

Hydrodynamic Simulations of an Argon-filled Tapered Plasma Lens for Optical Matching at the ILC e^+ Source

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Motivation

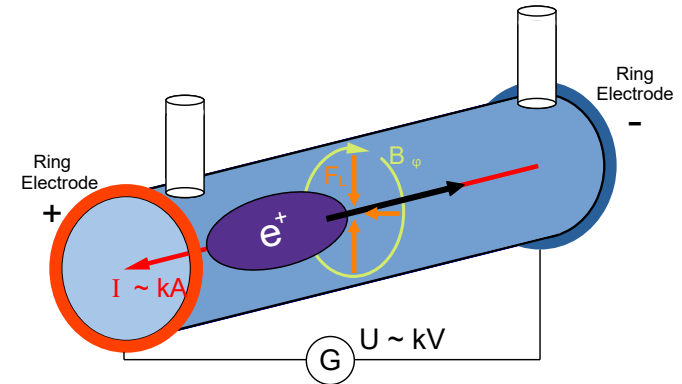
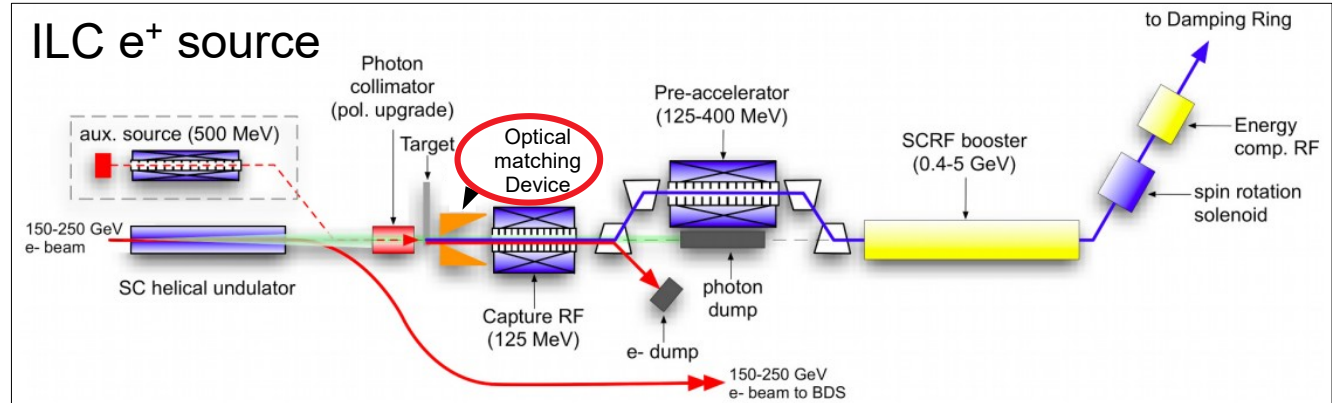
Need to collimate divergent e^+

→ Optical Matching Device

→

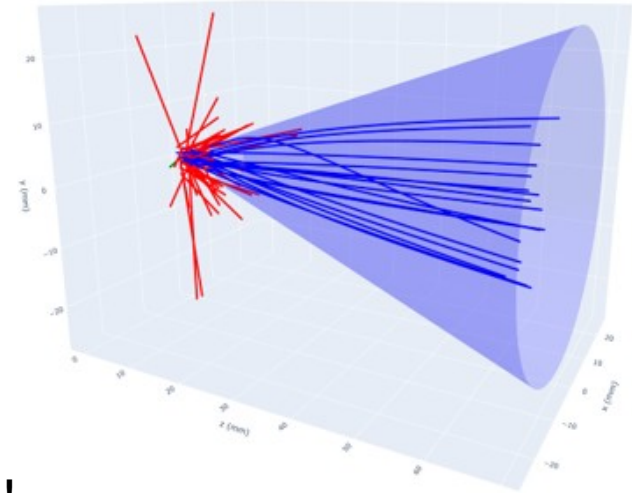
• Principle of Plasma Lens:

- 1) Inlets fill capillary with gas (e.g. H₂, Ar)
- 2) Voltage on electrodes ignites plasma
- 3) Electrons are accelerated (Electric current)
- 4) Current induces azimuthal magnetic field B_ϕ
- 5) Magnetic field focuses incoming charged particle beam



Particle Tracking Simulations

- Goal: find optimized PL design
- Conditions:
 - 1) ILC e+ distribution
 - 2) No Beam self-interaction
 - 3) Idealised plasma lens:
 - ➔ No Plasma dynamics
 - ➔ Ideal magnetic field (from $j(x,y,z,t) = j_z(z)$)
- ➔ Result: **~43%** captured e+ with Tapered capillary profile!



