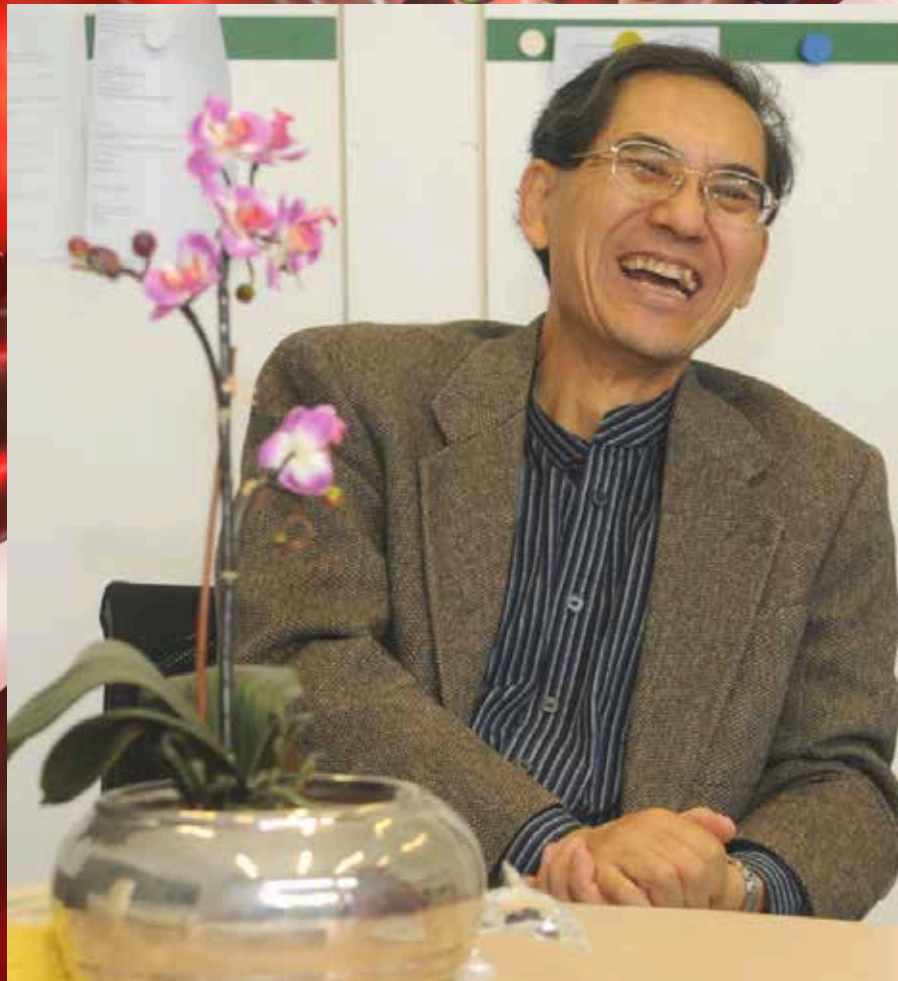




IZEST
International Zeta-Exawatt
Science Technology

Toshi Tajima's Gifts to Science and Society



International
Year of Light
2015

Toshi Tajima

1. Toshi Tajima is the inventor with John Dawson(1979) of the particle acceleration technique known as Laser Wake Field Acceleration.

2. With gradients 10^3 to 10^6 greater than traditional RF technology. LWA is the lynch pin of High Field Science and Technology.

3. It has been Extended to particle beam driven: e-SLAC and p-CERN by P. Chen, JM Dawson, RW Huff, T Katsouleas (1985)

4. It bridged the atomic and subatomic domains and revolutionized Laser Science and establish the foundation of HighField Science and Technology.

LWA Unifies Optics with Nuclear, High Energy particle TeV Physics

eV



TeV

ATOMIC

SUB-ATOMIC

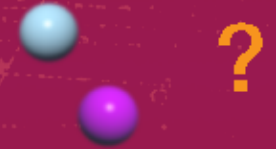
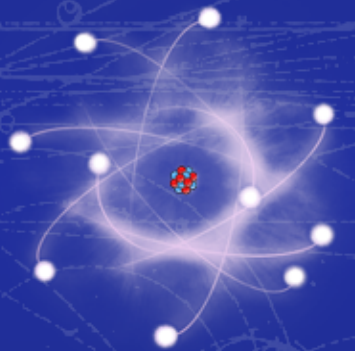
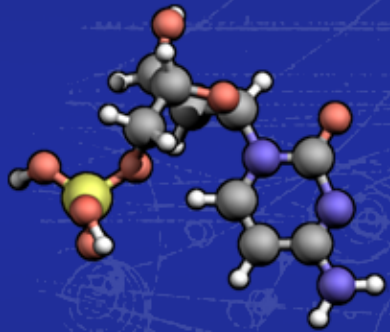
molecules

atoms

nucleii

protons

electrons/quarks



10^{-10} m

10^{-14} m

10^{-15} m

$\leq 10^{-18}$ m

Laser Wake Field Acceleration: Concept

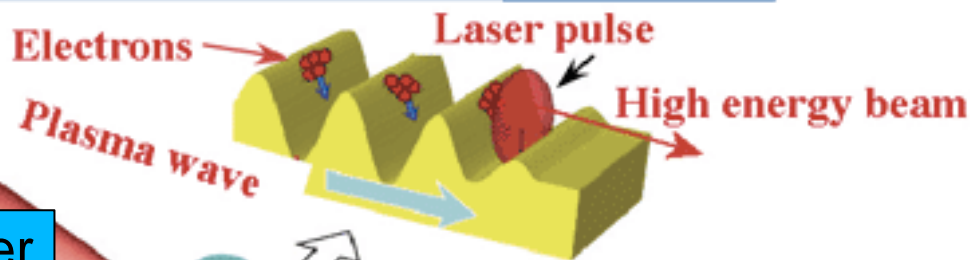
Tajima et Dawson (1979) and

Chirped Pulse Amplification

Mourou et Strickland (1985)



