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LhARA Collaboration Meeting #5

WP2 Source Session

WP2 Overview

26th April 2024

Dr. Ross Gray
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Session Overview

9.30 – Ross Gray: Overview and Update on WP2

9.45 – Titus Dascalu: Review of Progress on PIC simulations for WP2 (Remote)

10.00 – Robbie Wilson: Update on SCAPA Development and Experiments

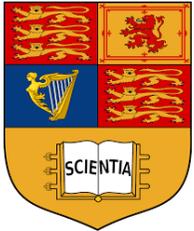
10.15 – Matt Alderton: Update on Ion Diagnostic Calibrations (Remote)

WP2 Team



University of Strathclyde

R. Wilson, T. Frazer, E. Dolier, C. McQueen, B. Torrance, M. Alderton R. Nayli and P. McKenna



Imperial College

O. Ettliger, G. Casati and N.P. Dover



Queens University Belfast

P. Parsons and C. Palmer

SCAPA, University of Strathclyde

M. Wiggins, E. Brunetti, G. Manahan, W. Li



Central Laser Facility

J. Green, C. Armstrong, C. Spindloe, W. Robins, S. Astbury



Lancaster University

T. Dascalu



Implementing the project plan...

Experimental R&D:

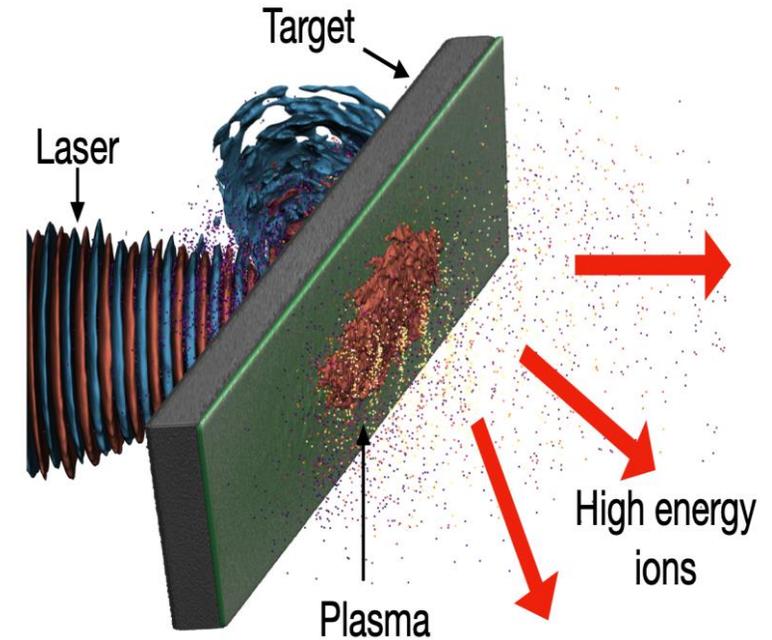
- 'Full scale' LhARA specification testing on SCAPA laser, Strathclyde
- Application focused diagnostic and targetry development
- High repetition rate, automation and longevity studies on Zhi laser, Imperial

Numerical modelling:

- State-of-the-art high fidelity 3D simulations of the ion source
- Parametric optimisation to support experimental studies

