

EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB

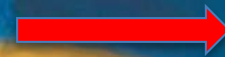
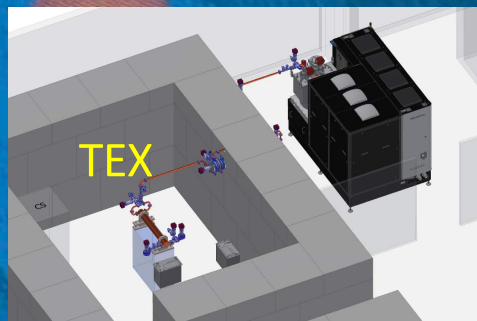
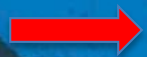
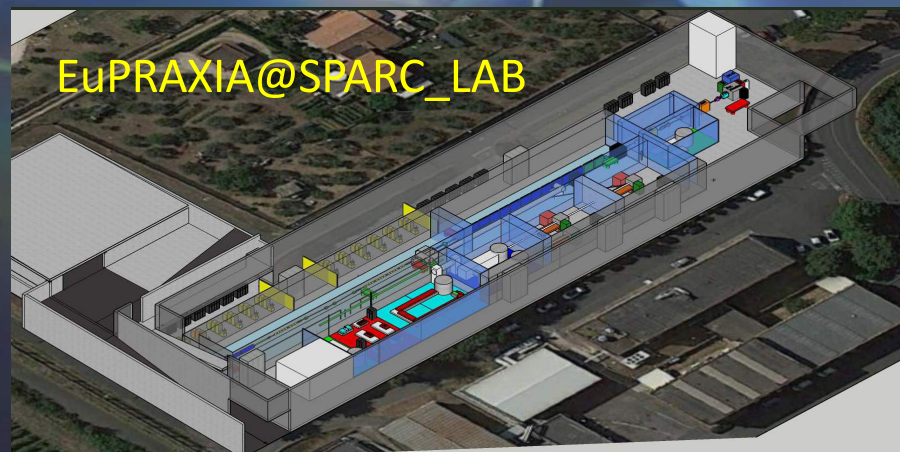
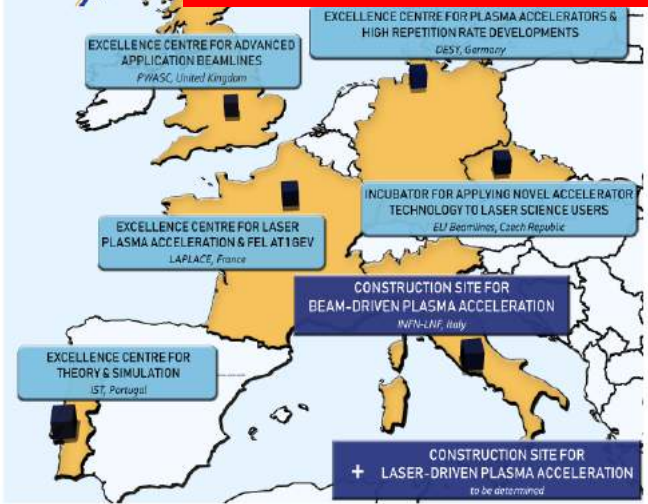
and related R&D activities

Massimo.Ferrario@LNF.INFN.IT

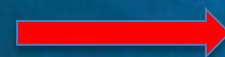
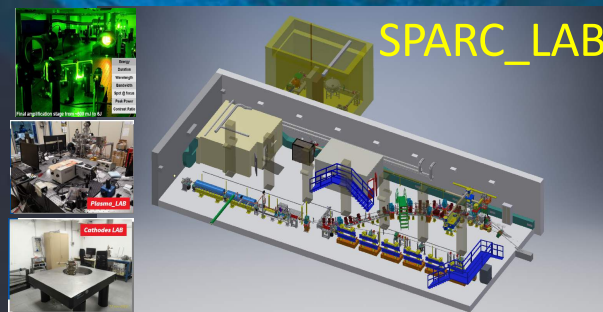
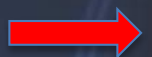


First TDR Review Committee Meeting, Zoom, February 22, 2021





SABINA

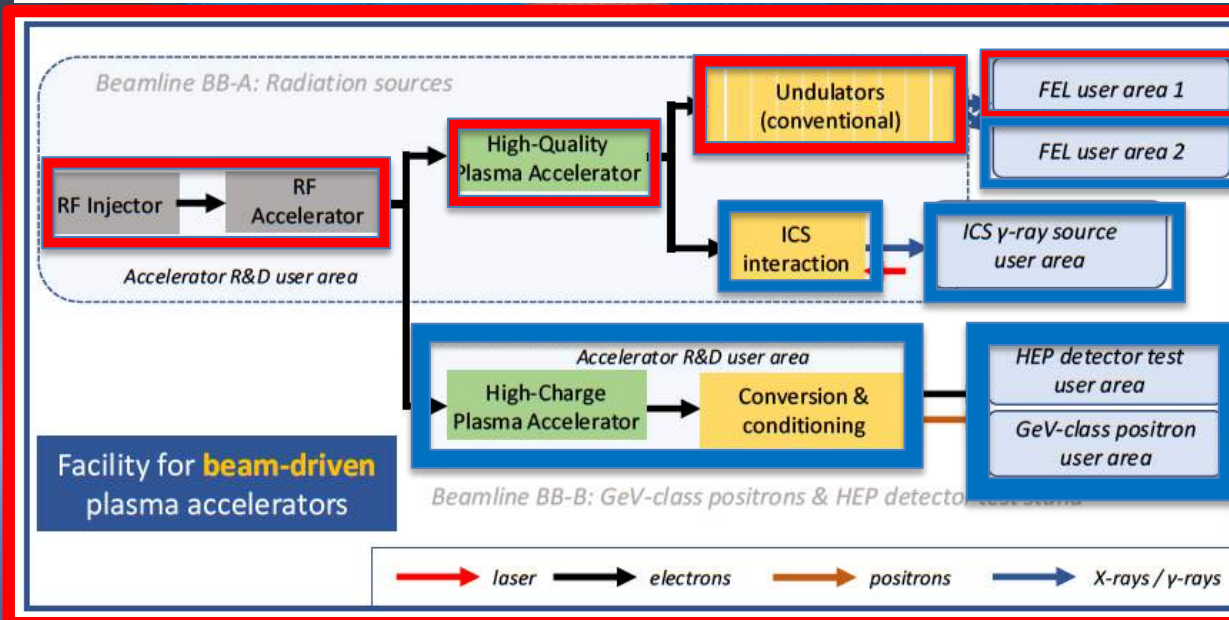
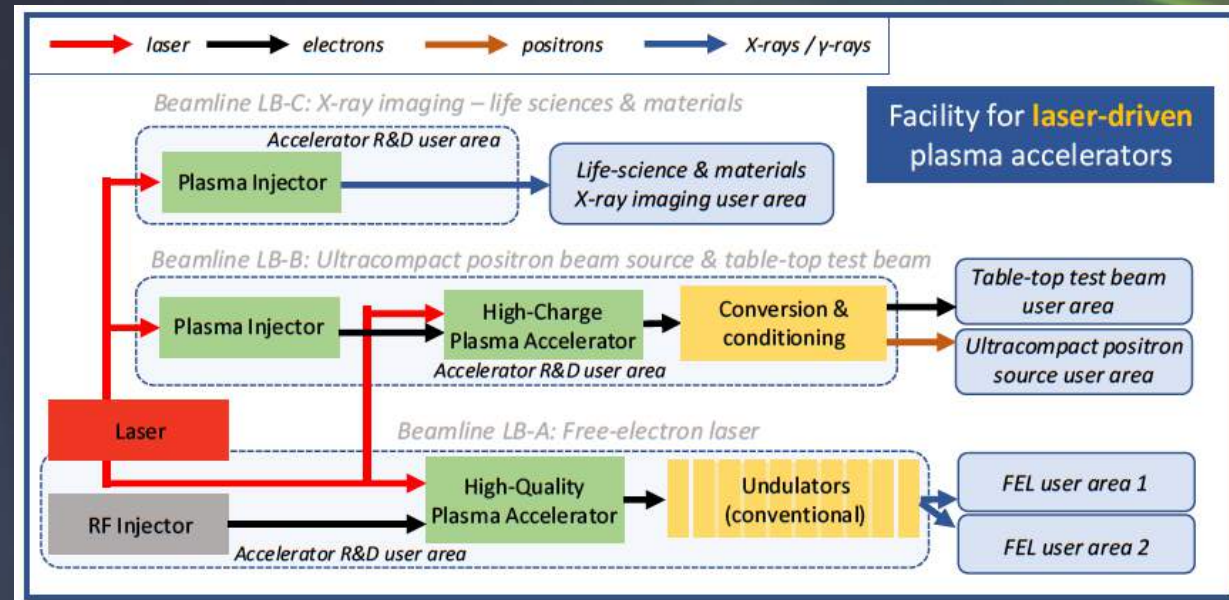




LNF-1905
May 7, 2018

Technical Design Report





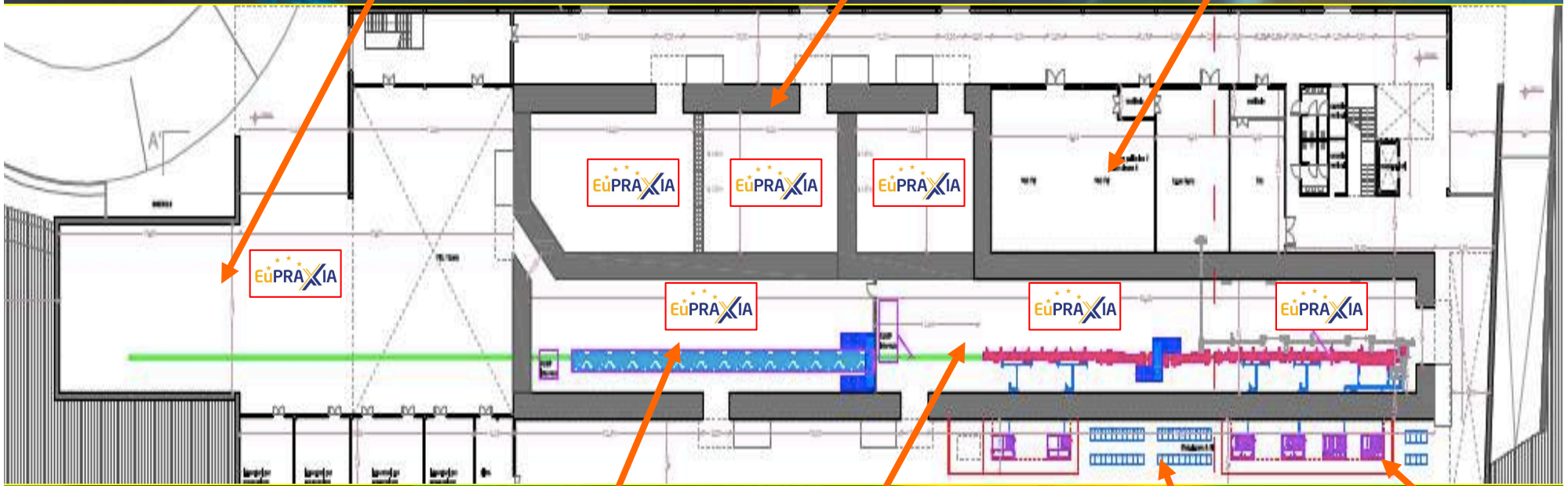
EuPRAXIA lasers will operate with high stability at 20 to 100 Hz, a modest advancement of a factor 2 to 10 over the current state of the art. In parallel, R&D activities will be pursued on the development of laser that can operate at kHz repetition rates and deliver peak-power at 100 TW or more.

