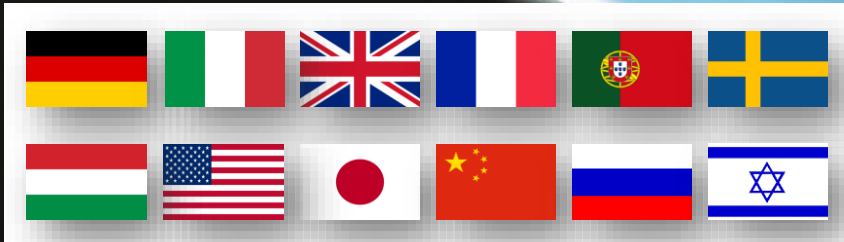


EUROPEAN
PLASMA RESEARCH
ACCELERATOR WITH
EXCELLENCE IN
APPLICATIONS



WP7: High energy physics and other pilot applications

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Three “parallel beams” with LPWF injector as well as RF injector (RF injector switch-yard needed).

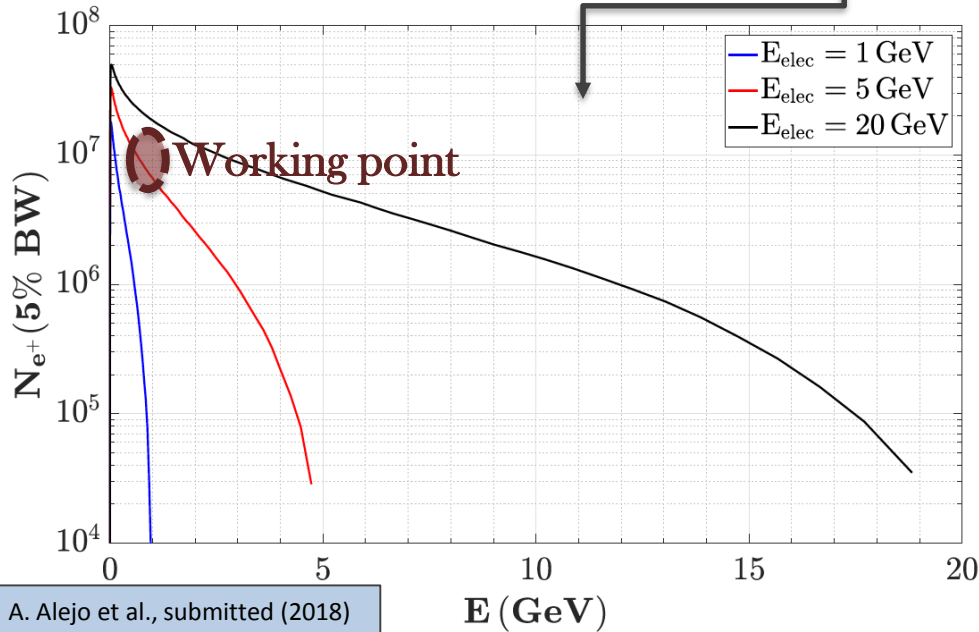
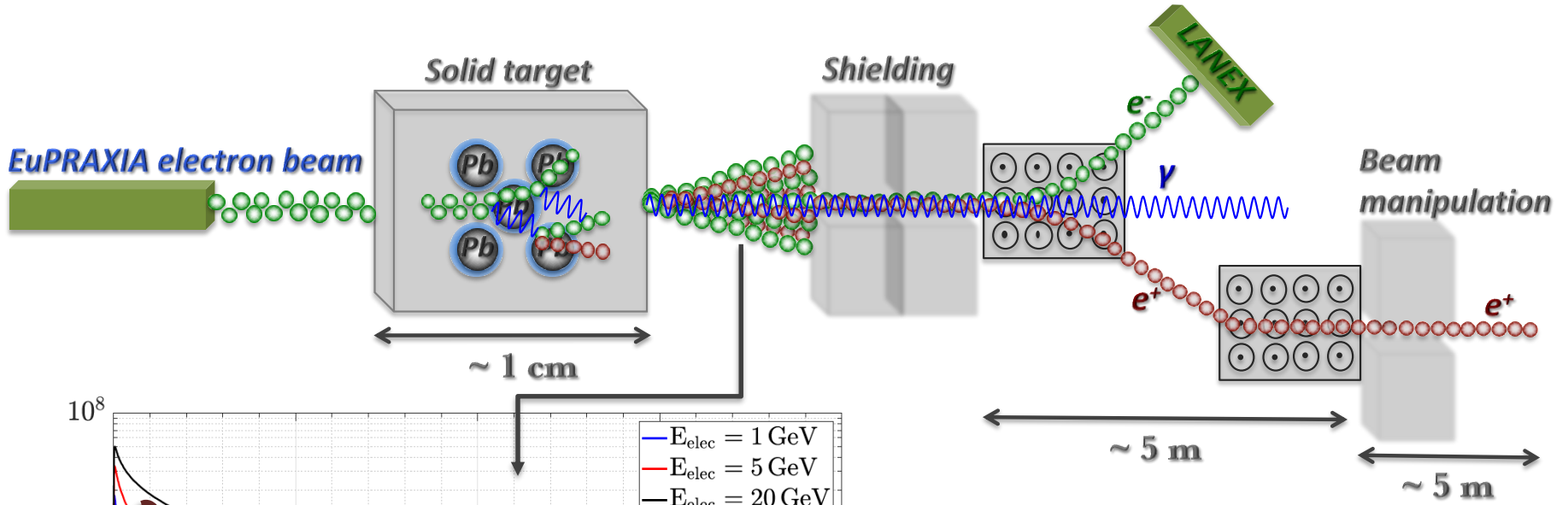
1. High charge electron beam for a positron source and HEP *.
2. X-rays (betatron radiation) for medical imaging *.
3. Gamma-rays and QED studies (Compton source) *.

