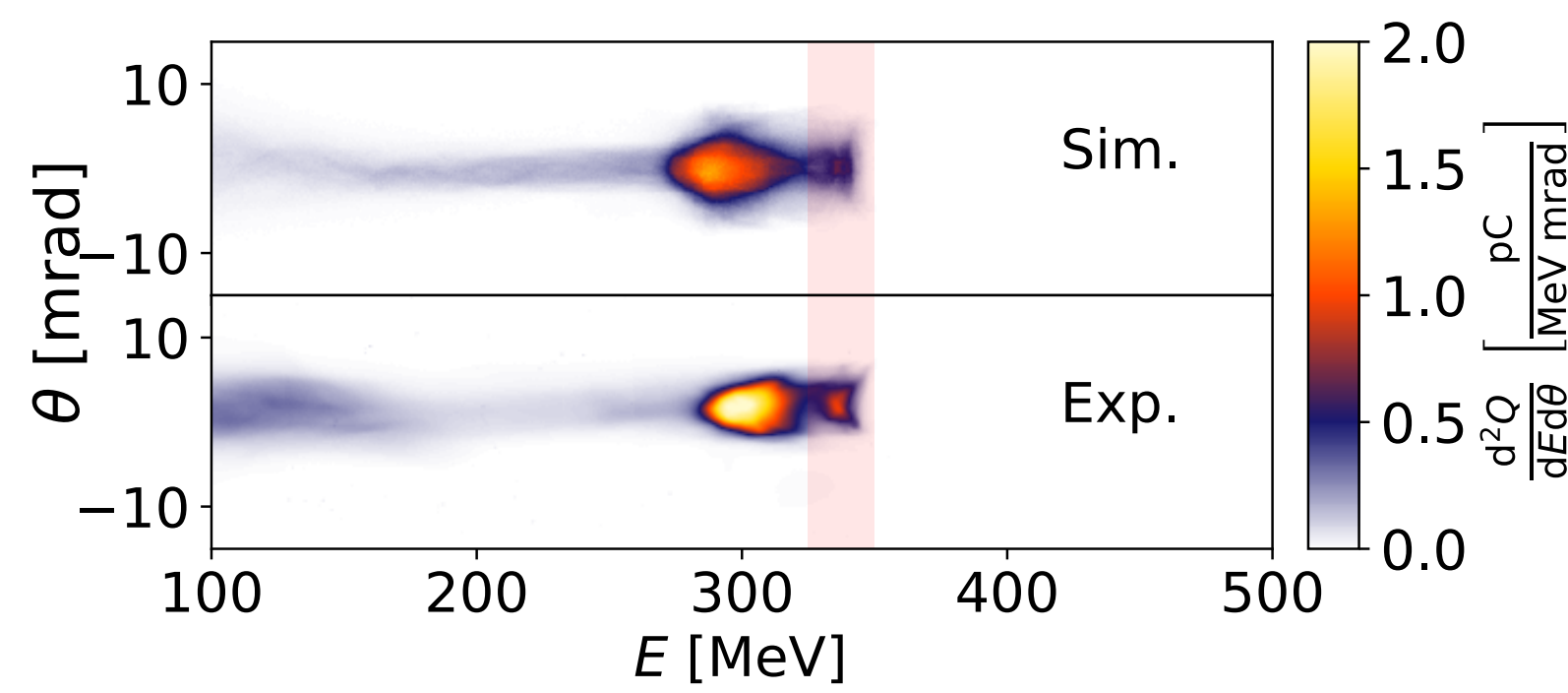


Towards improved control of laser-wakefield accelerators with multidimensional parameter scans

