

EUROPEAN
PLASMA RESEARCH
ACCELERATOR WITH
EXCELLENCE IN
APPLICATIONS



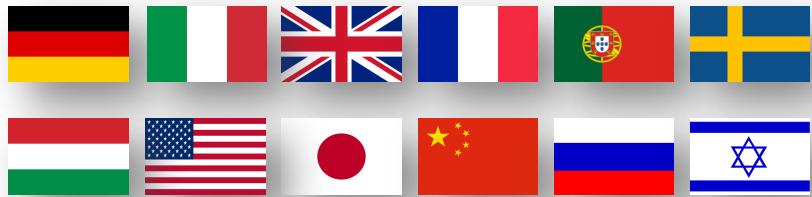
Horizon 2020 EuPRAXIA Design Study

Ralph Aßmann (DESY)

on behalf of the EuPRAXIA collaboration

3rd European Advanced Accelerator Concepts Workshop

September 28th, 2017, Elba



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

<http://eupraxia-project.eu>

- EuPRAXIA is a **conceptual design study** for a **5 GeV electron plasma accelerator** as an European research infrastructure
- 125 scientists work in **38 international partners**
 - 16 EU laboratories are beneficiaries
 - 22 associated partners contribute in-kind
 - DESY is coordinator laboratory (R.W. Assmann)
- EuPRAXIA is an **EU Horizon 2020** project
 - Is an accelerator related design study, as EuroCirCol (FCC) from CERN
 - Final CDR will be published in October 2019
- Develop **plasma technology for user readiness**:
 - Incorporate established accelerator technology for optimal quality
 - Combine expertise from accelerator and laser labs, industry, and international partners



PRESENT EXPERIMENTS

Demonstrating
100 GV/m routinely

Demonstrating **GeV**
electron beams

Demonstrating basic
quality



EuPRAXIA INFRASTRUCTURE

**Engineering a high
quality, compact
plasma accelerator**

**5 GeV electron beam
for the **2020's****

**Demonstrating user
readiness**

**Pilot users from FEL,
HEP, medicine, ...**

PRODUCTION FACILITIES

**Plasma-based linear
collider in **2040's****

**Plasma-based FEL in
2030's**

**Medical, industrial
applications soon**



LASER SHOW.

Hamburg begrüßt
den European XFEL

European
XFEL



Hamburg, Germany, September 2017

Free-electron lasers conquering Hamburg and European Photon Science...

LASER SHOW

Hamburg begrüßt
den European XFEL



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European XFEL

Elbphilharmonie grüßt!

Deutschlands teuerstes Experiment geht in Hamburg und Schleswig-Holstein eine i



Fotos



Der Laserstrahl von der Elphi scheint in rund fünfzig Meter Höhe am Abendhimmel über Hamburg
Foto: www.sylent-press.de/Peter Sylent

nature Inter

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NATURE | NEWS

Europe's X-ray la

High-speed shooter will help sc

Philip Ball

29 August 2017

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Researchers will soon be able to us
watch molecules in action.

Photo: European XFEL

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LA CROIX

Recherche CONNEXION

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1 min. Lecture facile Taille du texte Version PDF Abonnez-vous à 1 €

European XFEL, le super-laser européen à rayons X, en chiffres

afp, le 30/08/2017 à 13h46
Mis à jour le 30/08/2017 à 13h46



Une partie du système du Laser Européen à Electrons Libres et à rayons X, le 30 août 2017 dans les environs de Hamburg, en Allemagne / European XFEL/AFP

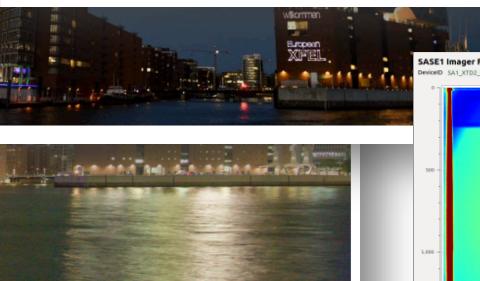


Foto: www.sylent-press.de/Peter Sylent

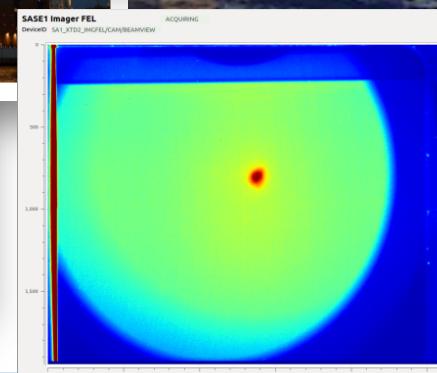


Autour de cet article

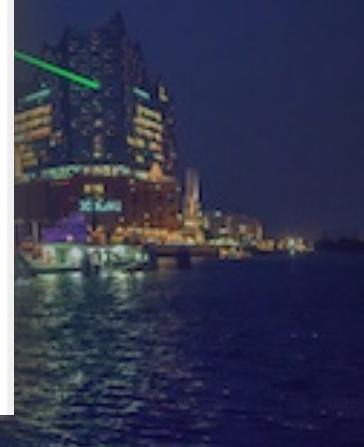


Environnement

Rudologue : leitmotiv, «
zéro déchet ! »



European
XFEL



June 23rd
lasing at 1.5 Å

- **Accelerator scientists** (LHC, SLC, LEP, PEP-2, MedAustron, FLASH, Soleil, SPARC, ...)
- **Laser scientists**
- **Plasma scientists**
- **Universities** with great ideas and enthusiastic **students**
- **National labs** with expert technical groups (EU-XFEL)
- Access to **engineers** from all specialties (building, mechanical, electrical, ...)
- Access to highly trained **technicians**



Adapted from P. Schmüser

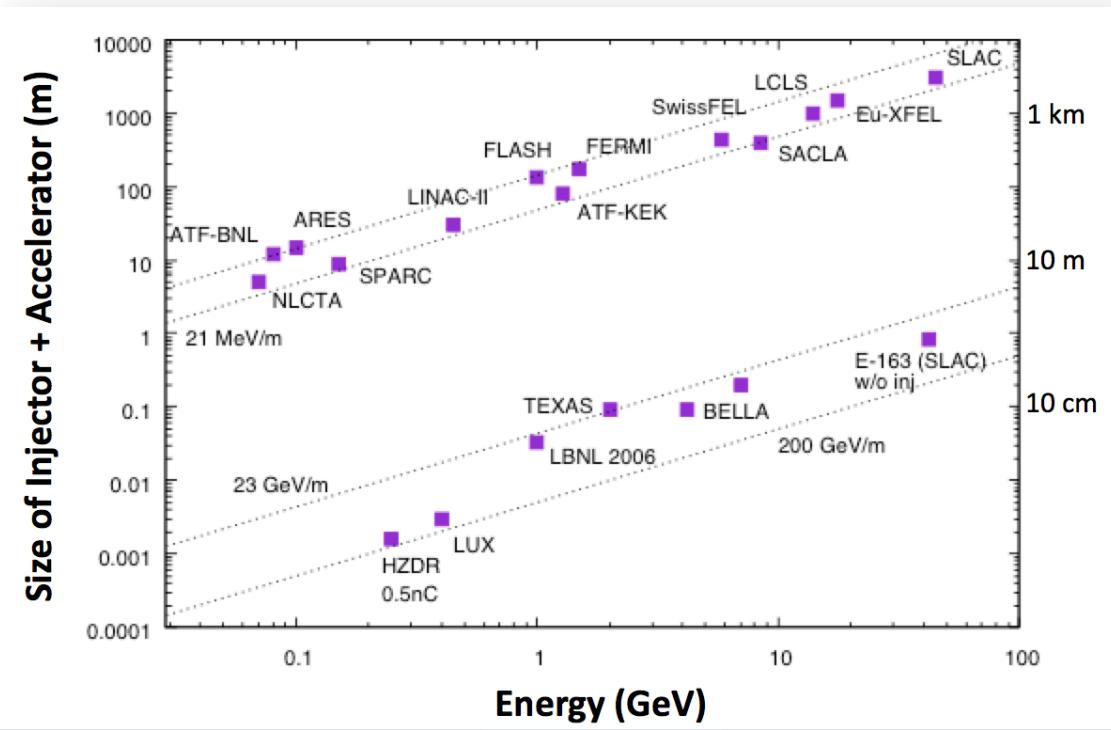


The team will make the success!



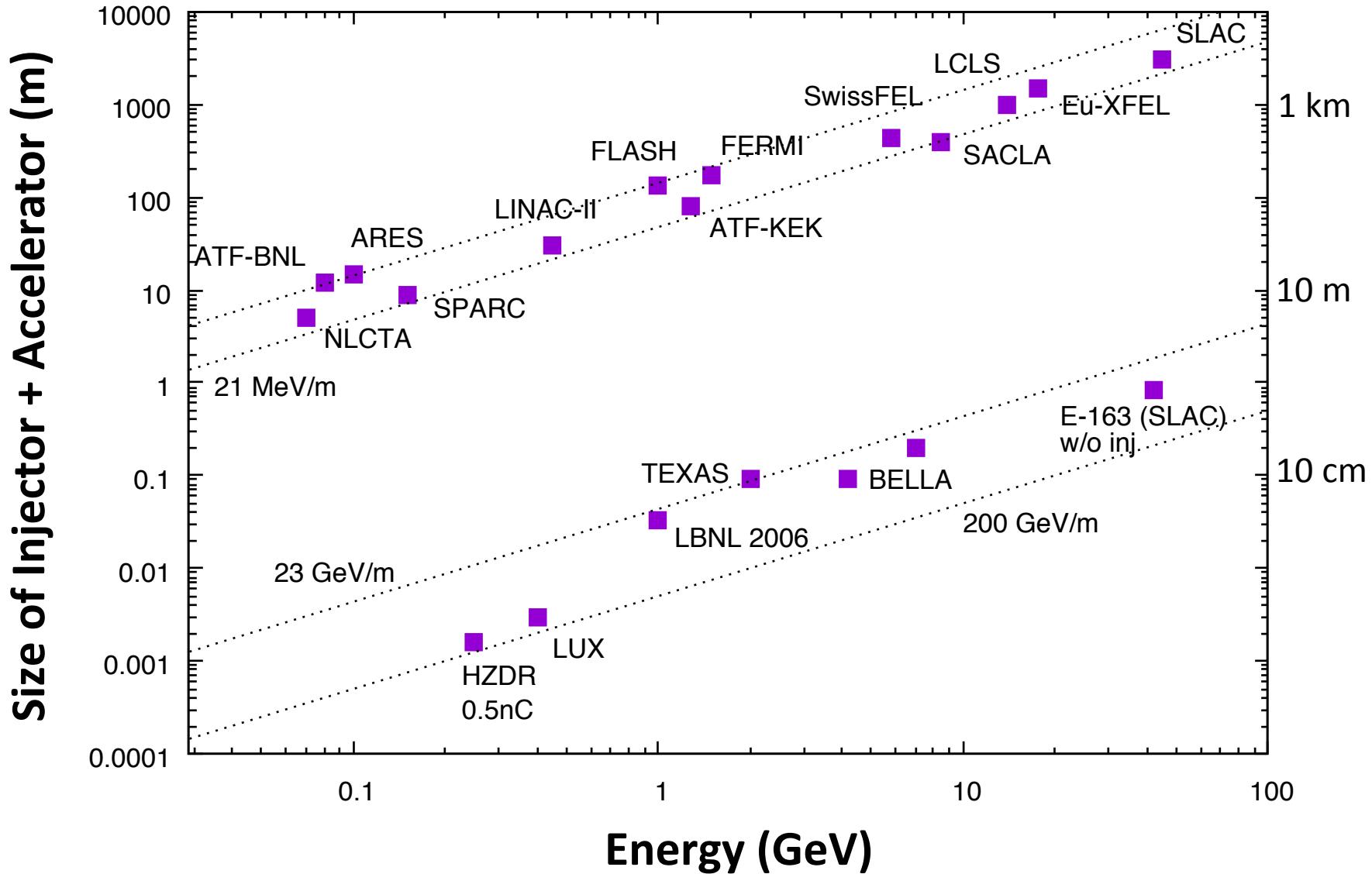
Plasma accelerator techniques offer an innovative path to new parameters and to reduced size and cost with **novel applications** such as:

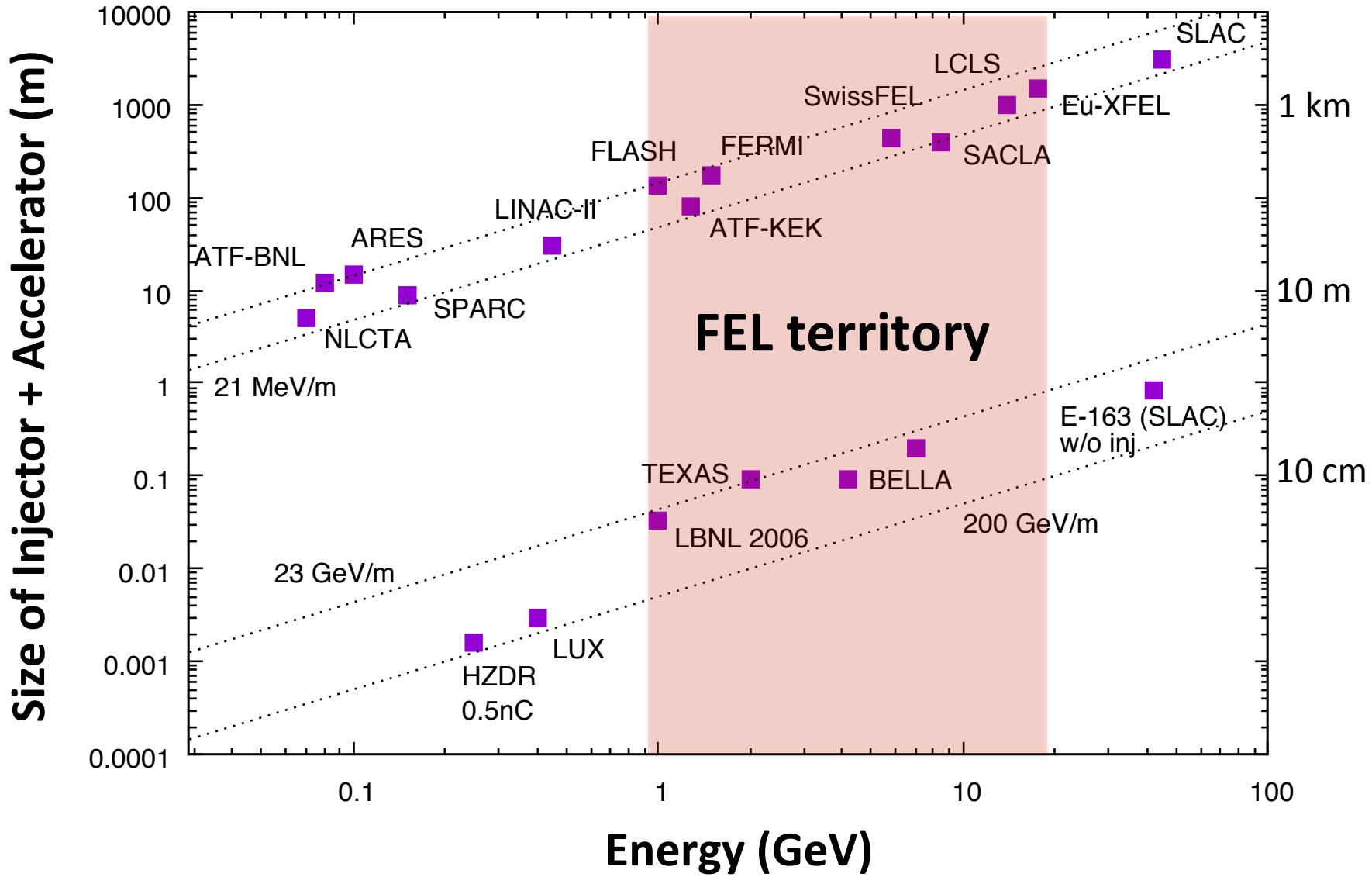
- 1) **FEL's with new properties for research centers** (complimentary to high power FEL's): *ultra-short pulses, pump-probe, excellent synchronization with low power (at least initially)*
- 2) **Ultra-compact FEL's at universities** (fit available space)
- 3) Laser-driven electron beams as **medical imaging sources** in hospitals
- 4) Compact **electron irradiation**
- 5) Portable industrial applications for **X-ray inspections**
- 6) New **HEP table-top test beams**
- 7) Compact plasma **HEP collider**

