

**Dottorato in Fisica degli Acceleratori: Incontri con gli
studenti del I anno su temi di ricerca**

Roma – Sala Direzione INFN – 20/11/2023

**Research Activity at SBAI (Basic and Applied
Sciences for Engineering) - Sapienza Univ. And
INFN RM1 and LNF, and collaborations with other
Institutes**

*Beam Dynamics and Collective Effects in Linear and Circular Accelerators, Plasma
Acceleration, Medical Applications and THz Source R&D*

Enrica Chiadroni - November 20th, 2023



DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE DI BASE
E APPLICATE PER L'INGEGNERIA

SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

Group Research at SBAI Dept.

- E. Chiadroni (PA), L. Ficcadenti (INFN-Roma1), L. Giuliano (RTDA), M. Migliorati (PA), A. Mostacci (PA), L. Palumbo (PO), M. Petrarca (PA) + PhD and master students + INFN-LNF collaborators
- Our group has a long-standing tradition in particle accelerators and collective effects. We have close collaborations with UCLA, CERN, INFN and ENEA.
- We have expertise in:
 - design of devices for Linacs and circular accelerators
 - beam dynamics and development of simulation codes
 - collective effects and electromagnetic beam-environment interactions
 - RF characterization of accelerator devices
 - Plasma acceleration, THz Laser Laboratory
- We strongly contribute to National and International Project, e.g. EuPRAXIA_PP, EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB, FCC, ...

Group Research at SBAI Dept.

- **Frontiers Accelerators**

- *Particle colliders (e.g. LHC and its upgrade), Radiation sources (Inverse Compton Scattering, UC-XFEL)*

- Beam dynamics studies, optimization and R&D

- **Novel Accelerators**

- *Plasma Wakefield Accelerators (SPARC_LAB, EuPRAXIA and EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB)*

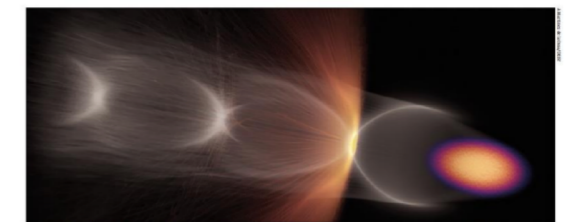
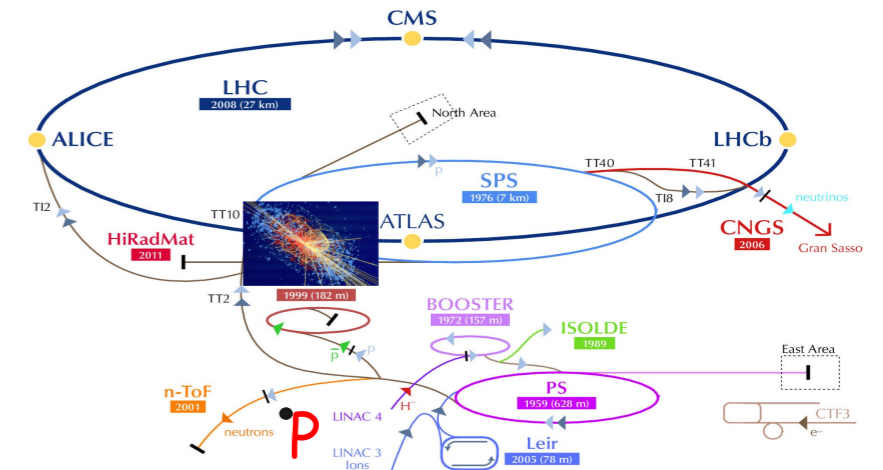
- Numerical Studies and Advanced Diagnostics

- **Accelerator Applications**

- *Medical (FLASH Therapy) and THz Applications*

- Beam dynamics studies, Linac Design

- THz production for spectroscopic imaging for basic and applied science



See's top Simulation of electron-driven plasma wakefield acceleration, showing the drive electron beam (orange/purple), the plasma electron wake (grey) and wakefield-ionized electrons forming a witness beam (orange).

EUROPE TARGETS A USER FACILITY FOR PLASMA ACCELERATION

Ralph Assmann, Massimo Ferrario and Carsten Welsch describe the status of the ESFRI project EuPRAXIA, which aims to develop the first dedicated research infrastructure based on novel plasma-acceleration concepts.

Energetic beams of particles are used to explore the fundamental forces of nature, produce known and unknown particles such as the Higgs boson at the LHC, and generate new forms of matter, for example at the future FAIR facility. Photon science also relies on particle beams: electron beams that emit pulses of intense synchrotron light, including soft and hard X-rays, in either circular or linear machines. Such light sources enable time-resolved measurements of biological, chemical and physical structures on the molecular down to the atomic scale, allowing a diverse global community of users to investigate systems ranging from viruses and bacteria to materials science, planetary science, environmental science, nanotechnology and archaeology. Last but not least, particle beams for industry and health support many societal applications ranging from the X-ray inspection of cargo containers to food sterilisation, and from chip manufacturing to cancer therapy.

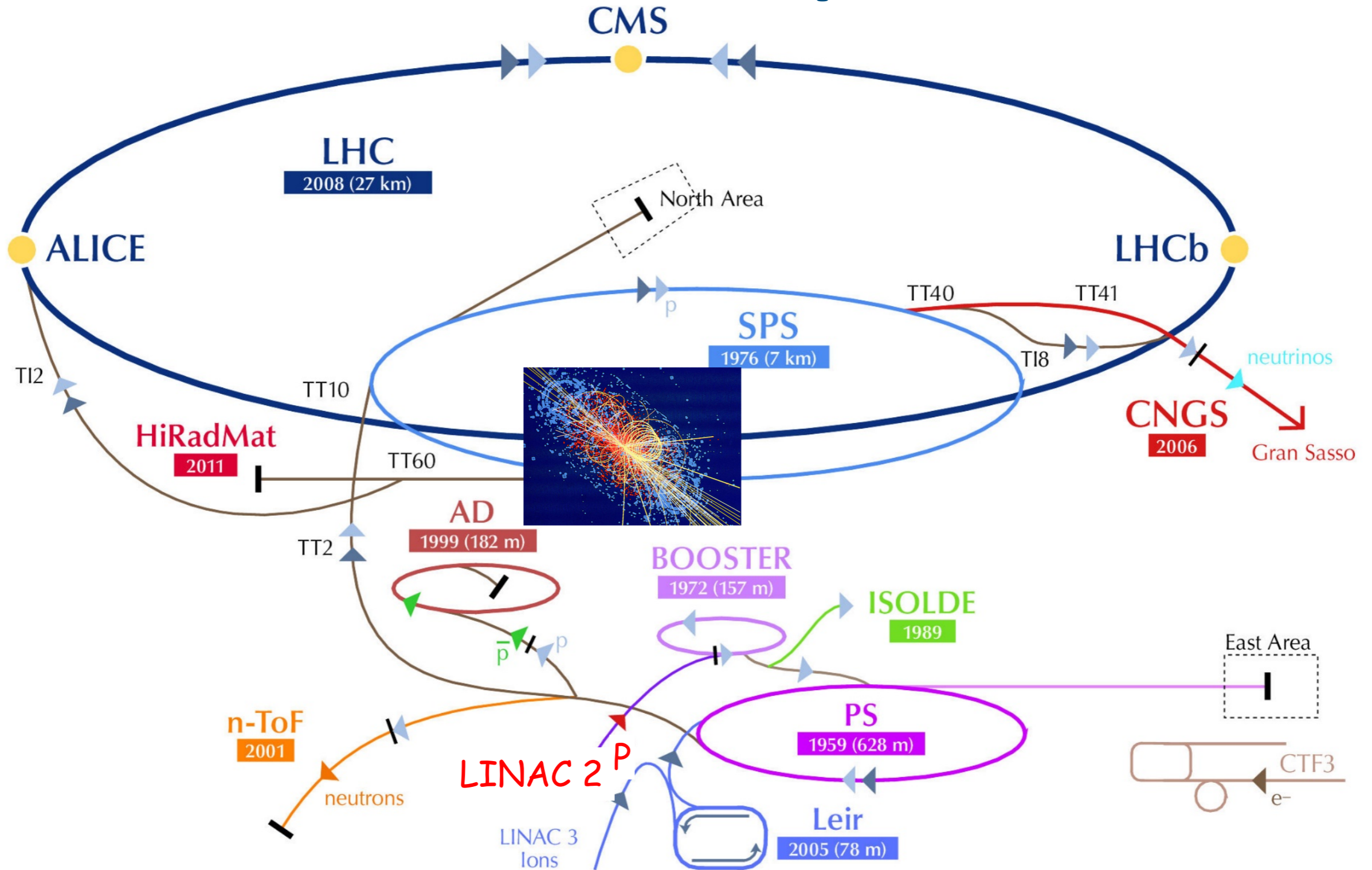
This scientific success story has been made possible through a continuous cycle of innovation in the physics and technology of particle accelerators, driven for many decades by exploratory research in nuclear and particle physics. The invention of radio-frequency (RF) technology in the 1920s opened the path to an energy gain of several tens of MeV per metre. Very-high-energy accelerators were constructed with RF technology, entering the GeV and finally the TeV energy scales at the Fermilab and the LHC. New collision schemes were developed, for example the mini "beta squeeze" in the 1970s, advancing luminosity and collision rates by orders of magnitude. The invention of stochastic cooling at CERN enabled the discovery of the W and Z bosons 40 years ago.

However, intrinsic technological and conceptual limits mean that the size and cost of RF-based particle accelerators are increasing as researchers seek higher beam energies. Colliders for particle physics have reached a

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<https://cerncourier.com/a/europe-targets-a-user-facility-for-plasma-acceleration/>

