

Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati dell'INFN

A large, modern, cylindrical building with a white, textured dome roof, surrounded by trees and a sunset sky. The building has a metallic, grid-like facade and a prominent yellow circular light on its side. The sky is a mix of orange, red, and blue, indicating a sunset or sunrise. The building is situated on a hillside, with other structures and trees visible in the background.

Fabio Bossi, Uppsala, Sept. 14 2023

The Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati (LNF) is located about 20 km south-east of Rome, 2 km away from the town of Frascati



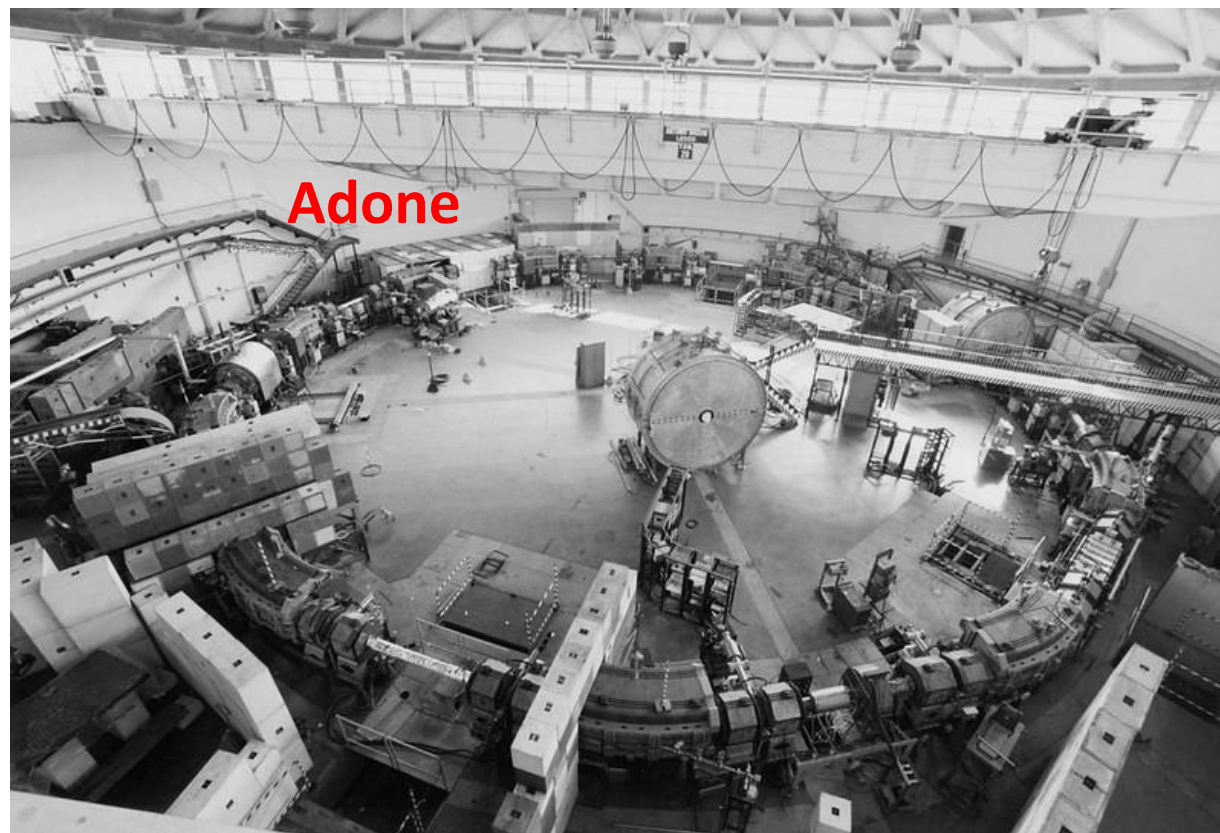
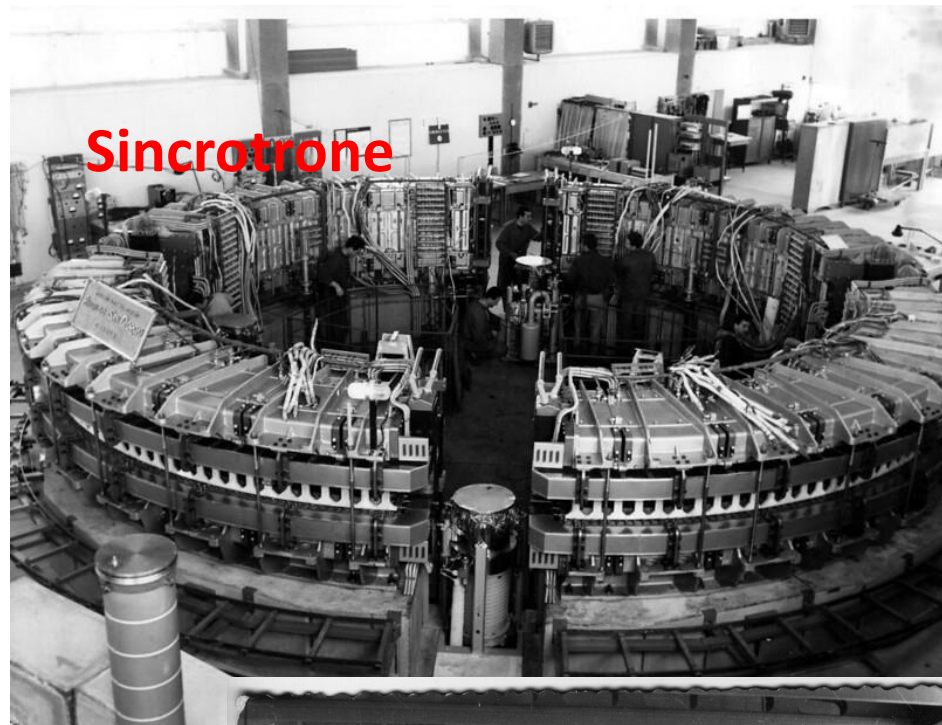
The area hosts the largest concentration of scientific institutions of the country, mainly in physics, astrophysics, space science

70 Years of LNF History



Since its foundation, the main mission of LNF has been the construction and operation of accelerators for nuclear and particle physics

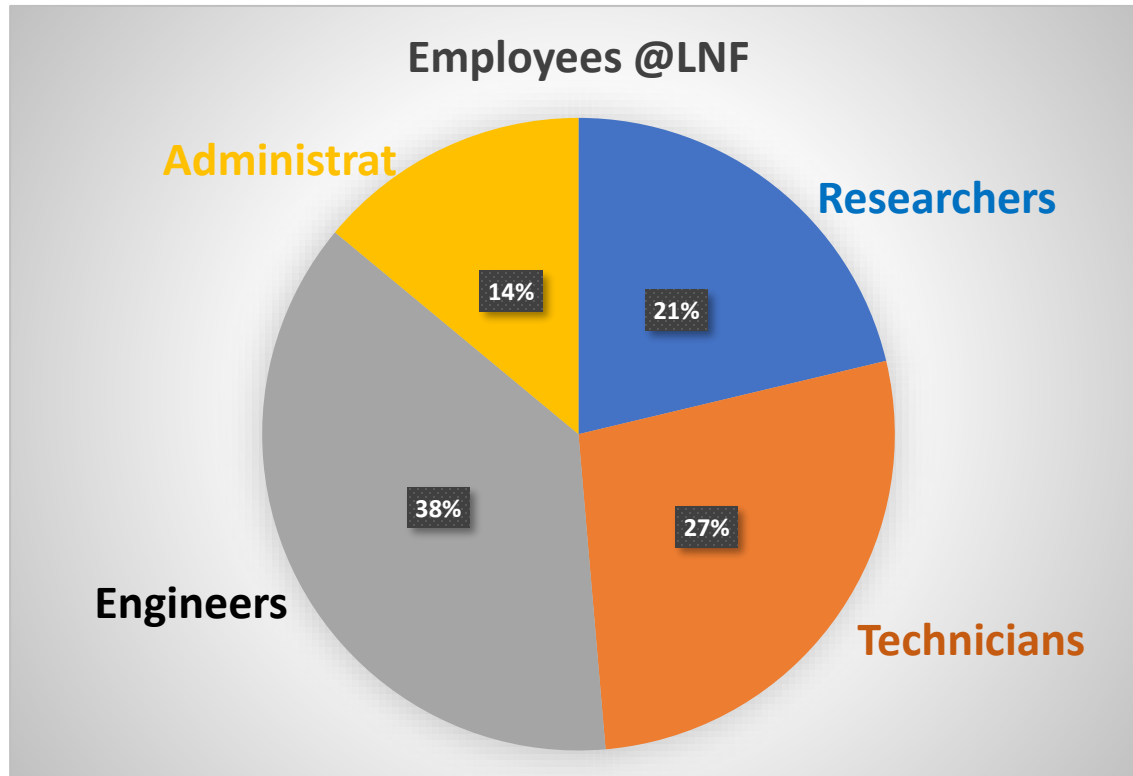
- **1954**: Foundation of the Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati
 - **1959**: First accelerator built: the [Sincrotrone](#)
 - **1961**: First electron-positron collisions with [Ada](#)
 - **1969**: Start of operations of [ADONE](#)
 - **2000**: Start of operations of [DAΦNE](#)
 - **2004**: Start of operations of [SPARC](#)
 - **2028**: Start of operations of [EuPRAXIA](#)



