

Ongoing Efforts towards Coordination in Europe

R. Aßmann, DESY

ANAR2017: Advanced and Novel Accelerators for High Energy
Physics Roadmap Workshop 2017

CERN, Switzerland

24th – 28th April 2017

EuroNNAc²

European Network for Novel Accelerators

EINDHOVEN University of Technology

University of Oxford
University of Strathclyde
Manchester University
Lancaster University
Cockcroft Institute
STFC Daresbury Laboratory
John Adams Institute
ASTeC
STFC Central Laser Facility
Liverpool University
University College London
Imperial College
Queen's University of Belfast

Instituto Superior
Tecnico de Lisboa

LULI
Soleil
LPGP
LOA
IRAMIS/CEA
IRFU/CEA
Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet
(Ecole polytechnique - CNRS/IN2P3)
LAL

European Organization for
Nuclear Research (CERN)
PSI

University Düsseldorf
LMU University Munich
Stiftung Deutscher Elektronen Synchrotron (DESY)
Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung (GSI)
Max-Planck-Institute for Quantum Optics
Max-Planck-Institute for Physics
Helmholtz Institute Jena
Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf (HZDR)
University Hamburg
University Erlangen
University Darmstadt

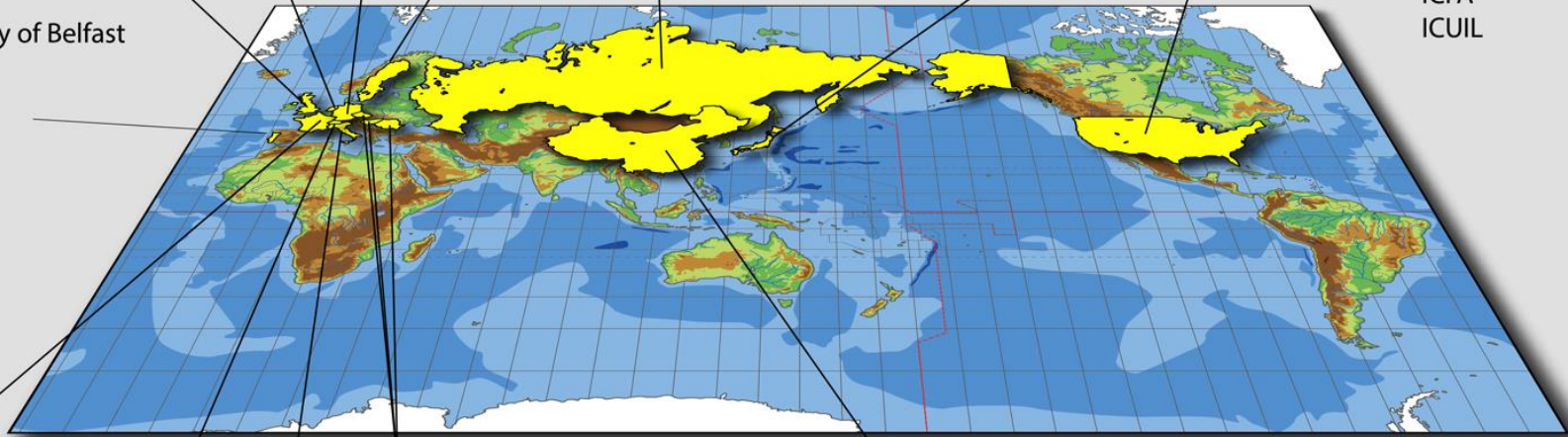
Lund University

Budker INP
Institute of Applied Physics RAS

KEK

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory
SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory
University of California Los Angeles
Lawrence Berkely National Laboratory
Brookhaven National Laboratory

ICFA
ICUIL



Extreme Light Infrastructures (ELI)
ELI Beams (Czech Republic)
Wigner Research Center (Hungary)

Inst. of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Tsinghua University, Beijing
Shanghai Jiao Tong University

INFN-LNF
Pisa University and INFN
Consiglio Nazionale Delle Ricerche, INO
University of Rome LA SAPIENZA



SCAPA

LC Lund Laser Centre

STFC
ASTeC

LAOLA

Laboratory for Laser- and beam-driven plasma Acceleration

ILPP

ELBE

JuSPARCO

HI Jena
Helmholtz Institute Jena

HELMHOLTZ
ZENTRUM DRESDEN
ROSSENDORF

STFC
Central Laser Facility

eli | beamlines

Cilex
Centre Interdisciplinaire Lumière Extrême

PHÉLIX

CALA

Laboratoire d'optique appliquée
UMR 7077 - Palaiseau / France

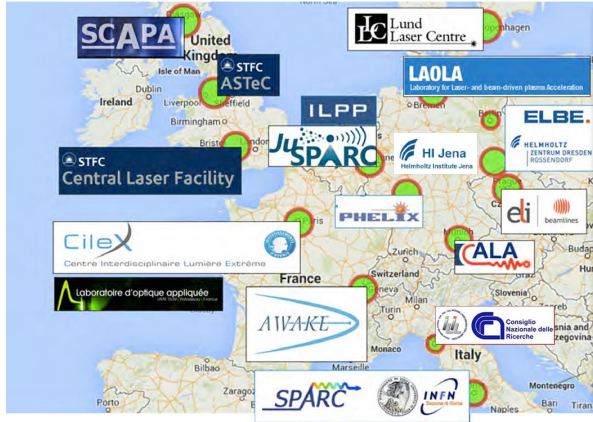
AIVAKE

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

SPARC **INFN**
Sezione di Roma

- Original focus: European **plasma acceleration** community
 - Plasma-based electron accelerators
 - Plasma-based hadron accelerators
 - Driven by lasers and/or particle beams (e- and p)
- Grown to include discussions and teams from **dielectric vacuum accelerator R&D**:
 - Dielectric vacuum accelerators driven by THz (more specifically 300 GHz) sources → **AXSIS ERC synergy grant** (DESY/UHH), **CLARA**, ...
 - Dielectric vacuum accelerators driven by optical lasers → **ACHIP international collaboration GBM grant** → Erlangen, PSI, DESY, GSI, TUD, ...

National novel accelerator projects with European network



Independent national projects*, funded by national states. About 16 major facilities for novel plasma acceleration R&D.

Funded by EU FP7 through EuCARD2



European novel accelerator projects with international involvement



CERN experiment collaboration under leadership of MPI



ERC Synergy Grant



Funded by EU Horizon2020 as EU Design Study

* See note on ELI



- 258 registered participants
- 45 sponsored students.
- Participants from 23 countries in 4 continents (11 EU member states).
- Reached maximum capacity in 2nd such workshop.



- Working Groups + Summaries: 7
- Invited Talks: 30
- Special Science Talk: 1
- WG Talks: 138
- Posters: 76

Thanks to Alban Mosnier + Program Committee

- Proceedings - Special Volume NIM → Published in 2016
Lead editor: Ulrich Dorda
- **81 papers, peer reviewed** *(from 50 papers at EAAC2013)*
- Already generated **83 citations** → papers are read and used!

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HEP 81 records found Search took 1.74 seconds.

1. Transverse oscillations in plasma wakefield experiments at FACET

E. Adli *et al.* 2016. 5 pp.
 Published in *Nucl.Instrum.Meth. A829* (2016) 84-89
 DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2016.02.054](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2016.02.054)
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2. Production of quasi-ellipsoidal laser pulses for next generation high brightness photoinjectors

T. Ruback *et al.* 2016. 4 pp.
 Published in *Nucl.Instrum.Meth. A829* (2016) 438-441
 DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2016.12.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2016.12.004)
 Conference: [C15-09-12 Proceedings](#)

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3. Staging optics considerations for a plasma wakefield acceleration linear coll

C.A. Lindstrom, E. Adli, J.M. Allen, J.P. Delahaye, M.J. Hogan, C. Joshi, P. Muggli, T.O. Rauberheine Yakimenko. 2016. 5 pp.
 Published in *Nucl.Instrum.Meth. A829* (2016) 224-229
 DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2016.12.069](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2016.12.069)
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4. Laser-plasma-based linear collider using hollow plasma channels

C.B. Schroeder, C. Benedetti, E. Esarey, W.P. Leemans. 2016. 4 pp.
 Published in *Nucl.Instrum.Meth. A829* (2016) 113-118
 DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2016.03.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2016.03.001)
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5. Recent advances in high-performance modeling of plasma-based acceleration using the full PIC method

J.-L. Vay, R. Lehe, H. Vincenti, S.B. Godfrey, I. Haber, P. Lee. 2016. 5 pp.
 Published in *Nucl.Instrum.Meth. A829* (2016) 353-357
 DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2016.12.033](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2016.12.033)

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6. BESTIA – The next generation ultra-fast CO₂ laser for advanced accelerator research

Igor V. Pogorelec, Markus Bockler, Ben Ben-Zvi, John Skerfving, Mikhail N. Polyanskiy. 2016. 6 pp.
 Published in *Nucl.Instrum.Meth. A829* (2016) 432-437
 DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2016.11.128](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2016.11.128)

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7. A "slingshot" laser-driven acceleration mechanism of plasma electrons

Giuseppe Fiore, Sergio De Nicola. 2016. 5 pp.
 Published in *Nucl.Instrum.Meth. A829* (2016) 104-108
 DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2016.02.085](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2016.02.085)

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8. Investigations of the concept of a multibunch dielectric wakefield accelerator

I.N. Onishchenko, V.A. Kiselev, A.F. Linnik, V.I. Prietupa, G.V. Sobolev. 2016. 7 pp.
 Published in *Nucl.Instrum.Meth. A829* (2016) 198-205
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9. Injection of electrons by colliding laser pulses in a laser wakefield accelerator

M. Hansson, B. Aurand, H. Ekerfelt, A. Persson, O. Lundh. 2016. 5 pp.
 Published in *Nucl.Instrum.Meth. A829* (2016) 99-103
 DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2016.02.070](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2016.02.070)
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A. Zholents *et al.* 2016. 4 pp.
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 DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2016.02.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2016.02.003)
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11. Numerical simulations of recent proton acceleration experiments with sub-100 TW laser systems

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 DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2016.04.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2016.04.001)
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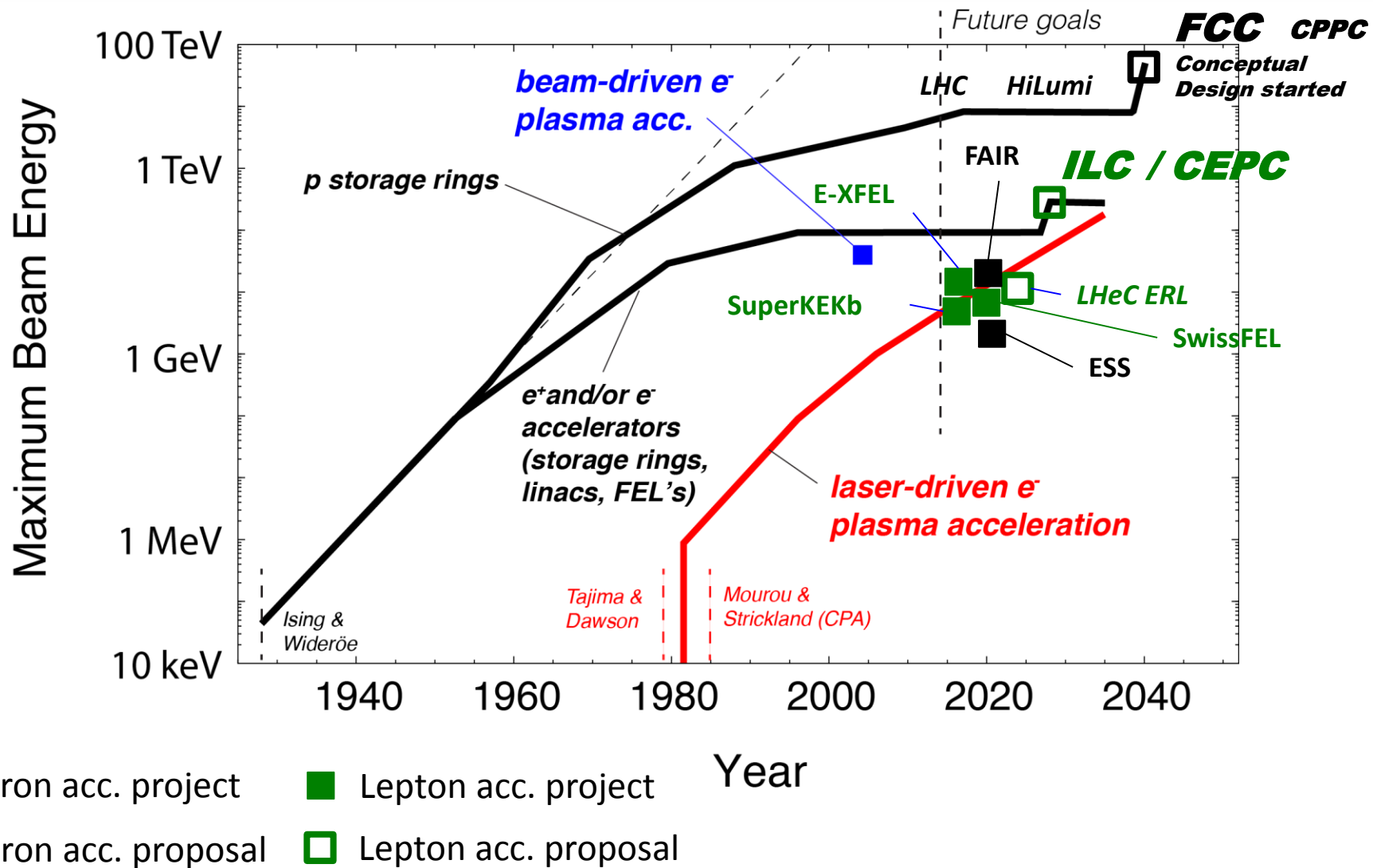
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12. The SPARC_LAB Thomson source

