

# Accelerators for Society

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# Accelerator driven applications to meet the needs of society

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- Advanced instruments for basic and applied science
- Analysis of physical, chemical and biological materials
- Modification of physical, chemical and biological properties of matter
- Medical: diagnostics, treatment and targeted drug design
- Security: cargo scanning, IT hardware
- Environment
- Energy

*A beam of particles is a very useful tool.*

*A beam of the right particles with the right energy at the right intensity can shrink a tumor, produce cleaner energy, spot suspicious cargo, make a better radial tire, clean up dirty drinking water, map a protein, study a nuclear explosion, design a new drug, make a heat-resistant automotive cable, diagnose a disease, reduce nuclear waste, detect an art forgery, implant ions in a semiconductor, prospect for oil, date an archaeological find, package a Thanksgiving turkey  
or  
discover the secrets of the universe*

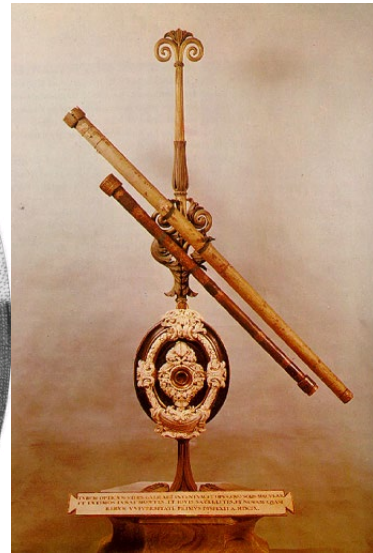
From the [Report “Accelerators for America’s Future”, US Department of Energy, 2010](#)

# Instruments development:

400 years of discoveries with “telescopes” and “microscopes”



**Galileo Galilei**



**Zacharias Janssen**

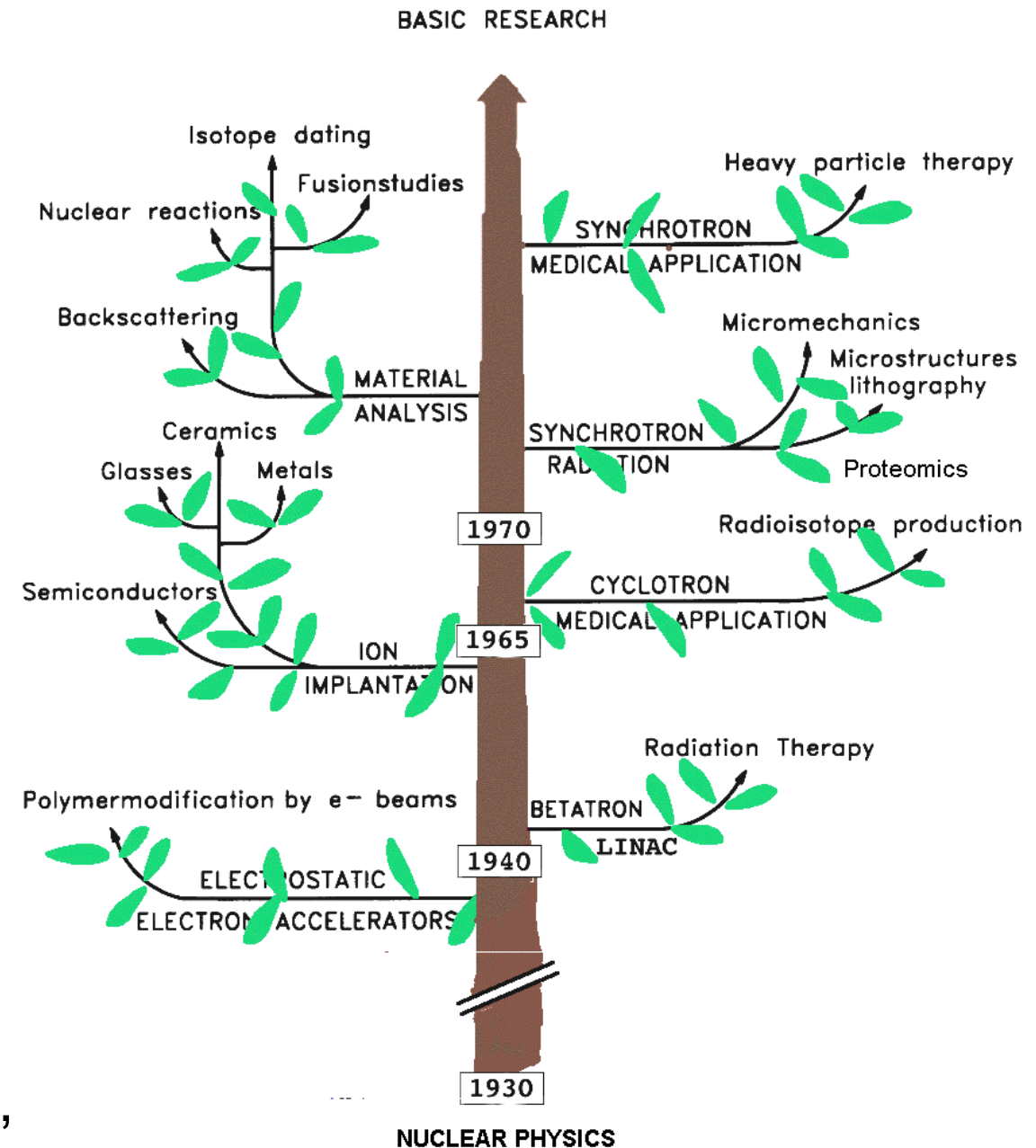


The First Compound Microscope (circa 1595)

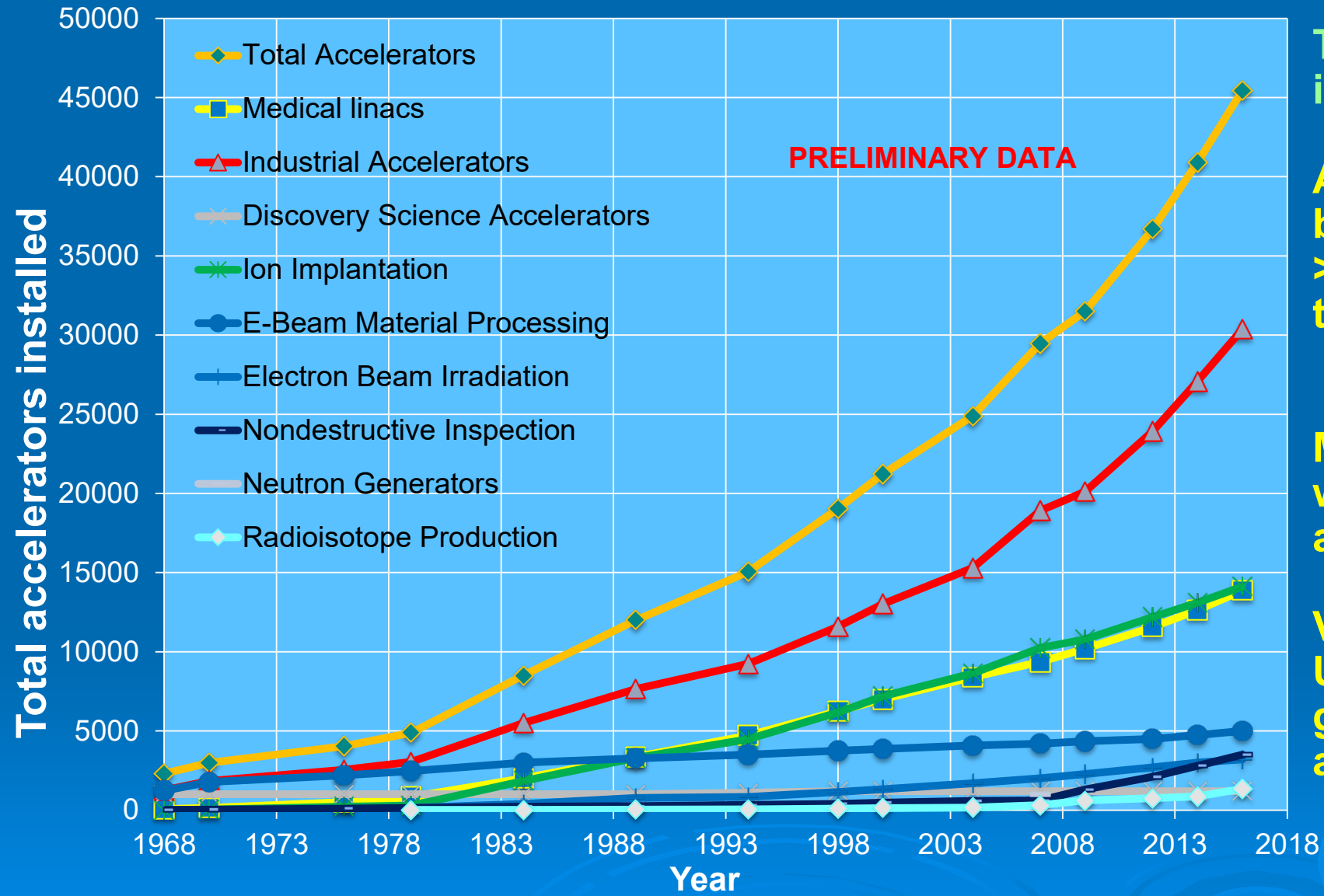
# The role of accelerators in Physical and Life Sciences

“Instruments have a life of their own. They do not merely follow theory; often they determine theory, because instruments determine what is possible, and what is possible determines to a large extent what can be thought. The telescope, the microscope, the chronograph, the photograph: all gave rise to a blossoming of theoretical understanding not possible before their invention”

Hankins & Silverman,  
Instruments and the Imagination



# Accelerators Installed Worldwide



Total sales of accelerators is ~US\$5B annually

About 47,000 systems have been sold, > 40,000 still in operation today

More than 100 vendors worldwide are in the accelerator business.

Vendors are primarily in US, Europe and Japan, but growing in China, Russia and India

# ENGINES OF DISCOVERY



A Century of Particle Accelerators

Andrew Sessler • Edmund Wilson

*« Le seul véritable voyage ... ce ne serait pas d'aller vers de nouveaux paysages, mais d'avoir d'autres yeux, de voir l'univers avec les yeux d'un autre, de cent autres, de voir les cent univers que chacun d'eux voit, que chacun d'eux est. »*

*(Marcel Proust, La Prisonnière, 1923)*

*“The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeking new landscapes but in having new eyes”*

**Marcel Proust**

**Materials**



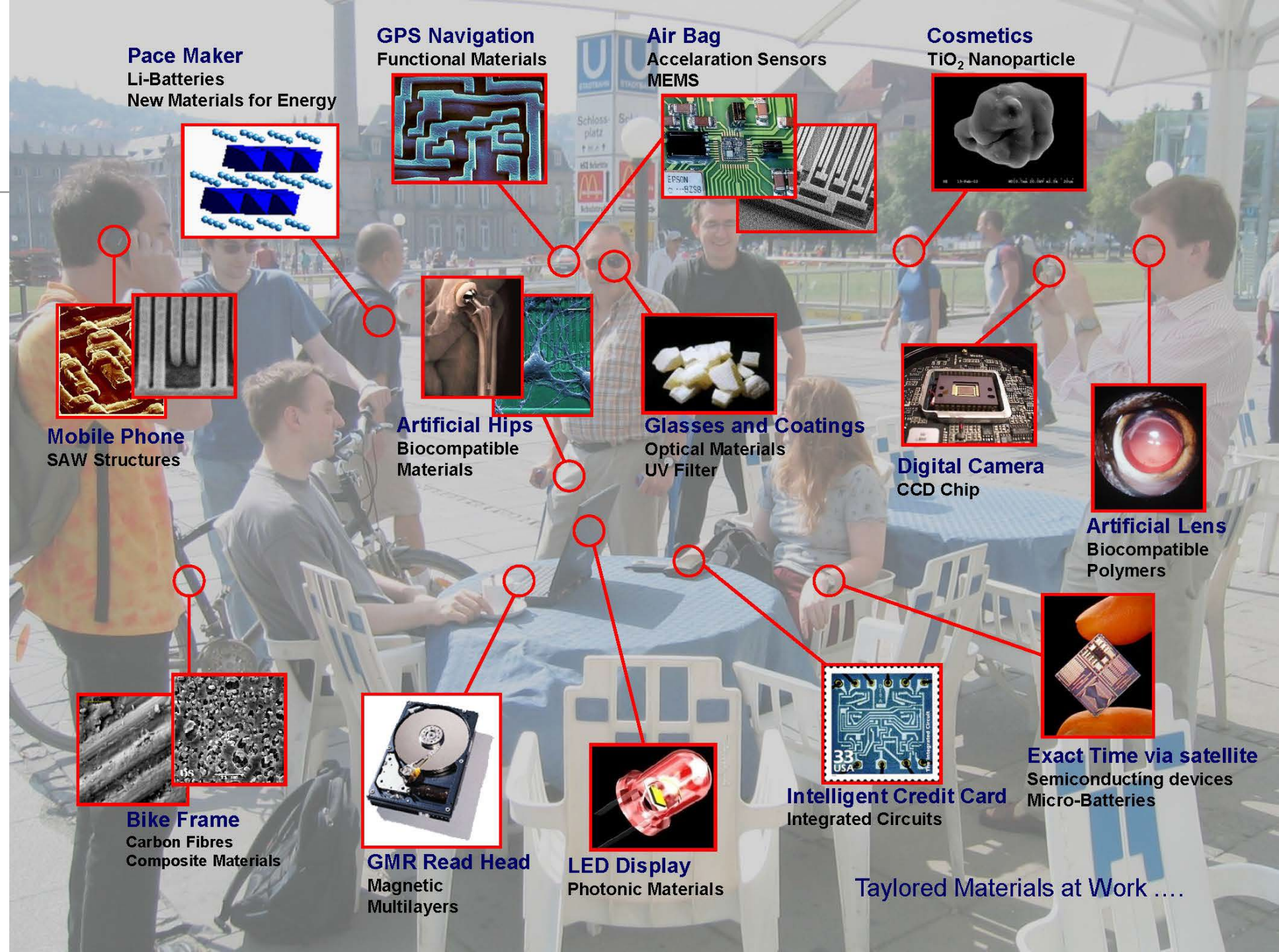
# On a typical day in Europe .....

