Minuscule Laser Wakefield Electron Sources for Cardiology

T. Tajima, J. Kuo, and G. Mourou^{*} University of California at Irvine , CA, 92697 USA ^{*} Ecole Polytechnique, Palaiseau, 91128 France



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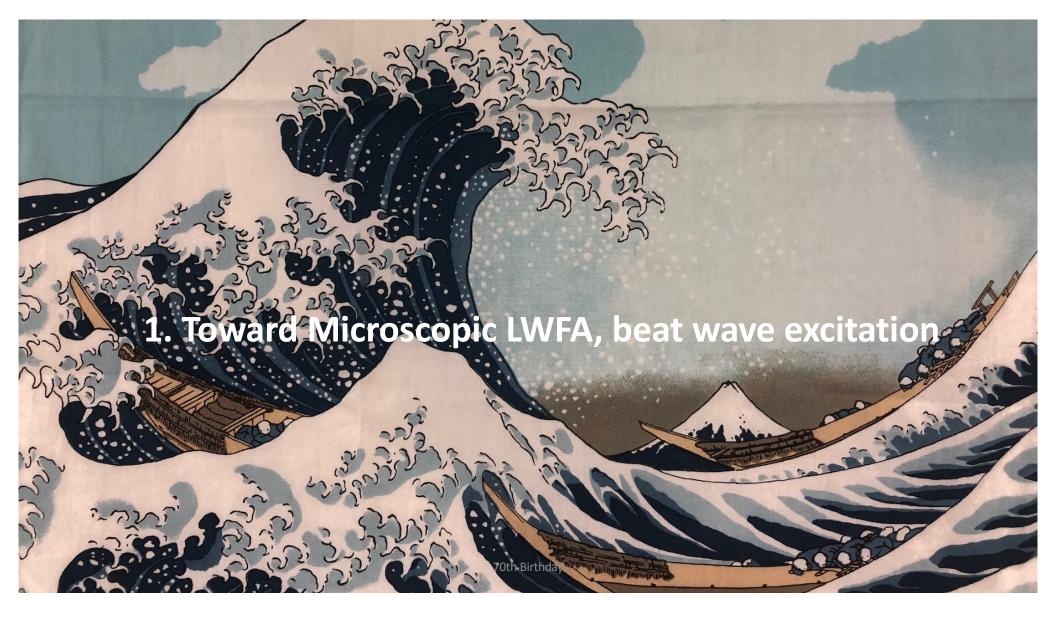
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1. Laser wakefield accelerators (LWFA, 1979)

2. Toward Microscopic LWFA with fiber laser

3. Toward Endoscopic fiber electrons for cardiology



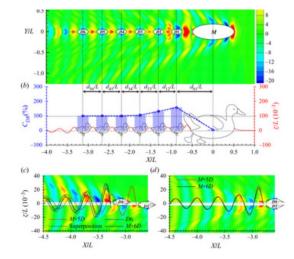
Wake



Wake by a duck on a lake: Nature (or mother duck) shows us

Wake by a laser pulse

extremely <u>compact</u> (micrometers μ m), extremely <u>intense</u> acceleration (1979, Tajima and Dawson)



Simulation study: low intensity laser near critical density

Barraza, Tajima, Strickland, Roa (Photonics, 2022)