The LNF has presently **two running accelerators**, DAΦNE and Sparc_Lab, and operate several **technical infrastructures** devoted to accelerators or detector R&D and construction



As of July 1, 2023 there are **327** permanent or fixed-term employees (researchers, engineers, technicians, administratives) and about **50** doctoral and postdoctoral students



Year 2023 budget

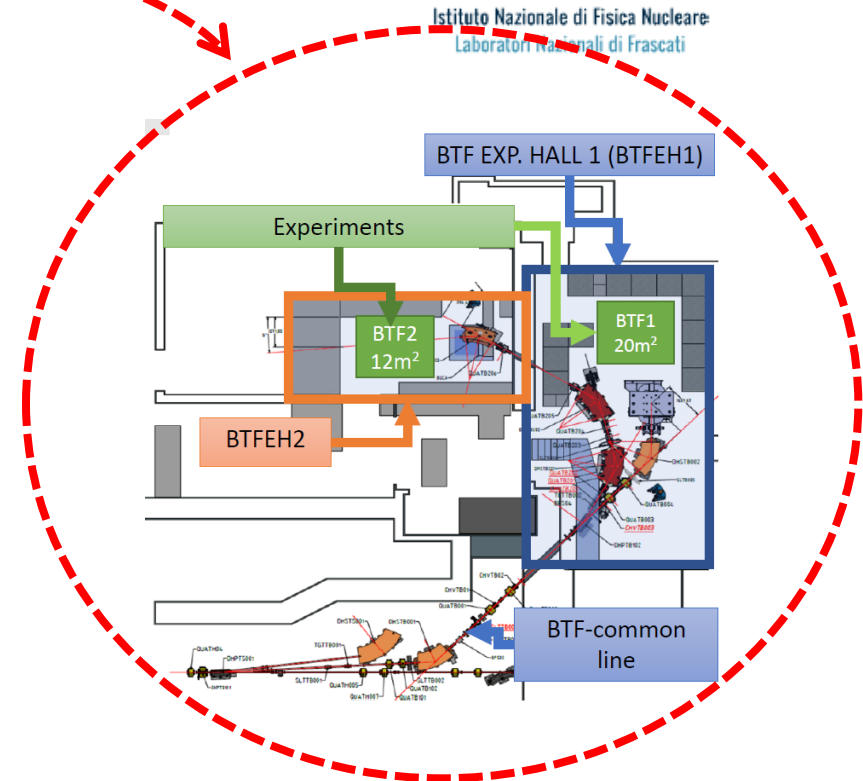
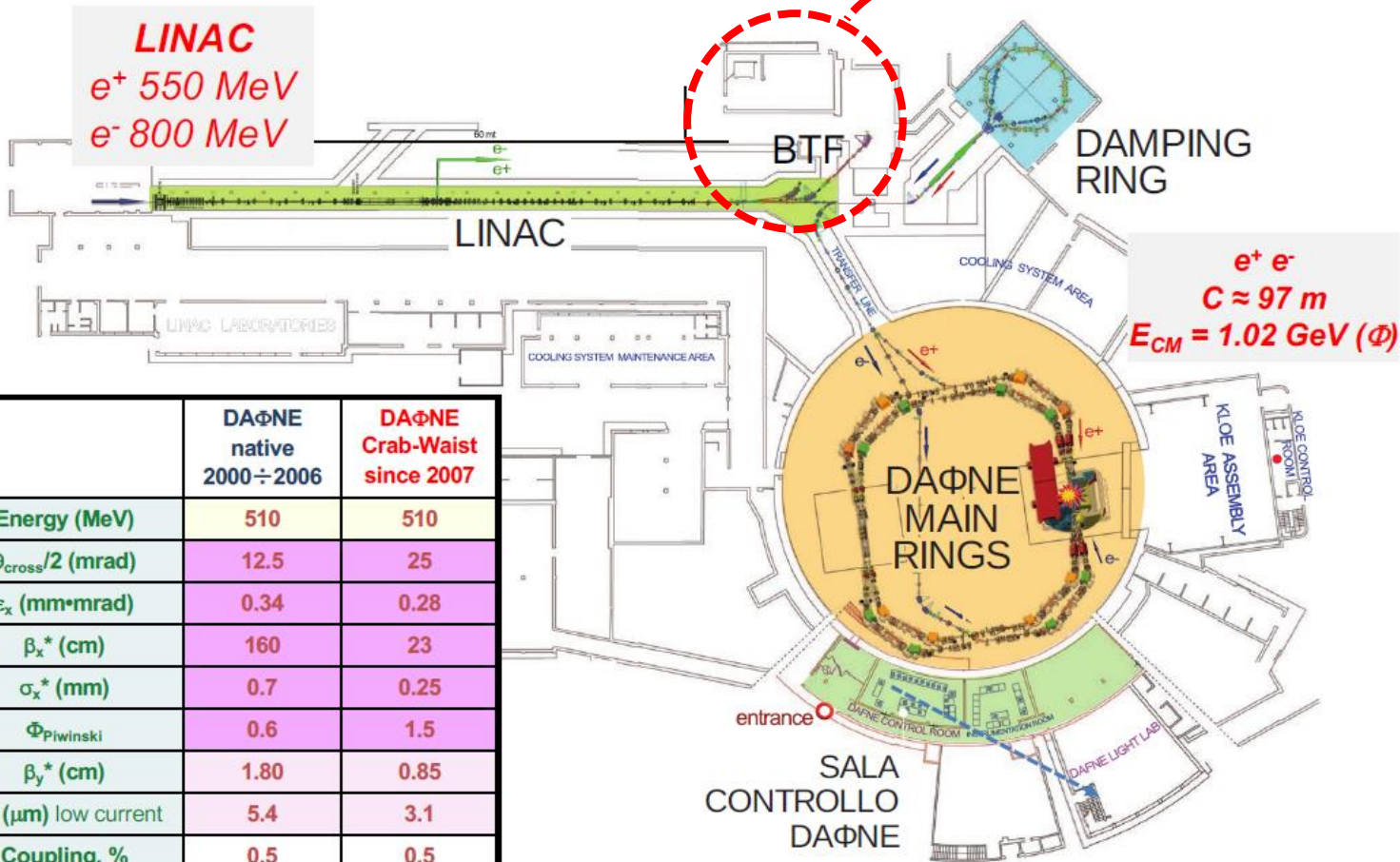
Item	k€
General expenses (*)	13360.00
Ordinary Research	3884.00
External Funds	14542.00
PNRR (Next Gen. EU)	21005.00
Total	52791.00

(*) Electricity and salaries **NOT** included

The DAΦNE Complex



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare
Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati

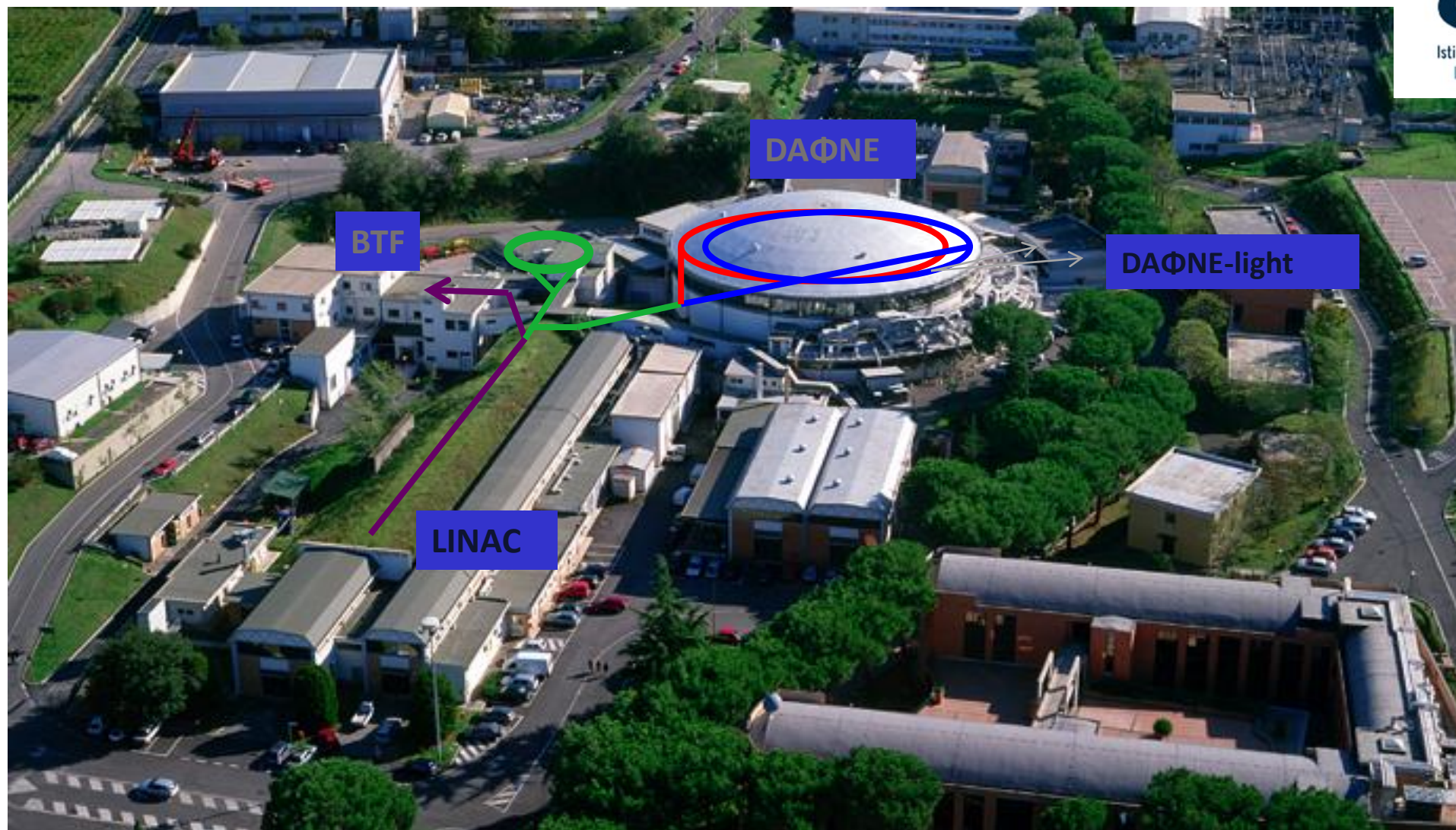


BTF #1/2

	DAΦNE native 2000 ÷ 2006	DAΦNE Crab-Waist since 2007
Energy (MeV)	510	510
$\theta_{\text{cross}}/2$ (mrad)	12.5	25
ε_x (mm·mrad)	0.34	0.28
β_x^* (cm)	160	23
σ_x^* (mm)	0.7	0.25
Φ_{Piwinski}	0.6	1.5
β_y^* (cm)	1.80	0.85
σ_y^* (μm) low current	5.4	3.1
Coupling, %	0.5	0.5
Bunch spacing (ns)	2.7	2.7
I_{bunch} (mA)	13	13
σ_z (mm)	25	15
N_h	120	120

DAΦNE implemented and tested successfully a new approach to beam-beam interaction: the **Crab-Waist collision scheme**.

$$L_{\text{peak}} = 4 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$



DAΦNE Collider Operations

The **DAΦNE** collider has entered into operations in year 2000, and has provided luminosity since then to 6 different particle and nuclear physics experiments

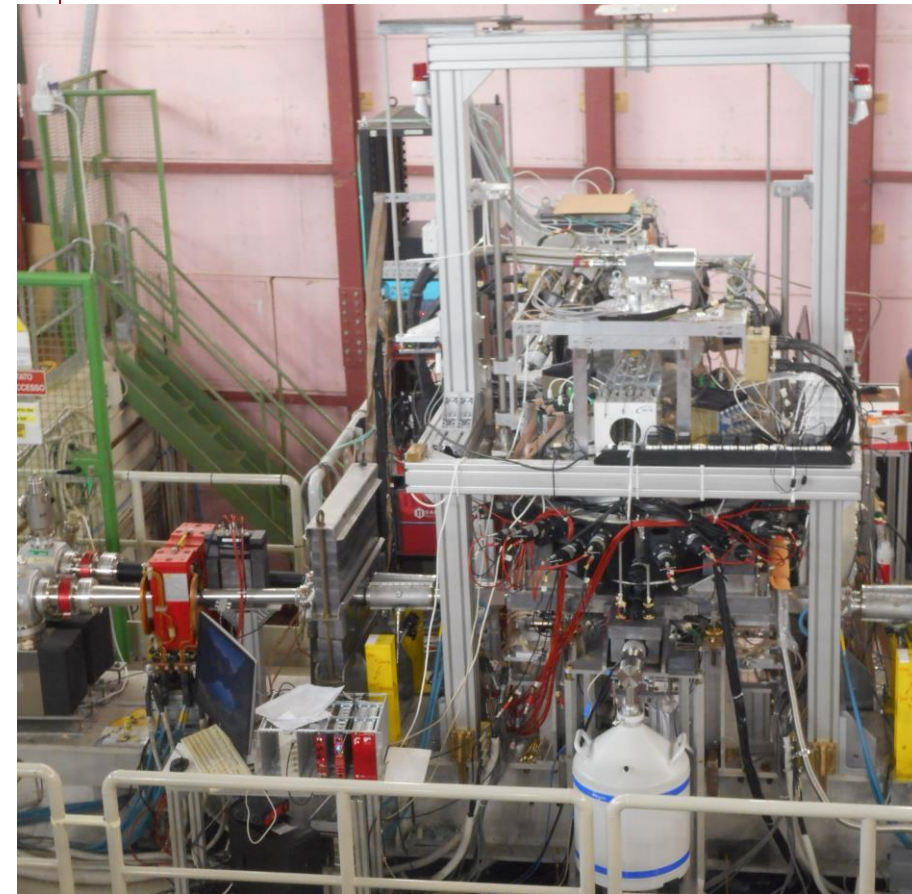
Experiment	Data Taking period	Int. Luminosity (pb ⁻¹)
KLOE	2000-2006	2500
DEAR	2003	60
FINUDA	2003-2007	1200
SIDDHARTA	2008-2009	600
KLOE-2	2012-2018	5000
SIDDHARTA-2	running	800 (goal)

SIDDHARTA-2 experiment at DAΦNE

Aim: precision measurements of kaonic atoms X-ray transitions using kaons produced by DAΦNE (first ever Kd in particular) -> QCD with strangeness in non-perturbative regime (antikaon-nucleon scattering lengths; kaon mass, K-NN interactions...)

