

Modeling Laser-Plasma Accelerators

B. A. Shadwick

LOASIS Program
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
Berkeley, CA

Institute for Advanced Physics
Conifer, CO

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Acknowledgements

Collaborators

- G. M. Tarkenton, IAP
- E. Esarey, LBNL
- C. B. Schroeder, LBNL

Acknowledgements

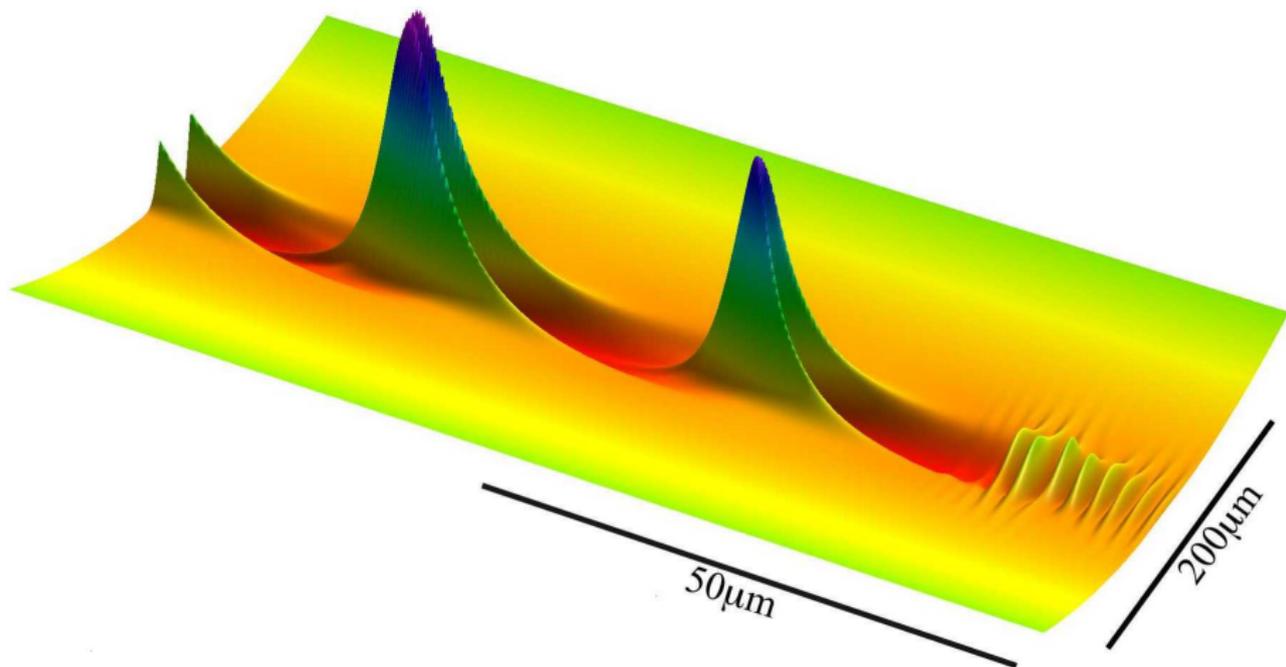
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Support

- US DoE
- IAP

Example: Guiding in a Capillary — Cold Fluid Model

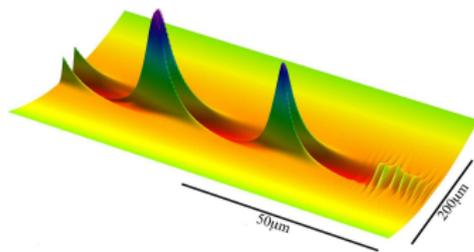


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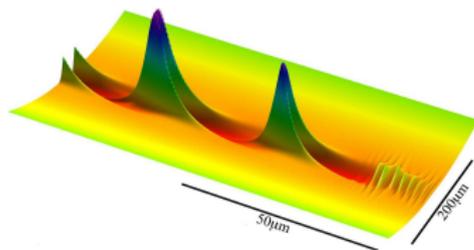


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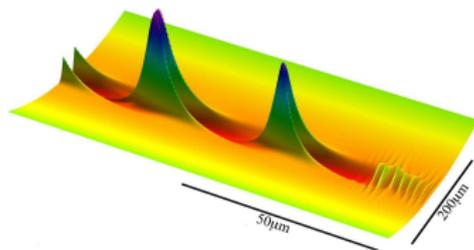
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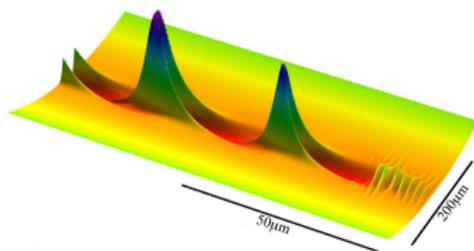


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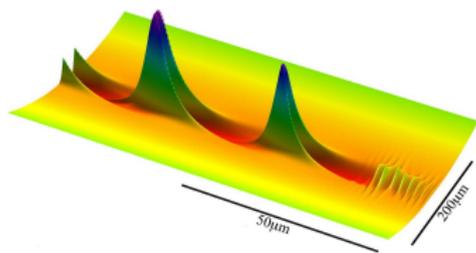


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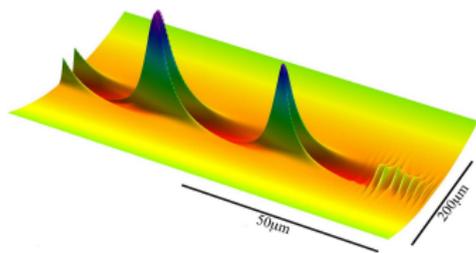


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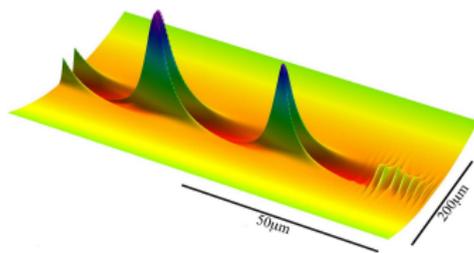


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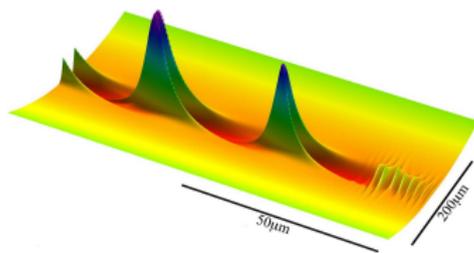


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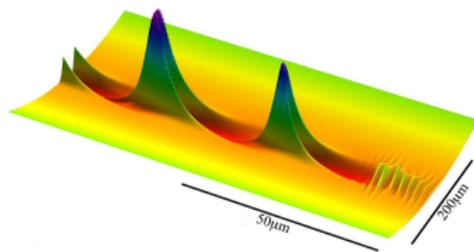


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 - In 2-D, 2×10^6 grid points, 4×10^6 time-steps.

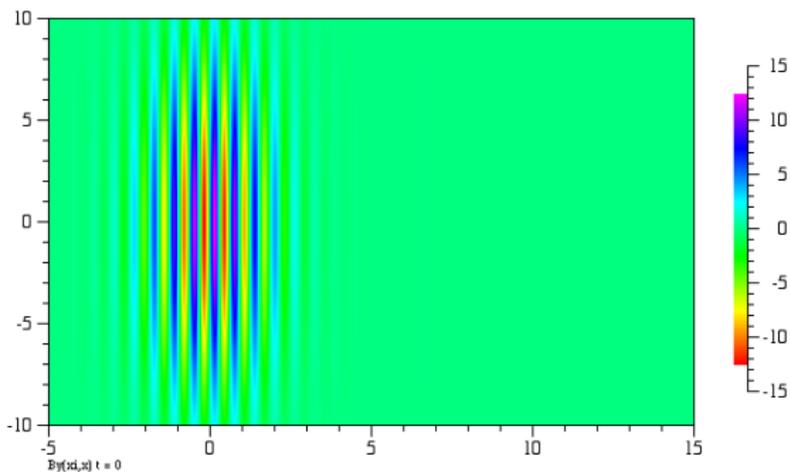
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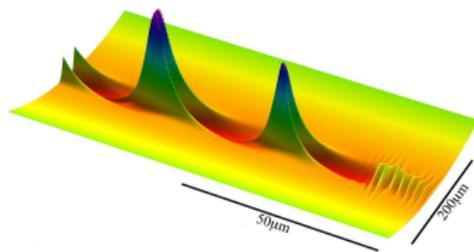
$$B_y(\xi, x)$$



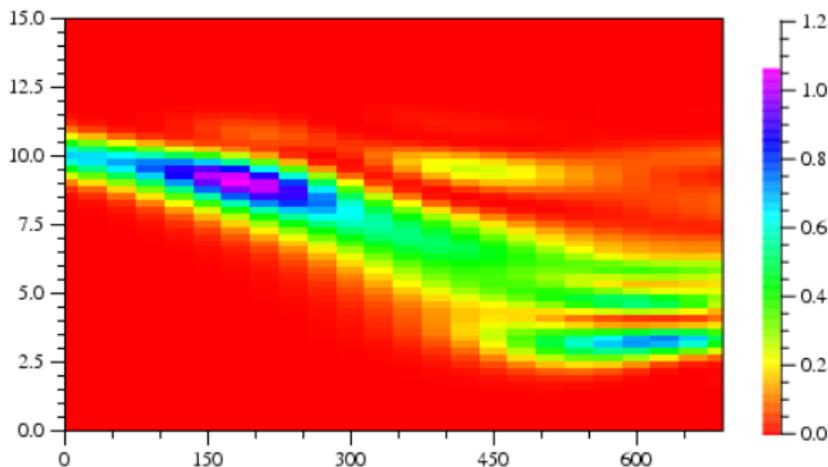
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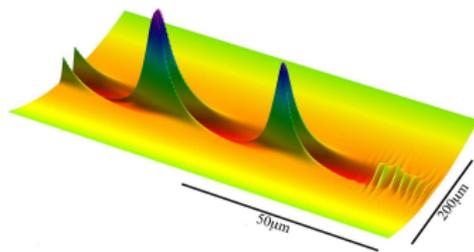
$$|B_y(k, x = 0, t)|^2$$



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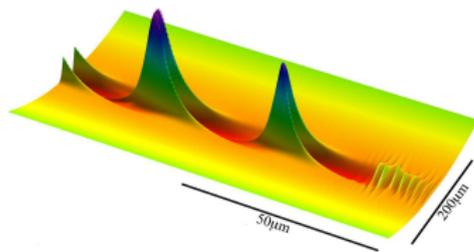


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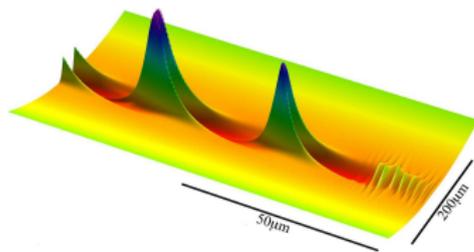


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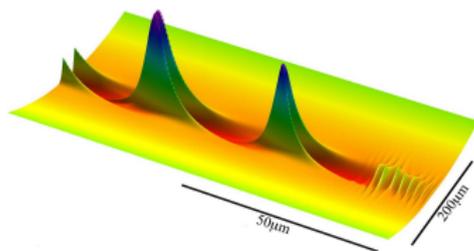


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- We can explore much of the phenomenology by studying 1-D.

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- **Conclusions will be (mostly) independent of the plasma model.**

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 - LBNL Fluid codes & Vlasov codes, QUICKPIC ...

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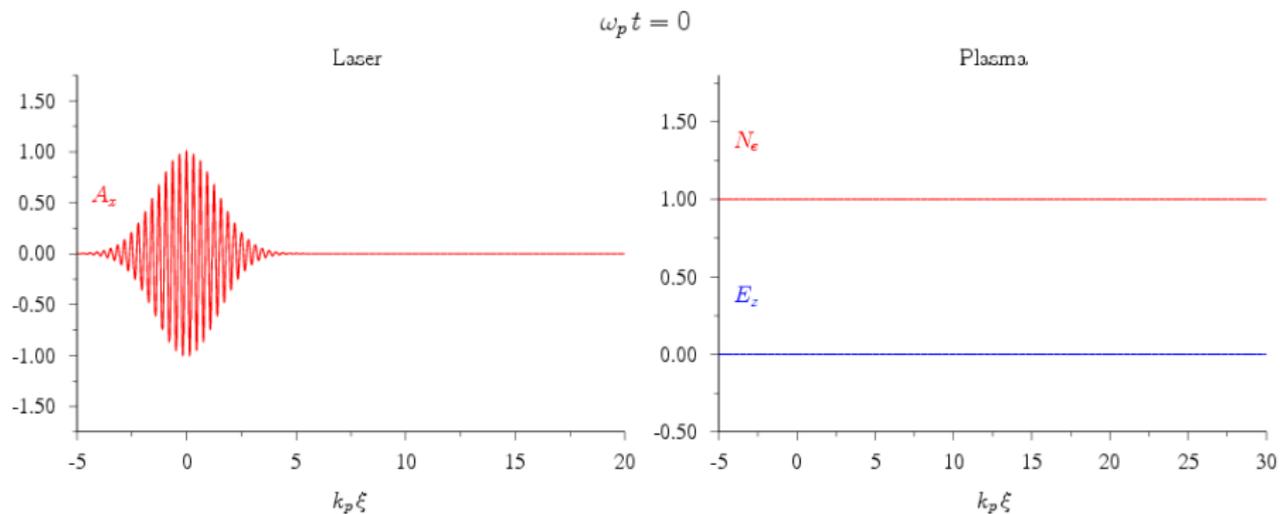
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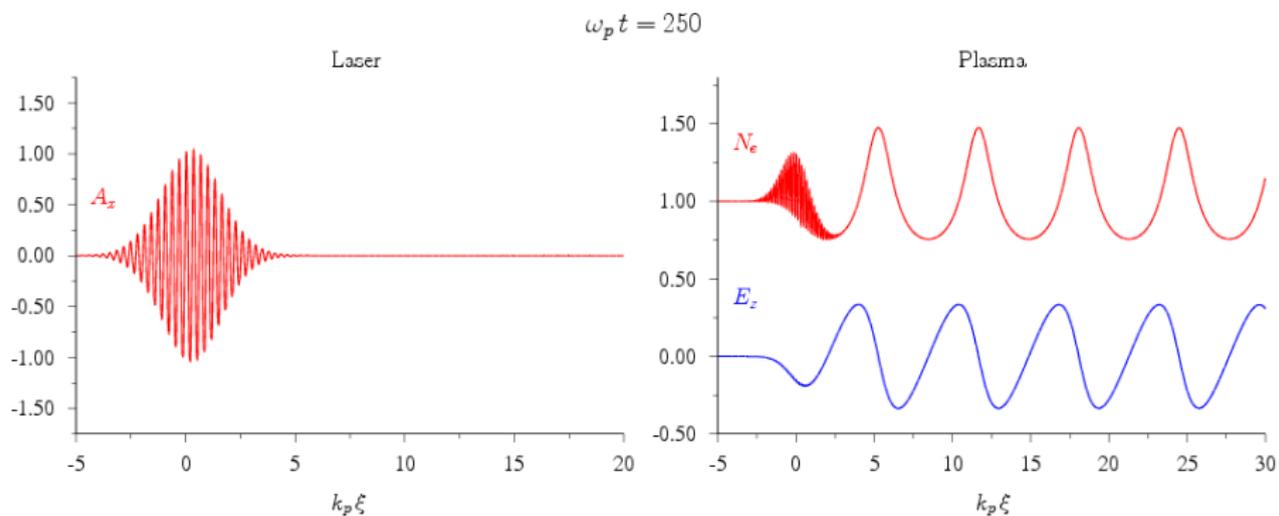
$$k_0 \Delta \xi = 0.0621 \quad (\lambda_0 / \Delta \xi \approx 100)$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{1}{4} \Delta \xi$$

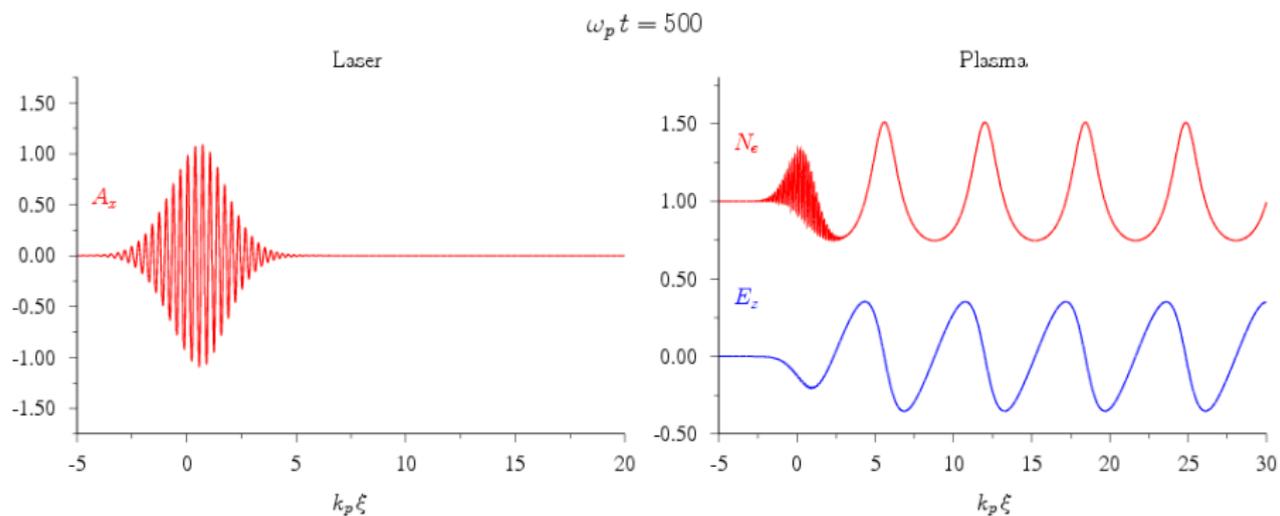
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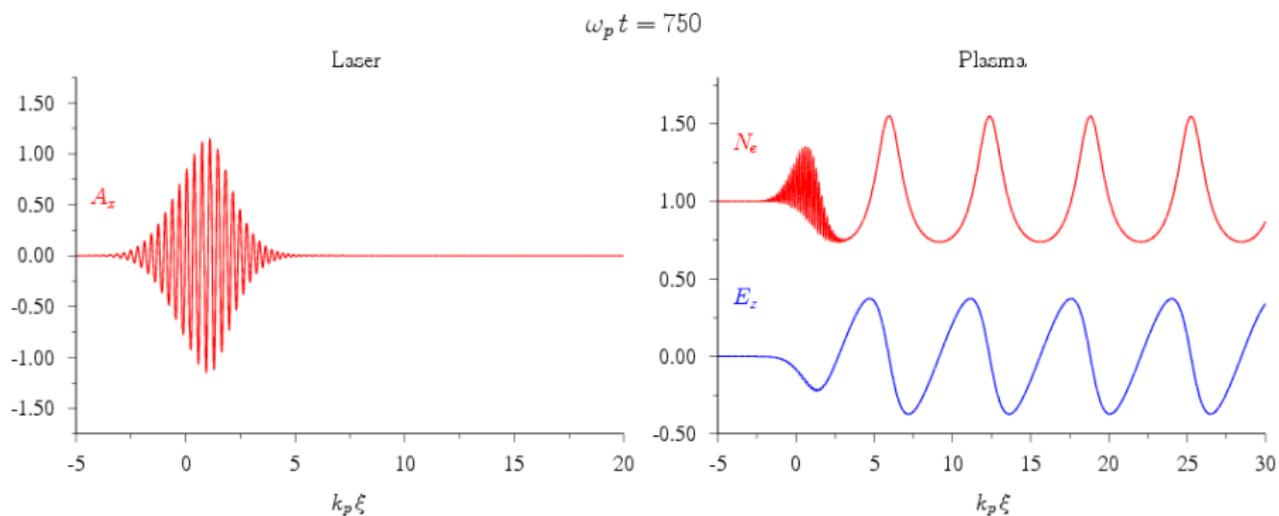
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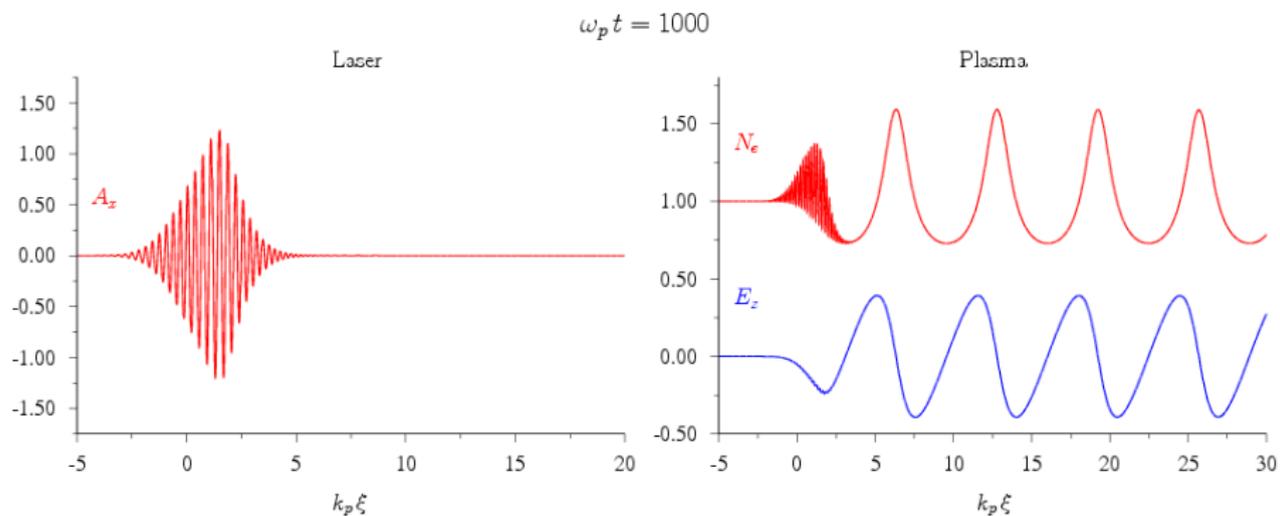
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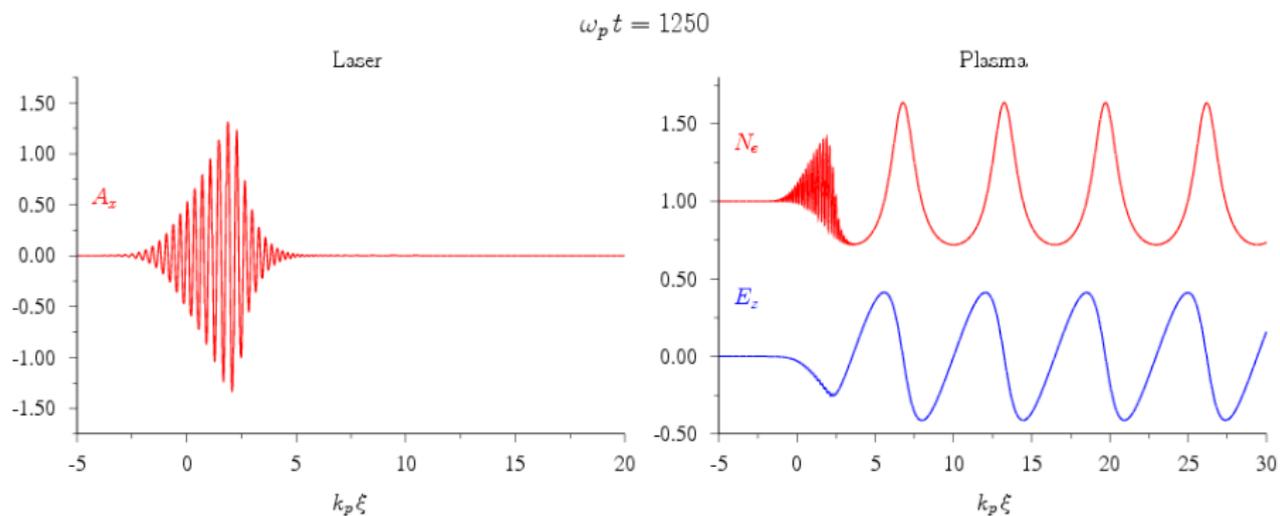
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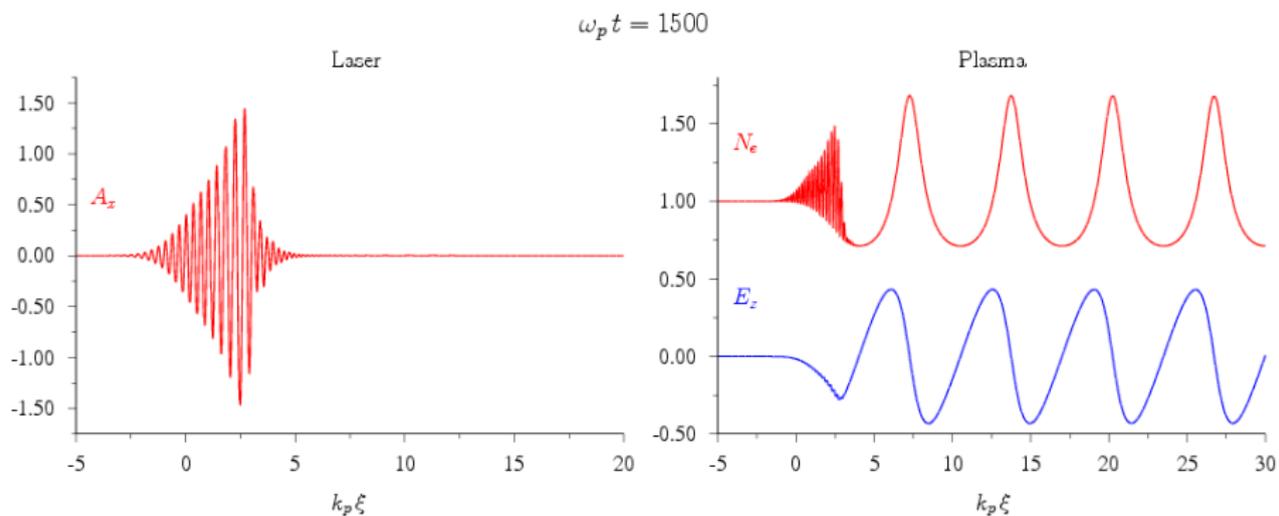
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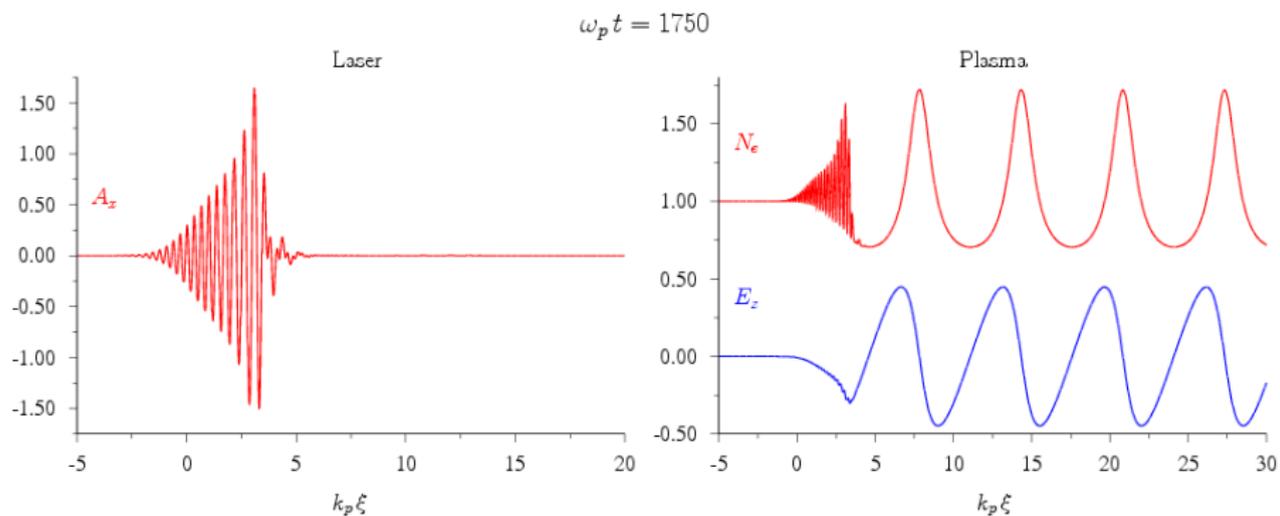
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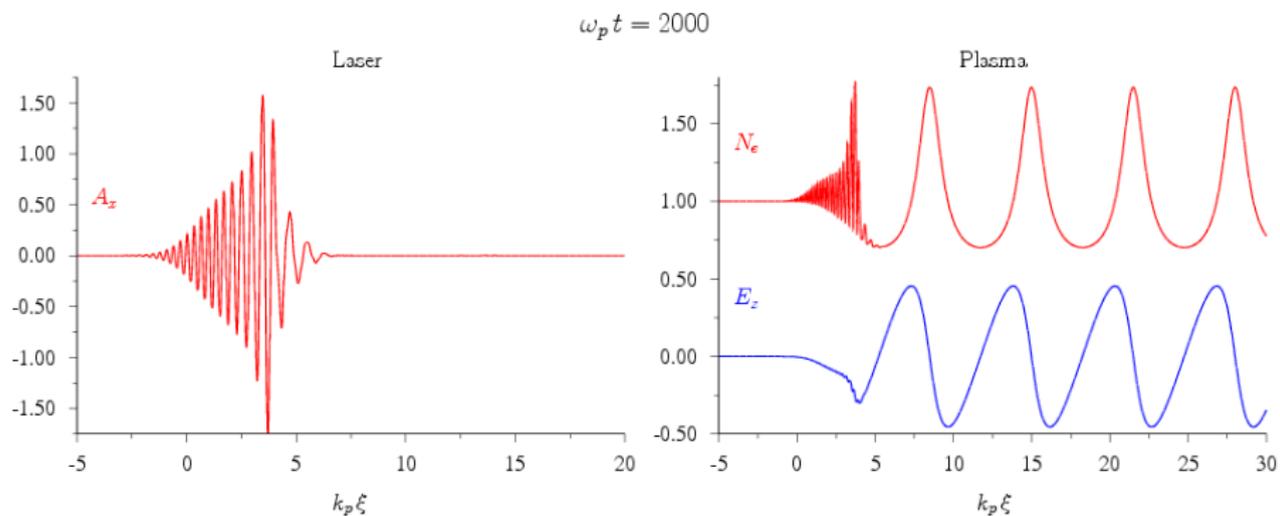
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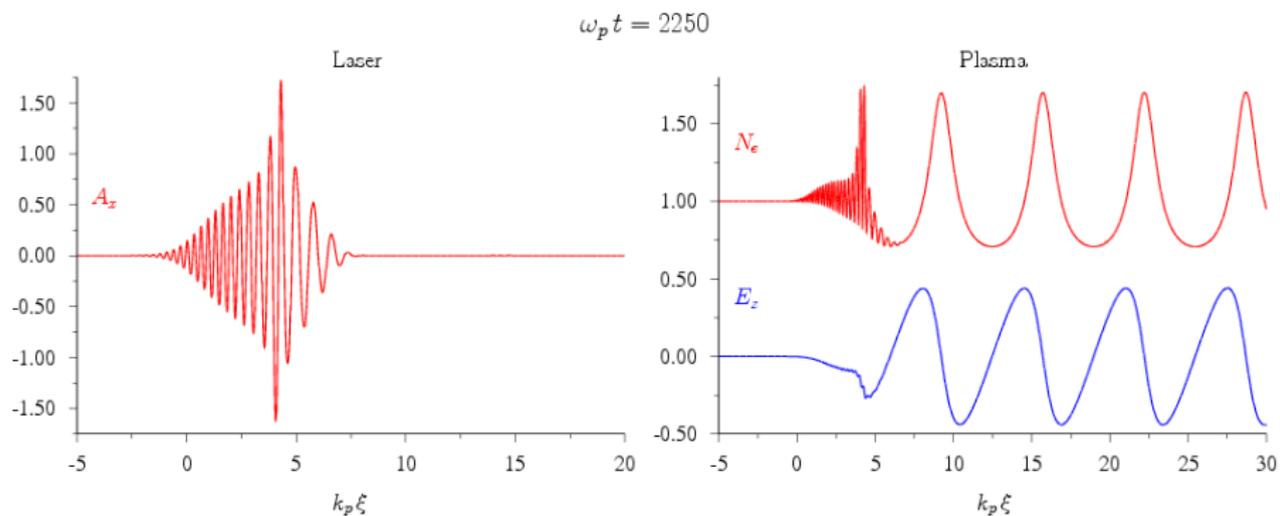
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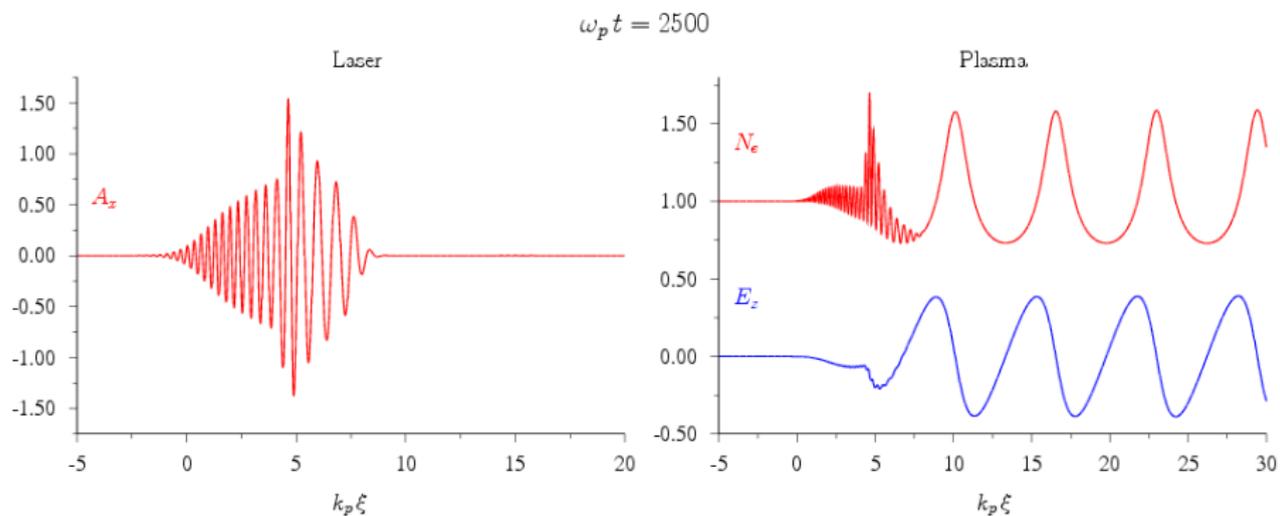
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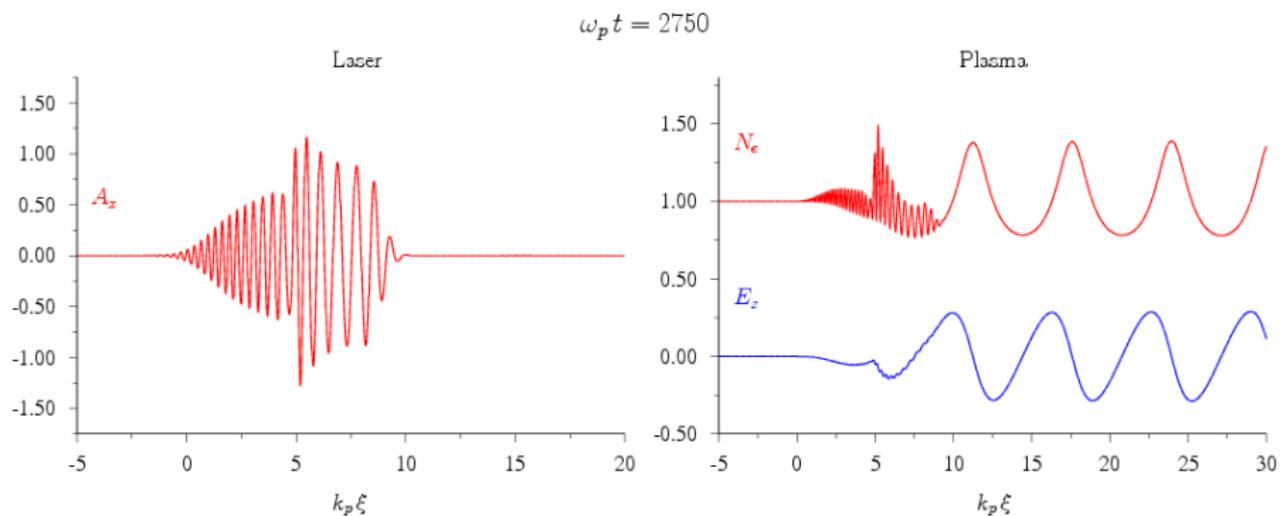
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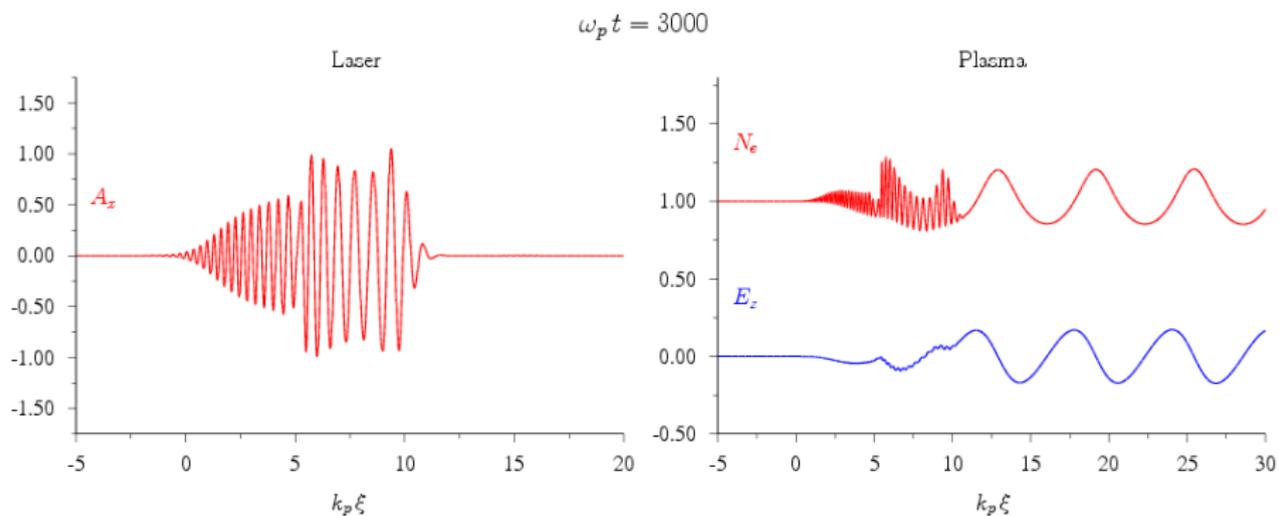
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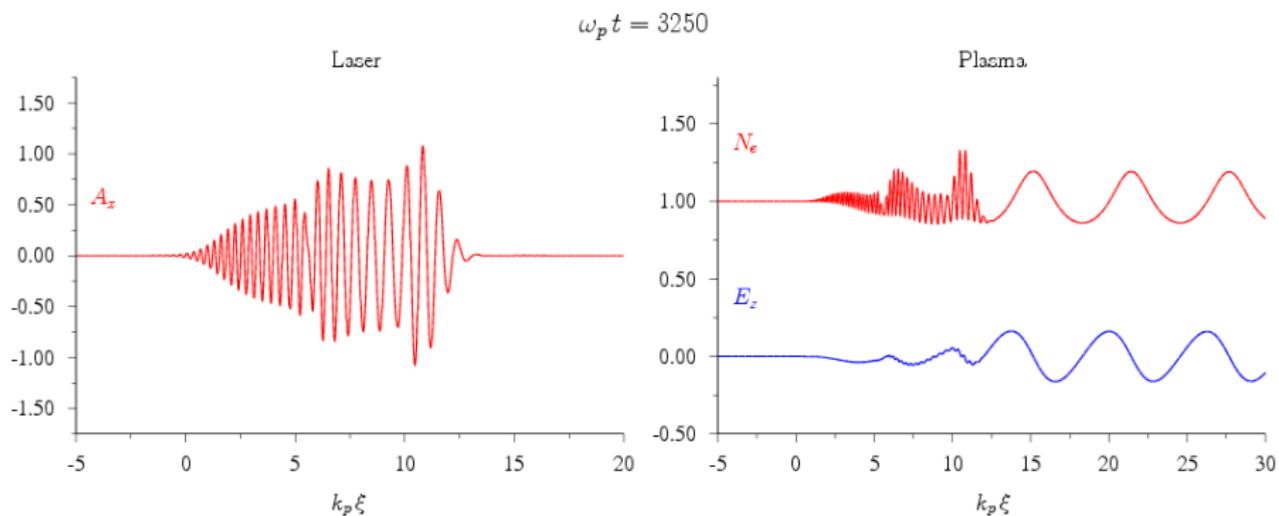
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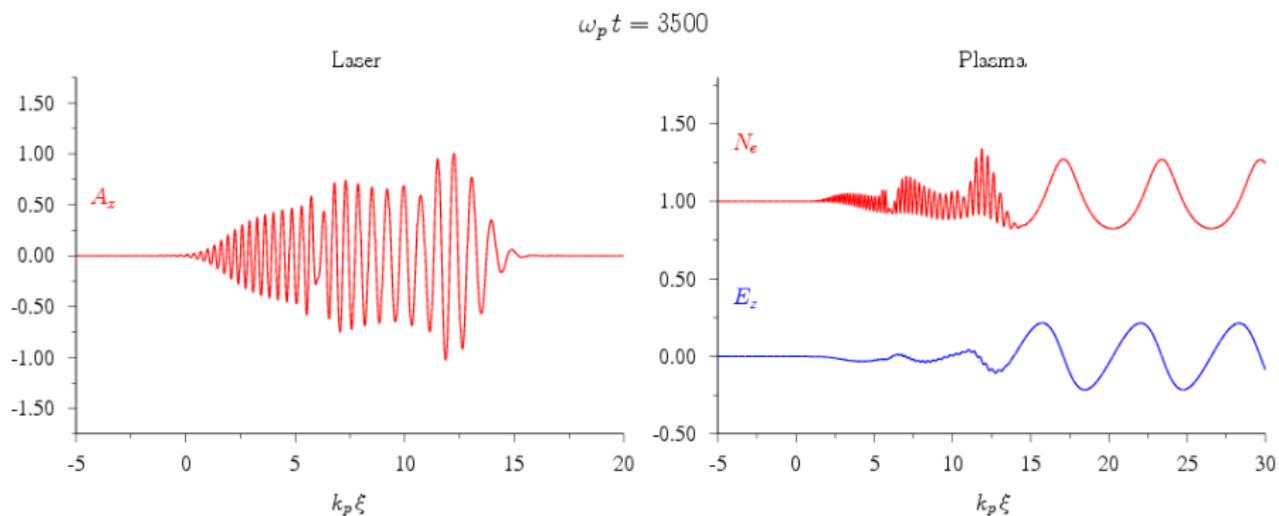
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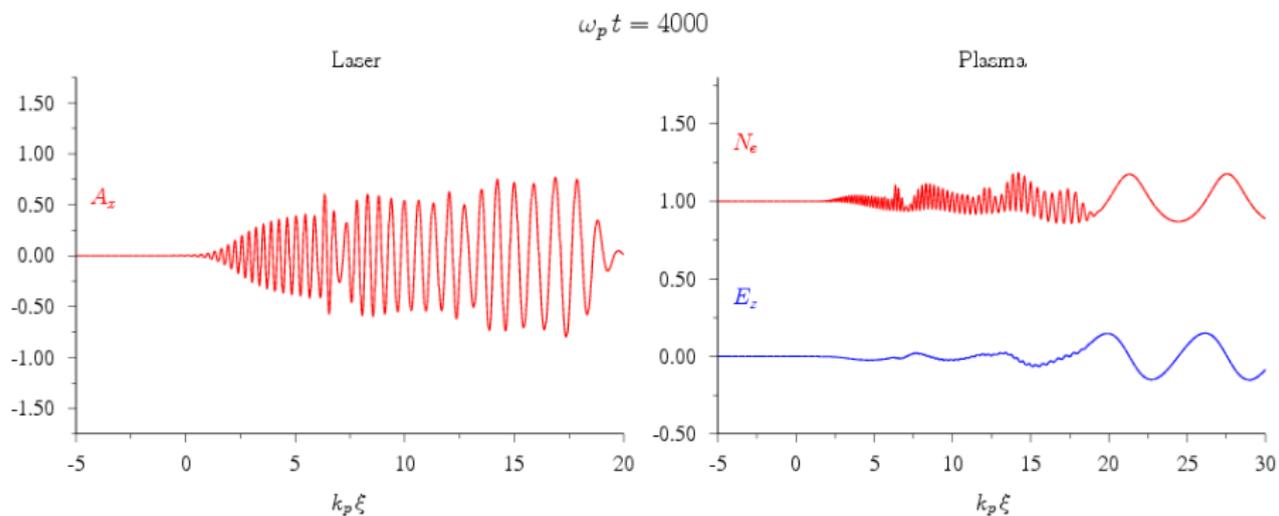
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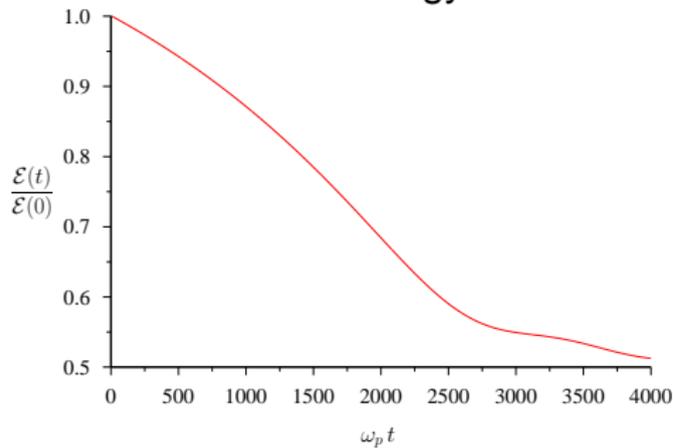
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Laser Evolution

