

AWAKE: Advanced Proton Driven Plasma Wakefield Acceleration Experiment at CERN

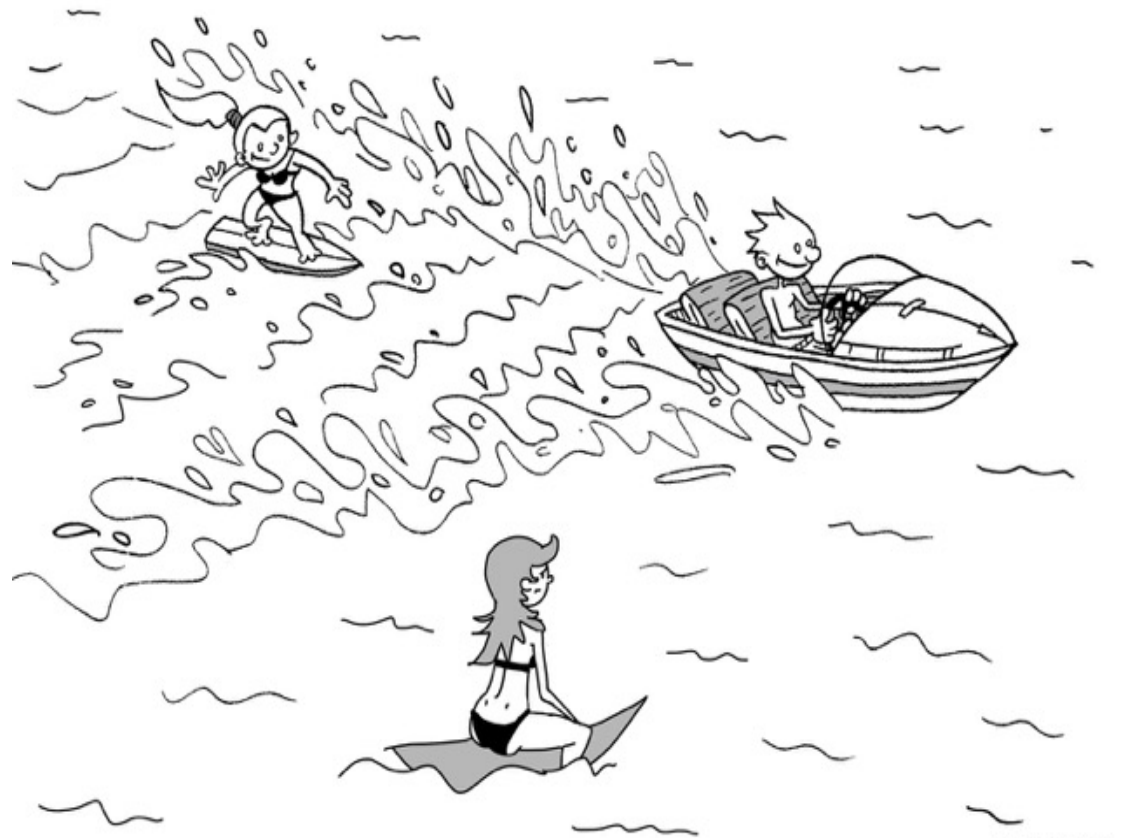
NGACDT Annual Conference
CERN, Nov. 2015



Janet Schmidt
CERN TE-ABT-BTP

Outline

1. Introduction: AWAKE and plasma wake field acceleration
2. AWAKE at CERN
 - Experimental Phase 1
 - Experimental Phase 2
3. Status of AWAKE



AWAKE – Who We Are?

- Proton driven plasma wake field acceleration of electrons
 - First proof of principle experiment worldwide
- 16 institutes in the collaboration
- Approved in Aug. 2013
- First beam planned in 2016

○ Vancouver



Novosibirsk ○



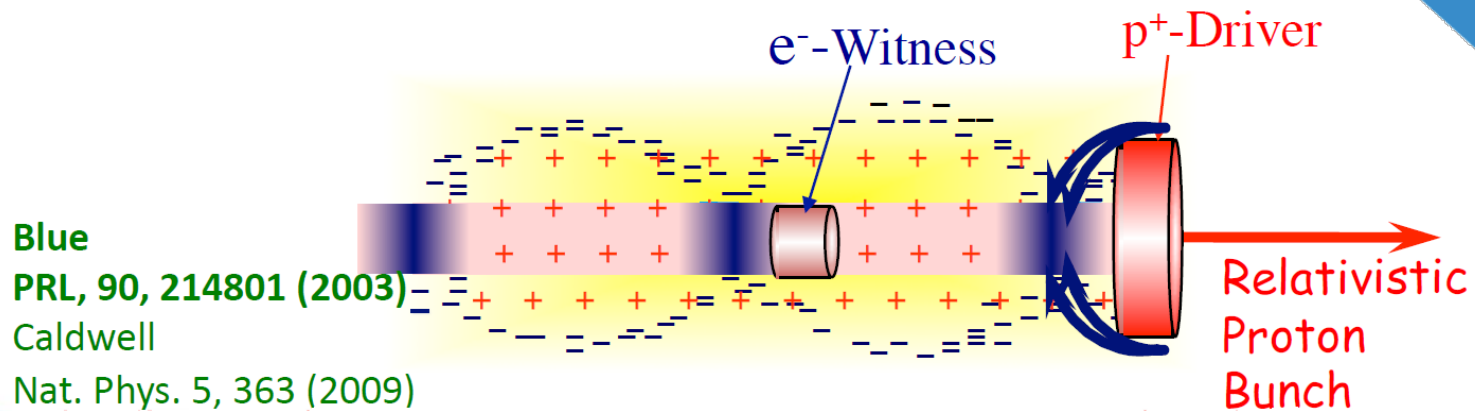
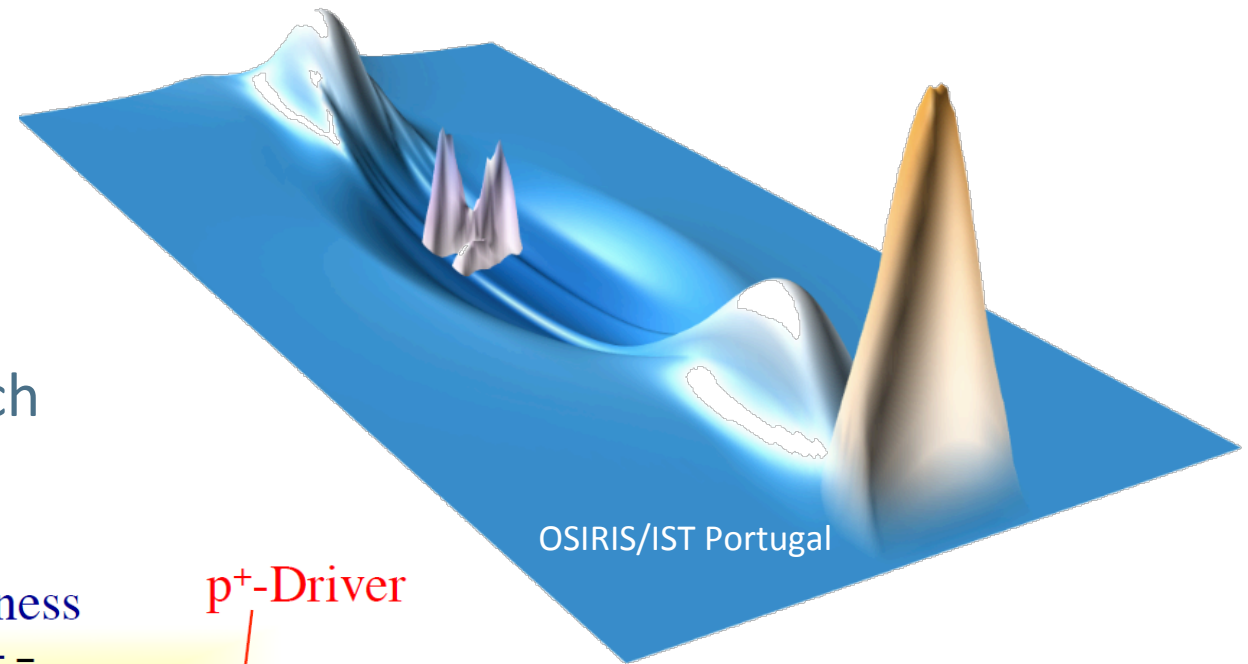
Beam Driven Wakefield Experiments

| Facility | Where | Drive (D) beam | Witness (W) beam | Start | End | Goal |
|--------------------|------------------------------|--|--|----------|-----------|---|
| AWAKE | CERN, Geneva, Switzerland | 400 GeV protons | Externally injected electron beam (PHIN 15 MeV) | 2016 | 2020+ | <p>Use for future high energy e-/e+ collider.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study Self-Modulation Instability (SMI). - Accelerate externally injected electrons. - Demonstrate scalability of acceleration scheme. |
| SLAC-FACET | SLAC, Stanford, USA | 20 GeV electrons and positrons | Two-bunch formed with mask (e-/e+ and e--e+ bunches) | 2012 | Sept 2016 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acceleration of witness bunch with high quality and efficiency - Acceleration of positrons - FACET II proposal for 2018 operation |
| DESY-Zeuthen | PITZ, DESY, Zeuthen, Germany | 20 MeV electron beam | No witness (W) beam, only D beam from RF-gun. | 2015 | ~2017 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study Self-Modulation Instability (SMI) |
| DESY-FLASH Forward | DESY, Hamburg, Germany | X-ray FEL type electron beam 1 GeV | D + W in FEL bunch. Or independent W-bunch (LWFA). | 2016 | 2020+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application (mostly) for x-ray FEL - Energy-doubling of Flash-beam energy - Upgrade-stage: use 2 GeV FEL D beam |
| Brookhaven ATF | BNL, Brookhaven, USA | 60 MeV electrons | Several bunches, D+W formed with mask. | On going | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study quasi-nonlinear PWFA regime. - Study PWFA driven by multiple bunches - Visualisation with optical techniques |

Protons as Drive Beam

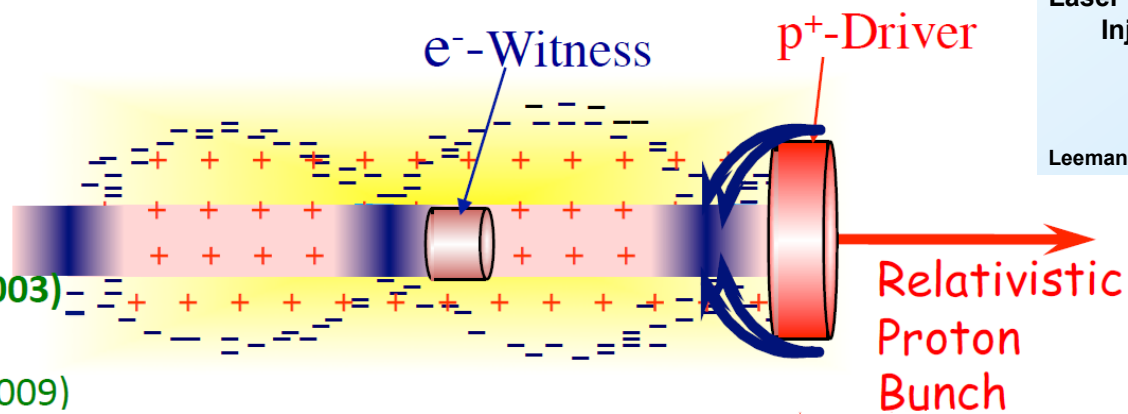
- Drivers:

- PW lasers today, ~ 40 J/Pulse
- FACET, 30J/bunch
- SPS 20kJ/bunch \rightarrow LHC 300 kJ/bunch

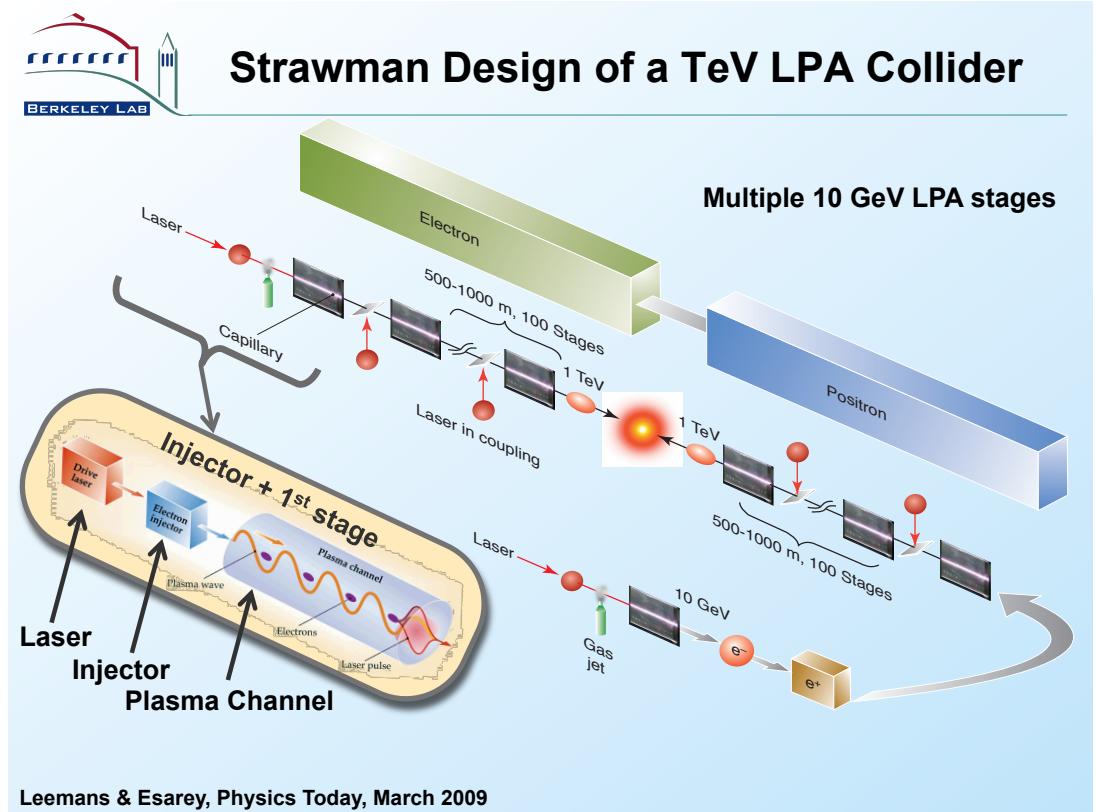


Protons as Drive Beam

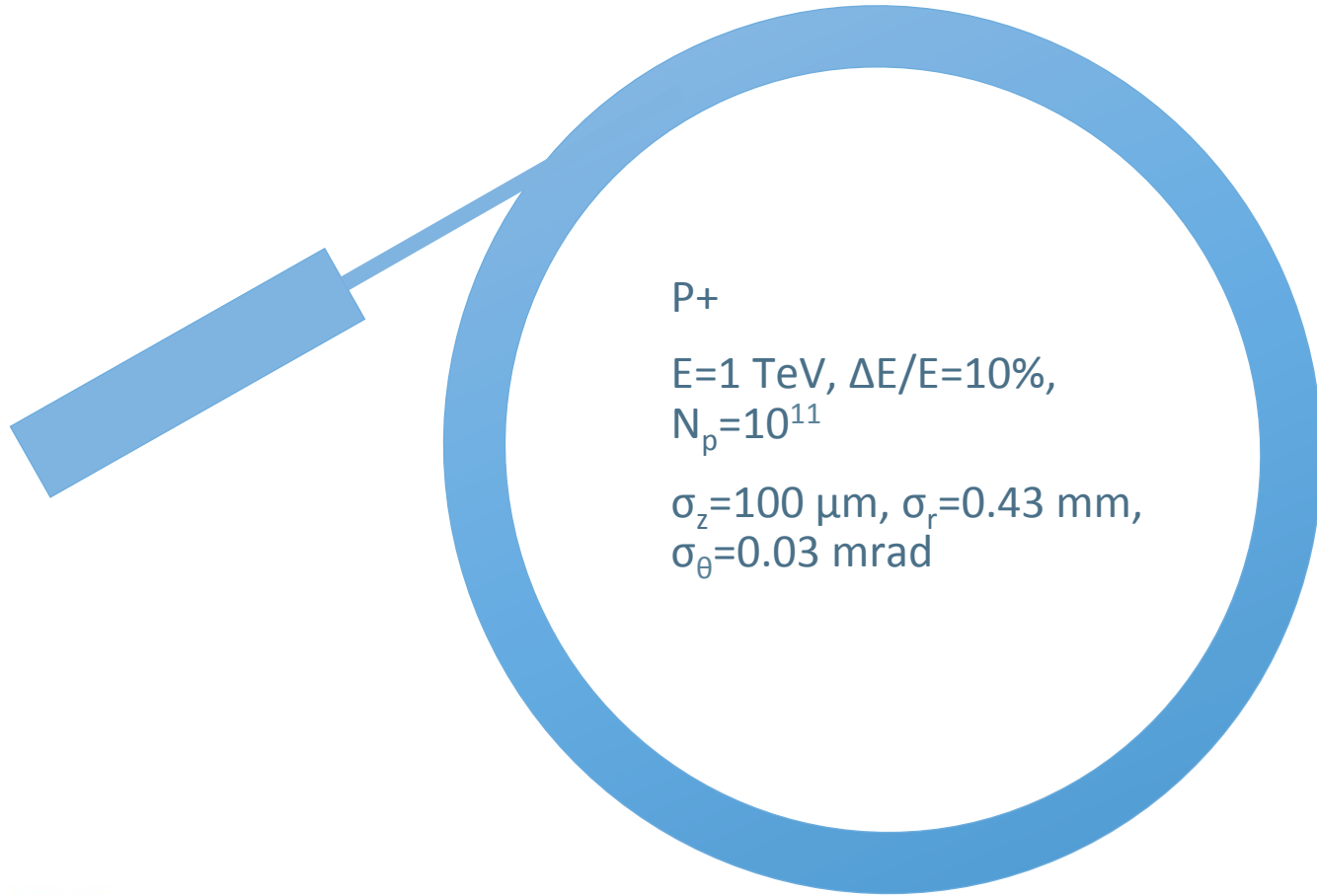
- Drivers:
 - PW lasers today, ~ 40 J/Pulse
 - FACET, 30J/bunch
 - SPS 20kJ/bunch \rightarrow LHC 300 kJ/bunch



