



LNF - LNGS "Operazione di Acceleratori di elettroni e positroni"
Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso , 21-22 Giugno 2018

From SPARC_LAB to EuPRAXIA

Enrica Chiadroni
(INFN-LNF)
*on behalf of the
collaboration*

- ❖ The quality of beams in particle accelerators is driven by applications
 - ❖ **Applied Science**
 - ❖ **Novel sources** (e.g. FELs, THz, Thomson, etc...) for material science, biology, ...
 - ❖ **Fundamental research**
 - ❖ Particle physics: Build multi-stages **compact colliders**
- ❖ **Conventional RF structures reached a practical limit**
 - ❖ they cannot sustain accelerating gradients larger than ~ 100 MV / m (X-band structures) due to **breakdown** on the wall surfaces
- ❖ **Ultra-high gradients require structures to sustain high fields**
 - ❖ **Plasma-filled structures**
 - ❖ Maximum accelerating field a plasma can sustain: **Wave breaking field**

$$E_{Max} [V/m] = \frac{m_e c \omega_p}{e} \approx 100 \sqrt{n_0 [cm^{-3}]}$$

The **frontier** in modern accelerator physics is based on R&D towards **compacts accelerators**.

✓ Multi-GeV in *cm scale* plasma structures

- ❖ J. Rosenzweig et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **61**, 98 (1988): *First experimental demonstration of PWFA*
- ❖ Mangles, Geddes, Faure et al., Nature **431**, (2004): *The dream beam*
- ❖ W. P. Leemans, Nature Physics vol. **2**, p.696-699 (2006): *GeV electron beams from a centimetre-scale accelerator*
- ❖ I. Blumenfeld et al., Nature **445**, p. 741 (2007): *Doubling energy in a plasma wake*
- ❖ P. Muggli et al, in Proc. of PAC 2011, TUOBN3: *Driving wakefields with multiple bunches*

➔ Acceleration, extraction and transport of stable and reliable high brightness electron beams

- ❖ M. Litos et al., Nature **515**, 92 (2014): *High efficiency acceleration in the driver-trailing bunches*
- ❖ S. Steinke et al., Nature **000** (2016) doi:10.1038/nature16525: *Multi-stage coupling*

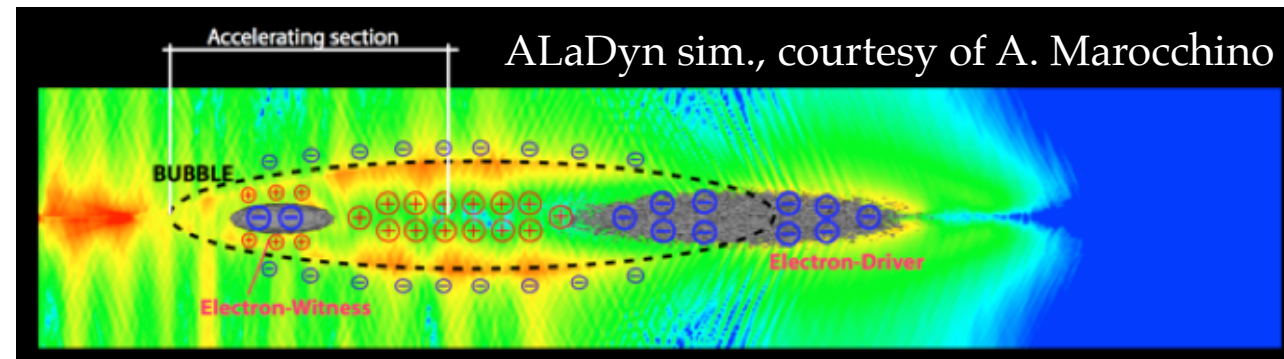
➔ Plasma-based user facility

- ❖ [H2020 EuPRAXIA Design Study](#)
- ❖ [EuPRAXIA@SPARC LAB](#)

Towards a Plasma-based Facility

SPARC LAB

- ❖ **High quality** $\varepsilon_n \ll 1 \text{ mm mrad}, I_{peak} \sim \text{kA}, \frac{\Delta\gamma}{\gamma} \ll 1\%$
- ❖ External injection of high brightness electron beams



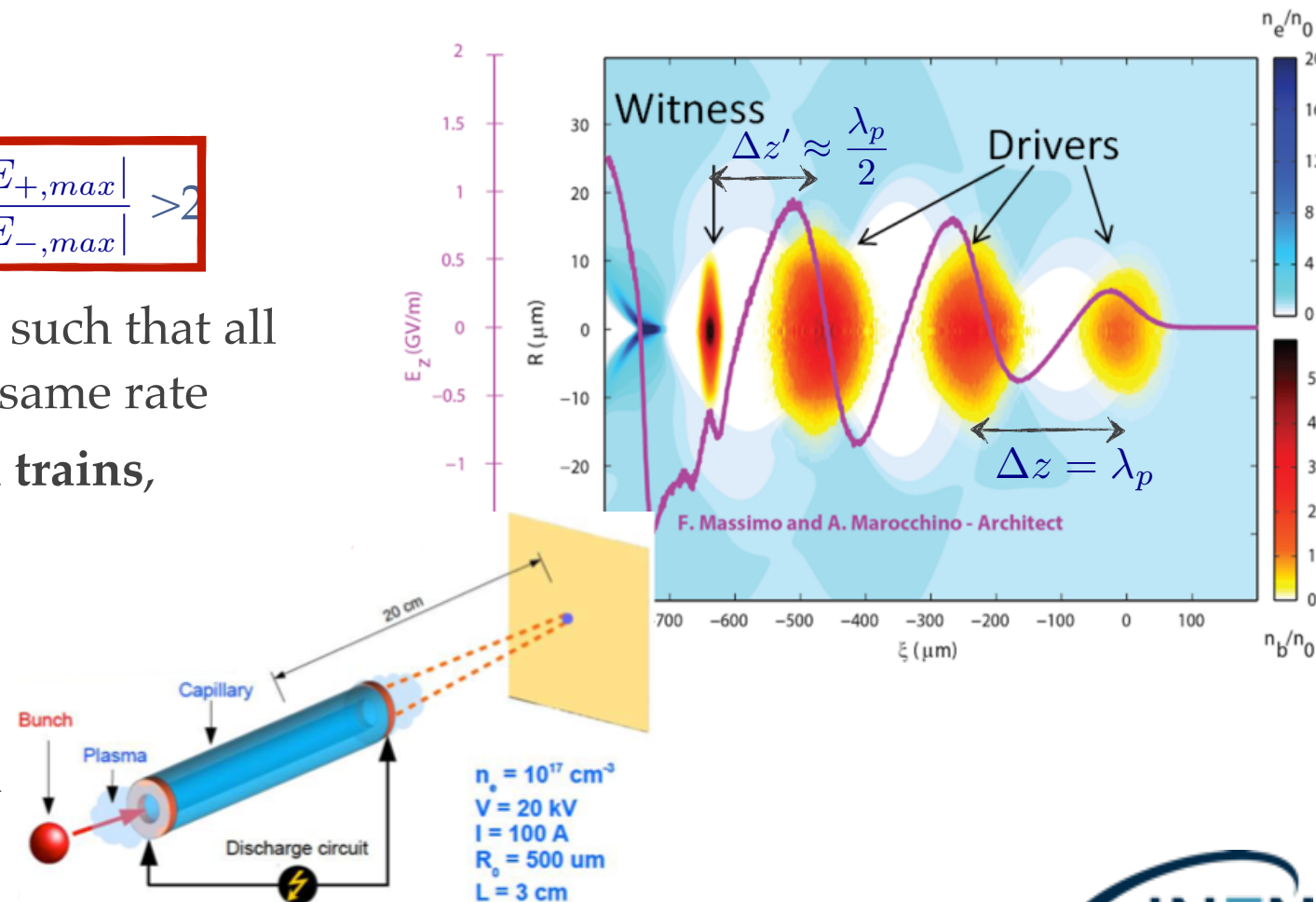
$$\lambda_p(\mu\text{m}) \approx 3.3 \cdot 10^{10} n_p^{-1/2} (\text{cm}^{-3})$$

$$\lambda_p \approx 330 \mu\text{m} @ n_p = 10^{16} \text{cm}^{-3}$$

- ❖ **High efficiency** $\Delta\gamma \sim R\gamma_d$
- ❖ **Increase the transformer ratio** $R = \frac{|E_{+,max}|}{|E_{-,max}|} > 2$
- ❖ Tailoring longitudinal current profile such that all longitudinal slices lose energy at the same rate
 - ❖ **multiple ramped bunch trains,** overcome this limit

Compactness

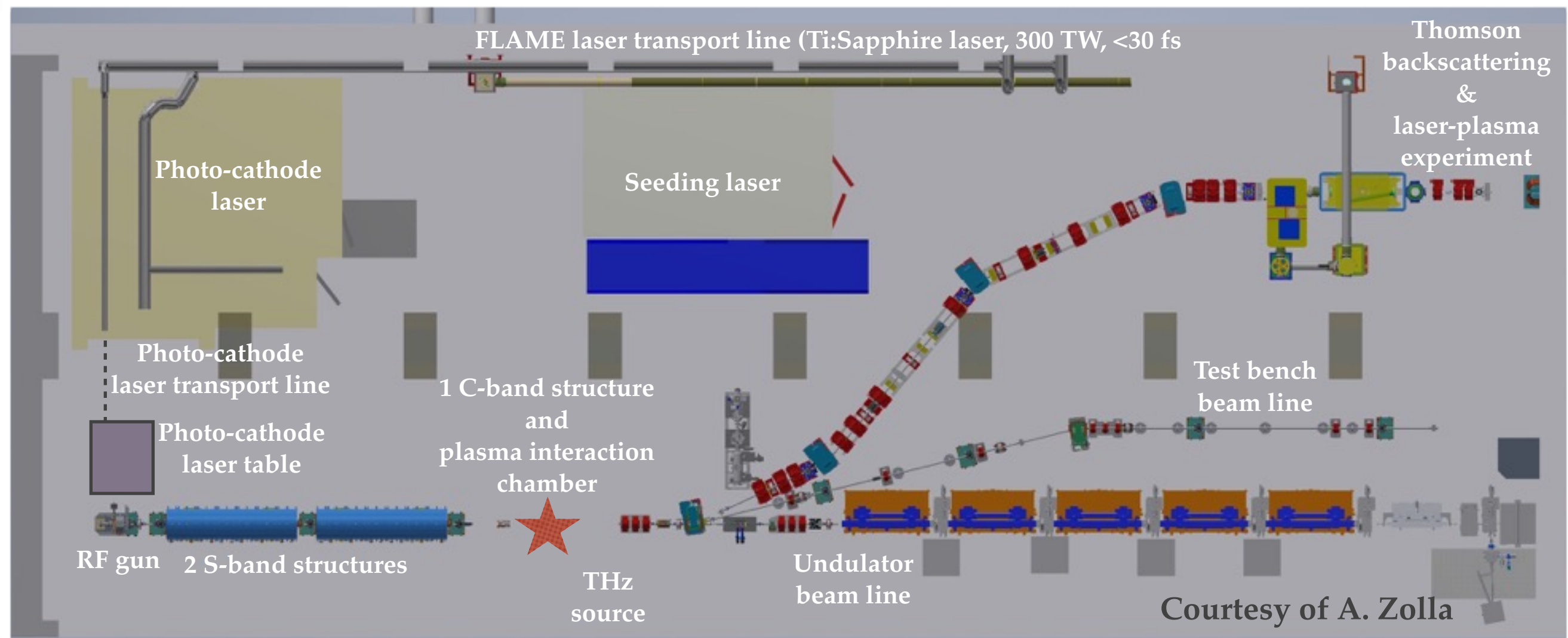
- ❖ Plasma lenses for injection and extraction





SPARC_LAB Test Facility

SPARC_LAB (Sources for Plasma Accelerators and Radiation Compton with Lasers And Beams) is a Test Facility consisting in a **High Brightness photo-injector** able to deliver high quality electron beams to drive a FEL, a **plasma-based accelerator** and high intensity **advanced radiation sources**, e.g. THz and Thomson ones.



