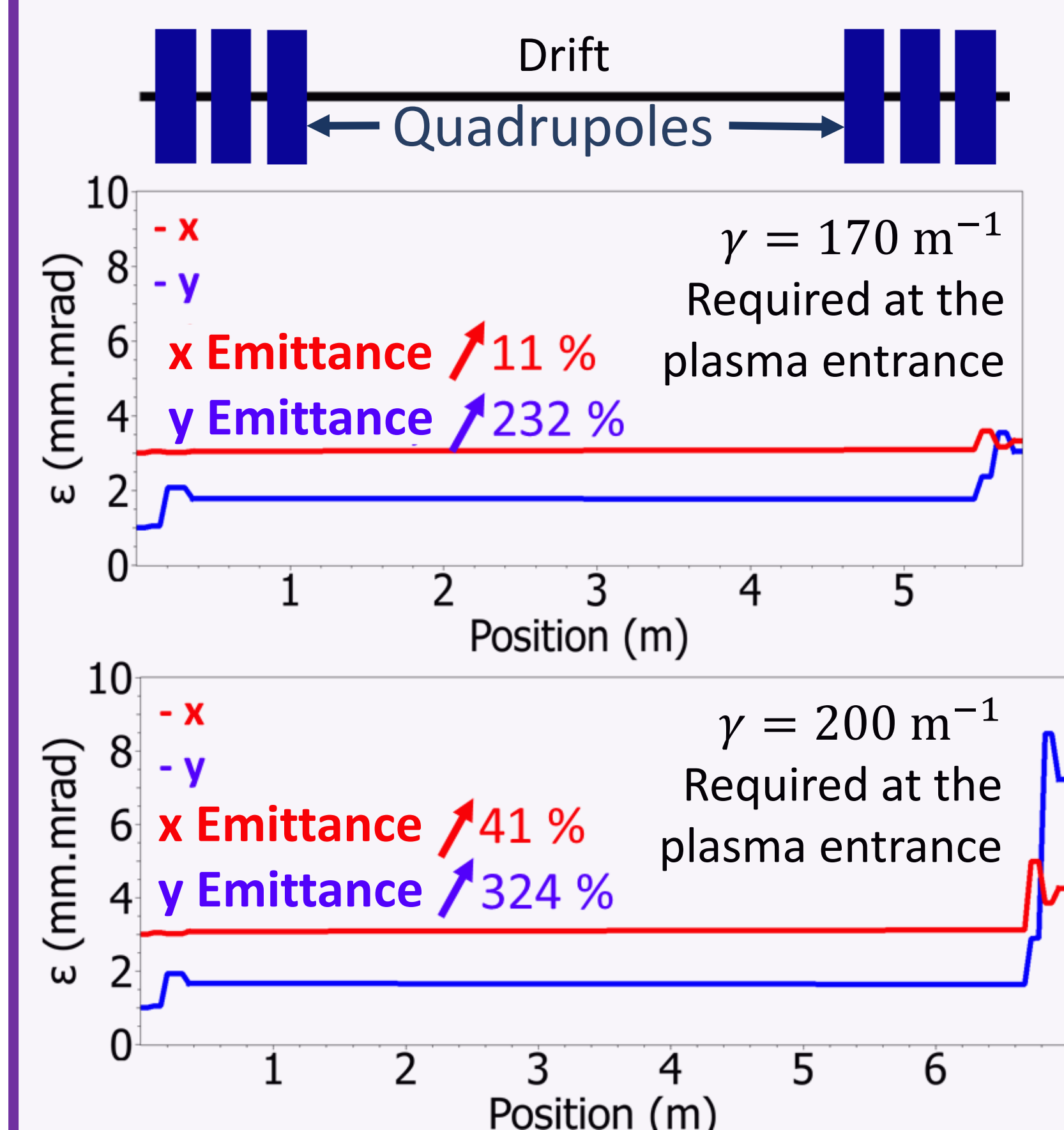
