EUROPEAN PLASMA RESEARCH ACCELERATOR WITH EXCELLENCE IN APPLICATIONS



Imperfections, Redundancies, Diagnostics, Control&Feedback

Discussion convener: Arnd Specka, LLR Ecole Polytechnqiue – CNRS/IN2P3



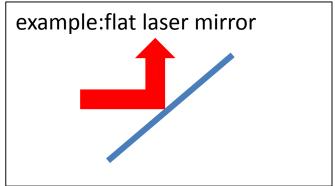


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- Original title of the session:
 - Diagnostics & correction devices (dipoles, mirrors,...), realistic imperfections and required redundancies
- Imperfections : assess!
- Redundancies : anticipate!
- Diagnostics : measure!
- Control&Feedback : mitigate!
- AIM: list of diagnostic/control elements with their
 - functionalities
 - footprint & geometry constraints
 - measurement/action ranges
 - measurement/action precision

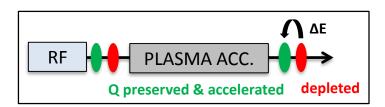


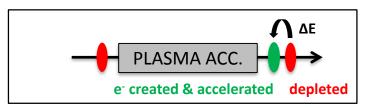


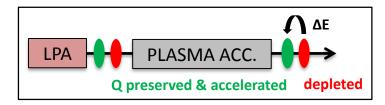


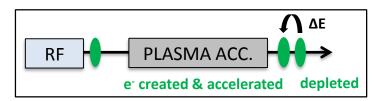
- one-does-it all v/s
- one-by-one option
- RW: user area perspective

 identify clearly which monitoring and control functionalities are common to all, which are proper to a single configuration







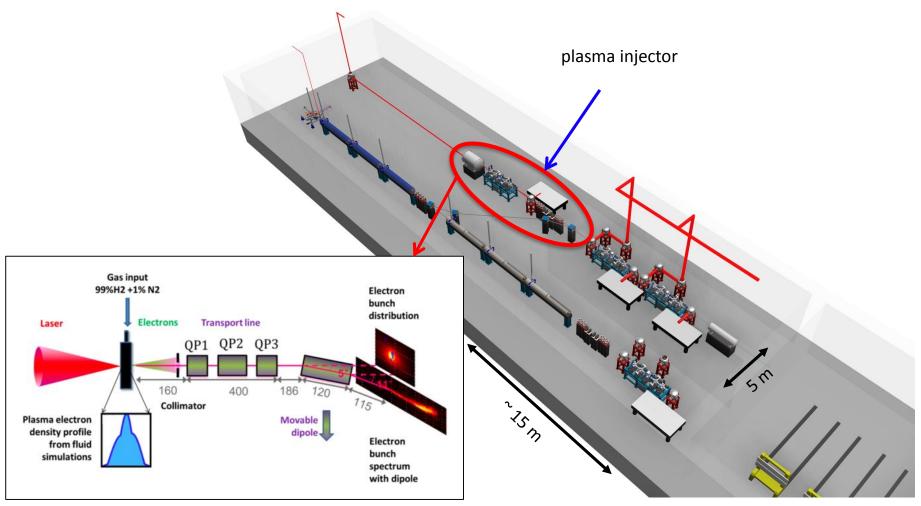






Layout proposal





See poster: B. Cros et al., 'Electron injector for multi-stage laser-driven plasma accelerators', IPAC'17, **WEPVA001**

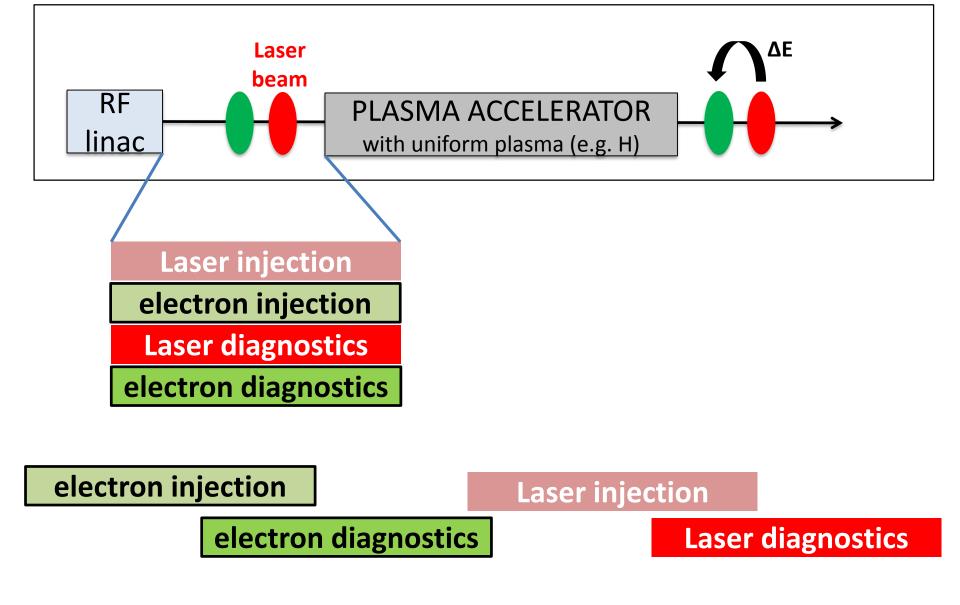
3D design by Dariusz Kocoń (ELI-Beams)

