

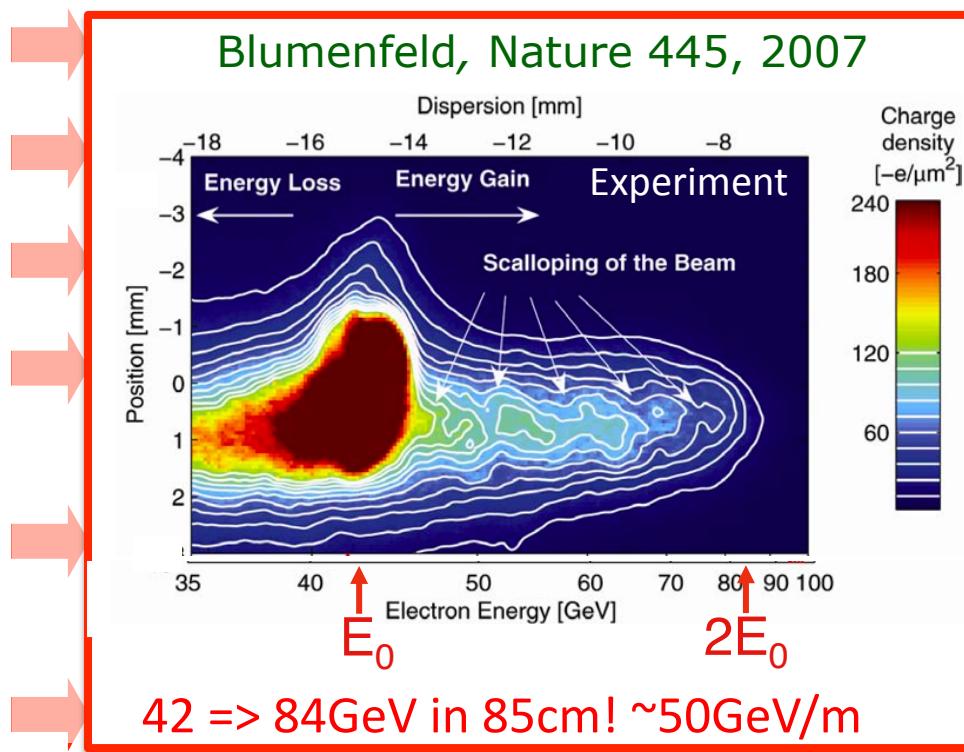
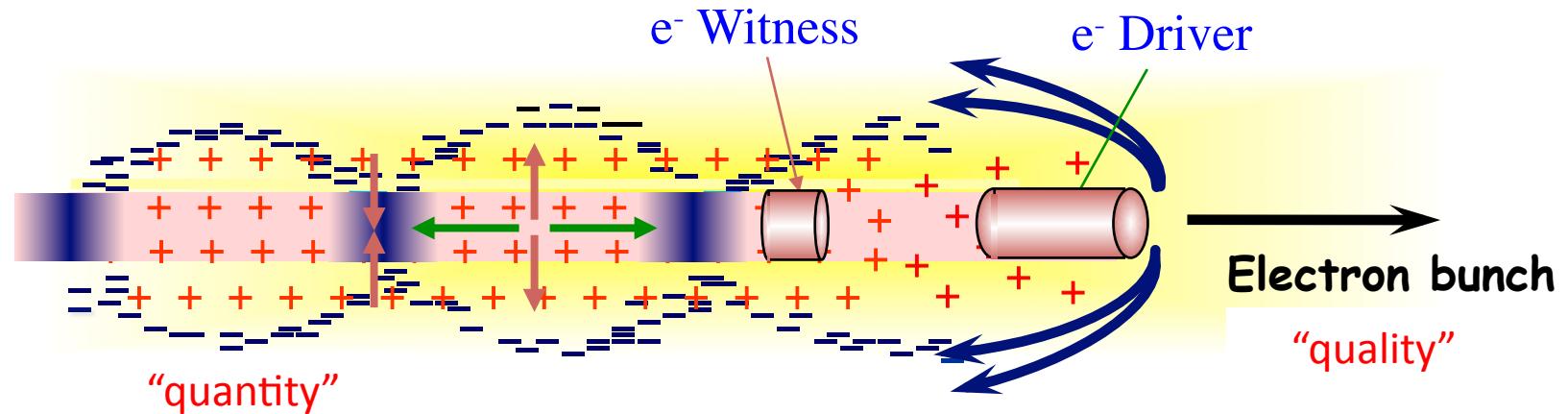
The AWAKE Proton-Driven Plasma Wakefield Acceleration Experiment at CERN

Patric Muggli
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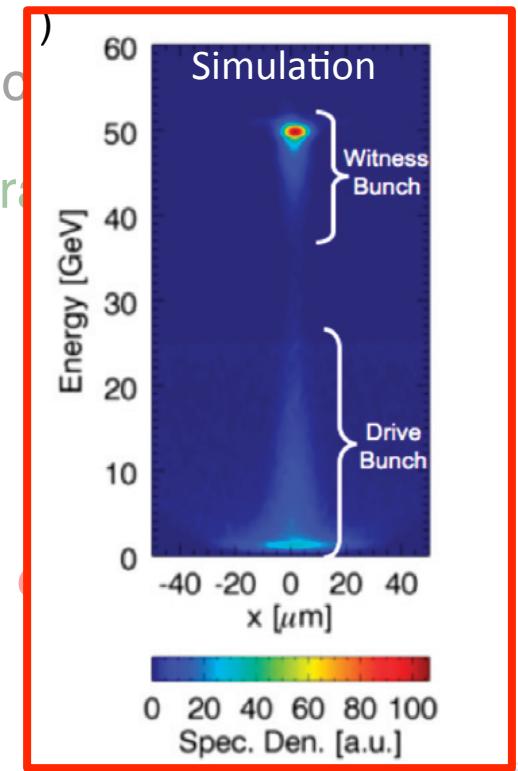
For the AWAKE Collaboration



PLASMA WAKEFIELDS (e^-)



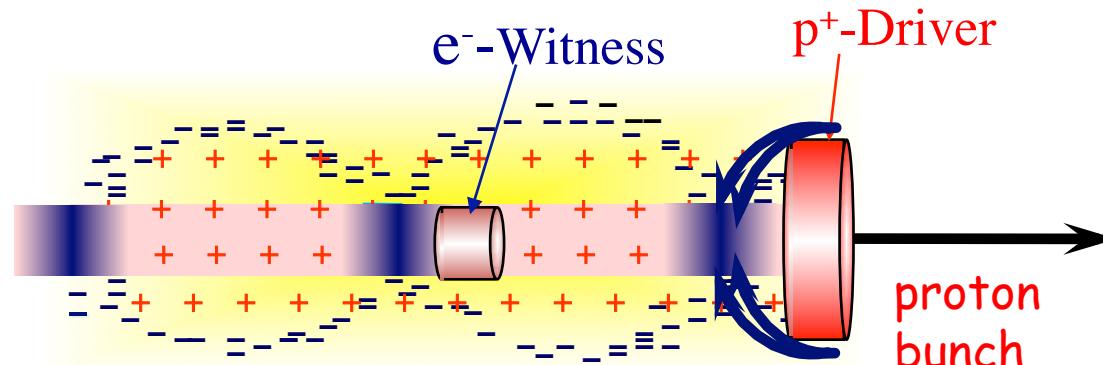
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elera
> acceleration
ativistic wake
SLAC
FACET
Hogan,
NJP 12, 2010
LWFA





Max-Planck-Institut für Physik
(Werner-Heisenberg-Institut)

p⁺-DRIVEN PWFA? WHY?



❖ ILC, 0.5TeV bunch with $2 \times 10^{10} e^-$ $\sim 1.6 kJ$

❖ SLAC, 20GeV bunch with $2 \times 10^{10} e^-$ $\sim 60 J$

❖ SLAC-like driver for staging (FACET= 1 stage, collider 10^+ stages)

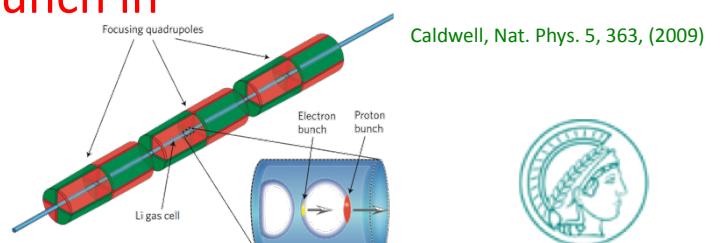
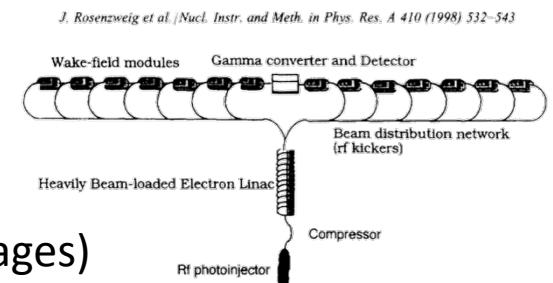
❖ SPS, 400GeV bunch with $10^{11} p^+$ $\sim 6.4 kJ$

LHC, 7TeV bunch with $10^{11} p^+$ $\sim 112 kJ$

❖ A single SPS or LHC bunch could produce an ILC bunch in
a single PWFA stage!

❖ Large average gradient! ($\geq 1 \text{ GeV/m}$, 100's m)

❖ Wakefields driven by e⁺ bunch: Blue, PRL 90, 214801 (2003)



Caldwell, Nat. Phys. 5, 363, (2009)

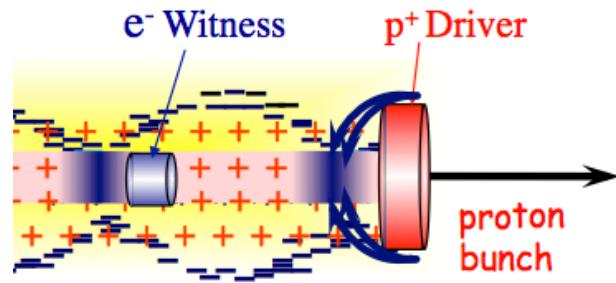


MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT
P. Muggli, NA-PAC'13 09/30/2013



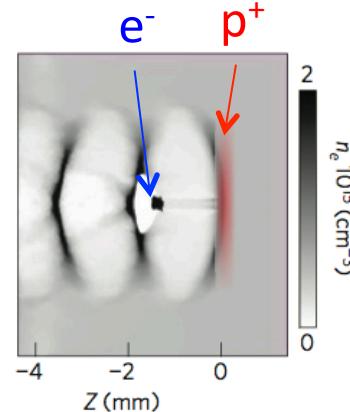
PROTON-DRIVEN PWFA

Caldwell, Nat. Phys. 5, 363, (2009)

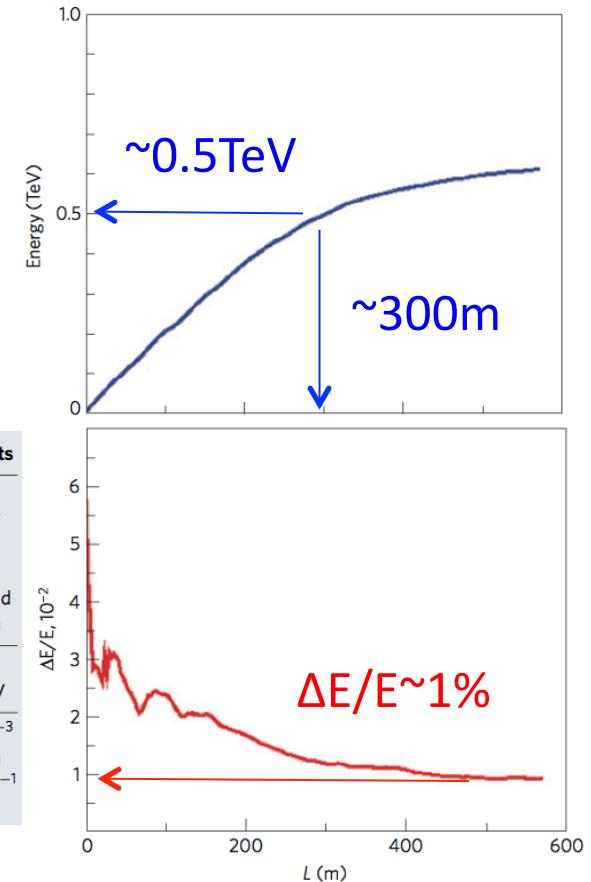


e^- : $E_0 = 10\text{ GeV}$
 p^+ : $E_0 = 1\text{ TeV}$
 $\sigma_z = 100\mu\text{m}$
 $N = 10^{10}$ $N = 10^{11}$
 $W_0 = 16\text{ J}$ $W_0 = 16\text{ kJ}$
 $W_f = 1\text{ kJ}$