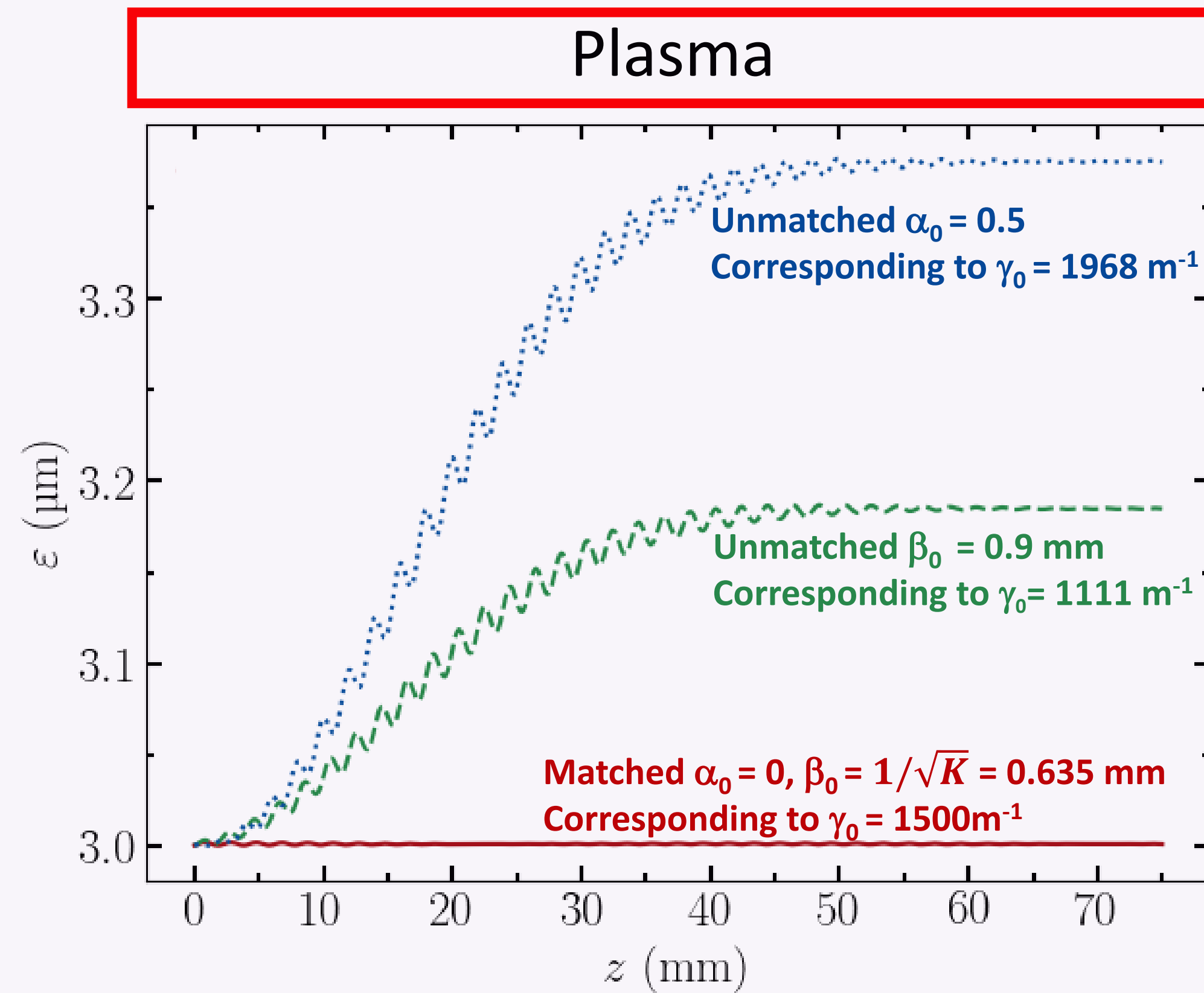


