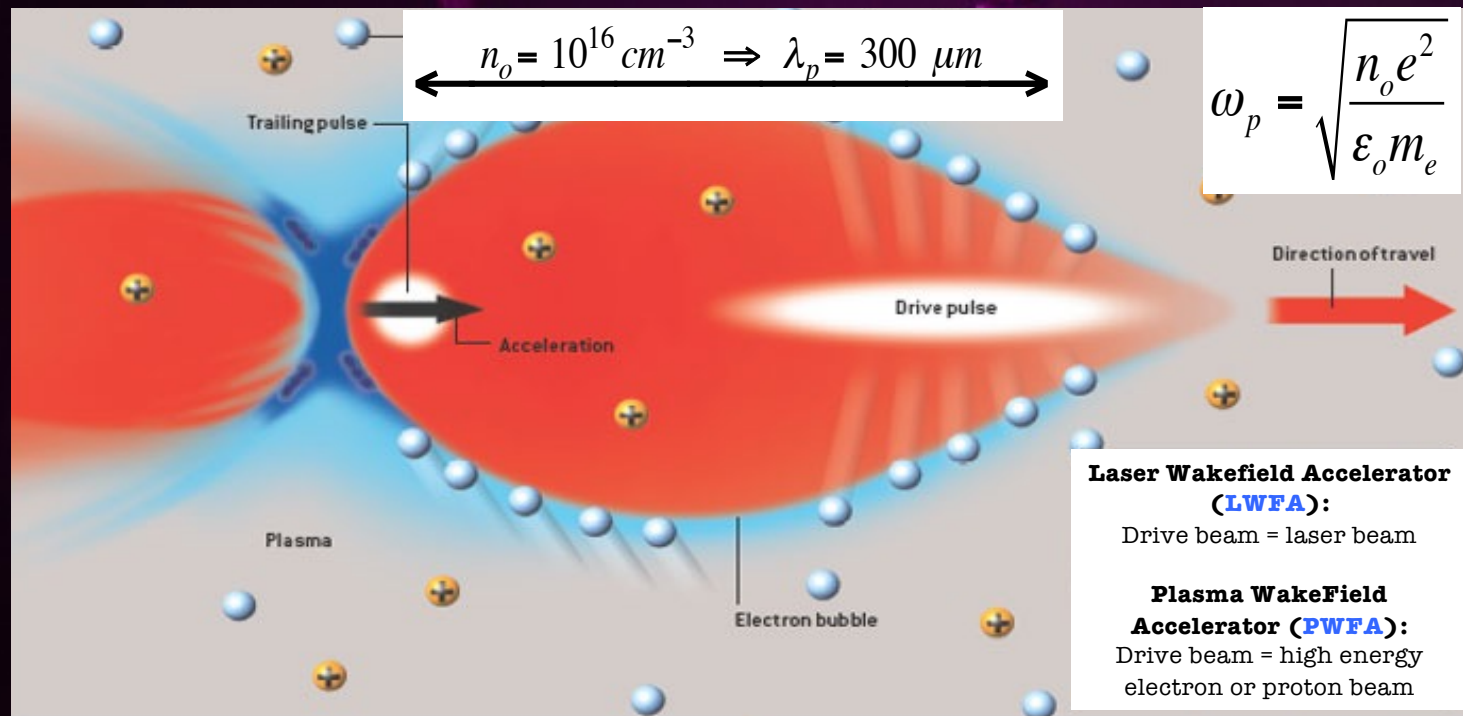


Plasma Acceleration



Principle of plasma acceleration

Driven by Radiation Pressure

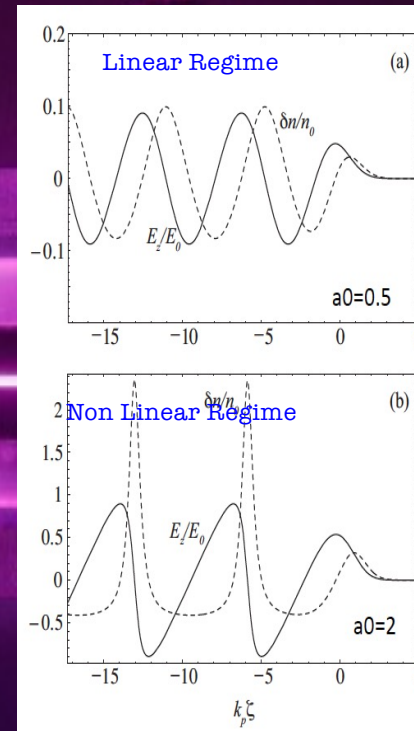
$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \omega_p^2 \right) \frac{n}{n_o} = c^2 \nabla^2 \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$a = \frac{eA}{mc^2} \propto \lambda J^{1/2}$$

Driven by Space Charge

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \omega_p^2 \right) \frac{n}{n_o} = -\omega_p^2 \frac{n_{beam}}{n_o}$$

