

# Advanced accelerator concepts for future accelerators

Mariya Arsentyeva

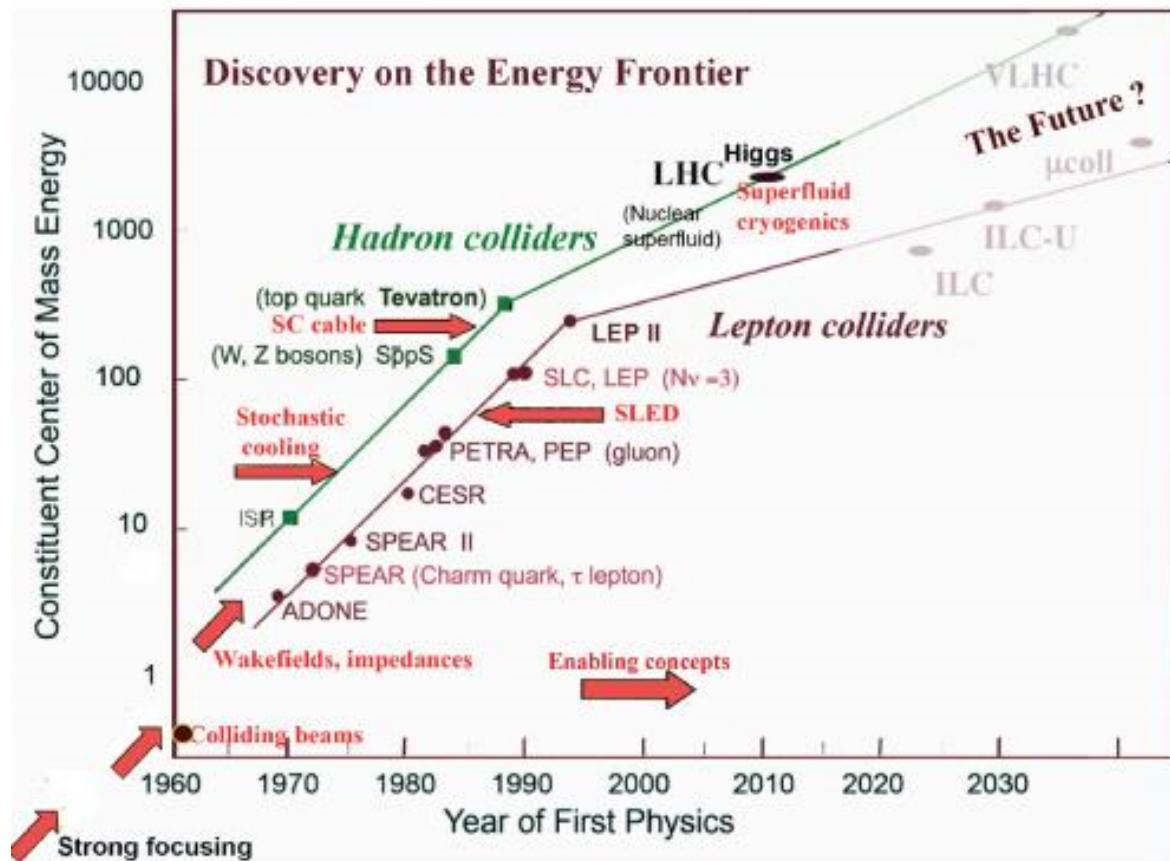
Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics

Novosibirsk, Russia

# Outline

- Review of existing concepts and facilities
- Novel accelerator techniques
  - Plasma wakefield acceleration (PWFA)
  - Dielectric accelerating structures
  - Metallic millimeter wavelength accelerating structures
- Conclusion

