

AWAKE readiness for the study of the seeded self-modulation of a 400 GeV proton bunch

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AWAKE readiness for the study of the seeded self-modulation of a 400 GeV proton bunch

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Abstract. AWAKE is a proton-driven plasma wakefield acceleration experiment. We show that the experimental setup briefly described here is ready for systematic study of the seeded self-modulation of the 400 GeV proton bunch in the 10 m-long rubidium plasma with density adjustable from 1 to $10 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. We show that the short laser pulse used for ionization of the rubidium vapor propagates all the way along the column, suggesting full ionization of the vapor. We show that ionization occurs along the proton bunch, at the laser time and that the plasma that follows affects the proton bunch.

1. Introduction

Plasma-based accelerators (PBAs) hold the promise of accelerating particles with a higher gradient than radio-frequency accelerators. A PBA can be driven by an intense laser pulse [1] or a relativistic particle bunch [2]. A PBA acts as an energy transformer, extracting energy from the driver, transferring it to the the wakefields sustained by the plasma electrons, and then to the witness bunch. The energy carried by the drive bunch is the maximum energy that can be transferred to the witness bunch. Relativistic proton bunches produced by synchrotrons such as the SPS, LHC, Tevatron, RHIC, etc. carry many kilojoules of energy. Proton bunches are therefore interesting drivers to accelerate particles to very high energies in a single plasma.

Plasma wakefields are fields sustained by an electron density perturbation in an otherwise neutral plasma. In one dimension, plasma wakefields are sustained by an electro-static relativistic electron or Langmuir wave. The driving of large amplitude wakefields requires a relativistic particle bunch (i.e., with velocity $v_b \cong c$), or a laser pulse, with transverse and longitudinal dimensions on the order of the cold plasma skin depth c/ω_{pe} . This is usually expressed as $k_{pe}\sigma_r \leq 1$ and $k_{pe}\sigma_z \leq 1$. Here $k_{pe} = \omega_{pe}/c$ is the wavenumber and $\omega_{pe} = \sqrt{n_e e^2 / \epsilon_0 m_e}$ is the angular frequency of a relativistic plasma wave sustaining the wakefields in a plasma with electron density n_e . The bunch

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or pulse rms transverse and longitudinal sizes are σ_r and σ_z , respectively. Focusing provides the small transverse size. Compression usually provides the small longitudinal size or length. However, compression leads to high bunch current or laser pulse intensity, thereby limiting the charge of the particle bunch or the energy of the laser pulse, that is limiting the energy they carry. Short particle bunches and laser pulses (<1 ps or $300 \mu\text{m}$) usually carry an energy lower than 100 J.

The CERN accelerator complex provides relativistic proton (p^+) bunches that carry 20 kJ (Super Proton Synchrotron, SPS, $3 \times 10^{11} p^+$ /bunch, 400 GeV/ p^+ , $\gamma_0 \cong 427$) to 112 kJ (Large Hadron Collider, LHC, $10^{11} p^+$ /bunch, 7 TeV/ p^+ , $\gamma_0 \cong 7500$). However, these bunches are long, with $\sigma_z = 10\text{-}12$ cm. AWAKE aims to use these bunches to drive wakefields in plasmas. In the following we use the AWAKE baseline parameters given in Table 1, unless otherwise specified.

The longitudinal electric field sustained by plasma wakefields can reach an amplitude on the order of the cold plasma wave-breaking field [3]: $E_{WB} = m_e c \omega_{pe} / e \cong \sqrt{n_e [10^{14} \text{cm}^{-3}]} \text{GV/m}$. When adjusting the plasma density to satisfy $k_{pe} \sigma_z \cong 1$, the estimate for the maximum longitudinal electric field can be expressed as $E_{WB} = \frac{m_e c^2}{e} \frac{1}{\sigma_z}$. With $\sigma_z = 12$ cm one obtains $E_{WB} \cong 27 \text{MV/m}$ in a plasma with $n_e \cong 8 \times 10^{10} \text{cm}^{-3}$ [4].

Producing a high-energy p^+ bunch with length shorter than 1 mm to reach large wakefield amplitudes ($\sim 1 \text{GV/m}$ as suggested in [5]) is very challenging. The usual magnetic compression methods would require a large additional energy spread ($\Delta E/E \cong 1\%$) and a large magnetic chicane or drift space (km length) [6].

Reaching $E_{WB} > 1 \text{GV/m}$ requires $n_e > 10^{14} \text{cm}^{-3}$ and $\sigma_z < 5 \text{mm}$. In order to avoid transverse breaking up of the bunch because of the current filamentation instability (CFI) [7], the radius of the plasma, and thus its density, must be such that $k_{pe} \sigma_r \lesssim 1$ [8]. In AWAKE the p^+ /bunch can be focused to a rms radius $\sigma_r = 200 \mu\text{m}$, which requires a plasma density of $n_e \leq 7 \times 10^{14} \text{cm}^{-3}$ for $k_{pe} \sigma_r \leq 1$. In this case the bunch is many wakefields periods long and ineffective at driving wakefields.

A bunch with $\sigma_z \gg \lambda_{pe} = 2\pi/k_{pe}$ drives low amplitude wakefields with multiple λ_{pe} periods, as was demonstrated in [9]. These wakefields have accelerating and decelerating longitudinal fields (E_z). When the bunch particles have a relativistic factor $\gamma > 1$ their periodic energy gain and loss from the wakefields can lead to longitudinal bunching at the scale of λ_{pe} only over large distances. In the AWAKE case the difference in travel distance between two particles of similar energy γ_0 , one gaining and one losing energy from the wakefields and thus separated by $2\Delta\gamma \ll \gamma_0$ is given by $\Delta L \cong \frac{1}{\gamma_0^2} \frac{2\Delta\gamma}{\gamma} L \ll \lambda_{pe}$. Therefore longitudinal bunching from periodic energy gain/loss from the wakefields cannot be used to modulate the p^+ bunch charge or current.

At the plasma entrance, the transverse fields ($E_r - v_b B_\theta \cong E_r - c B_\theta$) are focusing over most of the drive bunch length. In the transverse dimension, the particles have non-relativistic velocities whose rms value can be evaluated at a beam waist from the bunch normalized emittance ϵ_N as: $\sigma_{v_\perp}/c \cong \epsilon_N/(\gamma\sigma_r)$ and thus $\sigma_{v_\perp}/c \ll 1$ when $\epsilon_N \ll 1$. Therefore, even the weak transverse wakefields driven by the long bunch can lead to increase and decrease of the bunch density. In linear plasma wakefield

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4 theory, the wakefields amplitude is directly proportional to the (local) bunch density [10].
5 Focused bunch regions thus drive larger wakefields and are in turn more focused, while
6 other p^+ are defocused, which leads to the feedback mechanism for the self-modulation
7 process [11]. After saturation, the self-modulation has transformed the long bunch into
8 a train of bunches, each shorter than λ_{pe} and with period λ_{pe} . The formation of the
9 bunch train is thus due purely to the transverse action of the wakefields. Assuming that
10 the $k_{pe}\sigma_r \lesssim 1$ condition is satisfied, the individual bunches satisfy $k_{pe}\sigma_z \leq 1$ and the
11 train can thus resonantly and effectively drive the wakefields to large amplitude.
12

