

# 小型XUV-FELを目指したLWFAの開発 Development of LWFA Towards a Table-top XUV-FEL

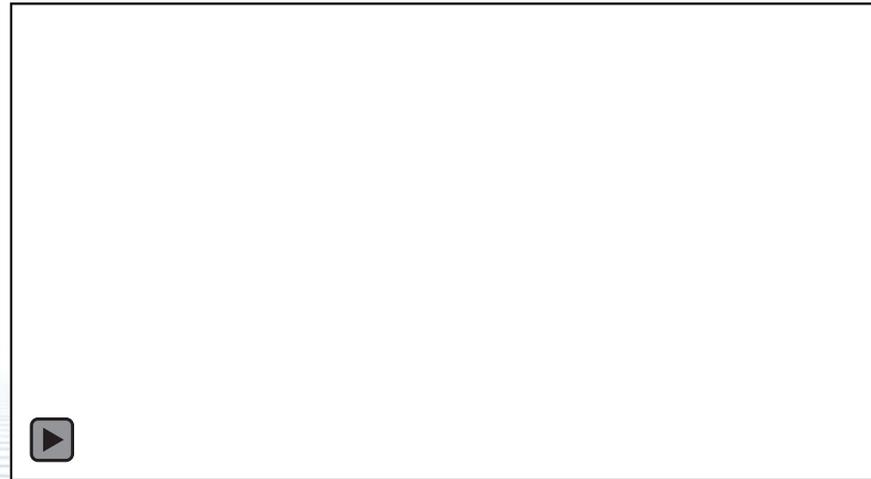
Z. Jin(金 展)<sup>1,3</sup>, Y-J. Gu<sup>1,3</sup>, Z-Z. Lei<sup>1,3</sup>, S. Sato<sup>1,3</sup>, A. Zhidkov<sup>1,3</sup>, A. Rondepierre<sup>1,3</sup>, K. Huang<sup>2,3</sup>, N. Nakanii<sup>2,3</sup>, I. Daito<sup>2,3</sup>, M. Kando<sup>2,3</sup>, and T. Hosokai<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>SANKEN, Osaka University, Japan

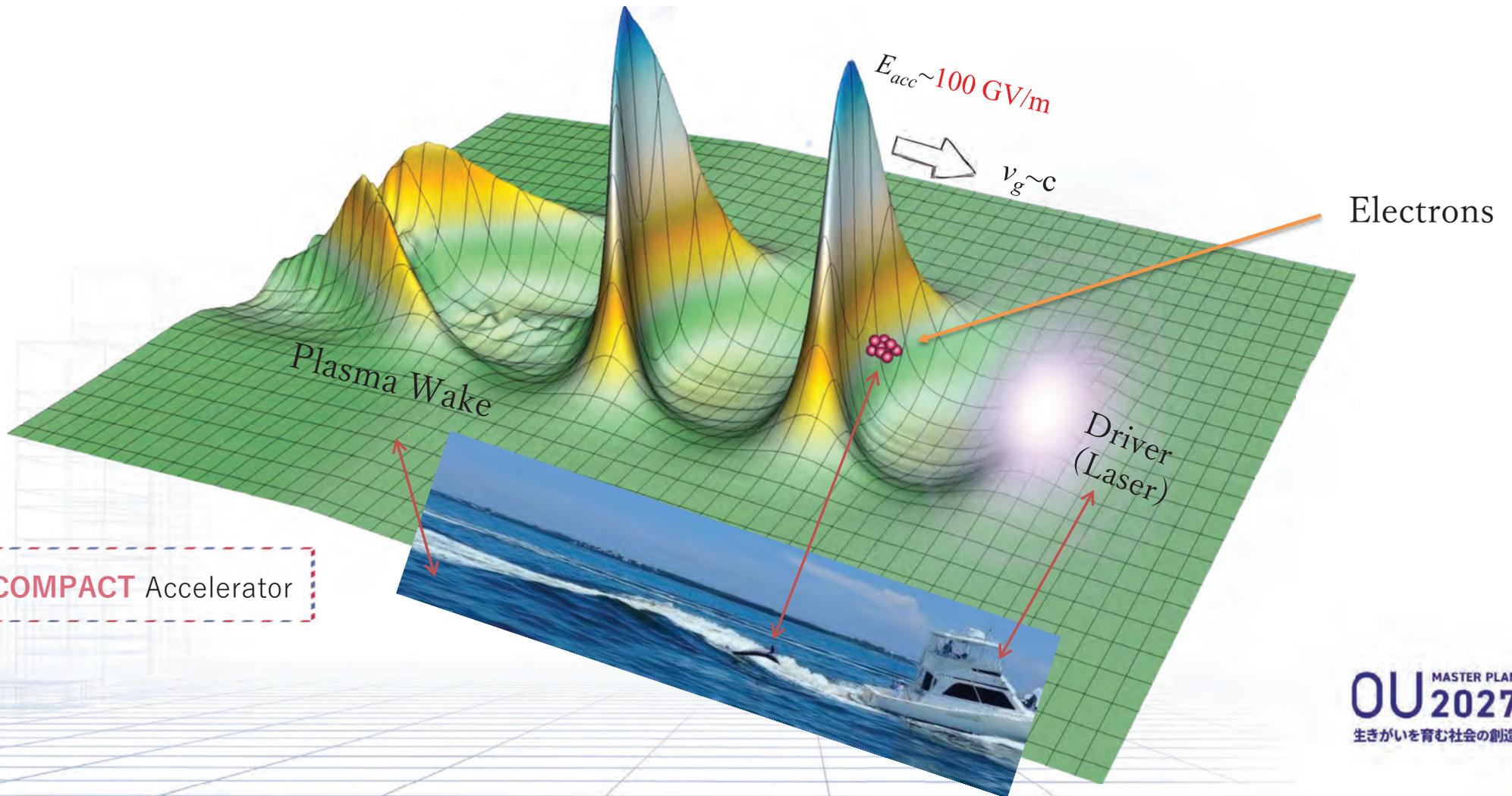
<sup>2</sup>Kansai Institute for Photon Science (KPSI), QST, Japan

