



EUROPEAN PLASMA RESEARCH ACCELERATOR WITH EXCELLENCE IN APPLICATIONS

WP4 – Summary of activity: 1st year

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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 653782.



Establishing contributors list following WP4 workshop & Pisa meeting

- Contributors include scientists from participating and non-participating institutions (es. LLNL). Define how to secure contribution from non-participating institutions (es. Consultant, Supplier, Member of working group ...)

Review preliminary laser parameters: examine available table and add missing parameters

Deadline: 20th September 2016

Done, (CNRS, CNR)

Next deadline: Deliverable 4.1

Benchmarking of existing technology and comparison with the requirements

- Identify existing commercial technology for short pulse lasers with the required pulse duration, energy per pulse and rep-rate to be used for the (i) laser-driven injector and (ii) laser driven acceleration stages.
- Identify existing, but not mature technology for short pulse lasers with the required pulse duration, energy per pulse and rep-rate to be used for the (i) laser-driven injector and (ii) laser driven acceleration stages.

Deadline: 1st November 2016

Final Draft submitted to coordinator (by CNR, CNRS, STFC)

Plan the 2^o WP4 meeting to review existing technologies vs. Eupraxia laser parameters. Spring 2017? Decision will be taken at the yearly meeting.

CNR

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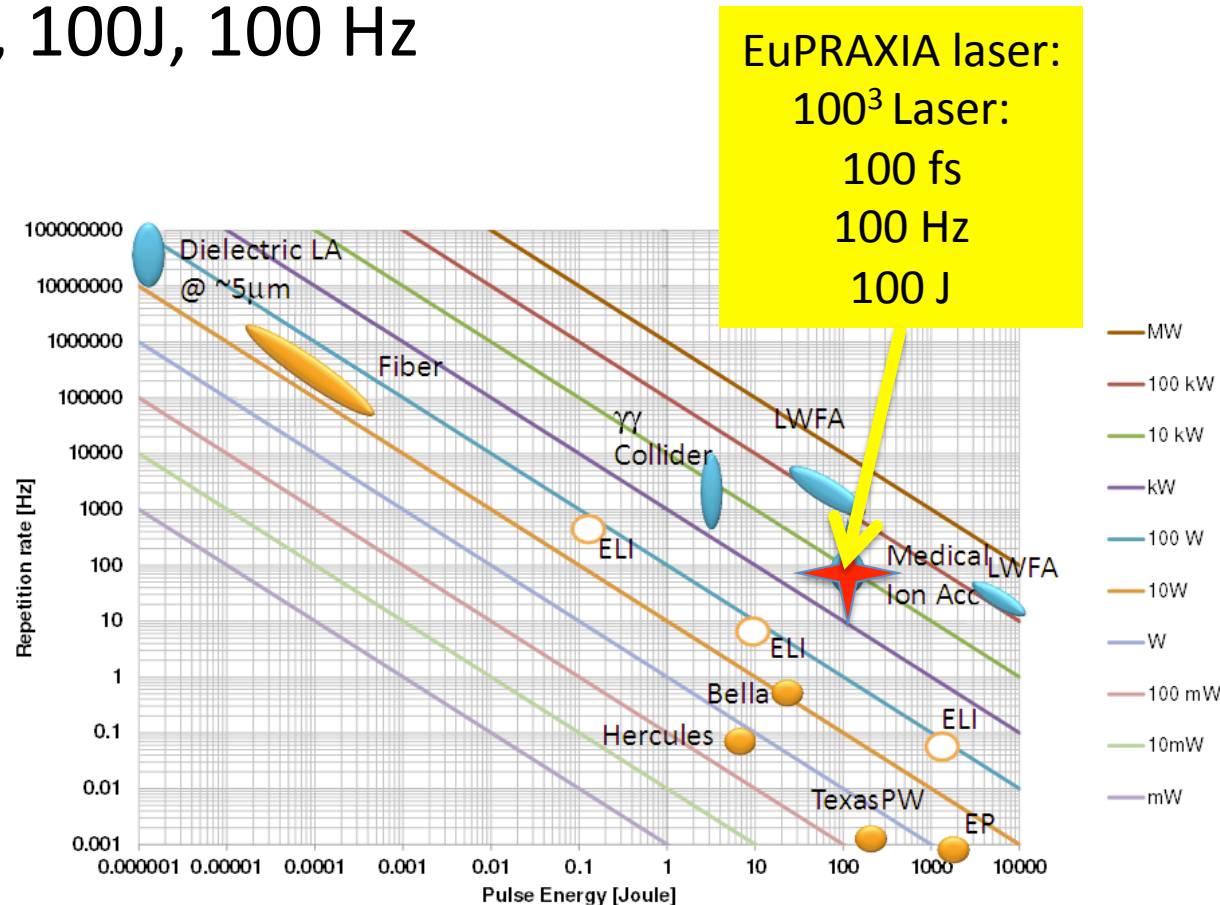
CNRS

