

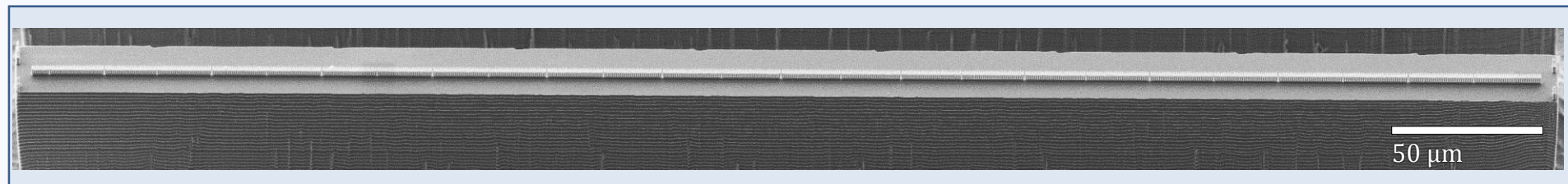
# Accelerator on a chip: Recent results and perspectives for applications

6th European Advanced Accelerator Concepts workshop

Roy Shiloh<sup>ab</sup>, Tomáš Chlouba<sup>b</sup>, Stefanie Kraus<sup>b</sup>, Leon Brückner<sup>b</sup>, Julian Litzel<sup>b</sup>, and Peter Hommelhoff<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Institute of Applied Physics, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem (HUJI), Israel

<sup>b</sup> Department Physik, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (FAU), Germany



# 1962: First proposals



## Proposal for an Electron Accelerator Using an Optical Maser

Koichi Shimoda

January 1962 / Vol. 1, No. 1 / APPLIED OPTICS 33

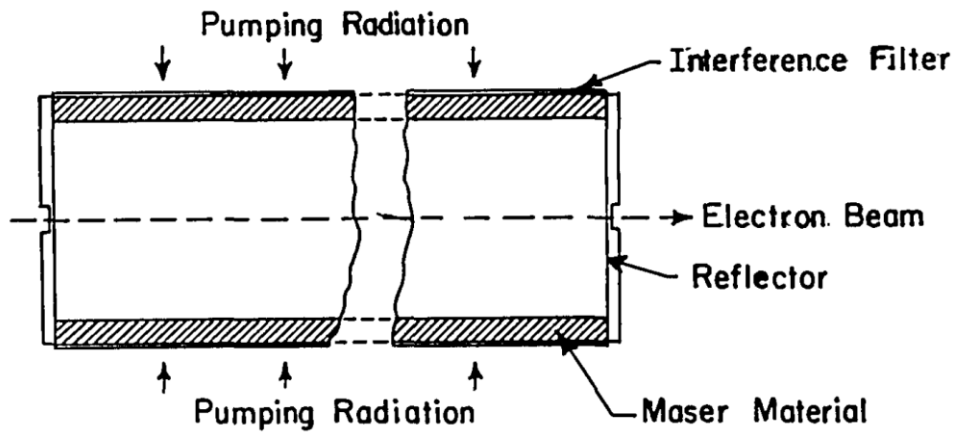


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of an electron linear accelerator by optical maser.

# IBM<sup>TN-5</sup>

## Electron Acceleration by Light Waves

A. Lohmann\*

October 3, 1962

**3,267,383**  
**PARTICLE ACCELERATOR UTILIZING COHERENT LIGHT**  
 Adolf W. Lohmann, San Jose, Calif., assignor to International Business Machines Corporation, New York, N.Y., a corporation of New York  
 Filed May 27, 1963, Ser. No. 283,475  
 9 Claims. (Cl. 328-33)

The present invention relates to particle accelerators and more particularly to a particle accelerator wherein energy is transferred to particles by means of visible or infrared light waves.

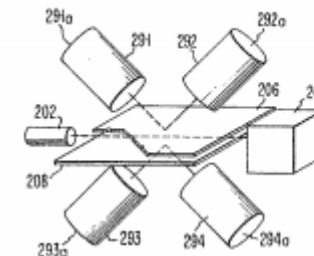


FIG. 2

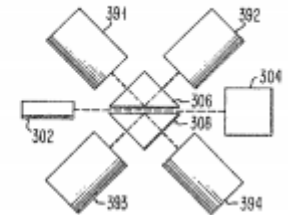
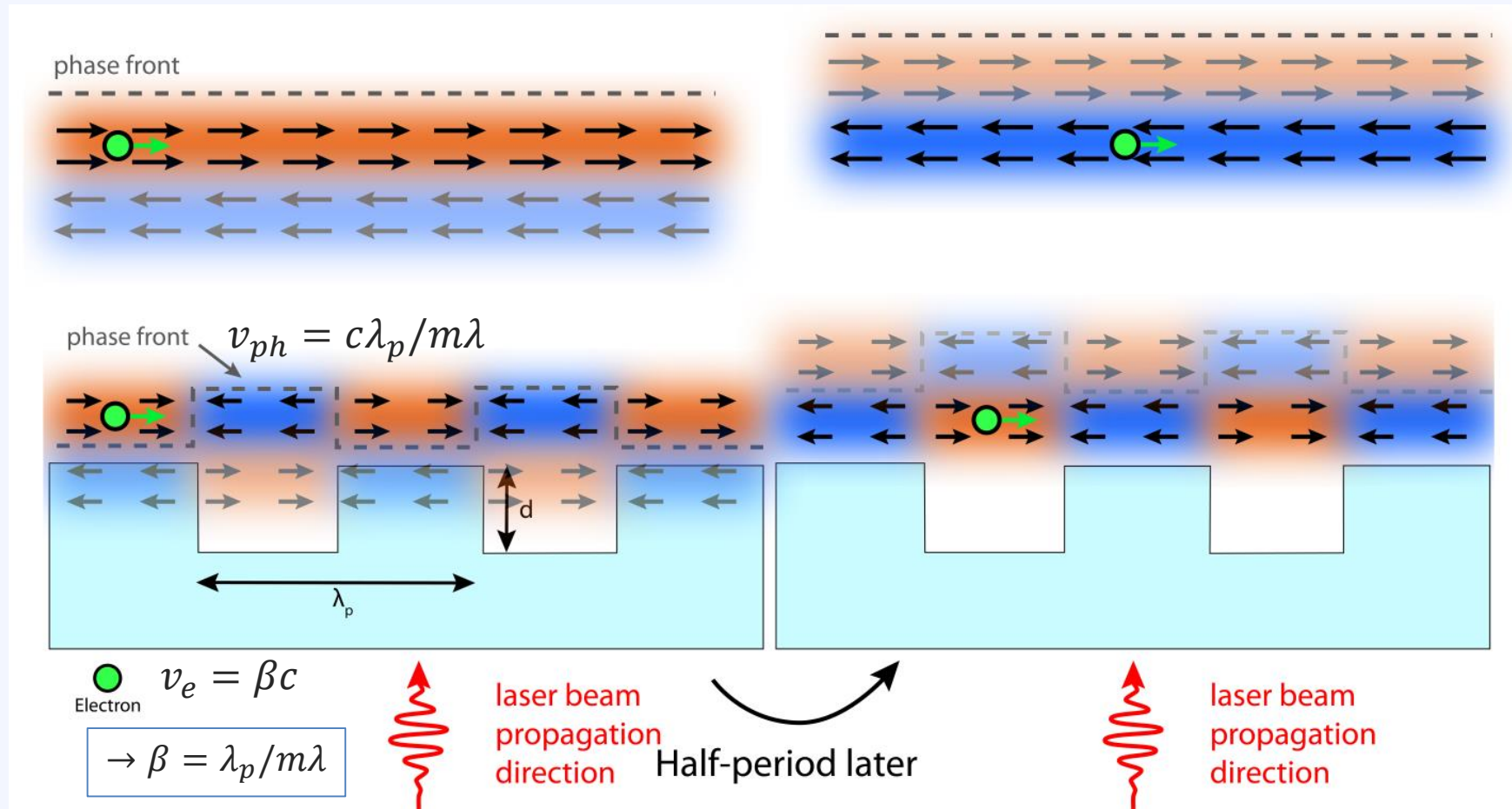


FIG. 3

INVENTOR  
 ADOLF W. LOHMANN  
 BY  
*Chas. Schmitt*

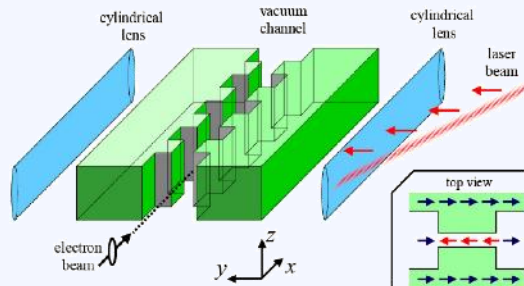


# Phase synchronous acceleration: matching electrons to photons

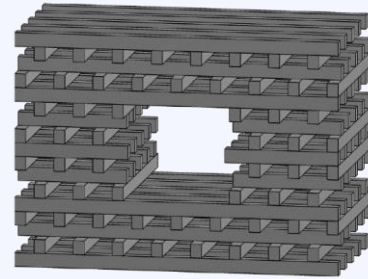


Synchronicity/Widerøe condition

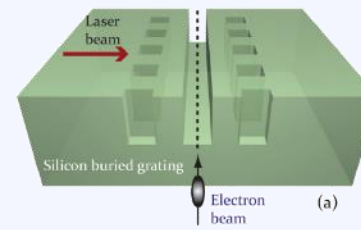
# A family of nanophotonic structures



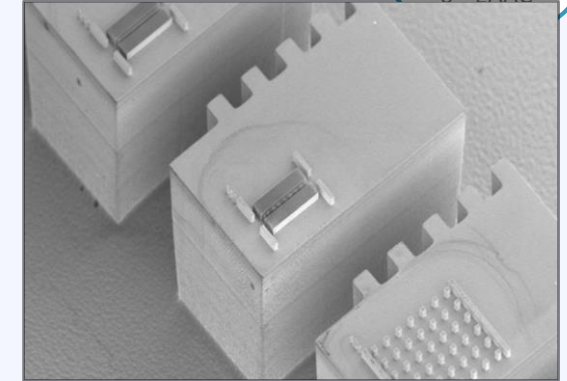
Plettner, Lu, Byer, Phys. Rev. ST AB **9**, 111301 (2006)



Cowan, Phys. Rev. ST AB **11**, 011301 (2008)



Chang, Solgaard, APL **104**, 184102 (2014)



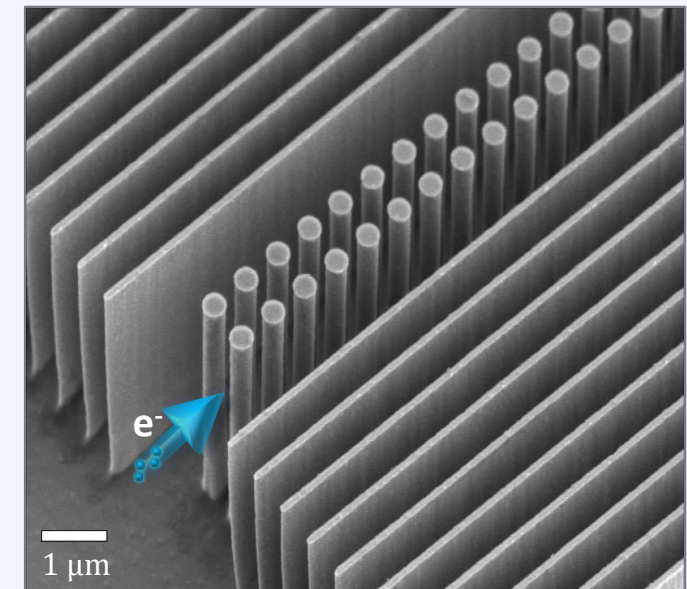
<p>(a) Transverse PBG</p> $\frac{R_{\text{int}}}{\lambda} = 0.68 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Z_c = 19.5\Omega \\ \beta_x = 0.58 \\ E_{\text{acc}} / E_{\text{max}} = 0.5 \end{cases}$ <p><math>\epsilon=2.1, \lambda=1 \mu\text{m}</math></p>	<p>(b) Longitudinal PBG</p> $\frac{D_{\text{int}}}{\lambda} = 0.55 \text{ to } 1.25 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Z_c \frac{\Delta y}{\lambda} = 20 \text{ to } 250\Omega \\ \beta_x = 0.2 \text{ to } 0.6 \\ E_{\text{acc}} / E_{\text{max}} = 0.15 \text{ to } 0.35 \end{cases}$ <p><math>\epsilon=2.1, \lambda=1.5 \mu\text{m}</math></p>
<p>(c) Cylindrical Bragg Structure</p> $\frac{R_{\text{int}}}{\lambda} = 0.3 \text{ to } 0.8 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Z_c = 37 \text{ to } 268\Omega \\ \beta_x = 0.41 \text{ to } 0.48 \\ E_{\text{acc}} / E_{\text{max}} = 0.37 \text{ to } 0.73 \end{cases}$ <p><math>\epsilon=2.1, \epsilon_2=4, \lambda=1 \mu\text{m}</math></p>	<p>(d) Planar Bragg Structure</p> $\frac{D_{\text{int}}}{\lambda} = 0.3 \text{ to } 0.8 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Z_c \frac{\Delta y}{\lambda} = 25.7 \text{ to } 147\Omega \\ \beta_x = 0.42 \text{ to } 0.53 \\ E_{\text{acc}} / E_{\text{max}} = 0.20 \text{ to } 0.47 \end{cases}$ <p><math>\epsilon=2.1, \epsilon_2=4, \lambda=1 \mu\text{m}</math></p>

