

PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



GORDON AND BETTY
MOORE
FOUNDATION

u^b

UNIVERSITÄT
BERN



WIR SCHAFFEN WISSEN – HEUTE FÜR MORGEN

Feb 27, 2020 :: JUAS Visit at PSI :: Benedikt Hermann

Dielectric Laser Acceleration

ACHIP – Acceleration on a Chip International Program

1. Particle acceleration with waves

2. Dielectric laser acceleration (DLA)

- Accelerator on a Chip International Program (ACHIP)
- Recent experiments

3. ACHIP interaction chamber at SwissFEL, PSI

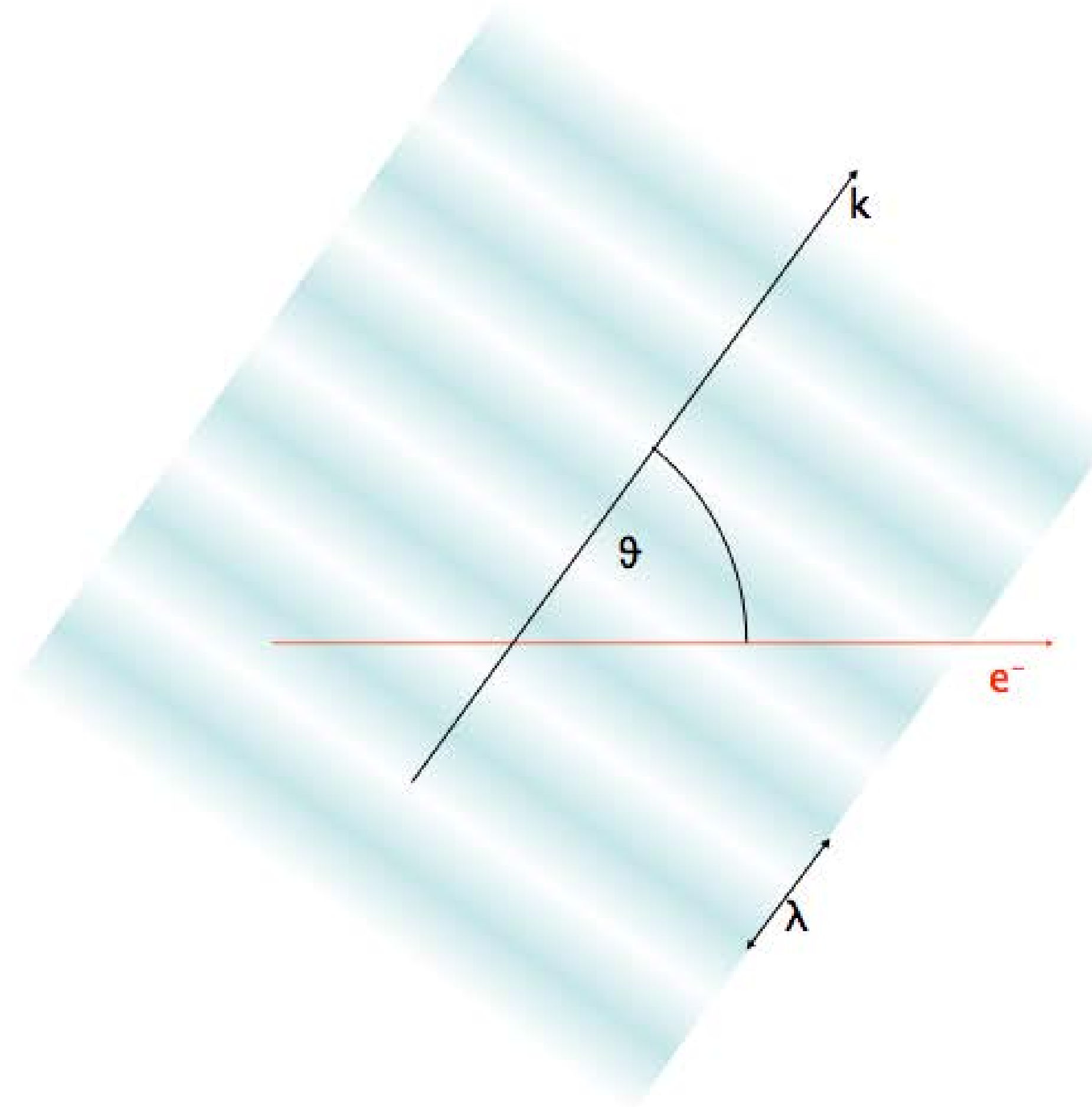
- Diagnostics for sub-um beams
- Wake field studies

4. Outlook

How to Accelerate Charged Particles

Assume:

- an ultrarelativistic particle of charge e
- moving along the z axis
- accelerated by a plane electromagnetic wave that propagates at an angle ϑ to the z axis



Interaction of ultra-relativistic electrons with plane waves

Electric field:

$$E_{\parallel} = \sin \vartheta \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda \cos \vartheta} z\right)$$

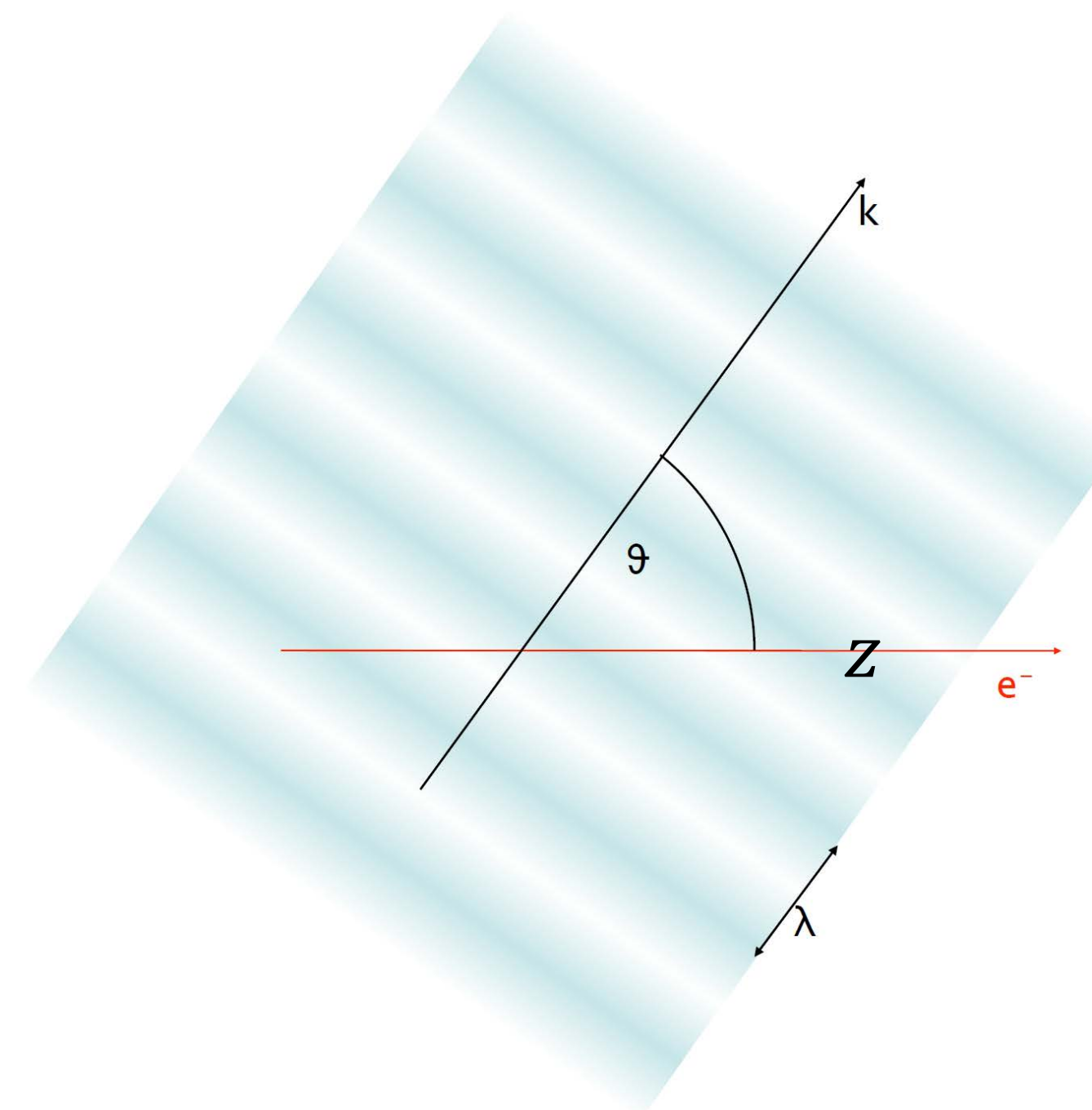
Energy gradient:

$$\frac{\Delta W}{L} = \int_0^L \frac{eE_{\parallel}}{L} dz = \frac{\mathcal{O}(L^0)}{L} \rightarrow 0 \quad (L \rightarrow \infty)$$

Lawson-Woodward Theorem

No net acceleration of ultra-relativistic electrons by far-field radiation.

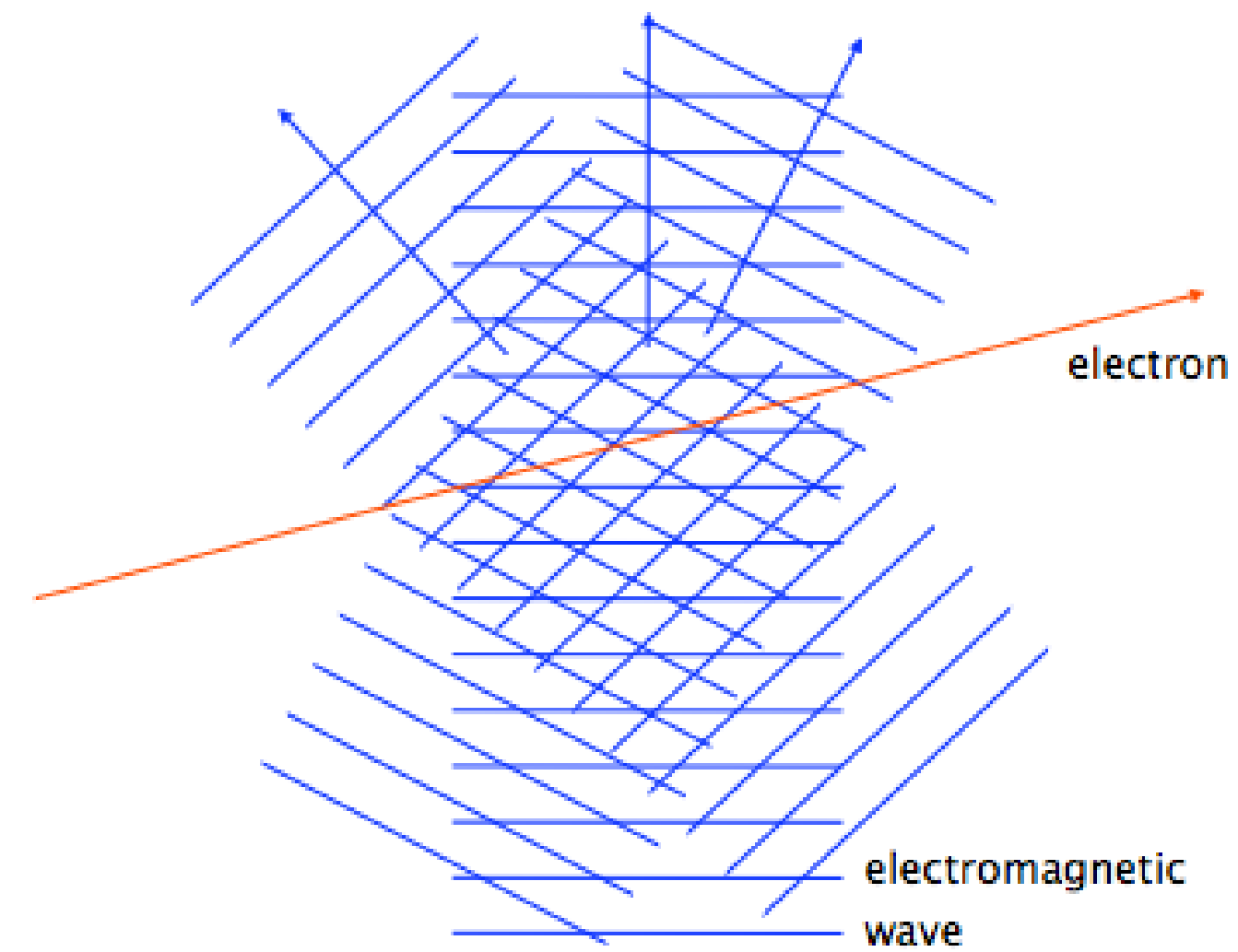
→ Near-field structures



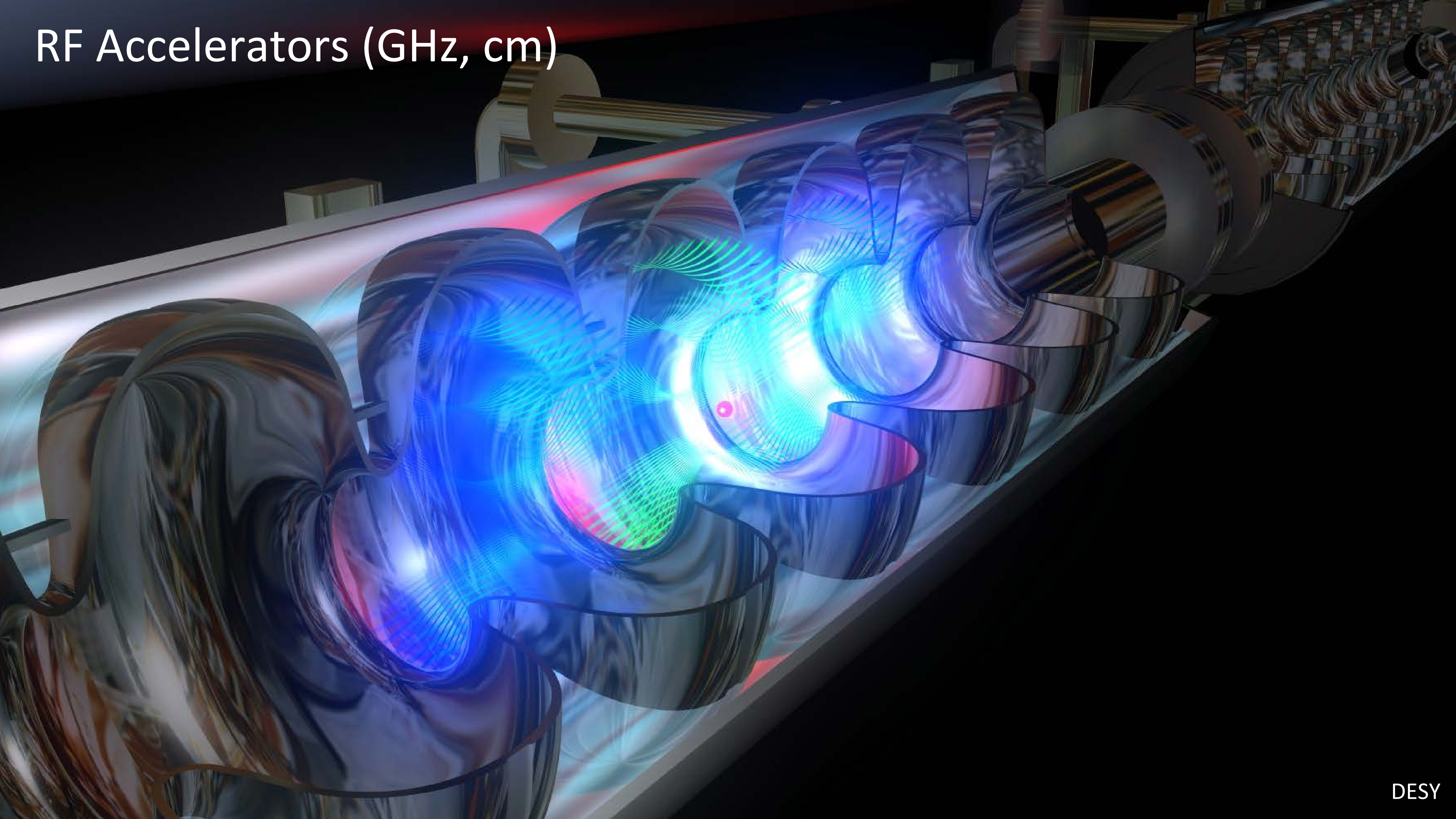
Lawson Woodward Theorem

- Every wave in far field can be written as a superposition of plane waves
 - The Lawson–Woodward Theorem states:
 - the total acceleration
 - of ultrarelativistic particles
 - by far–field electromagnetic waves
 - is zero
- ⇒ Need near–field structures

Woodward, J. IEE 93 (1947)
Lawson, IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci. 26 (1979)
Palmer, Part. Accel. 11 (1980)



RF Accelerators (GHz, cm)



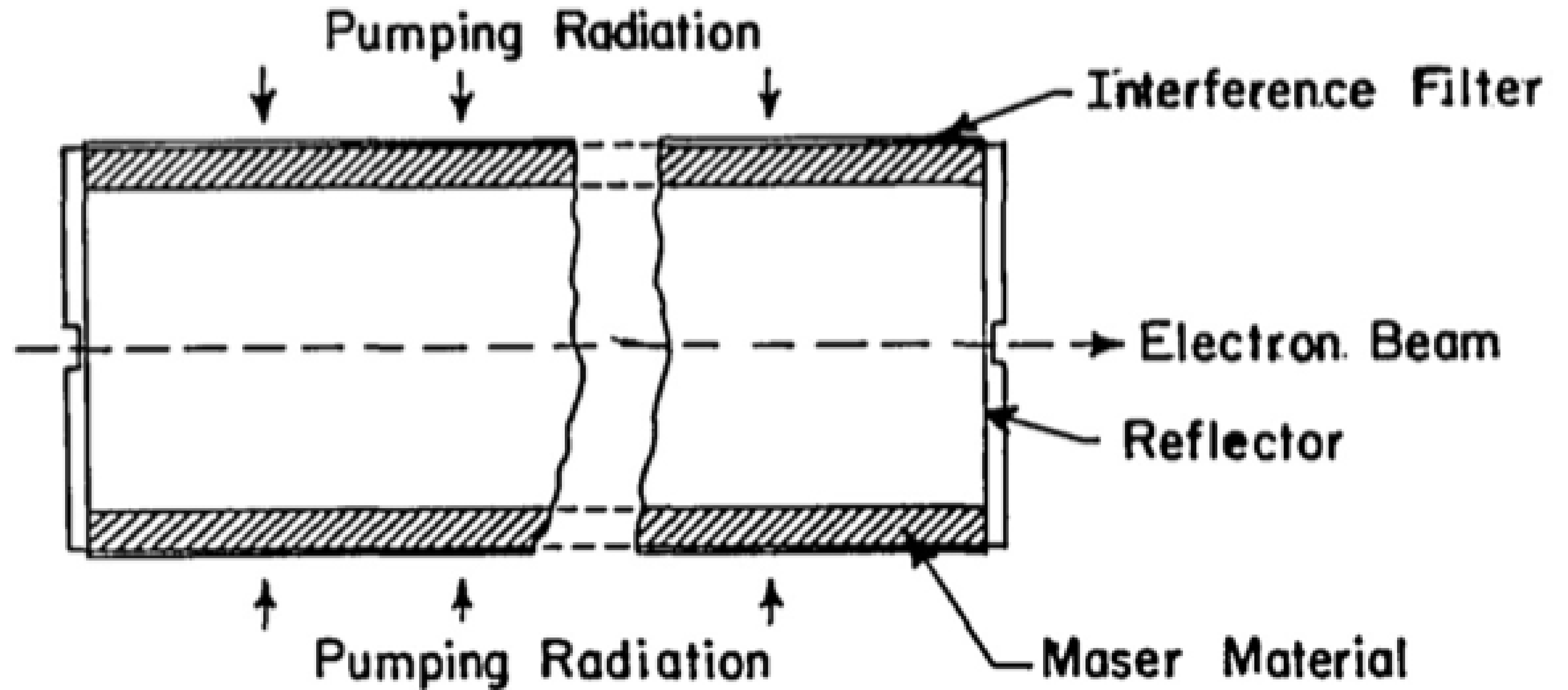
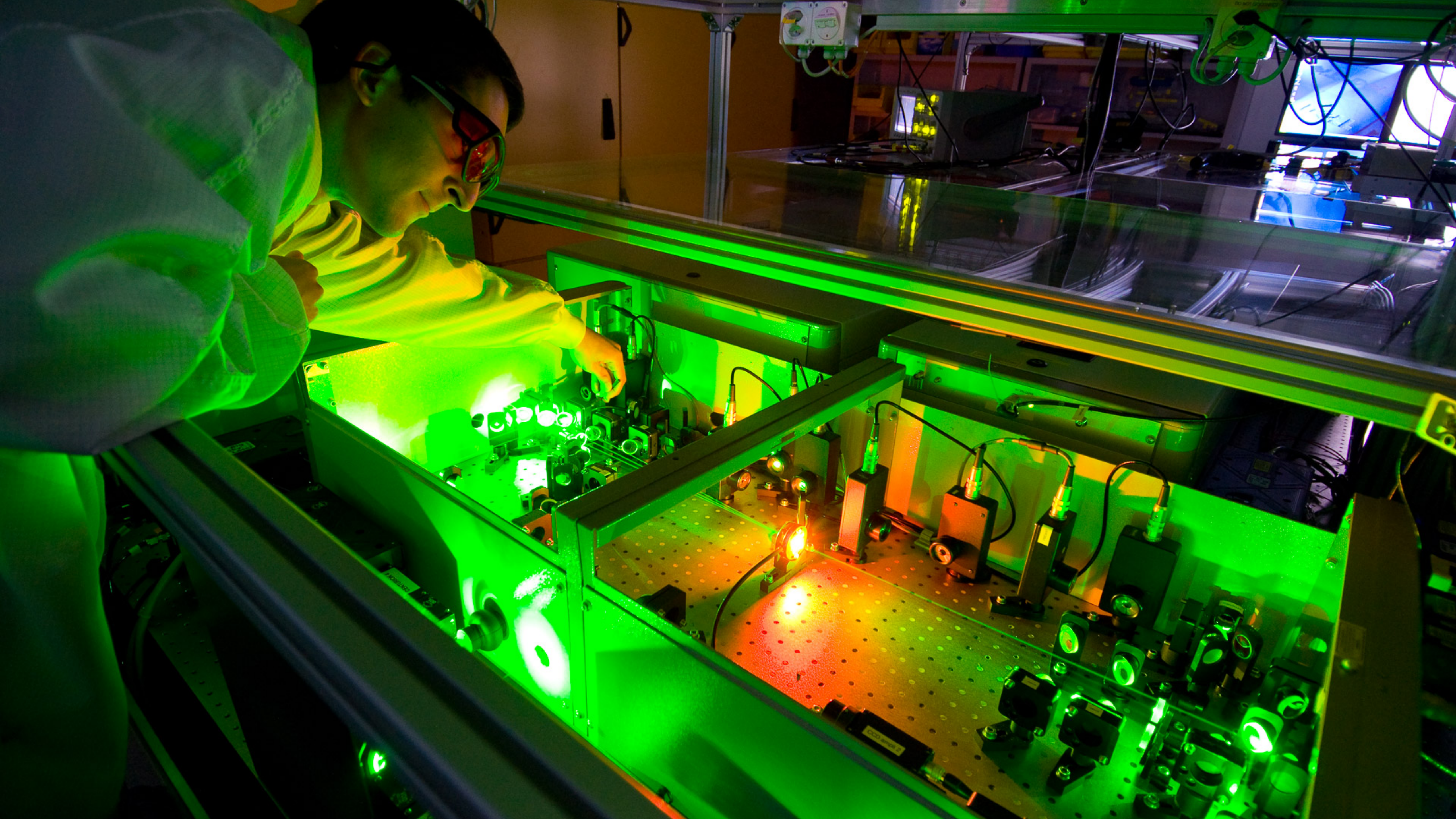
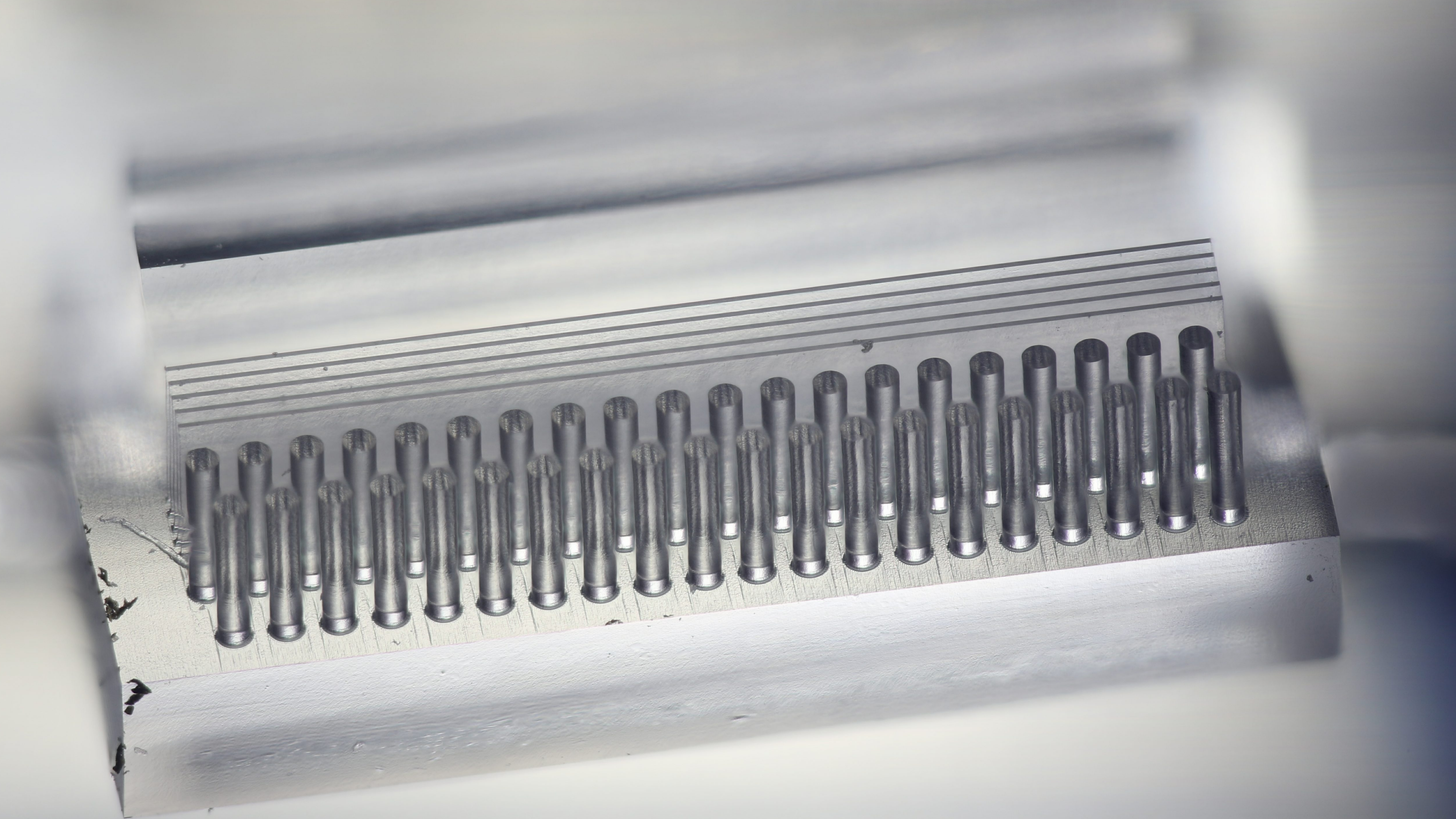


