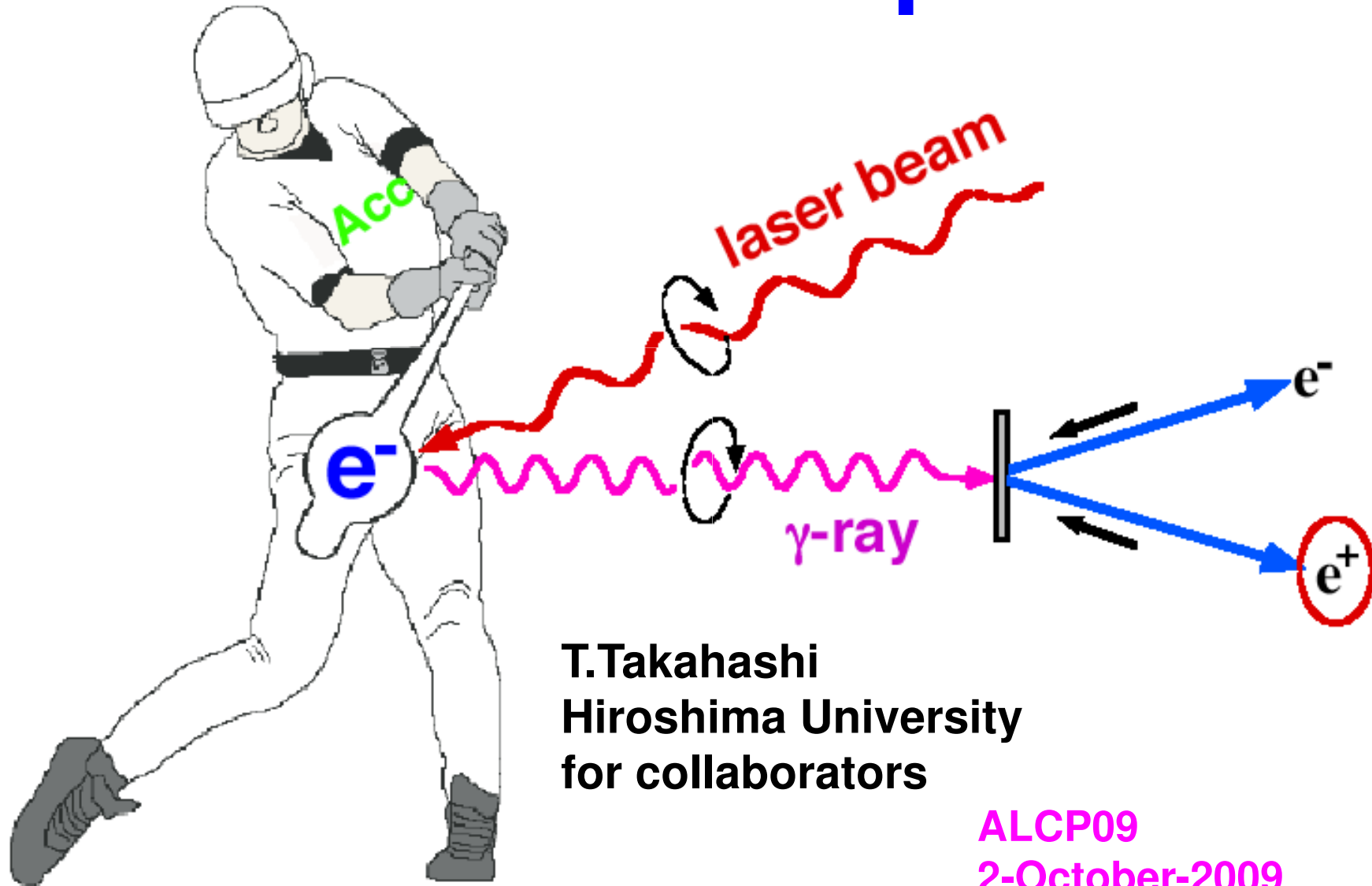


Compton Experiment at the ATF

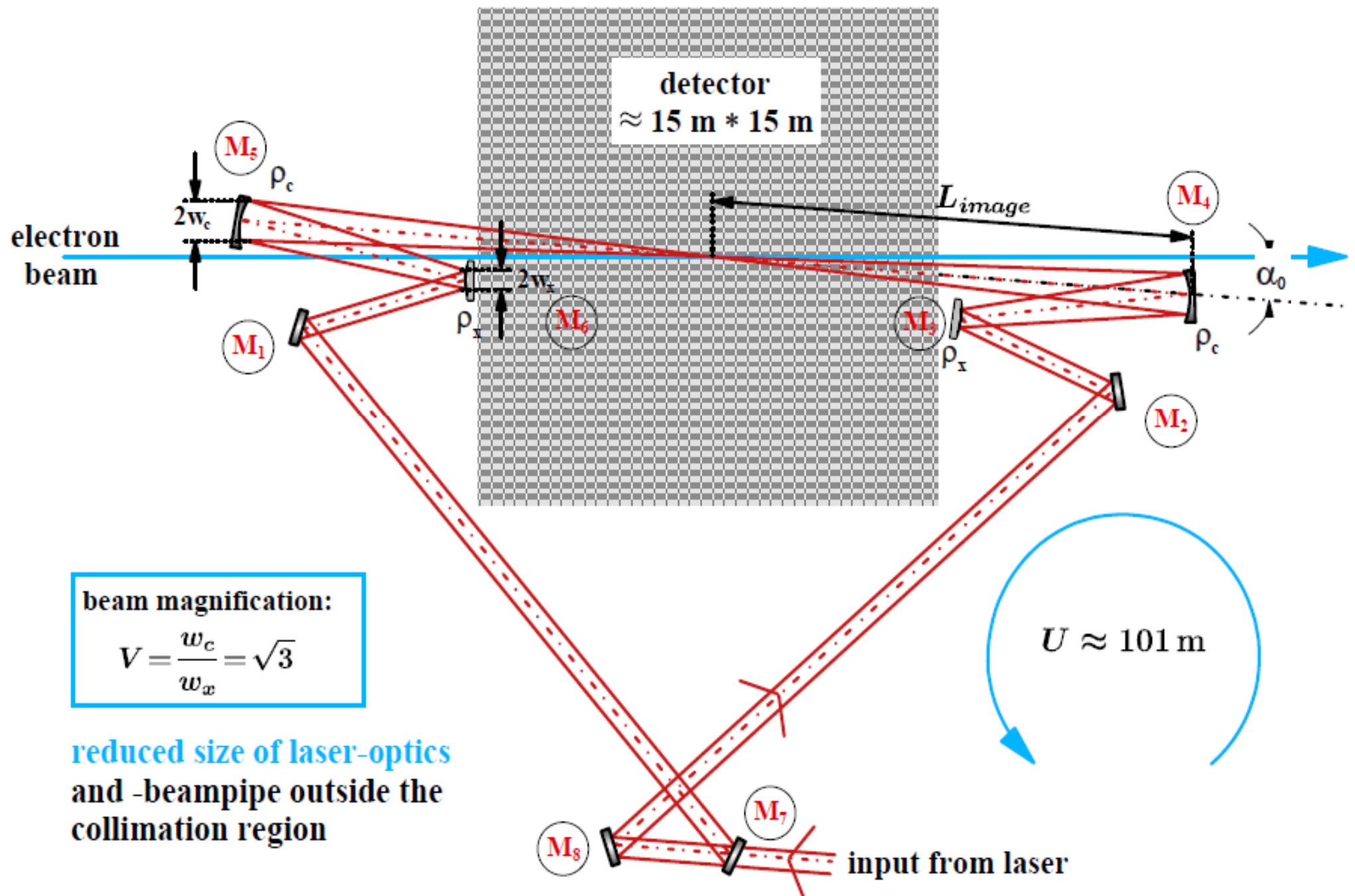
~a status report~



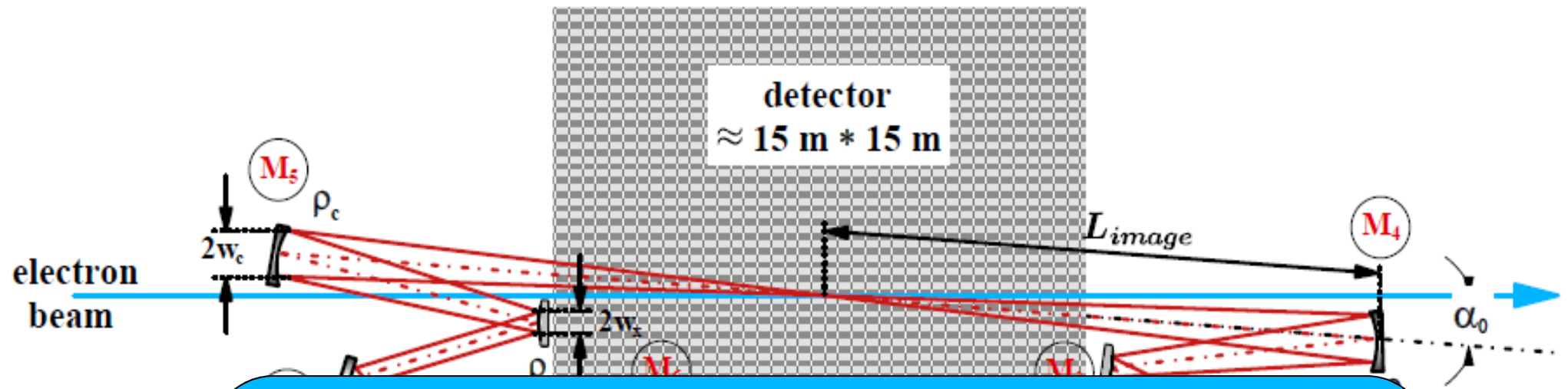
T.Takahashi
Hiroshima University
for collaborators

ALCP09
2-October-2009

