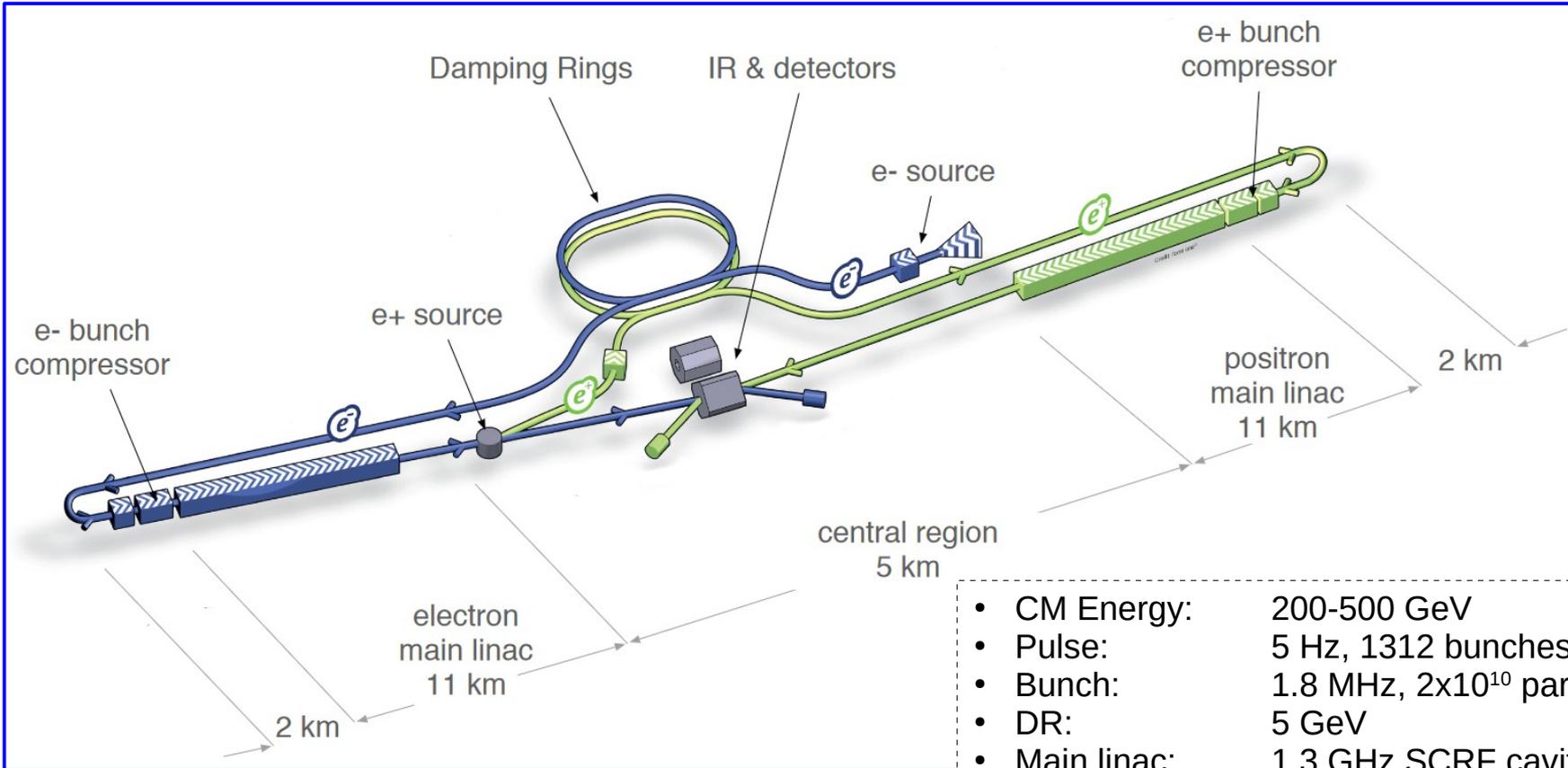


Plasma Lenses for the Positron Source

G. Moortgat-Pick, K. Floettmann,
S. Riemann, M. Formela, N. Hamann

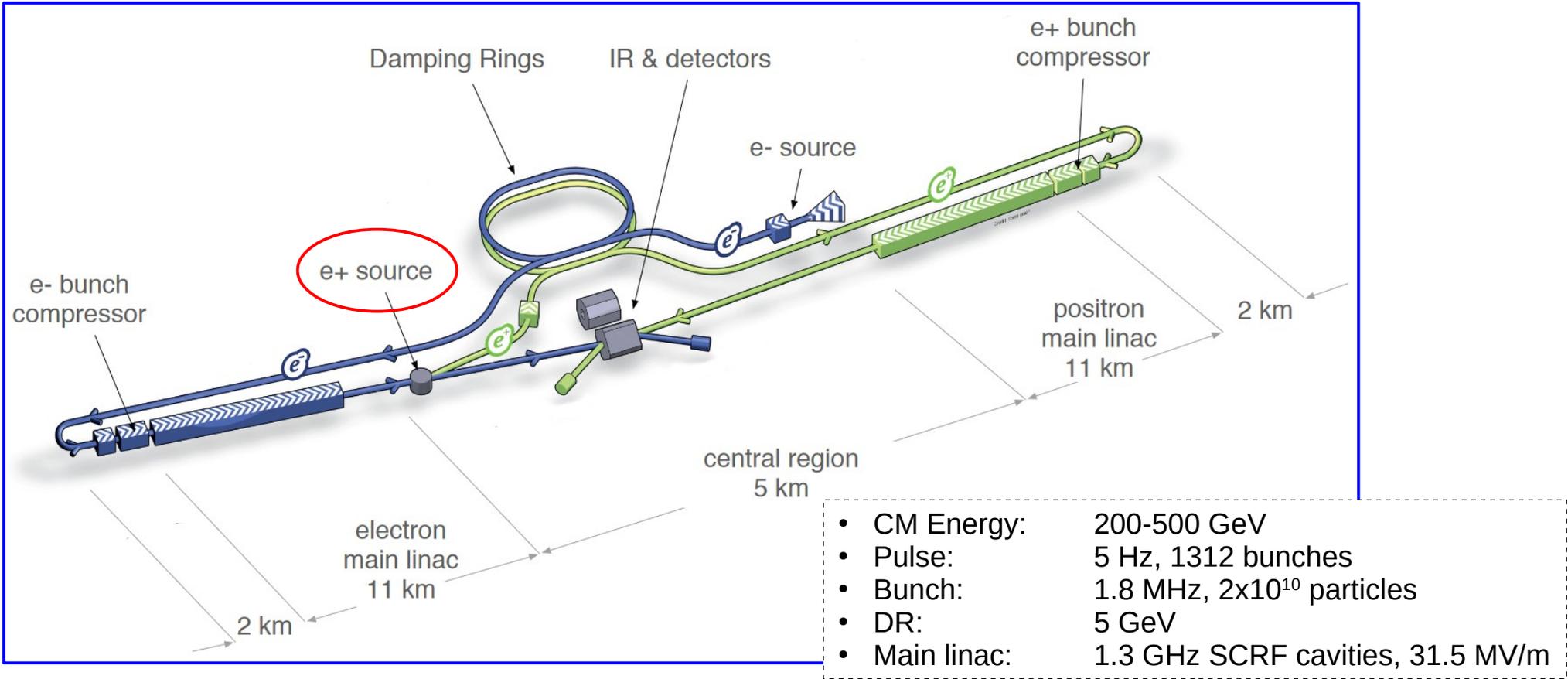
ILC



- CM Energy: 200-500 GeV
- Pulse: 5 Hz, 1312 bunches
- Bunch: 1.8 MHz, 2×10^{10} particles
- DR: 5 GeV
- Main linac: 1.3 GHz SCRF cavities, 31.5 MV/m

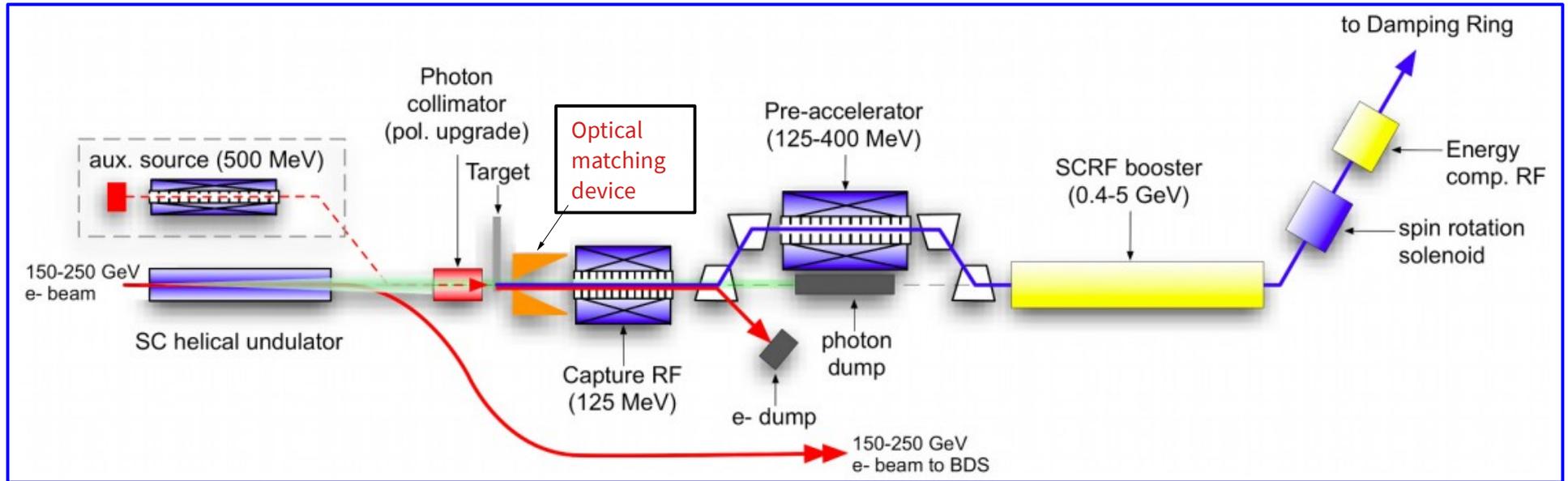
Source: Behnke, Ties, et al. "The international linear collider technical design report-volume 1: Executive summary." arXiv preprint arXiv:1306.6327 (2013).

ILC



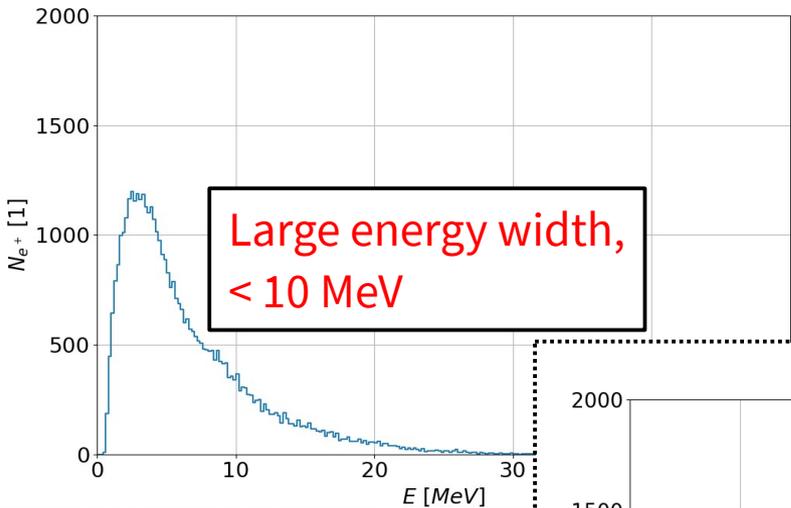
Source: Behnke, Ties, et al. "The international linear collider technical design report-volume 1: Executive summary." arXiv preprint arXiv:1306.6327 (2013).

Positron Source

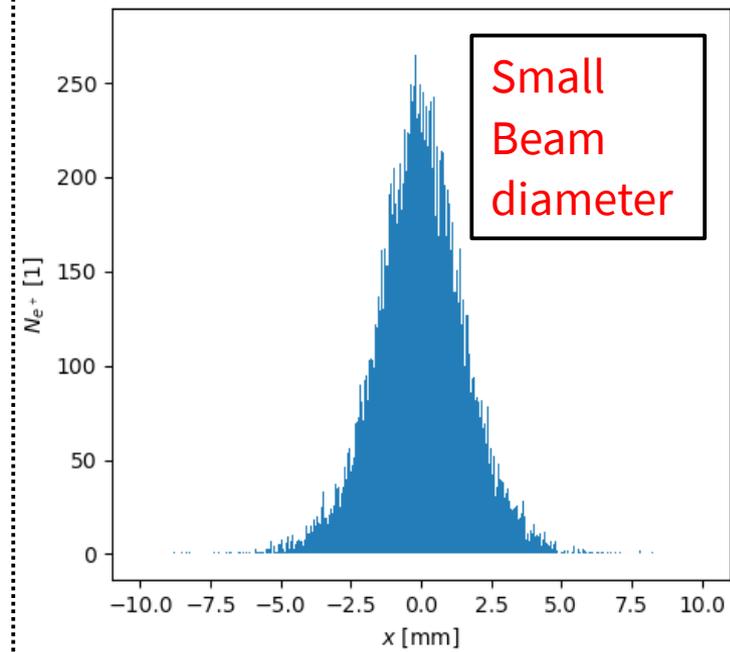
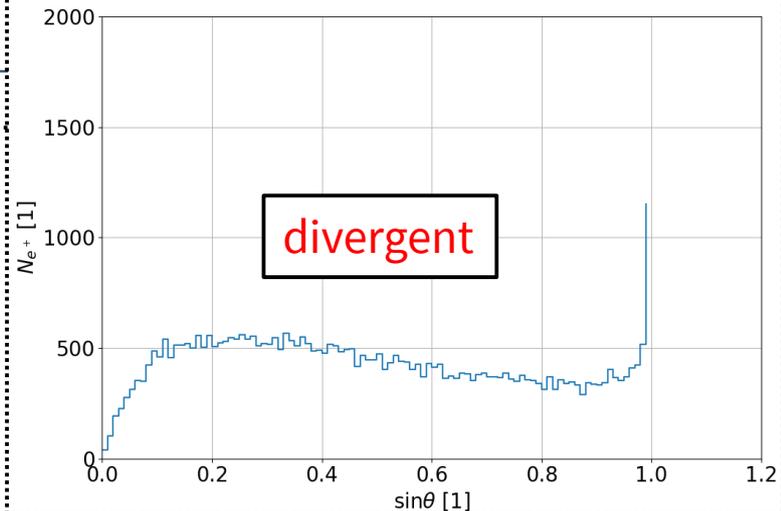


Positron Source: Bunch Properties

energy distribution $\frac{dN_{e^+}}{dE}$



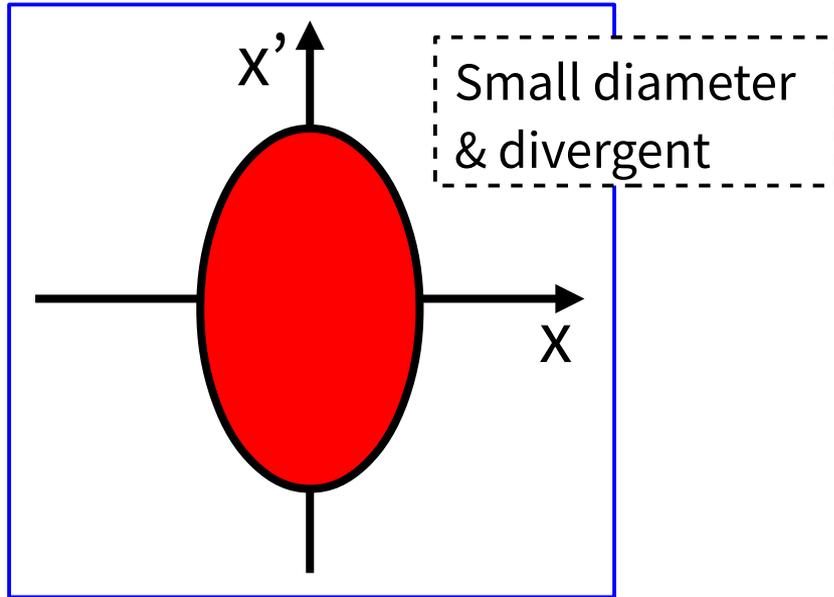
angle distribution $\frac{dN_{e^+}}{d\sin\theta}$



Emission time: ~80 ps emission

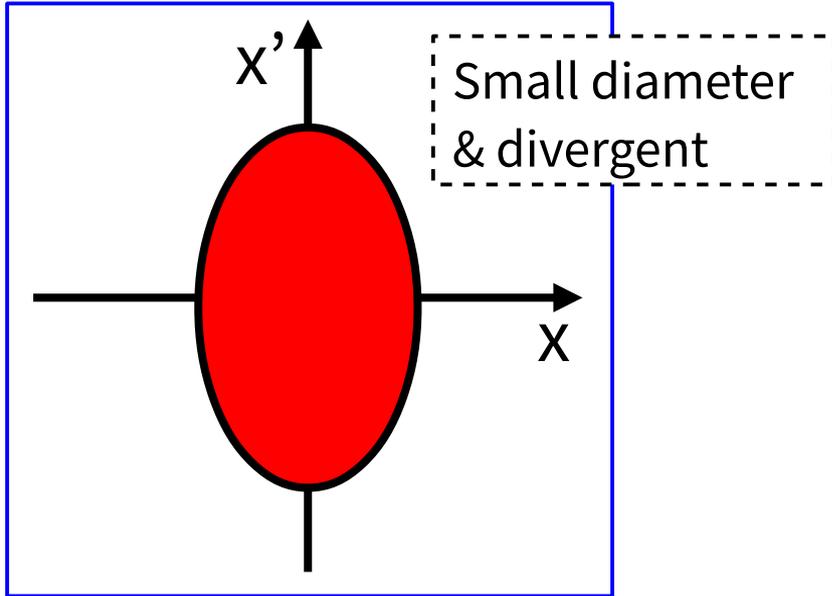
Matching: why?

