Contribution ID: 23 Type: Oral (ICABU)

E336 Experiment at SLAC FACET-II on beam-driven plasma wakefield acceleration in structured solids: status and prospects

Plasma wakefield acceleration in structured solids (nanotubes and crystals) can produce extremely high acceleration gradients exceeding 1 TeV/m. The nuclei-free space in nanotubes or crystals can be exploited both to produce plasma waves and to accelerate charged particles, simultaneously focusing them within their channel and almost avoiding their collisions with ions.

We do the simulations of plasma waves using the PIC code CALDER.

We present the progress and the prospects of the E336 Experiment [1] at SLAC FACET-II Facility on beamdriven plasma wakefield acceleration in structured solids.

[1] R. Ariniello et al., Snowmass' 2021 AF6: Advanced Acceleration Concepts, arXiv: 2203.07459

The work at LOA and CEA was supported by the ANR (UnRIP project, Grant No. ANR-20-CE30-0030). The work at LOA was also supported by the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (M-PAC project, Grant Agreement No. 715807). A. Sytov acknowledges support by the European Commission through the H2020-MSCA-IF TRILLION project (GA. 101032975). B. Martinez acknowledges the support of the Portuguese Science Foundation (FCT) Grant No. PTDC/FIS-PLA/3800/2021. H. Piekarz and V. Shiltsev's work was supported by the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, managed and operated by Fermi Research Alliance, LLC under Contract No. DE-AC02-07CH11359 with the U.S. Department of Energy. The work at SLAC was supported by U.S. DOE FES Grant No. FWP100331 and DOE Contract DE-AC02-76SF00515.

Abstract Fields

(ICABU WG1) Accelerator Systems

Paper Submission Plan (for reference only)

Yes

Primary authors: ARINIELLO, Robert (University of Colorado Boulder, Department of Physics, Center for Integrated Plasma Studies; SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory); BANDIERA, Laura (INFN Ferrara Division); CAVOTO, Gianluca (INFN Roma 1; University of Rome "La Sapienza"); CORDE, Sébastien (LOA, ENSTA Paris, CNRS, Ecole Polytechnique, Institut Polytechnique de Paris); DAVOINE, Xavier (CEA, DAM, DIF; Université Paris-Saclay, CEA, LMCE); EKERFELT, Henrik (SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory); FIUZA, Frederico (SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory); GILLJOHANN, Max F. (LOA, ENSTA Paris, CNRS, Ecole Polytechnique, Institut Polytechnique de Paris); GREMILLET, Laurent (CEA, DAM, DIF; Université Paris-Saclay, CEA, LMCE); KNETSCH, Alexander (SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory); MANKOVSKA, Yuliia (LOA, ENSTA Paris, CNRS, Ecole Polytechnique, Institut Polytechnique de Paris); MARTINEZ, Bertrand (GoLP/Instituto de Plasmas e Fusaõ Nuclear, Instituto Superior Técnico, Universidade de Lisboa); MATHERON, Aimé (LOA, ENSTA Paris, CNRS, Ecole Polytechnique, Institut Polytechnique de Paris); PIEKARZ, Henryk (Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory); RAGO, Ilaria (INFN Roma 1; University of Rome "La Sapienza"); SAN MIGUEL CLAVERIA, Pablo (LOA, ENSTA Paris, CNRS, Ecole Polytechnique, Institut Polytechnique de Paris); SHILTSEV, Vladimir (Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory); STOREY, Doug (SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory); Dr SYTOV, Alexei (INFN Ferrara Division; Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (KISTI)); TABOREK, Peter (University of California Irvine); TAJIMA, Toshiki (University of California Irvine)

Presenter: Dr SYTOV, Alexei (INFN Ferrara Division; Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (KISTI))