Antimatter and applications of particle accelerators

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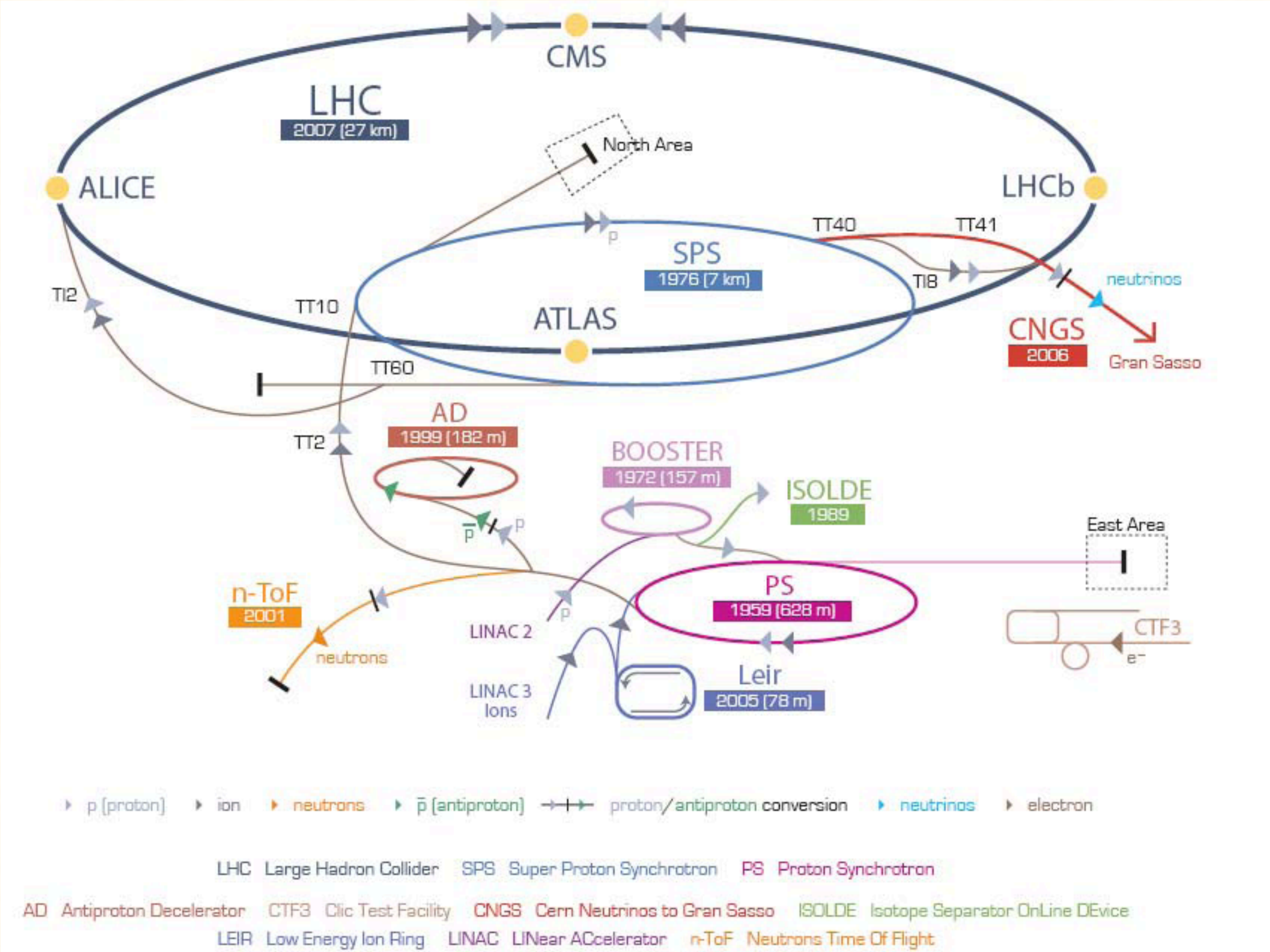
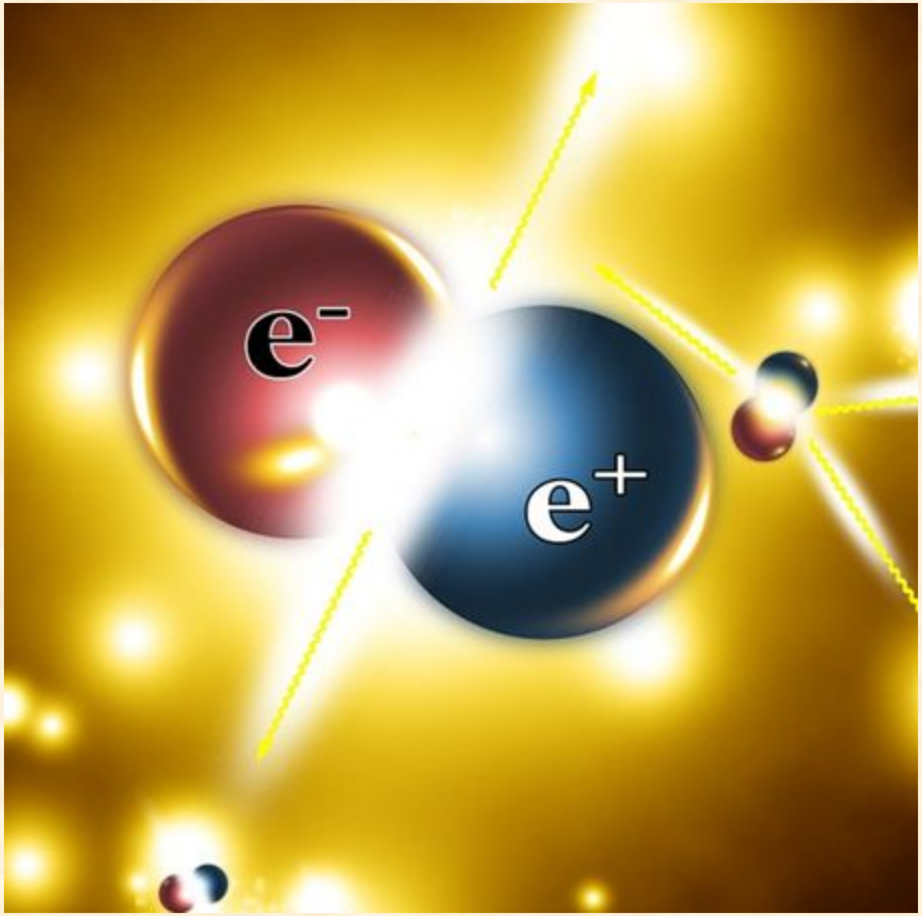


CMS
LHC
2007 (27 km)
North Area
ALICE
LHCb
TT40
TT41
SPS
1976 (7 km)
TI8
neutrinos
TI2
TT10
ATLAS
CNGS
2006
Gran Sasso
TT60
AD
1999 (182 m)
TT2
BOOSTER
1972 (157 m)
ISOLDE
1989
East Area
n-ToF
2001
PS
1959 (628 m)
LINAC 2
CTF3
e⁻
neutrons
LINAC 3
Ions
Leir
2005 (78 m)
p (proton)
ion
neutrons
p̄ (antiproton)
proton/antiproton conversion
neutrinos
electron
LHC Large Hadron Collider
SPS Super Proton Synchrotron
PS Proton Synchrotron
AD Antiproton Decelerator
CTF3 Clic Test Facility
CNGS Cern Neutrinos to Gran Sasso
ISOLDE Isotope Separator OnLine DEvice
LEIR Low Energy Ion Ring
LINAC LINear ACcelerator
n-ToF Neutrons Time Of Flight

ANTIPARTICLES SOURCES

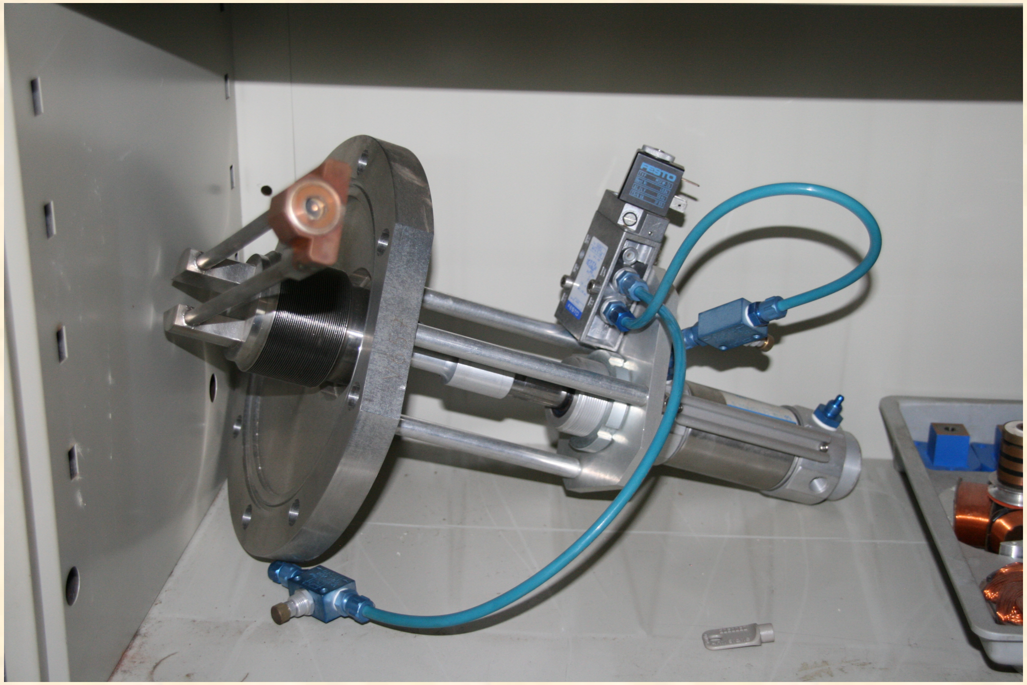
Question

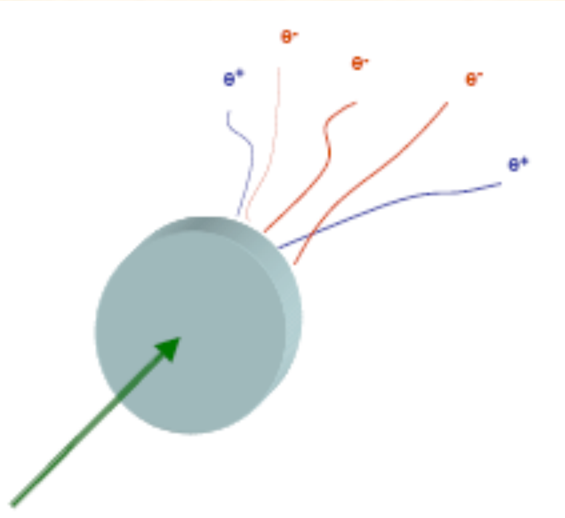
- How can positrons be produced?
- How can antiprotons be produced?

