



中国科学院高能物理研究所

Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Lithium vapour

Plasma

Wakefield  
acceleration

# Recent Progress on CEPC Plasma Injector

Prof. Wei Lu, Dr. Dazhang Li, et al.

On behalf of the IHEP-THU-BNU AARG team



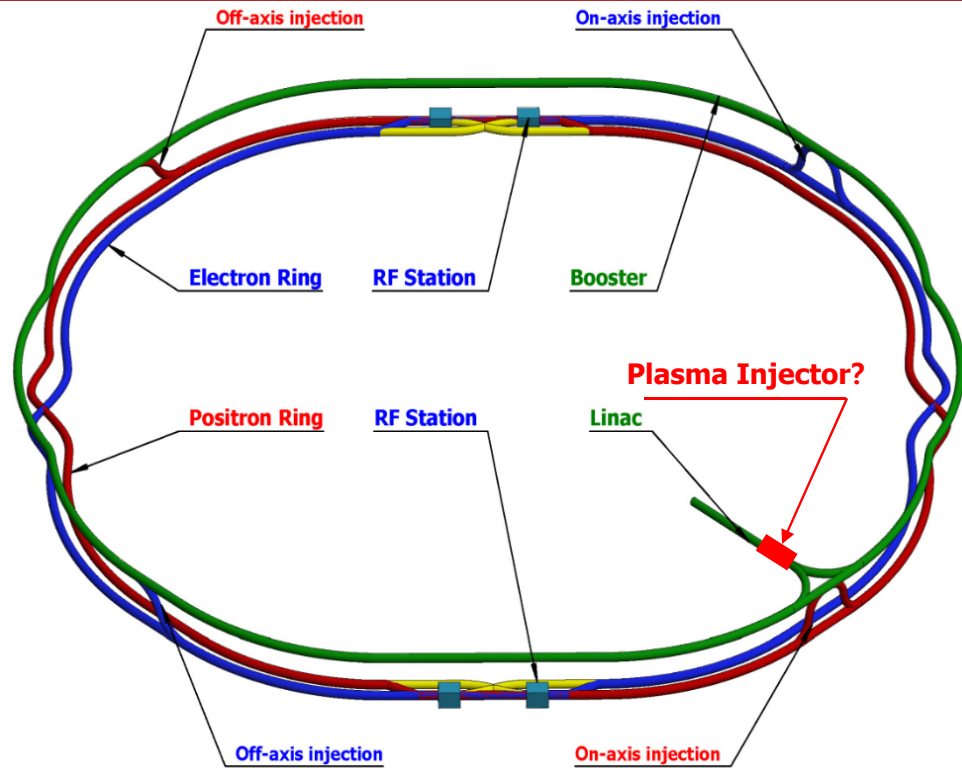
# Outlines



- **Introduction to CEPC & CPI**
- **Recent Progress on CPI**
- **Summaries and Prospects**

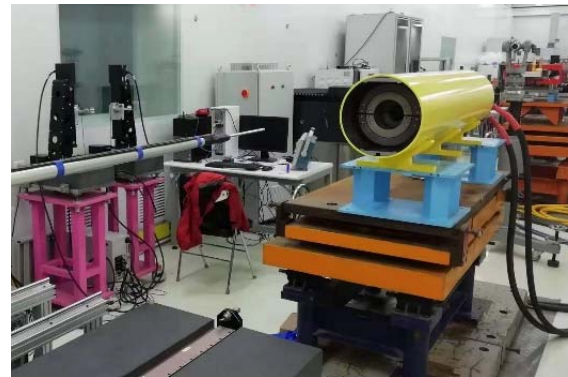


# 100 km Booster → Low field dipole problem



10 GeV e-/e+ beam in a 100 km ring

- Minimum magnetic field = 28 Gs
- Field error <  $28 \text{ Gs} * 0.1\% = 0.028 \text{ Gs}$
- Field reproducibility <  $29 \text{ Gs} * 0.05\% = 0.014 \text{ Gs}$
- The Earth field ~ 0.2-0.5 Gs, the remnant field of silicon steel lamination ~ 4-6 Gs.



10 GeV  
Linac



100 km  
Booster



e- ring  
e+ ring

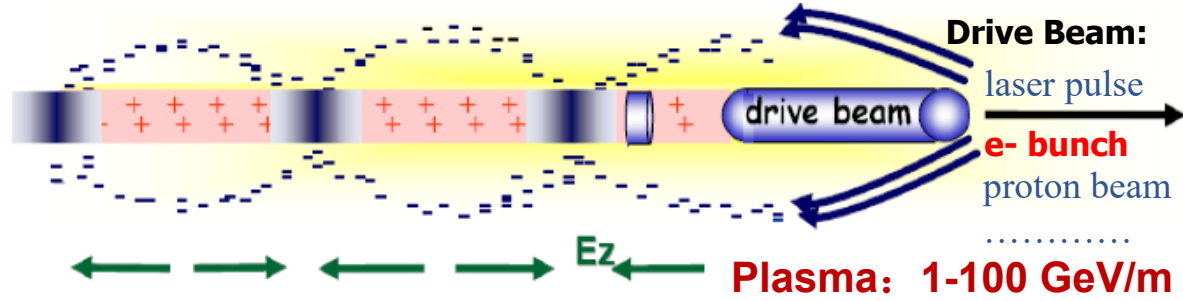
10 GeV linac + CT coil magnet, or  
30 GeV linac + iron-core magnet ?  
Both lead to significant cost rise ~ 1 B RMB