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To be announced, CNRS, Ecole Polytechnique (Eupraxia contract)

Other personnel

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Alexander KNETSCH Hamburg University (UHH)

- Identification of baseline laser parameters:
 - 100fs, 100J, 100 Hz



High rep rate regarded as a qualifying parameter for a user oriented facility

- May 18, 2016, the EuPRAXIA "Laser Design and Optimization" Work-package 4 held its first workshop in the premises of SOLEIL - France.



Preliminary exploration of “100³” vs. existing technology



EuroNNAc and EuPRAXIA Workshop on a European Plasma Accelerator

29th June - 1st July 2016, CNR, Pisa, Italy

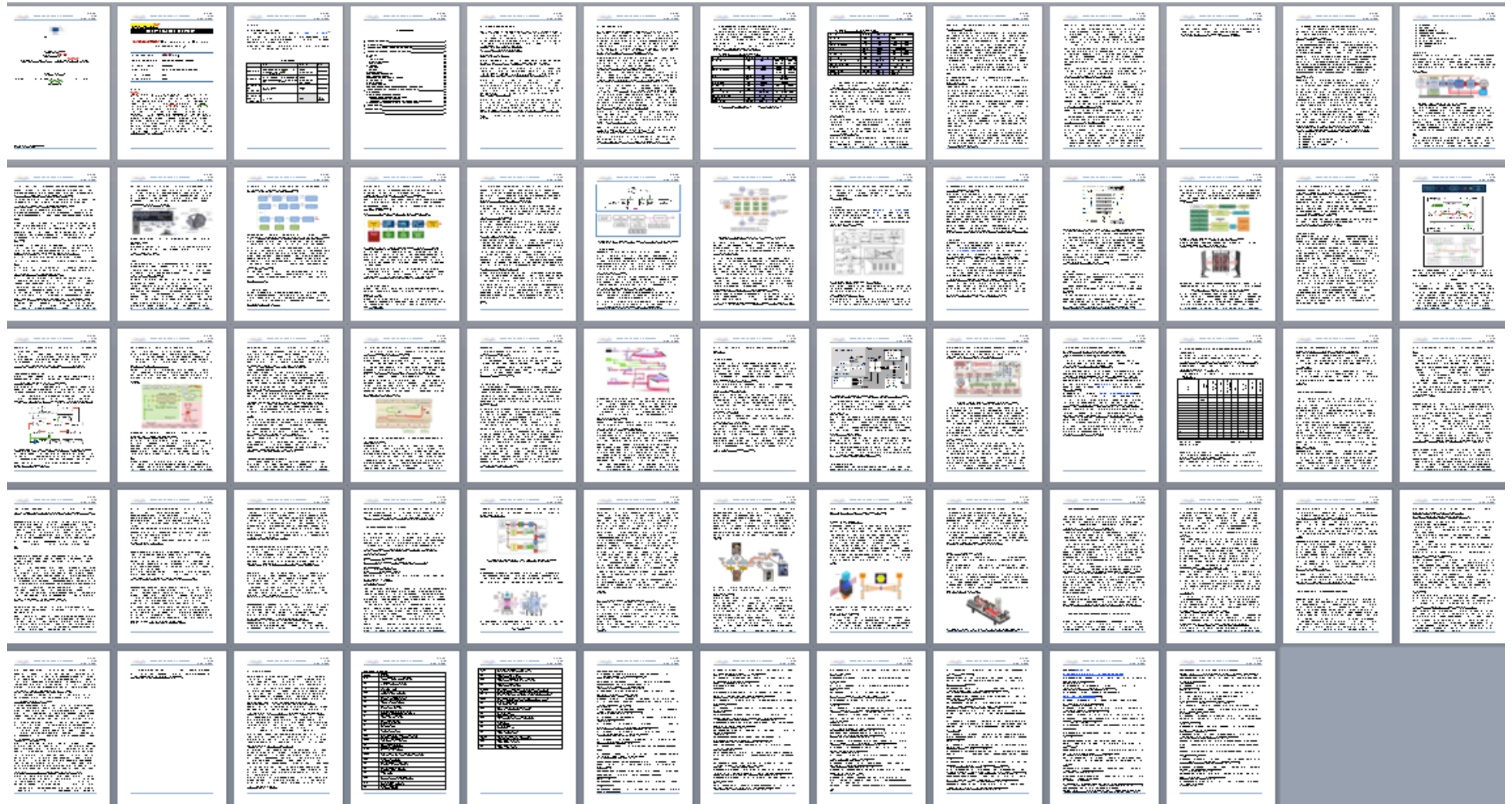
- “100³” configuration is **under scrutiny** in view of requirements from other WPs;
- Industrial quality vs. outstanding performances: energy per pulse vs rep-rate is critical;
- Main (acceleration) beam, injector beam, photocathode beam, aux guiding beam ...;
- Rep-rate of laser will drive technology down-selection
- Stabilization can be achieved independently (CW alignment laser);
- Injector and accelerator will require different laser specs (<100 fs vs. >100fs): Ti:Sa?;
- Indirect pumping – DPSSL Yb:YAG? Ceramics?
- Laser development strategy **awaiting decision of full parameters list**, including physics and user driven specifications.

