



中國科學院高能物理研究所  
*Institute of High Energy Physics*  
*Chinese Academy of Sciences*

# CEPC Injector

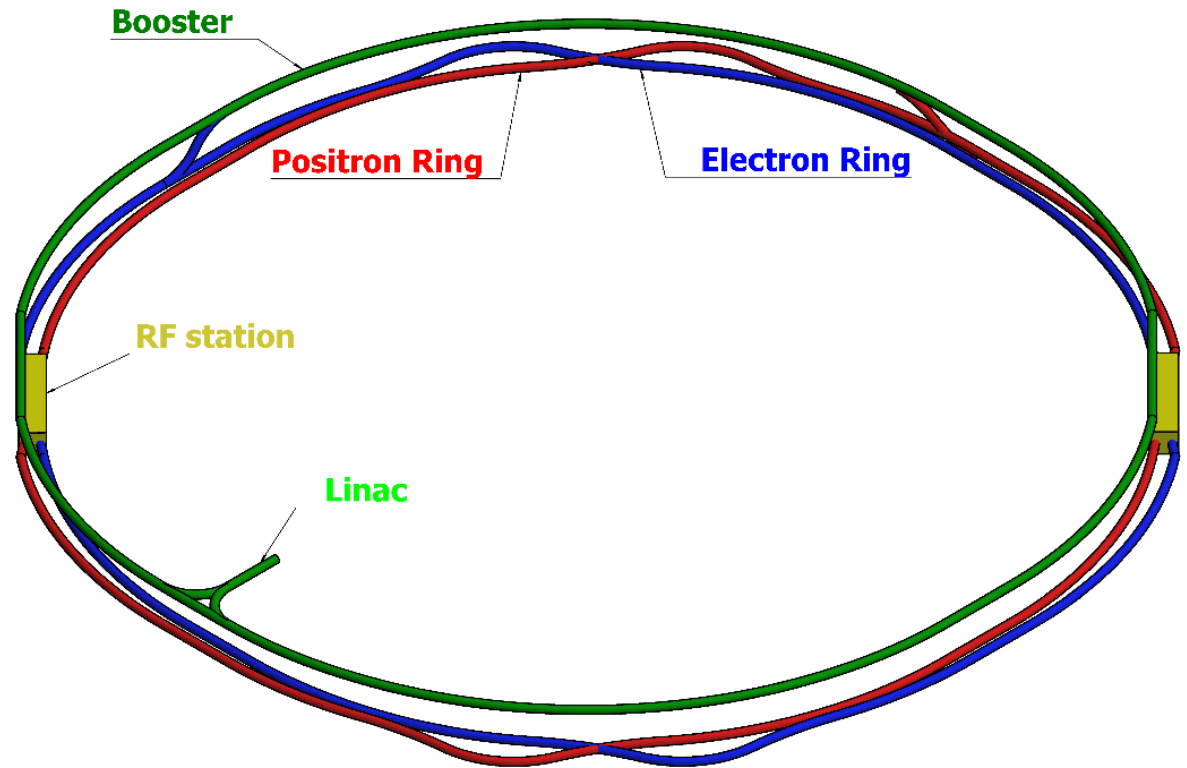
## Linac beam dynamics

*International Workshop on  
High Energy Circular Electron Positron Collider  
Nov 7<sup>th</sup>, 2017*

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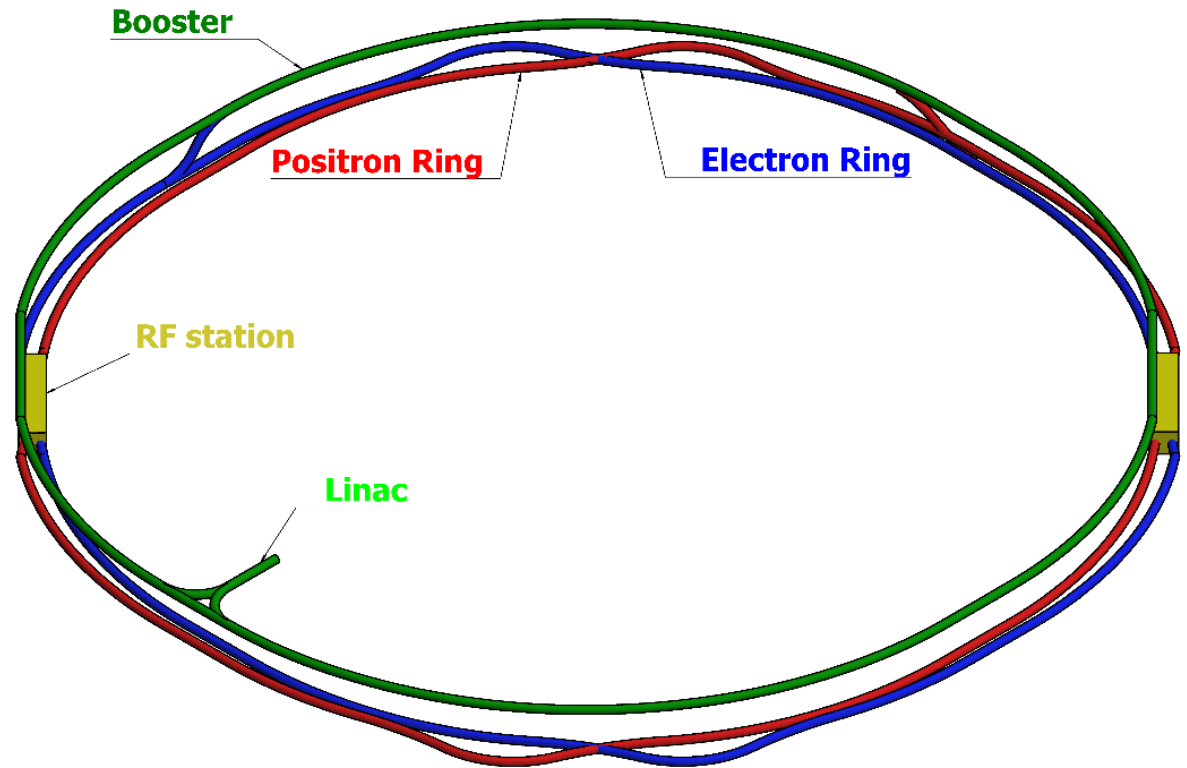
# Outline

- Introduction
  - Main parameters
  - Linac layout
- Positron source design
- Linac design
  - Electron linac
  - Positron linac
  - Error study
- Summary



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# Introduction

## Main parameters

- Linac design goal and principles
  - Simplicity
  - High **Availability** (necessary hot-standby backups,10%-20%) and **Reliability**
  - Always providing beams that can **meet requirements** of Booster

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
e <sup>-</sup> /e <sup>+</sup> beam energy	$E_{e^-}/E_{e^+}$	GeV	10
Repetition rate	$f_{rep}$	Hz	100
e <sup>-</sup> /e <sup>+</sup> bunch population	$N_{e^-}/N_{e^+}$		$>6.25 \times 10^9$
		nC	$>1.0$
Energy spread (e <sup>-</sup> /e <sup>+</sup> )	$\sigma_E$		$<2 \times 10^{-3}$
Emittance (e <sup>-</sup> /e <sup>+</sup> )	$\varepsilon_r$	nm·rad	$<300$
e <sup>-</sup> beam energy on Target		GeV	4
e <sup>-</sup> bunch charge on Target		nC	10

# Introduction

## Main parameters

- Parameters

- Layout

- Emittance and energy spread is too small , no need Damping Ring*
- Lower emittance requirement possibility → Damping Ring for positron linac*

- Bunch charge

- Positron bunch charge decide the layout of linac and is difficult to upgrade if not keep the potential
- Enough allowance and high bunch charge requirement possibility or potential, designed **3 nC**

- One-bunch-per-pulse

- Only *short-range Wakefield* need to be considered

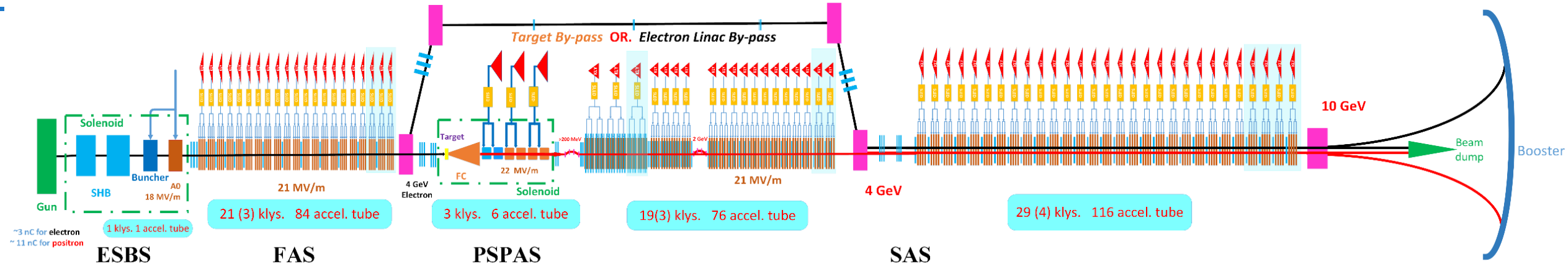
- Frequency

- Collider: 650 MHz
- Booster: 1300MHz
- Linac: 2856.75MHz (s-band)**
  - 2856.75MHz = 3.25MHz × 879
  - 650 MHz = 3.25MHz × 200MHz
  - 1300 MHz = 3.25MHz × 400MHz

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
e <sup>-</sup> /e <sup>+</sup> beam energy	$E_{e^-}/E_{e^+}$	GeV	10
Repetition rate	$f_{rep}$	Hz	100
e <sup>-</sup> /e <sup>+</sup> bunch population	$N_{e^-}/N_{e^+}$		>6.25×10 <sup>9</sup>
		nC	>1.0
Energy spread (e <sup>-</sup> /e <sup>+</sup> )	$\sigma_E$		<2 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>
Emittance (e <sup>-</sup> /e <sup>+</sup> )	$\varepsilon_r$	nm·rad	<300
e <sup>-</sup> beam energy on Target		GeV	4
e <sup>-</sup> bunch charge on Target		nC	10

