

LhARA Pre-CDR: Laser and Proton/Ion Source

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Motivation for a laser-driven ion source

- What are the benefits for a laser driven proton/ion source?
 - High instantaneous dose rates - full treatment doses possible in a single shot?
 - Flash dosing with ultra-short particle beams - sub ps duration.
 - Source flexibility - simple switching of ion species.
 - More compact (cheaper) accelerators - higher accelerating gradients.

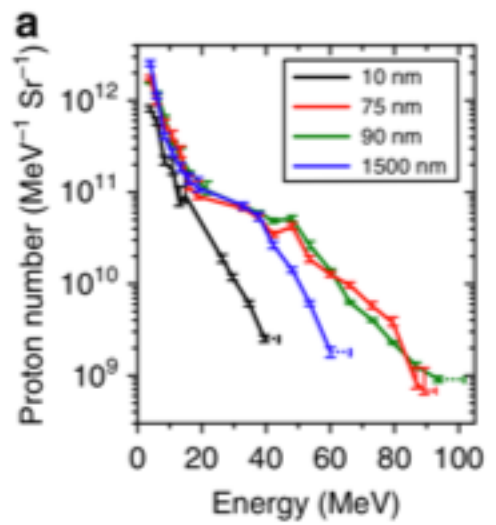
Current status of laser accelerators

Proton energies at nearly 100MeV

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Near-100 MeV protons via a laser-driven transparency-enhanced hybrid acceleration scheme

A. Higginson¹, R.J. Gray¹, M. King¹, R.J. Dance¹, S.D.R. Williamson¹, N.M.H. Butler¹, R. Wilson¹, R. Capdessus¹, C. Armstrong^{1,2}, J.S. Green^{1,2}, S.J. Hawkes^{1,2}, P. Martin³, W.Q. Wei⁴, S.R. Miriyal⁵, X.H. Yuan⁴, S. Kar^{2,3}, M. Borghesi⁶, R.J. Clarke², D. Neely^{1,2} & P. McKenna¹



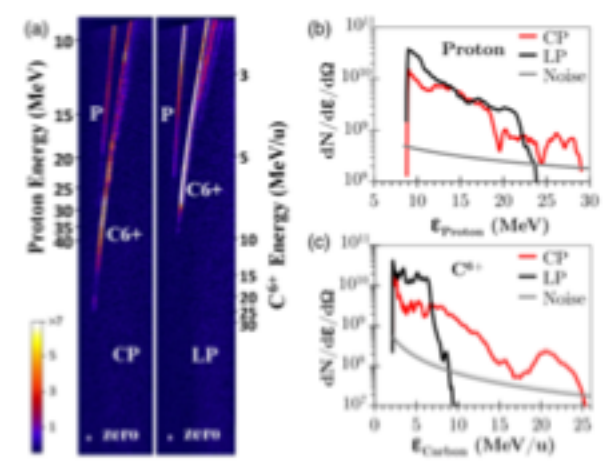
Carbon energies at nearly over 30MeV/u*

PRL 119, 054801 (2017) PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS week ending 4 AUGUST 2017

Polarization Dependence of Bulk Ion Acceleration from Ultrathin Foils Irradiated by High-Intensity Ultrashort Laser Pulses

