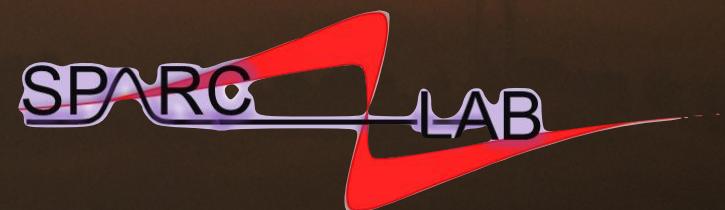


Plasma wakefield start to end acceleration simulations from photocathode to FEL with simulated density profiles



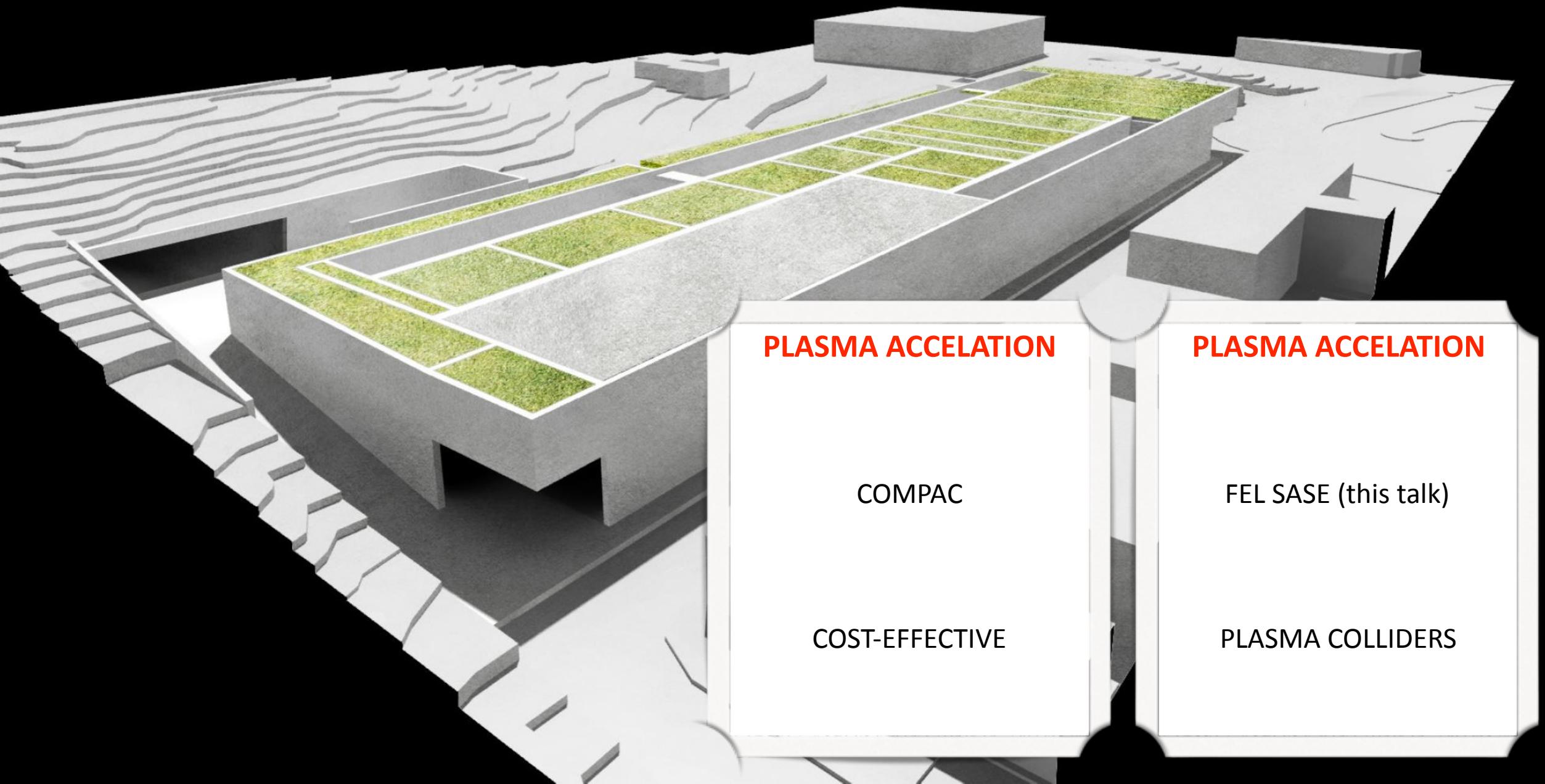
ALBERTO MAROCCHINO
LNF-INFN Frascati Italy



on behalf of the Sparc_Lab collaboration

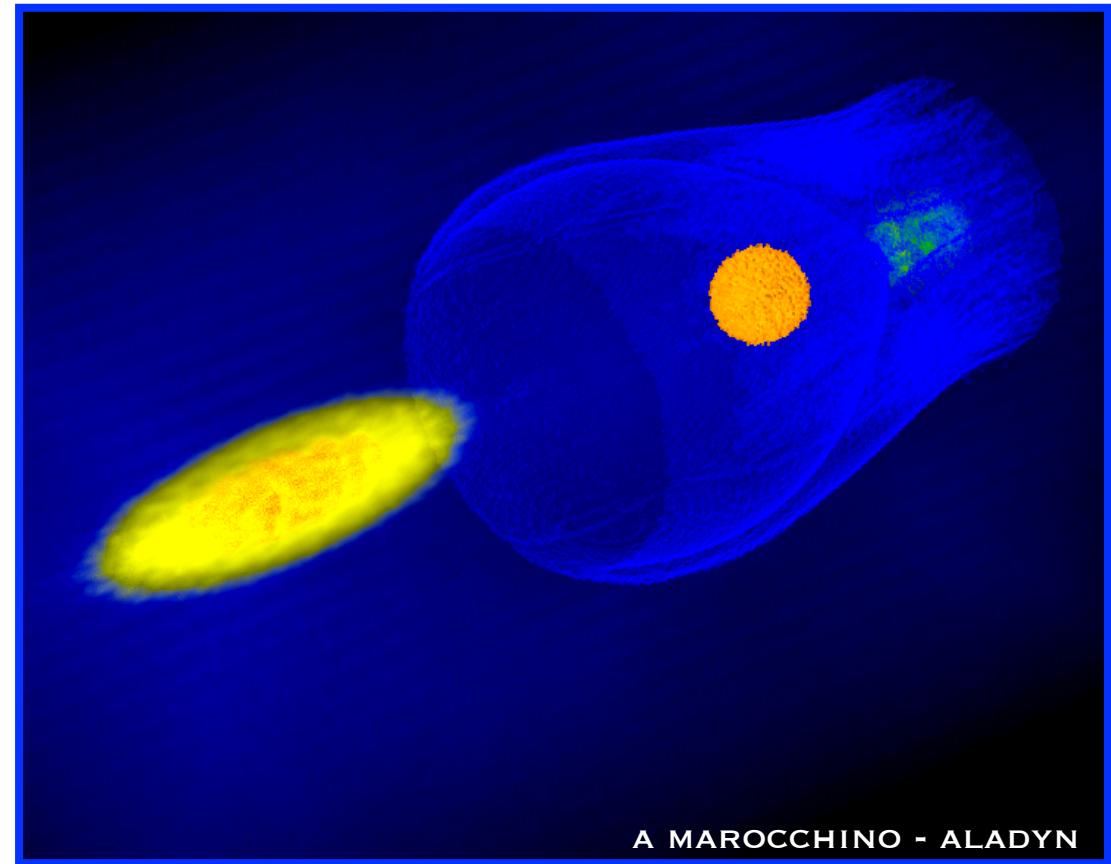
picture by Massimo Sartori

EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB



Presentation Layout

- ▶ a realistic **start-to-end** simulation to **pilot a FEL** with a **plasma accelerated bunch**
- ▶ our codes:
 - ▶ PIC: ALaDyn and Architect
 - ▶ M-HD: DUED and Pluto

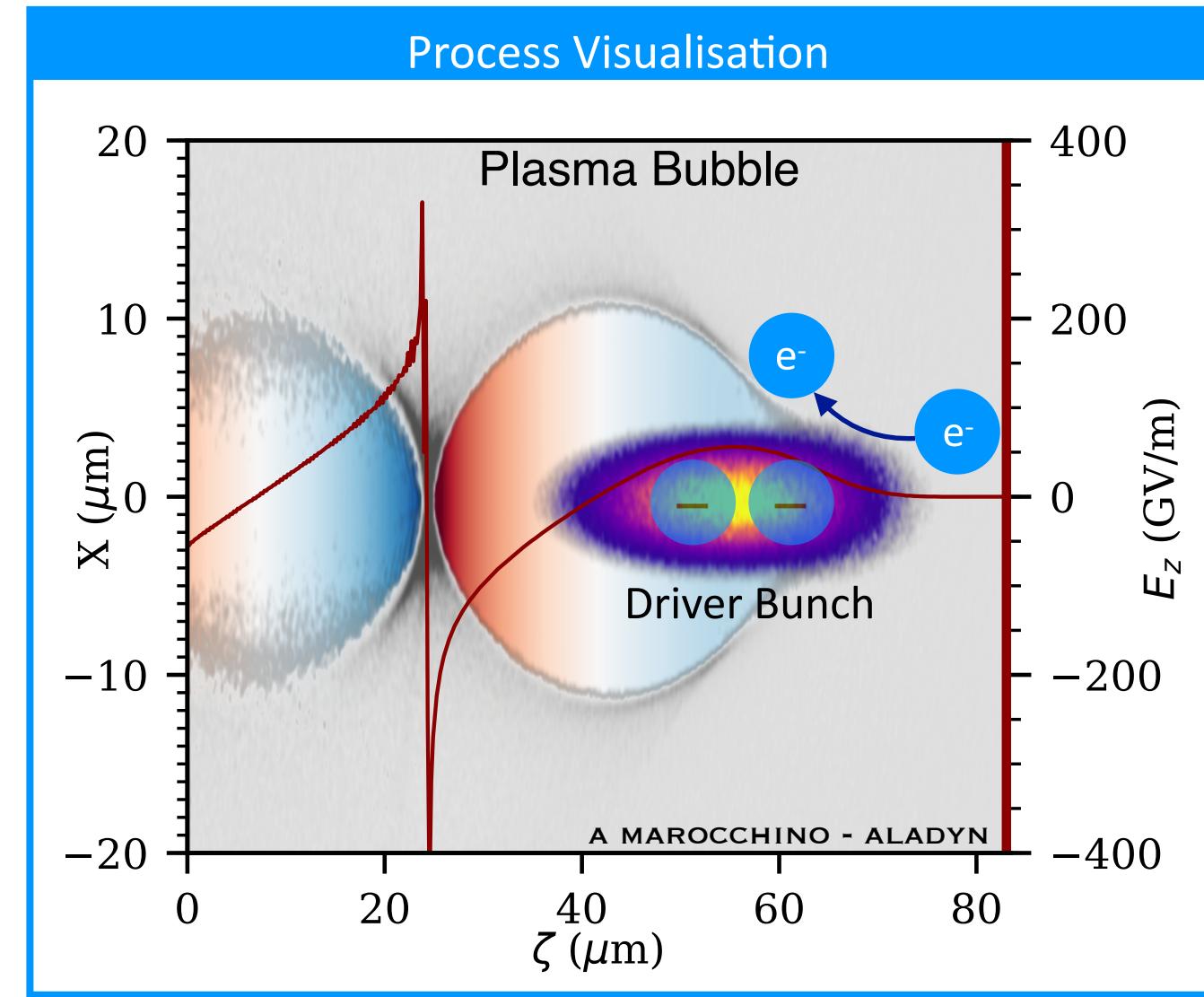


A MAROCCHINO - ALADYN

Beam Plasma Acceleration

Physics Mechanism

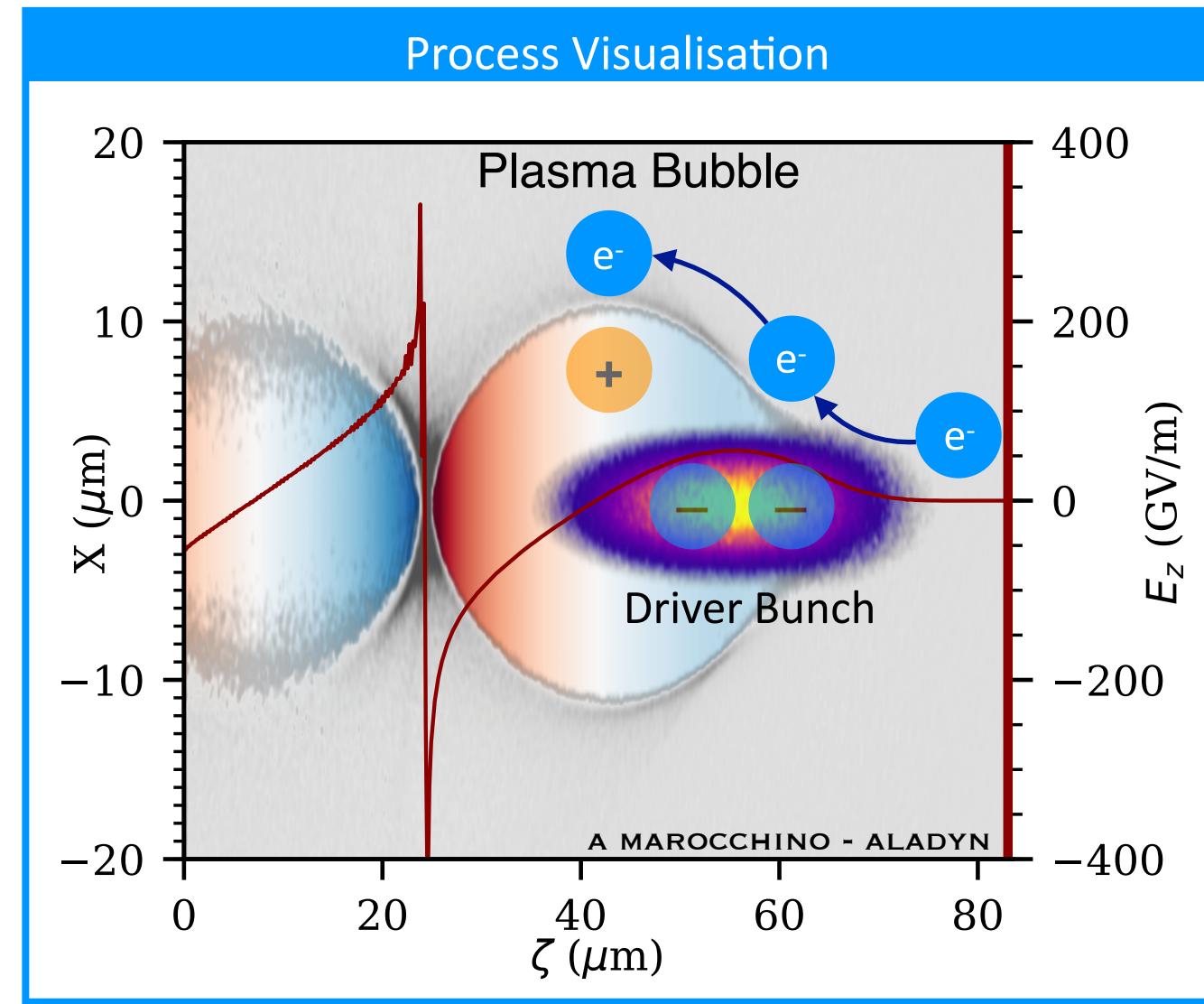
- ▶ Coulomb repulsion



Beam Plasma Acceleration

Physics Mechanism

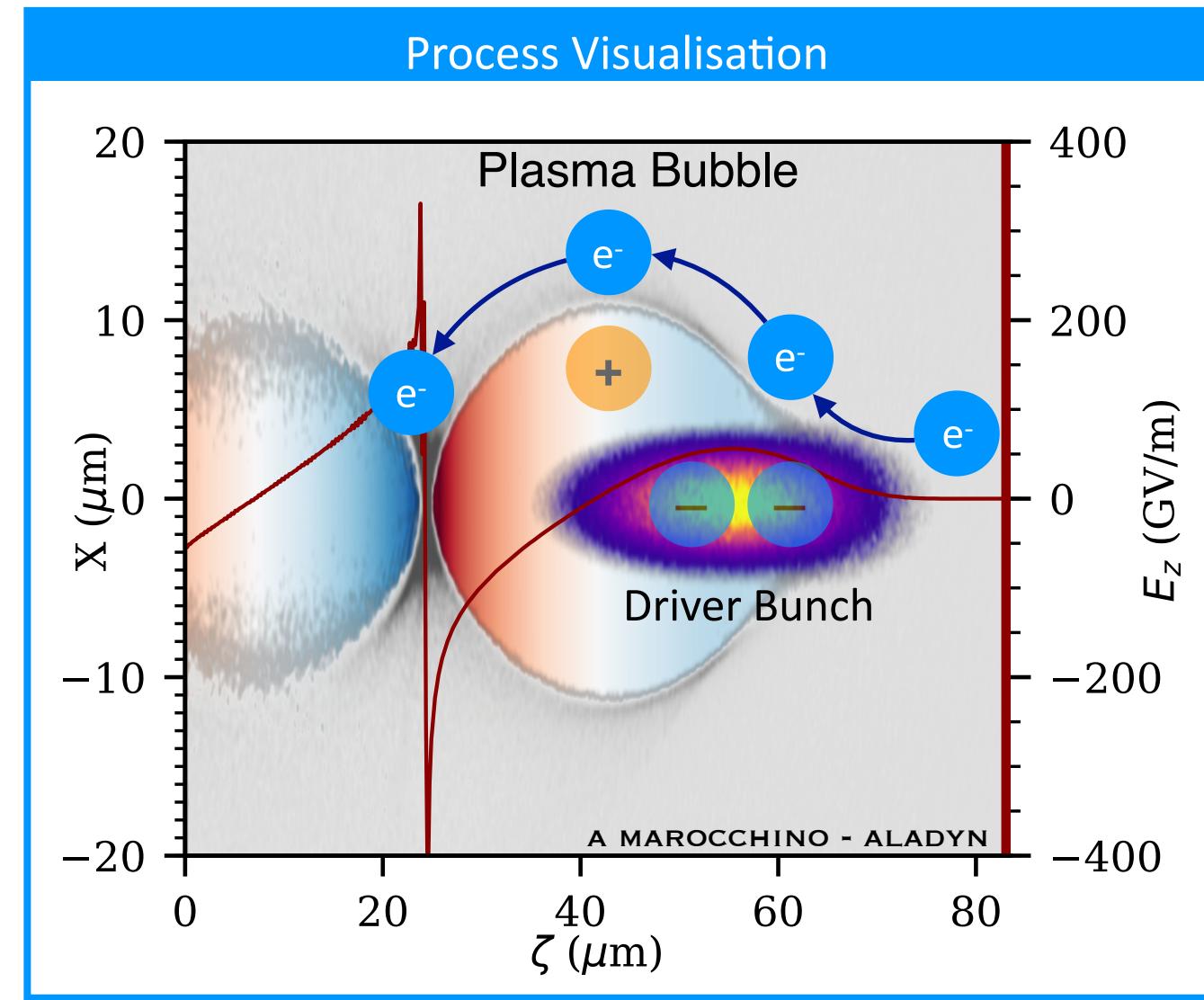
- ▶ Coulomb repulsion
- ▶ Bubble generation :: positive charge