<sup>3</sup>Laser Accelerator R&D, RIKEN SPring-8 Center, Japan

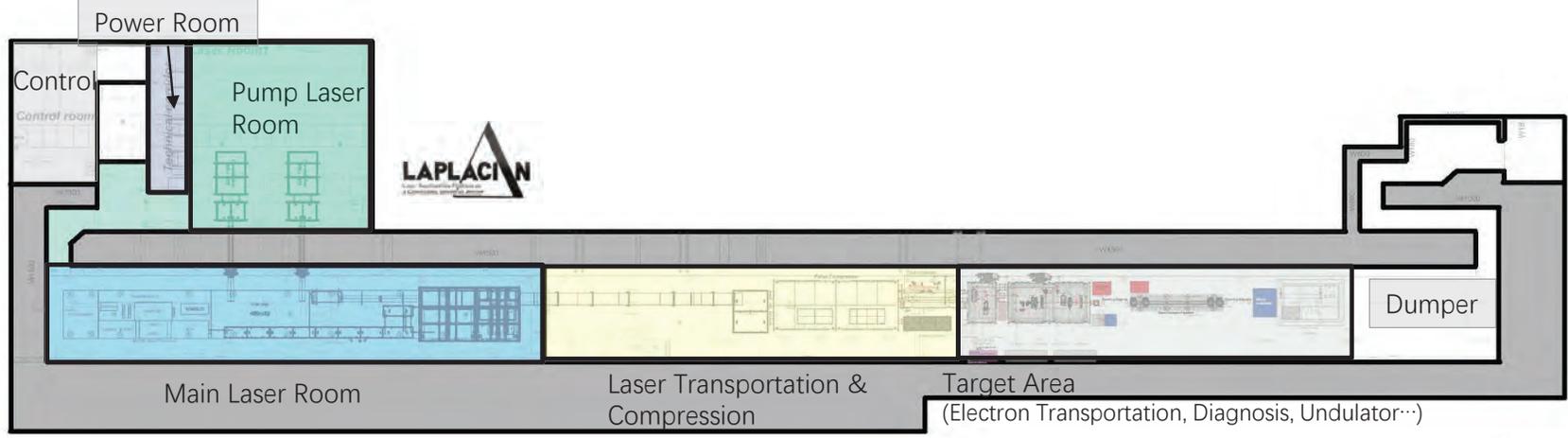
## Riding a wave (acceleration)



# Laser Wakefield Acceleration (LWFA)



A **COMPACT** Accelerator



2014-2018



2018-

# Experimental Layout

Typical Laser Parameters (BL-2):

Energy: 600 mJ on target

Pulse duration: 21fs

Pulse Driven Beam Optics

Pulse-driven Satellite

Pulse-driven Steering

Typical Energy spectrum by energy slicing

Typical result of e-Beam steering

Particle-in-cell Simulation

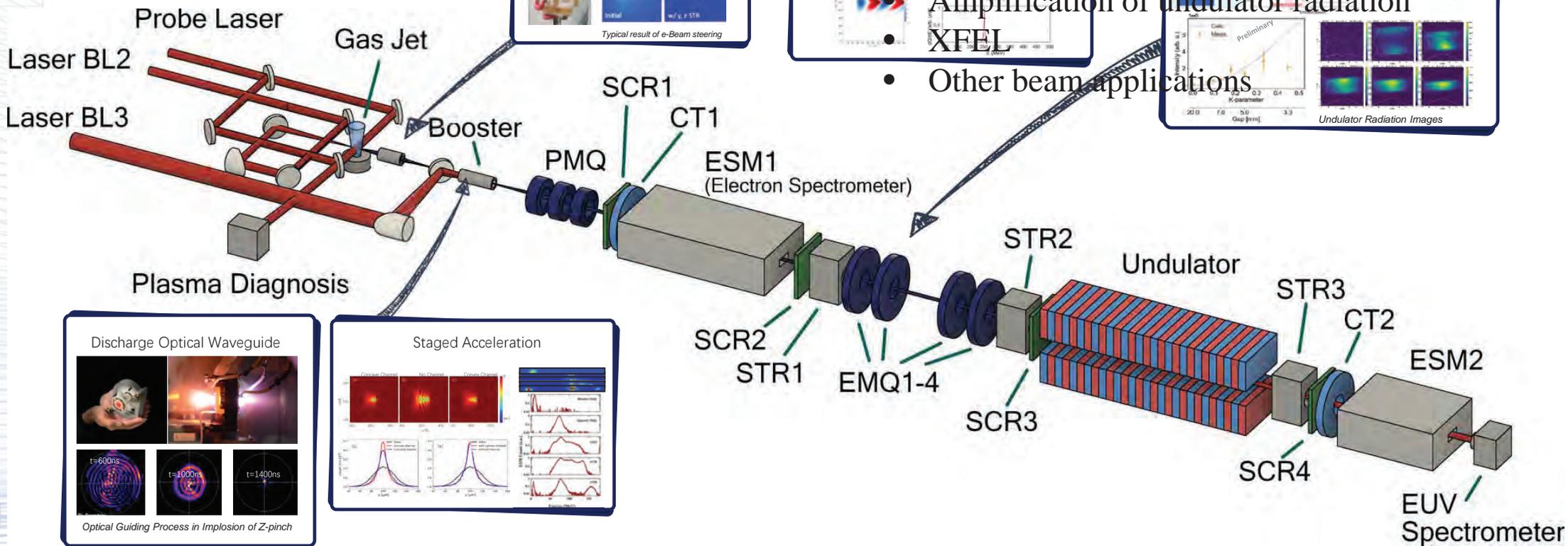
**Goal:**

- Stable electron beam
- Staged acceleration
- Amplification of undulator radiation
- XFEL
- Other beam applications

