

E-315: Plasma Afterglow Attosecond Metrology

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Introduction

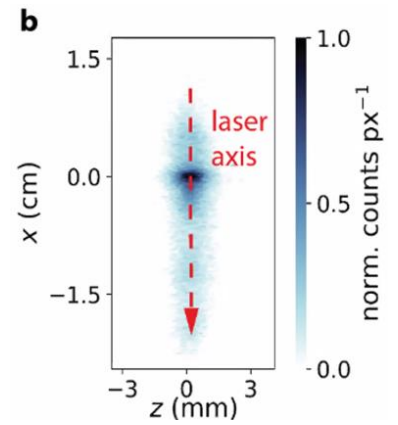
Plasma translates electron beam information to afterglow signal

- ❑ Scherkl et al., arxiv 1908.09263
- ❑ Sensitive response
- ❑ Non-destructive
- ❑ Versatile
- ❑ Intense/focused beams & in presence of plasma

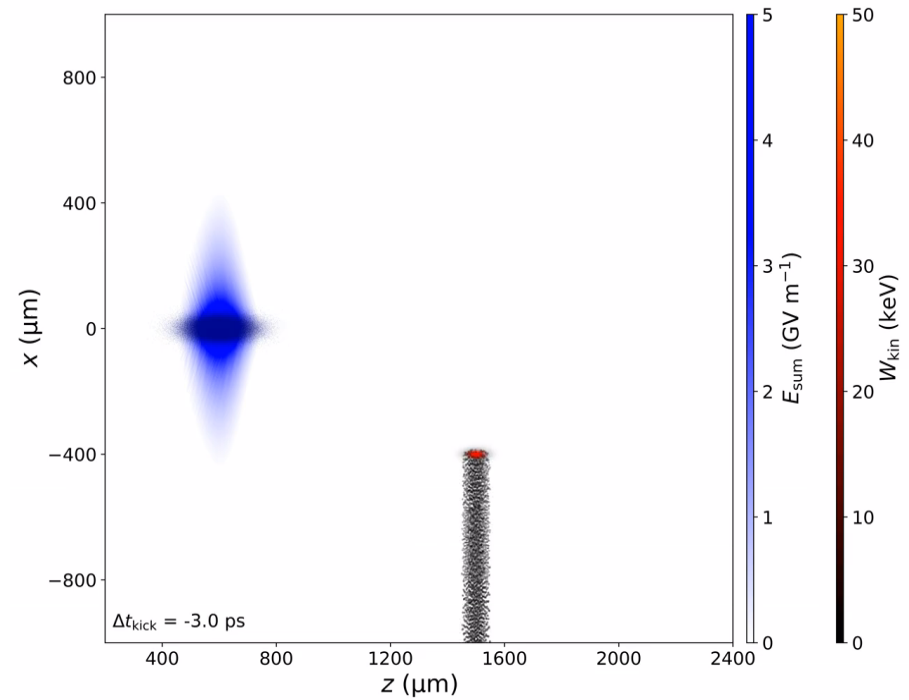
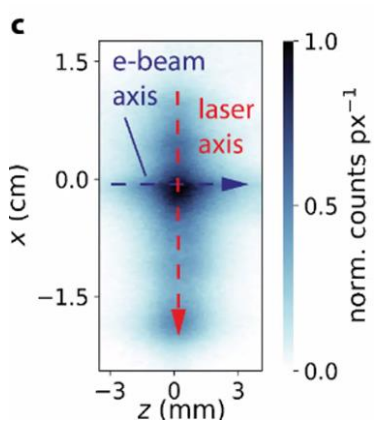
Tip of the iceberg: injection enabled at FACET-I

- ❑ Plasma Photocathode: Nat. Physics (2019)
- ❑ 1st demonstration of density downramp injection in PWFA
- ❑ Plasma Torch; Ullmann & Scherkl et al., arxiv 2007.12634

Laser-only plasma afterglow



Beam-enhanced afterglow



Generation and acceleration of electron bunches from a plasma photocathode

A. Deng^{1,2,14}, O. S. Karger^{3,14}, T. Heinemann^{4,5,6}, A. Knetsch⁶, P. Scherkl^{4,5}, G. G. Manahan^{4,5}, A. Beaton^{4,5}, D. Ullmann^{4,5}, G. Wittig³, A. F. Habib^{4,5}, Y. Xi¹, M. D. Litos⁷, B. D. O'Shea⁸, S. Gessner⁸, C. I. Clarke⁸, S. Z. Green⁸, C. A. Lindström⁹, E. Adli⁹, R. Zgadzaj¹⁰, M. C. Downer¹⁰, G. Andonian^{1,11}, A. Murokh¹¹, D. L. Bruhwiler¹², J. R. Cary¹³, M. J. Hogan⁸, V. Yakimenko⁸, J. B. Rosenzweig¹ and B. Hidding^{4,5*}



Experimental context & collaboration

Diagnostic vital for E-31x / plasma injectors

Further programs enabled by E-315 or having strong synergies:

- E-310 Trojan Horse-II
- E-311 Plasma Torch Optical Downramp Injection
- E-312 High Brightness Dragon Tail Injection
- E-313 Multibunch dechirper for ultrahigh B6D
- E-314 Exp. Investigations of Ion Collapse PWFA
- E-316 Icarus: Transient tunneling ionization
- E-330 Laserwire for Sector 20 IP
- E-306 Beam-driven Ion Channel Laser
- E-308 Extreme Focusing [...] Plasma Lens
- ...