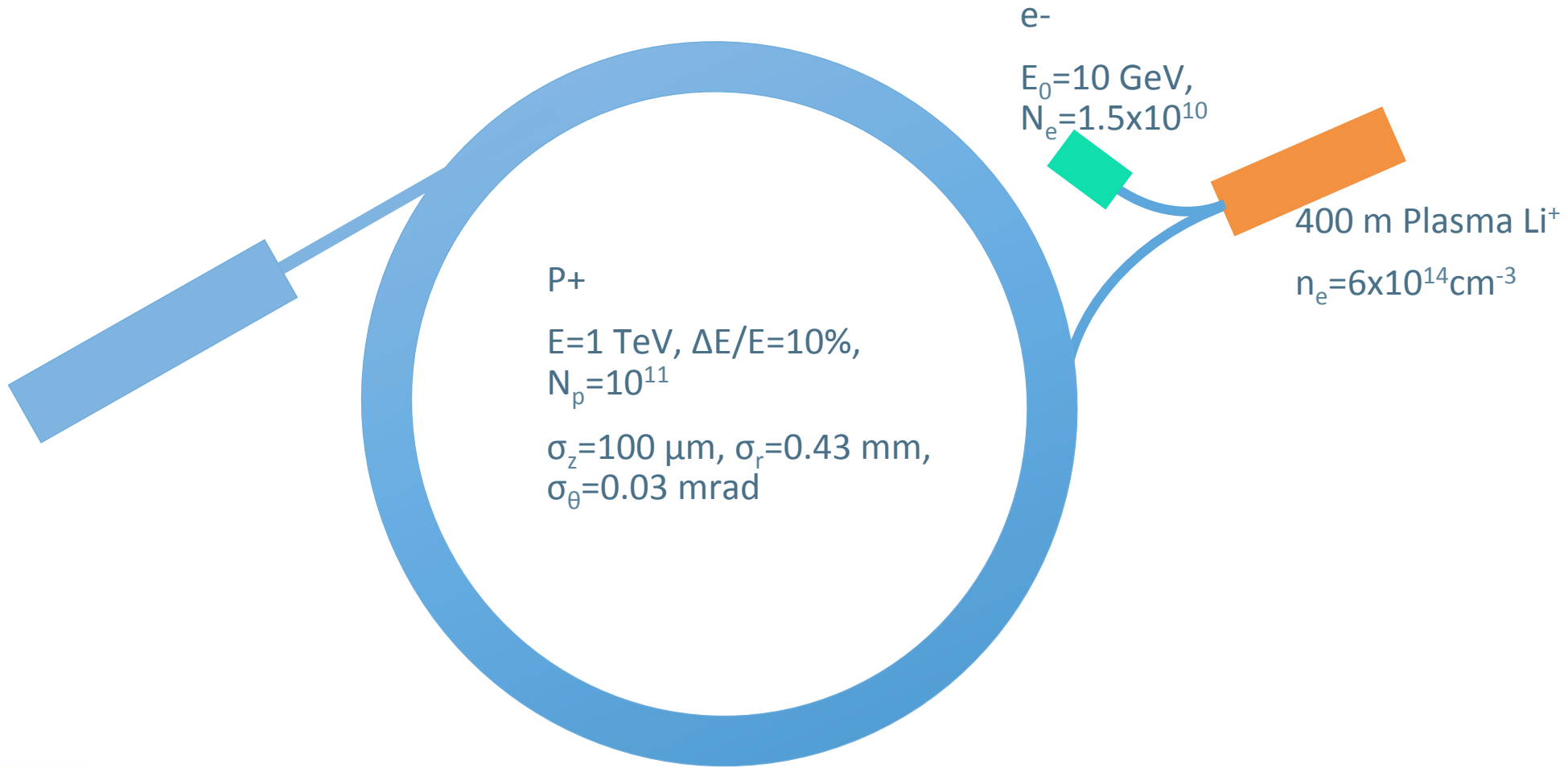
Blue
 PRL, 90, 214801 (2003)
 Caldwell
 Nat. Phys. 5, 363 (2009)



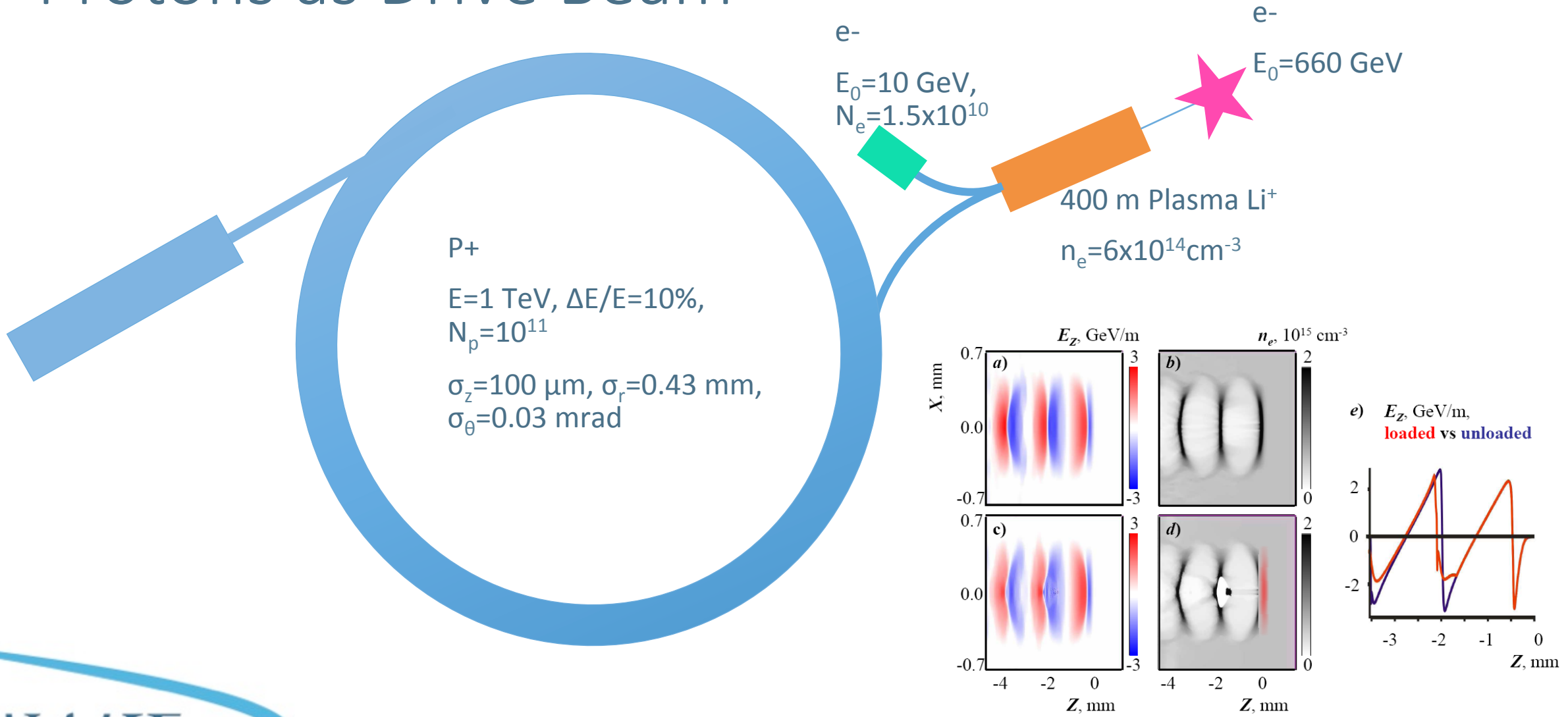
Protons as Drive Beam



Protons as Drive Beam

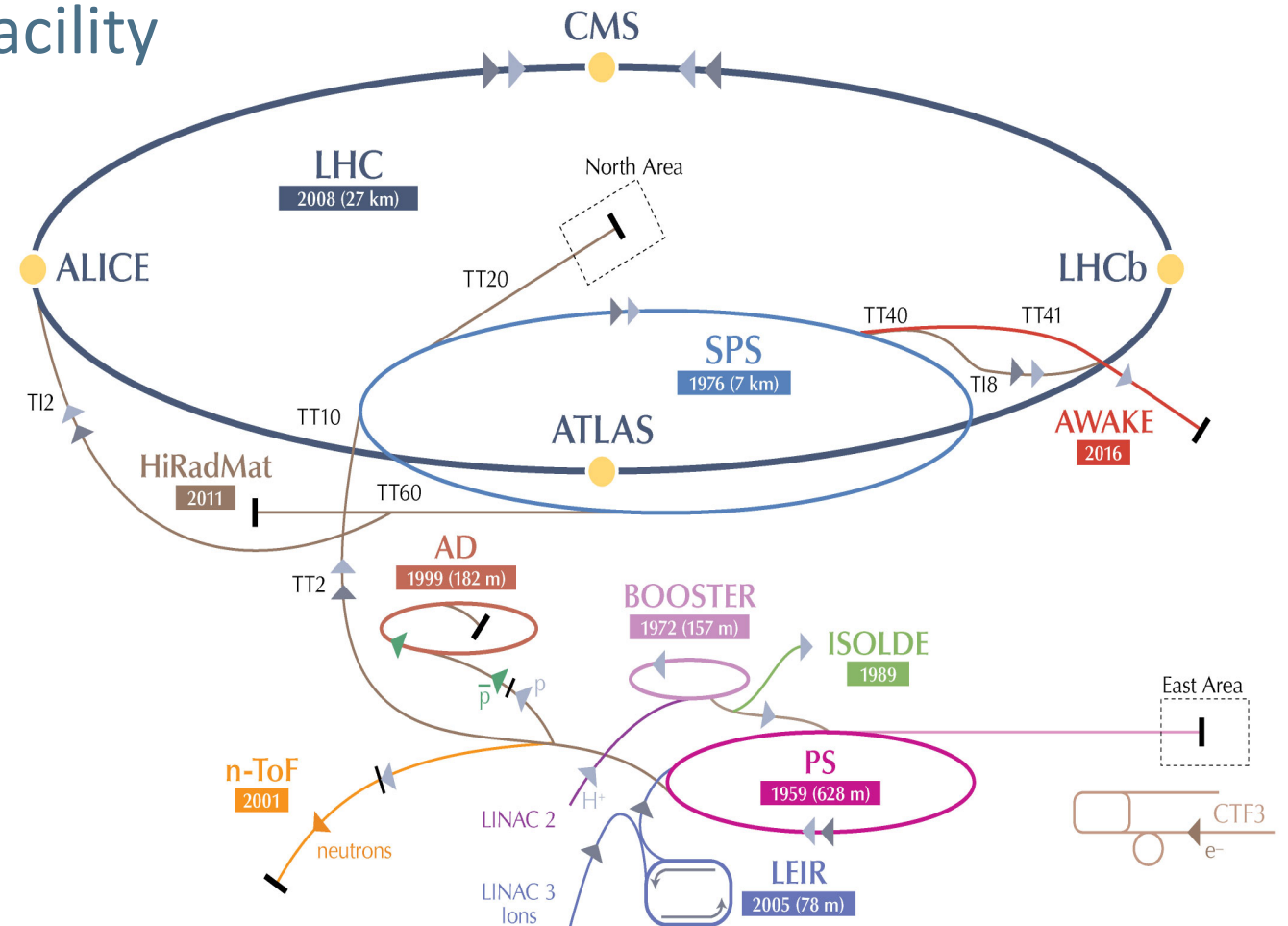


Protons as Drive Beam

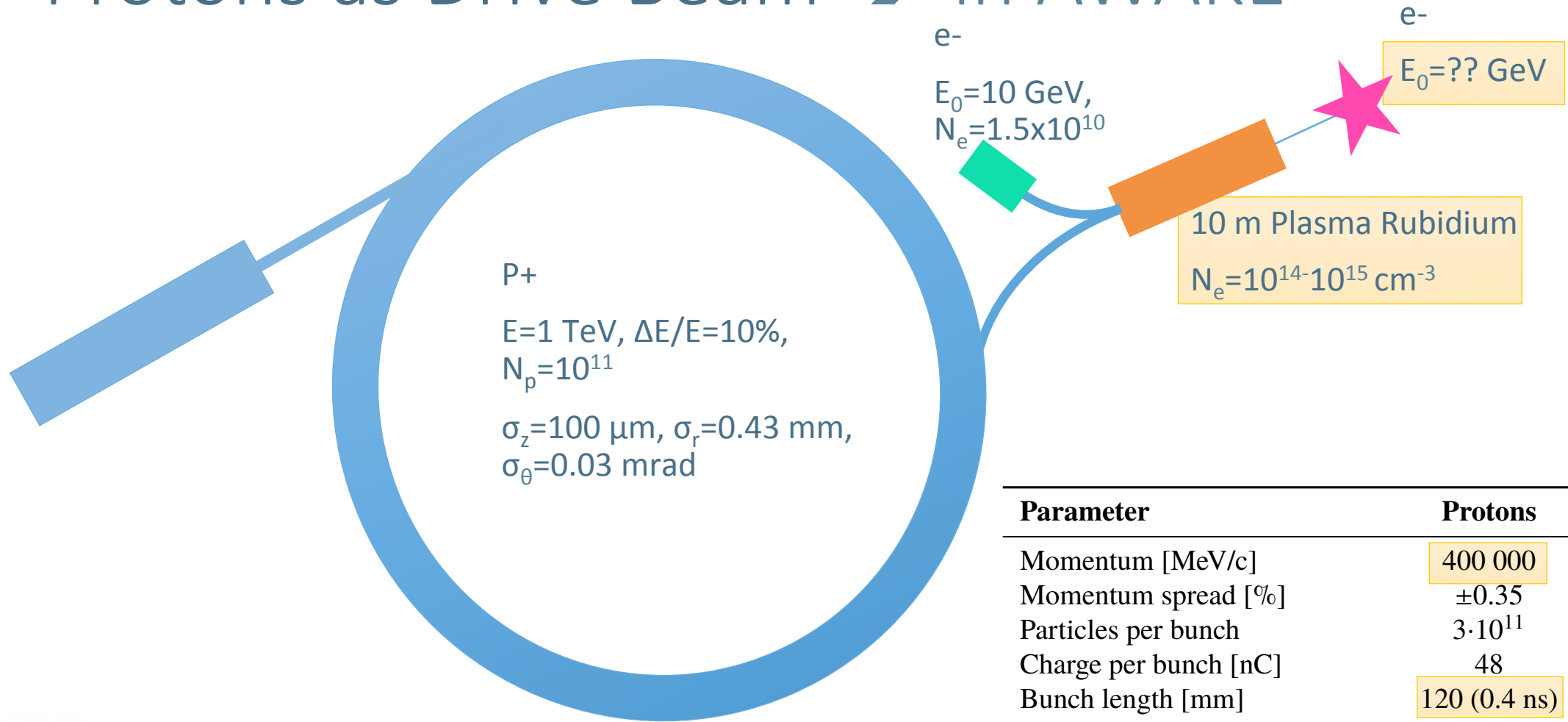


The Facility at CERN

- Installation @ former CNGS Facility
- Phase 1 in 2016
- Phase 2 in 2017
- 3-4 year physics program
- 4* 2weeks per year run



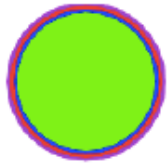
Protons as Drive Beam → in AWAKE



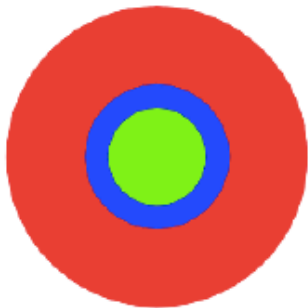
| Parameter | Protons | Electrons |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Momentum [MeV/c] | 400 000 | 10-20 |
| Momentum spread [%] | ± 0.35 | ± 0.5 |
| Particles per bunch | $3 \cdot 10^{11}$ | $1.25 \cdot 10^9$ |
| Charge per bunch [nC] | 48 | 0.2 |
| Bunch length [mm] | 120 (0.4 ns) | 1.2 (4ps) |
| Norm. emittance [mm·mrad] | 3.5 | 2 |
| Repetition rate [Hz] | 0.033 | 10 |

The Self-Modulation Instability

Spontaneous instability



Original beam
(front view)

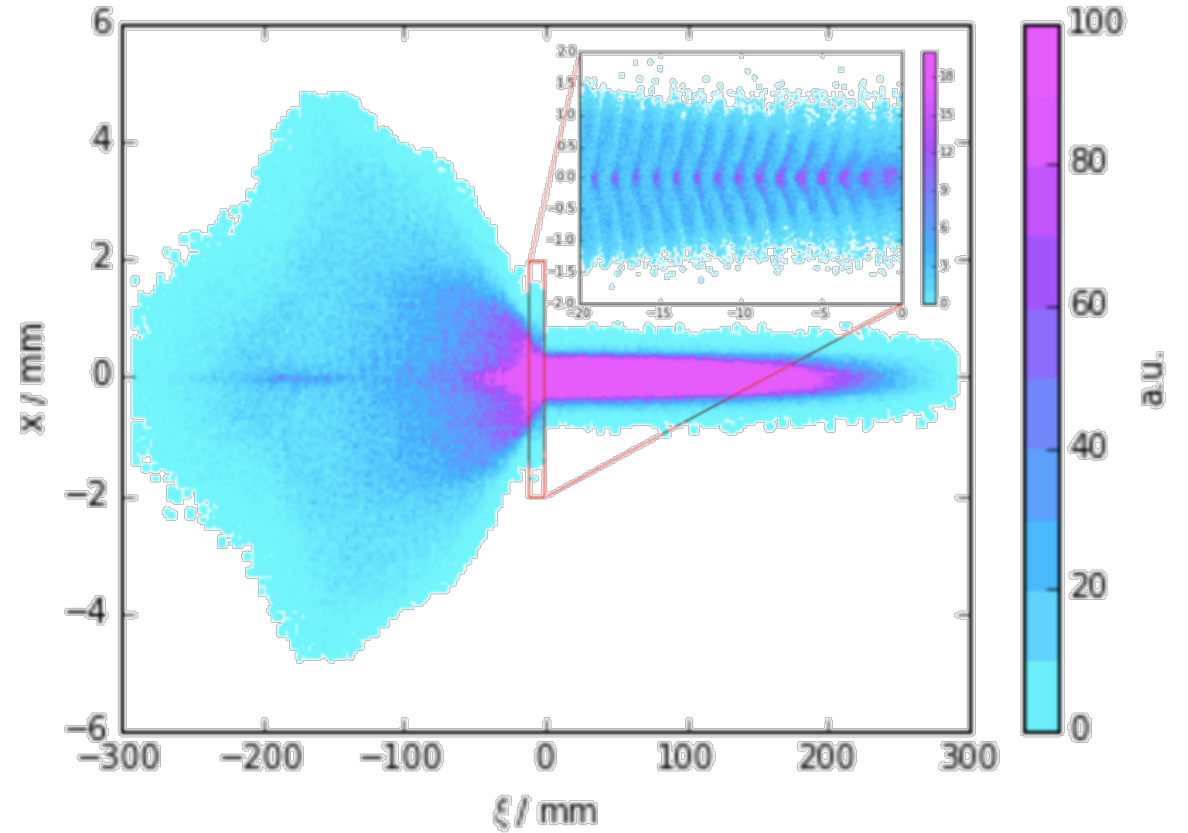


Axisymmetric mode
(half of the beam
contributes to on-axis
field excitation)