Goal : Preserving electrons beam transverse emittance through a succession of transport lines and plasma stages.

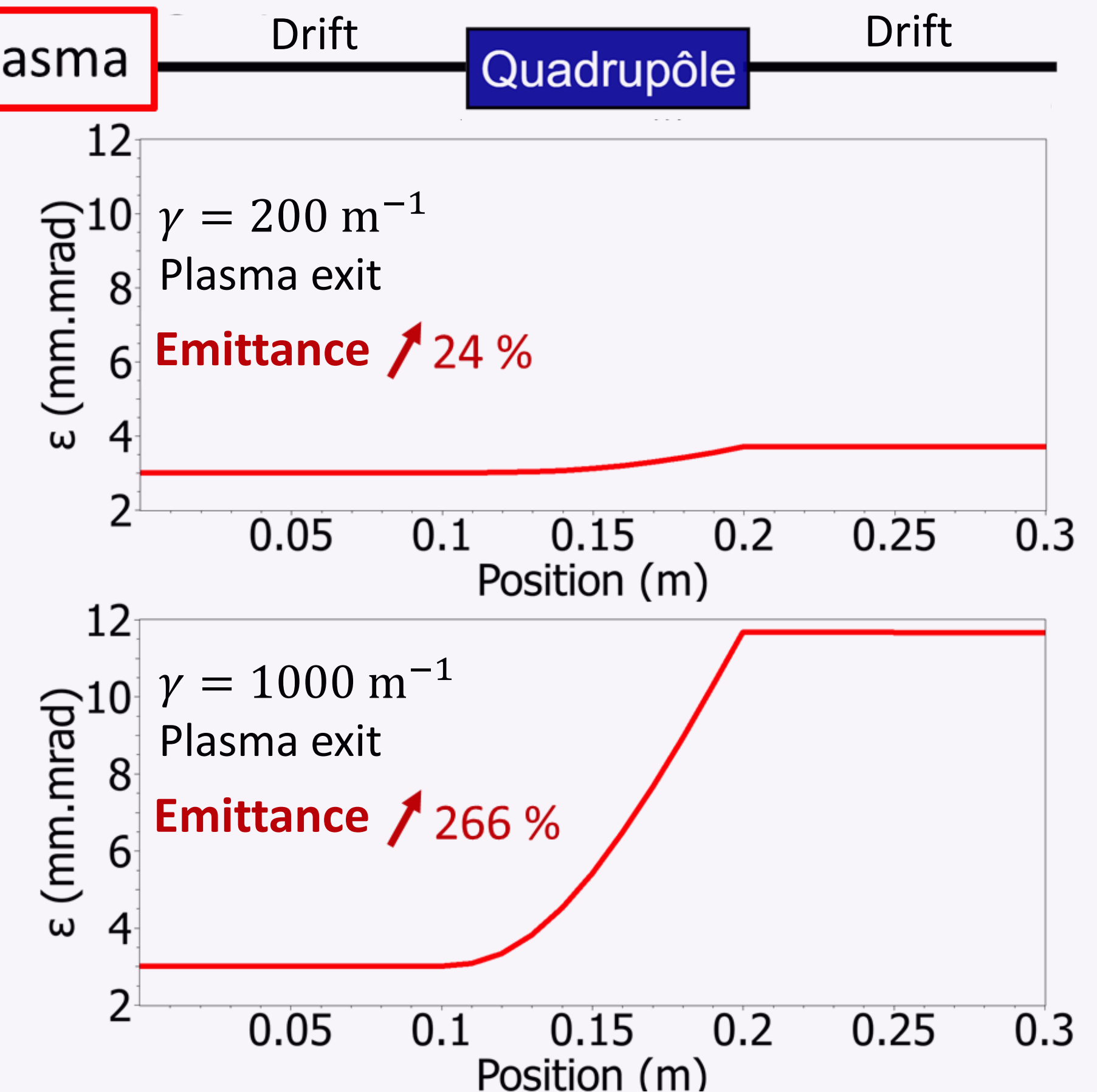
Transport line upstream

If $\gamma < 200 \text{ m}^{-1}$ then lower $\Delta\epsilon$ \Rightarrow Without plasma ramp : incompatible required $\gamma \rightarrow$ Emittance growth in the plasma or in transport lines