# Introduction

## Layout of Linac (I)

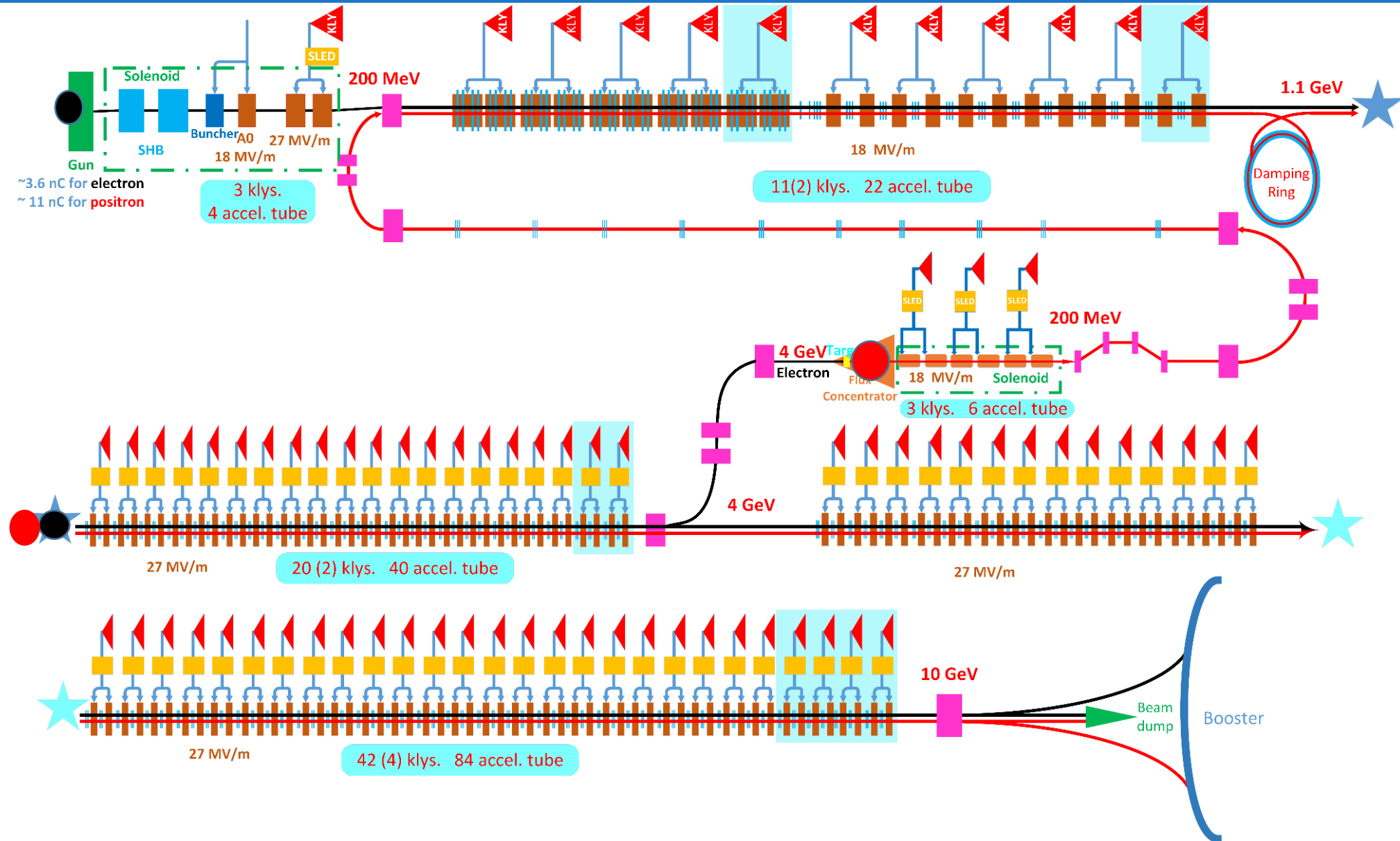


- ESBS (*Electron Source and Bunching System*)
  - Electron energy: 50 MeV
  - Electron bunch charge: 3 nC for electron injection/ 11nC for positron production
- FAS (*the First accelerating section*)
  - Electron beam to 4 GeV
  - High charge mode/ Low charge mode
- PSPAS (*Positron Source and Pre-Accelerating Section*)
  - Positron beam production and capture
- SAS (*the Second accelerating section*)
  - Energy to 10 GeV
- Electron bypass
  - Transport line bypass scheme
  - Target bypass scheme

# Introduction

## Layout of Linac (II)

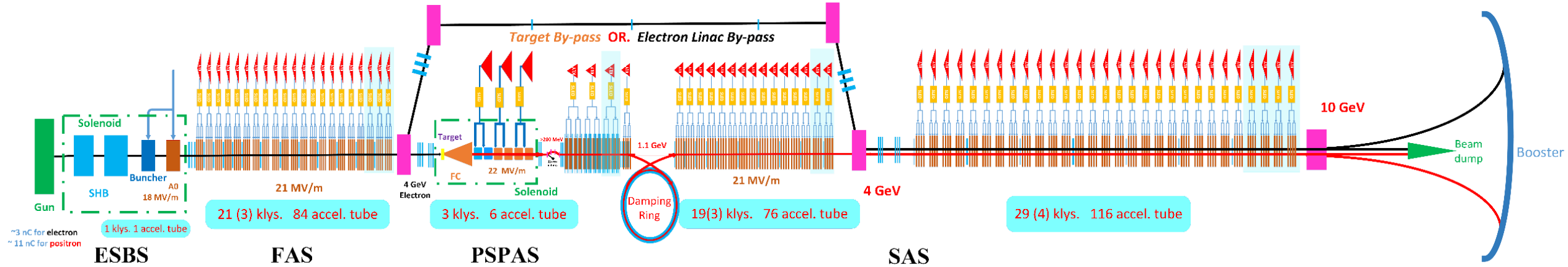
- Damping Ring
  - Timing
  - emittance



alternative

# Introduction

# Layout of Linac (III)

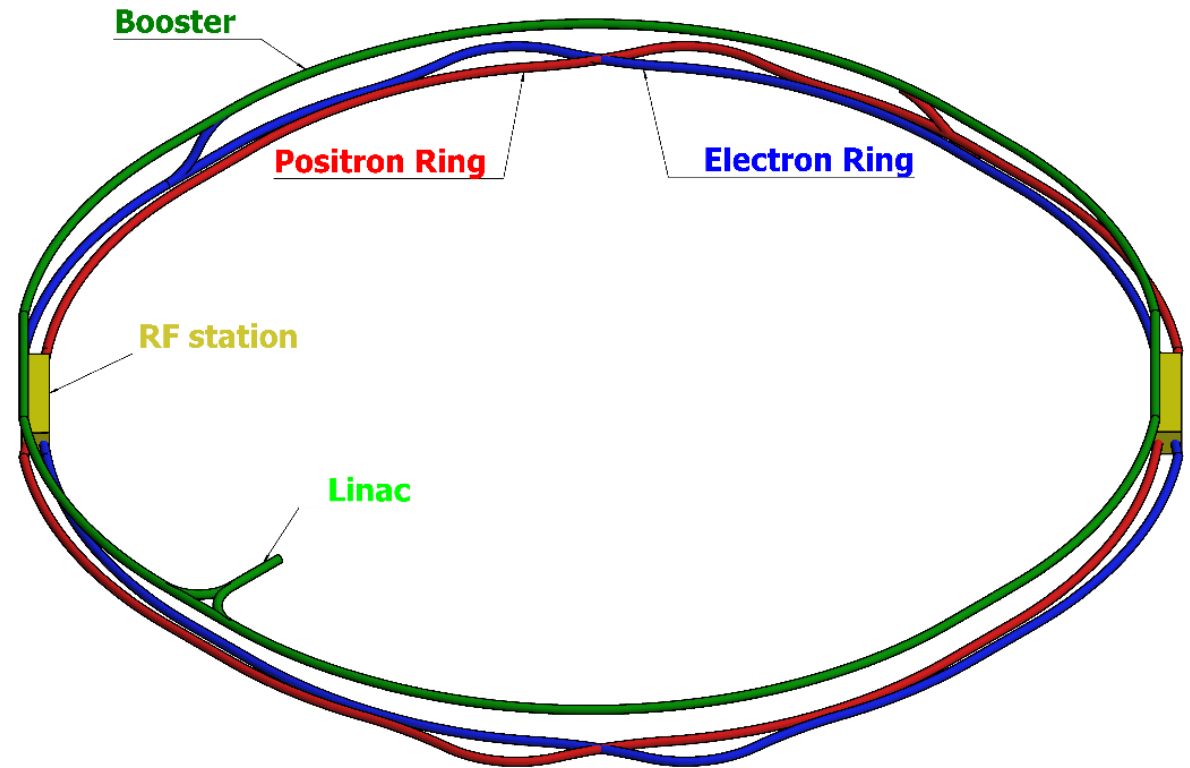


alternative



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# Positron source

## Layout of PSPAS

- Layout of positron source

- Target:

- W@15mm
- Rms electron beam size:0.5mm

- AMD

- Length: 100mm
- Aperture: 8mm→26mm

- Capture & Pre-accelerating section

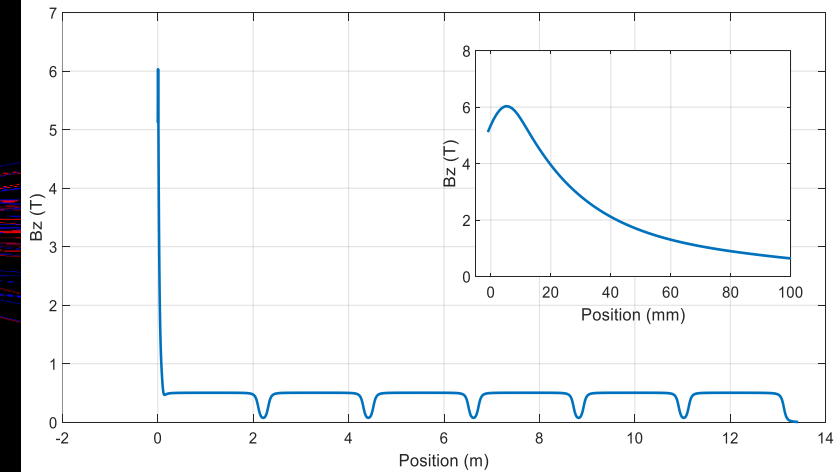
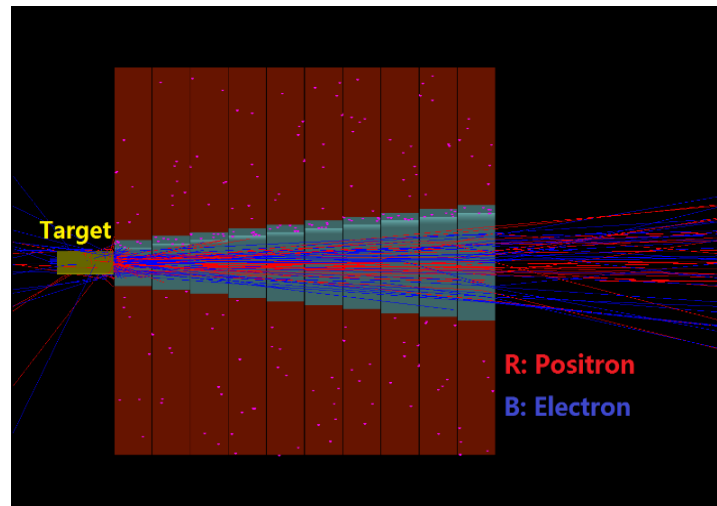
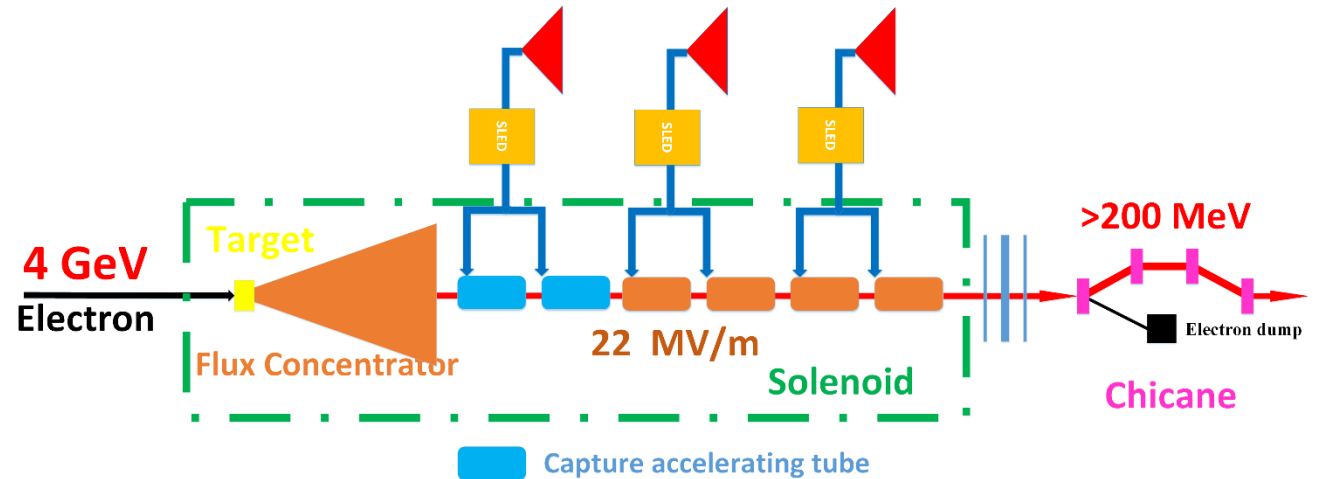
- Length:2 m
- Aperture:25 mm
- Gradient: 22 MV/m

- Chicane

- Wasted electron separation
- Bunch length compression

- Magnetic field of the positron source and pre-accelerating section

- 6T→0.5T



# Positron source

## Target design

- SuperKEKB positron linac commissioning (3.3 GeV)

- 2014,  $N(e+)/N(e-) \sim 20\%$
- 2015,  $N(e+)/N(e-) \sim 30\%$  [designed 50%]