Laser 1

LWFA injector laser (laser 1)				
Wavelength	λ_1	800 nm	800 nm	
Maximum energy	E_1	5 J	5 J	10 J
Shortest pulse length (FWHM)	τ_1	30 fs	20 fs	40 fs
Peak power	$P_{1,peak}$	167 TW	150-250 TW	
Average power	$P_{1,ave}$	50 W	5 W	1 kW
Contrast at 100 ps	$C_1(100 \text{ ps})$	tbd	tbd	
Contrast at 10 ps	$C_1(10 \text{ ps})$	$1 \cdot 10^{10}$	$1 \cdot 10^{10}$	
Contrast at 1 ps	$C_1(1 \text{ ps})$	tbd	tbd	
Contrast at 100 fs	$C_1(100 \text{ fs})$	tbd	tbd	
Contrast at 50 ps	$C_1(50 \text{ fs})$	tbd	tbd	
Repetition rate	f_1	10 Hz	1 Hz	100 Hz
Number of beams	N_1	1	1	
Synchro. to global reference (RMS)	$\sigma_{\Delta t}$	10 fs	10 fs	
Pulse shape in focal plane	-	Gaussian	Gaussian	
Polarization in focal plane	P_1	linear	linear, circular	
Requirement on energy stability	$\sigma_{\langle E \rangle}$	tbd	tbd	
Requirement on focal size & Z_L stab.	$\sigma_{\langle Z_L \rangle}$	tbd	tbd	
Focal spot position stability	$\sigma_{\langle w_0 \rangle}$	tbd	tbd	
Pointing stability	$\sigma_{\langle x' \rangle}, \sigma_{\langle y' \rangle}$	1 μrad	1 μrad	
Required lab room space	A_1	100 m ²	100 m ²	
including technical rooms but no beam transport		-	-	

