

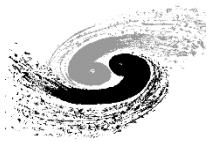


# Overall Design of the CEPC Injector Linac

**Jingru Zhang**

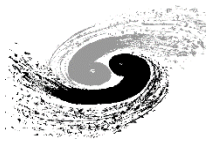
**On behalf of CEPC linac team**

**Institute of High Energy Physics, CAS**

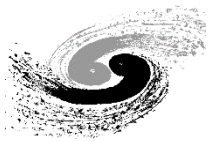


# Outline

- 1 CEPC layout
- 2 CEPC linac design
- 3 CEPC linac key technologies development
- 4 Summary

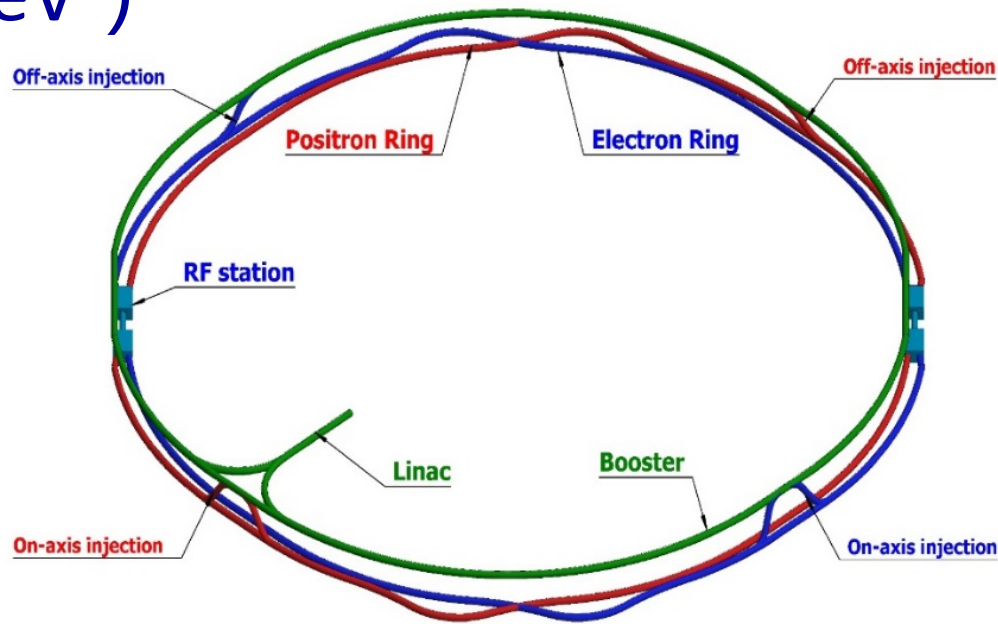


- CEPC (Circular Electron-Positron Collider) was proposed by Chinese Scientists in Sep. 2012
- It is a Higgs Factory
- There will be two detectors in the main ring
- The CDR has been official released in Nov 14, 2018
- From 2018-2022, finish TDR

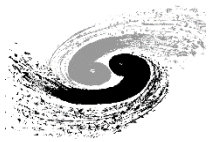


# CEPC layout

- The circumference of the collider is 100 km (120GeV)
- The booster circumference is 100 km.
- The total length of the linac is about 1.2 km ( 10GeV )

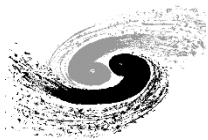






# Outline

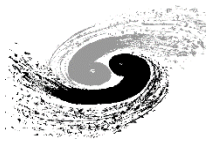
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# CEPC linac design

- The requirements of the booster to the linac

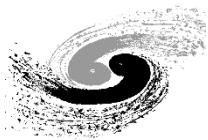
Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
$e^- / e^+$ beam energy	$E_{e^-} / E_{e^+}$	GeV	10
Repetition rate	$f_{rep}$	Hz	100
Bunch numbers per pulse			1
$e^- / e^+$ bunch population	$N_{e^-} / N_{e^+}$		$>9.4 \times 10^9$
		nC	$>1.5$
Energy spread ( $e^- / e^+$ )	$\sigma_E$		$<2 \times 10^{-3}$
Emittance ( $e^- / e^+$ )	$\varepsilon_r$	nm	$<120$



# CEPC linac design

## ● Linac design goals

- Should provide beams that can meet requirements of Booster
- Top-up injection can be implemented
- Should have the high availability and reliability
  - ◆ Thermionic electron gun (High charge)
  - ◆ Normal conducting structures and mature technologies
  - ◆ ~ 15% backups for linac RF units
- Should have the potential to meet the higher requirements and updates in the future, such as
  - ◆ Two bunches accelerating mode
  - ◆ Increasing of charge quantity
  - ◆ .....

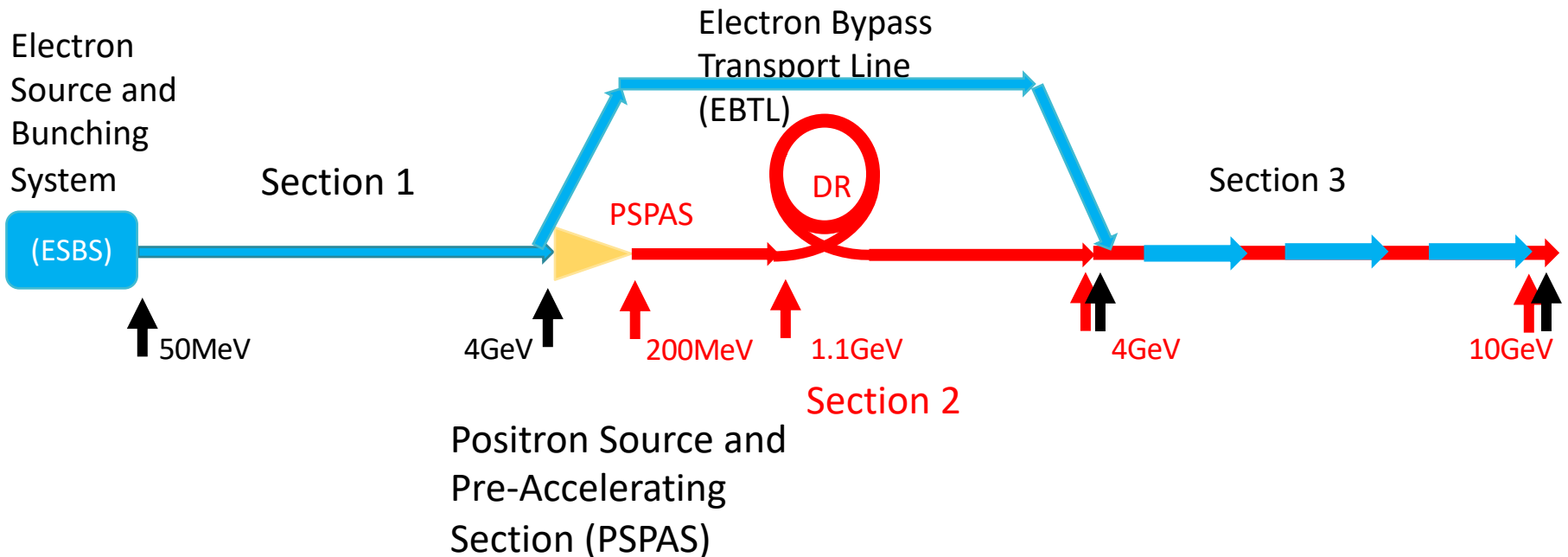


# CEPC linac design

- Layout of the linac

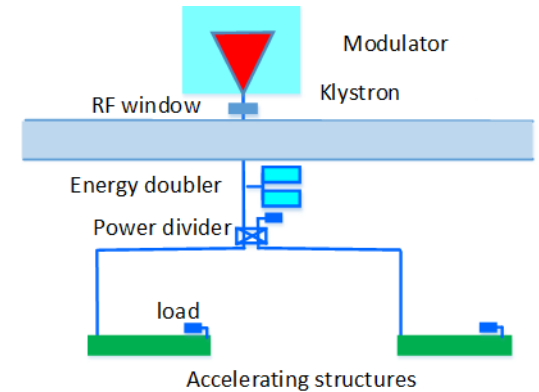
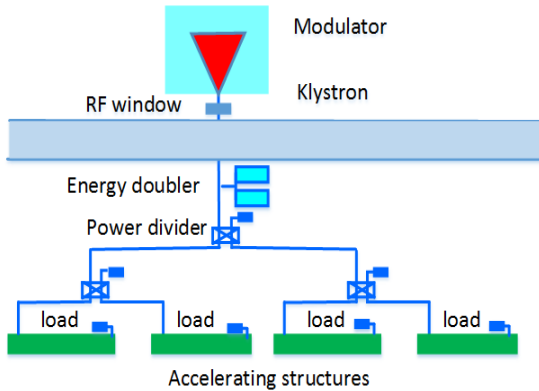
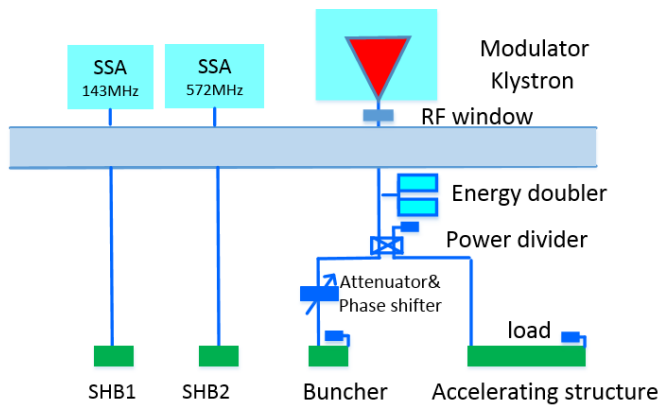
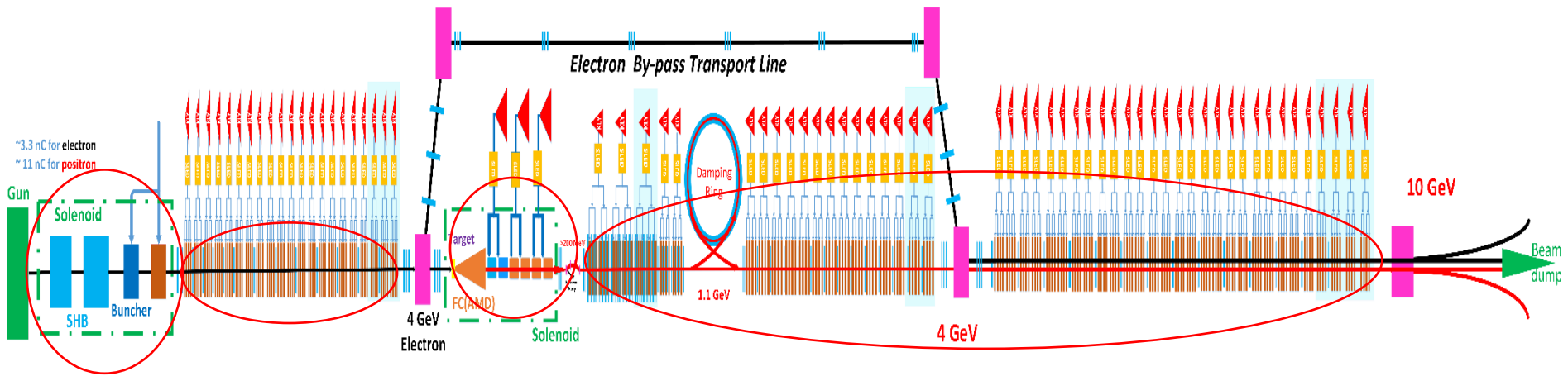
- Electron linac

