



High-repetition-rate, all-reflective optical guiding and electron acceleration in helium using an off-axis axicon

Jiří Šišma ^{1,2}, M. Nevrkla ^{1,2}, F. Vitha ^{1,2}, S. Lorenz ¹, I. Zymak ¹,
A. Špádová ^{1,2}, A. Kollárová ^{1,2}, M. Jech ^{1,3}, A. Jančárek ^{1,2},
C. M. Lazzarini ¹, L. Goncalves ¹, G. M. Grittani ¹, S. V. Bulanov ¹

¹ ELI Beamlines Facility, The Extreme Light Infrastructure ERIC, Dolní Břežany, Czech Republic

² Faculty of Nuclear Sciences and Physical Engineering, Czech Technical University in Prague, Czech Republic

³ Faculty of Information Technology, Czech Technical University in Prague, Czech Republic

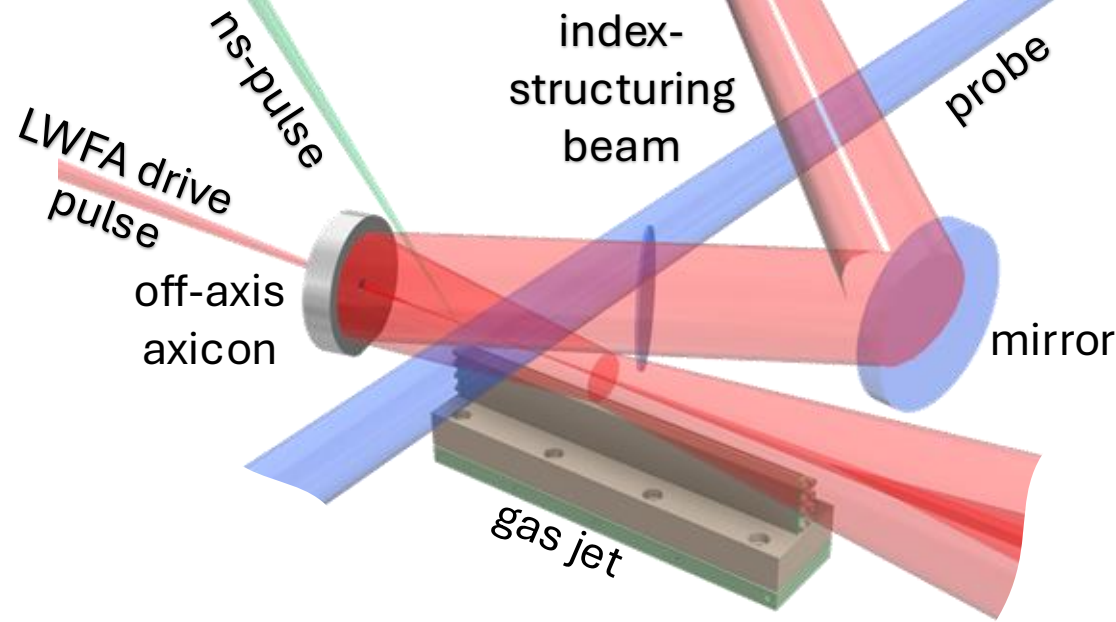
J. E. Shrock ⁴, E. Rockafellow ⁴, B. Miao ⁴, A. J. Sloss ⁴,
S. W. Hancock ⁴, H. M. Milchberg ^{4,5}

⁴ Institute for Research in Electronics and Applied Physics and Department of Physics, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, USA

⁵ Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, USA

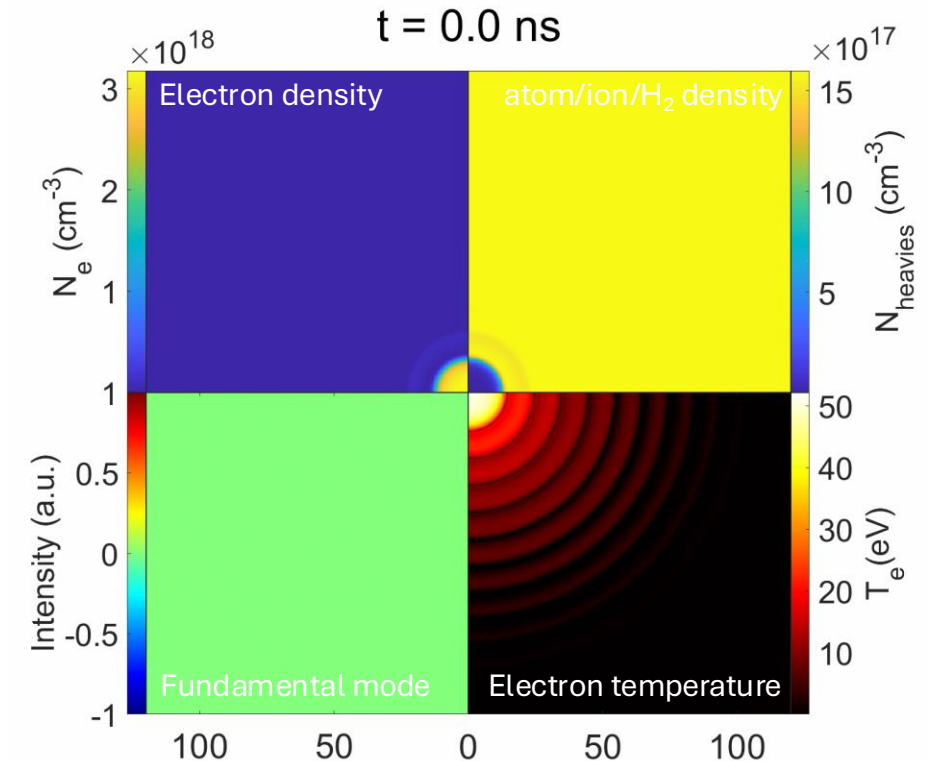


- Self-waveguided LWFA and waveguide formation mechanism
- Experimental area and guiding setup at ELBA in E5 using L3-HAPLS
- Laser parameters: simulations and measurements
- High power guiding results
- Electron acceleration results



Self-waveguided LWFA

- Three key limitations on energy gain in LWFA
 - dephasing
 - depletion
 - **diffraction**
- Plasma waveguides extend acceleration distance by preventing diffraction of the drive laser
- Hydrodynamic expansion of Optical-Field-Ionized plasma channel
- Control of plasma channel expansion by delay or energy – adjusting the channel size to given focal spot



Hydrodynamic expansion simulation
B. Miao *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams **27**, 08132 (2024)

C. G. Durfee and H. M. Milchberg, Phys. Rev. Lett. **71**, 2409 (1993)
N. Lemos *et al.*, Sci Rep **8**, 3165 (2018)
R. J. Shalloo *et al.*, Phys. Rev. E **97**, 053203 (2018)

- Expanding OFI plasma channel alone may not form a waveguide structure at low density
- Waveguide cladding is formed after auxiliary ionization:

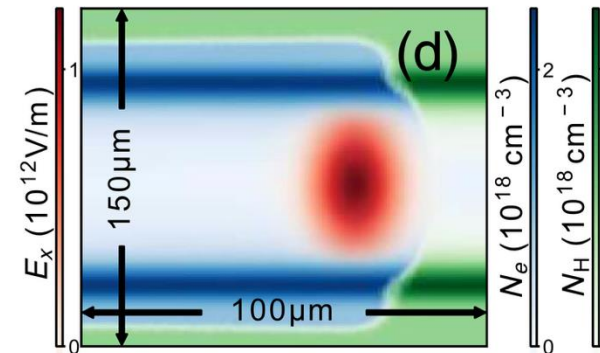
2-Bessel beam method

Miao *et al.*, PRL **129**, 074801 (2020)