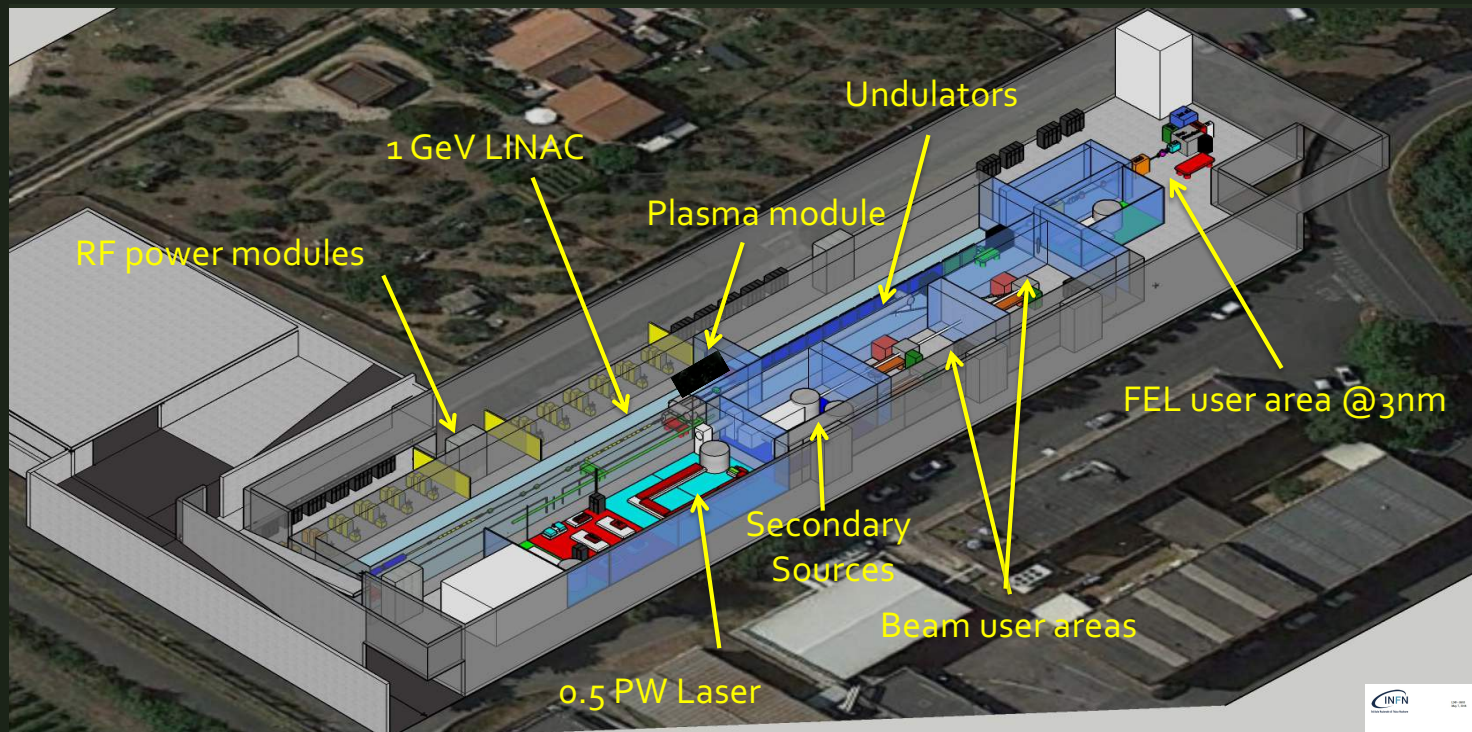
$$n_{beam} = \frac{N}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3} \sigma_r^2 \sigma_z}$$



LWFA limitations: Diffraction, Dephasing, Depletion

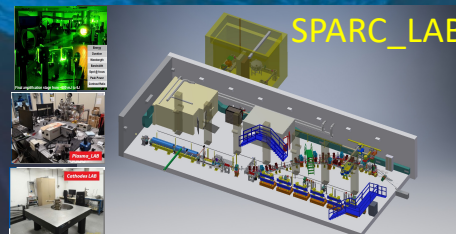
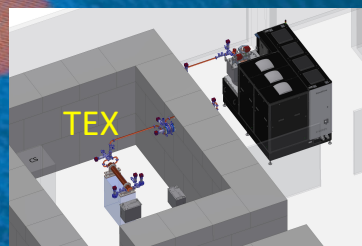
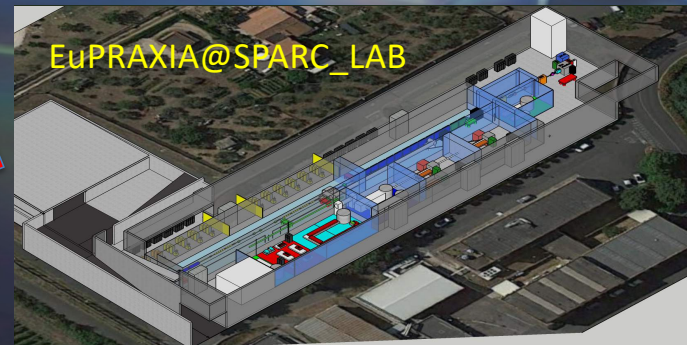
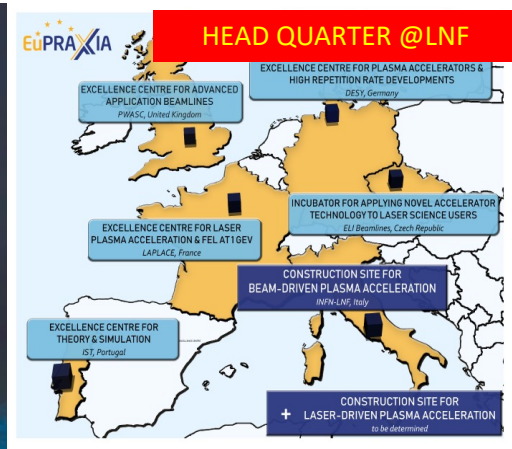
PWFA limitations: Head Erosion, Hose Instability

EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB

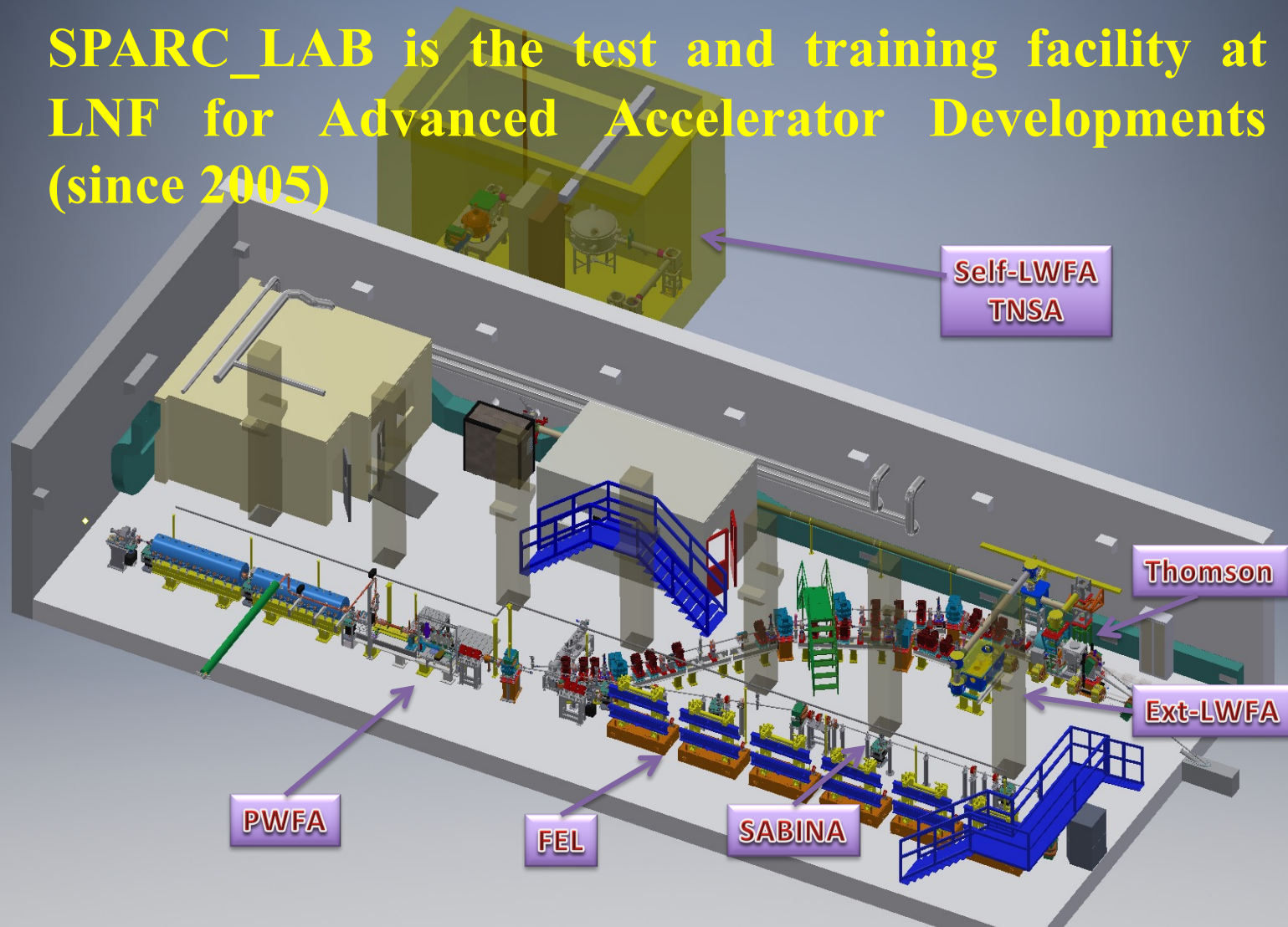


<http://www.lnf.infn.it/sis/preprint/pdf/getfile.php?filename=INFN-18-03-LNF.pdf>