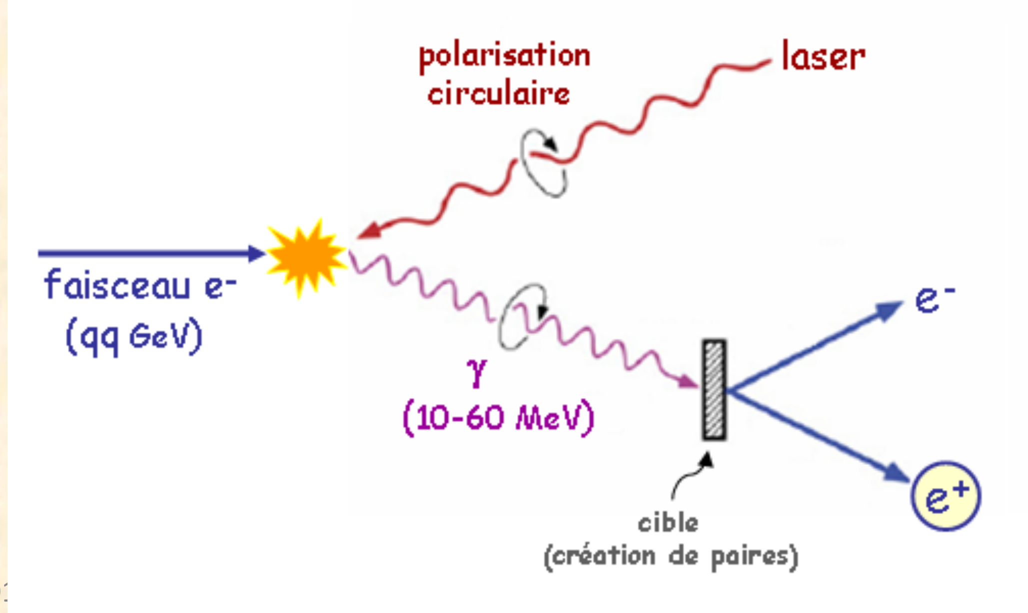


Positron sources

- Electron-Positrons pairs can be produced by high energy (>2xMe) photons.
- These photons can be produced by bremstrahlung of high energy electrons in a target.
- More advanced techniques are being investigated to produce polarised pairs of electron-positrons.

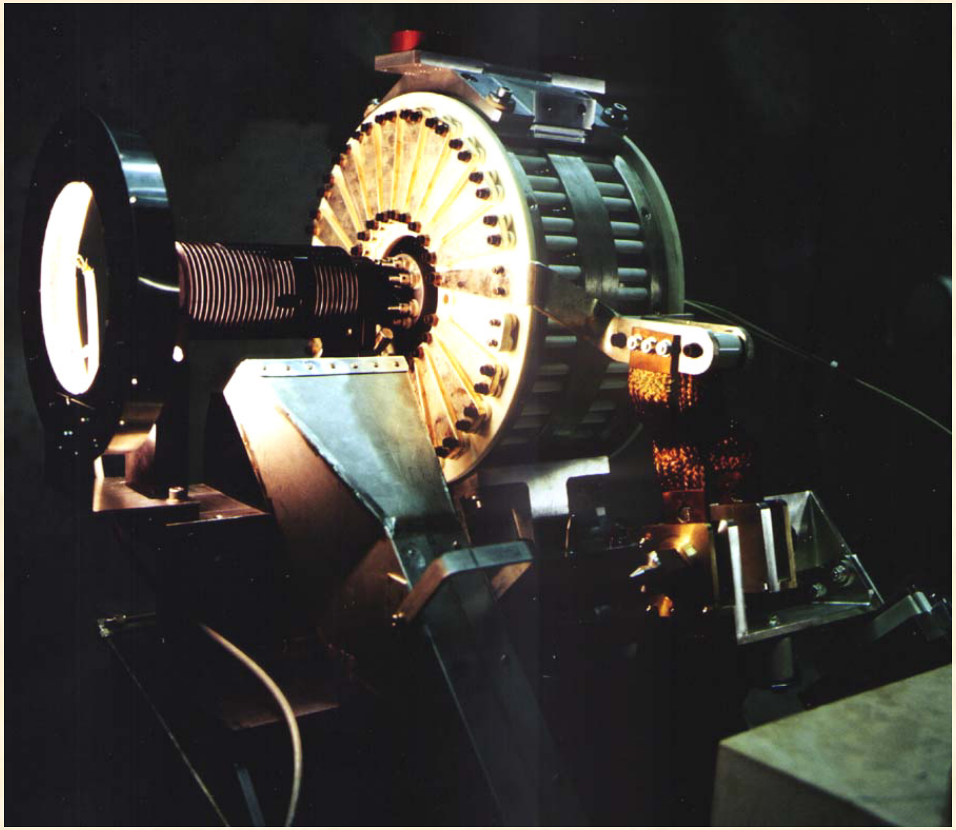






Anti-proton sources

- The creation of anti-protons is similar to that of positrons but at higher energy (>2Mp).
- Typical targets use copper or iridium.
- Anti-protons production is very inefficient so fermilab had built a special ring to "recycle" its anti-protons.
- Big careful to power deposited on target!



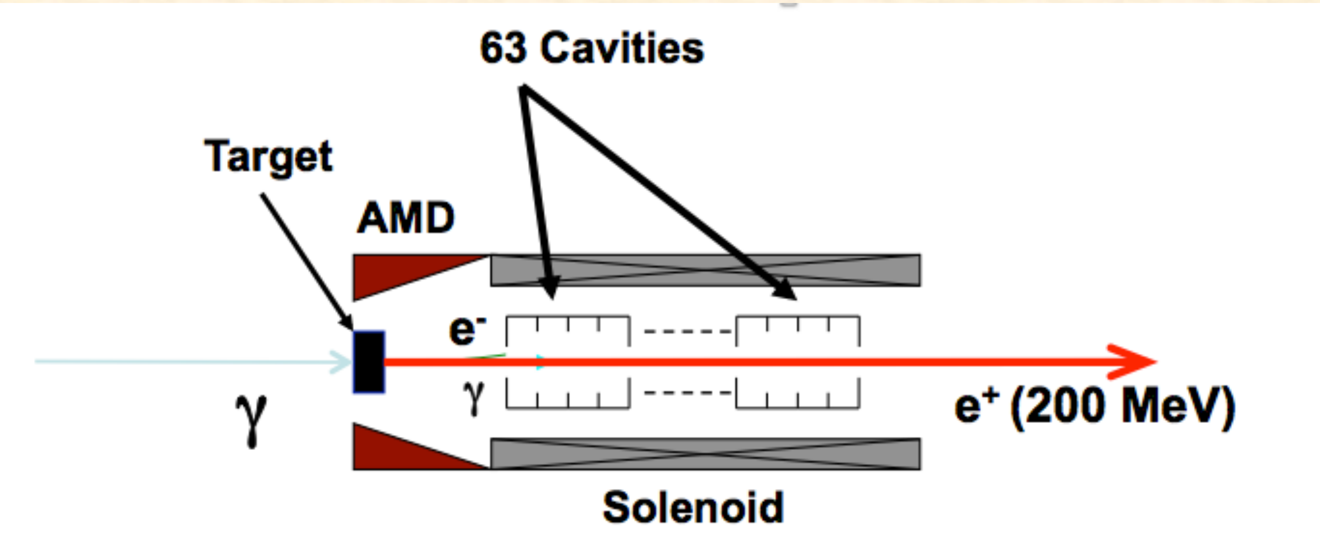
CERN antiproton target

Anti-electrons vs anti-protons production cross section

- The cross section
  gamma -> e+ + e-
  is much larger than
  gamma -> proton + antiproton
- So it is much more efficient to produce anti-electrons than anti-protons…

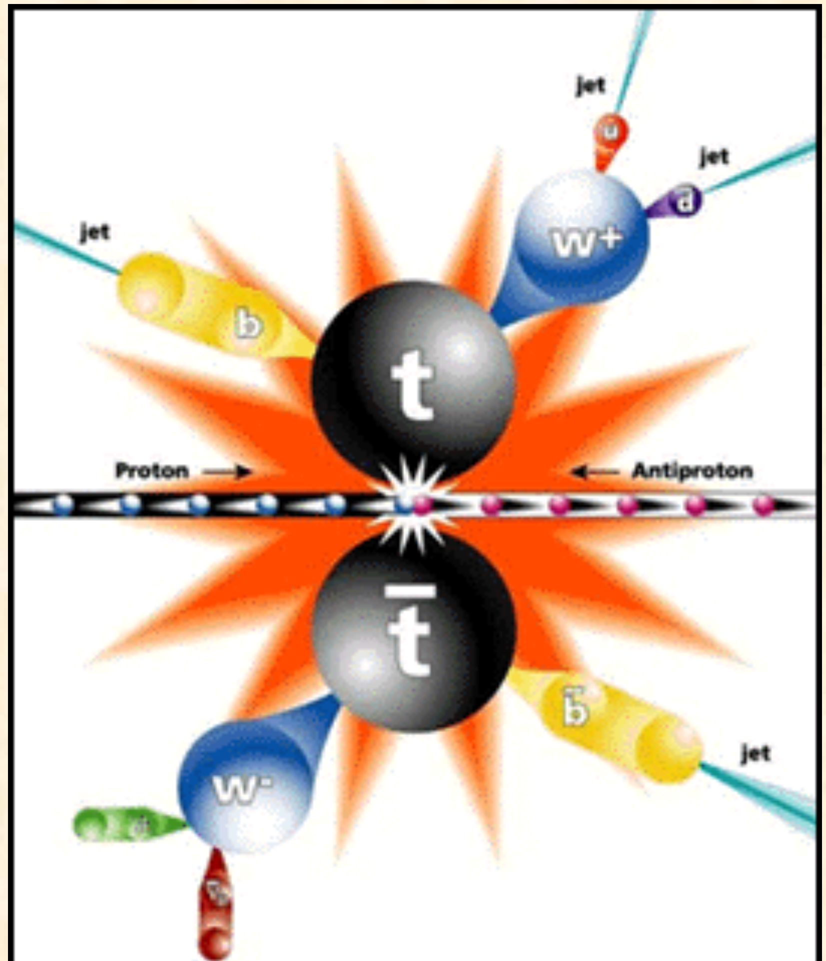
Anti-particles capture

- After the target the anti-particles are emitted from the target with a very large spread.
- They need to be captured by special sections.
- They also need to be "cooled" (for example by radiation damping)
- The whole chain: target/capture/cooling tends to have a low efficiency. That is why in particle vs anti-particles colliders the anti-particles bunches tend to have a lower charge.