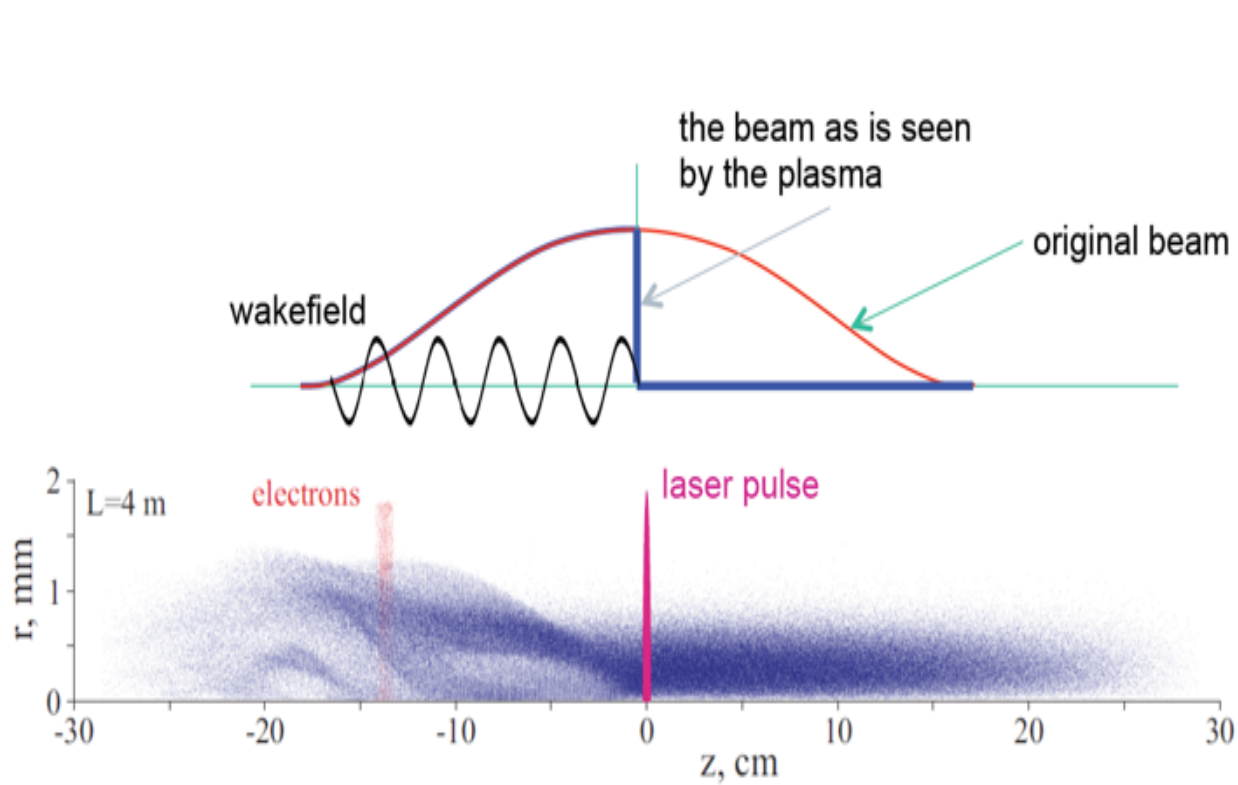
Hosing mode (small
fraction of the beam
contributes to the field
at a given point)

$$c/\omega_p$$

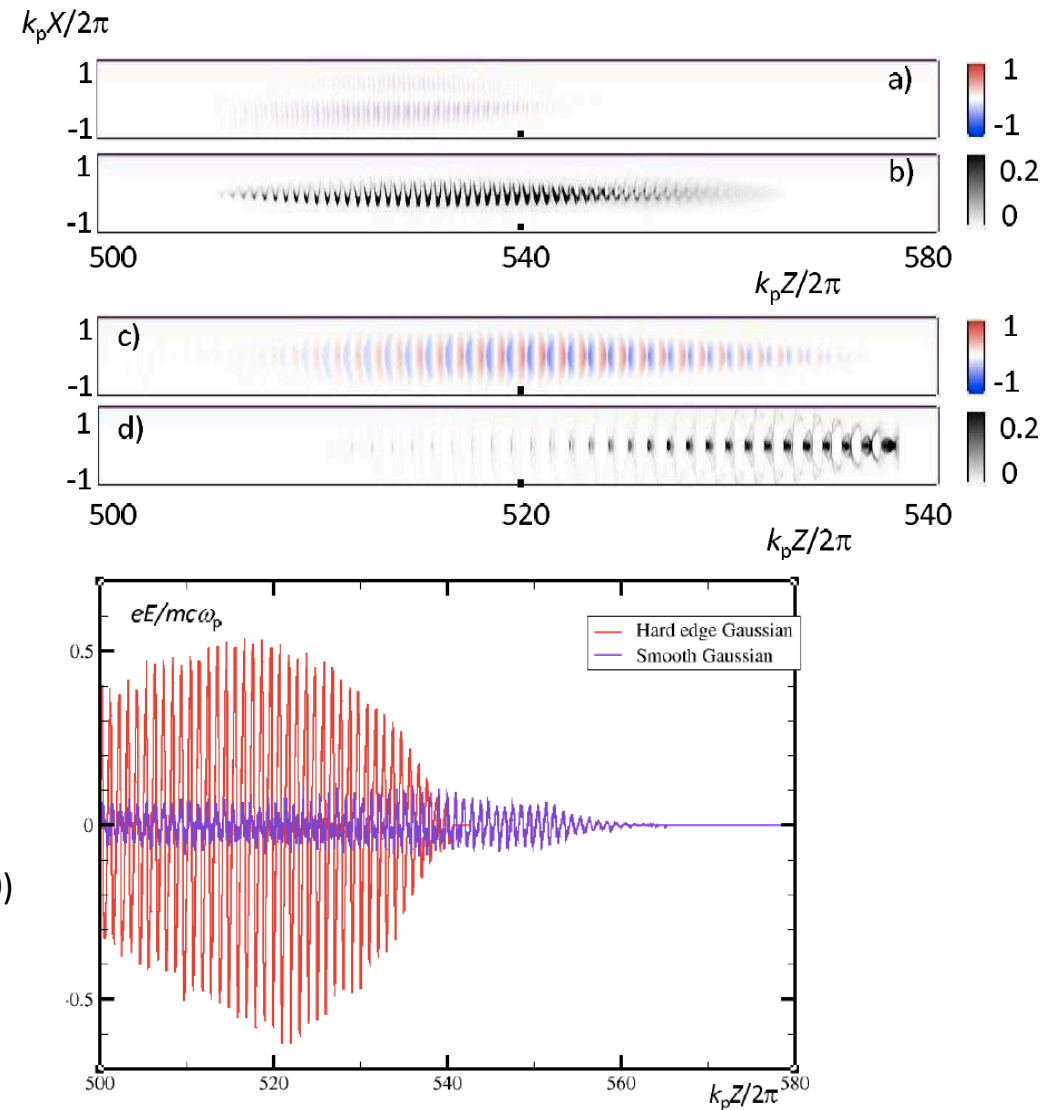


M. Cooper

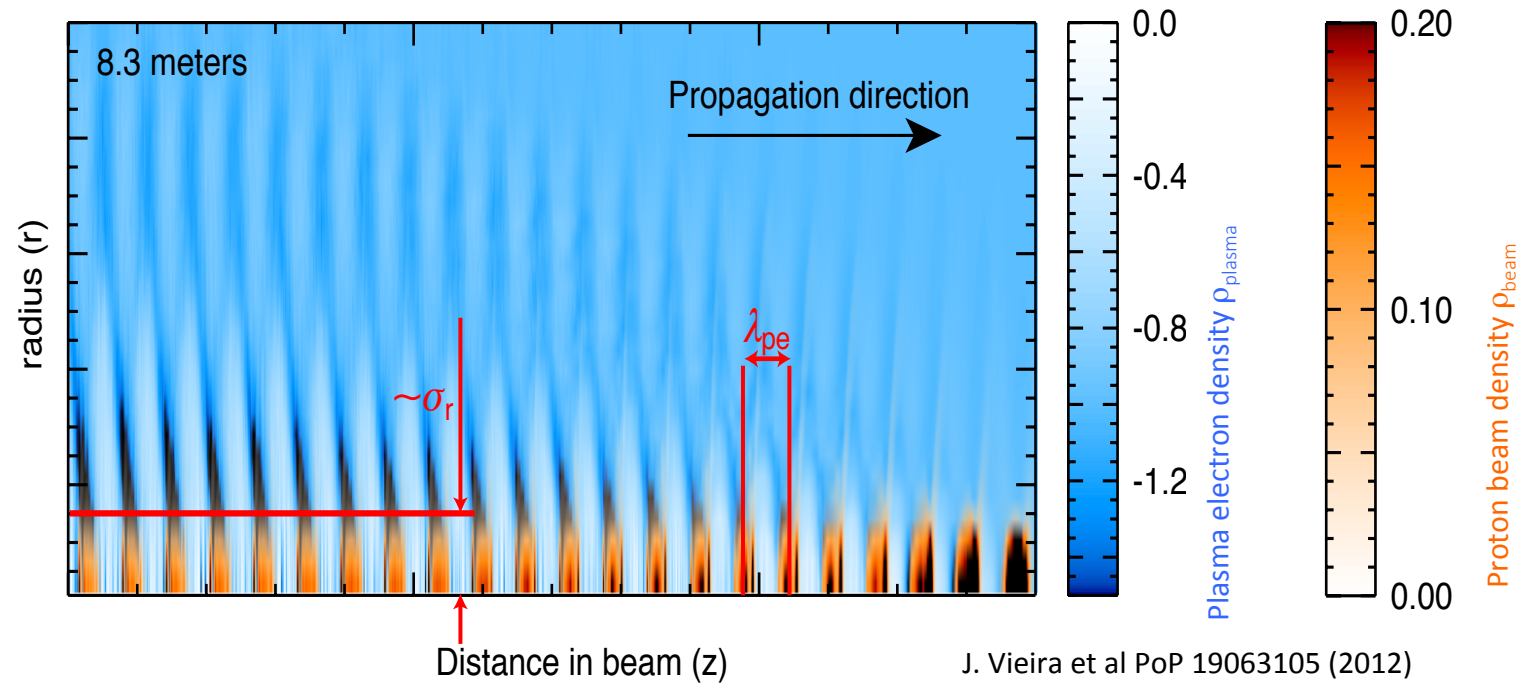
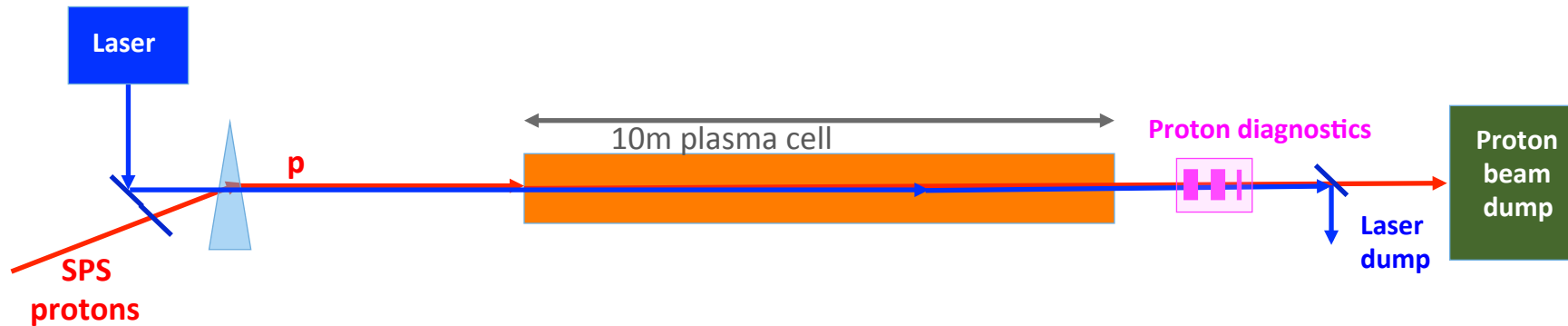
Seeding of Self-Modulation Instability



N. Kumar, A. Pukhov, and K. V. Lotov, Phys. Rev. Lett. **104**, 255003 (2010)

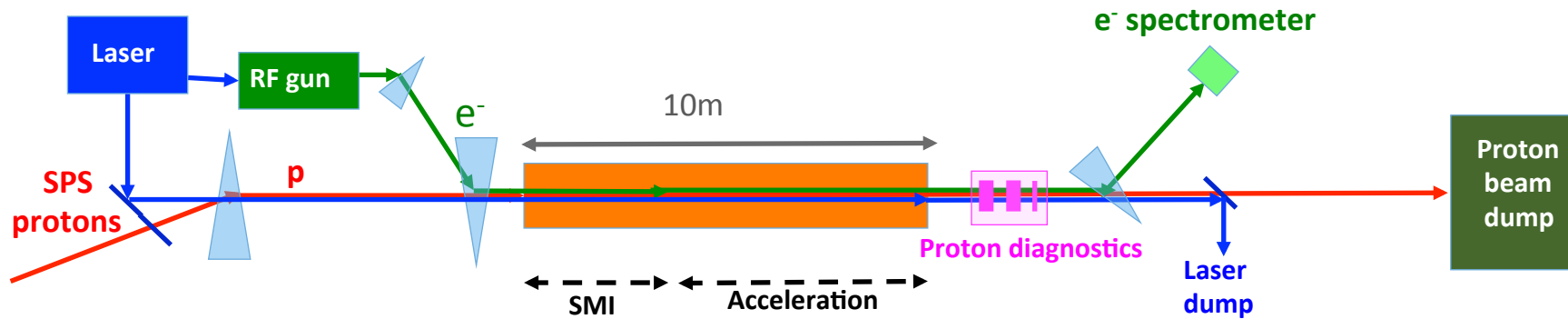


Phase 1 - the Self-Modulation Instability

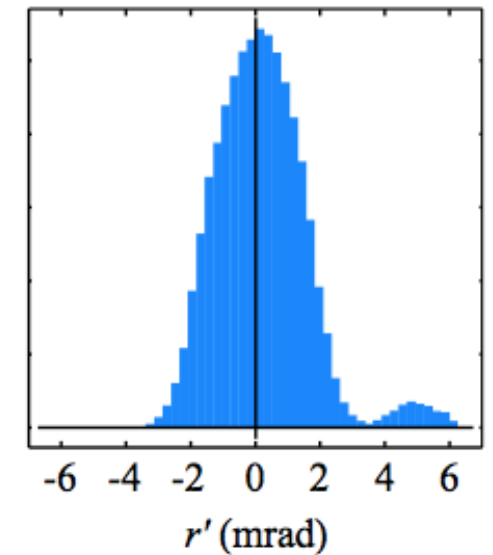
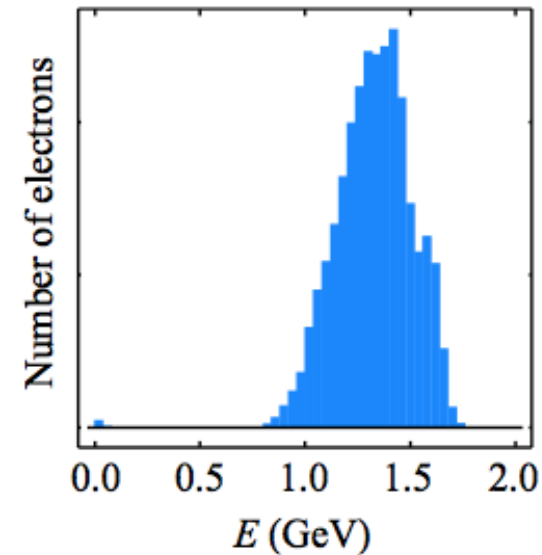