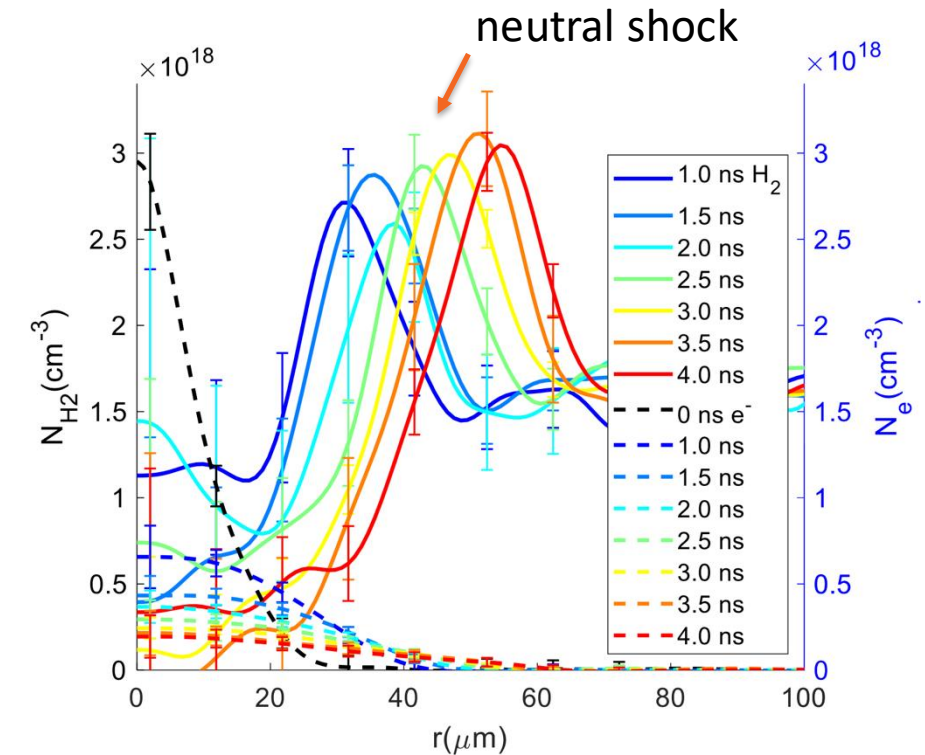
Self-waveguiding method

Feder *et al.*, PRR **2**, 043173 (2020)

- Self-waveguiding:** Leading wings of an injected high intensity pulse ionize neutral shock driven by expanding OFI plasma column



FBPIC simulation of self-waveguiding
B. Miao *et al.* Phys. Rev. X **12**, 031038 (2022)



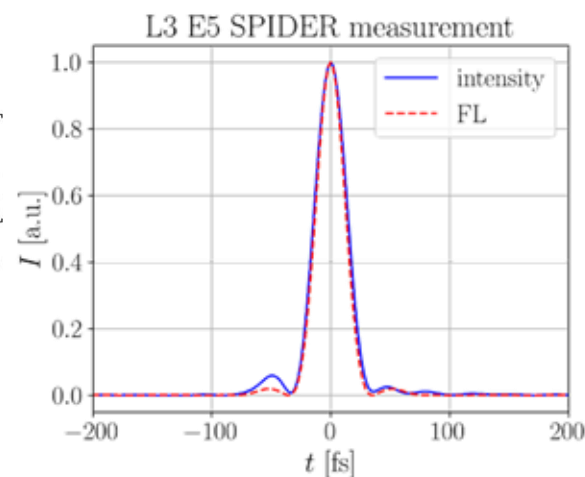
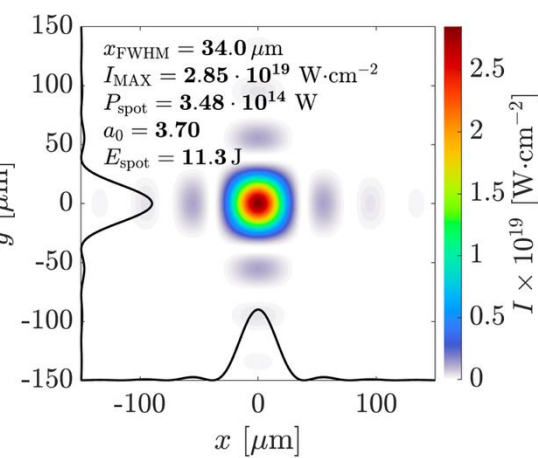
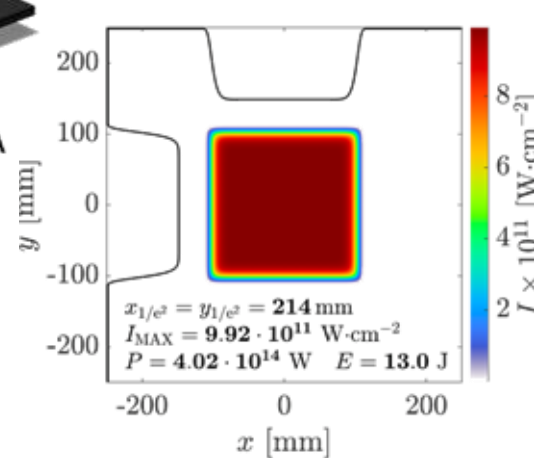
Measured hydrodynamic plasma channel expansion
L. Feder *et al.* Phys. Rev. Research **2**, 043173 (2020)

L3-HAPLS

E5 - ELBA

Laser and experimental halls

parameter	current performance
Laser technology	CPA: Ti:sapphire single aperture
Pulse energy	13 J (<i>8 J @ 3.3 Hz</i>)
Pulse duration	30.4 fs (<i>measured in E5</i>)
Repetition rate	0.2 Hz (3.3 Hz)
Peak power	401.7 TW
Beam format	rectangular superGaussian
Beam size	214 x 214 mm



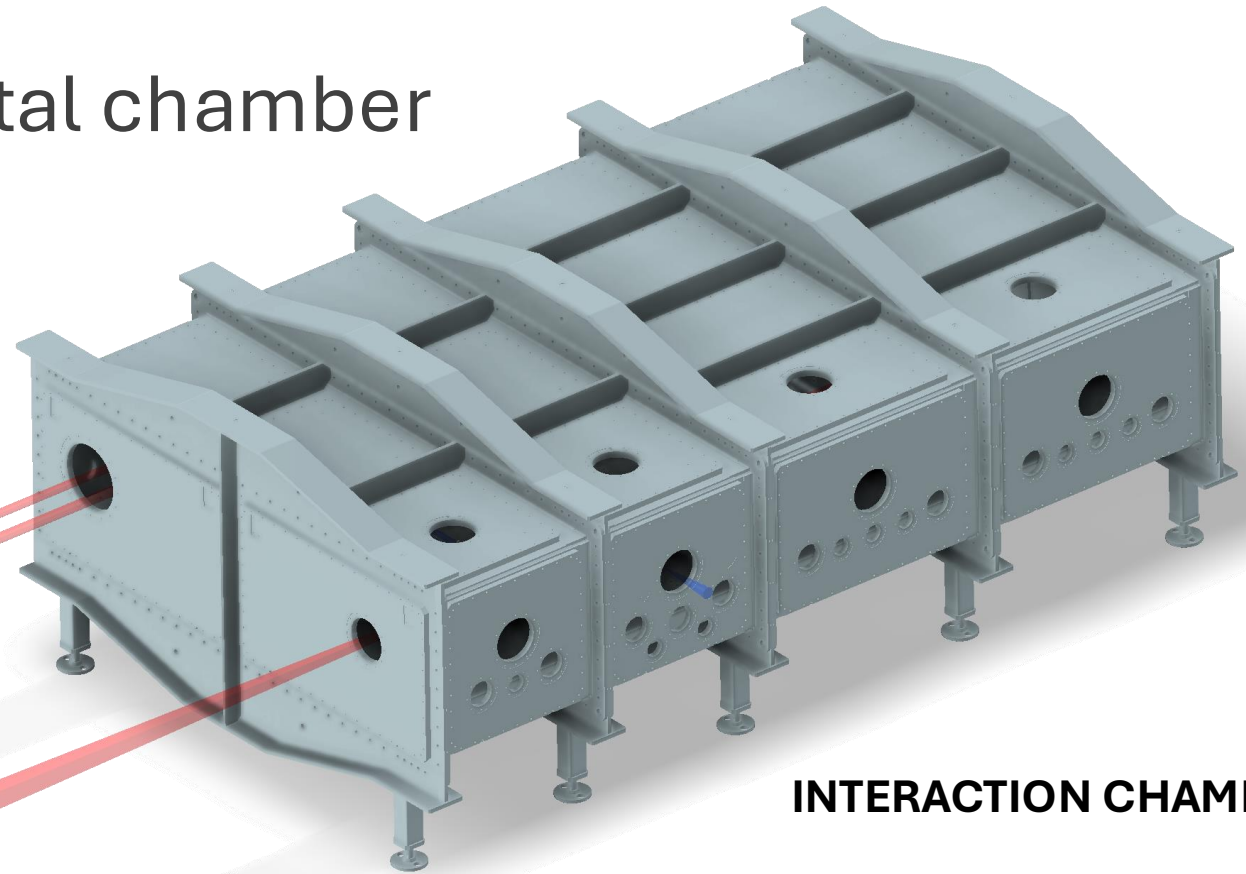
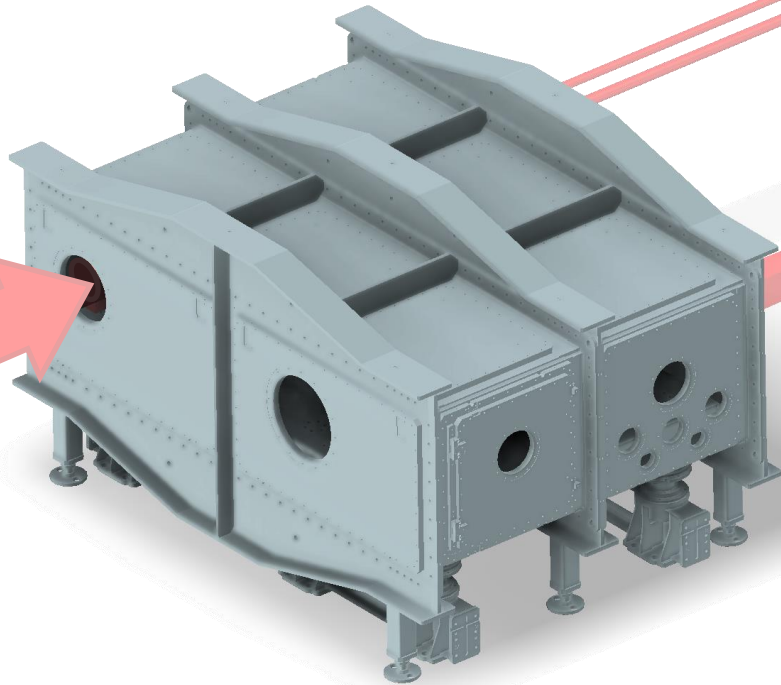


