

AWAKE Status Report

SPSC Meeting

October 21, 2014

AWAKE Collaboration



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Max-Planck-Institut für Physik



AWAKE

AWAKE = Advanced proton-driven plasma WAKEfield acceleration experiment.

Phase I

- Use SPS proton bunch to drive the wake field via the self-modulation instability. $3 \cdot 10^{11}$ protons/bunch at 400GeV/particle
- Plasma is laser ionized Rubidium vapor
- Study development of modulation & compare with calculations
- First proton beams in 2016

Phase II

- Inject electrons in proton-driven wake
- Study capture & acceleration process
- Parameter scans & comparison with calculations

Phase III

- Two-cell operation (modulation/acceleration) to demonstrate scalability of acceleration scheme.

Collaboration



- John Adams Institute for Accelerator Science,
- Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics & Novosibirsk State University
- CERN
- Cockcroft Institute
- DESY
- Heinrich Heine University, Düsseldorf
- Instituto Superior Tecnico
- Imperial College
- Ludwig Maximilian University
- Max Planck Institute for Physics
- Max Planck Institute for Plasma Physics
- Rutherford Appleton Laboratory
- TRIUMF
- University College London
- University of Oslo
- University of Strathclyde

The Collaboration is strong and growing.
16 institutes participating + several requests under consideration.

Revised Organization

Created

a **Physics and Experiment Board**, chaired by **Patric Muggli (MPP)**.

Defines physics goals, sets measurement strategy, formulates specifications on beams, plasma cells and related equipment and on the diagnostic devices, and defines the data analysis tools and strategies.

and

a **Technical Board**, chaired by **Edda Gschwendtner (CERN)**.

Coordinates design, installation, integration and interfaces of the experiment, resource loaded planning, specifications for technical implementation & monitoring.

Task Groups & Work Packages

Task 1	Metal vapor plasma cell	Erdem Öz	MPP
Task 2	Helicon plasma cell	Olaf Grulke	IPP
Task 3	Pulsed discharge plasma cell	Nelson Lopes	IC/IST
Task 4	Optical sampling diagnostics	Roxana Tarkeshian	MPP
Task 5	Electron spectrometer	Simon Jolly	UCL
Task 6	Simulations	Konstantin Lotov	BINP
Task 7	Electron accelerating structure	Greame Burt	CI
Task 8	Data Acquisition	Peter Sherwood	UCL
Task 9	Laser system	Joshua Moody	MPP
WP	SPS Beam	Elena Shaposhnikova	CERN
WP	Proton and electron beam lines	Chiara Bracco	CERN
WP	Experimental area, integration, installation	Ans Pardons	CERN
WP	Electron injector system	Steffen Doebert	CERN
Sub-WP	Laser beam line and interface	Valentin Fedosseev	CERN
Sub-WP	Synchronisation	Andy Butterworth	CERN
Sub-WP	Radiation Protection	Helmut Vincke	CERN

Proton-Driven Wakefield Acceleration

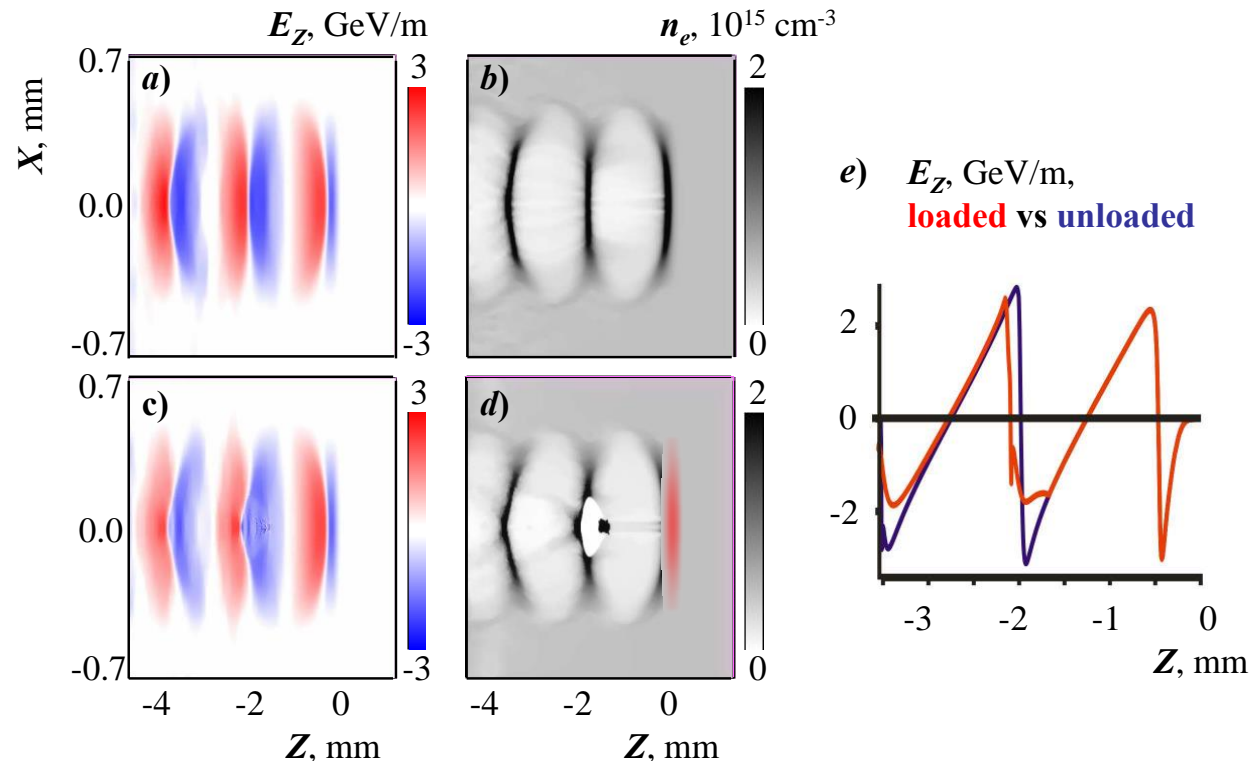
Laser-driven and electron-bunch driven acceleration have made impressive progress. But, will require many stages to reach the TeV scale. Limitation – energy carried by driver.

If we can use protons to drive a wakefield we can have a simpler arrangement - single stage acceleration. Caveat: need very short proton bunches for strong gradients.

Size of accelerator structure set by plasma density

$$\lambda_p \approx 1 \text{ mm} \sqrt{\frac{1 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}}{n_p}}$$

A. Caldwell, K. Lotov, A. Pukhov, F. Simon, *Nature Physics* **5**, 363 - 367 (2009)

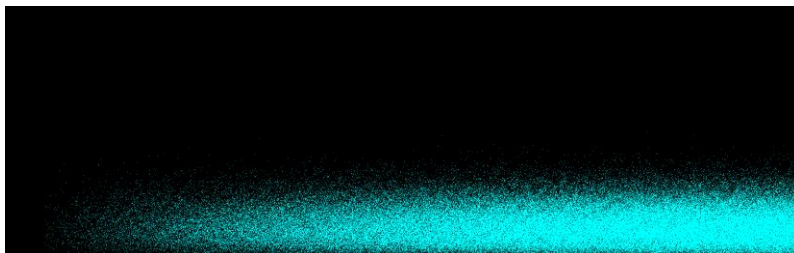
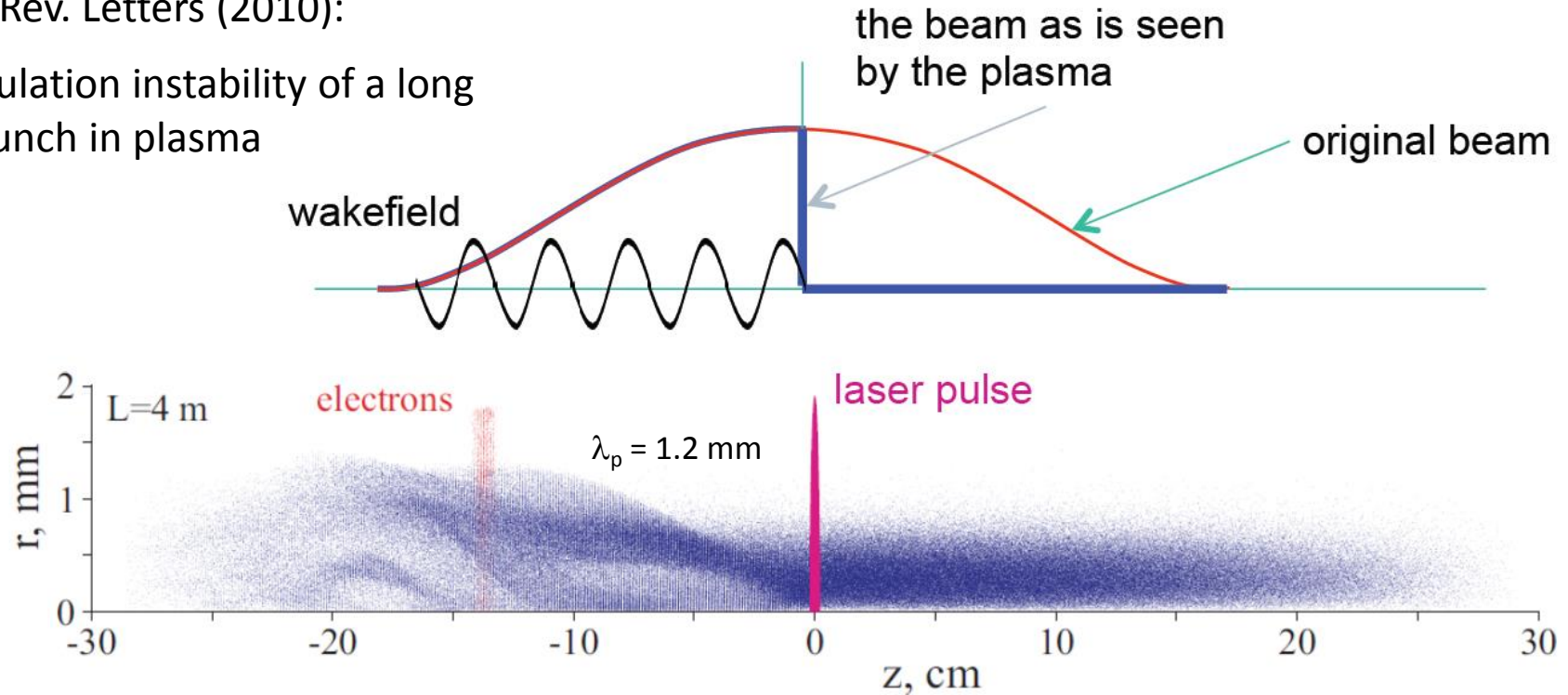


Modulated Proton Bunch

Short bunches 'created' by the plasma !

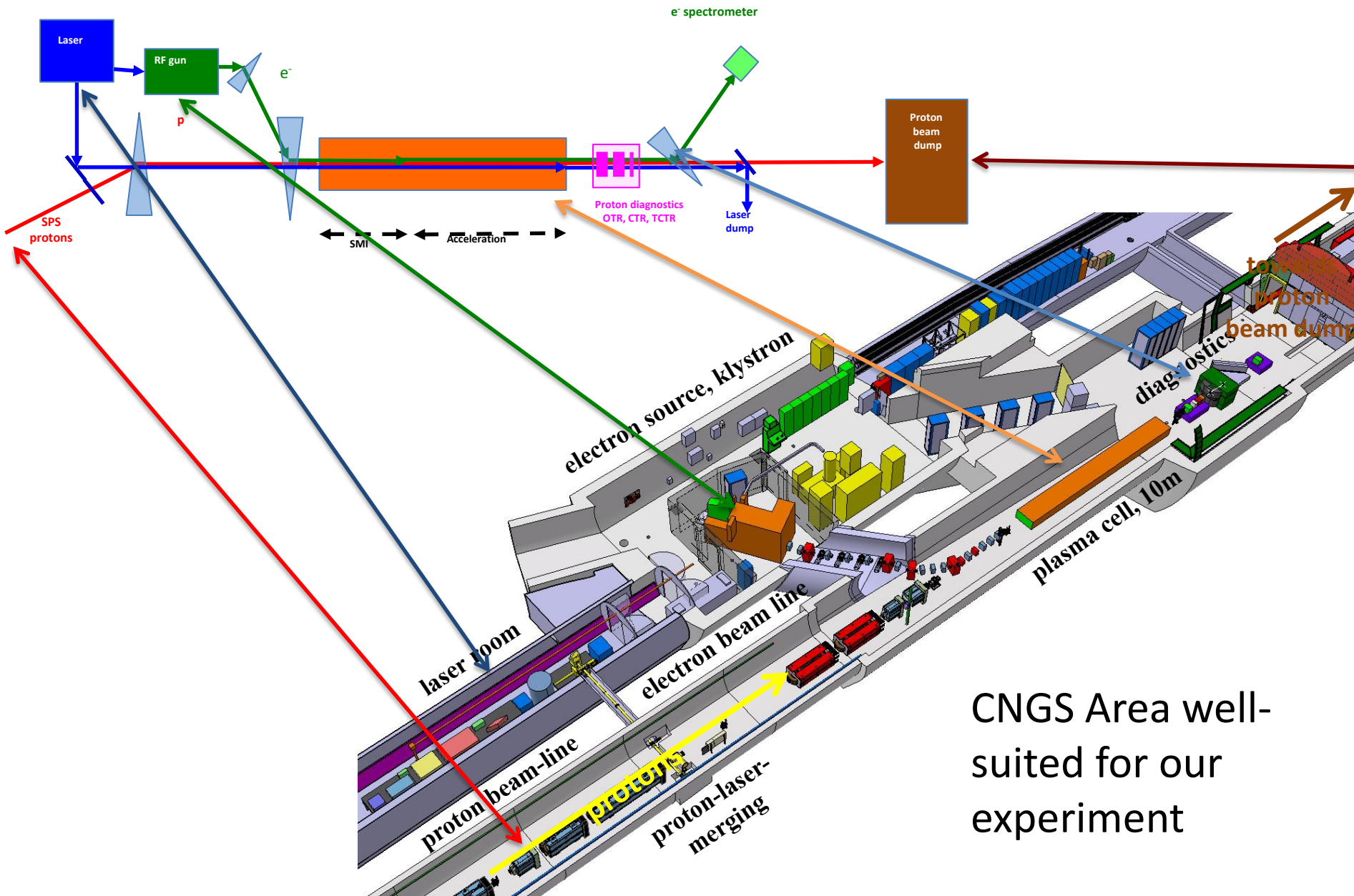
N. Kumar, A. Pukhov, K. Lotov,
Phys. Rev. Letters (2010):

Self-modulation instability of a long
proton bunch in plasma



Self-modulated proton bunch
resonantly driving plasma
wakefields.