C. Vaccaro *et al.* 2016. 5 pp.

- Published in *Nucl.Instrum.Meth.* A829 (2018) 237-242
DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2018.01.069](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2018.01.069)
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13. **The electron accelerator for the AWAKE experiment at CERN**
K. Papitone (CERN) et al. 2018. 3 pp.
Published in *Nucl.Instrum.Meth.* A829 (2018) 73-75
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14. **Matching sub-fc electron bunches for laser-driven plasma acceleration at J. Zhu, R.W. Assmann, U. Dorda, B. Marzetti. 2018. 4 pp.**
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DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2018.01.068](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2018.01.068)
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15. **Progress of plasma wakefield self-modulation experiments at FACET**
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DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2018.02.075](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2018.02.075)
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16. **Role of laser contrast and foil thickness in target normal sheath accelera**
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DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2018.01.039](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2018.01.039)
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V. Shpakov et al. 2018. 4 pp.
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DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2018.02.074](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2018.02.074)
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18. **Summary of working group 1: Electron beam from plasmas**
V. Mallo, E. Gschwendtner (CERN). 2018. 3 pp.
Published in *Nucl.Instrum.Meth.* A829 (2018) 30-32
DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2018.01.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2018.01.008)
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19. **The ELIMED transport and dosimetry beamline for laser-driven ion beams**
F. Romano et al. 2018. 6 pp.
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20. **Summary of Working Group 2: Ion beams from plasmas**
M. Borghesi, U. Schramm. 2018. 4 pp.
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DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2018.01.021](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2018.01.021)
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21. **High energy electron radiography system design and simulation study of beam**
angle-position correlation and aperture effect on the images
Qianqiang Zhao et al. 2018. 8 pp.
Published in *Nucl.Instrum.Meth.* A832 (2018) 144-151
DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2018.08.103](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2018.08.103)
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22. **Generation of attosecond electron bunches in a laser-plasma accelerator using a**
plasma density upramp
M.K. Weikum, F.Y. Li, R.W. Assmann, Z.M. Sheng, D. Jaroszynski. 2018. 4 pp.
Published in *Nucl.Instrum.Meth.* A829 (2018) 33-38
DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2018.01.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2018.01.003)
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23. **High transformer ratio of multi-channel dielectric wakefield structures**
Sergey V. Shchegolev, Thomas C. Marshall, Gennadij V. Sobnikov, Jay L. Hinshelwood. 2018. 8 pp.
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DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2018.03.033](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2018.03.033)
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24. **Comparison of self-injection thresholds in He and N 2 and role of self-focusing in**
LWFA
D. Pala, F. Baffigi, F. Brandi, L. Fulginiti, P. Koster, L. Labate, P. Londrillo, L.A. Gizzi. 2018. 5 pp.
Published in *Nucl.Instrum.Meth.* A829 (2018) 408-412
DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2018.03.109](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2018.03.109)
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25. **Real-time diagnostic for charging and damage of dielectrics in accelerators**
S.V. Shchegolev, T.C. Marshall, J.L. Hinshelwood. 2018. 5 pp.
Published in *Nucl.Instrum.Meth.* A829 (2018) 194-198
DOI: [10.1016/j.nima.2018.02.014](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2018.02.014)
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26. **Observations and diagnostics in high brightness beams**
A. Cianchi, M.P. Anania, F. Basso, M. Castellano, E. Chiodroni, R. Pompili, V. Shpakov. 2018. 5 pp.



Understand nature
beyond the Higgs

Explain dark energy
and dark matter

Understand & test
quantum theory
of gravity

High energy particle collider

Very large or high accelerating gradient

Control complex and
dynamic matter

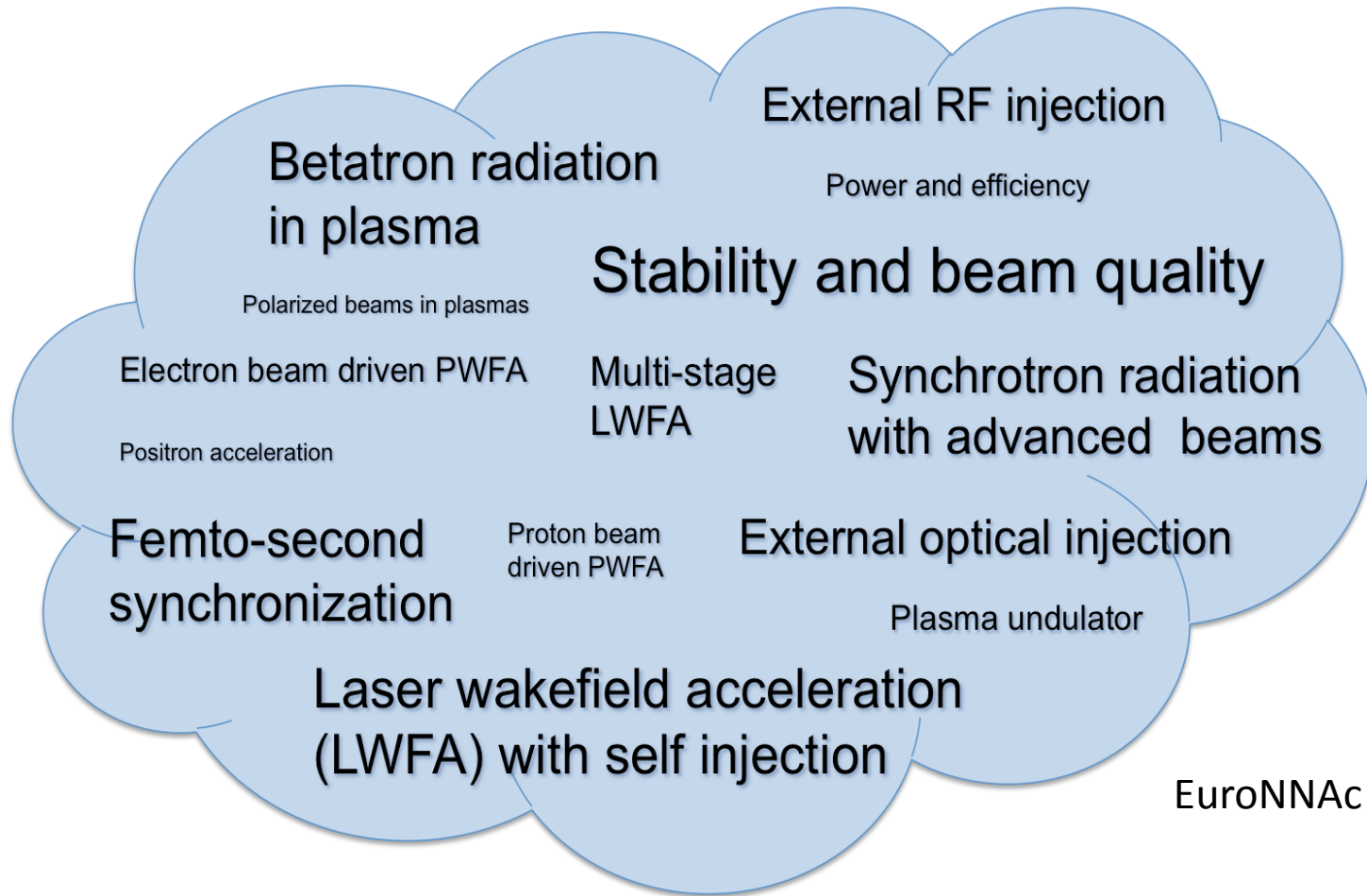
Investigate and understand
transient states

Understand and manipulate
non-equilibrium phenomena

**Accessible (compact) ultra-
fast X ray FEL's** university-based

Compact, high res & fast real
time imaging of living
organisms (humans)

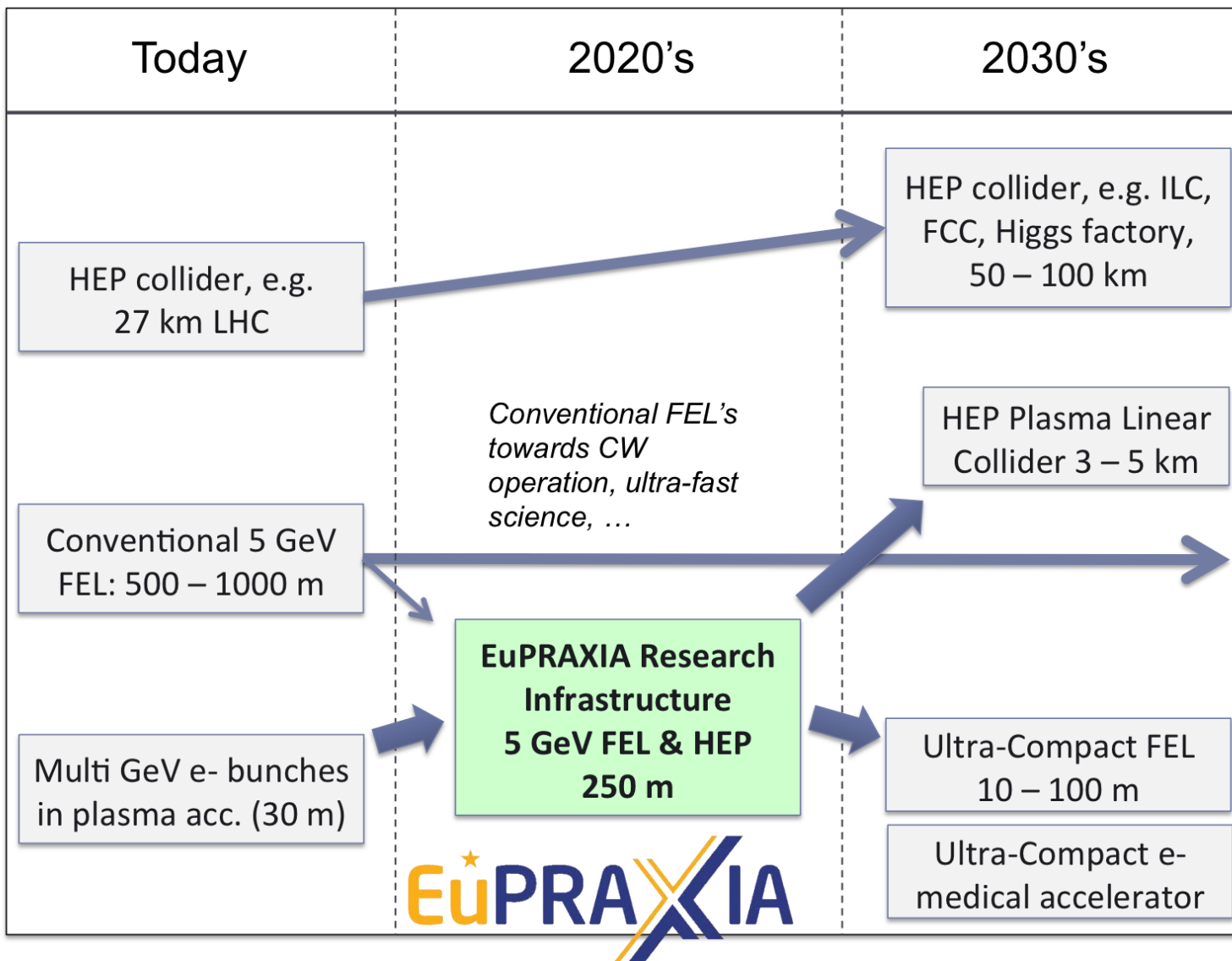
**Ultra-compact accel.-
based X ray imaging**
high resolution



EuroNNAc 2013

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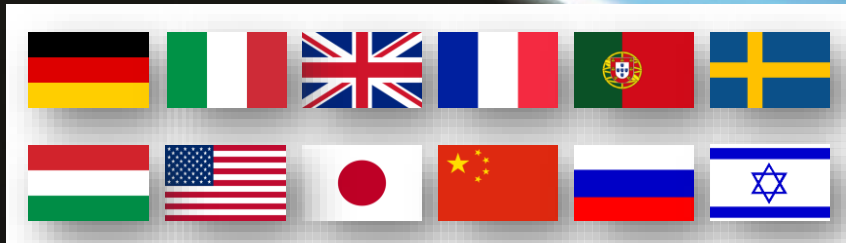
EuroNNAc2 Mission III Roadmap to the 2030's



EUROPEAN
PLASMA RESEARCH
ACCELERATOR WITH
EXCELLENCE IN
APPLICATIONS

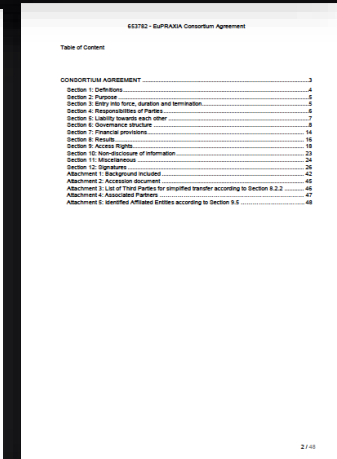
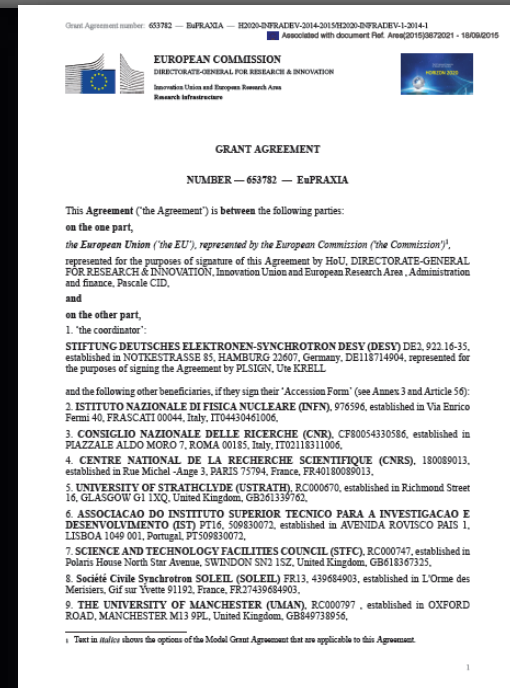


A Horizon 2020 Design
Study for a future large
Research Infrastructure



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 653782.