Proposed telescopic, passive, resonant external cavity



Proposed telescopic, passive, resonant external cavity

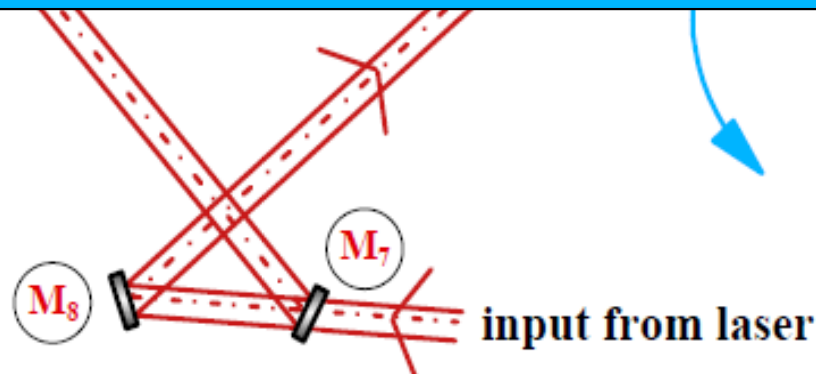


no dedicated R&D program for photon colliders
but projects for laser-Compton scattering with
optical cavity
Polarized positron sources
x-ray sources