13 Counting on the noise in the bunch and plasma as sources to initiate the modulation
14 process would mean that the phase of the wakefields along the Gaussian p^+ bunch would
15 be random and vary from event to event. This would make deterministic injection of
16 electrons in the focusing and accelerating phase of the wakefields impossible. Therefore
17 the self-modulation process must be seeded. Seeding also reduces the plasma length
18 needed for the modulation process to saturate. Seeding methods include: a short laser
19 or particle bunch preceding the long bunch and driving wakefields; a short particle
20 bunch of charge opposite that of the drive bunch traveling within the drive bunch; a
21 sharp "cut" in the front of the drive bunch distribution; a relativistic ionization front,
22 created for example by a laser pulse traveling within the drive bunch; pre-modulation of
23 the drive bunch. Seeding the wakefields at a level exceeding the noise level means that
24 the seeded self-modulation (SSM) amplifies the initial wakefields rather than develops
25 from random noise.
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34 35 **2. The AWAKE Experiment**

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37 The AWAKE experiment at CERN [12] aims to study the driving of wakefields using
38 p^+ bunches and to demonstrate the acceleration of electrons externally injected in these
39 wakefields. Table 1 lists the general experimental parameters.
40

41 In the following we describe the main elements of the AWAKE experiment, as
42 well as the diagnostics that were implemented to characterize the modulated p^+ bunch
43 exiting the plasma.
44

45 Figure 1 shows a schematic of the AWAKE experiment. The p^+ bunch is extracted
46 from the SPS with the parameters in Table 1. It is put on the trajectory of the laser
47 pulse by a bending dipole magnet that is part of a magnetic dogleg. The final focus
48 system focuses the bunch near the entrance of the vapor source. The short laser pulse
49 propagates within the p^+ bunch to form the plasma by ionization of the rubidium (Rb)
50 vapor, thereby seeding the SSM (figure 2 and see below). The SSM develops along
51 the plasma. We measure the effect of the SSM on the p^+ bunch downstream from the
52 plasma.
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56 The development of the SSM and the growth of the wakefields lead to two observable
57 effects on the p^+ bunch: defocusing of some of the protons and modulation of the p^+
58 bunch density, reaching zero near the bunch axis in case of SSM saturation and large
59 amplitude wakefields. Bunch diagnostics include: two screens to observe p^+ defocused
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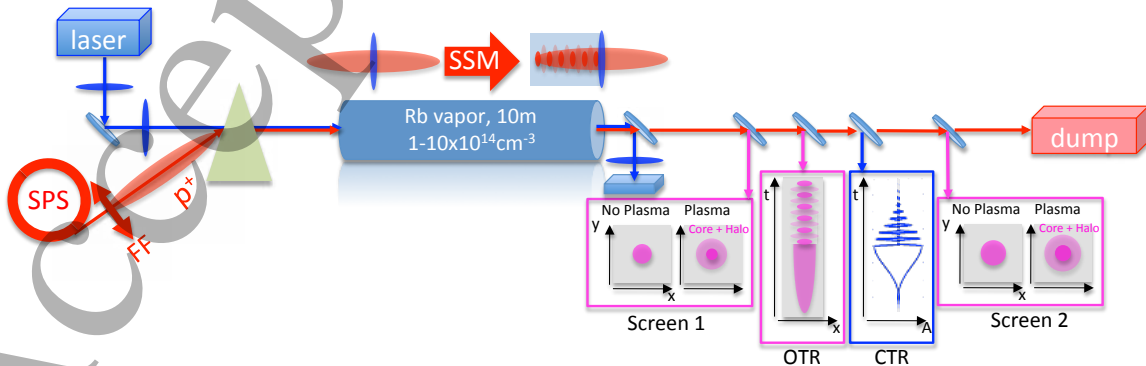
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Table 1. Beam, vapor, plasma and laser parameters of the AWAKE experiment.

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Range	Unit
<i>p^+ Bunch</i>				
Energy	W_0	400	-	GeV
Relativistic Factor	γ_0	427	-	-
Population	N	3×10^{11}	$(1 - 3) \times 10^{11}$	p^+ /bunch
Length	σ_z	12	-	cm
Focused Size	σ_r	200	-	μm
Normalized Emittance	ϵ_N	3.5×10^{-6}	-	m-rad
β -function at Waist	$\beta_0 = \frac{\gamma_0 \sigma_r^2}{\epsilon_N}$	5	-	m
Relative Energy Spread	$\Delta W_0/W_0$	0.03%	-	-
<i>Rubidium Vapor</i>				
Density	n_{Rb}	7×10^{14}	$(1 - 10) \times 10^{14}$	cm^{-3}
Column Length	L_{Rb}	10	-	m
Column Radius	r_{Rb}	2	-	cm
<i>Fiber/Ti:Sapphire Laser</i>				
Central Wavelength	λ_0	780	-	nm
Bandwidth	$\Delta\lambda_0$	± 5	-	nm
Pulse Length	τ_0	120	-	fs
Max. Compressed Energy	E_{max}	450	-	mJ
Focused Size	r_l	1	-	mm
Rayleigh Length	Z_r	5	-	m
<i>Plasma</i>				
Electron Density	n_e	7×10^{14}	$(1 - 10) \times 10^{14}$	cm^{-3}
Electron Plasma Frequency	f_{pe}	237	90-284	GHz
Electron Plasma Wavelength	λ_{pe}	1.3	3.3-1	mm
Length	L_p	10	-	m
Radius	r_p	>1	-	mm

along the SSM growth and to determine their angle and position of origin along the plasma; analysis of the spatio-temporal structure of the optical transition radiation emitted by the modulated p^+ bunch; spectral analysis of the coherent transition radiation emitted by the p^+ bunch train.

**Figure 1.** Schematic of the AWAKE experiment.

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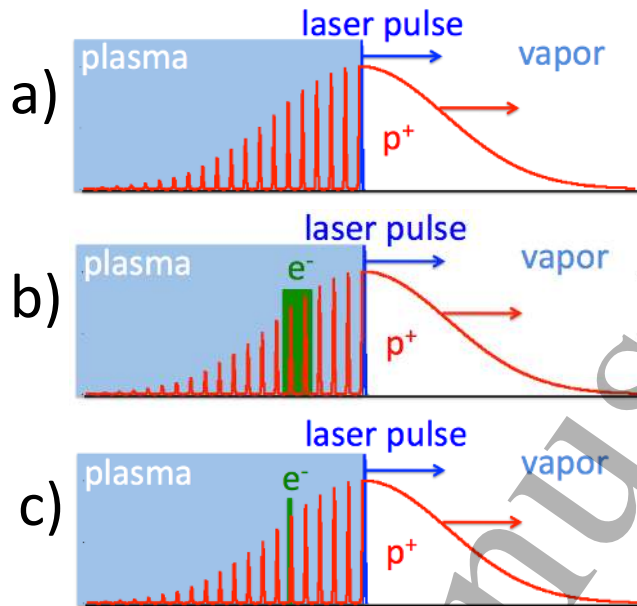


Figure 2. The three schemes of the AWAKE experiment: a) p^+ bunch, Rb vapor and ionizing laser pulse to study the SSM; b) a long electron bunch ($\sigma_z = (1 - 2)\lambda_{pe}$) is injected and a fraction of the electrons is captured and accelerated; c) a short electron bunch ($\sigma_z \ll \lambda_{pe}$) is injected and accelerated with a narrow energy spread while preserving its initial emittance. The ratio σ_z/λ_{pe} is much smaller than in AWAKE.

