

Recent development of laser wakefield accelerator at NCU

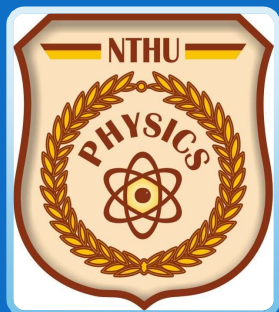
Shao-Wei Chou (周紹暉)*,^{1,2} Sung-Wei Huang^{1,2}, Wei-Cheng Liu^{1,2}, Chen-Yu Tsai^{1,2}, Shih-Hung Chen¹, Ming-Wei Lin³, Hsu-Hsin Chu^{1,2}

¹ Department of Physics, National Central University (NCU), 32001 Zhongli, Taiwan

² Center for High-energy and High-field Physics, 32001 Zhongli, Taiwan

³ Institute of Nuclear Engineering and Science, National Tsing Hua University, 300044 Hsinchu, Taiwan

24.11.2023 CHI-P



Content

Principle of Shock-front injection

Transverse structure of Wakefield

Properties of Tail-wave injection

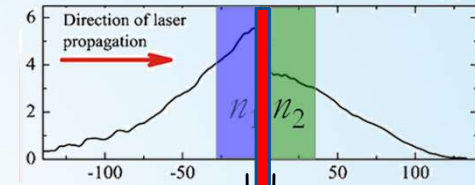
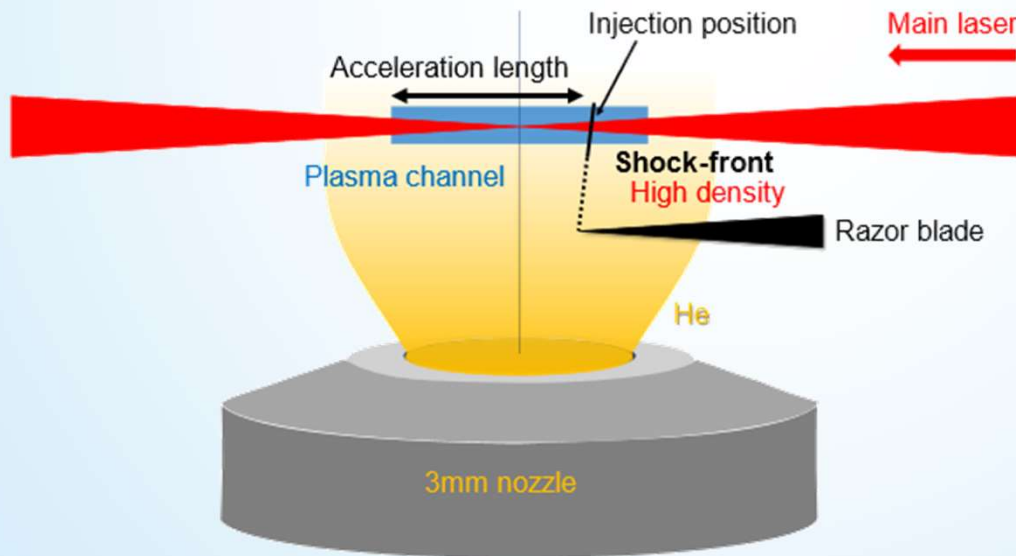
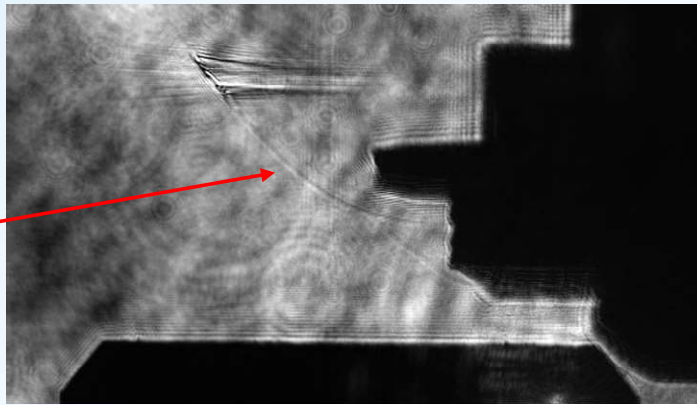
Tilted Shock-front injection

Enhancement of Betatron radiation

Summary

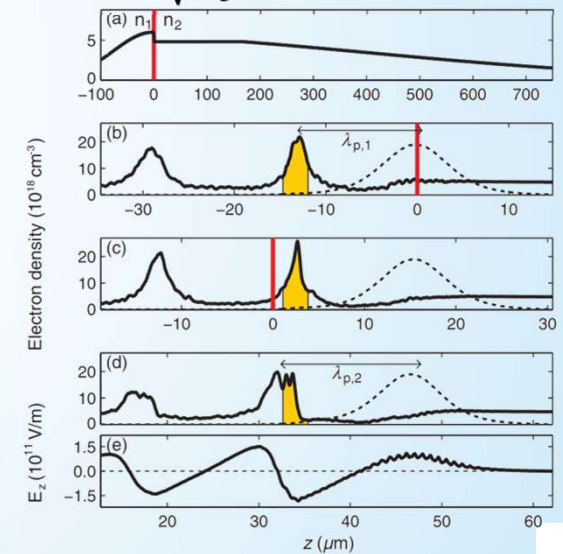
Principle of shock-front injection

Shock wave

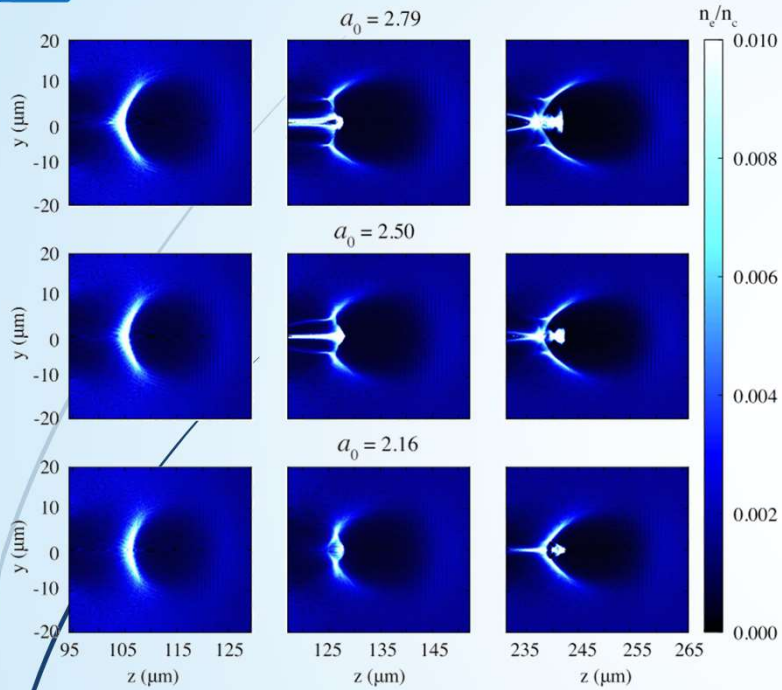


$$\lambda_p \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_e}} \Rightarrow \lambda_{p,1} < \lambda_{p,2}$$