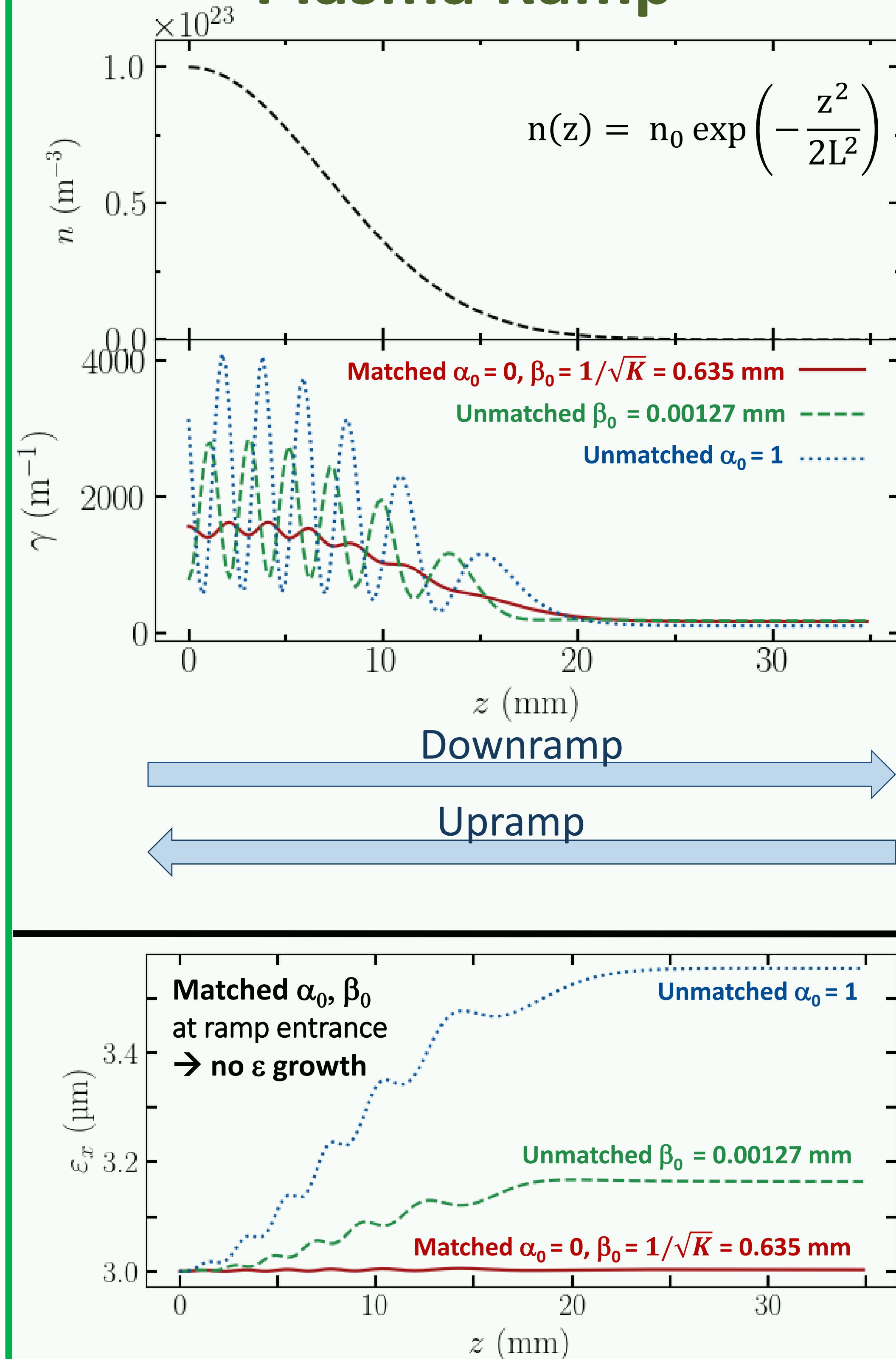
Plasma Plateau

Matched beam requires $\gamma > 1000 \text{ m}^{-1}$

Transport line downstream

If $\gamma < 200 \text{ m}^{-1}$ then lower $\Delta\epsilon$

Plasma Ramp

Twiss γ
The key parameter

$$\gamma = \frac{1 + \alpha^2}{\beta} = \frac{\langle u^2 \rangle}{\epsilon}$$

Parameters used for the study

