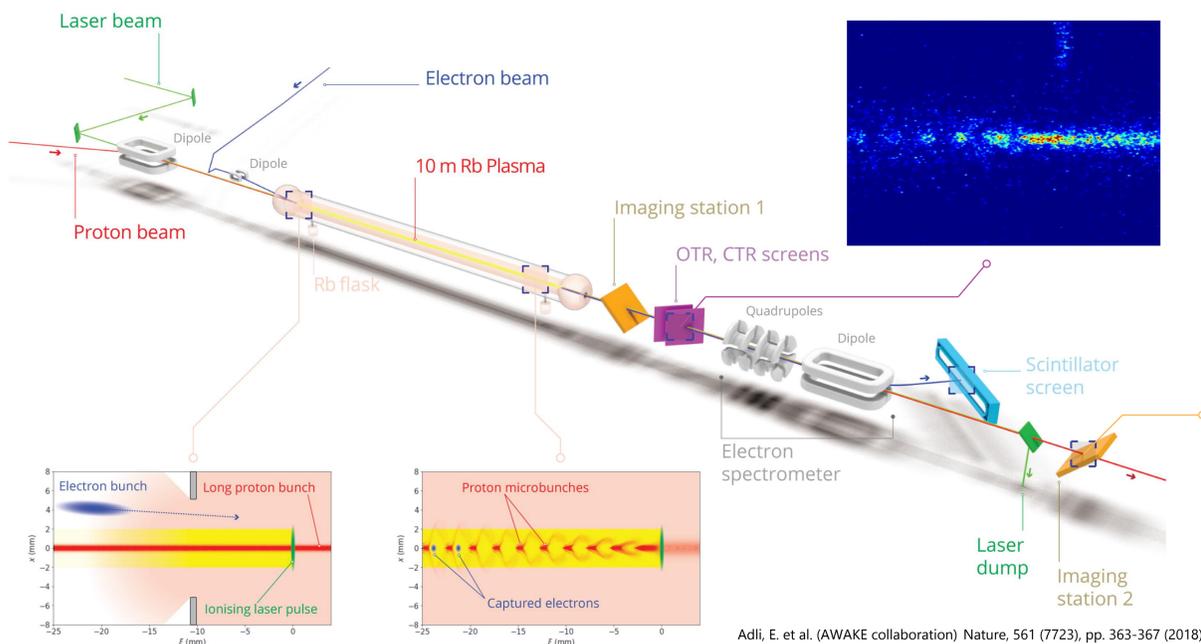
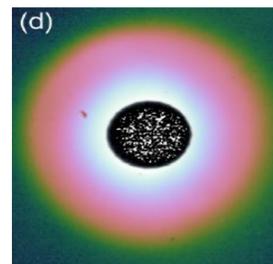


Comparison of OSIRIS/LCODE/QV3D simulations with the measurements of the proton beam in AWAKE experiment

PROTON BEAM DIAGNOSTICS IN AWAKE



- Streak camera collects the light from the OTR screen and measures a time resolved beam profile. One image gives the information about the size of proton beam microbunches and unmodulated beam head after SSM.

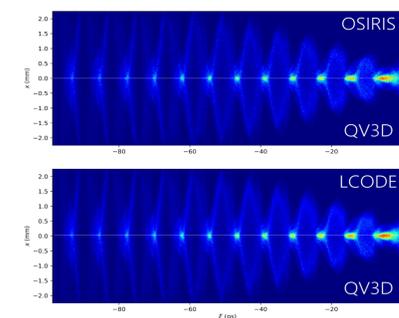


- Imaging stations measure time integrated transverse profile of the protons being defocused during the SSM. Radii of the outmost protons on these screens depend on the maximum fields excited in plasma.

