Theoretical model of post acceleration and focalization of protons produced with TNSA

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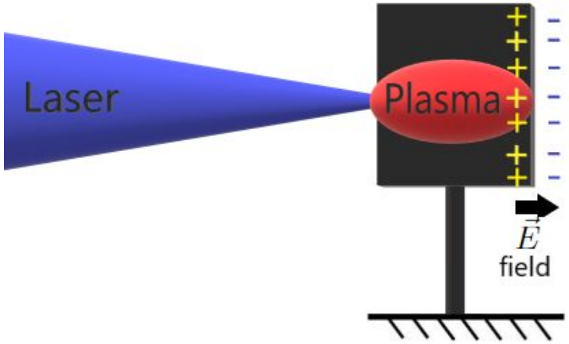
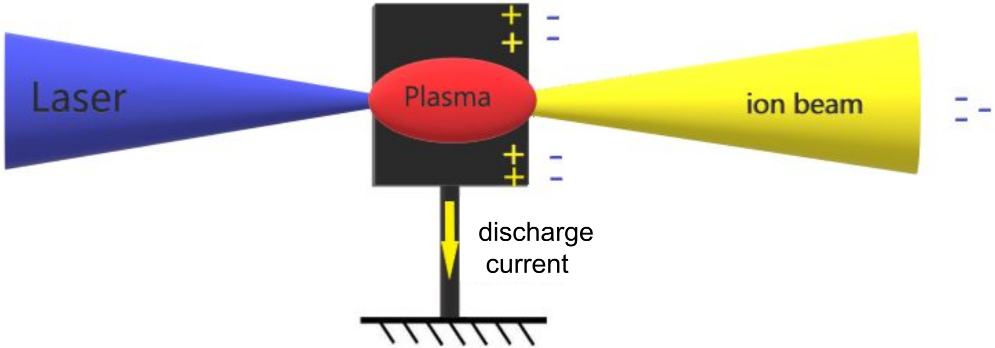
Introduction to Target Normal Sheath Acceleration (TNSA)

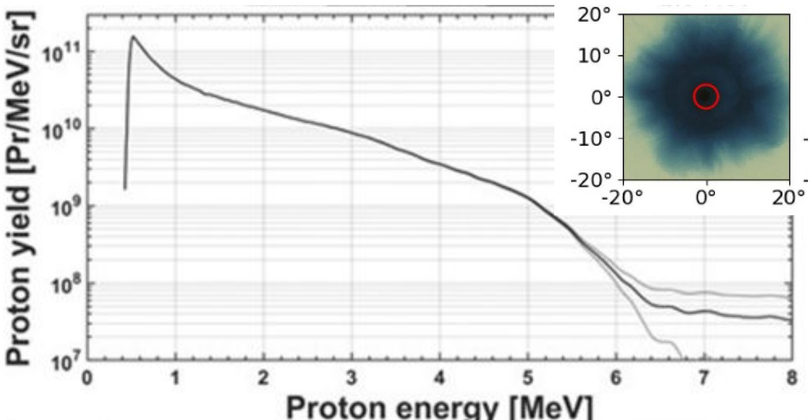




1) Laser ASE/prepulse => plasma
2) Main pulse => electron acceleration and creation of the sheath

1) Hot electrons escape
2) The charge separation electric field accelerates some protons (TV/m) [1,2]
3) The charging of the target induces a discharge current

[1] RA Snavely and al. PRL,85(14) :2945, 2000
[2] S. Wilks and al. Phys.Plasmas, 8 :542–549, 2001.



__Problems for applications__

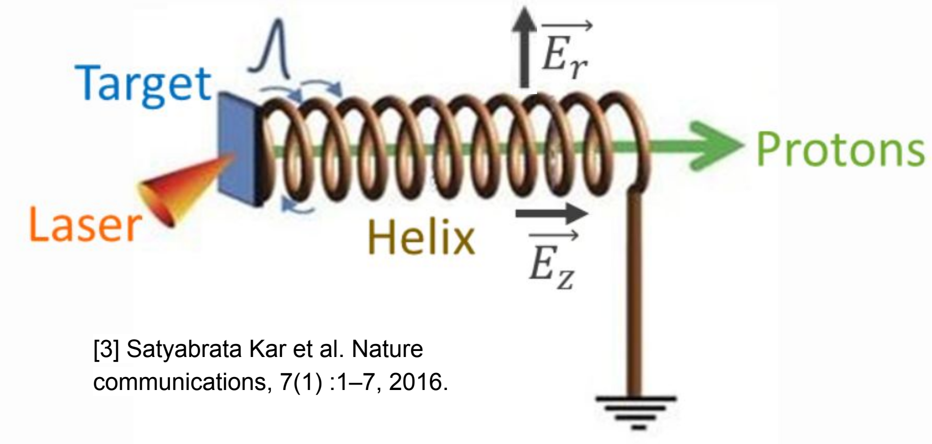
-Charge flux limited (dispersed due to opening angle)

-Maximum proton energy too low for certain applications (record ~100 MeV)

-Energy spectrum decreases exponentially

Adding a helical coil

-Creation of E and B fields which post-accelerate, focus and bunch the protons (GV/m)



[3] Satyabrata Kar et al. Nature communications, 7(1) :1–7, 2016.

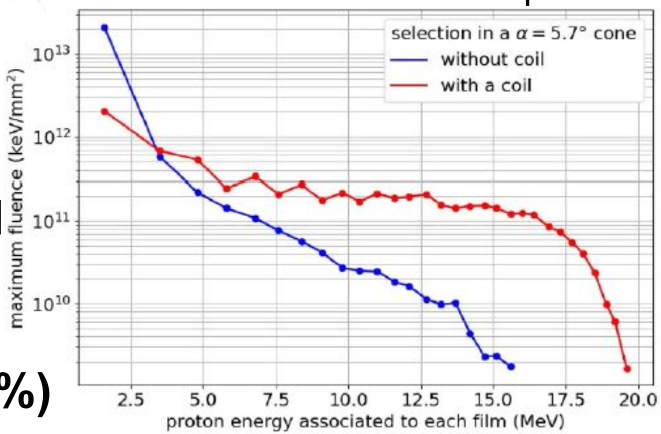
PACMAN experiment at LULI2000 Facility [4]

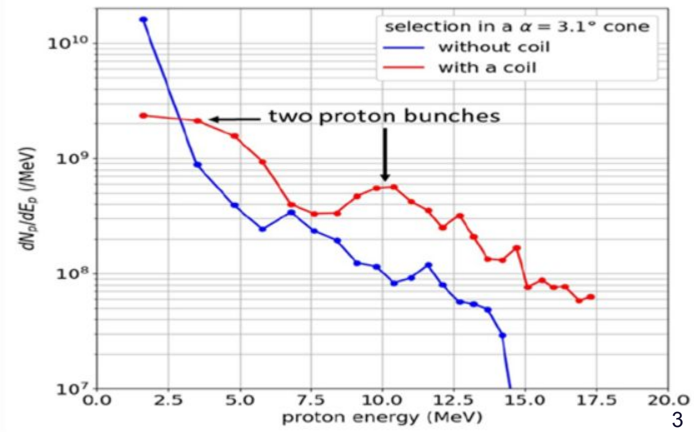
[4] M Bardon et al. Plasma Physics and Controlled Fusion, 62(12) :125019, 2020.