Planned outputs from WP2

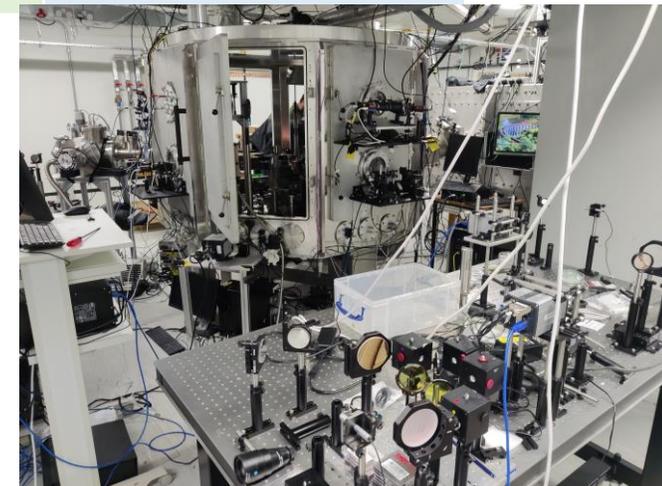
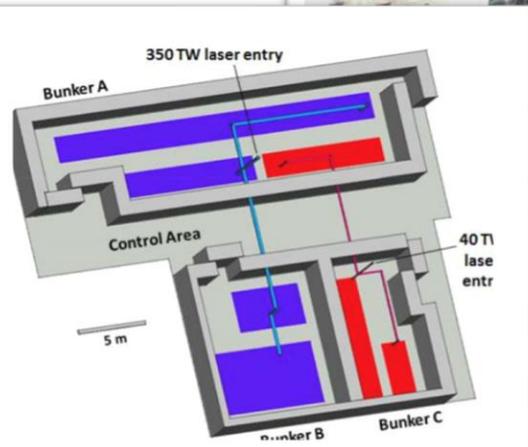
- High energy (e.g. ~ 15 MeV p+, 4 MeV/u C6+) from source
- Operations at up to 1 Hz for extended periods (extending to 5 and 10 Hz)
- Aiming to deliver 10^9 protons or 10^8 carbon ions per shot, eventually other ions
- Initially tape targets, but developing other options, e.g. water jet



SCAPA: Scottish Centre for the Application of Plasma-based Accelerators



| Parameters | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Peak Power | $\geq 350 \text{ TW}$ |
| FWHM pulse duration | $\leq 25 \text{ fs}$ |
| Energy per pulse (on target) | $\geq 6.5 \text{ J}$ |
| Pulse repetition rate | Up to 5 Hz |
| Temporal intensity contrast | $10^{10}:1 @ 100 \text{ ps}$ $10^8:1 @ 30 \text{ ps}$ $10^4:1 @ 2 \text{ ps}$ ASE contrast $10^{10}:1$ |
| Central wavelength | 800 nm |
| Beam quality Strehl ratio | ≥ 0.85 |
| | 10-100% |

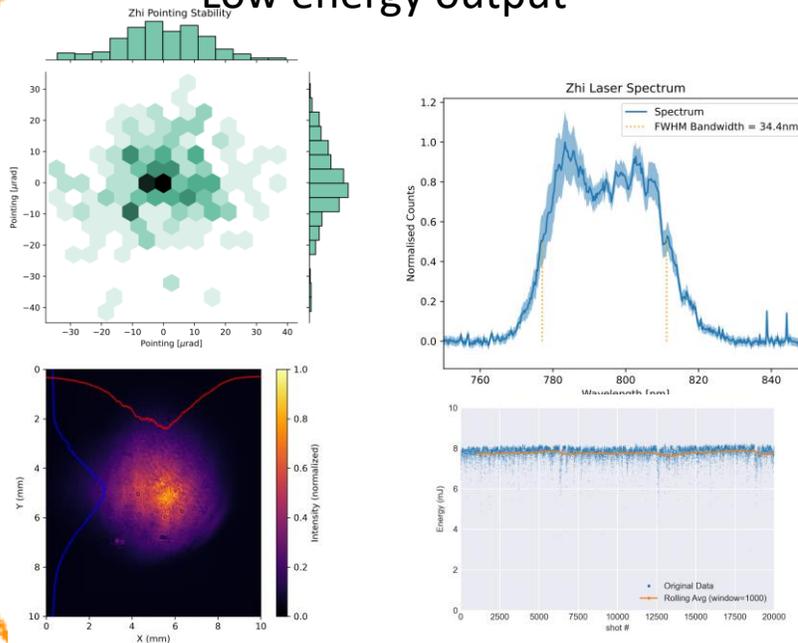


R&D with Zhi

100Hz Ti:Sapphire Laser System:

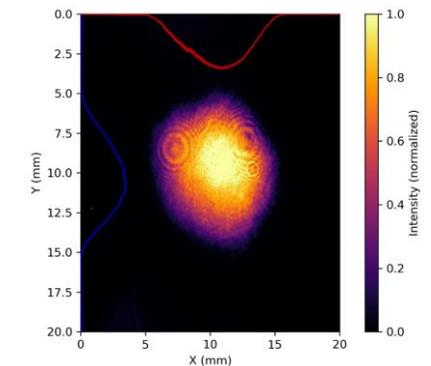
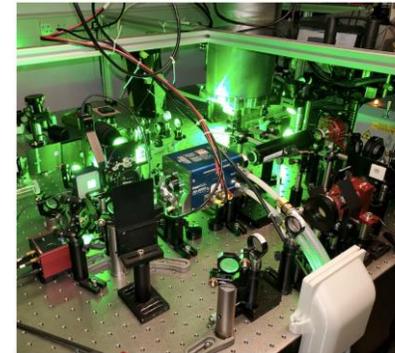
- mJ level operation for “table top” experiments at % level stability
- 100mJ level output for higher power electron and ion acceleration experiments
- current design offers scalability to run at current levels to multi-kHz repetition rates, or Joule level Ti:Sapphire energies at 100Hz.

Low energy output



High energy output

65mJ output already demonstrated - new amplifier will allow >100mJ

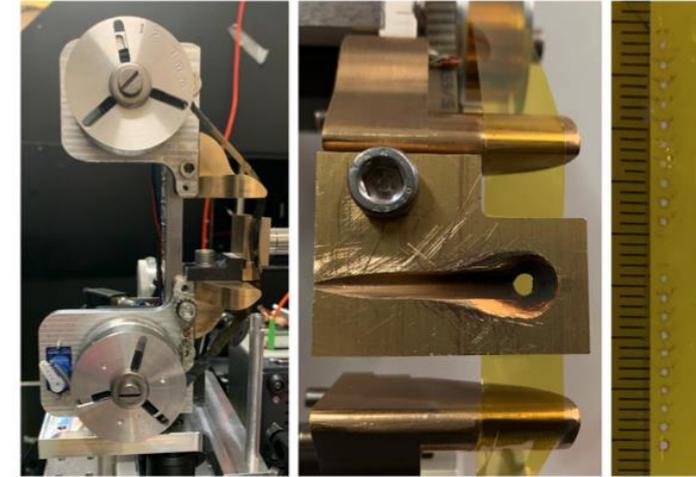
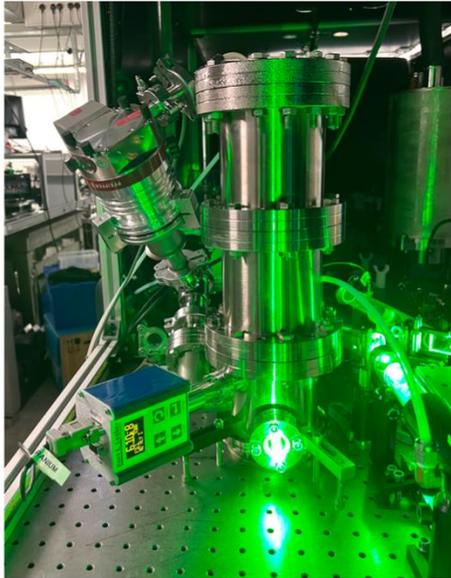
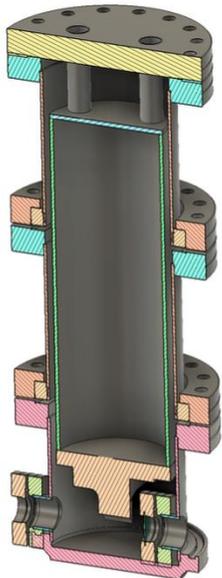