**REVIEW:** England et al., "Dielectric laser accelerators," Rev. Mod. Phys. **86**, 1337 (2014)

**REVIEW:** Shiloh et al., "Miniature light-driven nanophotonic electron acceleration and control", Adv. Opt. Photon. **14**, 862-932 (2022)

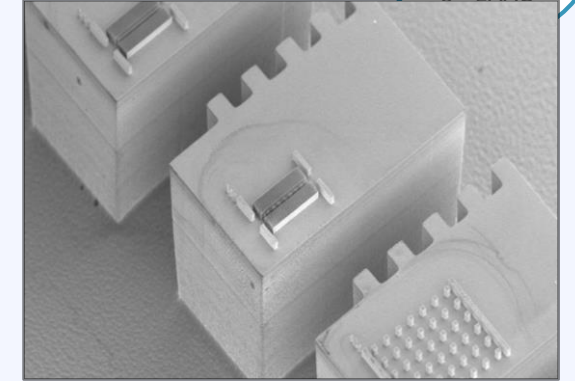
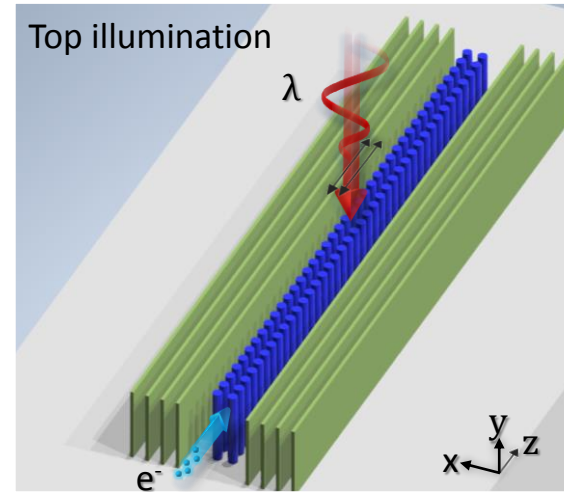
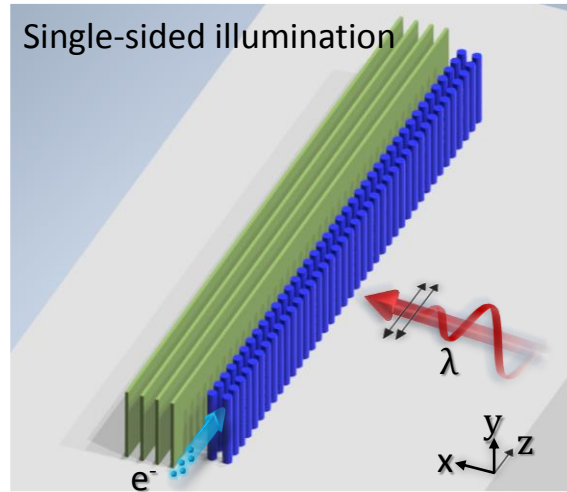
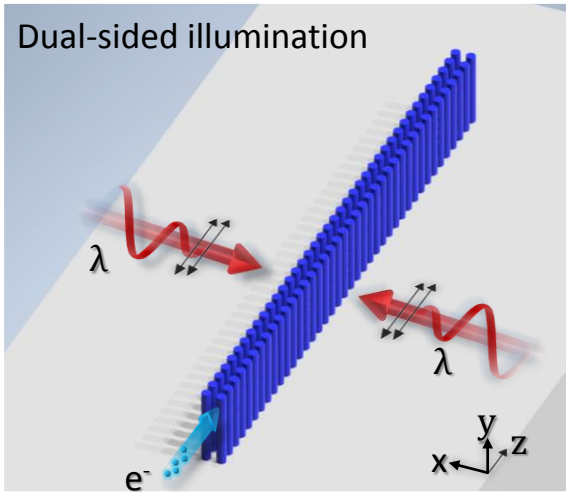
<p>(a) Elliptical Pillars</p>	<p>(b) Rectangular Pillars</p>	<p>(c) Double Slab Grating</p>
<p>(d) Reverse Slab Grating</p>	<p>(e) Buried Grating</p>	<p>(f) Asymmetric Grating</p>

**REVIEW:** Wootton, McNeur, Leedle, "Dielectric Laser Accelerators: Designs, Experiments, and Applications," Rev. of Accel. Sci. and Tech. **9**, 105-126 (2016)



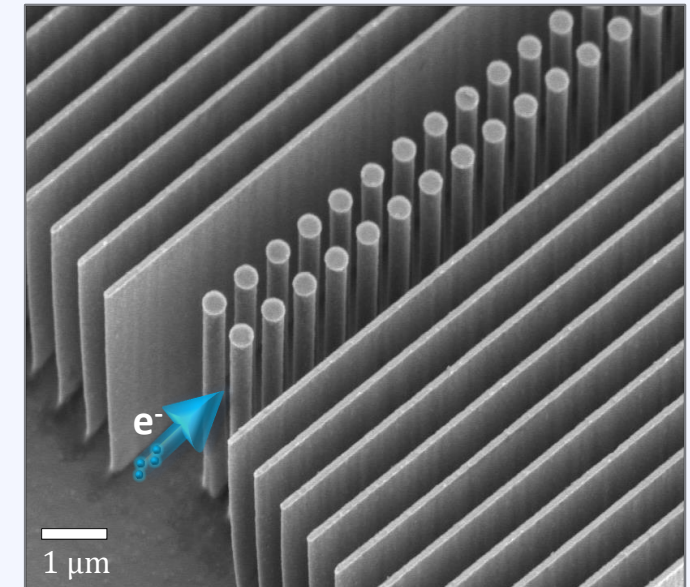
Shiloh et al., Opt. Exp. **29**, 14403 (2021)

# Driving the dual-pillar nanophotonic accelerator



## „Dual pillar“ structure:

- ✓ Simple fabrication process (e-beam lithography + etching)
- ✓ Can fabricate thousands of accelerators per day in a University clean room
- ✓ No nonlinear optical effects (laser doesn't traverse the bulk)
- ✓ Operates with evanescent near-fields; NOT a cavity (no loading time)



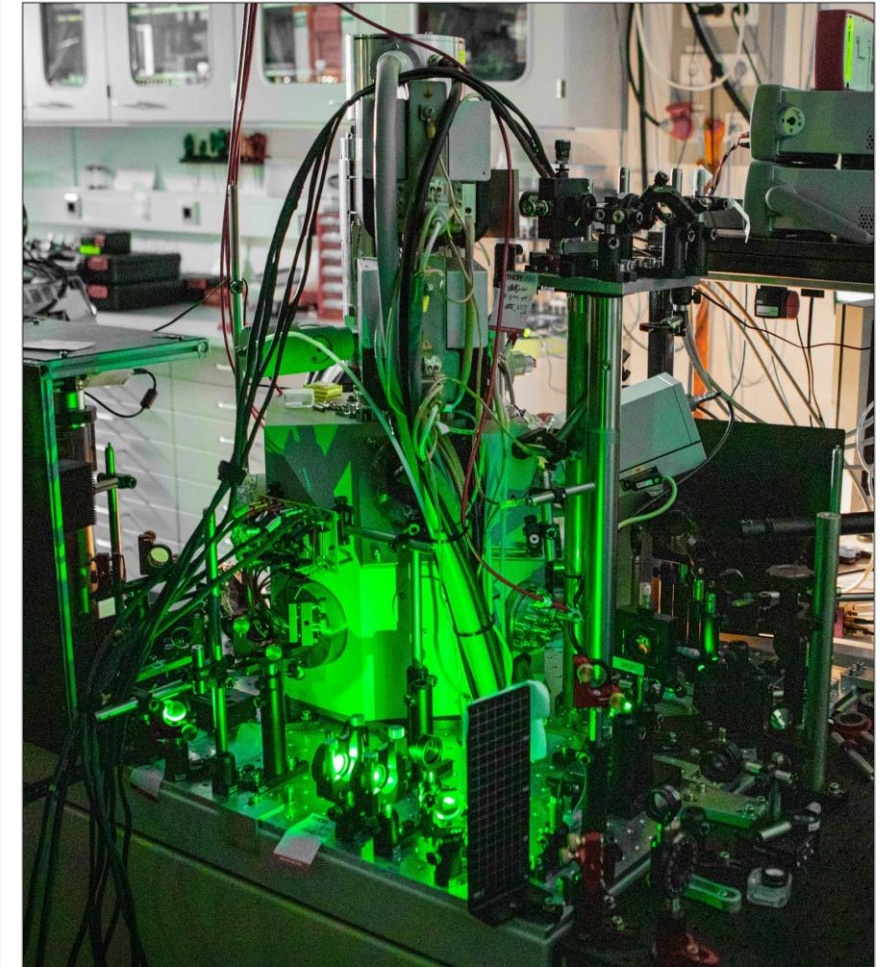
Shiloh et al., *Opt. Exp.* **29**, 14403 (2021)

**REVIEW:** Shiloh et al., "Miniature light-driven nanophotonic electron acceleration and control", *Adv. Opt. Photon.* **14**, 862-932 (2022)

