

470th Heraeus Seminar – Bad Honnef – December 14th, 2010

PROSPECTS OF PLASMA ACCELERATION @ DESY

J. Osterhoff, E. Elsen, F. Stephan, R. J. D. Miller,
K. Floettmann, B. Schmidt, R. Brinkmann



Plasma Accelerator Science in Hamburg - Staff

Brand new: first activities started in September 2010

Jens Osterhoff (UHH)
Plasma Acceleration Group



Julia Grebenyuk (UHH)
postdoc starting in January 2011

2 postdocs t.b.a. (UHH, DESY)
starting February and April 2011

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→ *We are looking for excellent and motivated postdocs and (PhD-)students...*

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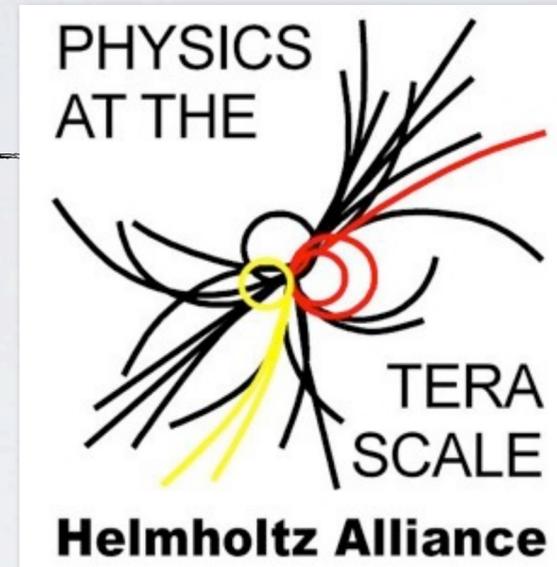
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~600 k€ until Dec 2012



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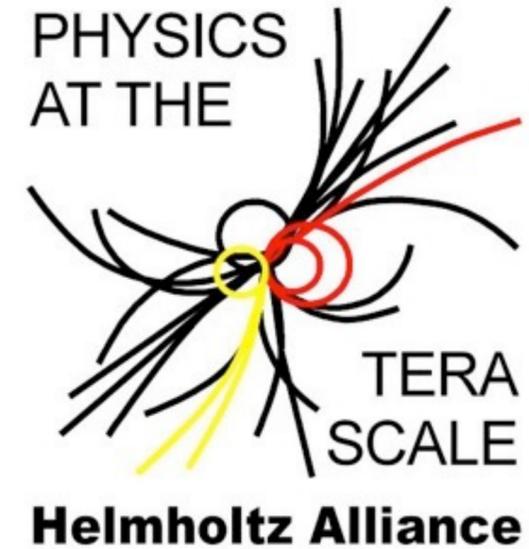
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up to 2.7 M€ from
2011 until 2015



*not done deal yet,
but looks promising*

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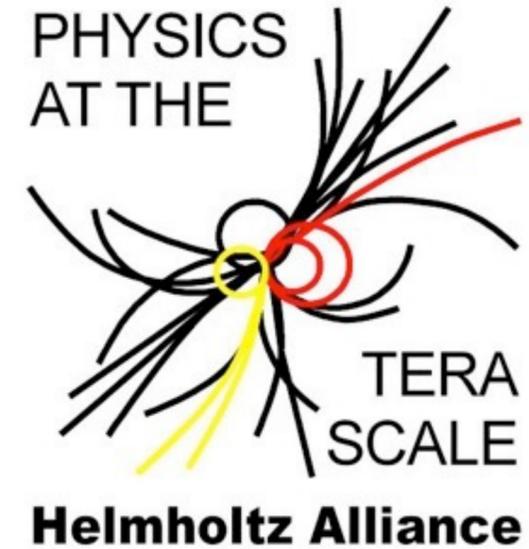
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Accelerator Research and Development

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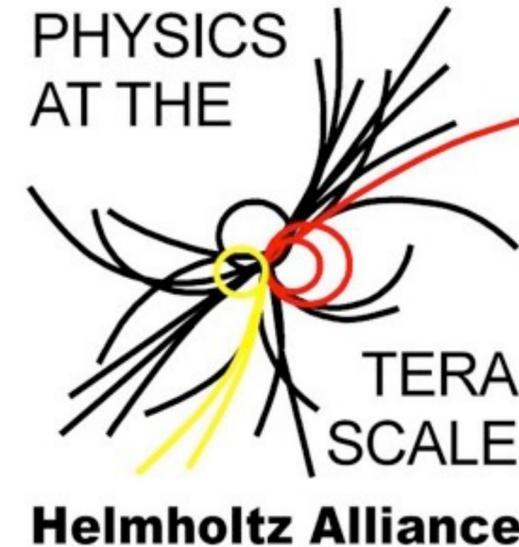
same amount

up to 2.7 M€ from
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start-up grand



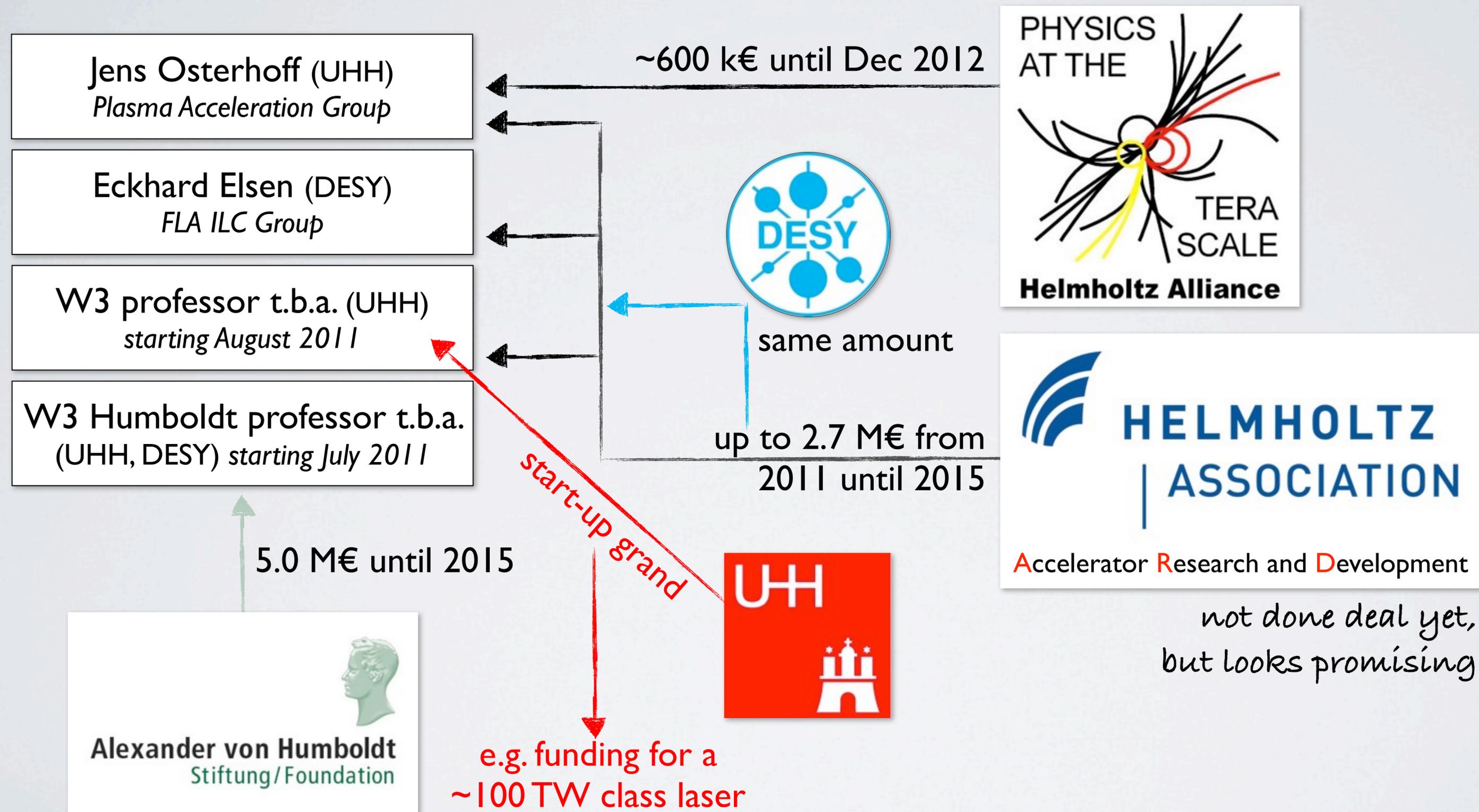
e.g. funding for a
~100 TW class laser



Accelerator Research and Development

not done deal yet,
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Plasma Accelerator Science in Hamburg - Funding



Plasma Accelerator Science in Hamburg - Collaborations

internal network



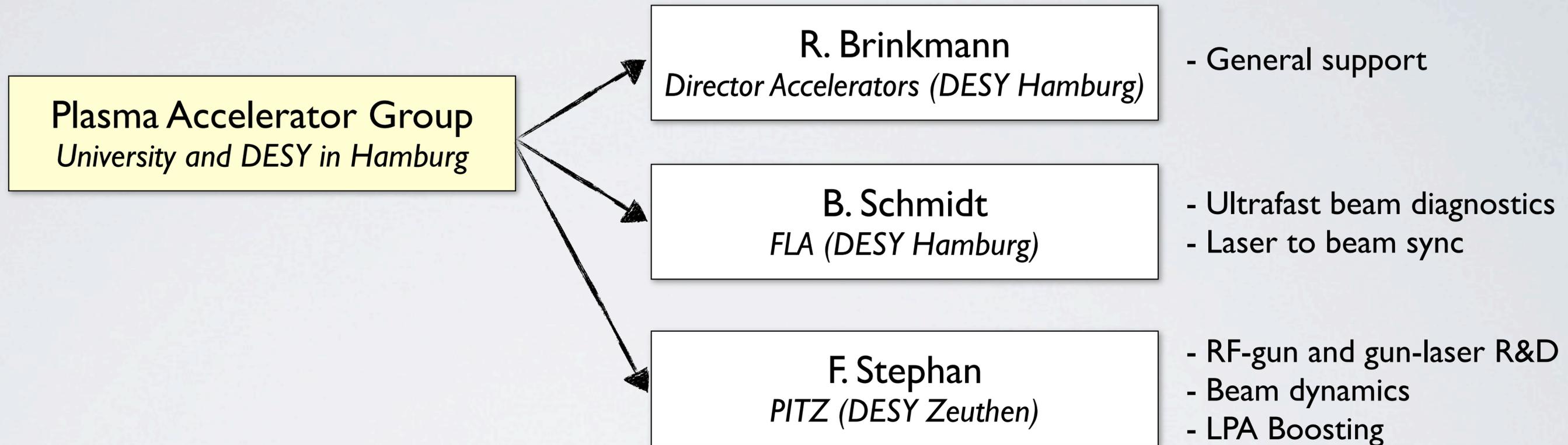
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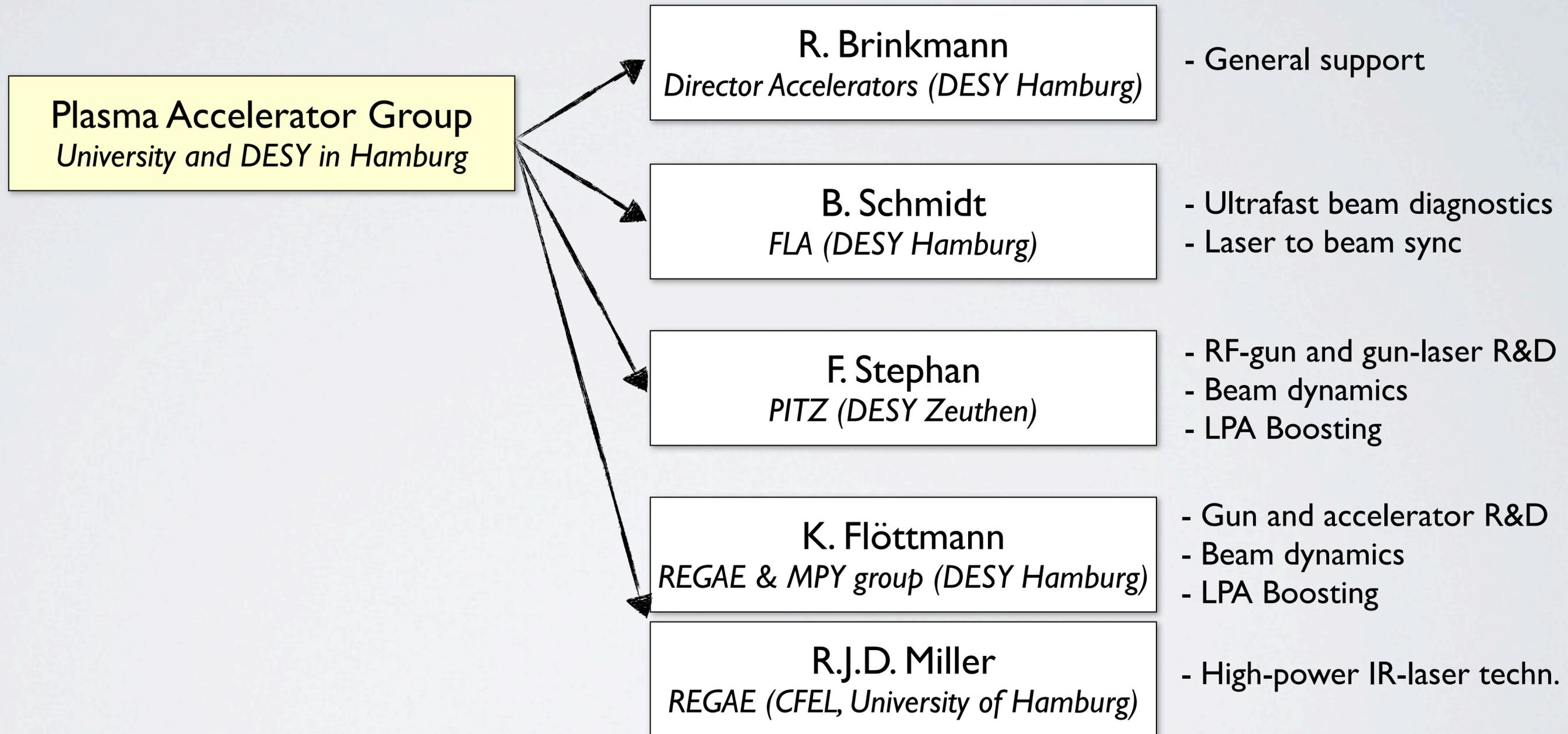
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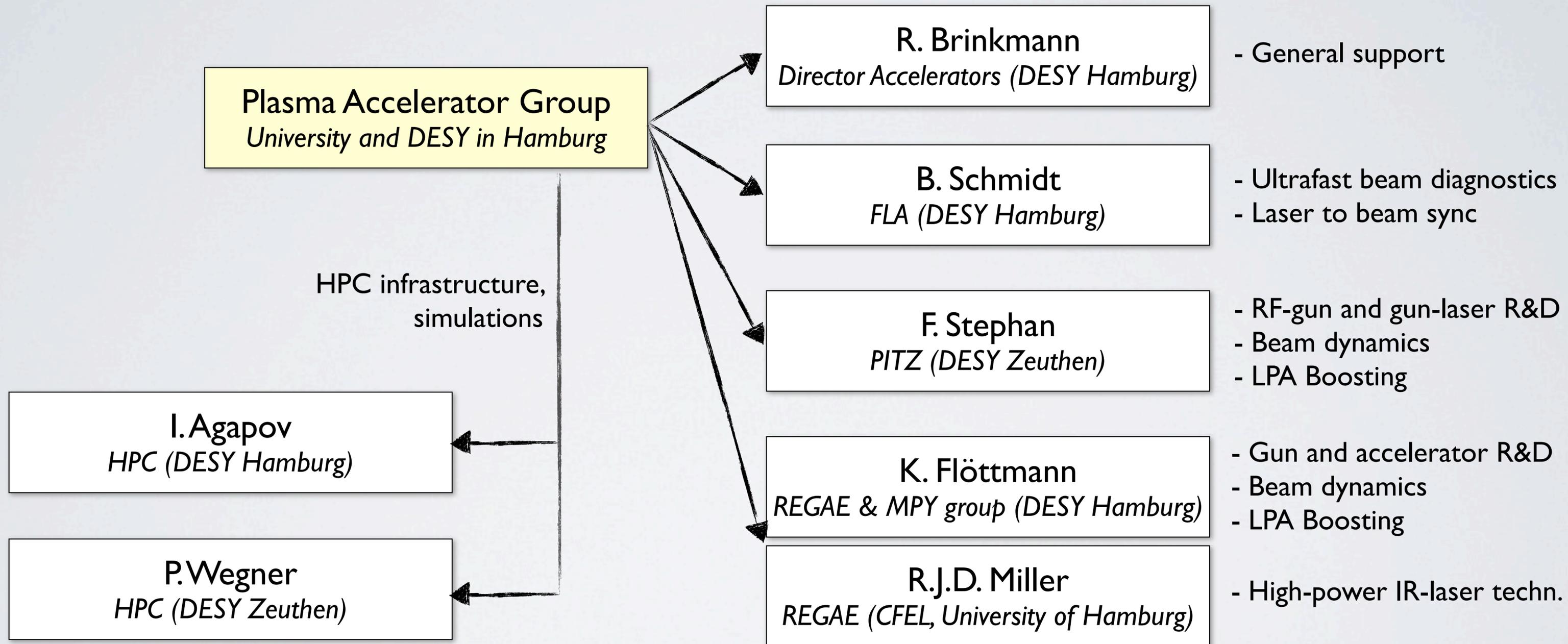
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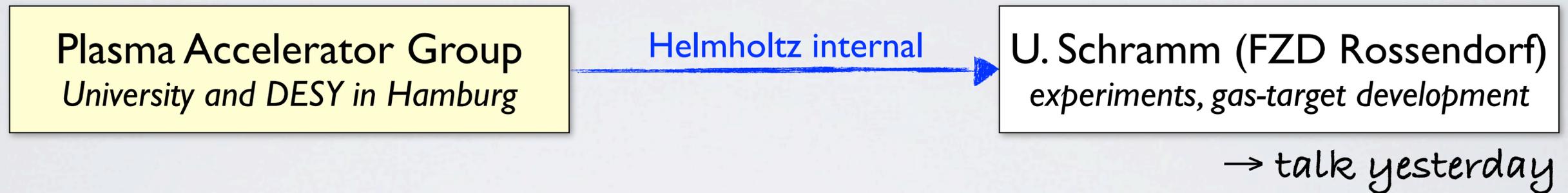
Plasma Accelerator Science in Hamburg - Collaborations

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Plasma Accelerator Group
University and DESY in Hamburg

