

Jens Osterhoff

Plasma Accelerator R&D

DESY. Accelerator Division

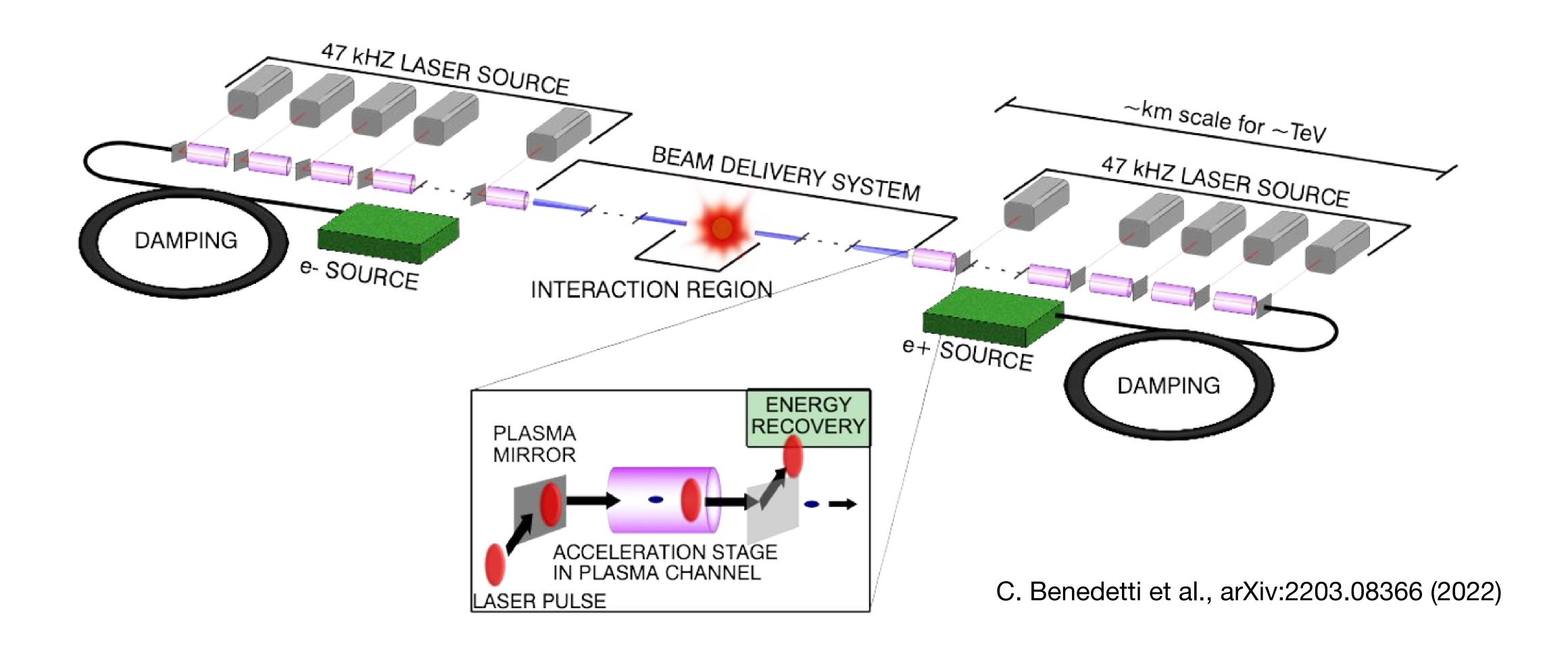
EuroNNAc Special Topics Workshop September 19th, 2022





The vision of a plasma-based collider drives our field

Strawman designs illustrate critical technology developments for future particle-physics applications



