

Accelerator Physics in Germany

Oliver Boine-Frankenheim, TU Darmstadt and GSI

Komitee für Beschleunigerphysik (KfB)



Komitee für Beschleunigerphysik (KfB)

Registered members: > 400
(approx. 50 % of the community)

Elected members (2014-2016):

O. Boine-F. (GSI and TU Darmstadt)
F. Grüner (Uni Hamburg)
W. Hillert (Uni Bonn)
A. Jankowiak (HZB, Berlin)
S. Khan (TU Dortmund)
A. Meseck (DESY)
A.-S. Müller (KIT, Karlsruhe)
A. Peters (HIT, Heidelberg)
J. Rossbach (Uni Hamburg)
R. Schmidt (CERN)
H. Weise (DESY)

Chair: Wolfgang Hillert

Vice-chair: Oliver Boine-F.

Organization of the accelerator sessions at the DPG spring meetings.

- Dresden 2013 (with HK): 150 contributions
- Dresden 2014 (with KM): 120 contributions
- Wuppertal 2015 (with T): xxx contributions



Since March 2014:

AK Beschleunigerphysik in der DPG

<http://www.beschleunigerphysik.de>



BESCHLEUNIGER
SCHAFFEN ERKENNTNIS

BESCHLEUNIGER
RETTEN LEBEN

BESCHLEUNIGER
SIND BRILLANT

BESCHLEUNIGER
SIND SPANNEND

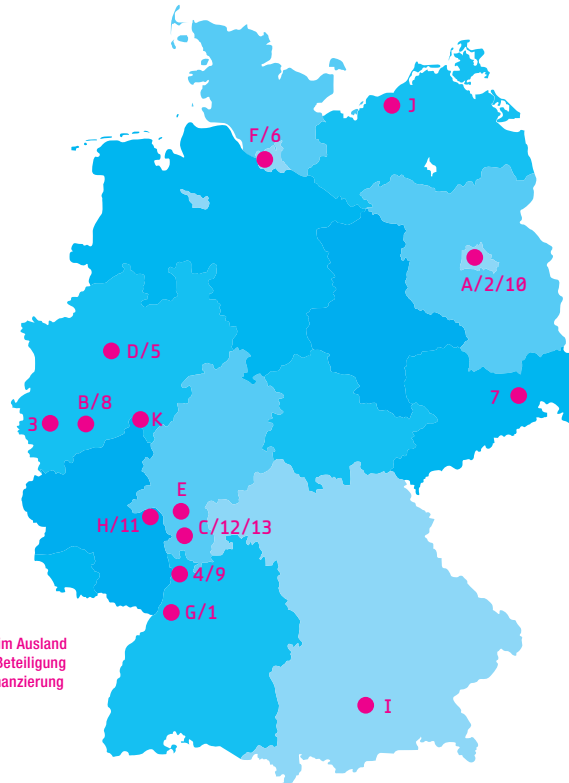
BESCHLEUNIGER
SIND AKTUELL

BESCHLEUNIGER
SIND INTERDISZIPLINÄR

BESCHLEUNIGER
SIND INTERNATIONAL

BESCHLEUNIGER
BIETEN PERSPEKTIVEN

BESCHLEUNIGERPHYSIK IN DEUTSCHLAND



+ Beschleuniger im Ausland
mit deutscher Beteiligung
an der Grundfinanzierung

BESCHLEUNIGERPHYSIK AN UNIVERSITÄTEN (eine Auswahl)

HU Berlin (A)
www.physik.hu-berlin.de/forschung
Uni Bonn (B)
www.elsa.physik.uni-bonn.de
TU Darmstadt (C)
www.temf.tu-darmstadt.de
www.ikp.tu-darmstadt.de
TU Dortmund (D)
www.delta.tu-dortmund.de
Uni Frankfurt (E)
www.uni-frankfurt.de/fb/fb13/iap

Uni Hamburg (F)
www.beschleunigerphysik.desy.de
KIT Karlsruhe (G)
las.physik.kit.edu
Uni Mainz (H)
www.kph.uni-mainz.de
LMU München (I)
www.physik.uni-muenchen.de
Uni Rostock (J)
www.ief.uni-rostock.de
Uni Siegen (K)
www.uni-siegen.de/physik

BESCHLEUNIGERSCHULEN

CERN Accelerator School
cas.web.cern.ch
Joint Universities Accelerator School
juas.in2p3.fr

BESCHLEUNIGERANLAGEN (eine Auswahl)

ANKA (1)
Synchrotronlichtquelle am
KIT Karlsruhe
www.kit.edu

BESSY (2)
Synchrotronlichtquelle am
Helmholtz-Zentrum Berlin
www.hzb-berlin.de

COSY (3)
Kühlersynchrotron für polarisierte Protonen/
Deuteronen am Forschungszentrum Jülich
www2.fz-juelich.de/ikp

CSR, TSR (4)
Ionenstörstrahlung am
MPI für Kernphysik Heidelberg
www.mpi-hd.mpg.de