<https://www.google.it/maps/@41.8231995,12.6743967,3a,69.7y,130.68h,76.68t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sYyB35yaBMxJgQ92-wp3oYQ!2e0!7i13312!8i6656?hl=en>

M. Ferrario et al., *SPARC_LAB present and future*, NIM B 309, 183–188 (2013)

enrica.chiadroni@lnf.infn.it

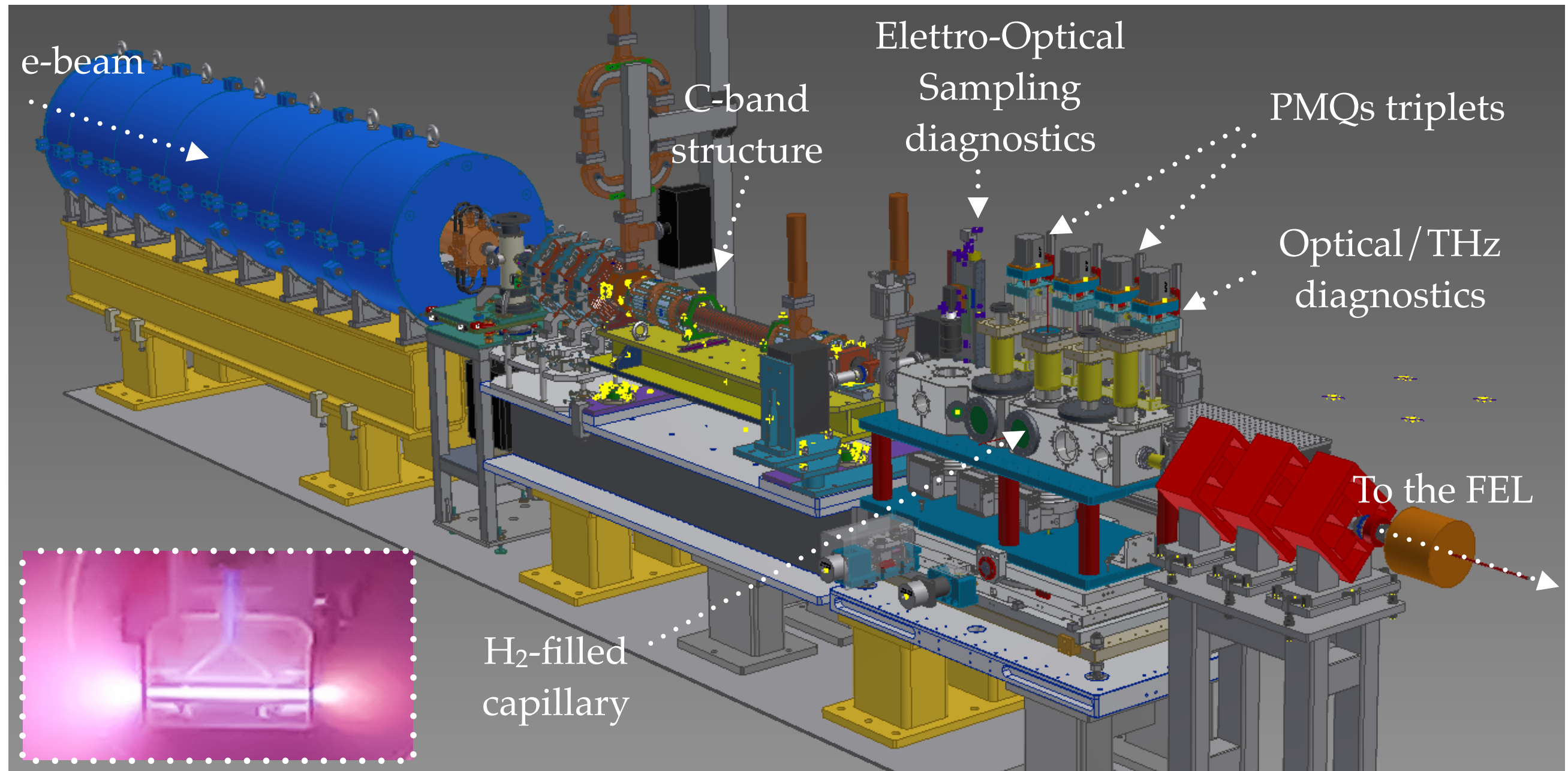


C-band and Plasma Interaction Chamber

SPARC LAB

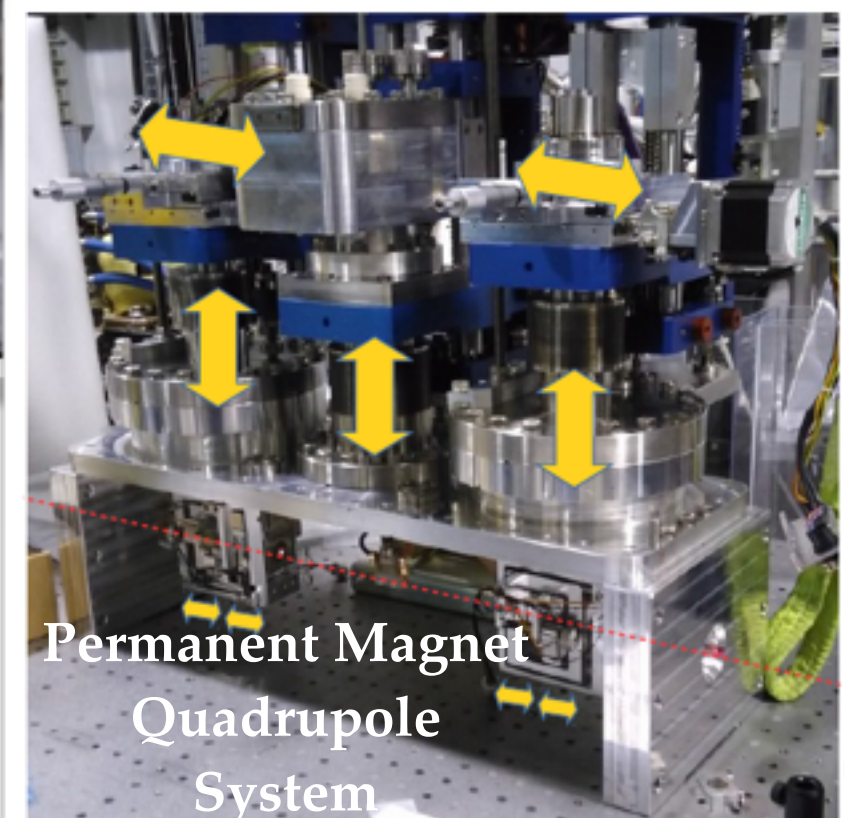
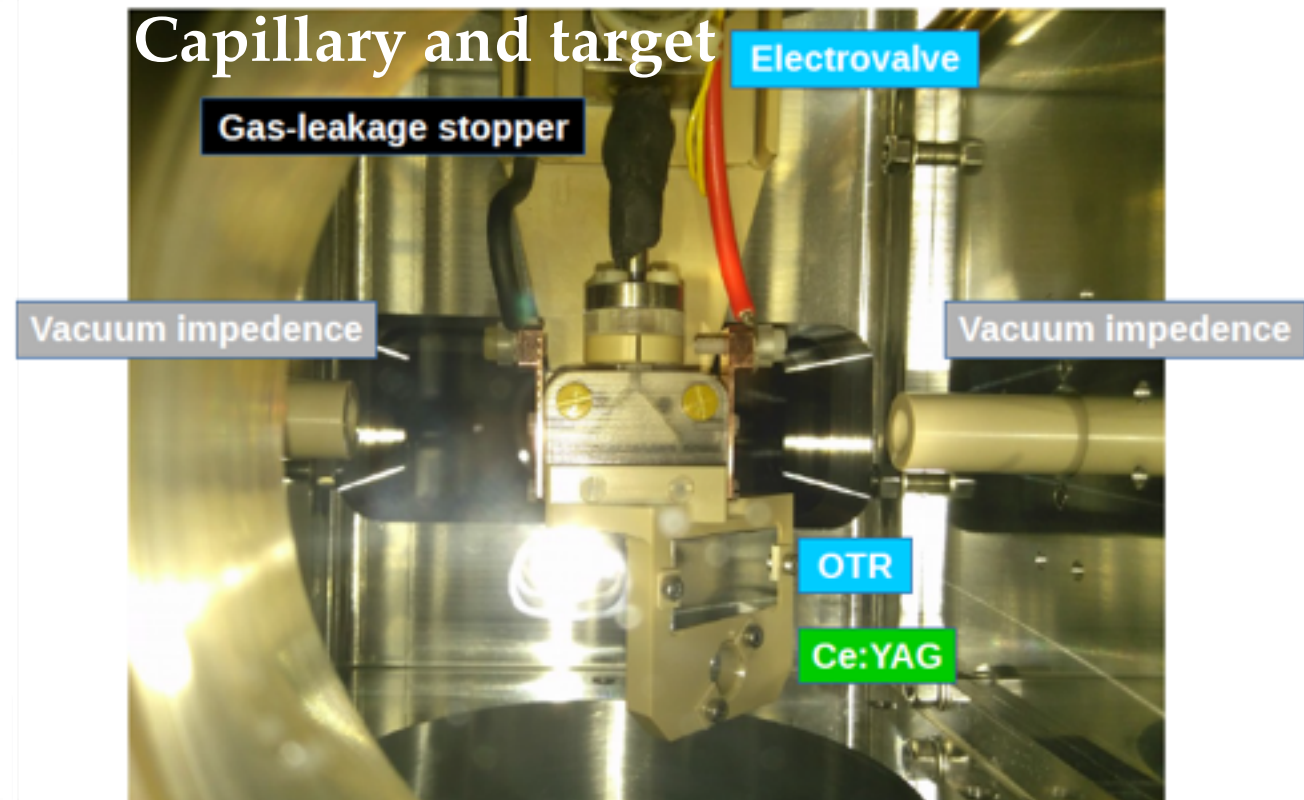
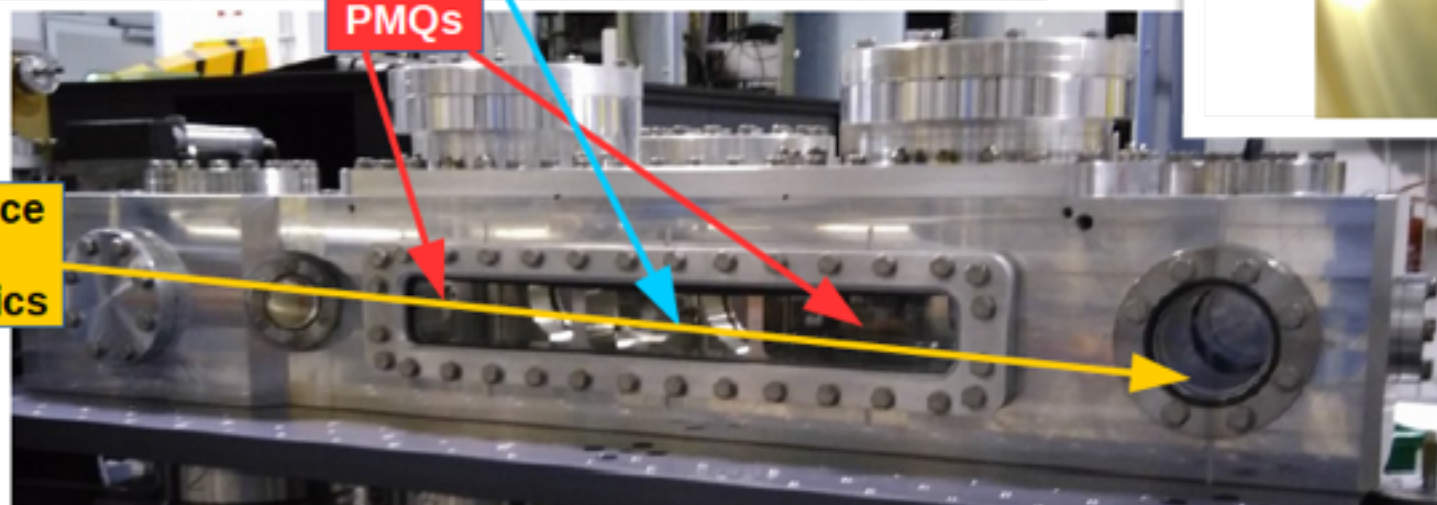
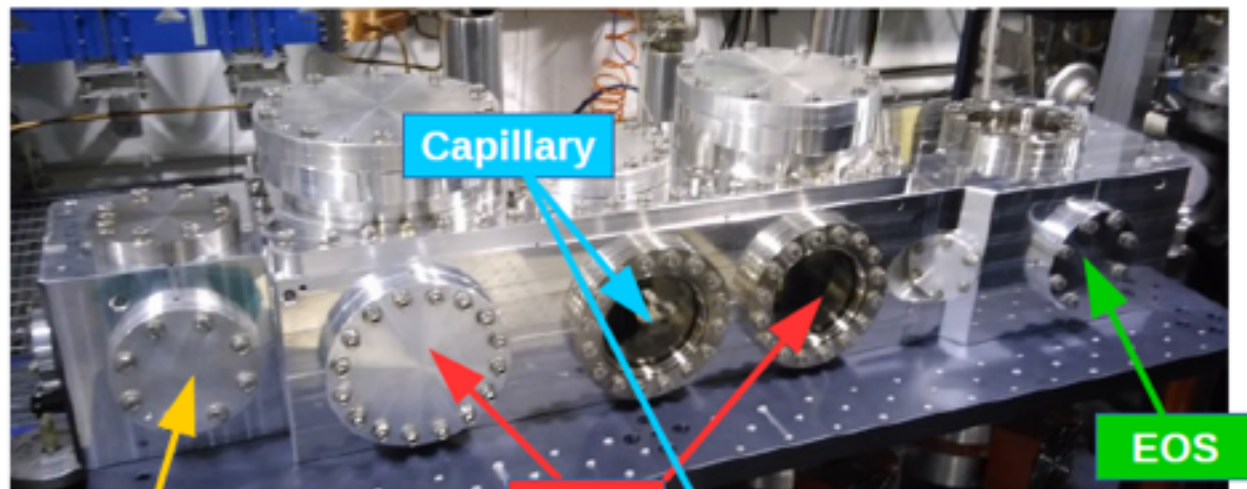
H₂ generation and injection system

- ❖ Electrolytic generator (1 l of water → 1.4 m³ Hydrogen)
- ❖ Pressure reduction system (300 mbar → 10 mbar in capillary)
- ❖ Electro-valve triggered by the HV discharge with tunable aperture (3 ms) and delay time (10 μs before discharge)