A schematic drawing of the principle of acceleration



CPA TW Laser

Supersonic gas jet

Plasma

Gev:cm
GeV Beam

High energy beam



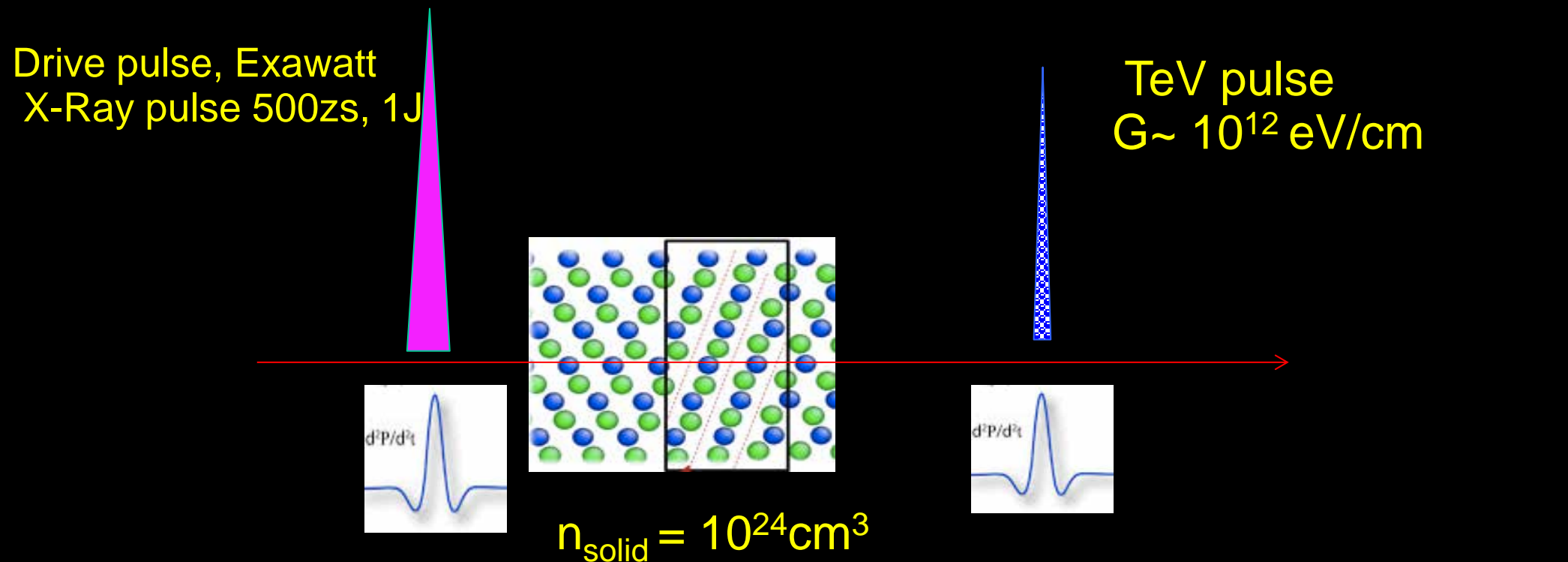
1988, Eric Esarey, established the connection between CPA and LWFA.

A schematic drawing of an experimental arrangement

Next Step the TeV/cm level

Laser Wake Field in Crystal in the single cycle regime

Atto-zepto, X-ray Driver, Solid, *Tajima et Cavenago 1987*



Channeling lower the emittance
Valid for electrons, muons, heavy ions

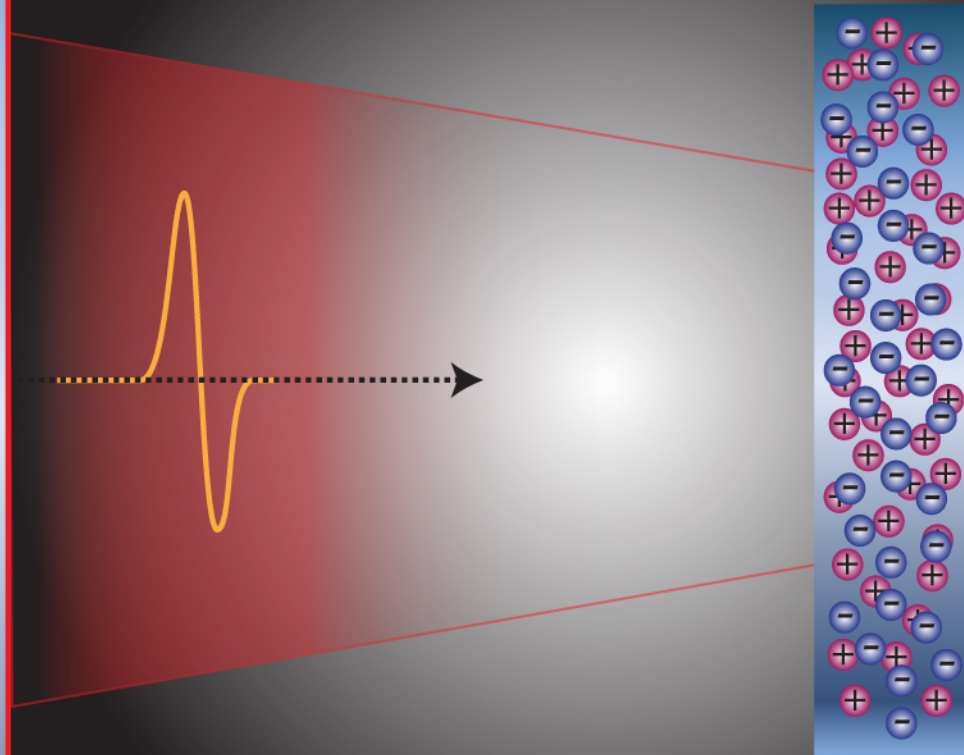
Relativistic Compression

Scalable Isolated Attosecond Pulses

N. M. Naumova, J. A. Nees, I. V. Sokolov, B. Hou, and G. A. Mourou,

Relativistic generation
of Isolated attosecond Pulses in a l^3 Focal Volume, Phys. Rev. Lett.
92, 063902-1 (2004).