Beam Plasma Acceleration

Physics Mechanism

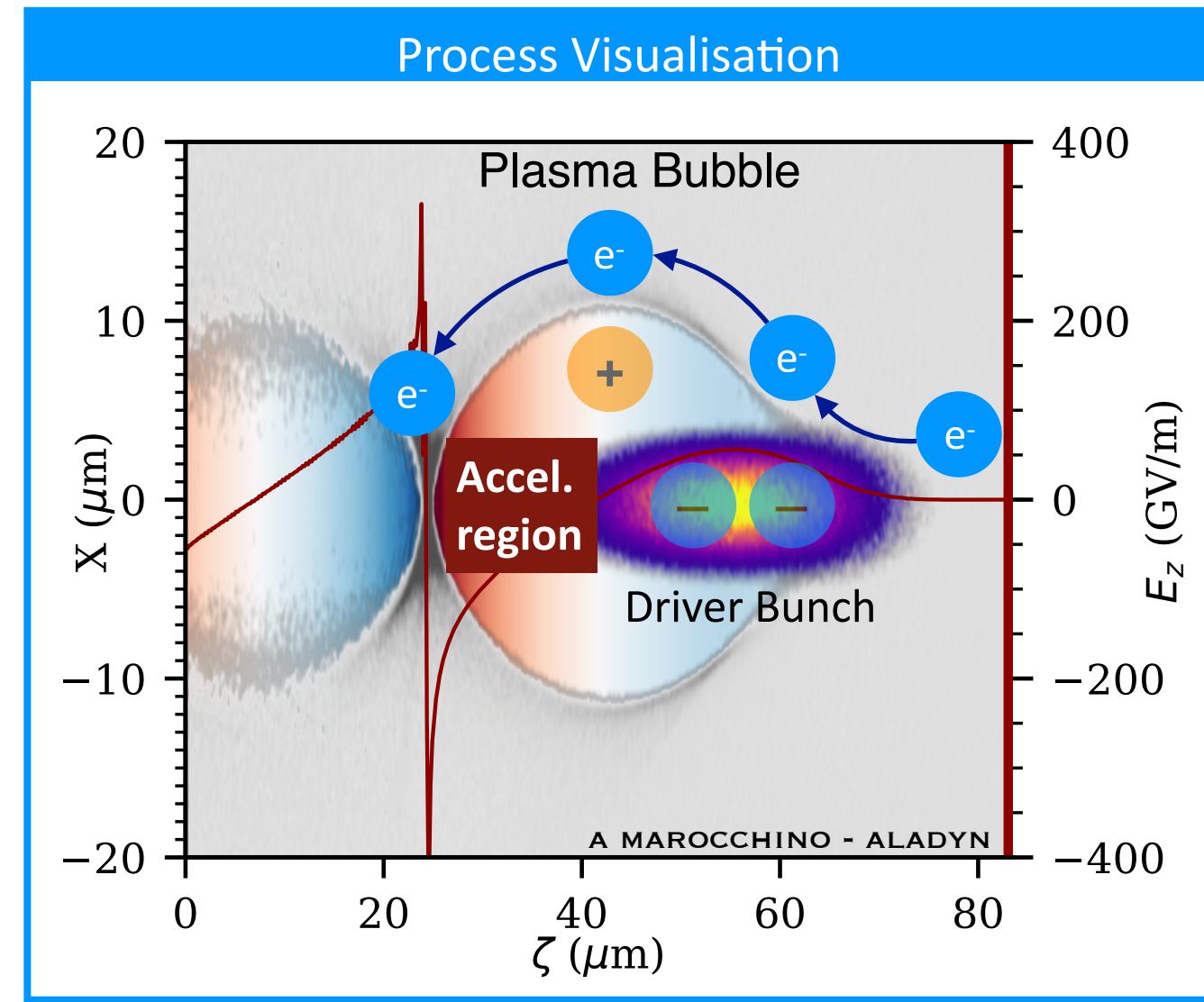
- ▶ Coulomb repulsion
- ▶ Bubble generation :: positive charge
- ▶ Coulomb attraction :: bubble closure



Beam Plasma Acceleration

Physics Mechanism

- ▶ Coulomb repulsion
- ▶ Bubble generation :: positive charge
- ▶ Coulomb attraction :: bubble closure
- ▶ the ion bubble generates a *strong* accelerating field



Plasma Acceleration Parameters

The Plasma dependance

- ▶ the bubble length:

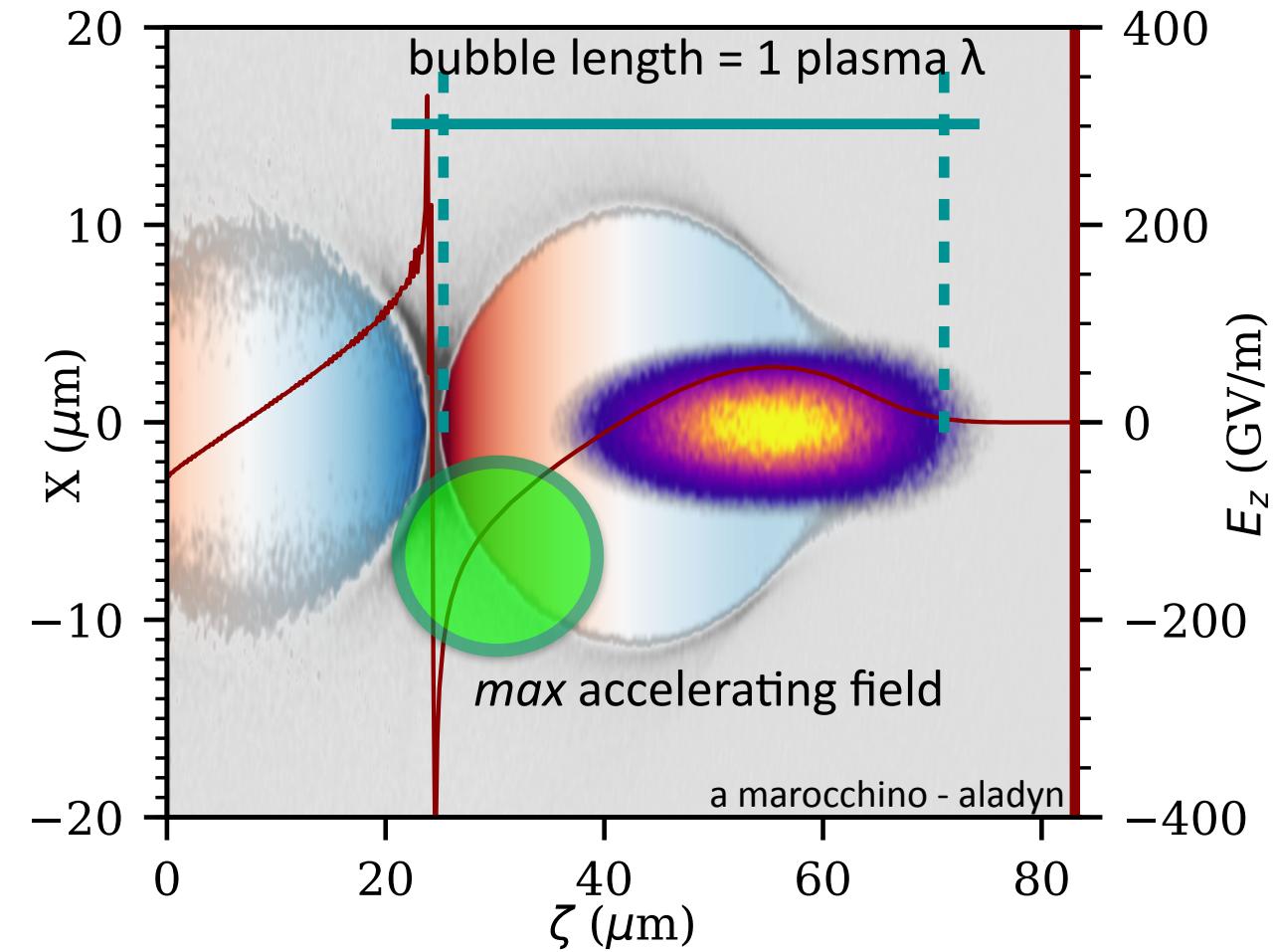
$$\lambda_p = 2\pi/\kappa_p = \sim 1/\sqrt{n_p}$$

- ▶ The maximum electric field:

$$E_{\max} \sim \sqrt{n_p}$$

(cm ⁻³)	10 ¹⁶	10 ¹⁷
λ_p	330μm	104μm
E_{\max}	10 GV/m	30 GV/m

our reference value

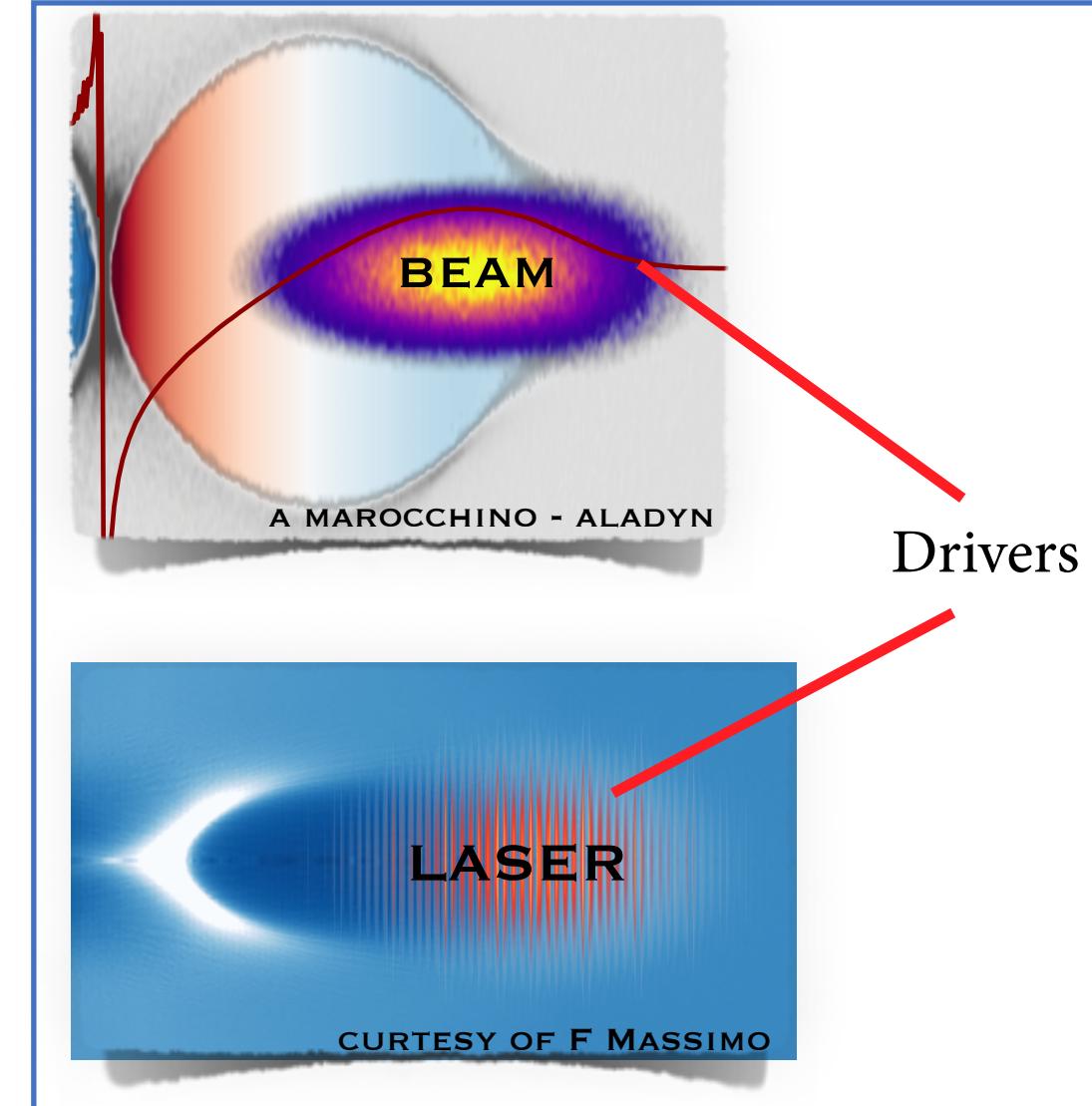


Beam VS Laser Driven

Plasma Wakefield Schemes

- ▶ the driver could either be:
 - ▶ Laser Pulse
 - ▶ **Charged bunch (electrons, positions, protons)**
- ▶ Beam advantages:
 - ▶ longer depletion lengths
 - ▶ require no guiding
 - ▶ no driver-trailing bunch dephasing
 - ▶ higher energy transfer

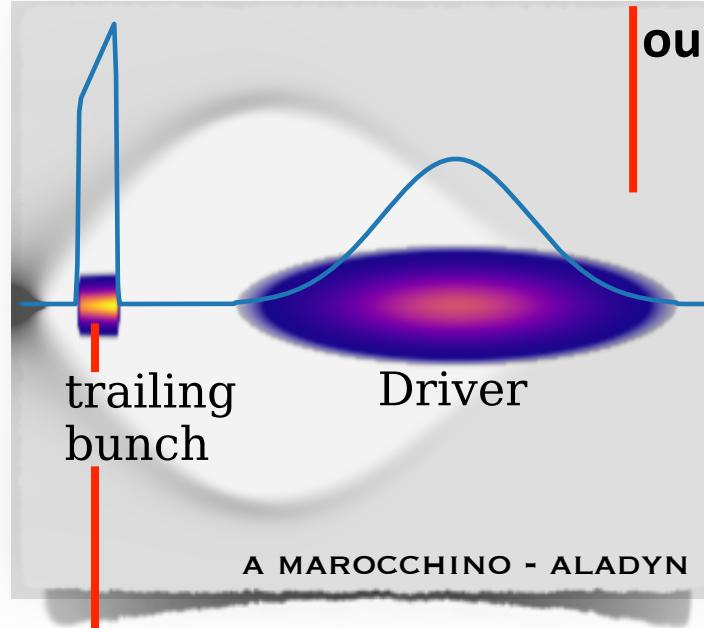
our choice



Drivers

external VS internal injection

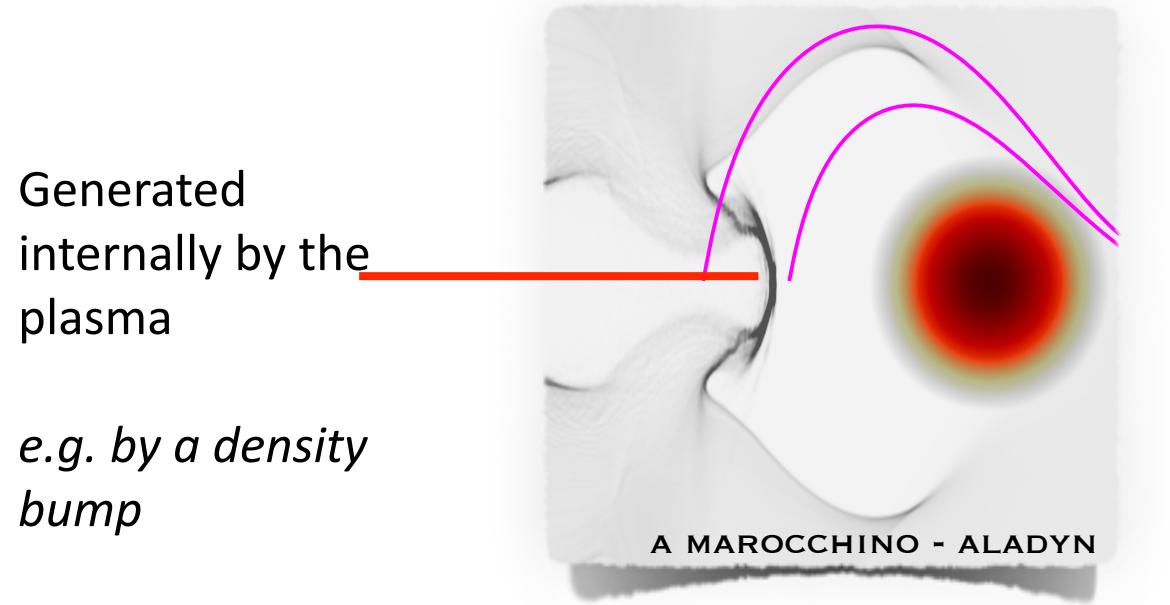
external



- ▶ externally produced (photo-injector)
- ▶ placed right phase
- ▶ higher degree of control
- ▶ generated with the required *shape or quality*

A. Marocchino et al. NIM-A 2018, DOI: 10.1016/j.nima.2018.02.068

internal



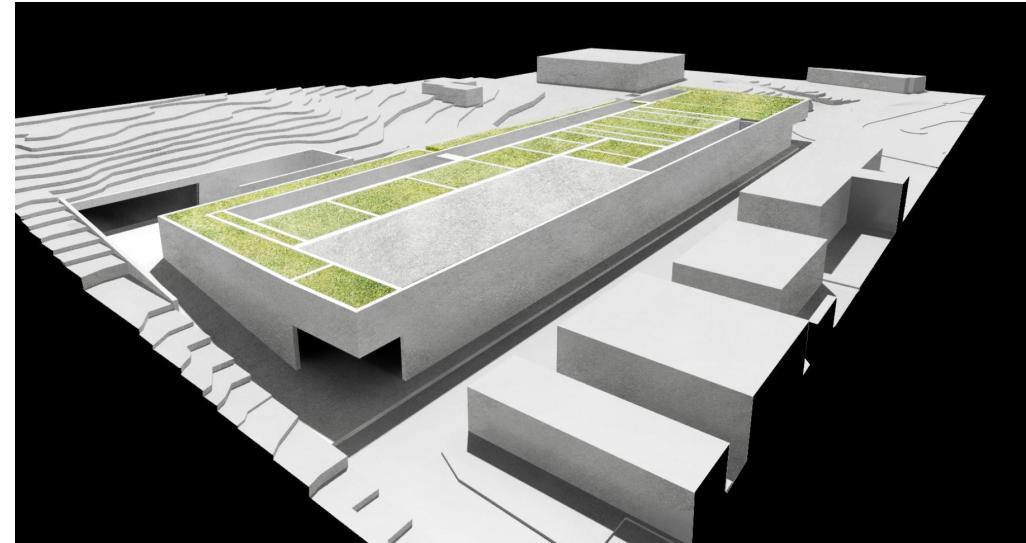
- ▶ Generated internally by the plasma
- ▶ e.g. by a density bump

