



The STAR Project at UniCal: status, local competences, industrial collaborations and equipments

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PON MaTeRiA Project

Materials and Technologies for Advanced Research





EU/National Funding
PON "Ricerca e Competitività" 2007 – 2013
Scientific responsible: Prof. Mauro Ghedini

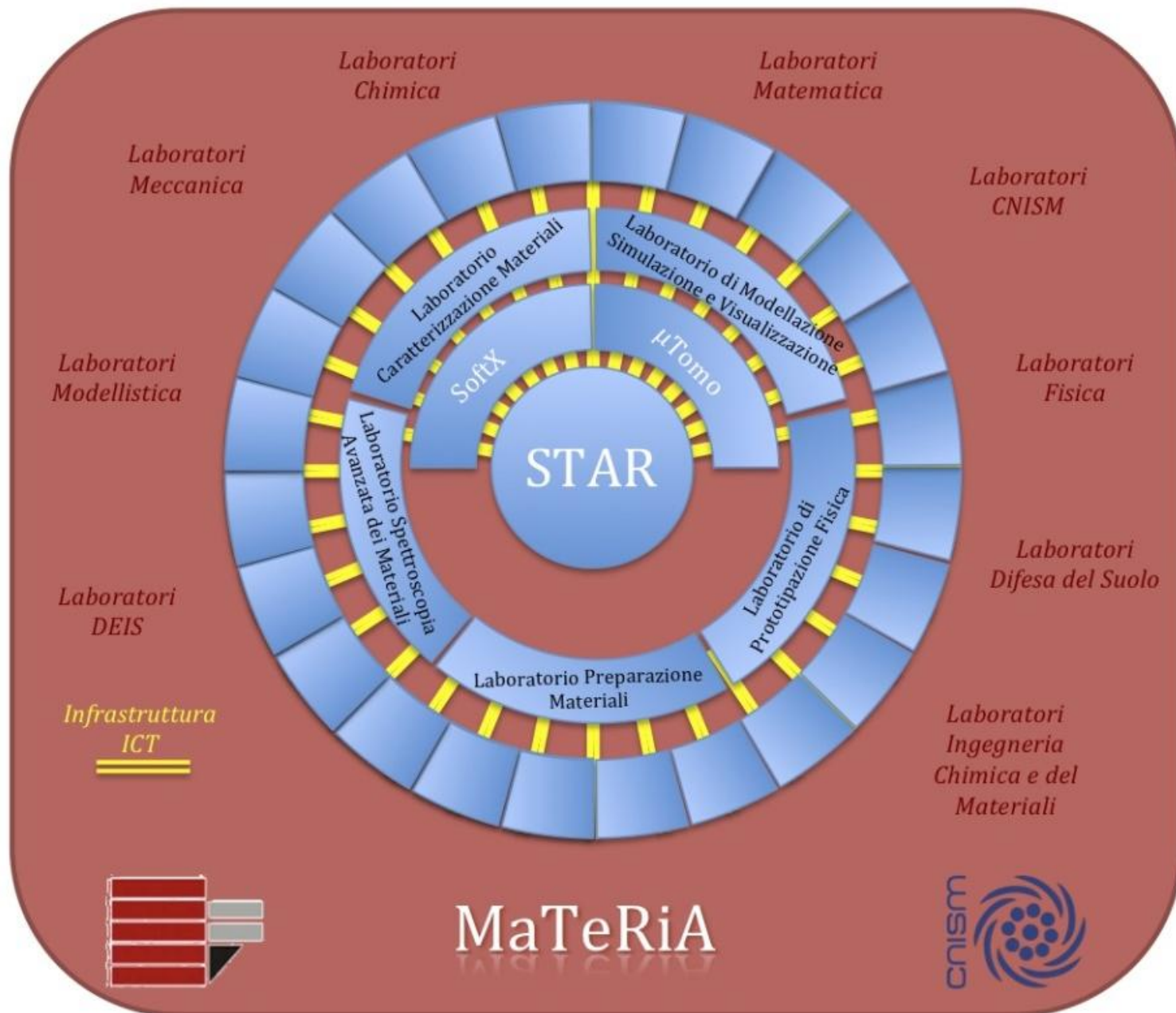
MaTeRiA is a joint project aimed at developing a **new Research Infrastructure** inside the **University of Calabria campus area**