J. Vieira et al PoP 19063105 (2012)

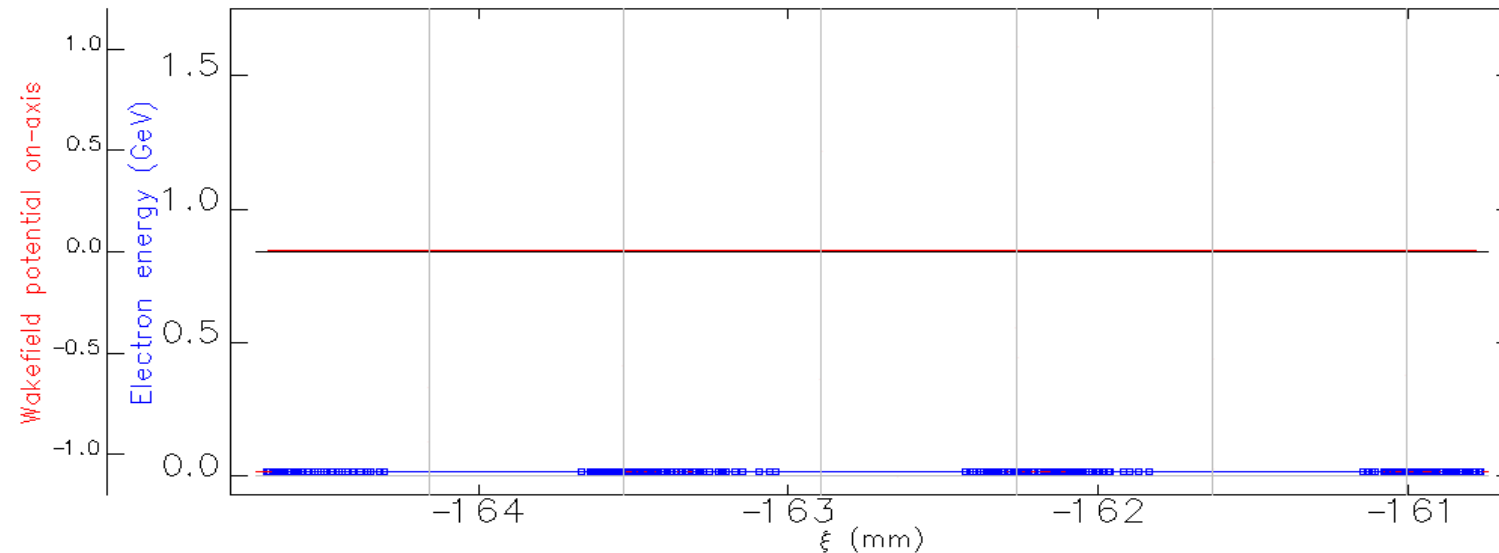
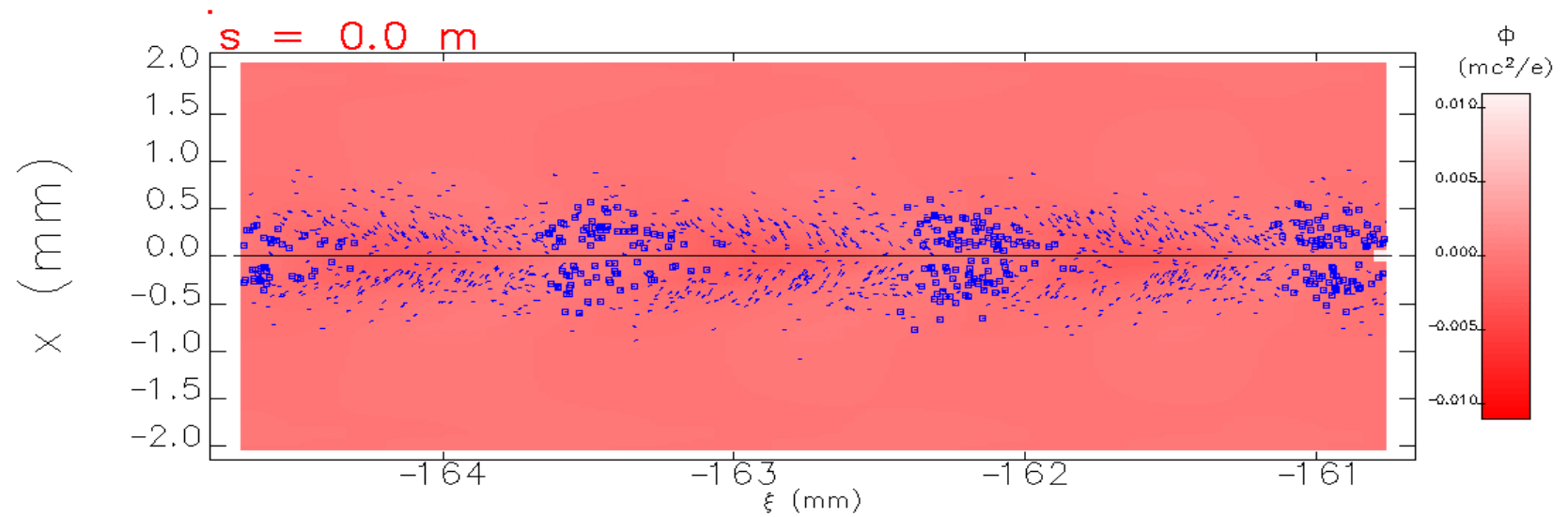
Phase 2 – Electron Acceleration



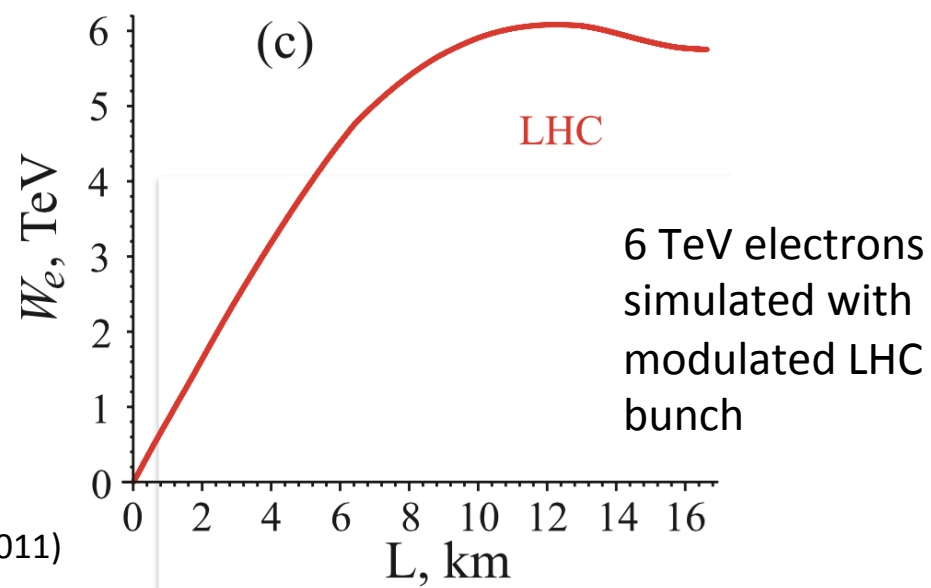
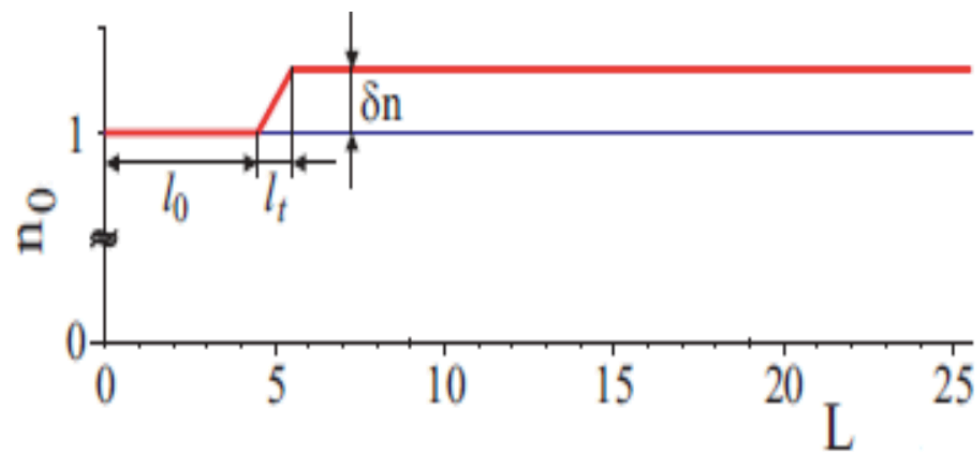
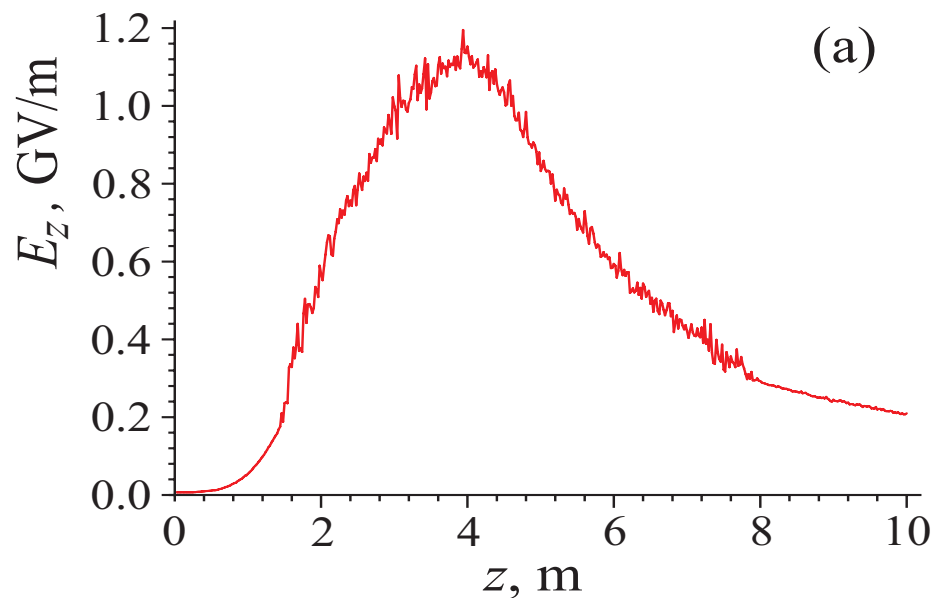
- Trapping efficiency: 10-15% (high sensitivity diagnostics)
- Average energy gain: 1.3 GeV
- Energy spread: ± 0.4 GeV
- Angular spread up to ± 4 mrad



Trapping and Acceleration of the Electrons

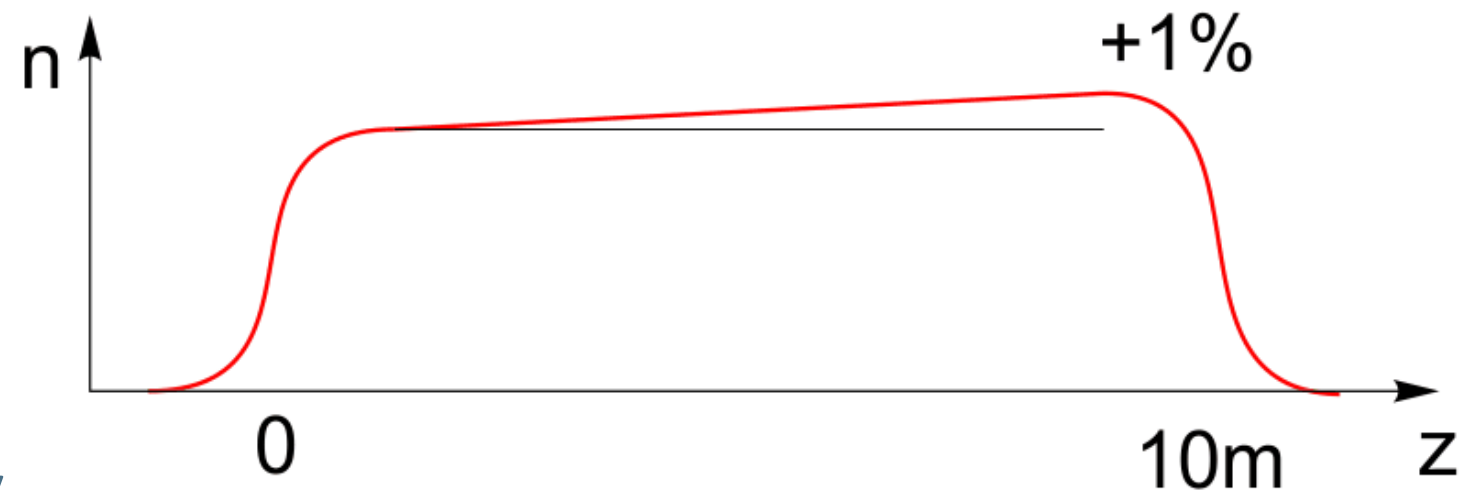


Stabilization of Peak Electric Fields



Simulations on Plasma Distribution with Gradient and Density Ramp

- Realistic simulation need to include density distributions at plasma edges
- Implementation of density gradient can be used to optimize capture efficiency



