E336 Experiment at SLAC FACET-II on beam-driven plasma wakefield acceleration in structured solids: status and prospects

Dr. Alexei Sytov

on behalf of E336 collaboration

R. Ariniello, L. Bandiera, G. Cavoto, S. Corde, X. Davoine, H. Ekerfelt, F. Fiuza, M. F. Gilljohann, L. Gremillet, A. Knetsch, Y. Mankovska, B. Martinez, A. Matheron, H. Piekarz, I. Rago, P. San Miguel Claveria, V. Shiltsev, D. Storey, A. Sytov, P. Taborek, T. Tajima

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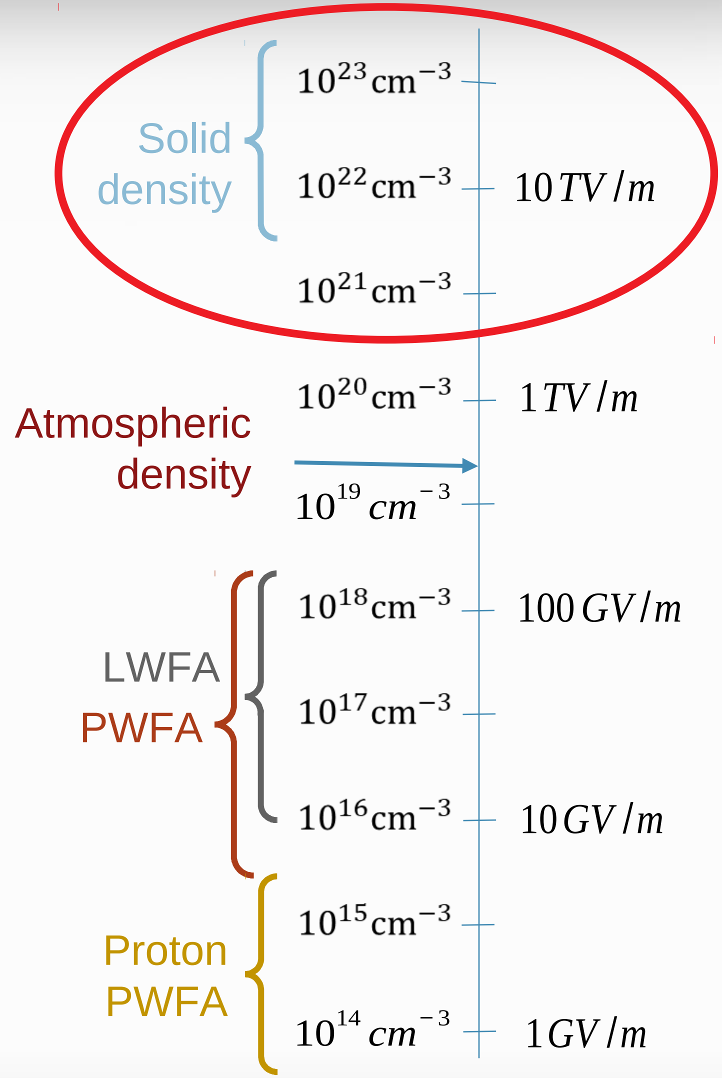
Plasma acceleration: why solid state targets?

Acceleration gradient

$$E[\mathrm{GV/m}] = m_e \omega_p c/e \approx 100\sqrt{n_0[10^{18}\mathrm{cm}^{-3}]}$$

- Most PWFA/LWFA is done in ionized gas plasma sources at densities much less than atmospheric
- Solids are 4-5 orders of magnitude more dense

Solid density wakefield accelerators could produce fields of **10 TV/m**

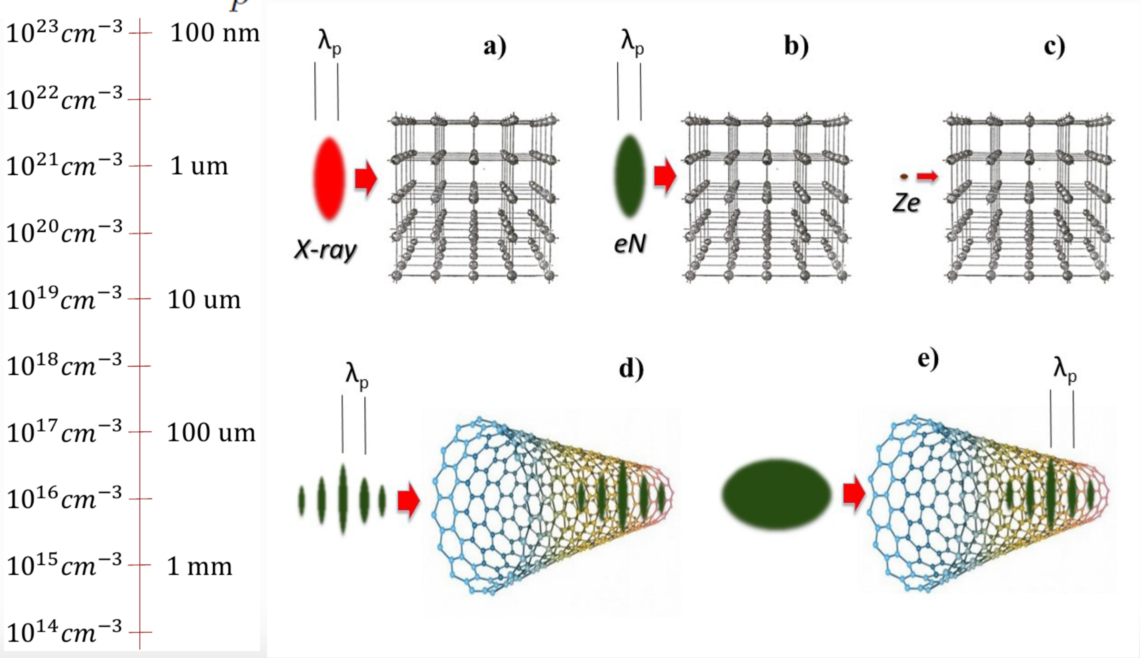


Why not amorphous targets?

Problems:

- At solid densities, scattering from plasma ions becomes significant => rapid pitch angle diffusion and particles escaping the wake
- **Transverse** and **longitudinal beam sizes** must be comparable or **smaller** than the plasma wavelength $\boldsymbol{\lambda_p}$,

$$\lambda_p = 2\pi \frac{c}{\omega_p}$$



Acceleration in a **nanostructure** (crystal or carbon nanotube) **limits scattering** off the solid's ions.