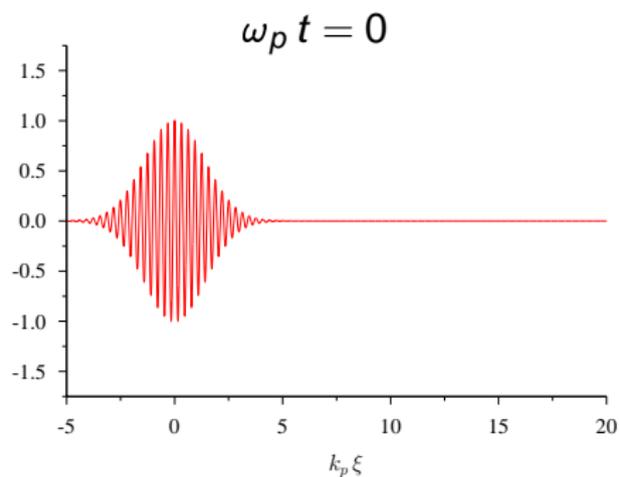
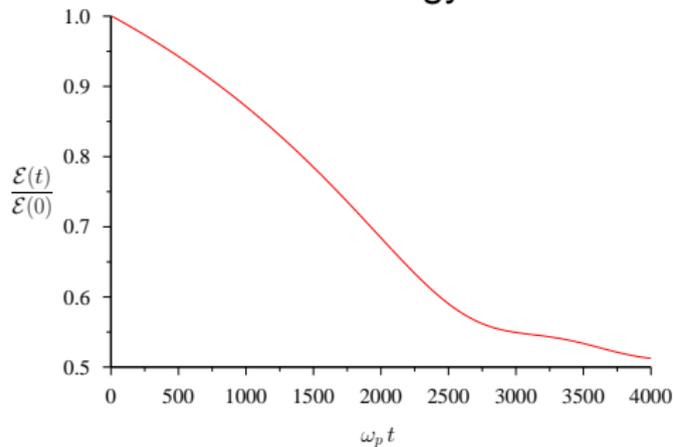
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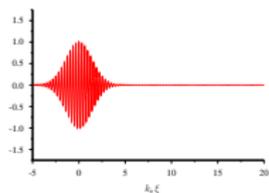
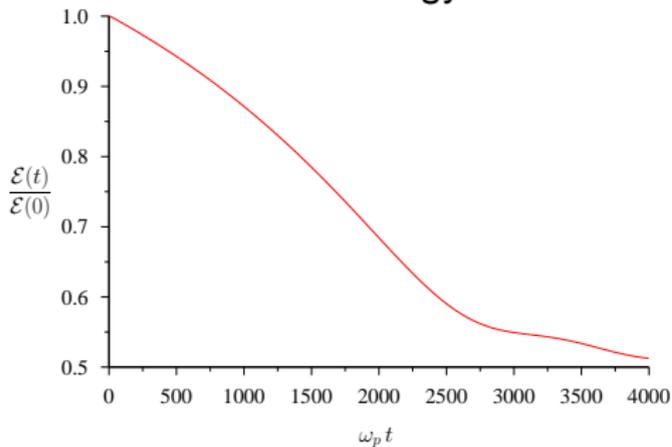
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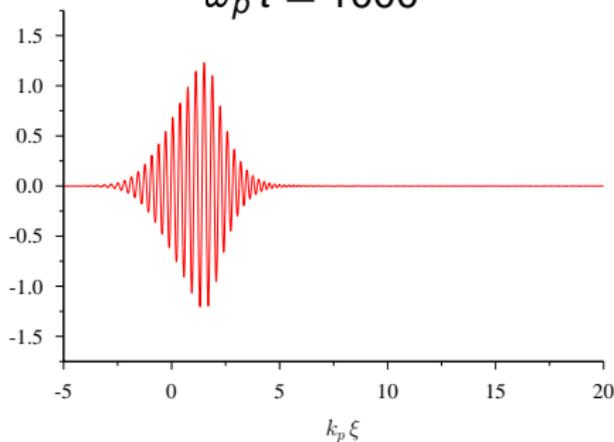


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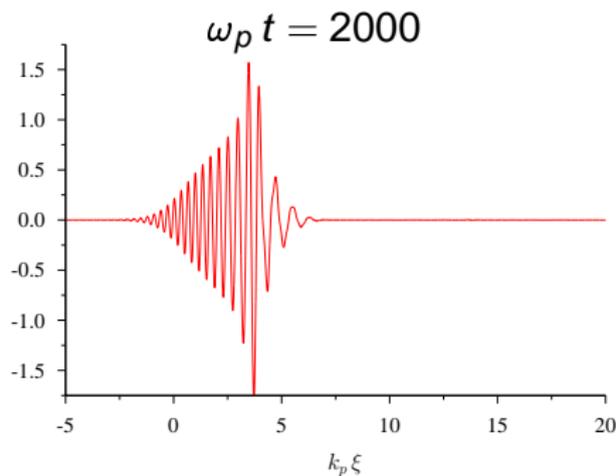
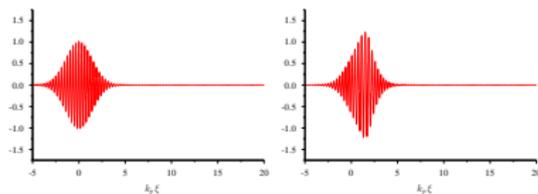
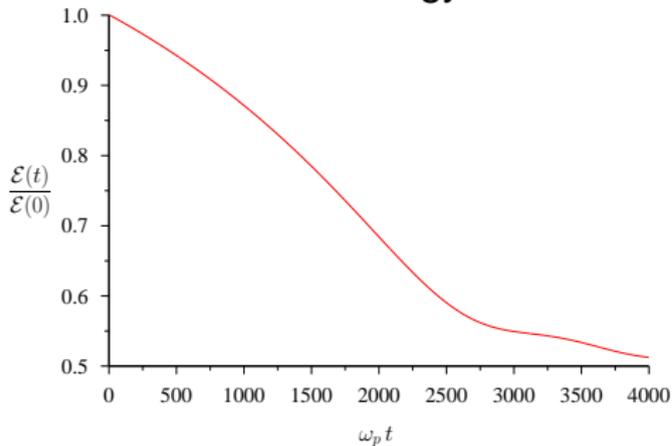


$\omega_p t = 1000$



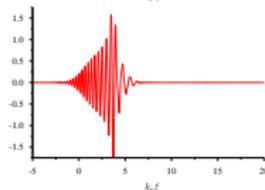
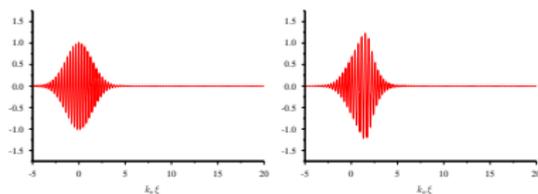
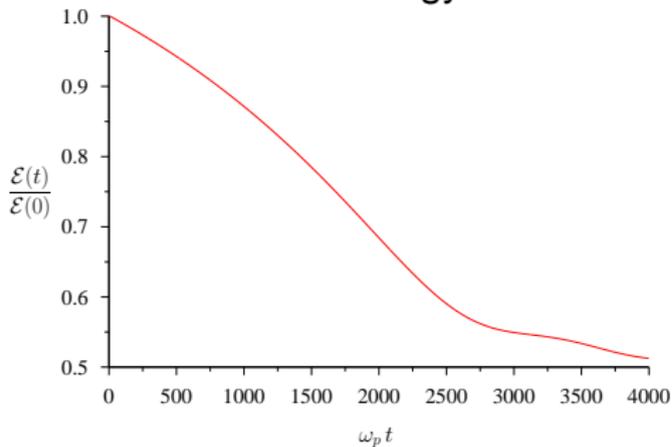
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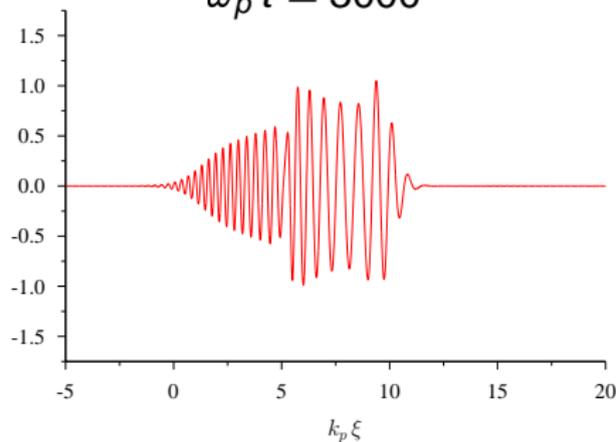


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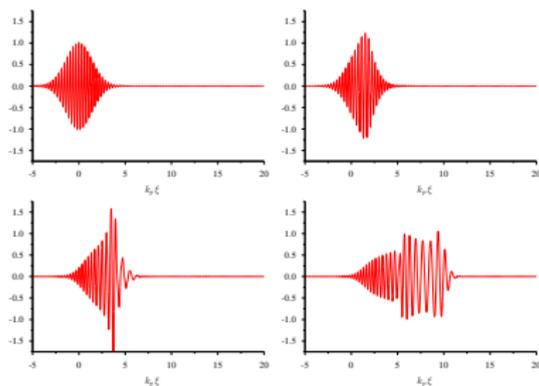
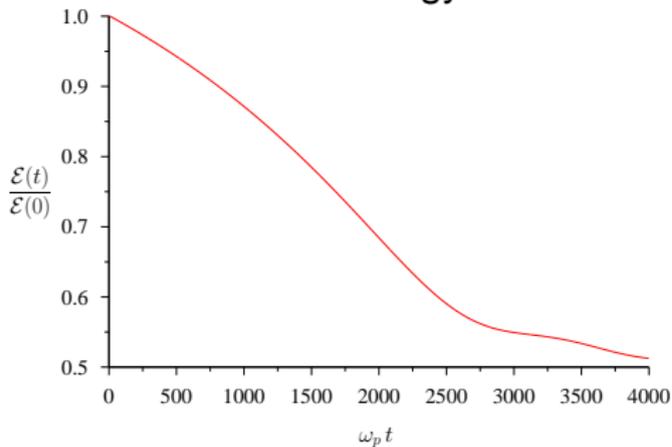


$\omega_p t = 3000$

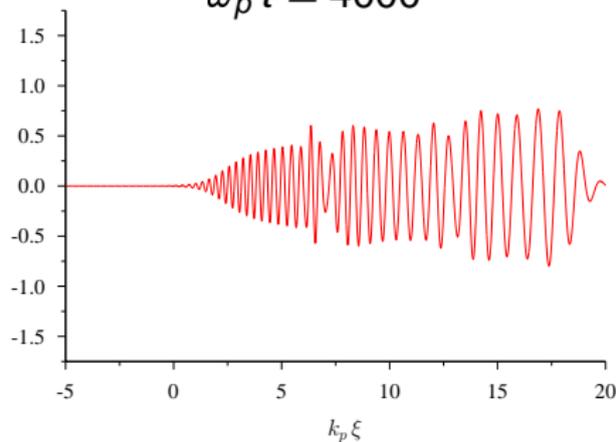


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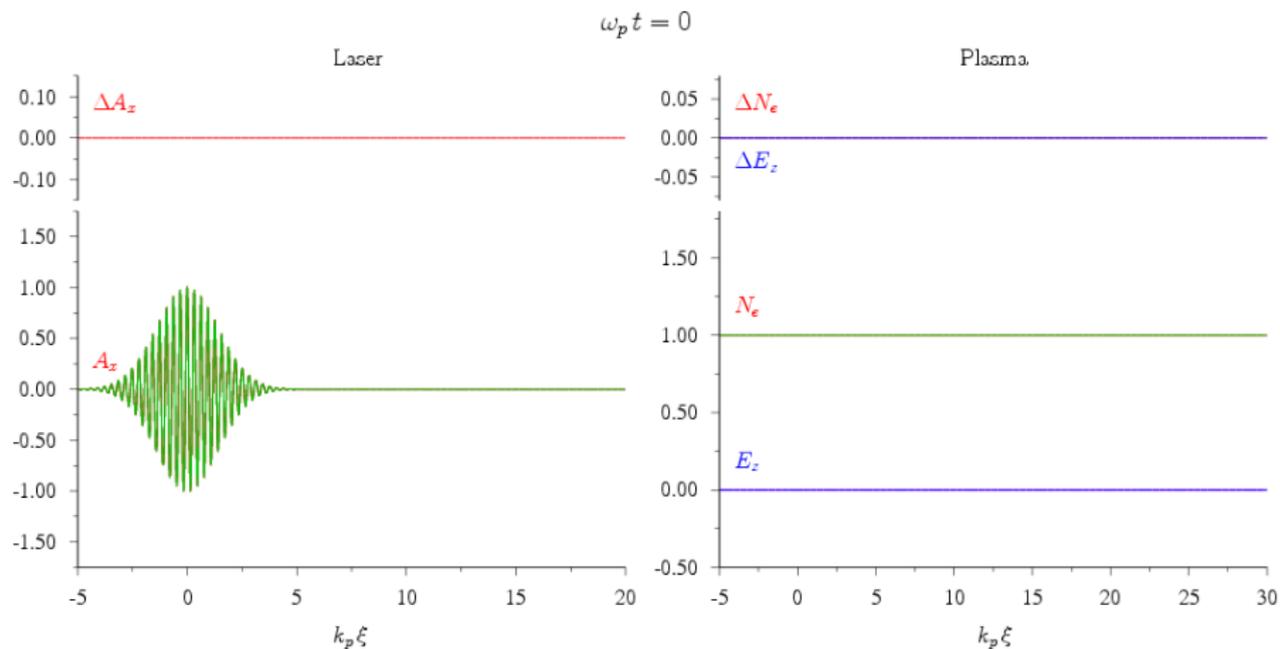
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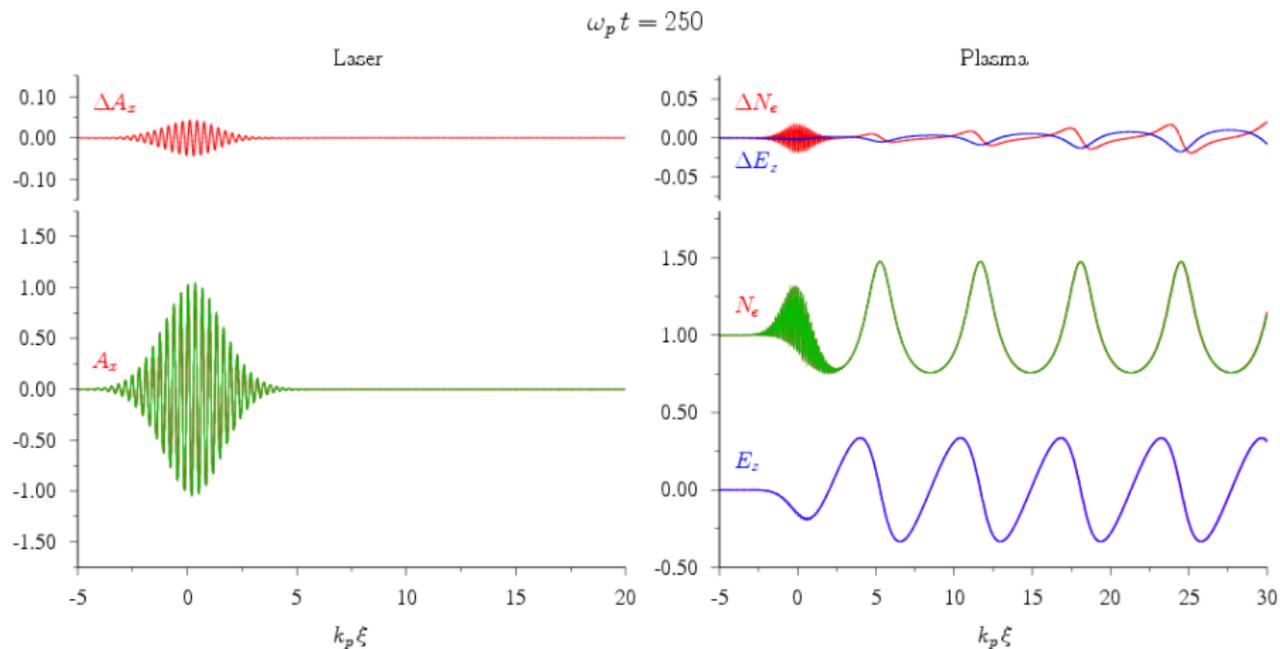
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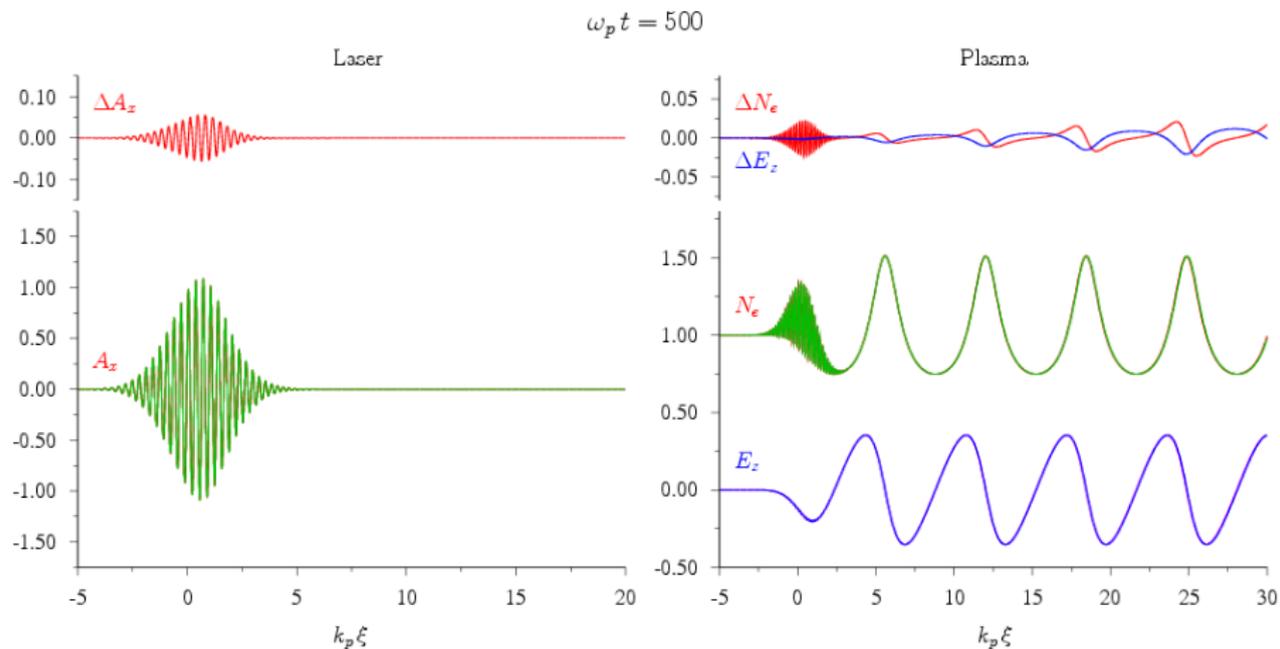
Quasi-Static Plasma, Full Wave Operator