Beam – laser - plasma metrology crucial for almost all experiments



Science Goals

1. Quantification of beam-laser coincidence

- ❑ Sub-10 fs, sub-5 μm accuracy
- ❑ Directly at IP
- ❑ Target time: 3 months

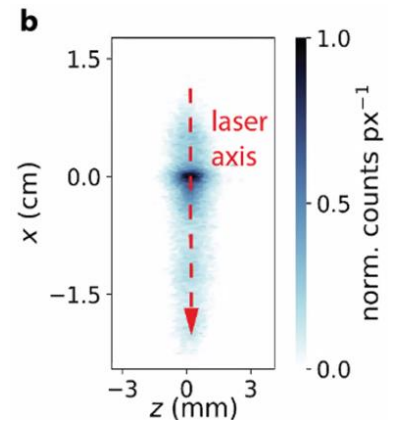
2. Extended diagnostic capabilities: beam metrology

- ❑ Map beam duration/current
- ❑ Exploit & cross-calibrate w/ other diagnostics & experiments
- ❑ Target time: 6 months

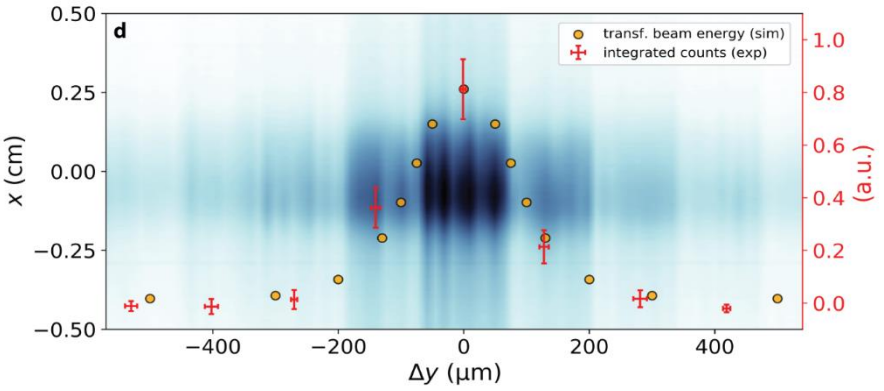
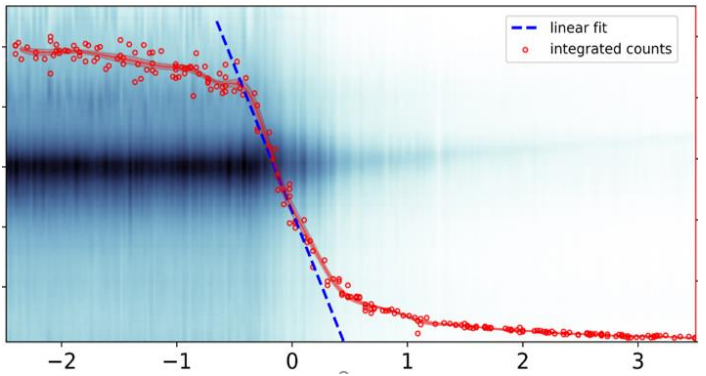
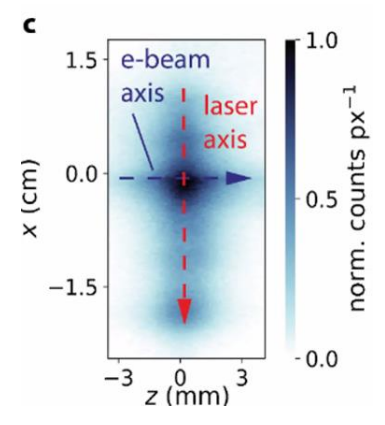
3. Establish & exploit plasma afterglow metrology along FACET-II lifetime