Ad 1. ALEGRO workshop is very supportive; a plan to form a “positron lab” project to use EuPRAXIA positron source. A presentation and a discussion planned at 13th POSIPOL workshop to be held at CERN from 3rd to 5th of September 2018.

Ad 3. A presentation and a discussion at Probing strong-field QED in electron-photon interactions 21-23 August 2018 at DESY.

A parallel session at this Symposium needed with WP 2, 3 and 5.

* Representative examples of applications at this beam.



Assuming 100 pC at 5 GeV (5%)

- ⊗ 10^7 positrons at 1 GeV (5%)
- ⊗ Source size: ~ 10 micron
- ⊗ Divergence: \sim mrad
- ⊗ Duration: few fs
- ⊗ Emittance: $<$ micron
- ⊗ Rep. rate: 0.1 – 1 kHz
- ⊗ Positrons/s: $10^9 - 10^{10}$

10^8 for 1 nC broadband electron beam

A. Alejo et al., submitted (2018)
Arxiv:1806.02633

	Units	FACET-I	FACET-II	LWFA
E	GeV	21	10	1
P	W	7.4	9.6	3
Q_e	pC	350	500	2
σ_x	μm	30	4	10
σ_y	μm	30	4	10
σ_z	μm	50	6.4	0.6
ϵ_x^*	mm mrad	200	7	500
ϵ_y^*	mm mrad	50	3	500
ΔE	%	1.5	1	5
f	Hz	1	1	$10 - 10^3$
ℓ	$\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$	5×10^{23}	6×10^{25}	10^{22-24}