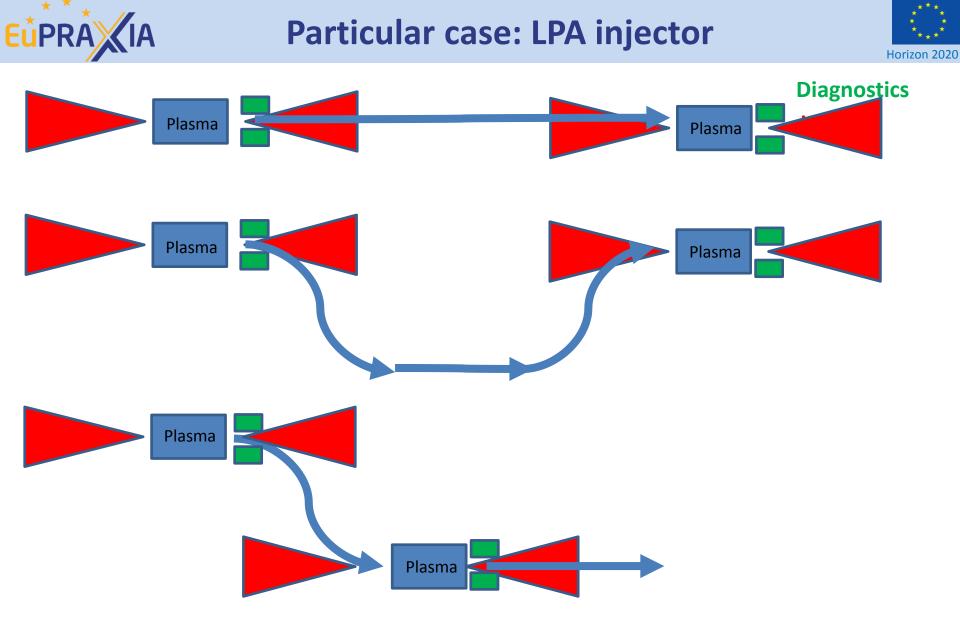
P. A. Walker (DESY) - IPAC 2017 - Copenhagen, 16th May 2017



Coexistence and footprint









- determine working point(s) of plasma accelerator(s)
- determine robustness/sensitivity of these WPs to:
 - how are parameters of outgoing electron beam affected
 - driver parameters (laser or particle)
 - plasma parameters
 - simulations (full PIC, simplified?) -> WP2
 published results -> WP3

=> sensitivity response matrix also for LPFA PWFA

- define "phase space acceptance" of WP (injection efficiency)
- define desired measurement ranges for outgoing electron beam diagnostics





- incoming electron beam (all schemes)
- incoming laser beam (laser driver)
- outgoing electron beam (all schemes)
- [outgoing laser beam (laser driver)]
- plasma diagnostics (n_e,...)





- ahead of / at / downstream of interaction point
- pulse energy
- pulse duration, spectrum
- phase front ("near field") -> determines spot quality
- focal spot size, shape, transverse energy distribution



. . .



- steering mirrors: position, angle of laser
- deformable mirrors: phase front correction
 -> excellent spot quality is vital to LWFA
- optical delay lines (synchronization)
- passive stability v/s active feedback



- 6D phase space, up to 2nd order moments
- zero order moment: charge
- 1st order moments (averages): positions, angles, energy, arrival time (synch)
- 2nd order moments: (spreads and correlation) spot size, divergence, emittance, E-dispersion, duration, spot shape, chirp
- more refined (but potentially essential):
 - slice energy spread
 - long. bunch shape



- LPA injector: (depends on energy)
 - conventional macroscopic transport diag's v/s miniaturized devices (plasma lenses)
 - is the injected phase space well enough defined?
 - single-shot non destructiveness v/s reproducibility
- RF-injector/beam-driven:
 - standard diagnostics to be integrated in transport line
 - extra space for sophisticated diagnostics ? (e.g. bunch duration
 - single-shot/non-destructiveness may not be mandatory

EuPRAXIA e⁻ diagnostics and control : outgoing beam

- 1-5 GeV: more space required
- single-shot emittance measurement at 5GeV? undulator radiation ?
- measurement of bunch duration/beam current?
- beam steering? (assumes reproducibility)