

Overview of the LhARA Facility

Review of the LhARA pre-CDR

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Introduction

- Overview of the design of the facility.
 - Design parameters.
 - Accelerator
 - End stations
 - Diagnostics
- Staging.
- R&D plan and project schedule.

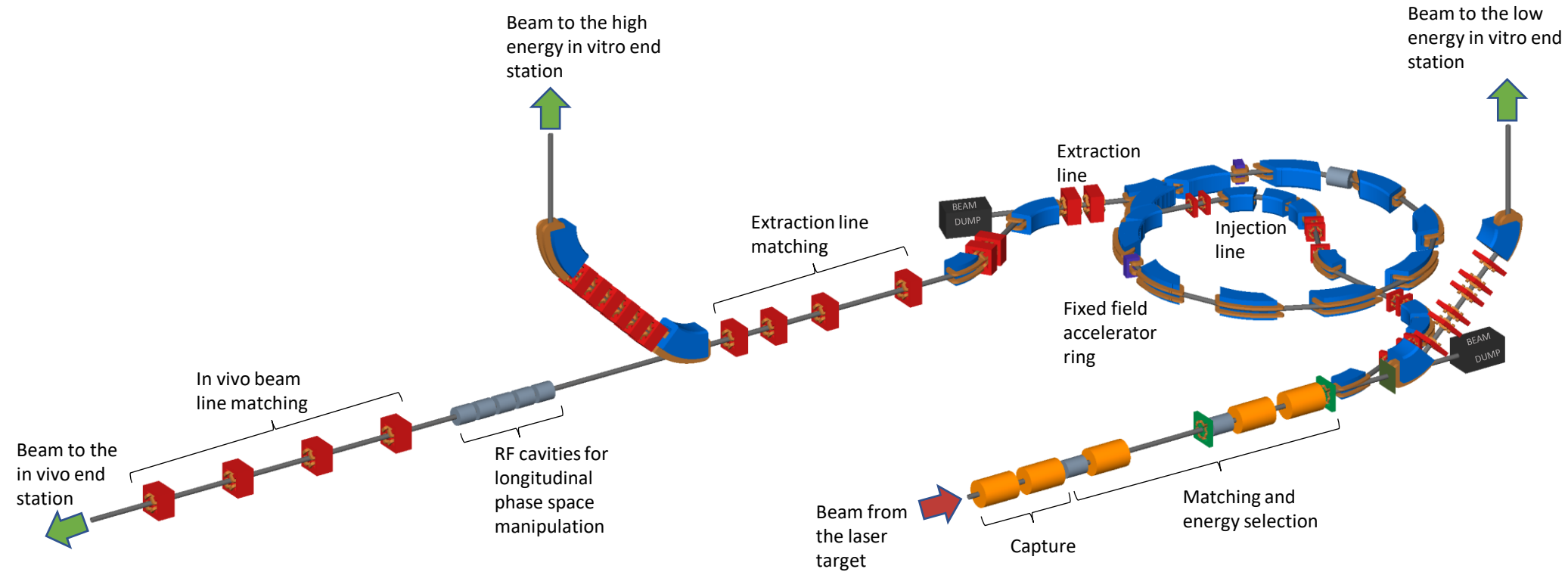
Design parameters

Parameter	Value or range	Unit
Laser driven proton and ion source		
Laser power	100	TW
Laser Energy	1	J
Laser pulse length	30	fs
Laser rep. rate	10	Hz
Proton energy	15	MeV
Proton and ion capture		
Beam divergence to be captured	50	mrاد
Gabor lens effective length	0.857	m
Gabor lens length (end-flange to end-flange)	1.157	m
Gabor lens cathode radius	0.0365	m
Gabor lens maximum voltage	65	kV
Number of Gabor lenses	2	
Alternative technology: solenoid length	1.157	m
Alternative technology: solenoid max field strength	1.3	T
Stage 1 beam transport: matching & energy selection, beam delivery to low energy end station		
Number of Gabor lenses	3	
Number of re-bunching cavities	2	
Number of collimators for energy selection	1	
Arc bending angle	90	Degrees
Number of bending magnets	2	
Number of quadrupoles in the arc	6	
Alternative technology: solenoid length	1.157	m
Alternative technology: solenoid max field strength (to serve the injection line to the Stage 2)	0.8 (1.4)	T

