

# Plasma Wakefield Acceleration with Positron Beams



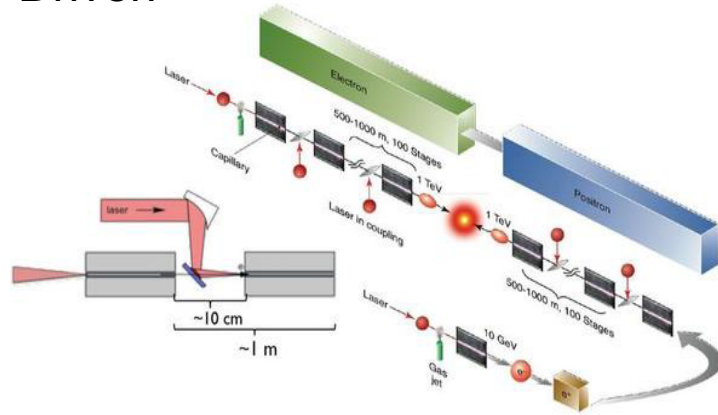
Spencer Gessner, SLAC

Positron Mini-Meeting, March 30 2022

- Why is positron acceleration in plasma important?
- Why is positron PWFA important *at SLAC*?
- What are the challenges associated with positron PWFA?

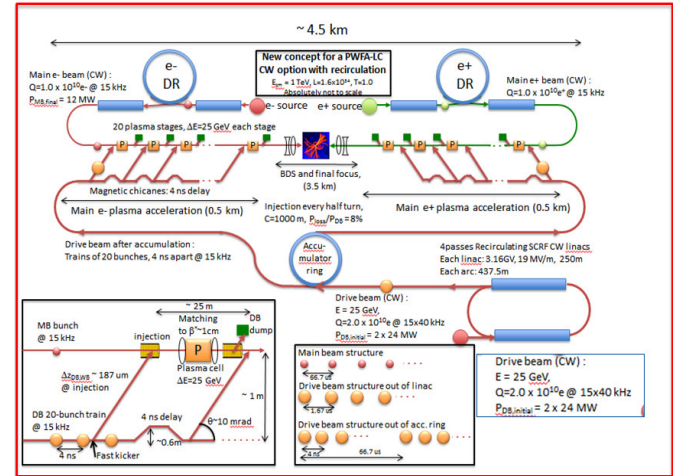
# The Plasma Linear Collider

## Laser-Driven



C. B. Schroeder *et. al.* Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams **13**, 101301

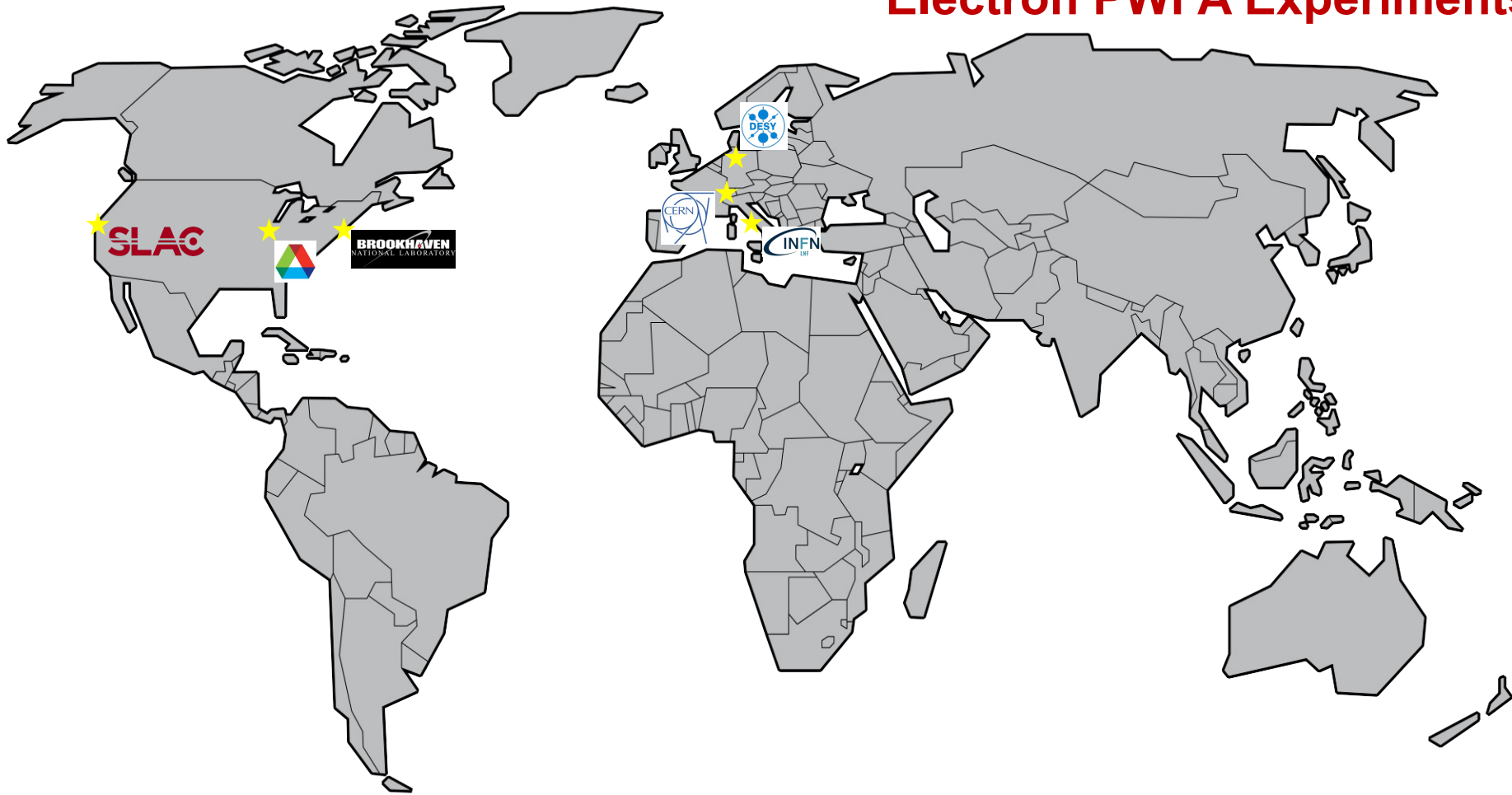
## Beam-Driven



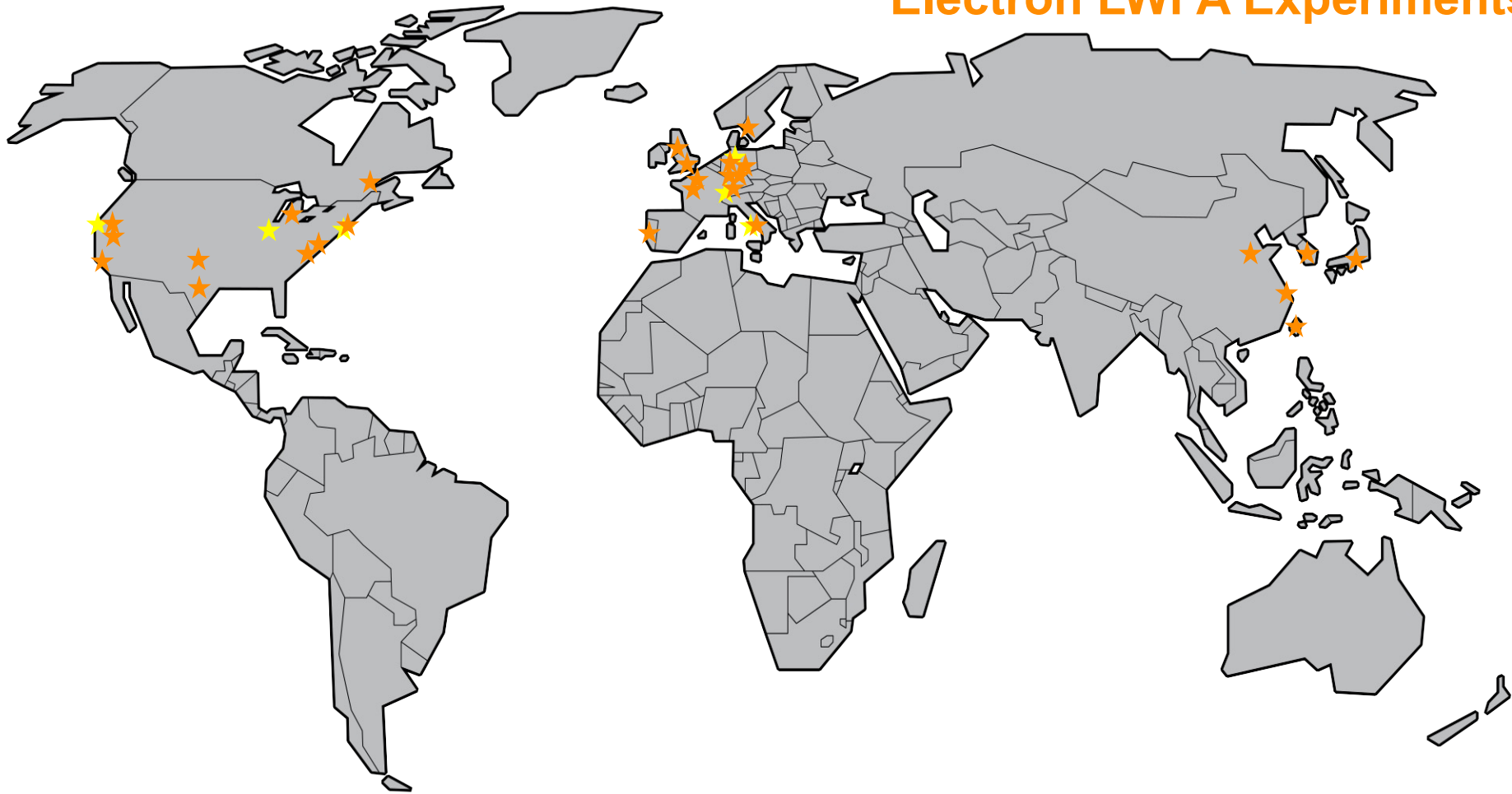
E. Adli *et. al.*, arXiv:1308.1145 [physics.acc-ph]