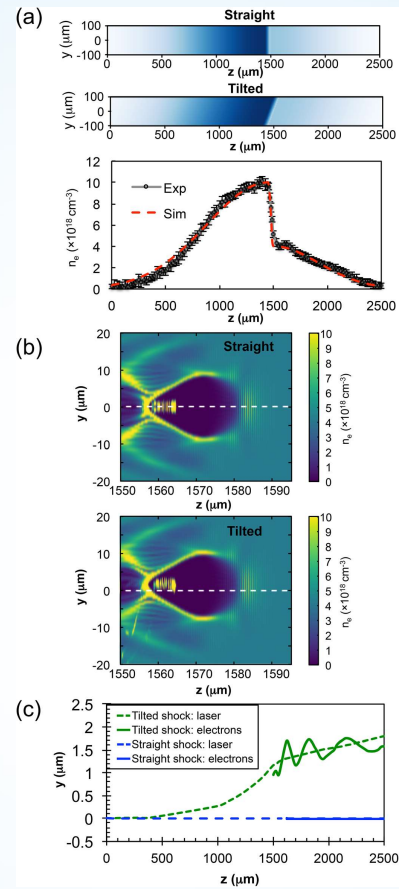
$\delta_{trans} < \lambda_p$



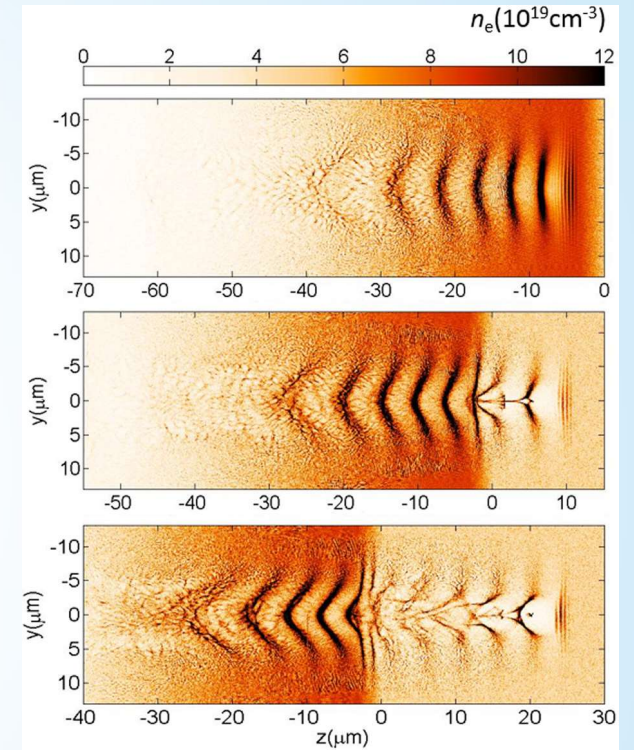
Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 185006 (2013)
 Phys. Rev. ST- Acc and beams
 13,091201 (2010)



F Massimo et al 2018 Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion 60 034005



Physics of Plasmas 25, 043107 (2018)

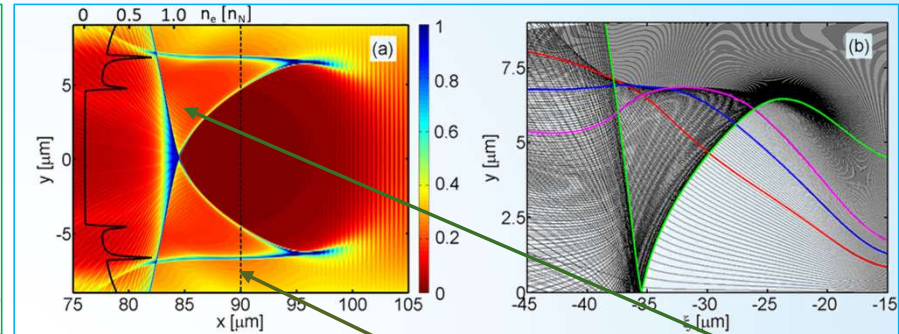
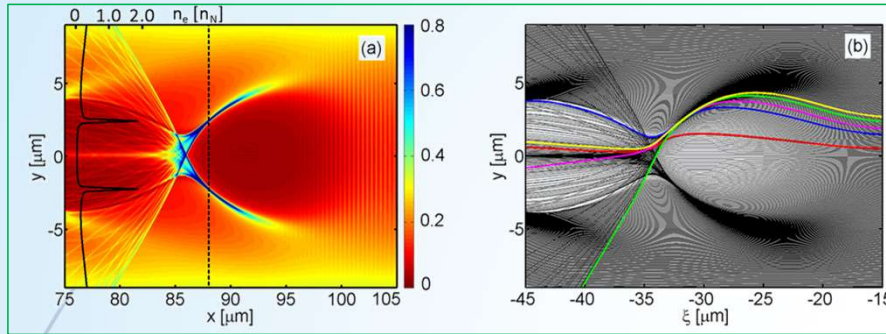


Physics of Plasmas 24, 083106 (2017)

Transverse Structure of the Wakefield

$a_0=1.8$

$a_0=3.6$



Physics of Plasmas 23,
103112 (2016)