# Existing facilities and achieved energies

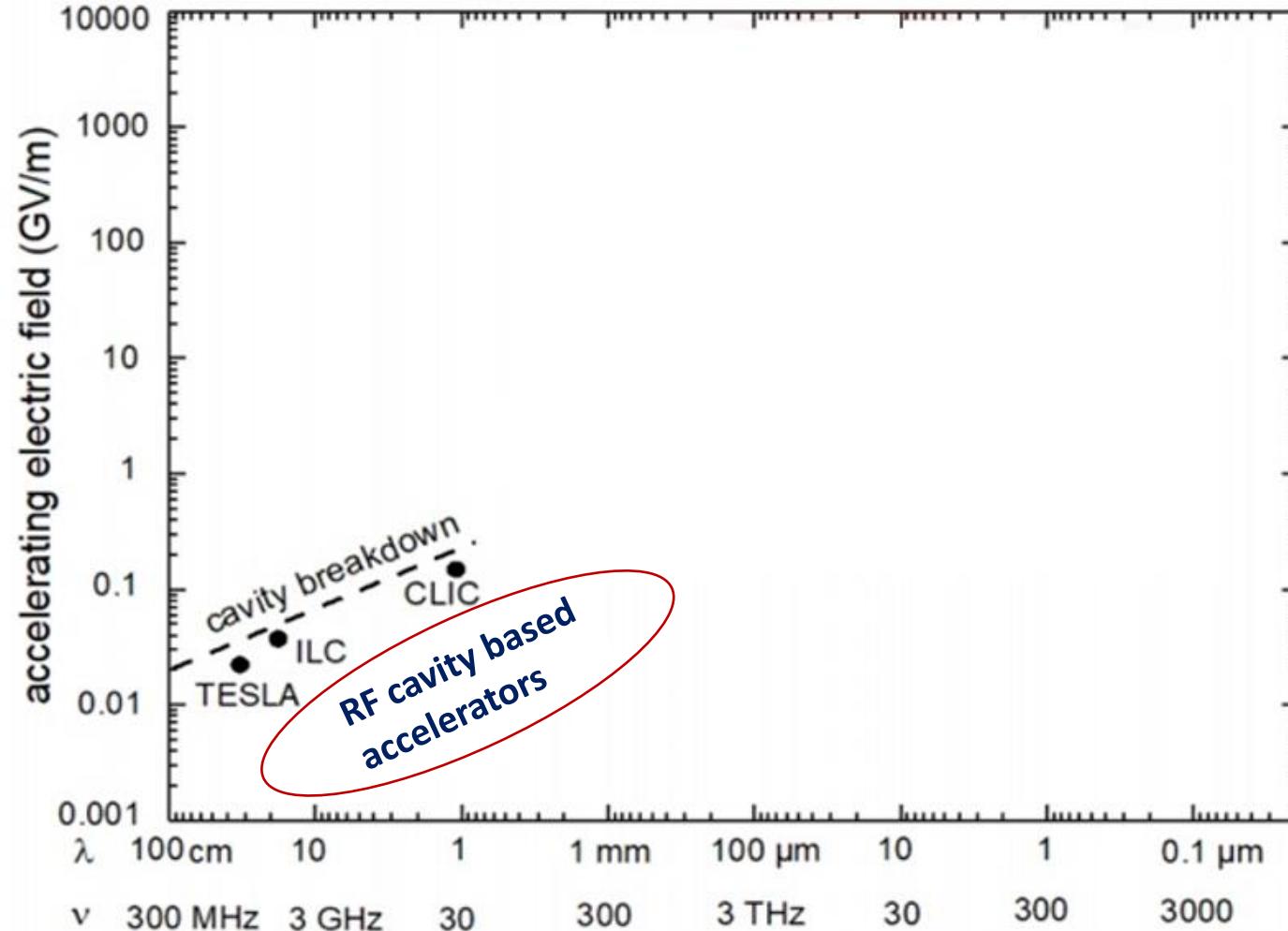


Updated Livingston curve [1]