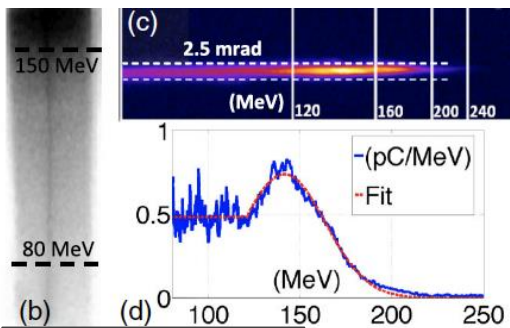
⊗ Low energy tunability

⊗ Same charge per second

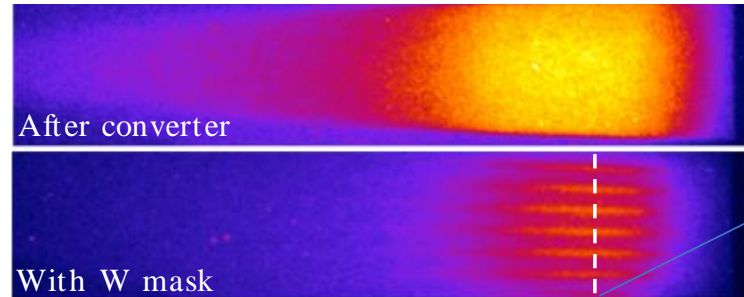
⊗ Comparable transverse size

⊗ Much shorter beam!

⊗ Higher normalized emittance



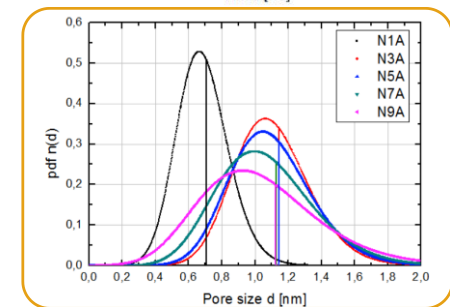
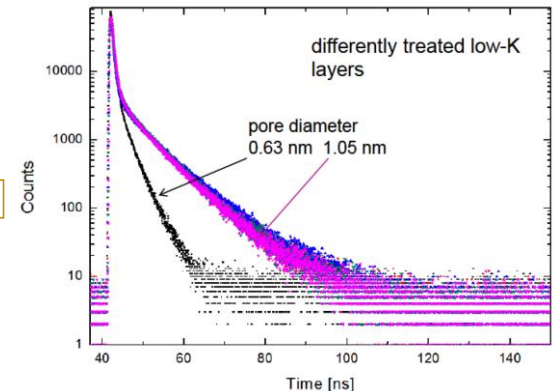
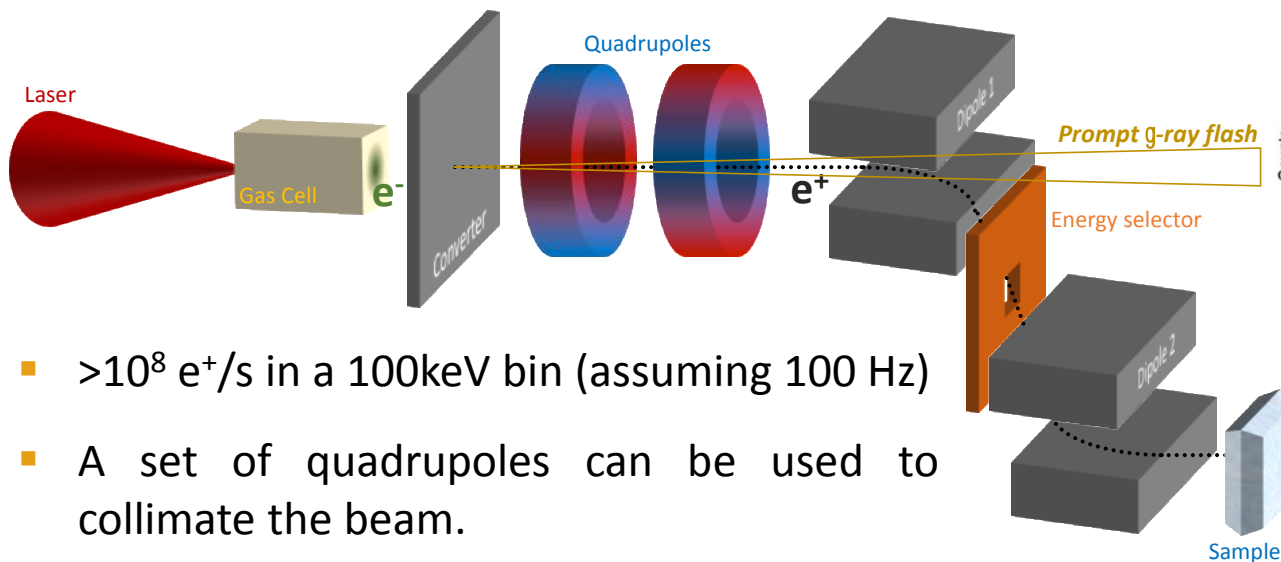
G. Sarri et al. PRL (2013)