EuPRAXIA also includes the development and construction of a compact **X-band RF** accelerator based on technology from CERN with up to 100 MV/m gradients to realise a beam-driven plasma accelerator.

Laser & THz clean rooms

experimental halls

Photon user experimental hall



Undulators tunnel

Plant gallery

Accelerator tunnel

Klystron & modulators
Power supplies gallery

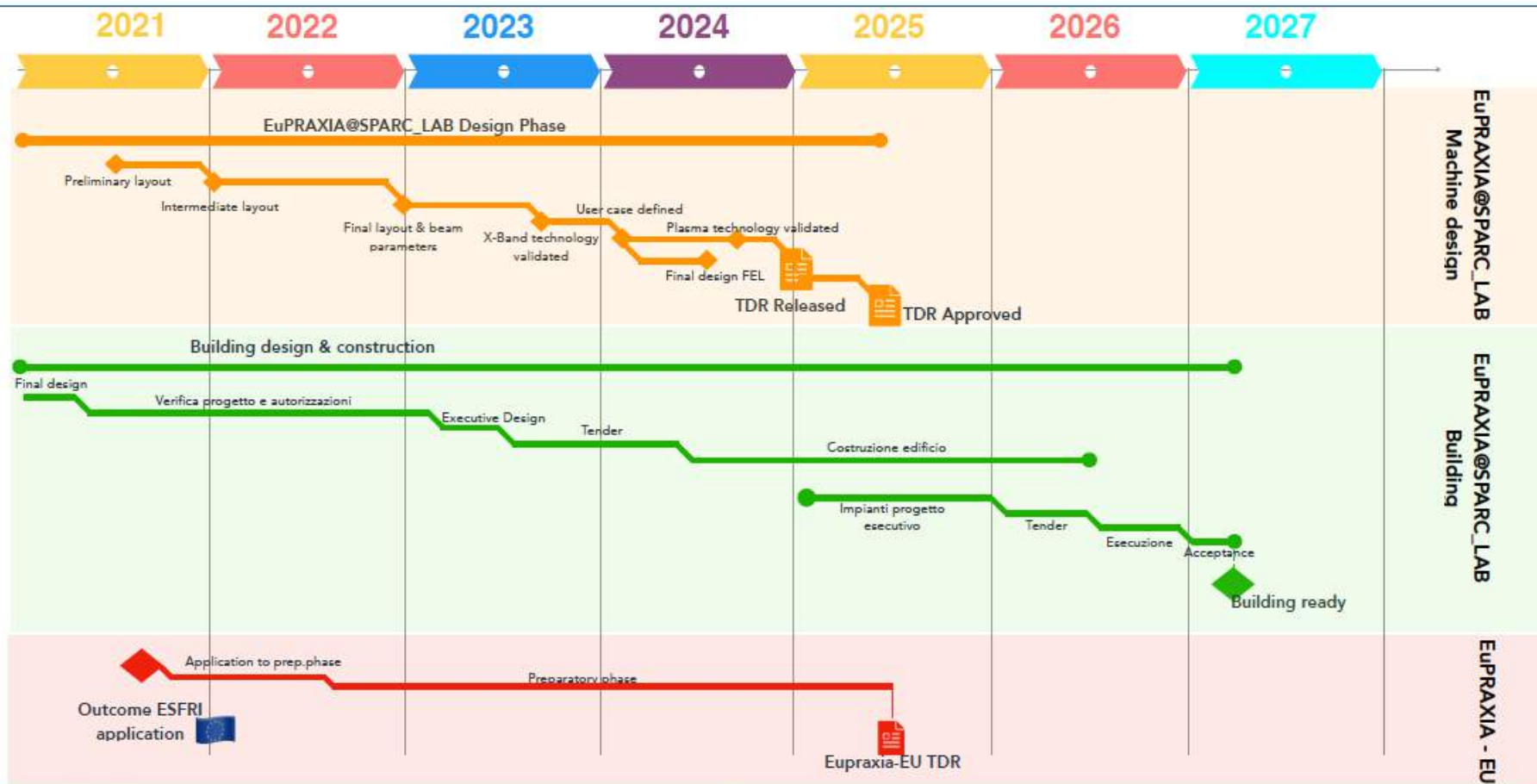
EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB TDR Review Committee (RC) Mission

- The RC is expected to Assess and Monitor on the following topics:
 - the EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB team effort towards the delivery of the Technical Design Report (2024),
 - the required R&D program,
 - the consistency with the financial plan for implementation and R&D,
 - the implementation of management activities,
 - possible upgrades and future options (consistency with the future evolution of EuPRAXIA).
- The RC is expected to evaluate also the Photon Transport and the Users beamlines including the Scientific Program. This assignment could require the inclusion of more dedicated experts in the RC.
- The RC will convene 2 times/year (October and April ?)

The RC Mission does not include:

- The European EuPRAXIA project that will be assessed by a dedicated RC.
- The SPARC_LAB operation that is currently monitored by the INFN-MAC and the LNF Scientific Committee.

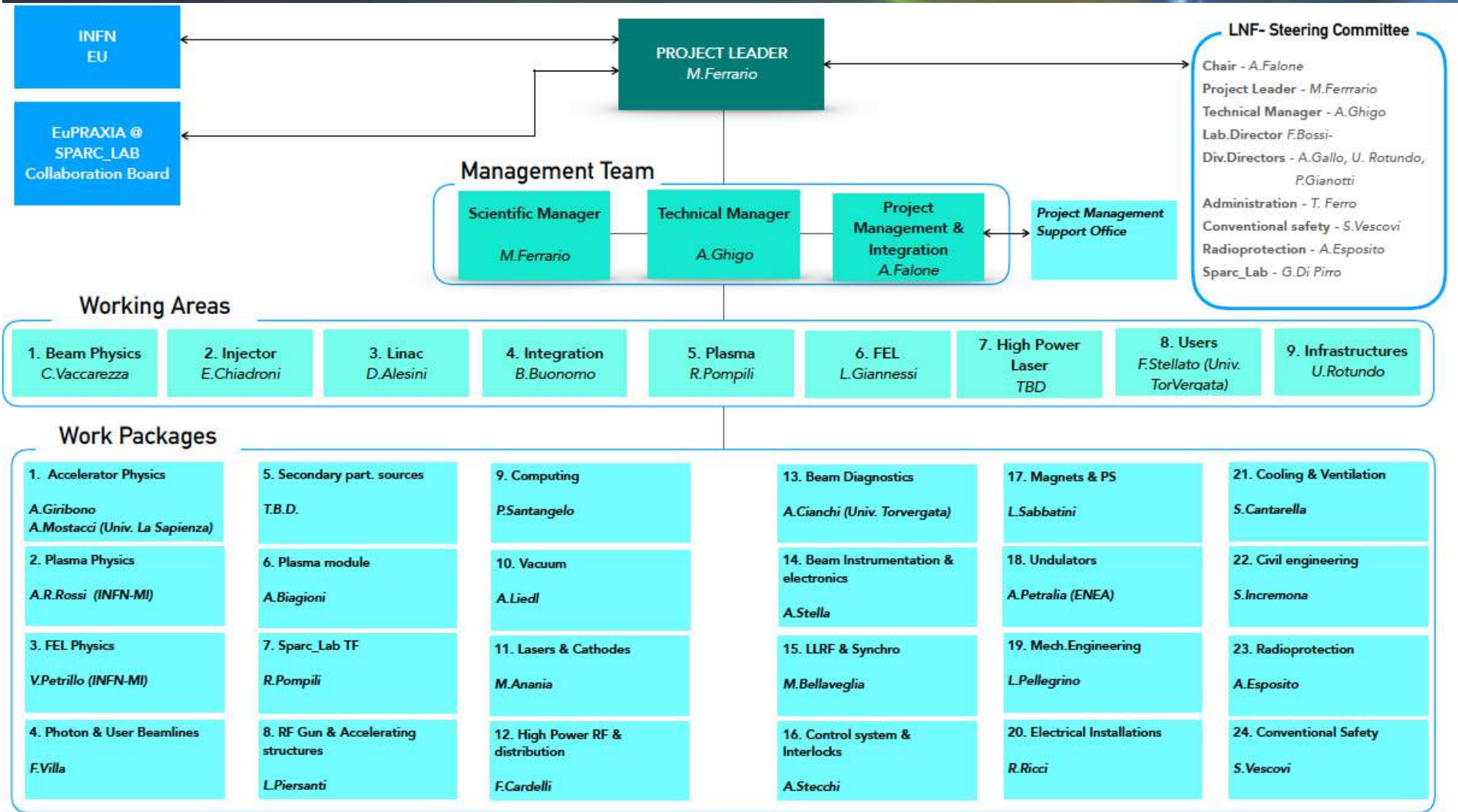
Road map



Antonio Falone, 05/02/2021

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Cost & Schedule TDR & Implementation phase



- EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB and Macro-Areas

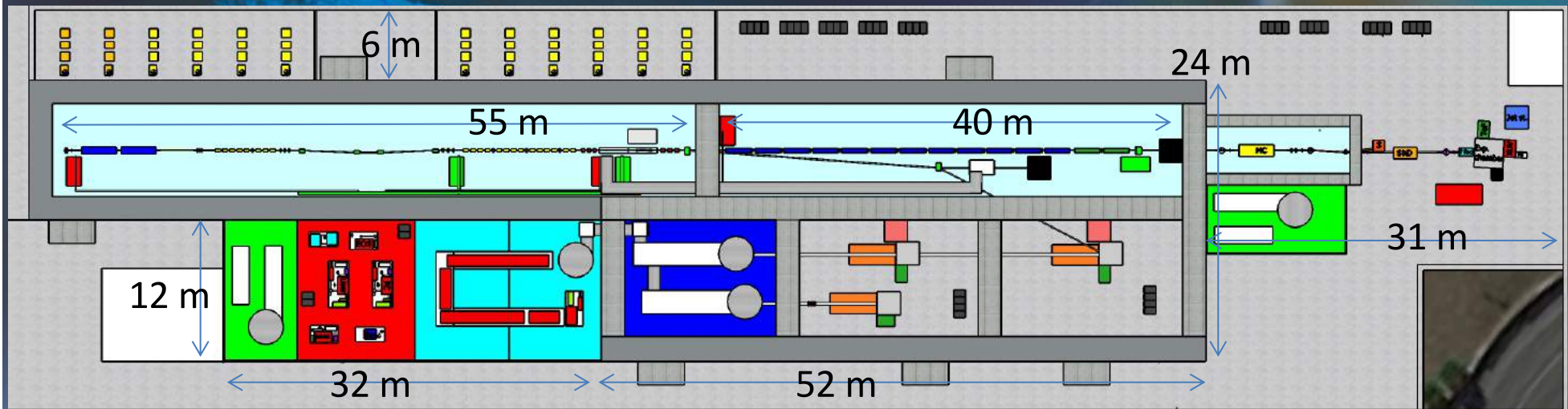
Injector

Linac

Plasma

FEL

Users



Beam Physics

Lasers

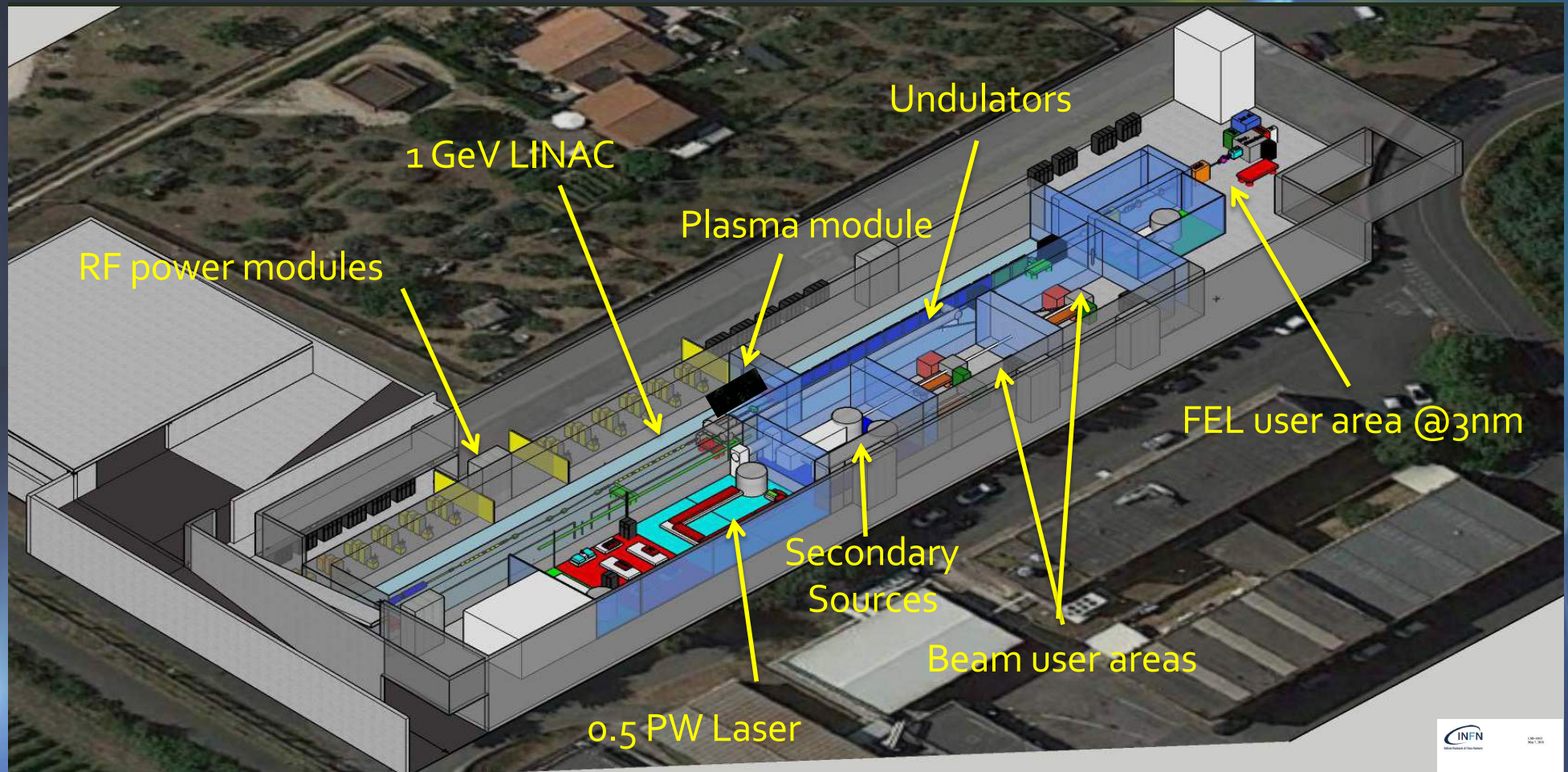
Integration

Infrastructures

Interface Working Areas vs Work-Packages - Responsibility Assignment Matrix

		WA 1	WA 2	WA 3	WA 4	WA 5	WA 6	WA 7	WA 8	WA 9
		Beam Physics	Injector	Linac	Integration	Plasma	FEL	High Power Laser	Users	Infrastructure
WP 1	Accelerator Physics	X	X	X		X	X	X		
WP 2	Plasma Physics	X				X		X		
WP 3	FEL Physics	X					X	X		
WP 4	Photon & User Beamlines	X					X	X	X	
WP 5	Secondary Part.Source							X	X	
WP 6	Plasma module	X				X		X		
WP 7	Sparc_lab TF					X				
WP 8	RF Gun & Acc.Structure	X	X	X						
WP 9	Computing	X								
WP 10	Vacuum		X	X	X	X		X		
WP 11	Laser & Cathodes		X					X		
WP 12	High Power RF & Distribution		X	X	X					
WP 13	Beam Diagnostics	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
WP 14	Beam Instrumentation & Electronics		X	X	X					
WP 15	LLRF & Synchro		X	X	X					
WP 16	Control system & Interlocks	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
WP 17	Magnets & PS	X	X	X	X		X			
WP 18	Undulators						X			
WP 19	Mech.Engineering		X	X	X					X
WP 20	Electrical Installation				X					X
WP 21	Cooling & Ventilation		X	X	X					X
WP 22	Civil Engineering									X
WP 23	Radioprotection									X
WP 24	Conventional Safety									X

EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB



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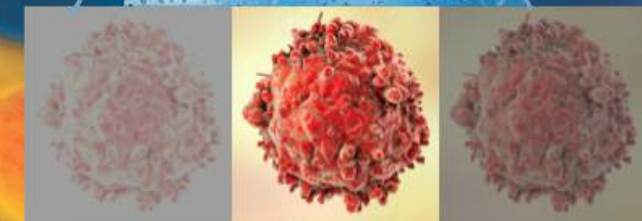
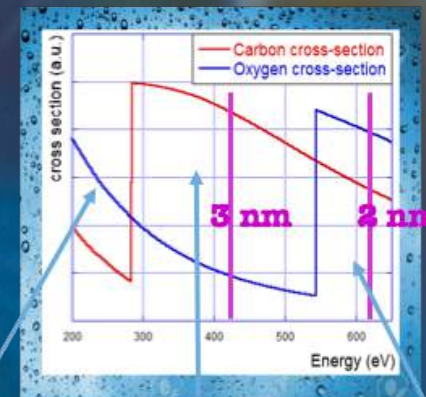
Chapter 2. Free Electron Laser design principles

	Units	Full RF case	Plasma case
Electron Energy	GeV	1	1
Bunch Charge	pC	200	30
Peak Current	kA	2	3
RMS Energy Spread	%	0.1	1
RMS Bunch Length	fs	40	4
RMS matched Bunch Spot	μm	34	34
RMS norm. Emittance	μm	1	1
Slice length	μm	0.5	0.45
Slice Energy Spread	%	0.01	0.1
Slice norm. Emittance	μm	0.5	0.5
Undulator Period	mm	15	15
Undulator Strength K		1.03	1.03
Undulator Length	m	12	14
Gain Length	m	0.46	0.5
Pierce Parameter ρ	$\times 10^{-3}$	1.5	1.4
Radiation Wavelength	nm	3	3
Undulator matching β_w	m	4.5	4.5
Saturation Active Length	m	10	11
Saturation Power	GW	4	5.89
Energy per pulse	μJ	83.8	11.7
Photons per pulse	$\times 10^{11}$	11	1.5

Table 2.1: Beam parameters for the EuPRAXIA @SPARC_LAB FEL driven by X-band linac or Plasma acceleration

Energy region between Oxygen and Carbon K-edge 2.34 nm – 4.4 nm (530 eV -280 eV)

Water is almost transparent to radiation in this range while nitrogen and carbon are absorbing (and scattering)