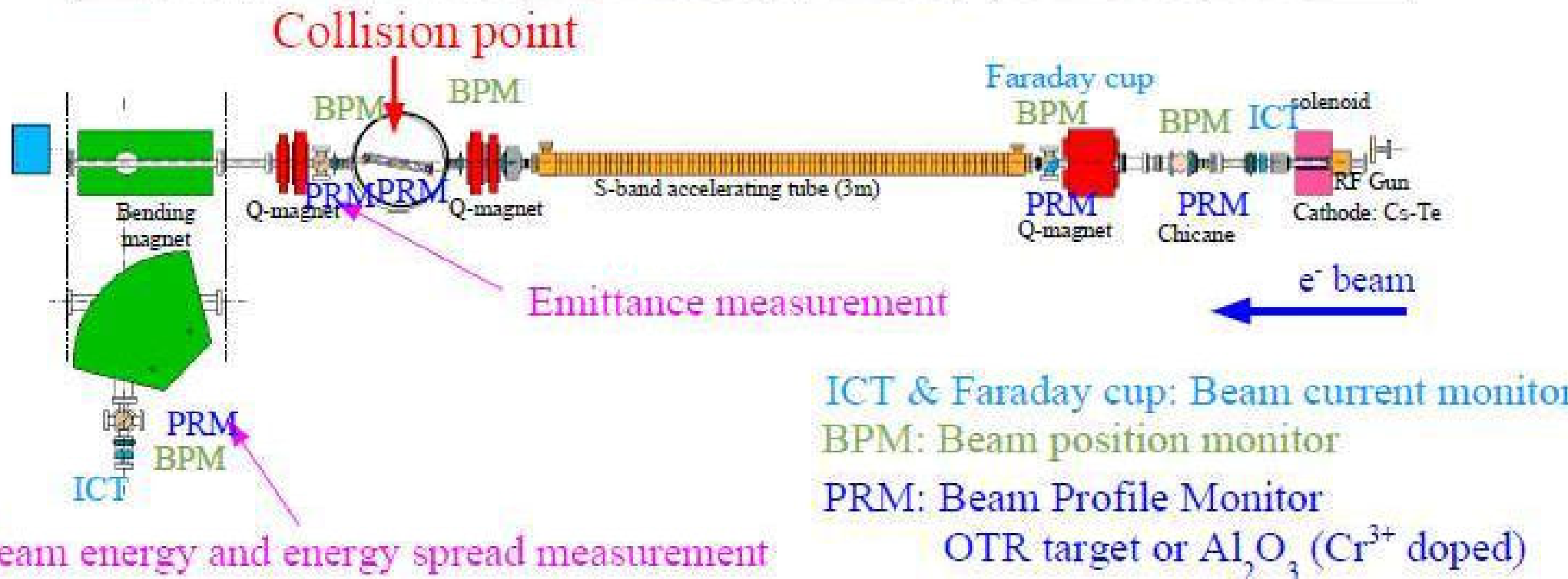
beam m

$$V = \frac{w_c}{w_x} = \sqrt{3}$$

reduced size of laser-optics
and -beampipe outside the
collimation region

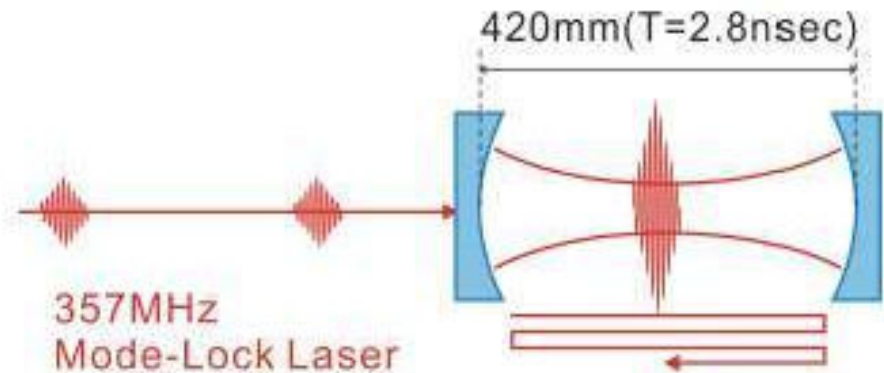
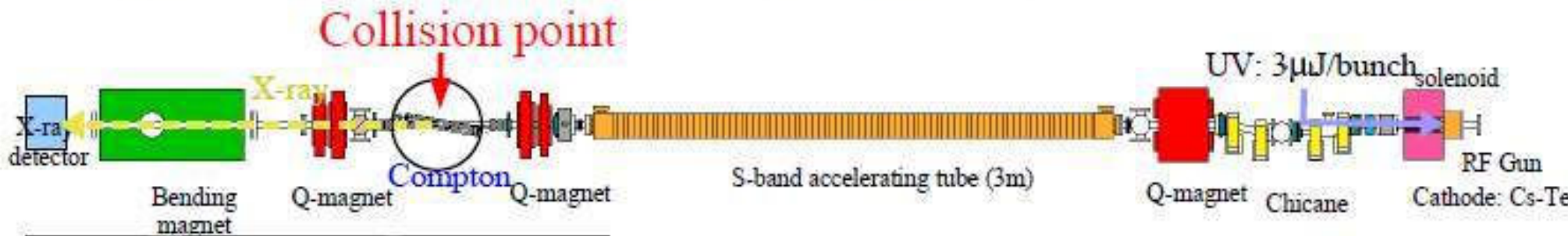


LUCX Laser Undulator Compact X rayser



Pulsed Laser Cavity

The pulsed laser cavity is installed at the collision point.



$$L_{cav} = n\lambda / 2$$

$$L_{cav} = mL_{laser}$$

Pulsed Laser cavity chamber

100 Bunch generation by LUCX

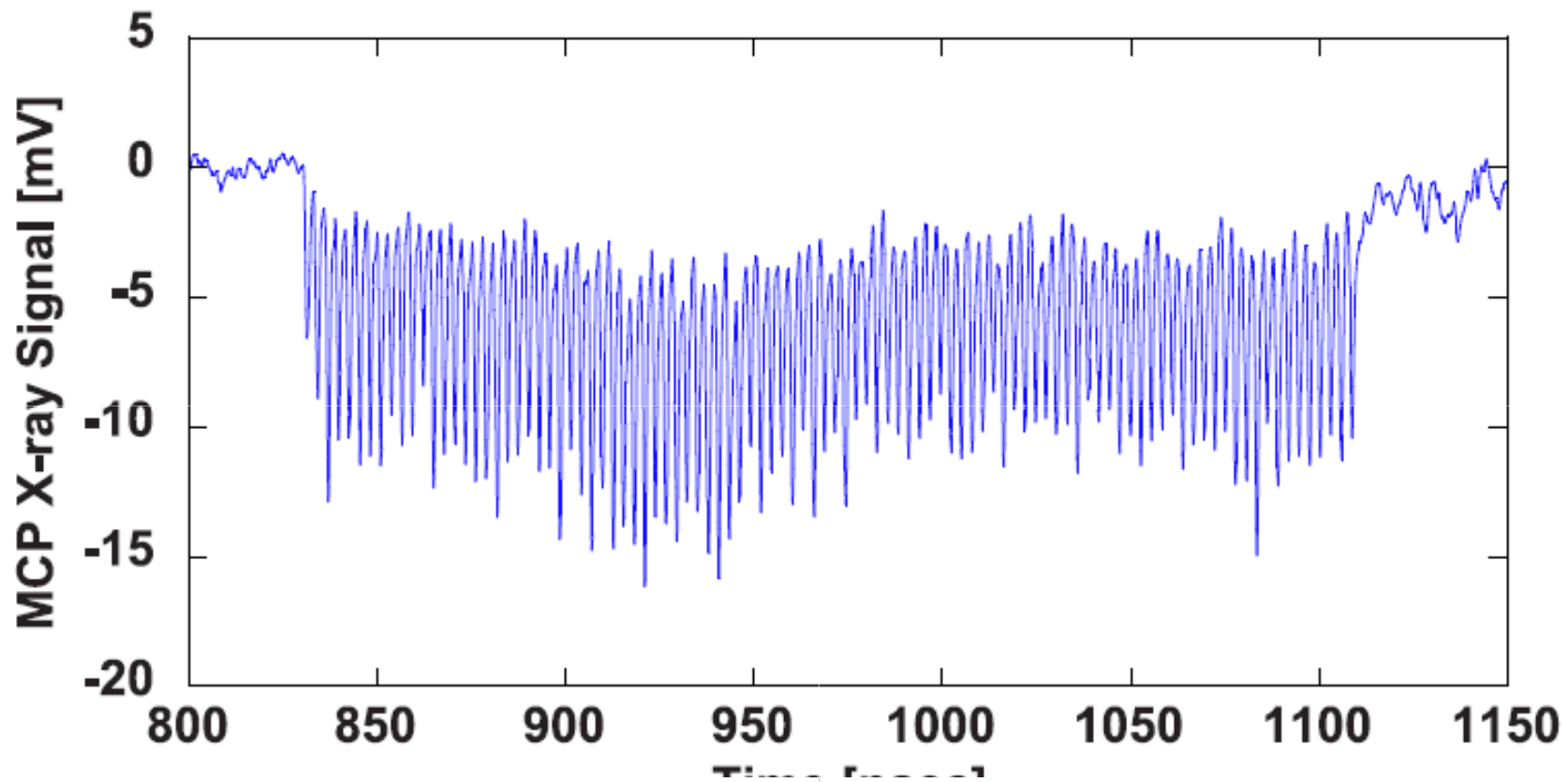


Table 5.1: Comparison of the number of produced X-rays

	Experiments	CAIN
Within Collimator	1.65×10^2 Photons/Train	2.0×10^2 Photons/Train
Total Number	0.93×10^4 Photons/Train	1.13×10^4 Photons/Train