Main activities in 2022-2023:

- **SIDDHARTA-2 full setup on DAΦNE: autumn 2021**
- **2022: SIDDHARTA-2 setup in test run at DAFNE (till July 2022) with KHe (50 pb⁻¹) and Kd (35 pb⁻¹; test run);**
- **Autumn 2022: further optimization of the setup**
- **April 2023: SIDDHARTA-2 run with kaonic neon for first measurement and degrader optimization (80 pb⁻¹ w/o injection; 125 pb⁻¹ w injections);**
- **Since May 2023: Kaonic deuterium run (200 pb⁻¹);**
In parallel kaonic atoms with CdZnTe and HPGe setups

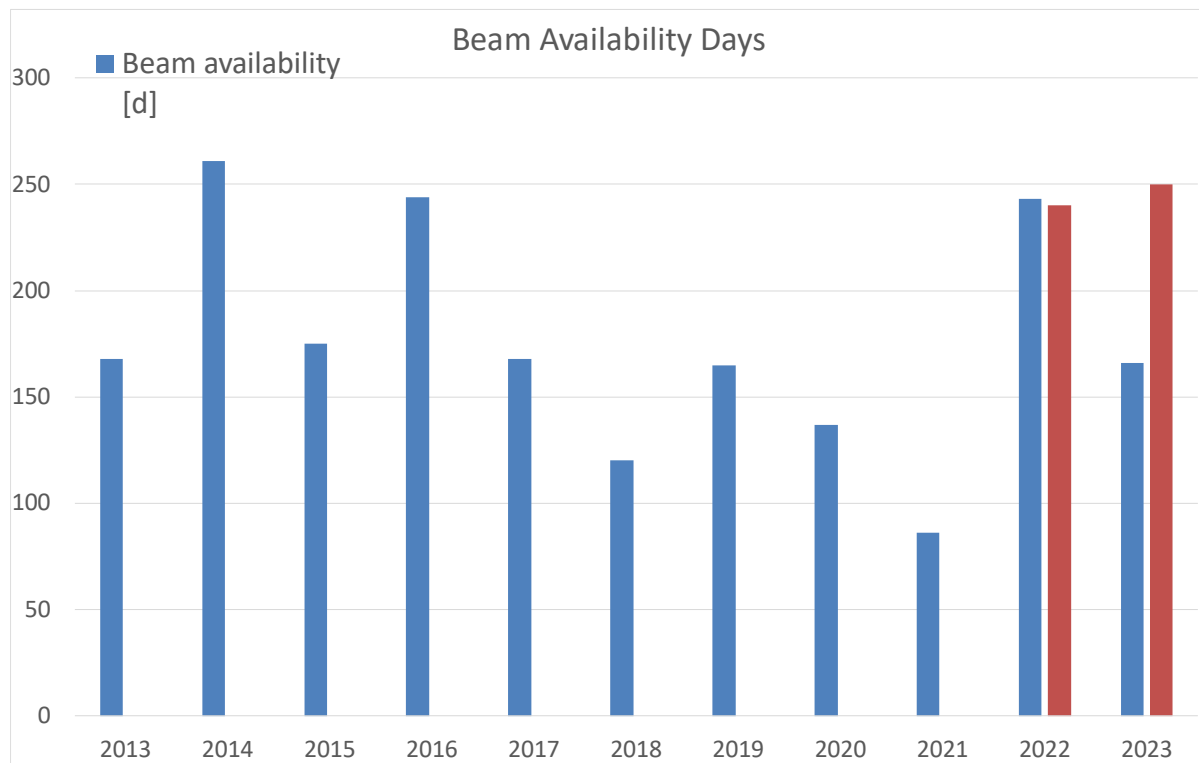


Beam Test Facility

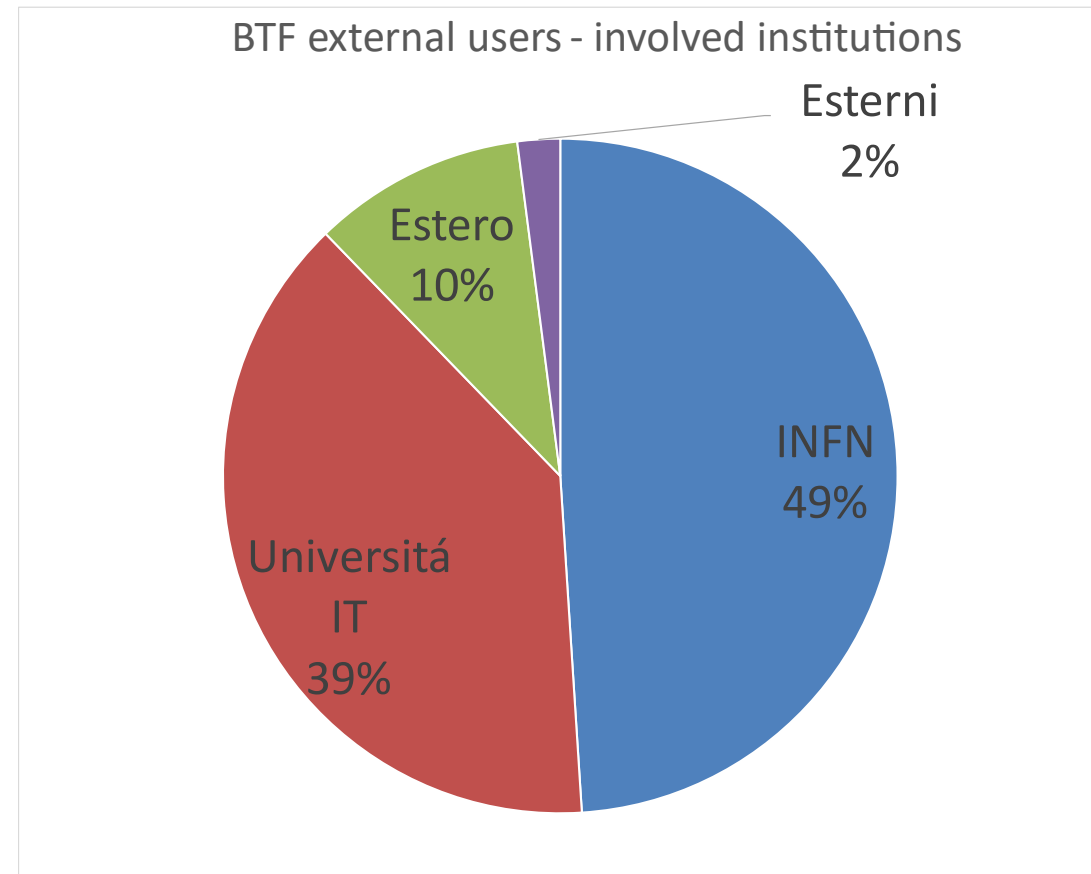
Parameters	BTF1 Time sharing		BTF1 Dedicated		BTF2 Time sharing	BTF2 Dedicated
	With Cu target	Without Cu target	With Cu target	Without Cu target	With Cu target	With Cu target
Particle	e^+ / e^- (User)	e^+ / e^- (DAΦNE status)	e^+ / e^- (User)		e^+ / e^- (User)	
Energy (MeV)	25–500	510	25–700 (e^-/e^+)	167–700 (e^-) 250–550 (e^+)	Expected 25–500 to be confirmed	Expected 25–700 to be confirmed
Best Energy Resolution at the experiment	0.5% at 500 MeV	0.5%/1%	0.5%	Energy dependent	Expected 1% at 500 MeV to be confirmed	
Repetition rate (Hz)	Variable from 1 to 49 (DAΦNE status)		1–49 (User)		Variable from 1 to 49 (DAΦNE status)	1–49 (User)
Pulse length (ns)	10		1.5–320 (User)		Expected 10 To be confirmed	Expected 10-100 To be confirmed
Intensity (particle/bunch)	$1-10^5$ (Energy dependent)	1 to 10^7 / 1.5×10^{10}	$1-10^5$ (Energy dependent)	1 to 3×10^{10}	Expected $1-10^4$ (Energy dependent, To be confirmed)	
Max int flux	3.125x10 ¹⁰ part./s				1x10 ⁶ part./s	
Beam waist size(mm)	0.5–55 X / 0.35–25 Y (vacuum window dependent)				1x1, To be confirmed	
Divergence (mrad)	Down to 0.5				Expected Down to 0.5, To be confirmed	

- Pulsed **electron** and **positron** beams (up to 49 pulses/second)
- Wide range: from 10^{10} down to single particle per bunch, continuous energy selection
- Different ranges of parameters in the **two running modes**:
 - Dedicated: only when DAΦNE collider shutdown, exclusive BTF users
 - Time sharing: DAΦNE spare pulse injections mode via pulsed magnet
 - Beam top parameters defined by DAΦNE injections

