

Introduction to Plasma Acceleration

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Outline

- Introduction
- Plasma Wakefield Acceleration
- Laser Wakefield Acceleration
- Conclusion

Introduction

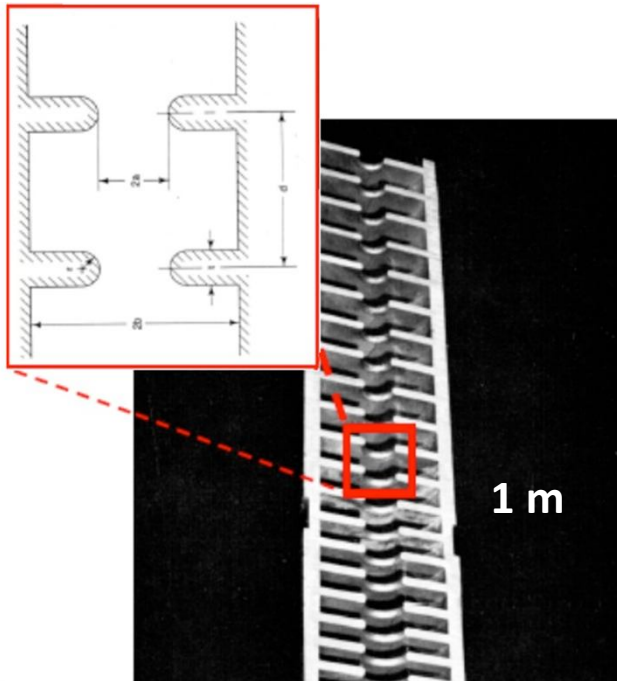
Conventional Accelerator

Copper Structure with irises

Powered by microwaves

Energy Gain 20 MV/m

Structure Diameter 10cm



Plasma Accelerator

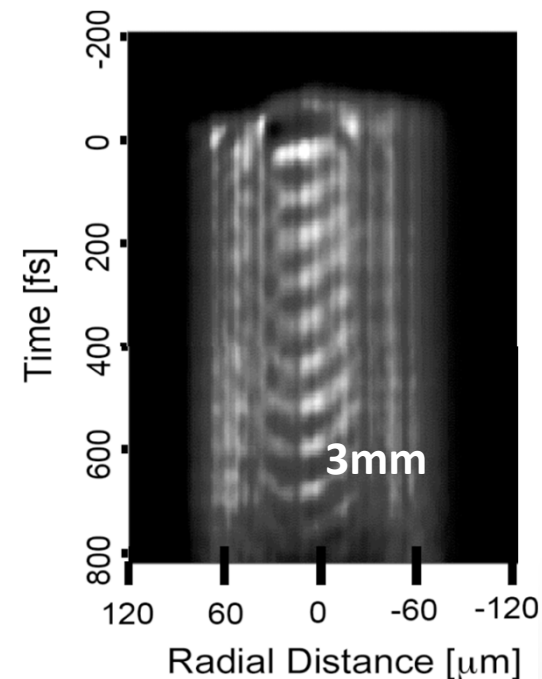
Ionized Gas

Lifetime, few picoseconds

*Powered by a Laser or
electron beam pulse*

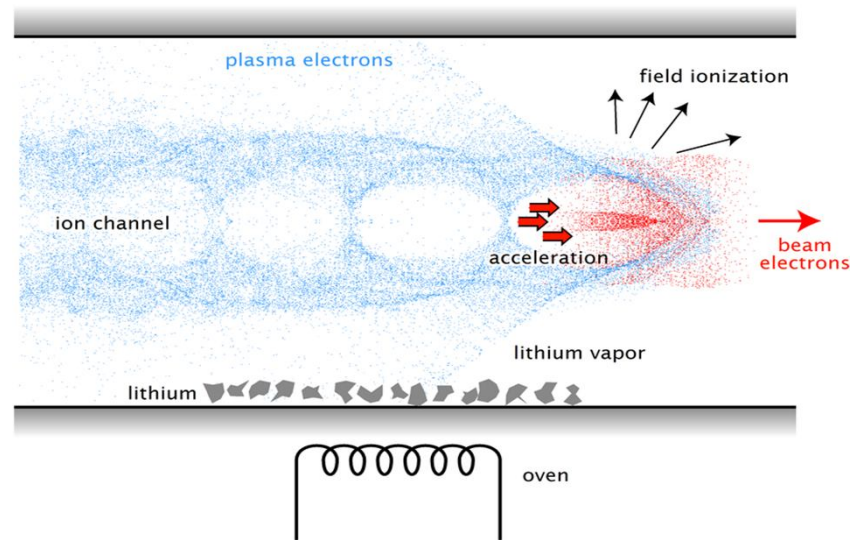
Energy Gain 20 GV/m

Diameter 0.1-1 mm



C. Joshi, Surfing Plasma Wakes: A New Paradigm for Particle Accelerators. UCLA

Plasma Wakefield Acceleration



Space charge force of the beam pulse ($F_{sc} = -m_e c^2 \nabla \phi$) displaces plasma electrons.