Laser 2

Laser driver (laser 2)				
Wavelength	λ_2	800 nm	800 nm	
Maximum energy	E_2	100 J	100 J	500 J
Shortest pulse length (FWHM)	τ_2	100 fs	50 fs	250 fs
Peak power	$P_{2,peak}$	1 PW	1 - 2 PW	
Average power	$P_{2,ave}$	1 kW	0.1 - 1 kW	
Contrast at 100 ps	$C_2(100\text{ ps})$	tbd	tbd	
Contrast at 10 ps	$C_2(10\text{ ps})$	$1 \cdot 10^{10}$	$1 \cdot 10^{10}$	
Contrast at 1 ps	$C_2(1\text{ ps})$	tbd	tbd	
Contrast at 100 fs	$C_2(100\text{ fs})$	tbd	tbd	
Contrast at 50 ps	$C_2(50\text{ fs})$	tbd	tbd	
Repetition rate	f_2	10 Hz	1 - 100 Hz	
Number of beams	N_2	2	2	
Synchro. to global reference (RMS)	$\sigma_{\Delta t}$	10 fs	10 fs	
Pulse shape in focal plane	-	Gaussian	Gaussian	
Polarization in focal plane	P_2	linear	linear, circular	
Requirement on energy stability	$\sigma_{\langle E \rangle}$	tbd	tbd	
Requirement on focal size & Z_L stab.	$\sigma_{\langle Z_L \rangle}$	tbd	tbd	
Focal spot position stability	$\sigma_{\langle W_0 \rangle}$	tbd	tbd	
Pointing stability	$\sigma_{\langle x' \rangle}, \sigma_{\langle y' \rangle}$	1 μ rad	1 μ rad	
Required lab room space	A_2	500 m ²	500 m ²	
including technical rooms but no beam transport		-	-	

A grid of 50 document thumbnails, arranged in 5 rows and 10 columns. Each thumbnail shows a page from a report, containing various elements such as text, tables, diagrams, and images. The thumbnails are arranged in a grid that is 5 rows high and 10 columns wide. The content of the thumbnails varies, showing different sections of the benchmarking report, including tables, diagrams, and text blocks. The grid is set against a light blue background.



EUROPEAN PLASMA RESEARCH ACCELERATOR WITH EXCELLENCE IN APPLICATIONS

Deliverable 4.1: Report on *Benchmarking of existing technologies and comparison with the requirements*

Guido TOCI(CNR), Matteo VANNINI(CNR), François MATHIEU(CNRS), Leonida A. GIZZI(CNR)

With contribution from:

Marco Galimberti (STFC), Luca Labate (CNR), Rajeev Dimitris Papadopoulos (CNRS), Pattathil(STFC), Constantin Heafner (LLNL), Franck Falcoz (Amplitude Tech.), Sebastien Laux (Thales) *and many more ...*



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 653782.



Aim: Analysis of the available technologies for PW-class lasers, comparison with the requirements of Eupraxia, evaluation of the suitability

Starting point: Laser system requirements emerged in WP 1 (Deliverable 1.2)
Two laser devices envisaged: Laser WakeField Accelerator (LWFA) Driver and LWFA injector

LWFA driver requirements

Parameter	Baseline value	Lower limit	Upper limit
Wavelength	800 nm	800 nm* 800 nm**	1100 nm* 800 nm**
Energy	100 J	100 J	500 J
Pulse length (FWHM)	100 fs	100 fs* 50 fs**	1000 fs* 250 fs**
Peak power	1 PW	1 - 2 PW	
Average power	1 kW	0.1 - 1 kW	
Contrast at 10 ps	$1 \cdot 10^{10}$	$1 \cdot 10^{10}$	
Repetition rate	10 Hz	1 Hz	100 Hz

LWFA injector requirements

Parameter	Baseline value	Lower limit	Upper limit
Wavelength	800 nm	800 nm	
Energy	5 J	5 J	10 J
Pulse length (FWHM)	30 fs	20 fs	40fs
Peak power	167 TW	150-250 TW	
Average power	50 W	5 W	1 kW
Repetition rate	10 Hz	1 Hz	100 Hz

Survey of PW laser systems worldwide (**operational** or *under development*)

- analysis of the employed technologies
- (mis)matching with the EuPRAXIA requirements
- evaluation of scalability perspectives in the next 5 years

Analyzed systems (16 total):

Ti:Sapphire

Apollon (France)

Bella (USA)

Laserix (France)

PULSER (South Korea)

Xtreme Light III (China)

HAPLS L3 (ELI-Beamlines)

