



Frascati, 26 maggio 2022

**LNF/T3/23747**  
**Concorso per un posto con il profilo di Tecnologo**  
**di III livello professionale**

**DOMANDE PROVA ORALE**

**Busta n. 1**

- 1) Il candidato descriva la tecnica di accelerazione a plasma guidata da un laser di alta potenza.
- 2) Il candidato descriva una tecnica per la misura del profilo trasverso di un fascio di elettroni.
- 3) Il candidato legga ad alta voce e traduca il seguente brano in lingua inglese: •

*Laser wakefield electron acceleration (LWFA) is an emerging technology for the next generation of electron accelerators. As intense laser technology has rapidly developed, LWFA has overcome its limitations and has proven its possibilities to facilitate compact high-energy electron beams. Since high-power lasers reach peak power beyond petawatts (PW), LWFA has a new chance to explore the multi-GeV energy regime. In this article, we review the recent development of multi-GeV electron acceleration with PW lasers and discuss the limitations and perspectives of the LWFA with high-power lasers.*





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**Busta n. 2**

- 1) Il candidato descriva lo schema generale di un acceleratore di particelle
  
- 2) Il candidato descriva una tecnica di diagnostica per caratterizzare temporalmente un pacchetto di elettroni accelerato in un plasma.
  
- 3) Il candidato legga ad alta voce e traduca il seguente brano in lingua inglese:

*The quest to extend the reach of particle colliders to ever higher energies is constrained by the enormous size and cost of these future machines. Consequently, there is a strong need to explore advanced accelerator technologies that can provide ultra-high accelerating fields, thereby reducing the size and cost of future colliders. Laser-driven plasma-based accelerators [1, 2], also referred to as laser-plasma accelerators (LPAs), can sustain accelerating fields of 10-100 GV/m, some three orders of magnitude beyond conventional RF linacs. These are the highest accelerating fields produced by any of the widely researched advanced accelerator concepts. This would enable LPAs to produce multi-TeV leptons in a relatively short distance, on the order of 1 km.*





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**Busta n. 3**

- 1) Il candidato descriva le caratteristiche di un laser di alta potenza
- 2) Il candidato descriva una tecnica di diagnostica per caratterizzare lo spettro di energia un pacchetto di elettroni accelerato in un plasma.
- 3) Il candidato legga ad alta voce e traduca il seguente brano in lingua inglese:

*In this paper we discuss design considerations and beam dynamics challenges associated with laser-driven plasma-based accelerators as applied to multi-TeV-scale linear colliders. Plasma accelerators provide ultra-high gradients and ultra-short bunches, offering the potential for compact linacs and reduced power requirements. We show that stable, efficient acceleration with beam quality preservation is possible in the nonlinear bubble regime of laser-plasma accelerators using beam shaping. Ion motion, naturally occurring for dense beams (i.e., low emittance and high energy) severely damps transverse beam instabilities. Coulomb scattering by the background ions is considered and it is shown that the strong focusing in the plasma strongly suppresses scattering-induced emittance growth. Betatron radiation emission from the transverse motion of the beam in the plasma will result in beam power loss and energy spread growth; however for sub-100 nm emittances, the beam power loss and energy spread growth will be sub-percent for multi-TeV-class plasma linacs*