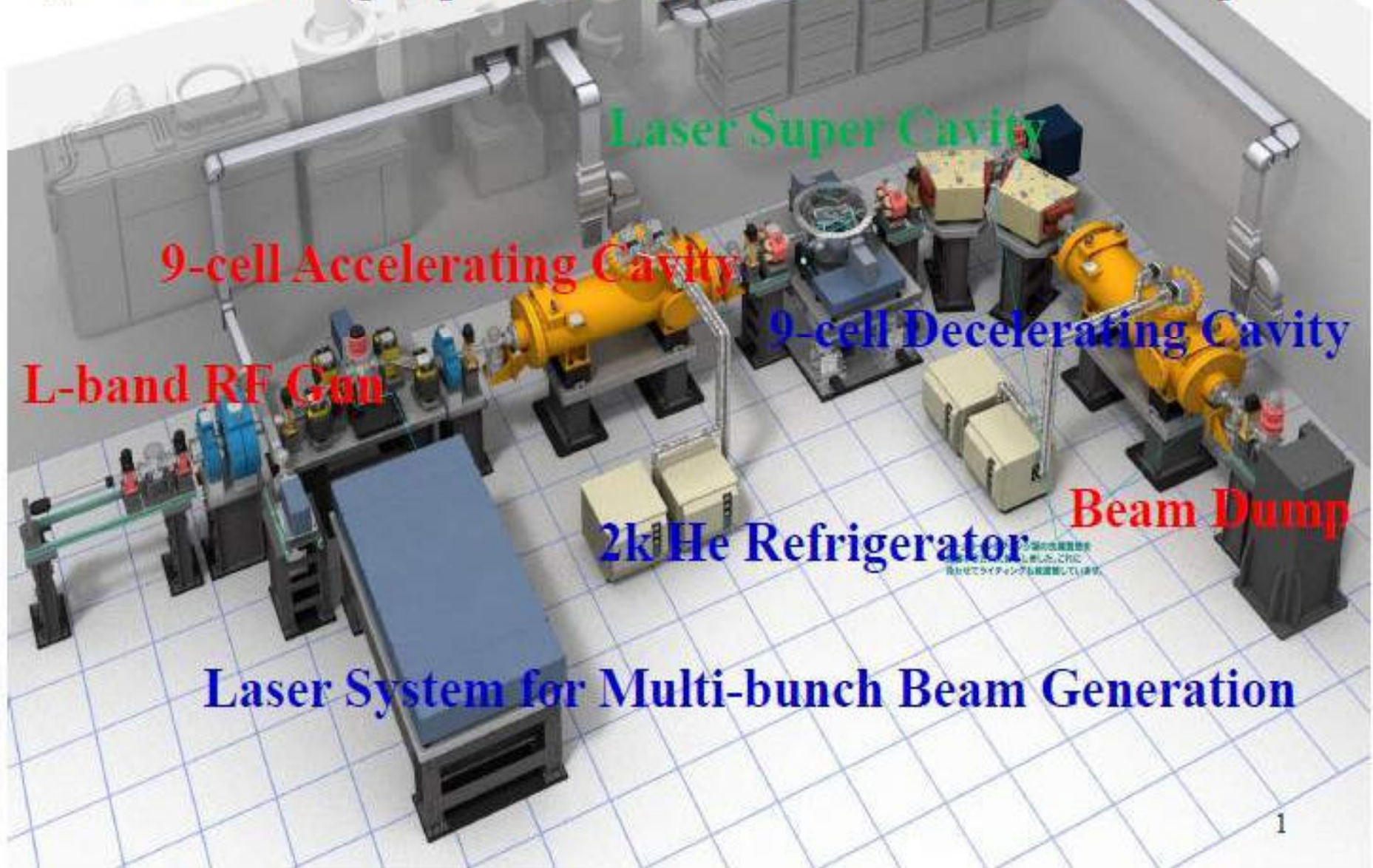
Quantum Beam Project supported by JST

光子ビームプロジェクト「イラサド」最終フェーズ(2009.03.21)
修正の必要もありません。修正履歴もチェック願います。カテーリングはチェック後のもです。

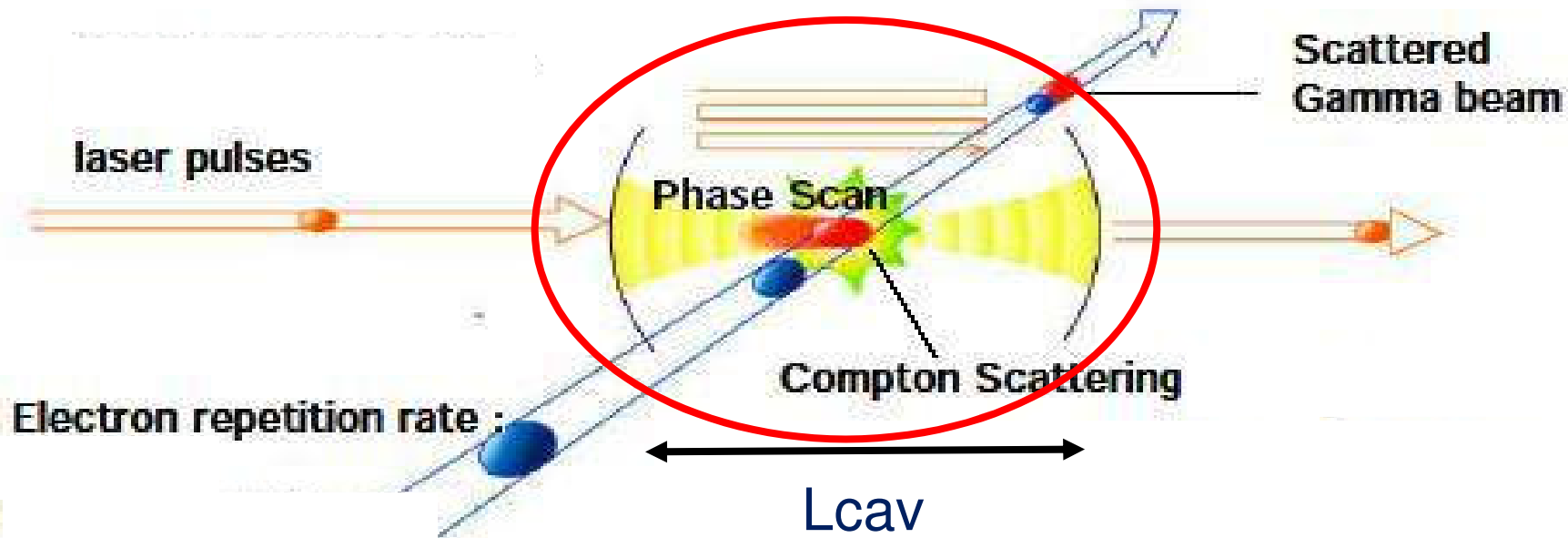
横図6

Development for Next Generation Compact High Brightness X-ray Source using Super Conducting RF Acceleration Technique

最終の設計をいれる最終設計チェックが完了し、
これまででチェック最終設計の設計が完了しました。
10月14日(木)に2009年11月10日の設計レビュー
になりました。最終設計は、
2010