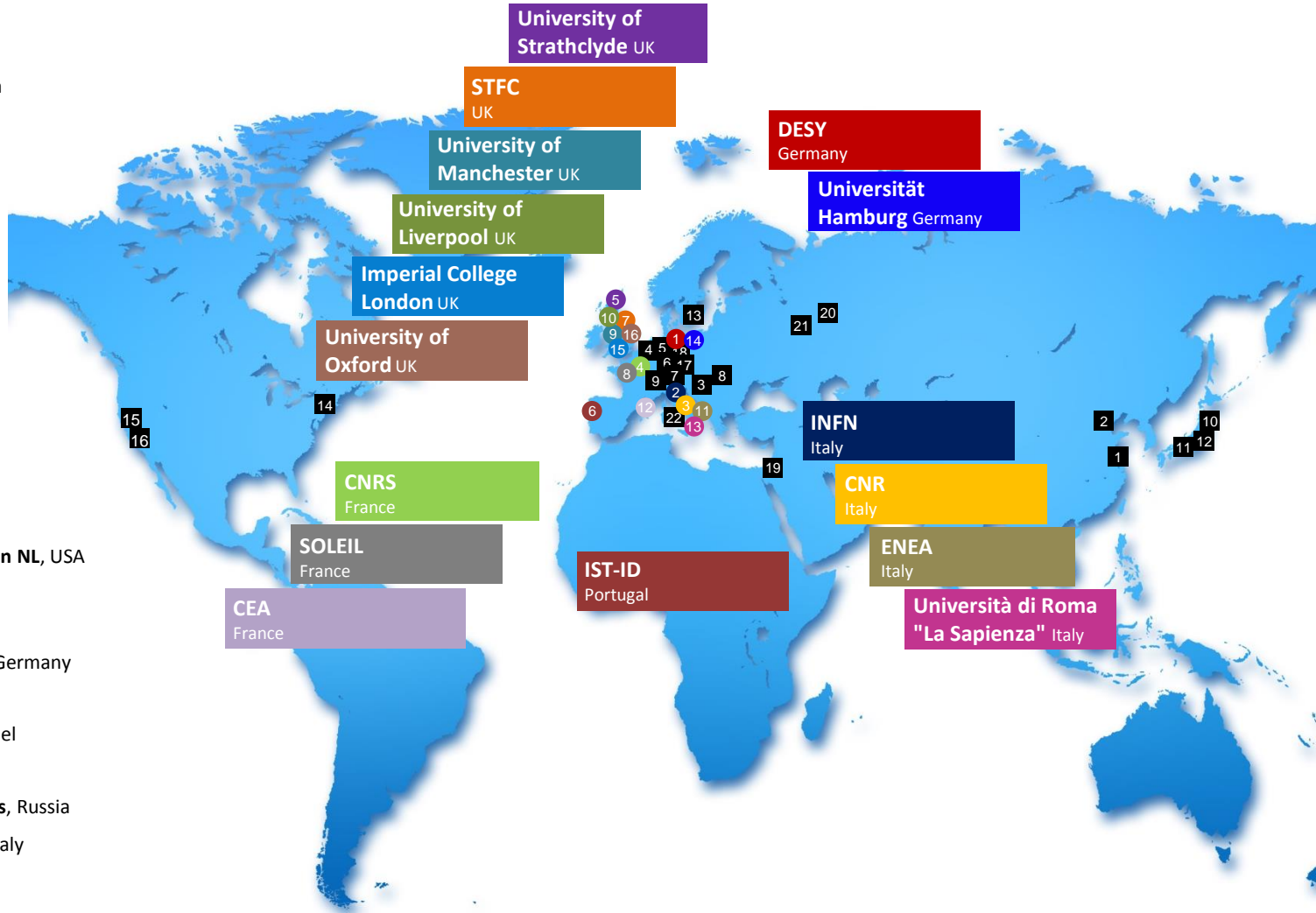
- EuPRAXIA is a so-called **EU design study**.
- On average in accelerator field only **one approved by EU every 2 years** since 2007.
- DESY is coordinating lab of EuPRAXIA.
- Study is legally governed by contracts:
 - **grant agreement (269 pages)**, defining the work plan, milestones and deliverables.
 - **consortium agreement (48 pages)**, defining project rules.
 - **Associated partners** have sent signed letters, accepting consortium rules (governance, IP, ...).



Associated Partners

(as of October 2016)

- 1 Shanghai Jiao Tong-University, China
- 2 Tsinghua University Beijing, China
- 3 ELI Beamlines, International
- 4 PHLAM, Université de Lille, France
- 5 Helmholtz-Institut Jena, Germany
- 6 HZDR (Helmholtz), Germany
- 7 LMU München, Germany
- 8 Wigner Fizikai Kutatóközpont, Hungary
- 9 CERN, International
- 10 Kansai Photon Science Institute, Japan
- 11 Osaka University, Japan
- 12 RIKEN SPring-8, Japan
- 13 Lunds Universitet, Sweden
- 14 Stony Brook University & Brookhaven NL, USA
- 15 LBNL, USA
- 16 UCLA, USA
- 17 Karlsruhe Institut für Technologie, Germany
- 18 Forschungszentrum Jülich, Germany
- 19 Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
- 20 Institute of Applied Physics, Russia
- 21 Joint Institute for High Temperatures, Russia
- 22 Università di Roma "Tor Vergata", Italy



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30 Laboratoire d'Optique Appliquée, ENSTA-CNRS-Ecole Polytechnique UMR 7639, Palaiseau F-91761, France

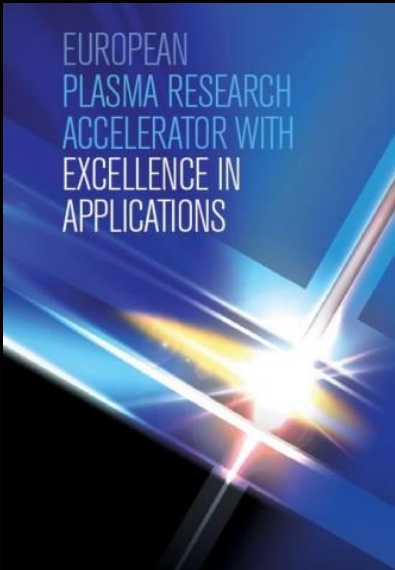
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EUROPEAN PLASMA RESEARCH ACCELERATOR WITH EXCELLENCE IN APPLICATIONS

DESIGNING THE FUTURE

The EuPRAXIA Consortium is preparing a conceptual design for the world's first multi-GeV plasma-based accelerator with industrial beam quality and dedicated user areas.

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES

European plasma-based accelerators overcome well-known limits. The latest construction technologies and large-scale user areas. The consortium offers unique training opportunities for researchers in interdisciplinary fields.

OPENING NEW HORIZONS

With a smaller size and improved efficiency, plasma accelerators have the potential to revolutionize the world of particle accelerators by enabling frontiers in medicine, industry and fundamental research.

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

The consortium builds upon international events to strengthen collaborations, to connect its members across from EU, high energy physics, medicine and industry, and to show the development of the project.

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THE EuPRAXIA FILES

ISSUE 1 - May 2016

Foreword

Novel accelerators have seen strong advances not only in achievable beam energy but also in beam quality. This success story is still developing, as you can see from the publications that we collect in this first edition of "The EuPRAXIA Files". As many of you are aware, the Horizon2020 Design Study EuPRAXIA aims at a conceptual design for a European plasma accelerator with unique features. Instead of another newsletter we will regularly provide you with summaries of recent publications, letting the science speak for itself. EuPRAXIA has meanwhile had an excellent project start and is going on to a workshop in Pisa at the end of June, organised together with the European Network for Novel Accelerators EuroNAC2 and LCA2012. For further news on EuPRAXIA please visit our website or read regular updates in "Accelerator news". We wish you some inspirational science reading in this edition of "The EuPRAXIA Files", prepared by the EuPRAXIA outreach team in Liverpool with Ricardo Torres as lead editor.

Research Highlights

Berkeley Lab Scientists Create the First-ever, 2-stage Laser-plasma Accelerator Powered by Independent Laser Pulses

Researchers from the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory in the US have made an important breakthrough in the development of ultra-compact high-energy plasma-based accelerators.

In a paper recently published in *Nature*, they demonstrate for the first time the technique of staging, or sequencing multiple plasma accelerators independently powered. Staging is critical for high energy physics applications of laser-plasma accelerators, as it enables to achieve higher beam energies, while maintaining accelerating gradients orders of magnitude above conventional technology.

In these experiments, electrons from one laser plasma accelerator were transported into a second laser-plasma accelerator, powered by a second laser pulse, and accelerated. What was particularly novel about this experiment is that 2 plasma-based lasers were employed to transport the beam between stages and a plasma mirror was used to couple in the second laser pulse. These plasma-based components allowed the system to remain extremely compact.

With this result, one can envision scaling to beam energies of interest for high energy physics applications in a compact footprint. However, these results are a first step toward that vision—experiments at higher beam energy, with higher efficiency and improved beam quality, will need to be performed to further develop plasma-based technology for next-generation colliders.

Read more at: <http://www.nature.com/doi/10.1038/nature15512> **same laser plasma accelerator**

Advantages of plasma accelerators

- Acceleration rates 2-3 orders of magnitude higher than conventional accelerators, reducing the required acceleration length by 1000-10000 times.
- Plasma acceleration overcomes the limitations of radio-frequency (RF) acceleration: ultra-short medical beams, opening up exciting opportunities in medicine, in the acceleration of ultra-fast processes in chemistry.
- The beam required for driving plasma accelerators is produced by a laser, which is much simpler to transport to various locations, offering a ready-made solution for small-scale laboratories, industry and also accelerating in a more efficient and flexible way.

Current Limitations

Plasma acceleration promises many benefits for compact accelerators. One of the main obstacles to their widespread use is the relatively low particle density of the plasma, which limits the maximum energy of the particles. This is due to the fact that the plasma density is limited by the laser intensity and the laser pulse length.

It is also possible to achieve higher beam energies, but this requires more sophisticated technology, such as staging or the use of multiple stages.

www.eupraxia-project.eu

PLASMA ACCELERATION

Conventional accelerators employ oscillating radio frequency (RF) fields to accelerate charged particles. The accelerating rate in these devices is restricted by electrical breakdown in the accelerating tube. This limits the amount of acceleration over any given space, requiring very long accelerators to reach high energies.

A new paradigm in particle acceleration

A new concept for particle acceleration was conceived in 1989 by Boris Breizman and Arthur Gonsky (US). The idea was to use an intense gas jet, or plasma, to sustain the high electric fields required for acceleration purposes. This technology of plasma acceleration is the core of the EuPRAXIA project. It has the potential to revolutionize the world of particle accelerators.

The plasma-based accelerators are driven by a laser pulse that is pushed through a gas jet or a pre-formed plasma. The driving laser creates a field that is much stronger than the fields in conventional RF accelerators. The plasma-based accelerators have the potential to revolutionize the world of particle accelerators. They have the potential to revolutionize the world of particle accelerators. They have the potential to revolutionize the world of particle accelerators.

Experimental demonstration

The first experimental demonstration of a relativistic acceleration (EMPA), was reported by a group from Argonne National Laboratory (US) in 2003. The concept of EMPA is based on the interaction of a laser pulse with a gas jet. The laser pulse creates a plasma that is accelerated by the laser pulse. The acceleration rate is limited by the laser intensity and the gas jet density. The acceleration rate is limited by the laser intensity and the gas jet density. The acceleration rate is limited by the laser intensity and the gas jet density.

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Plasma Acceleration

proven




**Build a plasma accelerator
with usable beam quality!**

Plasma Accelerator

to be done

(goal: high beam quality, lower cost, lower size)

A large, light blue arrow pointing downwards, indicating the progression of time from top to bottom.