- ▶ suffers from shot-to-shot large fluctuations (e.g. gas nozzle-blade)
- ▶ trailing bunch of *poor quality*

F. Mira - A. Marocchino et al. NIM-A 2018, DOI: 10.1016/j.nima.2018.01.019

EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB

- ▶ **EuPRAXIA** is an European project that *will bridge the gap between successful proof-of-principle experiments and ultra-compact accelerators for science*
- ▶ **EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB** is the future Frascati-LNF facility for PWFA experiments
a unique facility that is being built on 3-pillars:
 - ▶ large plasma accelerating gradients
 - ▶ acceleration with **little trailing bunch depletion**
 - ▶ **FEL piloting** with a plasma accelerated bunch
- ▶ leveraging on established know-how:
 - ▶ beam dynamics
 - ▶ beam-plasma-codes

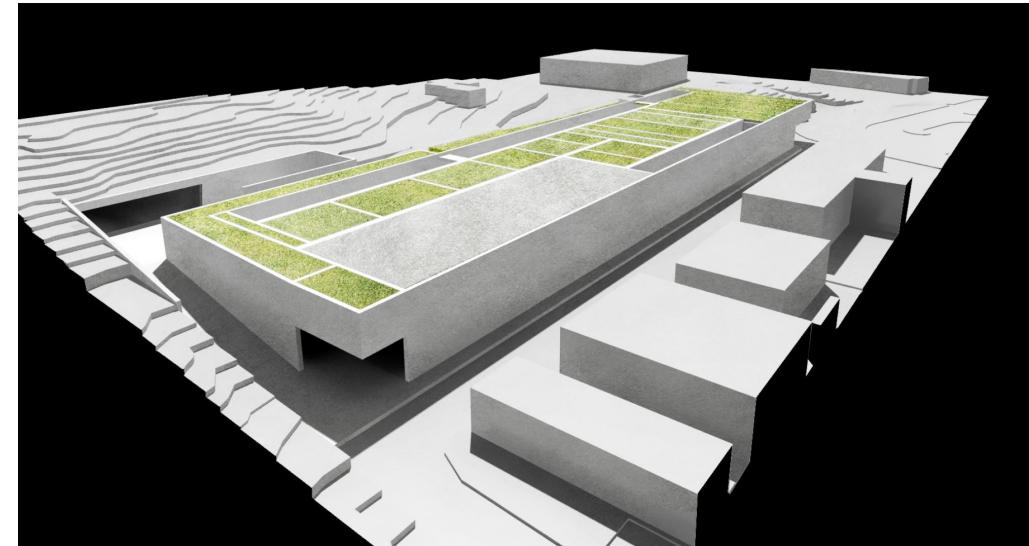


EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB conceptual design report arXiv
and LNF Publishing

EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB

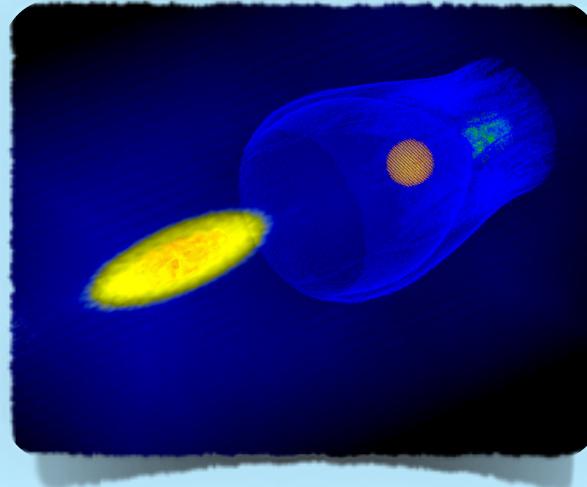
Parameter Choice - pillars

▶ 1 GeV FEL	water window
▶ X-band	compact - research RF tech
▶ plasma acceleration	high gradient acceleration
▶ external injection	highly controllable and tunable



EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB conceptual design report arXiv
and LNF Publishing

PWFA Numerical Codes

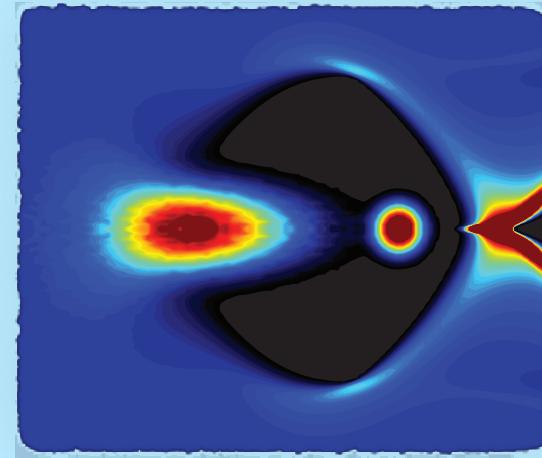


ALaDyn
full PIC code

bunch and background
treated with macro-particles



latest PWFA version:
A. Marocchino et al. NIM-A 2018
DOI: 10.1016/j.nima.2018.02.068



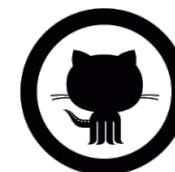
Architect
hybrid code

bunch treated as a PIC
background as a fluid



latest PWFA version:
A. Marocchino et al. NIM-A 2015
DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.1.4072.9041

Sharing-Chatting via the most
modern socials (*please join!*)



- ◆ Bunch(es) are treated **kinetically**
- ◆ background plasma as a **fluid**
- ◆ systematic scan
- ◆ run time
- ◆ no-Quasi Static Approximation

$$d_t \mathbf{p}_{\text{particle}} = q(\mathbf{E} + c\boldsymbol{\beta}_{\text{particle}} \times \mathbf{B})$$

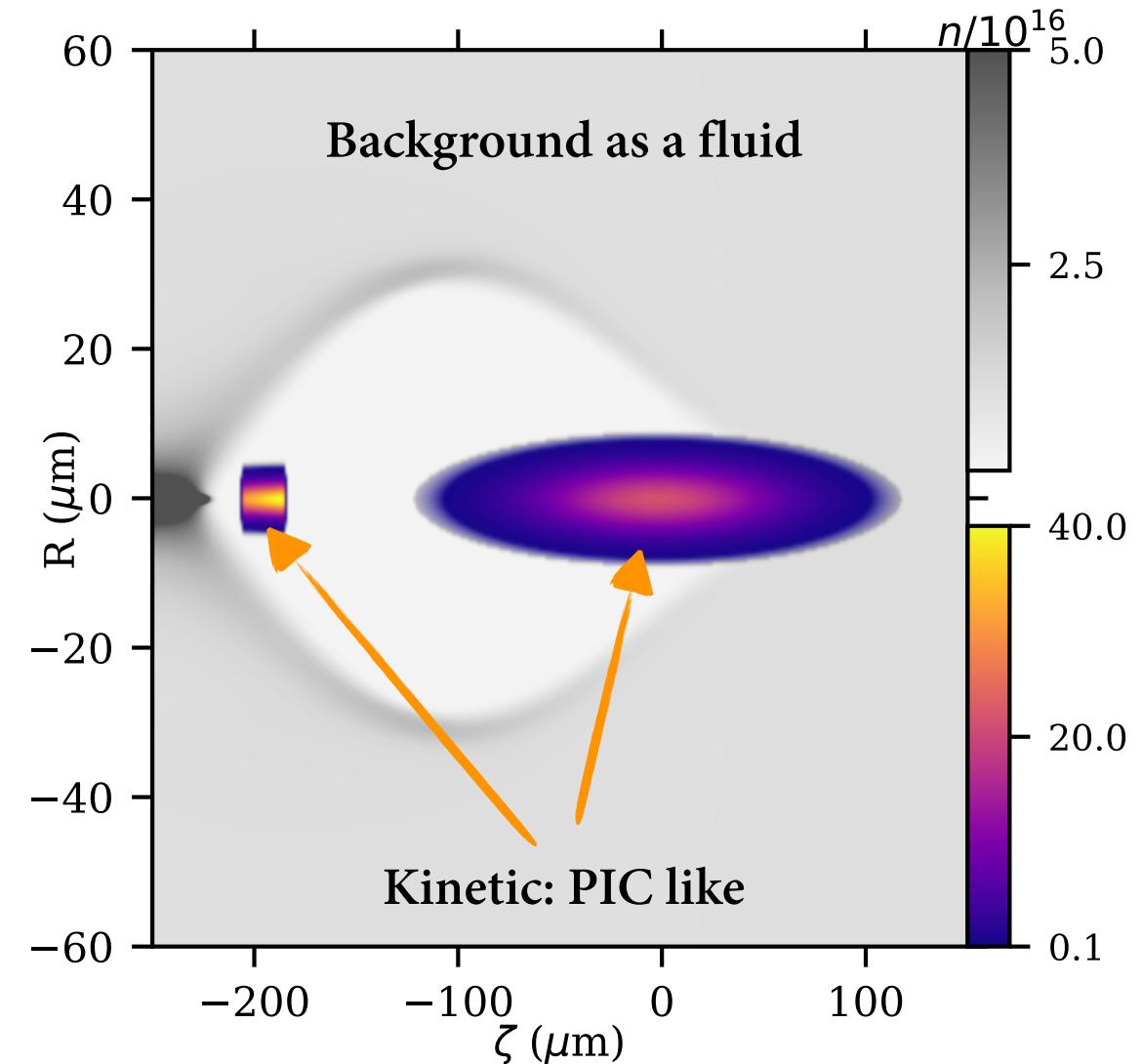
$$d_t \mathbf{x}_{\text{particle}} = \boldsymbol{\beta}_{\text{particle}} c$$

$$\partial_t n_e = -\nabla \cdot (\boldsymbol{\beta}_e c n_e)$$

$$\partial_t \mathbf{p}_e = -\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{p}_e \otimes \boldsymbol{\beta}_e c) + q(\mathbf{E} + c\boldsymbol{\beta}_e \times \mathbf{B})$$

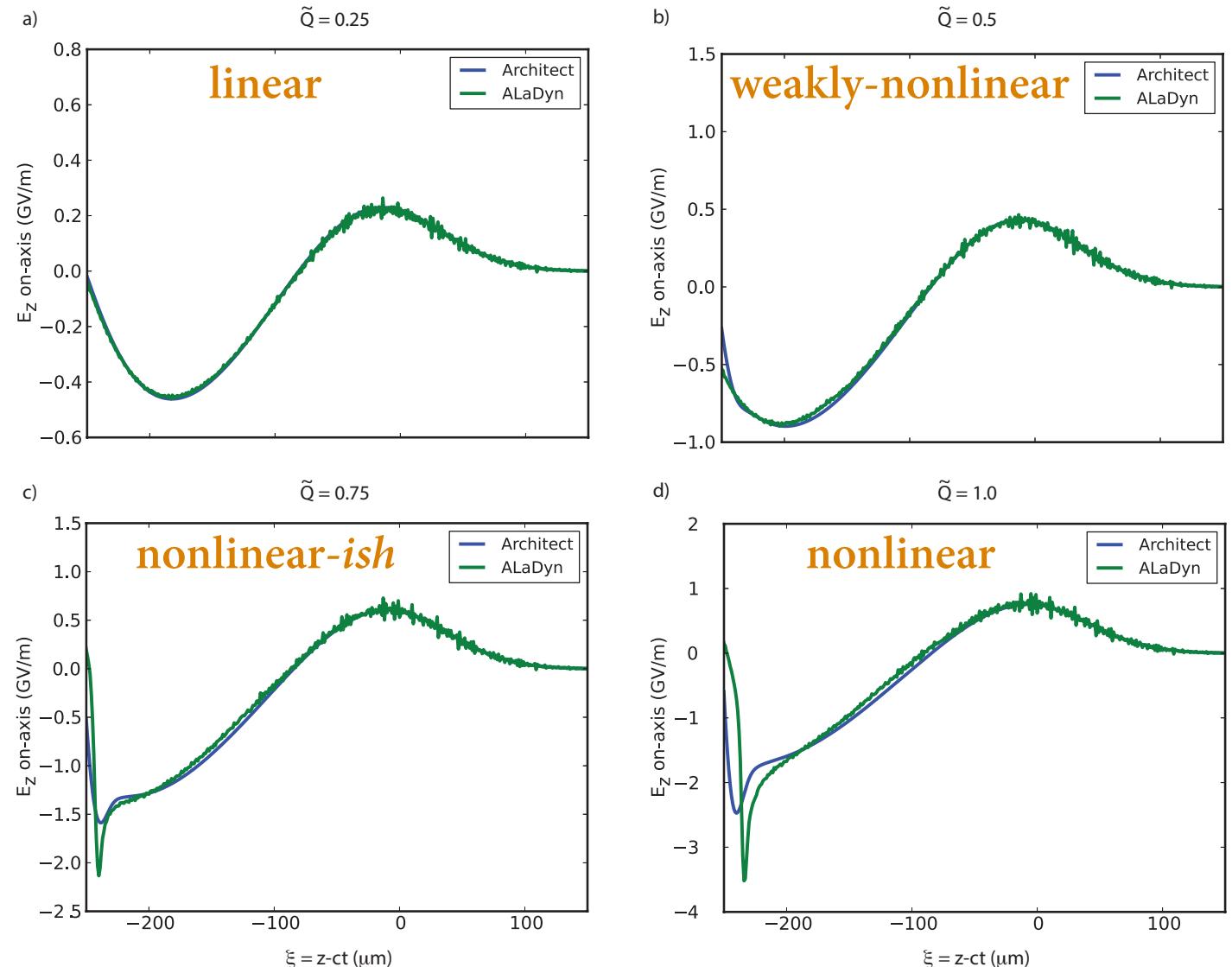
$$\partial_t \mathbf{B} = -\nabla \times \mathbf{E}$$

$$\partial_t \mathbf{E} = c^2 \nabla \times \mathbf{B} - q\mu_0 c^3 (n_e \boldsymbol{\beta}_e + n_b \boldsymbol{\beta}_b)$$



Architect VS ALaDyn

- Comparison:
 - ALaDyn VS Architect
 - Different regimes
- good agreement up to nonlinear
- the disagreement occurs in the bubble closure (kinetic) region