DELTA (5)
Synchrotronlichtquelle an der
TU Dortmund
www.delta.tu-dortmund.de

DORIS, FLASH, PETRA III, European XFEL (6)
Synchrotronlichtquellen und Freie-Elektronen-
Laser bei DESY bzw. European XFEL in
der Metropolregion Hamburg
www.desy.de, www.xfel.eu

ELBE (7)
Freie-Elektronen-Laser am Helmholtz-
Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf
www.hzdr.de

ELSA (8)
Elektronenspeicherung an der Uni Bonn
www.elsa.physik.uni-bonn.de

ESRF (+)
Europäische Synchrotronstrahlungsquelle
in Grenoble/Frankreich
www.esrf.eu

HIT (9)
Ionenstrahl-Therapiezentrum
an der Uni Heidelberg
www.klinikum.uni-heidelberg.de

ISOLDE, LEIR, CTF, SPS, LHC (+)
Beschleunigerkomplex am CERN
bei Genf/Schweiz
www.cern.ch

MAMI - RTM1-3, HDSM (10)
Elektronenbeschleuniger (Mikrotrons)
an der Uni Mainz
www.kph.uni-mainz.de

MLS (11)
Synchrotronstrahlungsquelle der
Physikalisch-Technischen Bundesanstalt
www.ptb.de/mls

S-DALINAC (12)
Supraleitender Elektronenbeschleuniger
an der TU Darmstadt
www.ikp.tu-darmstadt.de

UNILAC, SIS, ESR, FAIR (13)
Schwerionenbeschleuniger
an der GSI Darmstadt
www.gsi.de

KfB Flyer (2012)

BMBF funding: T/HK (2012-2014), KM (2013-2016)

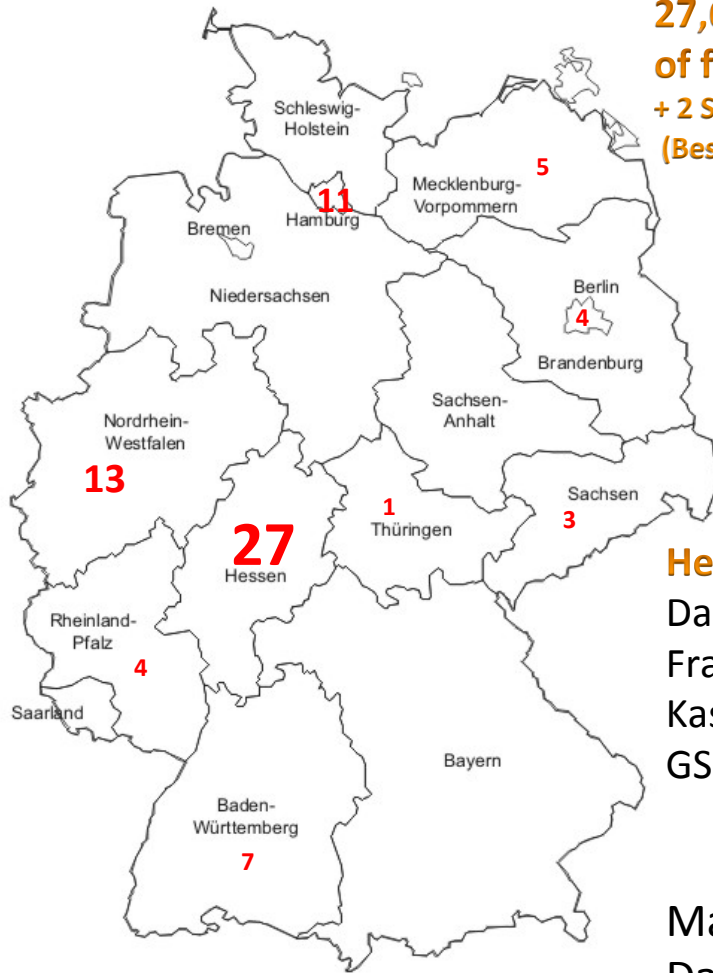
Verbundforschung

Status November 2013

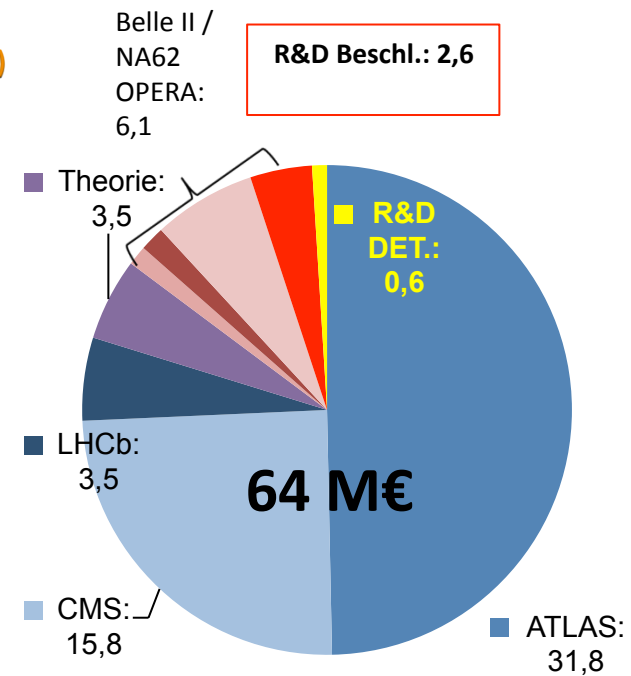
76 funded projects
27,6 M€ total amount of funding
+ 2 Sondervorhaben (Beschleunigerentwicklung GSI, ESS)