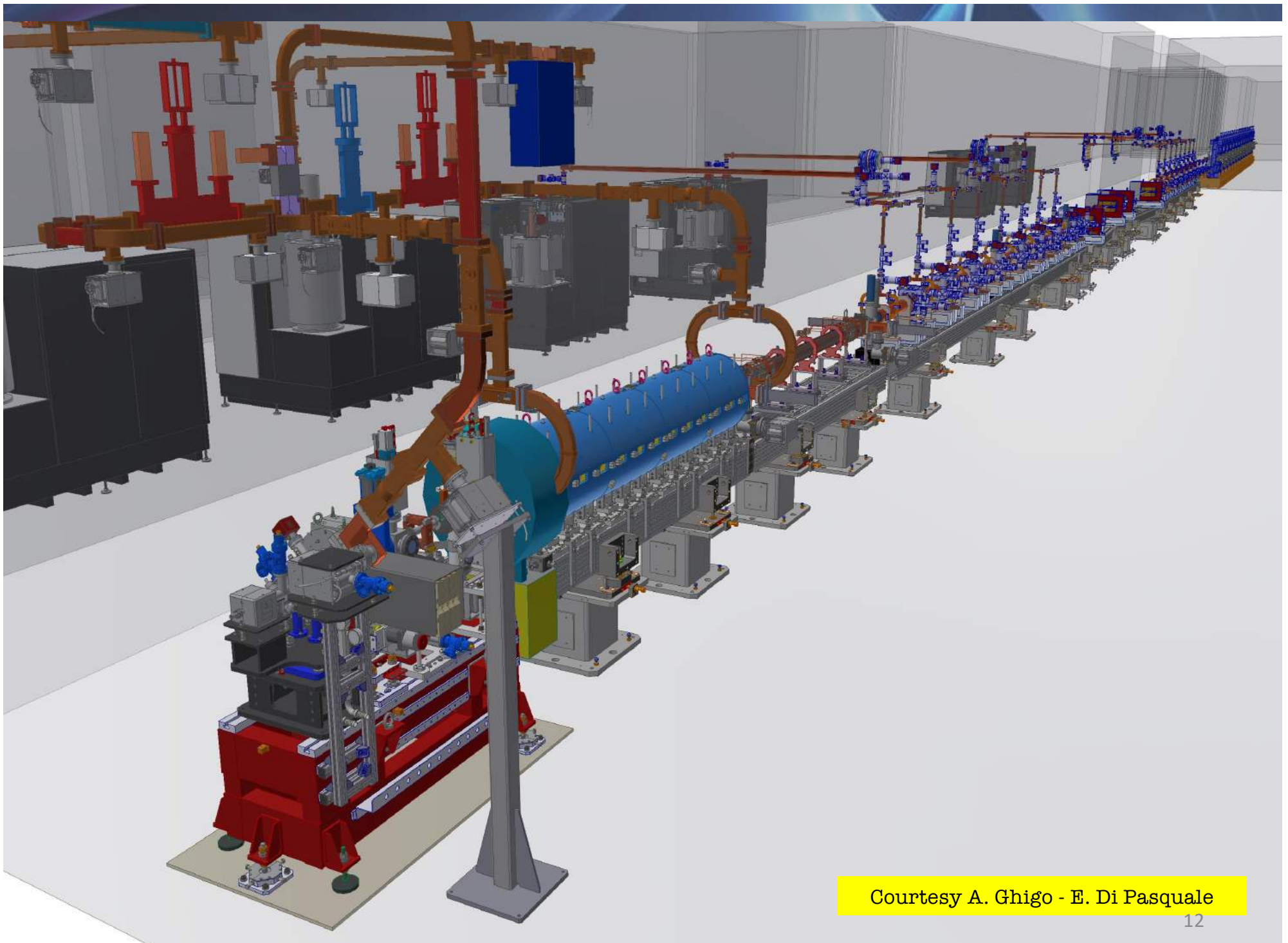
Coherent Imaging of biological samples
protein clusters, VIRUSES and cells

living in their native state

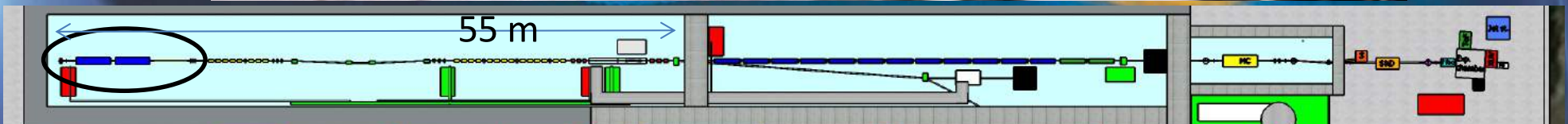
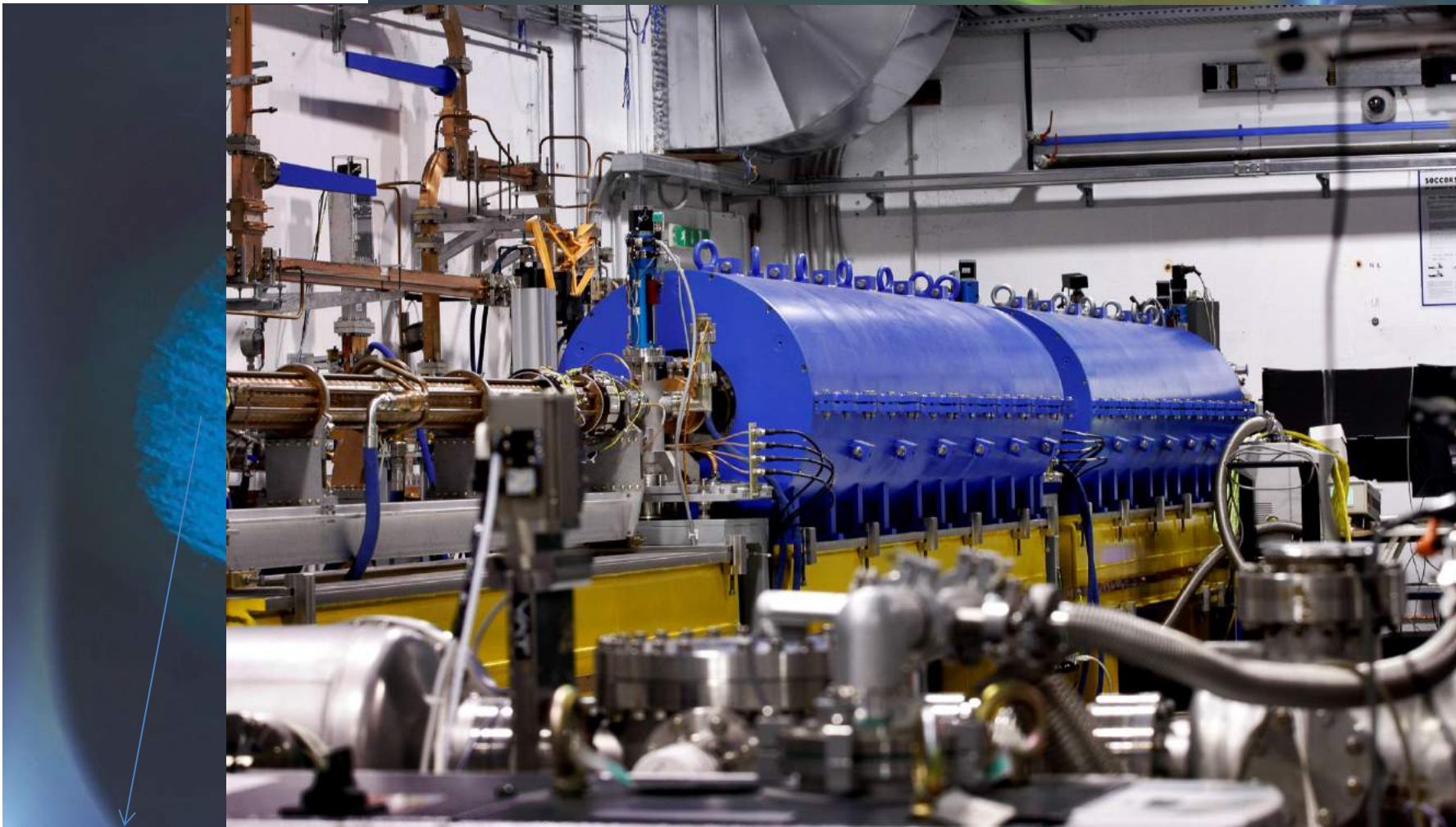
Possibility to study dynamics

$\sim 10^{11}$ photons/pulse needed

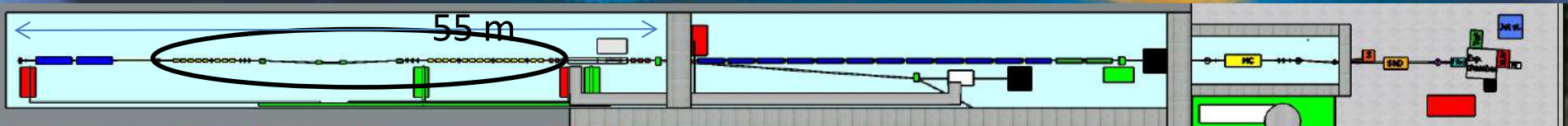
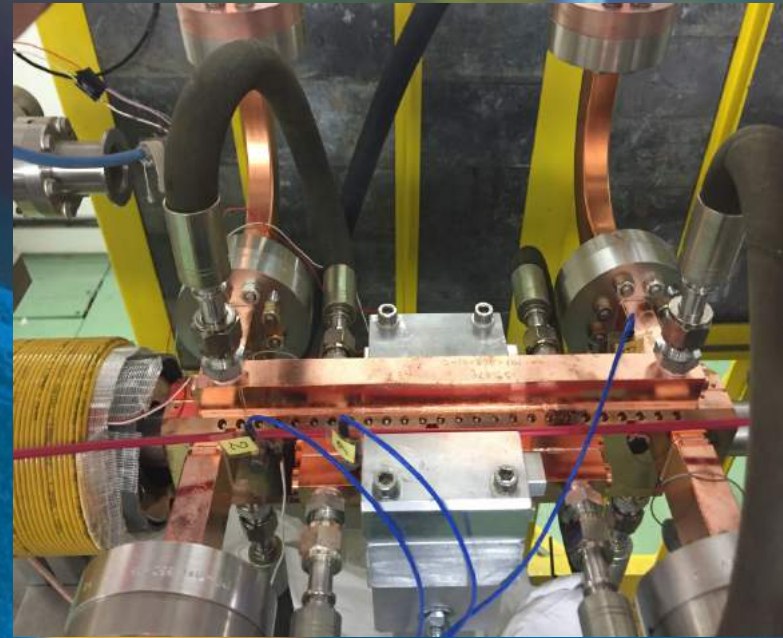
Courtesy F. Stellato, UniToV



