

High brightness injectors based on PWFA

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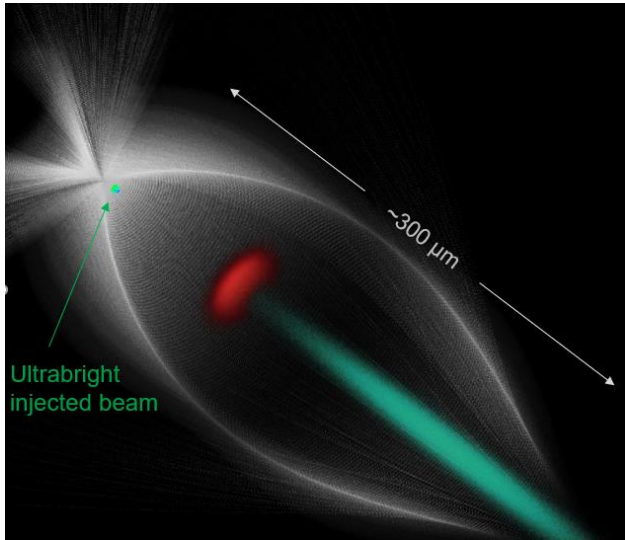
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Plasma photocathode wakefield accelerator

Hidding et al., *PRL* 108, 035001 (2012)
 Manahan et al., *Nat. Comm.* 8, 15705 (2017)
 Deng et al., *Nat Phys.* 8, 1156-1160 (2019)

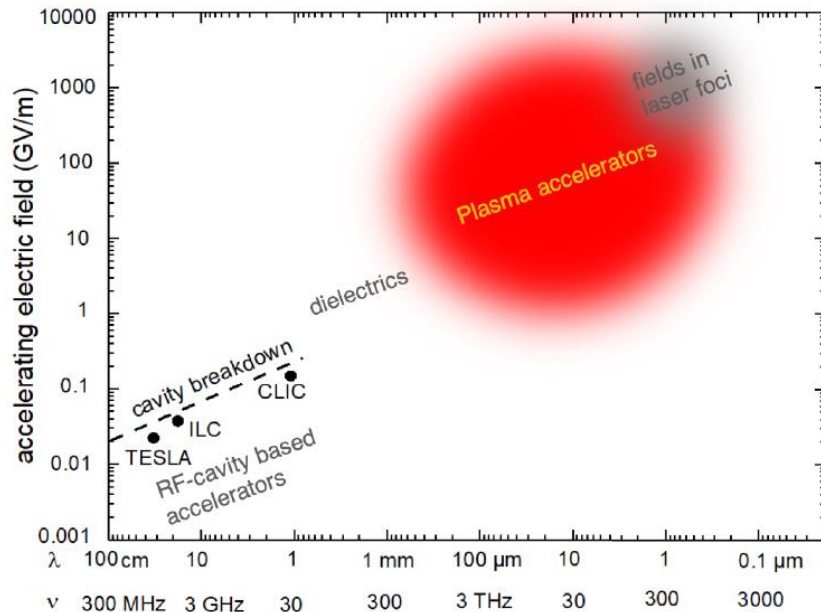


- ❑ Laser-generated electron beams directly inside PWFA
- ❑ nm-level emittance & kA currents
- ❑ Laser controls beam properties
- ❑ Brightness transformer:

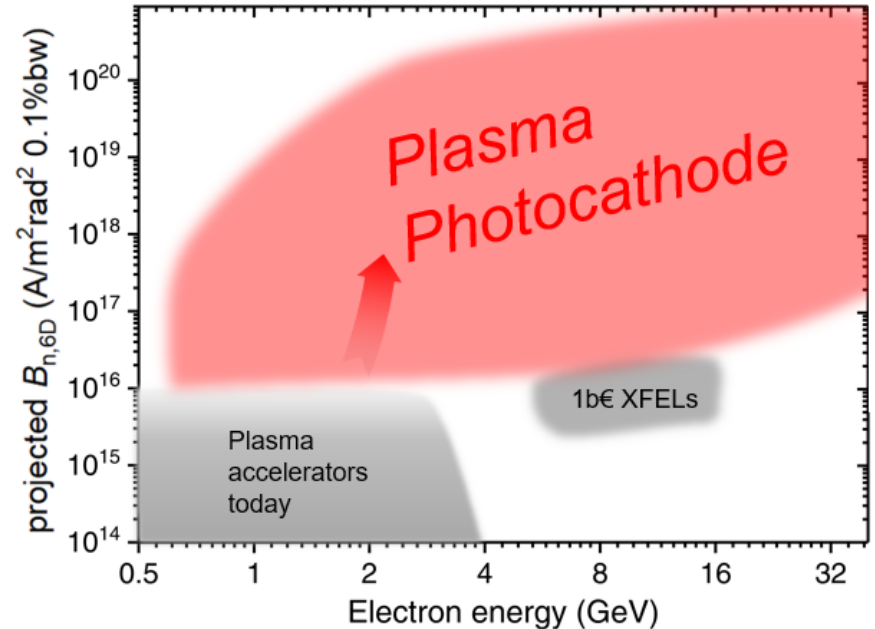
$$B_{6D} = \frac{\overset{\text{multi-kA current}}{I}}{\underset{\text{nm rad emittance}}{\epsilon_n^2} \cdot \underset{\text{energy spread } < 0.01\%}{0.1\% \sigma_W}}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = f \frac{N^2}{(4\pi \sigma_x \sigma_y)}$$

Plasma acceleration: 1000x stronger



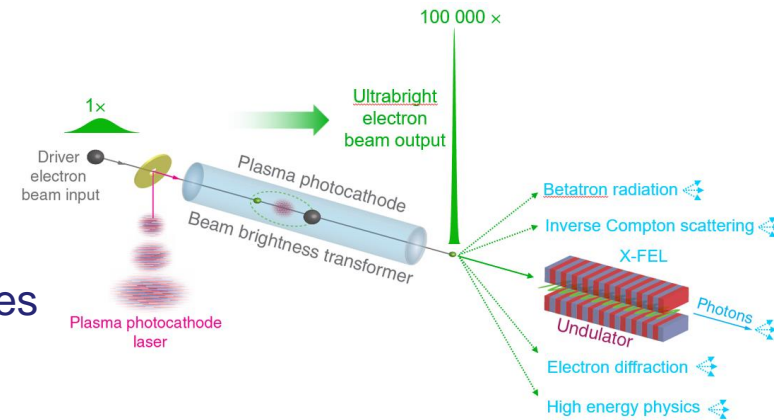
Plasma photocathode: 10000x brighter



Plasma photocathode wakefield accelerator

1. Probe low-emittance collider building blocks
 - ❑ Litmus test for emittance growth
 - ❑ Probe extraction & staging between plasma modules (~100 – 1000 required for TeV)
2. Injectors in conventional colliders
 - ❑ Generate long, ultralow-emittance high-charge beams
 - ❑ Tailor beam profiles via multiple lasers, generate multiple beams
3. Spin-polarized electron beams
 - ❑ Polarized laser or electron source
4. Exploit extreme beam compression & currents
 - ❑ E.g. for strong-field QED
5. Novel brilliant x-ray and γ -ray beams
 - ❑ Light source and collider have strong R&D synergies
 - ❑ Particle and photon colliders
6. Synergies with plasma lens & plasma-based diagnostics

$$\mathcal{L} = f \frac{N^2}{(4\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y)}$$



Novel ecosystem fully based on plasma- and laser-based building blocks required and under R&D for plasma-based collider and HEP applications