T: 2.6 (4%), HK: 4.0 (8%), KM: 7.5 (10%)

High energy physics (T): 4%



Hessen:
 Darmstadt - 21
 Frankfurt - 4
 Kassel - 1
 GSI - 1

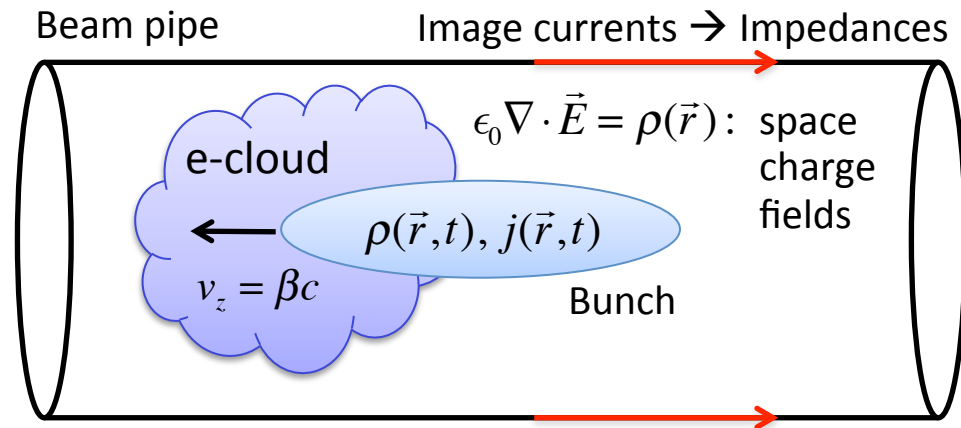


Marius Groll, PT-DESY, KfB Treffen Darmstadt, 28./29.11.2013



Example: Accelerator Physics for LHC+upgrades

Collective effects in the FAIR synchrotrons



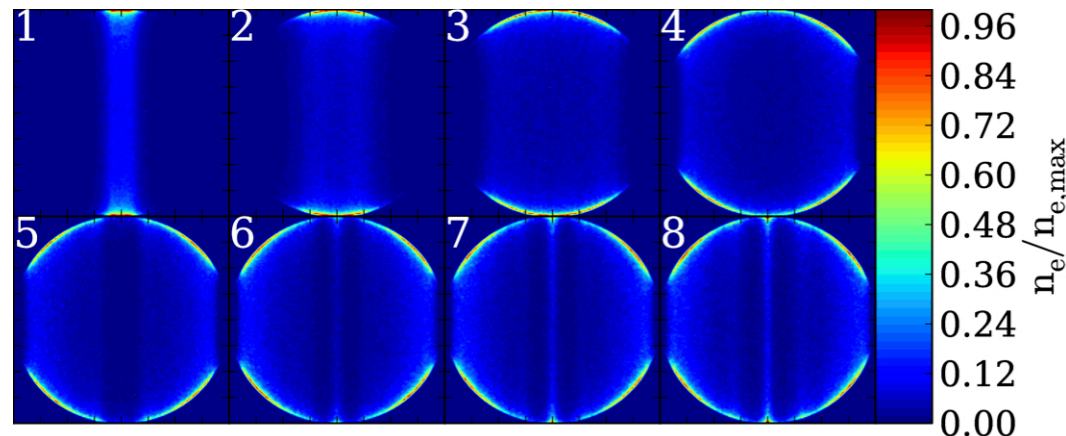
Electron clouds in LHC

- Uni Rostock
- TU Darmstadt
- KIT Karlsruhe

Impedances, instabilities, feedback

- TU Darmstadt
- TU Dortmund

Simulation of the electron density in a LHC dipole magnet



Space charge simulations

- GU Frankfurt

Collimation and machine protection

- TU Darmstadt

FCC design study: Possible leading role of German universities.



HGF: Accelerator Research and Development (ARD)

- Established in 2011 as a new research topic in the Helmholtz Association
- 16.7M€ funding for 6 centers for the implementation phase 2011 – 14
- PoF evaluation in March, 2014
- Proposed: Distributed test facility

Topic 1: Accelerator Research and Development ARD

Speaker: R. Brinkmann/DESY, co-speaker: A. Jankowiak/HZB

ST1: Superconducting
RF technology
Coordination:
J. Knobloch/HZB,
P. Michel/HZDR

ST2: concepts &
techn. for hadron acc.
Coordination:
R. Maier/FZJ,
P. Spiller/GSI

ST3: ps – fs electron
and photon beams
Coordination: H.
Schlarb/DESY,
A.-S. Müller/KIT

ST4: Novel
acceleration concepts
Coordination:
U. Schramm/HZDR,
F. Grüner/U-Hamburg