- ❑ Facilitate E-310 & more
- ❑ Target time: end of program

Laser-only plasma afterglow



Beam-enhanced afterglow

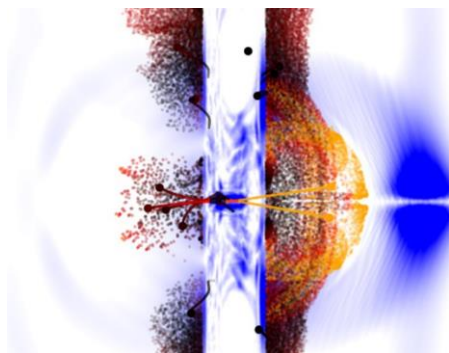


Experimental timeline

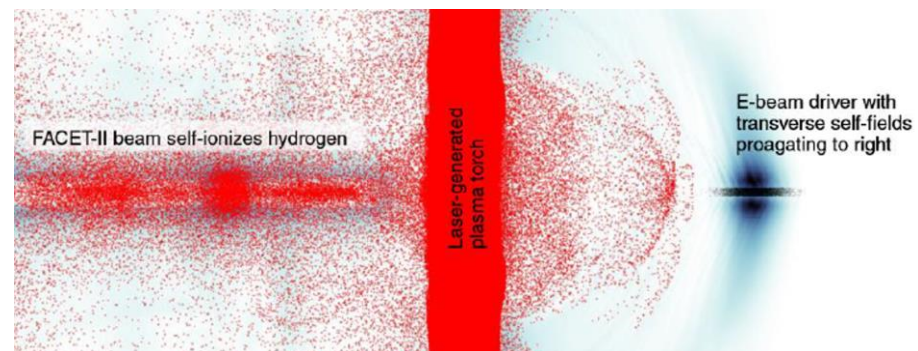
- ❑ Experimental design (90%): 10/2020
- ❑ Ready for experimental safety review: 10/2020

- ❑ Installation plan: ~mid 11/2020
- ❑ Ready for installation: 12/2020 – 01/2021

- ❑ Ready for commissioning & first science
 - ❑ Any available beam
 - ❑ Non-ionizing beam: regular mode



- ❑ Ionizing beam: explorative, stress test with extreme beams



- ❑ 2 phases of program:
 1. Laser-only, spatiotemporal measurements, extended diagnostic capabilities
 - ❑ Laser, gas (jet & flooded chamber), DAQ infrastructure, electron beam
 - ❑ ~3 - 6 months after first beam time
 2. Continuous optimization towards stability, accuracy & injectors: until end of program

