

# Lithium Lens Simulations for ILC Positron Source

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*DESY*

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- Introduction
  - PPS-Sim
  - G4 Positron Source Model
- Study of Li-Lens
  - Optimizing of Current, Size, Position of Lens
  - Impact of Target Thickness, Distance between Undulator and Target, Electrical Field Strength
- Comparison of Li-Lens with AMD and QWT
- Comparison with Results of ANL Group
- Summary

- PPS–Sim: G4–based application for Positron Source modeling has been developed (Andreas Schällicke talk)
  - Primary beam: e- or undulator photons
  - Target: solid (rim) or liquid
  - OMD: AMD, Li-Lens or QWT
  - 1st acceleration structure embedded into solenoid
  - DR Acceptance
- Compare positron capture efficiency and polarization for different OMD schemes
- Compare PPS-Sim with results of ANL group (Wei Gai, Wanming Liu et al.)

# Basic Undulator-based Positron Source Parameters

## Undulator

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| $e^-$ drive beam energy, GeV                   | 150   |
| Undulator K-value                              | 0.92  |
| Undulator period, cm                           | 1.15  |
| Number of photons, $\gamma/(e^- m)$            | 1.95  |
| Energy of 1 <sup>st</sup> harmonic cutoff, MeV | 10.06 |
| Undulator-target distance, m                   | 500   |
| No photon collimator                           |       |

## Target

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| Material  | Ti-6Al-4V |
| Thickness | 0.4 $X_0$ |

## $e^+$ Beam after Target

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| Yield, $e^+/\gamma$ | 0.0226 |
| Polarization, %     | 27     |

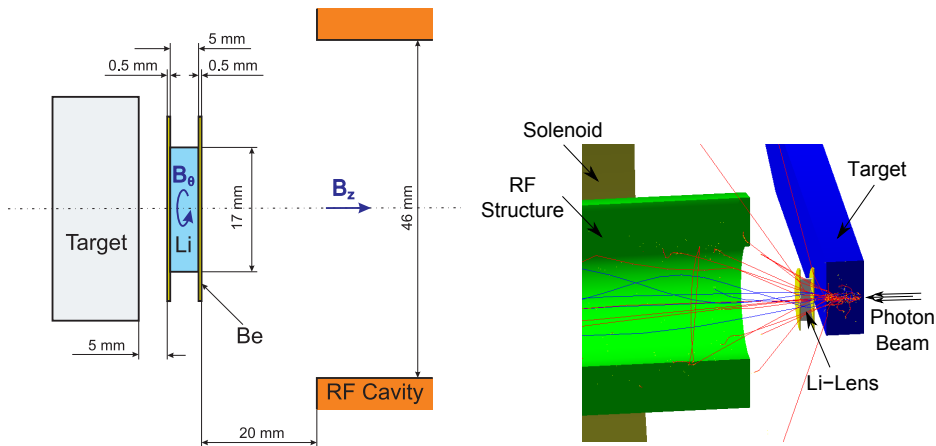
## RF Structure

|                            |      |
|----------------------------|------|
| RF-field strength, MV/m    | 28.8 |
| Solenoid field strength, T | 0.5  |

## DR Acceptance

|                              |      |
|------------------------------|------|
| Longitudinal acceptance, mm  | 10.0 |
| Transverse acceptance, m rad | 0.09 |

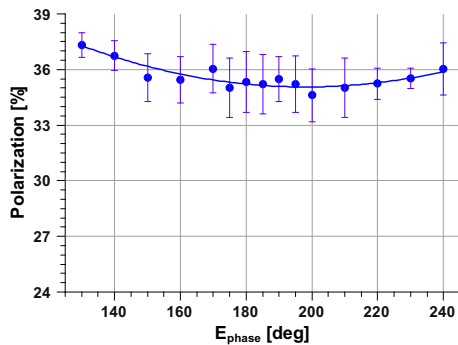
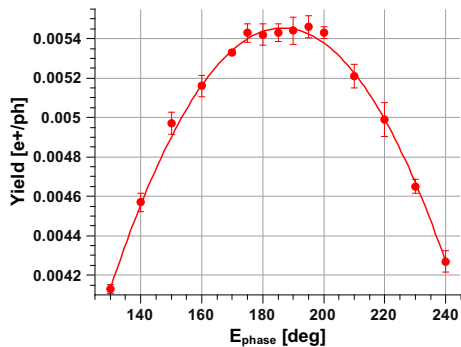
# Li-Lens Model