The positron beam is 50% of a future Plasma Linear Collider!

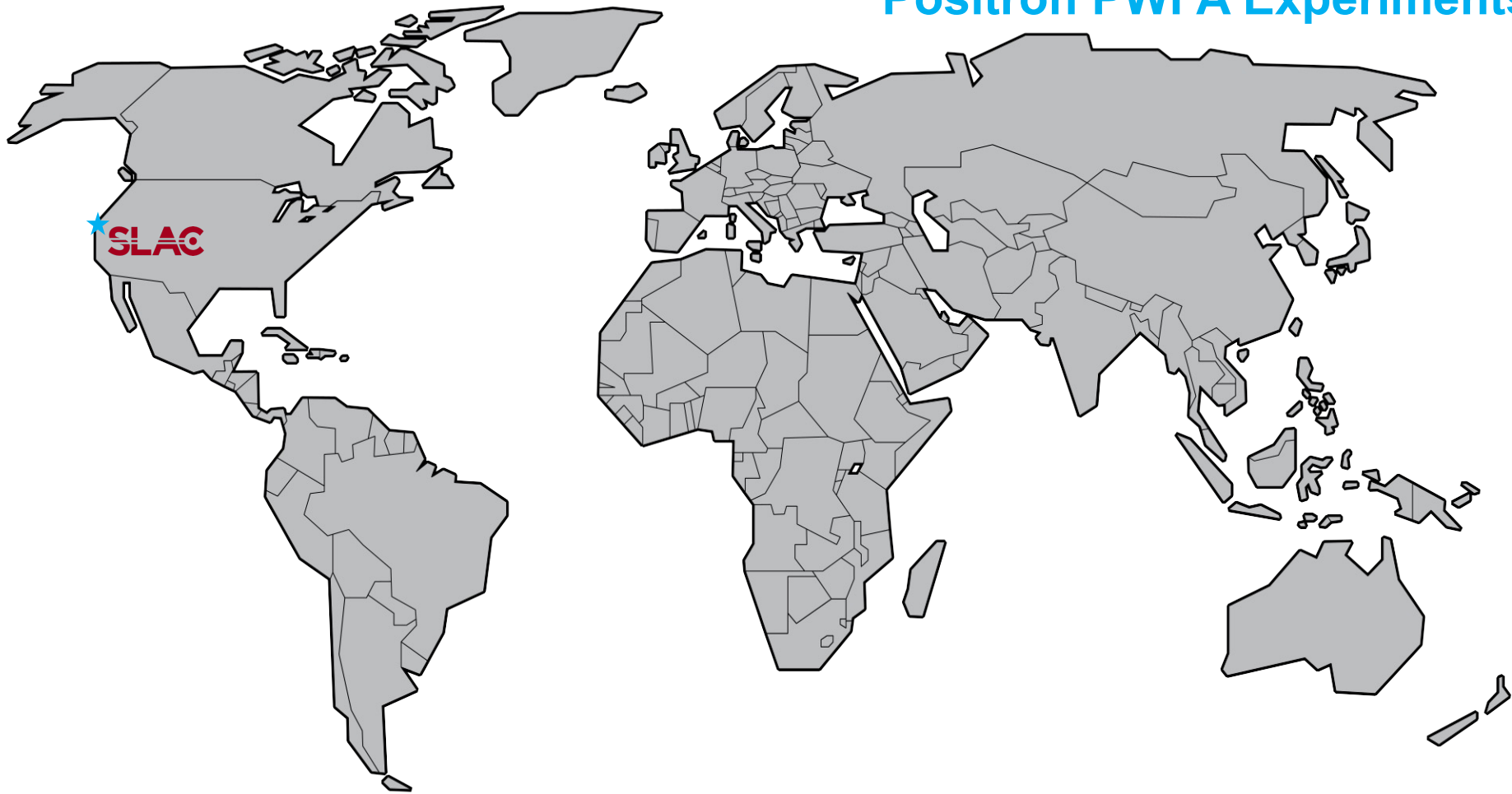
# Electron PWFA Experiments



# Electron LWFA Experiments



# Positron PWFA Experiments



# Positron PWFA Experiments by the Numbers

1 Laboratory: SLAC

3\* Facilities: FFTB, FACET, \*FACET-II

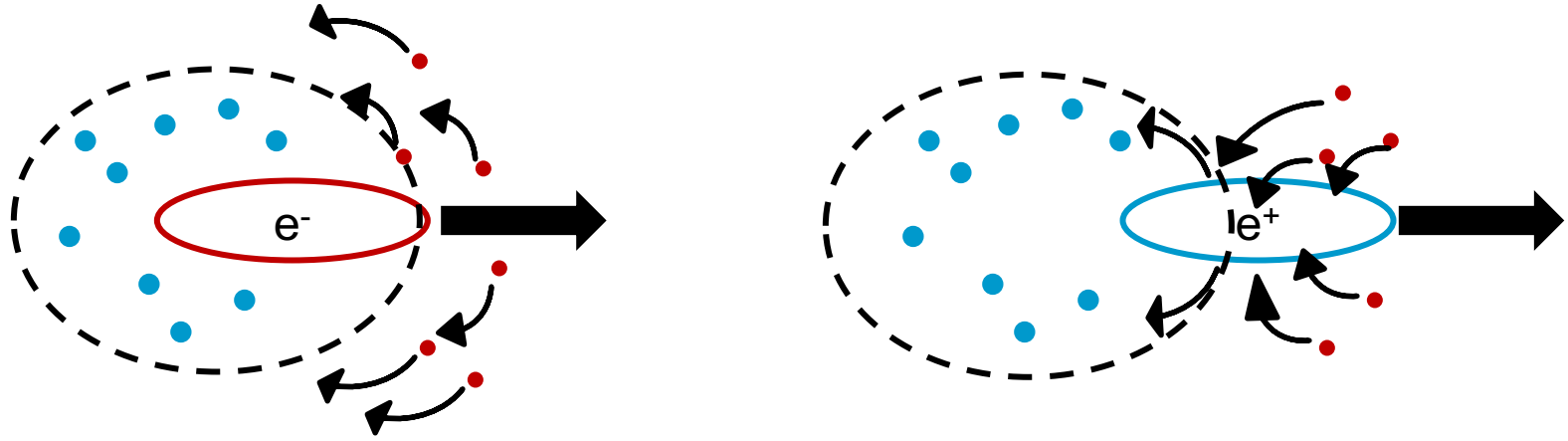
4\* Experiments: E162, E200, E225, \*E333

8\* Publications:

- Ultrarelativistic-Positron-Beam Transport through Meter-Scale Plasmas, M. J. Hogan et. al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 90 205002 (2003).
- Plasma-Wakefield Acceleration of an Intense Positron Beam, B. Blue et. al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 90 214801 (2003).
- Halo Formation and Emittance Growth of Positron Beams in Plasmas, P. Muggli et. al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 101 055001 (2008).
- Multi-gigaelectronvolt acceleration of positrons in a self-loaded plasma wakefield, S. Corde et. al. *Nature.* 524 442445 (2015).
- Demonstration of a positron beam-driven hollow channel plasma wakefield accelerator, S. Gessner et. al. *Nat. Comm.* 7 11785 (2016).
- Acceleration of a trailing positron bunch in a plasma wakefield accelerator, A. Doche et. al. *Nat. Sci. Rep.* 7 14180 (2017).
- Measurement of Transverse Wakefields Induced by a Misaligned Positron Bunch in a Hollow Channel Plasma Accelerator, C. A. Lindstrøm et. al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 120 124802 (2018).
- \*Acceleration of a Trailing Positron Bunch by a Positron Beam-Driven Wake in a Hollow Channel Plasma, S. J. Gessner et al *To be submitted* (2022).