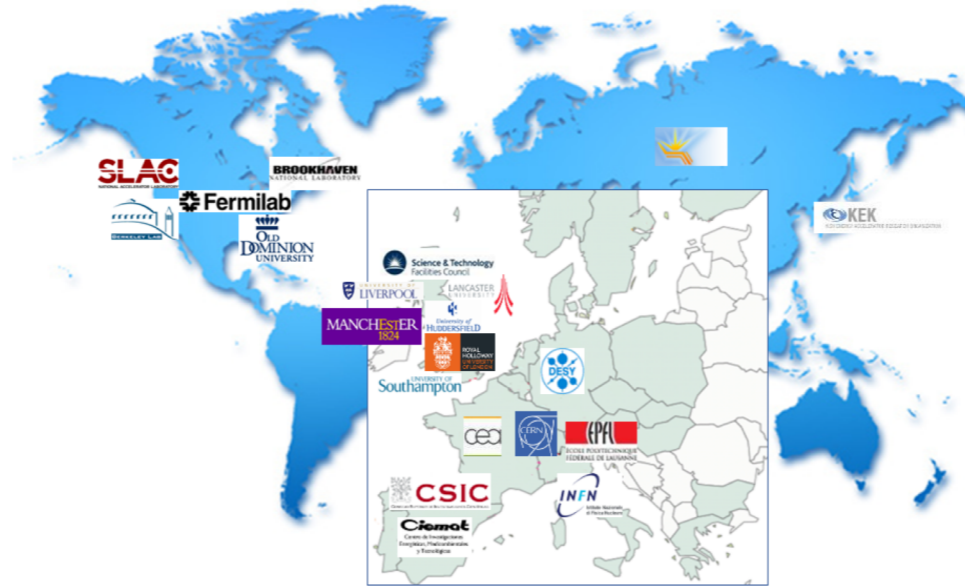
CERN Accelerator Complex



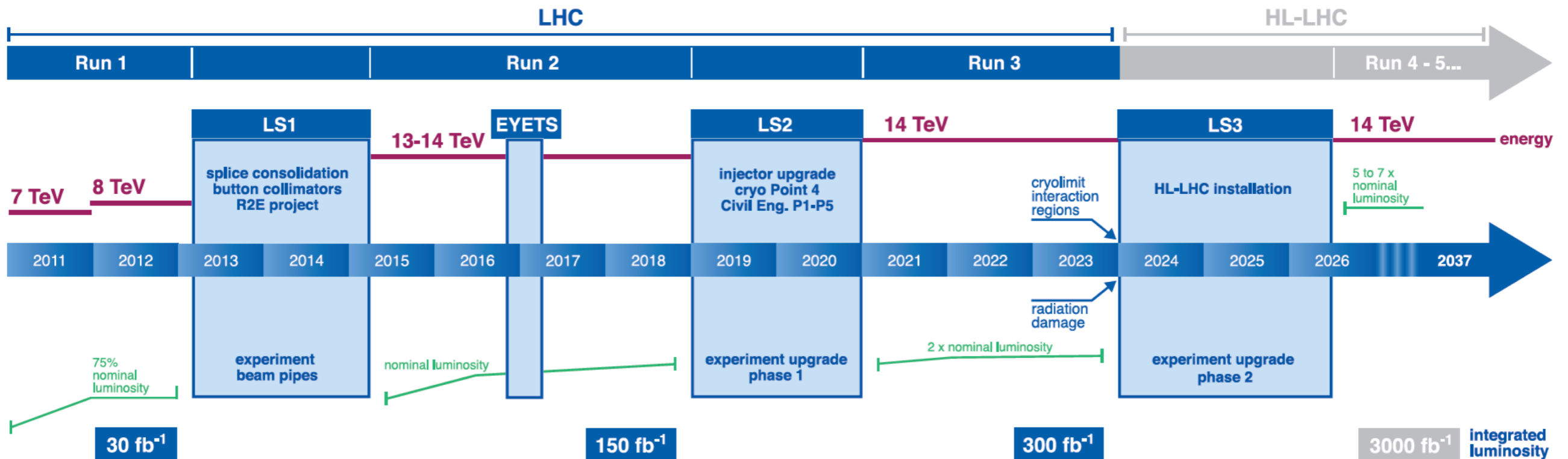
Upgrade of LHC (HL-LHC or Hi Lumi LHC)



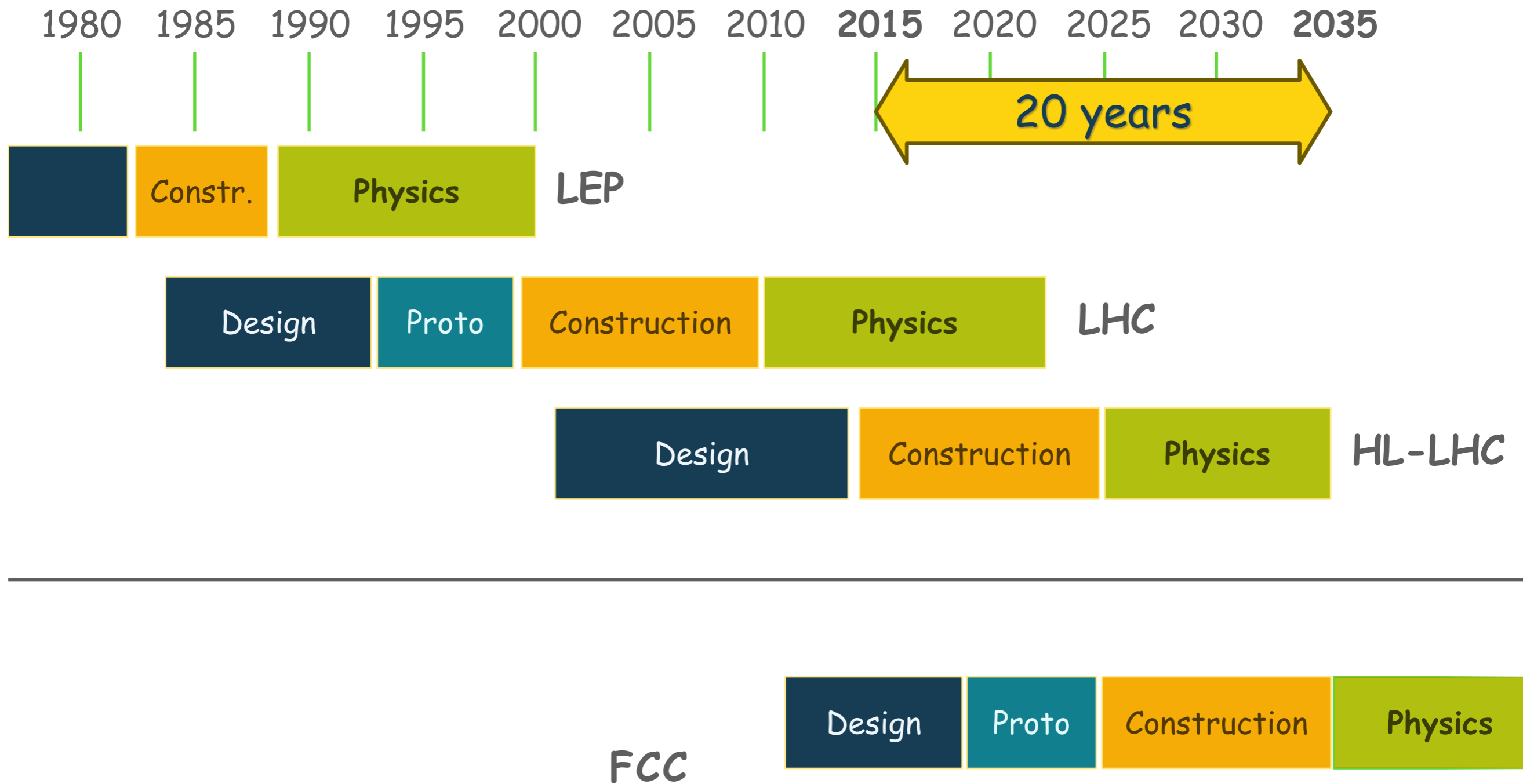
High Luminosity LHC Participants



LHC / HL-LHC Plan



The Future Circular Collider Project (FCC)



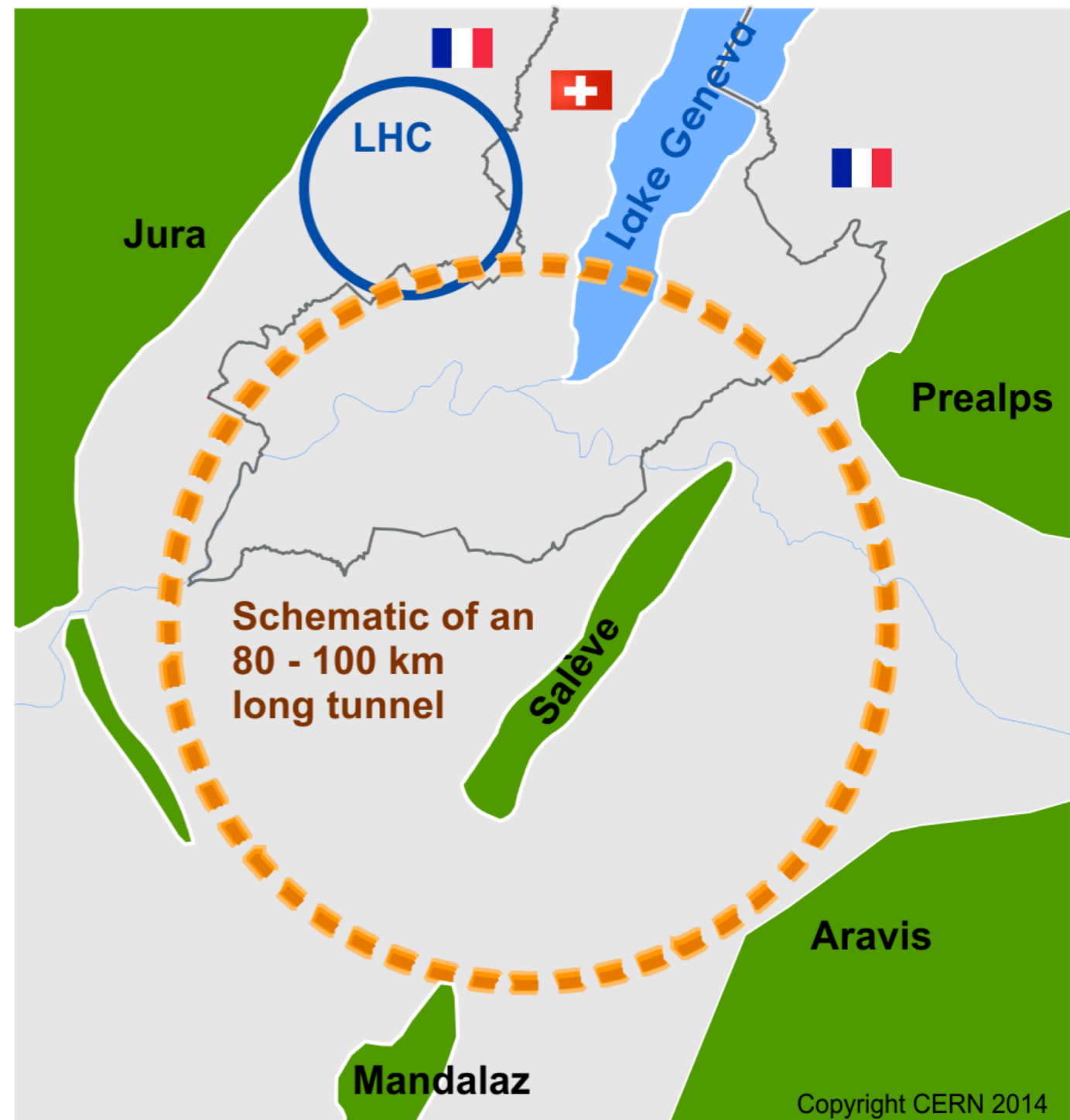
The Future Circular Collider Project (FCC)

International FCC collaboration to study:

- pp -collider (*FCC-hh*) → main emphasis, defining infrastructure requirements

$\sim 16 \text{ T} \Rightarrow 100 \text{ TeV } pp \text{ in } 100 \text{ km}$

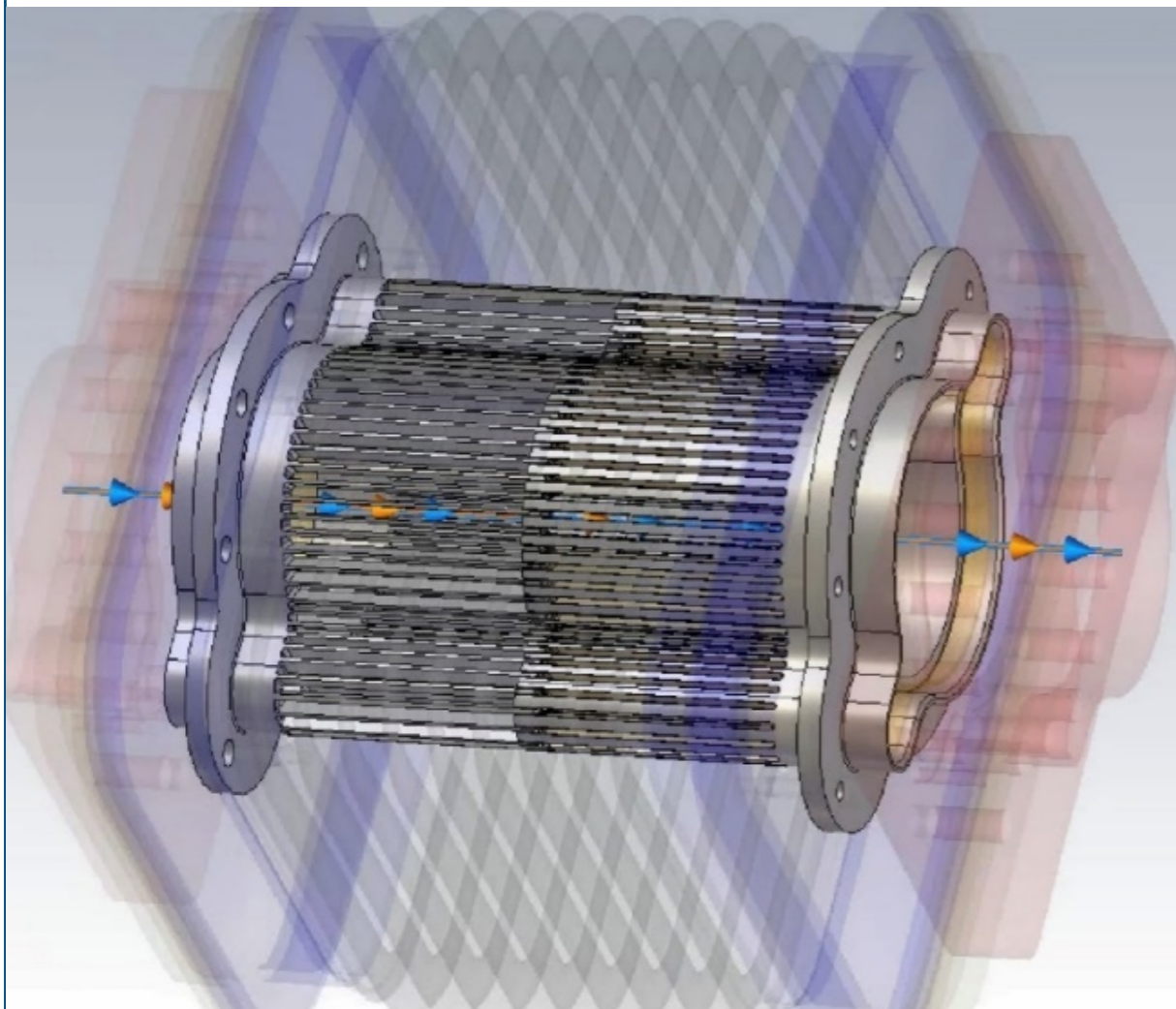
- 80-100 km infrastructure in Geneva area
- e^+e^- collider (*FCC-ee*) as potential intermediate step
 - $p-e$ (*FCC-he*) option



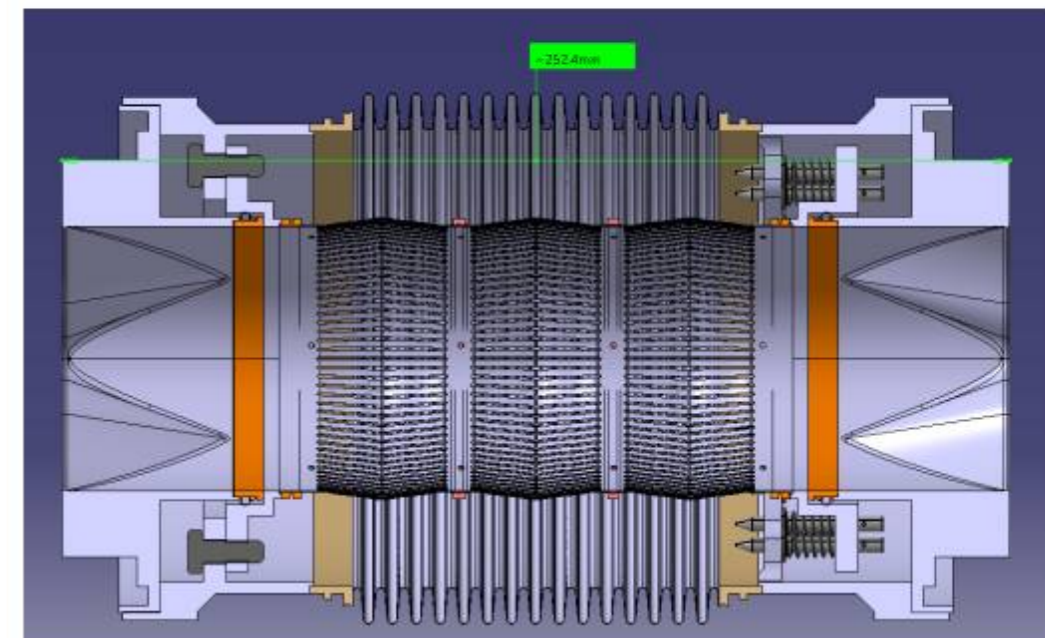
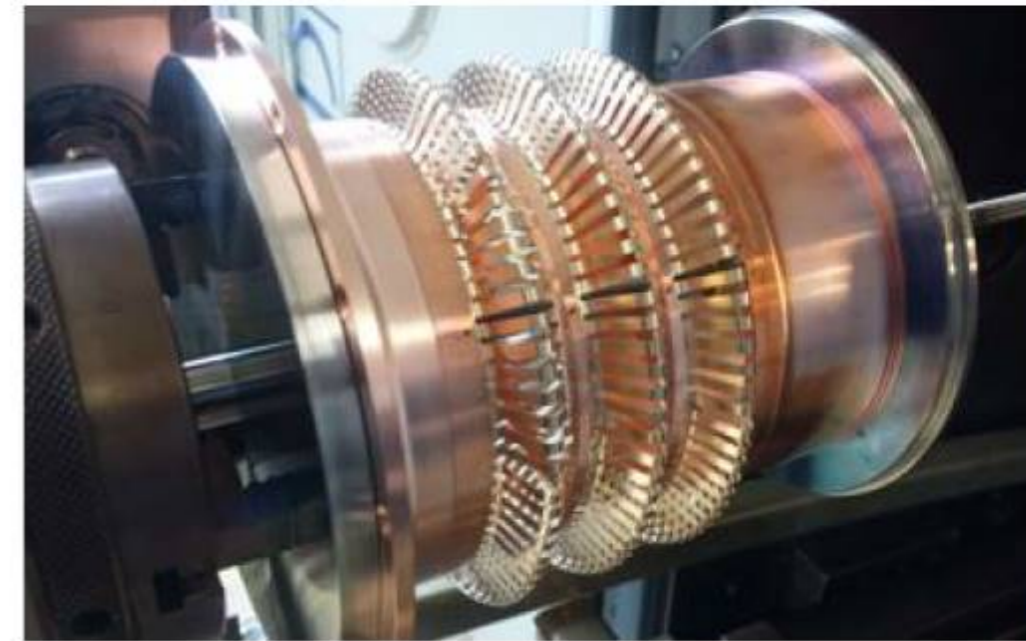
Activity: Collaboration with CERN on Collective Effects and Machine Impedance Model for FCC-ee

Impedance budget and wakefields: example for the bellows

Current model



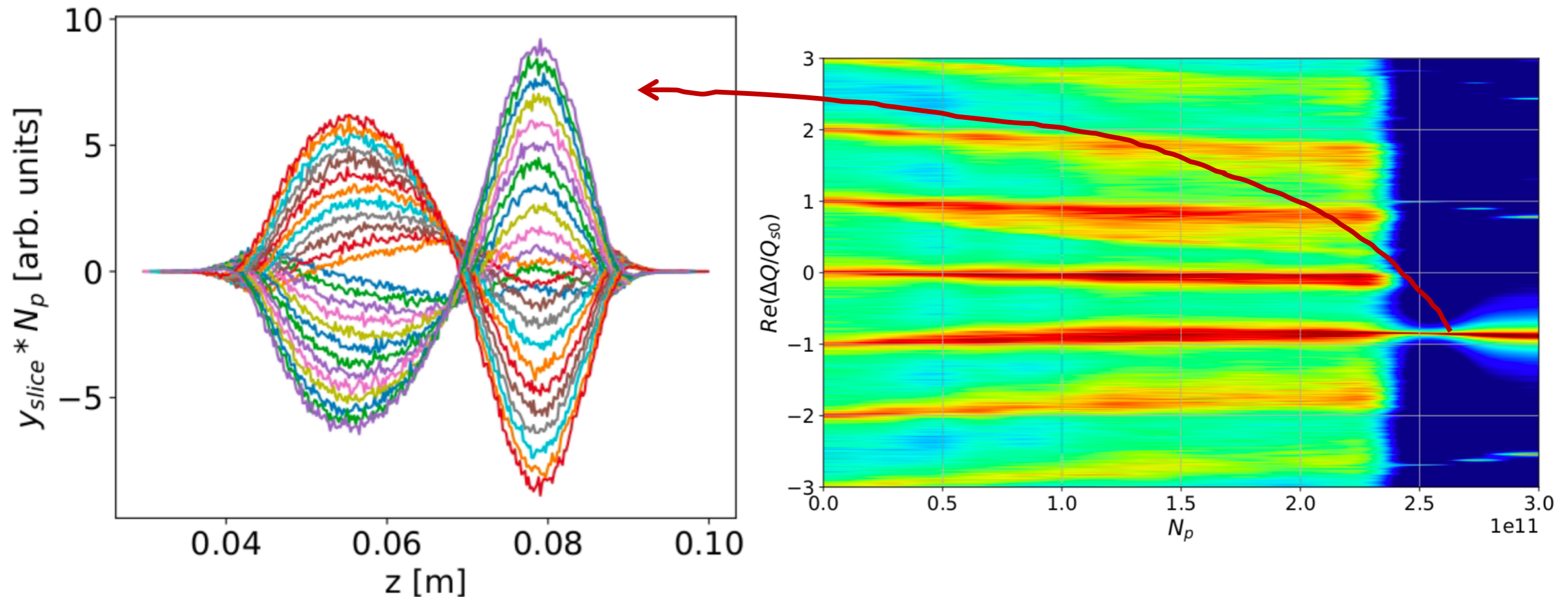
Alternative model under study



Activity: Collaboration with CERN on Collective Effects and Machine Impedance Model for FCC-ee

Beam dynamics and collective effects (using analytical tools and simulation codes)

The PhD activity is performed in collaboration mainly with CERN, but also with IHEP (China) and SuperKEKB (Japan)

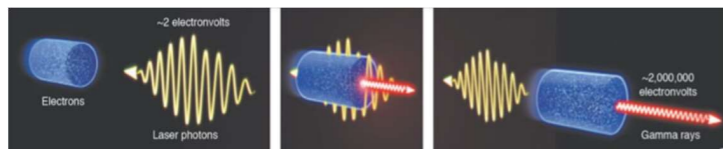


HIGH BRIGHTNESS C-BAND RF PHOTOINJECTORS FOR ELECTRON LINACS



- **High brightness beams** for advanced radiation sources by a proper combination of radio frequency (RF) **photoinjectors** and linear accelerating (Linacs) sections

Inverse Compton Sources (DARPA-GRIT)



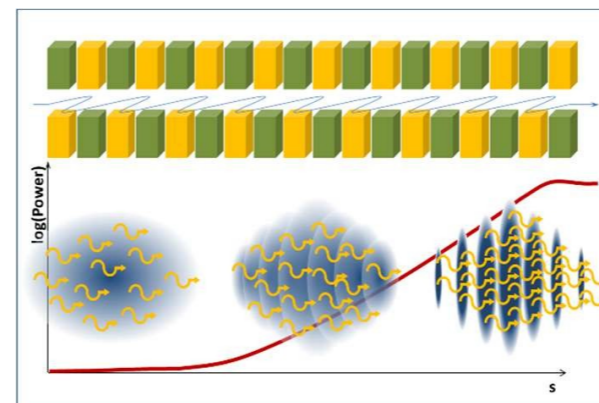
- Small footprint facility aimed to produce **X/γ radiation** from electron-photon scattering
- Design based on a **hybrid photoinjector** electron source and a room temperature C-band (5.713 GHz) linac

