

# **PERLE Collaboration Agreement**

## **Introduction**

The efficient recovery of power to re-excite cavities from the used beam was proposed first for normal conductive facilities accelerating beams at rather low power. The major advances in superconducting RF technology and the consideration of multi-turn recirculation passages have paved the way to the “green” generation of high energy, high brightness, high current beams. Thus, Energy Recovery Linacs (ERL's) are now beginning to assert their potential as game changers in the field of accelerators and their applications. Their unique combination of bright linac-like beam quality, with high average current and extremely flexible time structure, unprecedented operating efficiency and compact footprint opens the door to previously unattainable performance regimes and applications.

PERLE is a compact three-pass ERL project based on SRF technology and targeting the 10 MW beam power range, with about 20 mA electron beam current and 500 MeV electron beam energy. The Conceptual Design Report was published in <sup>1</sup>. The PERLE facility will primarily serve as a hub for the validation and exploration of a broad range of accelerator phenomena in an unexplored operational power regime serving for the development of ERL technology for future energy and intensity frontier machines. It will also host a new generation of nuclear and particle physics experiments. The PERLE facility is intended to be hosted by the CNRS-IN2P3 laboratory IJCLab (Orsay, France).

The present Collaboration Agreement defines the framework and steps of the collaborative effort towards the realization of this project.

## **1- Parties of the Collaboration Agreement**

This Collaboration Agreement (CA) is signed between the member institutes (hereafter called “the Parties”). They form the PERLE collaboration to which this CA applies. The Parties are listed in Annex A.

The entry of new members into the collaboration is conditioned by a unanimous vote of Collaboration Board members (cf. Annex C).

## **2- Purpose of the CA**

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<sup>1</sup> PERLE, Powerful Energy Recovery Linac for Experiments, CDR, J.Phys.G 45(2018)6, 065003, arXiv:1705.08783

The purpose of this CA is to specify the intent of the Parties with respect to establishing a collaborative effort for realizing the PERLE Project (hereafter called “the Project”). The CA is also agreed upon to introduce the required level of formality to allow for a coordinated dedication of resources of all the Parties.

None of the Parties will be bound by any legal obligation to the other Parties or incur any associated expense.

### **3- Scope of the CA**

By collaborating on PERLE activities of common interest, as described below, the Parties intend to achieve faster and enduring progress in the Project at lower cost resulting from the sharing of expertise, resources and personnel.

The collaboration between the Parties aims at performing a Technical Detailed Study of the PERLE facility and at preparing the ground for its future construction and operation phase. It will include activities such as:

- design and simulation of the facility and its performance;
- generation and exchange of research results, data, and know-how;
- development, fabrication and exchange of equipment of interest for the Project;
- joint experimental tests;
- development and sharing of software for the analysis and interpretation of data;
- joint publication of results and representation at conferences;
- exchange of personnel, and
- any other form which the Parties might consider appropriate.

As the Project develops and progresses, new areas and needs on collaboration activities between the parties could be agreed and may be described through an amendment or a modification of this CA, as described in Section 7.

### **4- Contributions and Collaboration Membership**

By signing the CA, a Party expresses its readiness to contribute with expert knowledge, studies, equipment, materials, funds and/or other resources.

Except when agreed otherwise, each Party shall bear the cost of its contribution to the Project.

The contribution of a Party to the Project is to be endorsed by the PERLE Collaboration Board and should be detailed as much as possible in Annex D, which shall be subjected to the provisions of this CA. These estimates will be regularly reviewed during PERLE Collaboration Board meetings and the necessary updates, approved by the Board members, will be communicated to the Parties through the PERLE Collaboration Board minutes.

To support the prototyping phase and prepare for construction, major Equipment contributions to the PERLE project will be regulated in dedicated additional Agreements to be signed between a Party and CNRS/IN2P3.

## **5- Collaboration Board**

Each Party shall designate one representative in the PERLE Collaboration Board (CB). The mandate and composition of the CB are detailed in Annex C.