Partners: **UniCal**, The University of Calabria & **CNISM**, Italian Consortium on Physical Sciences of Matter (1300 reasercher from 39 universities)

| 8.4 M€ STAR source - CNISM
Funding €15.700.000 | 6.6 M€ Laboratories and building – UniCal
| 0.7 M€ Master program – UniCal

Start Date: January 1st, 2012

End Date: July 31st, 2015





MaTeRiA Labs organized in three progressive levels

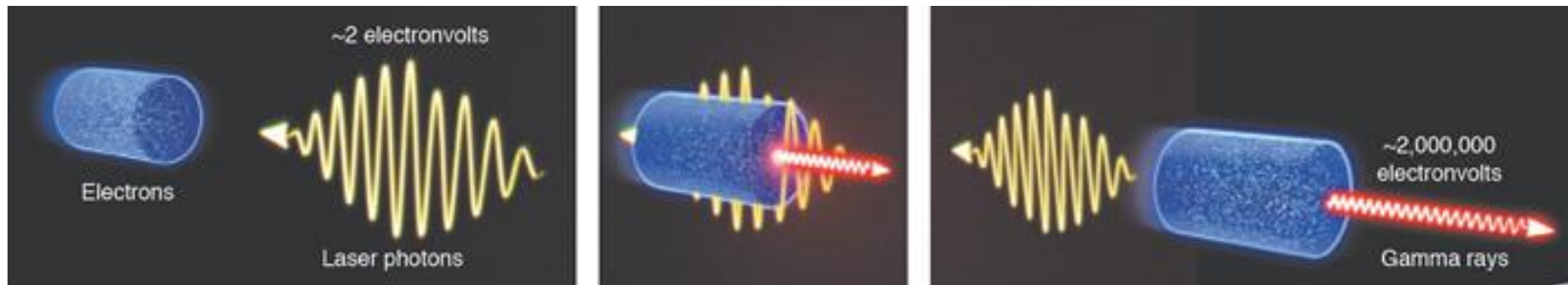
First level. STAR (Southern Europe Thomson Back-Scattering Source for Applied Research) equipped with the beam-line μ Tomo.

Second level laboratories:

1. Preparation and characterization
2. Characterization of the mechanical and physical properties
3. Modeling and simulation
4. Prototyping
5. Advanced spectroscopy

Third level. Network of existent UniCal departmental laboratories

If the Physics of Compton/Thomson back-scattering is well known....



the Challenge of making a Compton Source running as an electron-photon Collider with maximum Luminosity, to achieve the requested Spectral Density, Brilliance, narrow Bandwidth of the generated X/ gamma beam, is a completely different issue !
(and in Calabria even harder!)

e-beam bunch and laser pulse characteristics

Table 2: Electron beam parameters

	Phase-1	Phase 2
Bunch charge (nC)	0.5	0.5
Energy (MeV)	20-60	20-85
Rms length (ps)	1-5	1-5
$\epsilon_{n-x,y}$ (mm-mrad)	1-3	<1.5
Energy spread (%)	0.1-2	0.05-0.5
Focal rms spot size (μm)	15-40	10-40

