



Introduction I: ELIMAIA

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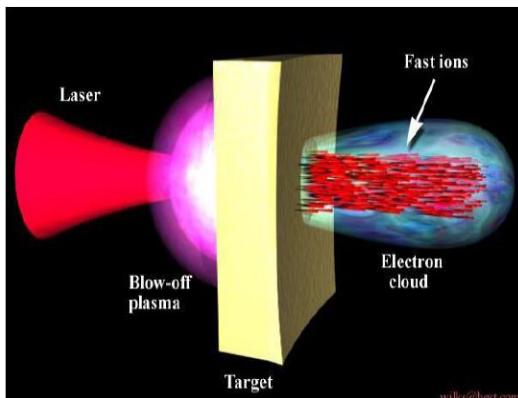
3rd ELIMED Workshop, Catania, 7-9 September 2016

3rd ELIMED Workshop: MEDical and multidisciplinary applications of laser-driven ion beams at ELI-Beamlines

- **Non-conventional Ion Acceleration Techniques**
(Wednesday, 10:05-12:55)
- **New generation Ion Acceleration Beamlines**
(Wednesday, 14:15-19:00)
- **Radiation Biology and Medical Applications**
(Thursday, 09:00-12:30)
- **Multidisciplinary Applications**
(Thursday, 13:30-17:55)
- **Targetry, Diagnostics and Dosimetry**
(Friday, 09:00-15:50)
- Round Table discussion (Friday, 15:50-16:50)

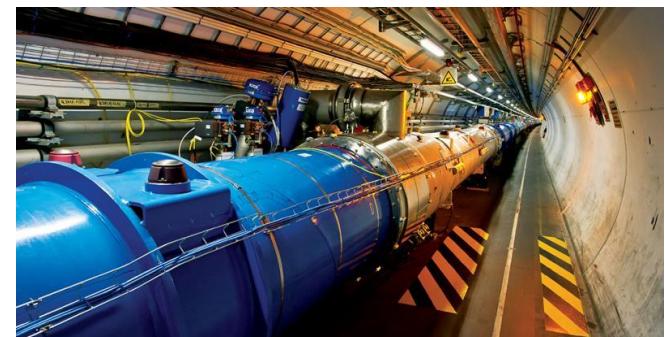
«Macroscopic» motivation

Laser Plasma Accelerator (laser + thin foil)



- Acc. Length →
$$\lambda_D = 2.4 \mu m \cdot \sqrt{\frac{T_{hot}}{1 MeV}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{10^{19} cm^{-3}}{N_{hot}}}$$
 → few μm !
- Acc. time →
$$\tau = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_D^2 m_{ion}}{T_{hot}}} = 0.24 ps \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_D^2 n_{hot}}{10^{19}}}$$
 → few ps!
- Acc. Field →
$$\tau = \frac{T_{hot}}{e \lambda_D} \approx \frac{MV}{\mu m}$$
 → tens of TV/m!

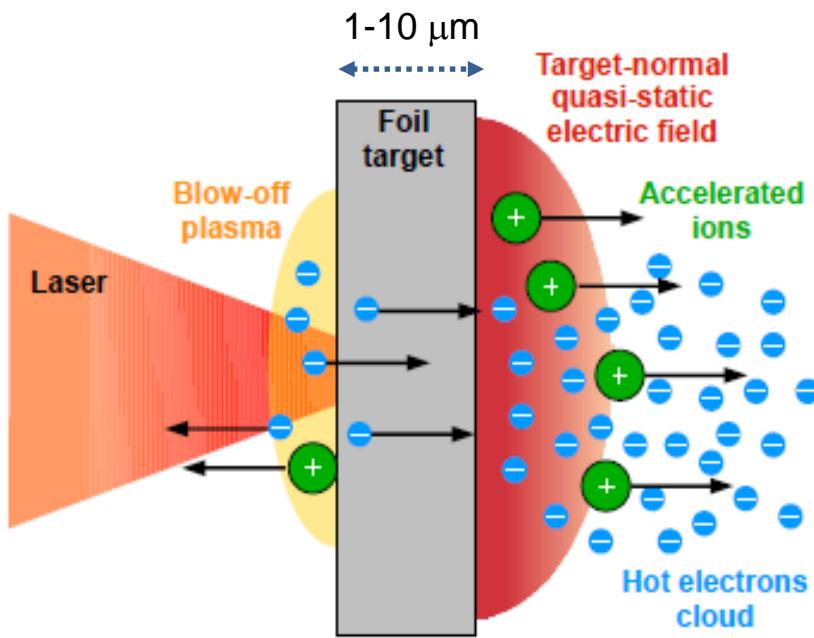
LHC @ CERN: circular tunnel (27 km long); supercond. electromagnets; E-field_{MAX} ~10s MV/m (breakdown)