Modern day materials

Accelerators had an impact on a wide range of materials



# Modern day materials



# Accelerators: Essential Tools in Industry

## Ion Implantation

- Accelerators can precisely deposit ions modifying materials and electrical properties (boron, phosphorus)

## Semi Conductors

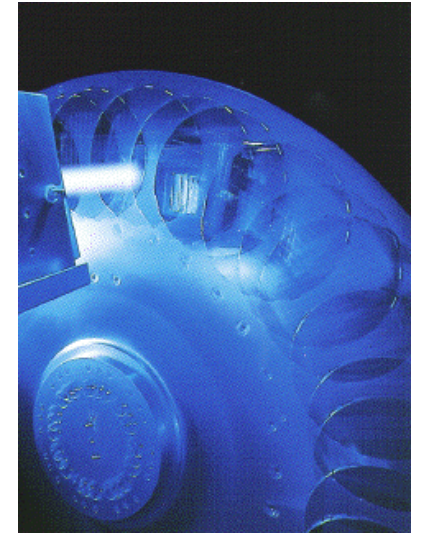
- CMOS transistor fabrication of essentially all IC's
- CCD & CMOS imagers for digital cameras
- Cleaving silicon for photovoltaic solar cells
- Typical IC may have 25 implant steps

## Metals

- Harden cutting tools
- Reducing friction
- Biomaterials for implants

## Ceramics and Glasses

- Harden surfaces
- Modify optics
- Color in Gem stones!



Easter morning 1900: 5<sup>th</sup> Ave, New York City.  
the automobile.



Easter morning 1913: 5<sup>th</sup> Ave, New York City.  
Spot the horse.



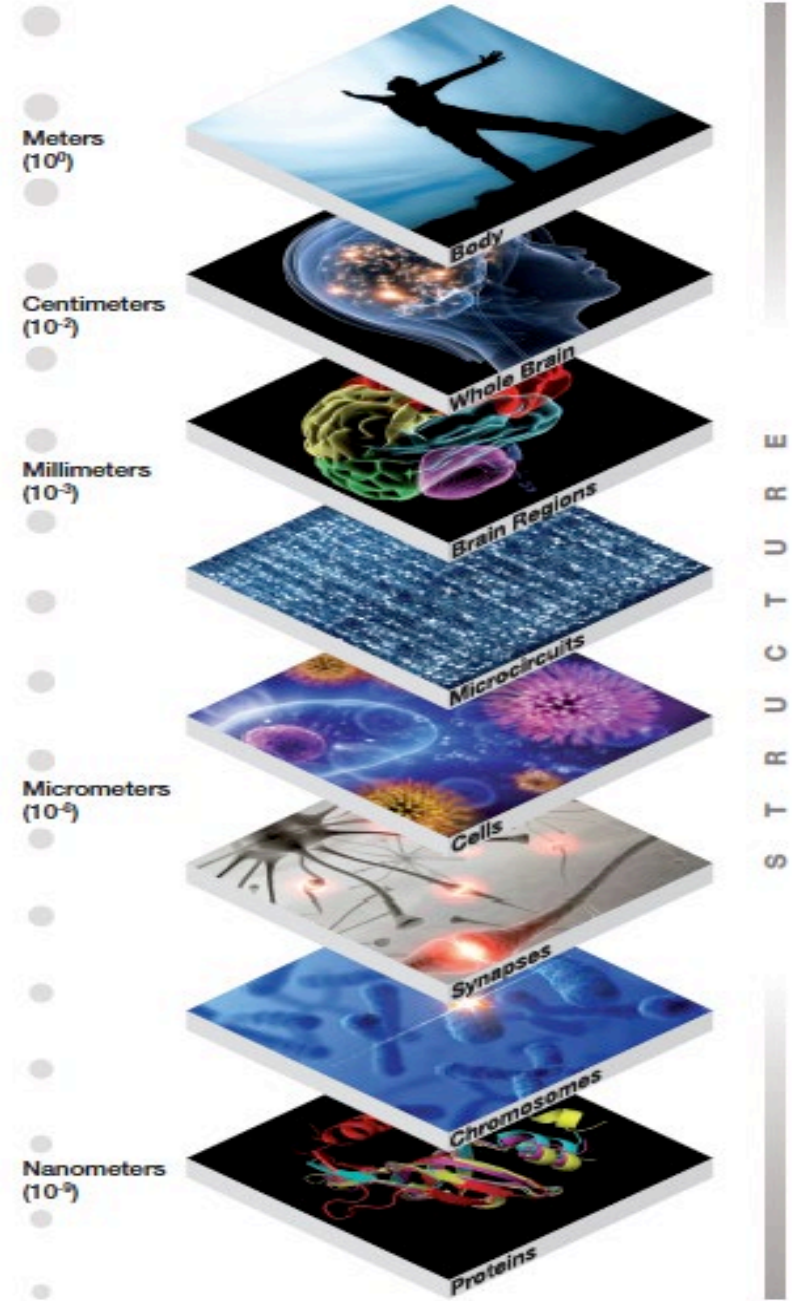
Light sources

# Imaging things

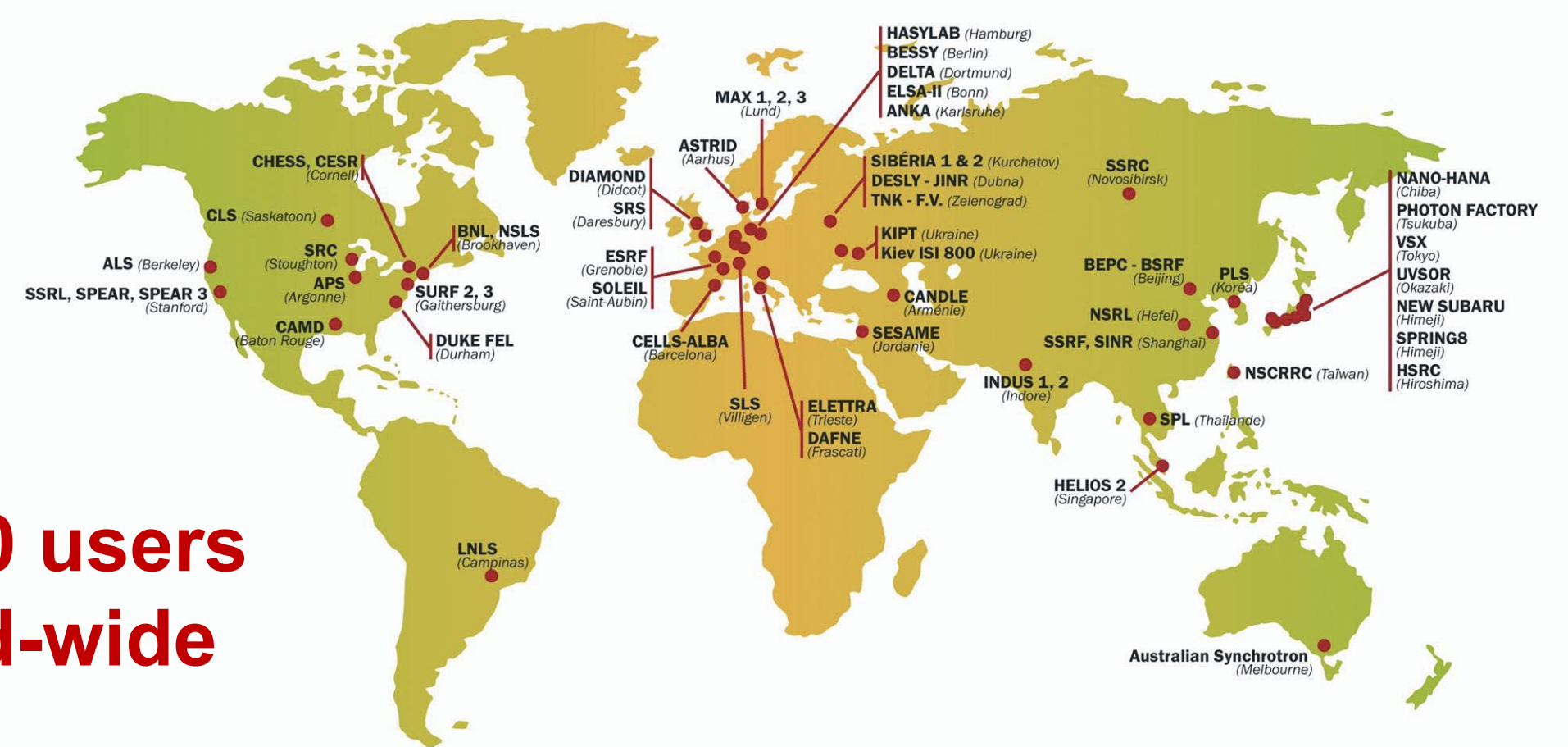
on all length and time scales  
using accelerators,

e.g. latest X-Ray and  
computational technologies  
(developed at accelerators)

## Spatial Scales



# Synchrotron Light Sources: about 50 storage ring based

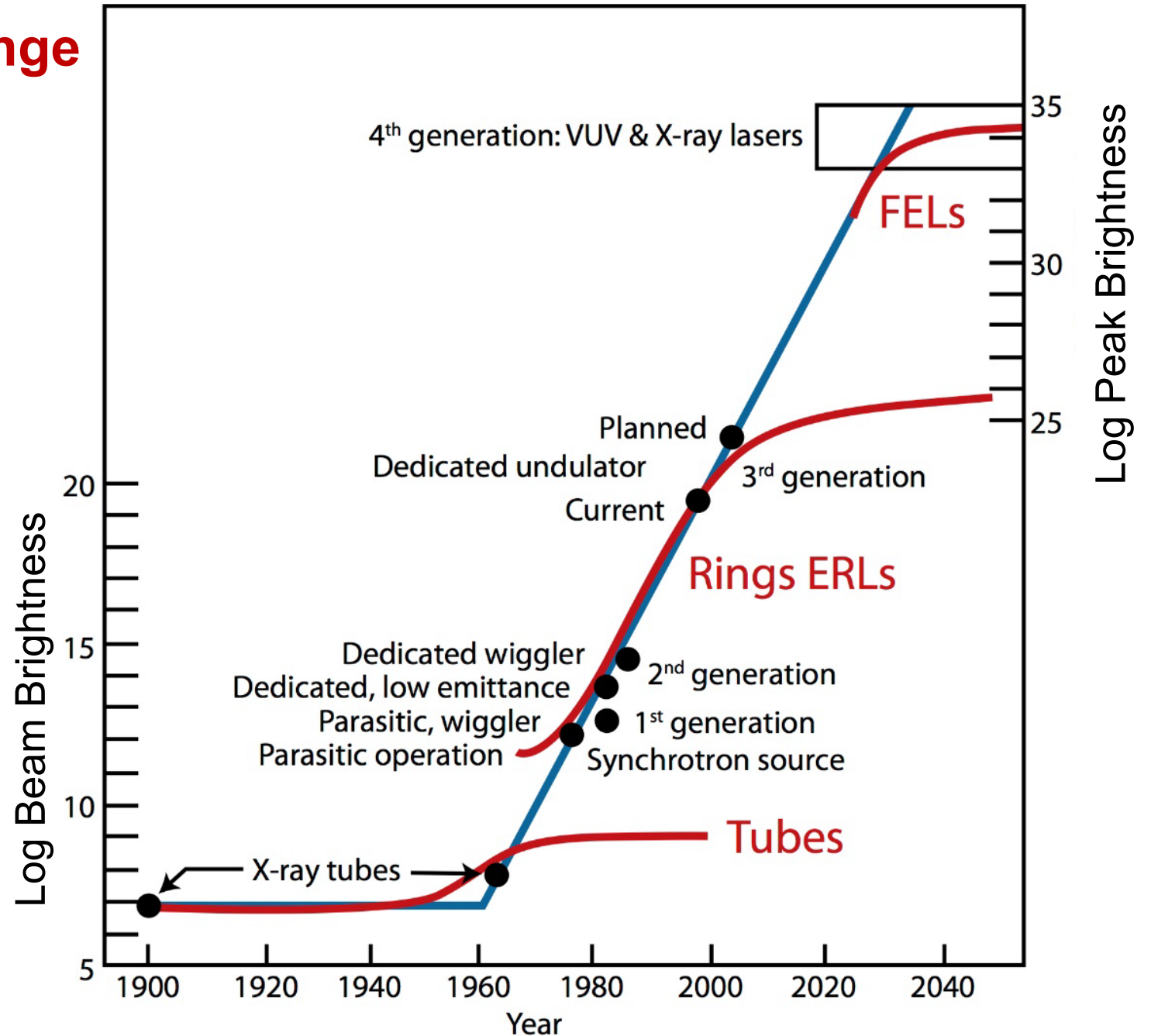


**60'000 users  
world-wide**

**Established, mature technology**

# Brightness: disruptive change

- X-ray Tubes
- Storage Rings
- FELs
- ? Compact sources ?