Networking, workshops, joint projects and usage of infrastructure, transfer of new technologies between centers

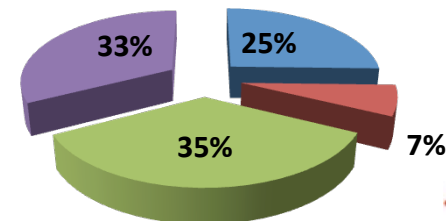
Cooperation with German universities, international cooperation partners and industry



FTEs per sub-topic

172 FTEs total
Including 32 PhD

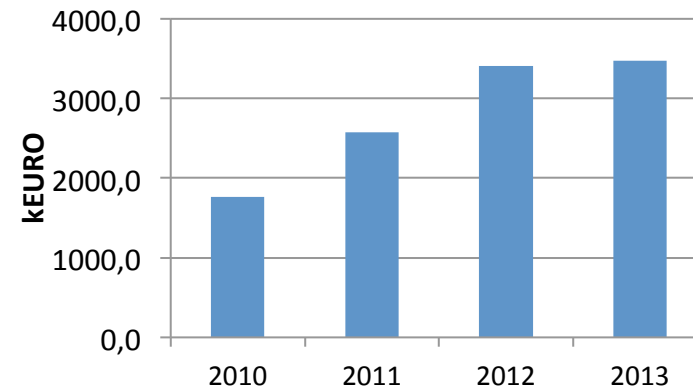
■ ST1-SRF tech ■ ST2-hadron acc
■ ST3-ps/fs beams ■ ST4-novel acc



ARD in Helmholtz

- Fostering networking and cooperation
 - Joint projects between Helmholtz centers, transfer of knowledge and technologies, joint usage of infrastructure
 - Generating improvements and novel concepts for existing facilities and new projects (e.g. ANKA, BESSY-II, ELBE, FAIR, EU-XFEL)
 - Collaboration with universities and international partners at top level of science and technology
- Improving visibility of accelerator physics and technology
 - Attract young talents to our field
 - Strengthen accelerator physics education & research at universities

3rd party funding for acc R&D at partner universities



Projects: Energy Recovery Linacs (ERLs)

Advantages:

- Reduced energy consumption
- Reduced hardware costs (HF)
- Reduced beam induced activation

Challenges:

- for example: beam power up to 5 MW

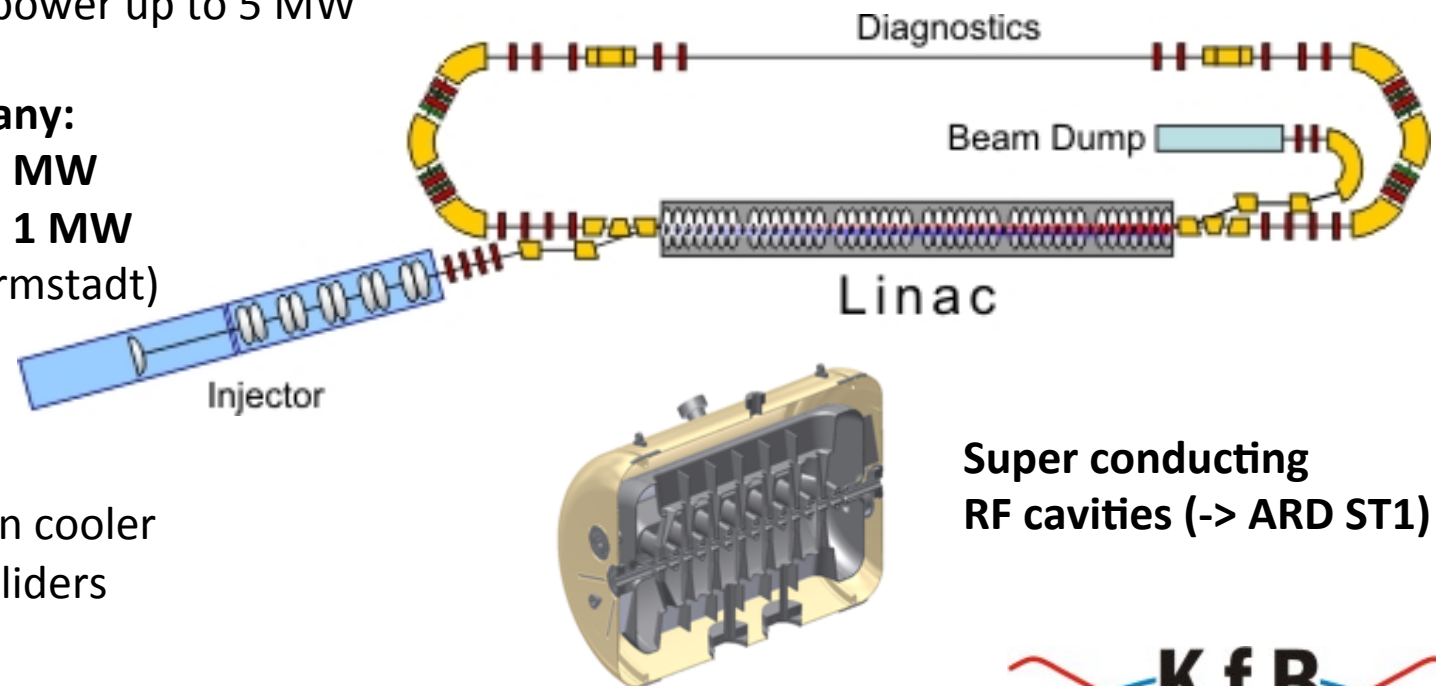
ERL projects in Germany:

- bERLinPro (HZB): **5 MW**
- MESA (Uni Mainz): **1 MW**
- S-DALINAC (TU Darmstadt)

Applications:

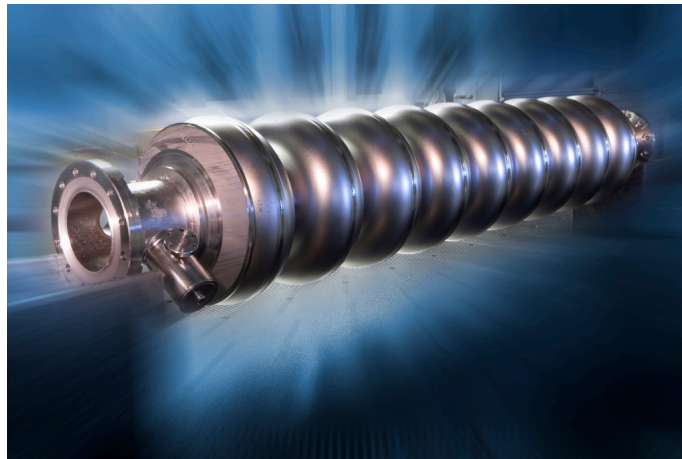
- High energy electron cooler
- Electron-hadron colliders
- Light sources

In an **Energy Recovery Linac (ERL)**, the high-energy beam, following its use, is returned to the linac in opposite RF phase to be decelerated back to about the injection energy. The beam is dumped at a low energy. (analogy: electric car)



Superconducting RF for high energy colliders

Example case: strong cooperation HGF and universities



International Linear Collider (ILC) and High Gradient (> 25 MV/m) Superconducting RF-Cavities



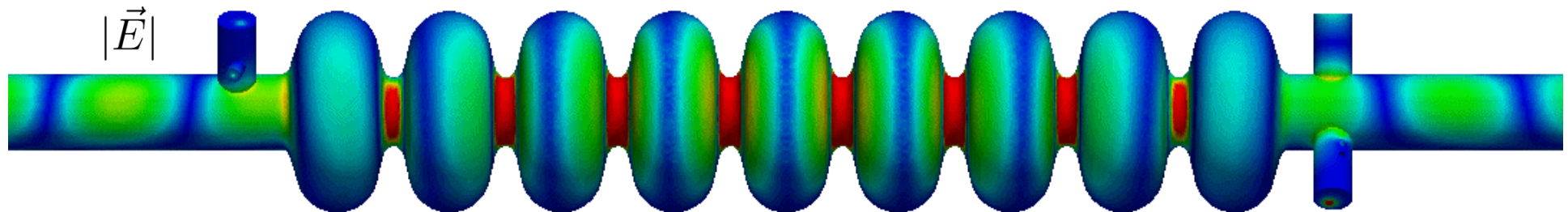
Full 3D EM high-precision eigenmode simulations of multi-cell rf cavities.



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

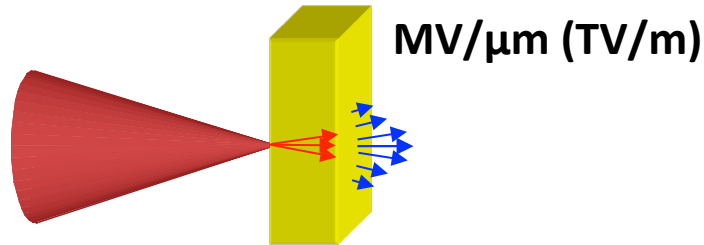
Universität
Rostock

Dipole mode

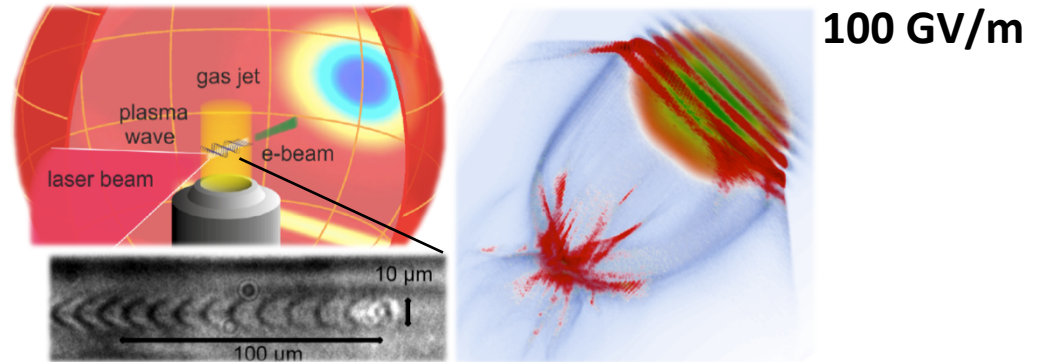


Novel acceleration concepts

- Laser ion acceleration



- Laser- and beam-driven plasma wake-field electron acceleration



Universities
(examples)