10s MeV in a few μm ! (no breakdown limit in plasma)

Laser-driven ion «beams»

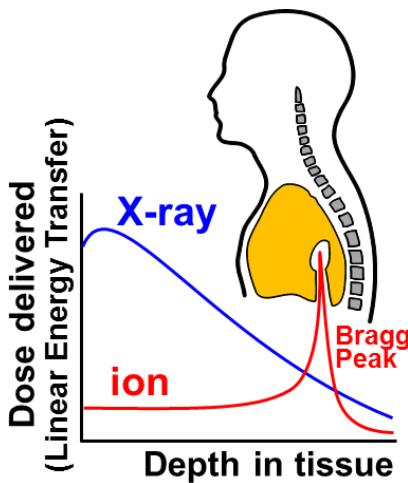
TNSA (Target Normal Sheath Acceleration)



- Large proton number: $10^{10} \div 10^{13}$
- Short bunch duration: few **ps**
- Very high Beam Currents: few **kA**
- Low emittance: $\varepsilon \sim 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \pi \text{ mm mrad}$
(RF LINAC: $\varepsilon \sim 0.5 \pi \text{ mm mrad}$)
- High Beam Divergence: $10\text{-}20^\circ$
- High energy spread: $\Delta E/E >> 10\%$
- Low shot-to-shot reproducibility

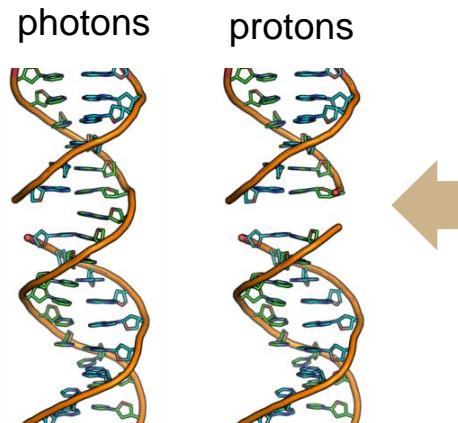
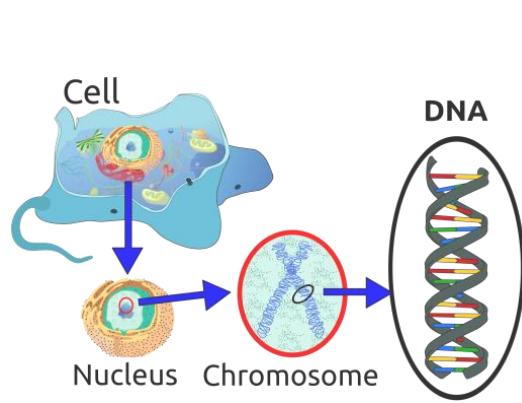
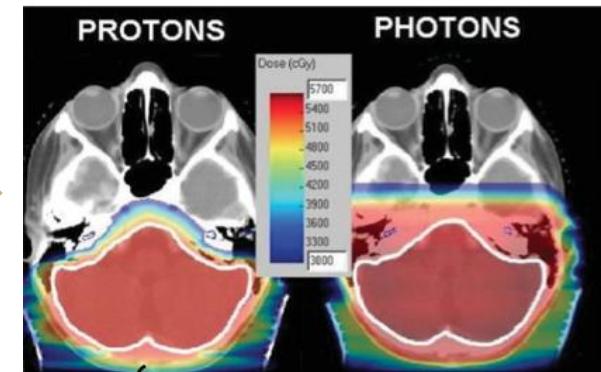
Snavely et al., PRL 85 (2000) 2945 → 60 MeV
 Wagner et al., PRL 116 (2016) 205002 → **85 MeV**