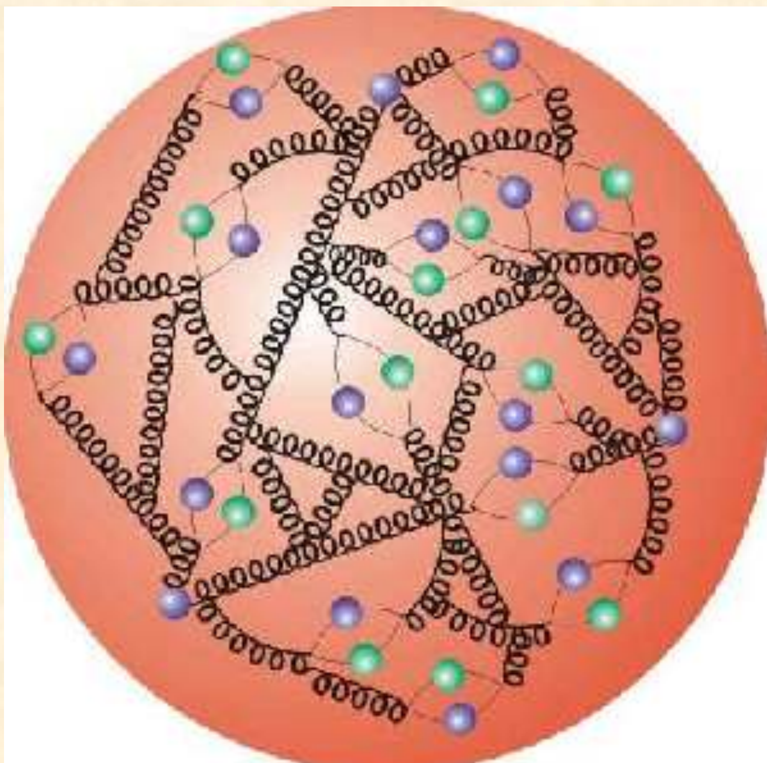
Quizz

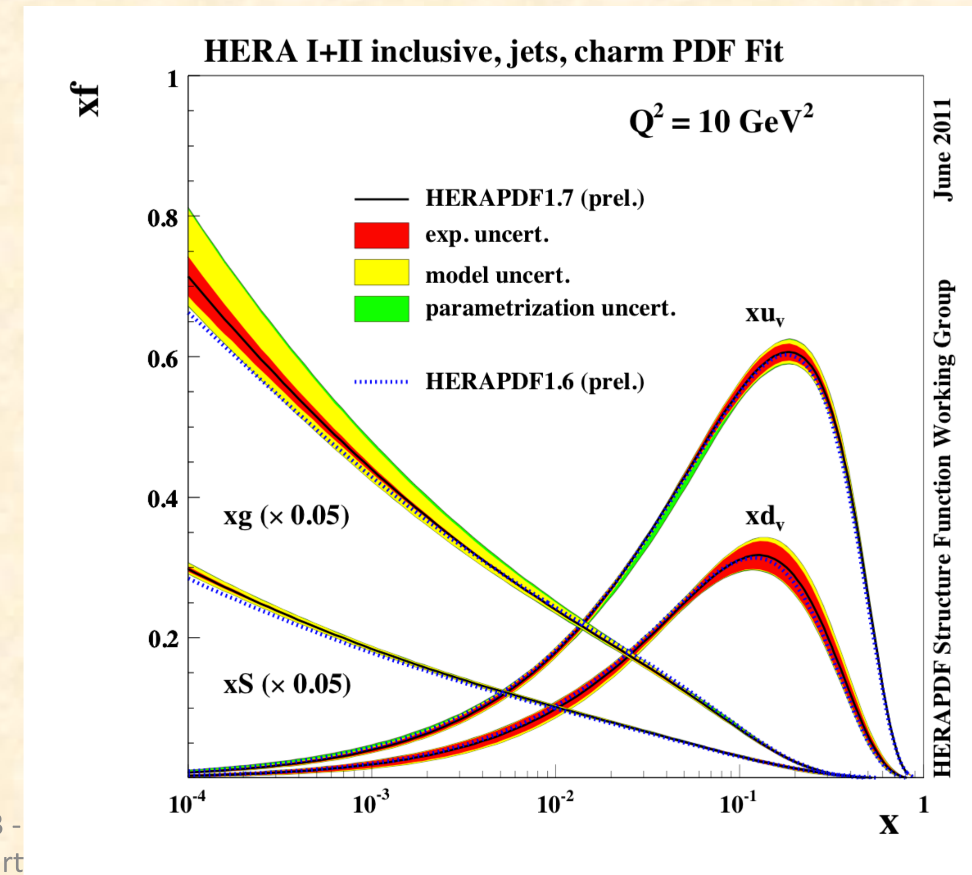
- Why does the LHC not use anti-protons as did the TeVatron?



Answer

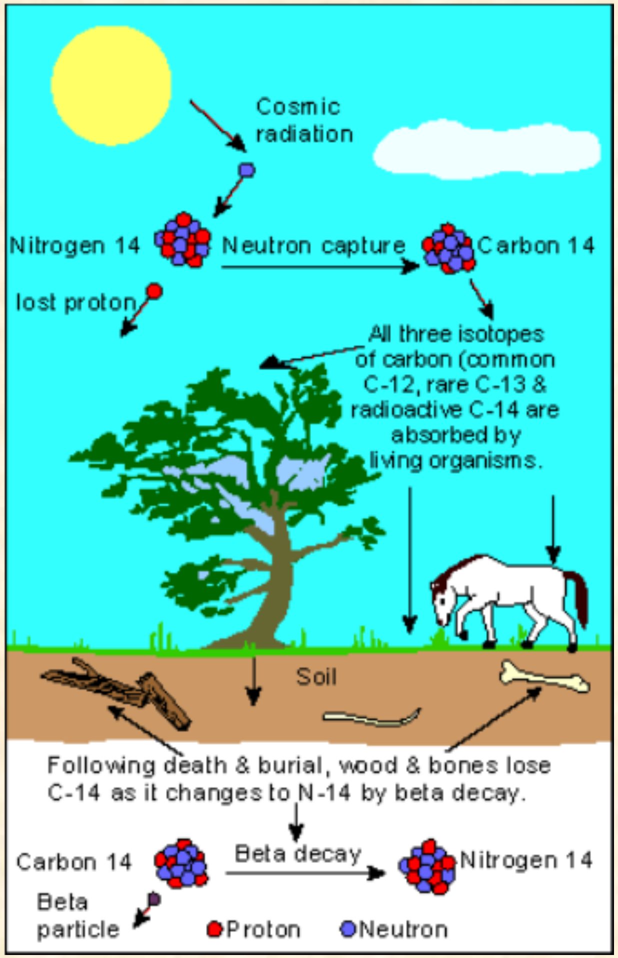
- Producing anti-protons is very inefficient.
- QCD tells us that protons at high energy also contain anti-quarks.



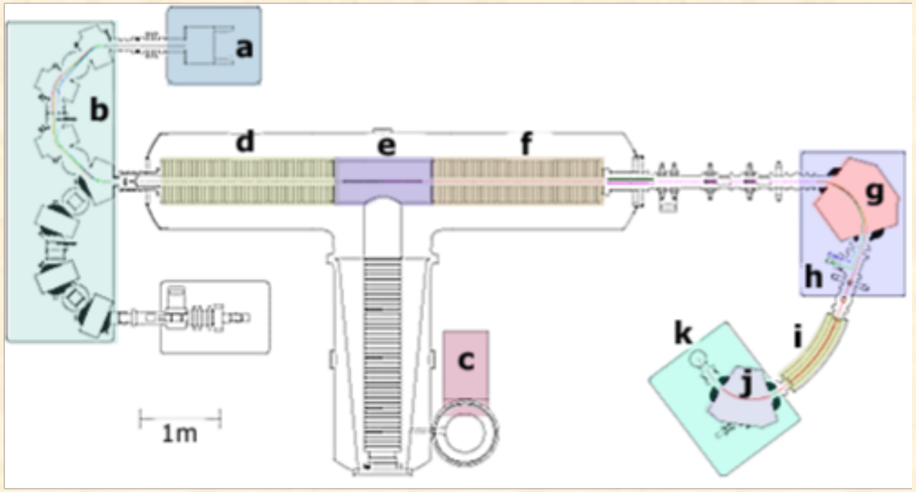


APPLICATIONS

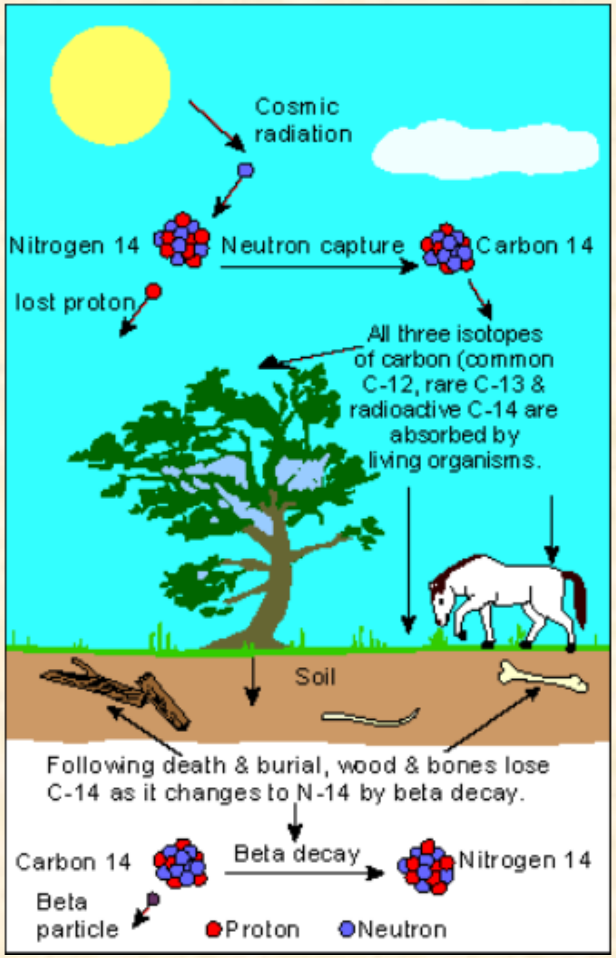
Non HEP applications Dating old artefacts



- Radiocarbon dating is allows to measure the age of ancient artefacts.
- The ratio C13 vs C14 can be measured by using an accelerator.
- This technique is called “Accelerator Mass spectroscopy”.

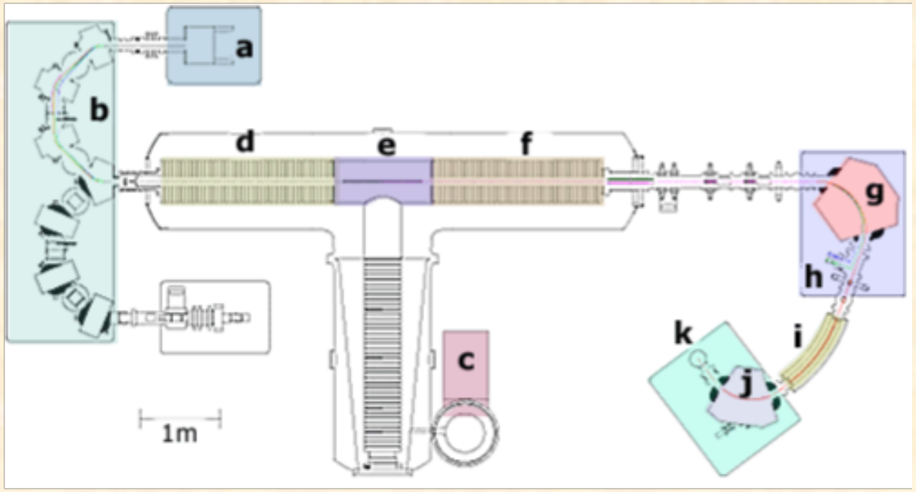


Accelerator Mass Spectroscopy (1)



- In an AMS device the C12, C13 and C14 beams need to be separated to allow an accurate counting.
- An energy of 10-15MV is sufficient.
- Beam stability is very important to ensure good accuracy.
- What type of source would you recommend?
- What type of accelerator? RF or electrostatic?
- Does the emittance matter?
- How would you count the charge of the ion beams with a good accuracy?

Accelerator Mass Spectroscopy (2)

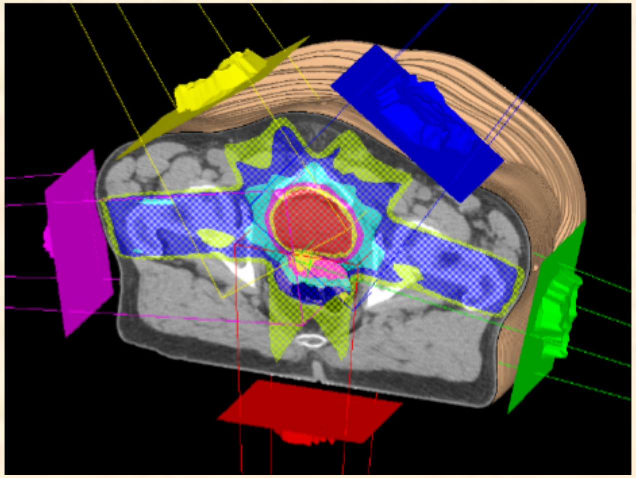


- AMS machines use a sputtering ion source producing C- ions.
- A tandem Van de Graff is then used to accelerate the ions and strip then to C^{3+}.
- A DC accelerator offer a better stability than a RF accelerator.
- A Faraday cup is used to measure the beam charge.