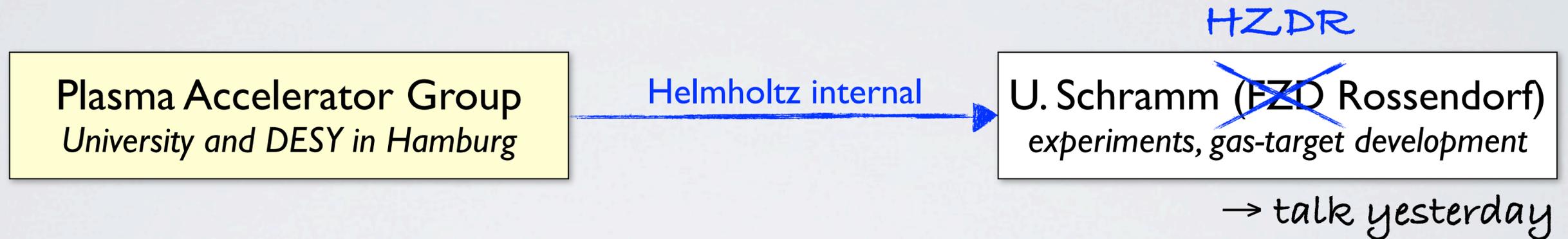
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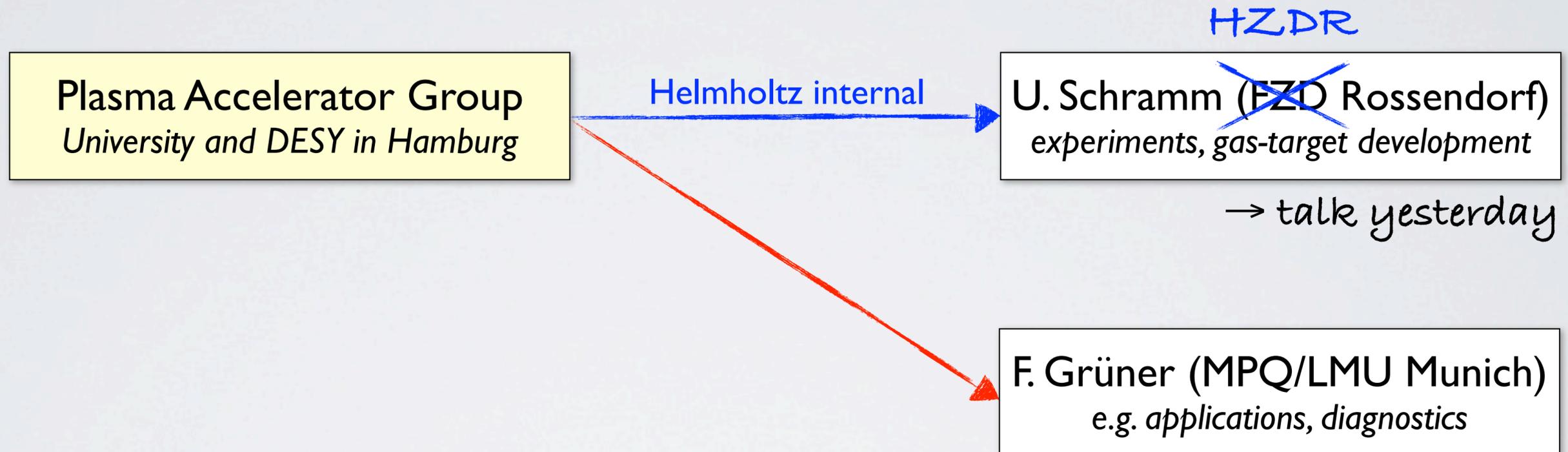
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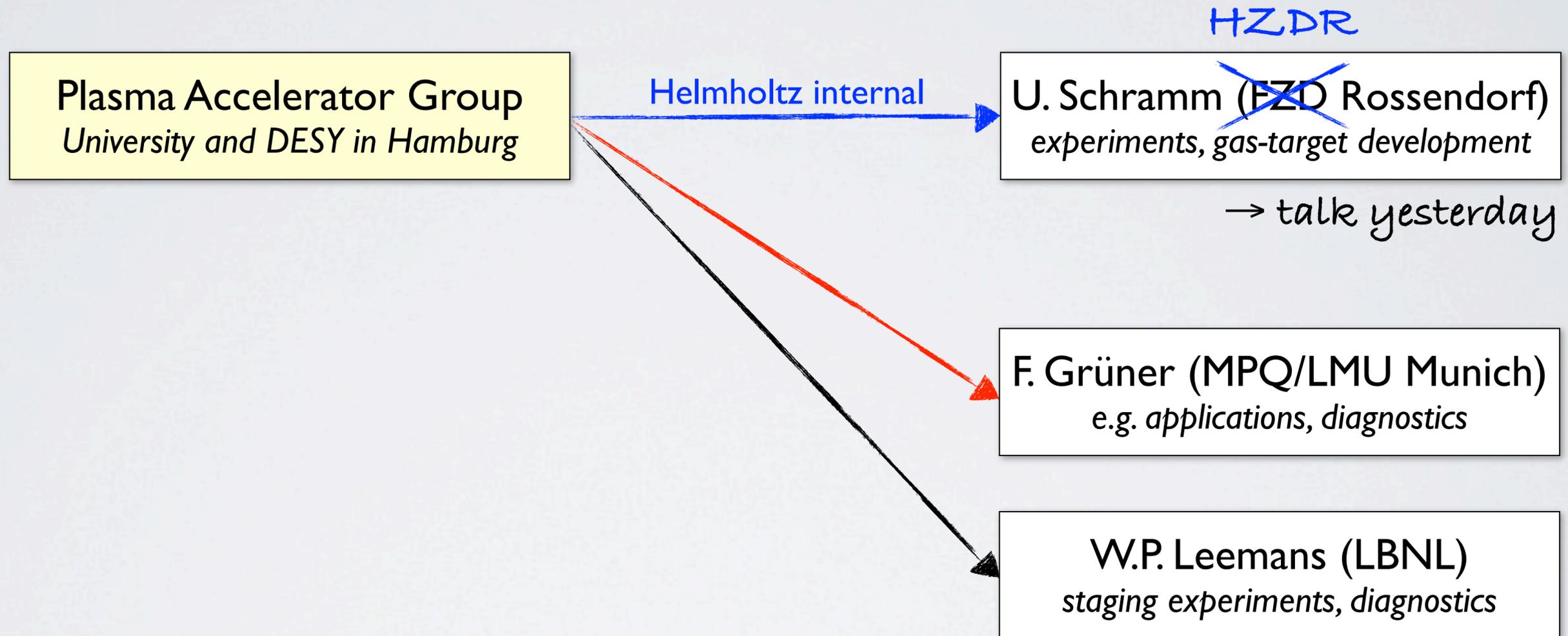
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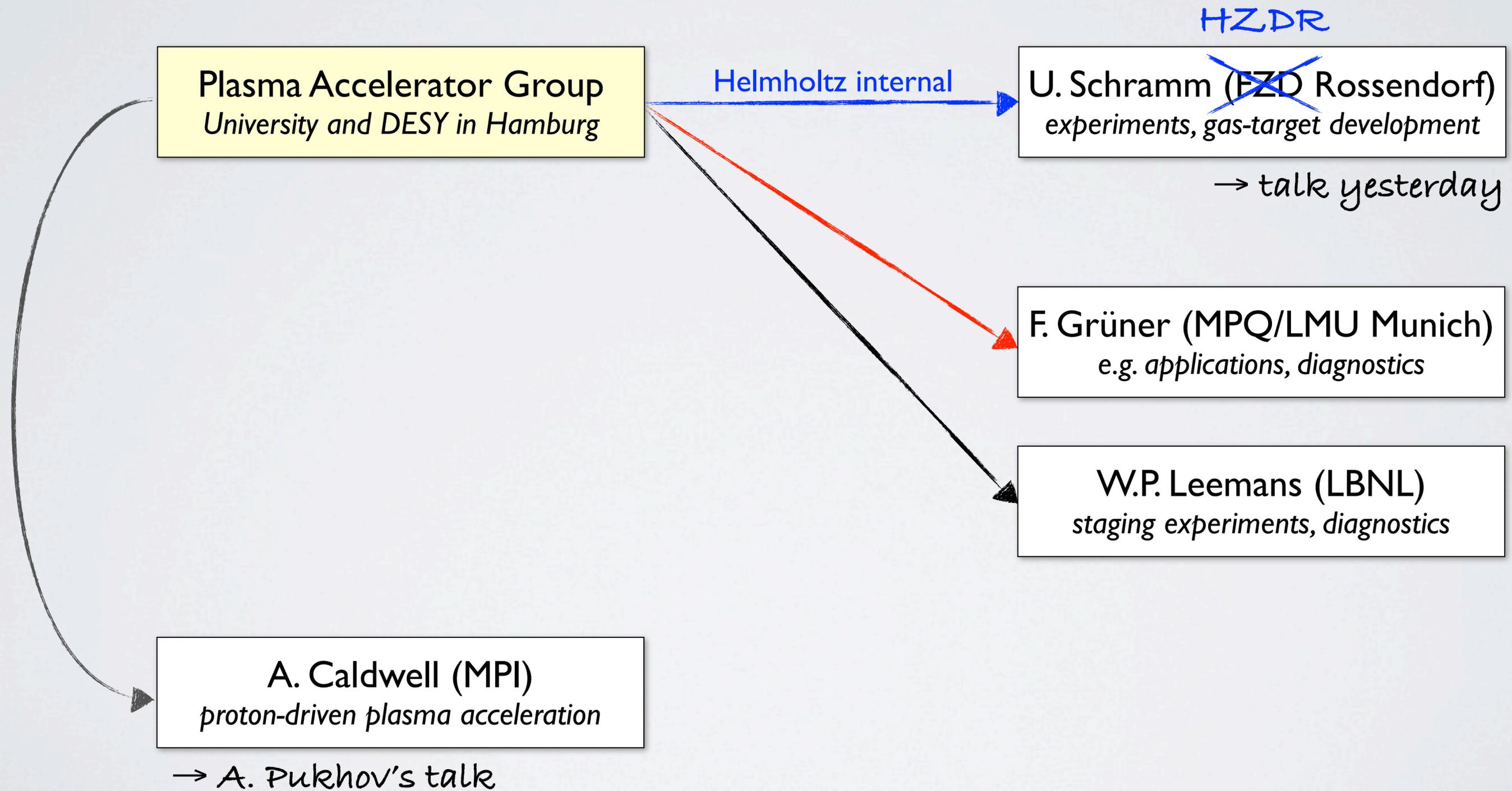
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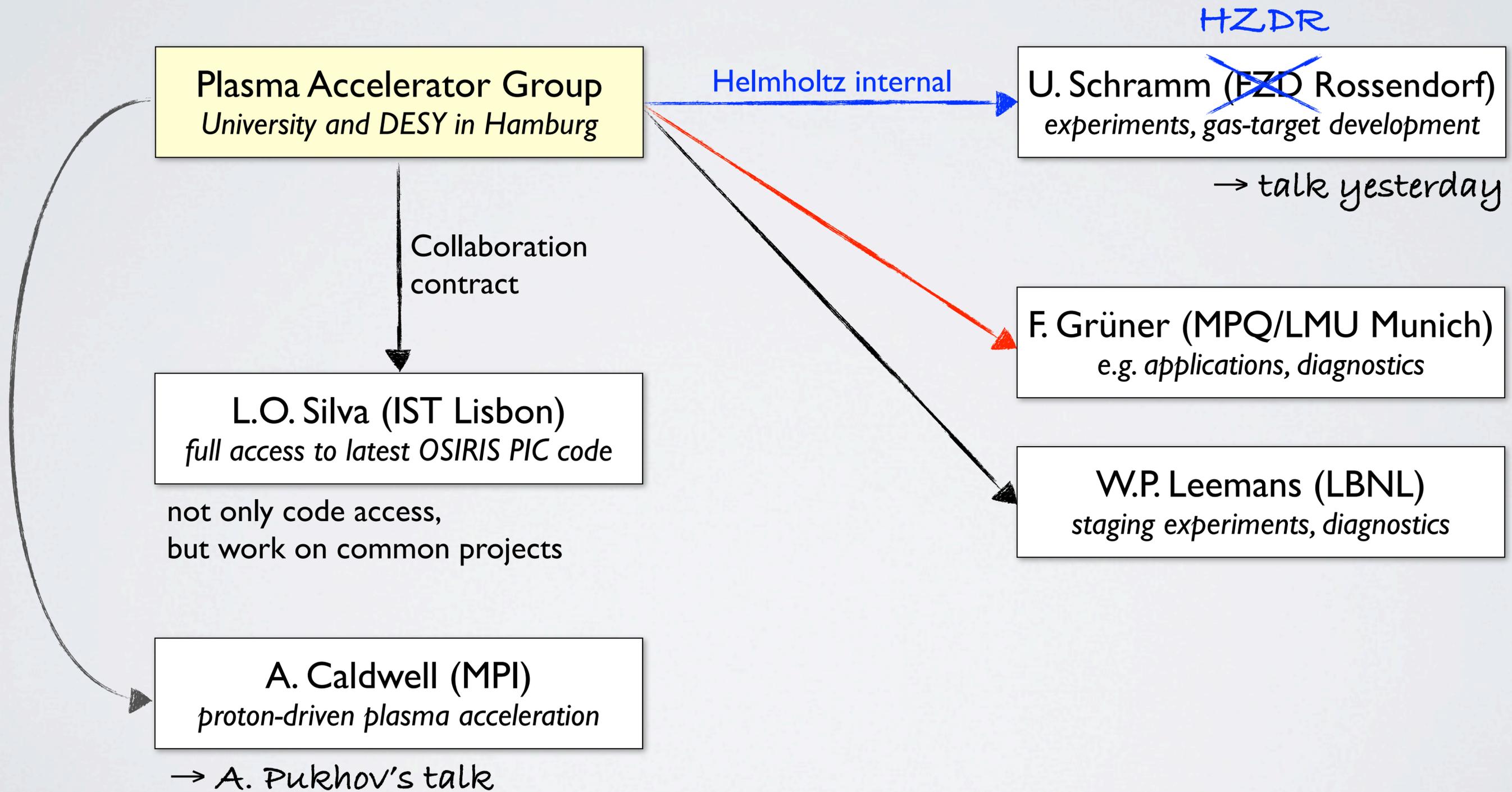
Plasma Accelerator Science in Hamburg - Collaborations

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osiris
v2.0

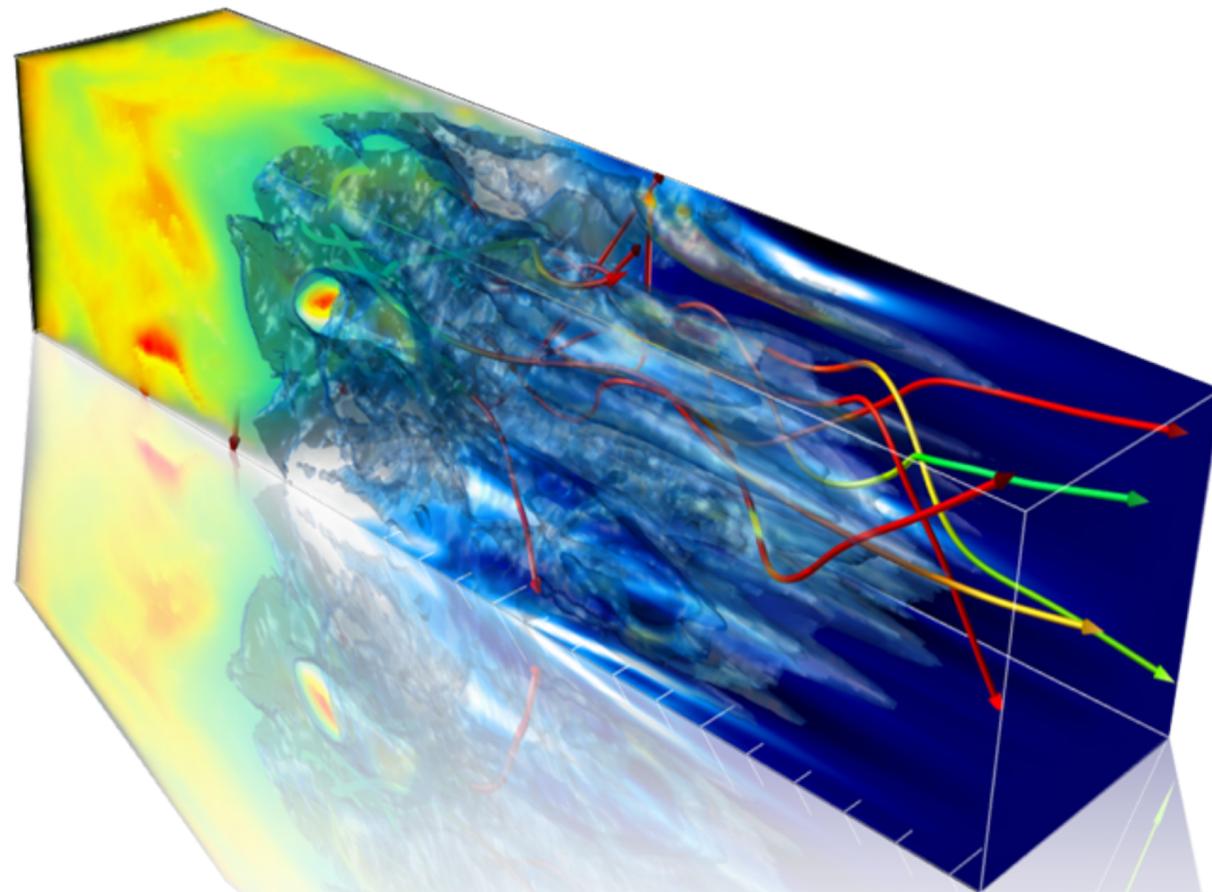


INSTITUTO
SUPERIOR
TÉCNICO



osiris framework

- Massively Parallel, Fully Relativistic Particle-in-Cell (PIC) Code
- Visualization and Data Analysis Infrastructure
- Developed by the osiris.consortium
⇒ UCLA + IST

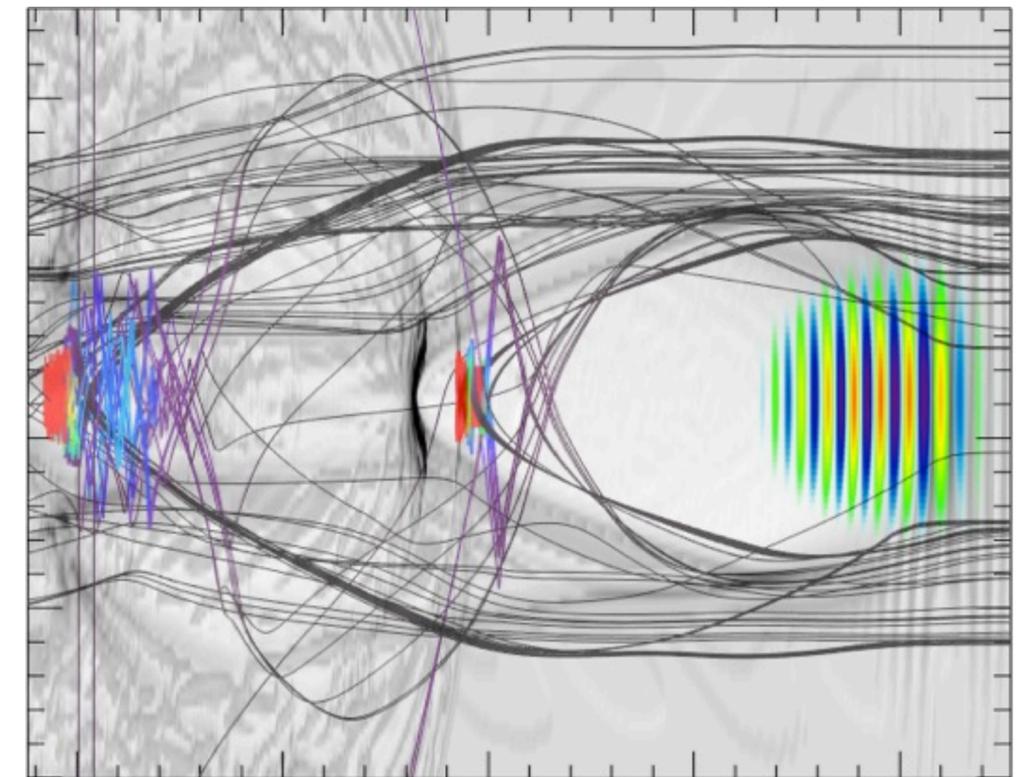


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Frank Tsung: tsung@physics.ucla.edu

<http://cfp.ist.utl.pt/golp/epp/>

<http://exodus.physics.ucla.edu/>

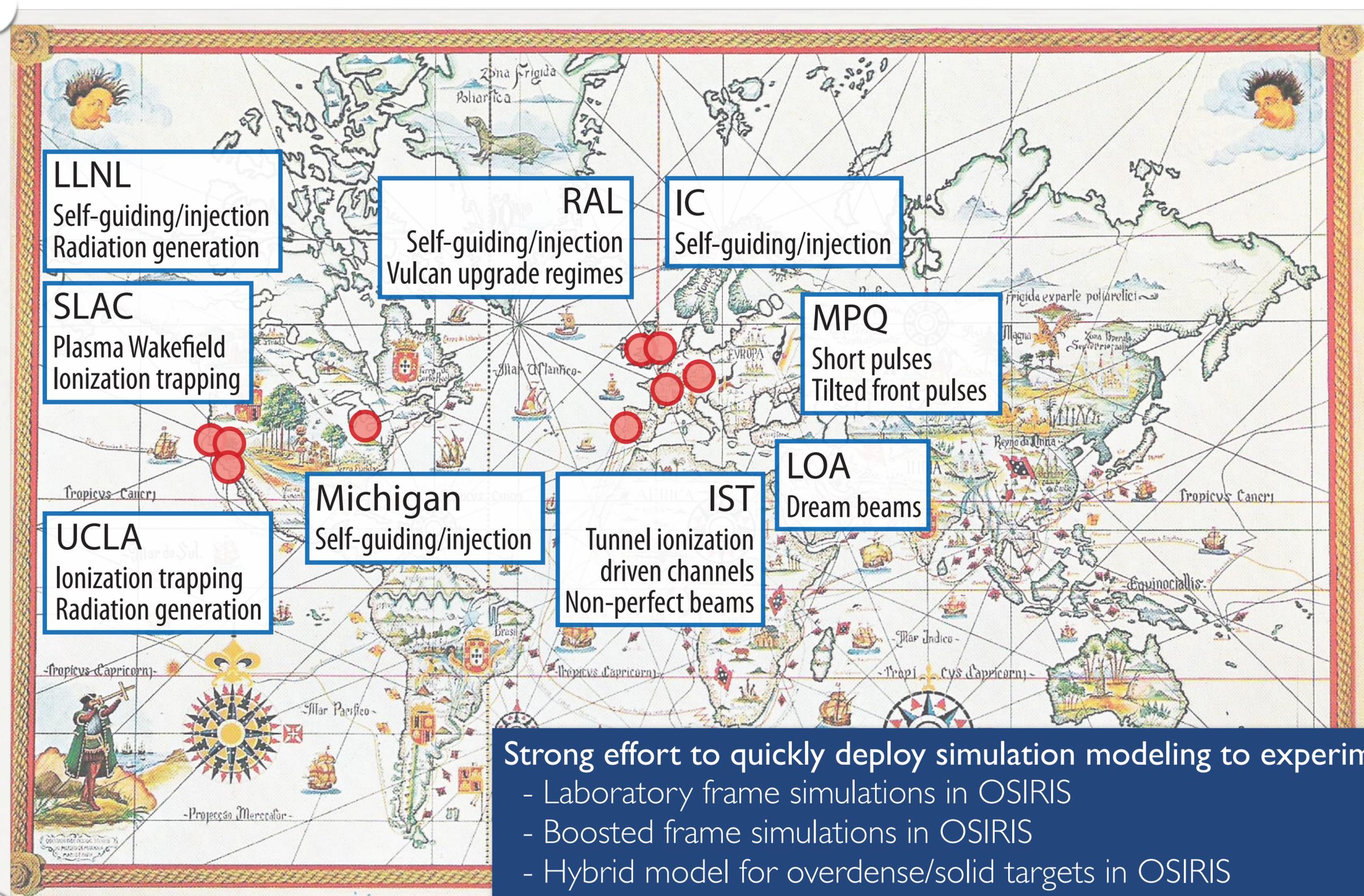


New Features in v2.0

- Bessel Beams
- Binary Collision Module
- Tunnel (ADK) and Impact Ionization
- Dynamic Load Balancing
- PML absorbing BC
- Optimized higher order splines
- Parallel I/O (HDF5)
- Boosted frame in 1/2/3D



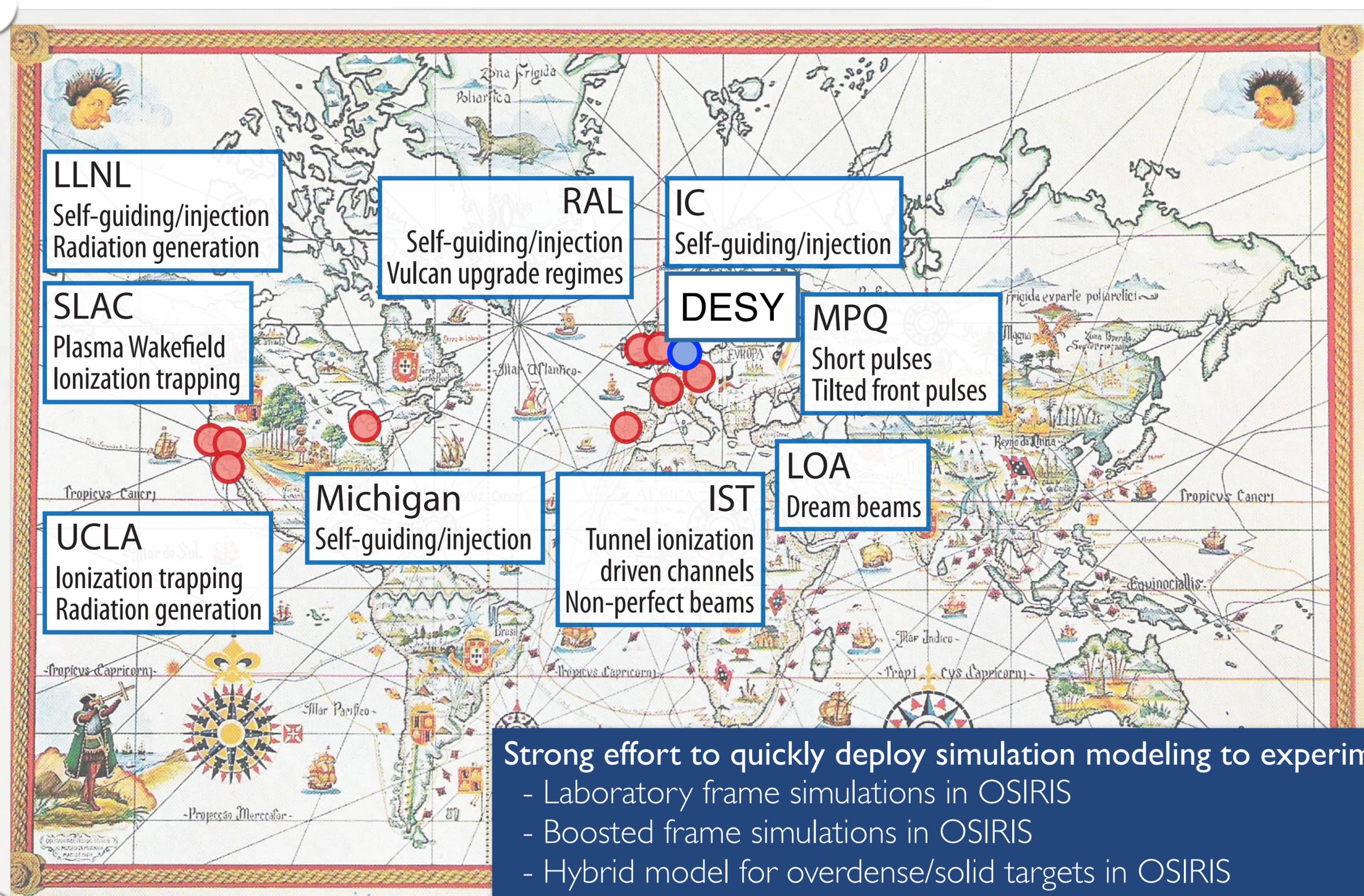
OSIRIS has been used to model many experiments