«Societal» motivation: hadrontherapy



Physical advantage

Protons/ions allow precise tumor irradiation minimizing doses to healthy tissues



Biological advantage

Density of secondary electrons is higher for charged radiation and it enhances DNA double strand break

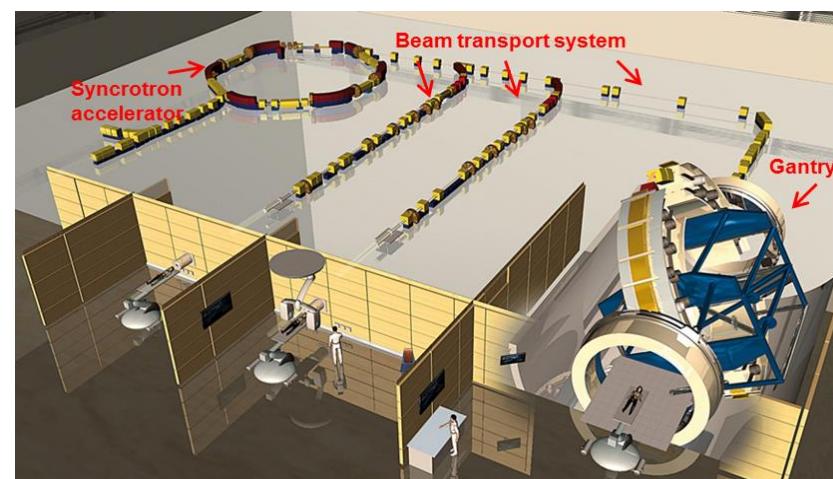
Laser-driven hadrontherapy

Conventional hadrontherapy facilities:

- **High complexity for the beam, acceleration, transport and delivery**
- **High cost**



<http://newscenter.lbl.gov/2010/10/18/ion-beam-therapy/>



Laser-based hadrontherapy facilities:

- **Compactness** (hospital-room size)

- **Cost-reduction** (optical gantry)

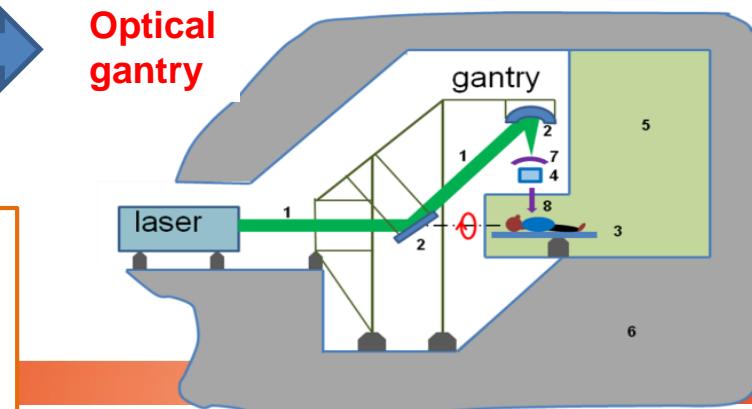
Innovative treatment modalities:

- ◆ Variable energies in the accelerator (no degraders needed)
- ◆ Hybrid treatment (protons, ions, electrons, gamma-rays, neutrons)
- ◆ In-situ diagnostics (PET, X-rays)
- ◆ Low emittance: normal-tissue sparing?
- ◆ High fluence rate (ultrashort pulses): higher RBE???



Bulanov & Khoroshkov, *Plasma Phys. Rep.* (2002)

Optical gantry



Cell irradiation experiments with laser-driven protons

- Yogo et al, *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, (2009)
- Kraft, et al. *NJP* (2010)
- Doria et al., *AIP Advances* (2012)
- Bin, *App. Phys. Lett* (2012)