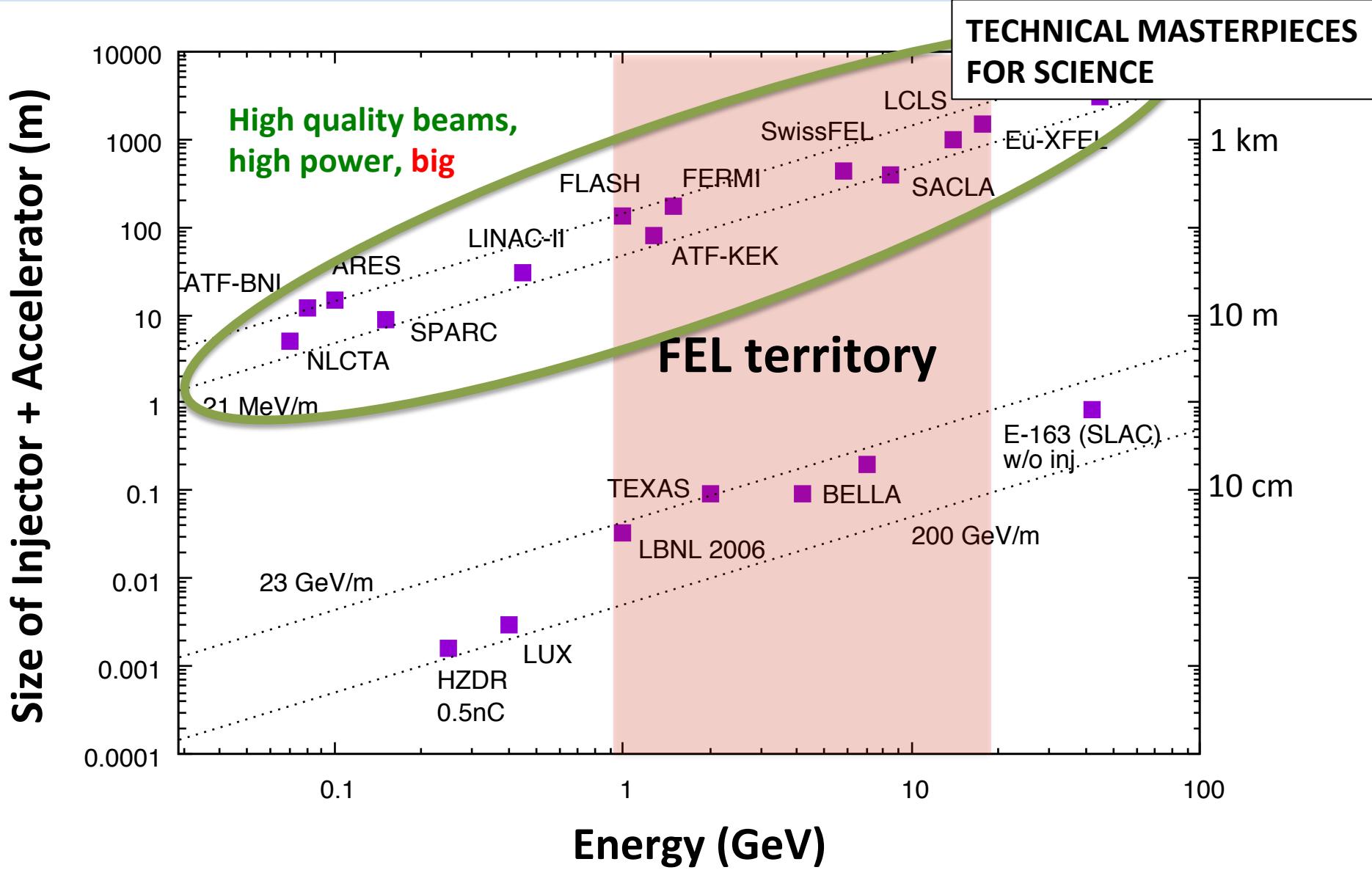


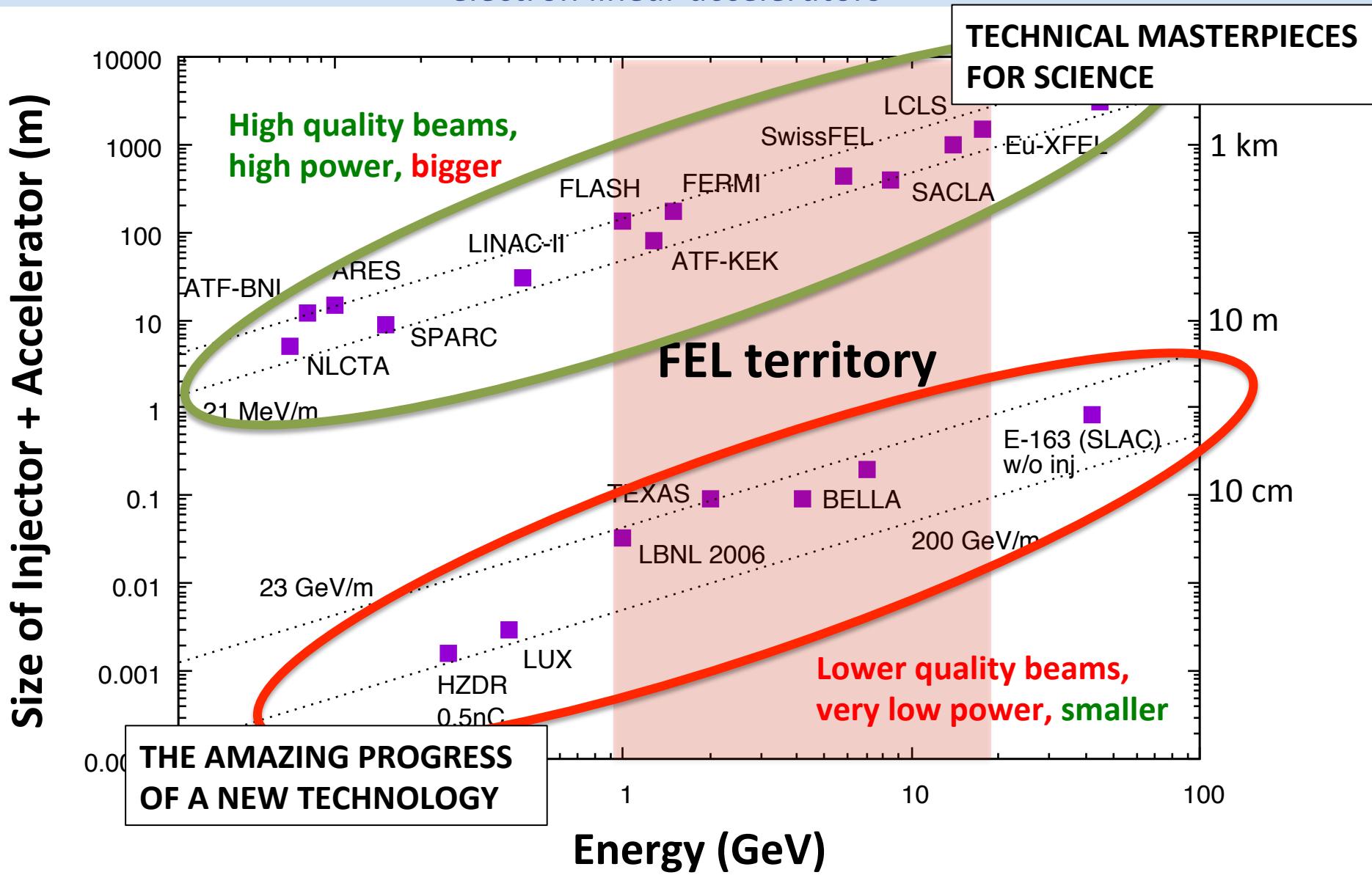
Some remarks:

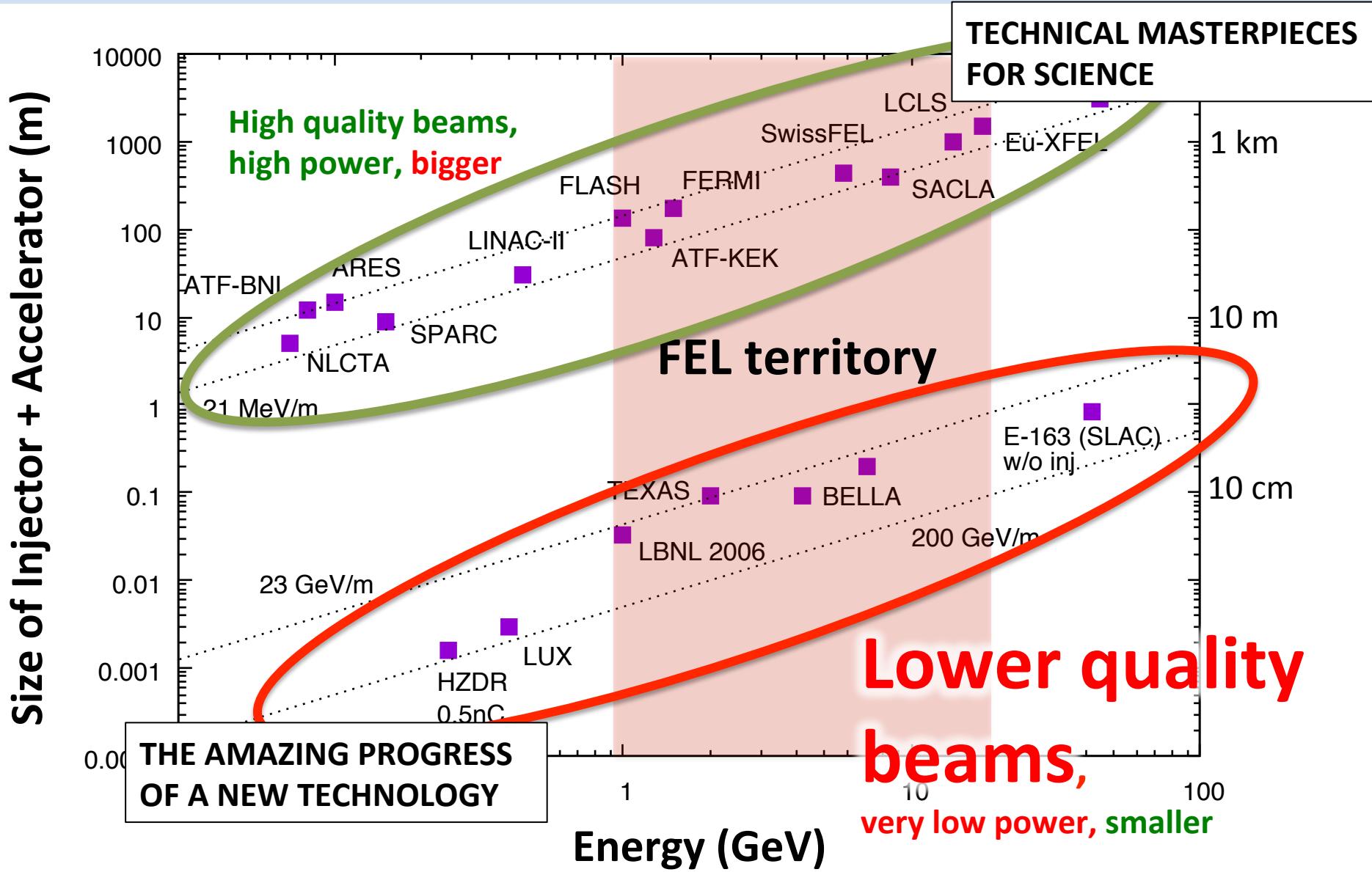
- Various **electron linear accelerators** are included
- Size includes size of injector (except beam-driven plasma E-163)
- Not included are beam delivery or undulators**
- Energy gain is NOT peak RF field but **average energy gain**
- Not complete list** of experiments or facilities – many more exist
- Example WP's: HZDR, LUX, ... can also produce GeV beams











EuPRAXIA aims to **address the quality problem**. How (easy said – everybody wants to do this)?

1. Improve **technical components and approaches in plasma accelerator** concepts producing already GeV class beams:

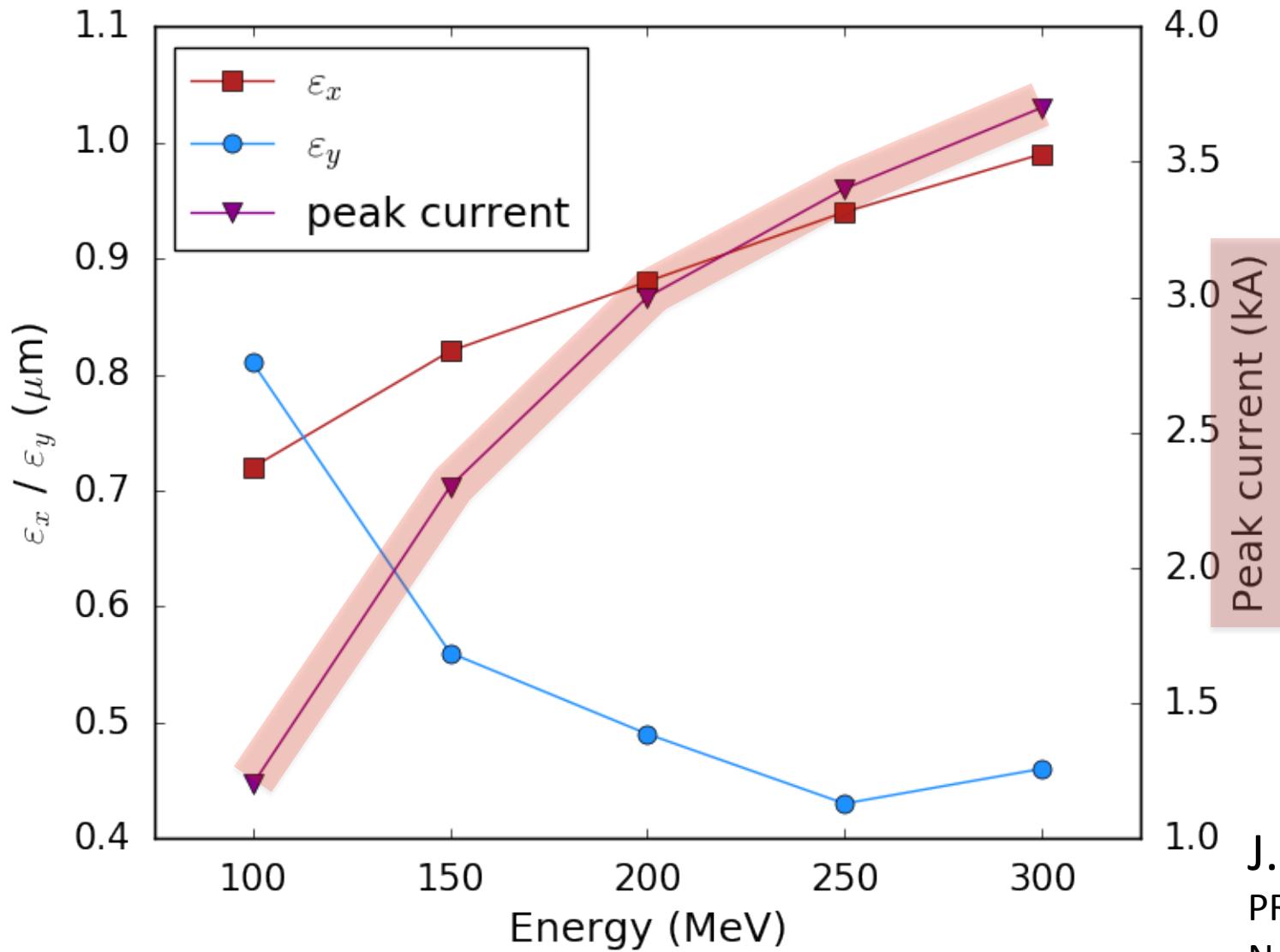
- Improved laser technology
- Feedbacks
- New and old concepts for solutions in one stage all plasma facility

More resources will allow focused R&D

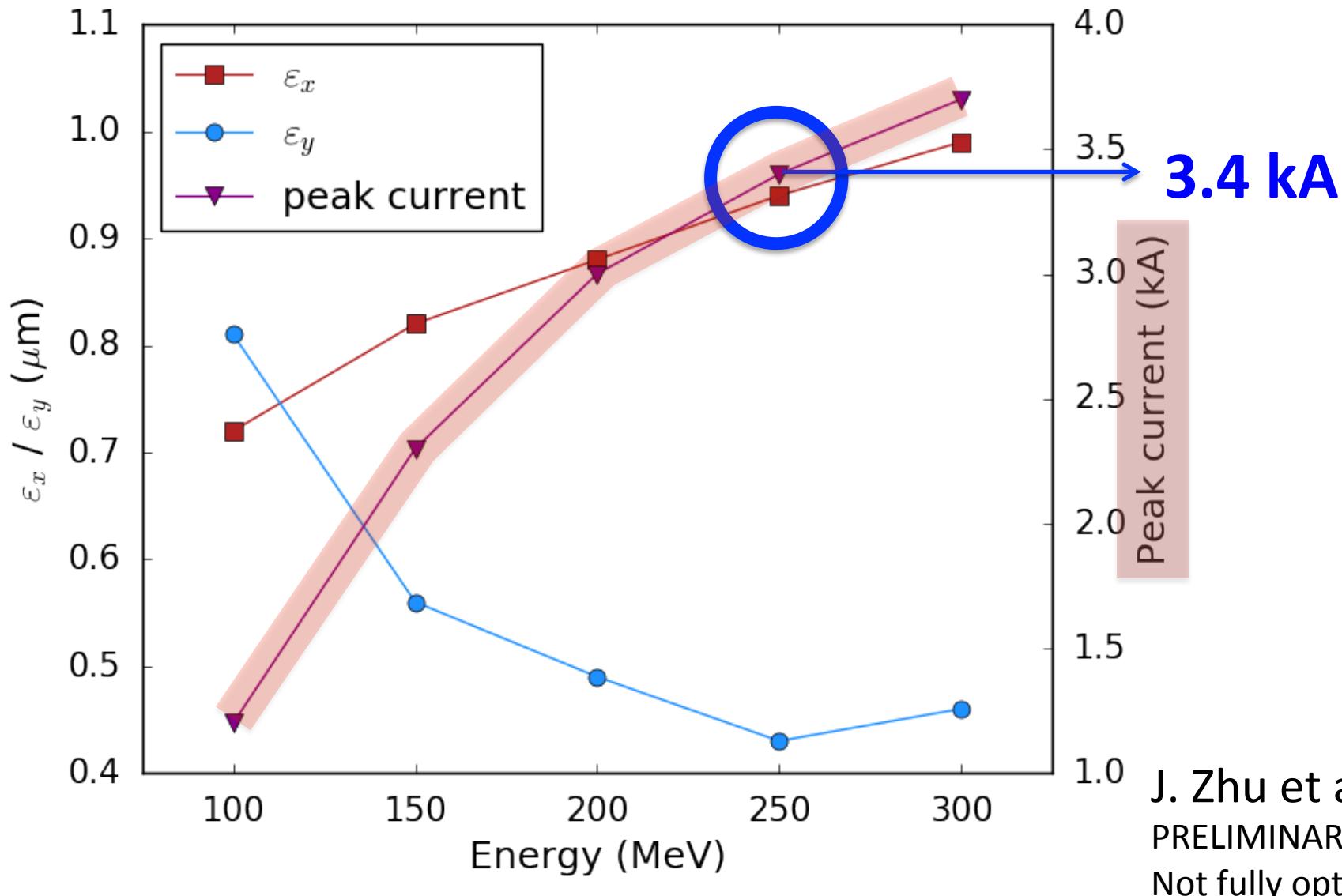
2. Start with a **high quality beam from a small RF injector** and boost it to high energy:

- Starting point quality is assured (start with FEL quality beam)
- Solve new issues, e.g. timing: new solutions needed
- Fully stageable → path to high energy

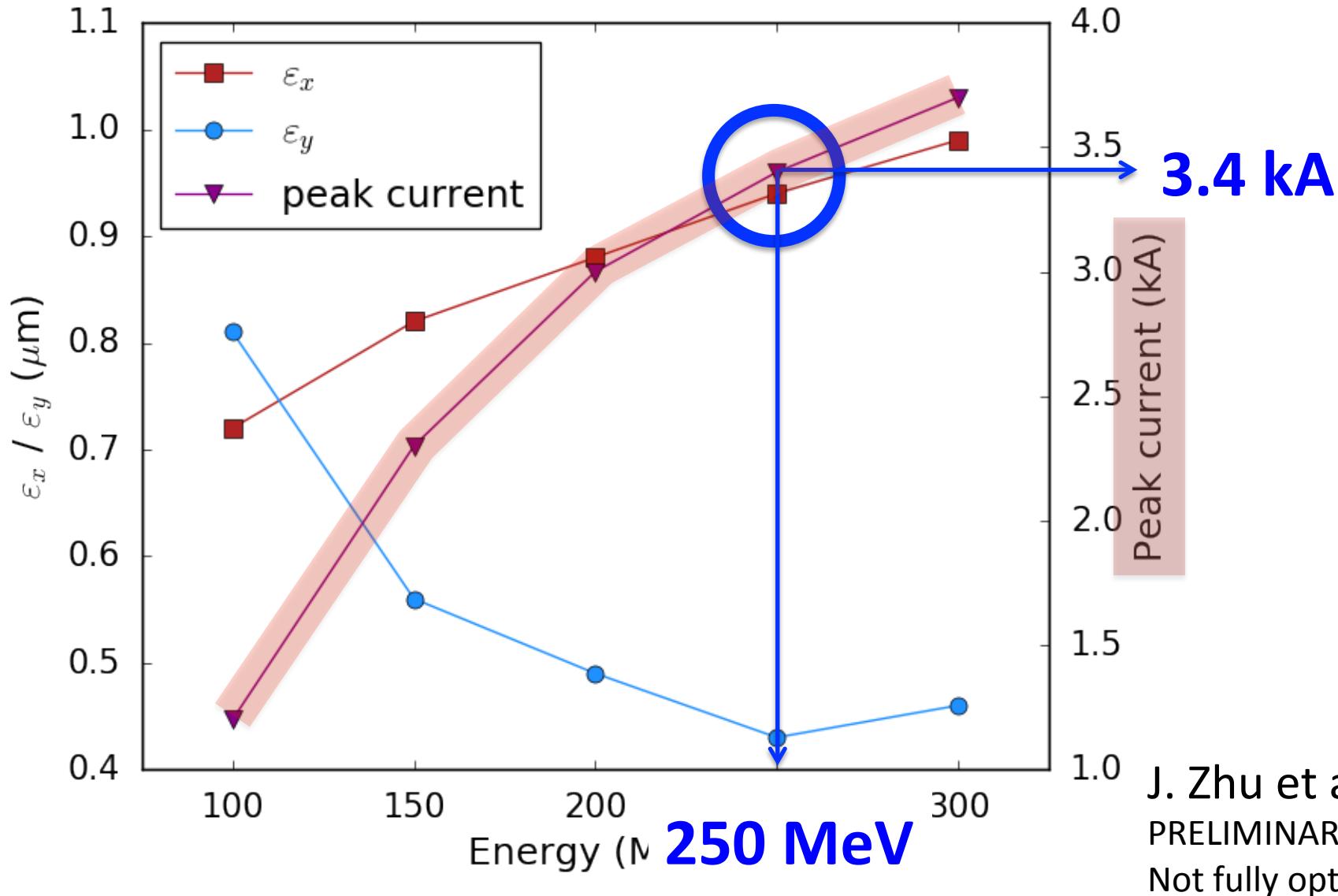
Complementary approach will bring in RF excellence

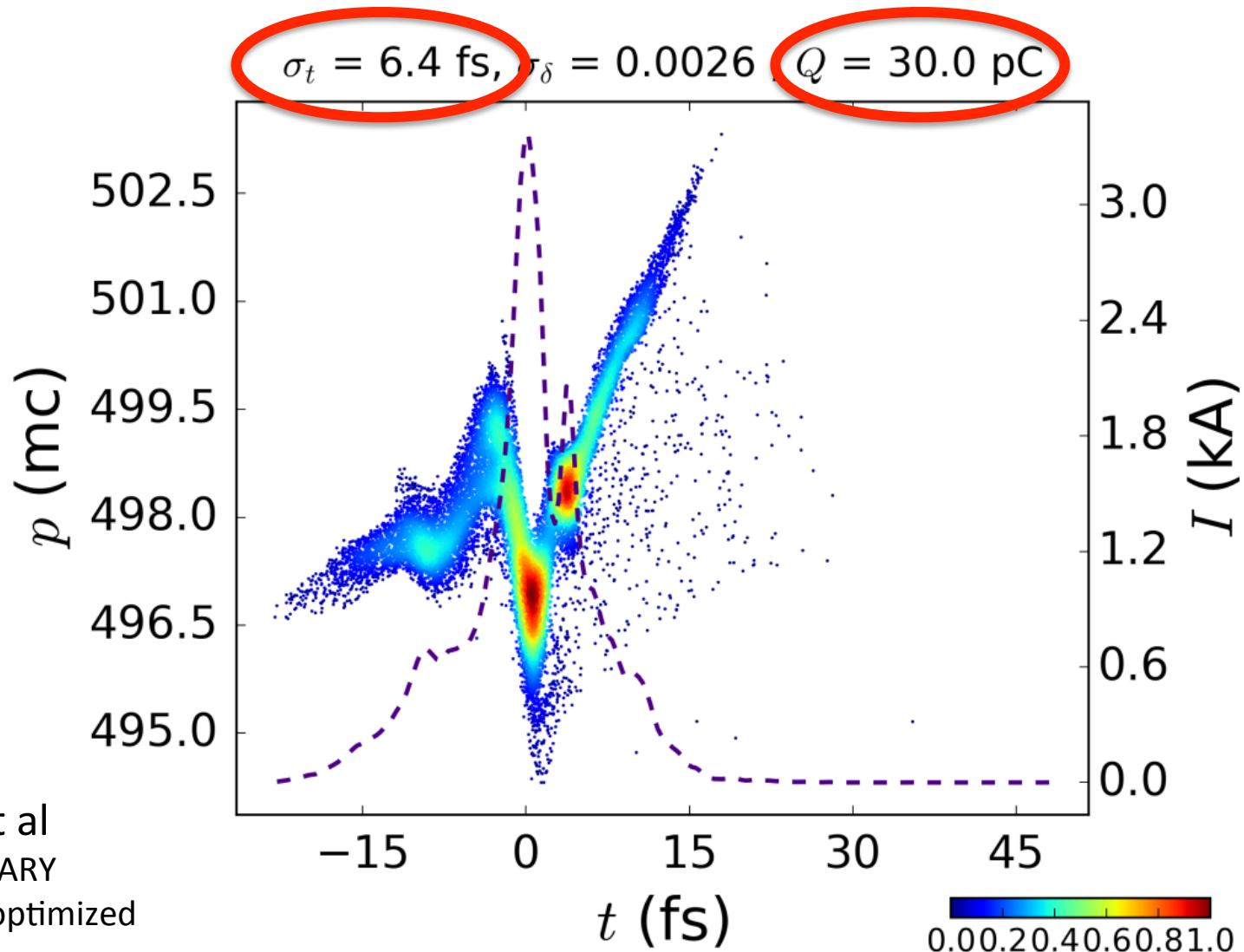


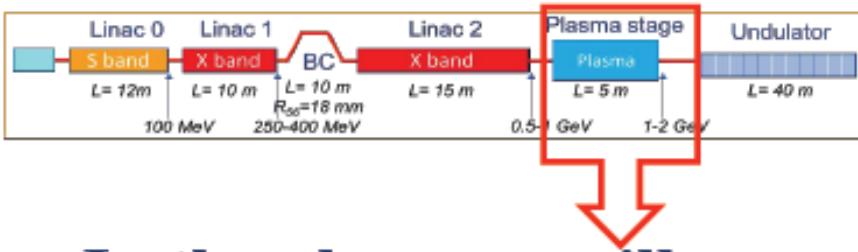
J. Zhu et al
PRELIMINARY
Not fully optimized



J. Zhu et al
PRELIMINARY
Not fully optimized







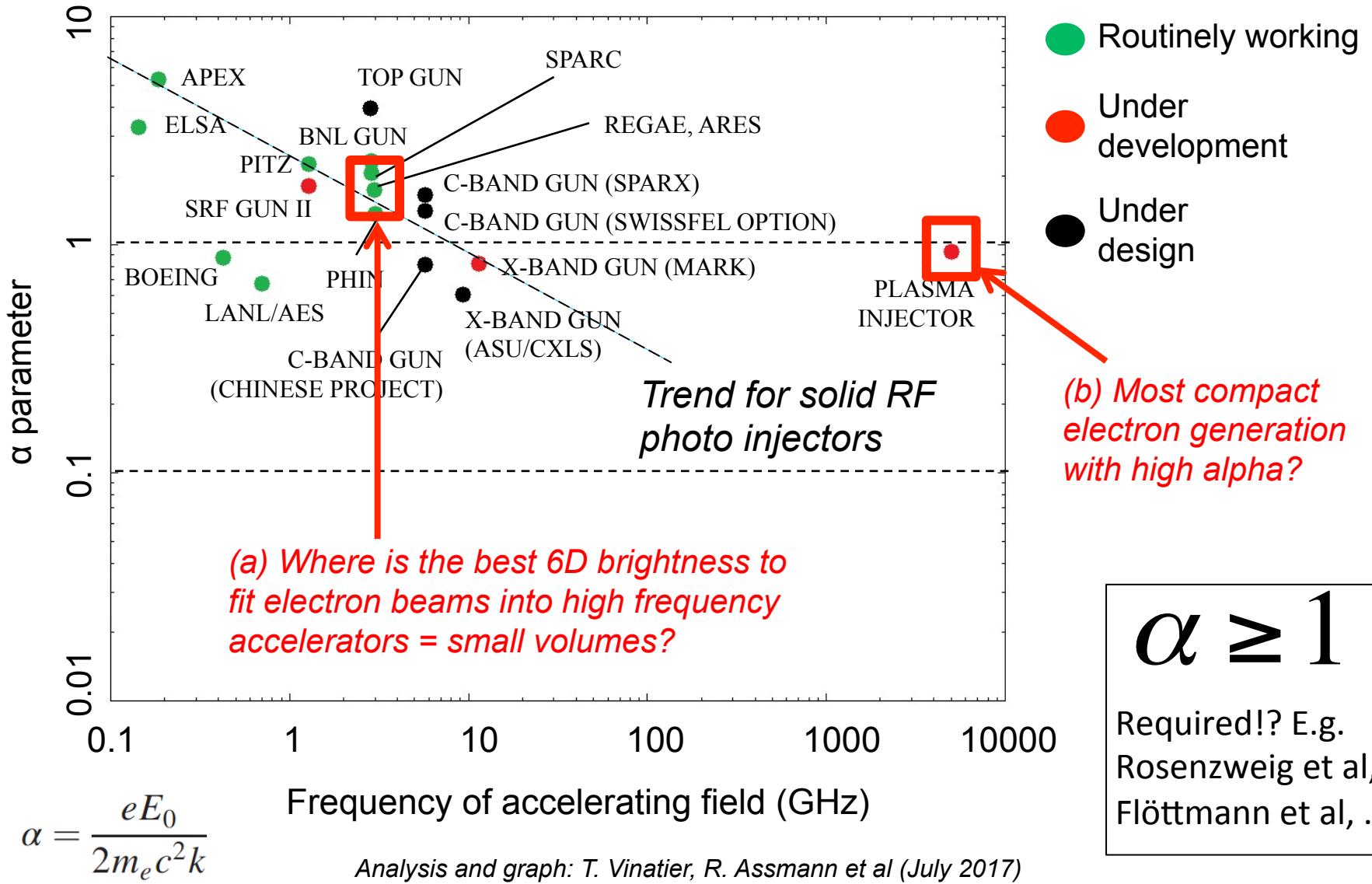
Q-Fluid simulations of LWFA external injection

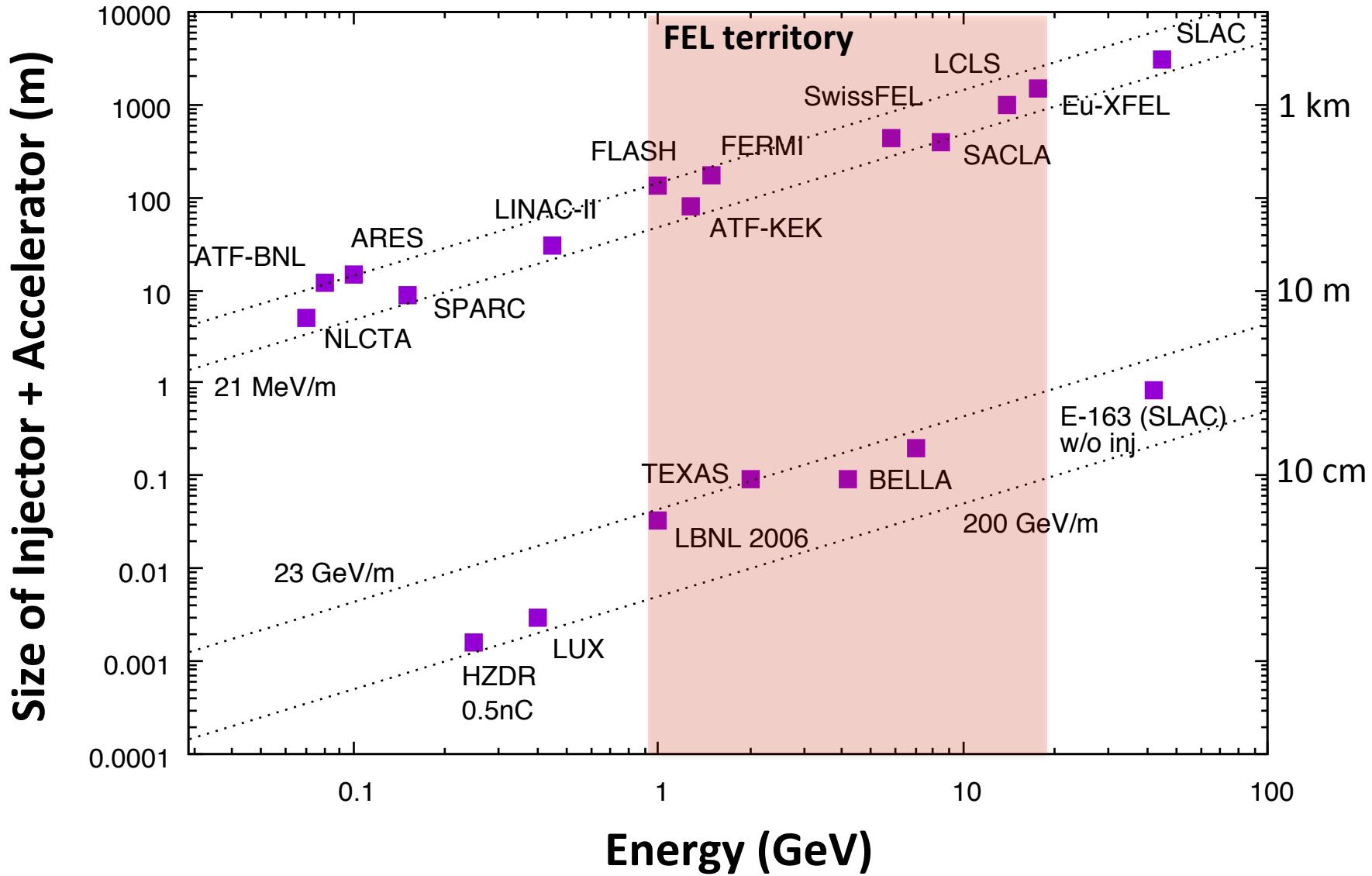
In the plasma capillary

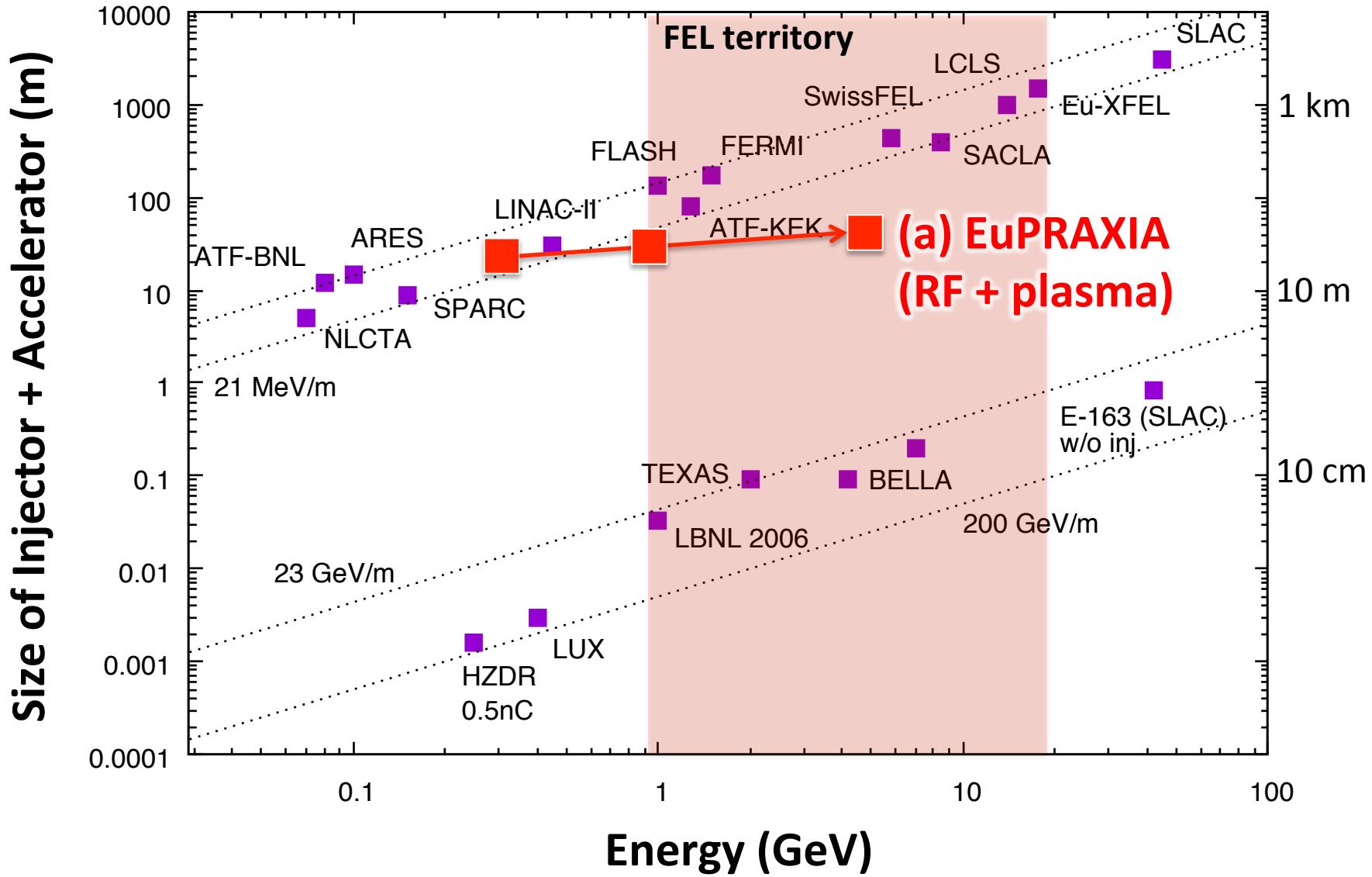
- Simulations with QFluid¹
- Plasma density: 10^{17} cm^{-3}
- Plasma plateau length: 6 cm