Low slowly increasing density



Fast growing density



1% density gradient



Fast decreasing density

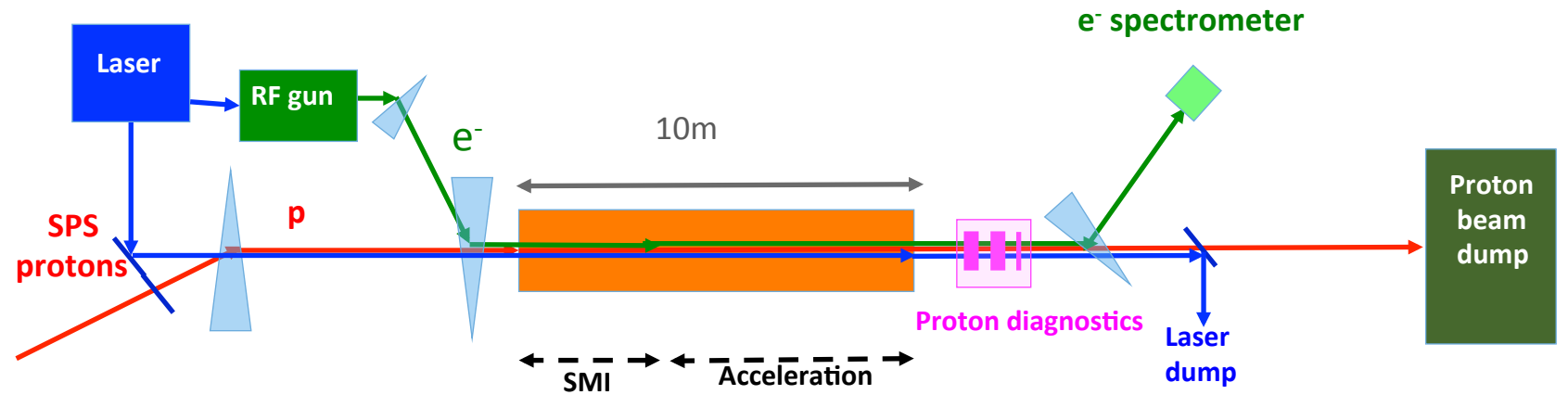


Low slowly decreasing density



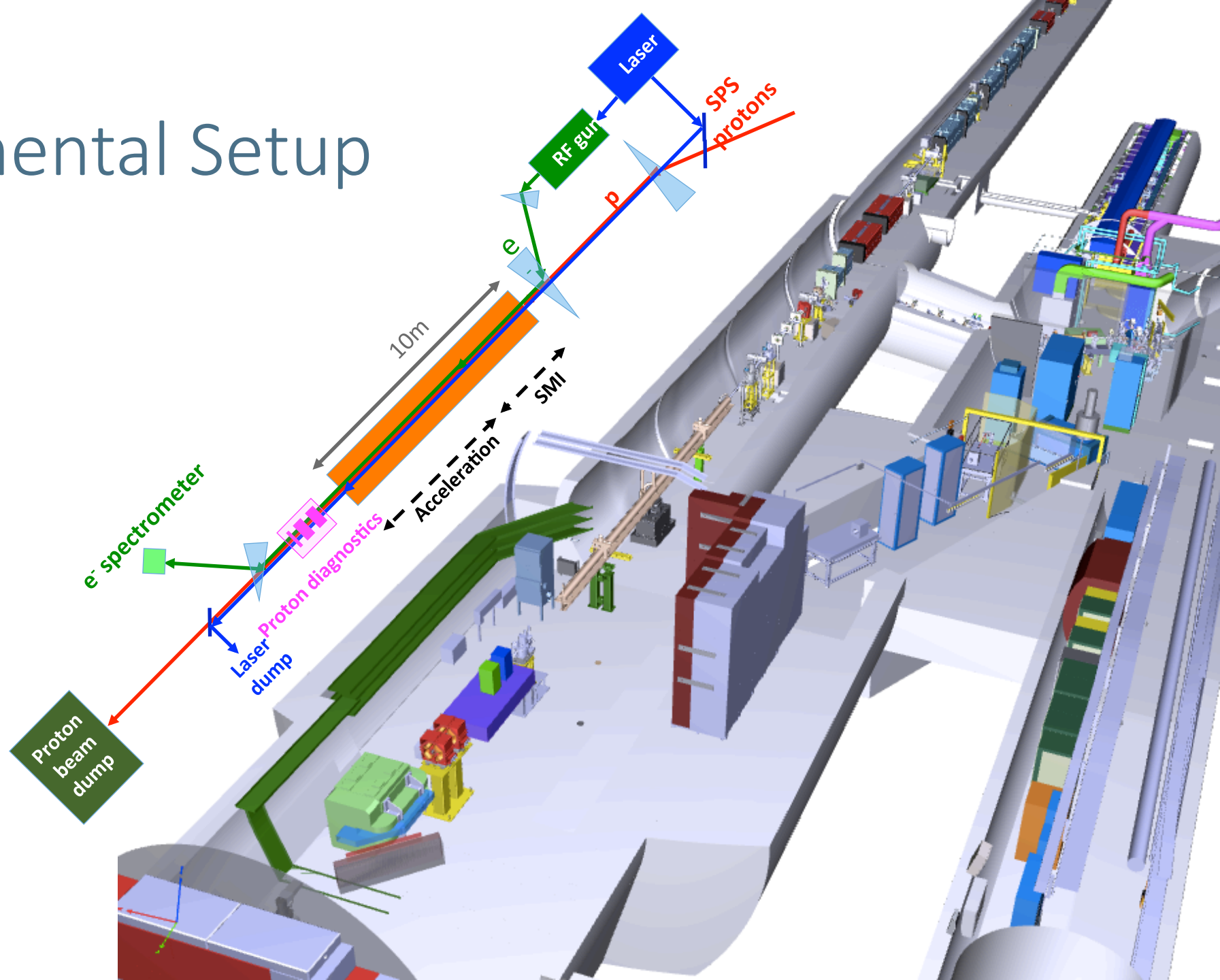
The Experimental Setup

- Plasma cell
- Laser beam
- Proton beam
- Electron beam
- Diagnostics



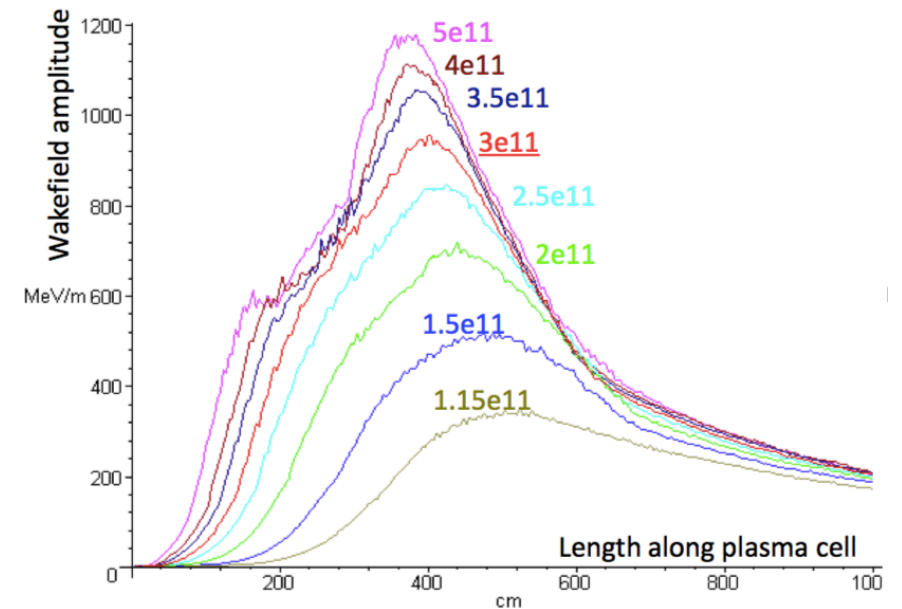
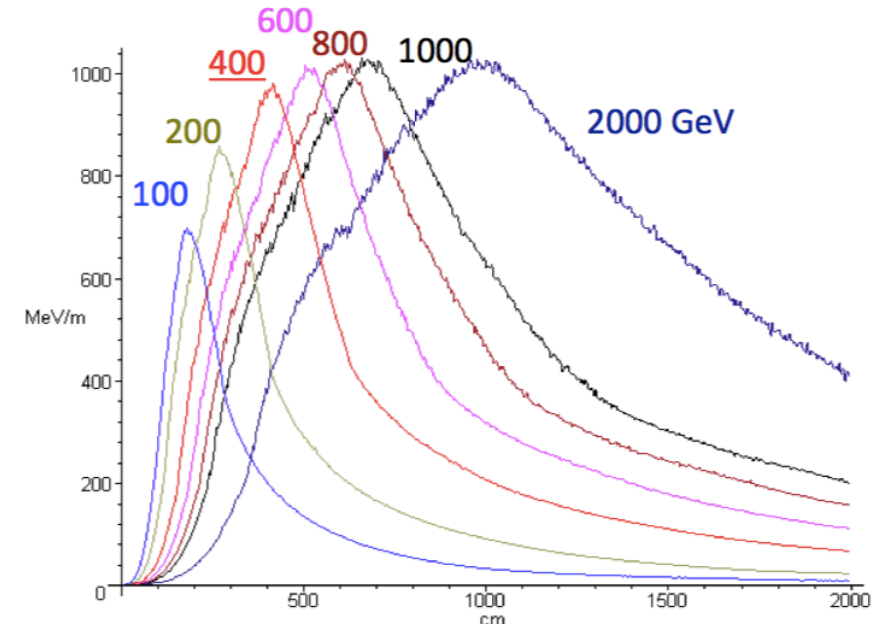
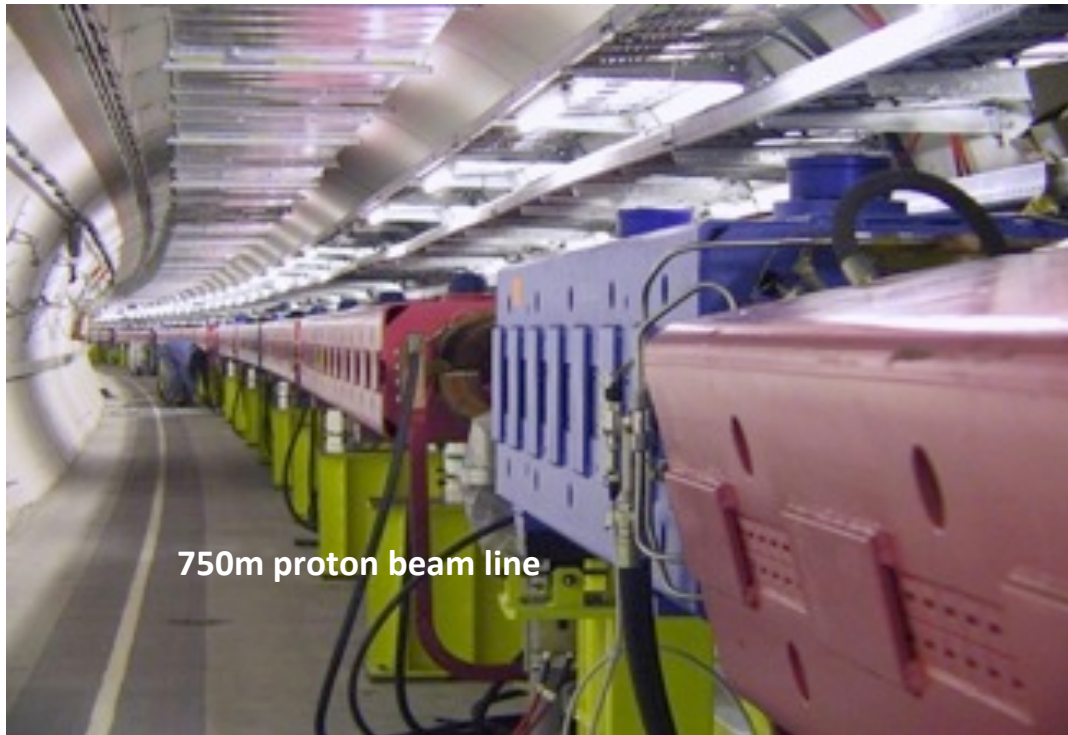
The Experimental Setup

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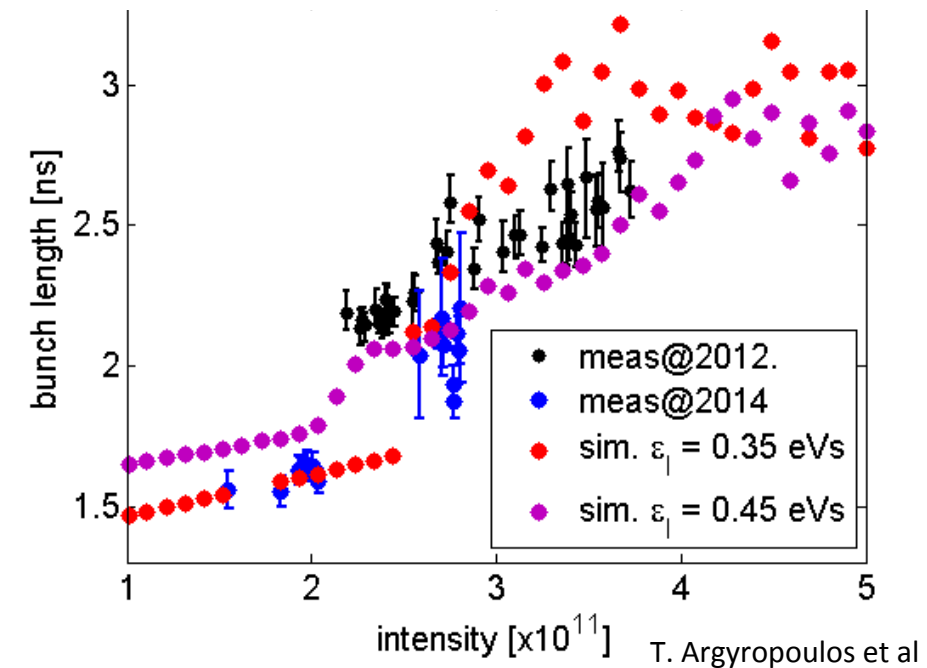
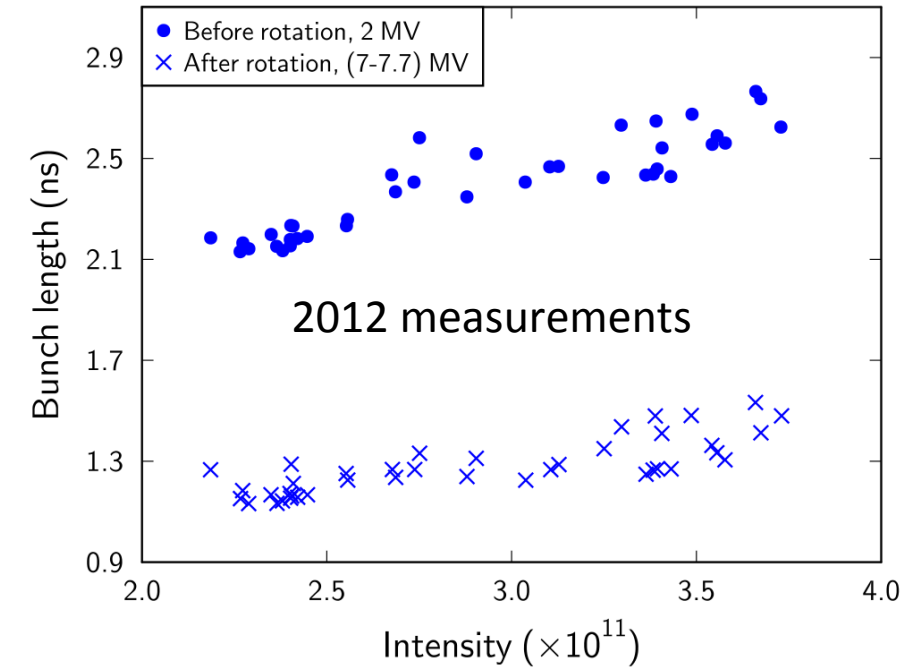
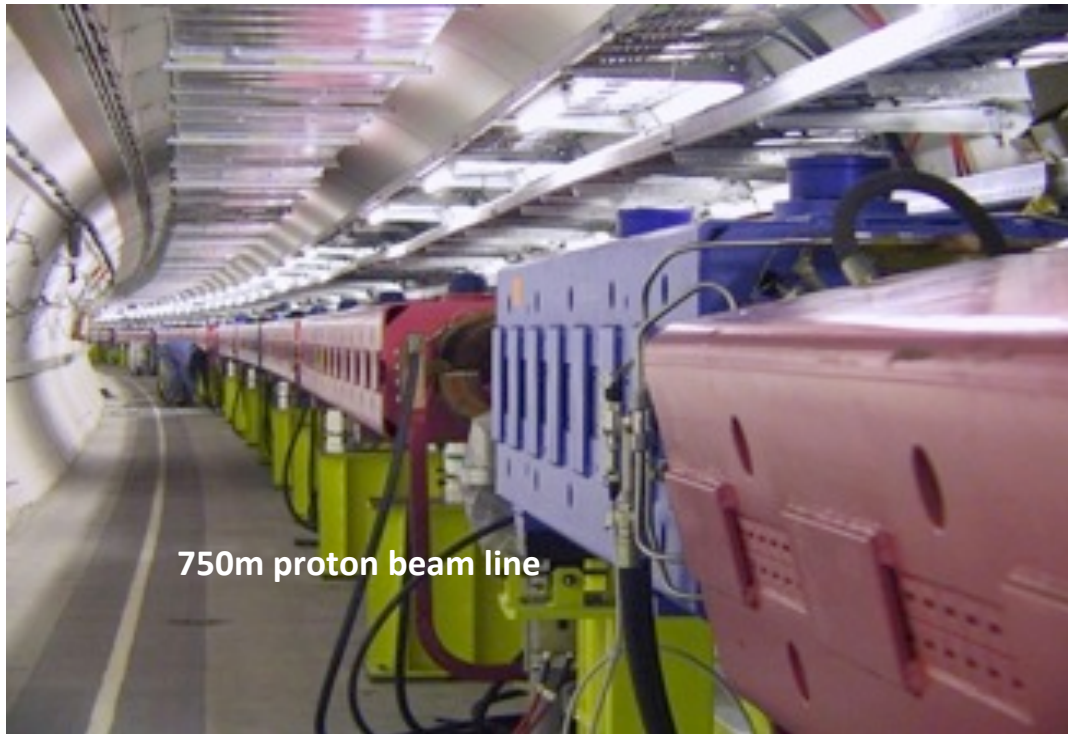
SPS Proton Beam

- LHC type proton beam



SPS Proton Beam

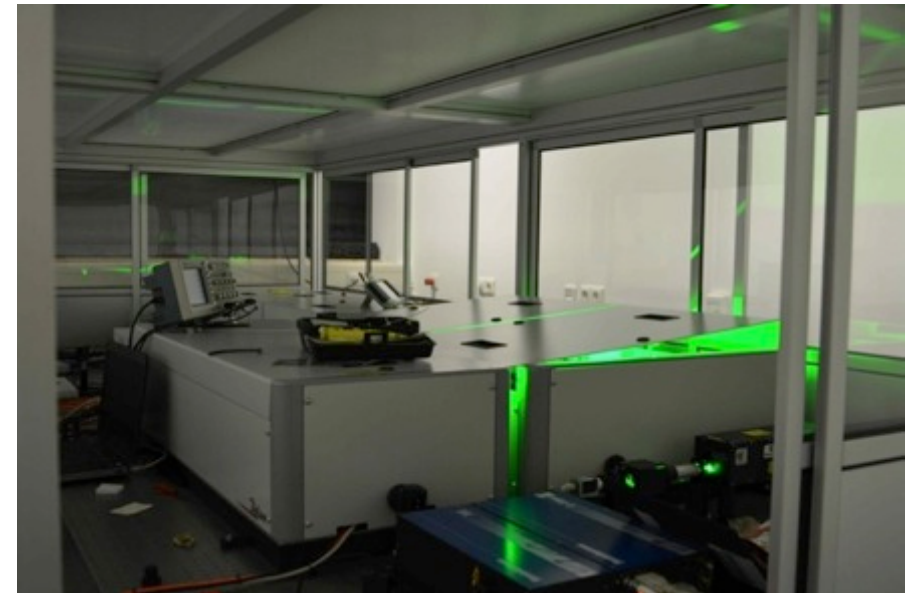
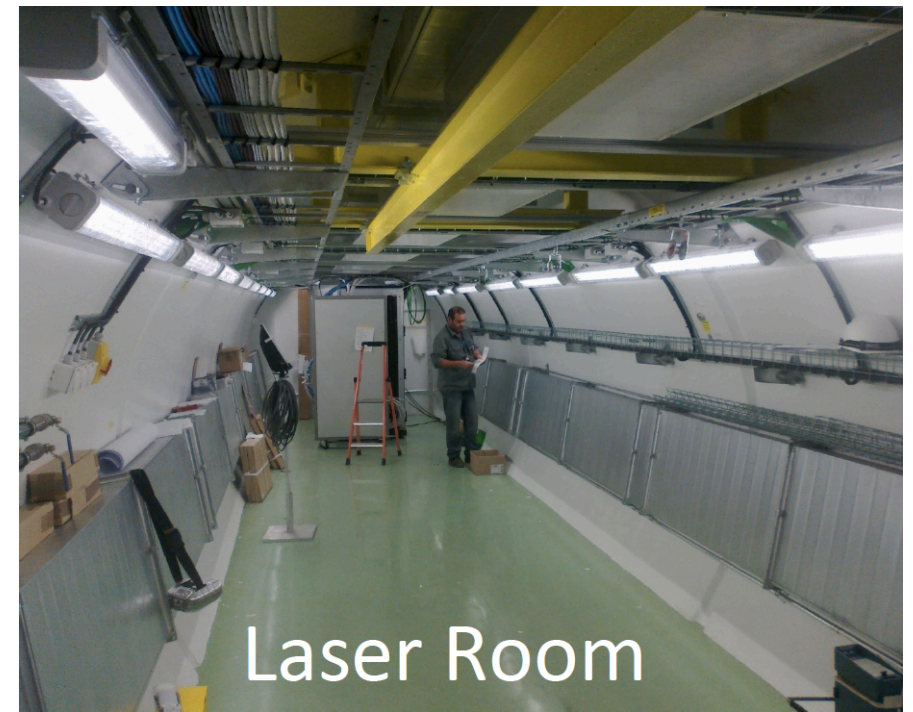
- LHC type proton beam



The Laser Beam

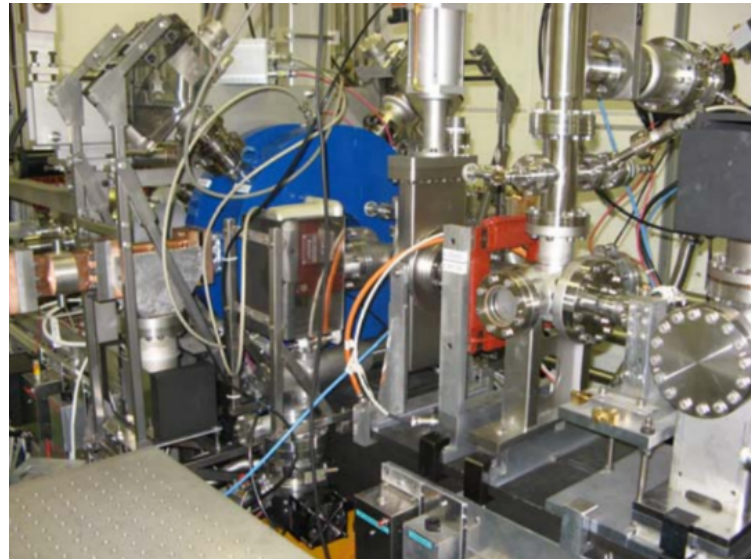
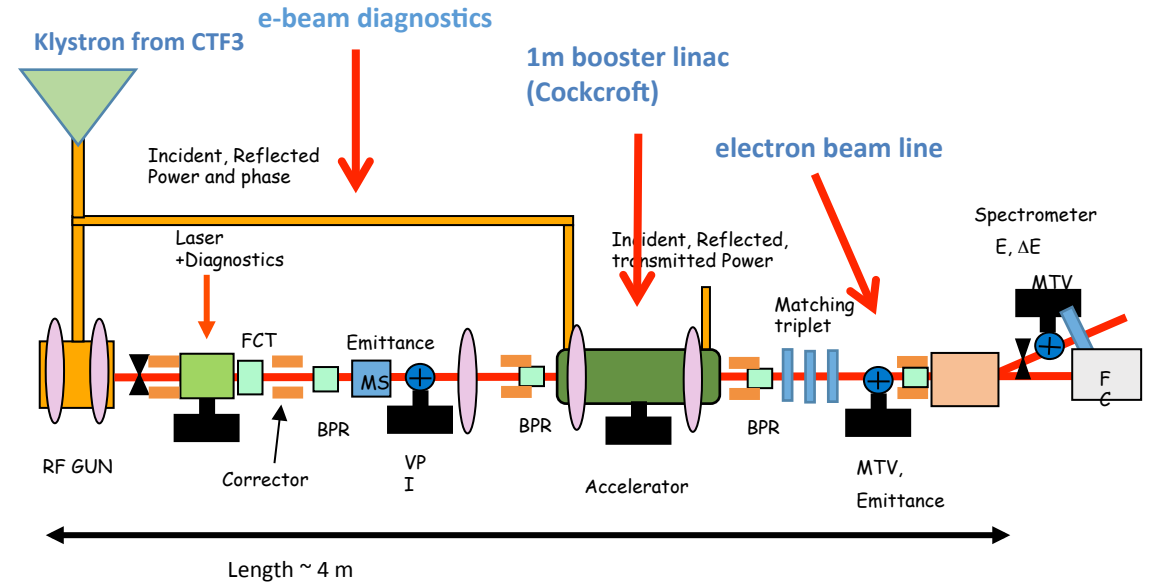
- Ionizing the rubidium
- Seeding the self-modulation instability
- Driving the electron gun

| Laser Beam | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Laser type | Fiber Ti:Sapphire |
| Pulse wavelength | $\lambda_0 = 780 \text{ nm}$ |
| Pulse length | 100-120 fs |
| Pulse energy (after compr.) | 450 mJ |
| Laser power | 4.5 TW |
| Focused laser size | $\sigma_{x,y} = 1 \text{ mm}$ |
| Rayleigh length Z_R | 5 m |
| Energy stability | $\pm 1.5\% \text{ r.m.s.}$ |
| Repetition rate | 10 Hz |