- Positron linac

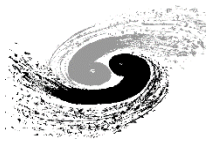




# CEPC linac design

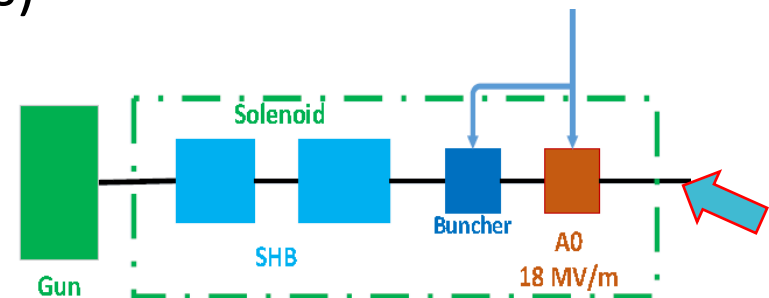
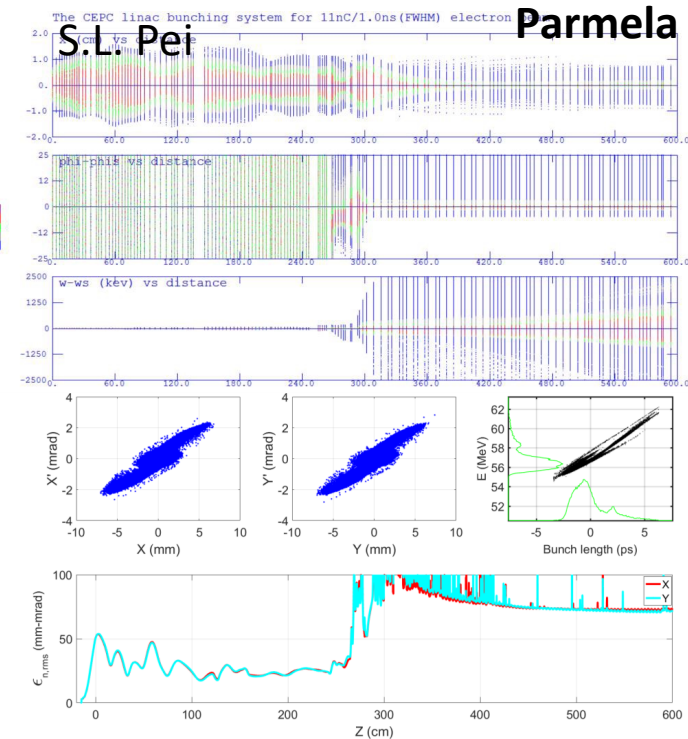


80MW klystron

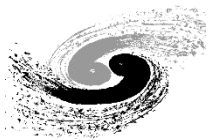


# CEPC linac design

- Electron linac (source)
  - Thermionic triode electron gun
  - Sub-harmonic pre-buncher
    - ◆ 143 MHz
    - ◆ 572 MHz
  - Buncher & A0
    - ◆ 2860 MHz
  - Emittance
    - ◆ <100 mm-mrad (Norm.Rms)
  - Transmission efficiency
    - ◆ ~90%

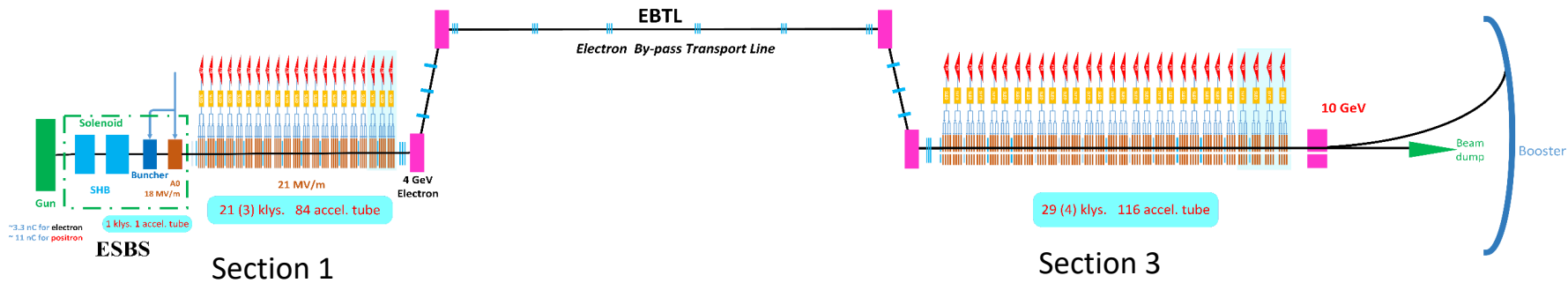


~3.3 nC for electron  
 ~ 11 nC for positron

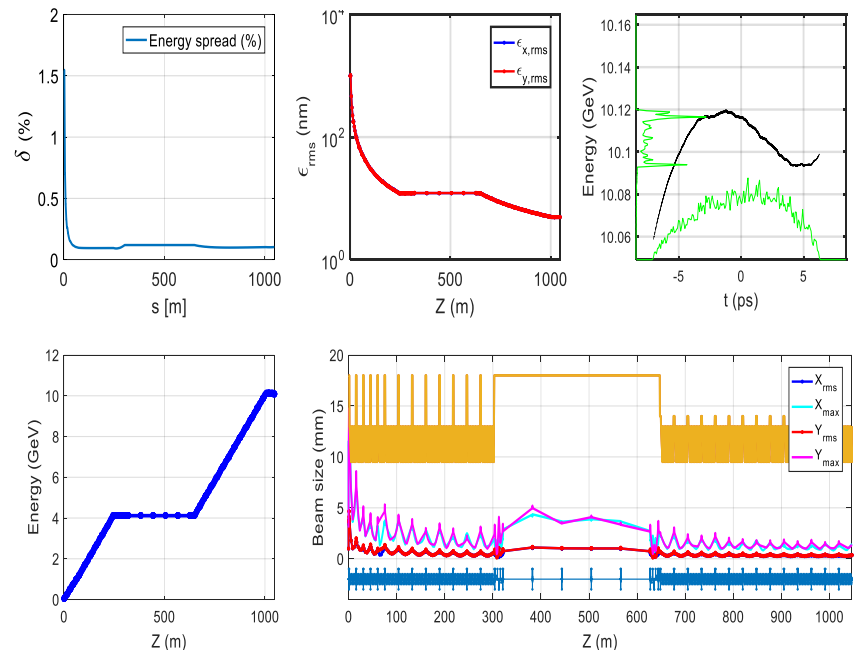


# CEPC linac design

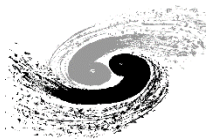
## • Electron linac



- 10 GeV with 3nC charge
- Energy spread (rms): 0.15%
- Emittance (rms): 5nm

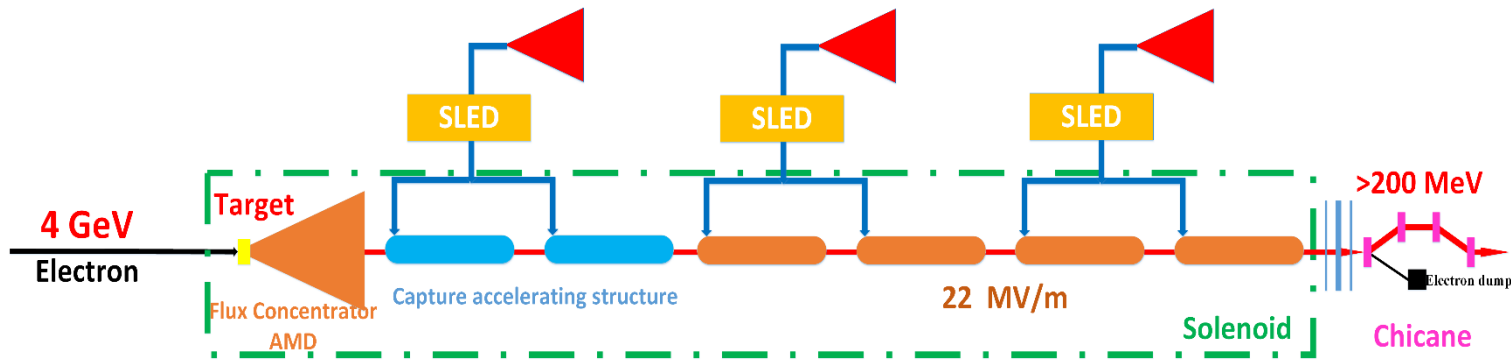


C. Meng

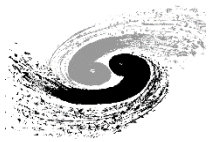


# CEPC linac design

- Positron linac (Source)
  - Target (conventional)
  - Adiabatic Matching Device (AMD)
  - Capture section
  - Pre-accelerating section
  - Chicane (Deflecting the useless electrons and photons)