Periodic structure causes **transverse beam nanomodulation**

Additional pro:
small beam emittance

E336 at SLAC FACET-II
Science goals and definition of success

Science goals

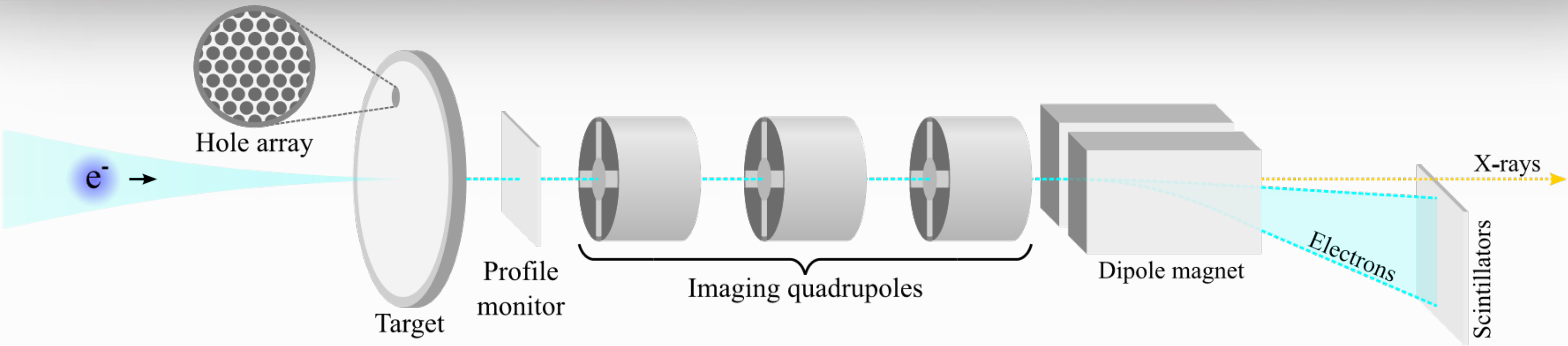
- **Proof-of-principle experiment** - demonstrate feasibility of the study of beam-nanotarget interaction and of beam-induced wakefields in nanotargets
- Observation of electron **beam nano-modulation**
- Observation of **X-ray radiation** due to transverse oscillations in wakefields
- Confirmation of **simulation models**

Definition of success:

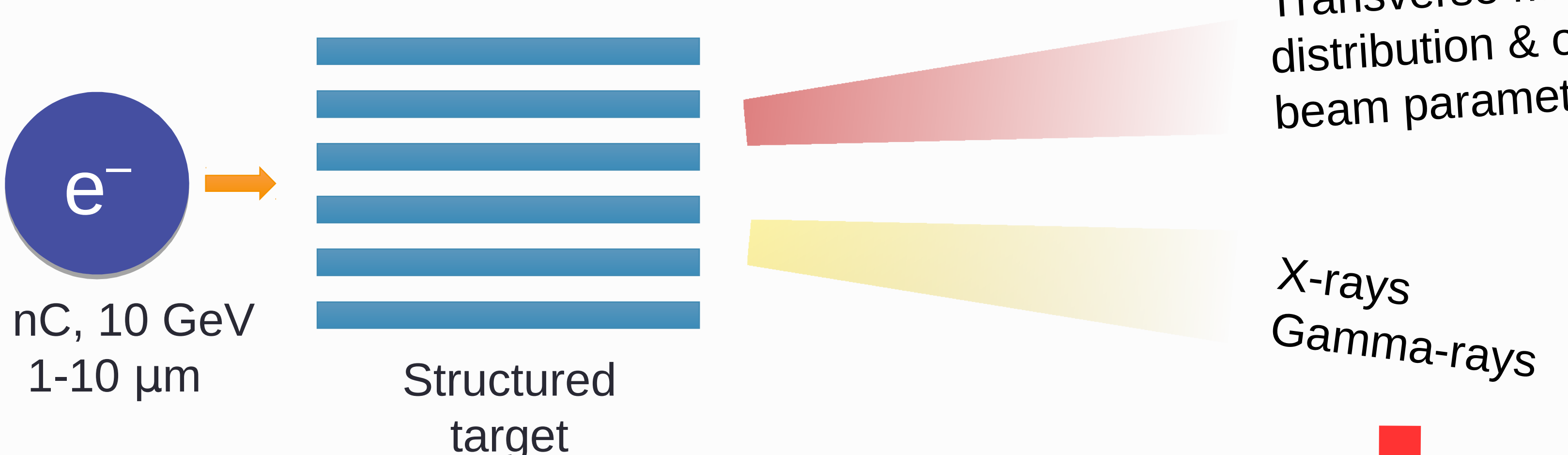
- **Evidence** for clearly distinguishable **interaction** of **FACET-II beam with structured solid targets** in comparison to amorphous targets (1.5 years)
- **Systematic parametric study** of beam-nanotarget interaction for various sample thickness, pore diameter, material type, and beam parameters, and comparison/validation against theory, to support signature and **evidence of beam nano-modulation** (3 years - dependent on beam parameters)

*** R. Ariniello et al. arXiv:2203.07459 submitted to JINST**

E336 SLAC FACET-II experimental setup

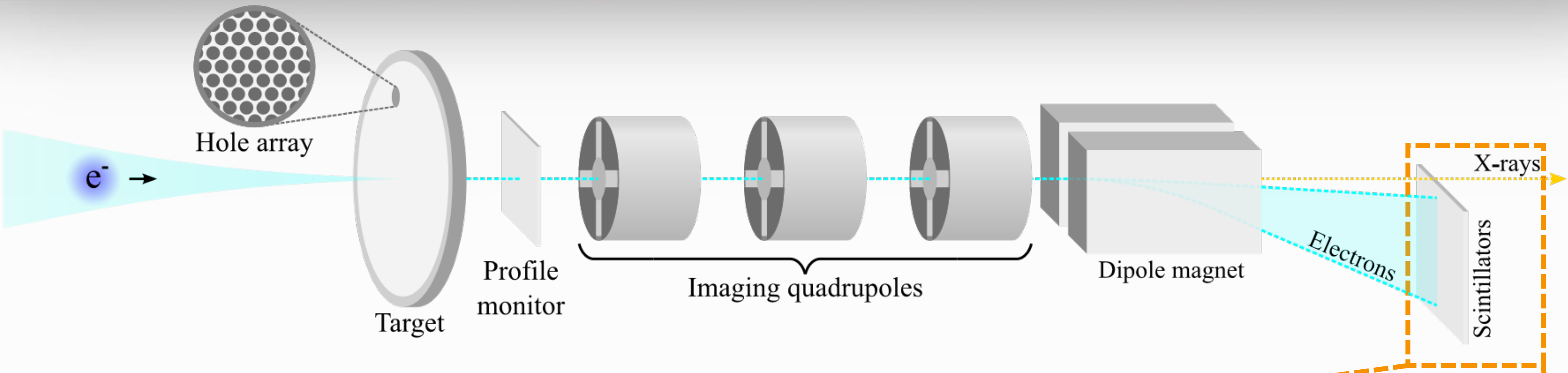


To measure:



Observation of
transverse plasma waves

E336 SLAC FACET-II Diagnostics and observables

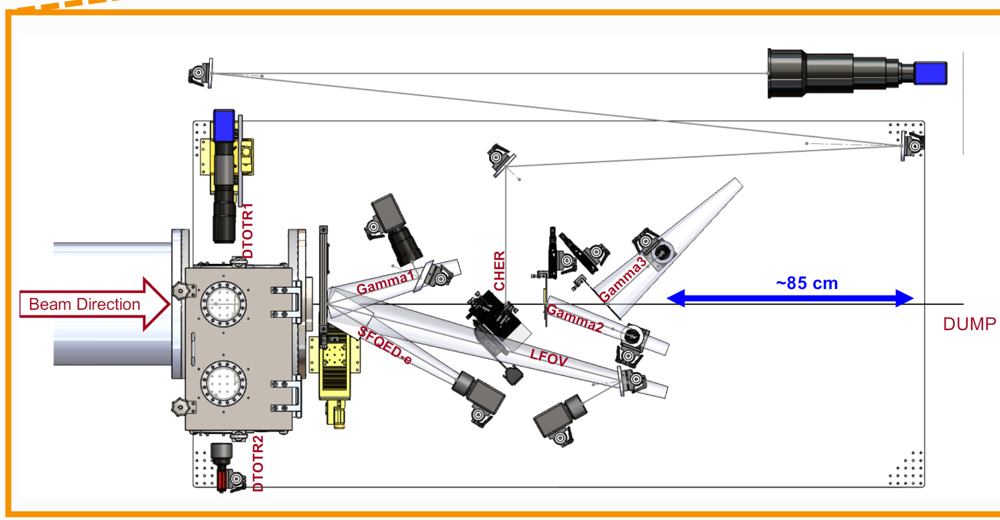


Observables

- Growth in transverse momentum spread
- Beam kicks from tilted targets
- X-rays and gamma-rays

Diagnostics

- High resolution in vacuum OTR
- A selection of gamma detectors



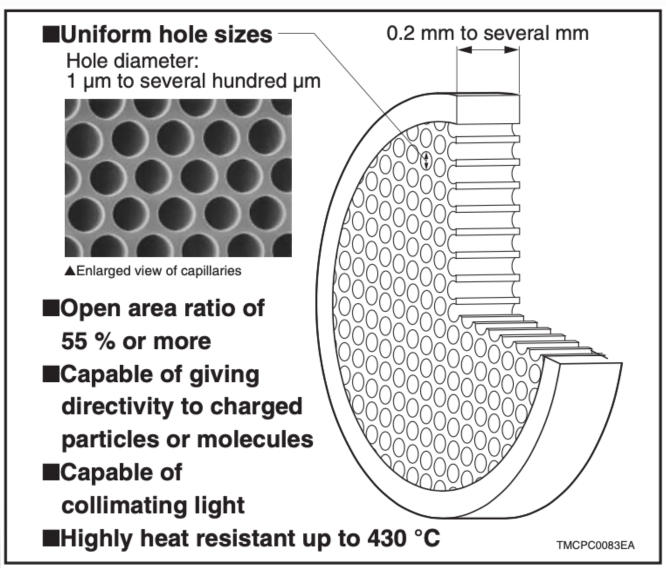
* R. Ariniello et al. arXiv:2203.07459 submitted to JINST

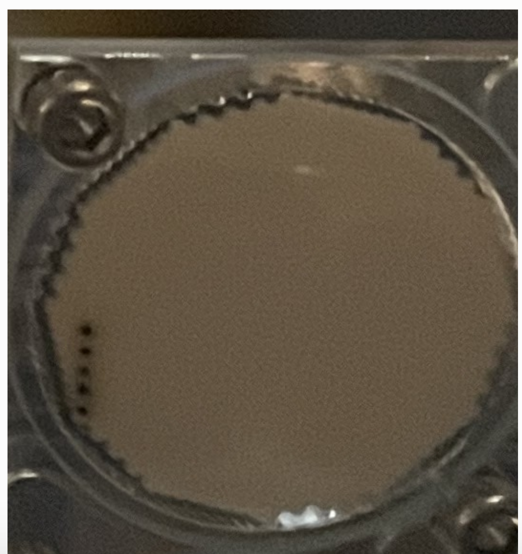
E336 SLAC FACET-II target and initial progress

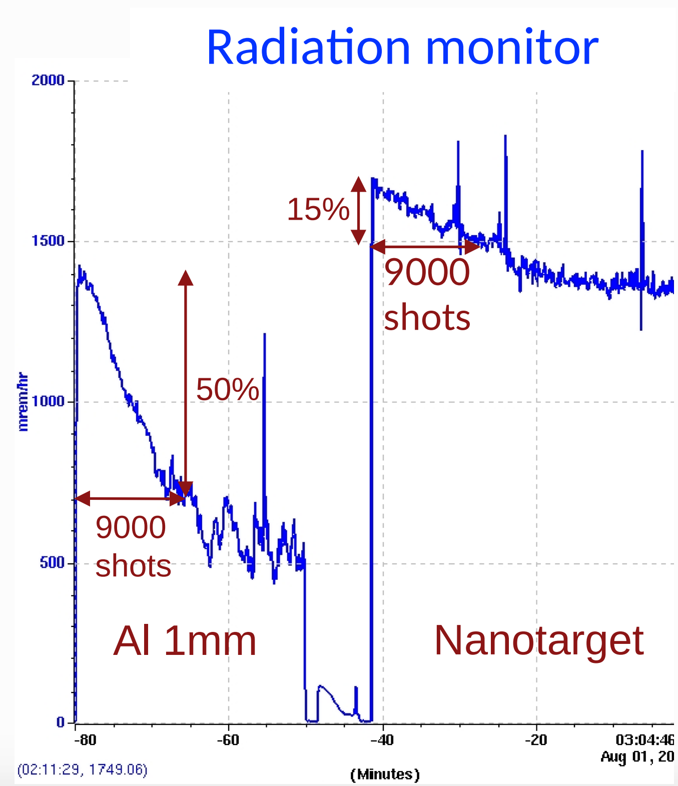
Observables

- 1 mm thick, 6 micron-diameter tubes in lead glass
- Radiation monitor downstream – drop tells how quickly the target is being damaged/drilled
- X-rays and gamma-rays

Damage observed, but targets relatively robust: 15% decrease in radiation in 9000 shots