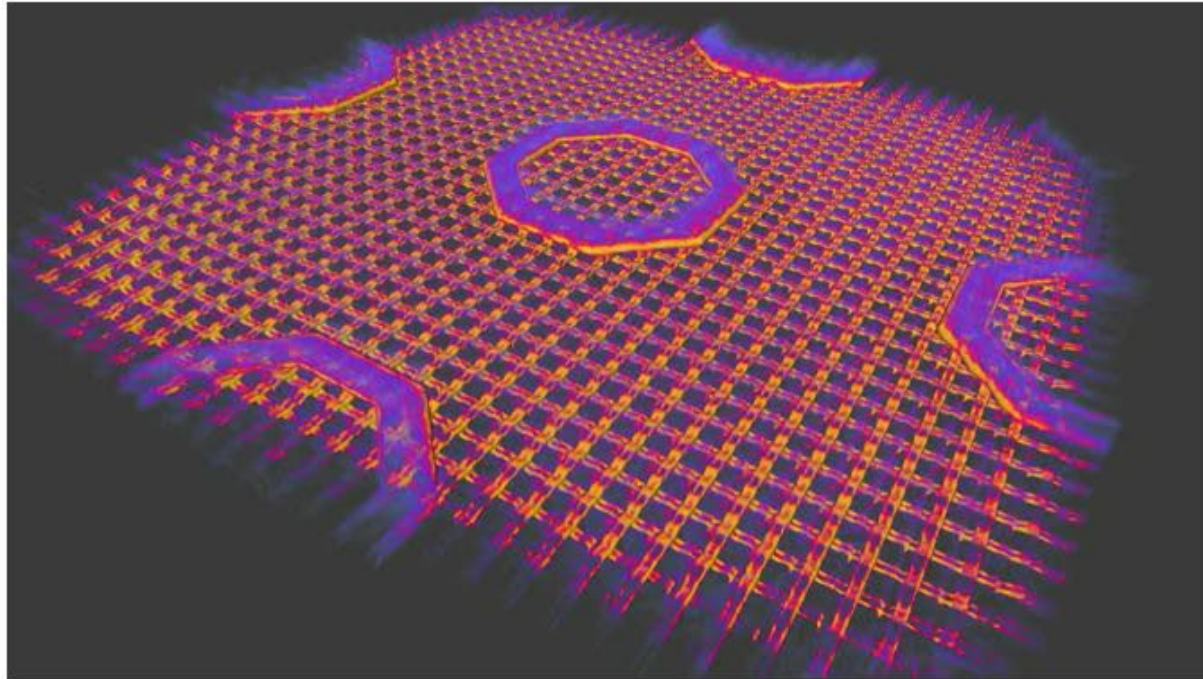




# X-Ray tomography

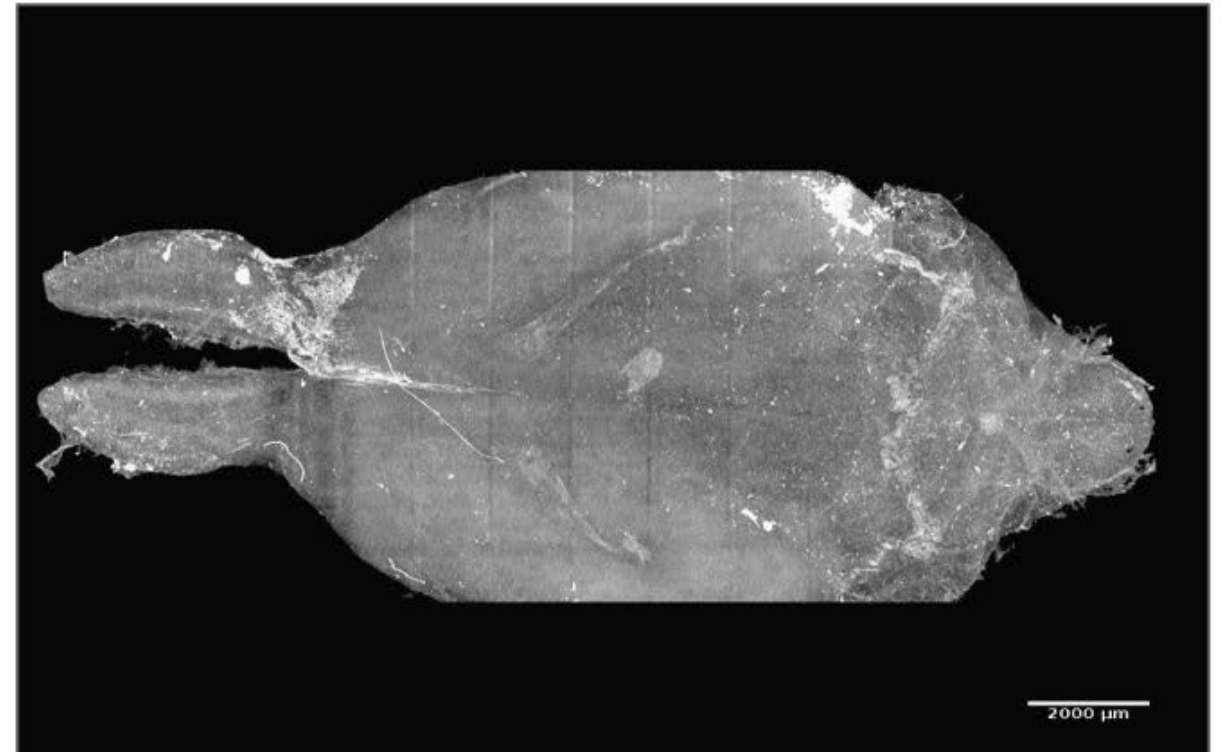
## Architecture of artificial and natural intelligence on all scales

Nature Electronics 2, 464-470 (2019)



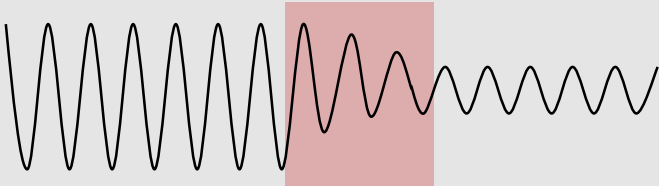
### Brain of a mouse in 3-D

Miettinen *et al.*

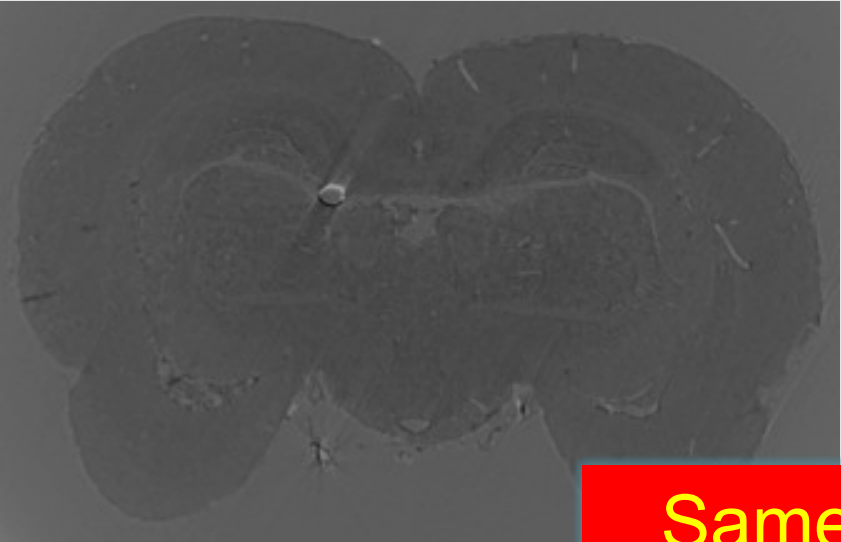
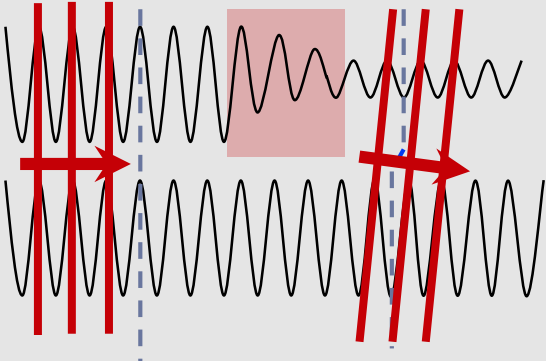


# Phase contrast X-Ray imaging: improved soft tissue contrast

Absorption



Phase contrast



Same dose

# Time-resolved Structural Biology

*Driving Structural biology from molecular snapshots towards molecular movies*

Femtochemistry

Protein Dynamics

Multi-domain Protein

Structural element

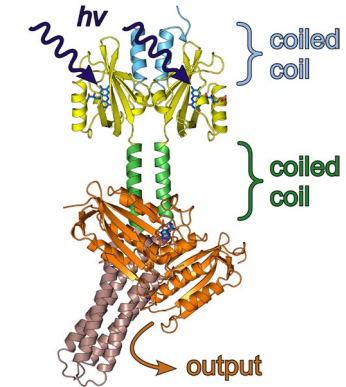
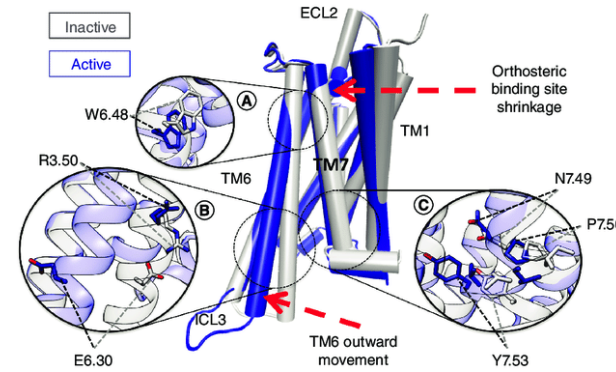
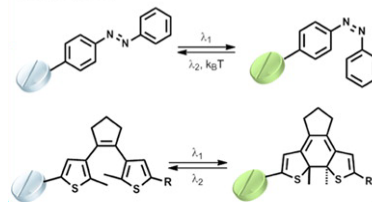
### Activation with light

High spatiotemporal precision

Regulated dosage

Molecular approach

Examples:



Time

fs

ps

ns

$\mu$ s

ms

s

Process

bond formation and breakage

concerted atom motions

small to medium scale conformational changes

large scale changes / complex formation

Structure

X-ray laser

Synchrotron

cryo-EM

Spectroscopy

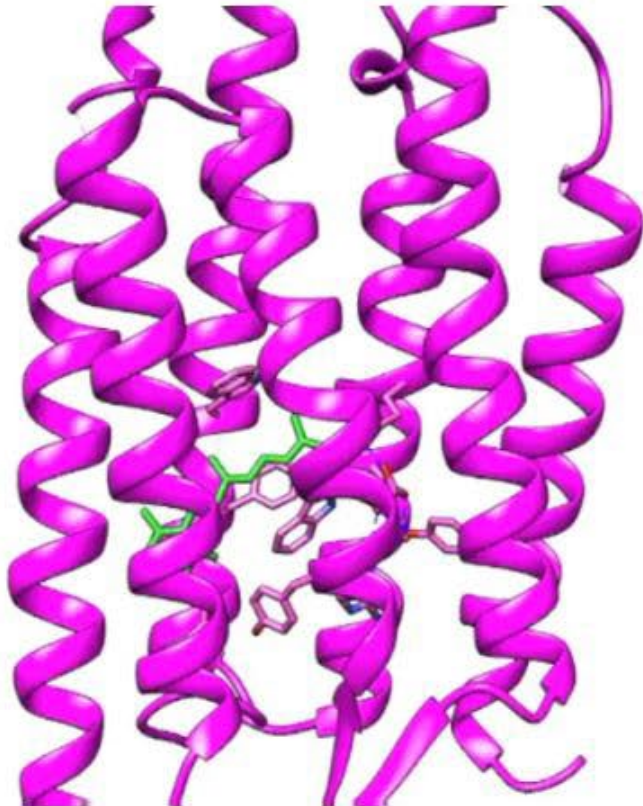
Time-resolved spectroscopy

Simulation

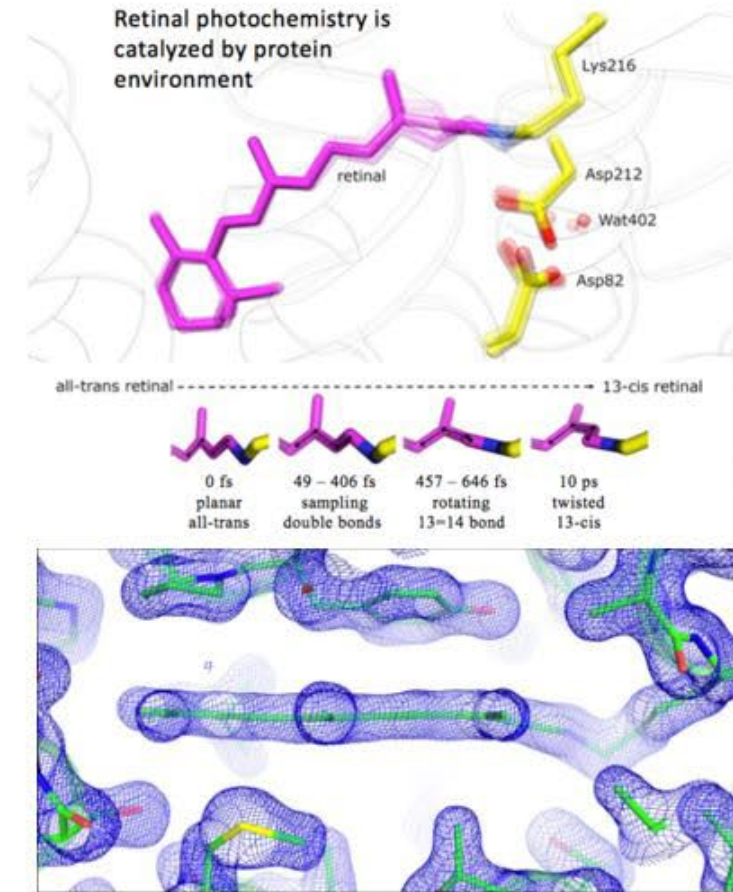
Quantum Mechanics to Steered Molecular Dynamics

Light harvesting in marine life: major contributors to solar energy captured in the sea  
 Scientists “film” one of the fastest reactions in biology

## Time resolved structural analysis of bacteriorhodopsin: Structural basis of photocatalysis



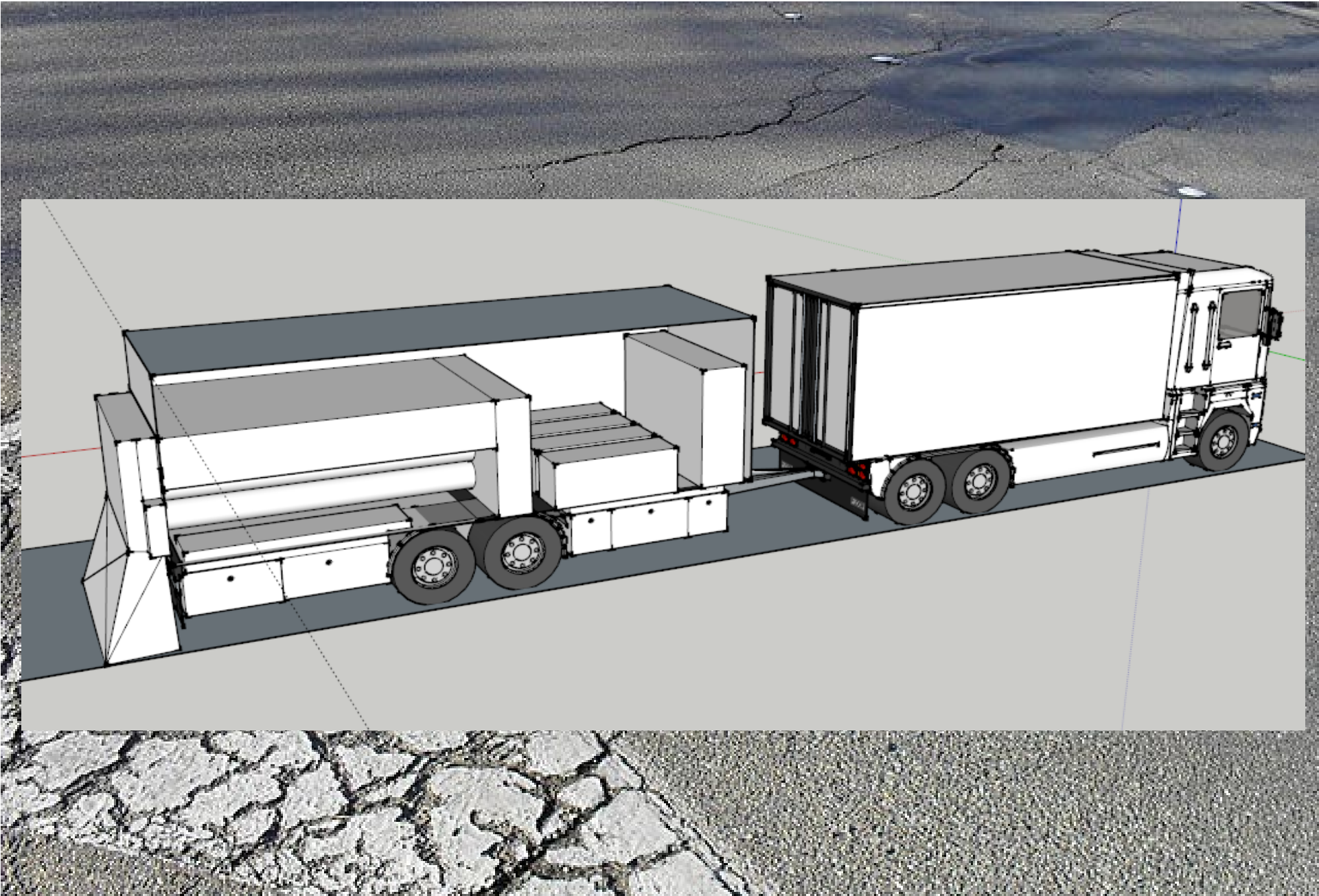
The chemical basis of optogenetics



Nogly et al. Science 2018; DOI: 10.1126/science.aat0094

Compact accelerators:  
sources of photons, neutrons, electrons etc.

# Road pavement durability: mobile electron accelerators?

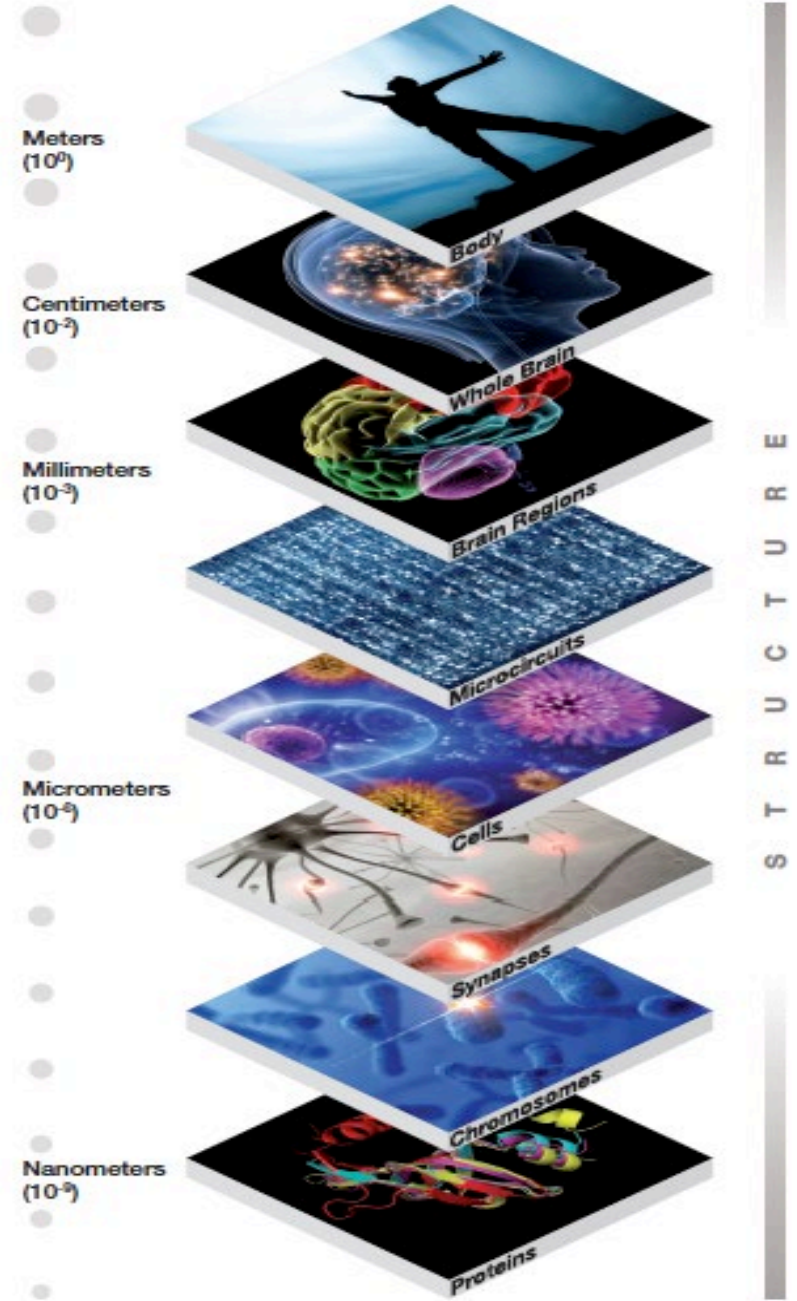


# Imaging things

on all length and time scales  
using accelerators,

e.g. latest X-Ray and  
computational technologies  
(developed at accelerators)

