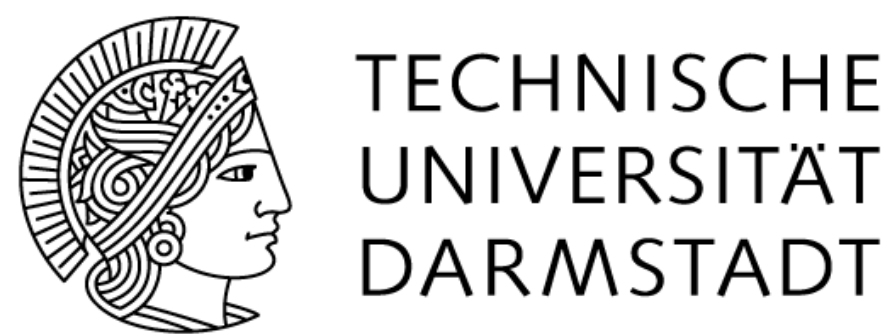


# LIGHT – a laser-driven proton beamline

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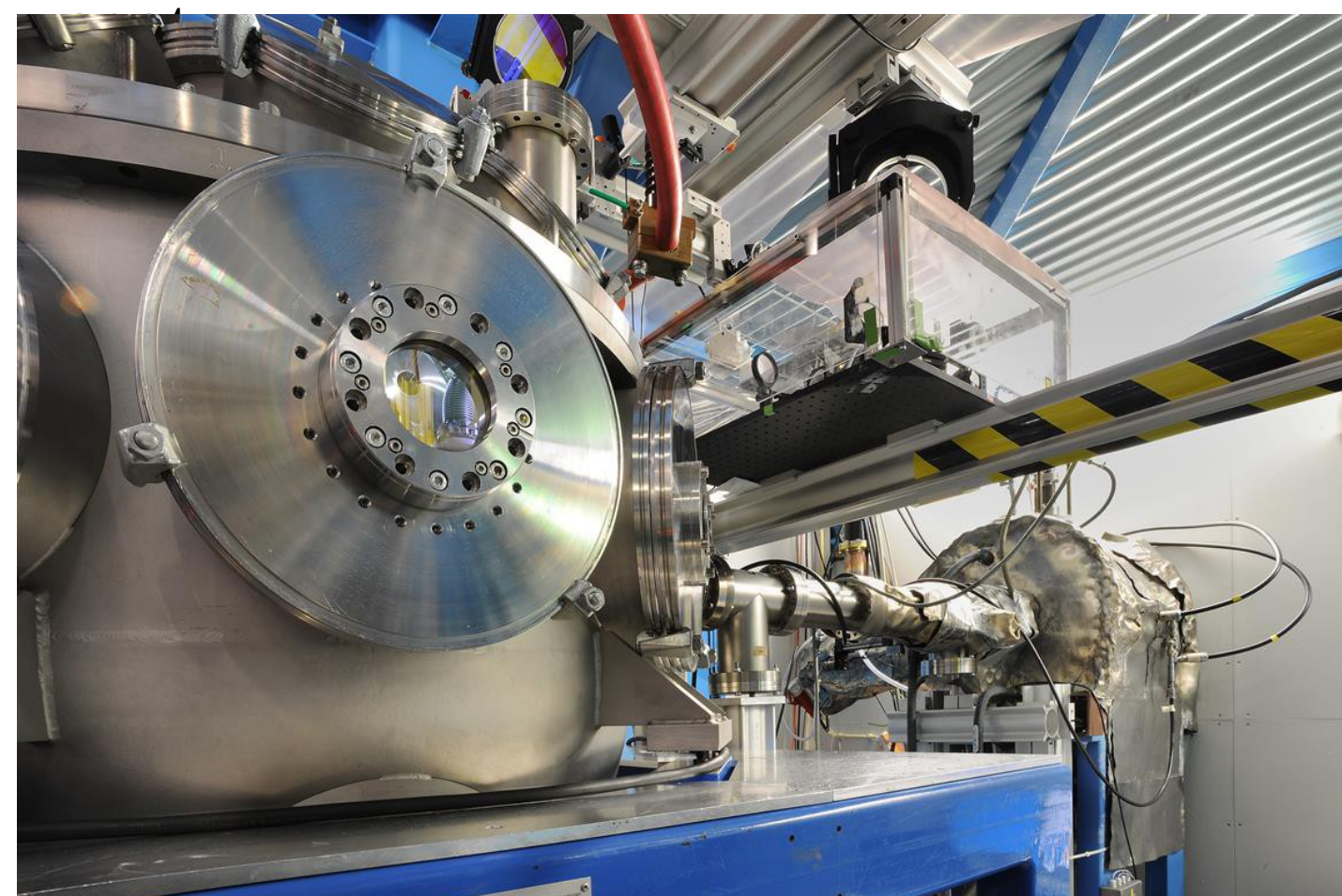
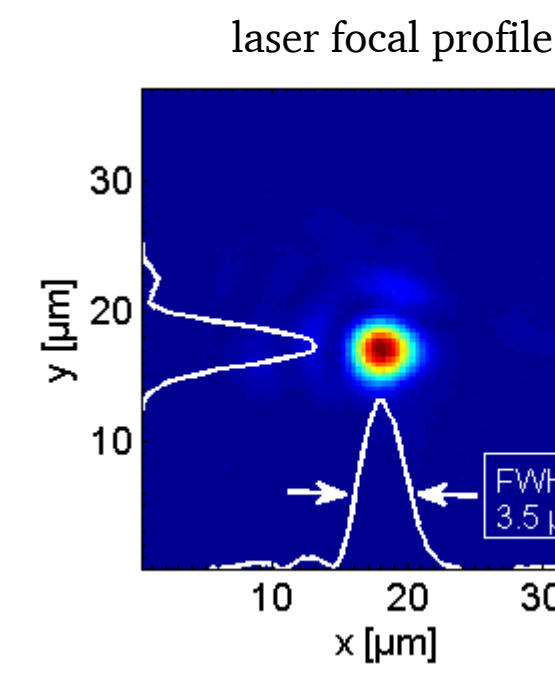
## LIGHT<sup>#</sup>