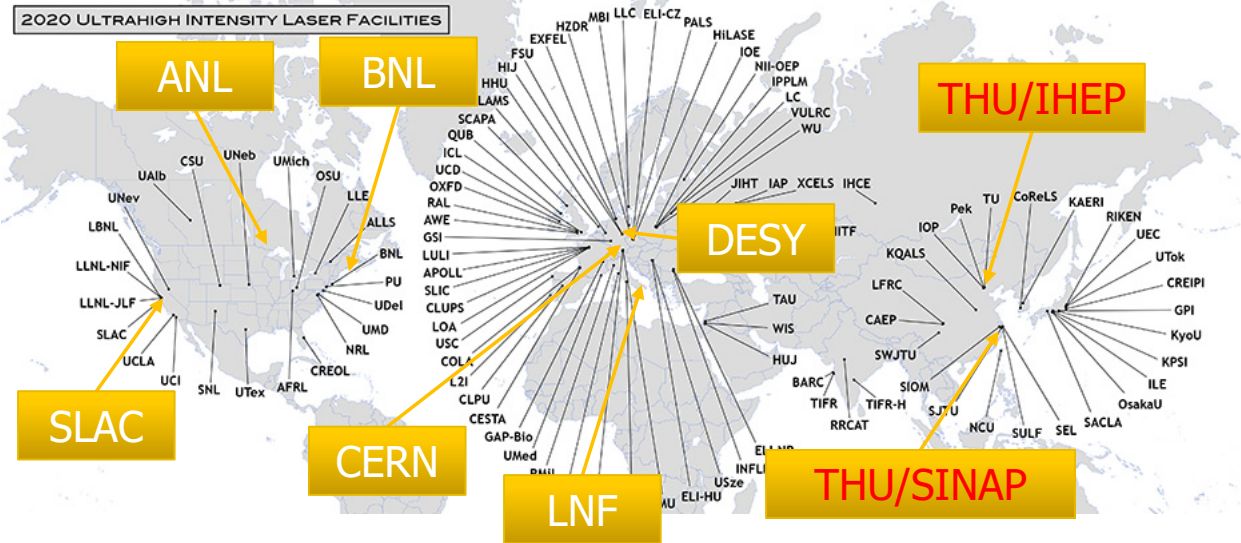
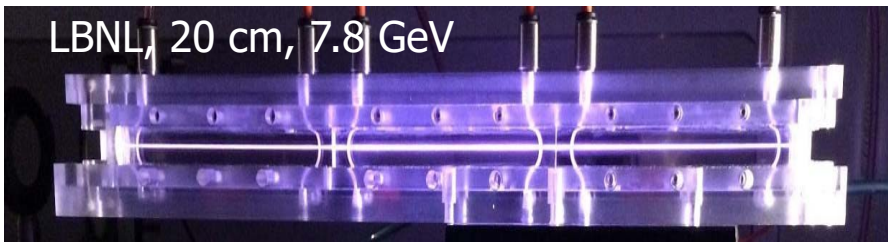
# Plasma acceleration: > 1000 gradient increase



RF cavity: < 100MeV/m



- Table-top X/γ sources
- High Energy colliders
- HEDP platforms



## Affiliations/institutes on PWFA Study



# CPI: CEPC Plasma Injector, since 2017



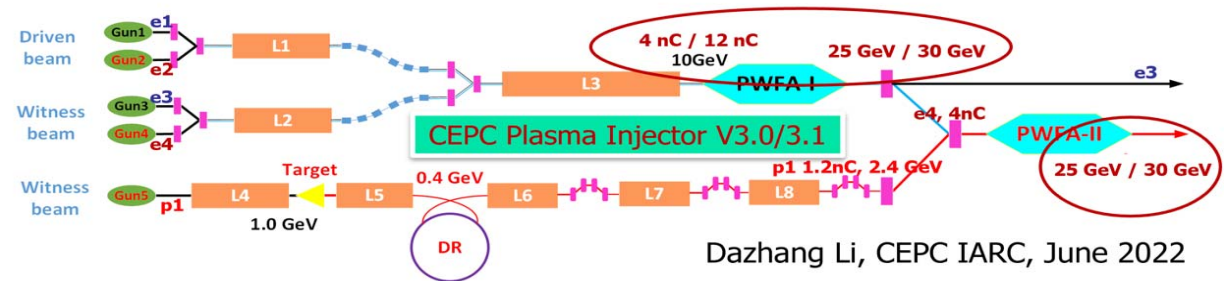
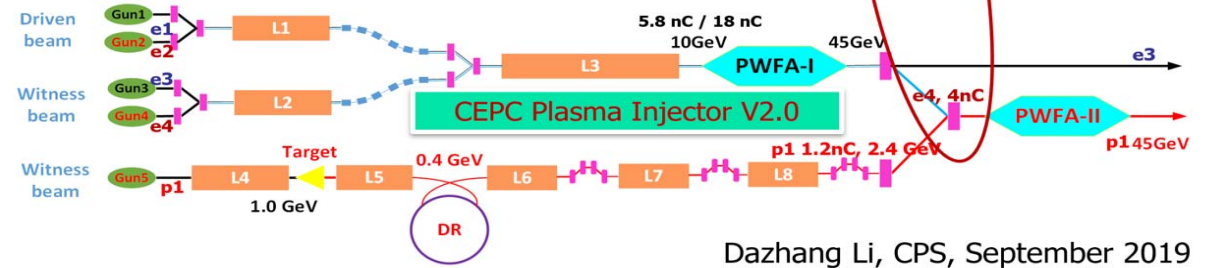
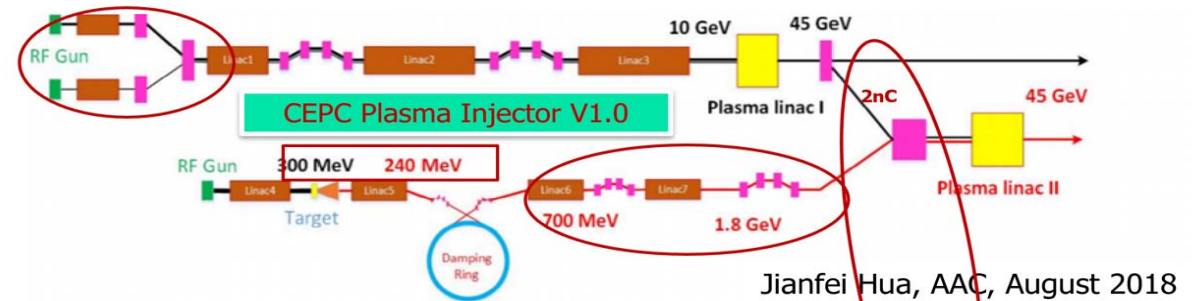
Use a  $\sim 10\text{m}$  plasma accelerator to boost the beam energy from 10 GeV to 30 GeV, or even higher



1<sup>st</sup> collaborated group meeting on 2017. 03

1<sup>st</sup> KEY conclusion: use PWFA not LWFA!