Design parameters

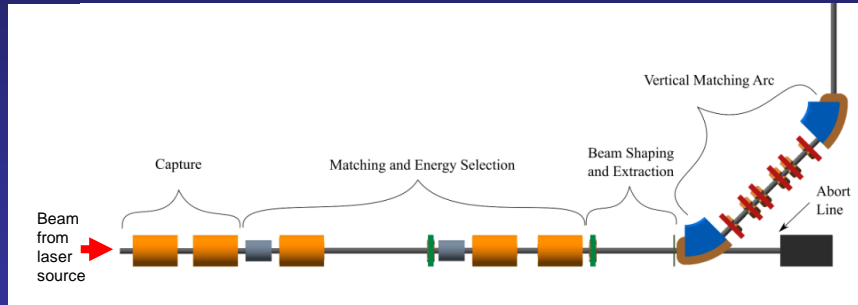
Parameter	Value or range	Unit
Stage 2 beam transport: FFA, transfer line, beam delivery to high-energy endstations		
Number of bending magnets in the injection line	7	
Number of quadrupoles in the injection line	10	
FFA: Machine type	single spiral scaling FFA	
FFA: Extraction energy	20-127	MeV
FFA: Number of cells	10	
FFA: Orbit R_{\min}	2.92	m
FFA: Orbit R_{\max}	3.48	m
FFA: External R	4	m
FFA: Number of RF cavities	2	
FFA: RF frequency	1.46-6.48	MHz
FFA: spiral angle	48.7	Degrees
FFA: Max B field	1.4	T
FFA: k	5.33	
FFA: Magnet packing factor	0.34	
FFA: Magnet gap	0.047	m
FFA: Number of kickers	2	
FFA: Number of septa	2	
Number of bending magnets in the extraction line	2	
Number of quadrupoles in the extraction line	8	
Arc bending angle	90	Degrees
Number of bending magnets in the vertical arc	2	
Number of quadrupoles in the vertical arc	6	
Number of cavities for longitudinal phase space manipulation	5	
Number of quadrupoles in the in vivo beam line	4	
In vitro biological end stations		
Maximum input beam diameter	1-3	cm
Input beam energy spread	< 2	%
Input beam uniformity	< 5	%
Scintillating fibre layer thickness	0.25	mm
Air gap length	5	mm
Cell culture plate thickness	1.15	mm
Cell layer thickness	0.03	mm
Cell nutrient solution	15	mm
Number of end stations	2	
In vivo biological end station		
Maximum input beam diameter	1-3	cm
Input beam energy spread	< 2	%
Input beam uniformity	< 5	%
Beam options	Spot-scanning, passive scattering, micro-beam	