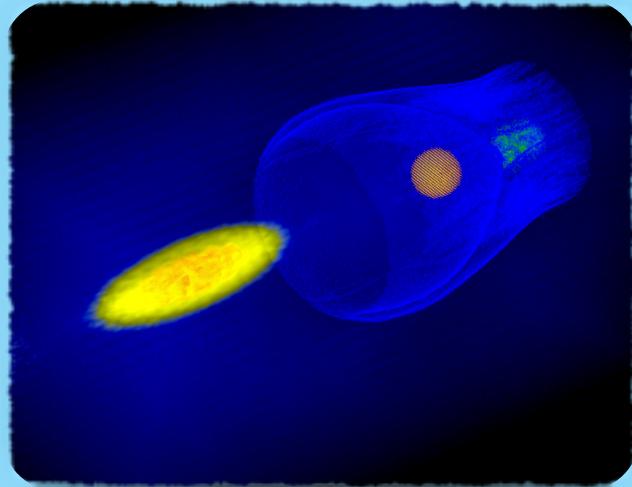


ALaDyn®



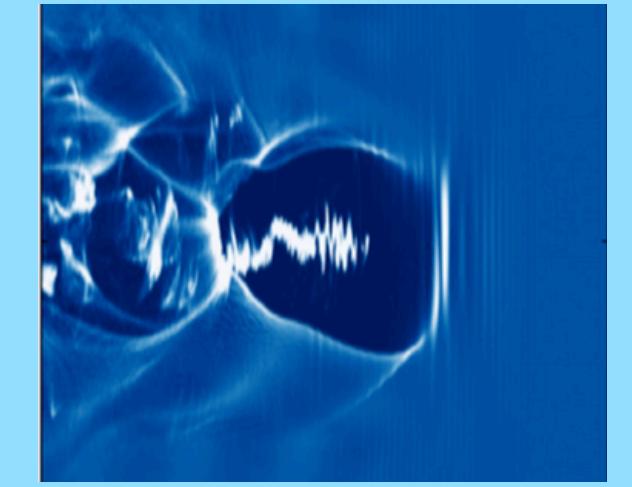
an open source code

<http://github.com/ALaDyn>



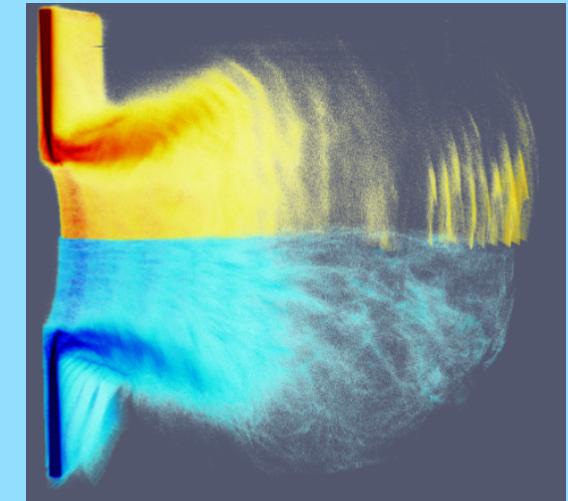
PWFA

◆ Roma



LWFA

◆ Pisa
◆ Roma
◆ Bologna

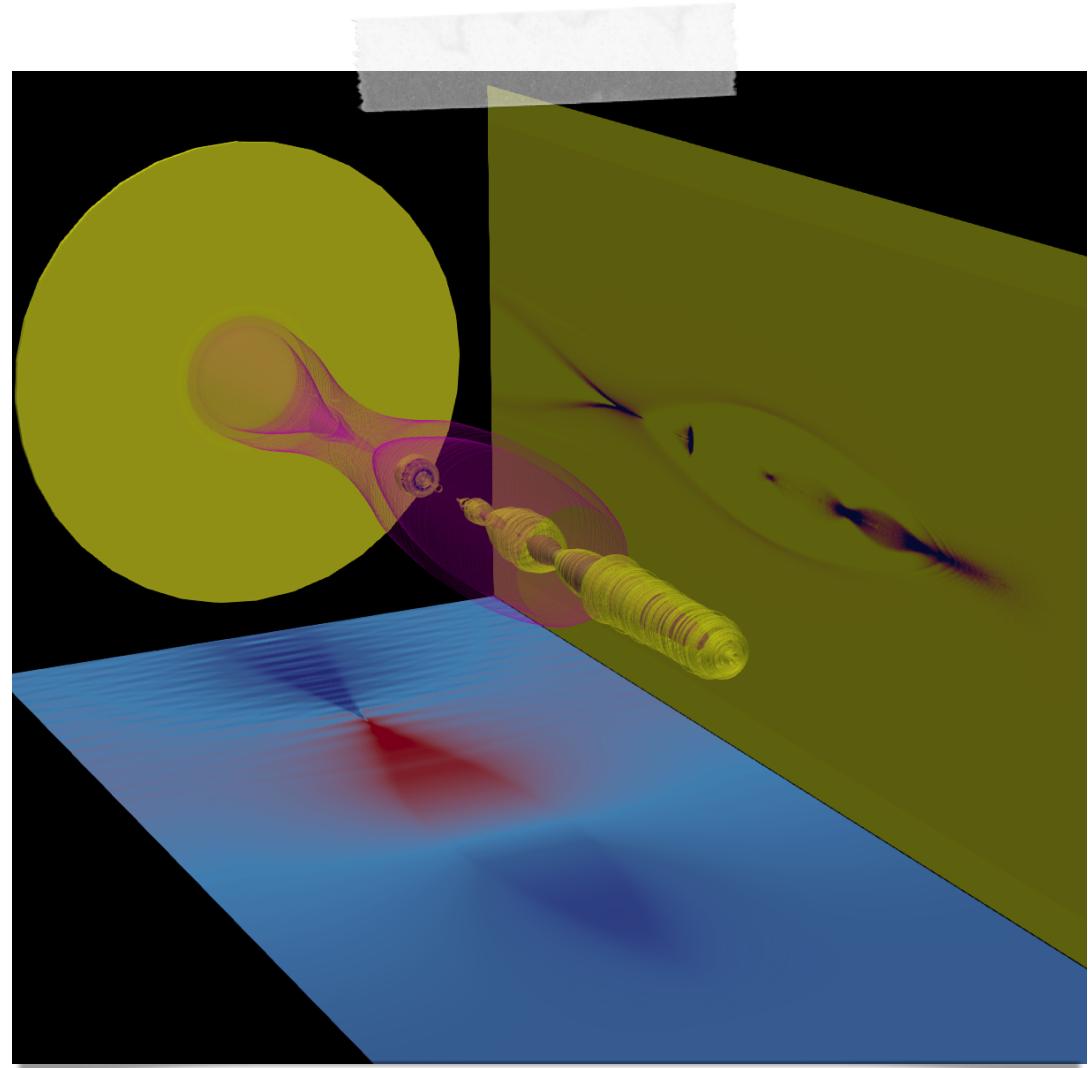


TNSA

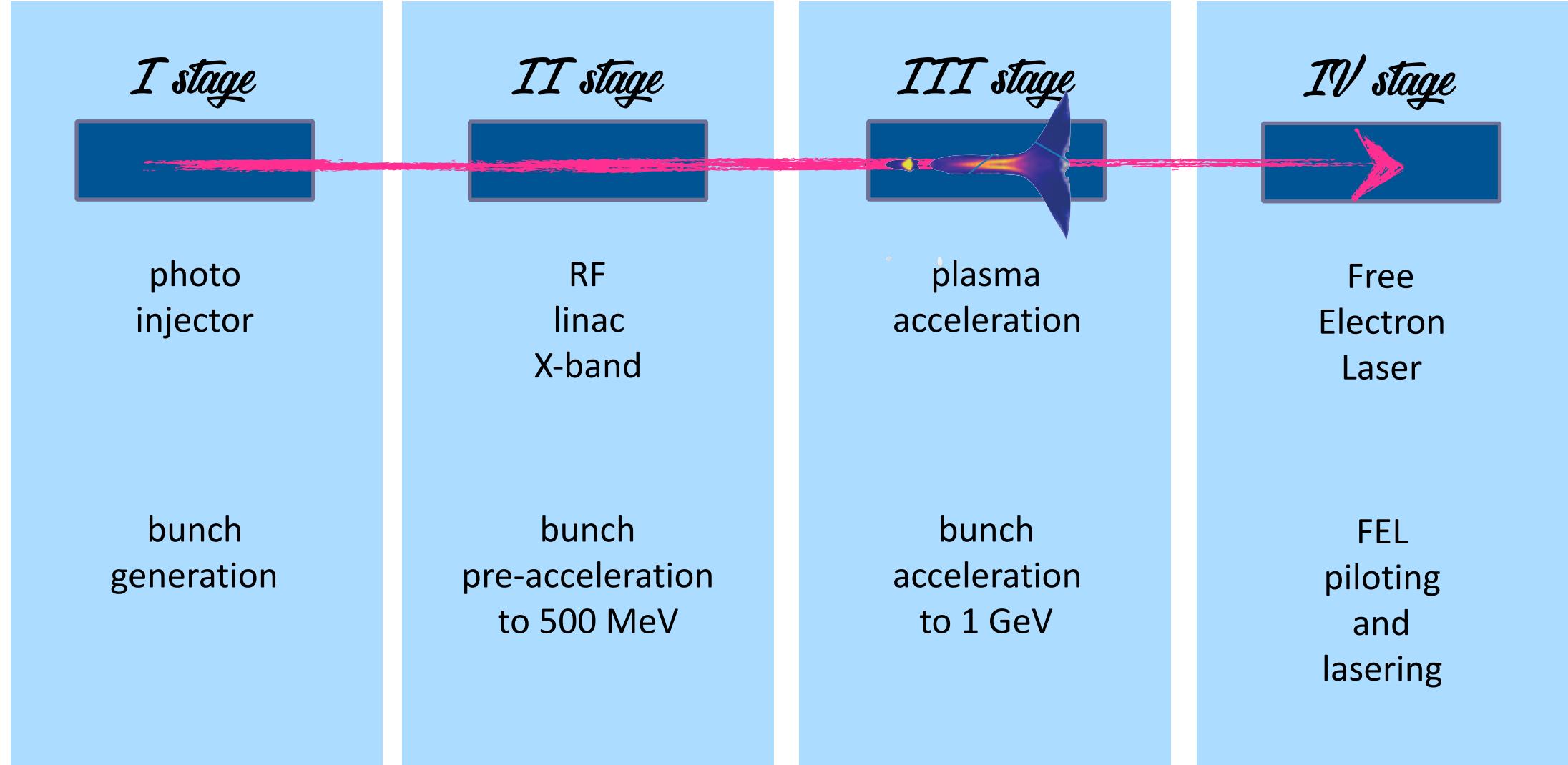
◆ Pisa
◆ Bologna

ALaDyn

- ◆ Plasma and Laser Wakefield acceleration
- ◆ Fully kinetic
- ◆ Fully explicit
- ◆ Fluid background (*in progress, Architect style*)
- ◆ Bunch Particles
 - ◆ Equal Charge
 - ◆ Weighted Option
- ◆ Ionisation modules: ADK and BSI
- ◆ Envelope approximation
- Fortran <-> *interfaced* <-> c++
- python interfaced and *controllable*
- 3D visualisation with VTK



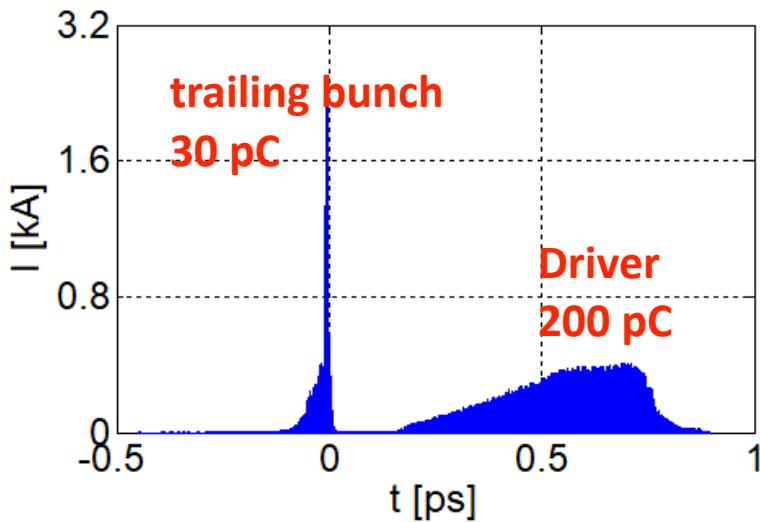
from Photo-Injector to FEL



Conceptual design report by the SPARC_LAB group

bunch generation

bunch currents :: TStep sims



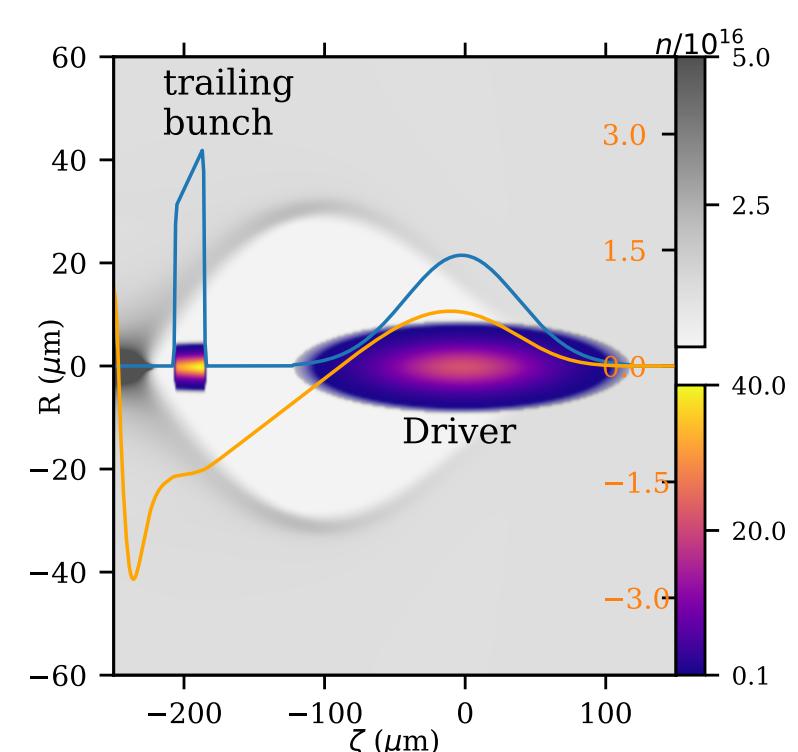
trailing bunch quality

Tr. Bunch	
Charge	30 pC
Energy	101.5 MeV
RMS Energy	0.15%
σ_z	3.6 μm
peak current	2 kA
ϵ_x norm	0.69 mm-mrad

- ▶ Trailing bunch triangular shape
- ▶ Bunch separation $0.55 \lambda_p$:: accelerating phase
- ▶ 2 kA peak current

A. Giribono et al. NIM-A 2018

bunch parameters

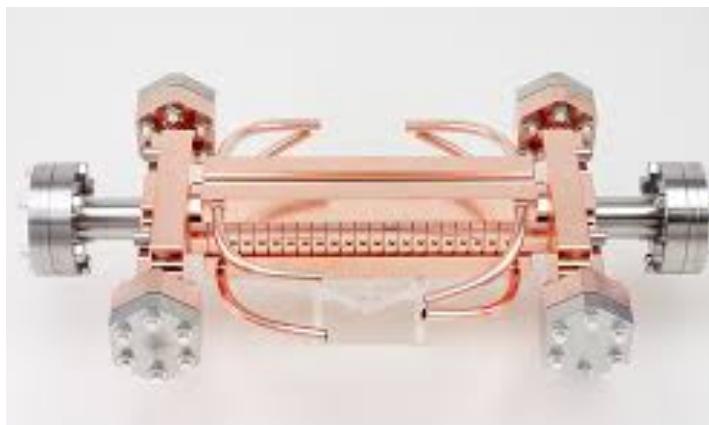


- ▶ beam loading compensation

X-band

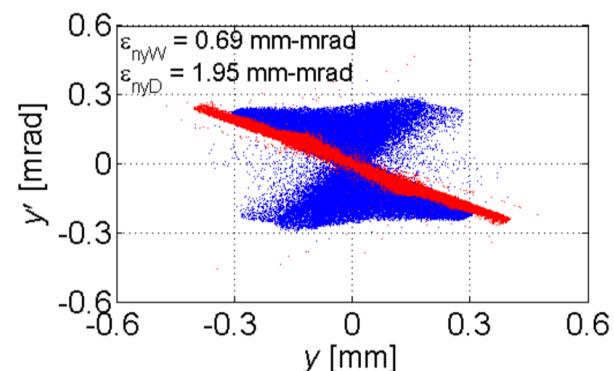
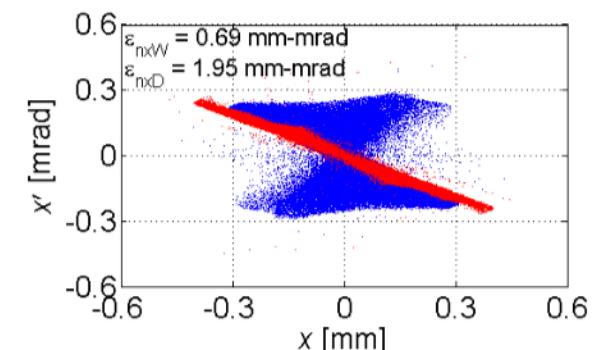


The *X-band* linac

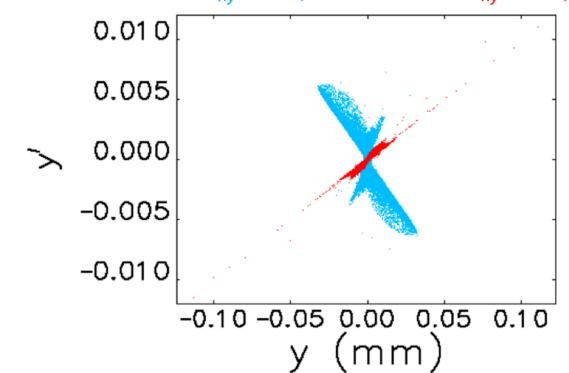
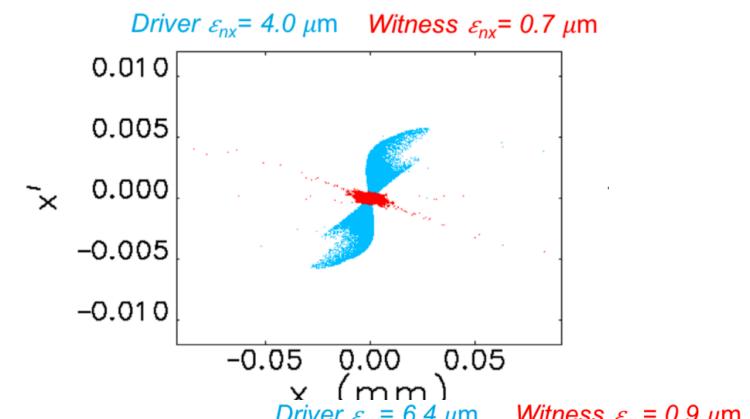


- ▶ Accelerating gradient: 60 MV/m
- ▶ each section is 50 cm long
- ▶ 32 sections
- ▶ iris diameter 3.2 mm