HPLS (ELI-NP)

QUIANGGUANG 5PW (China)

RAL 10 Hz (UK)

Nd:Glass

Texas PW Laser (USA)

Yb diode-pumped

PEnELOPE (Germany)

POLARIS (Germany)

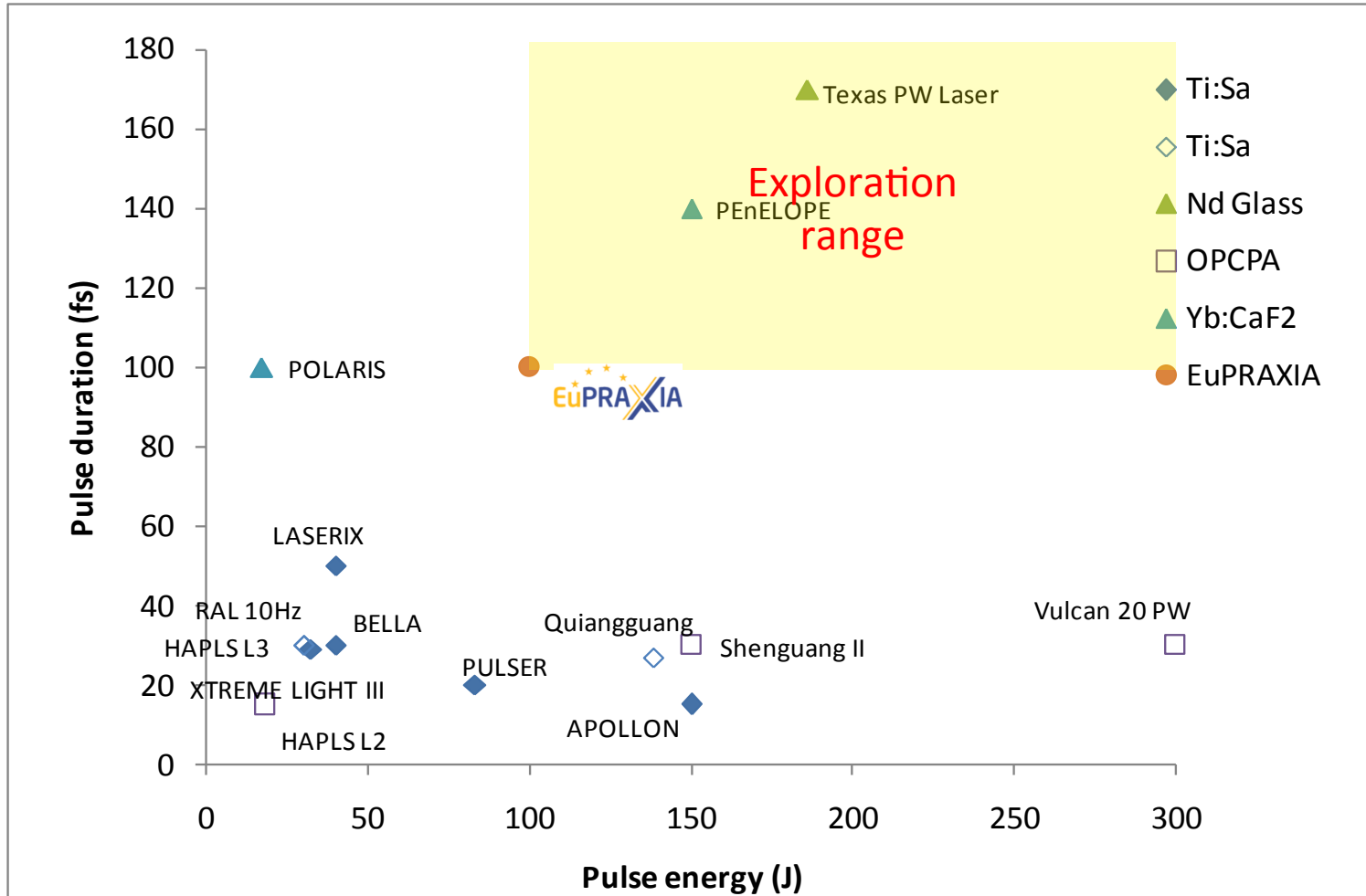
OPCPA

HAPLS L2 (ELI-Beamlines)