R&D with Zhi

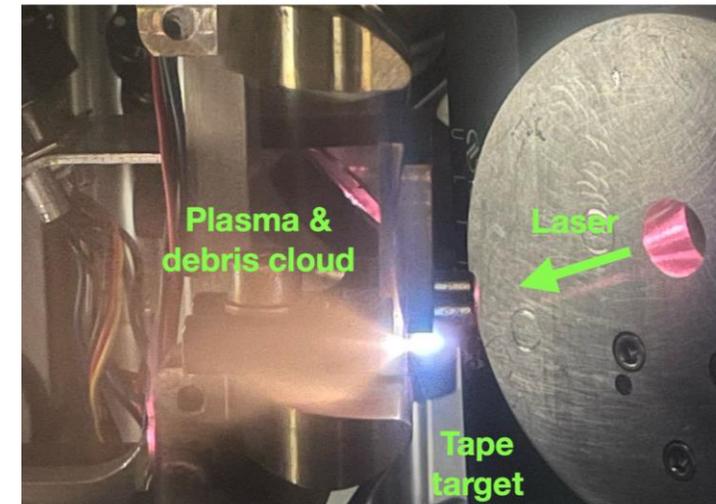
Cryogenic regenerative amplifier
and 4-pass amplifier to mitigate
thermal lensing

High stability homemade tape
target for 100 Hz operation

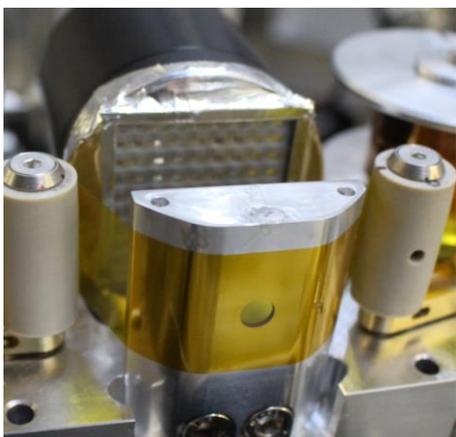
Xu et al., HPLSE 11, e43 (2023)



Ion source and
diagnostics are
undergoing testing to
run at 10+ Hz

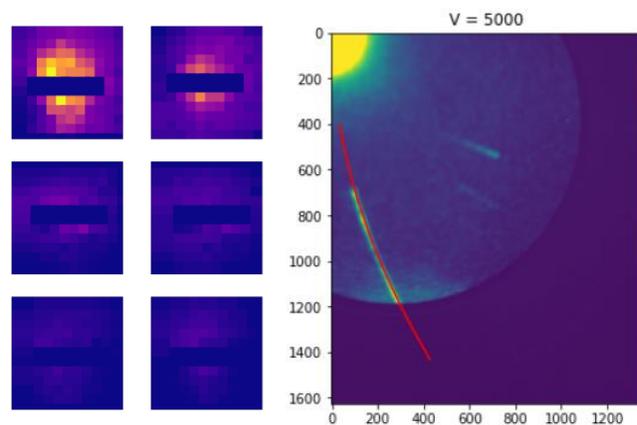


Delivering on the WP2 Objectives...



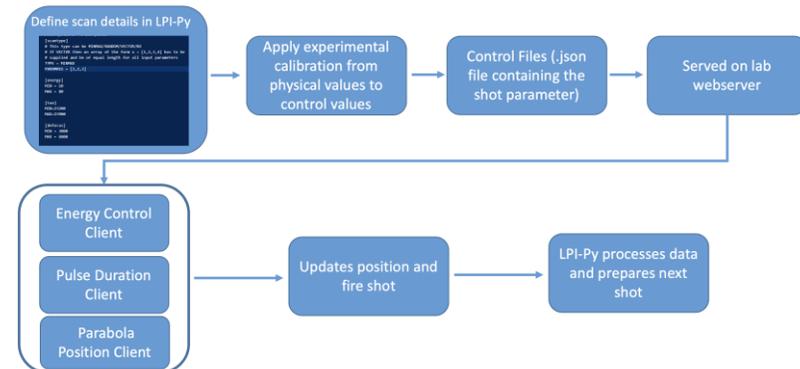
High Rep & Targets

- High-repetition tape rate target now updated and operational
- 3x Experimental beamtimes (1 LhARA funded and 2 as part of internal commissioning) all exceeding 1000 Shots
- Comfortably operating at 0.1 Hz and have operated at 1 Hz for short periods. Key issues around 'pellicles' at rep rate have now been resolved.