$$B_\theta(r) = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi a^2}$$

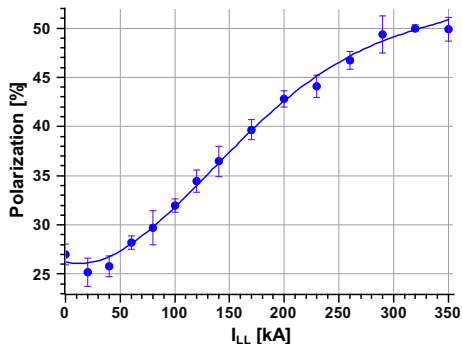
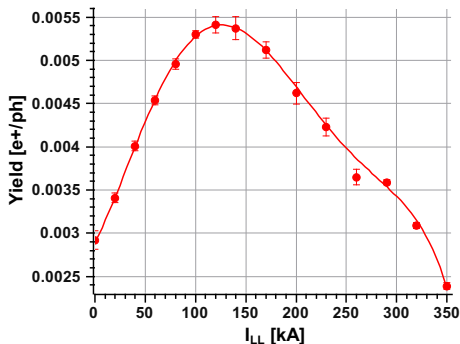
$$B_z = 0.5 \text{ T}$$

# Li-Lens: Yield and Polarization vs E-Field Phase



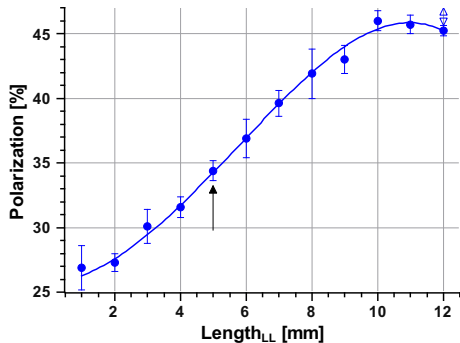
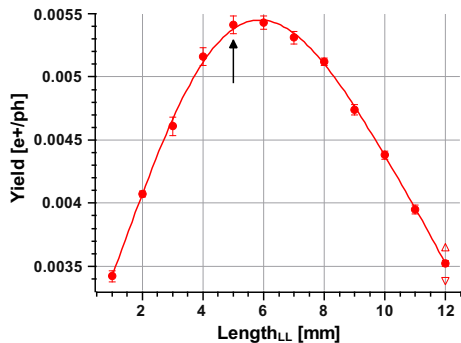
Optimal Phase: 180 ÷ 200 deg

# Li-Lens: Yield and Polarization vs Lens Current



- Optimal lens current (for yield):  $\simeq 120$  kA (0.52 kA/mm<sup>2</sup>)
- Higher lens field (“overfocussing”) is better for polarization

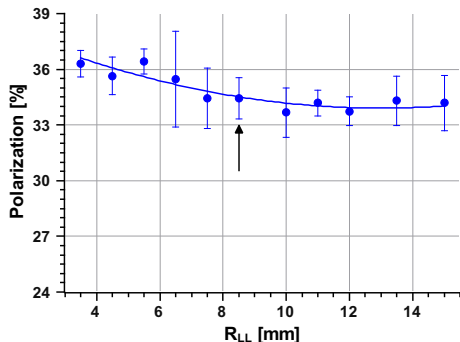
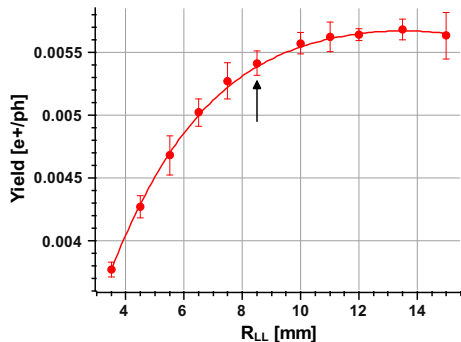
# Li-Lens Length