ARD ST4

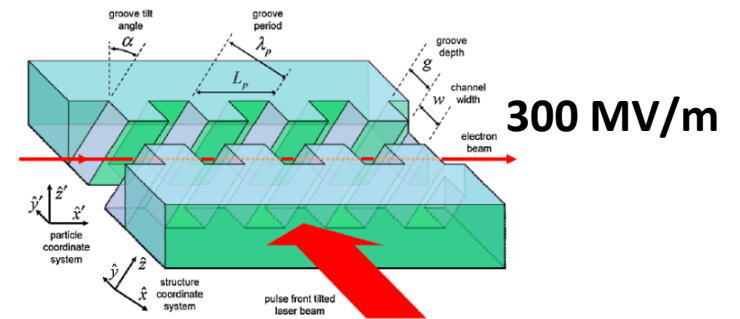


MPG



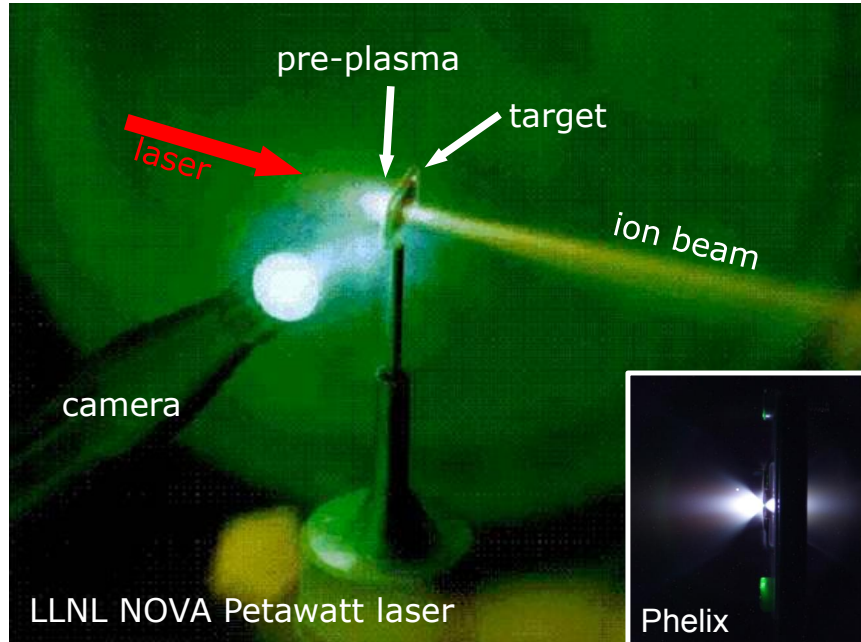
ARD ST4: Merging of top-level expertise in plasma acceleration with excellence in "conventional" accelerator technology creates unique potential.

- Dielectric laser acceleration of electrons

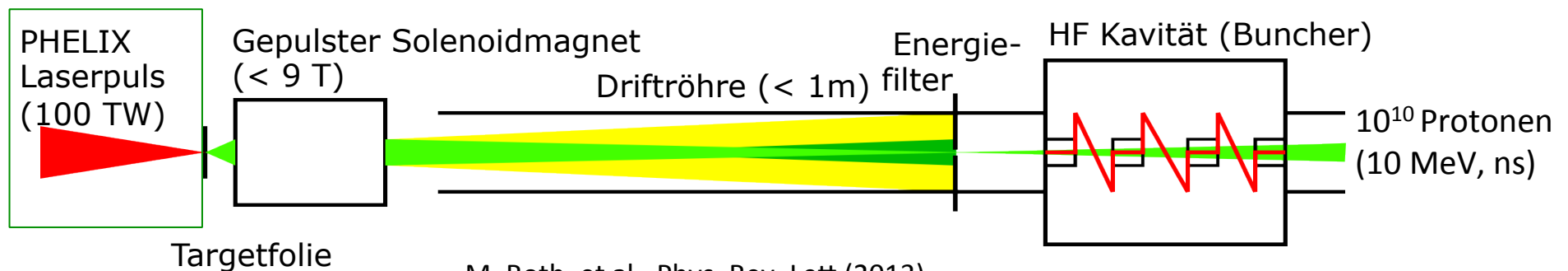


Komitee für Beschleunigerphysik

Novel concepts: Laser ion acceleration



LIGHT (Laser Ion Generation, Handling and Transport)



M. Roth, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett (2013)
 S. Busold, et al., Phys. Rev. ST-AB (2013)
 S. Busold, et al., Phys. Rev. ST-AB (2014)