New Plasma Interaction Chamber

SPARC LAB

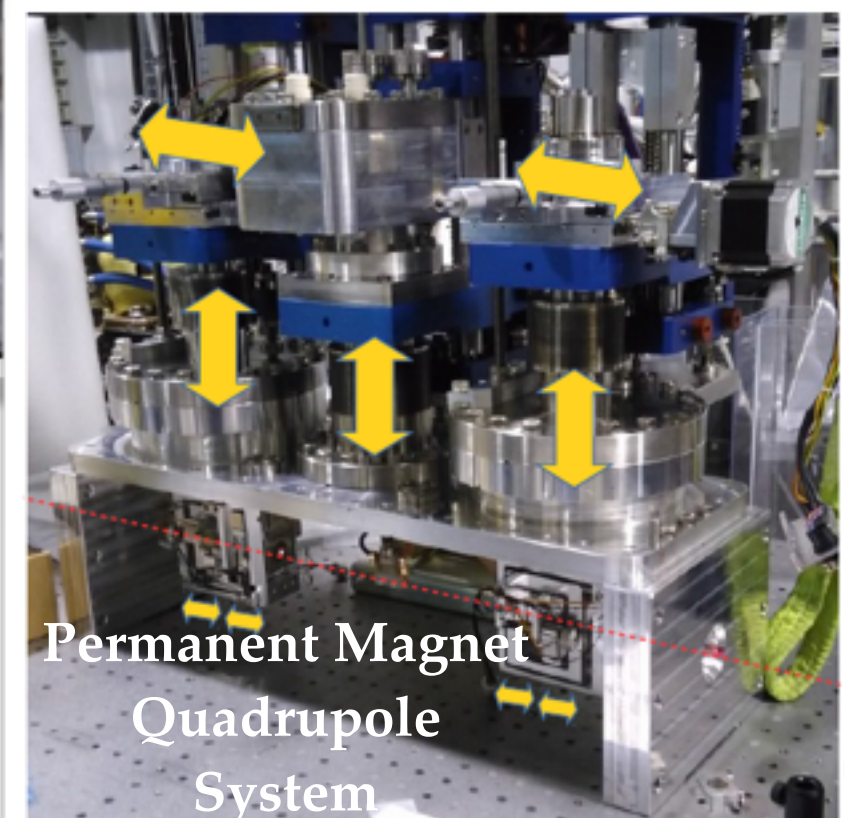
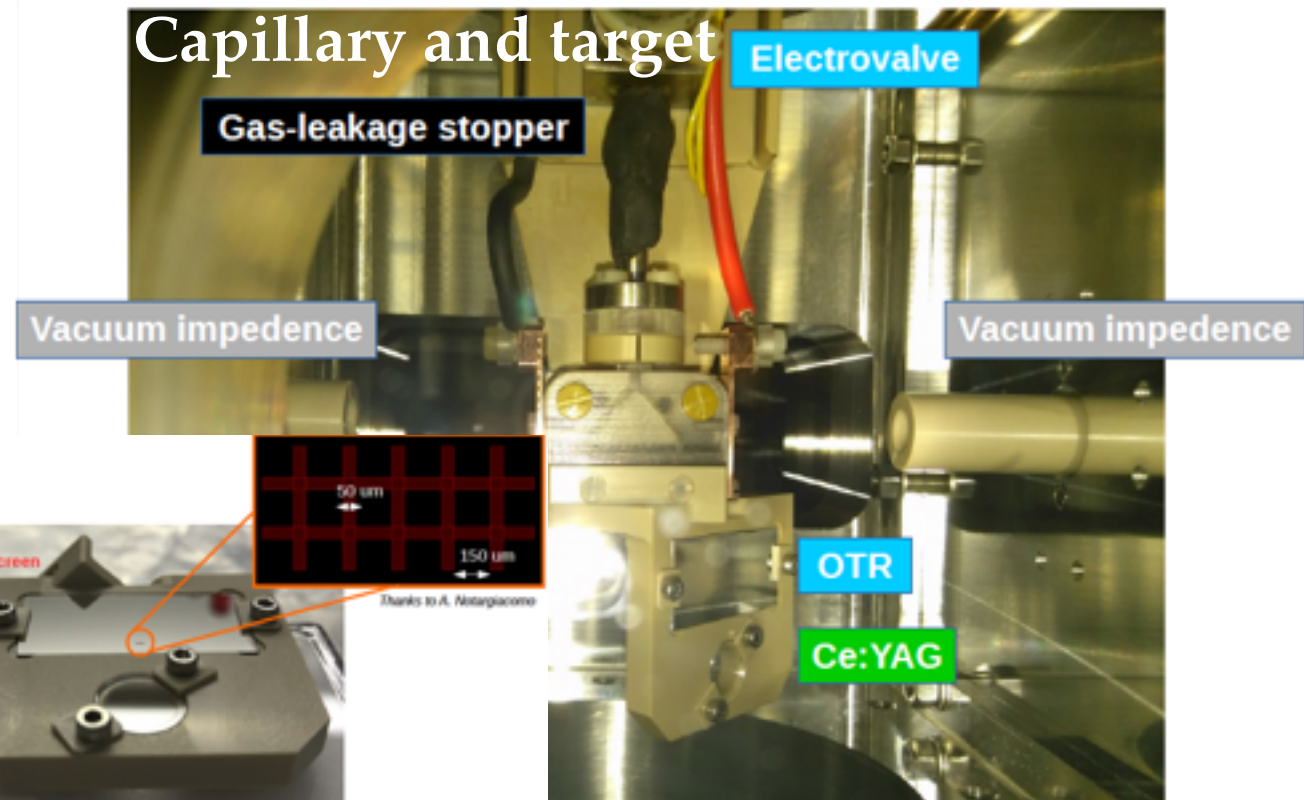
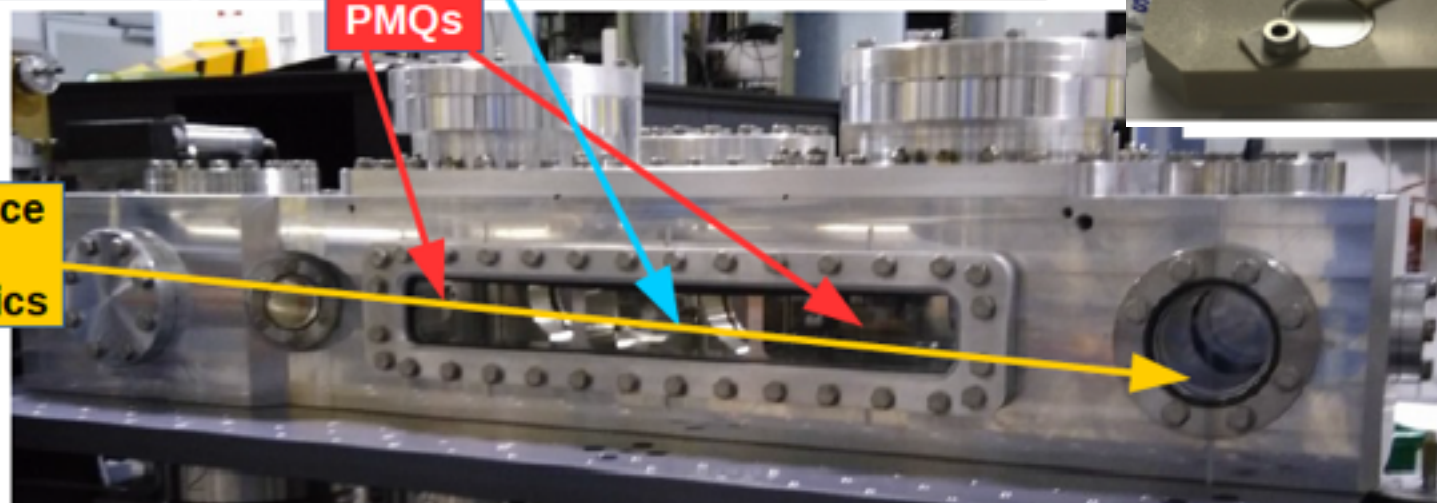
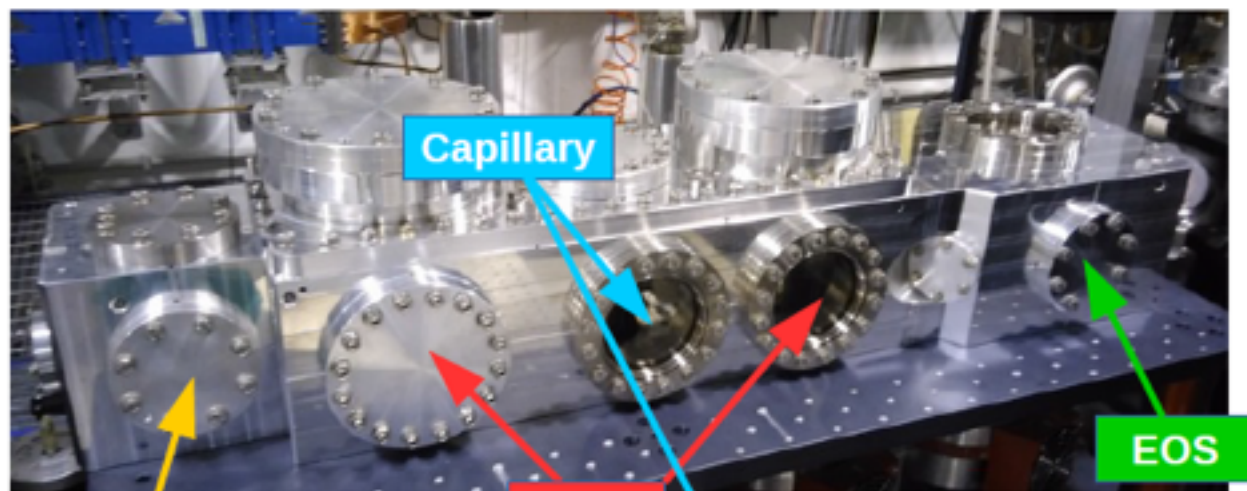


Courtesy of V. Lollo

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New Plasma Interaction Chamber

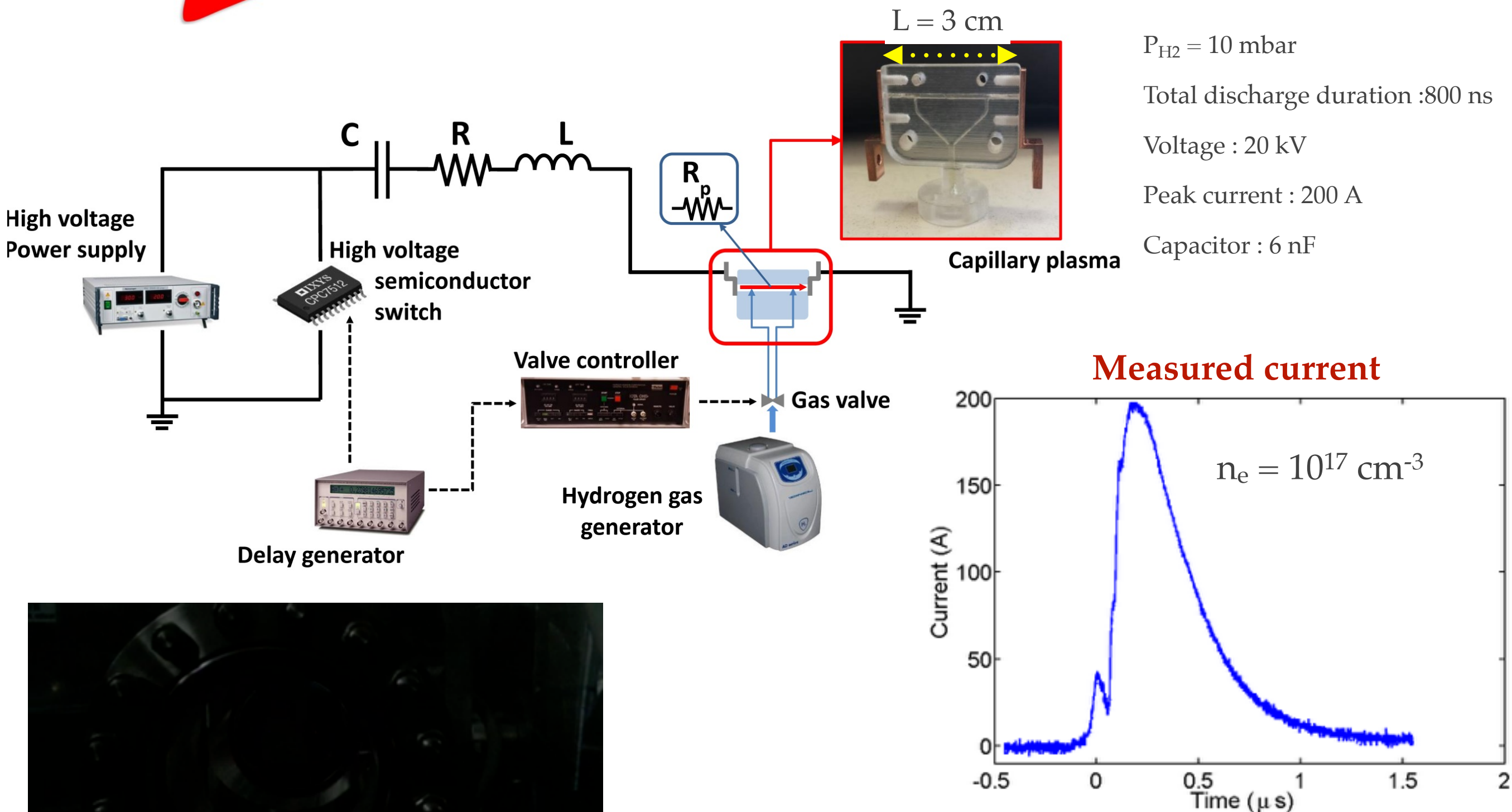
SPARC LAB



Courtesy of V. Lollo

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Plasma Source



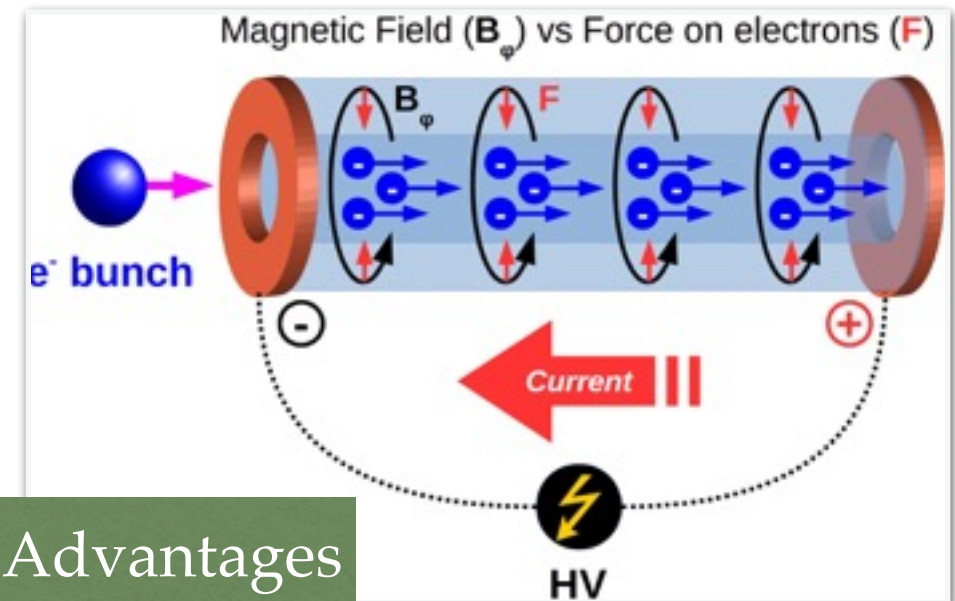
Courtesy of M. P. Anania, A. Biagioni, D. Di Giovenale, F. Filippi, S. Pella