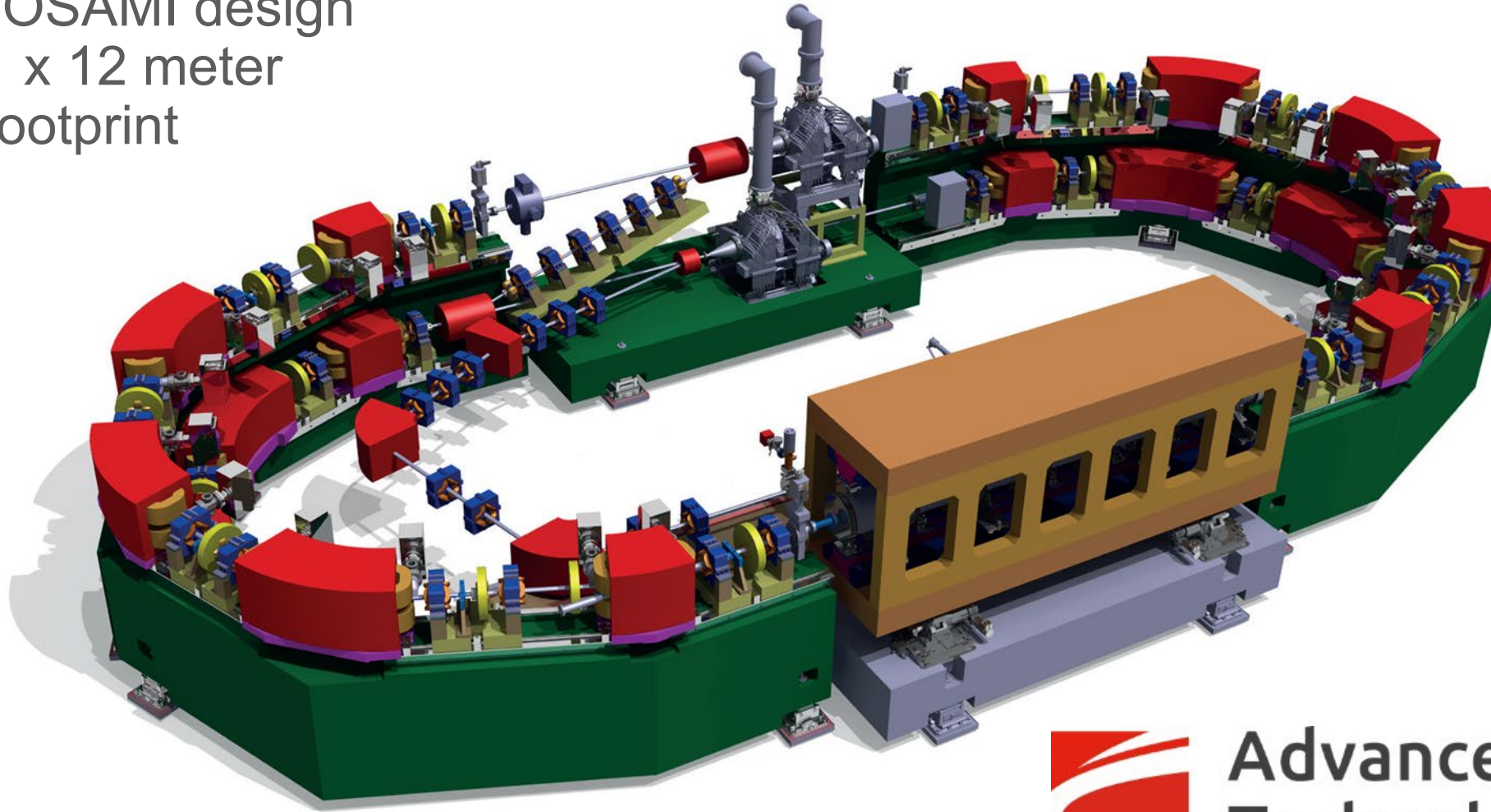
## Spatial Scales



# Disruptive storage rings technology change: a much brighter compact sources e.g. for shorter wavelength lithography

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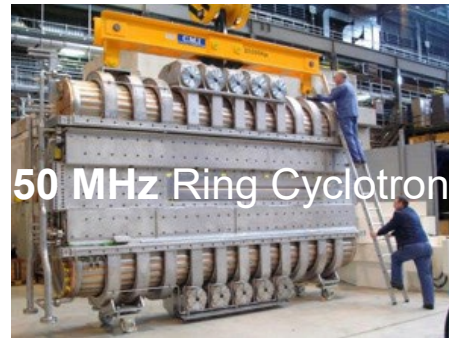
COSAMI design  
5 x 12 meter  
Footprint



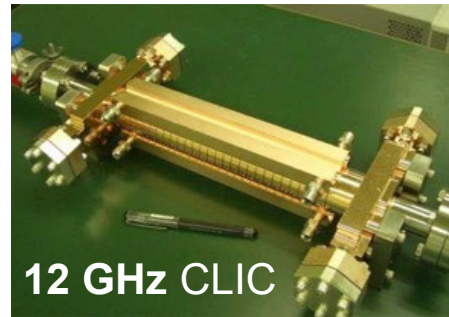
Advanced Accelerator  
Technologies



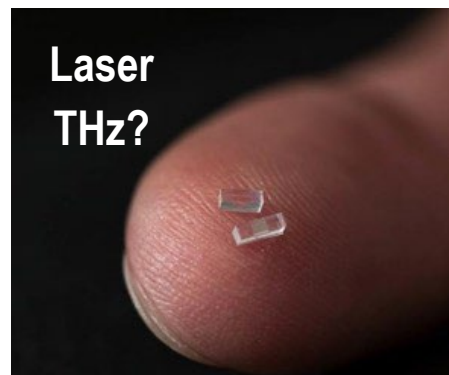
# Compact accelerators



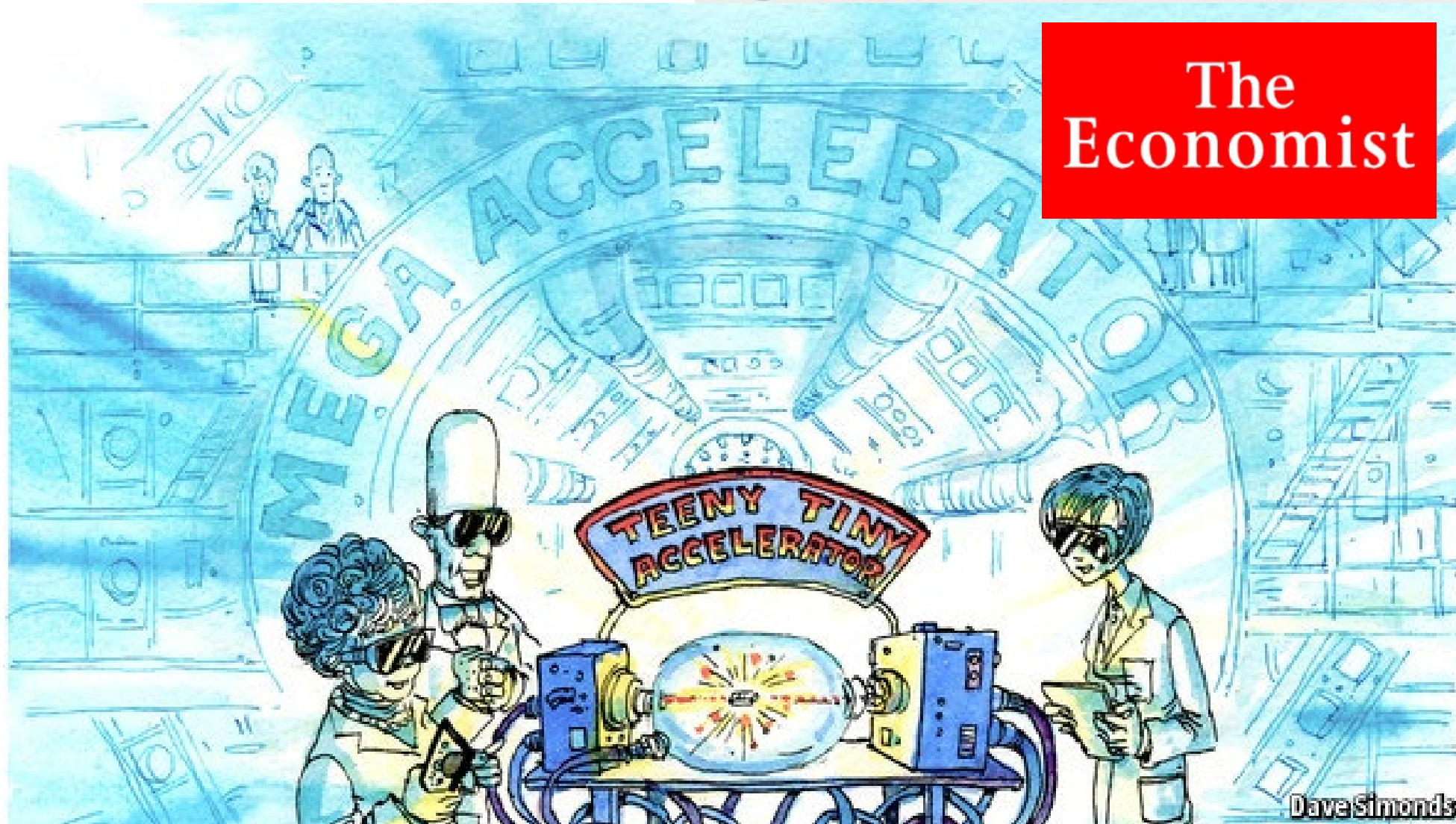
50 MHz Ring Cyclotron



12 GHz CLIC



Laser  
THz?

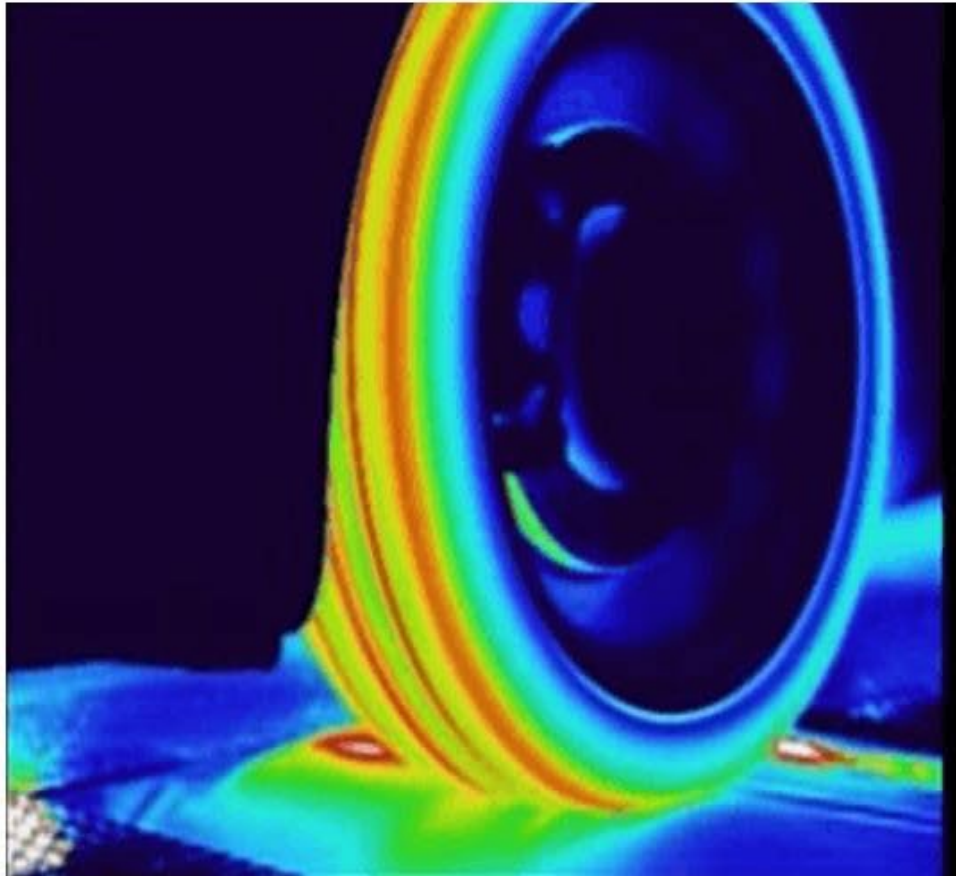


## Environmental Protection examples:

- sewage treatment
- medical waste treatment
- radioactive waste transmutation
- power plant gas emission
- oil sludge treatment

# Improving energy efficiency: energy-saving tire

## Conventional Tire

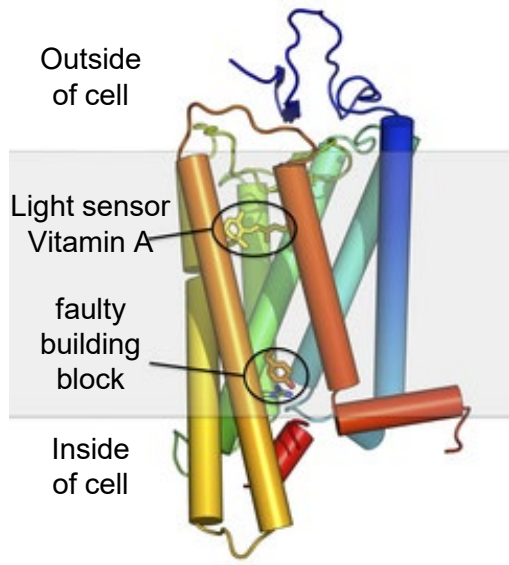


**エナセーブ**  
PREMIUM

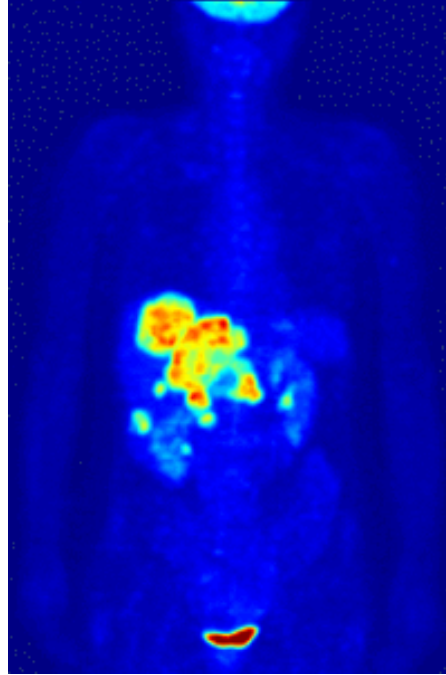
**Low Energy Loss**

**6% Saving of Gas  
Consumption  
39% Reduction of  
Friction Resistance**

Medical applications



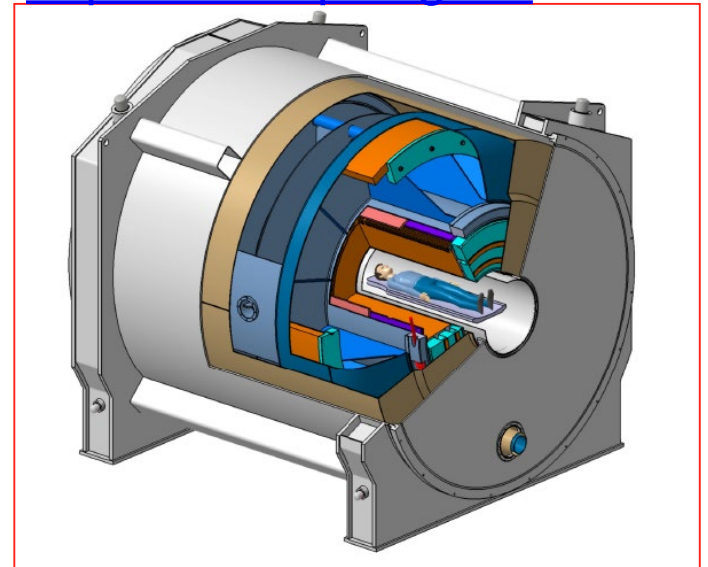
**Structure of proteins:**  
targeted drug design