- CEPC positron

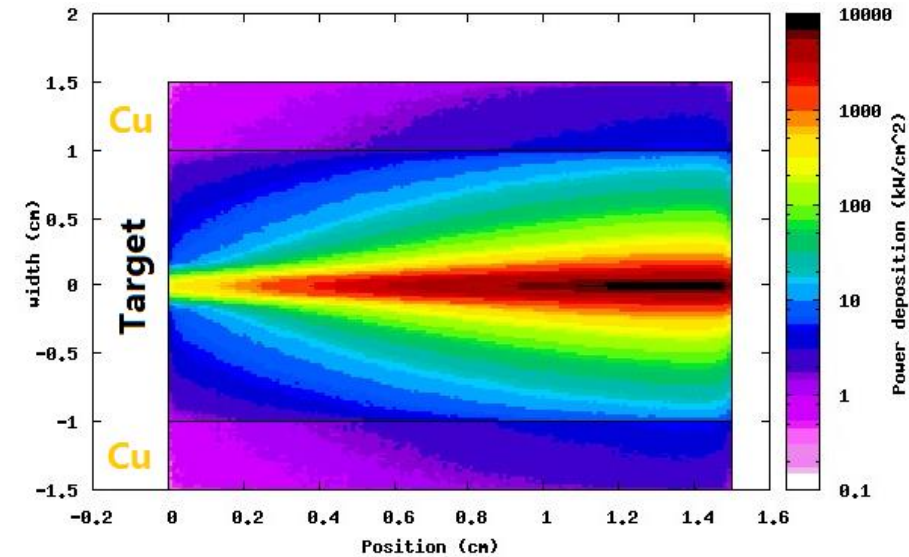
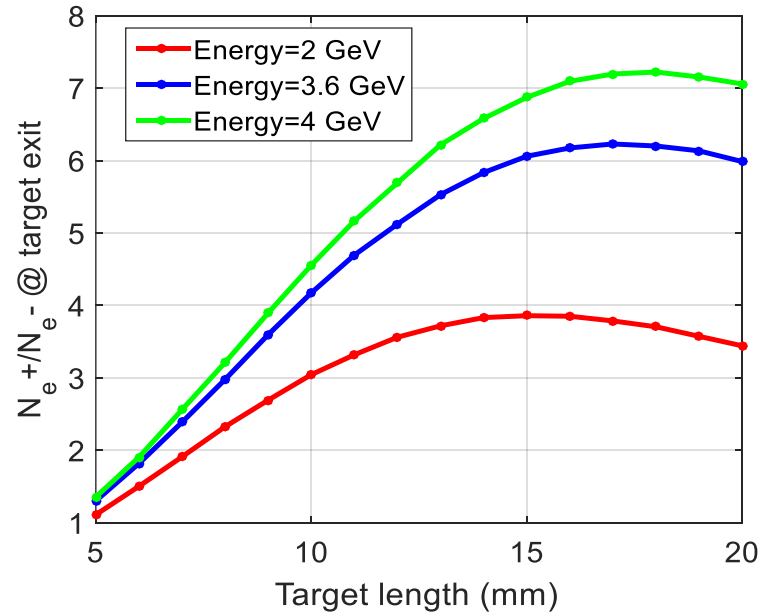
- Positron bunch charge  $> 3$  nC
- Electron beam:
  - 4 GeV (not optimization)
  - 10 nC/bunch (maybe lower)
- Electron beam: 4 kW

- Energy deposition

- 0.784 GeV/e- @ FLUKA
- 784 W  $\rightarrow$  water cooling

- Target

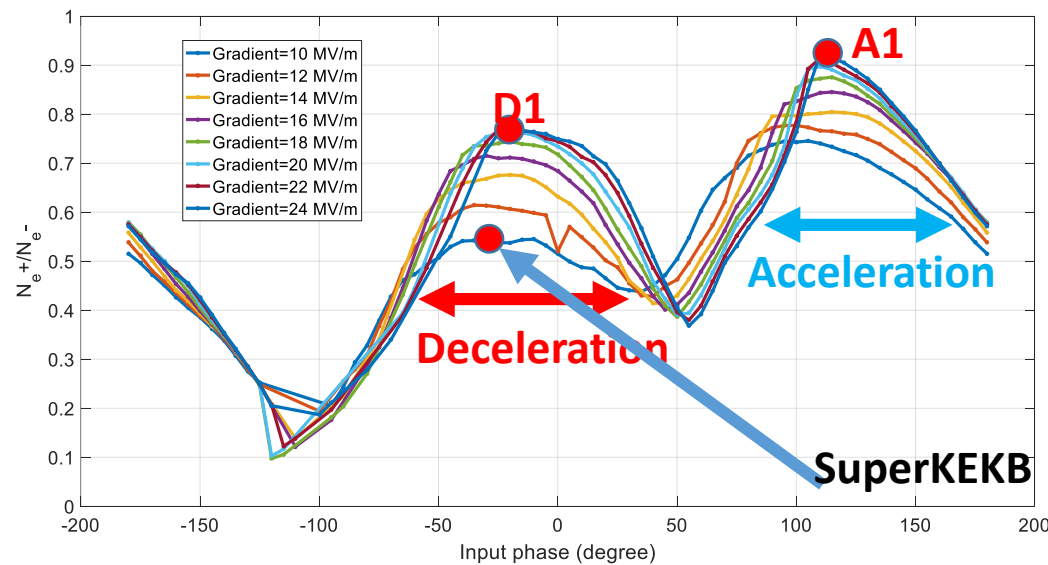
- tungsten
- 15 mm
- Beam size: 0.5 mm



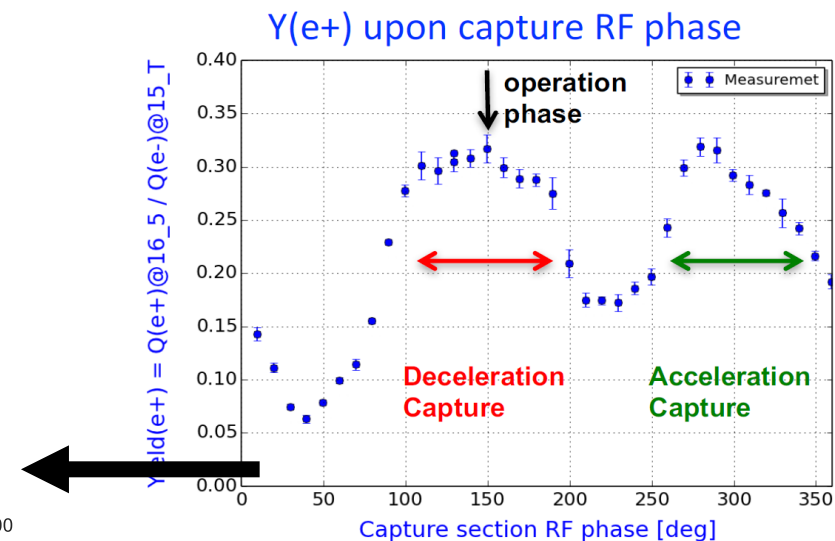
# Positron source

## Capture accelerating tubes

- Positron yield(@ capture accelerating tube exit) within some energy range with different **capture** accelerating tube **phase** (or different input phase for pre-accelerating section) and different accelerating gradient
  - Deceleration mode (D1)
  - Acceleration mode (A1)
  - 22 MV/m (Considering **energy** and positron yield, lower accelerating gradient have acceptable positron yield decrease)



Only energy cutoff  $\Delta E < 15$  MeV

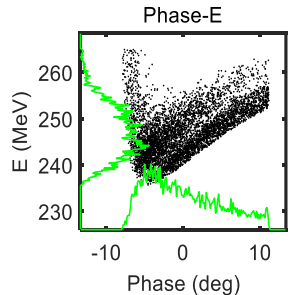
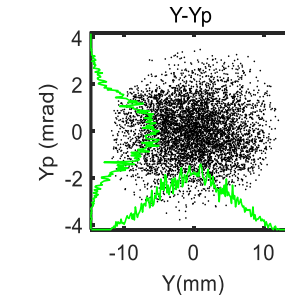
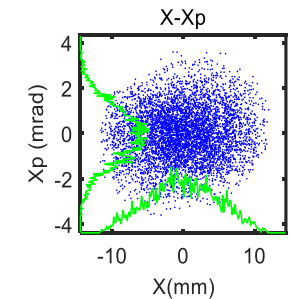
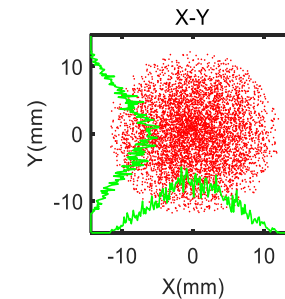
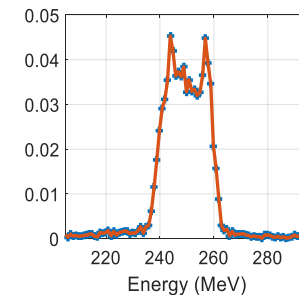
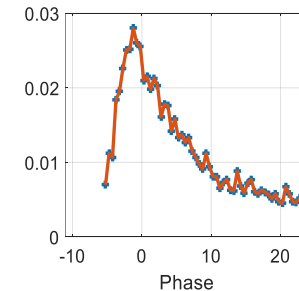
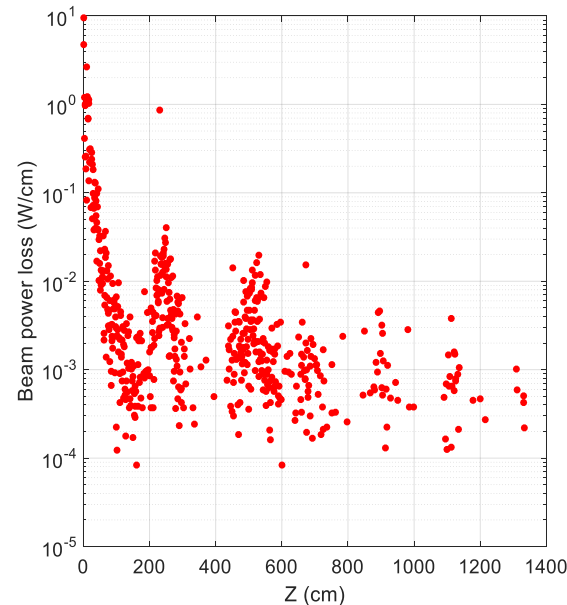
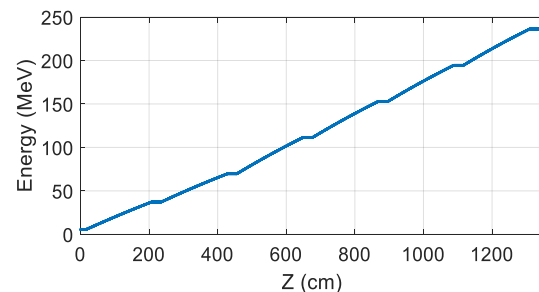
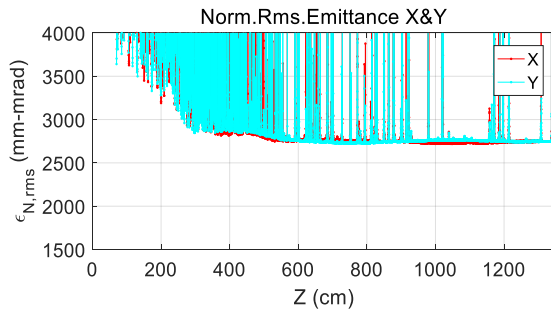
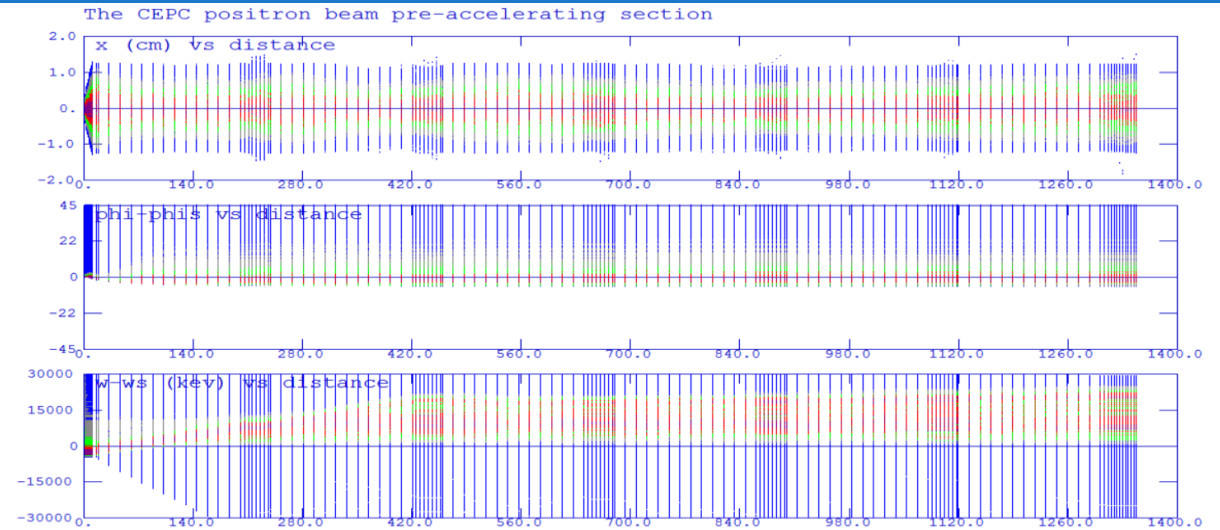