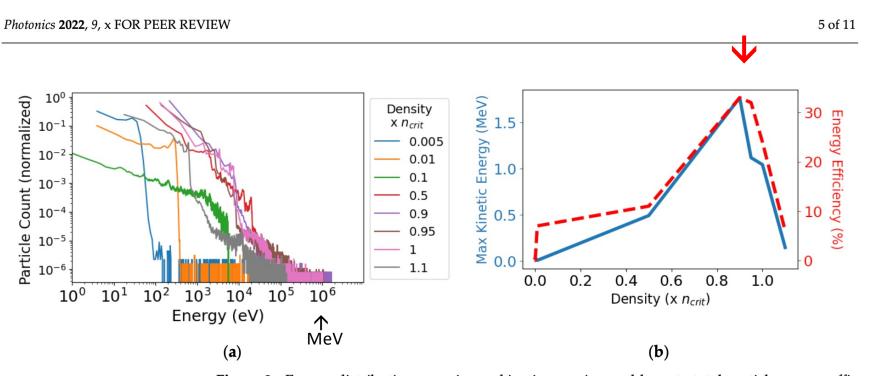
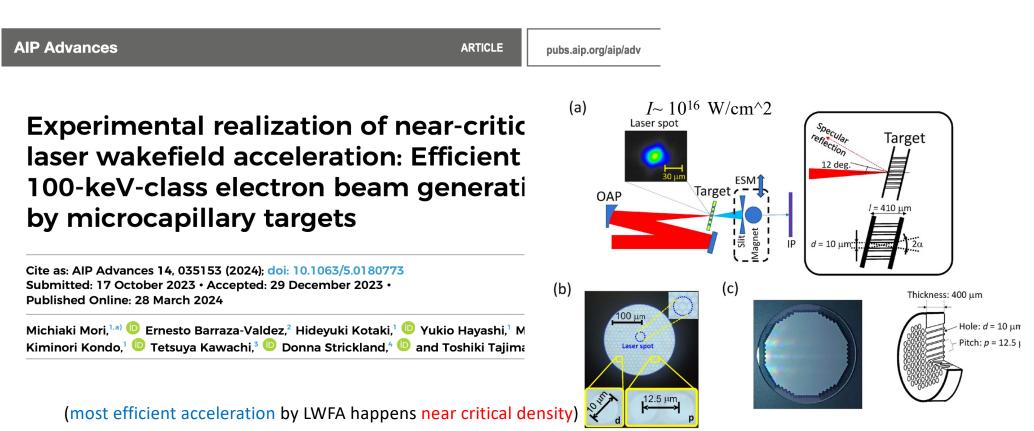
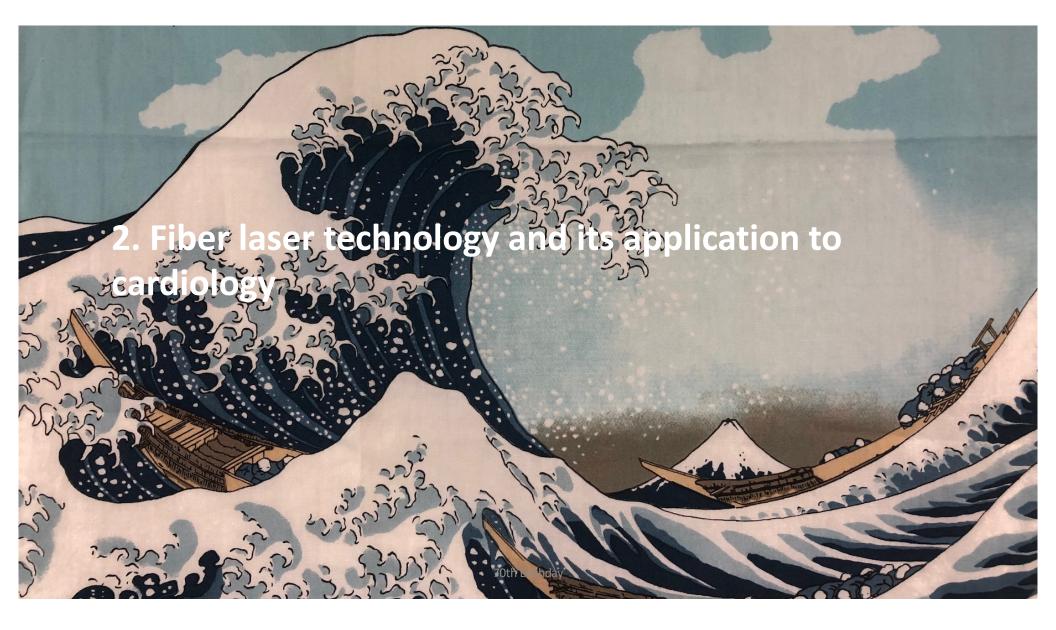