Accelerator

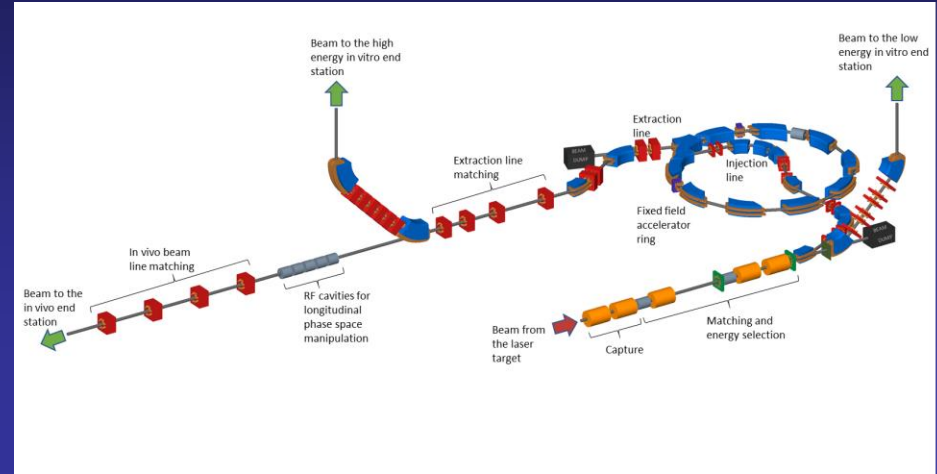


Staging

- Construction will be done in two stages.



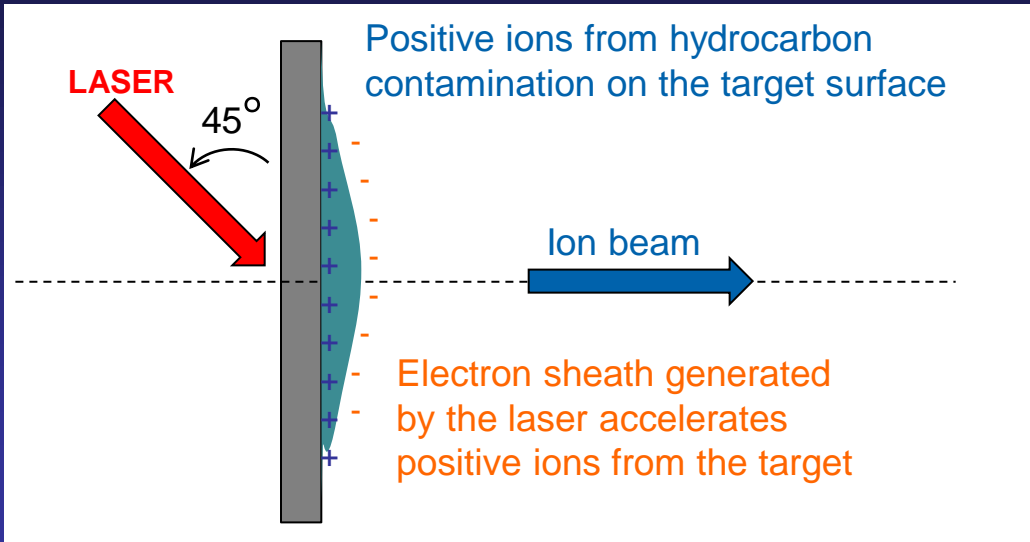
Stage 1



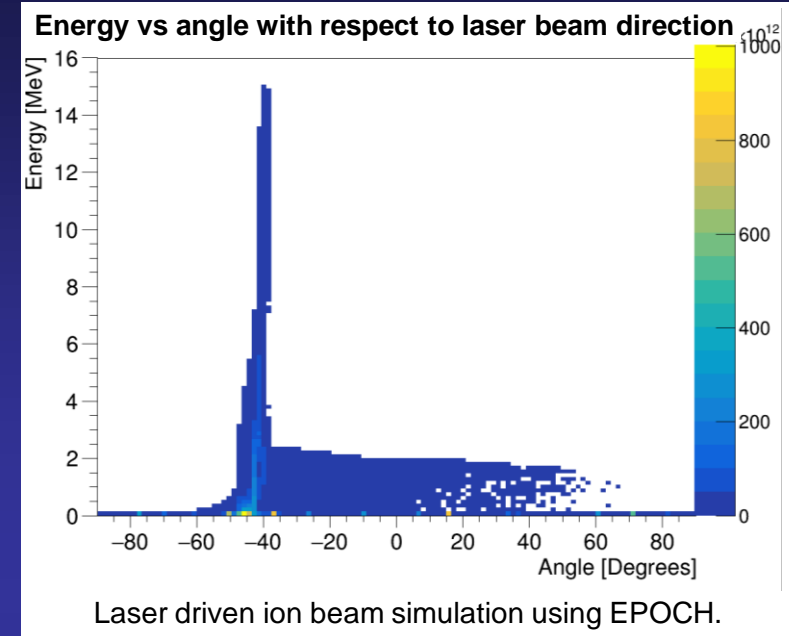
Stage 2

- The goal is maximise scientific output.
 - Generate scientific output during construction of Stage 1.
 - Radiobiology programme using Stage 1 whilst constructing Stage 2.