### LIGHT collaboration [1]:

setting up a test stand for shaping laser-driven ion beams and merging these novel ion sources with conventional accelerator technology

### PHELIX 100 TW beamline at Z6:

- on-shot laser diagnostics
- laser parameters: 15 J on target, 650 fs,  $3.5 \times 3.5 \mu\text{m}^2$  focal

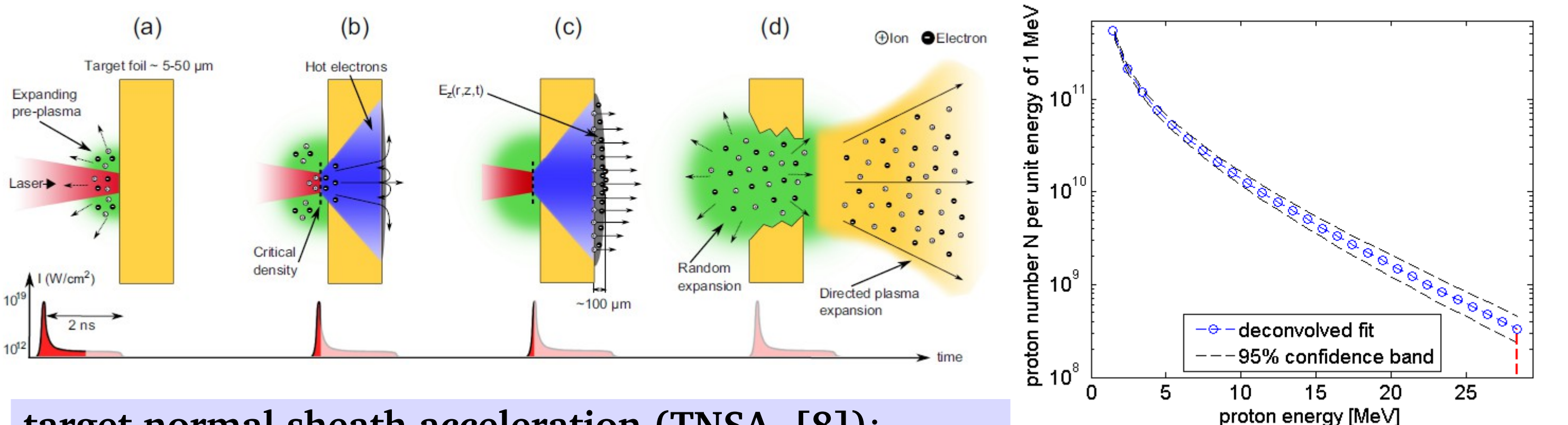


### LIGHT works on...

- laser beam shaping [2]
- laser contrast control [3]
- target optimization
- ion capture and transport [4]
- simulations [5,6]
- post-acceleration scenarios [7]
- diagnostic development

$10^{10}$  protons  
in a few ns  
with  $E = 10 \text{ MeV}$   
and  $\Delta E < 3\%$

## the TNSA source



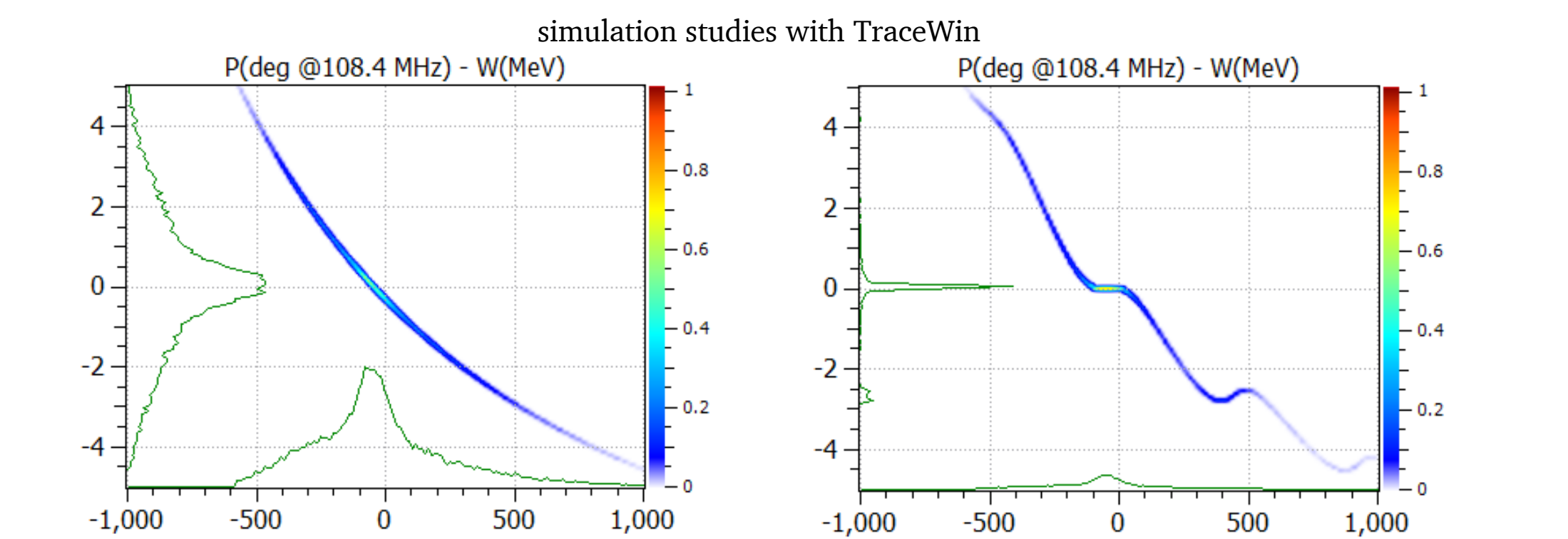
### target normal sheath acceleration (TNSA, [8]):