2.1. Plasma Source

The plasma source consists of a Rb vapor source and of a laser for ionization of the vapor.

2.1.1. Requirements The source must fulfill a number of requirements.

The plasma electron density must be adjustable in the $(1 - 10) \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ range.

Numerical simulations show that at these densities the SSM takes a few meters to develop from its seed value. The plasma length must therefore be in the 10 m range.

The cold plasma skin depth is smaller than $\sim 530 \mu\text{m}$. The plasma radius must therefore be of the order of $\sim 1 \text{ mm}$.

The SSM can develop in plasmas with large density gradients [13]. However, the injection and acceleration of an initially low energy electron bunch ($\cong 15 \text{ MeV}$) are very sensitive to plasma density variations. Numerical simulations show that, with the seed at the peak of the p^+ bunch, the wakefields amplitude typically peaks approximately σ_z after the ionization seeding location [11]. That is, the location for injection of electrons along the bunch corresponds to $\sim 100\lambda_{pe}$. Therefore, if the plasma density were to change by a relative amount $\delta n_e/n_{e0}$ with $\delta n_e \ll n_{e0}$, the plasma wavelength would change by a relative amount $\delta\lambda_{pe}/\lambda_{pe} = \frac{1}{2}\delta n_e/n_{e0}$. At the location of electron injection this change would be magnified by the number of plasma wavelengths $N_{\lambda_{pe}}$. Imposing that all along the plasma the electrons must remain in the accelerating

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and focusing phase of the wakefields, corresponding to a $\lambda_{pe}/4$ extent according to linear plasma wakefield theory, translates into a relative density uniformity estimate of $\delta n_e/n_{e0} < (1/4)(1/N_{\lambda_{pe}})$ all along the plasma. This leads to $\delta n_e/n_{e0} < 0.25\%$ for $N_{\lambda_{pe}} = 100$.

At the same time, assuming the electrons are injected along the p^+ bunch trajectory, they must cross the plasma density ramps at the entrance and exit of the plasma. The electrons have a low energy at the plasma entrance and are sensitive to the transverse fields driven by the yet unmodulated p^+ bunch. Linear theory indicates that these fields are globally focusing for particles with the same sign as the drive bunch, i.e., defocusing for the electrons in this case. The length of the plasma density ramp must therefore be kept as short as possible, shorter than 10 cm according to numerical simulations [14]. The energy of the accelerated electrons exiting the plasma is much larger than their injection energy. They are thus much less sensitive to the defocusing effect of the wakefields in the exit ramp. However, the length of both ramps is similar.

The plasma density must also be stable over time.

2.1.2. Rubidium Vapor Source The (neutral) vapor density of the Rb source [15] developed for AWAKE (see figure 3) satisfies the requirements outlined in the previous paragraph [16]. The source meets the density uniformity requirement by imposing with a heat exchanger a very uniform temperature ($\delta T/T < 0.25\%$) and assuming no vapor flow along the 10 m. The heat exchanger circulates an inert heat carrying fluid (Galden[®] HT 270) in a 70 mm tube surrounding the 40 mm vacuum tube containing the Rb vapor. Measurements show a temperature uniformity better than 0.5 K around 500 K ($\delta T/T < 0.1\%$), near the temperature necessary to reach the highest density expected in AWAKE. The AWAKE density range is obtained at temperature between 150 and 230°C.

Letting the Rb vapor expand in a vacuum volume with its walls maintained below the Rb condensation temperature of 39.48°C leads to a density ramp scale length on the order of the diameter of the aperture through which the vapor expands. The diameter of the aperture at the entrance and exit of the vapor source is 1 cm.

Two reservoirs located near the ends of the source evaporate the Rb. After filling the source volume the vapor flows from each reservoir to its closest aperture, with a flow path in the source of only a few centimeters. White light interferometry near both ends of the source, where there is no flow, yields the Rb density with a relative accuracy of better than 0.2% [17].

The vapor source includes "shutters" that are inserted in the beam path, in the expansion volumes, and opened only for ≈ 1 s for each p^+ bunch event. These shutters collect the Rb vapor and decrease the amount of Rb condensing along the beam line vacuum elements upstream and downstream of the vapor source ends.

The Rb vapor satisfies the density, uniformity and ramp length requirements. Assuming full ionization of the first Rb electron makes the plasma density also satisfy these requirements. Field ionization turns the vapor density into an equal plasma

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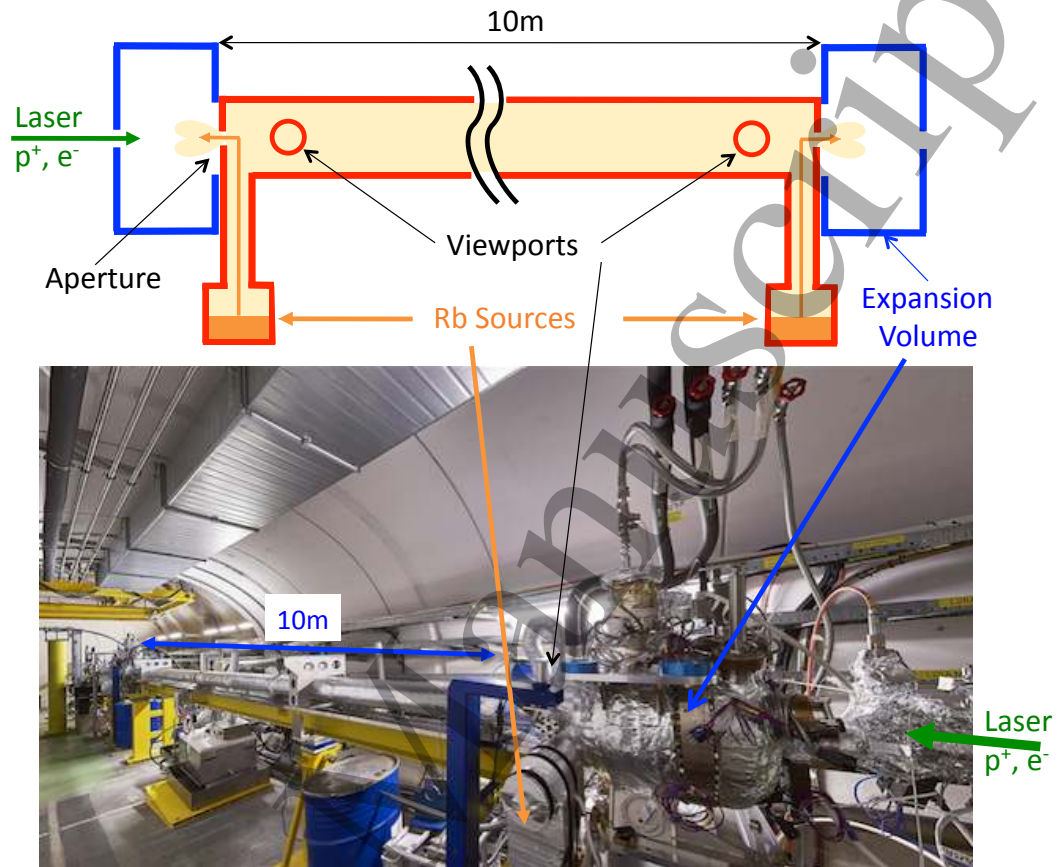