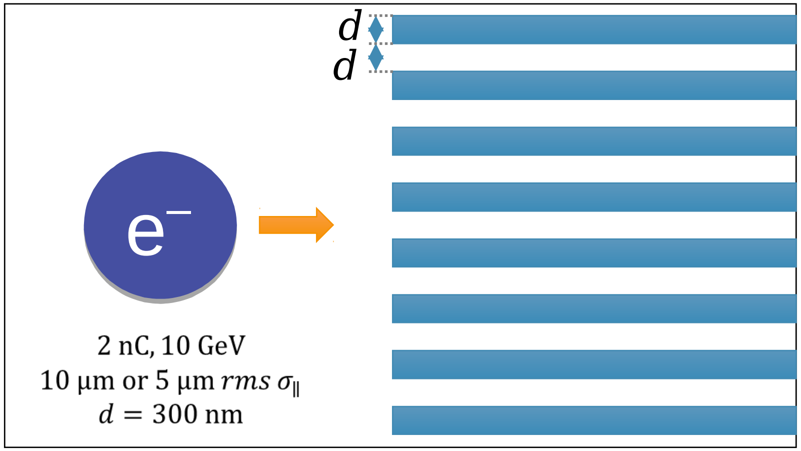


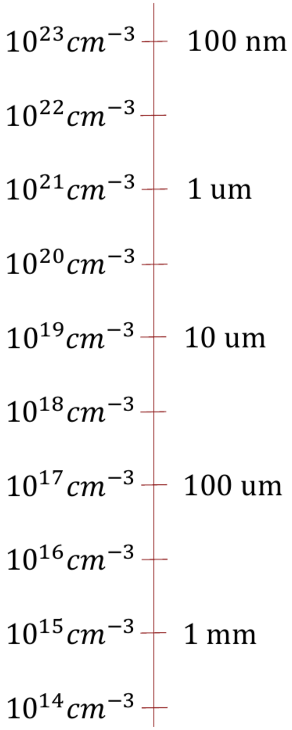




Simulation results: self-modulation of the electron beam

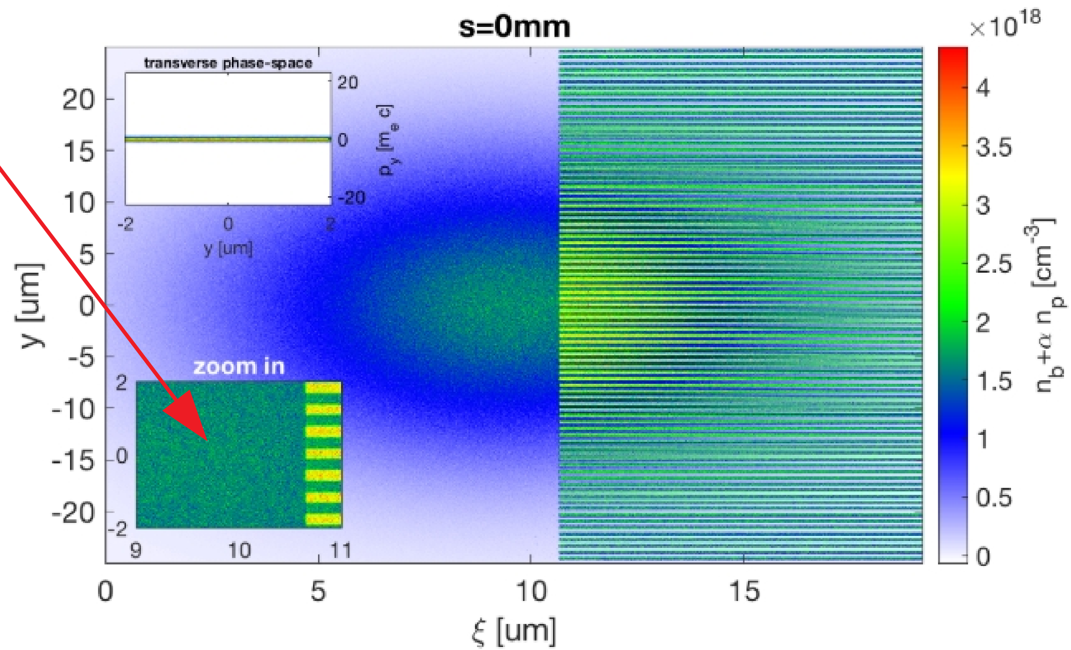
- **Size** of the **wake** scales as $\lambda_p = 2\pi \frac{c}{\omega_p}$
- **Driver** needs to have spatial scale on the order of the **wake scale**
- For solid densities, this is **difficult to achieve** with current facilities





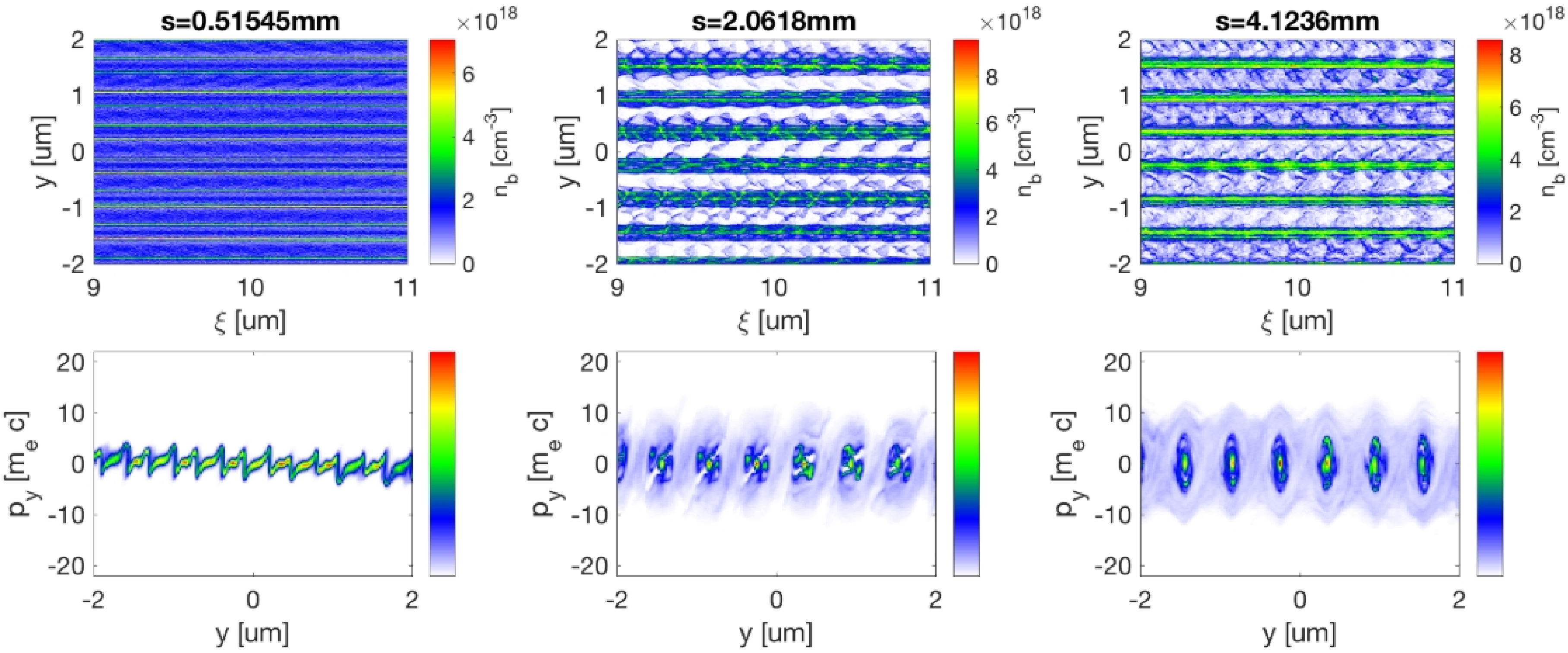
Plasma density has the same structure as the nanotarget