## **6- Entry into Force and Duration of the CA**

This CA is agreed upon for the technical design and the preparatory phase of the Project. It will become effective on the date when at least three Parties have signed it, including CNRS-IN2P3, and shall remain in force for a period of five (5) years or until the start of the Project construction phase. The construction and the operation of the PERLE facility will be the subject of a subsequent dedicated agreement.

Any important modifications to this CA that may arise will be subject to the “Amendments and Modifications of the CA” described in Section 7.

A Party may withdraw from this CA by giving not less than three (3) months’ notice, in writing to the PERLE Collaboration Board. The withdrawing party agrees to leave at the disposal of the collaboration the contributions made so far, for the rest of the duration of this CA. On the expiry date of this cooperation agreement, the Equipment provided by the withdrawing party will be returned to it in a similar manner to the provisions of Article 8 of this CA.

## **7- Amendments and Modifications of the CA**

This CA may be amended or modified by the Parties at any time if the modifications are unanimously agreed by the CB.

## **8- Intellectual Property**

Intellectual property such as design drawings, software, or technologies developed within the Project will remain the property of the developing Party or their institution (as applicable).

Items used, built, designed within the Project or any materials that have been or will be purchased for the Project are called Equipment. Unless defined otherwise through a specific dedicated Agreement, Equipment ownership will be shared between the Parties for the duration of this CA and will revert back to the original Parties that had provided them at the completion of the Project.

## **9- Confidentiality**

The Parties shall strive to jointly publish the results of their collaboration in the Project as open Access publications. Publications shall acknowledge the collaboration between the Parties

including, whenever appropriate, the experts having taken part in the development of the results covered by the publication.

For the duration of this CA, all material and results will be openly shared between the Parties unless the developing Party considers the property to be of a confidential nature.

## **10- Dispute Resolution**

Any and all questions that may arise regarding the interpretation of this CA will be resolved consensually between the Parties. Any dispute regarding the collaboration that cannot be unanimously resolved will require a final decision to be taken by a two third majority of the CB members including CNRS-IN2P3.

## **11- General Provisions**

The Parties will conduct the collaboration in terms of this CA in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations. The contributions of each Party are subject to the availability of appropriate funds and human resources.

Nothing in this CA will affect any other agreements concerning the cooperation between the Parties with other Projects.

Each Party shall ensure the selection of experts with the necessary skills and competence to execute its contribution on its behalf, taking into account the nature and the environment of the work.

Contributions to the Project shall be conform to the safety rules, including any specific safety requirements in force at the Parties' site where they will be used.

The following Annexes are an integral part of this CA:

- Annex A: List of Parties and contact persons
- Annex B: PERLE Description, Axes of Collaboration, Stages, Timeline
- Annex C: PERLE Management Structure
- Annex D: Estimates of the Parties' intended contributions

This CA is drawn up and executed in English.

PERLE Collaboration Agreement  
Signature Sheet

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique - Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de  
Physique des Particules (CNRS/IN2P3)

Date and place:

June 10, 2021 Paris

Signature:



Dr. Reynald Pain  
IN2P3 Director

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European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)

Nothing in this Collaboration Agreement shall be deemed or interpreted as a waiver, express or implied, of any privileges and immunities accorded to CERN under its constituent documents or under international public law

Date and place: *7th July 2011, Geneva.*  
Signature:



Dr. Mike LAMONT  
Director of Accelerators and Technology



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Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC) as part of United Kingdom Research and Innovation (UKRI) on behalf and for the account of Daresbury Laboratory

Date and place: 24/6/21 DARESBURY  
Signature:



Professor J A Clarke  
Director of ASTeC

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University of Liverpool

Date and place:  
Signature:

  
Barrie Owens  
Research Contracts Officer  
Legal and Governance  
University of Liverpool  
  
16/6/21

Position

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Cornell University

Date and place: May 25, 2021; Ithaca NY USA

Signature:


*Sarah Schlagter*

Sarah SCHLAGTER  
Senior Grant and Contract Officer

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Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics (BINP)

Date and place:  Novosibirsk, Russia  
Signature:

Dr. Pavel V. LOGACHEV  
Director

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An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine

Date and place:

17 July 2022

Signature:



Dr. Kherieh Rassas

Vice president for intemational and external affairs

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ESS Bilbao Consortium

Date and place:

Signature:

11832905A

MARIO PEREZ

(R: G95455473)

Firmado digitalmente  
por 11832905A MARIO

PEREZ (R: G95455473)

Fecha: 2022.11.15

14:57:57 +01'00'

Position: Executive Director



**ESS**  
bilbao

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Lancaster University

Date and Place: 13th October 2025, Lancaster

Signature: 

Position: Head of Research and Enterprise Contracts

## Annex A: List of Parties and contact persons

- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique - Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (CNRS-IN2P3), acting on behalf of the Laboratoire de Physique des Deux Infinis Irène Joliot-Curie (IJCLab, Orsay, France) and of the other IN2P3's laboratories which might be involved in this Collaboration Agreement.

*Contact person:*

*Walid Kaabi* ([kaabi@ijclab.in2p3.fr](mailto:kaabi@ijclab.in2p3.fr)),

*Achille Stocchi* ([achille.stocchi@ijclab.in2p3.fr](mailto:achille.stocchi@ijclab.in2p3.fr))

- Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire (CERN), Switzerland

*Contact person: Julia Double* ([julia.double@cern.ch](mailto:julia.double@cern.ch))

- Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility (JLAB), USA

*Contact person: Rongli Geng* ([geng@jlab.org](mailto:geng@jlab.org))

- Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC) as part of United Kingdom Research and Innovation (UKRI) for and on behalf of Daresbury Laboratory, Sci-Tech Daresbury Keckwick Lane, Daresbury, Warrington, WA4 4AD, UK

*Contact person: Deepa Angal-Kalinin* ([deepa.angal-kalinin@stfc.ac.uk](mailto:deepa.angal-kalinin@stfc.ac.uk))

- University of Liverpool, Physics Department, Liverpool, UK

*Contact person: Carsten Welsch* ([C.P.Welsch@liverpool.ac.uk](mailto:C.P.Welsch@liverpool.ac.uk))

- Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics (BINP), Novosibirsk, Russia

*Contact person: Eugène Levichev* ([E.B.Levichev@inp.nsk.su](mailto:E.B.Levichev@inp.nsk.su))

**PARTICIPATION SUSPENDED**

- Cornell University, Ithaca, New York State, USA

*Contact person: Georg Hoffstaetter* ([georg.hoffstaetter@cornell.edu](mailto:georg.hoffstaetter@cornell.edu))

- An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine

*Contact person: Hadil Abualrob* ([hadil.abualrob@najah.edu](mailto:hadil.abualrob@najah.edu))

- ESS-Bilbao, Bilbao, Spain

*Contact person: Ibon Bustinduy* ([ibustinduy@essbilbao.org](mailto:ibustinduy@essbilbao.org))

- Lancaster University, UK

*Contact person: Robert Apsimon, Robert* ([r.apsimon@lancaster.ac.uk](mailto:r.apsimon@lancaster.ac.uk))