Novel concepts: Dielectric Laser Acceleration

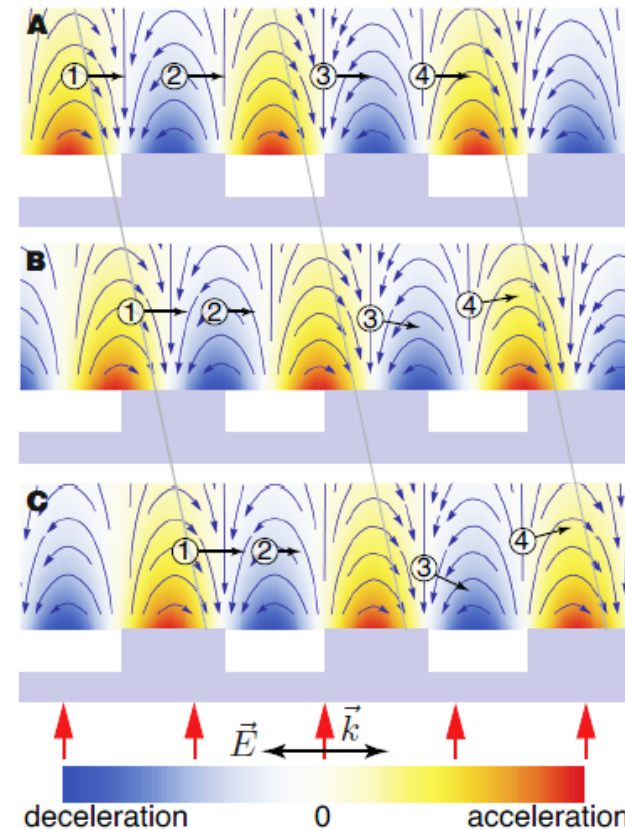
J. Breuer, P. Hommelhoff, Phys. Rev. Lett. 2013
 Peralta et al. (Byer group), Nature 2013



Small really is beautiful, The Economist, Oct. 19th 2013



- Idea: employ transparent dielectric structure to enable efficient momentum transfer from a laser beam to a charged-particle beam
- Achieved: 25 MeV/m with 30 keV electrons & 300 MeV/m with 60 MeV electrons



Perfect also to attract young talents at universities !



Education and Training

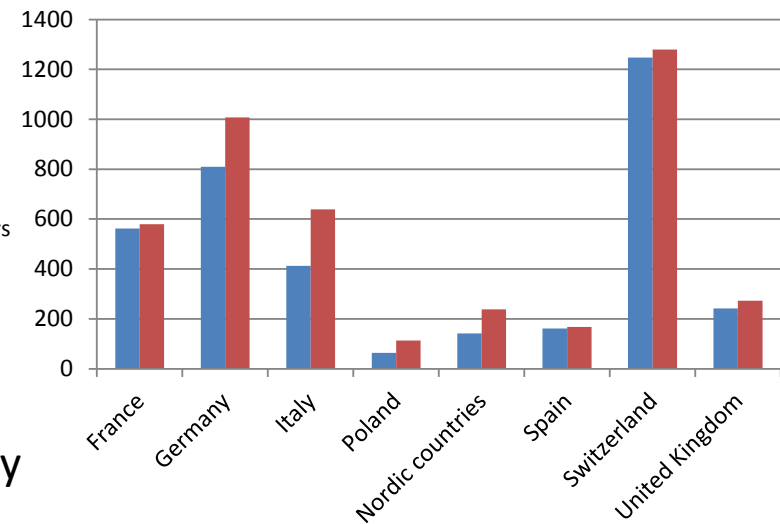
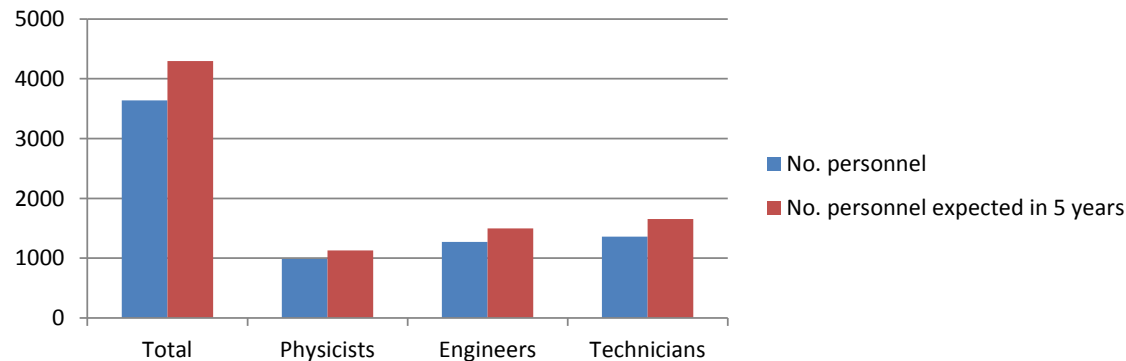


FP7-TIARA: Test Infrastructure and Accelerator Research Area

In Germany:

- ca. 600 staff members are engaged in accelerator physics activities (160 at universities)
- ca. 180 PhD students in accelerator physics and related fields
- ca. 200 accelerator physicists/engineers in industry

TIARA report (2013): Needs for accelerator scientists in Europe



+ 1000/1200 No. personnel existing/expected in industry

Importance of increased education/training efforts in accelerator physics:

Graduate schools, DFG research training groups (e.g. *Accelence* proposal),

Gentner program at CERN, support for schools (CAS, JUAS)



Summary and Conclusions

Funding and co-operation between labs, universities (and industry):

- Verbundforschung (T, HK, KM)
- HGF/ARD
- DFG
- EU FP7 (TIARA, EUCARD-2,....)