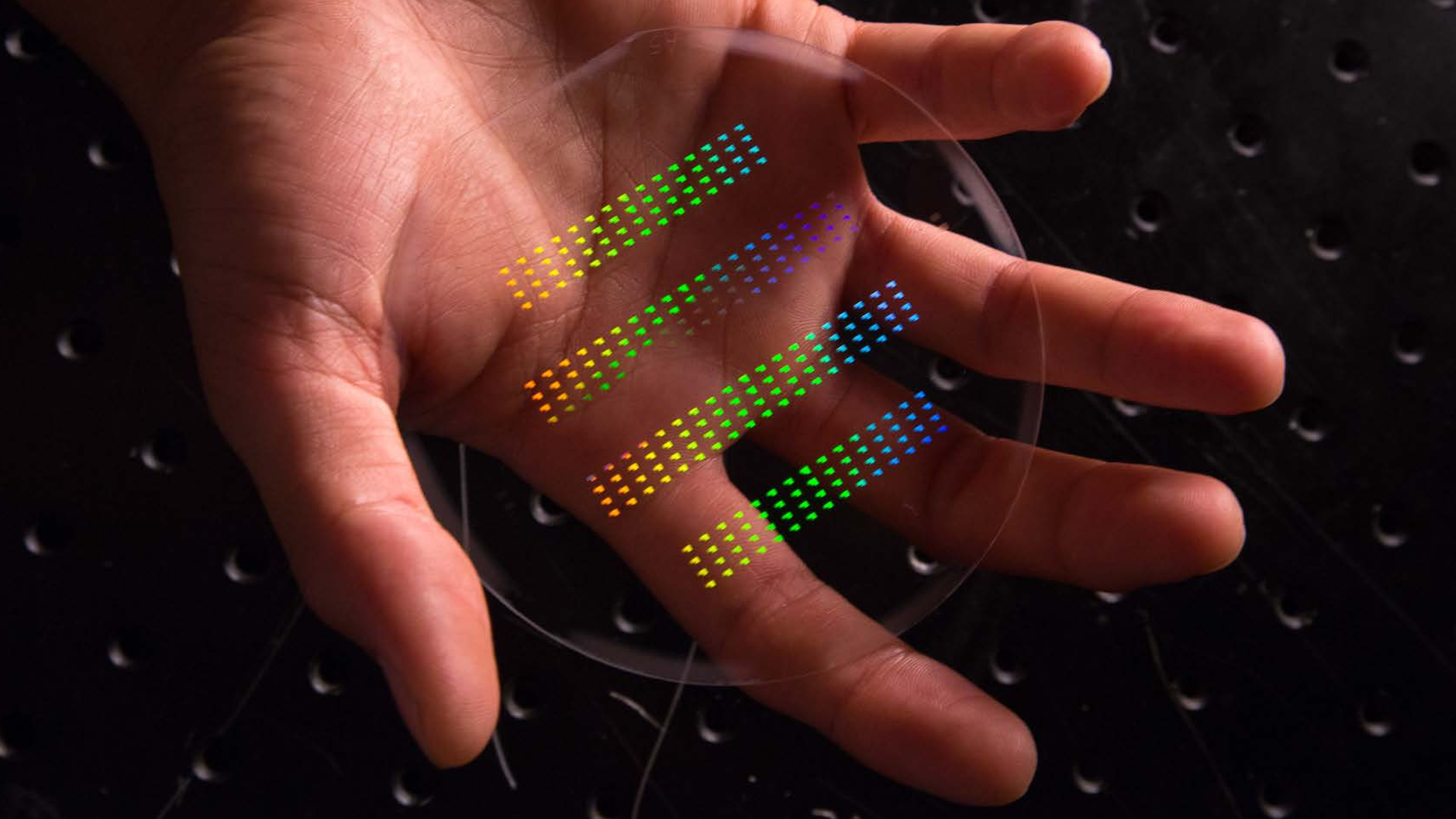
Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of an electron linear accelerator by optical maser.

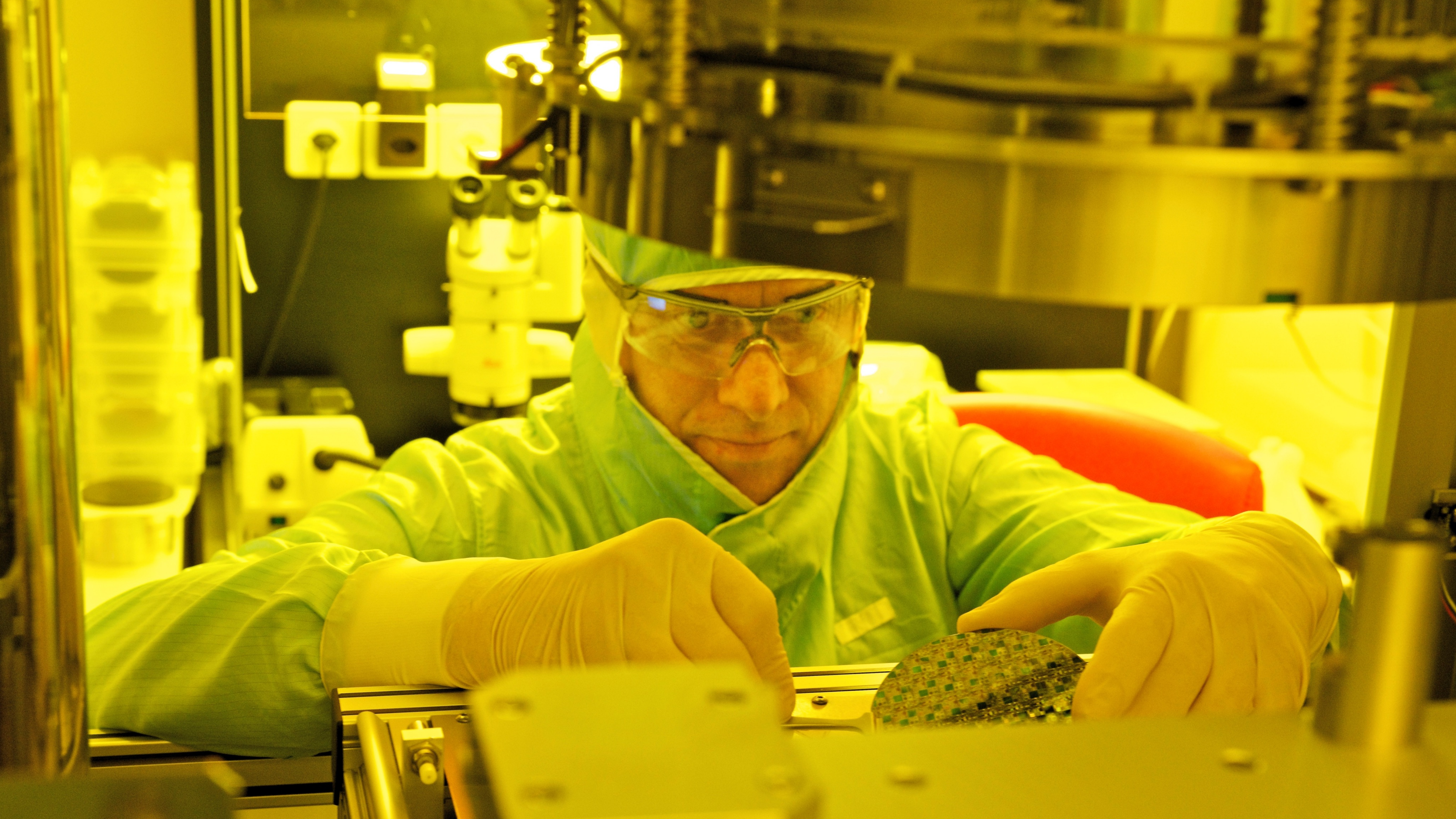


Shimoda
Appl. Opt. 1 (1), 33 (1961)









Unit cell

periodic boundary conditions

$\mathcal{E} = 1$ GV/m (incident field strength)

$E_{init.} = 3$ GeV (initial electron energy)

Synchronicity condition: $\lambda_P = \lambda_L \beta n$

λ_P : structure period

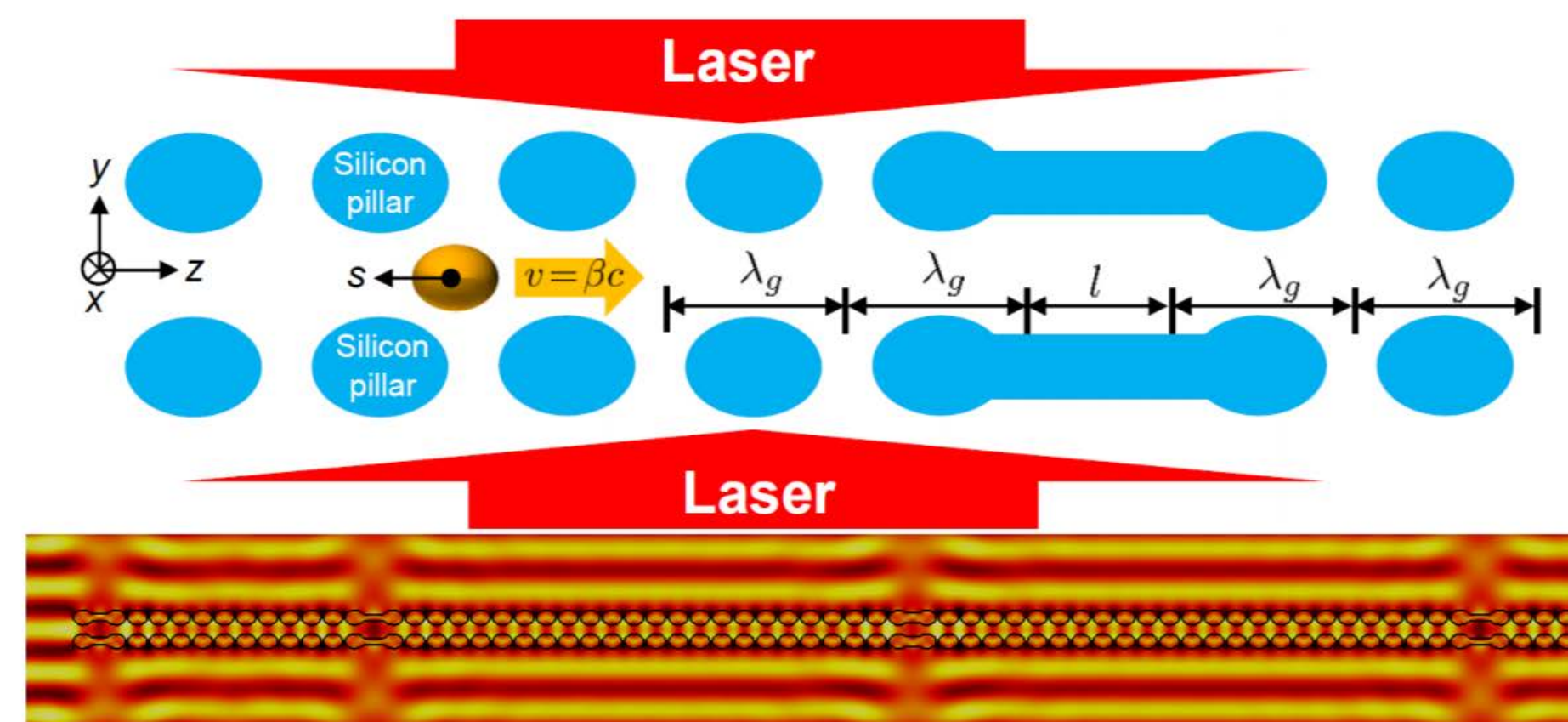
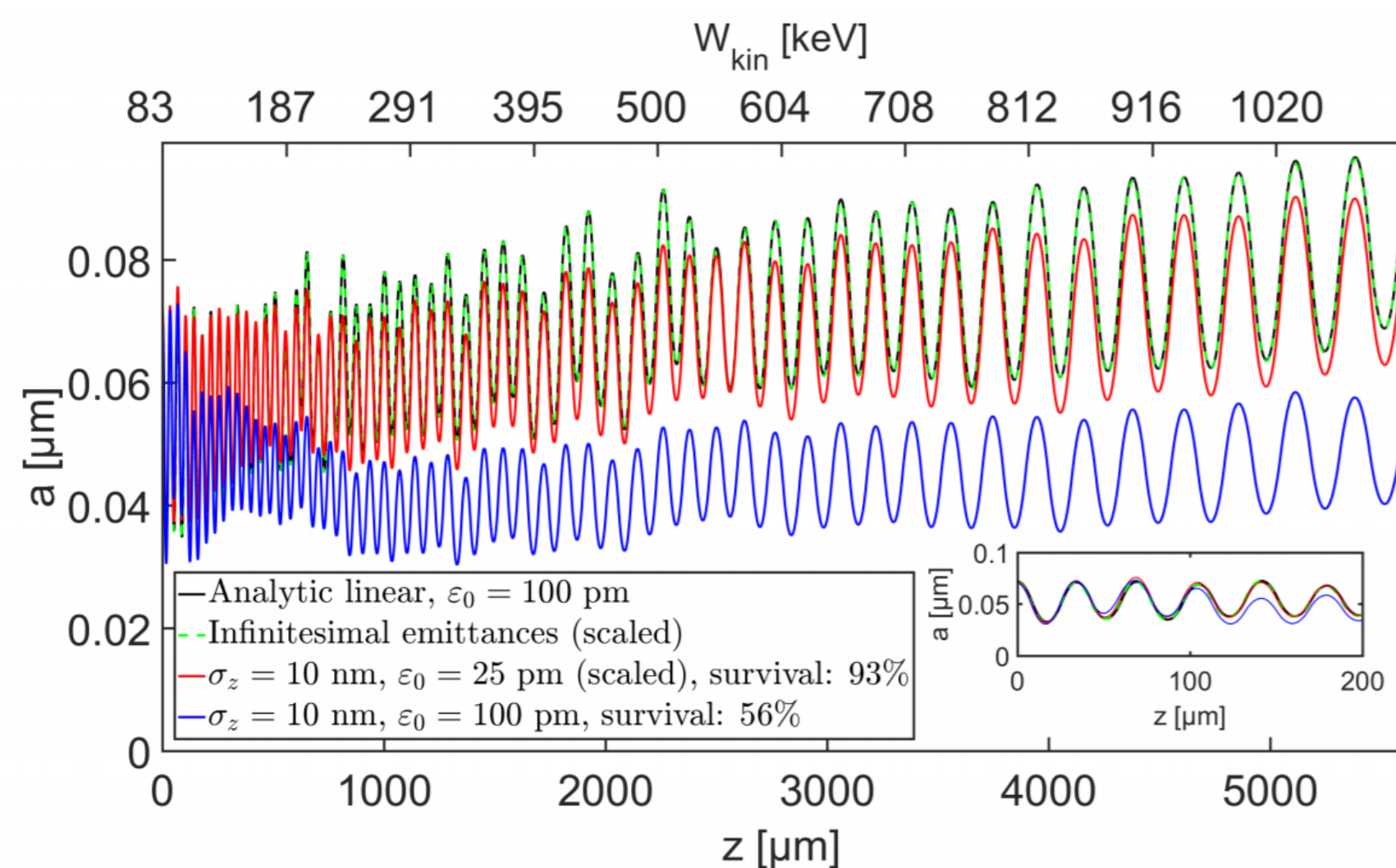
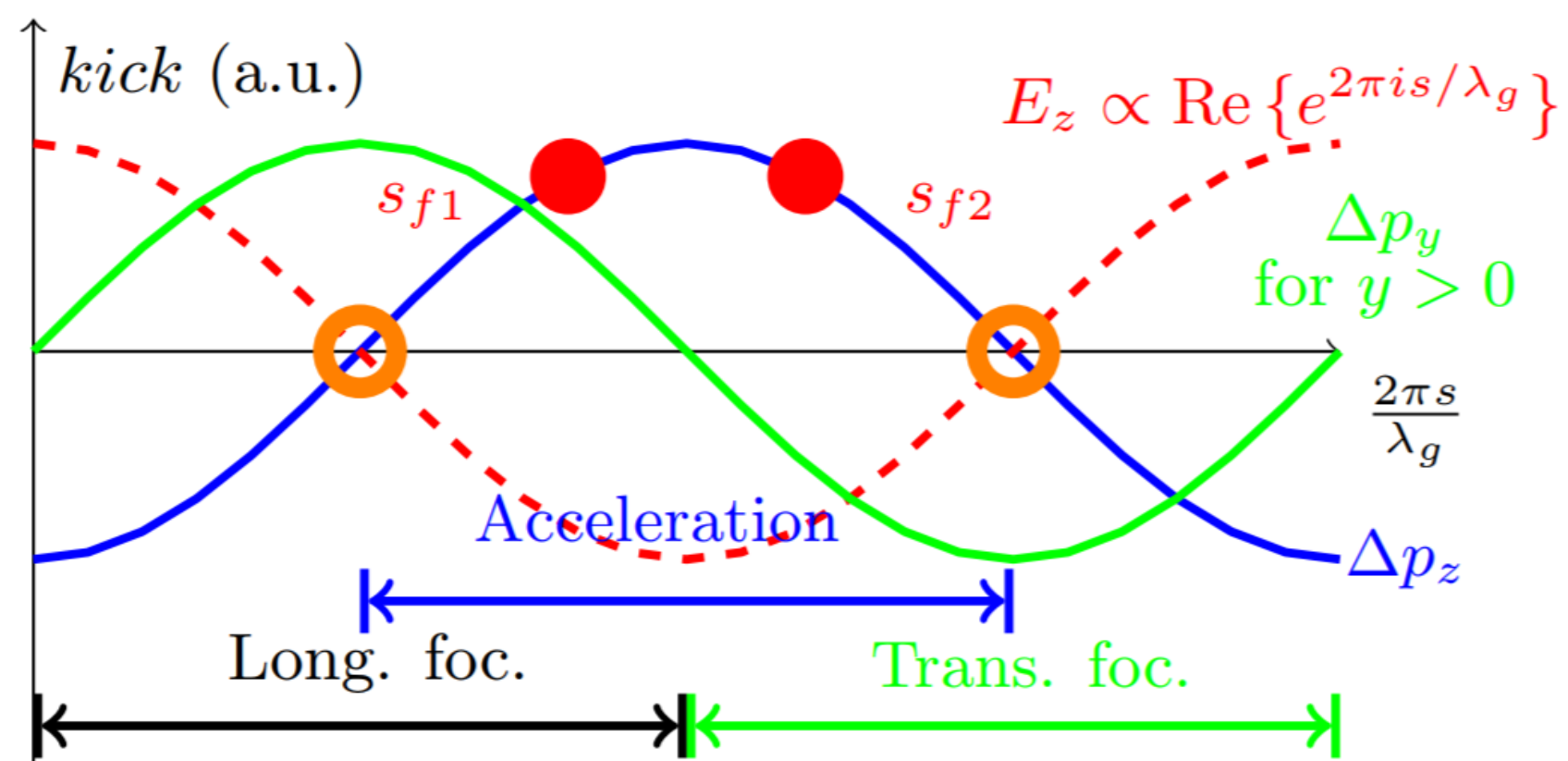
λ_L : laser wavelength