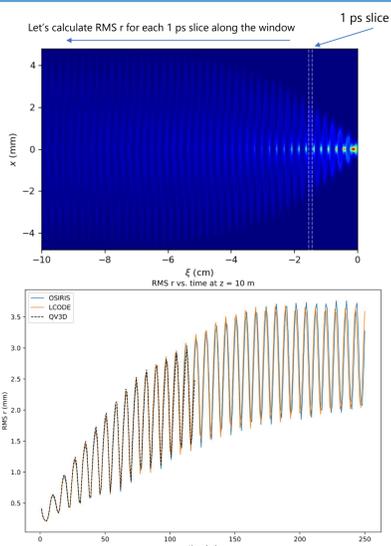
CODE BENCHMARKING

Three different codes showed perfect agreement in 120 ps time window (15 plasma periods).

Code	Geometry	Model
LCODE	2D cylindrical	Quasistatic
OSIRIS	2D cylindrical	Full PIC
QV3D	3D	Quasistatic

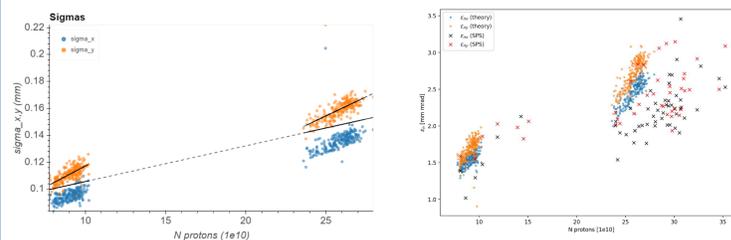


Simulations were performed by Alexey Petrenko and Alexander Pukhov (QV3D), Mariana Moreira (OSIRIS) and Alexander Gorn (LCODE)



COMPARISON WITH STREAK CAMERA

Comparison with streak camera images required accurate measurements of the initial proton beam parameters.



$$N_{protons} = 2.73 \cdot 10^{11}$$

$$\epsilon_n = 2.122 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$$

$$\sigma_r = 155 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\beta = 4.82 \text{ m}$$

We took into account the effects of the finite streak camera slit. In order to get the best agreement we also assumed that the slit had an offset with respect to the beam axis.

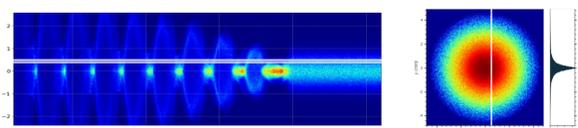


Image size 672 x 512 px
 dt = 0.14 ps (0.042 mm)
 dx = 0.23 mm

Slit width:
 20 μm (74 μm on the screen)

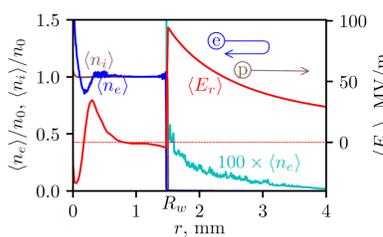
Transverse smearing:
 sigma = 0.0794 mm

Longitudinal smearing:
 sigma = 1 ps = 0.299 mm

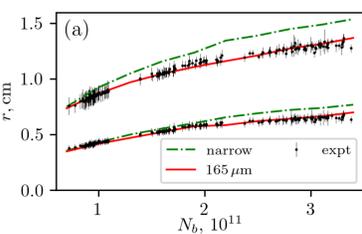
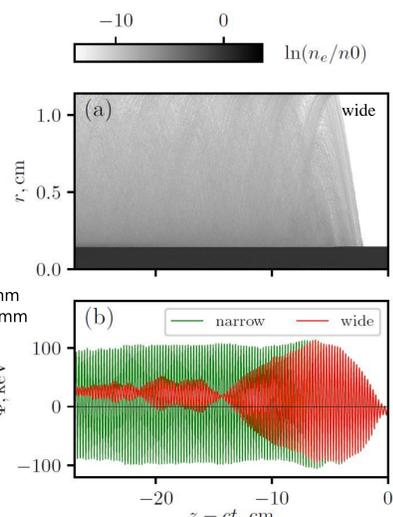
Speculative slit offset:
 300 μm