Downscaled by factor ~5



	Electric Current	Taper Type	Opening Radius	Exit Radius	Capillary Length
Full Scale:	9000 A	linear	4.30 mm	25.5 mm	60 mm
Prototype:	350 A		0.85 mm	5.0 mm	12 mm

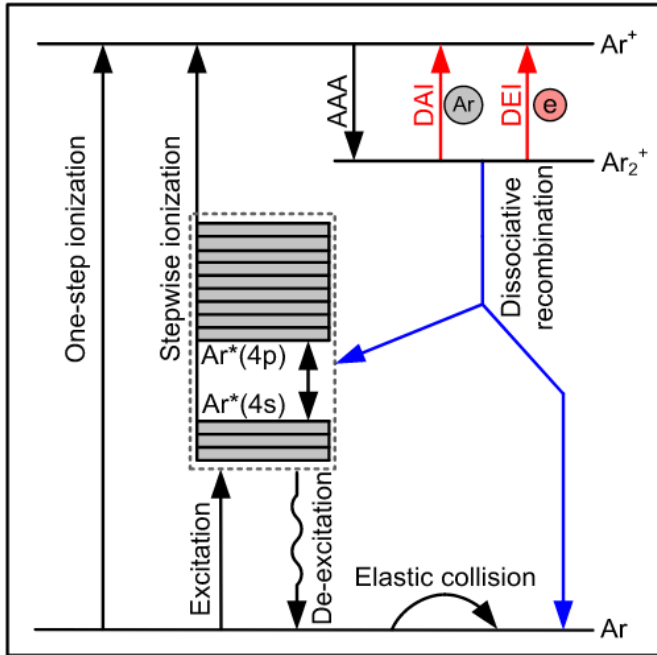
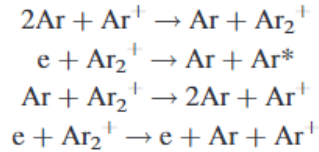
➔ Large dimensions!

Preliminary HD Results

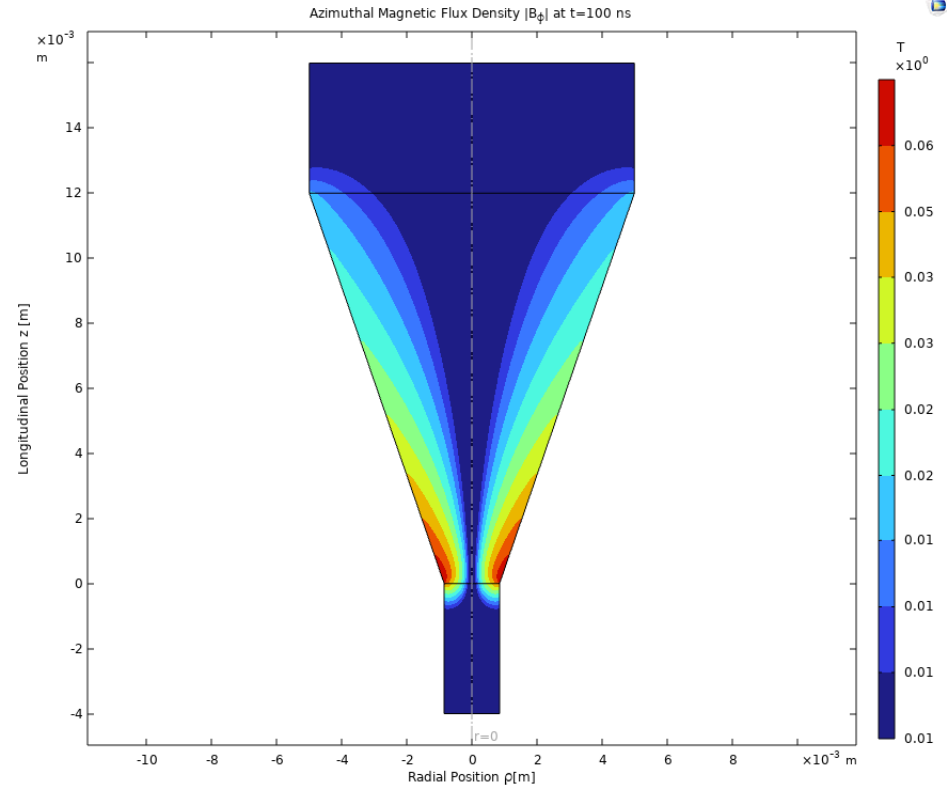
Physical process

- AAA: Atom assisted association
- DR: Dissociative recombination
- DAI: Dissociation by atom impact
- DEI: Dissociation by electron impact