Strong effort to quickly deploy simulation modeling to experimental teams

- Laboratory frame simulations in OSIRIS
- Boosted frame simulations in OSIRIS
- Hybrid model for overdense/solid targets in OSIRIS
- Radiation diagnostics from simulation data

OSIRIS has been used to model many experiments



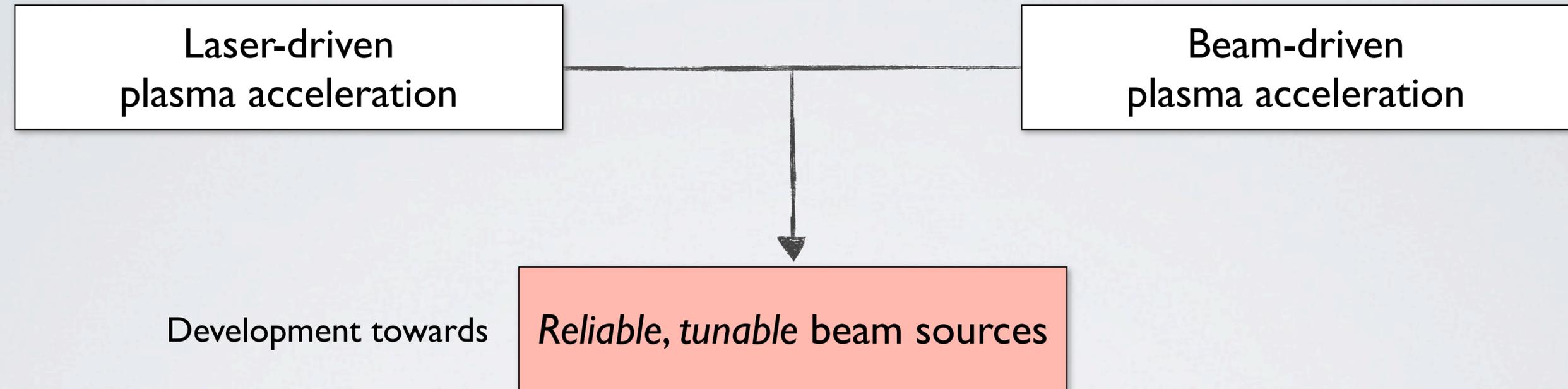
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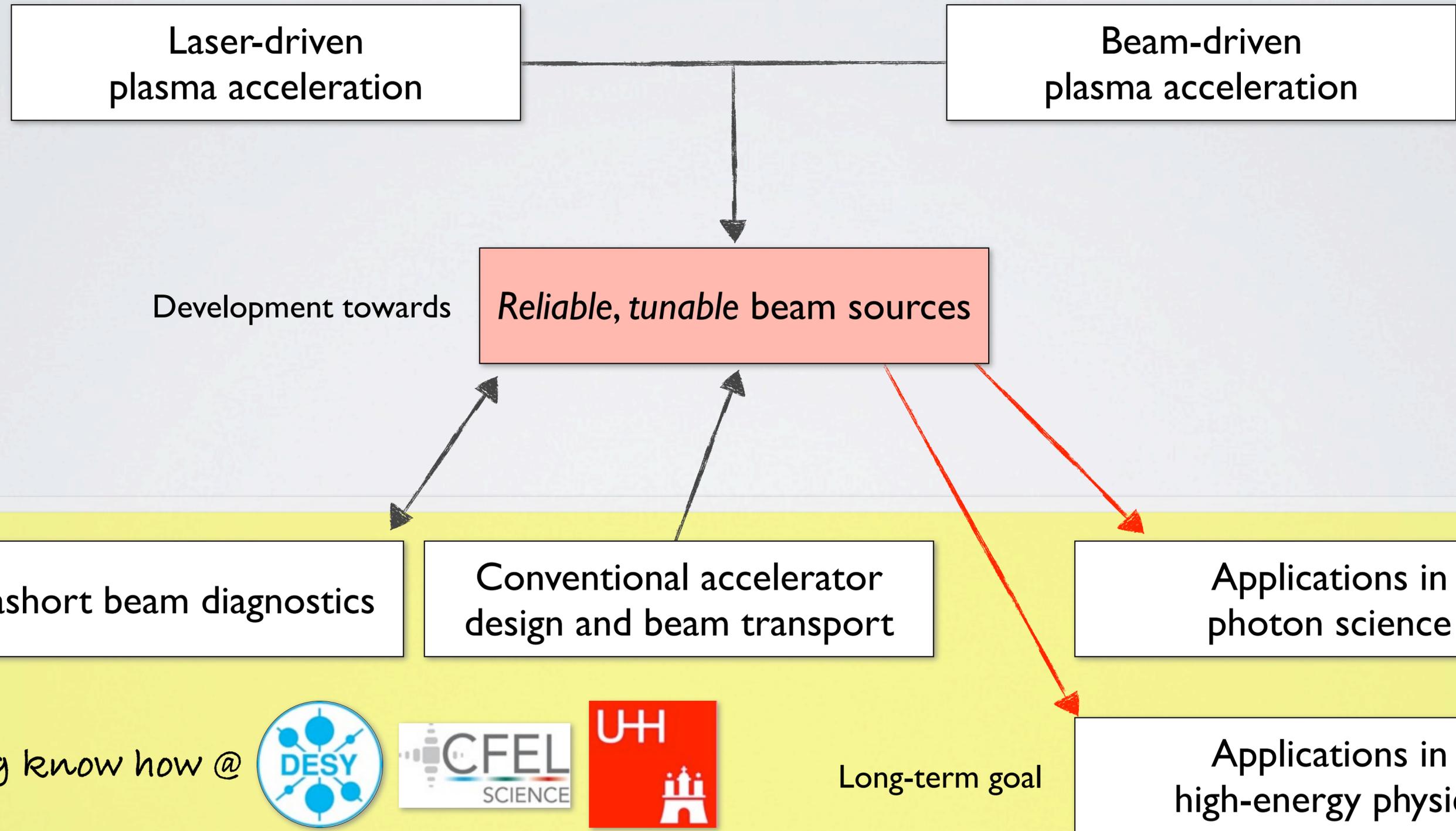
Plasma Accelerator Science in Hamburg - Goals



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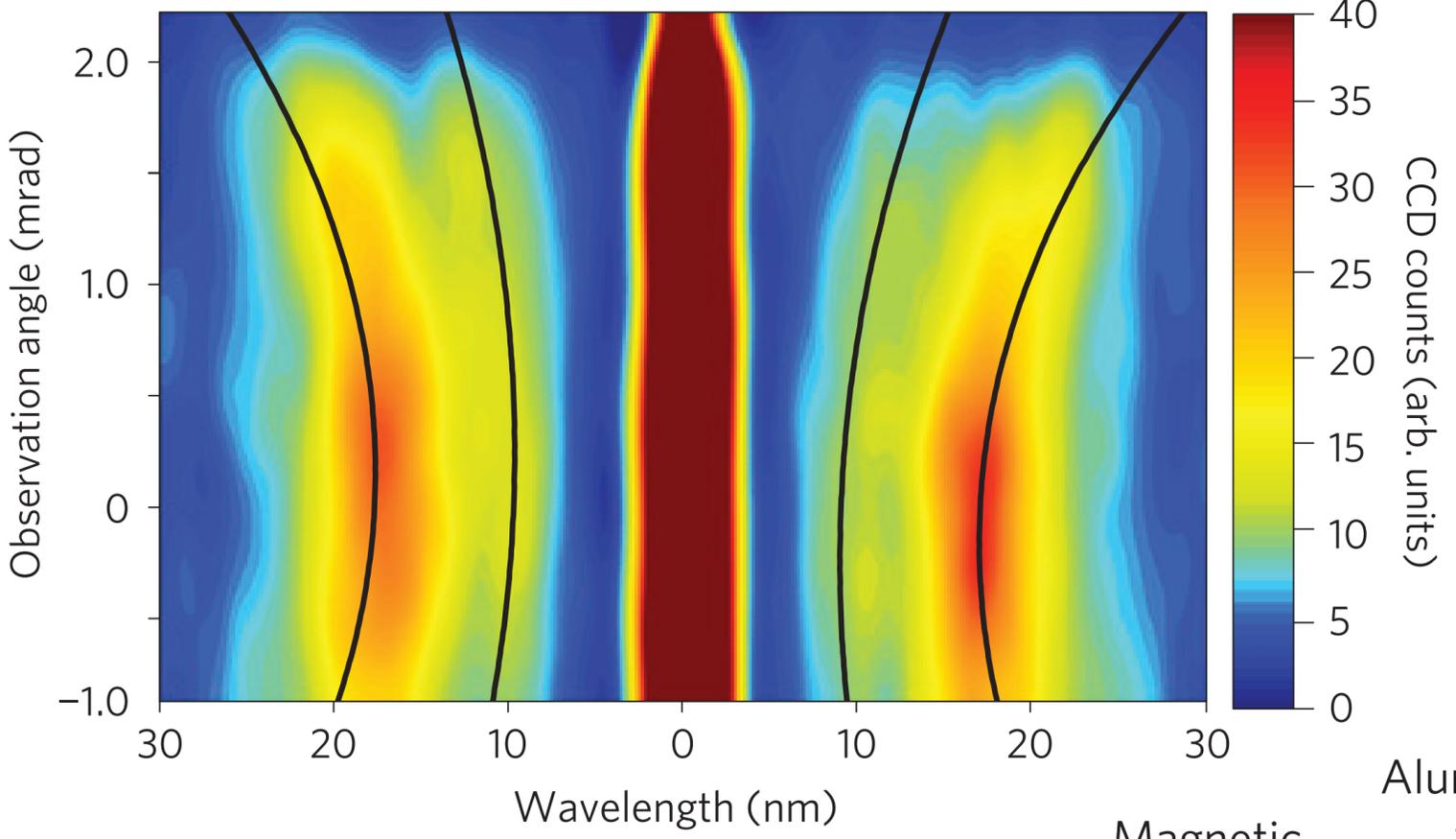


Plasma Accelerator Science in Hamburg - Goals



Stability key in XUV-emission from an LPA driven undulator

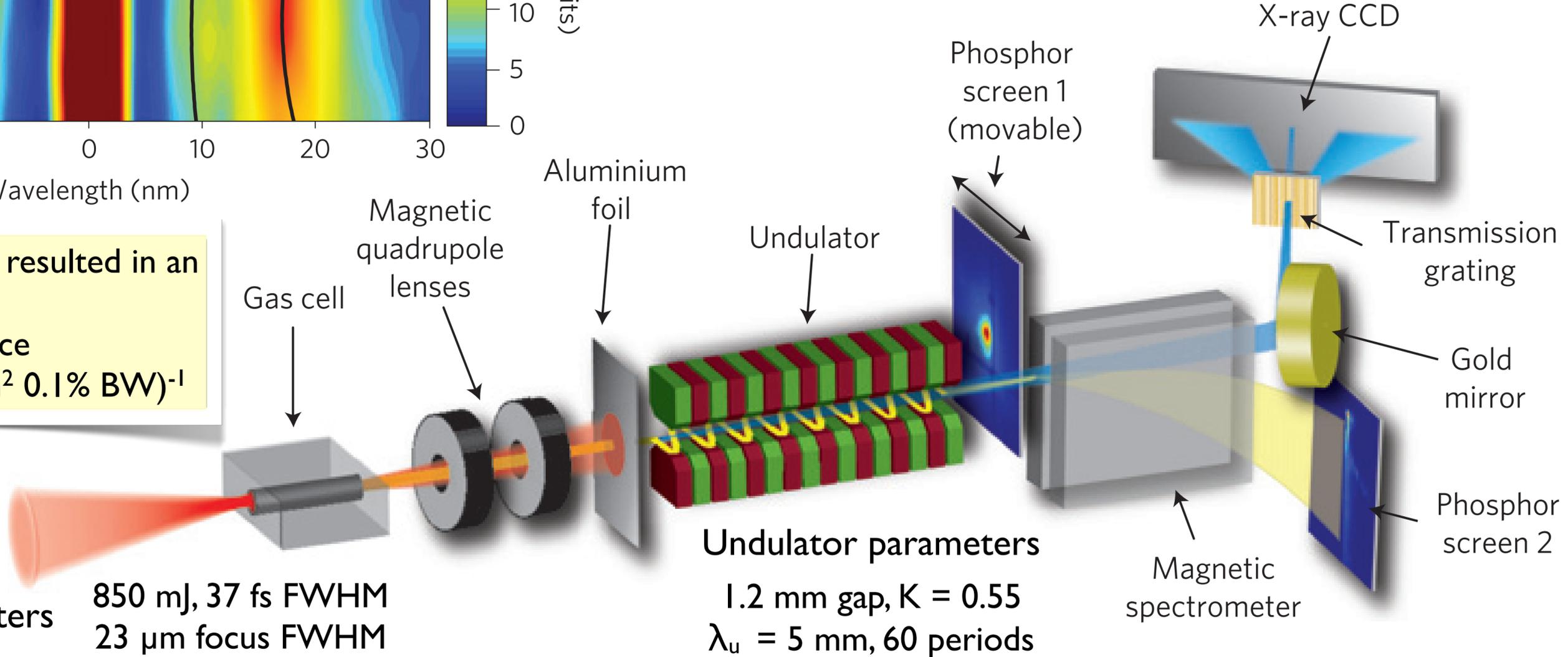
M. Fuchs *et al.*, Nature Physics 5, 826 (2009)



Resonance condition:

$$\lambda = \frac{\lambda_u}{2n\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2} + \gamma^2\Theta^2 \right)$$

- **70%** of all laser shots resulted in an undulator XUV signal
- Estimated peak brilliance $1.3 \times 10^{17} \text{ (s mrad}^2 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ 0.1\% BW)}^{-1}$



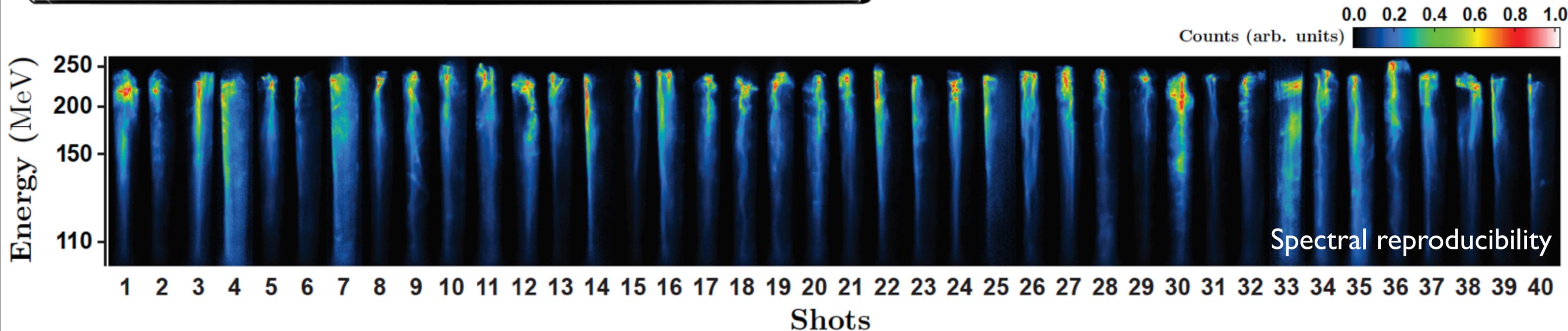
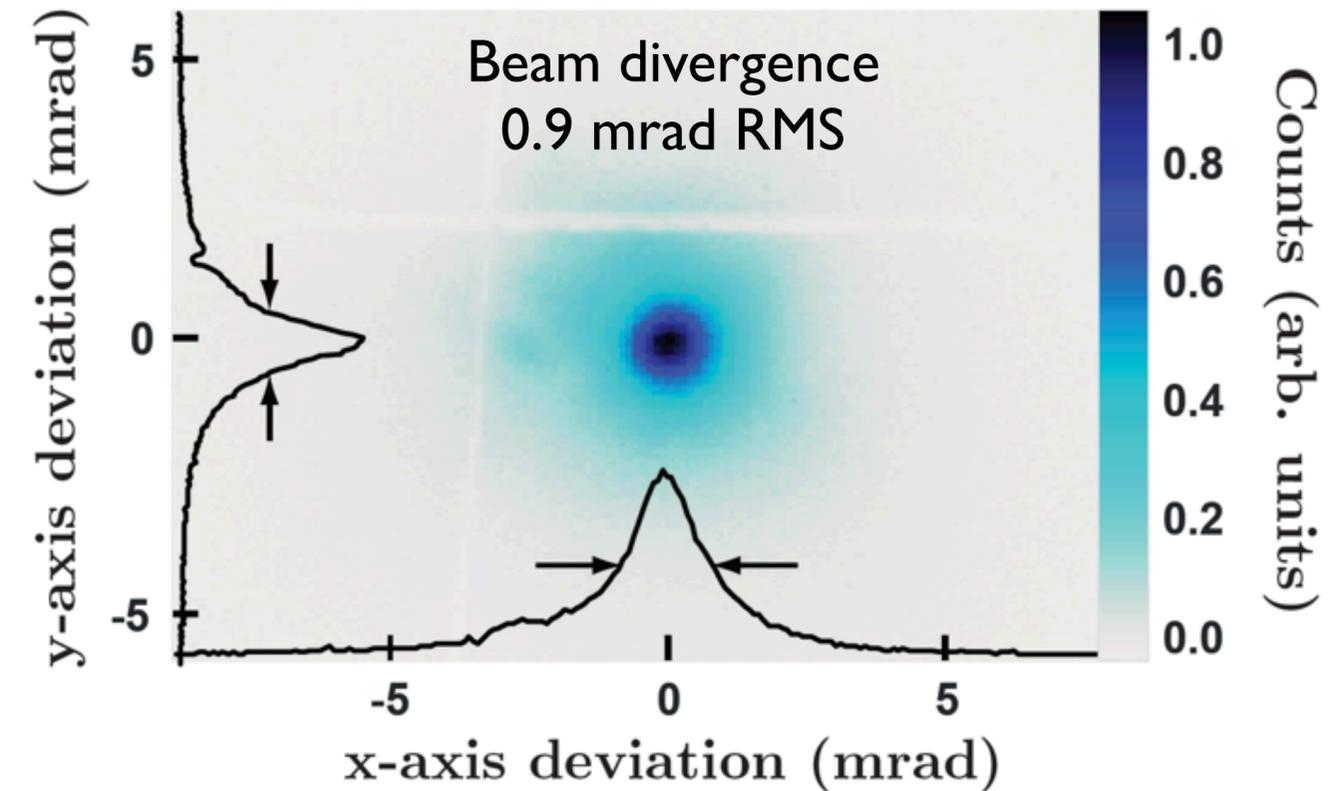
Laser pulse parameters
850 mJ, 37 fs FWHM
23 μm focus FWHM

Undulator parameters
1.2 mm gap, K = 0.55
 $\lambda_u = 5 \text{ mm}$, 60 periods

A steady-state-flow gas cell stabilizes plasma conditions

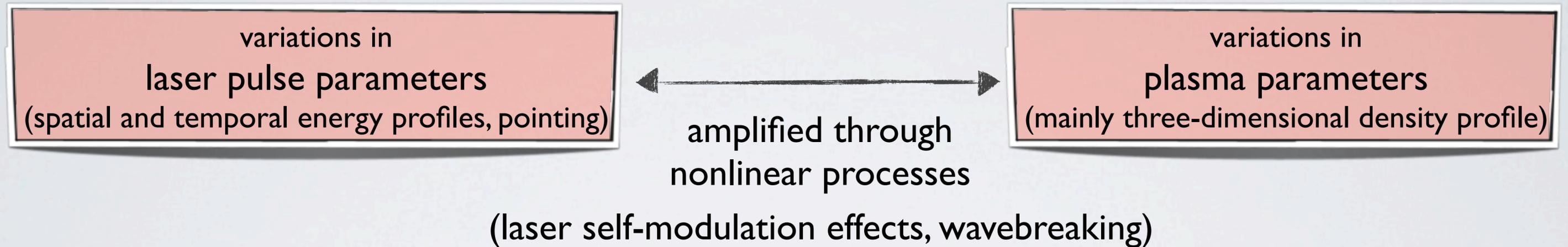
J. Osterhoff et al.,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 101, 085002 (2008)

| Acceleration results | Gas cell | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Peak energies | 220 MeV | |
| Energy fluctuations | $\pm 2.5 \%$ | ✓ LWFA record |
| Energy spread | $> 2 \%$ RMS | |
| Peak charge | ~ 10 pC | |
| Charge fluctuations | $\pm 16 \%$ | ✓ LWFA record |
| Divergence | 0.9 mrad RMS | ✓ LWFA record |
| Pointing stability | 1.4 mrad RMS | ✓ LWFA record |
| Injection | $\sim 100 \%$ | ...in 2008 |



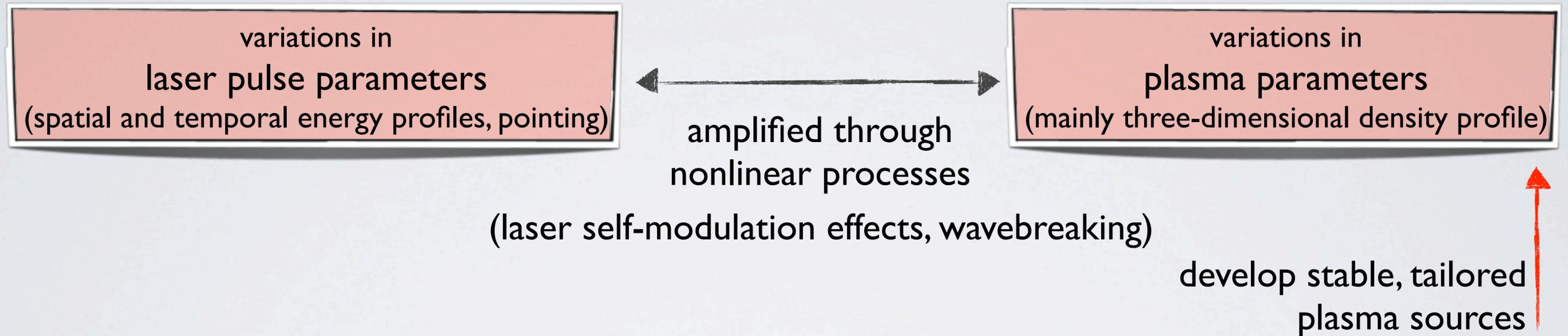
Strategy towards stable electron-beam sources