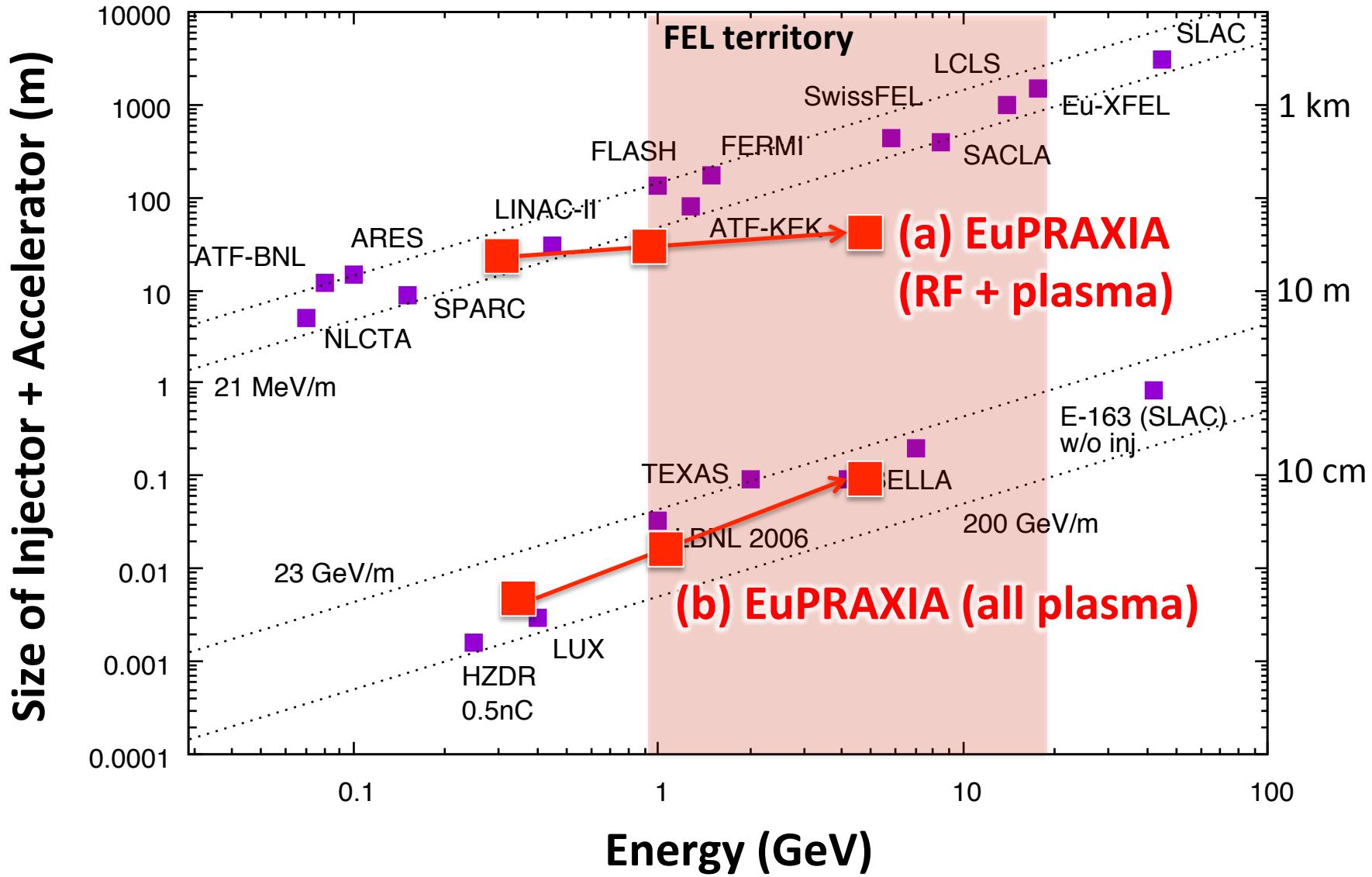
	Input	Output w/o ramp	Output with ramp
E [MeV]	536	1060	1035
$\Delta E/E$	$7 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$7 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$I_{\text{peak FWHM}} [\text{kA}]$	1,8	1,8	1,8

	Input	Output w/o ramp	Output with ramp
E [MeV]	536	1060	1035
$\Delta E/E$	$7 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$7 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$I_{\text{peak FWHM}} [\text{kA}]$	1,8	1,8	1,8
Q [pC]	30	27	27







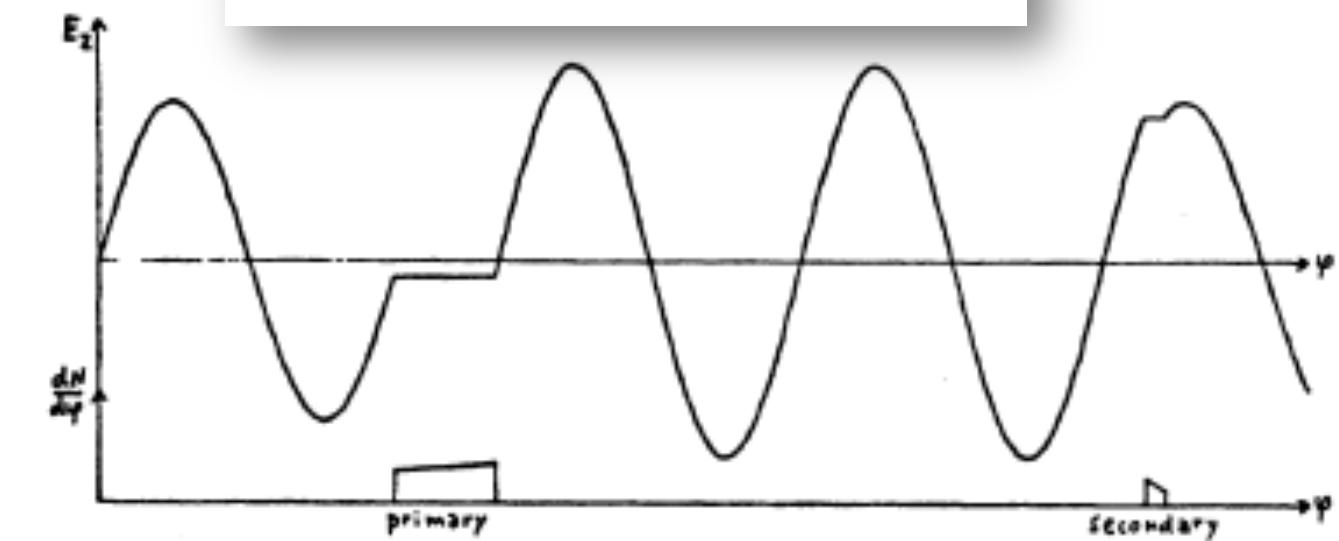


CERN/PS/85-65 (AA)
CLIC Note No. 3

1985 van der Meer

*IMPROVING THE POWER EFFICIENCY
OF THE
PLASMA WAKEFIELD ACCELERATOR*

S. van der Meer



Beam loading,
energy spread
and efficiency

External injection into a laser-driven plasma accelerator with sub-femtosecond timing jitter

External
injection:
timing

A Ferran Pouso^{1,2}, R Assmann¹, R Brinkmann¹ and A Martinez de la Ossa^{1,2}

¹ DESY, 22607 Hamburg, Germany

² Universität Hamburg, 22761 Hamburg, Germany

E-mail: angel.ferran.pousa@desy.de

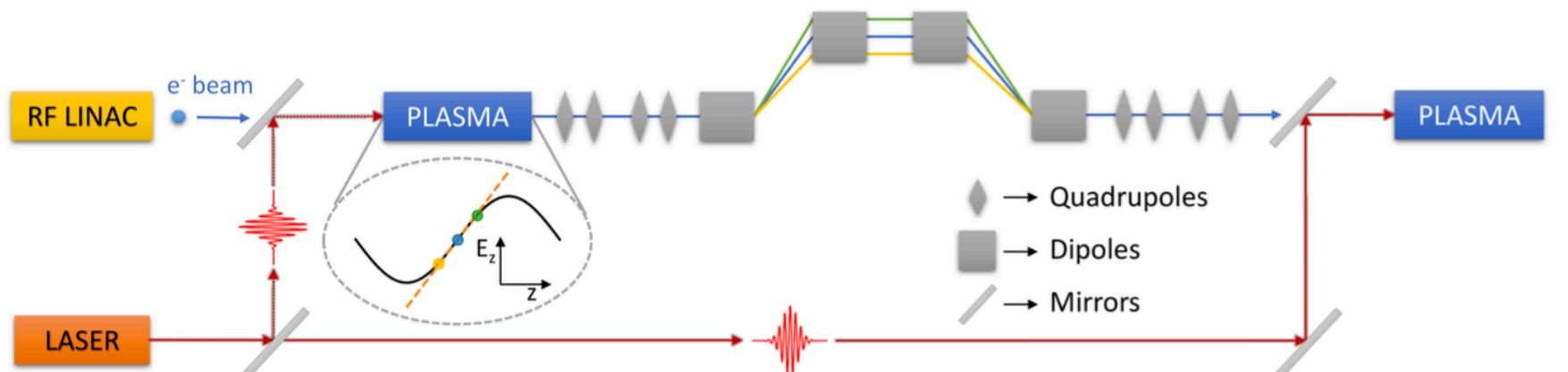


Figure 1. Schematic view of the synchronizing stage.

Chirp Mitigation of Plasma-Accelerated Beams by a Modulated Plasma Density

R. Brinkmann,¹ N. Delbos,² I. Dormair,² M. Kirchen,² R. Assmann,¹ C. Behrens,¹ K. Floettmann,¹ J. Grebenyuk,¹ M. Gross,³ S. Jalas,² T. Mehrling,¹ A. Martinez de la Ossa,⁴ J. Osterhoff,¹ B. Schmidt,¹ V. Wacker,¹ and A. R. Maier^{2,*}

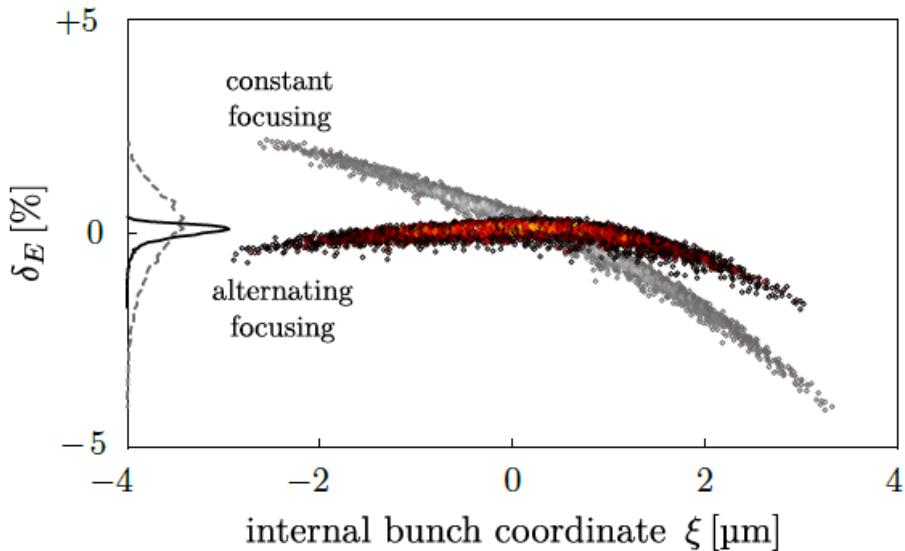
¹Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, Notkestrasse 85, 22607 Hamburg, Germany

²Center for Free-Electron Laser Science and Department of Physics, University of Hamburg,
Luruper Chaussee 149, 22761 Hamburg, Germany

menallee 6, 15738 Zeuthen, Germany

amburg, 22761 Hamburg, Germany

(published 23 May 2017)



**Energy spread, focusing
and defocusing
stabilization**

PRL 118 214801 (2017)

... and many more good ideas and concepts in- and outside of EuPRAXIA

See talk A. Mosnier and talks from EAAC participants:

**kHz beams, long guiding, plasma lenses,
high charge, improved quality, hybrid
nano-emittance guns, application
development, undulator radiation,
novel undulators, theory advances,
better and faster simulations, ...**

week ending
26 MAY 2017

ity

ebenyuk,¹
R. Maier^{2,*} $\delta_E [\%]$

+5

0

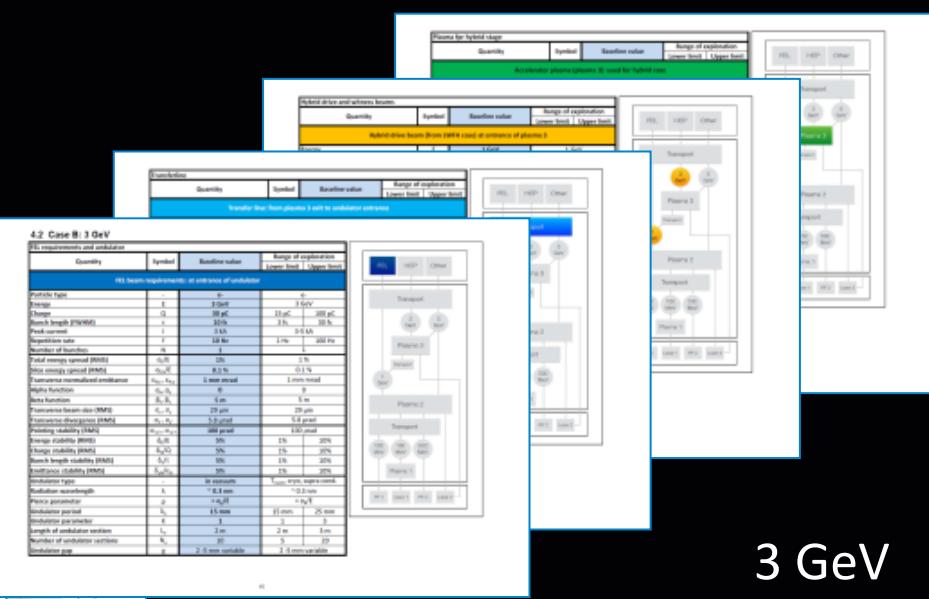
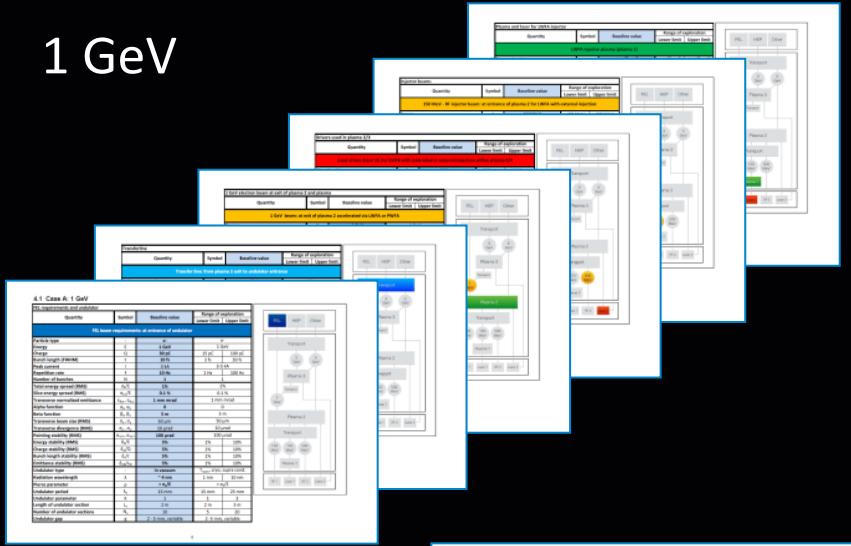
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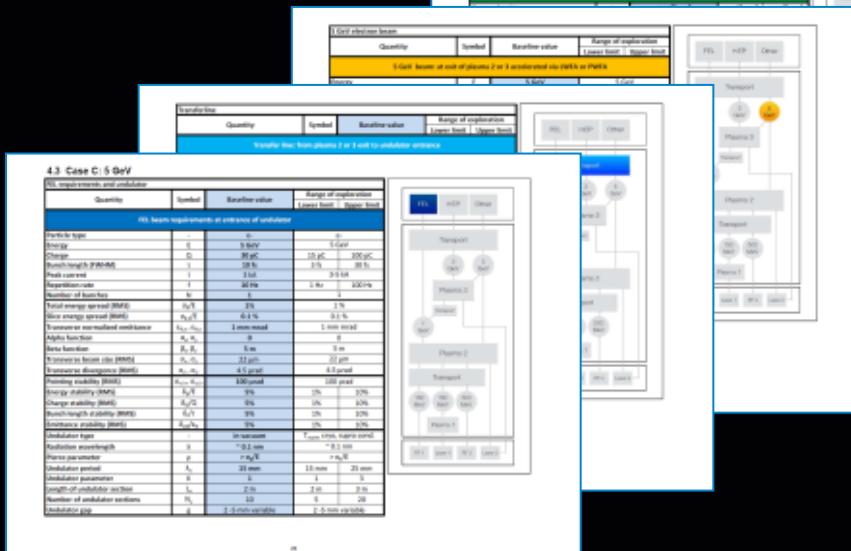
Parameter Tables