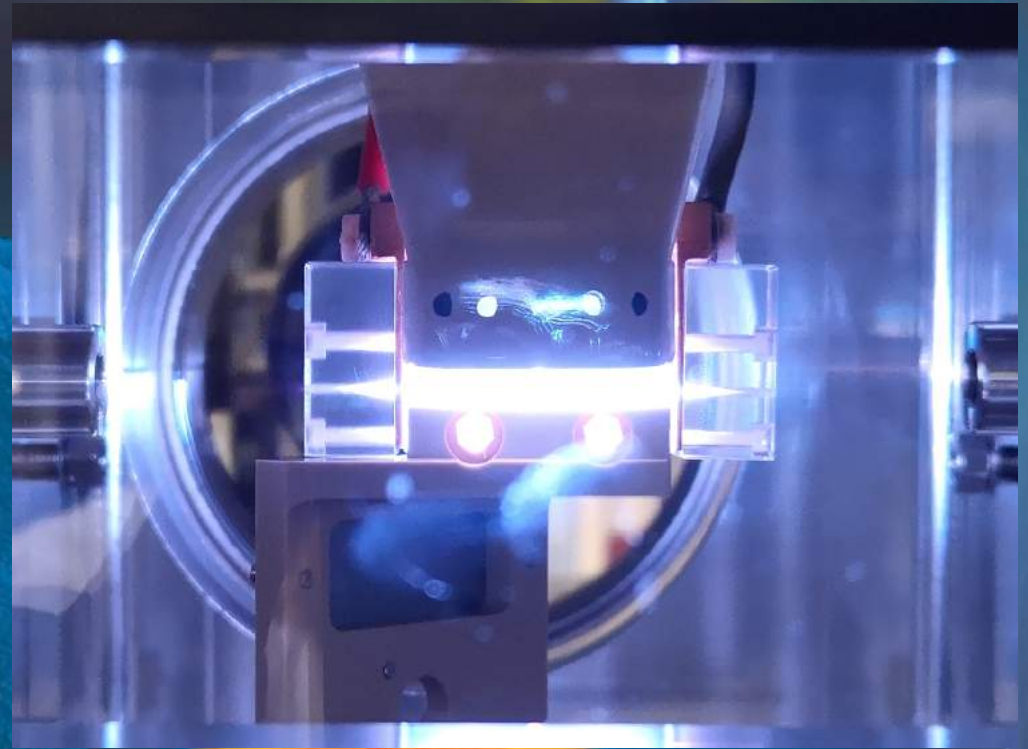
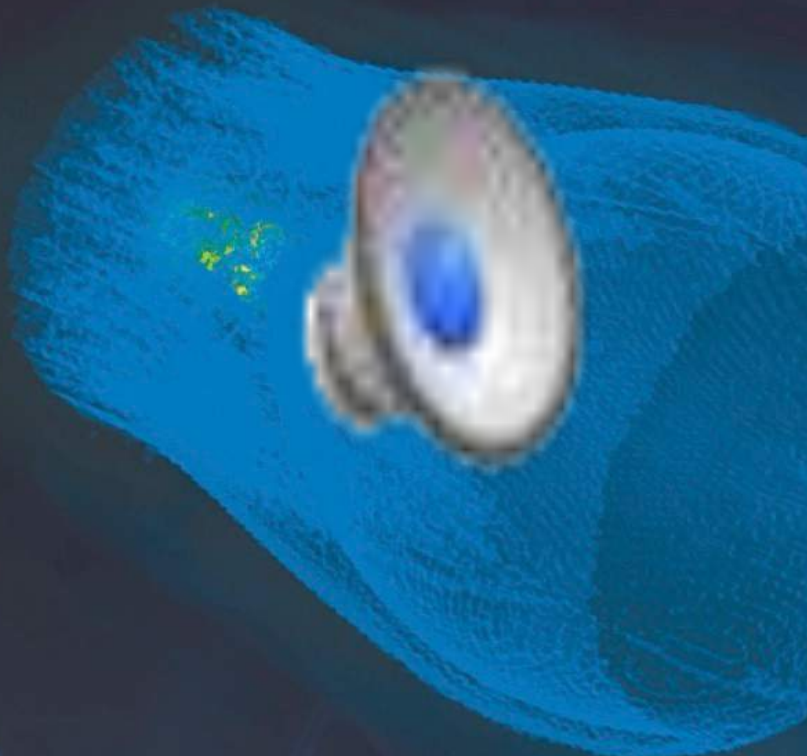
Courtesy A. Ghigo - E. Di Pasquale



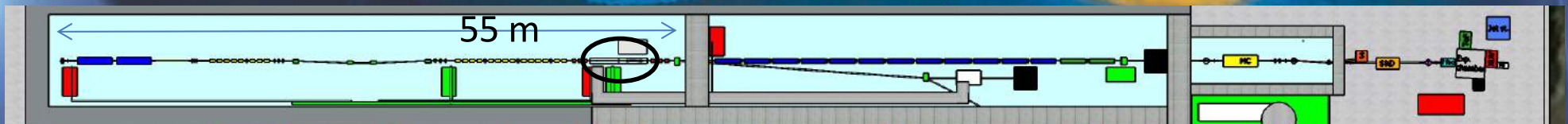
X-band Linac



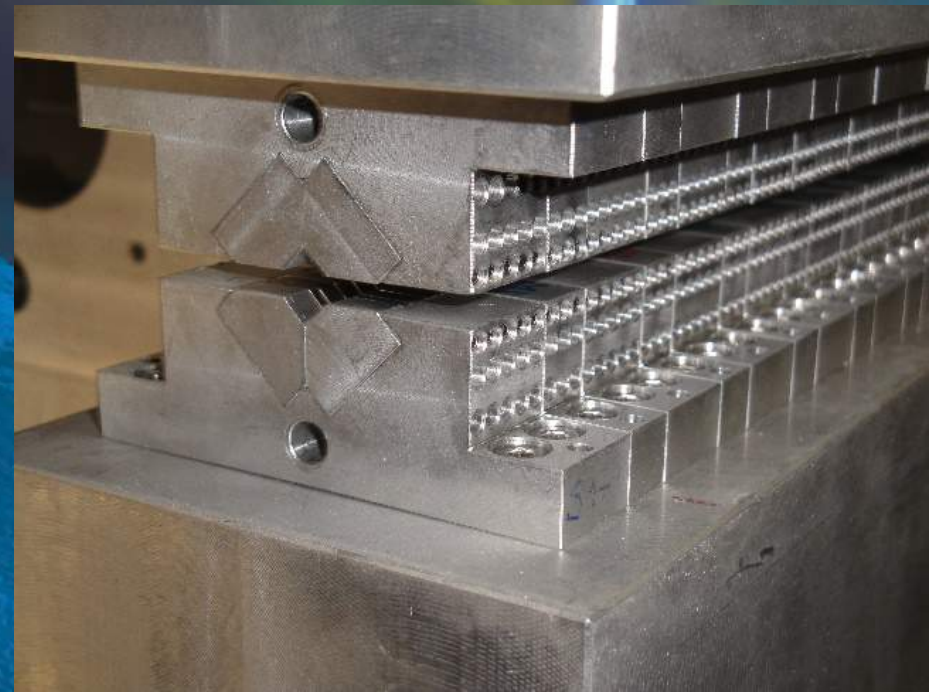
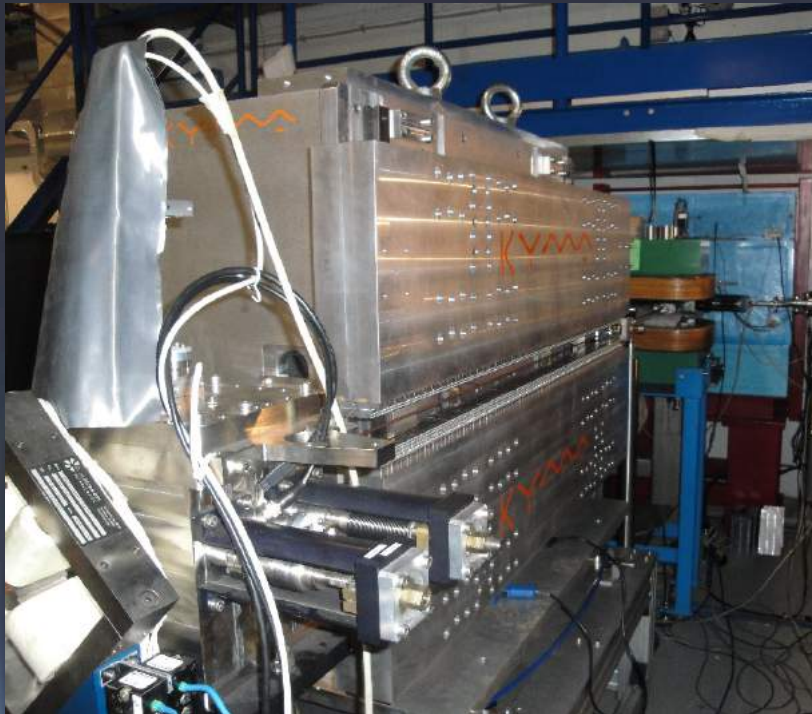
Plasma WakeField Acceleration



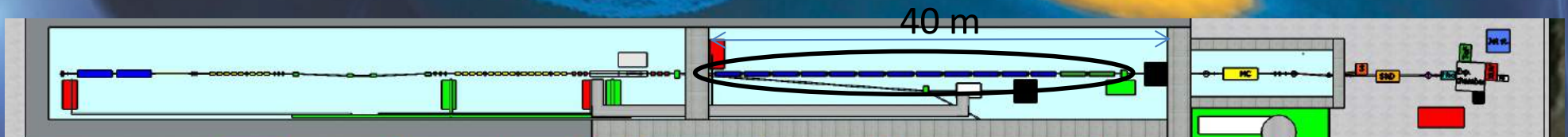
Capillary discharge at SPARC_LAB



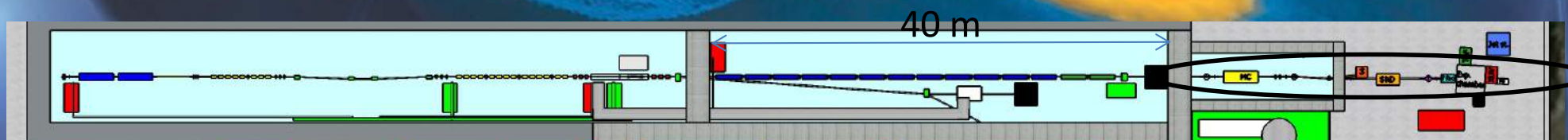
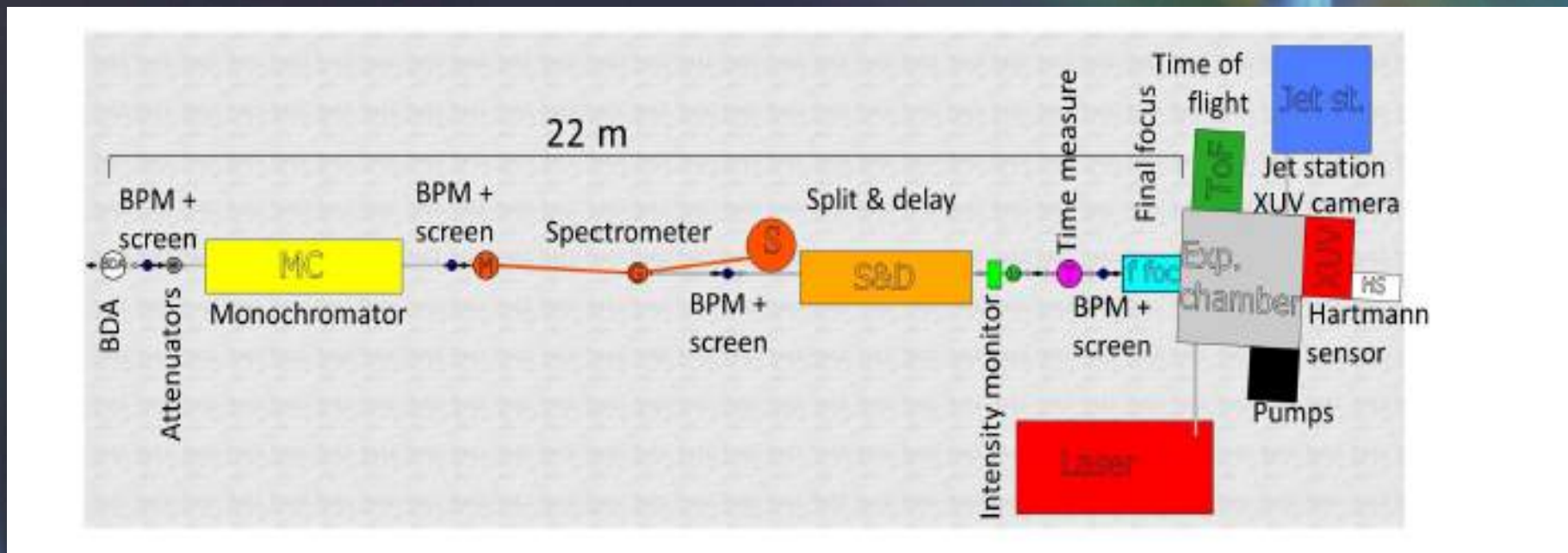
Undulators