Table 3: Laser beam parameters

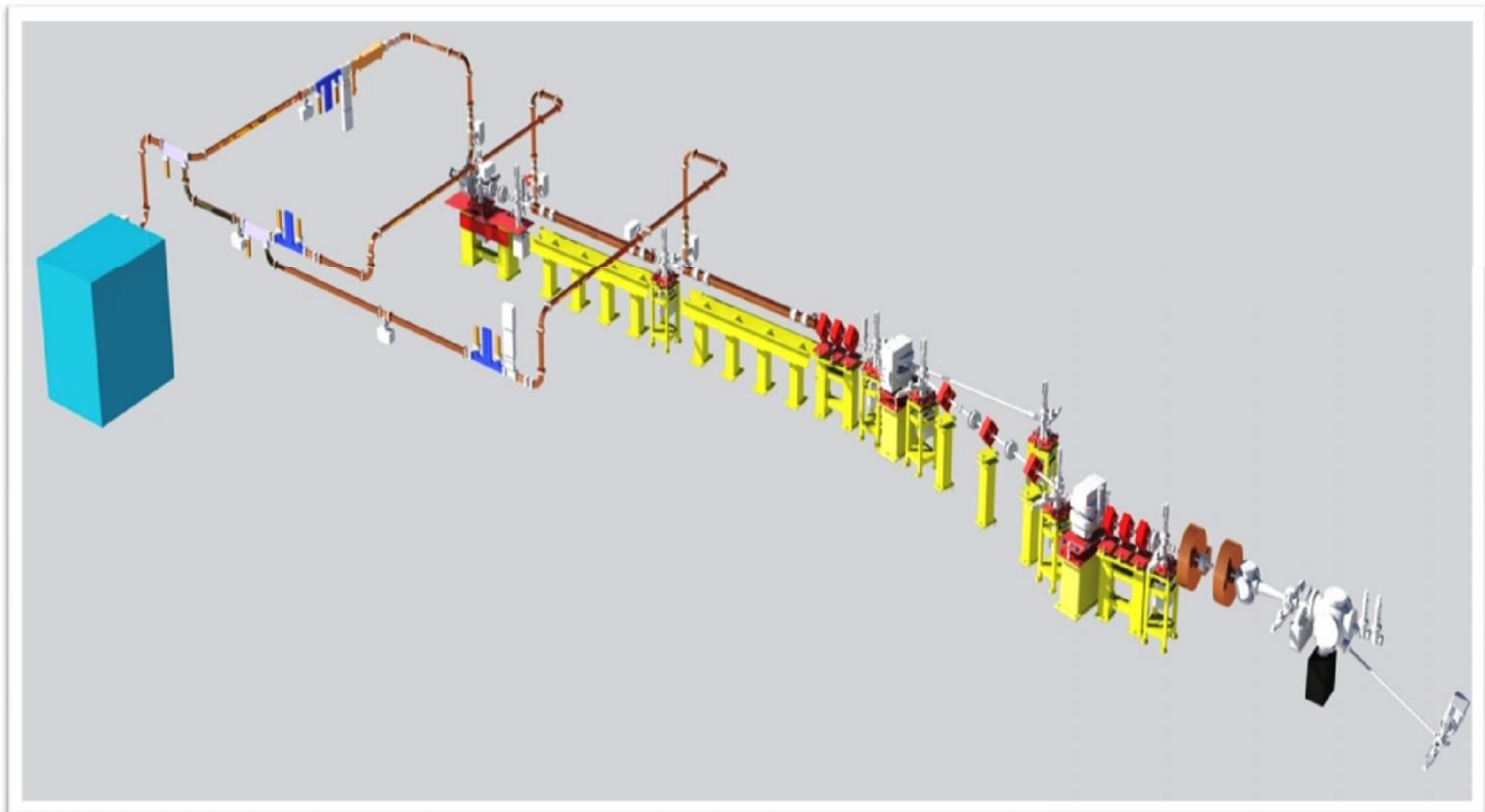
	Phase 1	Phase 2
Pulse energy (J)	0.8	0.8
Wavelength (eV)	1.2-2.4	1.2-2.4
FWHM pulse length (ps)	10-20	10-20
M^2	< 1.5	<1.5
Focal spot size w_0 (μm)	20-50	10-40