eli

ELBA experimental chamber

- ELI-ELBA: all-optical collider at ELI-BL
- 50:50 wavefront splitting to enable high temporal synchronization of the LWFA beam and the CP laser

AUXILIARY CHAMBER



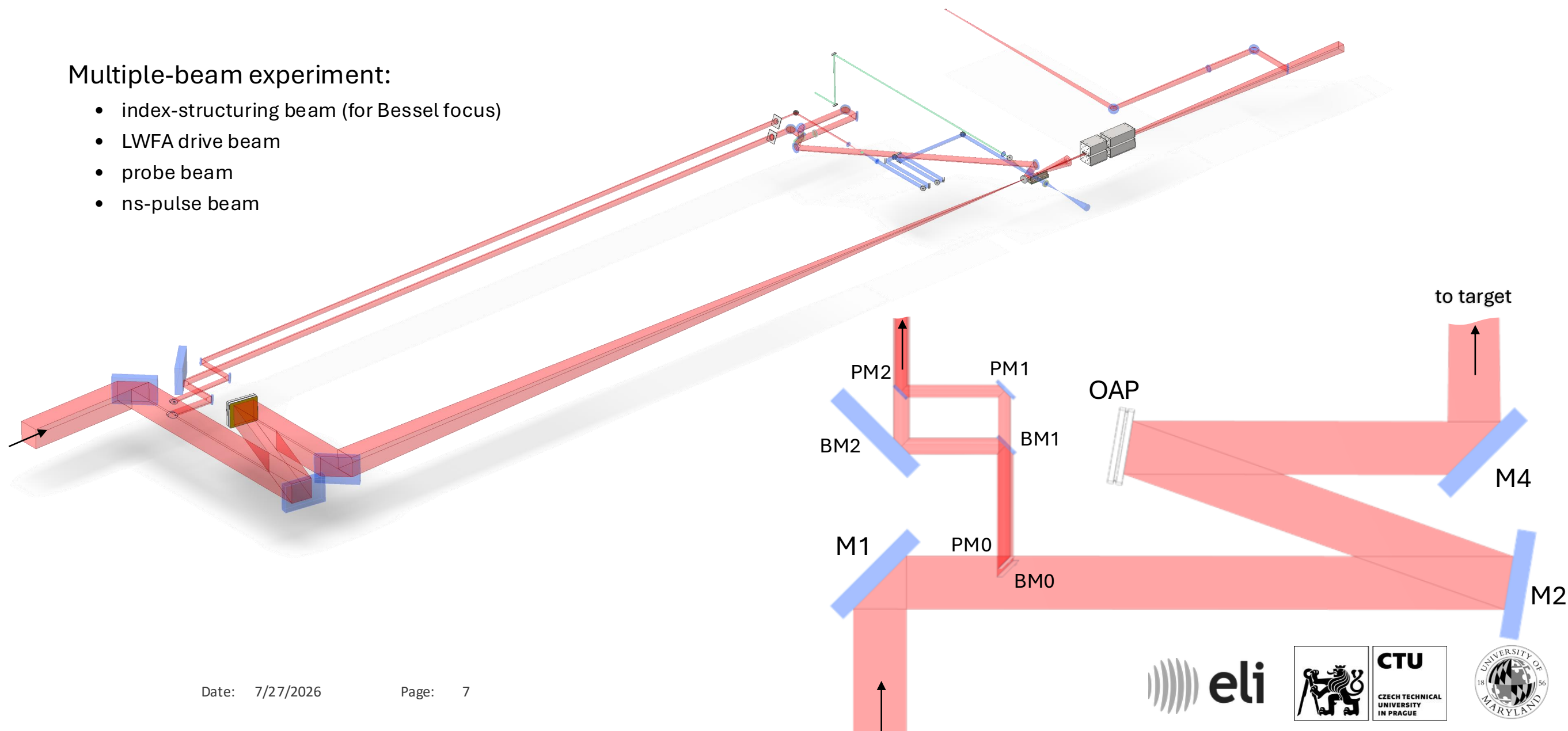
INTERACTION CHAMBER

- currently the beam was split by pick-off mirrors
- full counter-propagating setup to be implemented with the L3 laser energy upgrade while maintaining self-waveguiding capability

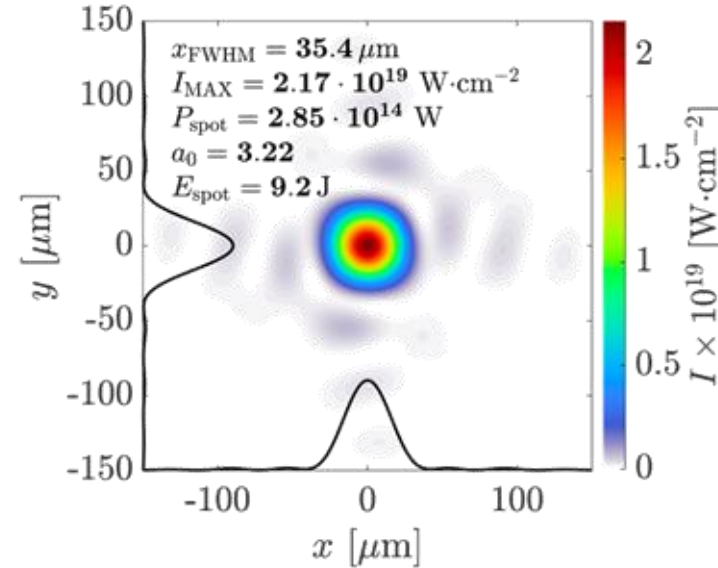
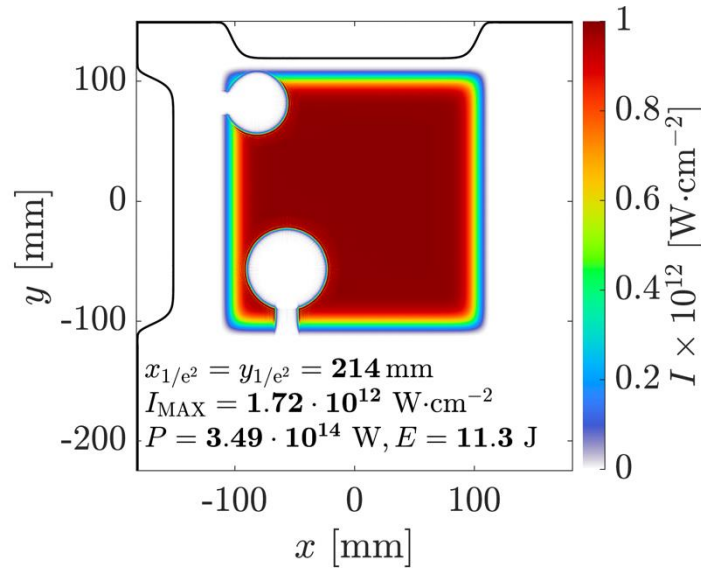
Self-waveguiding setup at ELBA

Multiple-beam experiment:

- index-structuring beam (for Bessel focus)
- LWFA drive beam
- probe beam
- ns-pulse beam