- intense, low emittance [9] particle (proton) source
- continuous exponential spectrum
- large envelope divergence  $> 25 \text{ deg}$  half opening angle

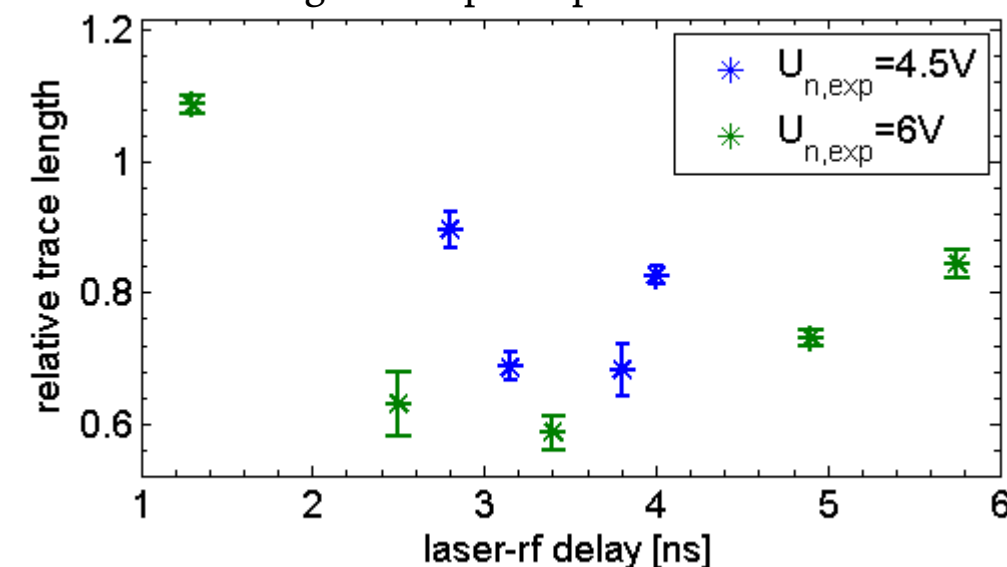
### source parameters at Z6:

- proton cut-off energy  $> 25 \text{ MeV}$
- $> 10^{10}$  protons in  $\Delta E = (10 \pm 0.5) \text{ MeV}$
- still large shot-to-shot fluctuations

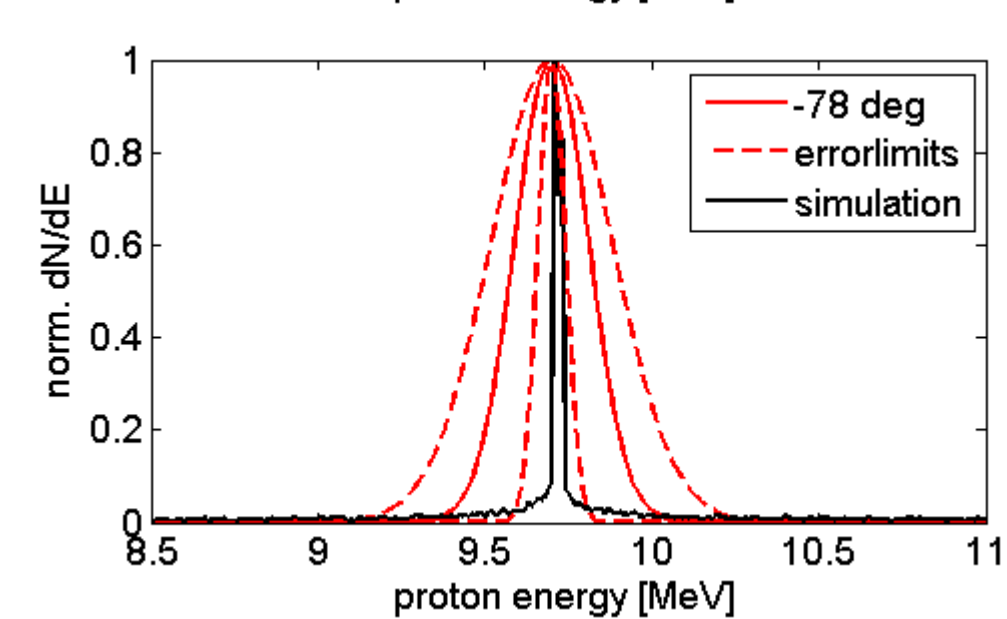
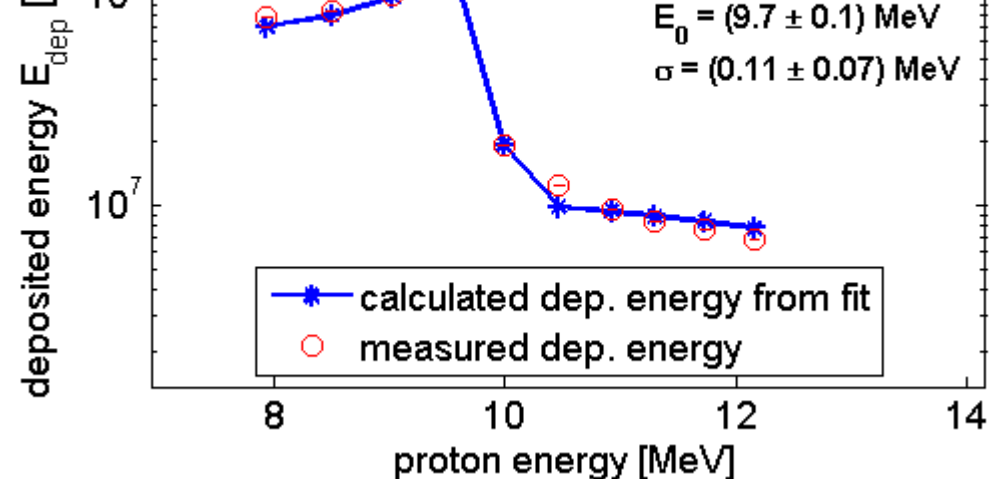
## energy compression