GeV Glass Beam Transport and Undulator

Electron Beam Images

Undulator Radiation Images



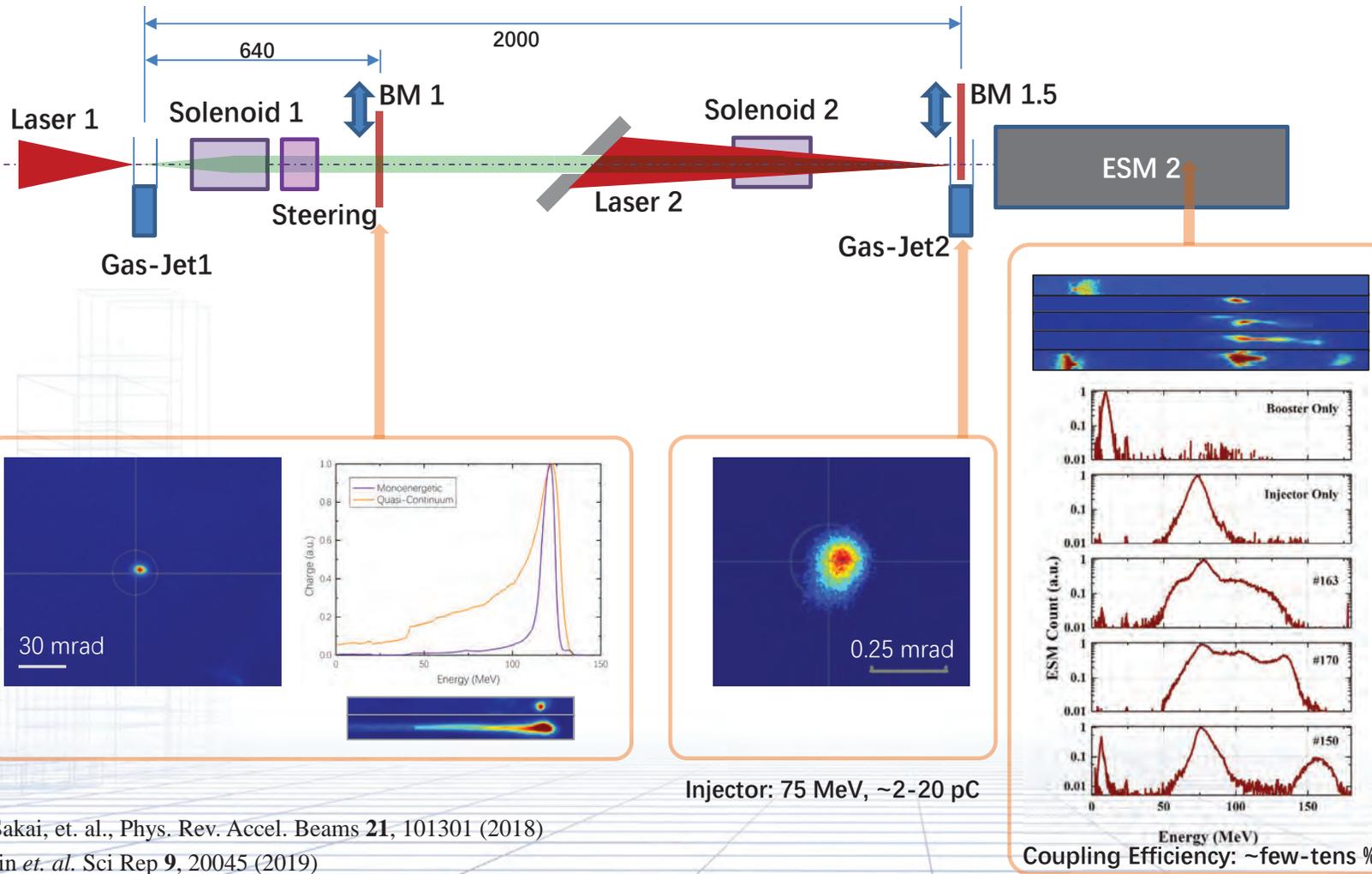
Discharge Optical Waveguide

t=600ns, t=1000ns, t=1400ns

Optical Guiding Process in Implosion of Z-pinch

Staged Acceleration

# Demonstration of 2-staged acceleration



**Problem:**

Stability  
and  
Repeatability

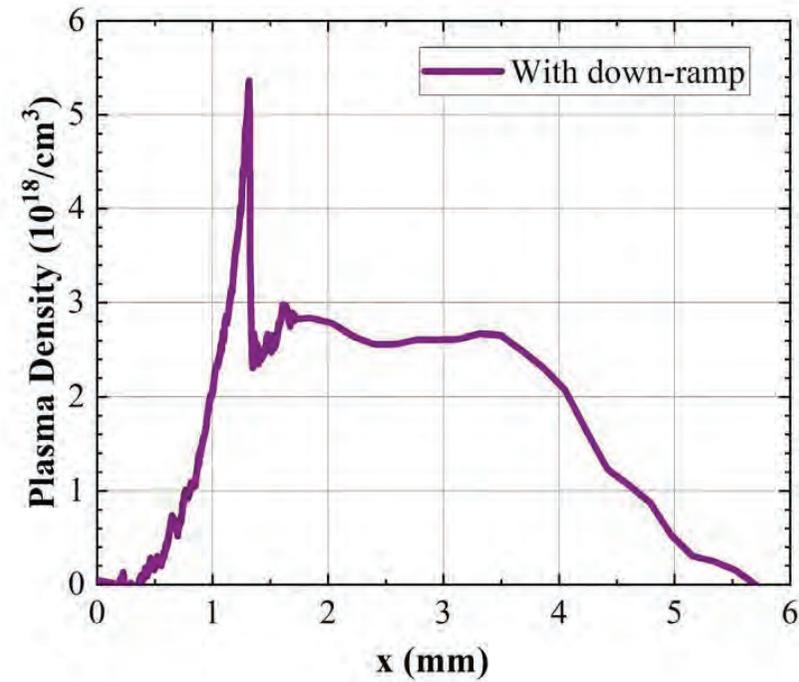
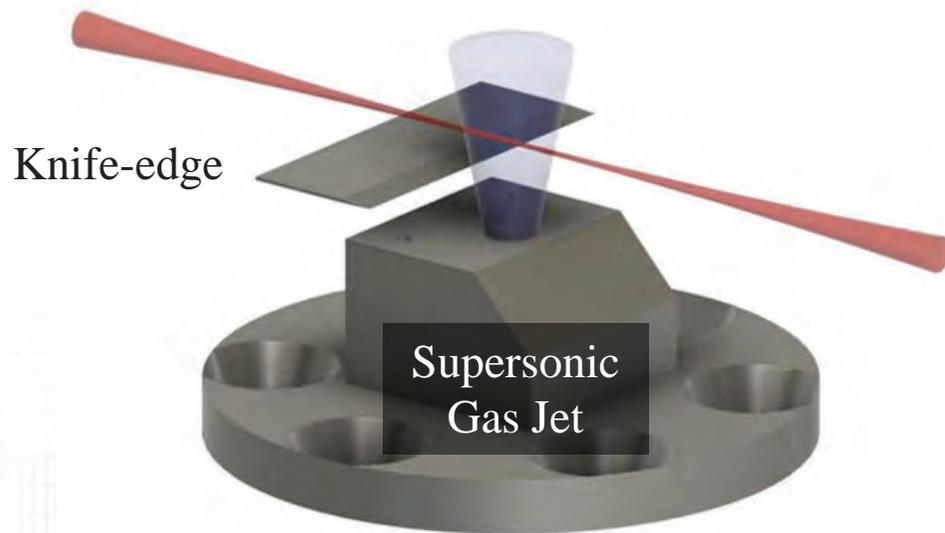
Y. Sakai, et. al., Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams **21**, 101301 (2018)

Z. Jin et. al. Sci Rep **9**, 20045 (2019)

# To improve the stability of electron beams

- ▶ Colliding laser pulses injection
  - ▶ Ionization injection
  - ▶ Shock injection (Density down ramp)
- Introduce **Injection Control**
- Improve **Laser Stability** (typically wavefront stability).
- Improve **gas Target Stability** (with fluid simulation).