Relativistic Compression

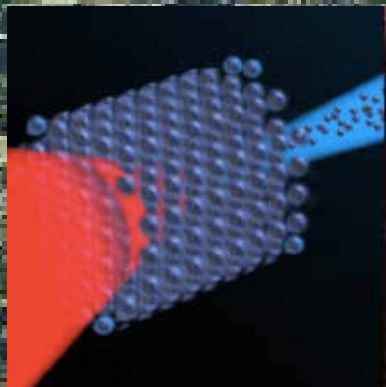


Georgia tech

Outlook for Laser-Particle acceleration TeV

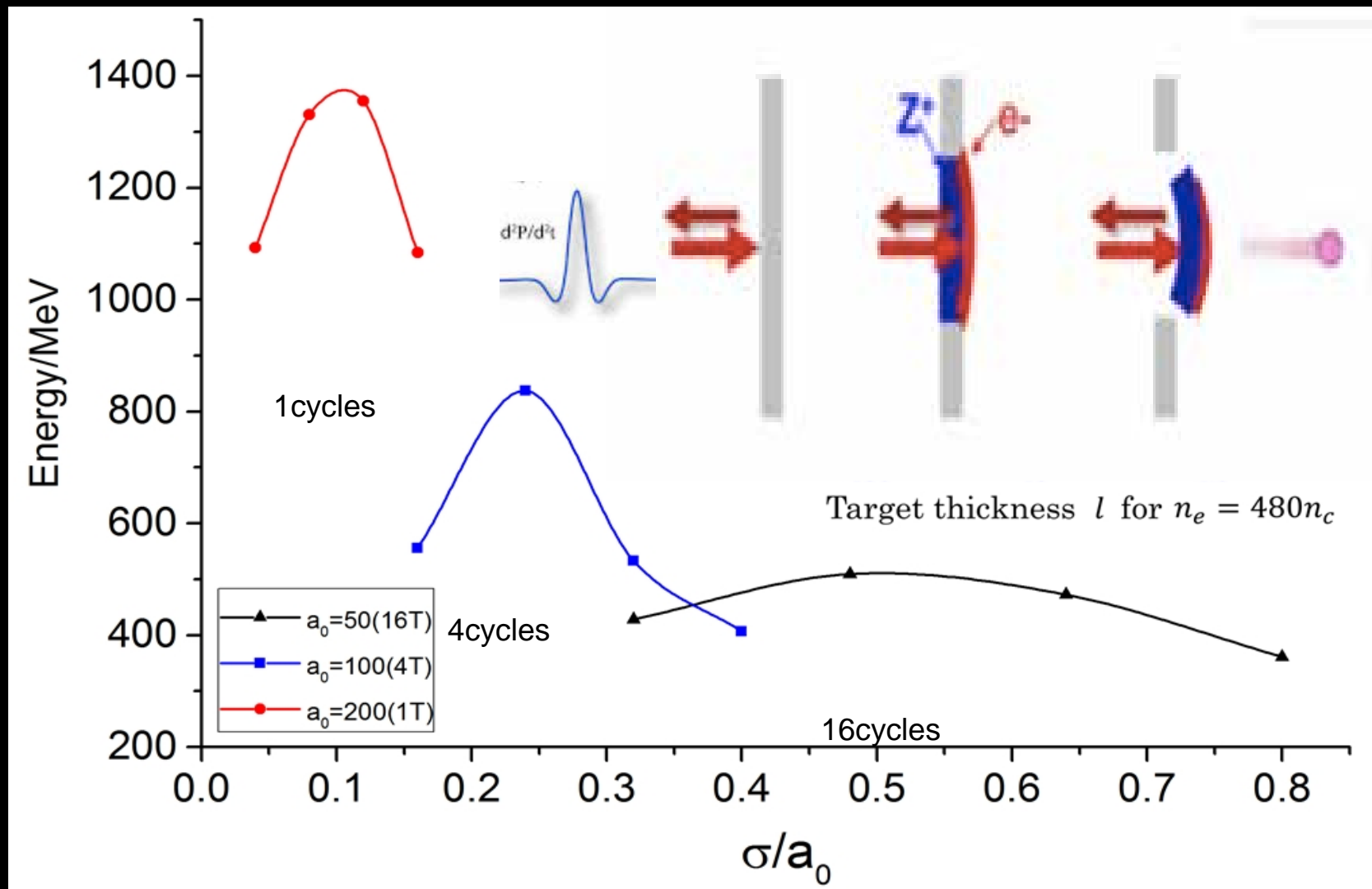
Microwave cavity

Laser wakefield X-ray, 1cm



Laser wakefield Visible 100m

Applications of Single Pulse Cycle to Relativistic Proton Generation vs a_0



M.L. Zhou, X.Q. Yan, G. Mourou, J.A. Wheeler, J.H. Bin, J. Schreiber and T. Tajima, Phys. Plasmas **23**, 0431129, (2016) Proton acceleration by single cycle laser pulses offers a novel mono energetic and stable operating regime single cycle.