from ~ 100 MeV



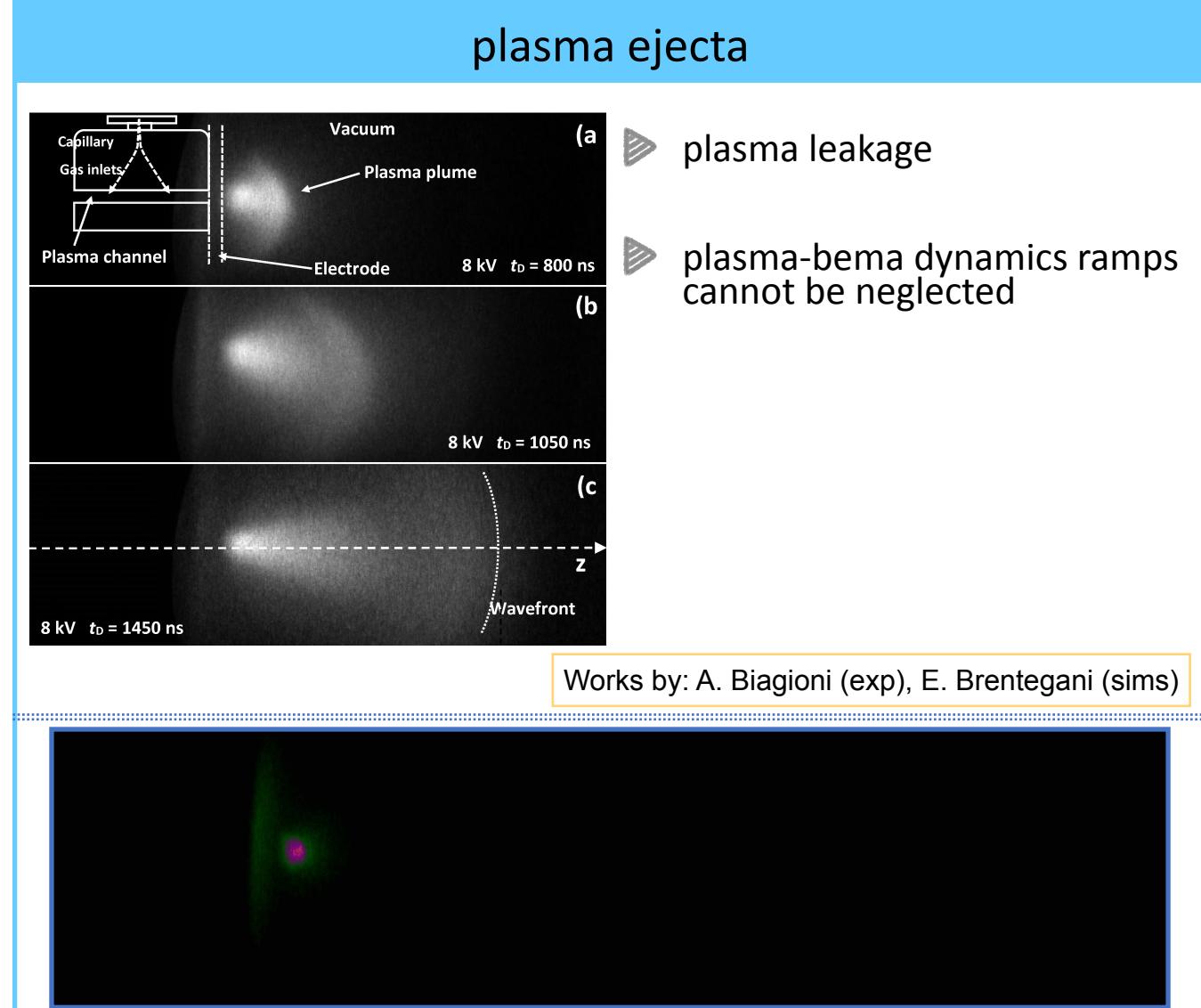
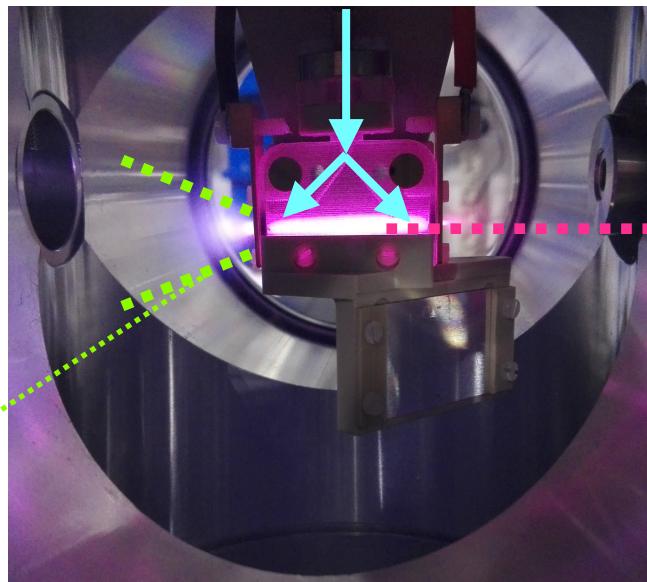
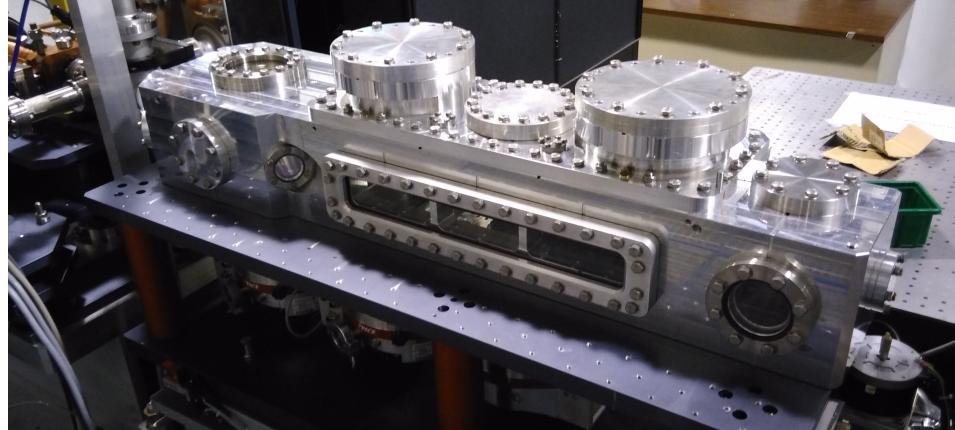
to ~ 500 MeV



it is difficult to tune the machine for the Driver and the trailing bunch at the same time.
Our main focus in the trailing bunch.

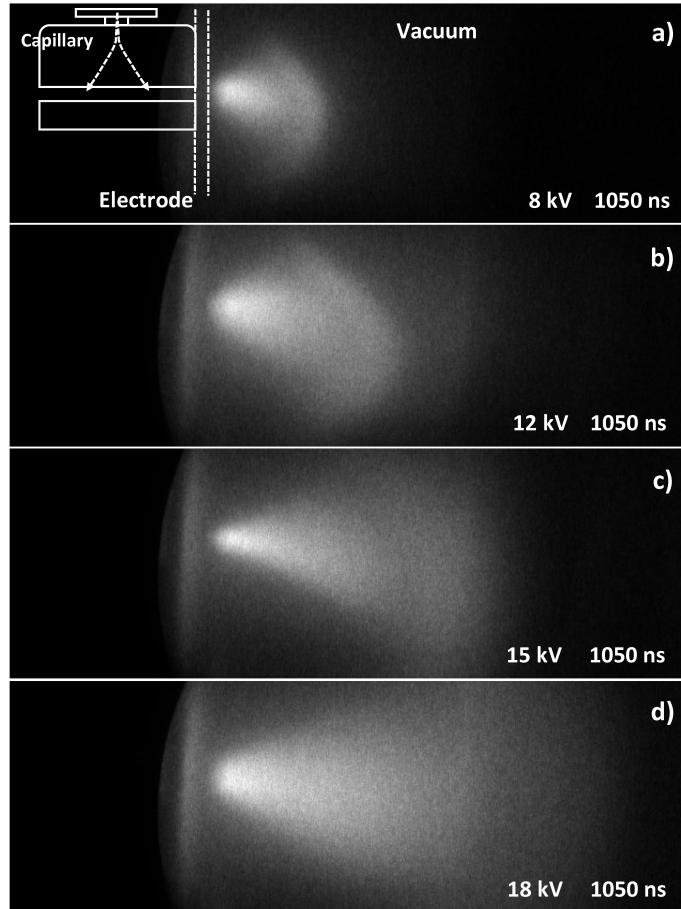
C. Vaccarezza et al. NIM-A 2018

plasma acceleration capillary



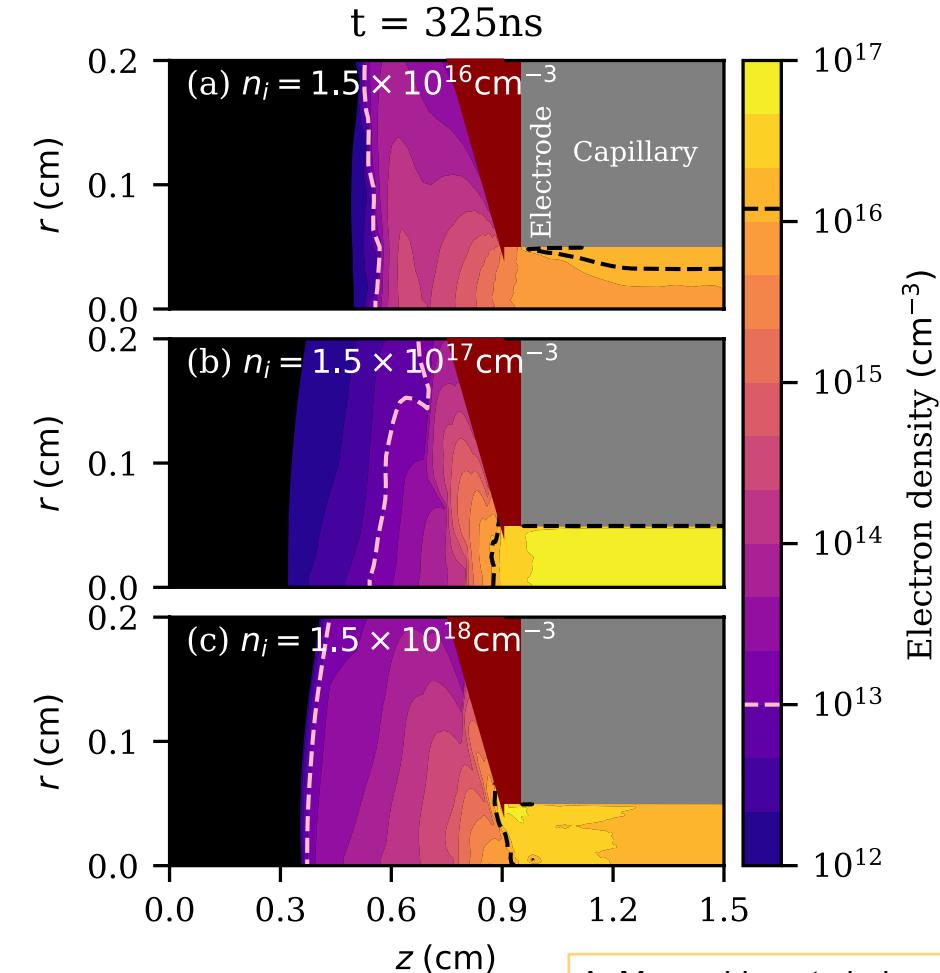
plasma acceleration capillary

experiments



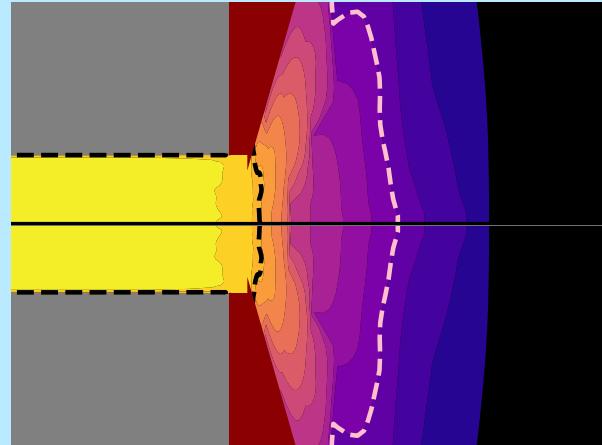
Stark broadening - interferometry

MHD simulations



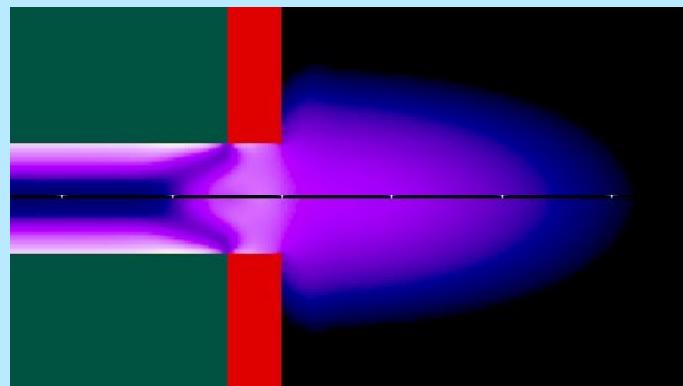
A. Marocchino et al. -in prep-

Hydro Code for Capillary Discharge



DUED

- ◆ Lagrangian code
- ◆ HEDP oriented :: *multi-physics*
- ◆ well established experience and know-how by the group

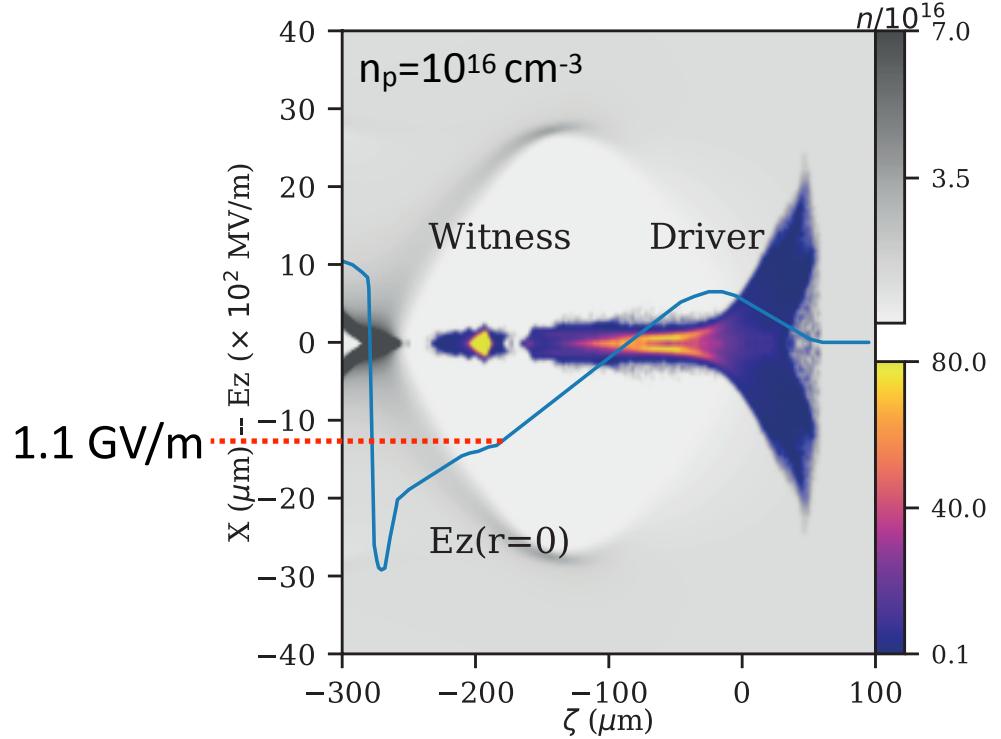


Pluto

- ◆ Eulerian code
- ◆ Astrophysical oriented
- ◆ We implemented: new heat conduction model, new magnetic diffusion model (semi-implicit)

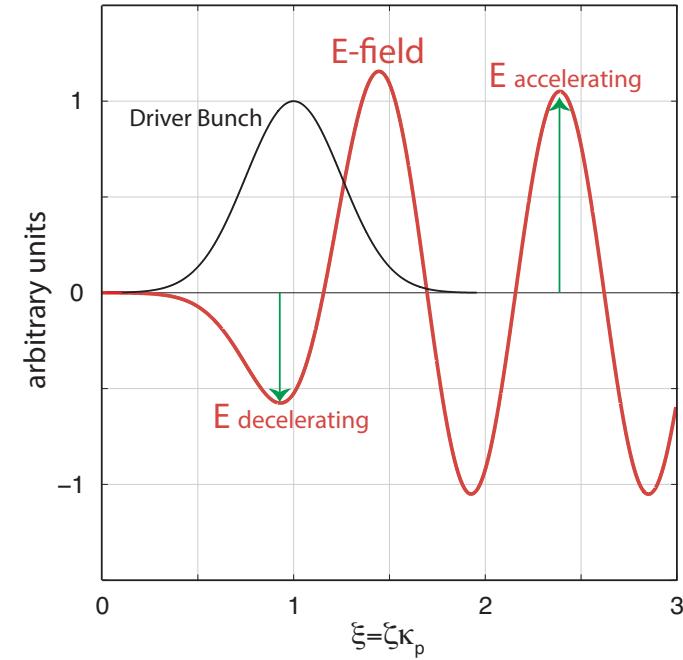
plasma acceleration

plasma acceleration



- ▶ flattening of the accelerating field
- ▶ the driver exhibits a expanded head profile

transformer ratio

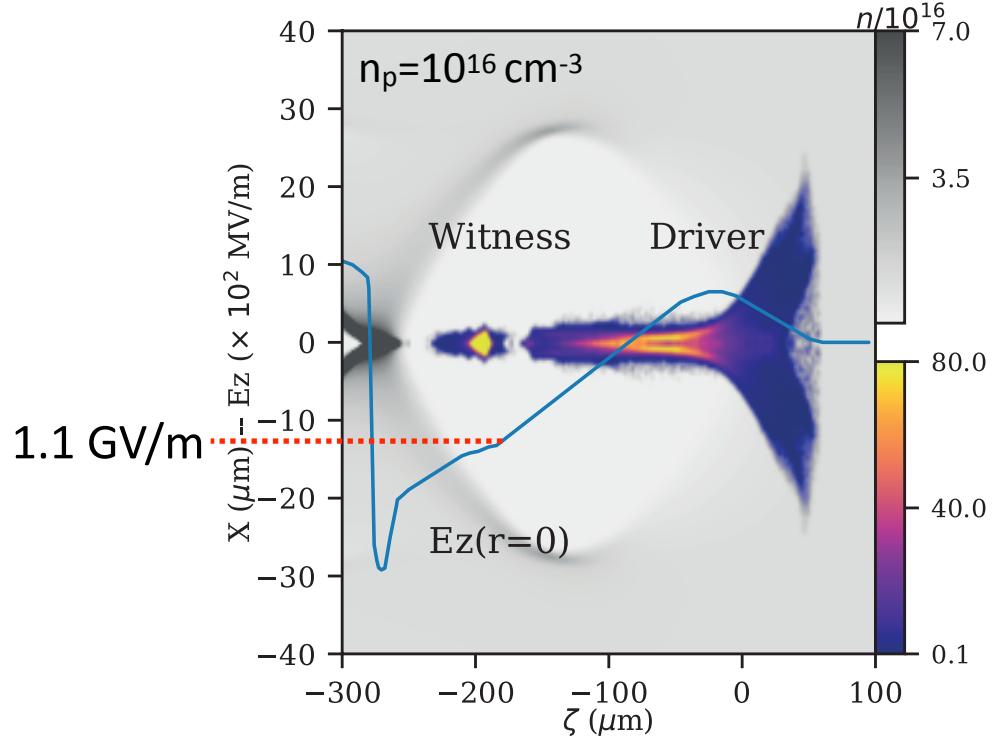


$$R = \frac{E_{\text{acc}}}{E_{\text{dec}}}$$

our case $R_{\text{effective}} \sim 2.5$

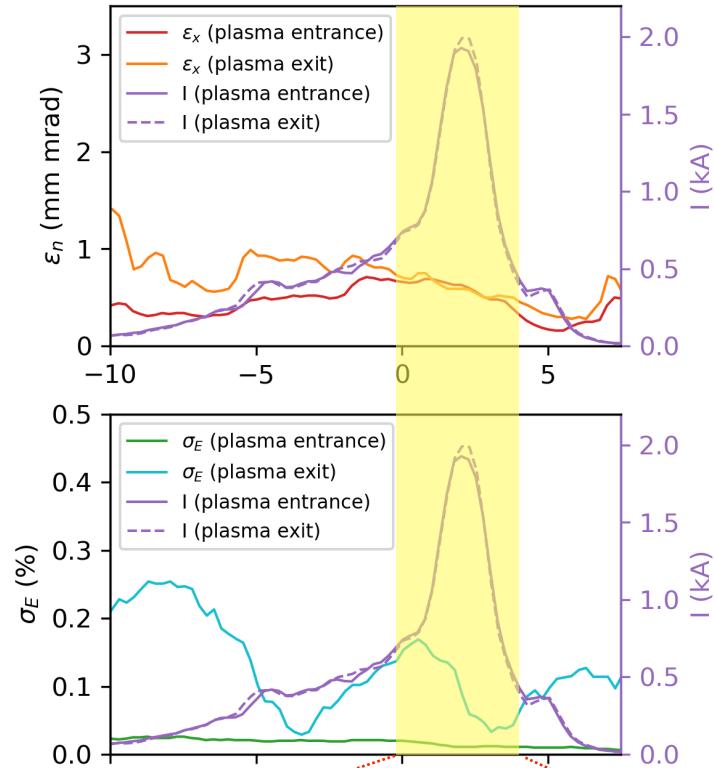
plasma acceleration

plasma acceleration



- ▶ flattening of the accelerating field
- ▶ the driver exhibits a expanded head profile