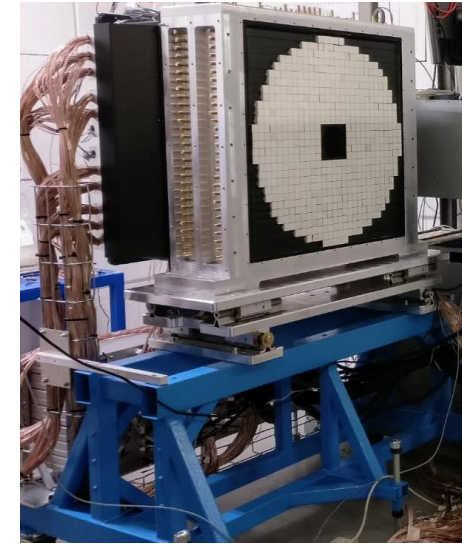
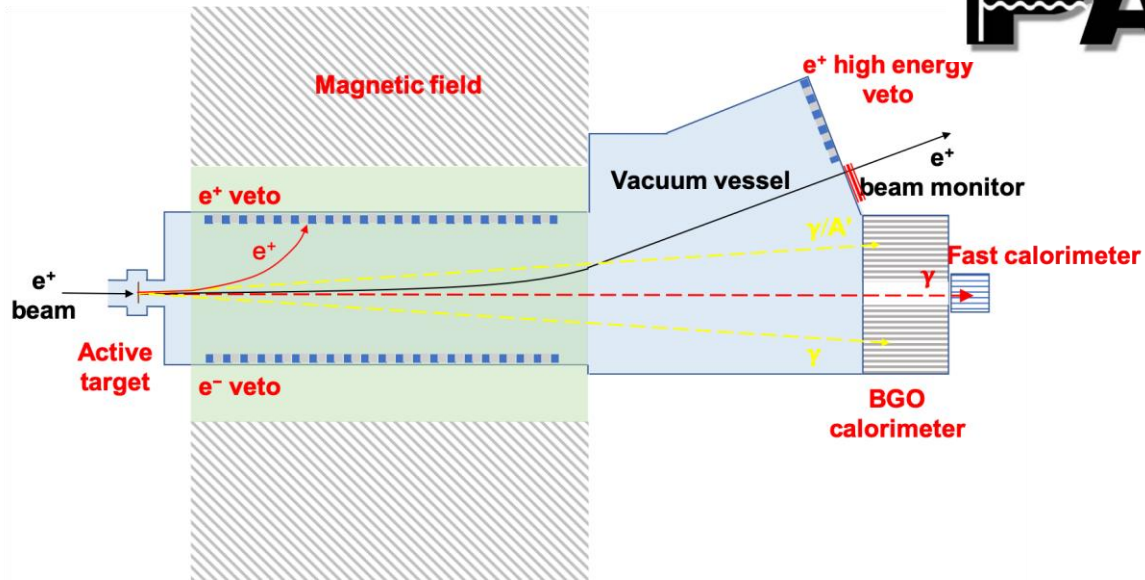
Beam Availability Days
(up to 09/2023)



Red: scheduled
Blue: delivered (2023 up to now)



PADME



A particle physics experiment (PADME) is presently installed in HALL 1 of BTF

The aim of the experiment is to find evidence for the existence of a Dark Photon (A') in the process

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma A'$$

..or other exotic particles with mass 10-100 MeV

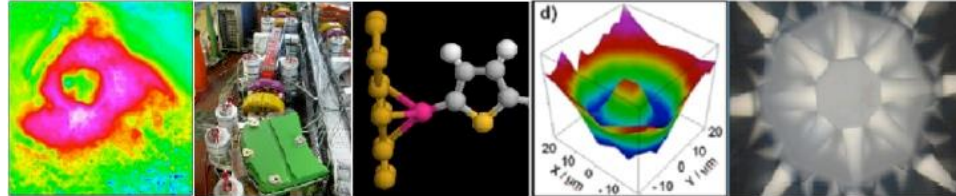
In particular in the fall of 2022 a dedicated run has been performed tuning the positron beam at energies proper to produce resonantly the hypothetical X17 particle, whose existence is suggested by nuclear physics experiments

An accurate analysis of these data is ongoing. We expect to «open the box» by the end of the year

Beamlines @ DAΦNE-Light



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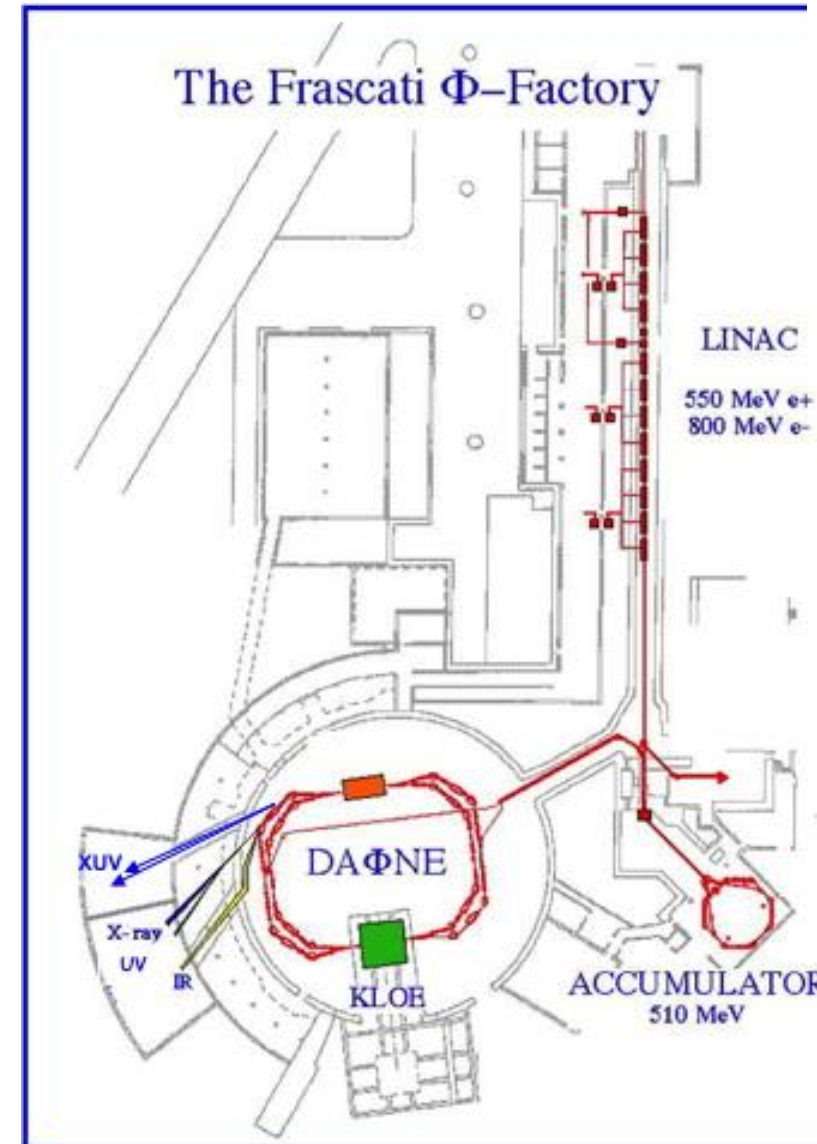
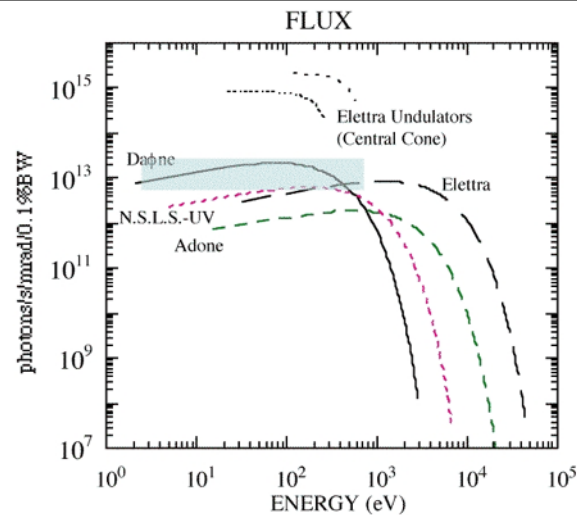
DXR1 Soft X-ray beamline