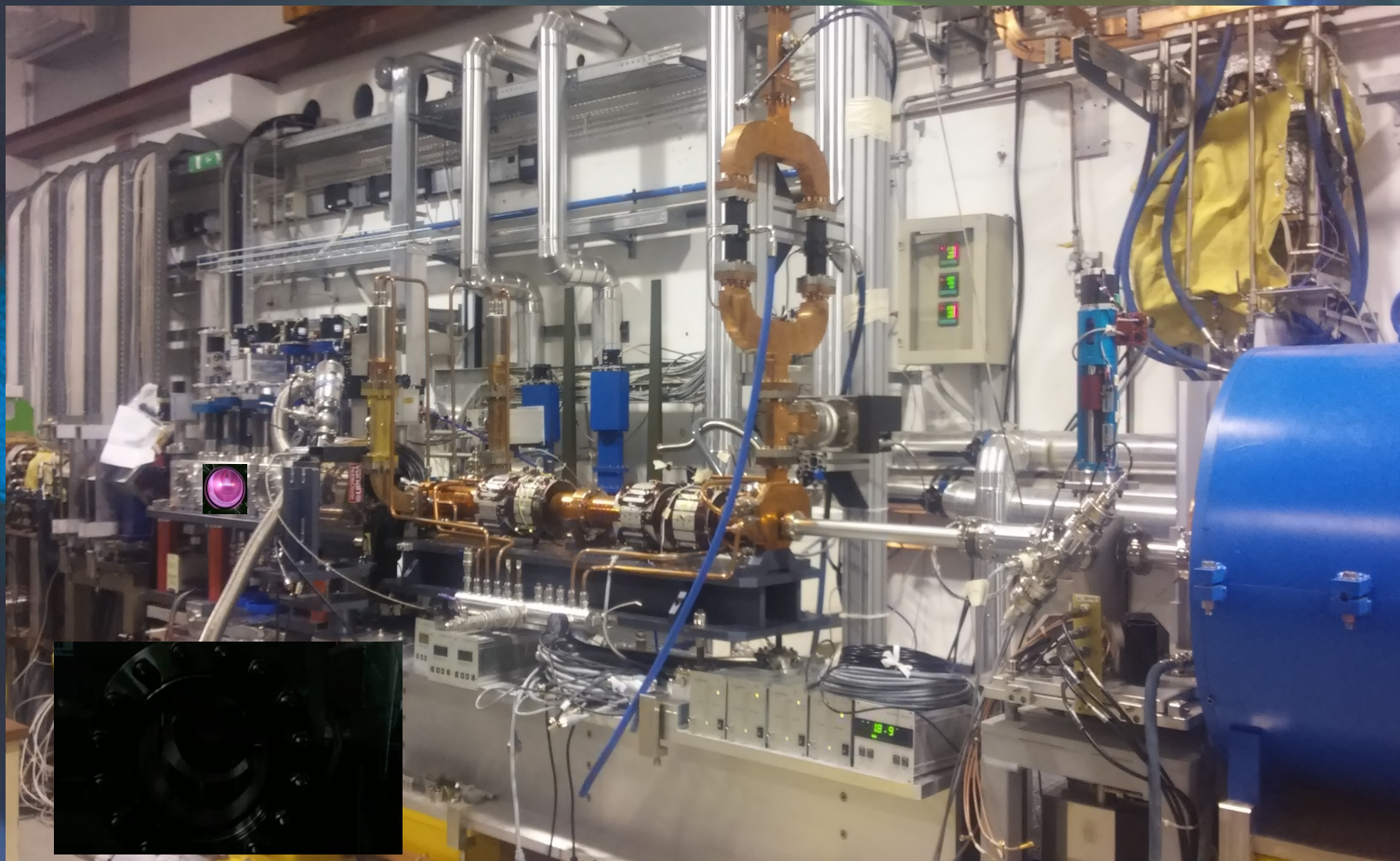




SPARC_LAB is the test and training facility at LNF for Advanced Accelerator Developments (since 2005)