SuperKEKB commissioning results

# Positron source

## Dynamic results of PSPAS

- Pre-accelerating section
  - RF phase
- Norm. RMS. Emittance
  - 2700 mm-mrad  $\rightarrow$  2400 mm-mrad
- Energy:  $>200$  MeV
- Positron yield
  - $N_{e^+}/N_{e^-} \sim 0.55$   $[-6^\circ, 14^\circ, 235 \text{ MeV}, 265 \text{ MeV}]$



# Positron source

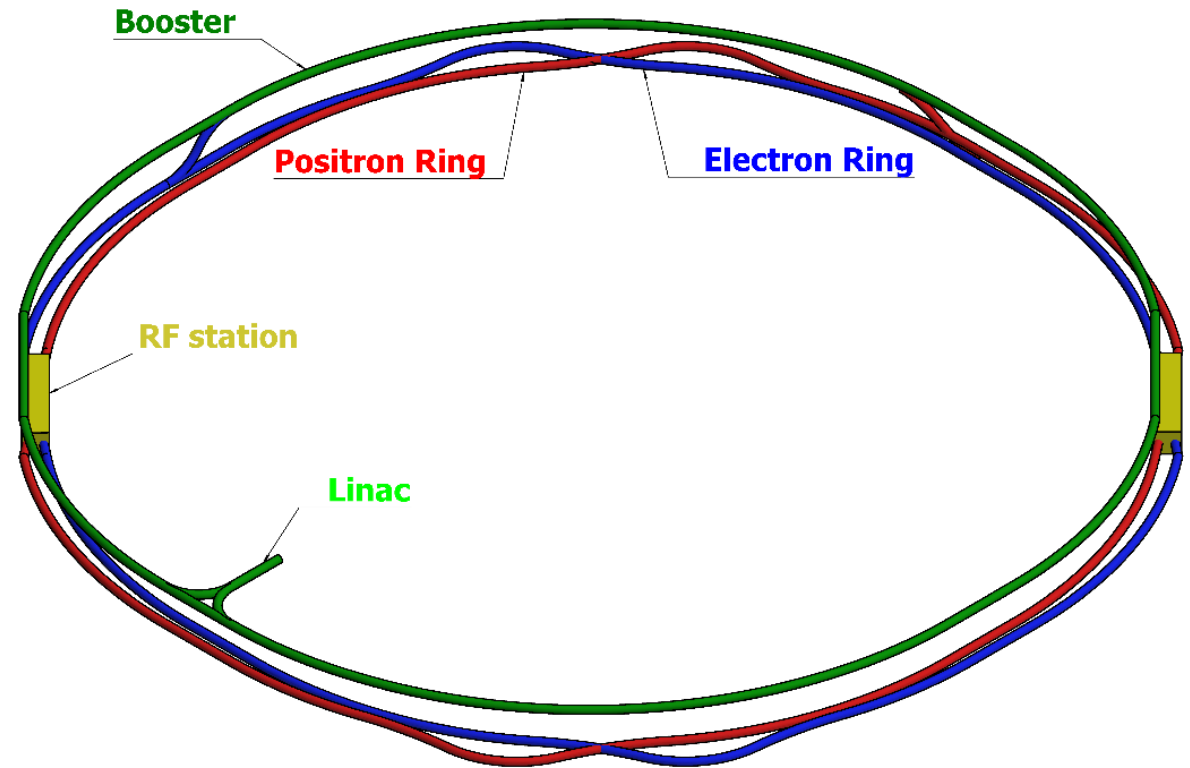
## Parameters

	SLC	LEP (LIL)	KEKB/SUPER KEKB	FCC-ee (conv.)*	CEPC
<b>Incident e- beam energy</b>	33 GeV	200 MeV	3.3/3.3 GeV	4.46 GeV	<b>4 GeV</b>
<b>e-/bunch [<math>10^{10}</math>]</b>	3-5	0.5 - 30 (20 ns pulse)	6.25/6.25	5.53	<b>6.25</b>
<b>Bunch/pulse</b>	1	1	2/2	2	<b>1</b>
<b>Rep. rate</b>	120 Hz	100 Hz	50 Hz/50 Hz	200 Hz	<b>100Hz</b>
<b>Incident Beam power</b>	~20 kW	1 kW (max)	3.3 kW	15 kW	<b>4 kW</b>
<b>Beam size @ target</b>	0.6 - 0.8 mm	< 2 mm	/>0.7 mm	0.5 mm	<b>0.5 mm</b>
<b>Target thickness</b>	6X0	2X0	/4X0	4.5X0	<b>4.3X0</b>
<b>Target size</b>	70 mm	5 mm	14 mm		<b>10mm</b>
<b>Target</b>	Moving	Fixed	Fixed/Fixed		<b>Moving/Fixed</b>
<b>Deposited power</b>	4.4 kW		/0.6 kW	2.7 kW	<b>0.78kW</b>
<b>Capture system</b>	AMD	$\lambda/4$ transformer	/AMD	AMD	<b>AMD</b>
<b>Magnetic field</b>	6.8T->0.5T	1 T->0.3T	/4.5T->0.4T	7.5T->0.5T	<b>6T-&gt;0.5T</b>
<b>Aperture of 1st cavity</b>	18 mm	25mm/18 mm	/30 mm	20 mm	<b>25 mm</b>
<b>Gradient of 1st cavity</b>	30-40 MV/m	~10 MV/m	/10 MV/m	30 MV/m	<b>22 MV/m</b>
<b>length of 1st cavity</b>	1m	3m	2m	3m	<b>2m</b>
<b>Linac frequency</b>	2855.98 MHz	2998.55 MHz	2855.98 MHz	2855.98 MHz	<b>2856.75 MHz</b>
<b>e+ yield @ CS exit</b>	~1.6 e+/e-	~0.003 e+/e- (linac exit)	/~0.5 e+/e-	~0.7 e+/e-	<b>~0.55 e+/e-</b>

Tungsten radiation length  $X_0$  is 0.35 cm.

# Outline

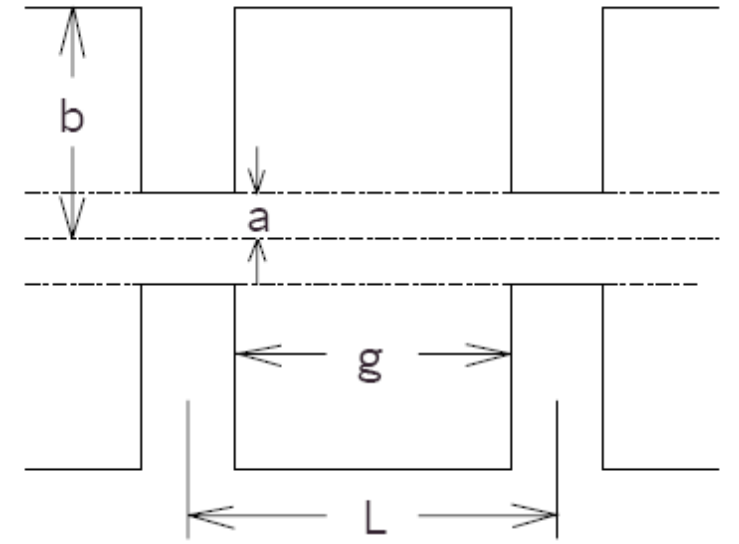
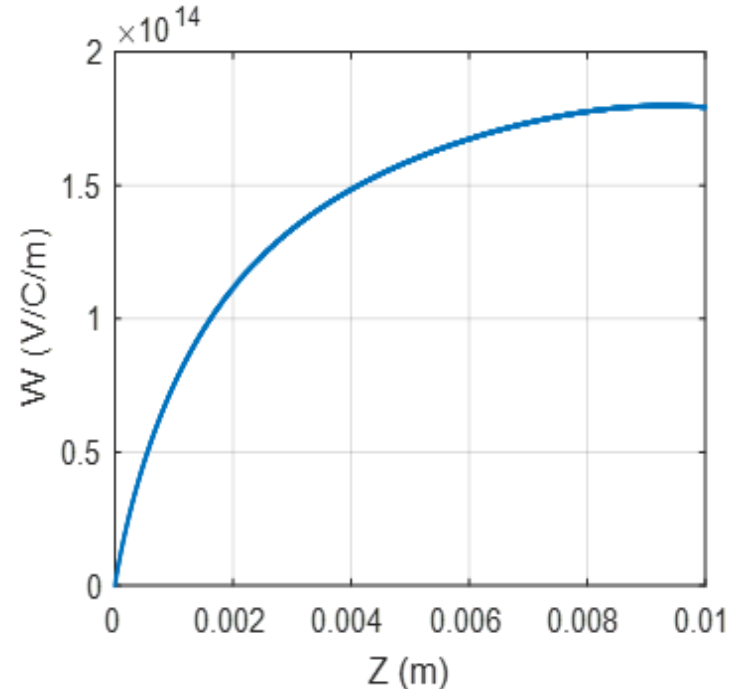
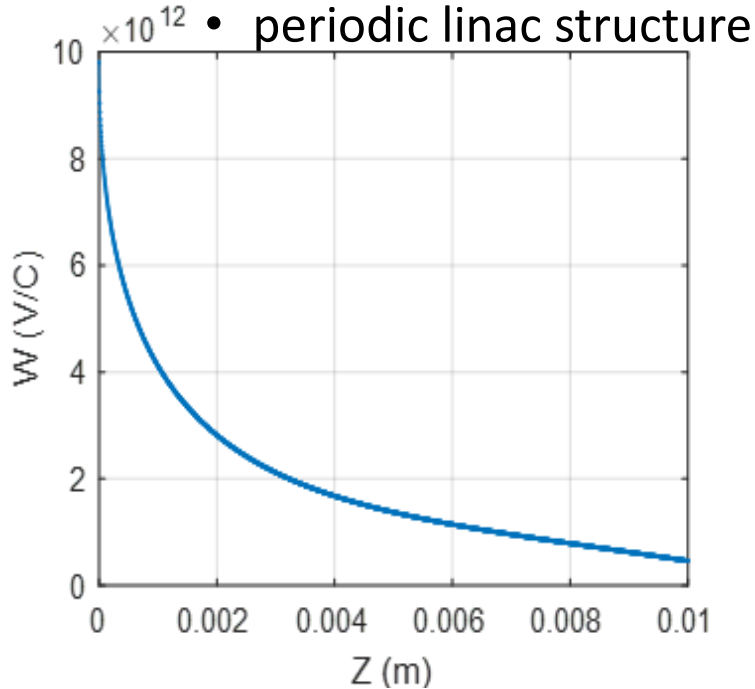
- Introduction
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- Positron source design
- **Linac design**
  - Electron linac
  - Positron linac
  - Error study
- Summary



# Linac design

## Short-Range Wakefield

- k. Yokoya and K. bane's Wakefield model



The short-range wake is obtained by Inverse Fourier transforming:

$$W_L(s) = \frac{Z_0 c}{\pi} \exp\left(\frac{\pi s}{4s_{00}}\right) \operatorname{erfc}\left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi s}{4s_{00}}}\right)$$

with  $s_{00} = \frac{g}{8} \left( \frac{a}{(1 - 0.465\sqrt{g/p} - 0.07g/p)p} \right)^2$  for  $s > 0$  and  $W_L(s) = 0$  for  $s < 0$ .