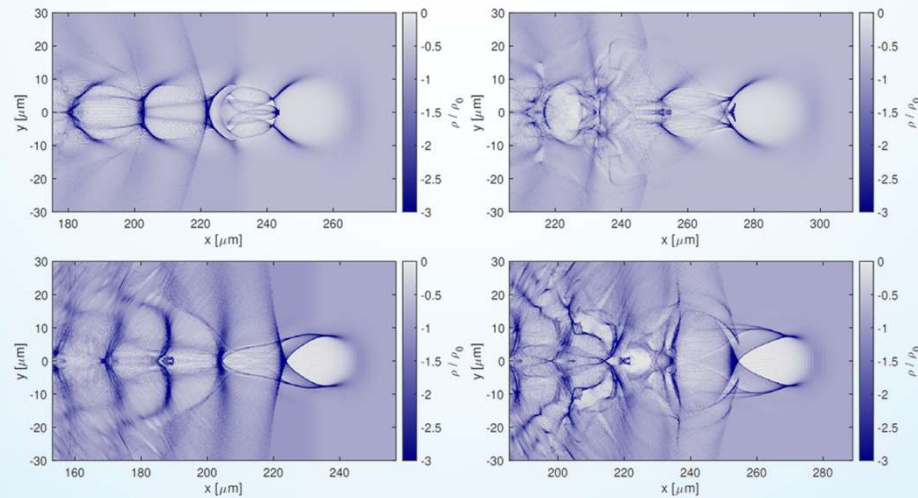
ponderomotive force

Lateral
wave

Tail wave

**"Beam loading"
injection**

**Tail wave
injection**

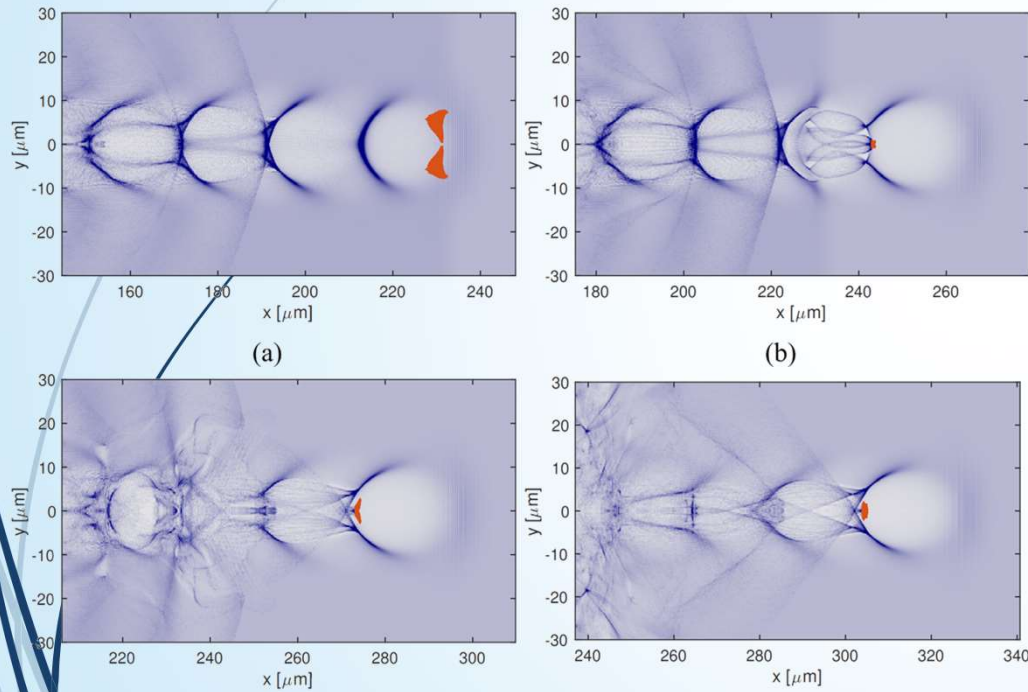


$a_0=2.9$

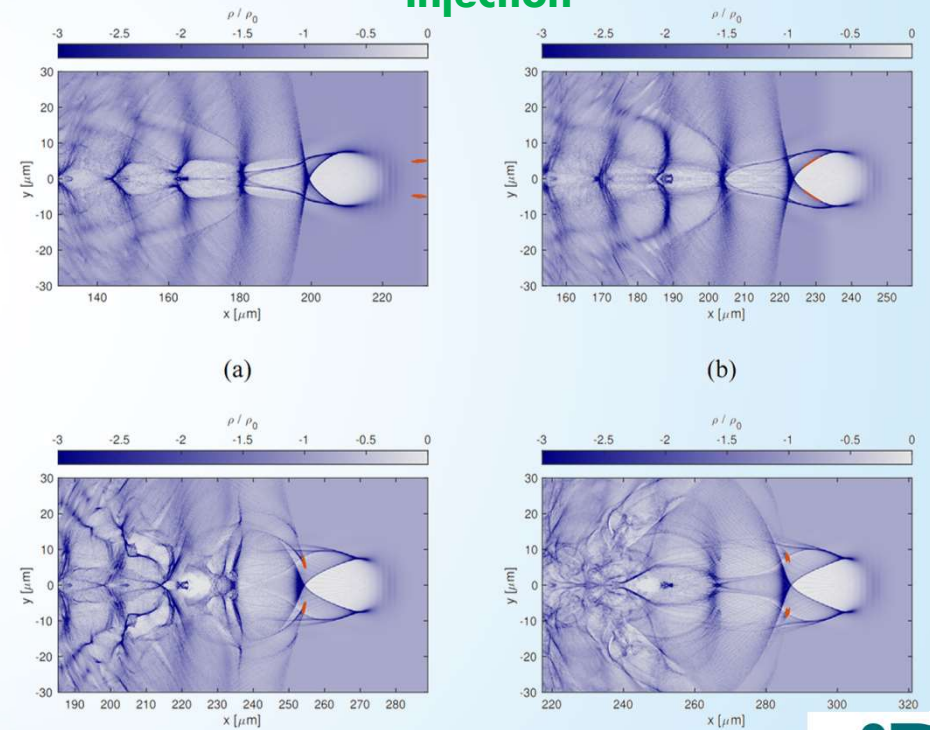
$a_0=4.4$

Source of the Injected Electrons

"Beam loading" injection



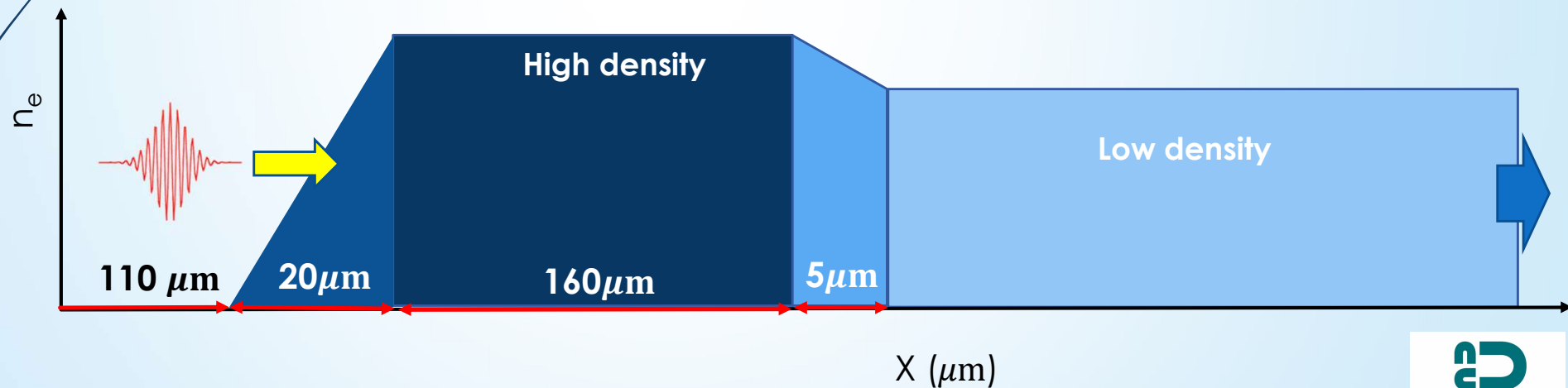
Tail wave injection



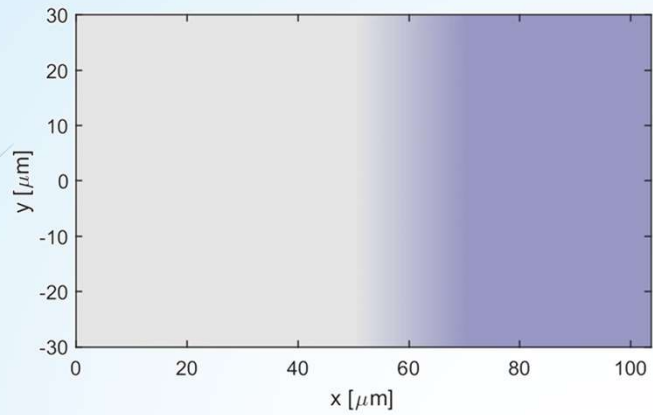
Simulation Setting

Laser wavelength = 810 nm
Duration = 42.43 fs
 $W_0 = 8-10 \mu\text{m}$
 $a_0 = 2-4.3$
Focal position = 292.5 μm
VORPAL/OSIRIS

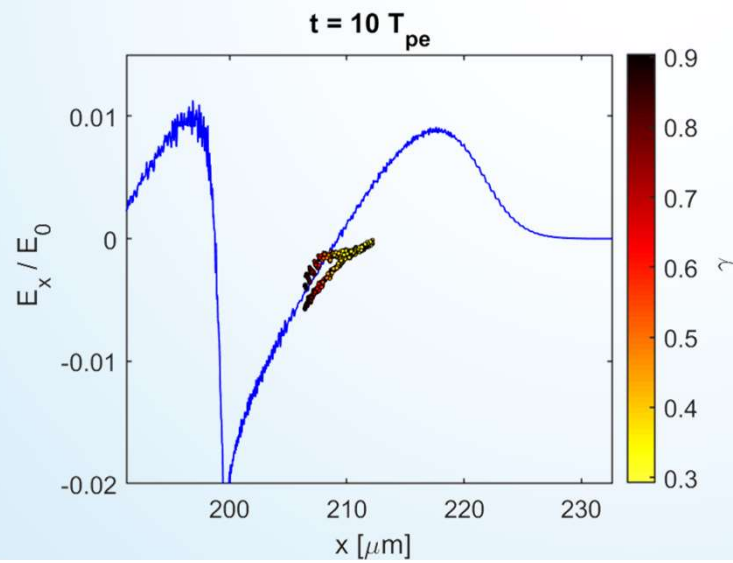
Laser evolution pedestal = $4.73 \times 10^{24} \text{ m}^{-3}$
Acceleration plateau = $3.87 \times 10^{24} \text{ m}^{-3}$