Diagnostics

- PROBIES: High-repetition rate proton beam profiler and spectrometer now tested with an updated design
- New high repetition rate TP code has been tested and validated on calibration shots (1Hz analysis)
- Work ongoing at Birmingham and SCAPA to aid in diagnostic development and absolute calibrations

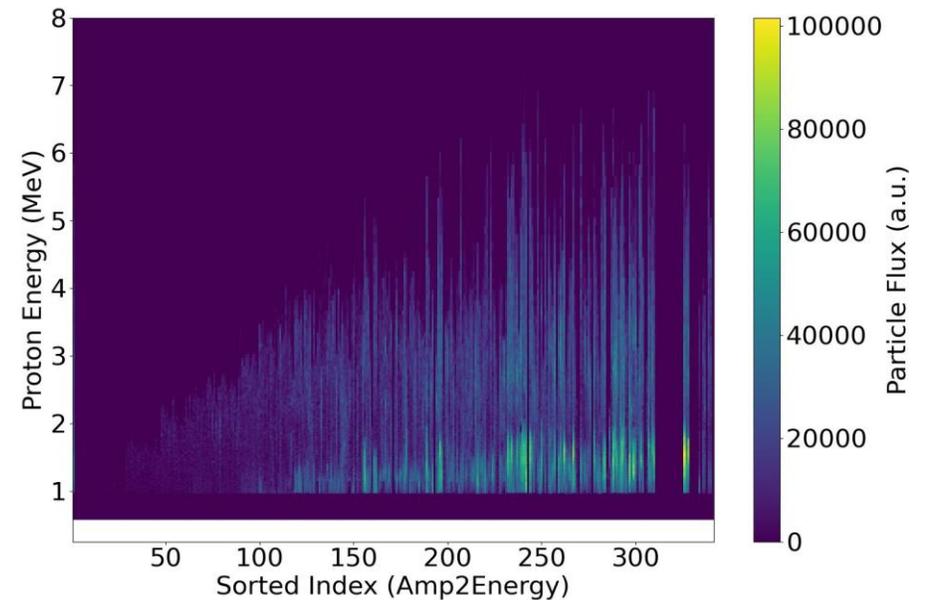
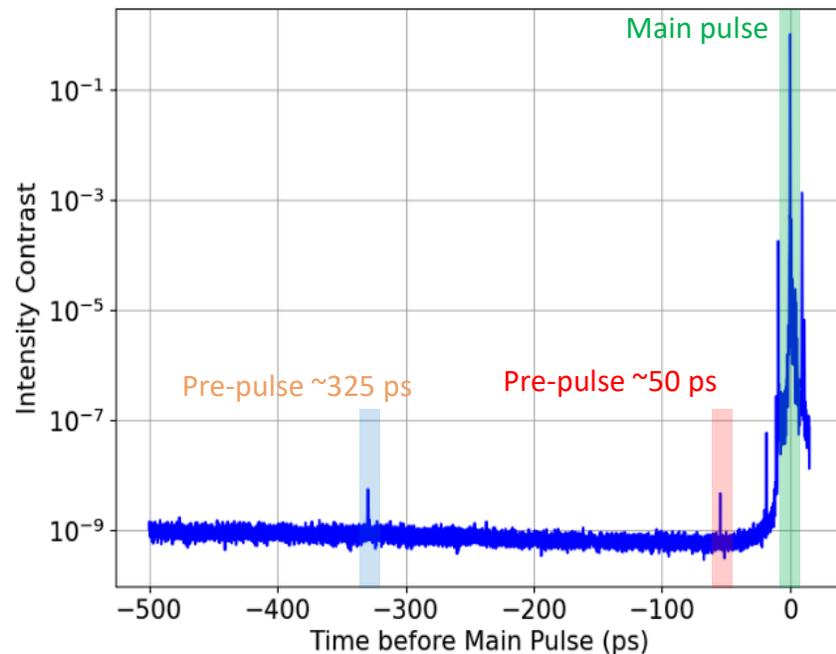