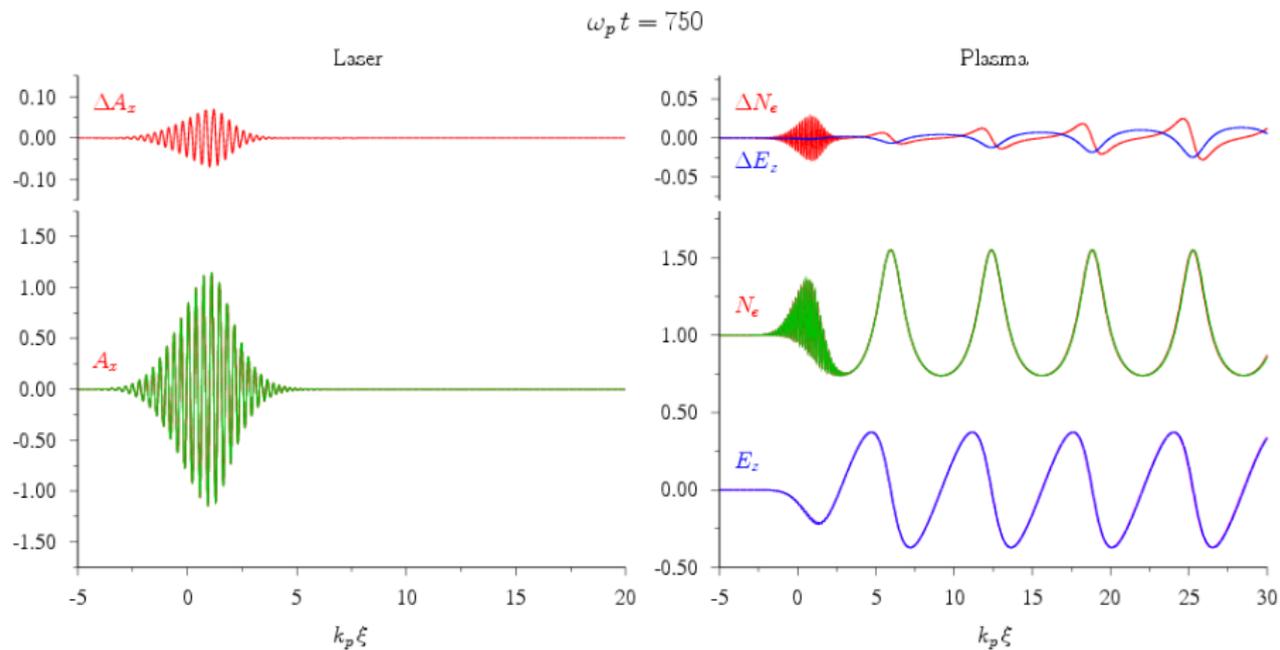
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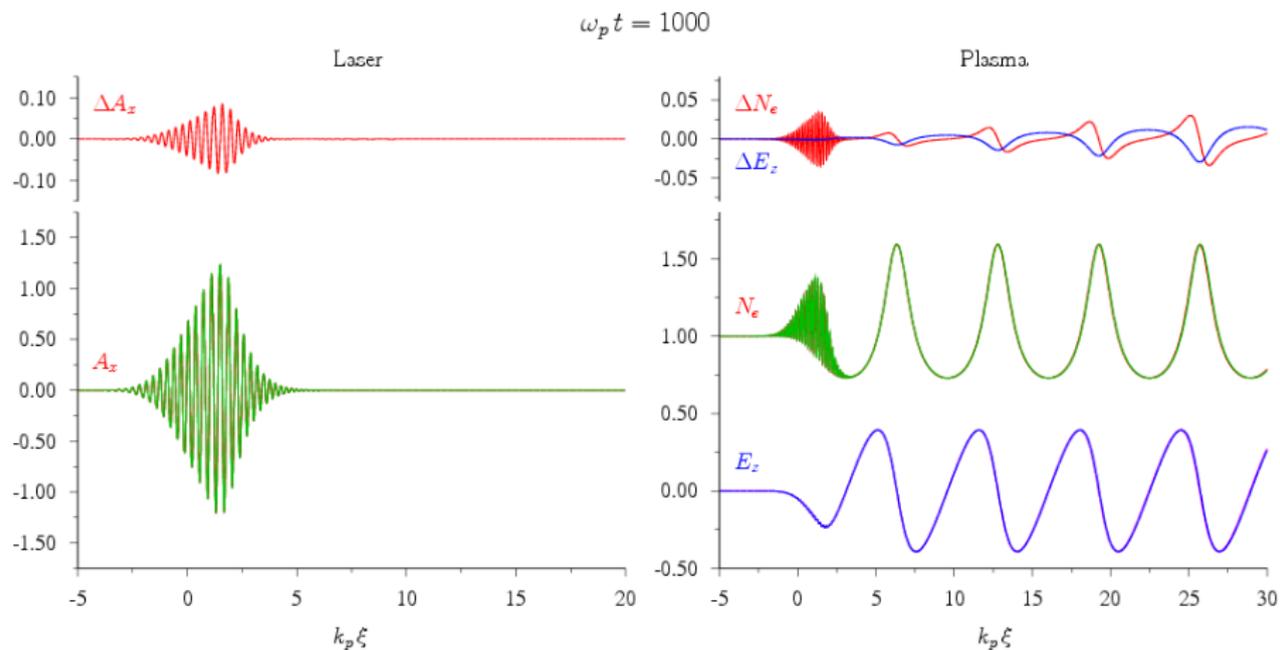
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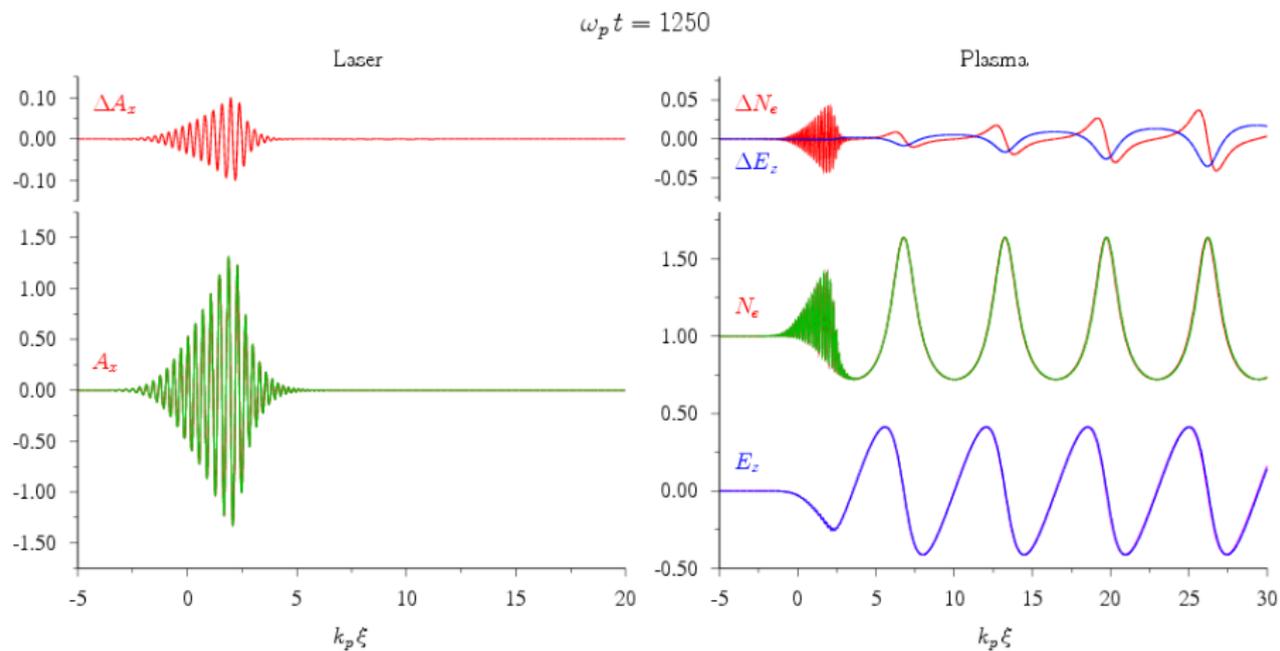
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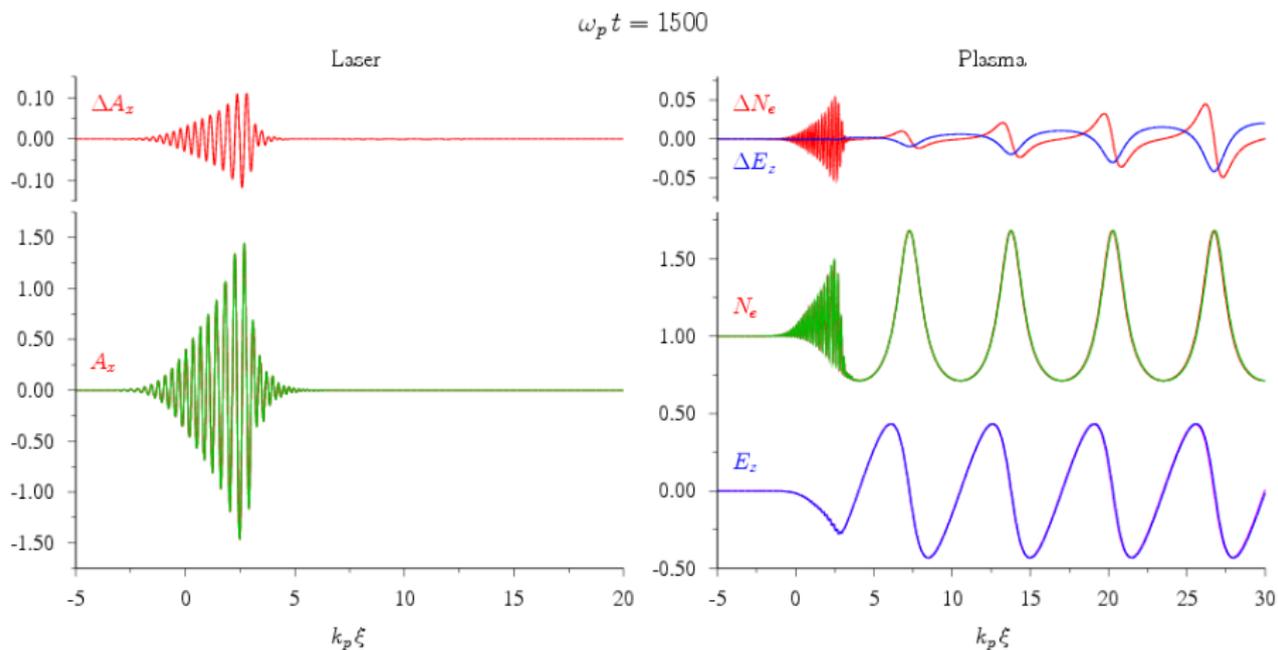
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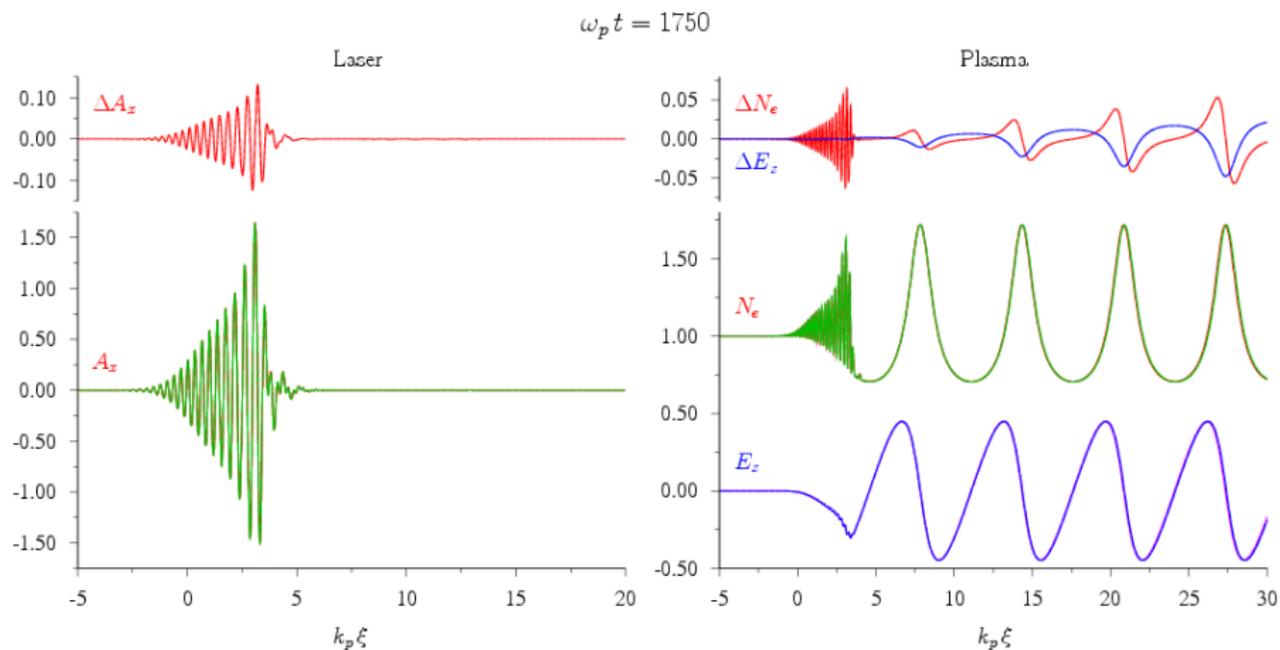
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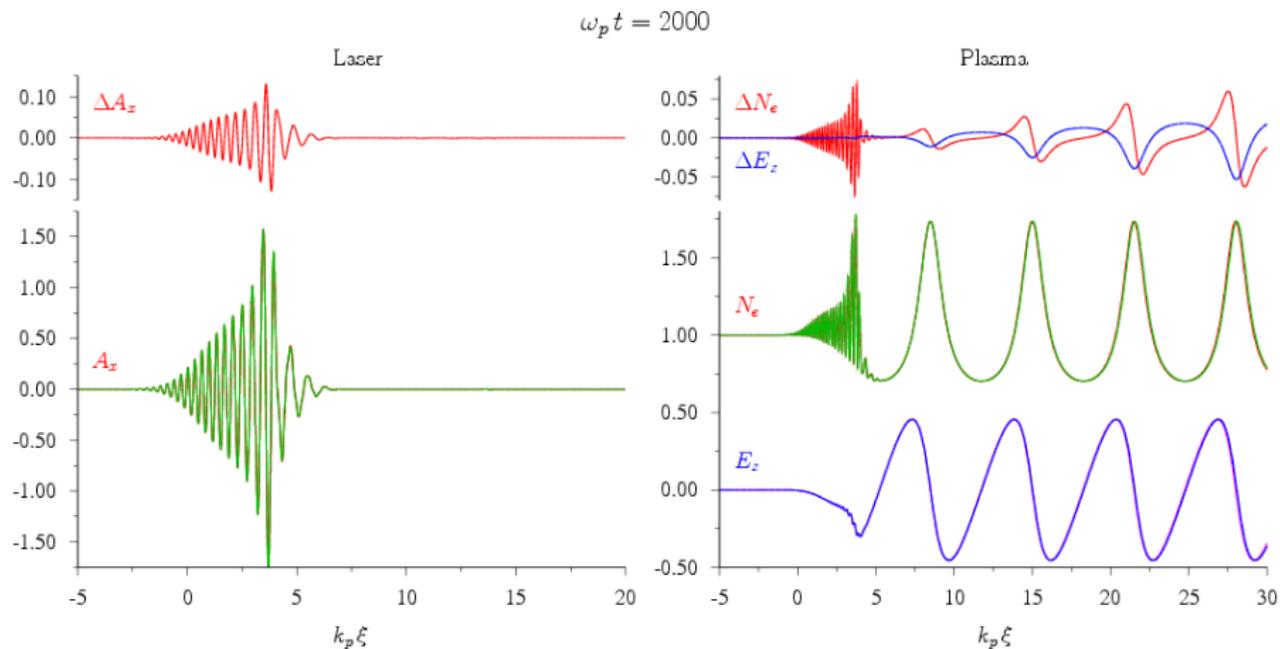
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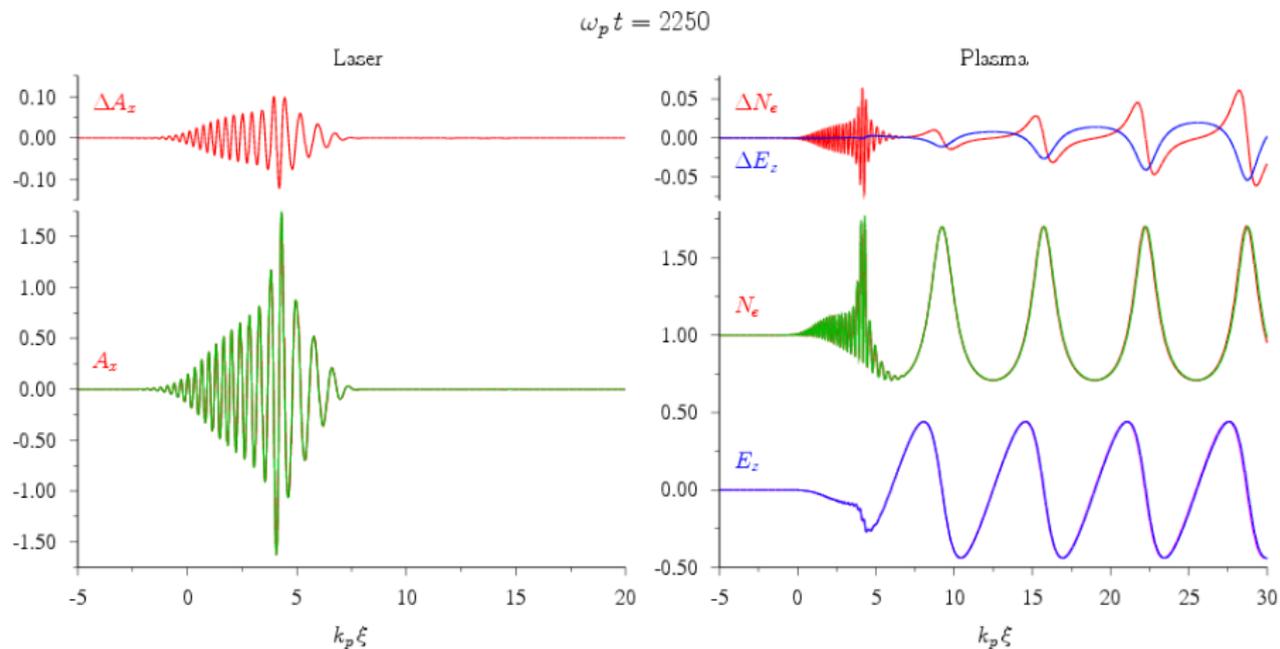
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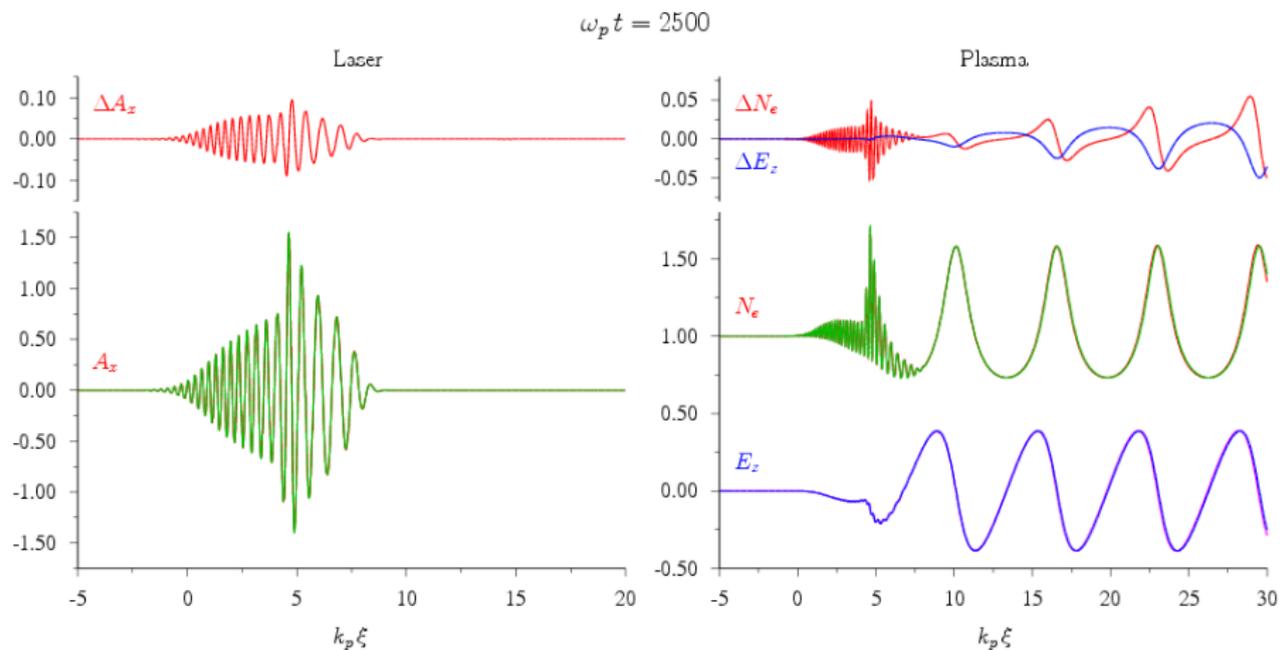
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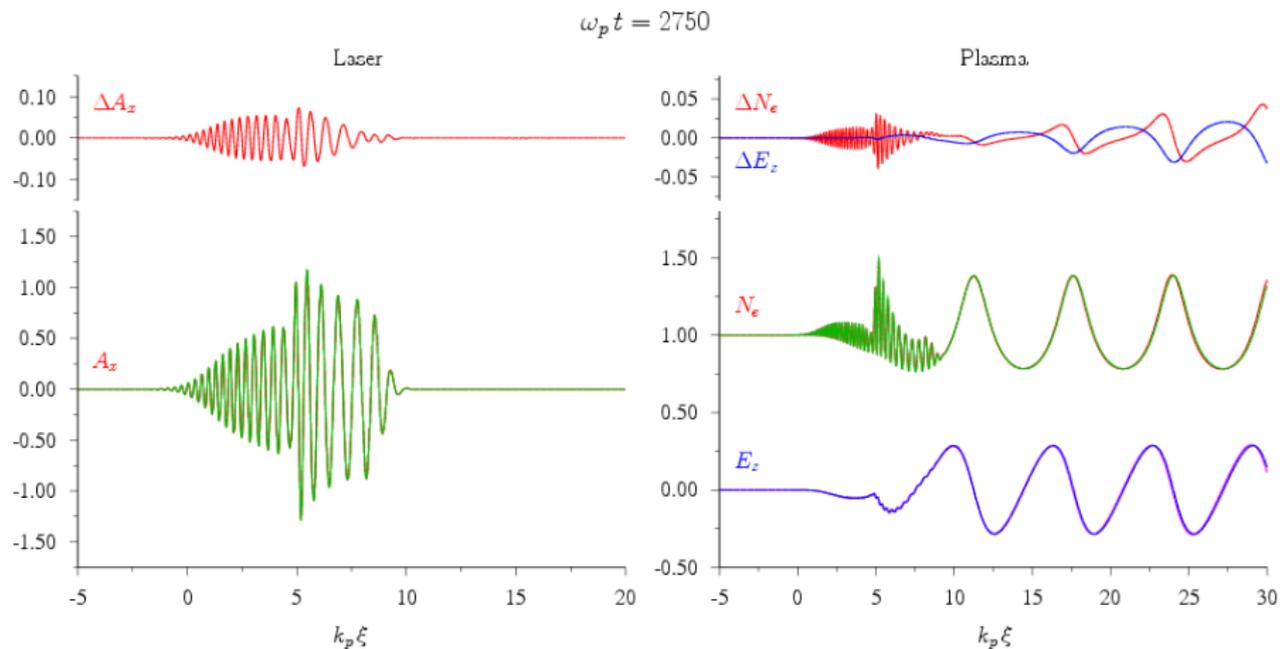
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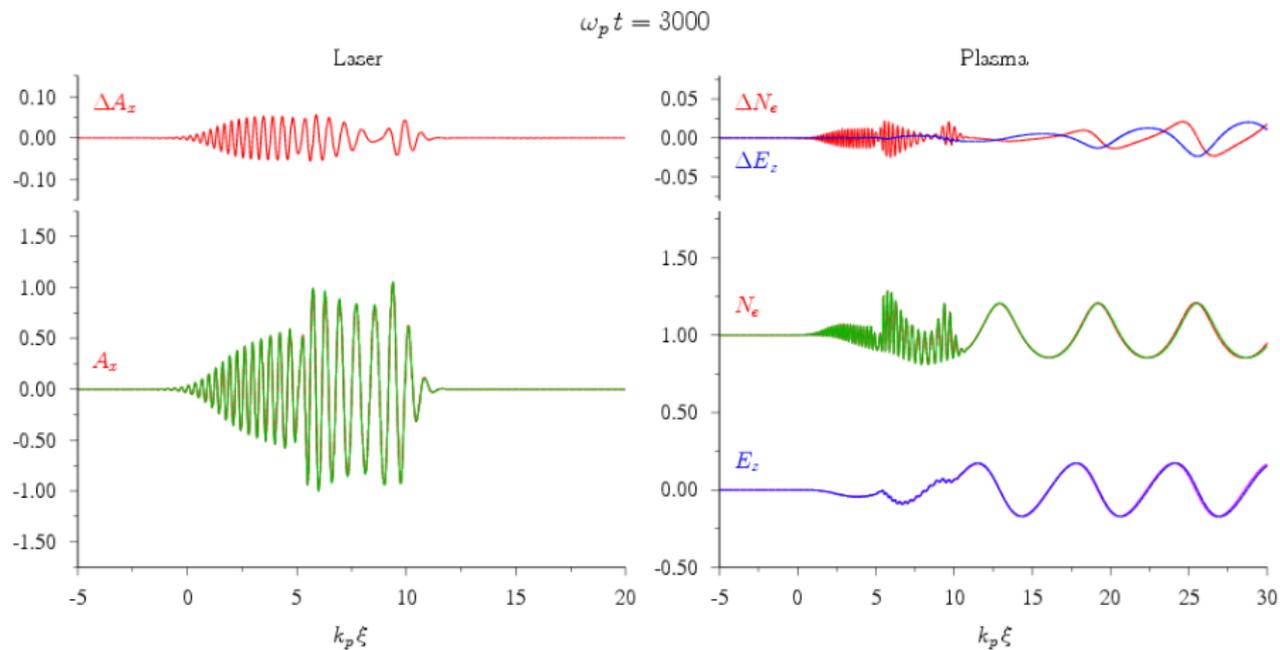
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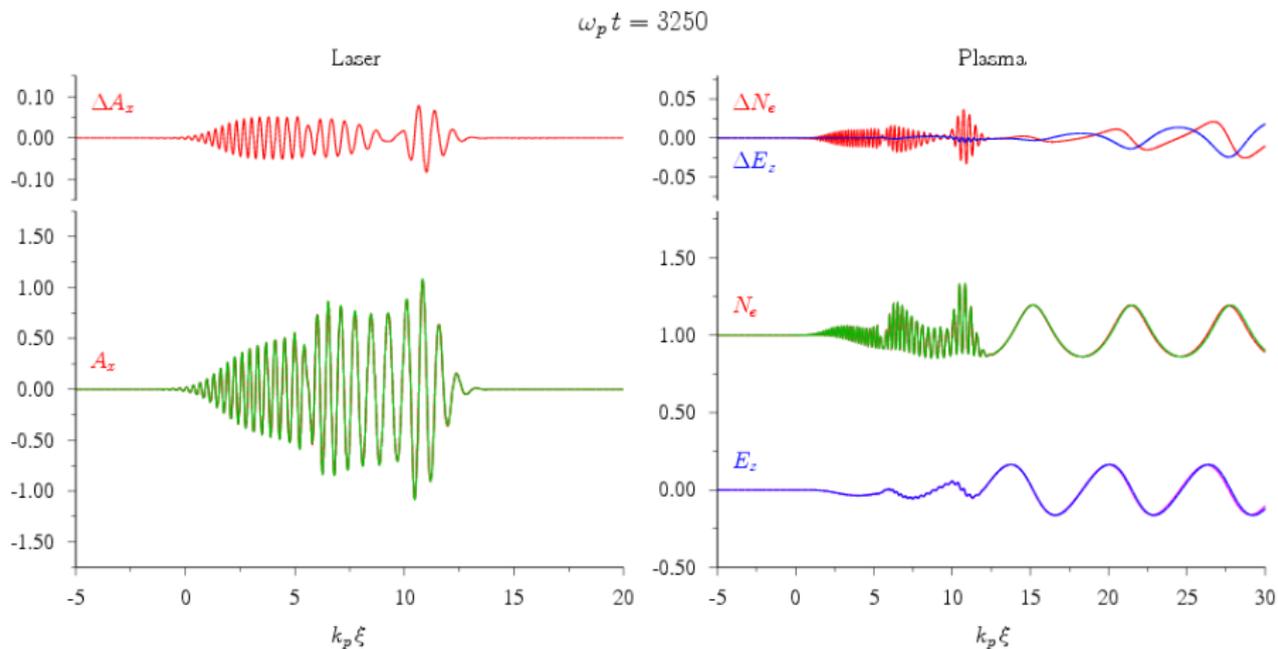
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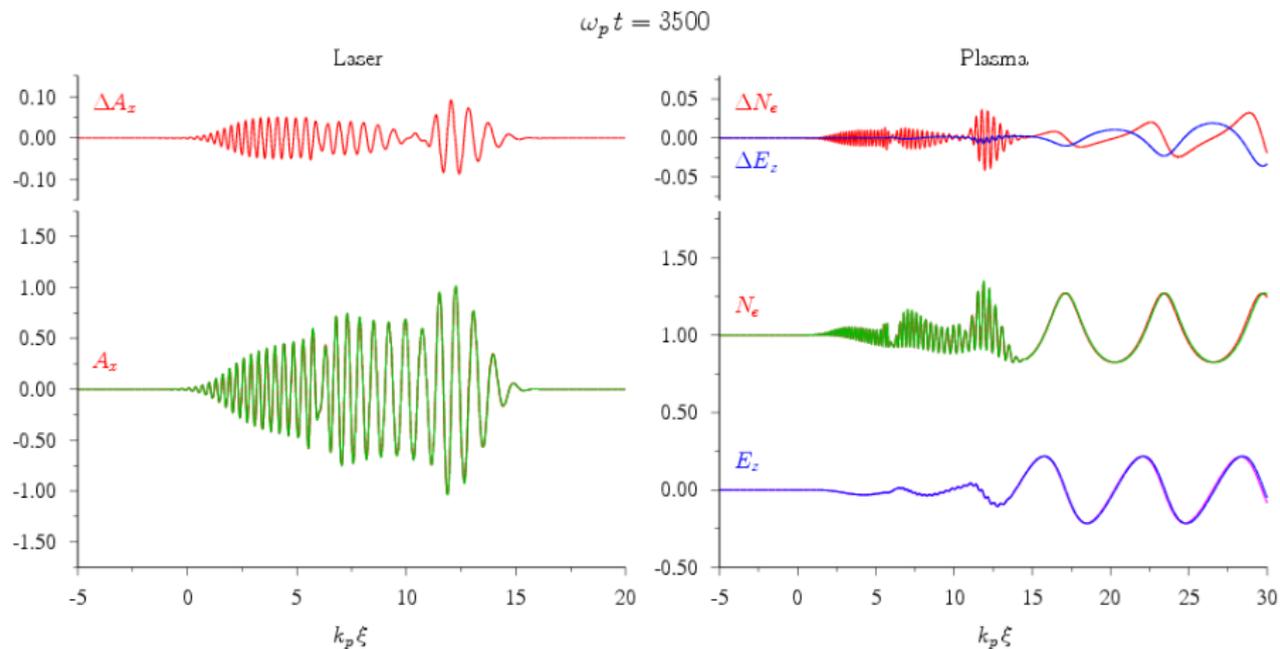
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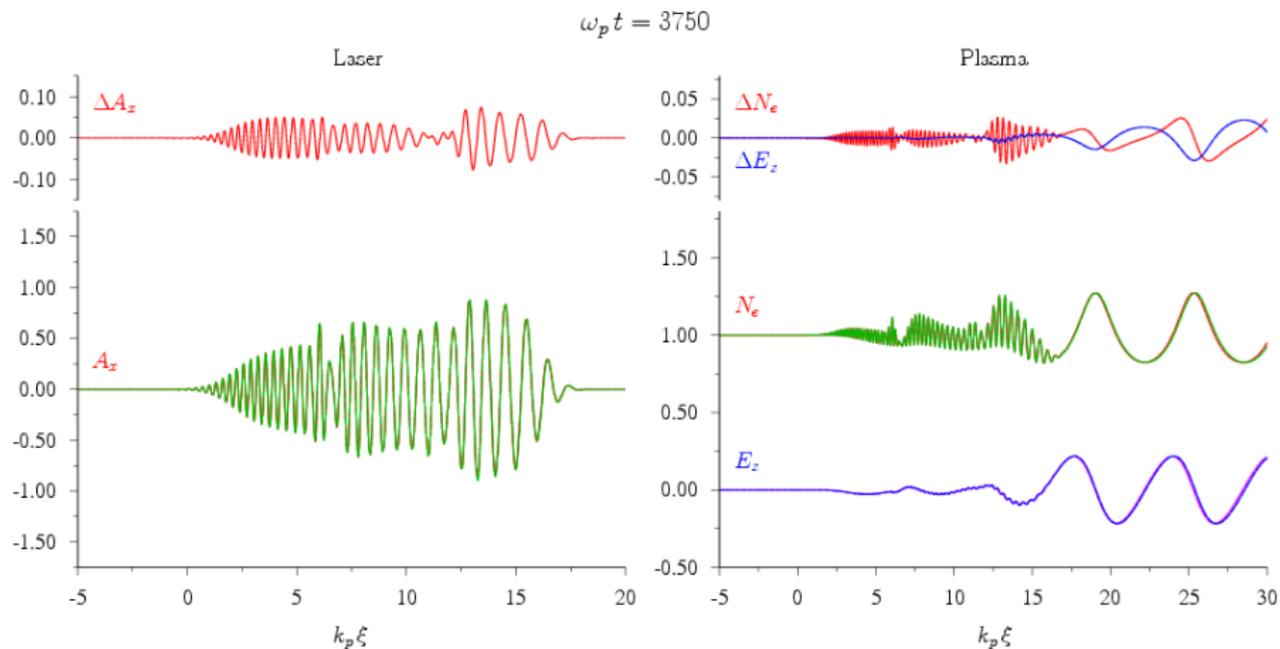
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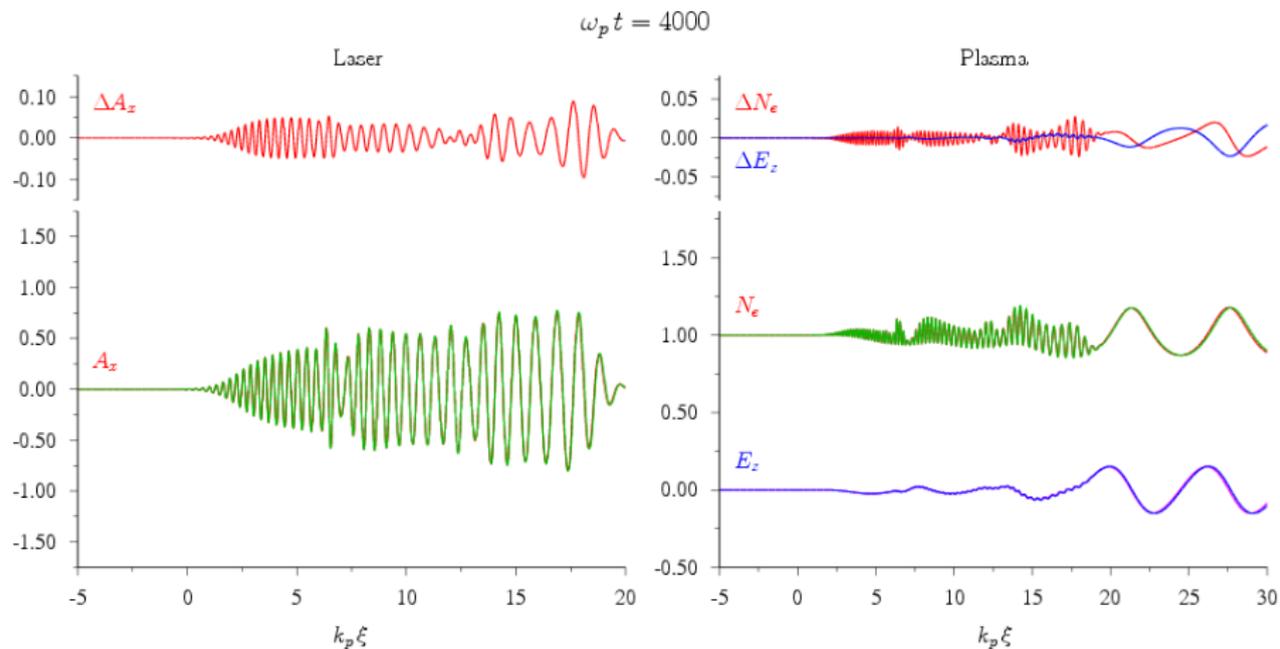
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- See the conference proceedings for the details.

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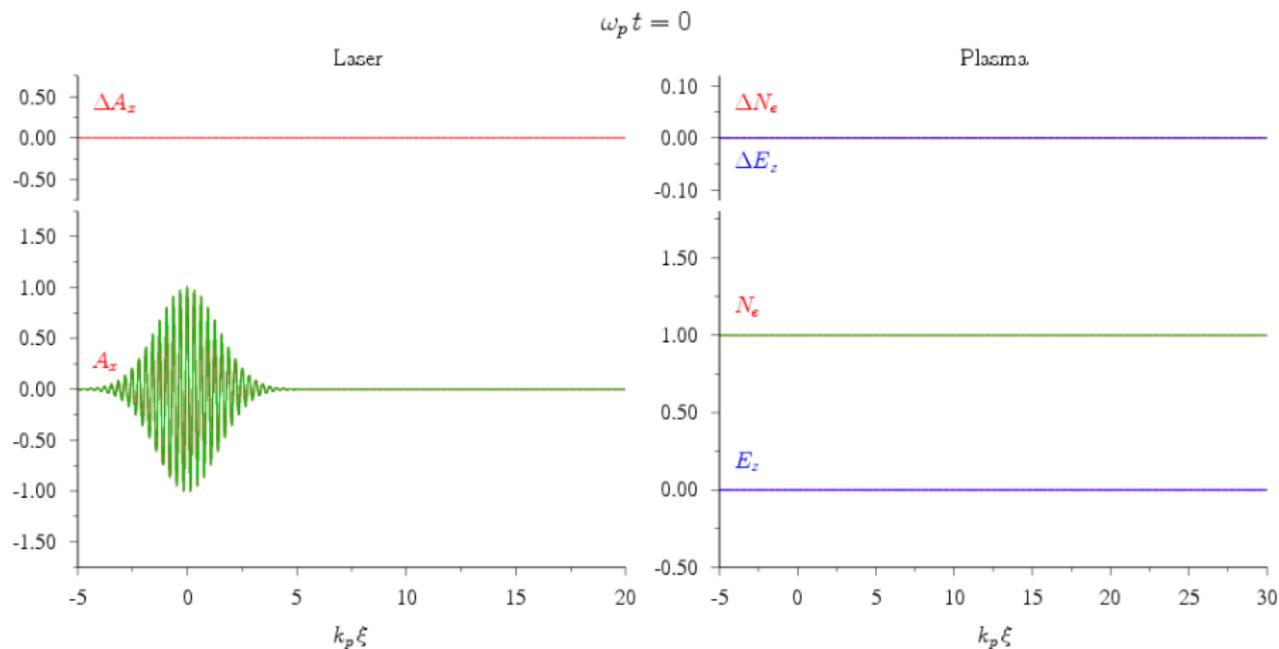
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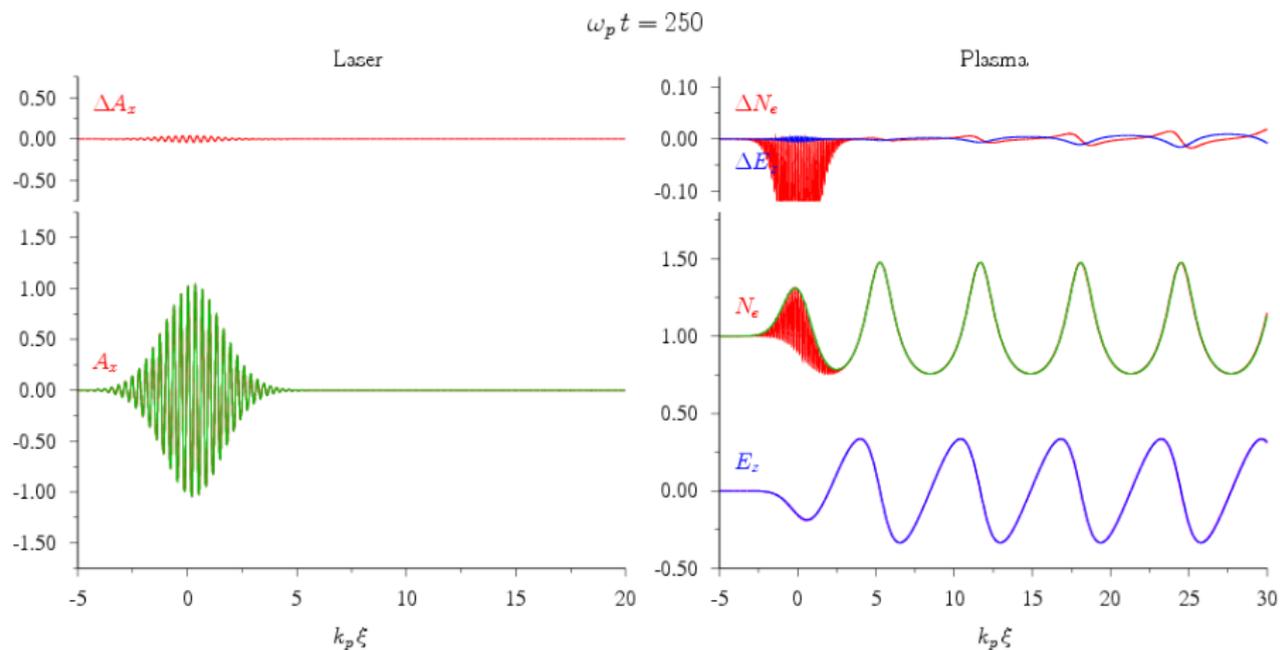
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- For the unaveraged equations, wave action is only an adiabatic invariant.

