

Topics of possible contribution to FCC study from John Adams Institute

Andrei A. Seryi

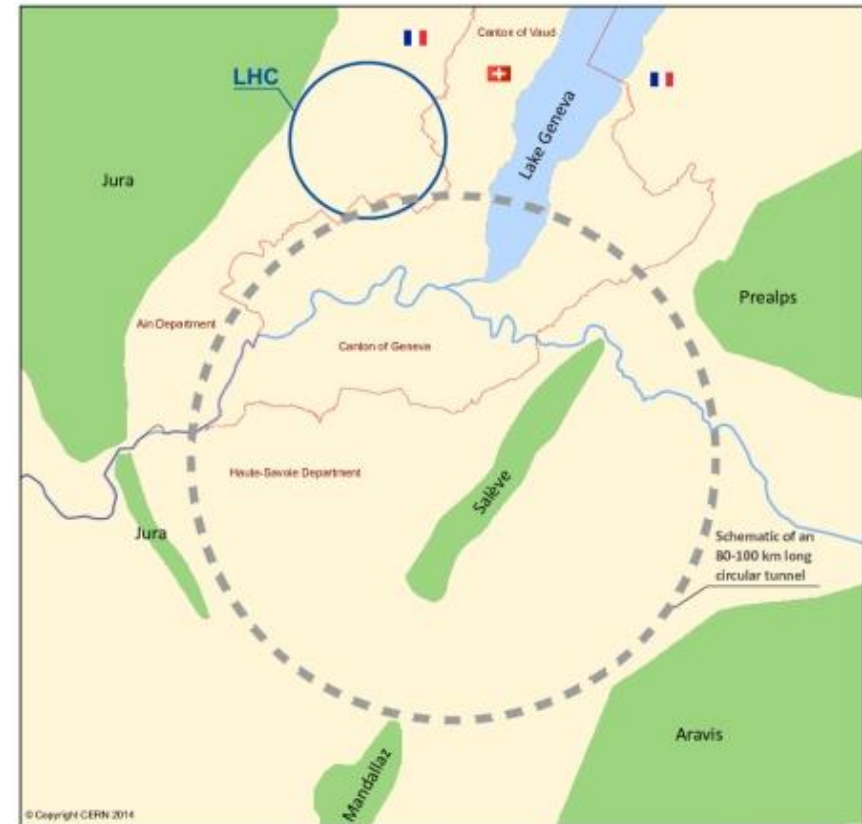
John Adams Institute for Accelerator Science

FCC meeting

14 February 2014

FCC

- “...CERN is now initiating an exploratory study for a future long-term project centred on a new-generation circular collider with a circumference of 80 to 100 kilometres
- A worthy successor to the LHC, whose collision energies will reach 14 TeV, such an accelerator would allow particle physicists to push back the boundaries of knowledge even further
- The Future Circular Colliders (FCC) programme will focus especially on studies for a hadron collider, similar to the LHC, capable of reaching unprecedented energies in the region of 100 TeV”



(from CERN Press release, 6 Feb 2014)

What is JAI

- **The John Adams Institute for Accelerator Science is a centre of excellence in the UK for advanced and novel accelerator technology, created in 2004 to foster accelerator R&D in the universities**
- **JAI is based on 3 universities: University of Oxford and RHUL initially, with Imperial College joining JAI in 2011**
- **JAI scale: ~30 academic professorial staff, ~20 research staff, ~10 affiliates, ~35 post-grad students, ~6-10 PhD/year in Acc. science**



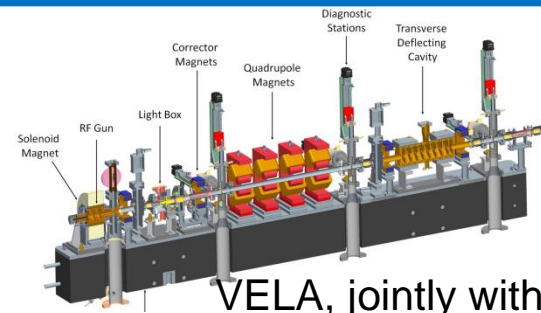
Sir John Adams (24 May 1920 - 3 March 1984) was the 'father' of the giant particle accelerators which have made CERN the leader in the field of high energy physics. John Adams worked at the UK Atomic Energy Research establishment on design & construction of a 180 MeV synchro-cyclotron. He then came to CERN in 1953 & was appointed director of the PS division in 1954. In 1961-66 Adams worked as director of the UK Culham Fusion Lab. In 1971 he returned to CERN and served until 1975 as Director-General of then called Laboratory II, responsible for the design & construction of the SPS. From 1976-80 he was executive DG of CERN and instrumental in approval of LEP. John Adams was a foreign member of Russian Academy of Science. On the photo above Adams announcing that CERN just passed the Dubna's Synchrophasotron world record of 10GeV.