Applications of Laser-driven Protons

Application field	Energy range	Bibliography
Time-resolved <u>Proton Radiography</u> of dense materials	>3 MeV	<i>Borghesi et al., PPCF (2001)</i>
Pump-probe investigations (<u>WDM</u> ,...)	>1 MeV	<i>Patel et al., PRL (2003)</i>
ICF <u>fast ignition</u> with proton beam	10-30 MeV	<i>Roth et al., PRL (2001)</i>
Pitcher-catcher nuclear reactions (<u>neutrons</u> , <u>alphas</u> ,...)	≥1 MeV	<i>McKenna PRL (2005)</i>
Innovative approaches to <u>hadrontherapy</u>	60-300 MeV	<i>Bulanov, Khoroshkov, PPR (2002); Bulanov et al, UFN (2014)</i>
<u>Radiobiology</u> with short ion bunches (0.1-10 ns)	3-300 MeV	<i>Yogo et al, APL (2009) Kraft, et al. NJP (2010)</i>
Radiation chemistry – <u>pulsed radiolysis</u> of water (radiobiology, nuclear power plant industry)	10-20 MeV	<i>Baldacchino, RPC (2008)</i>
Radio-isotopes for positron emission tomography (<u>PET</u>)	~30 MeV	<i>Spencer et al., NIMB (2001)</i>
