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The VEGA system at CLPU



LULI laboratory, Paris 23 April 2015

Outlook

- » CLPU an introduction
- » CLPU the uniqueness of VEGA
- » CLPU scientific goals
- » Conclusions and remarks ...

CLPU an Introduction

- Constituted: December 2007 -
> Validity until : 31 December 2021
- Singular Scientific and Technological Installations



Ministerio de Economía y



Comunidad de Castilla y León*



Universidad de Salamanca



LAB VEGA
High power < 1PW

	Pulse duration	Energy per shot	Peak power	Rep. Rate
VEGA-1	25 fs	600 mJ	20 TW	10 Hz
VEGA-2	25 fs	6 J	200 TW	10 Hz
VEGA-3	30 fs	30 J	1 PW	1 Hz



Auxiliary Laboratories

	Pulse duration	Energy per shot	Rep. Rate
HHR	100 fs	7 mJ	1 kHz
CEP	25 fs/5 fs	6 mJ/ 1 mJ	1 kHz



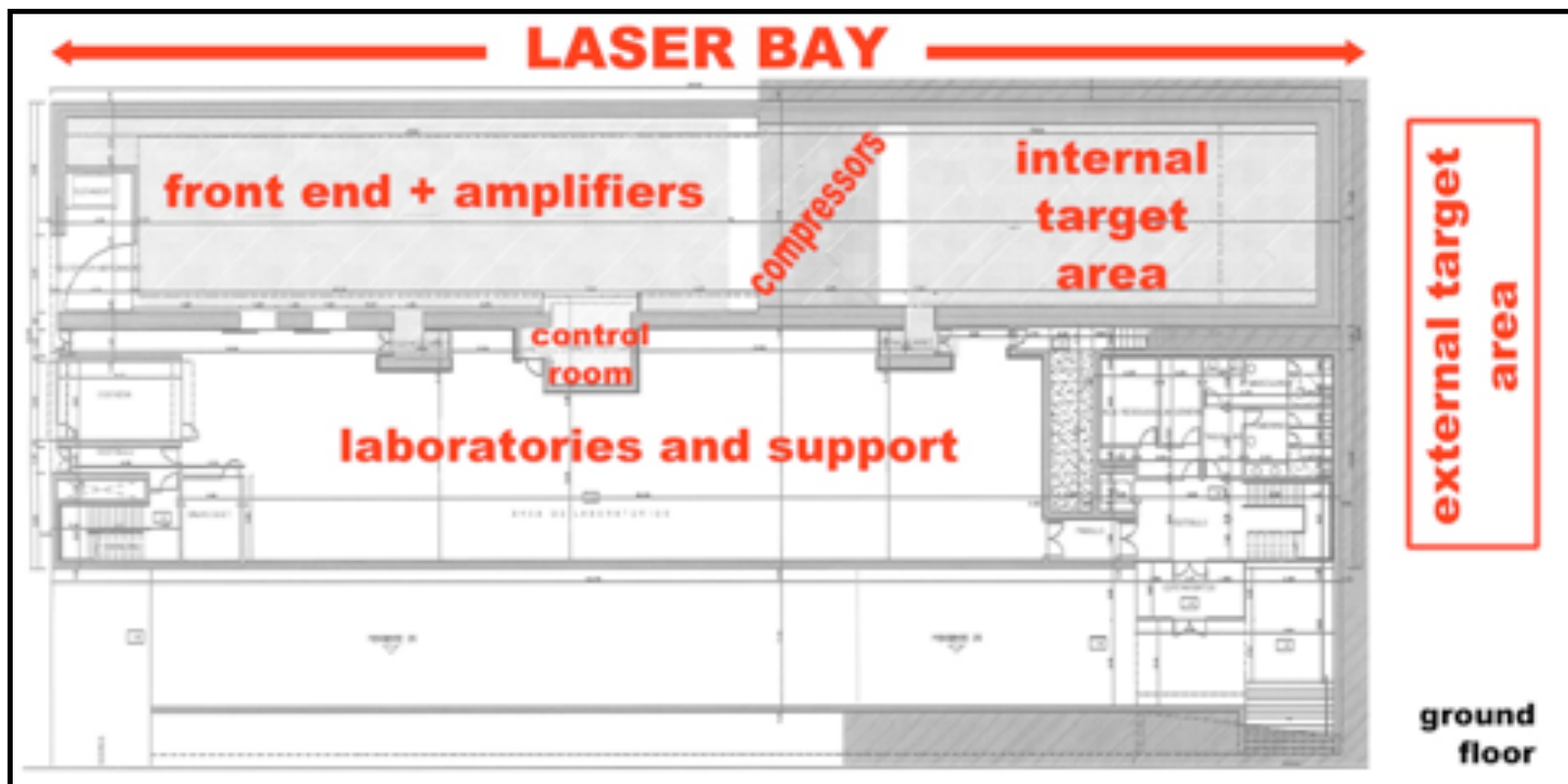
- Oscillator Unit
- Microscopy unit
- Mechatronics