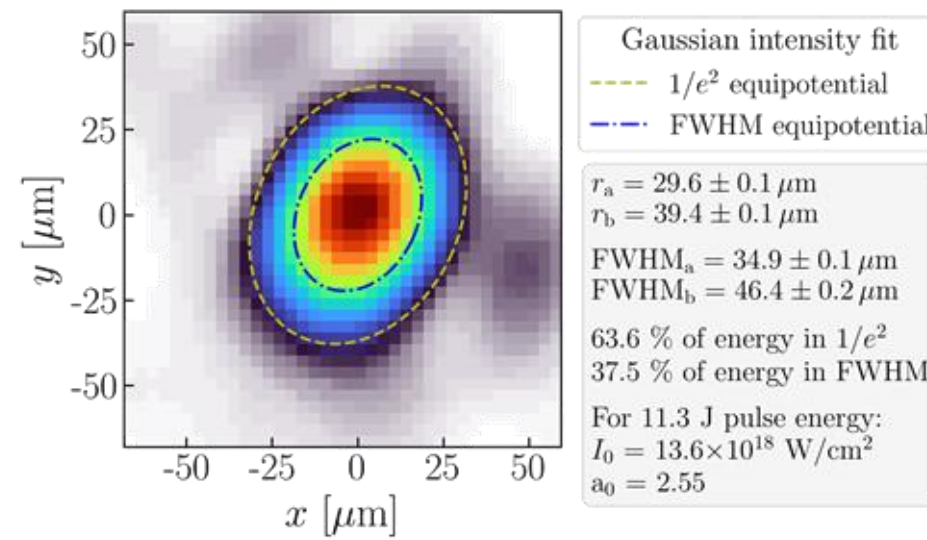
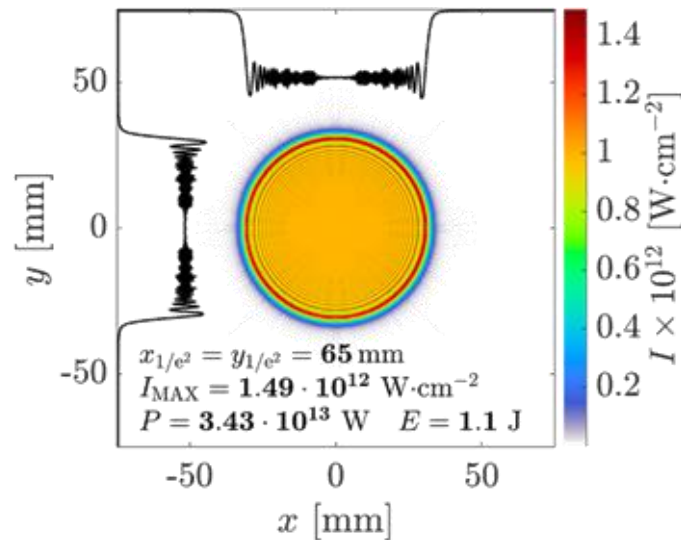


LWFA drive & Bessel beam parameters



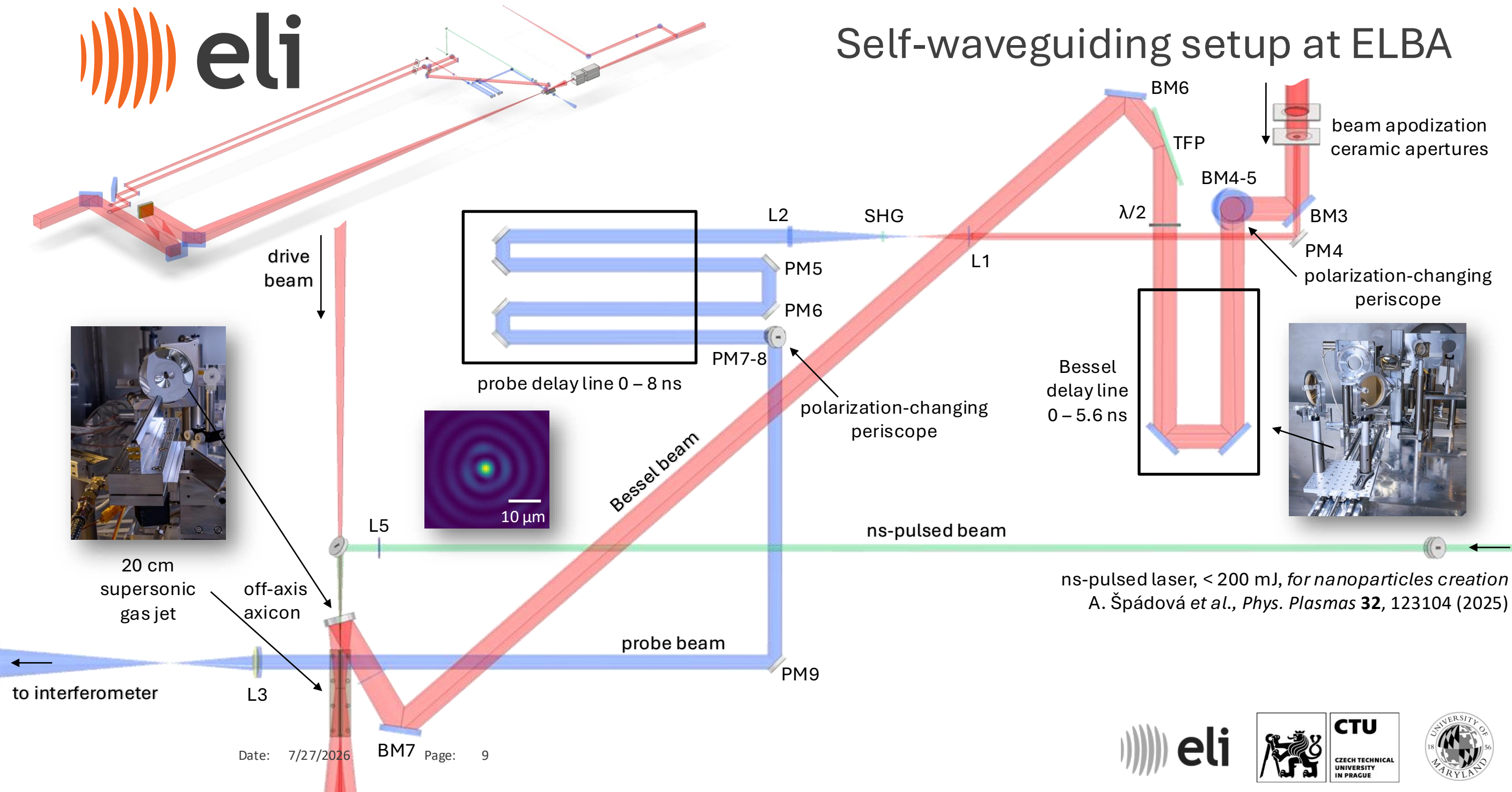
L3 full size	13 J
LWFA drive beam	11.3 J
Bessel beam	1.1 J
Probe pick-off beam	0.6 J

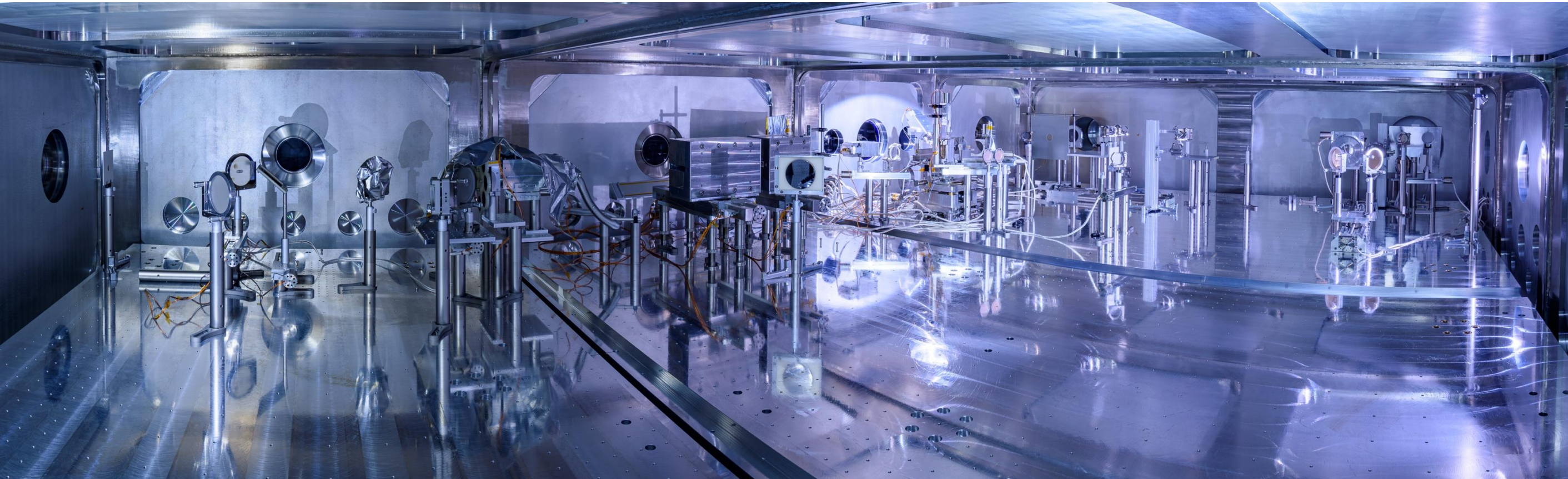
- **86.2 %** energy in LWFA drive beam
- **8.5 %** energy in Bessel beam