IHEP+THU+BNU, 15+ staffs and 20+ PhDs





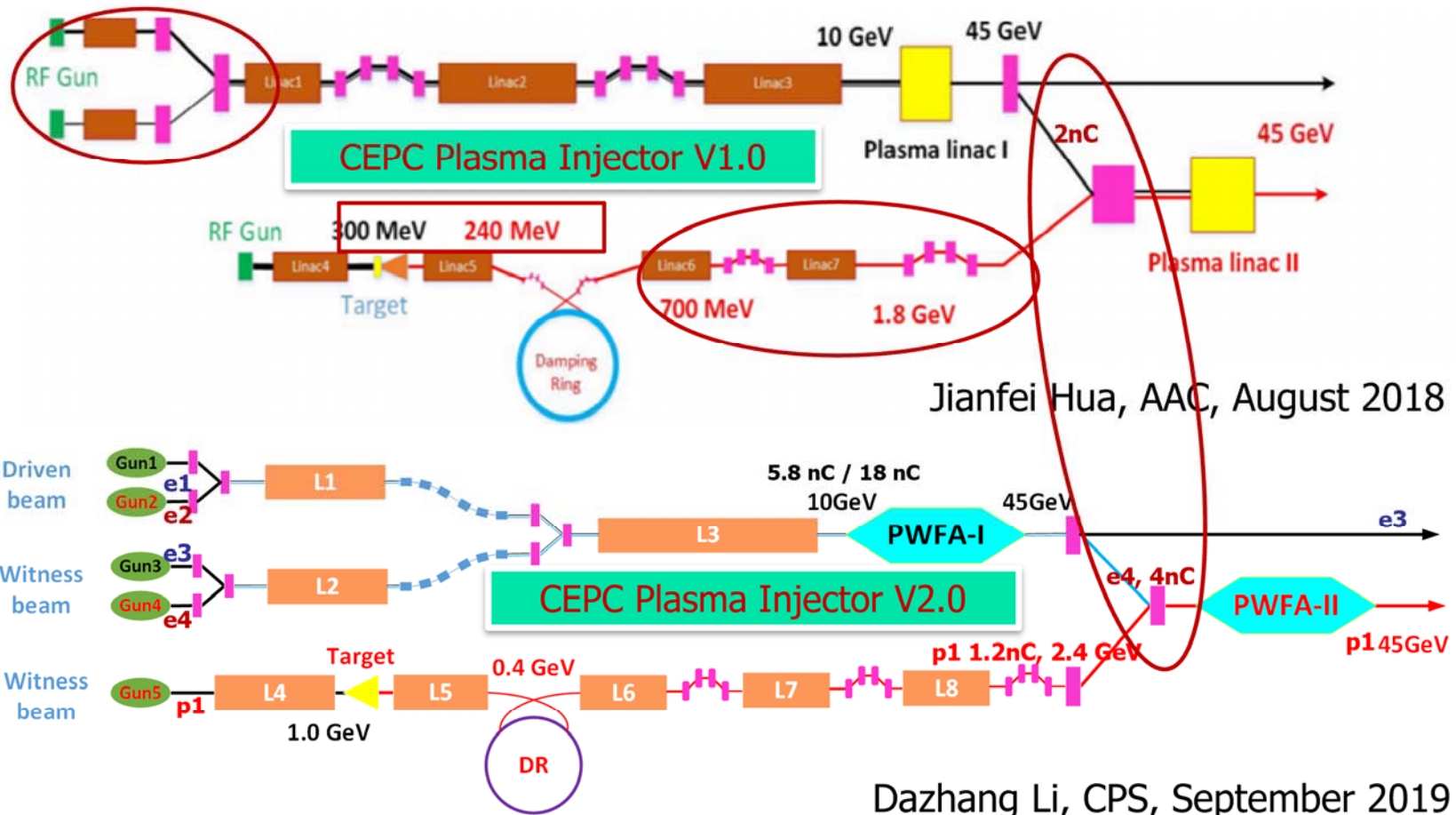
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# Conceptual design V1.0 → V2.0: e+ acceleration





# Conceptual design V1.0 → V2.0: e+ acceleration



PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS **127**, 174801 (2021)

Editors' Suggestion

## High Efficiency Uniform Wakefield Acceleration of a Positron Beam Using Stable Asymmetric Mode in a Hollow Channel Plasma

Shiyu Zhou,<sup>1</sup> Jianfei Hua<sup>1</sup>, Weiming An,<sup>2</sup> Warren B. Mori,<sup>3</sup> Chan Joshi,<sup>3</sup> Jie Gao,<sup>5</sup> and Wei Lu<sup>1,4,\*</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

(Received 21 December 2020; revised 17 August 2021; accepted 7 September 2021; published 22 October 2021)

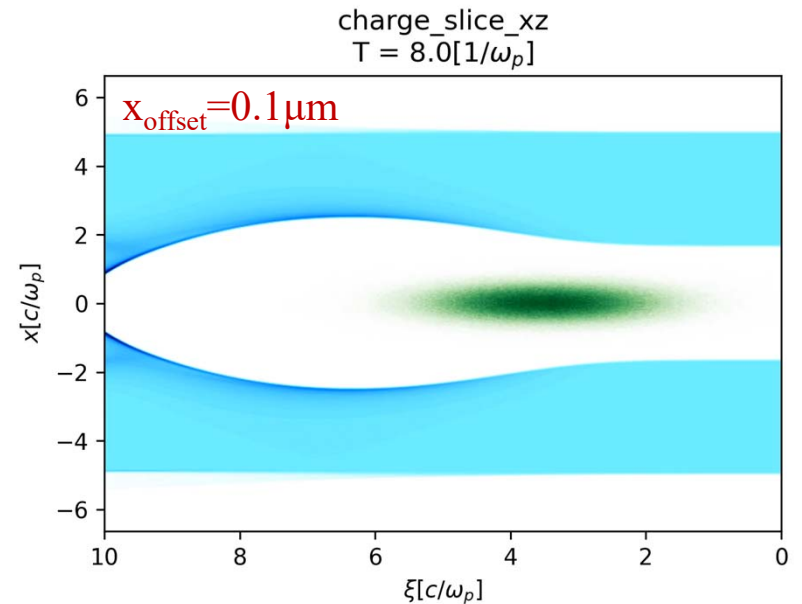
Plasma wakefield acceleration in the blowout regime is particularly promising for high-energy acceleration of electron beams because of its potential to simultaneously provide large acceleration gradients and high energy transfer efficiency while maintaining excellent beam quality. However, no equivalent regime for positron acceleration in plasma wakes has been discovered to date. We show that after a short propagation distance, an asymmetric electron beam drives a stable wakefield in a hollow plasma channel that can be both accelerating and focusing for a positron beam. A high charge positron bunch placed at a suitable distance behind the drive bunch can beam-load or flatten the longitudinal wakefield and enhance the transverse focusing force, leading to high efficiency and narrow energy spread acceleration of the positrons. Three-dimensional quasistatic particle-in-cell simulations show that an over 30% energy extraction efficiency from the wake to the positrons and a 1% level energy spread can be simultaneously obtained. Further optimization is feasible.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.127.174801