ARIES funded experiment at LYDL, CEA (Feb. 2018)

Complementary test-facility for positron acceleration (wake-field or radiofrequency)

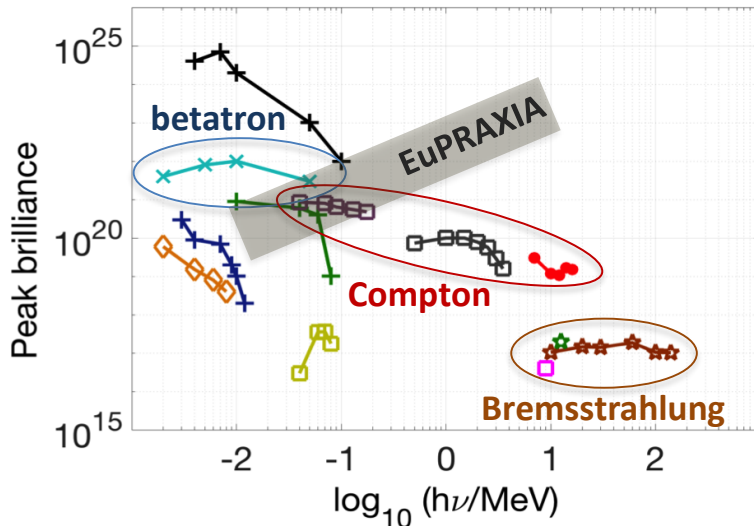
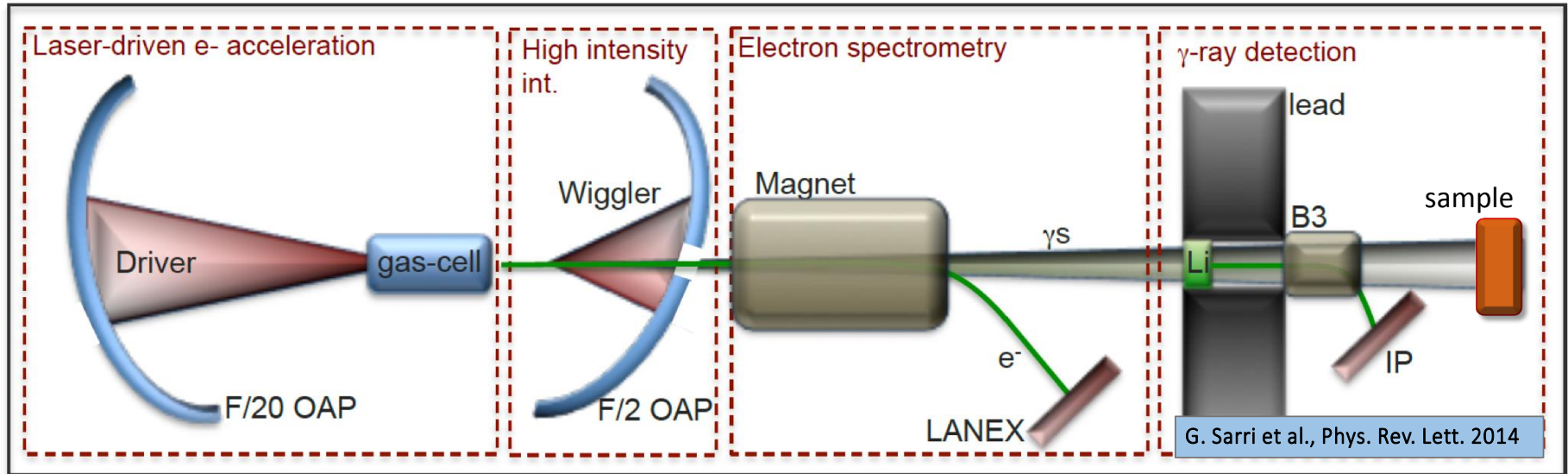
- Positron annihilation spectroscopy allows detailed characterization of materials
- Advantages:** Suitable for any material, detects cracks and imperfections inside samples.
- Typical disadvantages:** Requires a β^+ source and coincidence detectors (slow)
- Using laser-driven electron beams can reduce the pulse duration, increase repetition rate and positron flux.