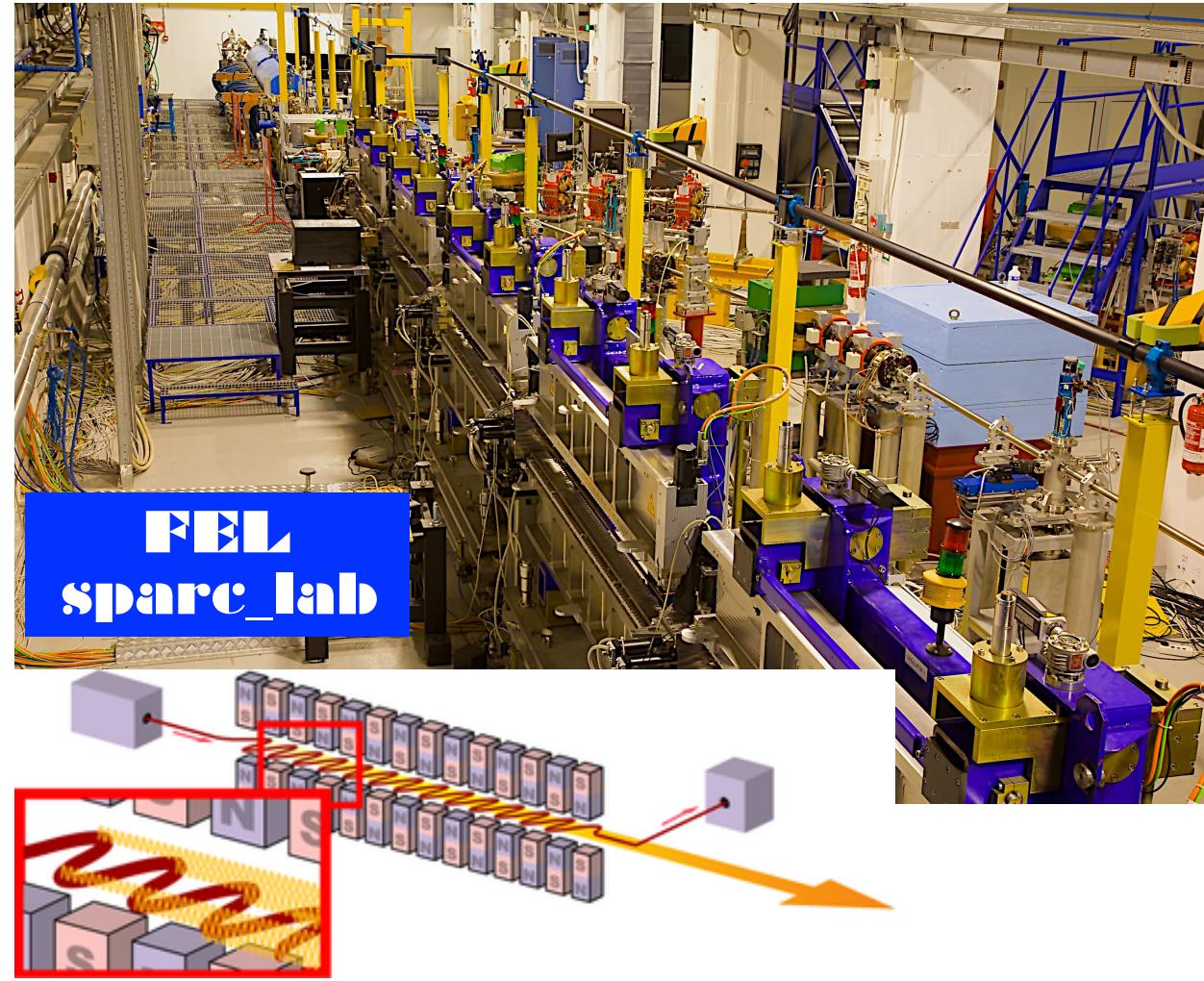
slice analysis



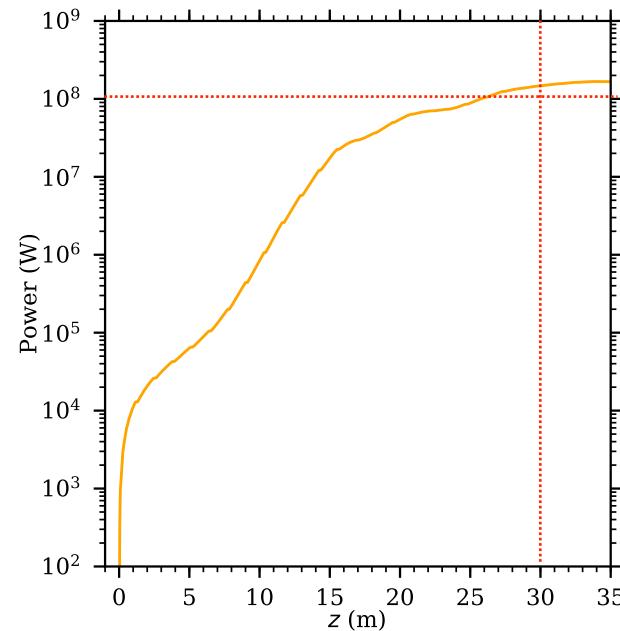
high sliced quality in the peak current region

Free Electron Laser

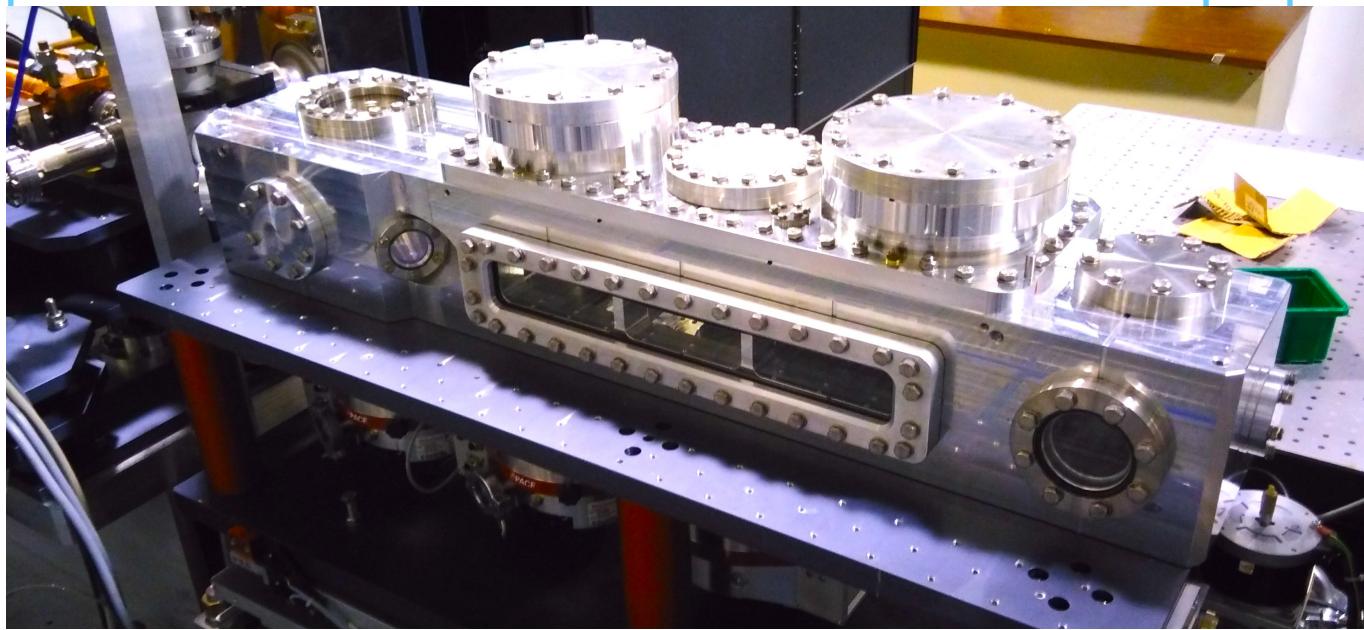
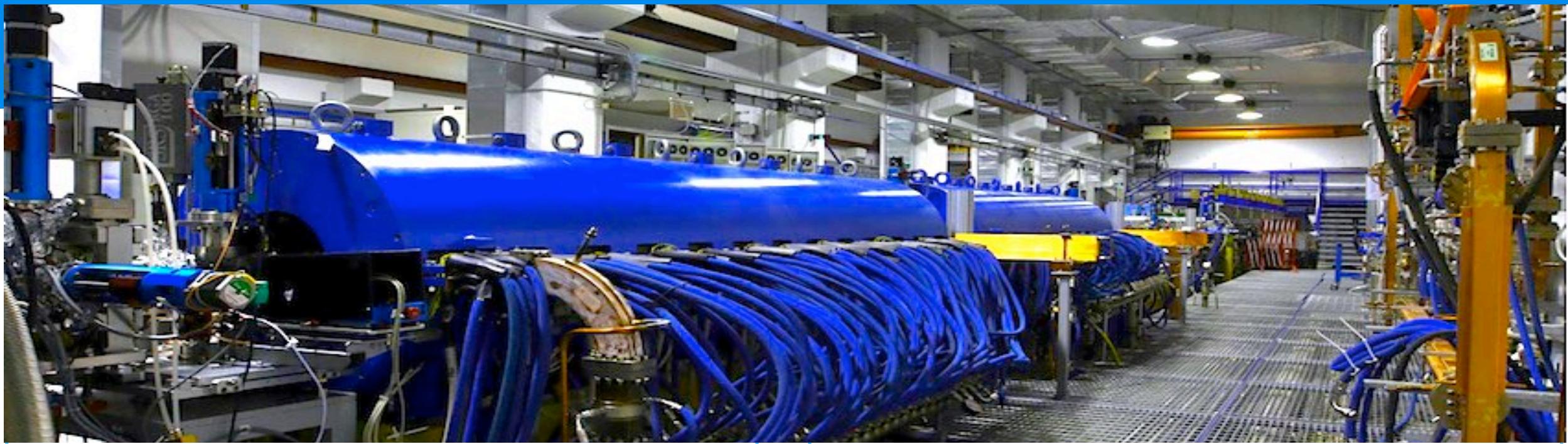
SPARC_LAB FEL



FEL performance



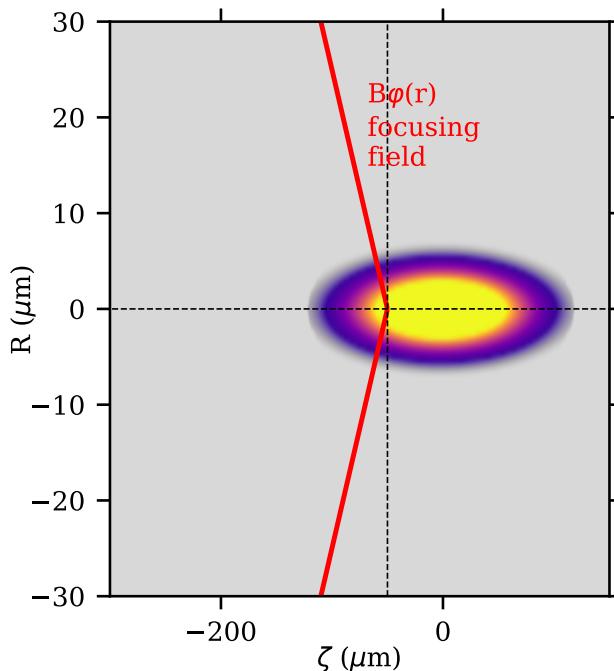
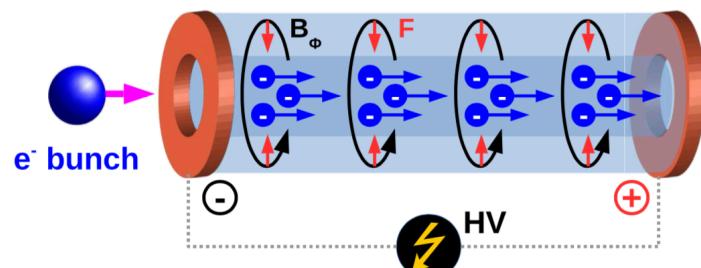
- ▶ $a_w=0.8$
- ▶ $\lambda=3 \text{ nm}$
- ▶ saturation length 30 m
- ▶ $9.76 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ photons per shot}$
- ▶ Power :: 10^8 Watt



SPARC_LAB
Frascati
Italy

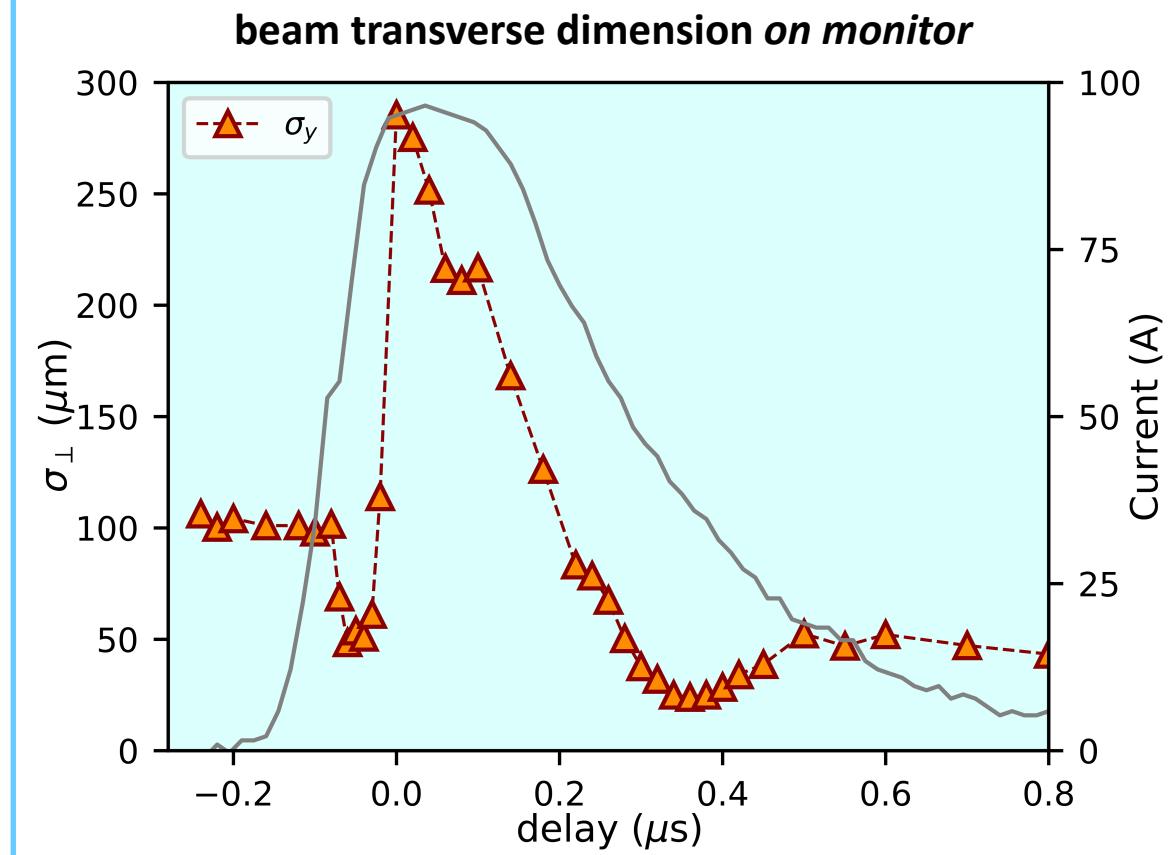
plasma lenses

active focusing mechanism



the motion of the background electron produces a **poloidal-focusing field**

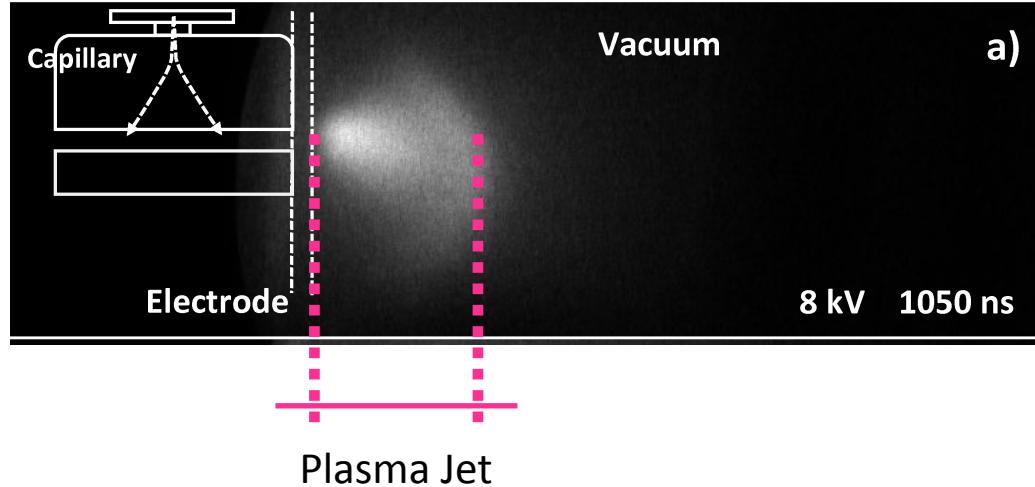
experimental results



A. Marocchino et al. APL (2017) DOI: 10.1063/1.4999010
R. Pompili - A. Marocchino et al. APL (2017) DOI: 10.1063/1.4977894
R. Pompili - A. Marocchino et al. PRL (2018) Accepted

plasma acceleration capillary

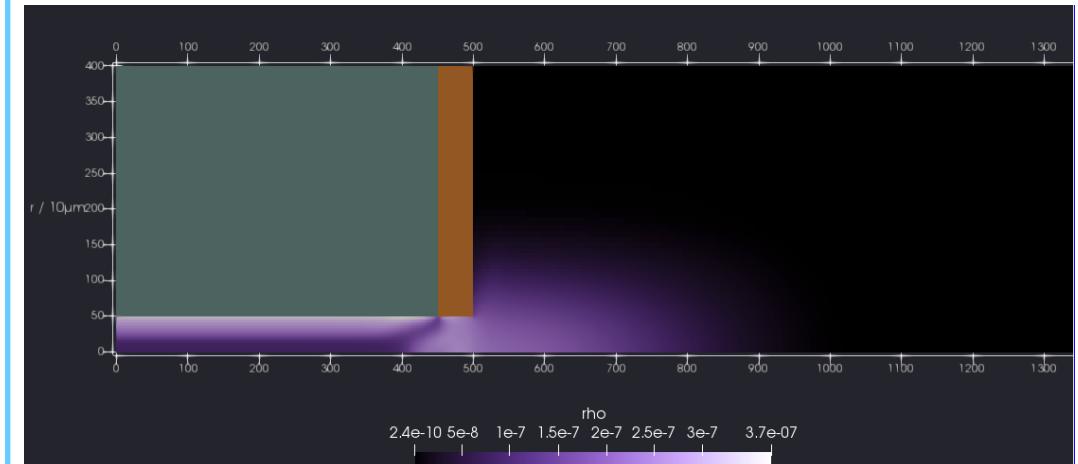
experiments



Necessity to control the plasma jet:

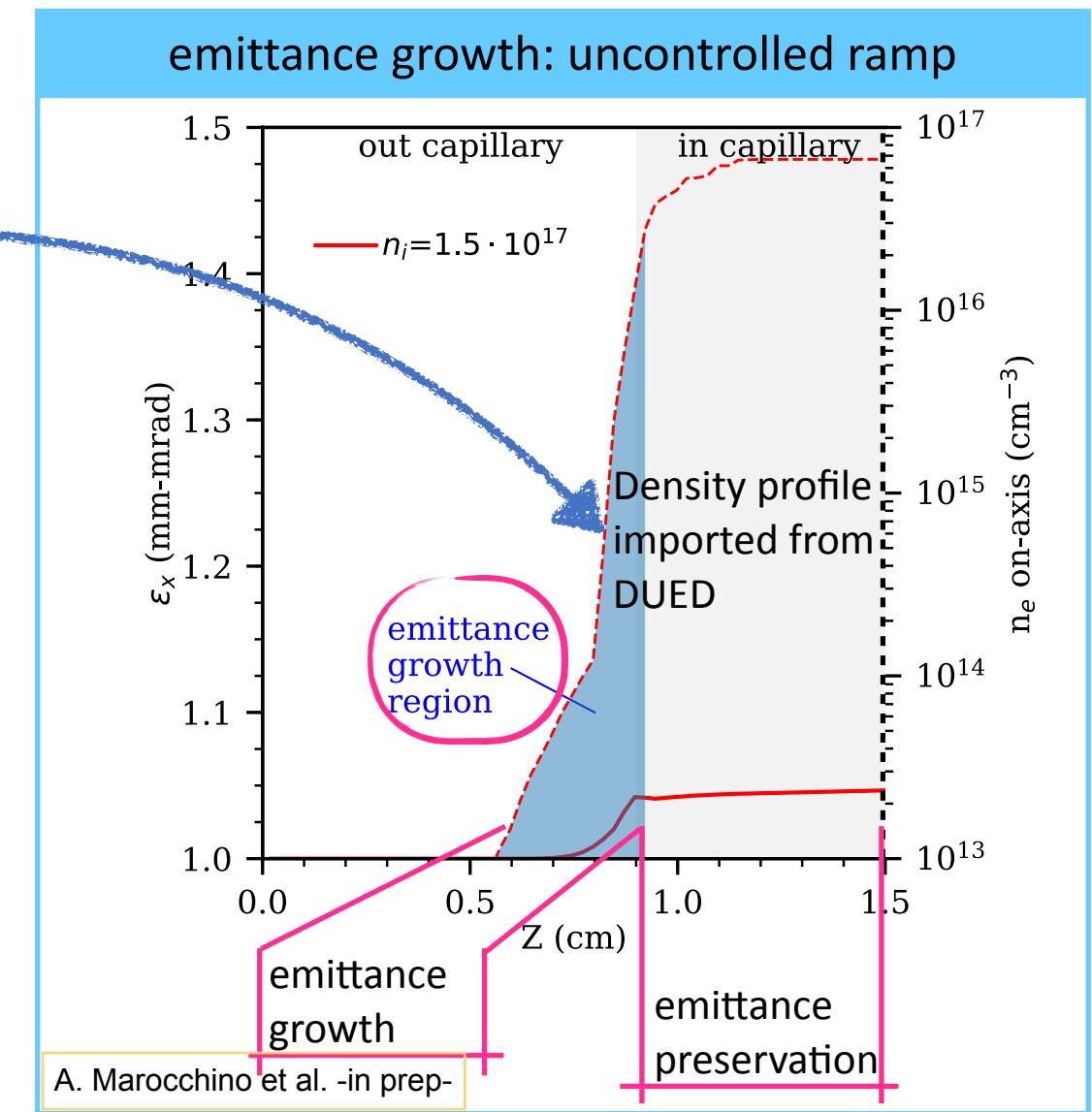
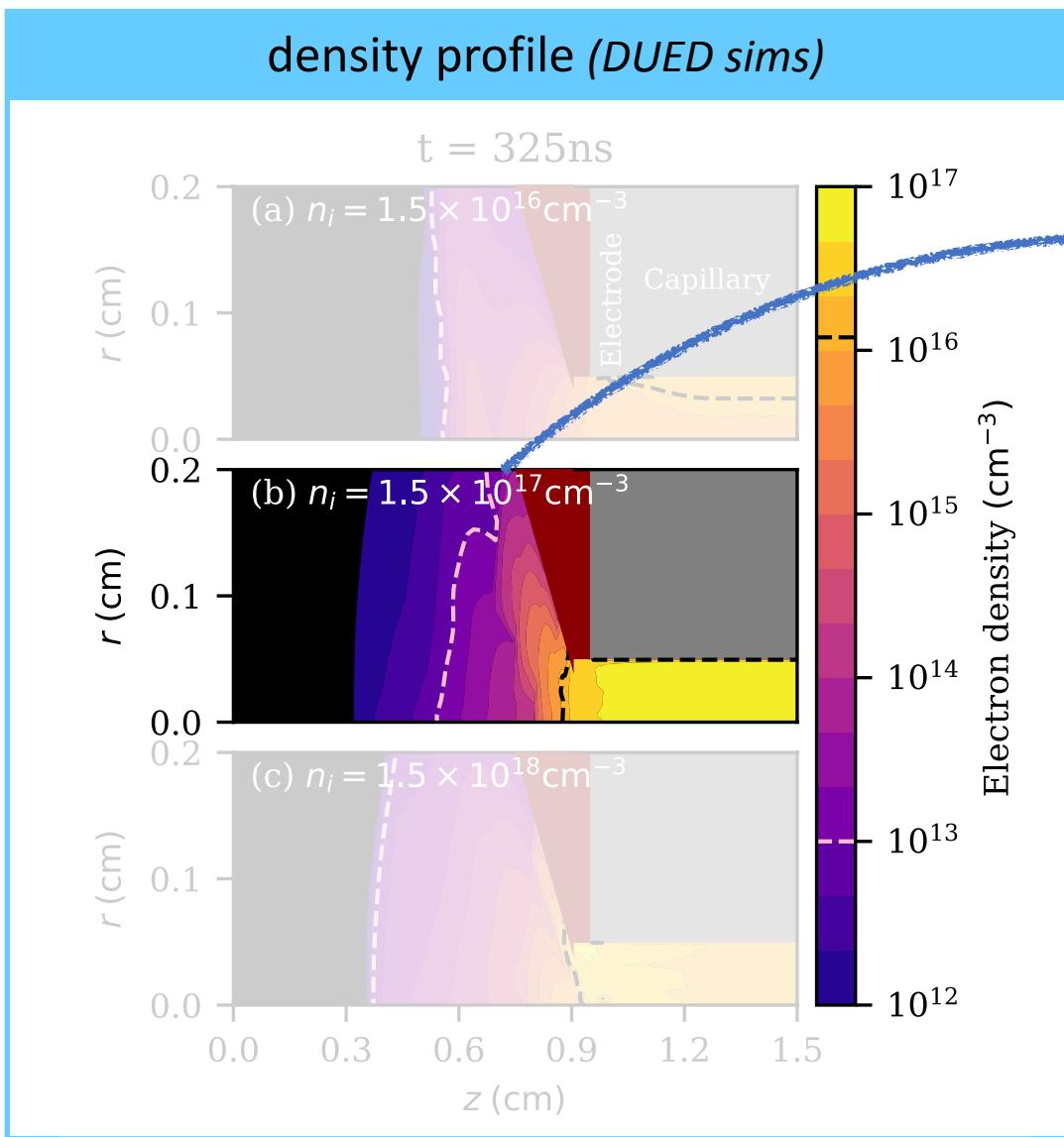
- ◆ limit the extension
- ◆ bunch focusing with no quality depletion

MHD simulations (*Pluto-Code*)



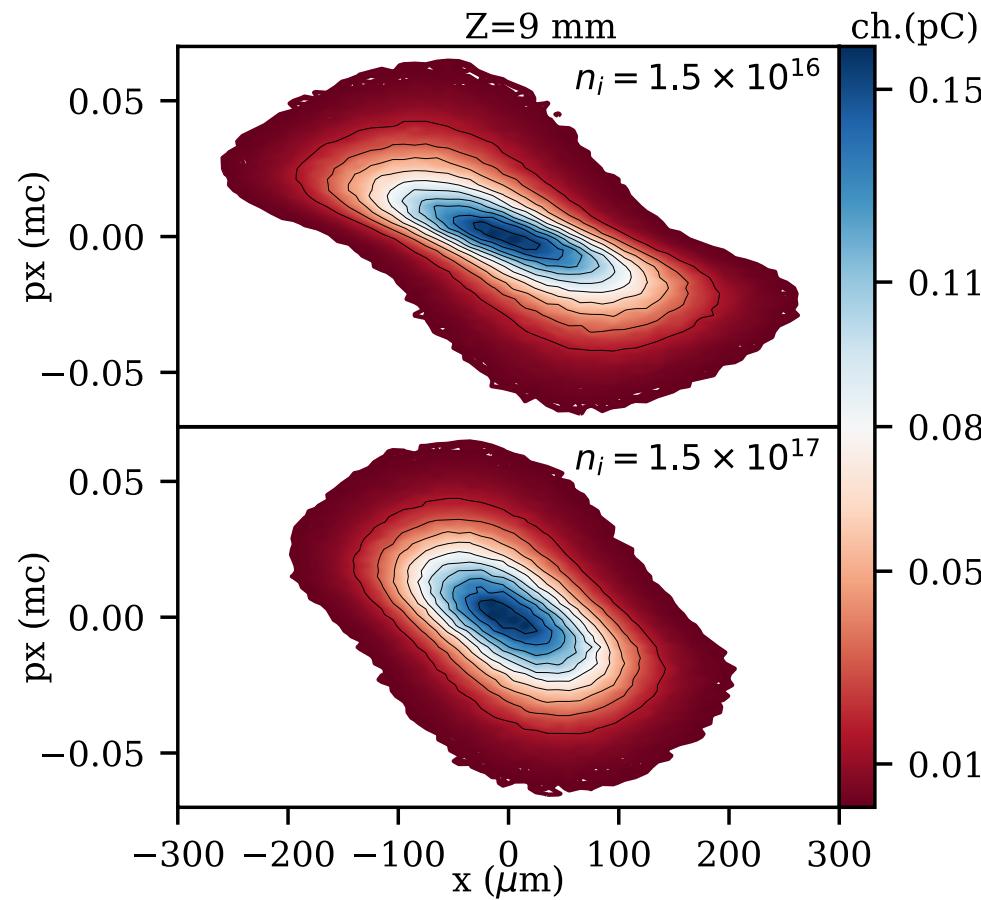
- ◆ MHD simulations to calculate a **realistic density profile**
- ◆ We use as **background density input in Architect**

emittance *ramp* growth

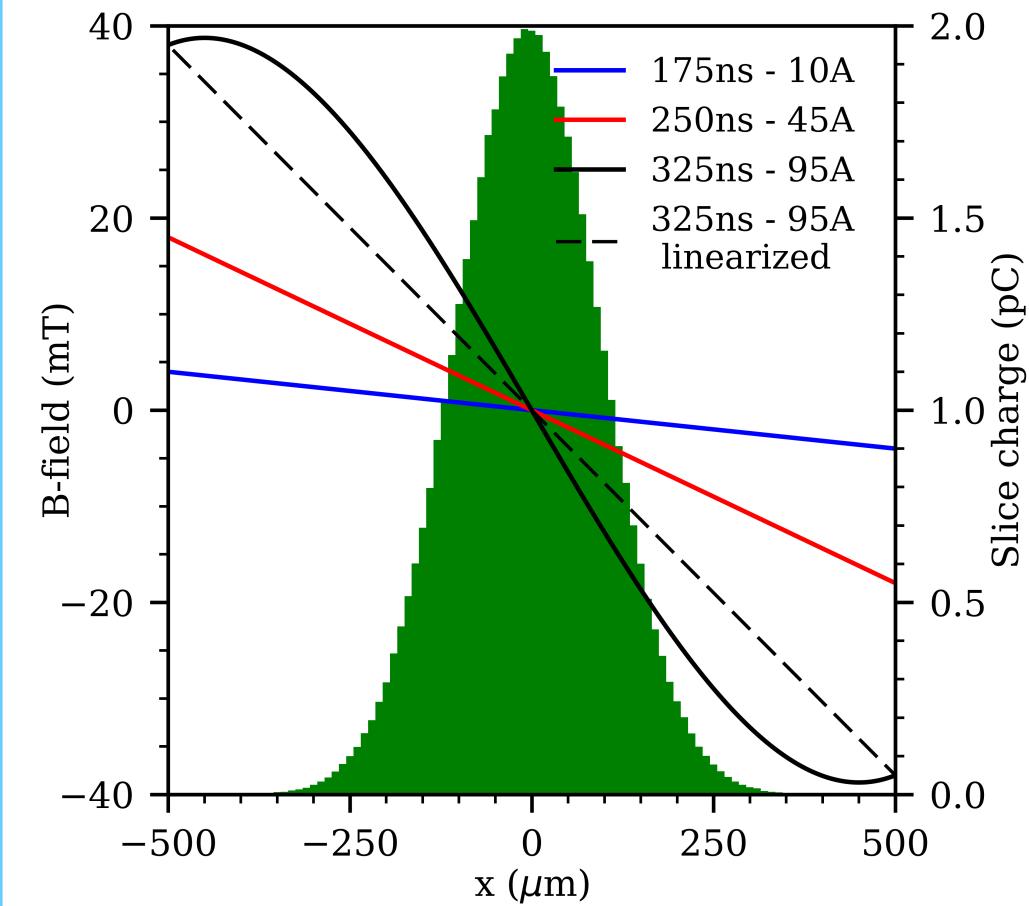


emittance growth

1) Density ramp Phase-Space rotation

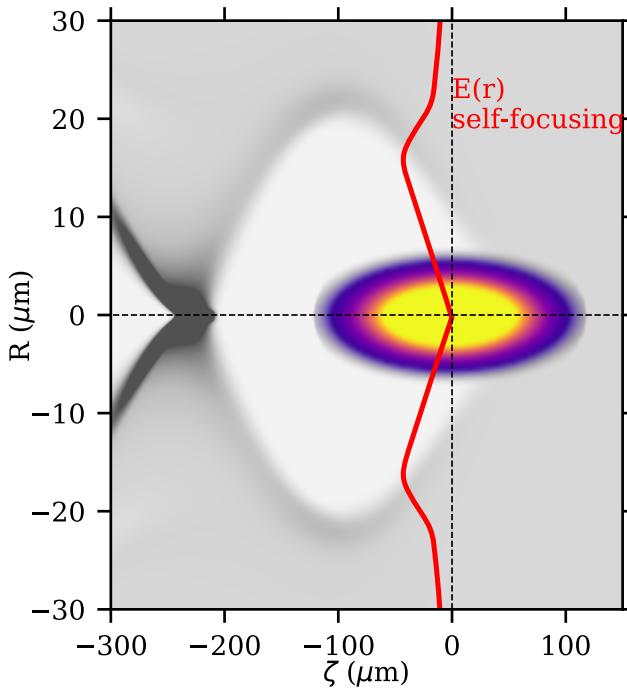
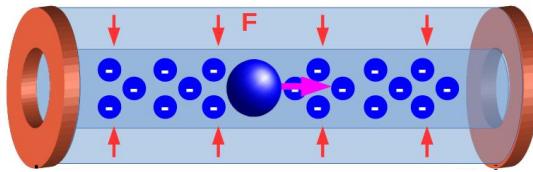