Electron Beam

- Reuse of the PHIN photo-injector (from CTF3/CLIC)
- 14m transfer line
- Diagnostic of acceleration with spectrometer magnet



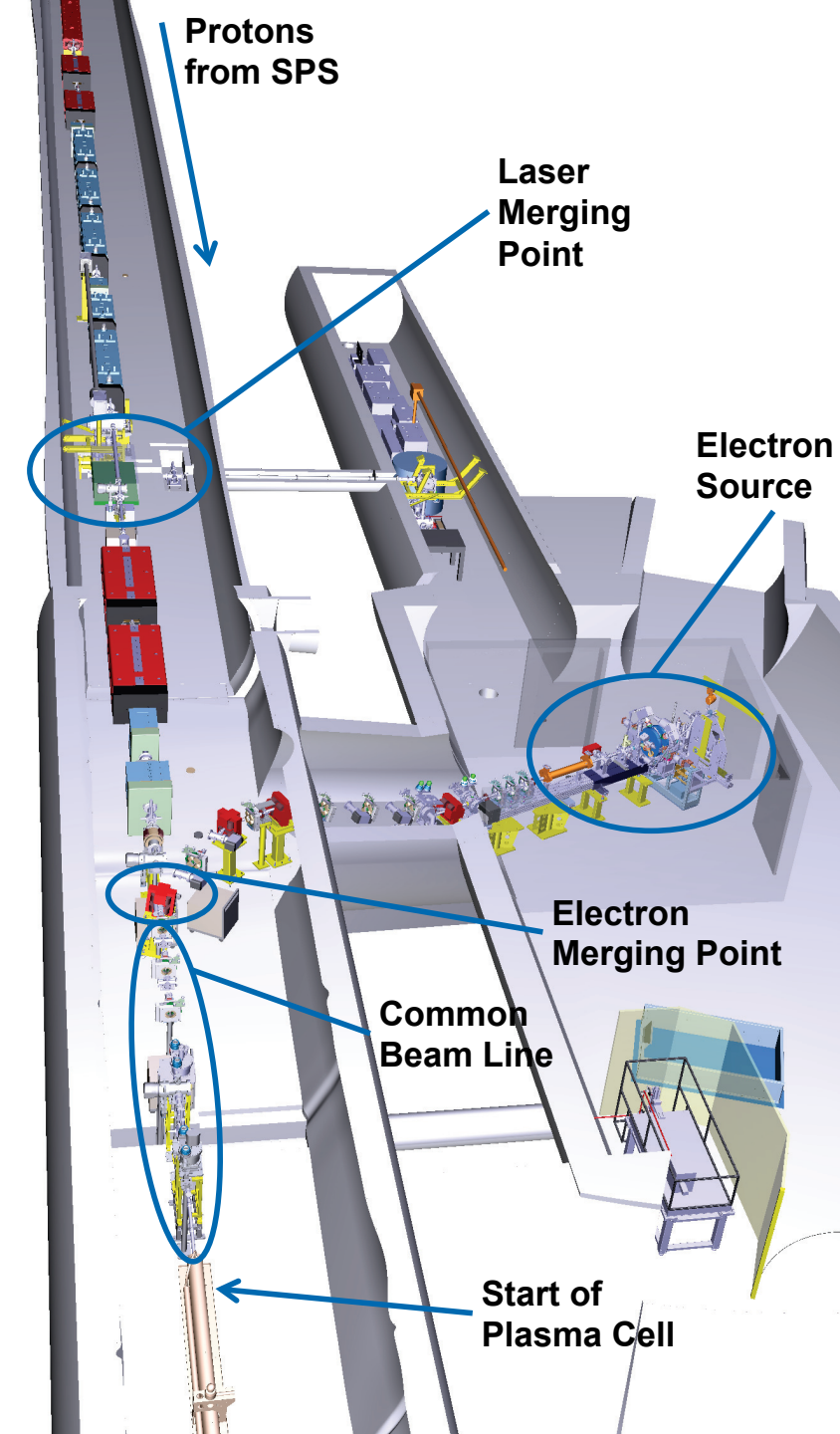
Courtesy of S. Doebert

| Electron beam | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Momentum | 16 MeV/c |
| Electrons/bunch (bunch charge) | 1.2 E9 (0.2 nC) |
| Bunch length | $\sigma_z = 4\text{ps}$ (1.2mm) |
| Bunch size at focus | $\sigma_{x,y}^* = 250 \mu\text{m}$ |
| Normalized emittance (r.m.s.) | 2 mm mrad |
| Relative energy spread | $\Delta p/p = 0.5\%$ |
| Beta function | $\beta_x^* = \beta_y^* = 0.4 \text{ m}$ |
| Dispersion | $D_x^* = D_y^* = 0$ |

Transfer Lines

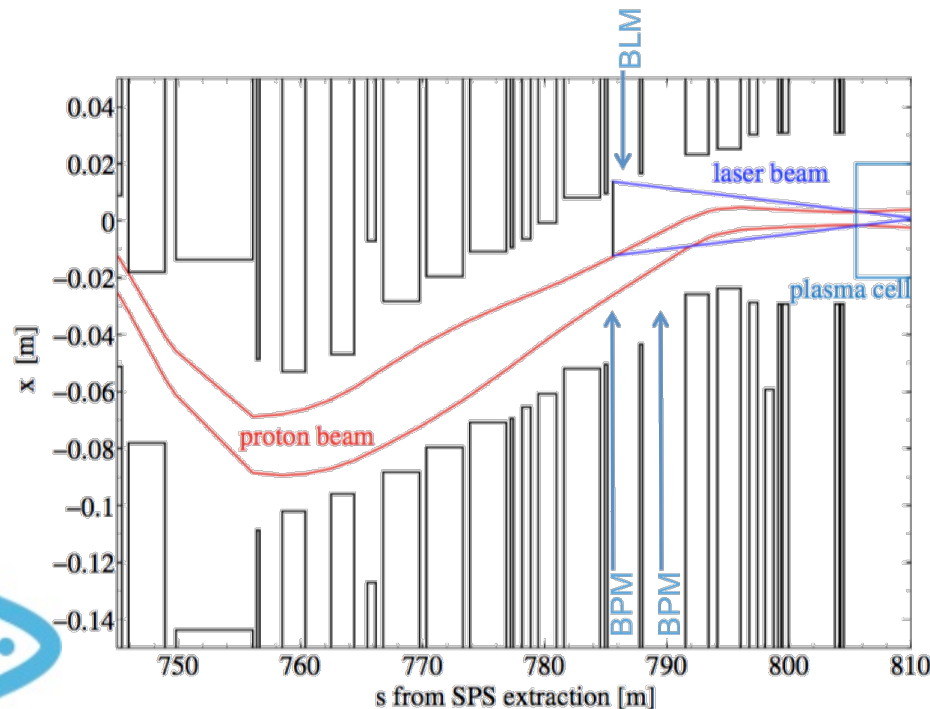
- Proton, laser and electron beam transferred to plasma cell
- Parallel operation → diagnostic
- As flexible as possible

| Parameter | Protons | Electrons |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Momentum [MeV/c] | 400 000 | 10-20 |
| Momentum spread [%] | ±0.35 | ±0.5 |
| Particles per bunch | $3 \cdot 10^{11}$ | $1.25 \cdot 10^9$ |
| Charge per bunch [nC] | 48 | 0.2 |
| Bunch length [mm] | 120 (0.4 ns) | 1.2 (4ps) |
| Norm. emittance [mm·mrad] | 3.5 | 2 |
| Repetition rate [Hz] | 0.033 | 10 |
| 1σ spot size at focal point [μm] | 200 ± 20 | <250 |
| β -function at focal point [m] | 5 | 0.4 |
| Dispersion at focal point [m] | 0 | 0 |

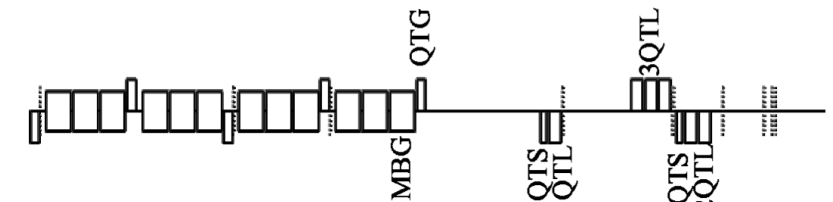


Proton Beam Transfer

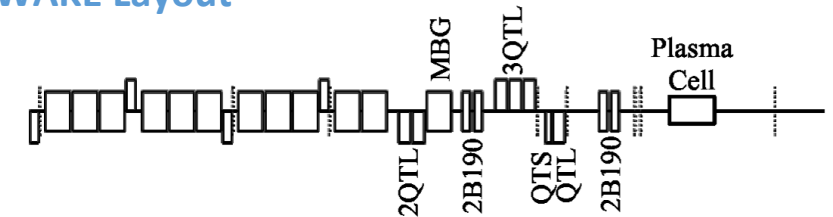
- $\sigma_z = 12\text{cm}$ $\sigma_{x,y} = 200\mu\text{m}$
- Created chicane to merge laser beam
- Synchronization with laser beam @ 100 ps level



CNGS Layout



AWAKE Layout

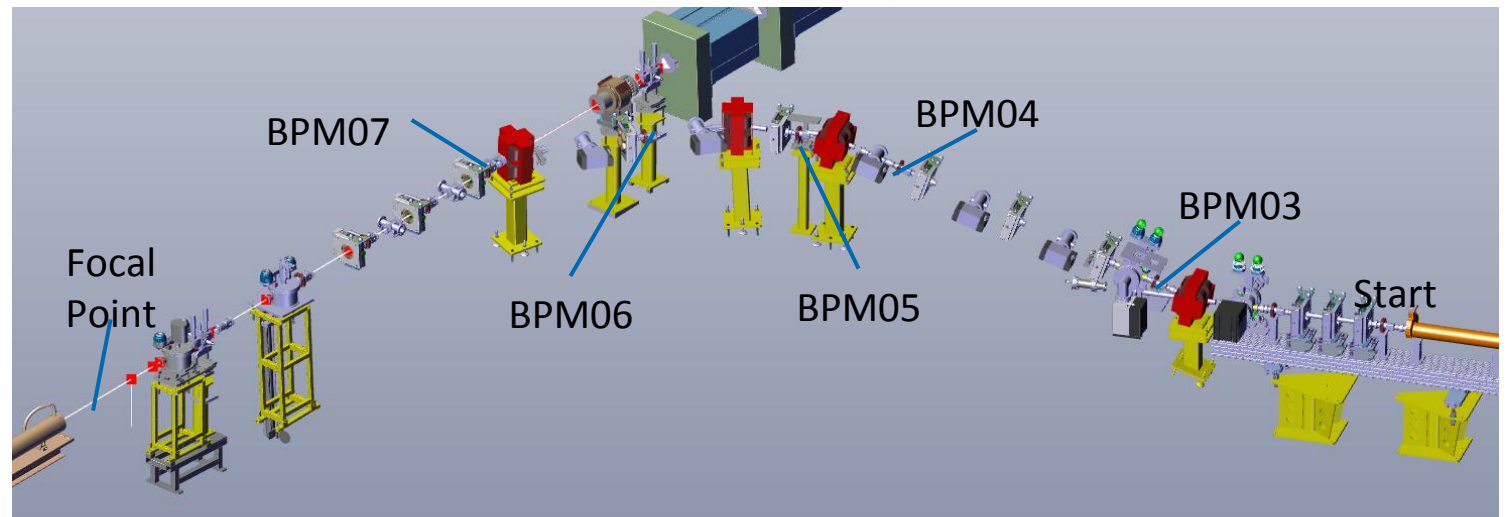
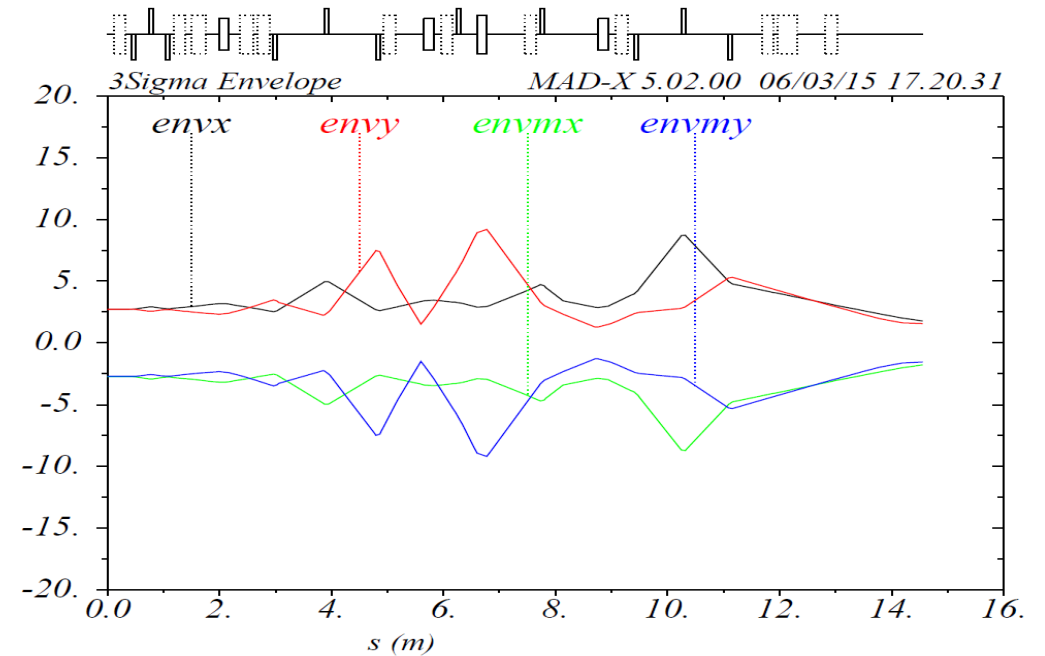


The Electron Transfer Line

- Transport the electron beam from source level up to the plasma source level
- Merge electron beam with proton beam
- Provide a flexible focus point with