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Plasma Lenses Studies

SPARC LAB

- ❖ Discharge current in gas-filled capillary
 - ⦿ the bunch is focused by the azimuthal magnetic field generated by the discharge current density



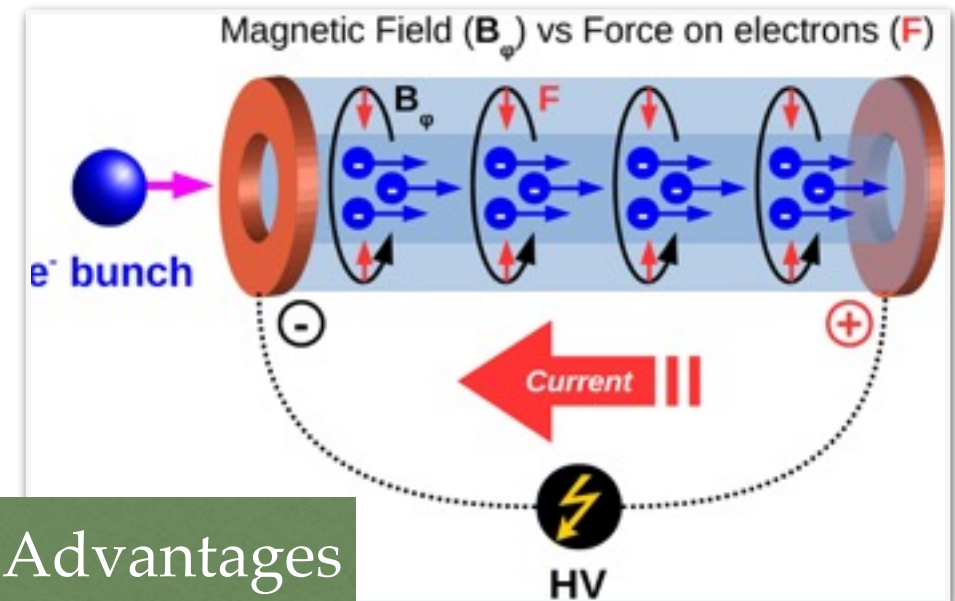
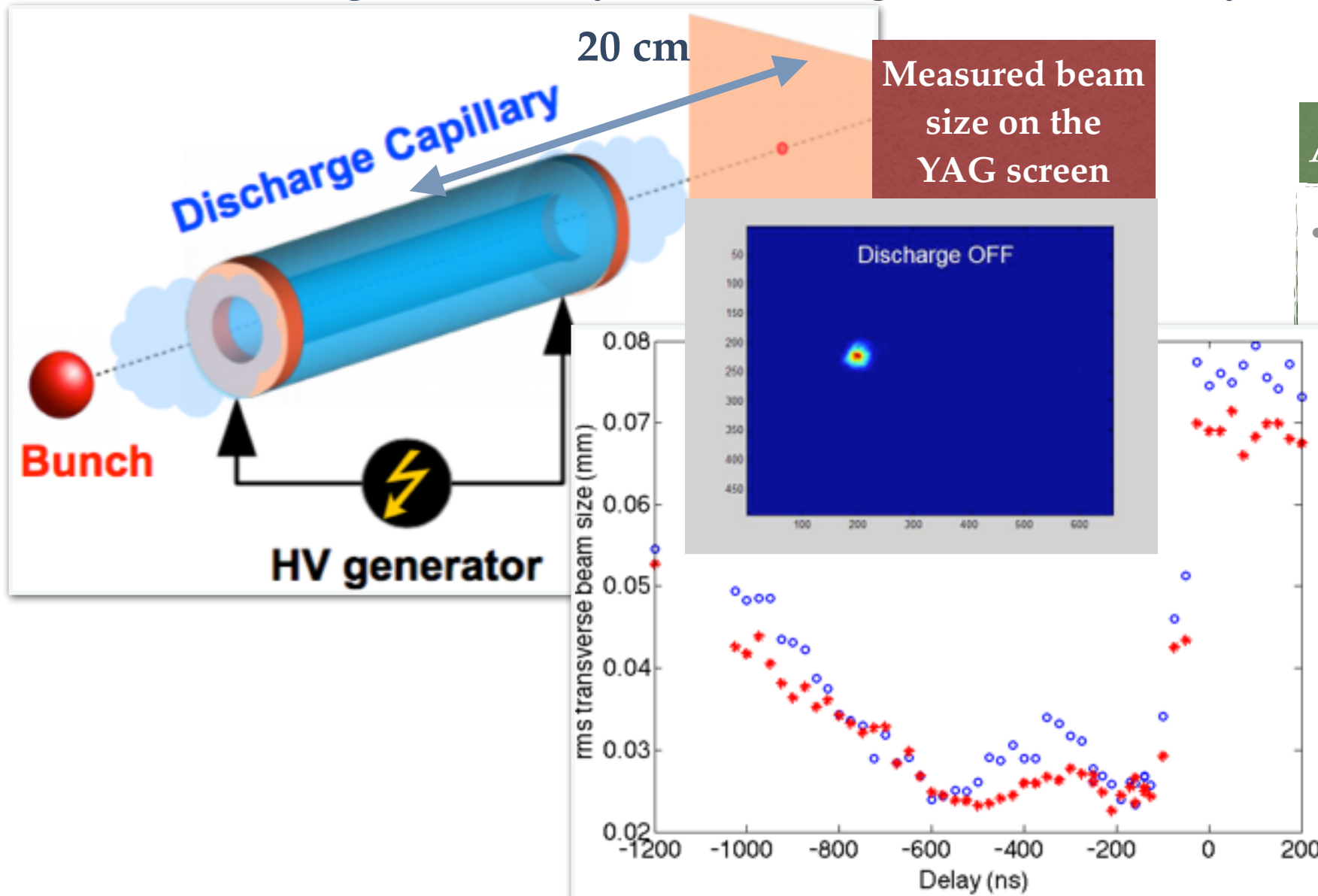
Advantages

- Cylindrical symmetry
 - purely radial focusing effect
- Tunability
- Focusing strength
- High focusing gradient $\sim \text{kT/m}$
 - short focal length
 - weak chromaticity

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R. Pompili et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. **110**, 104101 (2017)

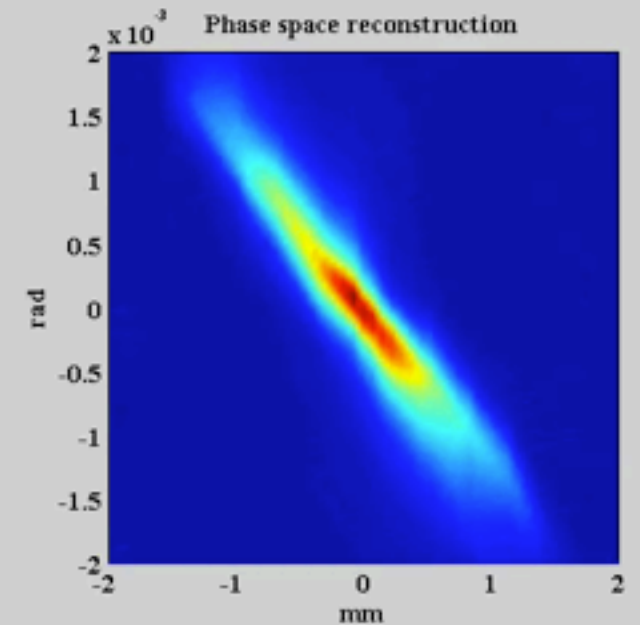
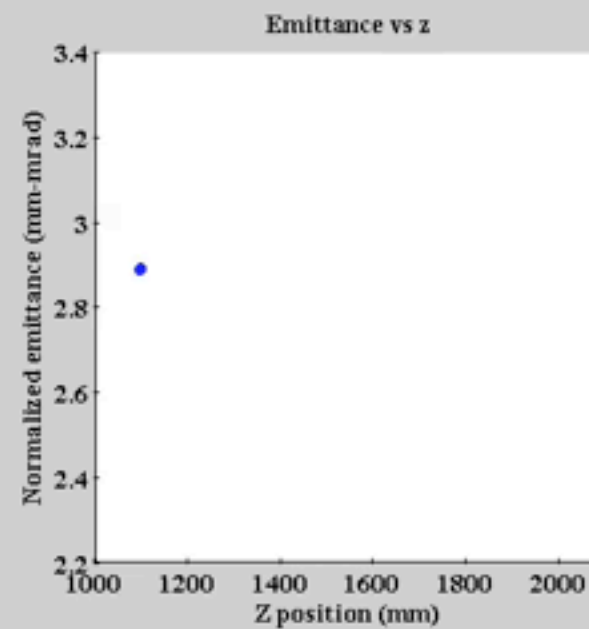
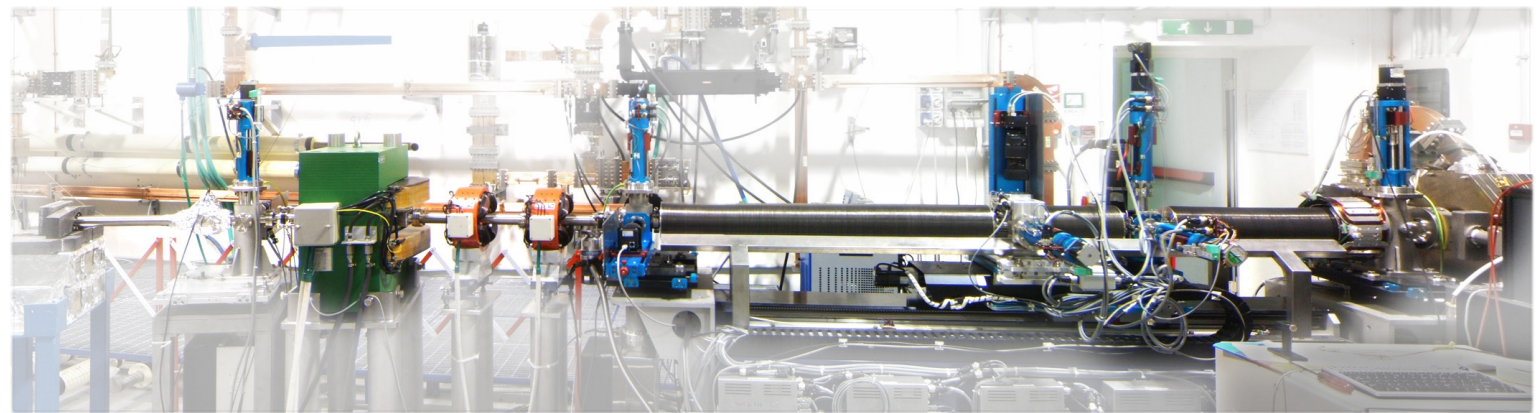
E. Chiadroni et al., NIM A, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2018.02.014>

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SPARC_LAB Achievements



- ❖ First experimental observation of emittance oscillation in a drift at low energy
 - ❖ Working point adopted in many photo-injector based user facilities
 - ❖ *Ferrario's working point*