# CEPC linac design

## • Positron linac (Source : Target)

### ■ Electron beam

- ◆ 4 GeV/10 nC/100 Hz
- ◆ Beam size (Rms): 0.5 mm
- ◆ Beam power: 4 kW

### ■ Target

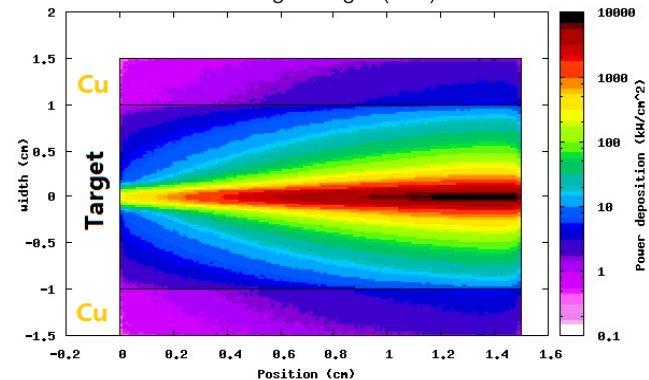
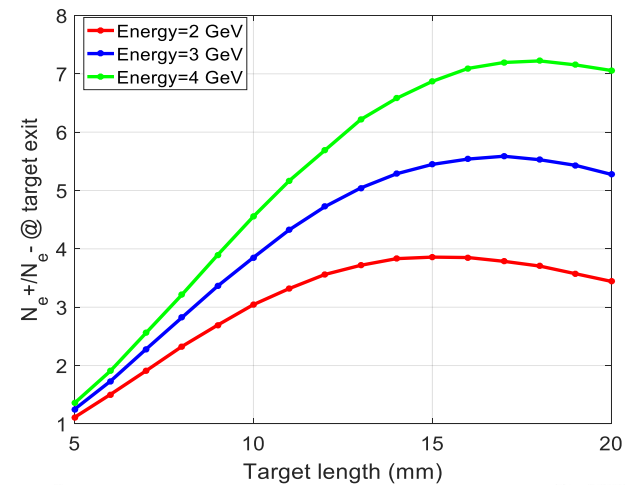
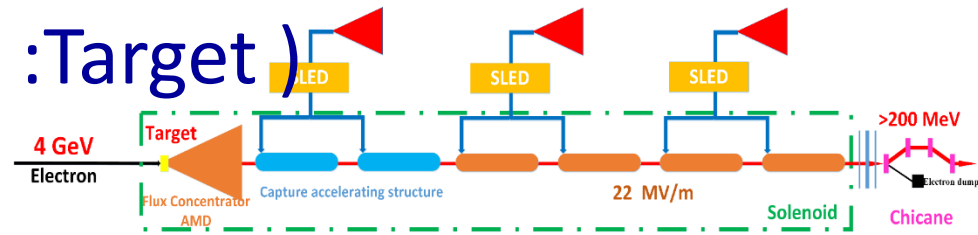
- ◆ Tungsten
- ◆ Thickness 15 mm

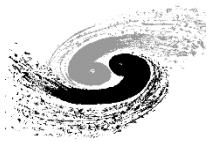
### ■ Energy deposition

- ◆ 0.784 GeV/e- @ FLUKA
- ◆ 784 W → water cooling

### ■ Support & cooling

- ◆ Copper

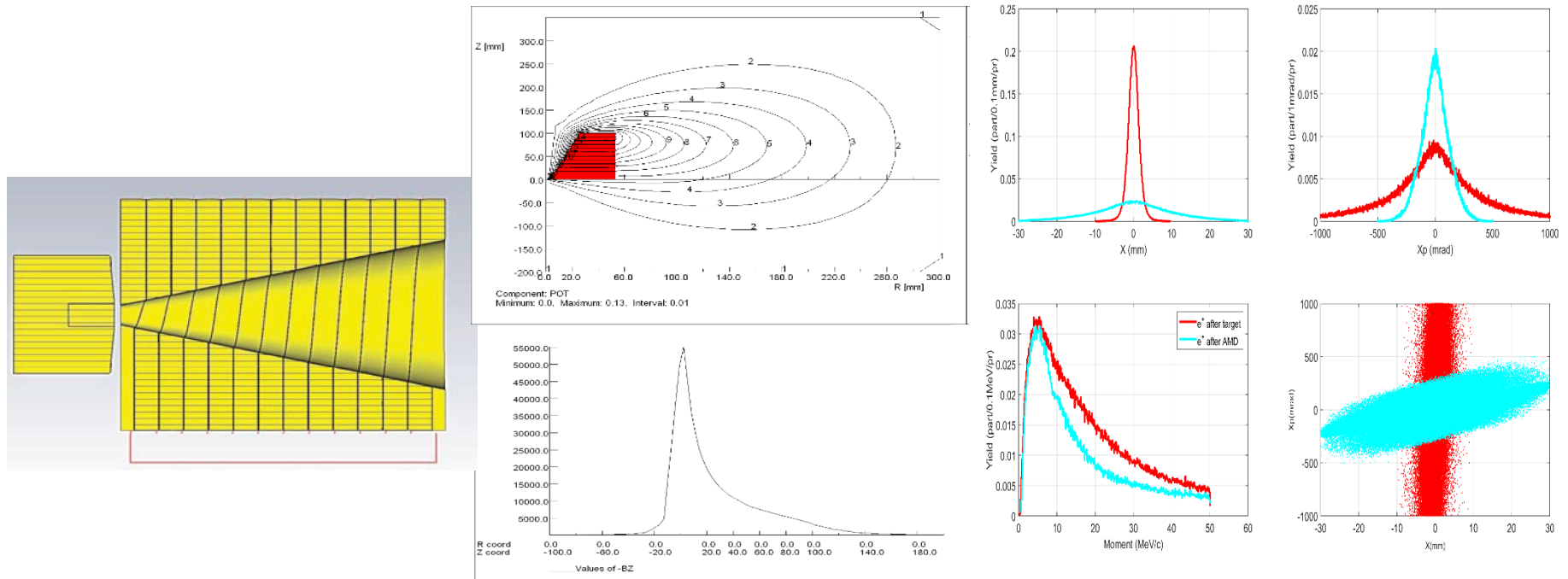


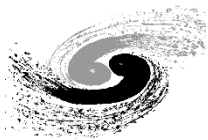


# CEPC linac design

## • Positron linac (Source :AMD)

- Length: 100 mm
- Aperture: 7 mm  $\rightarrow$  52 mm (accelerating structure aperture is 25mm)
- Magnetic field: (5.5 T  $\rightarrow$  0 T) + 0.5 T





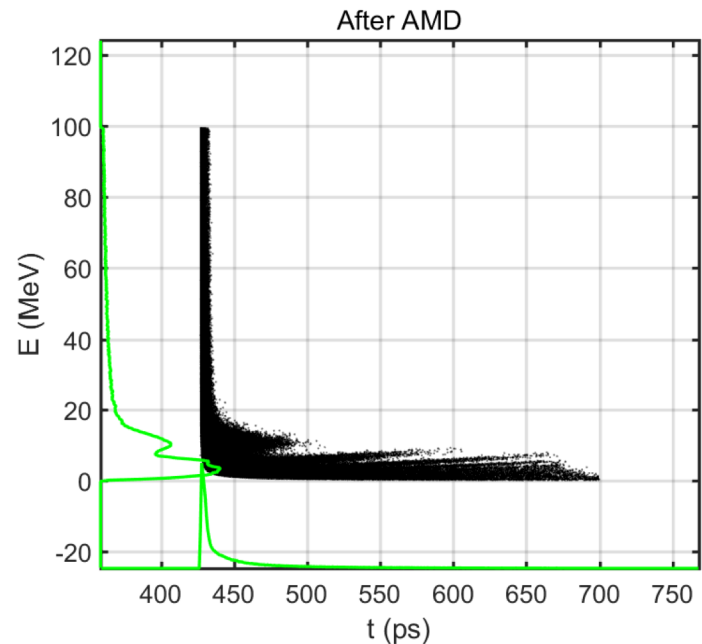
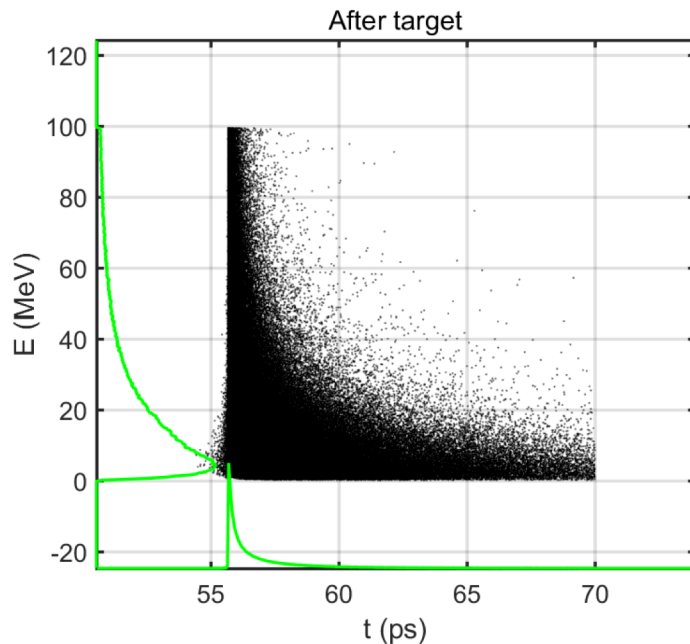
# CEPC linac design