M5 building:
PW VEGA laboratory
from Sep-Oct 2015

M3 building:
Auxiliary Laboratories
+ VEGA-1,2 until May 2015



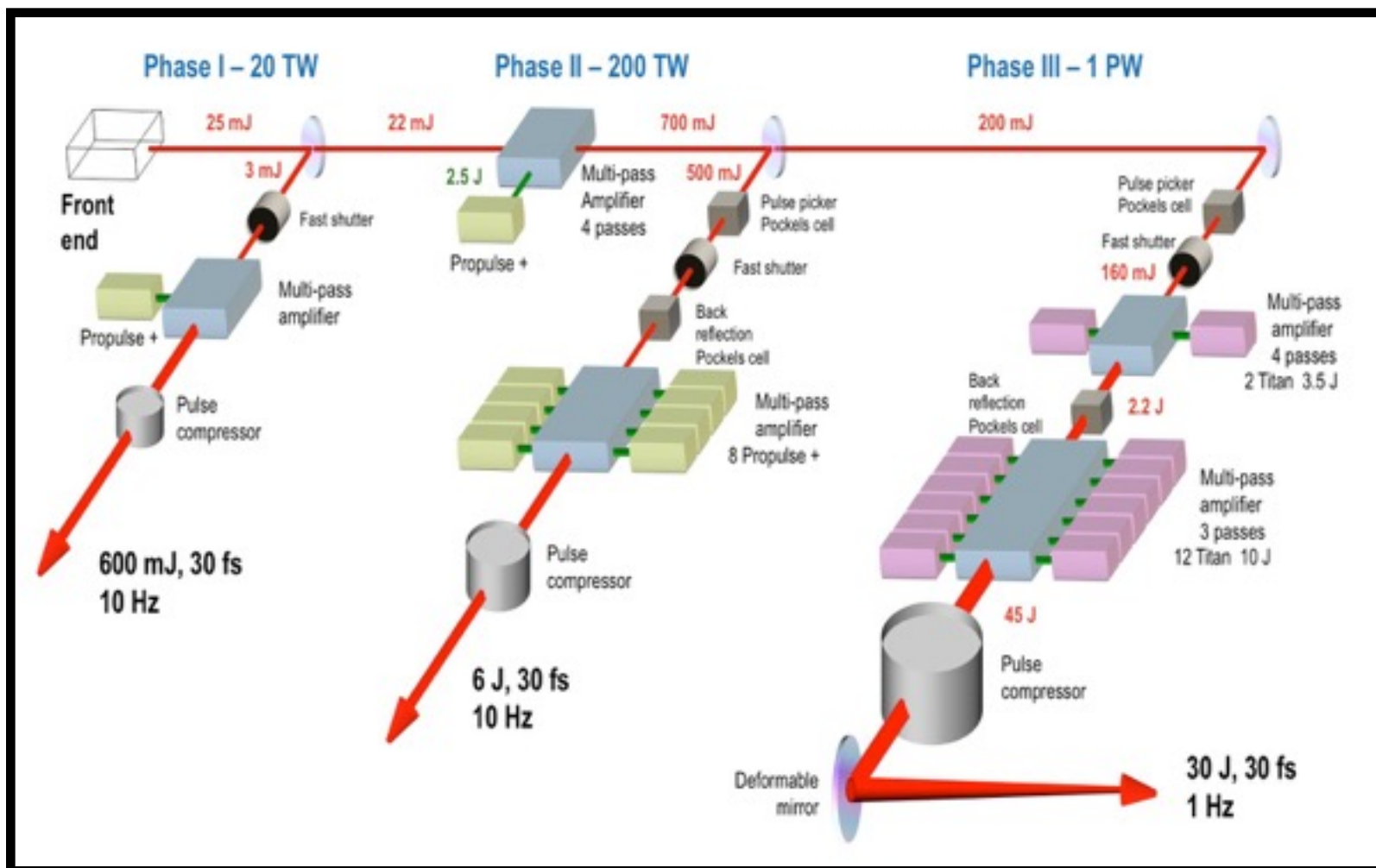


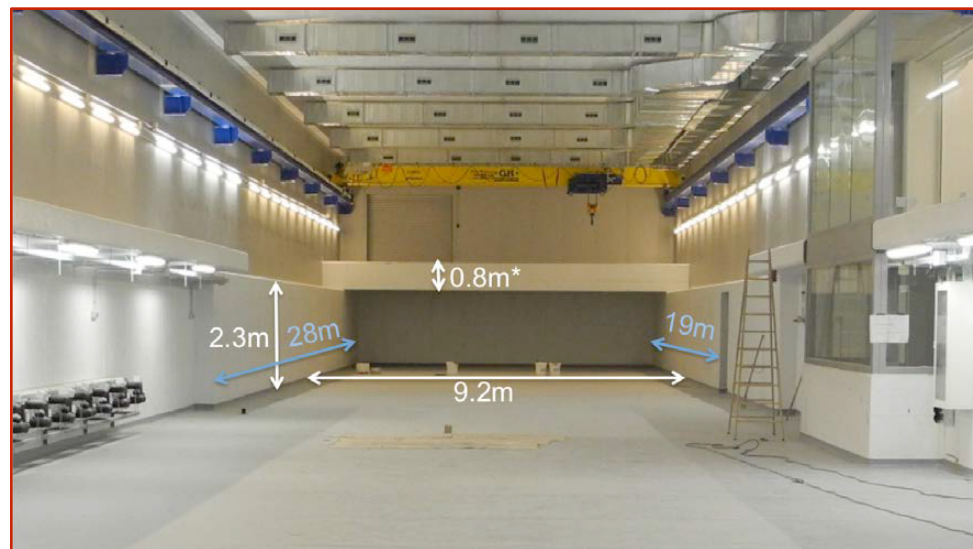
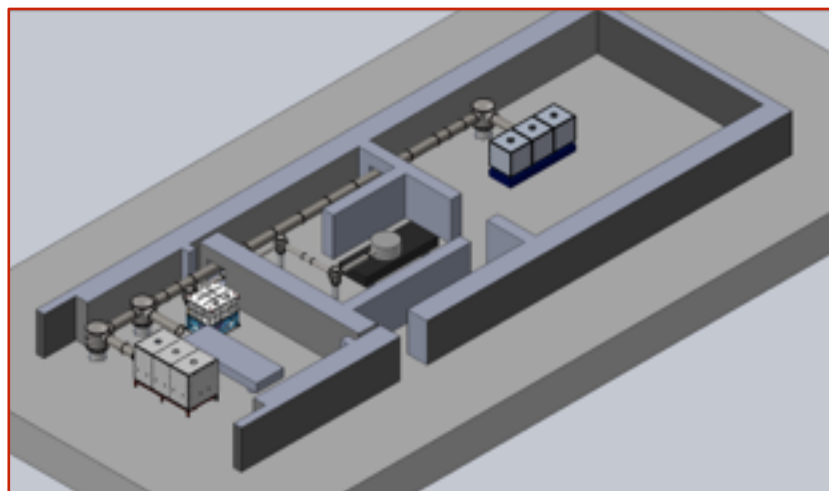
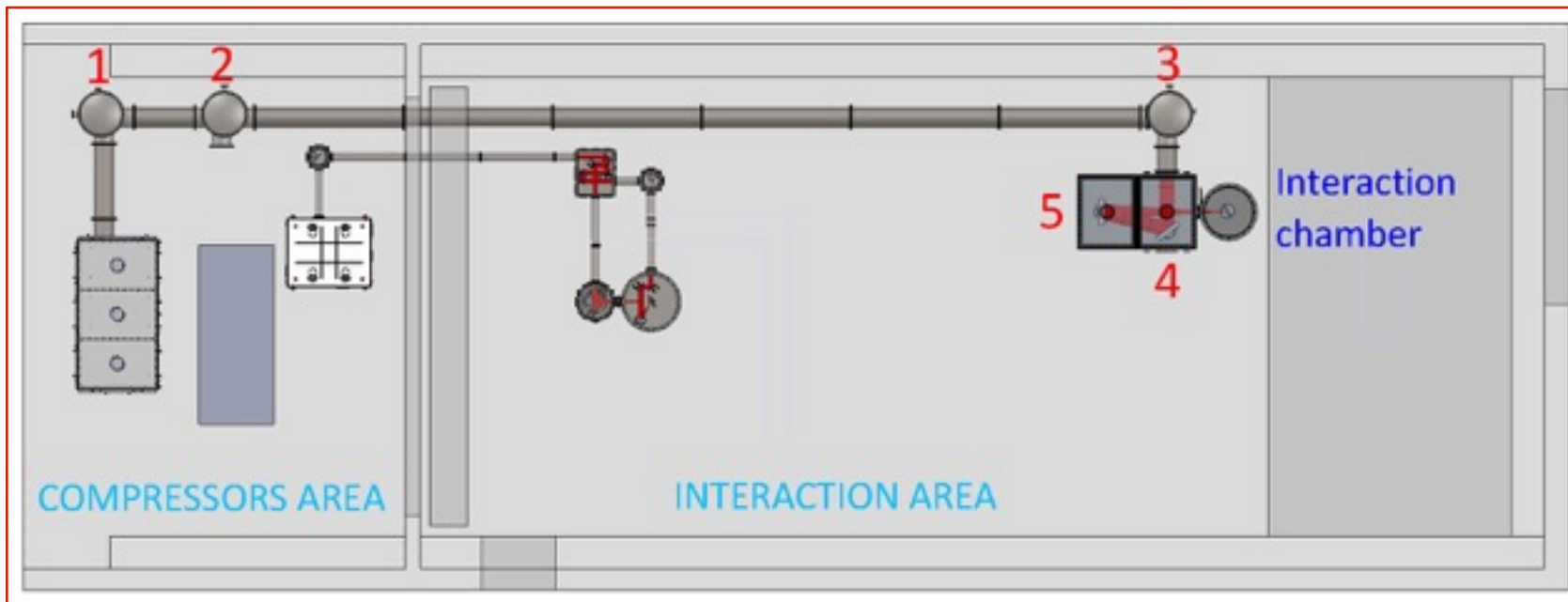
Today !!



from the CLPU website www.cpu.es

More on VEGA





Uniqueness of VEGA

High Power 20-200-1000 TW
Short duration 30 fs
High rep. rate 1-10 Hz
High contrast ratio $> 10^{10}:1$
High beam quality (wave front 0.75-0.9)
High flexibility (pump & probe)