For short  $s$  (1) can be rewritten in the following simpler way:

$$W_L(s) \approx \frac{Z_0 c}{\pi a^2} \exp\left(-\sqrt{\frac{s}{s_{00}}}\right)$$

$$W_x(s) = \frac{4Z_0 c s_{00}}{\pi a^4} \left[ 1 - \left( 1 + \sqrt{\frac{s}{s_{00}}} \right) \exp\left(-\sqrt{\frac{s}{s_{00}}}\right) \right]$$

$$S_{00} = 0.169 \frac{a^{1.79} g^{0.38}}{L^{1.17}}$$

$$W_L(s) = \frac{cZ_0}{\pi a^2} \left[ 1 + W_{L1}\sqrt{\zeta} + W_{L2}\zeta + W_{L3}\zeta\sqrt{\zeta} \right]$$

$$W_T(s) = \frac{cZ_0}{\pi a^4} s \left[ 2 + W_{T1}\sqrt{\zeta} + W_{T2}\zeta + W_{T3}\zeta\sqrt{\zeta} \right]$$

$$W_{L1} = -1.614r^{0.122}, \quad W_{L2} = +1.012r^{0.169}, \quad W_{L3} = -0.231r^{0.111}$$

$$W_{T1} = -2.781r^{0.217}, \quad W_{T2} = +1.637r^{0.511}, \quad W_{T3} = -0.364r^{0.793}$$

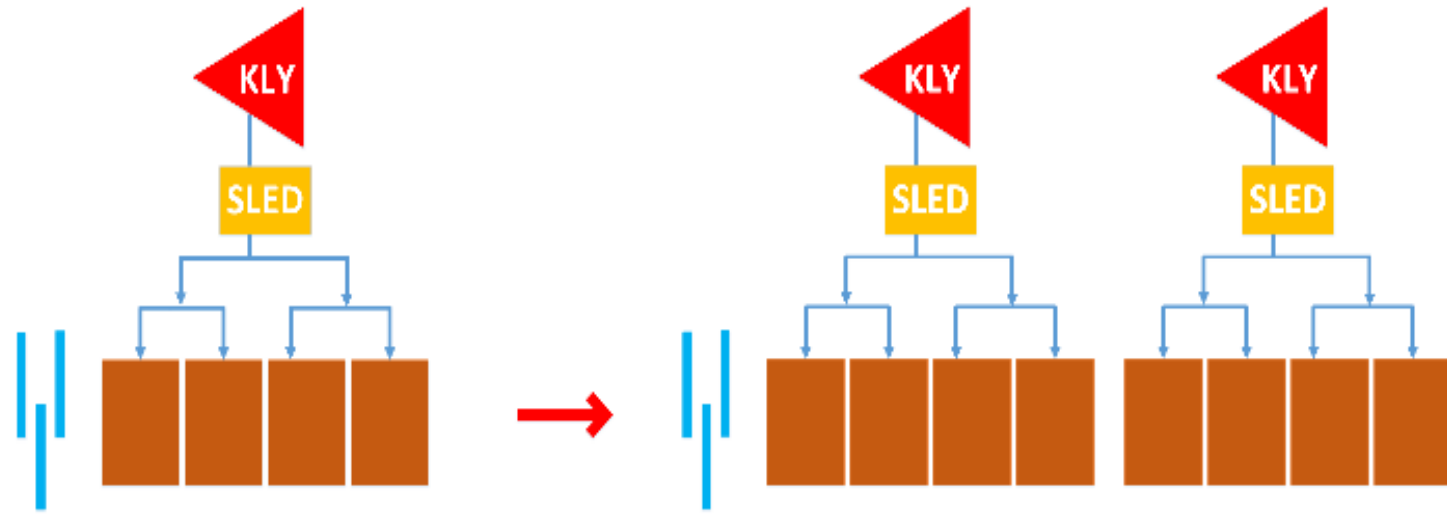
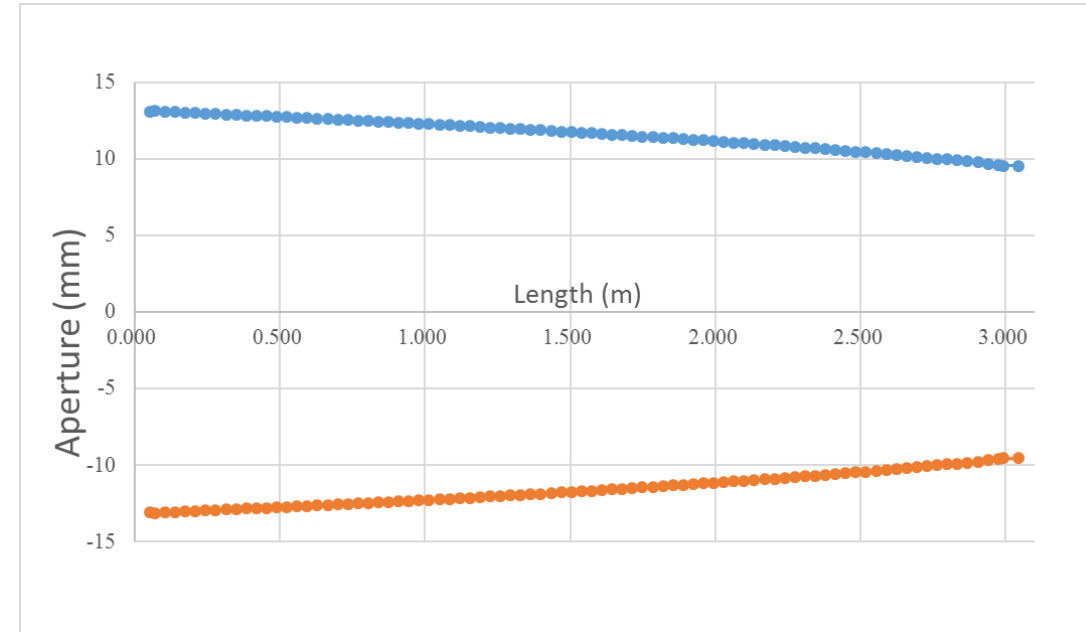
$$\zeta = \frac{Ls}{a^2} \quad r = \frac{a/\lambda}{0.15}$$



# Linac design

## Electron linac

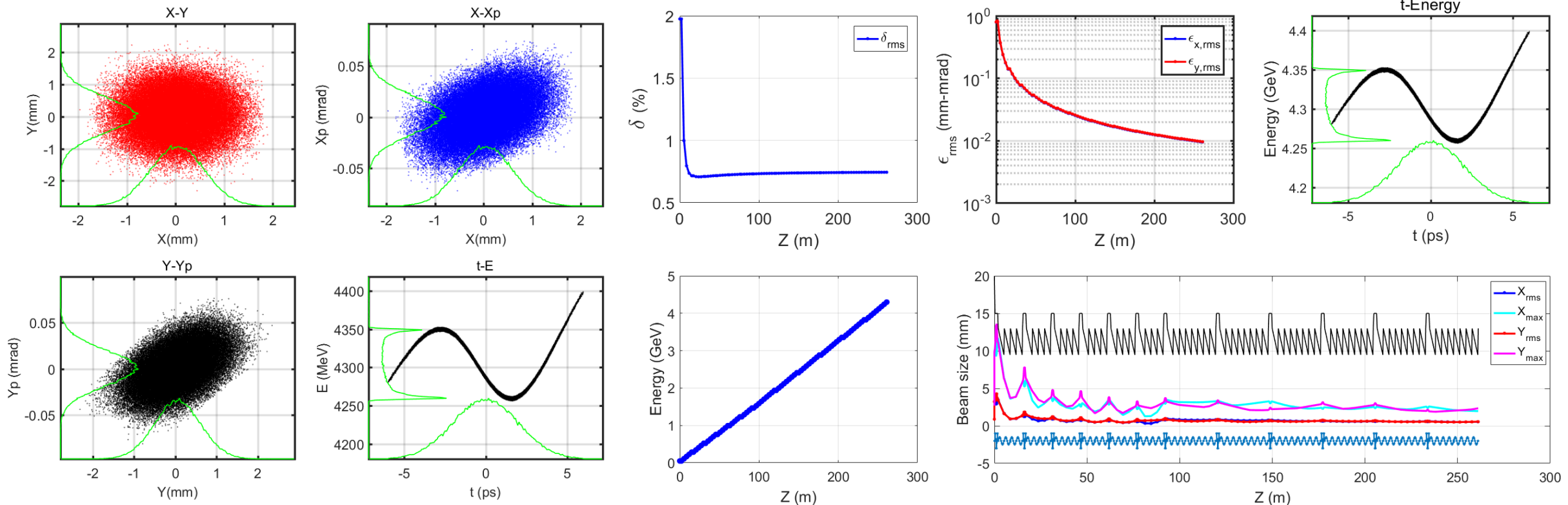
- Focusing structure: *Triplet*
  - Long drift length for accelerating tubes
  - Beam size in Acc. tubes is small and controllable
  - Same beam envelopes at X/Y planes
  - *1 triplet+4 Acc. tubes* → *1 triplet+8 Acc. tubes*
- Operation mode :
  - High charge mode (positron production)
    - 4GeV & 10 nC
  - Low charge mode (electron injection)
    - 10 GeV & 3 nC



# Linac design

## Electron linac

- High charge mode
  - 10 nC & 4 GeV
  - Energy spread (rms): 0.8%
  - Emittance growth (challenge with errors and correction)

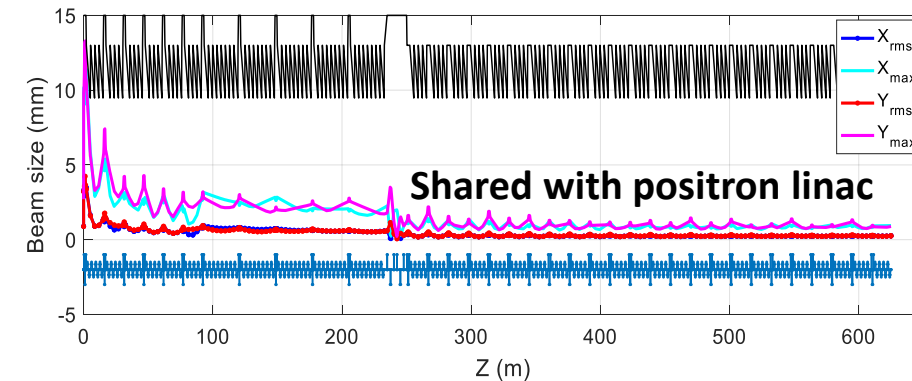
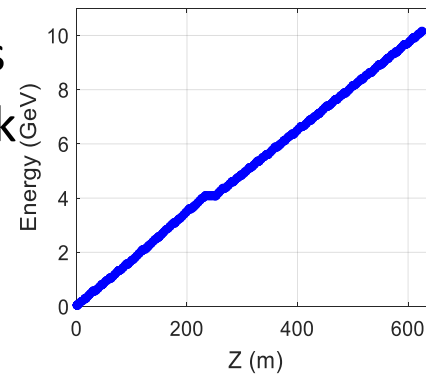
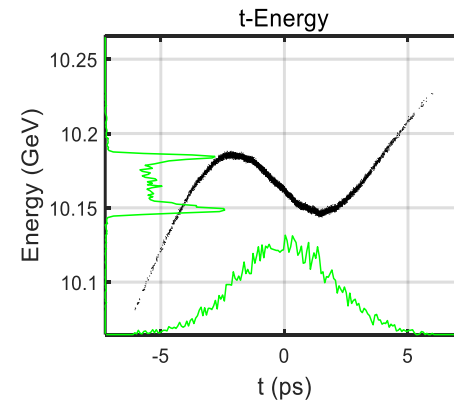
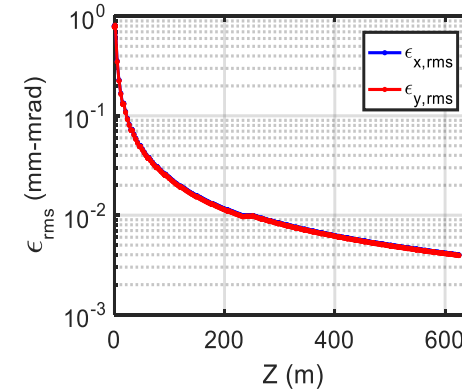
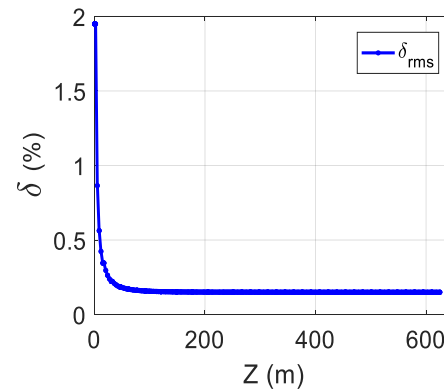