Study Version 2016

1 GeV



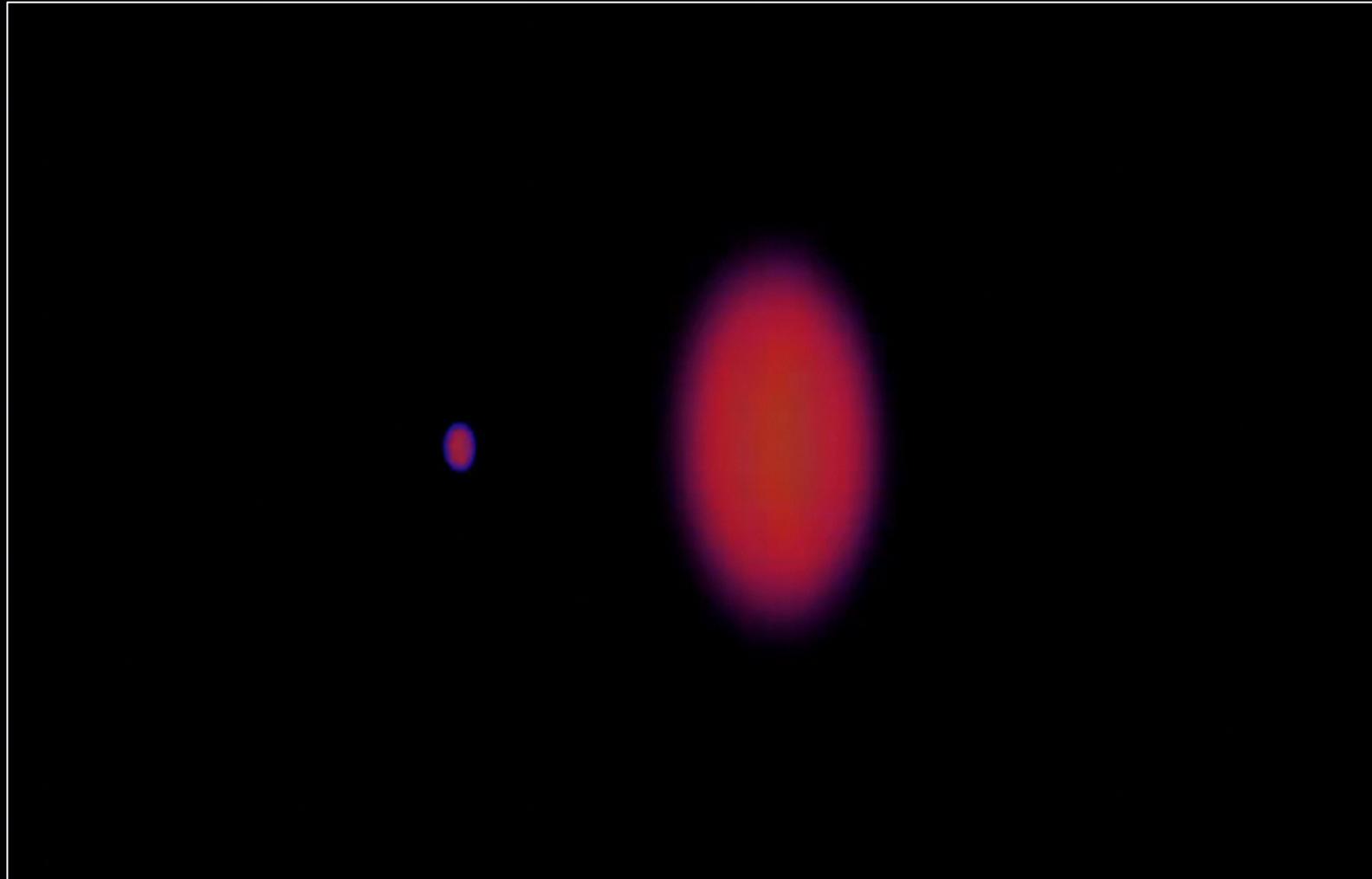
3 GeV



5 GeV

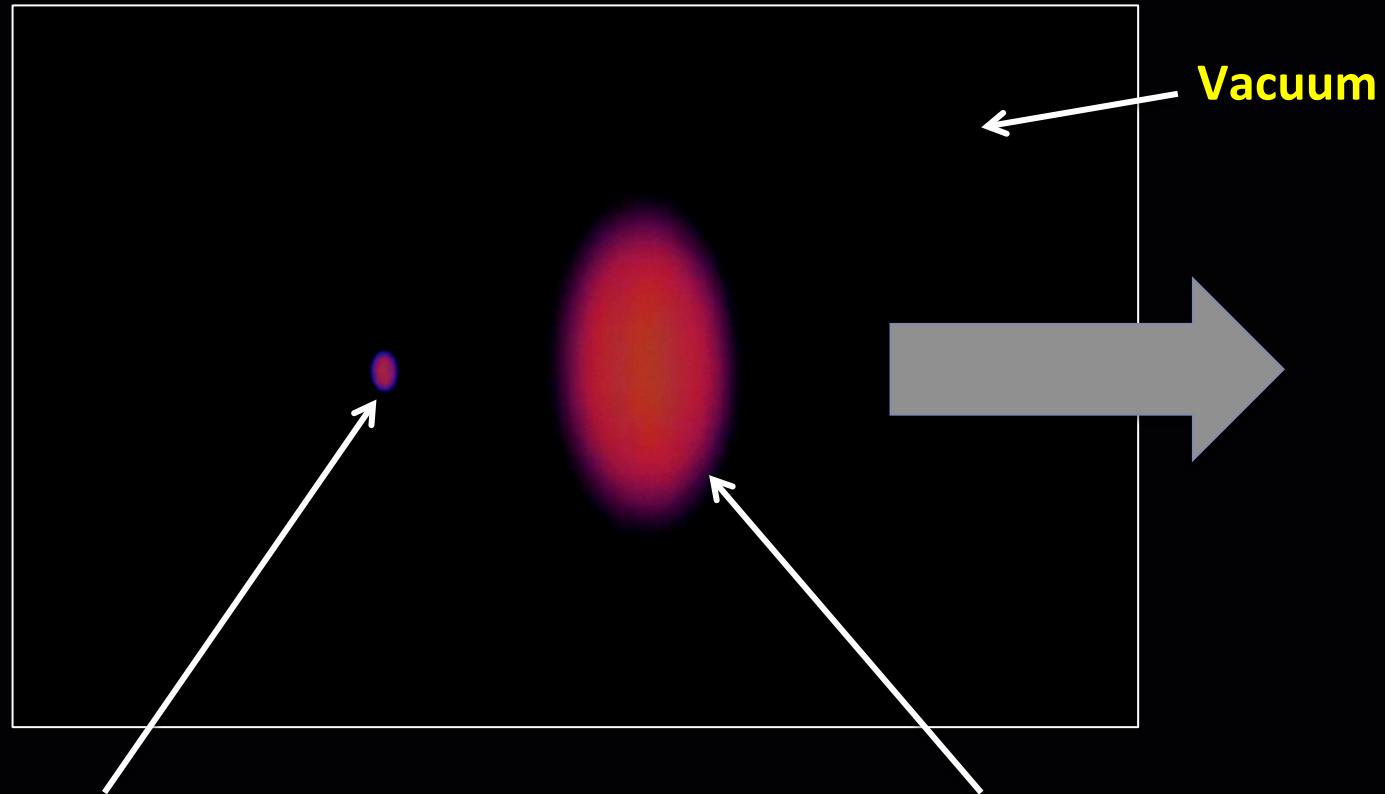
Configuration B: Plasma & Beam Movie

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



Configuration B: Simulation I

From
A. Ferran-Pousa



Electron pulse:

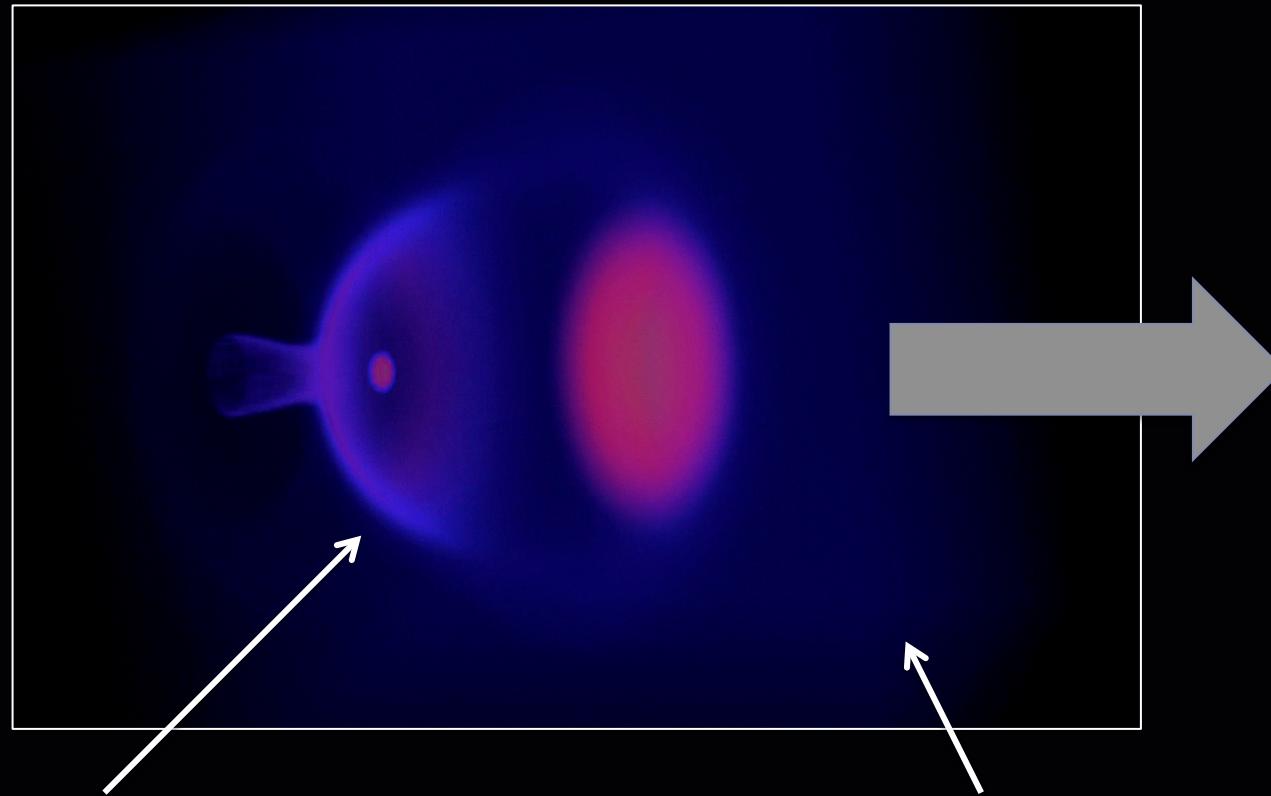
Gaussian beam, 1 pC, 100 MeV,
relative energy spread = 0.1%, 3.3 fs
length (rms), 1.26 micron transv. size
(rms), norm. emittance 0.99 mm mrad

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.

Configuration B: Simulation II

From
A. Ferran-Pousa



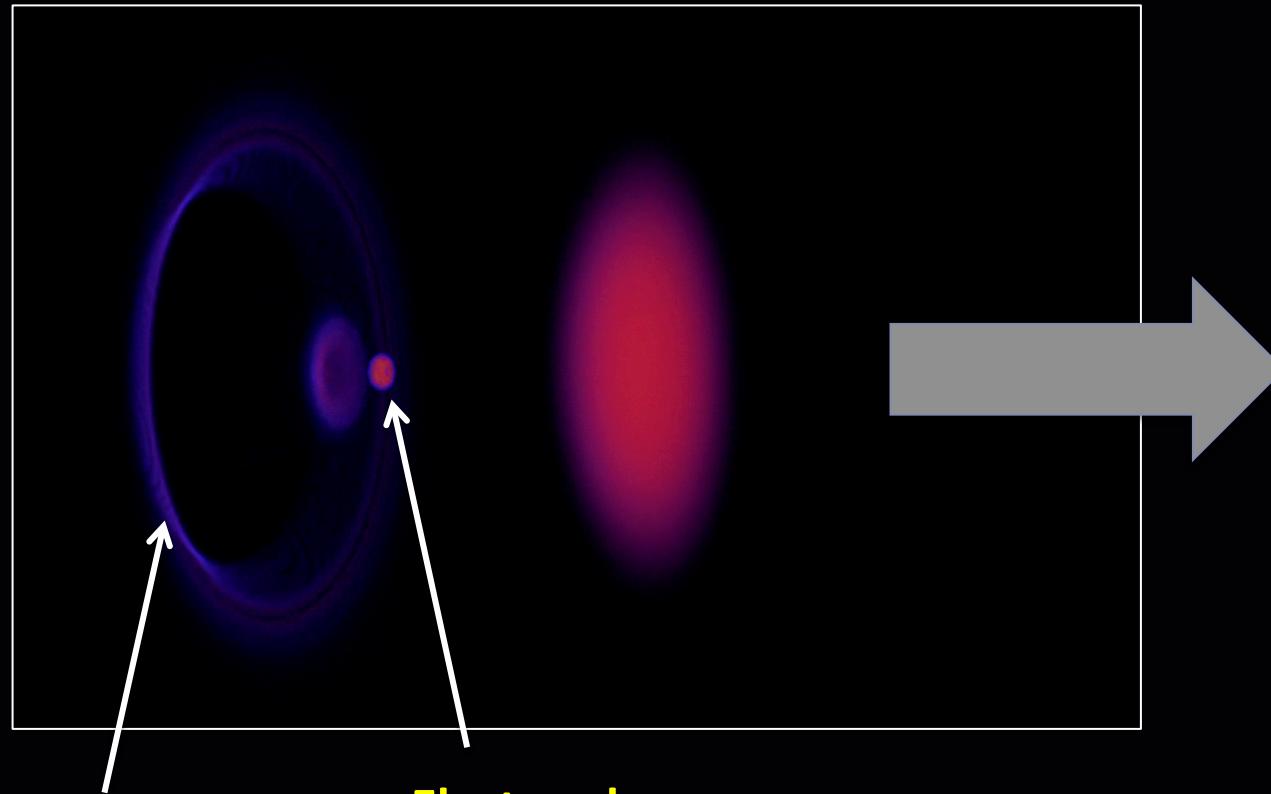
The acceleration regime:

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

Plasma:

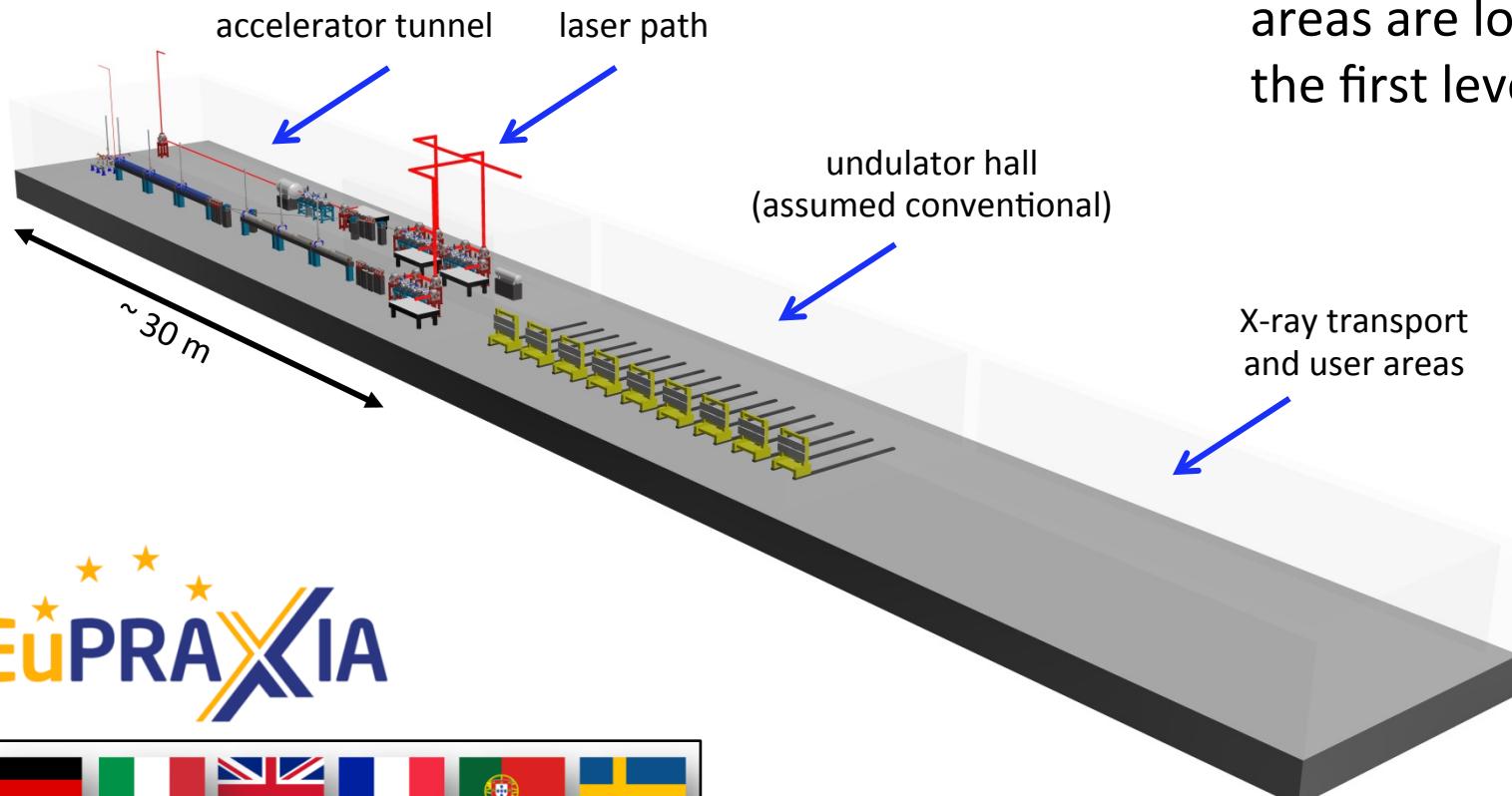
Density = $1.2 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
Length = 2.5 cm