-Good focusing

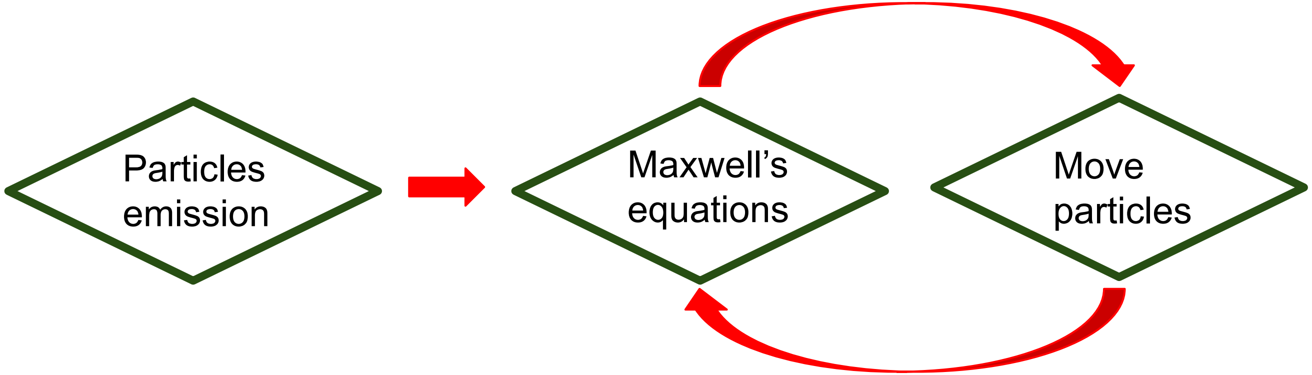
-Post-acceleration and bunching is limited

-Limited efficiency (15%)

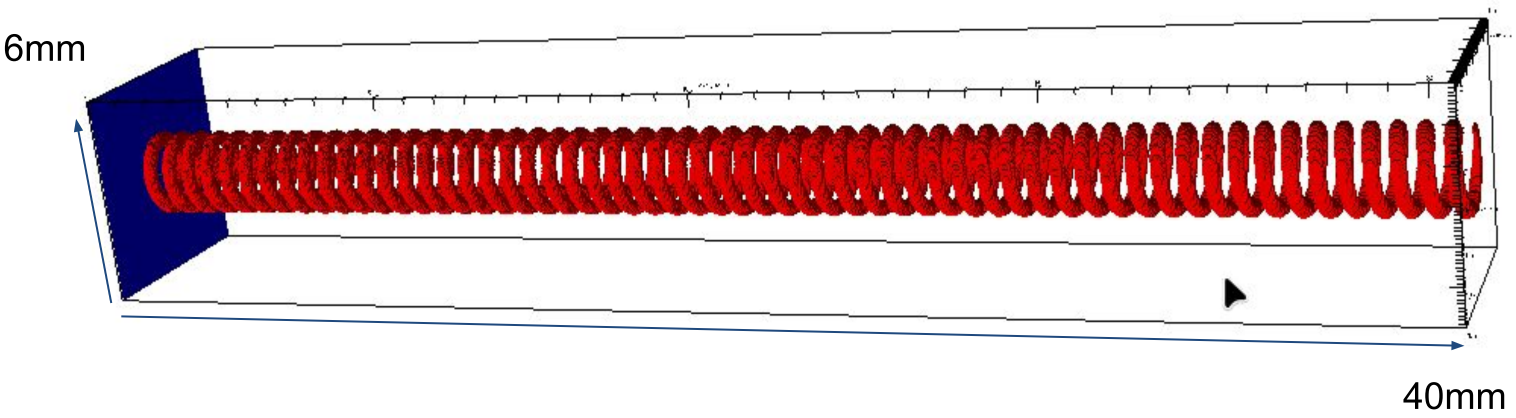




PIC simulation SOPHIE [5]



- Wide area
- Boundary conditions permit the propagation of fields in matter



-Reference code

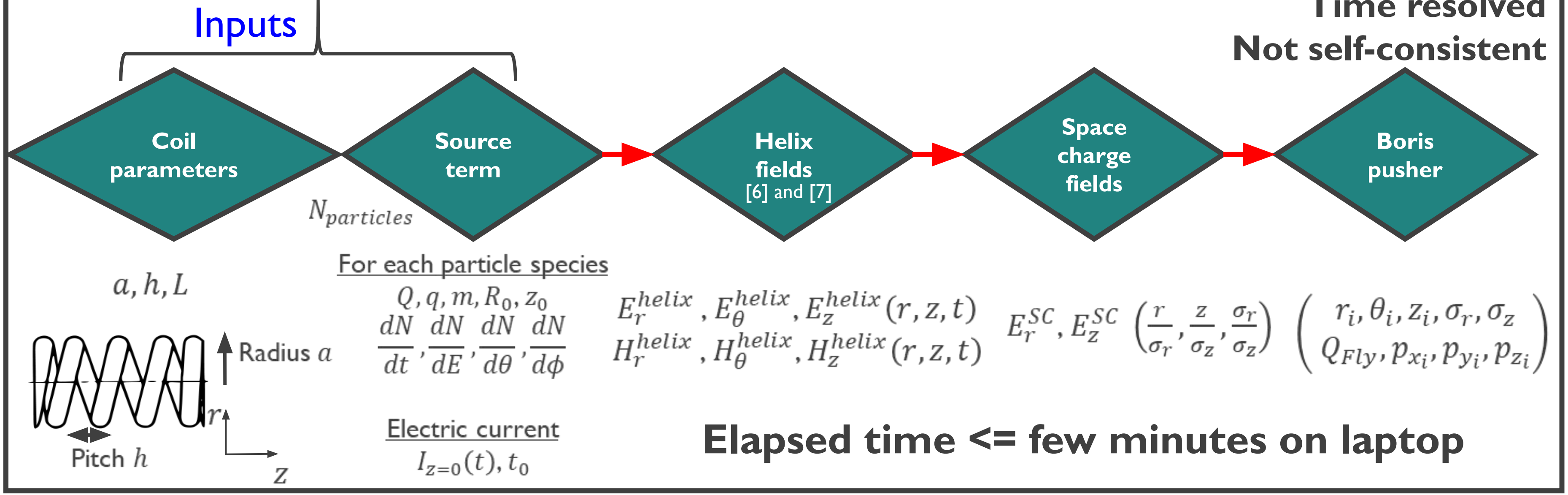
-High precision

-High cost in time calculation

[5] Olivier Cessenat,. arXiv preprint arXiv:1301.4539, 2013

DoPPLIGHT (Dynamics of Particles Produced by Laser Interaction in Grounded Helical Targets)