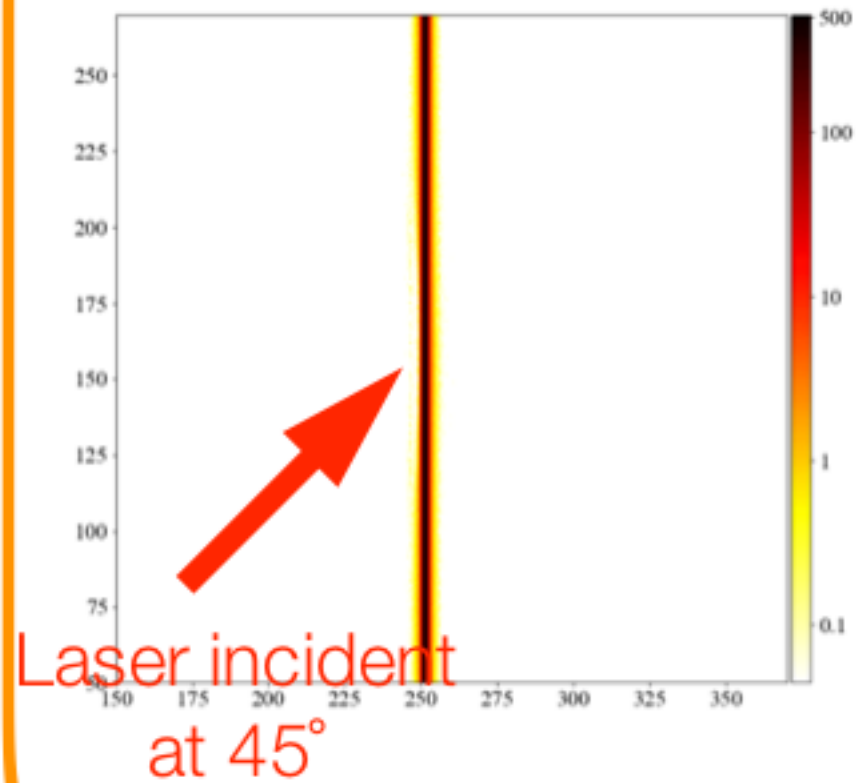
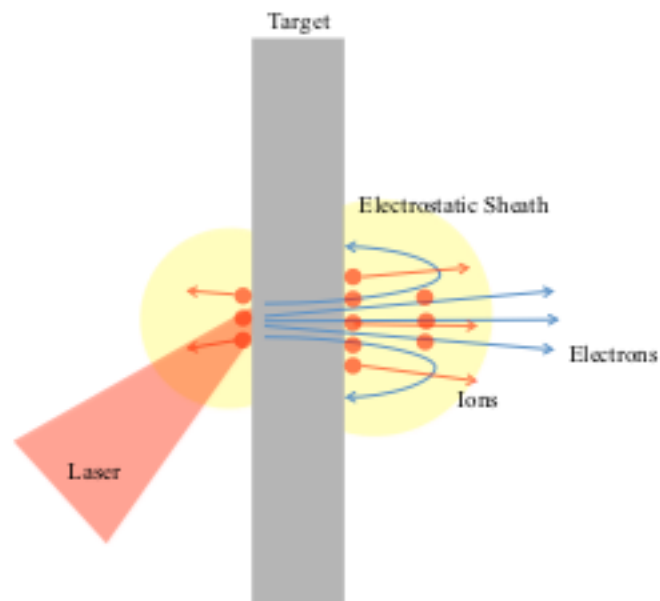
C. Scallion,¹ D. Doris,^{1,2} L. Romagnani,² A. Spottoni,^{1,2} K. Naughton,¹ D.R. Symes,² P. McKenna,¹ A. Macchi,^{3,4} M. Zepf,^{1,2} S. Kar,¹ and M. Borghesi⁵

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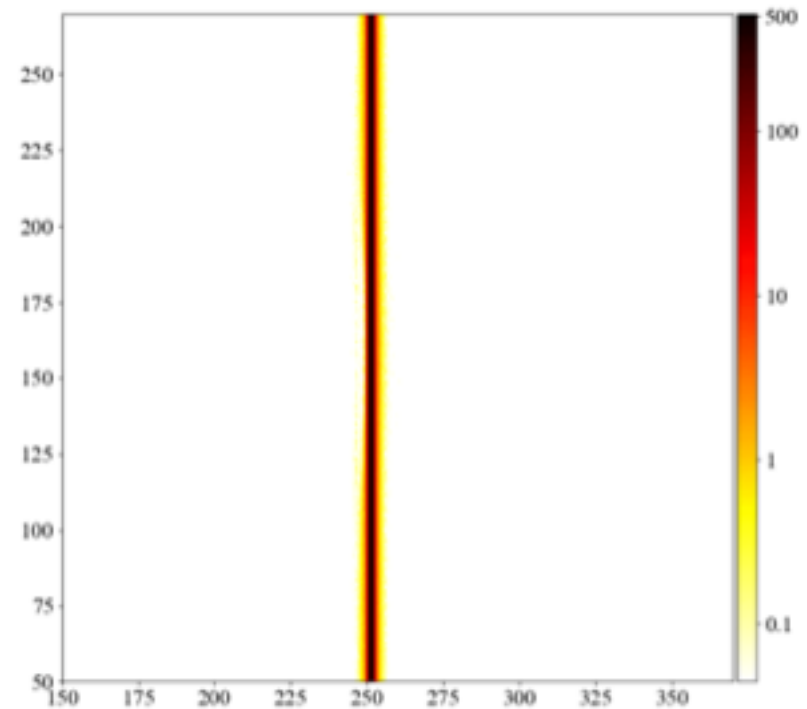
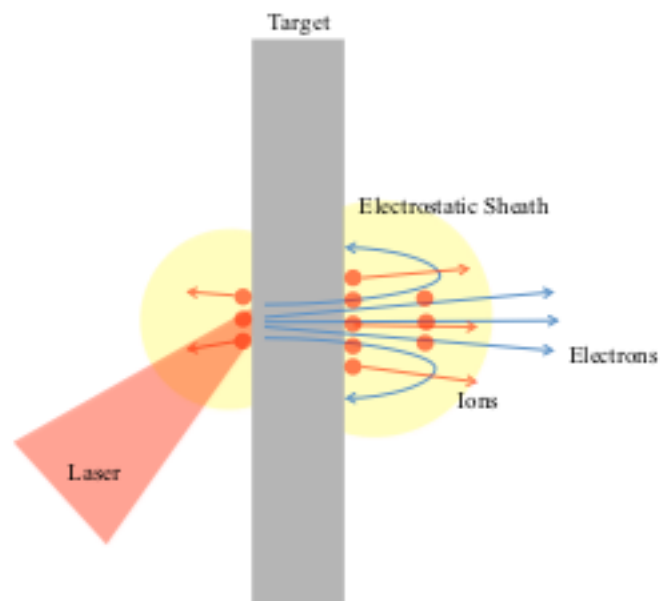
Current status of laser accelerators