Extreme Light Grand Challenges: Scientific and Societal Applications

Scientific Applications

Laser Astrophysics and Cosmology

Polarization of Vacuum, Materialization of Light

Beyond the Standard Model

Higgs Factory

Dark Matter

Societal Applications

Transmutation of Nuclear Waste

Under Critical Reactor

Nuclear Pharmacology

Proton Therapy

Orbital Debris Elimination by Deorbitation

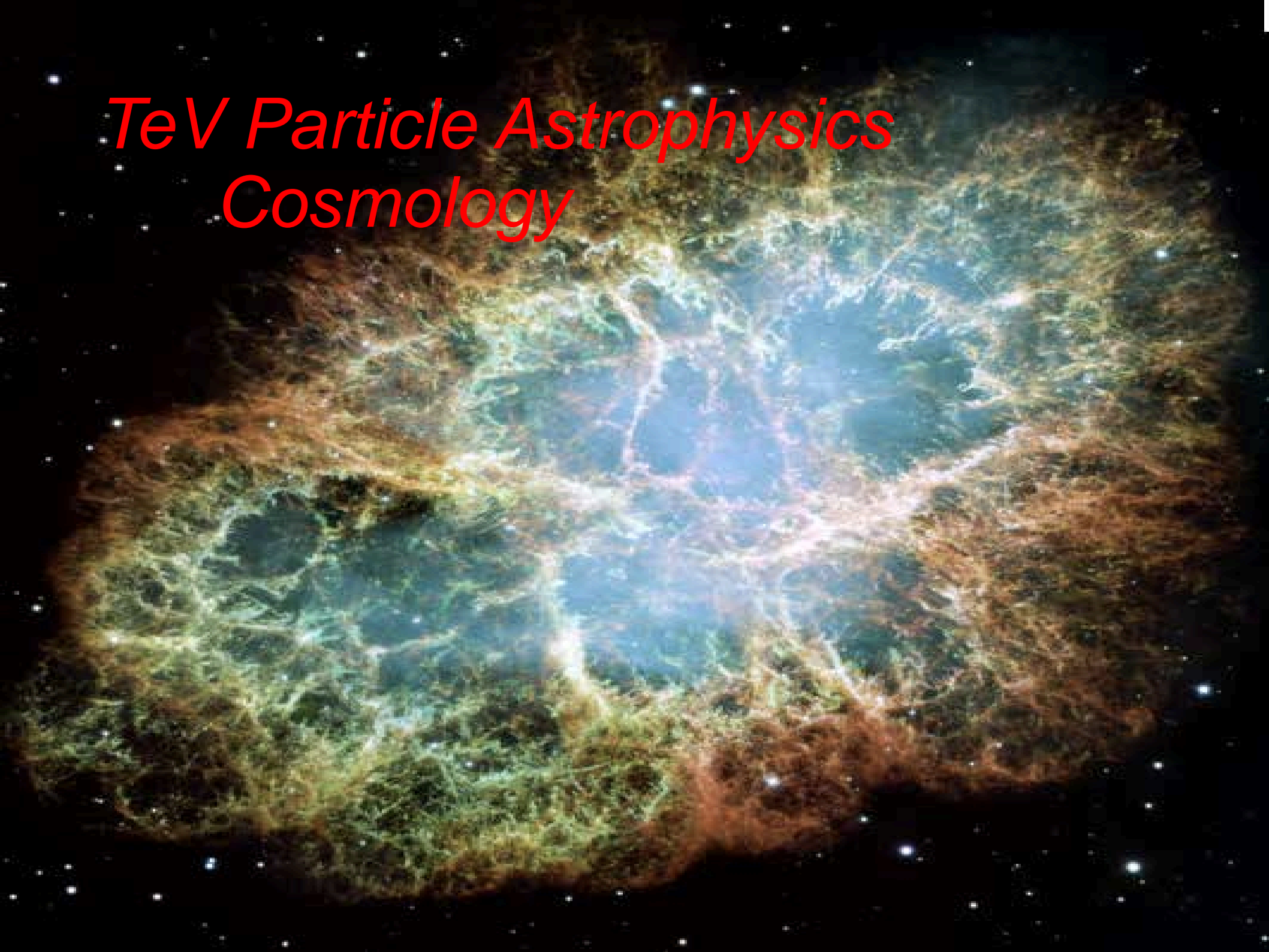


IZEST
International Zeta-Exawatt
Science Technology



International
Year of Light
2015

*TeV Particle Astrophysics
Cosmology*



Black Hole Information Paradox

Simulating Black Hole on the Table

P. Chen and G. Mourou

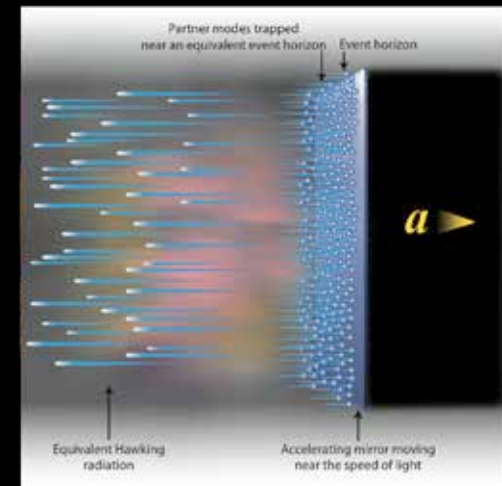
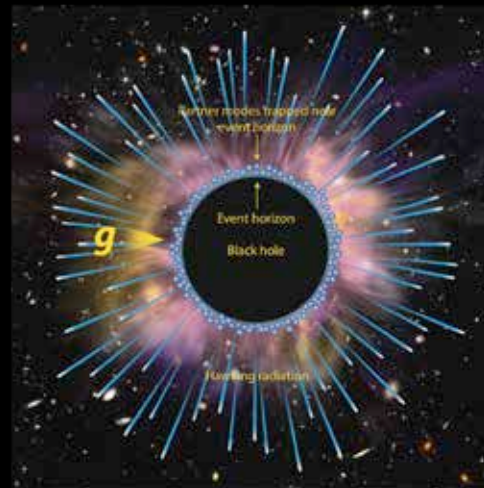
*P. Chen and G. Mourou Physical, Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 045001 (2017)
Accelerating Plasma Mirrors to Investigate Information Loss Paradox*

In quantum mechanics, the probability, or information, must be preserved before and after a physical process like the BH evaporation process.