# Driving the dual-pillar nanophotonic accelerator

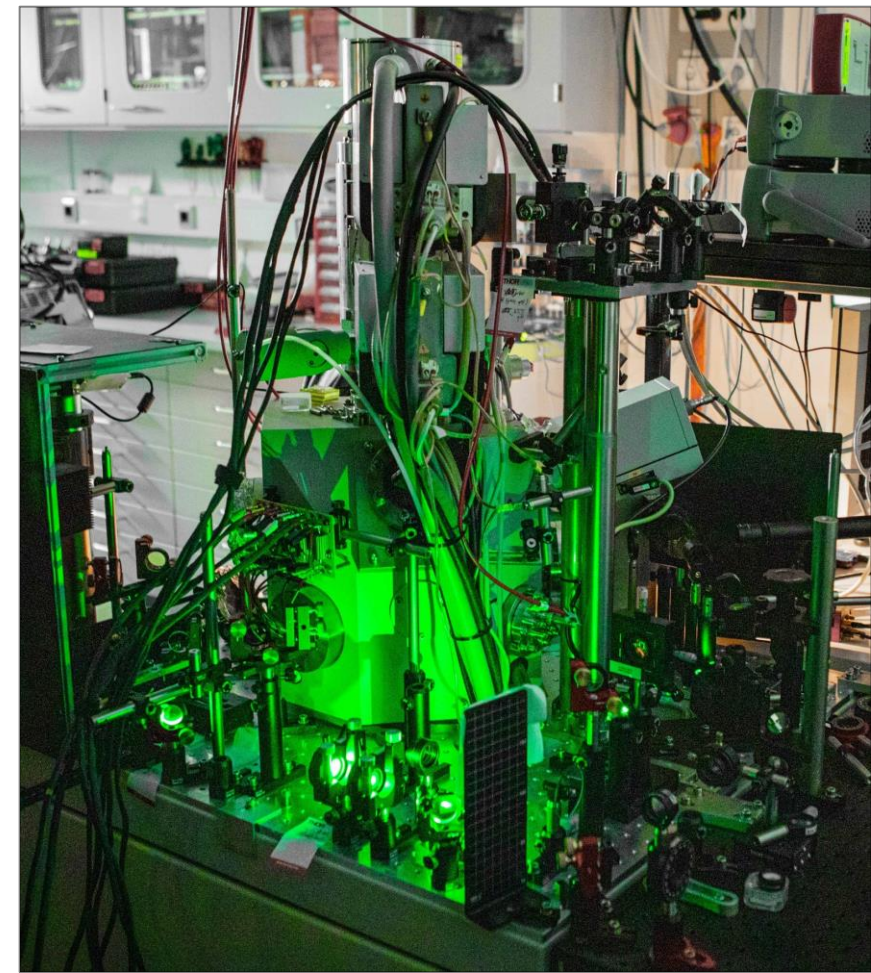
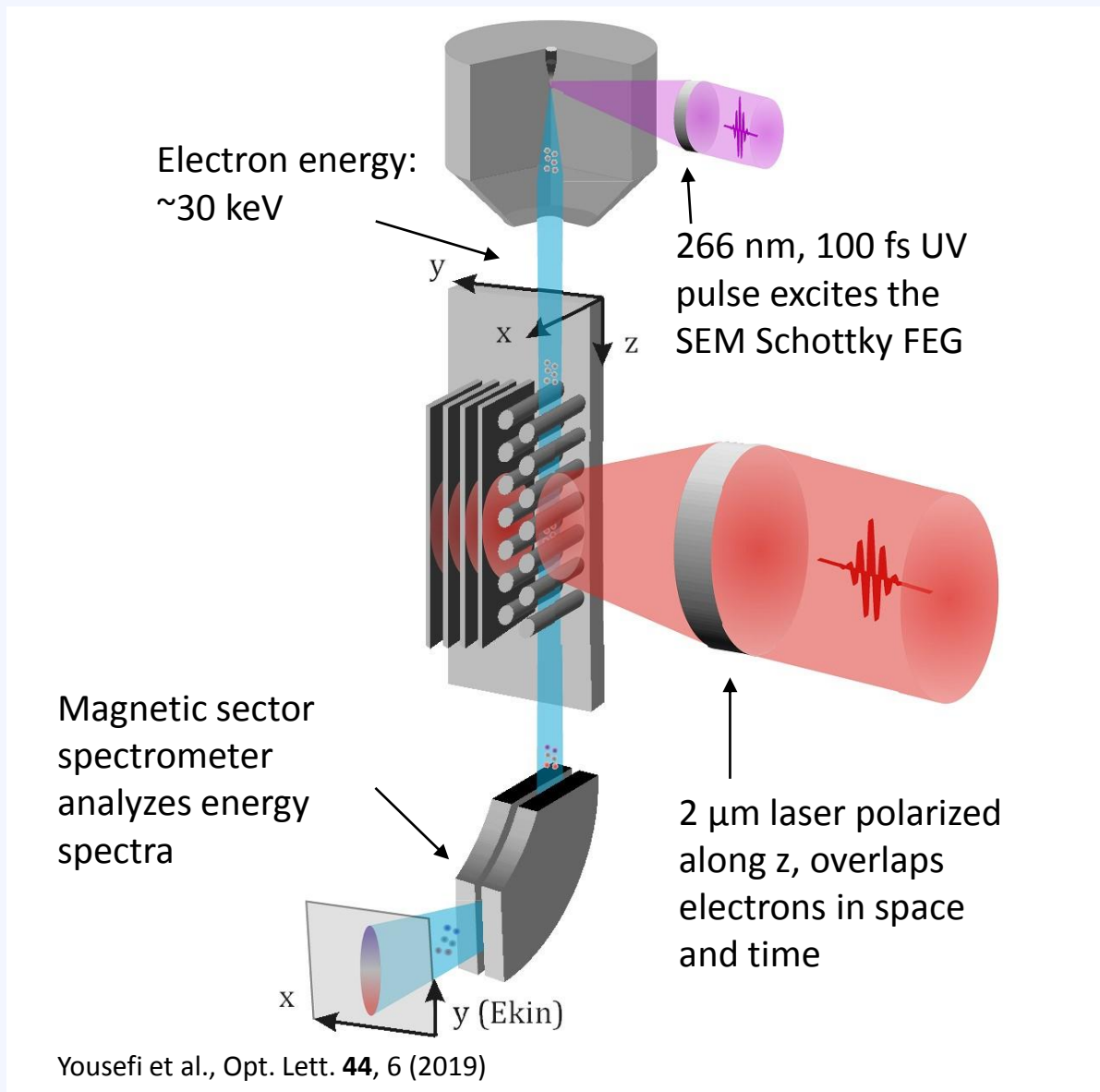
## Our femtosecond laser parameters:

Wavelength	1.93 $\mu\text{m}$
Pulse duration	250 fs
Laser power	10 W
Repetition rate	167 kHz
Pulse energy	60 $\mu\text{J}$
Wall-plug efficiency	>30%



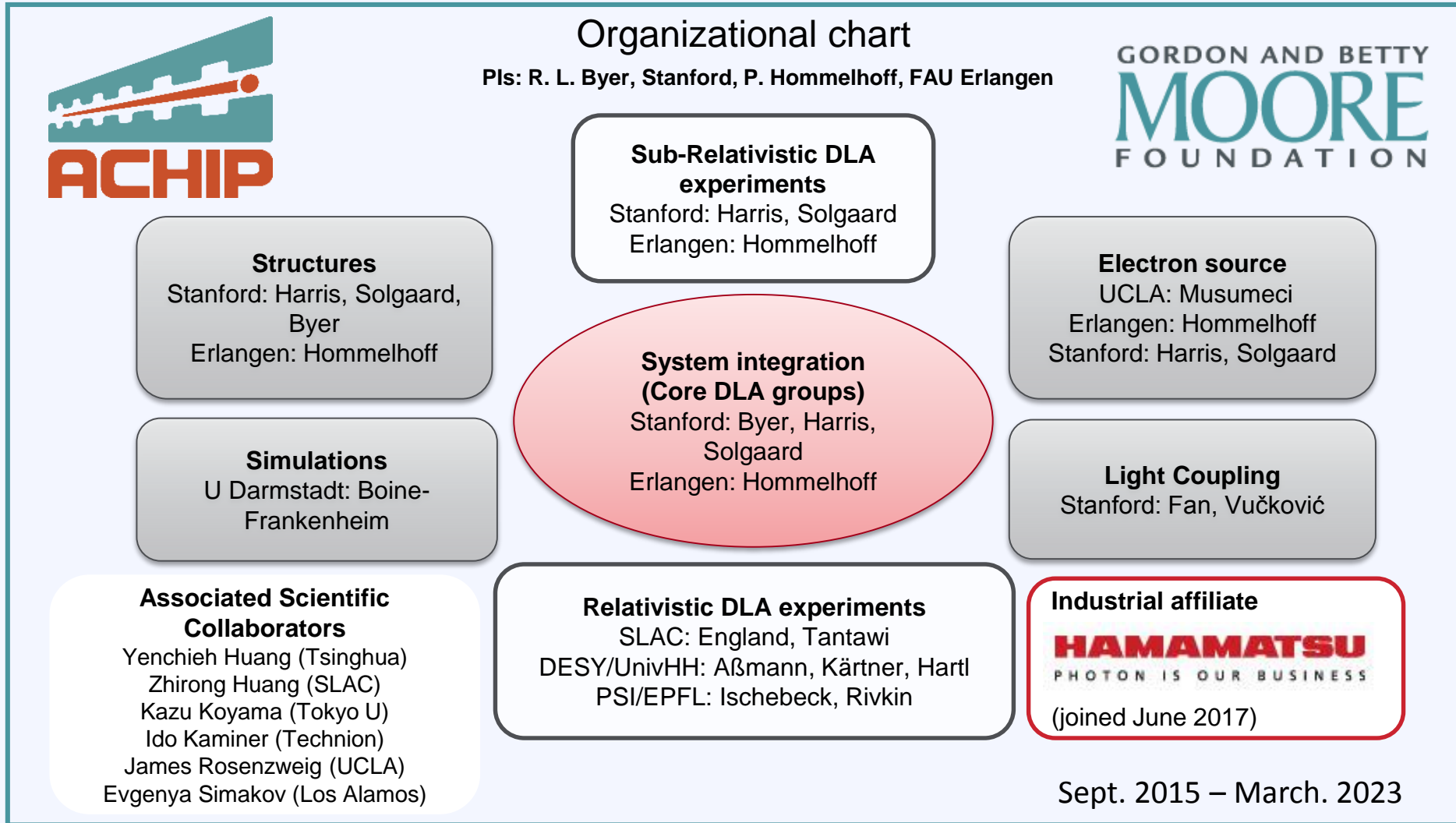
The ultrafast scanning electron microscope @  
FAU Erlangen

# Driving the dual-pillar nanophotonic accelerator (with keV energies)



The ultrafast scanning electron microscope @ FAU Erlangen

# ACHIP: Accelerator on a Chip International Program (2015-2023)



*ACHIP Scientific Advisory Board:*

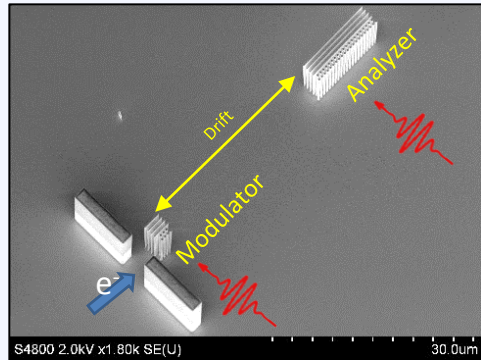
Ady Arie, Tel Aviv; Reinhard Brinkmann, DESY; Tor Raubenheimer, SLAC

Former members: Chan Joshi, UCLA, Lia Merminga, SLAC

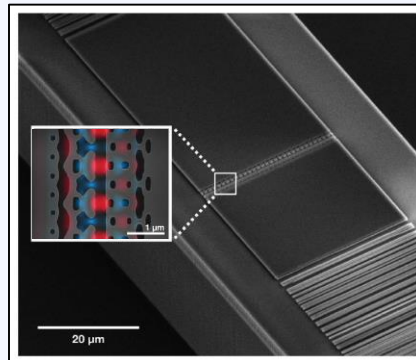




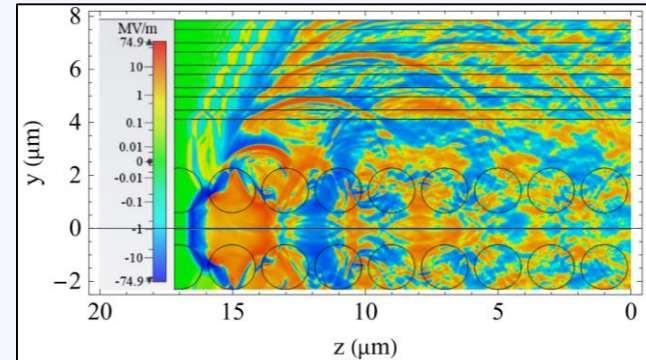
# ACHIP: Accelerator on a Chip International Program (2015-2023)



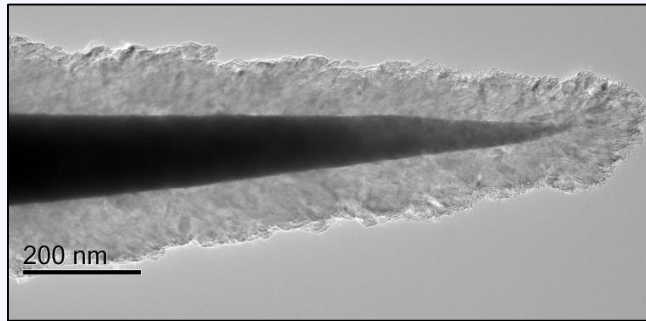
Schönenberger et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **123**, 264803 (2019)  
Black et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **123**, 264802 (2019)