From
A. Ferran-Pousa

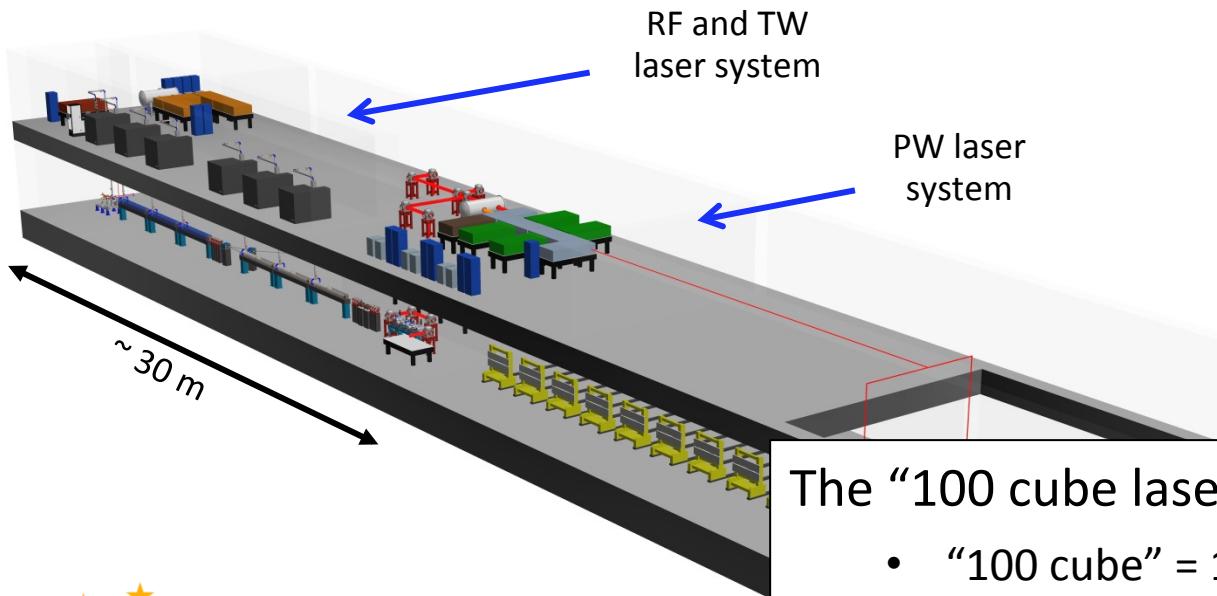


Just after exiting plasma:
Back in vacuum.

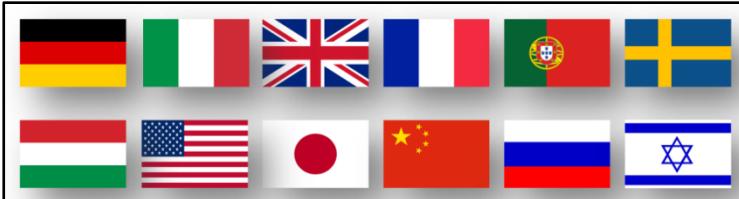
Electron beam:
Energy = 1 GeV
Relative energy spread = 1.5%
Normalized emittance = 0.995 mm mrad



Accelerator research, undulators and user areas are located on the first level



RF and laser infrastructure on second level



The “100 cube laser challenge”:

- “100 cube” = 100 J, 100 fs, 100 Hz
=> 1PW @ 100Hz
- Not a complete Ti:Sa laser system
- Diode-pumped solid-state laser scheme
- 2nd laser system (Ti:Sa) operates at lower energy and shorter pulse length

Demo-FEL projects ongoing:

- X-ray produced after undulator in August 2017 at DESY by LUX group (A.R.Maier et al.)
- Beamtime in Paris planned for November 2017 by COXINELLE (M.E. Couprie & V. Malka et al.)

ACCELERATORS | PHOTON SCIENCE | PARTICLE PHYSICS
 Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron
 A Research Centre of the Helmholtz Association

[DESY HOME](#) | [RESEARCH](#) | [NEWS](#) | [ABOUT DESY](#) | [CAREER](#) | [CONTACT](#)

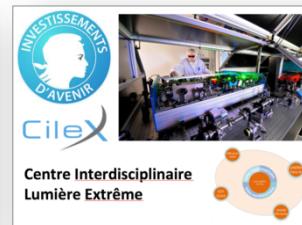
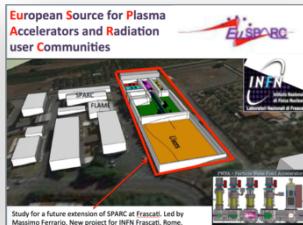
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2017/08/10
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Plasma accelerator produces first X-rays
 Milestone in the next generation of light sources for research applications

DESY news (10th August 2017)

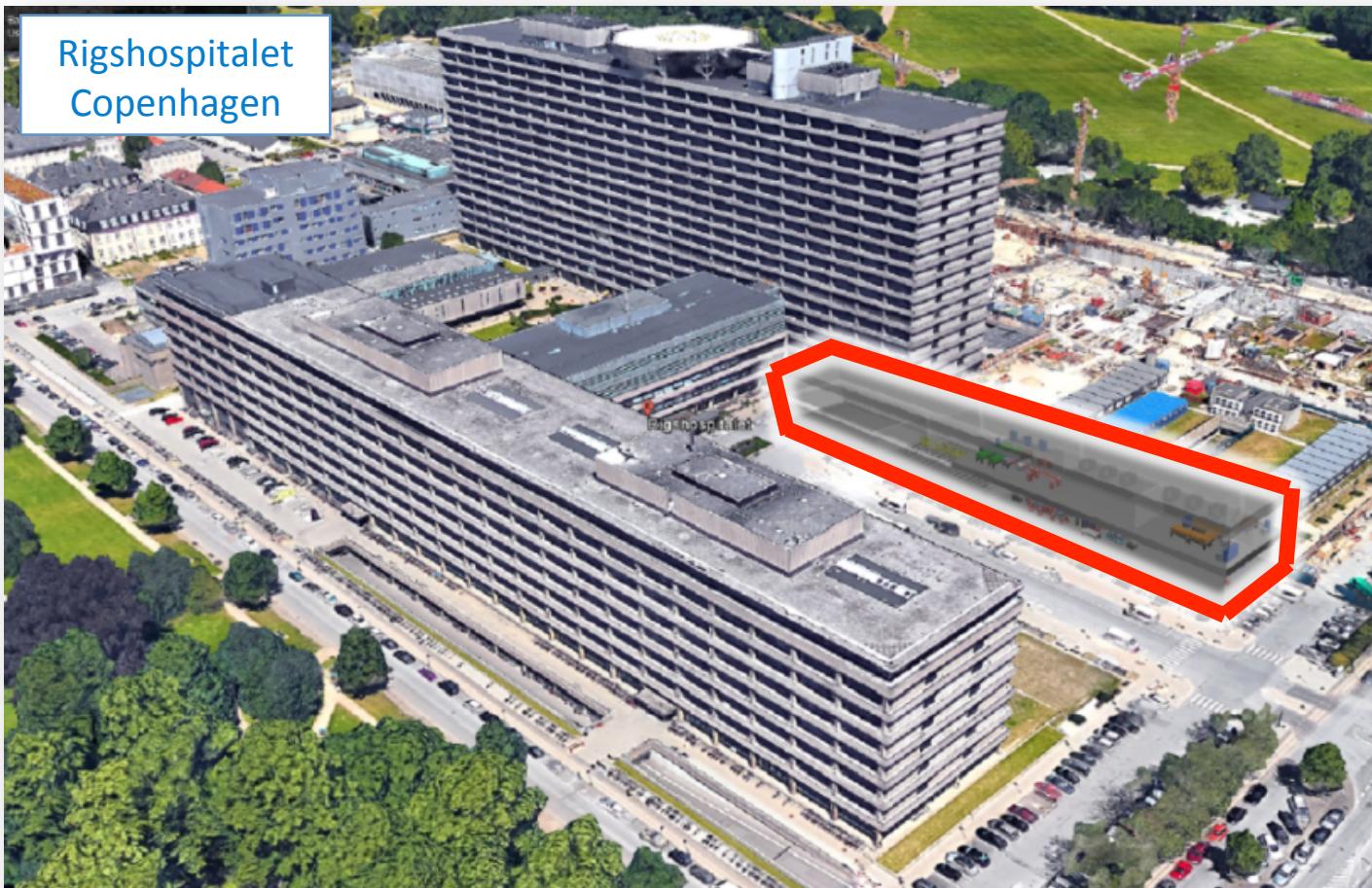
EuPRAXIA site studies:

- Design study is site independent
- Five possible sites have been discussed so far
- We invite the suggestions of additional sites





Design by A. Walker and Dariusz Kocoń (ELI-Beams). Photo credit: google.



Design by A. Walker and Dariusz Kocoń (ELI-Beams). Photo credit: google.



Stand: 26. September 2016

AGENDA des Präsidenten der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft

Zu den inhaltlichen Herausforderungen zählen aus heutiger Sicht:

From today's perspective the following challenges are identified

- Energiesysteme der Zukunft *energy systems*
- Information und Data Science *information and data science*
- Integrierte Erforschung des Erdsystems *research earth system*
- Neuartige Materialien und Wirkstoffe *new materials and agents*
- Entwicklung neuer Mobilitätskonzepte *new mobility concepts* *psych. disease
indiv. medicine*
- Psychische Erkrankungen und Translation für eine individualisierte Medizin
- Neue Generationen von kompakten Beschleunigersystemen. *New generations
of compact
accelerators.*



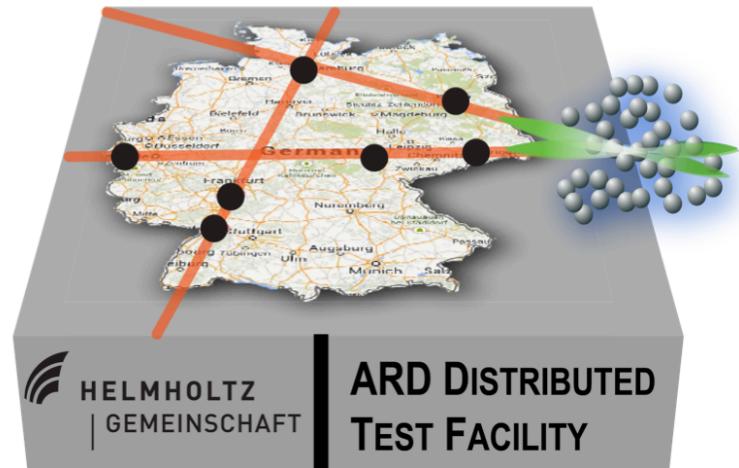
2016–2020

In den nächsten Jahren werden wir diese und andere Themen auf vielfältige Weise unterstützen.

In the next years we will support these and other themes in multiple ways.

ATHENA:

Development of ultra-compact* accelerators and radiation facilities for science and medicine



*and highly cost-efficient

ATHENA shall allow the Helmholtz centers to keep and expand their world-wide leading competence in designing and building cutting-edge accelerators with a multitude of applications in science, technology, medicine and industry.

ATHENA = Acc. Technology HEImholtz iNfrAstructure



SINBAD

Short pulse bunches & accelerators at... easy

Kompakte
Alto-Sekunden
Lichtquelle
50 as, ICS
ERC Synergy
Grant, DESY,
Uni HH, Arizona

Ultrakurzer
Elektronenpuls
< 1 fs mit konven-
tionaler Technologie
ARD, DESY, Uni
HH, KIT



ARD Spitzforschung im alten DORIS Komplex

durch optimale Nutzung der Infrastruktur

Raum für weitere Phasen und Nutzer
Drittmitglied Interessensbekundung EU



Ralph Adams | SINBAD | 24.01.2014 | Page 16



Ralph Adams

| SINBAD | 24.01.2014 | Page 16

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Details on included facilities see
presentations on the Helmholtz
ARD web site or contact PI's!



Jülich Short-Pulse Particle and Radiation Centre

Particle physics
Synchrotron radiation
JuSPARC
Material research

Markus Böslacher

JÜLICH
FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM

Forschungszentrum

Georg

Zentrum

Wittgenstein

Erhard

Wolfgang

Heinz

Wolfgang

ATHENA Project

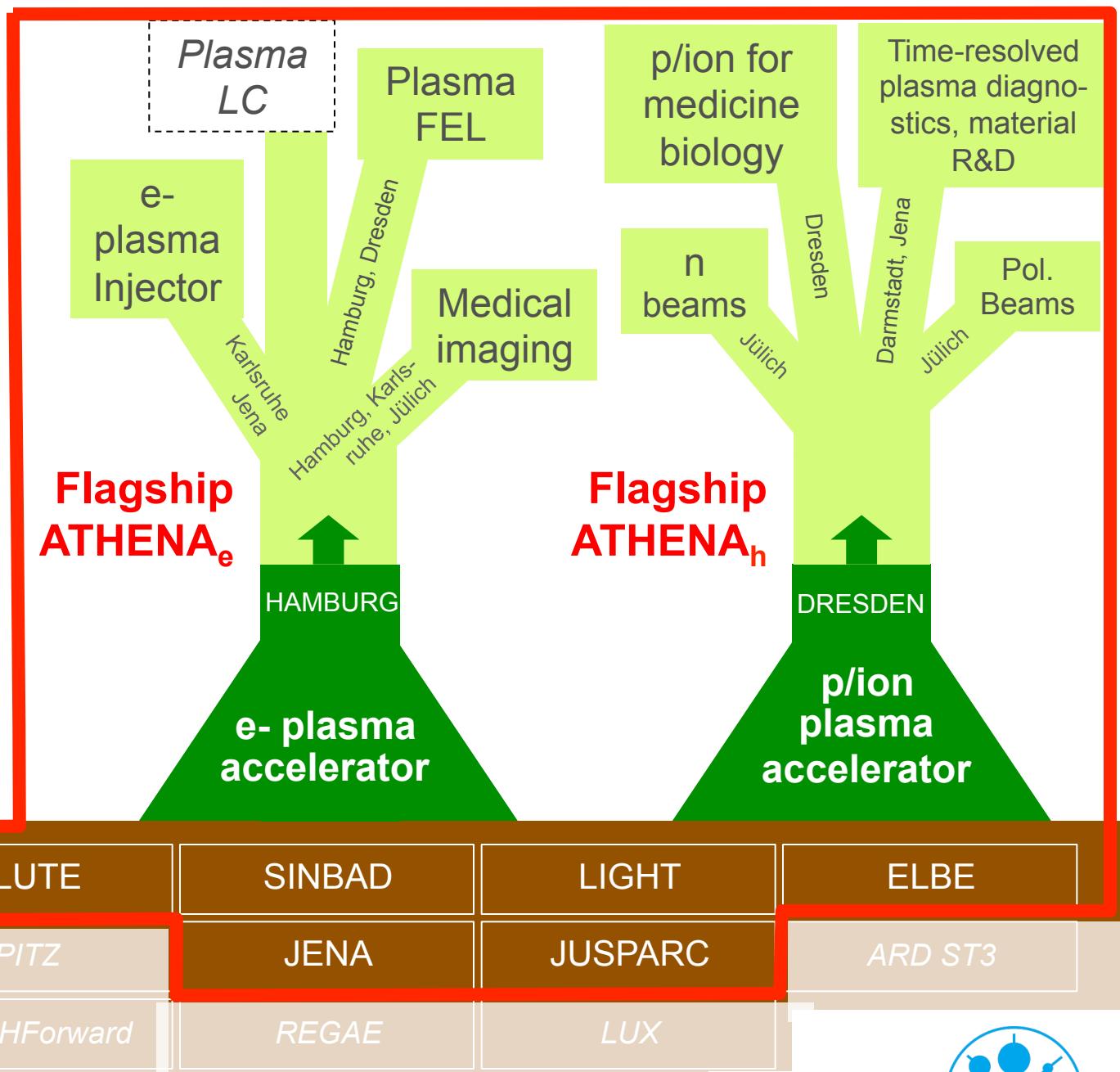
2018 – 2021, 30 M€

6 centers + 1 institute

Using infrastructures
together

2 future technologies for
the Helmholtz strategy

High relevance for
applications in many
centers.



EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB

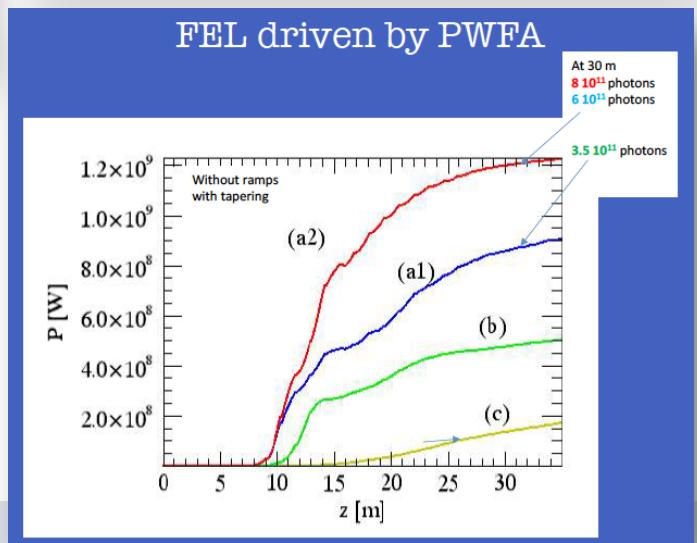
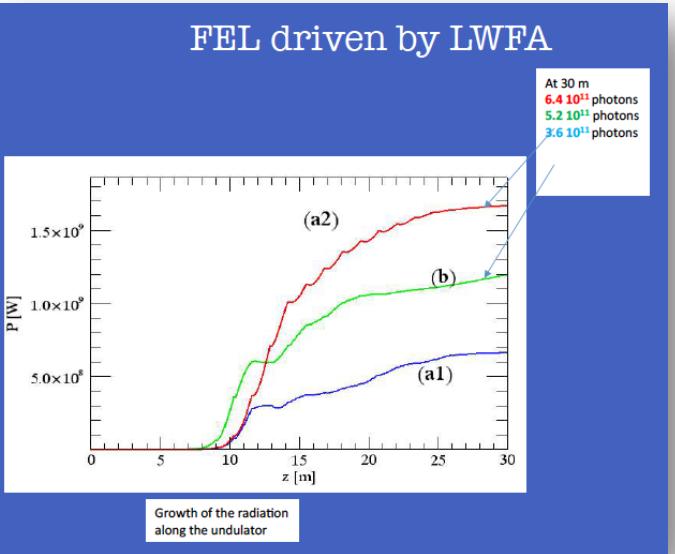
design study towards a new compact FEL facility at LNF

Massimo.Ferrario@lnf.infn.it
On behalf of the study group



First start-to-end simulations plasma FEL

INFN strongly advancing scientific and political efforts towards an RF/plasma facility at Frascati that can host EuPRAXIA



e-EPS
Facts and info from the European Physical Society

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LEAPS: devising a new era of accelerator-based photon science in Europe

By Carolin Hahn. Published on 22 May 2017 in:
[May 2017](#), [News](#), [Europe](#), [League of European Accelerator-based Light Sources](#), [LEAPS](#), [Light source](#), [Particle Accelerator](#)

The Directors of the European Synchrotron and FEL user facilities have decided to establish a strategic partnership – the League of European Accelerator based-Photon Sources (LEAPS)– which aims for an unprecedented level of cooperation and development and outreach to academic and industrial users as well as to the general public.

So far, 16 facilities have joined this initiative which is strongly encouraged by policy makers such as Robert-Jan Smits, the Director-General for Research and Innovation of the European Commission, who met with LEAPS representatives in Brussels on April 26, 2017.

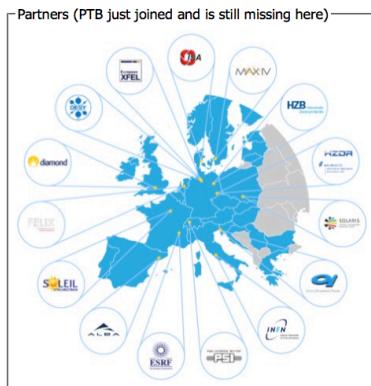
The primary goal of LEAPS is to ensure the quality and impact of fundamental, applied and industrial research carried out at their facilities. The Partnership deploys its substantial collective knowledge, experience and expertise in Synchrotron and FEL science and technology, Research Infrastructure management, and service to scientific users to the greater benefit of European science and society. It also aims to play an integrating role for countries with less developed communities and infrastructure for research and innovation, in Europe and beyond.

The Partnership is currently preparing a roadmap document outlining the future of accelerator-based photon science in Europe, which will be handed over to DG research and innovation at the big international LEAPS roll-out meeting in November 2017.

LEAPS is aiming to get substantial funding from the EU in the 9th framework program based on its track record of more than three decades of accelerator based light sources and a community exceeding 30,000 users across Europe.

LEAPS is supported by ALBA, DESY, Diamond Light Source, Elettra, ESRF, European XFEL, FELIX, HZB, HZDR, INFN, ISA, MAX IV, PSI, SOLARIS, SOLEIL, and most recently PTB, and is collaborating with the European Synchrotron User Organization ESUO.

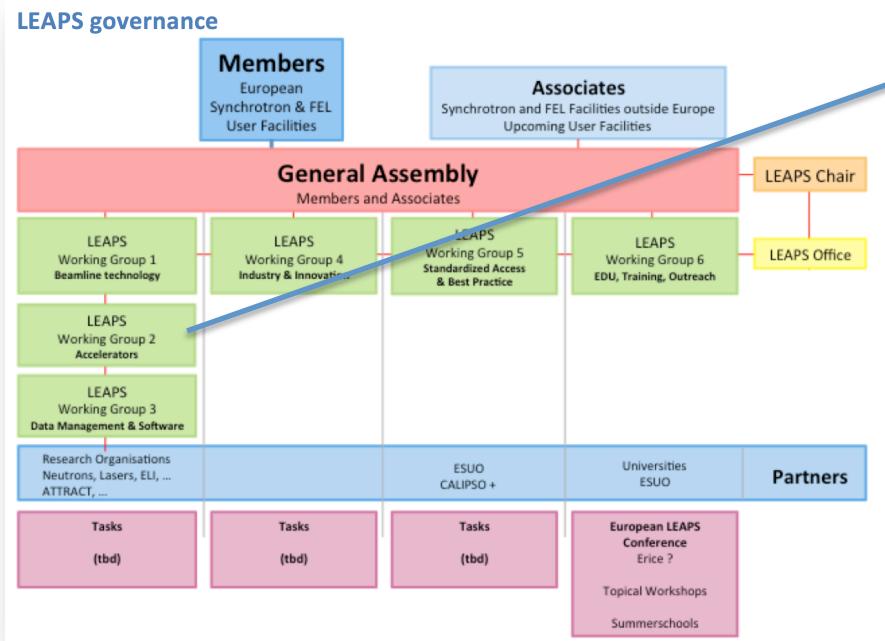
Find more information at www.leaps-initiative.eu



<http://www.epsnews.eu/2017/05/leaps-devising-a-new-era-of-accelerator-based-photon-science-in-europe/>

LEAPS: devising a new era of accelerator-based photon science in Europe

The Directors of the European Synchrotron and FEL user facilities have decided to establish a strategic partnership – the **League of European Accelerator based-Photon Sources** (LEAPS)– which aims for an unprecedented level of cooperation and development and outreach to academic and industrial users as well as to the general public.



The accelerator WG2 is coordinated by **Hans Braun** (PSI).

Three topics have been defined with topic leaders:

1. FEL developments

Thomas Tschentscher and Simone Di Miti

2. Storage rings

Andreas Jankowiak

3. Future compact sources

Ralph Assmann

We hope for significant funding for accelerator R&D from the EU for LEAPS as the representative body of photon science in Europe.

Brussels event: Nov 13, 2017

Conclusion

- EuPRAXIA is a **EU design study for a novel European accelerator-based research facility** with applications in science, industry & medicine.
- Strongly linked major research centers and to leading European industry.
- Goal is to provide by Oct 2019 a design report for a **5 GeV electron beam facility** based on laser and/or beam driven **plasma acceleration**, which shall be compact and cost efficient.
- Design will include pilot user areas for **FEL radiation**, “table-top” **test beam for HEP detectors tests**, **compact X-ray source** for medical imaging, and other applications.
- New ideas and innovations make us more and more confident that **problems can be solved on the technical side**.
- Investment required to implement solutions. Very hopeful **progress in political landscape**: ATHENA, EuPRAXIA@SPARC, LEAPS, ...
- *This is a Horizon 2020 project and we acknowledge the support from the EU under grant agreement No. 653782.*

Thank you for your attention

The EuPRAXIA team

P. D. Alesini, A. S. Alexandrova, M. P. Anania, N. E. Andreev, R. W. Assmann, T. Audet, A. Bacci, I. F. Barna, A. Beaton, A. Beck, A. Beluze, A. Bernhard, S. Bielawski, F. G. Bisesto, J. Boedewadt, F. Brandi, O. Bringer, R. Brinkmann, E. Bründermann, M. Büscher, G. C. Bussolino, A. Chance, M. Chen, E. Chiadroni, A. Cianchi, J. Clarke, M. Croia, M. E. Couprise, B. Cros, J. Dale, G. Dattoli, N. Delerue, O. Delferriere, P. Delinikolas, J. Dias, U. Dorda, K. Ertel, Á. Ferran Pousa, M. Ferrario, F. Filippi, J. Fils, R. Fiorito, R. A. Fonseca, M. Galimberti, A. Gallo, D. Garzella, P. Gastinel, D. Giove, A. Giribono, L. A. Gizzi, F. J. Grüner, A. F. Habib, L. C. Haefner, T. Heinemann, B. Hidding, B. J. Holzer, S. M. Hooker, T. Hosokai, B. Imre, D. A. Jaroszynski, C. Joshi, M. Kaluza, O. S. Karger, S. Karsch, E. Khazanov, D. Khikhlukha, A. Knetsch, D. Kocon, P. Koester, O. Kononenko, G. Korn, I. Kostyukov, L. Labate, C. Lechner, W. P. Leemans, A. Lehrach, F. Y. Li, X. Li, A. Lifschitz, V. Litvinenko, W. Lu, A. R. Maier, V. Malka, G. G. Manahan, S. P. D. Mangles, B. Marchetti, A. Marocchino, A. Martinez de la Ossa, J. L. Martins, K. Masaki, F. Massimo, F. Mathieu, G. Maynard, T. J. Mehrling, A. Y. Molodozhentsev, A. Mosnier, A. Mostacci, A. S. Müller, Z. Najmudin, P. A. P. Nghiem, F. Nguyen, P. Niknejadi, J. Osterhoff, D. Papadopoulos, B. Patrizi, R. Pattathil, V. Petrillo, M. A. Pocsai, K. Poder, R. Pompili, L. Pribyl, D. Pugacheva, S. Romeo, A. R. Rossi, A. A. Sahai, Y. Sano, P. Scherkl, U. Schramm, C. B. Schroeder, J. Schwindling, J. Scifo, L. Serafini, Z. M. Sheng, L. O. Silva, C. Simon, U. Sinha, A. Specka, M. J. V. Streeter, E. N. Svystun, D. Symes, C. Szwarz, G. Tauscher, A. G. R. Thomas, N. Thompson, G. Toci, P. Tomassini, C. Vaccarezza, M. Vannini, J. M. Vieira, F. Villa, C.-G. Wahlström, R. Walczak, P. A. Walker, M. K. Weikum, C. P. Welsch, J. Wolfenden, G. Xia, M. Yabashi, L. Yu, J. Zhu, A. Zigler



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 accelerators was conceived in 1973 by US physicist James C. Click [1]. The idea was to use a plasma to accelerate particles. The advantage of plasma accelerators is that they can accelerate particles much more rapidly than those of conventional RF accelerators.

The electric fields needed for driving a laser pulse or a particle beam are a few orders of magnitude stronger than those created by electrically charged ions moving in a magnetic field. Ions move rapidly so the field density decays along the direction of motion of the plasma. The local intensity of the electric field is proportional to the square of the velocity of the driving beam creating huge electric fields, of the order of 100 gigavolts per meter. Any electrons trapped in between the source and the beam will be accelerated by this field until they escape after some time, hence the name "wheeled" acceleration [1]. In the adiabatic process, the electrons are sharply injected to the beam and accelerated during maximum acceleration or capture of the plasma electrons.

(*) When the plasma wave is formed by an electron or proton beam, the electric field is called electrostatic acceleration (ESA). In this case, the wave pulse is used instead of a laser wave for acceleration [2,3].

Experimental demonstration

The first experimental demonstration of wheeled acceleration principle was performed by the team of Prof. Michael Lederer at the University of Regensburg in 2002. A GeV electron beam was accelerated at SLAC using PWFA in just 60 m [2] whereas a conventional linear accelerator would have required 1 km to obtain the same energy. Experiments at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) have shown electron accelerators to be faster in about 3.3 μs [4]. At the University of Regensburg, the team of Prof. Michael Lederer has demonstrated production of electron beams up to 4.25 GeV [5].

[1] J. Click, *Nature*, **243**, 297 (1973).
[2] M. Lederer et al., *Nature*, **421**, 424 (2003).
[3] M. Lederer et al., *Nature Physics*, **1**, 466 (2004).
[4] M. Lederer et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, **103**, 144802 (2004).
[5] M. Lederer et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, **93**, 204801 (2004).



Illustration of the accelerating length in a plasma accelerator

The accelerating length is the distance over which an electron is accelerated. It is determined by the total energy gain of the electron and the energy loss due to ionization losses. The energy gain is given by the formula:

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

where E is energy, m is mass, and v is velocity. The energy loss due to ionization is given by:

$$\Delta E = \sigma v N$$

where σ is the ionization cross-section and N is the number of ions. The accelerating length L is given by:

$$L = \frac{\Delta E}{\sigma v N}$$

For a typical plasma accelerator, the accelerating length is approximately 1 cm.

Advantages of plasma accelerators

- Acceleration rate 2–3 orders of magnitude higher than conventional accelerators, without increasing the required acceleration length (Fig. 10).
- Plasma accelerators overcome the "beam-beam limit" that restricts the achievable total energy in a linear accelerator.
- PWFA can be built in a compact size, opening new opportunities for research, i.e. the development of ultra-fast processes in materials.
- The lasers required for driving plasma accelerators have become available from standard lasers, which makes it not only feasible but also interesting for the industry but also developing a more effective and innovative way.

A plasma is an ionized gas, that is, a collection of neutral atoms which have lost one or more electrons. These free electrons are negatively charged and are able to move freely through the plasma. Ionized atoms are positively charged and are also able to move freely through the plasma. The most common plasma is the ionosphere, which is the layer of the atmosphere where the air is ionized by the Sun's ultraviolet radiation.

Current Limitations

Plasma accelerators presently offer lower beam quality and reliability compared to their conventional accelerators. Thus-in-cost stability and optimization has only recently been achieved. The main limitation of plasma accelerators is to be limited to working hours and days, and the performance (on-off processes) is limited by the ionization probability of the plasma. PWFA addresses specifically these limitations by an extensive program of research focused in the different work packages.

Illustration of the accelerating length in a plasma accelerator

The accelerating length is the distance over which an electron is accelerated. It is determined by the total energy gain of the electron and the energy loss due to ionization losses. The energy gain is given by the formula:

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For a typical plasma accelerator, the accelerating length is approximately 1 cm.

Illustration of a plasma accelerator using a transverse magnetic field

A photograph of a plasma accelerator setup showing a series of cylindrical electrodes.

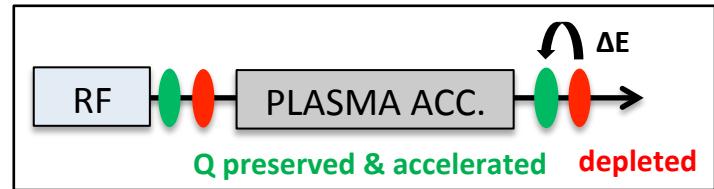
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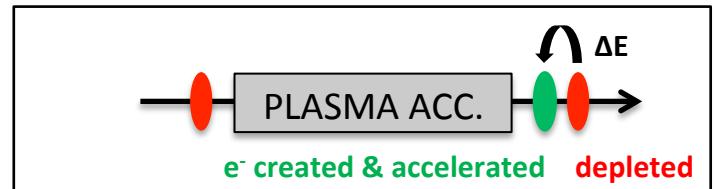
#EuPRAXIA
#plasma
#accelerator



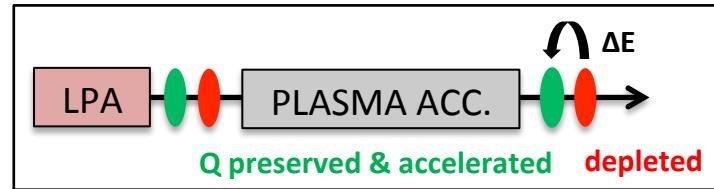
1) RF electron injector + laser plasma accelerator (LPA)
 (LWFA with external injection from an RF accelerator)



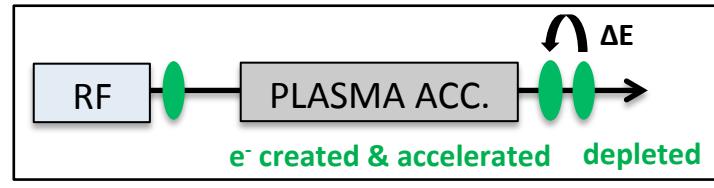
2) LPA with electron bunch created in plasma directly
 (LWFA with internal injection)



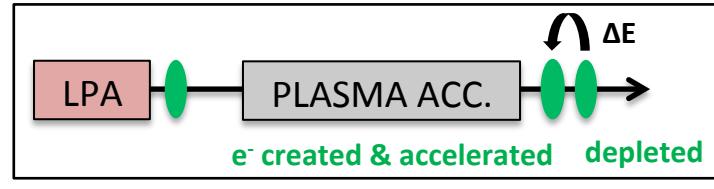
3) LPA electron injector + LPA
 (LWFA with external injection from a LPA)



4) RF electron bunch as beam driver in LPA
 (PWFA with an RF electron beam)