Experimental layout

Developed by A. Sutherland, R. Ariniello, H. Ekerfelt & many more

Shared setup
e.g. with E-308, E-316

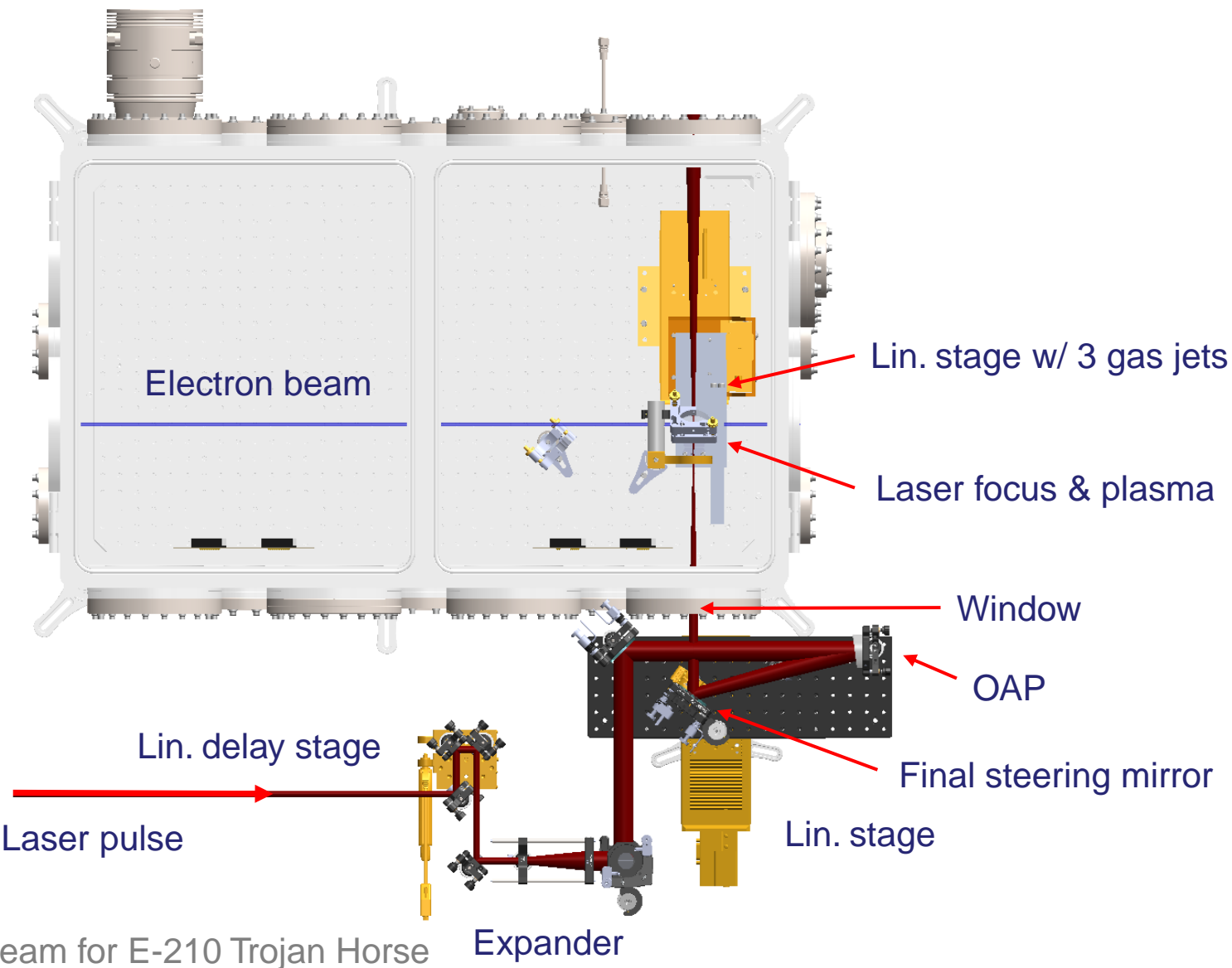


Figure: courtesy of Henrik Ekerfelt

Picnic basket produced by RadiaBeam for E-210 Trojan Horse

Expander

Observables and diagnostics

Developed by A. Sutherland, R. Ariniello, H. Ekerfelt & many more

Composite measurements via EOS/EOS-BPM
□ Time stamps
□ Beam position

Laser focus, pointing and energy stability
□ CCD imaging interaction region

Beam spectrum & divergence
□ Electron spectrometer

Afterglow signal
□ 2 CCD w/ filters

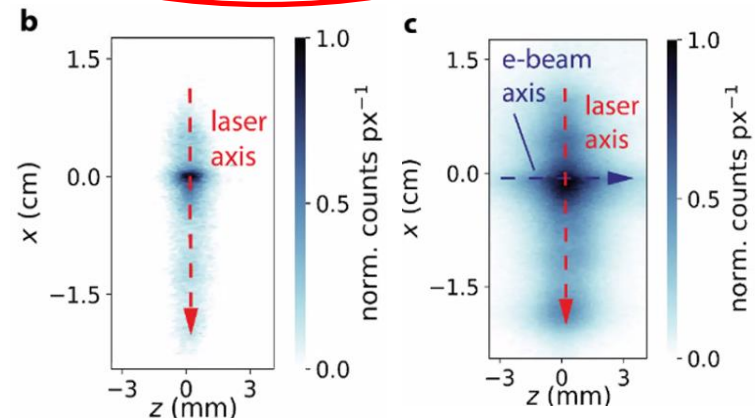
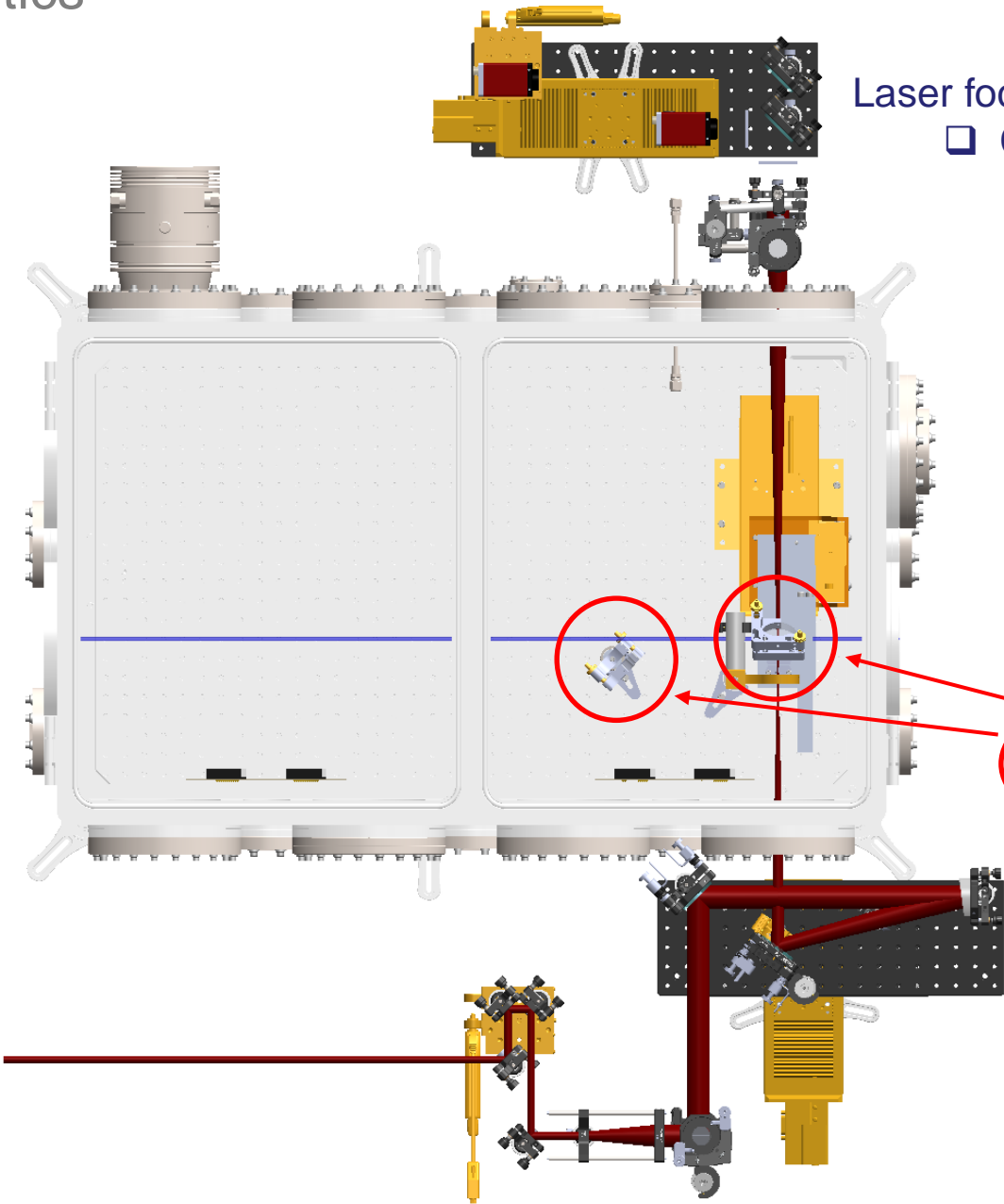