09.2014	Proposal submission
07.2015	Approval
11.2015	<u>Start of EuPRAXIA project</u>
2016	Organization (collaboration agreements, ...). Hiring dedicated personnel. Ten workshops on EuPRAXIA/EuroNNAc matters. Decision parameters for first study versions.
08.2019	Application to <u>ESFRI roadmap</u> for 2020 update
10.2019	Final <u>conceptual design report</u> and end design study

<i>2020</i>	<i>Construction decision</i>
<i>2021 – 2025</i>	<i>Construction</i>
<i>2025 – 2035</i>	<i>Operation</i>

ESFRI =
European
Strategy for
Future Research
Infrastructures

Industry: involved through workshops and Scientific Advisory Board

Contacts still evolving, several cooperations under discussion



Thales group (France): Number of employees: 62,194 (2015)
Sales 14.06 B€ (2015)

Amplitude (France): Number of employees: 80 (2015)
Sales 17.4 M€ (2015)

Trumpf group (Germany): Number of employees: 11,181 (2016)
Sales 2.81 B€ (2016)

Reminder: Linear Collider Design Constraints

- 1) High energy E
Low cost \rightarrow Efficient acceleration with high accelerating gradients (small length)


- 2) High luminosity L
Low cost \rightarrow Limited beam power P_b (14 MW x 2, 6% efficiency \rightarrow 500 MW wall plug)
Very small beam sizes (no beam-beam limit)

LC $\rightarrow P_b \approx 14$ MW


$P_b = E \cdot [N_e \cdot N_b \cdot f_{rep}] e$

\uparrow

Aim for maximum energy reach



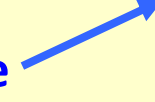
limit




$L = \frac{N_e^2 \cdot N_b \cdot f_{rep}}{4\pi \sigma_x^* \cdot \sigma_y^*} \cdot H_D$

\nwarrow

Decrease beam sizes





Practical limit on IP beam sizes: Imperfections Errors static + time dependent (= stability)

Typical IP Spot Size Goals LC's

Machine	σ_x^* [nm]	σ_y^* [nm]	$\sigma_x^* \cdot \sigma_y^*$ [cm ²]
LEP	300000	3000	$9.0 \cdot 10^{-6}$
SLC	1700	900	$1.5 \cdot 10^{-8}$
TESLA	553	5	$2.8 \cdot 10^{-11}$
JLC/NLC	235	3	$7.5 \cdot 10^{-12}$
CLIC	43	1	$4.3 \cdot 10^{-13}$

Like a human hair...

Achieved

1 nm = size of water molecule

Emittance growth inside a stage and from stage to stage

**Where is the feasibility limit with plasma accelerators?
(collide nm-size beams – no collider if beams miss each other)**

Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A 410 (1998) 544–548

Transverse beam dynamics in plasma-based linacs

Ralph Assmann^{1a,*}, Kaoru Yokoya^b

^a *Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94309, USA*

^b *High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305, Japan*

Single stage approaches avoid this problem (→ AWAKE) but can develop other problems.

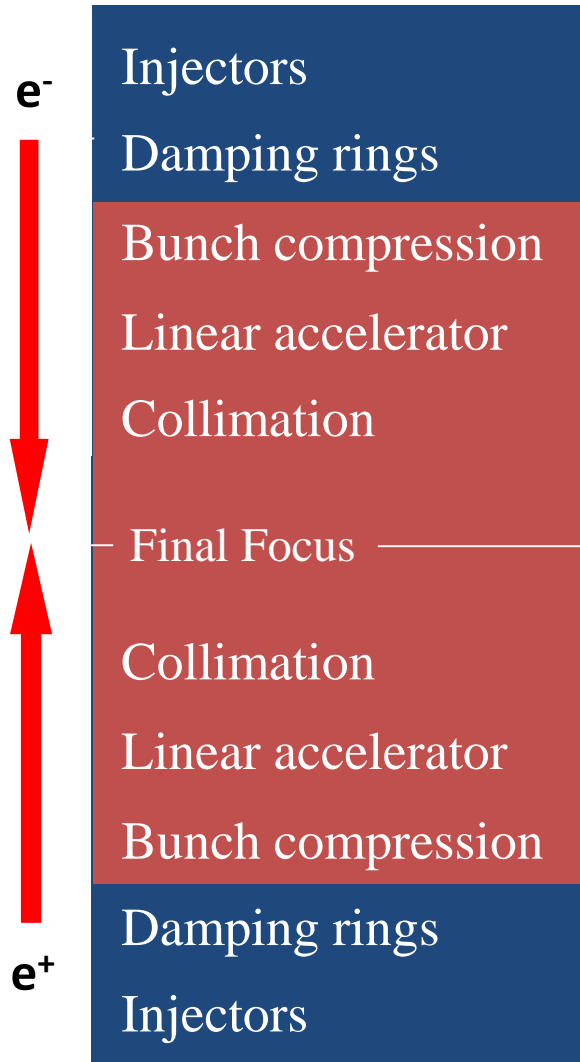
Table 1

Parameters of the two 1 TeV linac designs and the accelerated beam. We only list parameters that are important for the discussion of the transverse beam dynamics. The focusing field for the LWFA case is a simplified estimate

Parameter	PWFA	LWFA
Plasma density	$2 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$	10^{17} cm^{-3}
Accelerating gradient	1 GeV/m	30 GeV/m
Acc. wavelength	2 mm	100 μm
Focusing field	6000 T/m	600000 T/m
Module length	6 m	1 m
Injection energy	1 GeV	1 GeV
Final energy	1 TeV	1 TeV
Number of modules	167	33

In this case we can calculate the tolerances on the offsets Δx for a total emittance growth of 200%. We find tolerances on σ_x/σ_0 of 0.08 (PWFA) and 0.18 (LWFA).

Linear Collider → Not without stability!



Provide the beam

Provide small emittance

Provide short bunch length

Provide beam energy

Provide small background

Provide demagnification

Collide beams

Exponential loss in luminosity with shot-to-shot jitter:

$$L \approx L_0 \cdot e^{-\left(\frac{\Delta_y^2}{4\sigma_y^2}\right)}$$

LEP: beam overlap alignment ($\Delta_y \sim 300 \text{ nm}$)

SLC: beam overlap alignment ($\Delta_y \sim 50 \text{ nm}$)

- **Errors:**
pointing stability of driver (laser/e-beam/p-beam), driver fluctuations, plasma inhomogeneities versus length, plasma relaxation issues shot to shot, plasma heating from driver, driver instabilities, ground motion, support resonances, ...
- **Measurement, correction and feedback:**
measurement of driver and accelerated beam, correcting accelerated beam, feedback against errors, plasma energy extraction, structural engineering, compensating schemes, ...
- **Shaping of accelerated beam:**
collimation, correction of correlated energy spread, ...

Bringing standard accelerator technology
& methods to plasma accelerators

- **OPTION A:**

- LHC program until 2035
- A linear collider built in 2020's
- Linear collider physics program 2030 – 2045

- **OPTION B:**

- LHC program until 2035
- No linear collider constructed in 2020's
- FCC built in 2030's
- FCC physics program 2040 – 2055

- **OPTION C:**

- LHC program until 2035
- No large collider project approved.

- **OPTION A:**

- LHC program until 2035
- A linear collider built in 2020's
- Linear collider physics program 2030 – 2045

- **OPTION B:**

- LHC
- No li
- FCC
- FCC

**• Plasma accelerator technology as linear collider upgrade to higher energies
Required in 2040's**

- **OPTION C:**

- LHC until 2035
- No large collider project approved.

- **OPTION A:**

- LHC program until 2035
- A linear collider built in 2020's
- Linear collider physics program 2030 – 2045

- **OPTION B:**

- LHC program until 2035
- No linear collider constructed in 2020's
- FCC built in 2030's
- FCC physics program 2040 – 2055

- **OPTION C:**

- LHC p
- No lar

• **Plasma accelerator technology not needed for HEP**

- **OPTION A:**

- LHC program
- A
- L

- **OPTION B:**

- LHC program
- No
- FC
- FC

Plasma accelerator technology for a plasma linear collider for high energies

Required in 2030's

- **OPTION C:**

- LHC program
- No large collider project approved.

2040 – 2055

until 2035

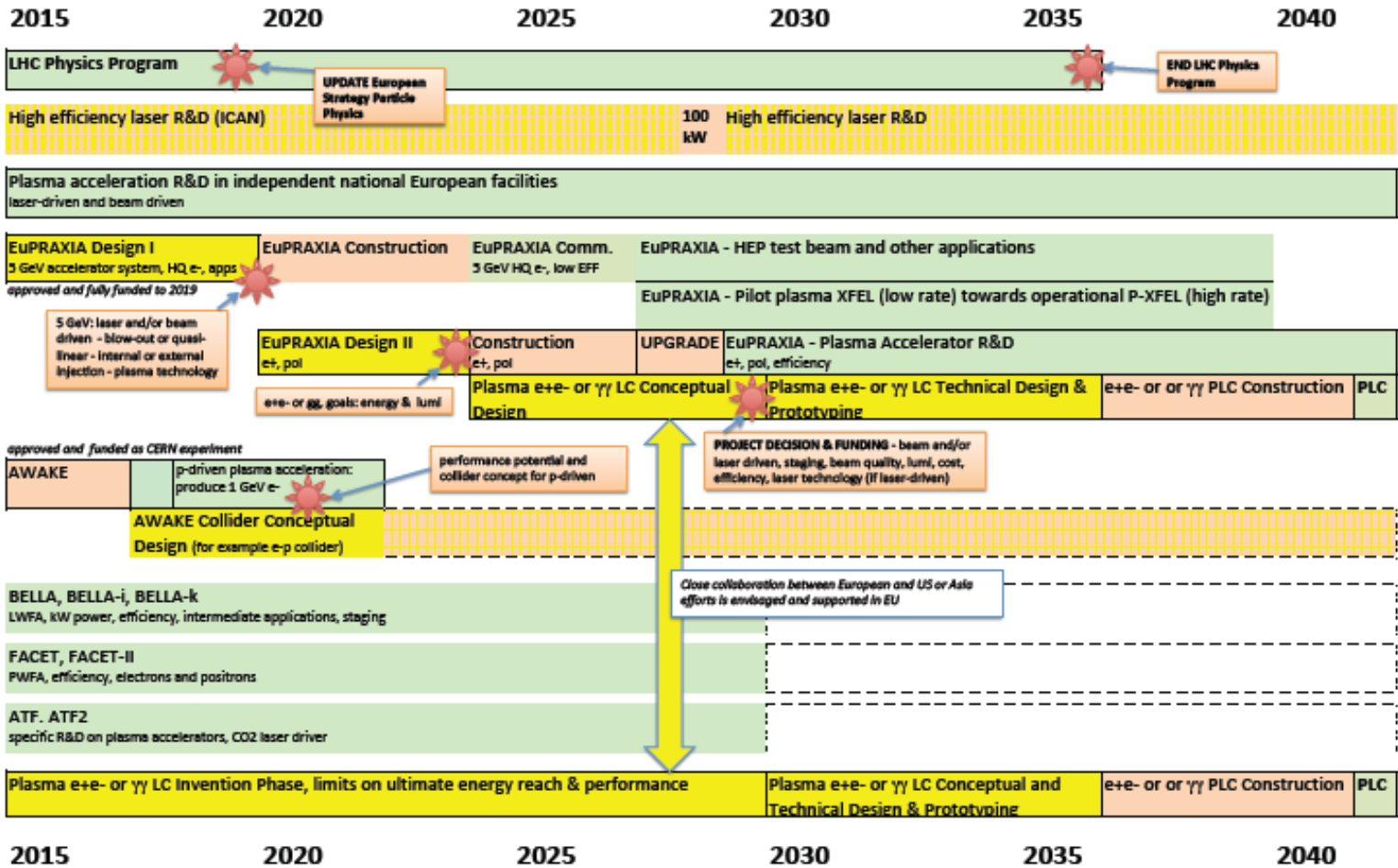
HEP Roadmap from EuroNNAc2

OPTION C → for discussion

European Plasma Roadmap for HEP - Example, based on personal view of a few persons

Drafted January 2016, Plasma LC Workshop at LBNL

As a start of discussion, not an end point of discussion. Cannot be used as an official roadmap, should trigger discussions and thoughts. Requires input, discussion, iteration, refinement, ... To be complemented by detailed R&D roadmaps from WG's.

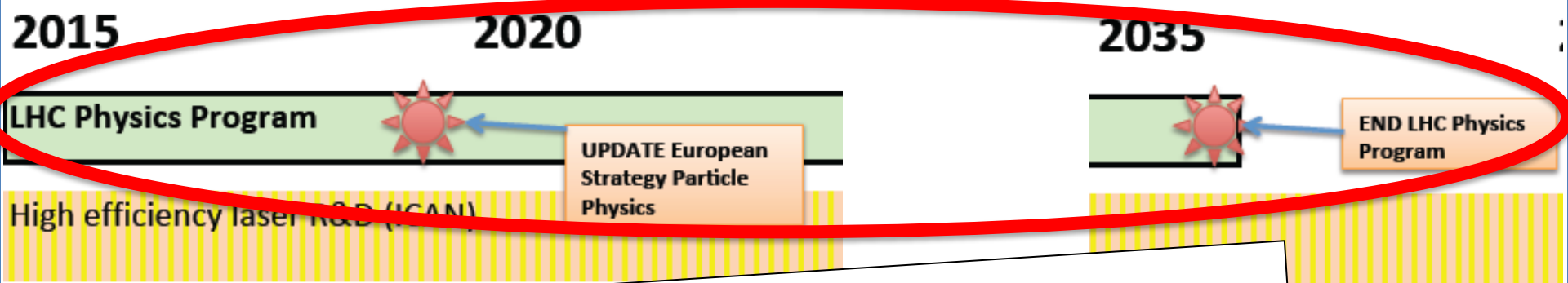


Plasma Roadmap for HEP - Example, based on personal vi

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As a start of discussion, not an end point of discussion. Cannot be used as an c roadmaps from WG's. Based on discussions and input from R. Assmann, B. Cr

, refinement, ... To be complemented by det



**LHC Physics Program
and its Outcome Set
the Scale**

Plasma acce
laser-driven and

EuPRAXIA De
5 GeV accelerator
approved and fully j

5 GeV: lase
driven - bl
linear - inte
injection - p

... goals: energy & lumi

-XFEL (high rate)

Design & e+e- or or $\gamma\gamma$ PLC Cons

approved and funded as CERN experiment

AWAKE

p-driven plasma acceleration:
produce 1 GeV e-

perf
collic

AWAKE Collider Conceptual
Design (for example e-p collider)

2015

2020

2025

LHC Physics Program



Build test facilities: e- → high quality → e+ → pol. → high eff.

independent national European facilities
laser-driven and beam driven

EuPRAXIA Design I

5 GeV accelerator system, HQ e-, apps

approved and fully funded to 2019

EuPRAXIA Construction

EuPRAXIA Comm.