PIC simulations were carried out using the CALDER code



Simulation results: self-modulation of the electron beam

Transverse plasma waves

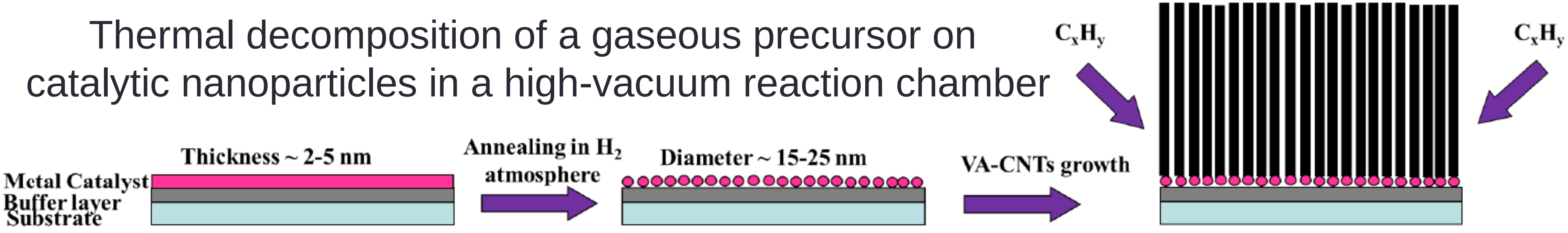


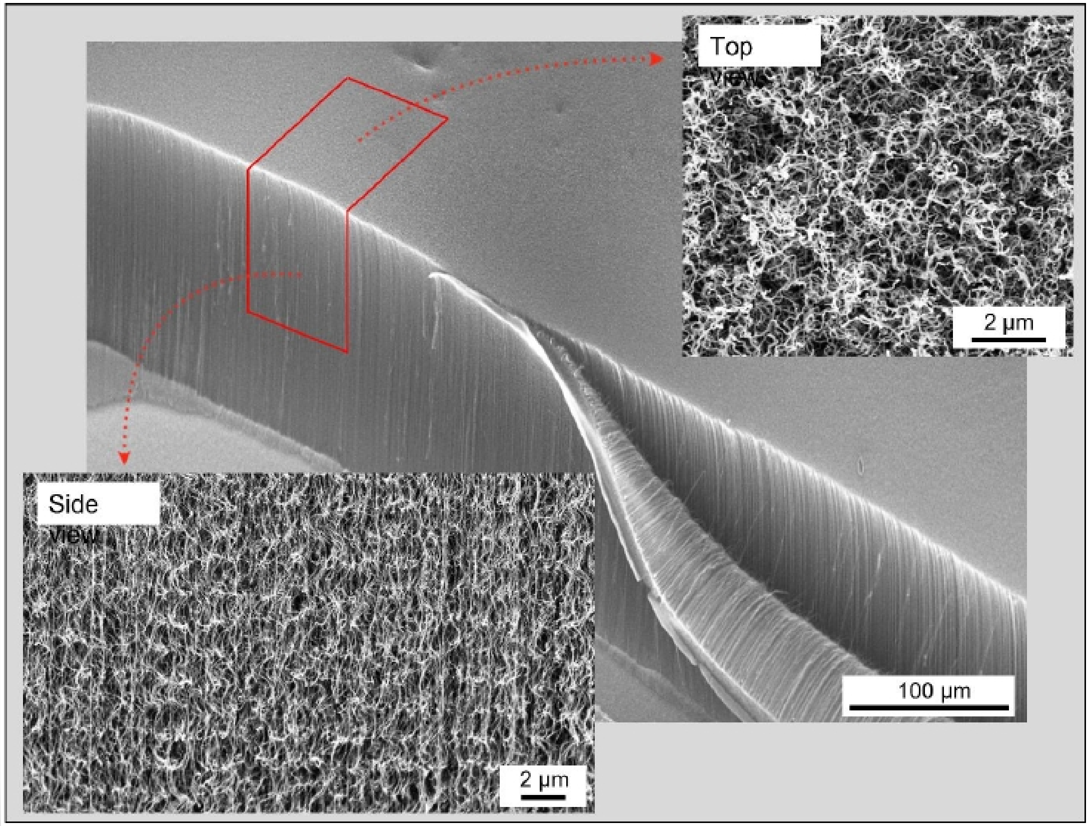
Don’t need a small driver! Imprint the target structure on the drive beam

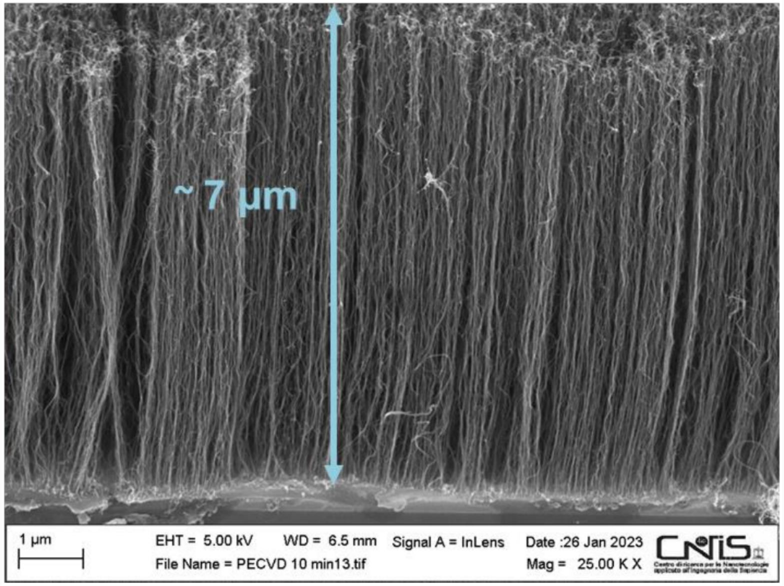
Another reason why we need nanostructures but not amorphous material

Future target: carbon nanotubes

Thermal decomposition of a gaseous precursor on catalytic nanoparticles in a high-vacuum reaction chamber