Gradient~5GeV/m,

Efficiency >30%,

Energy Spread~1.5%

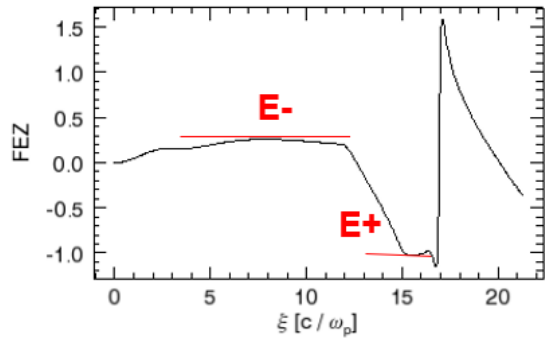


- High efficiency 60%
- Low energy spread ~0.5%
- Small emittance growth
- Need e- driver, e+ trailer and plasma channel exactly coaxial





# Conceptual design V2.0 → V3.0: transformer ratio



V2.0 TR ≥ 3.5

beam	Driver	Trailer
plasma density $n_p (\times 10^{16} cm^{-3})$	0.50334	
Driver energy $E (GeV)$	10	10
Normalized emittance $\epsilon_n (mm mrad)$	20	100
Length ( $\mu m$ )	600	77
(matched) Spot size ( $\mu m$ )	3.89	8.65
Charge (nC)	5.8	0.84
Beam distance ( $\mu m$ )	149	

Accelerating distance (m)	10.65
Trailer energy $E (GeV)$	45.5
Normalized emittance $\epsilon_n (mm mrad)$	98.44
Charge (nC)	0.84
Energy spread $\delta_E (\%)$	0.56
Efficiency (%) (driver → trailer)	59.1

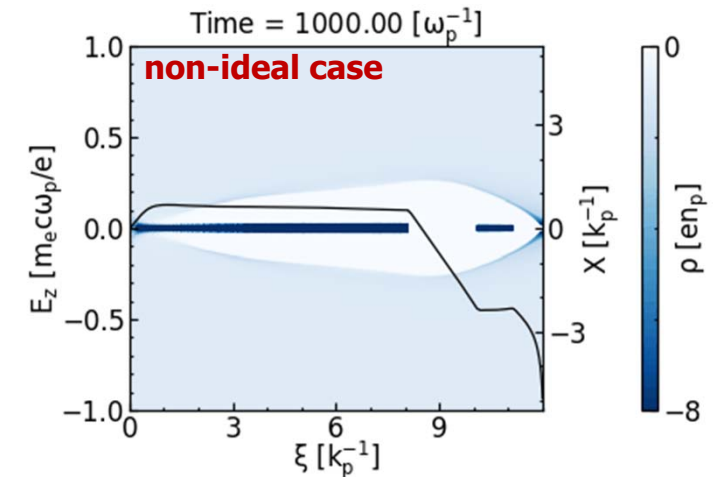
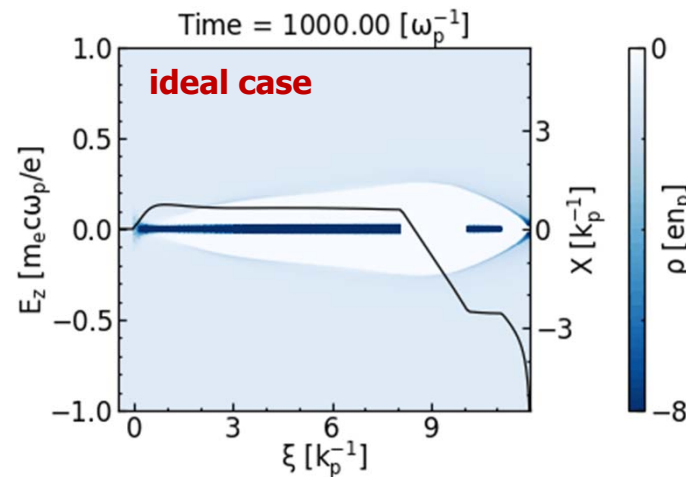
$$TR = E^+ / E^-$$

$$TR = \frac{\bar{\gamma}_{trailer} - \gamma_{trailer\_initial}}{\bar{\gamma}_{driver} - \gamma_{driver\_initial}}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n_{E_i > E_t} (E_i - E_{trailer}) q_i}{\sum_{j=1}^n_{E_j > E_d} (E_{driver} - E_j) q_j}$$

The noise is over estimated because the simulation particle number is much smaller than real particle number

For CPI V1.0 and V2.0  
 $TR \geq (45.5 - 10) / 10 = 3.55$





# Conceptual design V2.0 → V3.0: transformer ratio

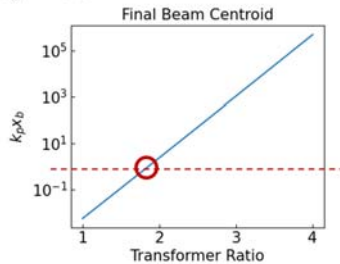


- Transformer ratio  $R$ , Energy transfer efficiency 60%
- $Q_w = 1\text{nC}$ ,  $Q_d = 1.67\text{RnC}$ , Beam size  $\sigma_r$
- Initial noise level  $\sim \frac{\sigma_r}{\sqrt{N}} = \frac{1.27\sigma_r}{\sqrt{1+1.67R}} \times 10^{-5}$
- Drive beam length  $k_p L_d \sim 2R$
- Witness beam length  $k_p L_w \sim 1$
- Initial energy  $\gamma_0$
- Accelerating distance  $k_p s \sim \gamma_0 R$