Optical Cavity for Laser-Compton



Higher laser power

$L_{cav} = n \lambda/2$, $\Delta L < nm$ laser for pulse stacking

->more enhancement the more precision

Laser should be focused for high power density

Efficient laser-Compton scattering

$\Delta T < ps$

Accommodate laser cavity in the accelerator

Two Prototype Cavities

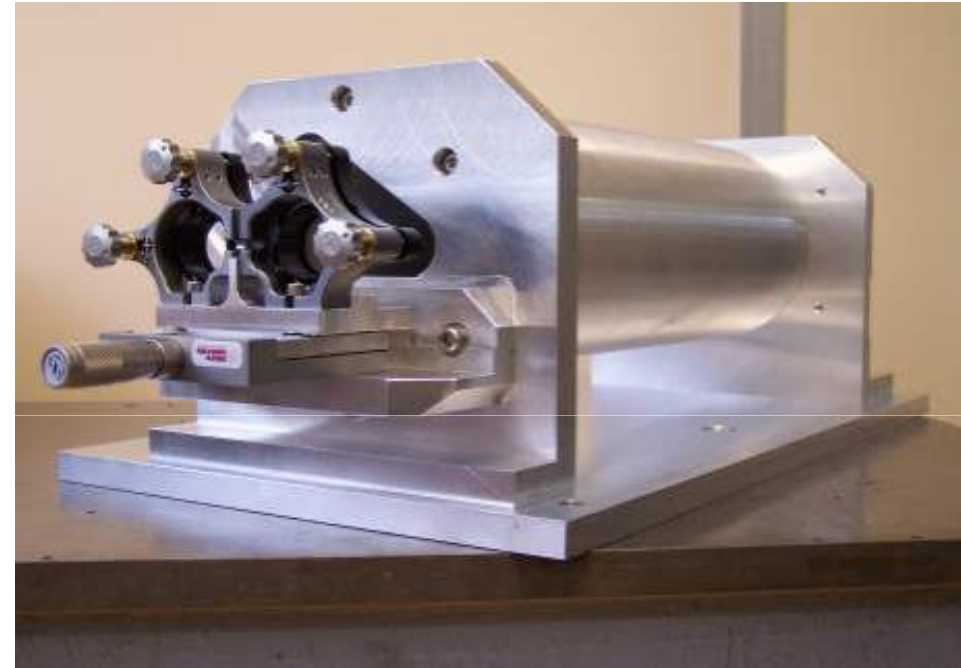
2-mirror cavity (Hiroshima / Weseda /
Kyoto / IHEP / KEK)



moderate enhancement
moderate spot size
simple control

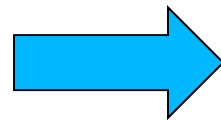
demonstration of γ ray gen.
accum. exp. w/ cavity and acc.