Single Stage



Parameter	Symbol	Value	Units
Protons in drive bunch	N_p	10^{11}	
Proton energy	E_p	1	TeV
Initial proton momentum spread	σ_p/p	0.1	
Initial proton bunch longitudinal size	σ_z	100	μm
Initial proton bunch angular spread	σ_θ	0.03	mrad
Initial proton bunch transverse size	$\sigma_{x,y}$	0.43	mm
Electrons injected in witness bunch	N_e	1.5×10^{10}	
Energy of electrons in witness bunch	E_e	10	GeV
Free electron density	n_e	6×10^{14}	cm^{-3}
Plasma wavelength	λ_p	1.35	mm
Magnetic field gradient		1,000	T m^{-1}
Magnet length		0.7	m



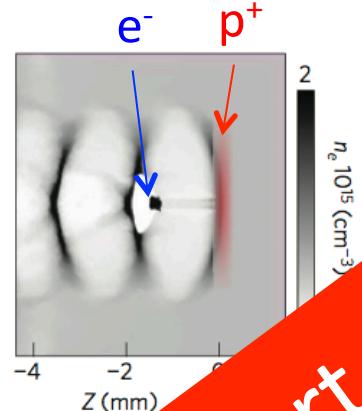
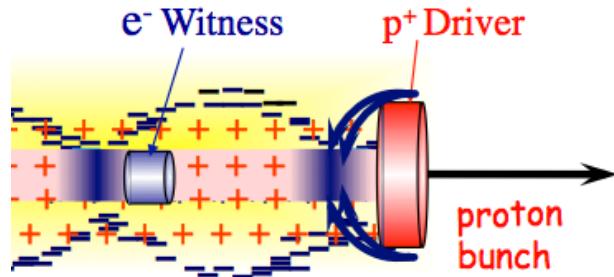
- ❖ Accelerate an e^- bunch on the wakefields of a p^+ bunch
- ❖ Single stage, no gradient dilution
- ❖ Gradient $\sim 1\text{ GV/m}$ over 100's m
- ❖ Operate at lower n_e , larger $(\lambda_{pe})^3$, easier life ...





PROTON-DRIVEN PWFA

Caldwell, Nat. Phys. 5, 363, (2009)



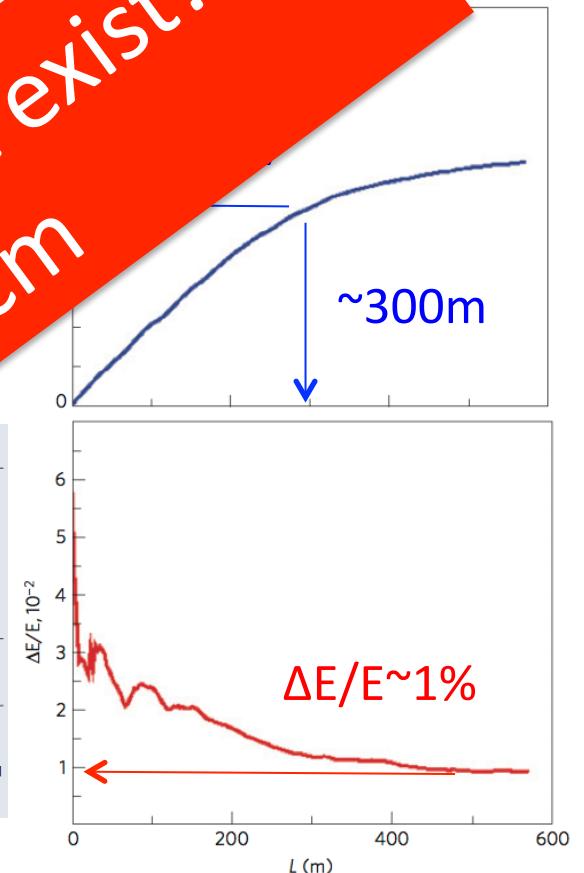
e⁻:
 $E_0 = 10\text{ GeV}$
 $N = 10^{10}$
 $W_0 = 16\text{ J}$
 $W_f = 1\text{ J}$

p⁺:
 $E_0 = 1\text{ TeV}$
 $\sigma_z = 10\text{ cm}$
 $N = 10^{11}$
 $W_0 = 1\text{ J}$
 $W_f = 0.1\text{ J}$

	Units
n_p/p	10^{11} TeV
σ_z	100 μm
σ_θ	0.03 mrad
Bunch size	0.43 mm
Witness bunch	$N_e = 1.5 \times 10^{10}$
Electrons in witness bunch	$E_e = 10 \text{ GeV}$
Ion density	$n_p = 6 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
Plasma wavelength	$\lambda_p = 1.35 \text{ mm}$
Magnetic field gradient	1,000 T m^{-1}
Magnet length	0.7 m

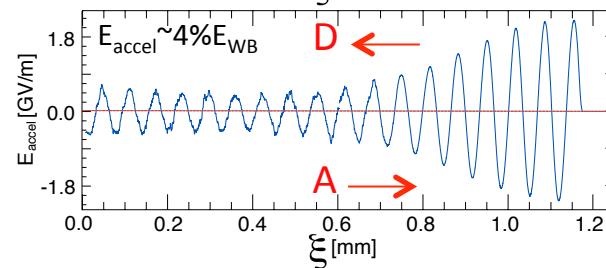
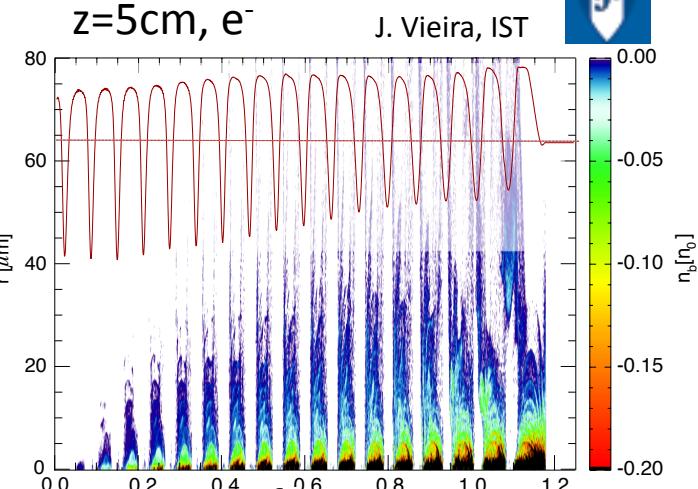
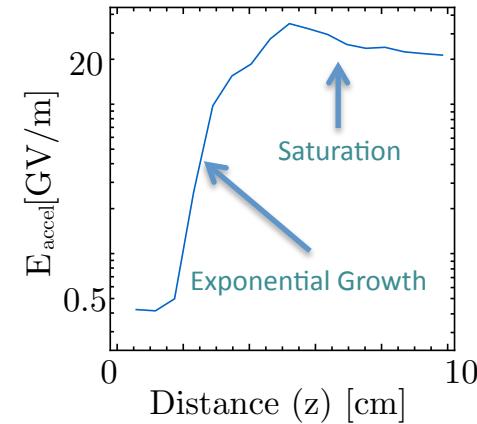
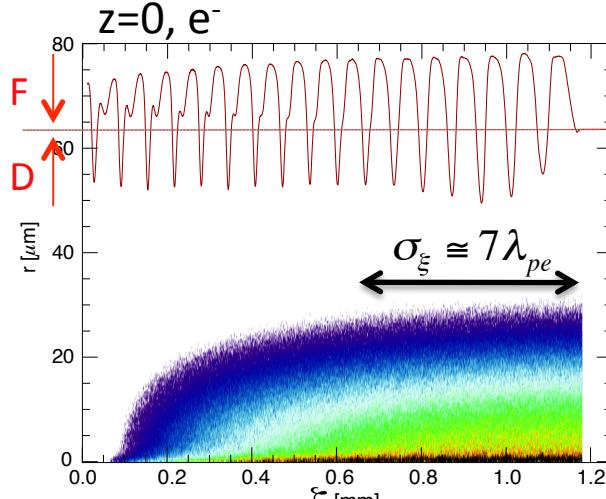
Short (100 μm) bunches do not exist!!!

- ❖ Wakefield generation on the wakefields of a p⁺ bunch
- ❖ Gradient dilution by gradient dilution
- ❖ Gradient ~ 1 GV/m over 100's m
- ❖ Operate at lower n_e, larger (λ_{pe})³, easier life ...



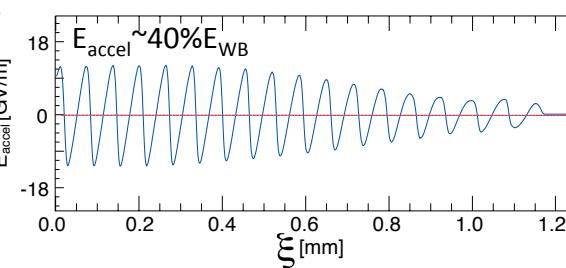
SELF-MODULATION INSTABILITY (SMI)

Kumar, PRL 104, 255003 (2010)



$$N_{\text{exp}} \equiv \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \left(\frac{n_b}{n_e} \frac{m_e}{\gamma M_b} (k_p |\xi|) (k_p z)^2 \right)^{1/3}$$

Grows along the bunch & along the plasma
Convective instability



Pukhov et al., PRL 107, 145003 (2011)
Schroeder et al., PRL 107, 145002 (2011)

❖ Radial focusing/defocusing with longitudinal period!

❖ Initial small transverse wakefields modulate the bunch density

SMI-PWFA SIMULATIONS

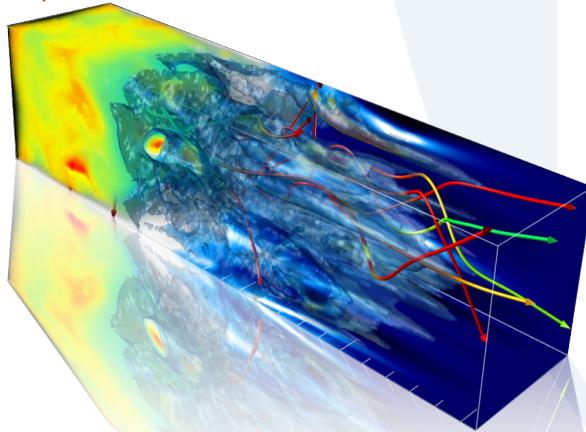


OSIRIS 2.0



osiris framework

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

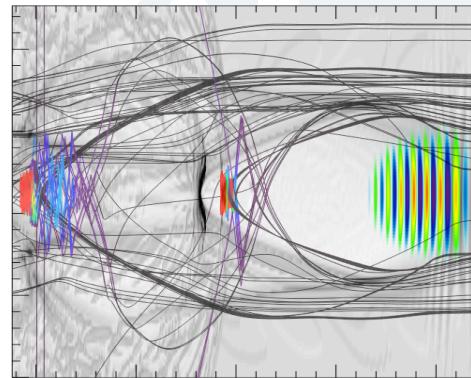


Ricardo Fonseca: ricardo.fonseca@ist.utl.pt

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

Patric Muggli | May 23rd 2012 | IPAC - New Orleans Louisiana, USA

Benchmarking with (for AWAKE only!):

- ❖ OSIRIS: R. A. Fonseca et al., Lect. Notes Comput. Sci. 2331, 342 (2002)
- ❖ VLPL A: Pukhov, J. Plasma Phys. 61, 425 (1999)
- ❖ LCODE: K. V. Lotov, Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams 6, 061301 (2003)