## • Positron linac (Source: AMD)

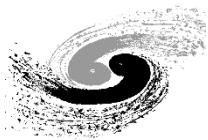
### ■ Longer bunch length

◆ Different energy

◆ Different horizontal momentum



Distribution before and after AMD



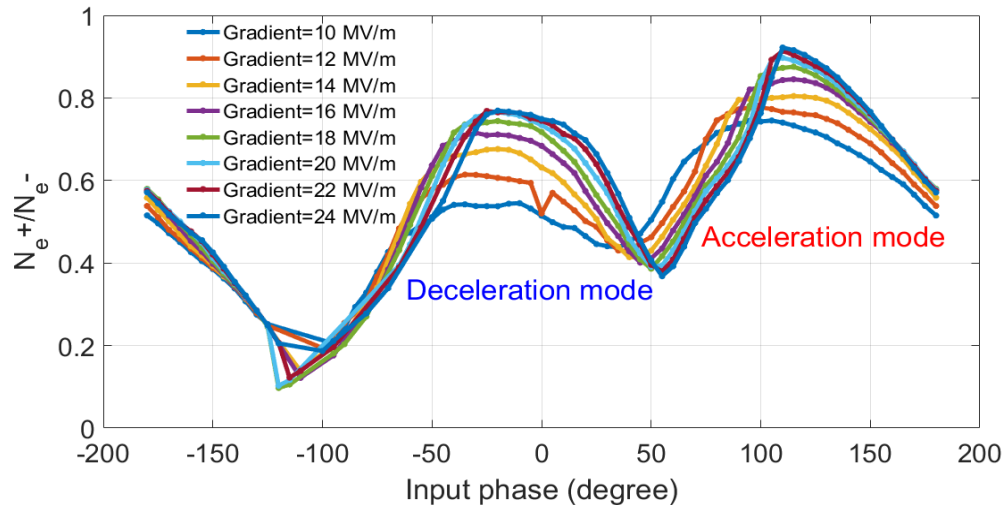
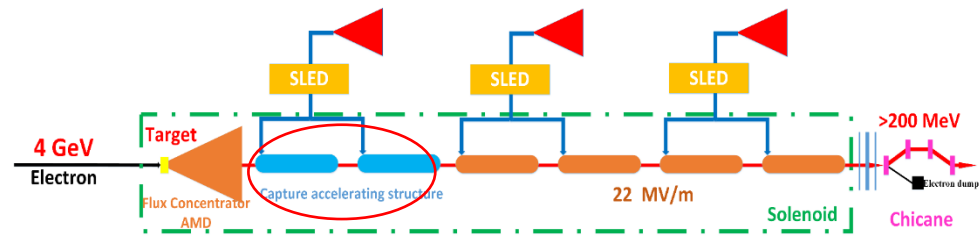
# CEPC linac design

## • Positron linac (Source: Capture section)

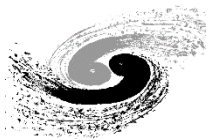
### ■ Capture structure

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

### ■ The capture RF phase



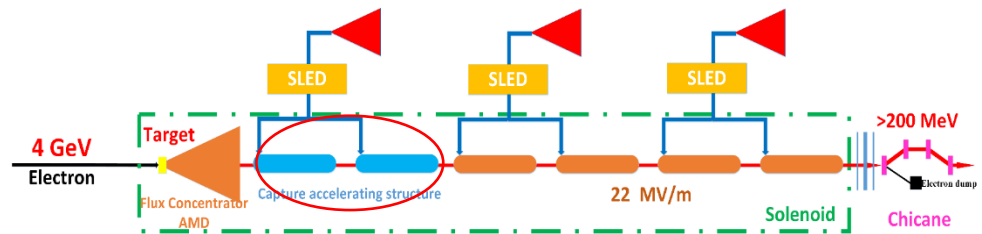
Capture efficiency VS. input RF phase



# CEPC linac design

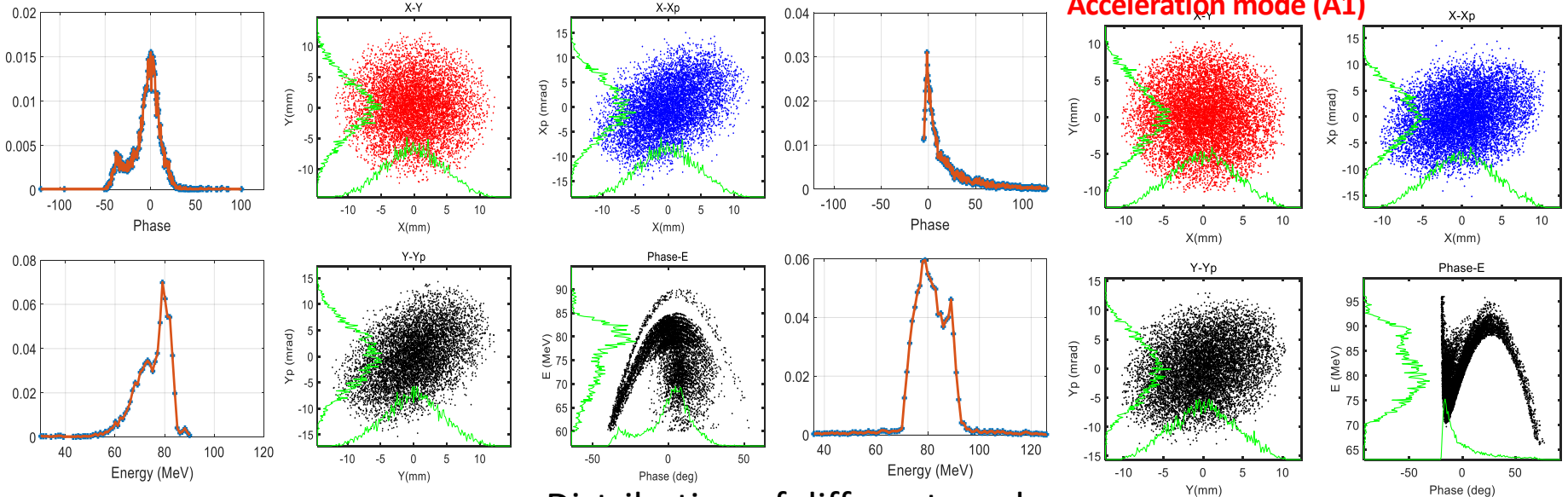
## • Positron linac (Source: Capture section)

- The capture phase
  - ◆ Accelerating mode
  - ◆ better moment chip
  - ◆ small phase spread

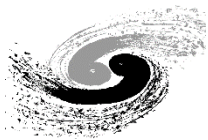


### Deceleration mode (D1)

### Acceleration mode (A1)



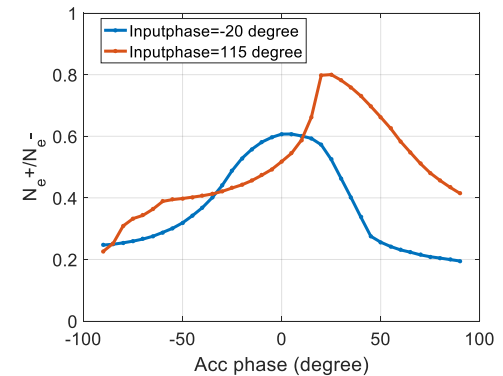
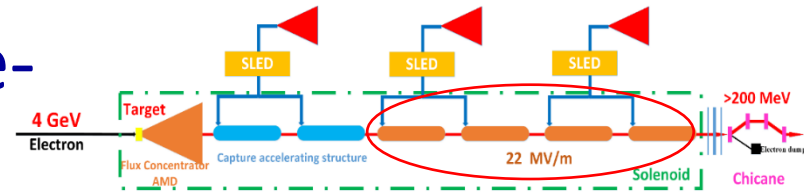
Distribution of different mode



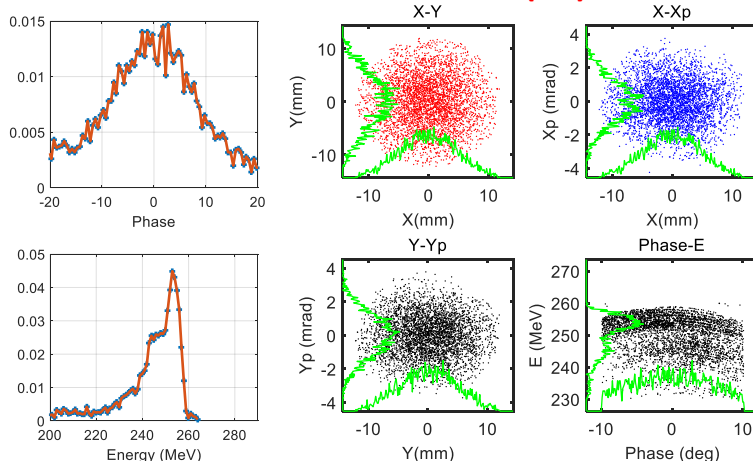
# CEPC linac design

## Positron linac (Source: The pre-accelerating structure)

- Different modes have different optimal accelerating phases
- Acceleration mode have higher positron yield
  - ◆ Stray bunches should be considered