β : electron velocity / c

n : mode order

Transverse Focusing Simulation

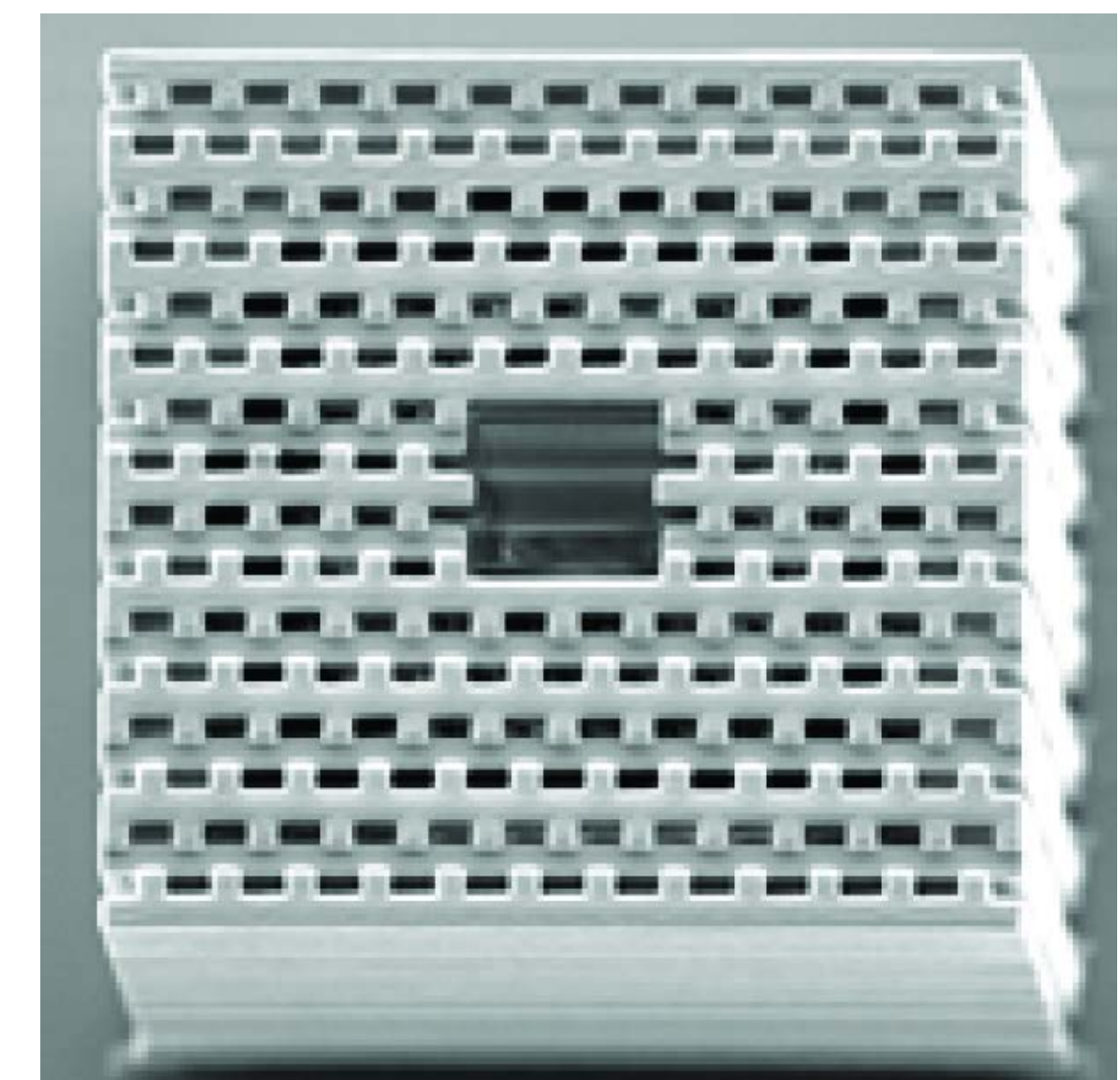
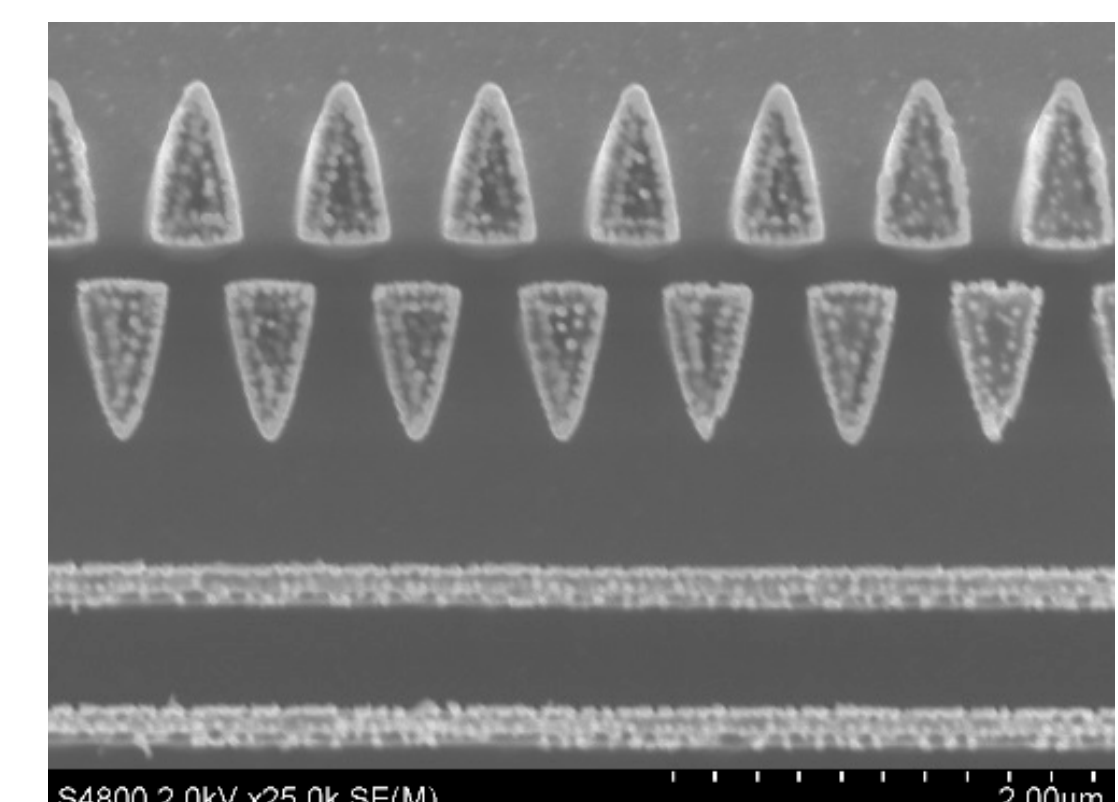
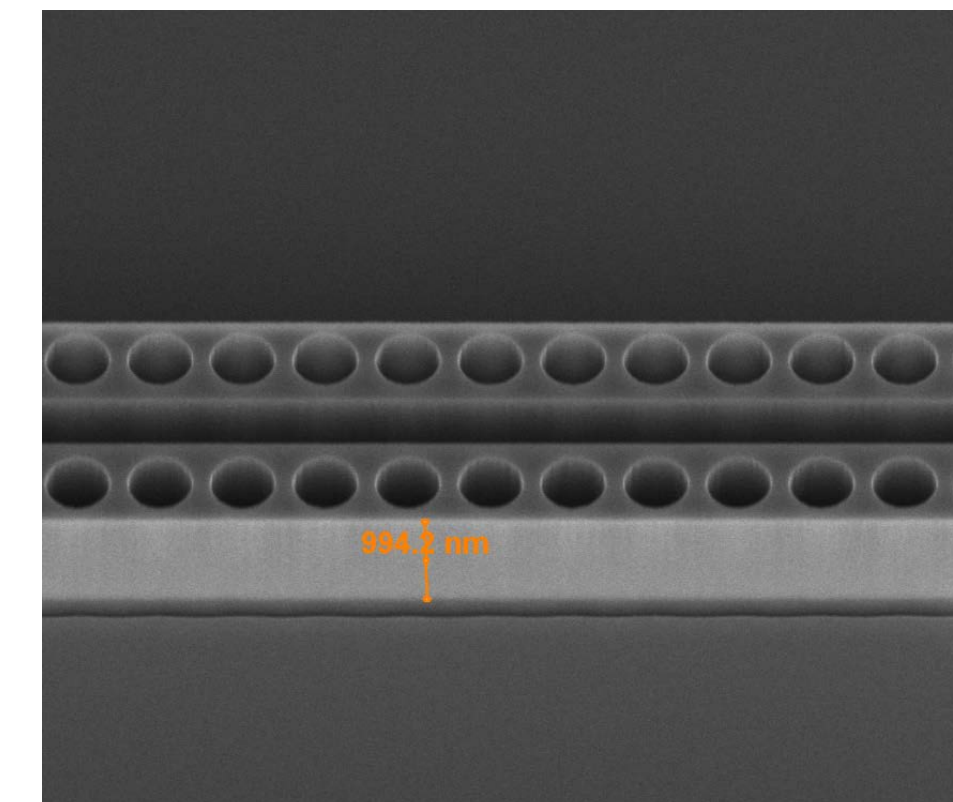
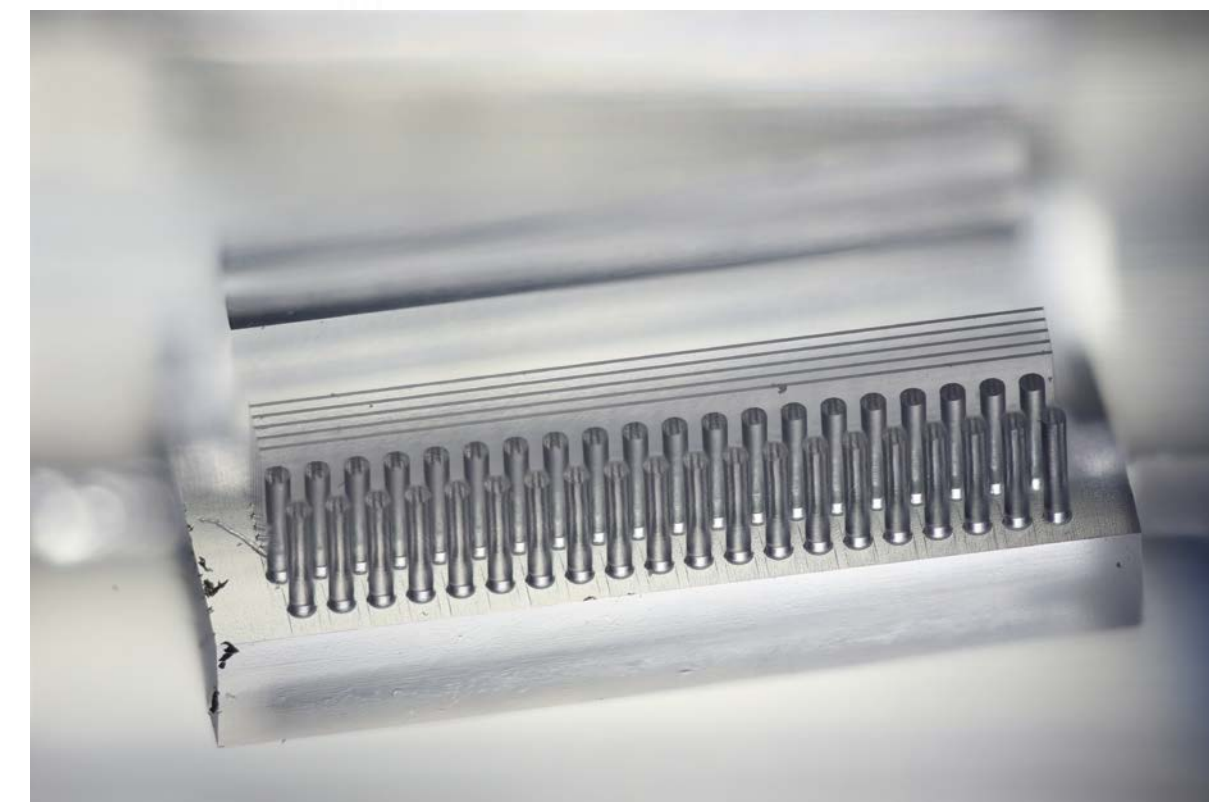
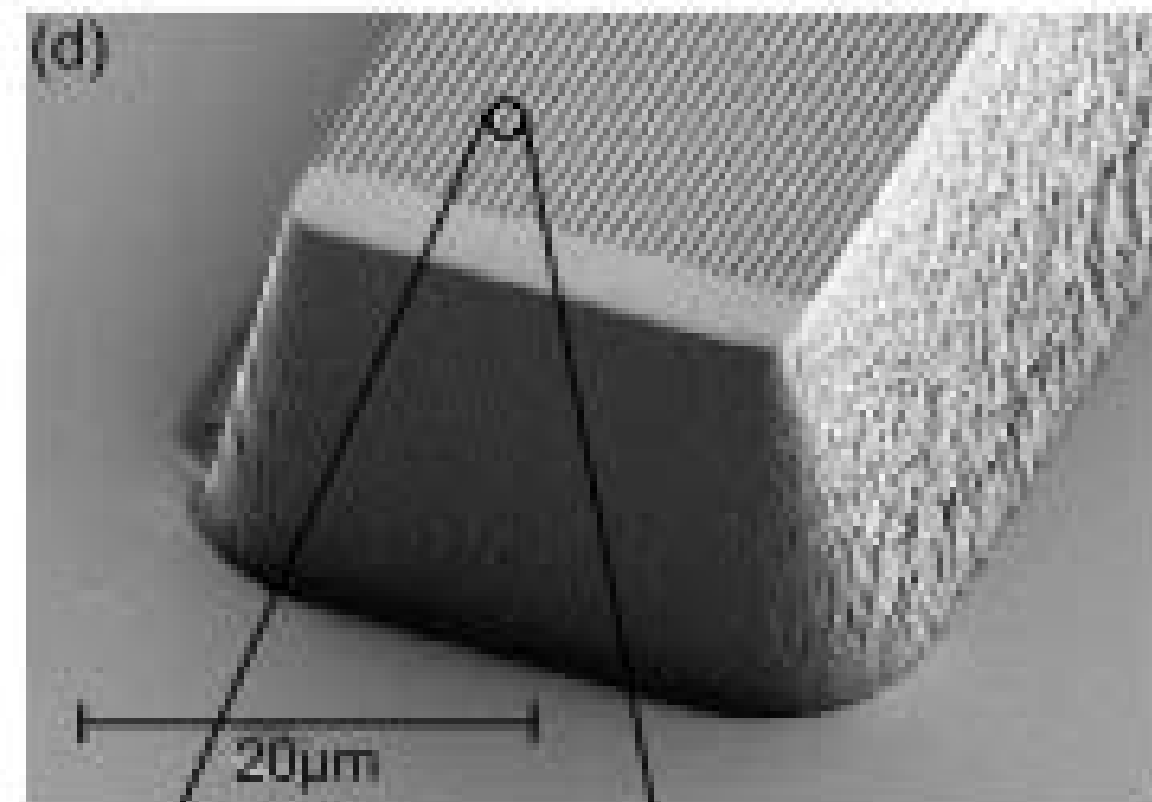
- Transverse confinement crucial for long DLA
- Alternating Phase Focusing (APF)

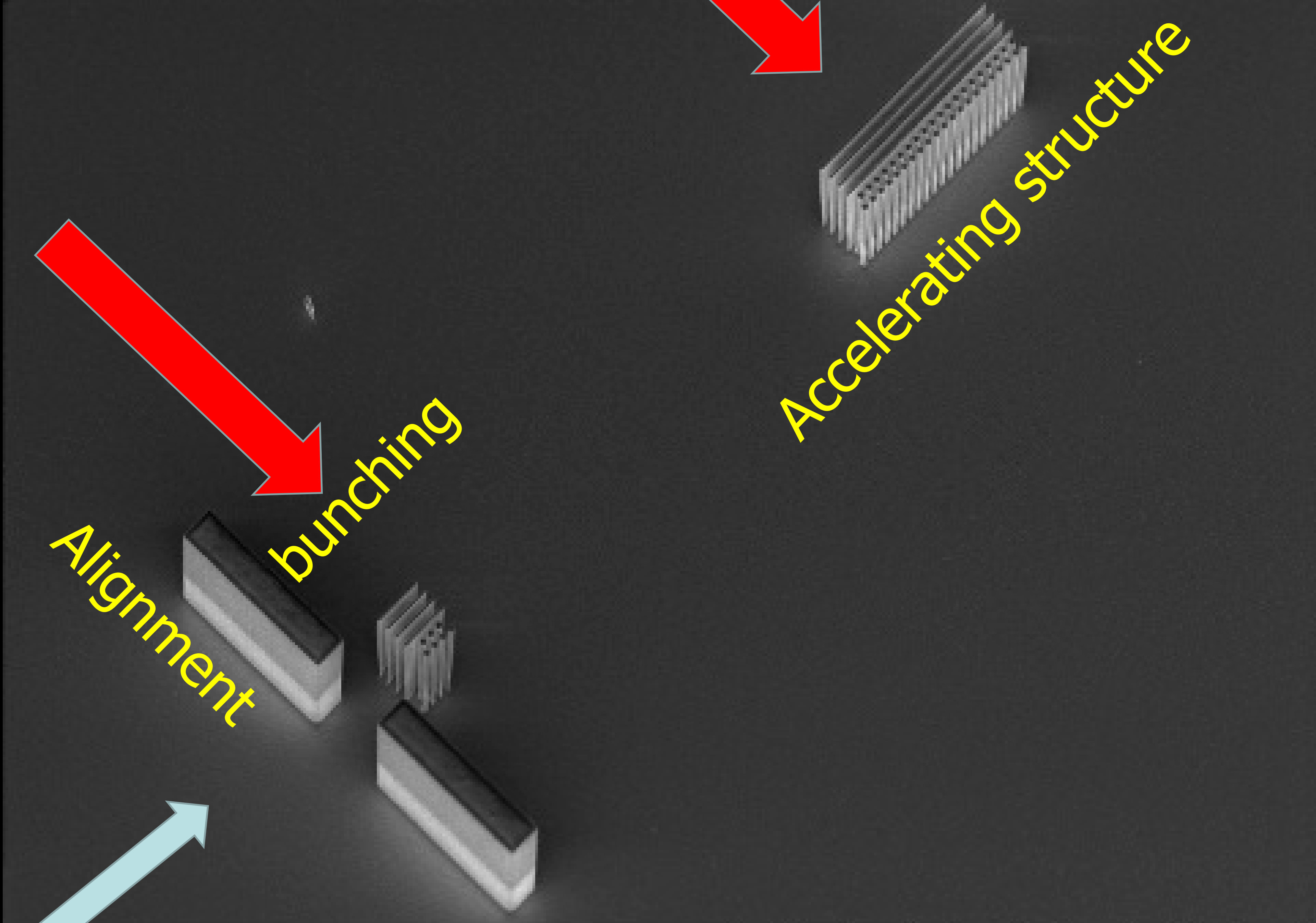


Analytical and numerical (rms) beam envelopes, scaled to identical initial beam size at $\varepsilon = 100$ pm.

U. Niedermayer, 2018

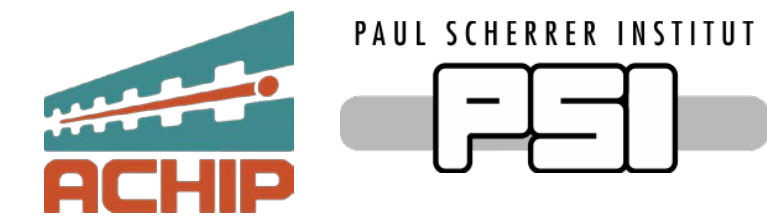
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1806.07287.pdf>





4800 2.0kV x1.80k SE(U)

30.0um



ACHIP Collaboration



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

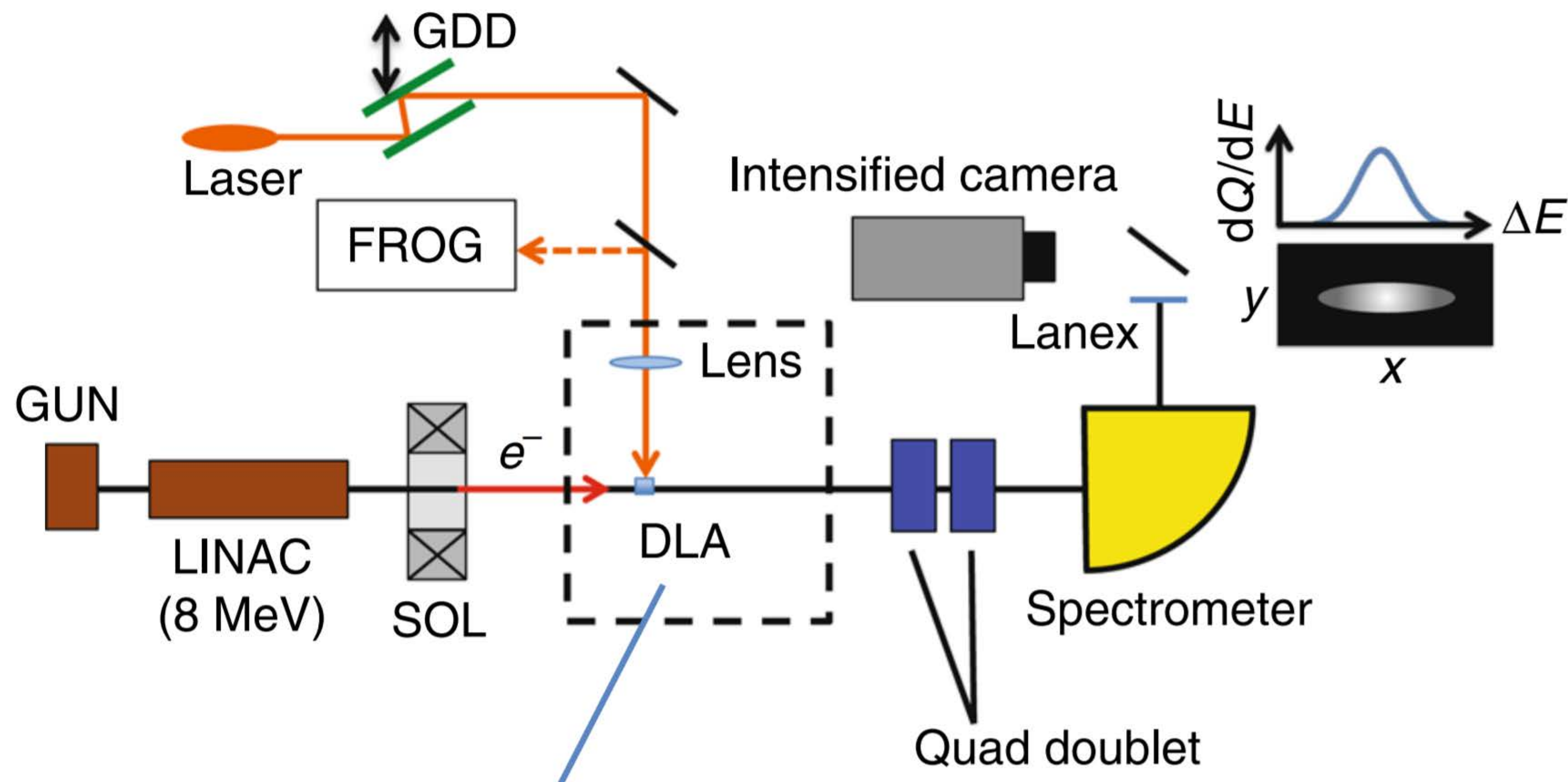


Universität Hamburg



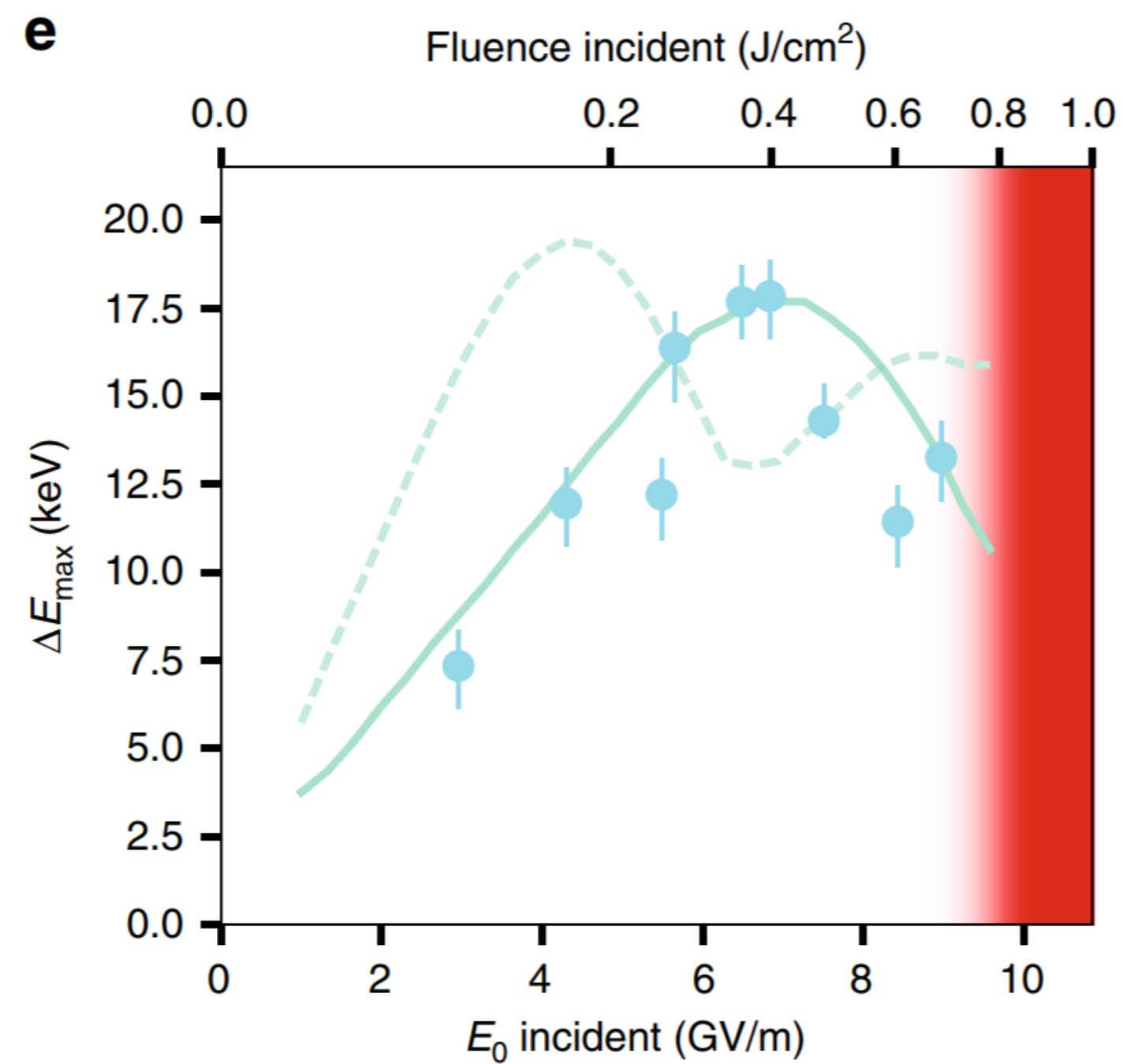
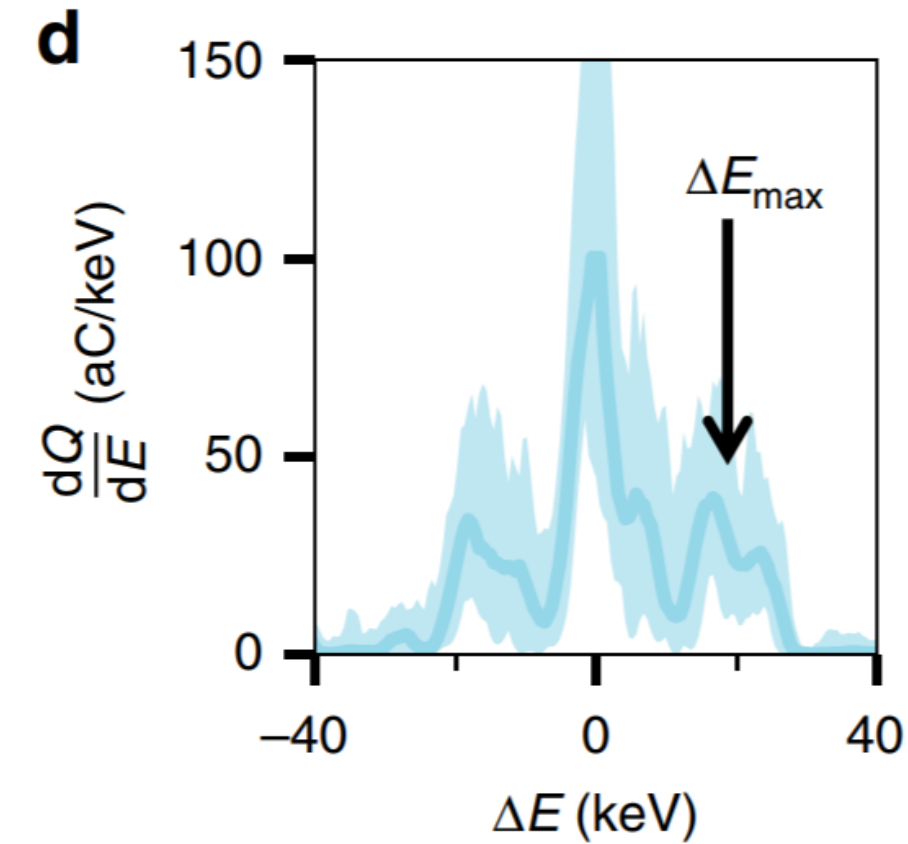
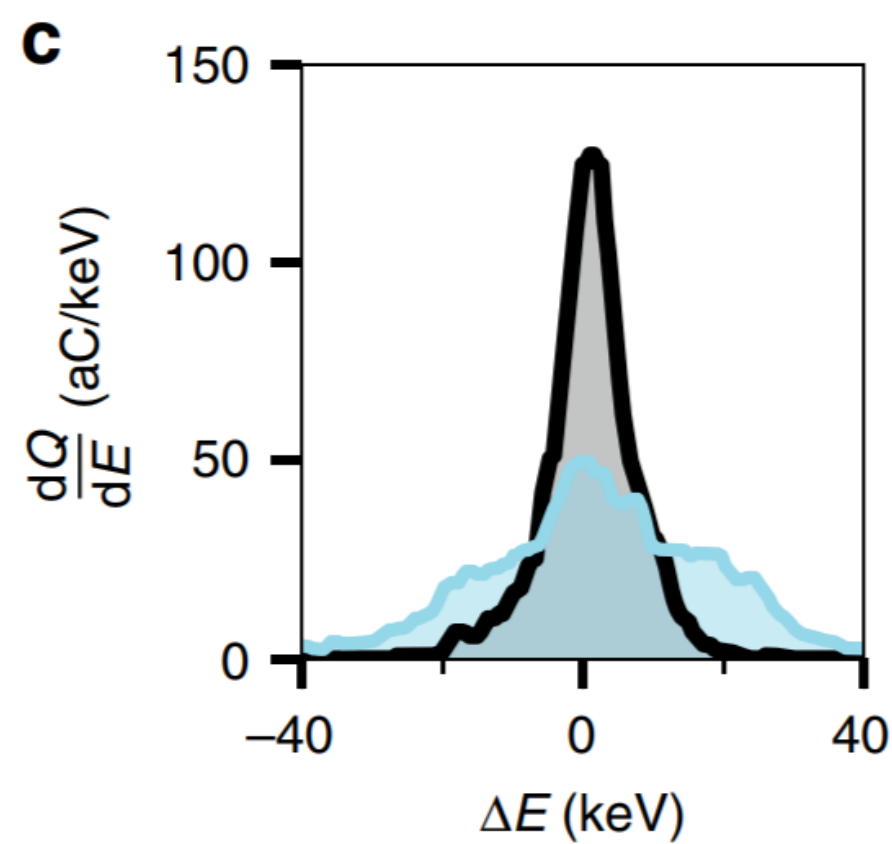
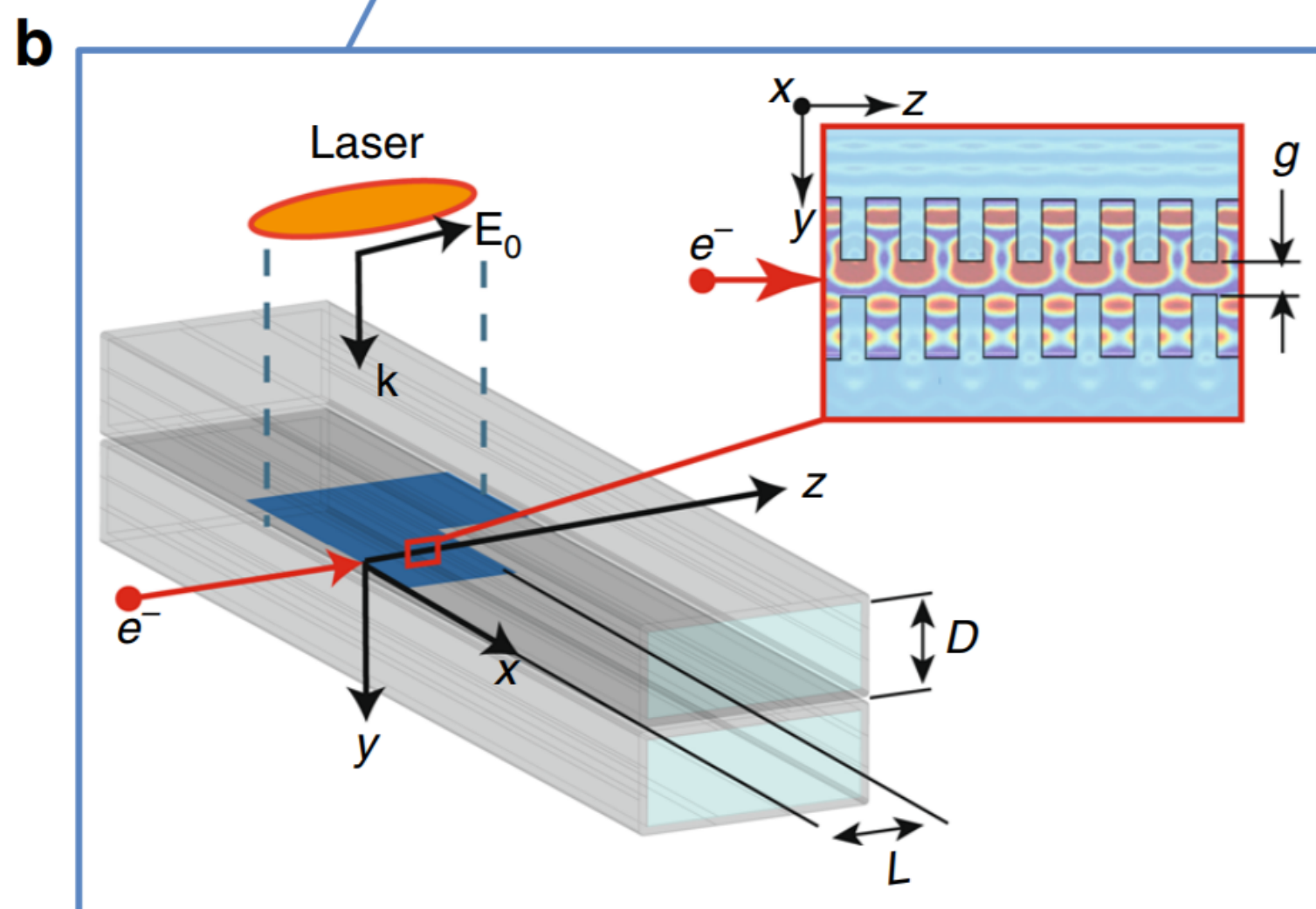
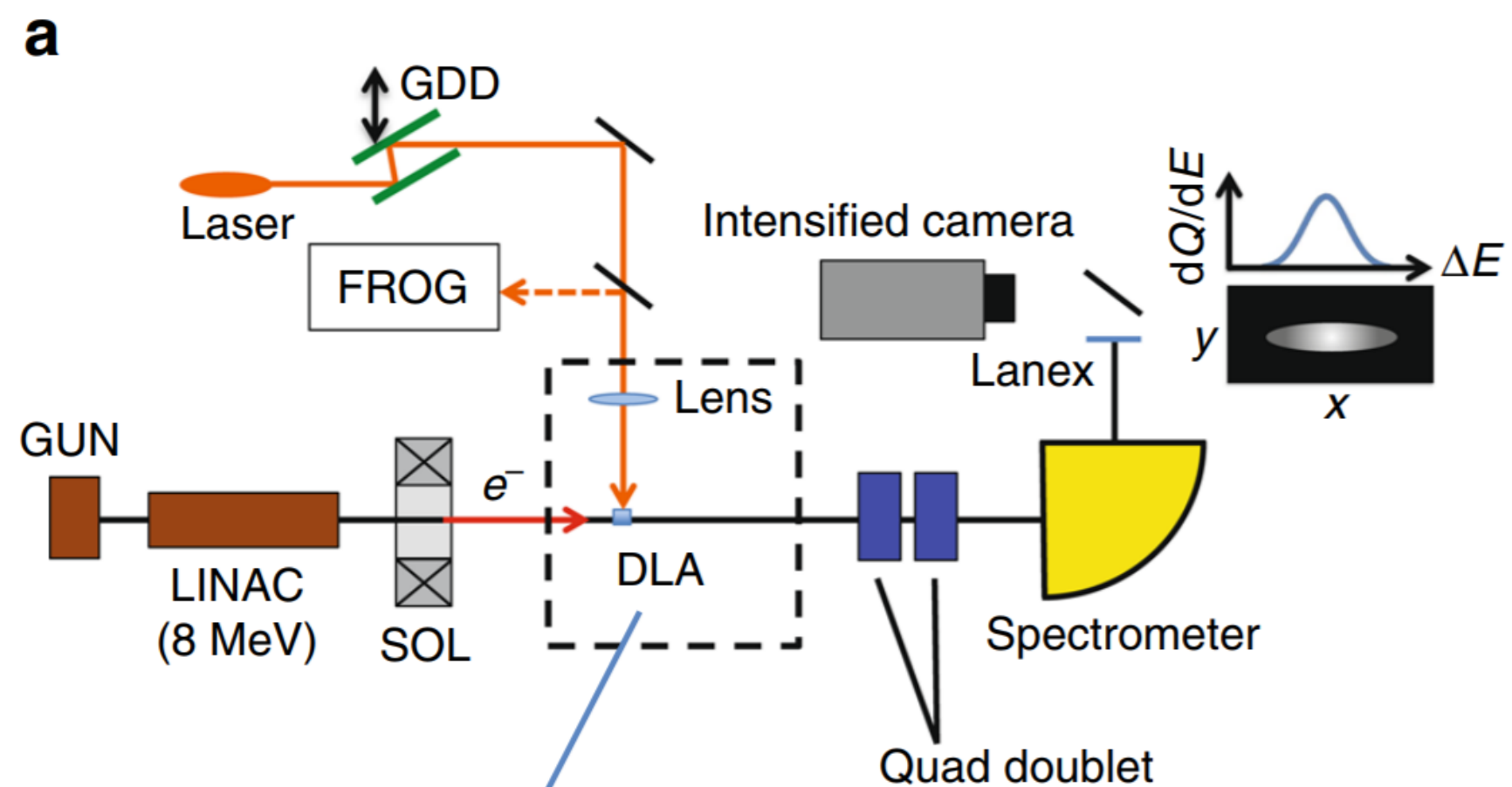
+ students and guest scientists from Cockcroft Institute, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Uni Pisa, National Tsing Hua University, TU Wien & ETH Zürich