Initial e+ beam

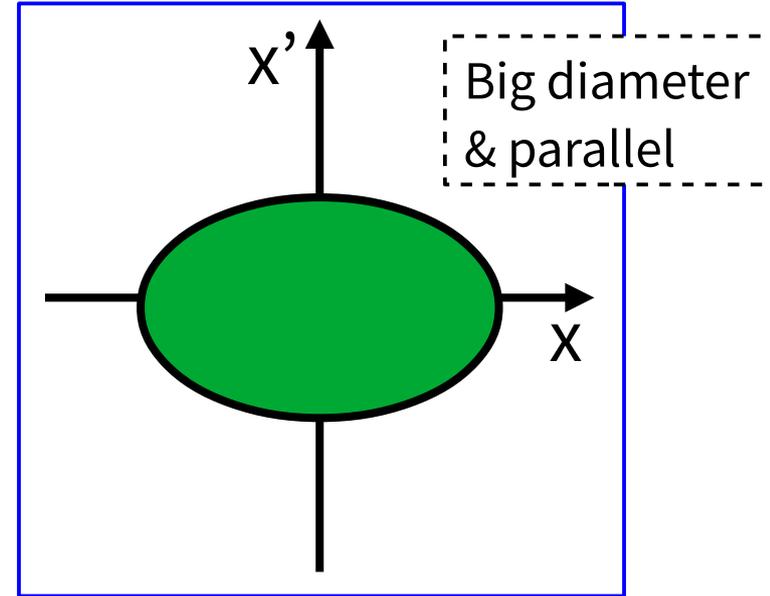


Matching: why?

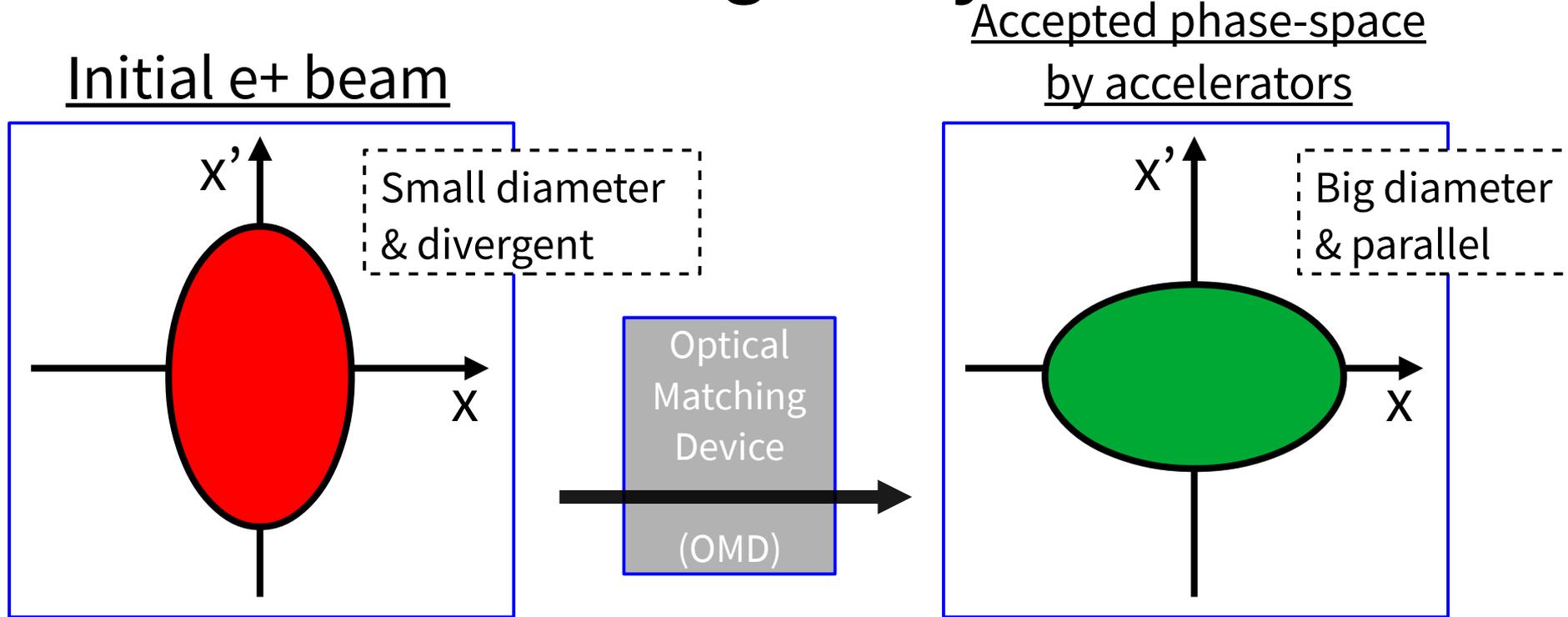
Initial e+ beam



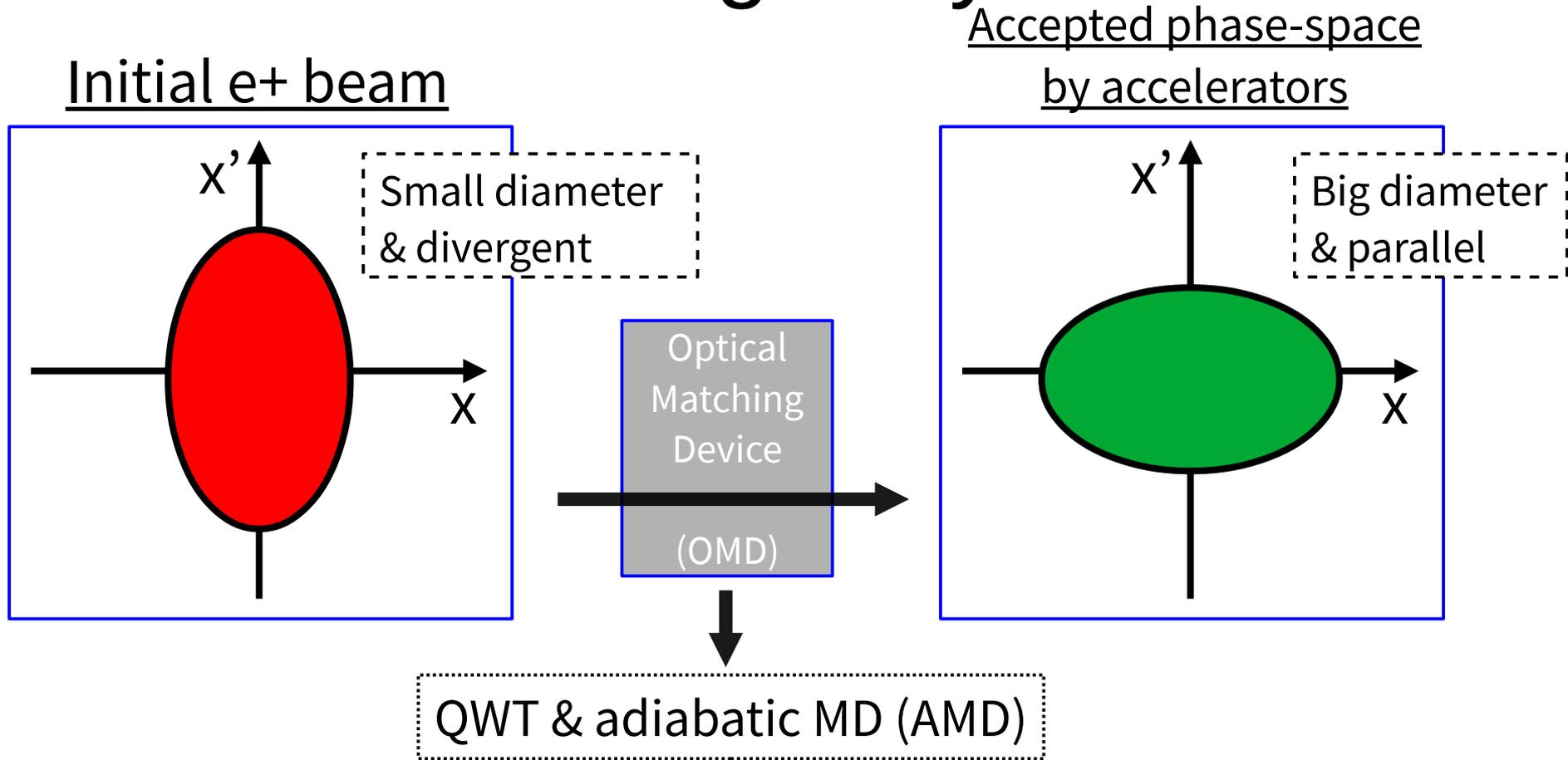
Accepted phase-space
by accelerators



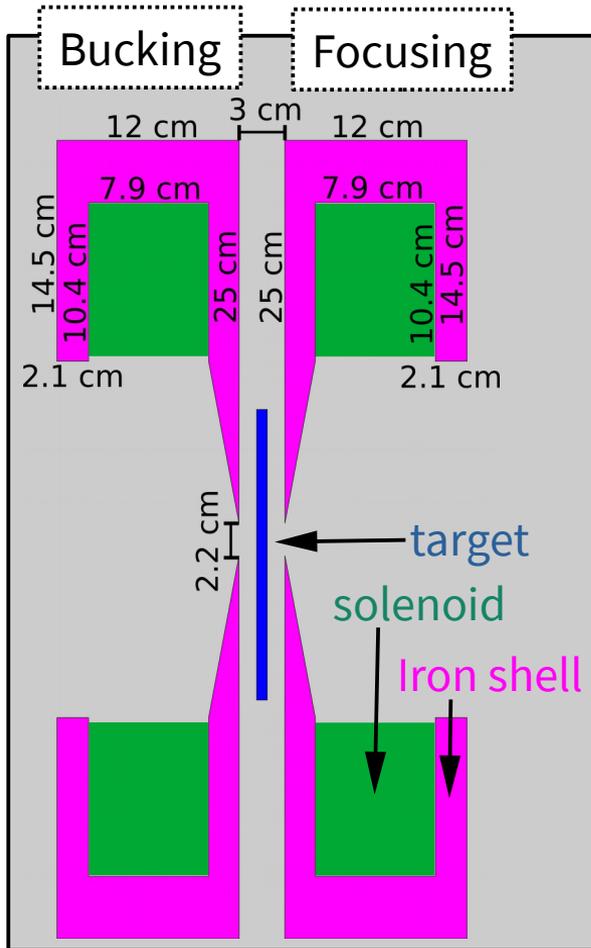
Matching: why?



Matching: why?

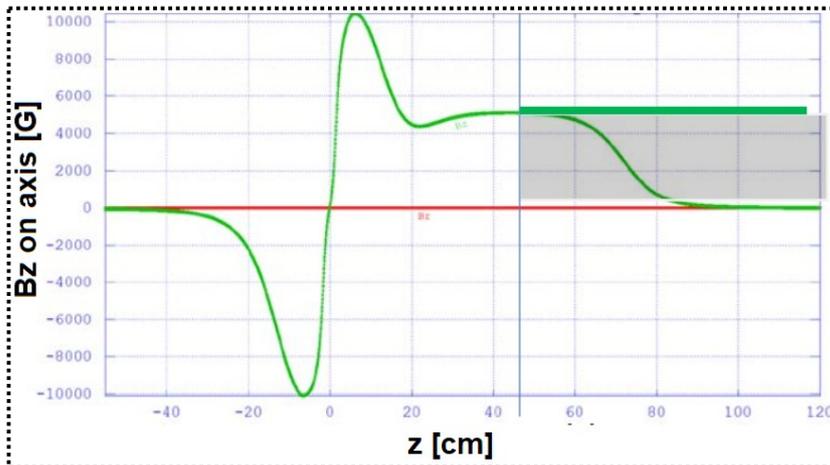


Quarter Wave Transformer (QWT)



02/10/20

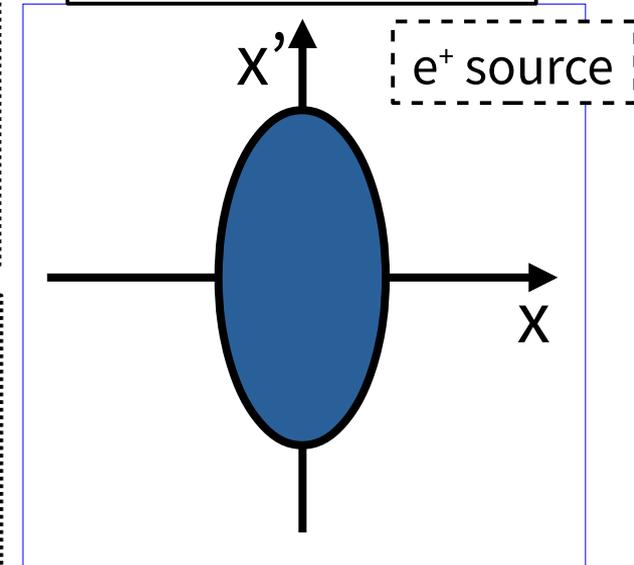
- Peak magnetic field:
1.04 T
- Focussing coil:
match e^+ source to accelerator acceptance
- Bucking coil & iron shell:
minimize eddy current in rotating target



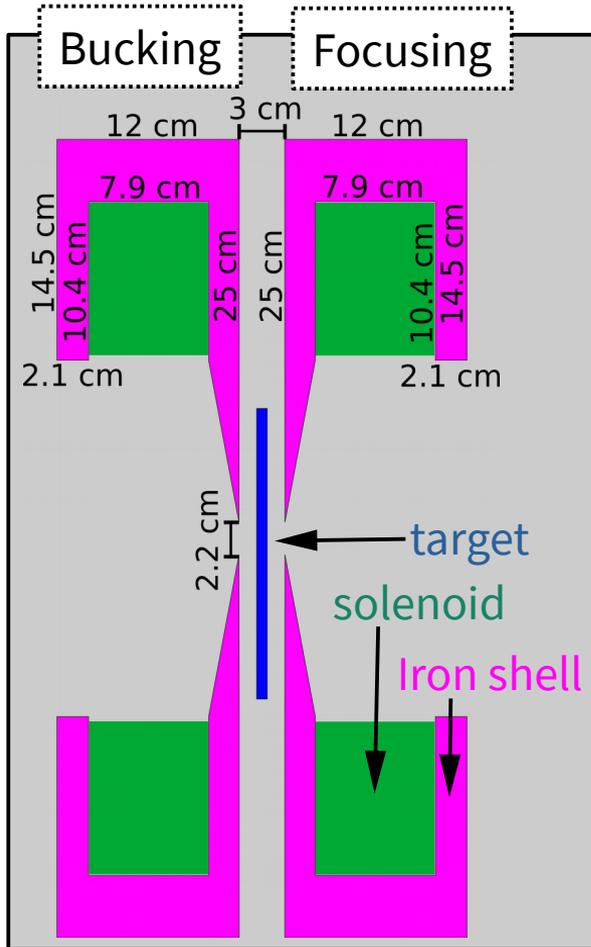
Source: M. Fukuda, 'Undulator Positron Source Capture Simulation' LCWS 2019

If narrow energy width:

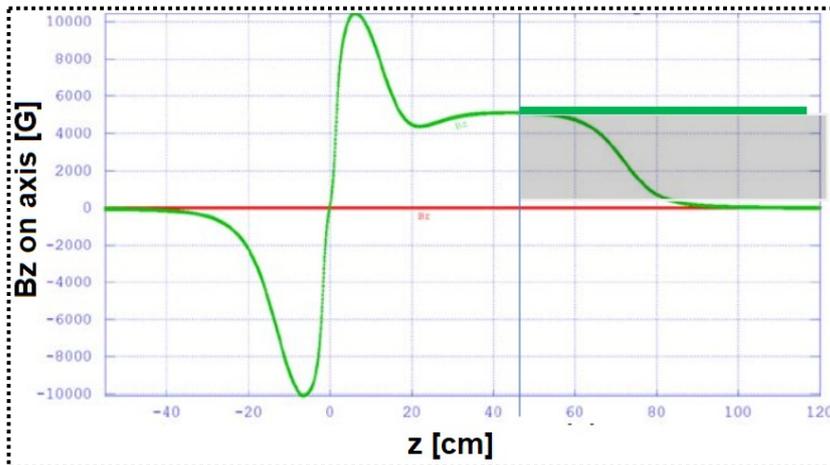
Phase-space diagram



Quarter Wave Transformer (QWT)

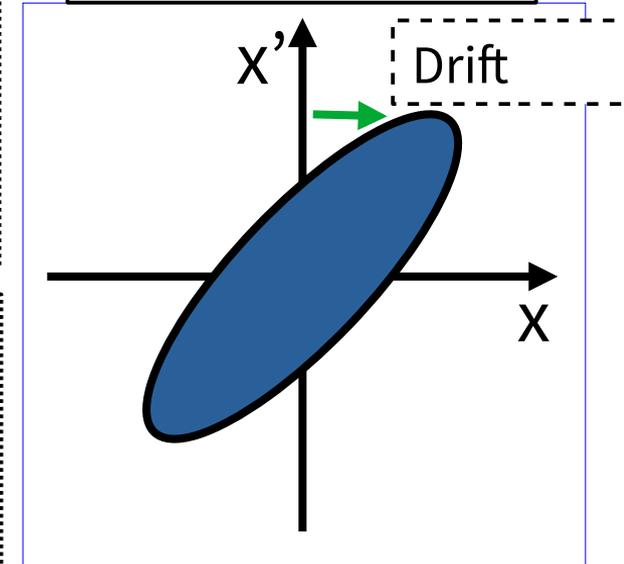


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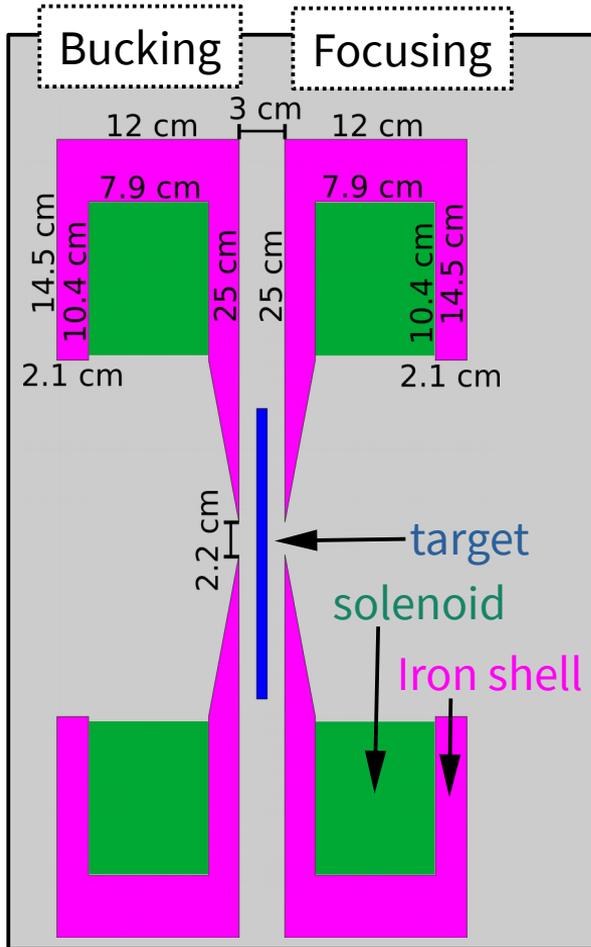
Phase-space diagram



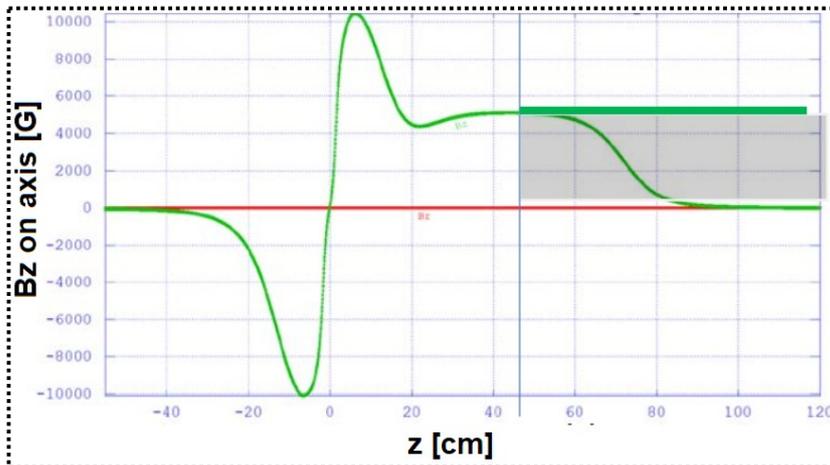
02/10/20

Source: M. Fukuda, 'Undulator Positron Source Capture Simulation' LCWS 2019

Quarter Wave Transformer (QWT)

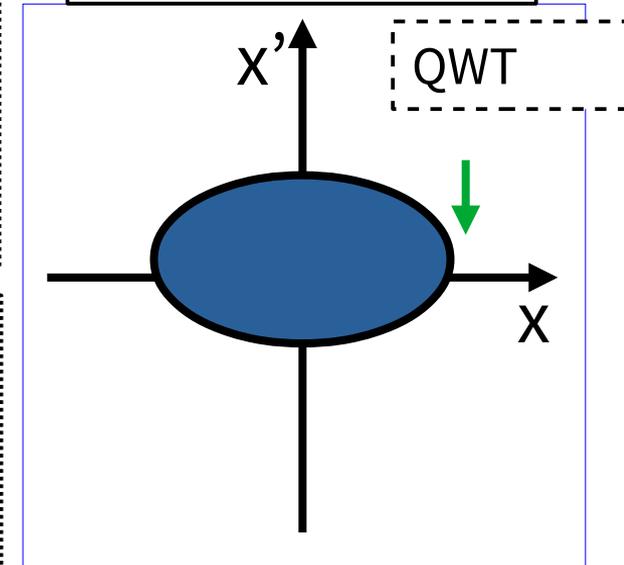


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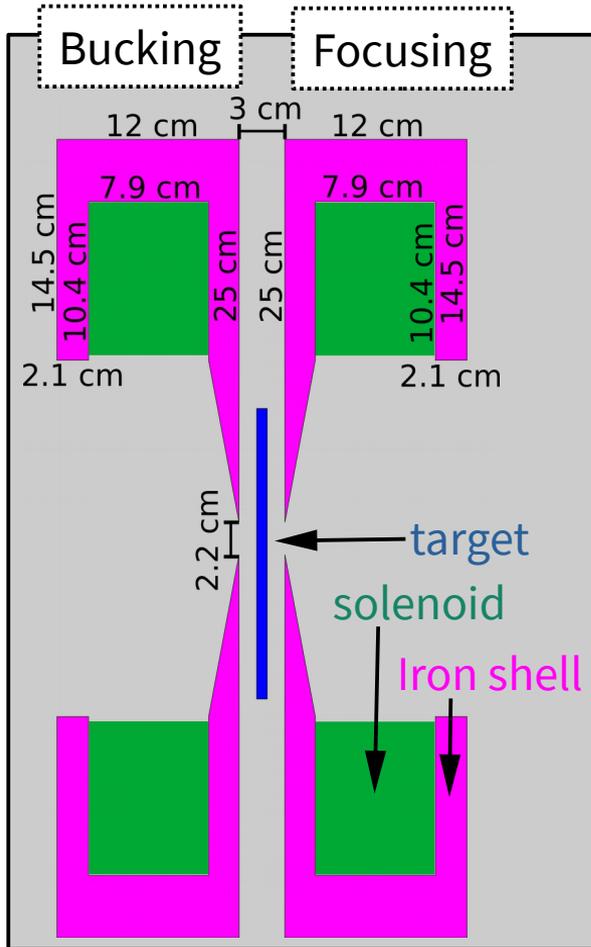
Phase-space diagram



02/10/20

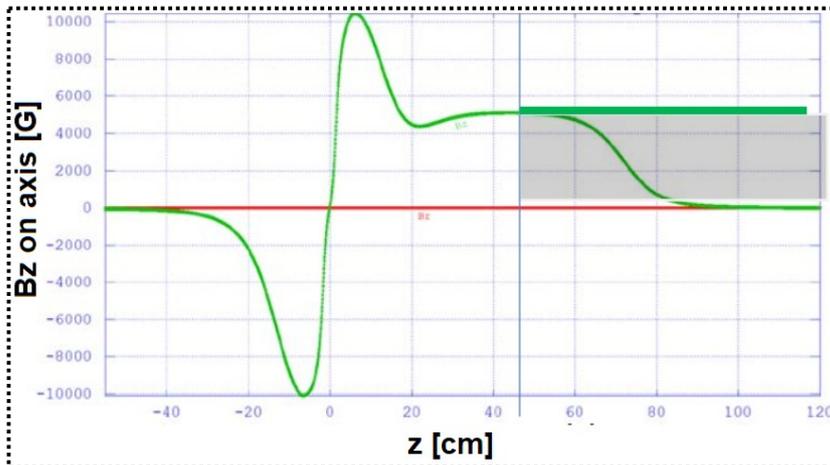
Source: M. Fukuda, 'Undulator Positron Source Capture Simulation' LCWS 2019

Quarter Wave Transformer (QWT)



02/10/20

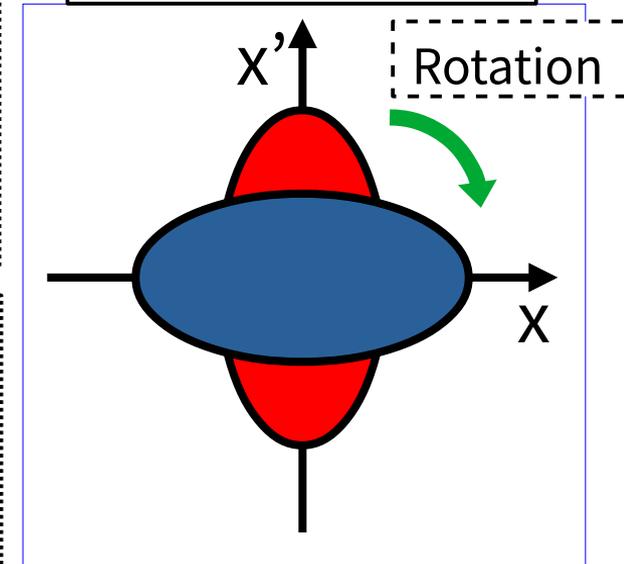
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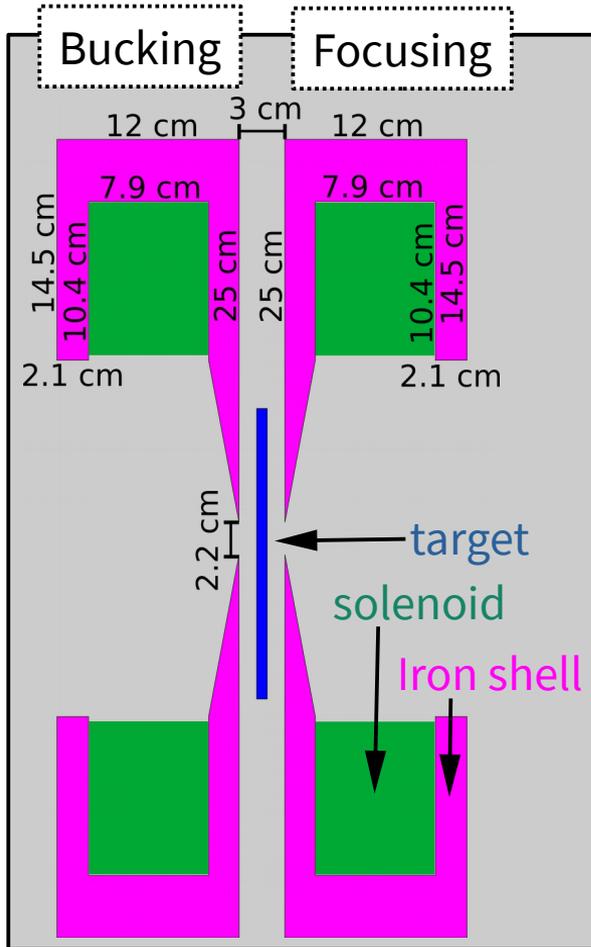
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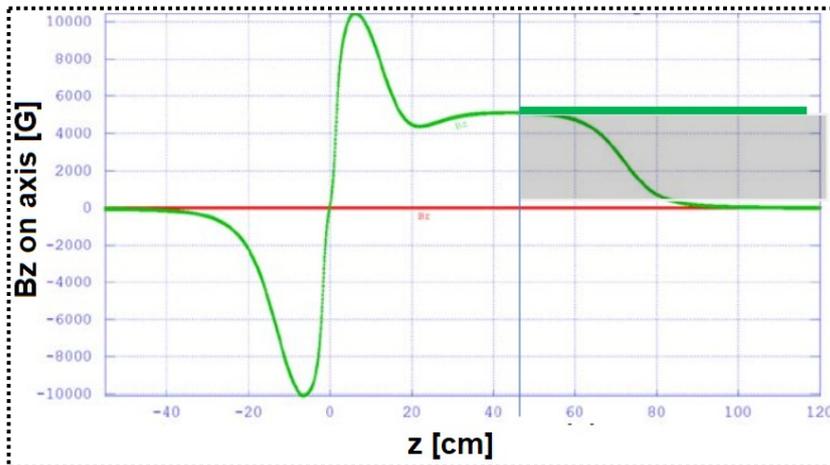
Phase-space diagram



Quarter Wave Transformer (QWT)



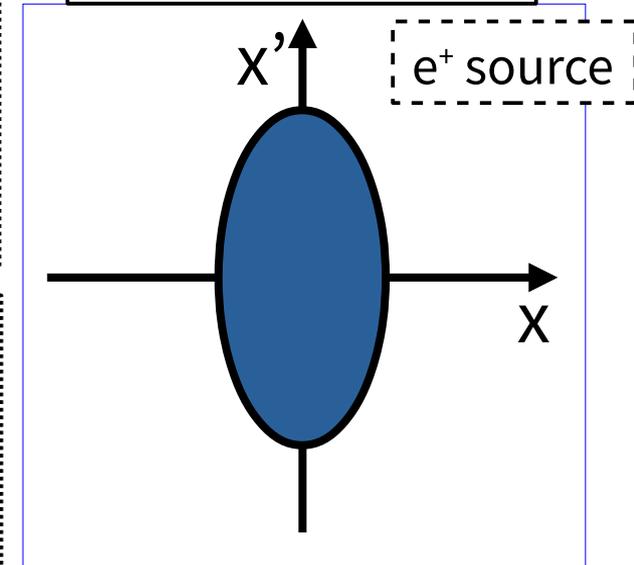
- Peak magnetic field:
1.04 T
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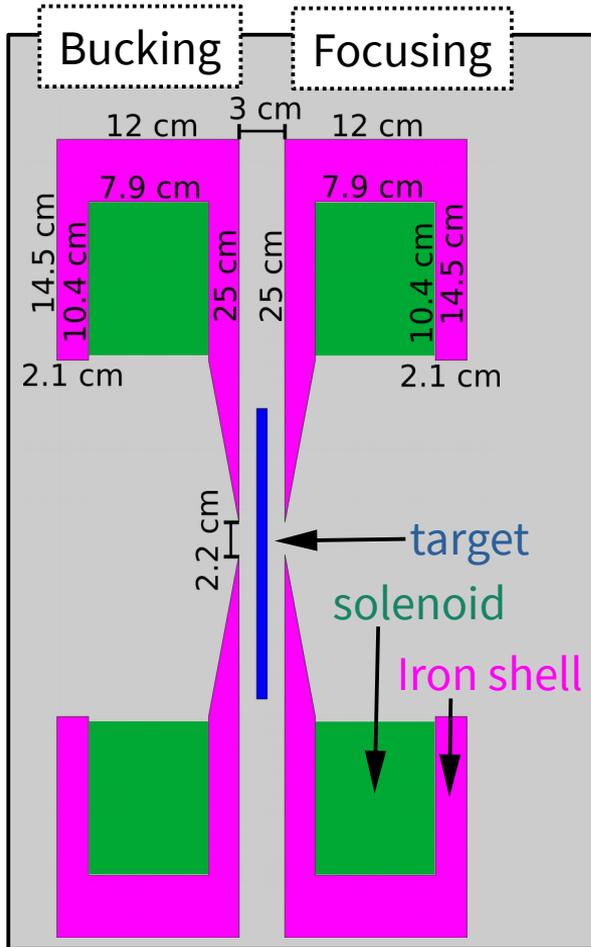
Source: M. Fukuda, 'Undulator Positron Source Capture Simulation' LCWS 2019