AWAKE Overview



CNGS Area well-suited for our experiment

AWAKE status report

AWAKE Collaboration



Full status report available on the CERN Document Server.

Here we pick out some highlights.

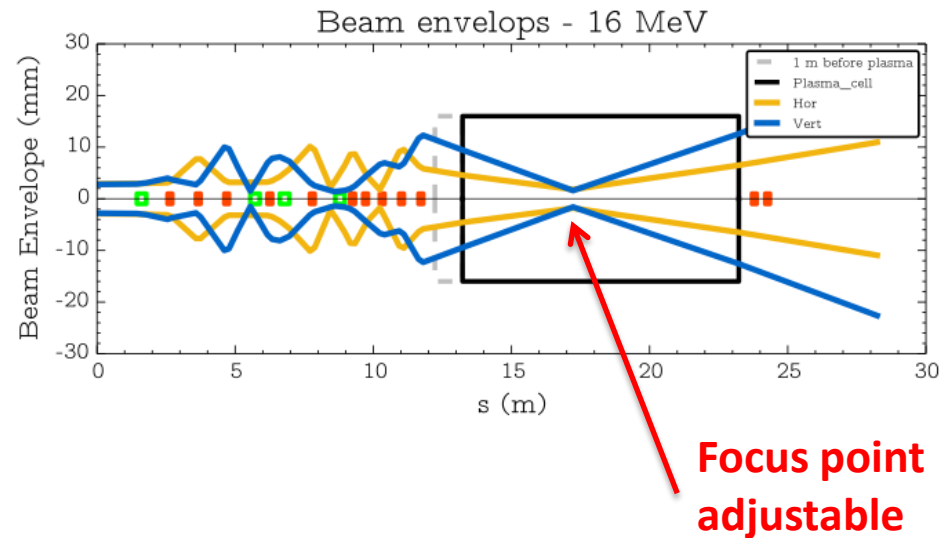
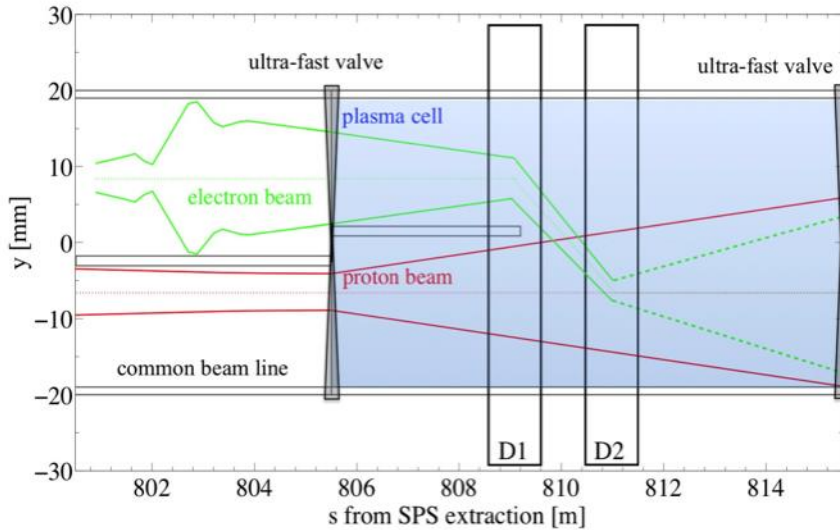
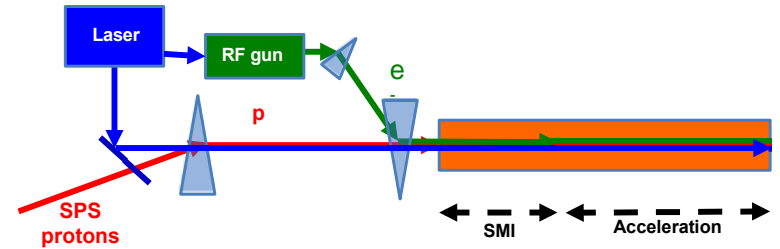
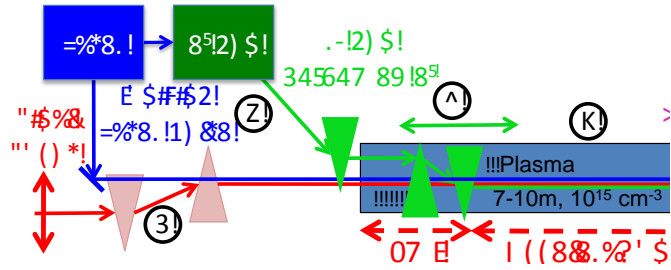
1. New electron injection scheme
2. Plasma cell & Laser system status
3. Electron injector & beamline
4. Diagnostics
5. Experiment layout & radiation safety
6. Simulations
7. Schedule

October 2014

Electron injection scheme

Side Injection of electrons ->

on-axis injection

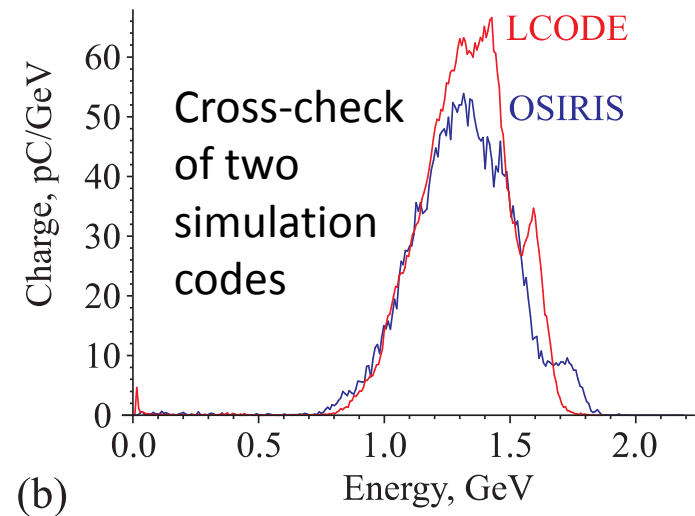
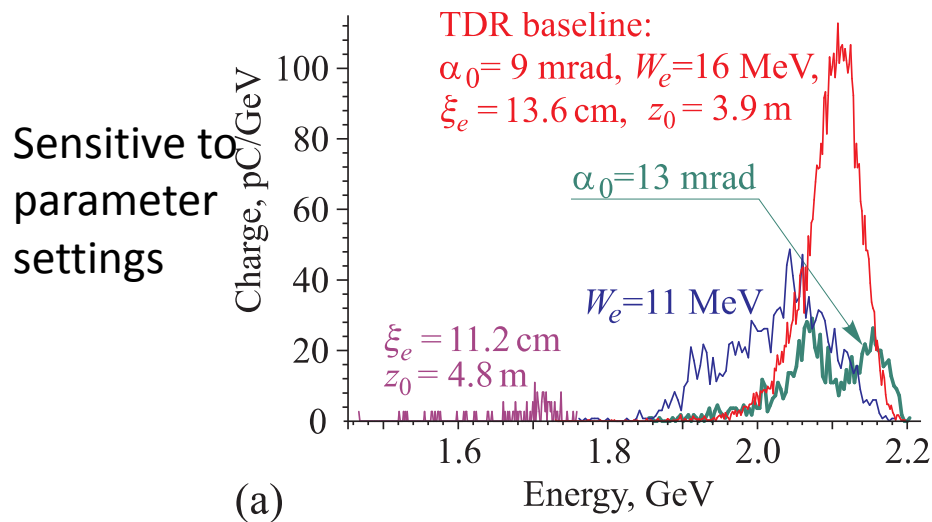


On-axis injection technically easier. Beam dynamics calculation - DESY

Electron injection scheme

Side Injection of electrons ->

on-axis injection



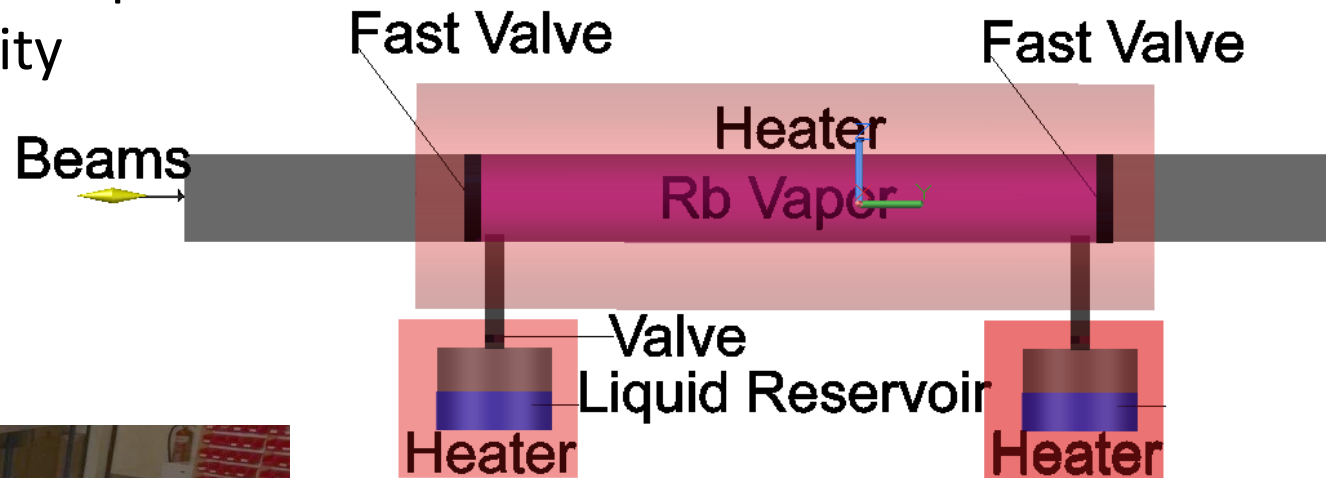
Simulations BINP, IST

On-axis injection has fewer parameters to control

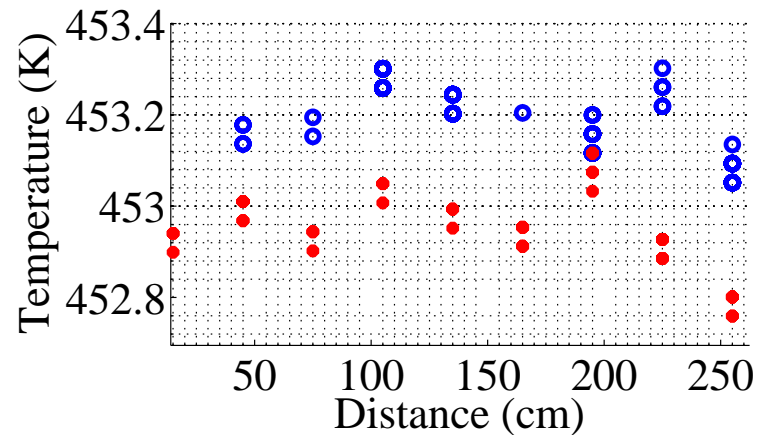
Plasma Sources

1. Rubidium vapor ionized by laser for Phase 1,2. Developed at MPP.

Concept: Oil heated Rb vapor to provide uniform density (requirement: 0.2%)

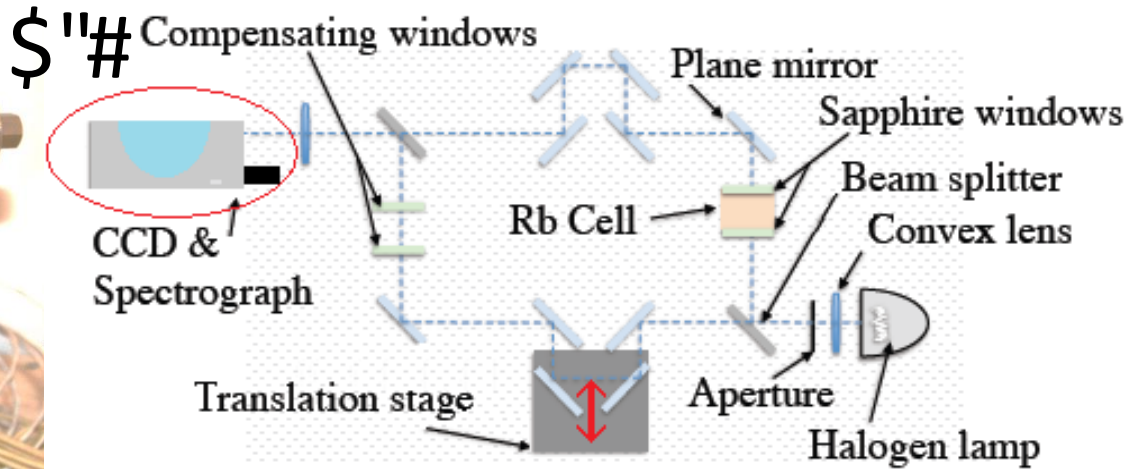
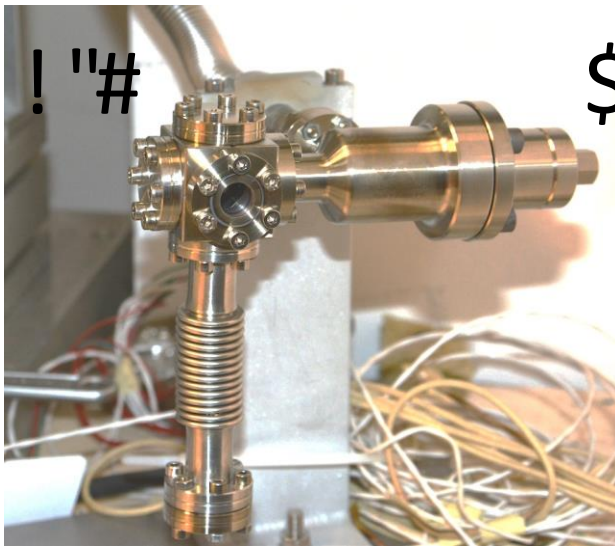