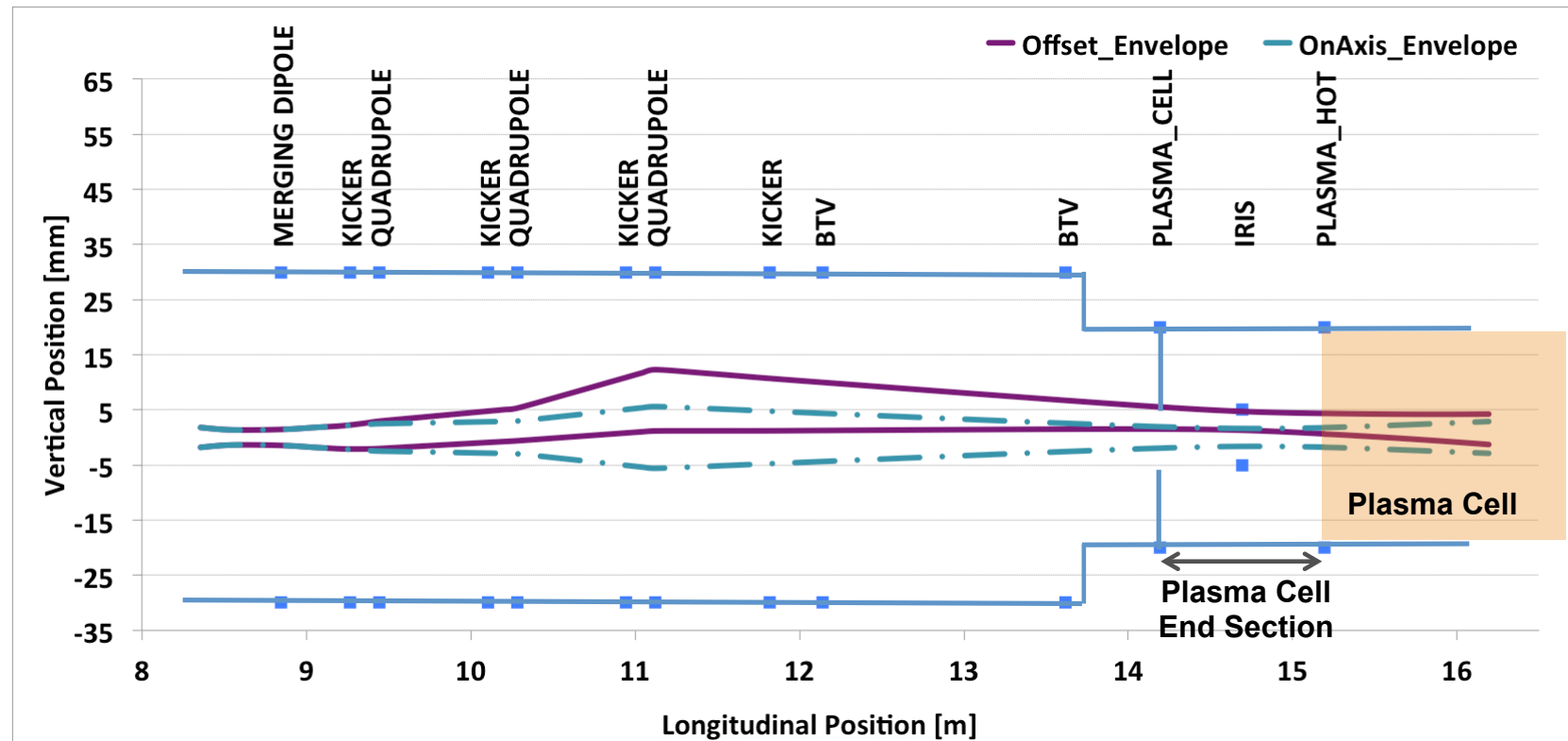
$$\sigma_{x,y} \leq 250\mu\text{m}$$

- 3 - 4.5m after last quadrupole



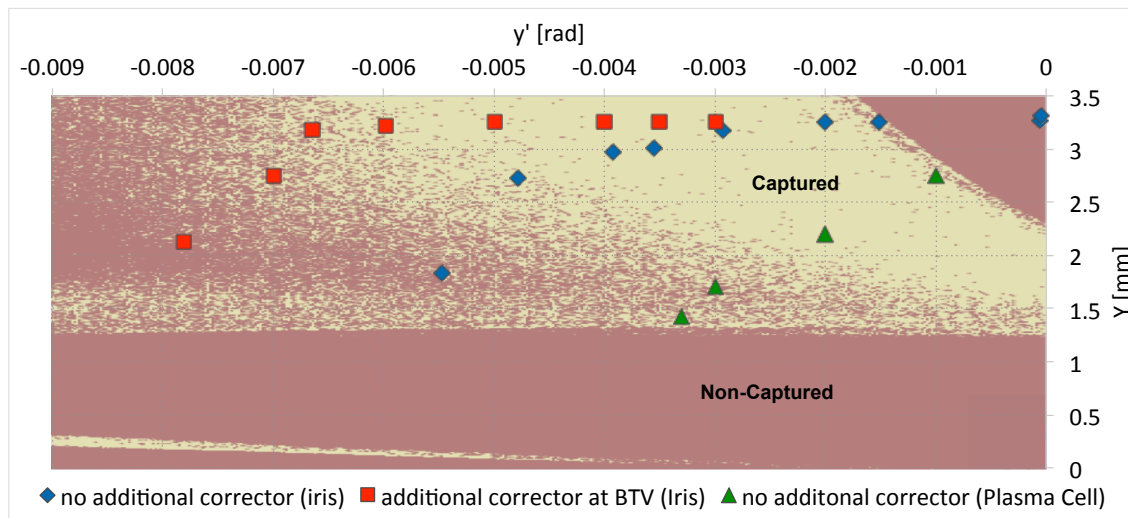
Common Beam Line

1. Introduce an offset in the common beam line
2. Introduce an offset and angle at the focal point of the electron beam

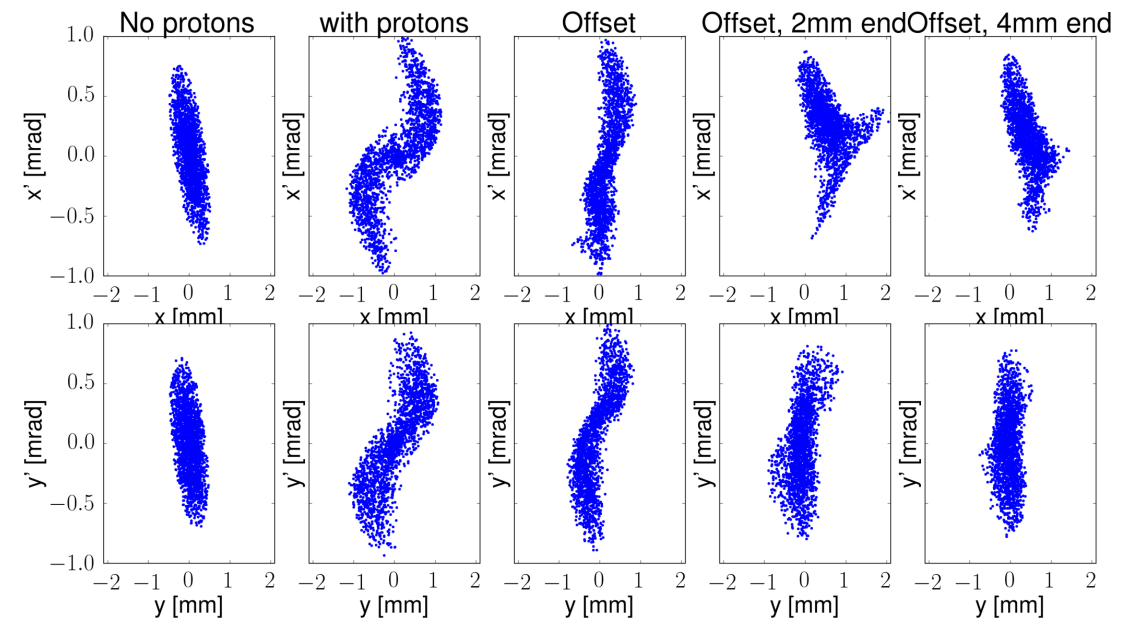


Common Beam Line

1. Introduce an offset in the common beam line
 - reduce beam-beam effects
2. Introduce an offset and angle at the focal point of the electron beam
 - scan transverse phase space to optimize trapping efficiency



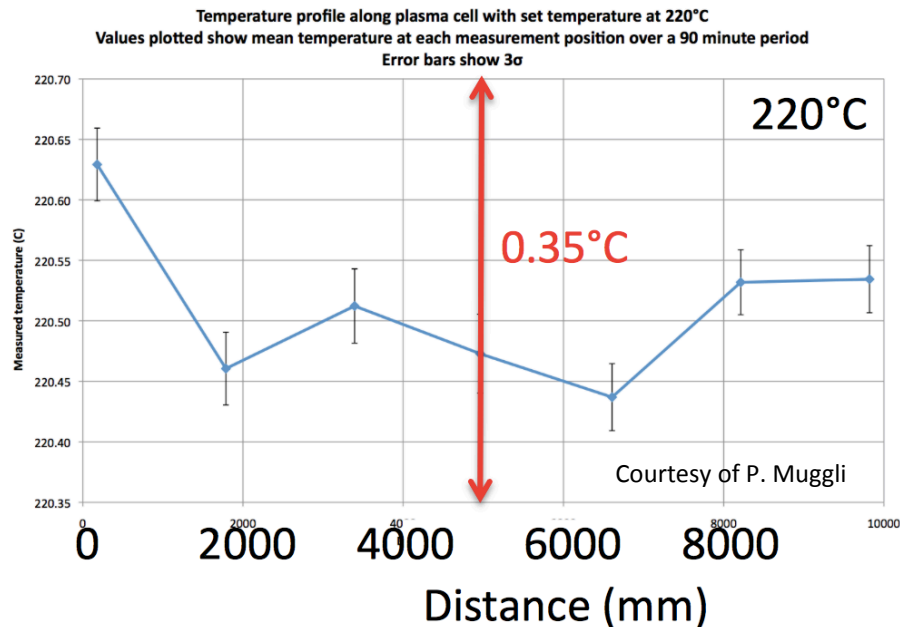
Acceptance simulation by A. Petrenko



Courtesy of U. Dorda

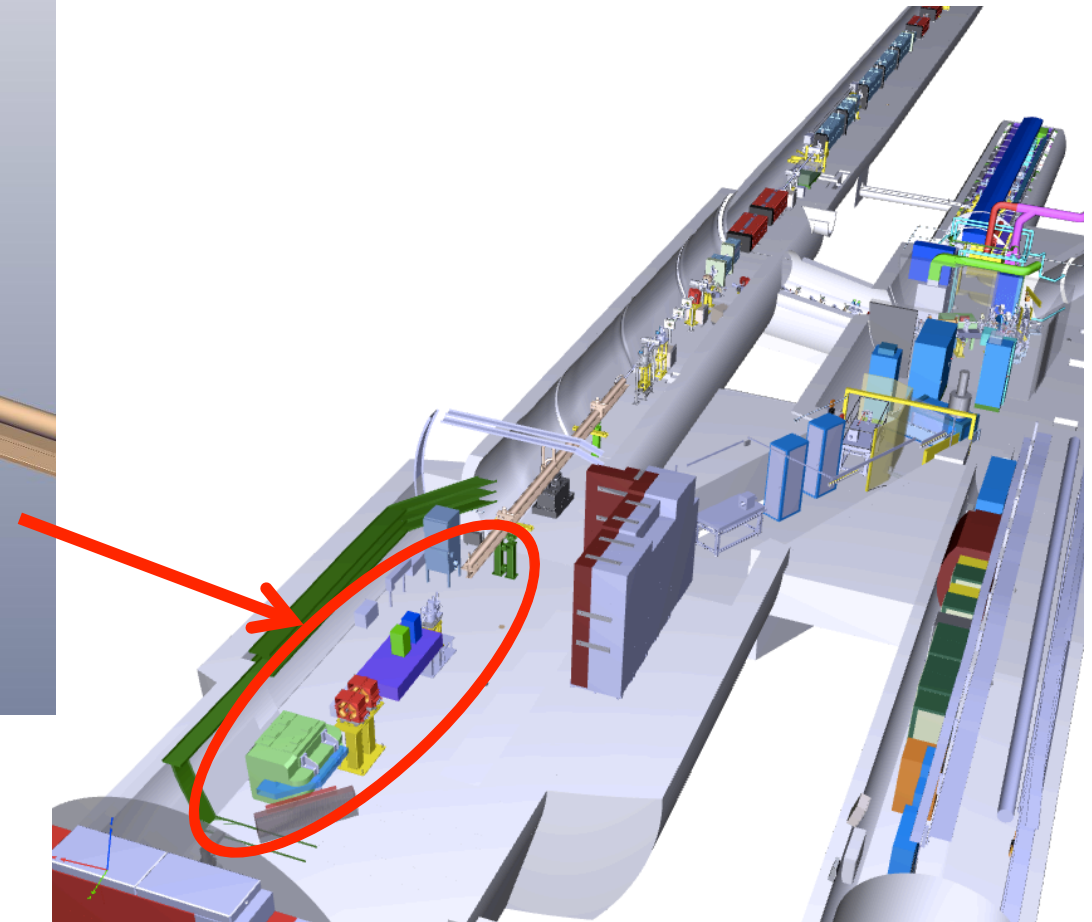
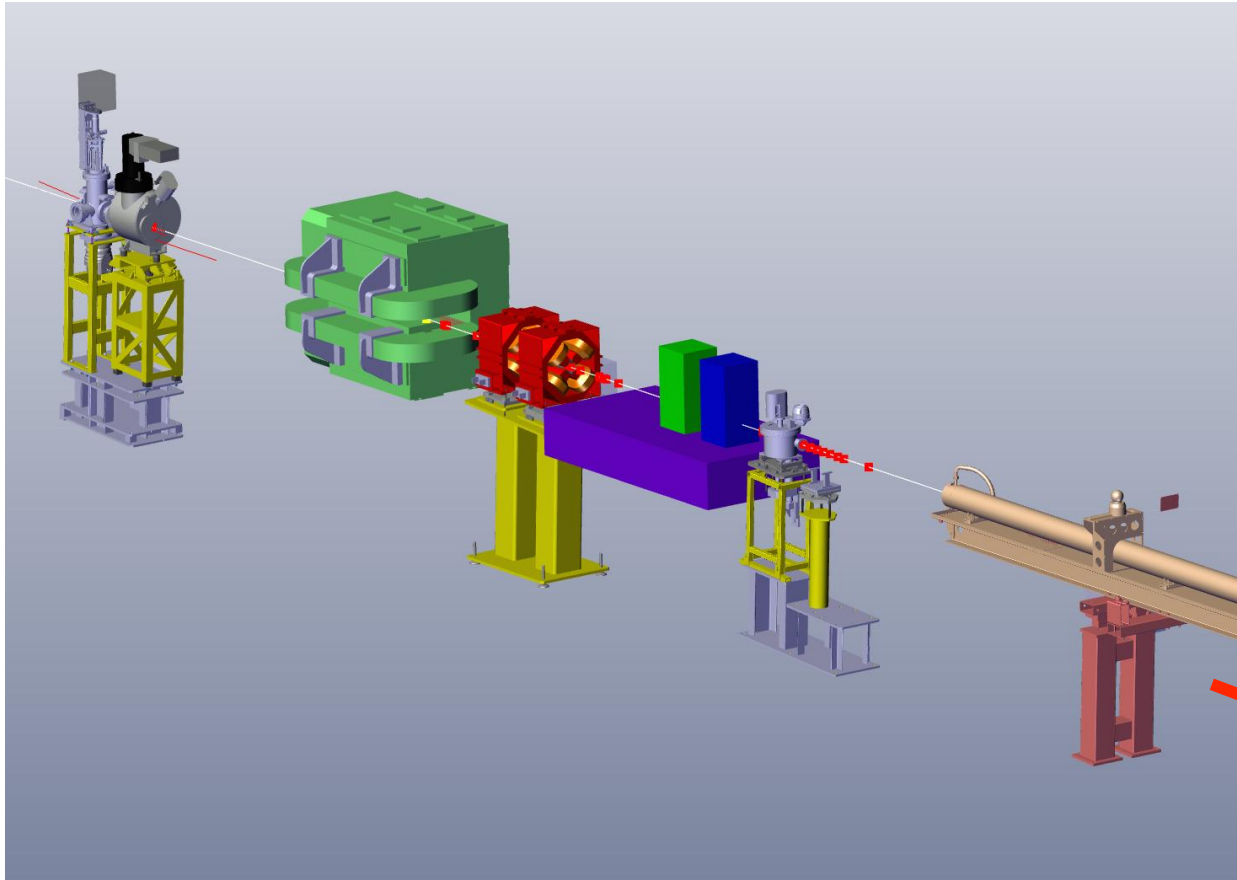
The Plasma Cell – Rubidium Vapor Source

- Density adjustable from $10^{14} - 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
 - Requirement: uniformity better than 0.2%
- 10 m long, 4 cm diameter
- Oil-heated system

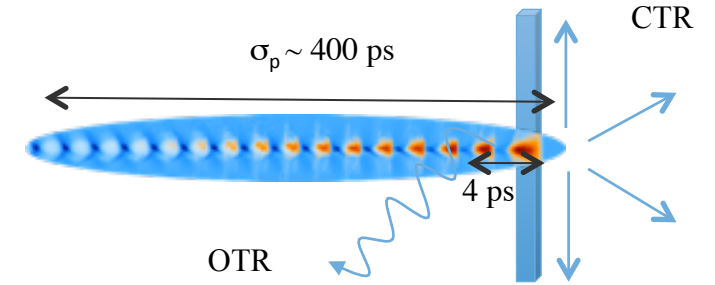


10 m long plasma cell prototype in the AWAKE test area at CERN

Diagnostic Section

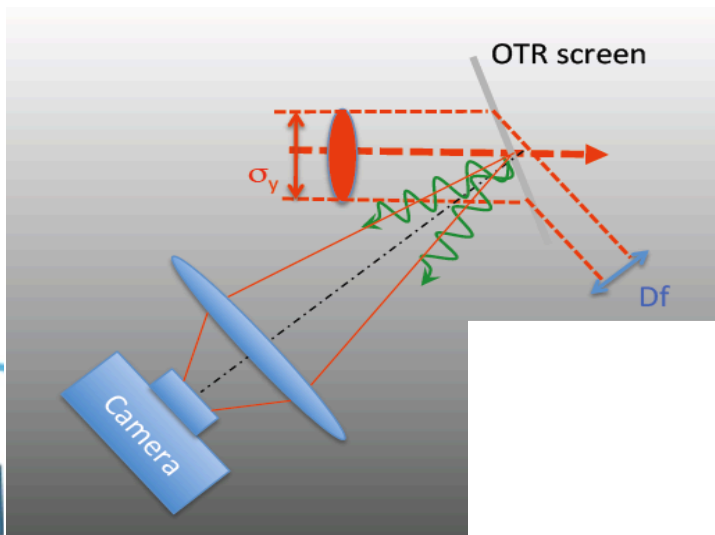


Direct Self-Modulation Diagnostic

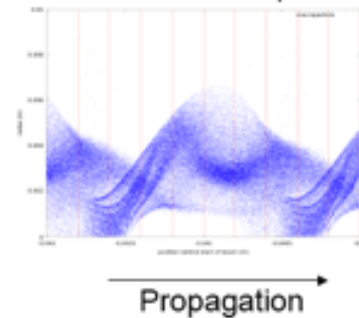


→ transforming the charge distribution information into a radiation distribution using transition radiation

→ Measured radiation emitted by the bunch when traversing a dielectric interface or by directly sampling the bunch space charge field.

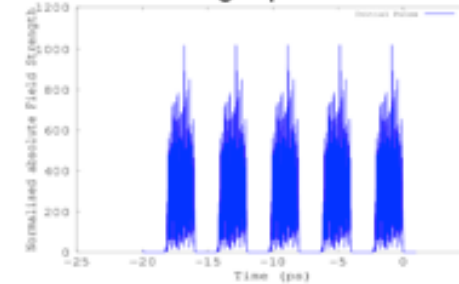


Proton bunch after plasma

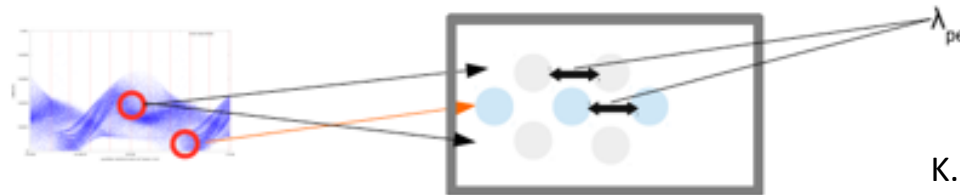


OTR created by screen

OTR Light pulses

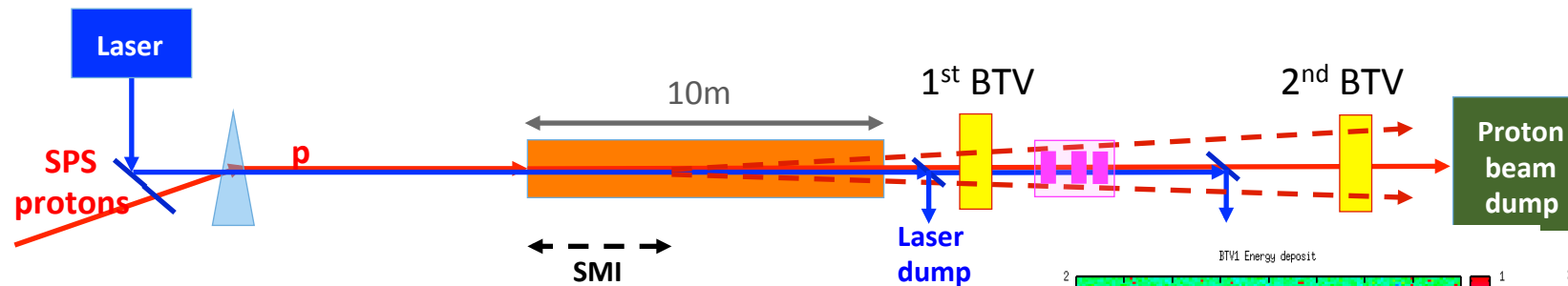


• Measure the OTR Light pulse with a streak camera (\sim ps resolution) while imaging:

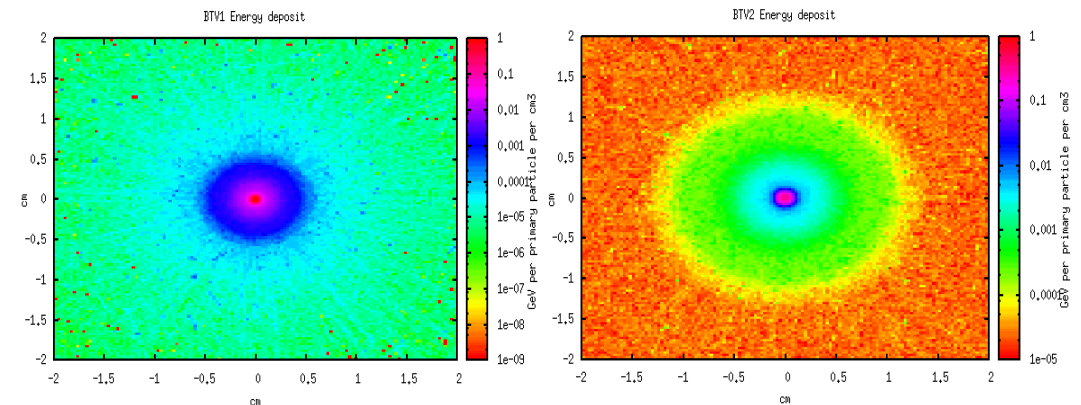


Indirect Self-Modulation Diagnostic

- SMI causes angular divergence of the proton beam at the order of ~ 1 mrad.
- \rightarrow Measure bunch profile at two different scintillator screens at a distance of ~ 8 m



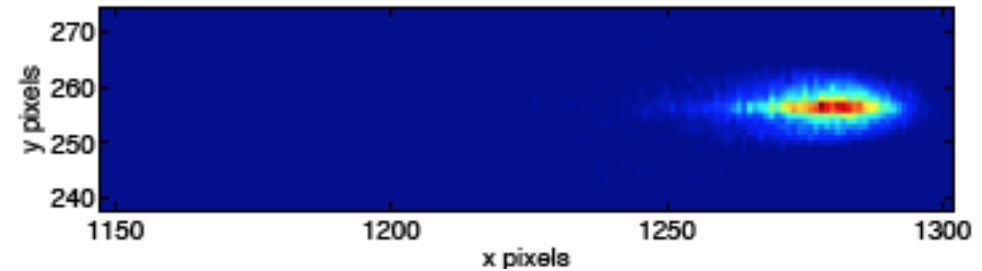
Measure saturation point of SMI at a 2% level.