SHENGUANG II (China)

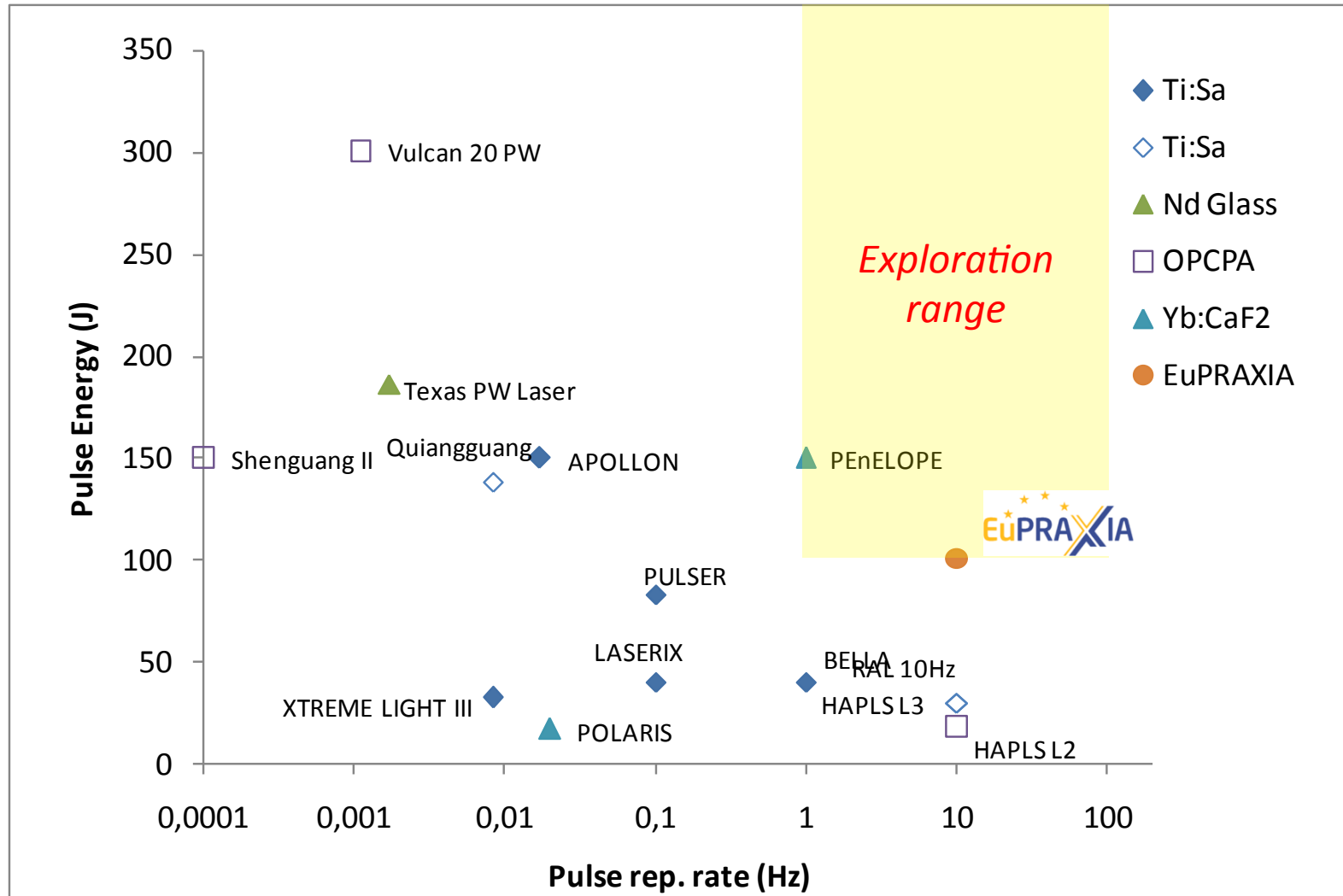
Vulcan 20 PW (UK)

ALPS HF (ELI-NP)