## Annex B: PERLE Description, Axes of Collaboration, Stages, Timeline

### 1. PERLE design and Main Parameters

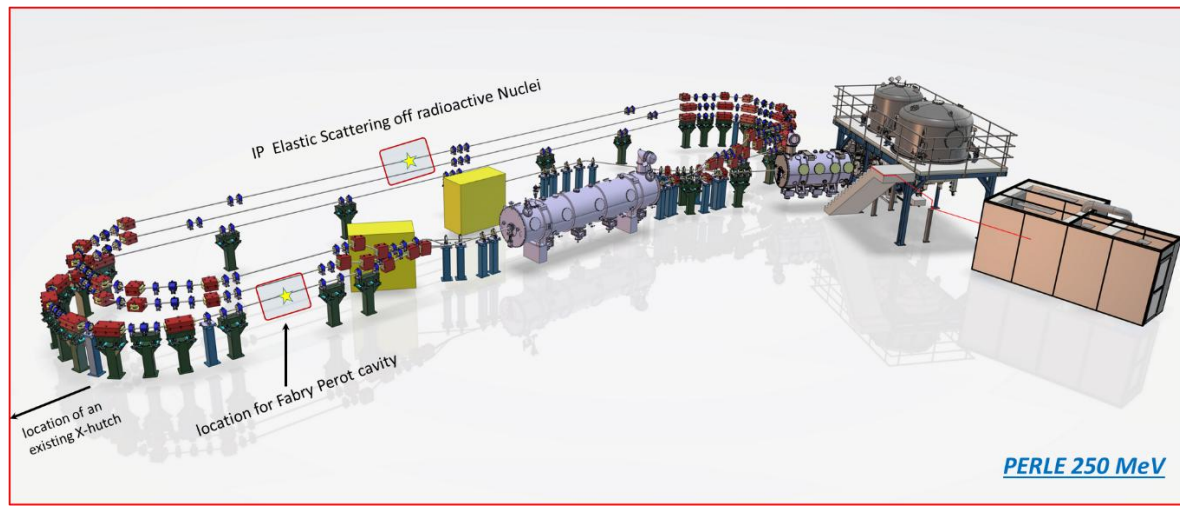
**PERLE (Powerful ERL for Experiments)** is a novel multi-turn, high-power Energy Recovery Linac (ERL) facility currently under construction in Orsay at IJCLab,

France. Its primary objective is to demonstrate high-current (20 mA), continuous wave (CW), multi-pass operation using superconducting cavities at 801.6 MHz.

The PERLE accelerator complex (see Figure 1) is arranged in a racetrack configuration, initially featuring one cryomodule that houses four 5-cell cavities operating at 801.6 MHz. This cryomodule is located in one of the two parallel straight sections, which are complemented by a vertical stack of three recirculating arcs on each side.

The space between the straights and the arcs is utilized for long spreaders and recombiners, including matching sections. The spreaders are positioned directly after each linac to separate beams of different energies and route them to their respective arcs. Conversely, the recombiners serve to merge beams of varying energies into a single trajectory before entering the next linac.

The path length of each arc is designed to be an integer multiple of the RF wavelength, except for the highest energy pass, arc 6, which is extended by half of the RF wavelength. This adjustment shifts the RF phase from accelerating to decelerating, thereby transitioning the system into energy recovery mode.



**Figure 1:** Layout of the PERLE facility, featuring a cryomodule that houses four 5-cell superconducting (SC) cavities operating at 801.6 MHz, designed to achieve 250 MeV in three passes.

The cryomodule provides an energy boost of up to 82 MeV to the high-average-current electron beam (20 mA). Consequently, over three turns, an energy increase of 246 MeV is achieved. When adding the initial injection energy of 7 MeV, the total energy reaches approximately 250 MeV. This beam can then be utilized for its intended applications, such as photon generation via Compton backscattering or collisions with radioactive nuclei. While this process may lead to an increase in energy spread or emittance of the electron beam, the majority of the beam power is preserved.

The beam is then redirected through the accelerator again, this time approximately 180 degrees out of phase with the accelerating RF to facilitate deceleration over the same number of passes. The energy is deposited into the cavities, allowing for the acceleration of newly injected bunches, effectively cancelling the beam loading effects from the accelerated beam. The remaining beam is directed to a dump at around the injection energy.

The main beam parameters of the PERLE facility are summarized in Table 1. (Nota bene: Initial technical choices, the full configuration and challenges of realization have been described in the PERLE CDR<sup>1</sup> and updated in Ref.<sup>2</sup>)

Parameters	Values
Injection Energy	7 MeV
Electron beam energy - single tour	89 MeV
Electron beam energy -three-tours	250 MeV
Normalised Emittance $\gamma\epsilon_{x,y}$	6 mm.mrad
Average beam current	mA
Bunch charge	pC
Bunch length	mm
Bunch spacing	ns
RF frequency	MHz
Duty factor	CW

*Table 1: Main machine parameters for PERLE*

## 2. Axes of Collaboration

The Table below shows a breakdown structure of the main collaboration axes initially directed to the Technical Design Report of PERLE, divided into tasks and sub-tasks.