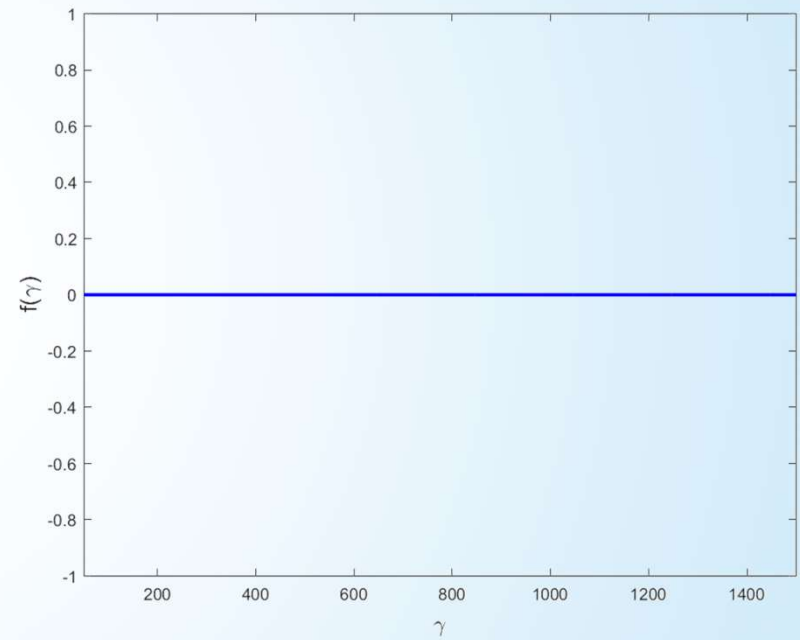
Electron density



Longitudinal E-field

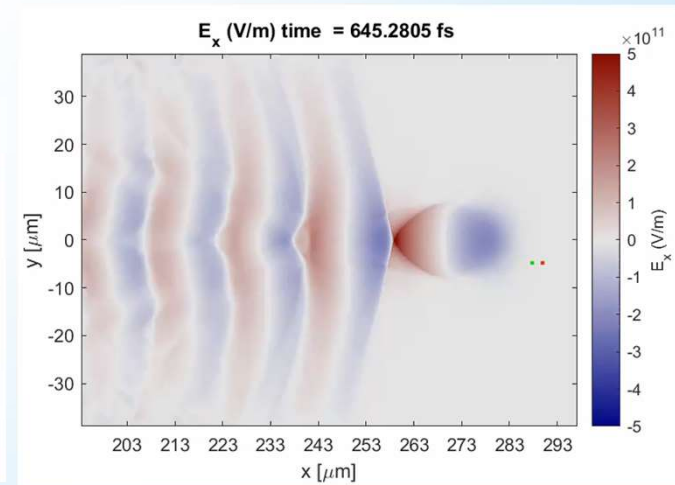
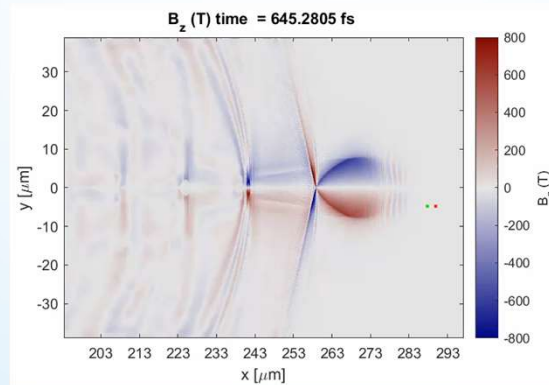
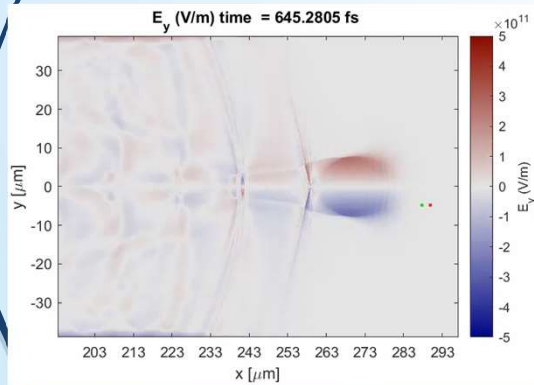
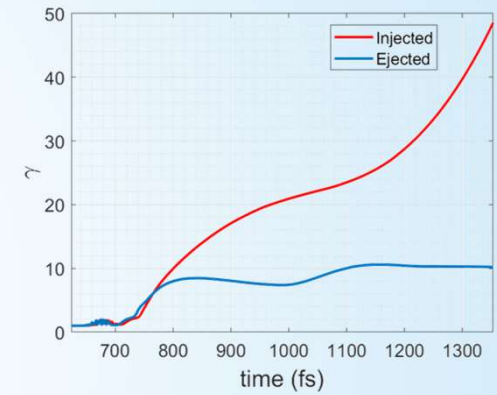
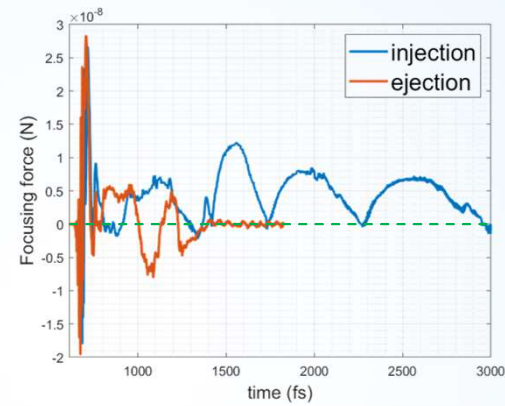
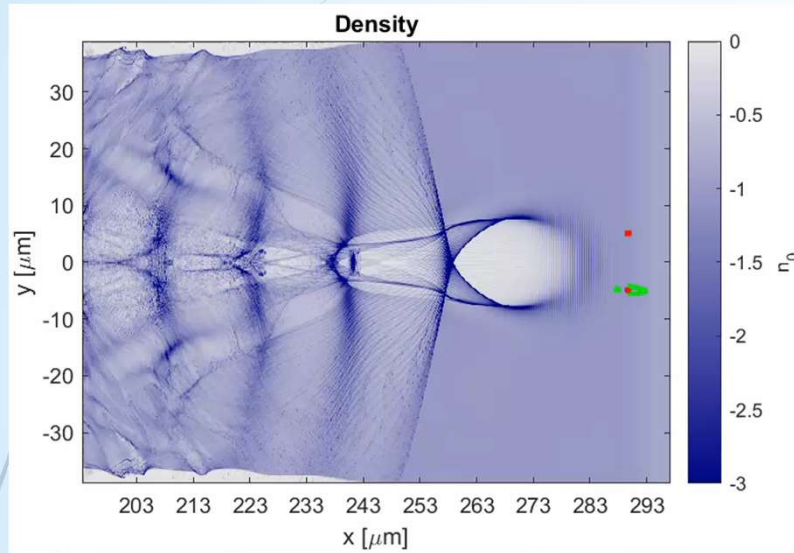


Spectrum

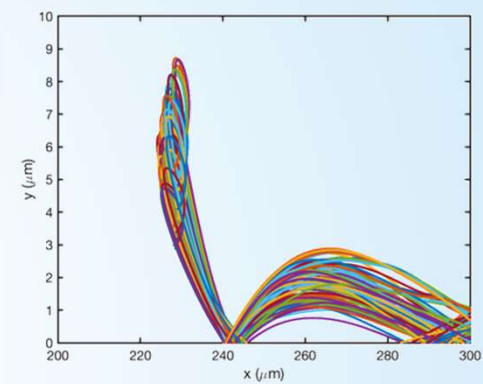
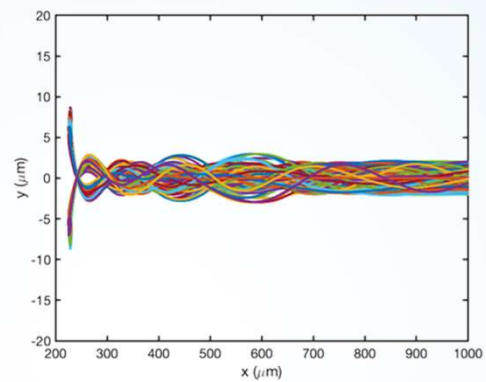
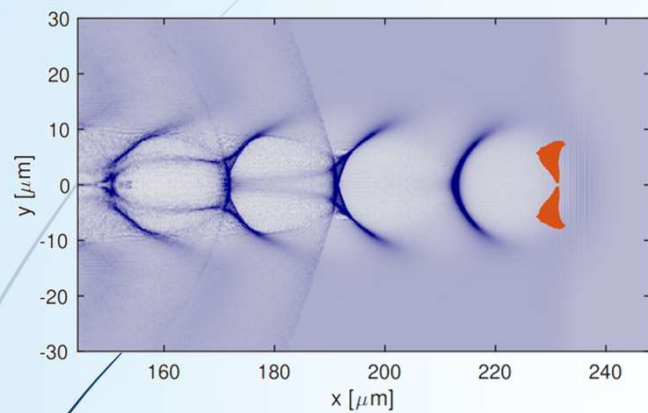


$\Delta E < 10 \text{ MeV}$

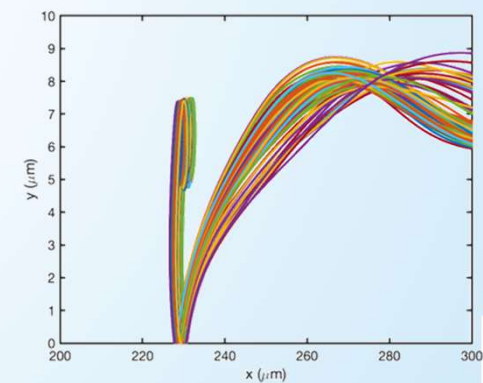
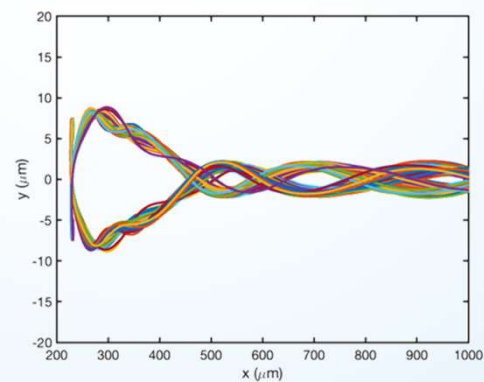
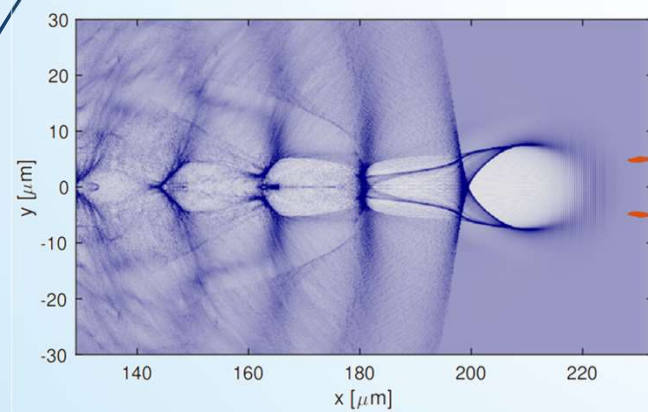
Injection v.s. Ejection