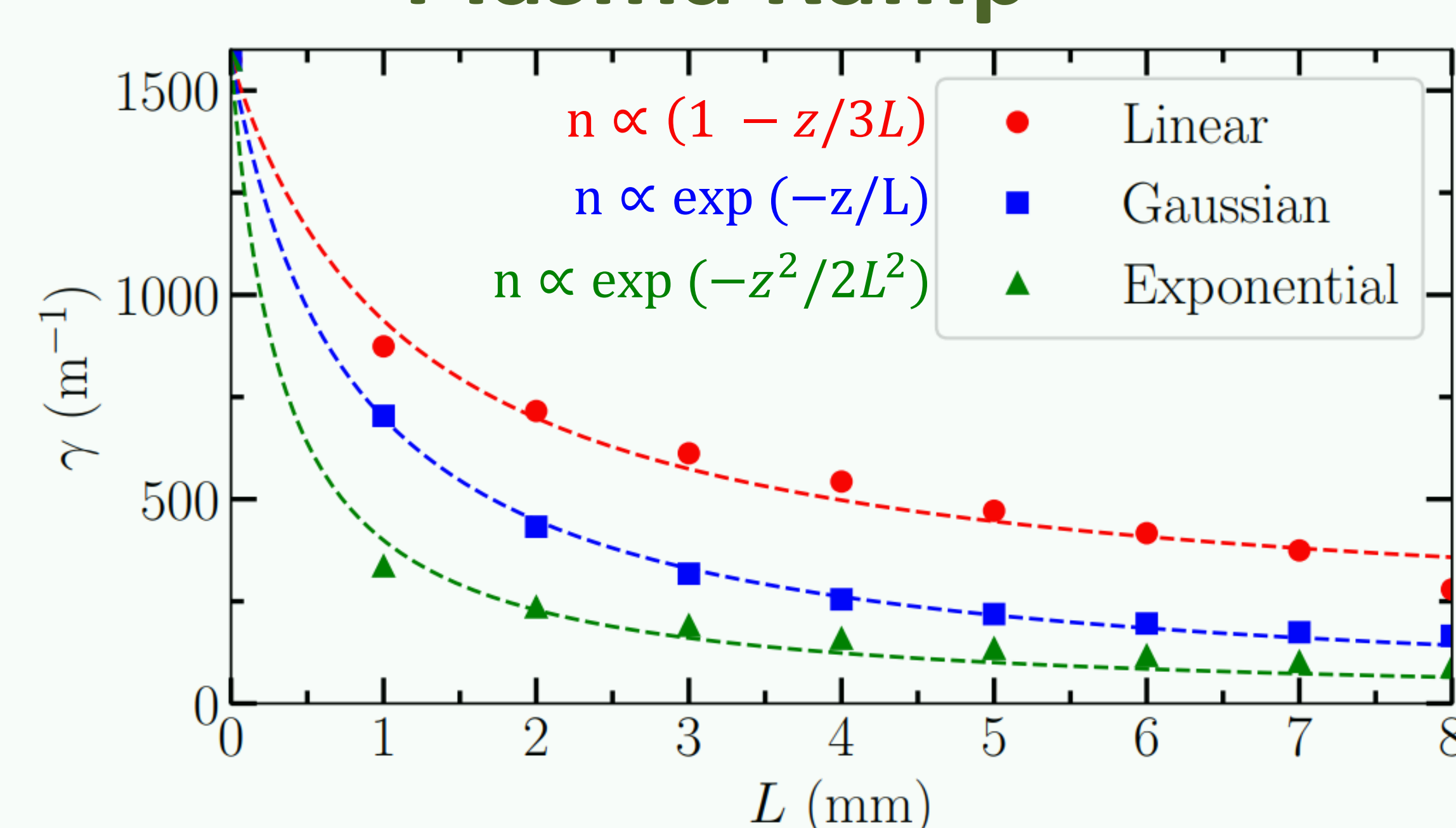
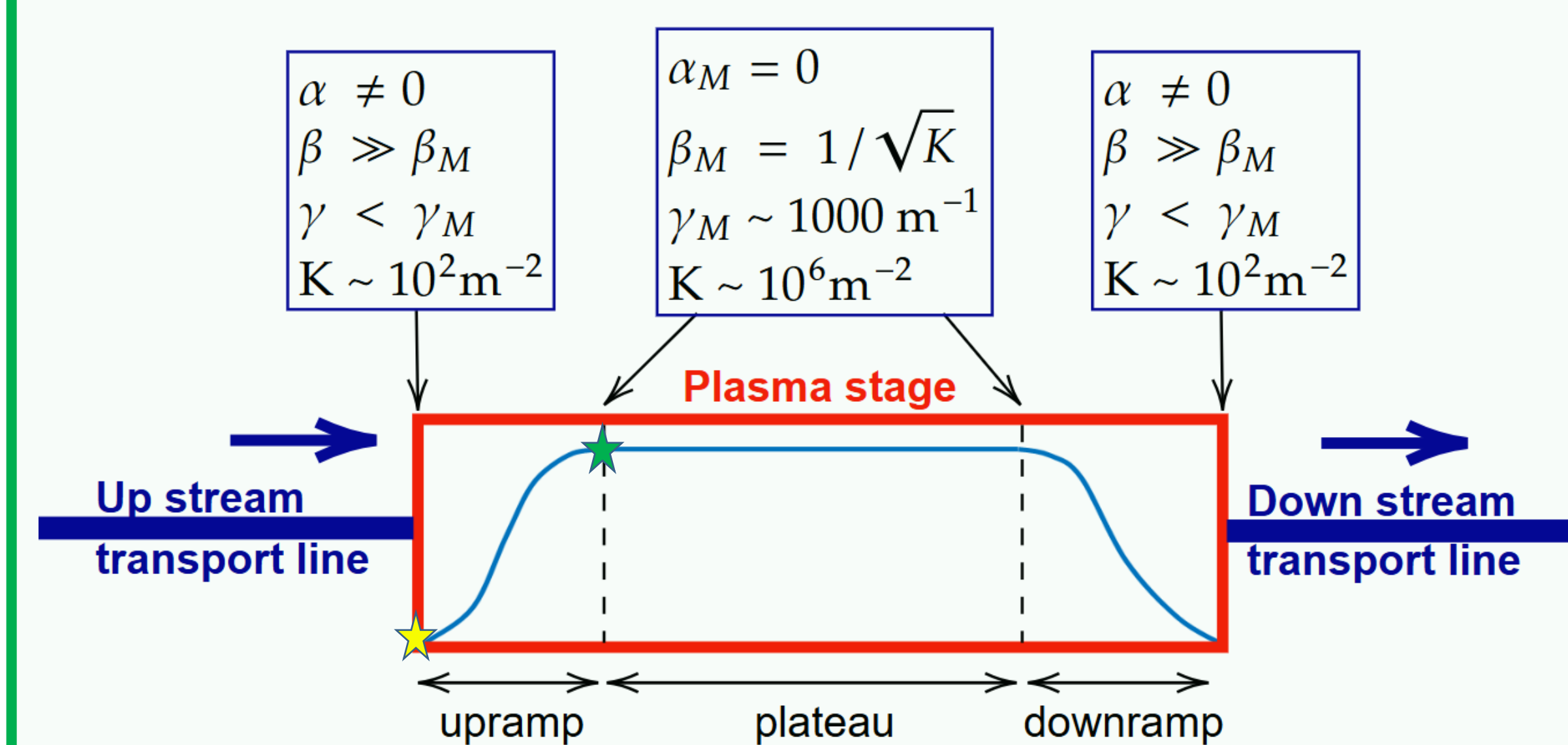
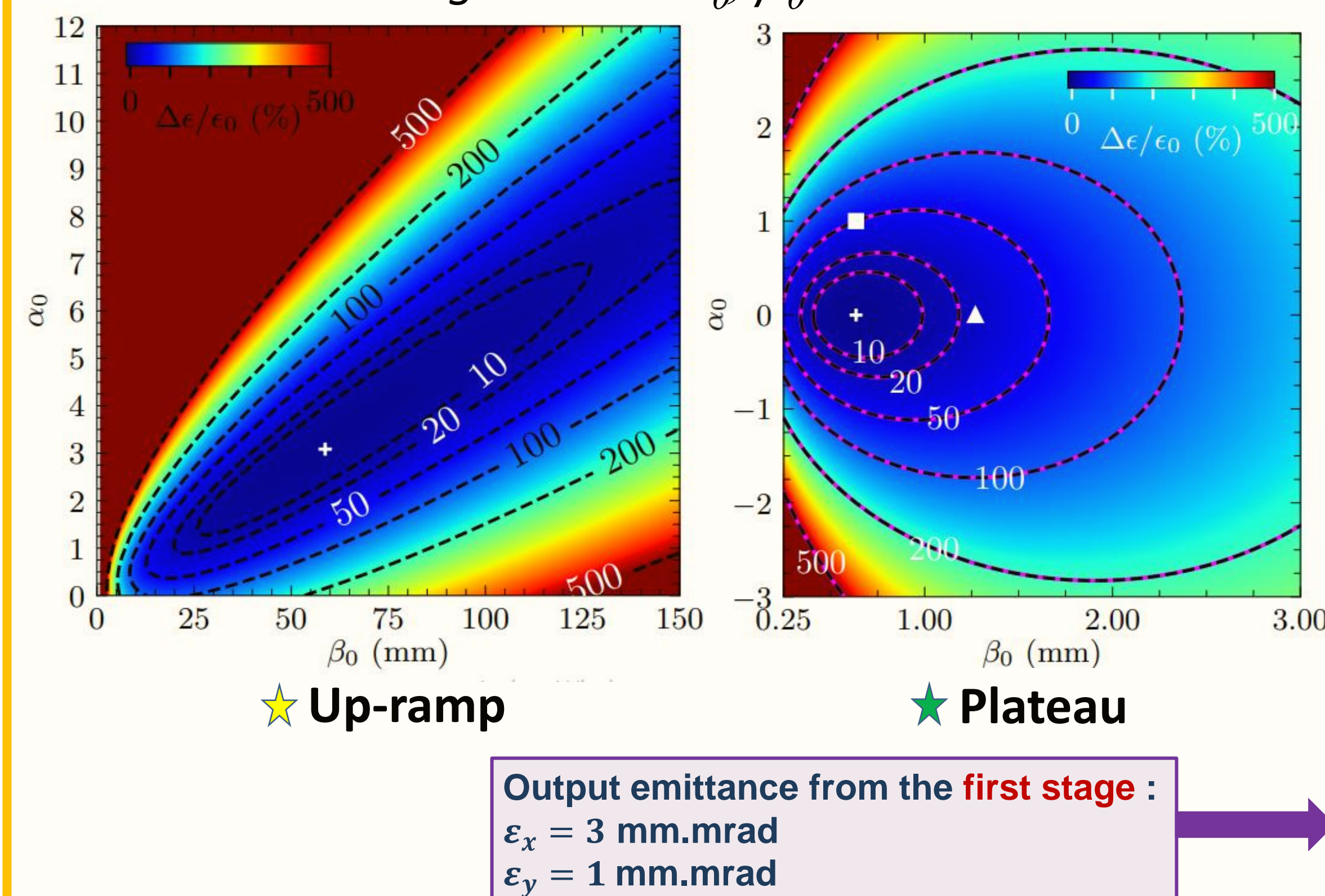
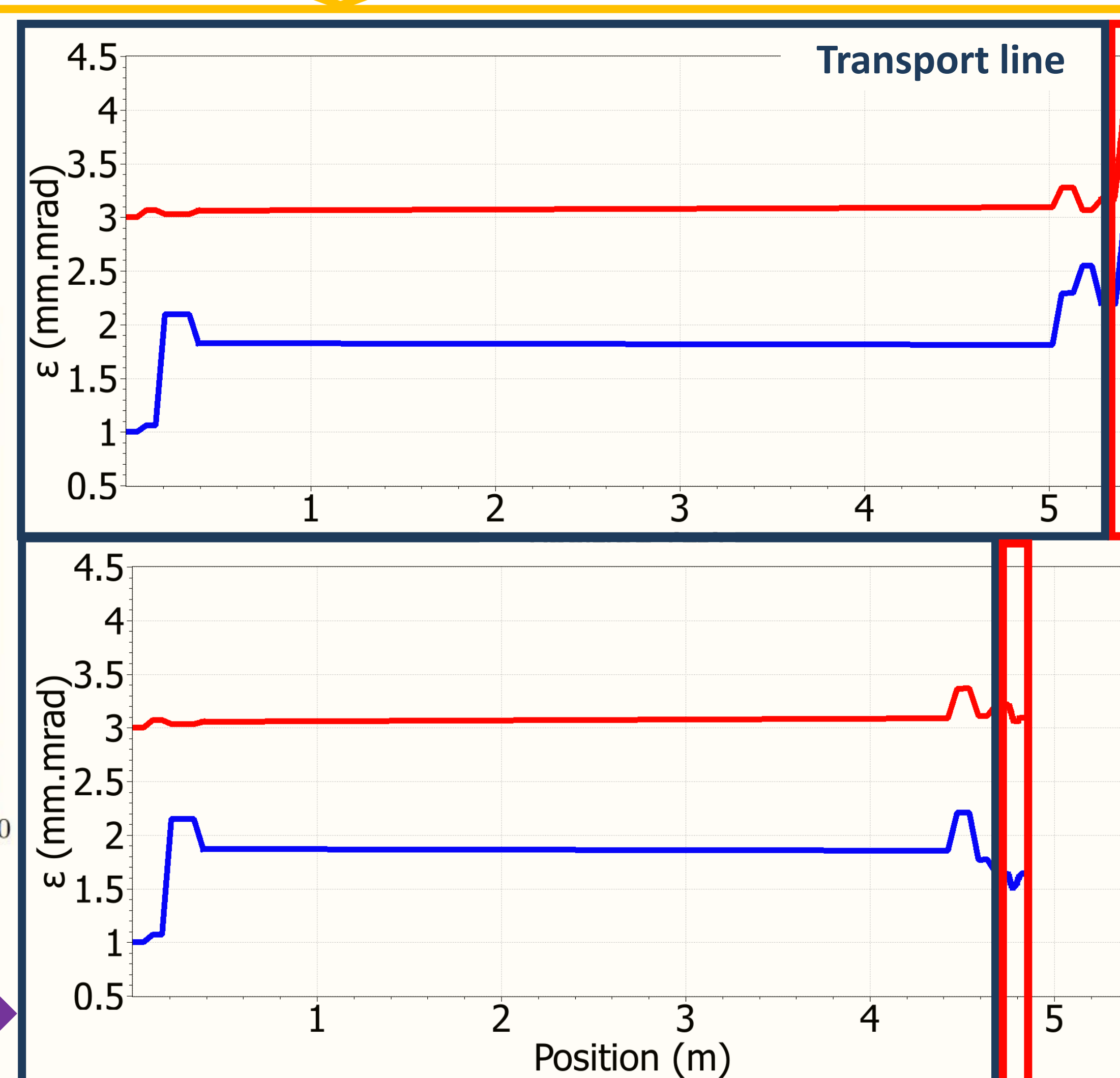
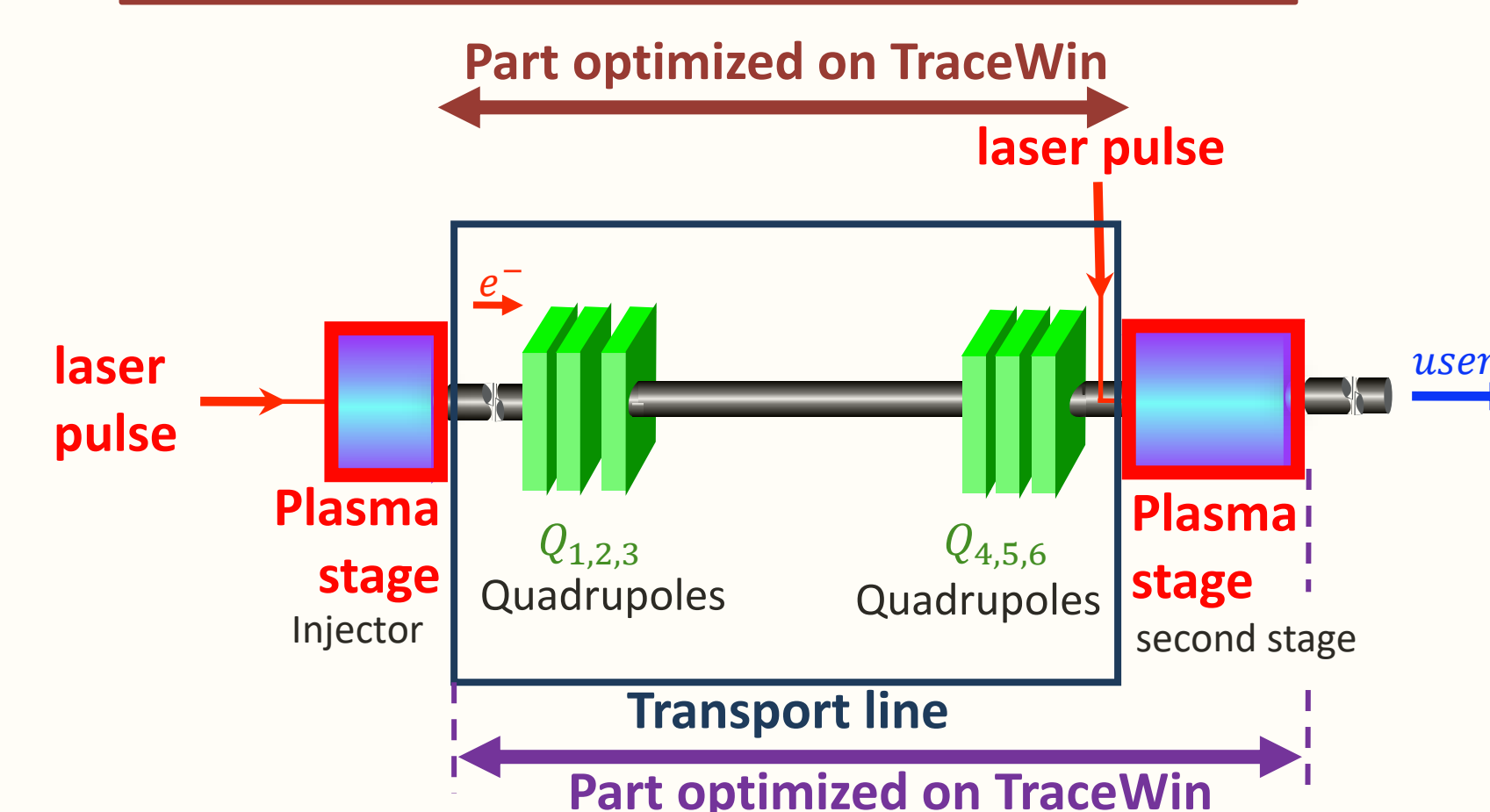
Laser	
Strength a_0	2
Pulse waist w_0	50 μm
Pulse duration (field) τ_0	50 fs
Plasma	
Density n_0	10^{23} m^{-3}
Plateau length	up to 45 mm