Many acceleration methodologies, but most studied and best characterised is sheath acceleration



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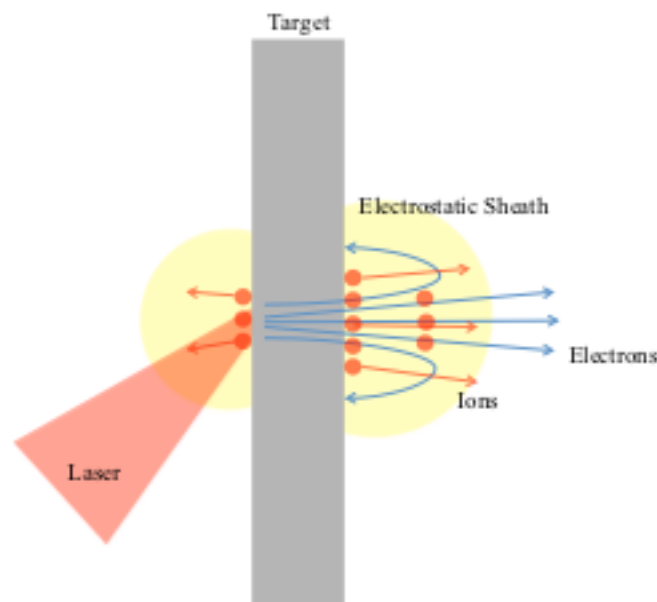
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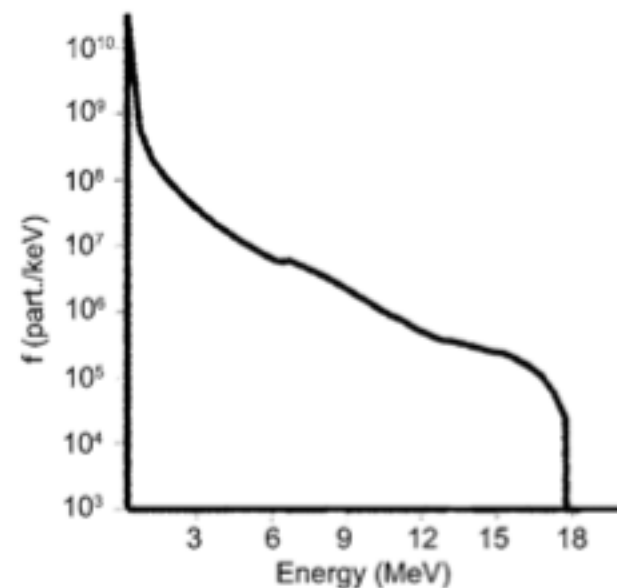
Courtesy of G. Hicks

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15MeV energies for LhARA injection achievable as part of thermal particle distribution



How to achieve these particle beams

A number of commercial laser systems are available to purchase of the order 100TW which should be capable of producing stable, >15MeV peak energy beams.