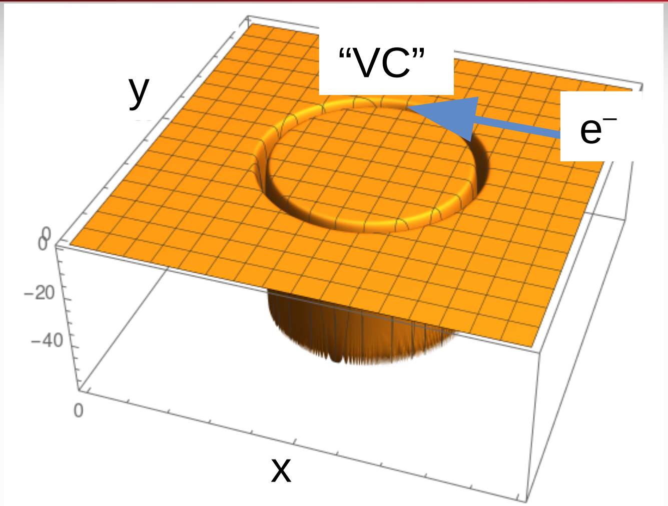


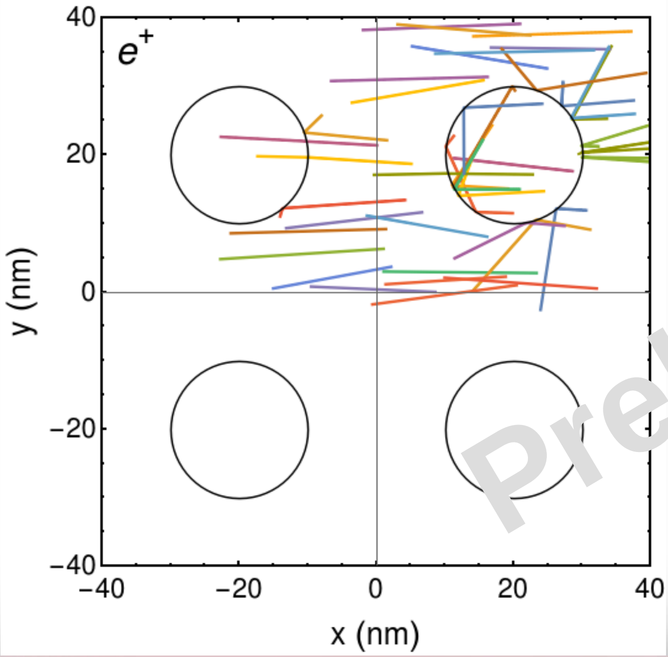
Courtesy of
Prof. Gianluca Cavoto,
Dr. Ilaria Rago

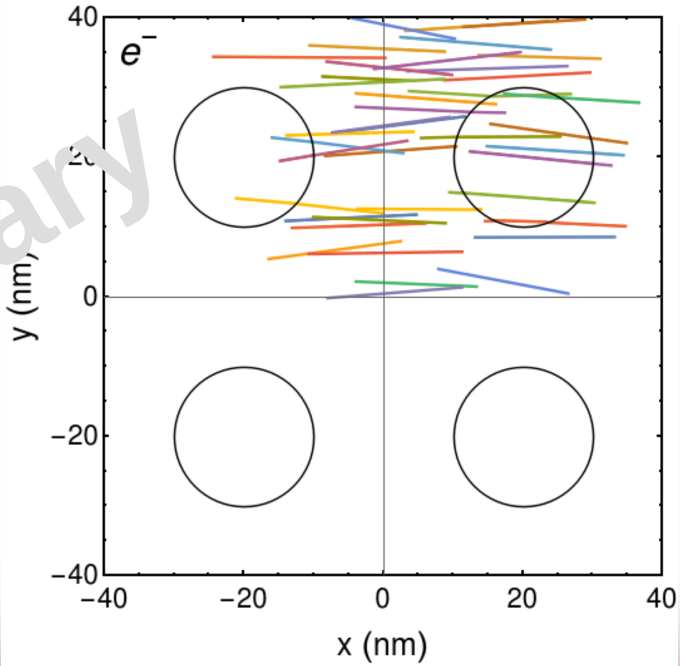
Channeling simulations in CNT: trajectories, ideal case

Simulations with **CRYSTALRAD** simulation code*

Simulation parameters:
Beam: e^-/e^+
Divergence: 10 µrad
CNT diameter: 20 nm
CNT length: 0.2 mm

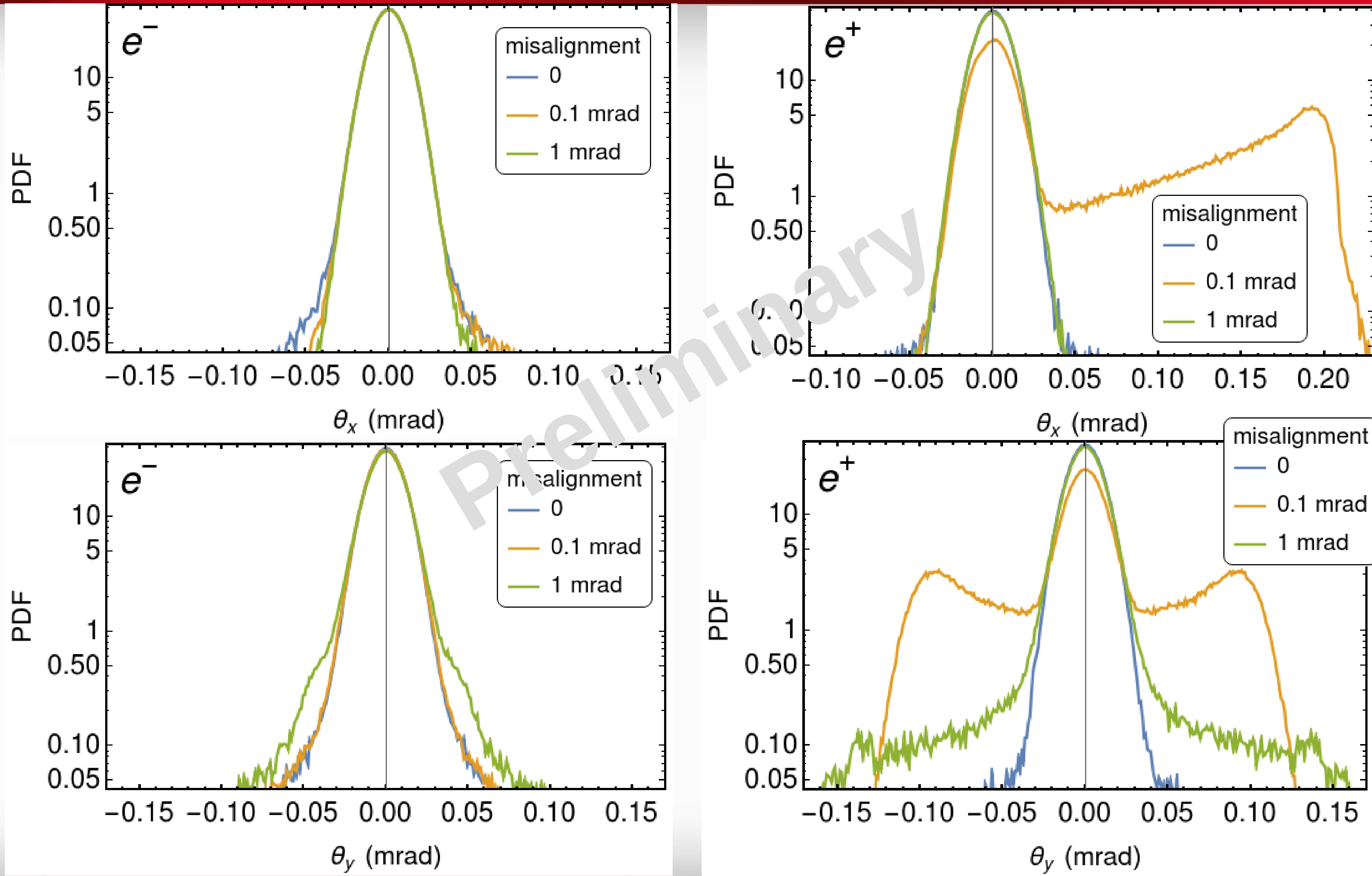






Preliminary

Channeling simulations in CNT: angular distributions of deflected beam, ideal case