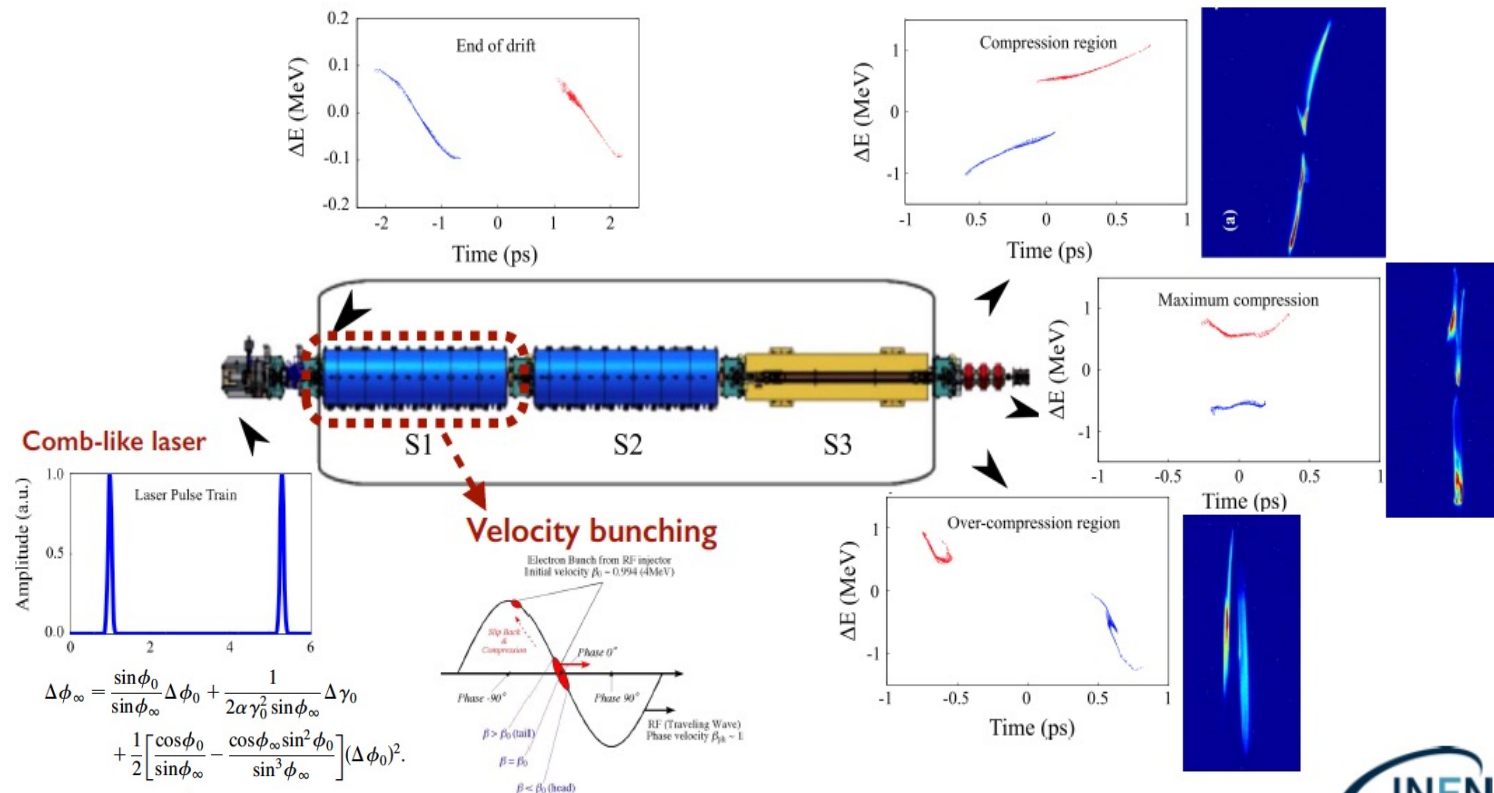


PWFA vacuum chamber at SPARC_LAB

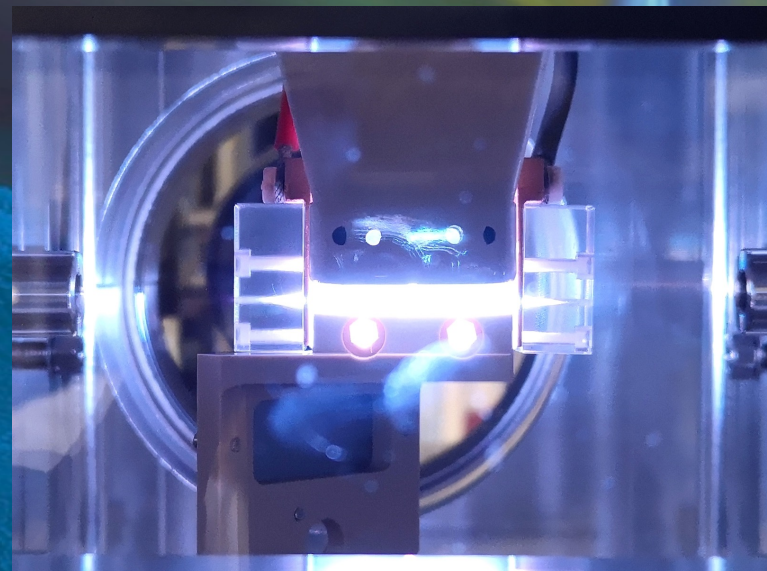
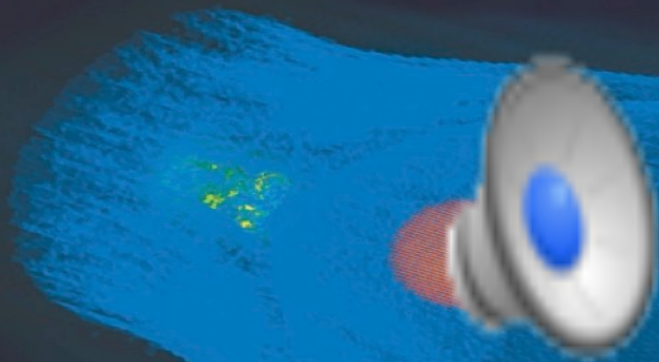


Generation of multi-bunch trains

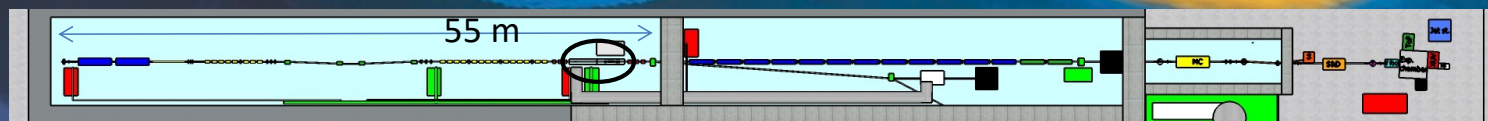
Sub-relativistic electrons ($\beta_c < 1$) injected into a traveling wave cavity at zero crossing move more slowly than the RF wave ($\beta_{RF} \sim 1$). The electron bunch slips back to an accelerating phase and becomes simultaneously accelerated and compressed.