Automation and ML

- Substantial updates to our LPI-Py library enabling automated data scans
- Also updates to enable Bayesian optimisation/ML-driven experimental runs
- New and ongoing work to update our drive system to streamline these controls
- Now running fully 3D EPOCH+FLASH simulations

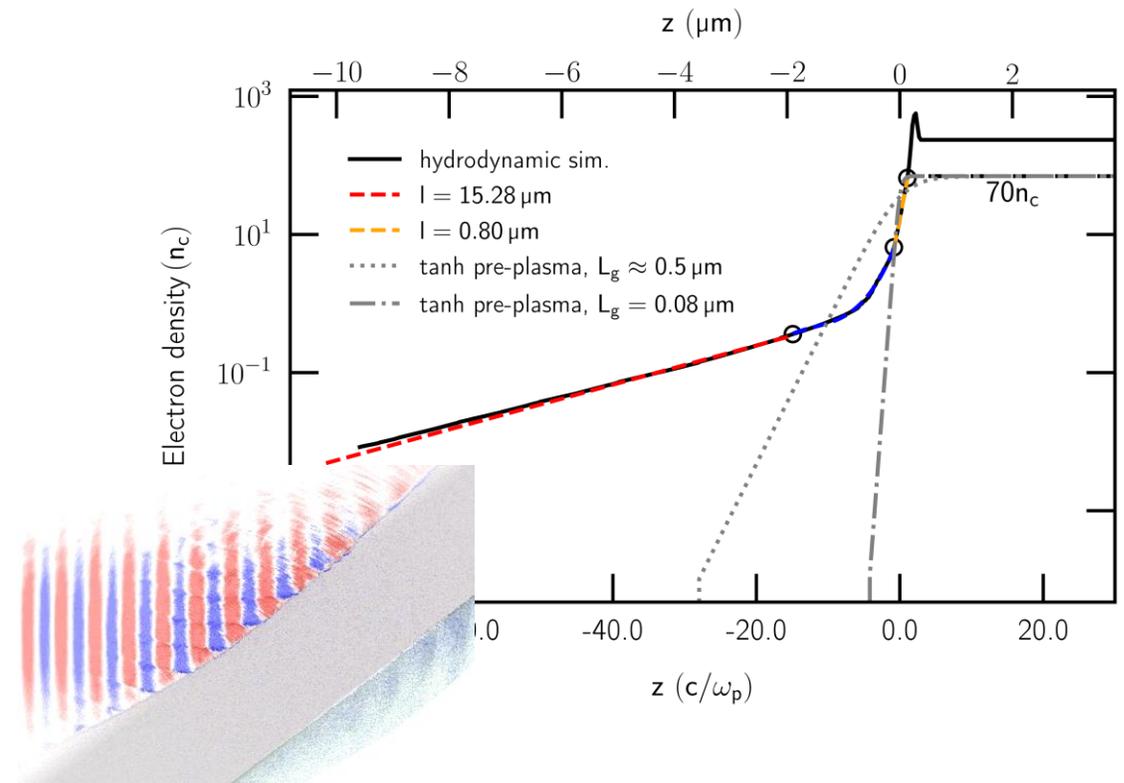
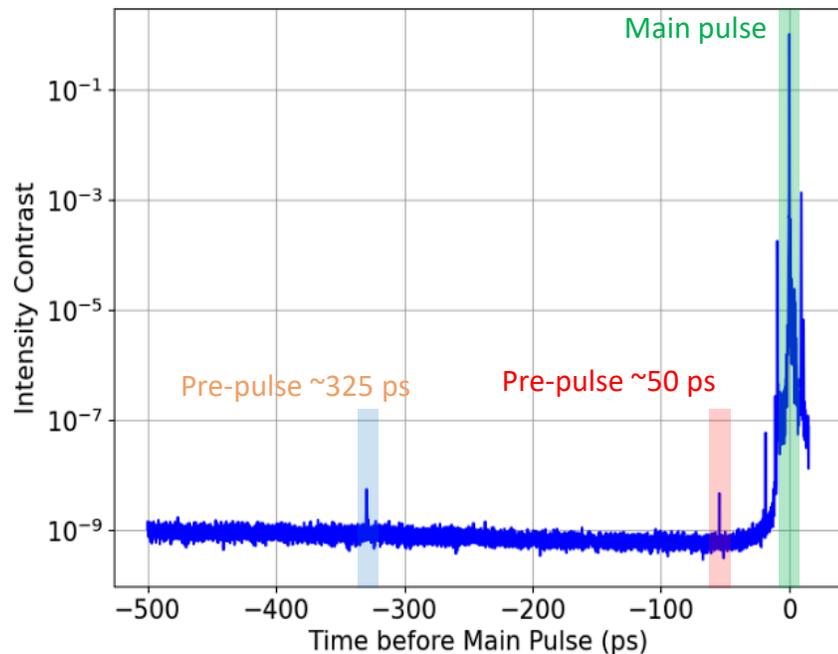
Next steps....Further optimisation of TNSA ion source on SCAPA