PARAMETRIC SCANS

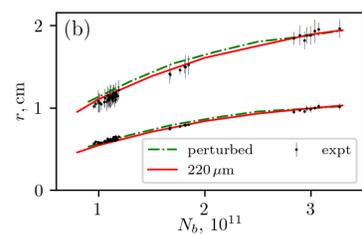
We compare radii of outmost electrons at two Imaging Stations and in LCODE simulations. For quantitative agreement, the simulation window must be wide. This is necessary for correct simulation of high-energy plasma electrons that escape from the plasma as a result of wavebreaking. The electrons then create charge-separation field, return back and destroy the plasma wave.



Simulation window, wide: 11.4 mm
 narrow: 1.7 mm
 at z = 4 m

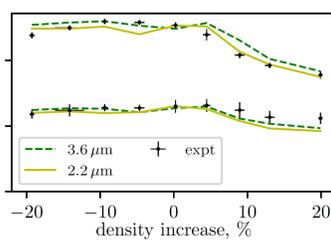


Beam population scan:
 Plasma density = $1.95 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
 Beam length $\sigma_z = 6.57 \text{ cm}$
 Laser pulse position = $\sigma_z/4$
 Beam radius $\sigma_r = 165 \mu\text{m}$
 Beam emittance = 2.2 μm

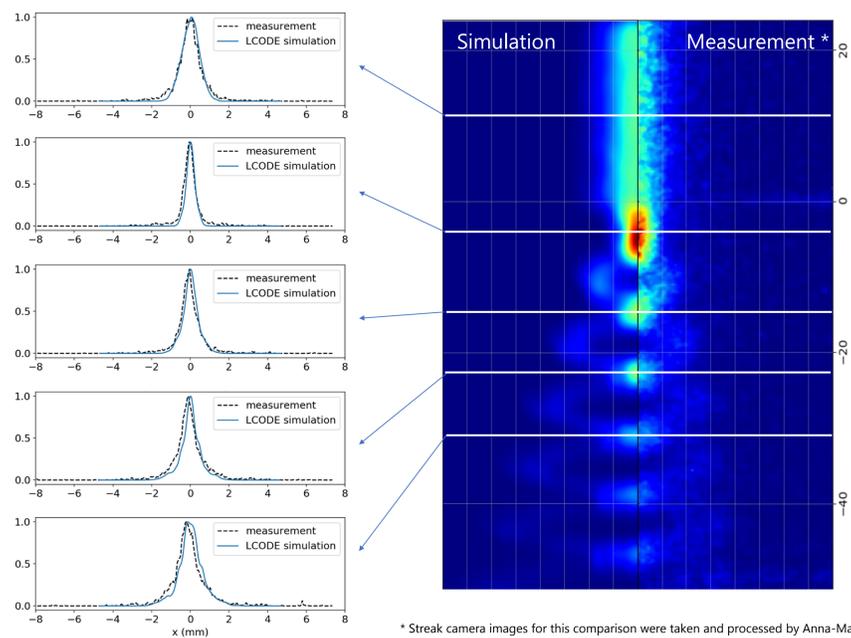


Beam population scan:
 Plasma density = $7.7 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
 Beam length $\sigma_z = 7.5 \text{ cm}$
 Laser pulse position = $\sigma_z/4$
 Beam radius $\sigma_r = 220 \mu\text{m}$
 Beam emittance = 2.2 μm

Plasma gradient scan:
 Plasma density = $1.8 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
 Beam length $\sigma_z = 7.4 \text{ cm}$ (246 ps)
 Laser pulse position = 2.4 cm
 Beam radius $\sigma_r = 220 \mu\text{m}$
 Beam emittance - variable



For input parameters corresponding to the measured initial proton beam state, simulations showed the agreement in the longitudinal beam density profile and transverse size of the micro bunches and the beam head.



* Streak camera images for this comparison were taken and processed by Anna-Maria Bachman