Figure: courtesy of Henrik Ekerfelt

Picnic basket produced by RadiaBeam for E-210 Trojan Horse

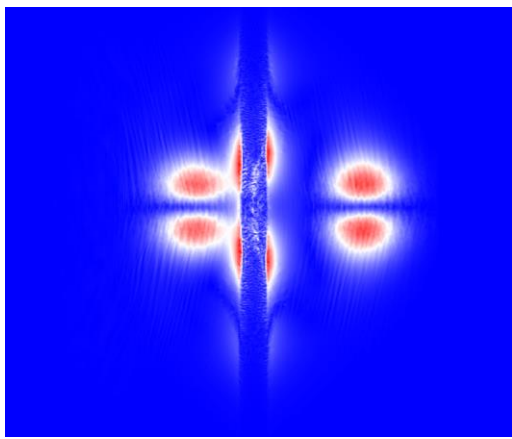
Potential future evolution beyond PAC

- ❑ 2-bunch measurements
 - ❑ Linac- and plasma-based scenarios
 - ❑ Quantify individual contributions
 - ❑ Diagnose only second beam

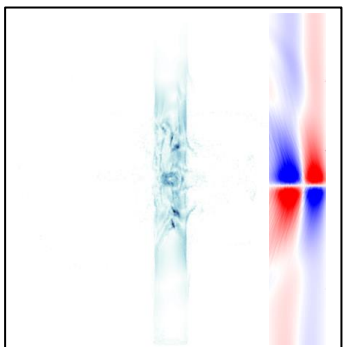
- ❑ Application to positrons
 - ❑ Demonstrate applicability
 - ❑ Space charge neutralization w/ electron beams

- ❑ Characterize compact/low-emittance beams (linac and plasma-based)
 - ❑ Test limits

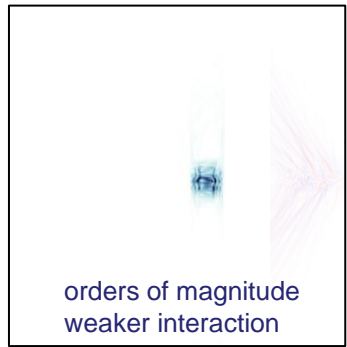
- ❑ Multiple implementation
 - ❑ Explore single-shot capabilities
 - ❑ Emittance measurement



$e^- - e^+$ separated



$e^- - e^+$ overlapped



Desired facility upgrades

- ❑ Upgraded remote access to experiment
 - ❑ More camera & motor controller/driver
 - ❑ More afterglow diagnostics
 - ❑ → Reduced # of tunnel accesses

- ❑ High stability of laser system
 - ❑ Shot-to-shot pointing stability
 - ❑ Energy stability
 - ❑ Aligns well with “constant vigilance” strategy

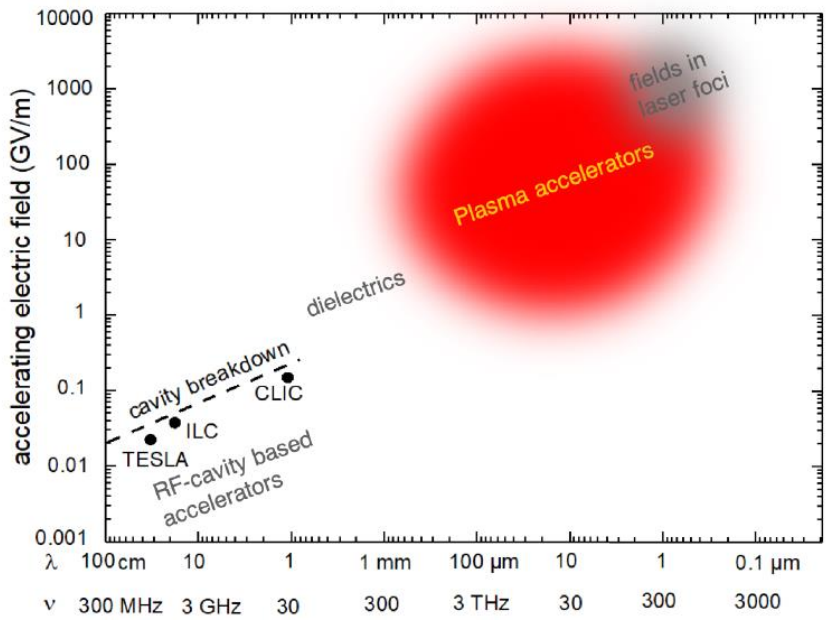
- ❑ Laser polarization control
 - ❑ Circular polarization modulates signal → laser beam metrology
 - ❑ Aligns well with E-310 goal of spin-polarized electrons