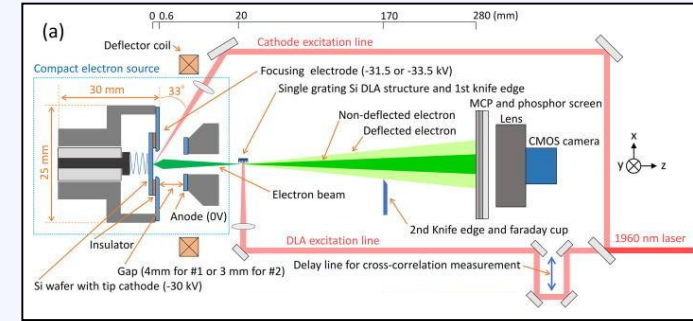
Sapra et al., Science, **367**, 79-83 (2020)



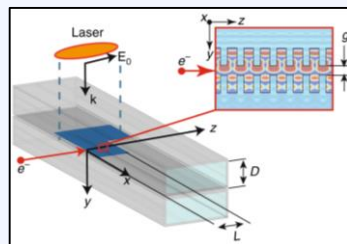
Egenolf et al., Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams **23**, 054402 (2020)



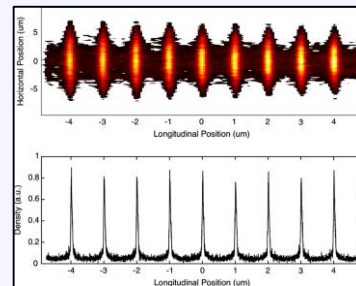
Tafel et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **123**, 146802 (2019)



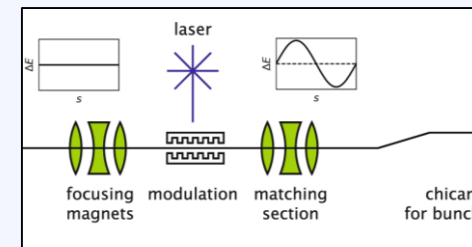
Hirano et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. **116**, 161106 (2020)



Cesar et al., Comm. Phys., **1**, 46 (2018)



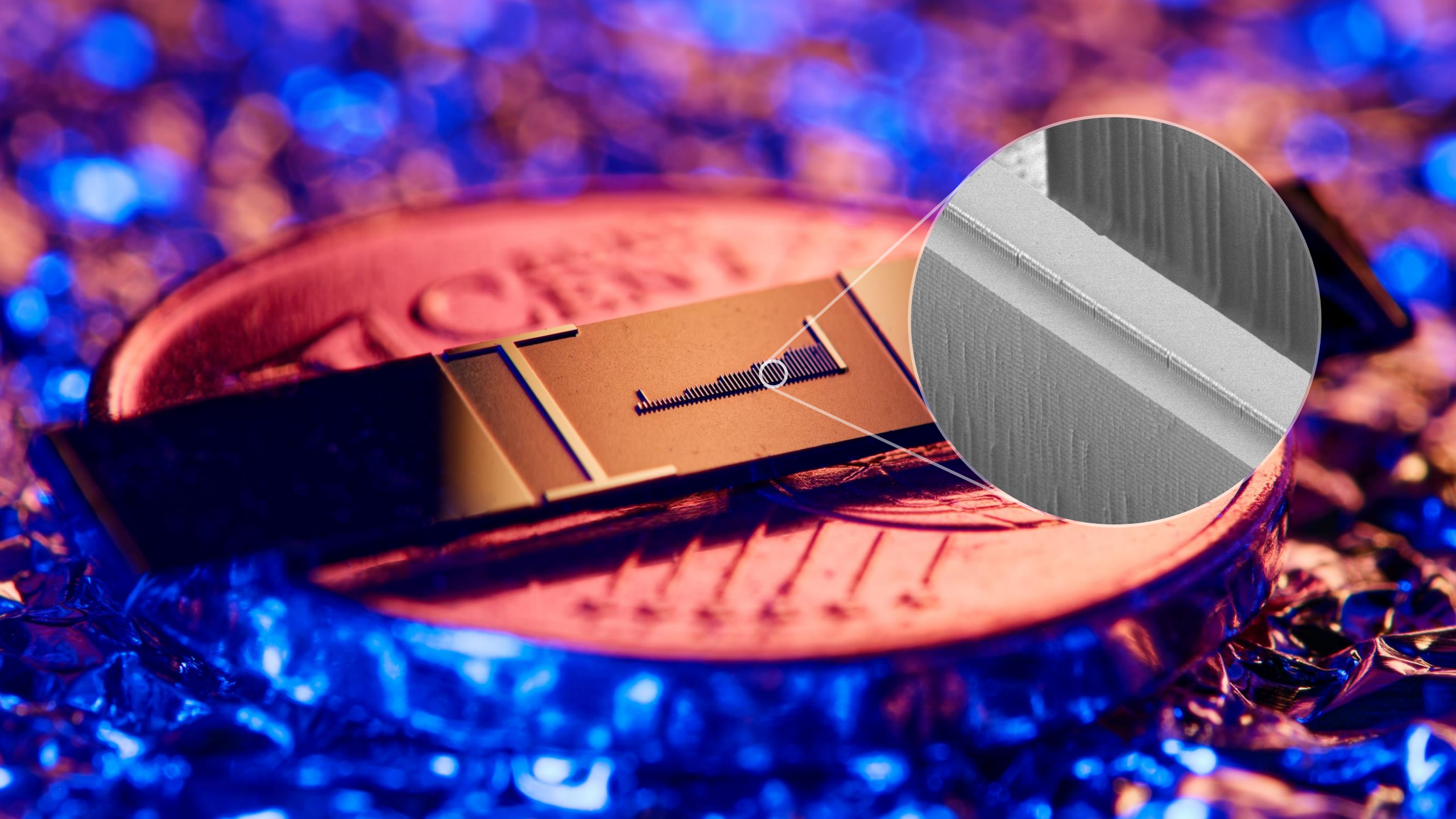
Mayet et al., NIMA **909**, 213-216 (2018)



Hermann et al., Sci. Rep., **9**, 19773 (2019)



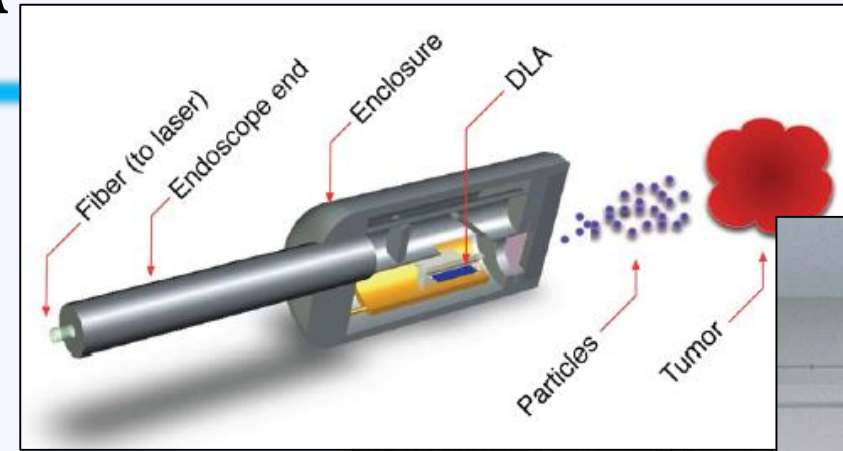




# Dielectric Laser Acceleration - DLA

## Opportunities?

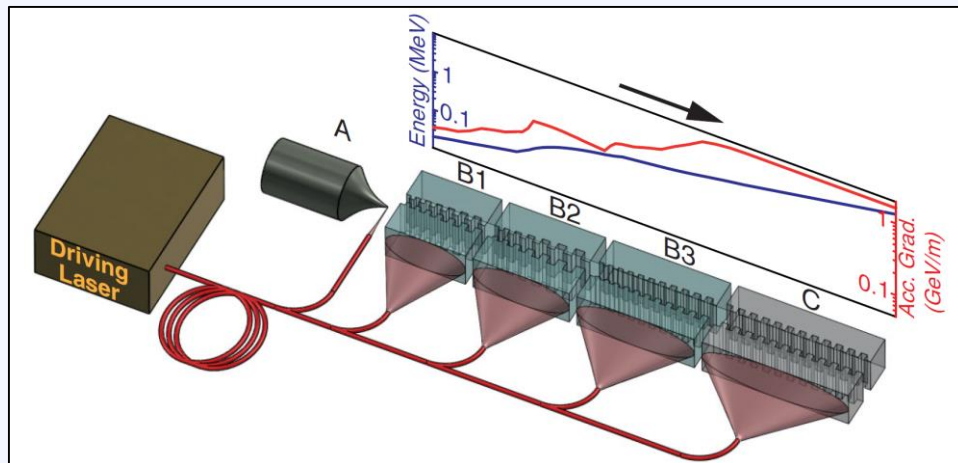
- Novel solution in minimally-invasive medical treatment
- Tabletop high energy pulsed electron source
- University lab-run tunable light source
- Attosecond electron pulses at laser repetition rate
- Single electron wavepackets + single photons: quantum science



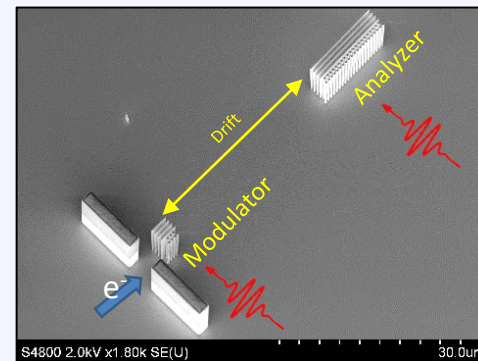
England et al., Rev. Mod. Phys. **86**, 1337 (2014)



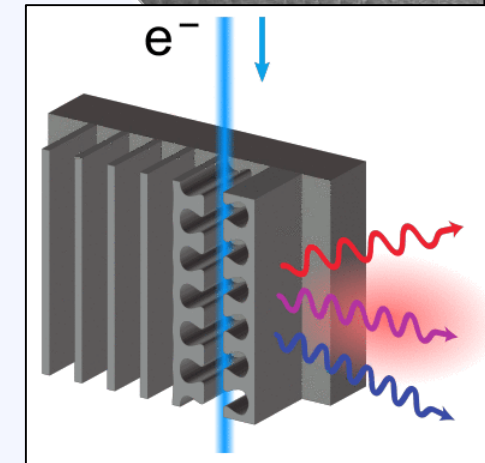
3 MV electron microscope (Hitachi - Osaka University)



Breuer and Hommelhoff, Phys. Rev. Lett. **111**, 134803 (2013)



Schönenberger et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **123**, 264803 (2019)  
Black et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **123**, 264802 (2019)



Häusler et al., ACS Photonics **9** (2022)