Changing length is similar to changing current

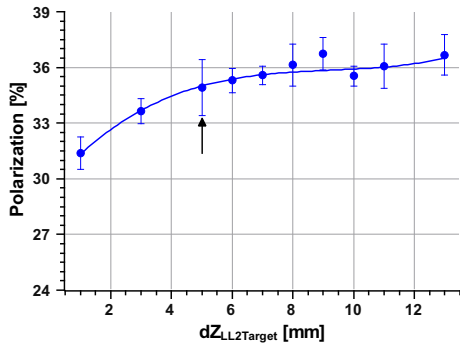
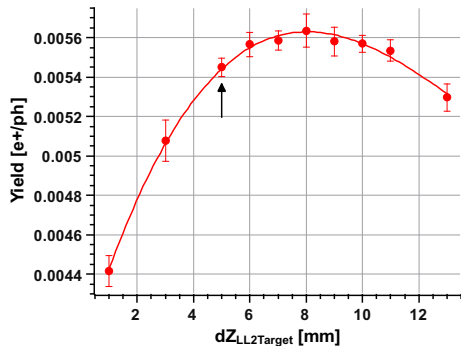


# Li-Lens Radius



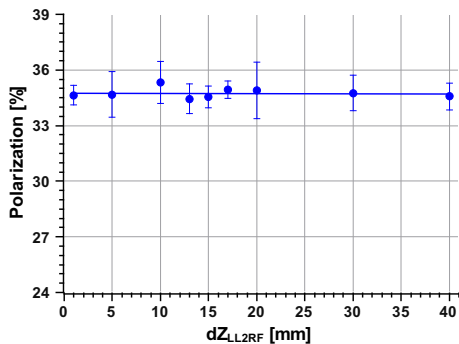
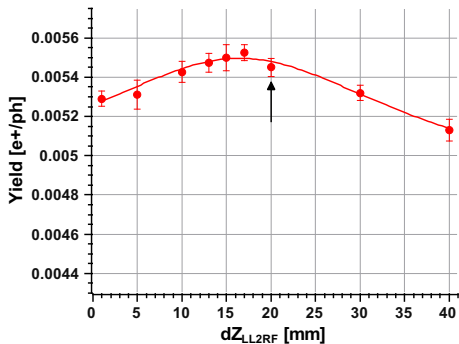
8.5 mm radius is reasonable choice

# Li-Lens to Target Distance



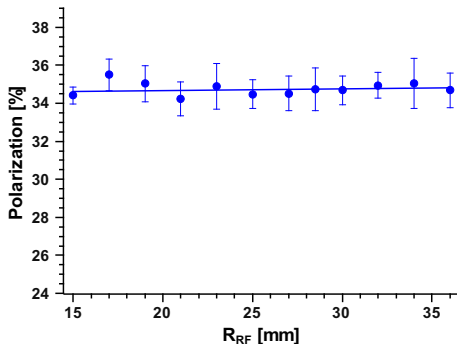
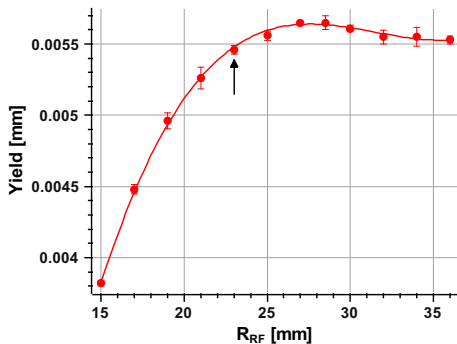
Optimal distance to target: 8 mm