Reaction expression

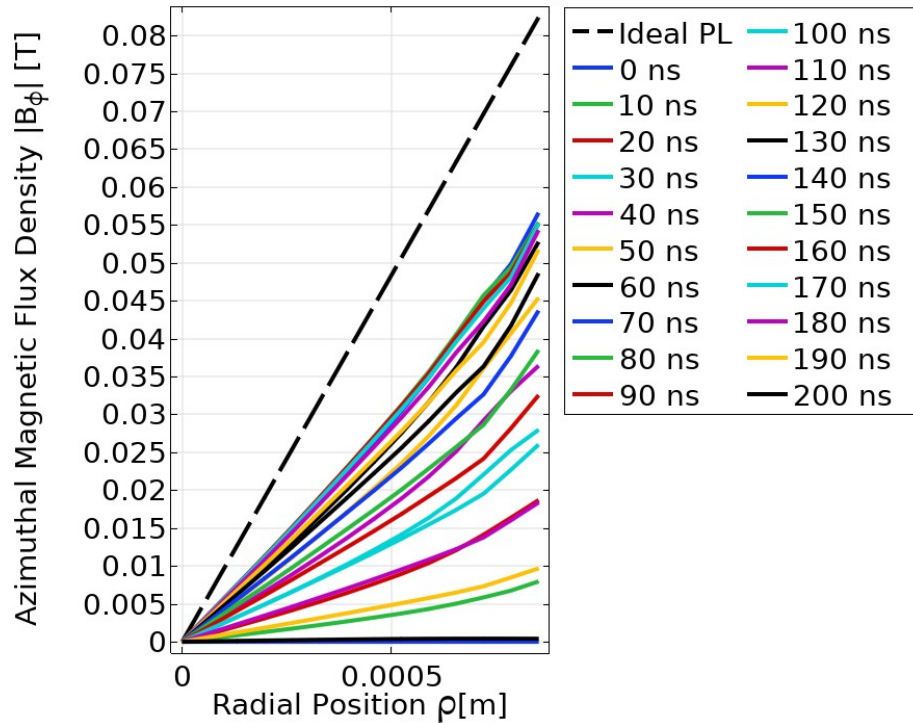


- Simulations in COMSOL
- Effective 3D Model (2D with axial sym.)

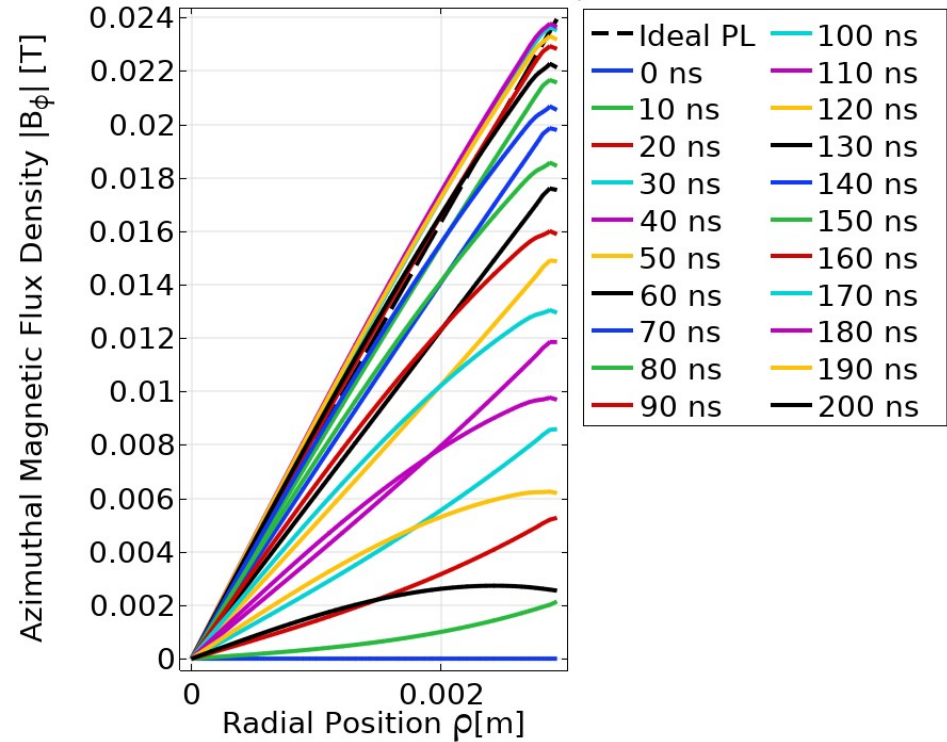


Preliminary (M)HD Results

Azimuthal Magnetic Flux Density $|B_\phi(\rho)|$ at $z=0$



Azimuthal Magnetic Flux Density $|B_\phi(\rho)|$ at $z=L/2$



Outlook

- Implementations needed:

- 1) Improve Momentum-Transfer Model
- 2) Angled Inlets
- 3) Realistic materials of components
- 4) Rotating target
- 5)

- To study:

- 1) Plasma response to multi-pulse discharges

→ Demanding e⁺ beam time **structure** →

	Repetition rate	Duration	Spacing
Pulse	5 Hz	727 μ s	199 ms
Bunch	1.8 MHz	538 ps	554 ns

- 2) Gas flow into downstream accelerator

→ Discharges in cavity possible (no acceleration)

- 3) Heat load on geometries

- Compare with prototype experiments by Niclas Hamann (next talk)

**Thank you
for listening!**