Space Radiation for testing <u>space-grade electronics</u> (protons, electrons, X-rays)	>1 MeV	<i>Hidding et al., NIMA (2011)</i>
<u>PIXE</u> analysis for cultural heritage	>3 MeV	<i>Pappalardo et al., NIMB (2008)</i>
.....		

«Ion Accelerator» User requirements

Typical user requirements

- Wide **energy** and **fluence** range
- Small energy spread (**quasi-monoenergetic** beams)
- **Homogeneous** transverse beam distribution
- Shot-to-shot **stability** (energy and fluence)
- Variable beam spot size
- Full beam **control** (fluence and dose) with < 5% error
- Possibility of **in-air irradiation** (e.g. bio-samples)
- Use of **different ion species** (H, He, Li, C)

What the users get

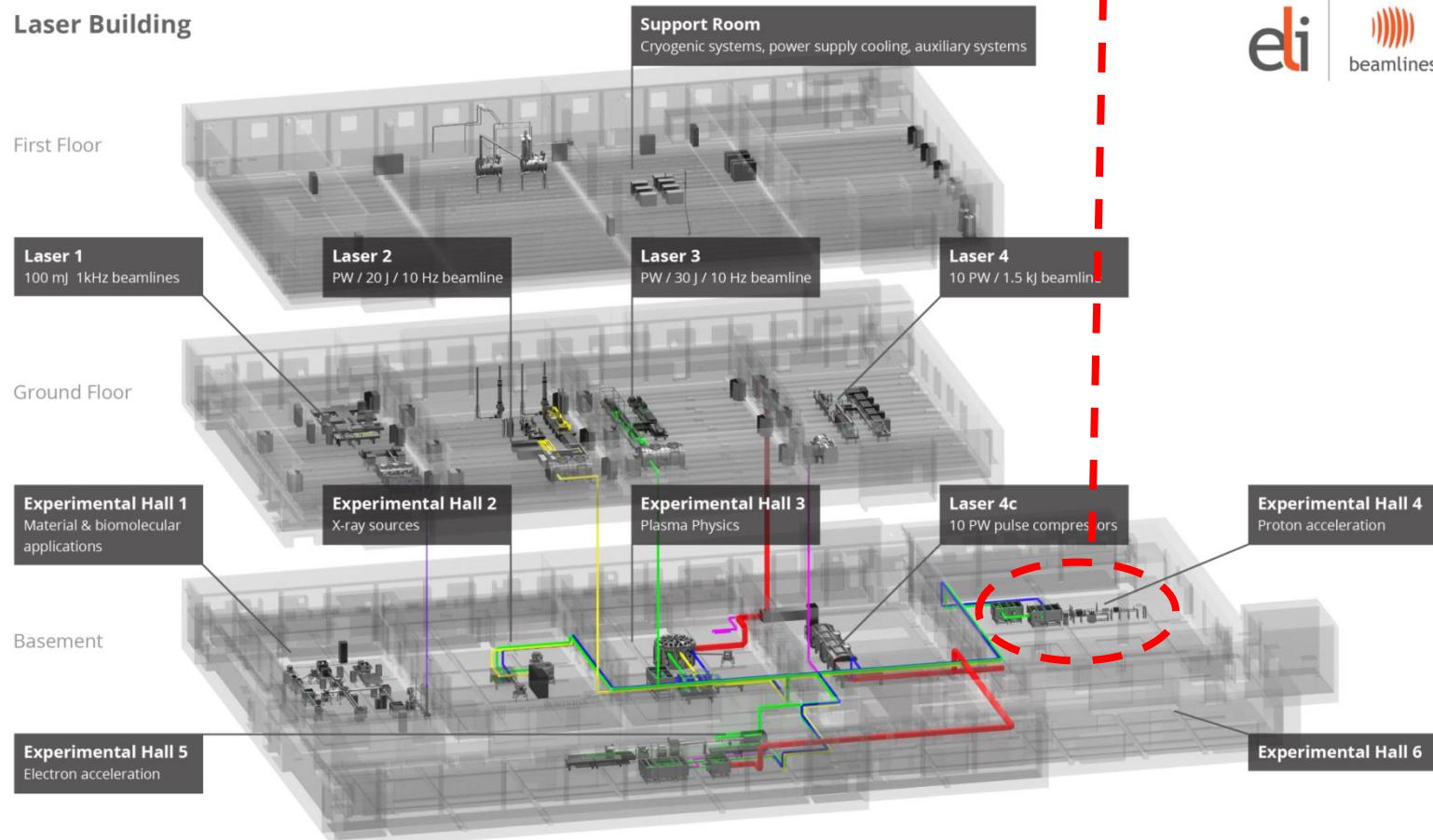
Ion Beam Features (PW)	Enabling Experiments	Flagship Experiments
Energy range	3-60 MeV/u	3-300 MeV/u
Ion No./laser shot	> 10^9 (0.1 nC) in 10% BW	> 10^{10} (1 nC) in 10% BW
Bunch duration	1-10 ns	0.1-10 ns
Energy spread	±5%	±2.5%
Divergence	±0.5°	± 0.2°
Ion Spot Size	0.1-10 mm	0.1-10 mm
Repetition rate	0.01-1 Hz	0.01-10 Hz