Laser source

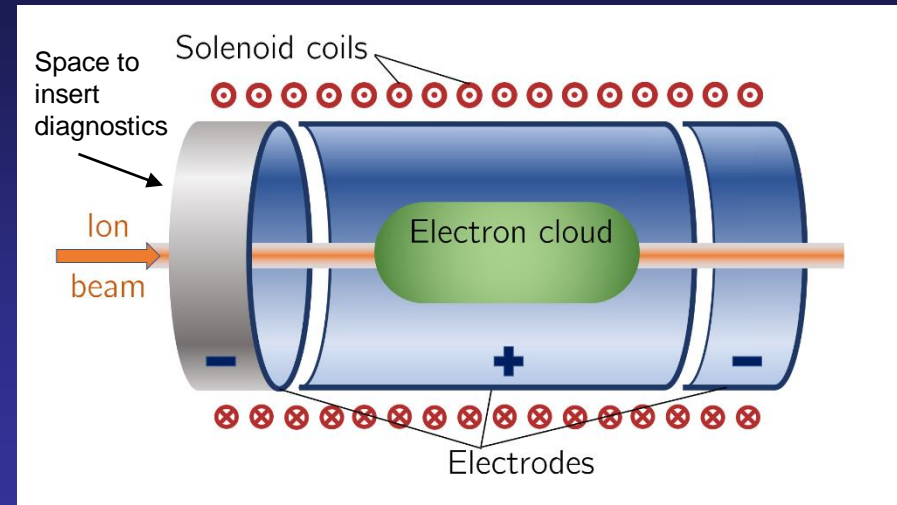
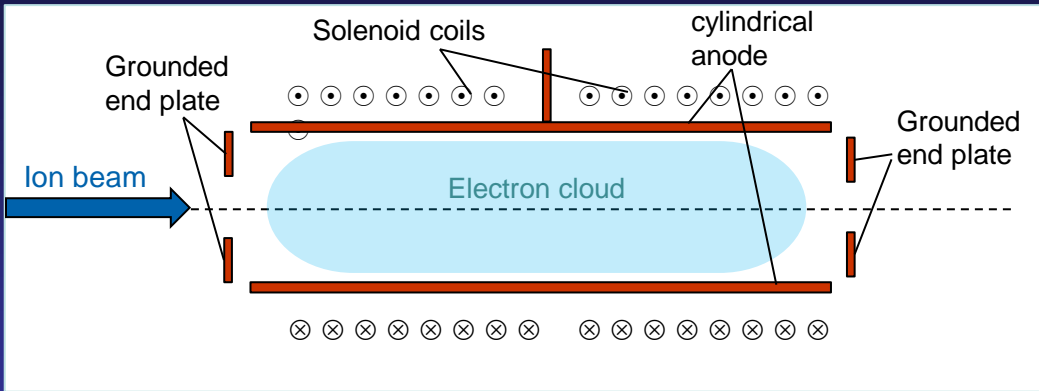


Principle of target normal sheath acceleration (TNSA).