Electron beam fluctuations originate from



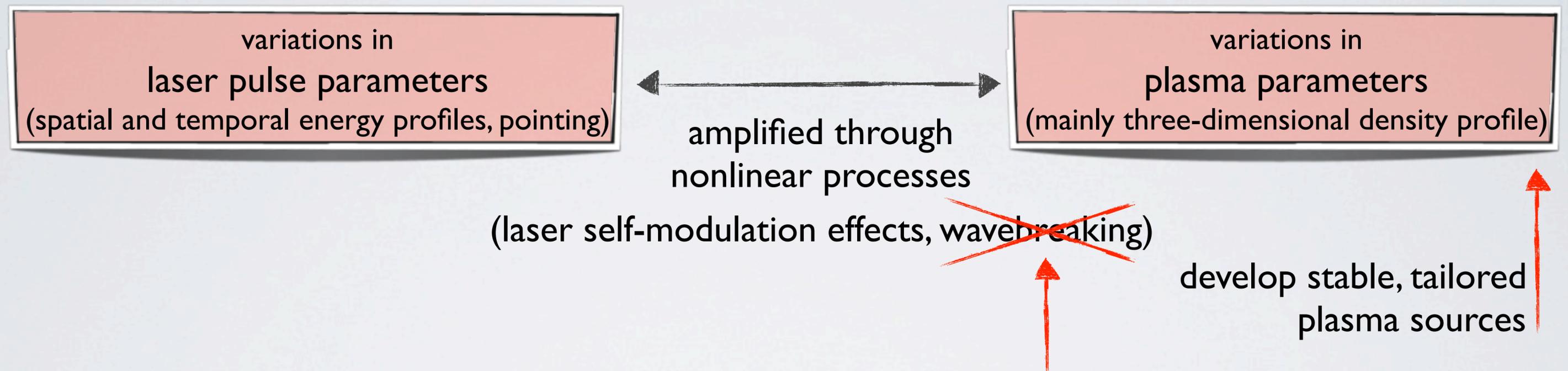
Strategy towards stable electron-beam sources

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Strategy towards stable electron-beam sources

Electron beam fluctuations originate from



(laser self-modulation effects, ~~wavebreaking~~)

develop stable, tailored
plasma sources

a) mildly nonlinear wake → no dark current

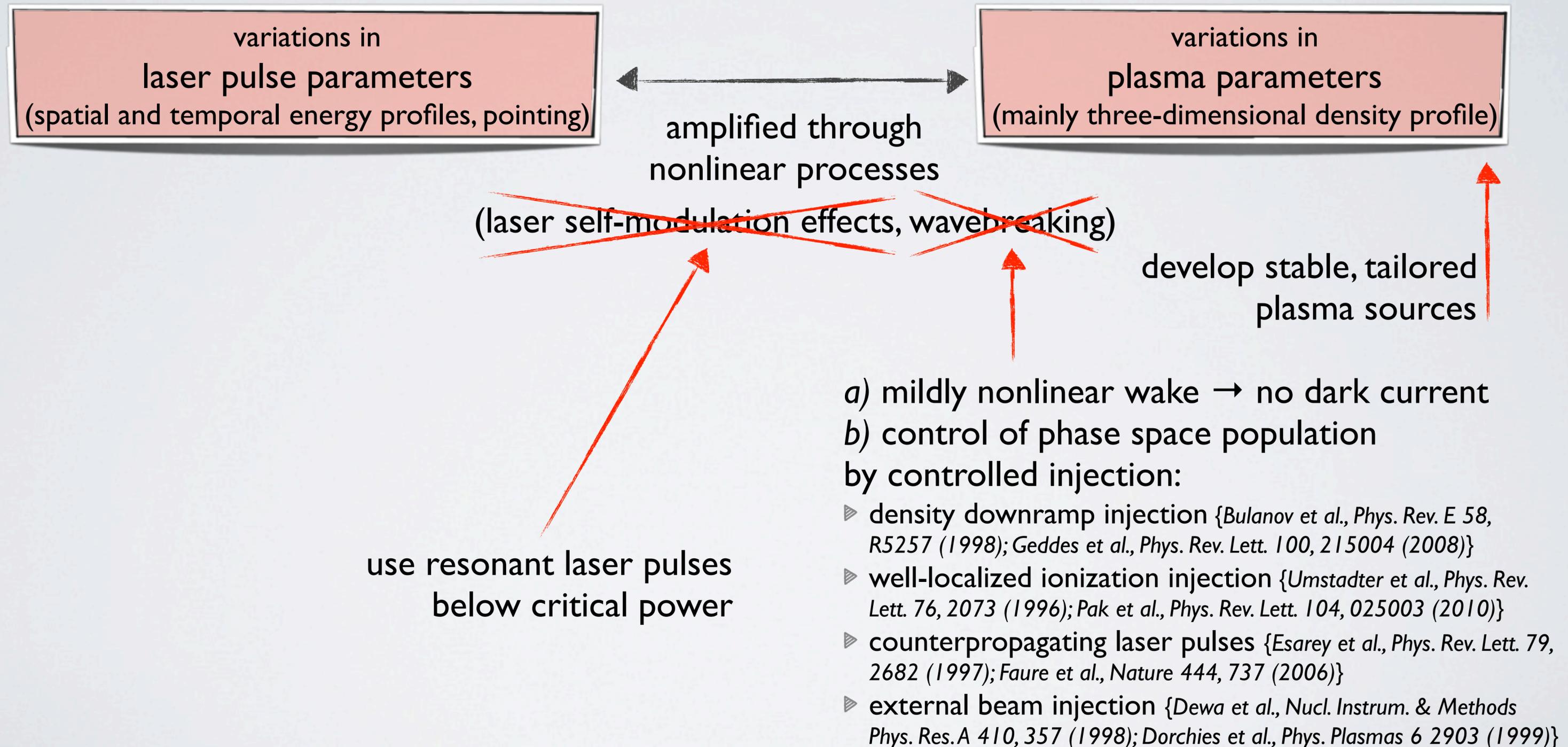
b) control of phase space population

by controlled injection:

- ▶ density downramp injection {Bulanov et al., *Phys. Rev. E* 58, R5257 (1998); Geddes et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 100, 215004 (2008)}
- ▶ well-localized ionization injection {Umstadter et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 76, 2073 (1996); Pak et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 104, 025003 (2010)}
- ▶ counterpropagating laser pulses {Esarey et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 79, 2682 (1997); Faure et al., *Nature* 444, 737 (2006)}
- ▶ external beam injection {Dewa et al., *Nucl. Instrum. & Methods Phys. Res. A* 410, 357 (1998); Dorchies et al., *Phys. Plasmas* 6 2903 (1999)}

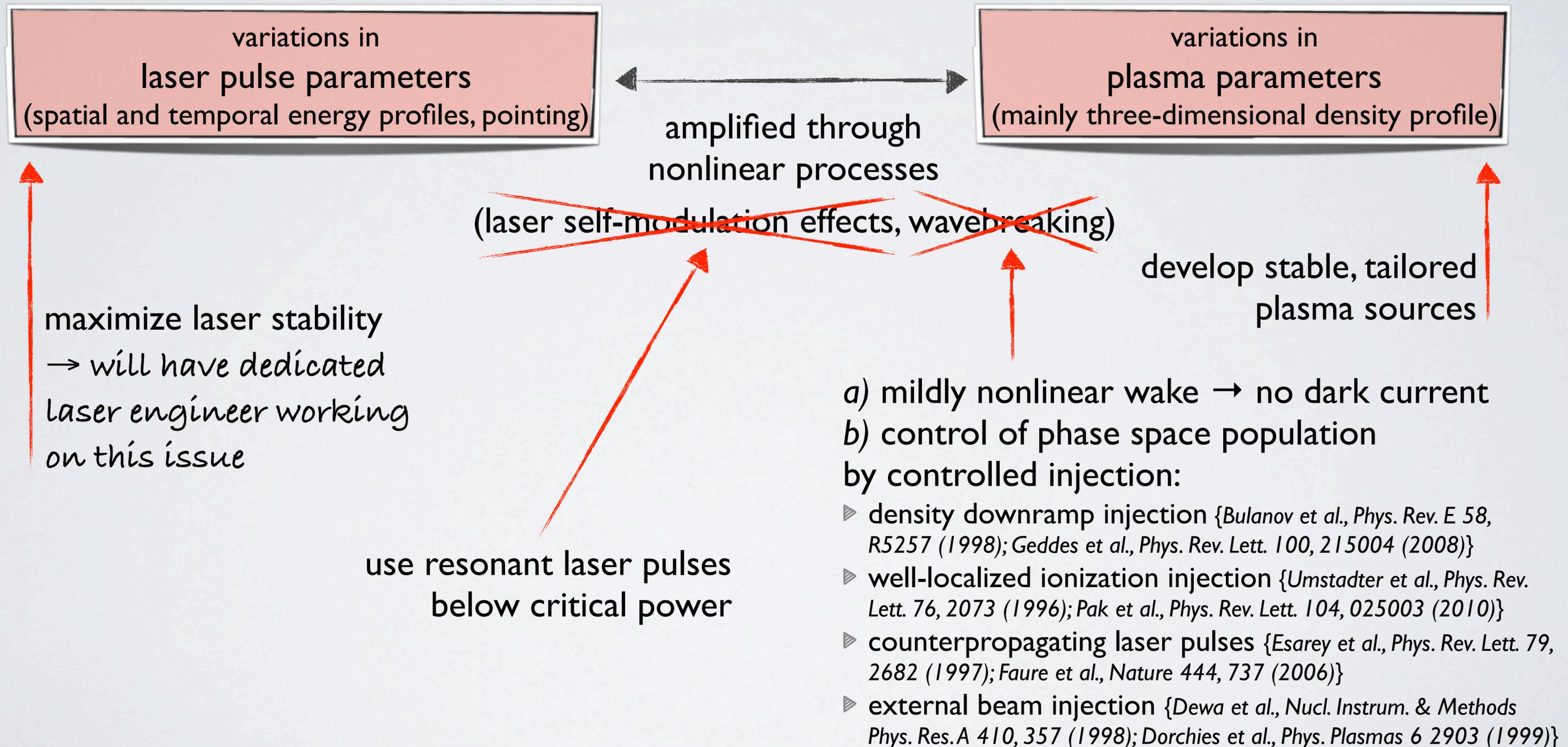
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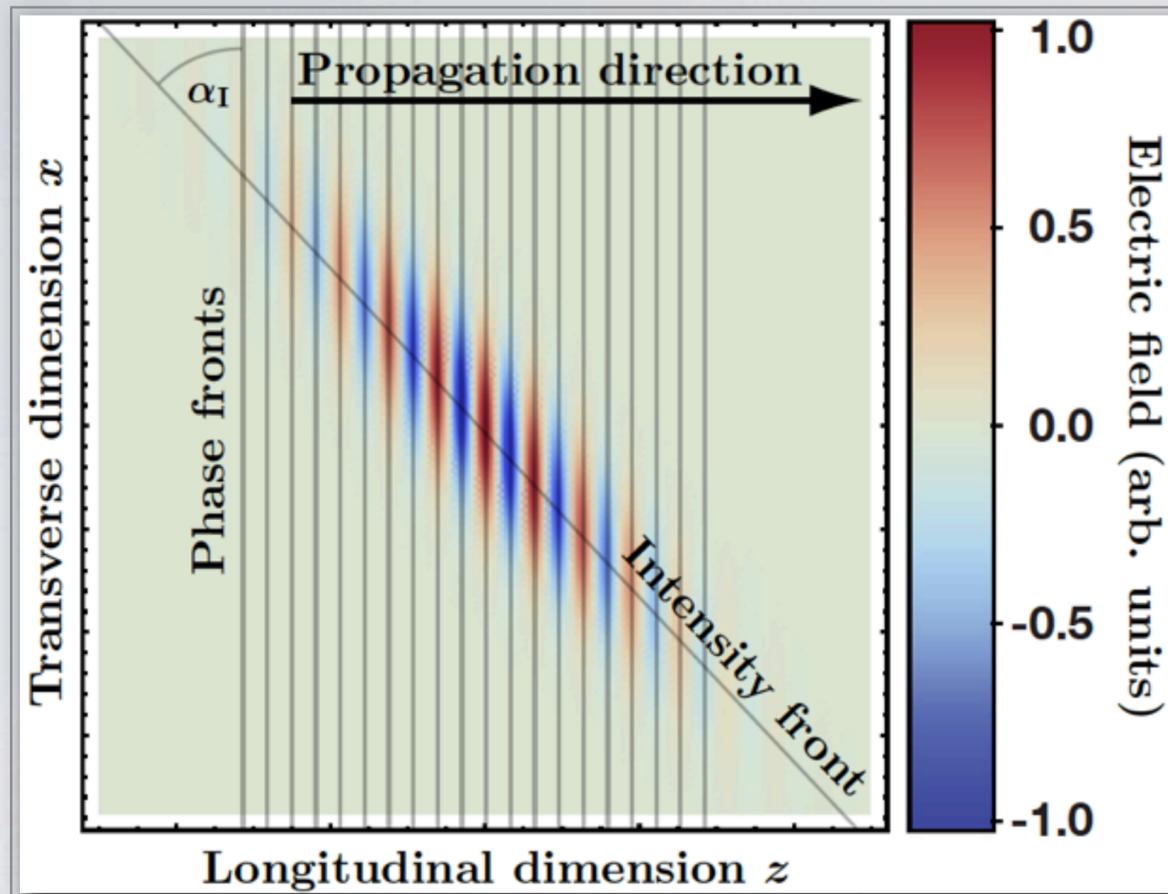
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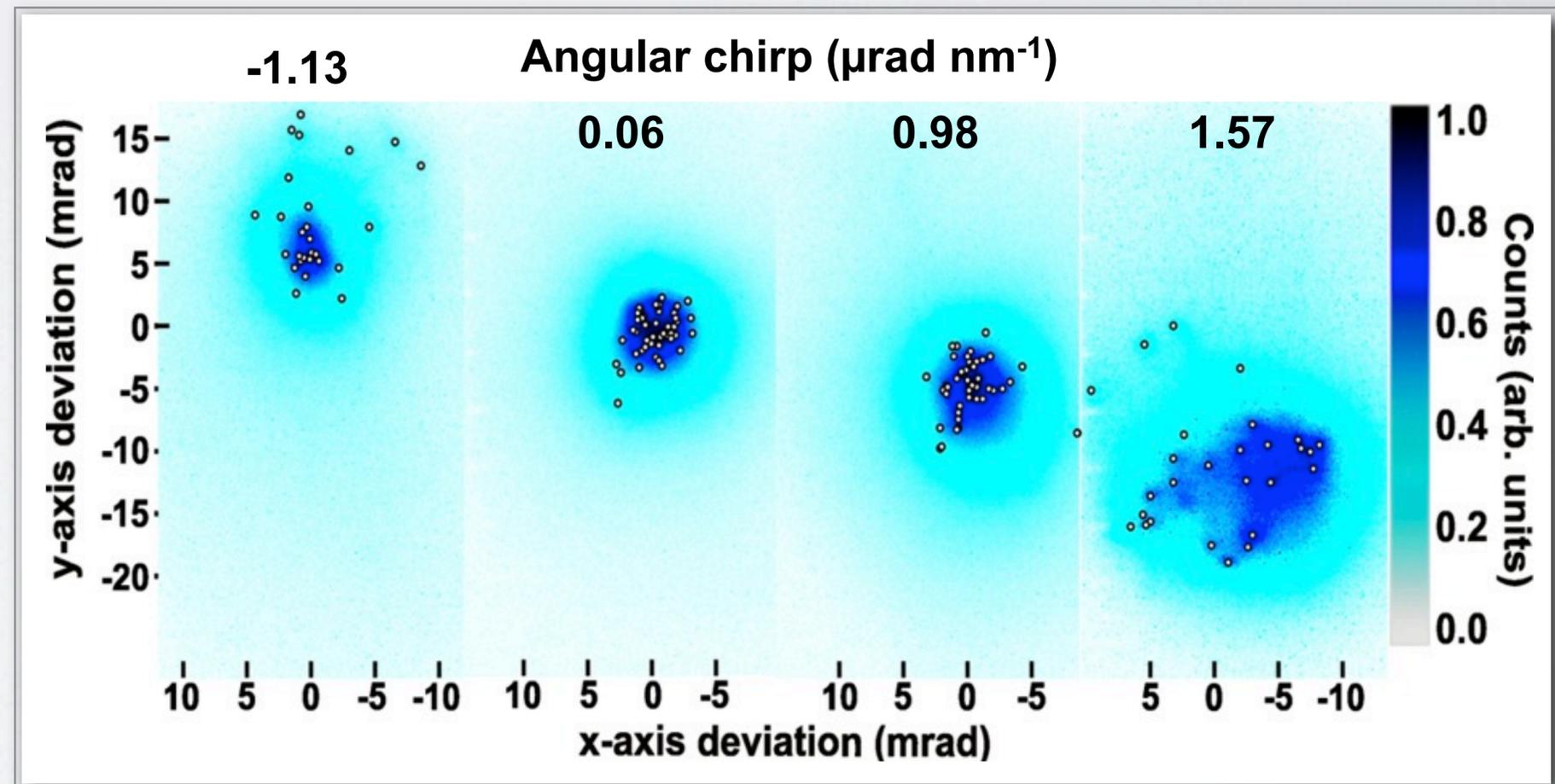


Eliminating laser intensity-front tilt increases stability

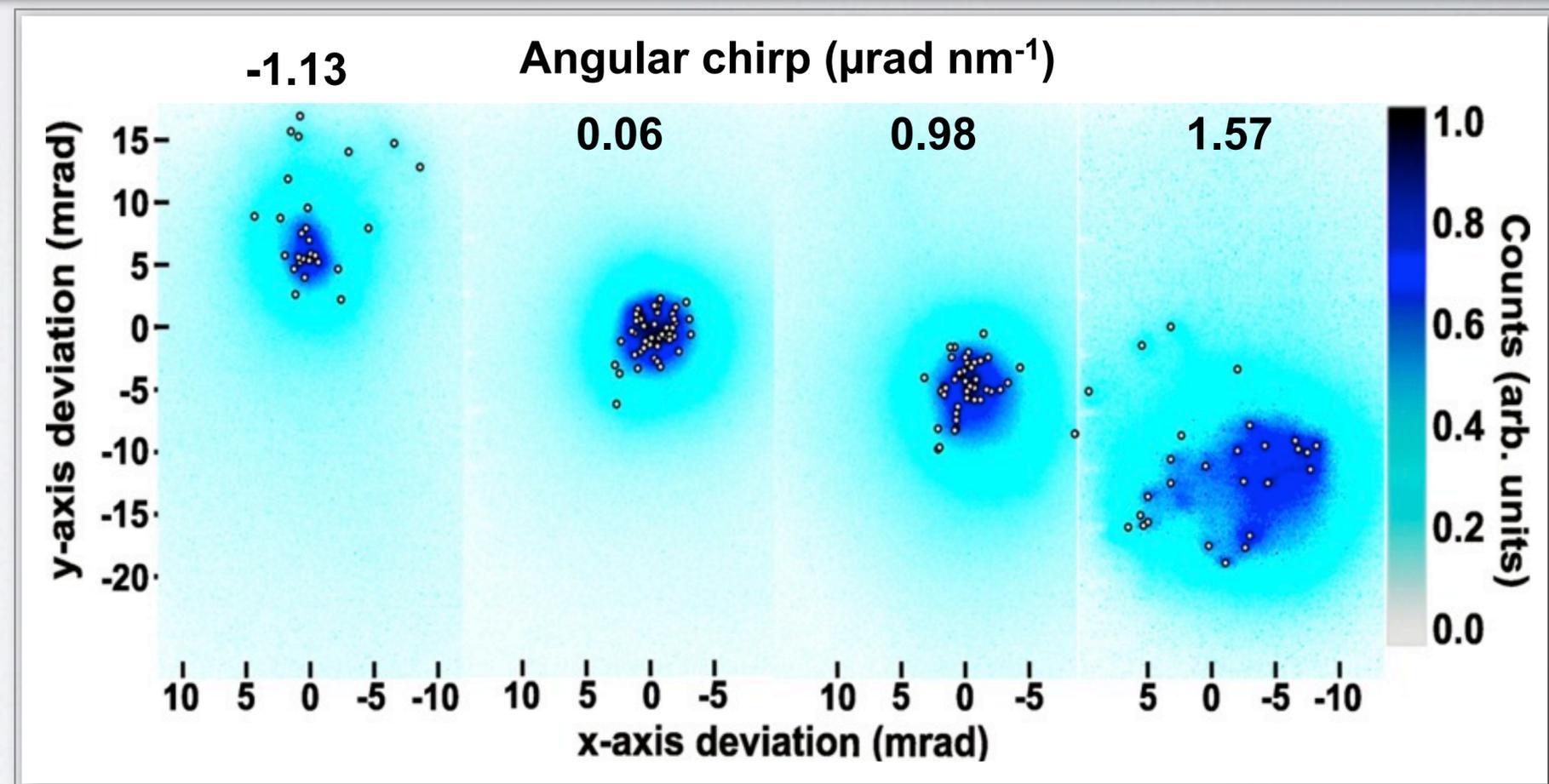
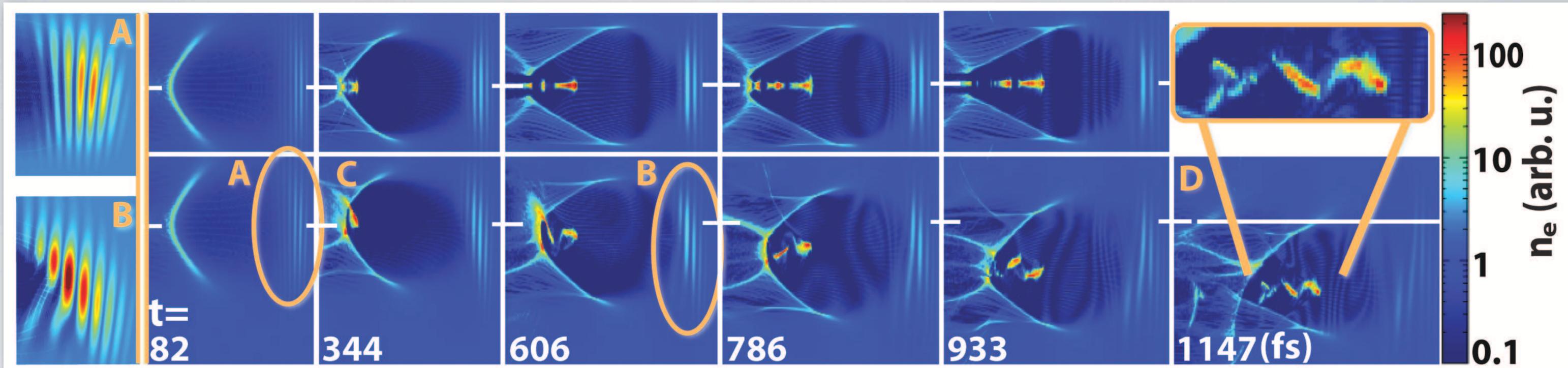
A. Popp *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 215001 (2010)



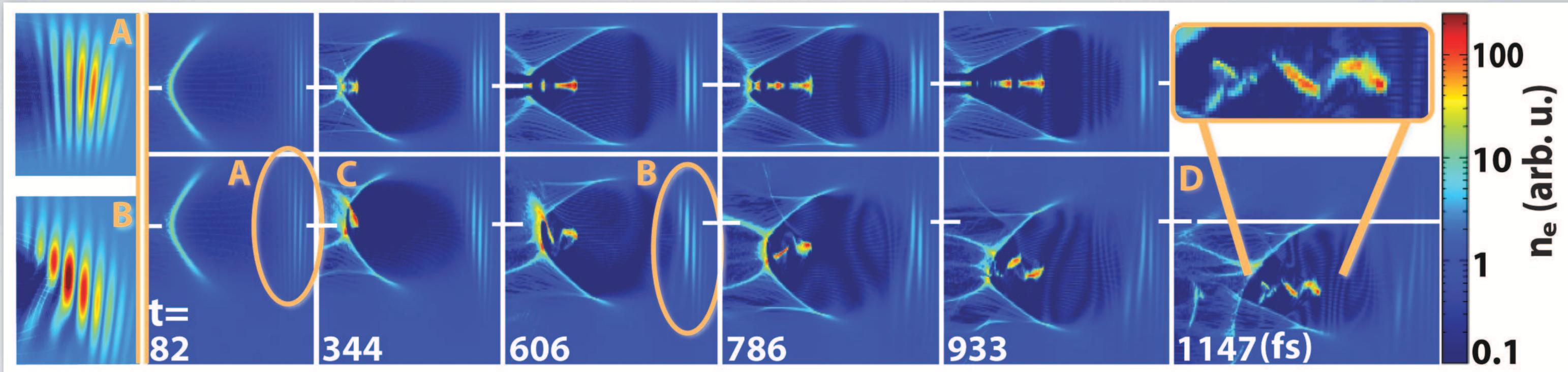
- Intensity or pulse-front tilt usually originates from laser angular chirp (AC) caused by an imperfect stretcher/compressor alignment
- hard to diagnose
 - small amounts of AC have large effect on the stability of LPAs



Eliminating laser intensity-front tilt increases stability



Eliminating laser intensity-front tilt increases stability



Collective beam oscillations

→ way to tailor betatron radiation?