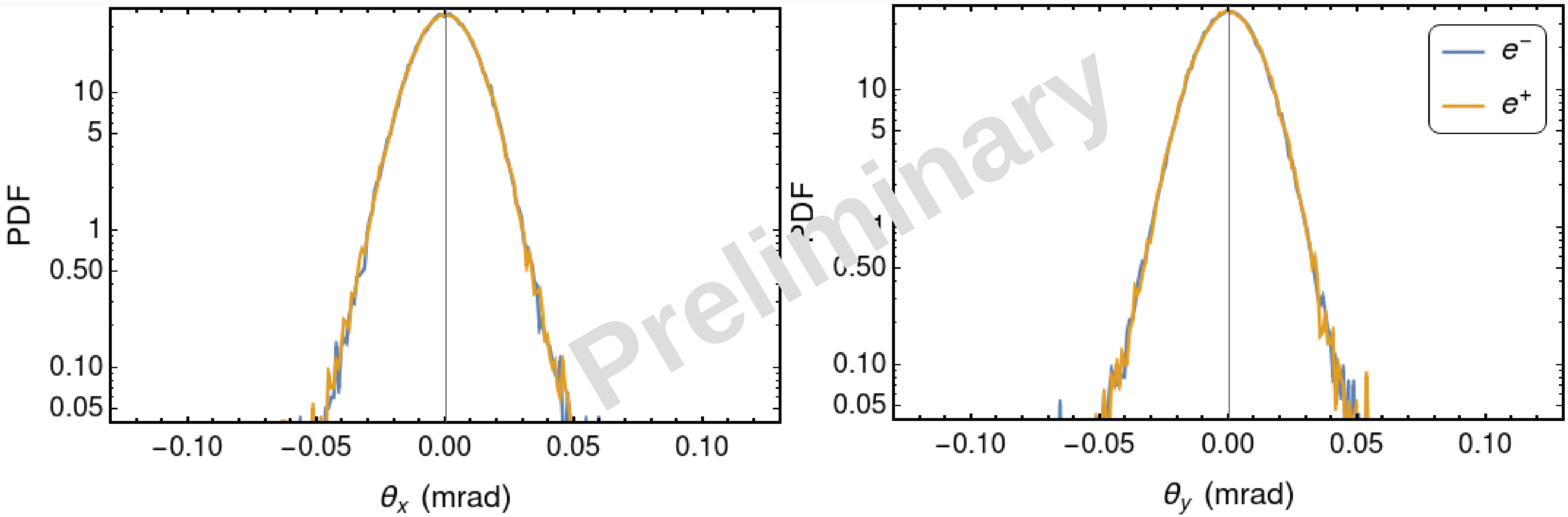


Channeling simulations in CNT: angular distributions of deflected beam, more realistic case

Simulation parameters:
“Random forest” of nanotubes with the angular misalignment 1 mrad/100 nm along the nanotube.

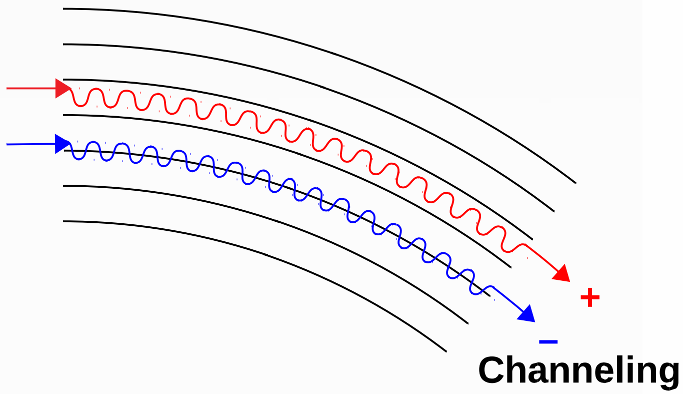
Desirable for plasma acceleration but still **not realistic.**
Real misalignment is degrees/100 nm

No traces of **coherent effects**
but
r.m.s angle = 10.9 μrad
(compare with 10 μrad of initial angular divergence)
Multiple scattering increased.

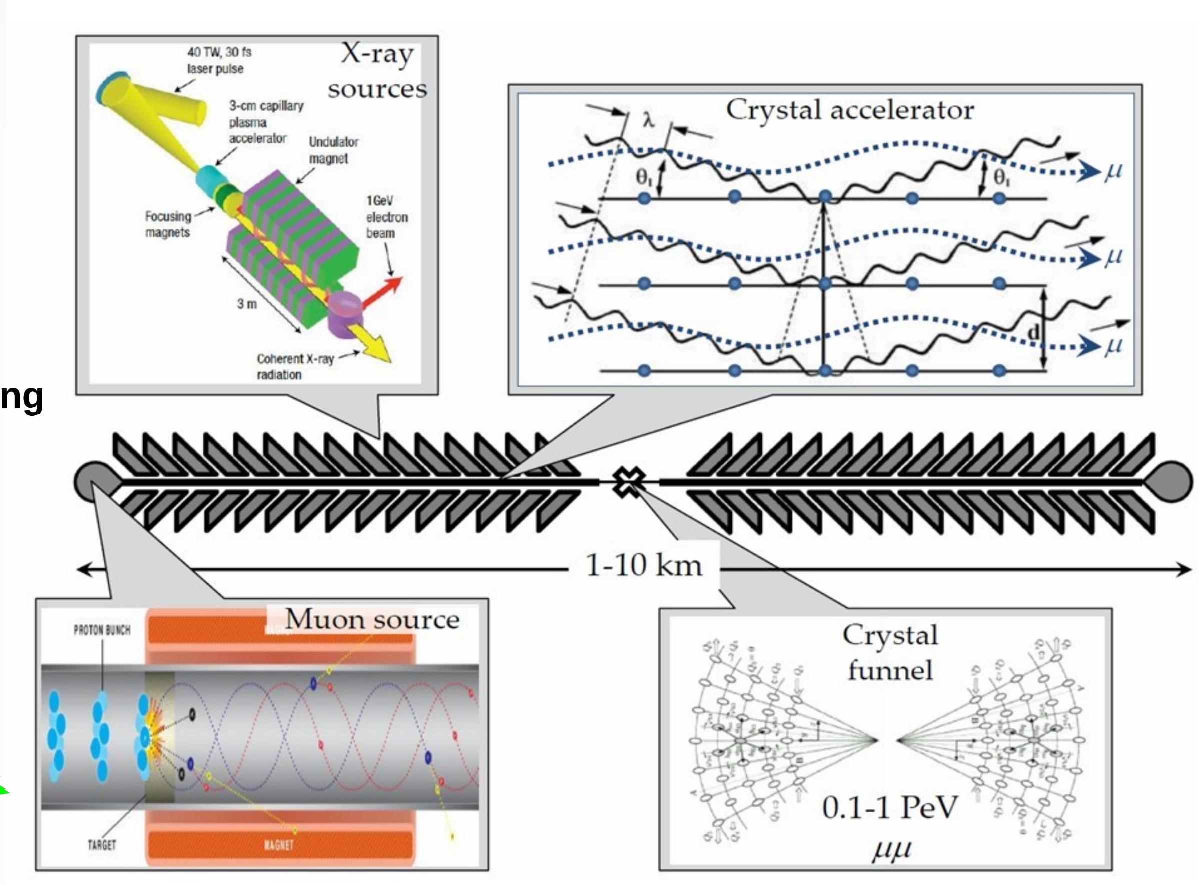


Let’s dream about future lepton colliders!