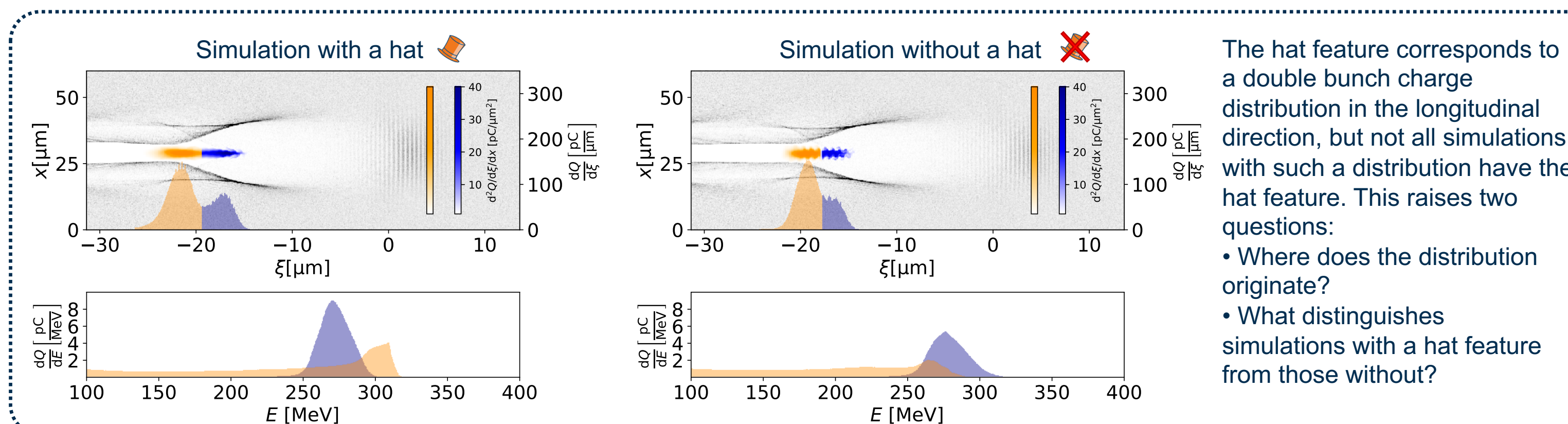
Jessica Tiebel^{1,2}, Richard Pausch¹, Michael Bussmann^{1,3}, Finn-Ole Carstens^{1,2}, Alexander Debus¹, Arie Irman¹, Susanne Schöbel¹, Klaus Steiniger^{1,3}, René Widera¹, Ulrich Schramm^{1,2}

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Experiments and simulations using self-truncated ionization injection (STII) in a laser wakefield accelerator (LWFA) showed an irregular charge distribution



A characteristic, but for applications unfavorable feature in the electron spectra – the hat.



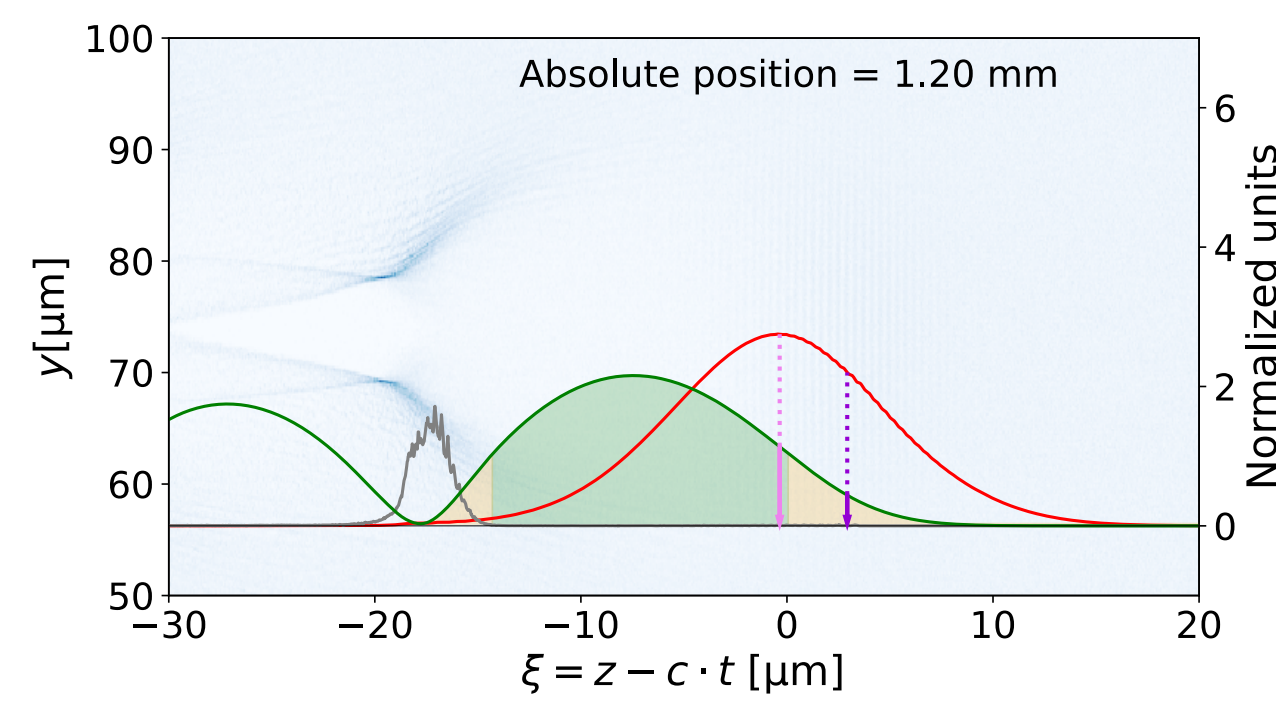
The hat feature corresponds to a double bunch charge distribution in the longitudinal direction, but not all simulations with such a distribution have the hat feature. This raises two questions:

- Where does the distribution originate?
- What distinguishes simulations with a hat feature from those without?

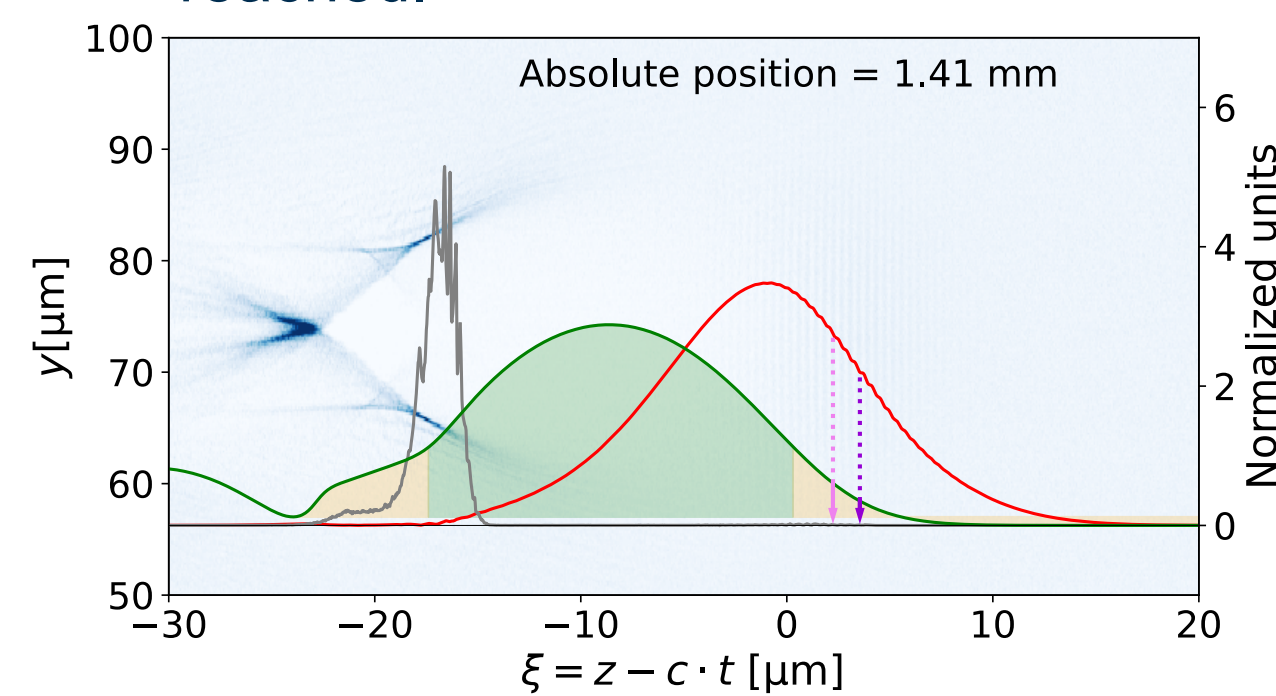
Where does the distribution originate?