DLA Experiment at UCLA, SLAC

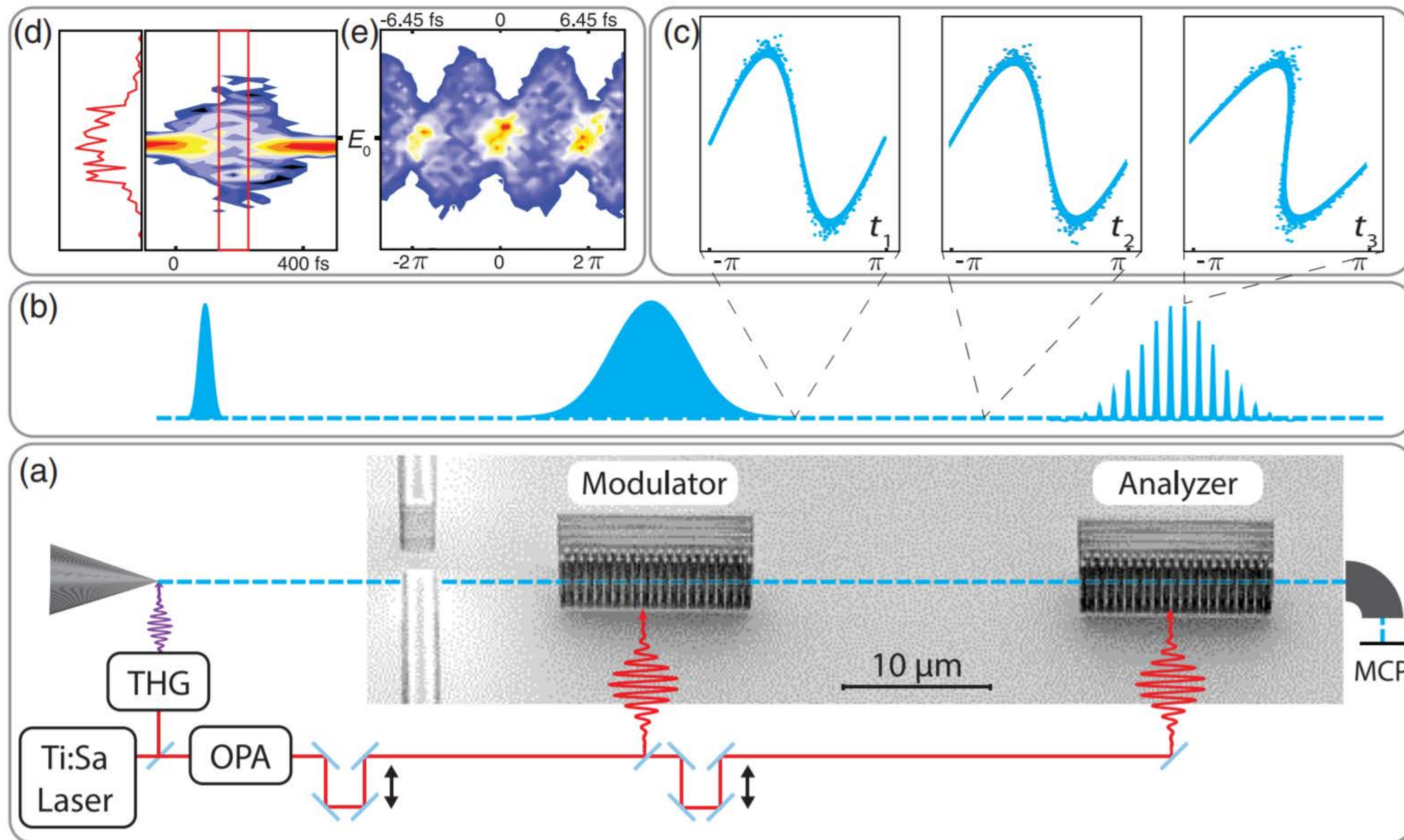


850 MeV/m measured acceleration gradient
 Non-linear phase modulation observed (Kerr effect)

Recent Experiment (UCLA, SLAC)



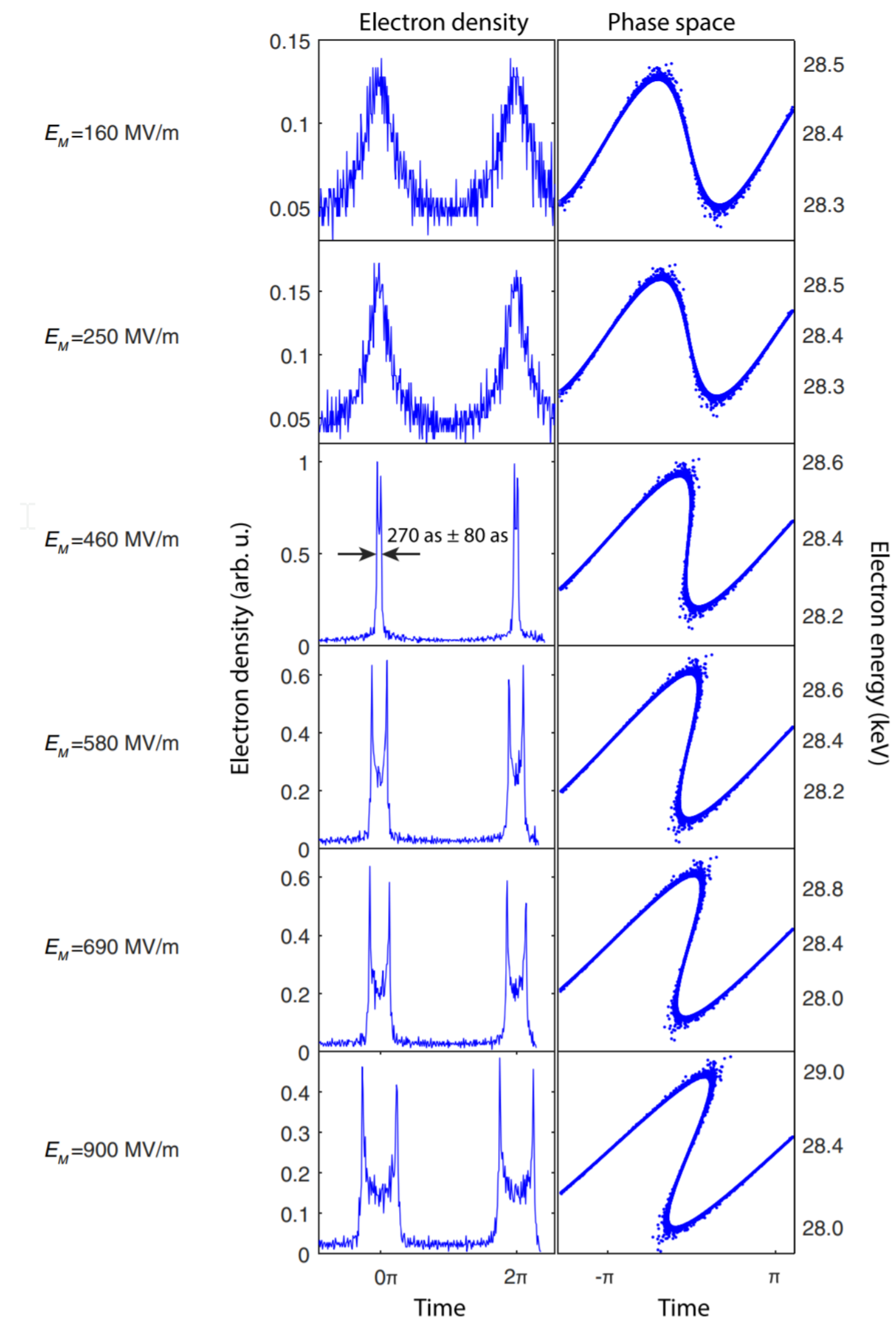
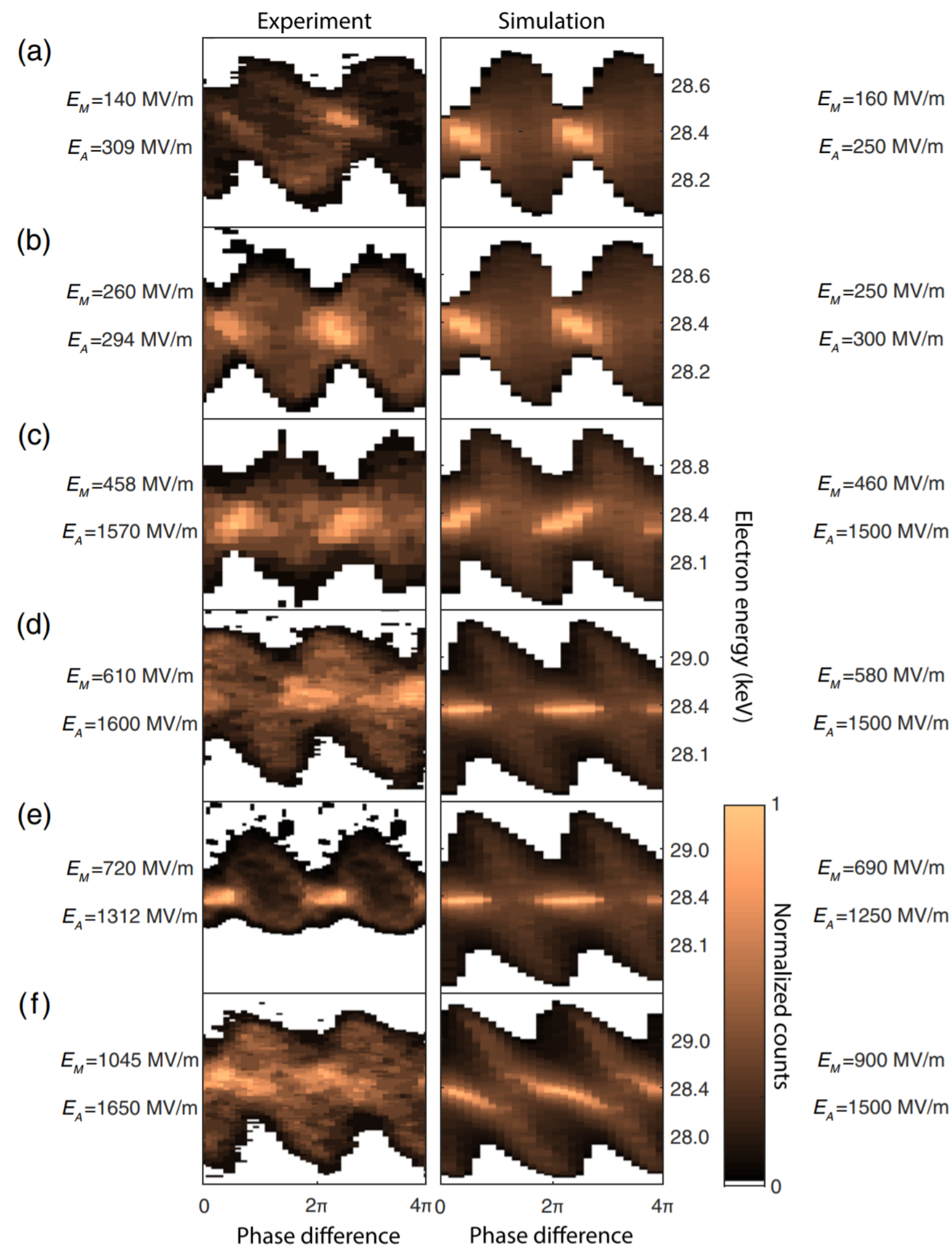
Attosecond Pulse Trains (FAU Erlangen, 30 keV)



N. Schönenberger et al, 2019, Physical Review Letters.

<https://journals.aps.org/prl/abstract/10.1103/PhysRevLett.123.264803>

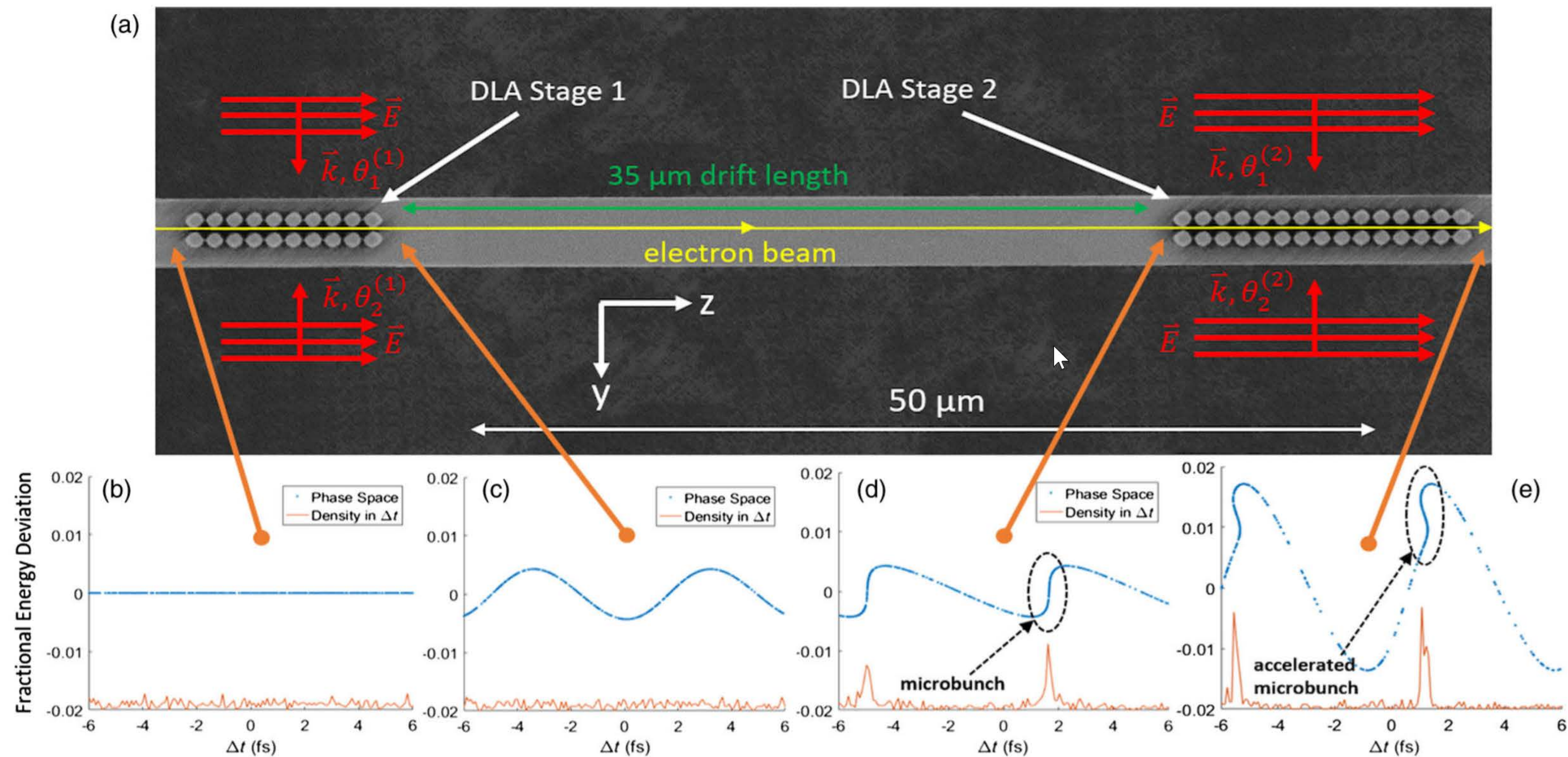
Attosecond Pulse Trains (FAU Erlangen, 30 keV)



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<https://journals.aps.org/prl/abstract/10.1103/PhysRevLett.123.264803>