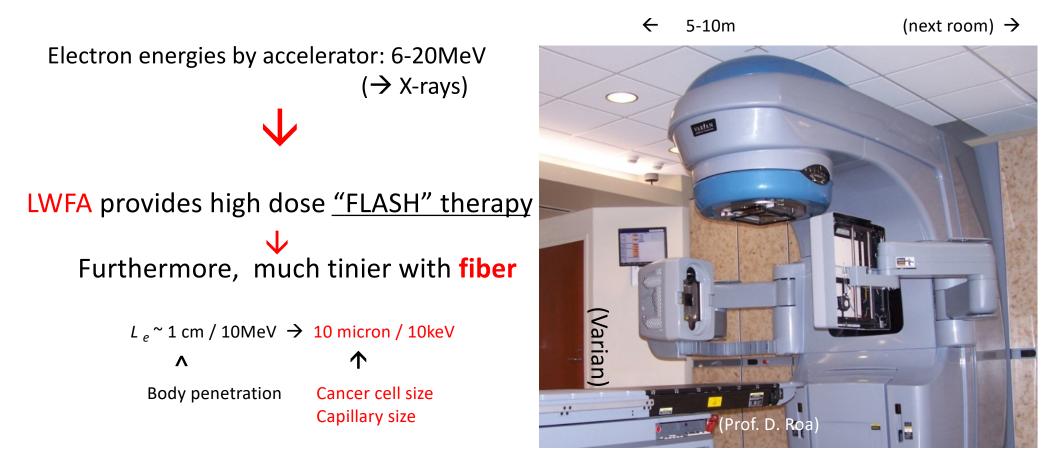
Figure 3. Energy distributions, maximum kinetic energies, and laser to total particle energy efficiency with respect to plasma density for BWA simulations after 1 ps using gaussian lasers with intensities of $a_1 = 0.1$ and pulsewidth of 100 fs. The seed laser wavelength was held at $\lambda = 1$ up

First Experimental Realization of LWFA in nonrelativistic regime in microcavity (2024)

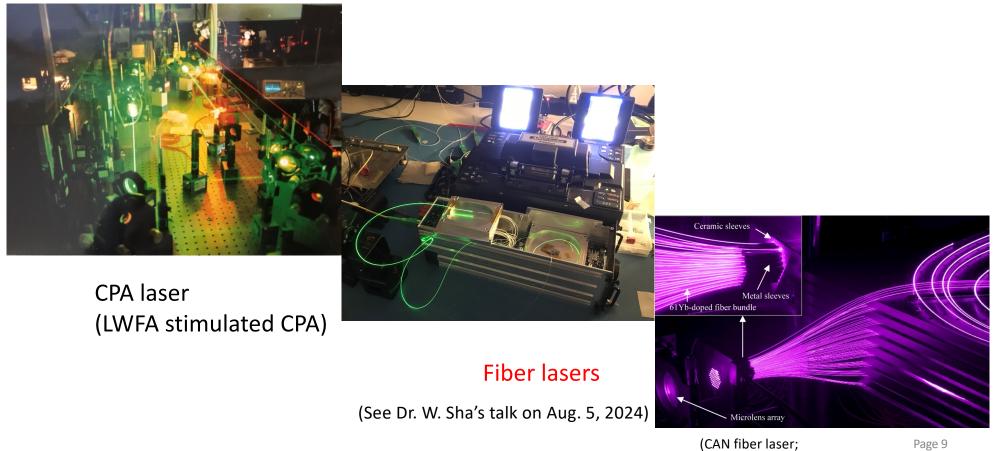




From Conventional electron accelerator (and X-ray) to Fiber Laser for Therapy

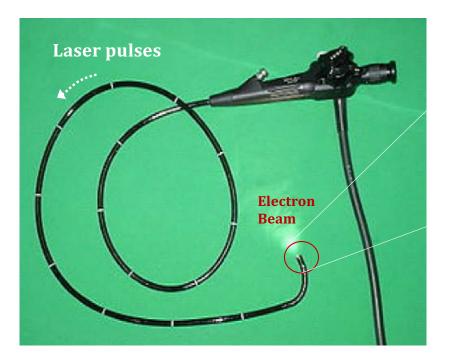


Free-Space Laser vs. Fiber Laser

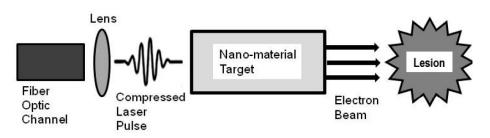


Prof. Chanteloup, Aug. 5, 2024)

Endoscopic Accelerator for Targeted Cancer Therapy



Micron-scale laser electron accelerator Electron beam 10 – 100 keV

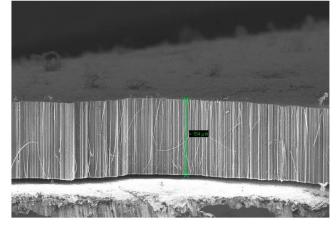


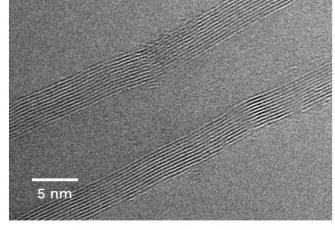
Near-critical density regime laser plasma acceleration 10^{14} to 10^{15} W/cm², Gigawatt compact laser