4-mirror cavities w/LAL



high enhancement
small spot size
complicated control

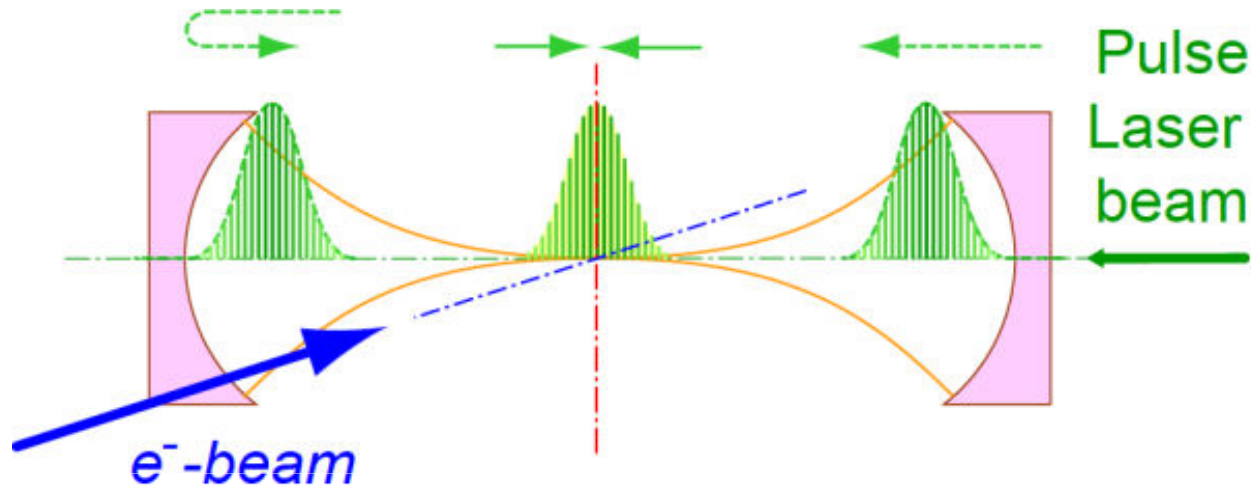
intense γ ray generation



2 MIRROR CAVITY STAUS

Experimental R/D in ATF

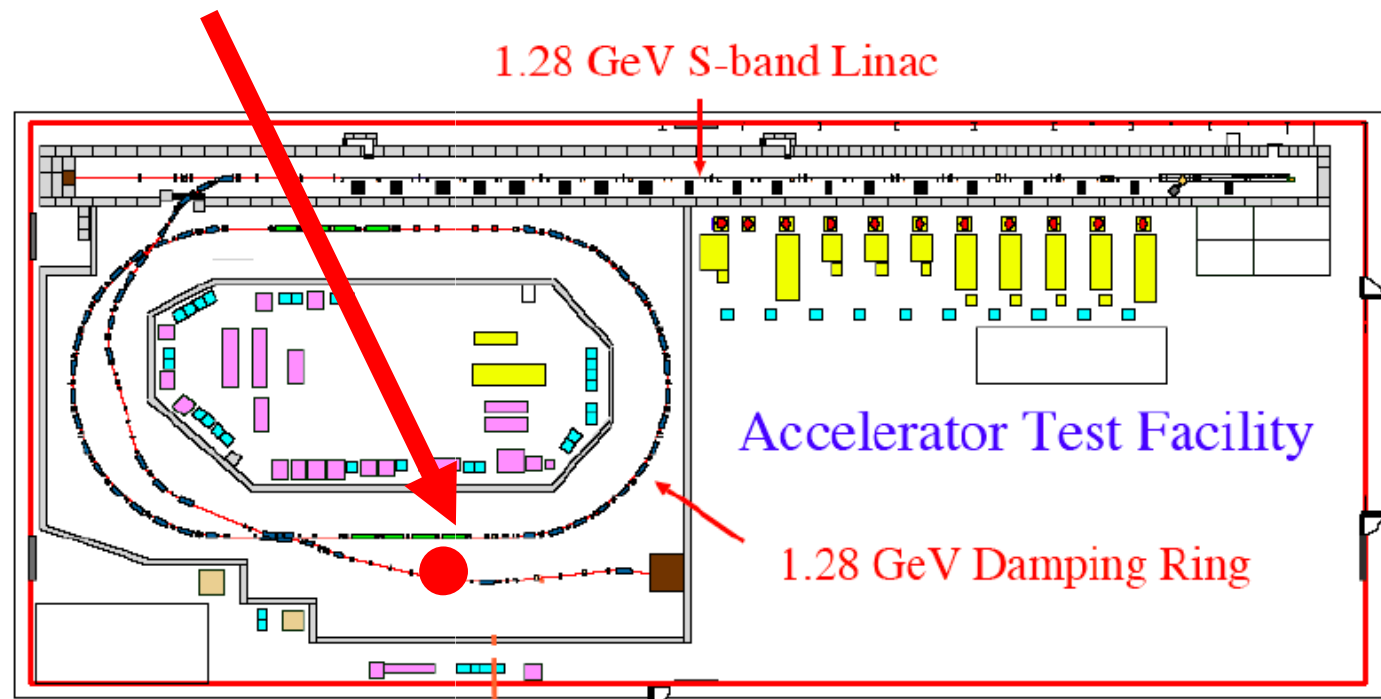
Hiroshima-Waseda-Kyoto-IHEP-KEK



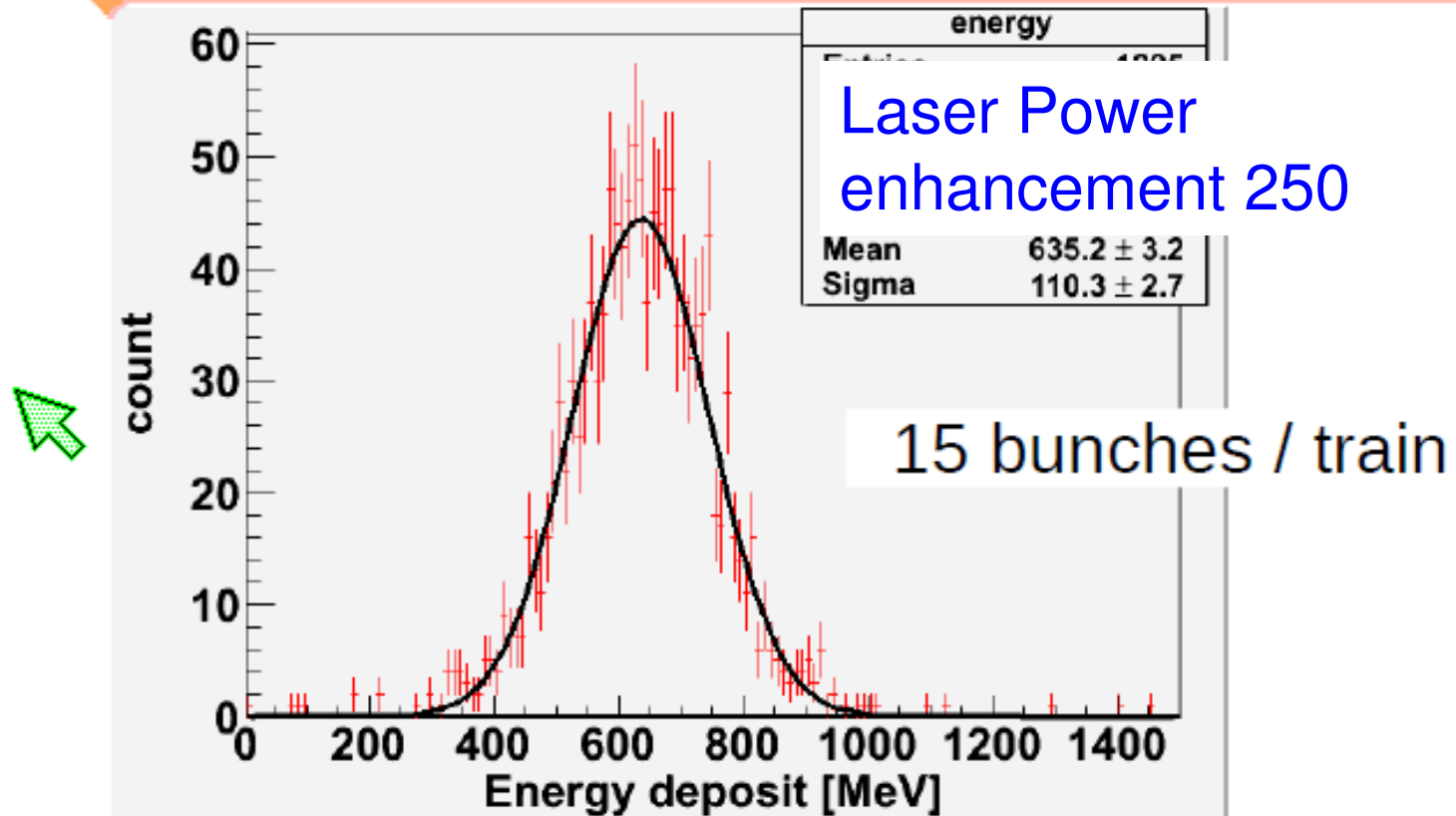
Make a fist
prototype
2-mirror cavity

$$L_{\text{cav}} = 420 \text{ mm}$$


Put it in
ATF ring



Result



We detected 27 gamma-rays / bunch train.
generation 60 gamma-rays / train to all angle.

 $60 \times 2.16 \text{ MHz} \sim 1.2 \times 10^8$ [gamma / second]
Revolution

AFTER TILC09

- ▶ One of the Mirror was replaced with the higher reflectivity one

- 99.6% -> 99.9%

- power enhancement

- 250 -> ~750

()
99.6% 99.9%

- more precise controll required (~0.1nm)