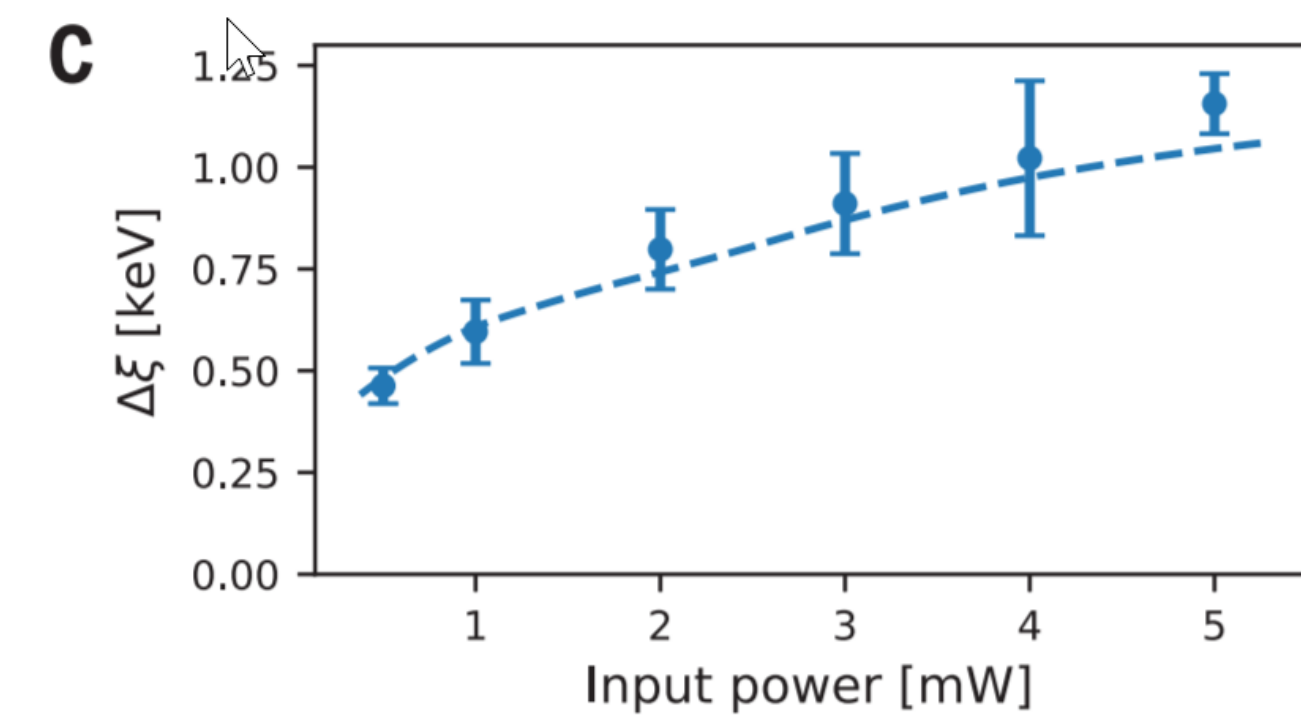
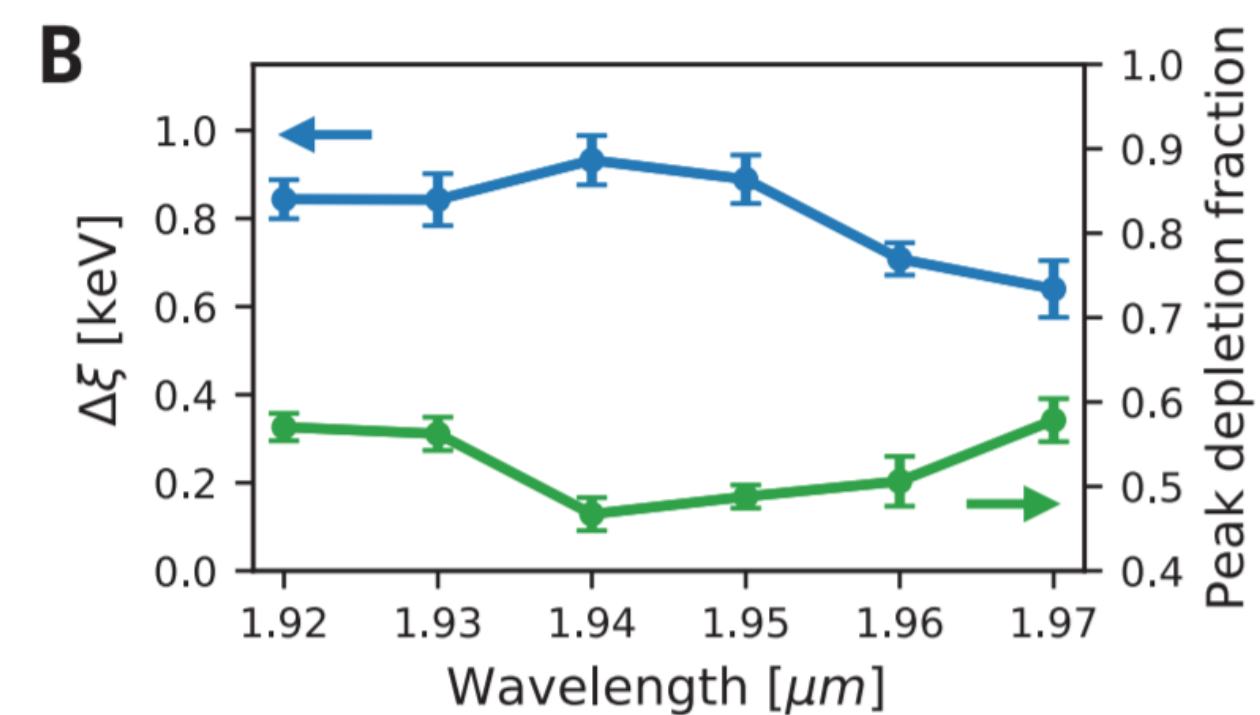
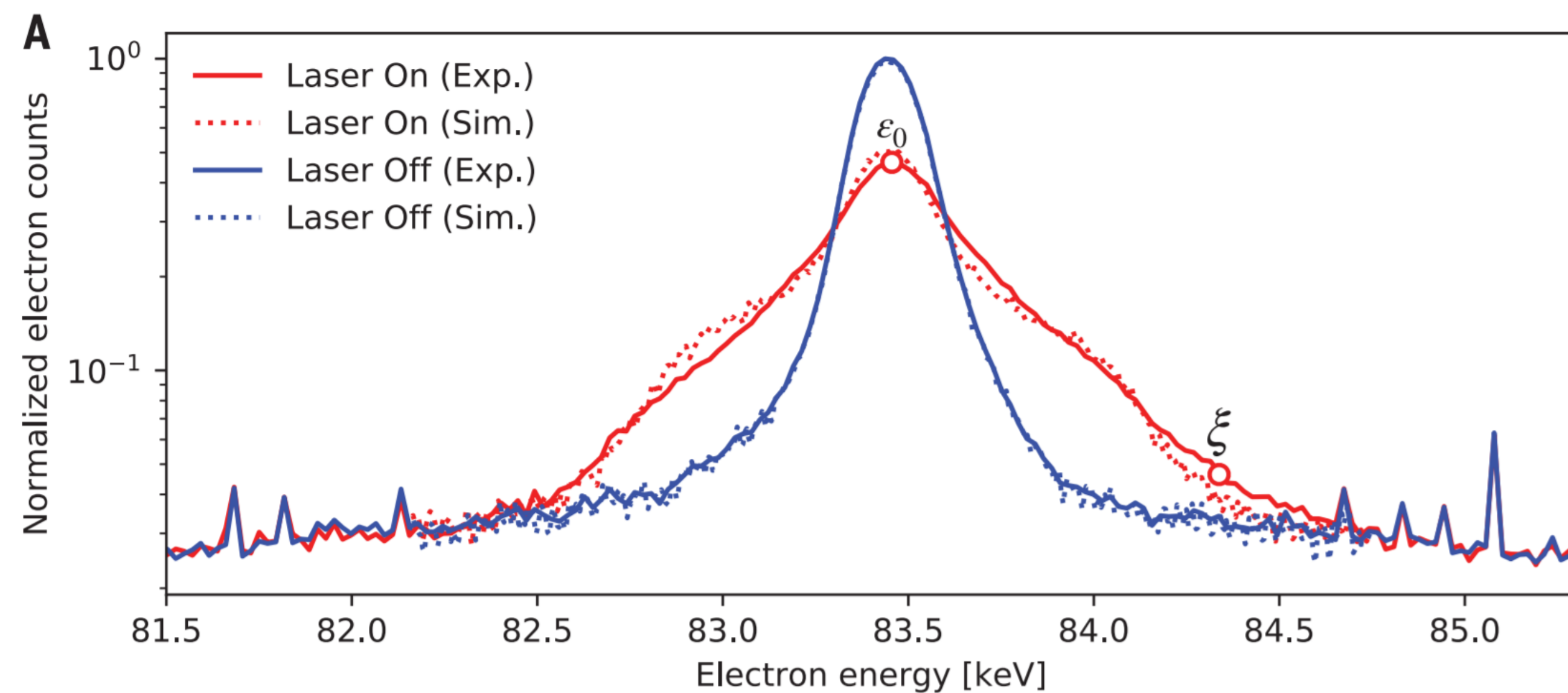
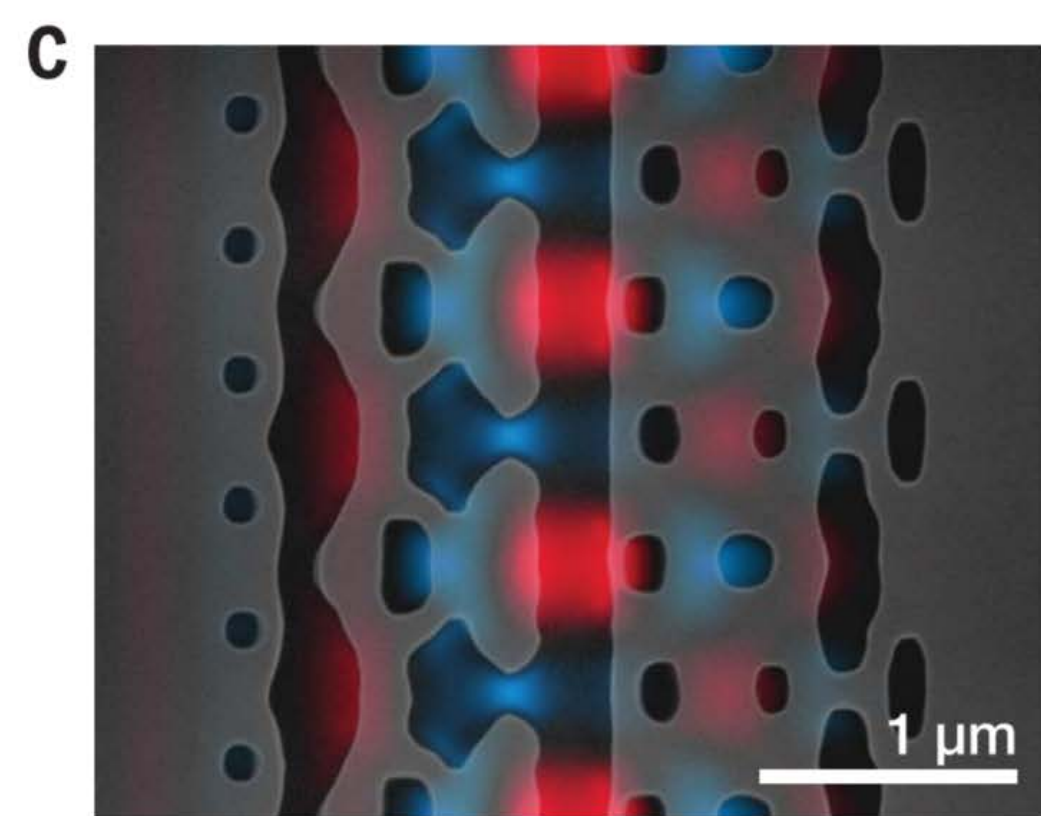
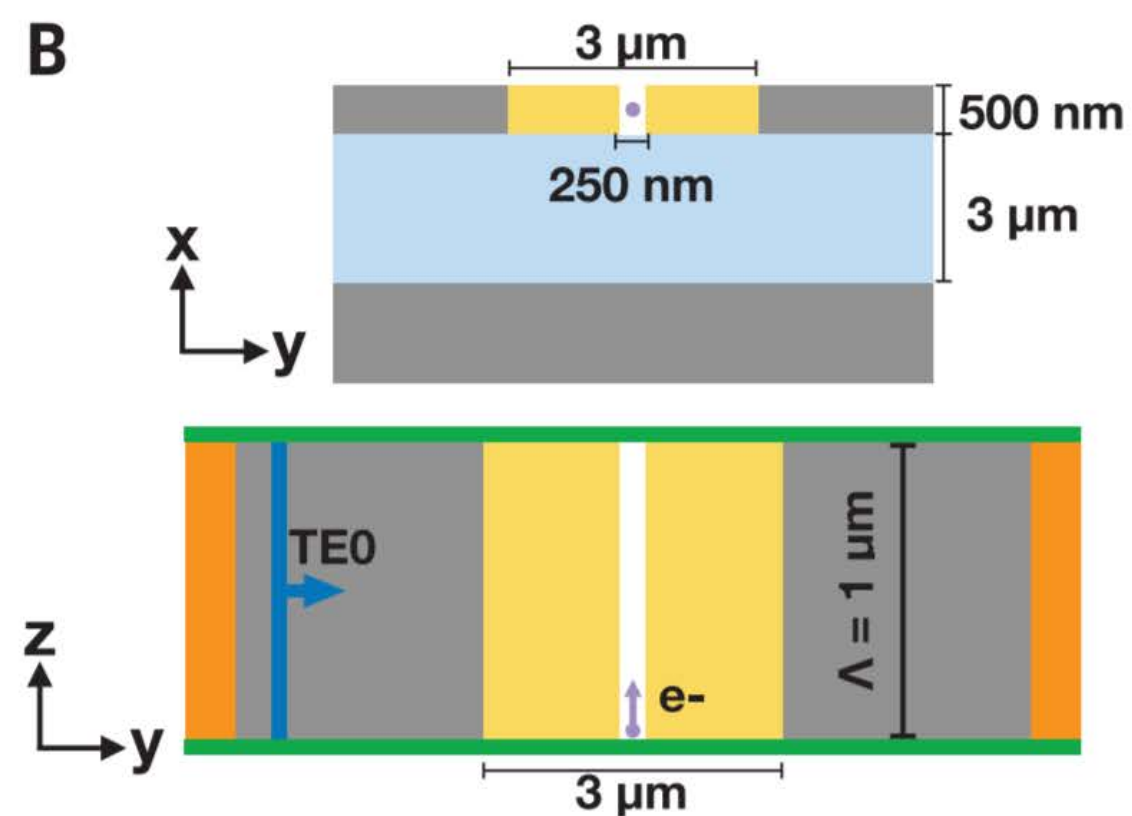
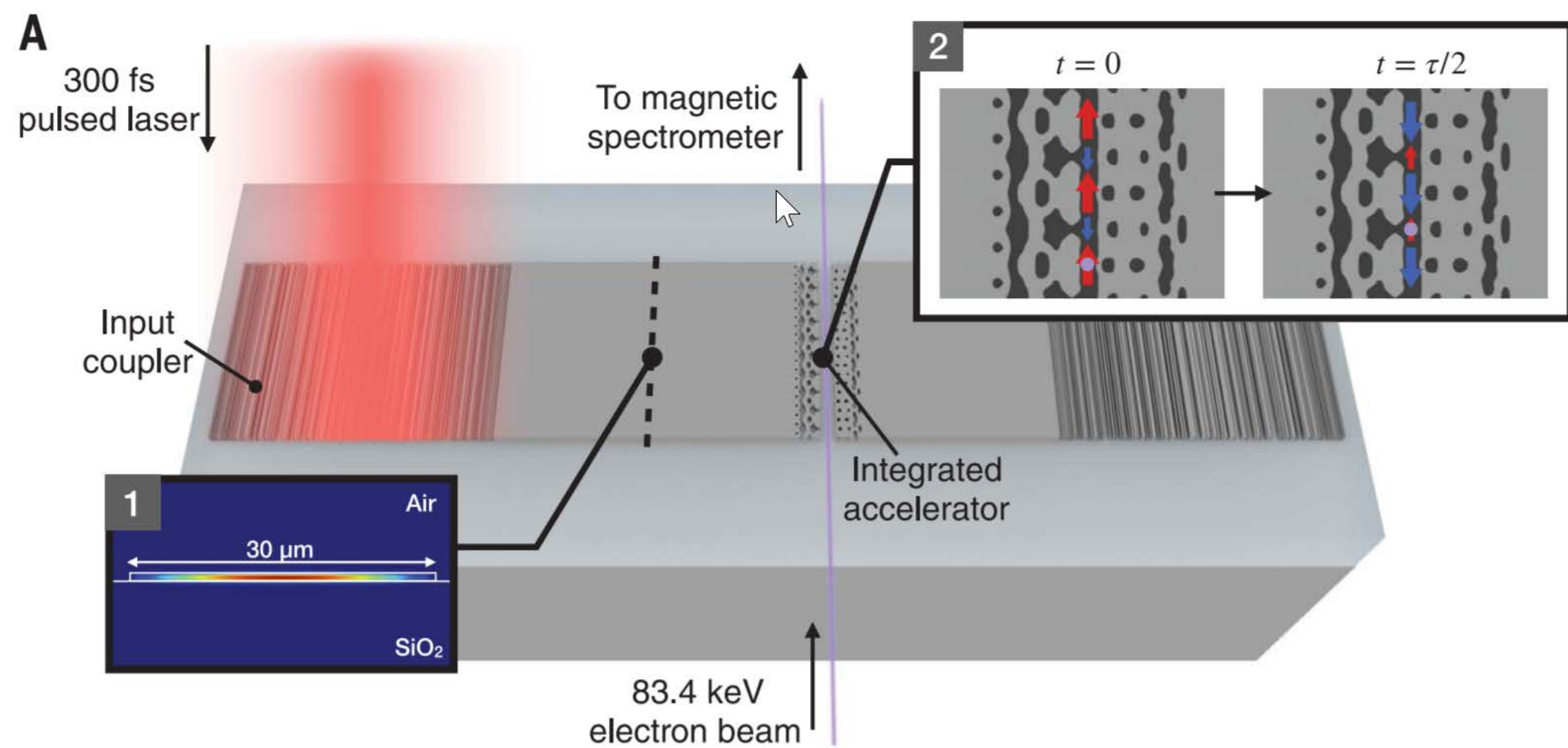
Attosecond Pulse Trains (Stanford, 57 keV)



D. S. Black et al, 2019, Physical Review Letters.

<https://journals.aps.org/prl/abstract/10.1103/PhysRevLett.123.264802>

On-chip Integrated Laser-Driven Particle Accelerator (Inverse Design)

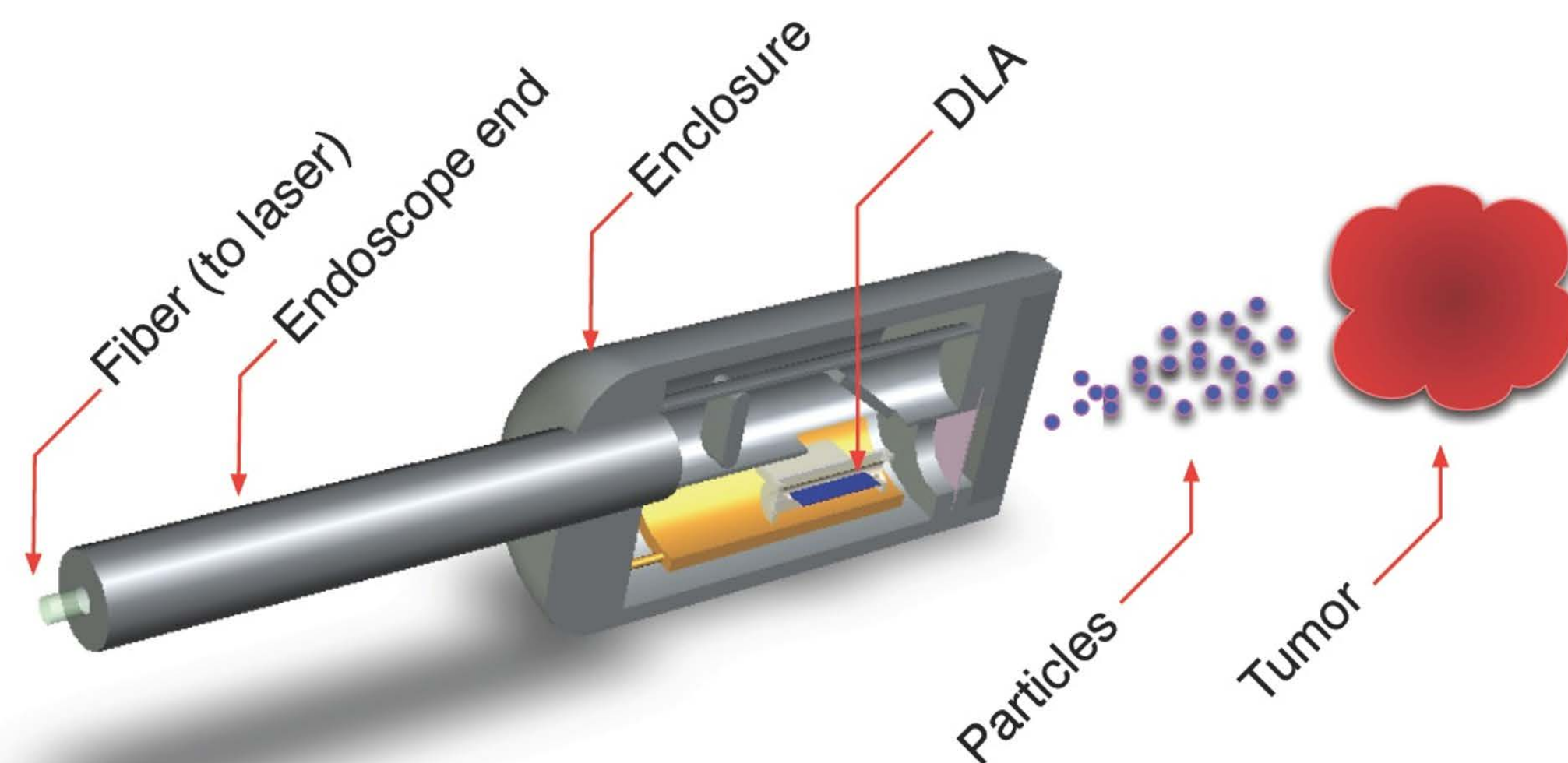


N. V. Sapro et al, 2020, Science.

Endoscopic Radiation Therapy

R.J. England, Rev. Mod. Phys. 86, 1337 (2014)

<https://journals.aps.org/rmp/abstract/10.1103/RevModPhys.86.1337>

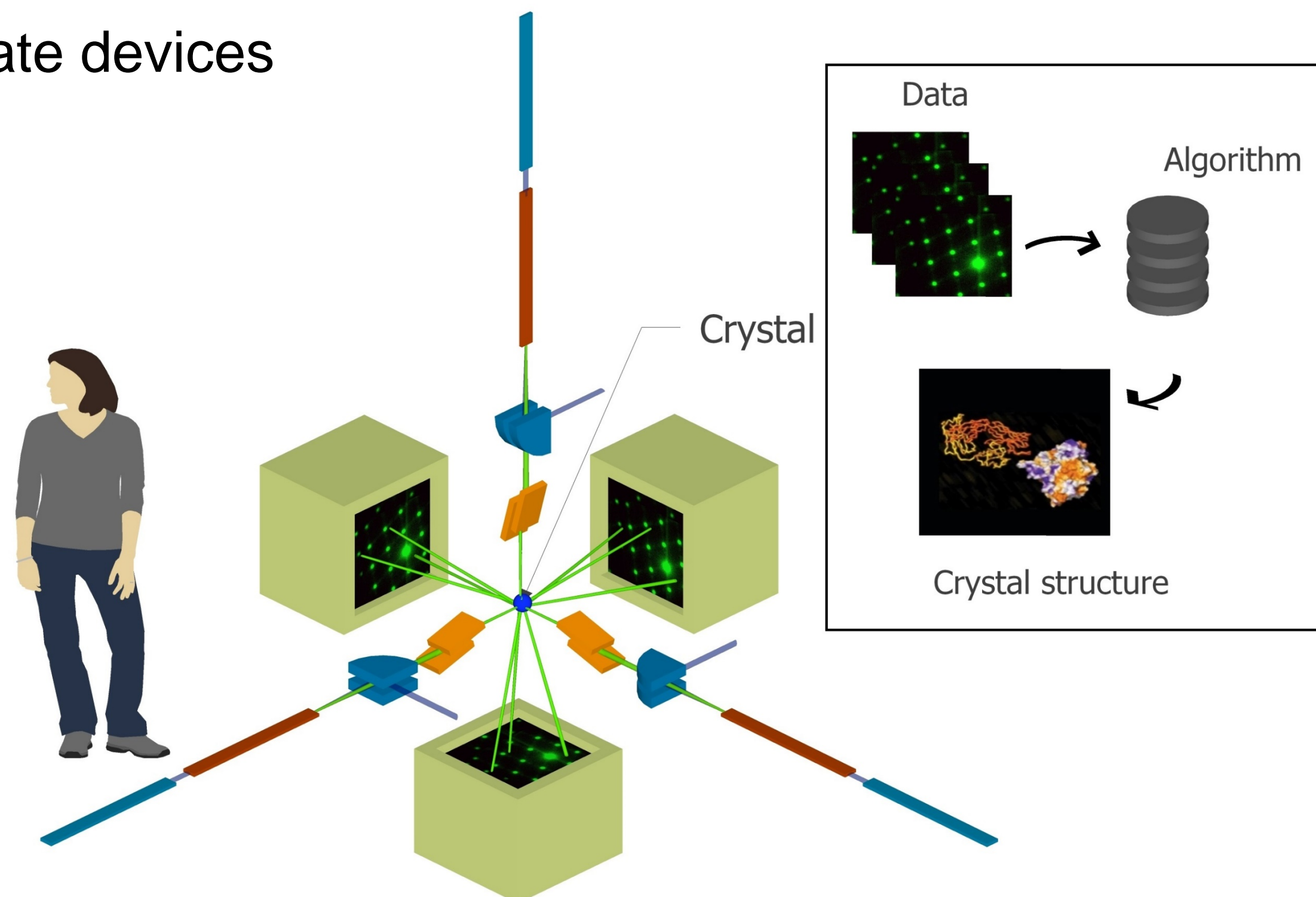


- very low charge
- + small beam
- + low cost
- + low power consumption

Electron Diffraction

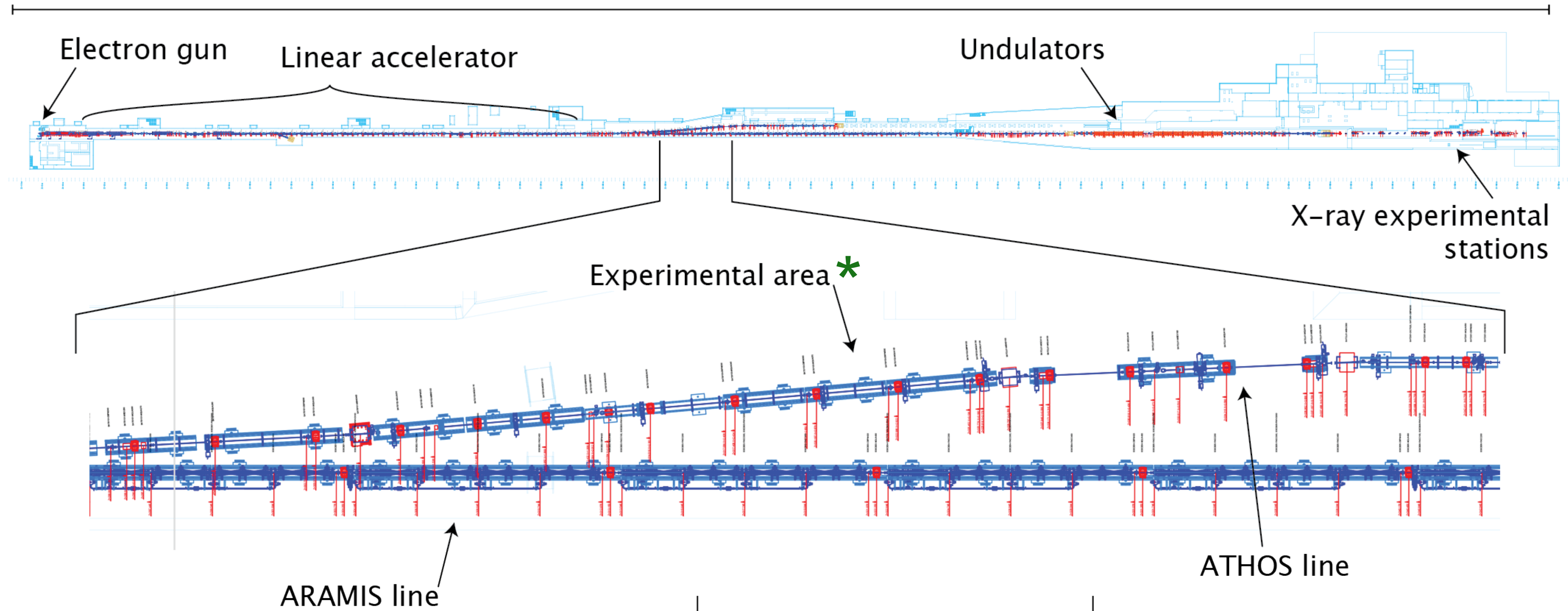
Single-shot atto-sec tomography at MHz repetition rates