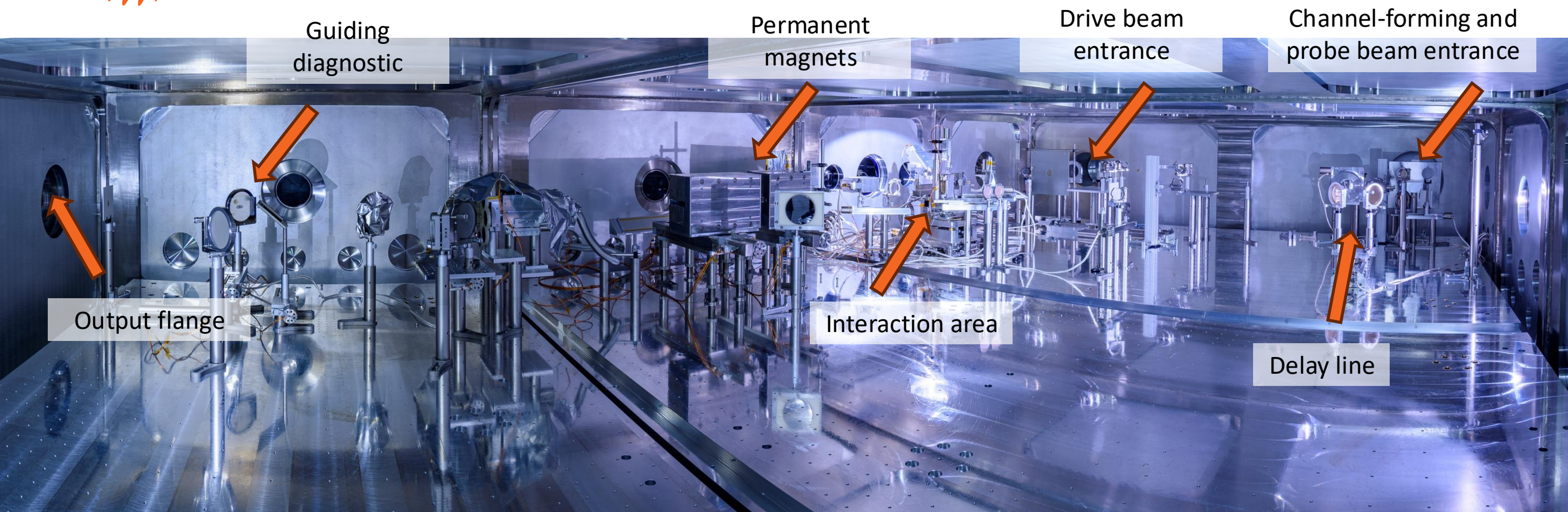


- **~ 64 %** energy measured on target
- **~ 7.2 J** used for guiding and acceleration
- *Strehl ratio: 0.79*

Self-waveguiding setup at ELBA

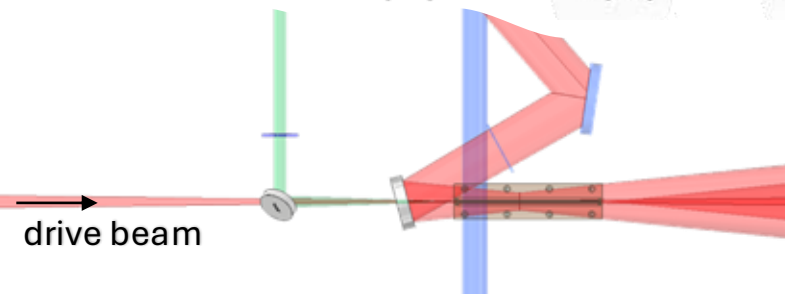
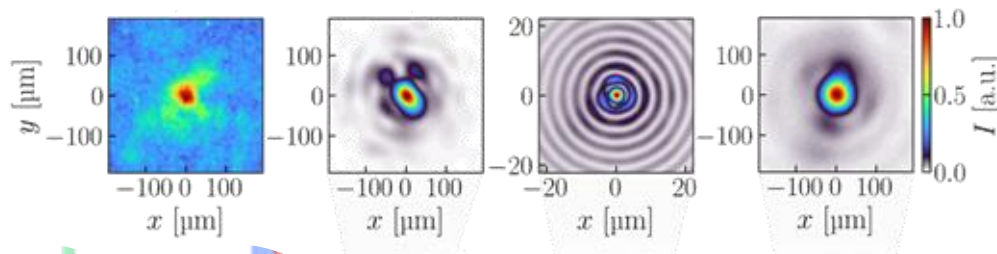
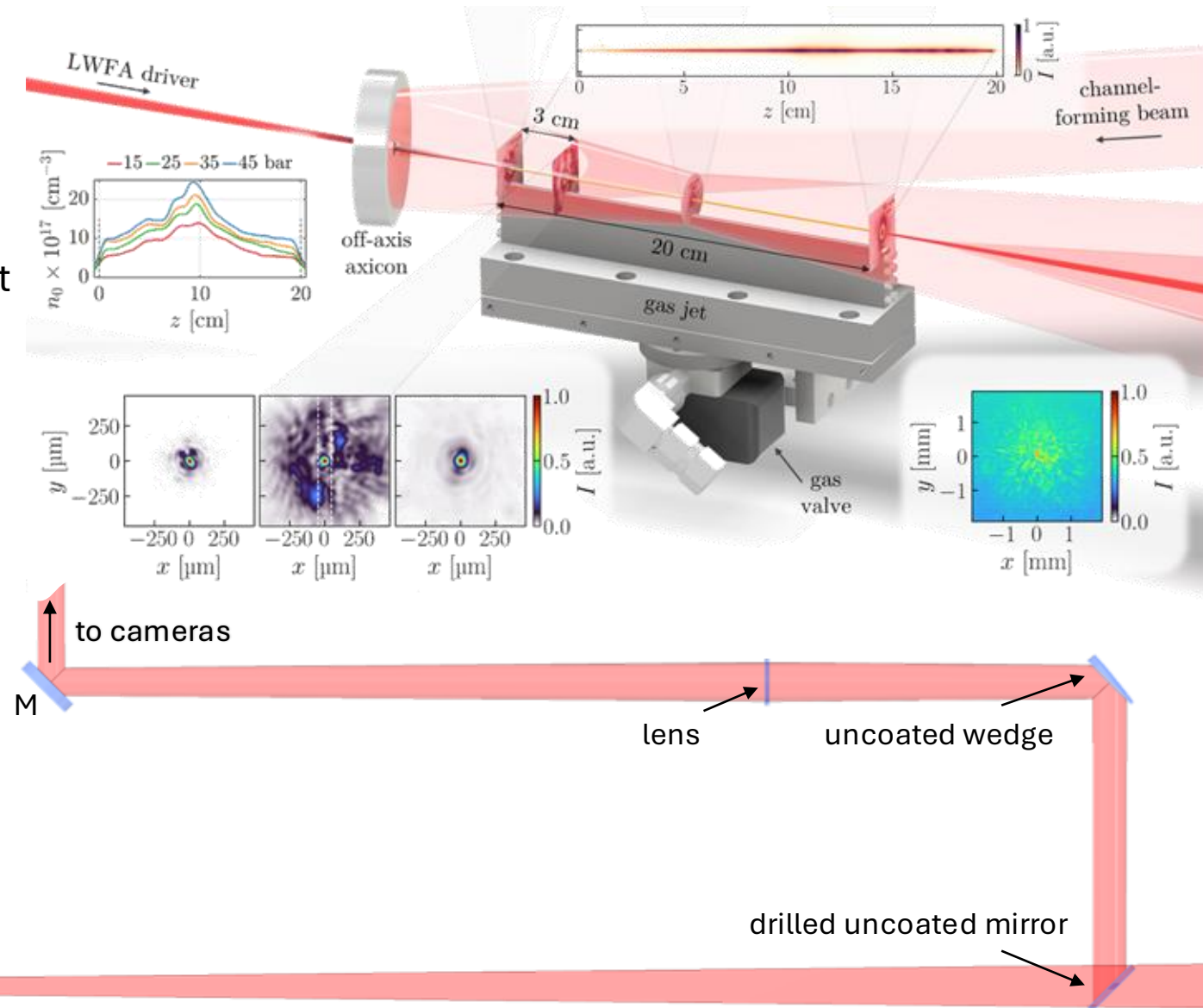