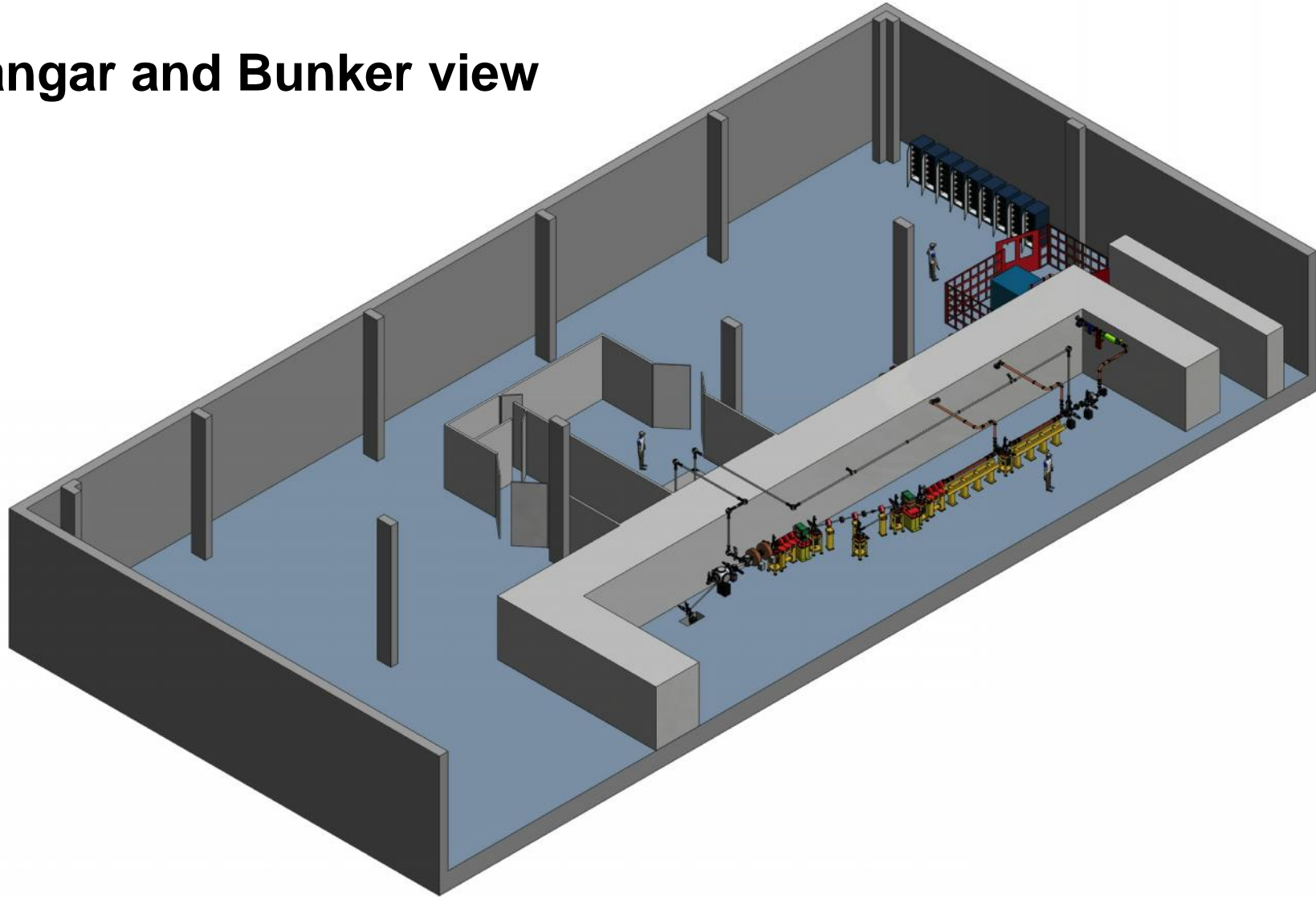
Examples of various X-ray beams in Phase 1

	high flux	smal bdw	short pulse
Photon energy (KeV)	7-120	7-120	20-120
Photons/sec (@ 100 Hz)	10^{10}	10^9	10^7
Bandwidth (rms)	10%	1%	1%
Rms Pulse length (psec)	1-5	1-5	<0.2