# Distance between Li-Lens and RF Structure



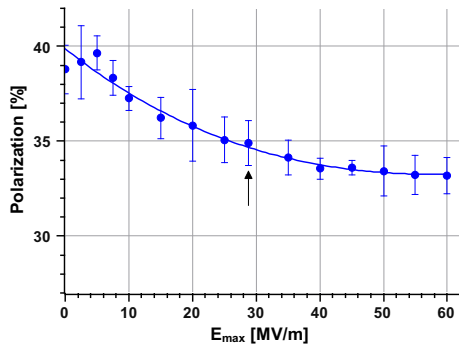
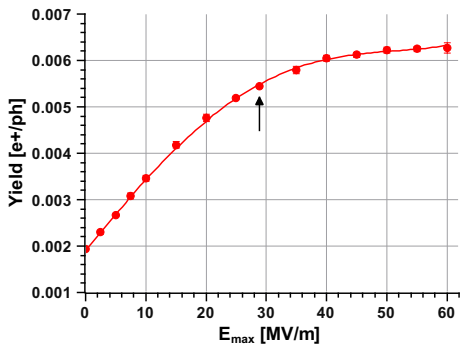
Influence of distance to RF structure is relatively small

# Aperture of RF Cavity



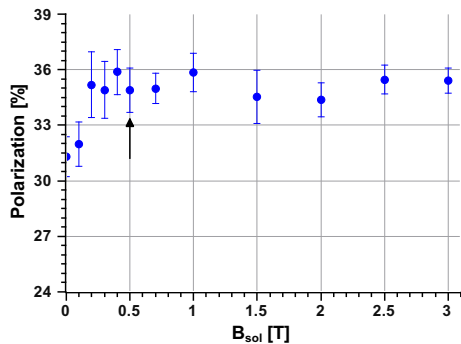
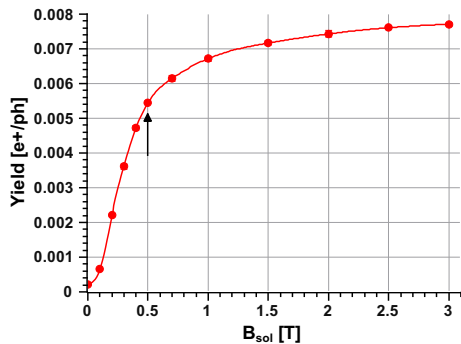
Optimal aperture of RF cavities is  $27 \div 29$  mm

# E-field Strength



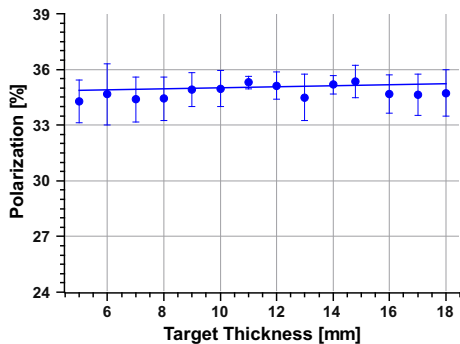
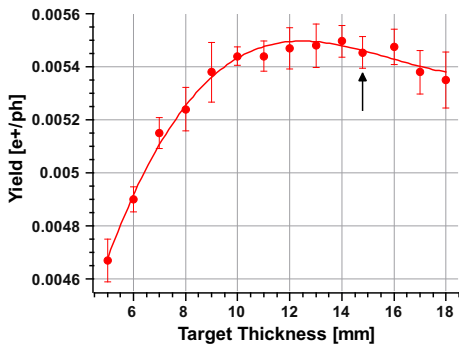
Higher E-field is better for yield

# Solenoid Field



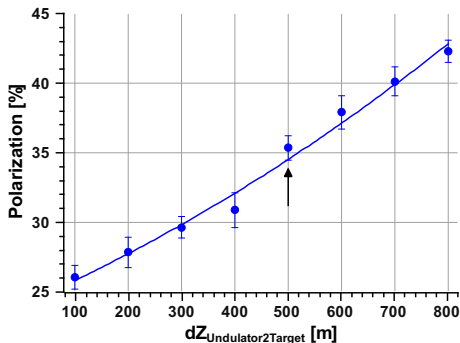
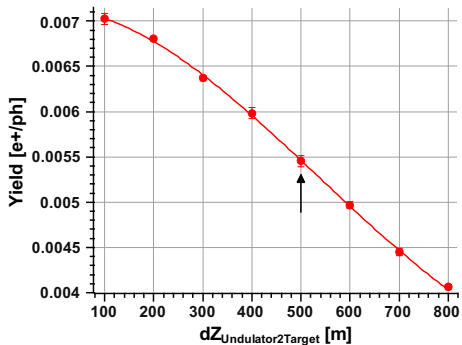
Higher solenoid field improves source efficiency