➤ We can obtain the final beam centroid of the witness beam at the end of the acceleration

$$x_b \sim \frac{1.27\sigma_r}{\sqrt{1+1.67R}} \times 10^{-5} \times e^{1.3\left(\frac{\gamma_0}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}} c^{\frac{1}{3}} c_b^{\frac{1}{3}} R^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\sqrt{2R} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

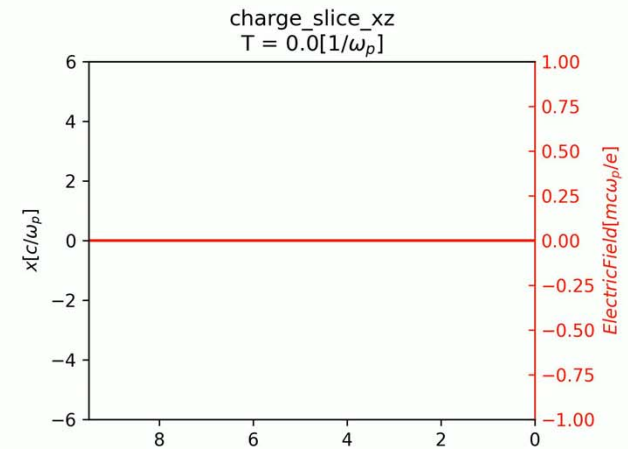
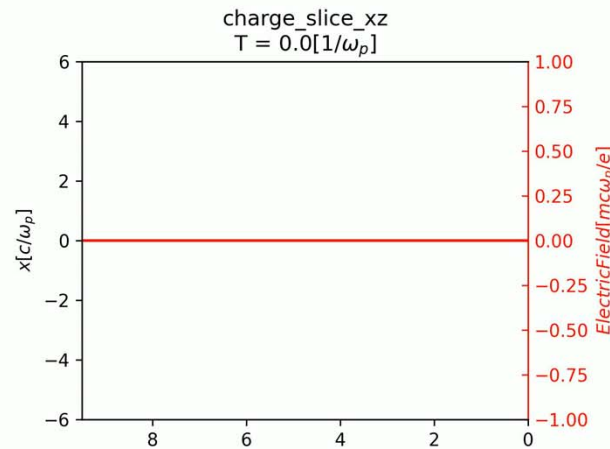
➤ For a 10GeV driver, beam size  $k_p \sigma_r = 0.2$ ,  $c=0.7$ ,  $c_b = 0.8$



**TR ≤ 1.8** seems acceptable ( $x_b < 1$ ) if no extra damping mechanism is adopted.

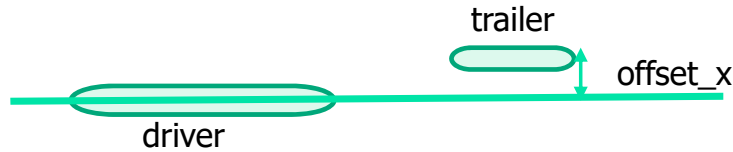
**CEPC injector's baseline was changed: 10 GeV → 30 GeV → TR ≥ 2**

**Ion motion can significantly decrease the hosing instability**

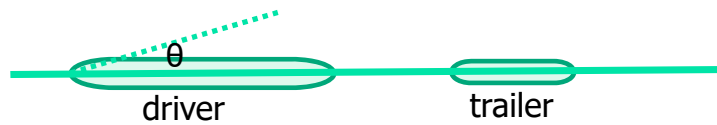
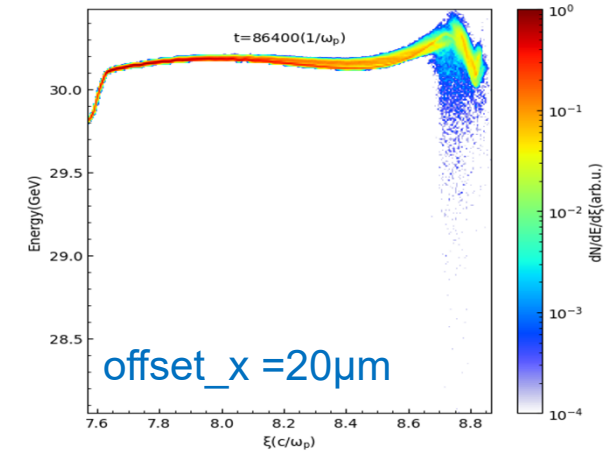




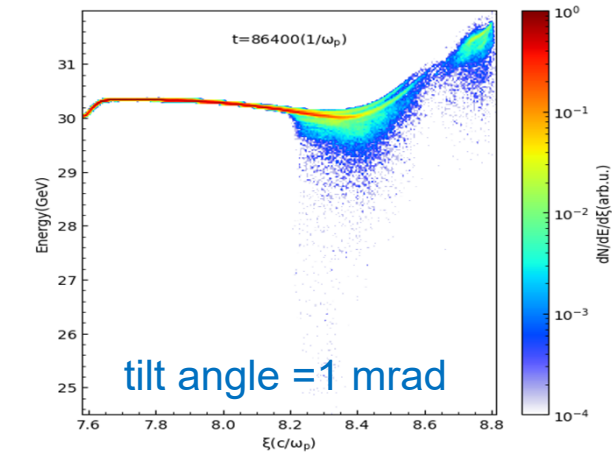
# Conceptual design V2.0 → V3.0: transformer ratio



Offset (x direction)	4 $\mu\text{m}$	12 $\mu\text{m}$	20 $\mu\text{m}$	30 $\mu\text{m}$
Bunch charge [nC]	1.197	1.197	1.174	1.079
Energy [GeV]	30.01	30.04	30.16	30.37
RMS energy spread	0.43	0.41	0.22	0.72



Tilt angle	10 $\mu\text{rad}$	100 $\mu\text{rad}$	1 mrad
Bunch charge [nC]	1.197	1.197	0.903
Energy [GeV]	30.01	30.01	30.24
RMS energy spread	0.41	0.41	0.65