ELI-Beamlines aerial view



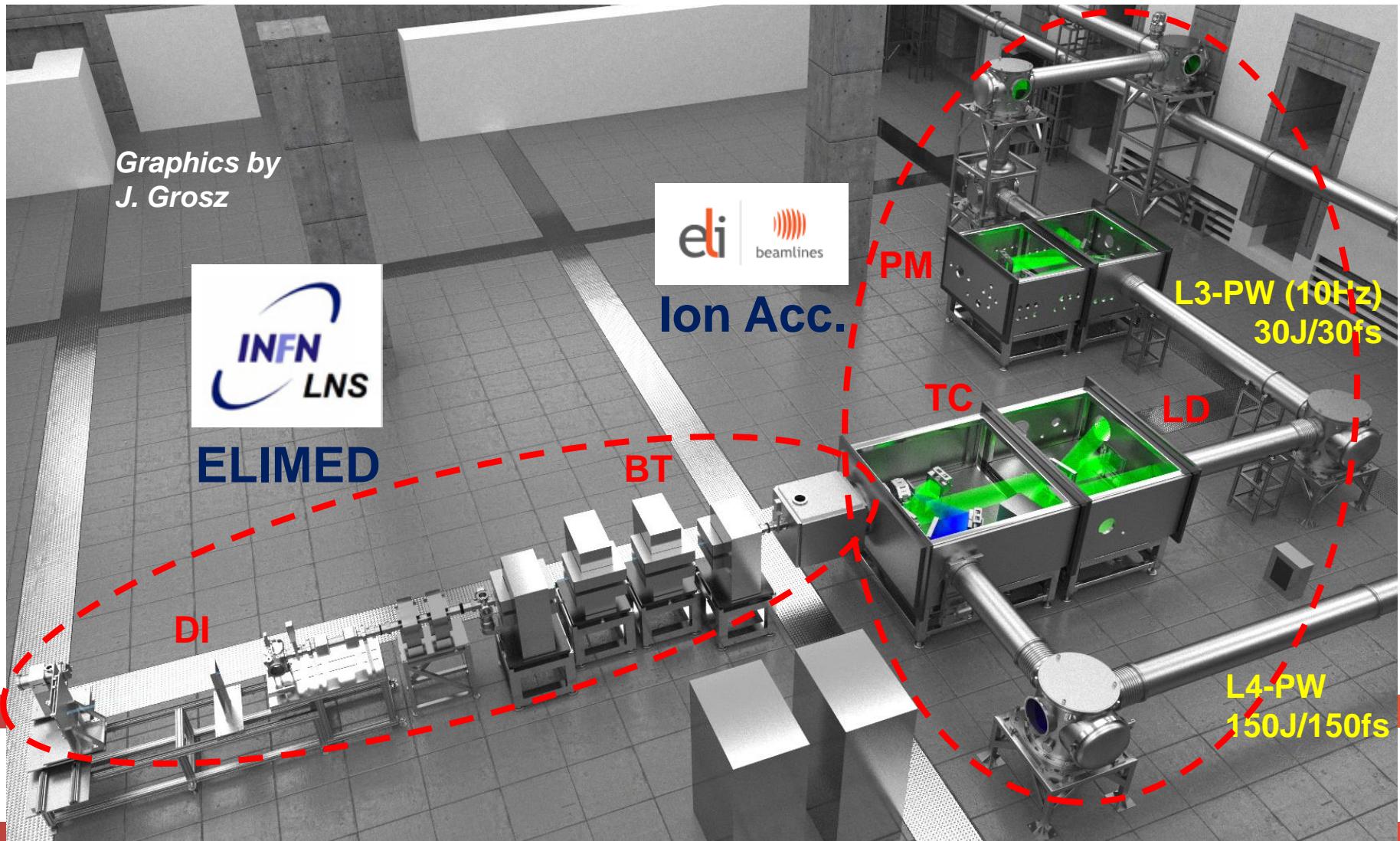
Ion Acceleration Beamline

Laser Building

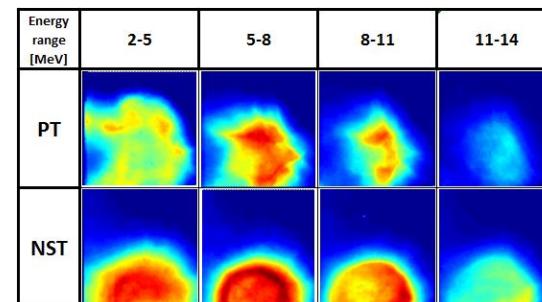
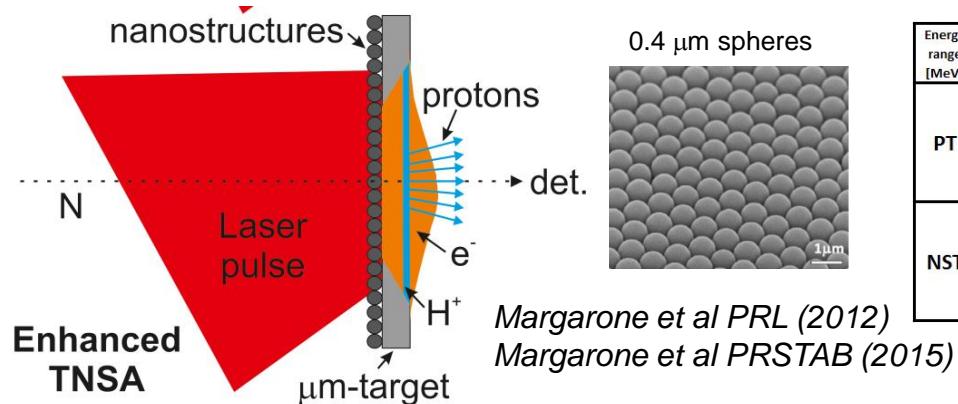