<http://www.adams-institute.ac.uk>

JAI research directions and FCC

- **Plan of the talk:**
- **In the next slides:**
 - **Briefly describe 3 main research direction of JAI**
 - **Give examples of experience relevant for FCC**
- **Then, give a summary of anticipated areas of involvement in FCC**

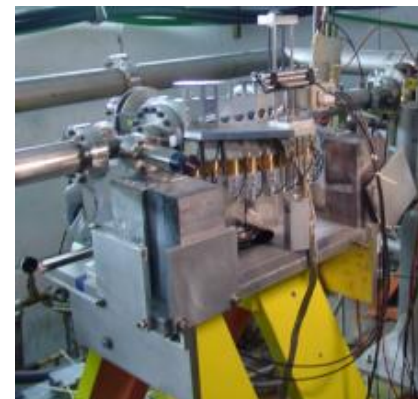
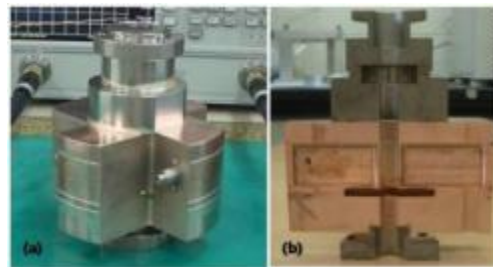
- **Far-Infrared Coherent Radiation**
 - CSR, CDR for beam diagnostics
 - Soft-X ray and microwave source based on Thomson scattering of CDR
- **Nano-resolution BPM**
 - C, S-band (~100nm resol.)
 - Special ~nm resolution
- **Coherent Smith-Purcell radiation**
 - Longitudinal diagnostics –extending to fs range
- **Laser – wire**
- **Ultra-fast nanosecond feedback**



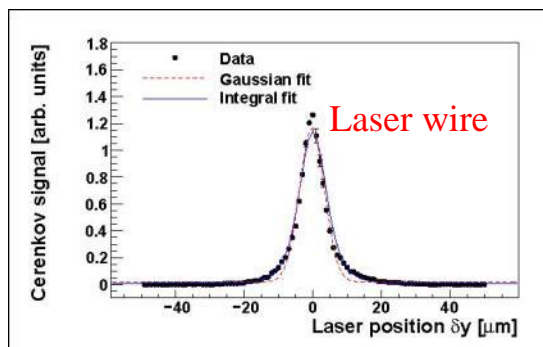
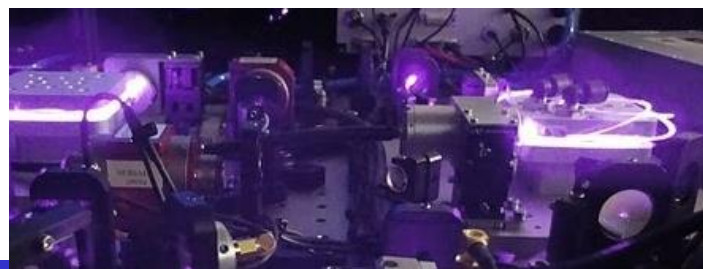
VELA, jointly with ASTEC



LUXC, jointly with KEK

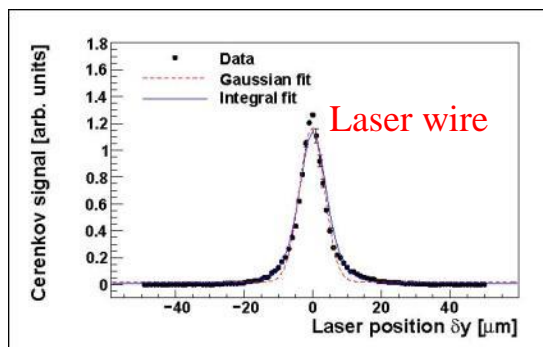
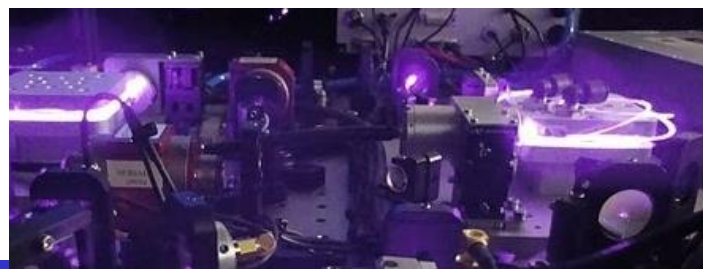
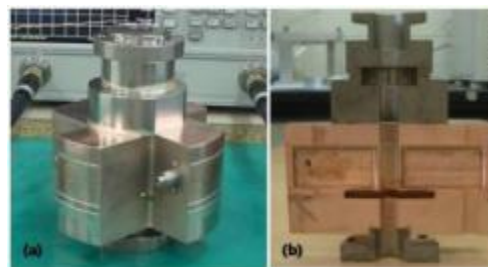
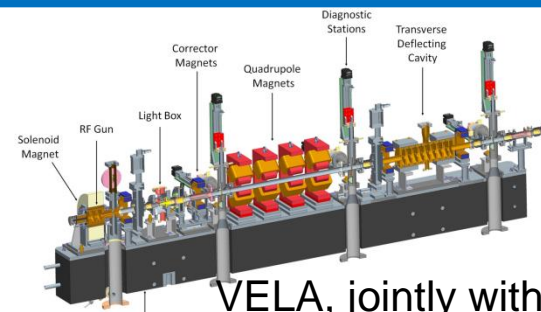


