Contribution ID: 10

Type: talk

Fibre Laser Based Dielectric Gratings Accelerator

Monday, 3 June 2013 15:20 (25 minutes)

Dielectric laser accelerators (DLA) have great potential for applications, since they can generate acceleration gradients in the range of GeV/m and produce attosecond electron bunches. We numerically investigated the optimum structure dimensions of a dual-gratings accelerator structure made of silicon, the standard material for photolithography fabrication process and compare the accelerating efficiency for the case of asymmetric and symmetric distribution of dielectric and vacuum space. We analytically estimated the laser requirements and propose a suitable power source. Finally, we proposed a new scheme for better beam confinement. The codes CST Microwave Studio and Particle Studio are used for simulations and benchmarked against the VOR-PAL code.

Primary author: Mr AIMIERDING, Aimidula (Cockcroft Institute and The University of Liverpool, UK)

Co-authors: Prof. WELSCH, Carsten (Cockcroft Institute and The University of Liverpool, UK); Prof. KOYAMA, Kazuyoshi (Department of Nuclear Engineering and Management, The University of Tokyo, Japan); Dr YOSHIDA, Mitsuhiro (High Energy Accelerator Research Organisation (KEK), Japan); Prof. UESAKA, Mitsuru (Department of Nuclear Engineering and Management, The University of Tokyo, Japan); Dr NATSUI, Takuya (High Energy Accelerator Research Organisation (KEK), Japan); Dr NATSUI, Takuya (High Energy Accelerator Research Organisation (KEK), Japan); Dr MATSUMURA, Yousuke (Department of Nuclear Engineering and Management, The University of Tokyo, Japan); Dr MATSUMURA, Yousuke (Department of Nuclear Engineering and Management, The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Presenter: Mr AIMIERDING, Aimidula (Cockcroft Institute and The University of Liverpool, UK)

Session Classification: WG3 - Electron beams from electromagnetic structures, including dielectric and laser-driven

Track Classification: WG3 RF - Electron beams from electromagnetic structures, including dielectric and laser-driven