The positron beam is 50% of a PLC but only receives a small fraction of the research attention.

# The Challenge



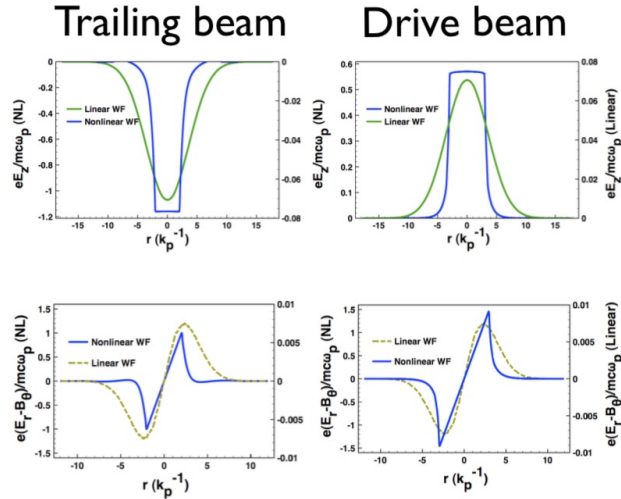
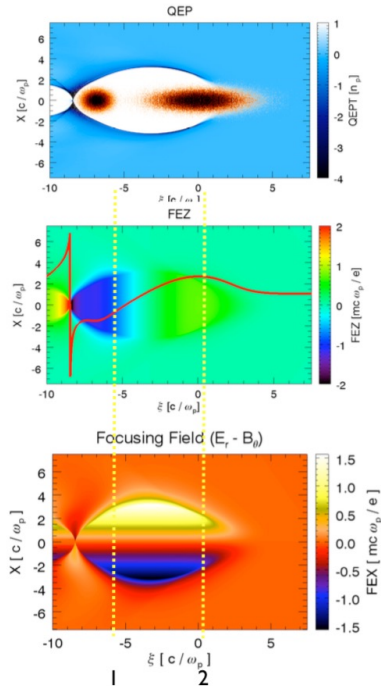
$$m_{ion} \gg m_{elec}$$

The plasma electrons are mobile but the plasma ions are not. The plasma responds *asymmetrically* to beams of opposite charge. No other accelerating mechanism exhibits this behavior!



# The Case for Electron Acceleration

Nonlinear wakefield is IDEAL for accelerating/focusing electrons  
 Trailing beam does not modify focusing fields of wake



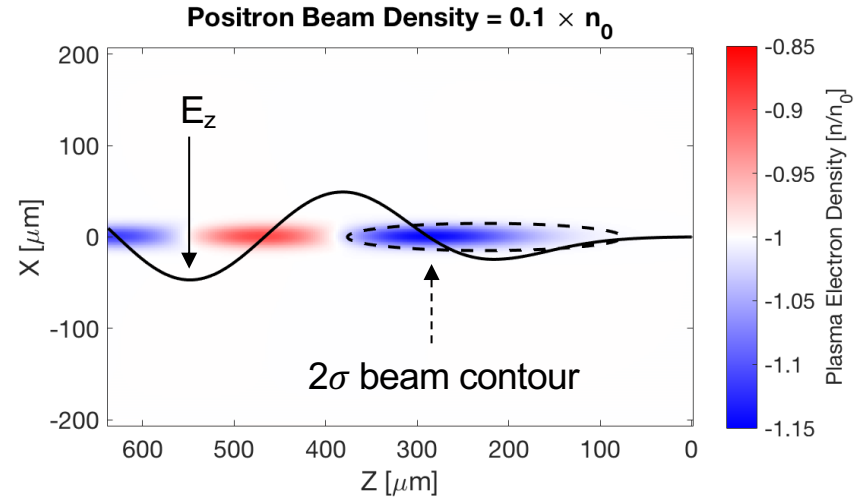
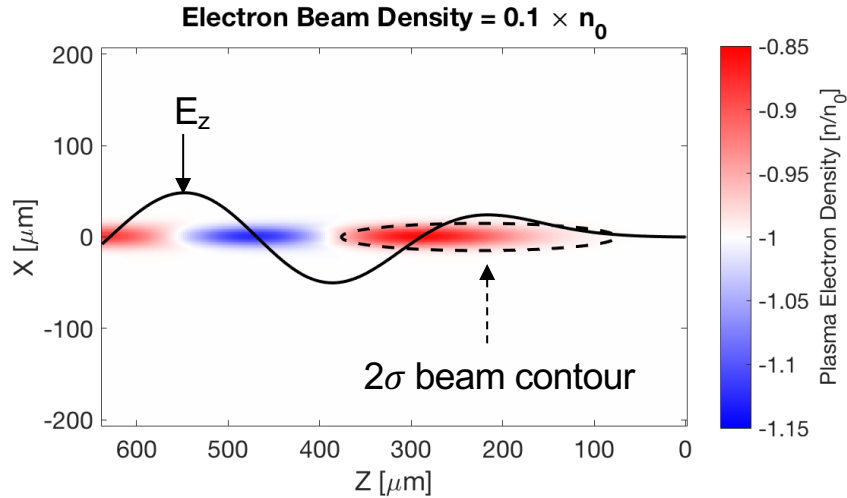
$$\partial_\xi F_z = 0$$