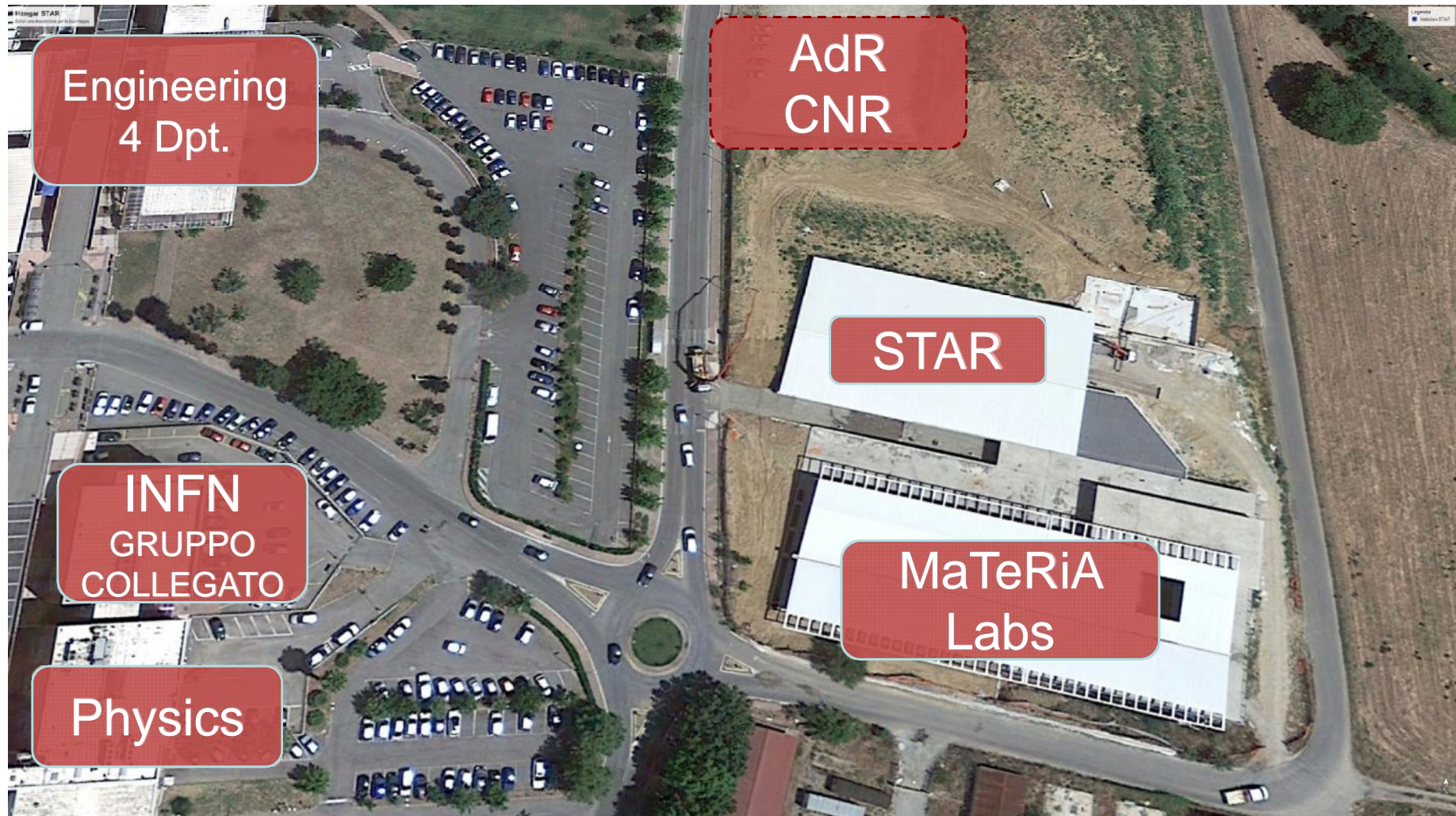
STAR – The Electron Machine (65 MeV, upgrade to 100 MeV)