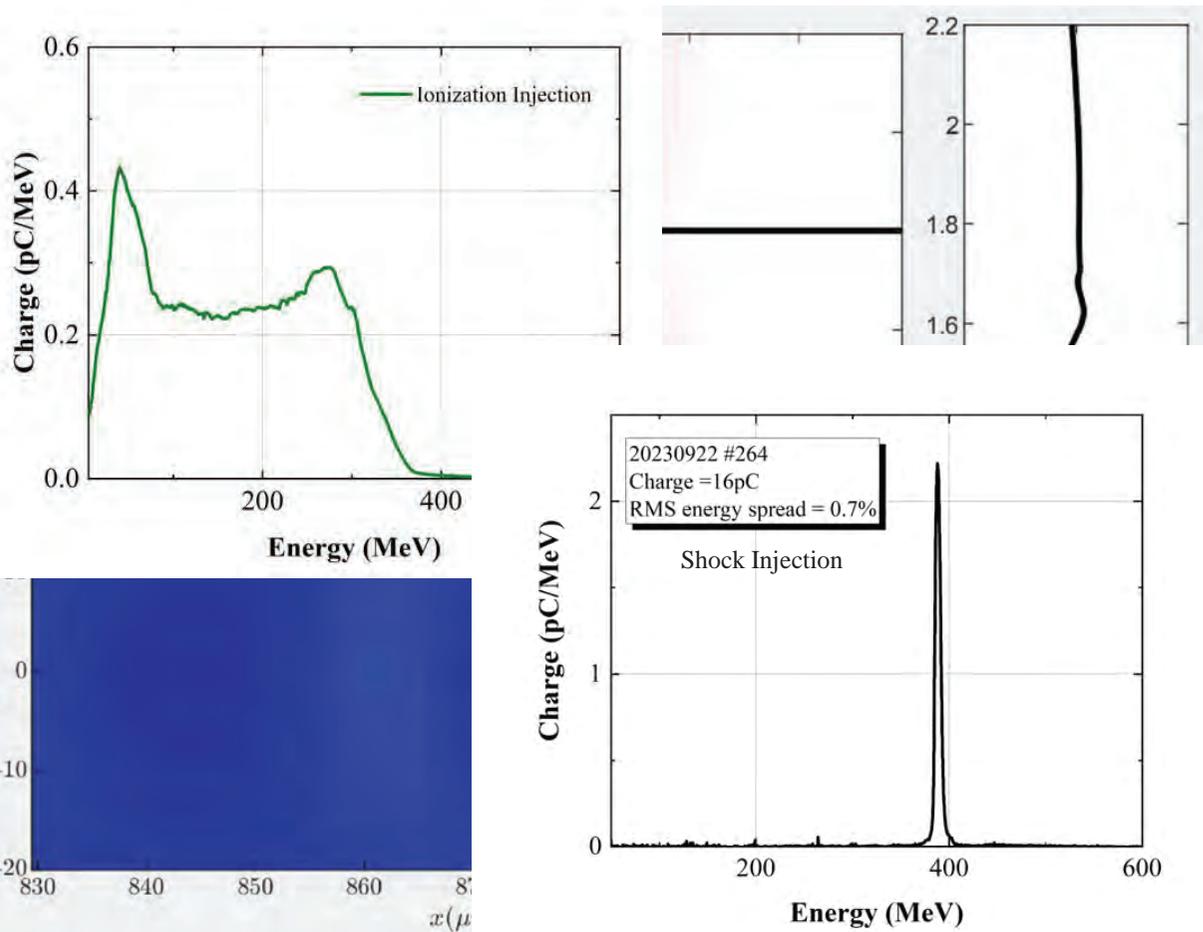
# Shock Injection (Density down-ramp)



- [1] H. Ekerfelt, et al., Sci Rep, 7, 12229, 2017
- [2] J. Götzfried et al., Phys. Rev. X, 10, 041015, 2020
- [3] H.-E. Tsai et al., Physics of Plasmas, 25, 043107, 2018

# Density down-ramp injection

Method: create a down-ramp of plasma density by gas mix, or by a shock.



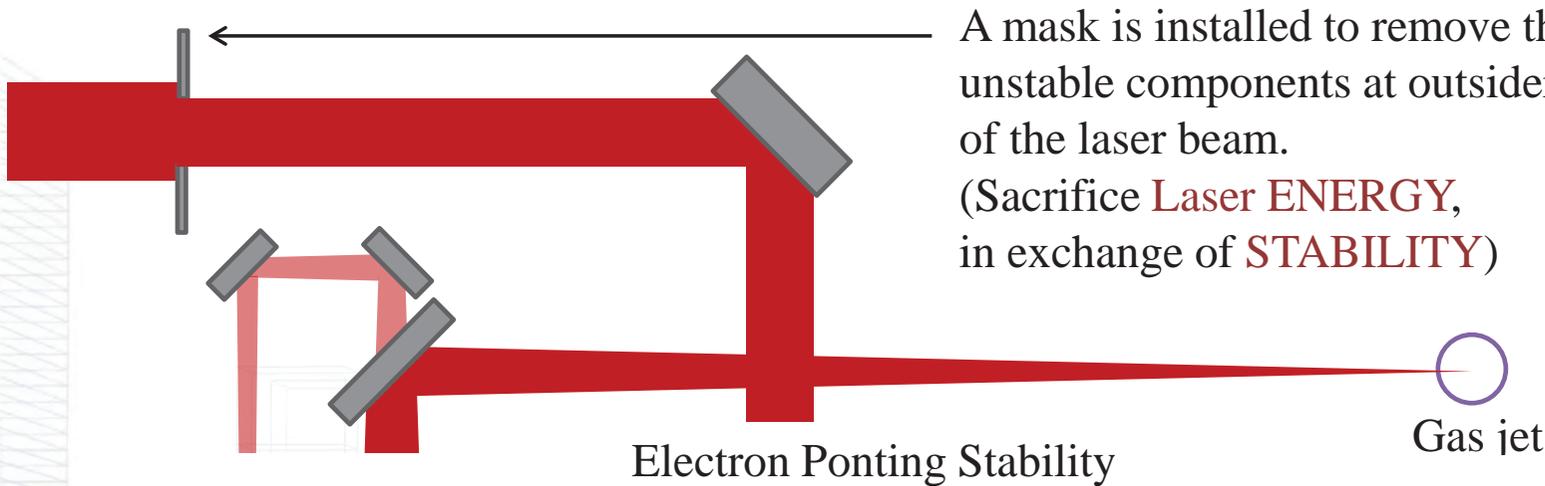
- Wakefield size gets larger when plasma density becomes lower.
- Electrons get trapped while experiencing such a transition.
- ✓ Injection is localized.
- ✓ Injection charge can be controlled with density gap.
- ✓ High quality electron beam.
- × Strongly depends on the laser and density profile stability.