KYMA Δ undulator at SPARC_LAB: $\lambda=1.4$ cm, K1



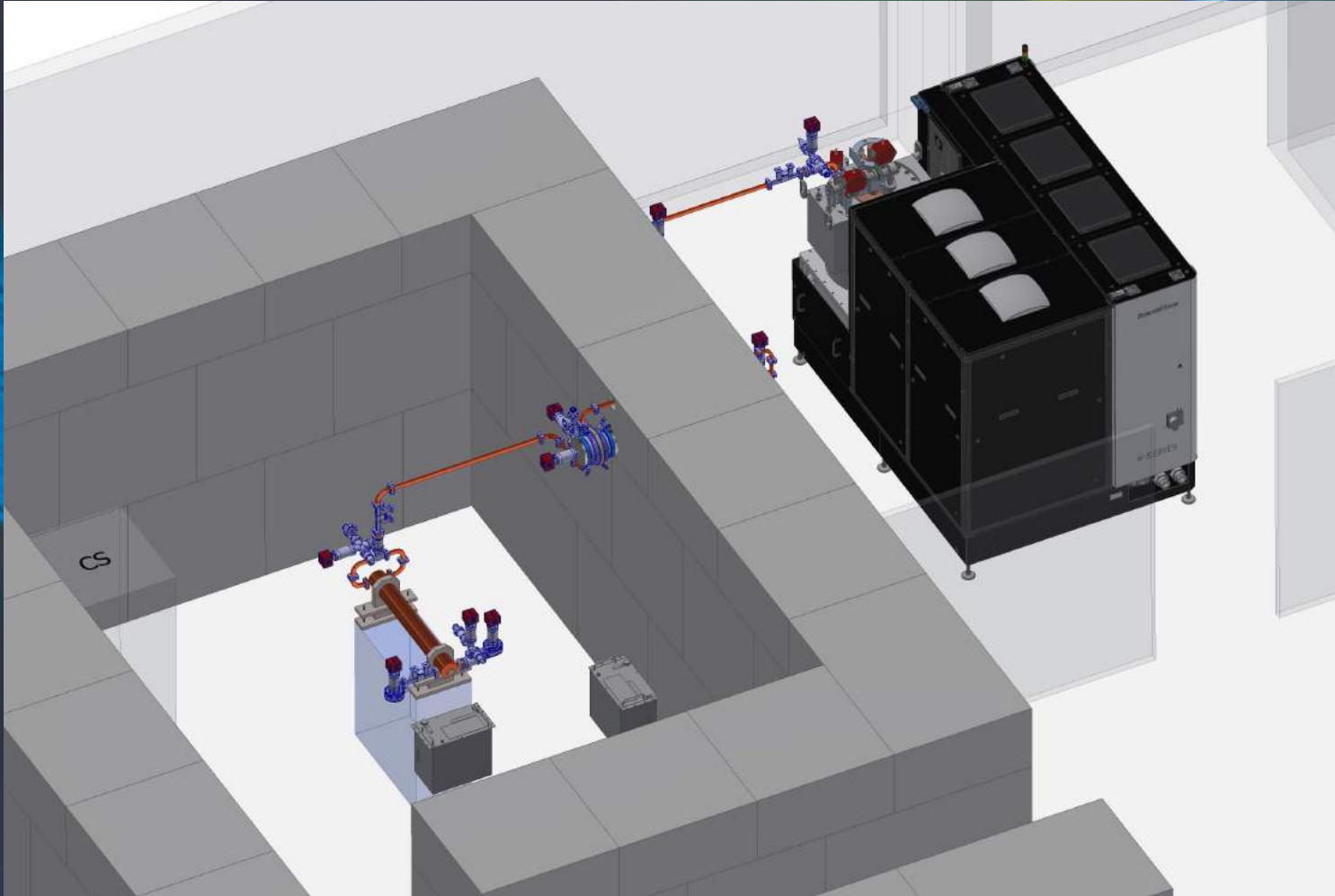
Photon beam line





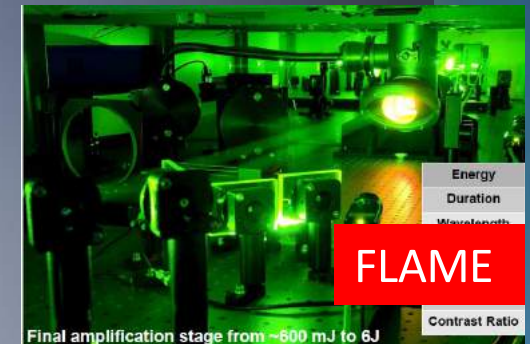
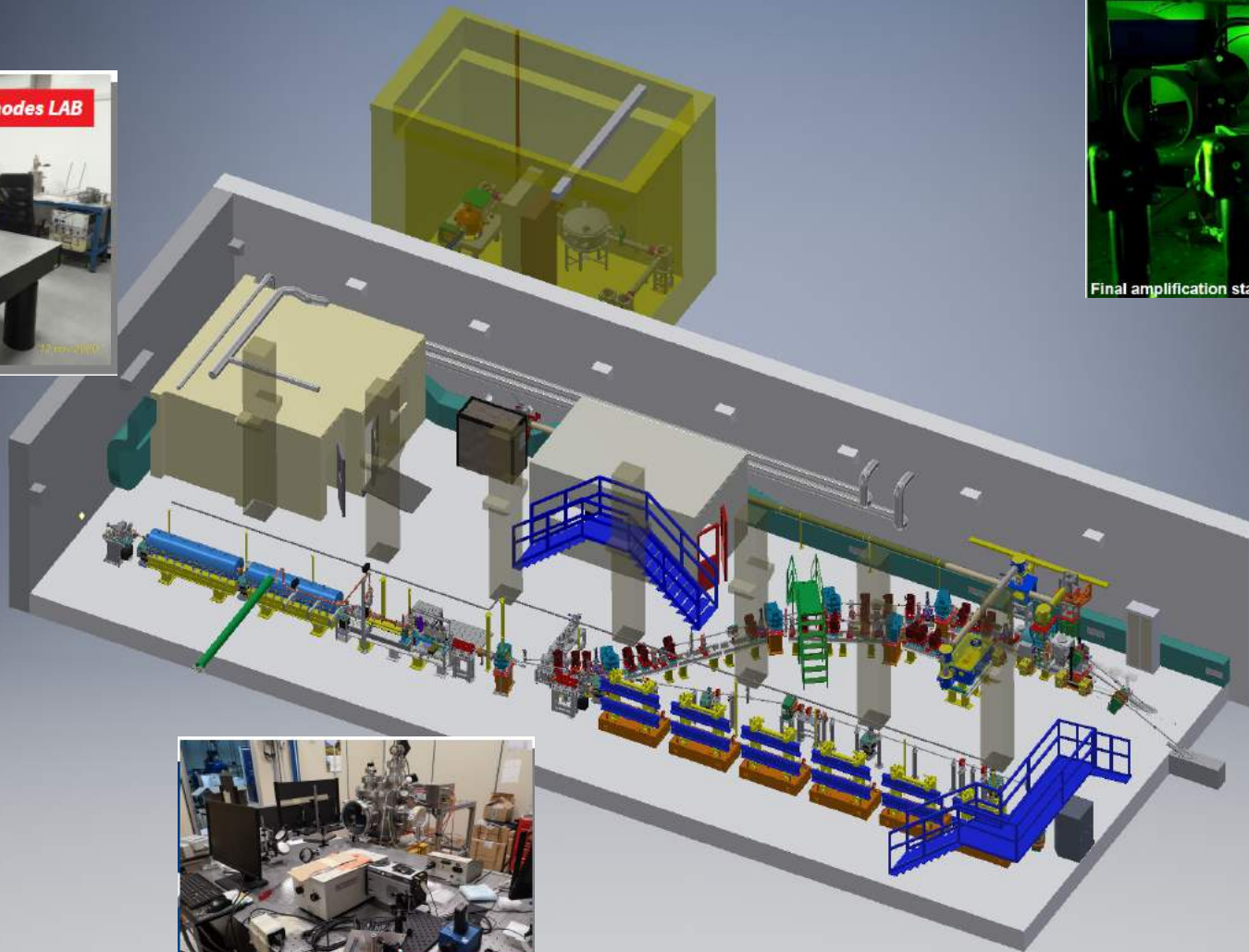
R&D efforts for the TDR