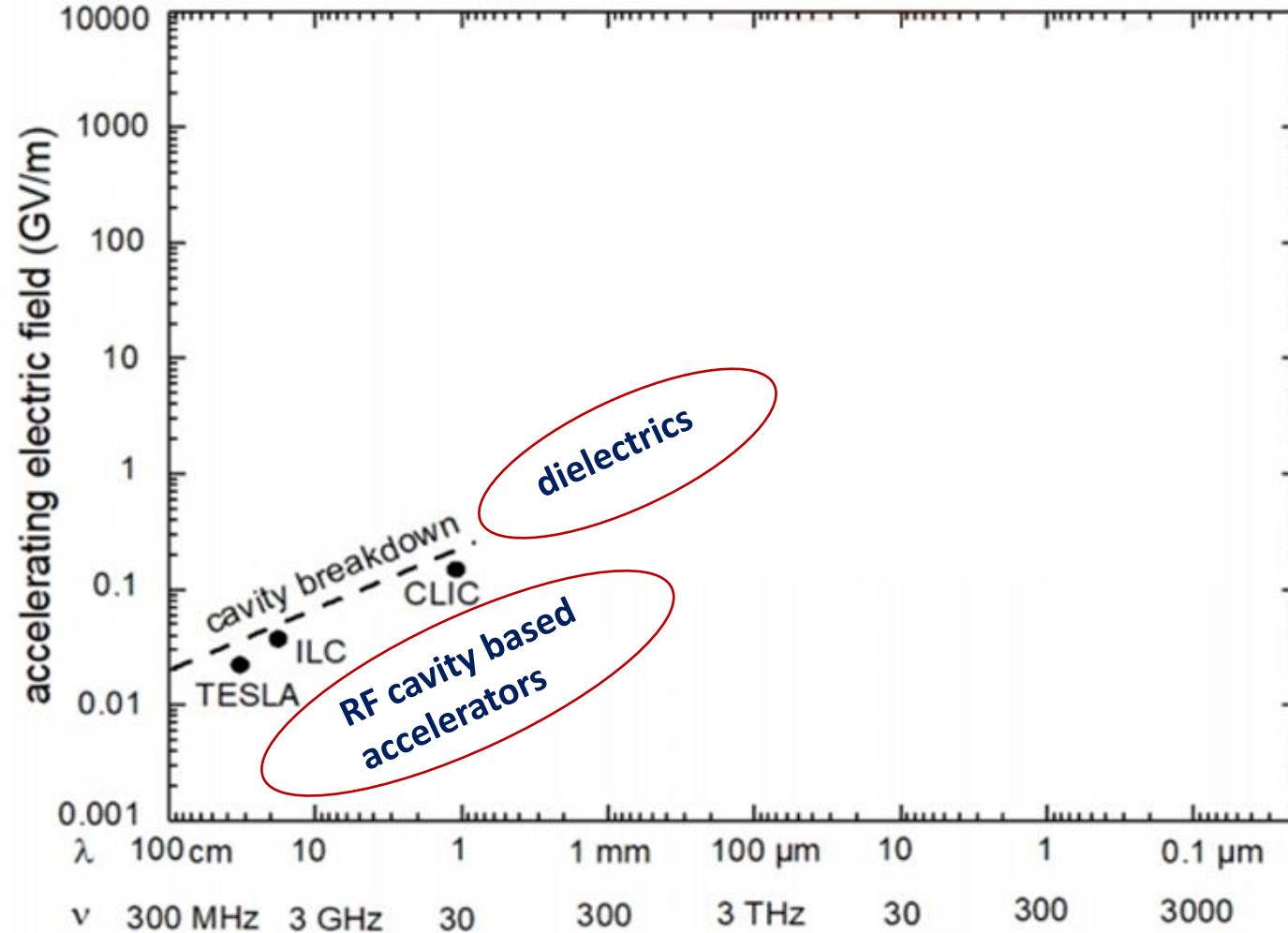
## Limitations

- Accelerating structure breakdown
- Radiation losses in lepton machines
- Magnetic field limitation in circular machines
- Lack of space for linear accelerators