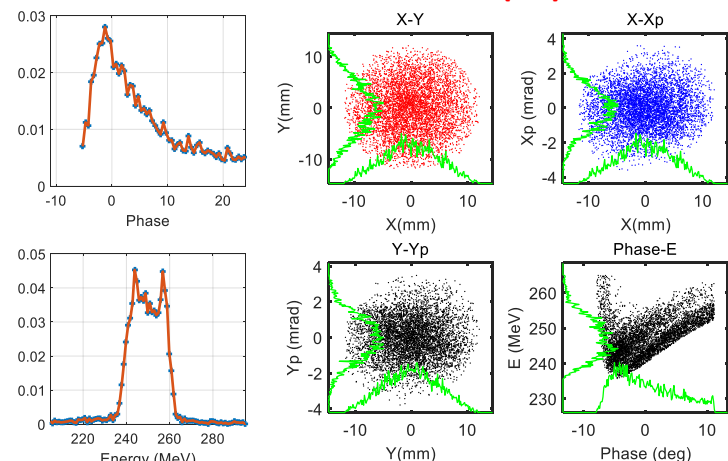


**Deceleration mode (D1)**

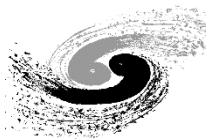


$$N_{e^+}/N_{e^-}[-10^\circ, 10^\circ, 230 \text{ MeV}, 260 \text{ MeV}] = 0.4$$

**Acceleration mode (A1)**



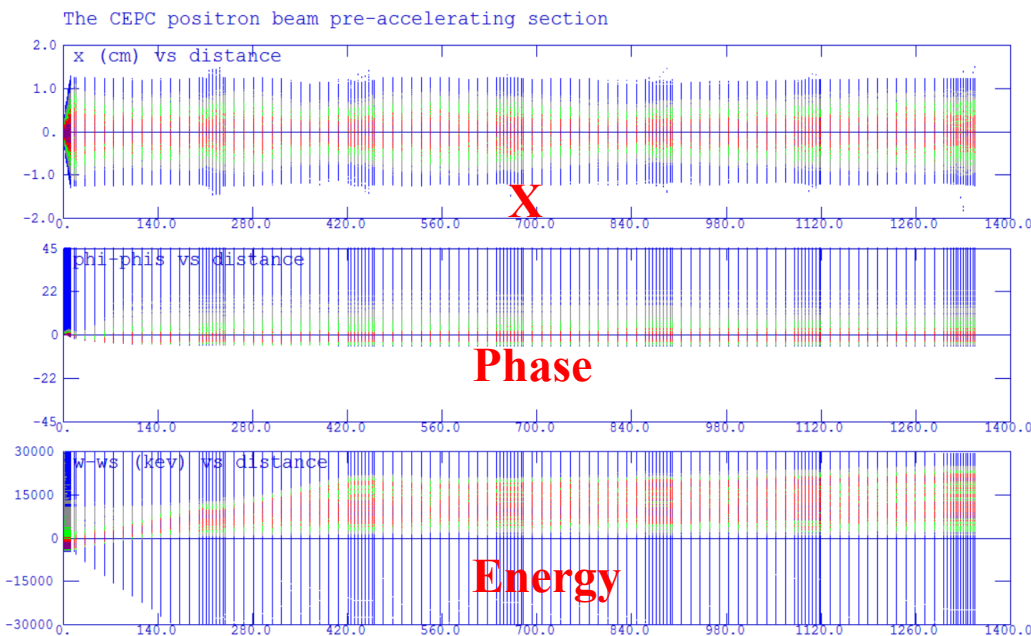
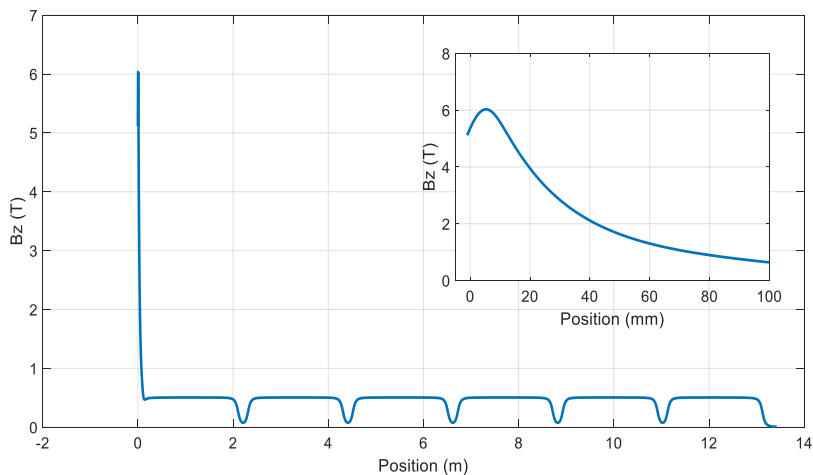
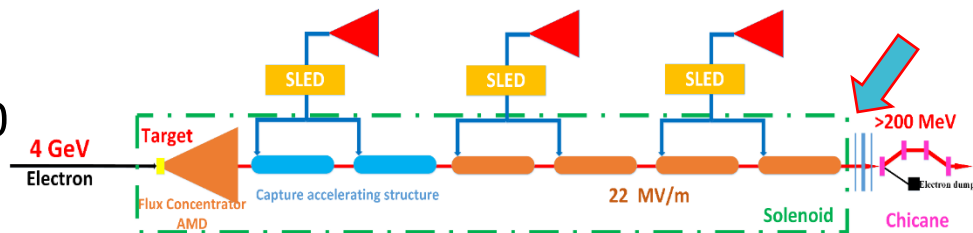
$$N_{e^+}/N_{e^-}[-8^\circ, 12^\circ, 235 \text{ MeV}, 265 \text{ MeV}] = 0.55$$



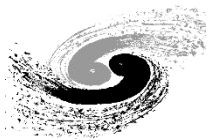
# CEPC linac design

## • Positron linac (Source)

- Norm. RMS. Emittance is about 2500 mm-mrad
- Energy: >200 MeV
- Positron yield
  - ◆ Ne+/Ne-  $\sim$ 0.55
  - ◆  $[-8^\circ, 12^\circ, 235 \text{ MeV}, 265 \text{ MeV}]$





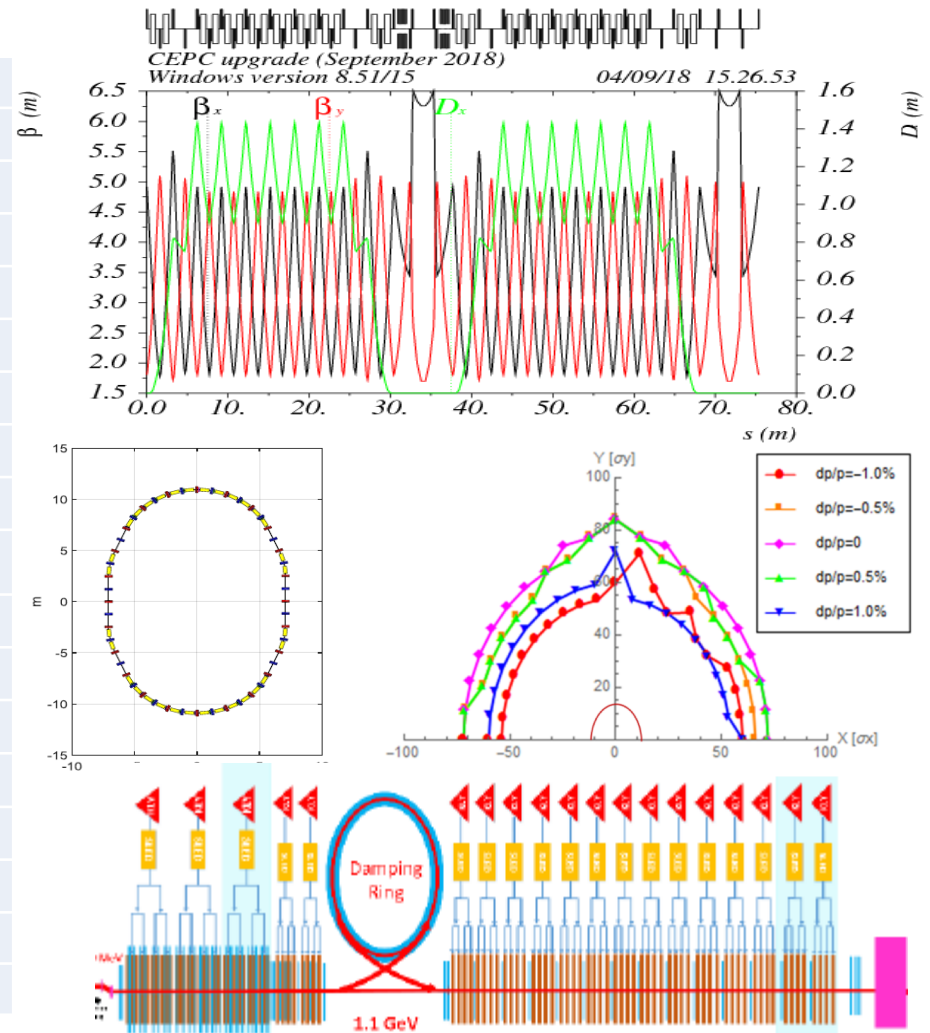


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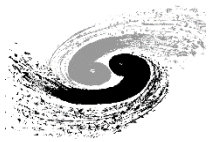
## Positron linac (Damping ring)

D, Wang

DR V2.0	Unit	Value
Energy	GeV	1.1
Circumference	m	75.4
Storage time	ms	20
Bending radius	M	3.565
Dipole strength $B_0$	T	1.03
$U_0$	keV	36.3
Damping time x/y/z	ms	15.2/15.2/7.6
$\delta_0$	%	0.05
$\varepsilon_0$	mm.mrad	376.7
$\sigma_z, \text{inj}$	mm	5.0
Nature $\sigma_z$	mm	7.5
$\varepsilon_{\text{inj}}$	mm.mrad	2500
$\varepsilon_{\text{ext x/y}}$	mm.mrad	530/180
$\delta_{\text{inj}}/\delta_{\text{ext}}$	%	0.2/0.05
Energy acceptance by RF	%	1.0
$f_{\text{RF}}$	MHz	650
$V_{\text{RF}}$	MV	2.0



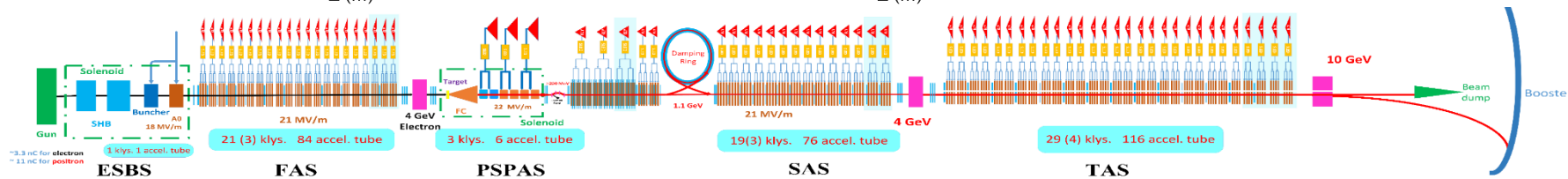
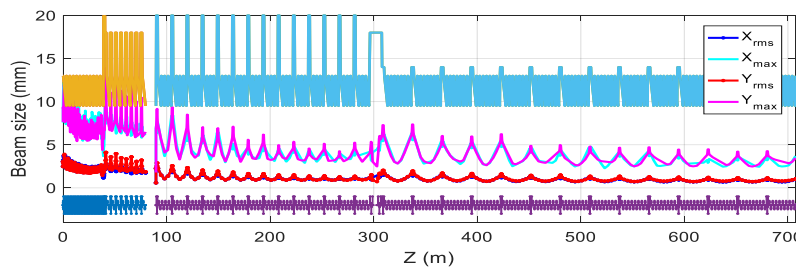
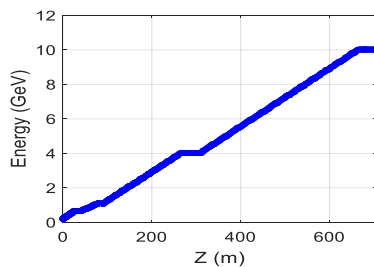
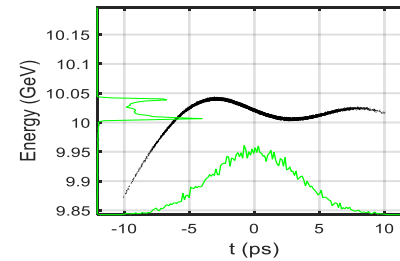
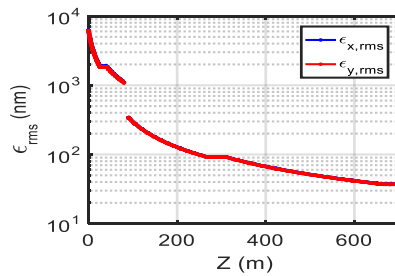
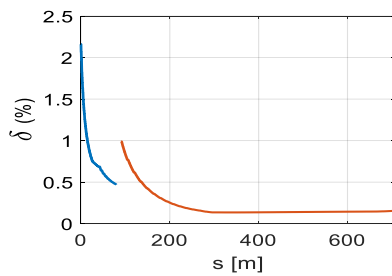