# DLA is easily applicable with high injection energies..



**DLA is easily applicable with high injection energies..**



**@ ARES**



**PRELIMINARY RESULTS**

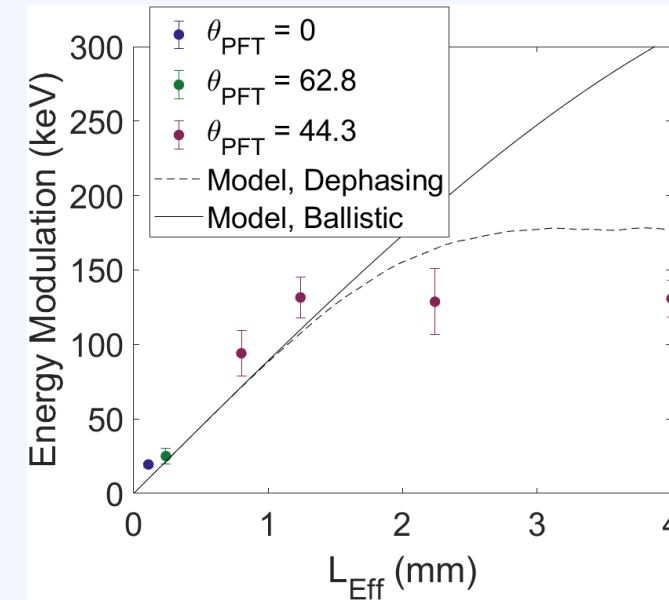
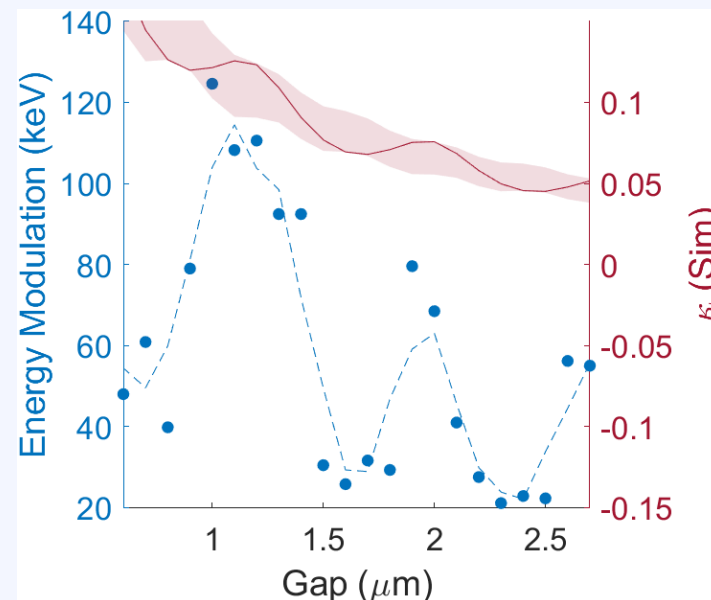
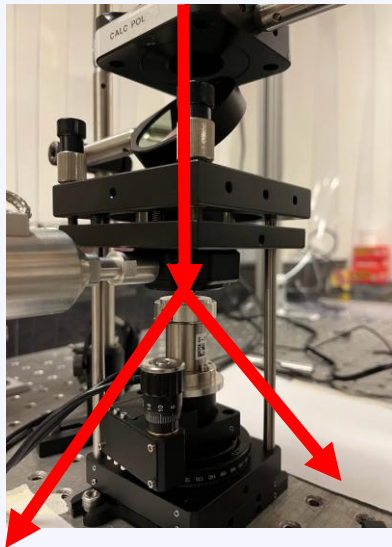
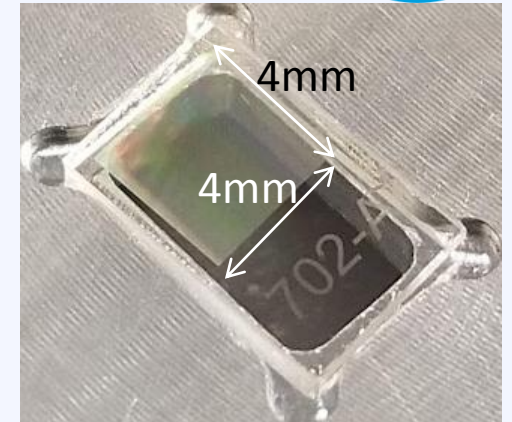


# DLA is easily applicable with high injection energies..



## Extended Interaction Length in a Tunable Dielectric Laser Accelerator

- 6 MeV beams from the Pegasus facility
- Demonstrated nm-scale tunable structures
  - Constructed from commercially obtained gratings
  - Optical diagnostic allows for out of vacuum structure building
- Piezo mounting allows for in-situ tuning for maximal modulation
- Up to 1.24 mm interactions increase energy modulation, then dephasing limits modulation



Paper in progress: S. Crisp, A. Ody, R.J. England, P. Musumeci

# DLA is easily applicable with high injection energies..

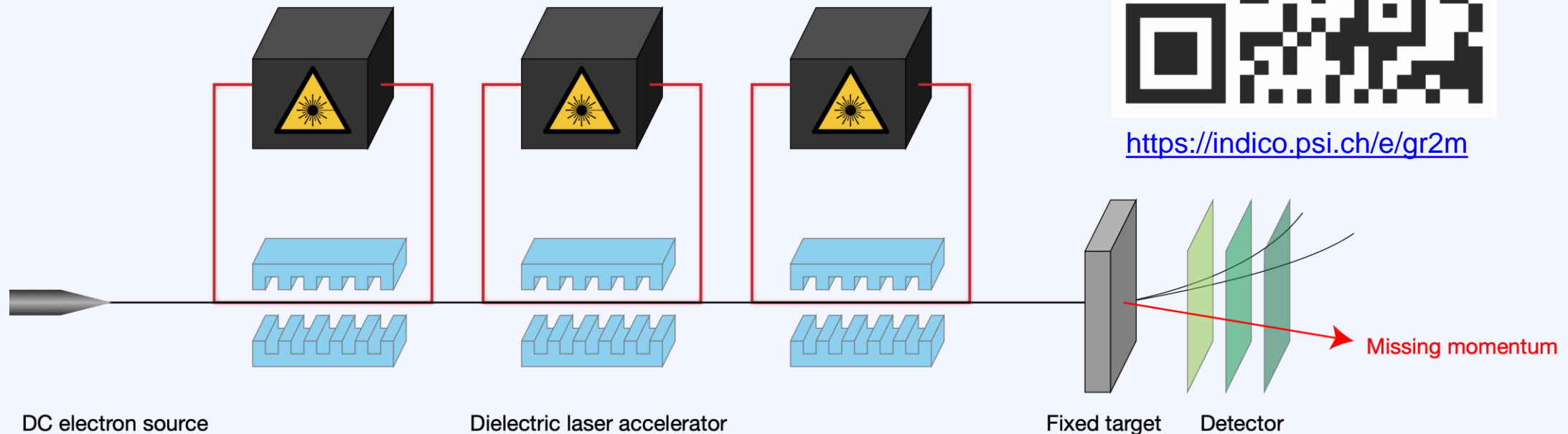


## Single Electron Accelerator for Dark Matter Search

▶ Workshop

Concept:

- ▶ Generation of single electrons with a DC source
- ▶ Acceleration to 20 GeV in DLA
- ▶ Fixed-target experiment with a clean initial state
- ▶ Search for missing momentum and energy



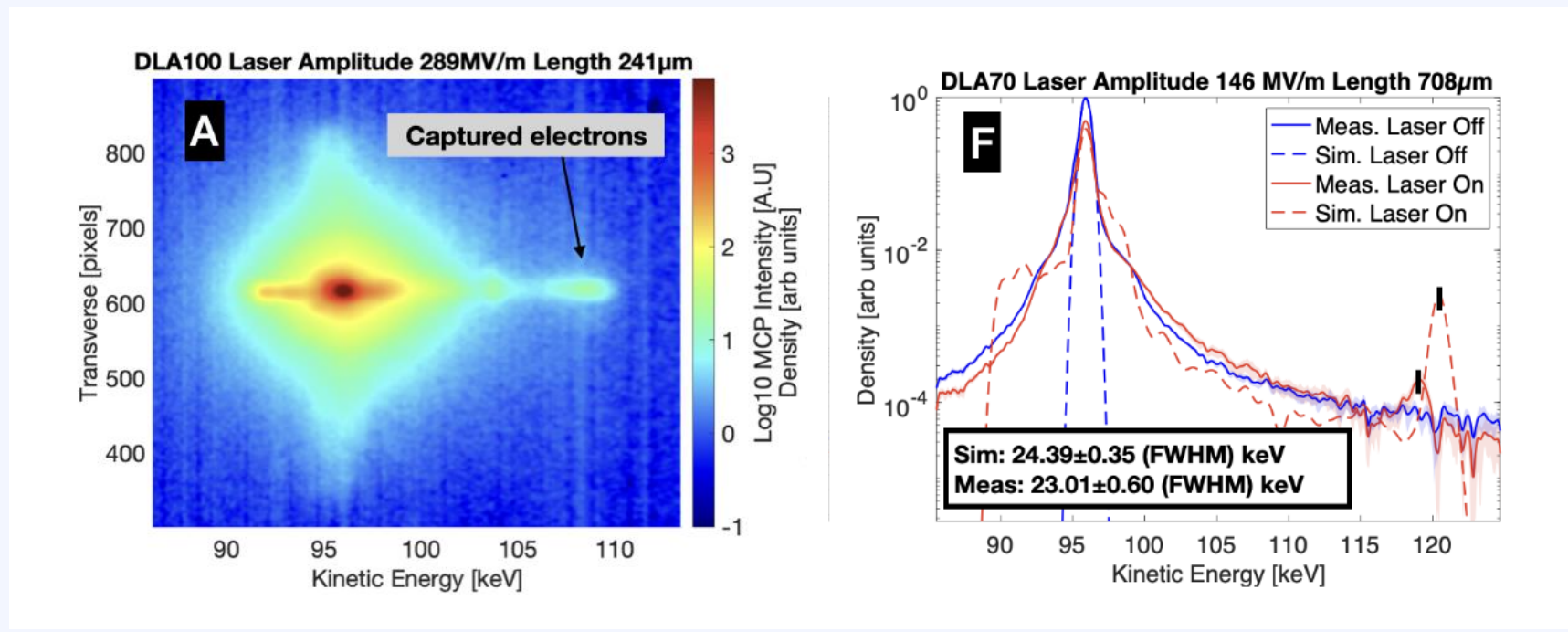
<https://indico.psi.ch/e/gr2m>



# ..But we experiment at keV injection energies



-> 25% increase from 96 keV injection energy



Broaddus, Egenolf, Black, Murillo, Woodahl, Miao, Niedermayer, Byer, Solgaard, "Sub-relativistic Alternating Phase Focusing Dielectric Laser Accelerators", **in review** (2023)

-> Similar results from us in Erlangen – See talk by Tomáš Chlouba TUE 17:05 WG4

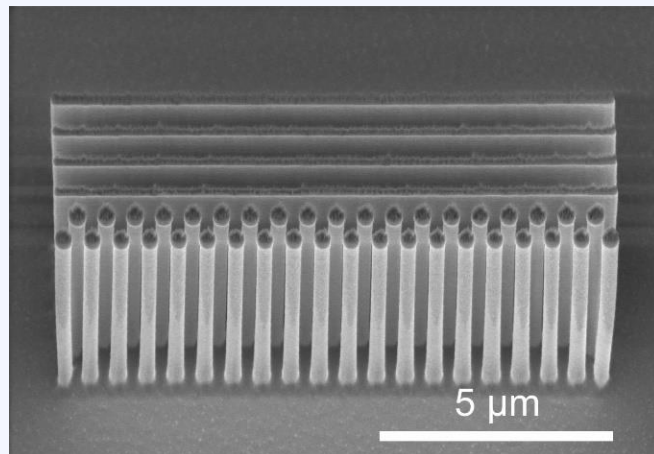
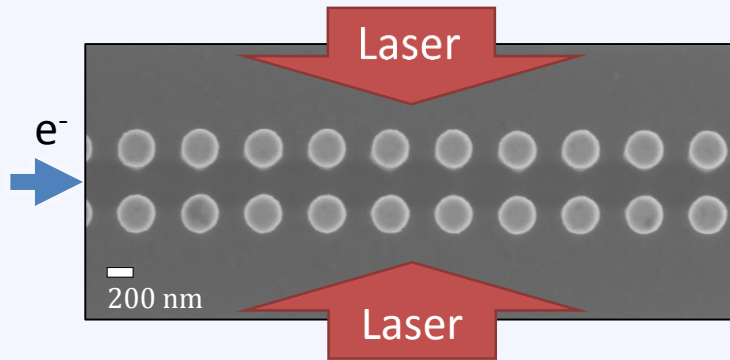
# Challenges at keV injection energies