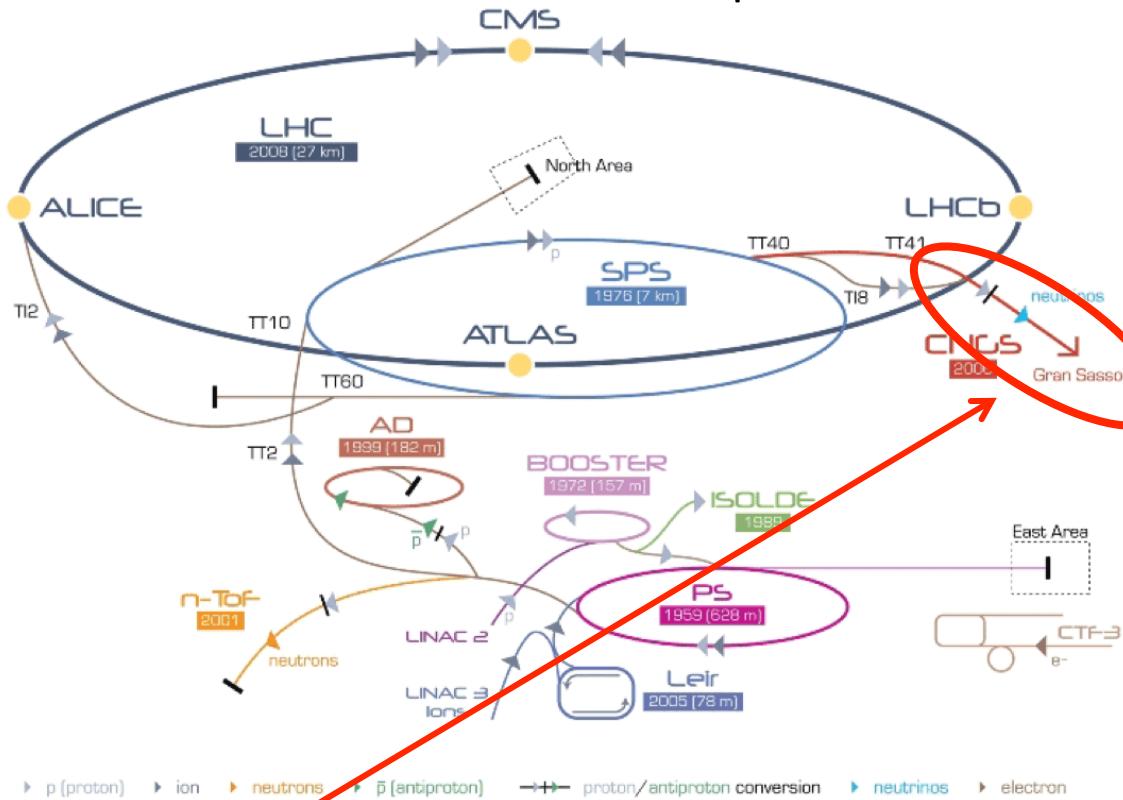




PROTON BEAMS @ CERN



CERN Industrial Beam Complex



Parameter	PS	SPS	SPS Opt
E_0 (GeV)	24	400	400
$N_p (10^{10})$	13	10.5	30
$\Delta E/E_0$ (%)	0.05	0.03	0.03
σ_z (cm)	20	12	12
ϵ_N (mm-mrad)	2.4	3.6	3.6
$\sigma_r^* (\mu\text{m})$	400	200	200
β^* (m)	1.6	5	5

$n_e \sim 7 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ for $k_p \sigma_r \approx 1$

$\lambda_{pe} \sim 1.3 \text{ mm} \ll \sigma_z$

$f_{pe} \sim 240 \text{ GHz}$

$L_p \sim 10 \text{ m} \sim 2\beta^*$

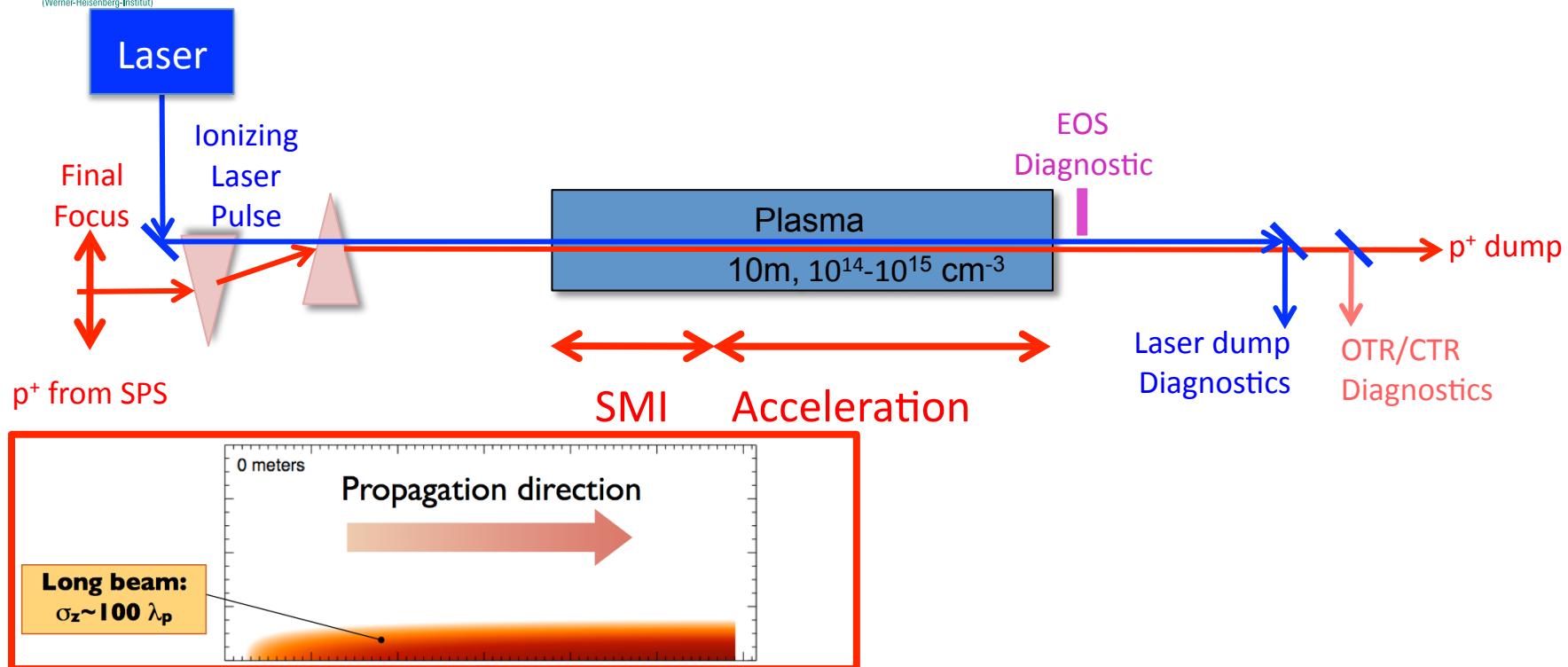
CNGS experimental area

❖ SPS beam: high energy, low σ_r^* , long β^*

❖ Initial goal: ~GeV gain by externally injected e^- , in 5-10m of plasma in self-modulated p^+ driven PWFA

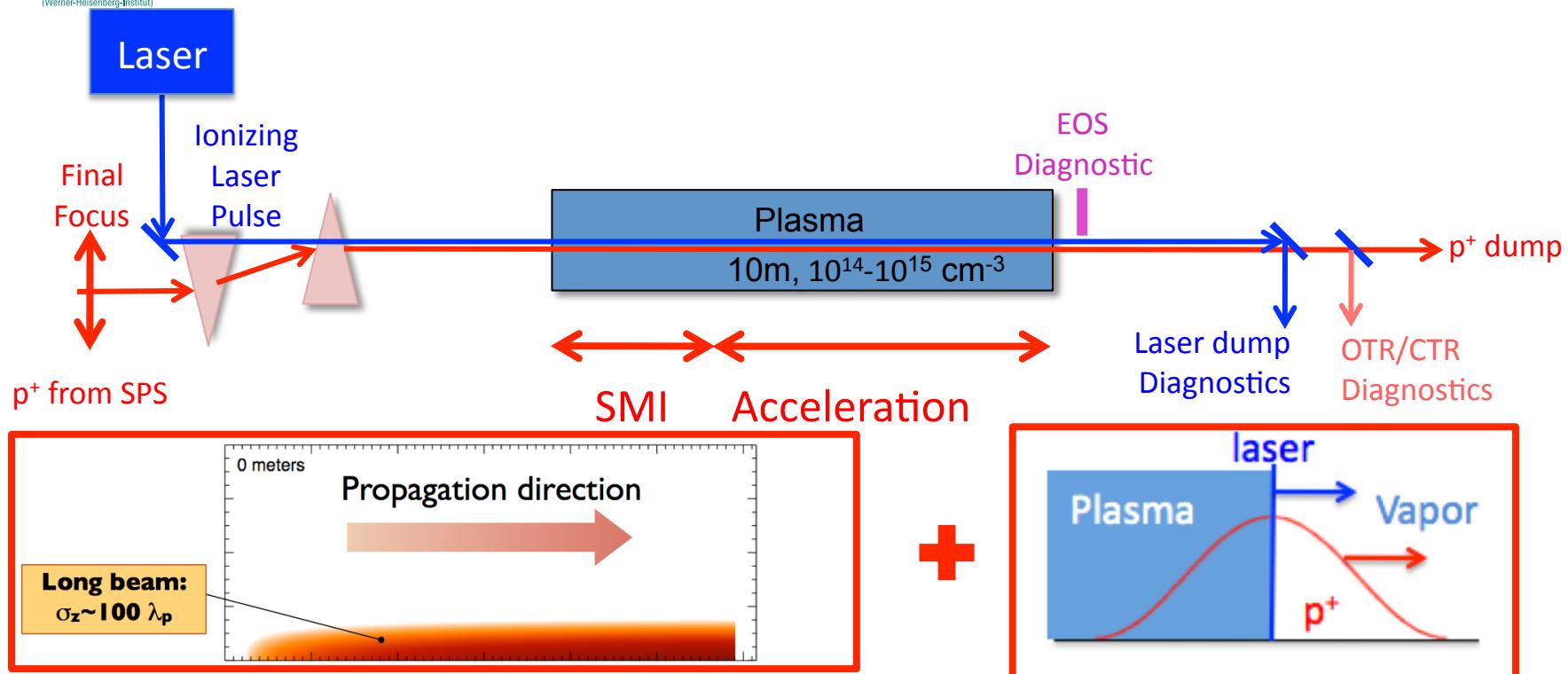


AWAKE EXPERIMENT @ CERN



*Kumar, Phys. Rev. Lett. 104, 255003 (2010)

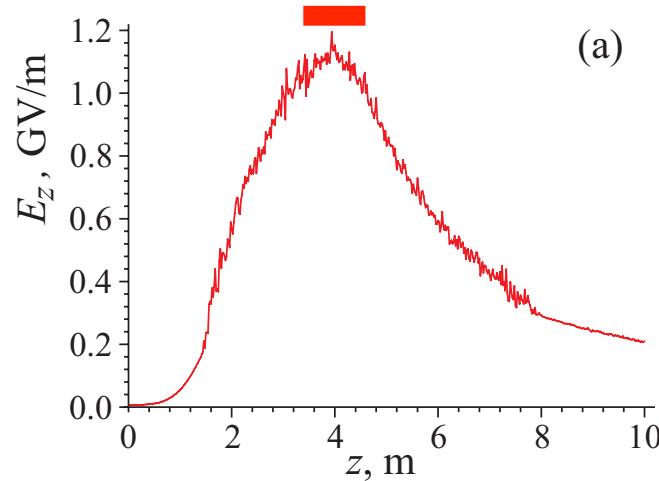
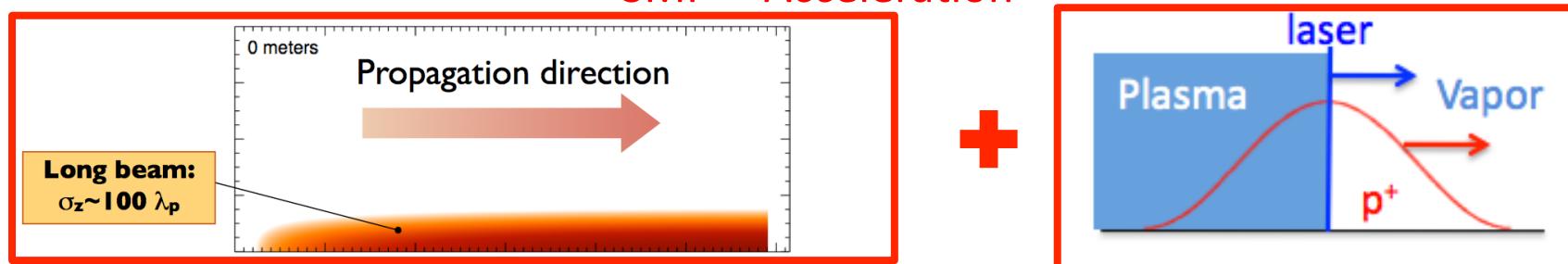
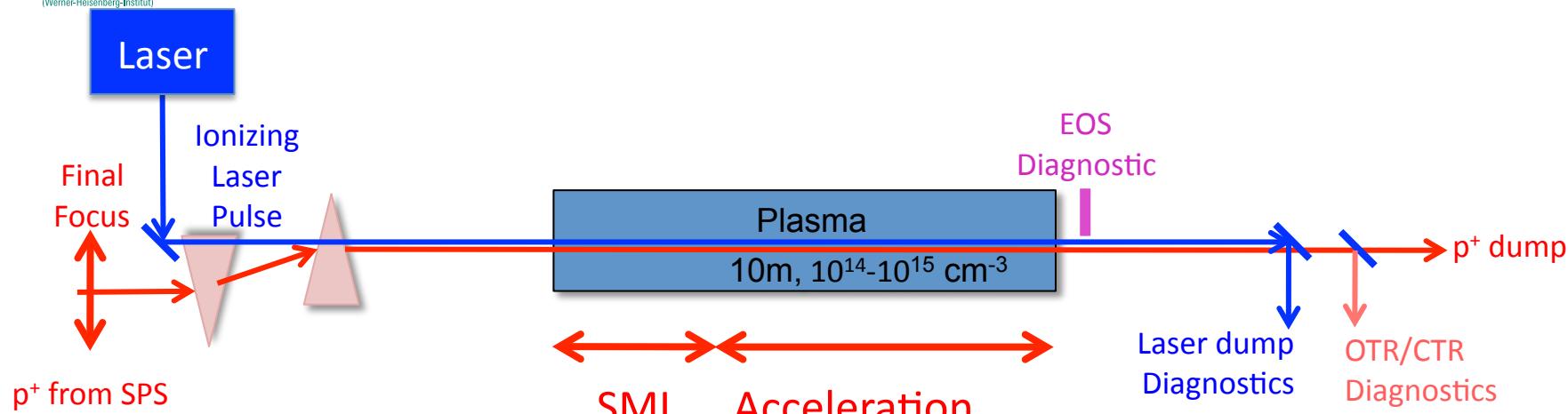
AWAKE EXPERIMENT @ CERN