- ❑ Probe line OAP in vacuum
 - ❑ Avoid focusing through window
 - ❑ Allows for higher laser intensities

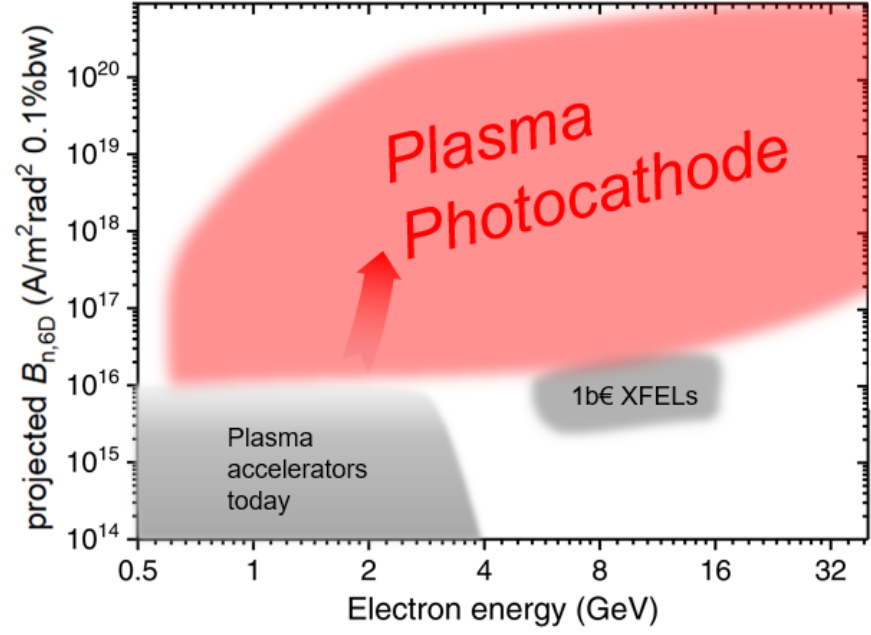
- ❑ Beam for Trojan Horse-II
 - ❑ Systematic afterglow metrology for Trojan Horse-II exp. family

Ecosystem of mutually reinforcing plasma-based approaches

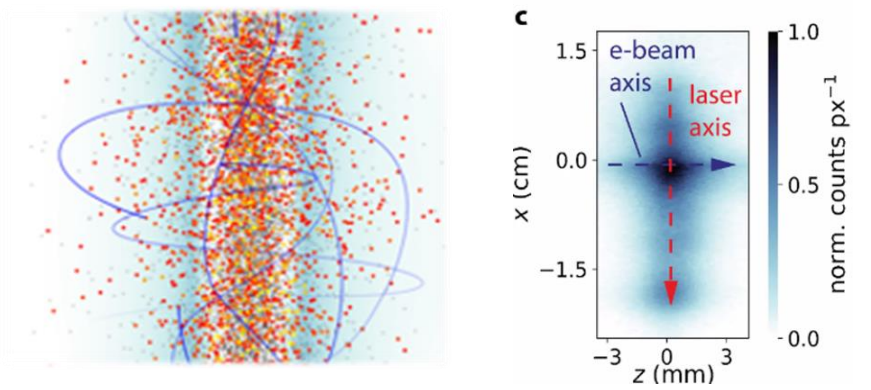
Plasma acceleration: 1000× stronger



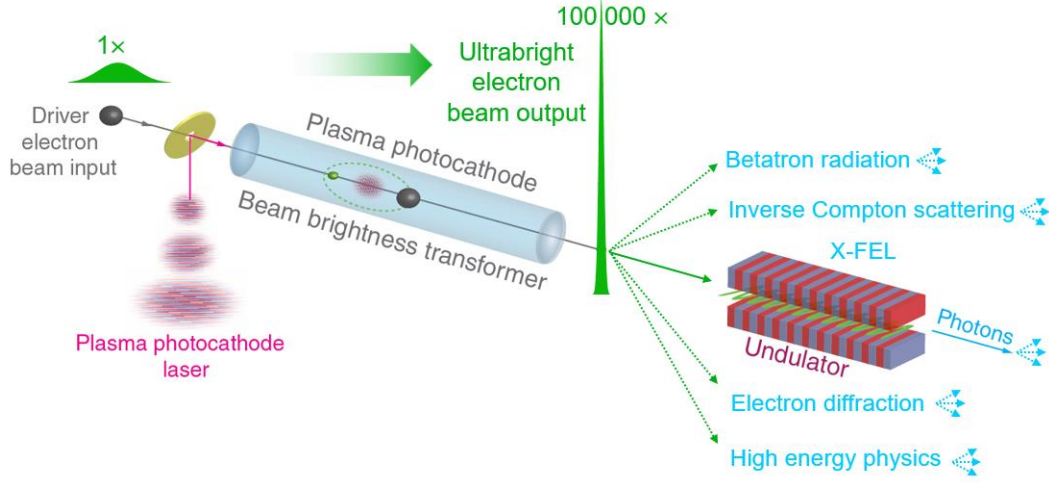
Plasma photocathode: 10000× brighter?