Ultra Compact X-rays Free Electron Laser (UC-XFEL)

- Compact (~ 40 m) facility generating high brightness **X-rays**
- Design based on a high field (240 MeV/m) standing wave photoinjector, **cryogenic** (77 K) high gradient RF linacs and **short period** (3 ÷ 6.5 mm) MEMS based undulators

MEMS= Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems

J. B. Rosenzweig, N. Majernik et alia, "An ultra-compact X-ray free-electron laser," 2020.



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XFEL for chip metrology



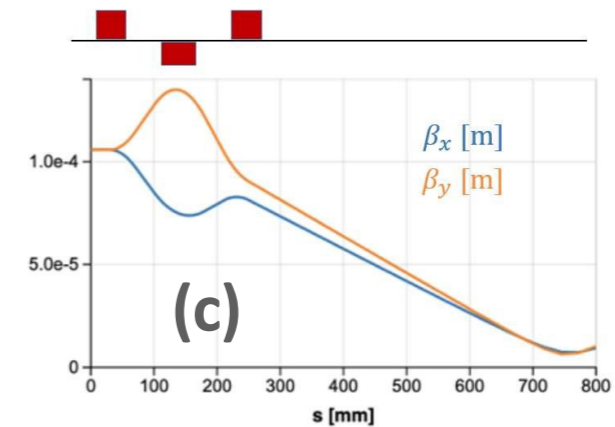
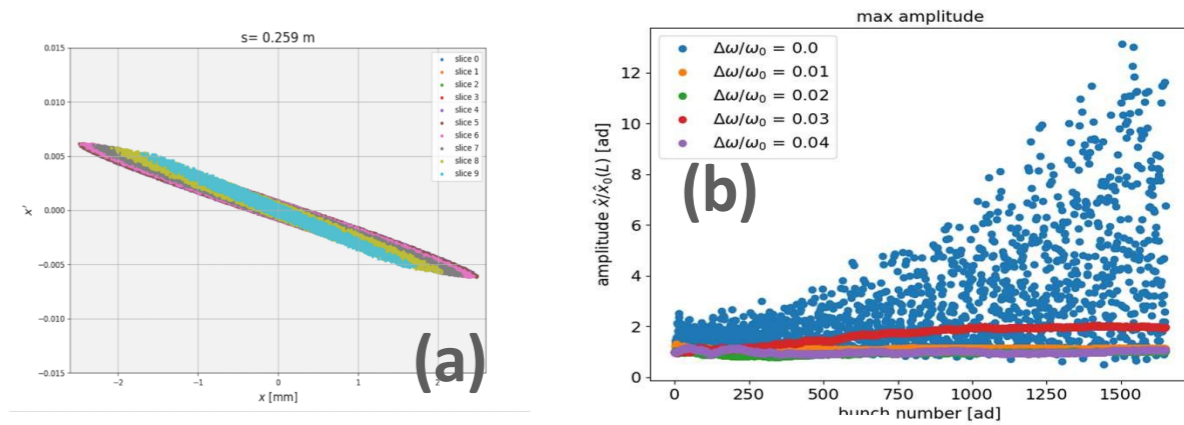
Single XFEL spot

- For semiconductor device imaging we need **1.5 Å** (resolution, penetration for 3D)
- **Ptychographic laminography** demands *high level of coherence*

Main Research Activities

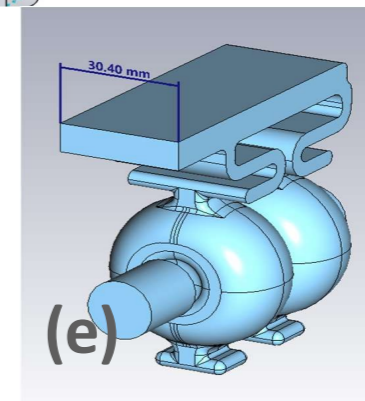
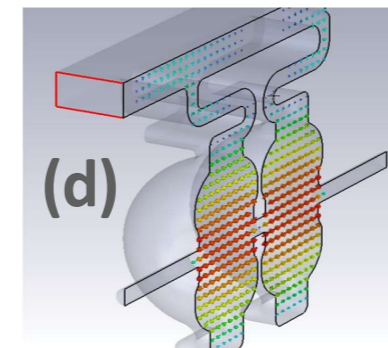
Beam Dynamics

- Beam **dynamics** studies for emittance and peak current optimization **(a)**
- Studies on **instabilities** aimed to keep under control the effects of the self-fields generated by the electron beam in the downstream linac sections **(b)**
- Design of the **final focus** optics for the Compton interaction point **(c)**



Design

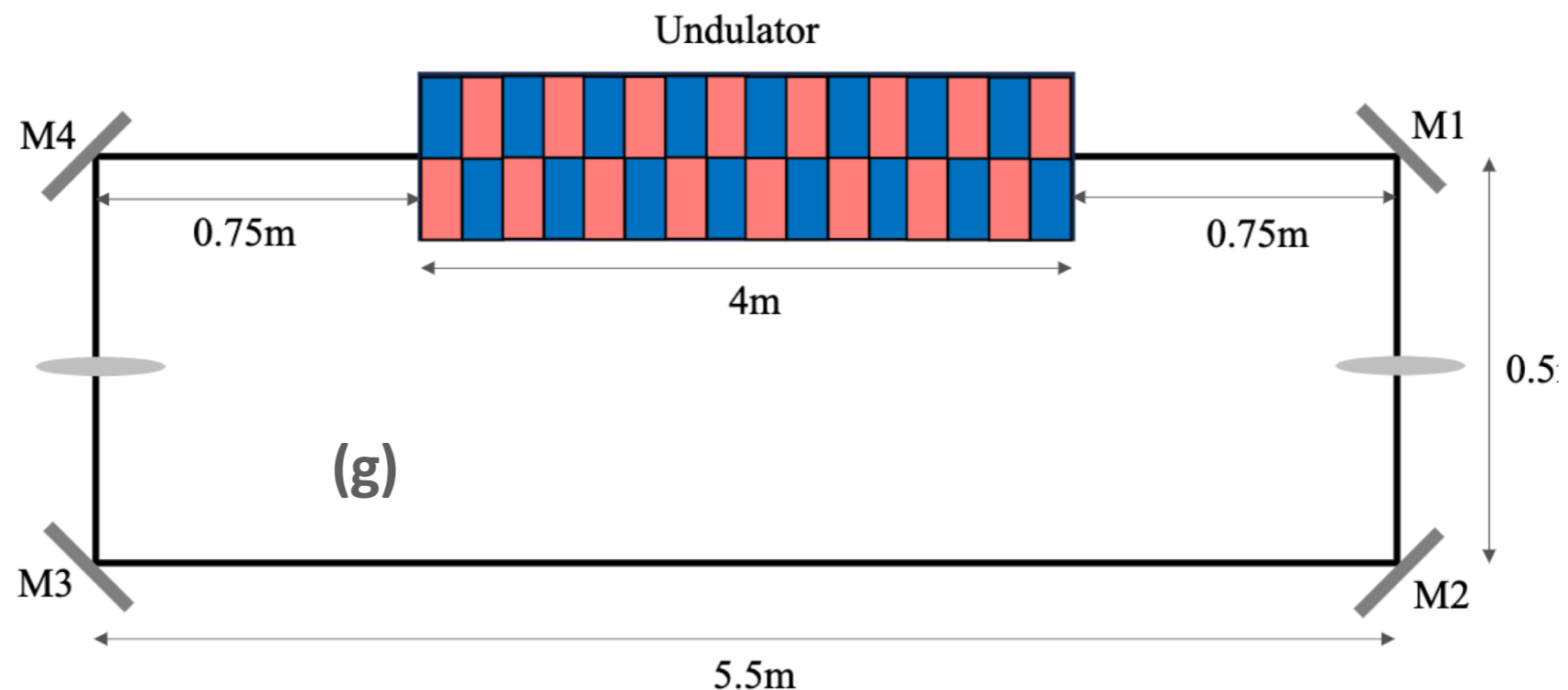
- RF Design of novel RF structures that include:
- **Electromagnetic design**, to optimize the field shape inside cells **(d)**
- **Mechanical design and Manufacturing**: reproduction of the structure in the mechanical design for construction and realization. **(e,f)**



Main Research Activities

Applications

- The good performances shown by hybrid photoinjectors allow to foresee a wide panorama of applications beyond Compton sources
- Hybrid photoinjectors could be employed to drive **FEL radiation** or to fulfil **THz radiation** sources for medical applications
- X-rays in XRAFEL configuration for 8 passes (**g**)



FLASH Effect in Radiotherapy



FLASH THERAPY is a new way to deliver the dose:

- ms pulses of radiation,
- beam-on time < 100-200ms
- high dose per pulse (>1 Gy)
- high mean dose rate (>40-100Gy/s)

	Conventional	FLASH
Facility	γ -rays: ^{137}Cs	e- LINAC
Nominal energy (MeV)	0,66	4,5
Pulse vs continuous	Continuous	Pulsed
Pulse repetition frequency (Hz)	-	150 Hz
Dose (Gy)	17	17
Mean Dose rate (Gy/s)	0,03	60
Temporal width of pulse	few ms	1 ms