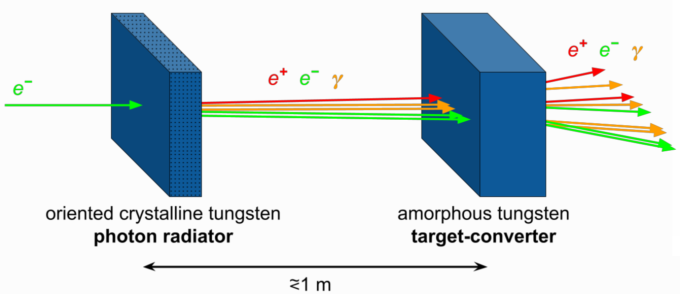
Channeling in a bent crystal



Concept of a linear X-ray crystal muon collider*,**



Hybrid crystal-based positron source***



*****L. Bandiera et al. Eur. Phys. J. C 82, 699 (2022)**

****V. Shiltsev, Physics-Uspekhi 55, (10), 965 (2012)**

***R. Ariniello et al. arXiv:2203.07459 submitted to JINST**

Conclusions

- **Plasma wakefield acceleration** at solid densities has the potential to produce **TV/m fields**.
- **Nanostructures** are required to **limit** the **beam ion scattering**.
- Also naturally channel the beam leading to **small natural emittances**.

- Driving the wake requires a beam with spatial scales on the order of $\lambda_{p.}$
- It is possible to experimentally explore the physics with current facilities by taking advantage of **self modulation in nanostructures**.
- E336 experiment aims to detect **evidence** of **beam-induced wakefields in nanotargets**

- **Next step** to explore: **carbon nanotubes** with a diameter of few tens nm.

The E336 collaboration

Collaboration and institutions:

- **IP Paris/LOA**: Sébastien Corde, Max Gilljohann, Alexander Knetsch, Yuliia Mankovska, Pablo San Miguel Claveria
- **UC Irvine**: Peter Taborek and Toshiki Tajima
- **Fermilab**: Henryk Piekarz and Vladimir Shiltsev
- **SLAC**: Robert Ariniello, Henrik Ekerfelt, F. Fiuza, Mark Hogan, and Doug Storey
- **CEA**: Xavier Davoine and Laurent Gremillet
- **IST**: Bertrand Martinez
- **INFN**: Laura Bandiera, Gianluca Cavoto, Illaria Rago, Alexei Sytov (also in KISTI)

Publications:

- White paper for Snowmass in AF6 Advanced Accelerator Concepts arXiv:2203.07459, submitted to JINST

Channeling Acceleration in Crystals and Nanostructures and Studies of Solid Plasmas: New Opportunities

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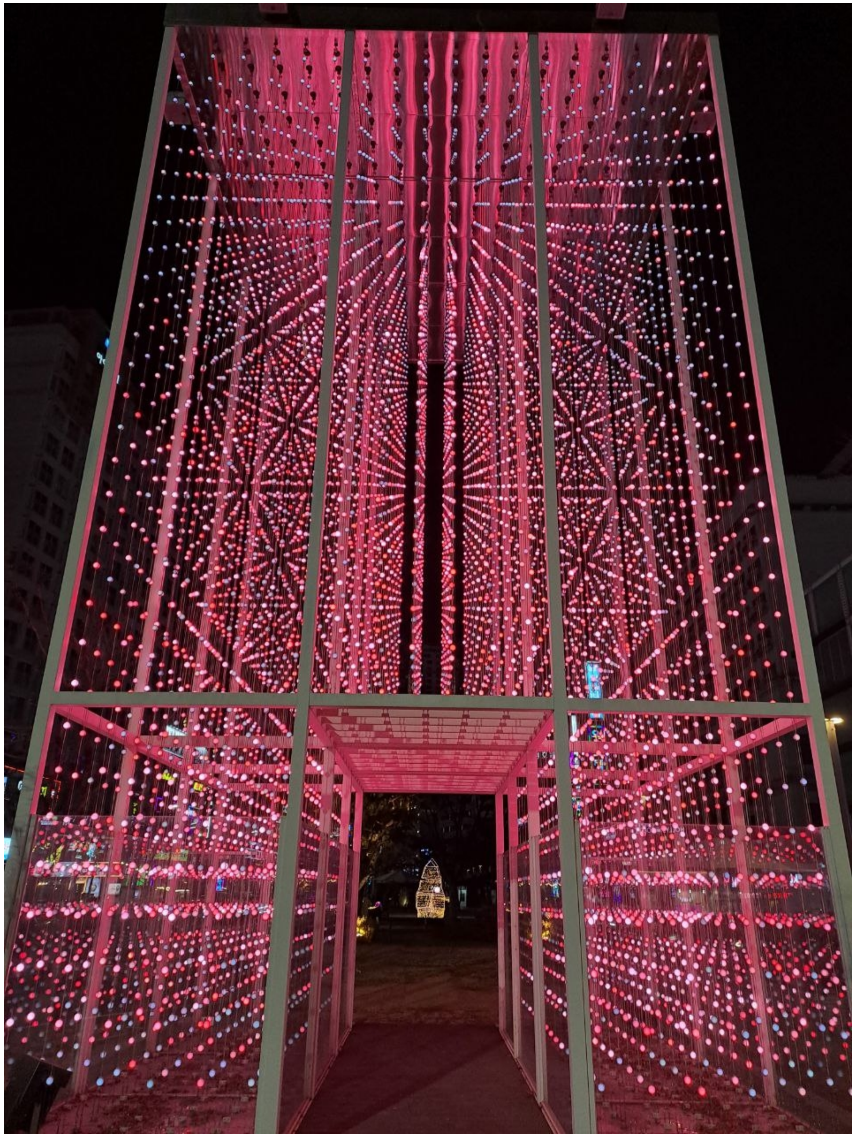
Max F. Gilljohann,[1] Yuliia Mankovska,[1] Pablo San Miguel Claveria,[1] Alexei Sytov,[2,3] Laura Bandiera,[2] Robert Ariniello,[4,5] Xavier Davoine,[6,7] Henrik Ekerfelt,[5] Frederico Fiuza,[5] Laurent Gremillet,[6,7] Alexander Knetsch,[1] Bertrand Martinez,[8] Aimé Matheron,[1] Henryk Piekarz,[9] Doug Storey,[5] Peter Taborek,[10] Toshiki Tajima,[10] Vladimir Shiltsev,[9] Sébastien Corde[1]



Thank you for attention!