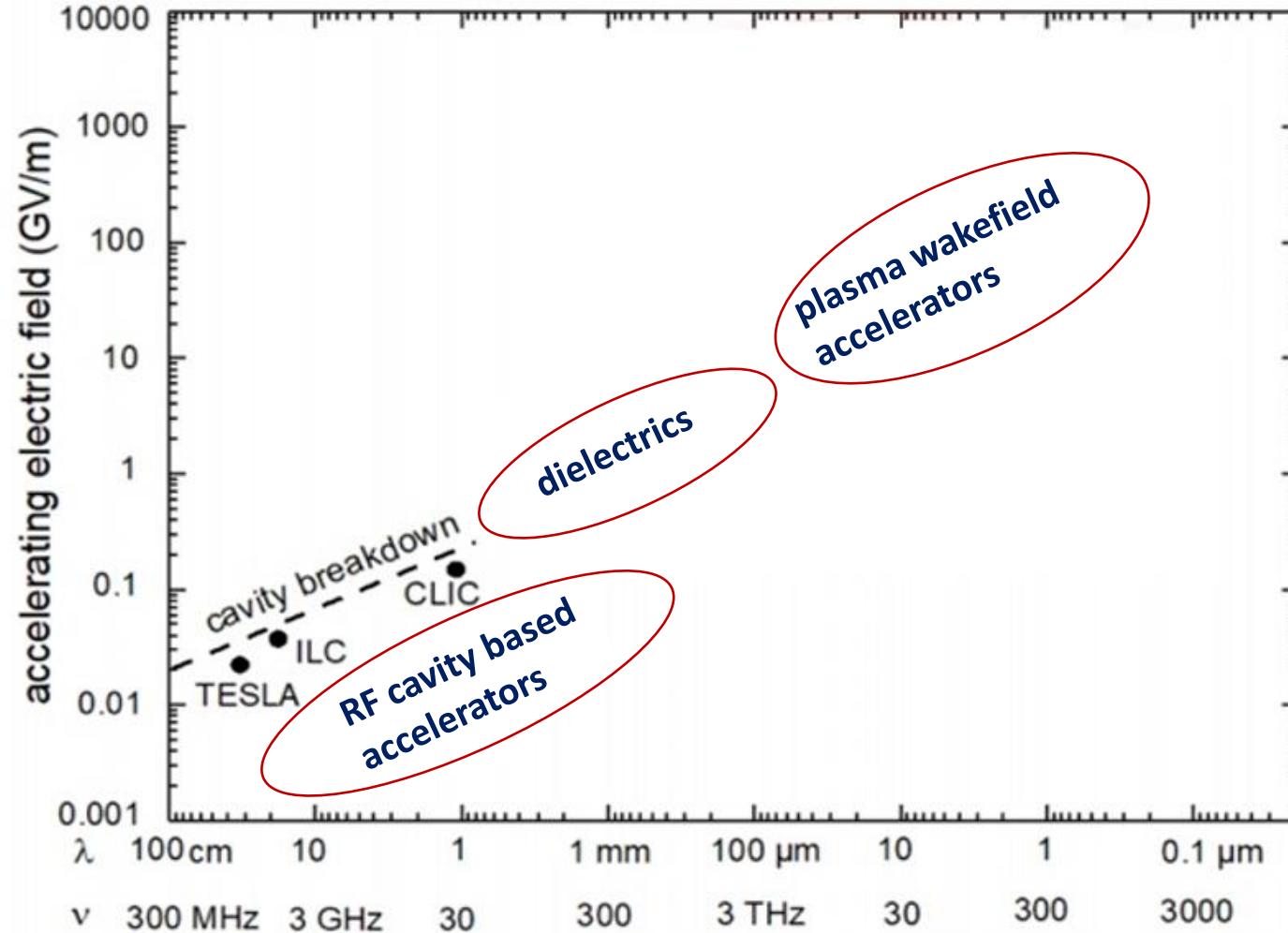
# Advanced accelerator concepts



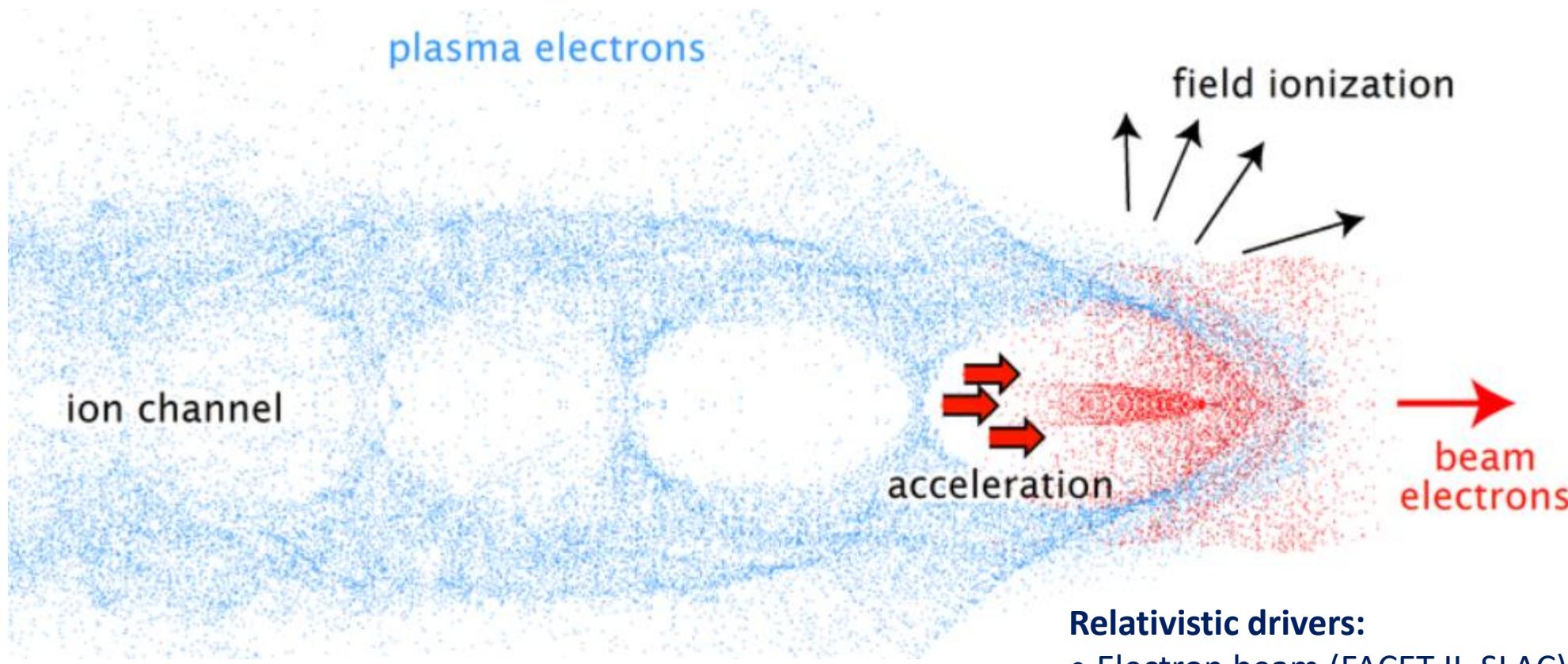