Smith-Purcell diagnostics instrumentation

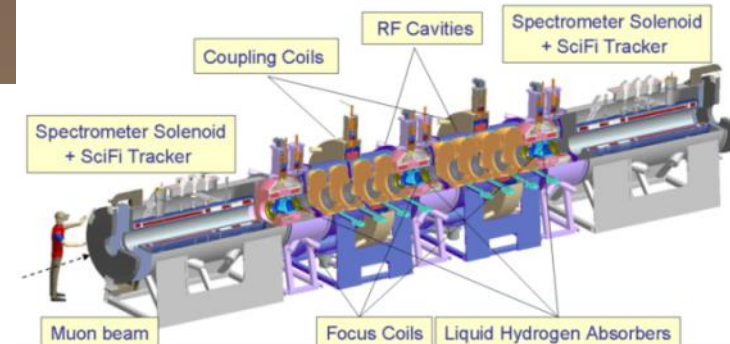
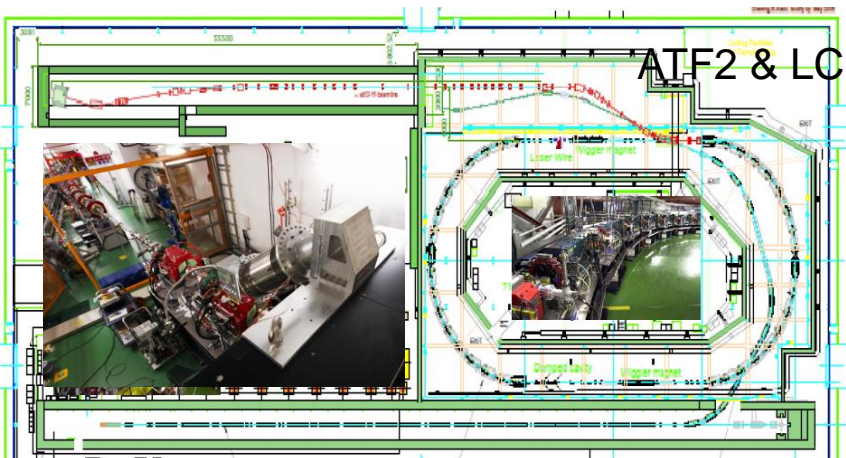
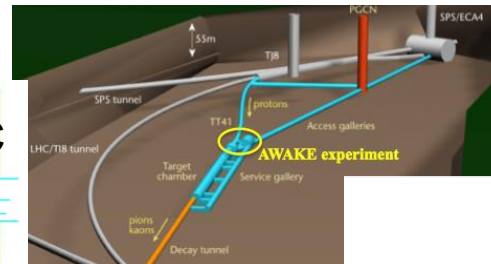
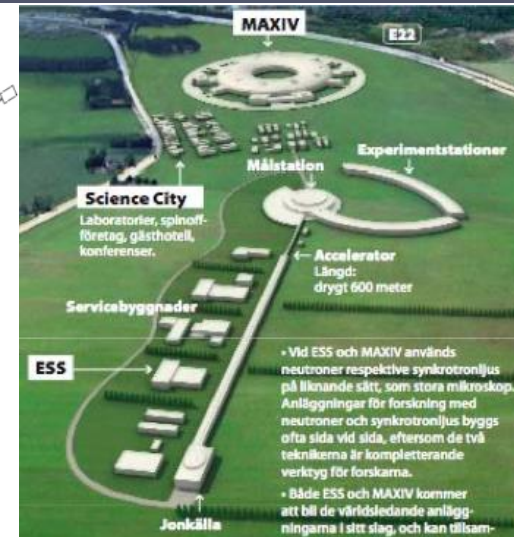
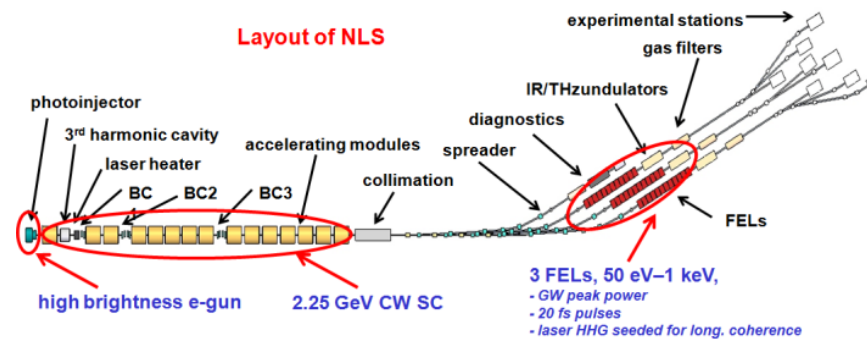
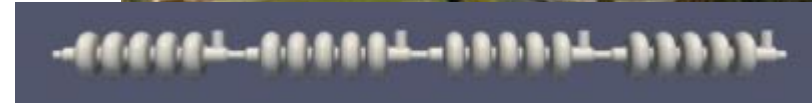