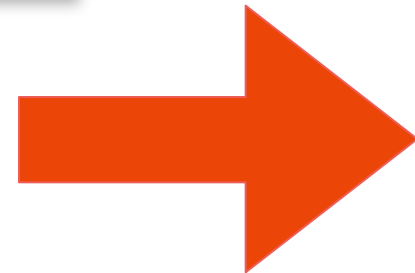
key words

Solid & fluid targets
short & long focalisation
small & large interaction
volume

CLPU primary goals (laser-plasma only)

laser-driven protons/ions
laser-driven electrons
High harmonic generation
coherent X-rays (Ka)
WDM and HEP

solid	gas	liquid
solid	gas	liquid
solid	gas	liquid
solid	gas	liquid
solid	gas	liquid



**Laser-plasma driven protons beam
first experiment at CLPU
in collaboration with CELIA Bordeaux
(Emmanuel d'Humieres)**

Laser-plasma driven protons beam

- laser-accelerated ions can also be obtained in the low-plasma-density regime (near-critical)
- In such regime, volume effects are expected to dominate.
- Simulations show that it is possible to reach high ion energies with a high number of accelerated ions and a high conversion efficiency

Why gaseous targets ?

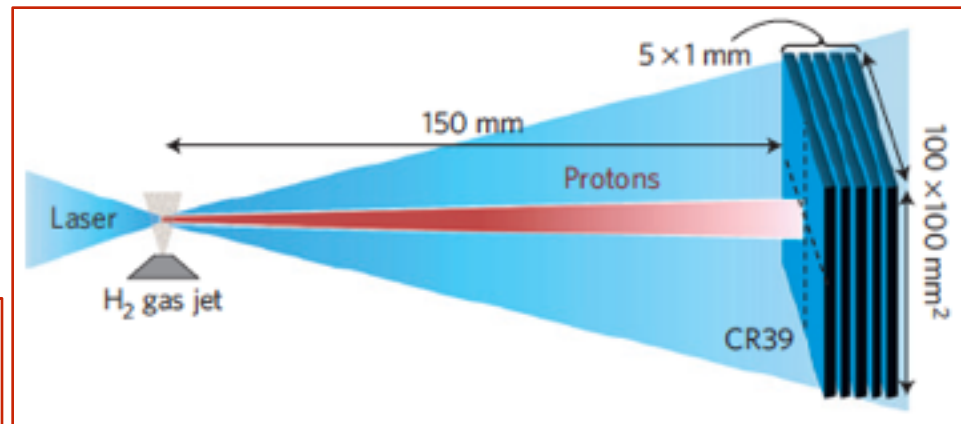
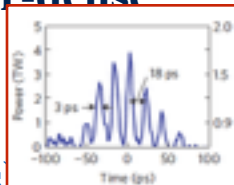
1. solid targets need to be aligned precisely for each shot,
2. laser temporal contrast needs to be controlled
3. debris is produced,
4. repetition rate is limited
5. volume Vs surface interaction

how produce it ?

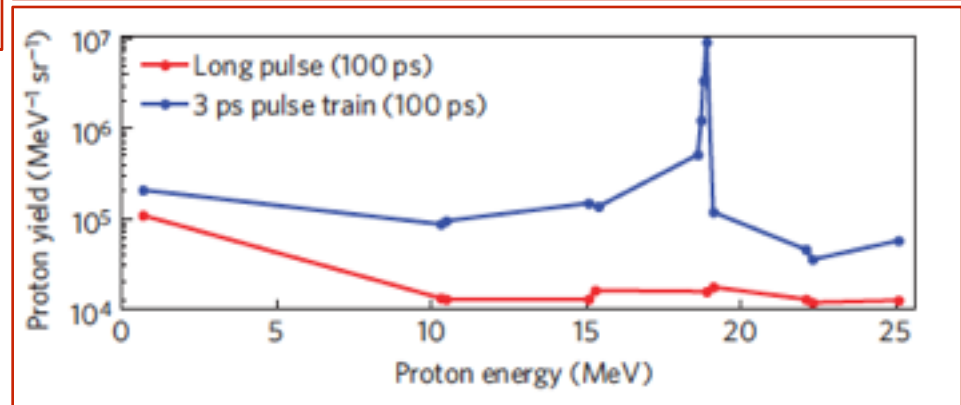
1. gas jet close near-critical density as laser interaction medium
2. ion acceleration needs very thin plasma medium FWHM ~ 100 microns
3. it is also possible to obtain plasma density profiles by exploding thin foils with energetic long (few hundred of ps) pulses.

previous works

- Laser-plasma ion acceleration in the longitudinal direction, has been demonstrated by focusing CO₂ Neptun laser (Los Angeles) in over-dense gas jets.