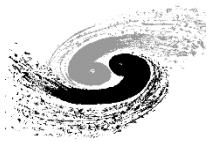


# CEPC linac design

## • Positron linac

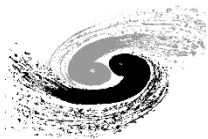
- 10 GeV with 3 nC charge
- Energy spread (rms): 0.16%
- Emittance with DR (rms): 30(H)/10nm(V)





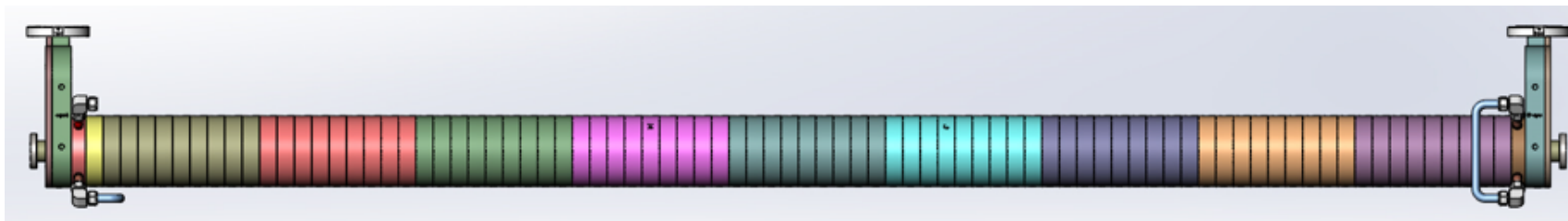
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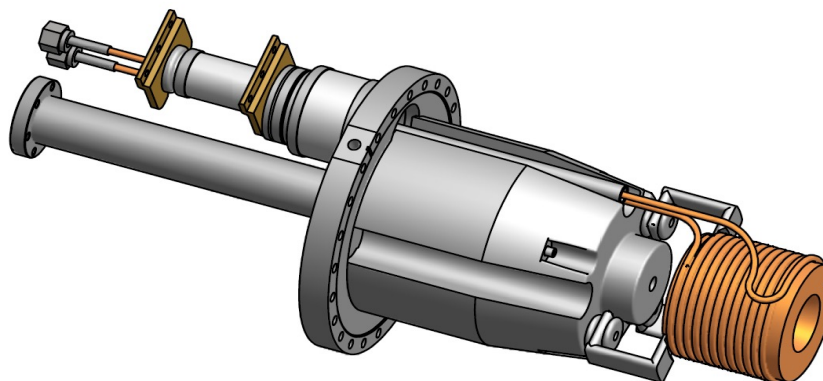


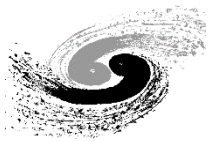
# CEPC linac key technologies development

- S-band accelerating structure



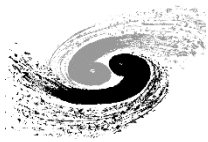
- Flux concentrator





## ● S-band accelerating structure design

- Motivation: The total energy of the main Linac is 14 GeV.
- Goal: For the 3 meters long accelerating structure, about 30 MV/m@1 $\mu$ S (without beam) is expected.

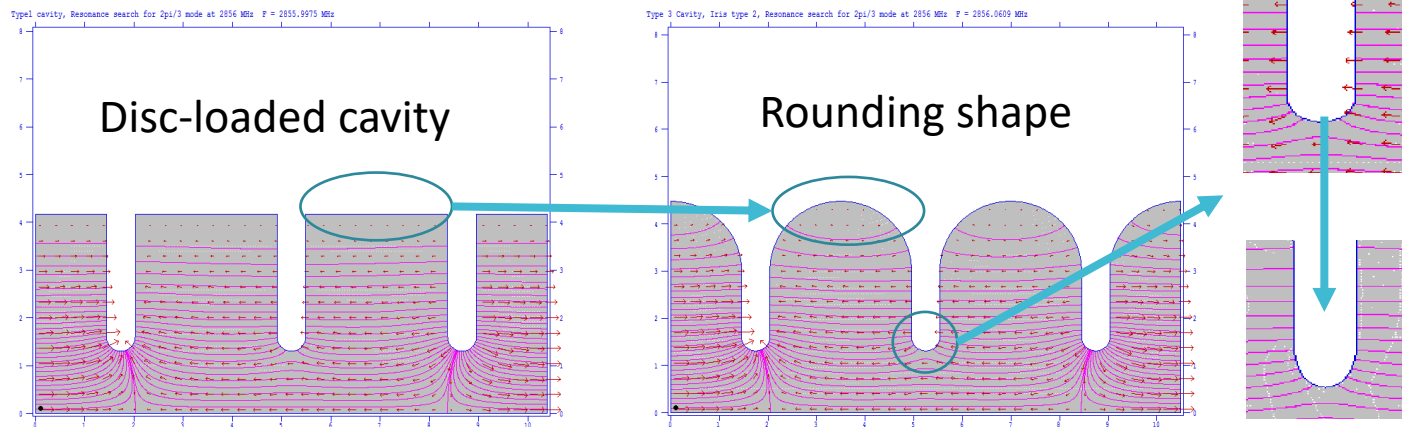


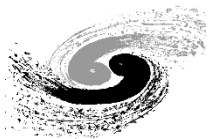
# CEPC linac key technologies development

## ● S-band accelerating structure design

### ■ Cavity shape optimization

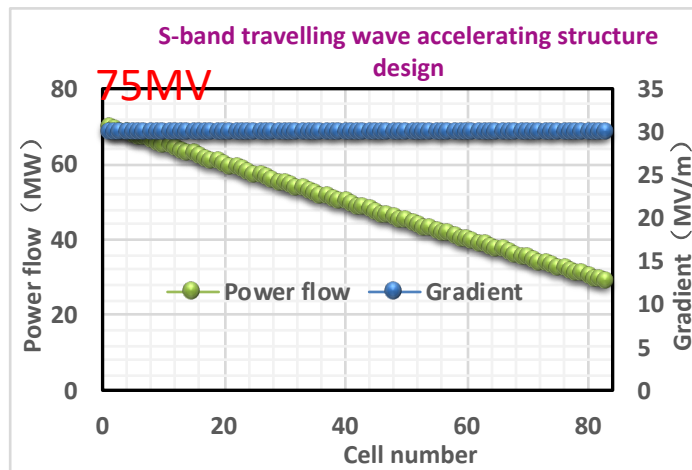
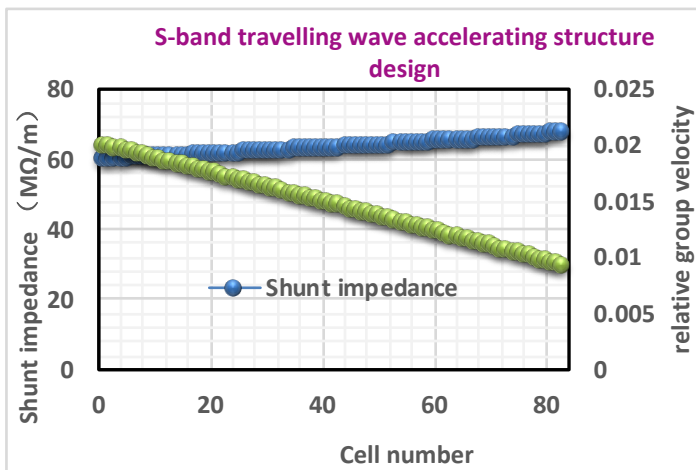
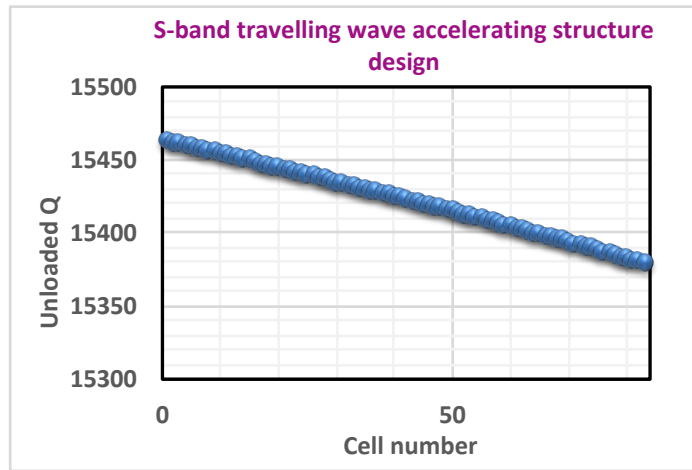
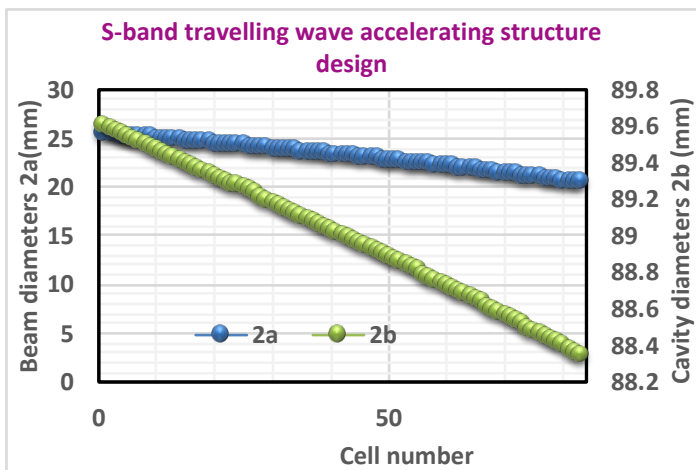
- ◆ Superfish is used to optimize the single cell.
- ◆ Rounding the cell improves the quality factor by >12% and reduces the wall power consumption. At the same time, the shunt impedance increases by ~10.9%.
- ◆ Irises with elliptical shape ( $r_2/r_1=1.8$ ) can reduce the peak surface field by 13%.