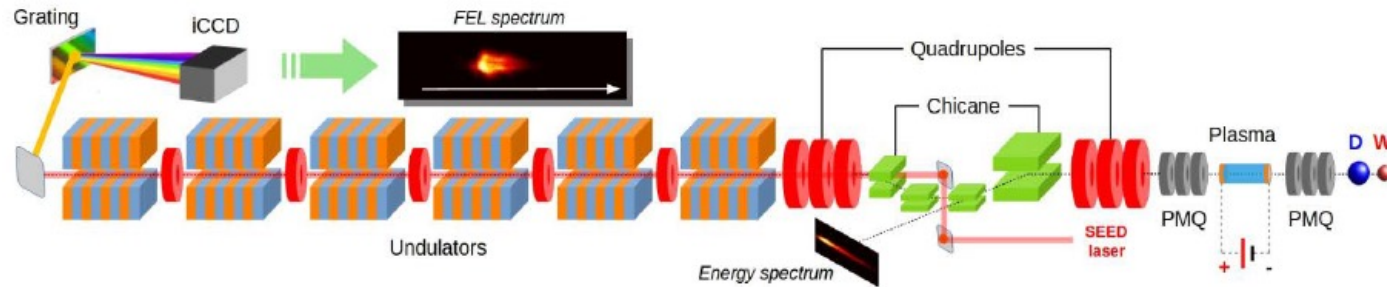


Plasma WakeField Acceleration



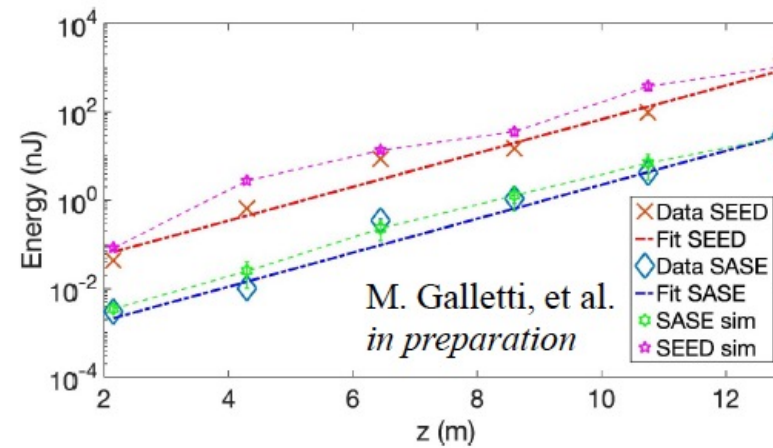
Capillary discharge at SPARC_LAB

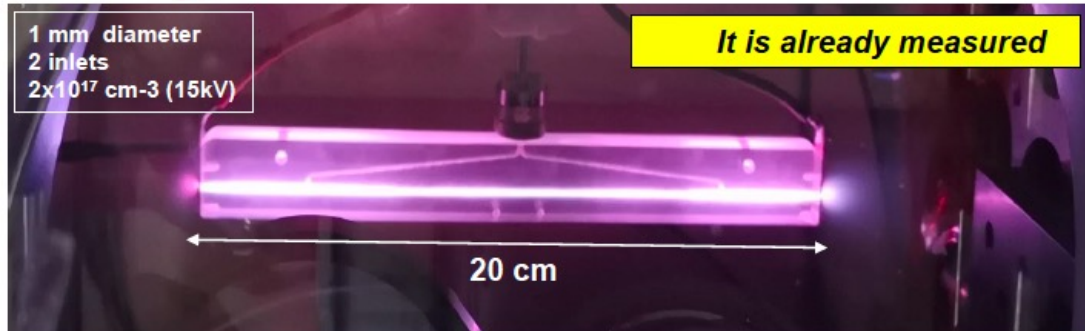




Seeded FEL radiation:

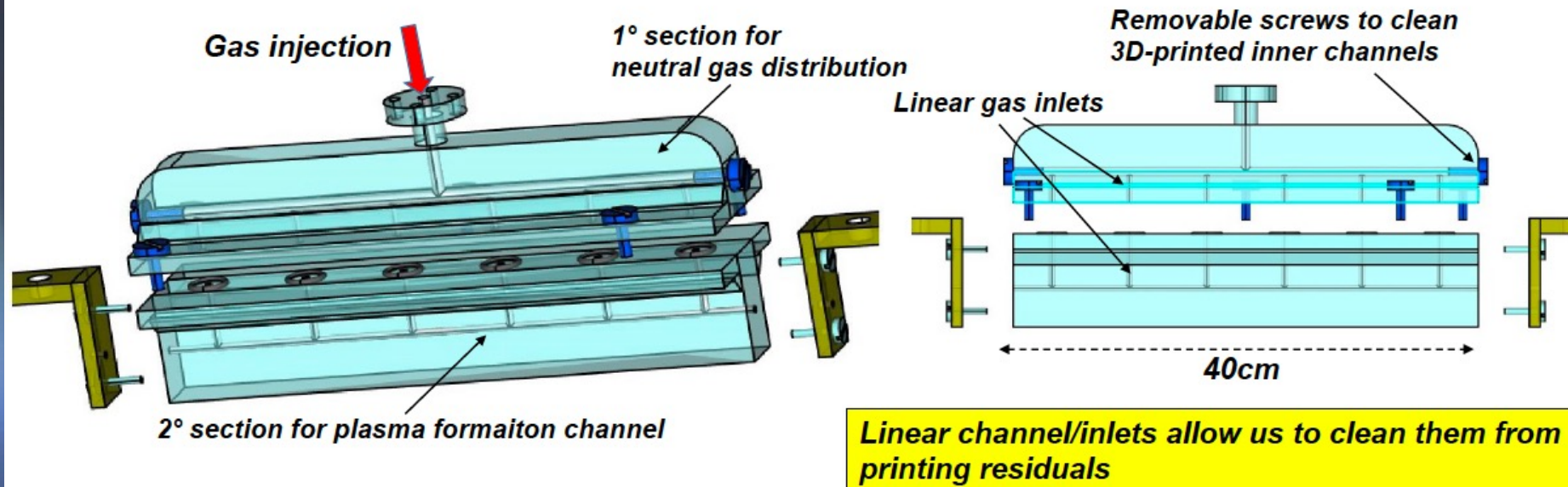
- part of the EOS laser was used as a seed;
- seed laser 795 nm, FEL peak still at 827 nm;
- pulse energy increase from ~ 30 nJ up to ~ 1 μ J;
- increased stability of radiation.