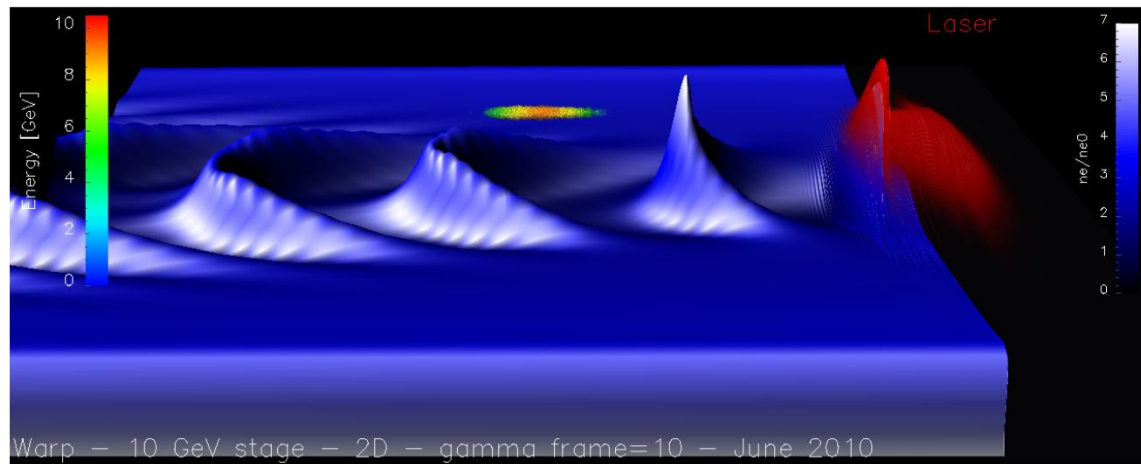
Plasma ion channel exerts restoring force => space charge oscillations with

$$\omega_p = \left(\frac{4\pi e^2 n_0}{m_e} \right)^{1/2} \text{ plasma frequency.}$$

Plasma wakefield is generated with axial electric field

$$E_z = 4\pi e (n_b / k_p) \cos k_p (z - ct).$$

Laser Wakefield Acceleration



Ponderomotive force of the laser pulse $\frac{dp}{dt} = -e[E + (v \times B)/c]$ displaces plasma electrons.

Plasma ion channel exerts restoring force => space charge oscillations with $\omega_p = \left(\frac{4\pi e^2 n_0}{m_e}\right)^{1/2}$ plasma frequency.

Laser Wakefield Acceleration

Necessary conditions

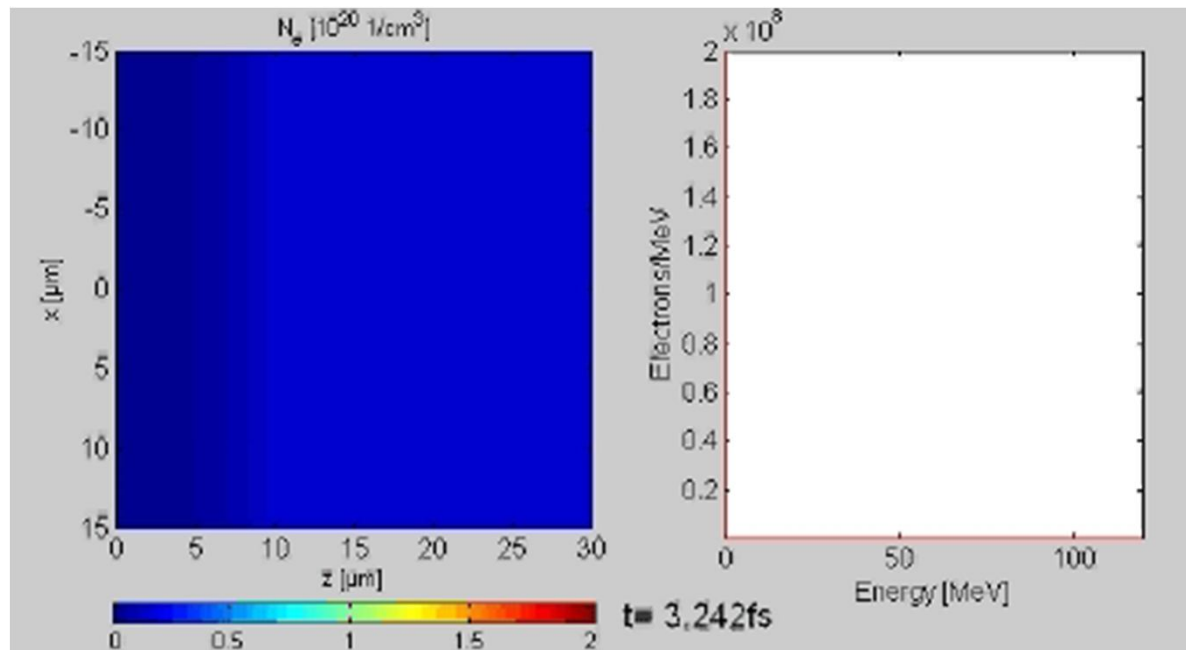
Short laser pulse ($< ps$)