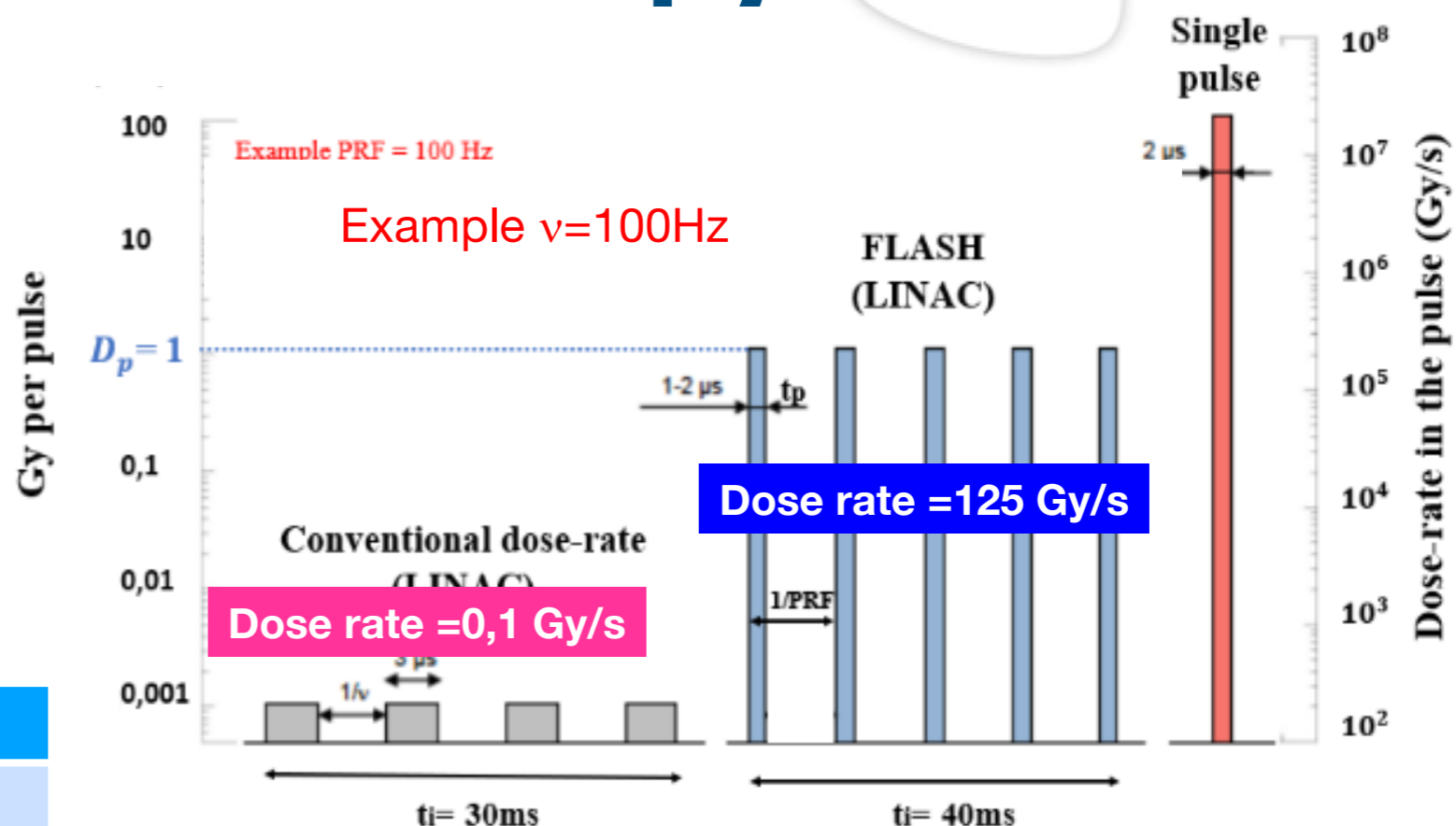
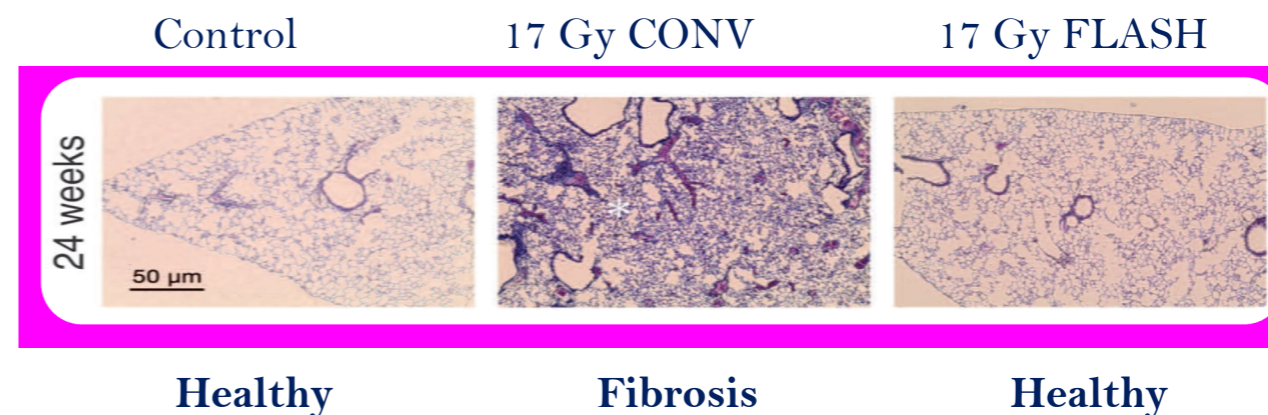


Fig. Courtesy of Vincent Favaudon - Curie Institute



FLASH irradiation protects healthy tissues from damage and remains as *efficient as CONV* irradiation in the repression of tumor growth

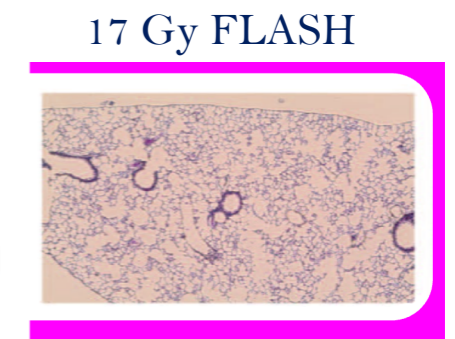
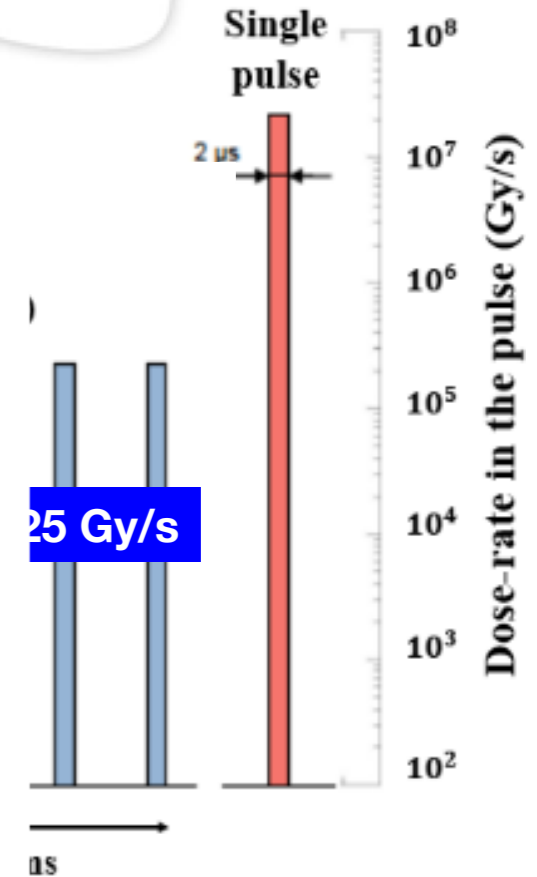
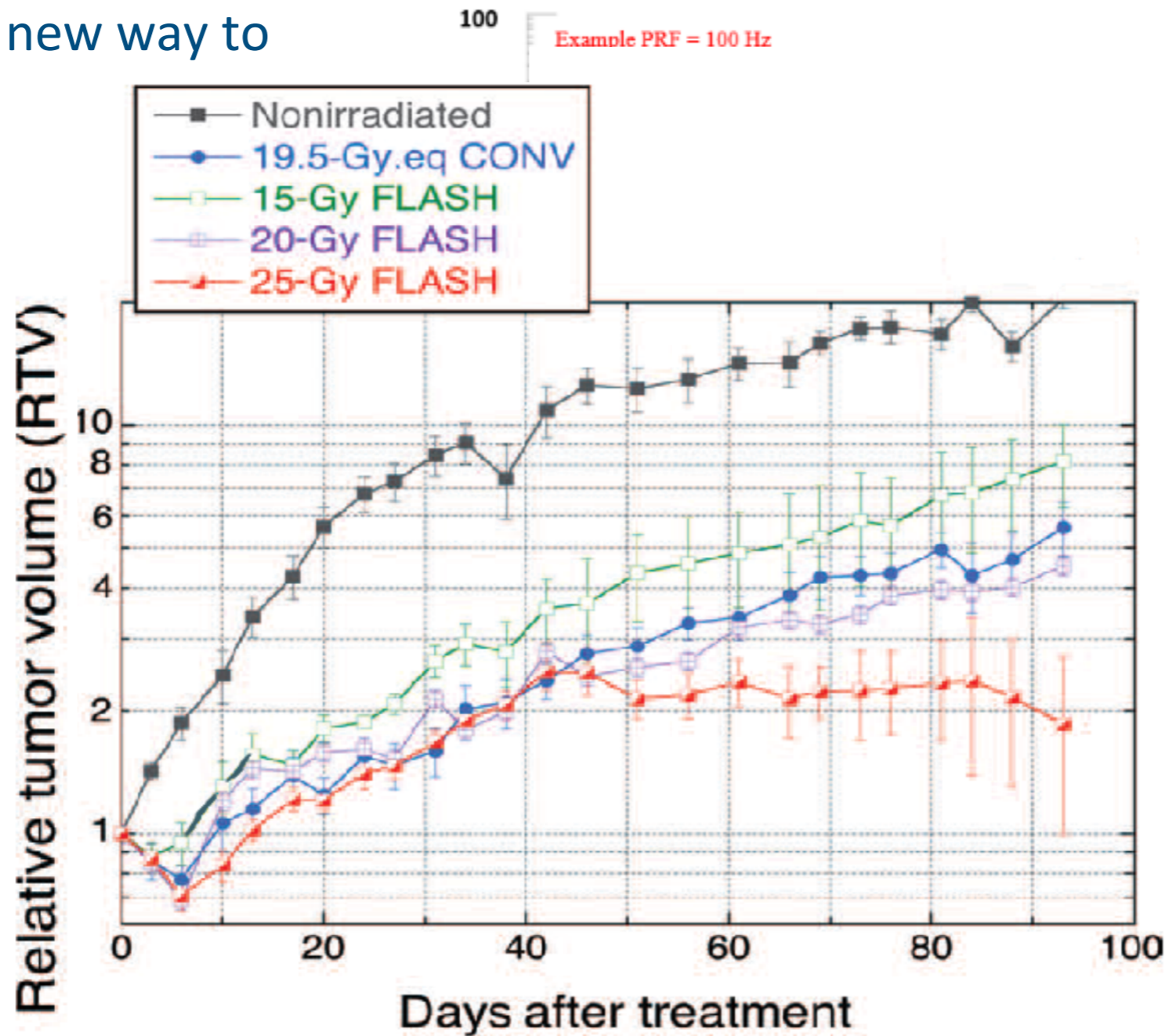
FLASH Effect in Radiotherapy



FLASH THERAPY is a new way to deliver the dose:

- ms pulses of radiation
- beam-on time < 1 s
- high dose per pulse
- high mean dose rate

	Conv	
Facility	γ -ray	
Nominal energy (MeV)		
Pulse vs continuous	Con	
Pulse repetition frequency (Hz)		
Dose (Gy)		
Mean Dose rate (Gy/s)		
Temporal width of pulse	few ms	1 ms