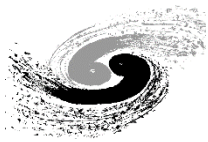




# CEPC linac key technologies development

## • S-band accelerating structure design

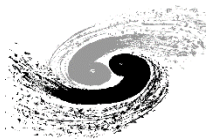




# CEPC linac key technologies development

## • S-band accelerating structure design

Parameters	Values	Unit
No. of Cells	$84+2*0.5$	-
Phase advance	$2\pi/3$	rad
Total length	3.1	m
Length of cell (d)	34.988	mm
Disk thickness (t)	5.5	mm
Shunt impedance ( $R_s$ )	60.3~67.8	M $\Omega$ /m
Quality factor	15465~15373	-
Group velocity: $V_g/c$ (%)	2% ~ 0.94%	-
Filling time ( $t_f$ )	784	ns
Attenuation factor ( $\tau$ )	0.46	Np

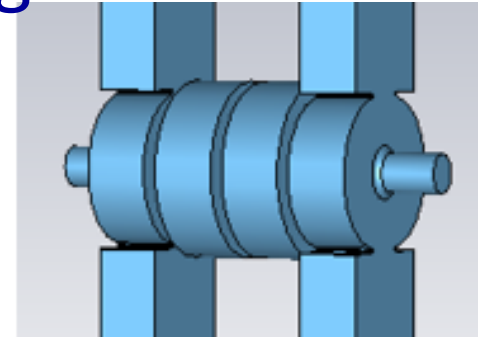


# CEPC linac key technologies development

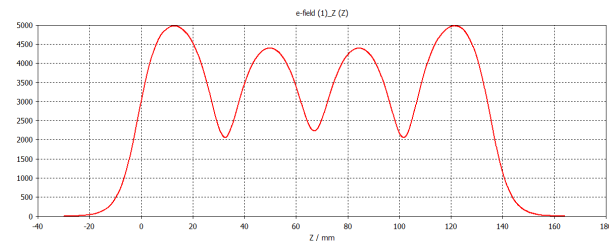
## • S-band accelerating structure design

### ■ Coupler design

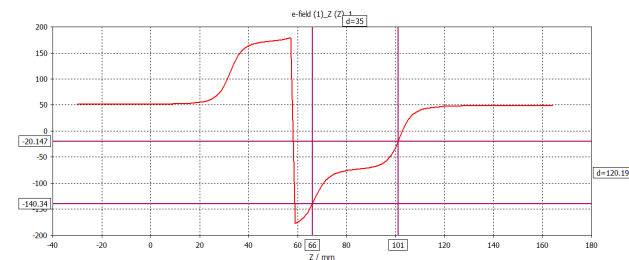
- ◆ The asymmetry of the coupling cavity will cause emittance growth.
- ◆ The shape of the coupling cavity is racetrack dual-feed type.
- ◆ Kyhl method is used to match the coupler.



The calculation model



The distribution of the electric field on axis

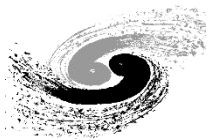


Phase advance per cell

$$\varepsilon_{n-final} = \sqrt{\varepsilon_{n-initial}^2 + \sigma_x^2 \left( \frac{\sigma_{\Delta p_x}}{mc} \right)^2}$$

$$\Delta p_x = -\frac{e\Delta z E_0}{2\omega a} \left[ \Delta\theta * \sin\varphi - \frac{\Delta E}{E_0} \cos\varphi \right]$$





## • Factors to limit the gradient:

- Peak surface electric field (E\_peak)

- ◆ E\_peak < 160MV/m at S-band.

- Peak surface magnetic field (H\_peak)

- ◆ Pulsed heating effect will cause the temperature rise at the coupler window.

$$\Delta T = \frac{E_{peak}^2 t_p}{\sigma \delta \sqrt{\pi \rho c k}}$$

for S-band  $\Delta T < 50^\circ\text{C}$  is safe.

- Modified Poynting vector (S<sub>c</sub>),

- ◆  $S_c = Re\{\bar{s}\} + \frac{Im\{\bar{s}\}}{6}$ ,  $\frac{S_c^{15} t_p^5}{BDR} = \text{const.}$  If the beam break down rate is  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  bpp/m, the safe value for 1μs pulse length is 2.3 MW/mm<sup>2</sup>.

- Pulse length ( 1μS )



# CEPC linac key technologies development

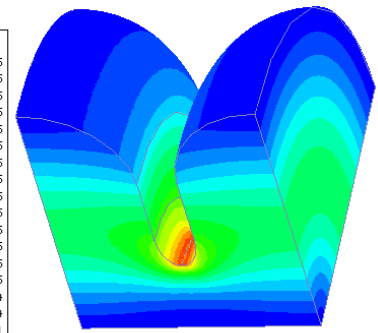
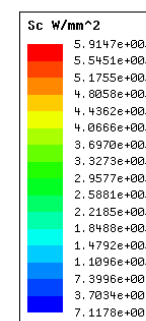
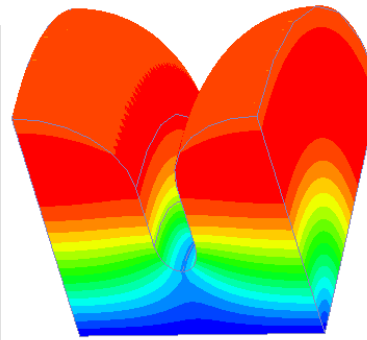
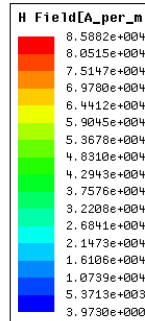
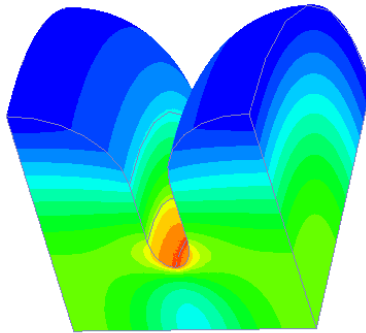
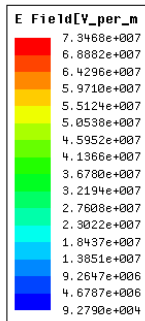
## ● Factors to limit the gradient:

- 3D program HFSS is used to confirm the design.
- The 1st cell adjacent the input coupler is simulated for  $P_{in}=75$  MW.
- The values are safe. Both  $E_{peak}$  and  $Sc$  locates at the iris area.

$E_{peak}=73$  MV/m.

$H_{peak}=86$  kA/m.

$Sc_{max}=0.59$  MW/mm<sup>2</sup>.



Surface electric field

Surface magnetic field

Modified Poynting vector



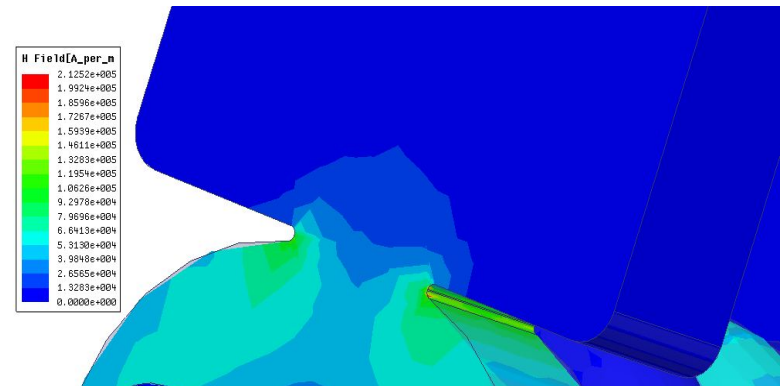
# CEPC linac key technologies development

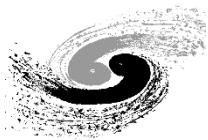
## • Factors to limit the gradient:

- To reduce the pulsed heating, the coupler window edge is rounded.
- For S-band copper:  $\Delta T [^{\circ}\text{C}] = 127 |H_{||} [\text{MA/m}]|^2 \sqrt{f \cdot [GHz] \cdot t_p [\mu\text{S}]}$
- For 75 MW input power, the maximum value of the peak surface magnetic field is  $2.1 \cdot 10^5 \text{ A/m}$ . for  $1 \mu\text{S}$  pulse length,  $\Delta T = 9.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

$$\Delta T = \frac{|H_{||}|^2 \sqrt{t_p}}{\sigma \delta \sqrt{\pi \rho c k}}$$

Magnetic field  $\rightarrow |H_{||}|$   
 RF Pulse length  $\rightarrow t_p$   
 Electric conductivity  $\rightarrow \sigma$   
 Skin depth  $\rightarrow \delta$   
 Material density  $\rightarrow \rho$   
 Specific heat  $\rightarrow c$   
 Thermal conductivity  $\rightarrow k$



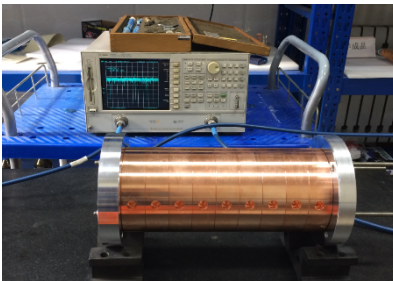
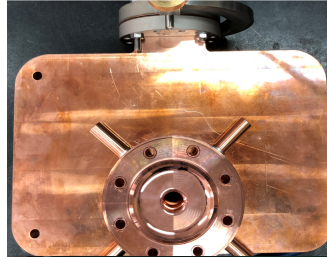
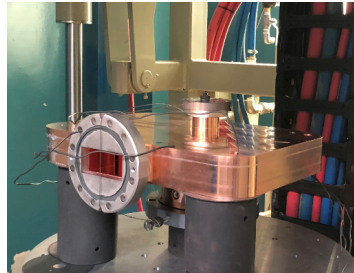
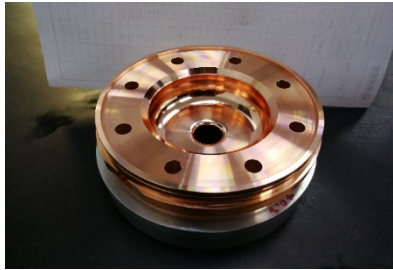