**Radio pharmaceuticals:**  
diagnostics and therapy



**Particle therapy:**  
<https://www.ptcog.ch/>

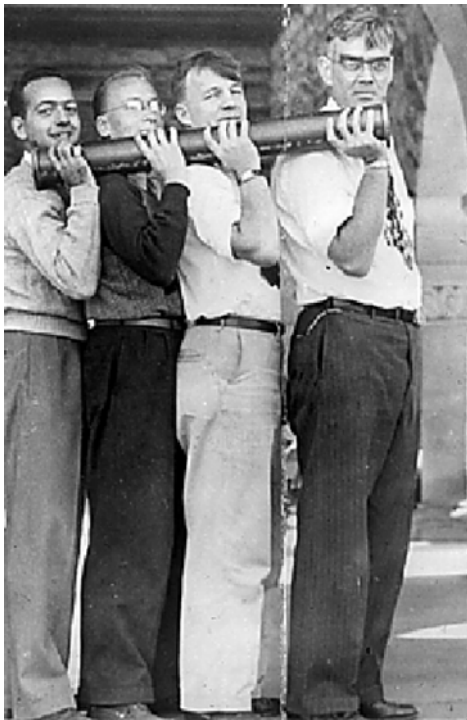


# Accelerators for medicine

# X-Ray radiotherapy: using electron beams to produce X-Rays

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Varian brothers started at Stanford

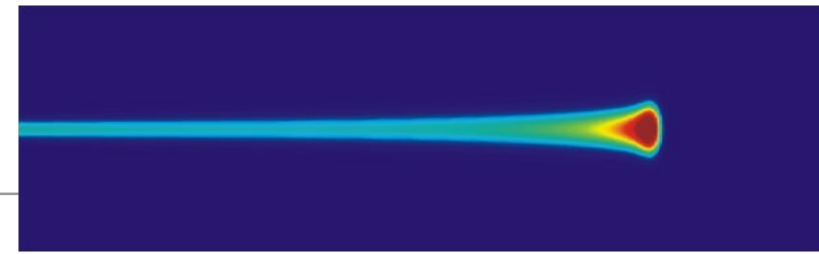


1947, 2 MeV/m  
One meter long

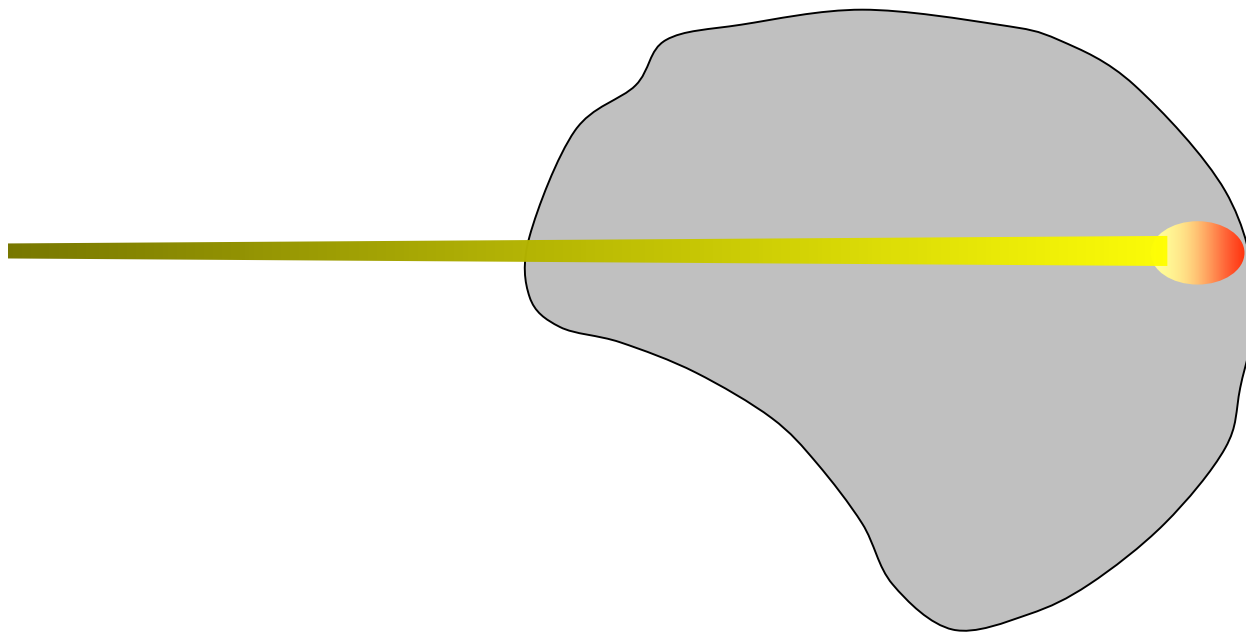
50,000,000  
patients treated with  
photons



# BRAGG PEAK: SPOT SCANNING

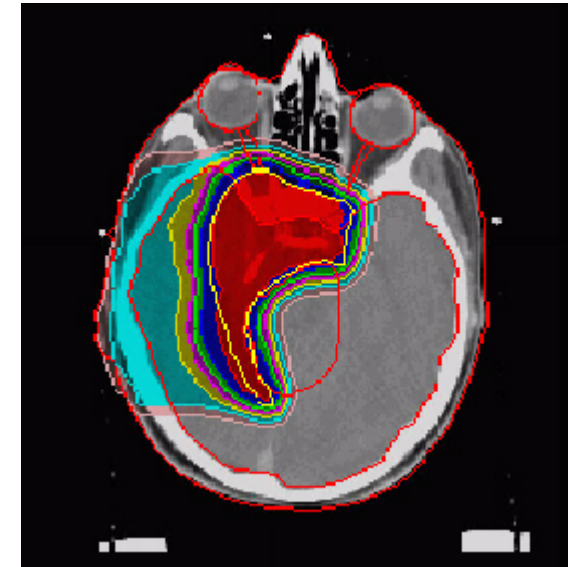


TREATMENT OF DEEP LYING TUMORS WITH BEST PROTECTION OF THE SURROUNDING



ENERGY

POSITION



# Spread of proton therapy technologies (Gantries)



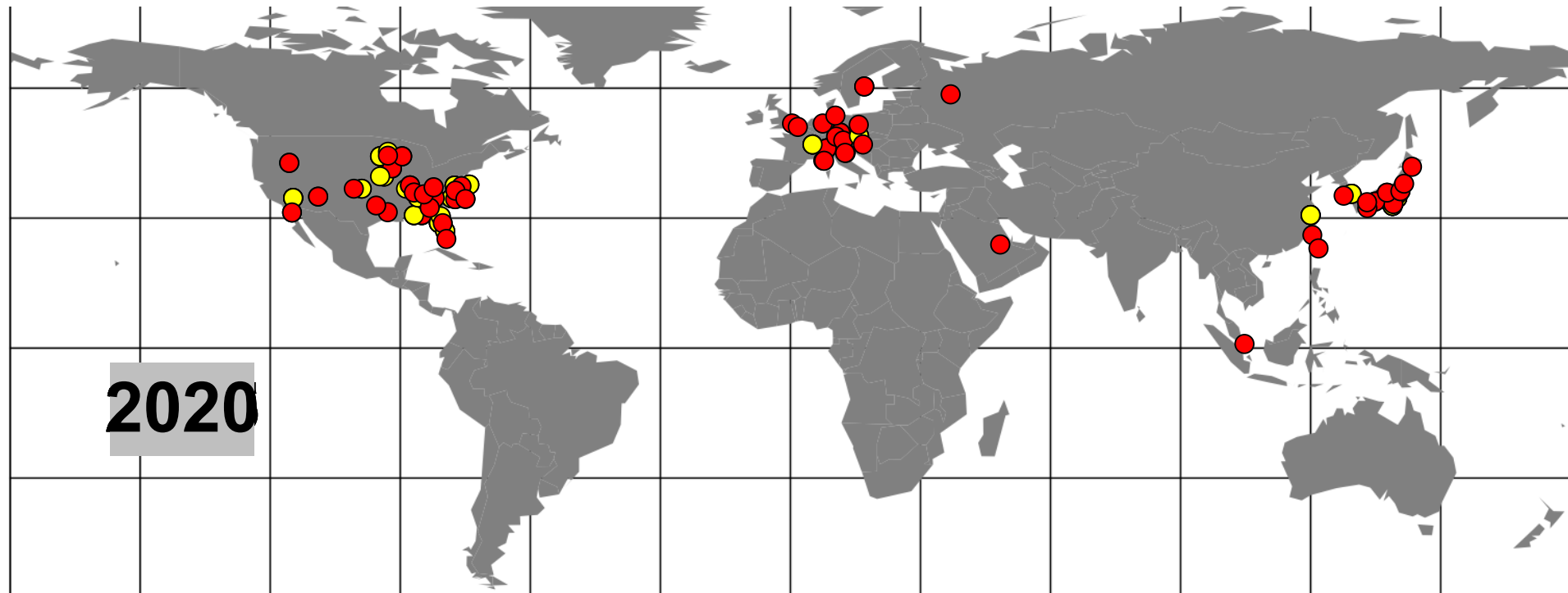
“Passive Scattering”

(developed at Harvard/Loma Linda/FermiLab)



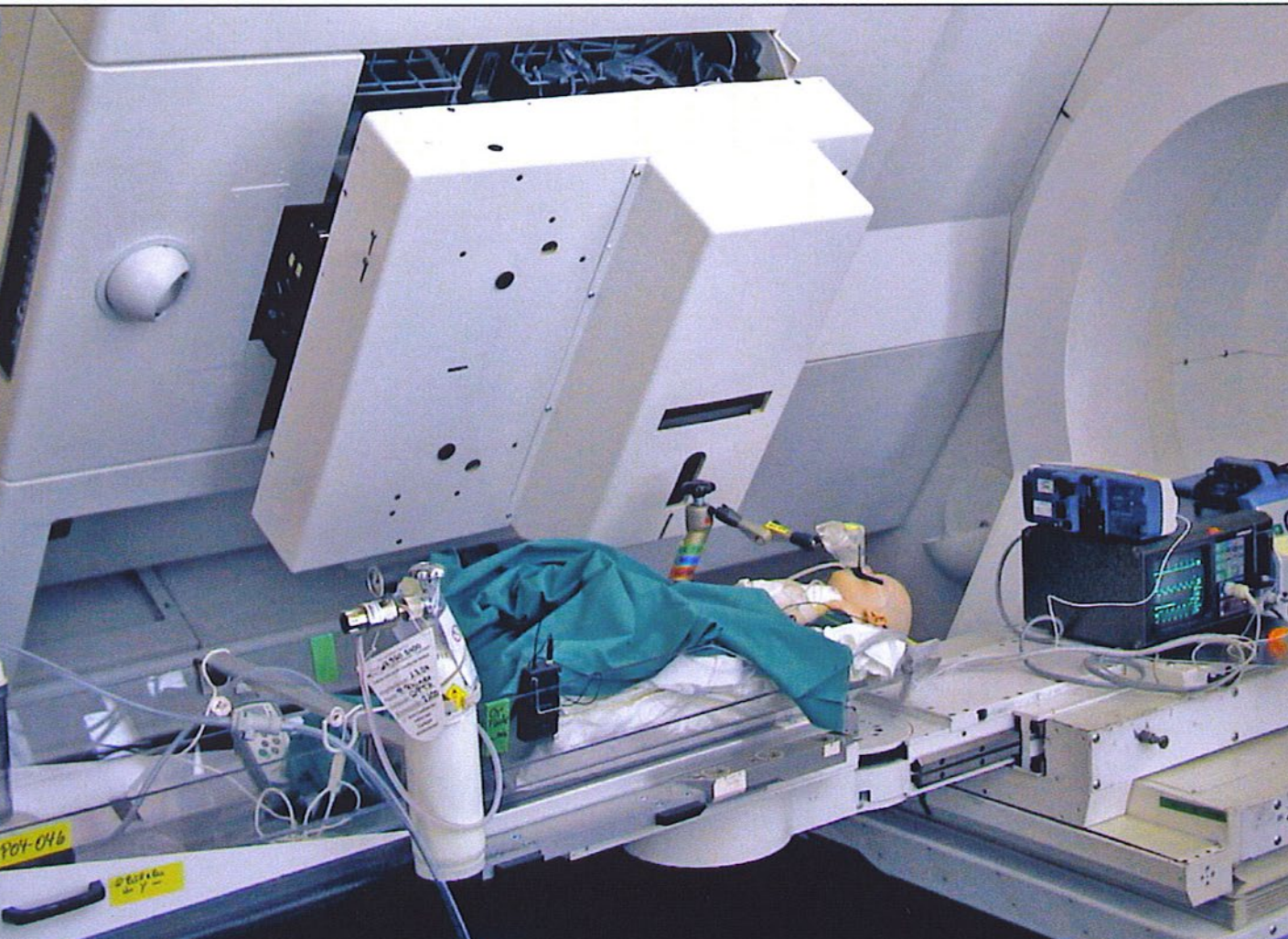
“Pencil Beam Scanning”