5 GeV HQ e-, low EFF

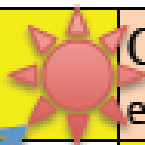


5 GeV: laser and/or beam driven - blow-out or quasi-linear - internal or external injection - plasma technology

EuPRAXIA Design II

e+, pol

e+e- or gg, goals: energy & lumi



Construction

e+, pol

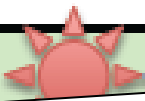
Plasma e+e- or $\gamma\gamma$ LC Design

2015

2020

2025

LHC Physics Program



Build test facilities: e- → high quality → e+ → pol. → high eff.

independent national European facilities

laser-driven and beam driven

EuPRAXIA Design I

5 GeV accelerator system, HQ e-, apps

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EuPRAXIA Construction

EuPRAXIA Comm.

5 GeV HQ e-, low EFF

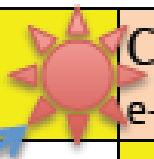


5 GeV: laser and/or beam driven - blow-out or quasi-linear - internal or external injection - plasma technology

EuPRAXIA Design II

e+, pol

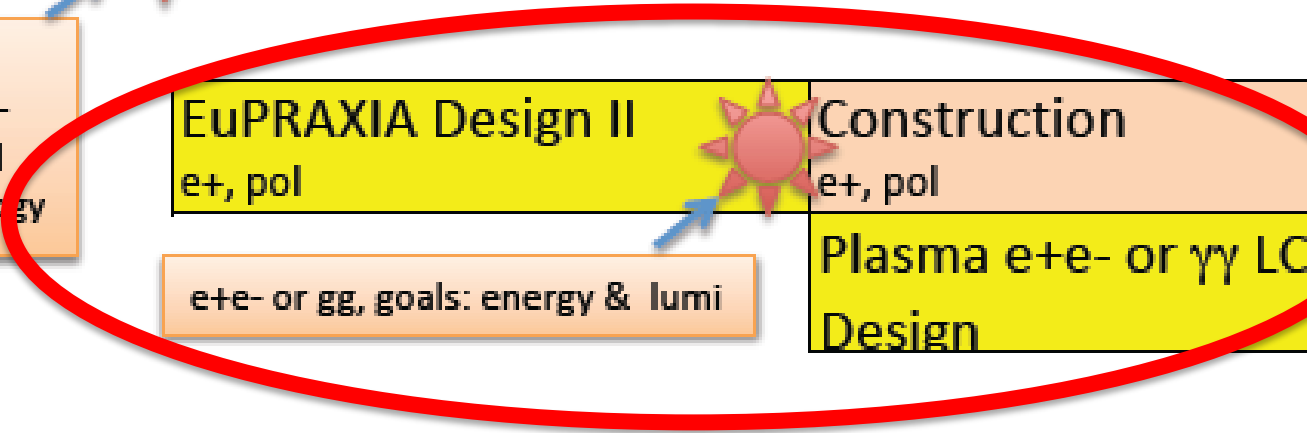
e+e- or gg, goals: energy & lumi



Construction

e+, pol

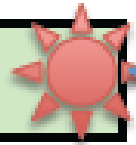
Plasma e+e- or $\gamma\gamma$ LC Design



2025

2030

2035



100 kW High efficiency laser R&D

ilities

Build test facilities: e- → high quality → e+ → pol. → high eff.

struction

UPGRADE

EuPRAXIA - Plasma Accelerator R&D

e+, pol, efficiency

na e+e- or γγ LC Conceptual



Plasma e+e- or γγ LC Technical Design &

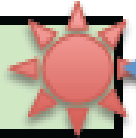
e+e-

gn

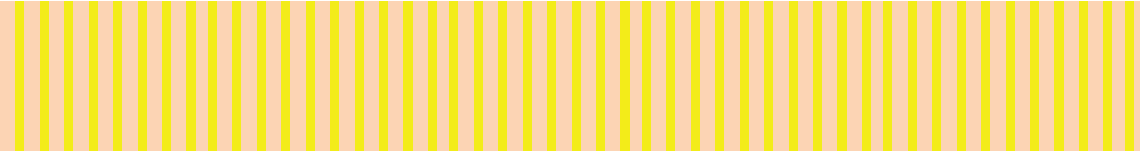
Prototyping

2035

2040

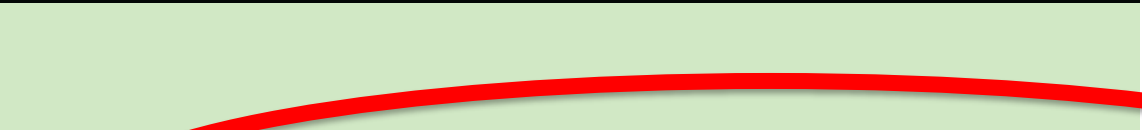


END LHC Physics Program

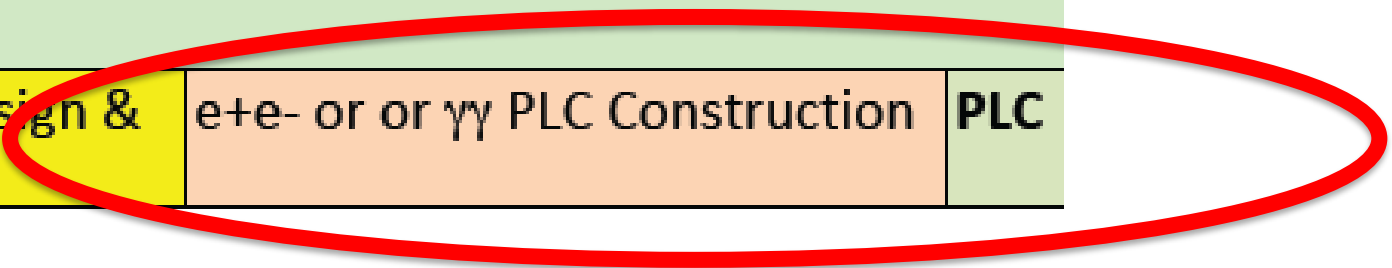


Readiness to build a plasma LC

... operational P-XFEL (high rate)



Design &	e+e- or or $\gamma\gamma$ PLC Construction	PLC
----------	--	-----



- These are success oriented thoughts on a possible route to a plasma linear collider for the end of the 2030's.
- Many very important issues but no showstopper.
 - Some showstoppers claimed are not fundamental (e.g. fixable with hollow plasmas, lower plasma densities, ...).
- Many challenges arise only for HEP, not for other applications. HEP must drive solutions for these issues!
- Only achievable if there is a **SERIOUS** R&D line with sufficient funding for plasma accelerator technology with HEP applications.
- Plasma accelerator technology as upgrade for a conventional LC is a very interesting option and easier to achieve!

- On **May 18, 2016** at SOLEIL - France.
- **Leading international laboratories were represented** including:
 - Intense Laser Irradiation Laboratoy (INO - Italy),
 - the Laboratoire d'Utilisations des Lasers Intenses (CNRS - France),
 - the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (USA),
 - the Centro de Láseres Pulsados Ultracortos Ultraintensos (University of Salamanca, Spain),
 - the Central Laser Facility (Science and Technology Facilities Council, UK),
 - The Petawatt Laser Facility (University of Texas at Austin, USA)
- and **international laser manufacturers** such as
 - Thales (France),
 - National Energetics (USA),
 - Amplitude Technologies (France),
 - Amplitude Systèmes (France) and
 - Proton Laser (Spain).

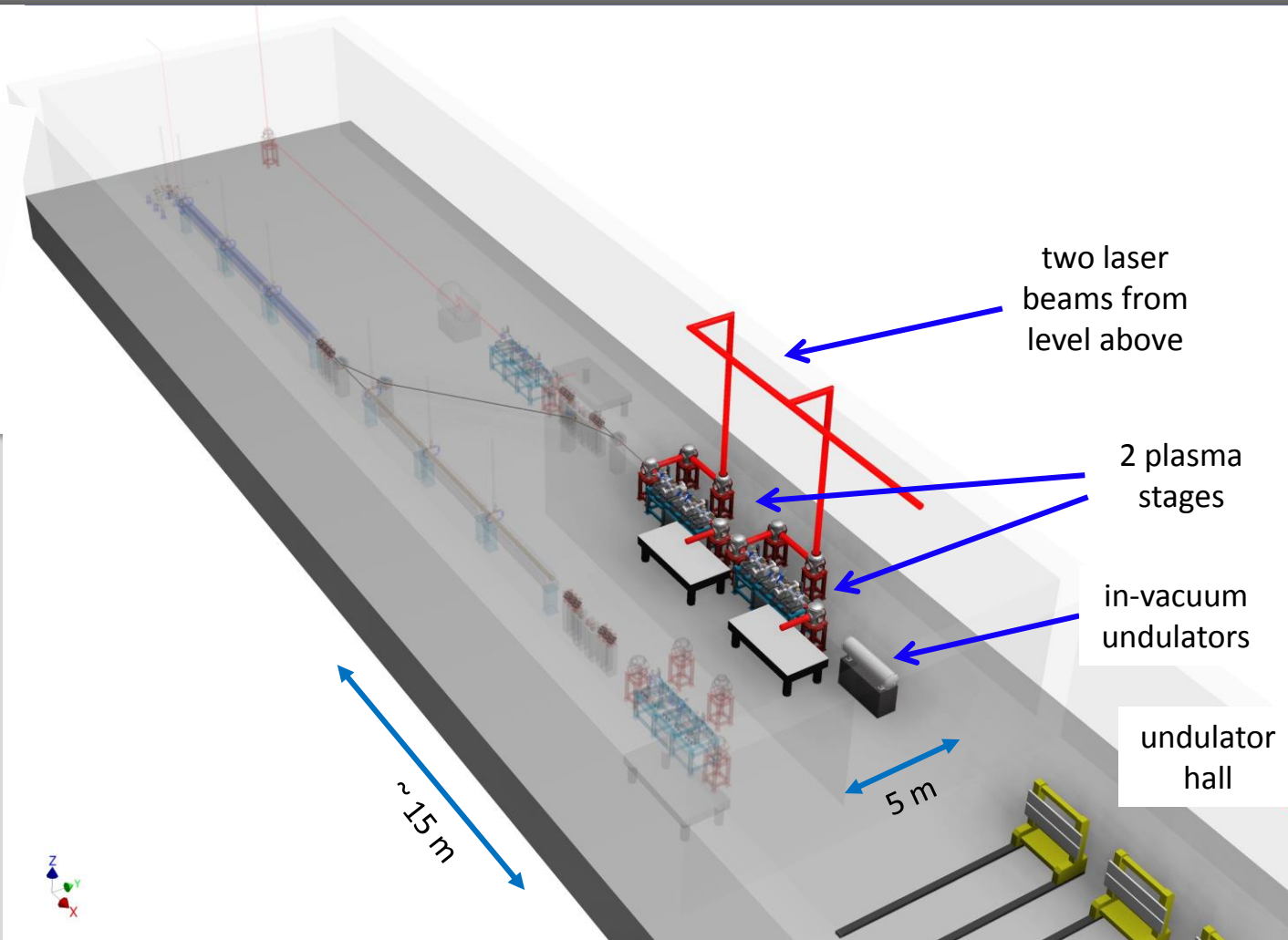
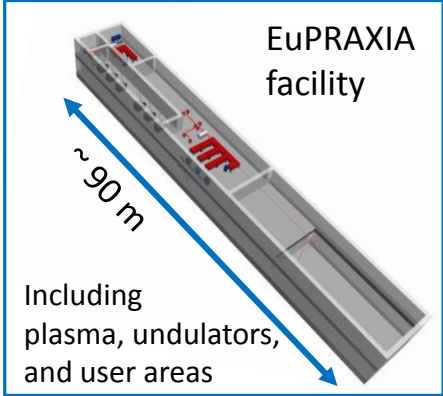


100cube Laser Challenge

- “Brainstorming” session starting basic specifications of the EUPRAXIA laser from EUPRAXIA steering committee, the so-called “**100 cube**”:

100 J, 100 fs, 100 Hz, contrast 10^{10} at 10ps \rightarrow 1PW @ 100Hz

Quantity	Symbol	Baseline value	Range of exploration	
			Lower limit	Upper limit
Particle type	-	e-	e-	
Energy	E	5 GeV	5 GeV	
Charge	Q	30 pC	15 pC	100 pC
Bunch length (FWHM)	τ	10 fs	3 fs	30 fs
Peak current	I	3 kA	3-5 kA	
Repetition rate	f	10 Hz	1 Hz	100 Hz
Number of bunches	N	1	1	
Total energy spread (RMS)	σ_E/E	1%	1 %	
Slice energy spread (RMS)	$\sigma_{E,S}/E$	0.1 %	0.1 %	
Transverse normalized emittance	$\epsilon_{N,x}, \epsilon_{N,y}$	1 mm mrad	1 mm mrad	
Alpha function	α_x, α_y	0	0	
Beta function	β_x, β_y	5 m	5 m	
Transverse beam size (RMS)	σ_x, σ_y	22 μm	22 μm	
Transverse divergence (RMS)	$\sigma_{x'}, \sigma_{y'}$	4.5 μrad	4.5 μrad	