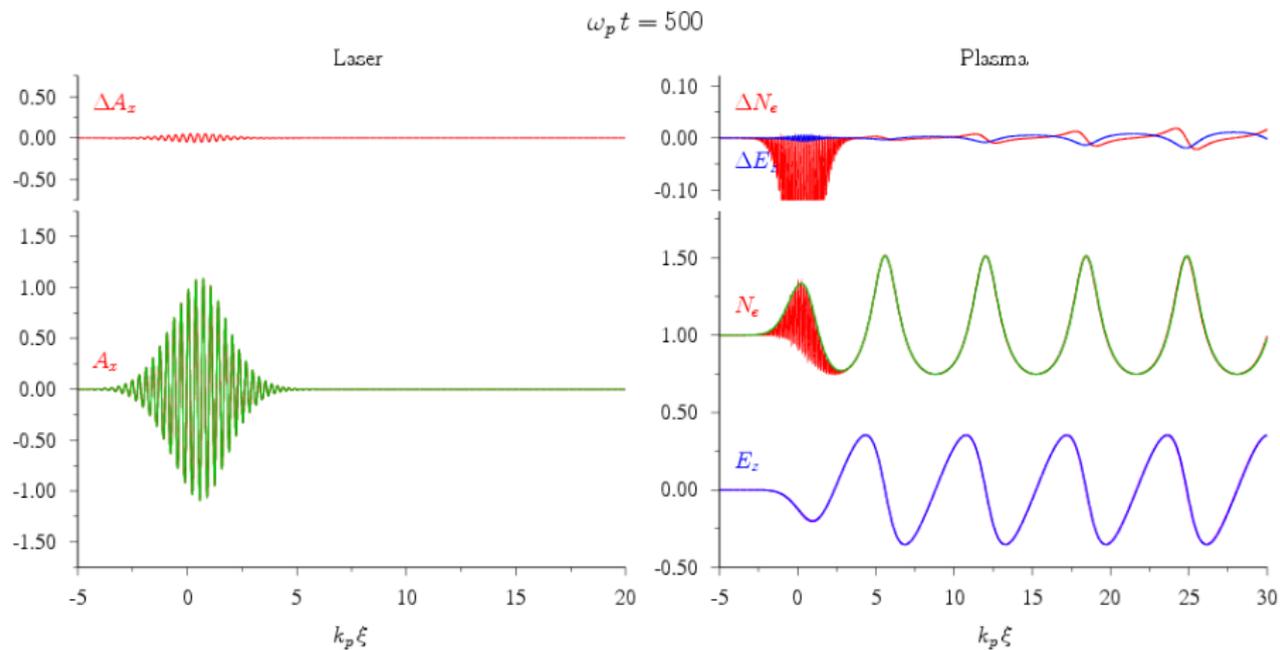
Quasi-Static Reduced Wave Operator, Averaged