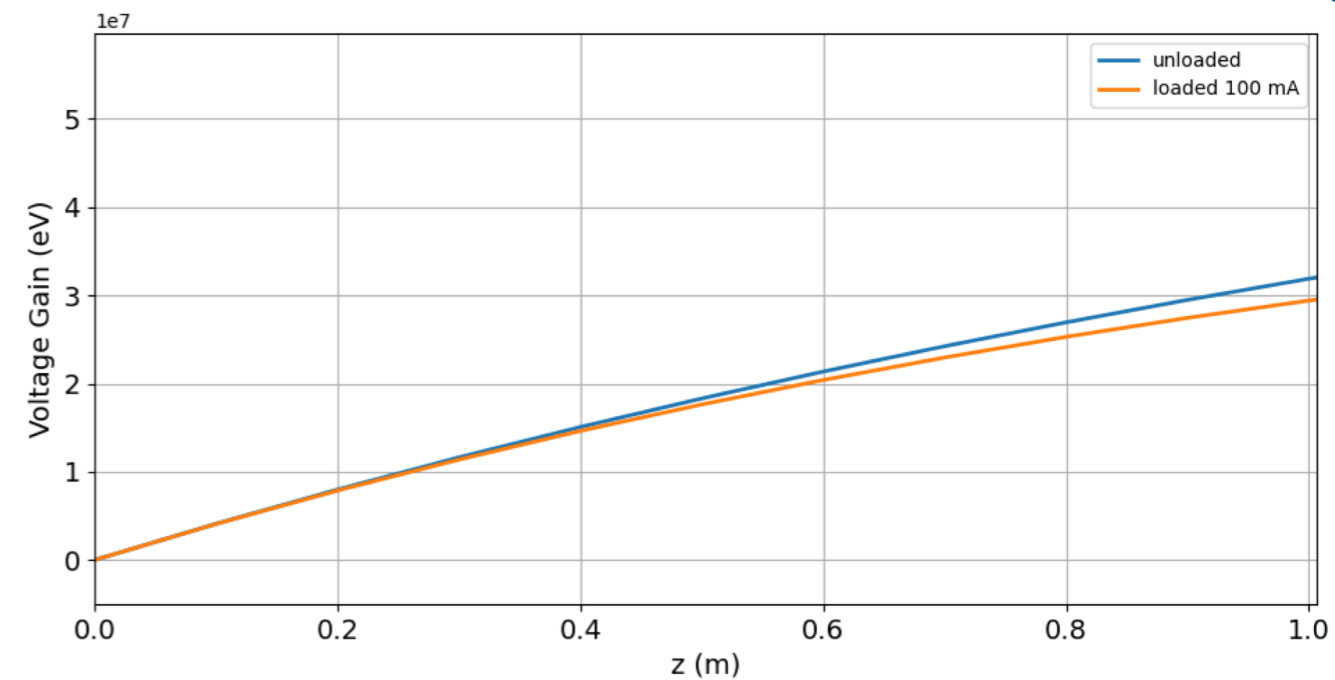
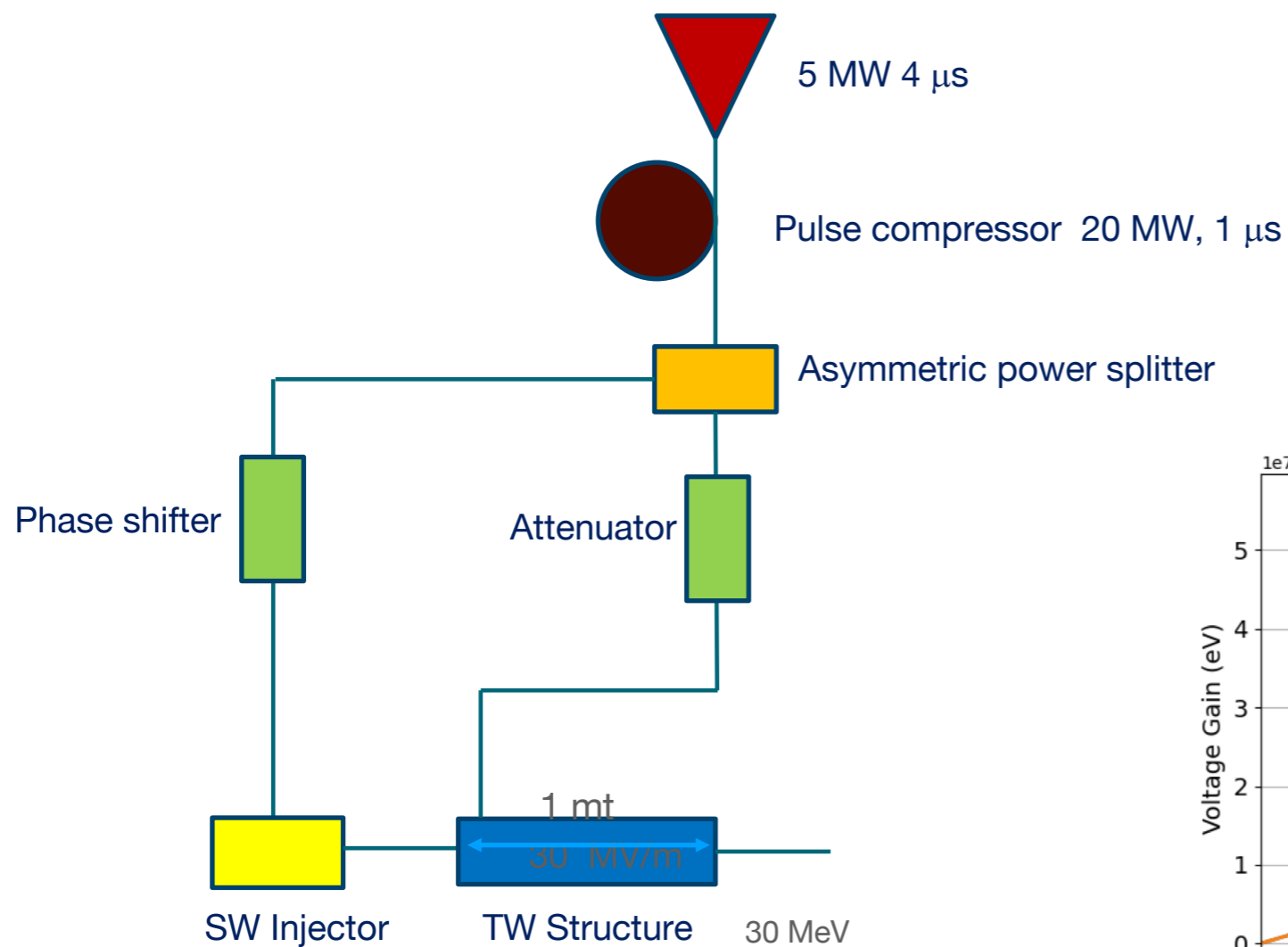


FLASH irradiation protects healthy tissues from damage and remains as *efficient as CONV* irradiation in the repression of tumor growth

Activity at Sapienza

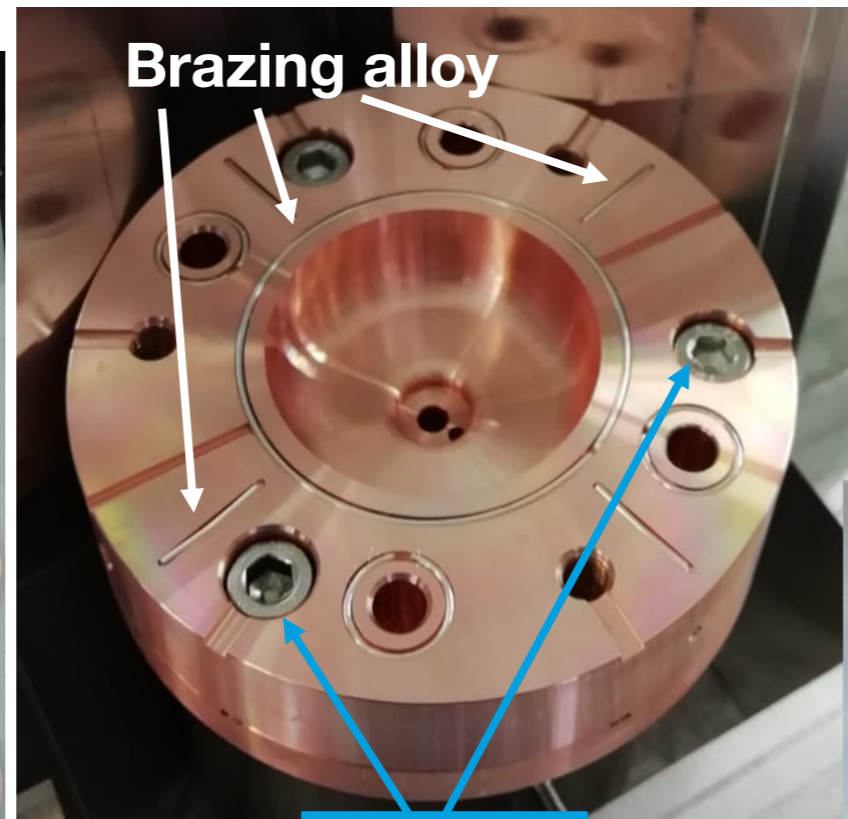
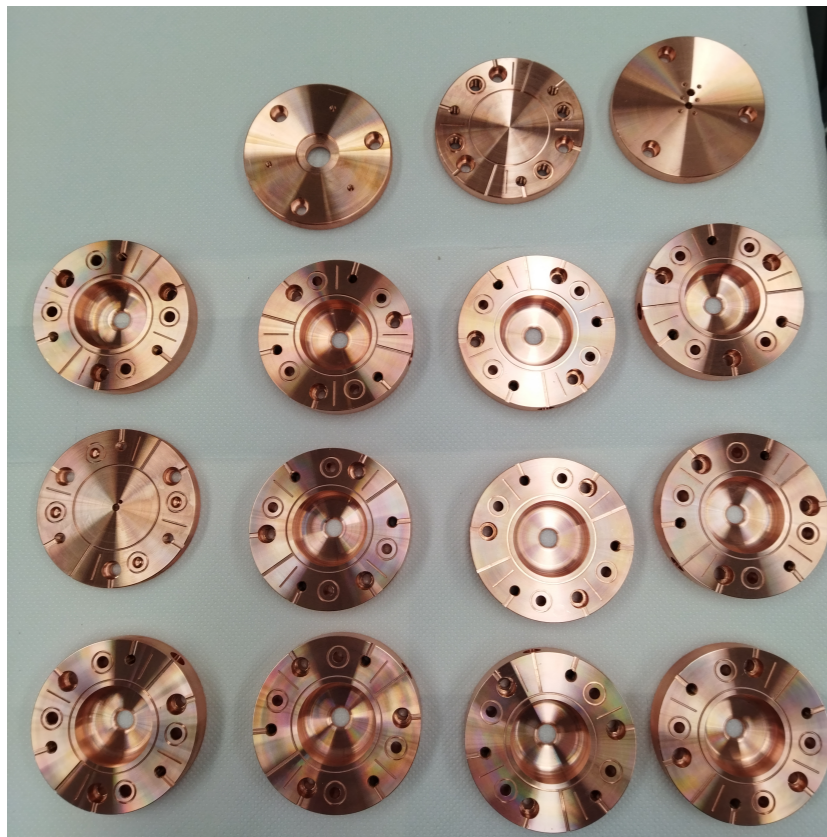
First Step

Machine for pre-clinical studies of FLASH has been funded with 1.6 ME



Prototyping Phase

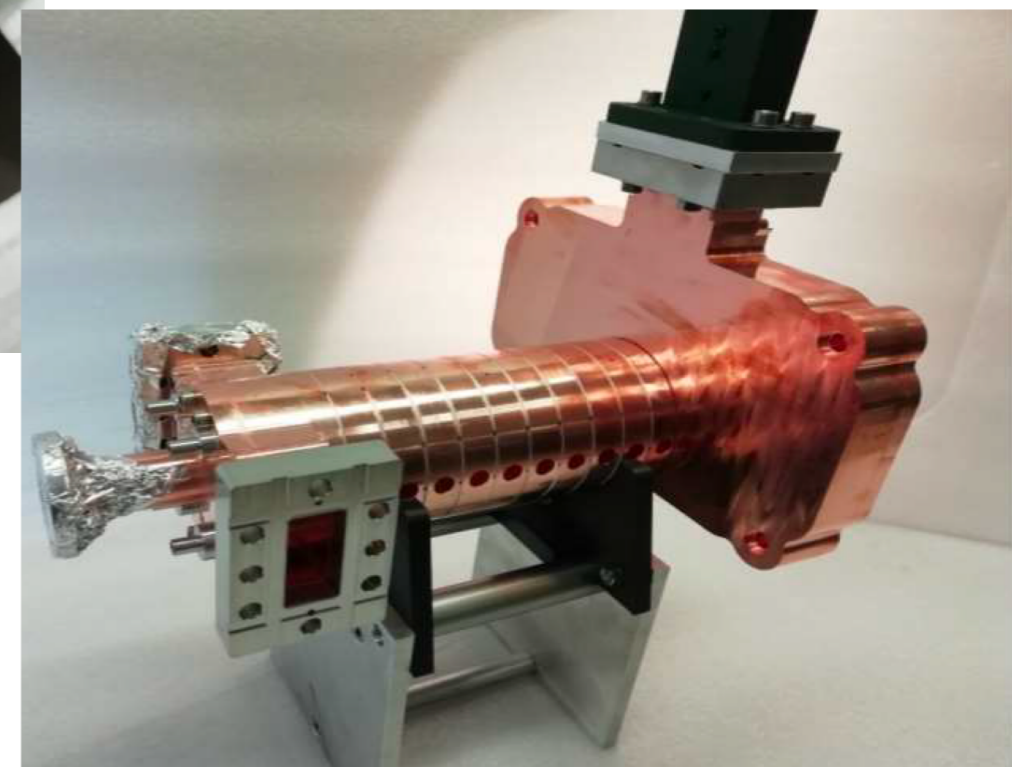
1. **Pre-prototypes** on 5-cells **without couplers** to test the brazing procedure, vacuum sealing and the **in-house** mechanical design.
2. **Prototype of 12 cells** with couplers has been **brazed** to perform low-power RF tests.