Example of AMS application Vinland map

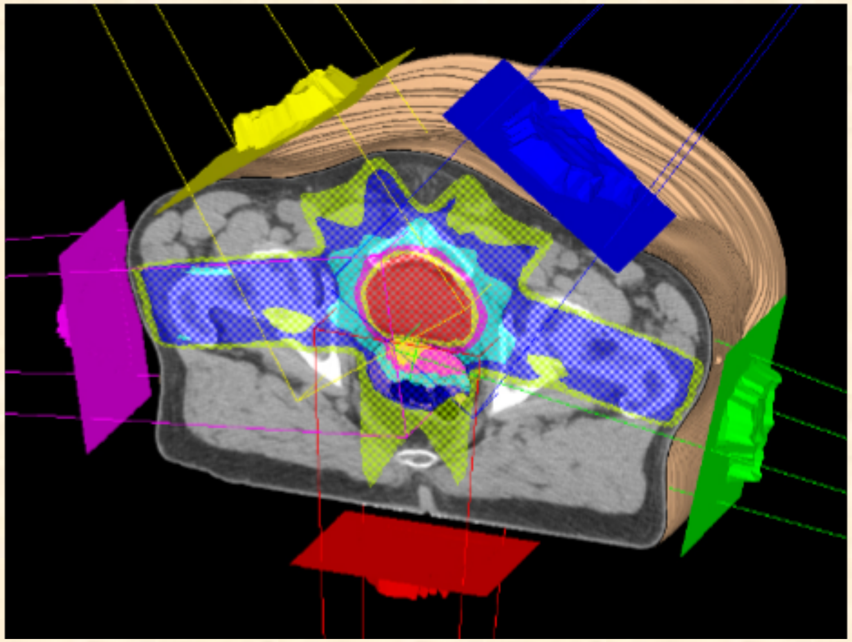
- AMS was used to date ashes found in Newfoundland in a European-type settlement. These ashes were dated back to the XIth century.
- A viking map featuring Newfoundland was shown to be older than Columbus trip to America.
- AMS has contributed to establish that North America was visited by Vikings well before other European nations.

Treating Cancer



- Some type of cancer tumors are located at places difficult to reach by Surgery.
  => X-rays
- Radiotherapy need 10-15 MeV electrons for a few seconds.
- It is safer to produce a low current over several pulses rather than a high peak current over a few pulses, hence a thermionic gun is used (such gun are also more reliable and easier to maintain).
- A short RF accelerator is used to reach the required energy.

Treating Cancer

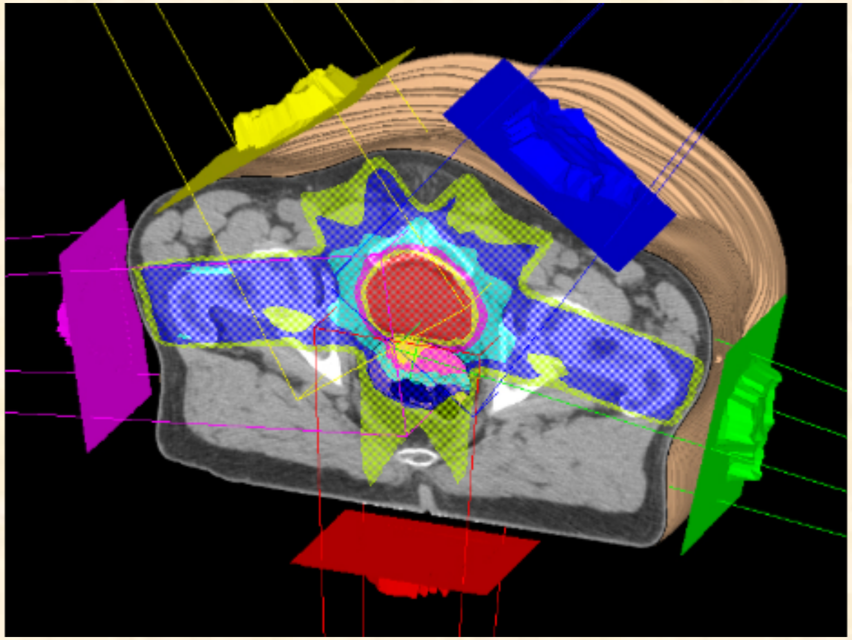


- Some type of cancer tumors are located at places difficult to reach by Surgery.
- X-rays can be used to kill such tumors.
- This is called Radiotherapy.
- Radiotherapy need 10-15 MeV electrons for a few seconds.
- The accelerator needs to be compact so that it fits in an hospital room and fields can be contained.
- What type of cathode do suggest to use? Thermionic or Photocathode?
- What type of accelerators do suggest to use?

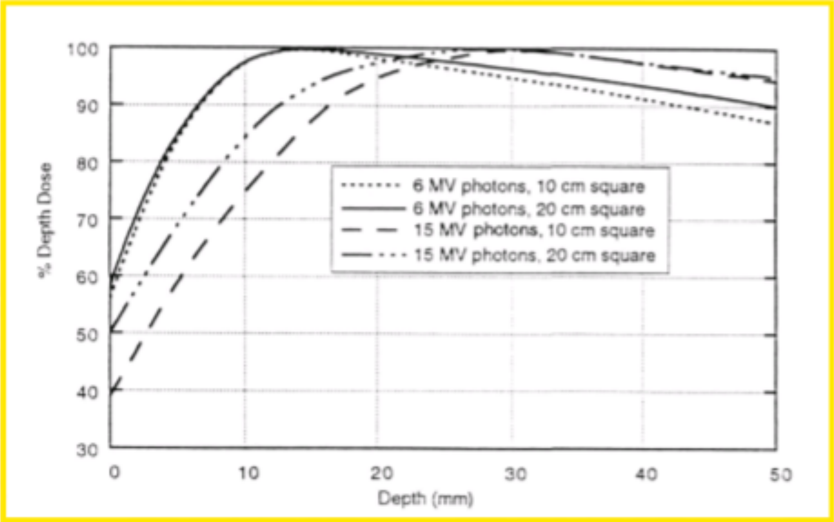
Medical linac

- Radiation therapy uses small 15MeV “linacs”.
- It is safer to produce a low current over several pulses rather than a high peak current over a few pulses, hence a thermionic gun is used (such gun are also more reliable and easier to maintain).
- To reach 15 MeV with a large electrostatic accelerator would require a large installation likely to frighten the patients.
- A short RF accelerator is used to reach the required energy.

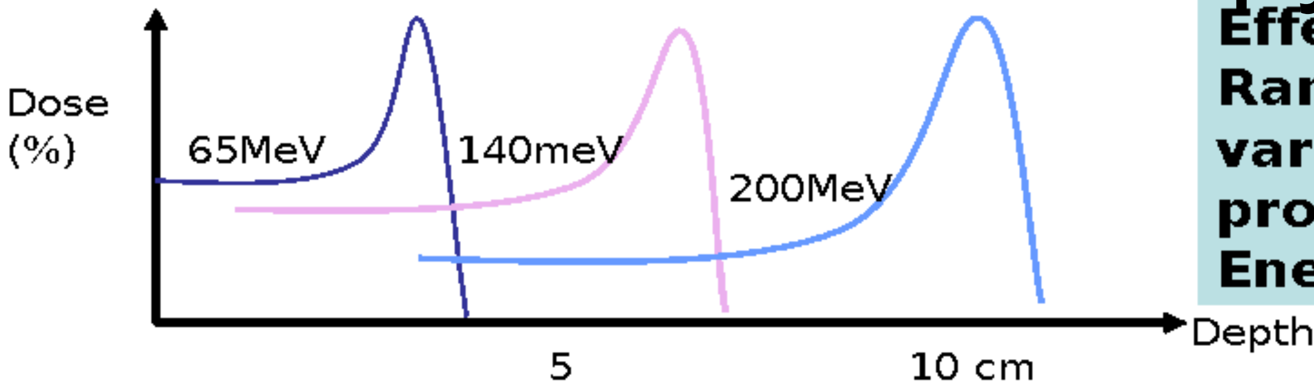
Radiotherapy



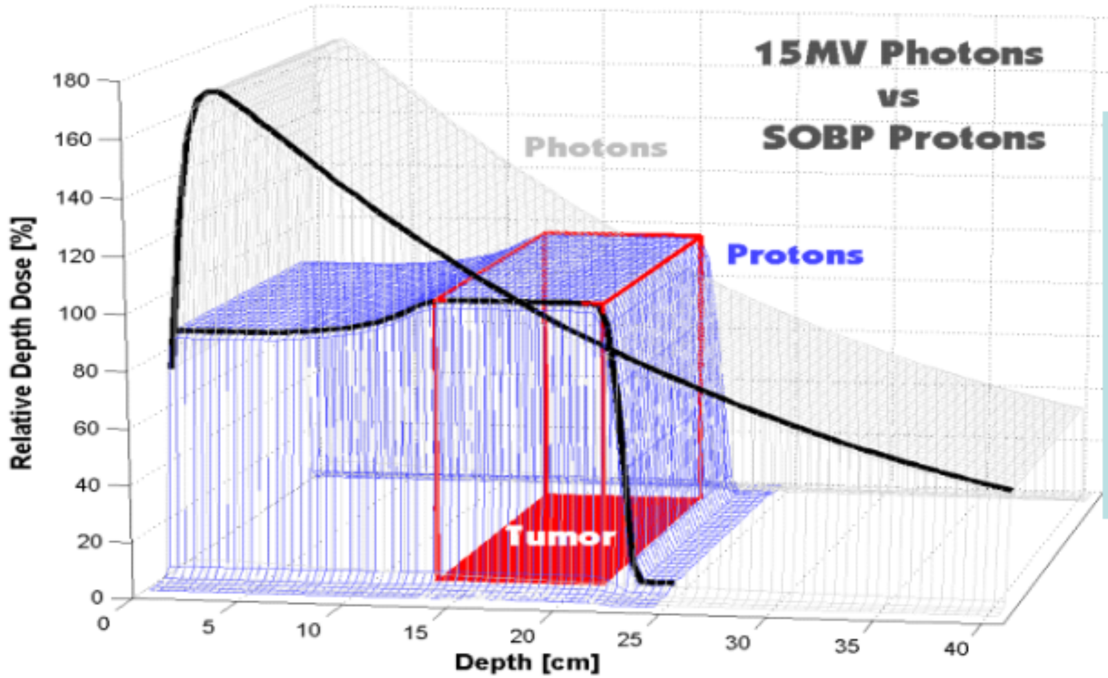
- X-rays are used to kill a tumour.
- To minimize the dose sent on healthy tissues several X-ray beams are sent in turn from different directions.
- However this technique is not ideal due to its impact on healthy tissues.