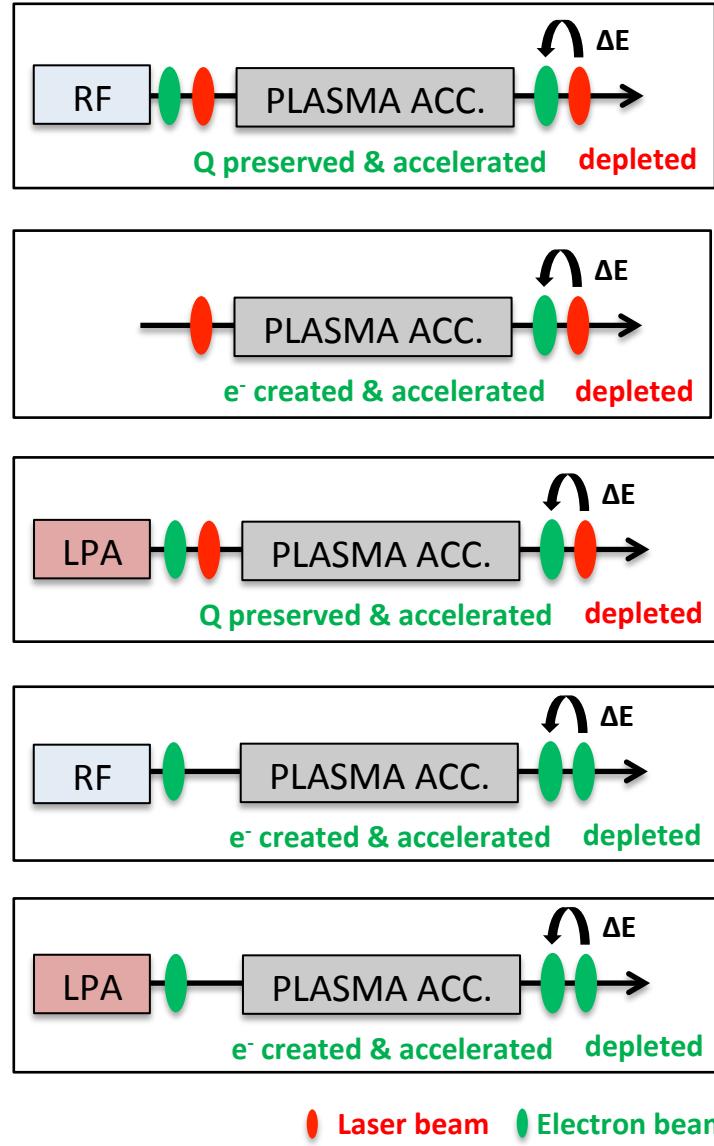


5) RF electron bunch as driver in a hybrid stage
 (PWFA with LWFA produced electron beam or Trojan Horse scheme)



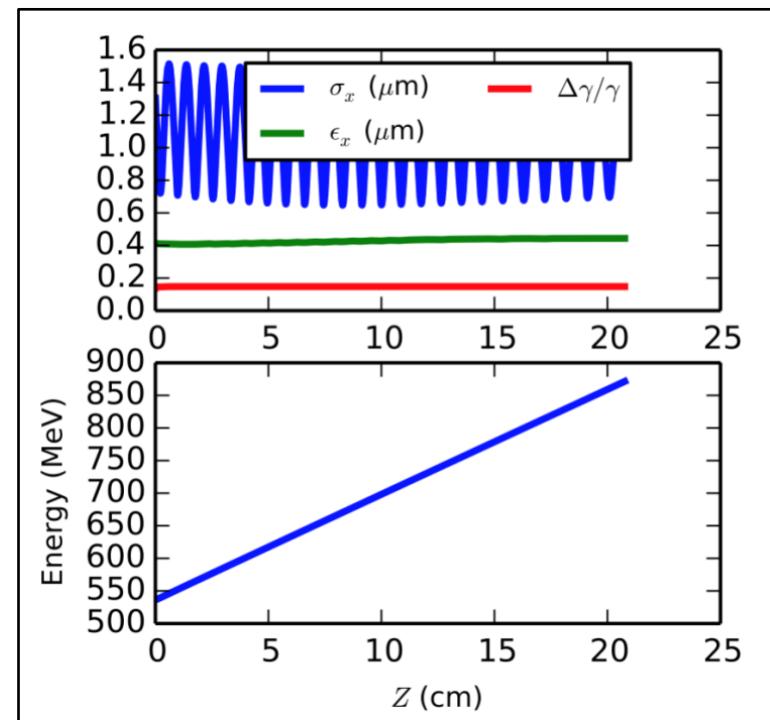
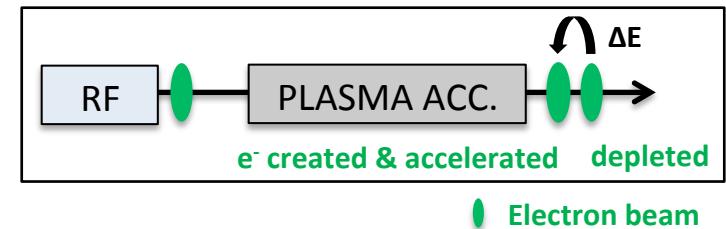
● Laser beam ● Electron beam

- Science & practical considerations will determine final choice of configuration(s)
- EuPRAXIA layout is being optimized for best synergy of lasers & RF technology



RF electron bunch as beam driver in laser plasma accelerator

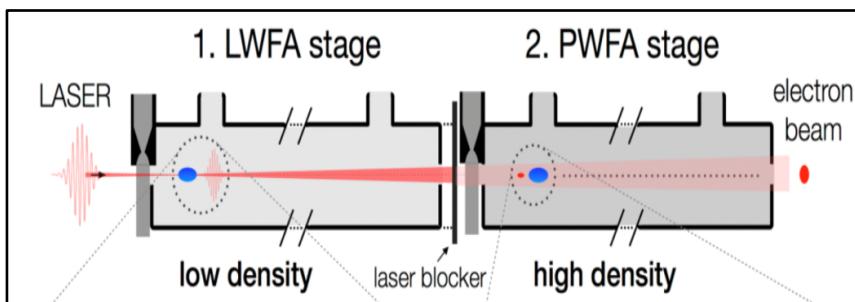
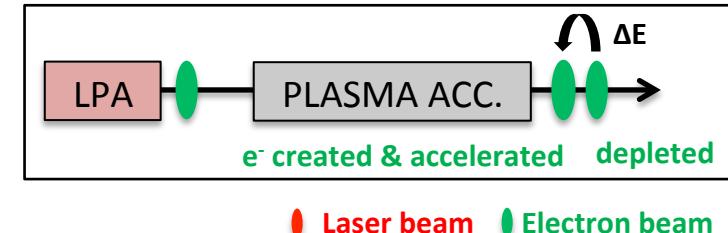
- S-band gun and linac accelerate electron beam to $E \sim 150$ MeV
- X-band linac structures accelerate beam further to $E \sim 500$ MeV
- Plasma stage accelerates beam to $E >$ GeV
- Low energy spread and emittance conserved in all stages



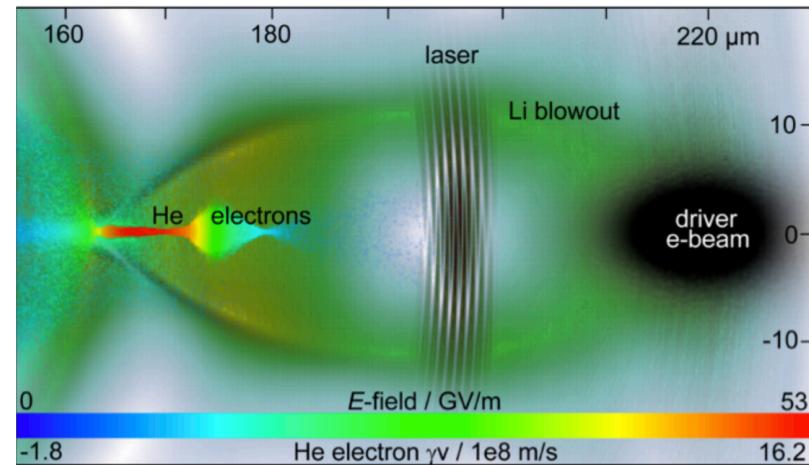
A. Marocchino et al., simulations with hybrid code Architect, Nucl. Instr. Meth. Phys. Res. vol. 829, 2016.

RF electron bunch as the driver in a hybrid stage:

- 1st stage uses laser driver to accelerate electron beam
- 2nd stage uses electron beam as beam driver to accelerate high quality electron beam



L₂PWFA scheme (pictured above): A. Martinez de la Ossa *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **111**, 245003 (2013)



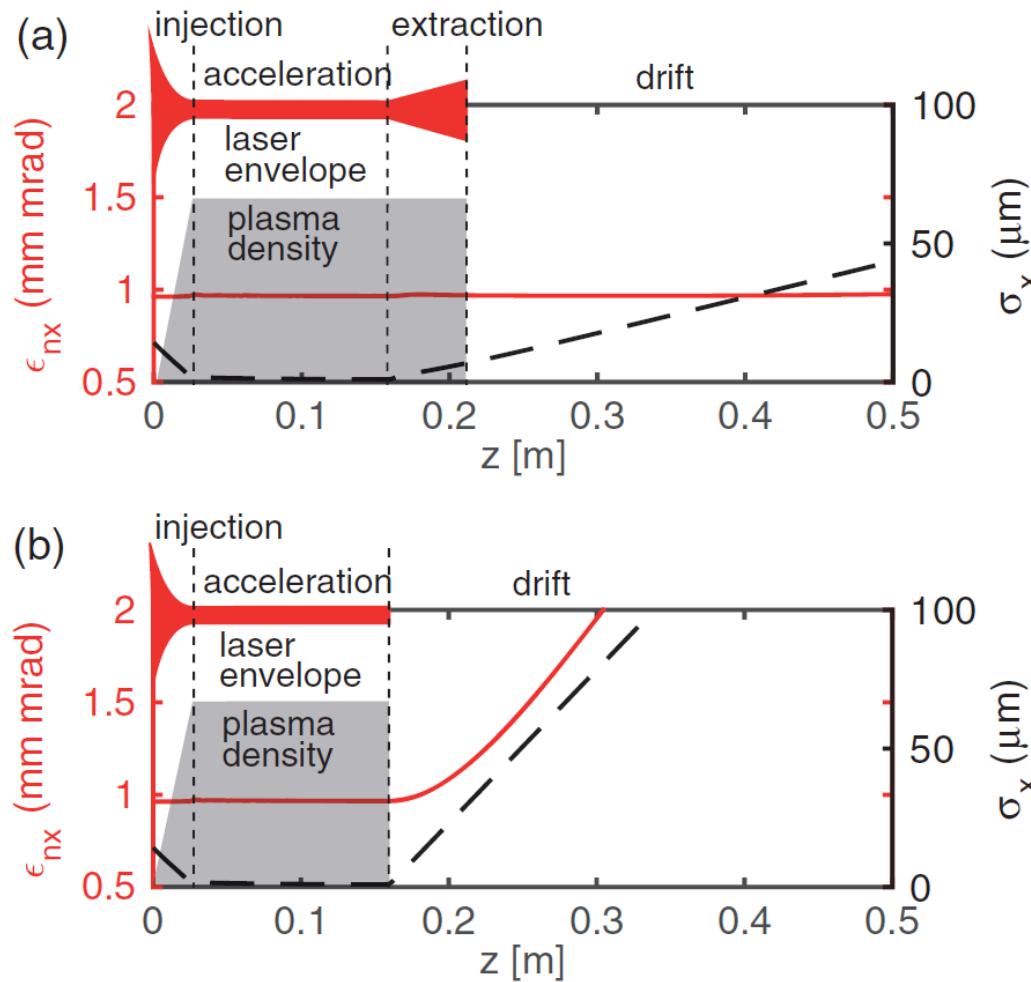
Trojan Horse scheme (pictured above): B. Hidding *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **108**, 035001 (2012)

- Of particular importance is the sensitivity to initial fluctuations
 - plasma density
 - alignment
 - particle beams
 - laser pulses
- Use of realistic profiles
 - Simulation work package is identifying the role of non-standard laser profiles such as non pure Gaussean beams:

		Min. Value (ex. jitter)	Max. Value (ex. slow drifts)
plasma			
	density	1%	10%
alignment error (plasma axis wrt e-beam and laser)			
	position [μm]	1	5
	angle [μrad]	1	10
e-beam and driver synchronization			
	Time shift [fs]	1	10
plasma lens			
	Magnetic field	1%	10%
Injected e-beam			
	charge	10%	20%
	energy	10%	20%
	emittance	10%	50%
	bunch length	10%	20%
Laser			
	Energy	5%	20%
	beam spot radius	10%	20%
	intensity	10%	20%
	focal plane position [mm]	0.1	1

Table 1: List of the main sources of errors.

$$A_L(z, \rho, \theta, t) = A_L^0(z, \rho, \theta) \exp\left[-(\tau/\tau_L)^2\right] \left\{ 1 + \varepsilon_1 \cos(2\pi\varepsilon_2(\tau - \tau_0)/\tau_L) \right\}$$



I. Dornmair et al., PRSTAB **18**, 041302 (2015)

- Sufficient **beam quality is central goal** of EuPRAXIA
 - Improve energy spread (“beam loading” [1] or “modulated plasma density” [2])
- EuPRAXIA will initially be **low power** and **low wall-plug power efficiency**
 - Baseline (10 Hz): 10s of Watt with ~ 1 mJ/photon pulse energy
 - Dream scenario (1 MHz): kW - MW of power with diode-pumped solid-state laser (“100cube”) and/or concepts such as “kHz single cycle laser pulses” [3] or “resonant excitation of plasma waves” by trains of laser pulses [4]
 - Efforts with industry and laser institutes to improve rep. rate & efficiency of currently used laser systems (also incorporate fiber-based lasers with 30 % efficiency)
- EuPRAXIA report will be technical design report and project proposal:
 - Performance, required tolerances, footprint and cost will be assessed
 - **We hope for significant cost benefit from this new technology**

[1] S. Van der Meer, CLIC Note No. 3, CERN; PS, '85-65

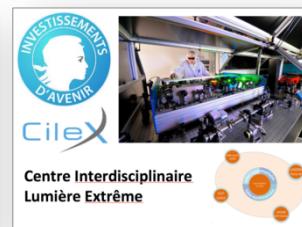
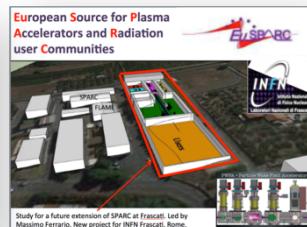
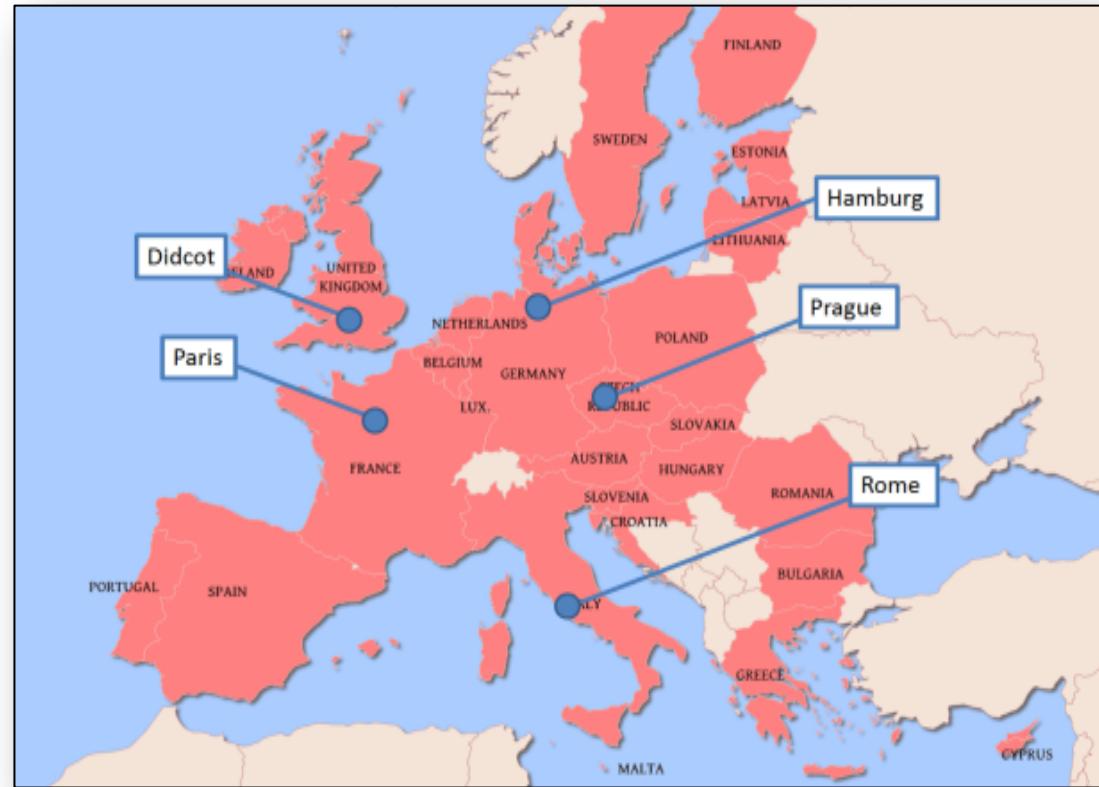
[2] R. Brinkmann et al., PRL **118**, 214801 (2017)

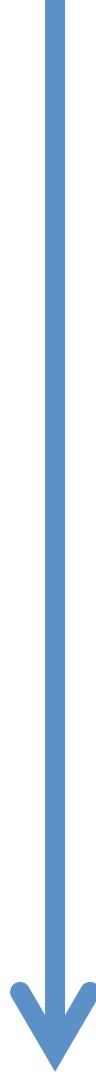
[3] D. Guenot *et al.*, Nat. Photonics **11**(5), 293-296 (2017)

[4] J. Cowley *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **119**, 044802 (2017)

EuPRAXIA site studies:

- Design study is site independent
- Five possible sites have been discussed so far
- We invite the suggestions of additional sites





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

ESFRI =
European
Strategy for
Future Research
Infrastructures