JAI Direction 1: Advanced Beam Instrumentation

- **Fast feedback**
 - Applicable to FCC:
 - CSR, CDR for beam diagnostics
 - on
- **Non-destructive diagnostics**
 - Diagnostics in general
 - Details what is needed for FCC are to be discussed
- **Coherent Smith-Purcell radiation**
 - Longitudinal diagnostics –extending to fs range
- **Laser – wire**
- **Ultra-fast nanosecond feedback**



- 3rd Gen Light Sources
- Future 4th Gen Light Source design
- ISIS & ESS neutron sources
- Neutrino Factory / μ -cooling
- Proton therapy
- Ion sources
- Linear Colliders
- LHC upgrade
- FCC

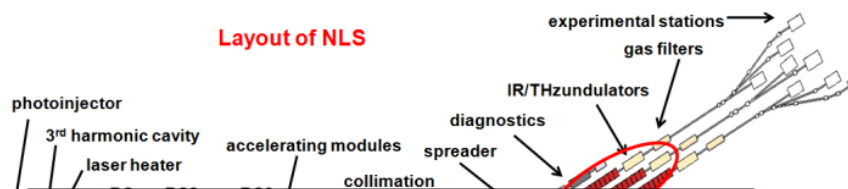


Direction 2: Enabling Acc. Techniques

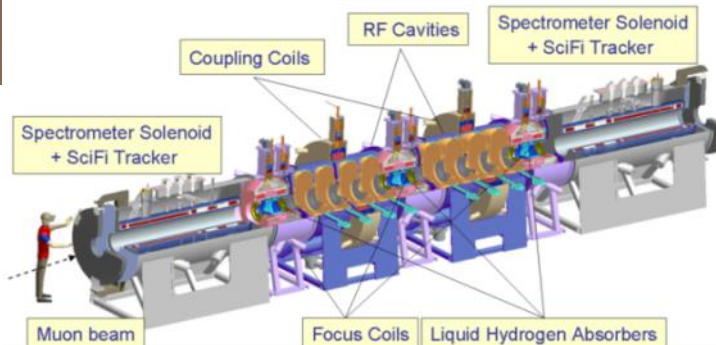
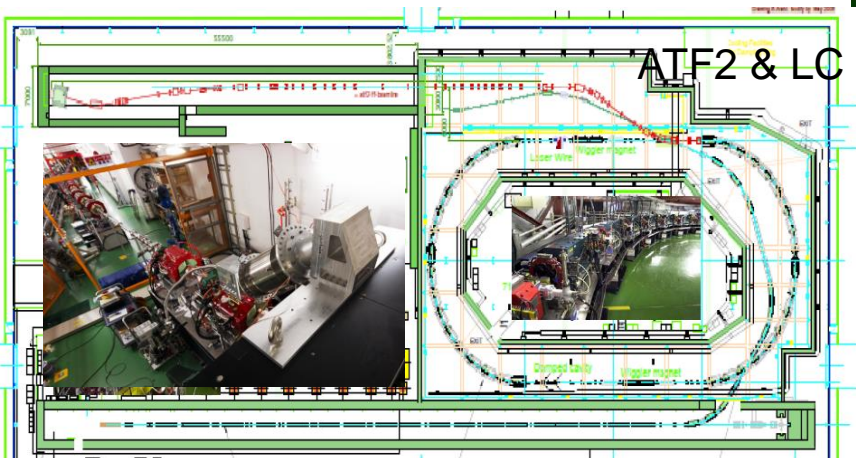
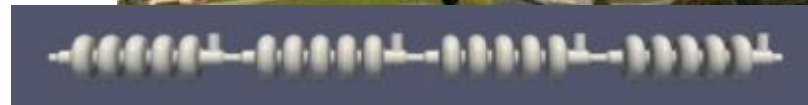
- 3rd
- Future 4th Gen Light Source design
- ISIS & ESS neutron sources
- Neutrino Factory / μ -cooling
- Proton therapy
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- Linear Colliders
- LHC upgrade
- FCC

Applicable to FCC:

Layout of NLS



All systems and topics synergic with Hi-Lumi LHC

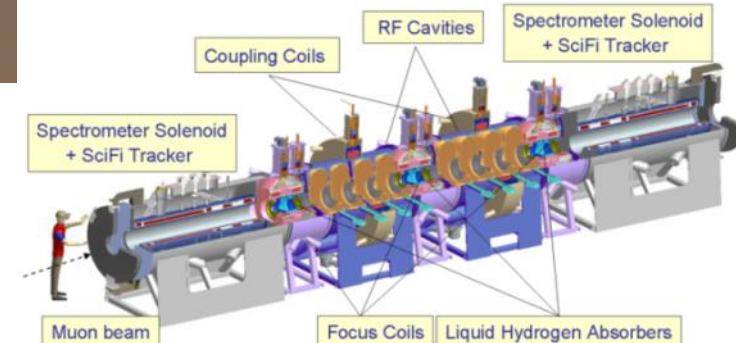
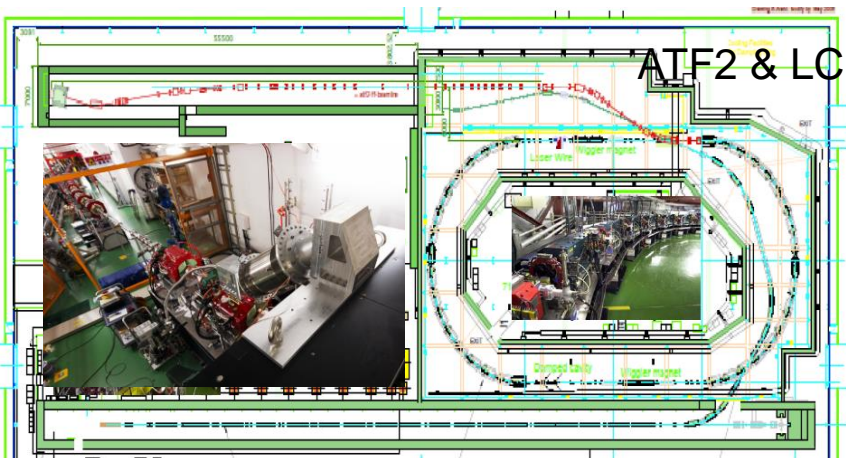
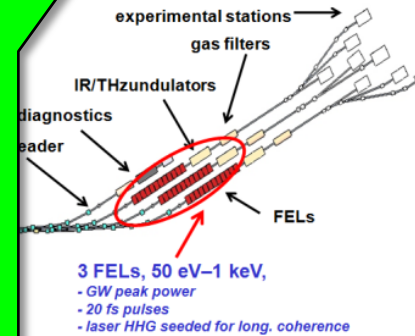
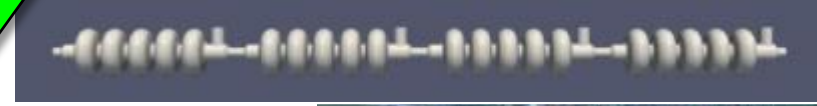


Direction 2: Enabling Acc. Techniques

- 3rd
- Future 4th Gen Light Source design
- IS
- Ne
- Pro
- lon
- Lin
- LH
- FC

Applicable to FCC:

Synchrotron radiation
Impedances
Beam stability
Dynamic aperture & lifetime
Vacuum chamber design
Optics
etc

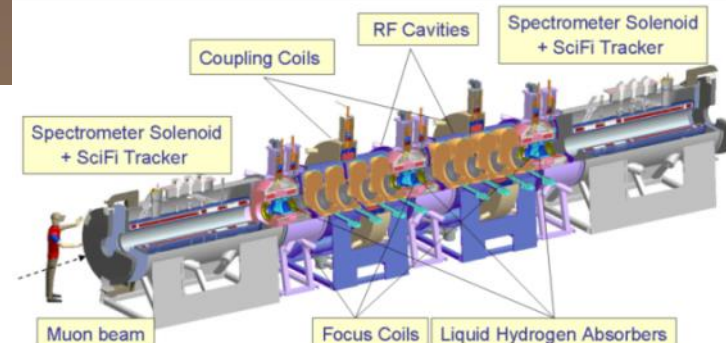
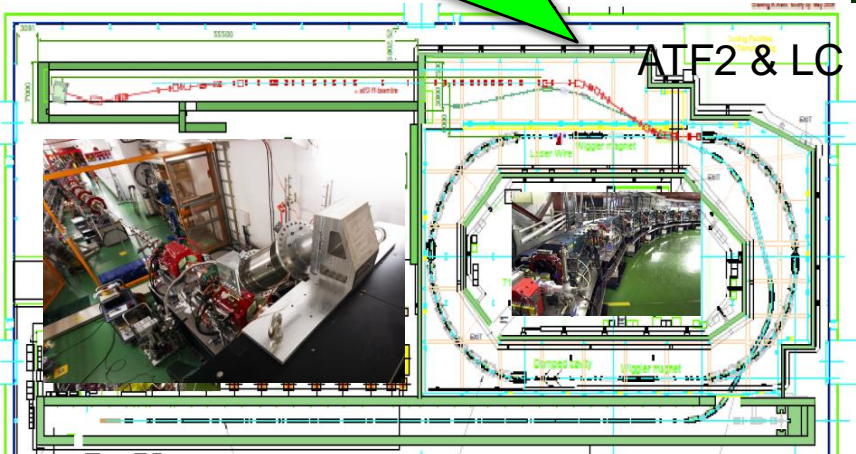
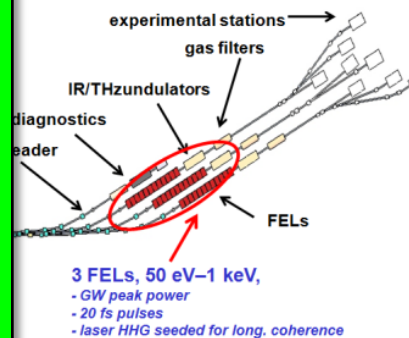
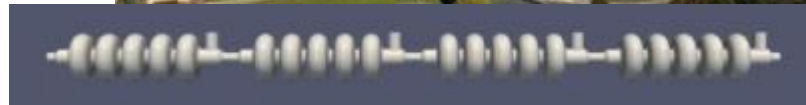