Proton and ion therapy



Effective Range varies with proton Energy



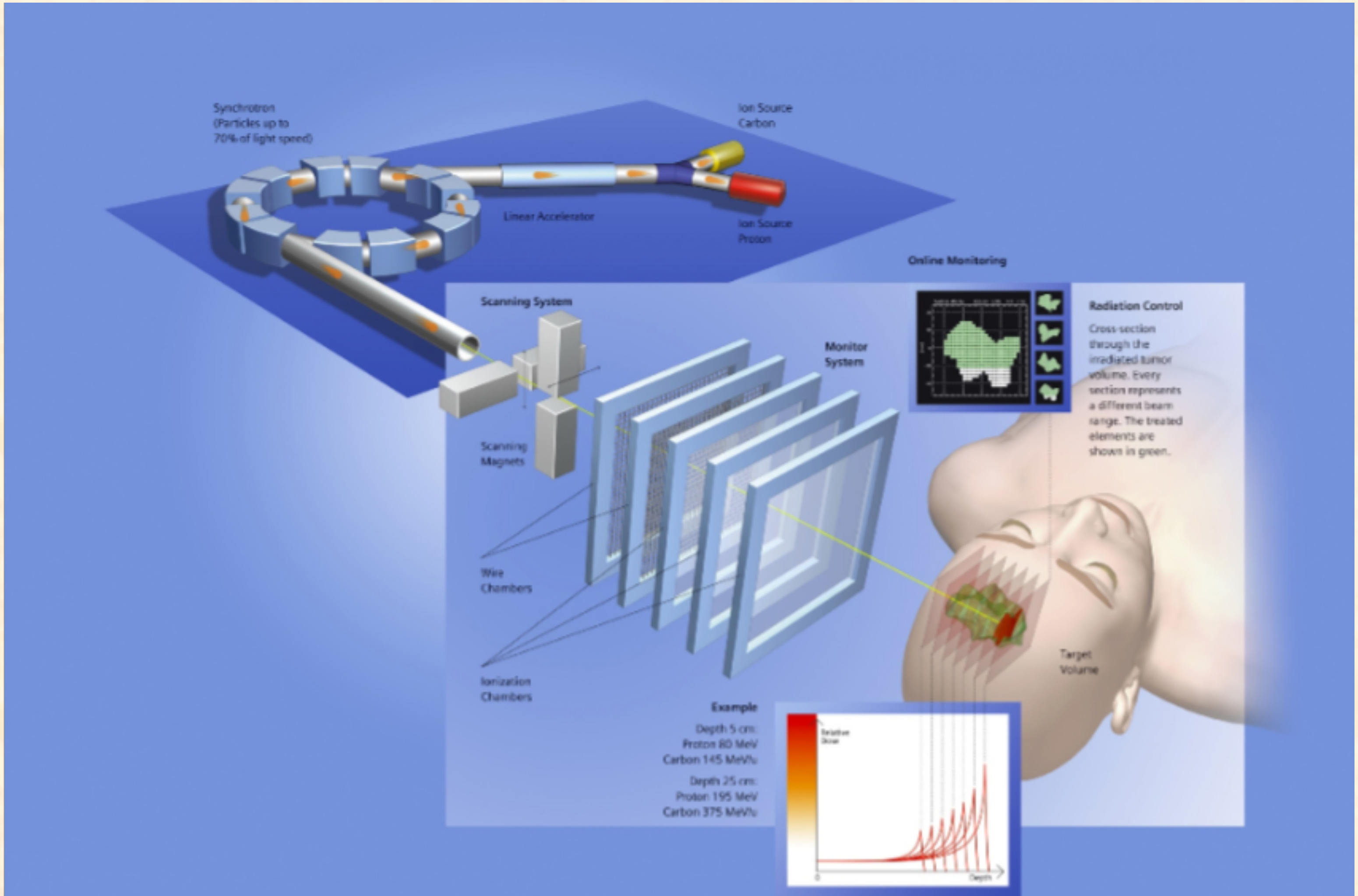
The‘spread out’ Bragg Peak– plateau effect

[SOBP]

Source: Bleddyn Jones, JAI graduates lectures

What gun and what machine shall we use for proton and ion therapy?

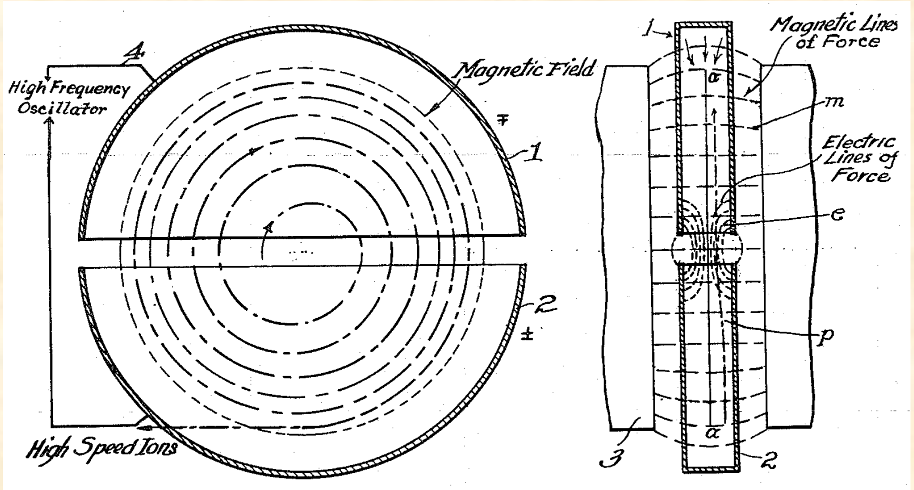
A possible solution...

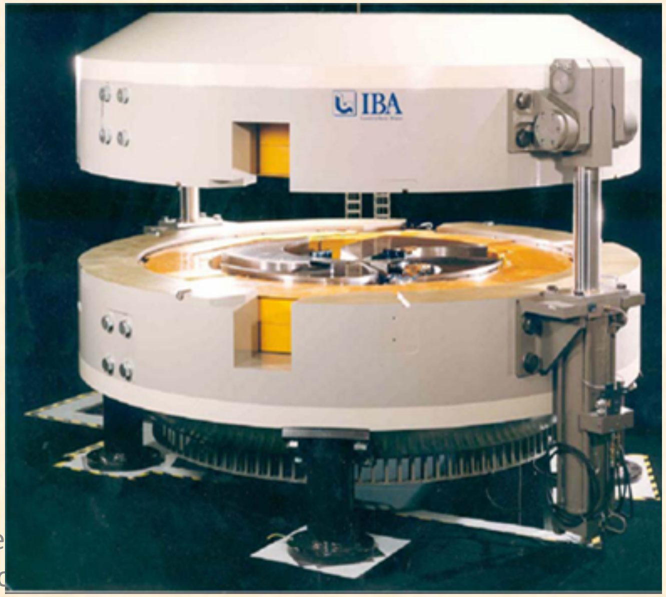


Source: Bleddyn Jones, JAI graduates lectures

Medical cyclotron

- Cyclotron are well suited to accelerate ions.
- Several hospitals or universities are equipped with cyclotrons to produce radioactive isotopes used as markers in drugs.
- Such cyclotron is a commercial product.

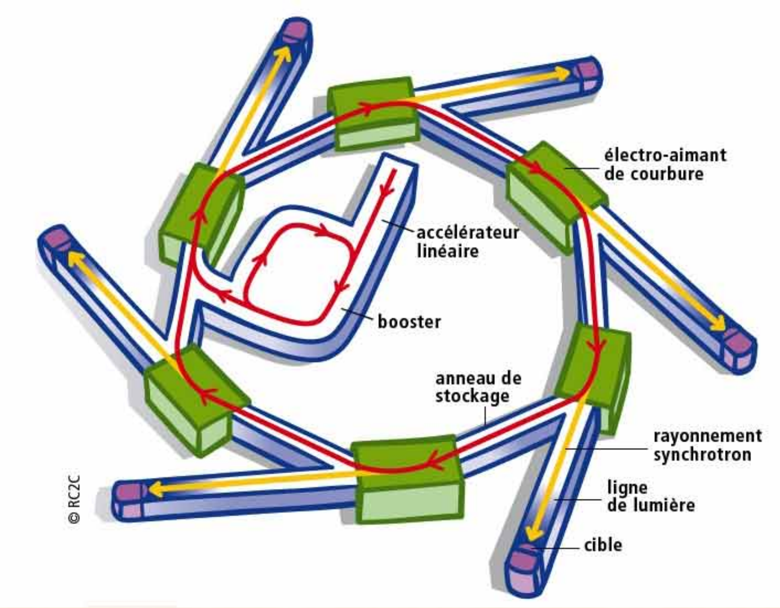




A source of intense X-rays

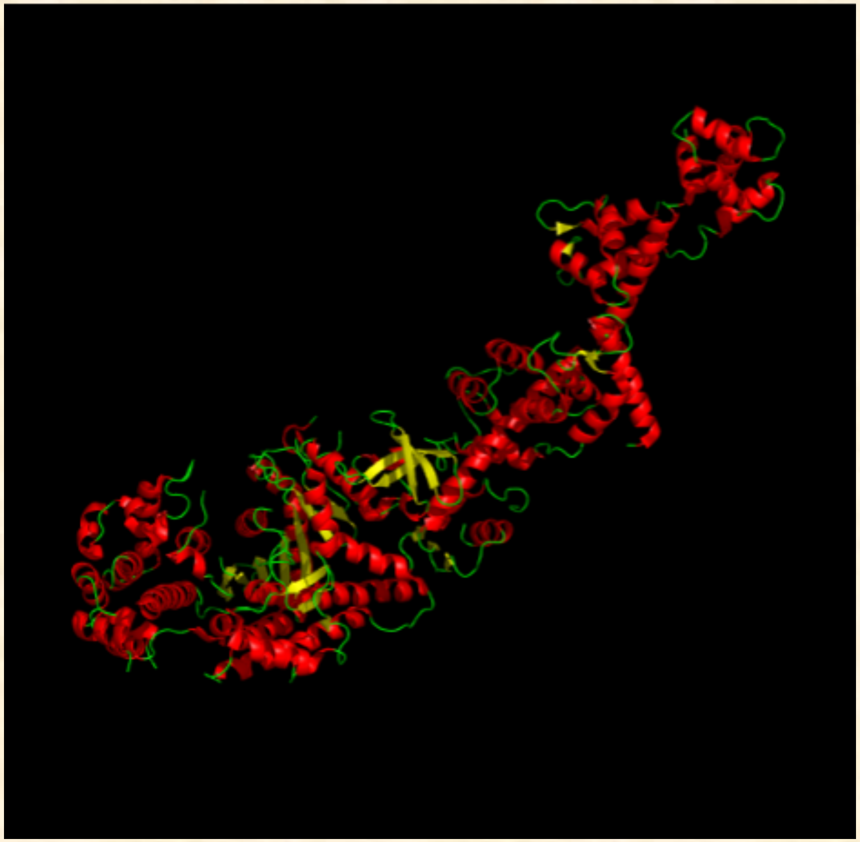
- Synchrotrons are best suited to deliver intense beams of X-rays.
- Although synchrotrons operate at ultra low emittance the gun can be thermionic as radiation damping reduces the transverse emittance.
- A RF accelerator is then used to accelerate the particles up to the ring energy. A booster may be used to reduce the length of the linac.

Source: Diamond



Source: SOLEIL

Pharmaceutical drugs



- To be efficient a drug need to target the correct molecule.
- This can only be achieved by studying the diffraction of intense on the molecule.
- Synchrotron are very well suited for this.