- ❖ Short laser pulse creates the plasma and seeds the SMI
- ❖ $\sigma_z \sim 12\text{cm} \gg \lambda_{pe} \sim 1.2\text{mm}$ ($n_e \sim 10^{14}\text{cm}^{-3}$) => Self-modulation Instability (SMI)*

*Kumar, Phys. Rev. Lett. 104, 255003 (2010)

AWAKE EXPERIMENT @ CERN

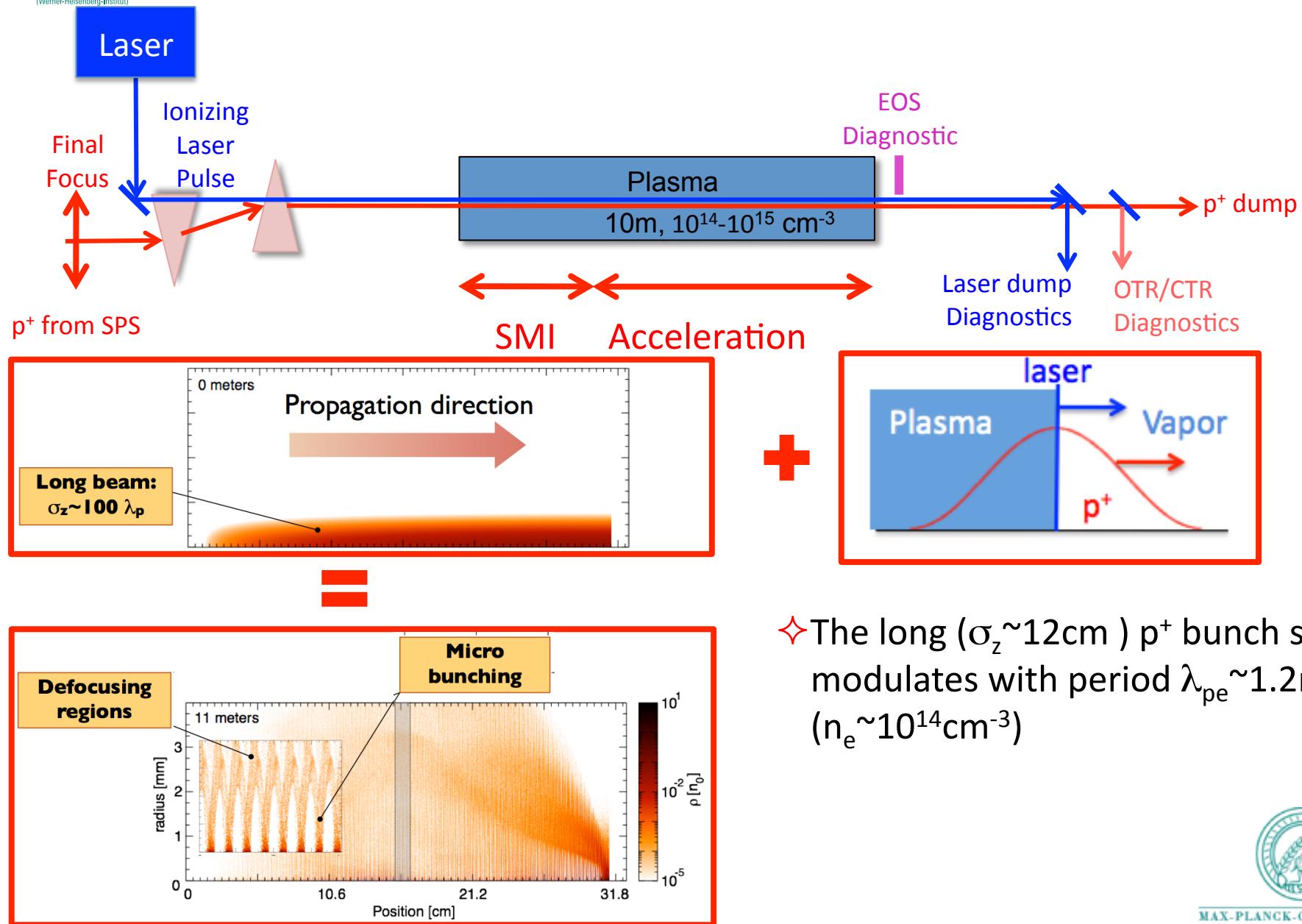


(a)

❖ The wakefields grow ...



AWAKE EXPERIMENT @ CERN



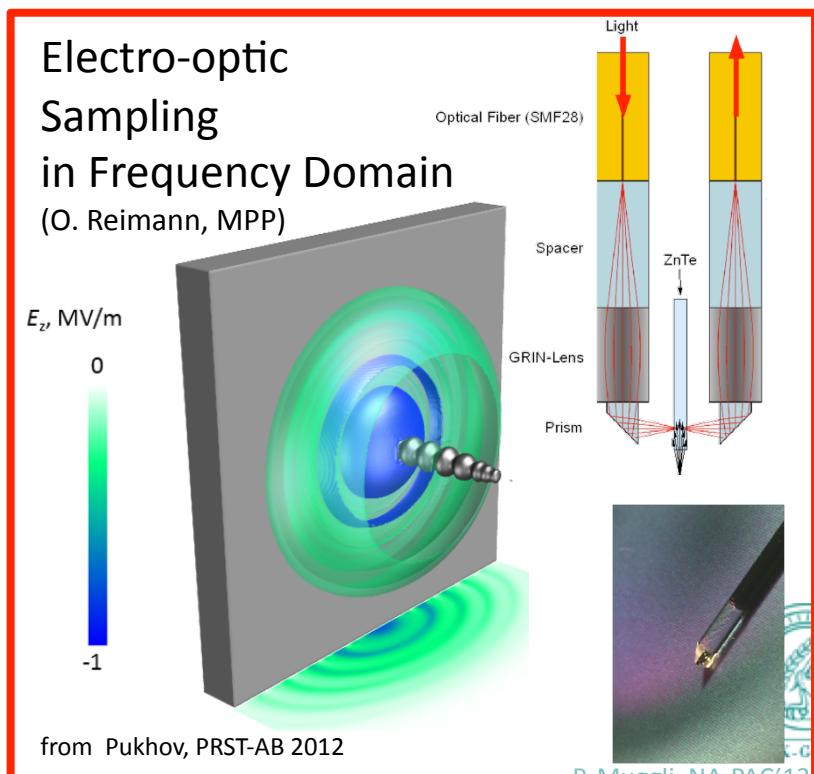
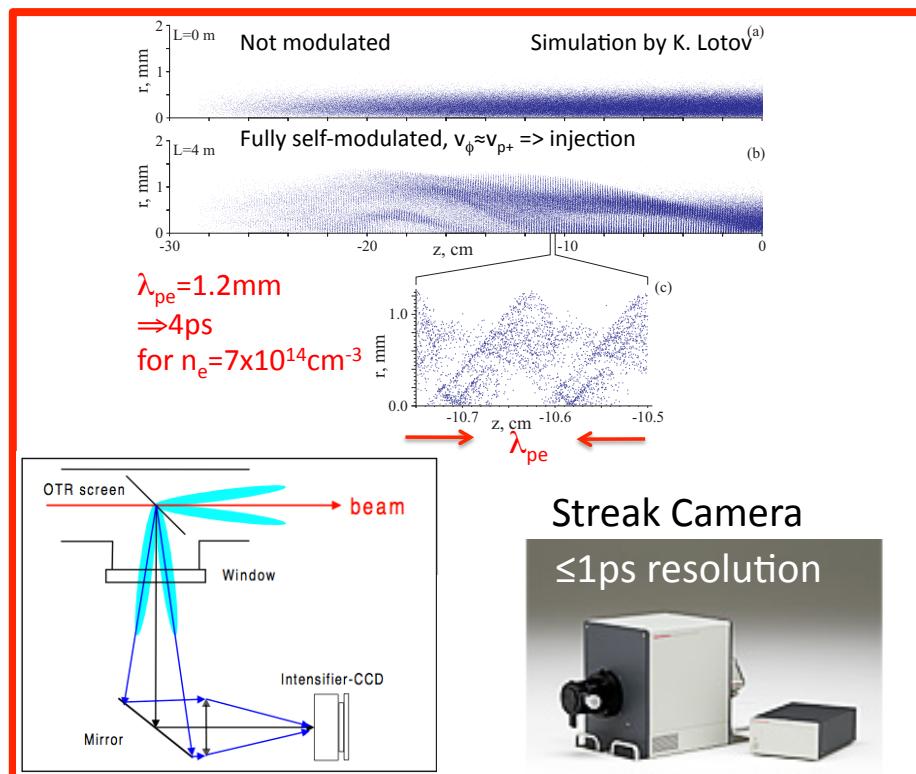
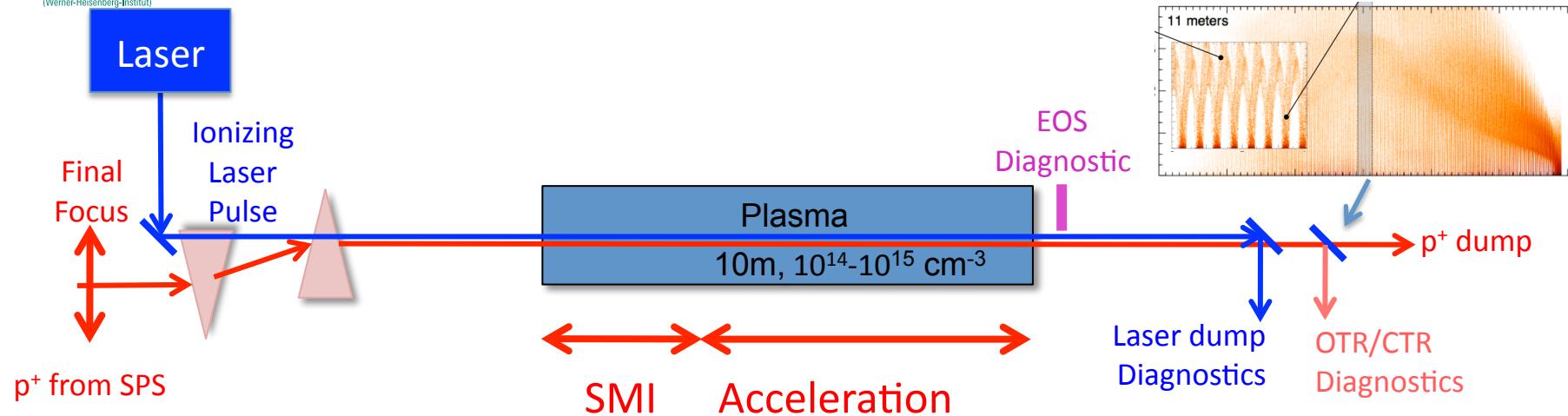
❖ The long ($\sigma_z \sim 12\text{cm}$) p⁺ bunch self-modulates with period $\lambda_{pe} \sim 1.2\text{mm}$ ($n_e \sim 10^{14}\text{cm}^{-3}$)