Direction 2: Enabling Acc. Techniques

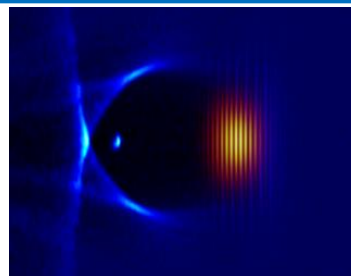
- 3rd
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- IS
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Applicable to FCC:

Final focus design
Local chrom correction
Lowest beta*
Feedback on ns time scale (for transv stability and lumi leveling)
Machine-Detector Interface
Collimation & backgrounds
etc

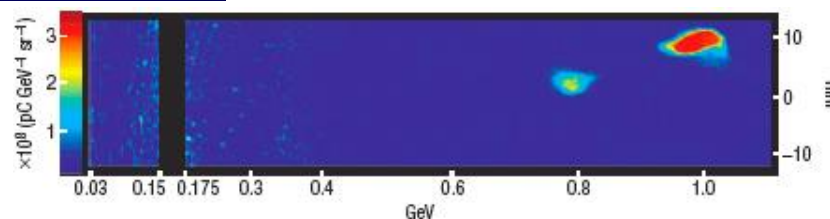


- Analytical & simulations studies
- Pioneering experiments:
 - acceleration to GeV and above
- Application developments:
 - First use of laser-plasma generated γ -s for bio & medical applications
- System-wide approach:
 - Development of high-rep-rate and high wall-plug-efficient laser-plasma based light sources

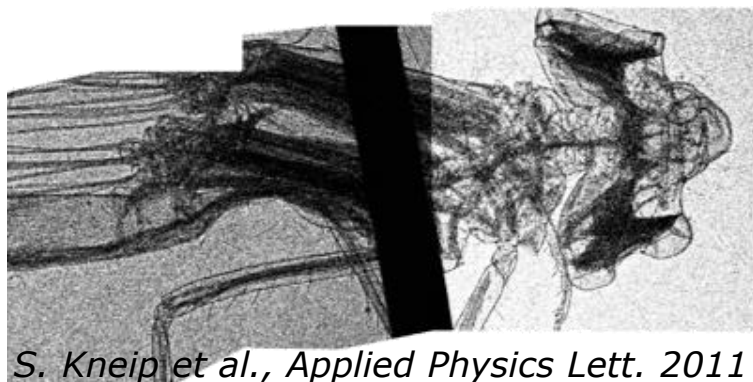


Simulation of laser-plasma acc.

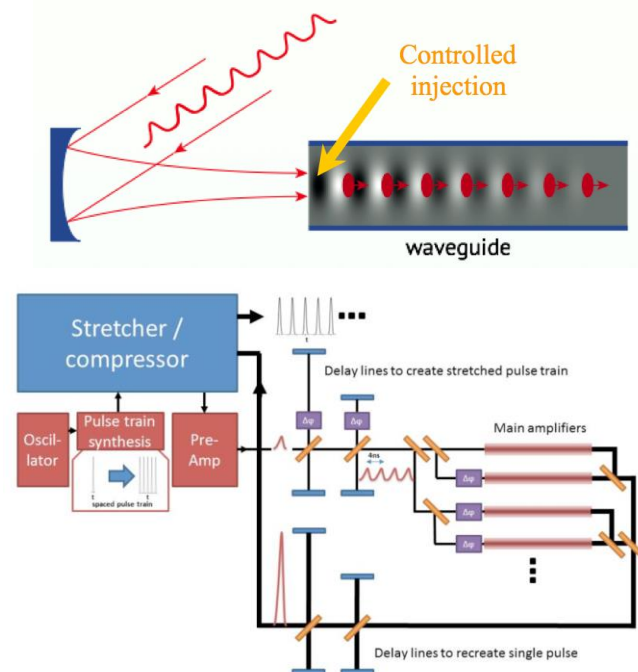
1 GeV acc. in 3cm of plasma
 W. Leemans, et al., *Nature Physics* 2006



Towards light sources - small source size of laser-plasma acc. beam ideal for phase contrast imaging:



Multi-Pulse Laser Wakefield Acceleration: A New Route to Efficient, High-Repetition-Rate Plasma Accelerators and High Flux Radiation Sources,
 S. M. Hooker, R. Bartolini, S. P. D. Mangles, A. Tunnermann, L. Corner, J. Limpert, A. Seryi, and R. Walczak, Jan 2014,
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1401.7874v1>