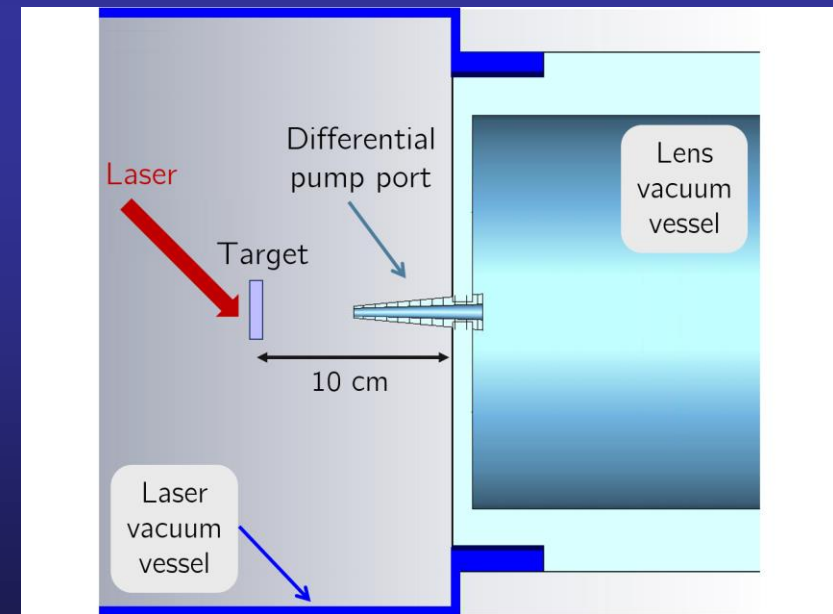


- Produces intense beams and multiple species, e.g. proton and carbon ions.
 - Overcome space charge limit of conventional sources since beams are produced with energies $O(10)$ MeV.
- Issues to consider
 - Large energy spread.
 - Large divergence.
 - Beam stability, especially if laser operated near the limits of its specifications.