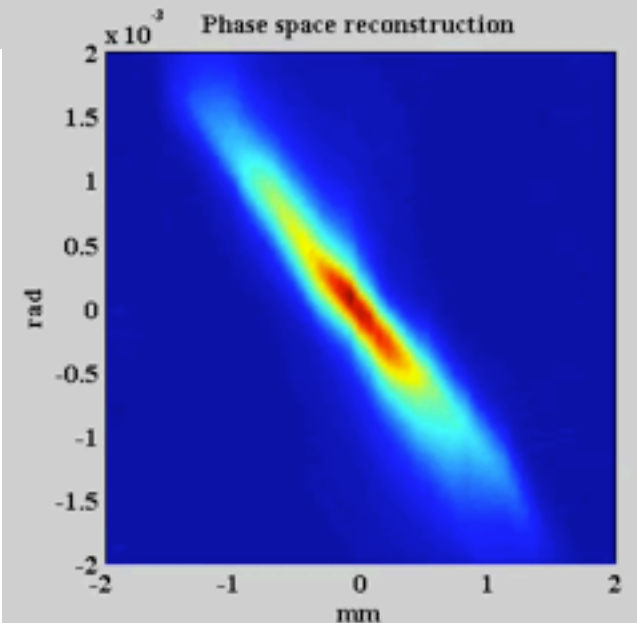
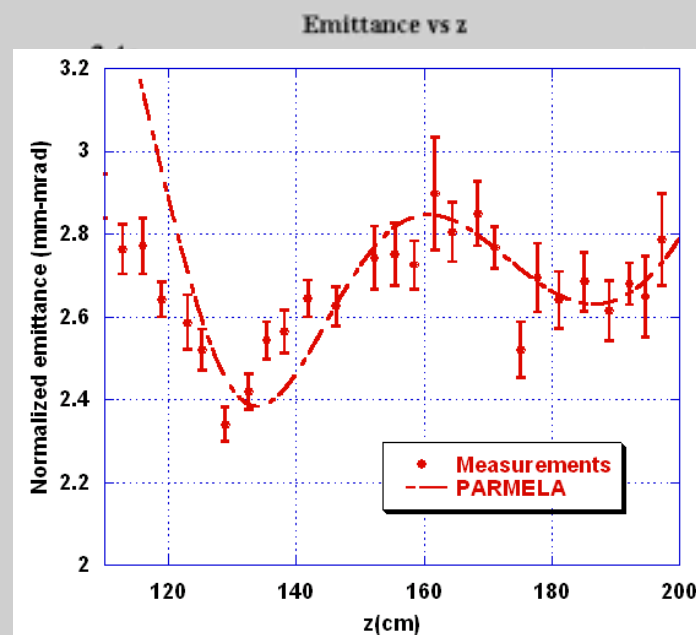
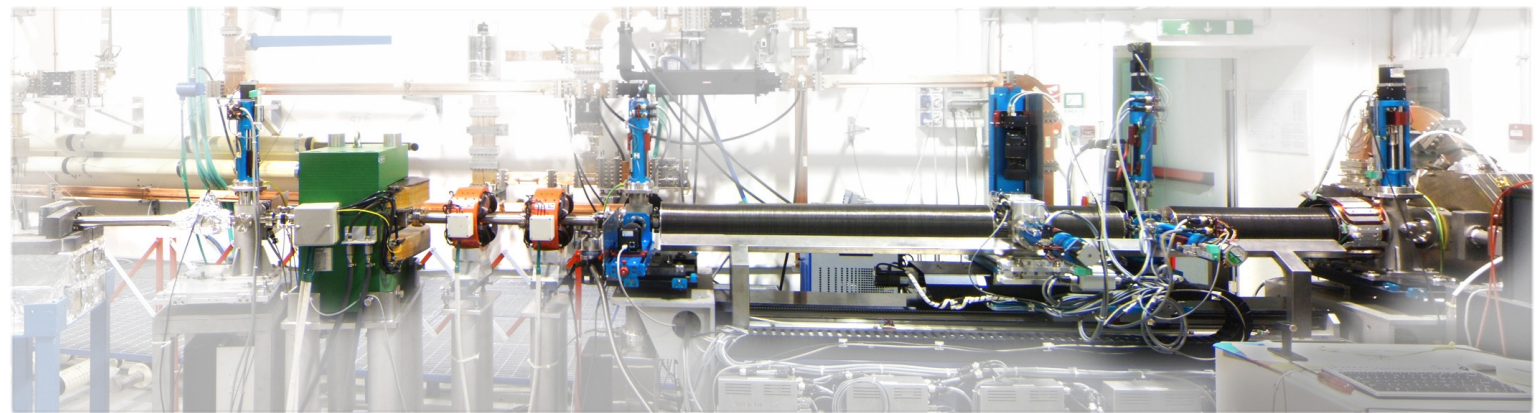


M. Ferrario et al., PRL 99, 234801 (2007)

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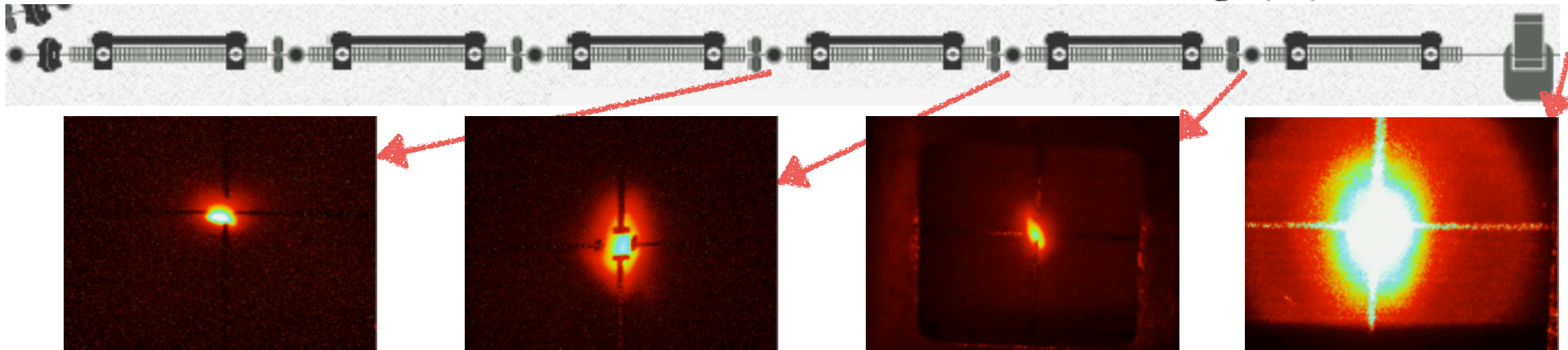
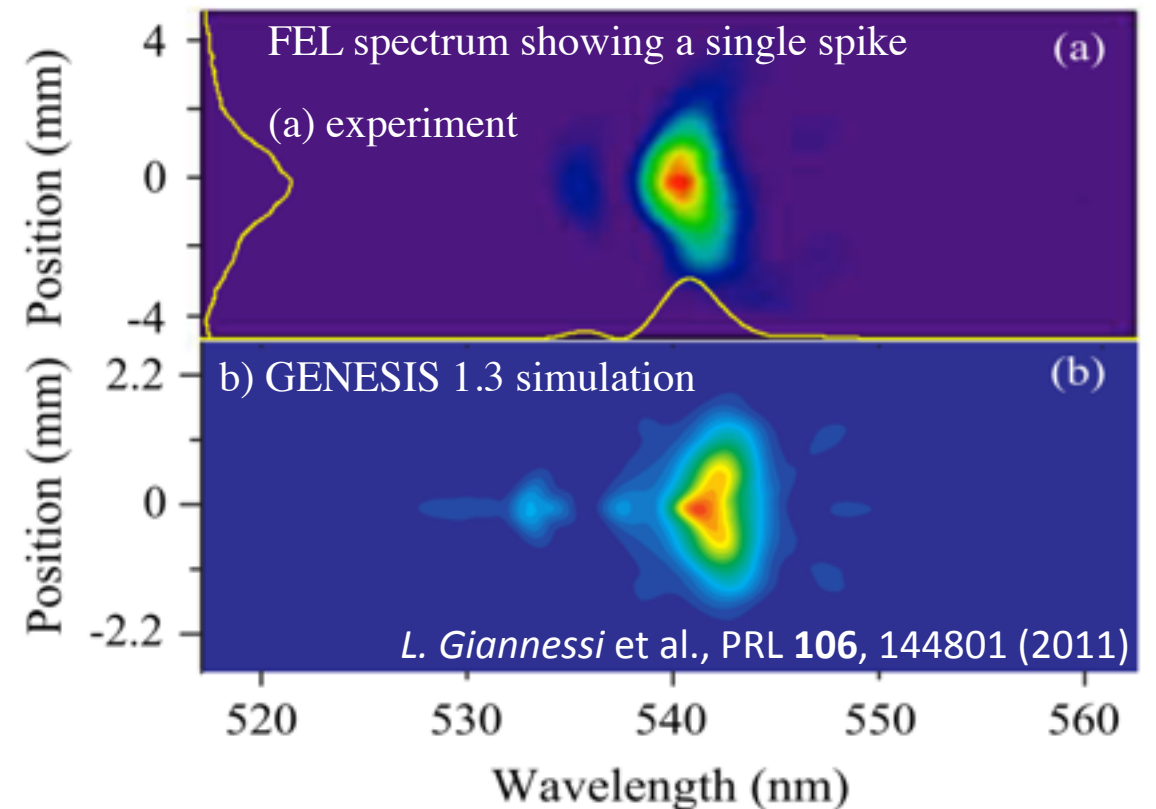


M. Ferrario et al., PRL 99, 234801 (2007)

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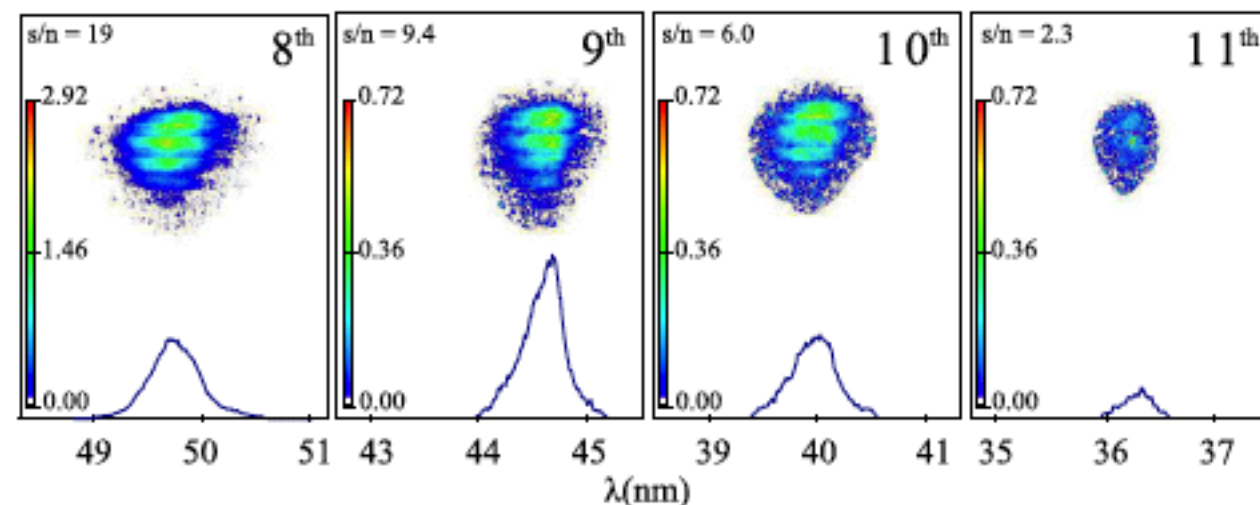
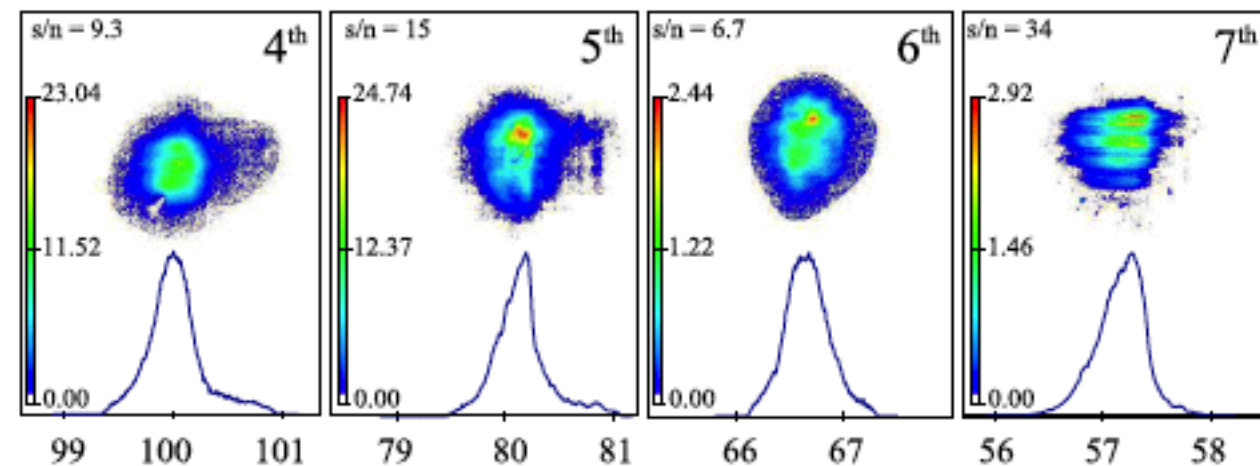
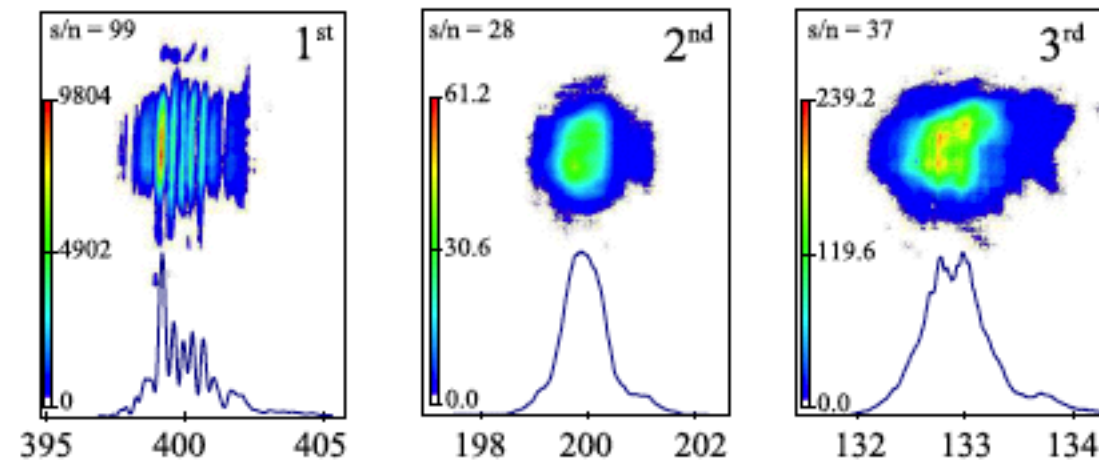


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- ❖ SASE FEL exponential gain in single spike



Electron beam image on view screens while the gap is closing. Weak FEL radiation already after the third module.