<b>Axes of Collaboration</b>
<b>TASK 1: Lattice and optics</b>
▪ T 1-1: Linear lattice optimization Initial magnet specs
▪ T 1-2: Momentum acceptance and longitudinal match
▪ T 1-3: Correction of nonlinear aberrations with multipole magnets
▪ T 1-4: Final magnet specs
▪ T 1-5: Repository and data base with version control
<b>TASK 2: Beam Dynamics</b>
▪ T 2-1: Start-to-End simulation with CSR & micro-bunching
▪ T 2-2: BBU studies
▪ T 2-3: Space-charge studies at injection
▪ T 2-4: Multi-particle tracking studies, error effects and halo formation
▪ T2-5: Impedance analysis and wakefield effect mitigation
<b>TASK 3: Electron source and injection</b>
▪ T 3-1: DC Gun upgrade
▪ T 3-2: Photocathode fabrication and load lock system design

<sup>1</sup> D. Angal-Kalinin et al. PERLE. Powerful energy recovery linac for experiments. Conceptual design report. J. Phys., G45(6):065003, 2018

<sup>2</sup> The Large Hadron-Electron Collider at the HL-LHC, CERN ACC-Note-2020-0002, J. Phys. G 48 (2021) 11, 110501



▪ T 3-3: Buncher design
▪ T 3-4: Booster studies and design
▪ T 3-5: Laser system
▪ T 3-6: Merger design
<b>TASK 4: SRF Cavity and cryomodule</b>
▪ T 4-1: RF cavity design
▪ T 4-2: Fabrication & tests
▪ T 4-3: HOM study
▪ T 4-4: Power coupler design and study
▪ T 4-5: Cryomodule design
<b>TASK 5: Magnets &amp; power supplies</b>
▪ T 5-1: Arc magnets design
▪ T 5-2: Spreaders & combiners magnets design
▪ T 5-3: Injection and extraction magnets design
▪ T 5-4: Multipole magnets design
<b>TASK 6: Beam instrumentations</b>
▪ T 6-1: Charge measurements
▪ T 6-2: Beam position measurements
▪ T 6-3: Transverse profile measurements including halo
▪ T 6-4: Longitudinal measurements including profile and sub-structures (CSR, CTR...)
▪ T 6-5: Losses
▪ T 6-6: Polarisation measurements

<b>TASK 7: Beam dumps</b>
▪ T 7-1: Setup dump
▪ T 7-2: Transfer line
<b>TASK 8: LLRF</b>
▪ T 8-1: Synchronisation
▪ T 8-2: Feedbacks
<b>TASK 9: Safety and radioprotection</b>
▪ T 9-1: Site Shielding
▪ T 9-2: Personal Protection System
▪ T 9-3: Machine Protection System
<b>TASK 10: RF Power sources</b>
▪ T 10-1: IOT and SSA amplifiers
<b>TASK 11: Cryogenic equipment</b>
▪ Dimensioning and installation of the cryoplants
▪ Cryogenic distribution lines
<b>TASK 12: Physics Experiments - selections and preparations</b>
▪ T 12-1: Inverse Compton Scattering experiment
▪ T 12-2: e- probe on Self-Confining Radioactive Ion Target

### 3. Stages and Timeline

The PERLE Project starts with a design and prototyping phase as detailed in the table above. This preparatory phase will in particular produce a PERLE Technical Design Report (TDR).

There follow three phases of construction, commissioning and exploitation which are summarized here below and will be subject to changes as the Project develops. These phases will be the subject of a subsequent dedicated agreement.

- **Phase 1 - Injector:** Installation of the injection line with a beam dump at its end.

The injection line includes the DC gun, the load lock photocathode system, solenoids, buncher, booster, merger and required beam instrumentations to qualify the generated beam. The commissioning of the injection line will require the installation of cryogenics, RF power source, power supplies for the optics, photocathode laser, beam dump, control- command, vacuum systems, site shielding, safety control system, fluids, etc. Many of these installations must be already sized according to the final configuration of PERLE.