Solid symbols: operational

Open symbols : under development



Solid symbols: operational

Open symbols : under development

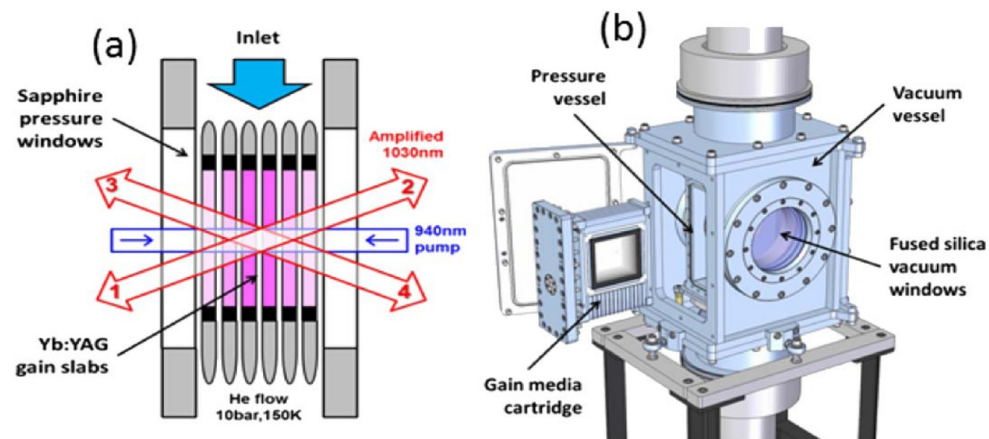
Most critical point emerged:

- Combination 10 Hz / 100 J beyond the limits of existing systems, at the boundary of next generation systems
 - Ti:Sapphire /OPCPA systems would require ~ 250 J @ 10 Hz of pump laser pulse energy in the visible: very challenging for pump lasers
 - Yb based fs systems: direct diode pumping option (less difficult to scale up) but challenged in terms of pulse duration

Already available:

- Front end segment : several system with short pulse duration, high contrast, high rep. rate (e.g. Apollon)
- Technologies for LWFA injector: available at industrial level (Amplitude, Thales)

DIPOLE 100



Under development at STFC-RAL (UK)

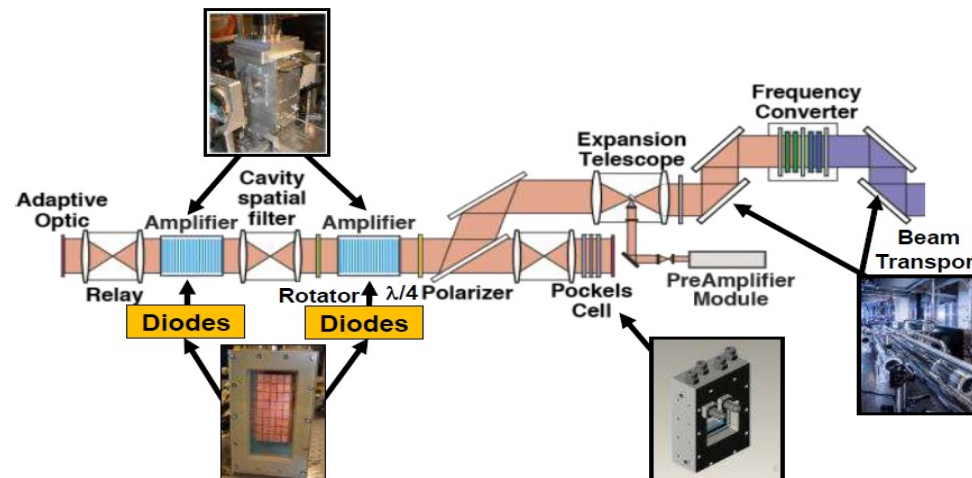
Diode pumped Yb:YAG slabs, He-cooled

>100 J output energy demonstrated @ **1 Hz**, 1030 nm

Ramping up to 10 Hz (design limit): in progress

> 60 J conversion @ 515 nm expected

HAPLS L3 (ELI-Beamlines) pump source



Developed by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (USA)