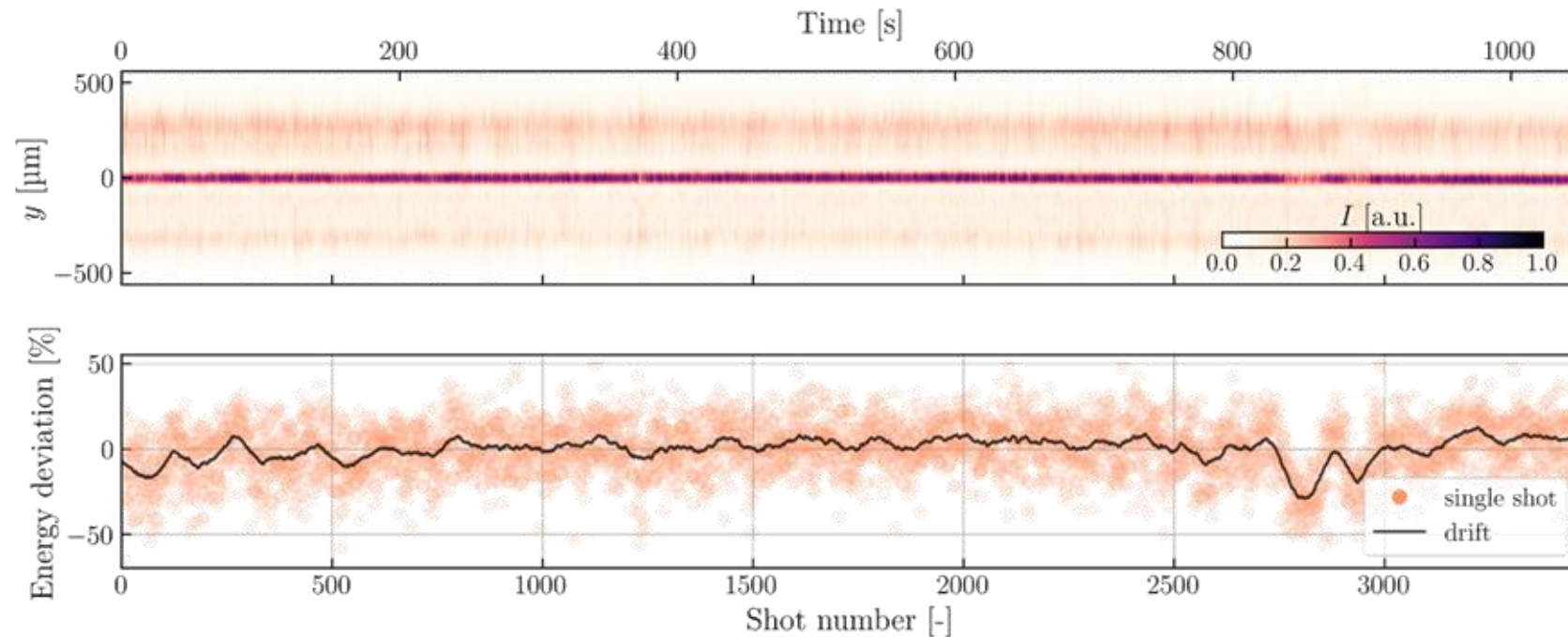


High power guiding at 0.2 Hz and 3.3 Hz

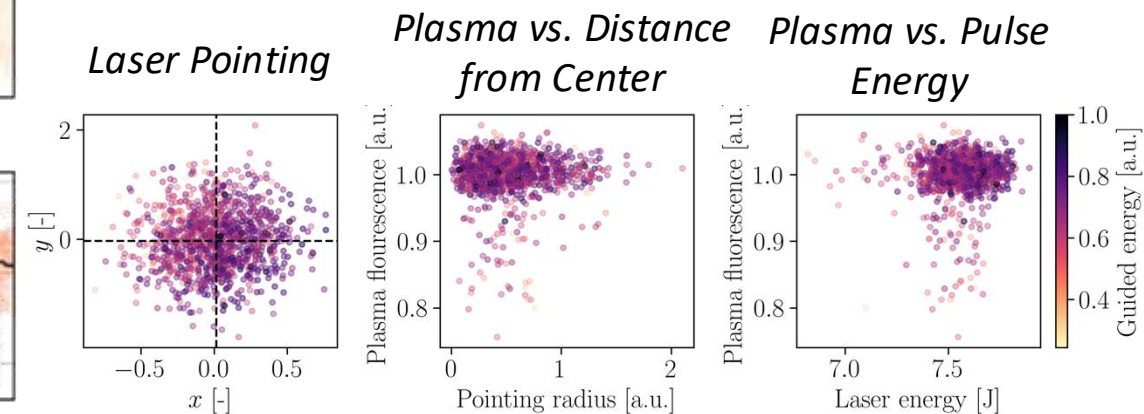
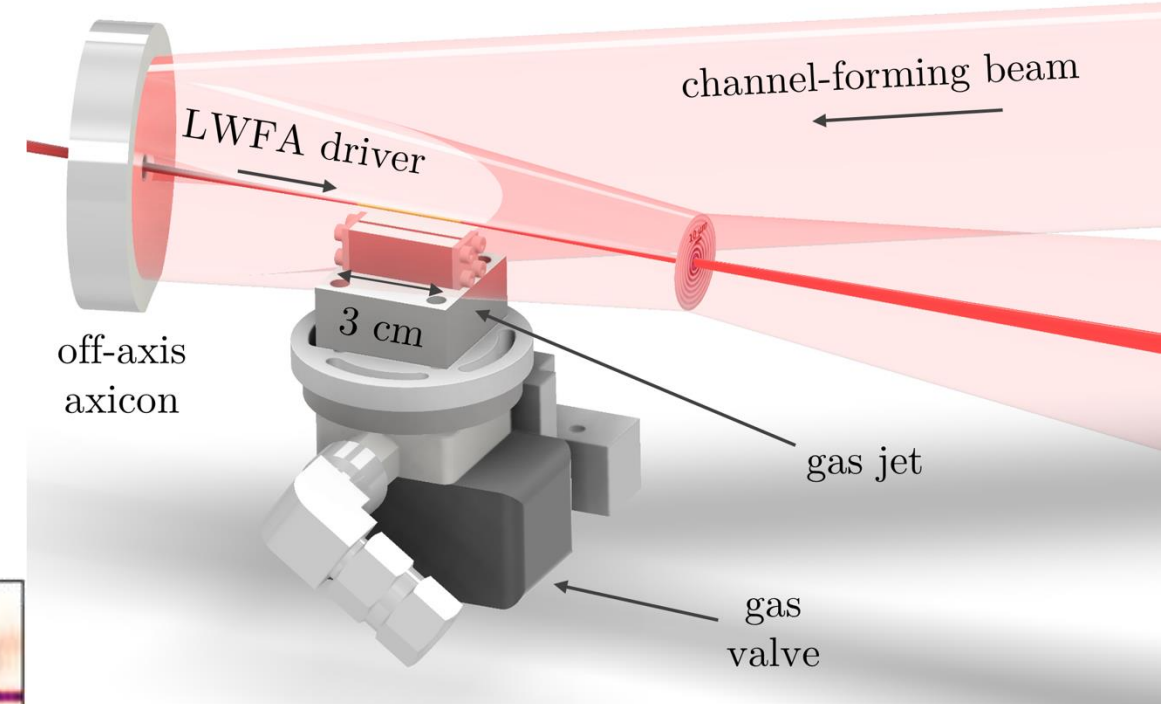
- High power guiding mode diagnostic for monitoring pointing (entrance to waveguide) and exit mode (single lens imaging)
- Demonstrated high power guiding in 20 cm plasma channel at 0.2 Hz at 6 - 10 J in pure helium (dopped gases for electron acceleration)
- Neutral density was measured 8 mm above the nozzle orifice using “fluorescence” method – comparison with backfilled chamber