# Linac design

## Electron linac

- Low charge mode
  - 3 nC & 10 GeV without bypass
  - Energy spread (rms): 0.15%
  - Emittance (rms): 5 nm
- Bypass scheme
  - electron transport line bypass
    - *Simplicity*
    - A bit higher cost, more magnets
  - target bypass
    - Moveable target: alignment & mechanics
    - Low energy part for positron linac is weak focusing for high energy electron, e.g. quadrupoles and correctors

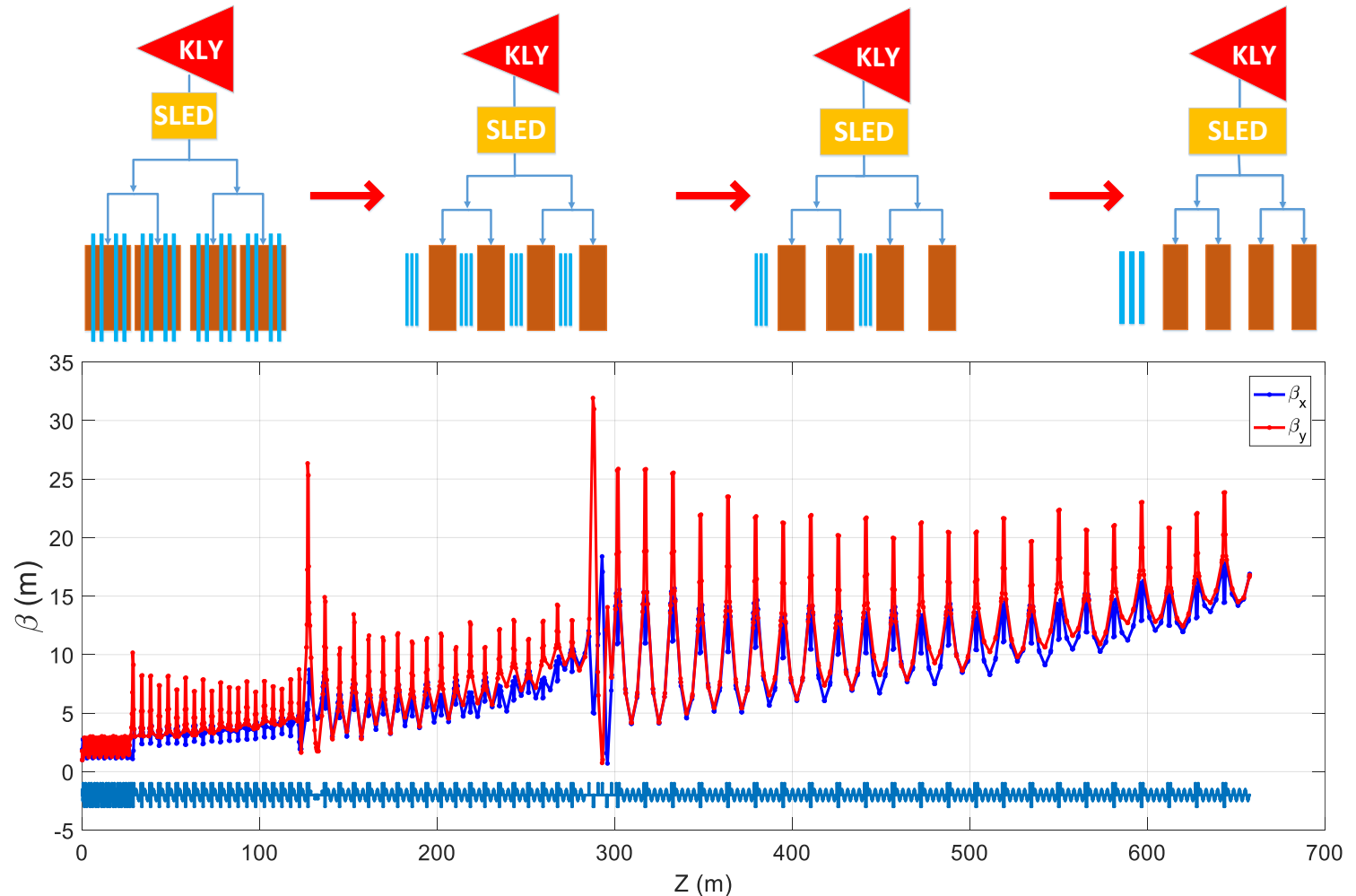
Energy spread ( $e^- / e^+$ )	$\sigma_E$		$< 2 \times 10^{-3}$
Emittance ( $e^- / e^+$ )	$\varepsilon_r$	mm·mrad	$< 0.3$



# Linac design

## Positron linac

- Because of the larger emittance of positron beam, the lattice design of shared linac is focused on positron beam, especially the transverse focusing structure.
- Transverse focusing structure
  - FODO, nesting on Acc. tubes
  - Triplet
- Positron linac
  - Controlled  $\beta$  function
  - Large emittance
    - Need smaller  $\beta$
  - Longer period length
    - Reduce quadrupole number
    - Cause larger  $\beta$
  - Triplet number
    - Further optimization



# Linac design

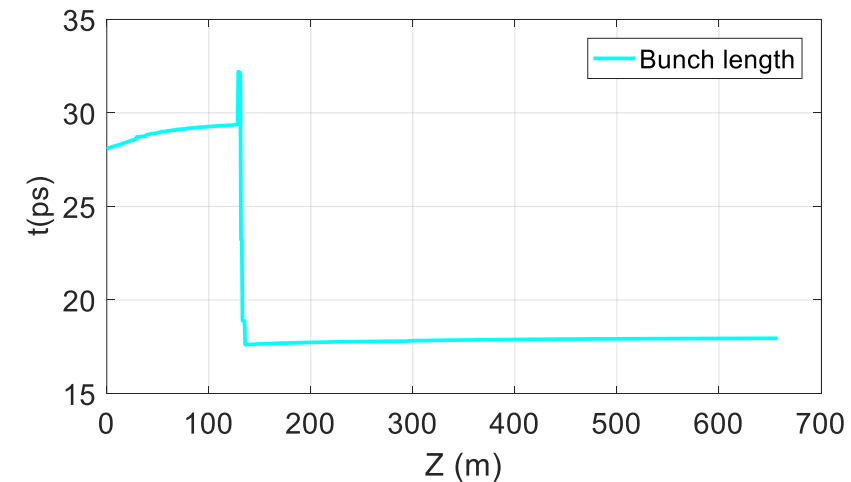
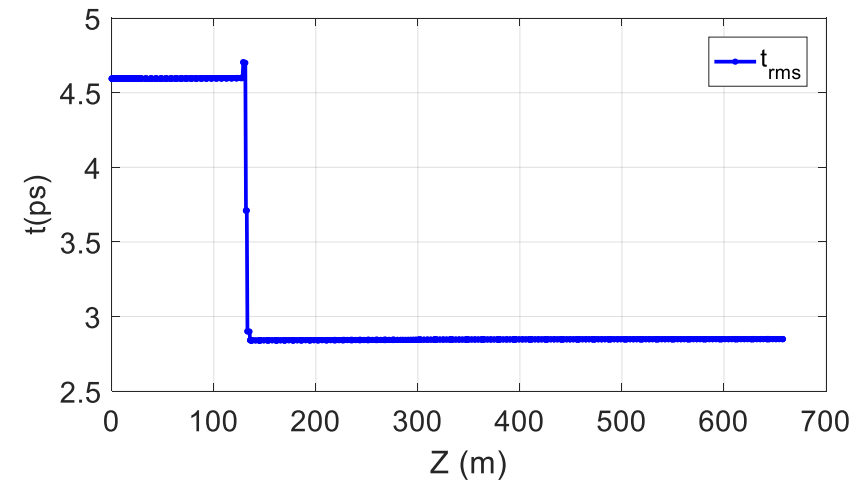
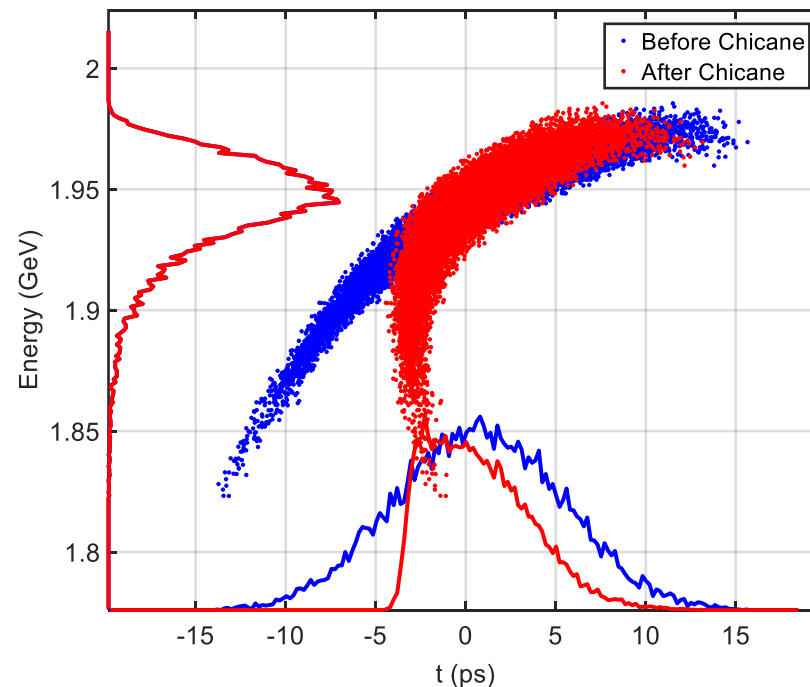
## Positron linac

- Bunch length is large for positron beam and energy spread cannot meet the requirement of Booster

- Bunch length compressor: chicane
  - Higher energy: smaller beam size and reduce beam loss
  - Lower energy: smaller chicane

- Chicane

- Energy:  $\sim 2\text{GeV}$
- RF phase: 80 degree
- Bending angle: 6 degree
- Rectangular magnet:
  - achromatic structure
- $R_{56} = -57.3\text{ mm}$