Example of laser options from Amplitude:

	Pulsar 60	Pulsar 140
Rep. rate		5 Hz ⁽¹⁾
Pulse Duration		< 25 fs ⁽²⁾
Peak Power ⁽³⁾	> 60 TW	> 140 TW
Contrast ⁽⁴⁾		> 1: 10 ¹⁰
Energy Compressed	1.5 J	> 3.5 J
Energy shot-to-shot Stability		< 1% RMS
Strehl ratio ⁽⁵⁾		> 0.85

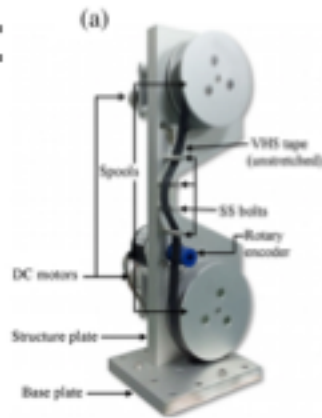
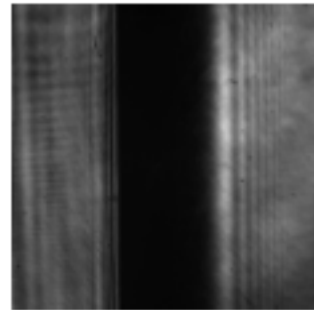


Would aim for ~100TW system

Targetry

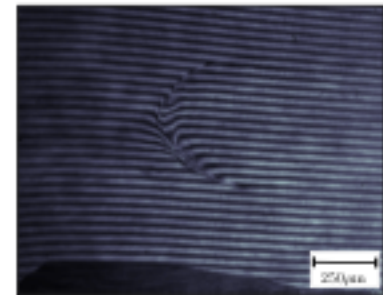
Requirement for 10Hz operation:

Tape targets:



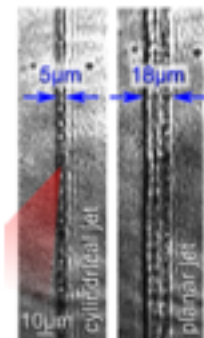
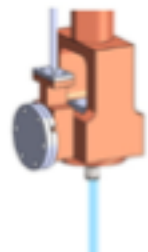
Noaman-ul-Haq et al. PRAB (2017)

Gas jets:



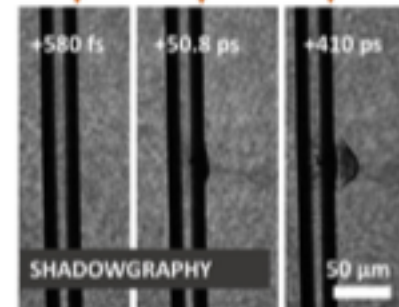
Cryogenic targets:

Hydrogen Jet



L Obst et al. Sci. Rep. 2017

Liquid sheets:

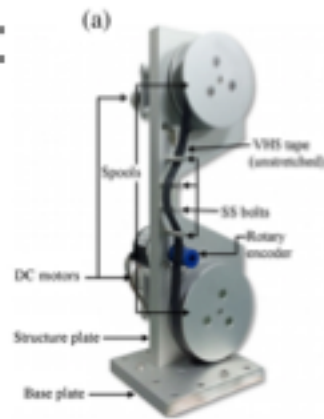
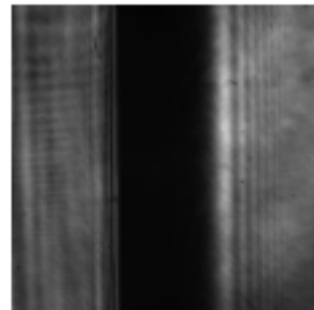