Energy deposition in GeV/cm^3 per primary proton particle.

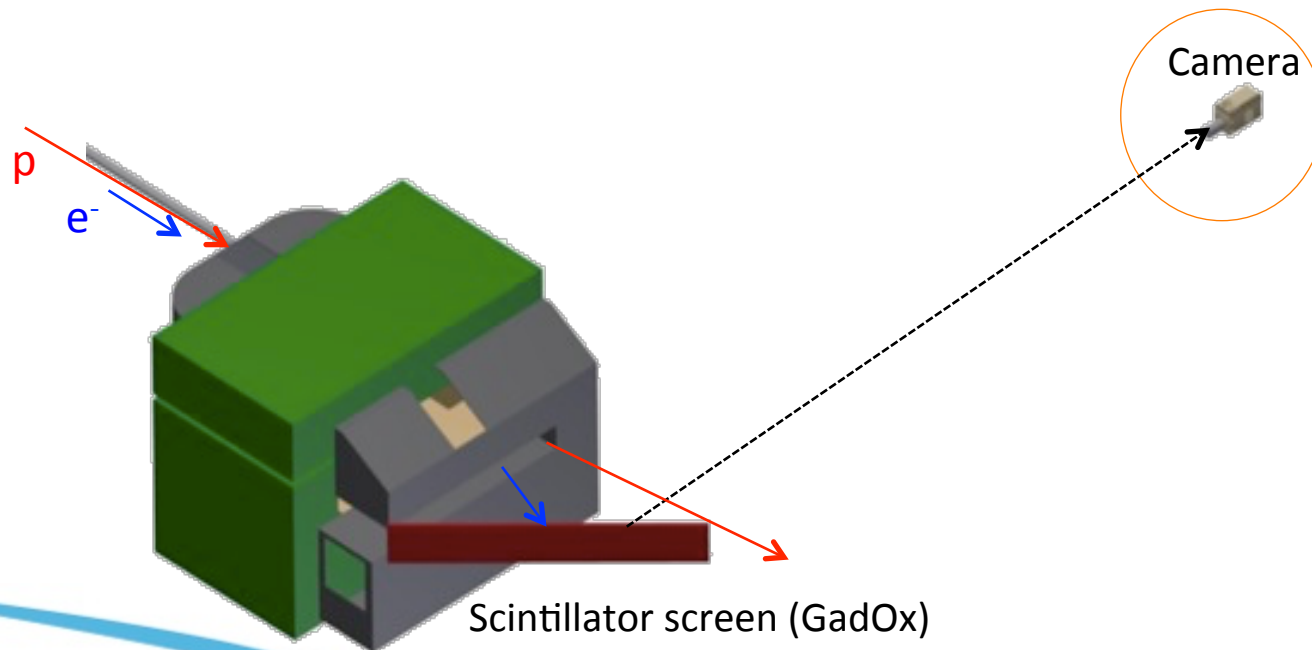
Electron Energy Spectrometer

- Be able to measure electron beam energies from 0-5 GeV

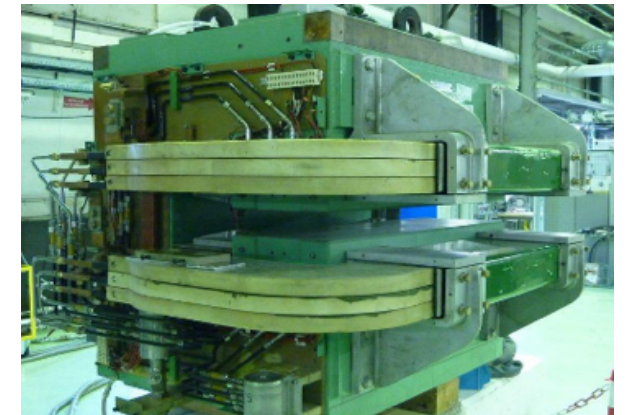


Dispersed electron impact on scintillator screen.
Resulting light collected with intensified CCD camera.

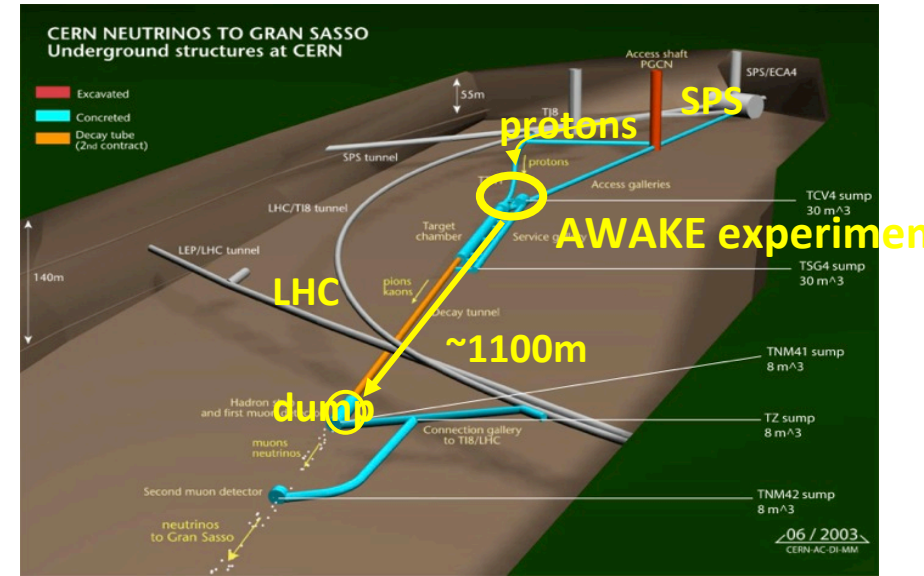
%-level energy resolution can be achieved with a
signal to noise ratio larger than 1000:1



**8.5 ton, 1.2 T, 1.3 Tm, L=1.6 m,
W=1.3 m**



Time Line



| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022ff | |
|---|---|------|--|------|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|------|----------------|--|
| Proton and laser beam-line | Study, Design, Procurement, Component preparation | | Installation | | Commissioning | Data taking | | Long Shutdown 2 24 months | | Data taking | |
| Experimental area | Study, Design, Procurement, Component preparation | | Modification, Civil Engineering and installation | | | Phase 1 | | | | Phase 2 cont'd | |
| e⁻ source and beam-line | Studies, design | | Fabrication | | Installation | | Commissioning | Phase 2 | | Phase 3 | |



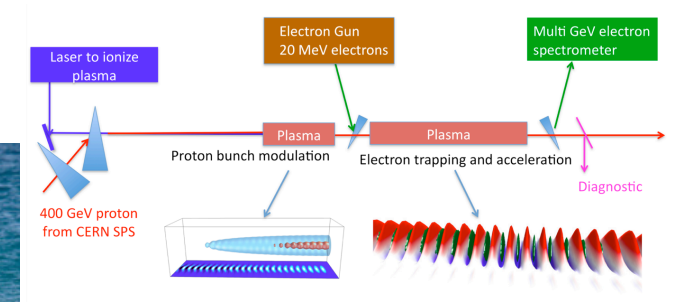
Time Line



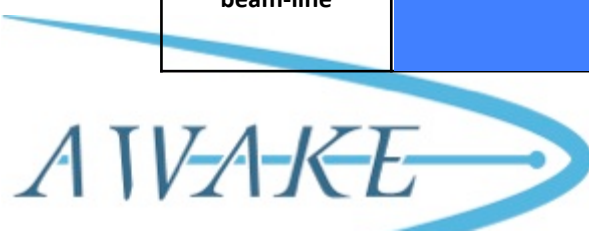
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022ff |
|---|---|------|-------------|--|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------|
| Proton and laser beam-line | Study, Design, Procurement, Component preparation | | | Installation | Commissioning | Data taking | Long Shutdown 2 24 months | | Data taking | |
| Experimental area | Study, Design, Procurement, Component preparation | | | Modification, Civil Engineering and installation | | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 cont'd | | |
| e⁻ source and beam-line | Studies, design | | Fabrication | Installation | Commissioning | Phase 2 | | | Phase 3 | |



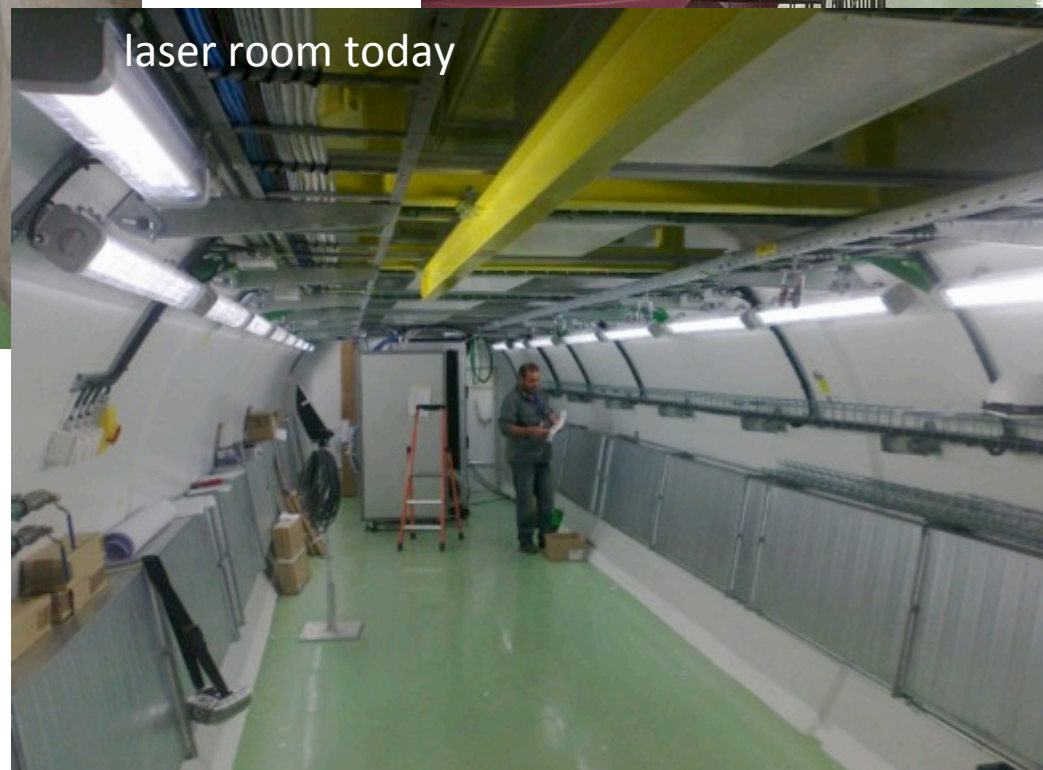
Time Line



| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022ff |
|---|---|------|-------------|--|---------------|---------|-------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Proton and laser beam-line | Study, Design, Procurement, Component preparation | | | Installation | Commissioning | Phase 1 | Data taking | Long Shutdown 2 24 months | Phase 2 cont'd | Phase 3 |
| Experim-ental area | Study, Design, Procurement, Component preparation | | | Modification, Civil Engineering and installation | | | | | | |
| e⁻ source and beam-line | Studies, design | | Fabrication | Installation | Commissioning | Phase 2 | | | | |



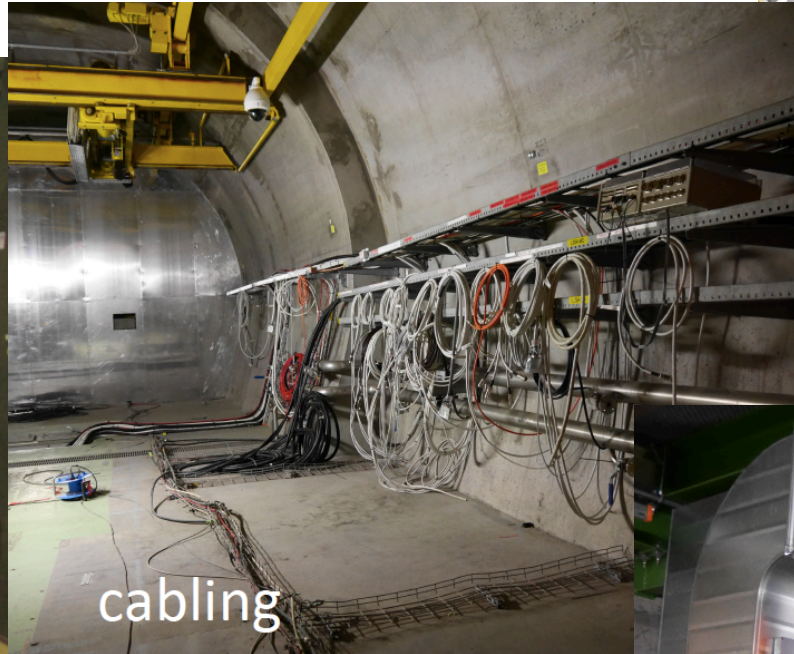
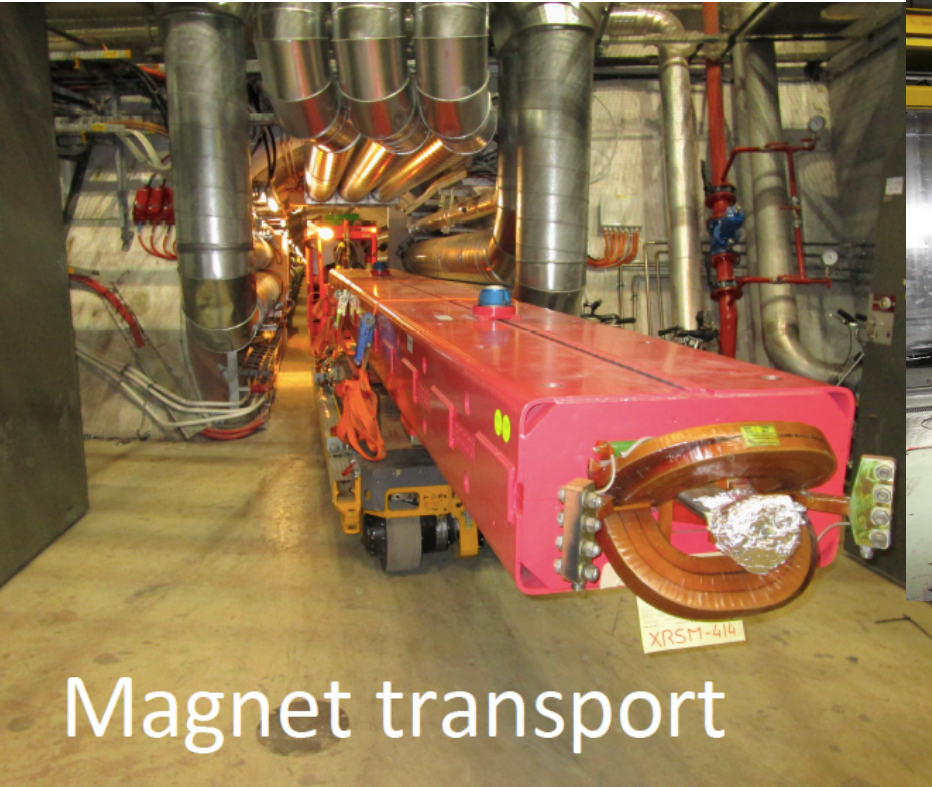
Laser Room



Proton Line and Target Area



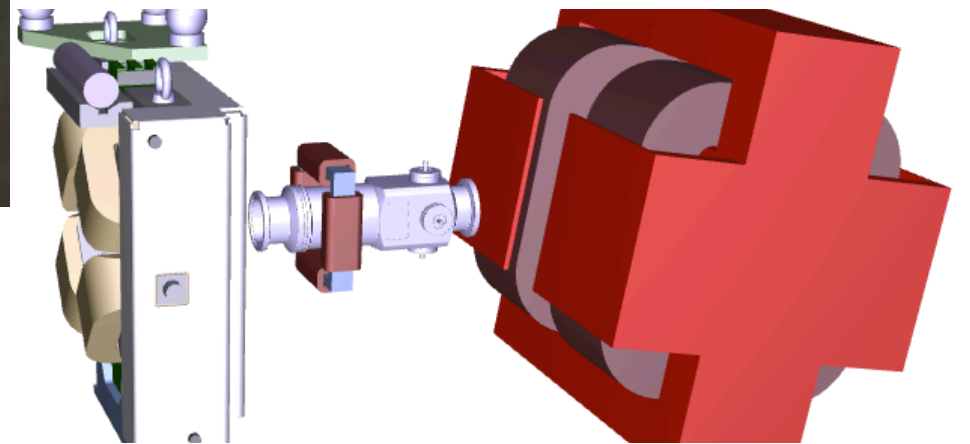
General Installation



Ans Pardons



Electron Beam Line



Thank you