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 - ❖ FERMI@Elettra Seeded FEL user facility



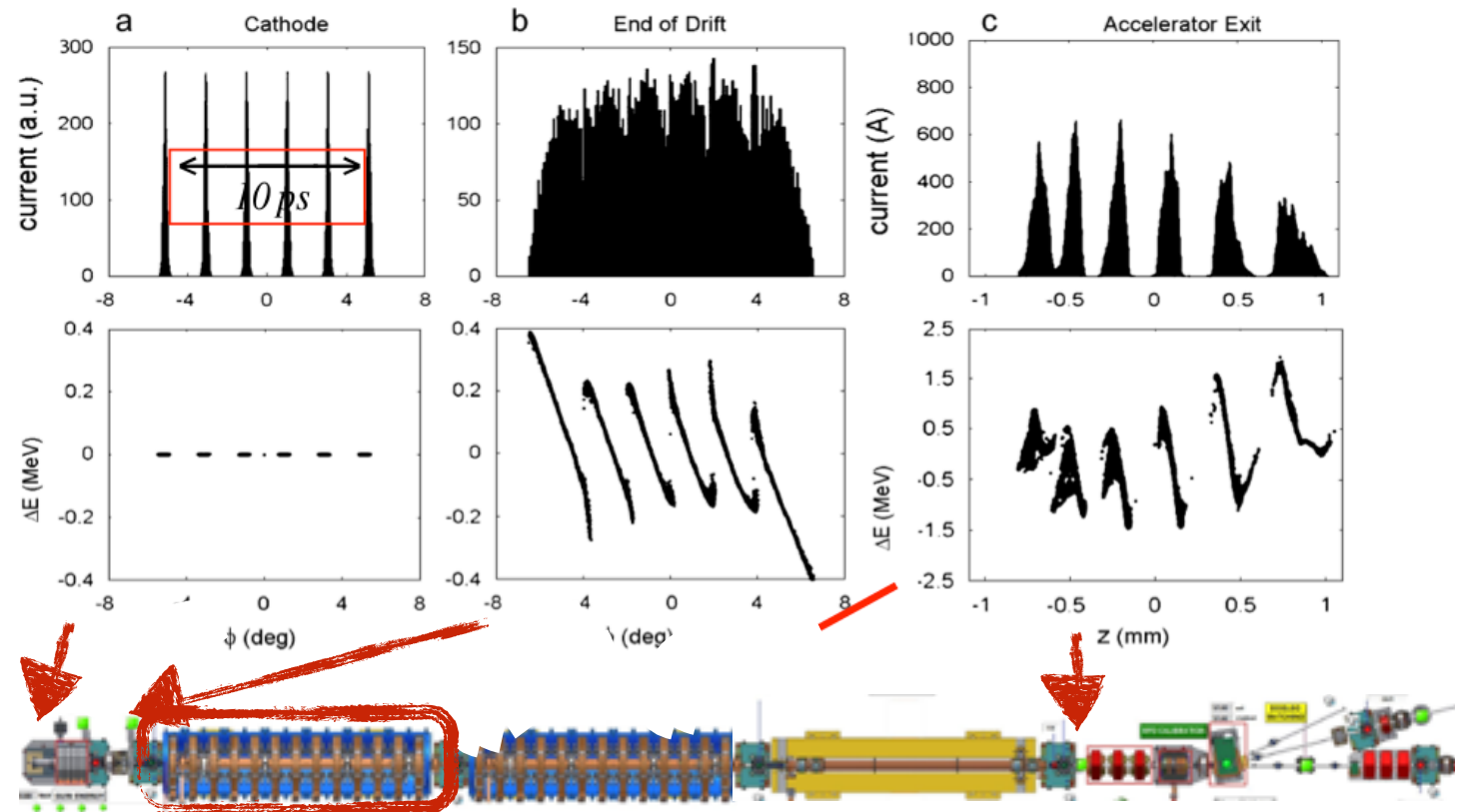
High order harmonic generation in a seeded FEL

L. Giannessi et al., PRL **108**, 164801 (2012)

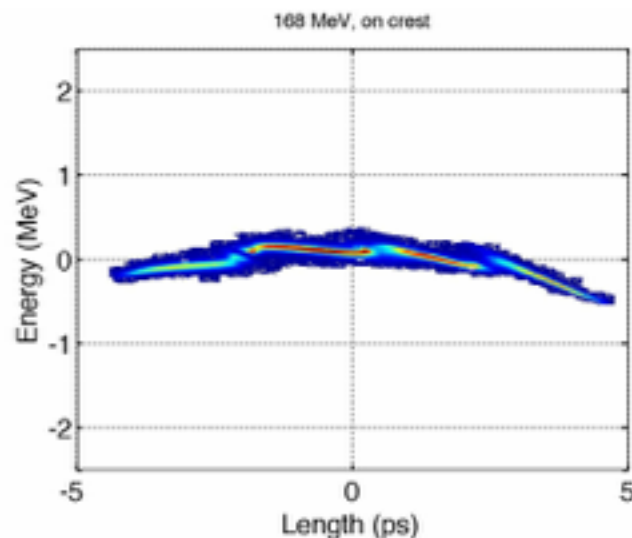
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- ❖ **Multi-bunch generation**
 - ❖ Laser comb technique
 - ❖ Two-color FEL radiation
 - ❖ Narrow band tunable THz radiation
 - ❖ Particle-driven wakefield acceleration



P. O. Shea et al., Proc. of 2001 IEEE PAC, Chicago, USA (2001) p.704.
M. Ferrario et al., Int. J. of Mod. Phys. B, 2006

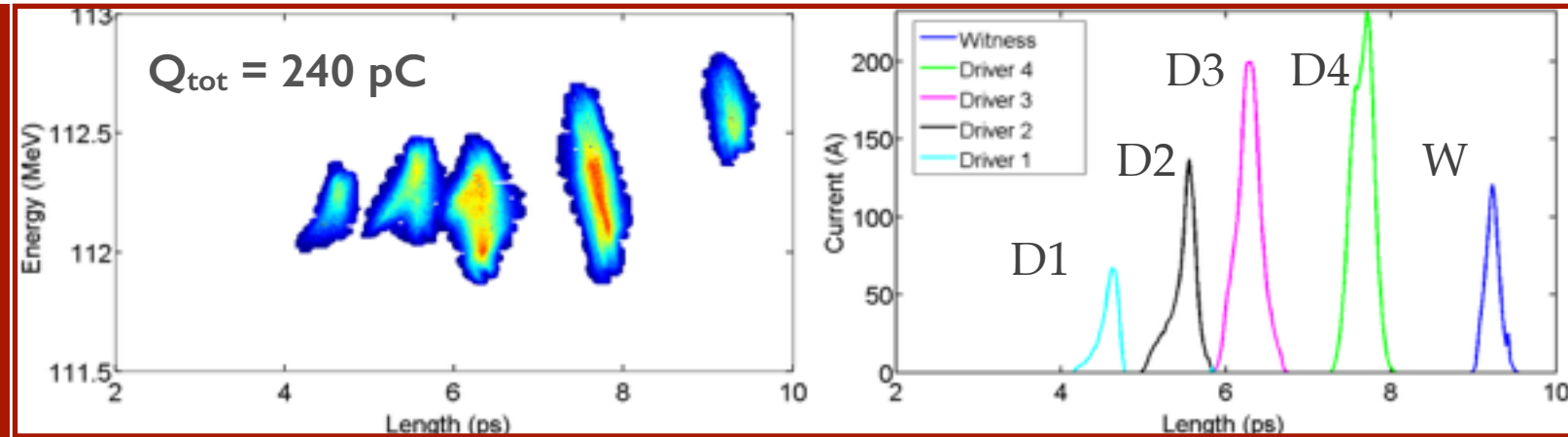


Resonant PWFA => SL_COMB

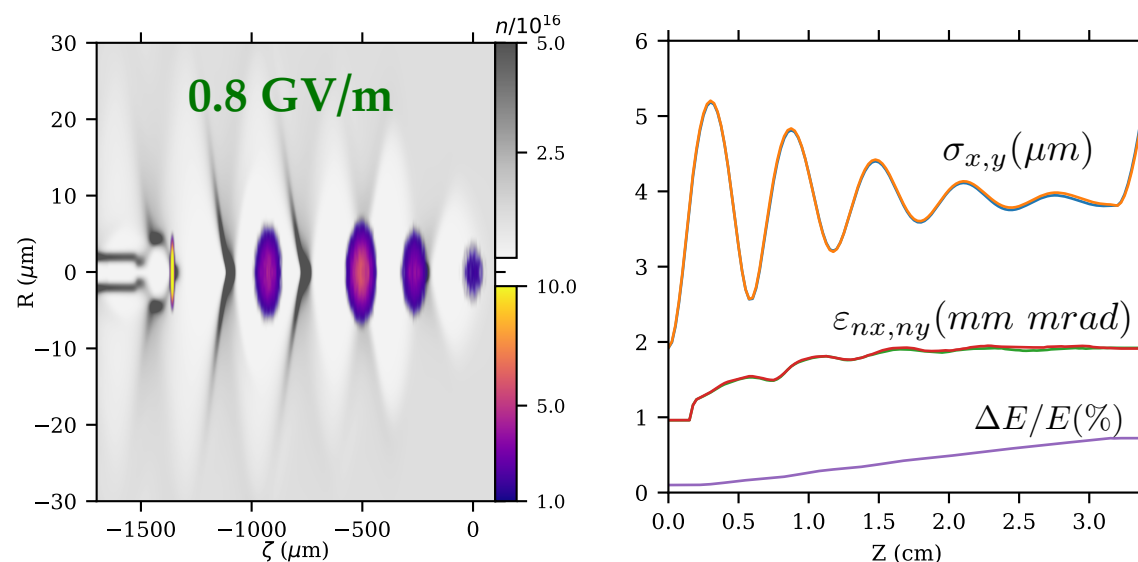
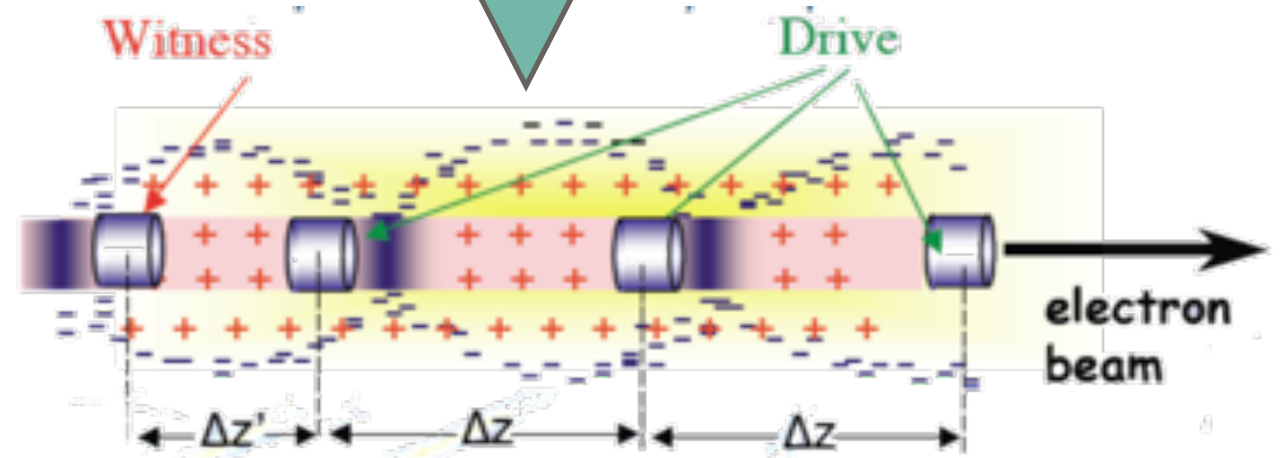
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 - ❖ **Particle-driven wakefield acceleration**

Electron Beam



Injection into plasma



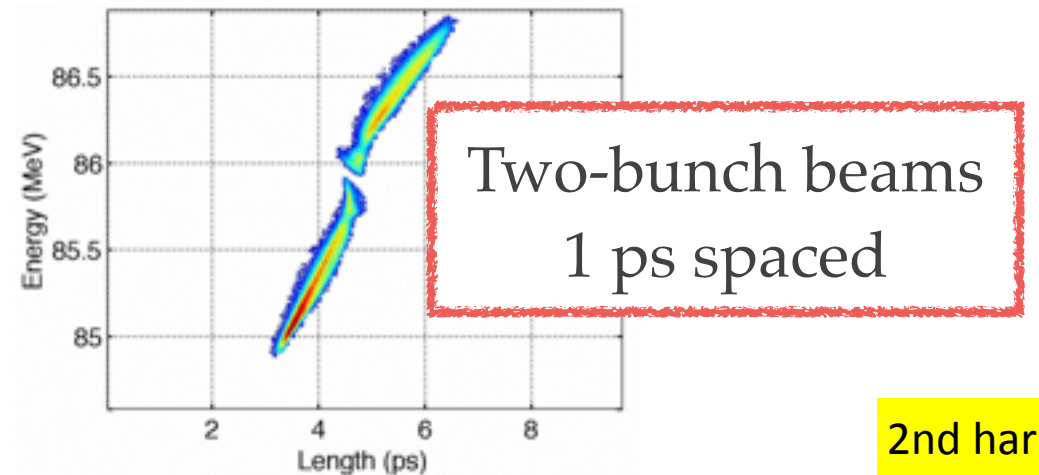
Architect sim., courtesy of A. Marocchino

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 - ❖ LCLS scaling at X-rays to drive user experiments