Ultrahigh intensity ($> 10^{18} W/cm^2$)

Limited of Interaction length

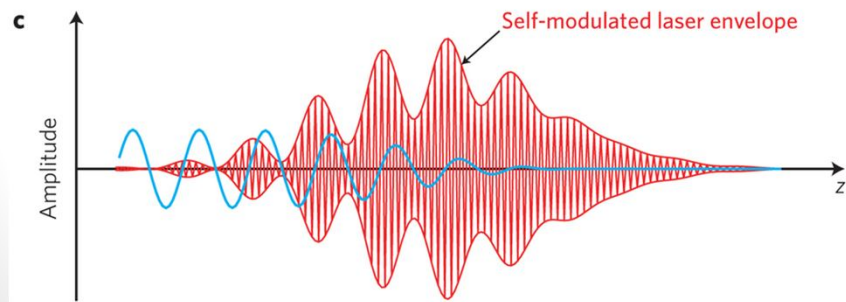
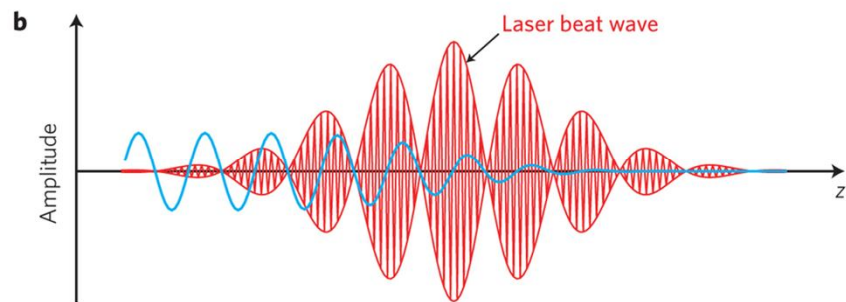
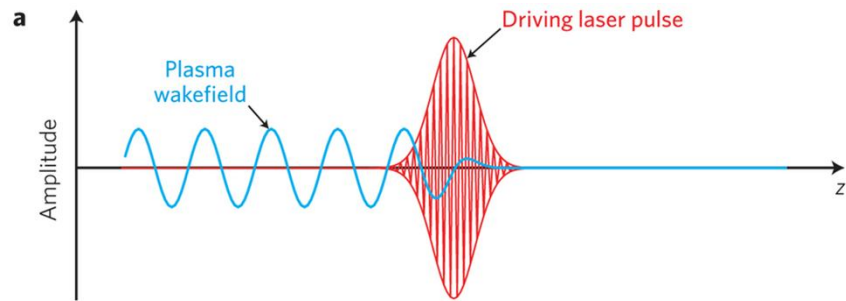
Rayleigh length $Z_R = \pi w_0^2 / \lambda_0$ ($\sim mm$)

Dephasing length $L_d = \lambda_p^3 / \lambda_0^2$ ($< 10mm$)



M. Geissler et. al., *New Journal of Physics* **8** (2006) 186.

Laser Wakefield Acceleration



$$\omega_1 - \omega_2 \cong \omega_p$$

Single short pulse $< 1\text{ps}$

$$L > \lambda_p$$

Conclusion

Successful Development of a Plasma Accelerator for High Energy Physics:

- High Gradient Acceleration of positrons as well as electrons.
- Focusing of positrons and electrons to nanometer size.
- Head erosion, hosing instability and ion motion.
- Small energy spread and beam divergence.
- Excellent pointing stability and minimum jitter.

C. Joshi, Surfing Plasma Wakes: A New Paradigm for Particle Accelerators. UCLA