DESY. | **Jens Osterhoff** | EuroNNAc Meeting | September 19, 2022

A collider is the ultimate challenge, requires specific solutions

Ballpark requirements and state-of-the-art

	FEL	Collider	Current
Charge per bunch (nC)	0.01 - 0.1	0.1 - 1	0.01 - 0.1
Energy gain (GeV)	0.1 - 10	1000+	0.1 - 10
Energy spread (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1 - 1
Wall-plug efficiency (%)	< 0.1 - 10	10	< 0.1
Emittance (μm)	0.1	0.01	0.1 - 1
Rep. rate (Hz)	10 ¹ - 10 ⁶	10 ⁴ - 10 ⁵	10 ¹
Avg. beam power (W)	10 ¹ - 10 ⁶	10 ⁶	10 ¹
Continuous run	24/1 - 24/7	24/365	24/1
Parameter stability	0.1%	0.1%	1%

First FEL-gain demonstrated, FEL-user facility still some way to go

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- highest energy: staging of plasma modules
- lowest emittance: precision beam, laser, and plasma control
- efficiency: high wall-plug efficiency (energy recovery?)
- rep. rate and avg. power: kW/cm thermal plasma management
- positron acceleration with exquisite quality
- beam polarization maintenance
- computing capabilities for full start-to-end optimization incl. jitter studies

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Needs solutions specifically developed for particle colliders, much more demanding — <u>How do we get there?</u>

Strategy in Europe (LDG) and US (Snowmass) give similar answers

How do we get to a plasma-based collider?



from LDG Accelerator R&D Roadmap

4.6.2 Three pillars of the near-term R&D roadmap

The panel has discussed and agreed on a roadmap that is based on three pillars that should be pursued in parallel (see also Fig. 4.1). The three pillars of our roadmap are

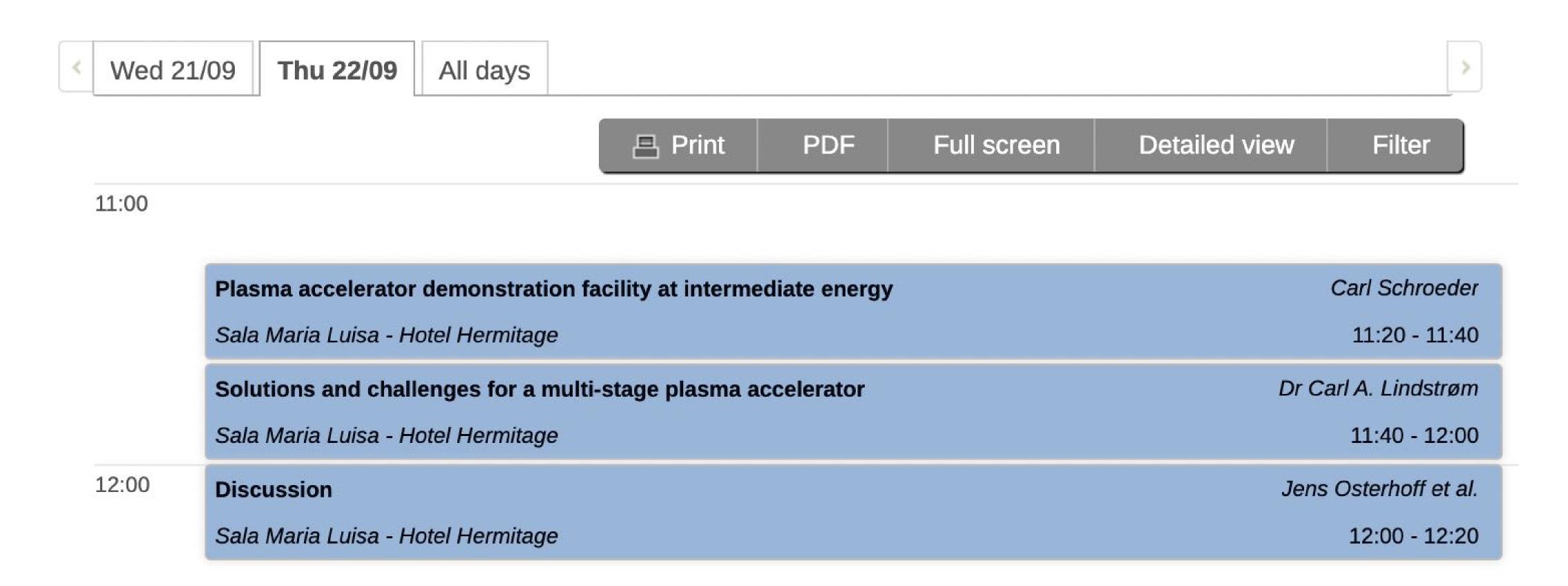
1. The first international feasibility and pre-CDR study for high-gradient plasma and laser accelerators and their particle physics reach. This paper study will lead to a comparative report on various options, a feasibility assessment, performance estimates, physics cases, intermediate HEP applications and a cost-size-benefit analysis for high energy.