DXR2 UV beamline

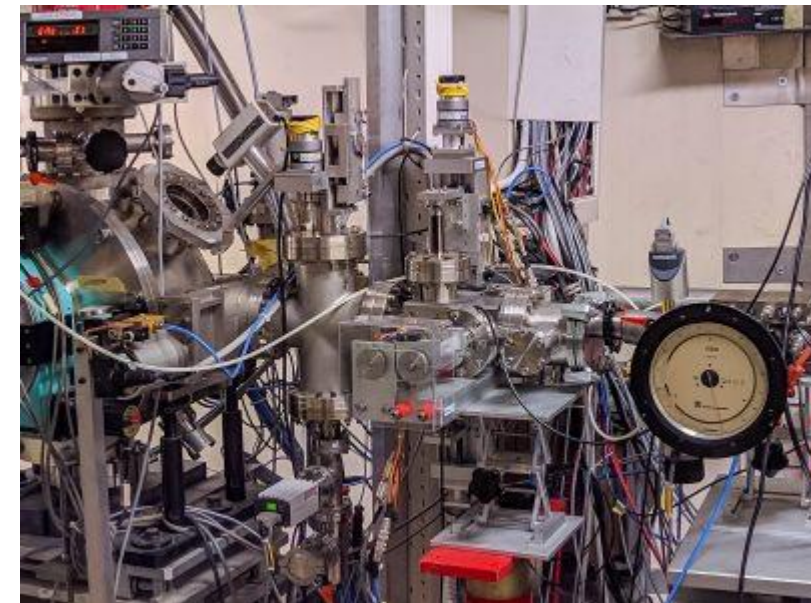
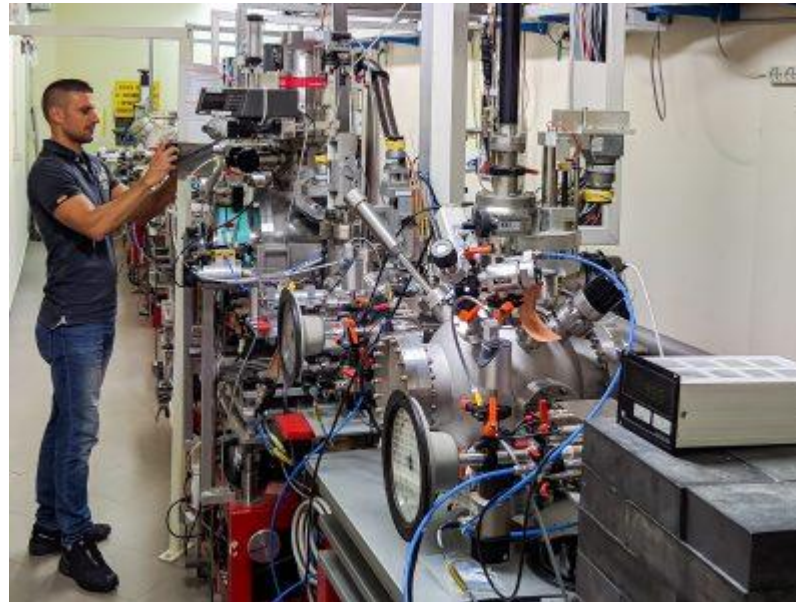
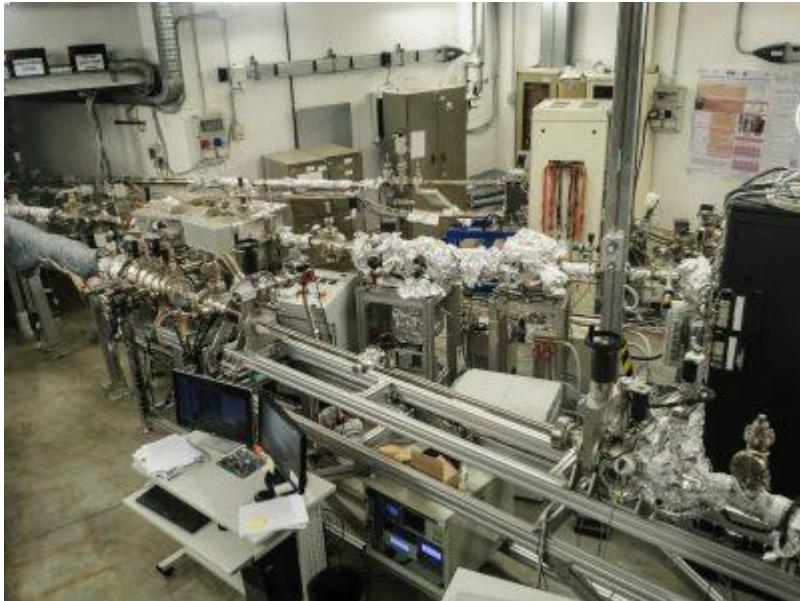
SINBAD InfraRed beamline

DXUV XUV beamlines

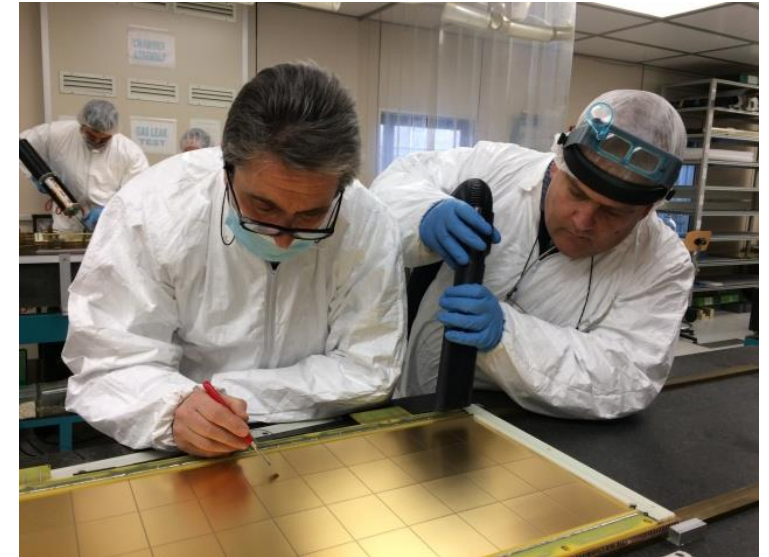
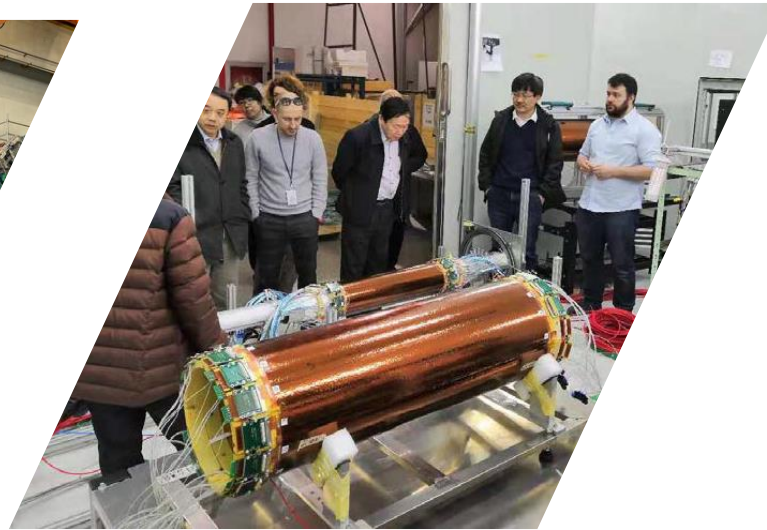
LNF are part of the European
synchrotron light Infrastructures



Details on the available beamlines and on their access can be found in
<https://dafne-light.Infn.it/>



The laboratory has strong experience also in the development and construction of particle's detectors in particular in the fields of gaseous detectors and of scintillating materials