2D-axi
Time resolved
Not self-consistent



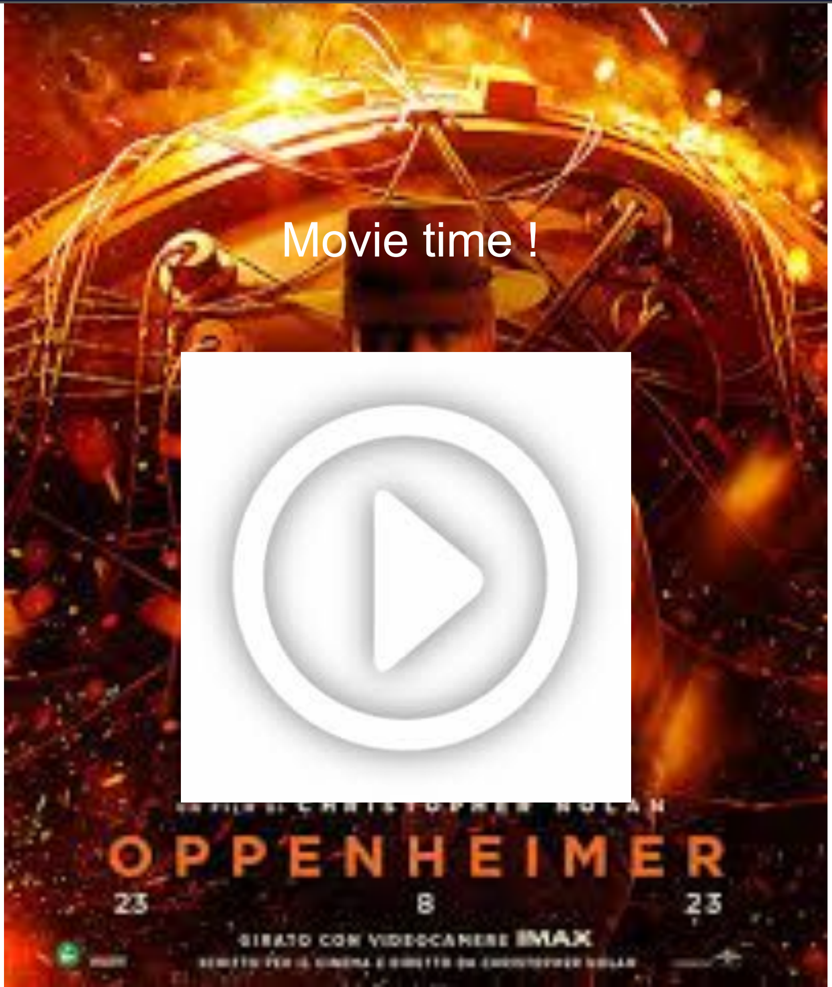
[6] John Robinson Pierce. The bell System technical journal, 29(2) :189–250, 1950.

[7] GS Kino and SF Paik. Journal of Applied Physics, 33(10) :3002–3008,1962.

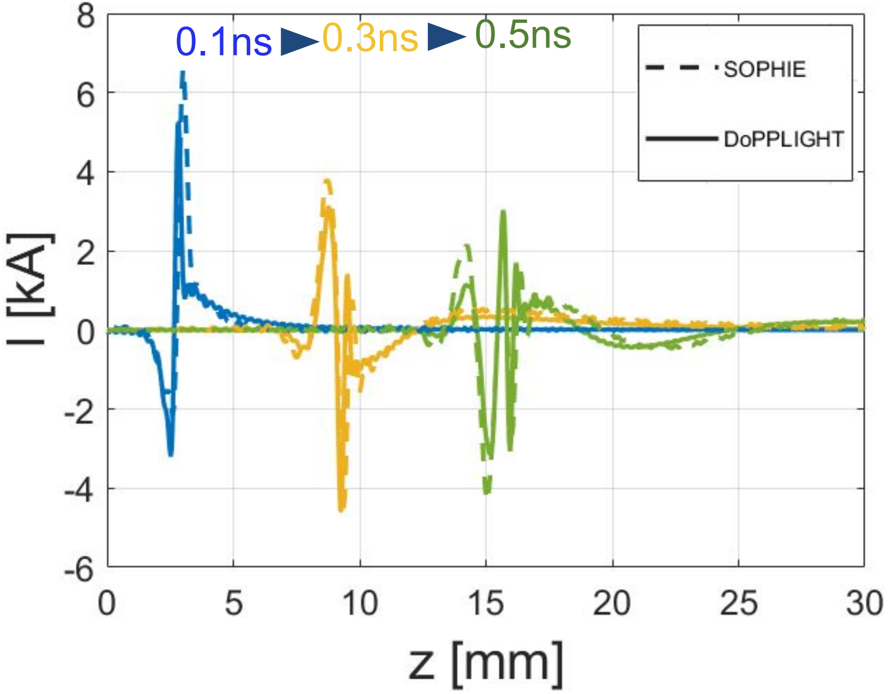
-Run in few minuts

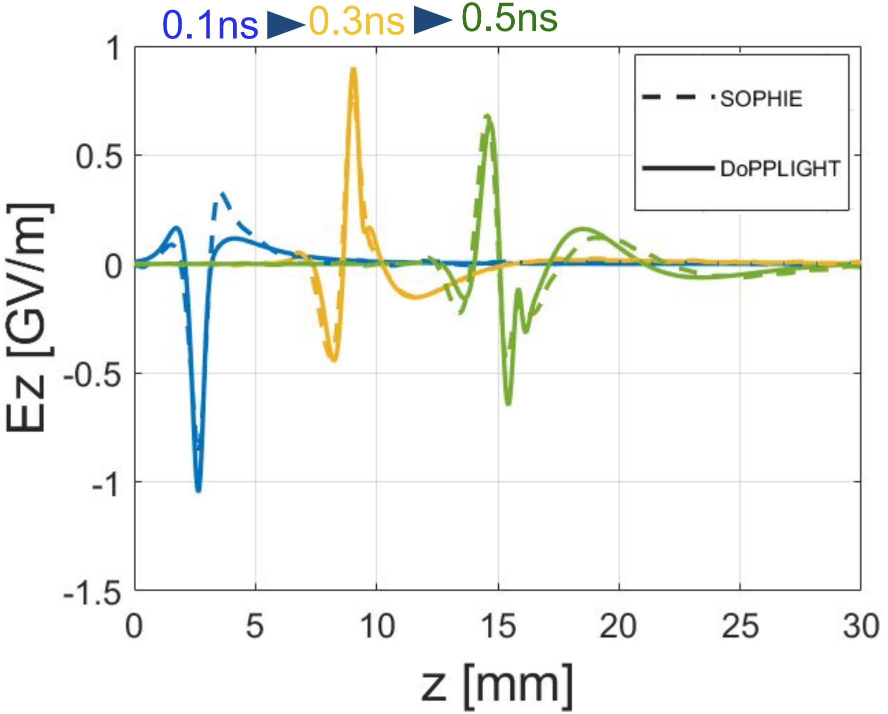
-Less precise than SOPHIE

Movie time !