[1] H. Ekerfelt, et al., *Sci Rep.* 7, 12229, 2017

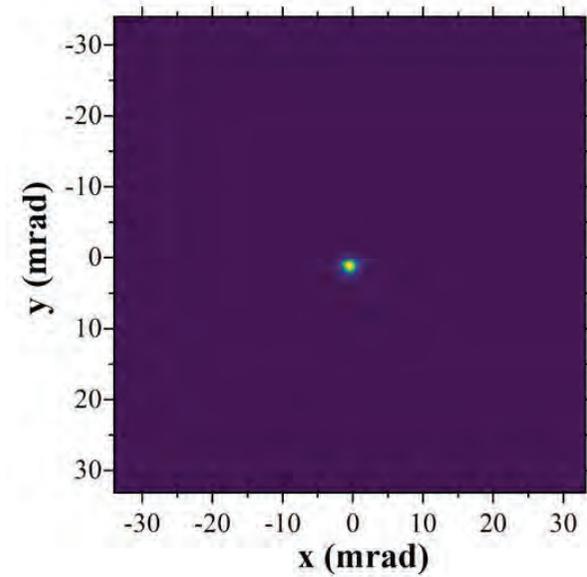
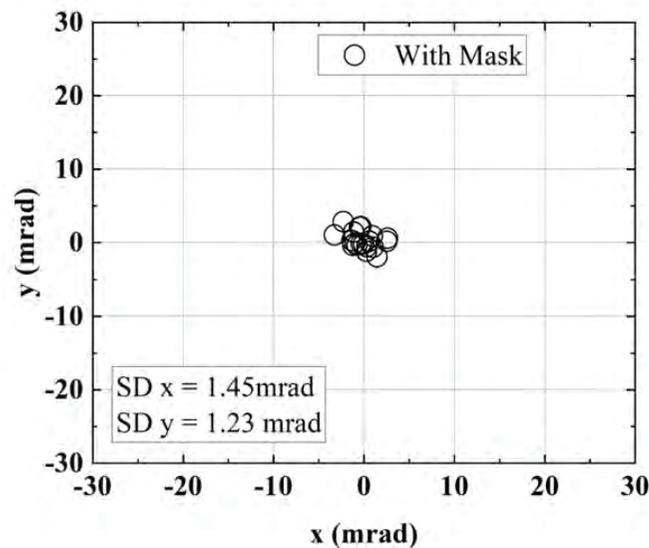
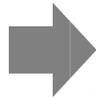
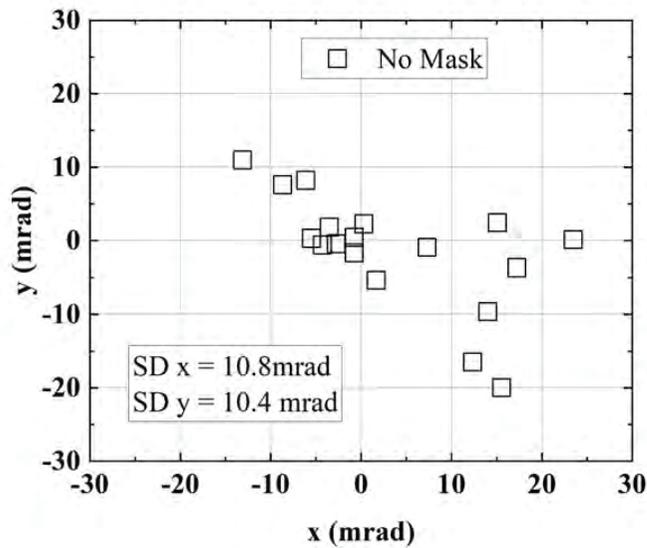
[2] J. Götzfried et al., *Phys. Rev. X*, 10, 041015, 2020

[3] H.-E. Tsai et al., *Physics of Plasmas*, 25, 043107, 2018

# Improve Laser Wavefront

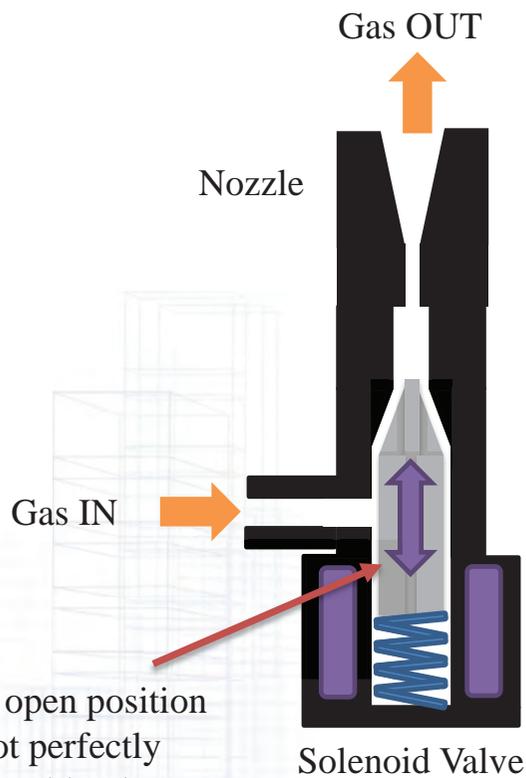
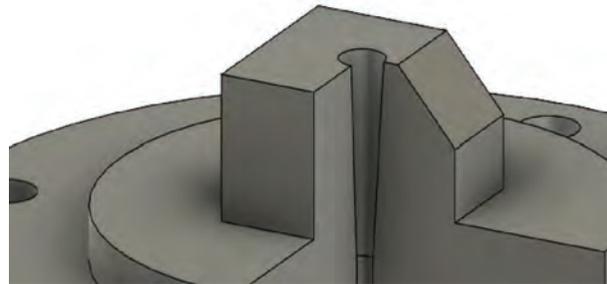


- Introduce injection control
- **Improve the laser stability (typically, wavefront stability)**
- Improve gas target stability



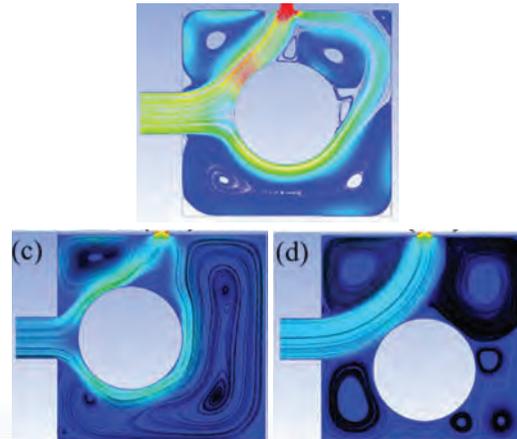
# Supersonic Gas Jet

A simple conical nozzle



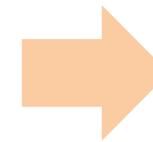
The open position is not perfectly repeatable, due to mechanic accuracy.