3m Prototype:

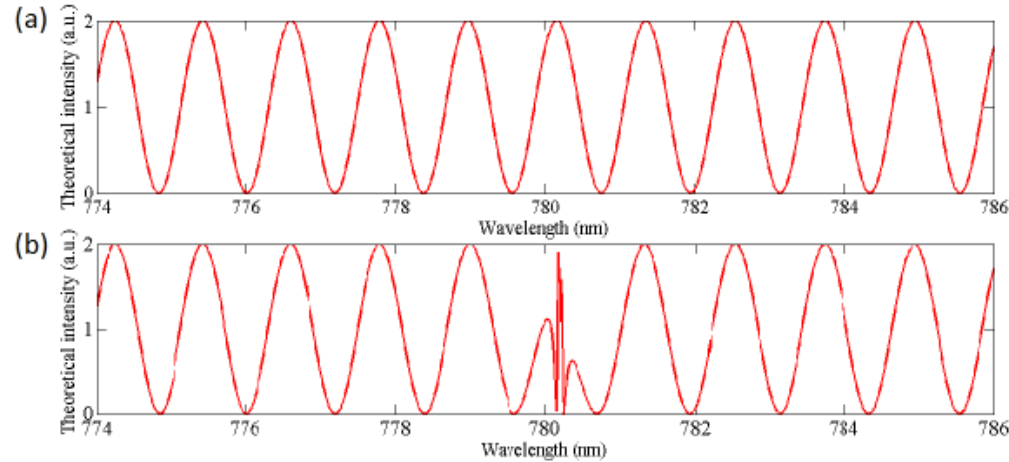
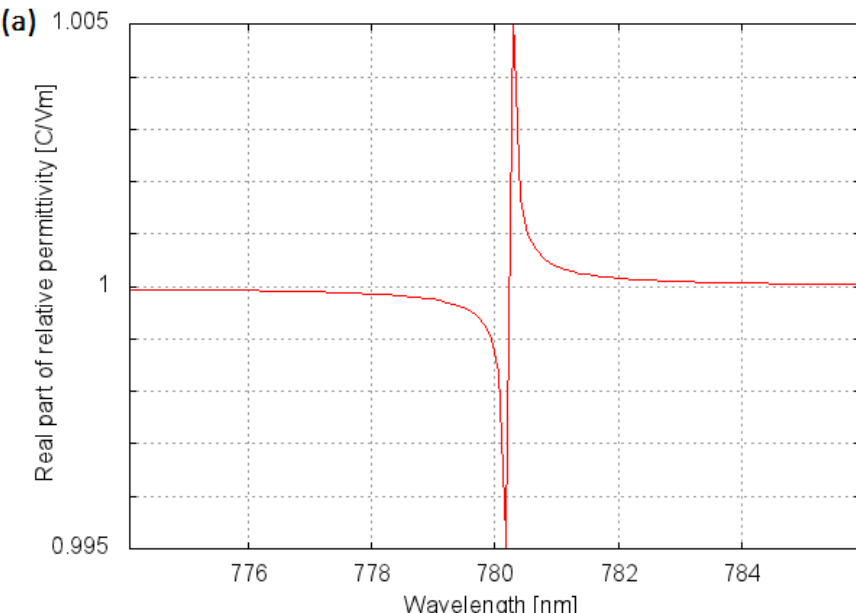


Well within specs. 10m version under design.

Vapor density measurement developed (interferometer system):



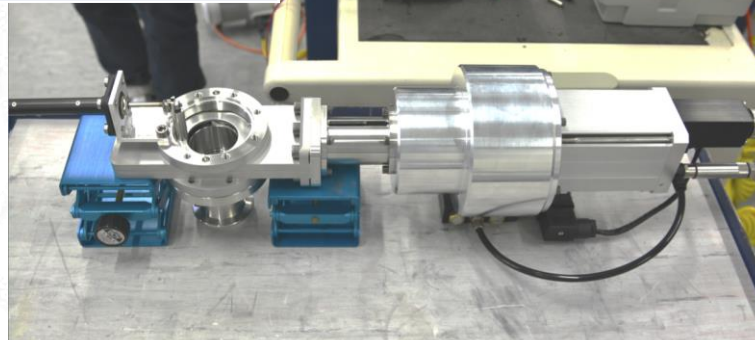
Density 10^{15} cm^{-3} measured as expected



Online Rb density measurement demonstrated

Fast Valves

FAST VALVE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS	
Opening Time	~10 ms
Closing Time	<1 s
Environment	Rubidium, radiation resistant
Temperature	180 - 220 °C
Leak Rate	1.75e-2 mbar liter/sec
Aperture Size (D)	4 cm
Number of Cycles	43200



Ultra Fast Custom Valves by VAT

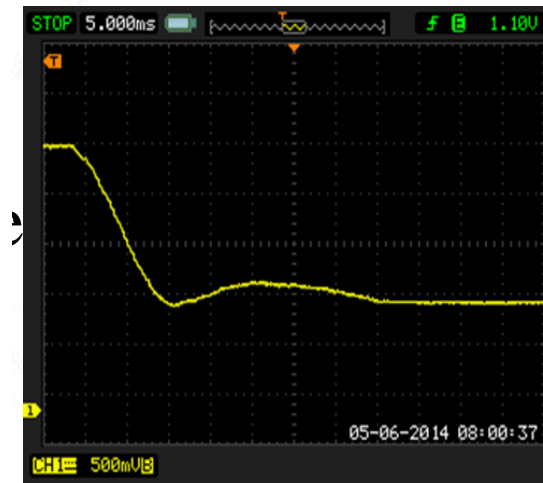
Fast closing shutter

VAT Series 77

Vacuum safety system for protection of storage rings or accelerators
 Detection of pressure rise in milliseconds
 Closure to a small leak in milliseconds



>50k cycles at 230 C; operation with Rb to be demonstrated.

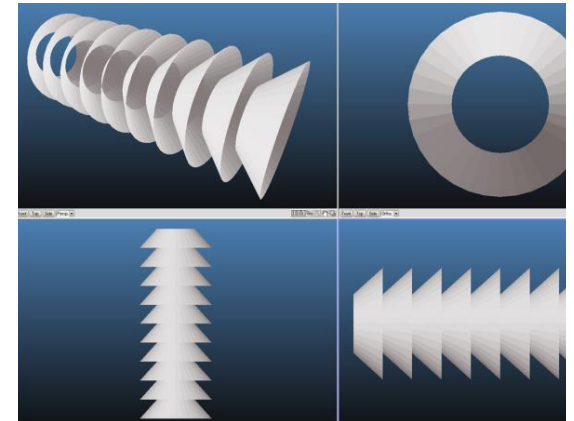


Plasma Uniformity

For effective electron capture, need uniform plasma density (recall, plasma wavelength depends directly on plasma density)

Valve opening causes drop in density near ends of plasma cells:

1. Not critical for development of proton modulation
2. Not critical at exit because electrons already at high energy
3. Molecular flow simulations (CERN) indicate drop in density over first meter if no care taken to reduce escape of plasma.
4. Mitigation strategies under study; e.g., baffles
5. Also possible to focus electron bunch to point where plasma uniform.

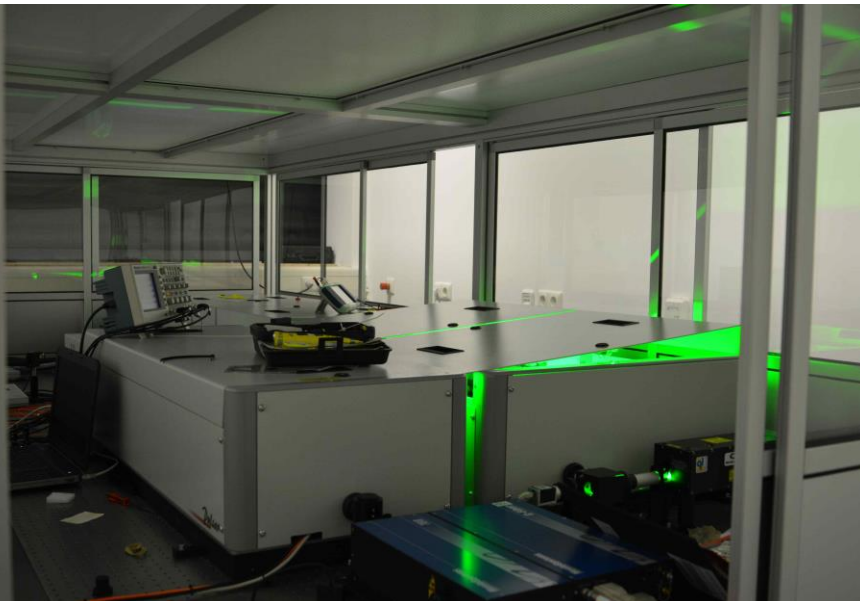


Laser System

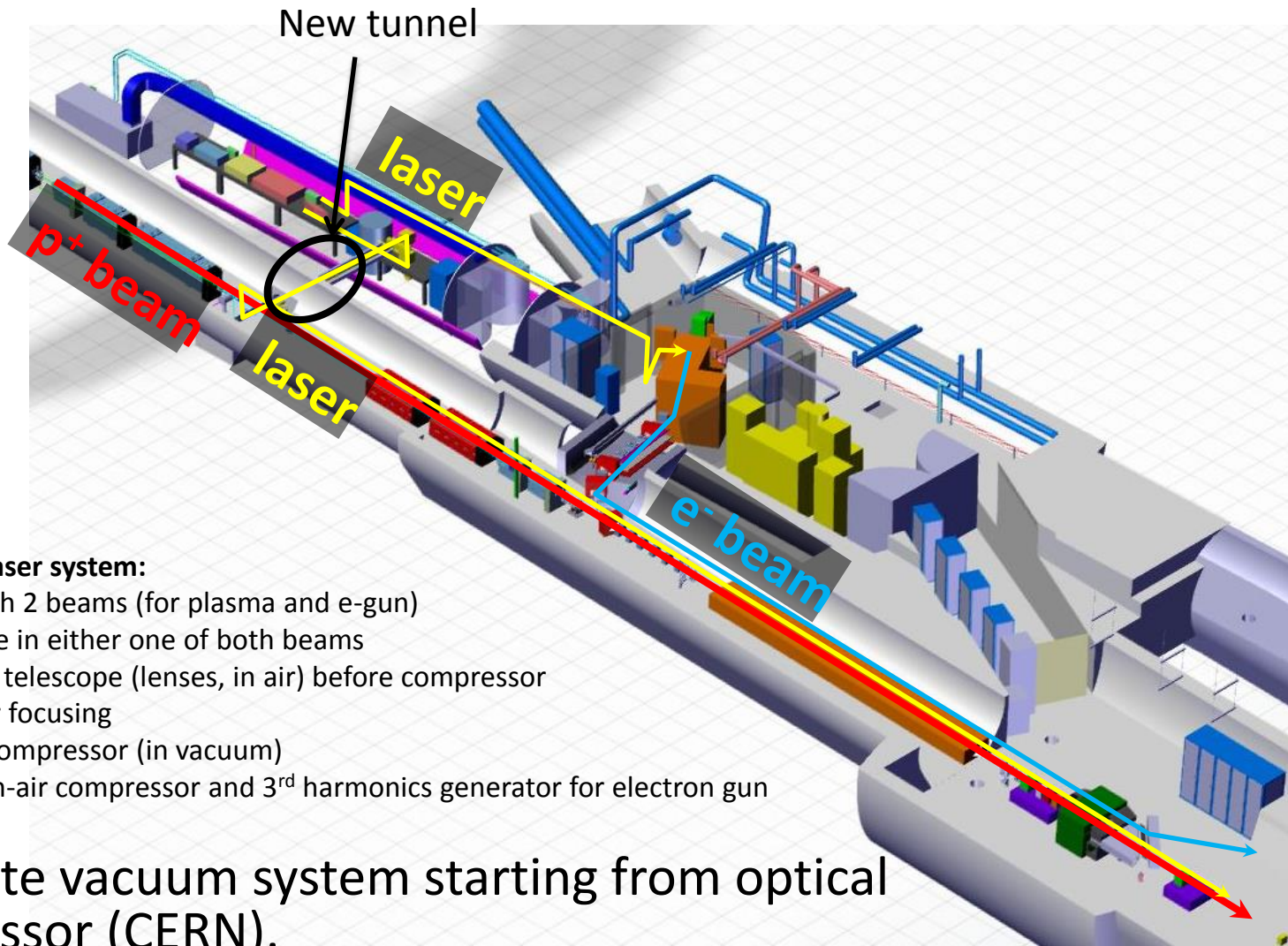
Laser beam to plasma cell	
Laser type	Fibre Ti:Sapphire
Pulse wavelength	$\lambda_0 = 780 \text{ nm}$
Pulse length	100–120 fs
Pulse energy (after compression)	450 mJ
Laser power	4.5 TW
Focused laser size	$\sigma_{x,y} = 1 \text{ mm}$
Energy stability	$\pm 1.5\%$ r.m.s.
Repetition rate	10 Hz
Laser beam to electron source	
Laser type	Ti:Sapphire Centaurus
Pulse wavelength	$\lambda_0 = 260 \text{ nm}$
Pulse length	10 ps
Pulse energy (after compression)	50 μJ
Electron source cathode	Copper
Quantum efficiency	3.00×10^{-5}
Energy stability	$\pm 2.5\%$ r.m.s.

Installation complete at MPP; all specs met or exceeded.

