A CW POSITRON SOURCE FOR CEPBAF

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Outline

• Goals and Challenges
• Positron Production at CEBAF Electron Injector Energy
• CEBAF Admittance
• First Order Model of Positron Capture and Injection
Goals and Challenges

- ≥ 100 nA CW positron beam
  - If beam is transported around first pass, then by 5th pass beam quality is good enough for physics
- Challenges of CW at CEBAF
  - Pulsed magnets and pulsed RF cavities not feasible
  - No damping rings
- Minimize cost
- As a trial solution
  - Produce positrons at Injector
    - (12 GeV upgrade P (e-)=120 MeV @ injector)
  - Capture and inject directly into North Linac
Positron Yield At Target (W) with 120 MeV electrons

In the simulation (g4beamline):

Driving Electron Beam:
- Geometrical emittance $10^{-8}$ m•rad @ 120 MeV,
  - 0.10 mm spot (rms).
- Target thickness: $1X_0$ W (3 mm)
  - Optimum thickness for maximum e$^+$ yield per smallest emittance

Emerging Positron Beam Spray:
- Yield: 0.12 e$^+$ per e$^-$ ($0 < P (e^+) < 120$MeV)
- Emittance: $\varepsilon = 0.3$ mm x 450 mrad

During the talk I will always refer geometrical emittance.
Simulation Snapshots

Incident e- Beam Properties on a 3mm W:
Power = 120MeV×10mA = 1.2 MW
\( \varepsilon = 10^{-8} \) m•rad

Emerging e+ Properties:
\( \varepsilon = 0.3 \) mm x 460 mrad ~ 14000x10\(^{-8}\) m•rad
Yield : 0.12 e+ per e-
What fraction of these positrons can be transported and usefully injected into CEBAF?
CEBAF Admittance not known!

*Emittance is too good to know the admittance*

Kicker Magnets
MAT0L05H-V &
MAT0L09H-V

Differential Pumping Station

Chicane

BPM (Beam Position Monitors)

IPM0L09 &
IPM0L10

IPM0R07

IPM1L02

ARC1

IPM1A39

Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility
Admittance Study

MAT0L05V Kicker Magnets MAT0L09V

1st Kick Magnet to obtain ‘X’ position

2nd Kick Magnet to obtain ‘θ’ value (X’)

Vertical

Horizontal

MAT0L05H Kicker Magnets MAT0L09H

1.55 cm

611 cm

IPM0L09

IPM0L10

1.55 cm

θ

θ
Admittance Data

Oct 2008
Current @ IPM0R06 > 10 %

Geometrical Admittance
$X \sim 10 \text{ mm}\cdot\text{mrad}$
$Y \sim 4.5 \text{ mm}\cdot\text{mrad}$
At the chicane

Jan 2009
Current @ BPM > 10 %
If the beam makes it through the chicane, it makes it through North Linac and around Arc 1
Only a partial sampling of $x,y$ range
Transverse and Longitudinall Acceptance

- Estimated Transverse Admittance area:
  ✓ $(\pi^2 \text{ mm mr})_x (\pi^2 \text{ mm mr})_y$

- Nominal value $\Delta P/P = \pm 0.001$
  At CEBAF 11 GeV;
  ✓ Arc 1 (1 GeV)  $\Delta P = \pm 1 \text{ MeV}$
  ✓ Possible retune to improve Arc 1 Energy acceptance?

- Time Acceptance of Linac (on crest)
  $\cos(1 - \Delta P/P) = 2.56 \text{ degrees of 1497 MHZ RF}$
  $(1.85 \text{ picoseconds} = 1 \text{ degree of 1497 MHz RF phase})$
  ✓ $\Delta P/P = 0.001 \rightarrow \Delta t = 2.56 \text{ degrees x 1.85 ps} = 4.7 \text{ ps}$
Positron Brightness at Target

Pick an Admittance value:
\[ A_x = \pi 2 \sim 6 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{mrad} \]
\[ A_y = \pi 2 \sim 6 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{mrad} \]

Remember CEBAF INJ
Admittance: 4 to 10 mm.mrad

Brightness

\[ \text{Entries} = 4352 \]
\[ \text{Mean} = 44.03 \]
\[ \text{RMS} = 23.47 \]

Broad Plateau from 20 to 60 MeV/c positrons
How many e+ is there?