Figure 3. Top: schematic of the Rb vapor source with the hot regions (Rb reservoirs, heat exchanger) in red-orange colors and the cold regions in blue color (expansion volume) [15]. Bottom: picture of the actual source in the AWAKE experiment.

density: $n_e = n_{Rb}$.

2.1.3. Laser Ionization Rubidium has a low ionization potential for its first electron (4.177 eV) and is thus easier to ionize than elements that are in gaseous phase at room temperature (e.g., Ar, He, etc.). The appearance intensity for ionization of a Rb atom is on the order of $1.7 \times 10^{12} \text{ Wcm}^{-2}$ [18]. The ionization potential for the second Rb electron is 27.28 eV, which requires an approximately ~ 455 times higher intensity to ionize. We expect no secondary ionization with the laser intensities available at AWAKE ($< 1.2 \times 10^{14} \text{ Wcm}^{-2}$). Rubidium has a large atomic mass ($Z=85, 87$ for the two isotopes present in $\sim 72\%$ and $\sim 28\%$ fractions in natural Rb), which contributes to minimizing the possible deleterious effects of plasma ions motion [19].

A simple estimate including the energy necessary for ionizing a tube of Rb vapor 10 m-long and 1 mm in radius (volume $\sim 8 \text{ cm}^3$) with a density of 10^{15} cm^3 ($\sim 8 \times 10^{15}$ atoms) and requiring that the laser pulse intensity is equal to the appearance intensity at the column end and $r=1 \text{ mm}$ to ionize the "last atoms" shows that an energy of

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5 ~ 70 mJ per laser pulse is necessary.

6 The laser system consists of an erbium-doped fiber oscillator, frequency doubled to
7 seed a Ti:Sapphire chirp-pulse amplification chain. The system produces pulses with
8 characteristics given in Table 1. They are ~ 120 fs-long, carry up to 450 mJ and are
9 focused to a peak intensity of $\sim 1.2 \times 10^{14}$ Wcm $^{-2}$ with a spot with radius 1 mm and
10 propagate with a Rayleigh length of ~ 5 m. The laser is operated at 10 Hz to maintain
11 optimal thermal characteristics and stability of the amplification chain. However, the
12 last amplifier is pumped with a few microseconds delay with respect to the laser pulse,
13 except when in synchronization with the p^+ bunch, i.e., once every ~ 30 s. The 10 Hz
14 repetition rate produces only ~ 10 mJ, which spares the optics and the vapor source
15 components.
16
17

18 The focused intensity exceeds the appearance intensity for the ionization of the
19 first Rb electron. However, the laser spectrum overlaps the D2 optical transition of Rb
20 at 780.2 nm. Since this transition originates from the atom ground state, absorption
21 and anomalous dispersion can strongly affect the laser pulse propagation, even in the
22 low density vapor. At very low intensity, only a very small Rb vapor density-length
23 ($n_{Rb} = 6 \times 10^{14}$ cm $^{-3}$ over 3.5 cm) product is sufficient to stretch the short laser pulse
24 by a factor of more than five and thereby reduce its intensity proportionally [20].
25
26

27 At high intensity, the front of the laser pulse may stretch in the vapor. However,
28 when the pulse intensity exceeds the ionization threshold, the remainder of the pulse
29 can propagate along the plasma because the plasma is a very weakly dispersive medium
30 over the laser pulse bandwidth. Measurements of the transverse laser pulse profile (see
31 figure 4) and auto-correlation indeed show that above approximately 100 mJ, the laser
32 pulse propagates through the 10 m vapor column. Figure 4 shows that the laser pulse
33 experiences some transverse distortion and this will be the topic of further experimental
34 and simulation work. The propagation of the laser pulse is the indication of the
35 depopulation of the Rb atom ground state. Ionization from the first excited state
36 or from other states also populated by the laser pulse photons should occur at even
37 lower intensity than from the ground state. Therefore, with sufficiently high laser pulse
38 intensities, the resonant interaction between the laser pulse and the Rb atoms could
39 actually enhance the ionization process.
40
41

42 The timing between the p^+ bunch and the laser pulse can also be set such that
43 ionization occurs ahead of the p^+ bunch. This would mimic the case of a preformed
44 plasma. The plasma itself is produced at the time of the laser pulse. At each location
45 and from the time of production, the plasma density can evolve through diffusion
46 because of its finite transverse size, or through (mainly) three-body recombination.
47 These processes have different evolution time scales. At the low plasma densities of
48 AWAKE, the evolution is typically at the microsecond time scale (see measurements in
49 Ref. [21]).
50
51

52 In this case one can answer a number of questions in the context of AWAKE.
53 First, does the self-modulation instability occur even with no seed? Second, can we
54 observe the competition predicted between the self-modulation instability and the hosing
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instability [22, 23]. Third, can the competition be suppressed (over the AWAKE plasma length) by seeding the self-modulation instability [23].

For example, the results obtained in Ref. [23] could be interpreted the following way. The part of the p^+ bunch behind the seed point experiences SSM in a first plasma, while the front of the bunch that propagates in a vapor remains unaffected. In a second, preformed and long plasma dedicated to acceleration of electrons, the front part of the bunch could be subject to a self-modulation instability (unseeded) or to the hosing instability, depending on the noise level for the two instabilities. This could have important implication for the use of a second, pre-formed plasma for acceleration over long distances. We note here that the natural divergence of the front of the bunch, not subject to plasma focusing, could mitigate the growth of instabilities in the front of the bunch.