In STII a doping gas is used, and one takes advantage of the higher ionization threshold of the inner shell electrons of the doping gas for trapping.

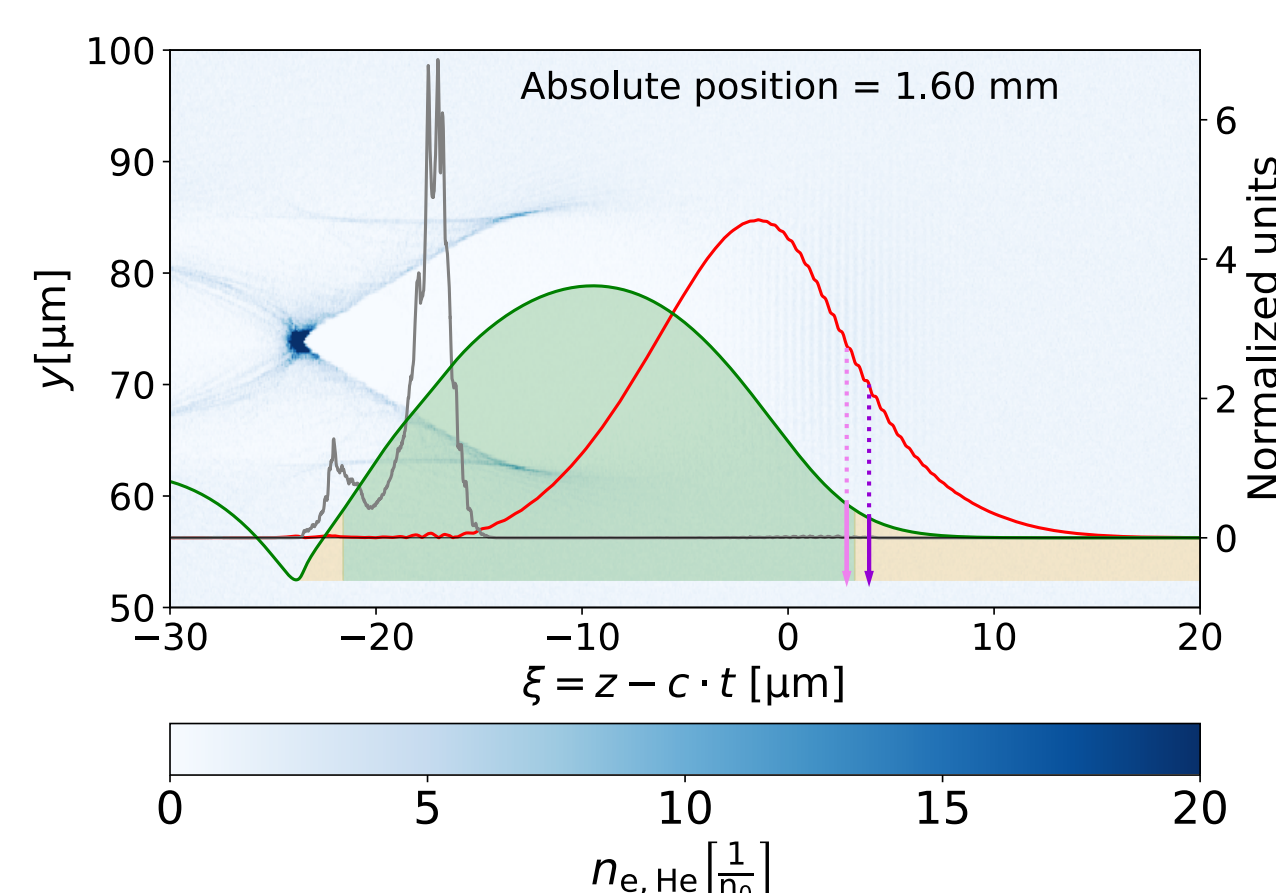
Trapping...