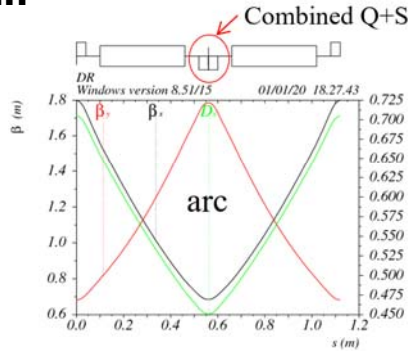
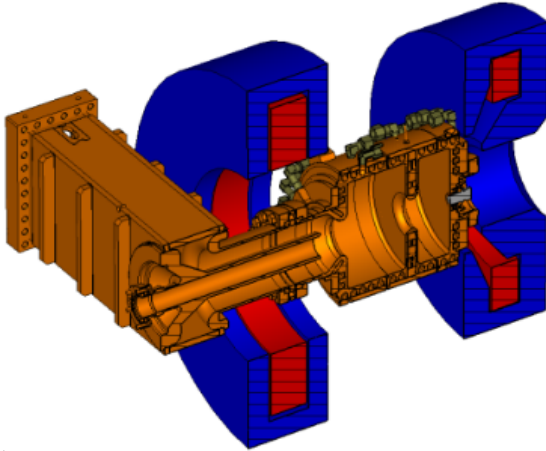




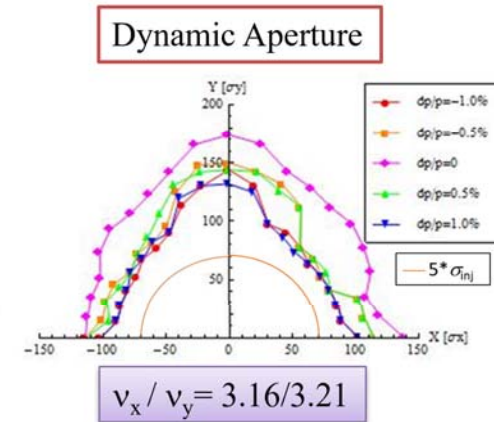
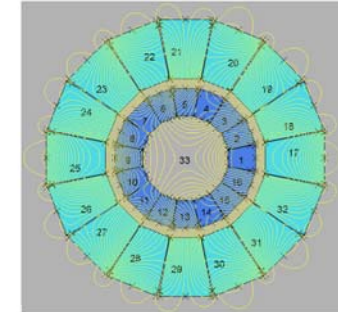
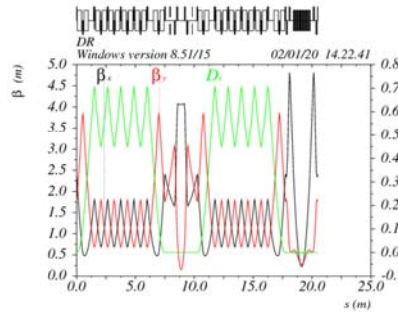
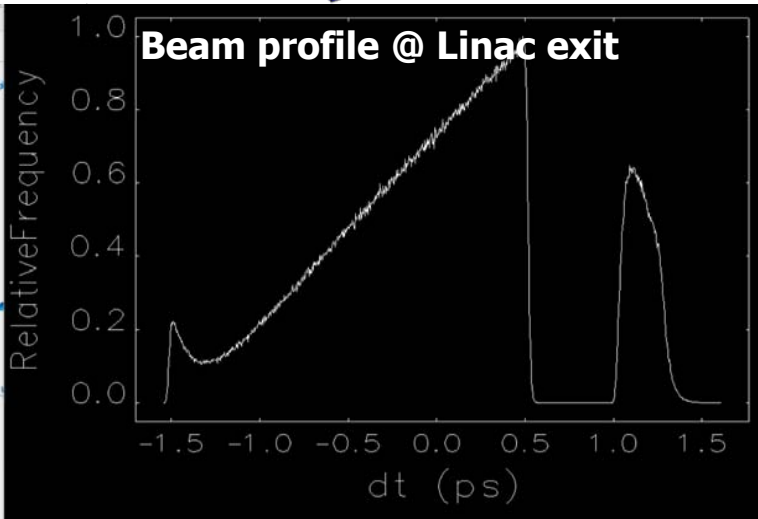
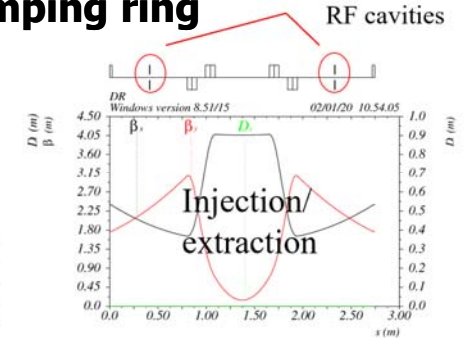
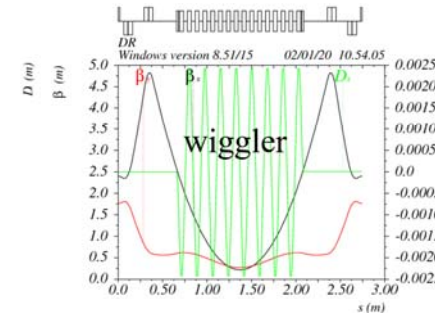
# The linac design and optimization for CPI



10+ nC, shaped, L-band e- photocathode Gun



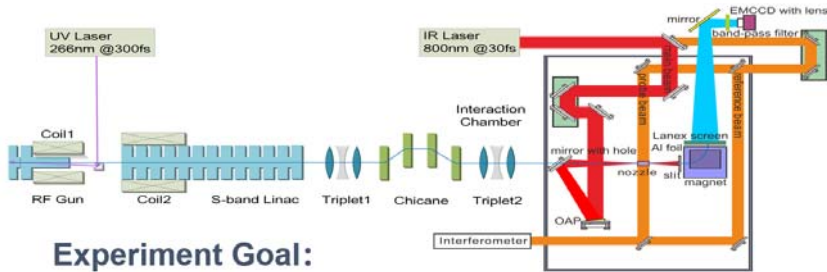
e+ beamline and damping ring



- Combined quadrupole + sextupole (permanent magnet)
- Superconducting wiggler → shorter damping time & smaller equilibrium emittance