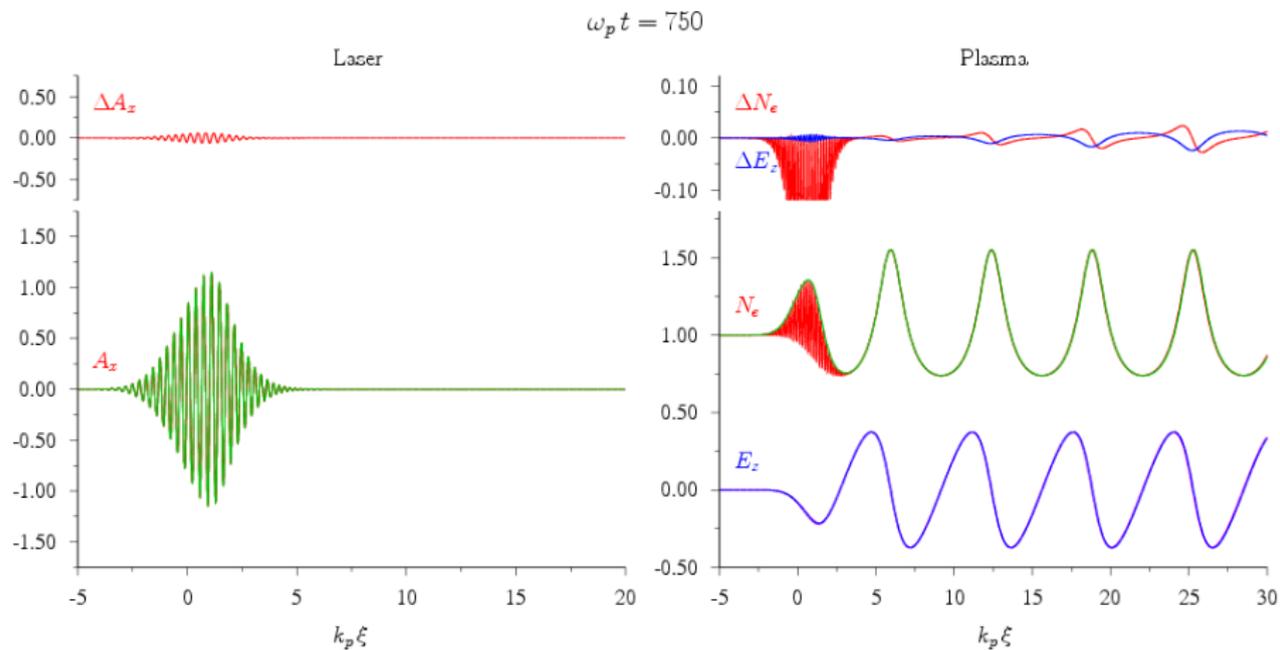
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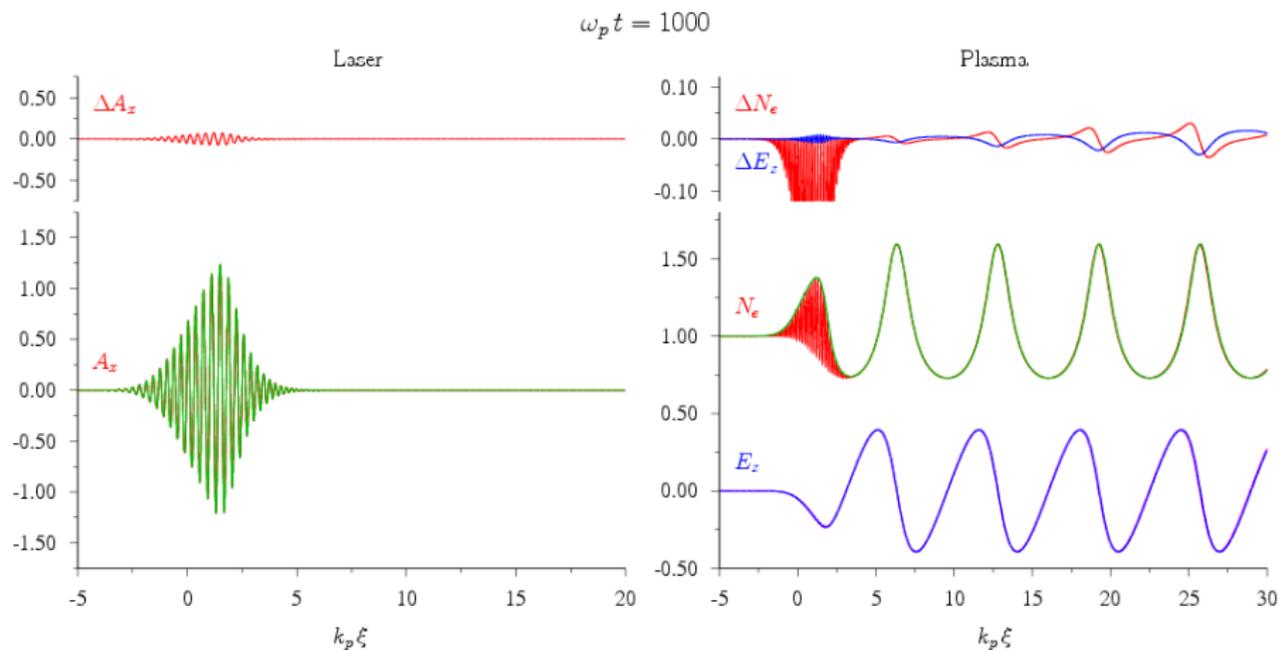
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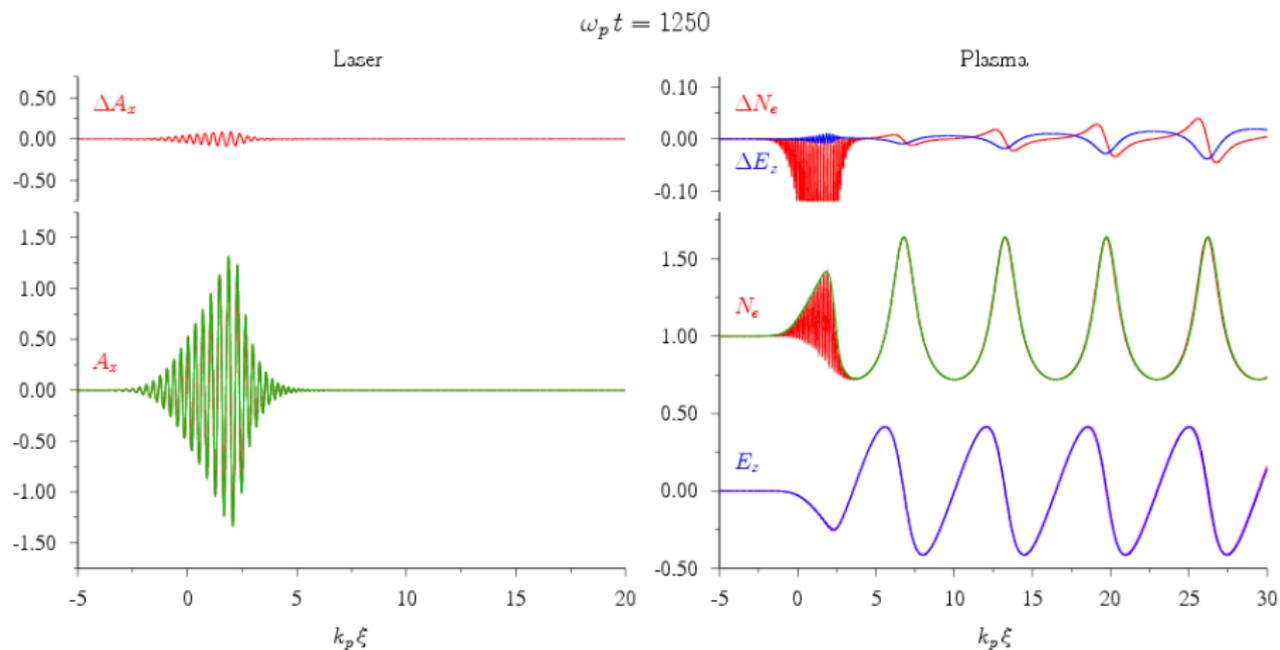
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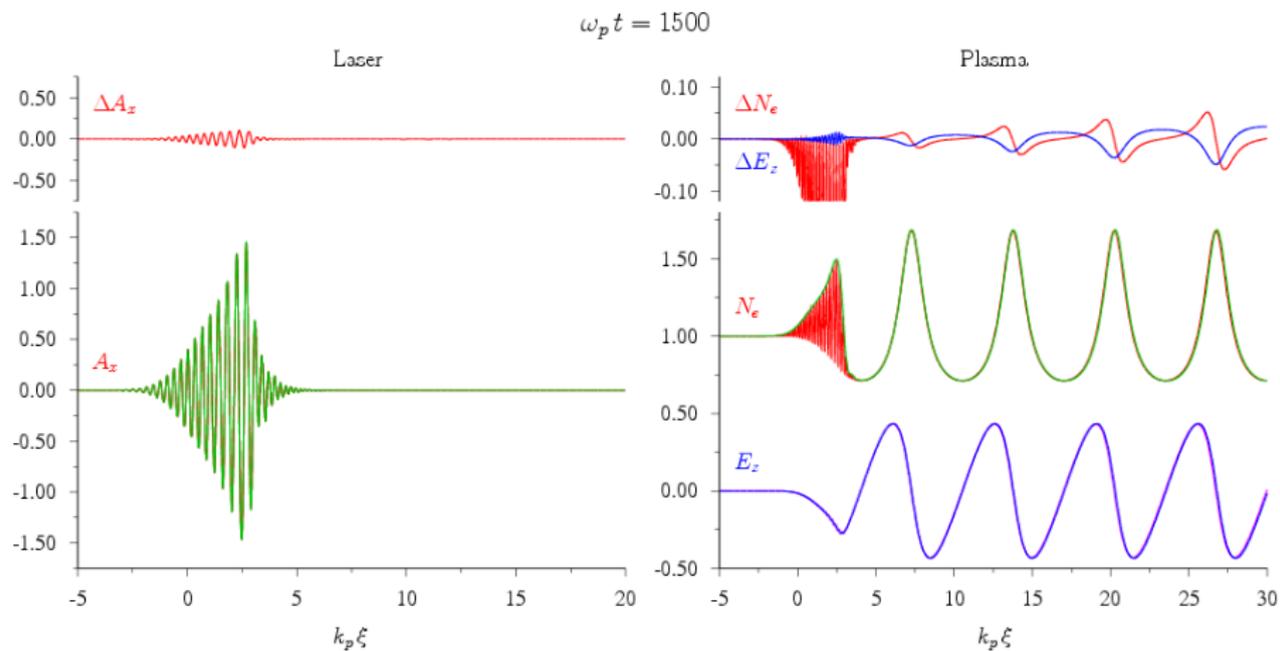
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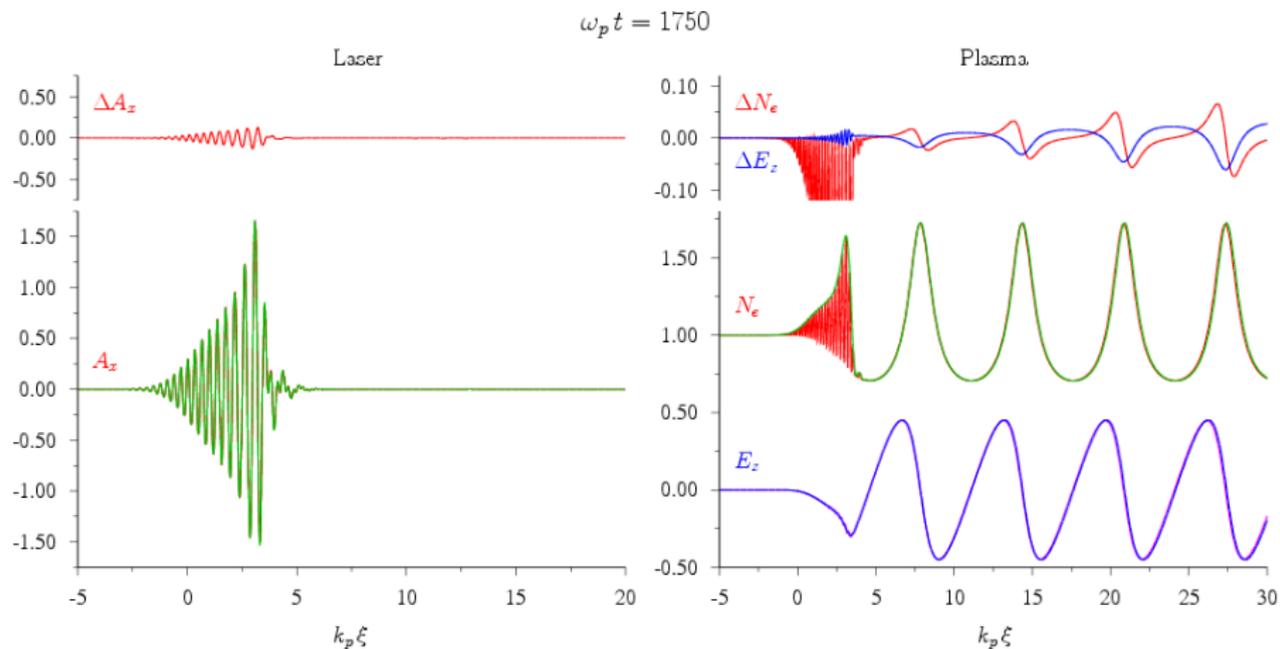
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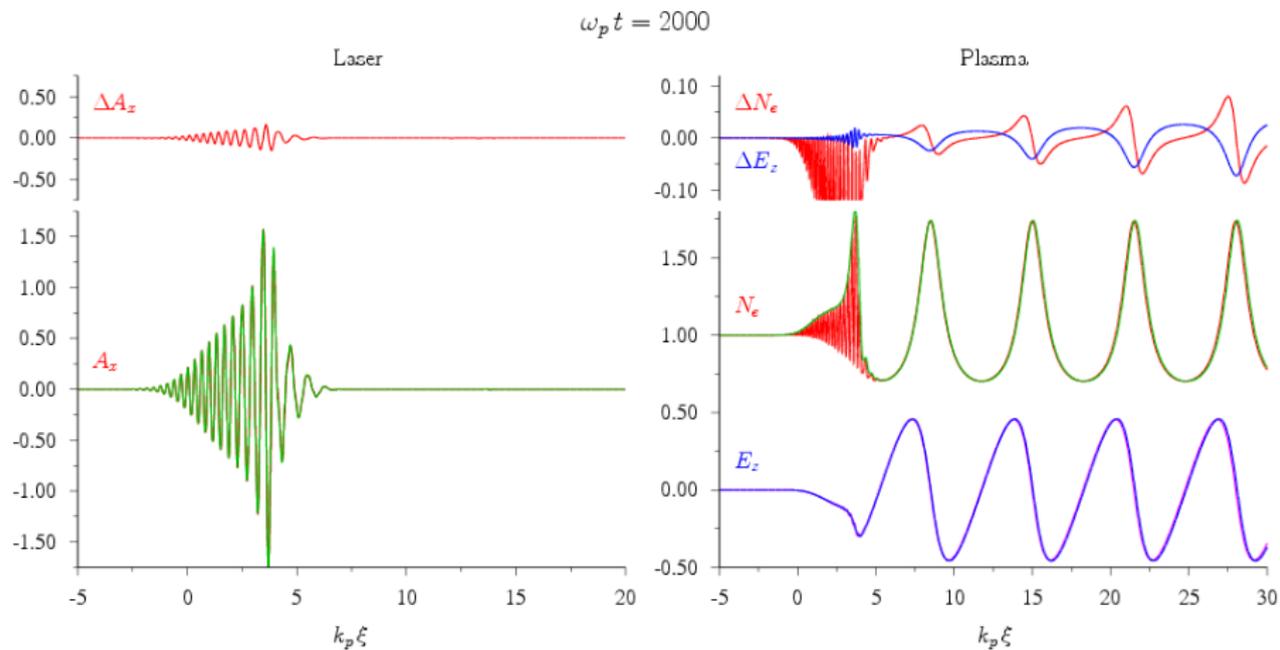
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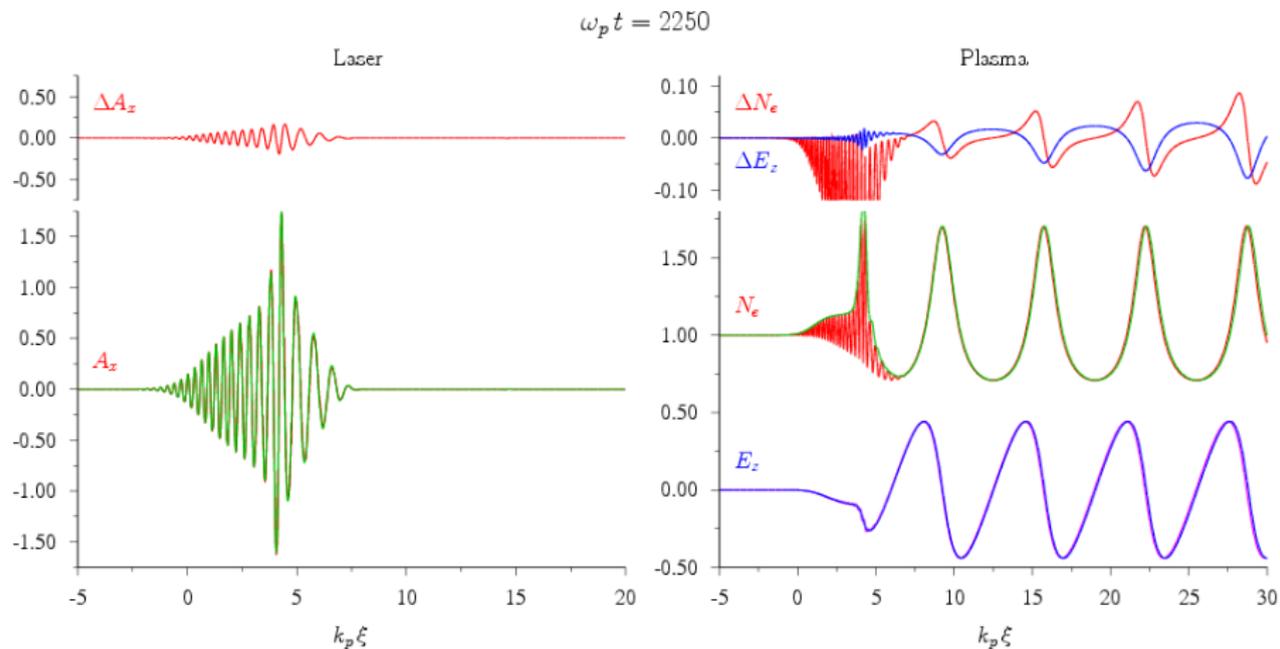
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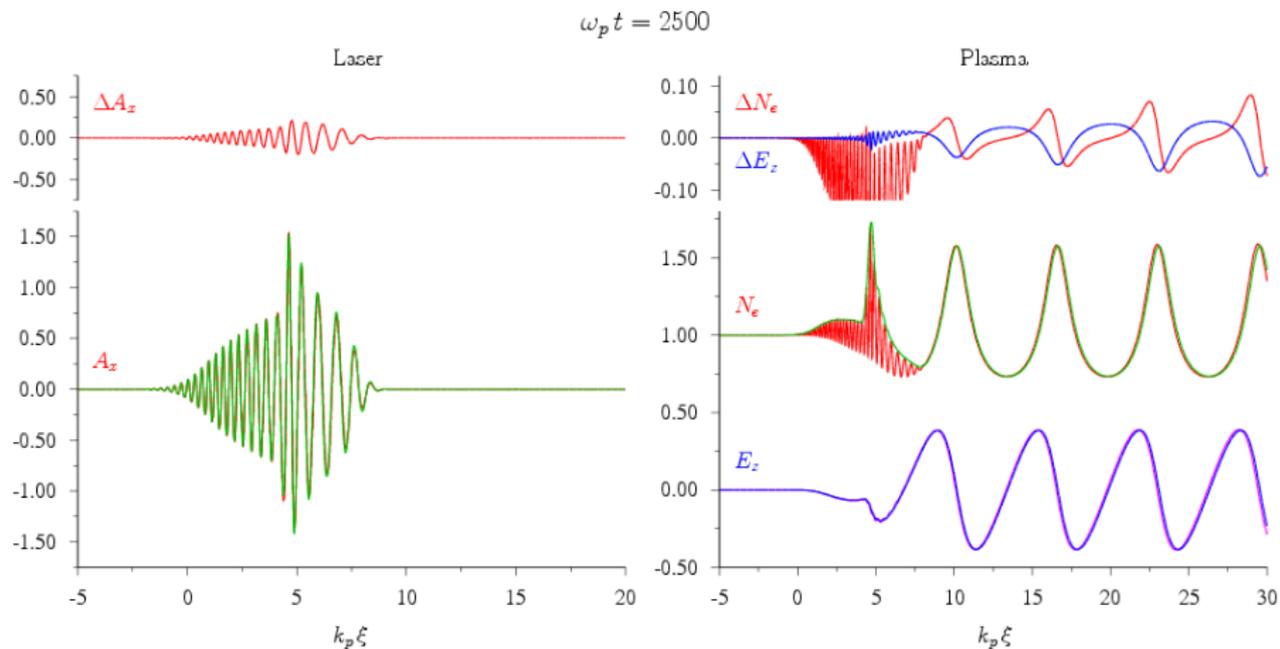
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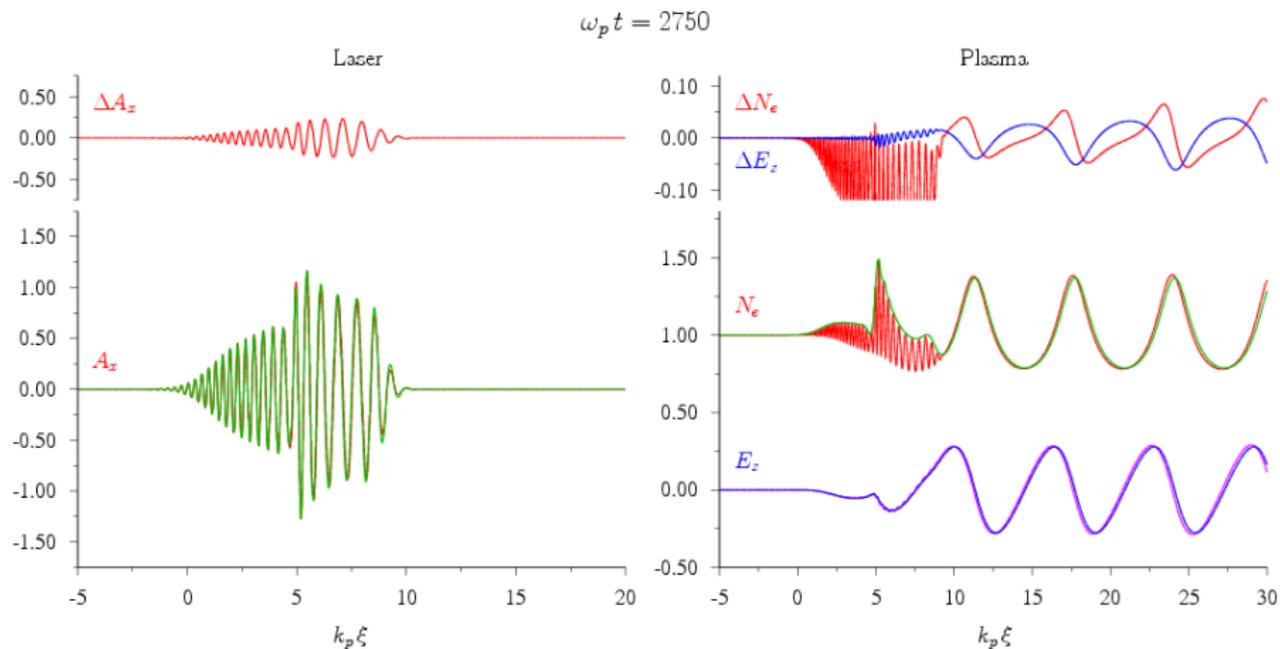
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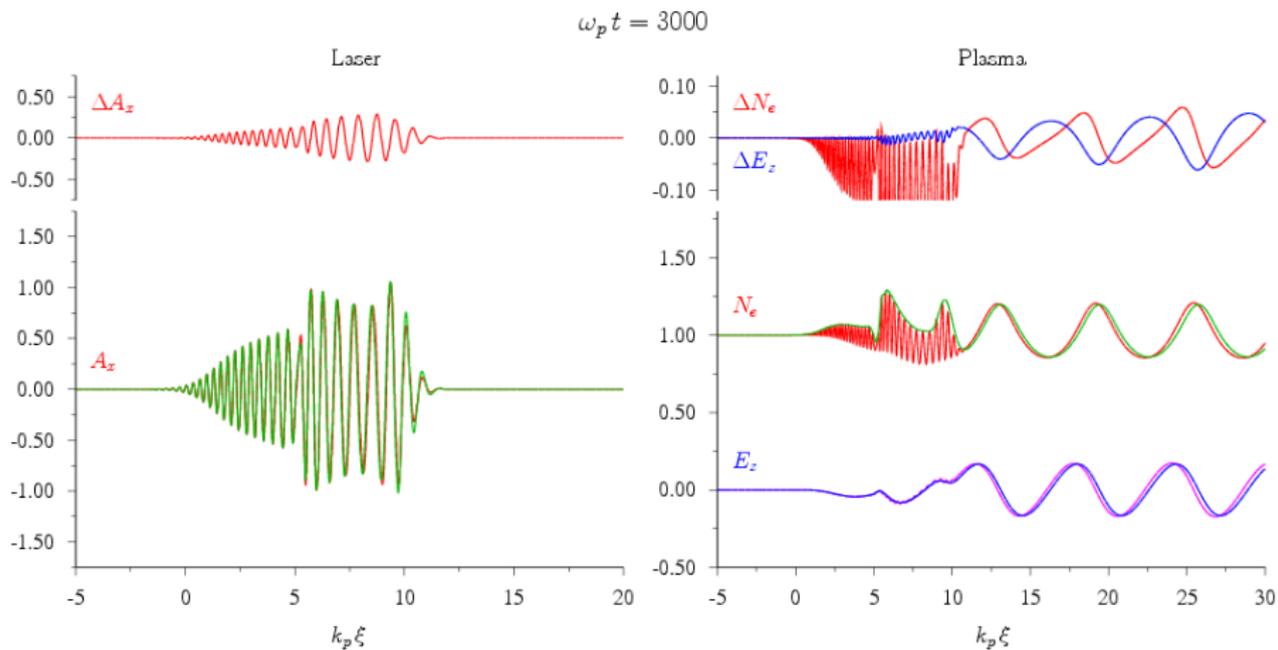
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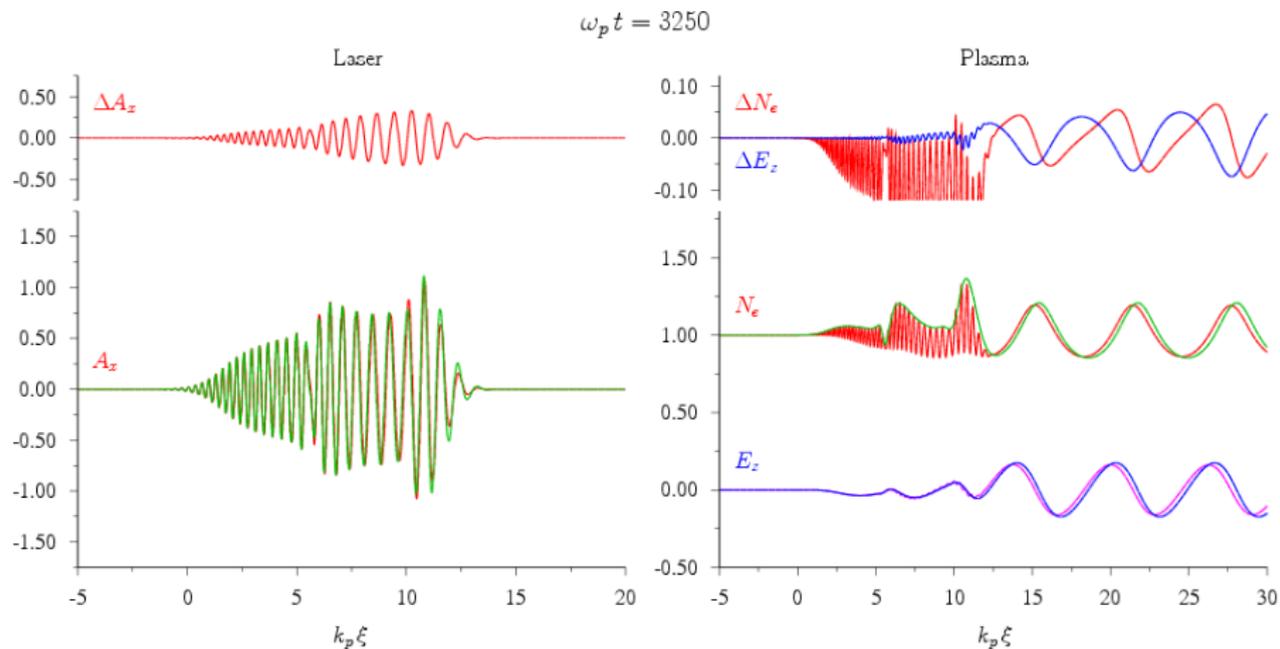
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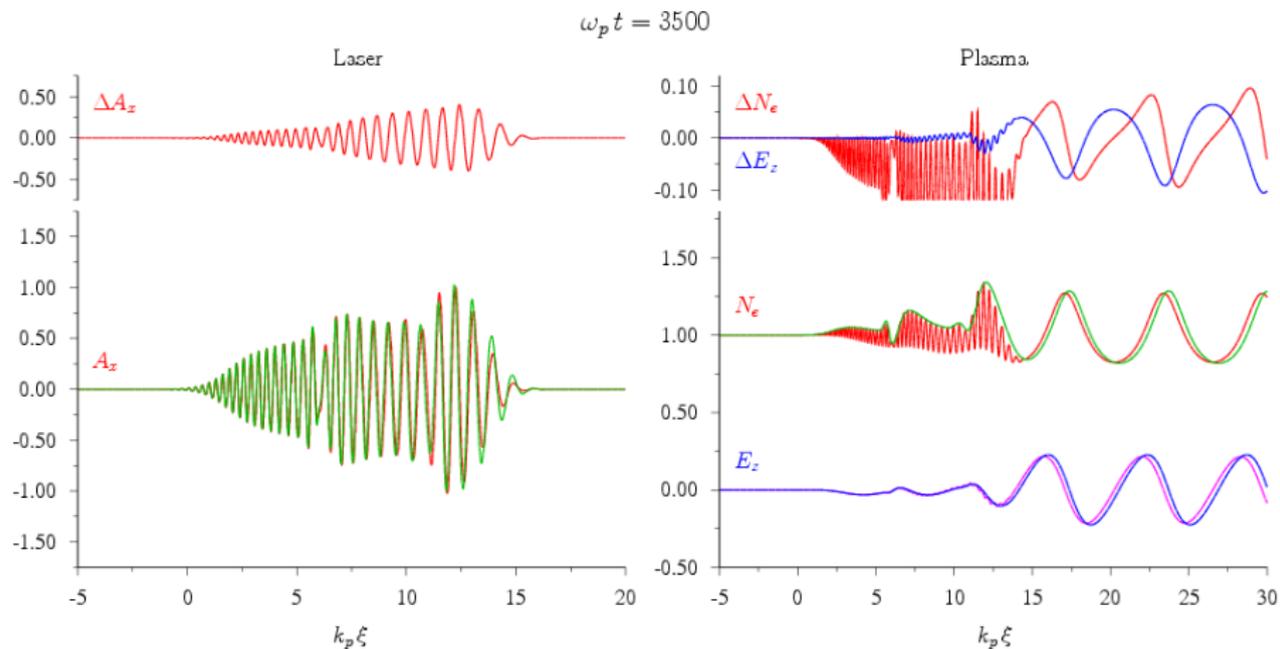
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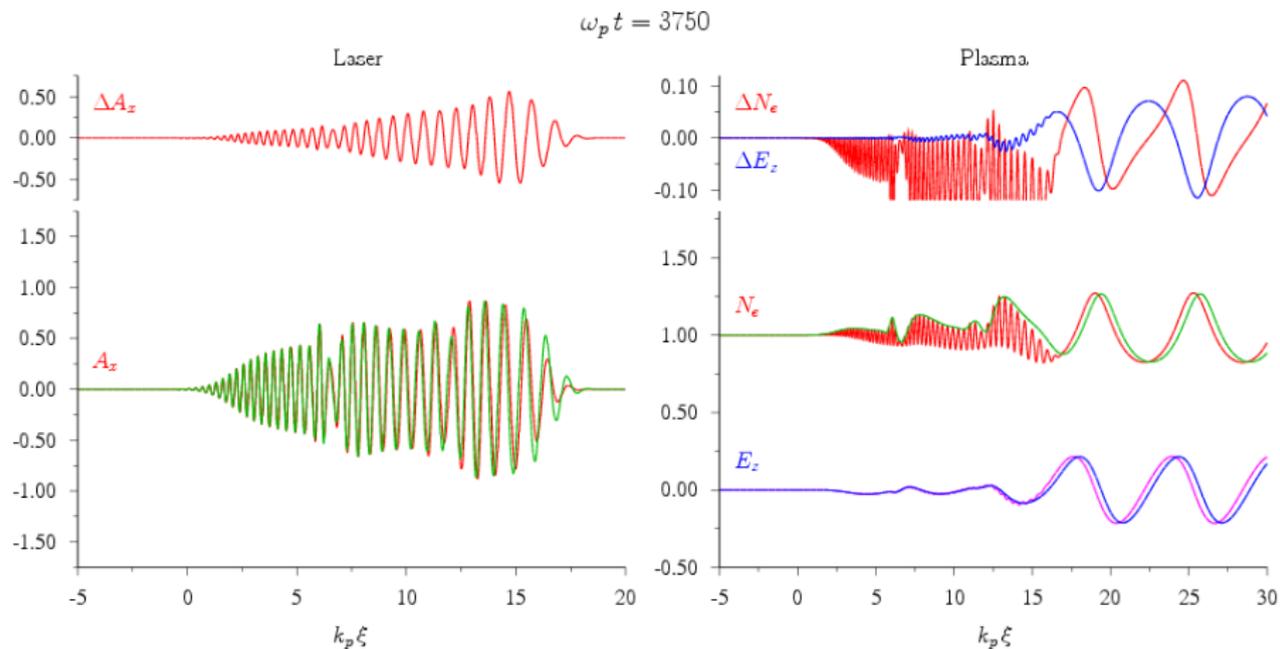
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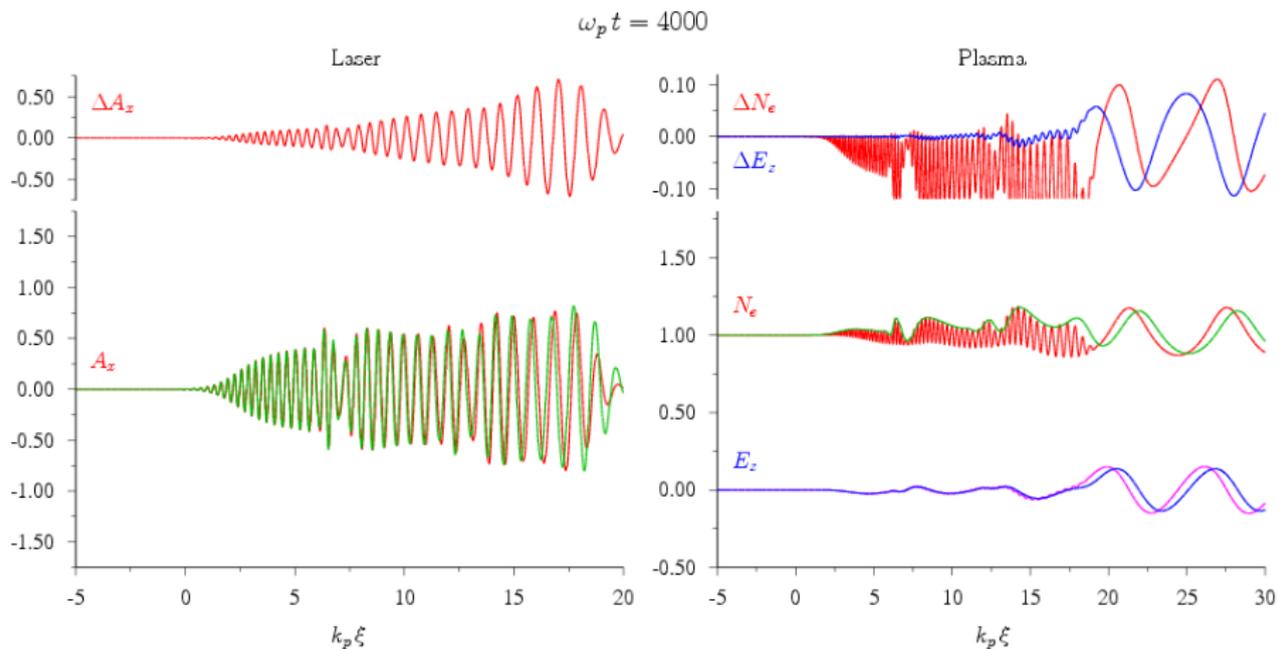
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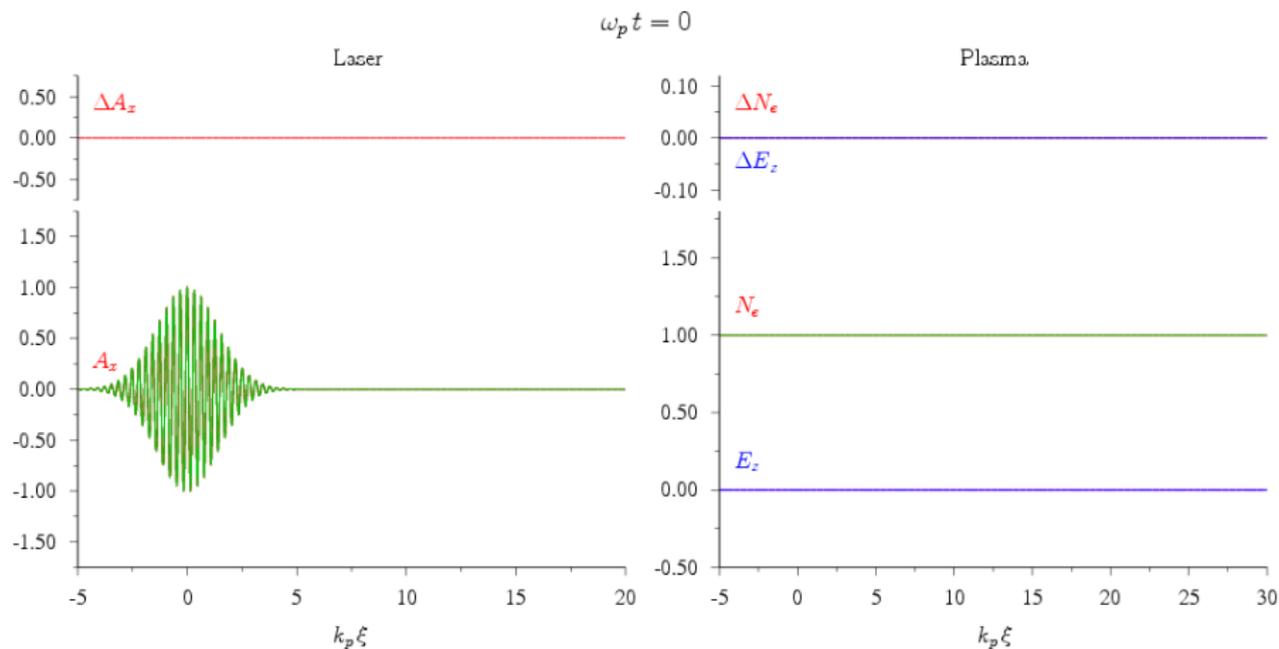
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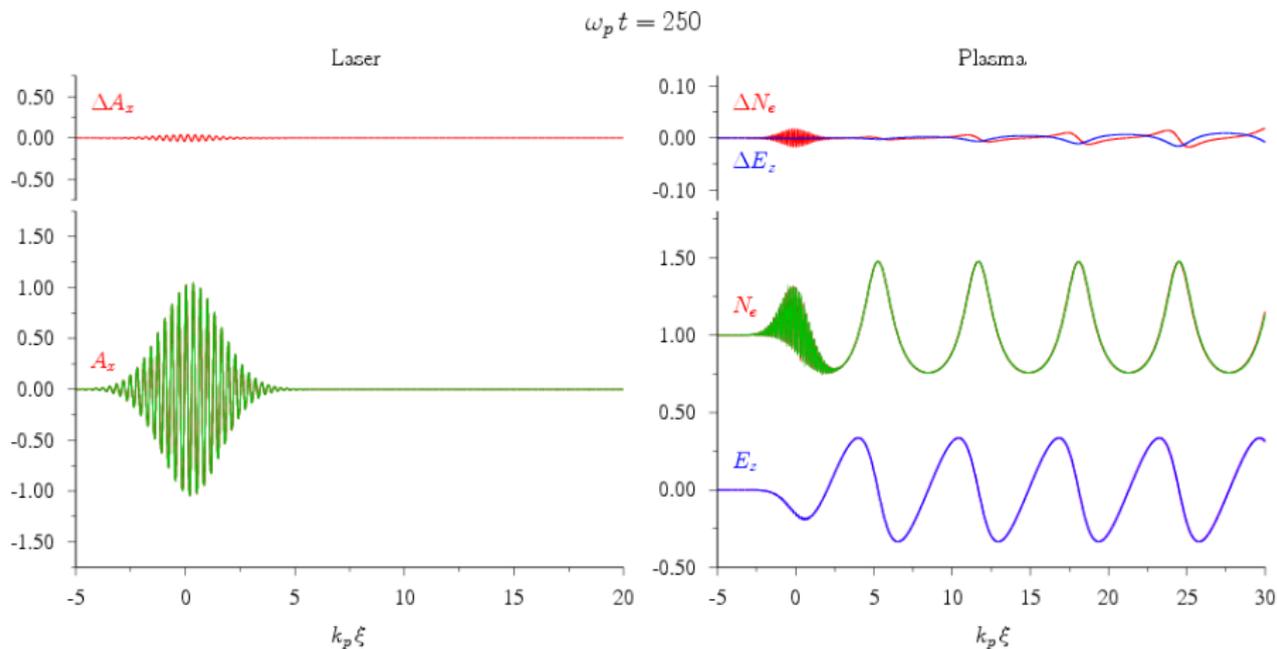
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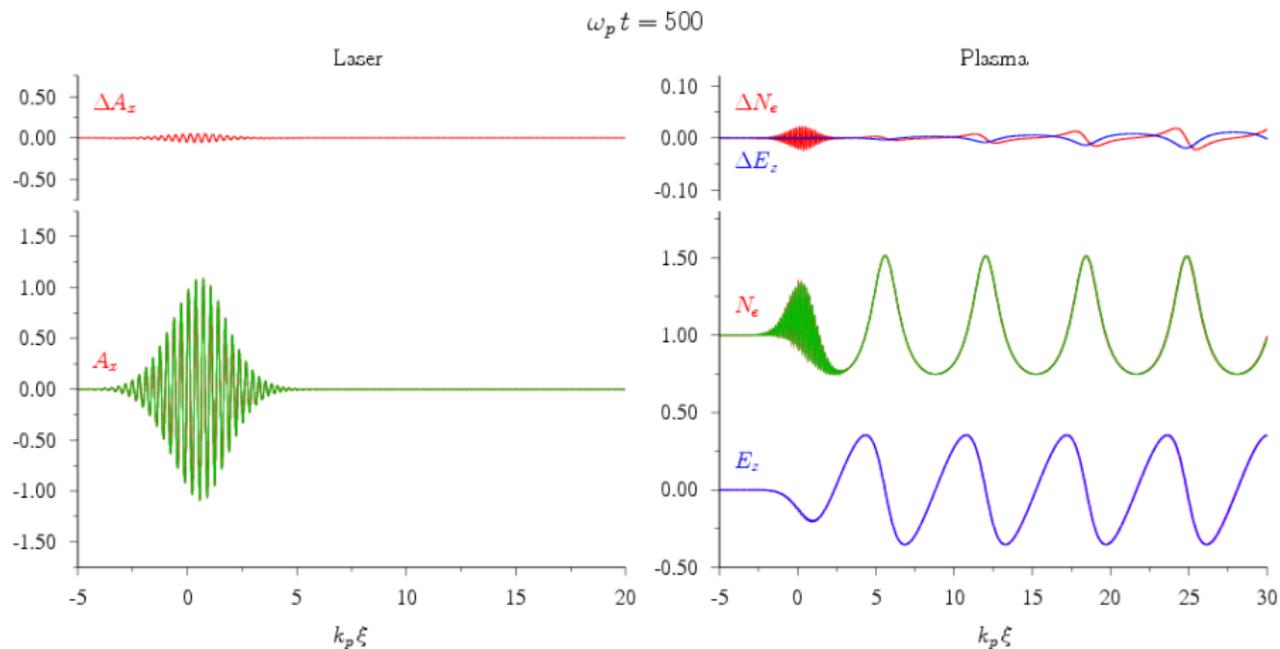
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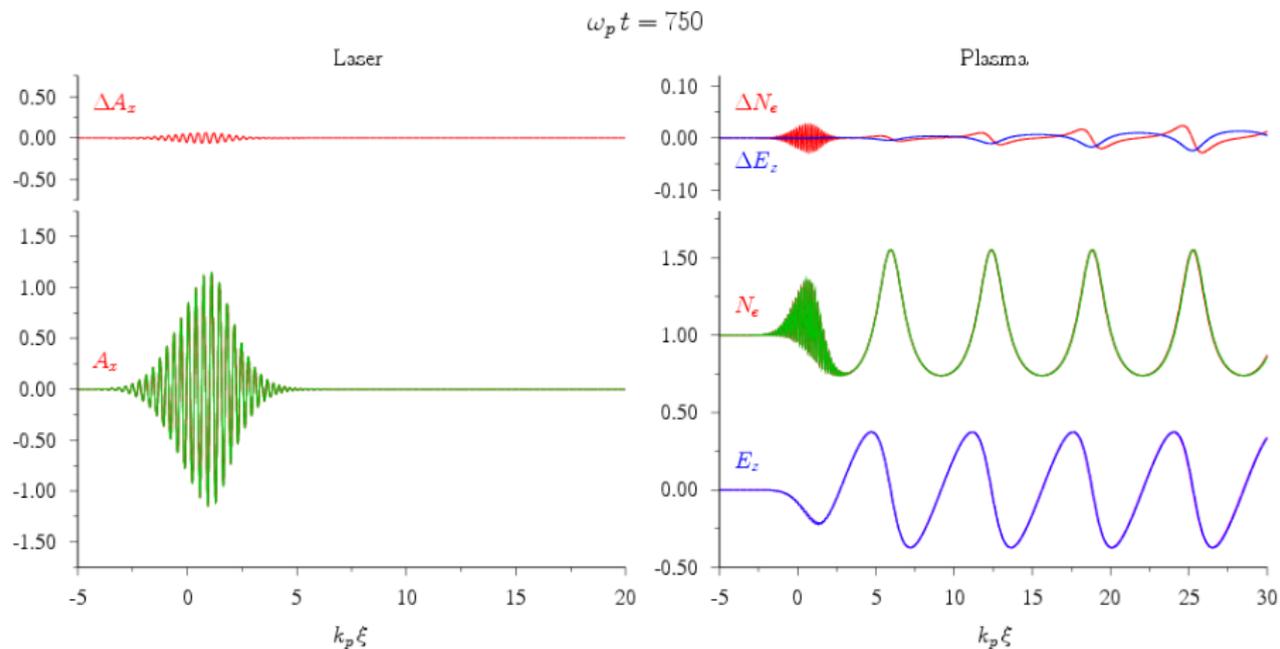
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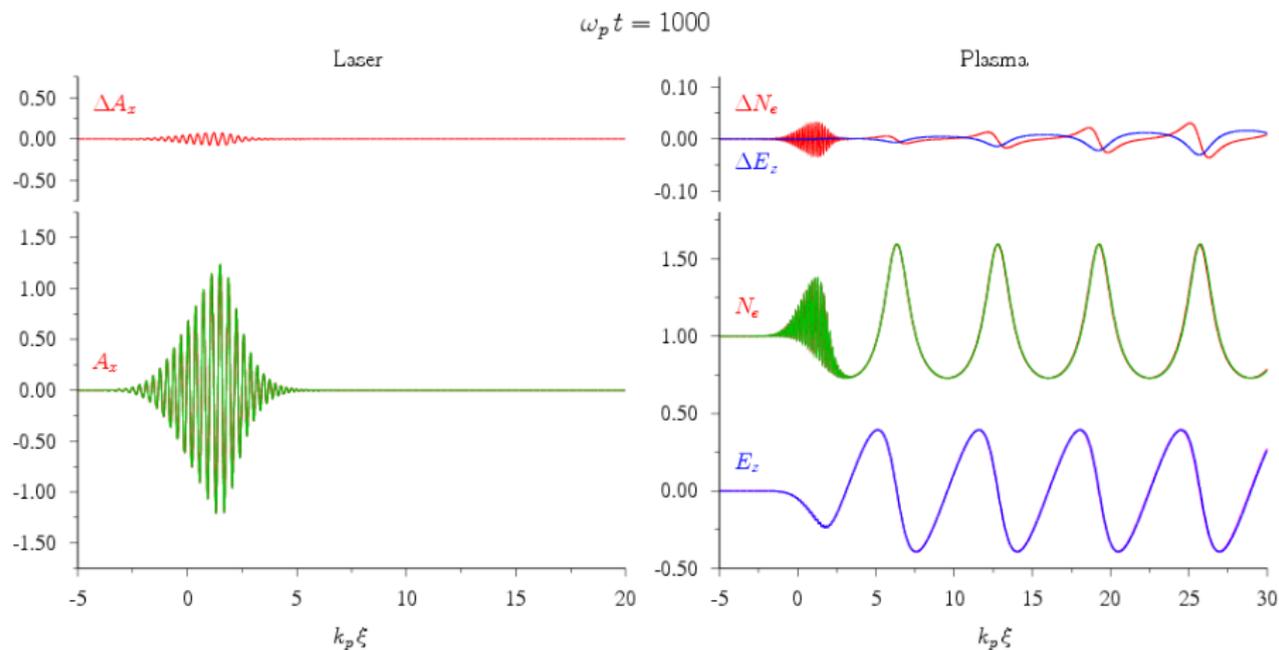
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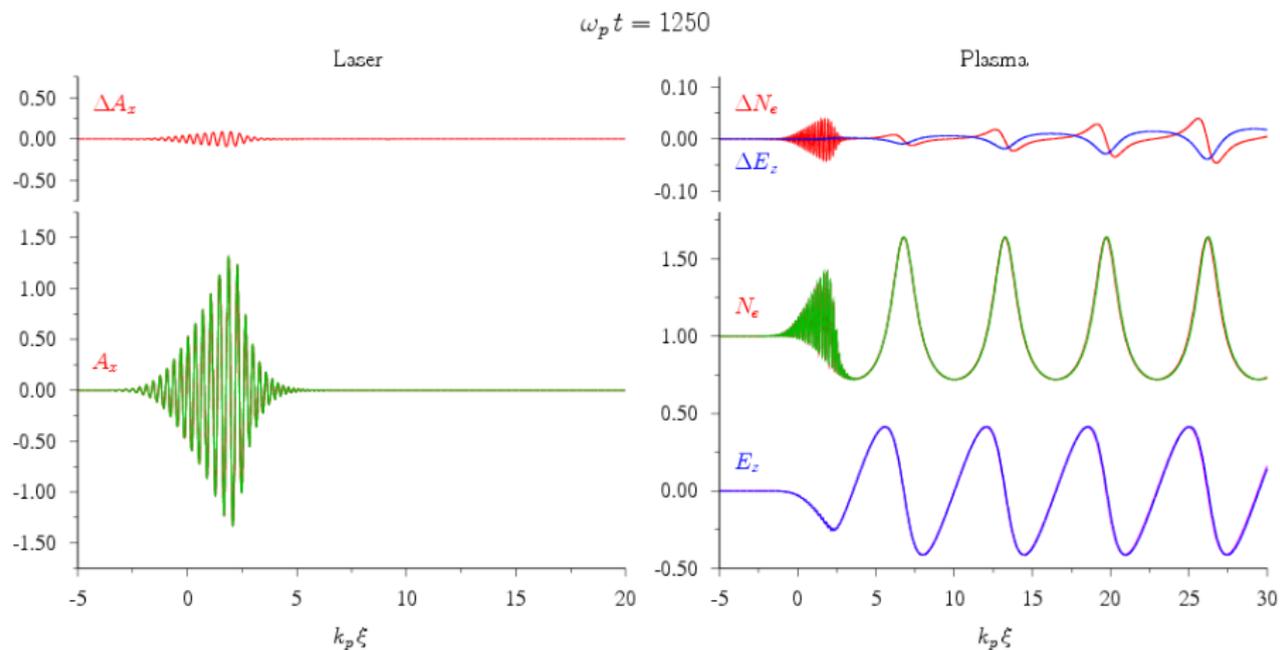
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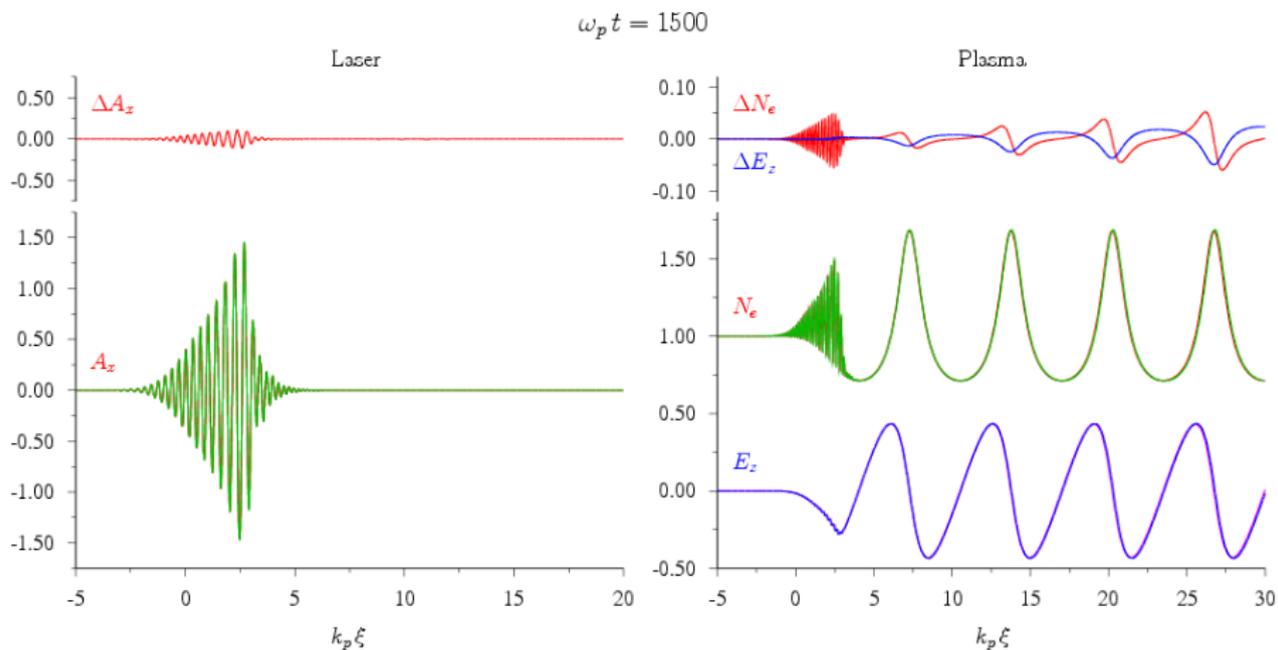
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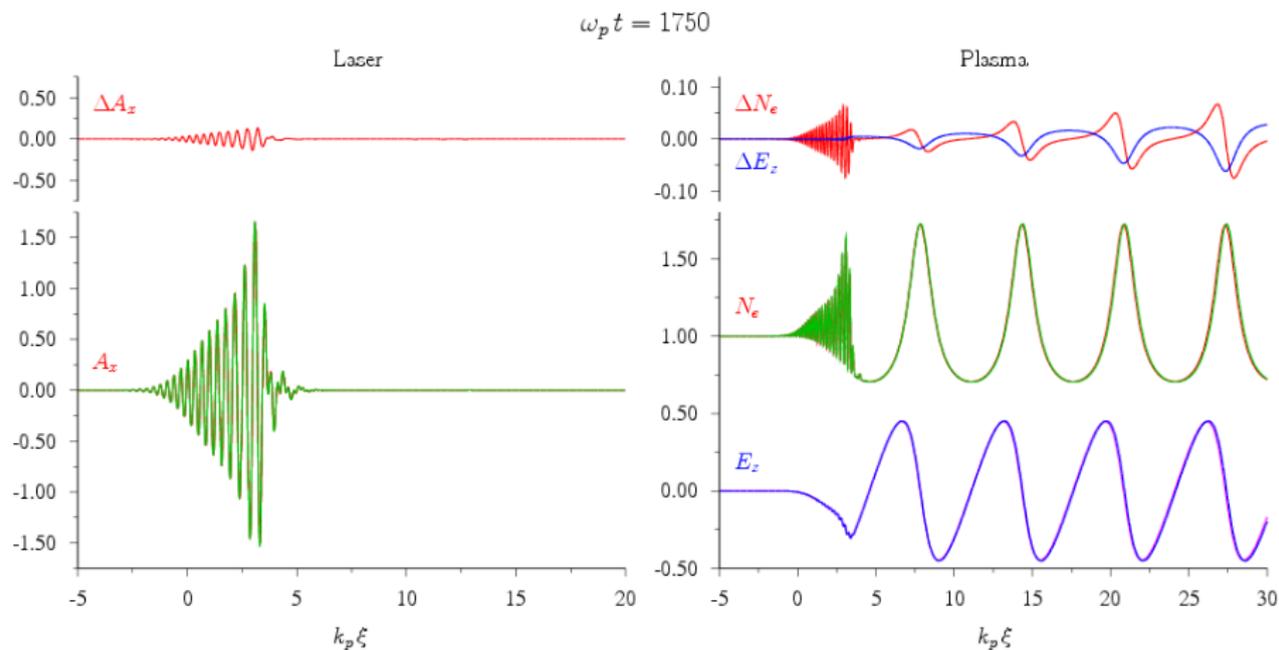
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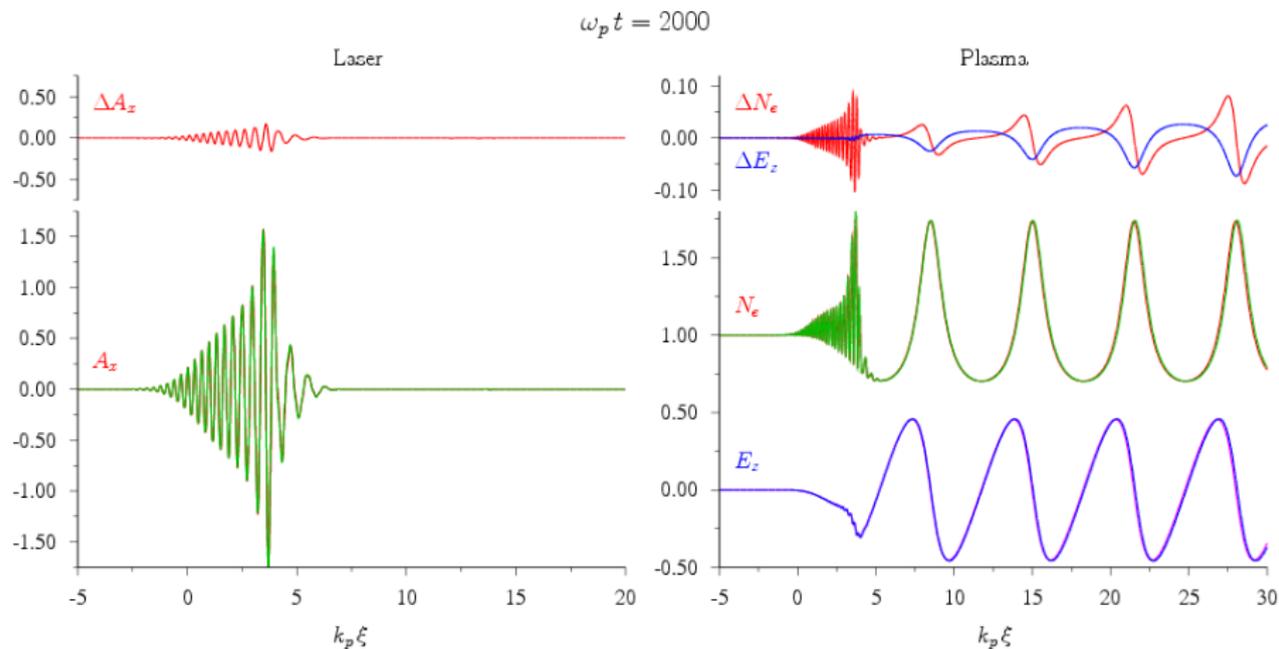
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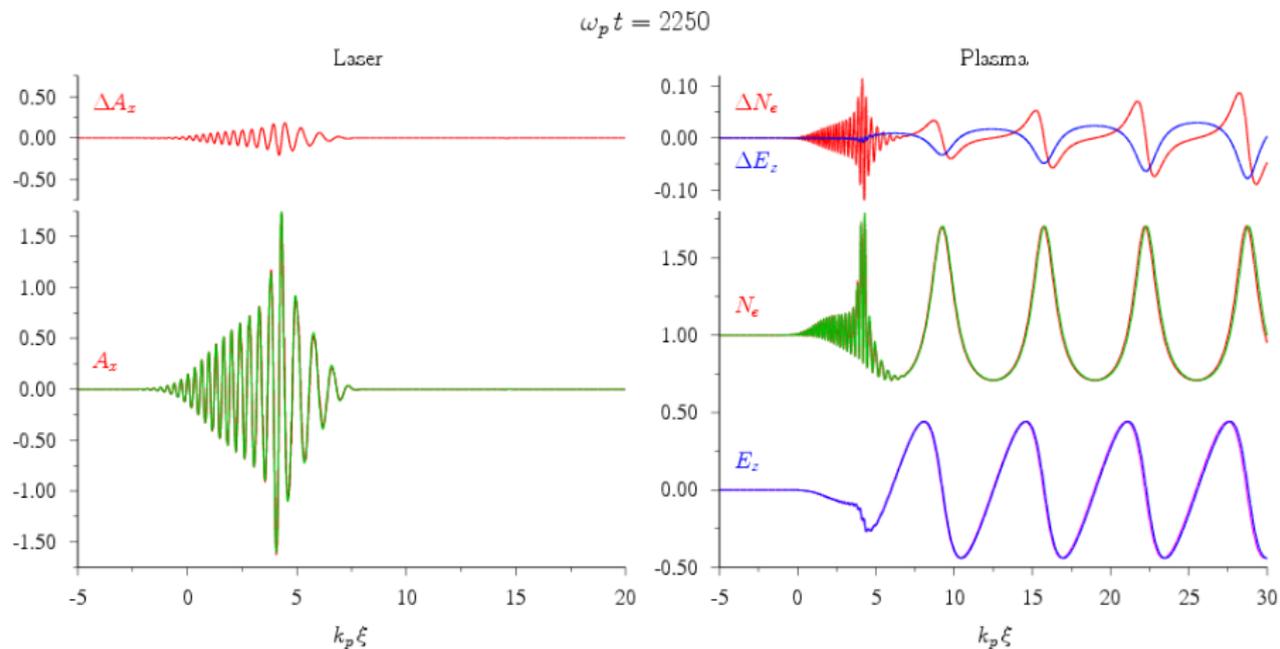
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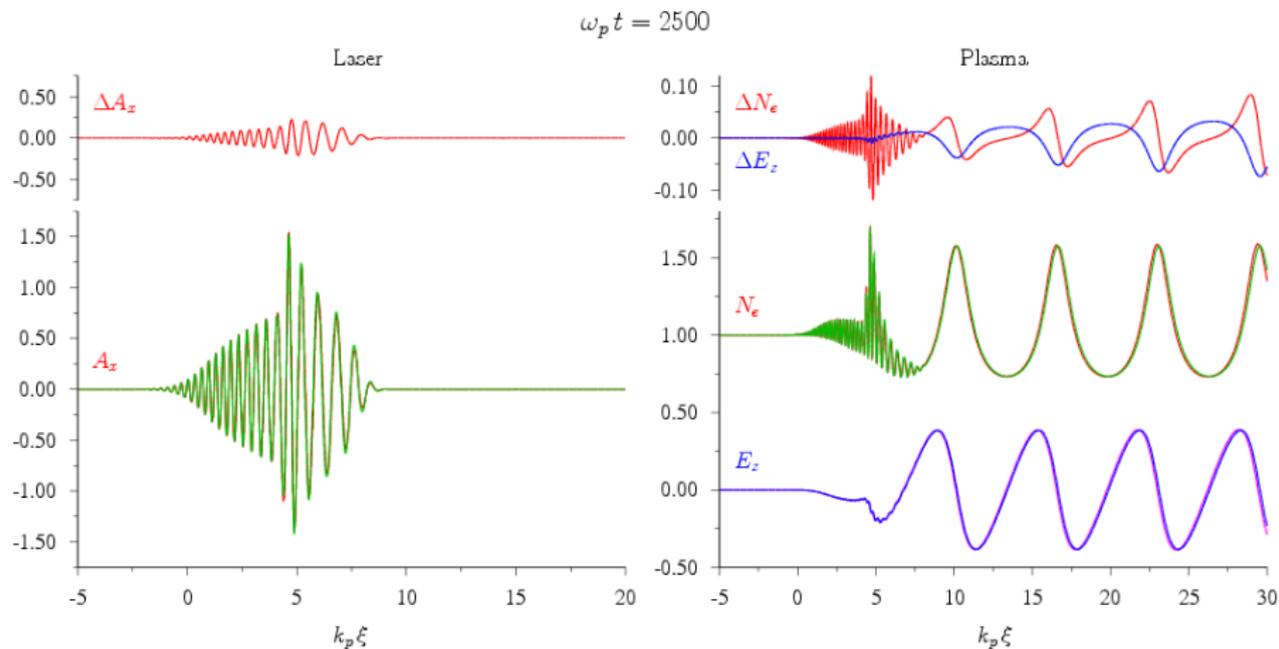
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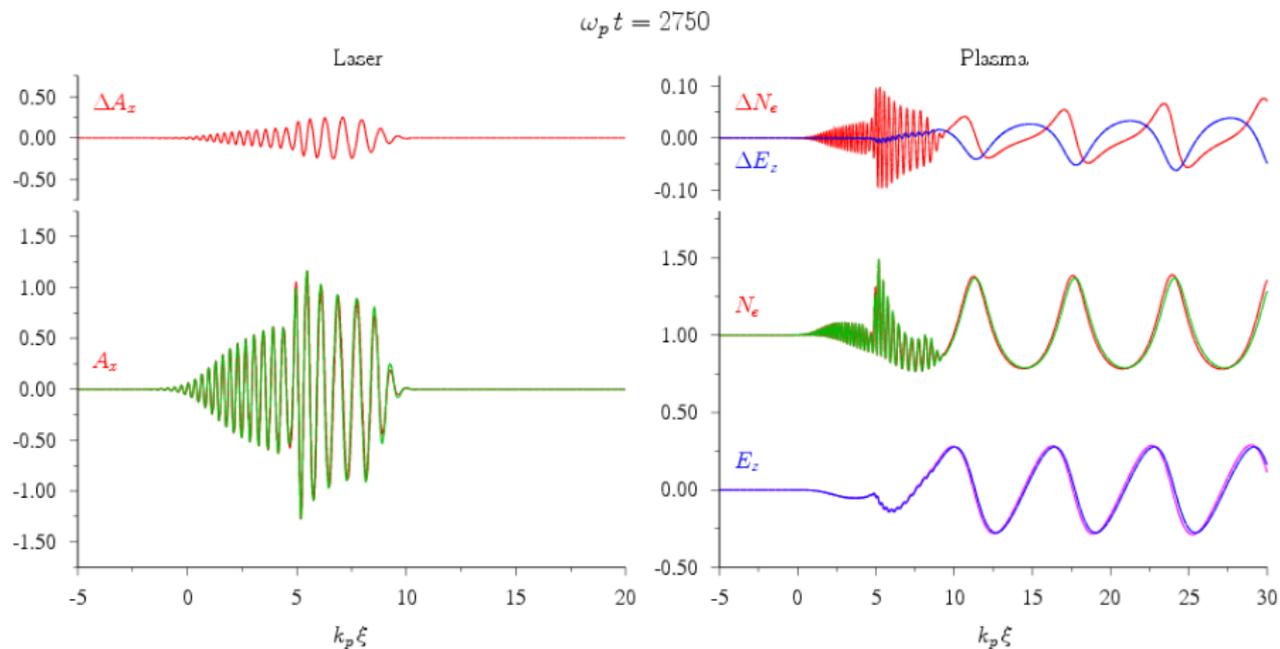
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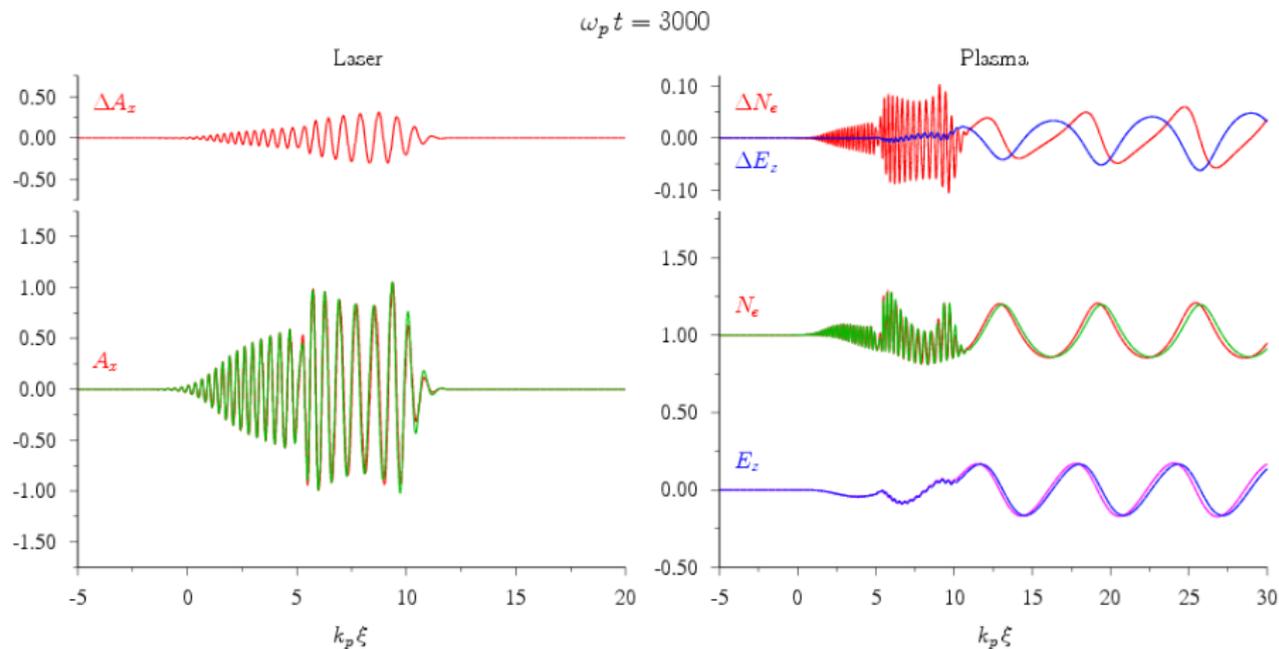
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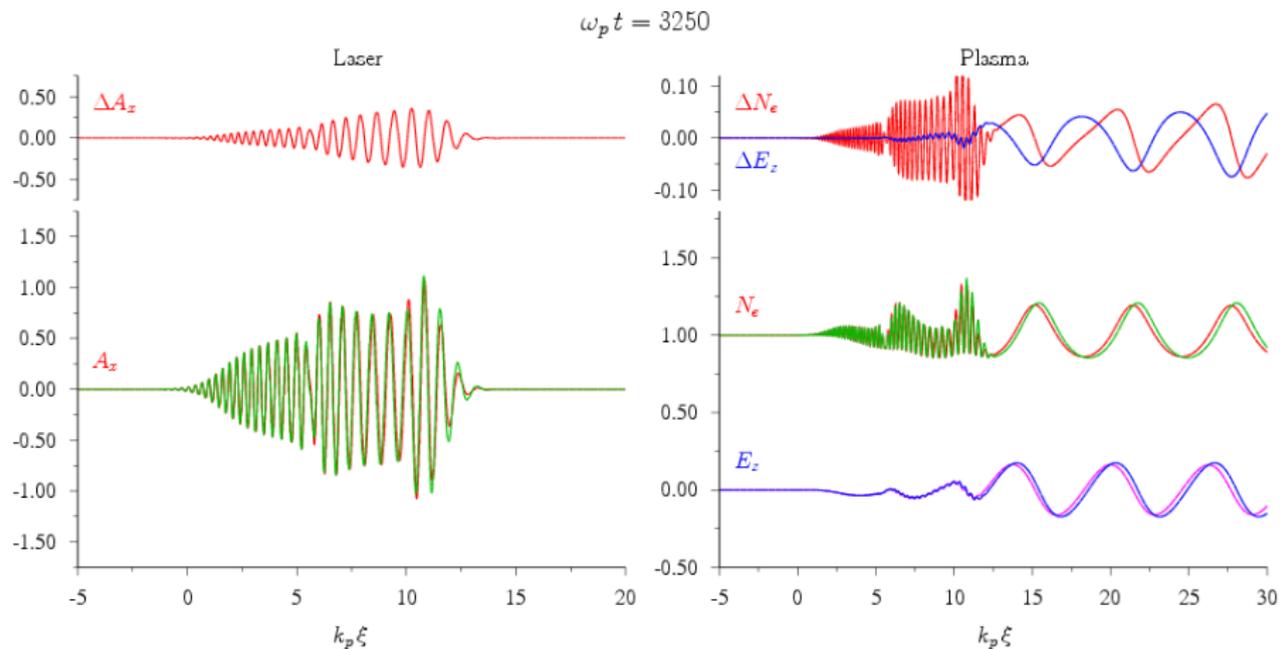
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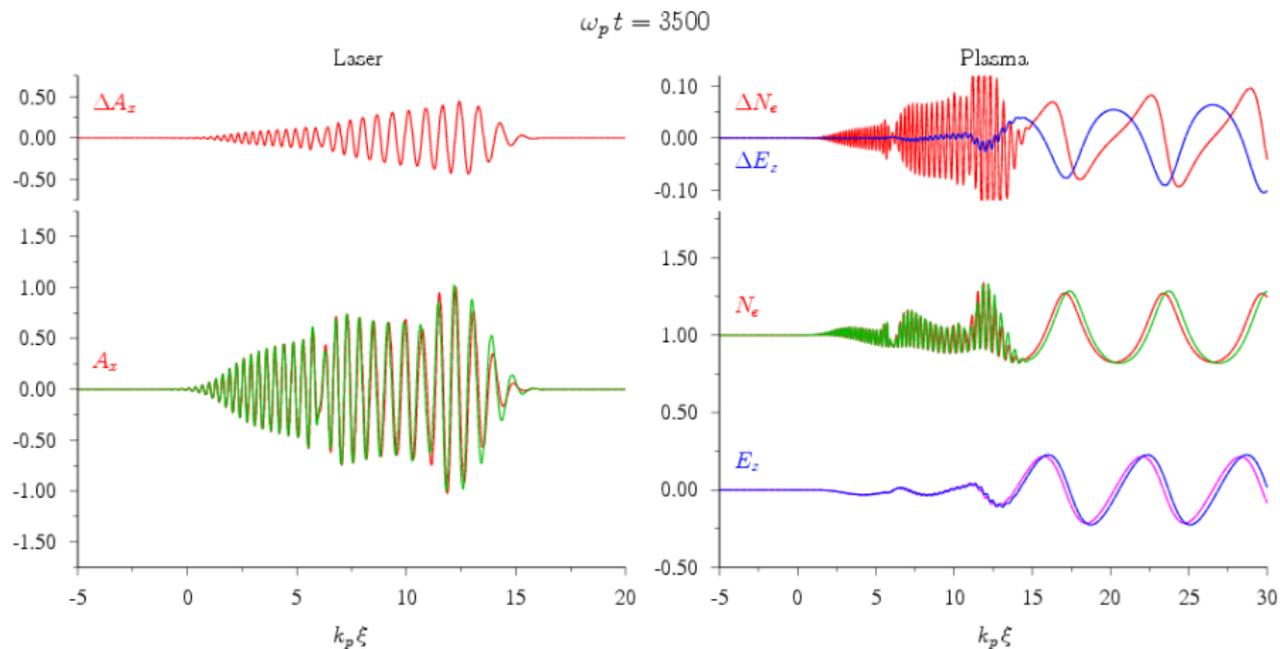
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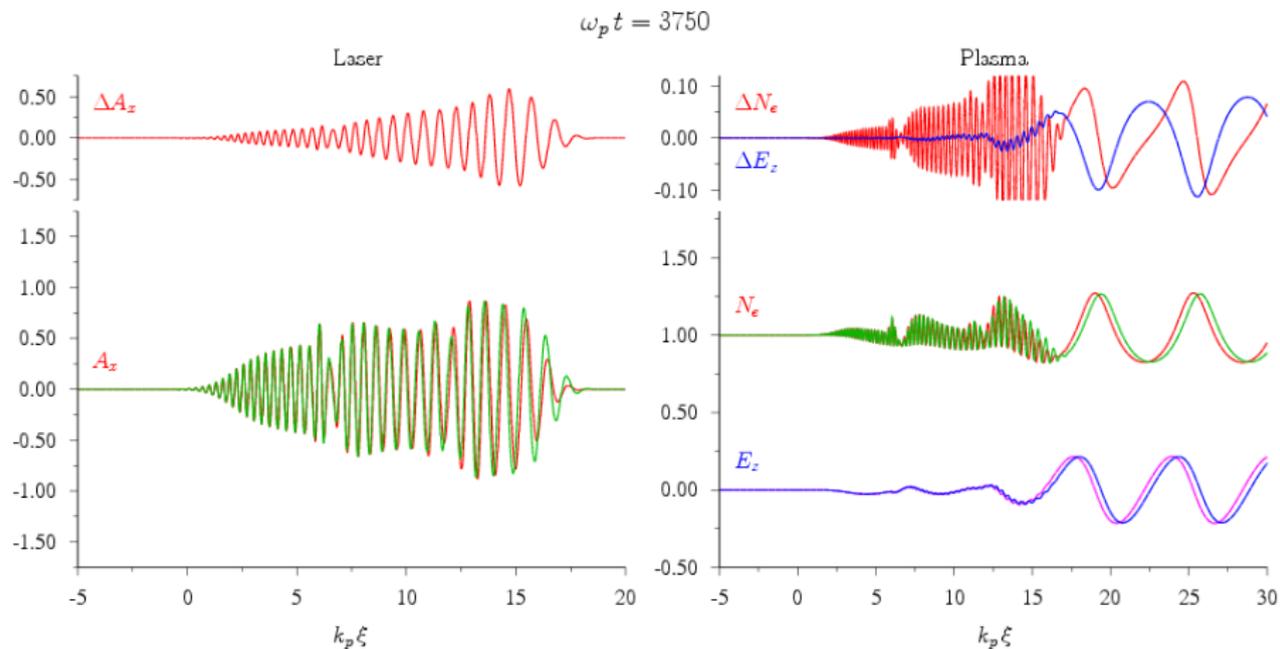
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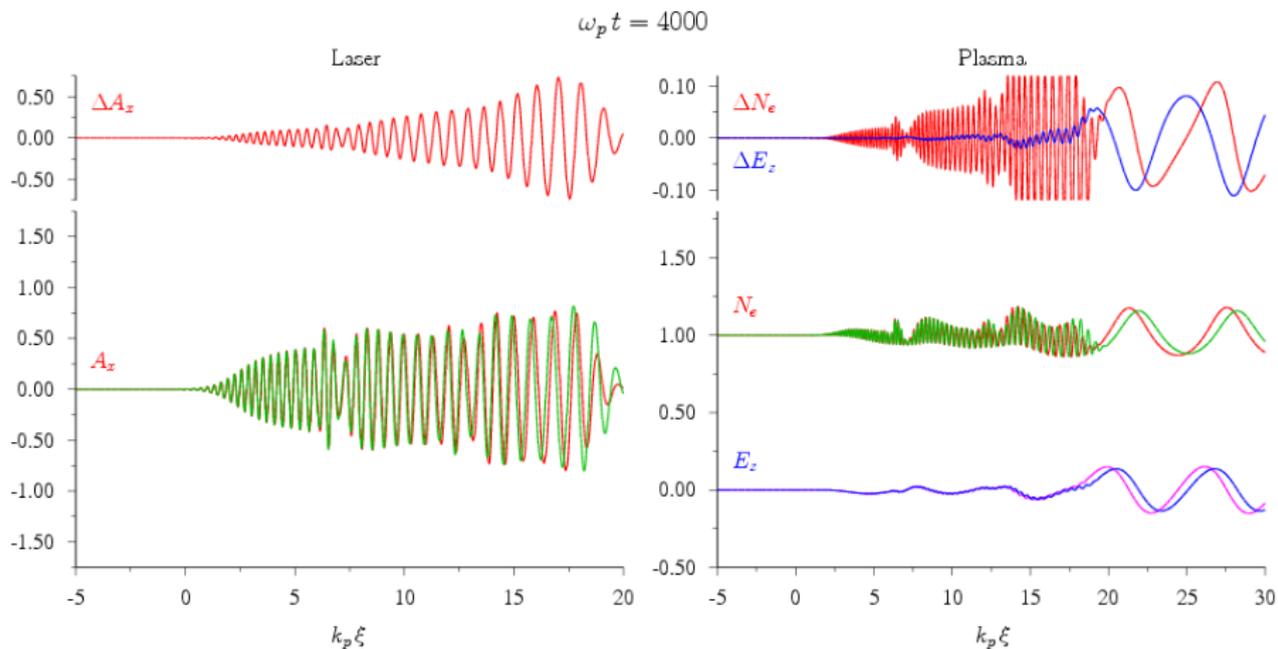
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Averaged vs. Un-Averaged