Hangar and Bunker view



Synergy with the research institution of the UniCal Campus

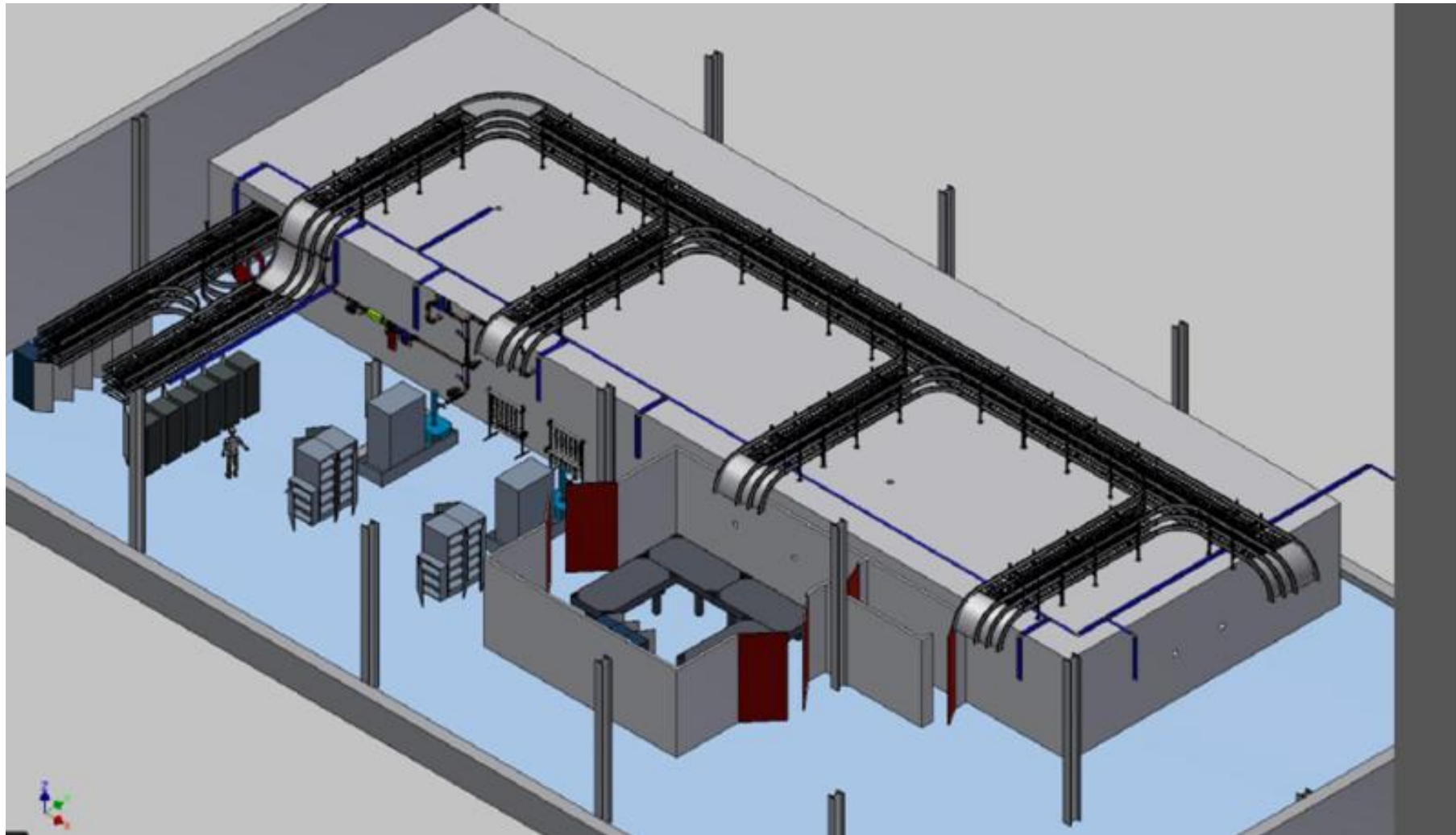




View of the STAR source location



STAR hangar layout



Status of STAR Infrastructure as of today



First X-ray photon beam
expected by 2017

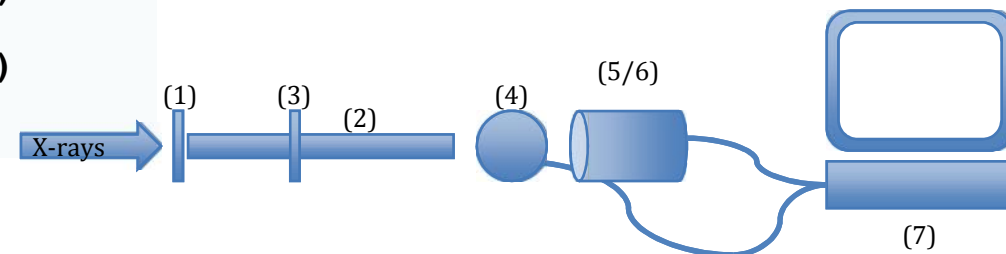
μTomo beamline

- μTomo fully exploits the **diffraction limited, monochromatic and tunable** STAR X-rays:
 - Phase contrast images are obtained by using the X-ray beam
 - Chemically resolved radiography for an efficient quantitative analysis by means of the X-ray tunability
 - Hard X-ray are used for high Z elements mapping
- Experimental techniques:
 - PHase Contrast (PHC) radiography
 - Chemically resolved radiographic images
 - Micro-tomography and holotomography