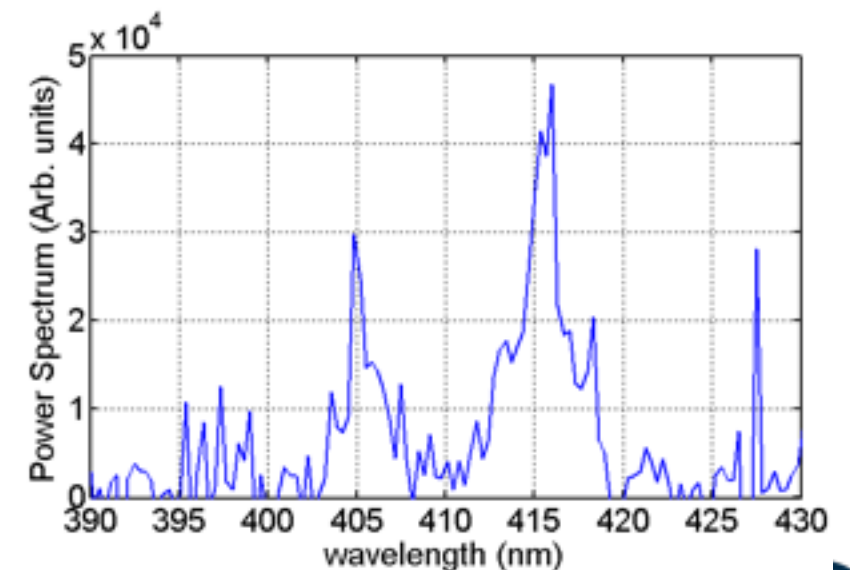
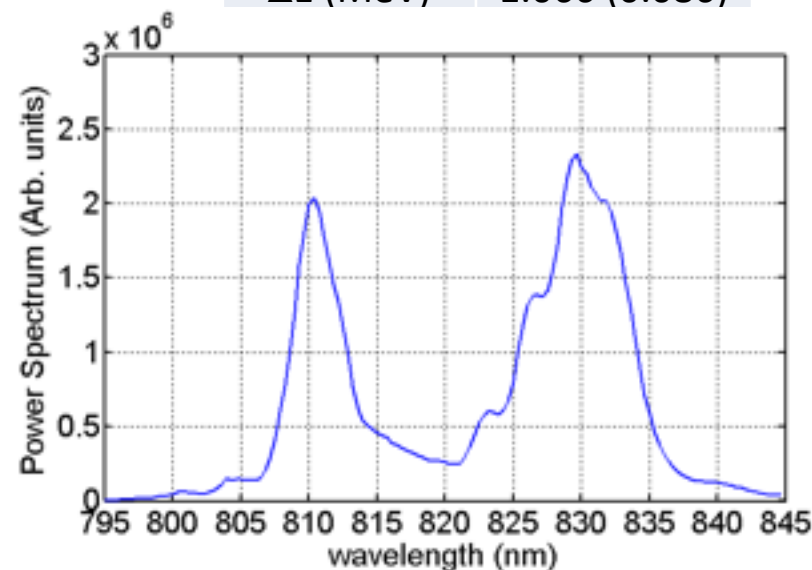


1st harm

λ_{\min} (nm)	809.8 (2.1)
$BW_{\lambda_{\min}}$ (%)	0.6
λ_{\max} (nm)	830.5 (1.8)
$BW_{\lambda_{\max}}$ (%)	0.8
$\Delta\lambda$ (nm)	20.7 (1.7)
ΔE (MeV)	1.066 (0.086)

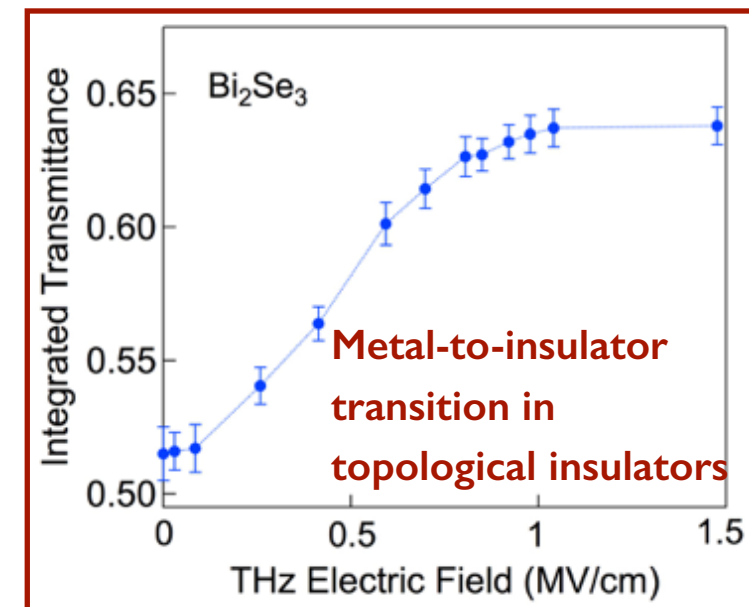
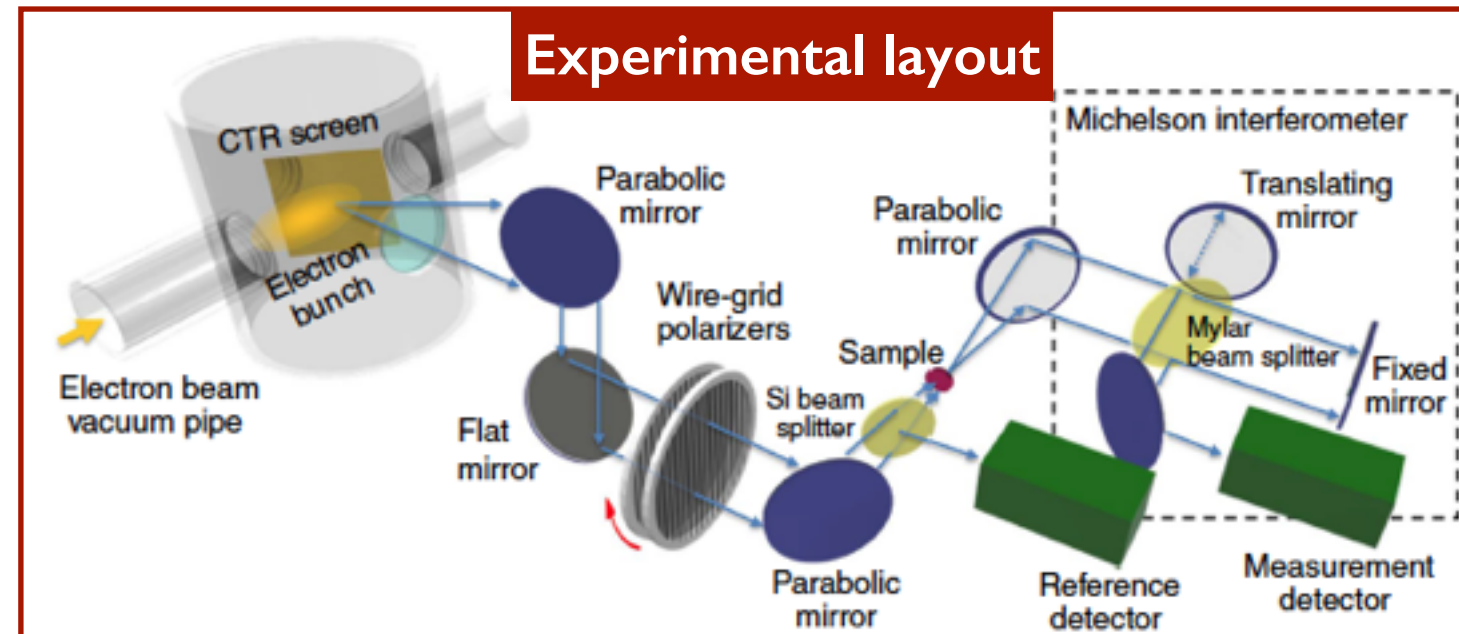
2nd harm

λ_{\min} (nm)	404.78 (0.63)
$BW_{\lambda_{\min}}$ (%)	0.7
λ_{\max} (nm)	415.48(0.60)
$BW_{\lambda_{\max}}$ (%)	0.9
$\Delta\lambda$ (nm)	10.7 (0.5)
ΔE (MeV)	1.10 (0.05)



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 - ❖ Laser comb technique
- ❖ First generation and characterization of two-color FEL radiation
 - ❖ LCLS scaling at X-rays to drive user experiments
- ❖ **First user experiment with high peak power THz radiation and first observation of metal-to-insulator transition in topological insulator**
 - ❖ High technological applications



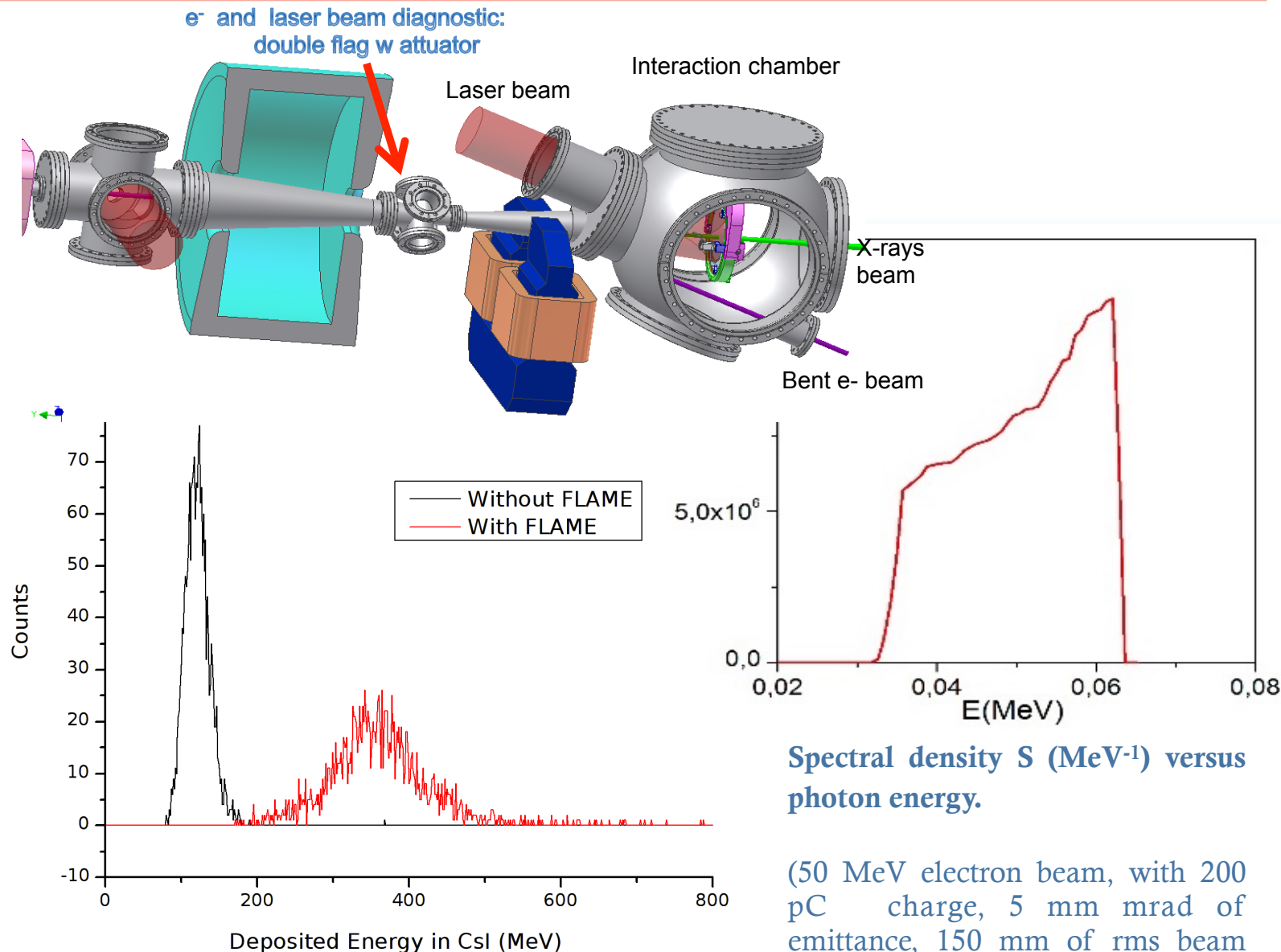
F. Giorgianni et al., Nature Communications **7**:11421 (2016)

Collaboration with TeraLab group led by Prof. S. Lupi (Univ. of Rome *La Sapienza*)

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- ❖ First user experiment with high peak power THz radiation
 - ❖ Implicazioni tecnologiche
- ❖ **γ -rays through Thomson-backscattering**
 - ❖ STAR project
 - ❖ ELI-NP



Thomson x-rays signal in red, in black the electron background signal (without FLAME laser), integrated over 120 s (1200 pulses).

The number of photons per each pulse, coming from poor overlap conditions, and interacting with the detector sensitive area, is in average 6.7×10^3 .

Spectral density S (MeV⁻¹) versus photon energy.