from Snowmass Accelerator Frontier TG 6 Draft

- A targeted R&D program addressing high energy advanced accelerator-based colliders (e.g. to 15 TeV, with intermediate options) should develop integrated parameter sets in coordination with international efforts. This should detail components of the system and their interactions, such the injector, drivers, plasma source, beam cooling, and beam delivery system. This would set the stage for an integrated design study and a future conceptual design report, after the next Snowmass.
- A study for a collider demonstration facility and physics experiments at an intermediate energy (ca. 20–80 GeV) should establish a plan that would demonstrate essential technology and provide a facility for physics experiments at intermediate energy.
- → An intermediate step between the few GeV facilities today and a future TeV-collider is mandatory

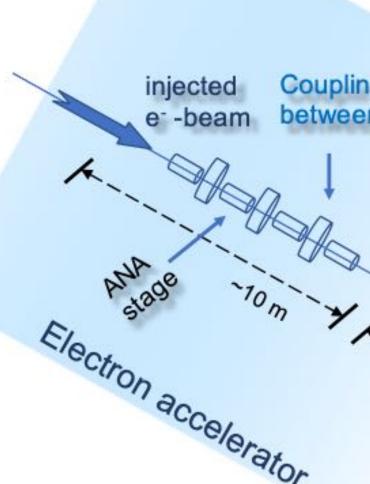
How could an intermediate facility look like? How to solve the technology challenges?