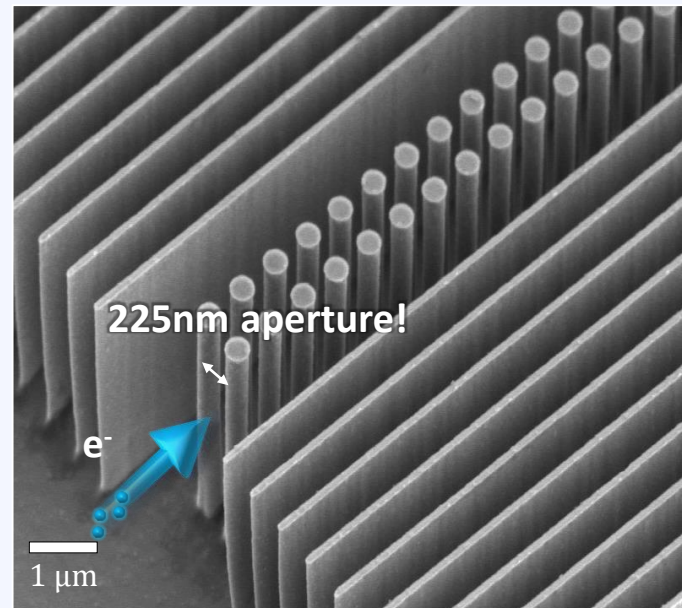
# Challenges at keV injection energies

Structure fabrication: tolerances mainly depend on laser wavelength and electron energy

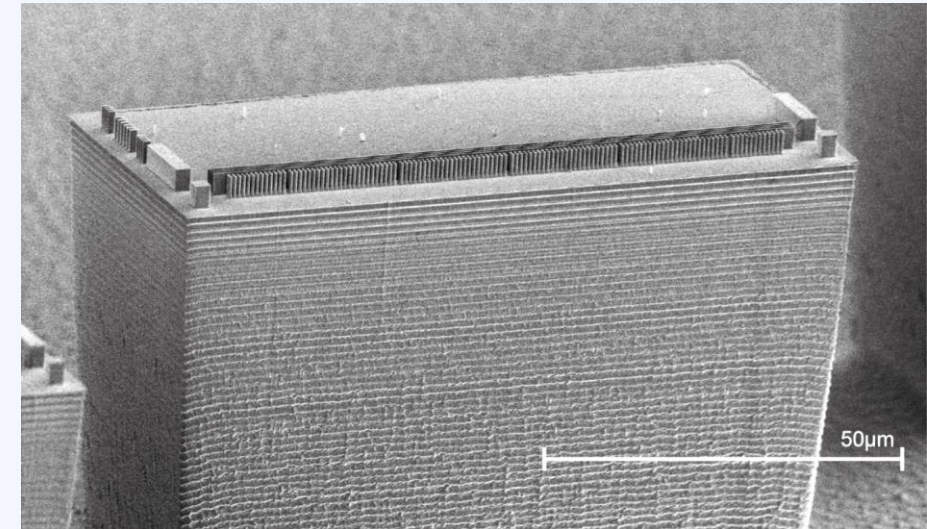
$$\beta = \lambda_p / m\lambda$$



Yousefi et al., NIMA **909**, 221 (2018)



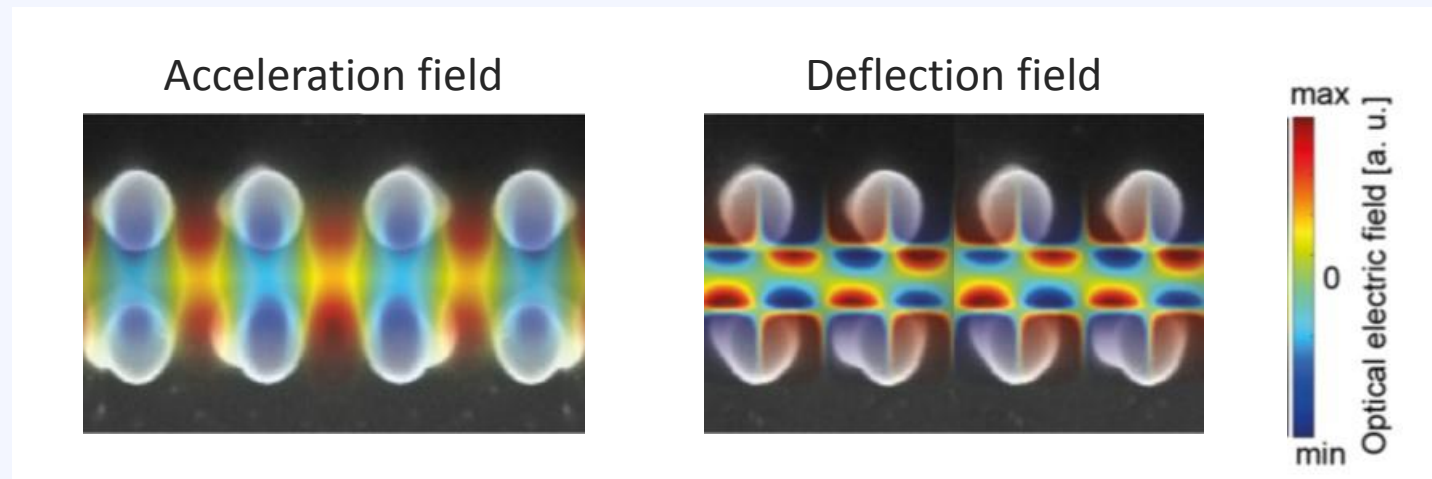
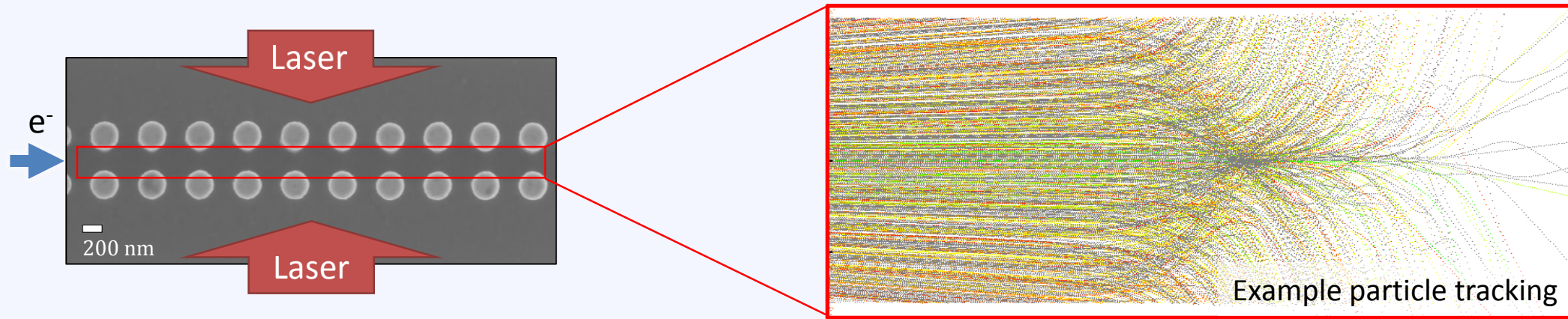
Shiloh, Chlouba, Yousefi, Hommelhoff  
Opt. Exp. **29**, 14403 (2021)



Shiloh\*, Illmer\*, Chlouba\*, et. al., *Nature* **597**, 498-502 (2021)