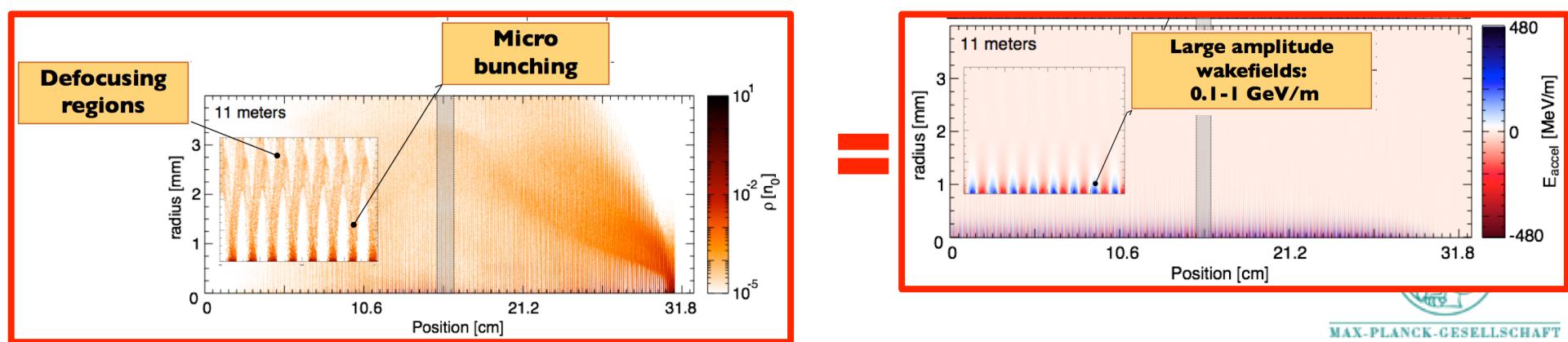
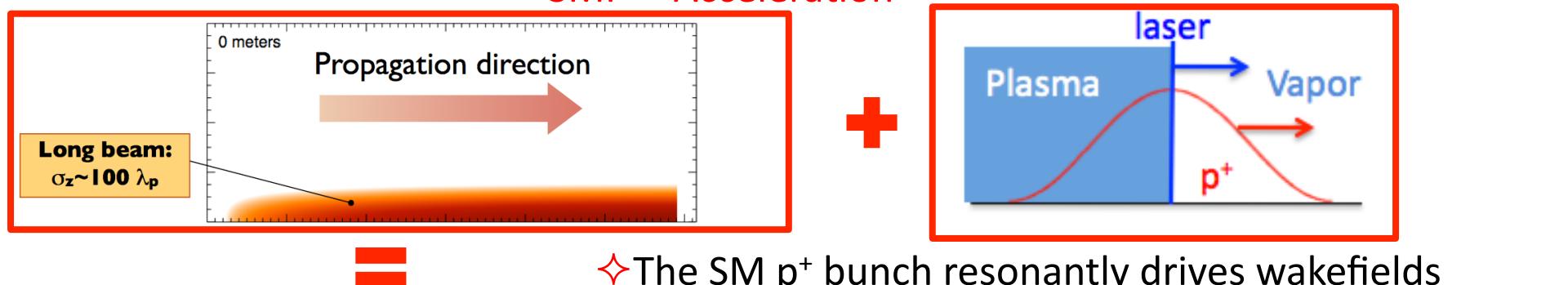
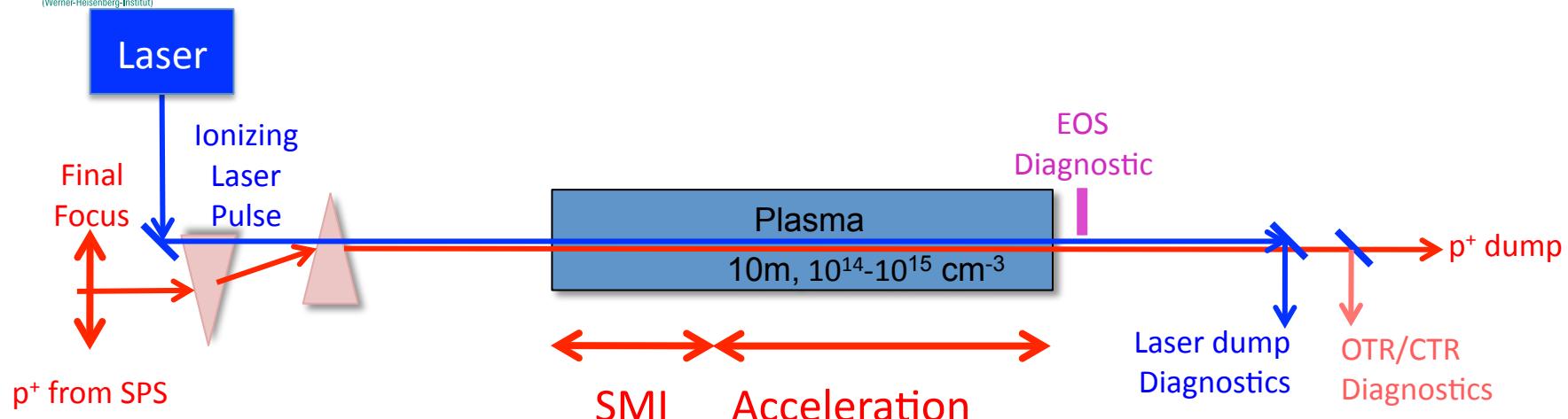


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(Werner-Heisenberg-Institut)

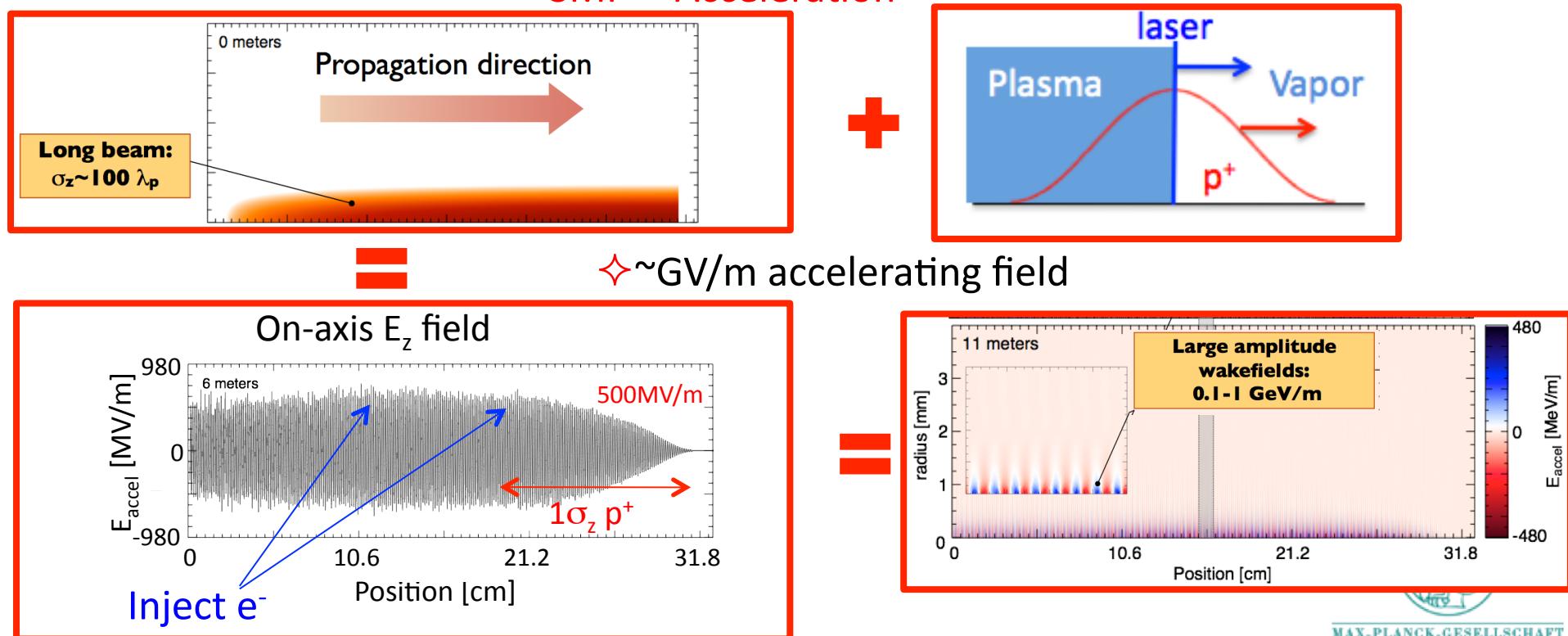
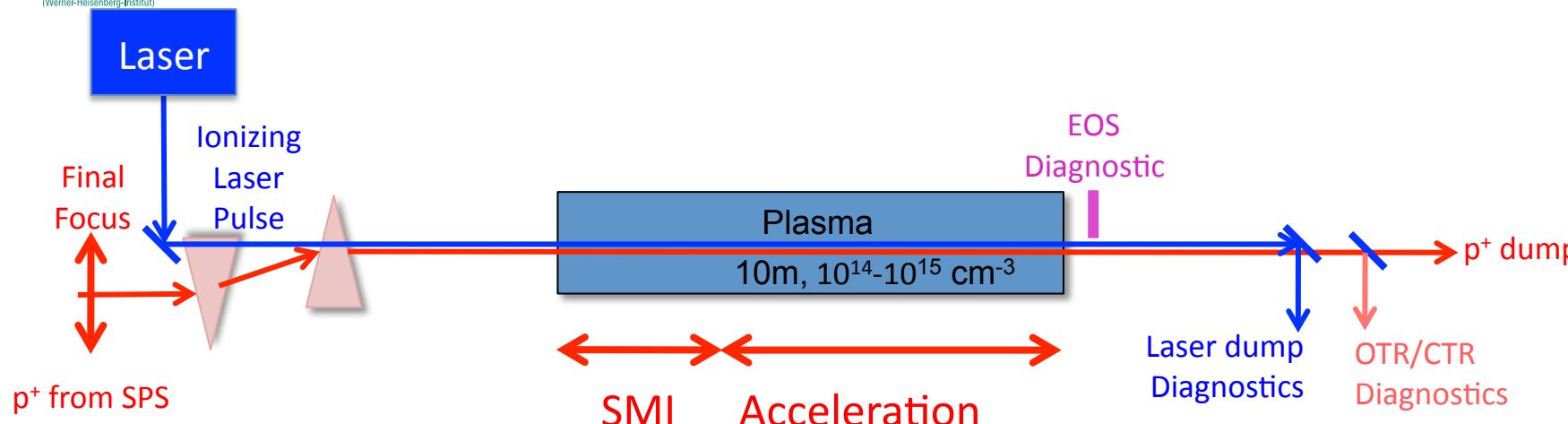
SMI DIAGNOSTICS