SIMULATING A BLACK HOLE ON A TABLE



P. Chen



*According to the equivalence principle
Accelerating mirror mimics evaporating Black hole.*

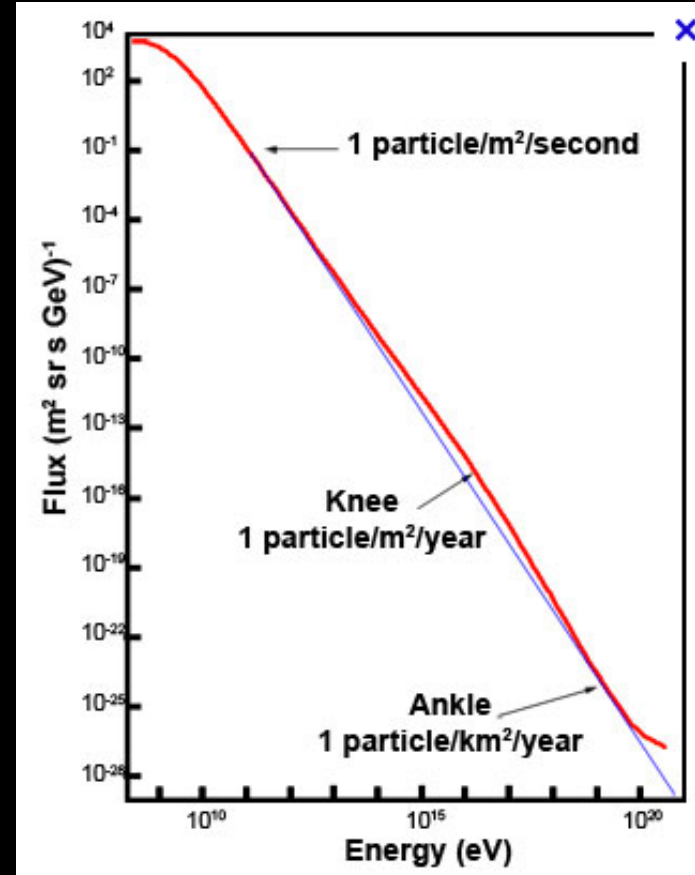
Wake Field Mechanism Generation of the Highest Energy Cosmic Rays

T. Ebisuzaki and T. Tajima, *Asrophysical ZeV acceleration in the relativistic jet from an accreting supermassive blackhole*, *Astropart. Phys.* **56**, 9 (2014).

T. Ebisuzaki



T. Taima@



LWFA: Societal Applications

Extreme Light Societal Applications

The most recent development in extreme light laser technologies, such as UV generation, x-ray generation and proton acceleration, open the way to the incredible potential of high-tech applications development; a "blue sky" of innovation in a completely new market, especially in medical fields. These are some examples :

1 PROTON THERAPY

Proton therapy is not new, but present technology involves very large scale engineering and construction. Extreme light technology will be tens of times more compact, more precise and less expensive.

Maryland Proton Treatment Center, 2015 - 350 metres x 180 metres, five floor levels



University Hospital Essen, proton generating cyclotron

2 NUCLEAR DIAGNOSTICS

Medical scanners, such as positron emission tomography (PET), depend upon a radioactive isotope being injected into a patient. Although this presents no great risk, the isotope can only be produced in a nuclear reactor. It takes time to get it to a clinic, so the radioactive content has to be much higher to compensate.

Extreme laser proton acceleration means that isotopes could be produced in the clinic instead of a distant nuclear reactor.

A biologically active molecule called fluorodeoxyglucose and a positron emitting radionuclide are injected into a patient about 45 minutes before the scan.

This produces gamma emissions which are detected by the scanner.



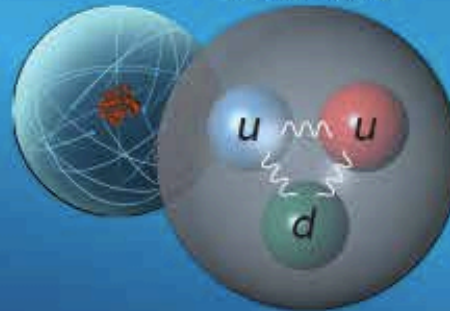
The pellets are about the size of a grain of rice and because they are directly implanted in the tumour the risk of damage to healthy tissue is greatly reduced.

3 NUCLEAR THERAPY

Radionuclides are also used to treat patients directly, often by implanting tiny radioactive pellets directly into a tumour. Again, the only available radioactive source at present is a nuclear reactor, and so the potential application of extreme laser proton acceleration is an attractive proposition.

THE MAGICAL PROTON

A proton is a sub-particle within all atoms - it has a positive charge and is made up of six smaller pieces: 2 up quarks, 1 down quark and 3 gluons, which stick the quarks together.



4 NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

Extreme laser proton acceleration may also provide a means to transmute dangerous nuclear waste into something relatively harmless and much shorter lived.

The staggering cost of collecting and disposing of toxic nuclear waste makes this application very exciting.