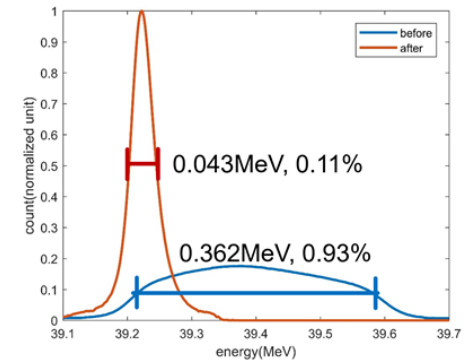
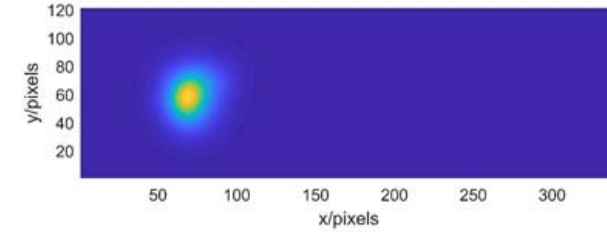
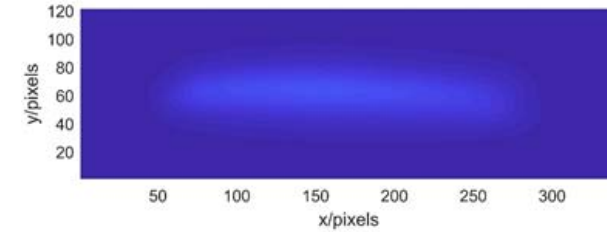
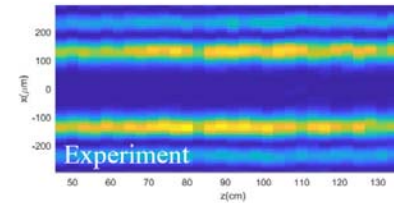
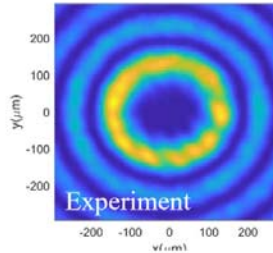
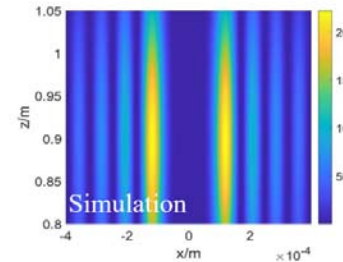
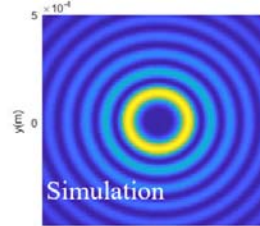
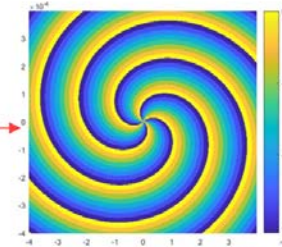
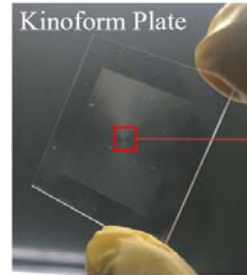
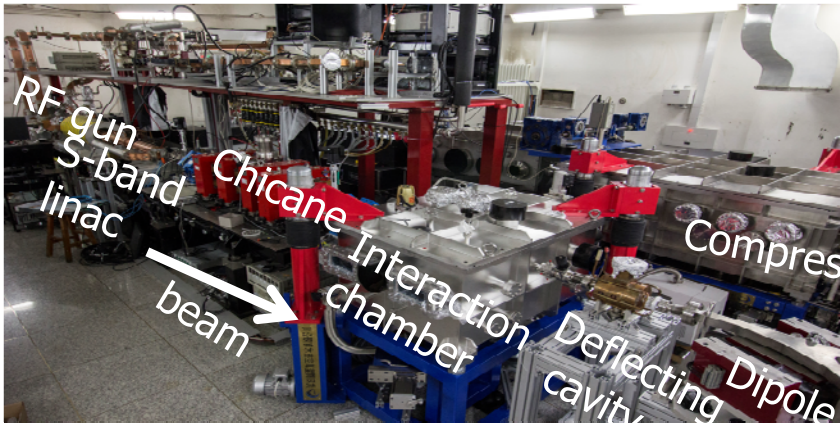


# Key experimental progress on CPI – plasma dechirper



## Experiment Goal:

1. Decrease the energy spread from 1% to 0.1%
2. Study Hollow channel impact on beam quality



Yipeng, Wu et al., PRL 122 204804 (2019); Dr. Shuang Liu's PhD Thesis (2020)



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# Key issues on CPI studies



Key issues		Preliminary study/ Conceptual design	Detailed and convincing simulations / designs	Experiment test / Prototype
e- PWFA	HTR	✓	✓	✗
	Beam quality preservation	✓	✓	✗
	Error analysis	✓	✗	✗

**Biggest uncertainty: lack of experimental test**

**Need a dedicated PWFA test facility for CPI!**

Conv. acc. physics and techniques	Beam profile preservation	✓	✗	✗
	Beam merging	✓	✗	✗
	Instrumentation	✓	✗	✗
	Timing synchronization	✓	✗	✗
	Positron beamline	✓	✓	✗
Plasmas source and beam manipulation	Plasma dechirper	✓	✓	✓
	Plasma lens	✗	✗	✗
	Plasma sources	✓	✓	✗
	Staging	✓	✗	✗