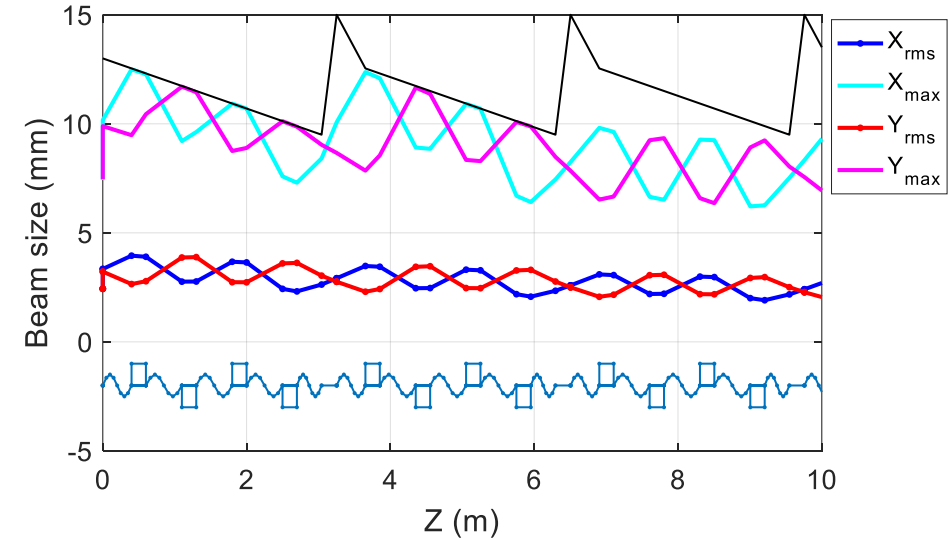
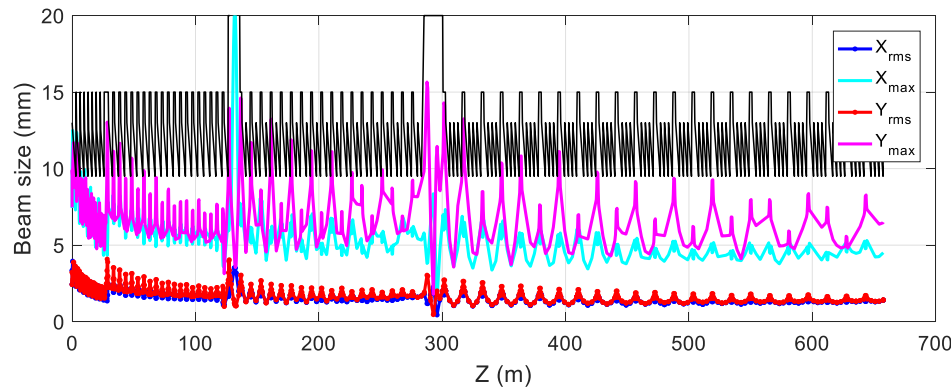
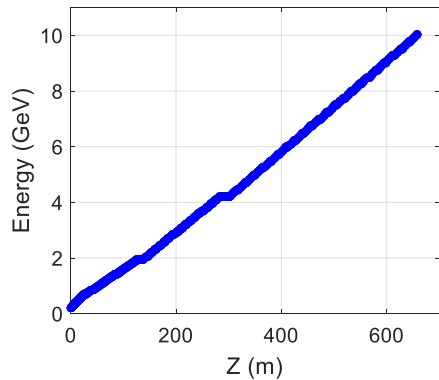
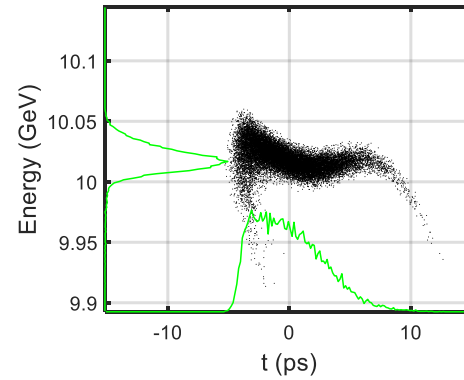
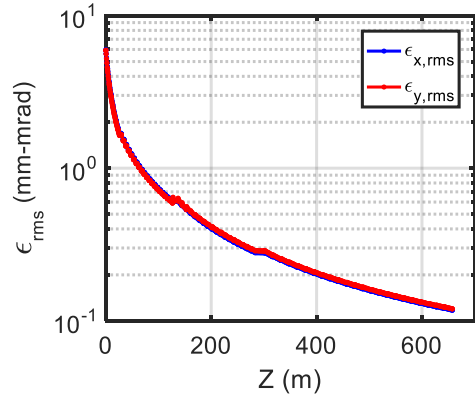
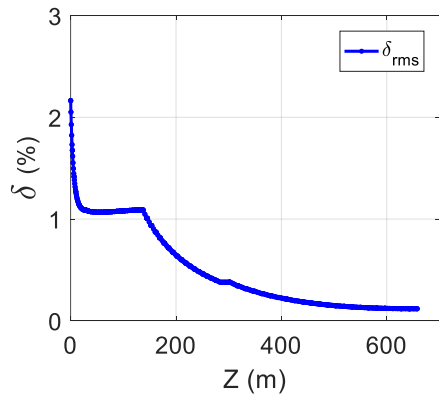
# Linac design

## Positron linac

- Positron linac

- 3 nC & 10 GeV
- Energy spread (rms): 0.12%
- Emittance (rms): 120 nm

Energy spread ( $e^- / e^+$ )	$\sigma_E$		$< 2 \times 10^{-3}$
Emittance ( $e^- / e^+$ )	$\varepsilon_r$	mm·mrad	$< 0.3$



Beam loss: 2%

# Error study

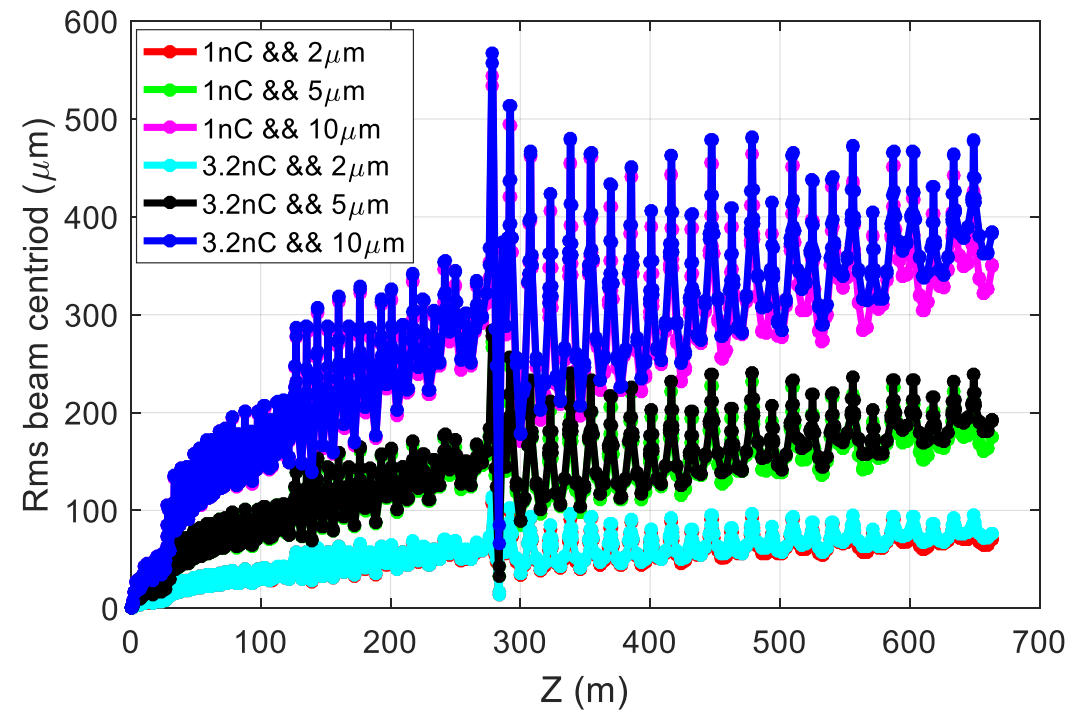
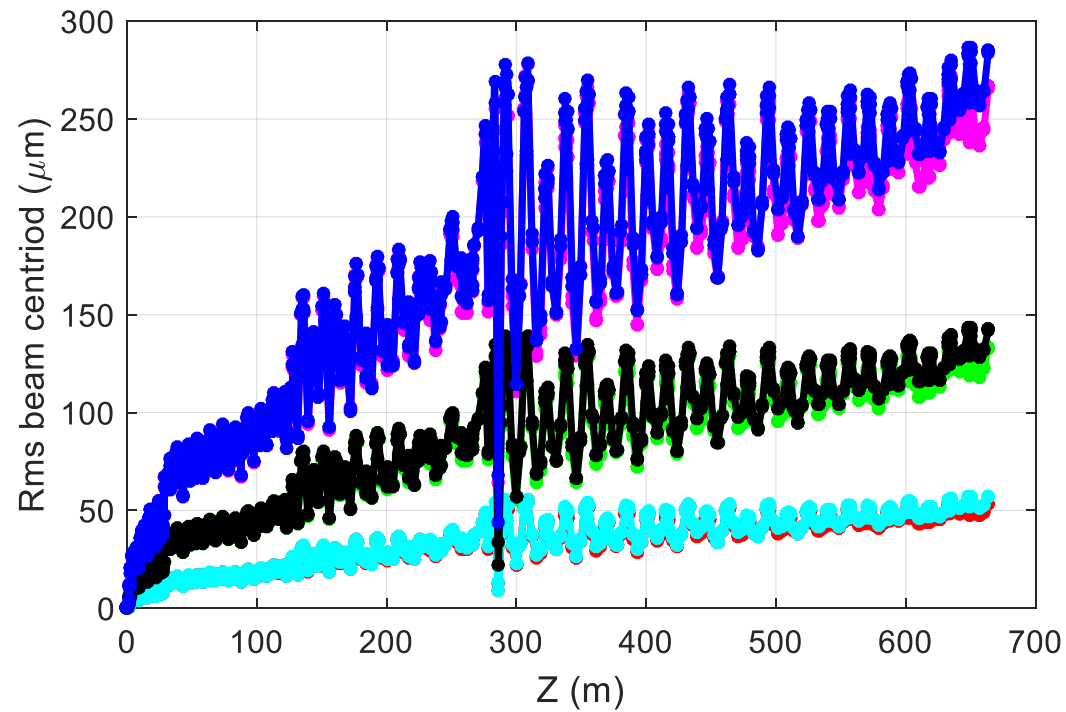
## Vibration

- Simulation condition

- 10k particles
- 100 seeds
- Dynamic errors:
  - Quadrupole transverse vibration
    - 2  $\mu\text{m}$ 、5  $\mu\text{m}$ 、10  $\mu\text{m}$
  - Uniform distribution

- Simulation results

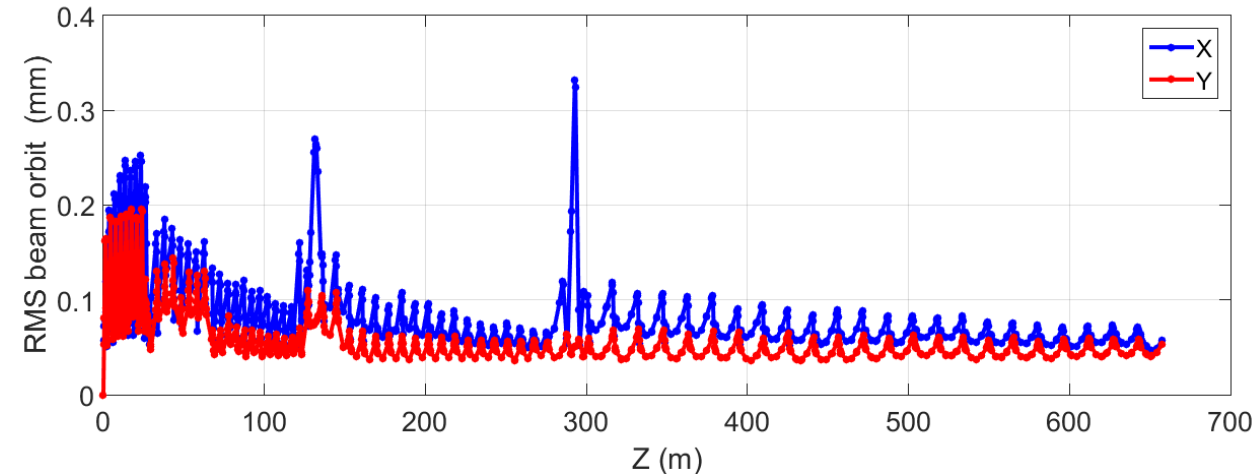
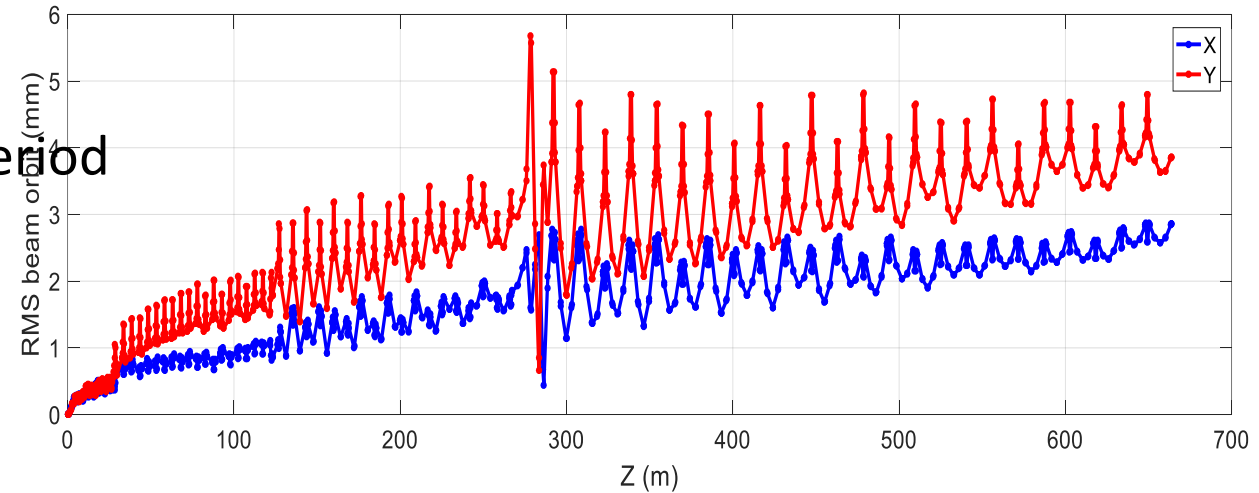
- If rms beam orbit jitter < 0.1 mm, the dynamic vibration < 2  $\mu\text{m}$
- **If rms beam orbit (dynamic) < 0.2 mm, the dynamic vibration < 5  $\mu\text{m}$** 
  - Normal value