AWAKE EXPERIMENT @ CERN



AWAKE EXPERIMENT @ CERN

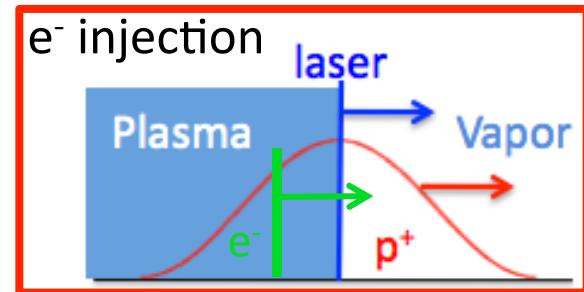
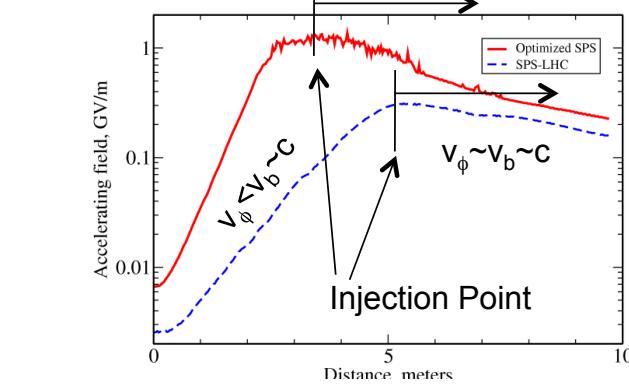
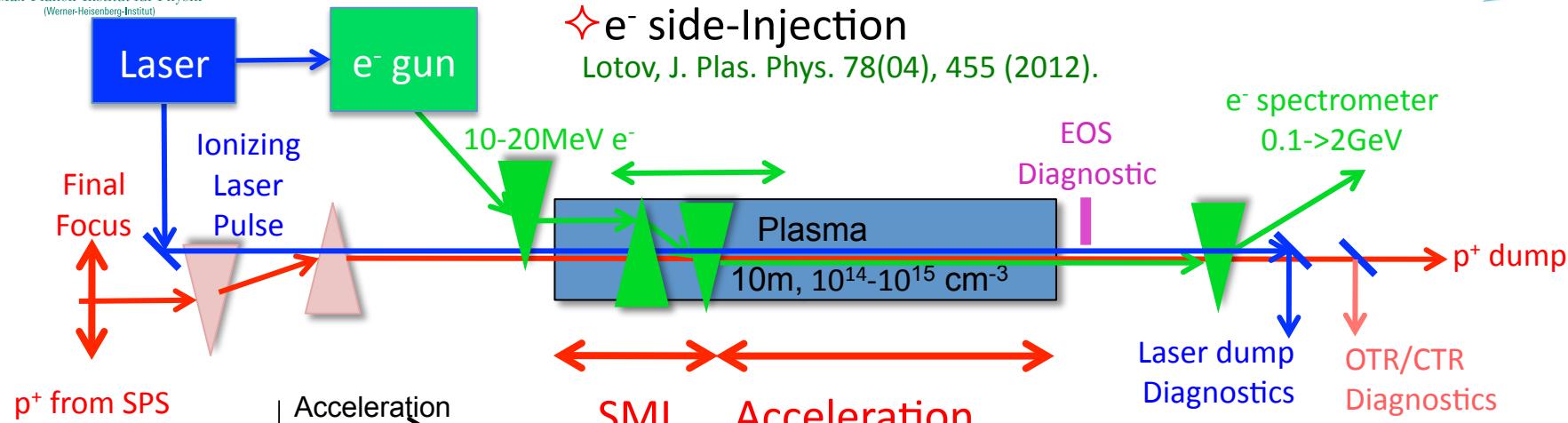




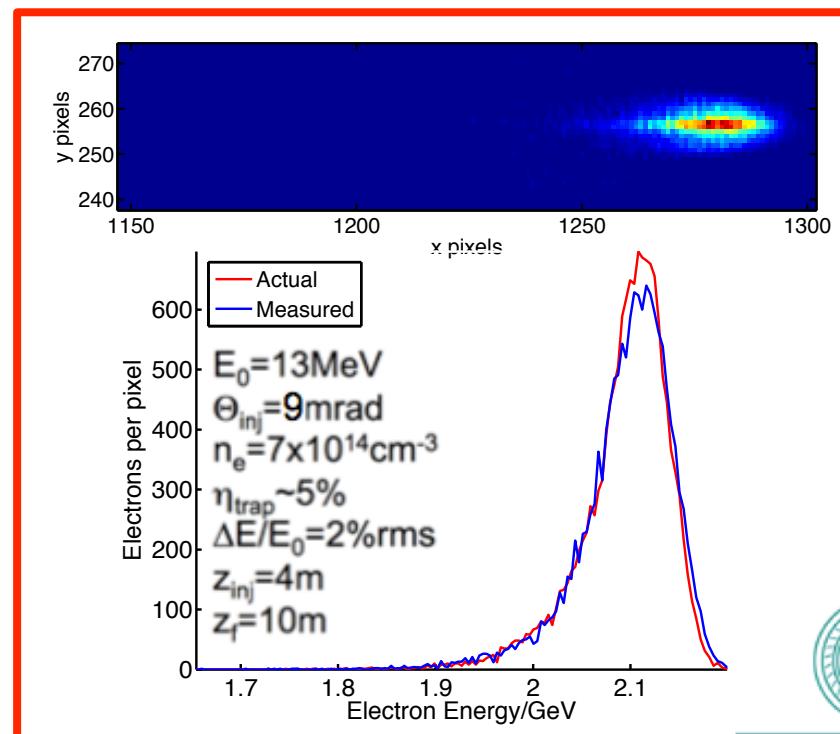
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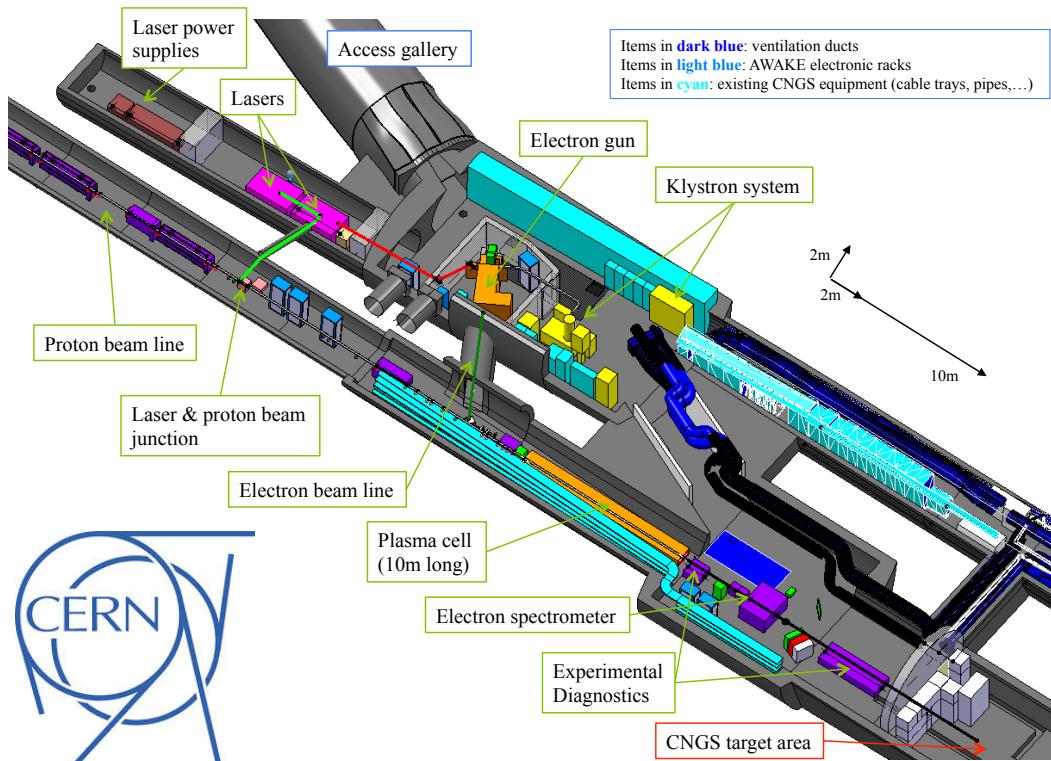
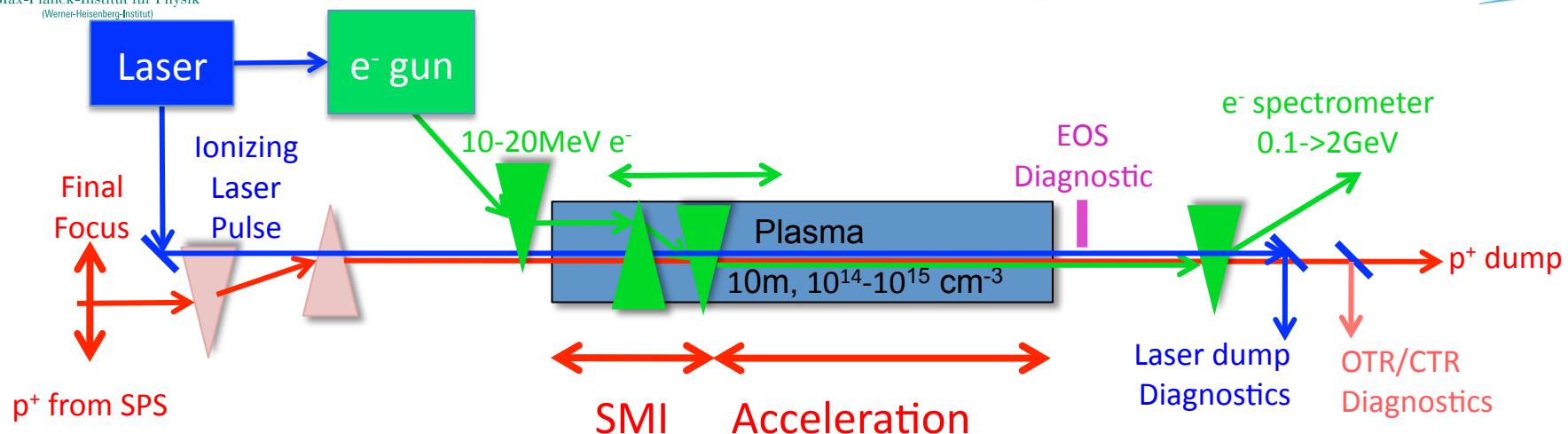
WAKEFIELDS SAMPLING / ACCELERATION



❖ Accelerate e^- to \sim GeV with \sim GeV/m gradient



AWAKE EXPERIMENT @ CERN

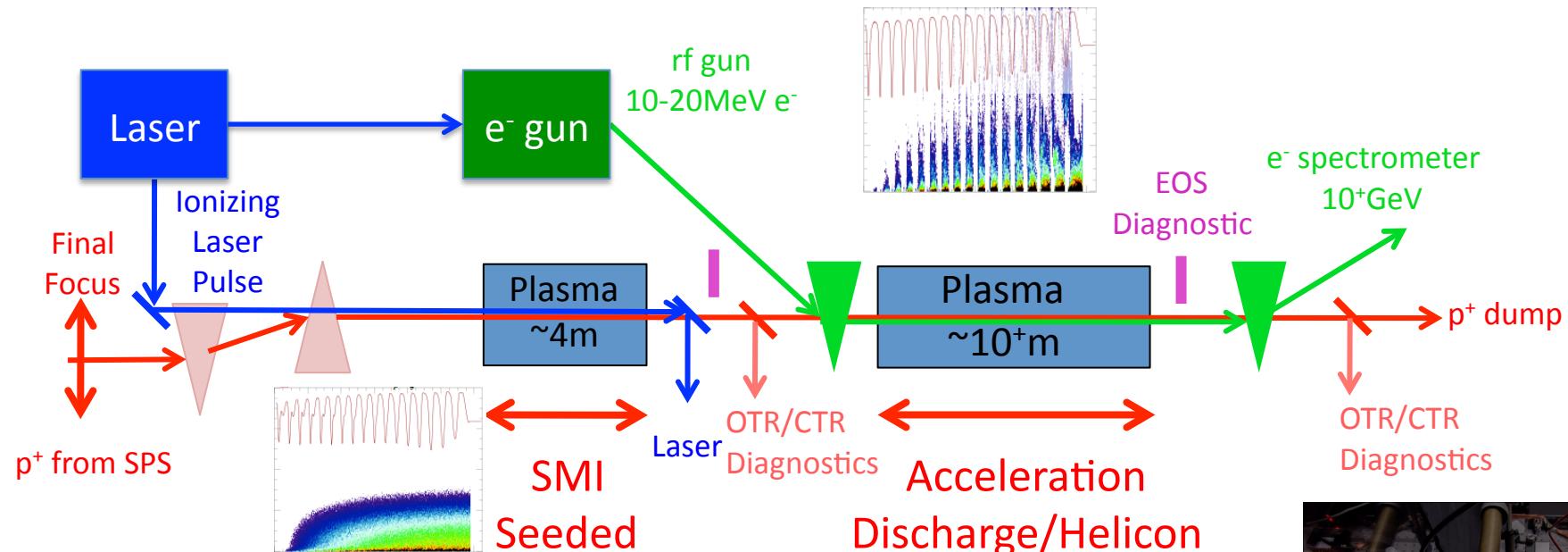


❖ CERN team already translated our dreams into CAD drawings

❖ Next step: make it real!