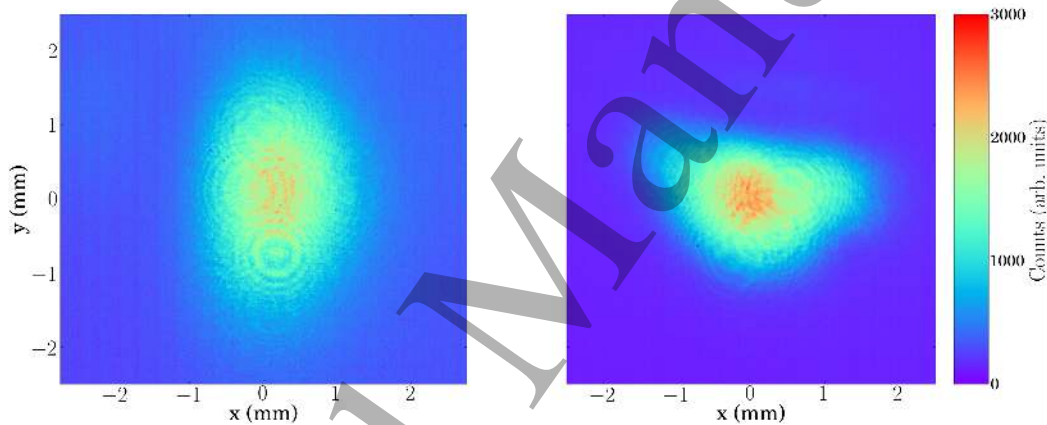


Figure 4. Images of the laser pulse transverse profile obtained by imaging the pulse at the vapor source exit. a) Propagation with 200 mJ in vacuum obtained without Rb vapor in the source, and b) with Rb vapor in the source with $n_{Rb} = 7 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and 240 mJ.

2.2. Self-Modulation Seeding

With the elements described above, the seeding of the SSM is possible. The part of the bunch ahead of the laser pulse does not interact with the neutral Rb vapor. The laser pulse that is itself shorter than the plasma period ($120 \text{ fs} \ll 4 \text{ ps}$) and the ionization process that occurs over an even shorter time scale provide a good seed for the SSM [24]. The sudden onset of the full plasma density in the middle of the p^+ bunch is equivalent to the sudden onset of the p^+ bunch in a preformed plasma. This equivalence is used to evaluate the seed wakefields amplitude (see below) and in numerical simulations so that neither the full bunch, nor the ionization process need to be simulated by using a "cut" p^+ bunch.

Assuming the laser pulse propagates along the 10 m in a plasma with density 10^{15} cm^{-3} , its velocity is given by its group velocity $v_g \cong \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{\omega_l^2}\right) c$ (for $\omega_{pe}^2/\omega_l^2 \ll 1$, $\cong 6 \times 10^{-7}$ here). The p^+ bunch propagates with a velocity given by its relativistic factor:

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$v_b \cong \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\gamma^2}\right) c$ (for $\frac{1}{\gamma^2} \ll 1$, $\cong 5 \times 10^{-6}$ here). The dephasing distance between the two and over the plasma length is thus: $\Delta L \cong \left(\frac{v_g}{v_b} - 1\right) L \cong \left(\frac{1}{2\gamma^2} - \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{\omega_l^2}\right) L \cong 50 \mu m \ll \lambda_{pe}$. Therefore, de-phasing between the laser pulse and the p^+ bunch driving the wakefields is not an issue for the seeding of the SSM. In addition, evolution of the laser pulse that does not decrease its intensity below the ionization intensity does not affect the seeding either since the laser pulse is so much shorter than the typical period of the wakefields.

We evaluate the initial wakefields driven at the plasma entrance from PWFA linear theory [10]. With the AWAKE parameters ($\sigma_z \gg \lambda_{pe}$) the bunch density can be considered as constant over a few plasma periods after the seed point. Therefore, the seed wakefields also have a constant amplitude that can be written as:

$$W_z = \frac{e}{\epsilon_0 k_{pe}} n_{b0} \cdot R(r), \quad (1)$$

$$W_{\perp} = 2 \frac{e}{\epsilon_0 k_{pe}^2} n_{b0} \cdot dR(r)/dr, \quad (2)$$

where n_{b0} is the bunch density at the seeding point. The terms $R(r)$ and dR/dr are geometric factors, which for $k_{pe} \sigma_r = 1$ take the values $R(r = 0) \cong 0.46$ and $dR(r = \sigma_r)/dr = -958 m^{-1}$. This leads to initial values of 6.2 and 5.6 MV/m for W_z and W_{\perp} , respectively. Those amplitudes are much larger than the tens of keV values expected from noise [25] and demonstrates the effectiveness of the seeding. Numerical simulations show that the wakefields grow from the seeded values to hundreds of MV/m values in ~ 4 m [12]. Therefore this seeding of the instability makes it possible to amplify the wakefields with well defined initial phase and amplitude.

Numerical simulations also show that, initially, the phase velocity of the wakefields is lower than that of the drive bunch and of the laser pulse [11]. The slow down is the result of the evolution of the p^+ bunch and the growth of the wakefields. This means that the phase of the wakefields at the point where the electrons would be externally injected for acceleration, that is, the phase of the wakefields relative to the laser pulse changes so much that the electrons find themselves in the wrong phase of the wakefields and probably move out of the wakefields and are lost through defocusing.

Figure 5 (from Ref. [26]) shows the typical evolution of the wakefields along the plasma near the injection point, a distance $\xi \cong \sigma_z = 12$ cm behind the laser pulse. The figure is obtained from the moving window in 2D cylindrically symmetric PIC simulations using the code OSIRIS [27]. It confirms the expected evolution of the wakefields along the plasma. The transverse wakefields amplitude ($E_r - v_b \times B_{\theta} \cong E_r - c \times B_{\theta}$), i.e., the transverse force per unit charge is evaluated at the initial radius of the bunch, $200 \mu m$. The wakefields grow from initially focusing all along the bunch, to alternatively focusing/defocusing. During growth, the wakefields shift backwards in the moving window (itself moving at c) until $z = 4-5$ m. Their phase remains essentially constant after that, i.e., after saturation of the SSM process. The longitudinal wakefields amplitude E_z follow the same trend (not shown). Therefore, electrons injected after $z = 4-5$ m remain in phase with the wakefields and can be accelerated over long distances

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and to large energies. More importantly, simulations show that the relative phase of the wakefields with respect to the moving window and the seed of the wakefields after $z=4-5$ m varies by less than $\lambda_{pe}/10$ with $n_e = 7 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and under variations of the bunch parameters N, σ_r, σ_z by $\pm 5\%$ [26].

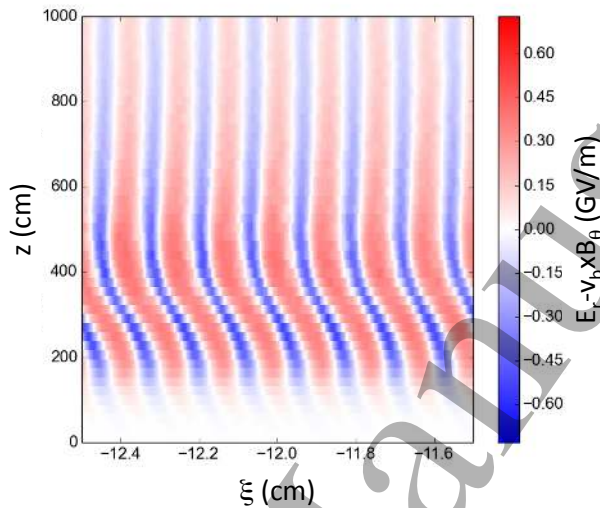


Figure 5. Plot of the evolution of the transverse wakefields in phase and amplitude, focusing for protons in blue, along the bunch ξ and along the plasma z , around the point leading to the largest energy for electrons $\xi \cong 12$ cm. Parameters are those of AWAKE with $n_e = 7 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$.