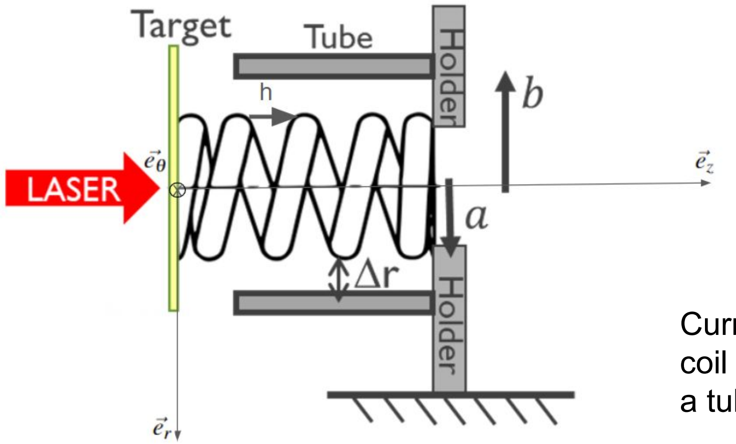


Current and longitudinal field at r=0.2 mm for a=0.5 mm h=0.35 mm

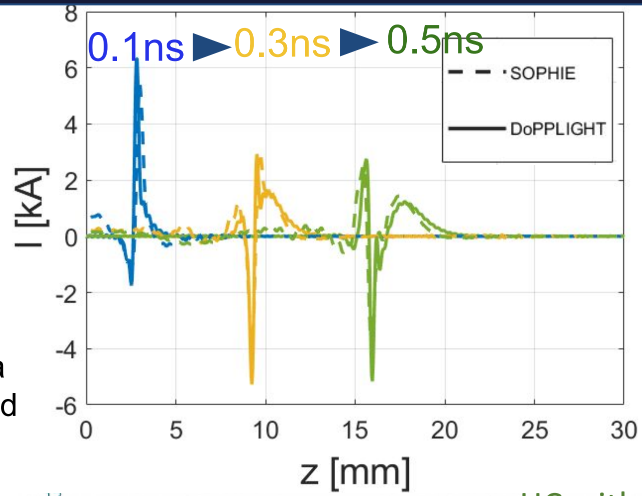


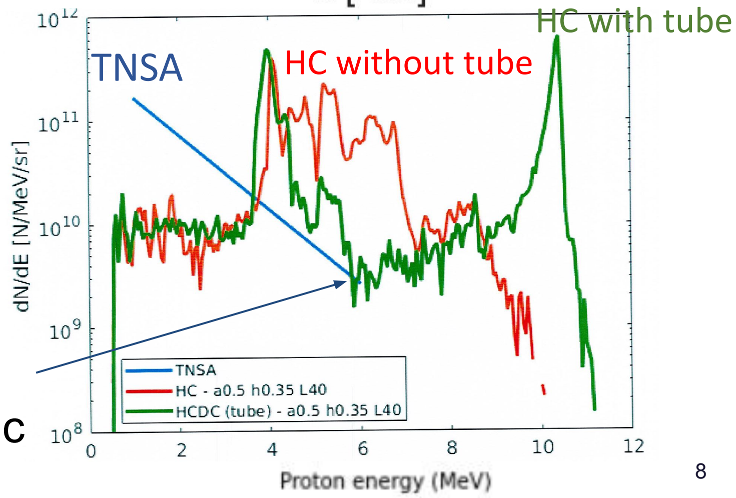


acceleration and deceleration alternation of electric field



Current and proton spectra for a coil of a=0.5 mm h=0.35 mm and a tube of radius b=0.7mm





Helical coil with tube [8]:

-Strongly reduces the current dispersion. [9-10]

- Creation of strong bunches on proton spectra (around the geometric energy)

[8] A Hirsch-Passicos, CLC Lacoste et al. PRE accepted 2024

[9] JP Freund et al. IEEE transactions on plasma science, 20(5) :543–553, 1992.

[10] Han S Uhm et al. Journal of Applied Physics, 53(12):8483–8488, 1982

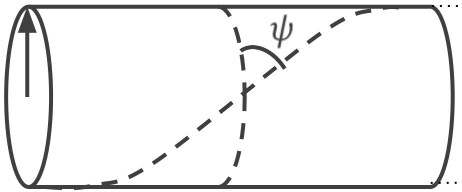
characteristic energy

Varying helical coil with tube - theoretical model

*mobility at ELI beamlines
with Vladimir Tikhonchuk

$$\psi = \arctan\left(\frac{h}{2\pi a}\right)$$

Radius a



vaccum

vaccum

$$\left\{\begin{aligned} &E_z^-(r=a) = E_z^+(r=a) \\ &B_\parallel^+ = B_\parallel^- \\ &E_\parallel = 0 \\ &B_\perp^+ - B_\perp^- = \frac{\mu_0 i(\omega, z)}{2\pi a tan^2(\Psi)} \end{aligned}\right\}$$ Boundary conditions

Continuity equation and propagation equation → $i(z,t)$

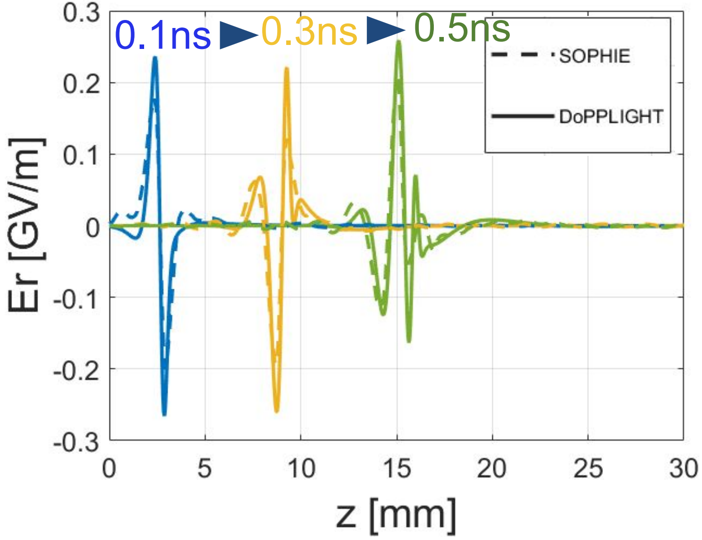
Boundary conditions → Constant of integration, dispersion relation and link between current and field

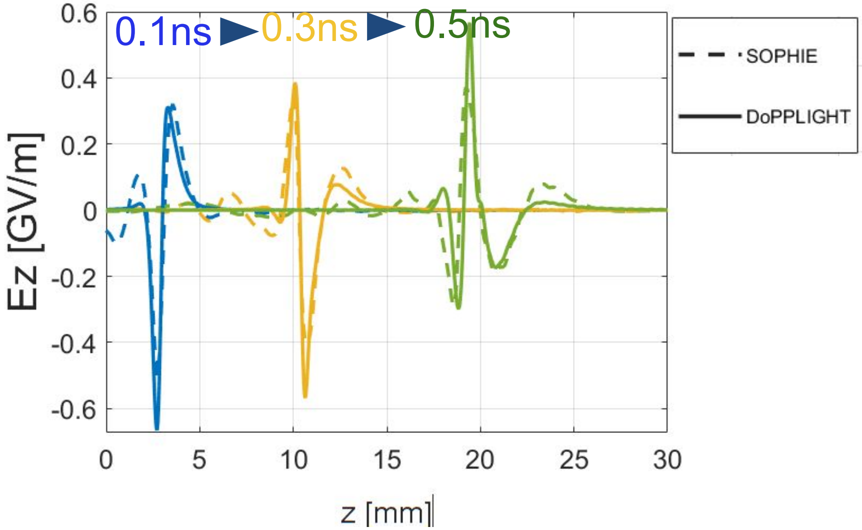
Maxwell's equations → $E(r,z,t)$ and $B(r,z,t)$