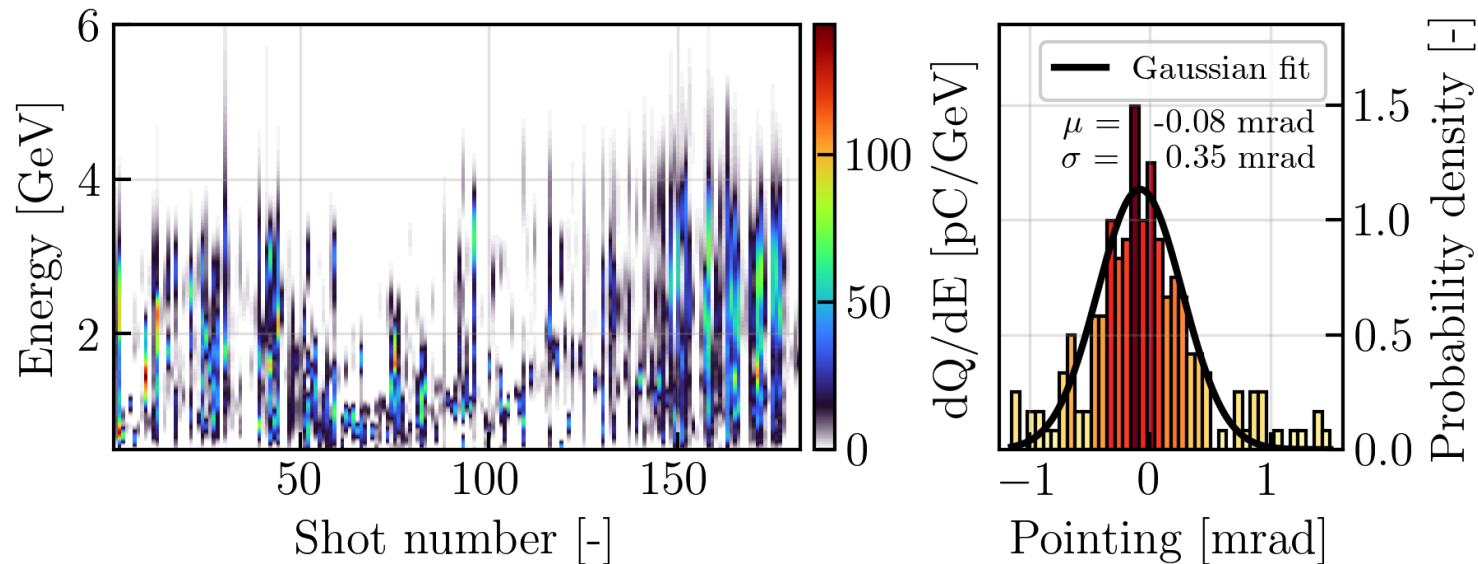
- Demonstrated guiding in 3 cm plasma channel at 3.3 Hz at 6 - 8 J (250 TW)
- Backing pressure 6 bar, 2 ms opening time
- Corresponding neutral density $\sim 9.4 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- Limited by pumping system – LWFA ionization injection requires higher pressure (only high-power guiding)



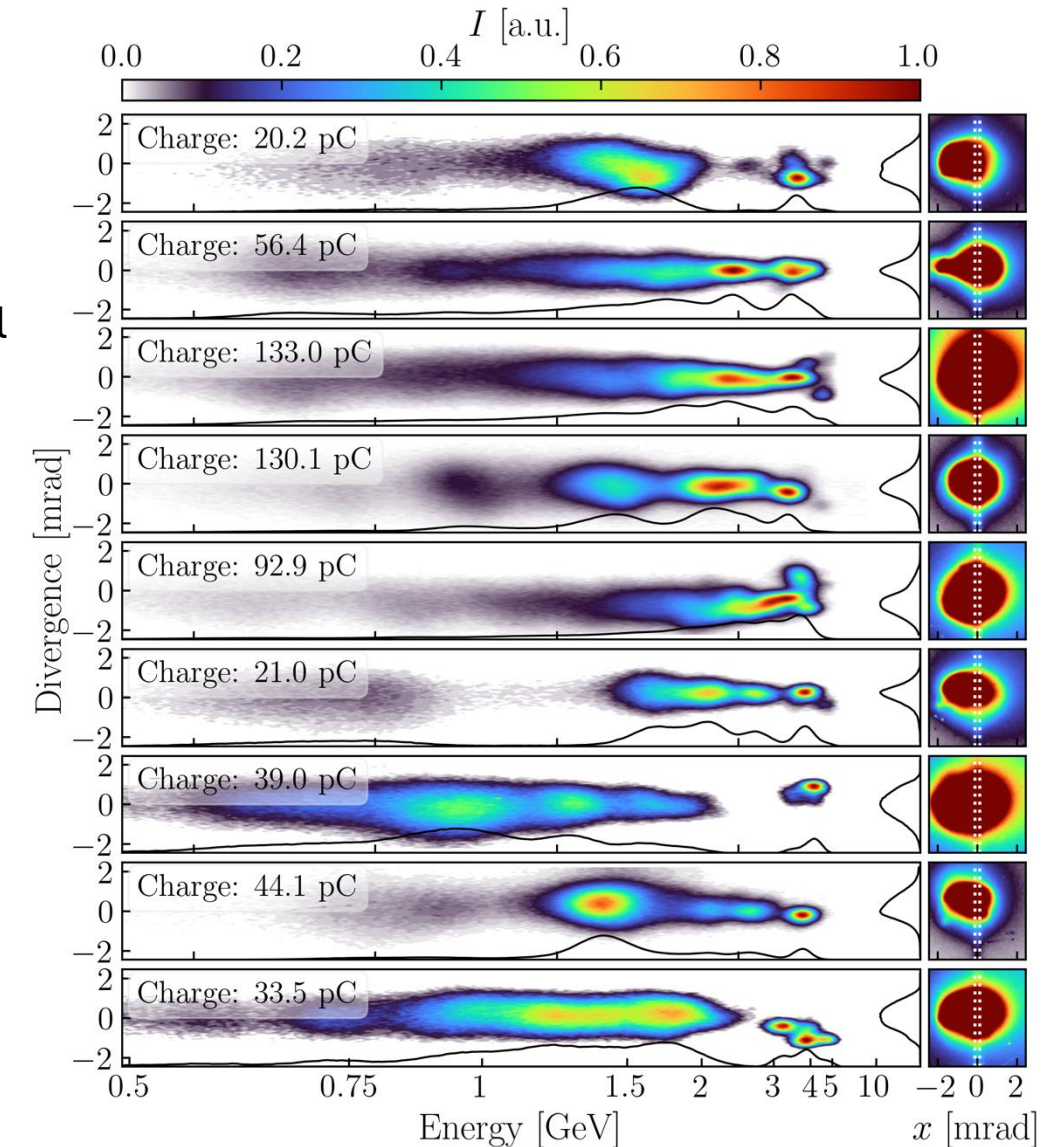
High power guiding at 3.3 Hz



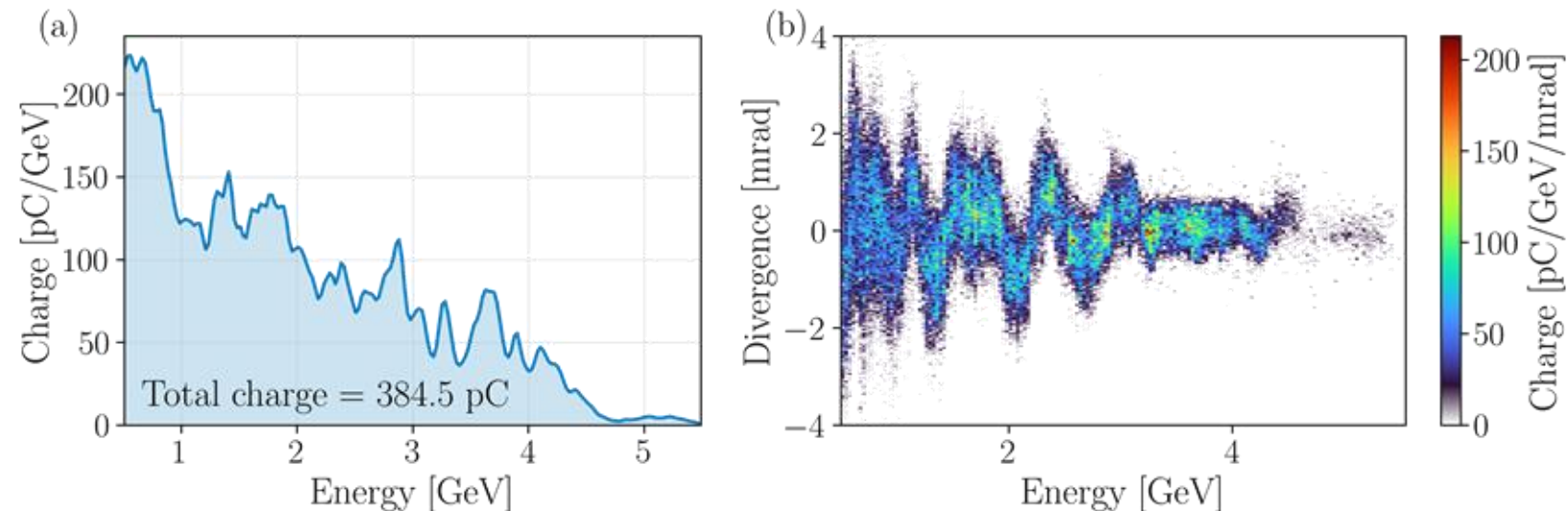
- Electromagnet outside the chamber **0.6 T, 50 cm** (4 meters away from waveguide exit)
- Tungsten slit **1 mm**, block length 6 cm
- ELI designed slit supersonic nozzle **20 cm** working with only one SmartShell valve, backing pressure **20 – 42 bar**, 10 ms opening time
- Dopant in the full length on the gas jet
- Broadband spectra, mean electron energy **~3.5 GeV** (15 % uncertainty), high-energy features extending up to **5 GeV** (20 % uncertainty)