- + Compact device, university lab size
- + Ultrafast (atto-sec) pulses: time-resolved molecular, atomic physics
- + Inexpensive solid state devices



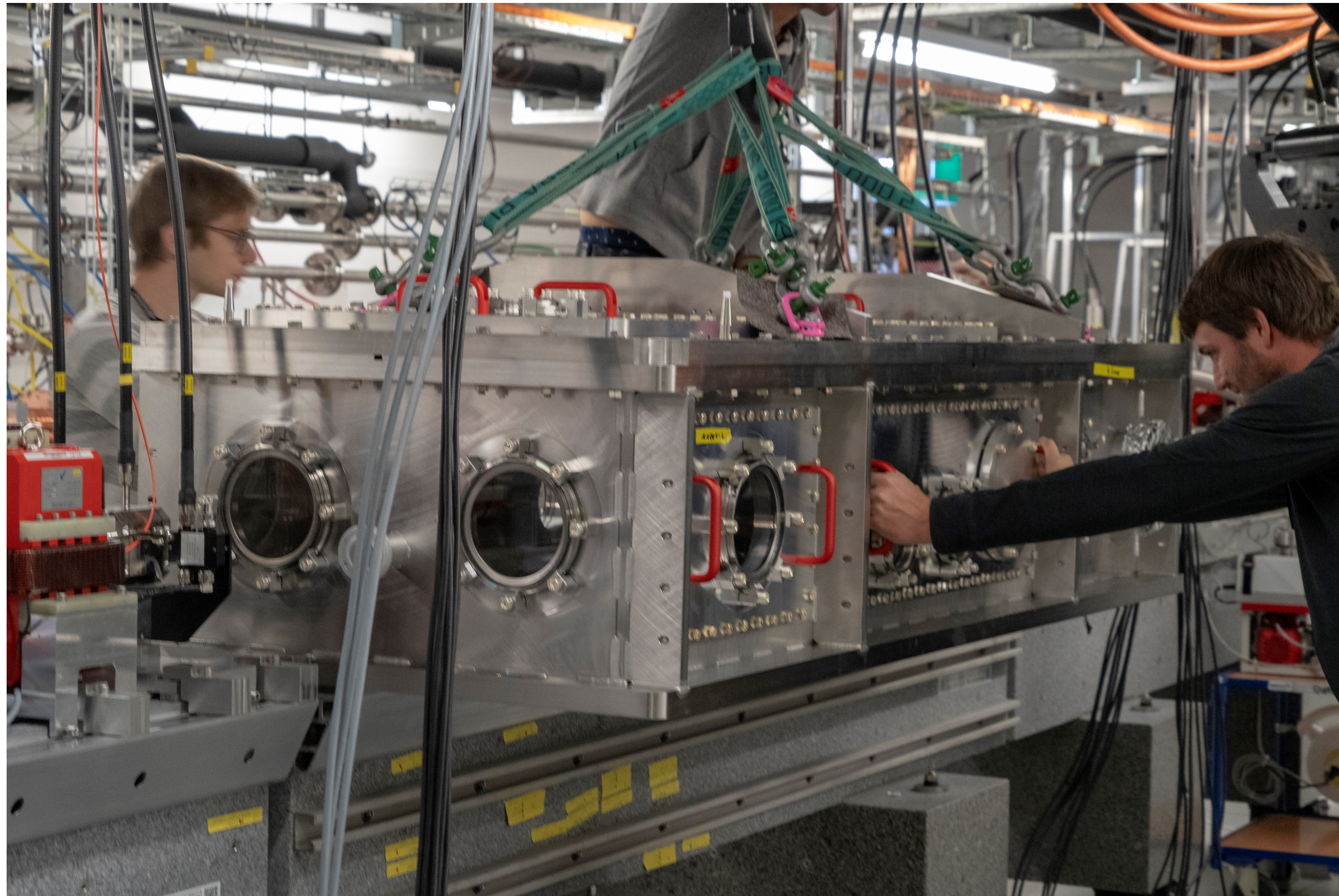
ACHIP at SwissFEL

740 m



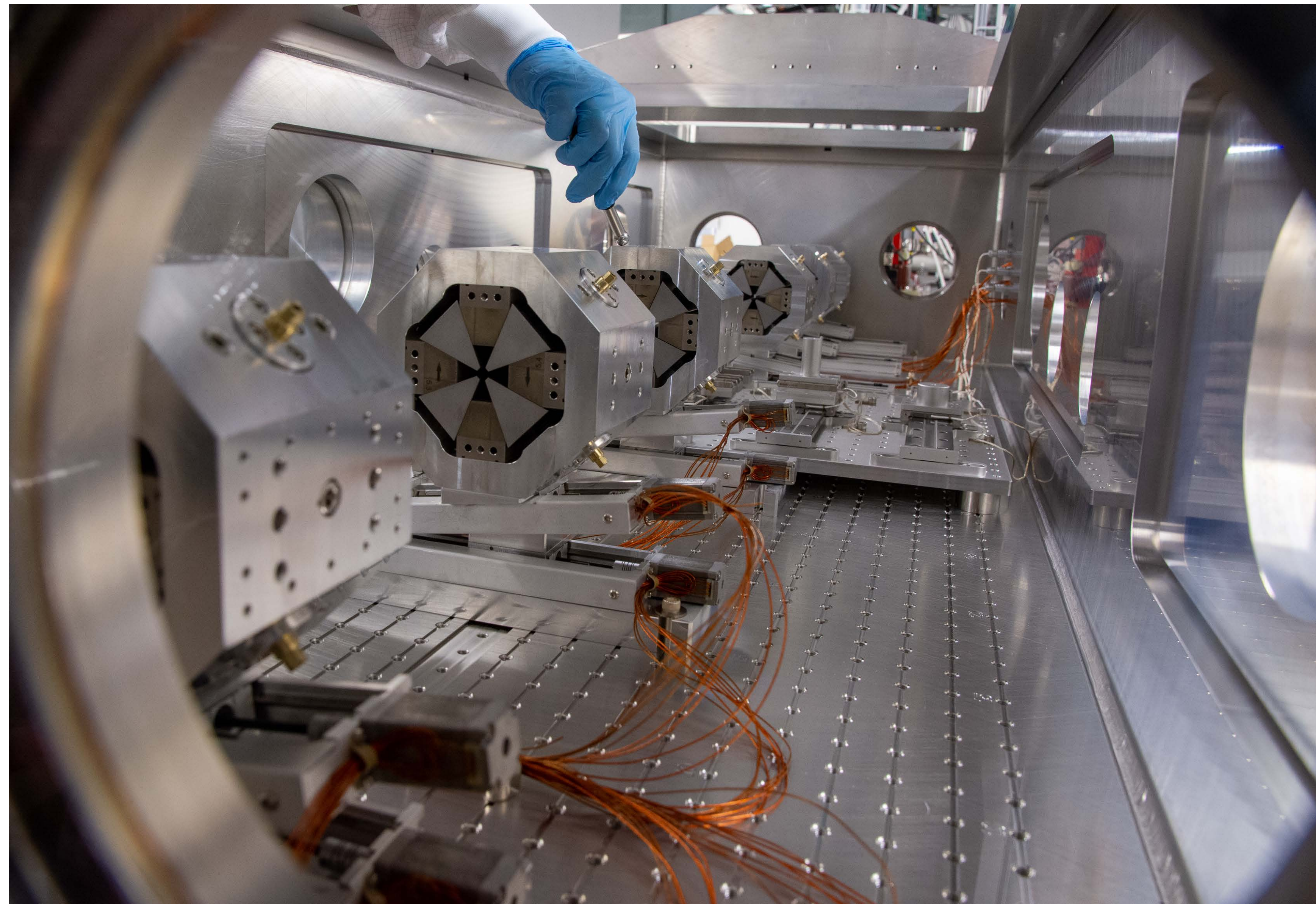
ACHIP-ATHOS Chamber Electron Beam Parameters	
Energy (GeV)	3.0
Bunch Charge (pC)	0.1 - 200
Transverse Size (μm , rms)	0.3
Bunch length (fs)	1-1000

ACHIP Chamber at SwissFEL



- 2 m long
- 1200 kg
- Vacuum: $5e-8$ mbar

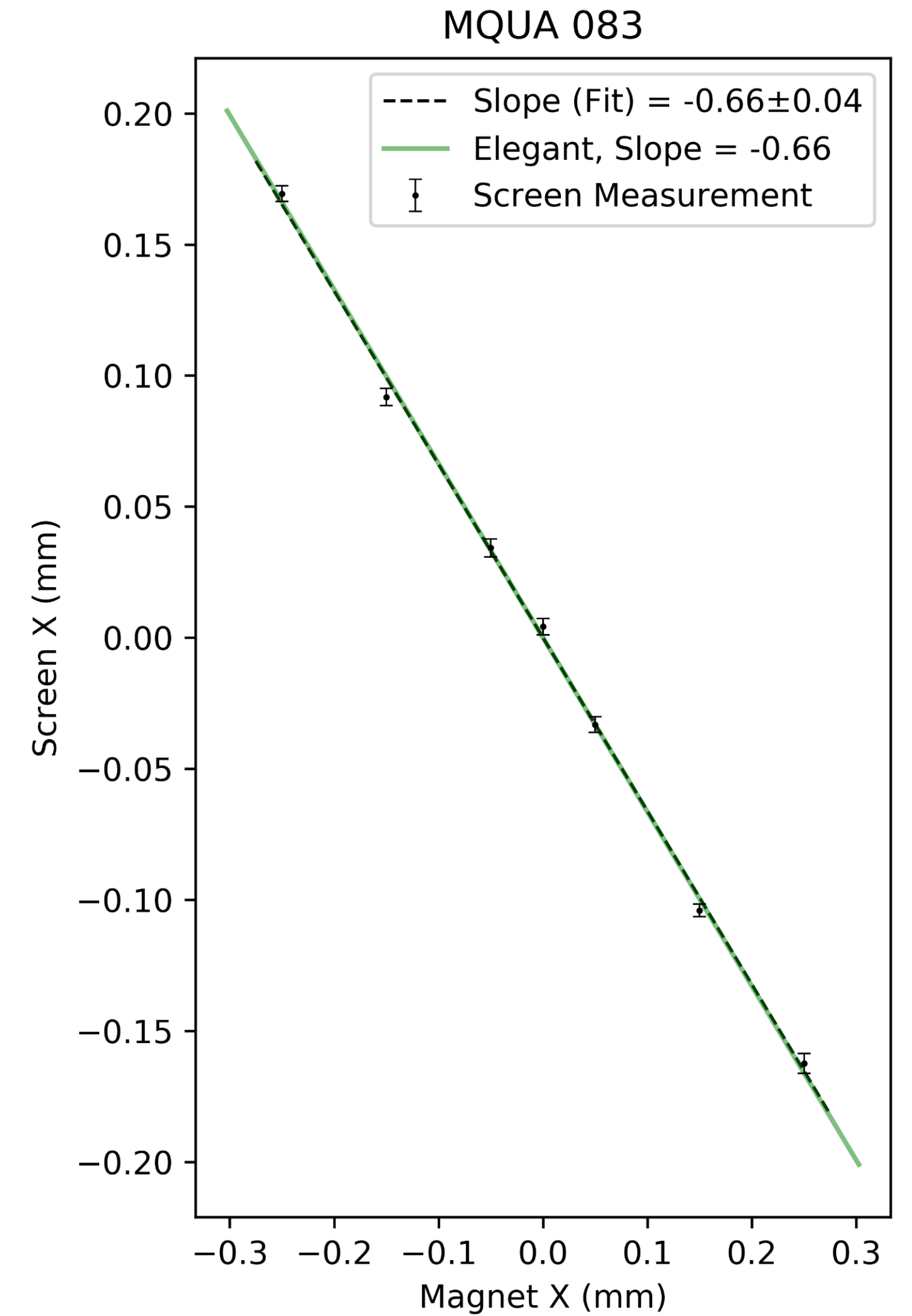
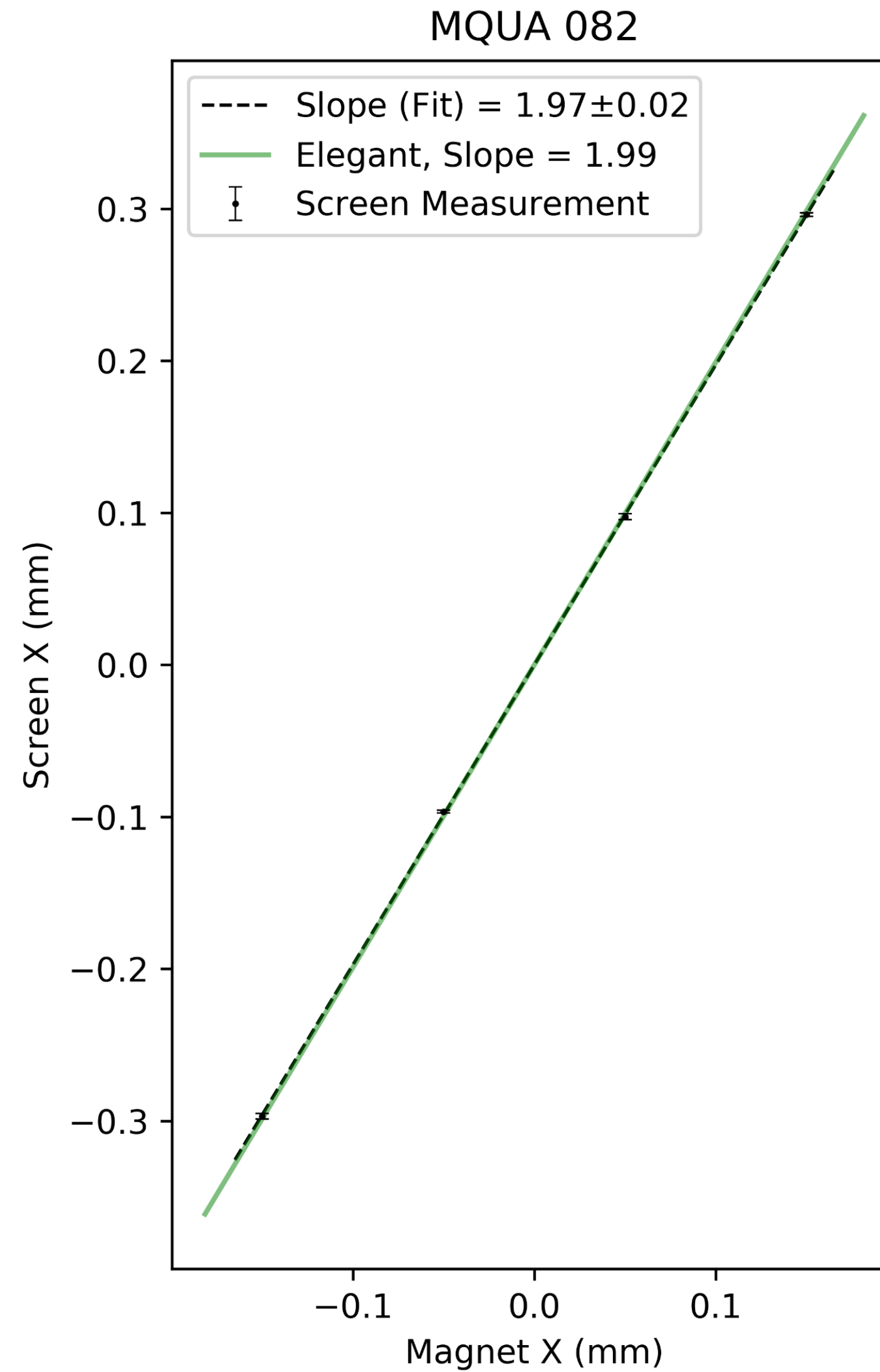
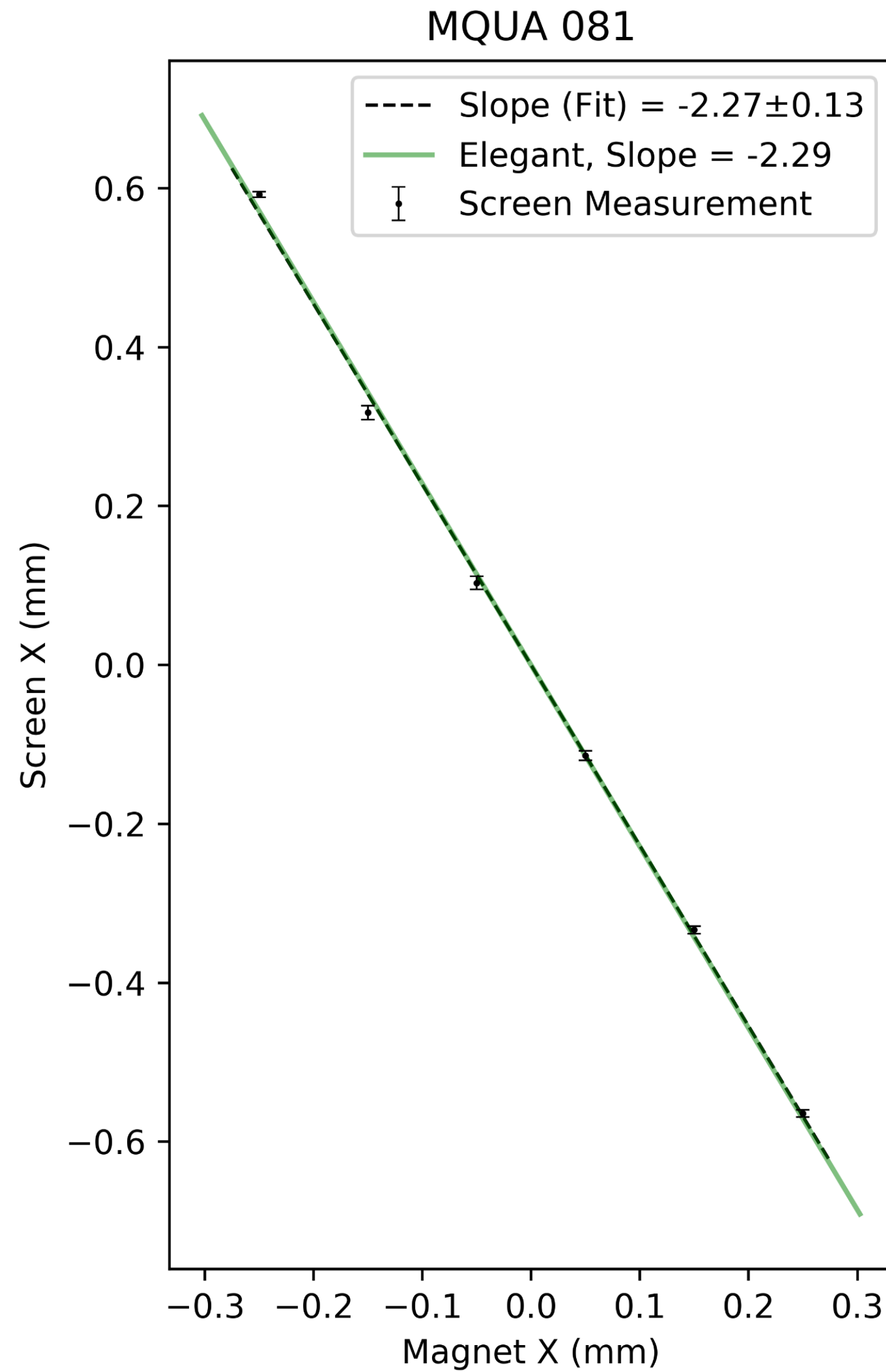
ACHIP Chamber at SwissFEL



- Permanent magnet quadrupole triplet focusing
- Gradient: 400 T/m
- Removable with stages

Permanent Quad Strength Measurement

Position offset → Transverse momentum kick → Beam position (YAG screen)

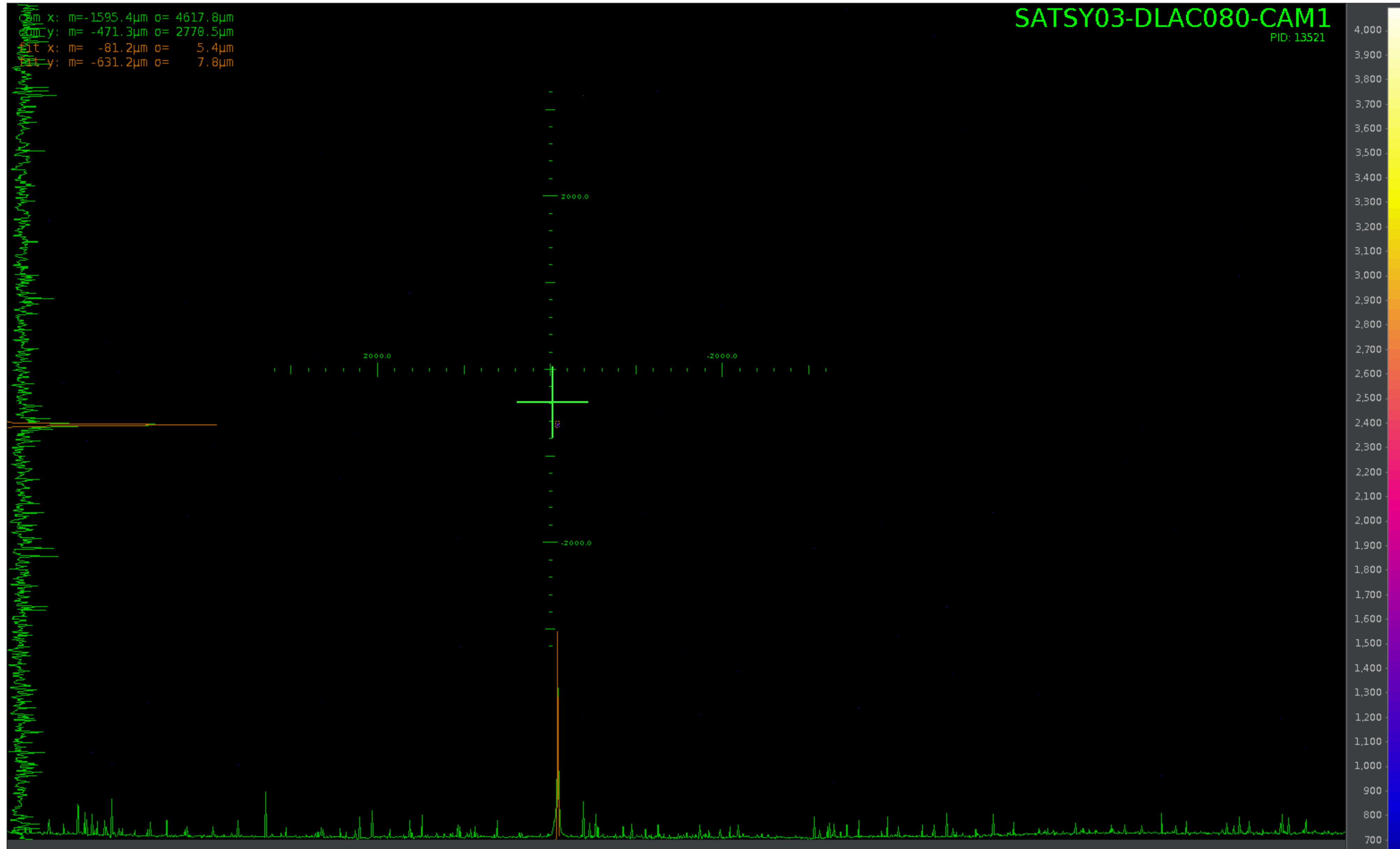


ACHIP Chamber Sample Hexapod

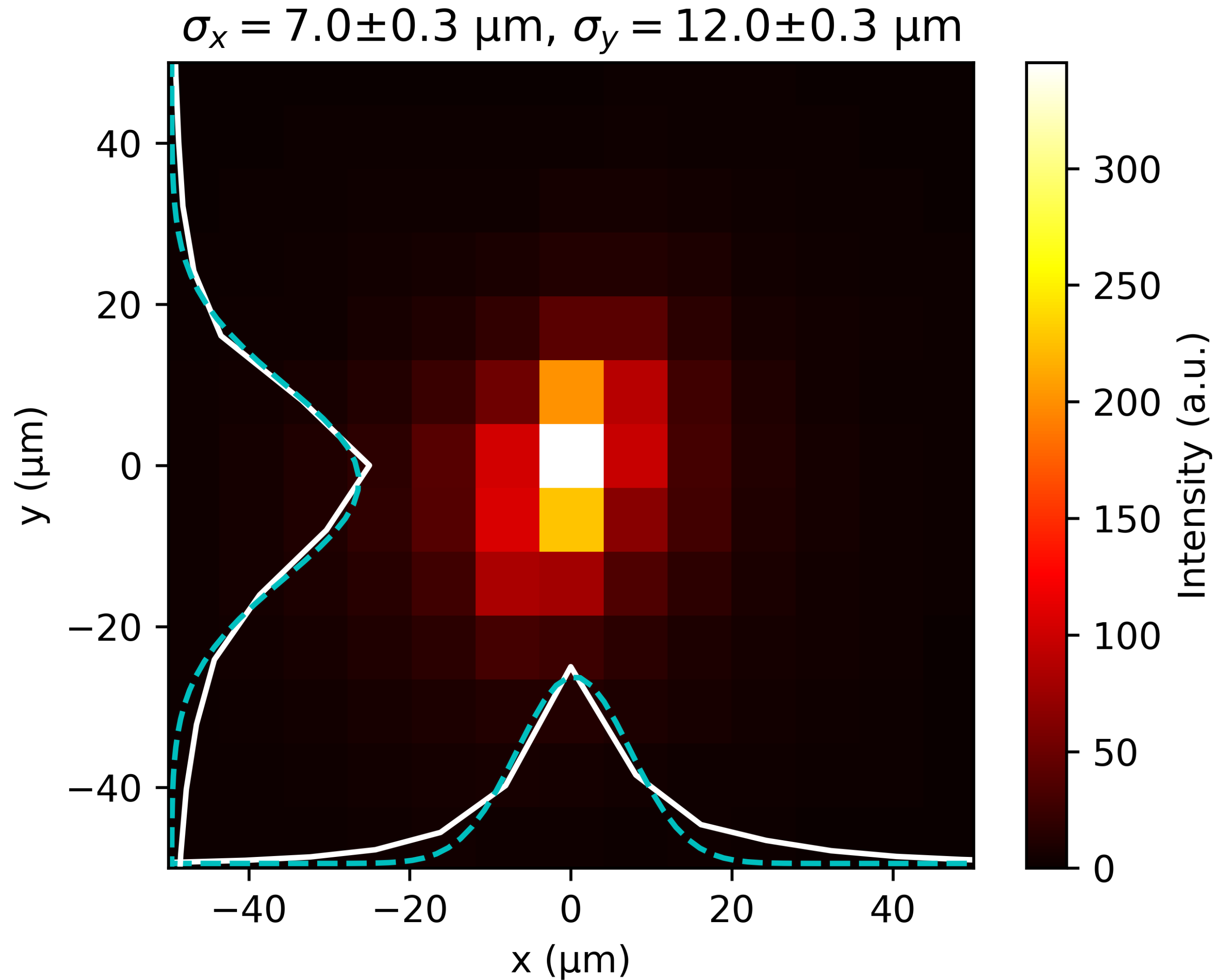


- YAG Screen (1)
- Nano Wire Scanner (2,3)
- Dielectric Grating (4,5)