These results show that the strong seeding by the ionization front fixes the phase of the wakefields reached after saturation with variations that allow for external injection of electrons with the accelerating and focusing phase of the wakefields.

These results are also the seed for a study for AWAKE Run 2, whose goal is the acceleration of an externally injected electron bunch to a high energy (multi-GeV) with a narrow final energy spread and with preservation of the incoming bunch emittance (at the mm-mrad level). For these experiments the plasma could be split between a self-modulation and an acceleration section. The self-modulated plasma should be at least 4 m long. The electrons can then be injected from between the two plasmas and into the acceleration plasma where the evolution of the wakefields is expected to be less than during the development of the SSM. Since no seeding is required in the second plasma, the second source could be of a different kind to the first one. However, possible growth of the self-modulation instability in the front of the p^+ bunch and from noise, as well as of other competing instabilities should be studied carefully before adopting this scheme.

The current set up also allows for the study of the evolution of the p^+ bunch in a preformed plasma, that is without seed for either the self-modulation or the hosing instability. This can be simply realized by placing the laser pulse an arbitrary distance ahead of the p^+ bunch.

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4 5 **3. SSM Diagnostics**

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7 The diagnostics are currently geared towards the effects of the SSM on the p^+ bunch,
8 as outlined earlier: protons defocusing and modulation of the bunch density.
9

10 11 *3.1. Protons Defocusing Measurements*

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13 The proton bunch is focused near the entrance of the plasma. Without plasma and with
14 $\beta_0 = 5 m$ the beam transverse rms size is $520 \mu\text{m}$ at a screen located 2 m downstream and
15 $830 \mu\text{m}$ at a screen located 10 m downstream from the plasma exit. Without plasma,
16 the bunch transverse profile is Gaussian at these two locations. Protons focused by
17 and driving the wakefields exit at the end of the plasma and travel ballistically after
18 that. Defocused p^+ may leave the wakefields before the end of the plasma and travel
19 ballistically after that and form a halo around the focused core. A focused core and
20 a halo on the transverse bunch images are evidence of the development of the SSM.
21 With two screens the ballistic trajectory of the defocused protons can be reconstructed
22 and the location along the plasma where they exited the wakefields can in principle
23 be determined [28]. This measurement could yield important information about the
24 saturation point of the SSM along the plasma as a function of the bunch and plasma
25 parameters (n_e , N , σ_z , etc.), a fundamental property of the SSM.
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32 33 *3.2. Proton Bunch Modulation Measurements*

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35 In its initial stage of growth, the SSM leads to modulation of the bunch radius. However,
36 as the growth continue the SSM reaches a nonlinear stage in which the wakefields reach
37 a significant fraction of the cold wave-breaking field. The plasma density perturbation
38 sustaining these wakefields is also non-linear and so is the corresponding p^+ bunch
39 density modulation.
40

41 When the p^+ bunch enters a metal foil placed downstream from the plasma exit
42 it emits (backward) transition radiation (TR). This TR has a very broad spectrum, in
43 theory from zero frequency to the metal equivalent electron plasma frequency, even in
44 the x-ray range near atomic transitions. For a nanosecond bunch with time structure
45 at the few picosecond scale and a radius of $200 \mu\text{m}$, the TR emitted in the visible range
46 by the bunch ensemble is incoherent and is called optical transition radiation (OTR).
47 Since the TR emission is prompt, the OTR light has the same time and spatial structure
48 as the p^+ and can thus be imaged and time resolved at the expected pico-second time
49 scale.
50

51 The radiation corresponding to the charge density modulation period resulting from
52 the SSM is emitted coherently and is referred to as coherent transition radiation (CTR).
53
54 With the few picosecond period time scale it corresponds to microwaves in the 90-
55 284 GHz frequency range. Its frequency can be analyzed using standard microwave
56 techniques such as high-pass filtering from waveguides cut-off and heterodyne mixing.
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3.2.1. *OTR and Streak Camera Measurements* We demonstrated that a streak camera with picosecond impulse response can resolve the modulation frequency of a ns-long light pulse, i.e., with a time structure similar to that expected from the p^+ bunch OTR [29]. The modulation of the input light was obtained by beating in an optical fiber two CW diode laser beams with precisely tunable frequencies. An optical fiber modulator gated the beat signal to give it a nanosecond length, similar to that expected from the OTR signal. Figure 6 shows that the probability for measuring the modulation frequency was very high, all the way to up to at least 450 GHz. Figure 7 shows two streak

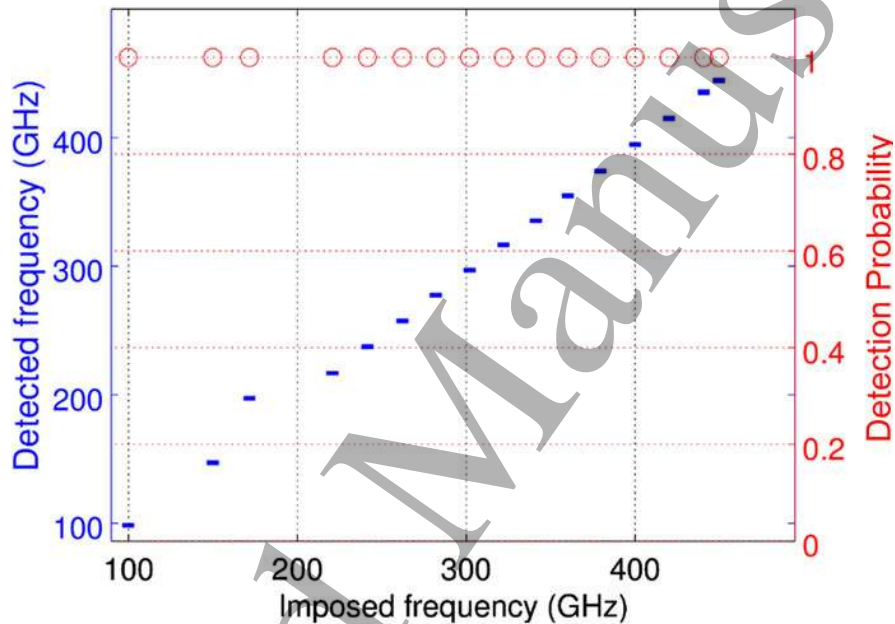


Figure 6. Detection probability (open circles) and mean detected frequency (dashes). A one percent false detection threshold allows the detection of frequencies up to 450 GHz. From Ref. [29].

images obtained during these measurements. Figure 7 a) shows that for low frequencies (<150 GHz), the modulation is directly visible on the image. Fourier analysis confirms the frequency of the modulation visible on the image and was used for figure 6. For higher frequencies (<300 GHz) the modulation is not visible (figure 7(b)), but Fourier analysis yields the expected modulation frequency value, as figure 6 shows. For even higher frequencies, the average of multiple Fourier power spectra yields the expected frequency. We note here that the test images were acquired at kHz repetition rate. In the initial AWAKE experiment, the p^+ bunch is delivered to the plasma every ~ 30 s. However, since the vapor and plasma source are thermal systems with large mass, the plasma density and thus the modulation frequency are expected to remain very constant over the time scale of tens of p^+ bunch events. Averaging of the Fourier signals is thus appropriate. Figure 8 shows streak images obtained with the SPS p^+ bunch and the ionizing laser pulse. The first image shows that the p^+ bunch and the laser pulse can be synchronized and the laser pulse put in the middle of the p^+ bunch for the