defining synch. phase  $\phi_s = -90 \text{ deg}$   
via dispersion of the bunch in a  
magnetic dipole spectrometer

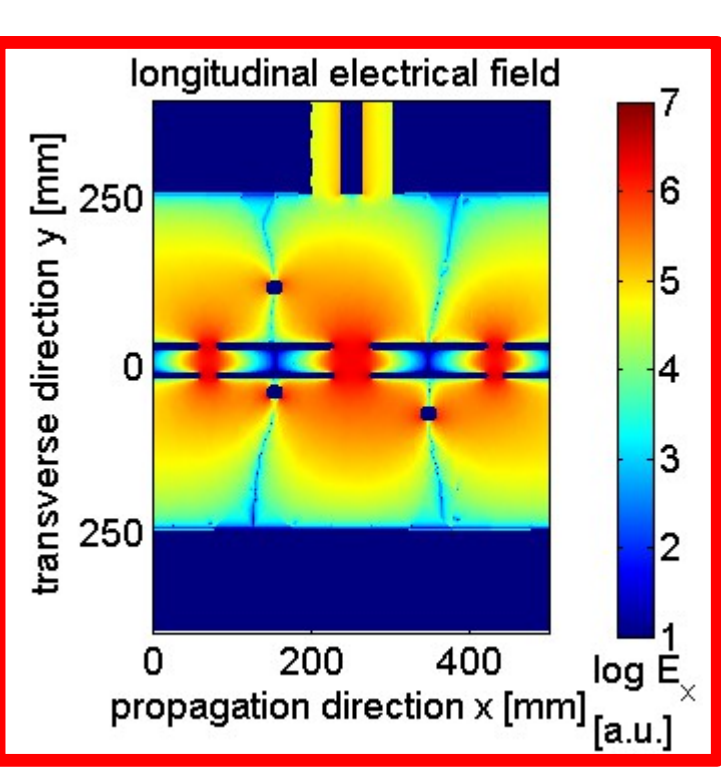
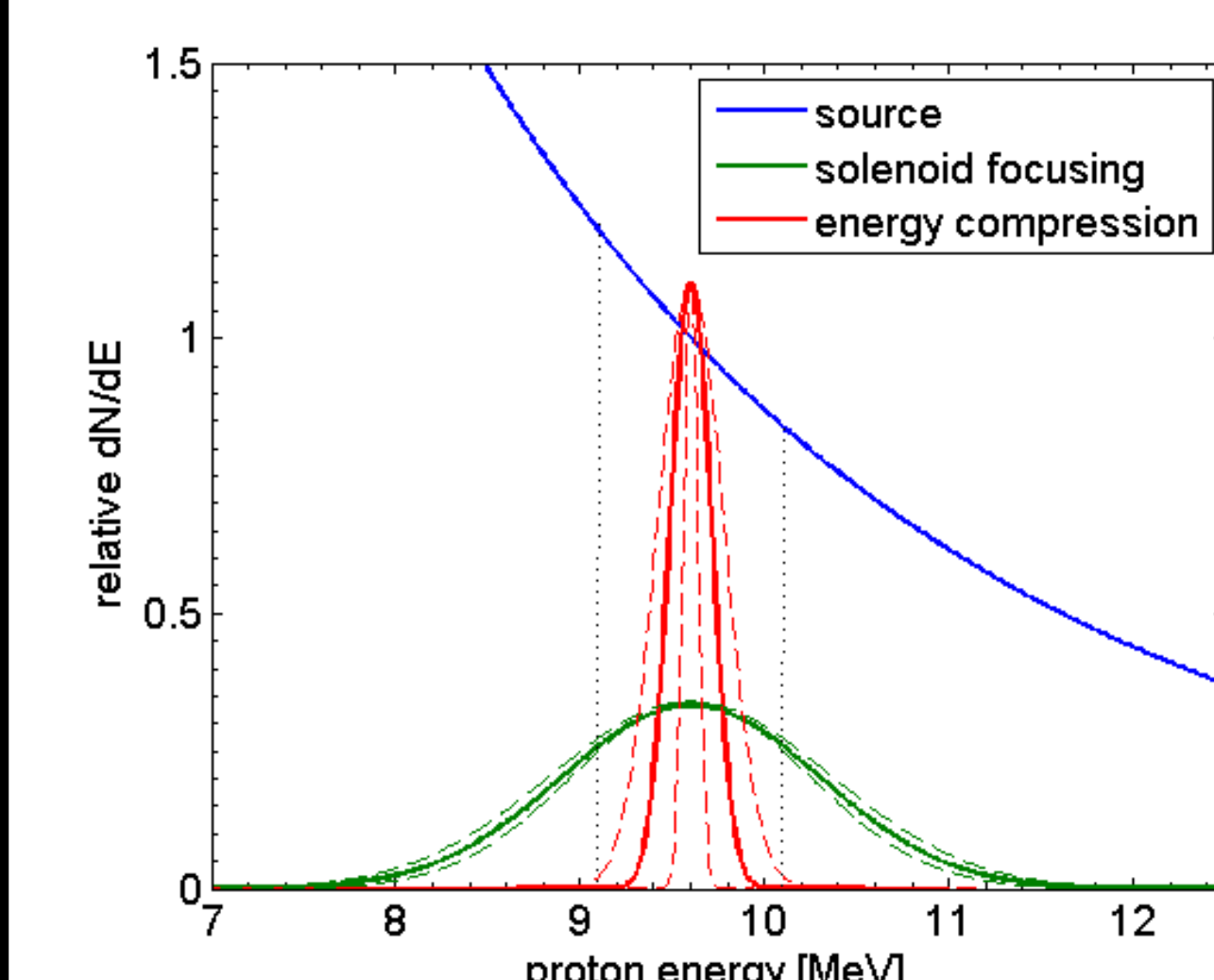