Plasma metrology: ?× more sensitive?

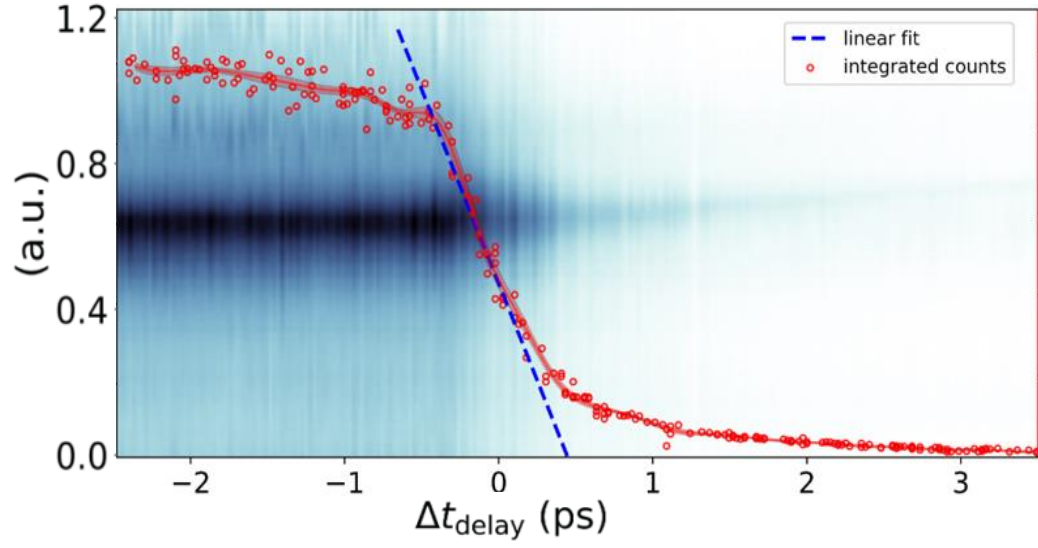


Plasma applications: ?× more performance?