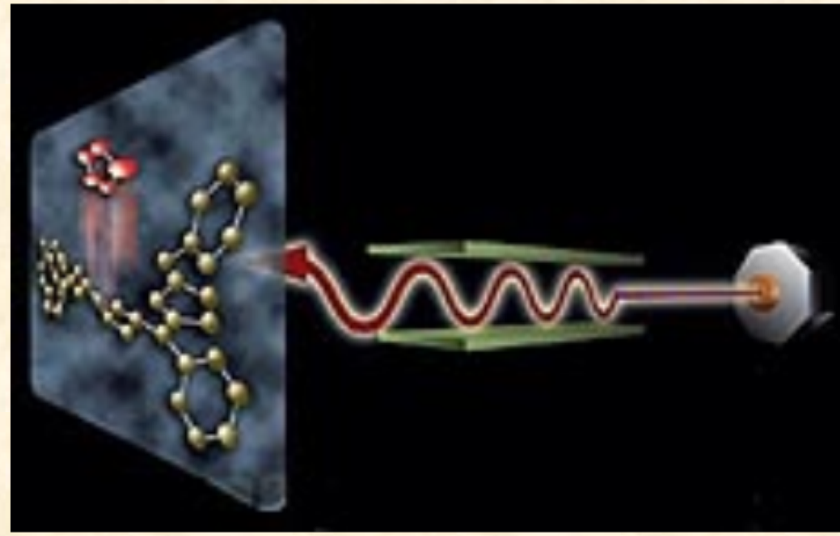
Applications of synchrotrons

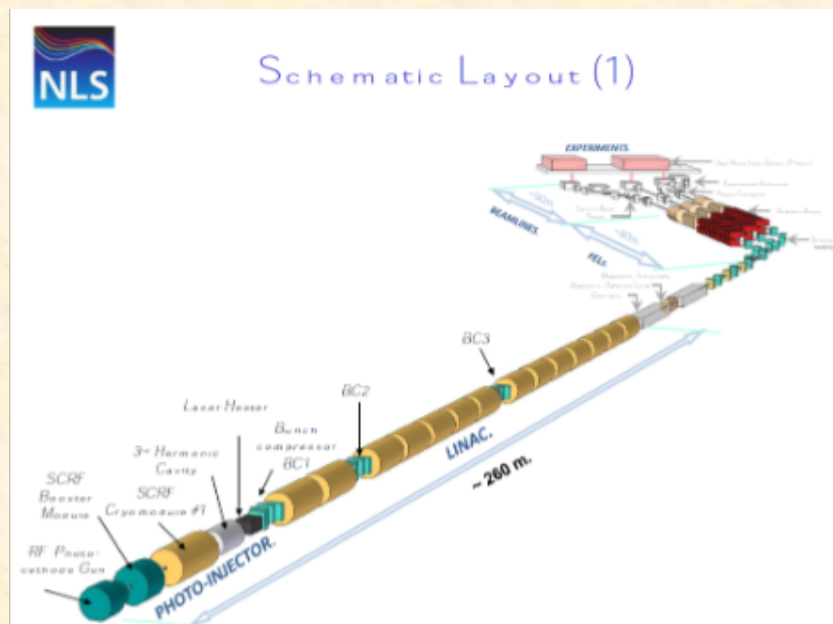
- Light sources have a wide range of applications.
- A light source in England has been used to improve the quality of chocolate!
- Diamond is being used to study old manuscripts too precious to be opened!
- Protein imaging, drugs, material studies,...
- GMR (the phenomena that allows dense magnetic storage in your ipod) has been studied with light sources.

The next generation of light sources

- The drawback of using radiation damping to reach ultra-low emittance is that the beam is stretched longitudinally.
- This means that the X-ray pulse have a long (ps) duration.
- Some applications require fs long high brightness X-ray pulses…

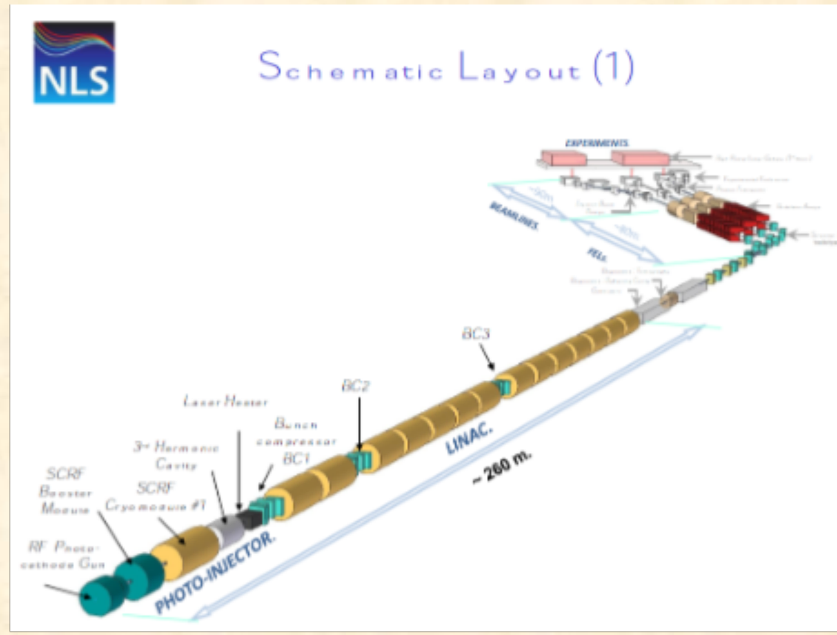
  => Linac-based free electron lasers delivering fs-long X-ray pulses.





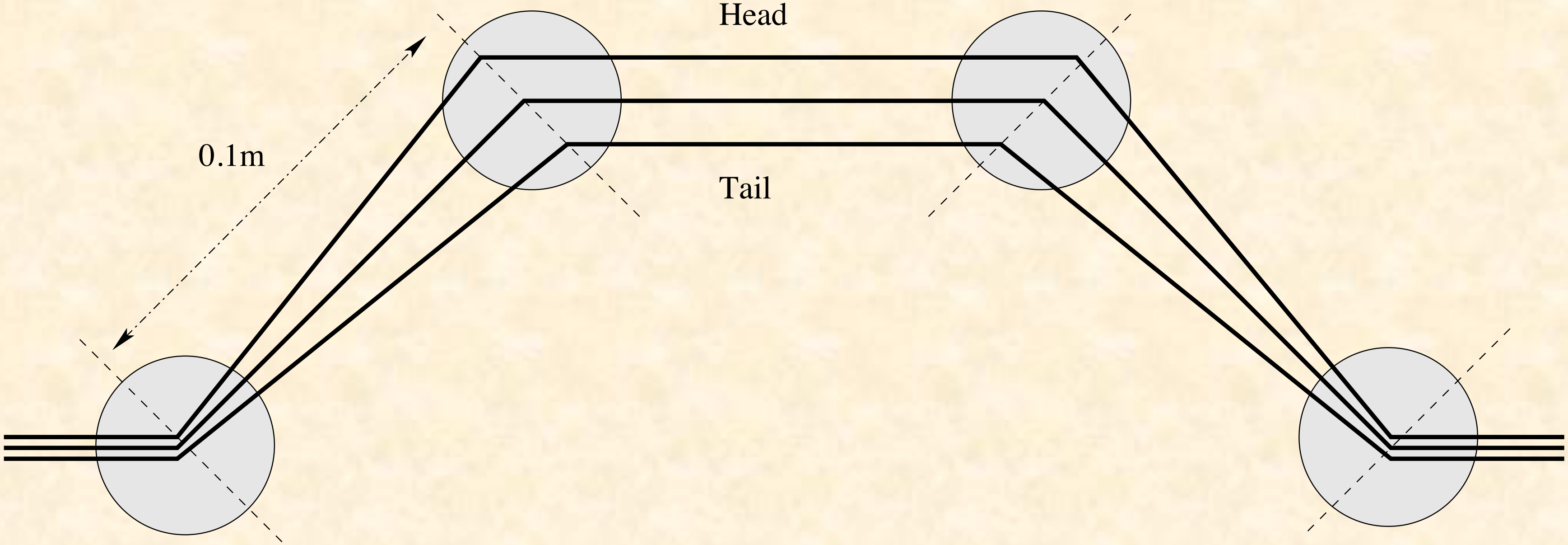
Next generation: Linac based Free electron lasers

- Only linac based accelerators can deliver ultra-short pulses.
- Ultra-short pulses are necessary to get coherent emission of X-rays.
- Hence the emittance must be ultra-low from the start.
- This requires a photo-cathode RF gun.
- With an ultra-low emittance it is possible to achieve lasing in the undulators (and thus an even higher light output).



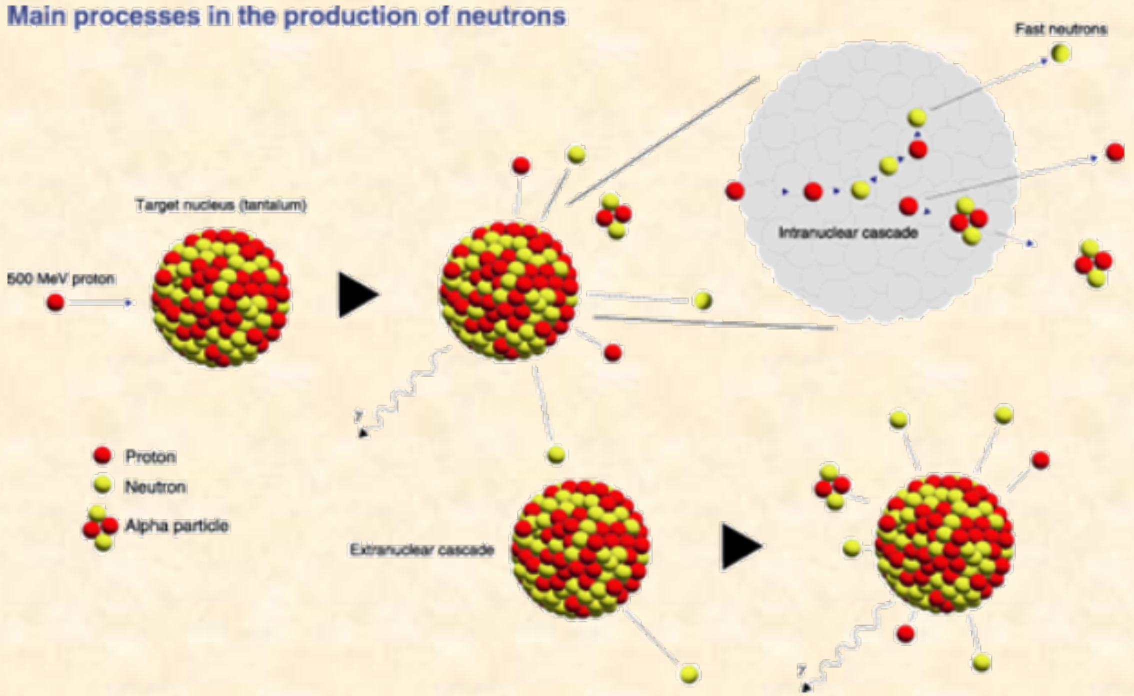
How to make short bunches?

- RF guns can be used to make short pulses.
- To have even shorter pulses one needs to use a compression scheme.