Paschen curves (50 mbar)

Length	Density	Vb
3 cm	$4 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$	3 kV
10 cm	$4 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$	8 kV
20 cm	$4 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$	14 kV
40 cm	$4 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$	23 kV



The background is a dark blue field with abstract, glowing elements. A large, textured blue shape, resembling a comet or a nebula, is positioned on the left. A bright orange, elongated shape is attached to its right side. In the upper right, there are faint, wispy white and blue lines. A horizontal streak of green and yellow light crosses the upper middle. The text "Possible PhD thesis projects" is centered in a yellow, sans-serif font.

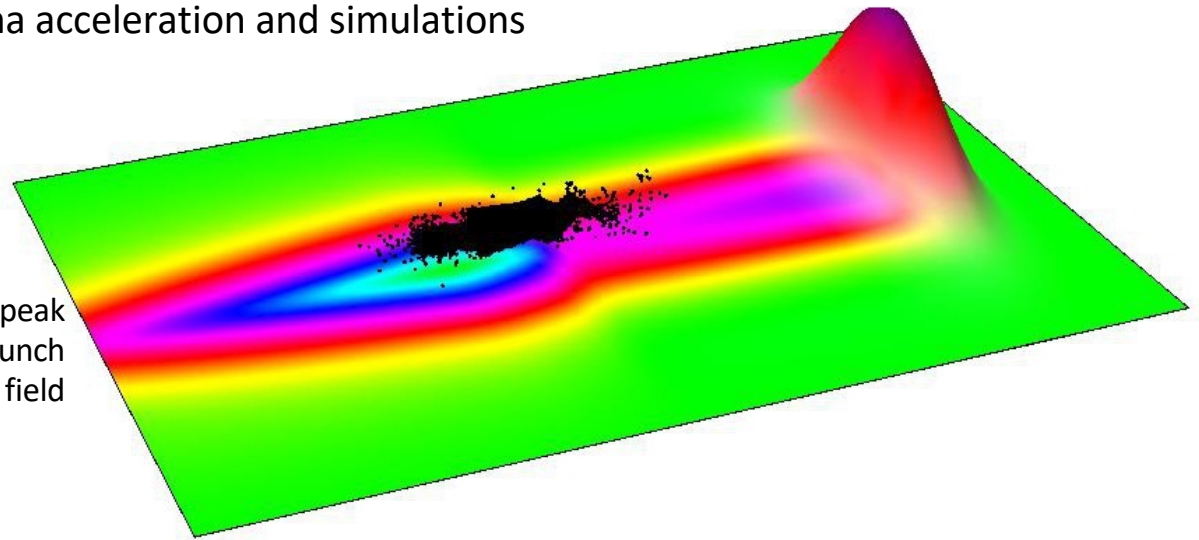
Possible PhD thesis projects

1. Biagioni - Theoretical and experimental studies of plasma formation in capillary discharge waveguides for plasma-based accelerator
2. Del Dotto - Multi-objective bayesian plasma acceleration
3. Romeo - Positron acceleration in a linear plasma wakefield at EuPRAXIA
4. Costa - External injection and staging studies and tests for plasma wake field acceleration experiments at SPARC LAB
5. Bellaveglia - Theoretical and technological studies on a femtosecond synchronization system towards an efficient Plasma Wakefield Acceleration
6. Vaccarezza: "Analysis and optimization of the EuPRAXIA RF Linac for train generation of ultra-short electron bunch able to drive beam driven plasma wakefield acceleration of high quality electron beam for FEL applications"
7. Mostacci - Beam dynamics issues for the optimisation of beam measurements in Eupraxia plasma accelerator

Plasma Acceleration (A.R. Rossi)

- Numerical codes development for plasma acceleration and simulations

Plasma wave driven by a laser pulse (peak on the right) accelerating an electron bunch (black dots) by the plasma electric field (colormap)



Numerical simulations are a necessity to study plasma acceleration. However, a fully consistent simulation requires a very large computational power and time. Reduced models allow to further speed up simulations, as optimization of numerical routines does, so that code development is an always ongoing activity. By numerical simulations we:

- Design new plasma based accelerators (EuPRAXIA)
- Design working points of existing/future accelerators/experiments (EuPRAXIA, ExIn)
- Support and interpret experimental results