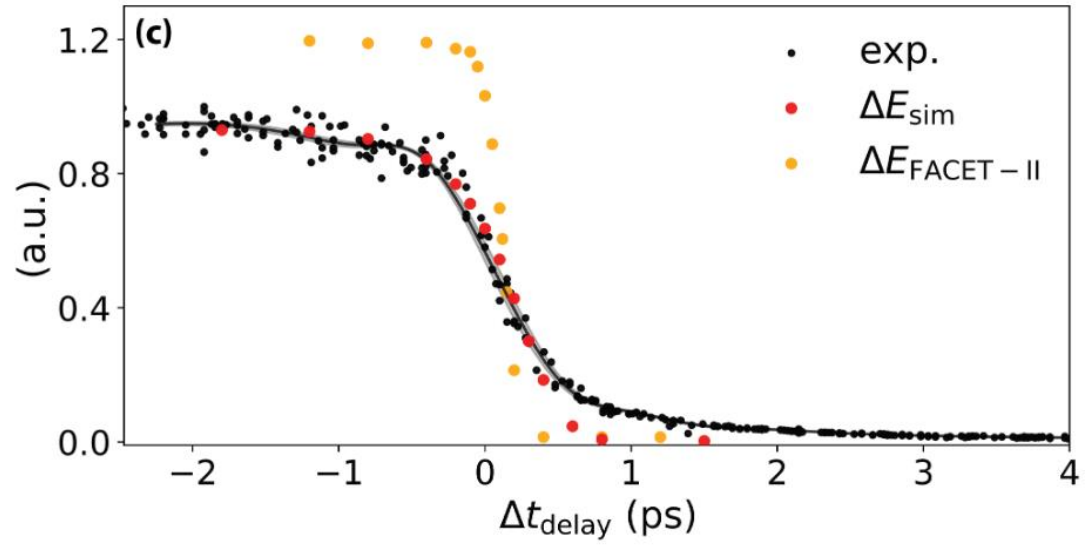


Backup: FACET vs FACET-II

Raw experimental data



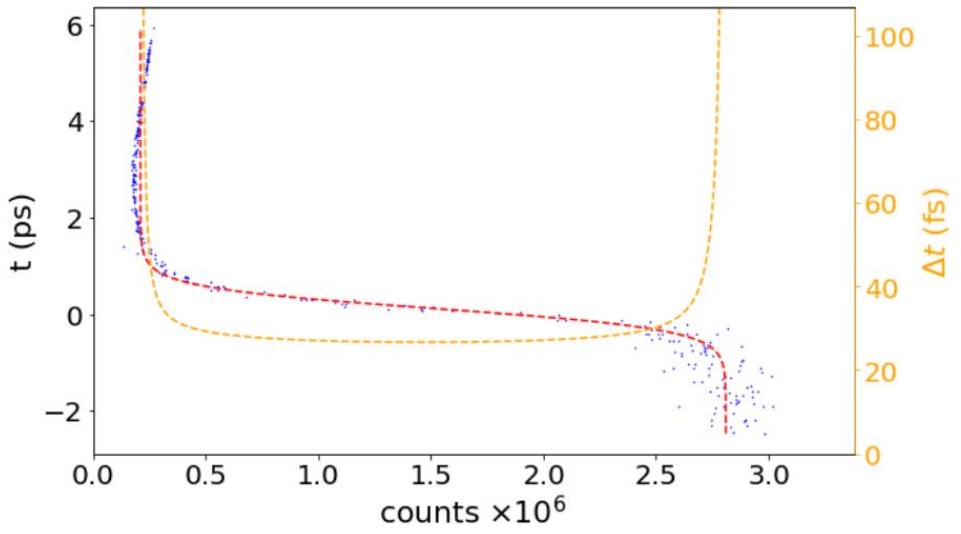
PIC comparison



- Gradient determines accuracy
- Expt & PIC agree
- FACET-II beams promise much steeper gradient

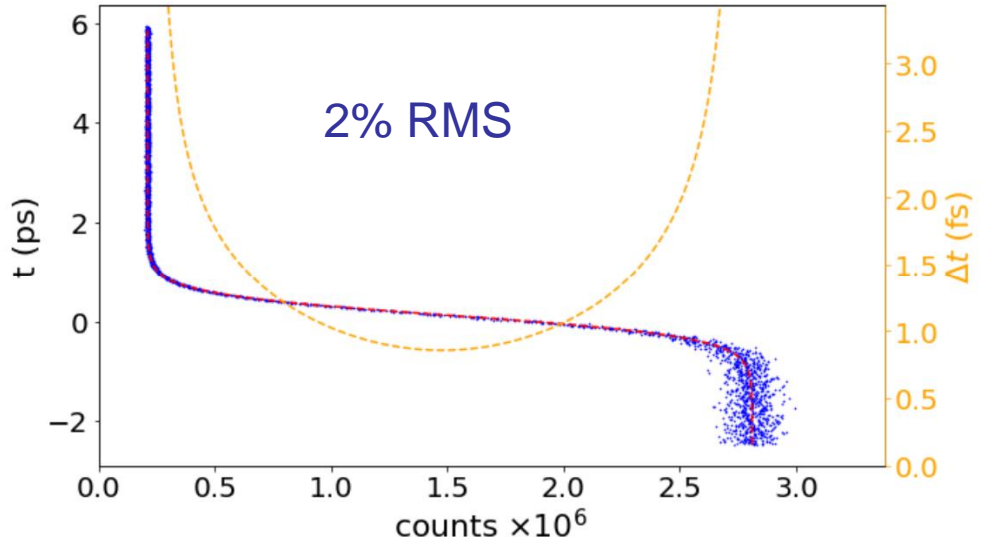
Backup accuracy FACET-I

TOA accuracy as function of afterglow signal

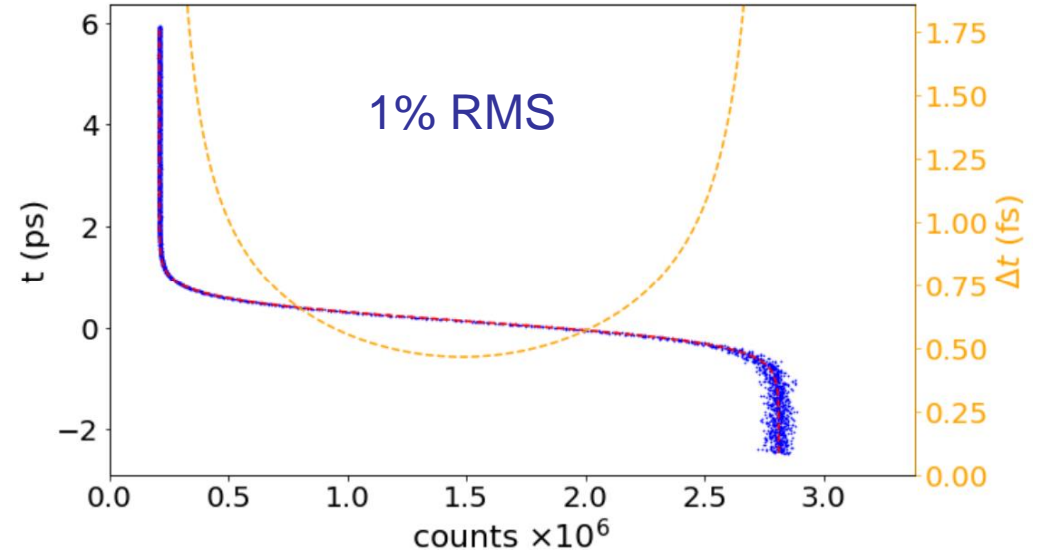


FACET-I experiment
6% RMS shot-to-shot error
+ EOS error (25 fs)

Modelled signal & error



2% RMS



1% RMS