→ Theoretical model

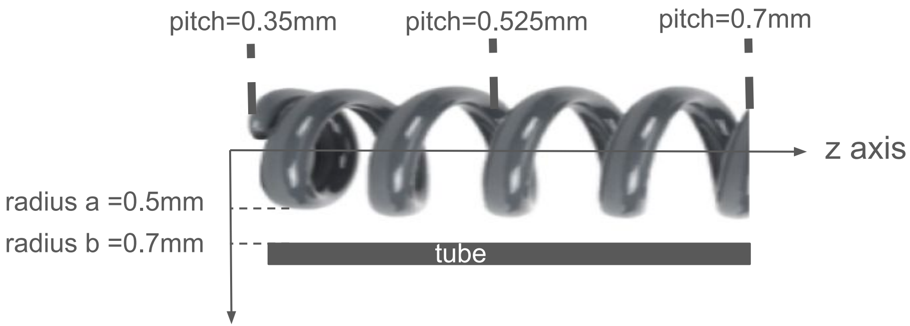
$$E_z(r,z,t) = \frac{\mu_0 c}{2\pi^2 a}\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{j i_0(\omega)\omega\sqrt{k(\omega,z=0)}\kappa(\omega)}{\alpha\sqrt{k(\omega,z)}} \frac{I_1(\alpha)[K_1(\alpha b)I_1(\alpha) - I_1(\alpha b)K_1(\alpha)]}{I_0(\alpha)[I_1(\alpha)I_1(\alpha b)K_0(\alpha) + I_0(\alpha)I_1(\alpha b)K_1(\alpha)]} \cot^3(\Psi)\cos(\Psi) I_0(\alpha r) e^{j\int_0^z k(\omega, z_\eta)dz_\eta - \omega t} d\omega$$

Varying helical coil with tube - Theoretical results





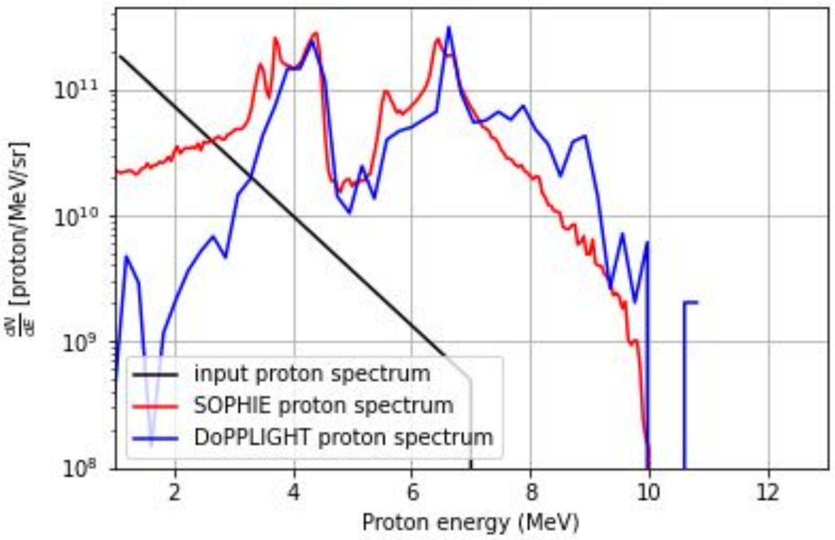
Length of helical coil L=40mm for ALLS facility



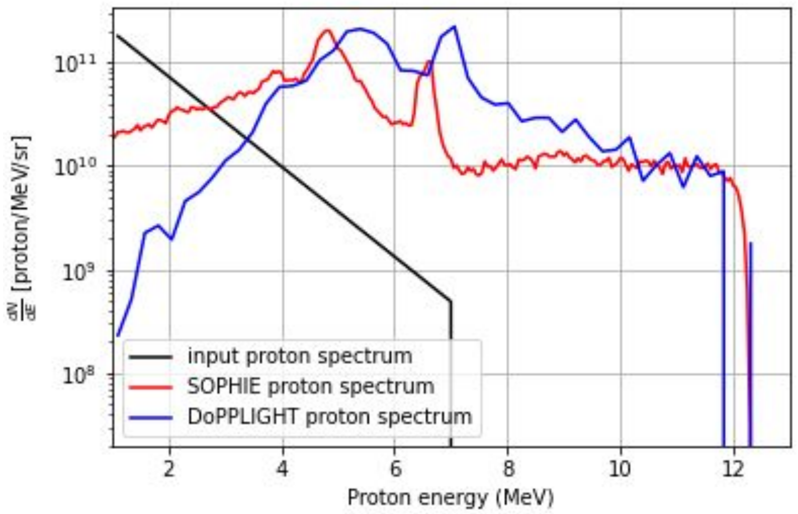
good agreement !

DoPPLIGHT vs SOPHIE (ALLS case)