# Target Thickness



Target thickness could be less than  $0.4 X_0$

# Distance from Undulator to Target

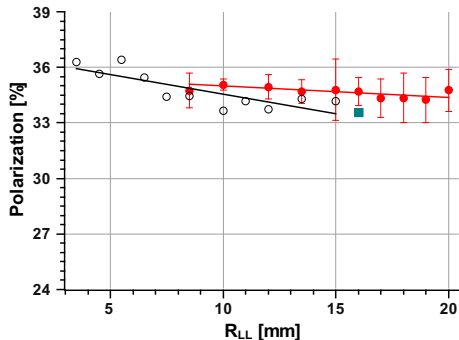
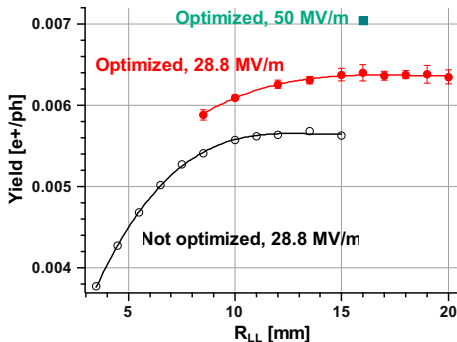


Smaller photon spot size is better for yield

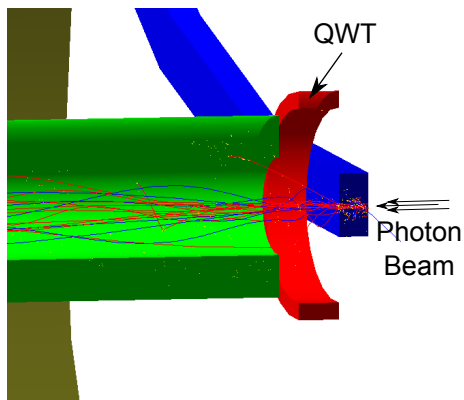


# Optimized Li-Lens. Varying Lens Radius

## Optimized Lens Position and RF Aperture Size

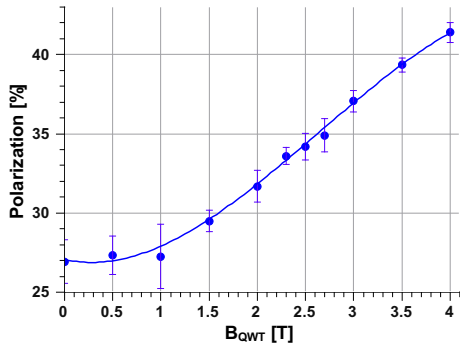
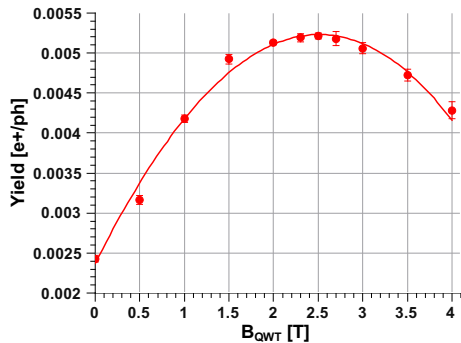


# QWT Model

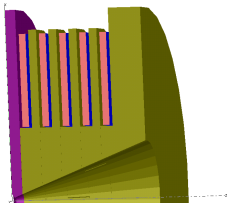


|                        |    |
|------------------------|----|
| Length, mm             | 20 |
| Inner Radius, mm       | 46 |
| Outer Radius, mm       | 54 |
| Distance to Target, mm | 0  |
| Distance to RF, mm     | 10 |
| B-field, T             | ?  |