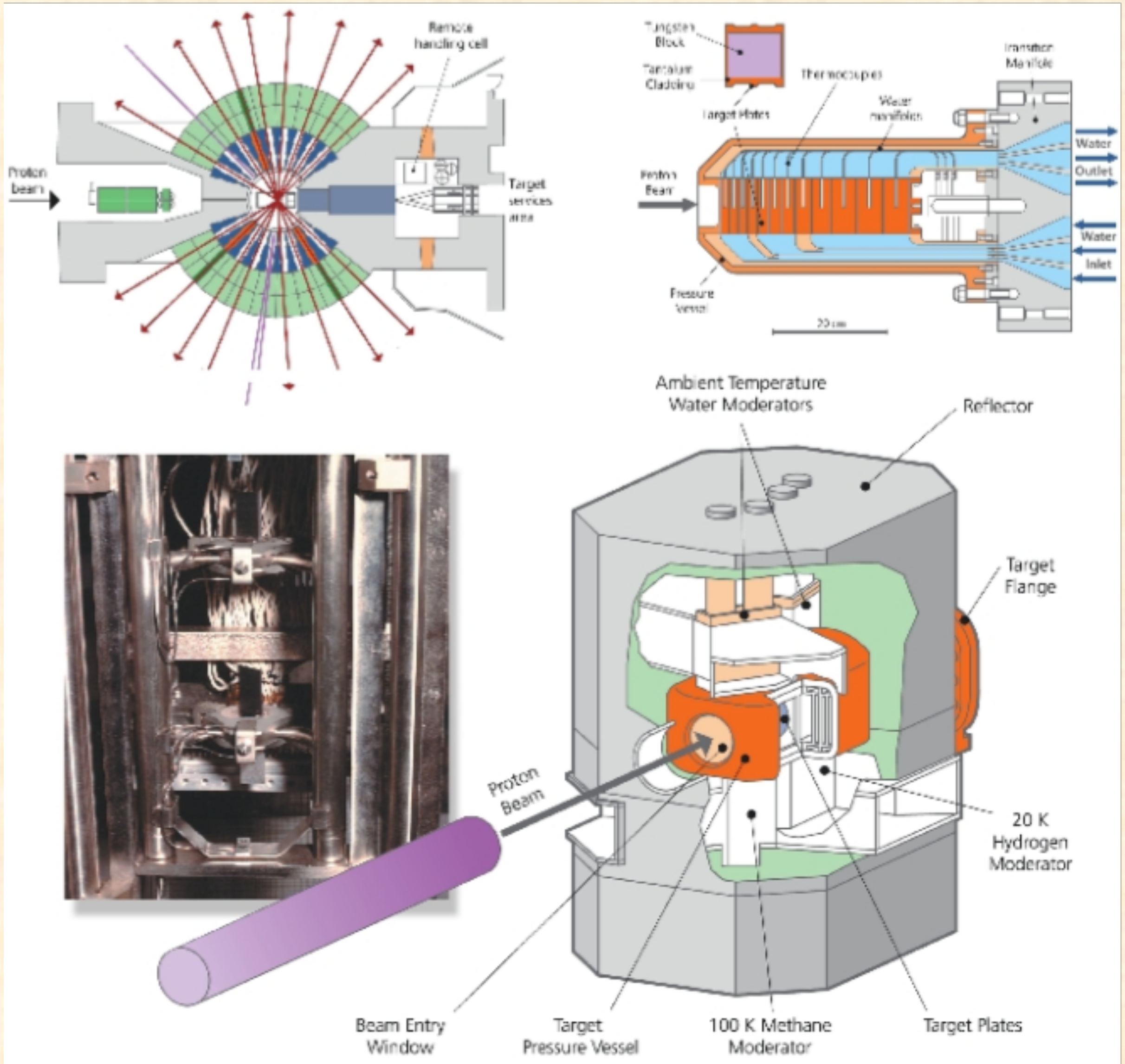


Spallation

- Spallation is a process in which fragments (protons, neutrons,...) are ejected from a target atom hit by a high energy proton.
- Such target is very challenging as most of the proton power is deposited in the target.

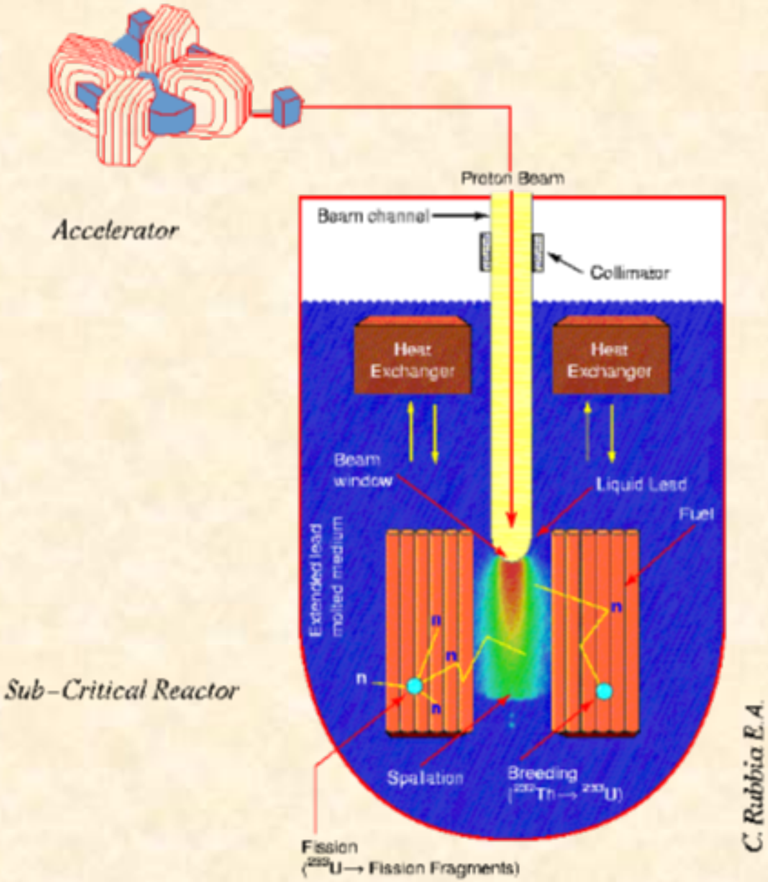


Spallation target



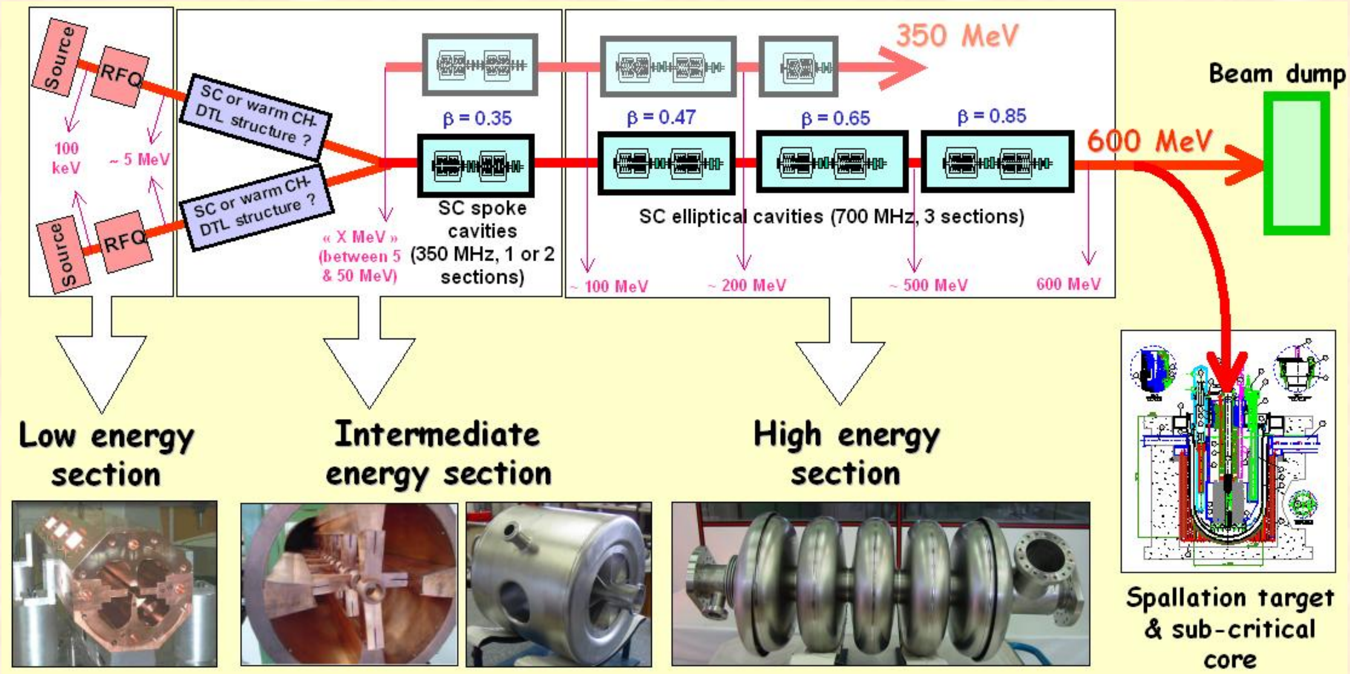
Accelerator Driven sub-critical reactor (ADSR)

- An intense source of protons could be used to produce an intense flux of neutrons.
- After moderation these neutrons would trigger nuclear reactions in some nuclear material.
- Advantage the reactor can operate in sub-critical mode (if the accelerator stops the nuclear reactions die automatically).
- The nuclear fuel could be made of isotopes that can not sustain a chain reaction (such as Thorium).
  => no risk of proliferation.



Need for high redundancy

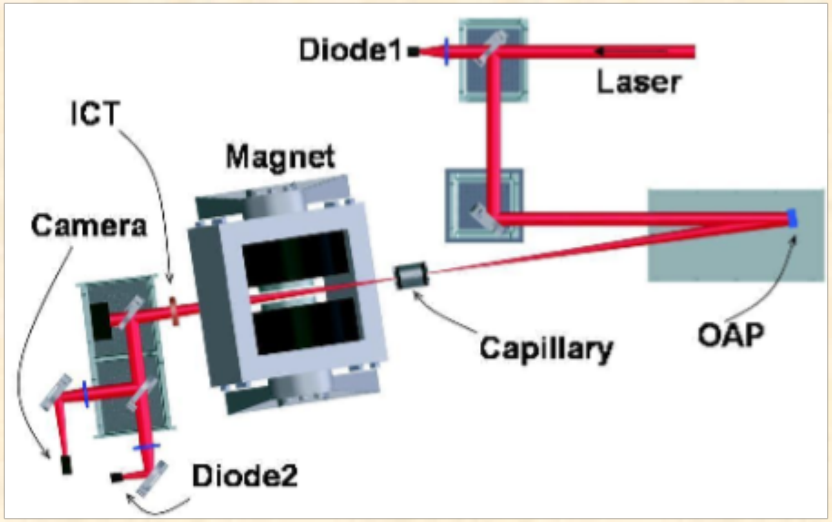
- Even if they do not like it, HEP experiments can cope with an unreliable accelerator.
- In a nuclear reactor a sudden stop of the driver will cause a thermal shock.
- To many thermal shocks might damage the containment vessel => The accelerator has to have a high level of reliability.

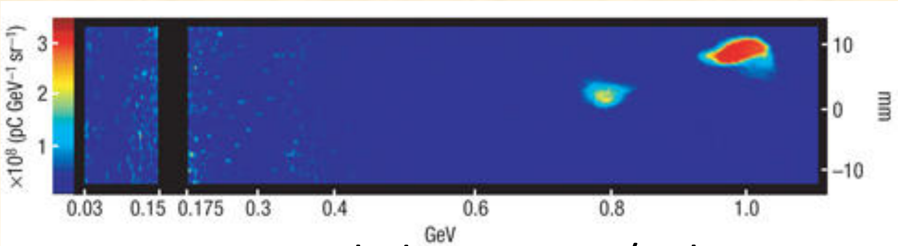


... and much more

- There are many more applications to accelerators.
- Although HEP is driving the progress other communities have now their types of accelerators.
- As new generations are built, new potentials and new possibilities are discovered.

Ultra compact sources: Laser-driven plasma acceleration (1)



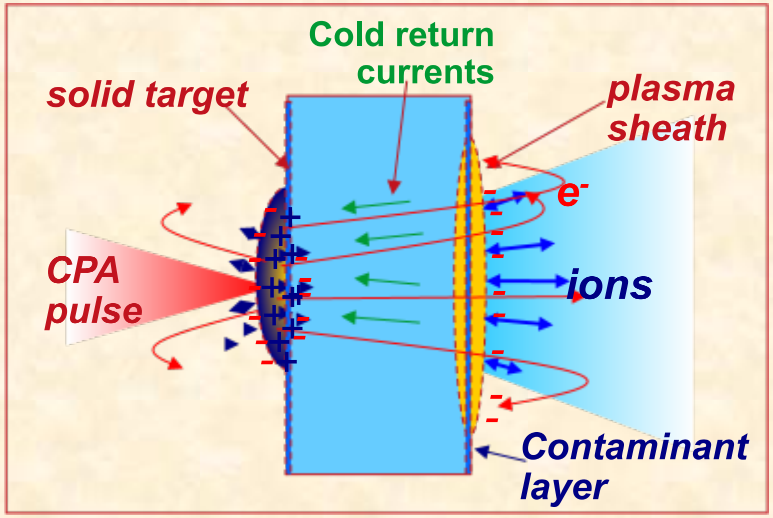


Leemans et al, doi:10.1038/nphys418

- An intense laser pulse shot in a plasma can accelerate electrons to very high energy: 1GeV over 33mm
- Such electron source could produce high energy low emittance electron beam over very short distances.
- This could be used to drive a compact FEL.