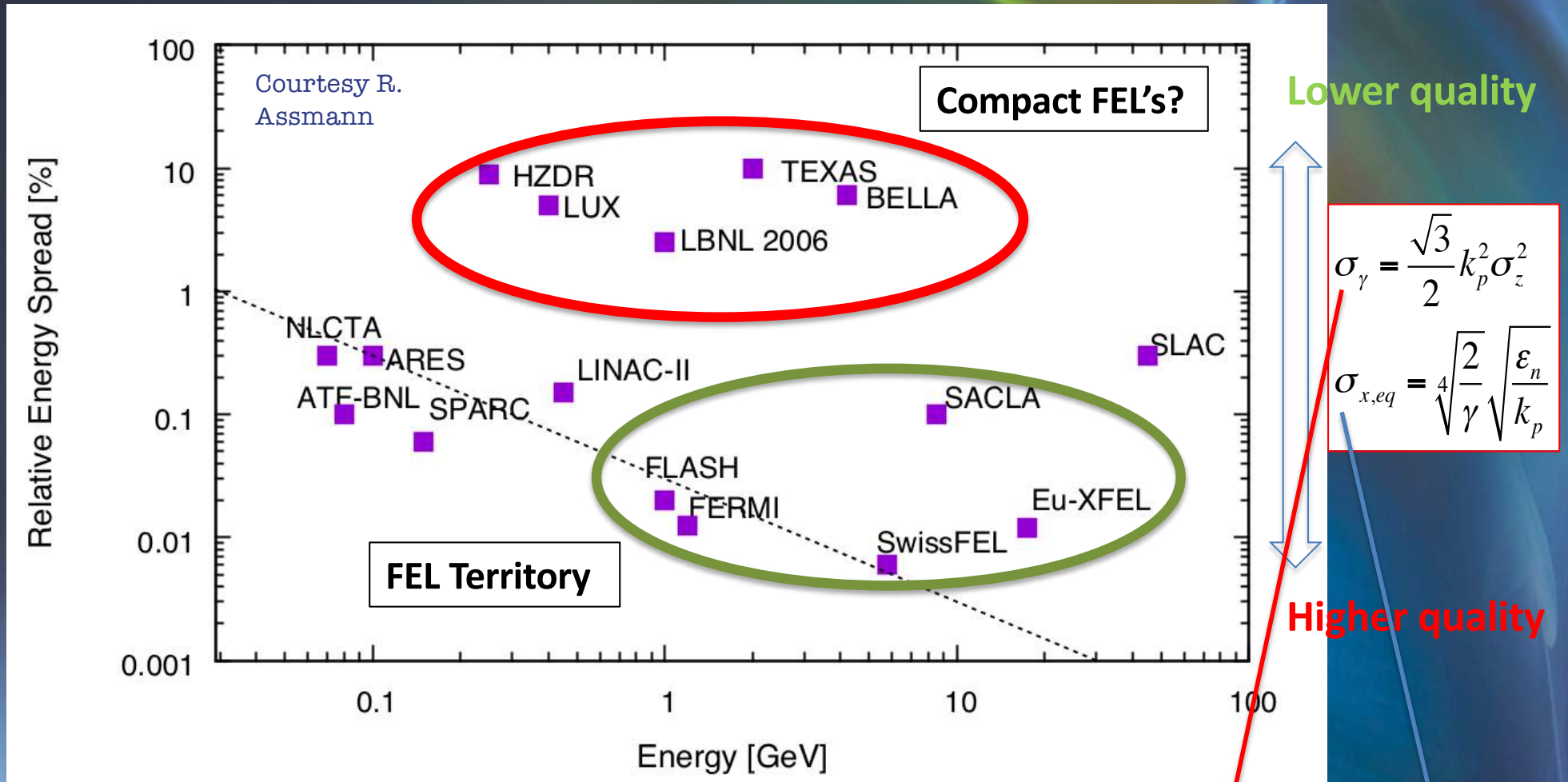
TEX Facility



INFN – CERN official partnership on **X-band RF development**, with the contribution of the **LATINO** project funded by **Regione Lazio**

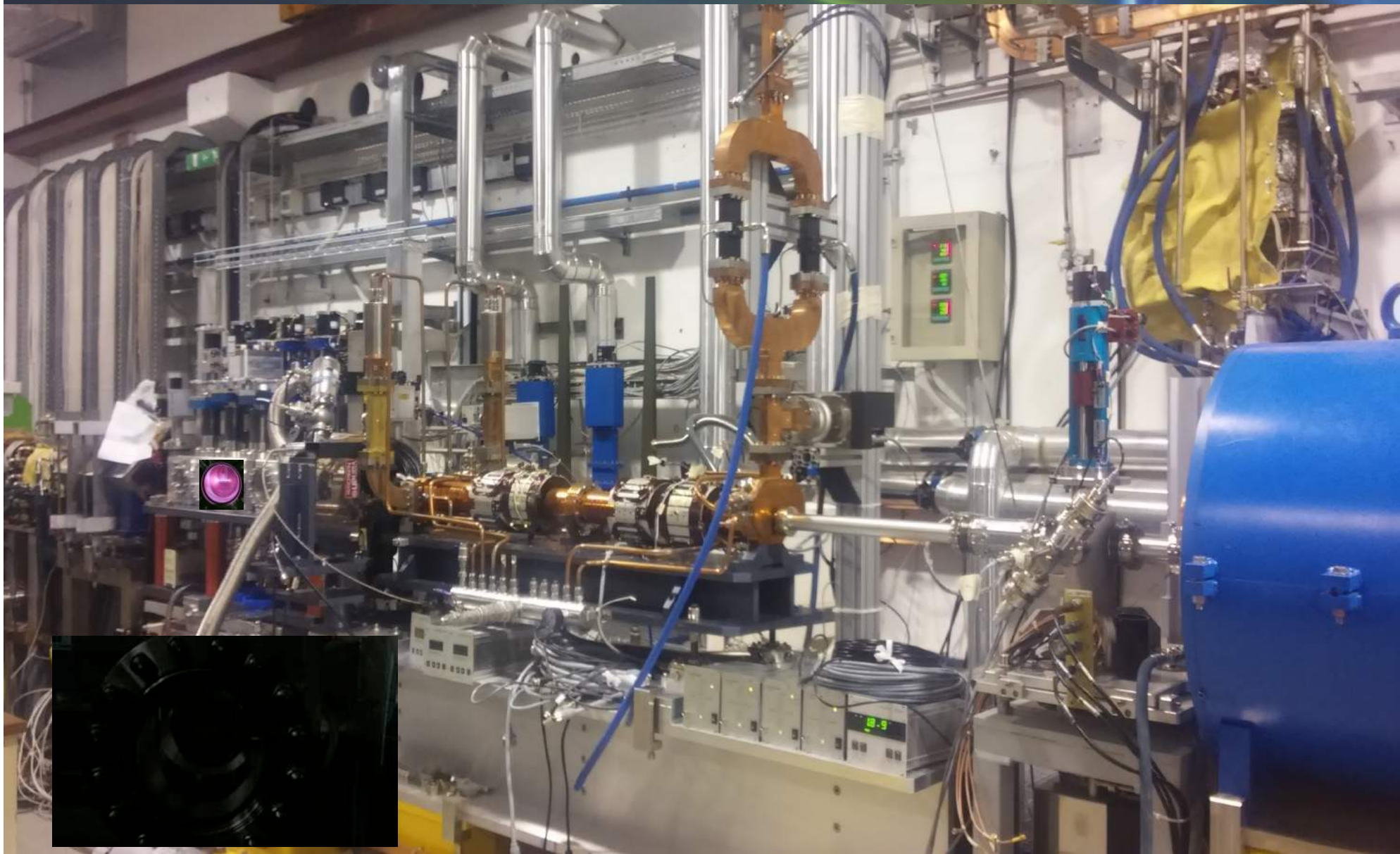
SPARC_LAB is the test and training facility at LNF for Advanced Accelerator Developments (since 2005)





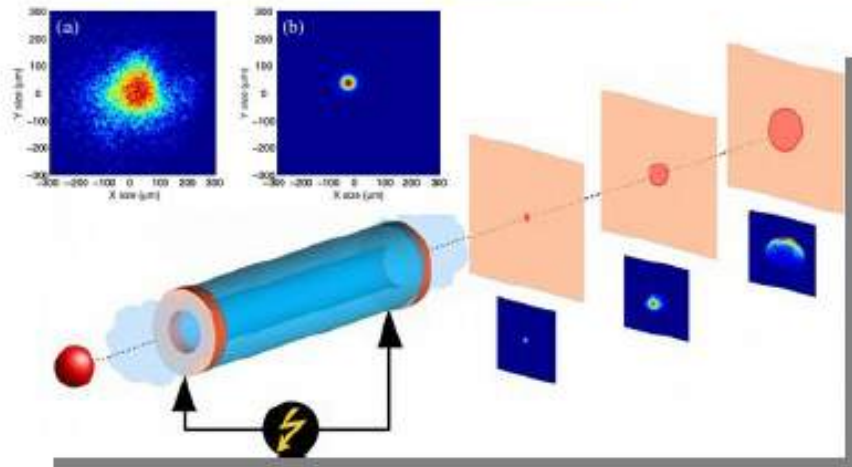
$$\epsilon_{n,rms} = \sqrt{\langle \gamma^2 \rangle (\sigma_\gamma^2 \sigma_x^2 \sigma_{x'}^2 + \epsilon_{rms}^2)}$$

PWFA vacuum chamber at SPARC_LAB



Previous Experimental Results

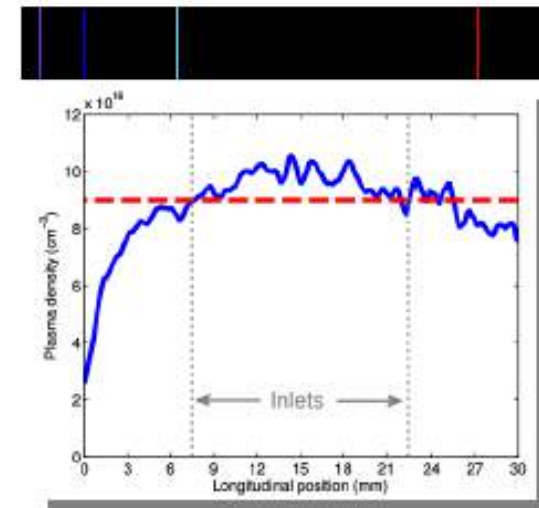
Activities with the high-brightness SPARC photo-injector



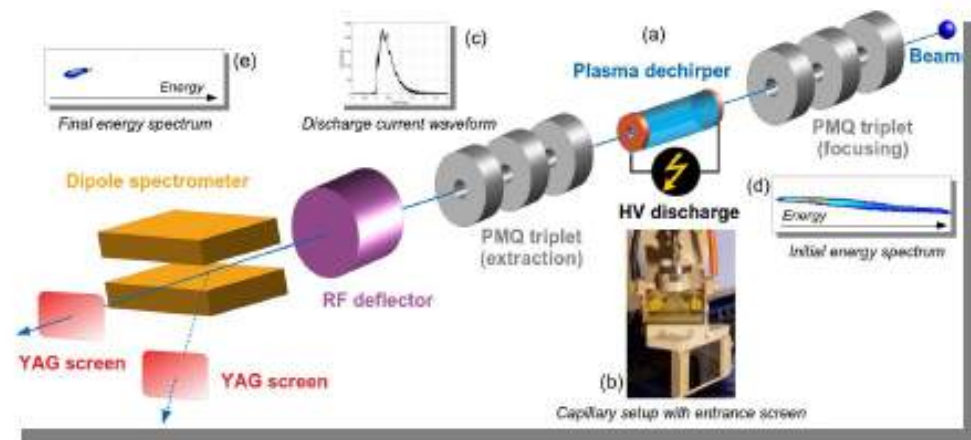
Focusing and emittance preservation with active-plasma lenses

Pompili, R., et al., Physical review letters 121.17 (2018): 174801.
 Pompili, R., et al., Applied Physics Letters 110.10 (2017): 104101.

Plasma characterization



Biagioni, A., et al., Journal of Instrumentation 11.08 (2016): C08003.