$$\partial_\xi F_\perp = 0$$

$$\nabla_\perp F_\perp = C_{constant}$$

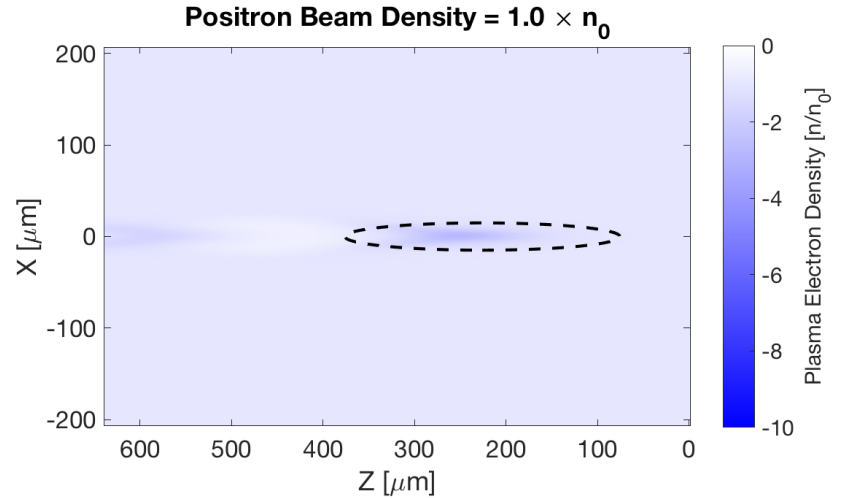
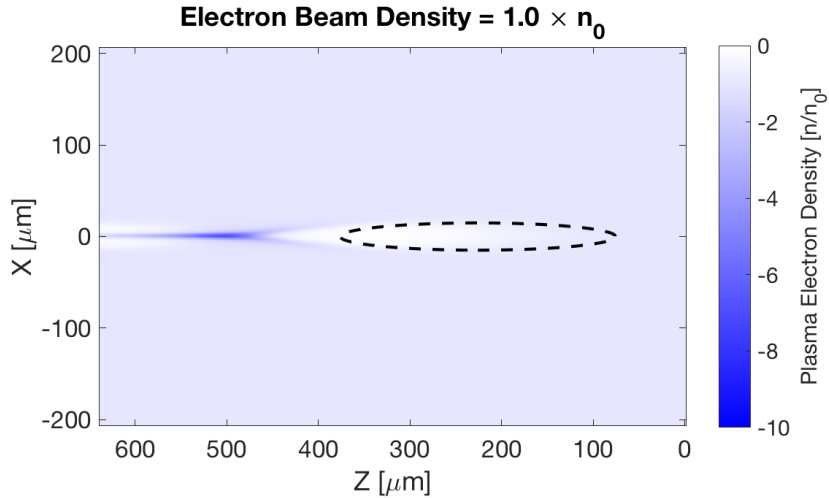
$$\nabla_\perp F_z = 0$$