Electron energy results

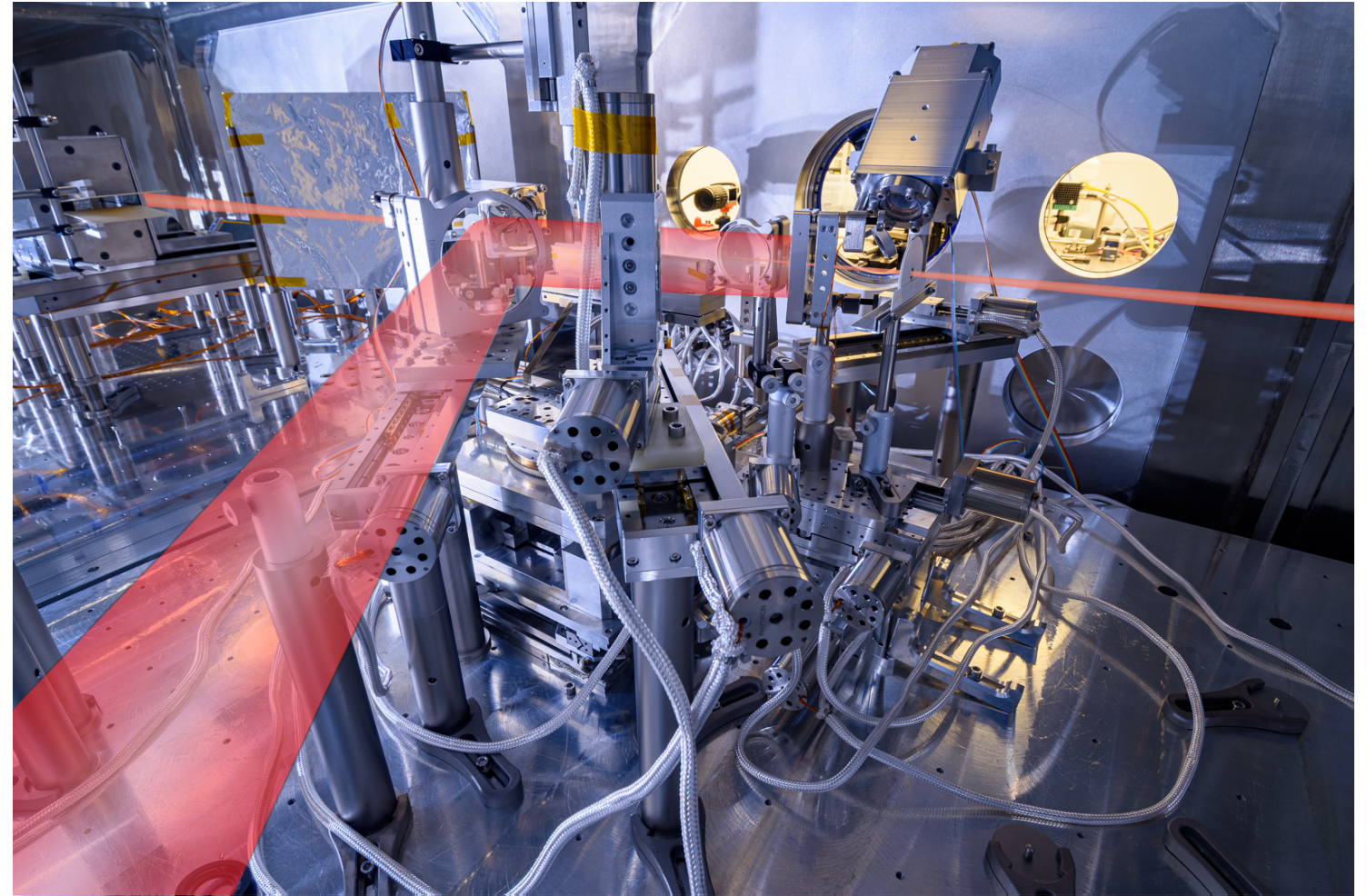


- Stable pointing and low divergence, typically **1.2 ± 0.3 mrad** (FWHM) for electrons above 0.5 GeV and less than 0.6 mrad for electrons exceeding 3 GeV, shot-to-shot variations in beam pointing **~ 0.35 mrad**
- Only **7.2 J** contained within the $1/e^2$ focal-spot radius for delays from 1.7 to 2.1 ns between the channel-forming pulse and the LWFA driver
- With **$a_0 = 2.55$** , **$\tau_{FWHM} = 30.4$ fs**, **$w_0 = 32.1$ μm** , **$n_e = 2.7 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$** and a corresponding dephasing length $l_{\text{deph}} = 15$ cm, resulting maximum electron energy is **~ 5.5 GeV** (Lu et al., Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams **10**, 061301)
- The maximum energy reached also corresponds to particle-in-cell simulation performed by Ela Rockafellow using FBPIC



Conclusion

- **Off-Axis Reflective** Axicon – all reflective setup
- **Single – compressor** beamline
- **Helium** as a working gas
- Energy up to **5 GeV** (7.2 J in $1/e^2$ radius)



- Stabilized electron beam pointing, high electron energies
 - **Betatron radiation** imaging and measurement by F. Treffert and I. Pagano et al. (LLNL)
 - **Muon production** measurement by S. Bountempo (INFN) et al. and A. Giammanco (CERN) et al.
 - **Inverse Compton scattering** experiment performed by E. Gerstmayr and G. Sarri et al. (QUB)
 - VHEE Dosimetry by **Cherenkov radiation** by A. Pifferi et al. (Politecnico di Milano)
- Guided electron beamline available at ELBA available for users
(check next ELI user call at <https://up.eli-laser.eu/>)
- **Plenary talk by Gabriele M. Grittani on Thursday morning at 11:15**



11:00	Plasma-based compression of electron beams <i>Ballroom, Luskin Conference Center</i>	Kelly Swanson 10:45 - 11:15
	High repetition rate LWFA with all-optical guiding for user experiments at ELI Beamlines <i>Ballroom, Luskin Conference Center</i>	Gabriele Maria Grittani 11:15 - 11:45
12:00	Spectrotemporal shaping of attosecond X-ray free-electron laser pulses <i>Ballroom, Luskin Conference Center</i>	River Robles 11:45 - 12:15



Thank you
for your attention!

High Power Laser Science and Engineering, (2026), Vol. 14, e52, 12 pages.
doi:10.1017/hpl.2026.10154

HIGH POWER LASER
SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

RESEARCH ARTICLE

High-repetition-rate, all-reflective optical guiding and electron acceleration in helium using an off-axis axicon

Jiří Šišma^{1,2}, Michal Nevrkla^{1,2}, Filip Vitha^{1,2}, Sebastian Lorenz¹, Illia Zymak¹, Alžběta Špádová^{1,2}, Andrea Kollárová^{1,2}, Matěj Jech^{1,3}, Alexandr Jančárek^{1,2}, Davorin Peceli¹, Carlo M. Lazzarini¹, Leonardo V. N. Goncalves¹, Gabriele M. Grittani¹, Sergei V. Bulanov¹, Jaron E. Shrock⁴, Ela Rockafellow⁴, Ari J. Sloss⁴, Bo Miao⁴, Scott W. Hancock⁴, and Howard M. Milchberg^{4,5}

¹ELI Beamlines Facility, The Extreme Light Infrastructure ERIC, Dolní Břežany, Czech Republic

²Faculty of Nuclear Sciences and Physical Engineering, Czech Technical University in Prague, Prague, Czech Republic

³Faculty of Information Technology, Czech Technical University in Prague, Prague, Czech Republic

⁴Institute for Research in Electronics and Applied Physics and Department of Physics, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, USA

⁵Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, USA

(Received 7 December 2025; revised 2 April 2026; accepted 30 April 2026)