DAINGEROUS AND EXPENSIVE!

In February, 2013, the UK government estimated that the total lifetime cost of removing all radioactive nuclear waste from the Sellafield nuclear waste facility and burying it in Cumbria would cost over €90 billion!



Protons are accelerated into the waste container.

They slam into a Pb-Bi liquid which produces an avalanche of neutrons.

When the neutrons collide with the waste the atomic structure collapses and it is transmuted.

Compact, Safe, Mobile, Liquid TRANSMUTATOR of Spent Nuclear Waste

Vary **NUCLEAR WASTE**
concentration
by laser monitor

CAN laser and
Gamma beams
monitors

Rail transports FRC

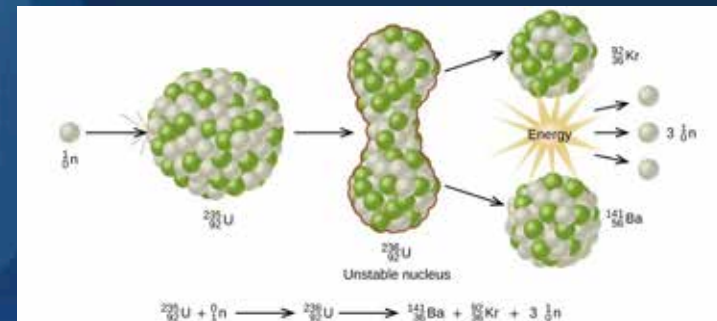
**Transmuted Nuclear
Waste** chemically
separated and **OUT**