If wide energy width:

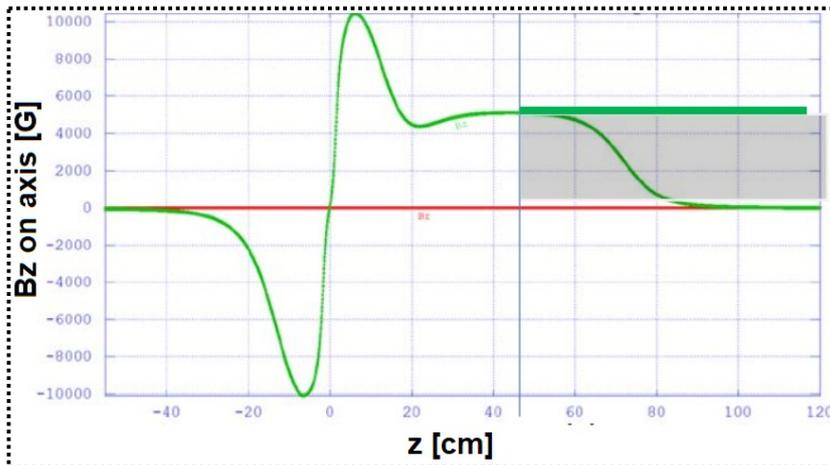
Phase-space diagram



Quarter Wave Transformer (QWT)

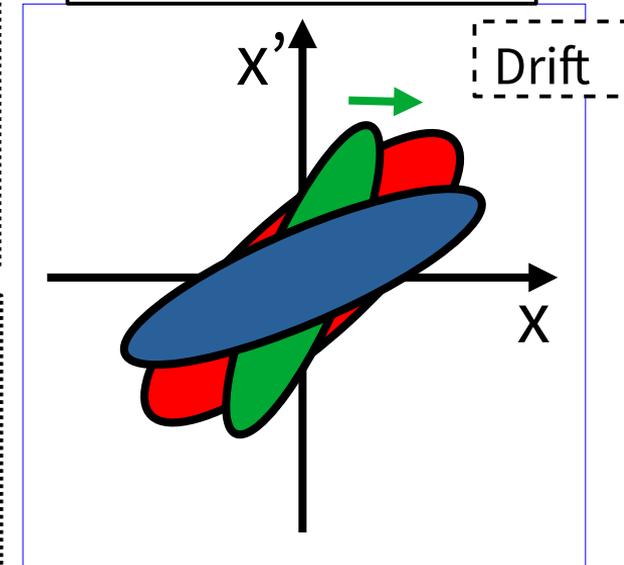


- Peak magnetic field:
1.04 T
- Focussing coil:
match e^+ source to accelerator acceptance
- Bucking coil & iron shell:
minimize eddy current in rotating target



If wide energy width:

Phase-space diagram

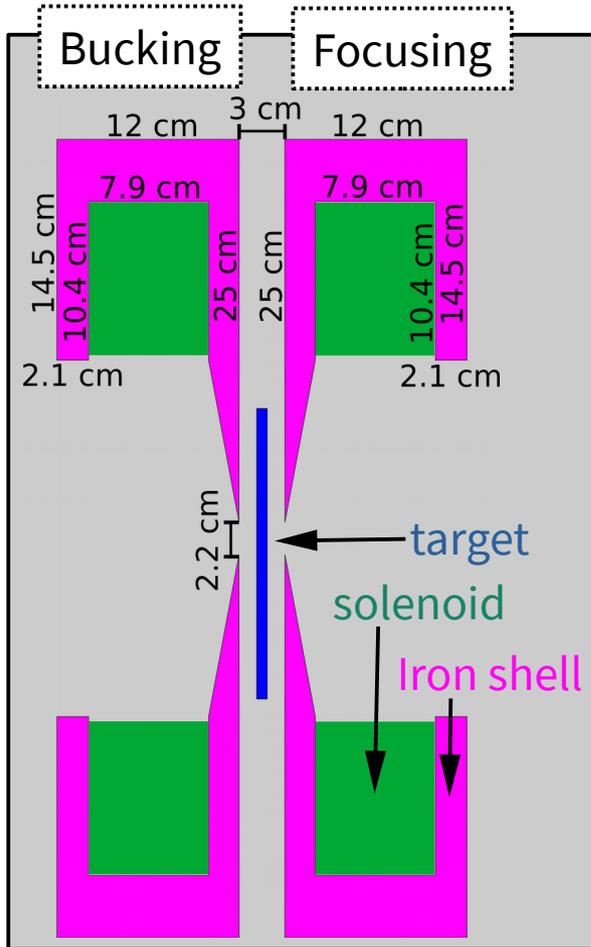


02/10/20

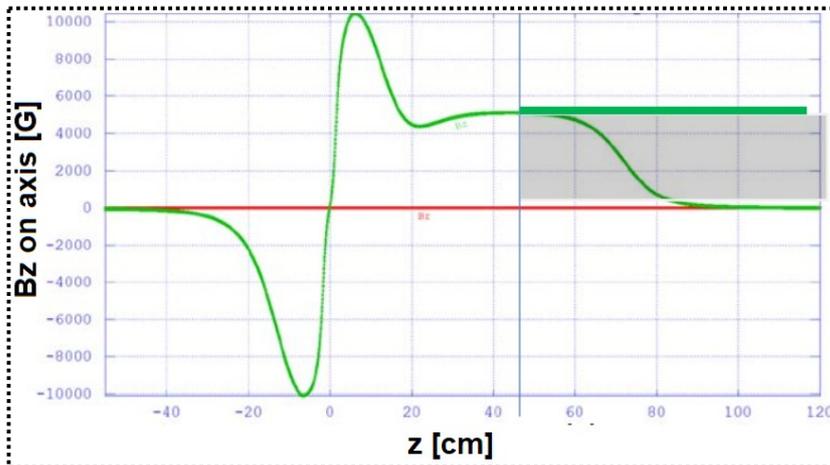
Source: M. Fukuda, 'Undulator Positron Source Capture Simulation' LCWS 2019

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Quarter Wave Transformer (QWT)

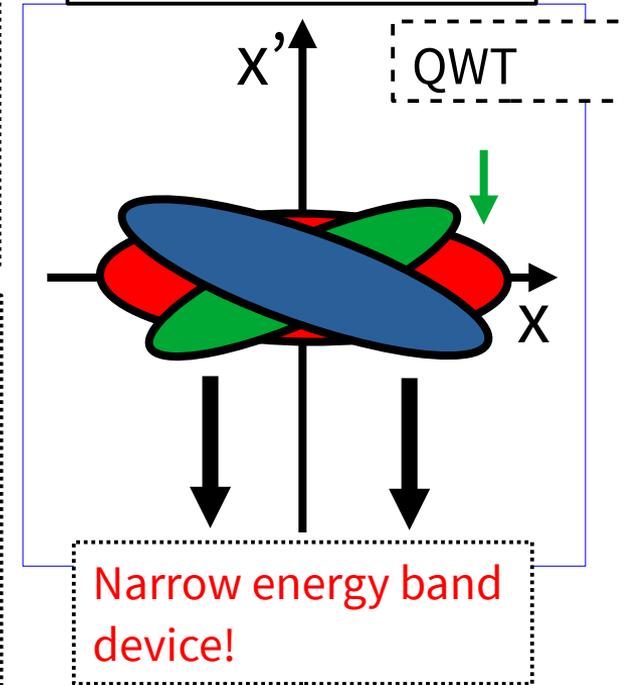


- Peak magnetic field:
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match e^+ source to accelerator acceptance
- Bucking coil & iron shell:
minimize eddy current in rotating target



If wide energy width:

Phase-space diagram

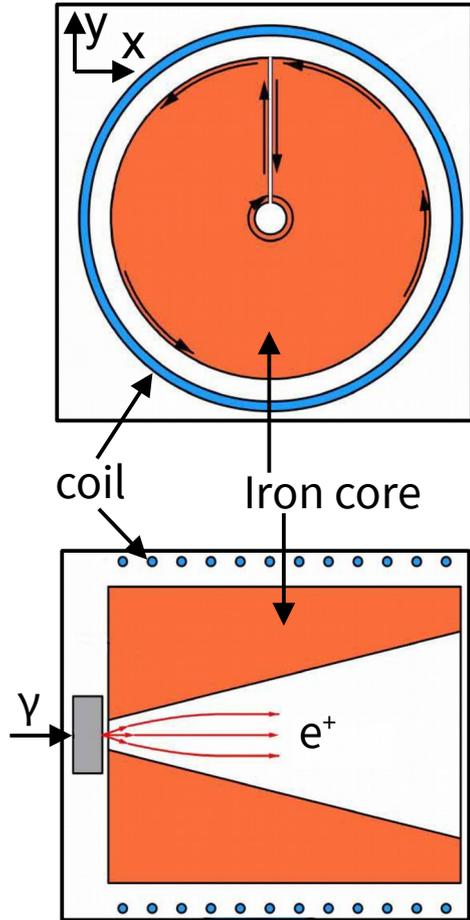


02/10/20

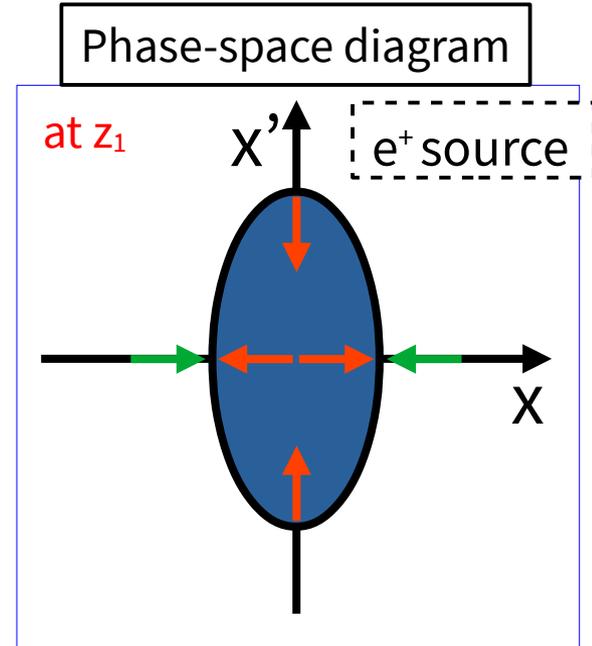
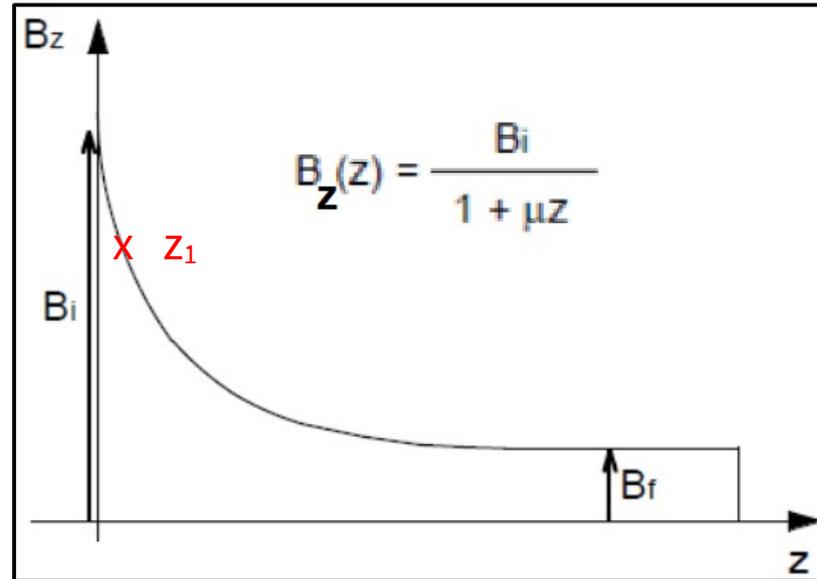
Source: M. Fukuda, 'Undulator Positron Source Capture Simulation' LCWS 2019

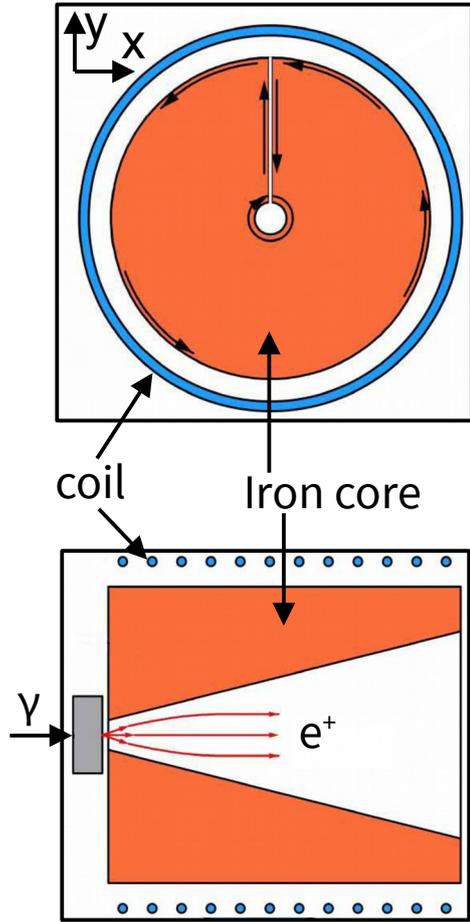
16

AMD: Flux Concentrator (FC)

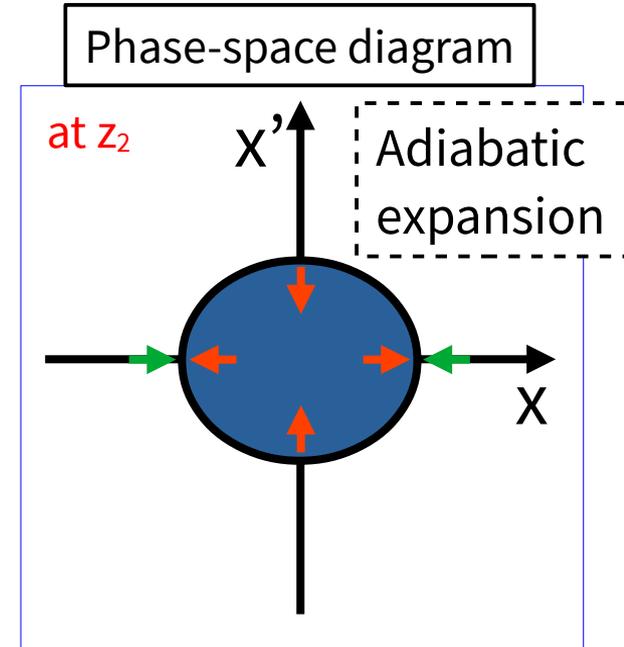
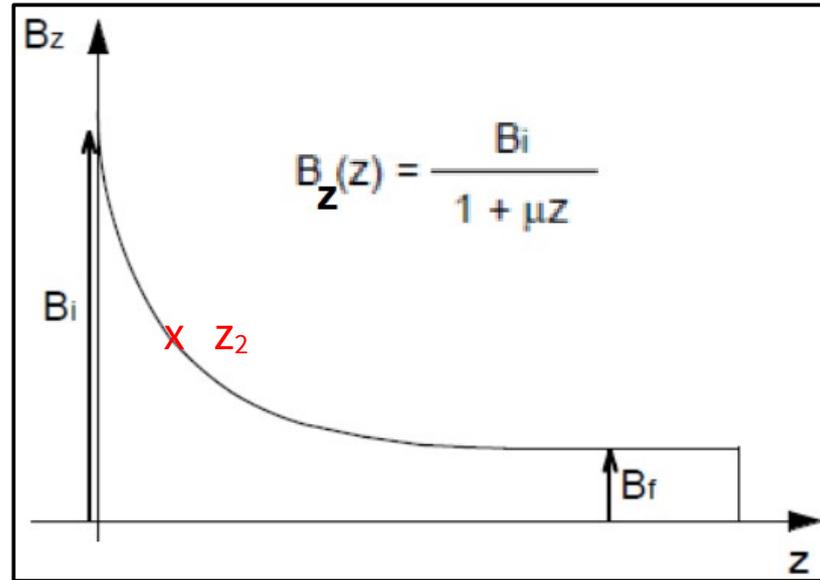