Goal is to collect all positrons within Admittance area of \( \pi \) (2 mm•mrad),

\[
1292 \, e^+ \, (30 < P < 50 \, \text{MeV/c}) \quad \frac{10^7 \, e^- \, A_T}{20 \, \text{MeV/c}}
\]

Conversion Efficiency within 6 mm•mrad Admittance:

\[
\approx \frac{1.3 \cdot 10^{-5}}{2 \, \text{MeV}} \left[ e^+ \, \text{per} \, e^- \right]
\]
Positron Current for Experiment

- 10 mA electron source at 120 MeV
  - 1.2 MW (!!! HOT !!!)
- Positron yield $10^{-5}$ into useful admittance
  - 100 nA positrons within 6 mm•mrad & $\Delta P = \pm 1$MeV
  - Luminosity $10^{35}$/cm$^2$/s on 4 cm Liquid H$_2$ target
  - CLAS12 Luminosity $10^{35}$/cm$^2$/s.
Can We Transport These Positrons?
From Production Target to Linac

- $1^{st}$ order transport optics study (OPTIM)
  - Gaussian approximation to Admittance Area
    - Use $\pi(3\varepsilon) = \text{Admittance}$
      - $\varepsilon = 0.08 \text{ mm x 9 mrad}$
  - $\Delta P = \pm 1 \text{ MeV}$
  - Require $\Delta t < 5 \text{ ps}$ before the LINAC

\[ \gamma x^2 + \alpha xx' + \beta x'^2 \leq A \]

$\alpha$, $\beta$ and $\gamma$ are twiss parameters.
Positron Production Tunnel

- **e\(^+\) Conversion Target W (Tungsten)**
- **Quad Triplet**
- **Electron Dump**
  - 20m positron tunnel
  - Total bend of 11 degrees
- **Chicane**
- **WALL**
- **e\(^-\)**
- **2 m WALL**
- **e\(^+\)**
- **North Linac**

Not to Scale!
Electron / Positron separation

• A dogleg or a chicane is needed in order to transport a clean $e^+$ separated from $e^-$ and gammas.
• But 1 MeV (2.5% at 40MeV) is a large energy spread.
• What would be the best transport option to avoid path lengthening (growth in time spread) and to have an achromatic design?
A Nearly Isochronous Arc With Unlimited Momentum Acceptance *

\[ \Delta x = \eta \frac{\Delta P}{P} \]

\( \Delta x \) : Deviation from the central orbit in the dispersive plane
\( \eta \) : Dispersion function (a.k.a D)

* JLAB-TN-02-020 by D.Douglas
Double Microtron Dipole to form Achromatic Lattice

1) All momentum components are dispersed along parallel orbits
2) The dispersion function $\eta_x$ is linear
   $\eta'_x = 0$
Optim Beta Functions and Beam Size at P(e+) = 40MeV (ε = 0.7 mm•mrad)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beta (m)</th>
<th>Size X (cm)</th>
<th>Dispersion (m)</th>
<th>Size Y (cm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>-0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Production Target Linac Entrance

X:Red
Y:Green
G4beamline

- Initial Study with gaussian beam
- 95% transmission of initial admittance
  - Need to optimize/match beta functions
- 5 ps time spread
Conclusions

• A positron source in a new 20 m service tunnel (area) is presented
  ✓ Service tunnel shields injector and linac from MW power deposition in production area.
• One of the biggest challenges is the power deposition in the W target without melting it (20% of incoming 1.2 MW power is deposited in W), the rest of the electrons and photons are sprayed throughout in production region.
  ✓ Spinning target, liquid jet target etc. may be necessary.
• Simulations show that 100 nA positron beam can be transported into North Linac.
• G4Beamline studies in process.
• ...
Conjectures for Improved Yield