Nuclear Waste
and **FLiBe** solution
IN

Emitted neutrons

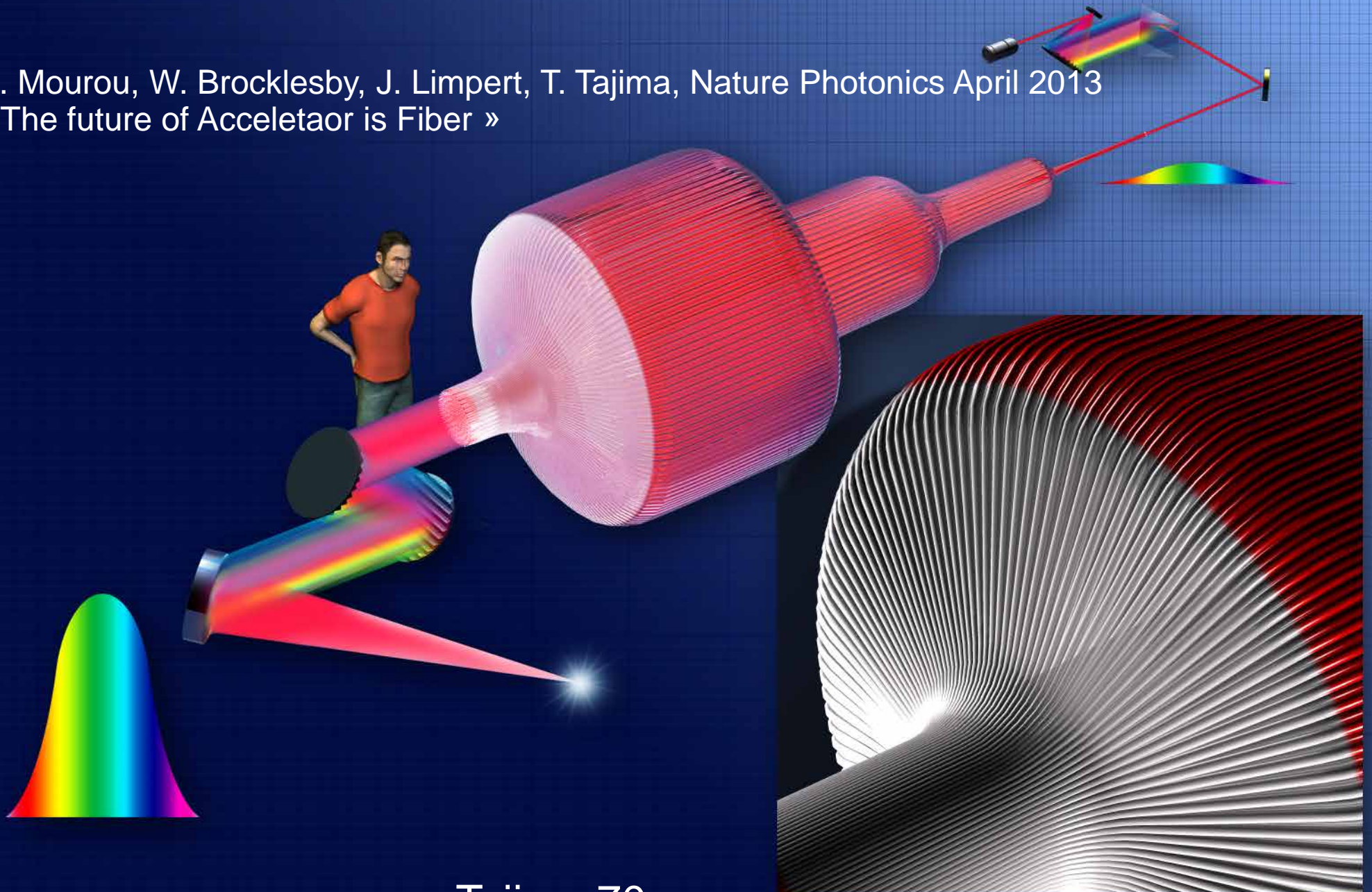
Emitted neutrons

**FRC Fusion
Neutron generator**



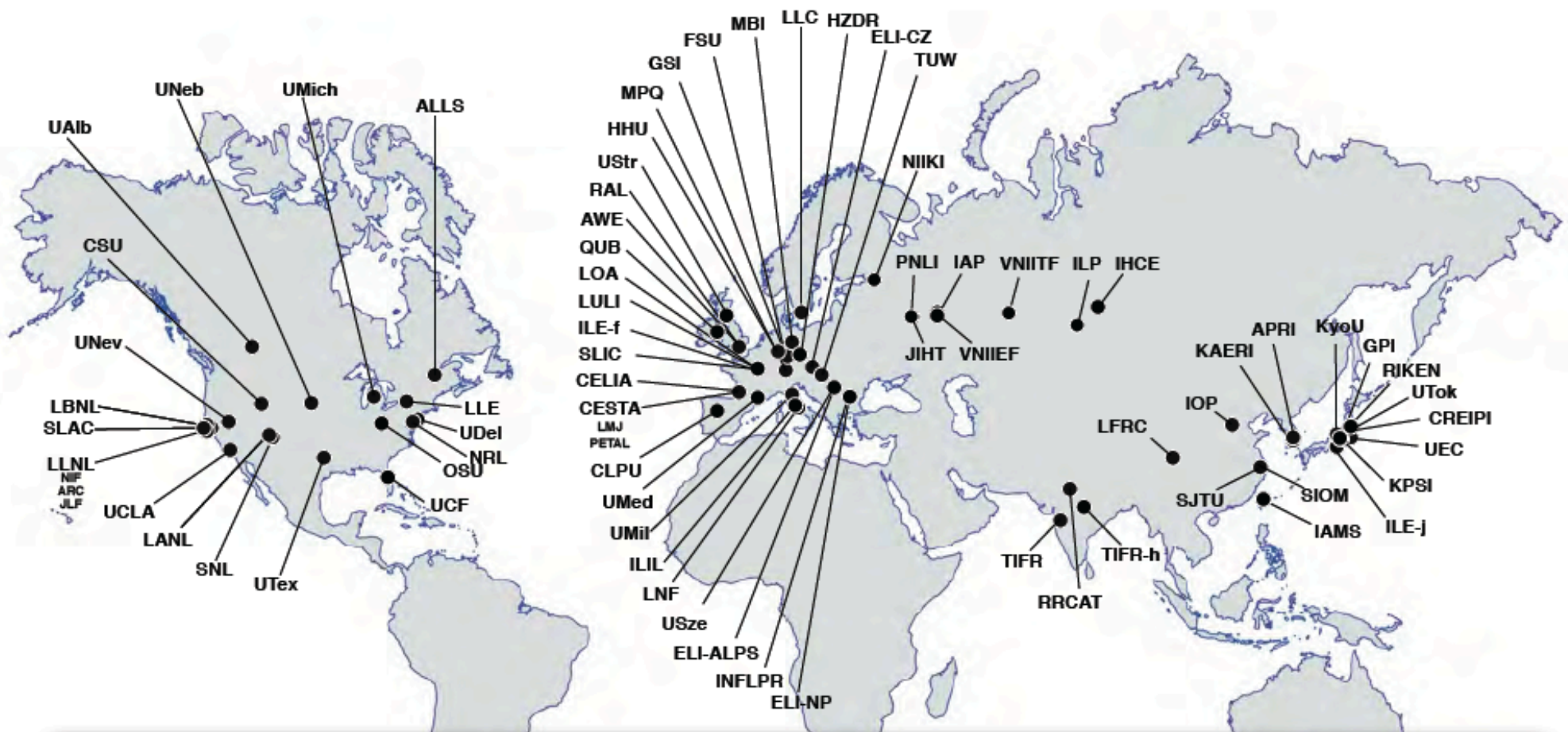
Compact High Peak and High Average Power with Good Efficiency, XCAN