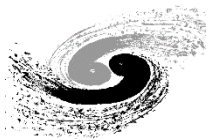
# CEPC linac key technologies development

## • S-band accelerating structure design

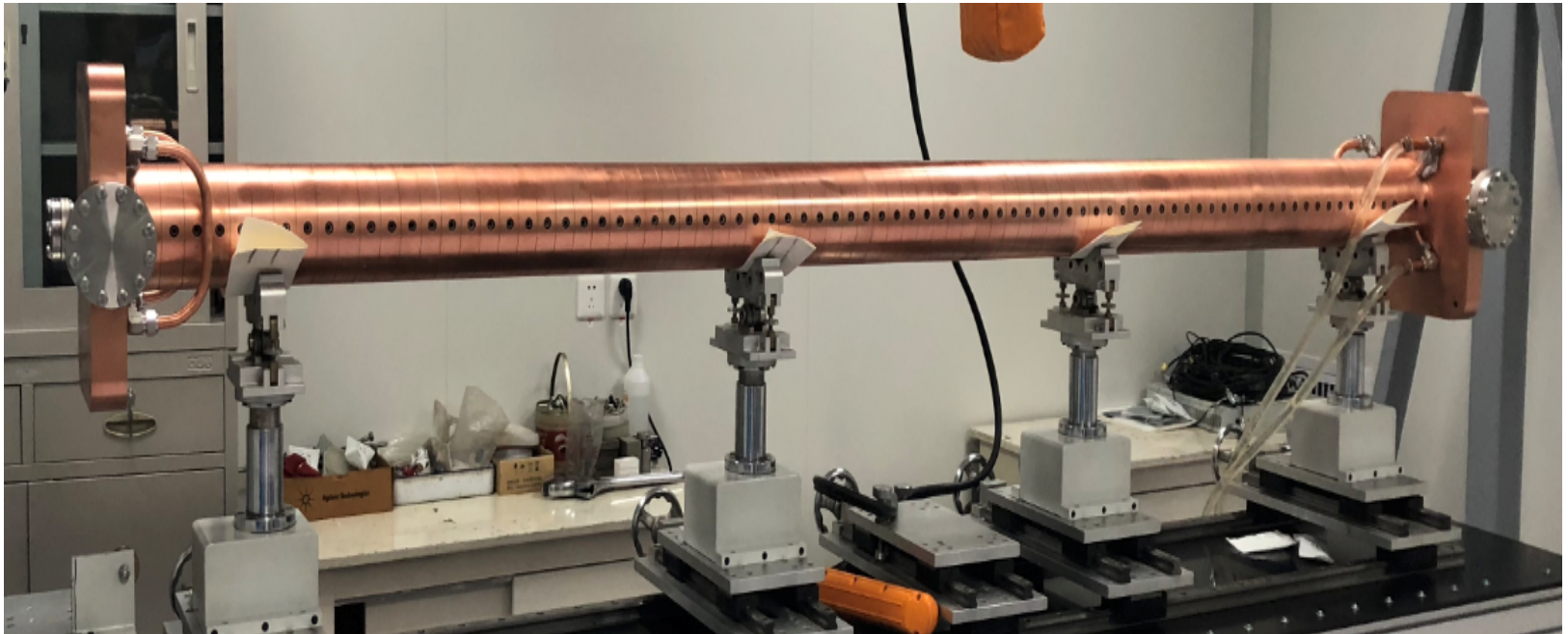
### ■ Mechanical design

- ◆ Inner water-cooling has been adopted. 8 pipes are around the cavity.
- ◆ Compact coupler arrangements. The splitter is milling together with the coupling cavity.
- ◆ Two tuners are outside the cavity.



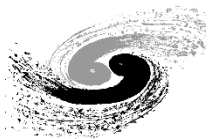


- Mechanical design



Accelerating structure under cold test





# CEPC linac key technologies development

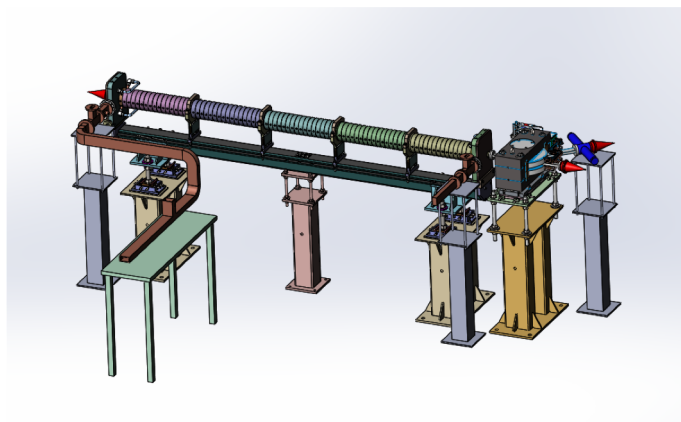
## • S-band accelerating structure design

### ■ High power test bench

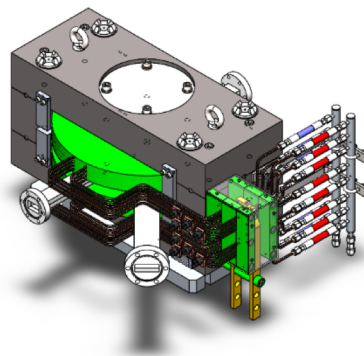
- ◆ The power source is available at IHEP.
- ◆ The faraday cup and magnet has been designed in order to diagnostic the dark current.
- ◆ The high power test will begin recently.



Modulator and klystron



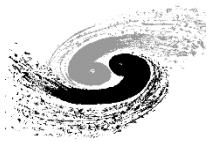
Test bench upgrade



Analyzing Magnet



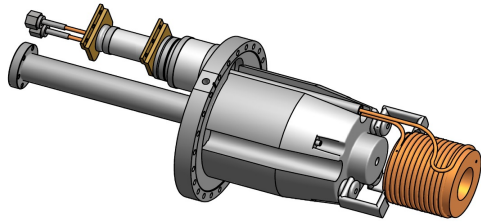
Faraday Cup



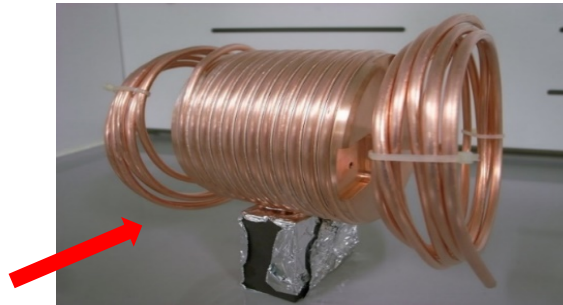
# CEPC linac key technologies development

## ● Flux concentrator design

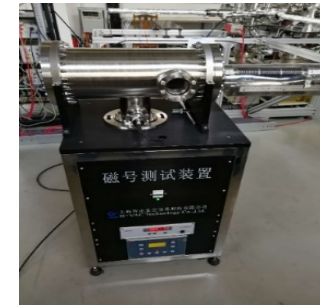
- The FLUX concentrator produces a pulsed magnetic field of 6 T to 0.5 T and It is difficult to machining.
- An MOU was signed with KEK to assist us in the spiral wire cutting process.



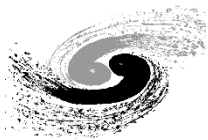
The mechanical design of FLUX concentrator



The finished FLUX concentrator



The test bench of the FLUX concentrator



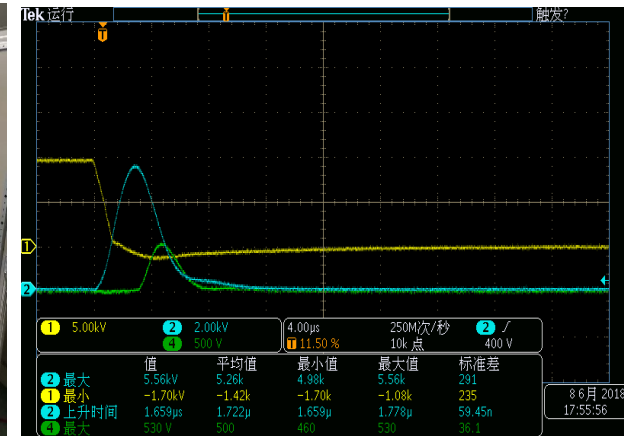
# CEPC linac key technologies development

## ● Flux concentrator design

### ■ solid-state pulsed power generator

- ◆ The maximum output value is 15 kA / 15 kV / 5  $\mu$ s;
- ◆ Solid state IGCT discharge switch module is used;
- ◆ The 10 kA output power has tested successfully;
- ◆ Full output power 15 kA will be tested in the near future.

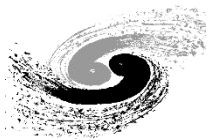
Parameters	Value	Unit
Peak pulse current	$\geq 15$	kA
Pulse width (bottom width)	$5 \pm 0.5$	us
Pulse waveform	Half sine wave	-
Repetition frequency	50	Hz
Long term stability	$\pm 0.5\%$	-
Peak voltage of charging	15	kV
The type of discharge switch	IGCT	-



solid-state pulsed power generator

The output of 10kA measurement





# Summary

- The linac provides 10 GeV electron and positron beam with single bunch mode to the Booster.
- A bypass section has been designed for the e- to make the e+ target simple.
- A fixed tungsten target is used in the positron source system. The e- beam on the target is 4 GeV & 10 nC.
- A damping ring is in the position of 1.1 GeV to reduce the positron emittance.
- An S-band accelerating structure and A FLUX concentrator are designed and fabricated. The prototypes are under test.



Thank you for your attention!