- Averaged and unaveraged models are give nearly identical results.

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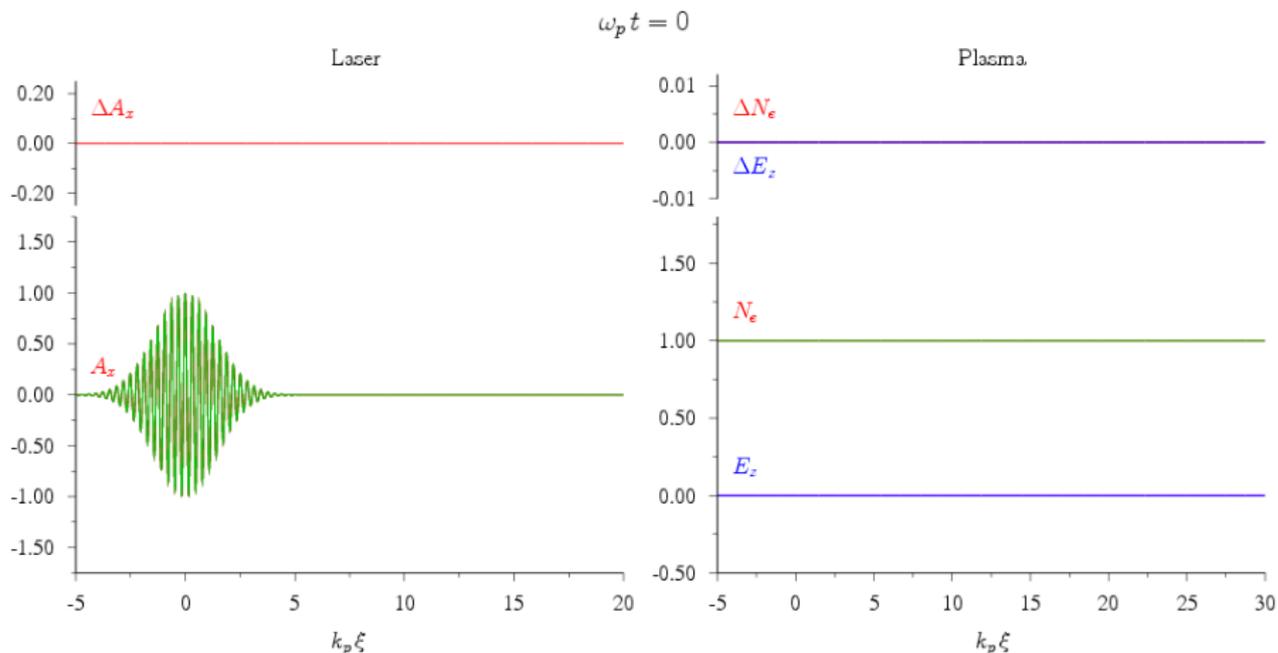
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- We might expect the averaged model to give good results on a coarser grid due to absence of high-frequencies.

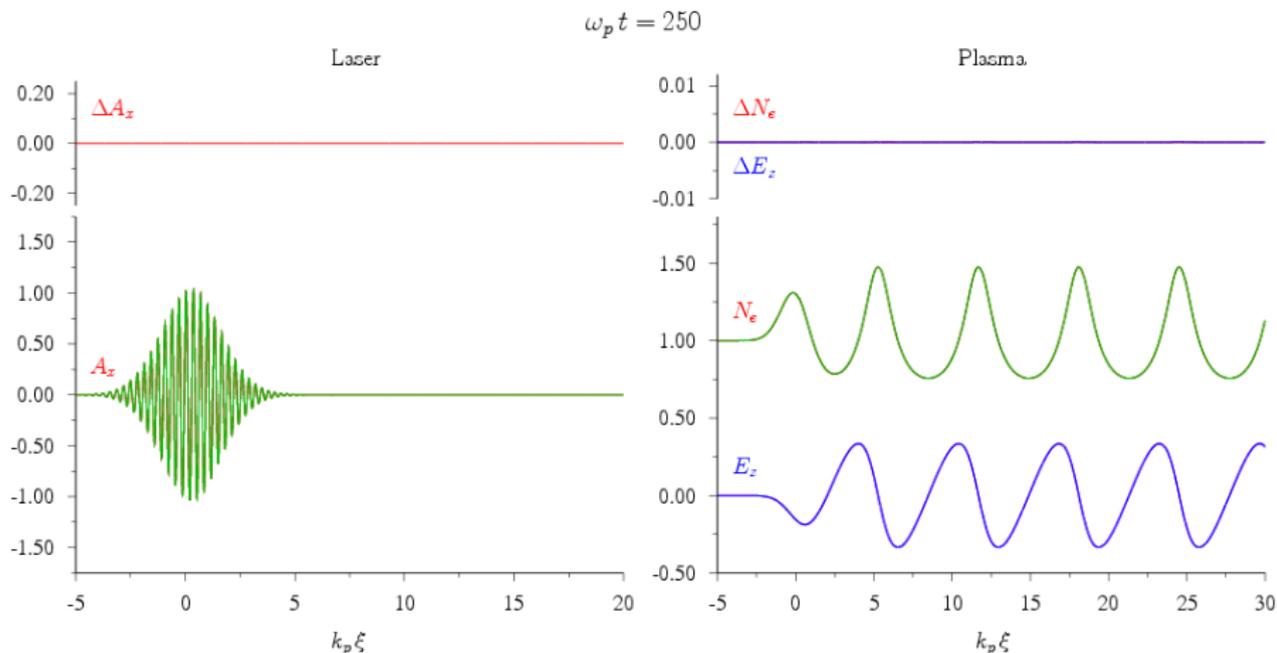
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Comparing $\lambda_0/\Delta\xi = 100$ to $\lambda_0/\Delta\xi = 25$.



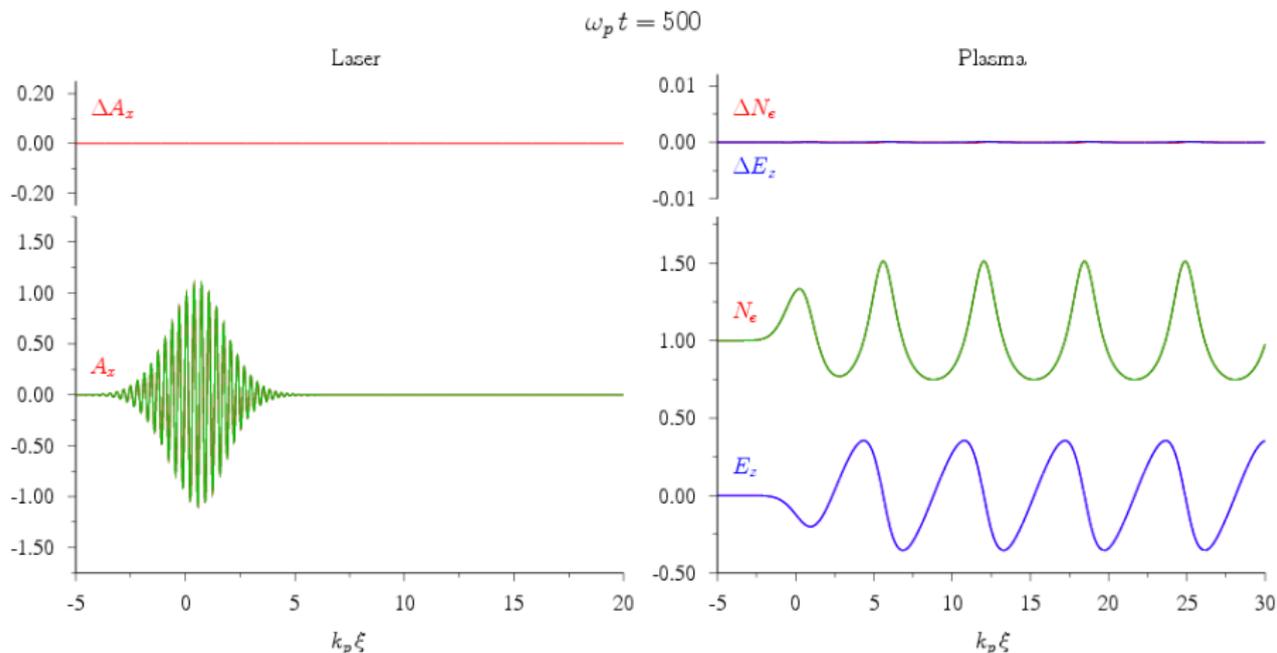
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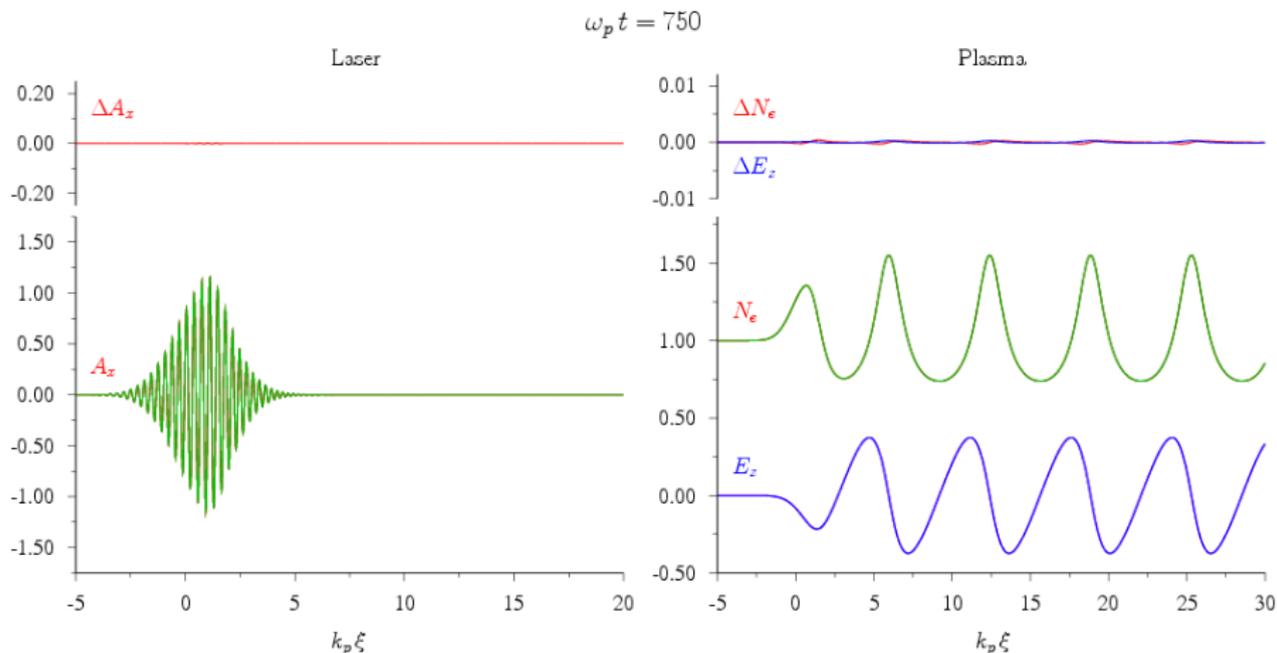
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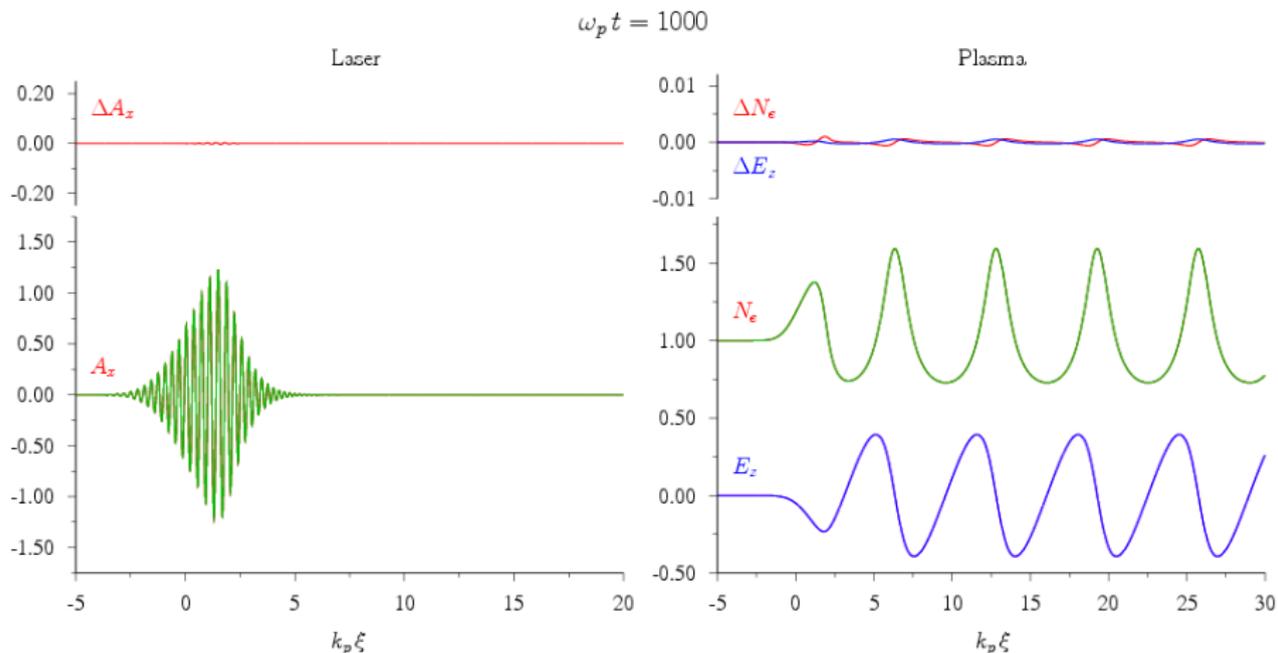
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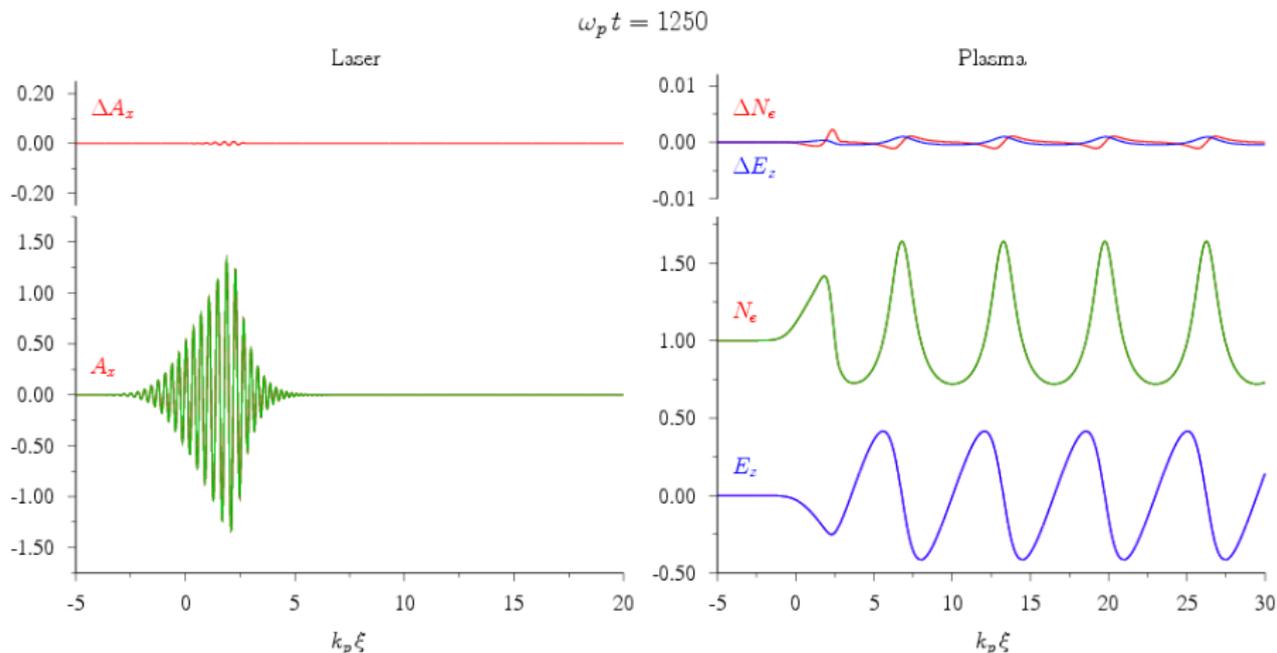
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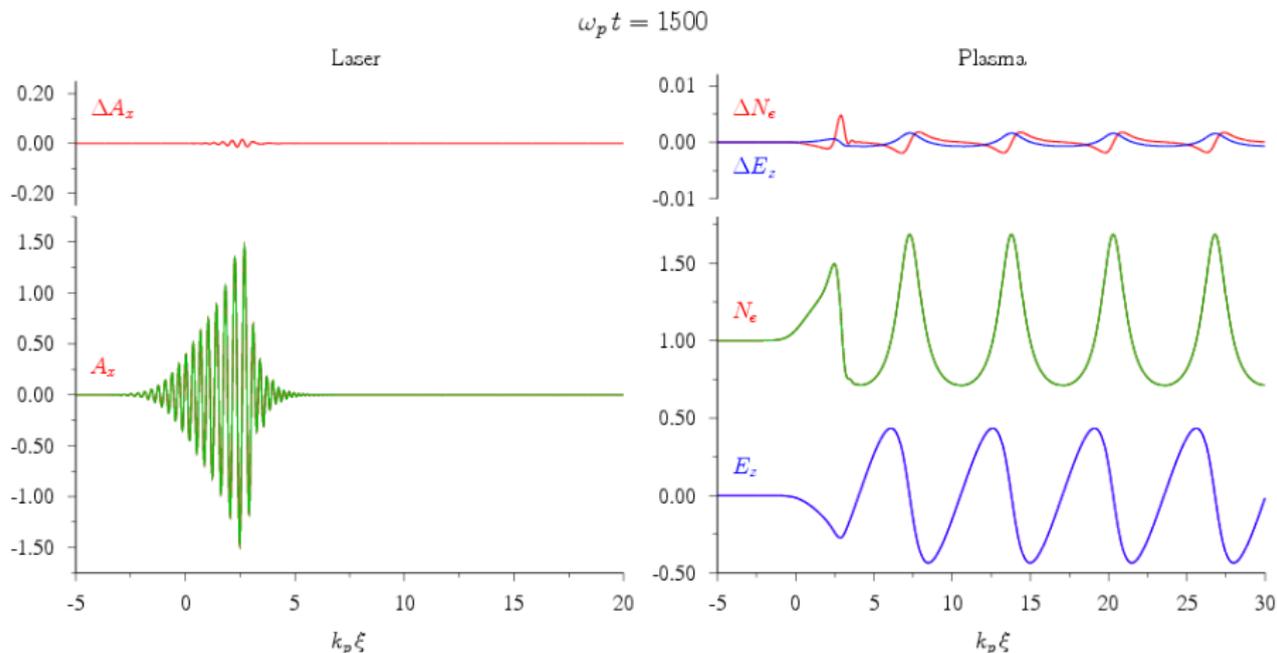
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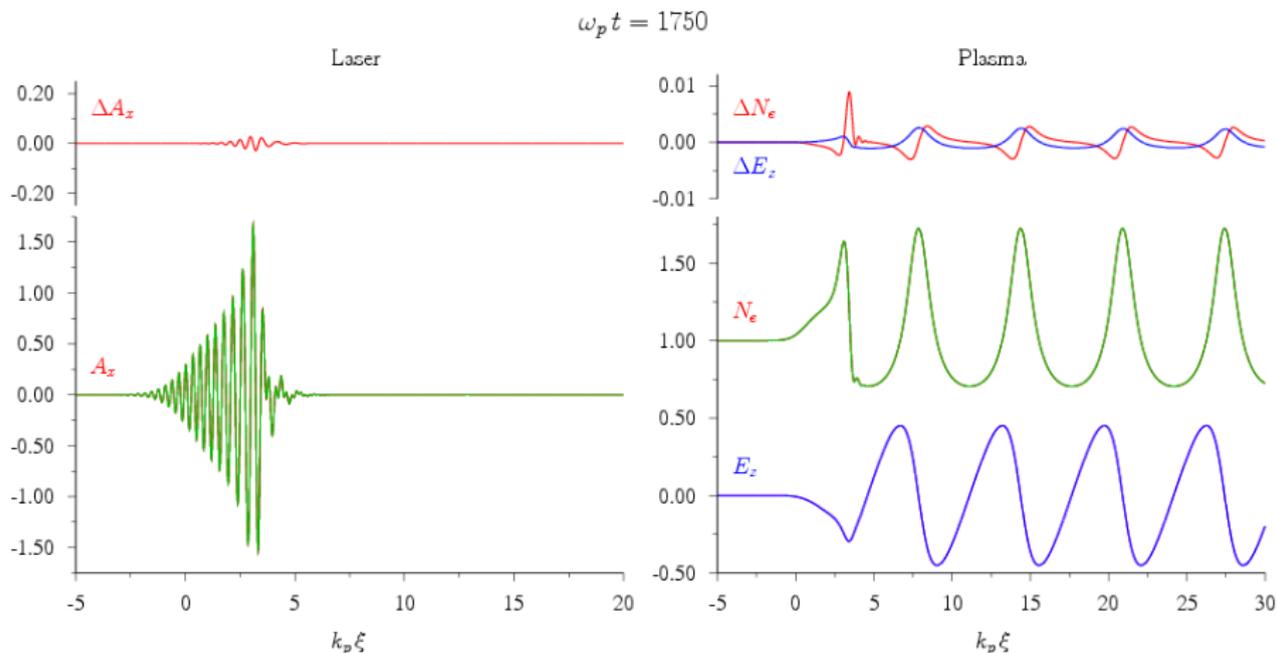
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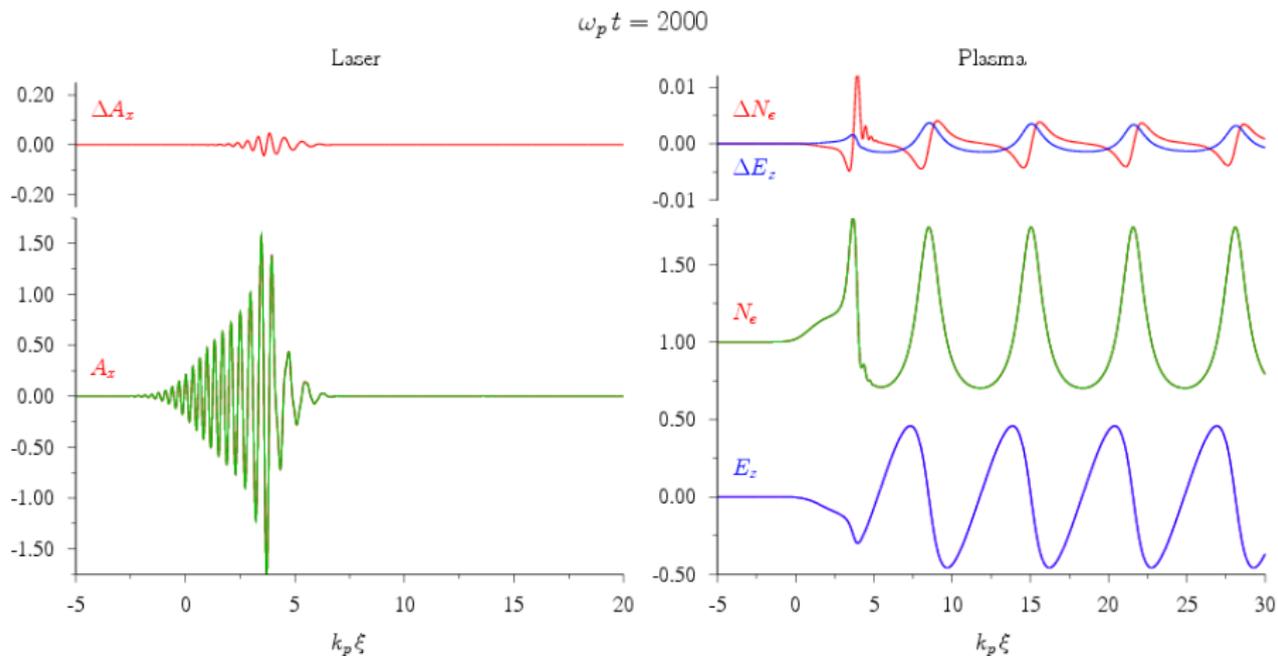
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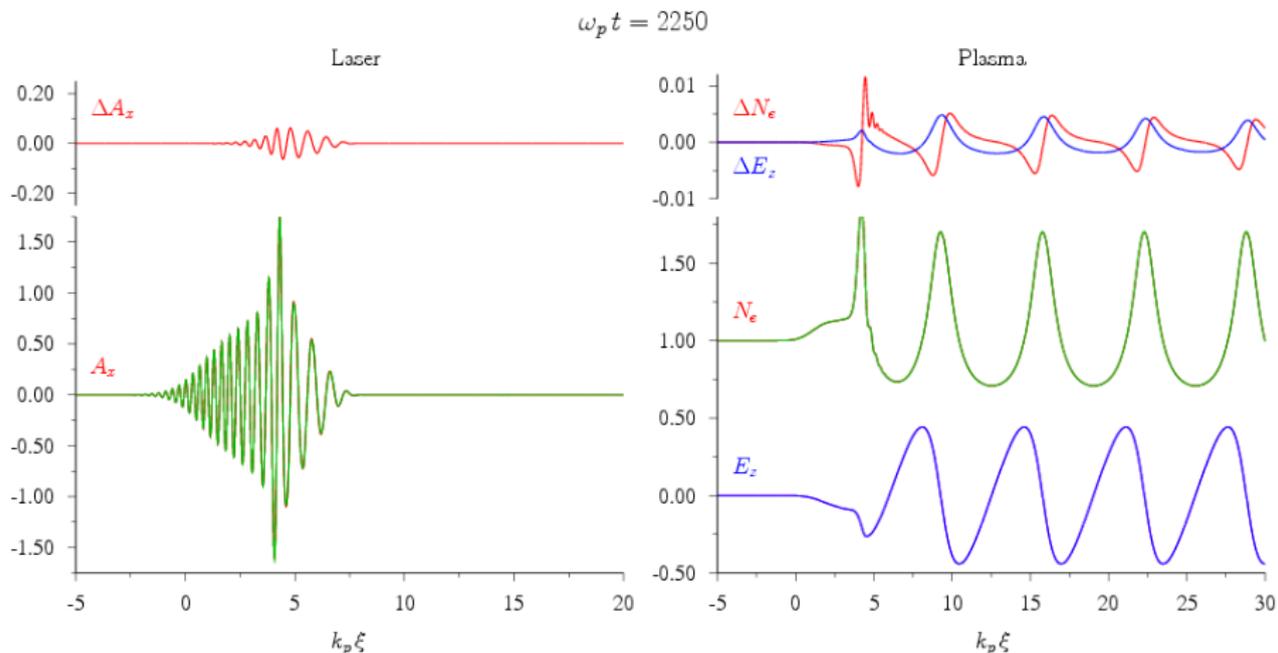
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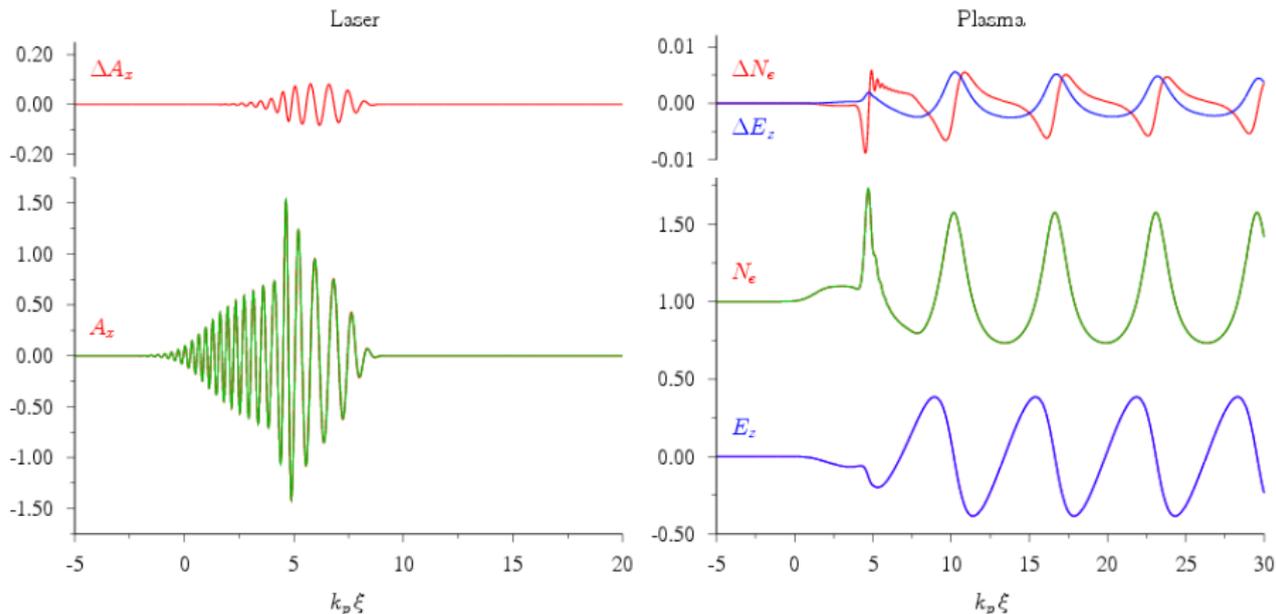
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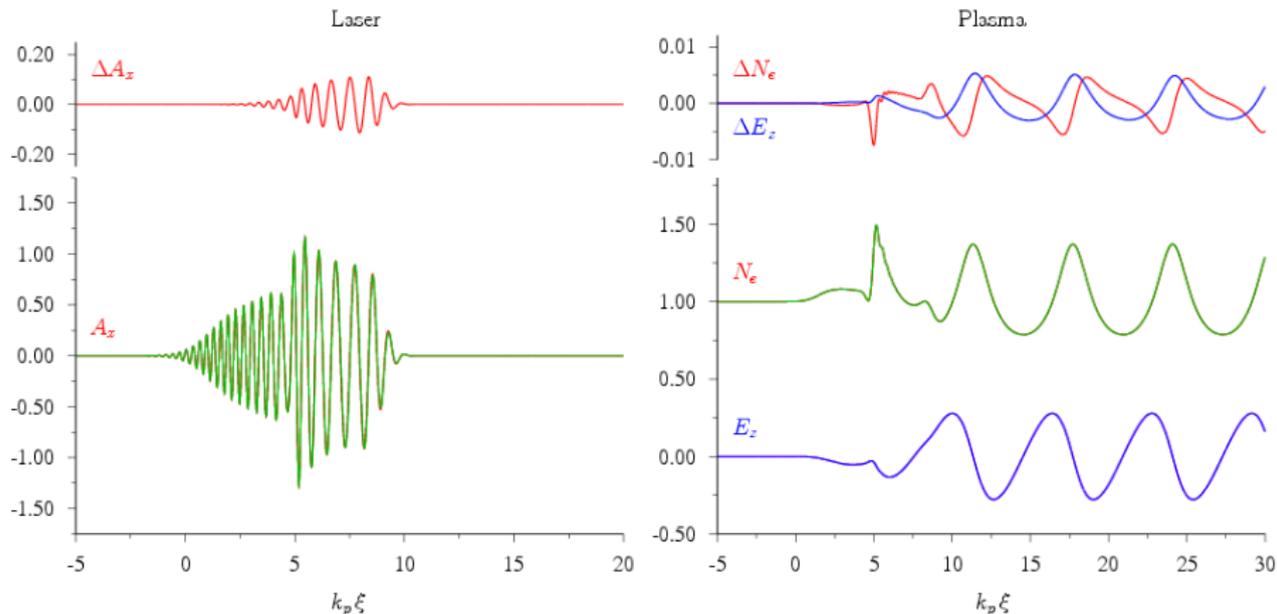
$\omega_p t = 2500$