- Nominal arc acceptance $10^{-3}$
  - $\pm 1$ MeV can go up to $\pm 2$ MeV at Arc 1
- Physics program possibly can tolerate full $10^{-3}$ spread at 11 GeV
  - Factor of 5 increase in positron current
- FEL has operated with 15% energy spread
  - Operate Linac off crest, 1st and 2nd pass
  - Momentum compaction in RF
  - Time:Energy correlated transport in arcs ($M_{56} \neq 0$)
- Improve positron yield by factor of 10-to-100
Backup Slides
Selection of Positrons

Accept $e^+$ if;

$$\gamma x^2 + \alpha xx' + \beta x'^2 \leq N\varepsilon$$

$\alpha, \beta$ and $\gamma$ are twiss parameters.

Where area of an ellipse:

Area = Admittance = $\pi N\varepsilon$

($N \times 1$–sigma value)
1) Goal & Challenges
   ➢ 25 nA CW positron beam
   ➢ Challenges of CW
     ➢ Pulsed magnets / accel not feasible
     ➢ No damping rings
   ➢ CEBAF Admittance
     ➢ $\pi 2 \text{ mm } \text{mr} \text{ at } 60 \text{ MeV } \text{NL injection and}
     ➢ $\delta p/p = \pm 1.\text{e}-3. \text{ at arc (}\pm 1 \text{ MeV } \text{@ } 1\text{GeV})$

2) Production at injector
   a) Yield for different thickness of tungsten at different energies, Emittance
   b) Power Deposition at target
   c) yield within $e=2 \text{ mm.mrad} \text{ at } 120 \text{ MeV e-} \text{ and yield at } 10 \text{ MeV e-} \text{ larger emittance maybe}
   d) Alpha study at the target

2) Admittance Study
3) Quad Triplet + dogleg study at 10 MeV (3 MeV e+)
   X and 120 MeV (40 -60 MeV e+)
4) Quad Triplet + grazing dipole study at 120 MeV (40 MeV e+)
5) Quad Triplet + dogleg + ¼ cryo unit study (at 10 and 120 MeV)
6) Heat deposition and dump of electrons photons
Energy Acceptance

The energy acceptance is; 0.9 MeV at the chicane
# Efficiency

![Graph: Positron Efficiency at 120 MeV e⁻ beam](chart)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>W Thick (mm)</th>
<th>Beta (m)</th>
<th>Alpha x</th>
<th>Alpha y</th>
<th>Emit (mm.mrad)</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>e⁺ (10^7e⁻)</th>
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<td>60</td>
<td>515</td>
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</table>
Emittance at Target

- Trans Admittance = $\pi \cdot \varepsilon$

\[ 3\varepsilon = \sqrt{3}\sigma_x \cdot \sqrt{3}\sigma_x, \]

\[ \sigma_x = 0.08 \text{ mm} \]
\[ \sigma_{x'} = 9 \text{ mrad} \]
\[ 3\varepsilon = 2 \text{ mm.mrad} = 2 \mu\text{m} \]

\[ \pi\varepsilon = \frac{-2\pi\sigma^2}{\beta} \ln(1 - F) \]

F: Fraction of the beam
Emittance at Target
π3ε Admittance cut

Conversion Efficiency: 4352 e+/10^7 e- at full P spectrum @ π2 mm.mrad
Beam Size $P(e^+) = 40 \pm 1$ MeV/c

Size X (cm)

Size Y (cm)

Z = 19.2 m
**Positron Brightness at Target**

Brightness Bins

120 MeV electrons on a 3 mm W

\[
\frac{N(e^+)}{\mathcal{E}_x \mathcal{E}_y \text{MeV}}
\]

Pick an Admittance value:
- \(Ax = \pi 2 \text{ mm•mrad} \sim 6\)
- \(Ay = \pi 2 \text{ mm•mrad} \sim 6\)

Remember CEBAF INJ Admittance: 4 to 10 mm.mrad

Broad Plateau from 20 to 60 MeV/c positrons
Optim Beta Functions \( P(e^+) = 40 \pm 1 \text{ MeV/c} \)

\[ \Delta P = +1 \text{ MeV} \]

\[ \Delta P = -1 \text{ MeV} \]