YAG Screen + CCD Camera (1 pC)



YAG Screen + CCD Camera (1 pC)

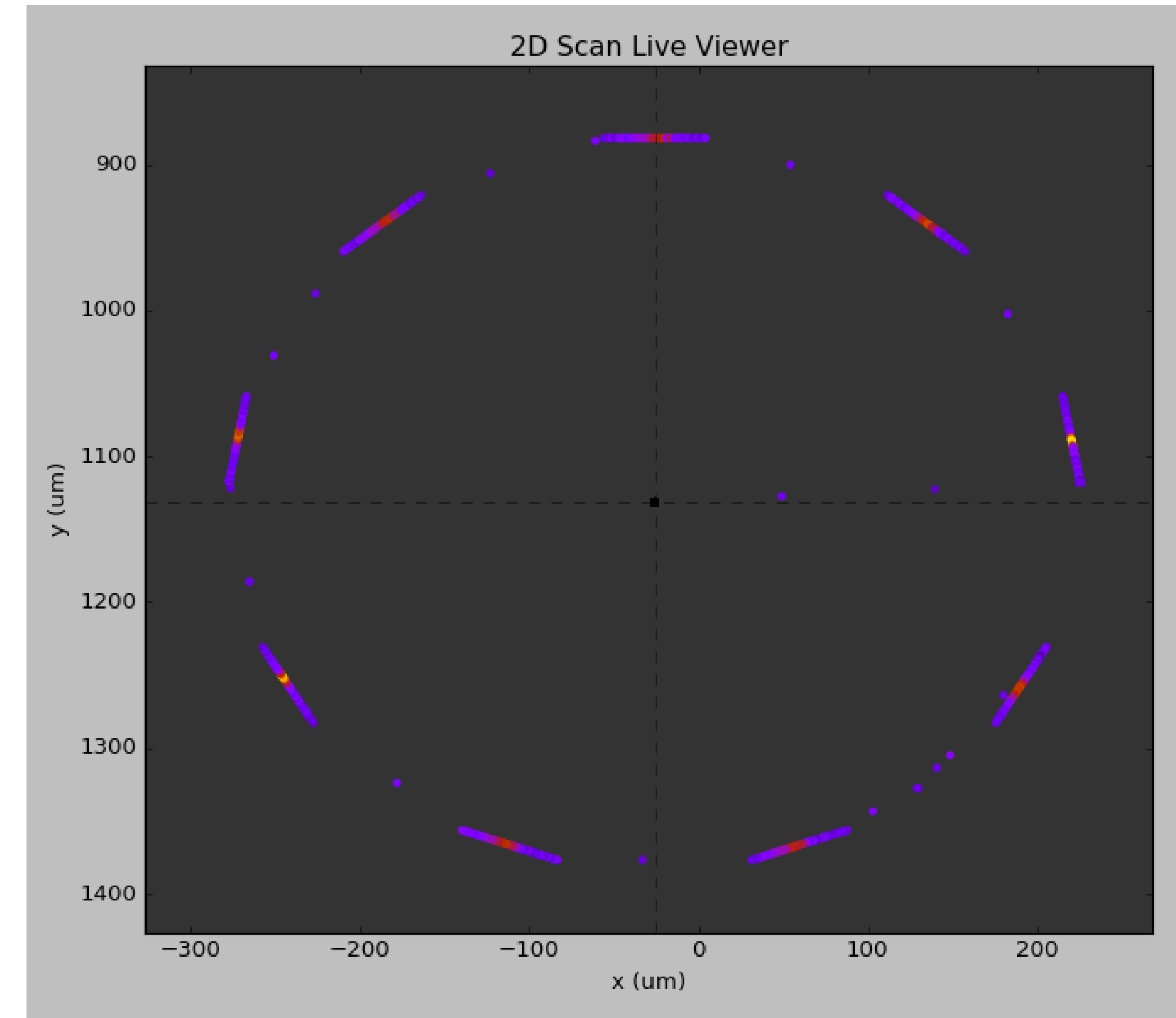
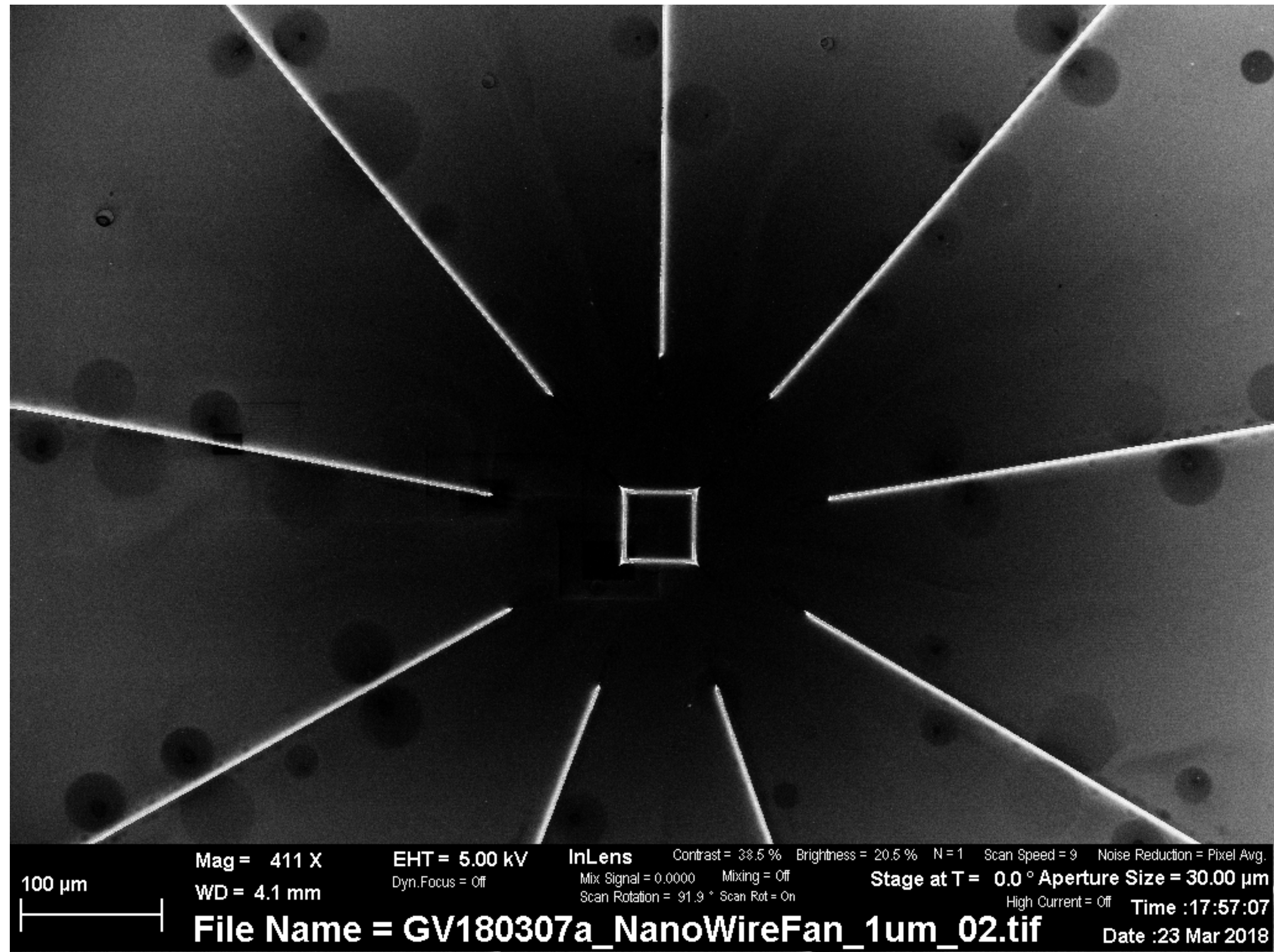


Pixel Size = 8 μm
Resolution Limit
reached

→ High resolution
microscope will be
installed. (Sigmakoki)



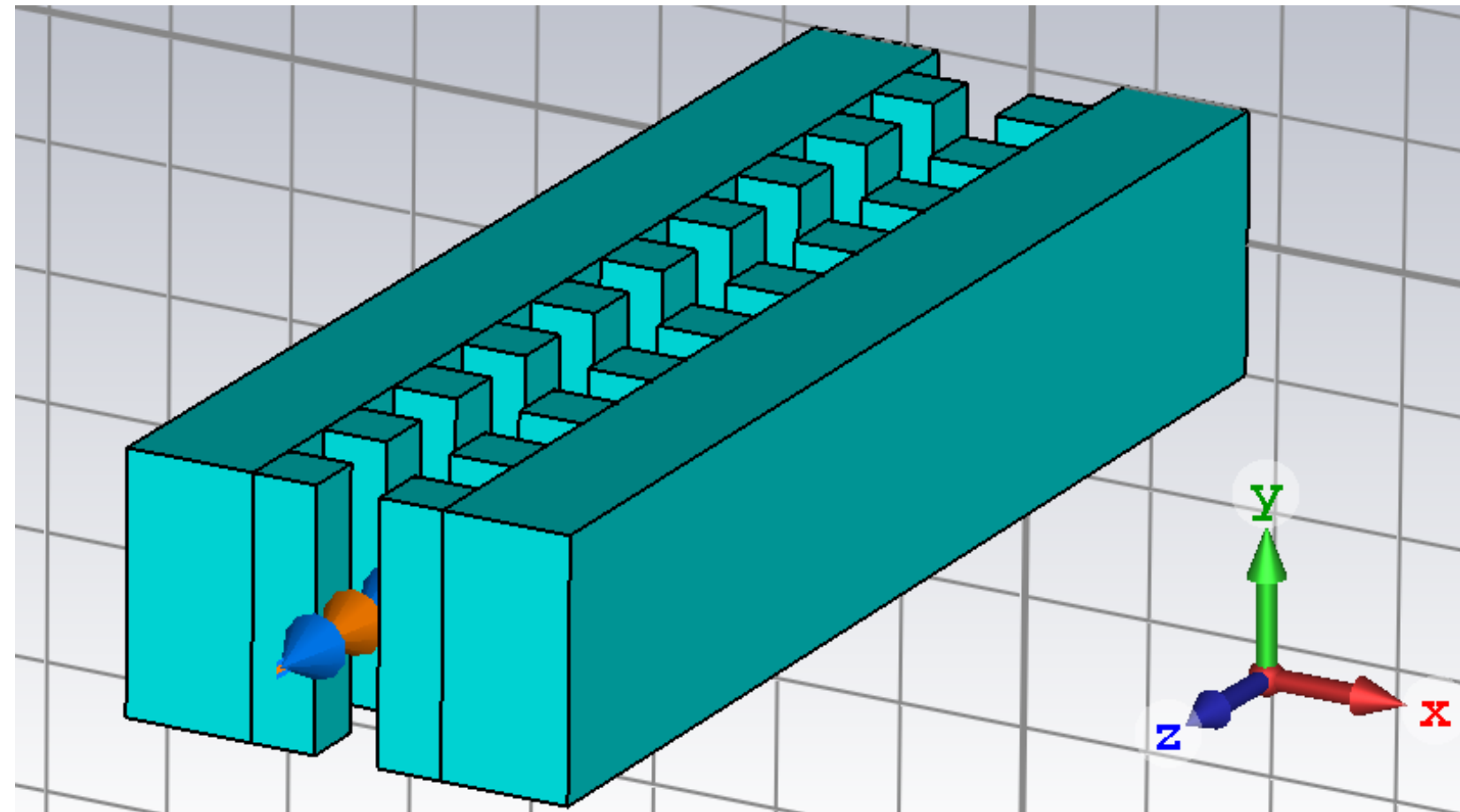
Wire Scan Tomography



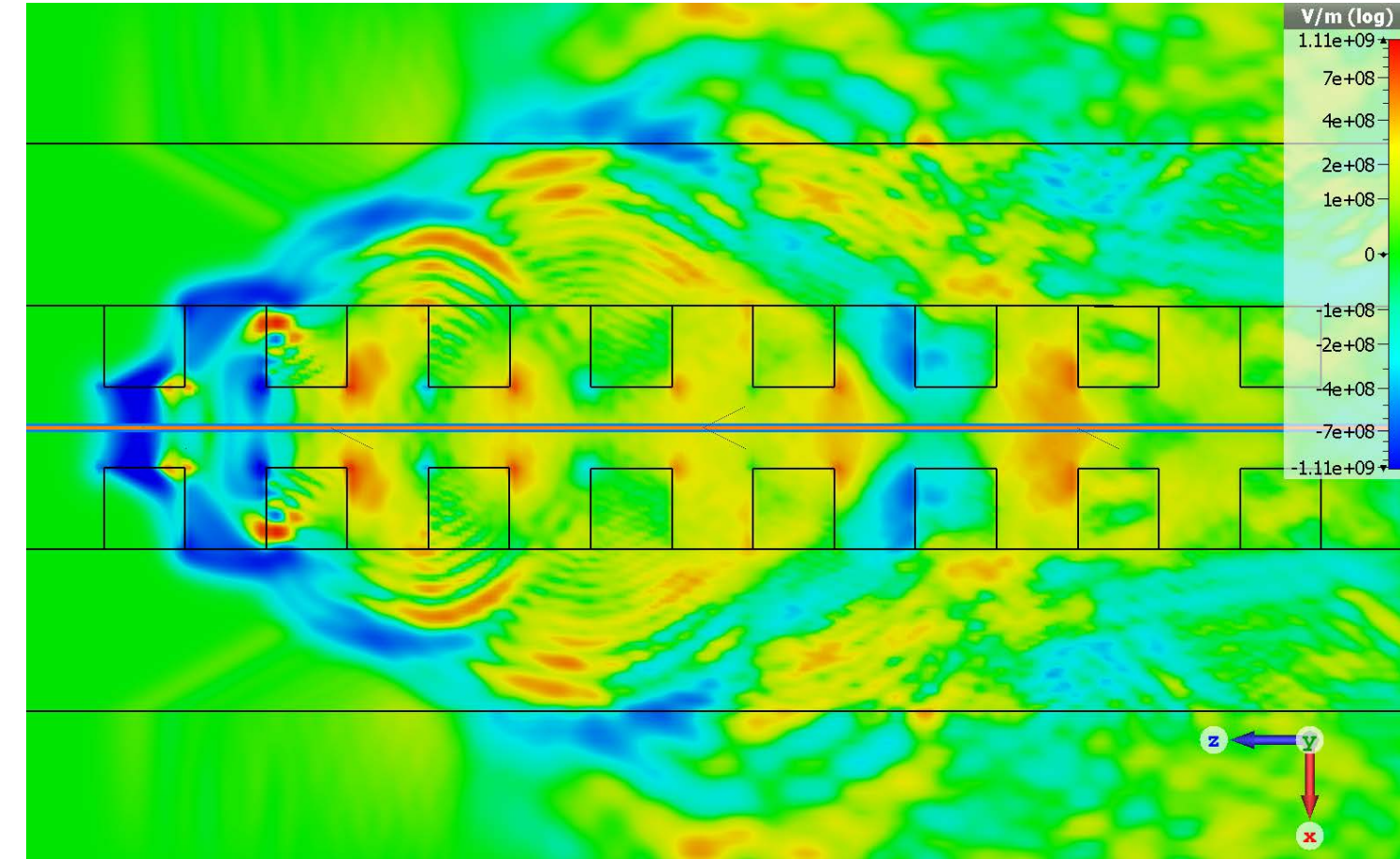
1 μm gold wires on SiN membrane (e-beam lithography at PSI, LMN)

Move wires with Hexapod through Beam

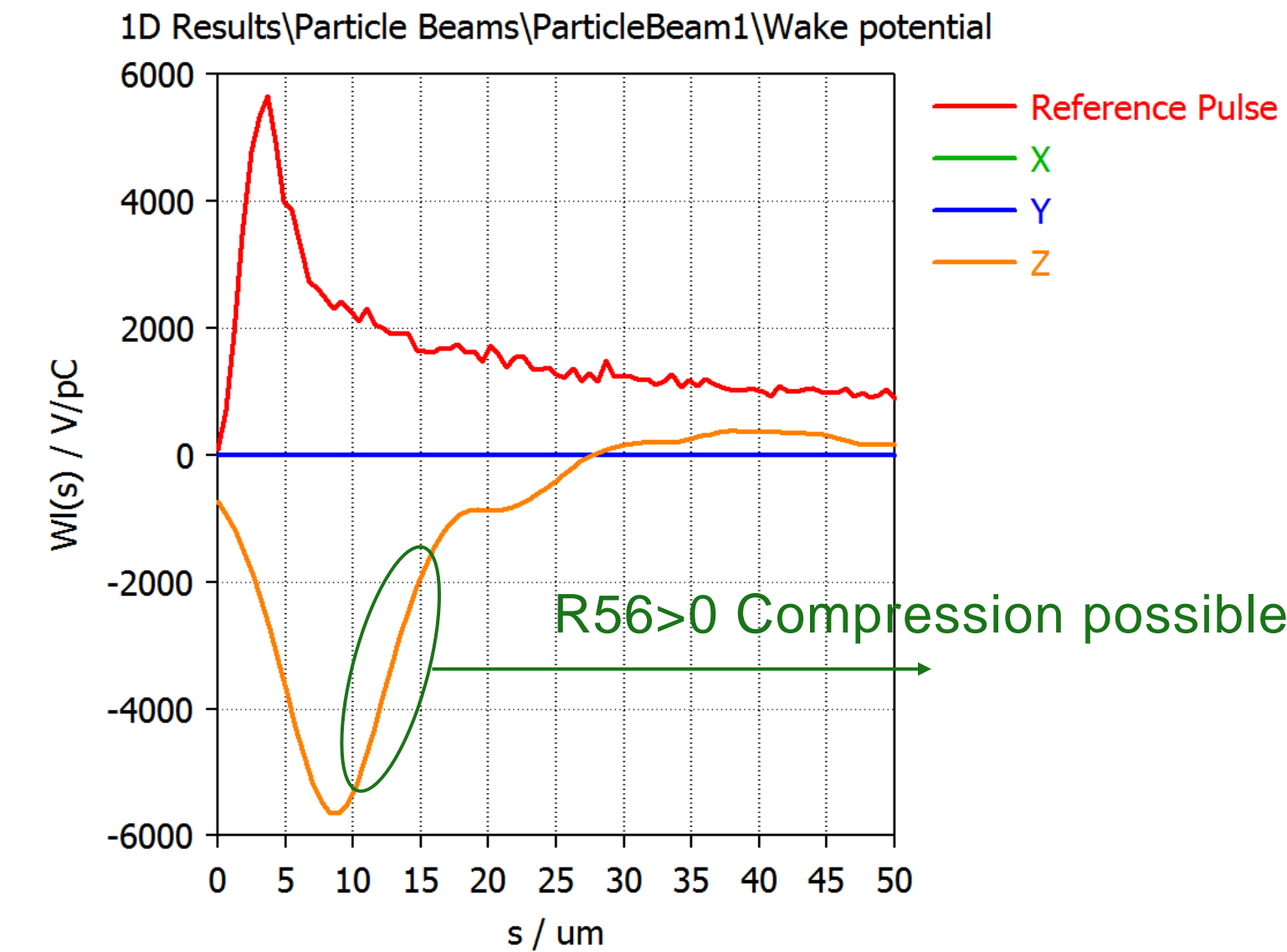
Beam loss monitor



Structure:
 Double Grating
 Periodicity = $50 \mu\text{m}$
 Length = $500 \mu\text{m}$

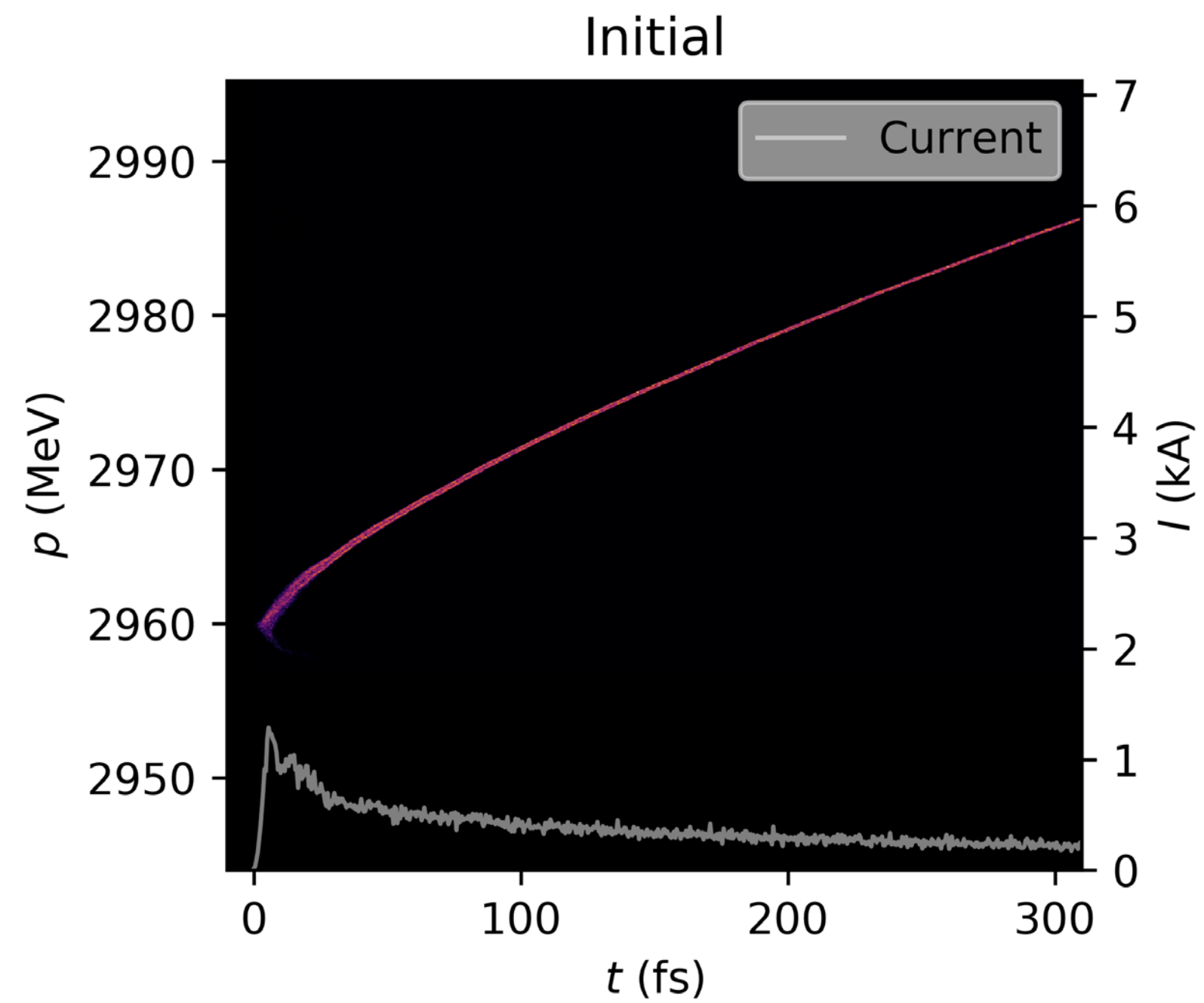


Excite fields in the structure
 with the self-field of the bunch
 \rightarrow Wake Field Response