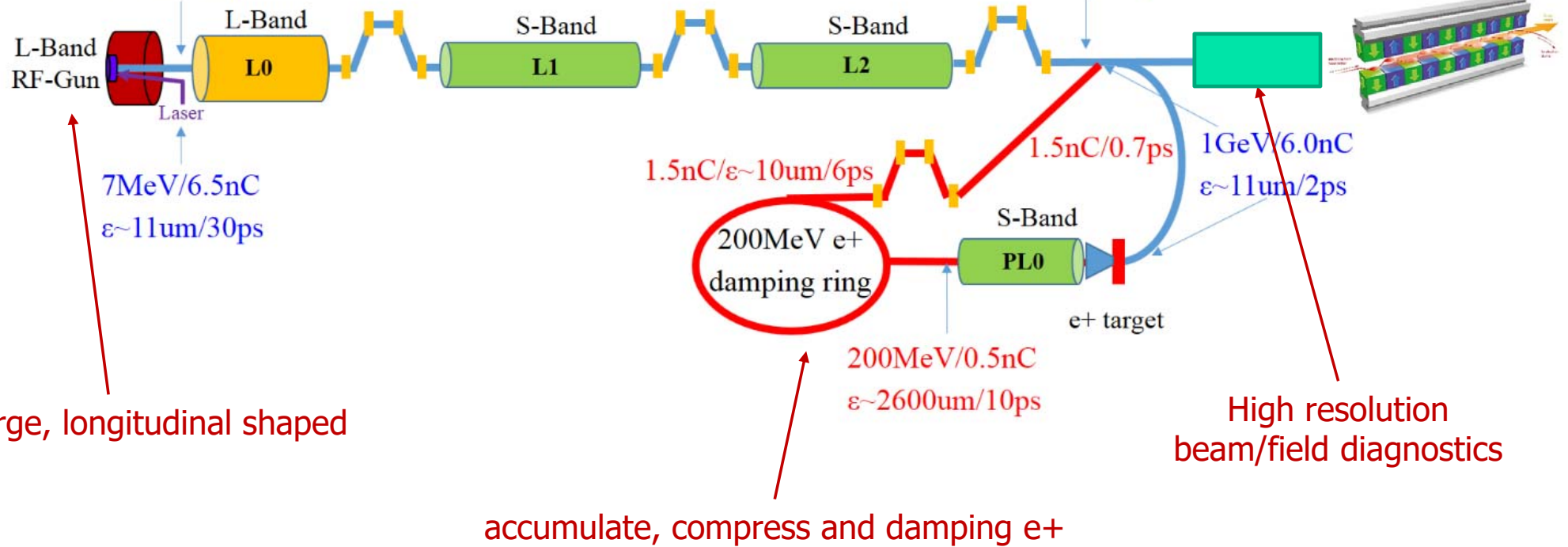


# Preliminary design for a plasma acceleration TF



Lower energy for lower cost

**Total Budget:  $\geq 300,000,000$  RMB**



high charge, longitudinal shaped

accumulate, compress and damping e+

High resolution beam/field diagnostics





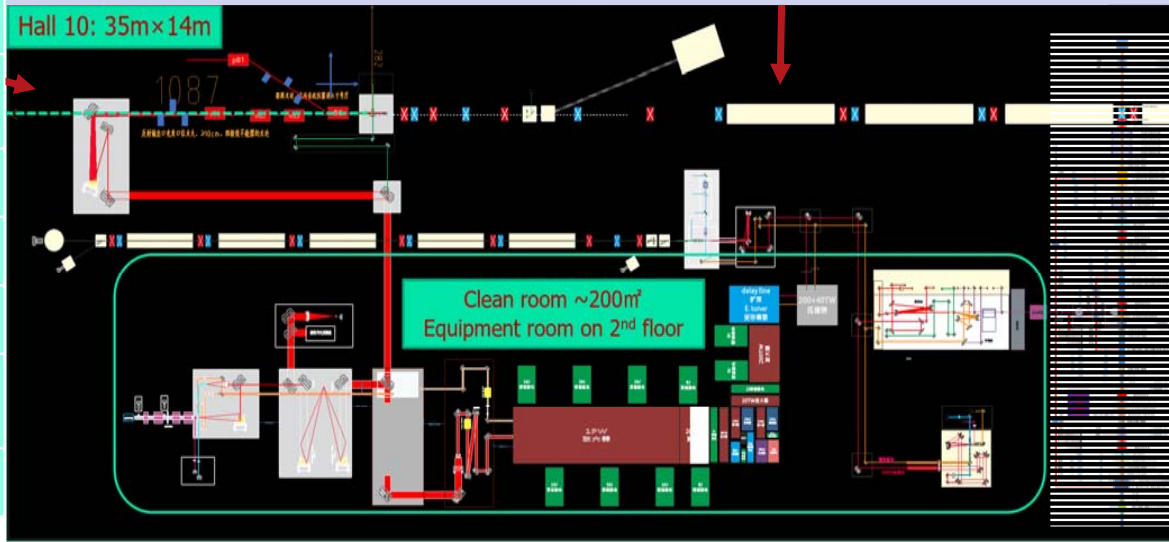
# TF based on BEPC-II linac and HPL (from THU)



Beams in P1	e0	e1	p1	eL
Energy	$\leq 2.5$ GeV	/	$\leq 2.5$ GeV	$\leq 0.5$ GeV
Peak current	0.5 kA	$\sim 2$ kA	$\sim 0.1$ kA	$\geq 5$ kA
Bunch charge	2 nC	2nC	$< 0.1$ nC	0.2nC
Focal spot	1.1mm	50 $\mu$ m	50 $\mu$ m	1 $\mu$ m
Energy spread	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	$< 5\%$
Profile	Gaussian	Gaussian	Gaussian	Gaussian
Phase 2 & 3	e1	e2	p2	eL
Energy	/	$\leq 2.5$ GeV	$\sim 0.6$ GeV	$\leq 0.5$ GeV
Peak current	$\sim 2$ kA	$\geq 6$ kA	$\sim 3$ kA	$\geq 5$ kA
Bunch charge	2nC	10 nC	$\sim 1$ nC	0.2nC
Focal spot	50 $\mu$ m	$< 10\mu$ m	$< 20\mu$ m	1 $\mu$ m
Energy spread	0.5%	/	/	$< 5\%$
Profile	Gaussian	triangle	Gaussian	Gaussian

## ■ Aims of the test facility

- Combination of BEPC-II linac and laser system (2-3 years)
- L-band e- Gun design and fabrication (2-3 years)
- High efficiency HTR ( $>1$ ) PWFA experiment (2-3 years)
- **Damping ring installation and e+ acc. exp. (3-5 years)**
- **PBA-based FEL studies (3-5 years)**





# Summaries and prospects



## ■ CPI HTR e- acceleration

- TR $\sim$ 2 scheme seems acceptable
- More damping mechanisms are under consideration. TR $\geq$ 3 is still alive
- Overall start-to-end simulation is ongoing

## ■ CPI e+ acceleration

- Asymmetry beam scheme is well accepted, more schemes are studied, HTR e+ acc. included
- Proposals were submitted to FACET-II committee, waiting for beam time

*Thank you!*

## ■ Experiments time is insufficient

- Plasma dechirper experiment got good results, and experiment on SXFEL is ongoing.
- A dedicated TF for PWFA is crucial, we are working on it

## ■ CPI is still at conceptual design stage, and still has a big gap to TDR or EDR stage compared with other mature systems. No stoppers till now. We, the IHEP-THU-BNU collaborated team, will keep working on it.