absolute measurement via RCF technique



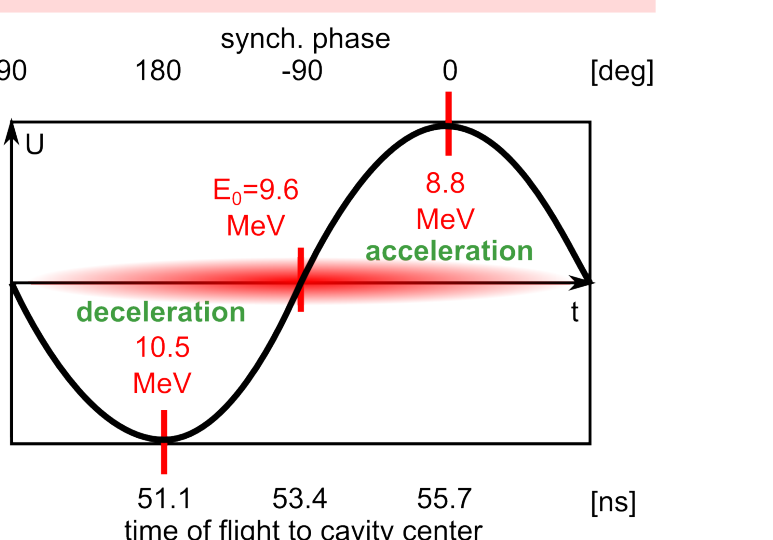
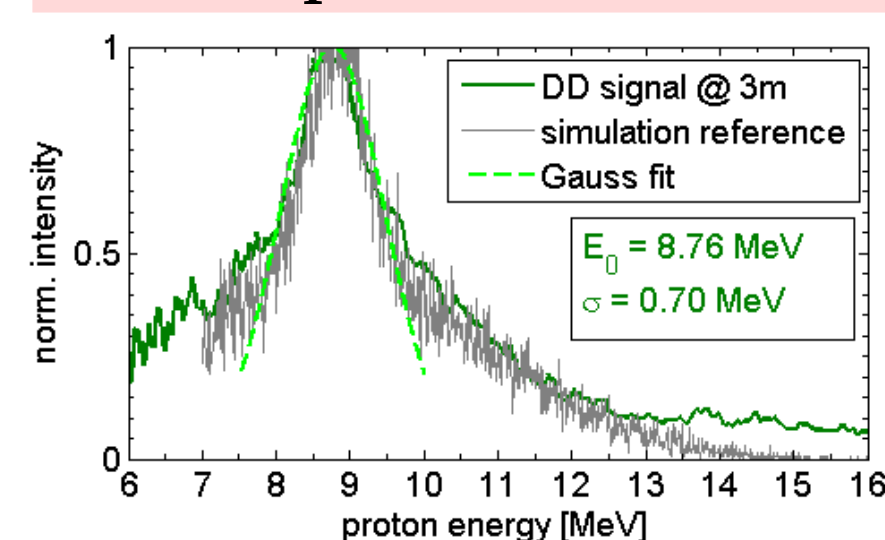
### injection at $\phi_s = -90 \text{ deg}$ [12]:

- optimum energy compression
- energy spread:  $(2.7 \pm 1.7)\%$
- $1.7 \times 10^9$  ( $\pm 15\%$ ) protons
- $(9.7 \pm 0.1) \text{ MeV}$  energy
- synchronization:  
 $\pm 0.3 \text{ ns} / \pm 12 \text{ deg}$  in advance  
 $\pm 0.05 \text{ ns} / \pm 2 \text{ deg}$  on-shot
- rf cavity:  
 $108.4 \text{ MHz}$ , 3 gaps  
approx. 1 MV at 100 kW rf power



