

# Prospects for Early Career Accelerator Physicists

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# Messages

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Today's career paths in accelerator physics are different from previous generations.

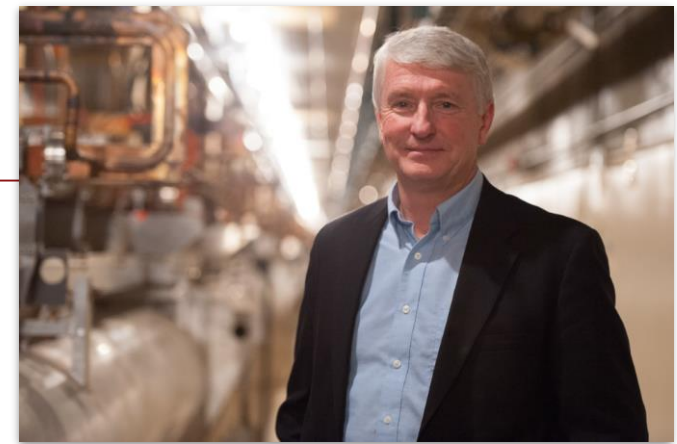
Fewer colliders today, but accelerator physics is a great choice for a career in science.

The current accelerator work force must expand to meet the needs of future colliders.

# A Career in Colliders

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- 1973-1982: Design, construction, and operation of CESR collider at Cornell.
- 1983-1993: Design, construction, and operation of SLC collider at SLAC.
- 1993-2006: Design, construction, and operating of PEP-II collider at SLAC.
- Advisory and collaborative roles on many other colliders including SPEAR, KEKB, Super-KEKB, BEP-II, Tevatron, LHC, and EIC.



John Seeman  
Distinguished Staff Scientist  
SLAC National Accelerator Lab

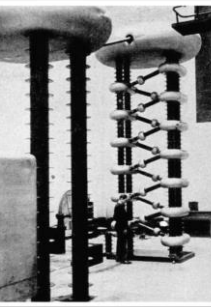
# Alignment Between Technology and Nature

1 MYA

~100YA



eV-scale



keV to 10 TeV in 120 years  
10 orders of magnitude!

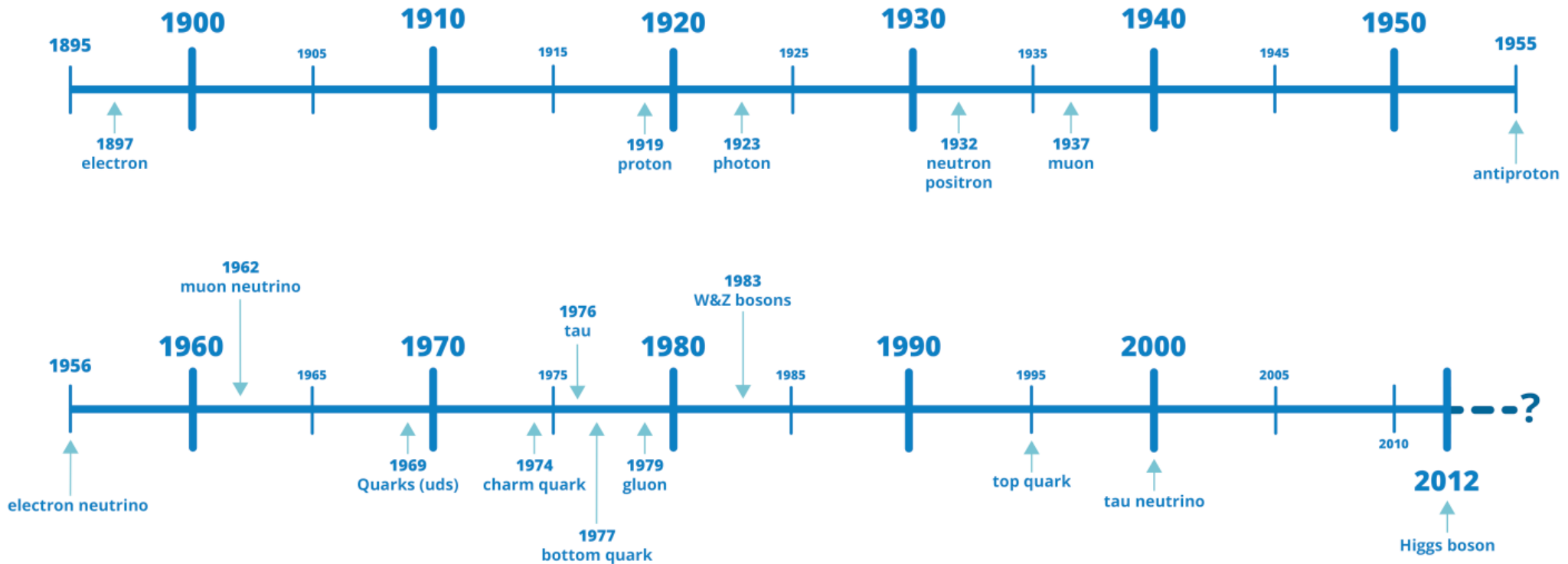
# Alignment Between Technology and Nature