Parameters & realization at CERN now under discussion. CERN-MPP-Amplitude



Laser System in CNGS



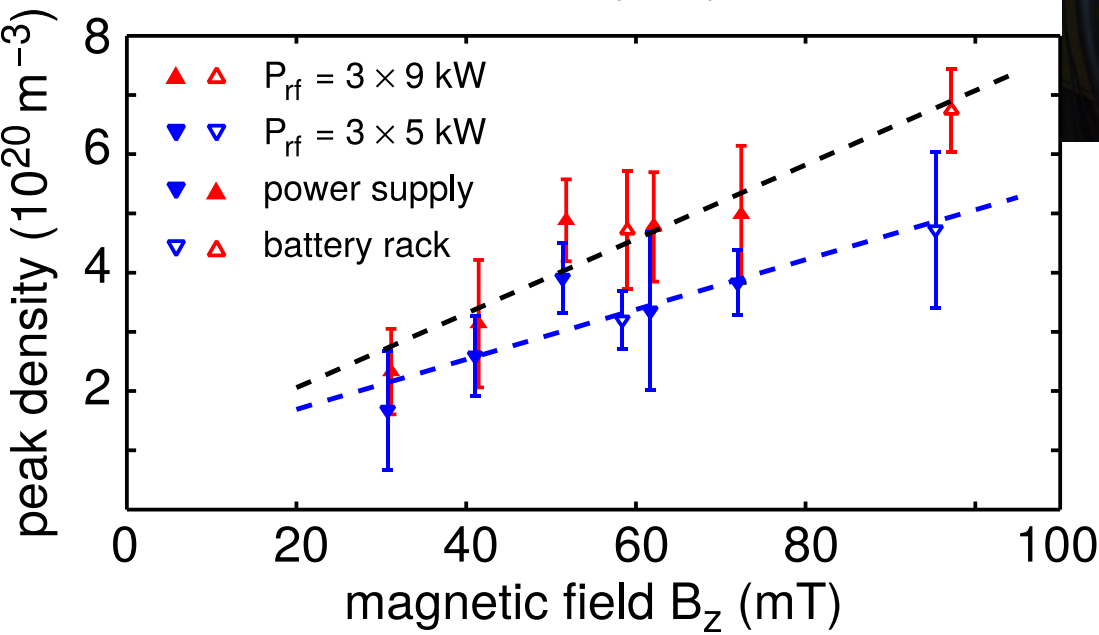
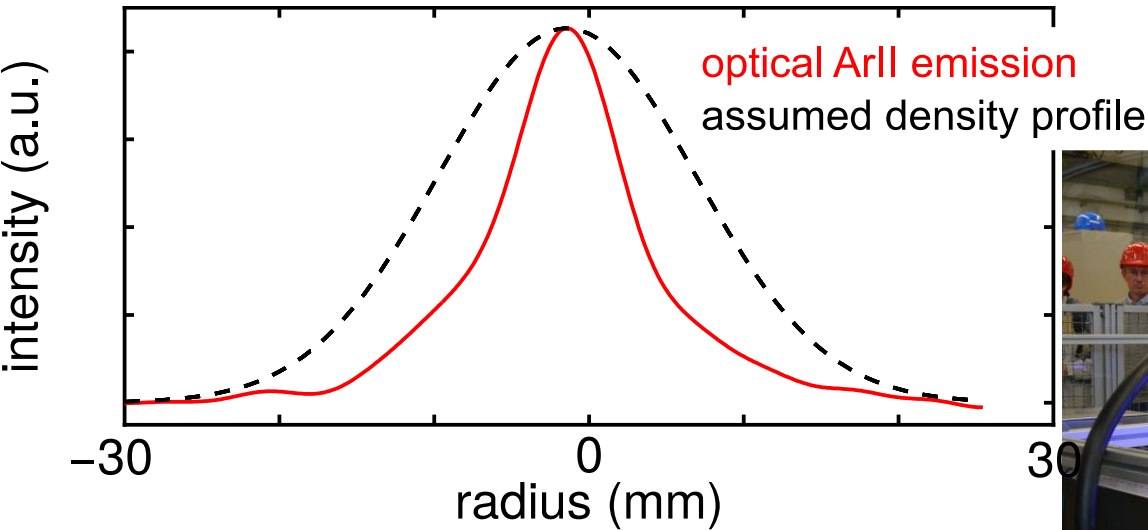
Ti: Sapphire laser system:

- Laser with 2 beams (for plasma and e-gun)
- Delay line in either one of both beams
- Focusing telescope (lenses, in air) before compressor
- 35 meter focusing
- Optical compressor (in vacuum)
- Optical in-air compressor and 3rd harmonics generator for electron gun

Complete vacuum system starting from optical compressor (CERN).

Helicon cell

1m prototype in regular operation at IPP (Greifswald)



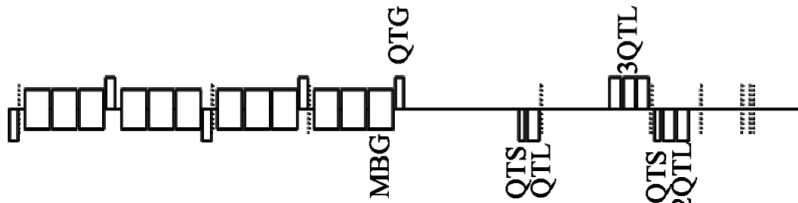
Target density achieved !

Uniformity under study.

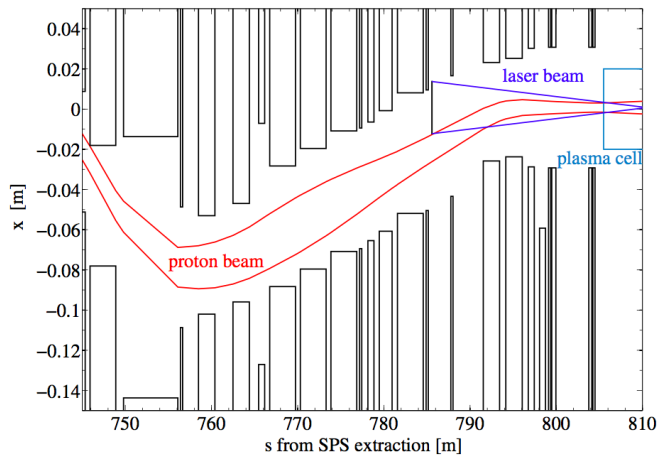
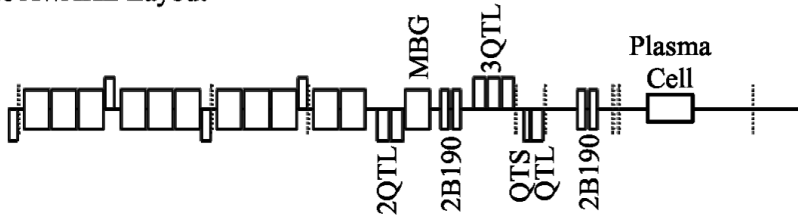
Proton Beam Line

Change of the proton beam line only in the **downstream part (~80m)**

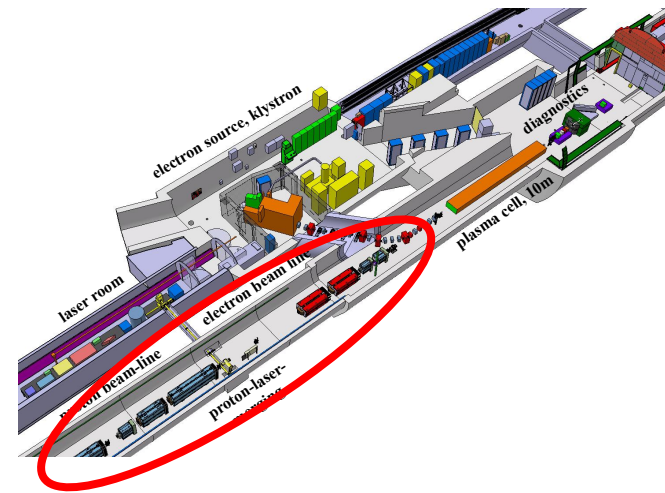
Present CNGS Layout (end of the line)



Future AWAKE Layout



Laser-proton merging 20m upstream the plasma cell



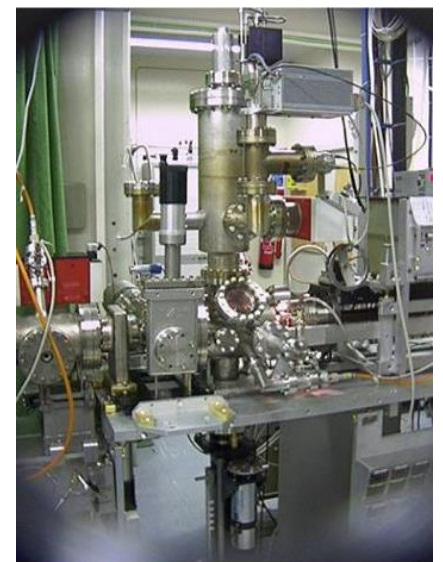
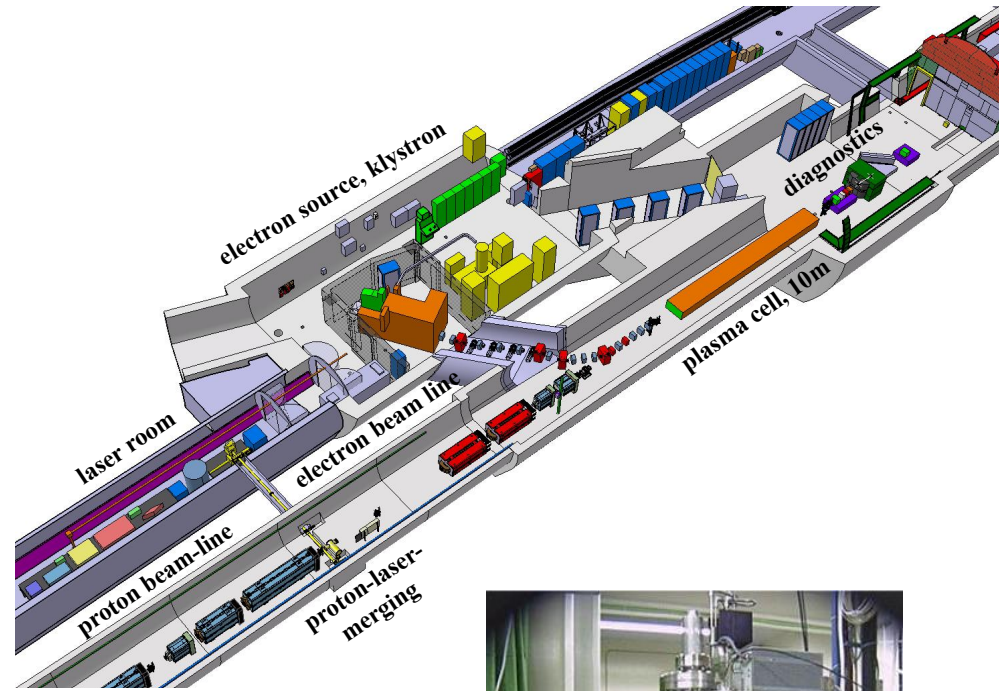
- Displace existing magnets of the final focusing to fulfill optics requirements at plasma cell
- Move existing dipole and **4 additional dipoles** to create a **chicane** for the laser mirror integration.



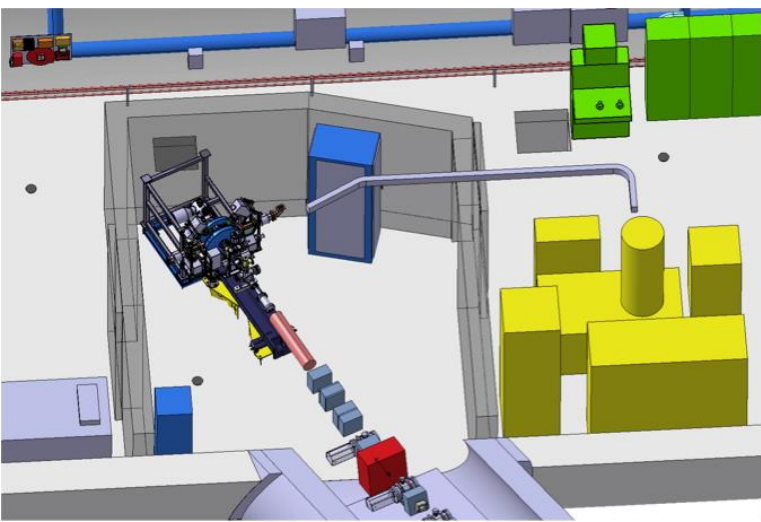
Design complete !

