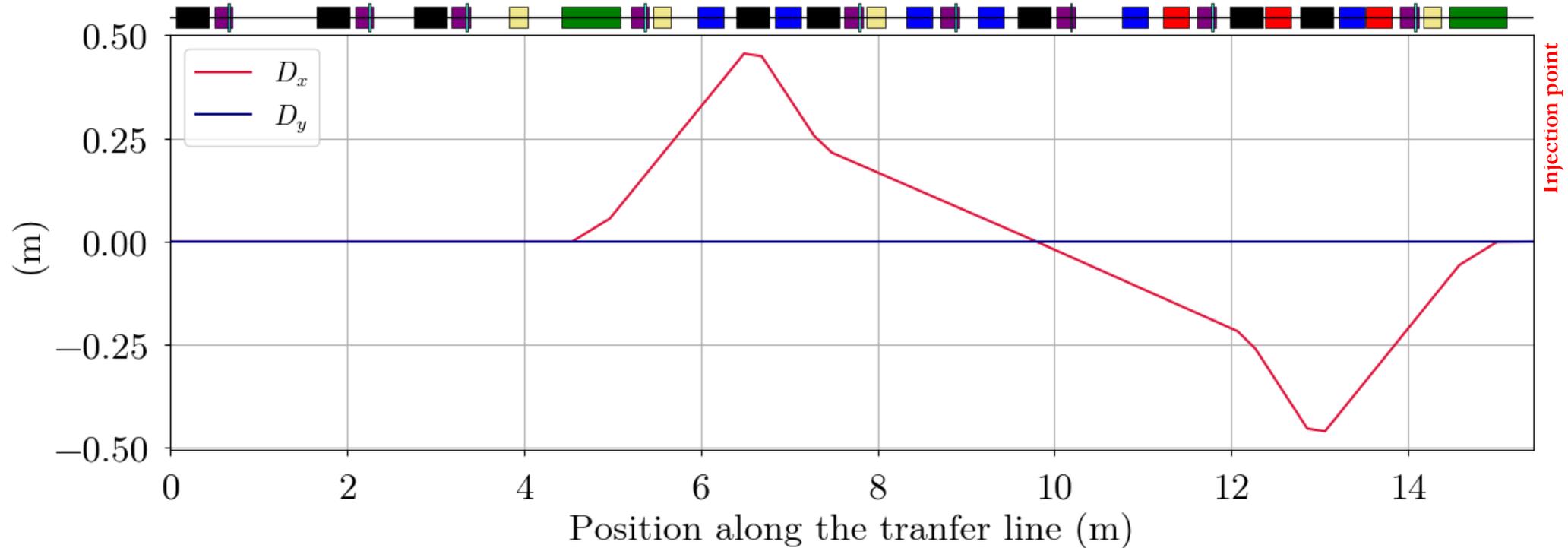
- ❖ $\sigma_{inj} < 1.5 \sigma^*$ (8.6 μm) to keep emittance growth within acceptable limits¹

¹ Farmer, John P., et al. "Injection tolerances and self-matching in a quasilinear wakefield accelerator." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2203.11622* (2022).

Beamline layout



- Spatial constraints given by the tunnel (**dog-leg with 15° bending dipoles**)