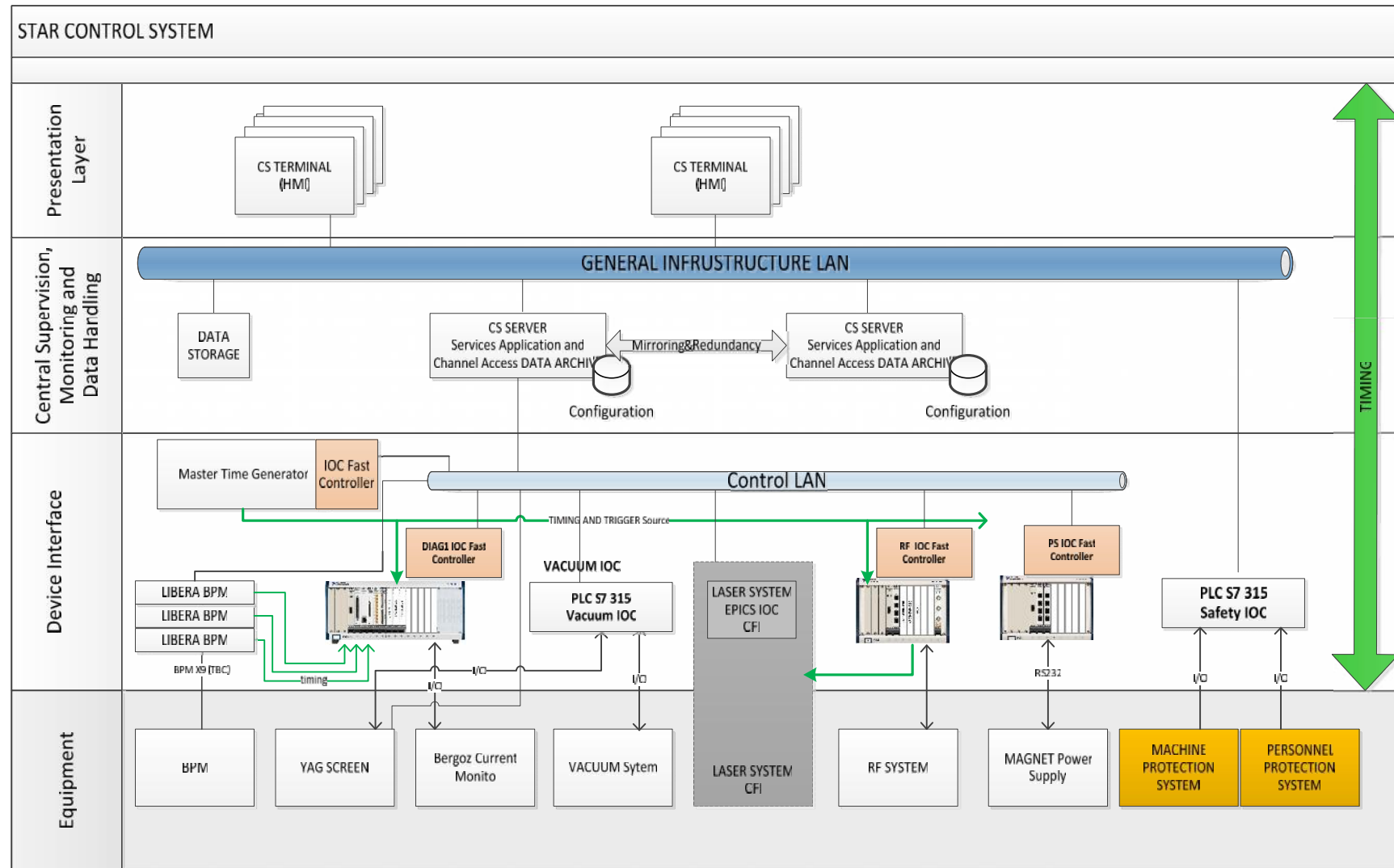


Elettra Sincrotrone Trieste

Front end
X-ray transfer line
Slits
Sample-holder (2 translations + 3 rotations)
Detectors pair for high/low energy X-rays
Detector stage (3 translations + 2 rotations)
Data acquisition system



EPICS-based Control System architecture





Synergy with the Lazio region

Commissioning:



Control System:



We plan to become partners in the future of the STAR Lab

An Example of 2nd-level Laboratory advanced equipment



Stainless Steel 3D Printer



All STAR laboratories are looking for research and industrial partnerships



Thank you