Electron – Source

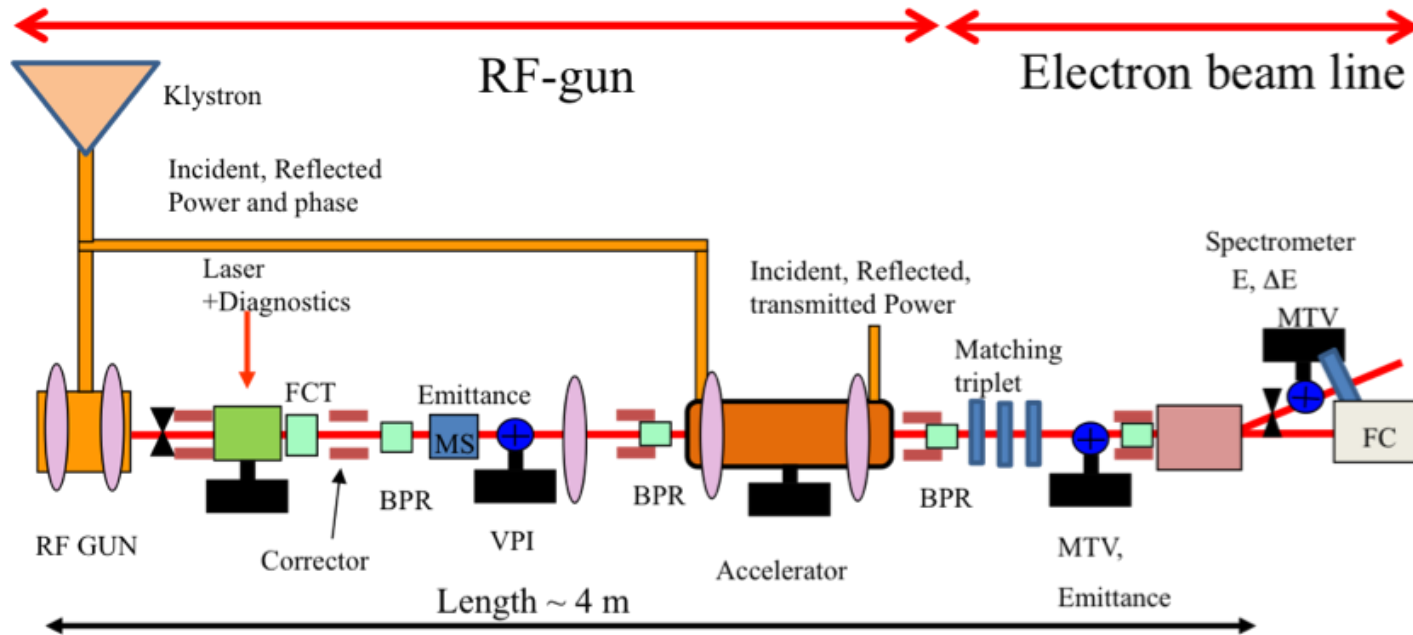
- In Design Report: new gun, ERC Synergy grant application (not successful)
- New Baseline:
 - Photo injector (**PHIN**) from CTF2 at CERN (5 MeV electrons)
 - Klystron and modulator from CTF3
 - Booster from Cockcroft/Lancaster 5 MeV → 20 MeV
 - Monitoring/Diagnostics CERN/TRIUMF
 - Beam transport CERN, CI



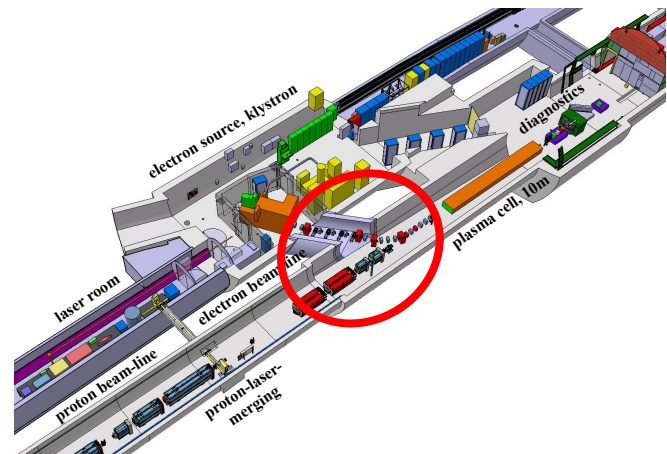
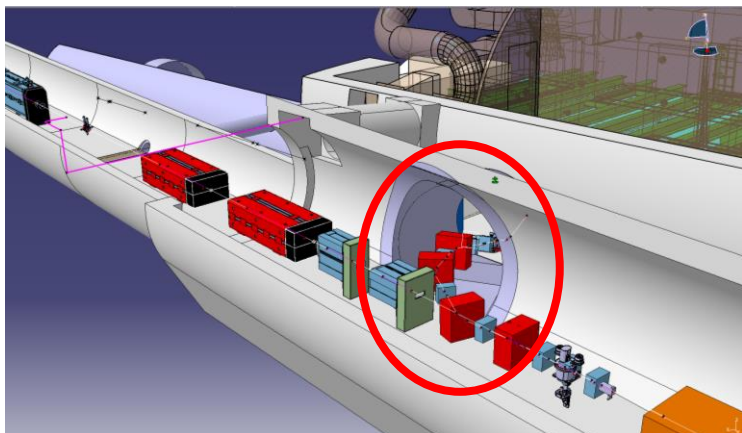
Electron Gun



Parameter	Baseline	Range to check
Energy	16 MeV	10–20 MeV
Bunch charge	0.2 nC	0.1–1 nC
Bunch length (σ)	4 ps	0.3–10 ps
Beam focus length (σ)	250 μm	0.25–1 mm
Normalised emittance (r.m.s.)	2 mm mrad	0.5–5 mm mrad
Energy spread (σ)	0.5%	< 0.5%



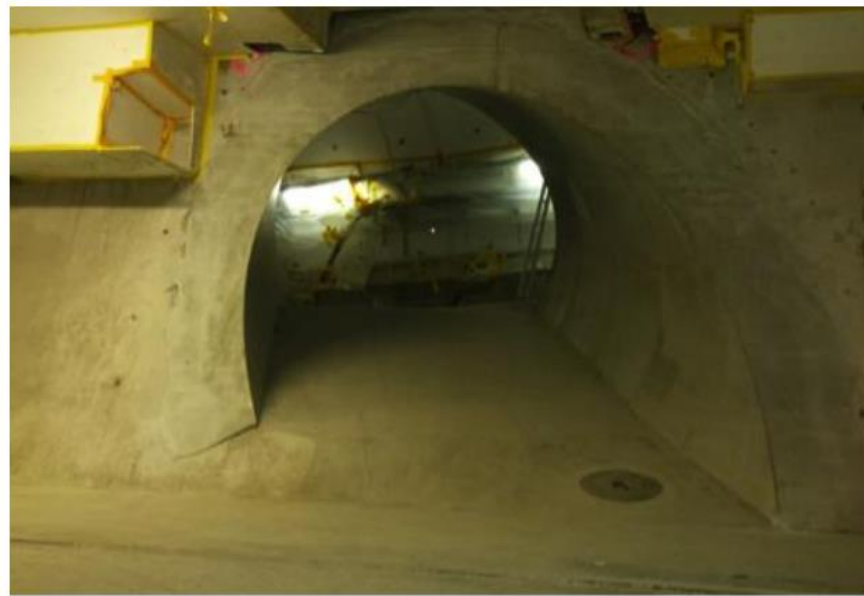
Electron Beam Line



About two months ago:



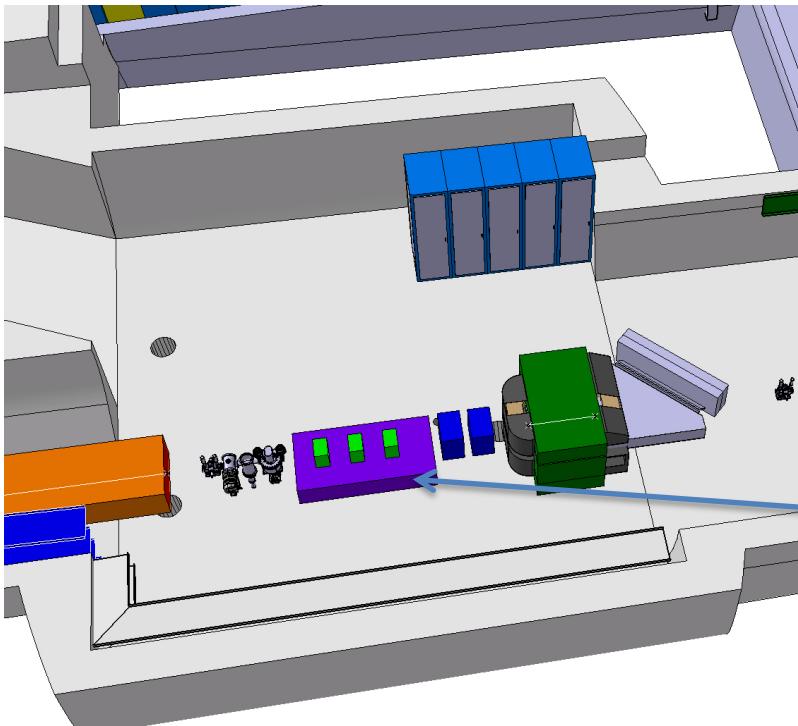
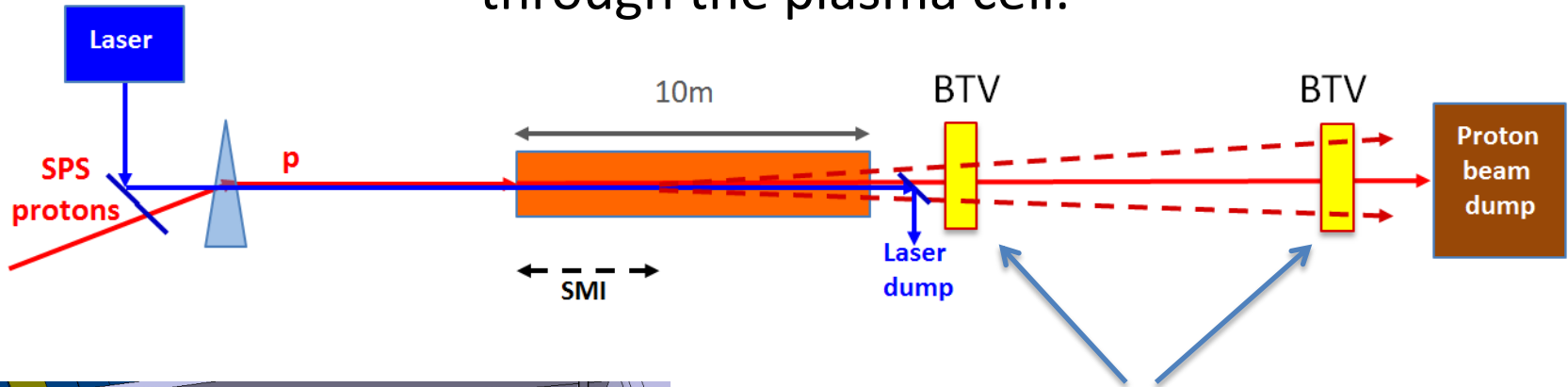
Now:



Laser tunnel has been excavated recently also.

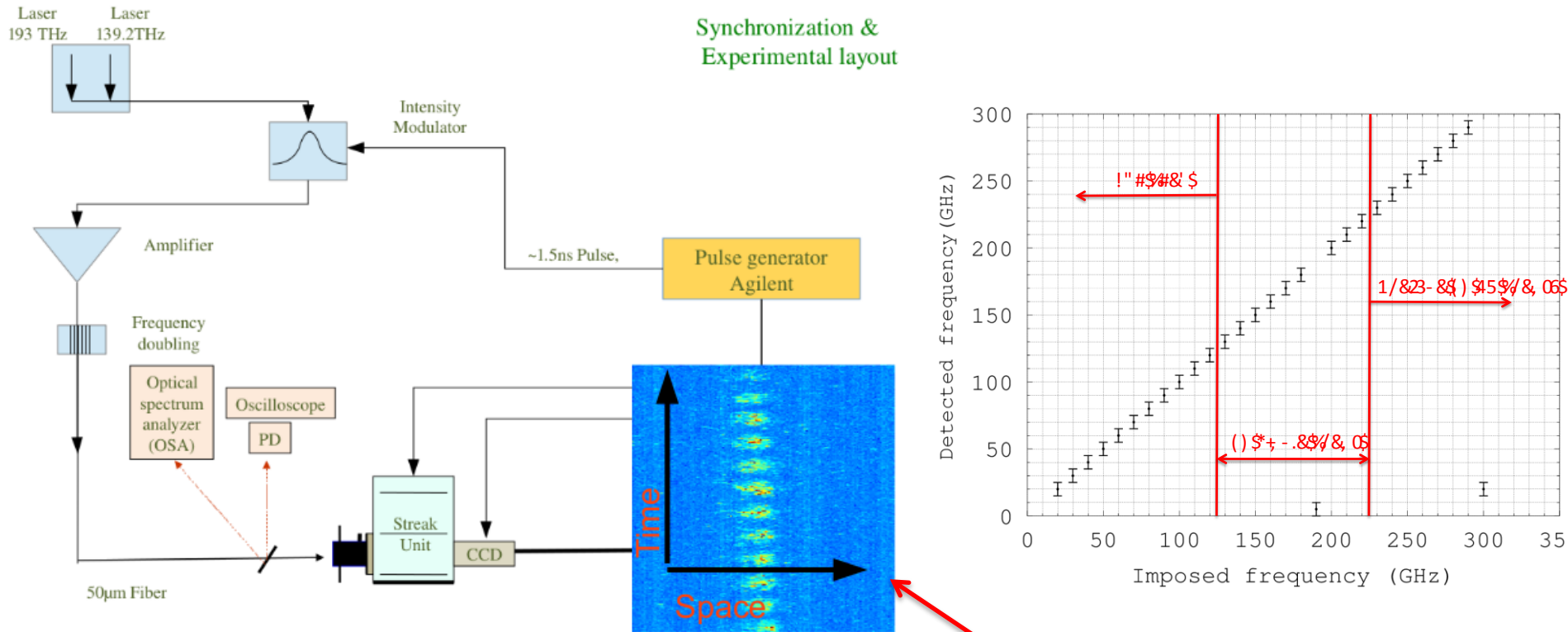
Self-Modulation-Instability Diagnostics

Measure the characteristics of the proton beam after propagating through the plasma cell.



- Transverse size monitoring (first version, CERN)
 - Time-resolved (MPP):
 - Optical Transition Radiation
 - Coherent Transition Radiation
- Diagnostics 'table'

Optical Transition Radiation



Test setup at MPP with lasers & streak camera.