# Advanced accelerator concepts



# Advanced accelerator concepts



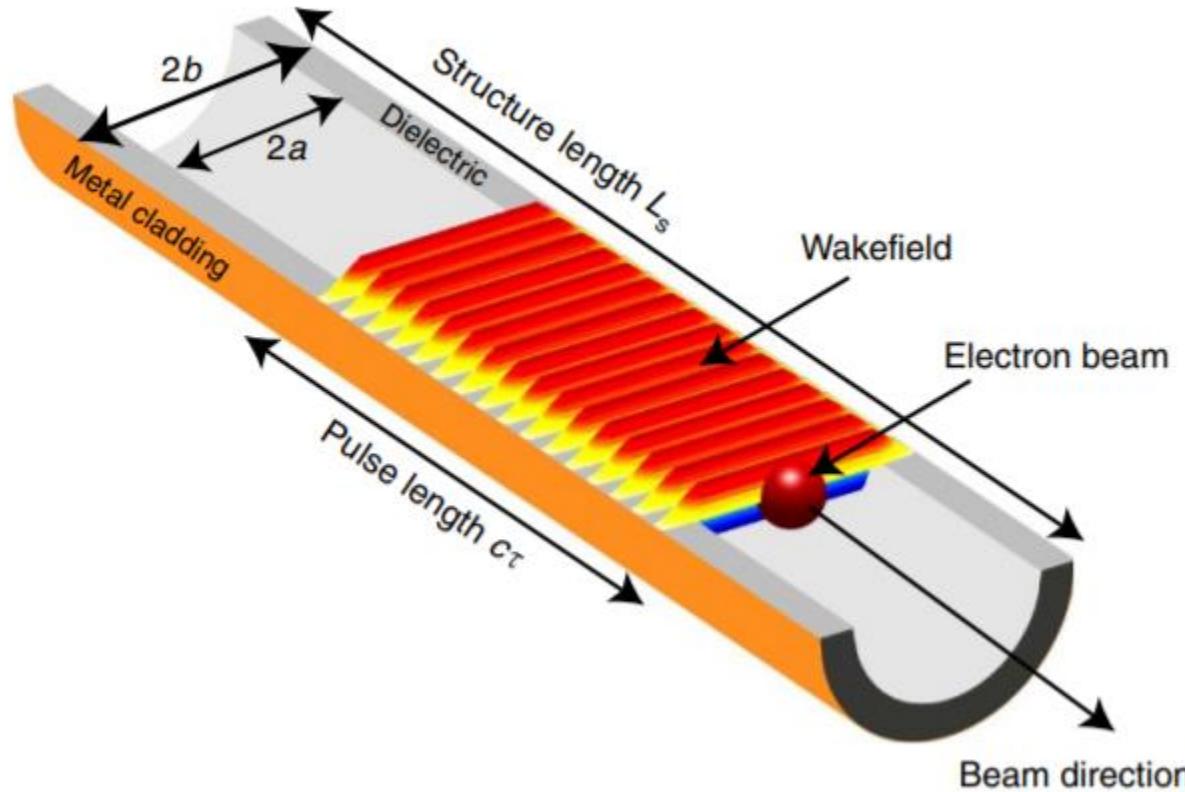
# Plasma wakefield acceleration (PWFA)