- **Phase 2 - single-turn:** Installation of 1-tour, full current 20mA reaching the energy of 89MeV

The installation of a single linac in the first straight and installation of beam pipe and one complete loop with two return arcs. This phase aim to work with a full 20mA current and to reach the energy of 89MeV and to demonstrate the ERL functioning.

- **Phase 3 - three-turns:** Installation of 3-tour, full current 20mA reaching the energy of 250MeV.

This phase consists on the installation of two extra tours in order to demonstrate the machine operation at full current 20mA, 250MeV energy (5MW power) and in the 3-tour regime

Future plans include the possibility of reaching 10 MW and a final energy of 500 MeV by adding an additional cryomodule.

During the design and preparatory phase, the Collaboration will develop a detailed time schedule. Currently it is expected to complete the TDR by end 2025, Phase 0 by 2027, Phase 1 by beginning 2029 and Phase 2 by 2030. A scheme of milestones will be worked out and agreed upon with emphasis on the accelerator but including a timeline for future experiments.

## Annex C: PERLE Management Structure

The organization of the PERLE Project comprises the following bodies and responsibilities.

- The PERLE Collaboration Board (CB), acting on behalf of the Parties, is responsible for the science policy of the Collaboration. It approves at the unanimity of his members, the entry of the new memberships into the Collaboration, it takes notice of the withdrawal of collaborating institutes, nominates the Spokesperson of the Collaboration and endorses the Technical Project Leader (TPL). It oversees the progress made by the Project, reviews Parties' contributions estimate and ensures an efficient communication between the collaborators, providing a coherent communication channel and advice to the Project management.
- The PERLE (TPL) is appointed by the direction of CNRS-IN2P3. Together with the Spokesperson (SP) and the PERLE Management Board (MB), they are responsible for the execution of the Project.

The terms of reference of each of these bodies are given in more detail below.

### Collaboration Board

The Collaboration Board shall consist of one representative of each Party of the CA. The CB has a chairman which is elected by the CB, for a period of two (2) years, renewable.

The Technical Project Leader and the Spokesperson are ex-officio members of the CB. The CB can invite others to attend as may be needed for consultation.

The CB addresses the following matters:

- Definition and approval of the scientific policy of the PERLE Collaboration.
- Advise to the Technical Project Leader and members of the PERLE Management Board.
- Supervision of scientific and technical choices,
- Monitoring the progress and completion of the tasks.
- Evolution of collaborating members and associated contributions.
- Proposals for changes to this CA.
- and similar tasks

The CB shall meet at least once per year, and more often upon request as, e.g. for important decisions or modifications of the Project.

Decisions in the CB shall be taken by consensus or, in exceptional cases, by a two-third majority of its members including CNRS-IN2P3.

Minutes of each meeting shall be drafted and communicated to the other members.

The minutes of each meeting shall be considered as accepted by the other members if, within thirty (30) calendar days from receipt, the other members have not objected to the chairperson and they will take into account their possible comments.

The CB chair signs on behalf of the CB all written agreements as appropriate.

### The Technical Project Leader

The PERLE Technical Project Leader (TPL) is appointed by the direction of CNRS-IN2P3 and is endorsed by the CB. The PL has the global technical vision on the project and the coordination of the different activities in the WP, the approval of PBS and WBS and he/she's responsible for the definition of the technical phases. It launches the technical reviews and establish all the necessary material for decisions for technical changes. Together with the Spokesperson he/she is also responsible for reporting the progress made by the Project to the CB and to the direction of CNRS-IN2P3. He can be assisted by one or more Associates to the Technical Project Leaders for some specific tasks as the installations, the human resources, the budget, the quality. The detailed organization depends upon the phases of the project.