G. Mourou, W. Brocklesby, J. Limpert, T. Tajima, Nature Photonics April 2013
« The future of Accelerator is Fiber »



Tajima 70

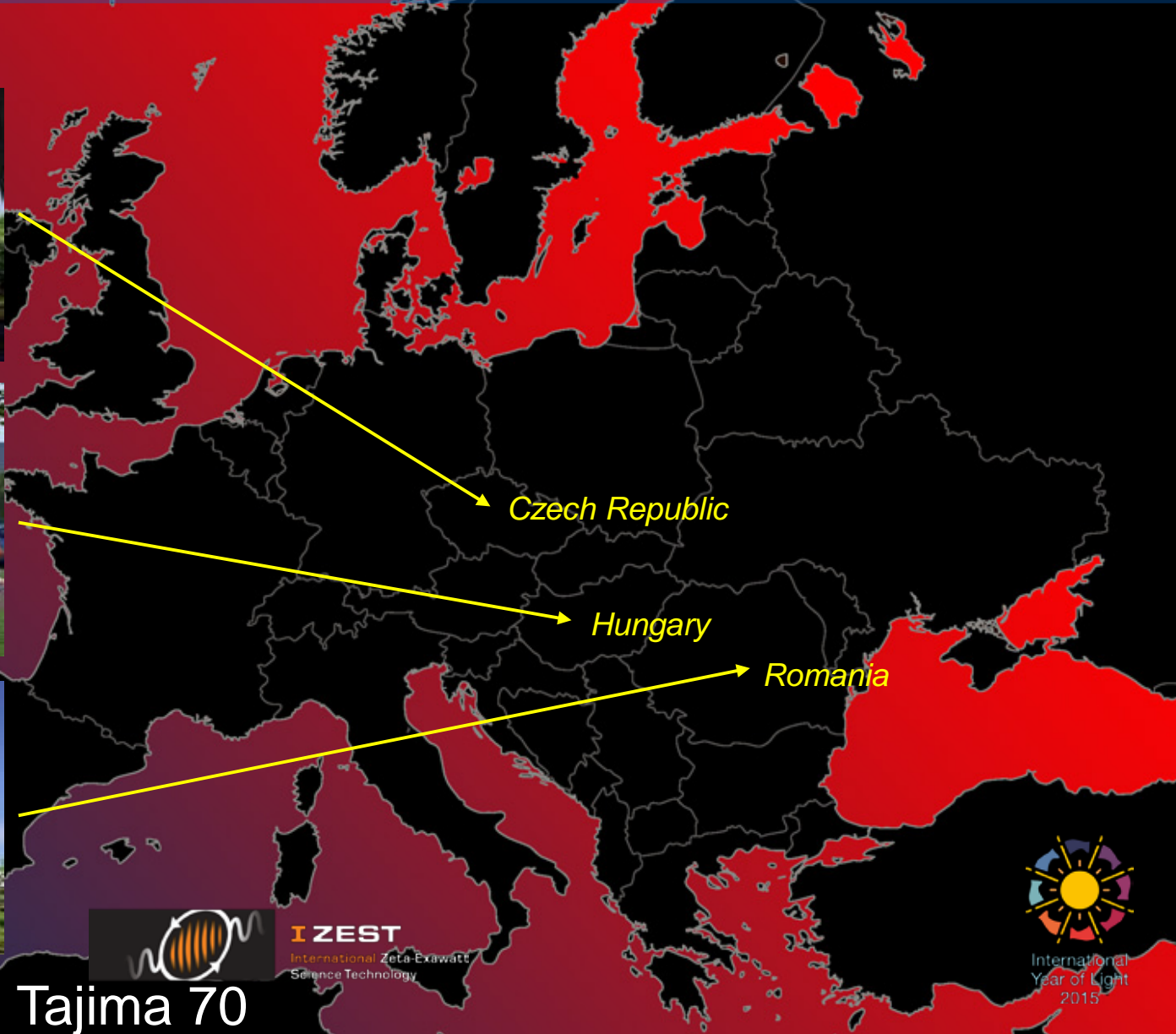
To Conclude T. Tajima Socio Economic Impact on the World Map



More than 100 laboratories, 5 Large scale infrastructures, 2000 researchers, in the next 5 years will be involved in laser subatomic Physics and Application. They represent > 3M investissement.

Extreme Light Infrastructure - ELI

The Largest Civilian Laser Infrastructure
Initiated and Coordinated (PP) by, G. Mourou (EP)
ELI (Delivery Consortium) W. Sandners



Czech Republic

Hungary

Romania

Tajima 70



IZEST
International Zeta-Exawatt
Science Technology

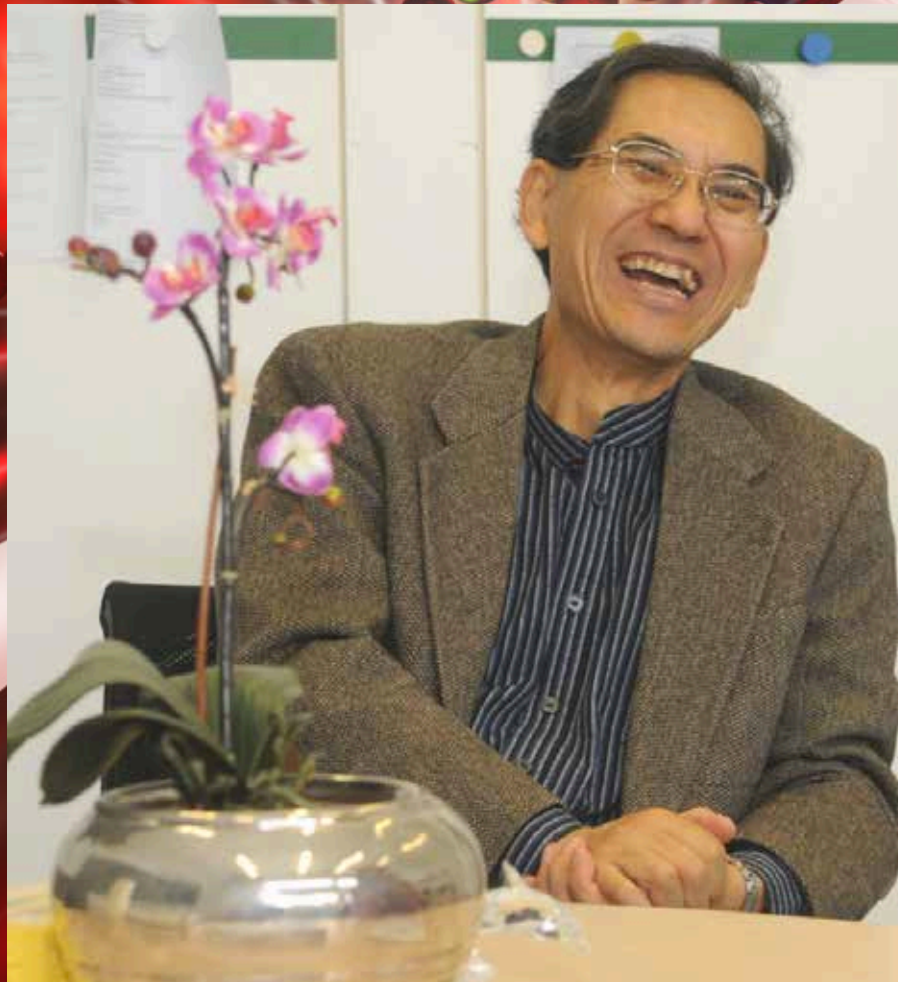


International
Year of Light
2015



IZEST
International Zeta-Exawatt
Science Technology

Thank you Toshi !!



International
Year of Light
2015