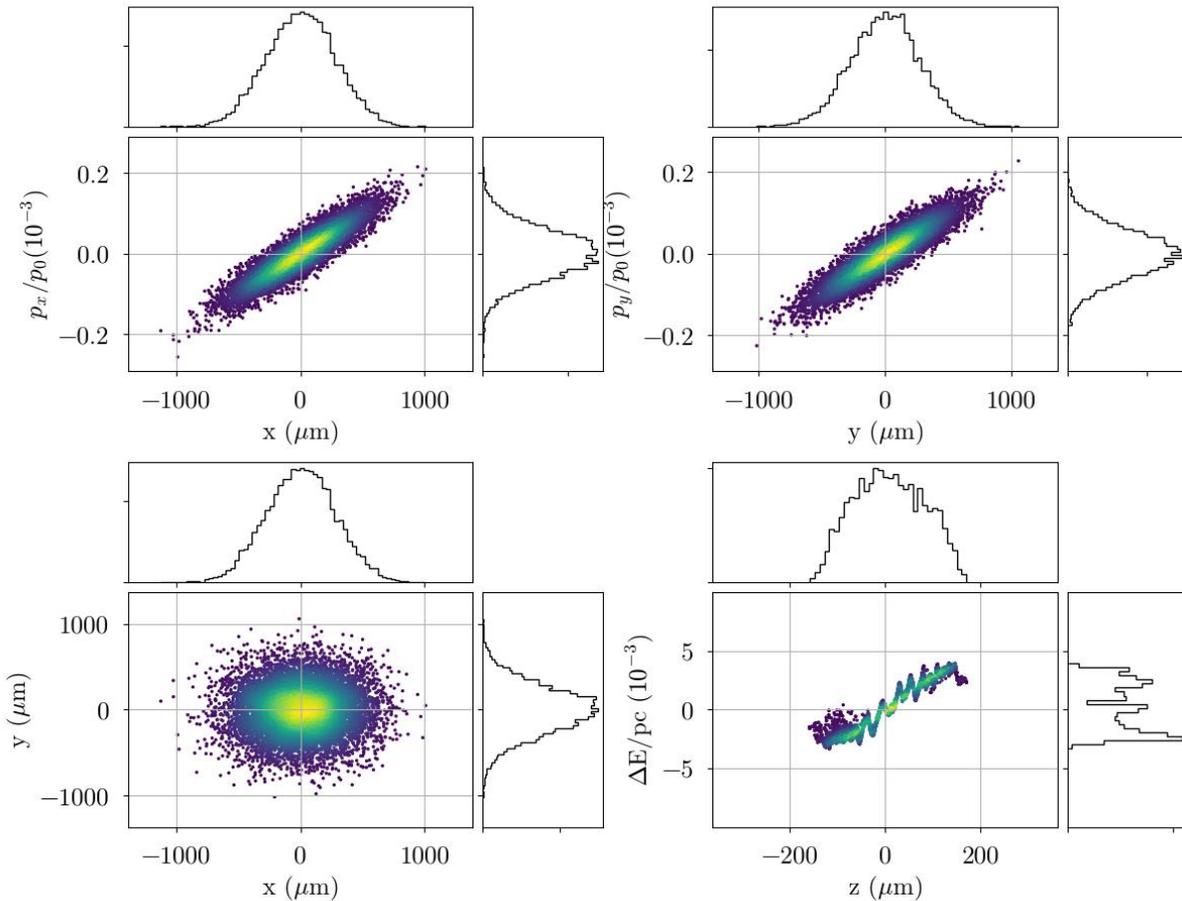
- **Quadrupoles** for matching, achromaticity and focusing
- **Sextupoles** to combat chromatic effects due to strong focusing
- **Octupoles** to mitigate remaining non-linear effects