... occurs before the blowout regime is reached.



... is temporarily stopped due to the intensification of the laser and ionization closer to the front of the laser.



... reoccurs when the blowout regime is reached and the accelerating fields get stronger, making trapping possible to the front of the laser.

Powered by:

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Large scale, three-dimensional particle-in-cell simulations, automated by the python-based workflow engine Snakemake.

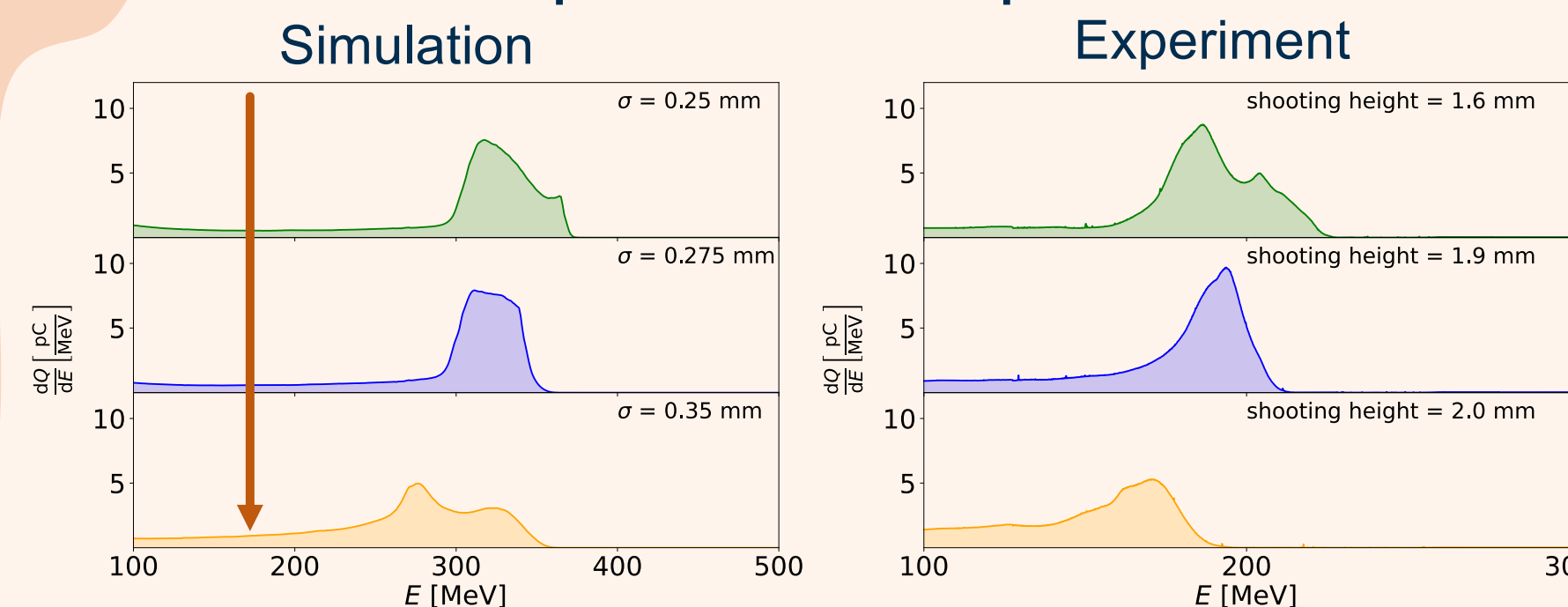
The hat occurs when the electron bunch closer towards the rear of the cavity experiences a strong accelerating field for a sufficiently long time. This can be prevented by a premature breaking of the cavity, for example, due to weaker laser intensities.