(developed at PSI)

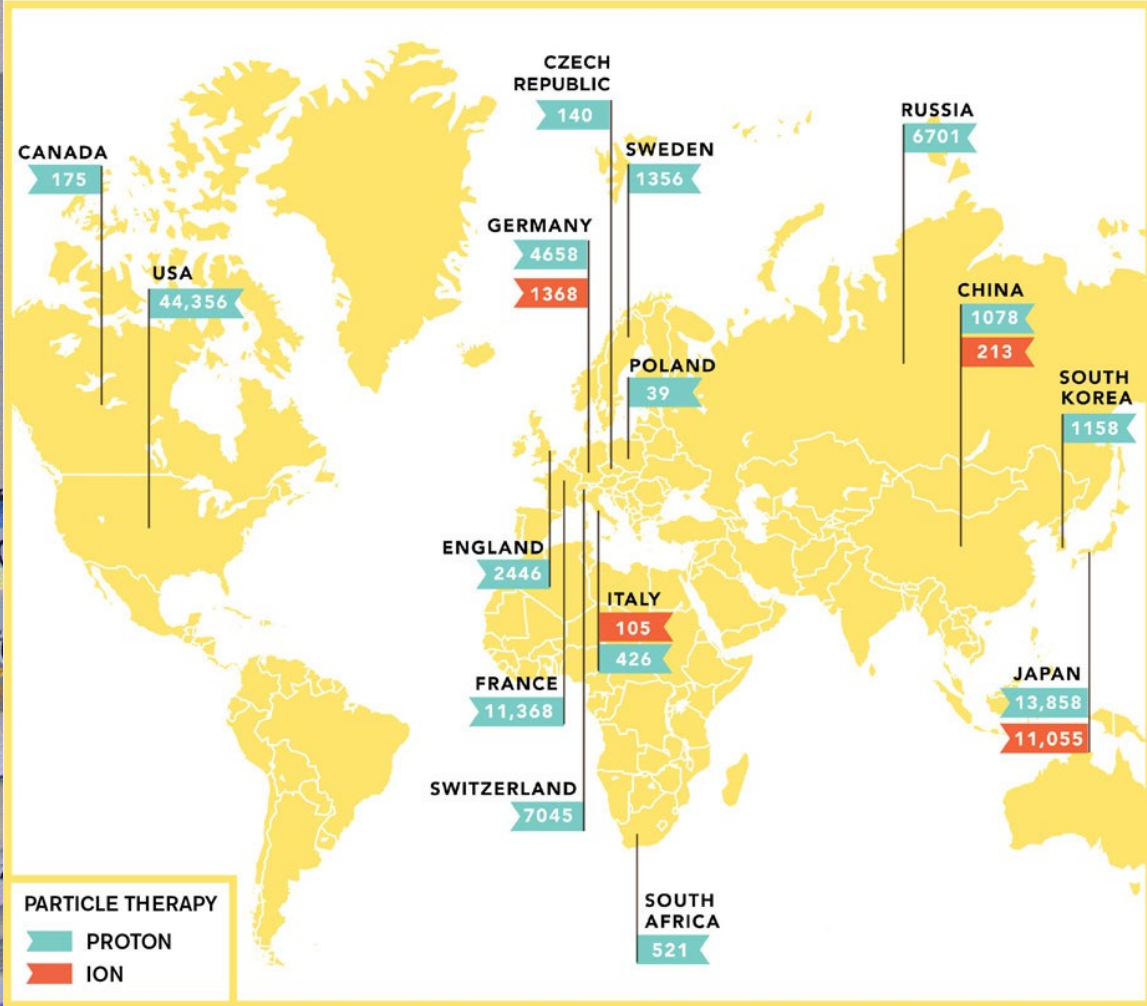




# Hadron therapy: method of choice for pediatric cancers

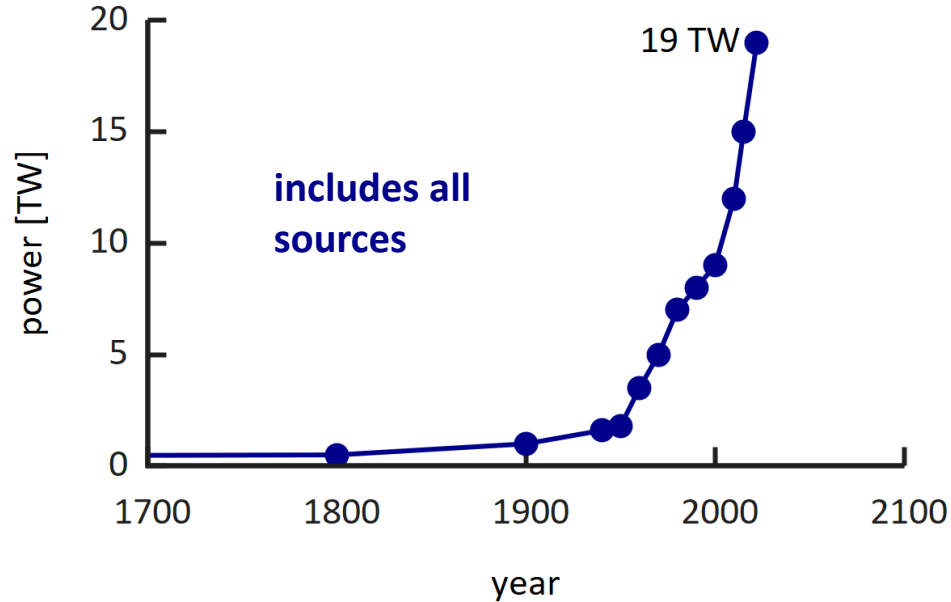


## PATIENTS TREATED WITH CHARGED PARTICLES, BY COUNTRY



Energy

# Energy Consumption - Motivation

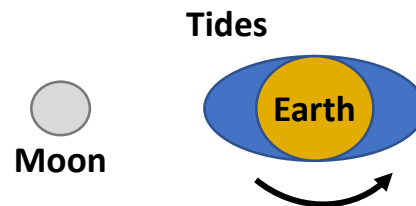


The world energy consumption has been continuously rising, reaching **19 TW** today, 2022.

As a science community we rather want to contribute to solutions and not be part of the problem.

example from nature:  
the Earth-Moon system dissipates **3.8 TW** power from the rotation energy of earth

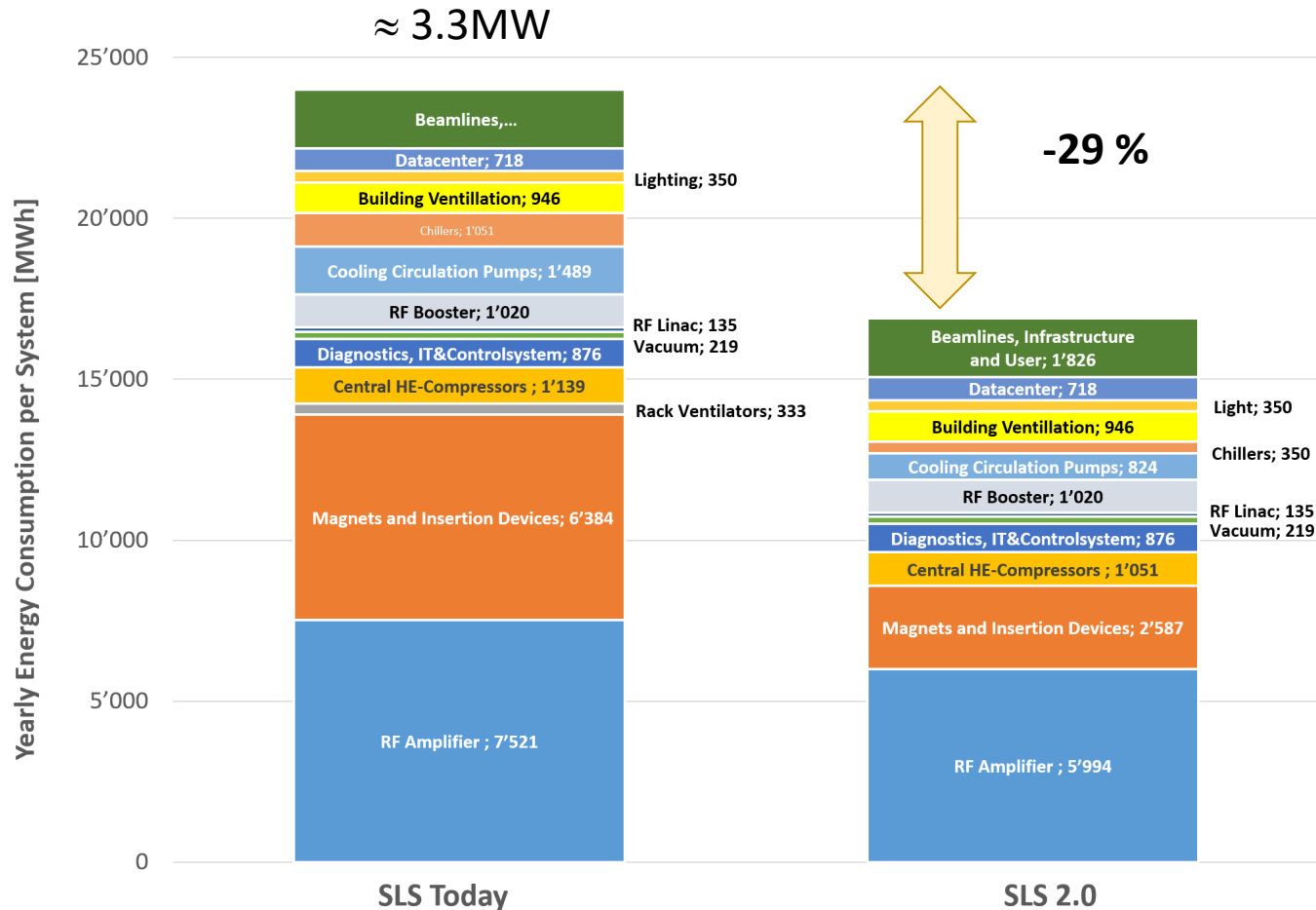
[Williams, Boggs, 2016]



School Strike  
for Climate  
Wikipedia



# Example Swiss Light Source SLS and its Upgrade



**X-ray brightness increase 35-fold for users  
Less electricity consumption**

Key savings:

Electromagnets → Permanent magnets

Klystrons → Solid state amplifiers (63%)

standard pumps → modern pumps for cooling

## SLS2.0

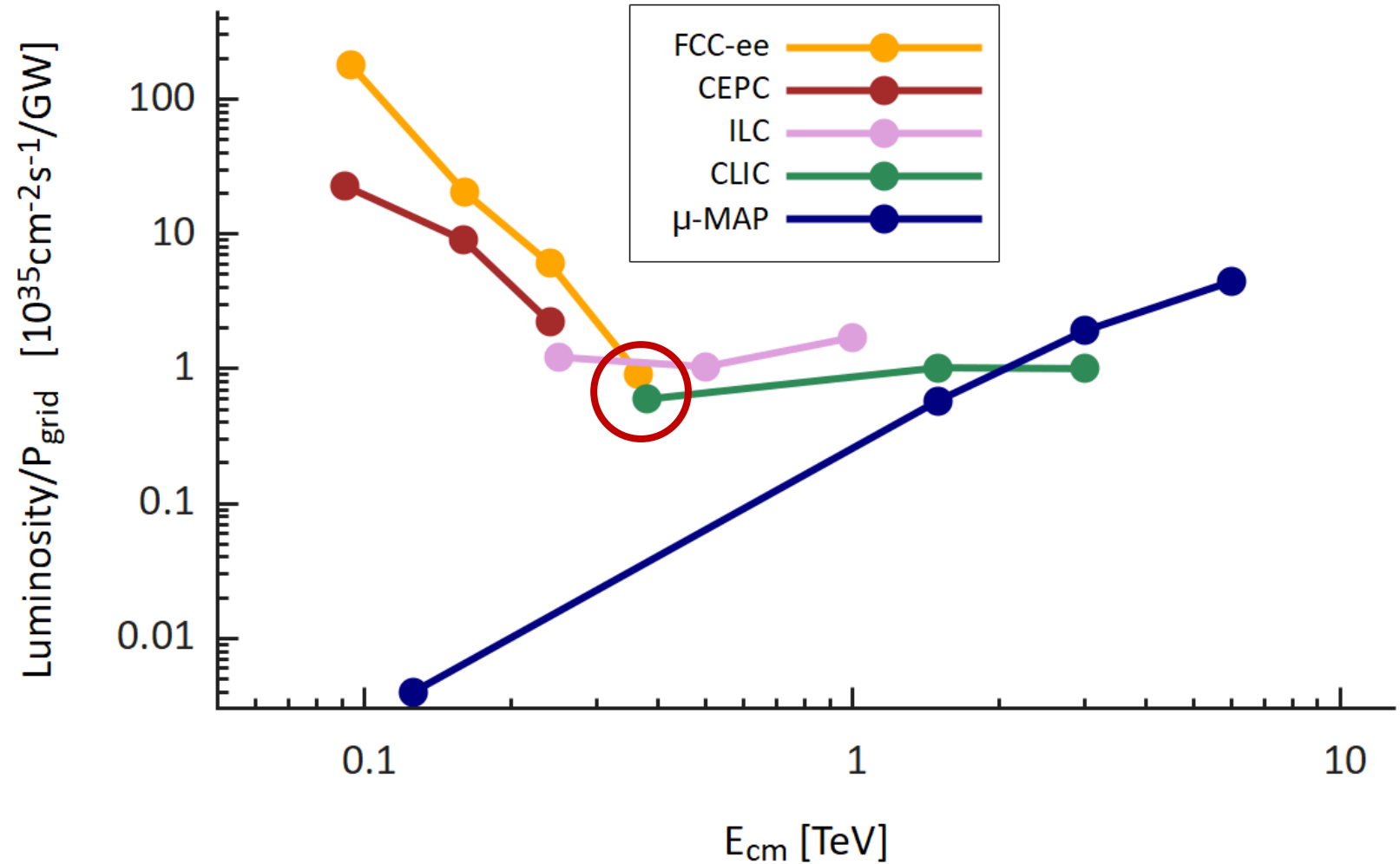
$$P_{\text{tot}} = 2.4\text{MW}$$

$$P_{\text{RF}} = 0.82\text{MW}$$

$$P_{\gamma} (\text{undulators}) = 91\text{kW}$$

# Overview Lepton Proposals

energy specific  
luminosity production:



# Efficient Technologies

- **s.c. magnets & high Q cavities** provide efficient solutions, **higher temperature operation (HTS)**; perhaps the most important development
- **efficient RF sources**: klystrons, solid state amps, magnetrons
- **permanent magnets**
- heat recovery & photovoltaics
- other sustainability: water & He consumption, critical materials, lifecycle management, carbon footprint, energy procurement

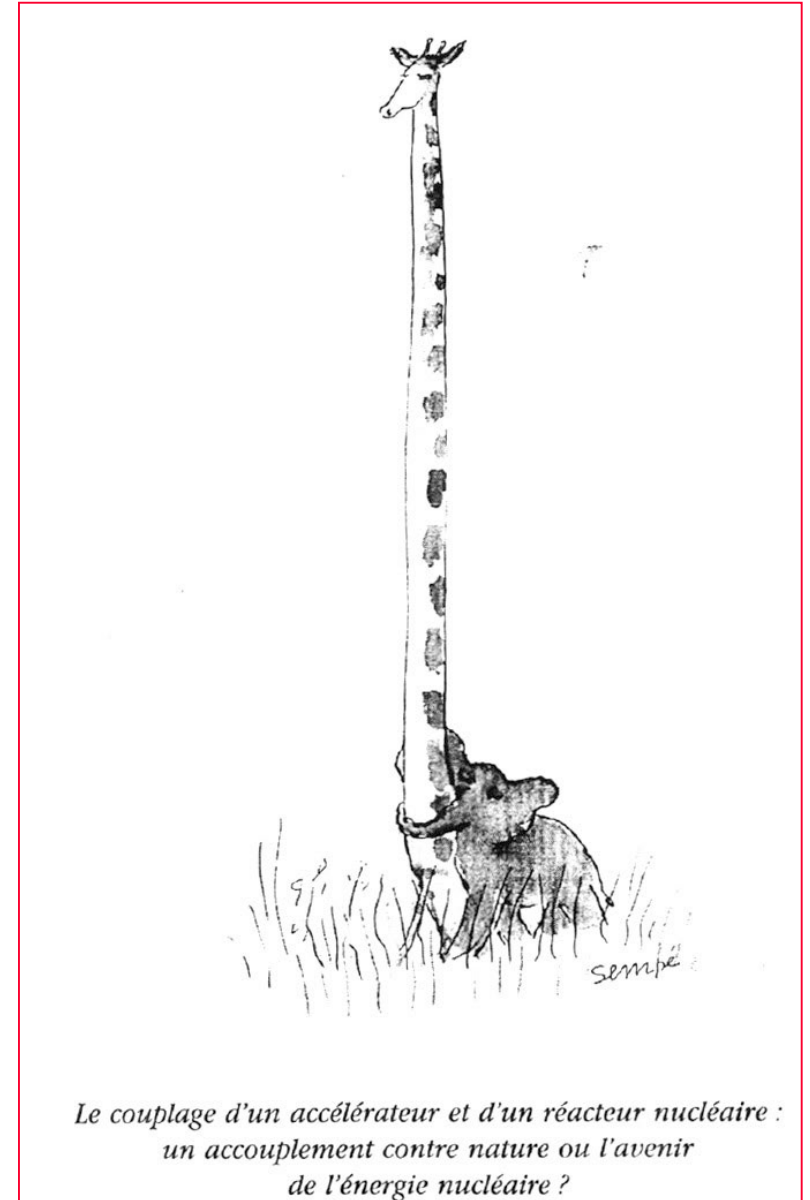
# Energy Amplifier (C. Rubbia, CERN/AT/95-44)

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- **Subcritical system** driven by a proton accelerator
- **Fast neutrons** and fuel cycle based on natural **Thorium**
- **Closed cycle**: all actinides are recycled indefinitely.  
The "waste" are fission fragments and structural materials which are relatively short-lived
- **Lead** as target both as neutron moderator and as heat carrier
- **Deterministic safety** with passive elements to eliminate
  - Criticality
  - Meltdown
  - Decay heat
  - Seismic protection

# Accelerator Driven Systems (ADS)

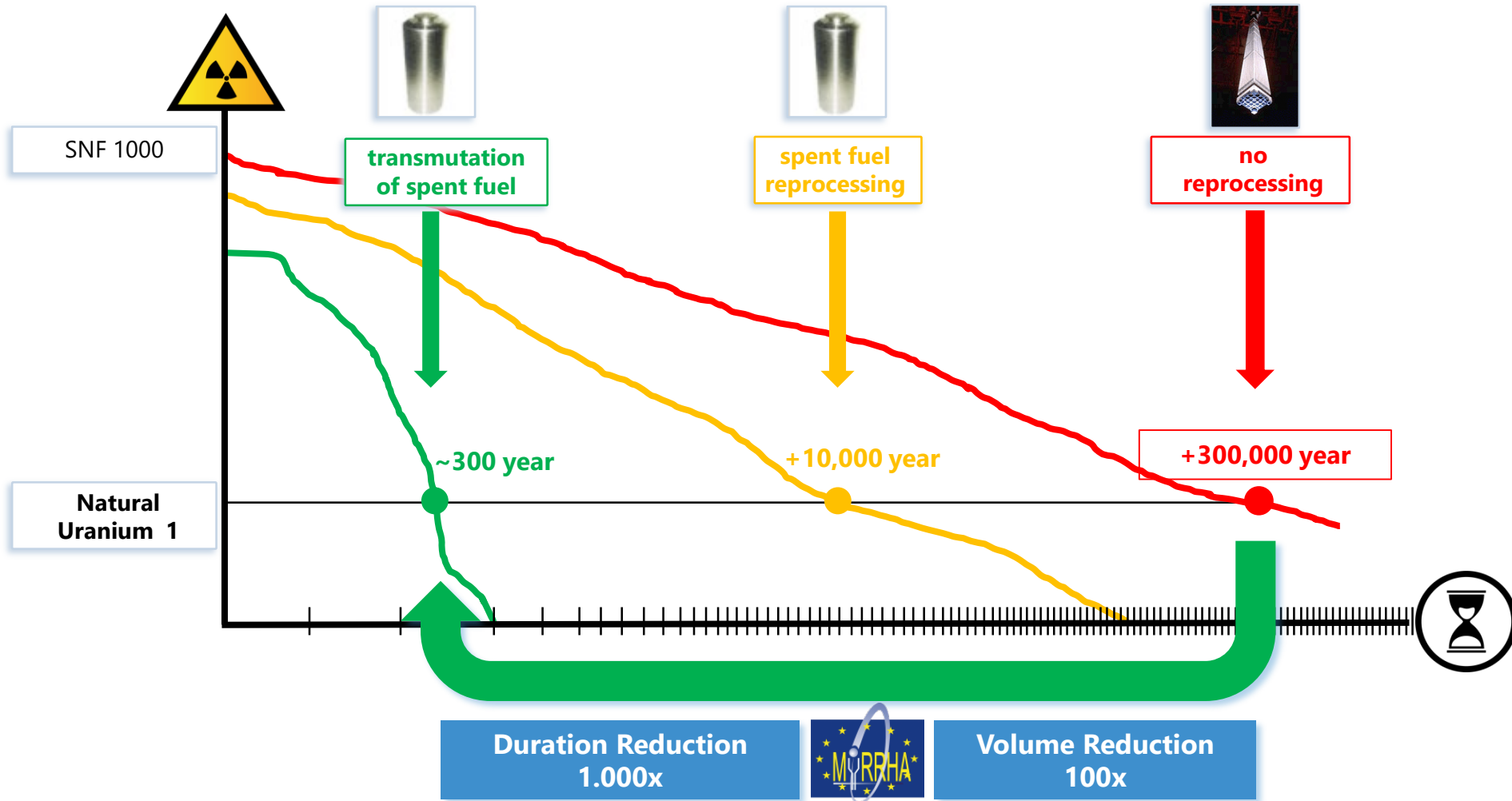
*The coupling of an accelerator and of a nuclear reactor:  
a mating against nature or the future of the  
nuclear energy?*



Carlo Rubbia



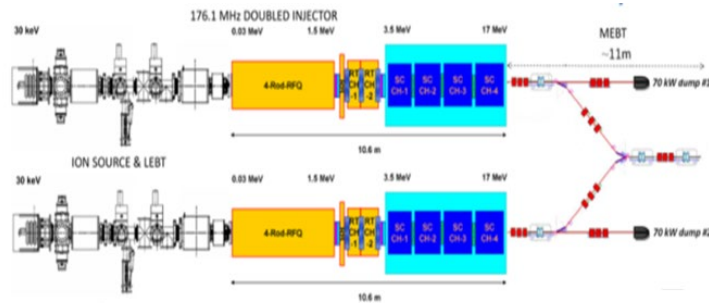
# Transmutation: better solution for Spent Nuclear Fuel



# MYRRHA = Accelerator Driven System

## Key Objectives

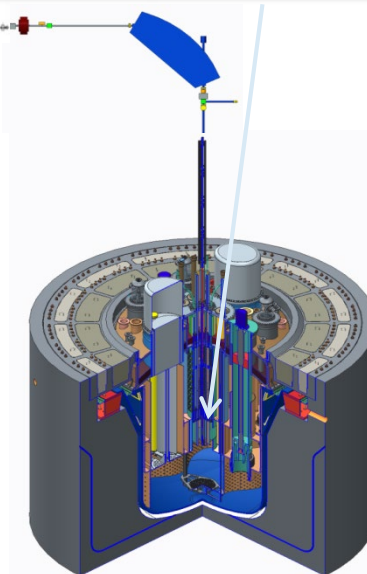
1. Demonstrate the ADS concept at pre-industrial scale
2. Demonstrate transmutation
3. Multipurpose and flexible irradiation facility (with fast neutron source)



Target	
<i>main reaction</i>	spallation
<i>output</i>	$2 \cdot 10^{17}$ n/s
<i>material</i>	LBE (coolant)

Accelerator	
<i>particles</i>	protons
<i>beam energy</i>	600 MeV
<i>beam current</i>	2.4 to 4 mA

Reactor	
<i>power</i>	65 to 100 MW <sub>th</sub>
<i>k<sub>eff</sub></i>	<b>0,95</b>
<i>spectrum</i>	fast
<i>coolant</i>	LBE



# MYRRHA (under construction in Belgium)



# Summary

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In the past 90 years accelerators have become an essential tool for research and numerous applications (proton therapy, synchrotron light sources, industrial use, etc.), able to address society's essential needs

Accelerator development ushers in new, powerful applications in many fields

Future poses formidable challenges for the accelerator R&D, not the least of them is **educating the new generation of specialists**