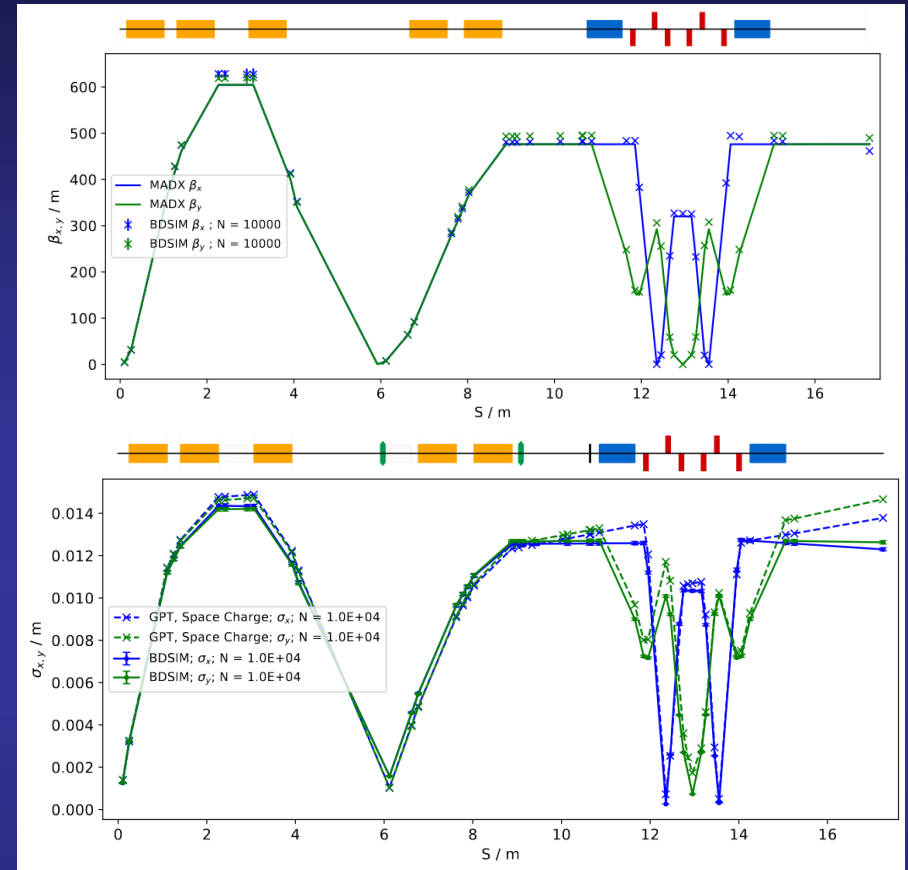
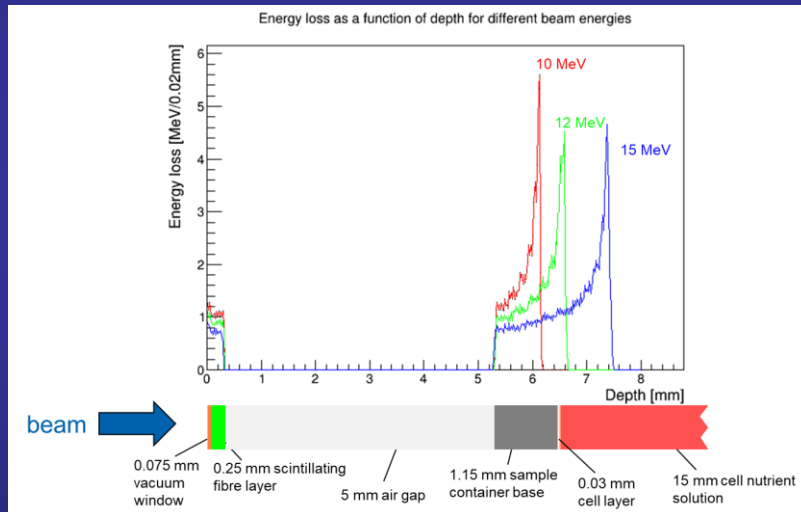
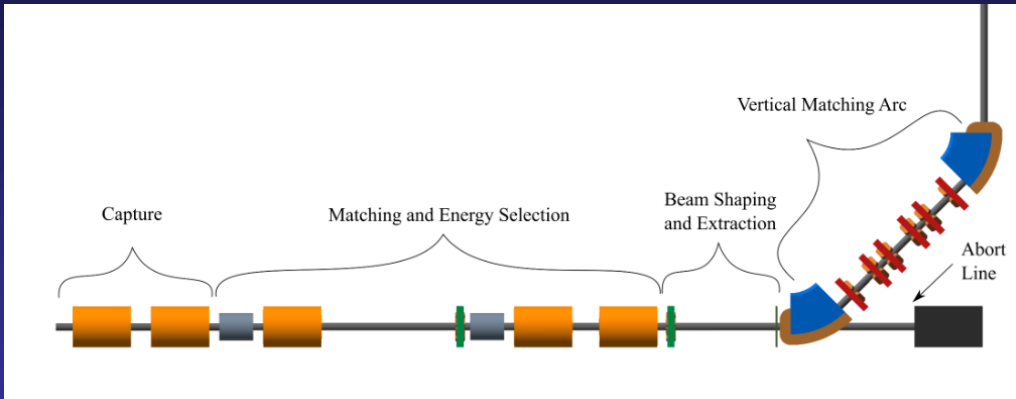
Capture



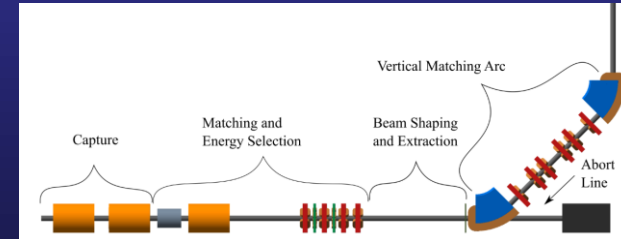
- The Gabor lens uses a plasma to generate a strong electrostatic focusing field.
- Focal point is energy dependent.
- Prototype development to study plasma stability, electron density and verify operation in relatively high vacuum.