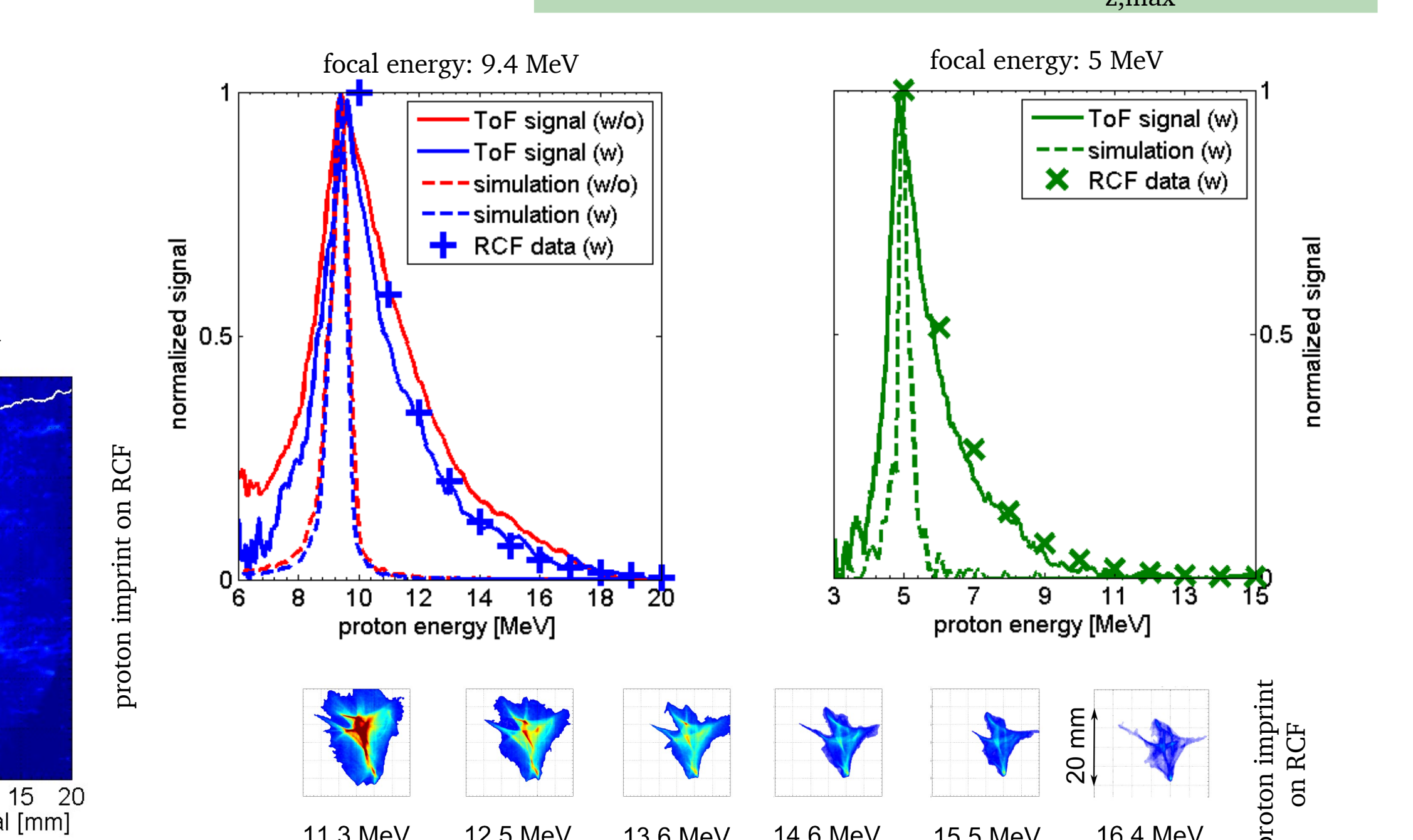
### proton bunch at 3 m to source:

- transverse profile:  $15 \times 15 \text{ mm}^2$  (FWHM)
- bunch duration: 8.6 ns (FWHM)
- energy spread:  $(18 \pm 3)\%$
- input for simulation studies (TraceWin)