Beam at injection point

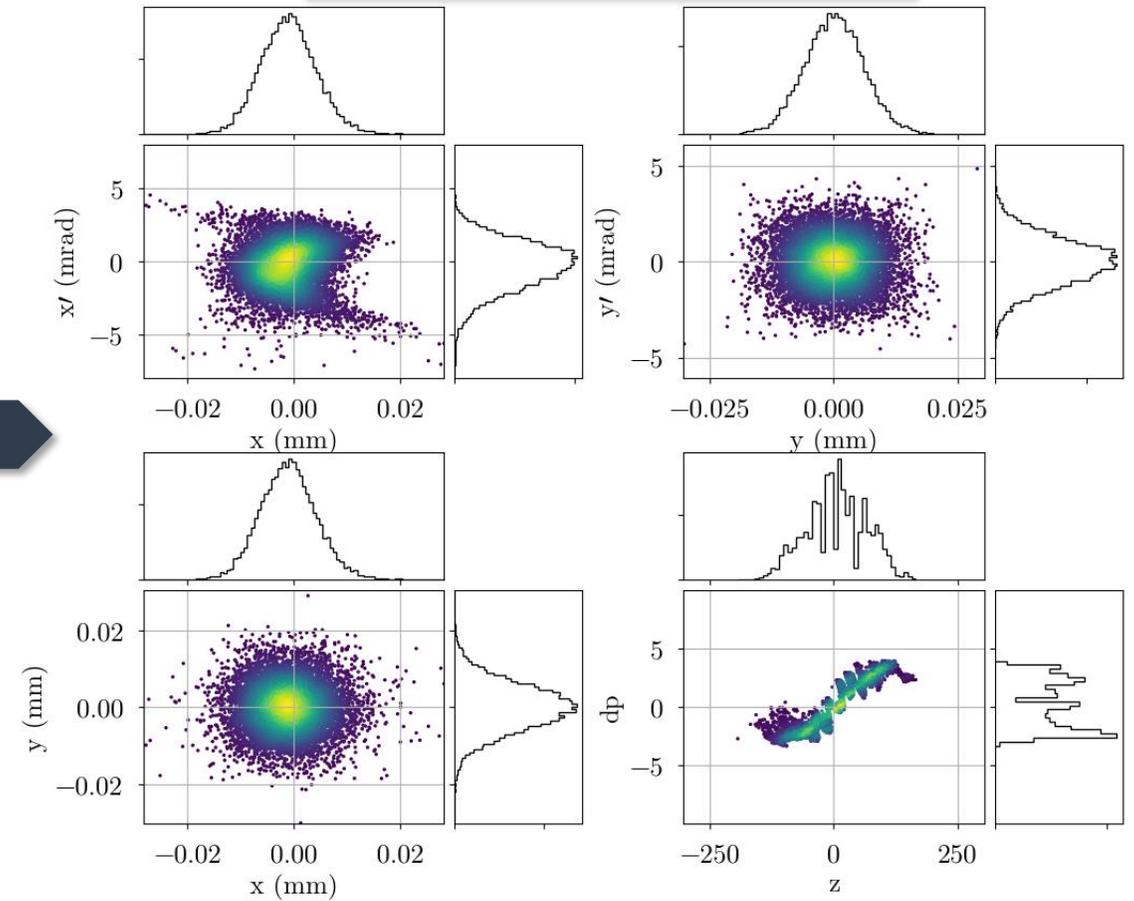


- Multi-particle tracking simulations using as input the beam distribution out of the electron injector
- ✓ **Beam size at injection meets experimental requirements**

$$\sigma_x = 277.63 \mu\text{m} - \sigma_y = 273.40 \mu\text{m} - \sigma_z = 72.23 \mu\text{m}$$



$$\sigma_{x,op} = 5.67 - \sigma_{y,op} = 6.07 - \sigma_{z,op} = 60.70$$

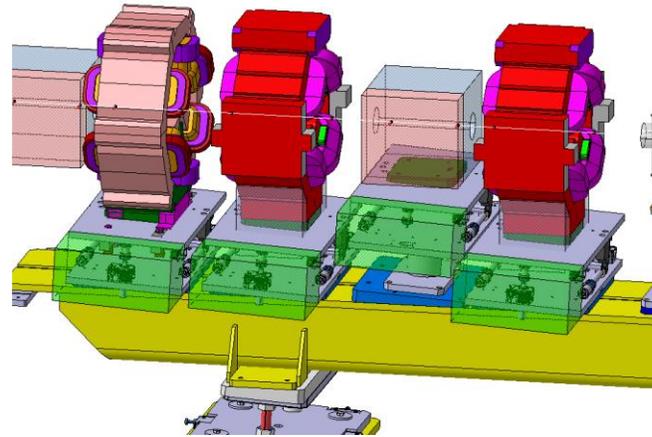


Errors and alignment procedure



➤ The current solution is stable when introducing errors and after performing the alignment procedure

❖ To reach beam size and pointing specifications, magnets need to be installed on **movers** (vertical and radial adjustment at μm -level)



❖ **Active alignment procedure**

❖ **Quadrupole shunt:** centre quadrupoles w.r.t. beam orbit

- ❑ Change quad strength Δk and measure Δx_{BPM}
- ❑ Compute quad-beam offset Δx_{QUAD}
- ❑ Move quadrupole of $-\Delta x_{QUAD}$

❖ **DFS:** minimize parasitic dispersion and orbit

- ❑ Change beam energy and measure Δx_{BPM}
- ❑ Use correctors to minimise beam offset