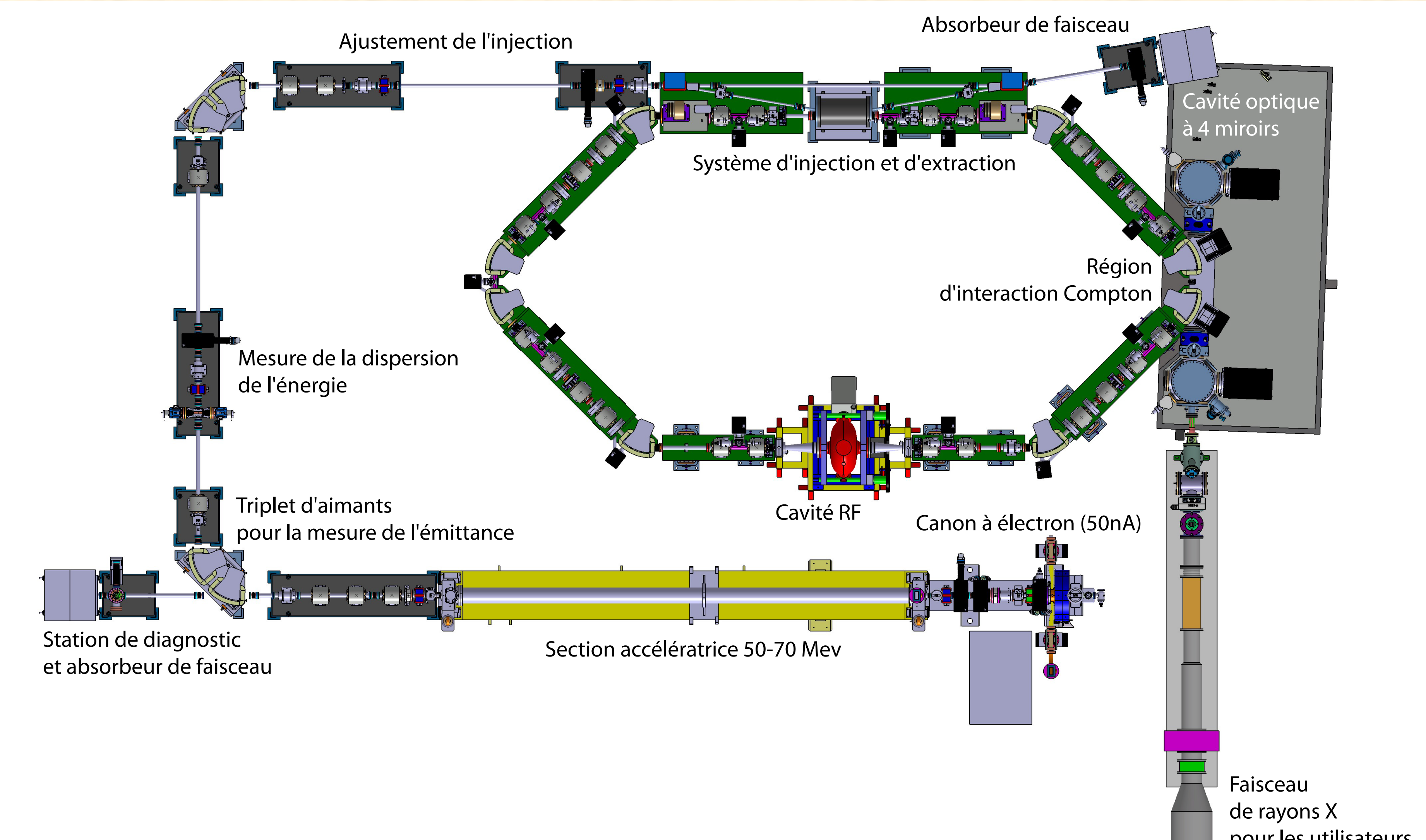
- Two weeks ago SLAC achieved significant (>>GeV) energy gain using this technique (stay tuned!)

Ultra compact sources: Laser-driven plasma acceleration (2)



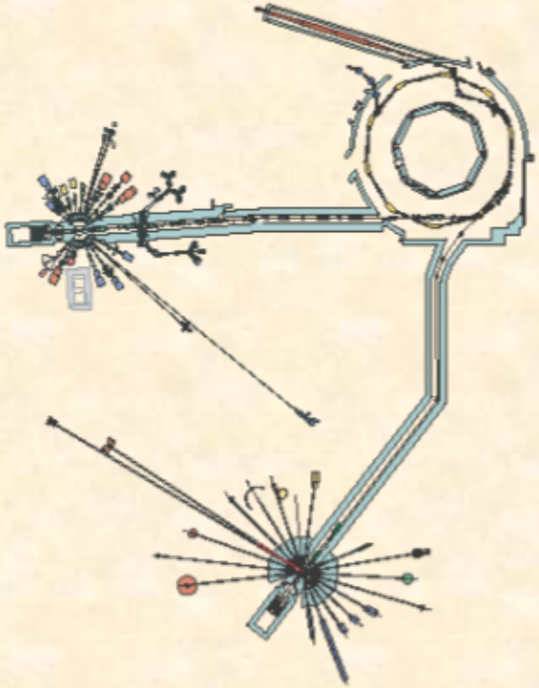
- If a similar laser is shot onto a target, medium energy ions can be produced.
- This could be used for ion therapy.

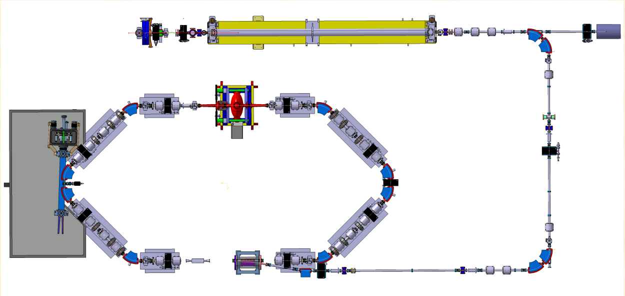
ThomX



- ThomX is an accelerator being built at Orsay

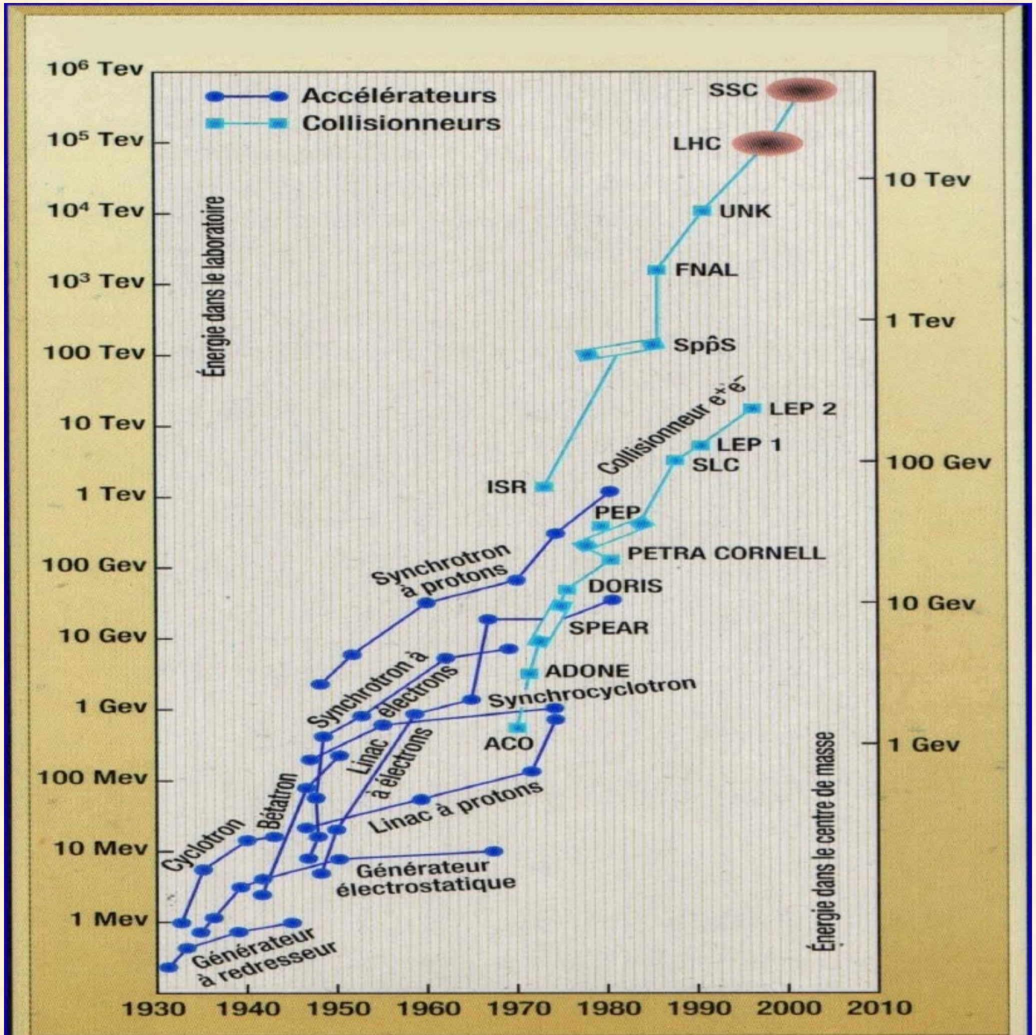
Costs





- Small accelerators can be operated by single institutions.
- Large accelerators need to be built as part of international collaborations.

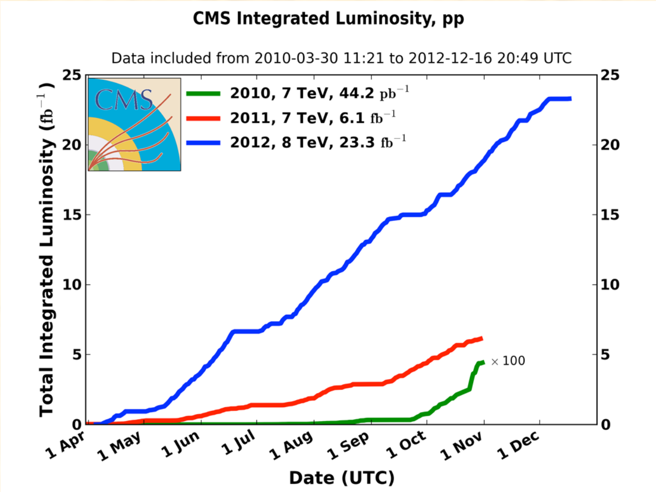
Progress of accelerators



- Accelerators have made tremendous progress over the past 50 years.
- They drove part of the developments of HEP.
- However they have also become very large and expensive.

Summary

- Particles accelerators use principles for several fields of physics to accelerate beams of particles.
- The more challenging the requirements of the users are, the more complex phenomena will appear:
  You can build a very crude accelerator in a University lab in a few days…
  but it took several years to build the LHC!
- Accelerators have a wide range of applications across many scientific fields reaching all the way to archaeology…



Recommended reading

- « Accelerators for pedestrians » CERN-AB-Note-2007-014
  Available for free online at http://cdsweb.cern.ch/record/1017689

- An introduction to particle accelerators, Edmund Wilson

- The physics of Particle accelerators, Klaus Wille

If you want to learn much more:

- Handbook of Accelerator Physics and Engineering,
  by Alex Chao and Maury Tigner ISBN-10: 9810235003

- Charged Particle Beams, by Stanley Humphries
  http://www.fieldp.com/cpb/cpb.html

- Principles of Charged Particle Acceleration by Stanley Humphries,
  http://www.fieldp.com/cpa/cpa.html