- $>10^8$ e^+ /s in a 100keV bin (assuming 100 Hz)
- A set of quadrupoles can be used to collimate the beam.
- The use of electromagnets would allow for quick and on-line energy selection

Collaboration with Innovation at RAL and Rolls Royce

Krause-Rehberg et al. Helmholtz Centre Dresden-Rossendorf



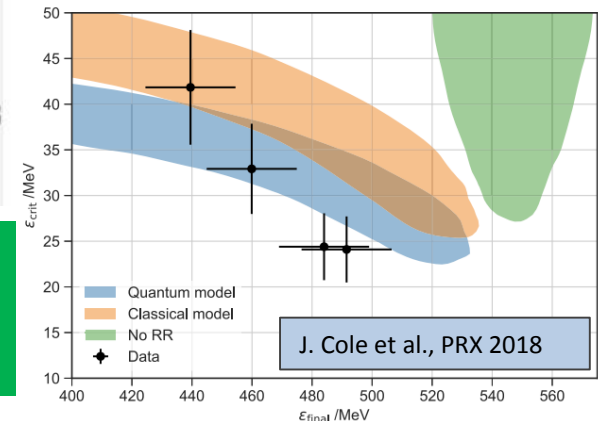
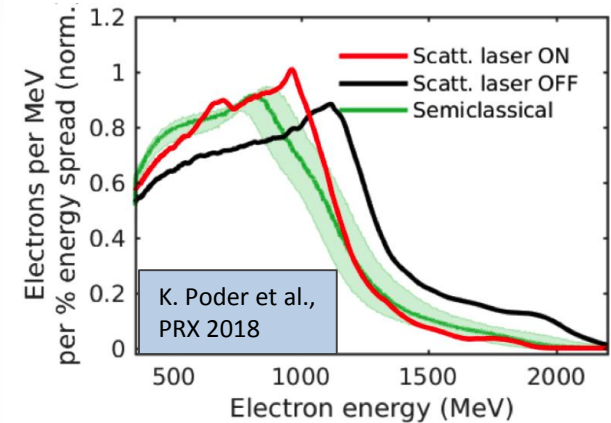
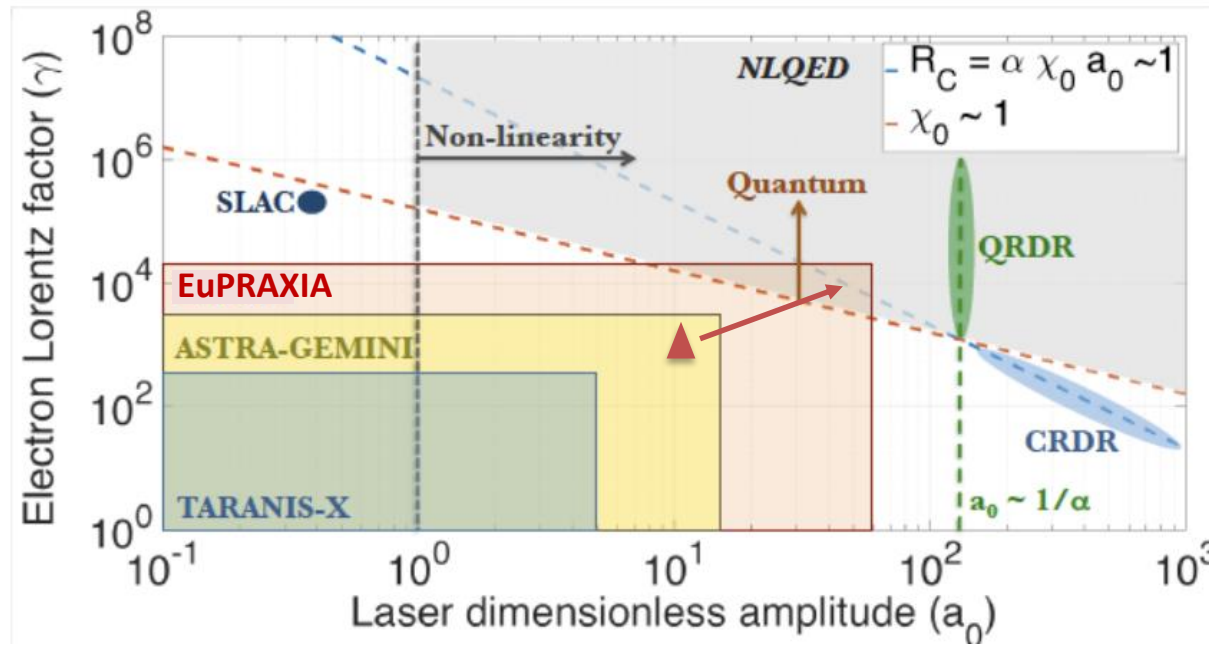
Electron beam refocusing down to approx. 10 microns with an overall length of the order of a few metres

- Narrow-bandwidth ($\sim 4\%$) x-ray photons
- Tuneable energy between 10s of keV to MeVs
- 5 fs, 10 micron spot, few mrad
- Peak brilliance of approx. 10^{22} ph s⁻¹ mm⁻² mrad⁻²

One of the brightest narrowband x-ray sources available

Unique opportunity to have a **narrowband ultra-relativistic electron beam** synchronized with a **PW-scale laser at a high repetition rate**

Studies of high-field quantum electrodynamics (**> Schwinger field**) and access exotic phenomena such as: **quantum radiation reaction, photon-photon scattering, pair production**