Quasi-Static Reduced Wave Operator, Averaged

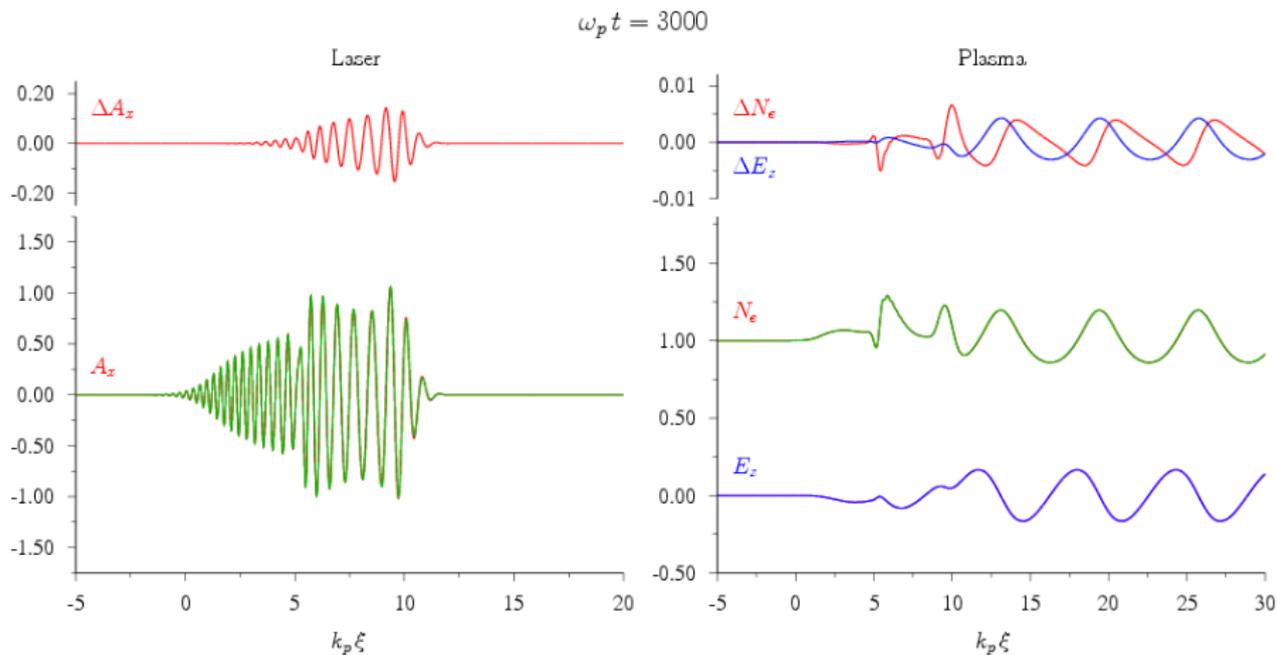
Comparing $\lambda_0/\Delta\xi = 100$ to $\lambda_0/\Delta\xi = 25$.

$\omega_p t = 2750$



Quasi-Static Reduced Wave Operator, Averaged

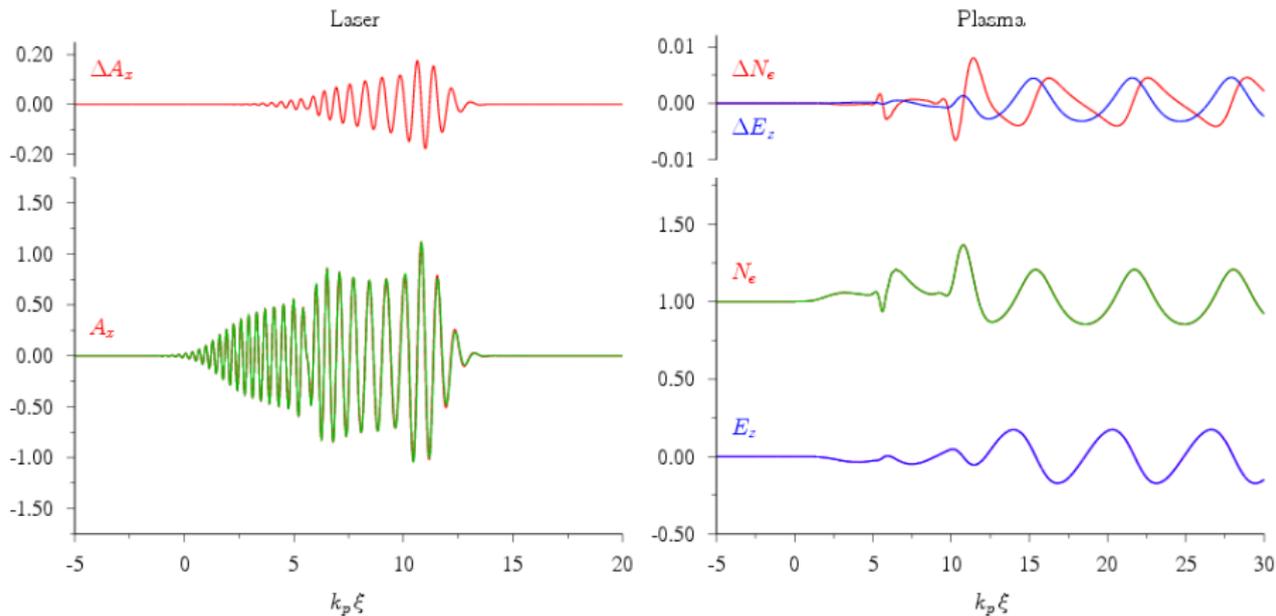
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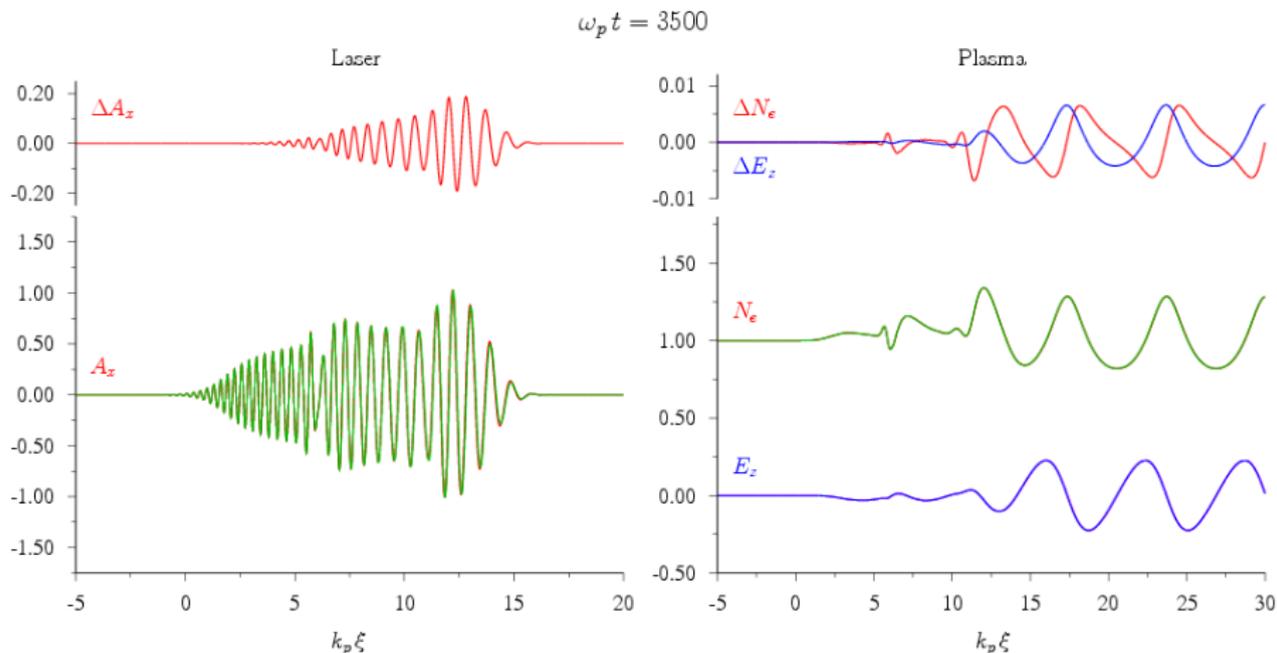
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$\omega_p t = 3250$