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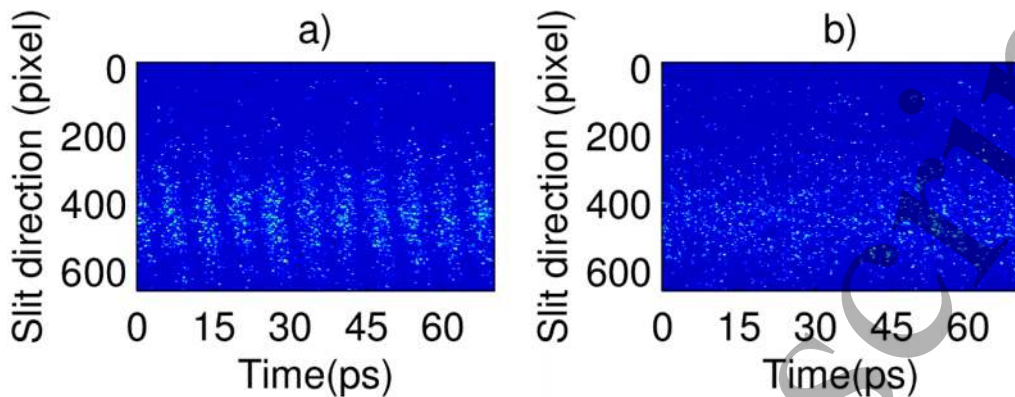


Figure 7. Images obtained during the streak camera tests with modulation frequencies of a) 150 and b) 450 GHz. From Ref. [29].

seeding of the SSM. Synchronization uses a 6 GHz master clock locking in phase both the laser oscillator at ~ 88 MHz and the SPS RF system frequency at ~ 200 MHz [30], and synchronizing the SPS extraction with the 10 Hz repetition rate of the laser amplification chain. The rms length of the p^+ bunch is expected to be ~ 12 cm and the image shows the equivalent time for $\sim \pm 2\sigma_z$ of the bunch. The laser pulse appears longer than it is (~ 120 fs) because of the limited time resolution of the streak camera at this (slow) time scale. The second image is similar to the first image, except that the laser pulse now carries enough energy to ionize the Rb vapor and is thus blocked by the laser beam dumps (see figure 1) and not visible. However, it is clear that the p^+ bunch is strongly affected at times after the laser pulse, when it propagates in the plasma. The last figure shows that the plasma creation and the SSM can be triggered at an earlier time. Detailed results on the effect of the plasma on the p^+ bunch and the seeding of the SSM are in preparation.

The p^+ bunch has an arrival time jitter of ± 15 ps with respect to the laser pulse. This jitter is caused by synchrotron oscillations of the p^+ bunch with respect to the SPS accelerating RF wave. However, the growth of the SSM is slow when compared to that jitter and this is therefore not expected to cause variation in the wakefields phase.

3.2.2. CTR Measurements The transition between coherent and incoherent emission occurs at frequencies such that $\omega\tau \cong 1$, where $\tau = \sigma_z/c$ in the case of the unmodulated bunch and $\tau = \lambda_{pe}/c$ in the case of a self-modulated bunch. Therefore the unmodulated bunch emits CTR at frequencies lower than ~ 40 GHz. Modulation frequencies are between 90 and 284 GHz for the AWAKE plasma density range. The bunch train emits CTR with a spectrum centered around the modulation frequency. The low frequency component corresponding to the bunch charge envelope is filtered out using a section of waveguide cut-off for frequencies below 60 GHz. The CTR is emitted in a cone of radially polarized radiation.

Detailed calculations with proton bunch distributions from beam plasma

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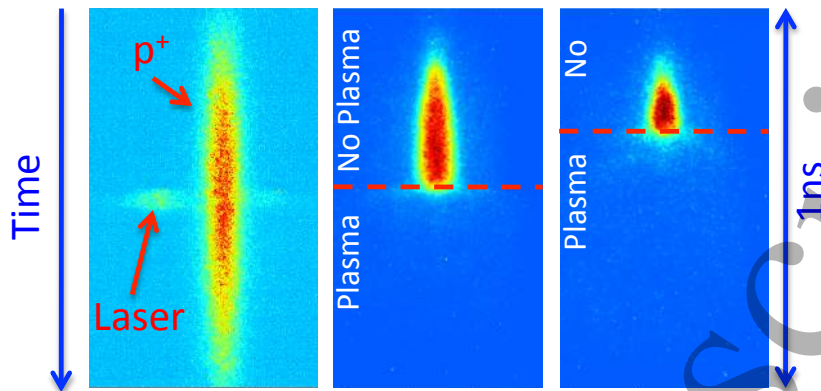


Figure 8. Streak camera images at the nanosecond time scale. Left image: p^+ bunch and laser pulse at low power (no plasma). Middle image: p^+ bunch with laser pulse at the same time as in the right image, but with high energy and blocked (see figure 1) not to damage the streak camera (and thus not visible), creating a plasma for the part of the bunch behind of the laser pulse. The effect of the plasma on the bunch is clearly visible, the laser time or position is indicated by the red dashed line. Right: image similar to the middle image, but with the laser pulse earlier in the bunch demonstrating the ability to trigger the plasma at any time along the p^+ bunch.

simulations have been performed to determine the expected CTR parameters [31]. The angle of the cone depends on the modulation frequency, i.e., the plasma density, and decreases with increasing plasma density. The peak CTR intensity is in the 10-100 Wcm^{-2} at the location of the off-axis parabola used to collimate the CTR cone.

The CTR frequency (f_{CTR}) can be analyzed simply with Schottky diodes placed after cut-off waveguides. We use suitable standard microwave diodes, short waveguides and horn antennas with cut-off frequencies f_{co} : 90 (WR-08), 140 (WR-05) and 220 GHz (WR-03). A system of three diodes behind a centimeters-long waveguide and horn in each band is placed in the CTR emission cone with the proper orientation, that is with the small side of the waveguide horn along the CTR cone radius. The amplitude of the signal from these diodes directly yields information about the CTR frequency content, for each event. For example, when operation at low plasma density ($n_e < 2.5 \times 10^{14} \text{cm}^{-3}$) such that $f_{CTR} = f_{mod} < f_{co,WR-05}$ a signal on the WR-08 diode could be the sum of signals at all harmonics of f_{mod} (weighted by the Schottky diode response at the various harmonic frequencies). Similarly, a signal on the WR-05 diode with ($2.5 \times 10^{14} < n_e < 6 \times 10^{14} \text{cm}^{-3}$) could be the sum of signals from the second and above harmonics of f_{mod} . And a signal on the WR-03 diode could be the sum of signals from the third and above harmonics of f_{mod} . Considering that the signal strength of each harmonic should decrease with increasing harmonic number, harmonic signal ratios can be obtained from each event and as a function of the experimental parameters (n_e , N , ...). With absolute calibration of the detection system, an estimate of the bunch radial modulation depth, and, in the case of strong modulation, an estimate of the micro-bunch length with respect to λ_{pe} could be obtained.