❖ **Numerical optimisation**

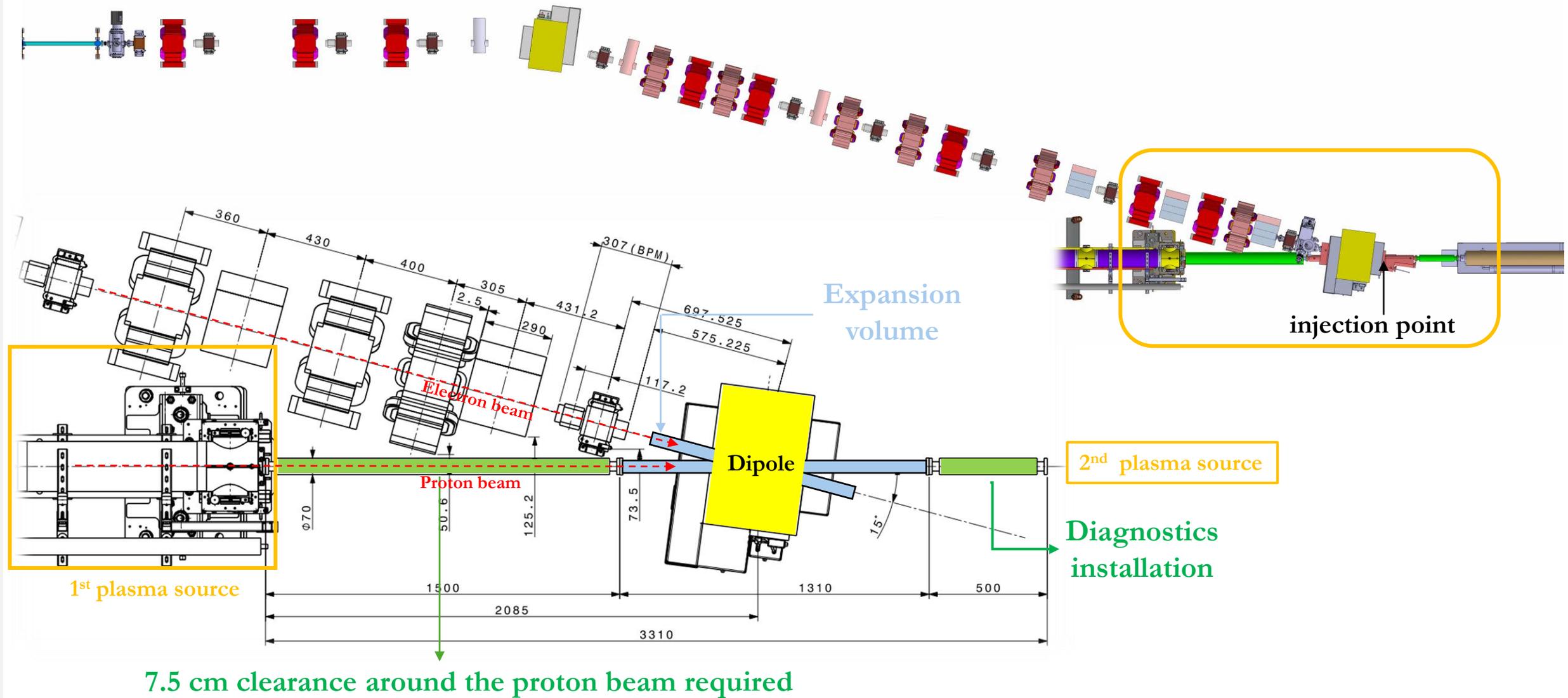
- ❑ Align sextupoles and octupoles by minimizing σ_{inj} (BTV)

Parameter	Error
BTV resolution	$1 \mu\text{m}$
Magnet mover position	$1 \mu\text{m}$
Corrector kick	$1 \mu\text{rad}$
BPM resolution	$10 \mu\text{m}$
Magnets' misalignment	$100 \mu\text{m RMS}$
Power converters ripple	7 ppm
Momentum jitter	$1e-3$
Input beam position jitter	$10 \mu\text{m}$