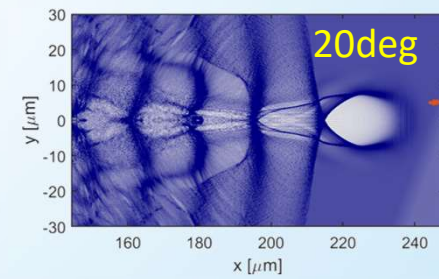
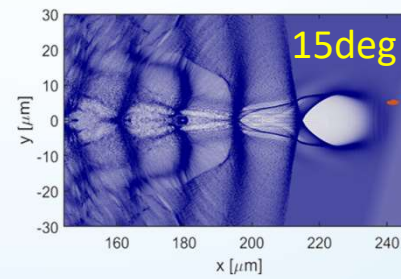
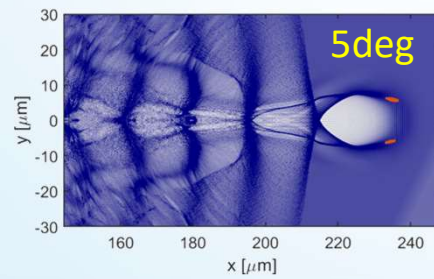
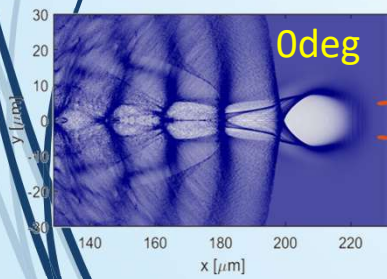
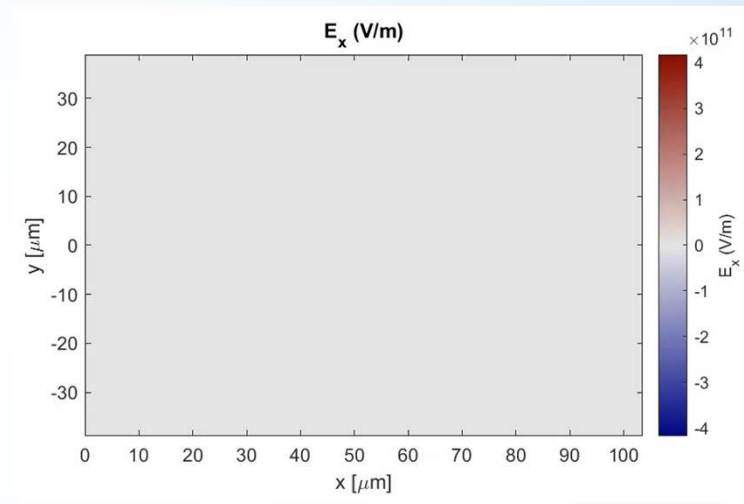
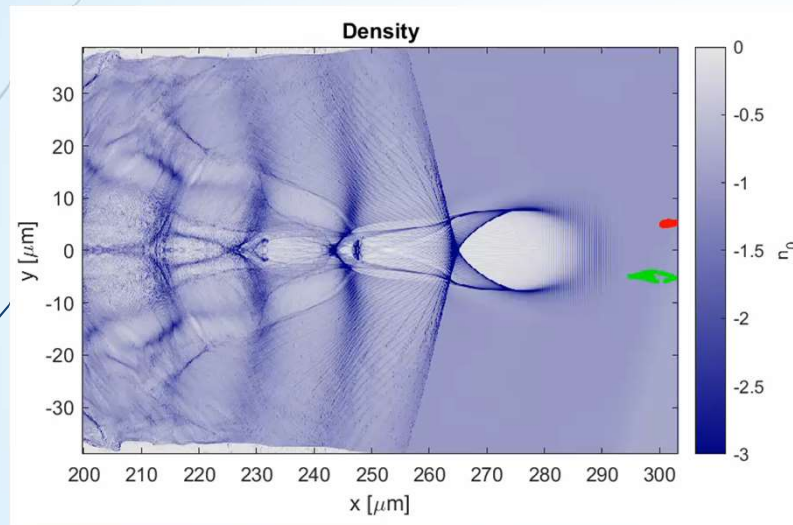
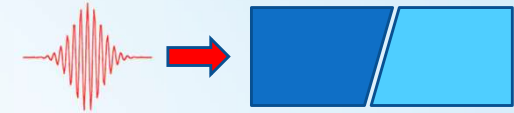
"Beam loading" injection



Tail wave injection

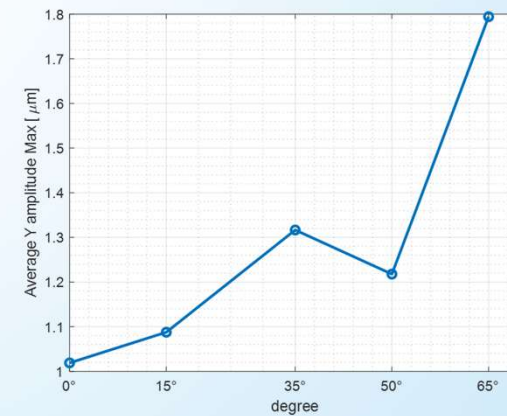
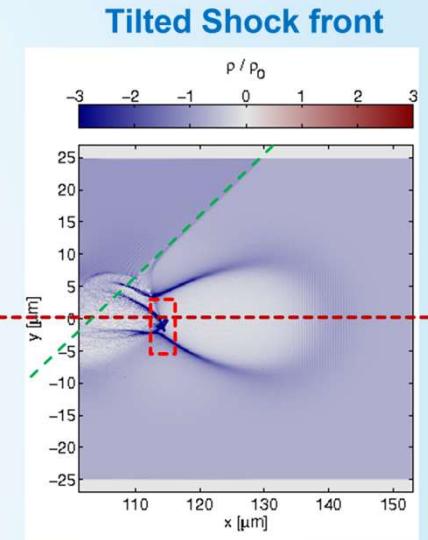
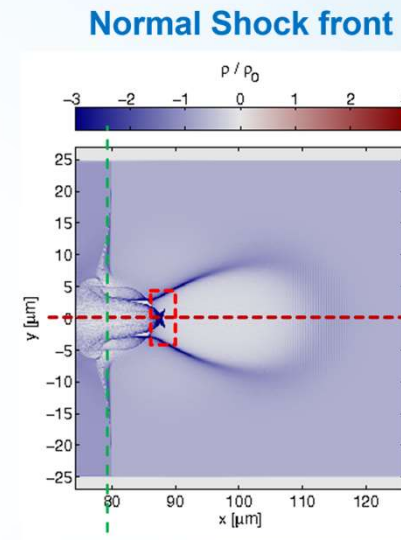
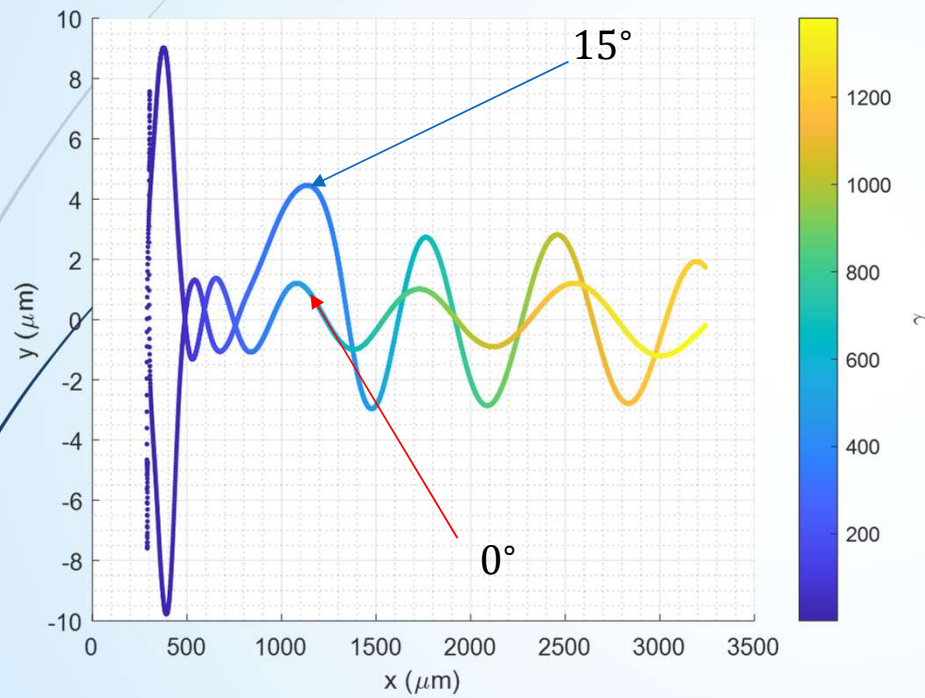