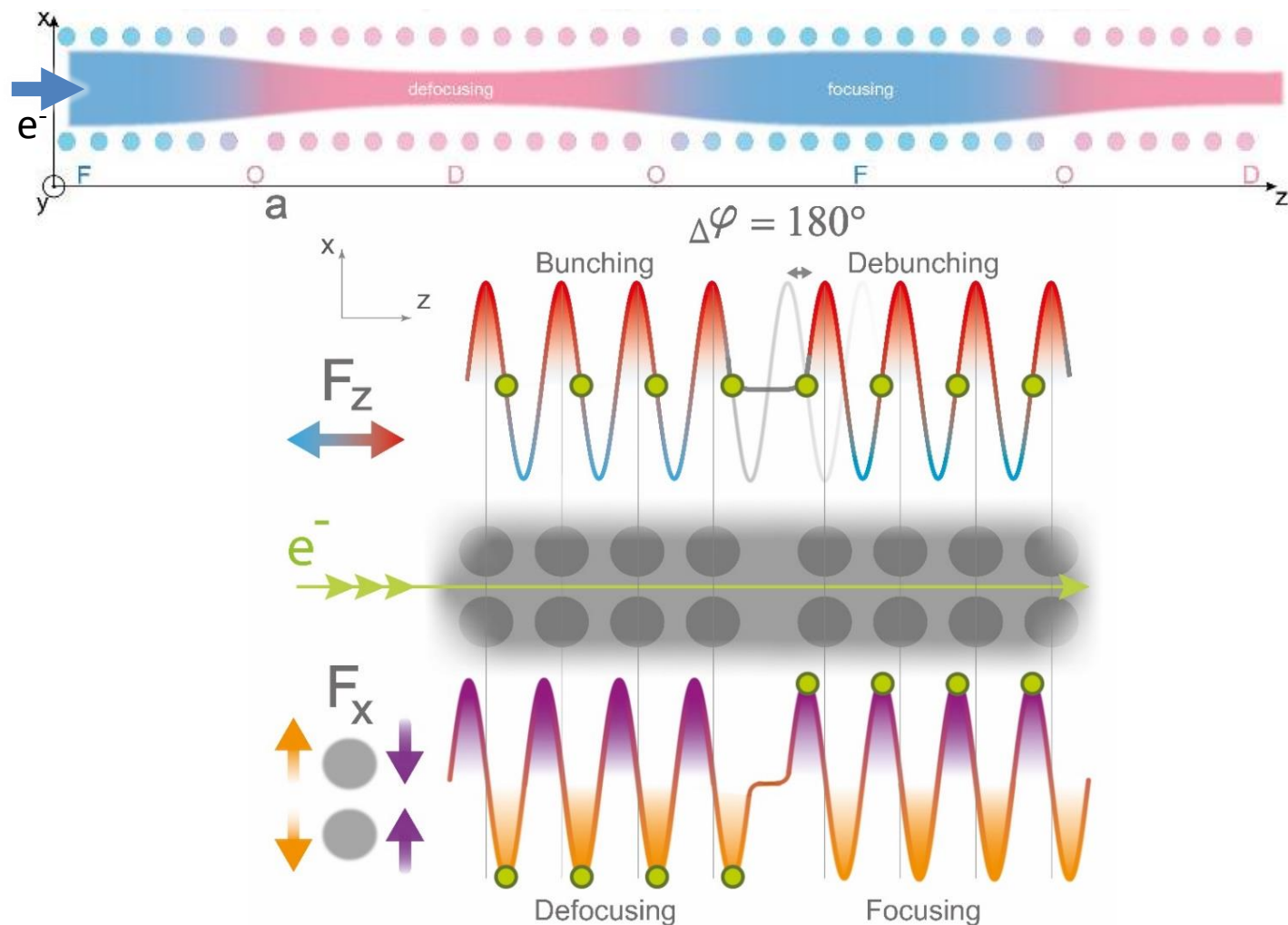
# Challenges at keV injection energies

Low (keV) injection energies: strong deflection forces

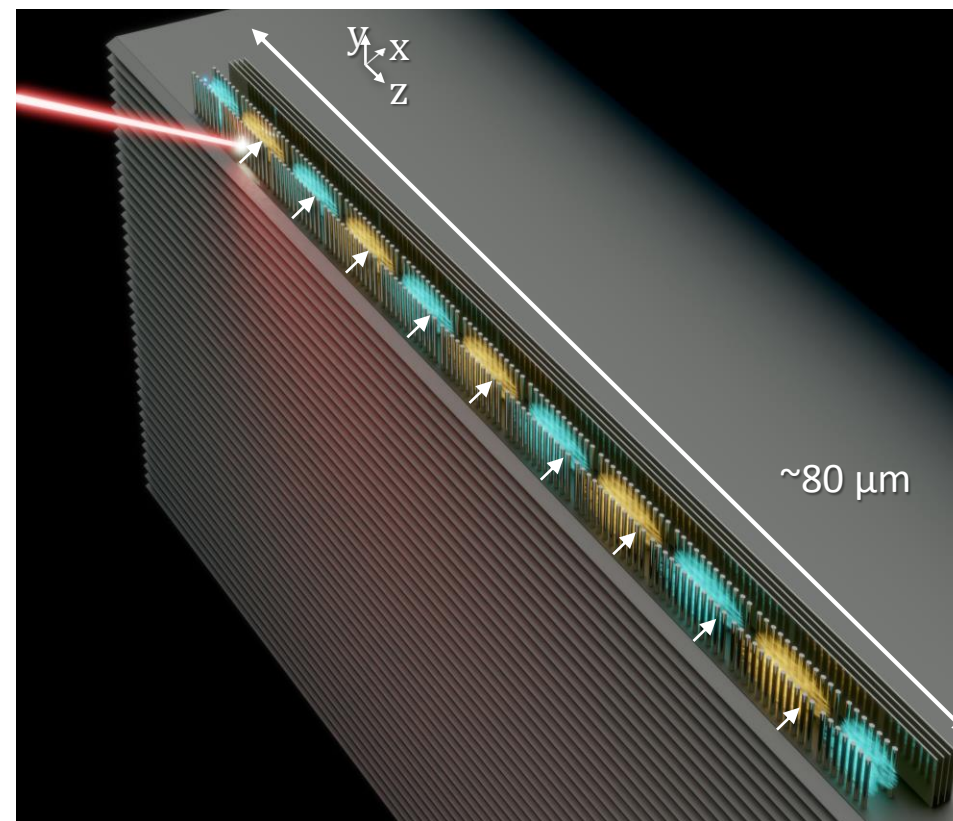


# Challenges at keV injection energies

\*As presented in EAAC 2021



## “Alternating Phase Focusing” (APF) KEY IDEA: NANOPHOTONIC FODO CELLS

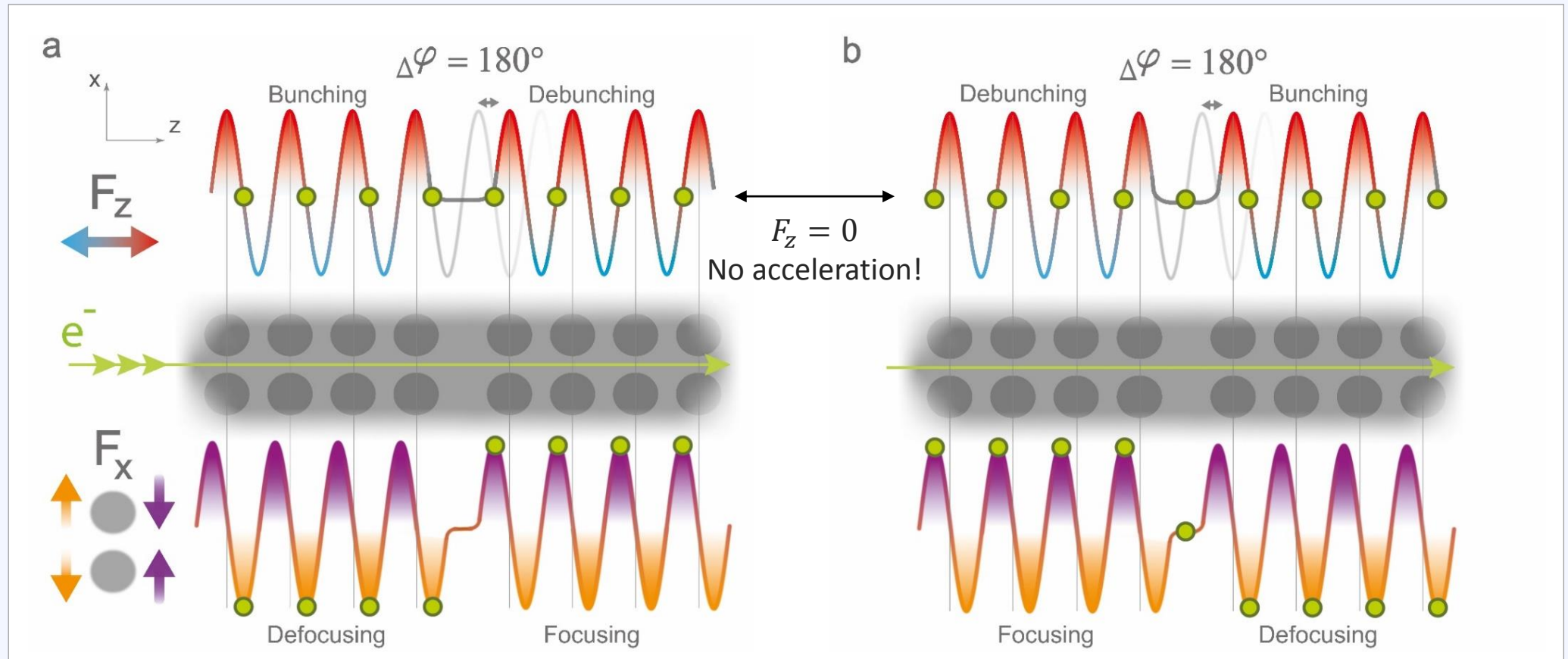


● = Phase matched (velocity to laser field) and synchronized (injected at correct time)

Shiloh\*, Illmer\*, Chlouba\*, et. al., *Nature* **597**, 498-502 (2021)

Niedermayer, Egenolf, Boine-Frankenheim, Hommelhoff, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **121**, 214801 (2018)

# Beam guiding: Alternating phase focusing

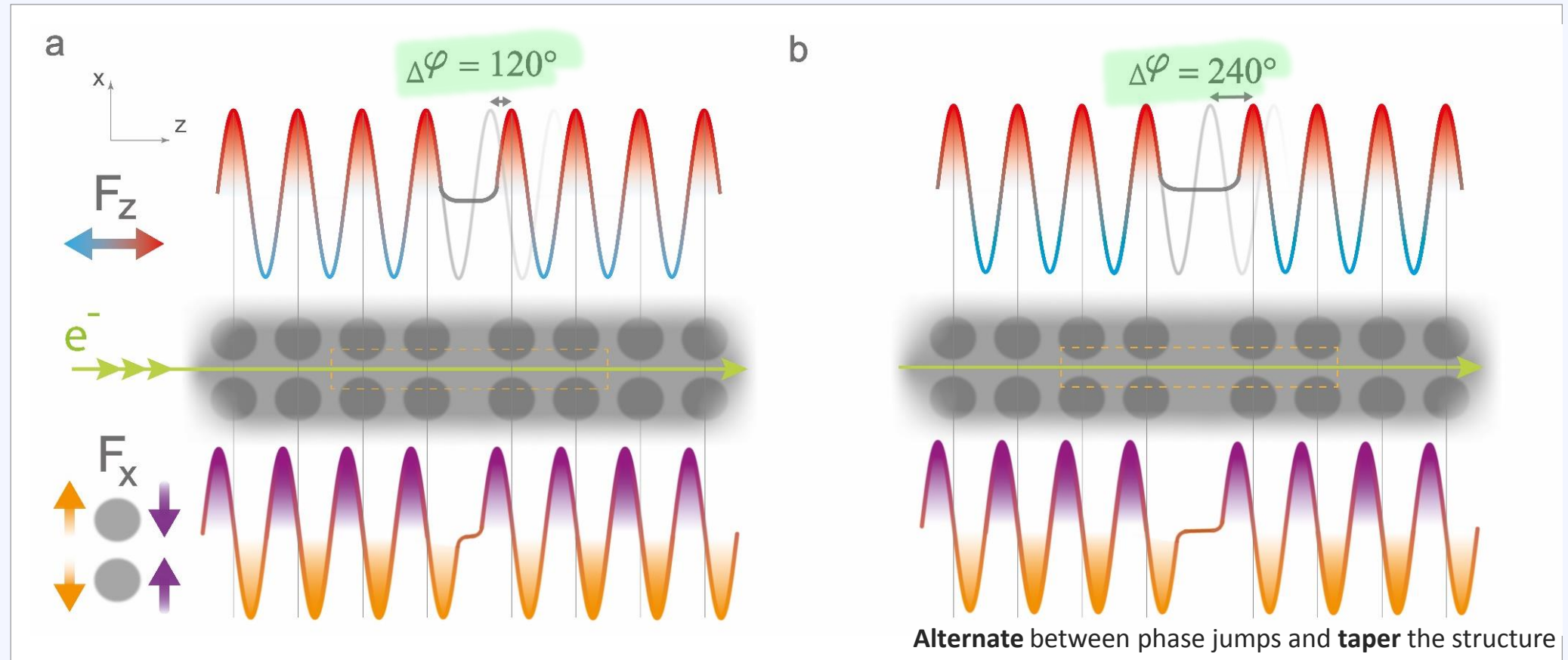


● = Phase matched (velocity to laser field) and synchronized (injected at correct time)

Shiloh\*, Illmer\*, Chlouba\*, et. al., *Nature* **597**, 498-502 (2021)

Niedermayer, Egenolf, Boine-Frankenheim, Hommelhoff, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **121**, 214801 (2018)

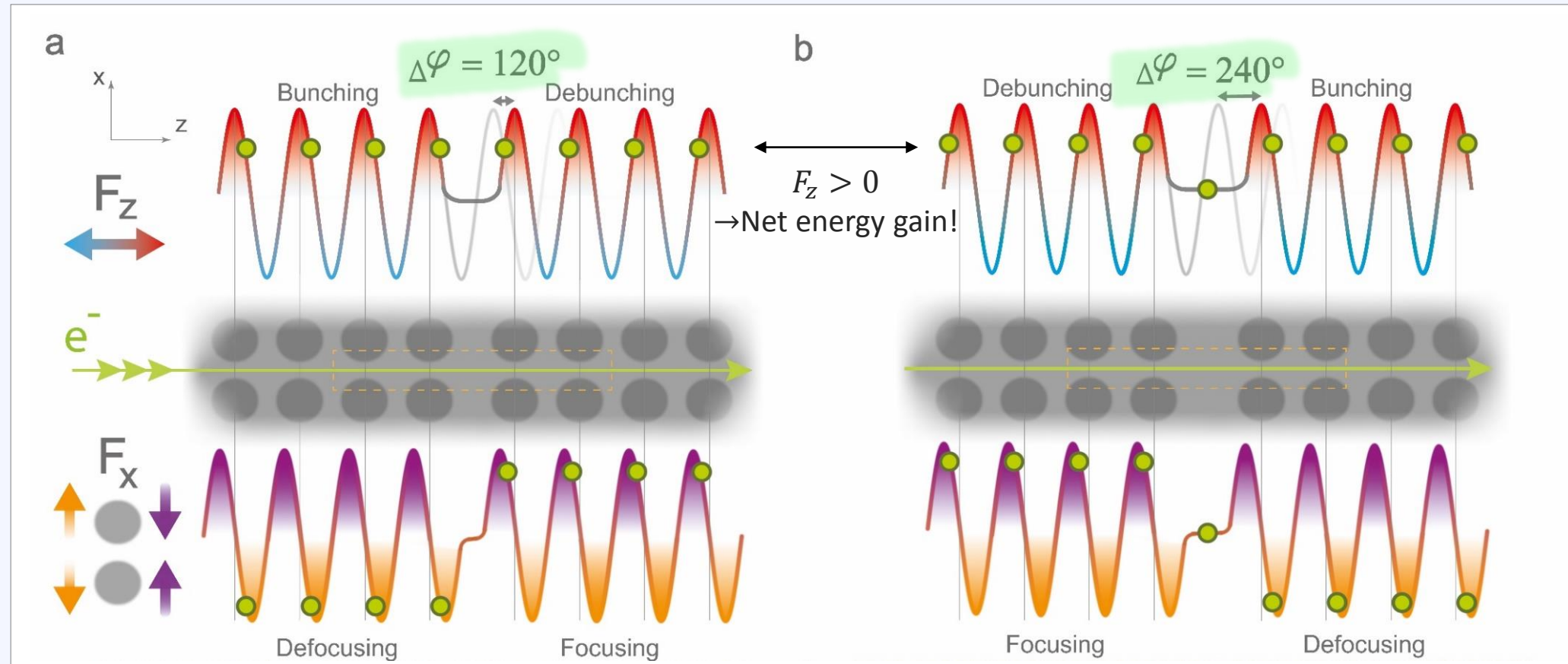
# Beam guiding + acceleration



● = Phase matched (velocity to laser field) and synchronized (injected at correct time)