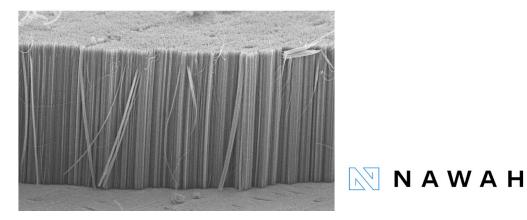
Roa, Kuo, Moyses, Taborek, Tajima, Mourou, and Tamanoi, Photonics (2022)

Carbon nanotubes on a substrate (nm scales):

→ toward Carbon Nanoforest (no need for plasma w/vacuum)









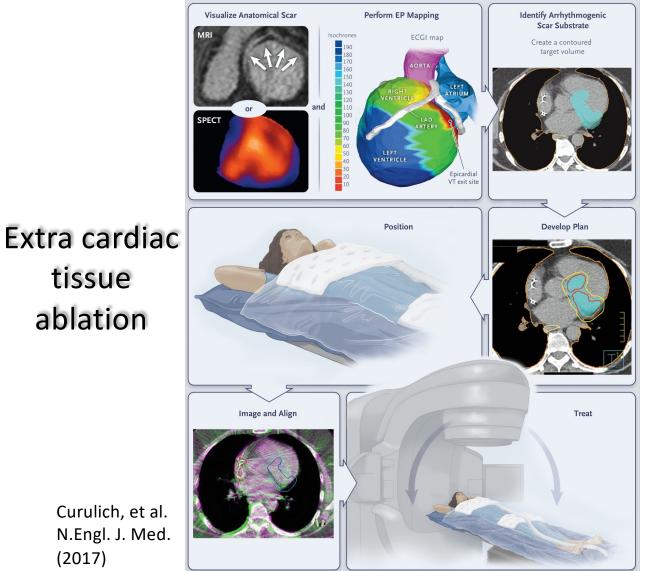
Hypothetical LWFA cardiac ablation devices Outer catheter Proximal hub Handle Radiopaque marker Distal tip Volumetric radioablation (i.e. a-fib) Point radioablation (i.e. V-tach) LWFA channel source(s) **EPS** sensors Ion chambers

What Can You Do With a Novel Radiation Source?

	Replace existing radiation technology	Replace other technology	New applications
Indications	Same	Same or new	New
Toxicities	Less	Same or less	TBD
Cost	Same or less	Same or less	TBD
Example(s)	 Radionuclide brachytherapy IOERT Superficial electron therapy 	 Cardiac arrythmia ablation Radiofrequency ablation 	• TBD

Non destructive arrhythmia radio-ablation
EPS mapping and treatment in single procedure

- Fewer contraindications than tissue destructive techniques
- Precise control of ablation volume
- Less resource burdensome



→ Cardiac pathway

s.a. ventricular tachycardia

Curulich, et al. N.Engl. J. Med. (2017)

tissue

ablation

cf. Cost **estimate** comparison in the case of radiotherapy

	<u>LWFA – HDR</u>	Iridium-192–HDR	Cobalt-60–HDR
Purchase Estimate	\$100K - \$300K	\$700K - \$900K	\$700K - \$900K
Room Shielding	None	\$200K - \$500K	\$200K - \$500K
Source Replacement	None	~\$10K every 4-6 months	~130K every 60 months
Downtime due to Source Replacement	None	1-2 days	1-2 days

(Prof. Dante Roa, preliminary estimate, 2022)

Summary

- 1. Laser wakefield: robust structure and strong compact acceleration
- Using fiber laser (and carbon nanotube targets) → small (~ mm) electron sources (100keV-MeV)
- 3. <u>Endoscopic</u> (through fiber) delivery of electrons for cardiology

Recent advancements in generation of intense X-ray laser ultrashort pulses open opportunities for particle acceleration in solid-state plasmas. Wakefield acceleration in crystals or carbon nanotubes shows promise of unmatched ultra-high accelerating gradients and possibility to shape the future of high energy physics colliders. This book summarizes the discussions of the "Workshop on Beam Acceleration in Crystals and Nanostructures" (Fermilab, June 24–25, 2019), presents next steps in theory and modeling and outlines major physics and technology challenges toward proof-of-principle demonstration experiments. Chattopadhyay • Mourou Shiltsev • Tajima

BEAM ACCELERATION IN CRYSTALS AND NANOSTRUCTURES

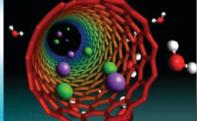
BEAM ACCELERATION IN CRYSTALS AND NANOSTRUCTURES

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Thank you very much!

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