Varying helical coil

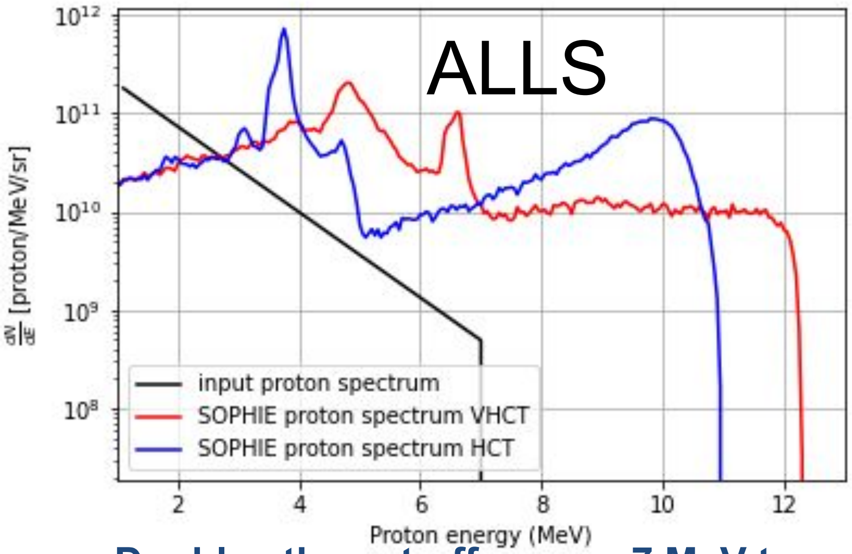


Varying helical coil with tube

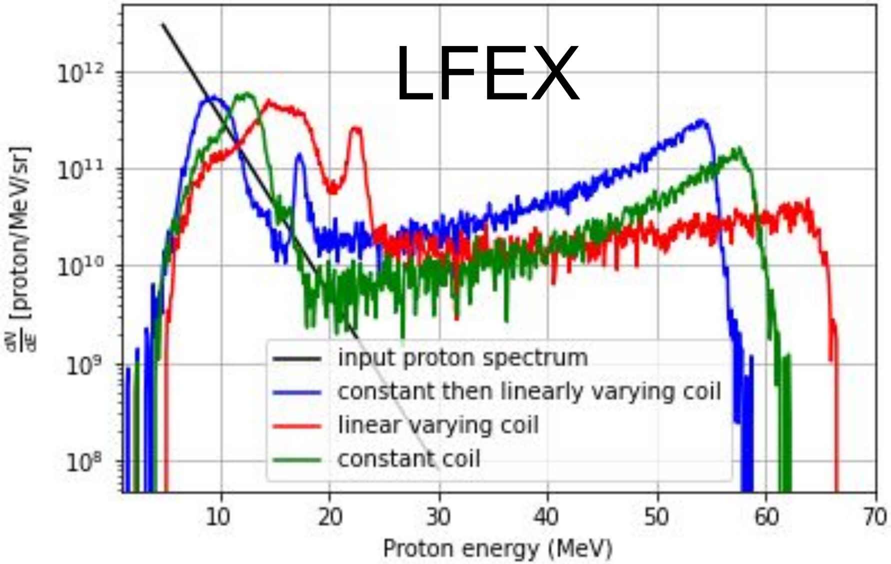


Good agreement !

Some results

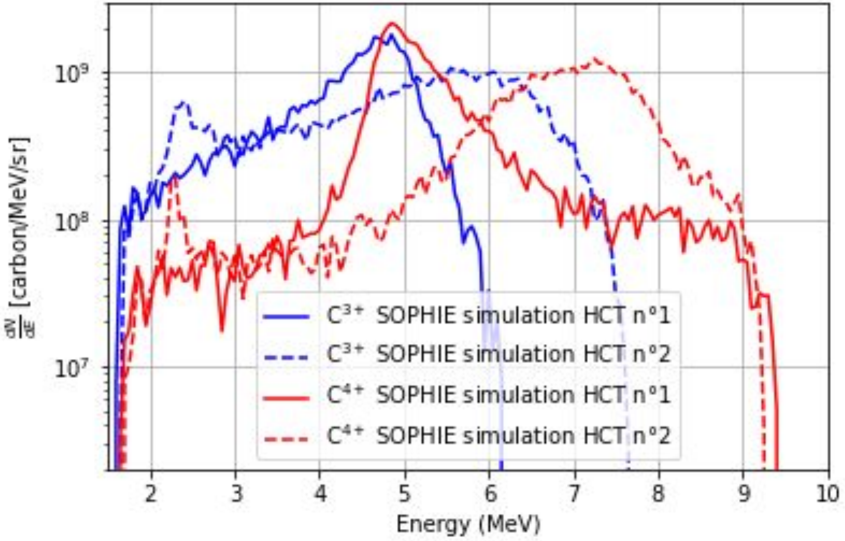


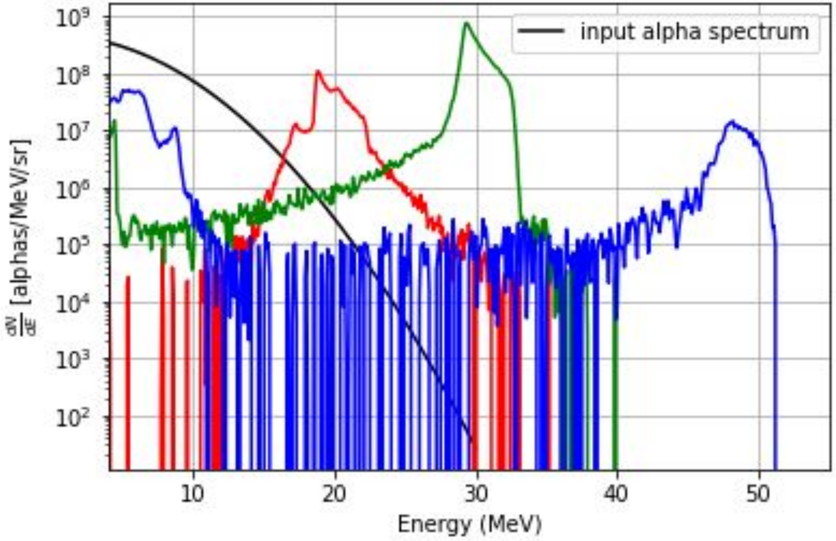
- Doubles the cut-off energy 7 MeV to 12 MeV
- Increased number of protons per steradian E>3.5 MeV :
  - *TNSA=10^{10} protons/sr
  - *Blue=3.7×10^{11} protons/sr
  - *Red=3×10^{11} protons/sr
- High repetition rate
- Proof of concept



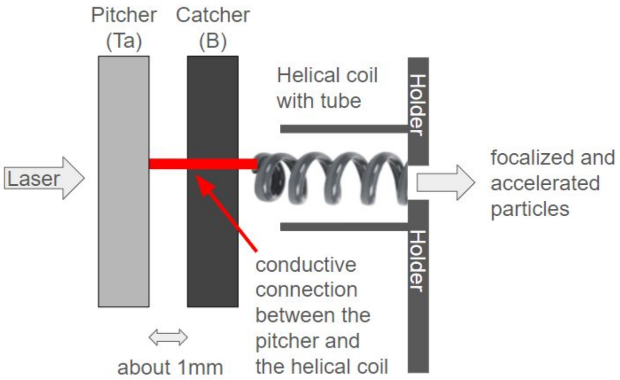
- Doubles the cut-off energy 30 MeV to 60 MeV
- Increased number of protons per steradian E>15 MeV:
  - *TNSA=10^{11} protons/sr
  - *Blue=2.7×10^{12} protons/sr
  - *Red=2.7×10^{12} protons/sr
  - *Green=1.3×10^{12} protons/sr

Some results





- Higher radius and lower pitch coil
- Bunch and post acceleration of heavy ions



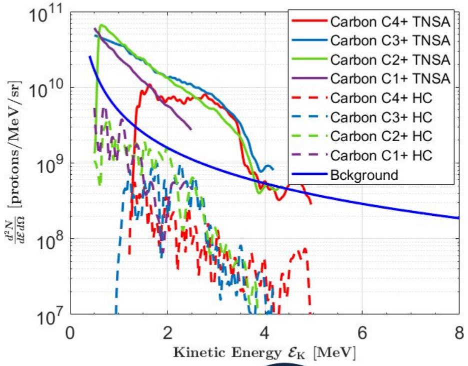
Conclusions

Simulation results

- Flux charge increased for E>3MeV
- Double the cut-off energy
- Bunch in energy of protons
- Bunch and post-acceleration of heavy ions