- CO₂ laser (l~ 10 microns)
- E_L~ 60 joules; d= 1mm
- near critical plasma jet w₀=60 microns, n_e~ 10¹⁹ part/cc
- E_p~ 20 Mev: dE/E~1 %



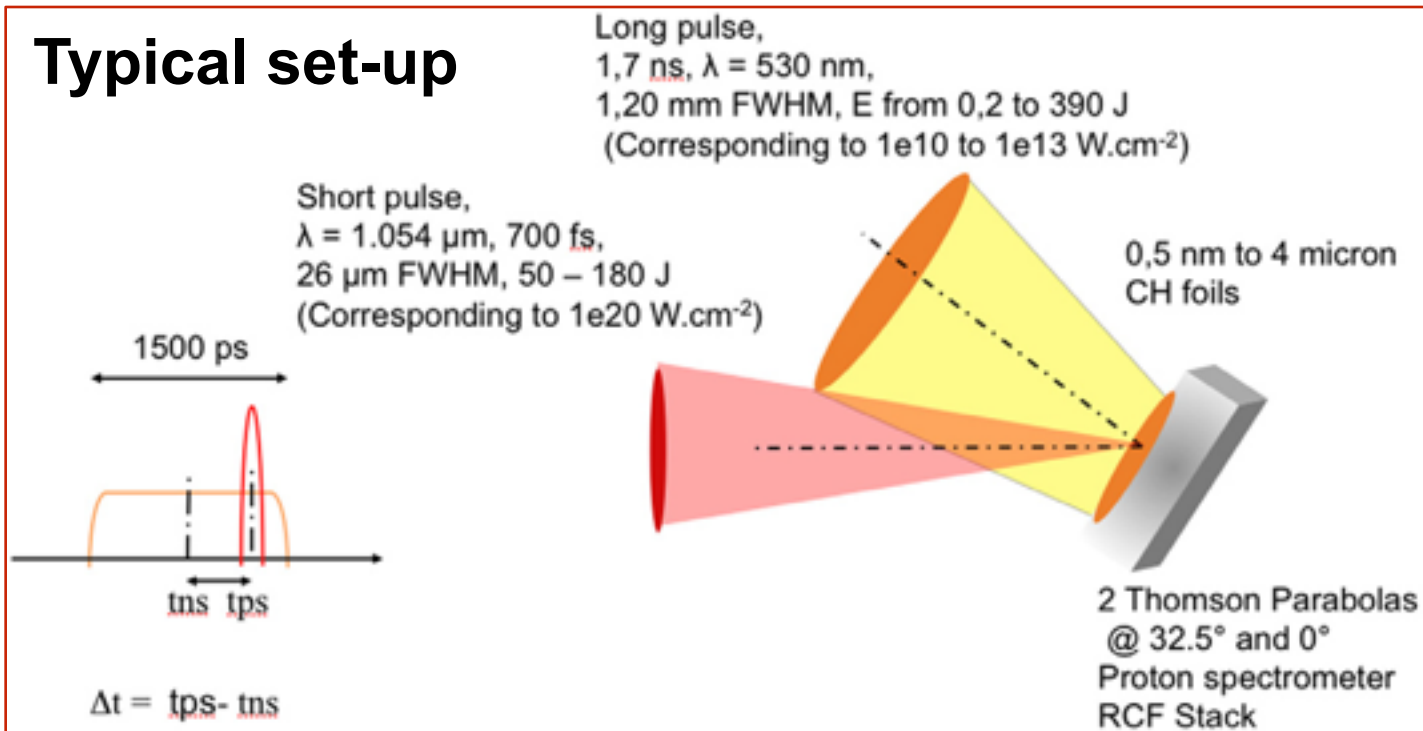
[Dan Haberberger, Nature Physics 8, 95–99 (2012)]

also C. A. Palmer, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 106, 014801 (2011).

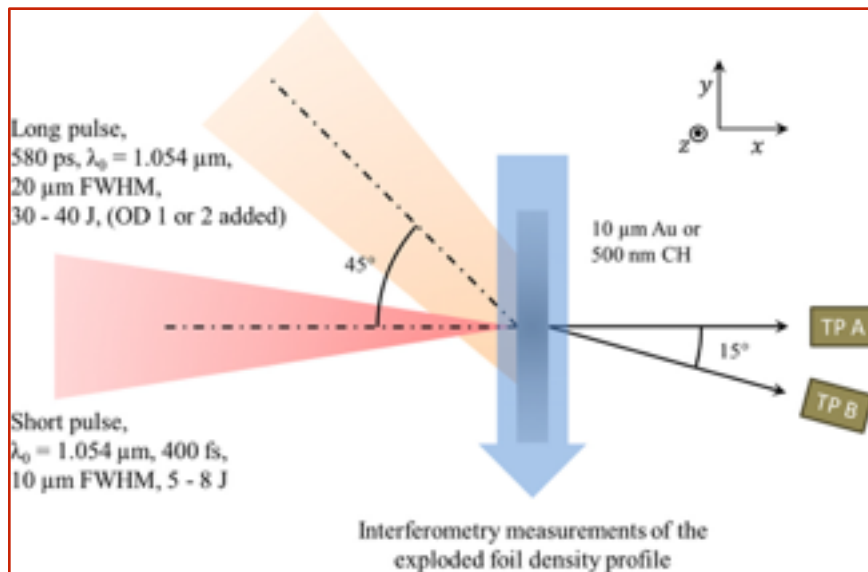
previous works

This accelerating scheme has also started to be investigated at shorter laser wavelengths ($1 \sim 1$ microns) at LULI [M. Gauthier et al. PoP 2014] and on the Titan laser facility at Livermore [E. D'Humières et al. PPCF 2013].