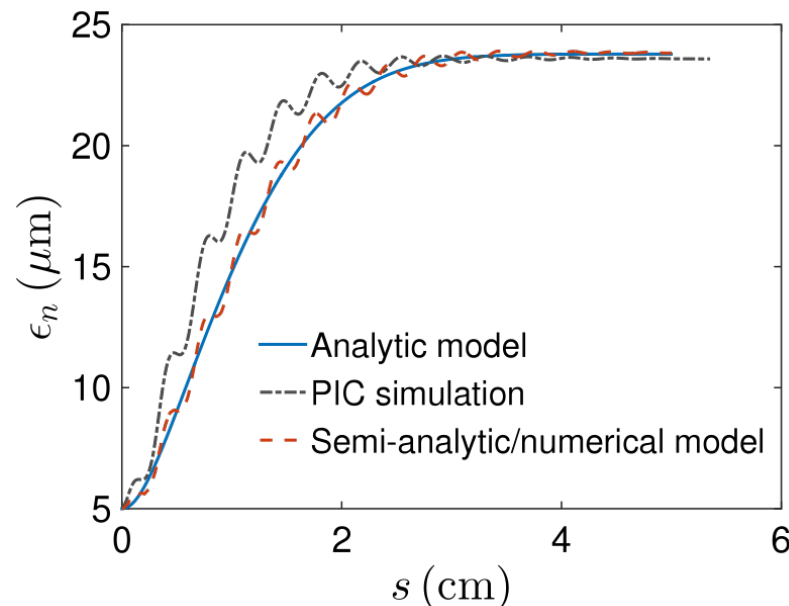
andrea.rossi@mi.infn.it

Plasma Acceleration (A.R. Rossi)

- Theory by reduced models

$$\sigma_{p_z}^2(t) = \left[F_1^2 \sigma_2 + F_1 F_2 \sigma_3 + \frac{1}{4} F_2^2 (\sigma_4 - \sigma_2^2) \right] t^2 + \left(2F_1 \sigma_{zp_z}^{(0)} + F_2 \Sigma^{(0)} \right) t + \sigma_{p_z}^{2(0)}$$

Longitudinal momentum spread, at second order, from moment equations



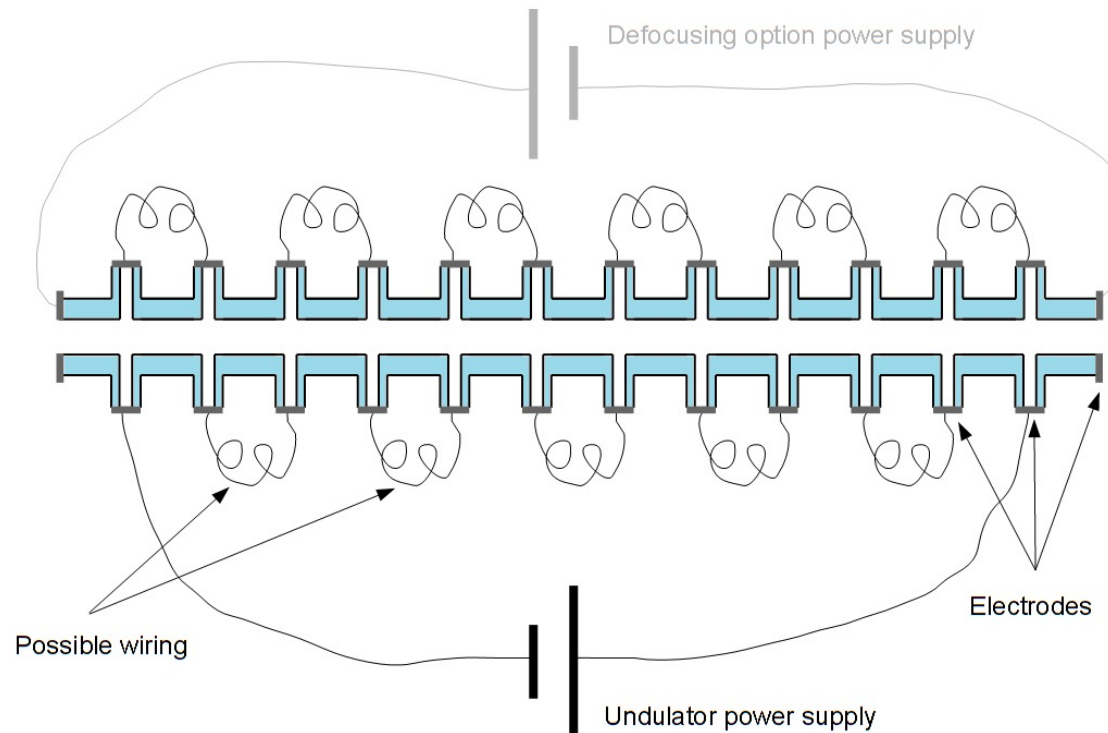
Chromatic emittance dilution from moment equation

Plasma simulations are expensive both in computational power and time. Analytical and semi-analytical reduced models are powerful tools to understand the underlying fundamental physics and to derive scaling laws, for a fast evaluation of orders of magnitude. We study

- Moment equations
- Minimal plasma response models
- Minimal self consistent models
- ...

Plasma Acceleration (A.R. Rossi)

- Conceptual and numerical design of plasma based devices



Concept for an active plasma undulator

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Plasma accelerators are meant to be small and performing. This means that optical elements equally small and performing are desirable additional components. We conceive and study

- Plasma lenses
- plasma pre-de chirper
- plasma undulators
- ...

An abstract digital artwork featuring a large, textured blue shape on the left and a smaller, elongated orange shape on the right. A small red sphere is positioned within the blue shape. The background is dark blue with wispy, ethereal light patterns. The email address 'Massimo.Ferrario@Inf.infn.it' is written in yellow text across the center.

Massimo.Ferrario@Inf.infn.it