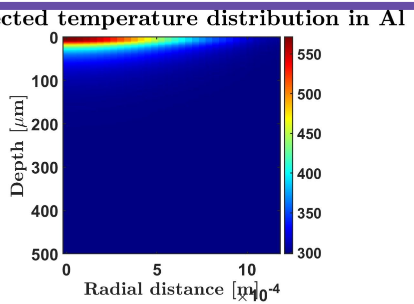
Computation

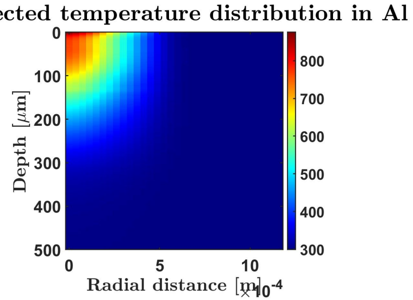
- Varying geometry developed and implement in DoPPLIGHT
- Experimental results



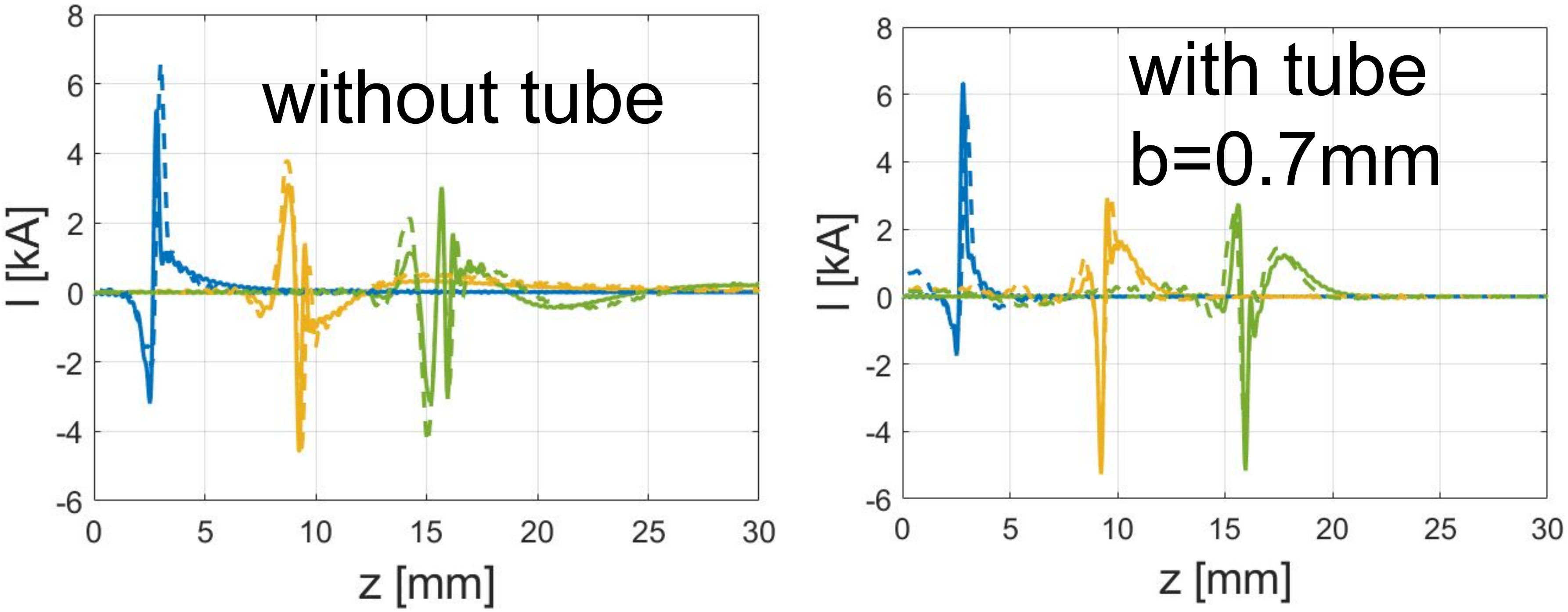
Work in progress

- Optimization of varying helical coil
- Increase the energy of bunch
- Increase the energy cut-off
- ***Experimental proof to validate our simulations***
- Application to heavy ions
- Application to isochoric heating



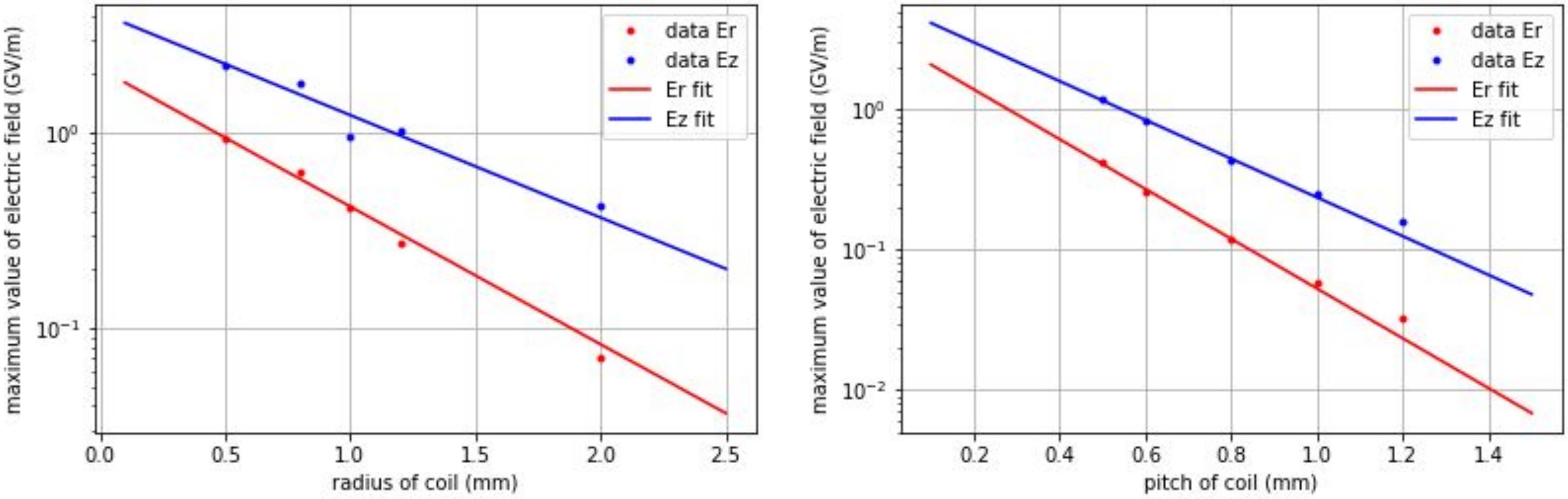


Current at r=0.2 mm for a=0.5 mm h=0.35 mm



acceleration and deceleration alternation of electric field

Propagation of the current along Helical coil axis



Dans le cadre d'un circuit à résistance nulle l'équation différentielle du courant est :

$$\frac{\partial^2 j(\omega,z)}{\partial z^2} + k^2(\omega,z) j(\omega,z) = 2 j_0(\omega)\delta'(z)$$

Et considérant une solution de la forme :

$$j(\omega,z) = A(\omega,z)e^{i\phi(\omega,z)}$$

On obtient une solution similaire à l'approximation WKB:

$$j = j_0 \frac{\sqrt{k_0}\kappa(\omega)}{\sqrt{k}} e^{i\int_0^z k(\omega,z_\eta)dz_\eta}$$