→ useful for beam cooling?

Proposed plasma acceleration activities at DESY

From the start:

Laser-driven plasma acceleration

Photon science
applications
(FELs, hard x-ray sources)

Post-acceleration of
beams from conventional sources

Novel beam diagnostics
to measure pulse duration,
slice energy spreads

Long-term:

Beam-driven plasma acceleration

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Post-acceleration of beams from conventional sources
details follow...

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Long-term:

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details follow...

External beam injection offers control and reliability

Post-acceleration of tailored beams from conventional sources in a plasma allows to

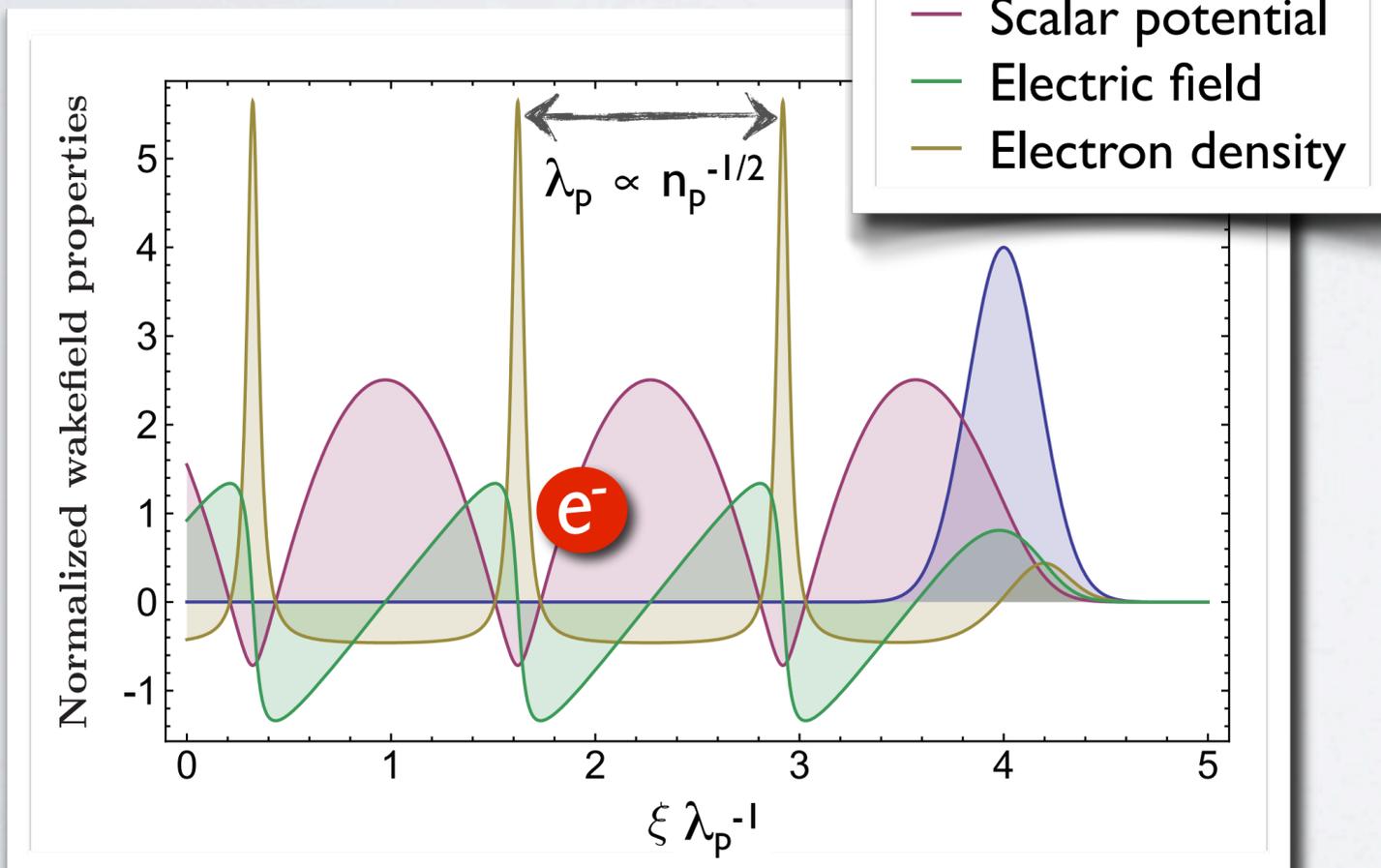
- ▶ start from a **well-characterized, 6d-tunable** (space and momentum), **stable** electron beam
→ shaped and chirped beams to control beam-loading effects and final energy spread
- ▶ fine-tune the plasma-wave phase-space population
→ gives control over charge, emittance, energy spread
- ▶ operate the wake in a mildly nonlinear regime ($a_0 \approx 1$) and prevent dark-current generation
- ▶ accelerate positrons

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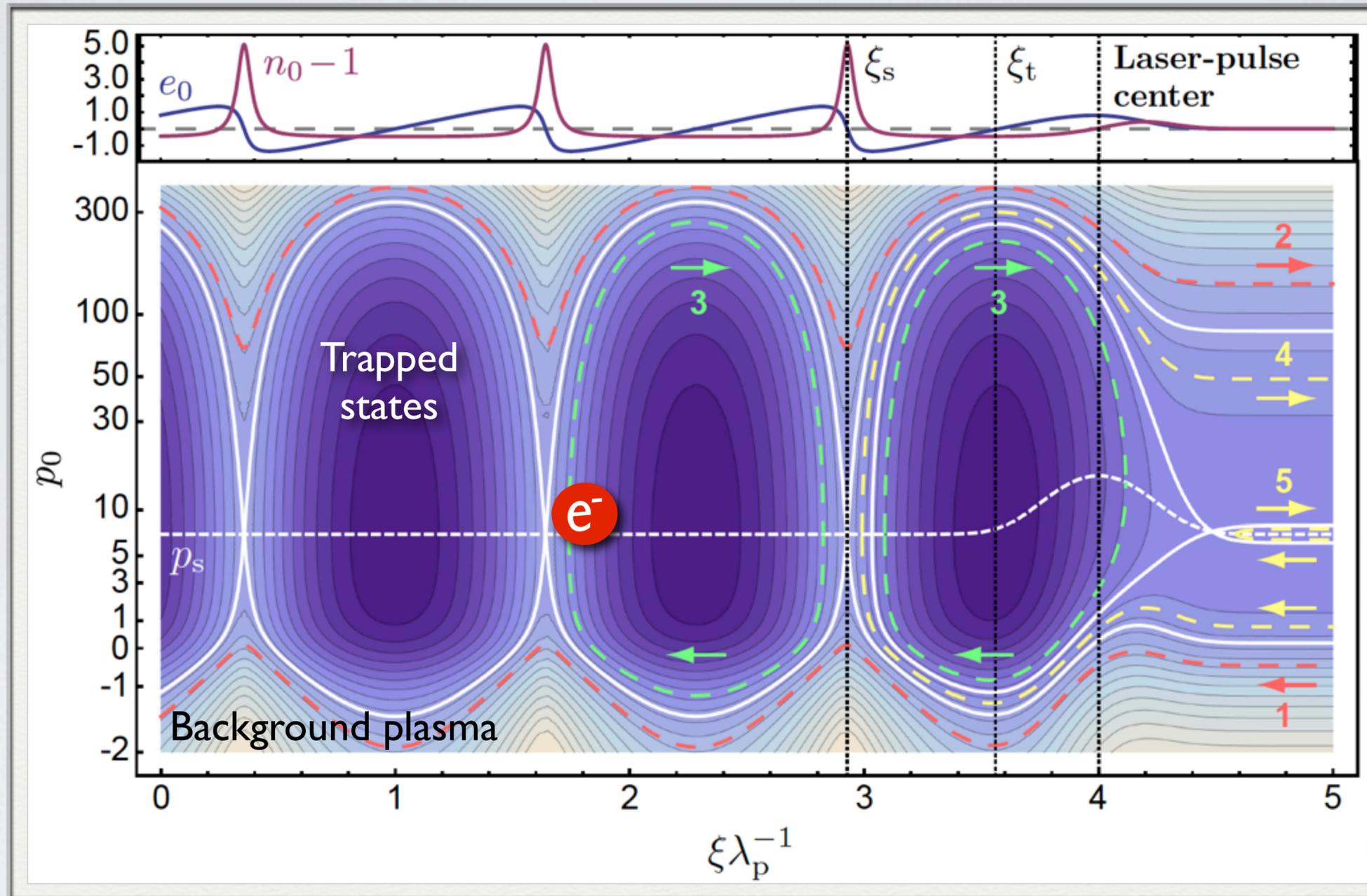
Plasma wake



Requirements:

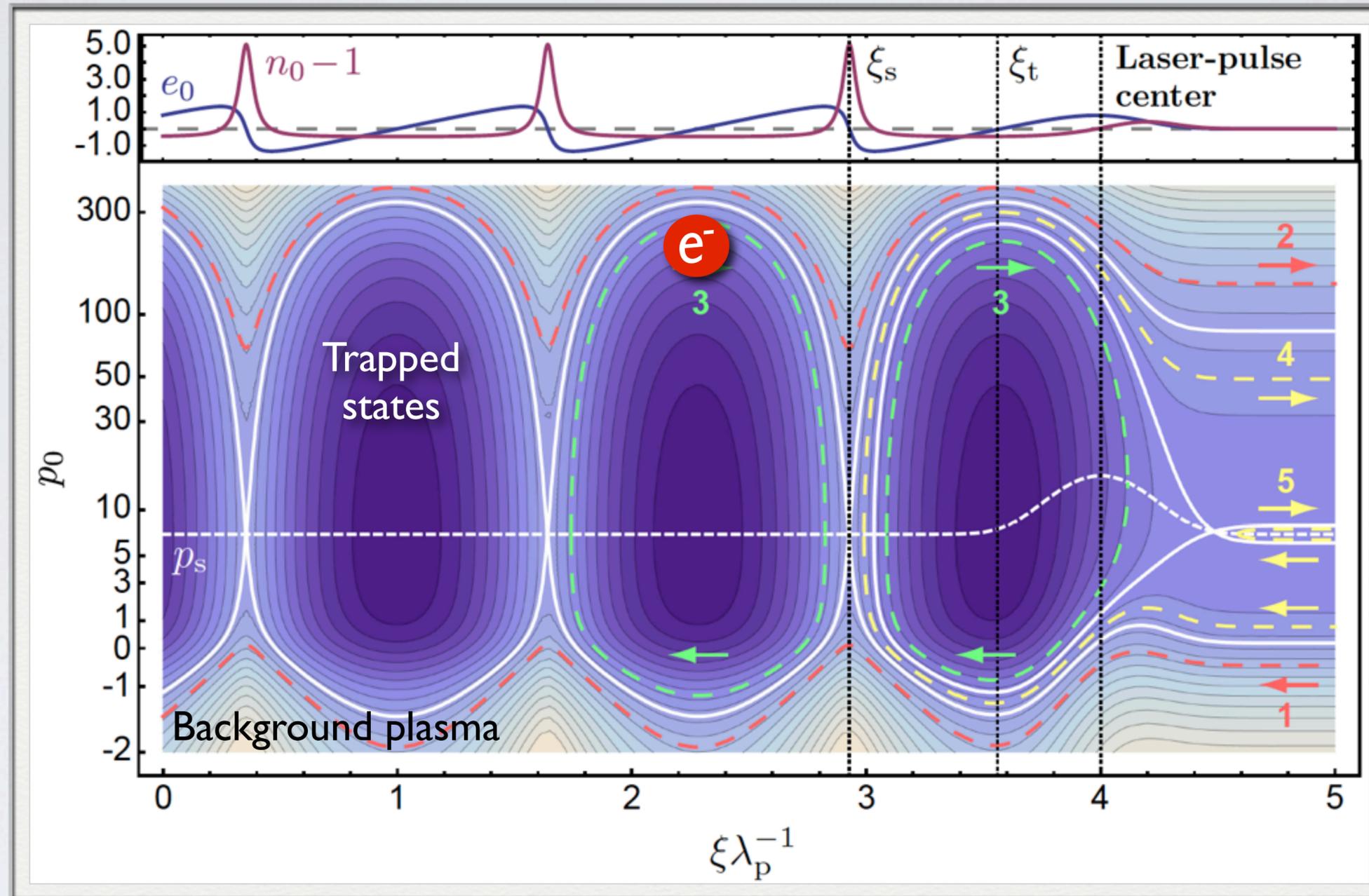
- ▶ Spatial and temporal matching
→ electron bunch length must be a fraction of λ_p
→ transverse size must be smaller than transverse wake
- ▶ Spatial and temporal overlap jitter must be small

Possible experiments: mapping of wake phase space



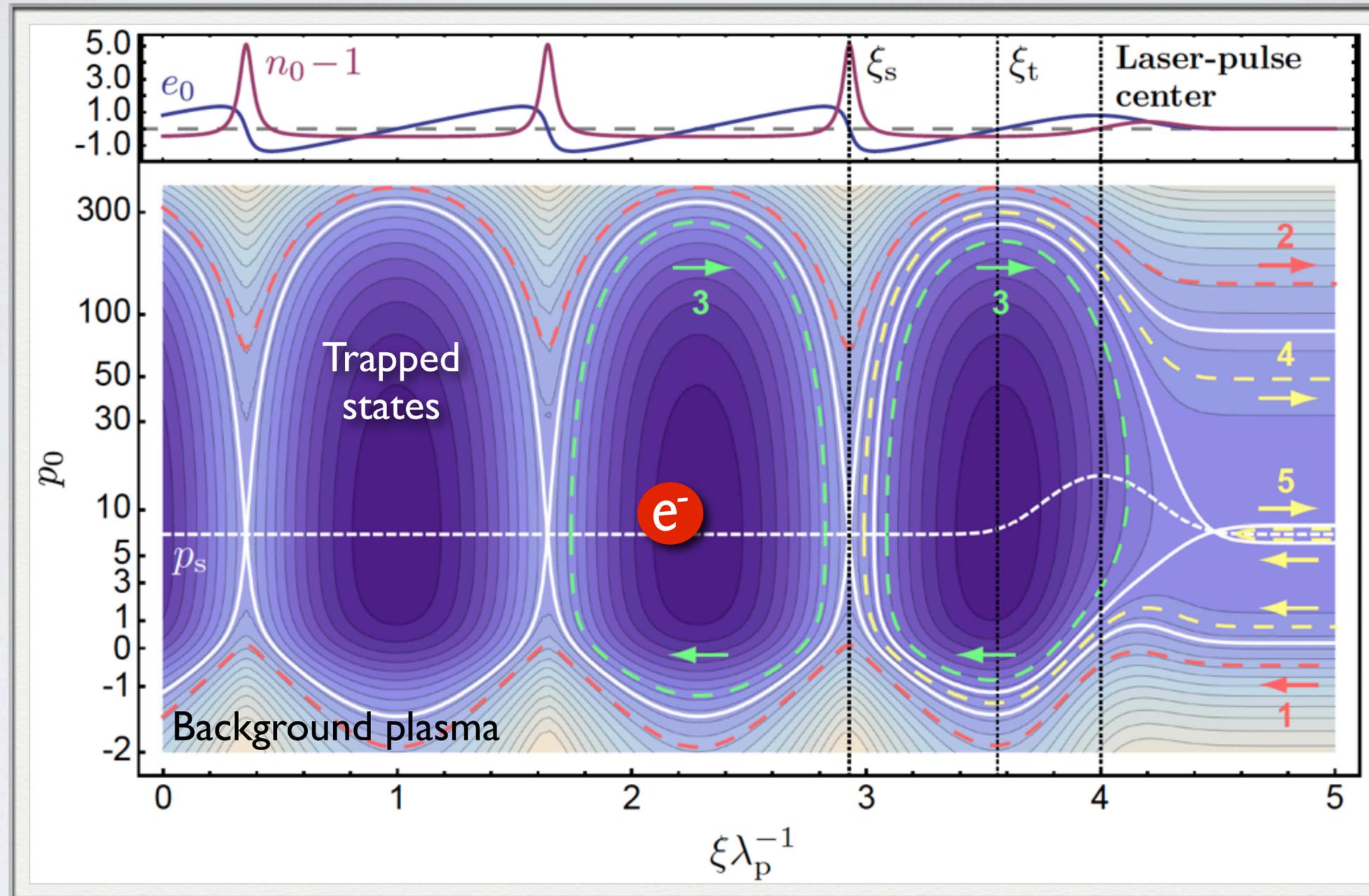
Time-delay scan between laser pulse and electron beam allows for sampling of wake phase space

Possible experiments: mapping of wake phase space



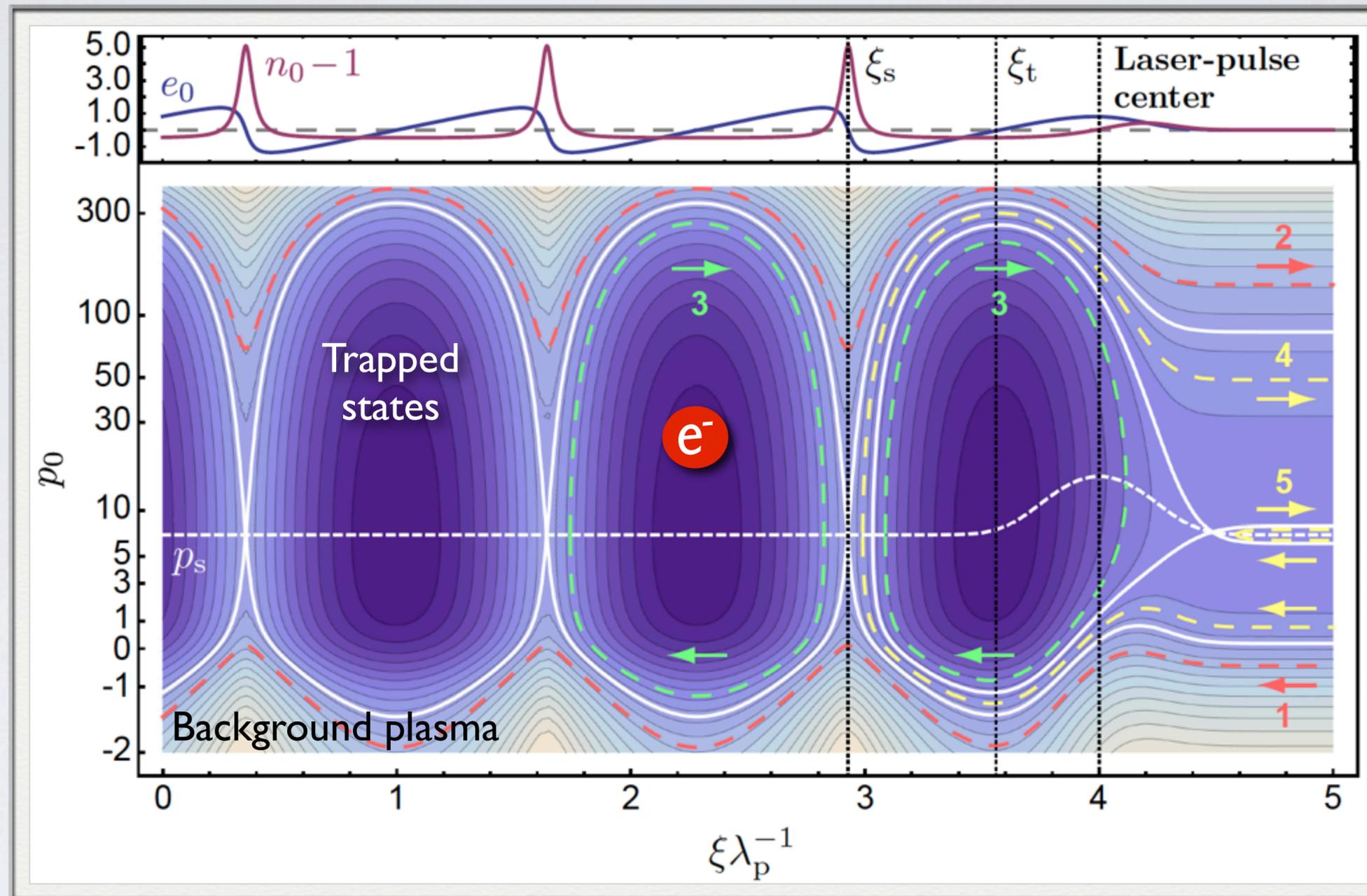
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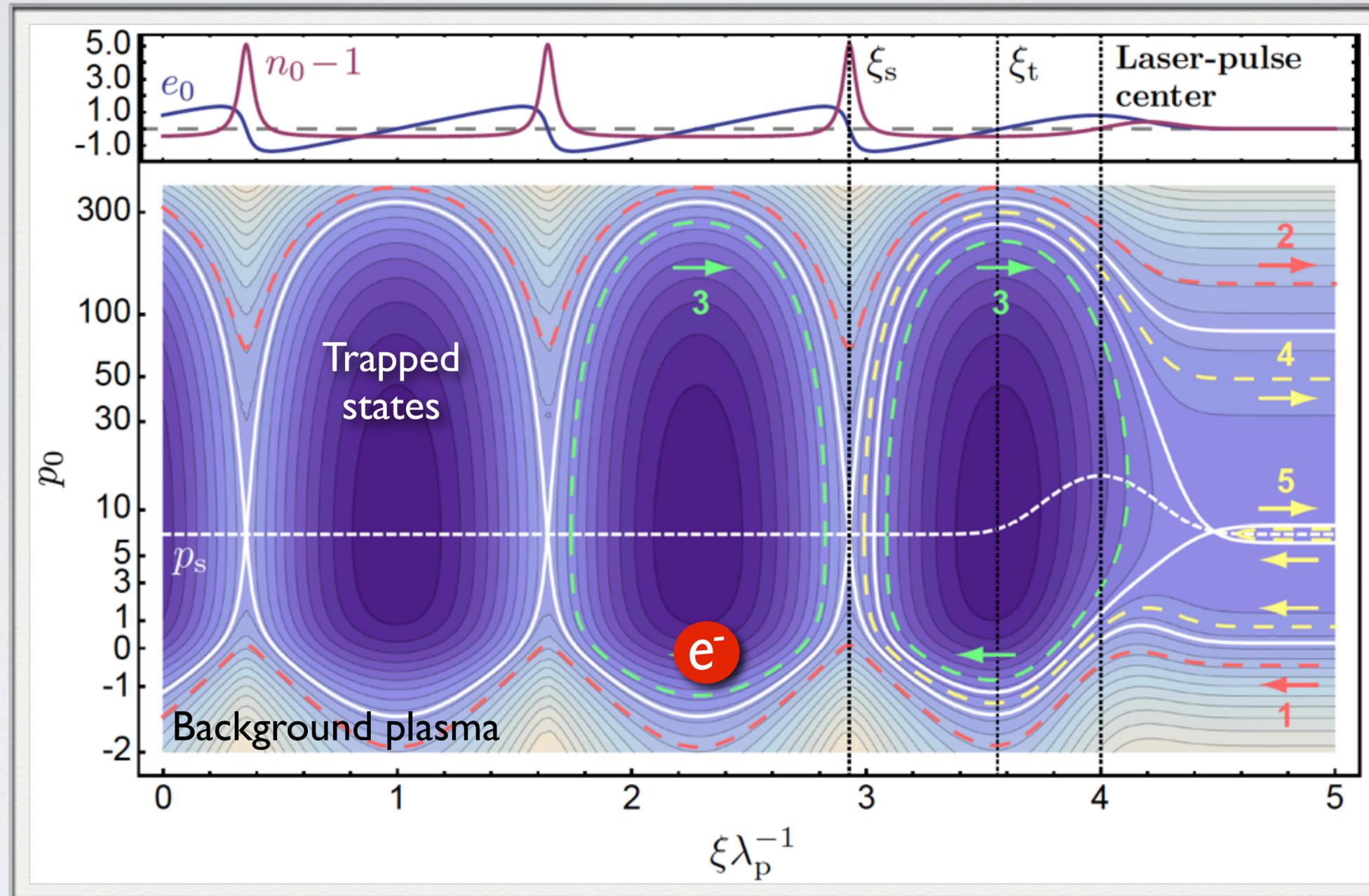
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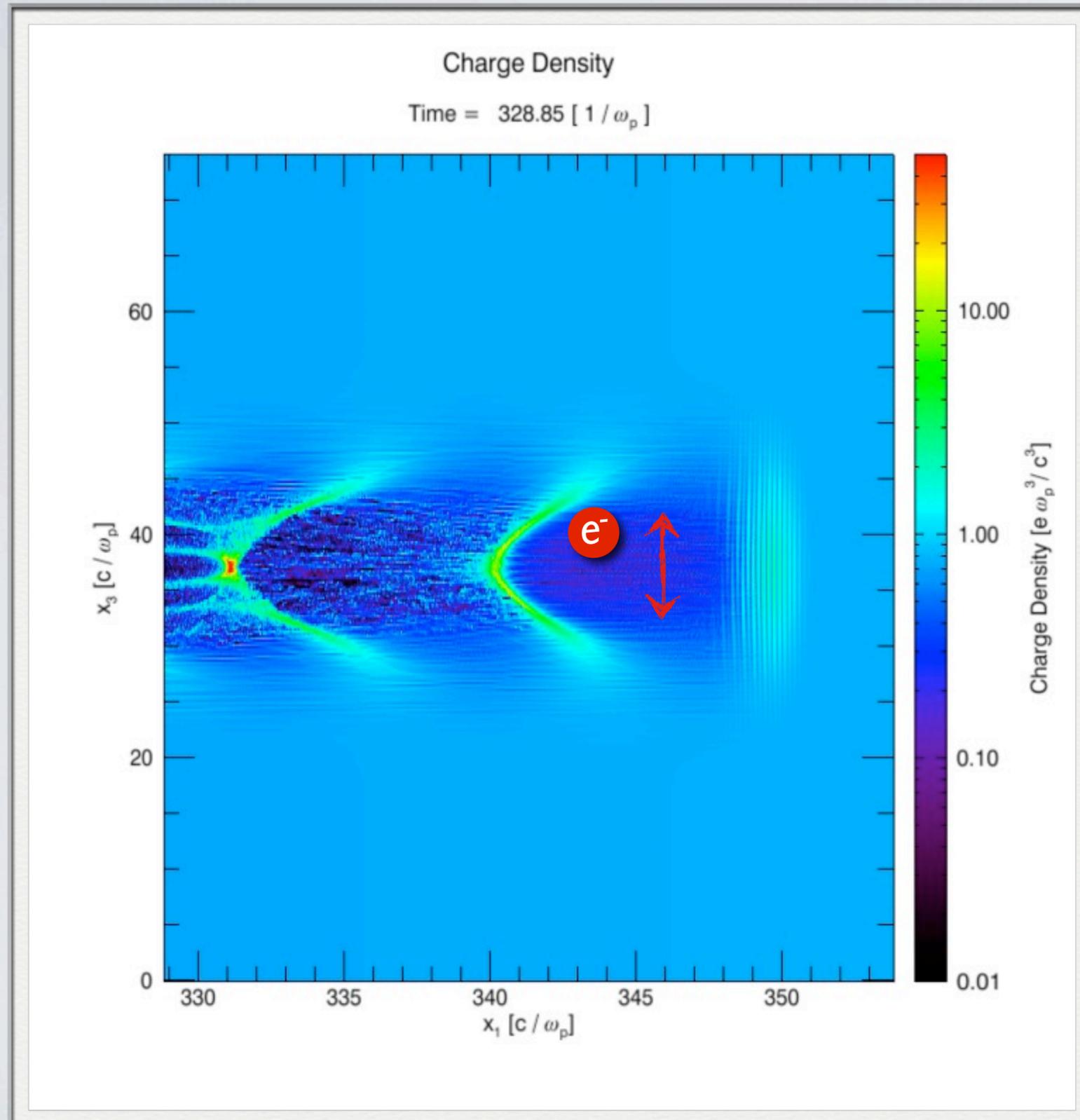
Time-delay scan between laser pulse and electron beam allows for sampling of wake phase space