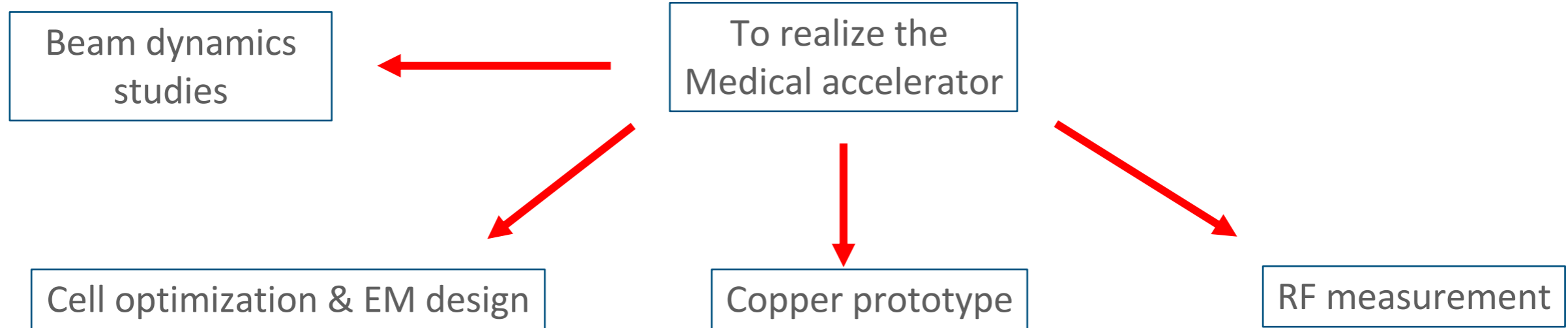
Screws

In house building of the accelerating cavities

Screws: prevent external clamping and ensure alignment and easier assembly



Main Activities



Standing Wave cavity

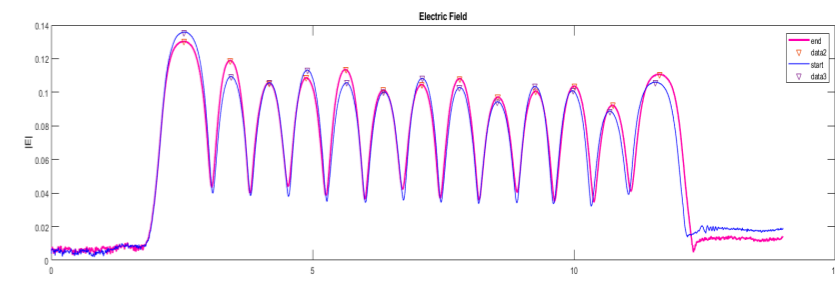
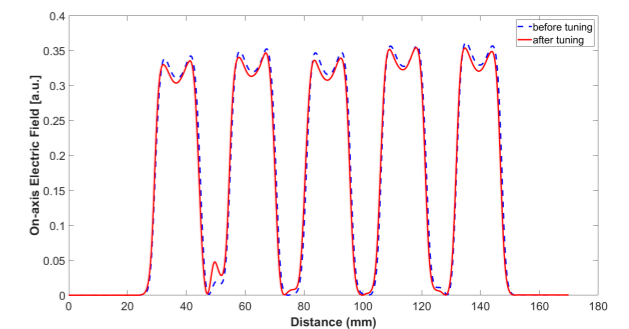
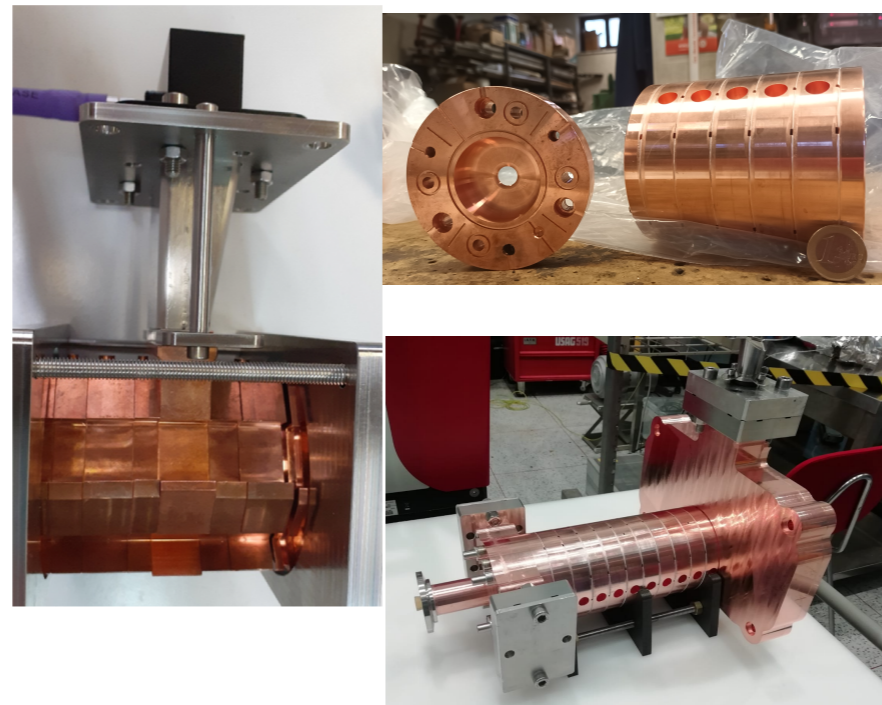
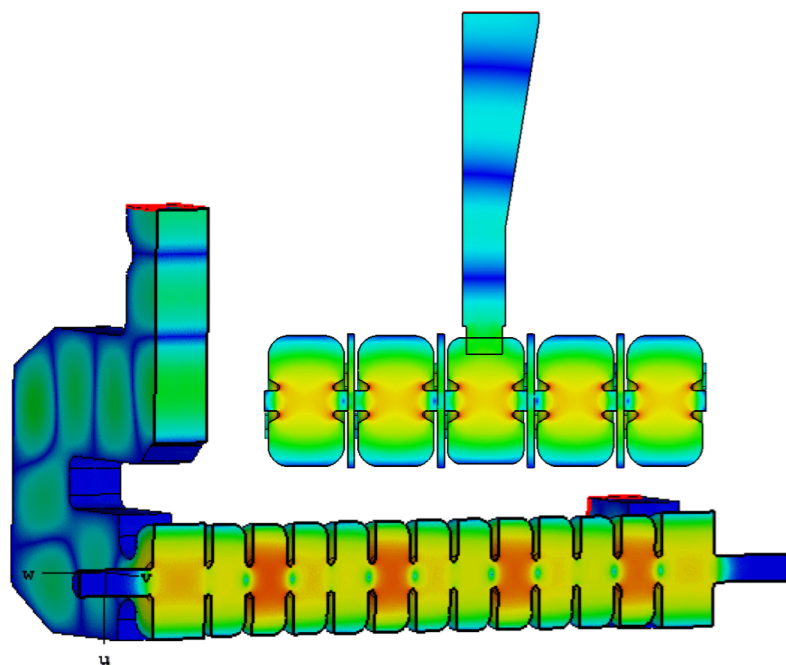
Standing Wave cavity

Standing Wave cavity

Traveling Wave structure

Traveling Wave structure

Traveling wave structure



Plasma Acceleration Activity

EuPRAXIA and EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB Collaboration

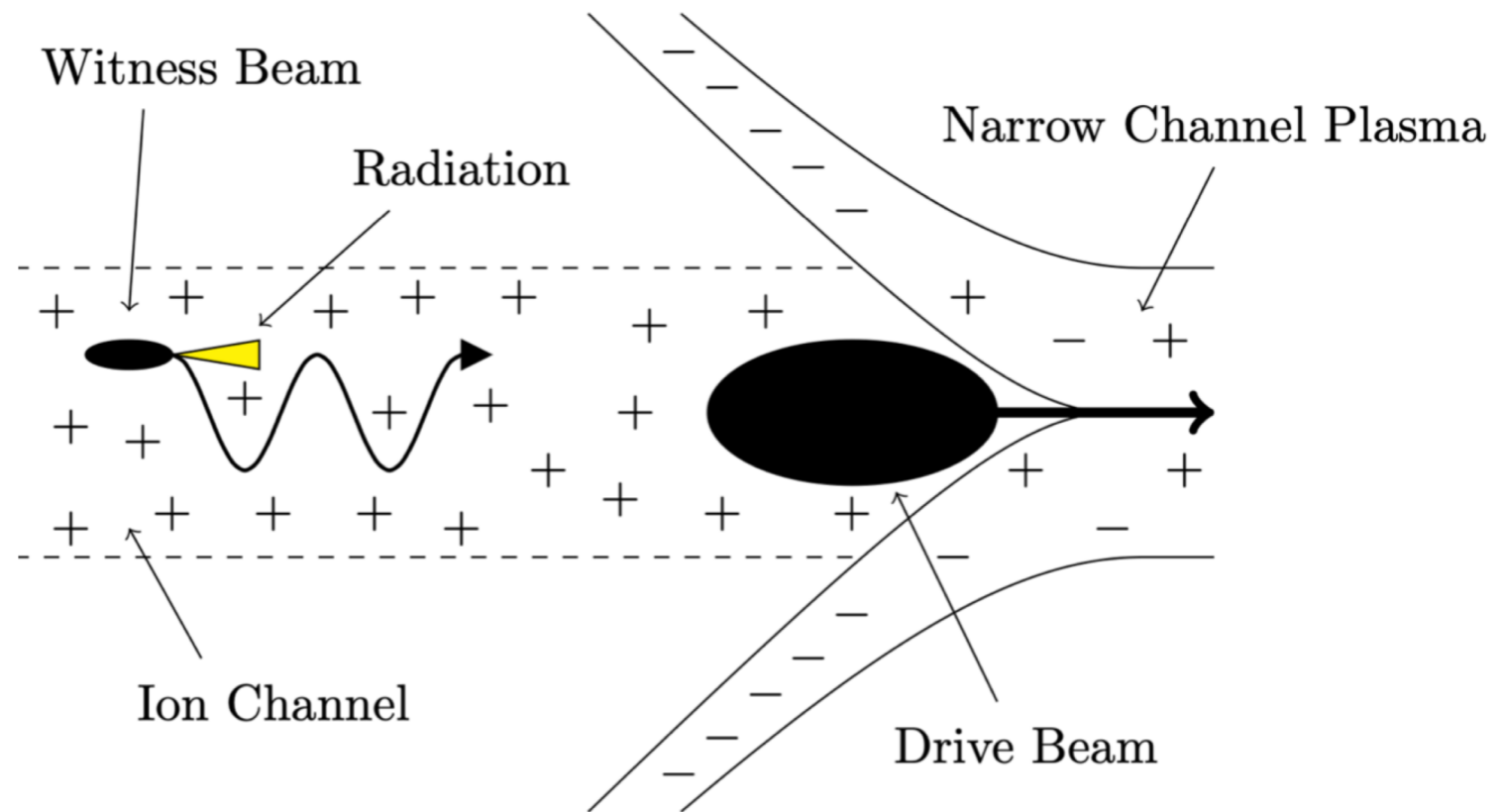
- The EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB project focuses to realize a compact plasma-based Free-Electron Laser user facility
 - Plasma acceleration module
 - Ancillary components
- Conventional undulators are still too long => not compact and expensive
 - betatron motion of electrons in an ion-channel to emulate an undulator
 - very compact device
 - **Experiment funded by CSN5 of INFN (2024-2027)**