Pour les champs, les équations différentielles sont:

$$-\Delta\vec{E} + \frac{\vec{\nabla}\rho}{\epsilon_0} = -\frac{\partial(\mu_0\vec{J} + \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial\vec{E}}{\partial t})}{\partial t}$$

$$-\Delta\vec{B} = \mu_0\vec{\nabla}\wedge\vec{J} - \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2\vec{B}}{\partial t^2}$$

Par la méthode de séparation de variables :

$$E_z(\omega,r,z) = f(r)g(z) \text{ et } B_z = h(r)l(z)$$

On résout donc pour Ez et Bz, puis grâce à Maxwell-Gauss et Maxwell-Faraday, il vient:

$$\begin{cases} B_r(\omega,r,z) = \frac{-1}{r}\frac{\partial l(z)}{\partial z}\int_0^r rh(r)dr \\ E_\theta(\omega,r,z) = \frac{j\omega}{r}l(z)\int_0^r rh(r)dr \\ B_z(\omega,r,z) = h(r)l(z) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_r(\omega,r,z) = \frac{-1}{r}\frac{\partial g(z)}{\partial z}\int_0^r rf(r)dr \\ B_\theta(\omega,r,z) = \frac{j}{r\omega}\frac{\partial^2 g(z)}{\partial z^2}\int_0^r rf(r)dr + \frac{j}{\omega}\frac{\partial f(r)}{\partial r}g(z) \\ E_z(\omega,r,z) = f(r)g(z) \end{cases}$$

On résout pour f(r), h(r), g(z) et l(z), il vient alors :

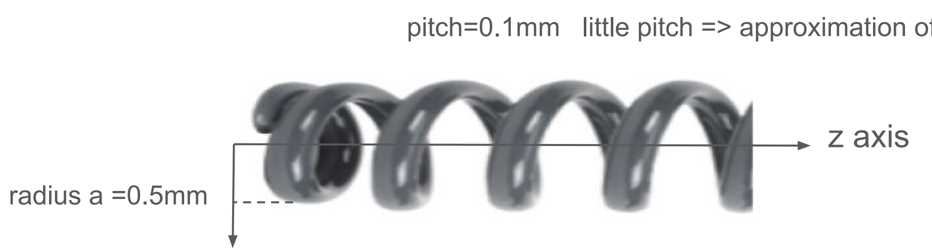
$$\begin{cases} E_r(\omega, r, z) = \frac{\sqrt{k(\omega,z=0)}\sqrt{k(\omega,z)}}{\alpha}\Lambda(\omega, z)e^{j\int_0^z k(\omega,z_\eta)dz_\eta}[-B_1 I_1(\alpha r) + B_2 K_1(\alpha r)] \\ B_\theta(\omega, r, z) = \frac{j\sqrt{k(\omega,z=0)}\omega}{\alpha\sqrt{k(\omega,z)}c}\aleph(\omega, z)e^{j\int_0^z k(\omega,z_\eta)dz_\eta}[B_1 I_1(\alpha r) - B_2 K_1(\alpha r)] \\ E_z(\omega, r, z) = \frac{\sqrt{k(\omega,z=0)}}{\sqrt{k(\omega,z)}}e^{j\int_0^z k(\omega,z_\eta)dz_\eta}[B_1 I_0(\alpha r) + B_2 K_0(\alpha r)] \end{cases}$$

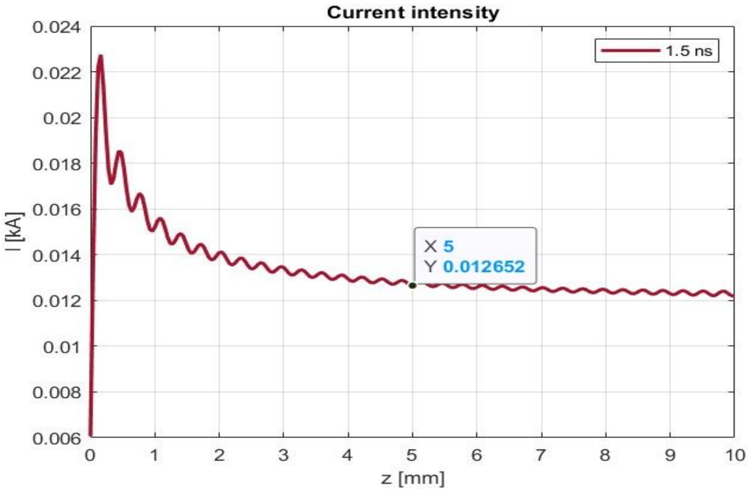
avec $\aleph(\omega, z) = -\frac{k''(\omega,z)}{2k(\omega,z)\omega^2} + \frac{3(k'(\omega,z))^2}{4k^2(\omega,z)\omega^2} - 1$

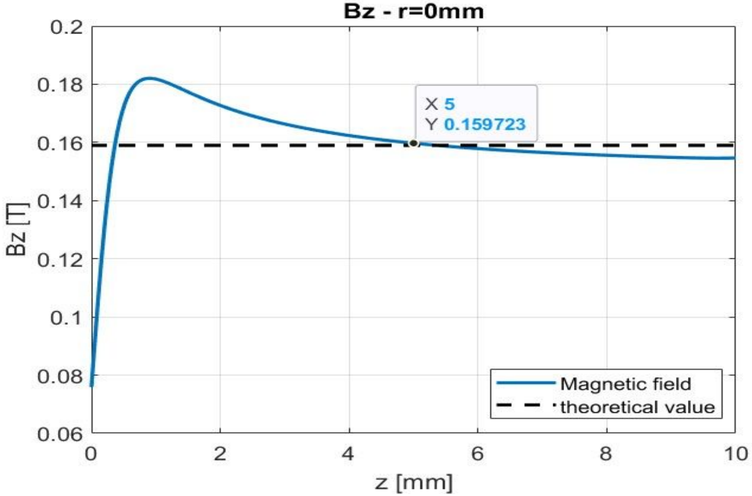
et $\Lambda(\omega, z) = j - \frac{k'(\omega,z)}{2k^2(\omega,z)}$

$$\begin{cases} B_r(\omega, r, z) = \frac{\sqrt{k(\omega,z=0)}\sqrt{k(\omega,z)}}{\alpha}\Lambda(\omega, z)e^{j\int_0^z k(\omega,z_\eta)dz_\eta}[-B_3 I_1(\alpha r) + B_4 K_1(\alpha r)] \\ E_\theta(\omega, r, z) = j\frac{\omega\sqrt{k(\omega,z=0)}c}{\alpha\sqrt{k(\omega,z)}}e^{j\int_0^z k(\omega,z_\eta)dz_\eta}[B_3 I_1(\alpha r) - B_4 K_1(\alpha r)] \\ B_z(\omega, r, z) = \frac{\sqrt{k(\omega,z=0)}}{\sqrt{k(\omega,z)}}e^{j\int_0^z k(\omega,z_\eta)dz_\eta}[B_3 I_0(\alpha r) + B_4 K_0(\alpha r)] \end{cases}$$

Varying helical coil with tube - theoretical validation







Theoretical validation ; theoretical value of coil $B_z(r,z,t) = \frac{\mu_0 N I_{\theta_0}}{L}$