S. Feister et al. Rev. Sci. Inst. (2014)

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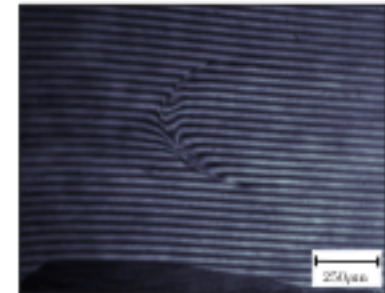
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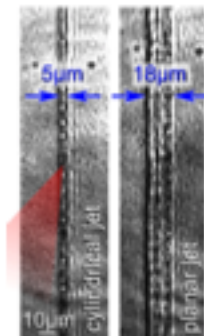
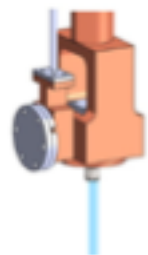
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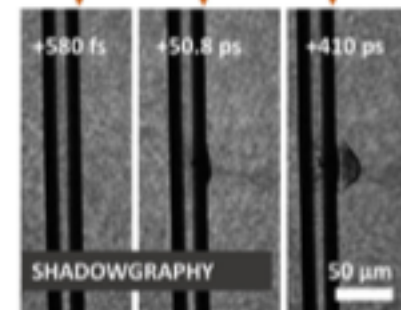
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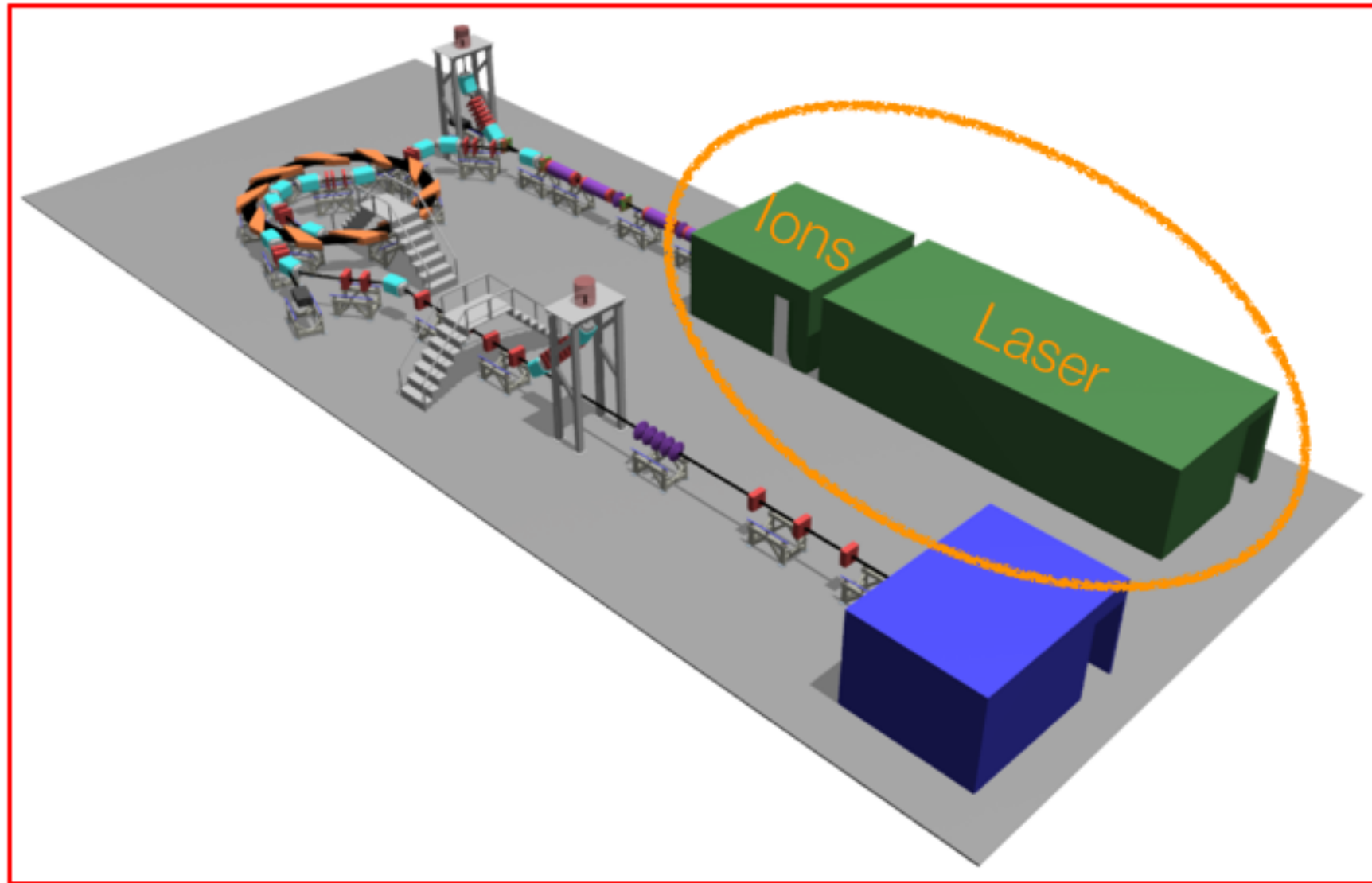
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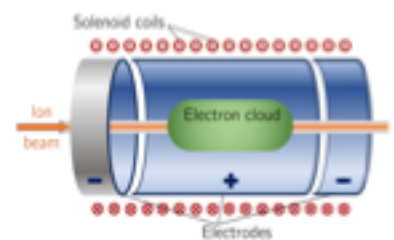
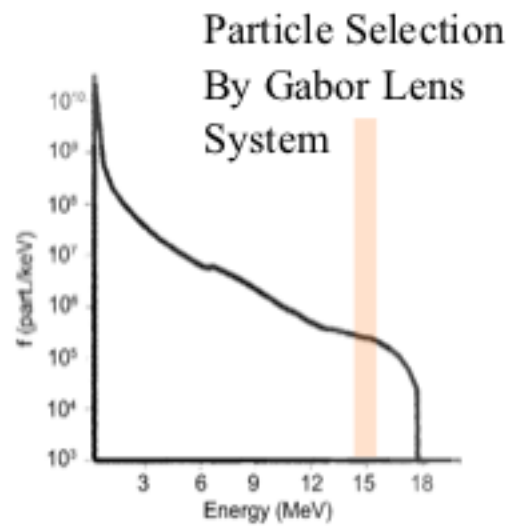