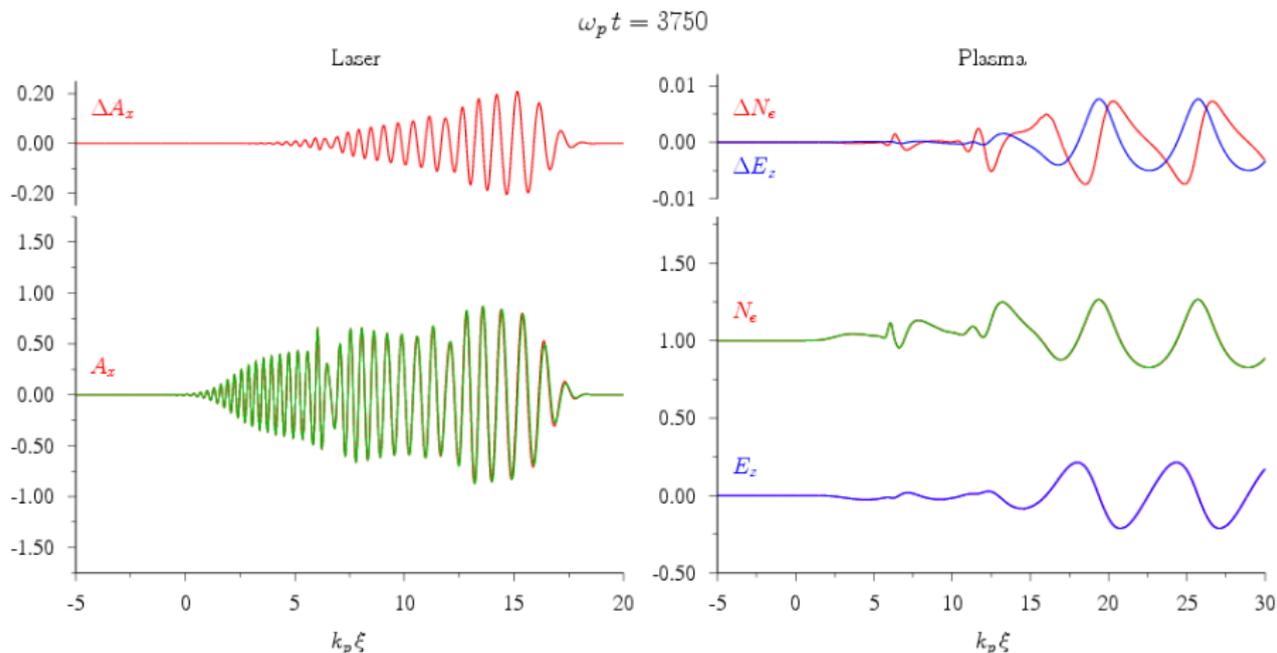
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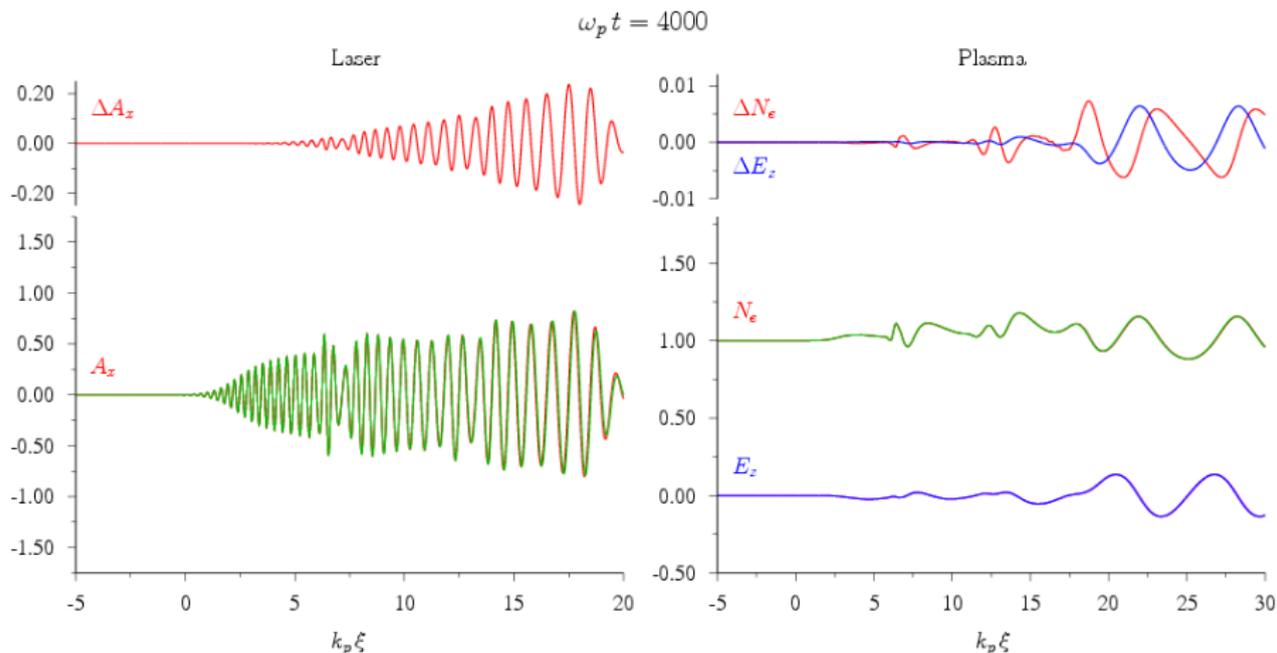
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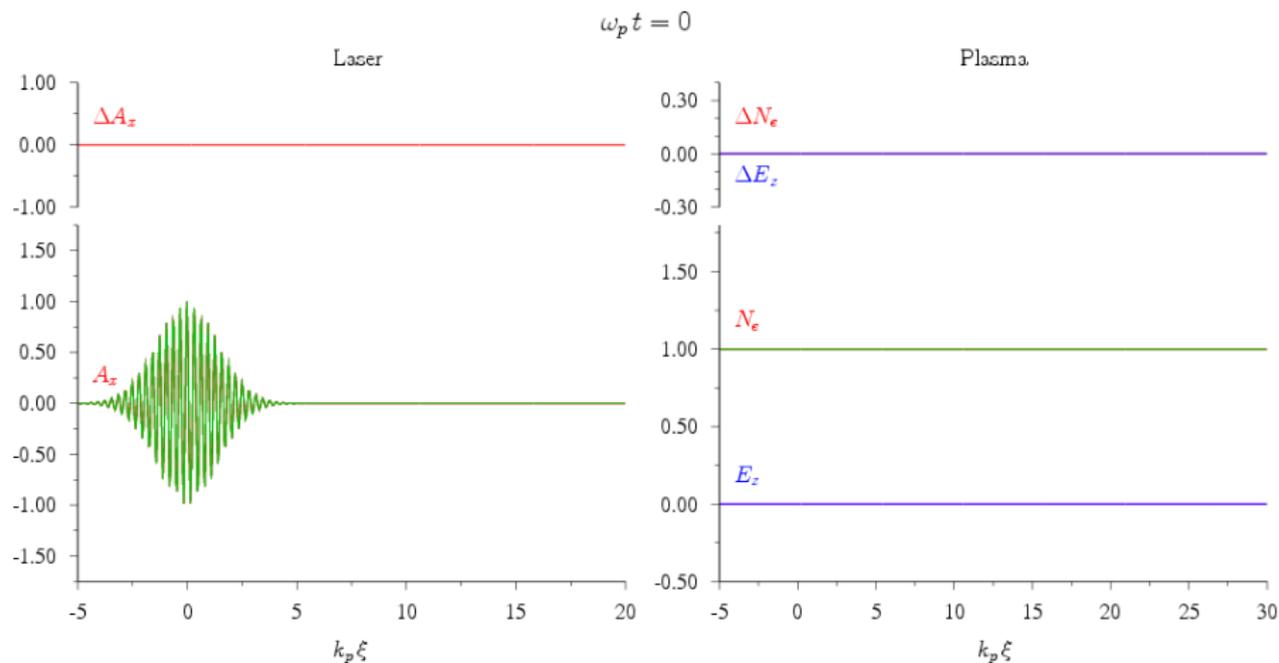
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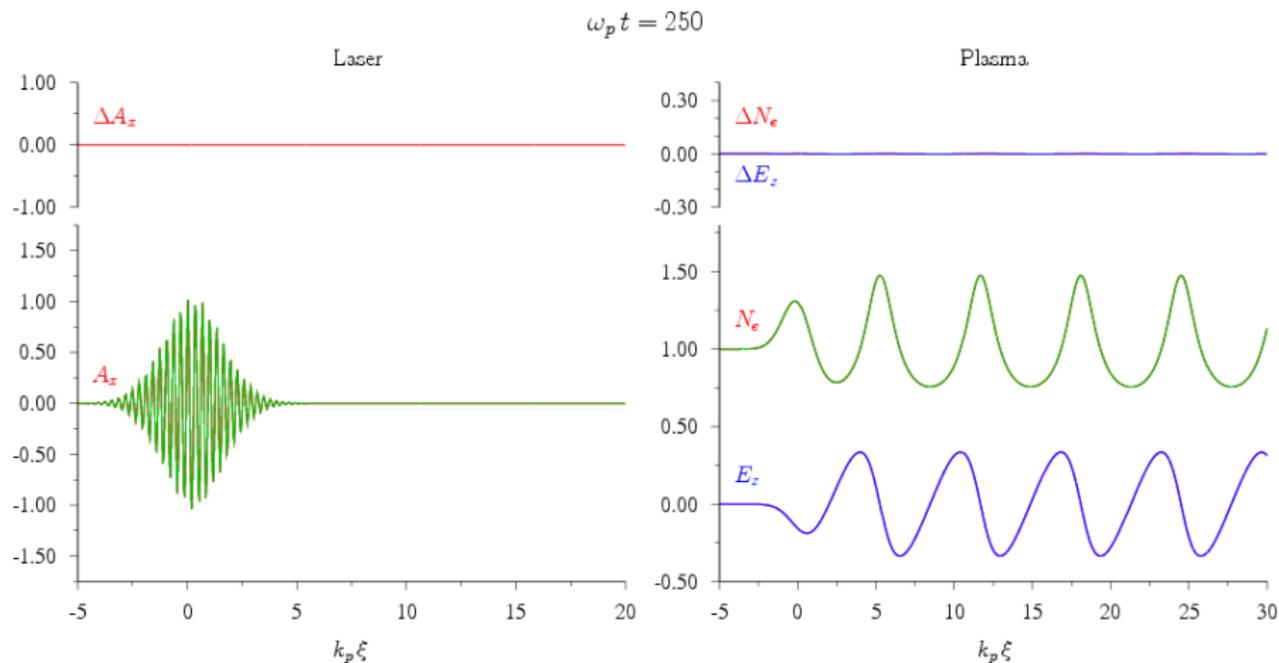
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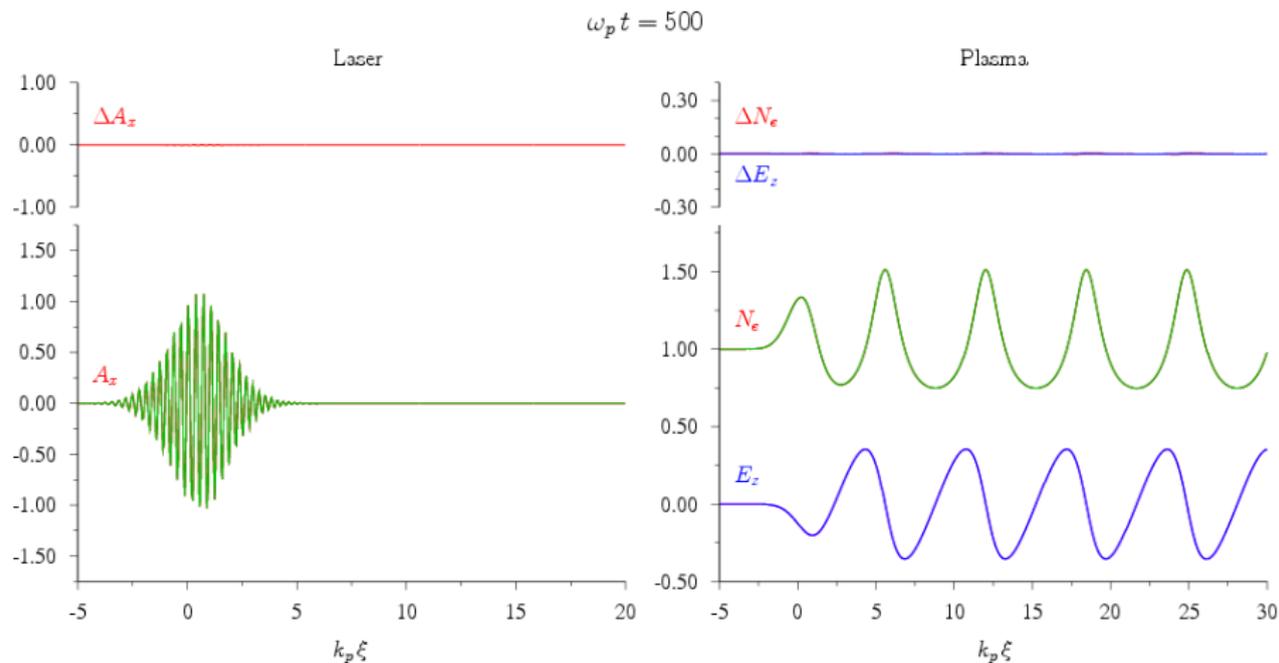
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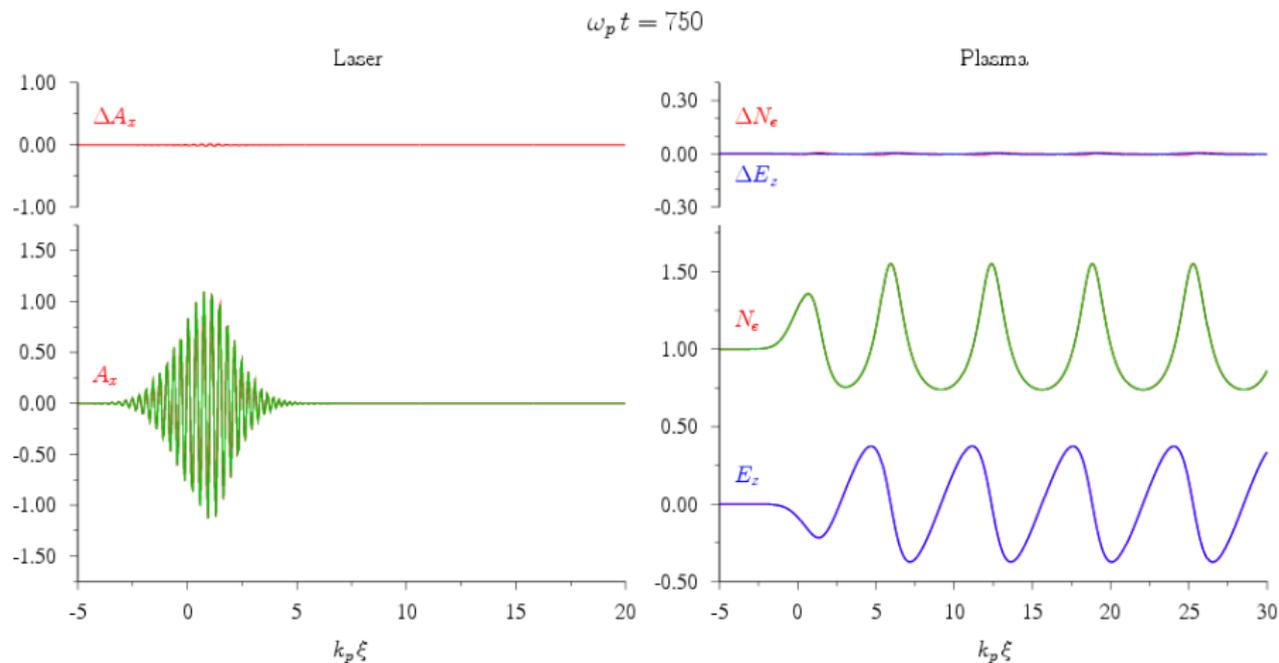
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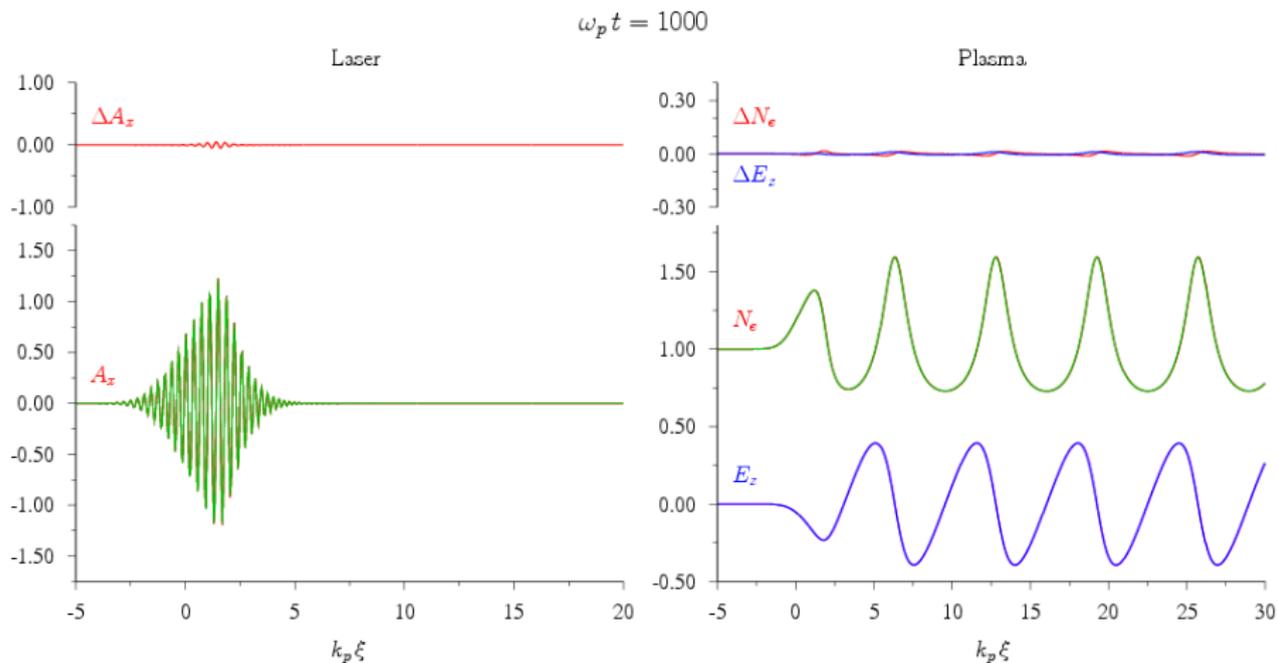
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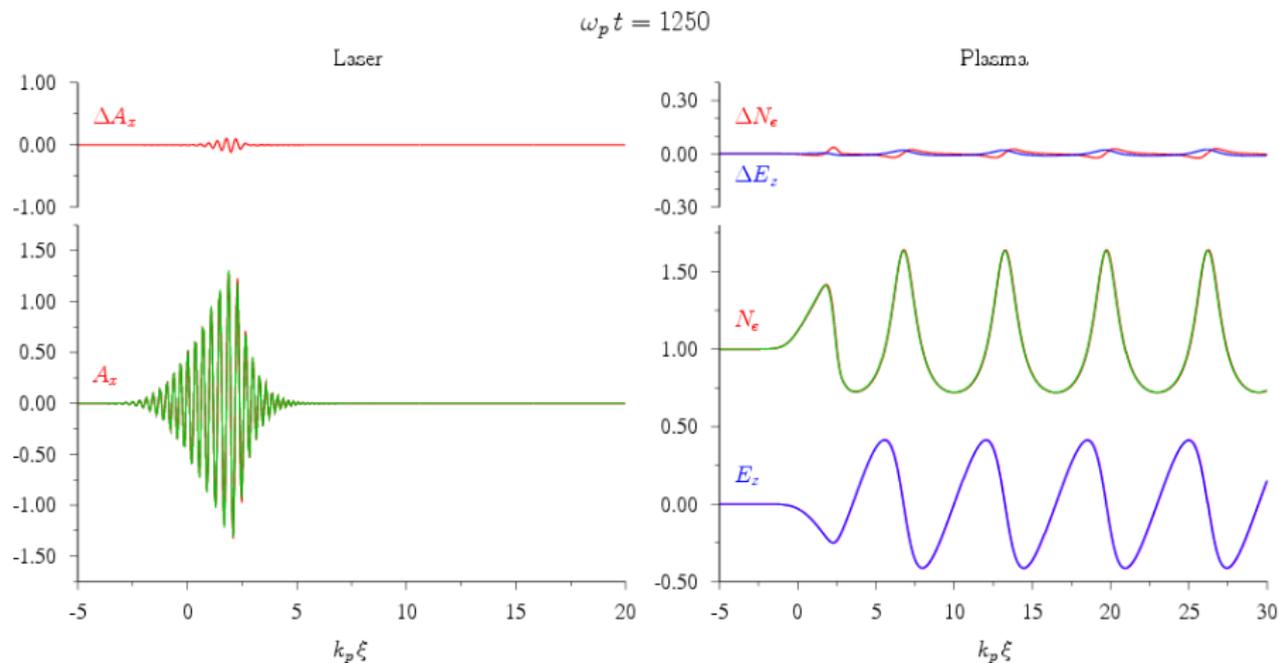
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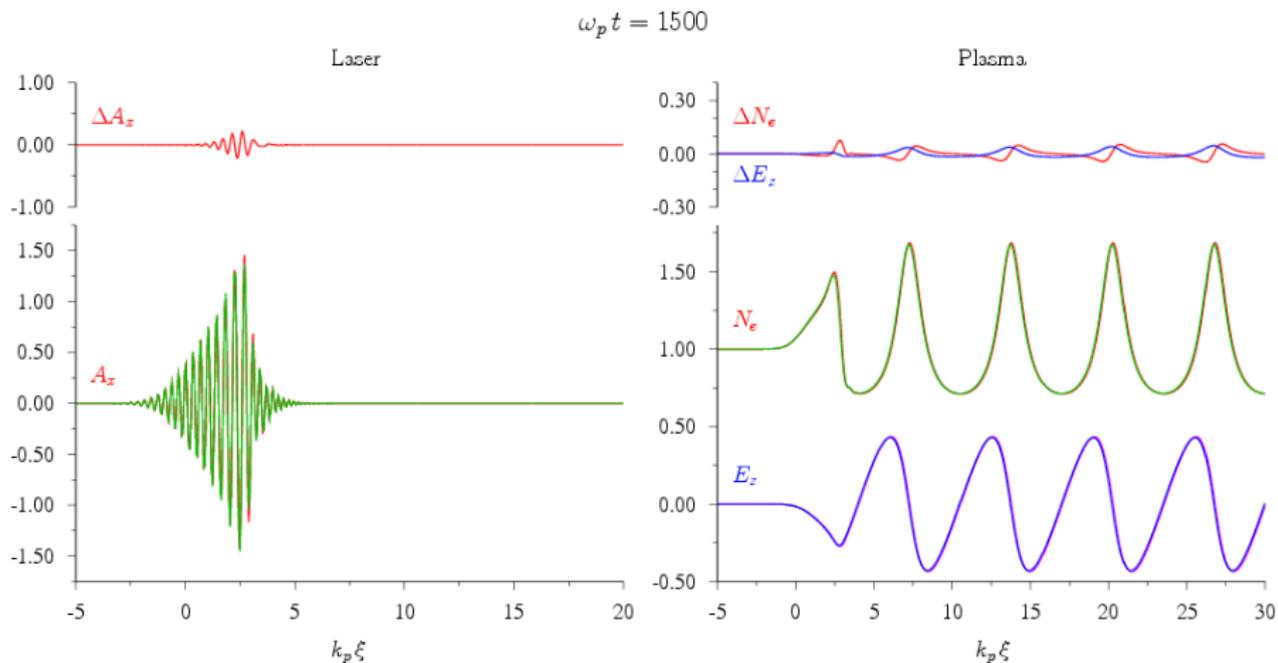
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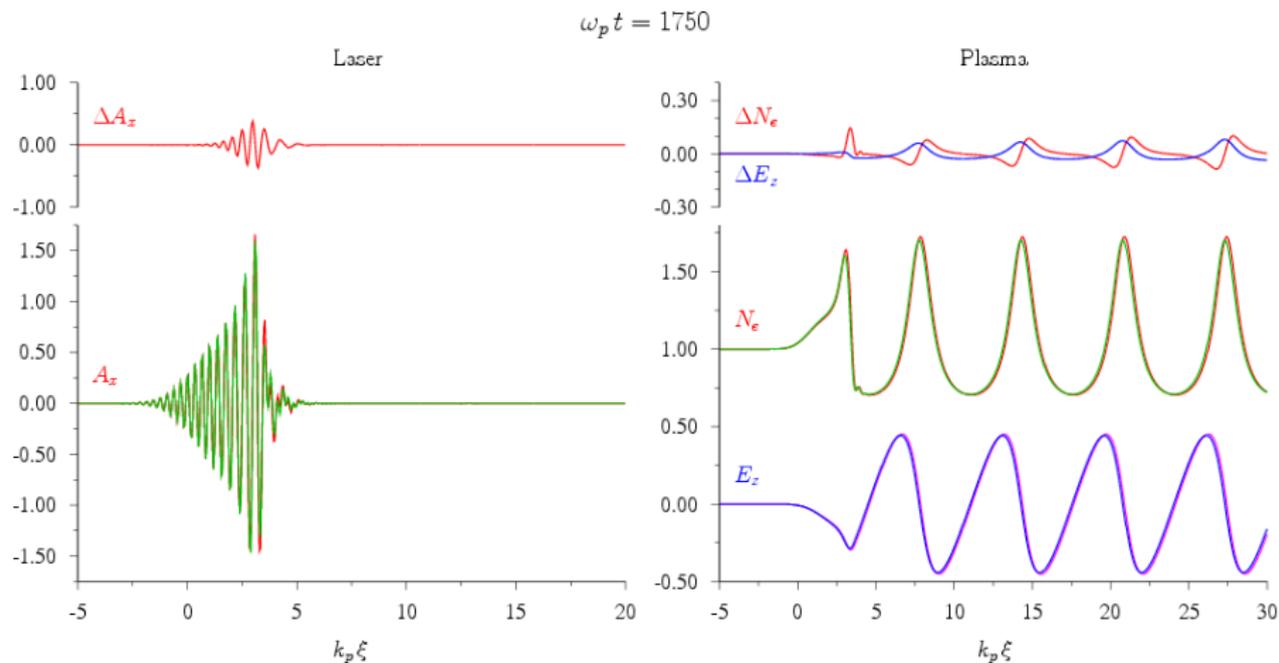
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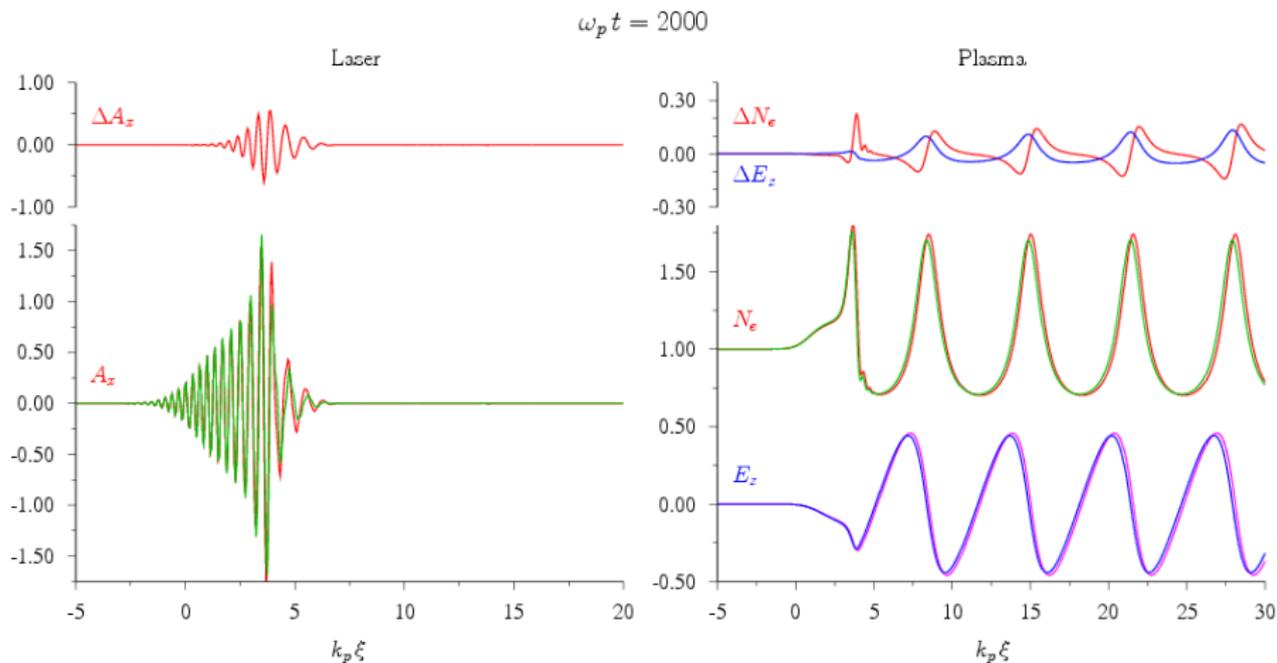
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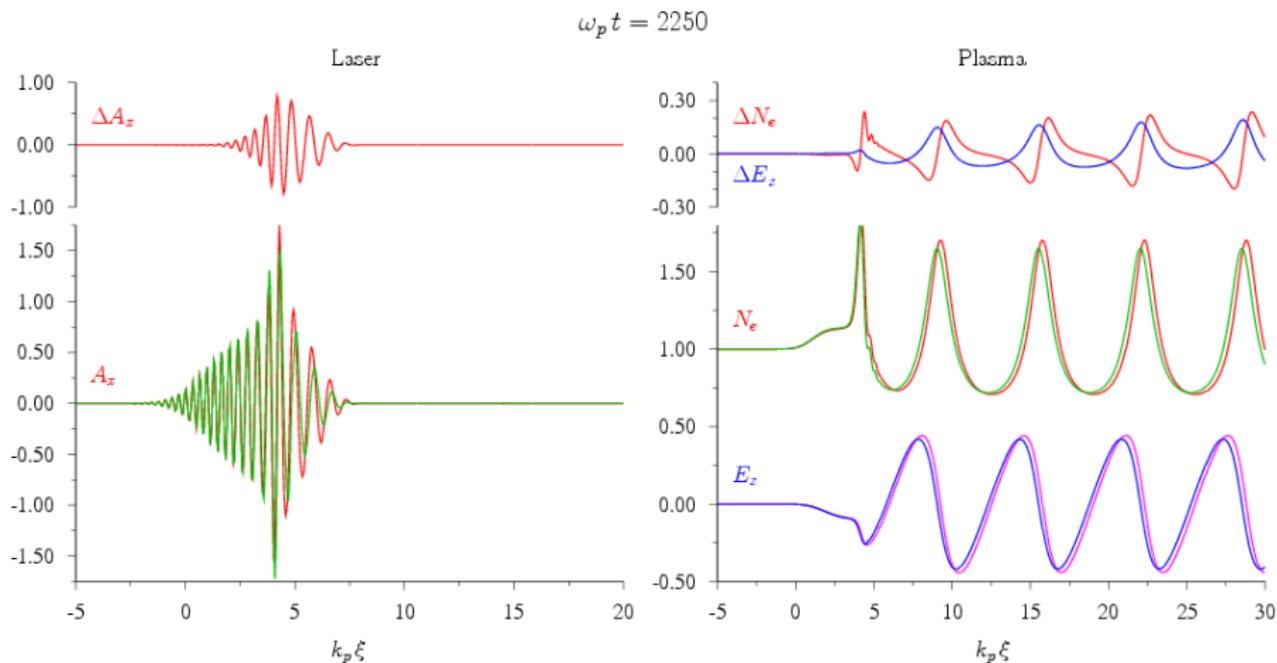
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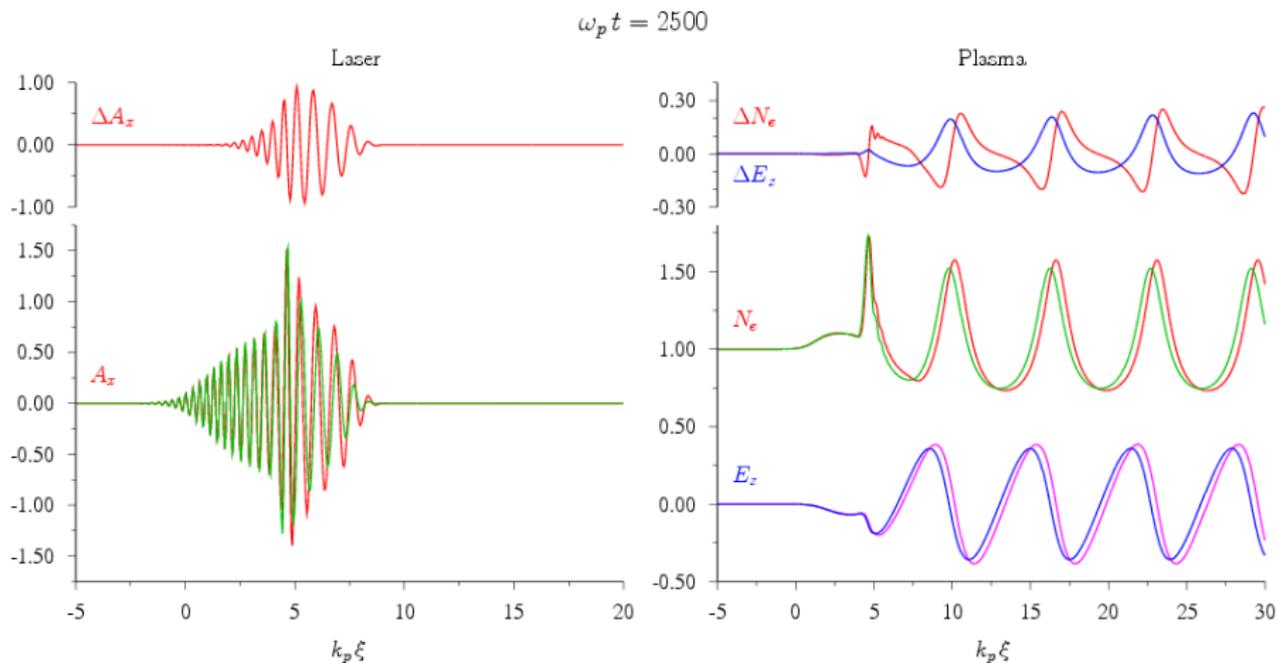
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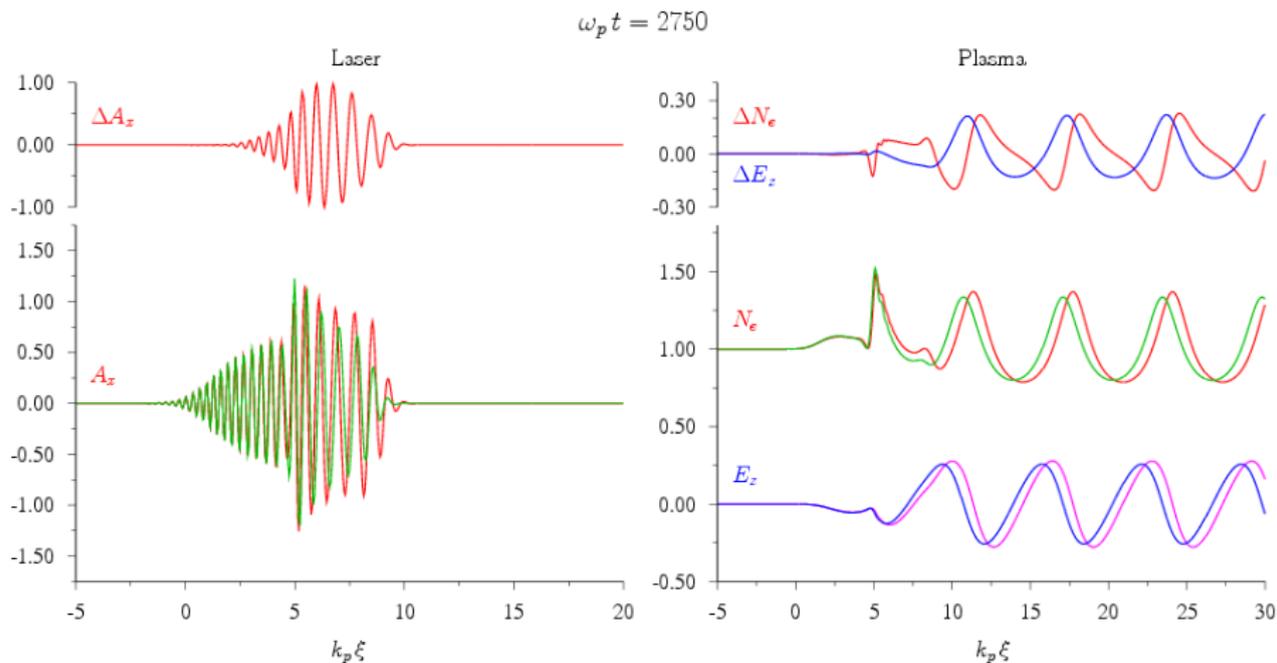
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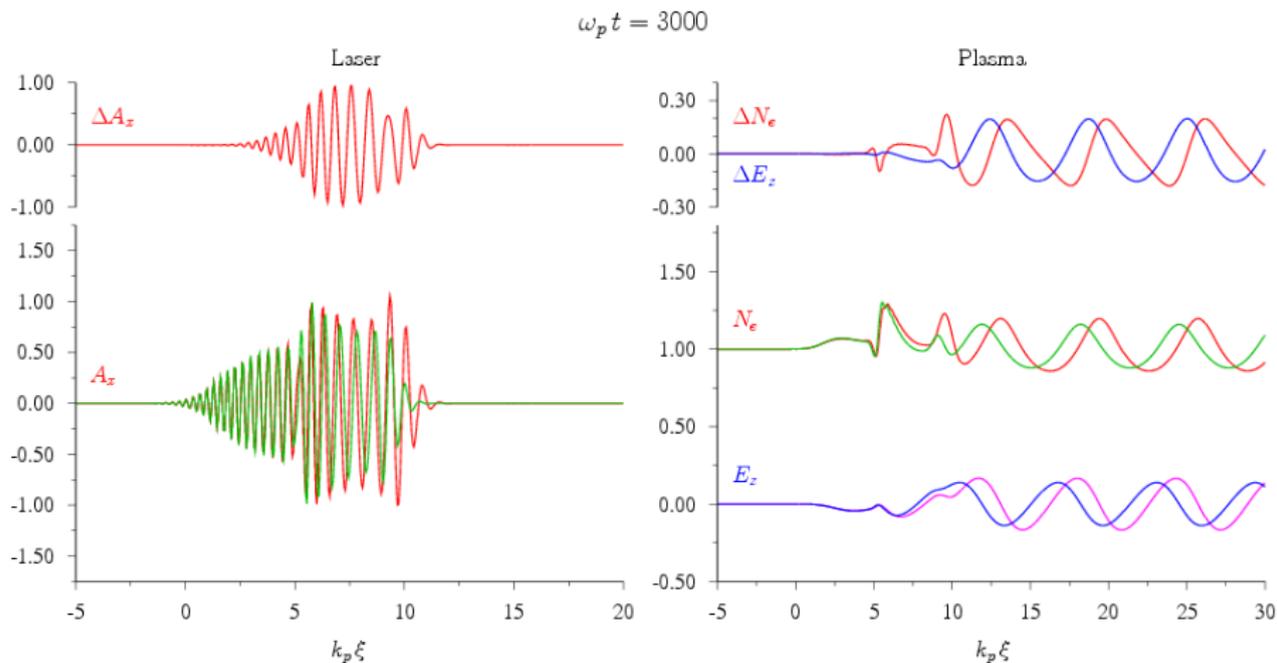
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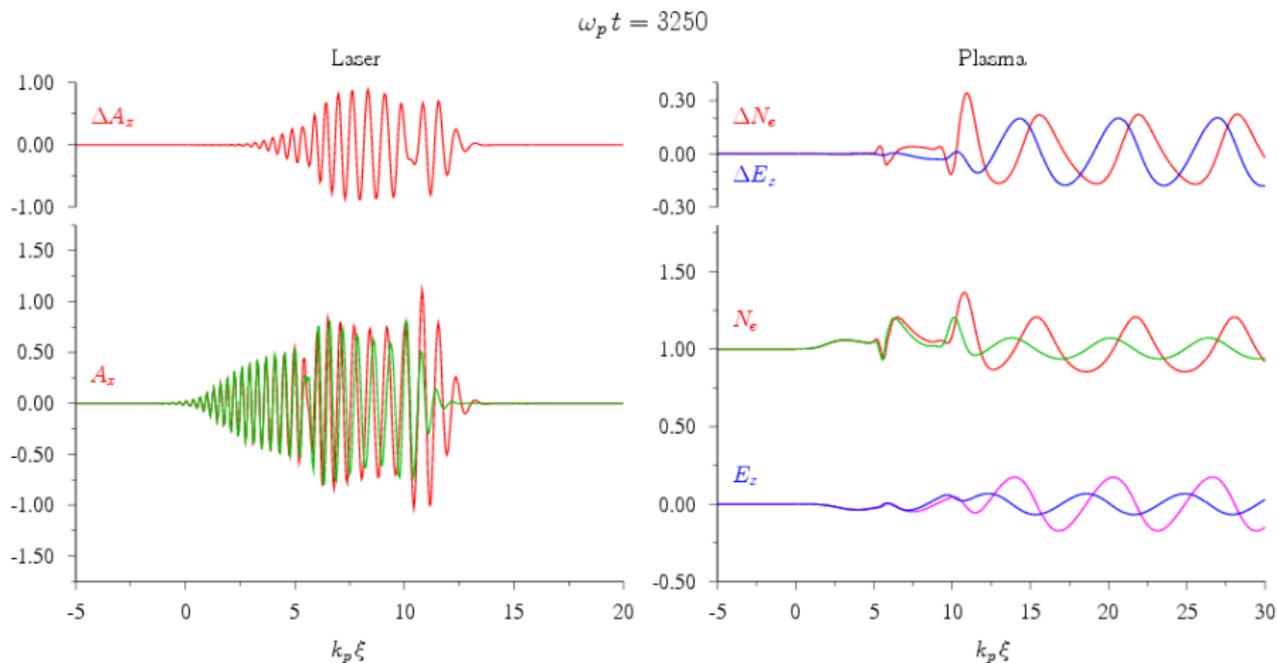
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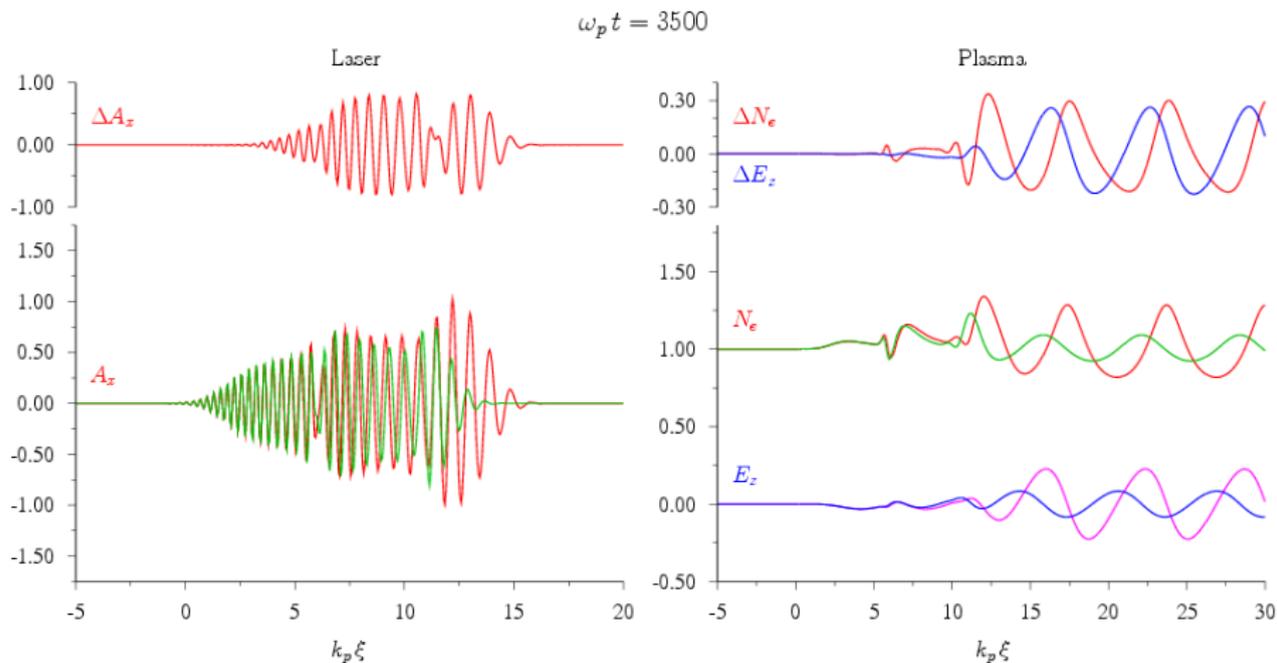
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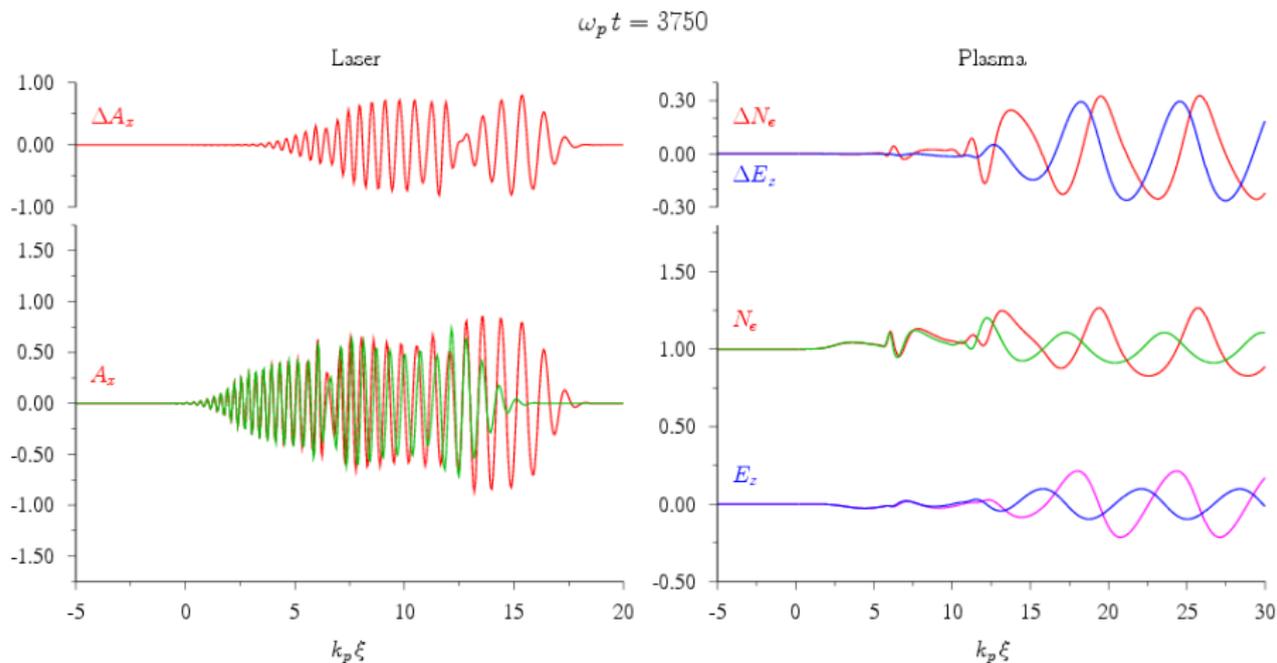
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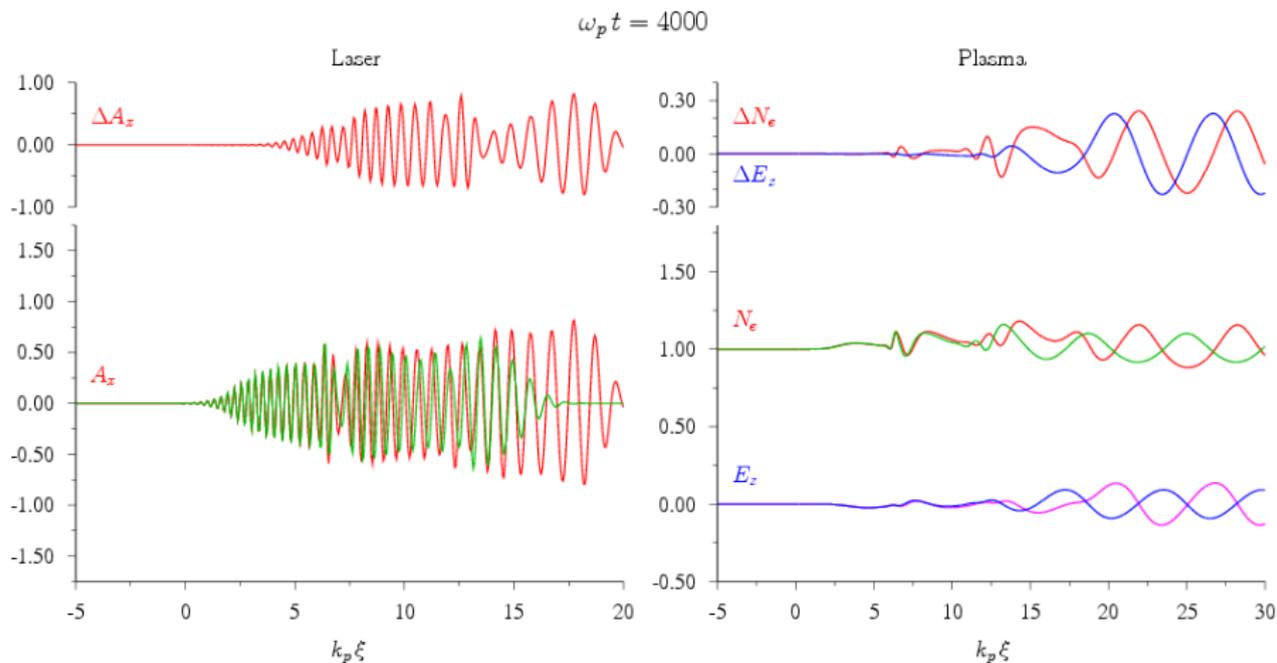
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- **Computational gains due largely to greatly reduced stability constraint, *i.e.*, large time-steps.**