2D CFD simulation

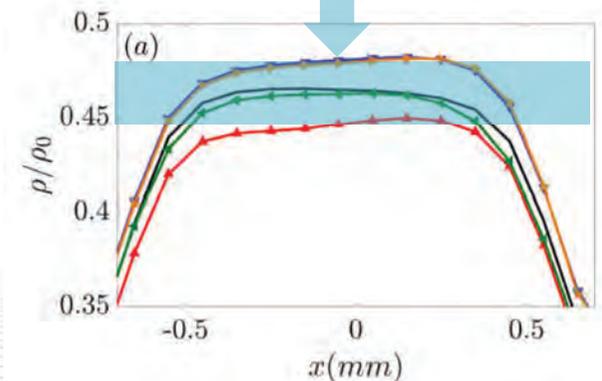


The velocity distributions and streamlines for solenoid valve positions.

- Introduce injection control
- Improve the laser stability (typically, wavefront stability)
- **Improve gas target stability**

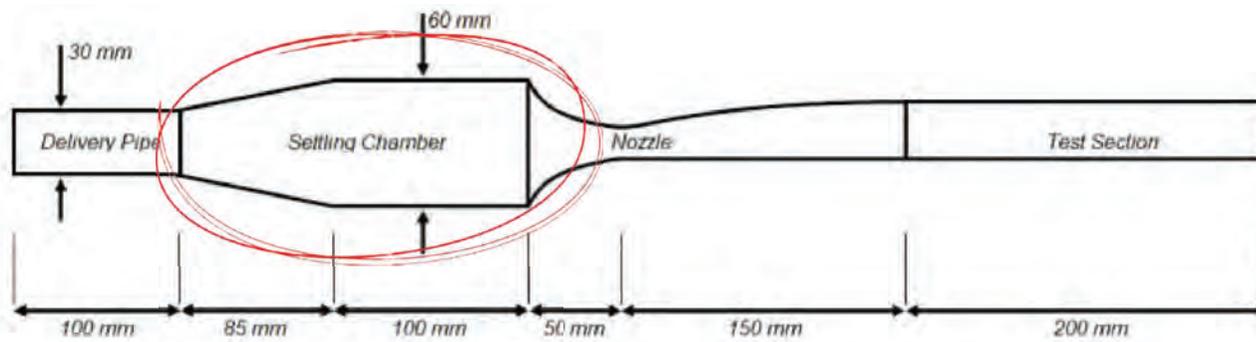


The mechanical instability of the solenoid valve introduce a **13.5%** (p-v) of gas density different.



The gas density profile above the nozzle.

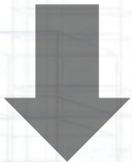
## Stilling Chamber (Supersonic Wind Tunnel)



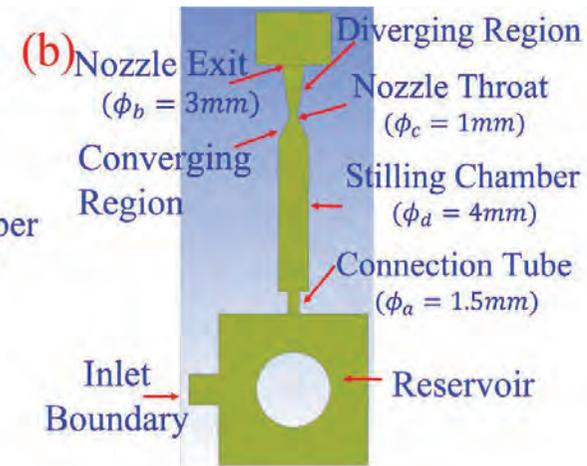
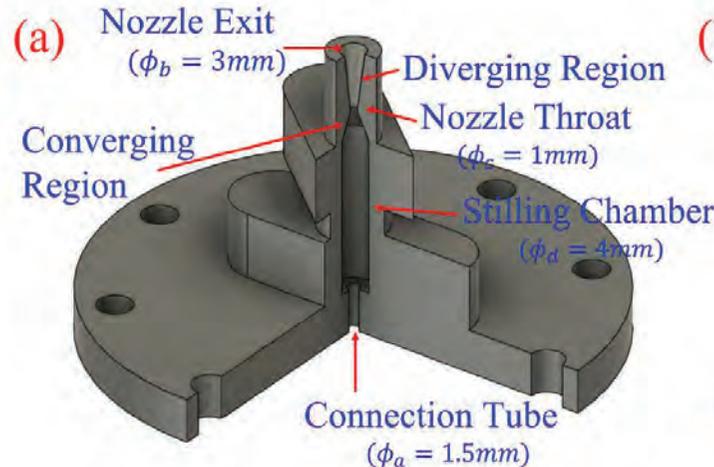
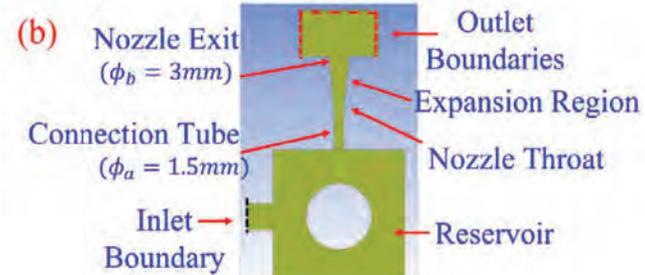
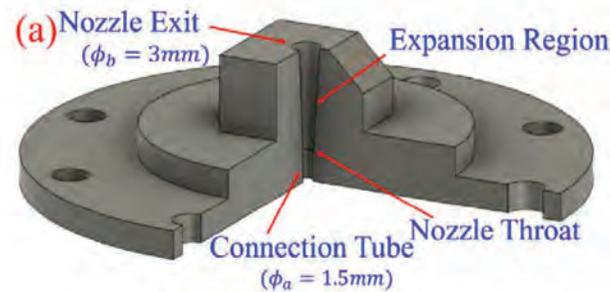
<https://rocketgirl.blog/2018/06/17/supersonic-wind-tunnel-part-3-flow-analysis/>