p⁺-PWFA ACCELERATOR PHYSICS



- ❖ Laser ionization of a metal vapor (Rb),
3-4m plasma for p⁺ self-modulation only, SEEDING NECESSARY!
- ❖ ~10m discharge or helicon source for acceleration only
- ❖ Helicon plasma source scales well to very long plasmas (>100m)
- ❖ Maybe able to tune plasma densities to maintain accelerating gradient

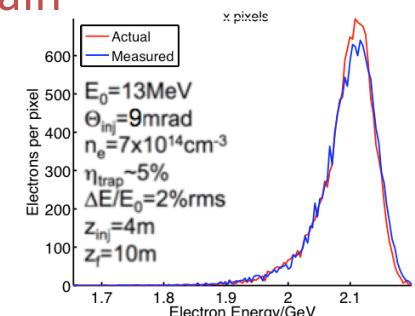


SUMMARY



ATWAKE

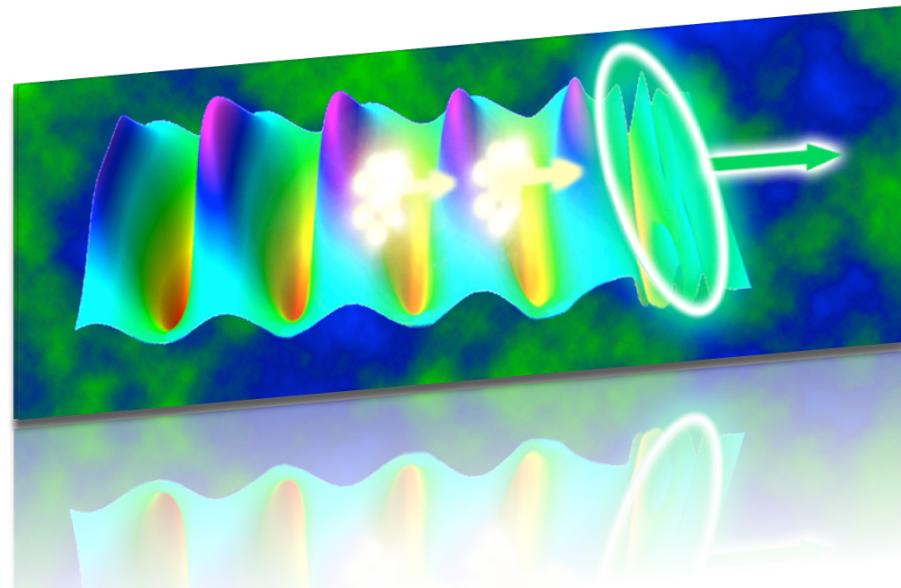
- ❖ First p⁺-driven PWFA experiment
- ❖ Take advantage of large energy (J) of p⁺ bunches; lower gradient, larger size structure approach
- ❖ Initially use self-modulation of long (~12cm) of p⁺ bunches in dense plasma ($\lambda_{pe} \sim 1,2\text{mm}$)
- ❖ Study physics of p⁺ bunch SMI (growth seeding, parametric dependencies, etc.)
- ❖ Sample wakefields with externally “side-injected” e⁻: GeV energy gain
- ❖ Accelerator experiments with on axis injection, beam loading, etc
- ❖ Many challenges (plasma, stability, injection, etc.)
- ❖ Long term project: short p⁺ bunches, long plasma sources, etc.
- ❖ Collaboration formed ...
- ❖ Experiment “corridor-approved” at CERN
- ❖ Experiments planned for 2016 ...



Advanced WAKefield Experiment

AWAKE

Proton-driven Plasma Wakefield Accelerator at CERN



- Proof-of-principle experiment: accelerate in a short distance charged particles
- Candidate for future high energy accelerators
- Toward single-stage TeV lepton accelerator



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Max-Planck-Institut
für Plasmaphysik
EURATOM Association



INSTITUTO
SUPERIOR
TÉCNICO



НГУ



Thank you!

MOPAC02, Muggli

MOPAC49, Fang

THYAA2, Litos

THOCA1, Marsh

MOPAC37, MOPAC38, MOPAC46, MOPAC49

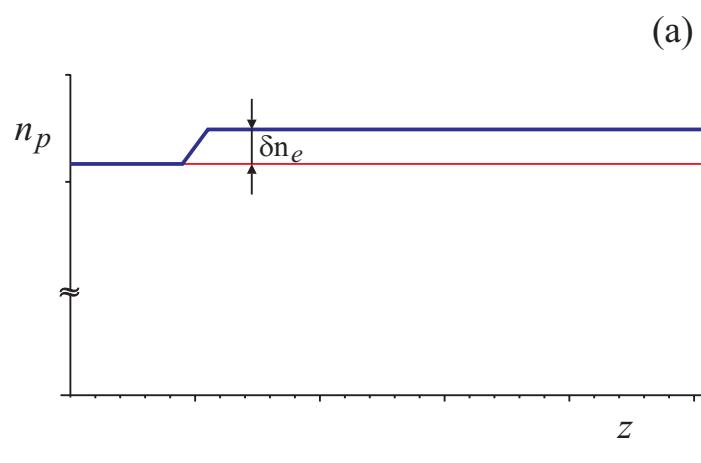
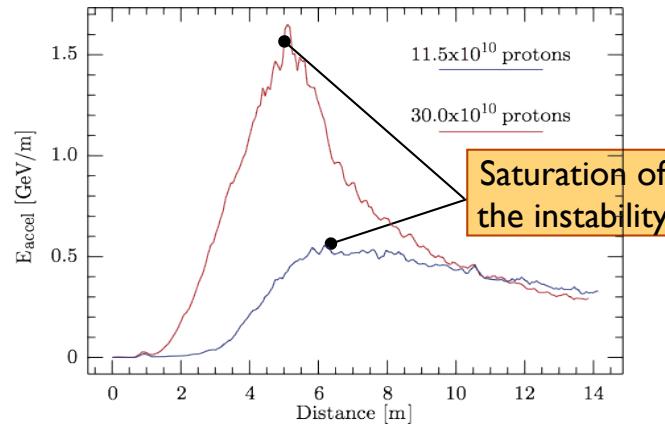


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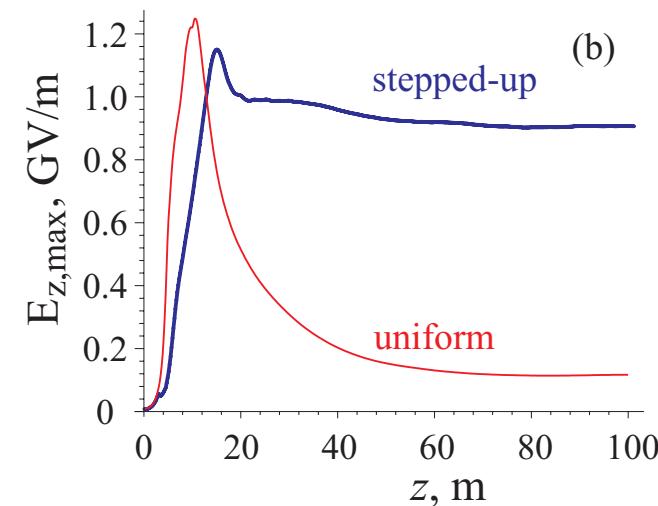
P. Muggli, NA-PAC'13 09/30/2013



MAINTAINING HIGH GRADIENT



(a)



(b)

- ❖ Peak gradient can be maintained over long distances with a plasma density step!
- ❖ Possibility for $\sim 100\text{GeV}$ in $\sim 100\text{m}$?



PLASMA DENSITY REQUIREMENTS



❖ SMI-PWFA: instability + resonantly driven

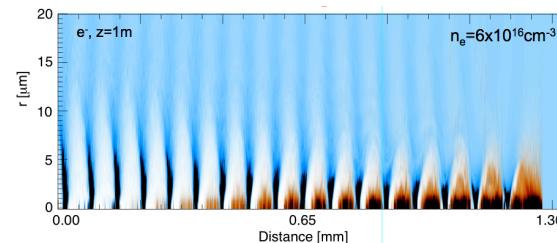
❖ Requirements for SMI growth rate

For a linear gradient:

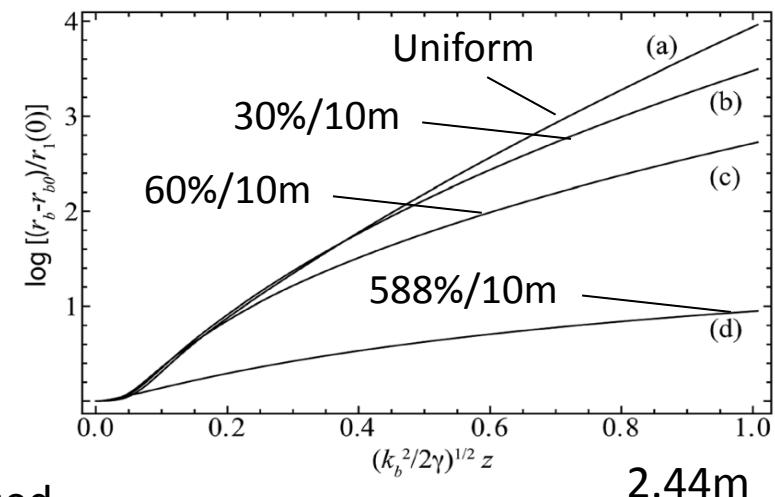
$$\frac{n_e(z)}{n_{e0}} = 1 + \frac{z}{L}$$

Instability suppressed if:

$$L < \left(\frac{2\gamma n_{e0} m_p}{n_{b0} m_e} \right)^{1/3} \sigma_z^{2/3} L_p^{1/3}$$



Schroeder, Phys. Plasmas 19, 010703 (2012)



❖ Requirements witness bunch acceleration

If λ_{pe} changes locally injected electron will be defocused

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi\xi}{\lambda_{pe0}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta n_e}{n_{e0}} < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\delta n_e}{n_{e0}} < \frac{\lambda_{pe0}}{4\xi} \cong \frac{\lambda_{pe0}}{4\sigma_z} \cong 0.25\%$$

❖ Tight requirement!

Lotov, Phys. Plasmas 20, 013102 (2013).



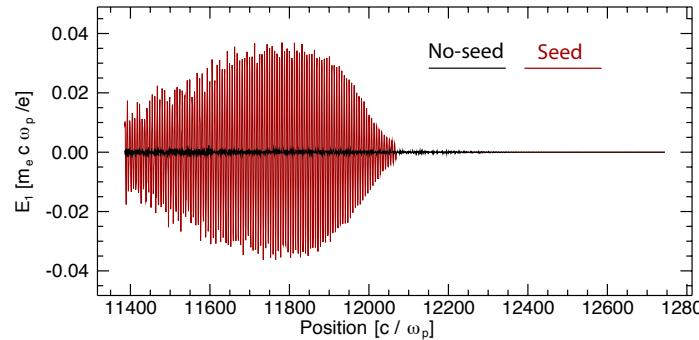


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SMI SEEDING

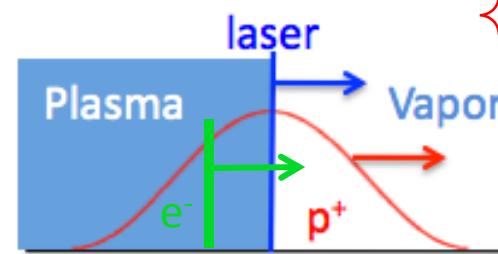
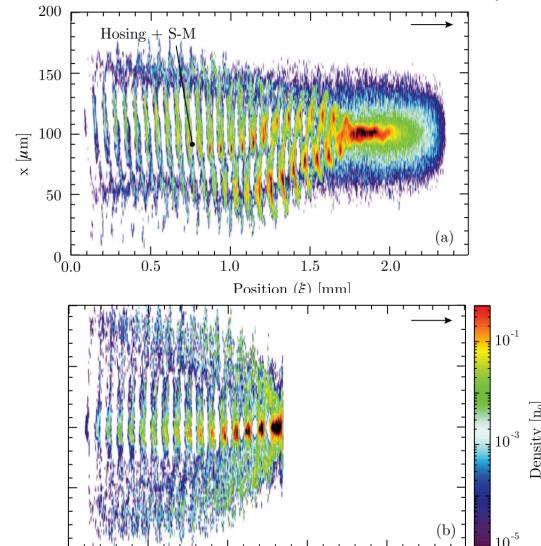