Possible experiments: mapping of wake phase space



Time-delay scan between laser pulse and electron beam allows for sampling of wake phase space

Possible experiments: tailored betatron radiation source



Control transverse offset between laser pulse and electron bunch for tailored betatron sources

$$K_\beta = \gamma k_\beta r_\beta \leftarrow \text{tunable}$$

$$\omega_\beta = ck_\beta \quad \omega_\beta = \frac{\omega_p}{\sqrt{2\gamma}}$$

will affect the emitted photon spectrum

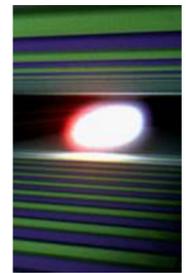
External injection needs carefully prepared e⁻-beams

DESY offers extensive know how in beam-to-laser synchronization and short-pulse accelerator design

Available machines

- ▶ **FLASH at 1.2 GeV** → *S. Schreiber's talk*
short bunch operation in preparation, laser synchronized to within 40 fs and improving
- ▶ **PITZ at 20 MeV**
short bunch operation with ~10 fs should be possible, laser synchronized
- ▶ **REGAE at 5 MeV**
explicitly being built for laser-sync'ed, short bunch operation of ~10 fs at low charge

Schematic layout for bunch compression at PITZ



$$Q = 1 \text{ pC}$$

$$\sigma_{xy} = 0.3 \text{ mm}$$

$$\sigma_t = 1500 \text{ fs}$$

$$I_{main} = 150 \text{ A}$$

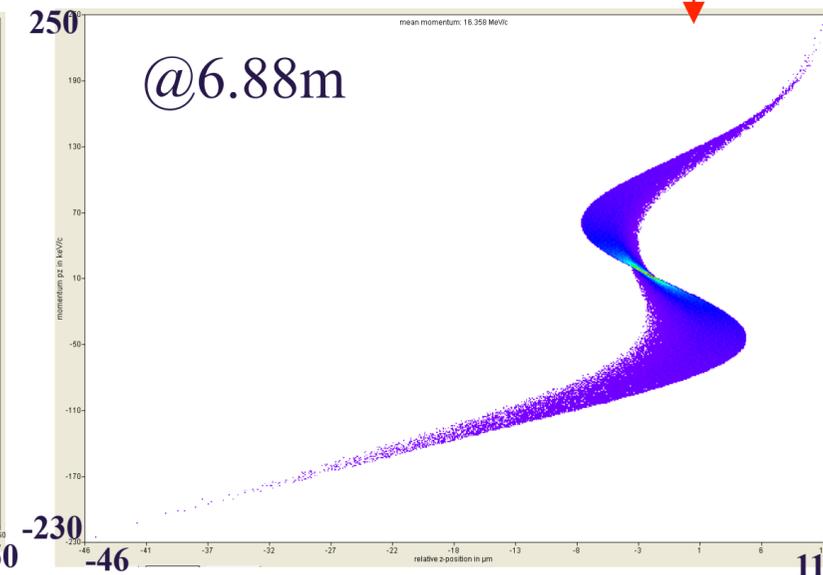
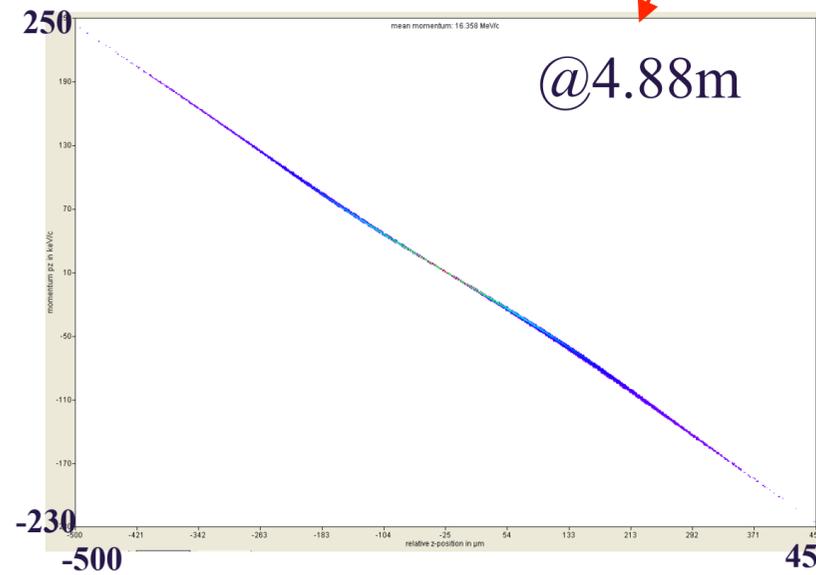
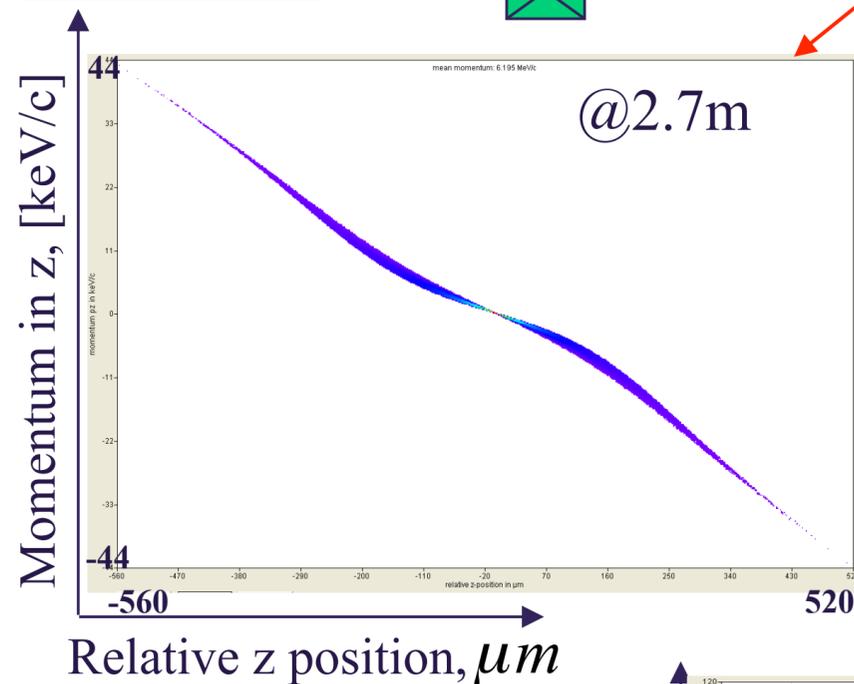
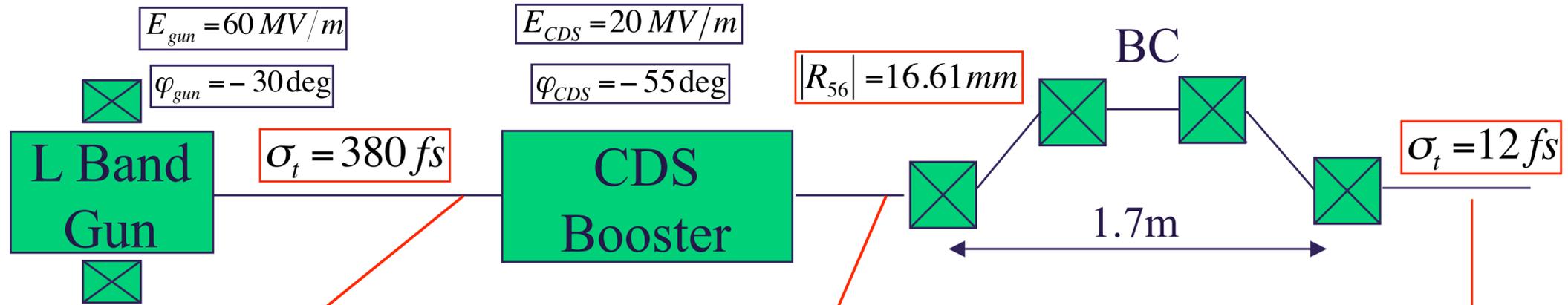
$$E_{gun} = 60 \text{ MV/m}$$

$$\varphi_{gun} = -30 \text{ deg}$$

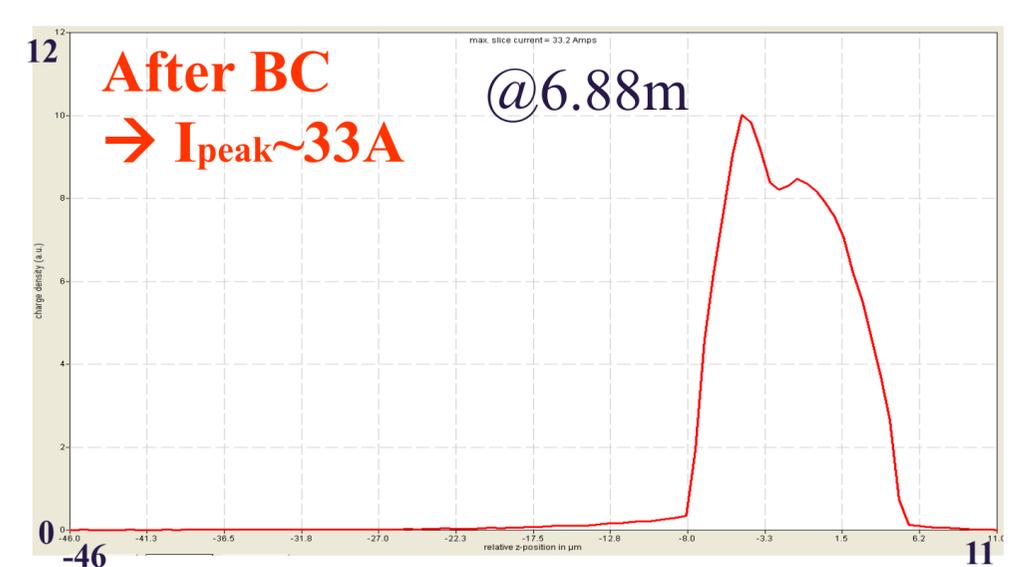
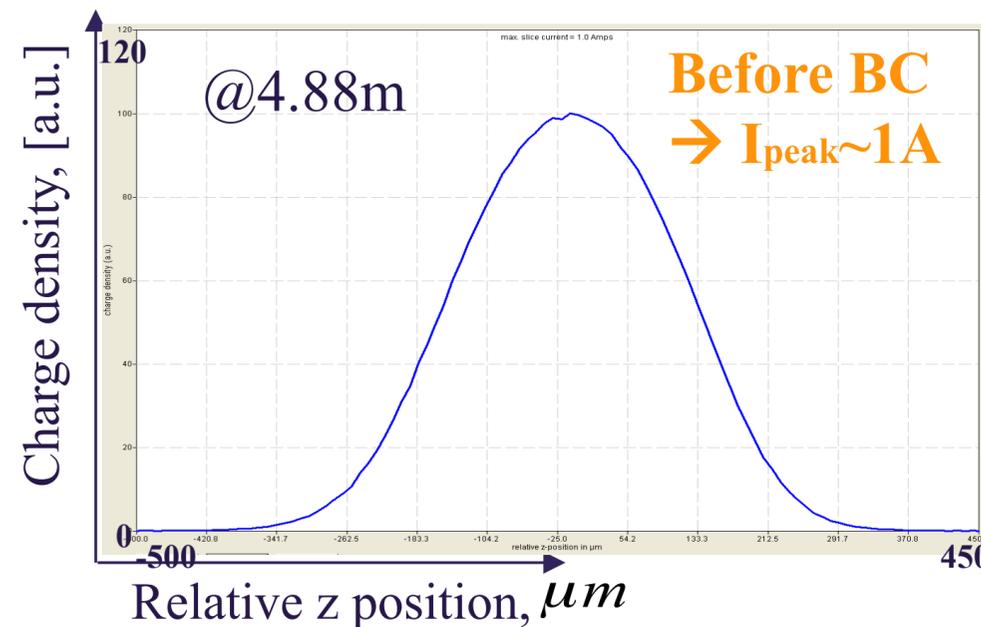
$$E_{CDS} = 20 \text{ MV/m}$$

$$\varphi_{CDS} = -55 \text{ deg}$$

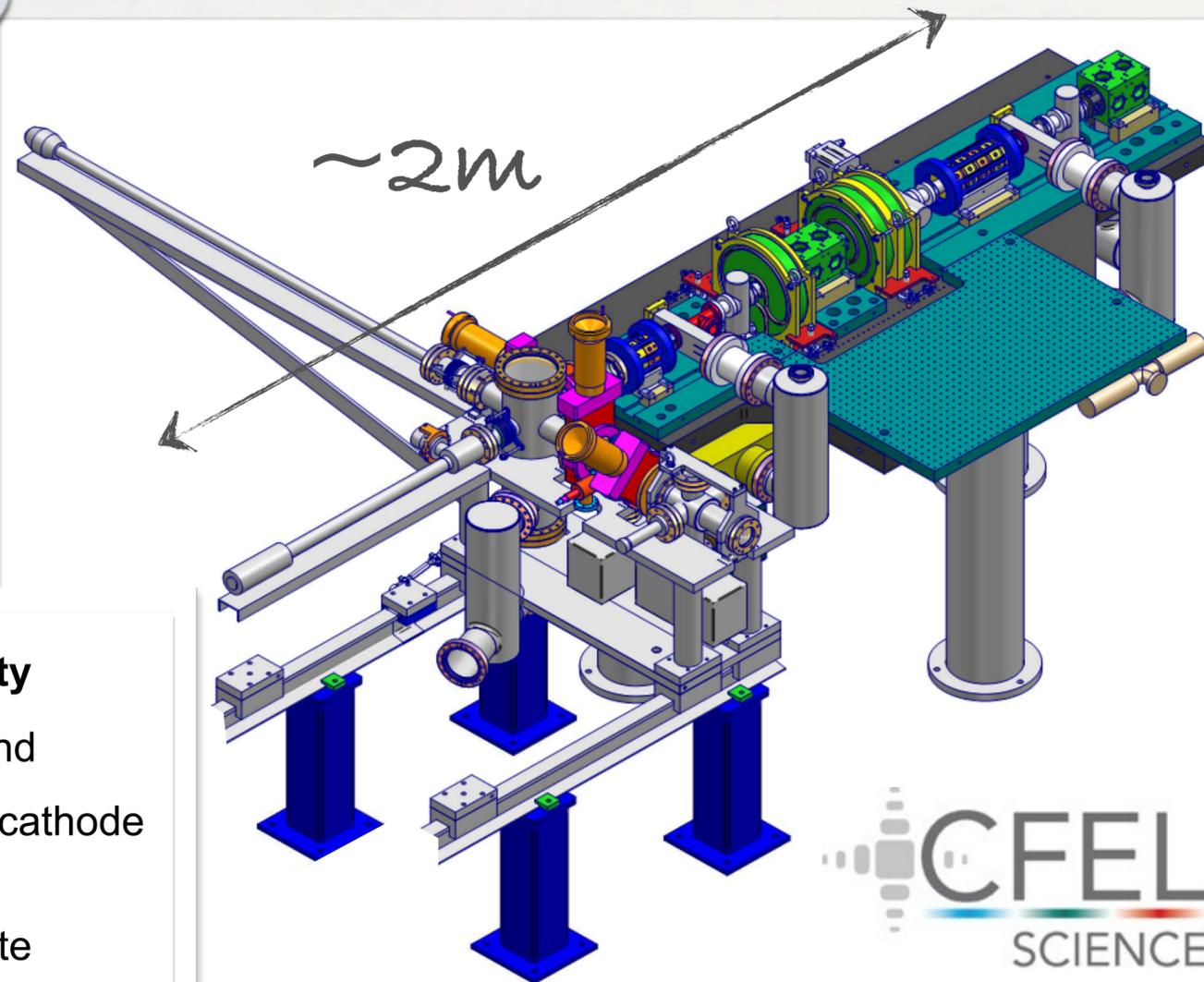
$$|R_{56}| = 16.61 \text{ mm}$$



**Studies
are ongoing**



Optimization of REGAE beam dynamics is ongoing



Rf-gun cavity

3 GHz S-Band

Gradient on cathode
 $\geq 110 \text{ MV/m}$

50 Hz rep rate

$\sim 5 \mu\text{s}$ pulse length

Buncher cavity

3 GHz S-Band

3-cell

average Gradient
 $\sim 15\text{-}20 \text{ MV/m}$

Synchronized to a

▶ kHz Ti:sapph laser system

▶ tunable IR laser system

*Relativistic Electron Gun for Atomic Exploration
(REGAE)*

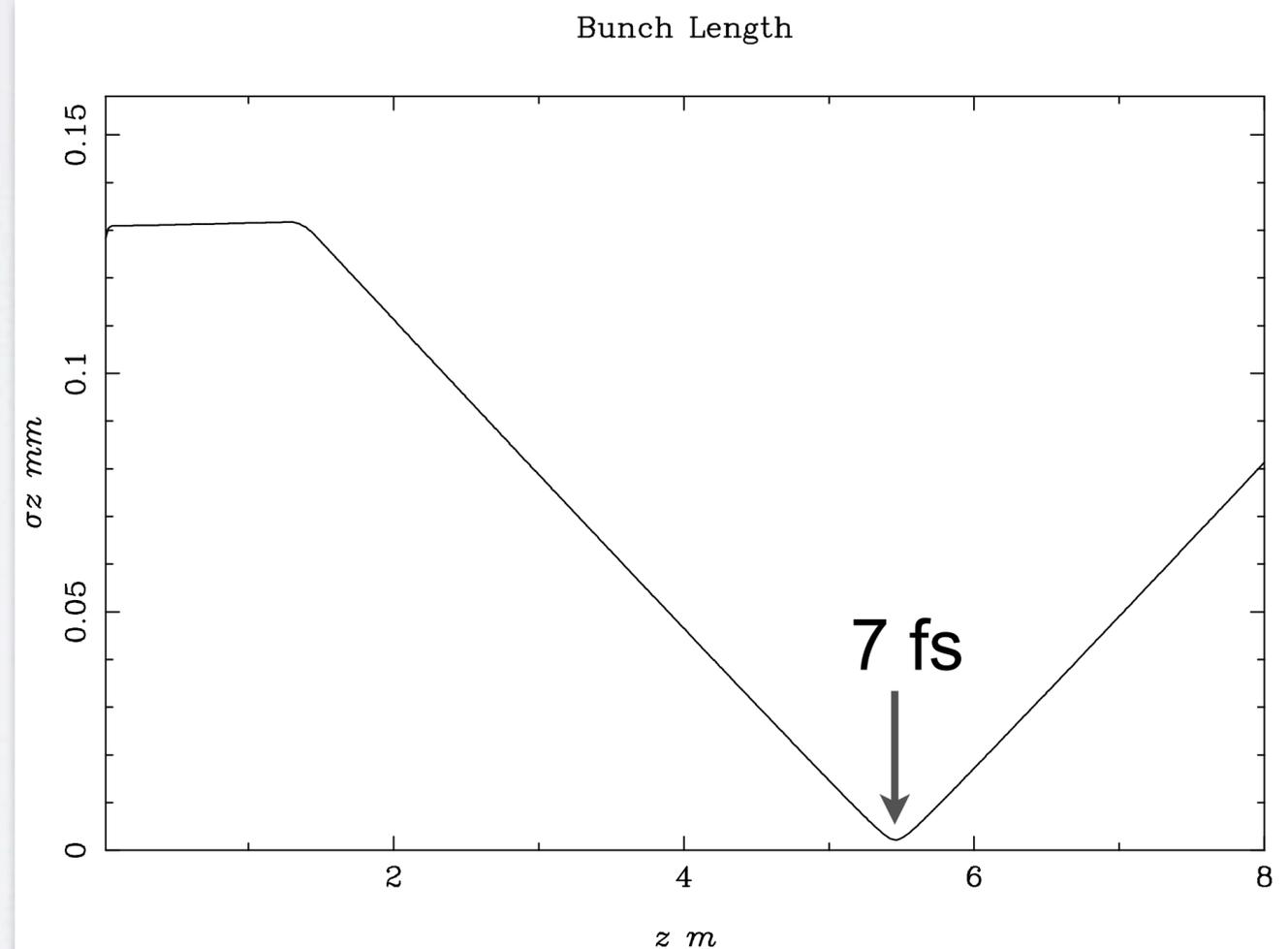
Parameters for previous beam dynamic simulation