# Plasma Response to Beams of Opposite Charge



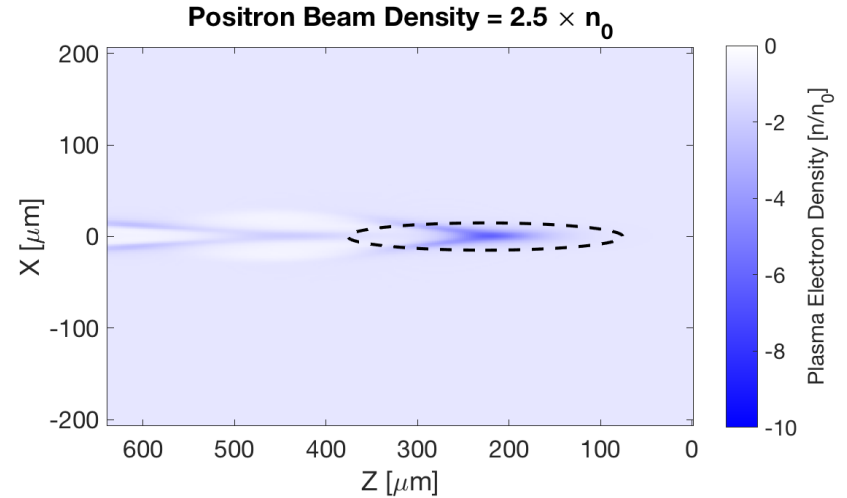
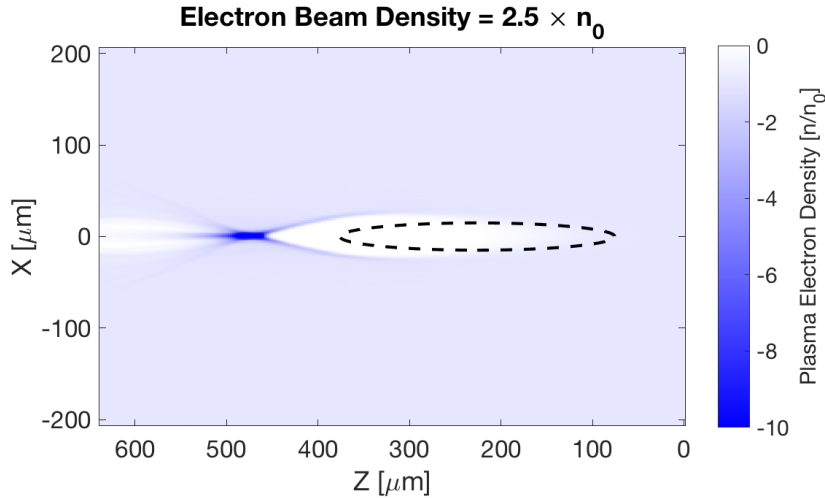
In the linear regime, the response is symmetric.

# Plasma Response to Beams of Opposite Charge



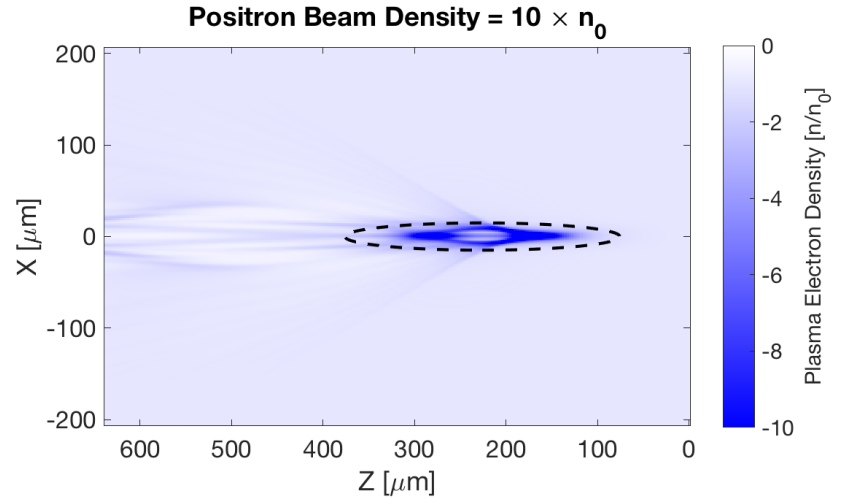
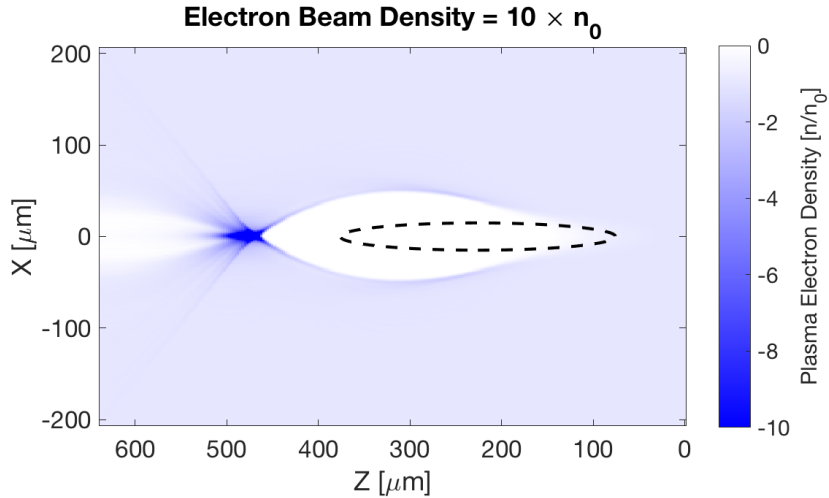
As we increase the beam charge, the asymmetry becomes more pronounced.