Injection region design



- Integration challenge due to experimental needs and limited space

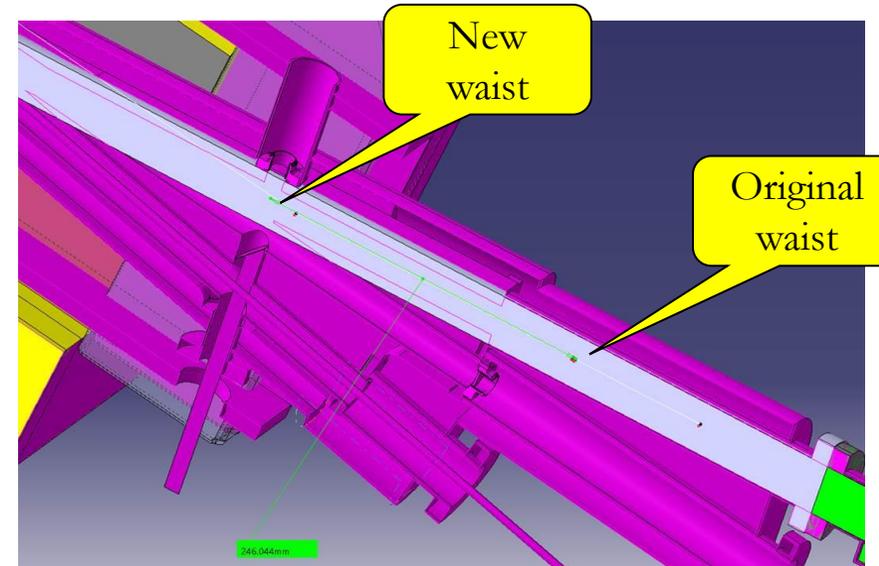
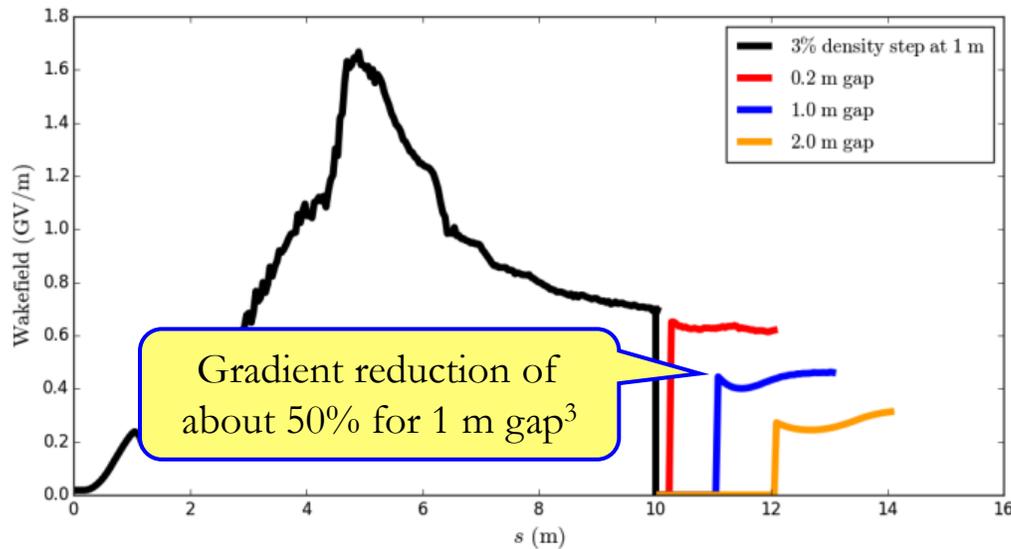


E. Belli - 150 MeV electron line: injection region

Injection region design



- Rb vapor from the entrance of the 1st plasma cell to the exit of the 2nd one → entire structure at 200°C
 - ❖ Cooling system design
- IR dipole will bend e⁻ beam and p⁺ beam in two opposite directions
 - ❖ Bending angle for a 400 GeV p⁺ beam ≈ 0.1 mrad → the two vapor sources will be angled
- 30 cm gap between plasma sections defined as the distance between the laser beam dump and the focal point



❖ **Waist has been moved 25 cm upstream the original one**

Moving the focal point: implications



➤ Moving the focal point is equivalent to a full re-design of the beamline

❖ The beamline design is an **optimisation problem**: find a set of inputs which minimise an objective function

$$\sum_{i=1}^n w_i (y_i - y_i^{target})^2$$

- w_i : weights
- y_i : simulated parameters

$$y_i^{target} : \text{target parameters at injection} = \begin{cases} \sigma_{x,y} = \sigma_{req} \\ \sigma_x = \sigma_y \\ D = 0 \\ losses = 0 \\ \alpha_{x,y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

- inputs: magnets settings and positions → **34 variables**



Optimisation procedure

At each iteration:

- Adjust variables → track beam
- Evaluate tracked parameters vs targets
- Update best candidate
- Repeat until an optimum is reached

➤ Tracking simulations essential to model the line behaviour in presence of non-linear effects

➤ **Computationally demanding simulations (memory + runtime)**

Moving the focal point: implications



- Focal point shifted into dipole fringe fields (not fully decayed)
 - ❖ **for final estimation need to fully simulate dipole field map** (first estimates possible using clever approximations)
- LS3 schedule: risk of delays in **procurement and installation**
 - ❖ Functional specifications **not yet available** → **procurement blocked**
 - ❖ **~2 years** lead time from specs to magnet installation
 - ❖ PC specifications **dependent on magnet confirmation** (MEXICO compatibility)
 - ❖ Potential **design changes** → **aperture/envelope impact** on diagnostics & vacuum
 - ❖ **Stability tolerances** for alignment platforms cannot be validated before final design
 - ❖ Resource availability cannot be guaranteed in case of schedule delays
- Plan & Next Steps
 - ❖ Initial feasibility estimation: end of October.
 - ❖ Full study: end of the year.
- **Documentation & Traceability**
 - ❖ Track all design changes
 - ❖ Update documentation accordingly
 - ❖ Ensure visibility across all involved teams

Thank you for listening