Normal conducting, pulsed magnetic field:
3.2 T close to target, 0.5 T downstream

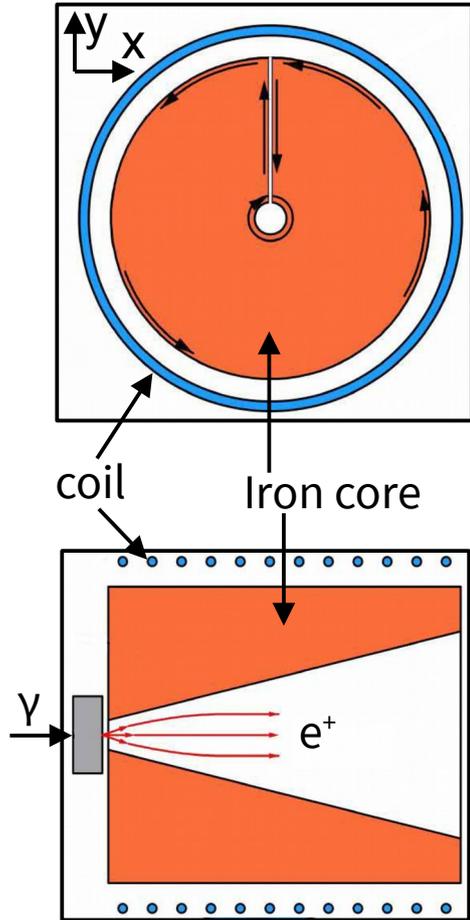




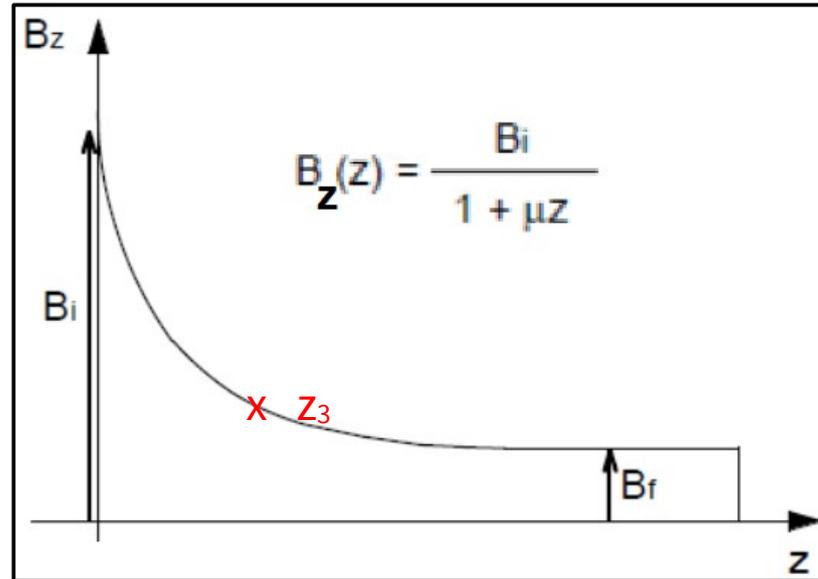
- Normal conducting, pulsed magnetic field:
3.2 T close to target, 0.5 T downstream
- Drag force → heat load, stronger drive motor, 5 Hz resonance effects



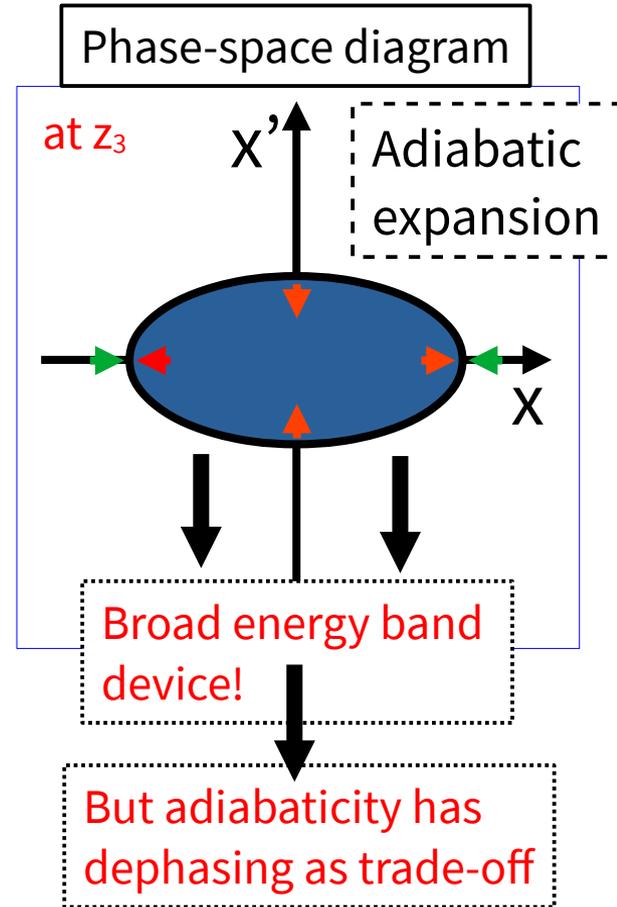
AMD: Flux Concentrator (FC)



- Normal conducting, pulsed magnetic field:
3.2 T close to target, 0.5 T downstream
- Drag force \rightarrow heat load, stronger drive motor, 5 Hz resonance effects



Source: T. Kamitani, [kamitani20070824.pdf](#) (2007)
T. Kamitani, [kamitani20061101.pdf](#) (2006)



QWT & FC: Summary

QWT

FC

1) Dephasing

- helical path

- helical

2) Chromaticity

- large

+ low

3) Eddy current

+ manageable

- problematic

QWT & FC: Summary

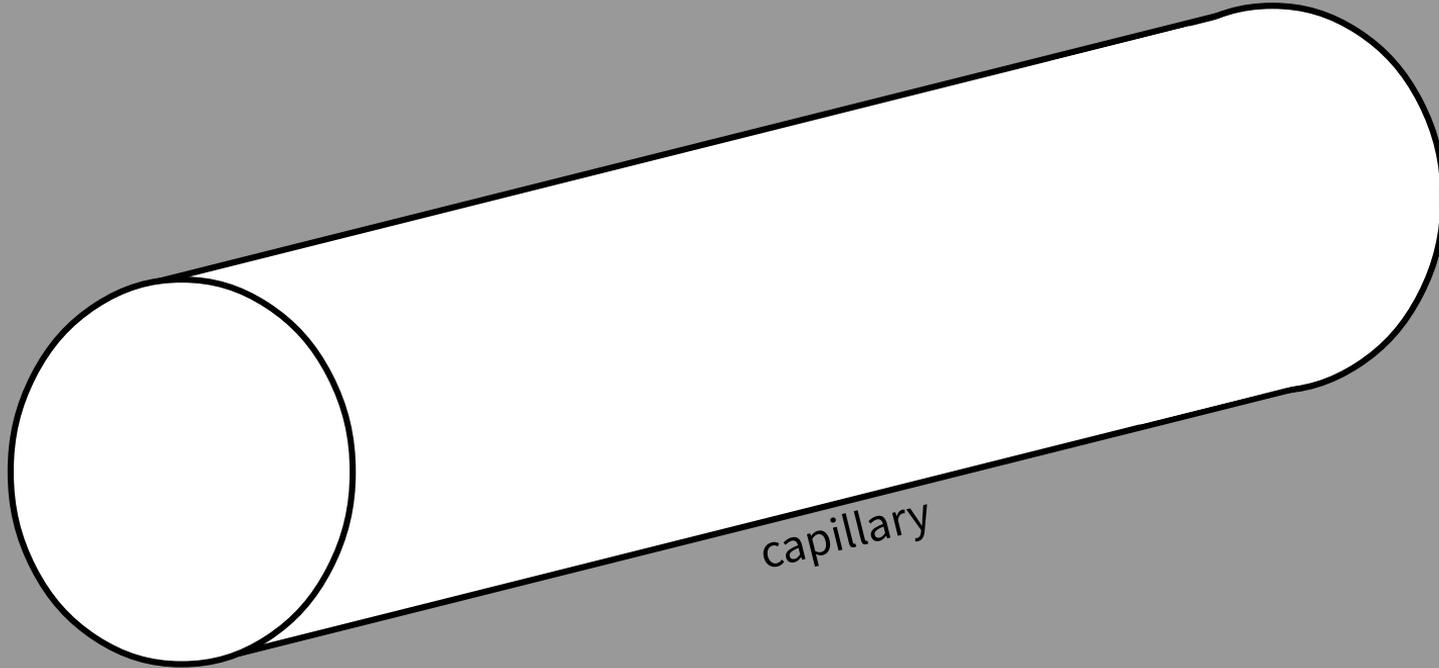
	<u>QWT</u>	<u>FC</u>
1) Dephasing	- helical path	- helical
2) Chromaticity	- large	+ low
3) Eddy current	+ manageable	- problematic → Works for slowly rotating targets (SLC) → but difficult for fast target at ILC!

QWT by Fukuda for ILC ←

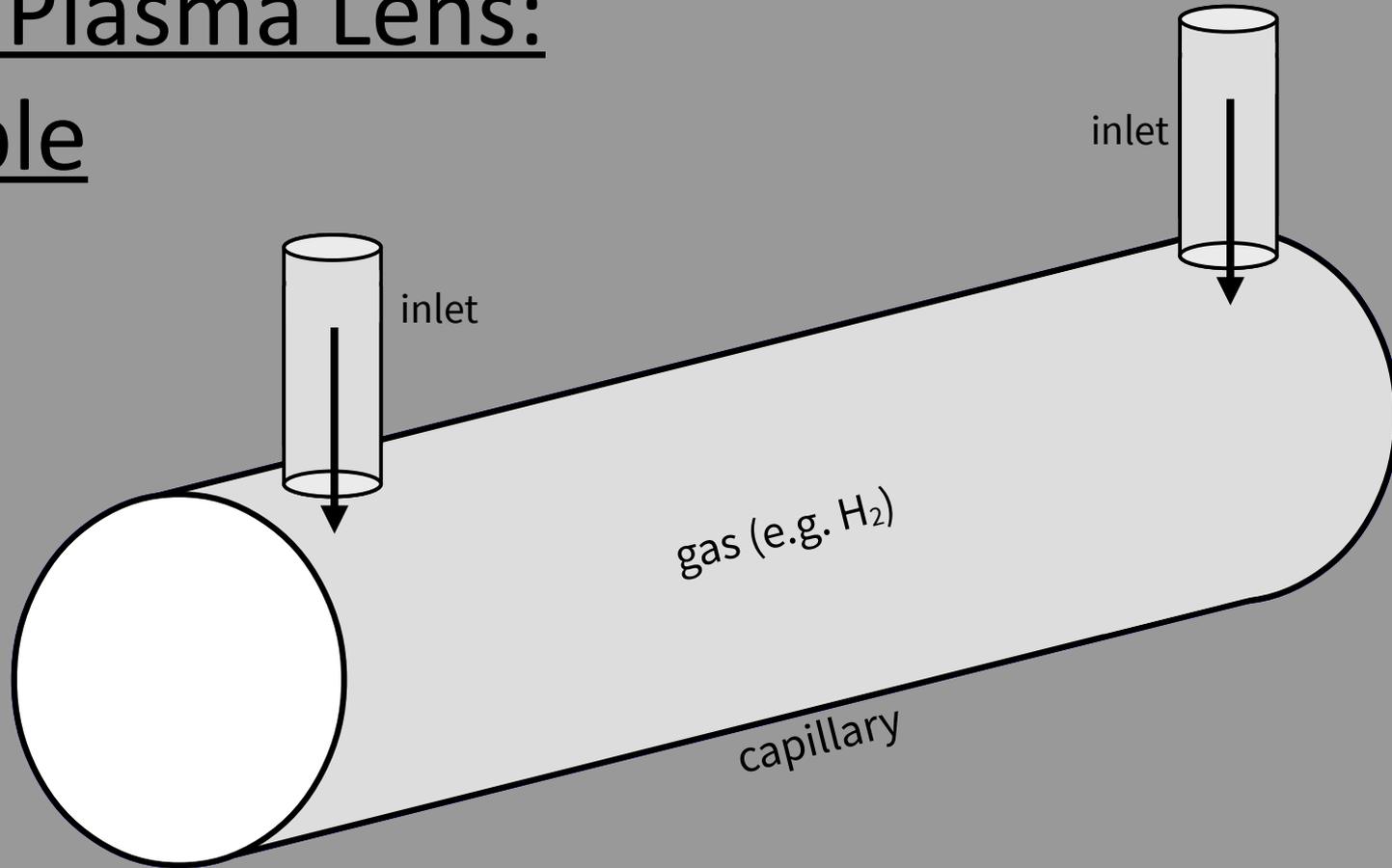
Plasma Lens: Potential

	<u>QWT</u>	<u>FC</u>	<u>tapered PL</u>
1) Dephasing	- helical path	- helical	+ sinusoidal
2) Chromaticity	- large	+ low	+ low
3) Eddy current	+ manageable	- problematic	+ very little