Session — 11:20 - 12:20 — Thursday, Sep 22nd, 2022



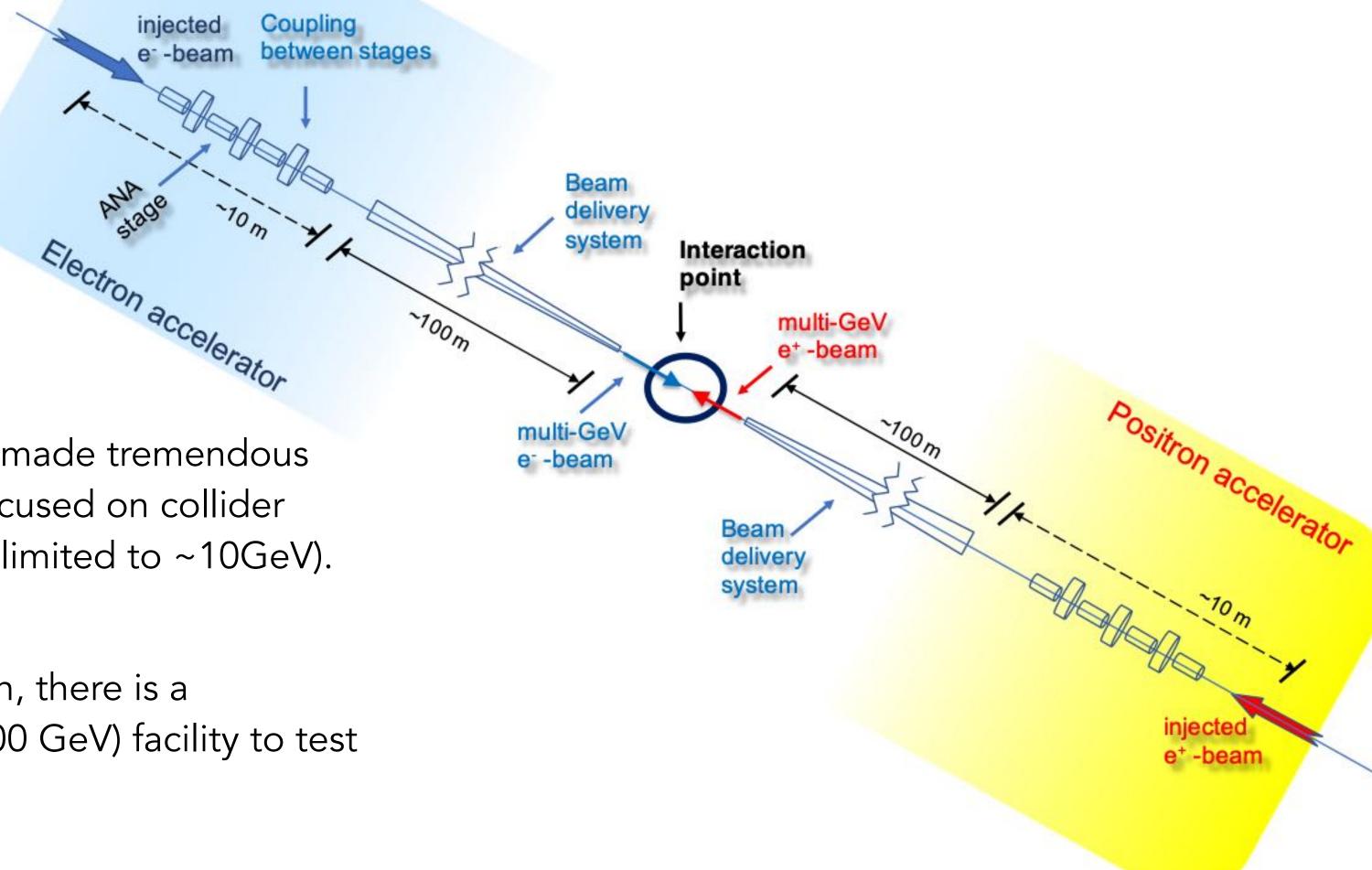
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Energy frontier desires lepton collider at 10+ TeV cme



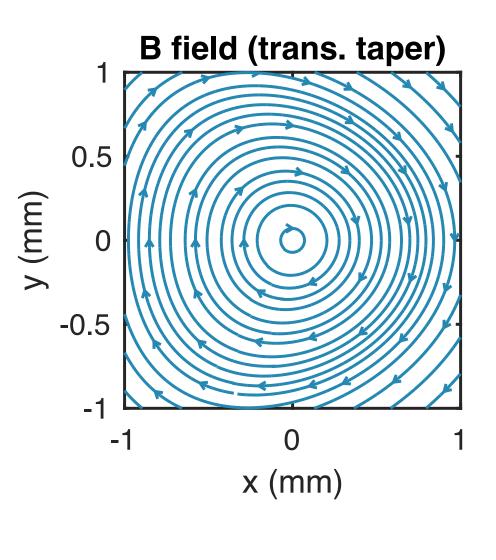
Wakefield accelerators (LWFA, PWFA, SWFA) have made tremendous progress, but current beam test facilities are not focused on collider systems R&D (and acceleration at present facilities limited to ~10GeV).