Plasma-dechirper


V. Shpakov et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 122, 114801 (2019)

Assisted Beam Loading Energy Spread Compensation

Achieved 4 MeV acceleration in
3 cm plasma with 200 pC driver

~133 MV/m accelerating gradient

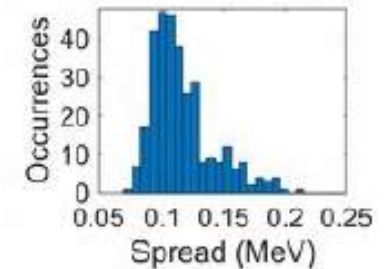
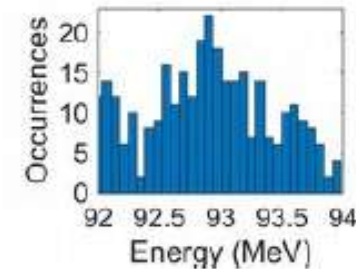
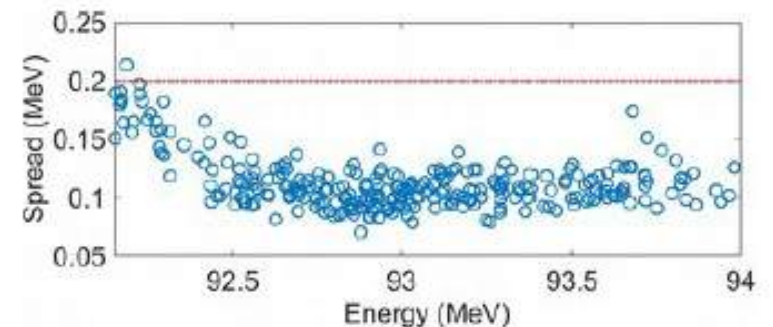
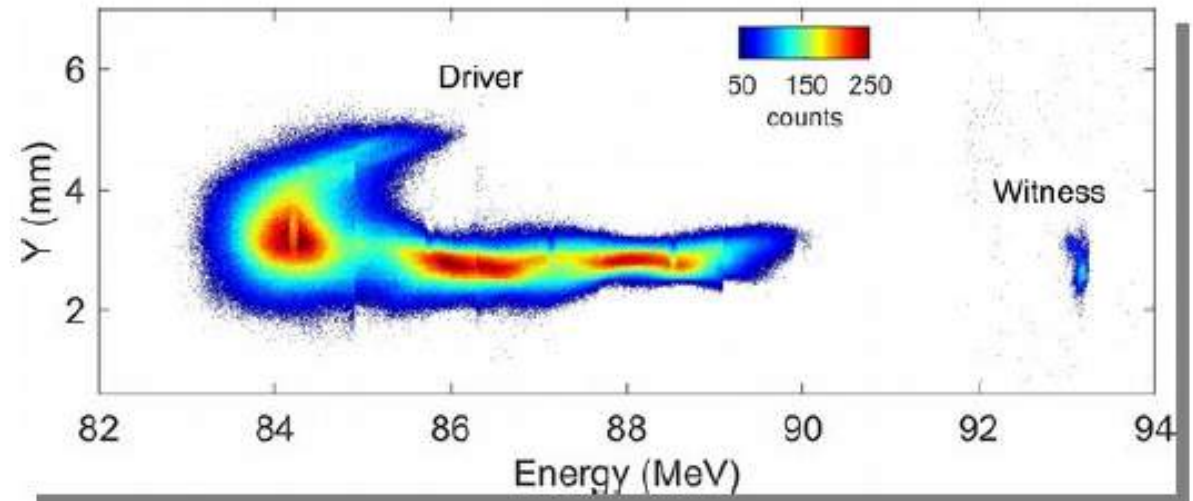
$2 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ plasma density

 demonstration of
energy spread compensation
during acceleration

*Energy spread reduced from 0.2% to
0.12%*

99.5% energy stability

**Pompili, R., et al. "Energy spread minimization in a beam-driven
plasma wakefield accelerator." *Nature Physics* (2020): 1-5.**



The experimental beam parameters measured in the PWFA experiment have been used as input for a preliminary evaluation of FEL performances

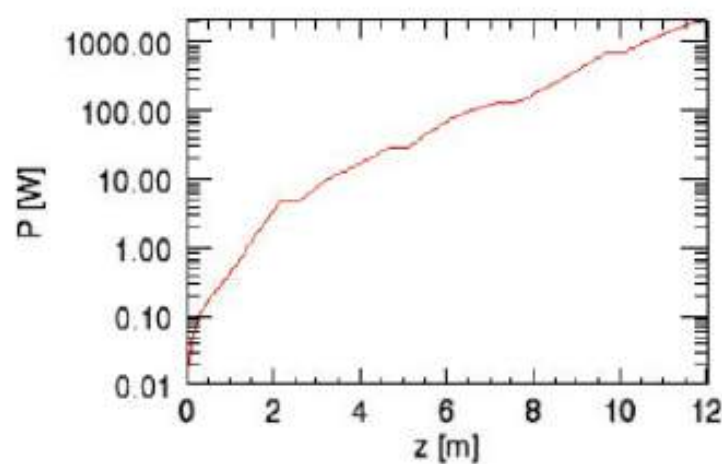
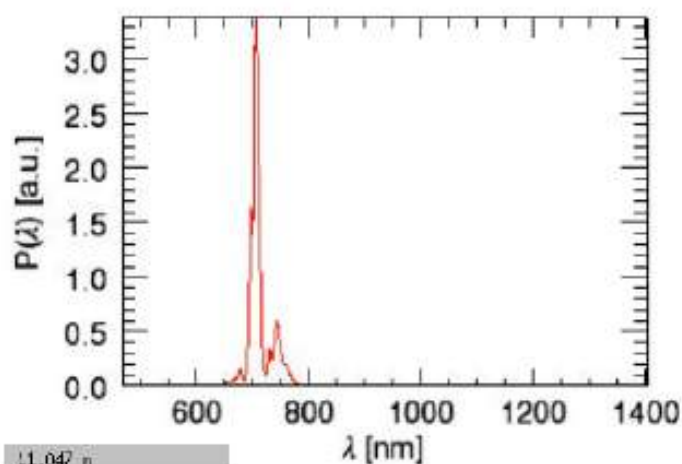
GENESIS 1.3 time-dependent simulations

measurable growth of the FEL gain achieved

E. Chiadroni (LNF)
F. Nguyen (ENEA)

Witness beam parameters		Undulator parameters	
γ	174	λ_u (cm)	2.8
$\Delta E/E$ (%)	0.28*	K_{rms}	0.72
ε_{xy} (mm mrad)	3.5**	FODO β function (m)	1.6
Q (pC)	20	λ_r (nm)	700
I_{peak} (A)	214		

*It is the rms energy spread
**projected emittance



High Quality Facility

$$\frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} \propto \frac{\Delta E}{E} \propto \rho \approx 10^{-3}$$

FEL requirement
(Undulators - Optics)

$$\left. \frac{\Delta E}{E} \right|_p = \frac{\Delta n_p}{n_p}$$

Plasma density
(Long Capillary - Diagnostics)

$$\left. \frac{\Delta E}{E} \right|_Q = \frac{\Delta I_d}{2(I_d)} + \frac{\Delta I_w}{2(I_w)}$$

Bunch charge/length
(Cathodes - Laser - Injector)

$$\left. \frac{\Delta E}{E} \right|_{DW} = \frac{a\omega_p}{2\pi} \Delta t_{DW}$$

$$2 \leq a \leq 4$$

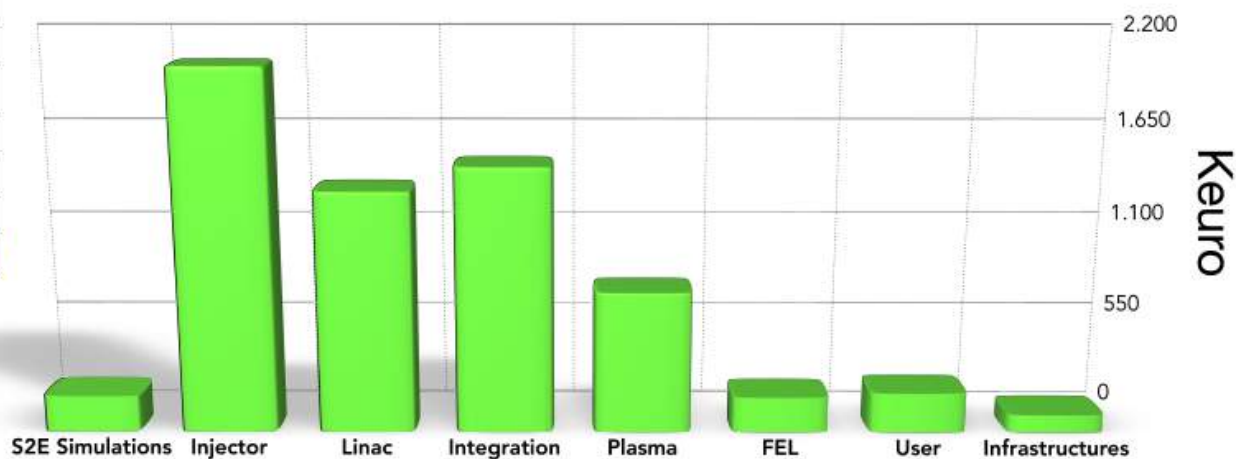
Driver/Witness timing
(Compressors - Synchronization)

ID	AREA	Amount (k€)	%
WA1	S2E Simulations	205	3,18
WA2	Injector	2045	31,75
WA3	Linac	1365	21,20
WA4	Integration	1500	23,29
WA5	Plasma	800	12,42
WA6	FEL	200	3,11
WA8	User	225	3,49
WA9	Infrastructures	100	1,55
	Budget At Completion	6440	100,00

~6'500'000 € for the TDR

This does NOT include

- Manpower
- High Power Laser activities
- Running cost
- Travels
- Conference fee
- PCs
- Maintenance TEX & SPARC_LAB



Investment per working area

Conclusions

- **A Critical Review of the CDR is ongoing**
- The technology readiness level of the main components is high but it requires **additional R&D effort** (with particular emphasis to the **stability, reproducibility and quality** of the accelerated electron beam) to have a fully proven engineering design of the X-band Linac and Plasma Module.
- The current funding **does not include Manpower and the R&D** needed for the TDR. Additional funding must be found (In progress).
- **Adjust the optimal energy/wavelength for FEL operation** with and without Plasma compatible **with realistic accelerating gradients** (X-band 60 MV/m, Plasma 1 GV/m) **and undulator technology** (PM or SC).
- Plasma beam line optimized to **remove the driver** beam and preserve the the witness beam parameters .
- Extend the Users Scientific Case including lower wavelength.
- **Demonstration of the main beam requirements at SPARC_LAB (spread, emittance, stability)**