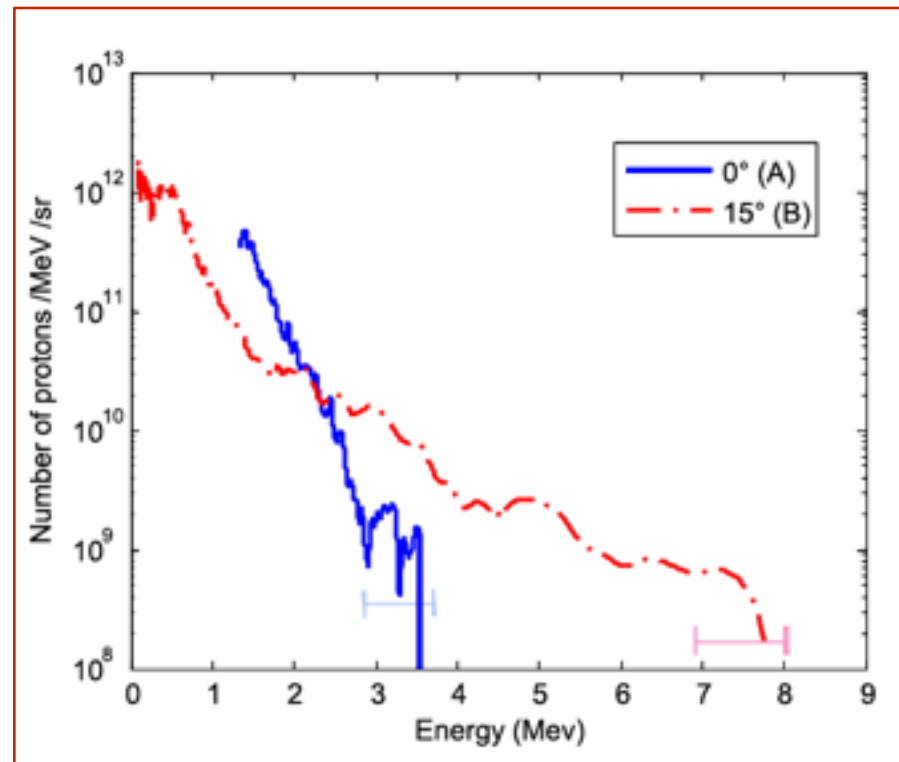
Typical set-up



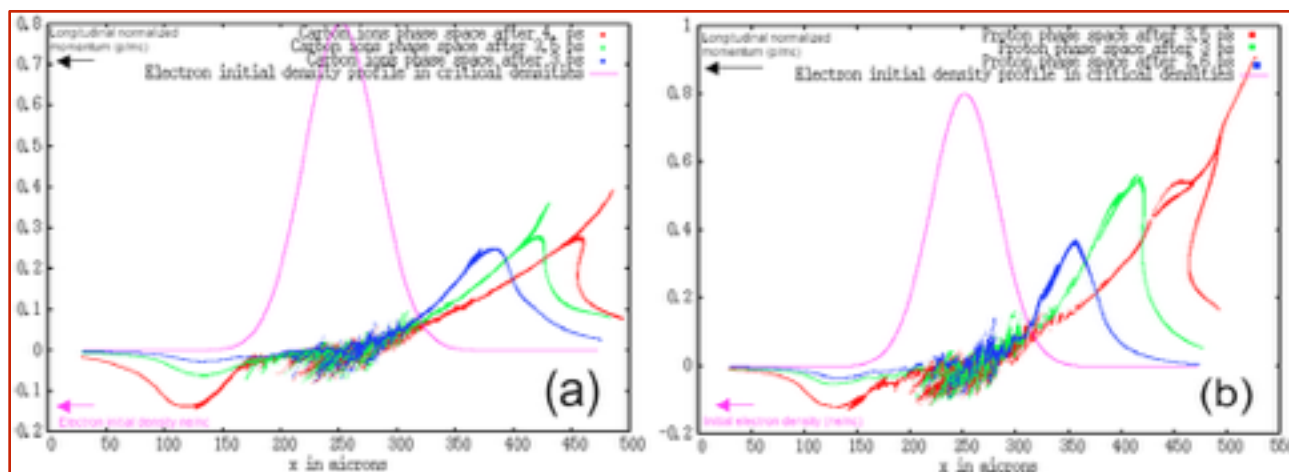
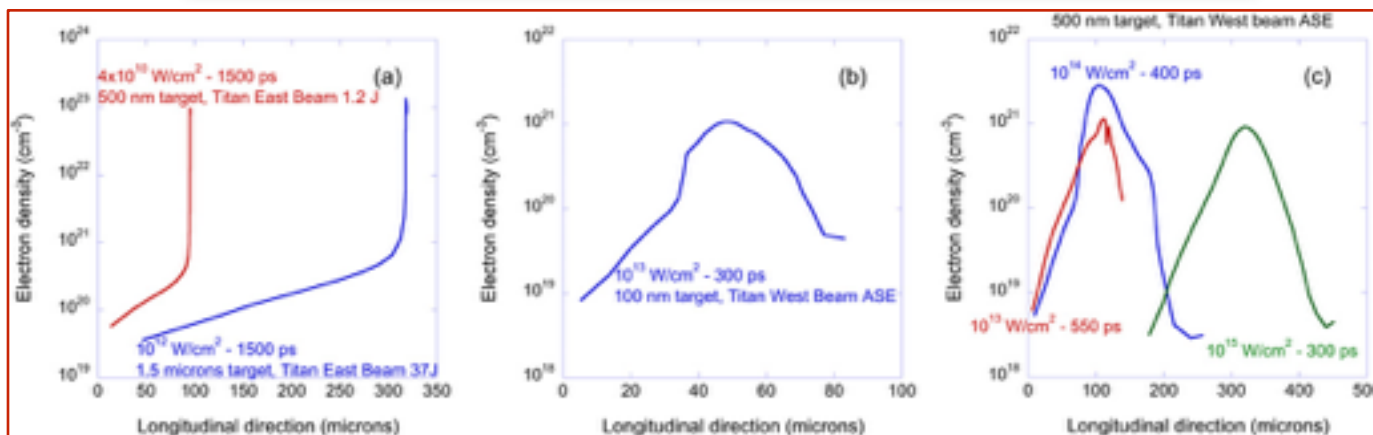
- | | |
|---|--|
| long pulse | short pulse |
| • $E_L \sim 30\text{-}40$ joules | • $E_L \sim 5\text{-}8$ joules |
| • $t_L \sim 580$ ps | • $t_L \sim 400$ fs |
| • $d = 20$ microns | • $d = 6$ microns |
| • $I_L \sim 3 \times 10^{15}$ W/cm ² | • $I_L \sim 10^{18}$ W/cm ² |