# Plasma Response to Beams of Opposite Charge



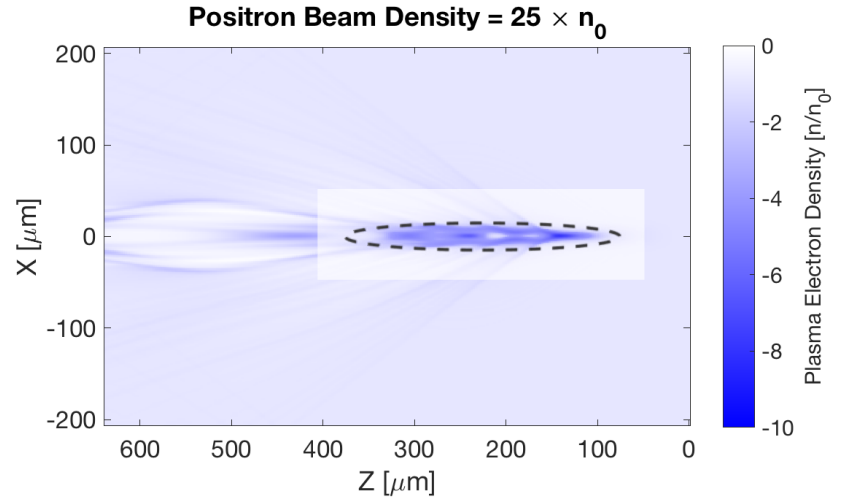
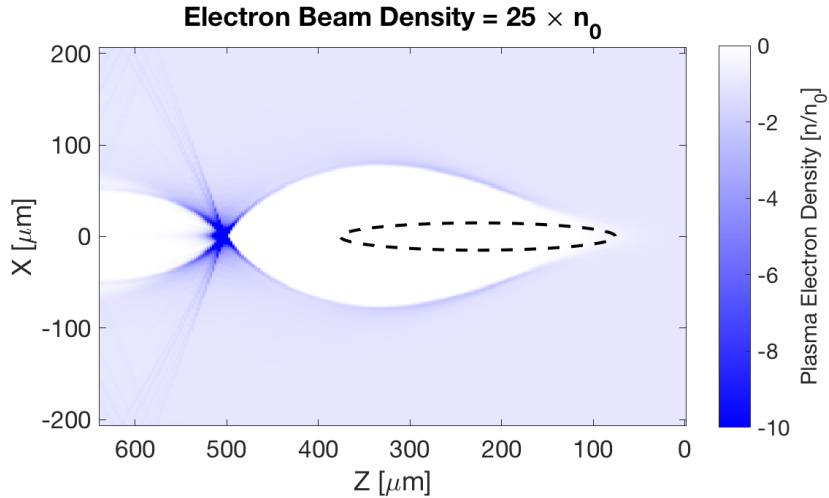
As we increase the beam charge, the asymmetry becomes more pronounced.

# Plasma Response to Beams of Opposite Charge



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# Plasma Response to Beams of Opposite Charge



As we increase the beam charge, the asymmetry becomes more pronounced.

And more complicated.

- The nonlinear blowout regime works well for electron acceleration.
  - It is conceptually simple. The bubble is defined by a plasma electron sheath.
  - The transverse force saturates after blowout occurs.
  - The accelerating field can be flattened with the correct selection of witness beam parameters.
- The nonlinear regime is challenging for positron acceleration.
  - Typically, there is no region in the wake with an excess of plasma electrons that can provide uniform focusing to a positron beam.
  - Even if such a region existed, the presence of a positron witness beam would modify the plasma electron density.
  - A dense positron beam will attract more plasma electrons on-axis. This in turn focuses the positron beam. The transverse force does not saturate.