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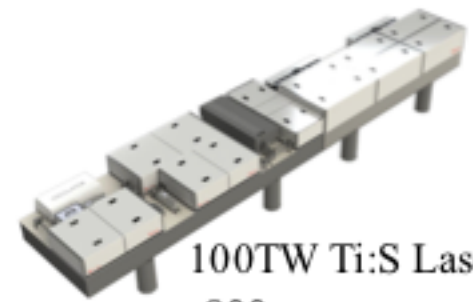
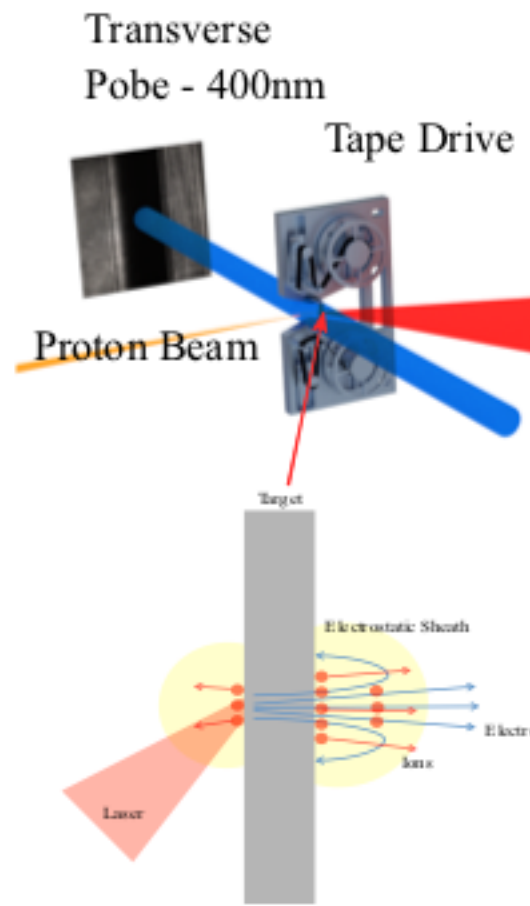
Proposed Layout



Proposed Layout



**Gabor Lens
Capture System**



100TW Ti:S Laser:
-800nm
-3J, 25fs
-10Hz
-<1% stability



**f/3 Focussing
Parabola**

R&D Effort Requirements

- Continued development of tape drives to minimise the shot to shot variation in focal plane position and to ensure surface flatness - ongoing now.
- Adoption of machine learning and genetic algorithms for proton/ion source optimisation at 10Hz - beam charge, peak energy, beam divergence.
- On shot, passive diagnostics for ion beam characterisation - needed?

Summary

- Laser driven source offers unique properties which might be desirable for particle therapy.
- Sheath acceleration is well understood and offers appropriate beam parameters for LhARA.
- R&D requirements ongoing and manageable.