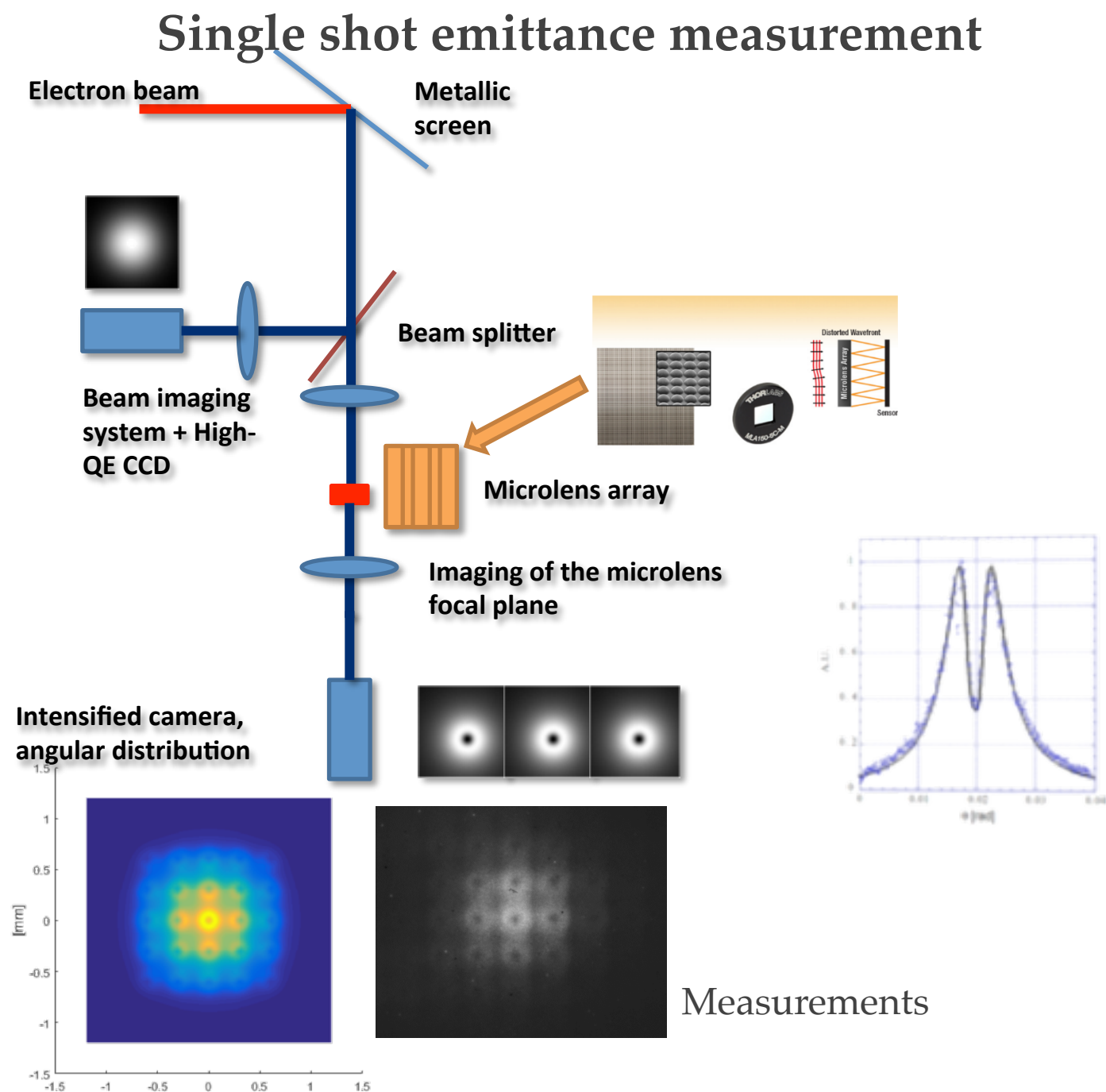
(50 MeV electron beam, with 200 pC charge, 5 mm mrad of emittance, 150 mm of rms beam transverse dimension, colliding with the laser with 500 mJ and 30 mm of waist, gives a number of photons of 2×10^5 in a bandwidth of about 19%.

The photon energy edge, given by $E_p \sim 4E_L g^2$, is about 63 keV.

C. Vaccarezza et al., NIM A **829** (2016) 237–242

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 - ❖ ELI-NP
- ❖ **Test bench of novel diagnostics**

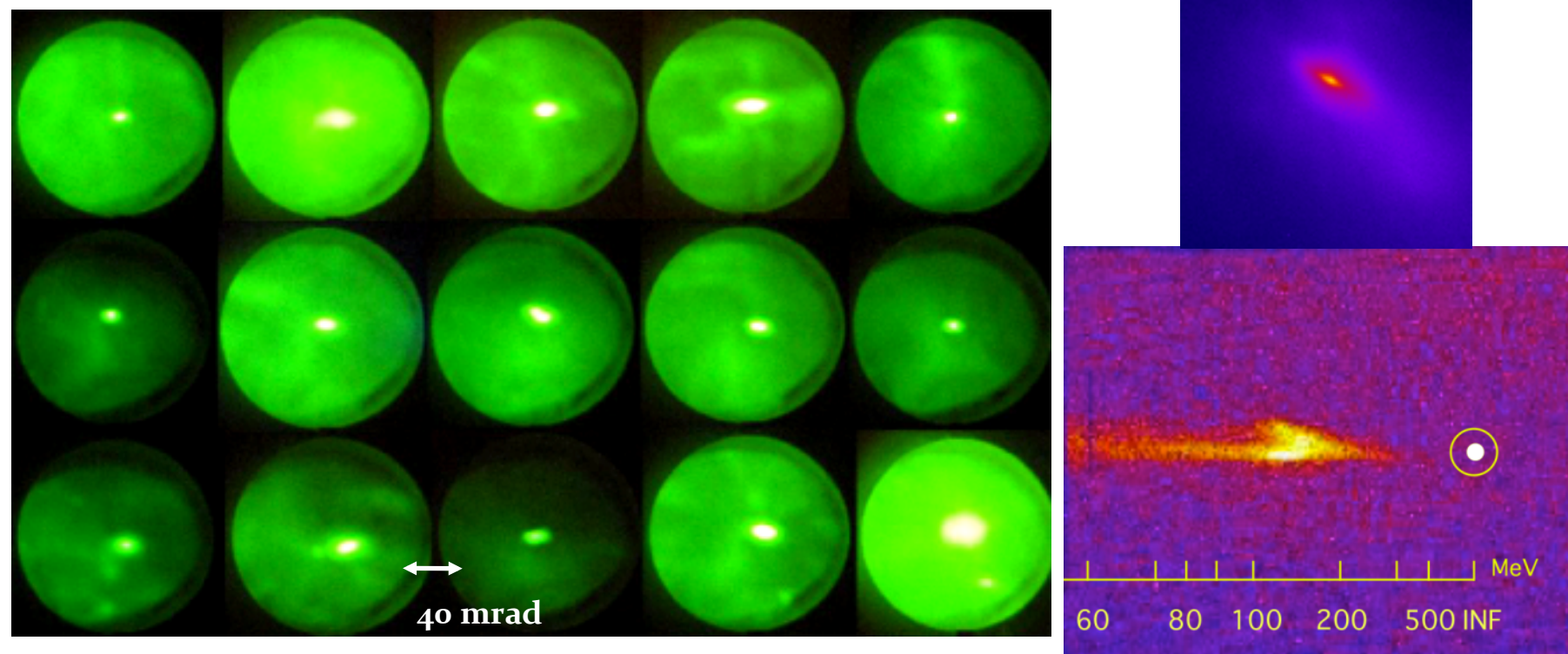


Cianchi, A., et al. "Transverse emittance diagnostics for high brightness electron beams." *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment* 865 (2017): 63-66.

Self-injection acceleration with FLAME



Typical electron bunches accelerated by laser-plasma interaction observed at
SPARC_LAB



Collimated and reproducible electron bunches have been generated. 200 MeV energy electron bunches have been measured by using only 25% of the nominal laser power.

G. Grittani et al, **SPIE proceeding, 740** (2013)

EuPRAXIA European Design Study

SPARC LAB



EUROPEAN
PLASMA RESEARCH
ACCELERATOR WITH
EXCELLENCE IN
APPLICATIONS

EuPRAXIA

EuPRAXIA Design Study started on November 2015
Approved as HORIZON 2020 INFRADEV, 4 years, 3 M€
Coordinator: Ralph Assmann (DESY)

Flags of participating countries: Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, France, Portugal, Sweden, Hungary, United States, Japan, China, Russia, Israel.

<http://eupraxia-project.eu>

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

...to drive the first plasma-based user facility for nm FEL radiation and high energy physics applications!

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



Courtesy R. Assmann

Worldwide effort towards high quality plasma beams

Associated Partners (as of December 2017)

- 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 Karlsruher 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
- 23 Queen's University Belfast, UK
- 24 Ferdinand-Braun-Institut, Germany



16 Participants



24 Associated Partners (as of December 2017)



Industrial participation

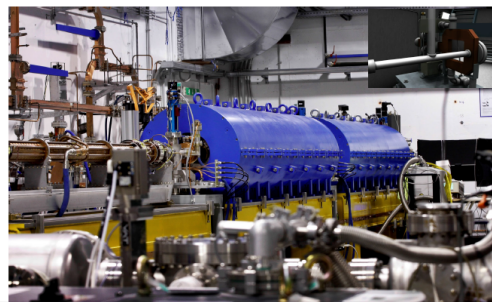


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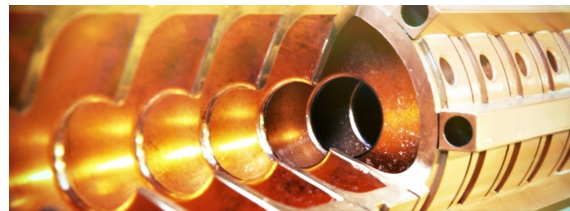
- ❖ **Candidate LNF to host EuPRAXIA (1 - 5 GeV)**
- ❖ The EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB Test User Facility will produce high brightness electron beams either by a **500 MeV X-band RF linac plus 500 MeV plasma accelerator** or by a **1 GeV X-band RF linac only** to drive
 - ❖ FEL user facility: 1 GeV – 3 nm
 - ❖ Advanced Accelerator Test Facility (LC + CERN)
 - ❖ Novel radiation sources facility, e.g. *THz radiation, γ -rays, neutron sources*



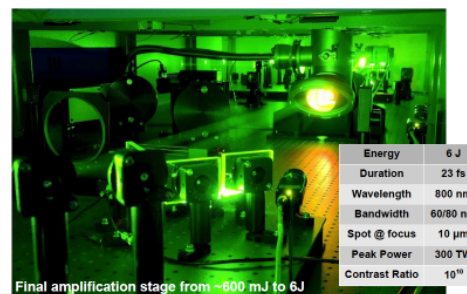
SPARC High Brightness Photo-injector



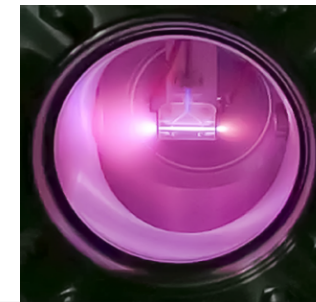
X-band linac



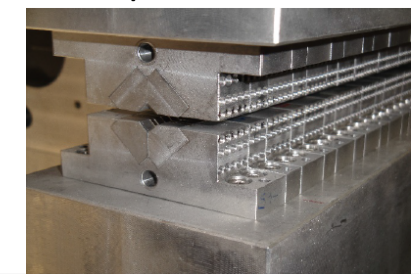
High power laser



Plasma-discharge capillary



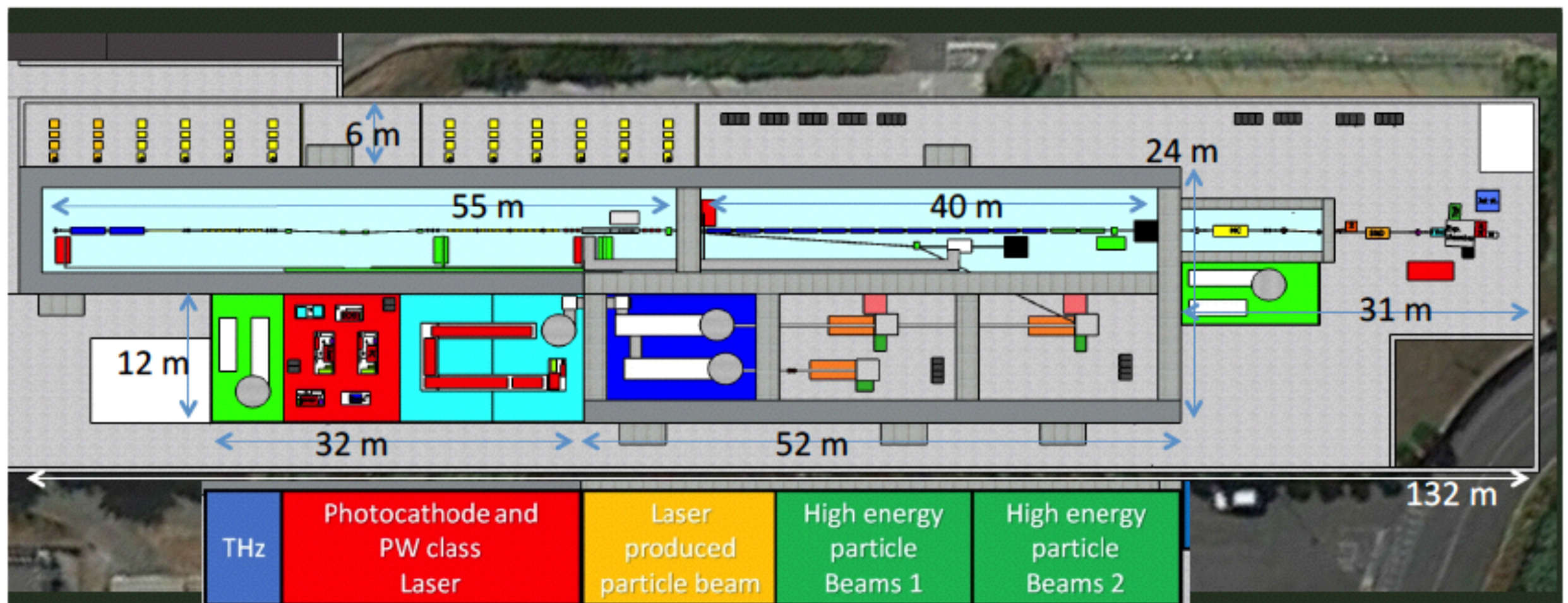
Short-period undulator



EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB Conceptual Design Report is publicly available and can be downloaded from
<http://www.lnf.infn.it/sis/preprint/pdf/getfile.php?filename=INFN-18-03-LNF.pdf>

EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB Layout

SPARC LAB



- 500 MeV by RF Linac + 500 MeV by Plasma (LWFA or PWFA)
- 1 GeV by X-band RF Linac only
- **Final goal compact 5 GeV accelerator**

EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB Site

SPARC LAB



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Thank You for the attention!