• transversely uniform distribution, longitudinally uniform

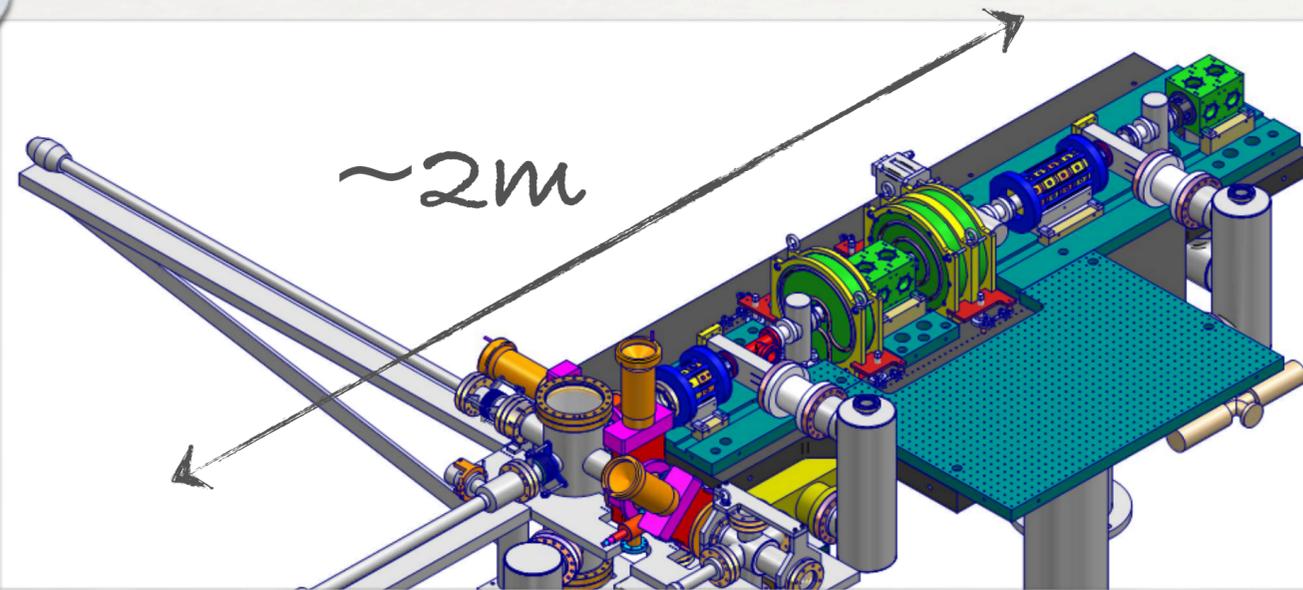
• Charge: 80 fC ($5 \cdot 10^5$ electrons) $\sigma_x^{cath} = 7 \mu\text{m}$

$\sigma_t = 0.5 \text{ ps}$

$E_{kin} = 0.1 \text{ eV}$



Optimization of REGAE beam dynamics is ongoing



Relativistic Electron Gun for Atomic Exploration
(REGAE)

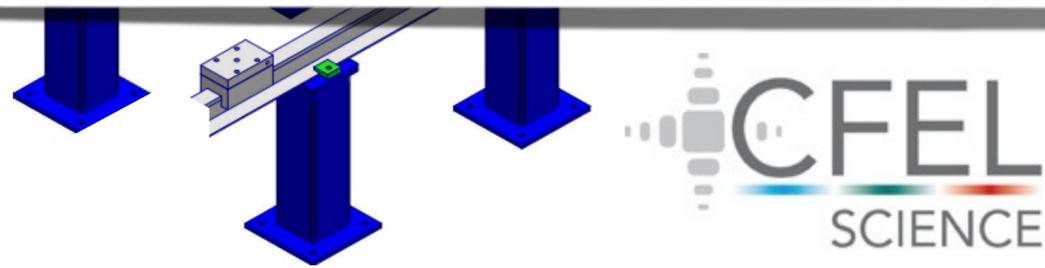
Parameters for previous beam dynamic simulation

- transversely uniform distribution, longitudinally uniform
- Charge: 80 fC ($5 \cdot 10^5$ electrons) $\sigma_x^{cath} = 7 \mu m$
 $\sigma_t = 0.5 ps$

Short beams at low charge for injection into a laser plasma booster seem feasible
→ more detailed beam dynamics studies of PITZ and REGAE are needed

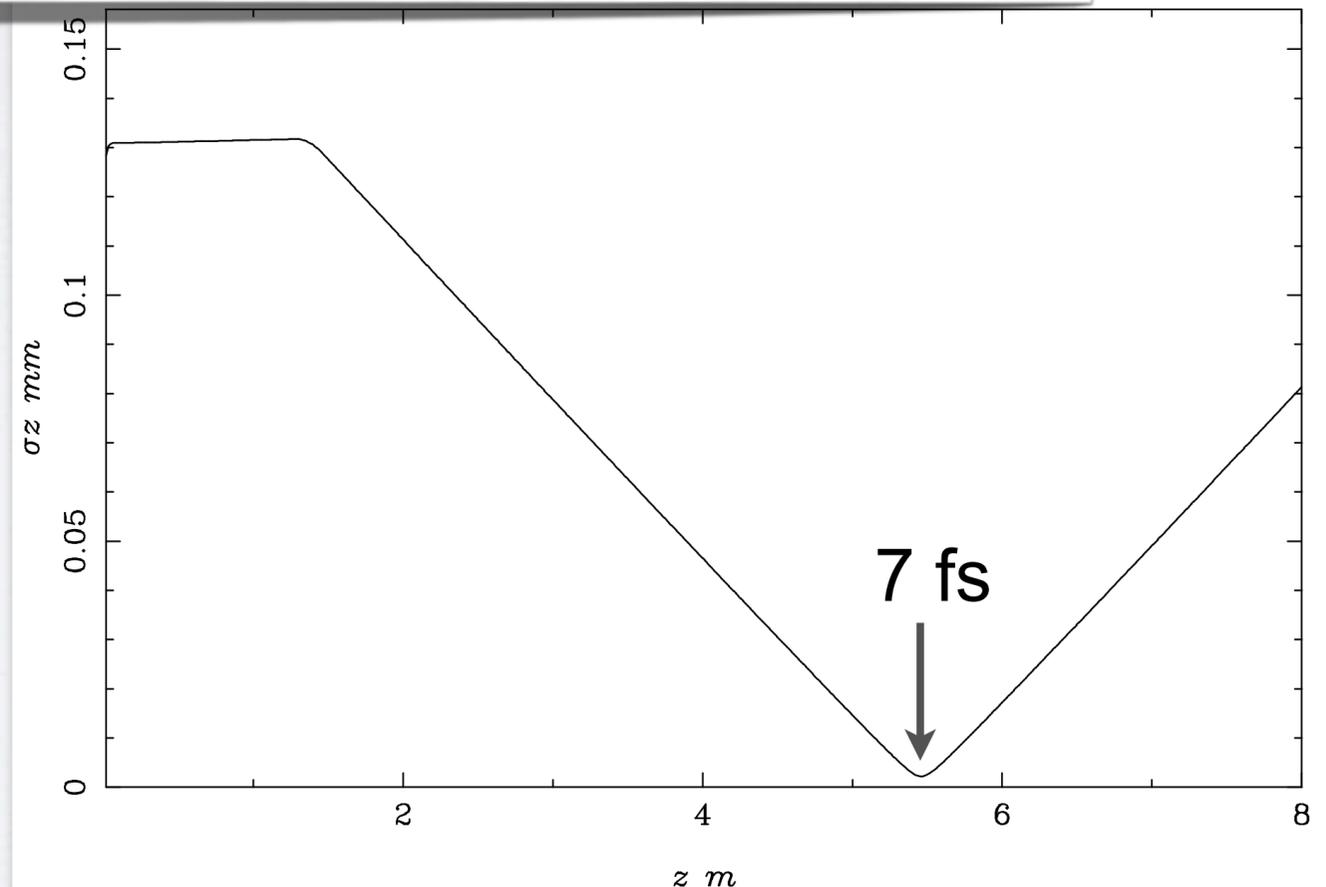
Rf-gun ca
3 GHz S-Band
Gradient on cathode
 $\geq 110 MV/m$
50 Hz rep rate
 $\sim 5 \mu s$ pulse length

Buncher cavity
3 GHz S-Band
3-cell
average Gradient
 $\sim 15-20 MV/m$



Synchronized to a

- ▶ kHz Ti:sapph laser system
- ▶ tunable IR laser system



First PIC simulations show promising results

Laser pulse properties

$$a_0 = 1.7$$

$$\lambda = 800 \text{ nm}$$

$$\tau = 30 \text{ fs FWHM}$$

$$w = 60 \text{ }\mu\text{m FWHM}$$

Plasma background density

$$n = 1 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

Electron beam properties

$$\tau = 10 \text{ fs RMS}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{trans}} = 10 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$$

$$Q = 1 \text{ pC}$$

$$E = 5 \text{ MeV}$$

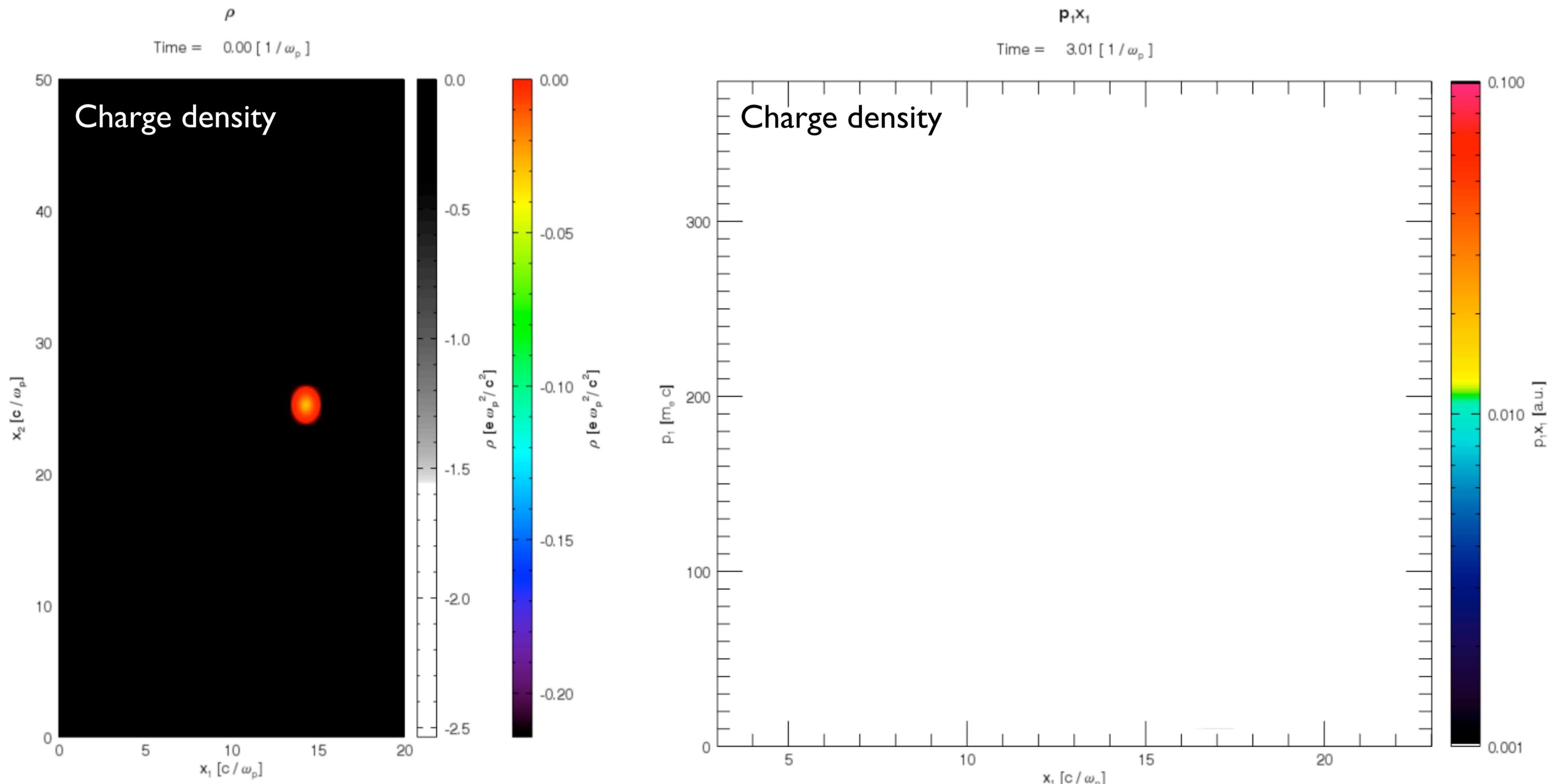
$$\Delta E = 33 \text{ keV}$$

...first 24 mm in 2d space

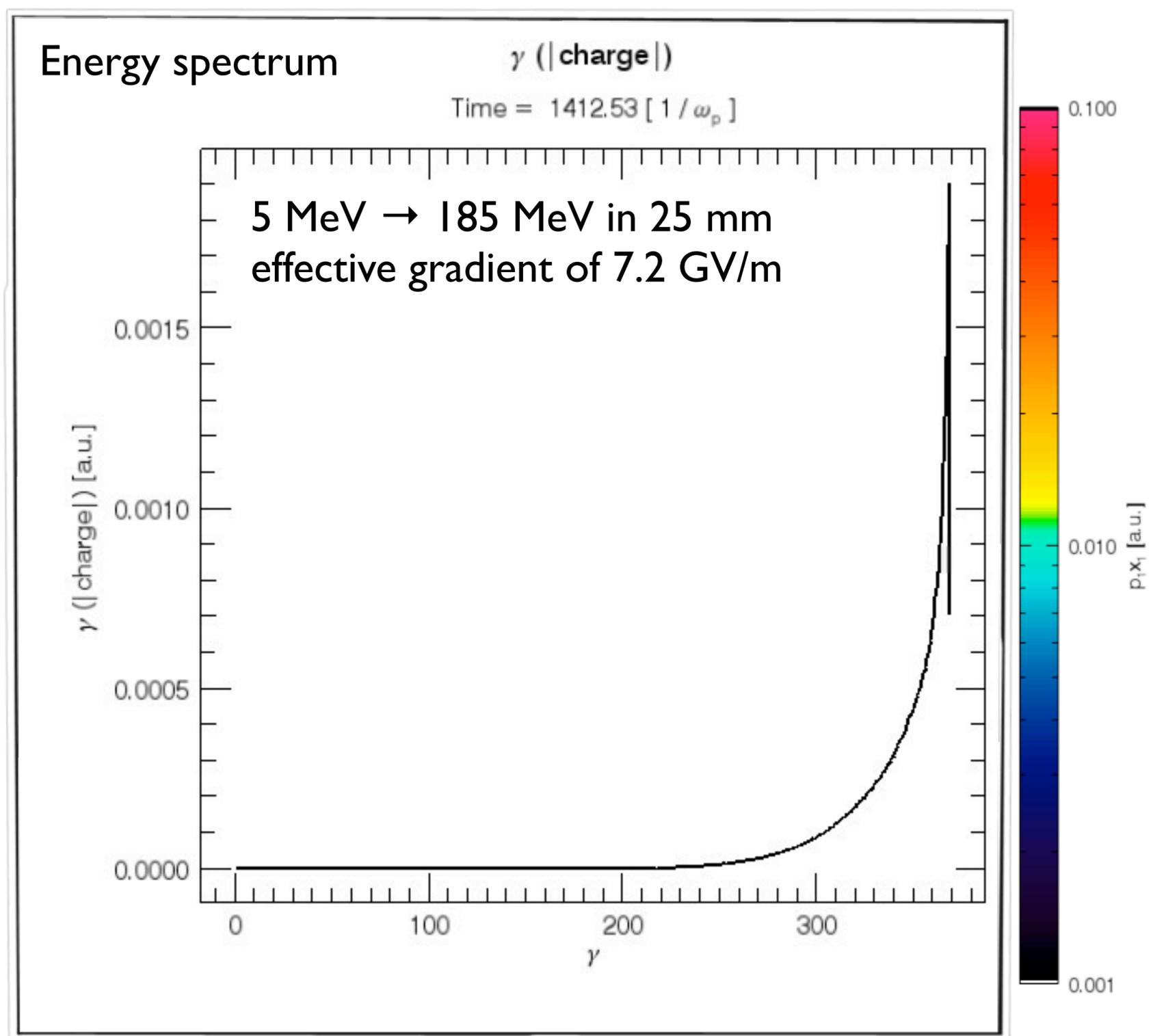
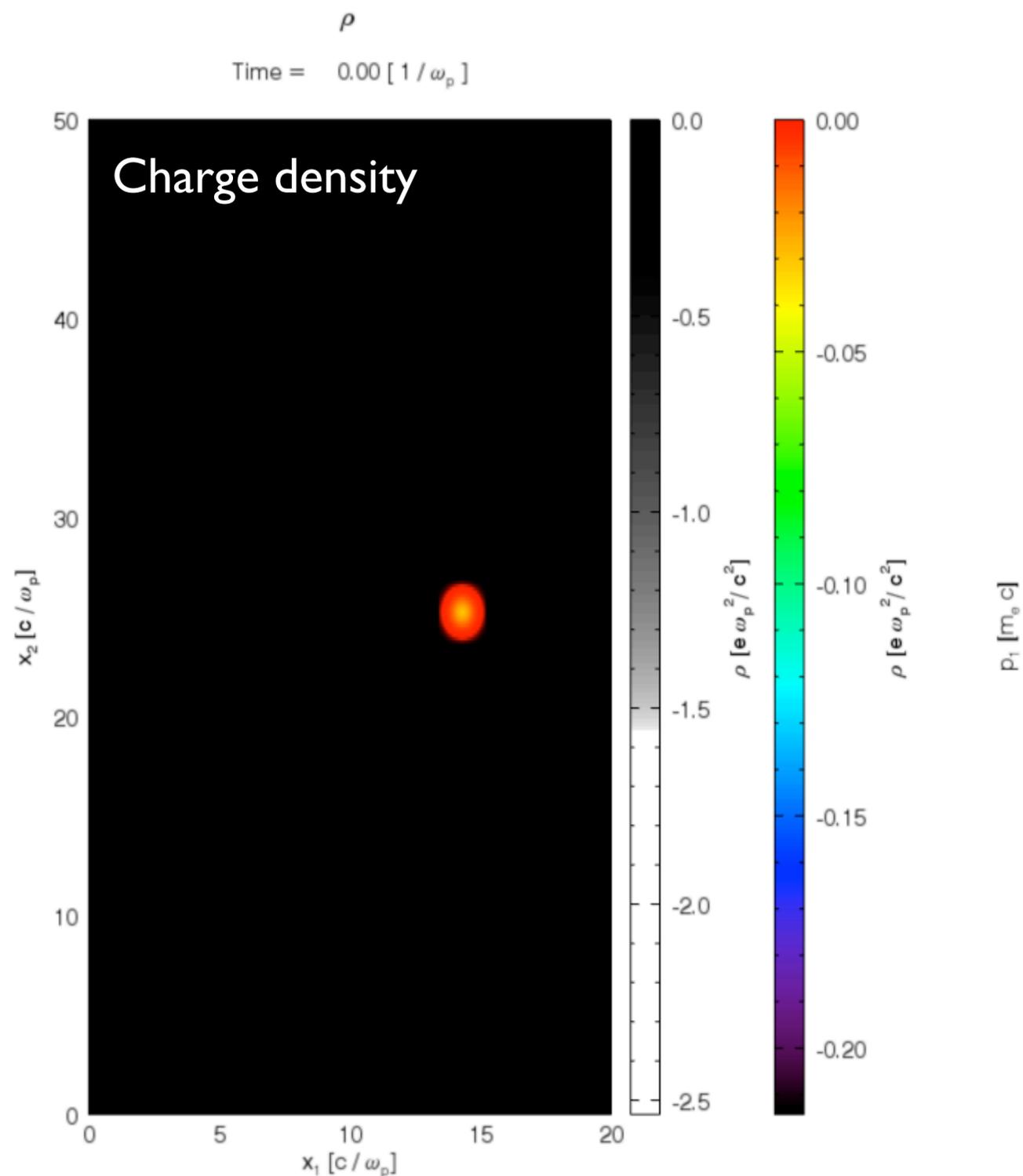
First PIC simulations show promising results