## Relativistic drivers:

- Electron beam (FACET II, SLAC) –  $E_z \approx 150 \text{ GeV/m}$
- Proton beam (AWAKE, CERN) –  $E_z \approx 0.2 \text{ GeV/m}$
- Laser pulse (numerous) –  $E_z \approx 300 \text{ GeV/m}$

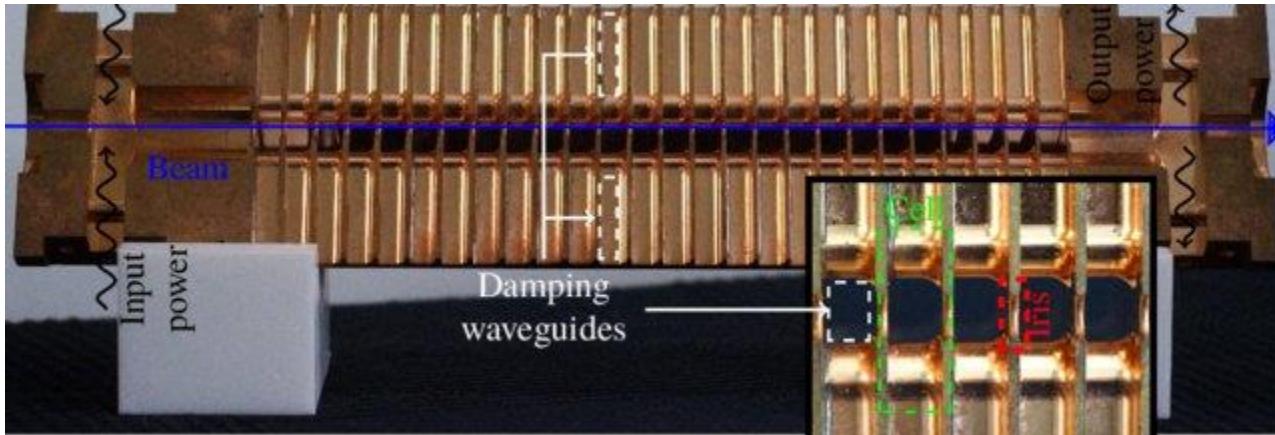
# Dielectric structures



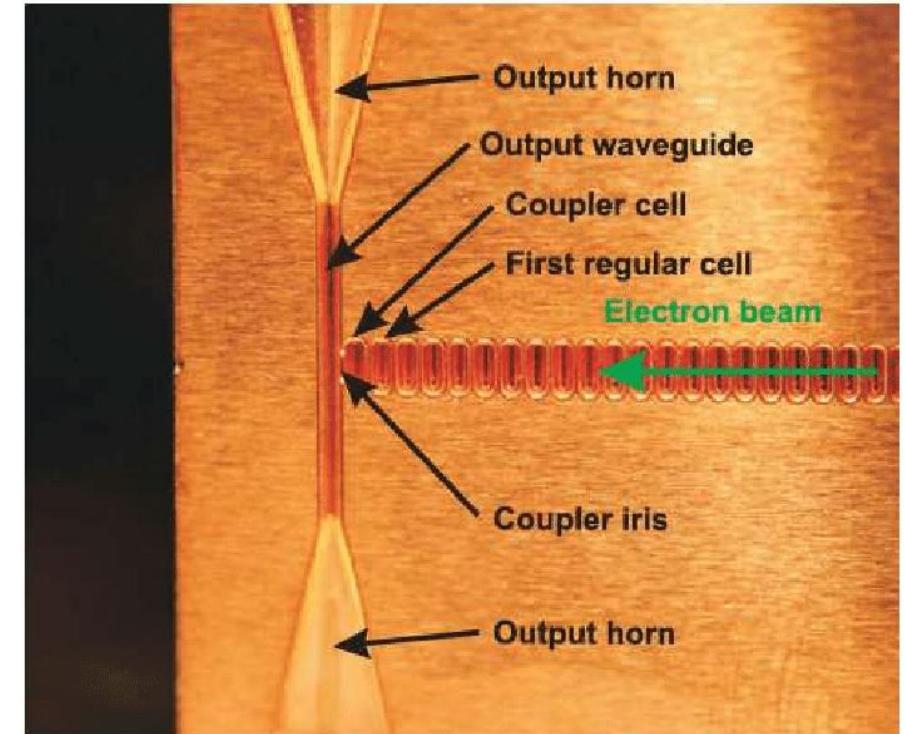
**Accelerating gradient – 1.3 GeV/m**

Cutaway view with the dielectric (grey) and metal cladding in copper. The beam (dark red) travels along the structure in the vacuum region, leaving an accelerating longitudinal wakefield (colour intensity map, red to blue) [2]

# Metallic millimeter wavelength accelerating structures



12 GHz accelerating structure for  
Compact Linear Collider (CLIC), CERN  
Accelerating gradient – 100 MeV/m [3]

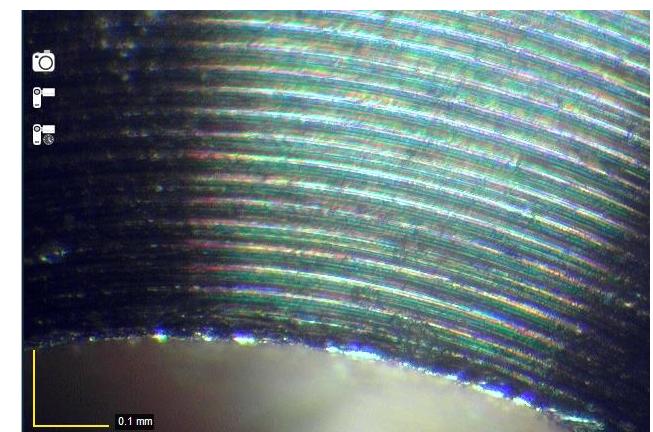


140 GHz accelerating structure at SLAC  
Accelerating gradient – 300 MeV/m [4]

# Metallic millimeter wavelength accelerating structures at BINP



First prototype at BINP, frequency of 96 GHz  
Experimental accelerator gradient will depend  
on the exiting beam parameters [5]



# Conclusion

- Conventional accelerator techniques are close to their limit, there is need in novel accelerator techniques