LWFA with 2 stages sufficient to produce 5 GeV electron beam

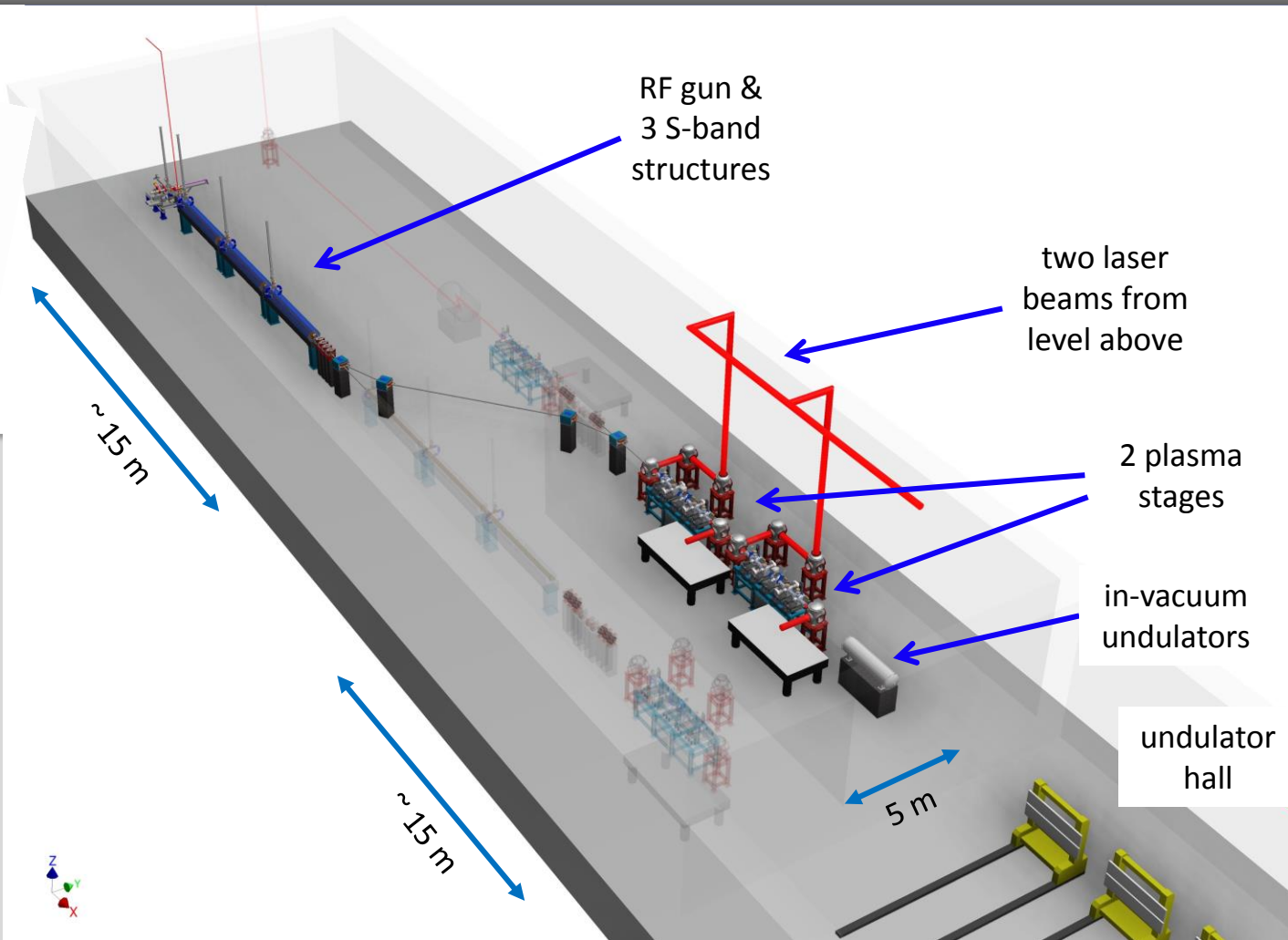
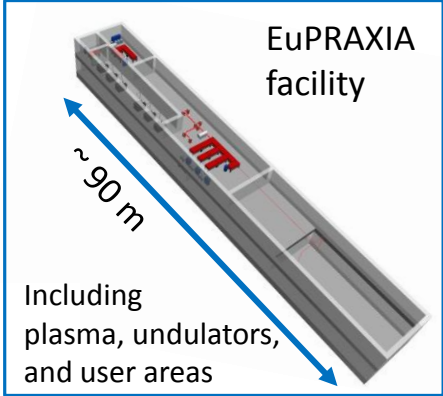
In-vacuum undulators used for FEL radiation

A = 75 m² needed on accelerator floor

Similar footprint for laser laboratory

$$A = 15 \times 5 \text{ m}^2 = 75 \text{ m}^2$$

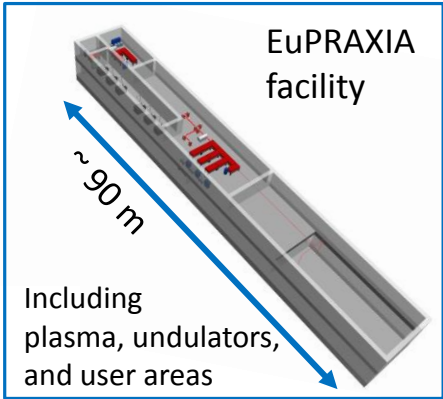
3D layout by Dariusz Kocoń and Paul Andreas Walker



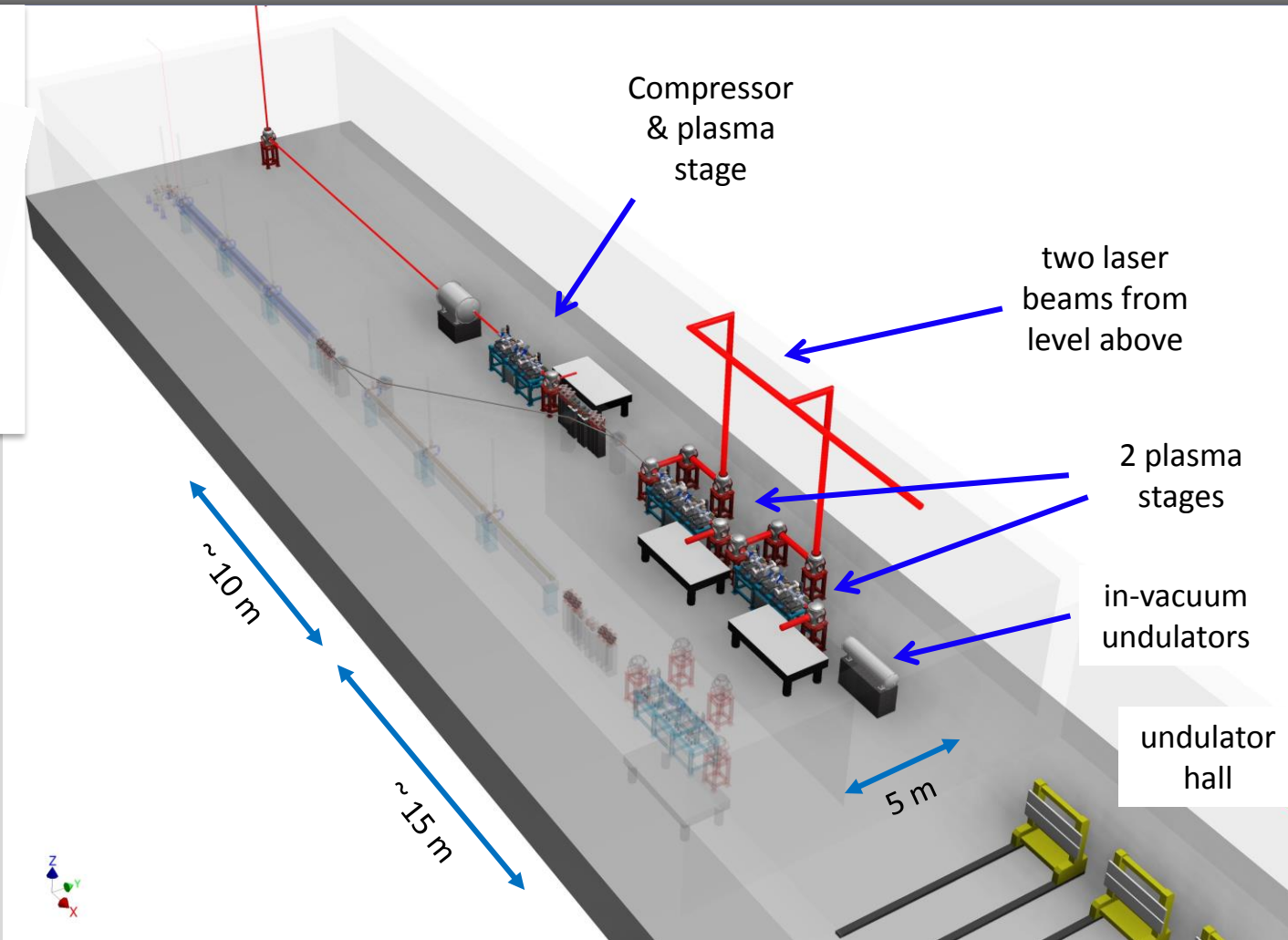
LWFA with external injection of RF accelerated electron beam
 RF gun and S-band structures added
 Results in more control and better beam quality

$$A = 2 \times 15 \times 5 \text{ m}^2 = 150 \text{ m}^2$$

3D layout by Dariusz Kocoń and Paul Andreas Walker

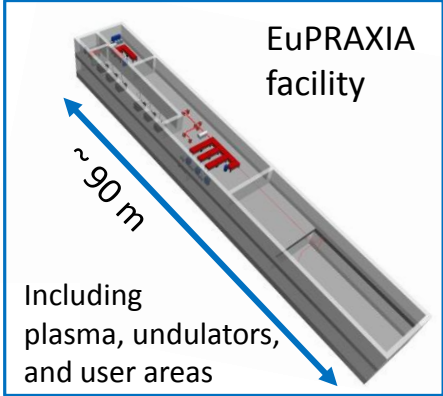


LWFA with external injection with a plasma injector
All optical approach with laser beams as driver only
One plasma stage added in front of existing plasma stages

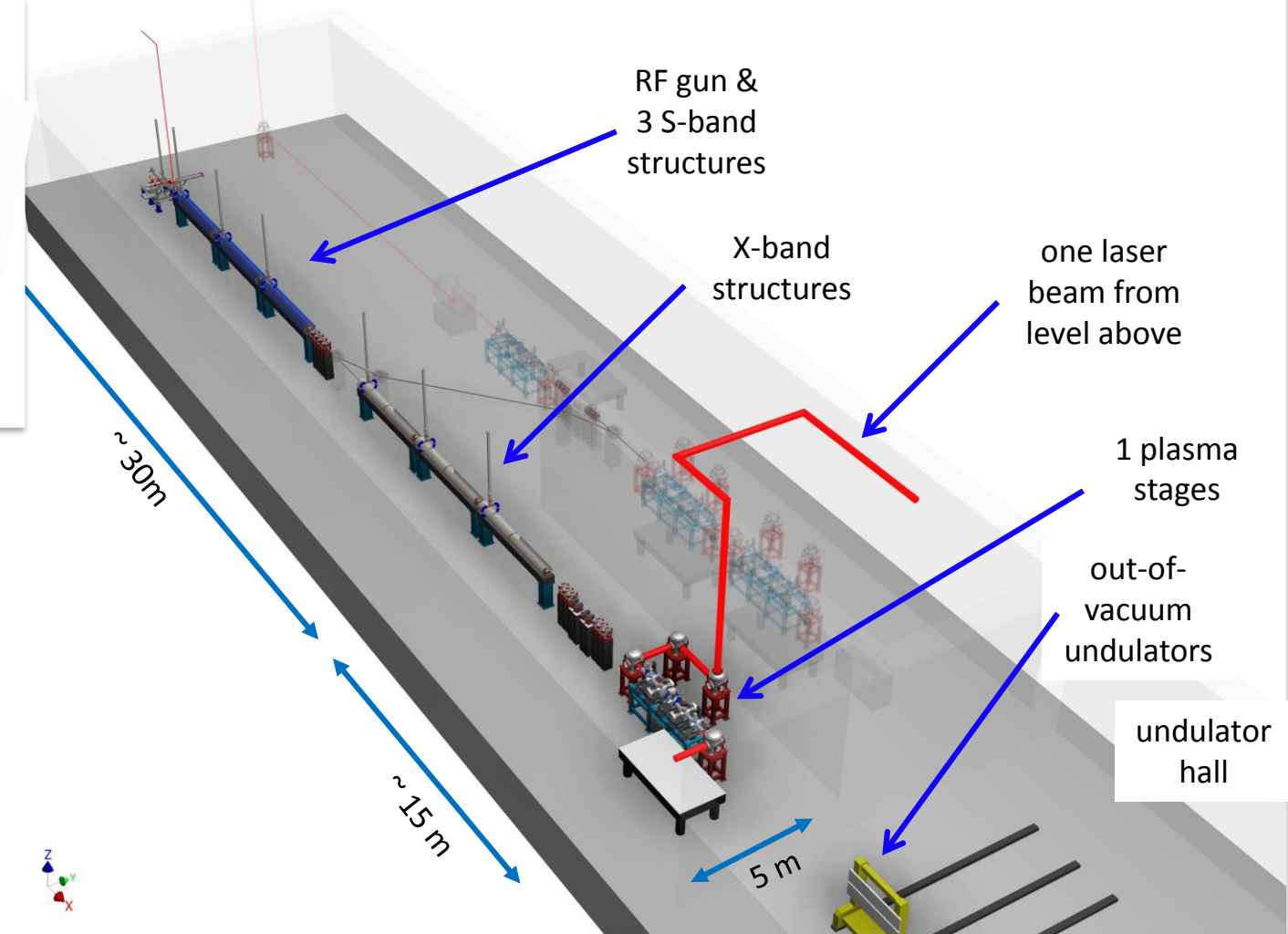


$$A = 25 \times 5 \text{ m}^2 = 125 \text{ m}^2$$

3D layout by Dariusz Kocoń and Paul Andreas Walker

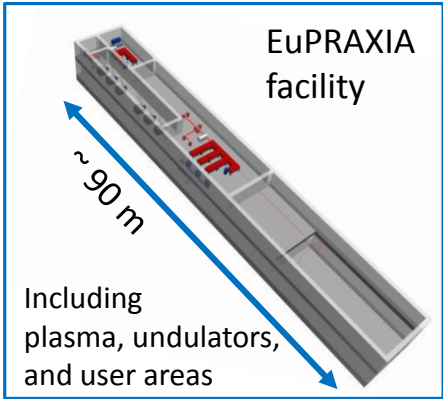


PWFA uses electron beam as driver in one plasma stage
RF structures consist of S-band and X-band
Laser needed for pre-ionization of plasma