Chlouba, Shiloh, Dmekra, Chlouba, Brückner, et al., *Nature*, **597**, 409-413 (2023)  
 Niedermayer, Egenolf, Boine-Fränkheim, Hommelhoff, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **121**, 214801 (2018)  
 Niedermayer, Egenolf, Boine-Fränkheim, Hommelhoff, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **121**, 214801 (2018)

# Beam guiding + acceleration



● = Phase matched (velocity to laser field) and synchronized (injected at correct time)

Chlouba\*, Shiloh\*, Kraus\*, Brückner\*, et. al., *Nature*, in press (2023)

Shiloh\*, Illmer\*, Chlouba\*, et. al., *Nature* **597**, 498-502 (2021)

Niedermayer, Egenolf, Boine-Frankenheim, Hommelhoff, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **121**, 214801 (2018)



# Scalable accelerator: *proof of concept* measurement



## Structure properties

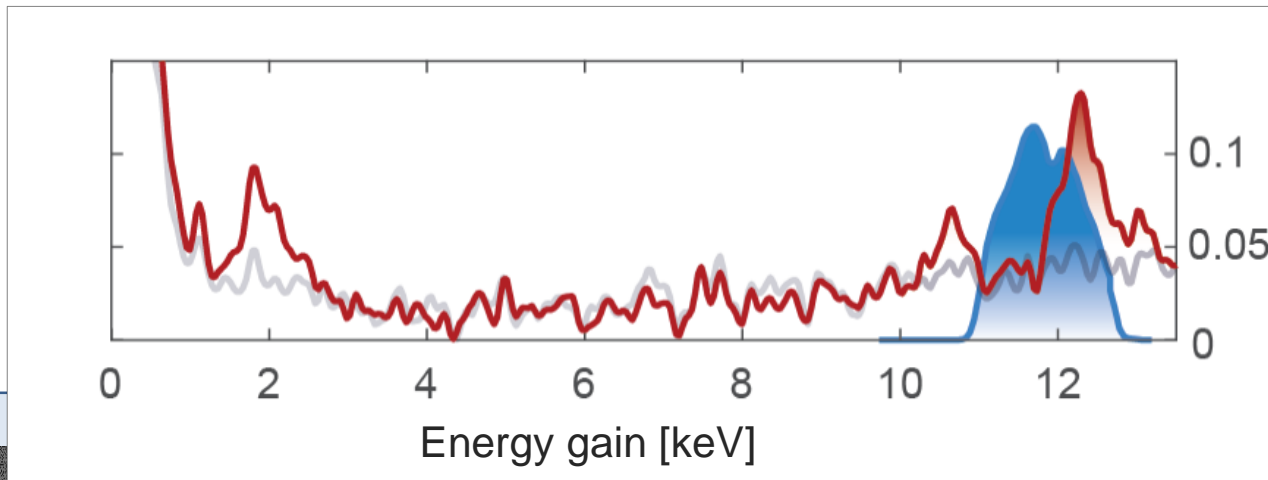
500  $\mu\text{m}$  long, made of 733 pillar pairs  
 Tapered periodicity: from 619 nm to 717 nm  
 Tapered macro-cells: from 5  $\mu\text{m}$  to 22.5  $\mu\text{m}$  (total of 26 segments)  
**Average design gradient: 22.7 MeV/m**

## Electron beam properties

**Injection electron energy:** 28.4 keV +/- 0.0007 keV  
**Normalized emittance:** 100 pm-rad  
 Electron pulses: 400-600 fs (FWHM)  
 Repetition rate: SAME AS LASER

## Laser properties

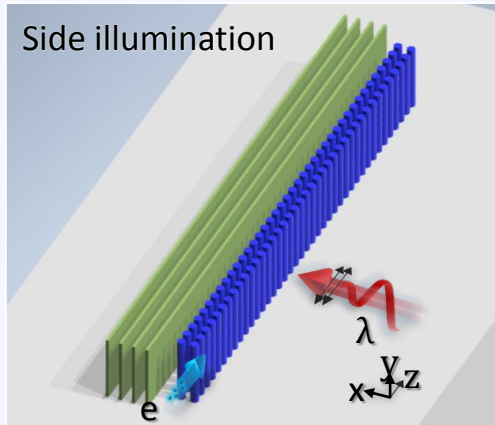
Wavelength: 1.93  $\mu\text{m}$   
 Laser pulse: 250 fs  
 Repetition rate: 167 kHz  
**Peak electric optical field: 600 MV/m** (2.2  $\mu\text{J}$  pulse energy and 360 mW average, **8.8 MW peak power**)



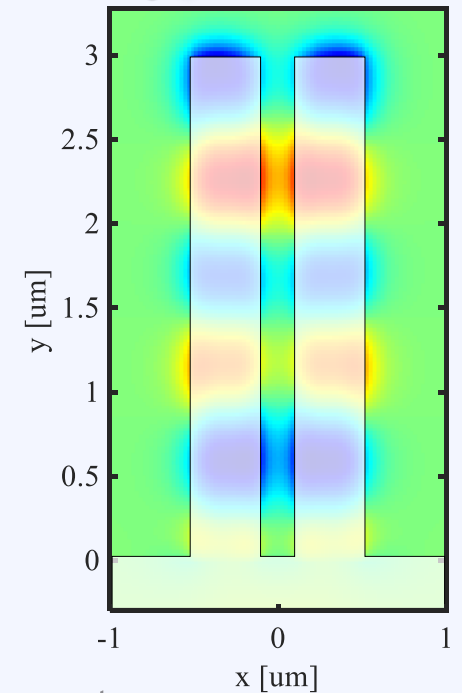
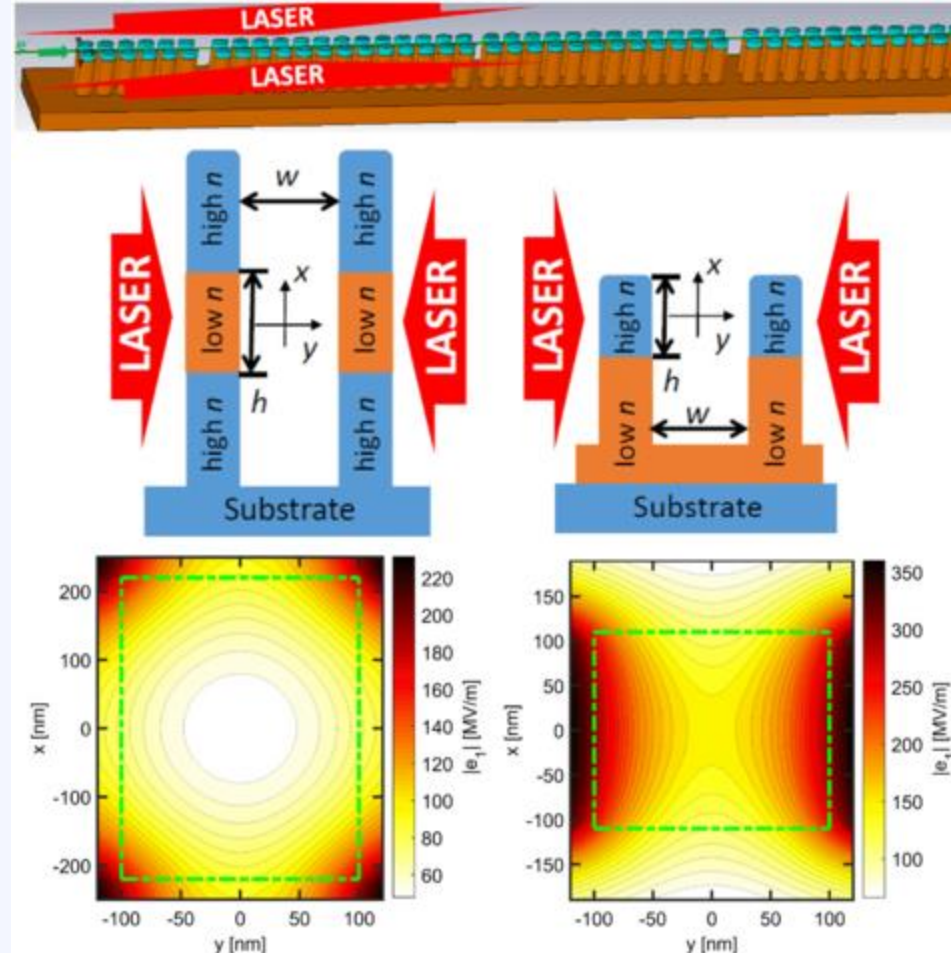
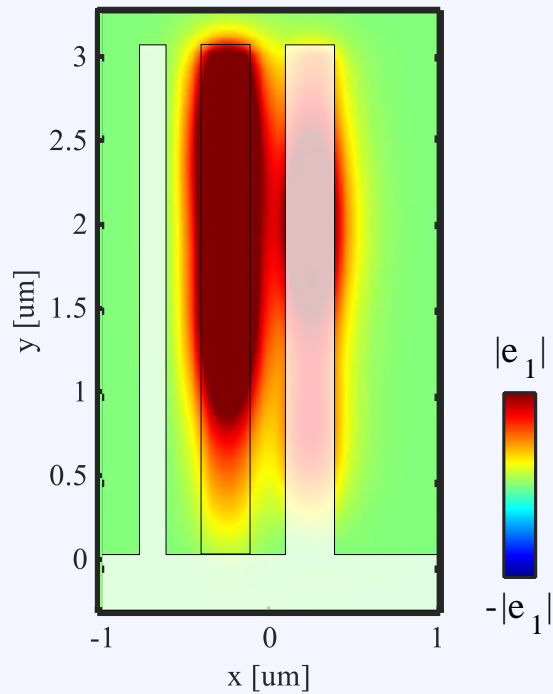
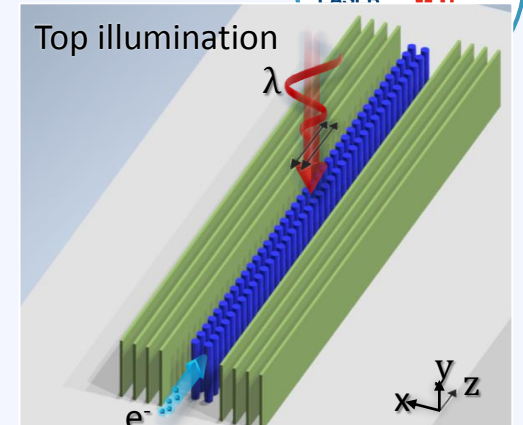
We measured a maximum energy gain **12.3 keV** or **43%** over starting 28.4 keV  
 → Total of **40.7 keV**, beyond the 30 keV limit of a scanning electron microscope.

50  $\mu\text{m}$

# Next challenge (sub-relativistic) DLA: net 3D confinement



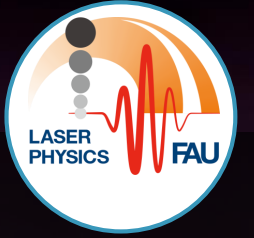
## Extended lengths: the vertical transverse direction



Niedermayer, Egenolf, Boine-Frankenheim  
Phys. Rev. Lett. **125**, 164801 (2020)

Shiloh, Chlouba, Yousefi, Hommelhoff  
Opt. Exp. **29**, 14403 (2021)

# Conclusion: Dielectric Laser Accelerators



## Recent results

- First experimental results from the ARES beamline (DESY) (100-150 MeV)
- Preliminary results from the Pegasus facility (UCLA) (6 MeV)
- First scalable, acceleration results in the sub-relativistic regime from Erlangen and Stanford (30-100 keV)

## Applications (Sub-relativistic electrons)

- Single-electron wavepackets = fundamental quantum light-matter physics
- Compact high-energy (100's of keV) ultrafast electron microscopes
- Attosecond-Angstrom ultrafast electron microscopy

## REVIEW PAPERS:

Shiloh et al., Adv. Opt. Photon. **14**, 862-932 (2022)

Wootton, McNeur, Leedle, Rev. of Accel. Sci. and Tech. **9**, 105-126 (2016)

England et al., Rev. Mod. Phys. **86**, 1337 (2014)



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