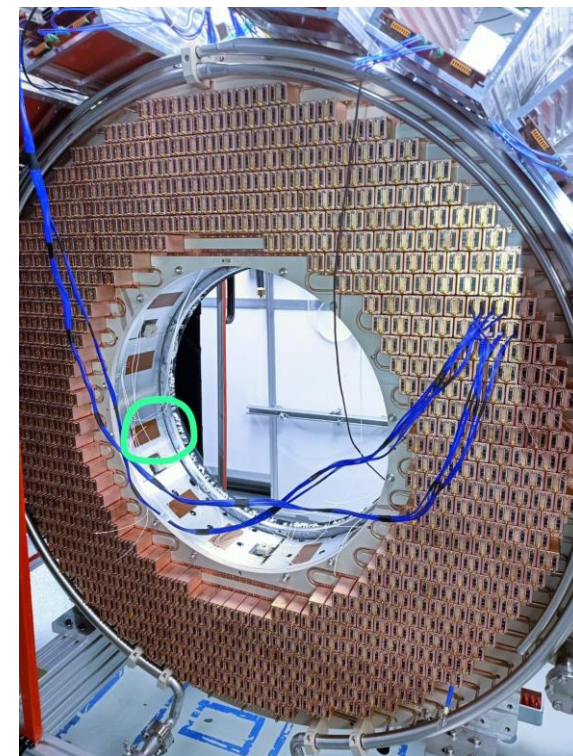
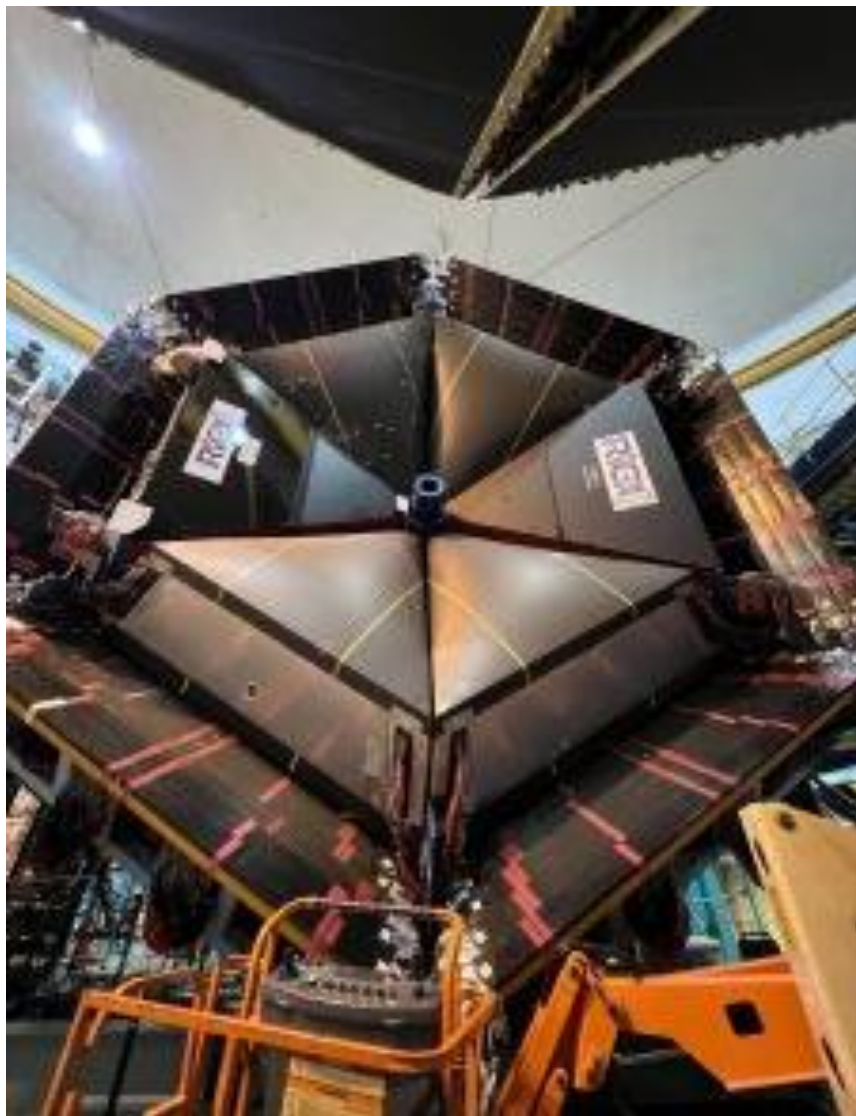


This translates in the participation of LNF scientists in HEP experiments in most of the largest laboratories in the world (CERN, FERMILAB, IEHP, KEK...)

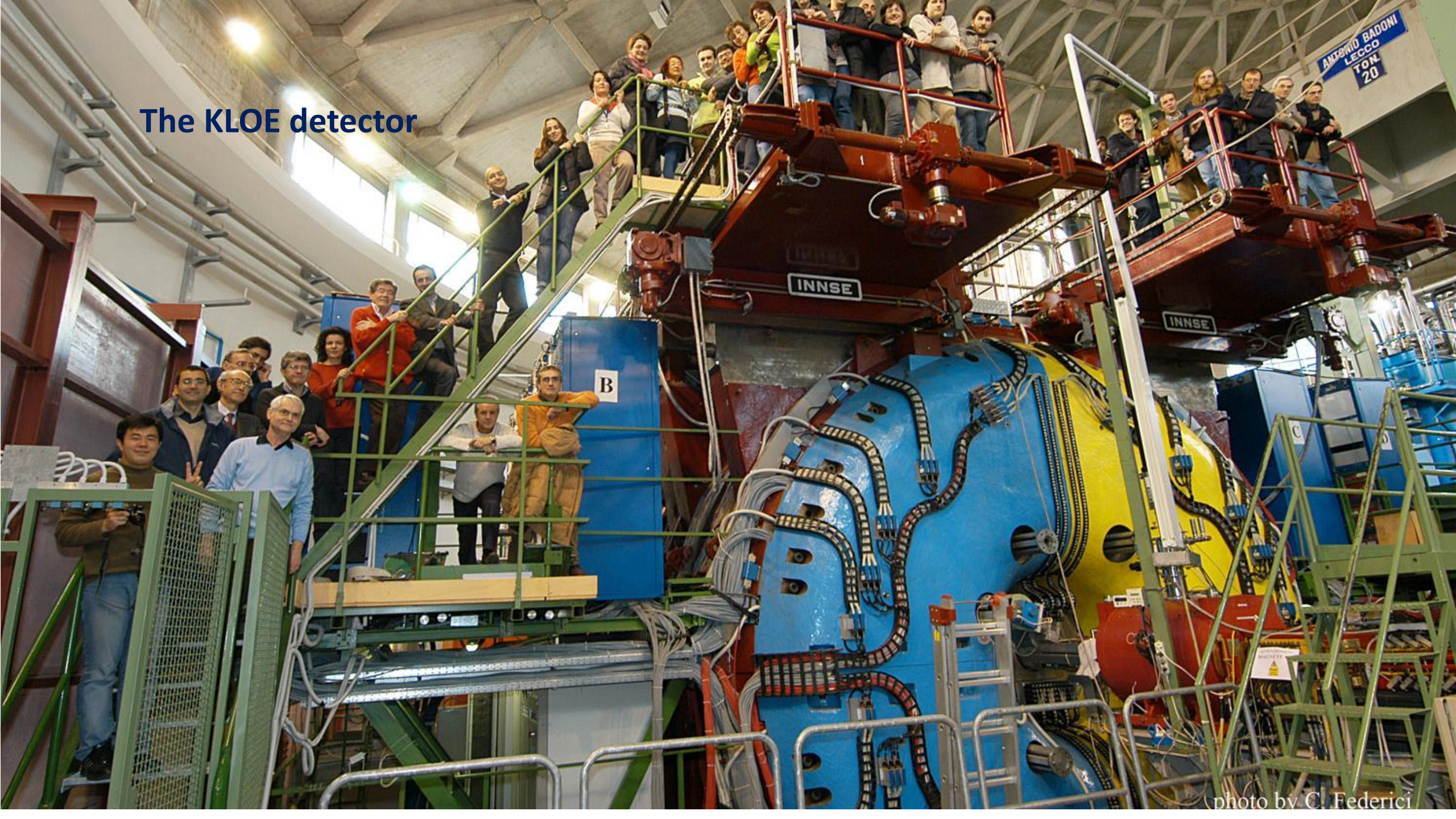
The most recent achievements in this field are

RICH detector of **CLAS12** experiment
at **TJNAF**, installation completed on
June 2022