- ▶ Status of the cavity w/ new mirror

- Finess ~2000 with feedback on before vacuum on

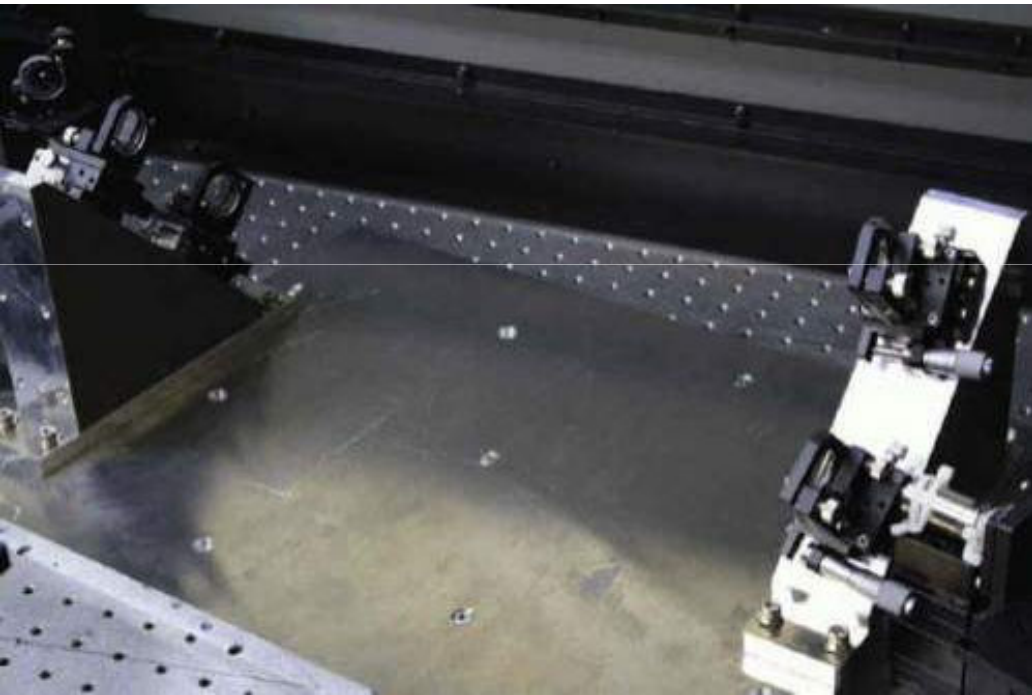
- now in preparation for beam

- hope to get 3 times more photons by the end of the year

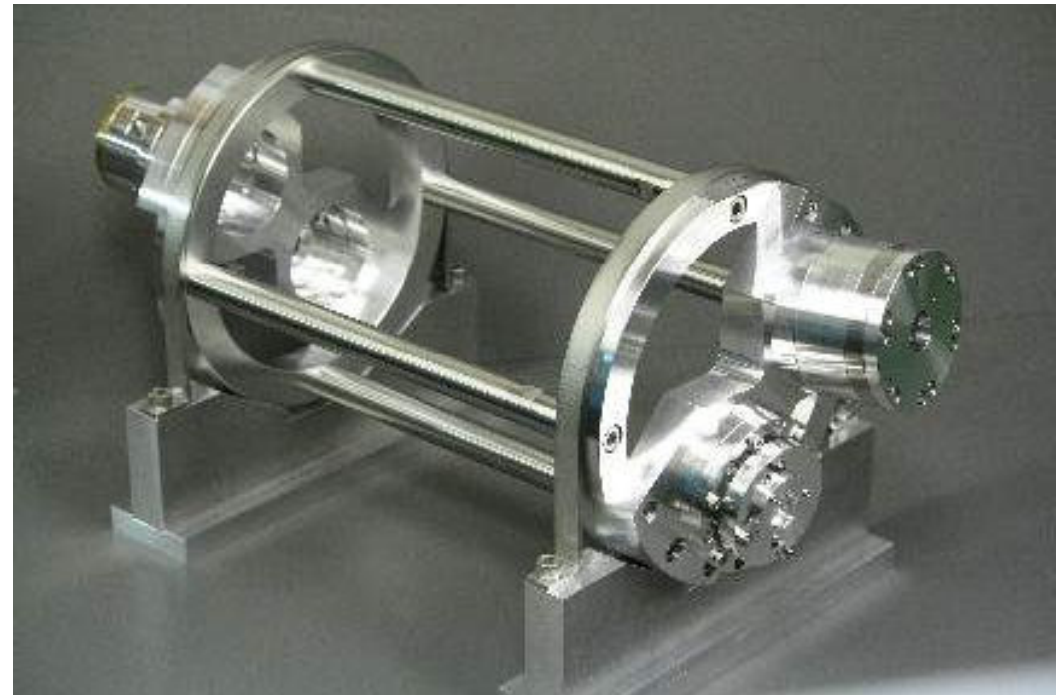
4 MIRROR CAVITY STATUS

4 MIRROR CAVITY STATUS

March 2009

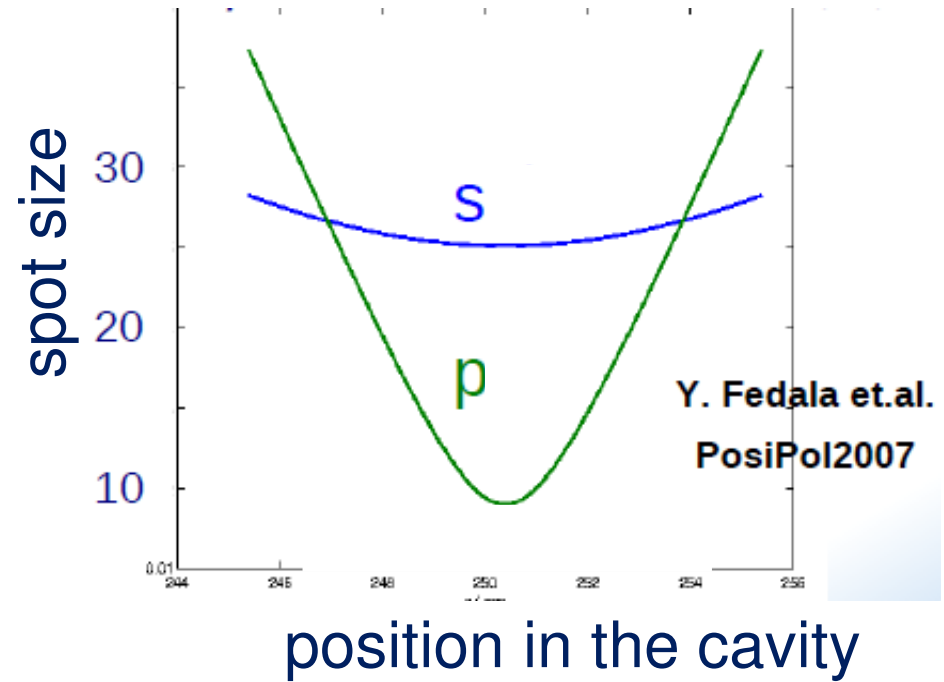


August 2009



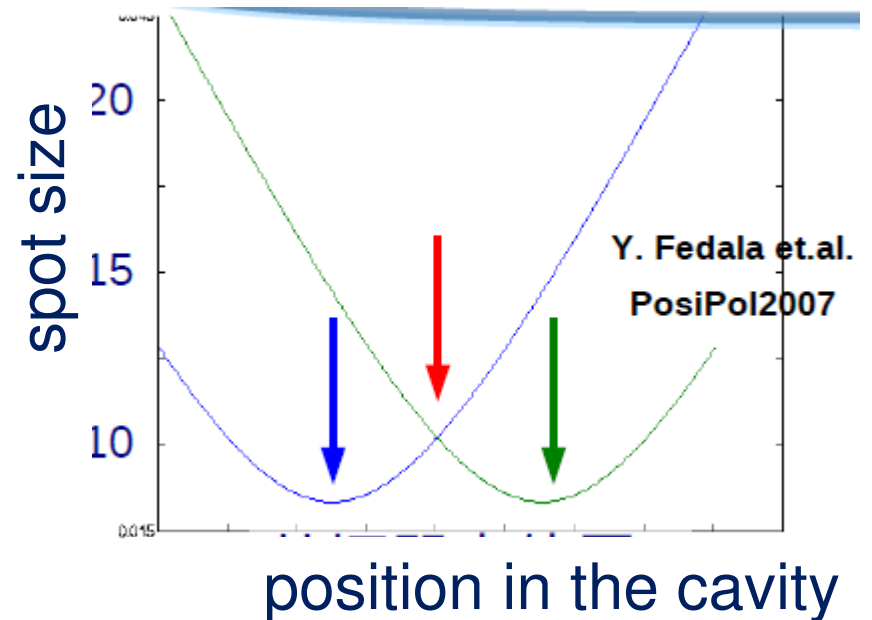
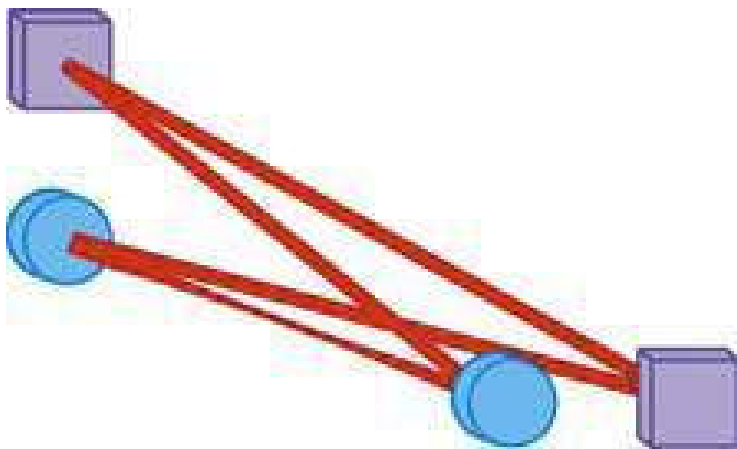
2D configuration

2D 4mirror cavity has astigmatism.