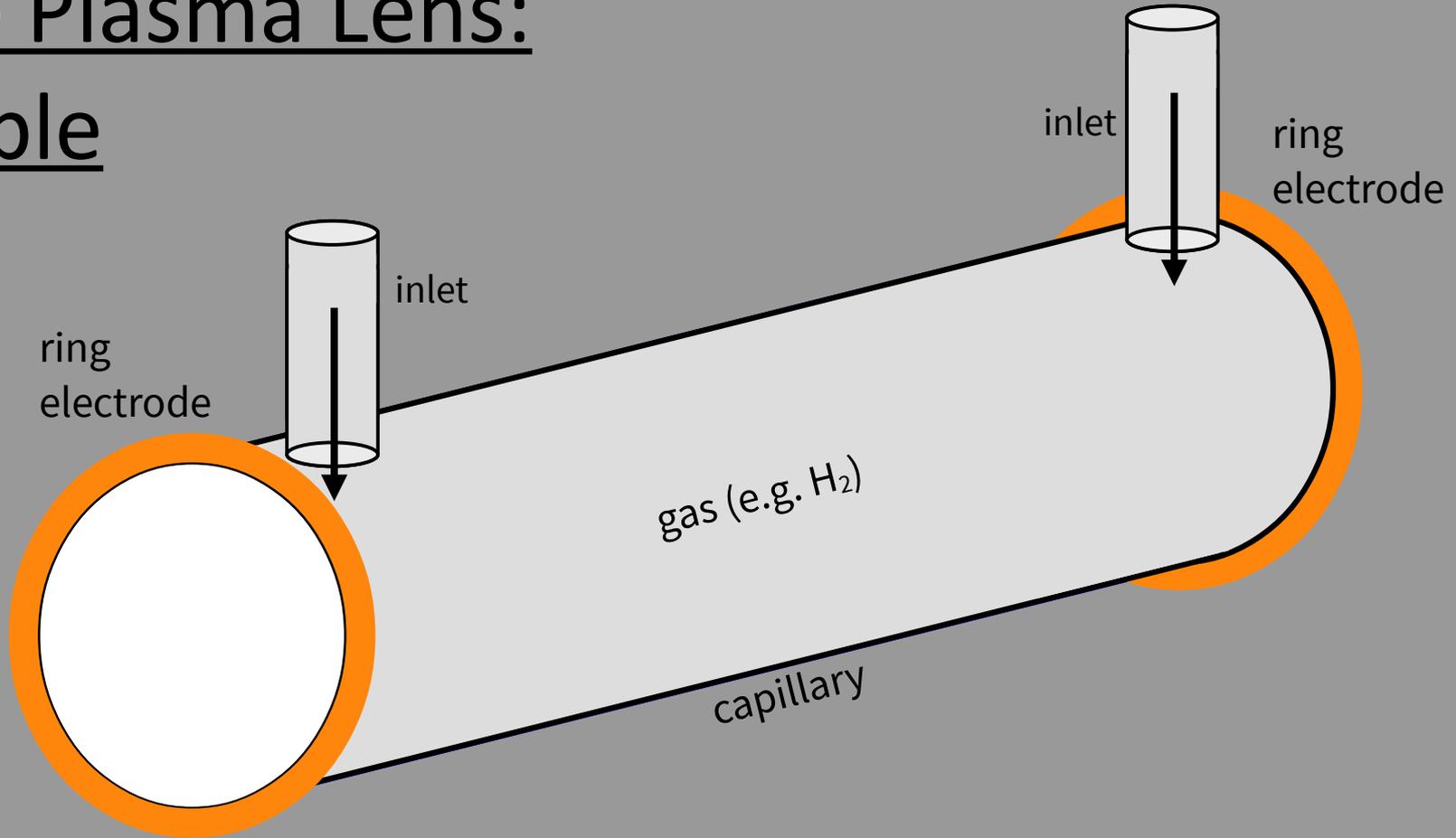
Active Plasma Lens: Principle



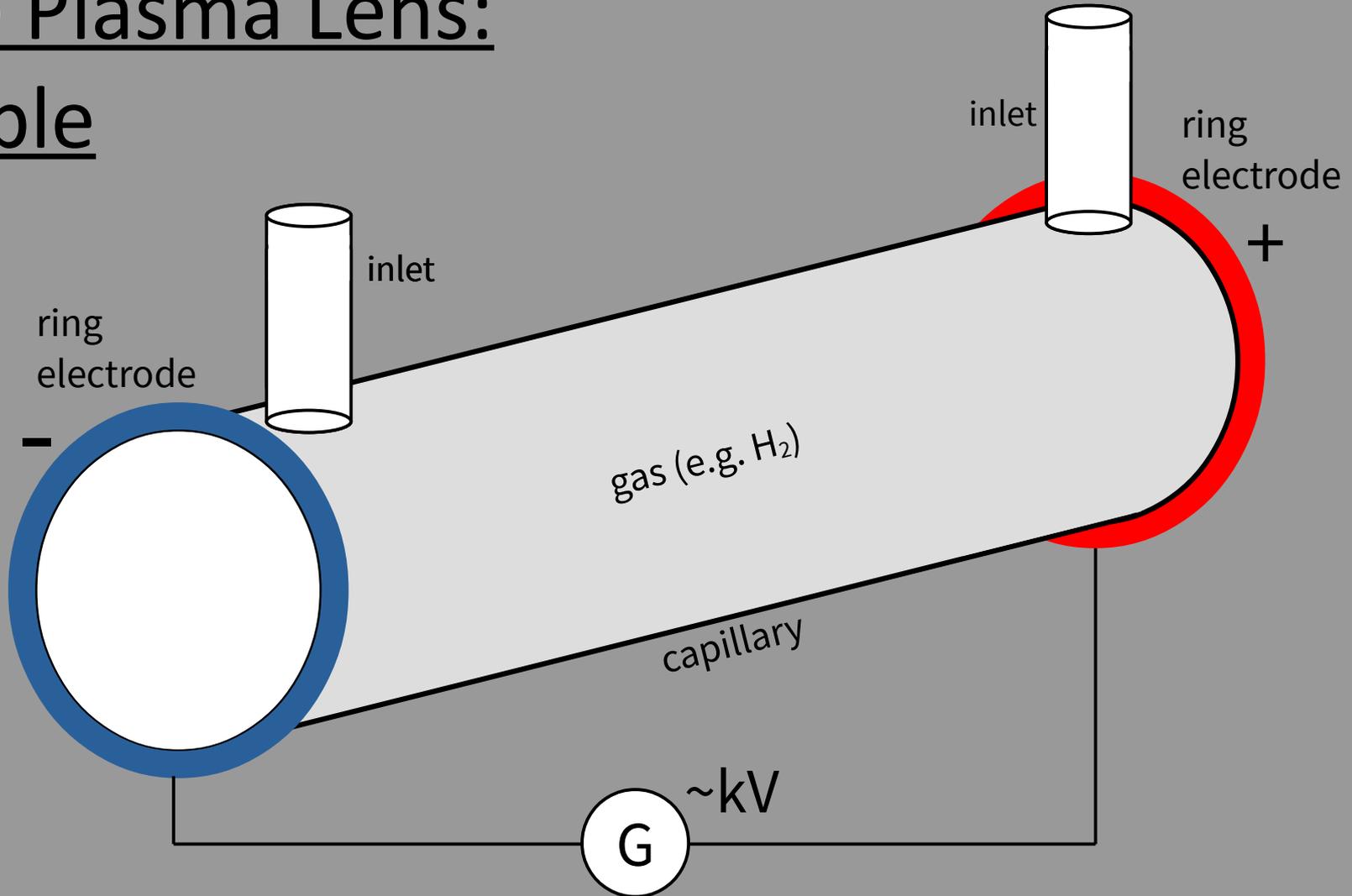
Active Plasma Lens: Principle



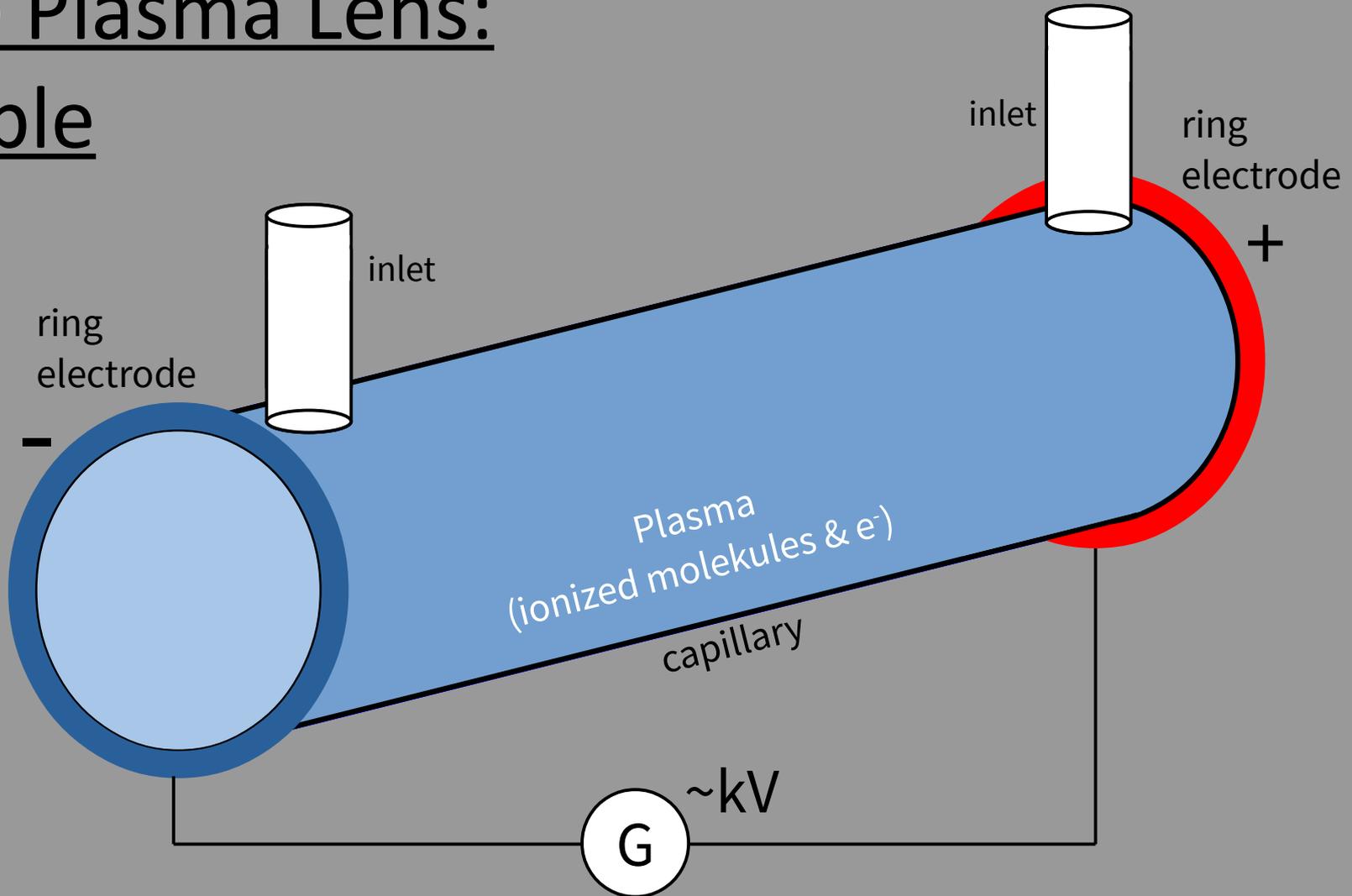
Active Plasma Lens: Principle



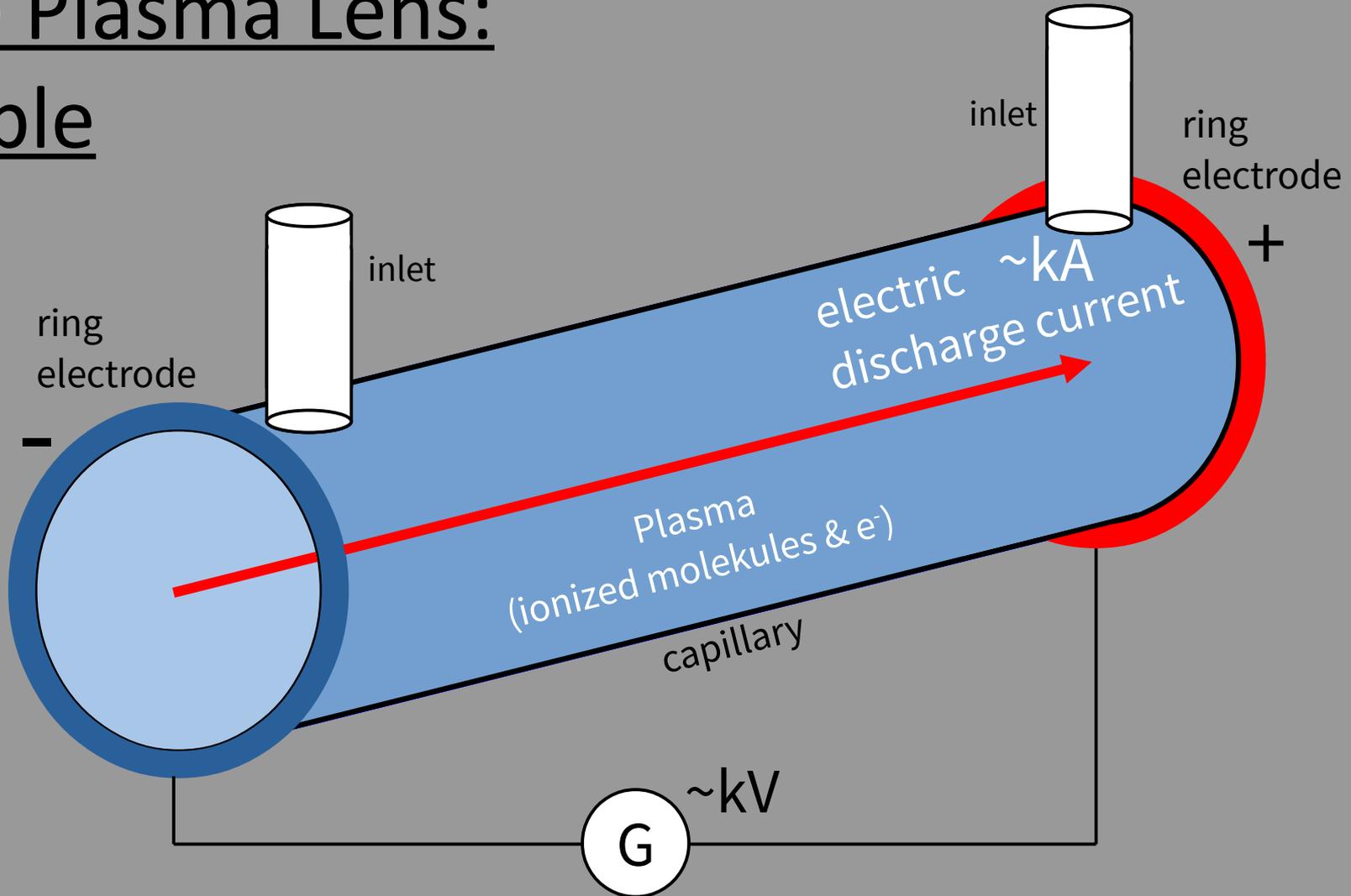
Active Plasma Lens: Principle



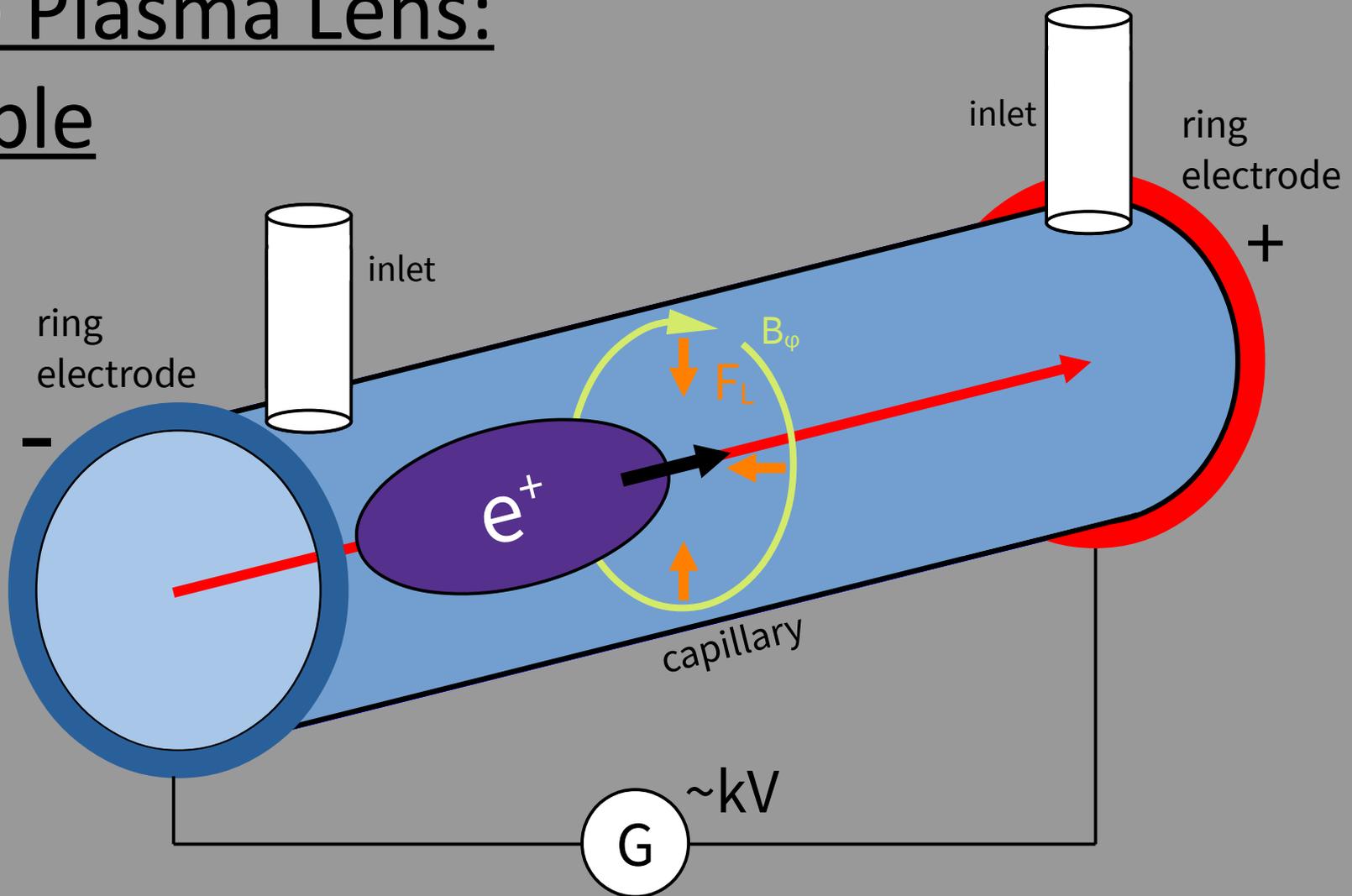
Active Plasma Lens: Principle



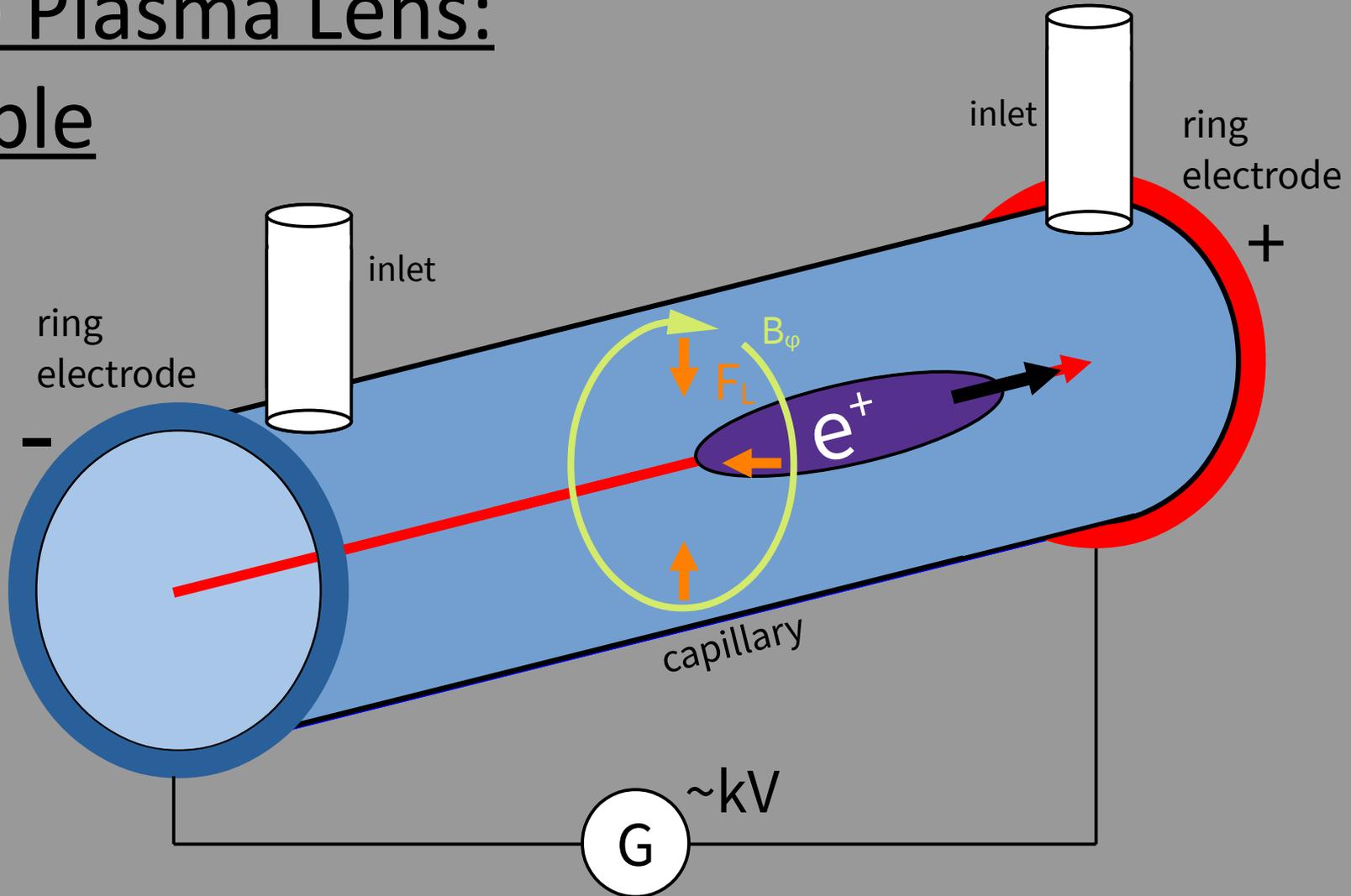
Active Plasma Lens: Principle



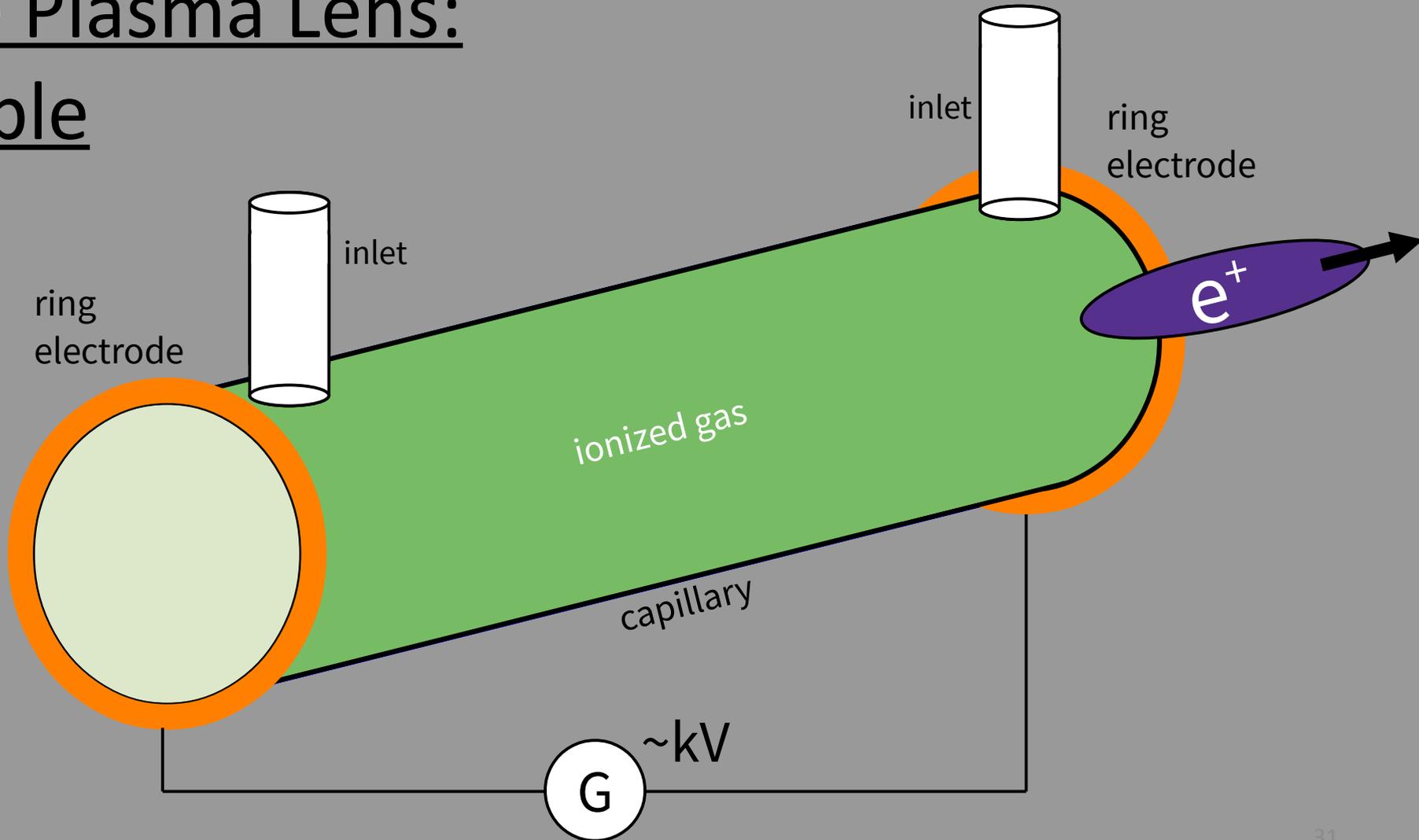
Active Plasma Lens: Principle



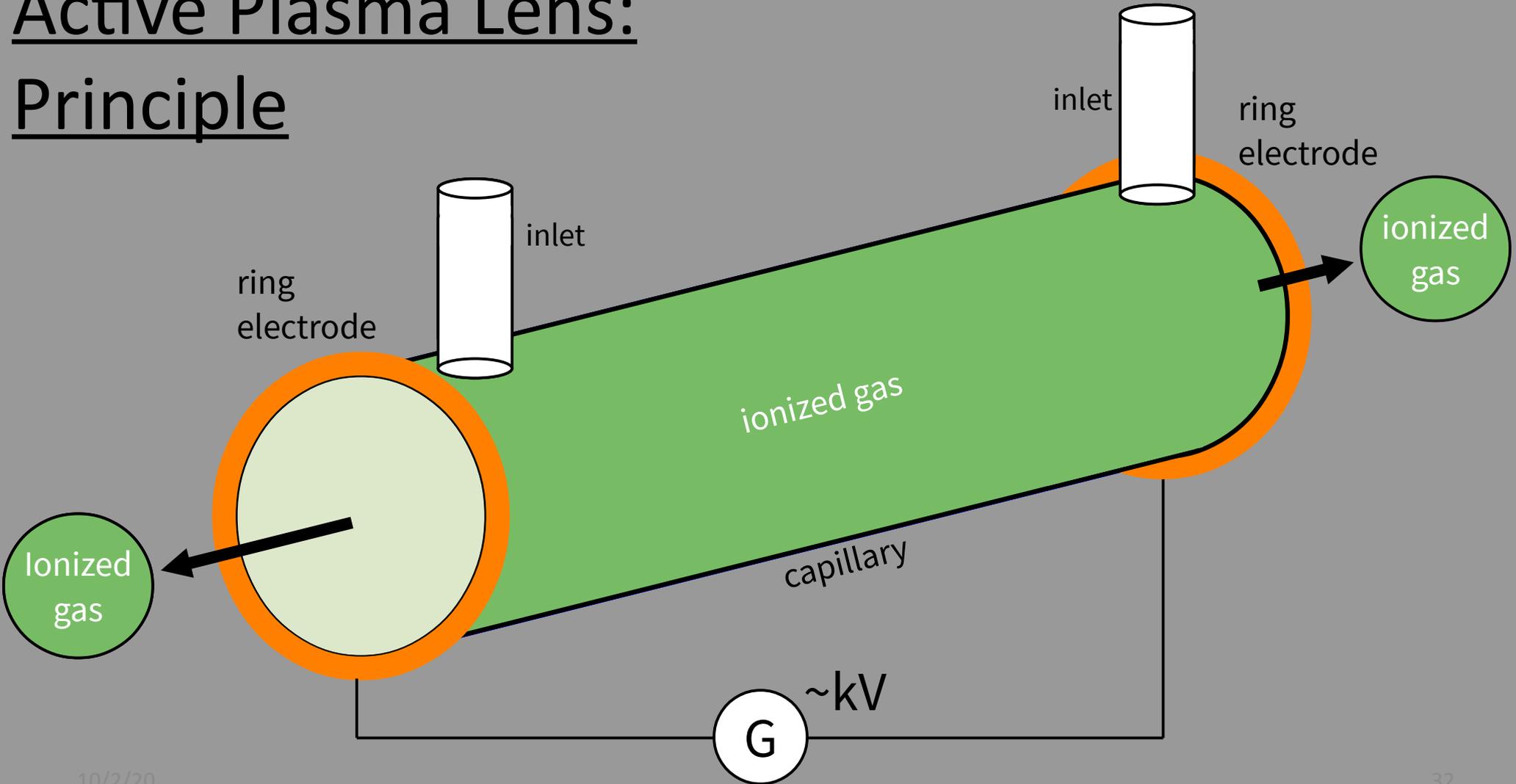
Active Plasma Lens: Principle



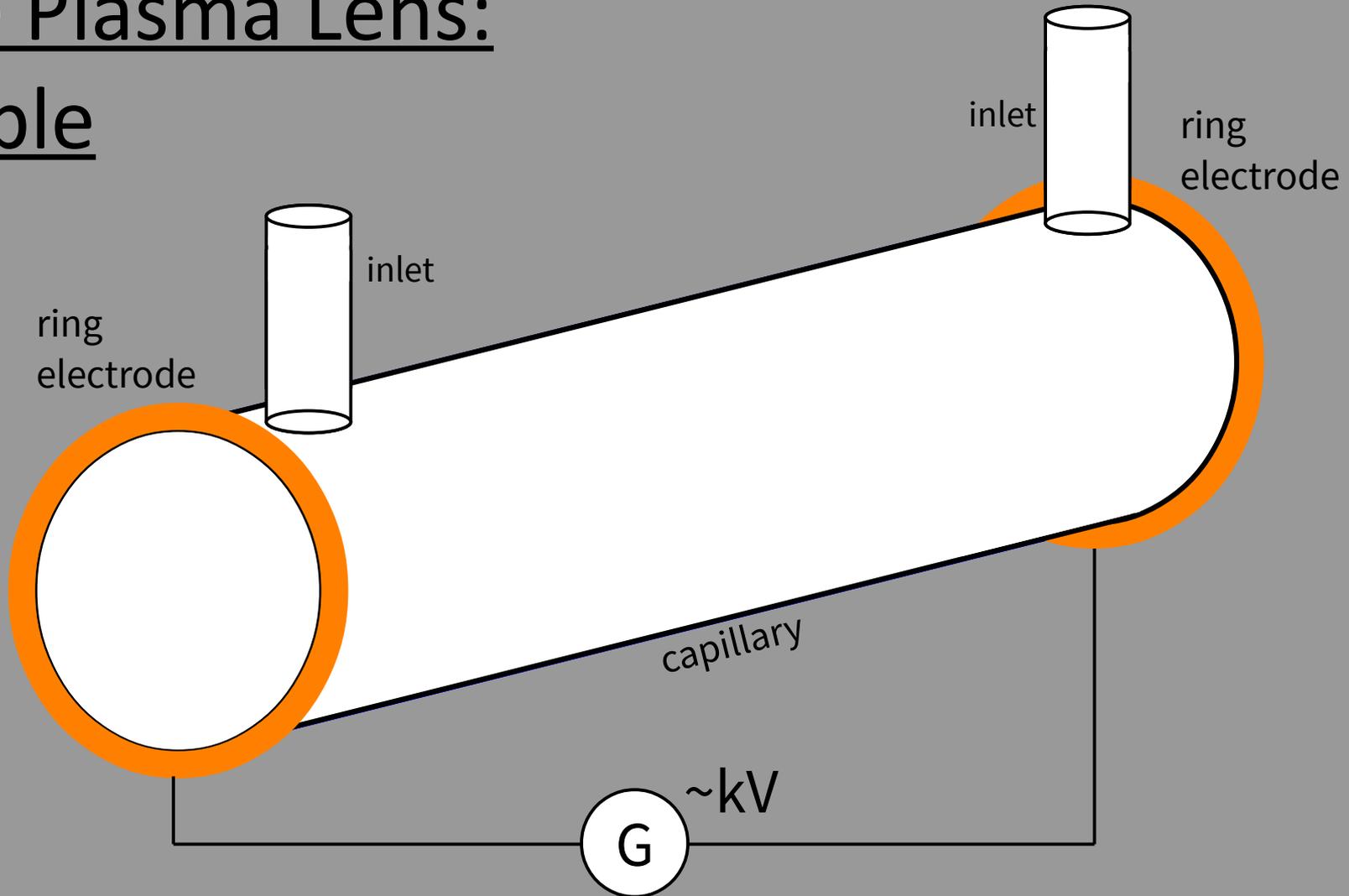
Active Plasma Lens: Principle



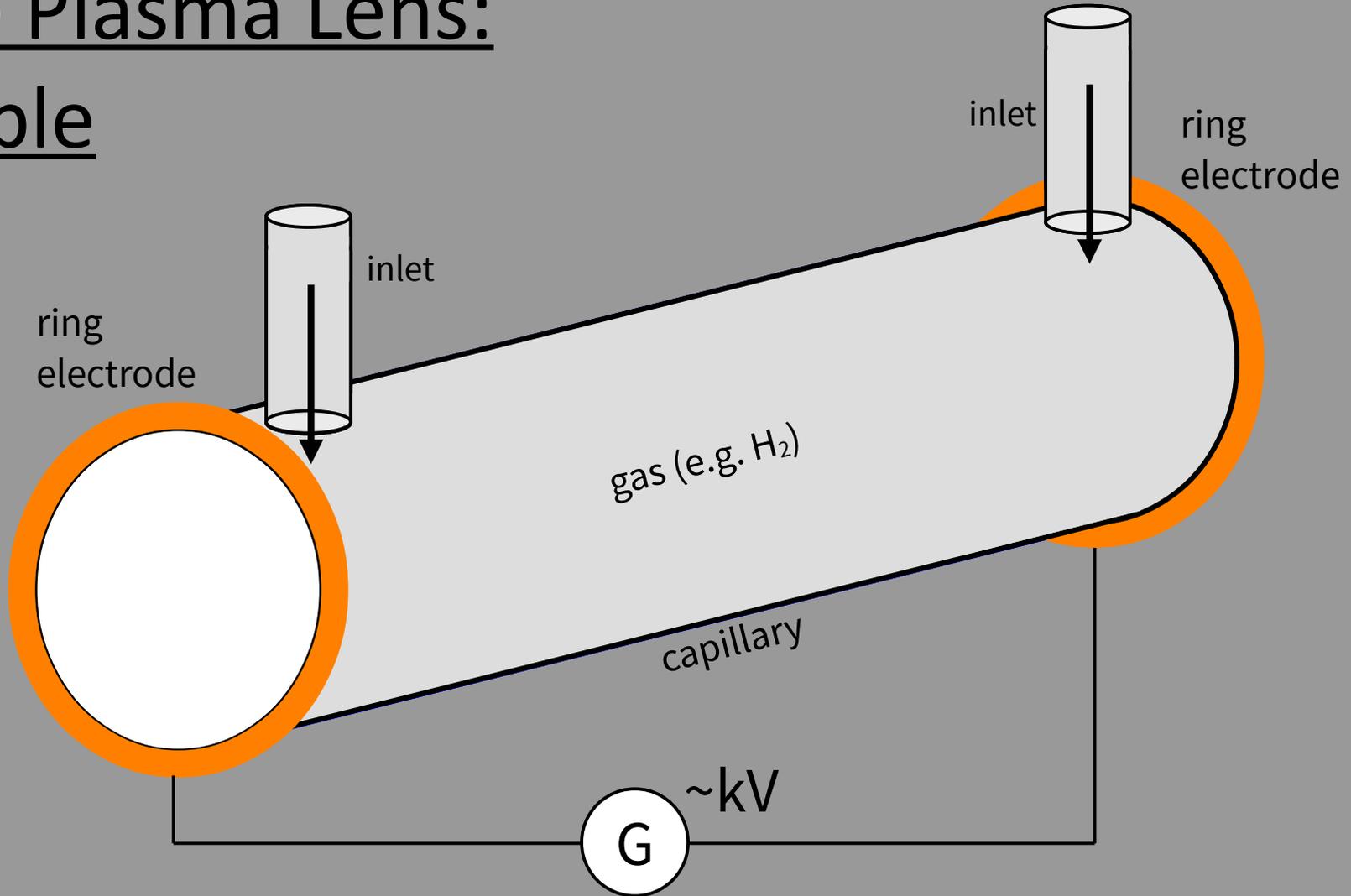
Active Plasma Lens: Principle



Active Plasma Lens: Principle

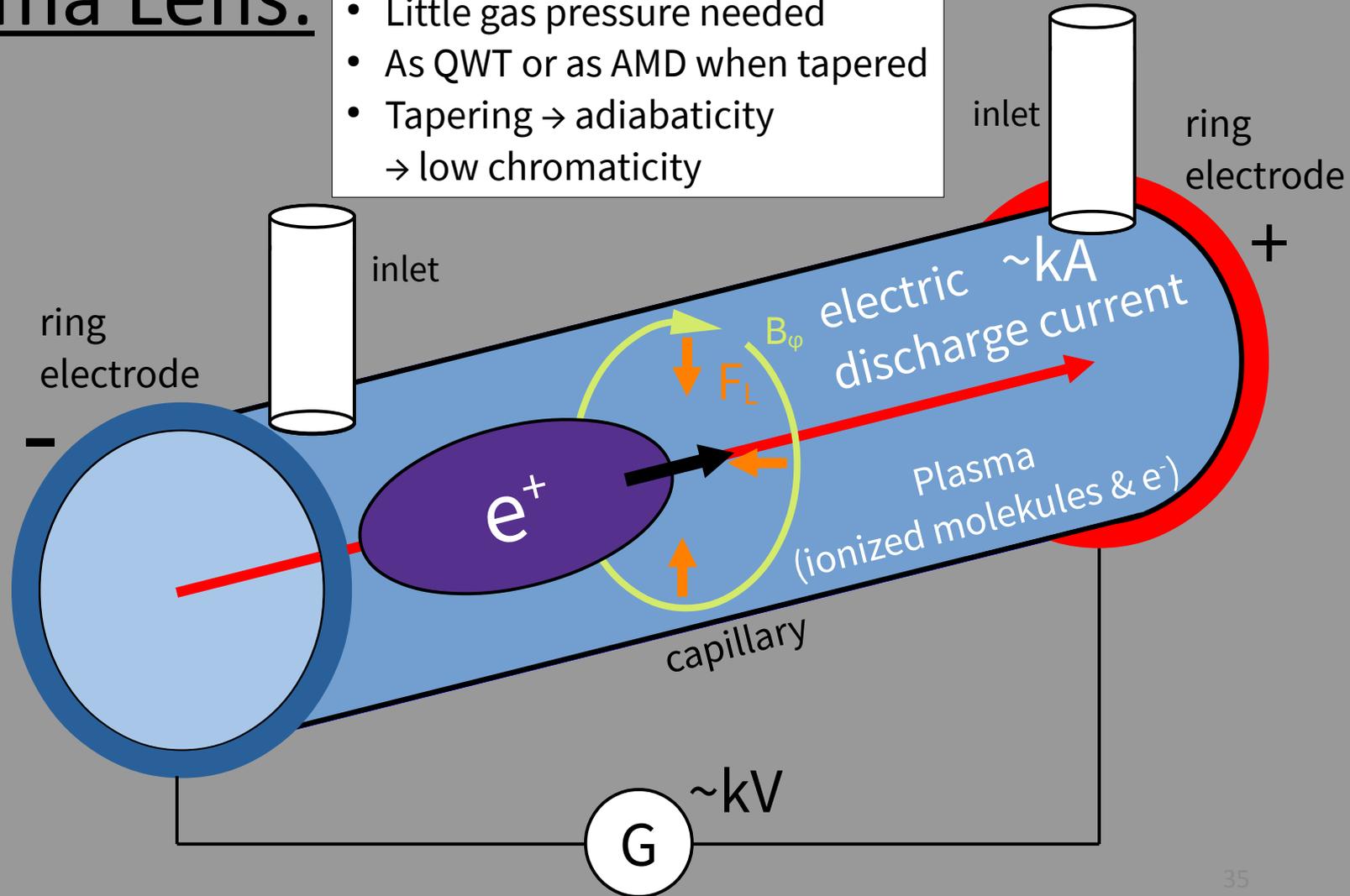