- Robbie will report on the details of SCAPA development but we have identified an issue which is currently limiting our maximum proton energy to around 7 MeV.
- This is likely to be related to the laser 'temporal intensity contrast' which results in changes to the front surface plasma profile and significantly changes the source performance



Next steps....Further optimisation of TNSA ion source on SCAPA

- We will need to bring our double plasma mirror system online in the short term while also investigating optics which are generating prepulses in the system.
- Simulations by Titus will also help us understand the role of these prepulses and the contrast overall on the optimisation of the ion source.



Summary

- At the 18 month mark we have made significant progress towards key objectives
- The 'hard part' is almost complete. We have demonstrated high repetition rate operations, automated control and have developed suitable online diagnostics
- Work at Imperial will identify new directions in terms of long-term operations and the simulation programme will support further optimisation of the source
- Prepulses identified via contrast measurements on SCAPA are likely to be the main culprit preventing higher proton energies but we have a plan...

Session Overview

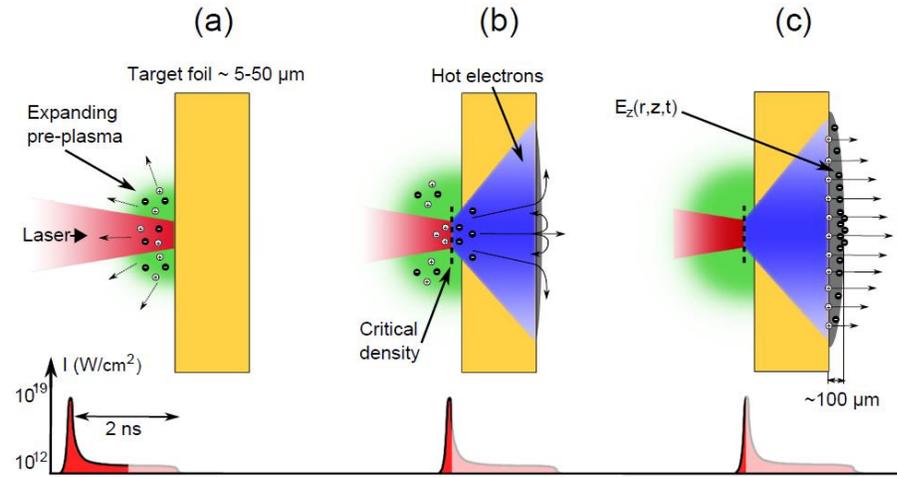
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Considerations for a laser driven proton source from Target Normal Sheath Acceleration mechanism (TNSA)



- **Fast electron temperature and fast electron density and total number** at the rear surface drive proton **spectral** characteristics
- The fast electron properties are sensitive to a wide range of input parameters:

- Laser:
- Intensity
 - Energy
 - Focal spot size
 - Laser intensity contrast
 - Polarisation
 - ...

- Plasma:
- Energy conversion efficiency
 - Fast electron divergence angle
 - Z (scattering, resistivity)
 - Preplasma scale length
 - ...

- Maximum proton energy measured: ~85 MeV
- Laser-P⁺ Conversion efficiency: ~10%
- Flux: 10^{10} Protons/MeV @ 10 MeV with broad thermal spectrum