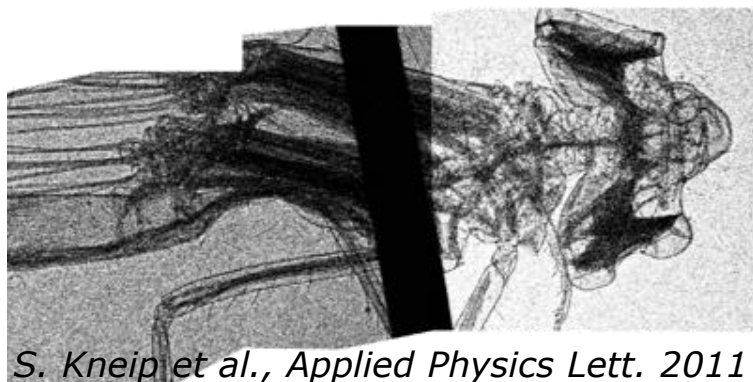
JAI Direction 3: Laser-Plasma Acceleration

- Applicable to FCC:
- Pioneering experiments:

Perhaps not any concrete topic, but...

The general approach – open mind for novel ideas, combined with the aim for near-term practical application and with system-wide optimization down to details such as overall wall-plug efficiency

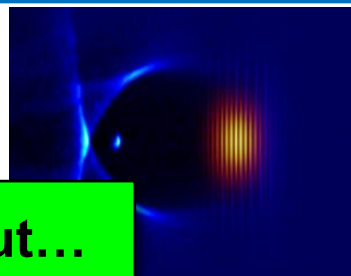
To size of laser-plasma acc. beam idea
phase contrast imaging:



S. Kneip et al., *Applied Physics Lett.* 2011

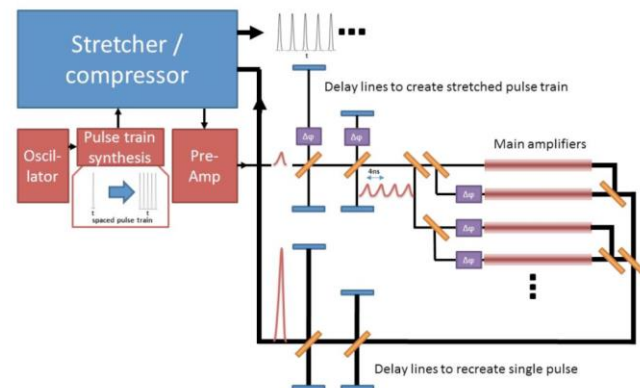
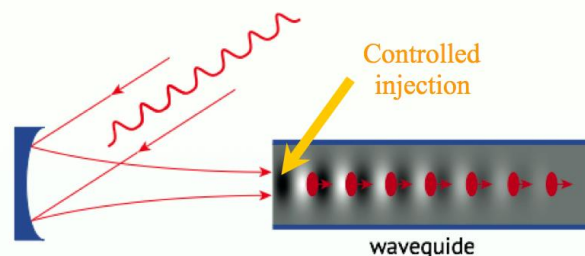
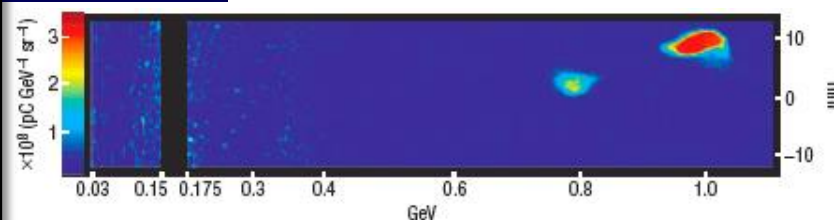
Repetition-Rate Plasma Accelerators and High Flux Radiation Sources,

S. M. Hooker, R. Bartolini, S. P. D. Mangles, A. Tunnermann, L. Corner, J. Limpert, A. Seryi, and R. Walczak, Jan 2014,
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1401.7874v1>



Simulation of laser-plasma acc.

1 GeV acc. in 3cm of plasma
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Initial areas of JAI FCC involvement

- **Synchrotron radiation, impedances, optics, vacuum chamber, beam stability**
- **Final Focus optics, MDI, collimation, backgrounds**
- **Ultra-fast beam manipulation for transverse stability or lumi leveling**
- **Diagnostics**
- **etc.**