# Stilling Chamber

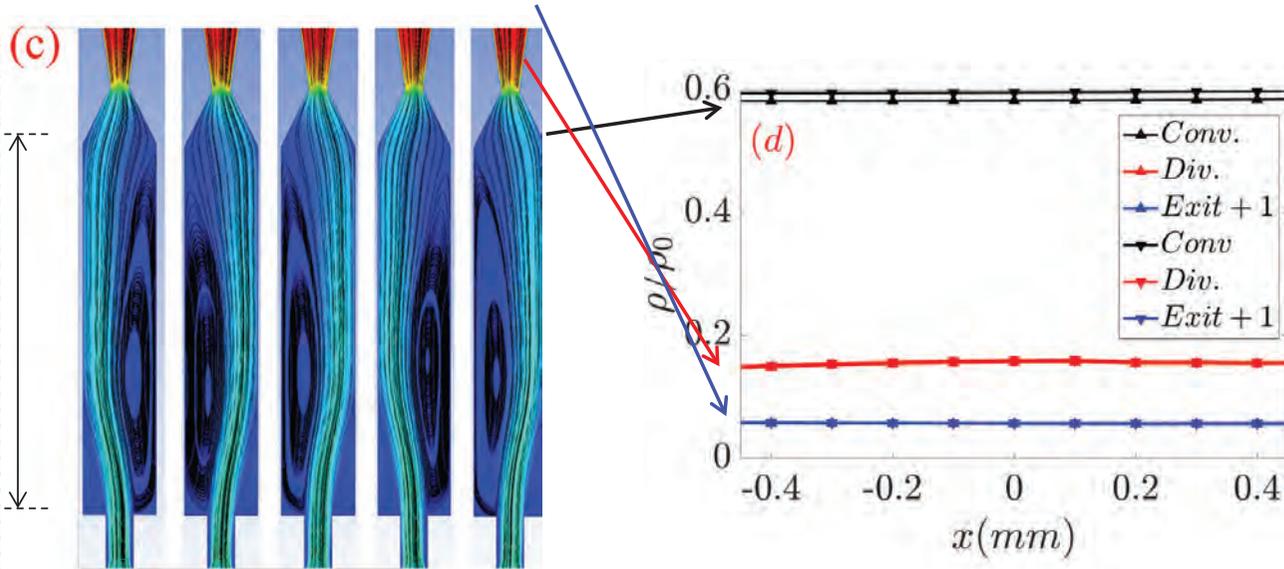
Simple-Conical  
Nozzle



Converging-Diverging  
Nozzle with stilling  
chamber



# Effect of Stilling Chamber



The instability is first suppressed by stilling chamber.

The instability is further suppressed by converge region.

The final density stability can be reduced from 13.5% to 2.5% (P-V) with the help of stilling chamber and converge region.

Length of the stilling chamber (L) is set to be longer than the characteristic length of the turbulent structures.

The gas density profile at converging region (black), diverging region (red) and 1mm above the exit (blue) for different valve positions.

# CFD Simulation vs Experimental Measurement

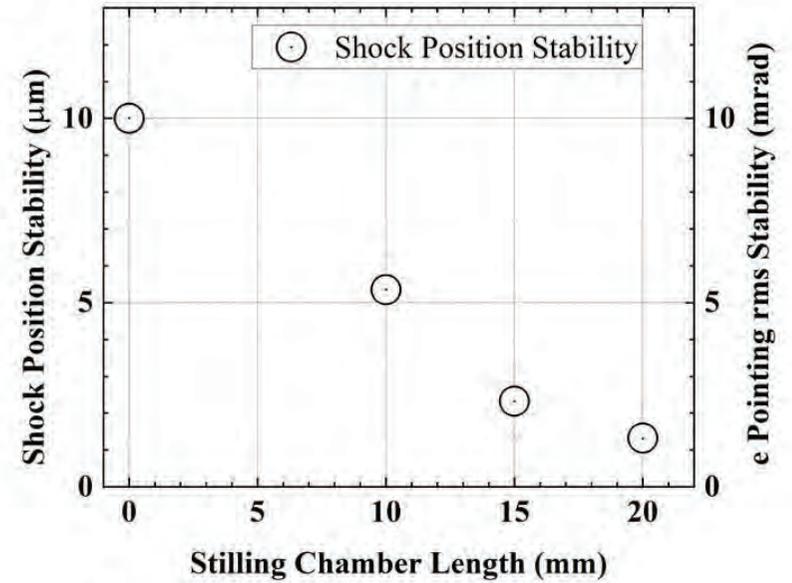
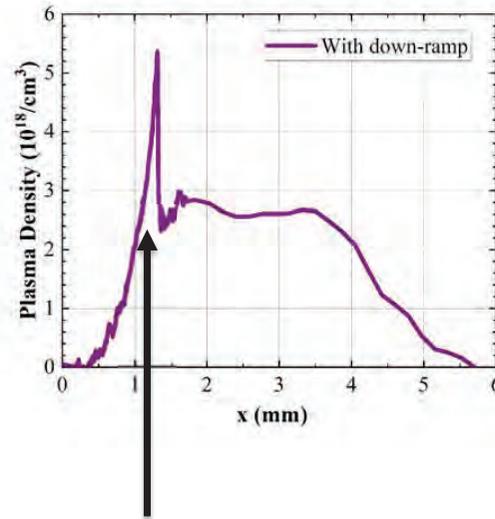
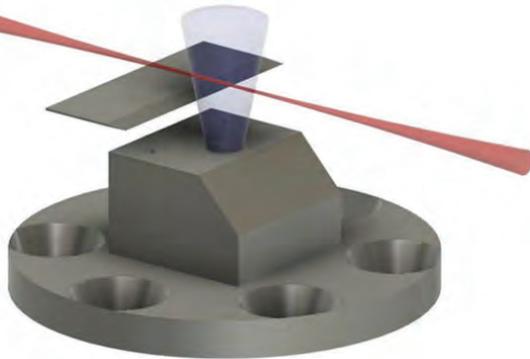
Gas density profile is measured by Mach-Zehnder interferometer.