Integrated Wake Potential

Dielectric Wake Field + Compression

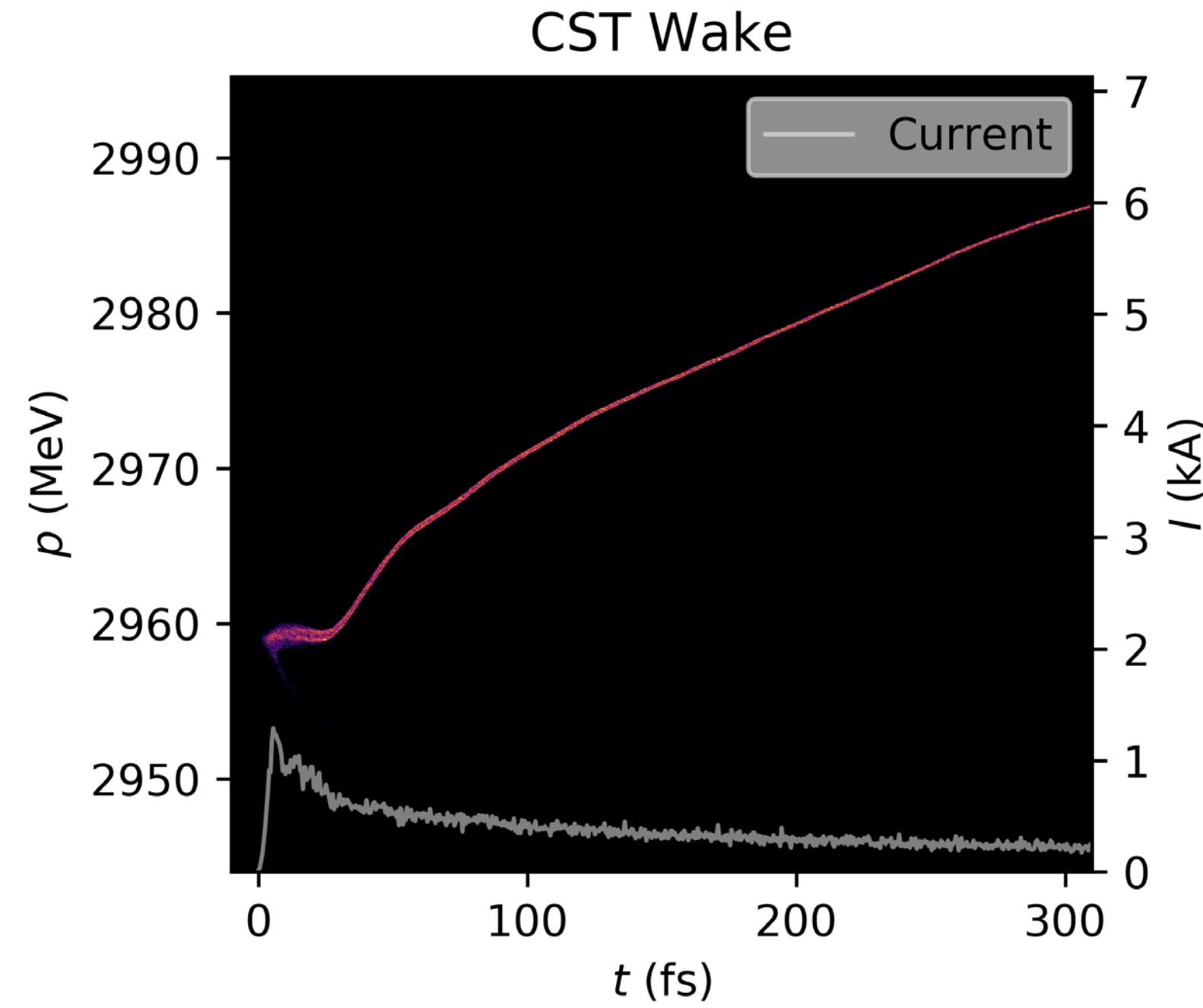
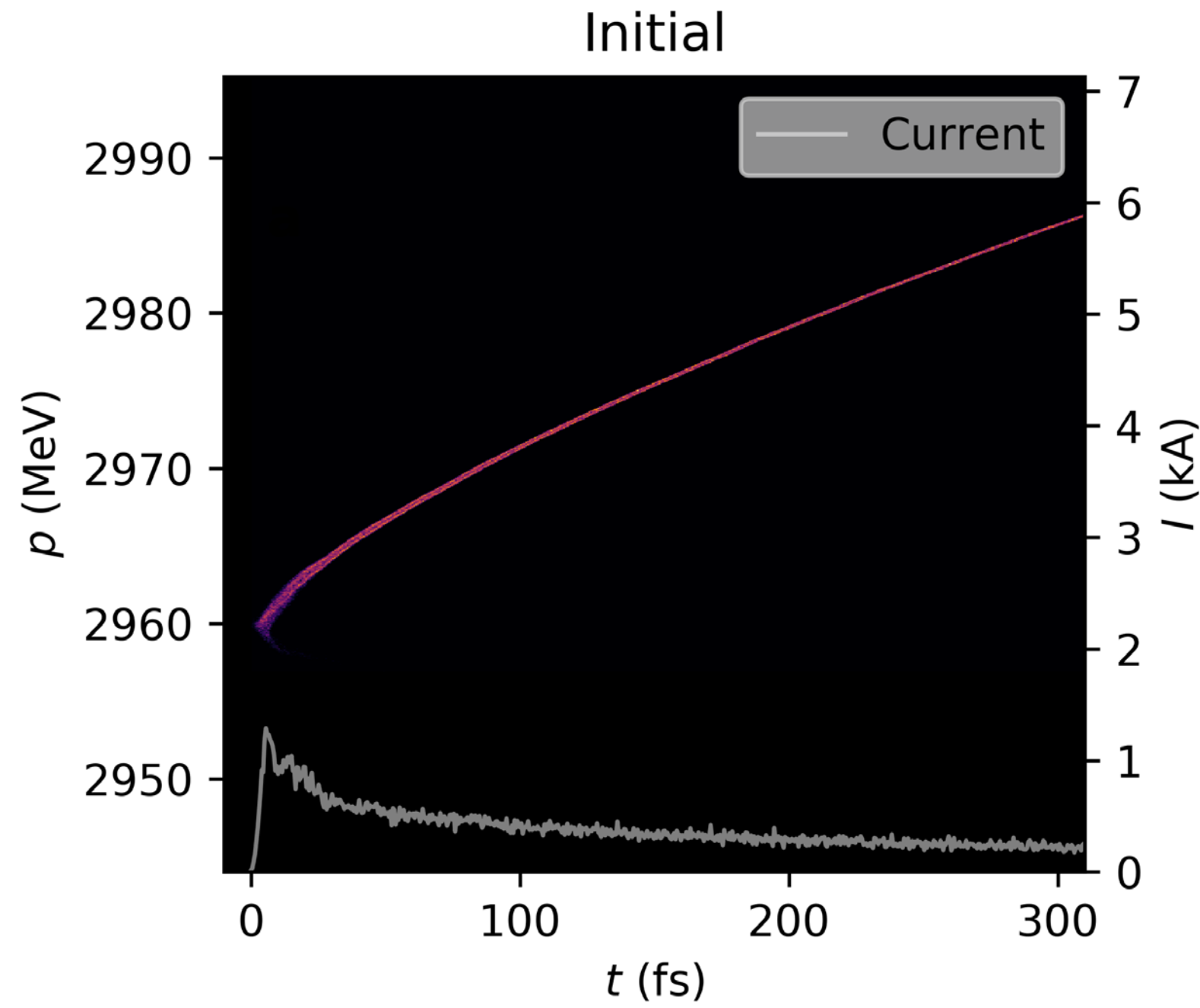


$$Q = 200 \text{ pC}$$

Non – Linear Compression

- Linac phase
- Linearizer amplitude
- Compression

Dielectric Wake Field + Compression



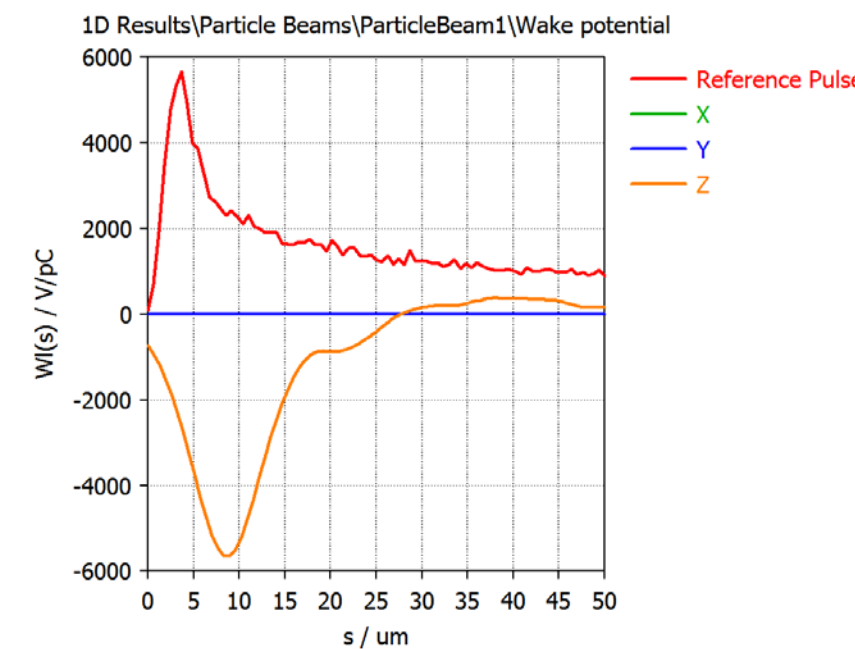
$Q = 200$ pC

Non – Linear Compression

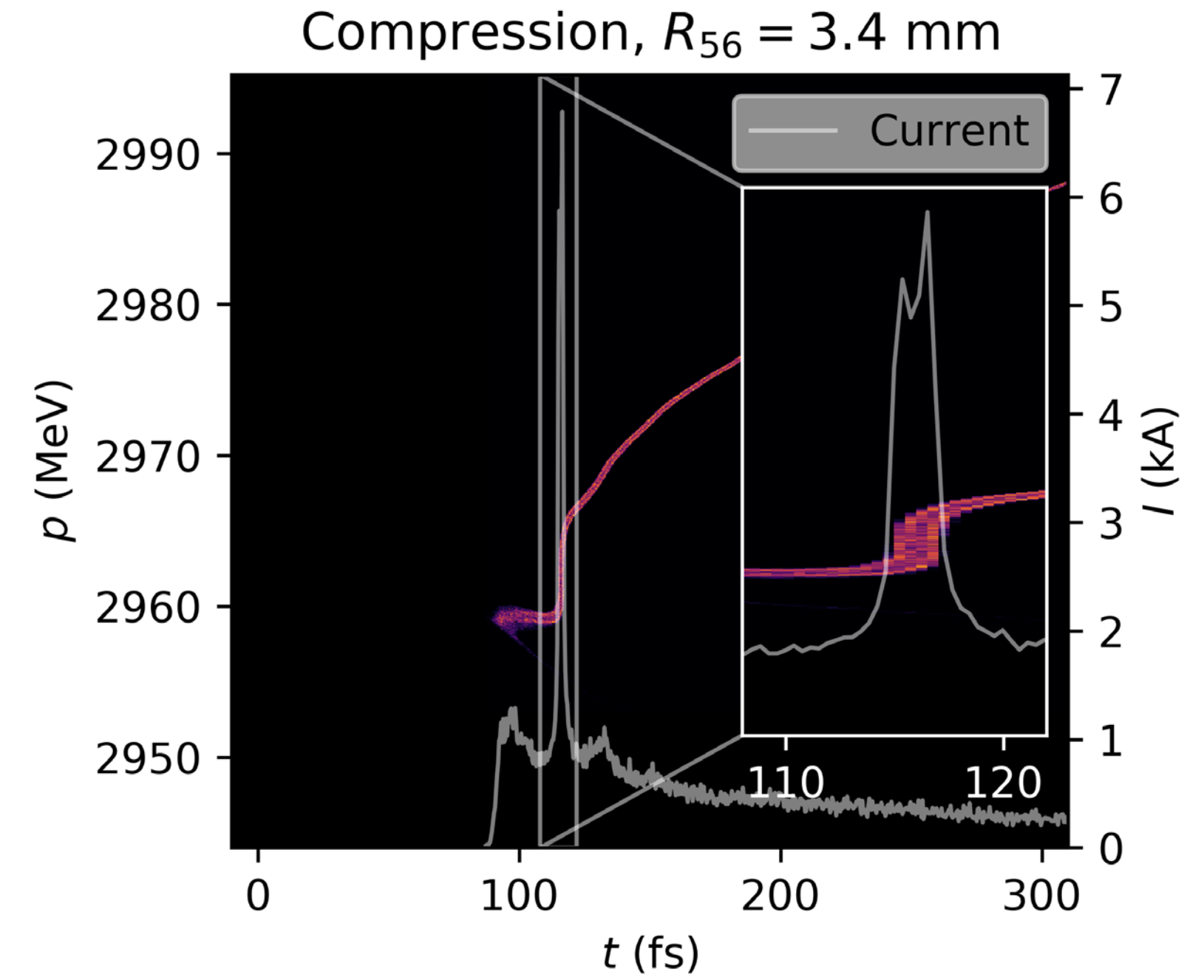
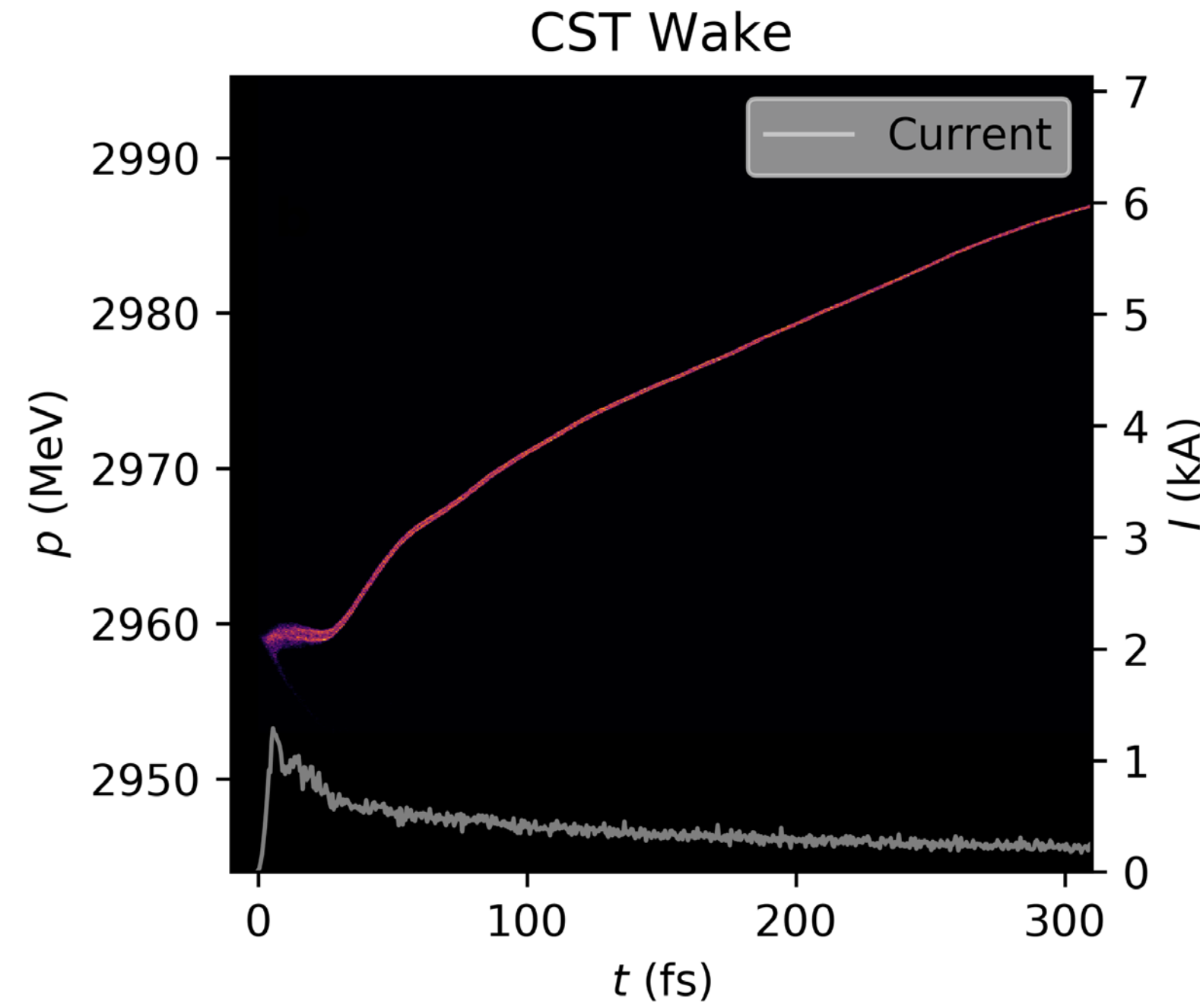
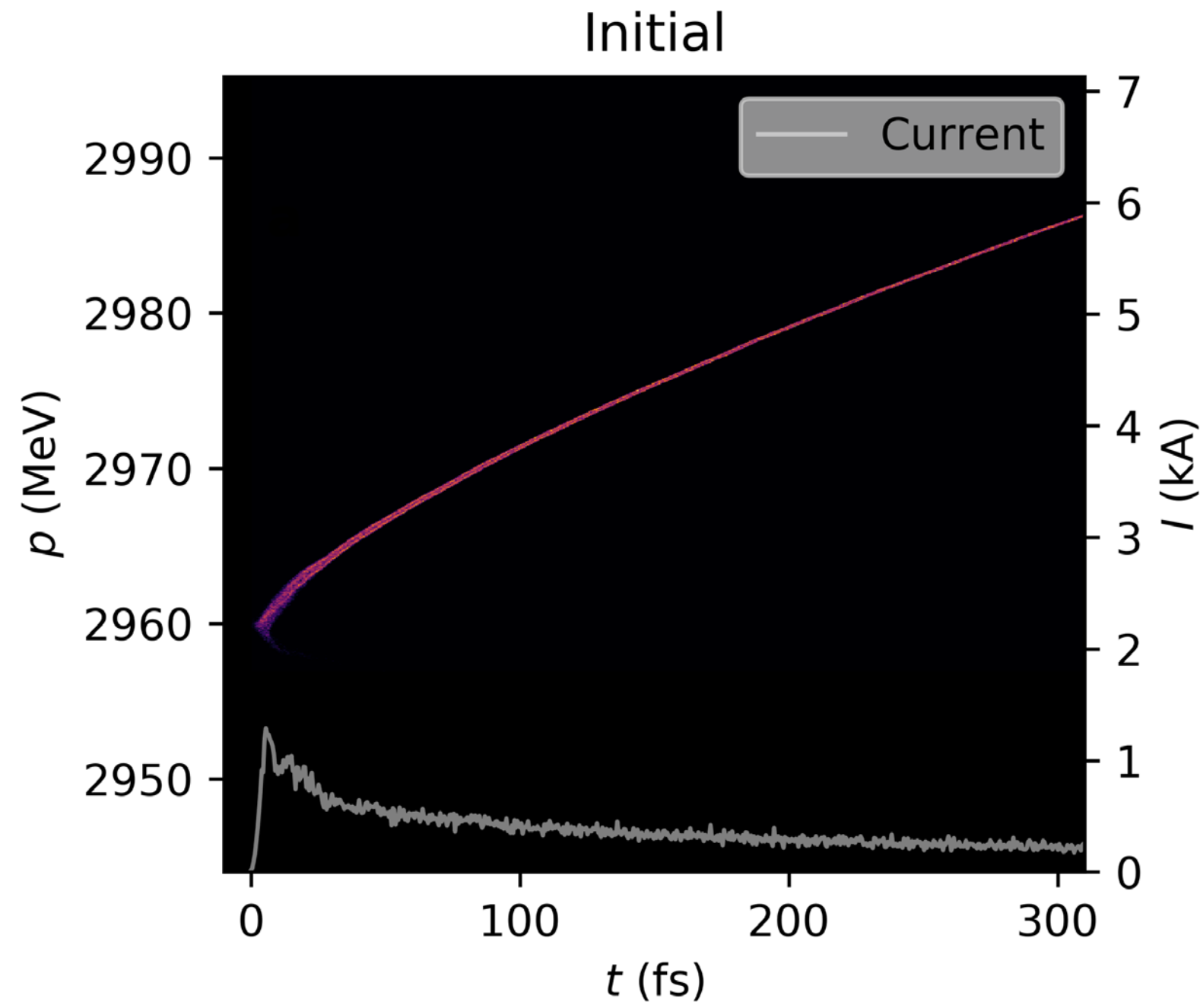
- Linac phase
- Linearizer amplitude
- Compression

CST Wakefield Solver

- Add longitudinal wake



Dielectric Wake Field + Compression



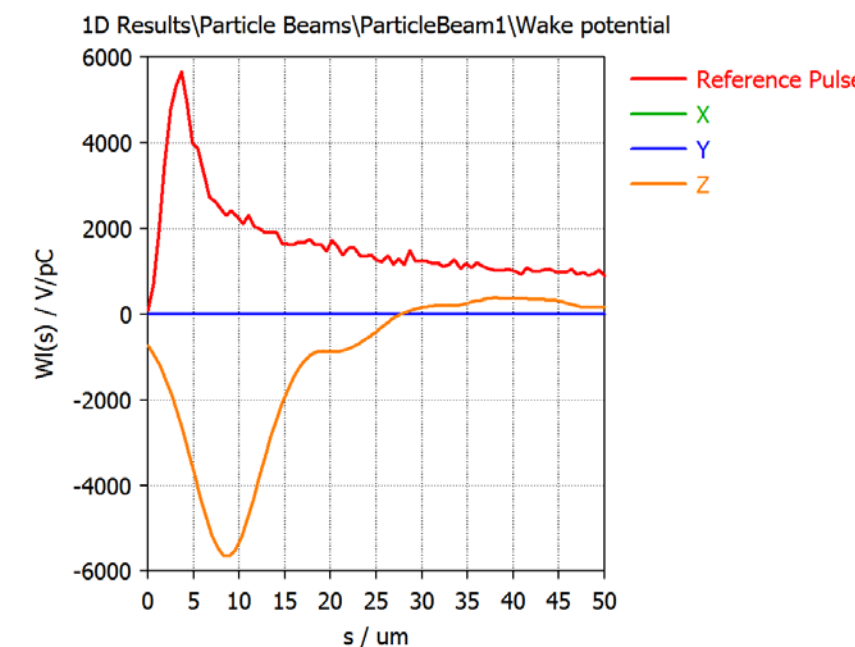
$Q = 200$ pC

Non – Linear Compression

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CST Wakefield Solver

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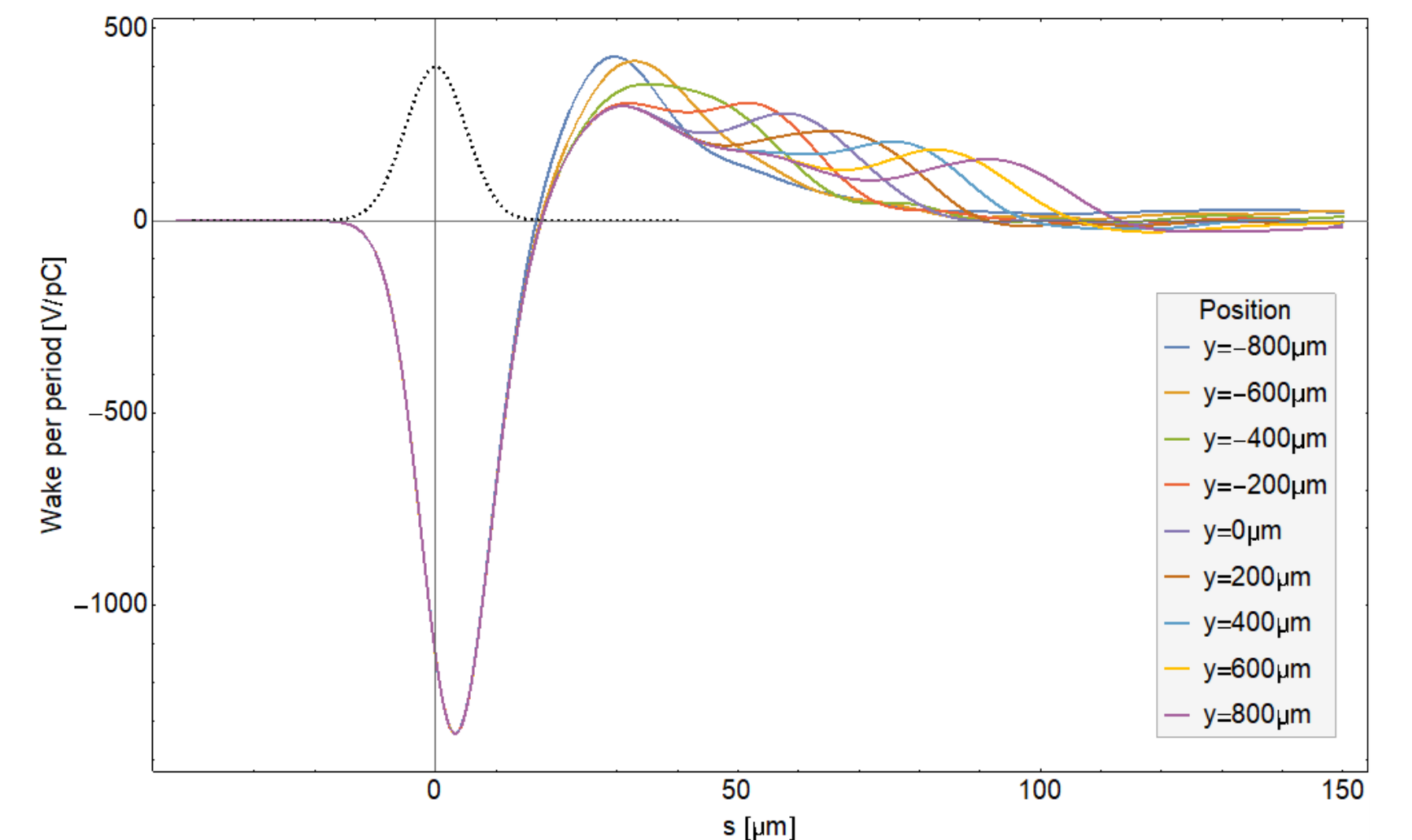


- 6-7 kA peak current
- ~1 fs rms spike length

- Sub-Micron Beam Tomography with free-standing “spider-web”
- 4D phase-space tomography
→ Emittance measurement



- Tunable wake structure
(Design, Fabrication Femtoprint, Experiment)
→ Wake Shaping for Athos FEL



Thank you!

Simona Bettoni

Micha Dehler

Philipp Dijkstal

Thilo Egenolf

Thomas Feurer

Eugenio Ferrari

Franziska Frei

Vitaliy Guzenko

Dominique Hauenstein

Peter Hommelhoff

Zhirong Huang

Orell Huerzeler

Rasmus Ischebeck

Goran Kotrle

Adrian Kirchner

Willi Kuroпка

Csaba Lombosi

Alexander Malyzhenkov

Frank Mayet

Uwe Niedermayer

Gian Luca Orlandi

Eduard Prat

Sven Reiche

Thomas Schietinger

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