Adding Tilted Shock Front



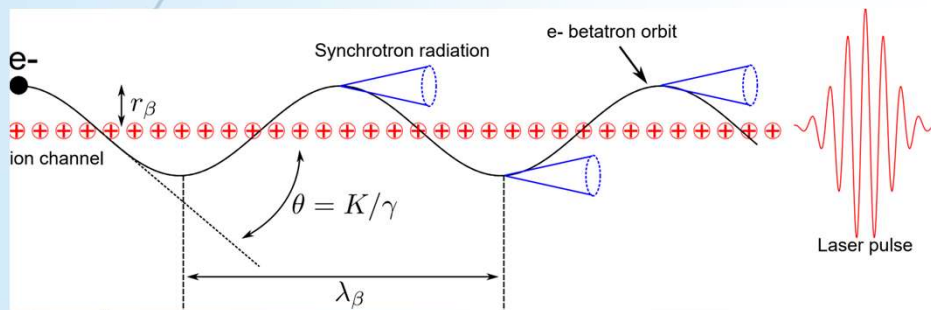
0° and 15° Trajectories

“Beam loading” injection



Laser-driven Betatron Radiation

SCALING LAWS

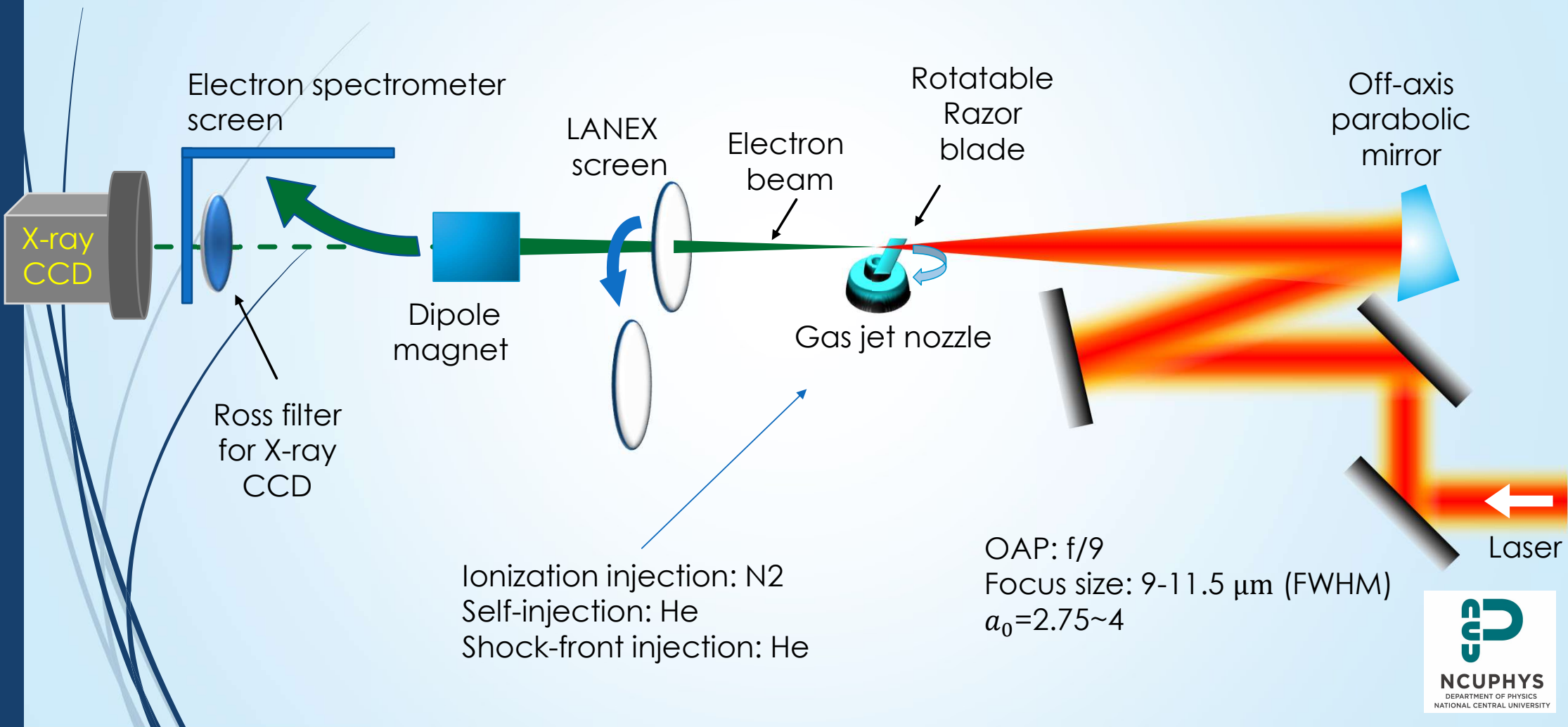


- Betatron frequency: $\omega_\beta = \omega_p / \sqrt{2\gamma}$
- Transverse momentum: $a_\beta \propto \sqrt{\gamma n_e} r_\beta$
- Divergence: $\mathcal{G} = a_\beta / \gamma$
- Critical photon energy: $E_c \propto \gamma^2 n_e r_\beta$
- Efficiency: $N_{\text{phot/cycle}} = \alpha a_\beta$

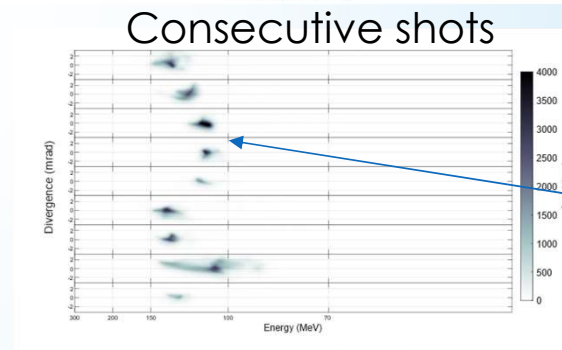
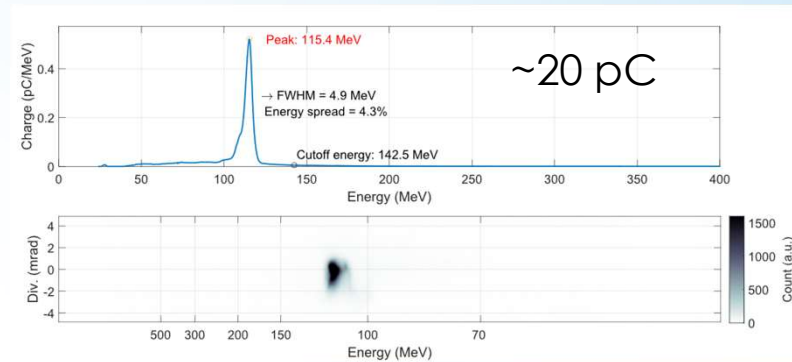
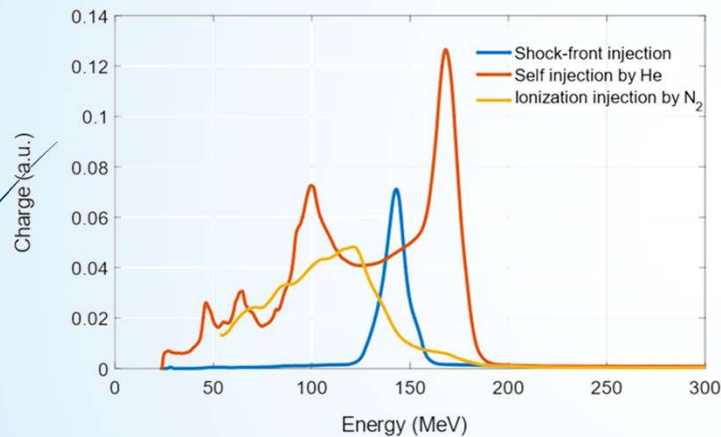
- Wavelength:

$$\lambda_h = \frac{\lambda_\beta}{h 2 \gamma_e^2} \left(1 + \frac{a_\beta^2}{2} + (\gamma_e \varphi)^2 \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3} \pi c}{h \omega_p \gamma_e^{3/2}} \left(1 + \frac{a_\beta^2}{2} + (\gamma_e \varphi)^2 \right)$$