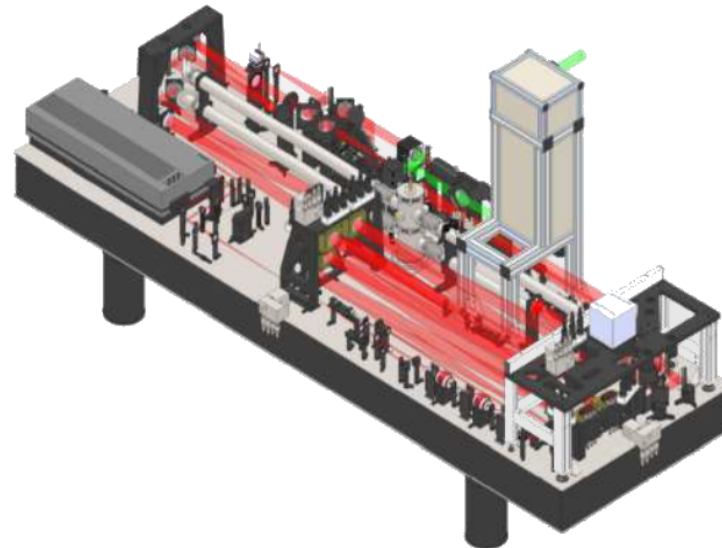
Diode pumped Nd:APG-1 glass, He-cooled

75 J output energy demonstrated @ **3.3 Hz**, 1053 nm

45 J SHG energy @ 526.5 nm demonstrated

Ramping up to 10 Hz, 200 J (design limit): in progress

Amplitude P-60 pump laser (ELI-ALPS HF)



Developed by Amplitude Technologies

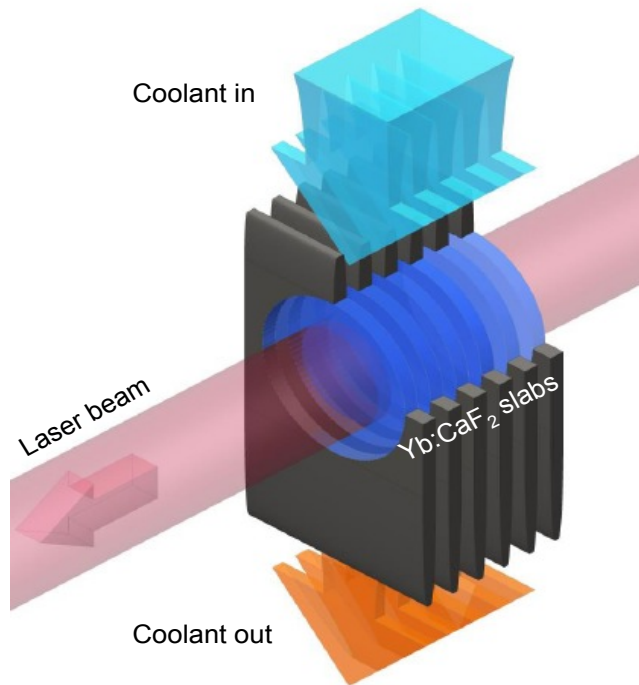
Flashlamp pumped Nd:YAG

45 J output energy demonstrated @ **10 Hz**, 1064 nm

60 J SHG energy @ 532 nm : design target

Ramping up to 10 Hz, full energy (design limit): in progress

PEneLOPE



Developed by Dresden Helmholtz Institute
Diode-pumped Yb:CaF₂ slabs, He cooled

- **150 J** output energy,
- **145 fs** pulse duration
- **1 Hz**
- **1030 nm**

Currently operational

- Review of the existing PW-level laser technologies and benchmarking with EuPRAXIA requirements
- LWFA driver: very challenging, due to the high energy/high repetition rate/average power required;
- Very demanding for pump systems, in particular for Ti:Sapphire and OPCPA systems
- High pulse energy (100 J), 10 Hz pump sources in advanced development phase under several projects (diode pumped and flashlamp pumped systems), possible options in the next few years
- Operational examples of directly diode pumped femtosecond amplifiers, approaching EuPRAXIA requirements

Thank you for your attention

Questions?