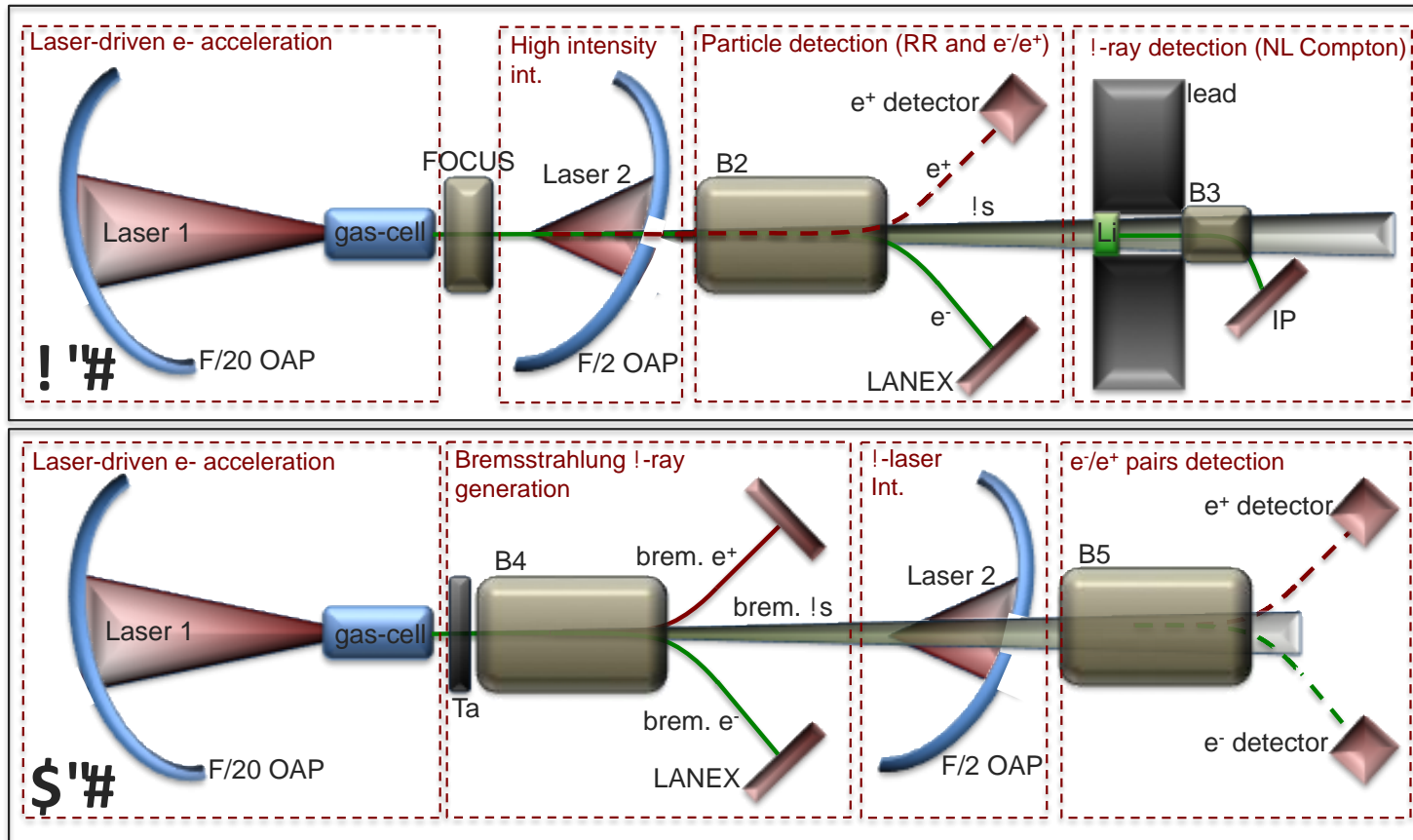


Unique facility for high-field QED:

- high-energy
- narrow bandwidth
- stability

Unique opportunity to have a **narrowband ultra-relativistic electron beam** synchronized with a **PW-scale laser at a high repetition rate**

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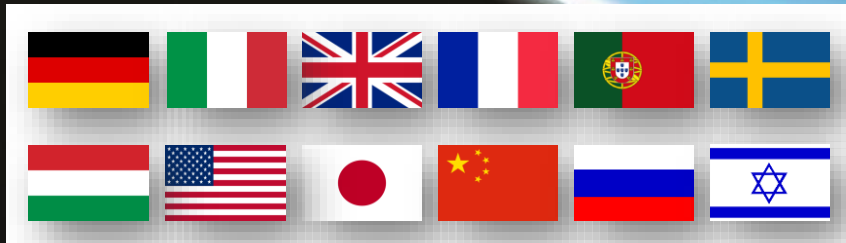


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Thanks for your attention!

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