Charge density

First PIC simulations show promising results

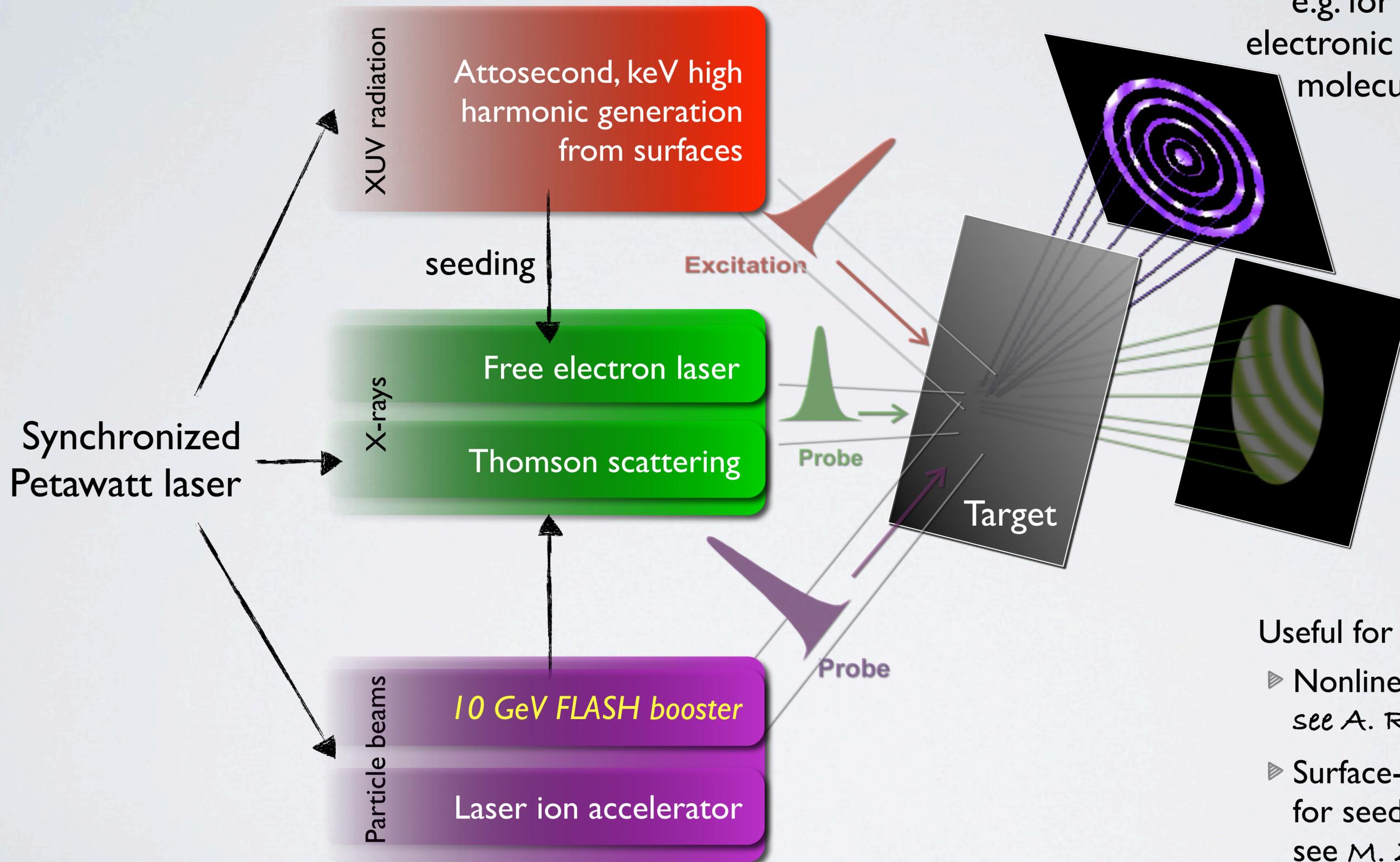


First PIC simulations show promising results



A Petawatt laser opens up new possibilities at FLASH

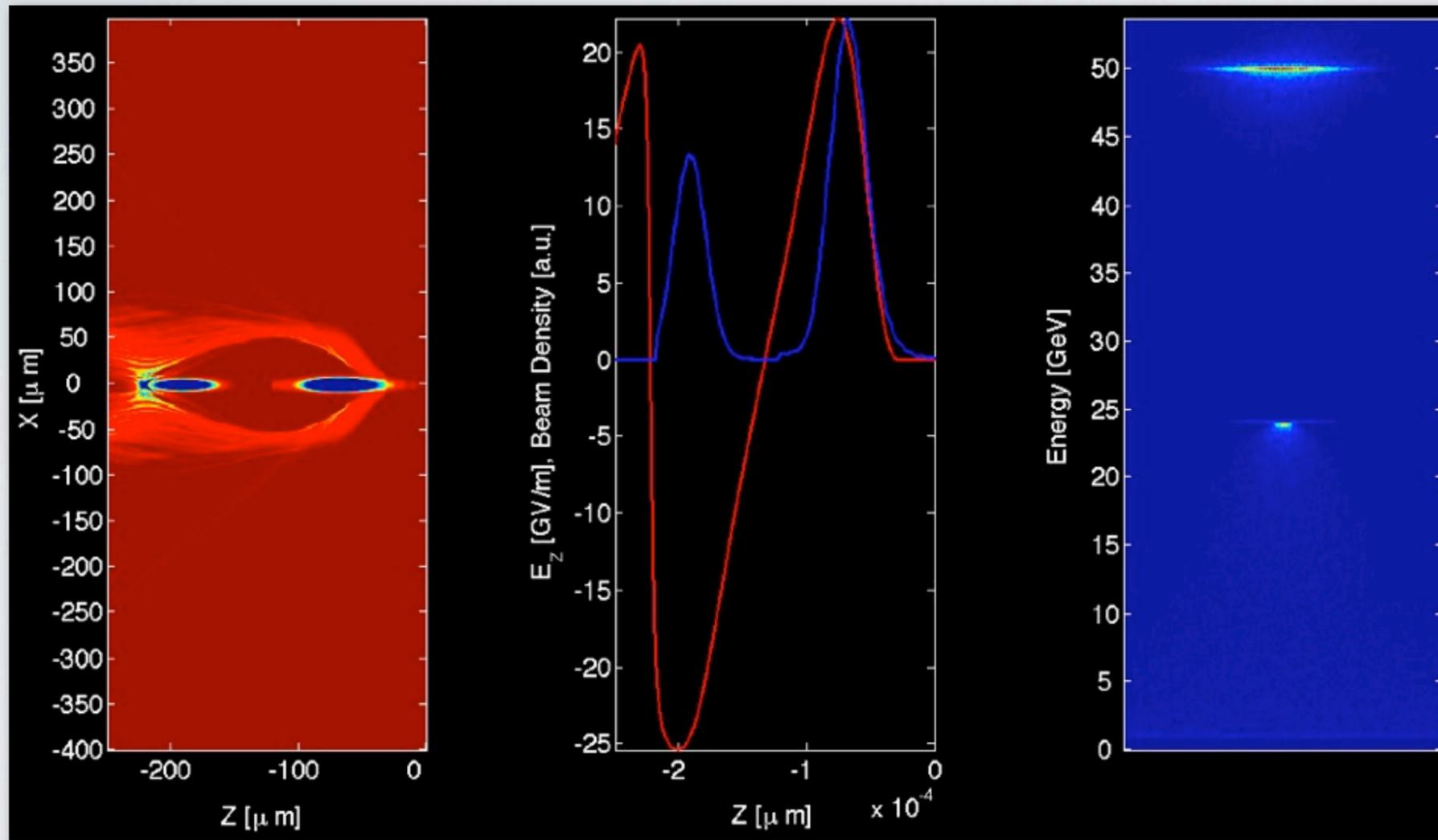
e.g. for 4D imaging of electronic motion in atoms, molecules and solids



Useful for other projects:

- ▶ Nonlinear QED
see A. Ringwald's talk
- ▶ Surface-HHG generation for seeding of FELs
see M. Zepf's talk

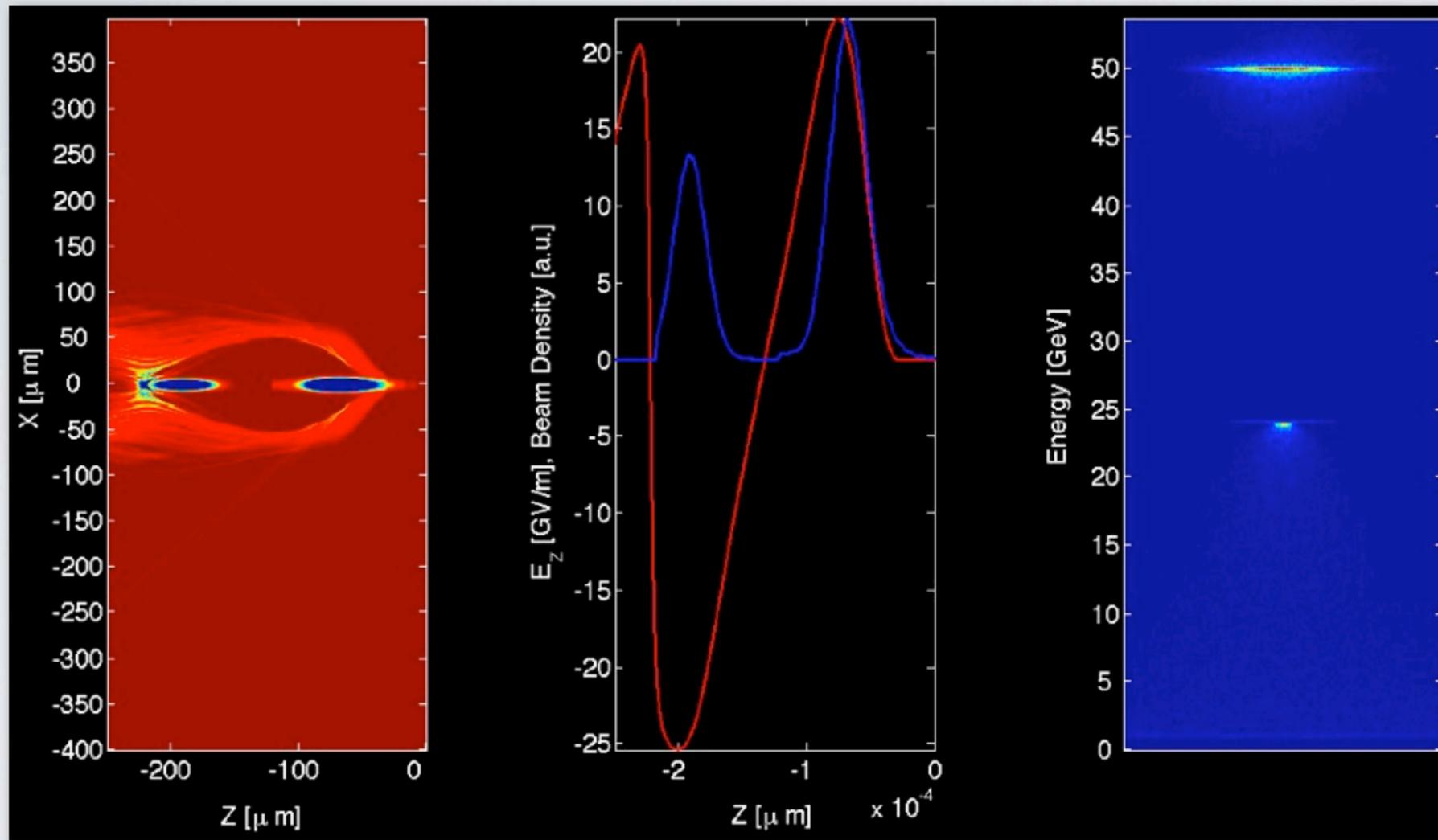
The FLASH beam as a *driver* for plasma acceleration?



simulations by the
FACET team at SLAC

→ use short, stiff, high average
power electron beams to
excite plasma wake, second
beam to witness energy gain

The FLASH beam as a *driver* for plasma acceleration?



simulations by the
FACET team at SLAC

→ use short, stiff, high average
power electron beams to
excite plasma wake, second
beam to witness energy gain

Why investigate beam-driven plasma acceleration?

High-energy physics applications will not be realized with lasers in the foreseeable future...

Proposal: FLASH beam as a *driver* for plasma acceleration



FLASH facility ideally suited for beam-driven plasma acceleration

- A FLASH plasma accelerator project would
- advance plasma accelerator science
 - rely on and hence advance
 - short-pulse beam operation
 - short-pulse beam diagnostics
 - temporal pulse-shaping capabilities (also interesting for FEL operation)

FACET at SLAC in operation until 2016/17, when LCLS II is finished



Timeframe when FLASH plasma accelerator could come online 2014/15

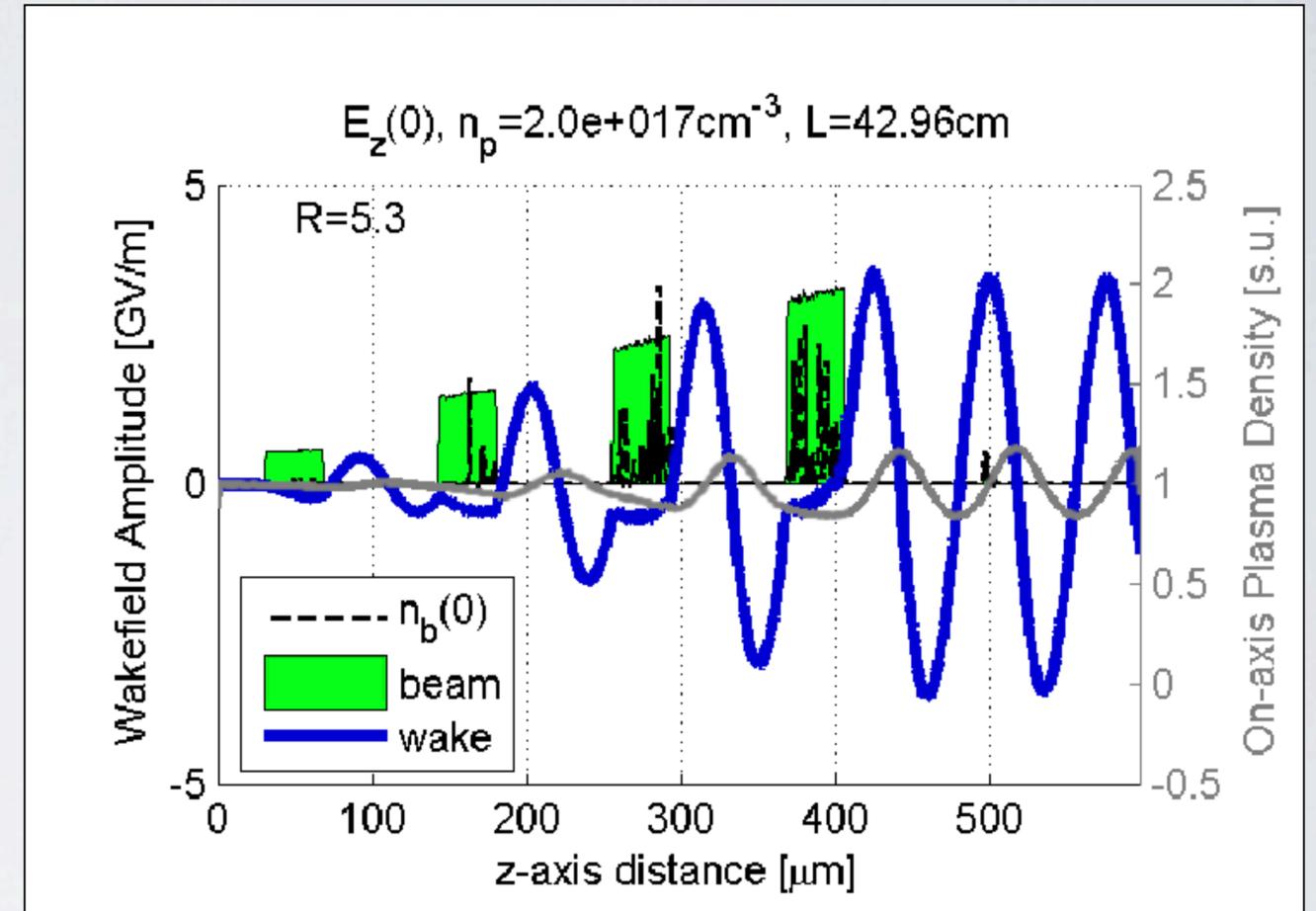
Investigate electron pulse shaping techniques for BPA

Simulations of a High-Transformer-Ratio Plasma Wakefield Accelerator Using Multiple Electron Bunches

Efthymios Kallos^a, Patric Muggli^a, Thomas Katsouleas^a,
Vitaly Yakimenko^b and Jangho Park^b

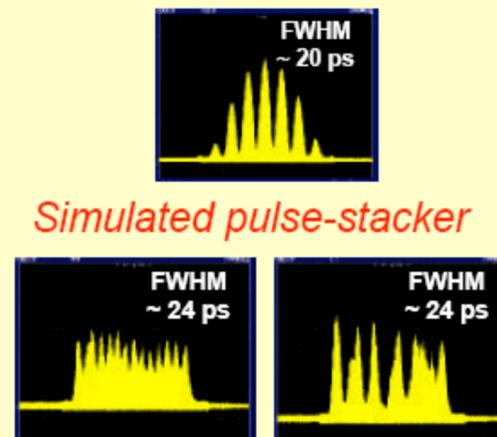
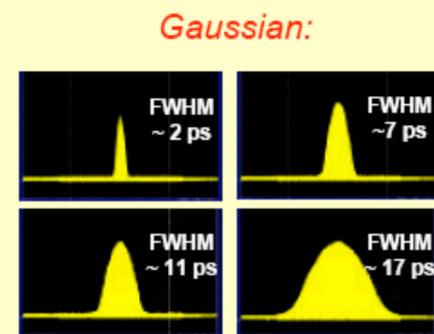
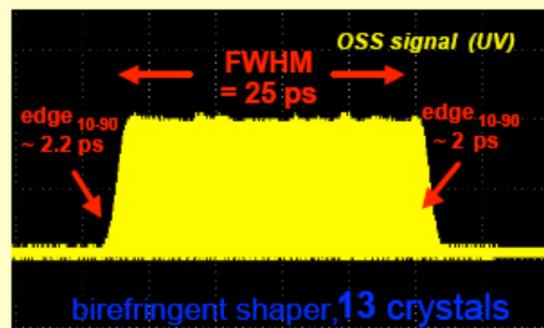
^aUniversity of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089
^bBrookhaven National Lab, Upton, NY 11973

Multi-electron bunch generation by tailoring gun-laser profile in time and appropriate beam compression in a chicane



Further development of the Yb:YAG laser

+ Yb:YAG laser has large flexibility in pulse shape



Joint PITZ@DESY and MBI gun-laser pulse-shaping project into this direction
I. Will et al., Opt. Exp. 16, 14922 (2008) and
Nucl. Instrum. Meth. Phys. Res. A 594, 119 (2008)

Summary

DESY efforts have just started to pursue and advance plasma acceleration science towards:

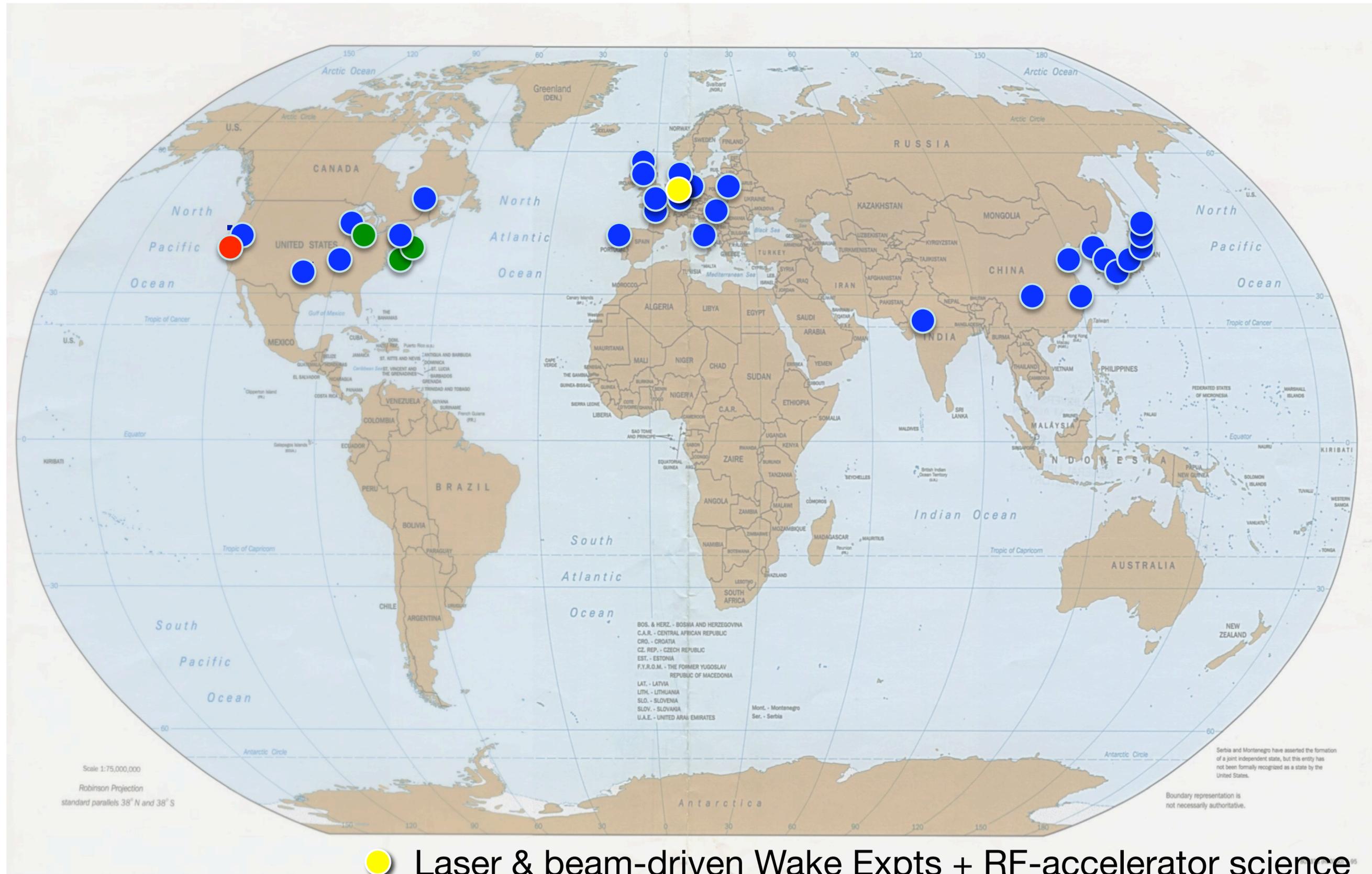
- Laser-plasma boosting of conventional, high-quality electron beams
- Standalone laser-plasma acceleration (*not presented here*)
- Electron-beam driven plasma acceleration

DESY is one of few places worldwide with simultaneous know how in **RF-gun and short-pulse accelerator design, short-pulse beam diagnostics, laser to beam synchronization, and photon science**

→ great **possibilities** for and **synergies** with **plasma acceleration**

Plasma accelerators: A Global Community

original slide by C. Joshi



● Laser Wake Expts ● Electron Wake Expts ● e-/e+ hi γ Wake Expts

European Network on Novel Accelerators (EuroNNAc)

- ▶ Initiative by **EuCARD, CERN, DESY, École Polytechnique**
- ▶ Coordinators: R. Assmann, J. Osterhoff, H. Videau
- ▶ Scope: “Plasma wakefield acceleration and direct laser acceleration of electrons and positrons”
(which includes laser, electron, proton drivers)
- ▶ Presently forming organization committee
- ▶ Network is **open to all interested parties in Europe!**
- ▶ Network **invites main actors in Asia/US** for discussions and decisions!
- ▶ EuroNNAc should bring together:
 - Big science labs and smaller R&D labs (difference in priorities and possibilities)
 - Different driver technologies
- ▶ Goals: **build network** and **prepare significant FP8 proposal** for big novel accelerator(s) in 2013

EuroNNAc Workshop will be held May 2-6, 2011 at CERN

<http://www.cern.ch/euroonnac>

More details → R. Assmann's talk yesterday

An aerial photograph of a large university campus, featuring numerous buildings, green spaces, and a prominent curved structure on the left. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent white box containing the text "Thank you for your attention!".

Thank you for your attention!