LULI experiment



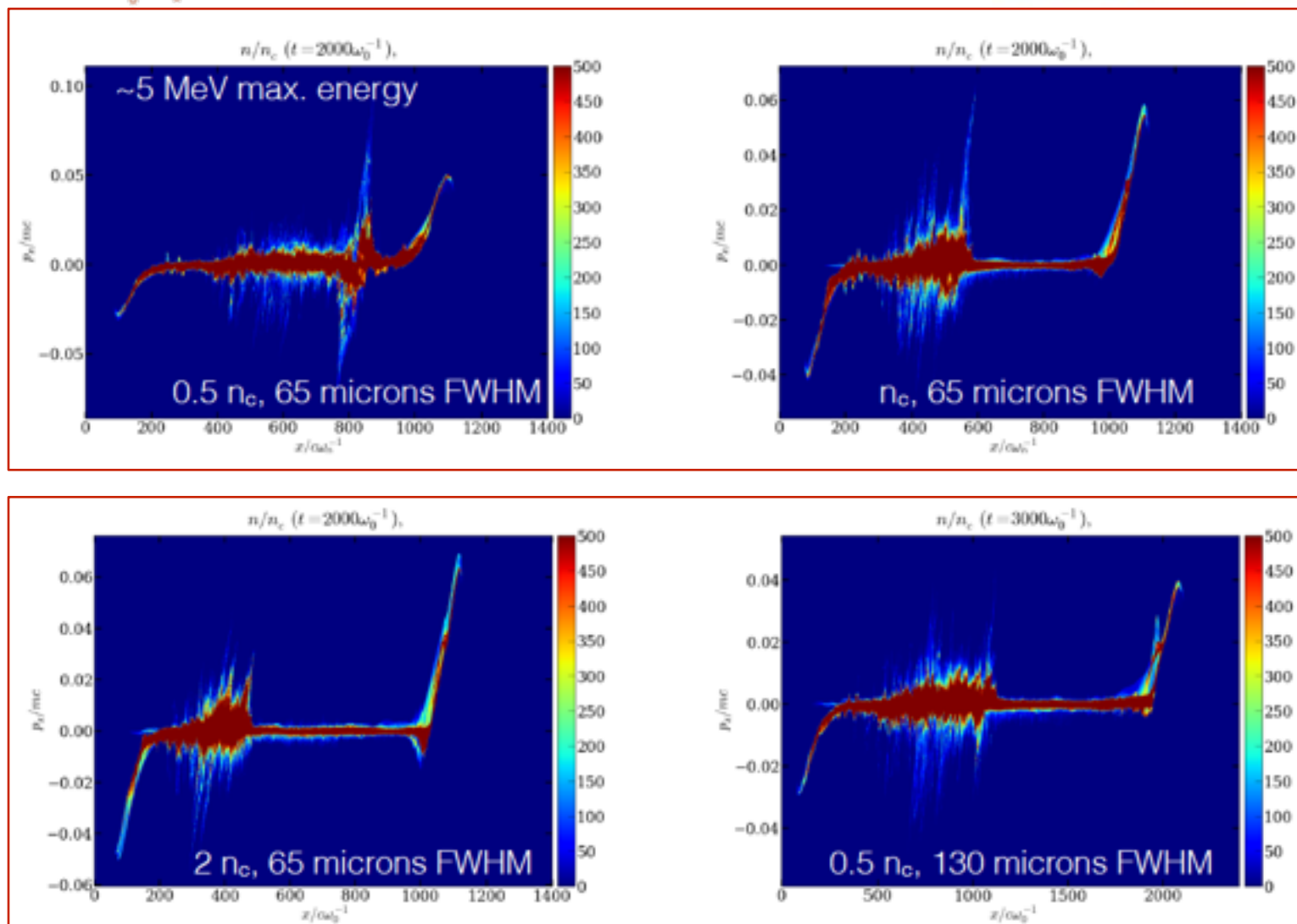
TITAN parameters simulations



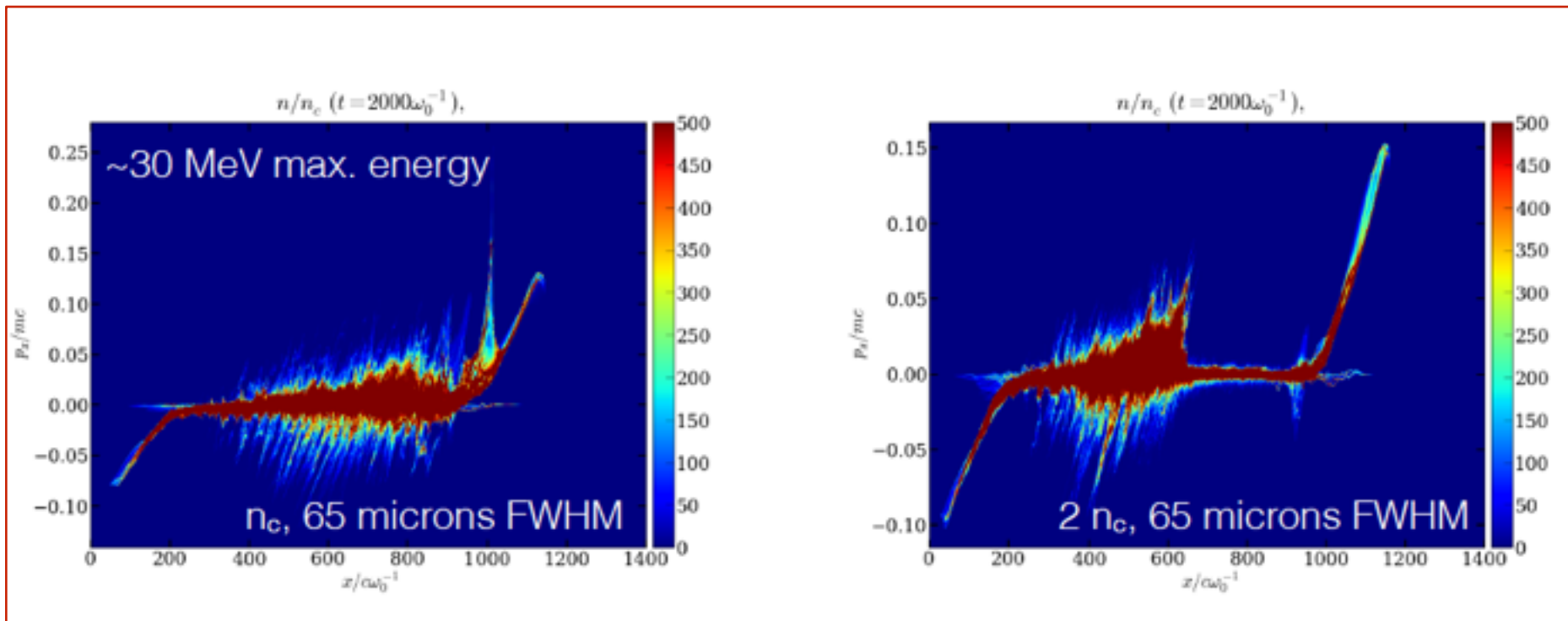
Preliminary PIC simulations of ion acceleration in low density targets with Vega-2 and Vega-3

- 2D CALDER PIC simulations for plasma density profiles
- Exploded foil or supersonic nozzle gas jets: $\cos^2$ hydrogen near-critical density plasmas with FWHM from 65 to 130 microns and maximum density from 0.5 to 2 n_c .
- The plasma density profile can be obtained by using Uncompressed VEGA-2 (~ 7.5 joules) or VEGA-3 (~ 40 joules)
- Vega-2: compressed beam 30 fs, 6 joules, focal spot ~ 5 microns, intensity $\sim 1 \times 10^{20}$ W/cm²
- Vega-3: compressed beam 30 fs, 30 joules, focal spot ~ 5 microns, intensity $\sim 1.5 \times 10^{21}$ W/cm²

by E. d'Humierres CELIA Bordeaux



VEGA-3 simulations Proton phase space



Conclusions & remarks

- The VEGA system at CLPU in Salamanca is under construction and will be partially ready at the end of the year (2015)
- the first experimental campaign is mainly based on laser-plasma particle acceleration and the uniqueness of VEGA system permit to host both laser-solid/gaseous particle interaction
- The first experiment on laser-plasma driven proton acceleration is planned at CLPU in collaboration with the CELIA group in Bordeaux
- preliminary results shown that more optimisation is needed. But shock acceleration of protons is already observed in our simulations up to 5 MeV for Vega 2 and up to 30 MeV for Vega 3.
- Shorter plasmas are needed but will only be available using exploded foils in the near future.
- plasma densities should be reduced to allow the laser to propagate farther: for Vega 2 up to 0.1 nc and for VEGA-3 up to 0.5 nc
- simulations are on the way.

Thank you for your attention !

Merci de votre attention !

Grazie per l'attenzione !



Gracias por la atención y hasta pronto en Salamanca