Enhancement of Betatron Radiation



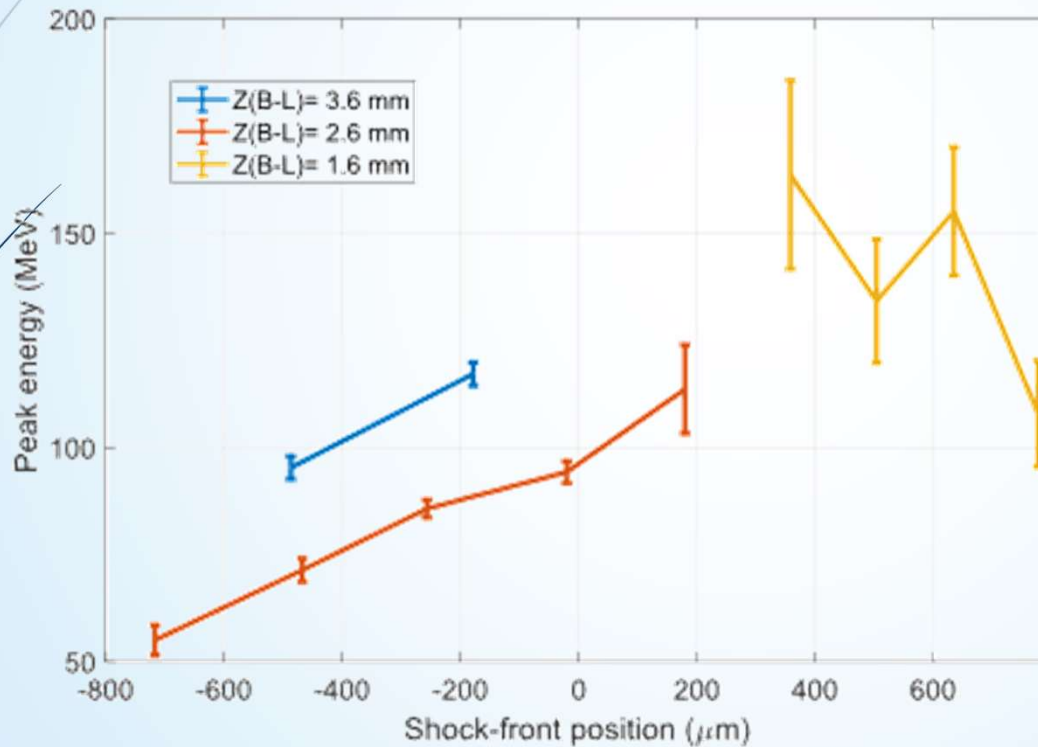
Comparison of injection mechanism by NCU 100TW laser system



Due to PID oscillation

Injection method	Electron density (cm^{-3})
Ionization injection (N_2)	2.0×10^{18} (neutral)
Self-injection (He)	$8.5 \times 10^{18} - 1.0 \times 10^{19}$
Shock-front injection (He)	3.7×10^{18}

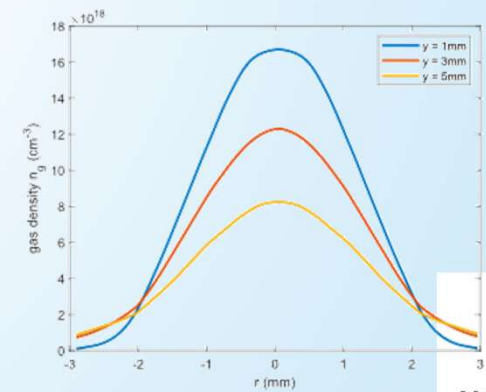
Tunable monoenergetic electron beams



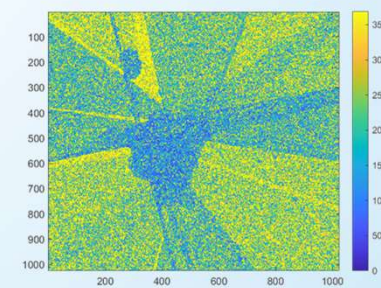
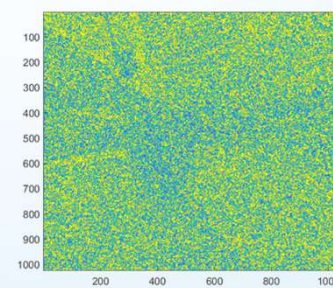
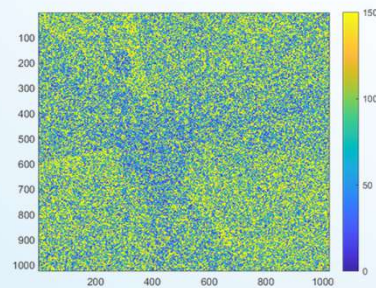
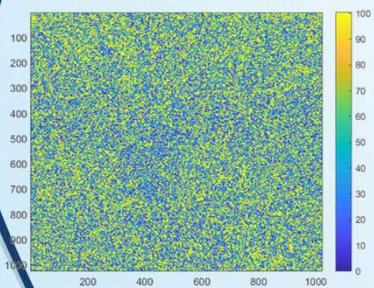
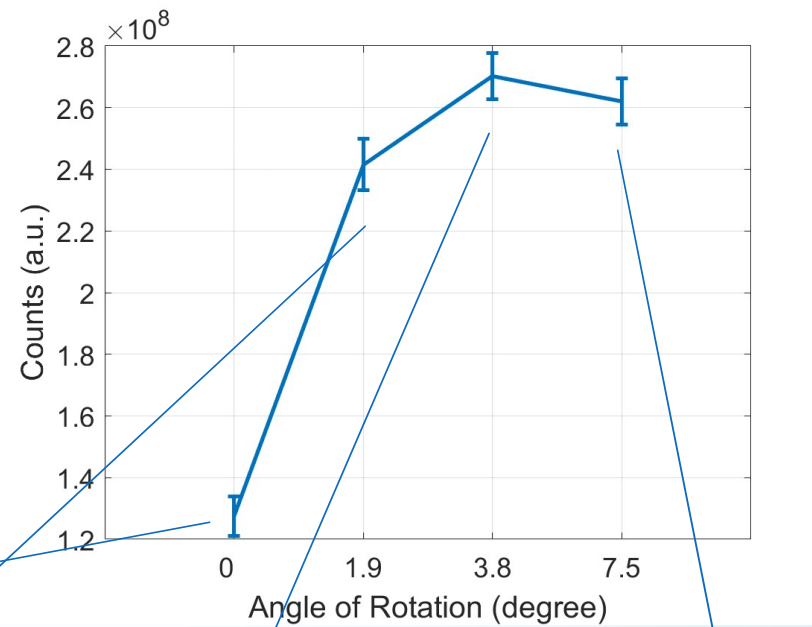
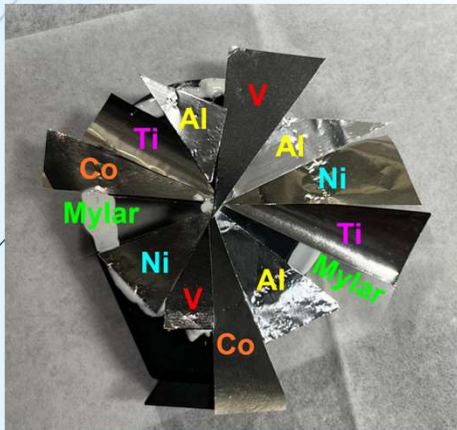
Classical wavebreaking
limit field:

$$\sim 96 \times \sqrt{n_0 (\text{cm}^{-3})} (\text{V/m})$$
$$= 185 \text{ GV/m}$$

