

Fundamental Concepts of Particle Accelerators
V: Future of the High Energy Accelerators
VI: References

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§1 Dawn of Particle Accelerator Technology

§2 High-Energy Beam Dynamics (1)

§3 High-Beam Dynamics (2)

§4 RF Technology

§5 Future of the High Energy Accelerators

- ERL: Energy Recovery Linac

- LC: Linear Collider

- μ - μ Collider

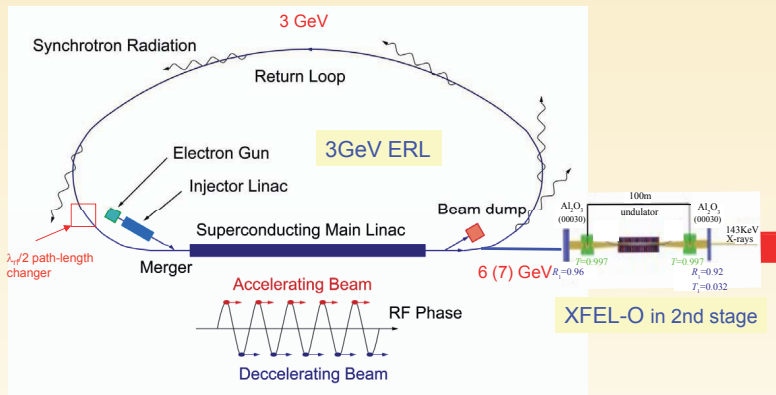
- Laser-Plasma Wave Accelerator

- Livingston Chart

§6 References

KEK-PF-ERL

- Linac: 1.3 GHz Superconducting type
- Ultrashort (0.1 ps – 3 ps) electron bunches are generated by the electron gun with a photo-cathode irradiated by laser pulses.

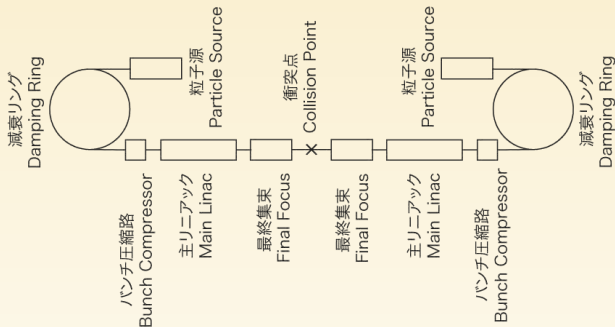


Basic Features

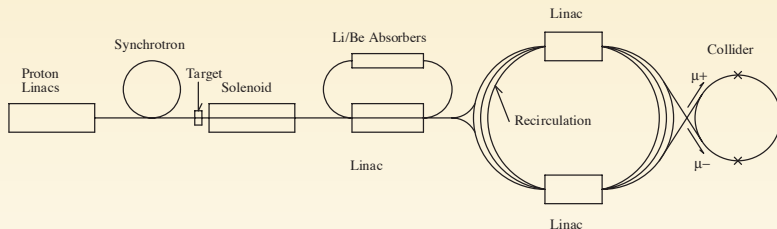
- The injection linac accelerates a train of ultrashort (\sim ps) electron bunches to a few GeV. The bunches make just one turn around the ring emitting ultrashort SR lights and return back to the linac.
 - In the linac, they lose energy by emitting 1.3 GHz RF power, which contributes to the acceleration of the next train of electron bunches.
- The ultrashort SR lights are used for observation of fast transient phenomena in condensed matters.
 - In the conventional SR rings, the bunch length is too long (\sim μ s) due to the quantum nature of SR photons.

Basic Features of the Linear Collider

- Aiming at the center-of-mass energy around 1 TeV or higher. The main accelerator should be two linacs in the opposite direction because ring accelerators suffer from severe SR energy loss proportional to γ^4 .
- The accelerator complex for electrons and that for positrons are almost the same except for the positron source.
- The beam emittance should be extremely small to achieve a moderate luminosity at the collision.



- Since the **muon mass** is **206.7 times larger** than the electron and the γ^4 issue is greatly mitigated, a ring collider scheme is still acceptable, and its site scale becomes much smaller than that for a linear collider.
- The transverse emittance of the muon beam just after the target is so large that R&D of efficient beam-cooling system is the most critical issue.
- A continuous RF acceleration during the cooling is necessary to cope with the **short life time of the muon**: $\tau_\mu = 2.2 \mu\text{s}$.



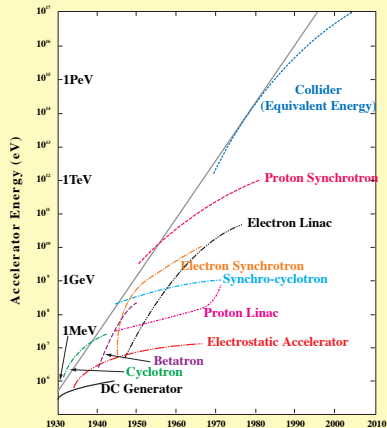
cf. R. Palmer and R. Fernow: *An Overview of Muon Colliders*,
Beam Dynamics Newsletter **55** (ICFA, Aug. 2011) p.22.

- Four possible ways to generate plasma waves (relativistic electron density waves)

Please see the figures on p.47 of *ref.**

- At present, longitudinal gradients of the order of ~ 200 GeV/m have been achieved in a length of a few mm.

*C. Joshi and T. Katsouleas, *Physics Today*, p.47, June 1980



- M. S. Livingston & J. P. Blewett:
"Particle Accelerators, p.6" , MacGraw Hill, 1962.
- For the colliders, the energy is converted to that for their equivalent fixed target system.
- Maximum energies ever achieved
 - Electron synchrotron: 2×100 GeV
(2000, CERN LEP)
 - Proton synchrotron: 2×7 TeV
(2010, CERN LHC)
<http://lhc.web.cern.ch/lhc/>
- Target energy for ILC (International e^+e^- Linear Collider)
 2×500 GeV? (2025 or later?)

References (1)

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