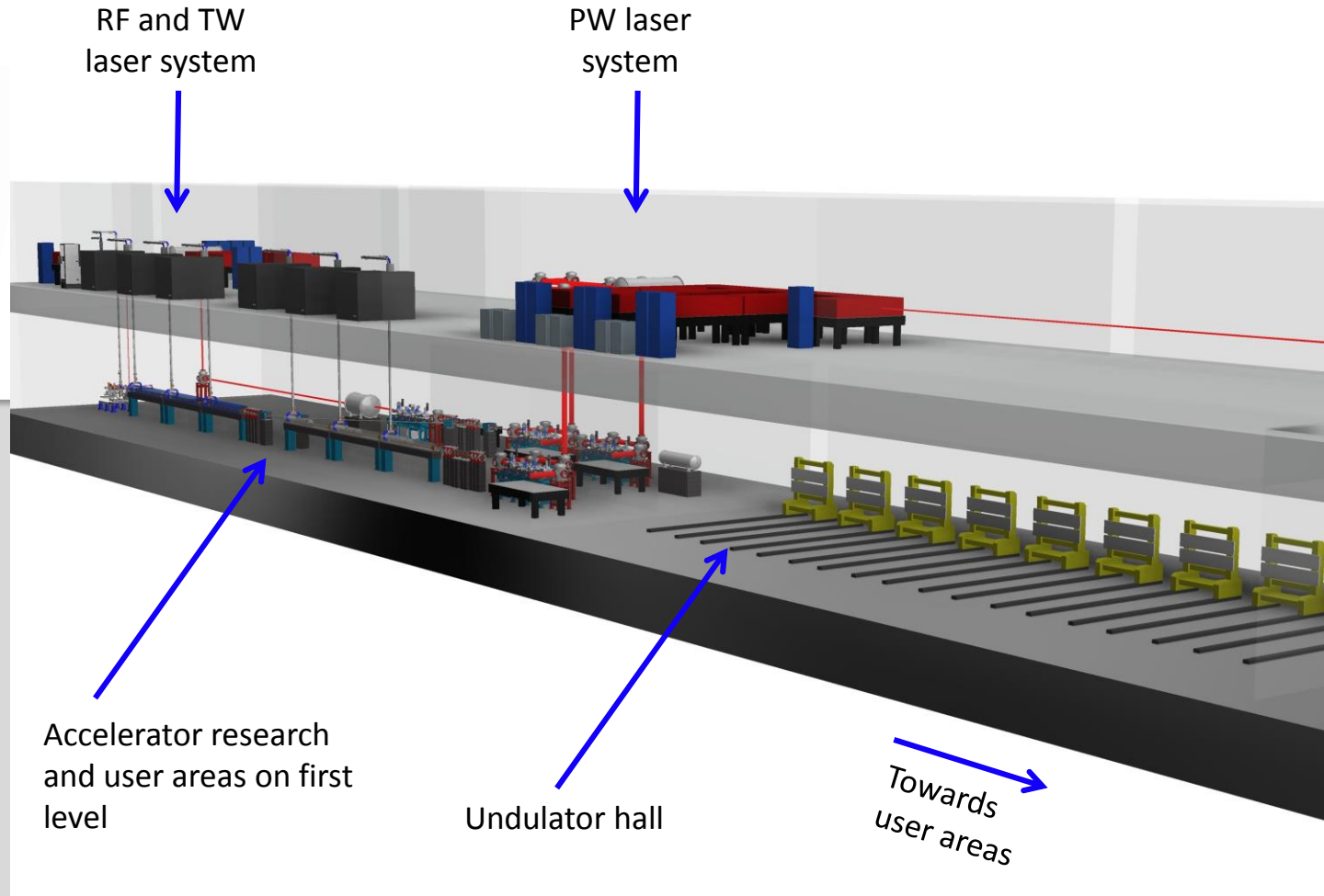


$$A = 45 \times 5 \text{ m}^2 = 225 \text{ m}^2$$

3D layout by Dariusz Kocoń and Paul Andreas Walker

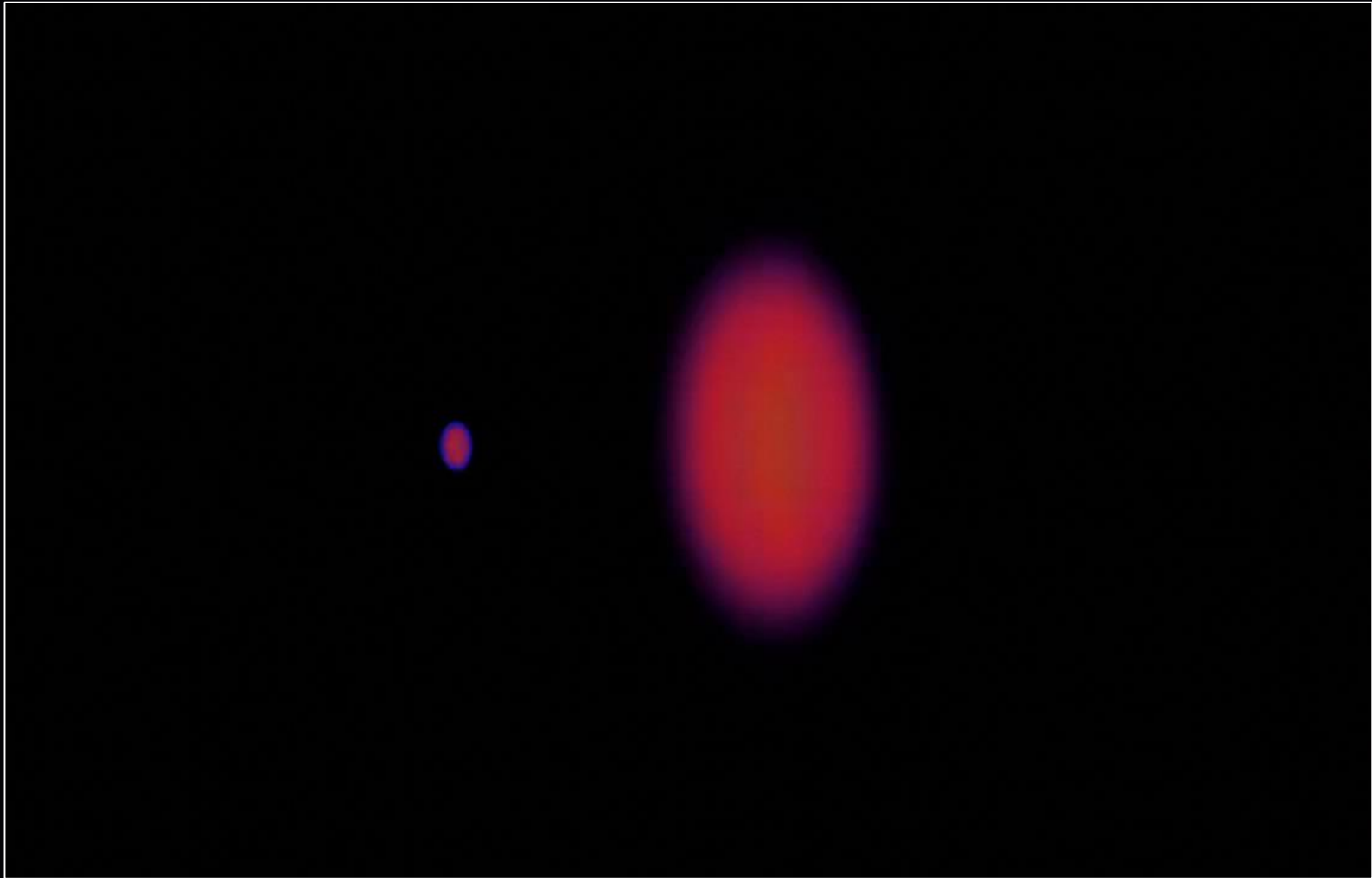


Laser and RF infrastructure on top level
Accelerator level below
TW lasers available in user areas of plasma



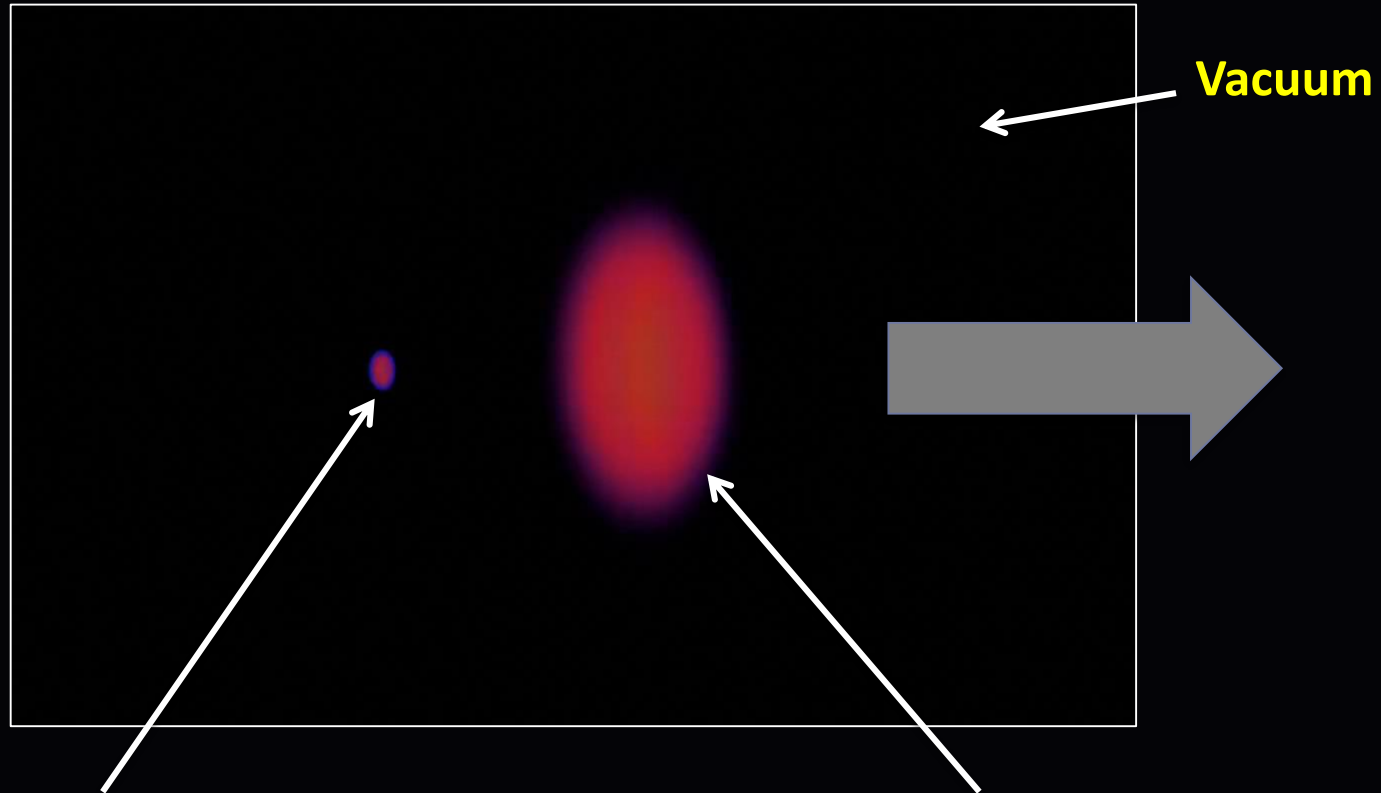
3D layout by Dariusz Kocoń and Paul Andreas Walker

A. Ferran Pousa et al: “**Visualpic** Data Visualizer and Post-Processor for PIC Codes”



Á. Ferran Pousa, A. Aschikhin, R. Assmann, A. Martinez de la Ossa. IPAC17 paper TUPIK007.