1 MYA

$\sim 100 \text{V}\Delta$



## Key particle discoveries



eV-scal

# Fewer Colliders but MANY Accelerators

## Priorities for Accelerator R&D - US Facility Construction / Preparation

Contemporary accelerator facility construction activity in the US from DOE Science Programmes:

### Basic Energy Sciences Advisory Committee – 2023 Facilities Charge:

- Linac Coherent Light Source II – High Energy Upgrade: \$710M CD3B
- Spallation Neutron Source – Second Target Station: \$1800M CD1
- National Synchrotron Light Source II – Experimental Tools III: \$350M CDO
- Linac Coherent Light Source II – Low Emittance Injector: \$210M
- National Synchrotron Light Source II – Upgrade: \$1000M
- Linac Coherent Light Source X: \$1500M

### High Energy Physics Advisory Panel – 2023 Facilities Charge:

- LBNF/DUNE: \$350M CD3A (furthest advanced sub-project)
- Fermilab Accelerator Complex Enhancement – Main Injector & Target: \$?
- Advanced Accelerator Test Facilities (LWFA / PWFA): \$?
- Future Energy Frontier Colliders (FCC / ILC / ?): \$?
- Fermilab Accelerator Complex Enhancement – Booster Replacement: \$?

### Nuclear Science Advisory Committee – 2023 Facilities Charge:

- Electron-Ion Collider: \$2000M CD1
- Facility for Radioactive Ion Beams – Energy Upgrade: \$?

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## Priorities for Accelerator R&D - European Facility Construction / Preparation

Main body for pan-European research coordination = ESFRI – representation from: European Commission, Each of the 27 EU Member States, Each Associated Country (= a further 15 States e.g. UK)

The latest strategy report on Research Infrastructures (2021) enumerates the live priority projects and their “investment costs”. Accelerators fall under “Analytical Physics” (light & neutron sources) and “Particle & Nuclear Physics” categories:



### ESFRI Projects (Early stage, construction start expected within 5 years):

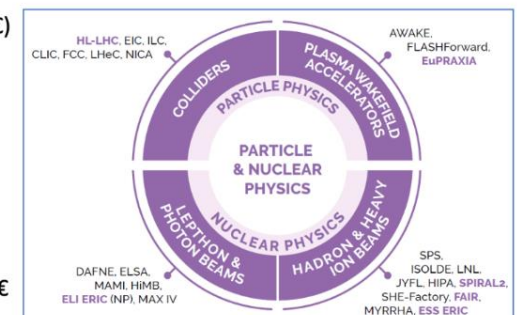
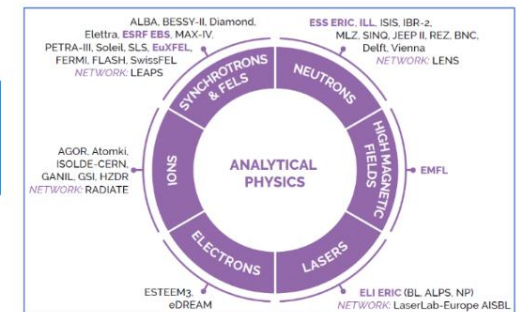
- EuPRAXIA – Plasma & novel acceleration R&D facility (569 M€)

### ESFRI Landmarks (Finalising construction or operational):

- ESRF-EBS – Upgrade of 8 GeV synchrotron light source to near-diffraction limit (128 M€)
- ELI – Extreme Light Infrastructure = high power laser multi-site facility (850 M€)
- European Spallation Source – SC linac driven neutron source (3009 M€)
- European XFEL – SC linac driven free-electron laser (1540 M€)
- FAIR – Heavy ion synchrotron, storage rings & antiproton production (? M€)
- High-Luminosity LHC (1408 M€)
- SPIRAL-2 - light ion SC linac upgrade of cyclotron based ion facility (307 M€)

Funding models are bespoke to each. **The list matters as it guides EU research funding** – notably “Framework programmes” – current one is **Horizon Europe (2021 – 2027) = 95 Bn€**

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~20 new and ongoing accelerator construction and upgrade projects in US and Europe.