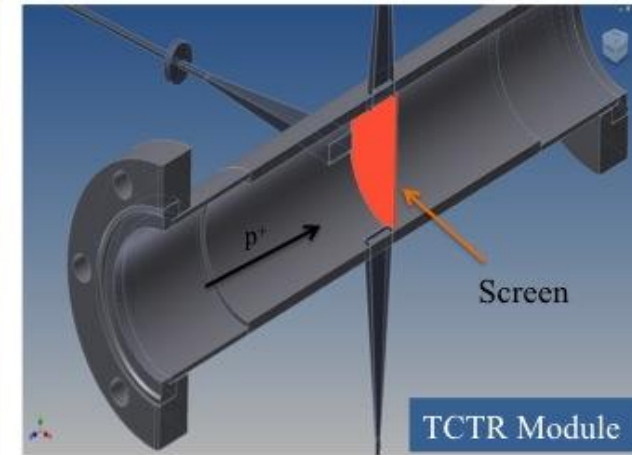
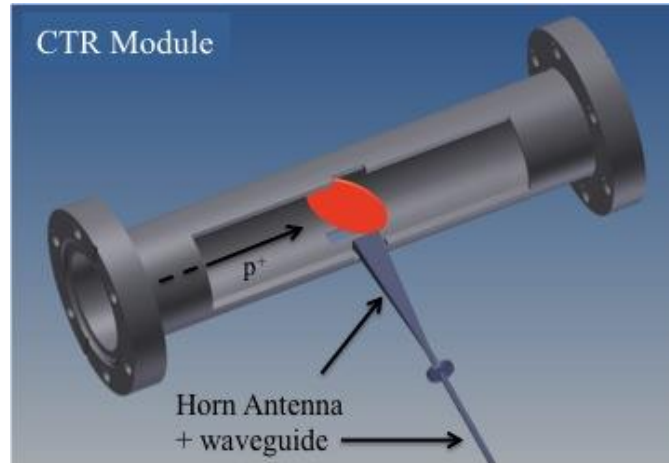
Streak camera image

Initial concern – charge buildup in streak camera

Success: can resolve modulated pulse up to 300 GHz

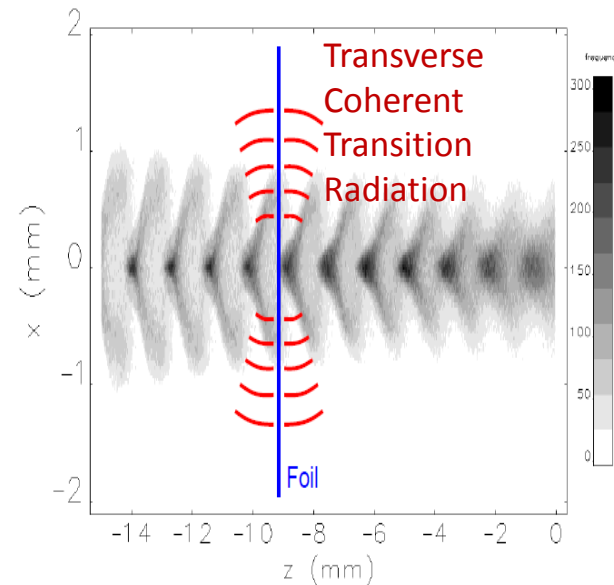
Coherent Transition Radiation

Techniques under development at MPP. Challenge – signal extraction. CST code simulations in progress.



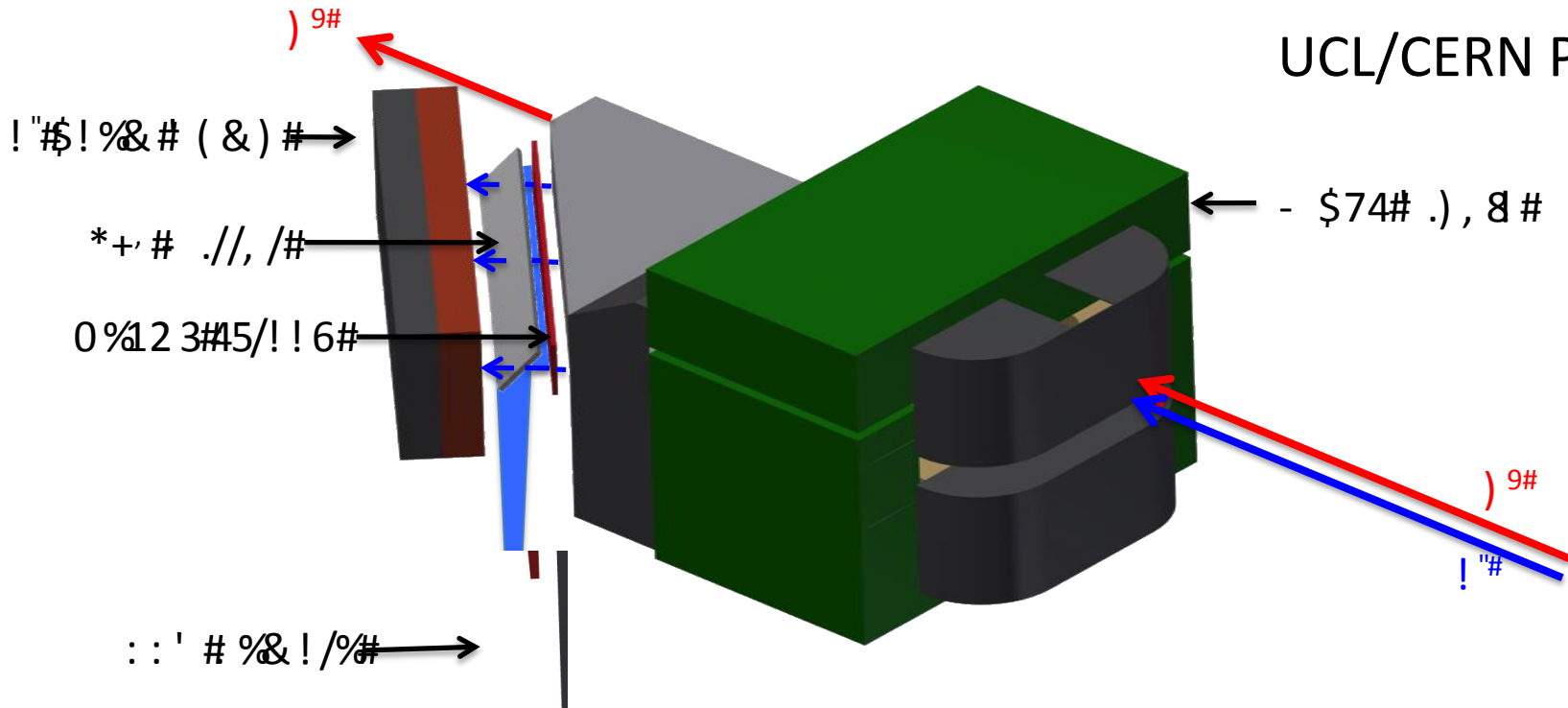
TCTR can distinguish transverse modes (hosing vs SMI)

See A. Pukhov, T. Tueckmantel, Phys. Rev. ST-AB (2012)



Electron Spectrometer

UCL/CERN Project

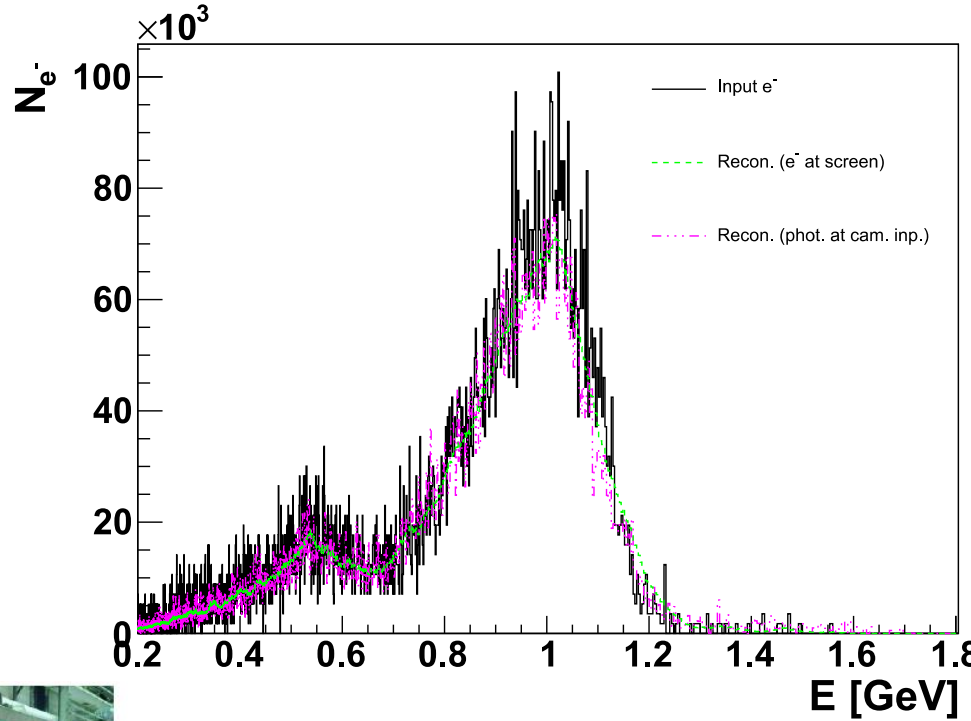


- Measure **peak energy and energy spread** of electrons.
- Measure divergence of electron bunch
- Spectrometer magnet separates electrons from proton beam-line.
- Dispersed electron impact on scintillator screen.
- Resulting light collected with intensified CCD camera.

Performance study (end-to-end simulation). **Energy spectrum fully reproduced.**

Open issues:

- Smaller magnet?
- Vacuum chamber design
- Location of camera



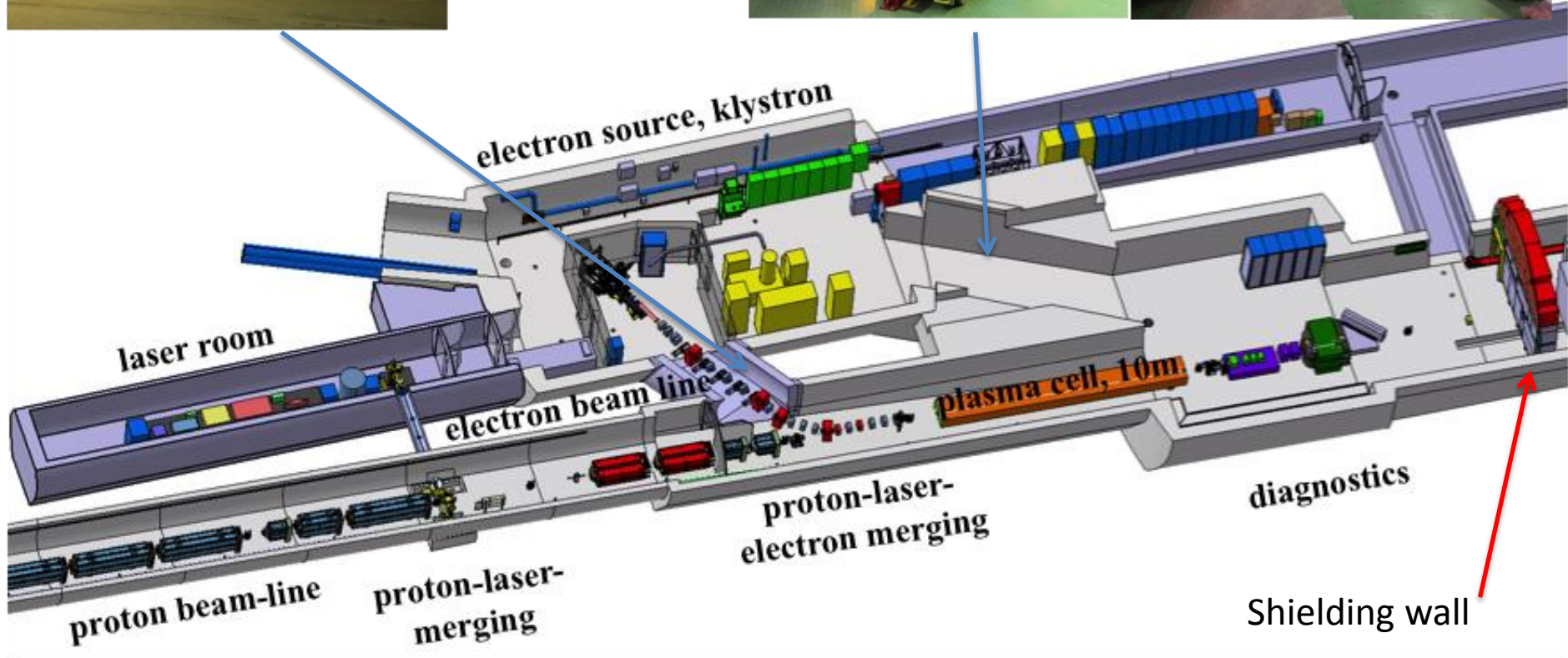
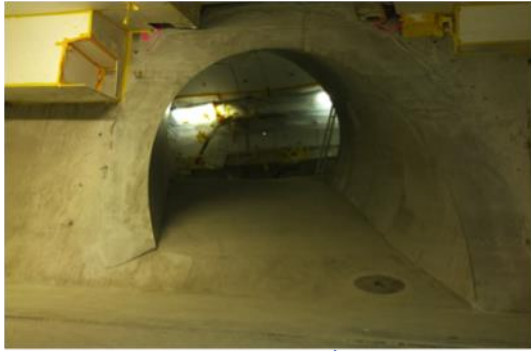
Photo



Weight	15 t	8.5 t
Power consumption	60 kW	15 kW rms & 24 kW cycled
Integrated field (B*L)	1.9 T*m	1.3 T*m rms & 1.6 T*m cycled
Max. magnetic field	1.65 T	1.2 T rms & 1.5 T cycled
Horizontal aperture	52 cm	32 cm
Vertical aperture	11 cm	8 cm
Iron length	1 m	1 m
Total length	1.7 m	1.6 m
Total width	1.2 m	1.3 m
Current	545 A	400 A rms & 500 A cycled