Impact of the beam waist & the slope of up- and down ramp of the plasma density

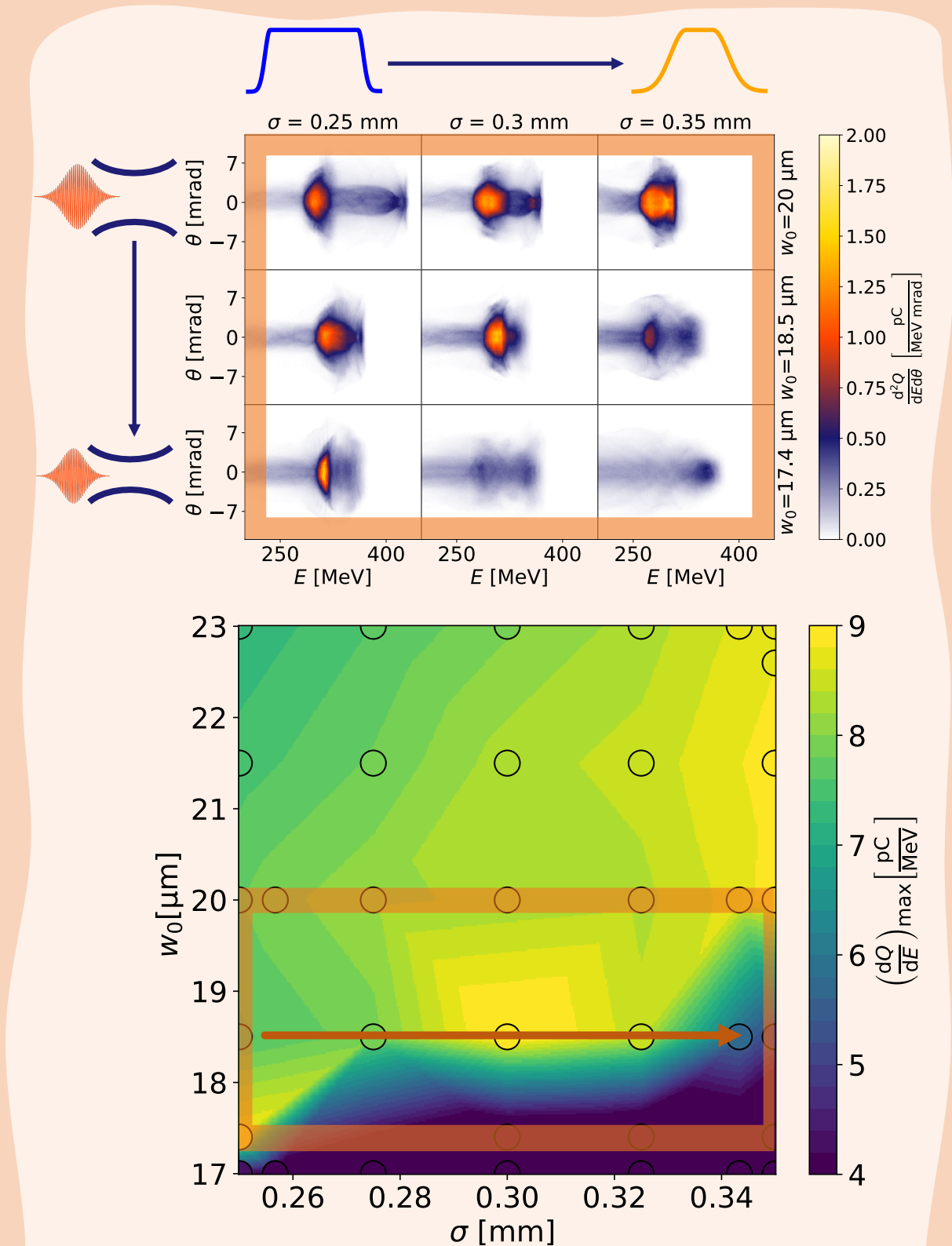
One possibility to get rid of the hat:

Adapt the beam waist of the laser to the plasma target!

Comparison to experiment



Results agree with experiments at @DRACO (HZDR)



Parameter scan searching the highest spectral charge density

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