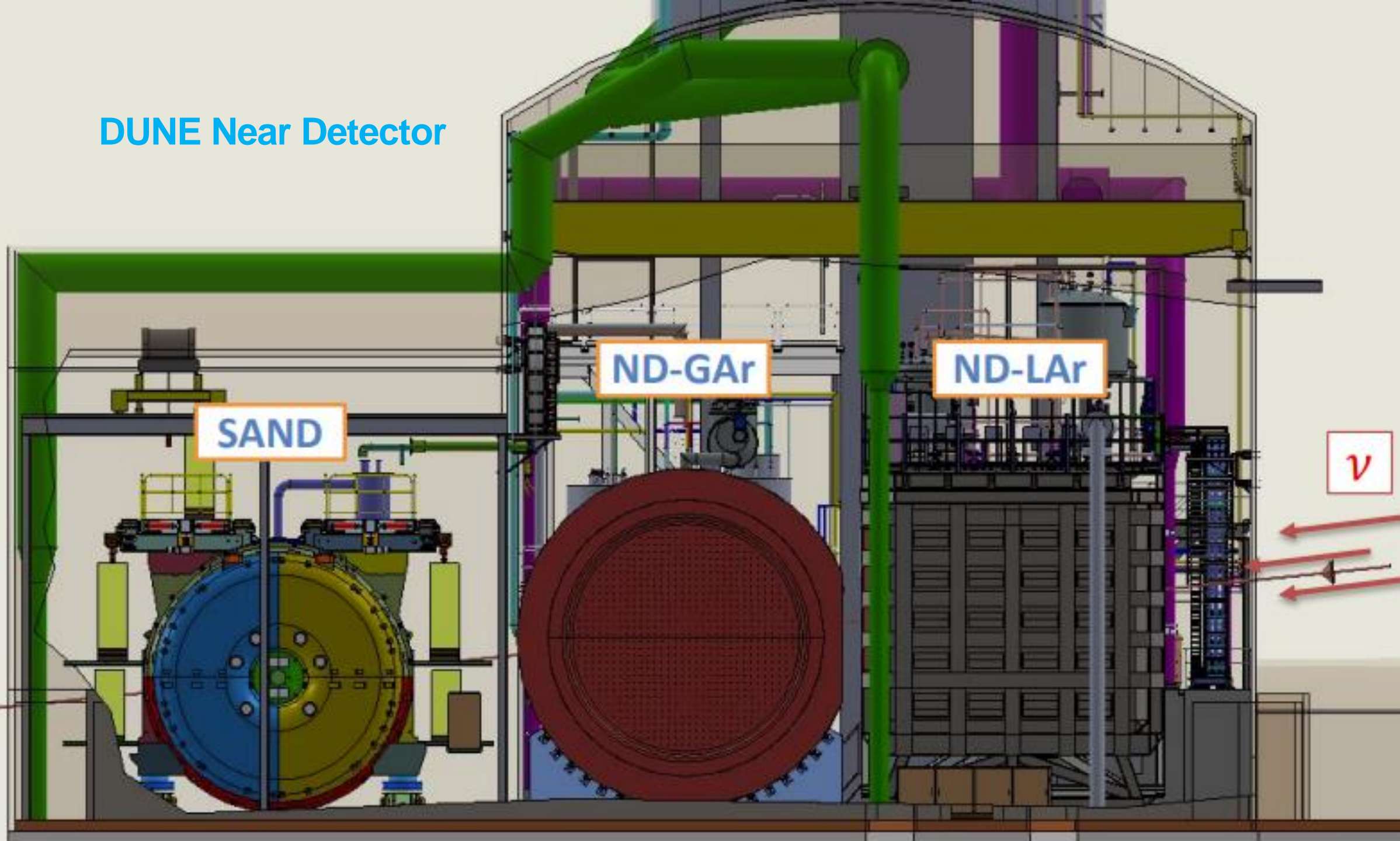
Crystal Calorimeter detector of **MU2E**
experiment at **FERMILAB**, currently
being installed and tested



The KLOE detector



DUNE Near Detector



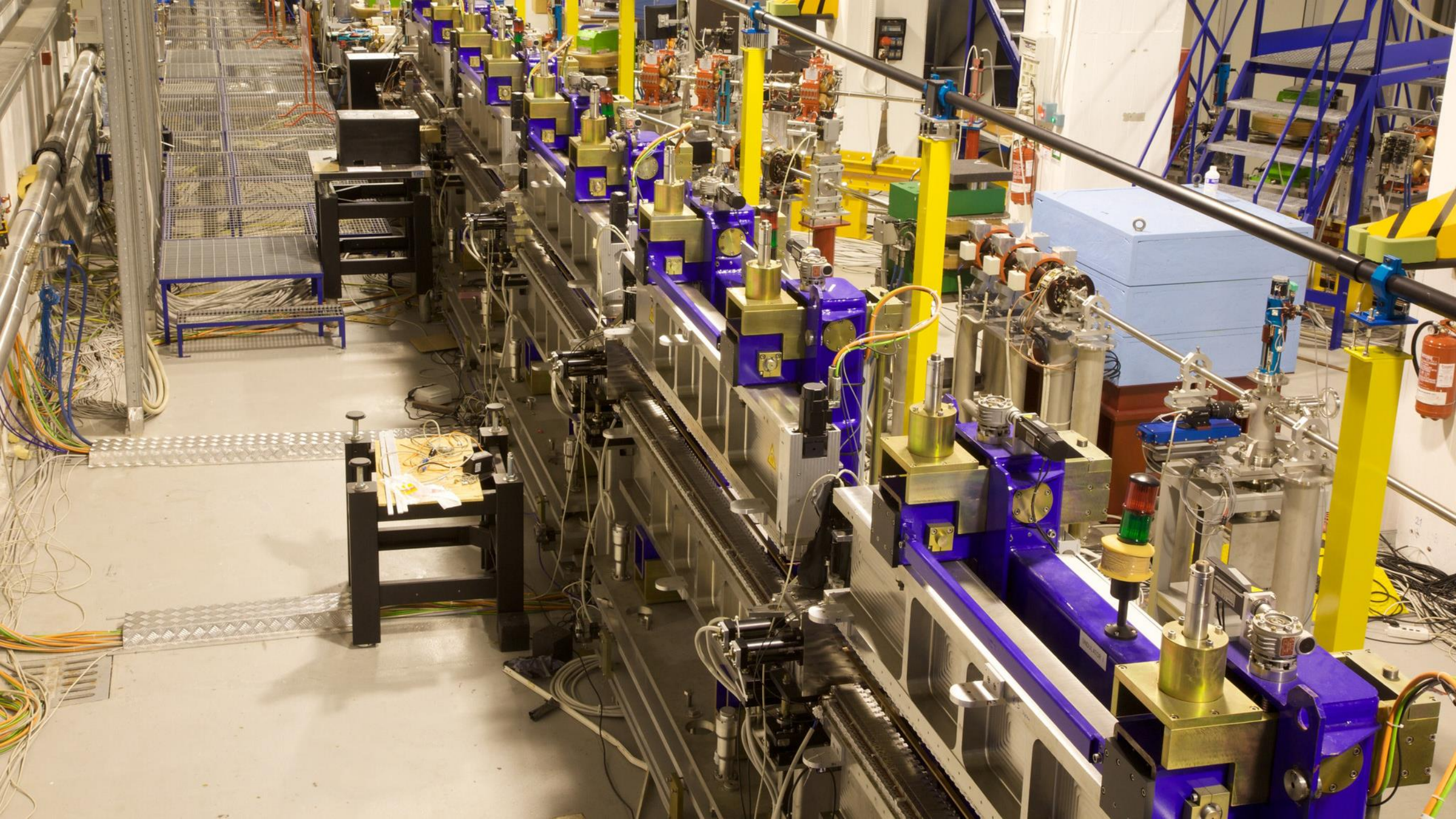
A new era for the Laboratory



In the early years 2000, with the construction of the SPARC_LAB facility, a new research line has been inaugurated in the lab

SPARC_LAB was initially conceived as a test and training facility for advanced accelerator developments, and focussed on FEL and in general on the production of new radiation sources

In recent years, however, a dedicated and increasingly relevant effort has been put in the research ***on very high acceleration gradients*** with the plasma wake field technique



The EuPRAXIA Project



Experiments at SPARC_LAB are the natural preparation for the next big scientific enterprise of the laboratory: EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB

This is the Italian branch of a multi-national project (EuPRAXIA) aimed at building by the end of this decade two plasma driven FEL user facilities. INFN has already received a 108 M€ grant from the Italian Government for the construction of the LNF site

Most of today's and tomorrow's presentations will be devoted to this project, so I will not spend many words on it

I want however to stress that EuPRAXIA is our flagship project, on which most of our efforts will be concentrated in the future. It is also a big opportunity for collaborations at European (and beyond) level.