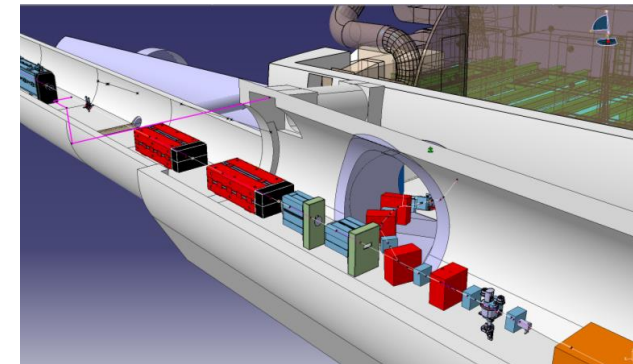
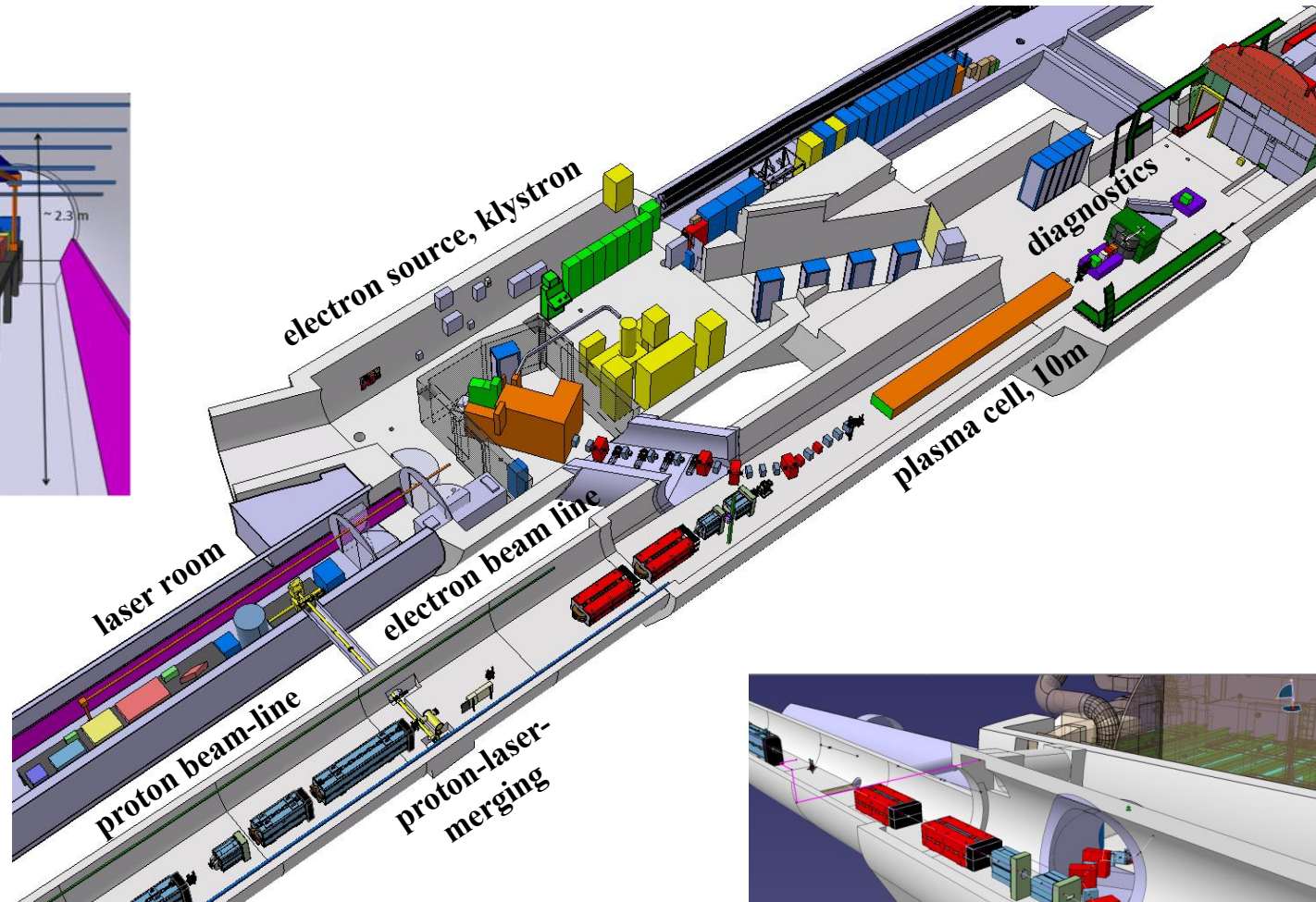
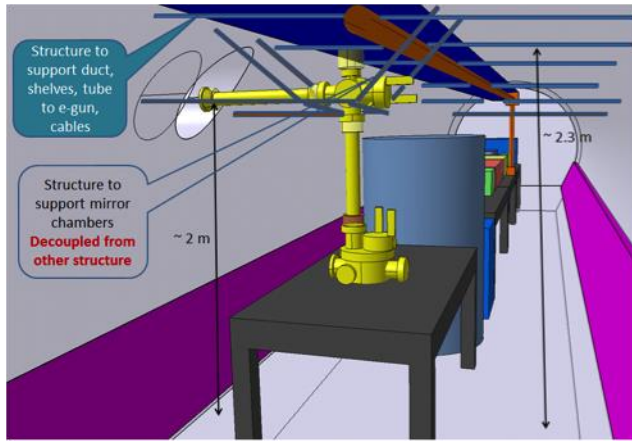
Background from upstream proton interactions under study.

Preparation of Experimental Area



Layout & design

Laser lab layout

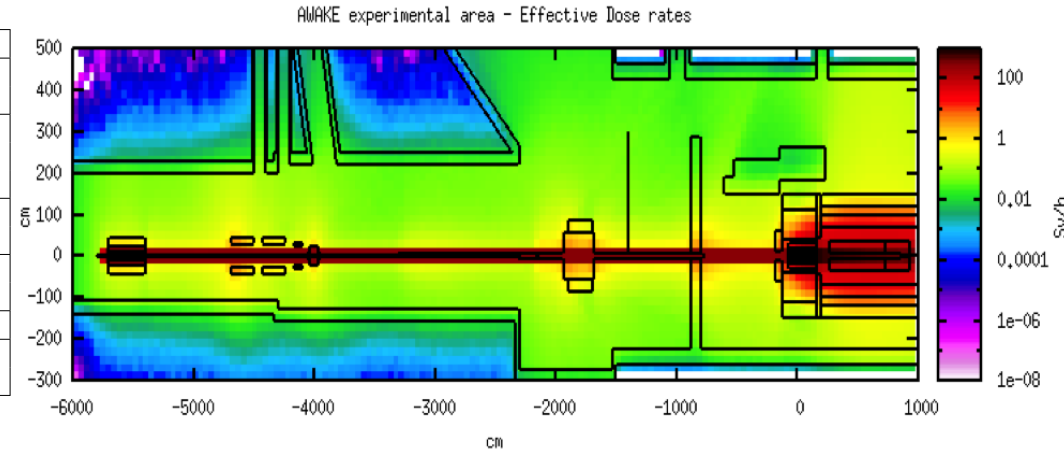


Currently working on:
Placement of electronics, power supplies, cabling, etc.

Vacuum design (specs, pumping, etc.) specifications under study.

Radiation Studies

Task	Impact on	Status
Gas activation in decay tunnel	Choice of gas Access to AWAKE area	Finished
Airborne radioactivity in AWAKE area	Access to AWAKE area Ventilation system Air release to environment	Ongoing Air release preliminary
Prompt dose rates	Access to AWAKE during electron beam operation	Ongoing. Preliminary dose maps available
Material activation and residual dose rates	Access to AWAKE Safety shutter of decay tube	Ongoing. Preliminary dose maps available
Activation of cooling water	Cooling of hadron stopper	Pending
Activation of ground water and soil	Environment	Pending. Comparing with CNGS operation

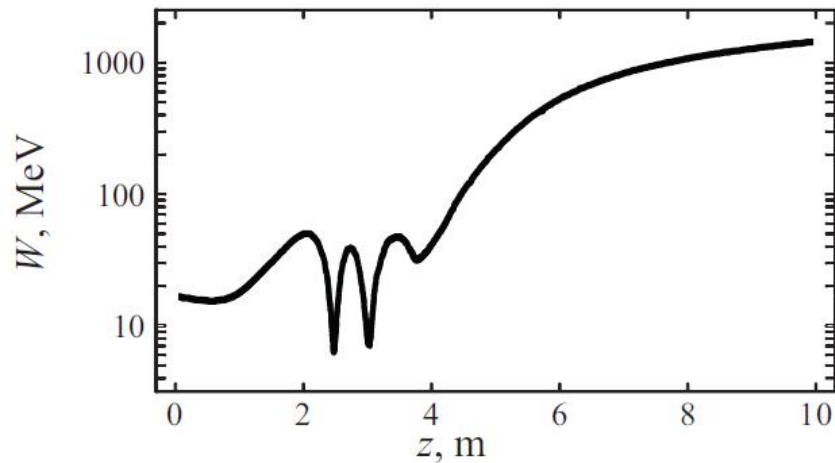
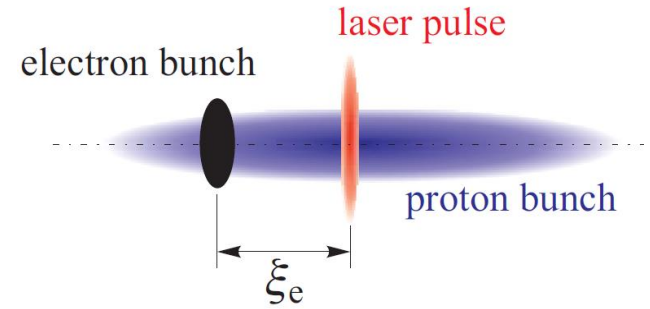
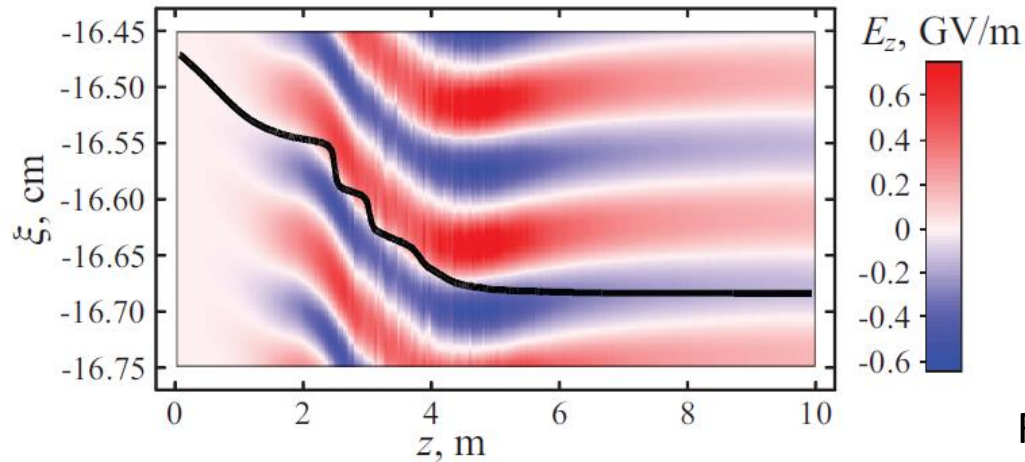


Extensive set of radiation studies carried out with conservative settings.

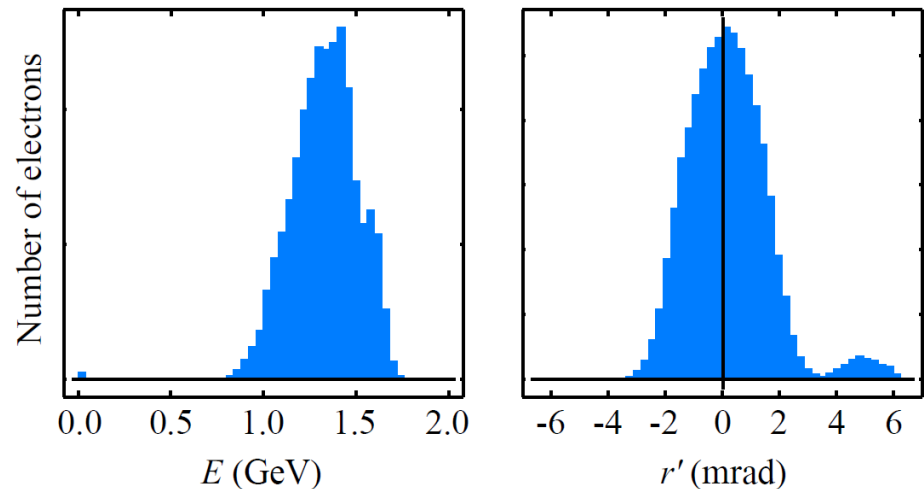
Important issue: vacuum separation window SPS beamline & AWAKE area. Impact on placement of sensitive electronics in experimental area. Further studies ongoing.

