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Considerations on the EuPRAXIA beamline from the CDR

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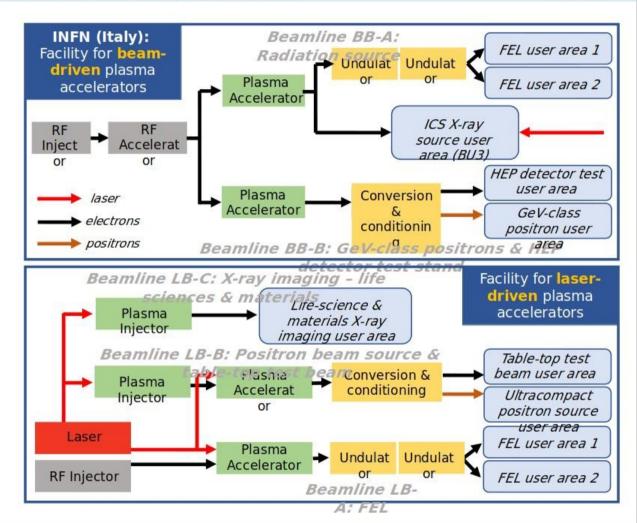
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Phased Implementation of Construction Sites



	Laser-driven	Beam-driven
Phas e 1	✓ FEL beamline to 1 GeV + user area 1 ✓ Ultracompact positron source beamline + positron user area	✓ FEL beamline to 1 GeV + user area 1 ✓ GeV-class positrons beamline + positron user area
Phas e 2	√ X-ray imaging beamline + user area	✓ <u>ICS source</u> beamline + user area
	√ Table-top test beams user area	√ HEP detector tests user area
	✓ FEL user area 2 ✓ FEL to 5 GeV	✓ FEL user area 2 ✓ FEL to 5 GeV
Phas e 3	√ High-field physics beamline / user area	✓ Medical imaging beamline / user area
	√ Other future developments	✓ Other future developments



CDR has several design choices to choose from

Single stage 1 GeV seems to be within reach with present-day laser technology, good starting point

Pros and cons

- High beam quality can be obtained from an optimized LPA stage (LUX DESY)
- Sufficient energy gains have been shown in a single-stage setup
- Significant R&D still needed to demostrate efficient staging, external injection
- Ulimately, it is the decision of the 2nd site lab to choose the overall design

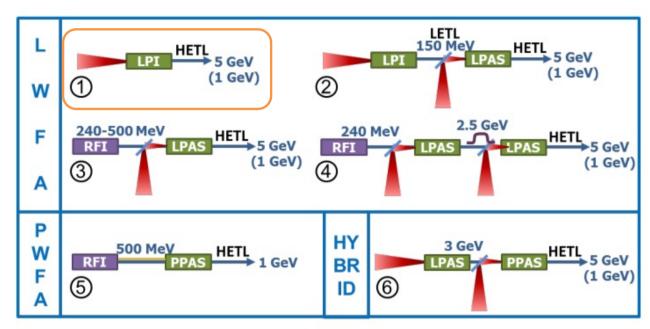


Figure 8.3: Beam distribution and acceleration configurations under consideration for the various EuPRAXIA beamlines. The following abbreviations are used besides those listed in the main text: LETL = low-energy transport line, HETL = high-energy transport line. A detailed description and assessment of the performance of each of these schemes as a whole is presented in Chapter 23.