From
A. Ferran-Pousa



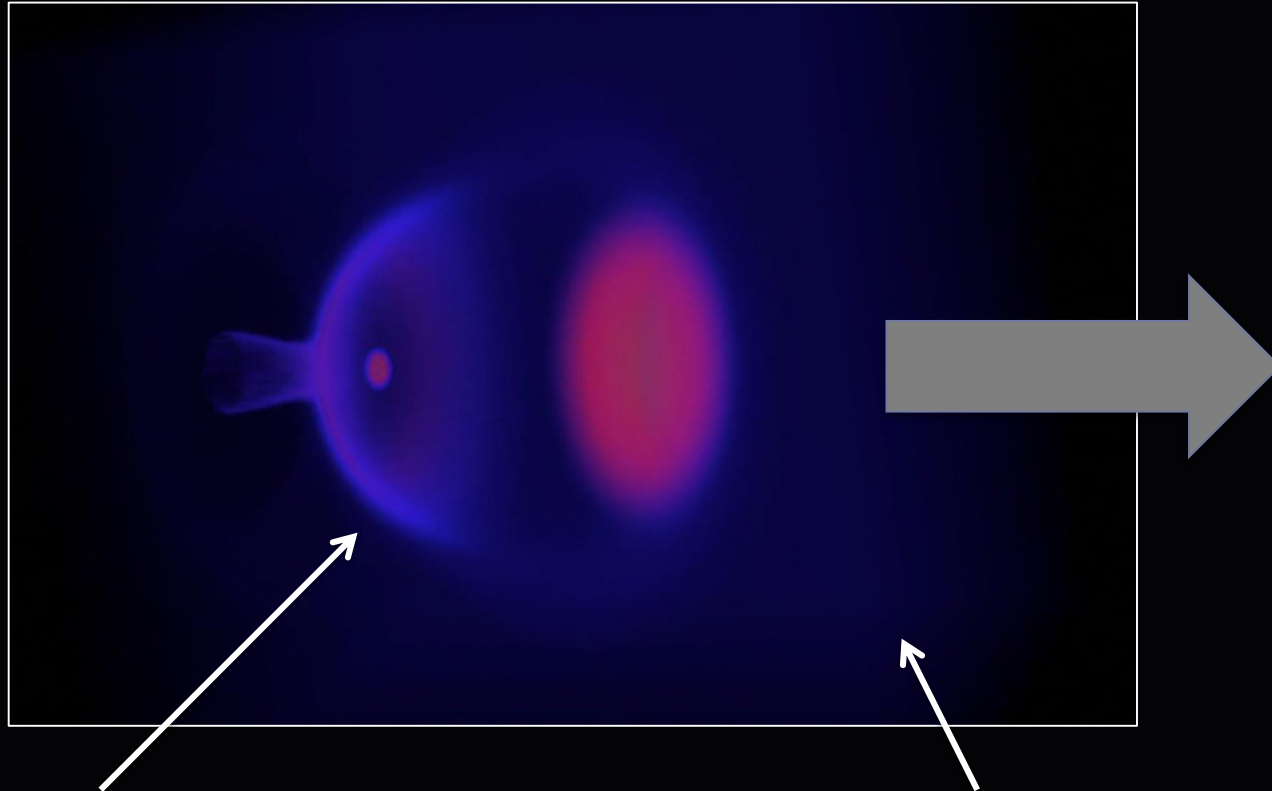
Electron pulse:

Gaussian beam, 1 pC, 100 MeV,
relative energy spread = 0.1%, 3.3 fs
length (rms), 1.26 micron transv. size
(rms), norm. emittance 0.99 mm mrad

Laser pulse:

$a_0 = 3.1$, $\lambda = 800$ nm, 100 fs (FWHM in
intensity), $w_0 = 54$ μm , 100 J energy, 1
PW peak power, laser and plasma
parameters adjusted for self guiding.

From
A. Ferran-Pousa



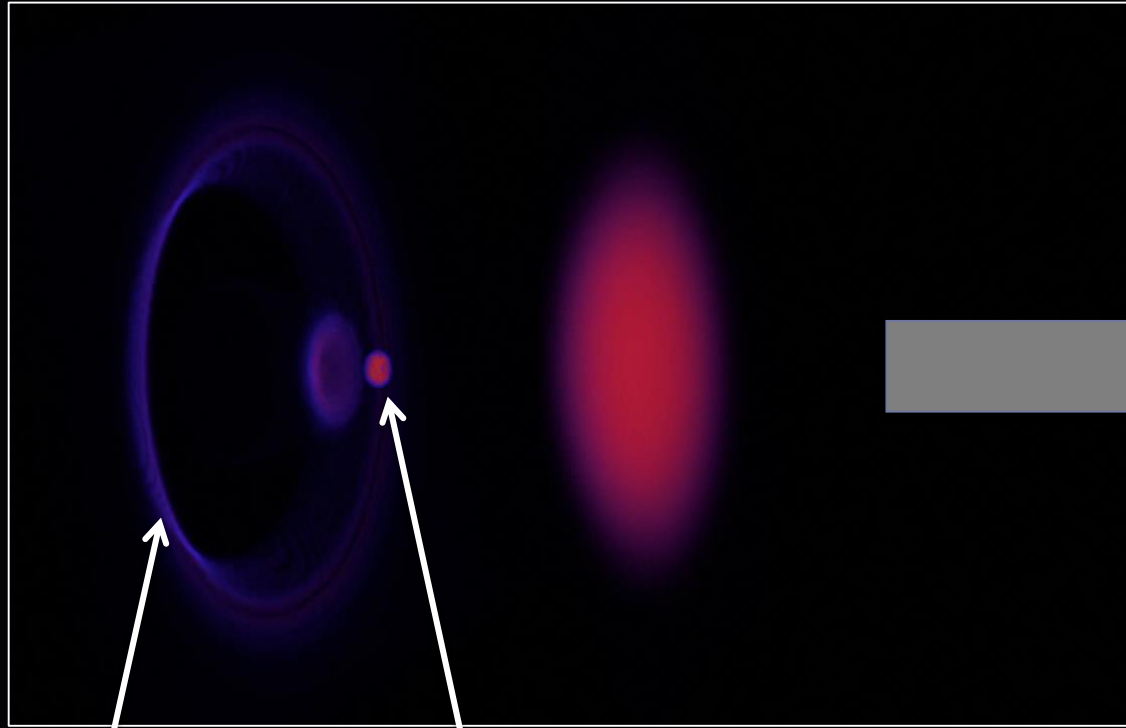
The acceleration regime:

close to blowout. 2D simulation: the 3D animation was made assuming cylindrical symmetry and reconstructing a 3D field.

Plasma:

Density = $1.2 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
Length = 2.5 cm

From
A. Ferran-Pousa



Just after exiting plasma:
Back in vacuum.

Electron beam:

Energy = 1 GeV

Relative energy spread = 1.5%

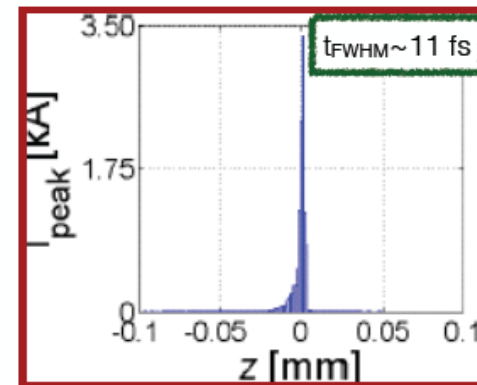
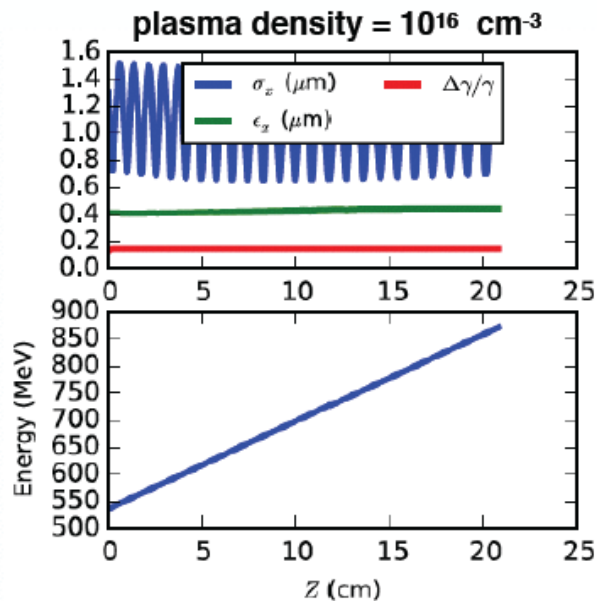
Normalized emittance = 0.995 mm mrad

EuPRAXIA Witness Interaction in the Plasma

by Alberto Marocchino (INFN-LNF)

- Input witness beam from TSTEP-Elegant simulation
- Driver beam modeled in Architect*
- Witness interaction simulated in Architect

	Witness
E [MeV]	548.3
$\Delta E/E$ [%]	0.07
$I_{\text{peak-FWHM}}$ [kA]	~ 2.7
Q [pC]	30
$\sigma_{z\text{-rms}}$ [μm]	6.6
$\sigma_{z\text{-FWHM}}$ [μm]	~ 3.3
$\epsilon_{x,y}$ [mm mrad]	0.6 – 1.0
$I_{\text{peak-slice}}$ [kA]	3.5

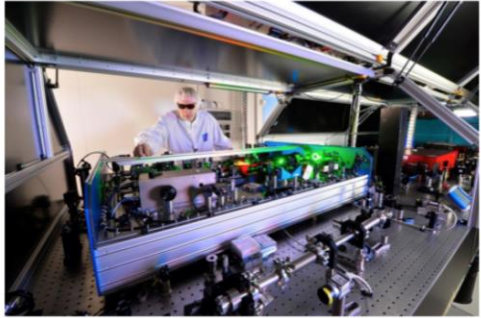


*A. Marocchino, F. Massimo, Architect: first release (Apr. 2016). doi:10.5281/zenodo.49572.

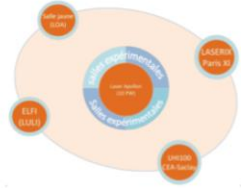
From
E. Chiadroni

- 1) Match (into &) out of plasma with **beam size $\approx 1 \mu\text{m}$** (about 1 mm beta function). Adiabatic matching (Whittum, 1989 – also more recent LAOLA work).
- 2) Control **offsets** between the wakefield driver (laser or beam) and the accelerated electron bunch at **$1 \mu\text{m}$ level**.
- 3) Use **short bunches (few fs)** to minimize energy spread.
- 4) Achieve **synchronization stability of few fs** from injected electron bunch to wakefield (energy stability and spread).
- 5) Control the **charge and beam loading** to compensate energy spread (idea Simon van der Meer).
- 6) Demonstrate “**industrial beam quality**”.
- 7) Develop and demonstrate **user readiness of a 1 – 5 GeV plasma accelerated beam**.



- Add user areas for:
 - **Table-top test beam accelerator** for HEP detectors and/or industry
 - Compact and real-time **medical imaging** with high resolution
- Detailed estimates on required **real-estate footprint**
 - Looks very hopeful compared to conventional RF facility
- Overview on **investment cost** for various options and configuration
- Overview on **operational cost** for various options and configuration
- Last not least: Beam and light **quality, science reach**

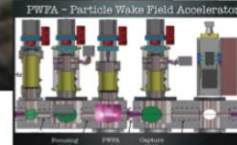
**Centre Interdisciplinaire
Lumière Extrême**



**European Source for Plasma
Accelerators and Radiation
user Communities**

Study for a future extension of SPARC at Frascati. Led by Massimo Ferrario. New project for INFN Frascati, Rome.





SINBAD
Facility for Short **IN**novative Bunches and Accelerators at DESY (ex DORIS collider)

- dedicated acc. R&D facility
- 280 m beam tunnel
- accelerator science programs
- adjacent laser laboratories
- photon science labs
- central campus location
- home for future **ATHENA** facility, if funded by Helmholtz

Exciting developments in various partner and associate partner labs. Some discussed at EuPRAXIA's first yearly meeting (more to come?).

The EuPRAXIA design study is site-independent. It's final report will include various European site options. This is the basis for EuPRAXIA...

Conclusion

- In Europe **progress in bringing diverse efforts together.**
- Issues in plasma accelerators exist but no fundamental showstopper identified by us. **Solutions cost effort & funds!**
- Community must work together towards the ambitious goals. **Common roadmaps** must be supported by **common funding.** Grateful for EU funding for network and DS.
- EU efforts focus on **beam quality** (EuPRAXIA, ...) and **high efficiency / high power drivers** (AWAKE, ICAN, ...).
- High beam quality required for LC. Also opens **applications for photon science, medicine, ...** This synergy is central component of our EU strategy.
- Near term steps in Europe can be seen as **required intermediate steps, similar to RF unit tests** in conv. LC's.



EAAC 2017
Elba, Italy, September 25 – 29, 2017

Pre-registration open at web site (deadline May 26):

<https://agenda.infn.it/confRegistrationFormDisplay.py?confId=12611>

Go to link “EAAC2017 Application Form”.

Also: offering student grants. Please apply!

Thank you for your attention