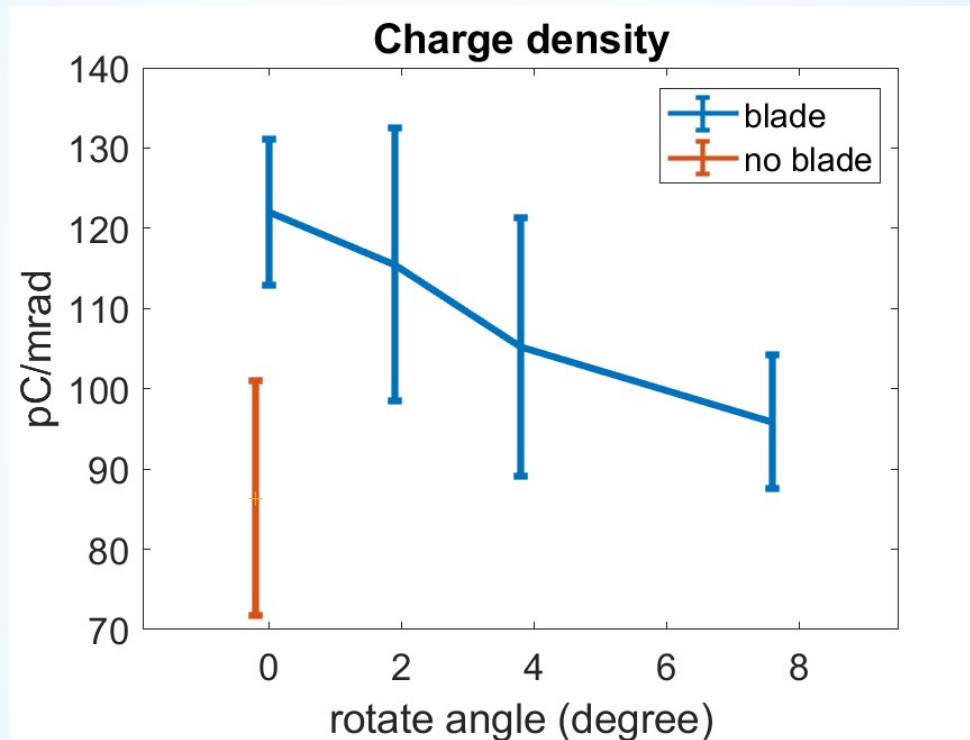
Observed
96.5-281 GV/m



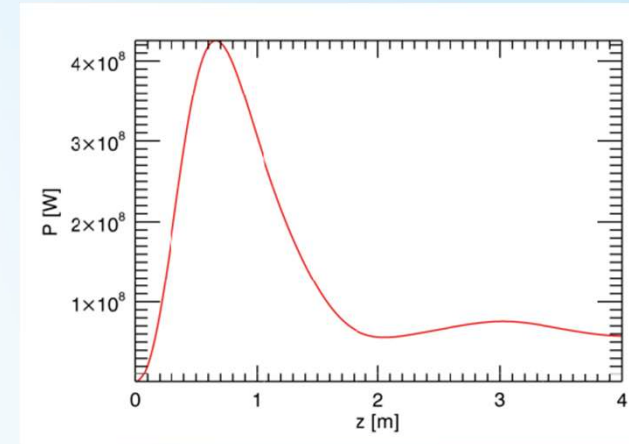
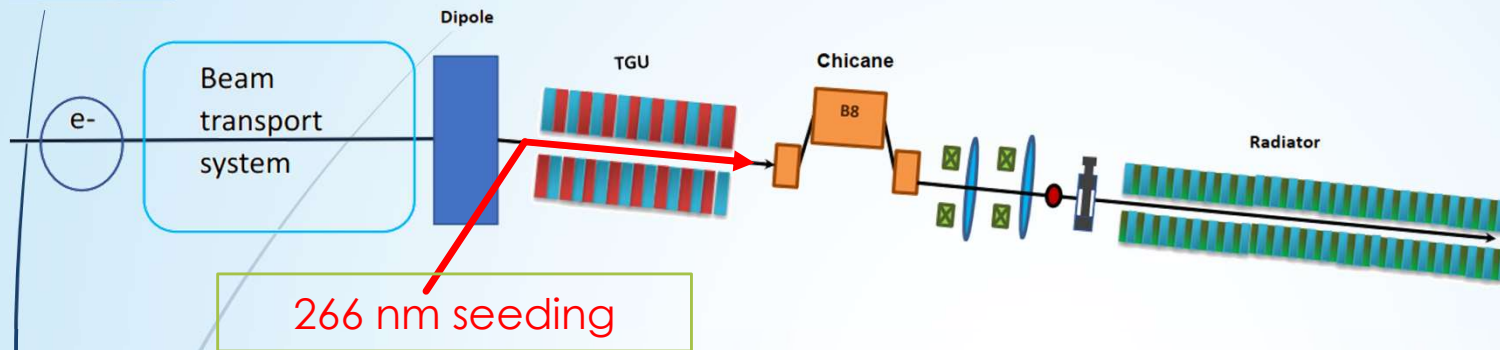
Enhancement of Betatron Radiation by Ionization-Enhanced Shock-Front Injection



Enhancement of Betatron Radiation by Ionization-Enhanced Shock-Front Injection



Plan of High-Gain Harmonic-Generation FEL in NCU



Electron Beam Parameters	
Electron beam energy [MeV]	250
Beam size, rms [μm]	90
Normalized emittance [mm-mrad]	0.5
Peak current [A]	3000
Energy spread [%]	0.5/1/2
Bunch length[fs]	5

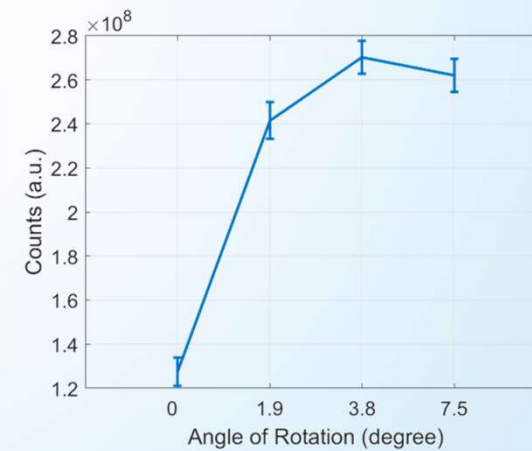
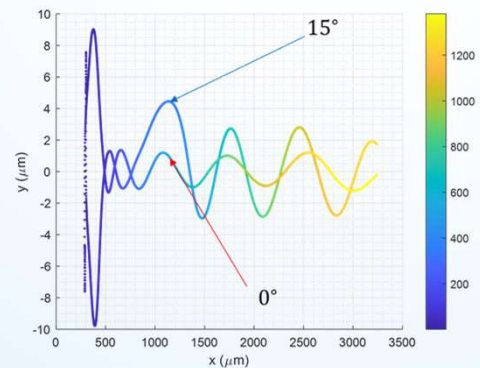
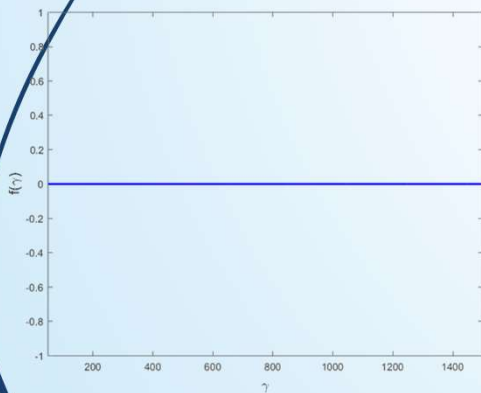
Seed Laser Parameters	
Wavelength[nm]	266
Peak power[MW]	200
Rayleigh length[m]	5

Undulator Parameters	
Radiator period [mm]	20
Radiator type	planar
Radiator parameter, K	1.496/1.075
Operating field, B_0 [T]	0.57
Radiation wavelength [nm]	88/66
Modulator period [mm]	50
Modulator Type	planar
Modulator parameter, K	1.756
Operating field, B_0 [T]	0.376
Radiation wavelength [nm]	266

- ▶ Energy spread < 1%
- ▶ Normalized emittance < 0.5 mm mrad
- ▶ Energy > 200 MeV
- ▶ Charge > 30 pC
- ▶ Seeding: 266 nm
- ▶ EUV: 66.7 nm

Summary

- ▶ Monoenergetic electrons are generated by the tail-wave injection
- ▶ Tilted shock front leads to one-side injection and increases the amplitude of the betatron oscillation
- ▶ Preliminary results show the possibility of the enhancement of the X-ray brightness



Thanks For Your Attention!!



 **NSTC** 國家科學及技術委員會
National Science and Technology Council

 **Osiris**