- Promising advanced concepts (plasma wakefield acceleration, both beam or laser driven): challenge of the usable beam quality
- Metallic millimeter wavelength accelerating structures: limitations related to fabrication tolerances

# References

1. W. A. Barletta and others, *Planning the Future of U.S. Particle Physics (Snowmass 2013): Chapter 6: Accelerator Capabilities*, in *Community Summer Study 2013: Snowmass on the Mississippi*, (2014).
2. B. D. O'Shea, G. Andonian, S. K. Barber, K. L. Fitzmorris, S. Hakimi, J. Harrison, P. D. Hoang, M. J. Hogan, B. Naranjo, et al., *Observation of acceleration and deceleration in gigaelectron-volt-per-metre gradient dielectric wakefield accelerators*, *Nat Commun* **7**, (2016) 12763.
3. K. Sjøbæk, Avoiding vacuum arcs in high gradient normal conducting RF structures, Unpublished, (2016).
4. M. Dal Forno, V. Dolgashev, G. Bowden, C. Clarke, M. Hogan, D. McCormick, A. Novokhatski, B. Spataro, S. Weathersby, et al., rf breakdown tests of mm-wave metallic accelerating structures, *Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams* **19**, (2016) 011301.
5. M. V. Arsentyeva, A. M. Barnyakov, A. E. Levichev and D. A. Nikiforov, Development of the Millimeter-Wave Accelerating Structure, *Phys. Part. Nuclei Lett.* **16**, (2019) 885.