For higher plasma densities the system only yields information about the first

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and second harmonics ($f_{co,WR-05} < f_{mod} < f_{co,WR-03}$) or even only about the first ($f_{co,WR-03} < f_{mod}$) harmonic.

We obtain precise measurements of the CTR and modulation frequency from heterodyne measurement systems in the WR-08 and WR-03 waveguide bands. The systems mix the CTR signal of unknown (but guessed from n_{Rb} assuming full laser ionization) frequency f_{CTR} (usually referred to as f_{RF}), with a signal of known frequency f_{LO} . The systems generate the frequency difference, called the intermediate frequency: $f_{IF} = |f_{RF} - f_{LO}|$. The value of f_{LO} is chosen to bring f_{IF} into the bandwidth of a fast oscilloscope: $f_{IF} \leq 20$ GHz. We then use Fourier or wavelet analysis to determine the frequency content of the signal. Since the emission lasts for a time on the order of the half p^+ bunch length (400-800 ps), the frequency difference must be kept large enough to obtain a few periods of f_{IF} in the signal. Measurements with two slightly different values of f_{LO} lift the ambiguity in frequency introduced by the absolute value in the expression for f_{IF} .

We operate the heterodyne systems simultaneously by splitting the CTR signal and also obtain harmonic content information, in this case avoiding contributions of multiple harmonics to a single signal since the signals are frequency resolved. We also developed a heterodyne system for which the local oscillator signal is generated directly on the mixing diode by two CW infrared laser pulse tuned to beat at f_{LO} [32], the same laser system used for the streak camera tests [29].

We note here that the radiation environment near the p^+ beam line is relatively harsh. Experience shows that simple devices, such as Schottky diodes survive in that environment. However, more sensitive equipment, such as the heterodyne mixing systems and the streak cameras mentioned earlier are placed in shielded area, about 15 m away from the p^+ beam line. For example, the CTR signal is transported to that location using over-moded propagation in an X-band waveguide. The OTR light is transported using optical relay imaging.

4. A look at the future

Current experiments focus on the study of the SSM physics and span till the end of 2017. These require only the p^+ bunch, the Rb vapor source, the ionizing laser pulse and the diagnostics described here (see figure 2(a)).

An electron beam injector capable of producing 10-20 MeV electrons is in its installation phase. The electron bunch length is ~ 10 ps FWHM, long when compared to the period of the wakefields so that precise timing between the bunch and the wakefields is not critical for capture and acceleration. However, in this case only a fraction of the electrons are captured. The electron bunch is injected at the peak amplitude of the wakefields, $\sim \sigma_z$ behind the ionization laser pulse, as suggested by figure 2(b).

The RF-gun is driven by a laser pulse derived from the oscillator of the ionizing laser system. Therefore, the jitter between the electron bunch and laser arrival time at the plasma entrance is expected to be ~ 100 fs. A streak camera with sub-ps resolution

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4 capturing light from the bunch and the laser pulse at a screen before the plasma will
5 be used to measure the laser to electron bunch time jitter. The streak camera used to
6 capture the beam modulation will be fitted with an optical fiber and a delay line to
7 match the actual ionizing laser pulse propagation time of flight, so that a reference laser
8 pulse can be made visible on each streak image as a relative time reference. In particular
9 it will be free of the ~ 20 ps inherent jitter of the streak camera with respect to its trigger.
10 This reference will be used to measure the stability of the phase of the wakefields with
11 respect to the ionizing laser. This is an extremely important measurement that should
12 demonstrate that the final phase of the wakefields with respect to the ionizing laser is
13 smaller than a plasma period, as suggested by simulations [26], and thus the effectiveness
14 of the wakefields seeding. The position of the injected electrons with respect to the
15 wakefields will thus be determined. These experiments will be performed first at low
16 plasma densities for which the modulation of the p^+ bunch density, akin to that of the
17 plasma electron density, can be directly observed on the streak camera images together
18 with the accelerated electrons. At higher densities, only the modulation frequency can
19 be determined for the Fourier transform of the bunch density and the phase information
20 is lost.

21 These external injection experiments will sample the wakefields driven by the p^+
22 bunch. A narrow final energy spread may be obtained because of the electron capture
23 process [12].

24 In order to reach a high capture efficiency (100%), a narrow final energy spread
25 ($\sim 1\%$) and preserve the normalized emittance of the incoming bunch (~ 2 mm-mrad),
26 the injected electron bunch must be short (~ 100 fs $< \lambda_{pe}/c$) and carry a large enough
27 charge to load the wakefields. This is suggested in figure 2(c). In particular, with the
28 parameters of Table 1 the plasma density perturbation does not reach the initial density.
29 That means that plasma electrons remain in the wakefields structure, as in the linear
30 regime. The transverse focusing force acting on the accelerated electrons is thus not
31 linear with radius. The emittance of the witness bunch is not preserved.

32 However, beam loading can at the same time flatten the wakefields for a narrow
33 final energy spread and evacuate the remaining electrons. In this situation, the bulk
34 of the electron bunch propagates in an ion column void of plasma electrons and its
35 emittance can be preserved, at least against geometric aberrations [33].

50 **5. Summary**

51
52 AWAKE is a proton-driven plasma wakefield acceleration experiment at CERN. Initial
53 experiments focus on the seeded self-modulation of the 400 GeV proton bunch in a 10 m-
54 long rubidium plasma with electron density adjustable in the 1 to 10×10^{14} cm $^{-3}$ range.
55 We show that the experimental setup briefly described here is ready for systematic study
56 of the seeded self-modulation. We show that the short laser pulse used for ionization of
57 the rubidium vapor propagates all the way along the column, suggesting full ionization
58 of the vapor. We show that ionization occurs along the proton bunch, at the laser
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4 time and that the plasma that follows affects the proton bunch. We obtain evidence
5 of seeded self-modulation occurrence from its effect on the proton bunch: defocusing
6 of protons, charge modulation along the bunch and emission of coherent transition
7 radiation at the modulation frequency. Preliminary results show clear evidence of seeded
8 self-modulation, in accordance with expectations. We are analyzing the results that
9 will be published elsewhere. Future experiments will aim at accelerating a low energy,
10 externally injected electron bunch. We are also developing plans for acceleration of
11 an electron bunch resulting in low relative energy spread and preservation of incoming
12 emittance. These experiments will most likely use two plasma sources, a short one
13 (<10 m) for the seeded self-modulation to occur and one for acceleration only. The
14 second source can in principle be very long (tens of meters) and we are exploring the
15 possibility of using discharge or helicon plasma sources for these experiments. We are
16 also exploring the particle physics cases that could be better addressed with this plasma-
17 based accelerator than with a conventional accelerator [34].
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25 **6. Acknowledgements**

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