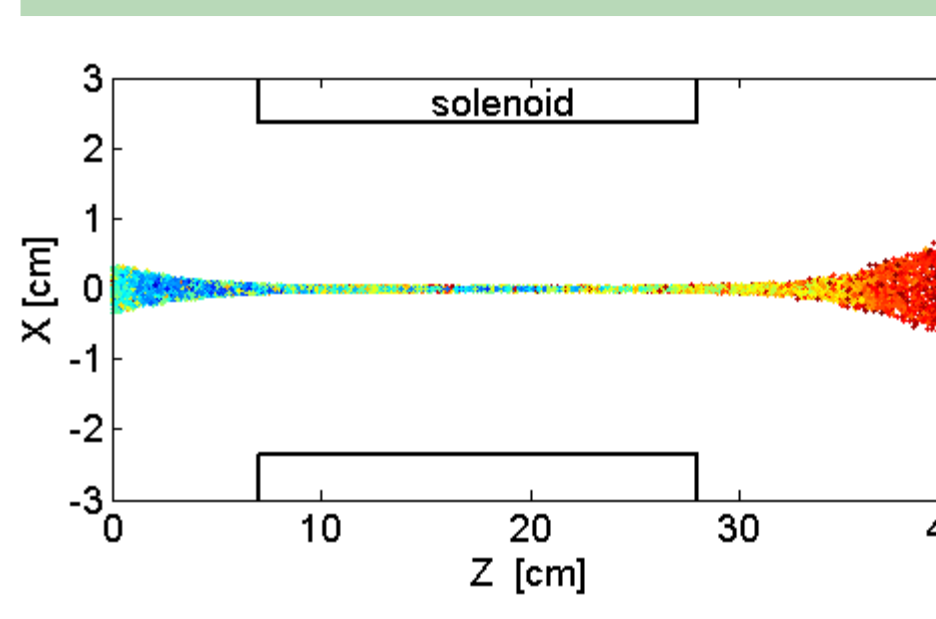
## beam capture and transport

- energy selection:  
chromatic focusing of selected energy  
capture efficiency 34%
- pulsed solenoid:  
40.5 mm open aperture;  $B_{z,\text{max}} = 8.7 \text{ T}$



### co-moving electrons:

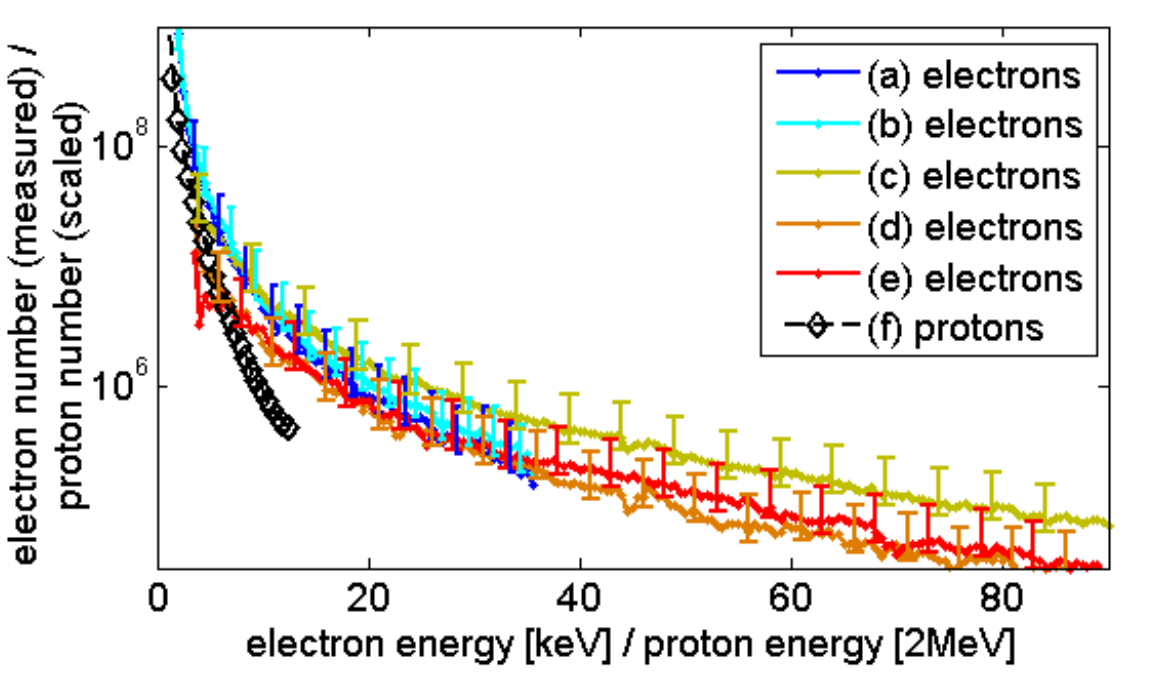
- negative on-axis potential
- additional proton focusing
- bunch broadening



### proton bunch at 2.2 m to source:

- time-of-flight (ToF) and dose (RCF, [10]) measurements
- full bunch characterization possible [11]

first measurements  
of co-moving  
electrons [13]