Injected electron beam	
Mean energy E	200 MeV
Energy spread σ_E/E	3%
Normalized emittance ϵ_{xN}	3 mm mrad
Normalized emittance ϵ_{yN}	1 mm mrad
Beam length σ_z	3 μm
Laser-electron bunch distance ξ	50 μm

Studies with:

- Analytical calculations
- TraceWin transport code
- FBPIC PIC code
- Wake-T fast-tracking code

See oral presentation (25/09/25, 17h) and publication in PR (submitted)

Plasma Ramp

What ever the ramp shape
increasing the ramp length \Rightarrow decreasing γ Role of the ramps: decreasing γ Example of coupling
Transport line/2nd plasma stageEmittance growth vs α_0, β_0 at the entranceOutput emittance from the first stage :
 $\epsilon_x = 3 \text{ mm.mrad}$
 $\epsilon_y = 1 \text{ mm.mrad}$ Allow compromises between
emittance growth within the
plasma stage and within the
transport lineOutput emittance after the second stage :
 $\epsilon_x = 4.0 \text{ mm.mrad}$
 $\epsilon_y = 2.9 \text{ mm.mrad}$ Output emittance after the second stage :
 $\epsilon_x = 3.1 \text{ mm.mrad}$
 $\epsilon_y = 1.6 \text{ mm.mrad}$