Seeding of SMI is NECESSARY



❖ No seed no SMI (over 10m)

SLAC e⁻ beam case, Vieira et al., PoP (2012)



❖ Hosing mitigation

❖ Deterministic e- injection

❖ Need to keep laser-ionized source for seeding





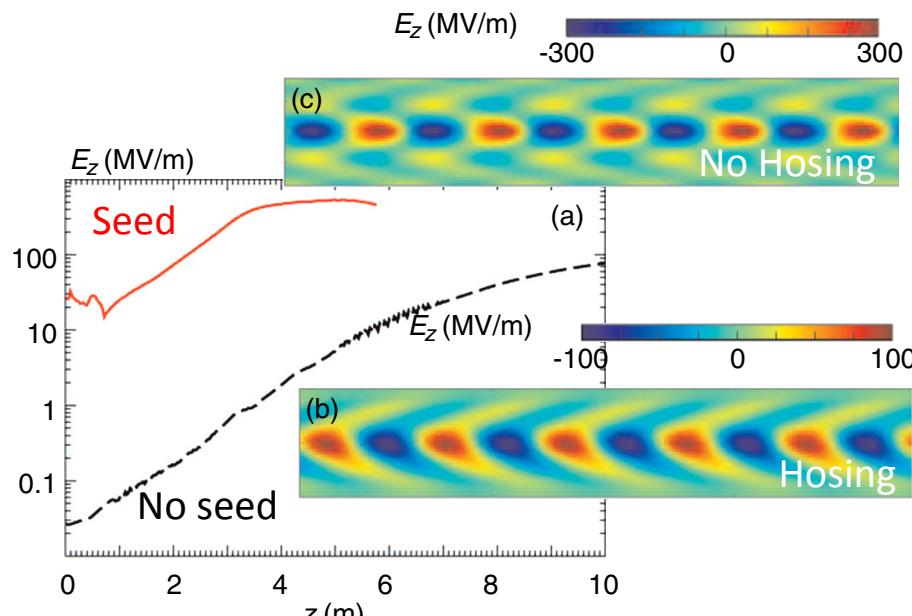
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SMI SEEDING



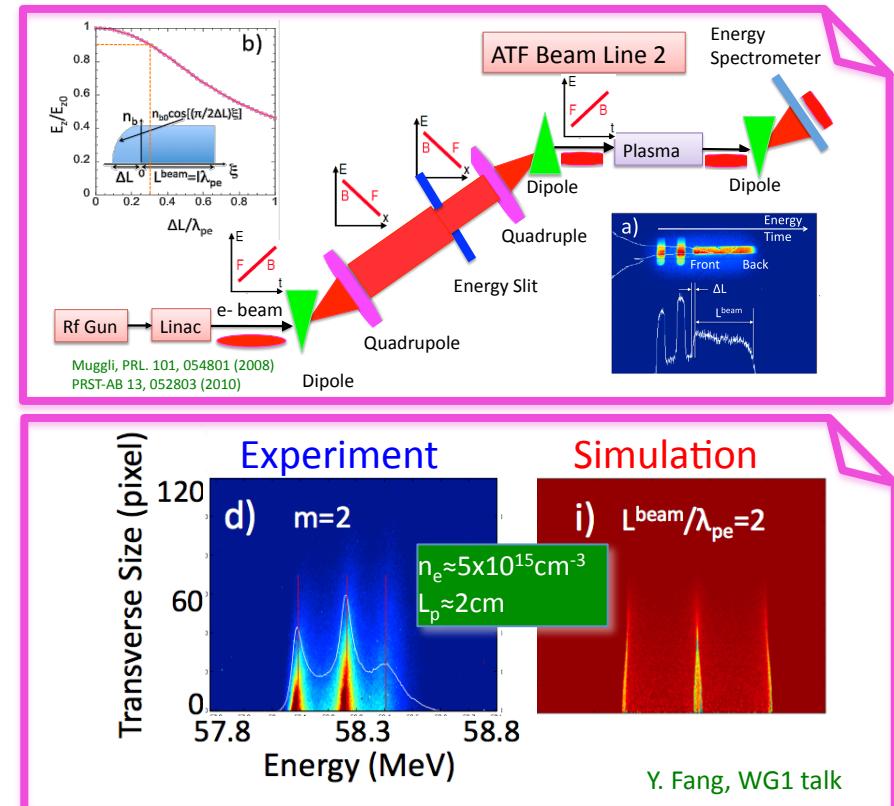
- ❖ SMI Instability, grows from noise, “random”
- ❖ Instabilities can be seeded by a larger-than-noise signal

Preceding e⁻-bunch



Lotov, PRST-AB 16, 041301 (2013)

“Cut” bunch or plasma



Fang, to be published

- ❖ Shortens length to saturation
- ❖ Suppresses hosing

- ❖ Generates periodic wakefield



MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT
P. Muggli, NA-PAC'13 09/30/2013

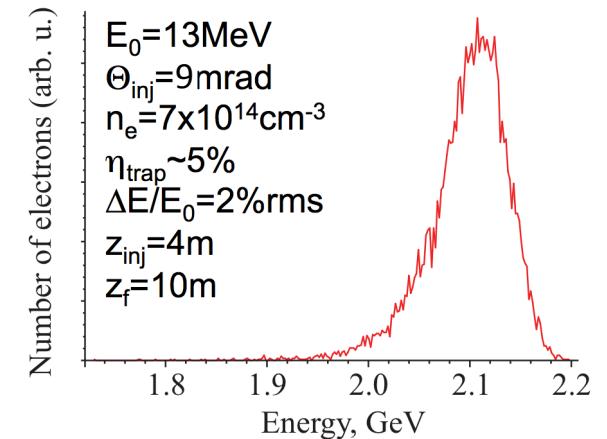
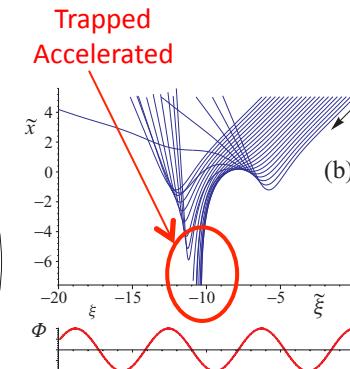
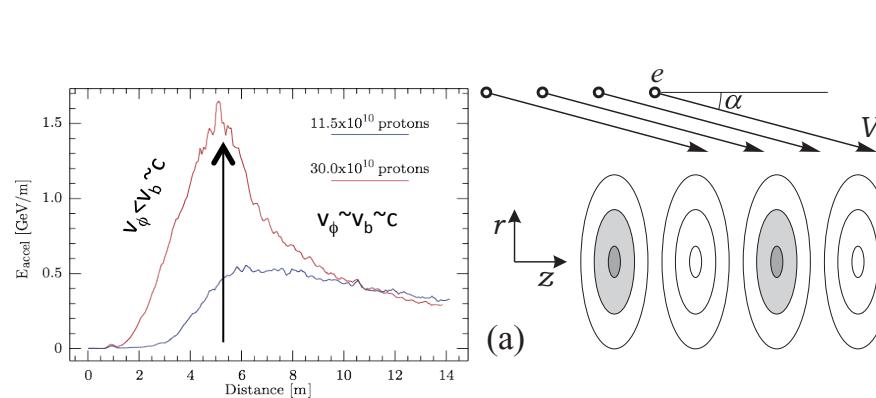


e⁻ SIDE INJECTION

Lotov, J. Plasma Phys. (2012)



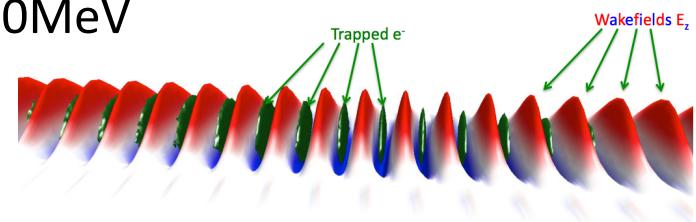
- ❖ Single, long plasma
- ❖ Low energy test e⁻ injected sideways are trapped and bunched in a few wake buckets



$$\alpha_{opt} \sim \frac{v_\phi - v_{e^-}}{c} \sim \frac{1}{2\gamma_{e^-}^2} \sim mrad$$

for E_{e-}=5-20MeV

- ❖ Inject in saturated SMI, v_φ=v_b≈c
- ❖ Generates narrow final energy spectrum
- ❖ Trapping efficiency <60%, test particles

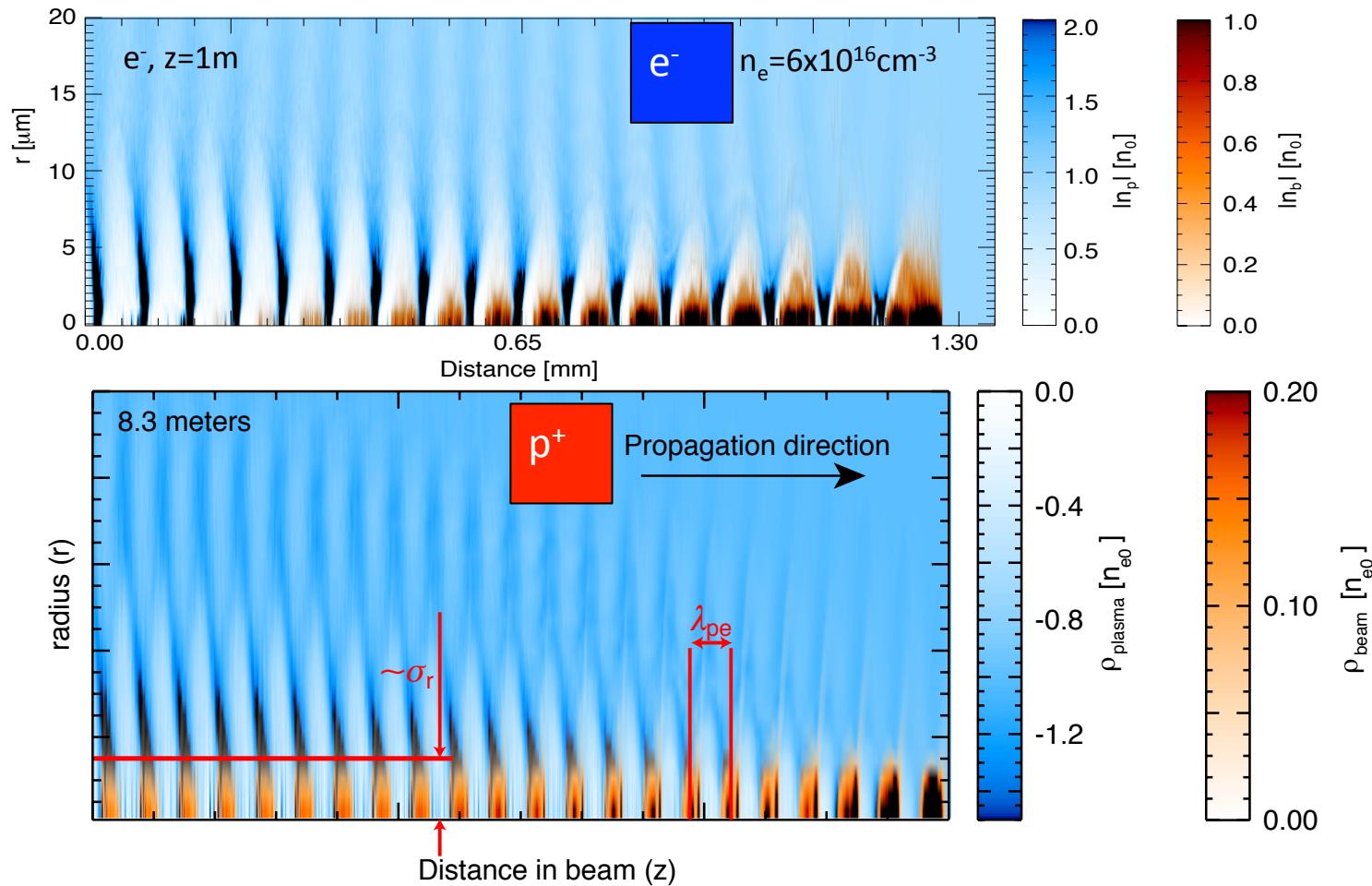


Pukhov, Phys. Rev. Lett. 107, 145003 (2011)



COMPARISON +/- DRIVEN PWFA

❖ Comparison positively/negatively charged bunches after SMI saturation




Simulations:
J. Vieira

❖ Phase difference, as expected from simple physics