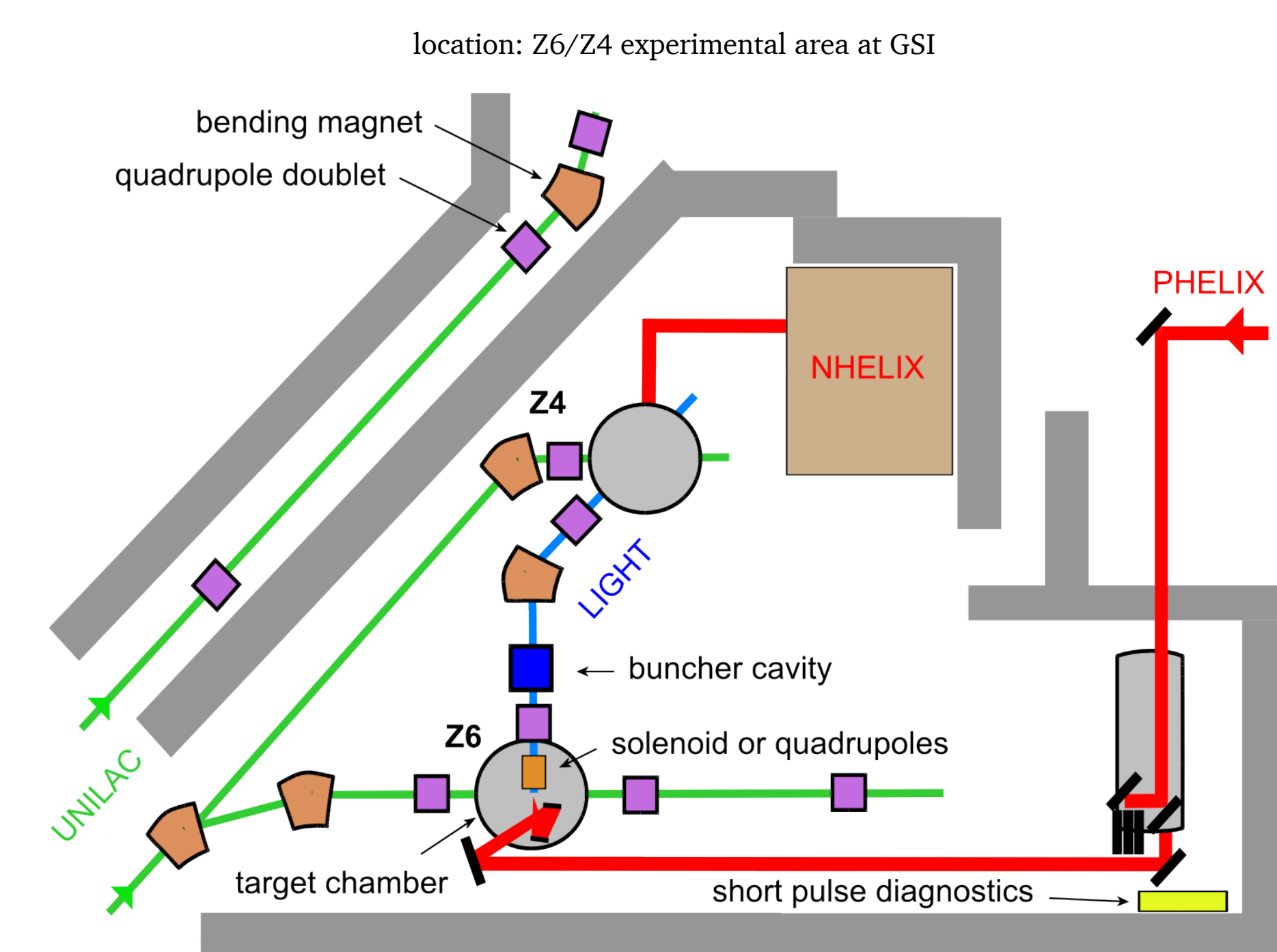
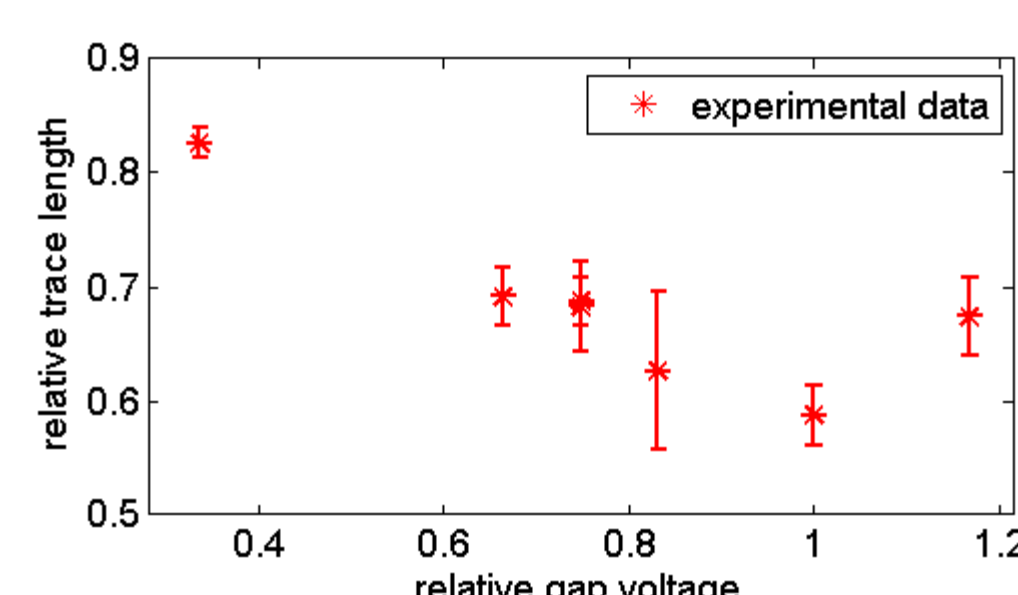
## perspectives

### unique conditions at Z6 area, GSI:

- additional to the PHELIX 100 TW beam:  
ion beamline,  
high-energy laser nhelix,  
sophisticated plasma diagnostics

### phase focusing:

- sub-nanoseconds bunch length possible
- simulations predict: 0.1 ns



### references:

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- [3] F. Wagner *et al.*, Appl. Phys. B -, - (2013)
- [4] T. Burris-Mog *et al.*, PRSTAB 14, 121301 (2011)
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- [6] Z. Lecz *et al.*, NIMA 727, 51-58 (2013)
- [7] A. Almomani *et al.*, PRSTAB 15, 051302 (2012)
- [8] S. C. Wilks *et al.*, PoP 8, 542-549 (2001)
- [9] T. E. Cowan *et al.*, PRL 92, 204801 (2004)
- [10] F. Nürnberg *et al.*, RSI 80, 033301 (2009)
- [11] S. Busold *et al.*, PRSTAB 16, 101302 (2013)
- [12] S. Busold *et al.*, PRSTAB, 17, 031302 (2014)
- [13] S. Busold *et al.*, submitted