	Simple-Conical		Converging-Diverging with stilling chamber	
	Simulation	Measurement	Simulation	Measurement
Instability in std. (%)	4.7	4.5	1	1.3
Instability in p-v (%)	13.5	13	2.5	4



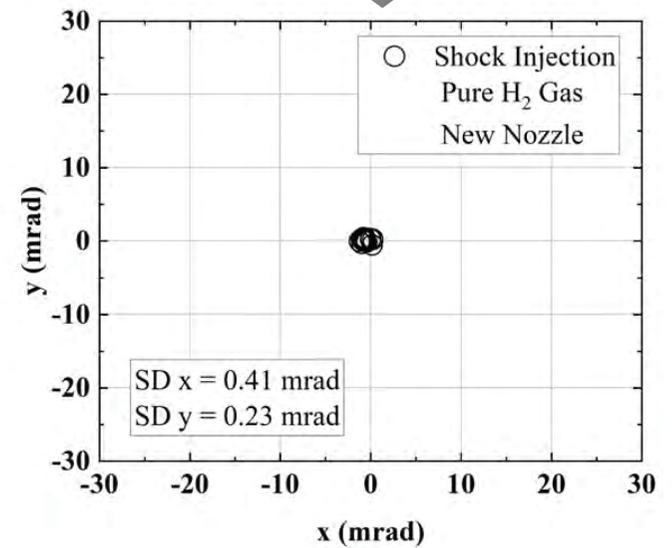
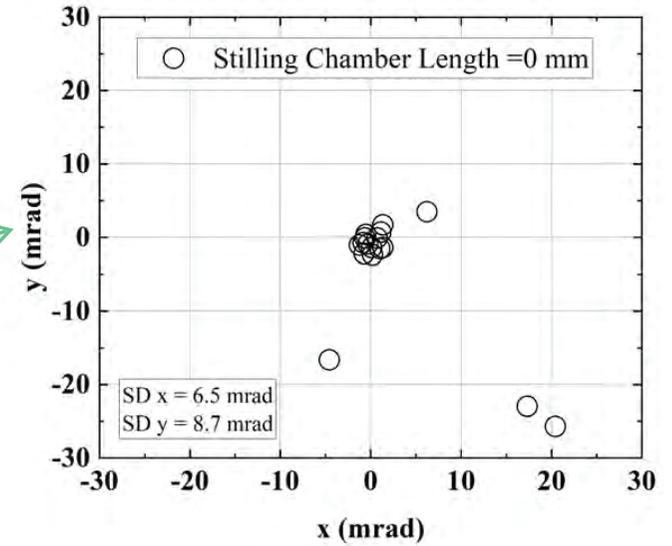
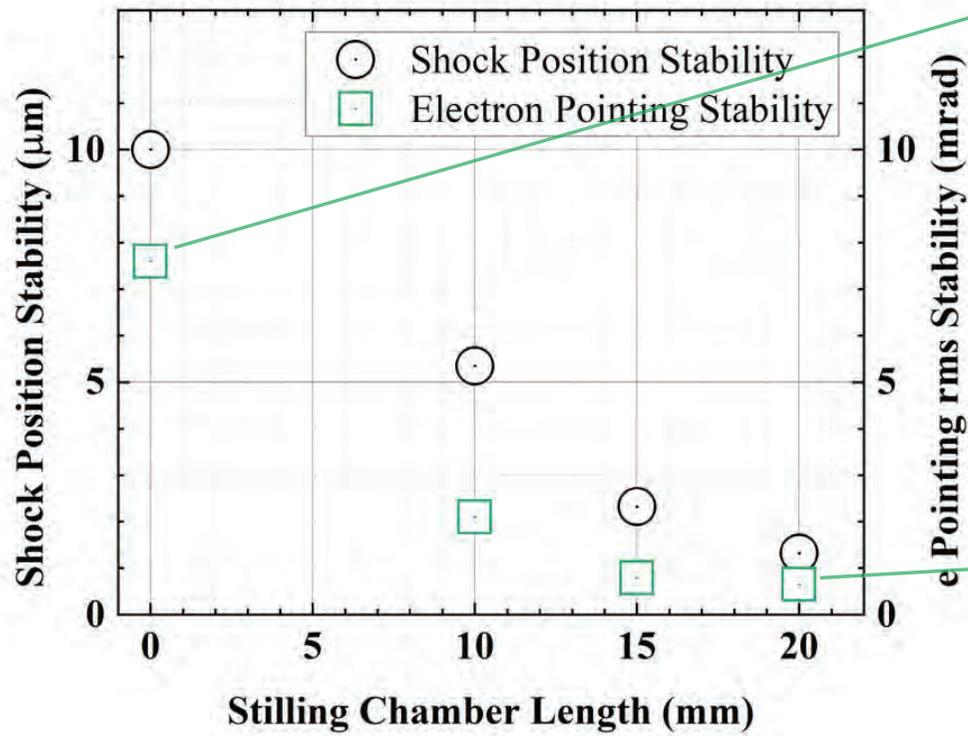
Experimental measurement is quite consistent with the fluid simulation, which shows that the instability can be suppressed by **3-5 times** with the optimized C-D nozzle.

# Shock Position Instability



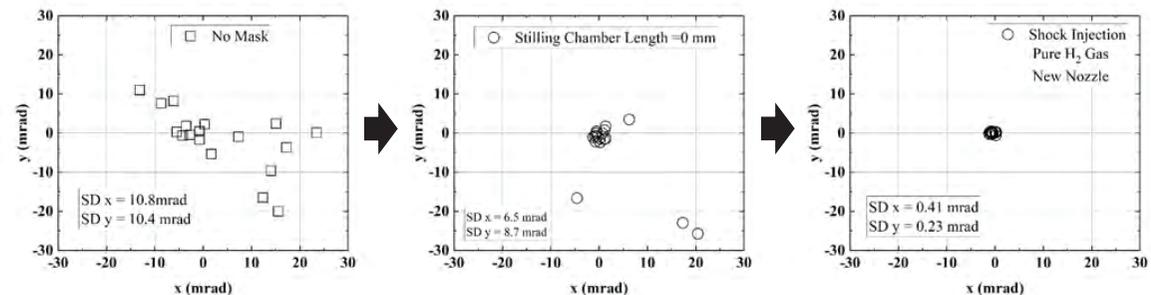
Stability of shock position is measured by both interferometry and Schlieren imaging.

# Improvement of Electron Pointing Stability



## Summary

- LWFA electron beam quality has been improved, by:
  - Introduce injection control
  - Improve laser stability
  - Improve gas target stability



- Undulator gain has been successfully observed.  
 (THOA08 レーザープラズマ電子加速を用いたXUV FELの発振実験 by M. Kando (KPSI, QST))  
 (FROA06 Laser 加速電子Beamを用いたXUV-FEL実証試験のための、極短周期Undulator磁石技術に基づく、小型・軽量Undulatorの開発 by S. Yamamoto (KEK-IMSS))

## To do

- Further improvement of **laser stability**.

Thank you for your attention !

Experiment Team



Laser Peening Team



Simulation Team