Extra slides – JAI in a bit more details



Simon Hooker



Pavel Karataev



Peter Norreys

JAI Faculty



Riccardo Bartolini



Stewart Boogert



Phil Burrows



John Cobb



Bucker Dangor



George Doucas



Brian Foster



Laura Corner

Research Facilitator



Glenn Christian



Ken Peach



Chris Prior



Armin
Reichold



Andrei Seryi



Roman Walczak



Stephen Gibson



Michele Warren



Ted Wilson

CERN



Mike Partridge



Bloddyn Jones



Stuart Mangles



Steve Rose



Zulfikar Najmudin



Ken Long

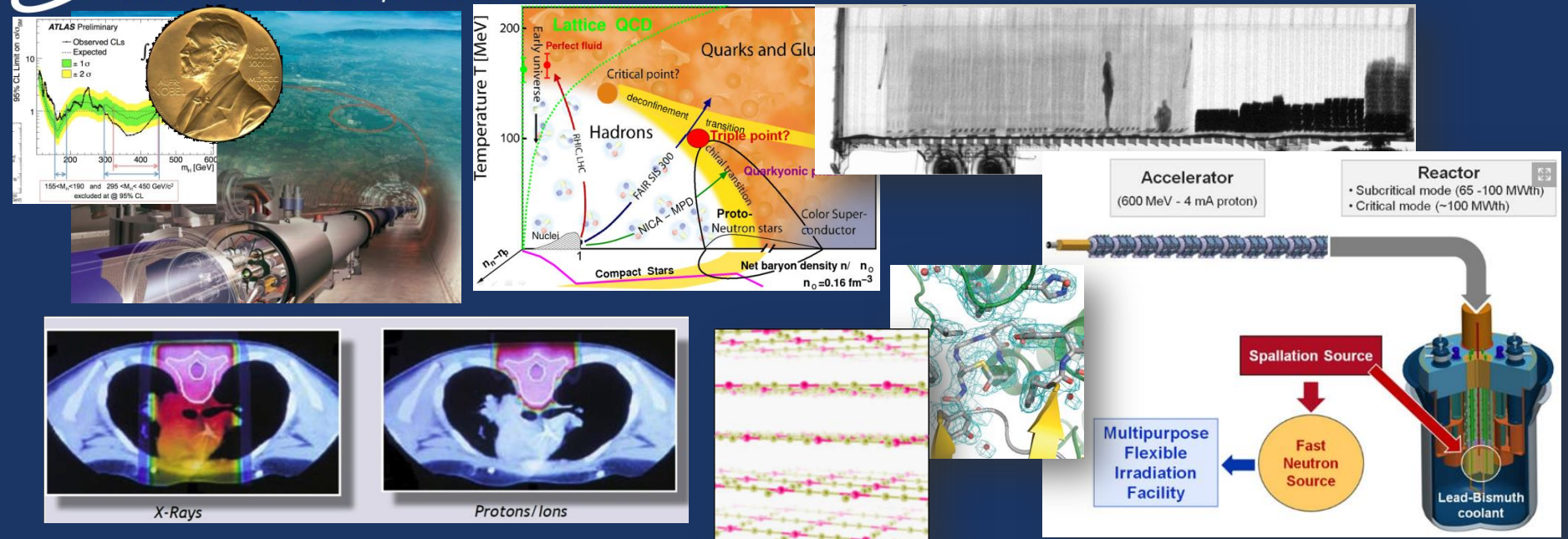


Ivan Konoplev



Emmanuel
Tsismelis

Also : JAI Academic and Industrial Affiliates (not shown)



Accelerators: high energy physics, nuclear physics, healthcare, security, energy, life science, novel materials, industry, ...

Tens of millions of patients receive accelerator-based diagnoses and treatment each year in hospitals and clinics around the world



All products that are processed, treated, or inspected by particle beams have a collective annual value of more than \$500B



The fraction of the Nobel prizes in Physics directly connected to accelerators is about 30%





Diamond Light Source



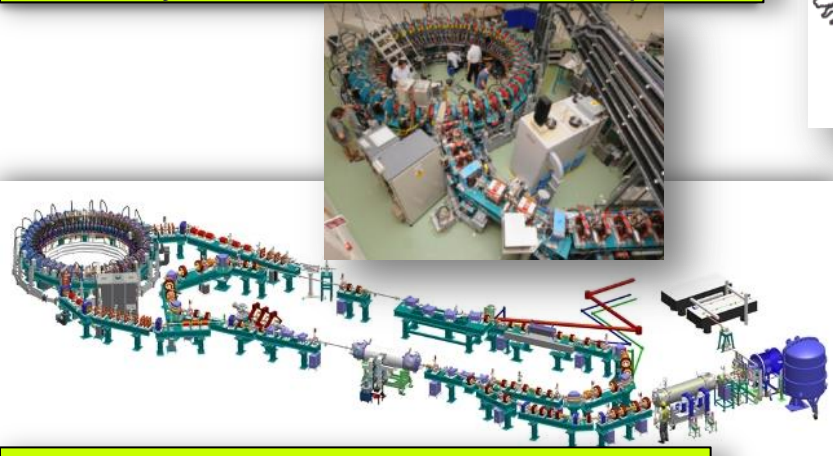
Central Laser Facility



Daresbury Science & Innovation Campus, CI



ISIS neutron source



Accelerator Science & Technology Centre



Rutherford Lab & Harwell-Oxford Innovation campus

JAI is part of the world's most highly-regarded university fostered innovation ecosystem



RAL CLF
ISIS
Diamond

Research & Enterprise

DL ASTeC
CI