ELIMAIA: a user beamline

ELI Multidisciplinary Applications of laser-Ion Acceleration

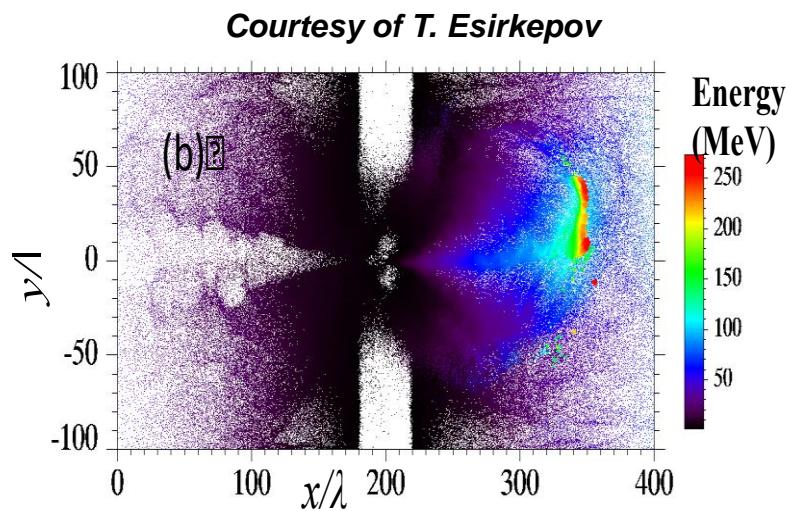
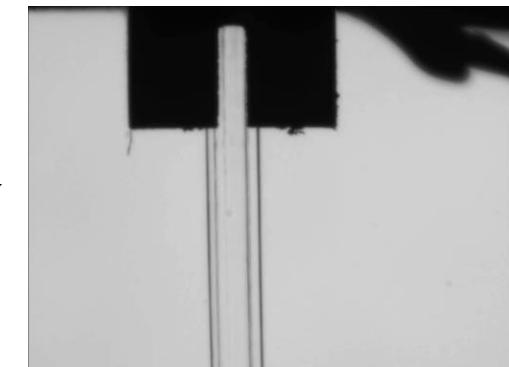


Advanced Targetry

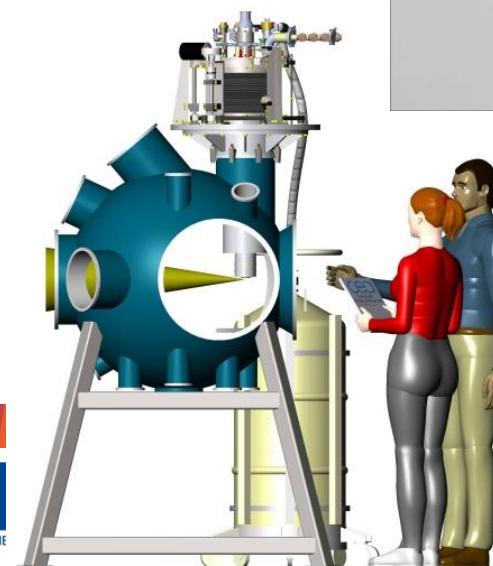


- L. Giuffrida's talk
- J.P. Perin's talk
- A. Velyhan's talk

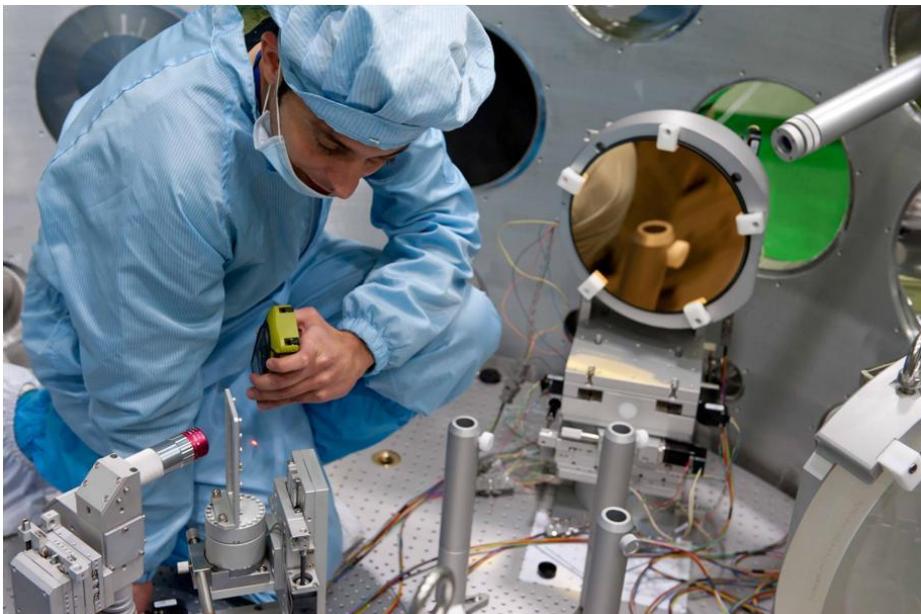
Solid H-ribbon



Margarone et al PRX
(submitted)



**THANK YOU AND
HAVE FUN!
(...AND BE ACTIVE!)**



<http://www.eli-beams.eu/>