Simulations

Typical trajectory of accelerated electron:



Final energy & angle distributions in e-beam:

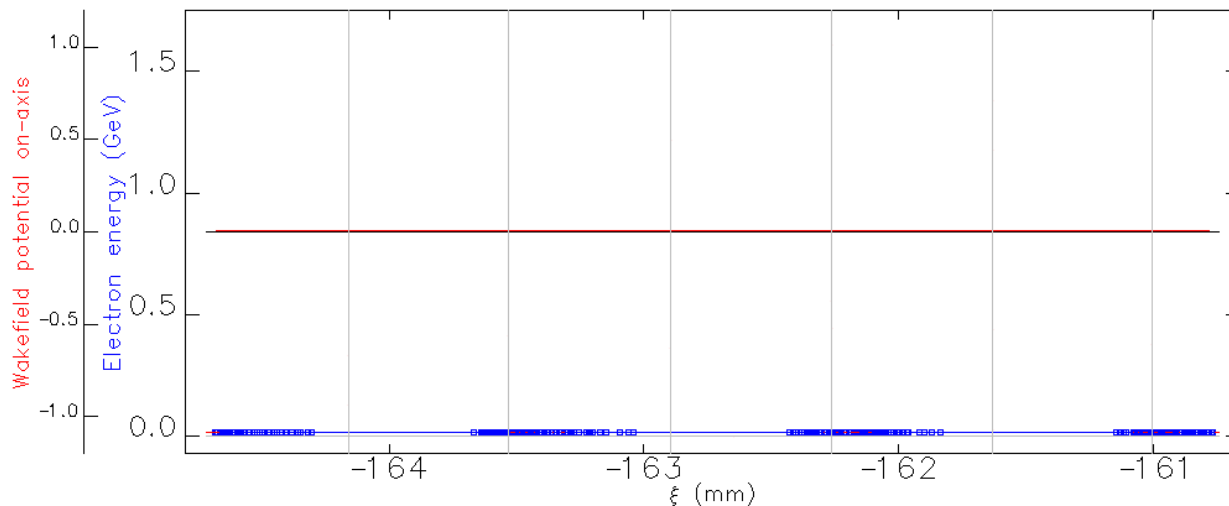
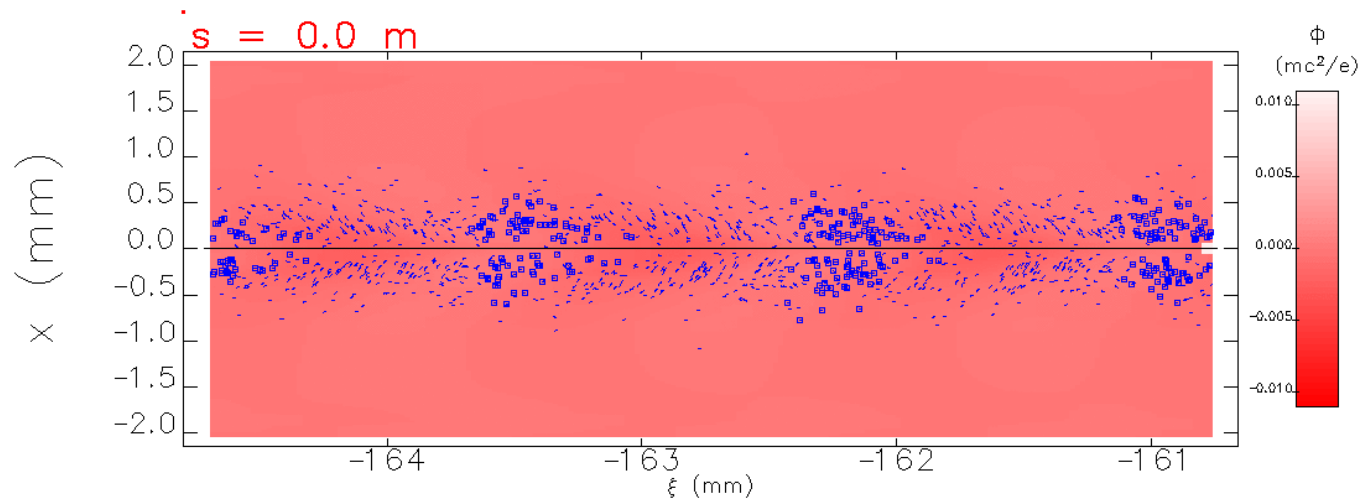


Simulation team: BINP, Düsseldorf, IST, Oslo, UCL

Simulations

On-axis injection: animation of electron trapping and acceleration

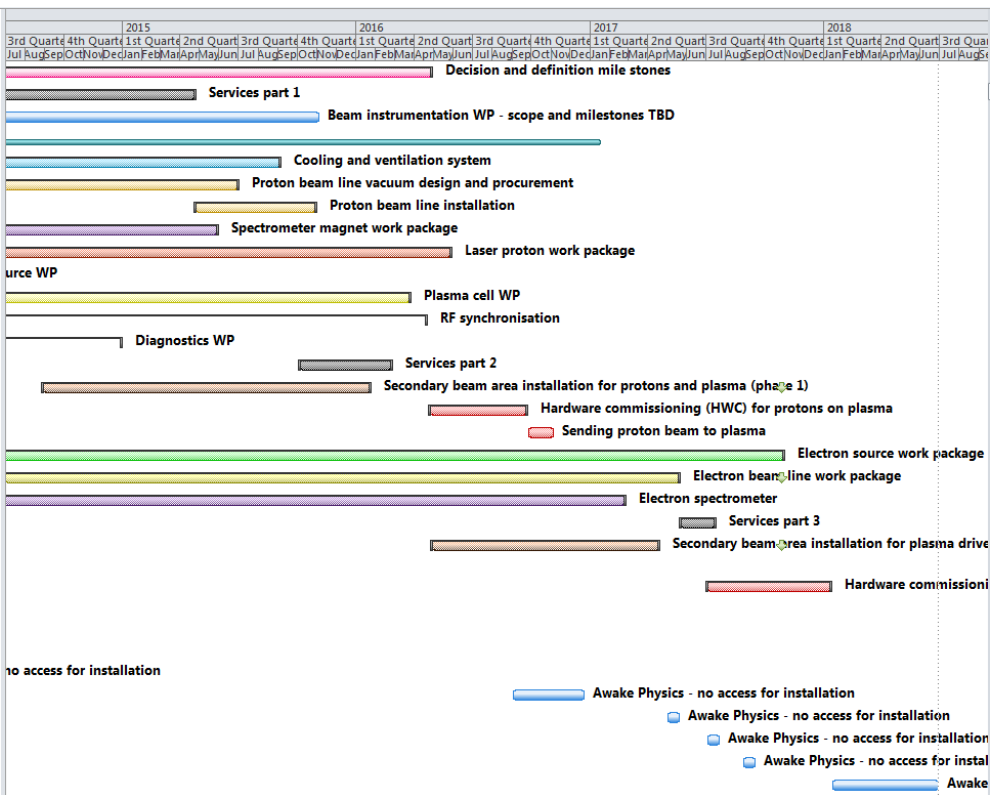
(Wakefield potential)



Database with simulation output (particle position, momentum, time) set up & being used for diagnostic studies.

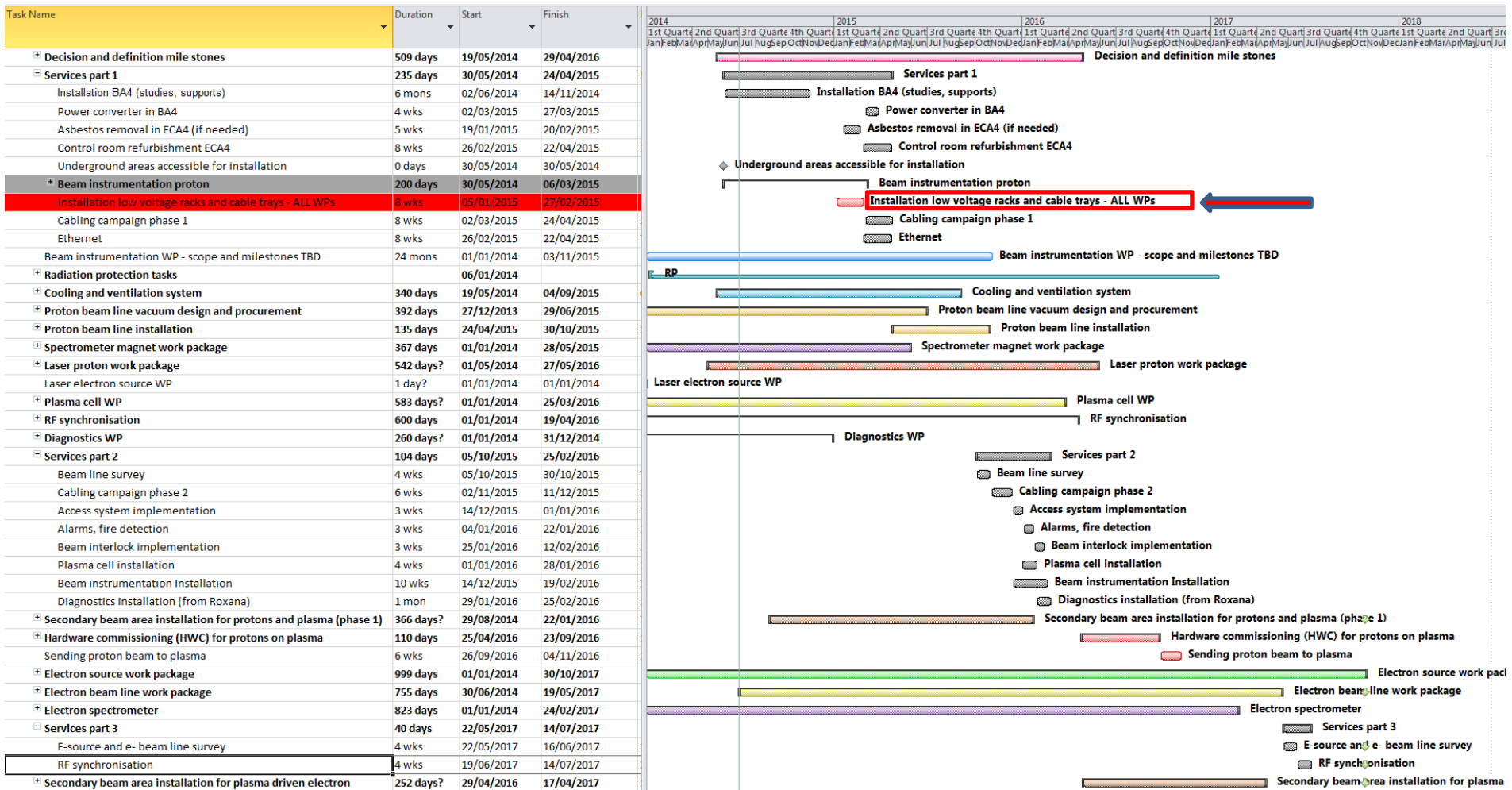
Detailed Schedule

Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	Predec	Contact
Decision and definition mile stones	509 days	19/05/2014	29/04/2016		Edda
Services part 1	235 days	30/05/2014	24/04/2015	5	
Beam instrumentation WP - scope and milestones TBD	24 mons	01/01/2014	03/11/2015		
Radiation protection tasks		06/01/2014			
Cooling and ventilation system	340 days	19/05/2014	04/09/2015	6	M. Batti
Proton beam line vacuum design and procurement	392 days	27/12/2013	29/06/2015		N. Critin
Proton beam line installation	135 days	24/04/2015	30/10/2015	14	J. Bauch
Spectrometer magnet work package	367 days	01/01/2014	28/05/2015		J. Bauch
Laser proton work package	542 days?	01/05/2014	27/05/2016		V. Fedot
Laser electron source WP	1 day?	01/01/2014	01/01/2014		
Plasma cell WP	583 days?	01/01/2014	25/03/2016		
RF synchronisation	600 days	01/01/2014	19/04/2016		
Diagnostics WP	260 days?	01/01/2014	31/12/2014		
Services part 2	104 days	05/10/2015	25/02/2016		
Secondary beam area installation for protons and plasma (phase 1)	366 days?	29/08/2014	22/01/2016	7	
Hardware commissioning (HWC) for protons on plasma	110 days	25/04/2016	23/09/2016	14,38,50,	
Sending proton beam to plasma	6 wks	26/09/2016	04/11/2016	165	
Electron source work package	999 days	01/01/2014	30/10/2017		S. Doebi
Electron beam line work package	755 days	30/06/2014	19/05/2017		C. Bracco
Electron spectrometer	823 days	01/01/2014	24/02/2017		S. Jolly
Services part 3	40 days	22/05/2017	14/07/2017		
Secondary beam area installation for plasma driven electron acceleration (phase 2)	252 days?	29/04/2016	17/04/2017	11	
Hardware commissioning (HWC) for plasma driven electron acceleration	140 days	03/07/2017	12/01/2018		
Awake Physics - no access for installation	1 day?	01/01/2014	01/01/2014		
Awake Physics - no access for installation	4 mons	01/09/2016	21/12/2016		
Awake Physics - no access for installation	3 wks	01/05/2017	19/05/2017		
Awake Physics - no access for installation	3 wks	03/07/2017	21/07/2017		
Awake Physics - no access for installation	3 wks	28/08/2017	15/09/2017		
Awake Electron Physics	24 wks	15/01/2018	29/06/2018	216	

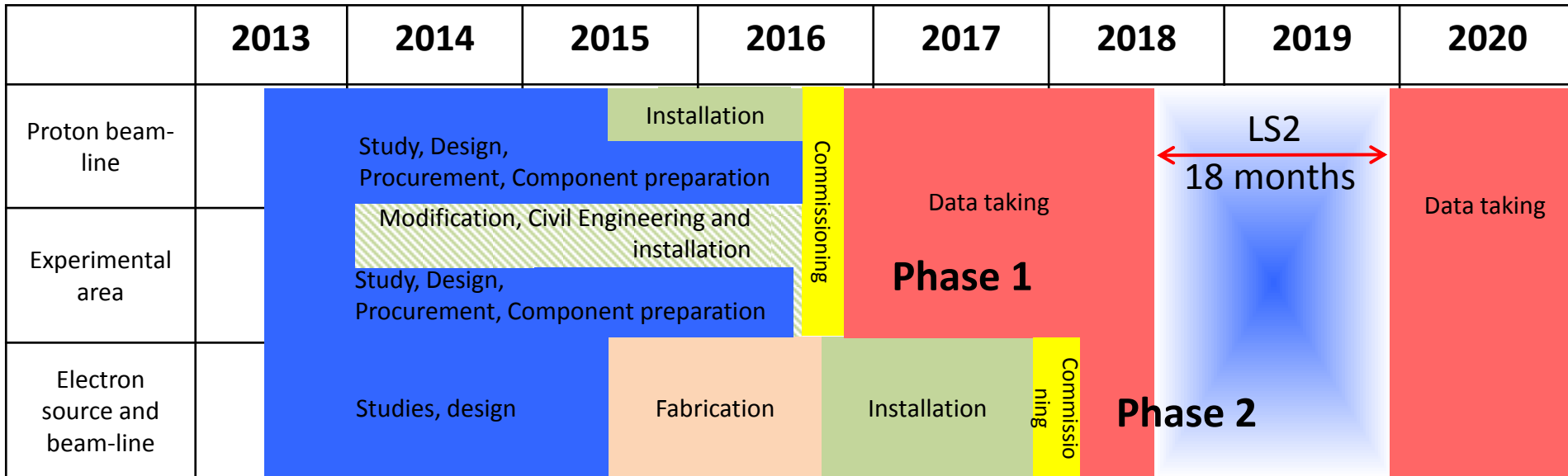


CERN Project Managers keeping everyone on schedule !

An Example ...



Schedule



Science Program:

1. Benchmark experiments – first ever proton-driven plasma wakefields
2. Detailed comparison of experimental measurements with simulations
3. Demonstration of high-gradient acceleration of electrons
4. Develop long, scalable & uniform plasma cells; test in AWAKE experiment

Goal: Design high quality & high energy electron accelerator based on acquired knowledge.