Active Plasma Lens: Principle

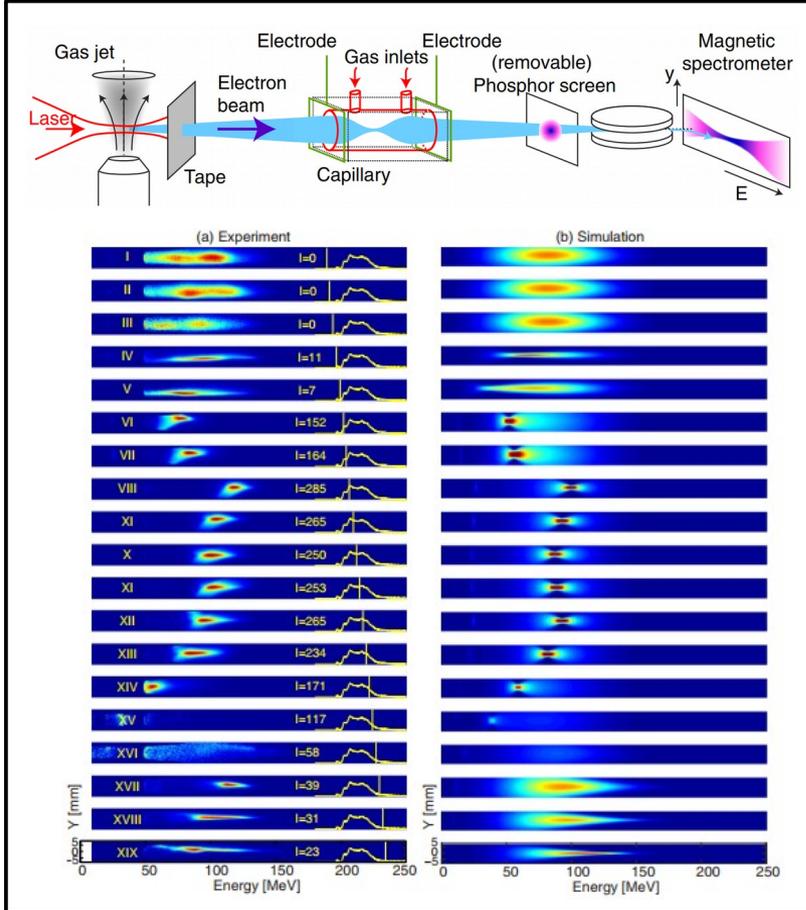


Active Plasma Lens: Principle

- Little plasma-beam scattering
- Little gas pressure needed
- As QWT or as AMD when tapered
- Tapering \rightarrow adiabaticity
 \rightarrow low chromaticity

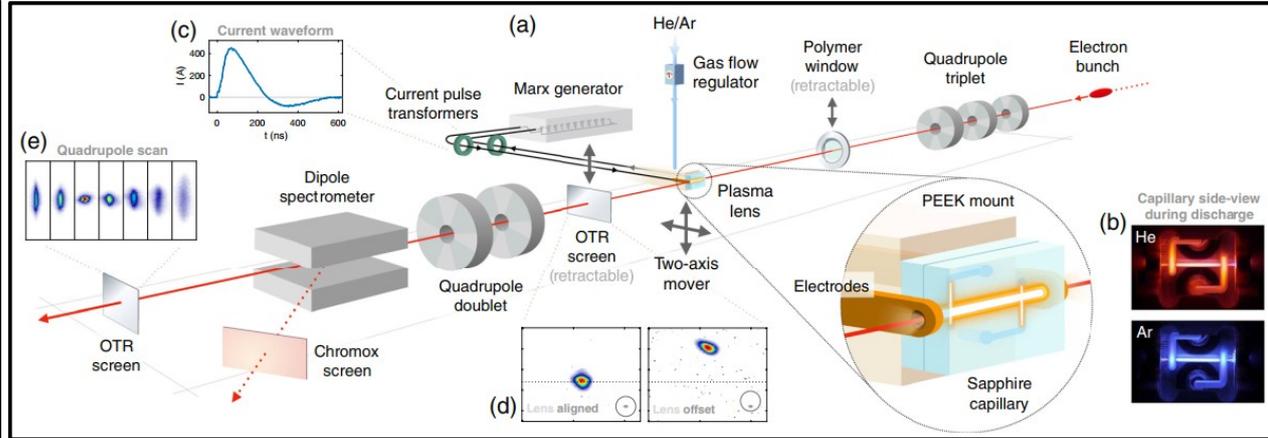


Active field of research!



Source: Van Tilborg, Jeroen, et al. "Active plasma lensing for relativistic laser-plasma-accelerated electron beams." *Physical review letters* 115.18 (2015): 184802.

10/2/20



Source: Lindström, Carl A., et al. "Emittance preservation in an aberration-free active plasma lens." *Physical review letters* 121.19 (2018): 194801.

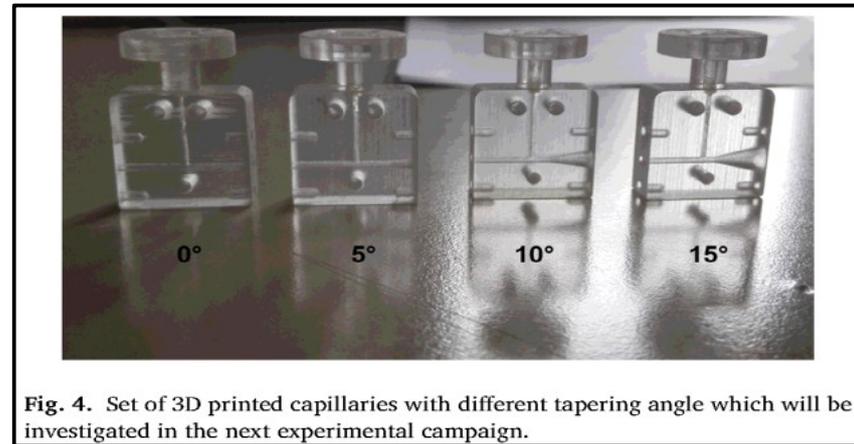
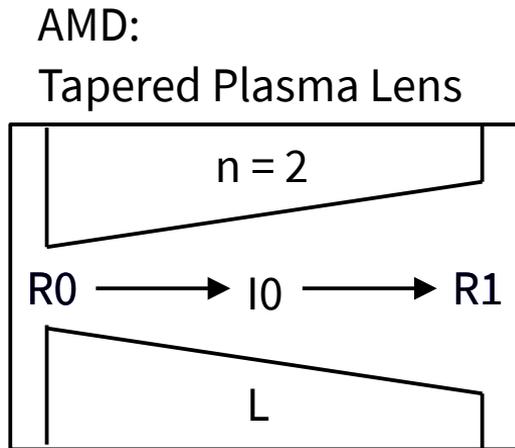


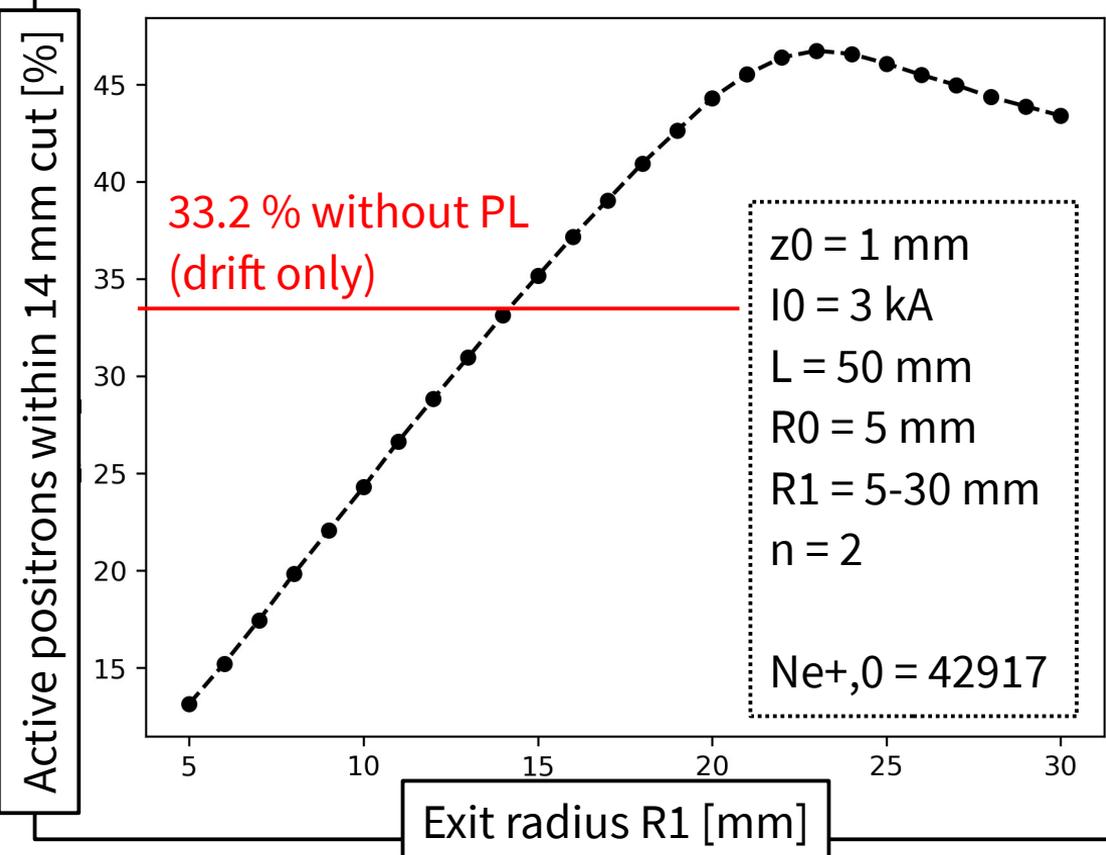
Fig. 4. Set of 3D printed capillaries with different tapering angle which will be investigated in the next experimental campaign.

Source: Filippi, F., et al. "Tapering of plasma density ramp profiles for adiabatic lens experiments." *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment* 909 (2018): 339-342.

First step: simulation & optimization



Active particles at $z = 0.1815$ m
Within longitudinal cut of 14 mm (DR acceptance)



Outlook

- No windows? Is an exit window possible due to widened beam?
- Electrode implementation?
- Gas inlets?
- Wakefields? Avoided by neutral e^-e^+ beam passing the capillary?
- Cavity behaviour under vacuum conditions near the target?
- What discharge routine? One for each bunch? For each pulse?
- ...

Thank you for your
attention!