Ion Channel Concept

- Replaces magnetic undulator with strong focusing ion channel
- **Linear focusing force** produces periodic betatron oscillations

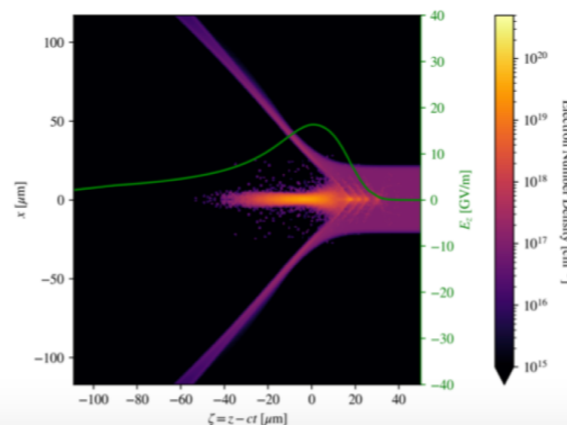
$$F_r = -\frac{en_0}{2\epsilon_0}r$$

$$r(z) = r_m \cos(k_\beta z + \phi)$$



Key to experimental realization:

Narrow plasma channel + strong drive beam to create “wakeless” ion channel



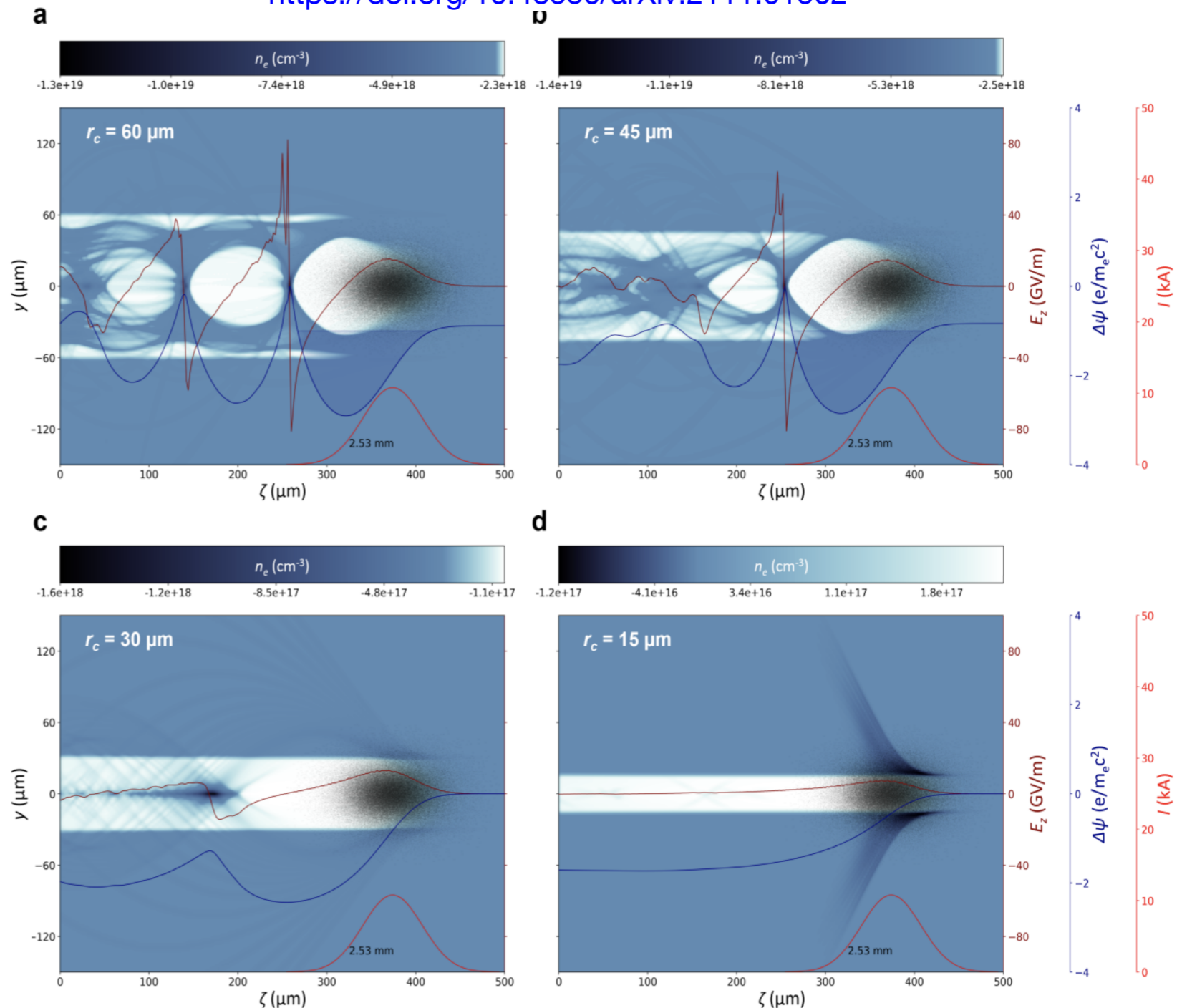
QuickPIC simulation of ion channel formation

Ion Column Formation

A.F. Habib et al.,

<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2111.01502>

- Neutral plasma creation through ionization laser
- Blowout of the plasma electrons through the driver beam
 - plasma electrons are expelled from the plasma region toward the neutral gas region
 - negligible restoring force outside column
 - negligible accelerating force inside column
 - linear restoring force inside column

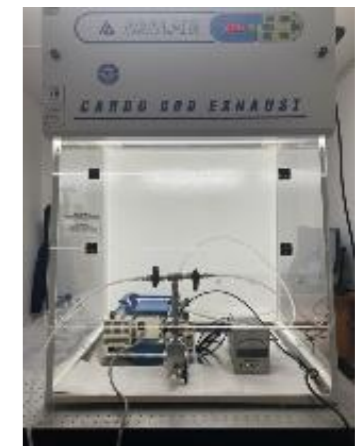
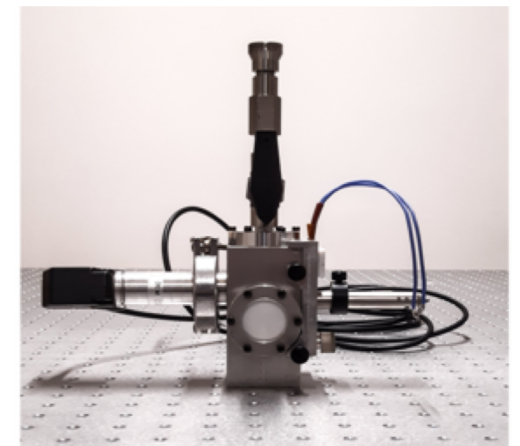
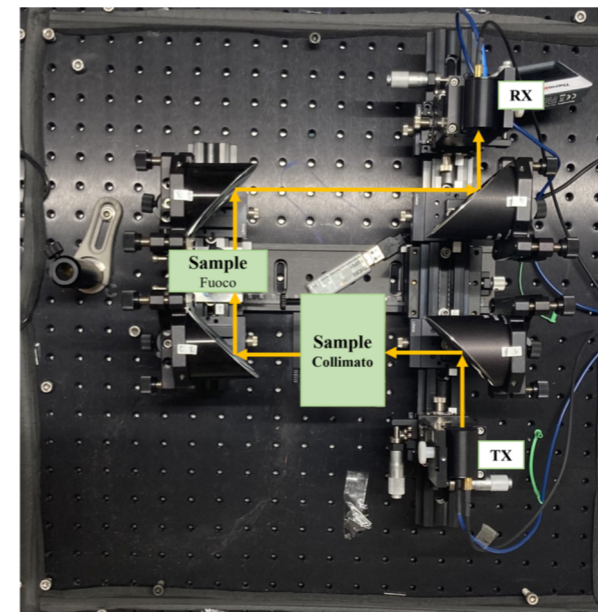
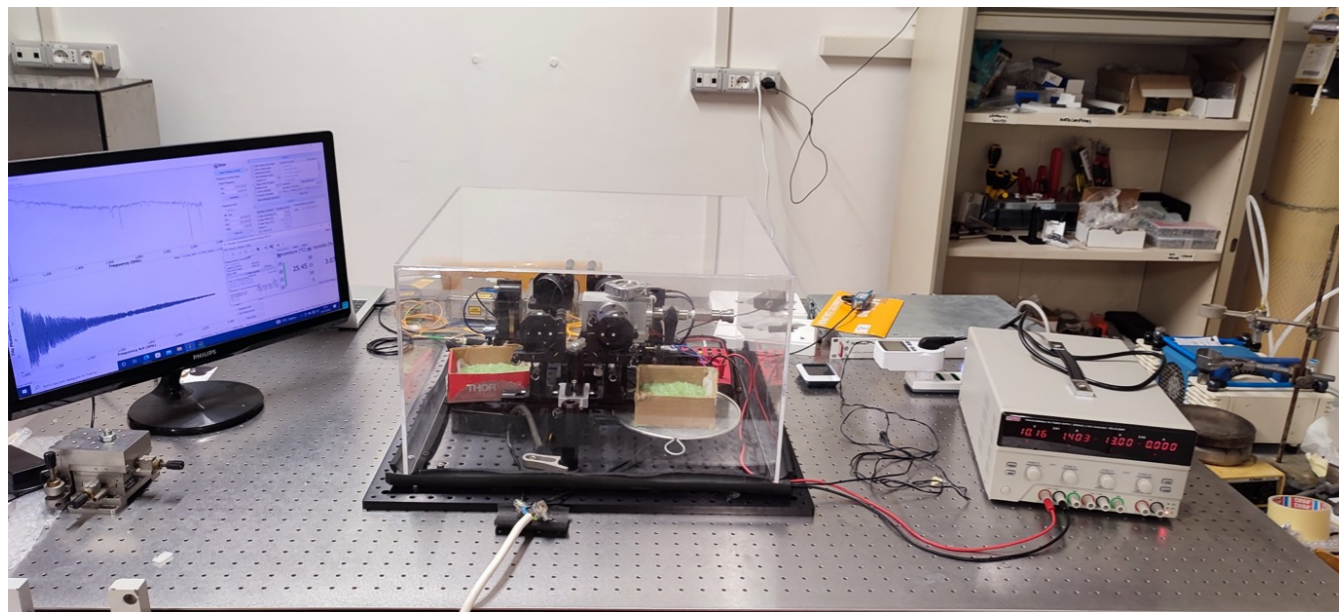


$$K_{u,\beta} = 1.33 \cdot 10^{-10} \sqrt{\gamma/n_0[\text{cm}^{-3}]} r_\beta[\mu\text{m}] \quad \lambda_{u,\beta}[\mu\text{m}] = 4.72 \cdot 10^{10} \sqrt{\gamma/n_0[\text{cm}^{-3}]}$$

THz Generation

THz-CW source in operation

Gas cell for spectroscopic measurement on gas samples



Available average power: 10 μ W @1THz and nW @3THz