# Fewer Colliders but MANY Accelerators

Jie Gao, IHEP



## CEPC in Synergy with other Accelerator Projects in China

| Project name    | Machine type   | Location  | Cost (B RMB)                           | Completion time                            |
|-----------------|--|---|--|--|
| <b>CEPC</b>     | Higgs factory<br>Upto 100 GeV energy                   | Led by IHEP, China                                      | <b>36.4 (where<br/>accelerator 19)</b> | Around 2035 (starting time<br>around 2027) |
| <b>BEPCII-U</b> | e+e-collider 2.8GeV/beam                               | IHEP (Beijing)  | <b>0.15</b>                            | 2025                                       |
| <b>HEPS</b>     | 4 <sup>th</sup> generation light source of 6GeV        | IHEP (Huanrou)  | <b>5</b>                               | 2025                                       |
| <b>SAPS</b>     | 4 <sup>th</sup> generation light source of 3.5GeV      | IHEP (Dongguan)   | <b>3</b>                               | 2031 (in R&D, to be<br>approved)           |
| <b>HALF</b>     | 4 <sup>th</sup> generation light source of 2.2GeV      | USTC (Hefei)  | <b>2.8</b>                             | 2028                                       |
| <b>SHINE</b>    | Hard XFEL of 8GeV                                      | Shanghai-Tech Univ., SARI and<br>SIOM of CAS (Shanghai) | <b>10</b>                              | 2027                                       |
| <b>S3XFEL</b>   | S3XFEL of 2.5GeV                                       | Shenzhen IASF   | <b>11.4</b>                            | 2031                                       |
| <b>DALS</b>     | FEL of 1GeV  | Dalian DICP   | -                                      | (in R&D, to be approved, )                 |
| <b>HIAF</b>     | High Intensity heavy ion Accelerator Facility          | IMP, Huizhou  | <b>2.8</b>                             | 2025                                       |
| <b>CIADS</b>    | Nuclear waste transmutation                            | IMP, Huizhou  | <b>4</b>                               | 2027                                       |
| <b>CSNS-II</b>  | Spallation Neutron source proton injector of<br>300MeV | IHEP, Dongguan  | <b>2.9</b>                             | 2029                                       |

**The total cost of the accelerator projects under construction: 39B RMB more than CEPC cost of 36.4B RMB**

~10 projects in China plus accelerator upgrades in Japan and Korea.

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High demand for accelerator physicists now and in the future.

|                |   |                        |             |                            |
|----------------|---|------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
|                |   | SIOM of CAS (Shanghai) |             |                            |
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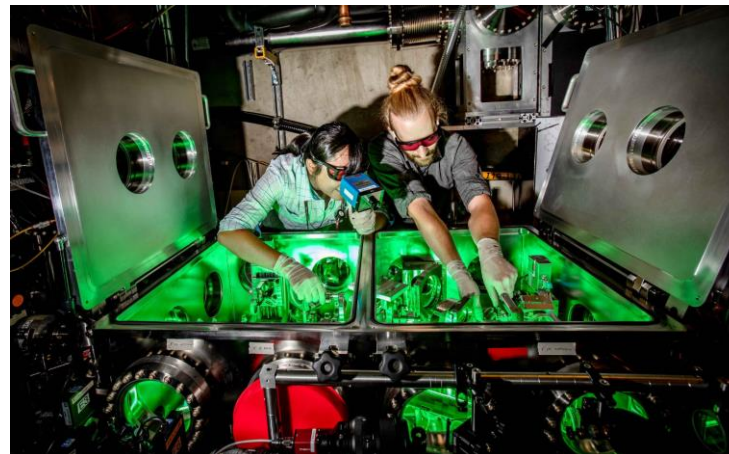


# R&D is critical for training young accelerator physicists

Today's accelerator physicists come from High Energy Physics backgrounds, but also:

- Materials science
- Plasma physics
- Photon science
- Computer science
- Electrical engineering
- Mechanical engineering
- Many other disciplines

R&D converts generic scientific skills into accelerator knowledge.



# Conclusion: Accelerator Workforce

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Good news!

- The P5 Report specifies \$10M increase in GARD funding plus \$35M in accelerator collider R&D.
- That's a 50% increase over current US accelerator R&D.

Where will new accelerator physicists come from?

- Continued and expanded support of funding agencies for university programs.
- Support for USPAS, CAS, JUAS. Bring back LC school?