Beam transport – Stage 1



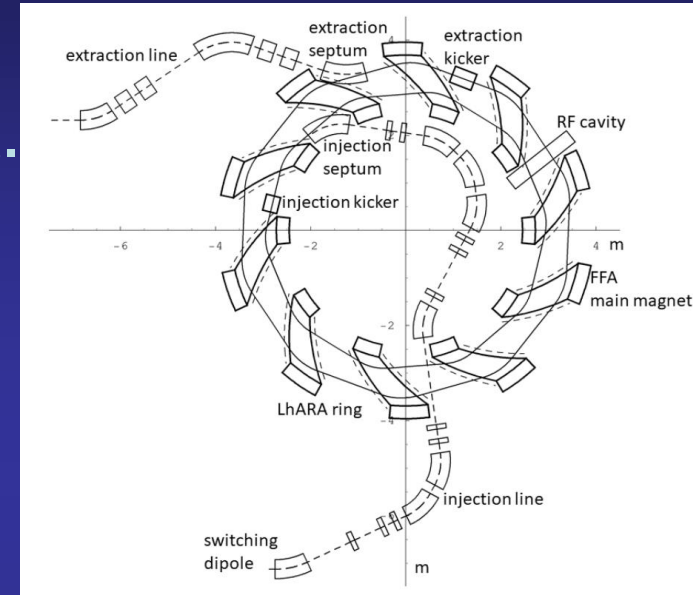
- Optics design: BeamOptics and MADX.
- Particle tracking simulations: BDSIM and GPT.
- Energy deposition in the end station: BDSIM.



Alternative design

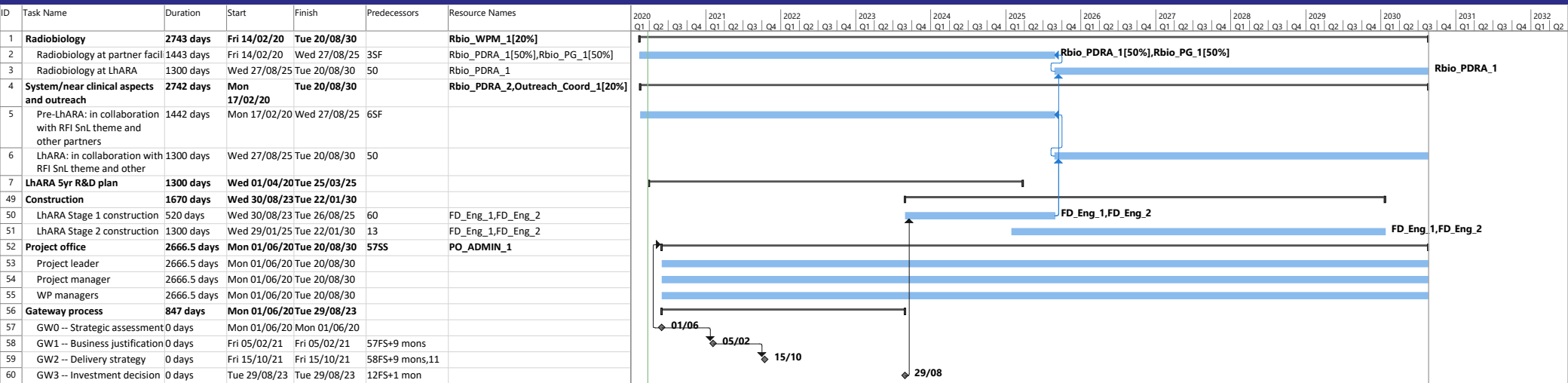
Beam transport – Stage 2

- Post acceleration done using an Fixed field accelerator (FFA).
 - Spiral FFA.
- Injection and extraction lines for the FFA.
- High energy arc for in vitro end station.
- In vivo beam line.



	40 MeV protons (Nominal)	127.4 MeV protons (Nominal)	127.4 MeV protons (Pessimistic)
RMS Emittance (ϵ_x, ϵ_y) [π mm mrad]	0.137	0.137	1.37
β [m] for a 1 mm spot size	0.46	0.46	0.039
β [m] for a 10 mm spot size	46	46	4.5
β [m] for a 30 mm spot size	410	410	40

Schedule



Five year R&D plan