Broad accelerator physics community in Germany (approx. 1000)

Since 2011: KfB (> 400 registered members)

Need for qualified accelerator physicists/engineers by new (large) projects:

- Germany: XFEL/DESY, FAIR/GSI, BerlinPRO/HZB, MESA/Mainz, HIT/Heidelberg....
- Europe: LHC+upgrades/CERN, ESS/Lund,

Further investments into accelerator physics education and training needed !

-> DFG graduate schools, cooperation agreements between labs and universities,...

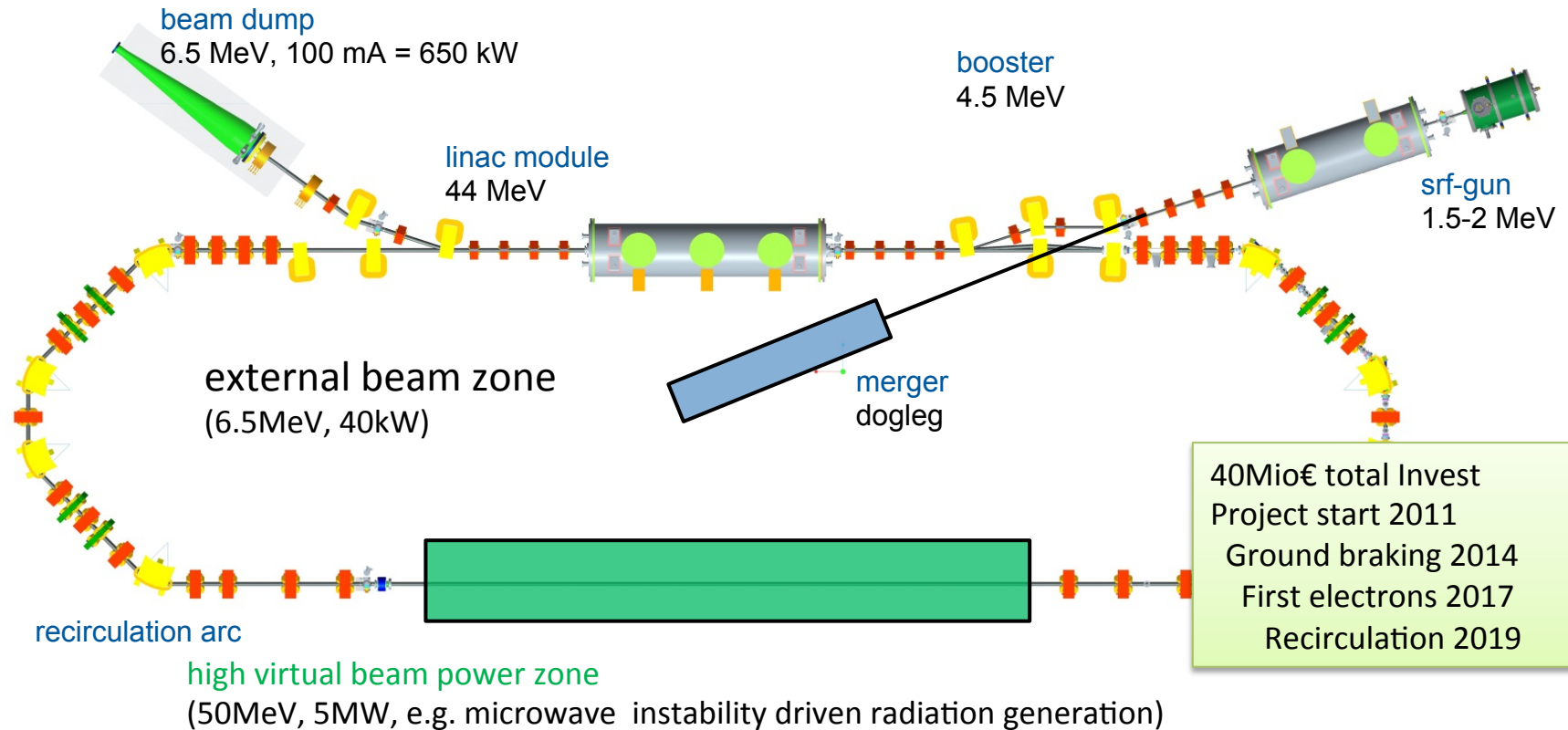
Further establish accelerator science as an interdisciplinary research topic

-> KfB, DPG AK Beschleunigerphysik, DPG spring meetings,.....



Backup

Ongoing large scale investment (HGF)



Beam parameters

ultra high power mode: 50MeV, 100mA, 2ps (5 MW of virtual beam power)

ultra short pulse mode: 50MeV, 10mA, <100fs (500kw of virtual beam power)

both modes normalized emittance < 1mm mrad