# Yield and Polarization of QWT

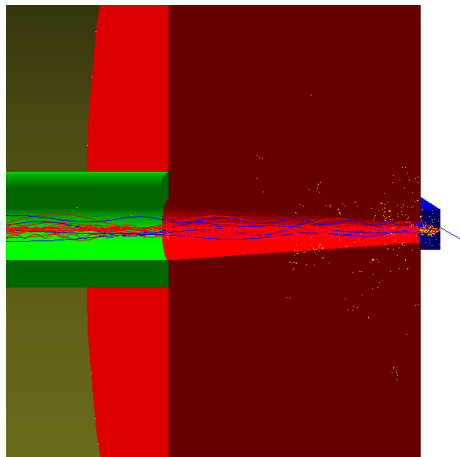


# AMD Model

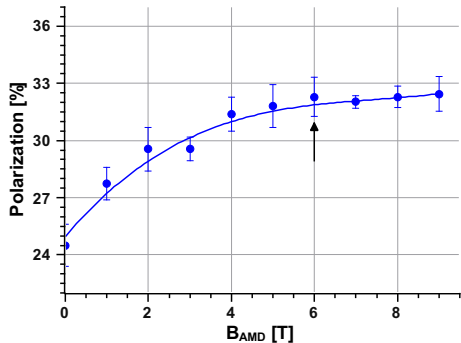
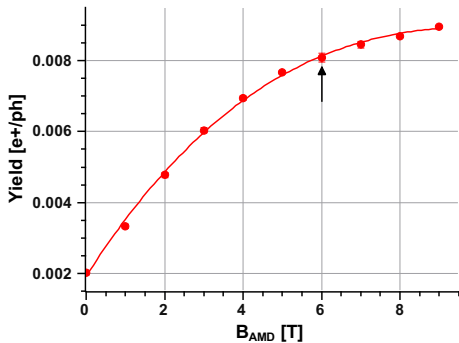


$$B_0(z) = \frac{B_{ini}}{1+gz}$$

|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Length, mm                     | 193 |
| Front Side Aperture Radius, mm | 10  |
| Back Side Aperture Radius, mm  | 23  |
| Distance to Target, mm         | 0   |
| Distance to RF, mm             | 0   |
| Initial B-field, T             | 6   |
| End B-field, T                 | 0.5 |
| Taper parameter $g$ , $m^{-1}$ | 30  |



# AMD Initial B-field



# Comparison Li-Lens with AMD and QWT

|  | AMD (6 T $\mapsto$ 0.5 T) | Li-Lens             | QWT (2.5 T)         |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Yield (after Target), e <sup>+</sup> /ph | 0.0226                    |                     |                     |
| “Captured” Yield, e <sup>+</sup> /ph     | $8.1 \cdot 10^{-3}$       | $6.4 \cdot 10^{-3}$ | $5.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| Capture Efficiency, %                    | <b>35.8</b>               | <b>28.3</b>         | <b>23.1</b>         |
| Polarization, %                          | 32.3                      | 34.7                | 34.2                |

## Capture Efficiency [%]

| OMD                  | ANL <sup>1</sup> | PPS-Sim |
|----------------------|------------------|---------|
| AMD, immersed target | ~ 30             | 35.8    |
| Li-Lens (50 MV/m)    | ~ 29             | 31.2    |
| QWT (1 T, 2 cm)      | ~ 21             | 18.5    |
| 0.5 T Solenoid       | ~ 10             | 10.7    |

<sup>1</sup> Wanming Liu, Wei Gai et al., Positron Source Collaborating Meeting, Argonne, IL, USA, Sept. 17-19, 2007

- PPS-Sim has been used to find the optimal Li-lens parameters for ILC base line source
- Efficiency of different OMD schemes have been determined and compared
- Simulations are in agreement with results of ANL group

## Plans:

- Further improvements/extensions of PPS-Sim
- Simulations for ILC Minimum Machine, hybrid target source