# Error study

## Misalignment errors with correction

- **Positron linac**
  - 500 seeds with correction
    - One-to-one correction scheme for each period
  - Errors:
    - Gaussian distribution,  $3\sigma$  truncated
- **Beam orbit**
  - RMS value < 0.3 mm
  - Rms value < 0.1 mm (high energy part)



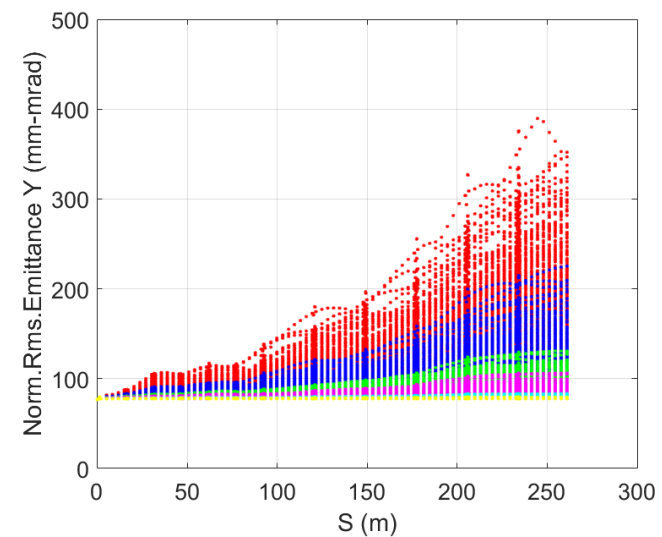
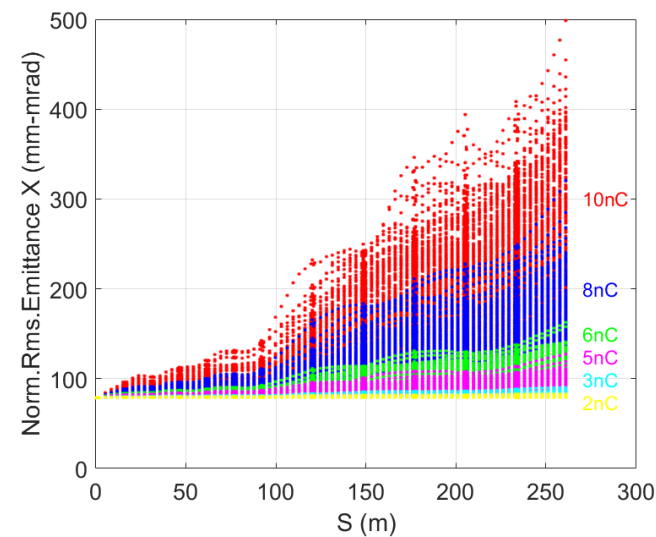
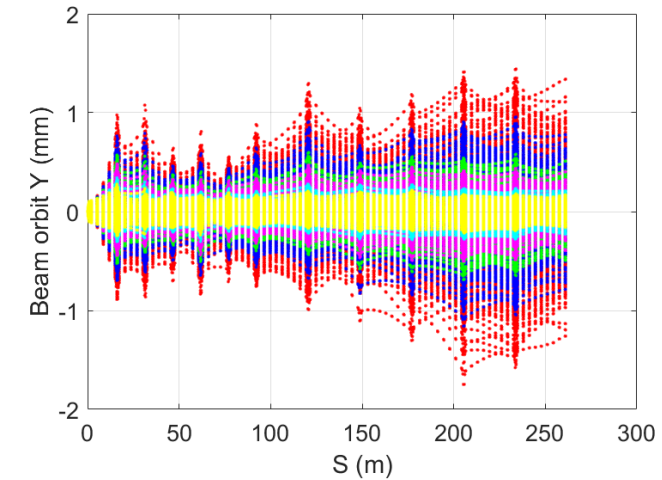
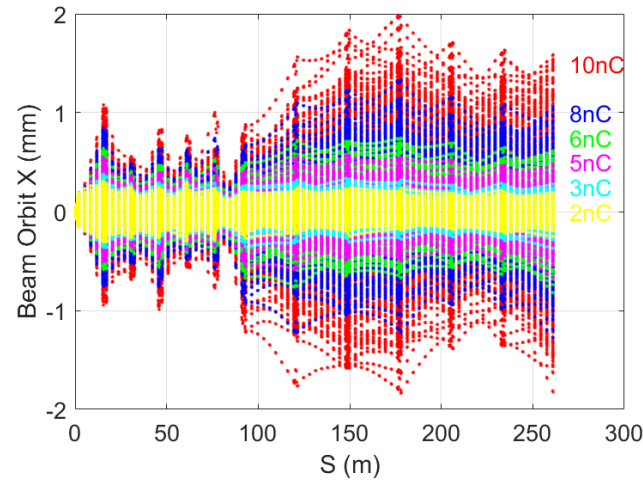
Error description	Unit	Value
Translational error	mm	0.1
Rotation error	mrad	0.2
Magnetic element field error	%	0.1
BPM uncertainty	mm	0.1



# Error study

## Misalignment errors with correction

- Electron linac
  - First orbit correction + multi-particles simulation
  - Low charge
    - Beam orbit can be controlled well
  - High charge
    - Misalignments of Acc. Tubes
    - BPM noisy
    - **Wakefield**
  - In operation, the orbit and emittance growth can be controlled better. Correction is based on multi-particles orbit
  - Meet the requirements for positron production

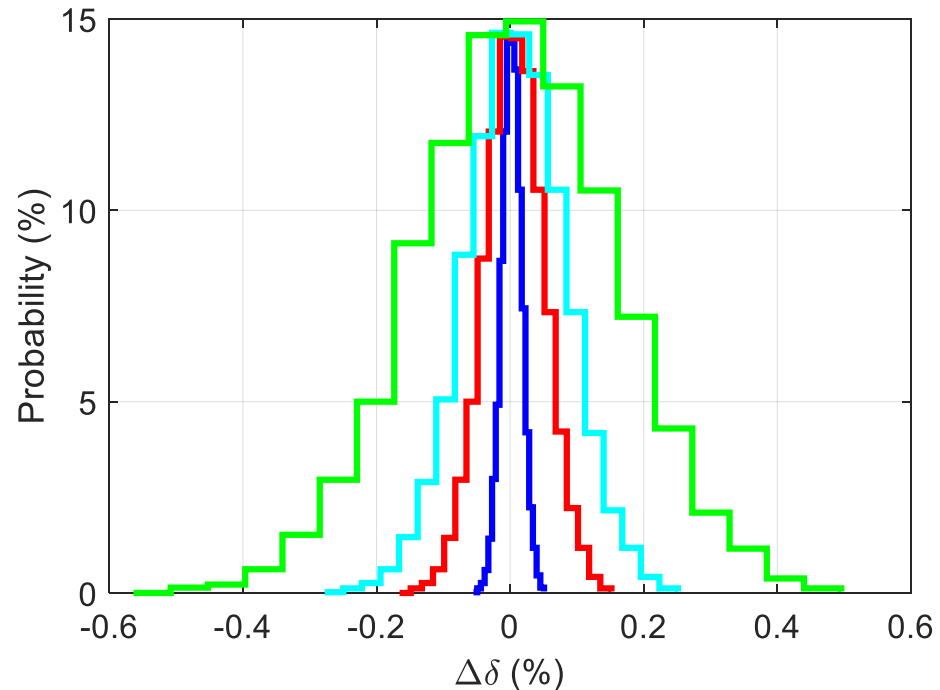


# Linac design

## Energy jitter

- Simulation condition

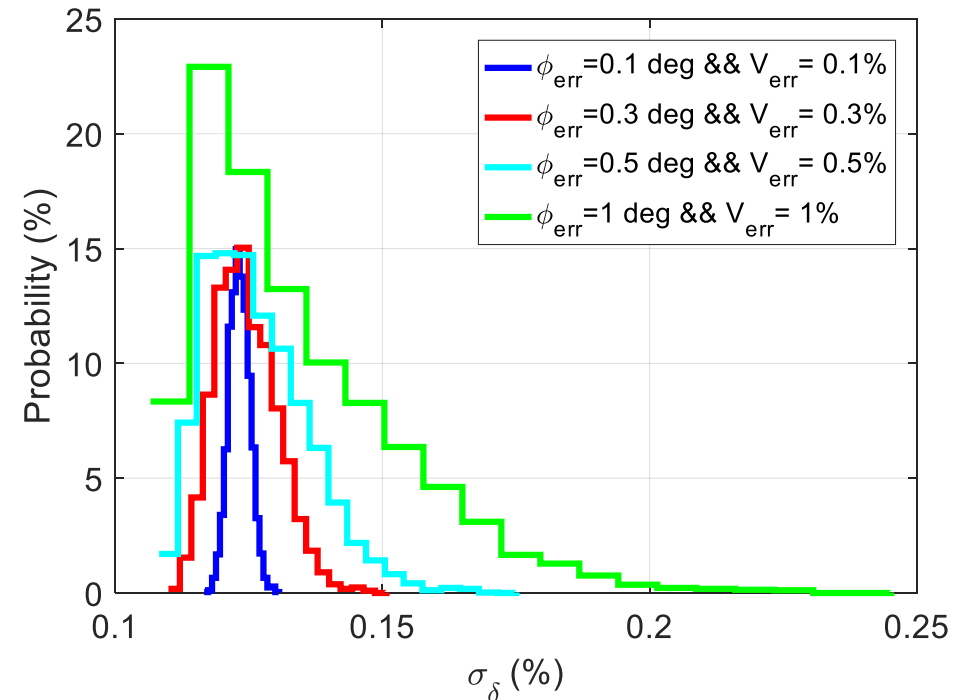
- 5000 seeds
- Accelerating tubes
  - phase errors and amp errors
  - 4 in 1 KLY, 4 accelerating tubes in one group
- $3\sigma$ -Gaussian



- Energy spread  $< 0.2\%$

- Phase errors: 0.5 degree (rms)
- Amp errors: 0.5% (rms)

- Energy jitter: 0.2%



# Linac design

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Goal	Status
e <sup>-</sup> /e <sup>+</sup> beam energy	$E_{e^-}/E_{e^+}$	GeV	10	10/10
Repetition rate	$f_{rep}$	Hz	100	100
e <sup>-</sup> /e <sup>+</sup> bunch population	$N_{e^-}/N_{e^+}$		$>6.25 \times 10^9$	$1.9 \times 10^{10}$ $1.9 \times 10^{10}$
	$N_{e^-}/N_{e^+}$	nC	$>1.0$	$>3.0/3.0^*$
Energy spread (e <sup>-</sup> /e <sup>+</sup> )	$\sigma_E$		$<2 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ $1.2 \times 10^{-3}$
Emittance (e <sup>-</sup> /e <sup>+</sup> )		mm· mrad	$<0.3$	0.005/0.12**
e <sup>-</sup> beam energy on Target		GeV	4	4
e <sup>-</sup> bunch charge on Target		nC	10	10

\* Enough allowance and high bunch charge requirement possibility or potential

\*\* Without errors

# Summary

- The physics design of CEPC Linac have been proposed and the simulated beam dynamics results can meet the requirements of Booster.
- The general design of positron source have been proposed.
- There are no issue that defies solution for CEPC linac.
- Further optimization are undergoing.