### Spokesperson

The Collaboration has a Spokesperson (SB) to assist the Technical Project Leader. The spokesperson plays a leadership role, acting as the public face and primary communicator for the Collaboration: Scientific Leadership and Representation / Crisis Management and Public Relations / Scientific Governance and Decision-Making / Interface Between Subgroups and Teams / Advocating for Resources and Funding / Long-term Vision and Strategy. The Spokesperson is elected by the CB and endorsed by the direction of CNRS-IN2P3. The Spokesperson can nominate a deputy spokesperson which should be also endorsed by the CB.

### Management Board

The Management Board consists of the Technical Project Leader, the Spokesperson and the persons which are needed for the smooth execution of the project (Associates to TPL and/or

to the SP, Project manager, Quality and Financial Manager...); it can change its composition and can be reinforced during the construction and commission phase.

Members are nominated by the TPL and the SP and endorsed by the CB and by the Party they belong to. The MB meets regularly, at least once per month (more frequently during the construction phase).

The MB mainly works on the project milestone / objective follow-up - identification of blocking points (such as financial issues/market problems...), project decisions, launching the Technical Board, if necessary, financial update, monitoring of WP and activities that are delayed (call for meetings).

## Annex D: Estimates of the Parties' intended contributions

This annex provides an estimation of each Party's intended contribution to the PERLE project under the scope of this Collaboration Agreement:

- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique - Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (CNRS-IN2P3)
  - Axes of collaboration addressed: besides its roles of collaboration coordination and project management, CNRS-IN2P3 will be involved in several collaboration axes, such as the beam dynamic studies and simulations, design and prototyping of the main components (Injection line, SRF systems, magnets, instrumentation) and studies related to safety and integration of the facility.
  - Associated resources envisaged (staff, equipment/material when applicable, etc.): CNRS-IN2P3 will involve the required manpower in the different addressed axes and will apply for fund opportunities to finance the project in its different phases.
- Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire (CERN)
  - Axes of collaboration addressed: power coupler design and study, Cryomodule design. Collaboration envisaged on already existing items: cryomodule design, cryomodule hardware, assembly procedures, existing FPC design and hardware; envisaged contribution to fast reactive tuner design, HOM mechanical design and FPC modification.
  - Associated resources envisaged (staff, equipment/material when applicable, etc.): to be defined later on; potential use of CERN infrastructure for assemblies and tests.
- Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC)
  - Axes of collaboration addressed: generic ERL expertise; electron source and injector.
  - Associated resources envisaged (staff, equipment/material when applicable, etc.): to be defined later on.
- University of Liverpool, Physics Department
  - Axes of collaboration addressed: Physics program, accelerator design and optimization, instrumentation and sensor development.
  - Associated resources envisaged (staff, equipment/material when applicable, etc.): PhD students, academic staff and, subject to funding, postdocs, technical and admin staff.
- Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics (BINP)
  - Axes of collaboration addressed: Magnet design and prototype fabrication; vacuum chambers design and fabrication; Magnets power supplies design.

- Associated resources envisaged (staff, equipment/material when applicable, etc.): to be defined later. PERLE Collaboration Agreement
- Cornell University
  - Axes of collaboration addressed: expertise on ERL technologies.
  - Associated resources envisaged (staff, equipment/material when applicable, etc.): to be defined later on.
- An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine
  - Axes of collaboration addressed: Lattice design and optimization, beam dynamics study, magnets design and prototyping, measurement of the accelerator magnets.
  - Associated resources envisaged (staff, equipment/material when applicable, etc.): PhD students and master students, academic staff, engineers, technicians
- ESS-Bilbao consortium
  - Axes of collaboration addressed: Lattice design and optimization, beam dynamics study, magnets design, Buncher cavity design, control and beam diagnostics design and prototyping.
  - Associated resources envisaged (staff, equipment/material when applicable, etc.). Potential use of ESS-Bilbao infrastructure for assemblies and tests.: to be defined later on; manufacturing of prototypes and LLRF developments.
- Lancaster University, UK
  - Axes of collaboration addressed: Lattice and optics (task 1), beam dynamics (task 2), electron source and injection (task 3), SRF cavity and cryomodule (task 4).
  - Associated resources envisaged (staff, equipment/materials when applicable, etc.): PhD students, academic staff and, subject to funding, PDRAs.