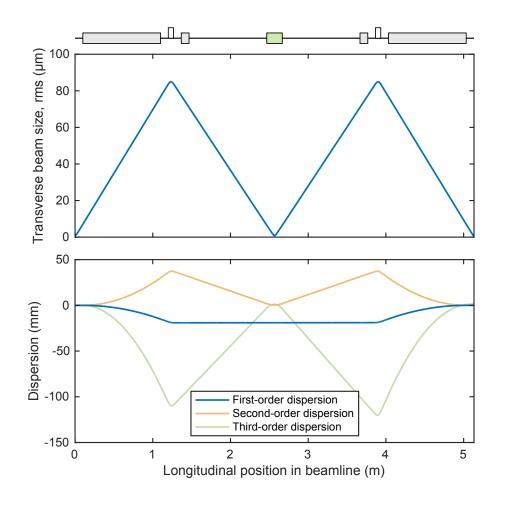
- To develop ANA technology for collider application, there is a recognized need for an intermediate energy (20-100 GeV) facility to test key collider systems.
 - Main motivation is advanced accelerator R&D
 - Opportunities for QCD and BSM physics studies

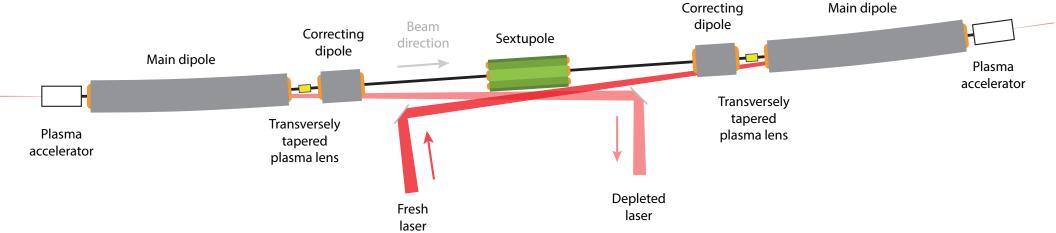


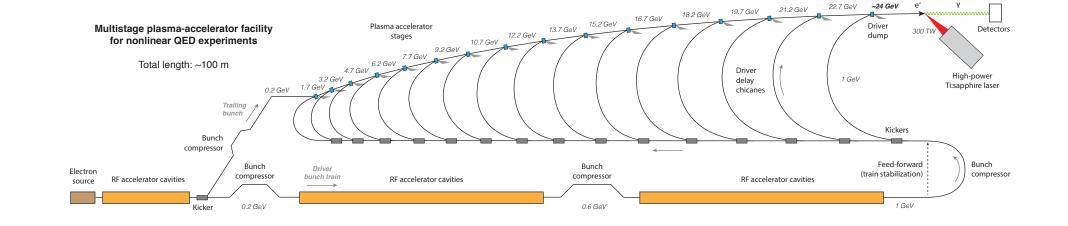
Solutions and challenges for a multi-stage plasma accelerator

- > Staging is likely required to reach high energies, efficiently.
- > Four staging problems:
 - > Compactness
 - > In- and out-coupling of drivers
 - > Emittance growth from chromatic mismatching
 - > Tight synchronization tolerances
- Nonlinear plasma lenses can potentially solve all the above problems.
 - > Lattice of two nonlinear plasma lenses, two dipoles, one sextupole ⇒ achromatic transport (emittance preserved)
 - > How do we make an appropriately nonlinear plasma lens?
 - > R_{56} between stages \Rightarrow self-correction (passive stability)
- > Can be used to design compact high-energy facilities
 - ⇒ nonlinear QED (medium scale) or a photon collider (large scale)









Discussion round: how to have something to show by 2025?

Strong momentum/internal pressure to organize

- Expected push from LDG:
 Wim Leemans (DESY) and Rajeev Pattathil (RAL) elected to implement LDG accelerator roadmap Stay tuned...
- Similar activities in the US Snowmass Process.
- How to couple these activities? Also there is ALEGRO... (see next slide)



Important strategic and technical questions

- How can we get the support of the particle physics community?
- Do we need a convincing (particle physics) science case at 10 100 GeV?
 Or is technology R&D enough for such a facility?
- What technological challenges need to be overcome in a CDR for an intermediate energy facility?

Join us on Thursday 11:20 and let us know!