2) non-linear B-field :: aberration



plasma lenses

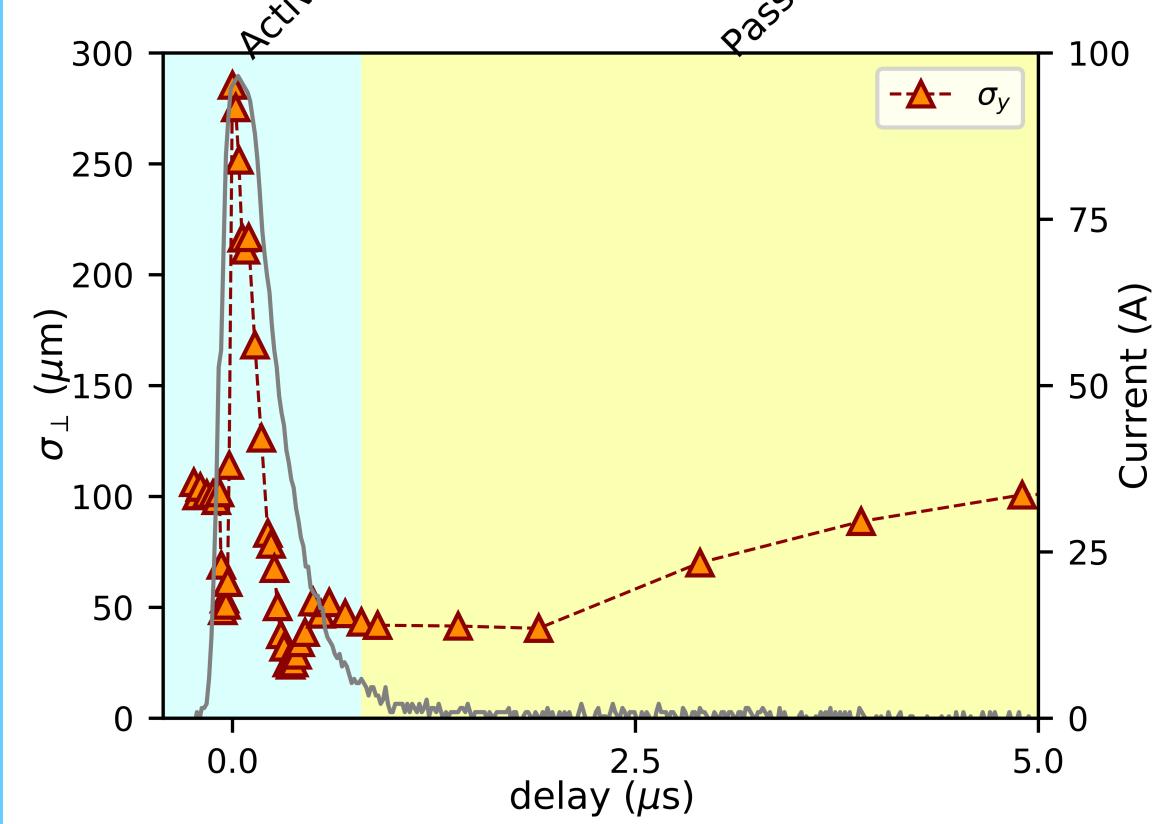
passive focusing mechanism



Transverse focusing
by
the bubble transverse
field: E_r

experimental results

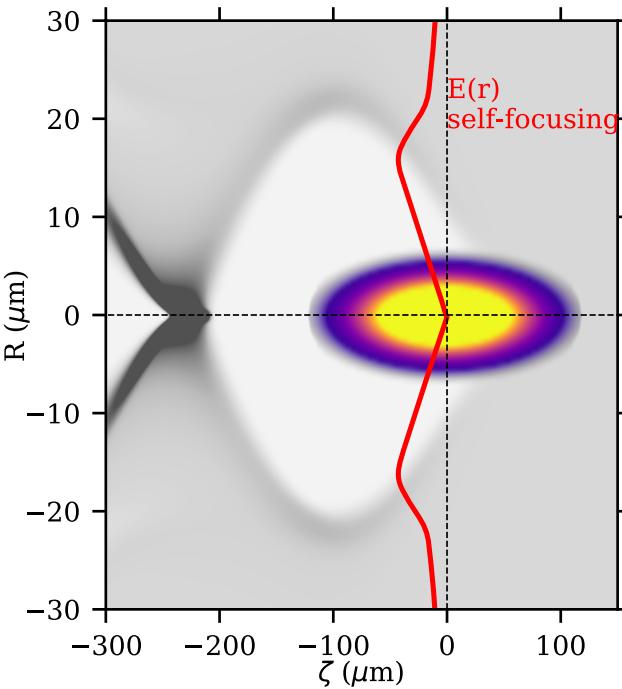
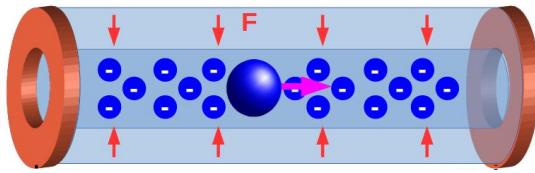
beam transverse dimension *on monitor*



A. Marocchino et al. APL (2017) DOI: 10.1063/1.4999010
R. Pompili - A. Marocchino et al. APL (2017) DOI: 10.1063/1.4977894

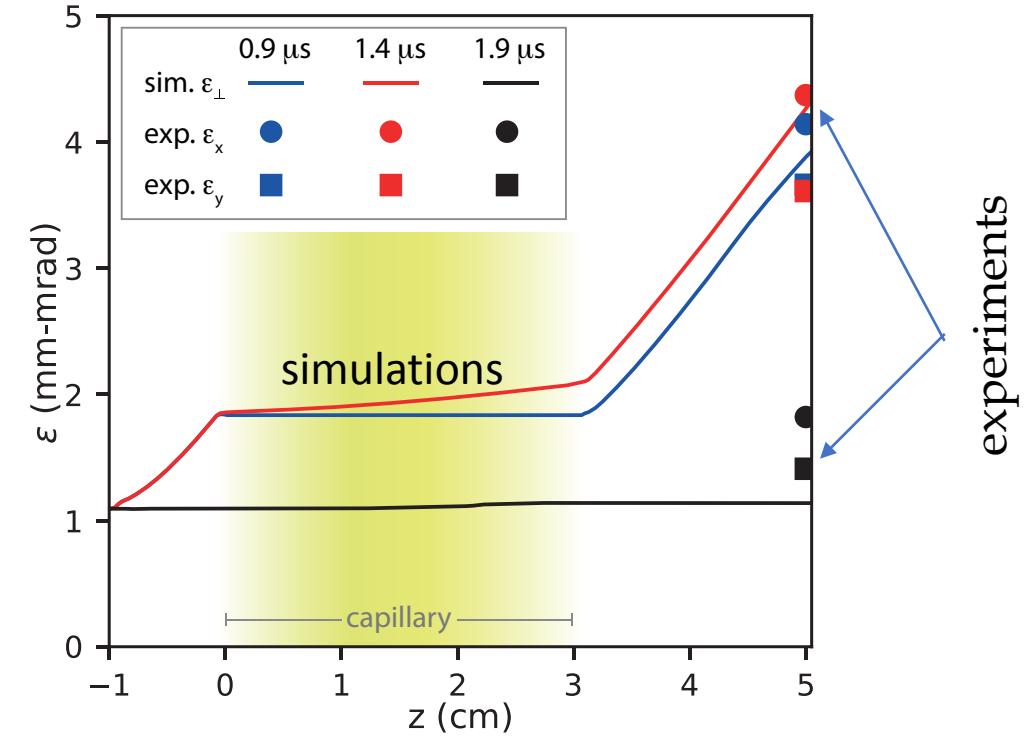
plasma lenses

passive focusing mechanism



Transverse focusing
by
the bubble transverse
field: E_r

Experiments VS simulations

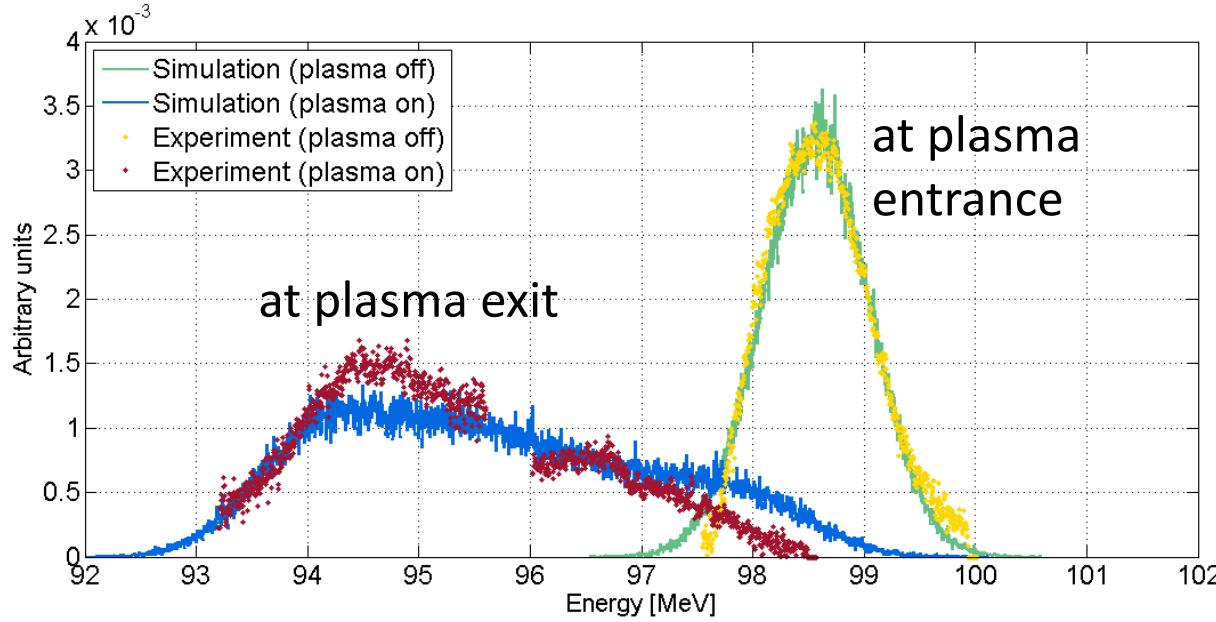


quality degradation for long bunches and densities
higher than bunch density

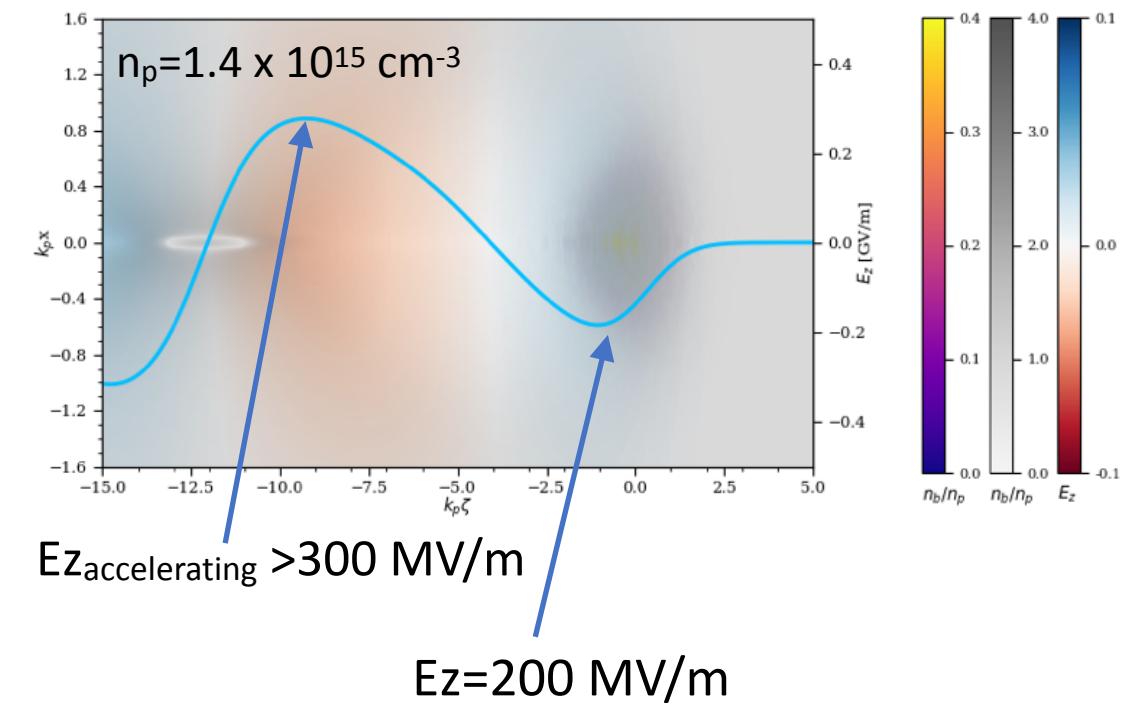
A. Marocchino et al. APL (2017) DOI: 10.1063/1.4999010

deceleration experiments

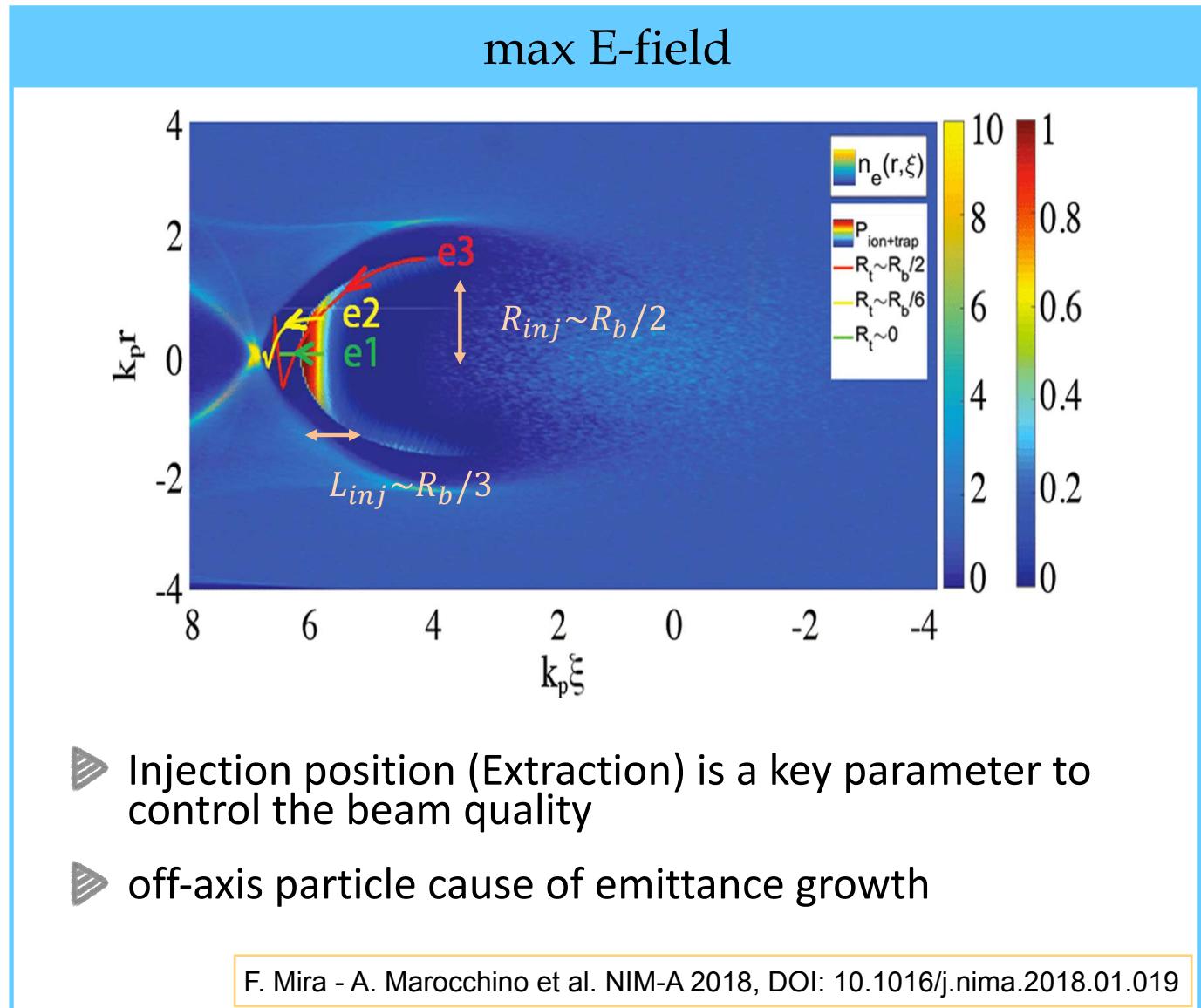
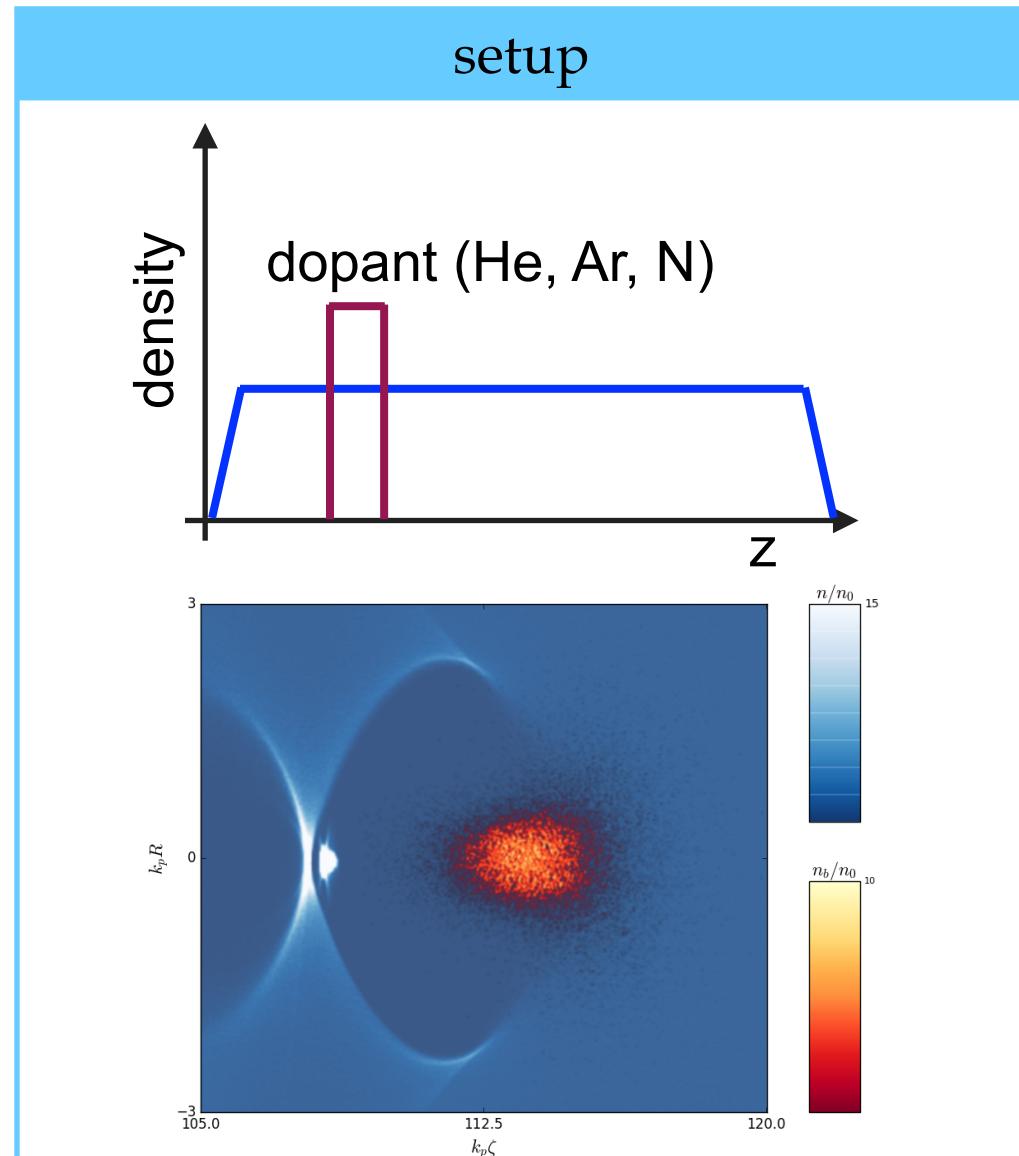
plasma deceleration - code benchmarking



max E-field



ionisation injection



F. Mira - A. Marocchino et al. NIM-A 2018, DOI: 10.1016/j.nima.2018.01.019

CONCLUSIONS

- ▶ A realistic simulation from the Photo-injector to the FEL for the future EuPRAXIA@Sparc_Lab facility
- ▶ 1.1 GV/m + quality preservation + FEL seeding
- ▶ EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB an ongoing project!
- ▶ New results at SPARC_LAB from Plasma lenses to Plasma deceleration