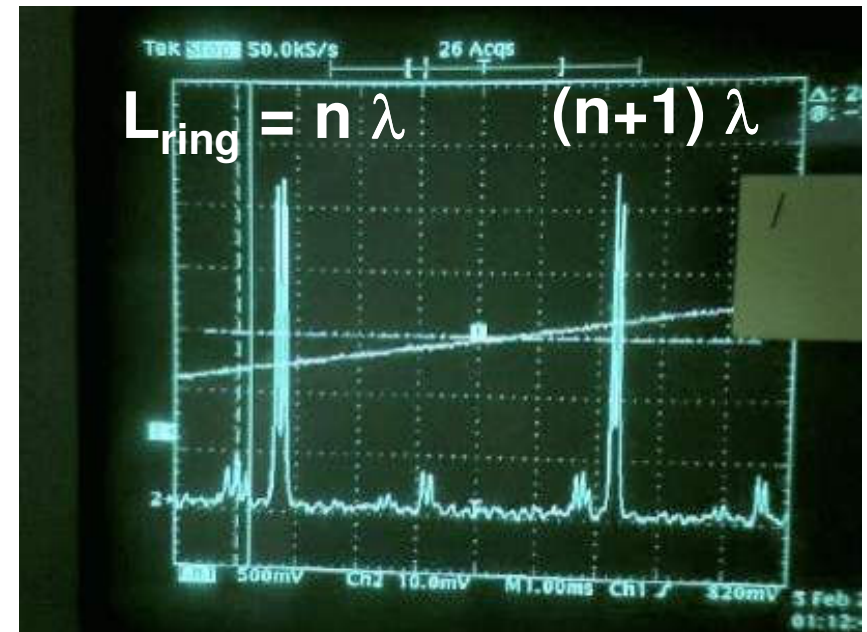
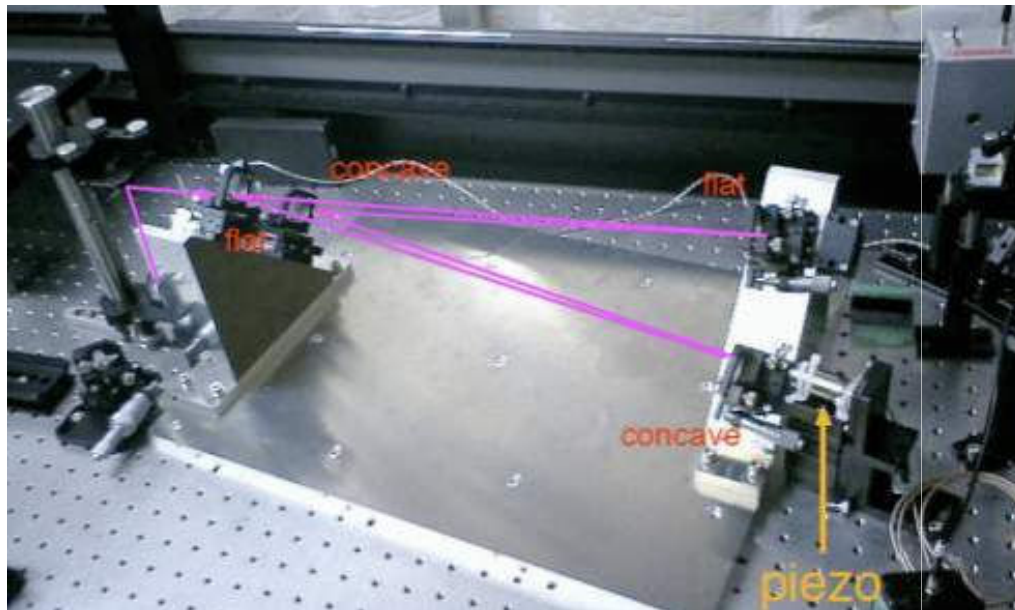
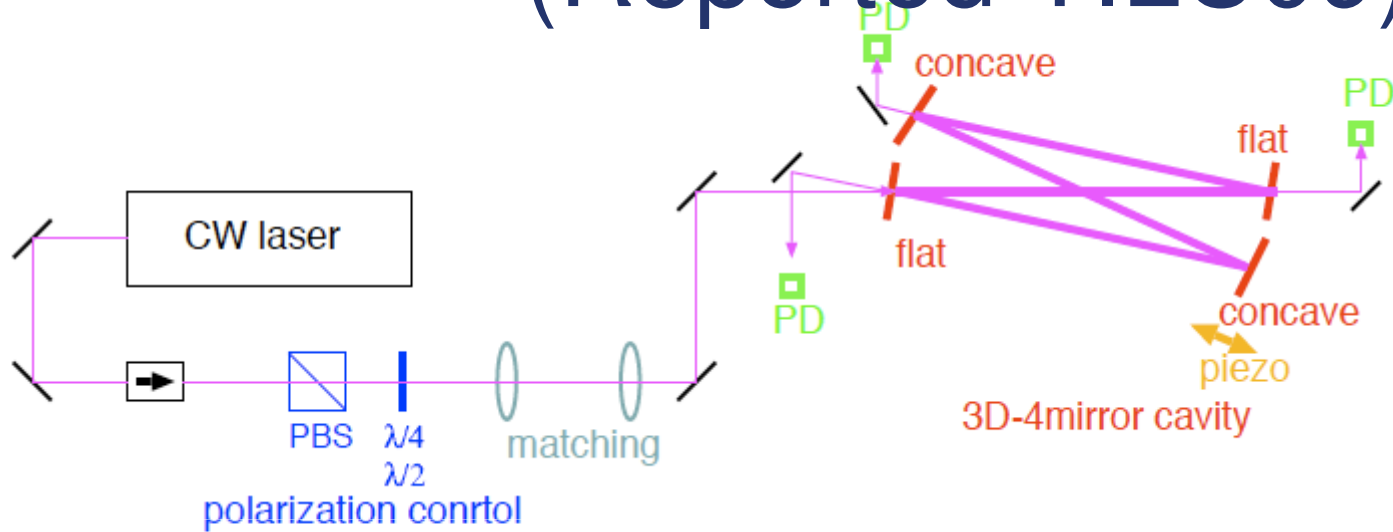


3D configuration

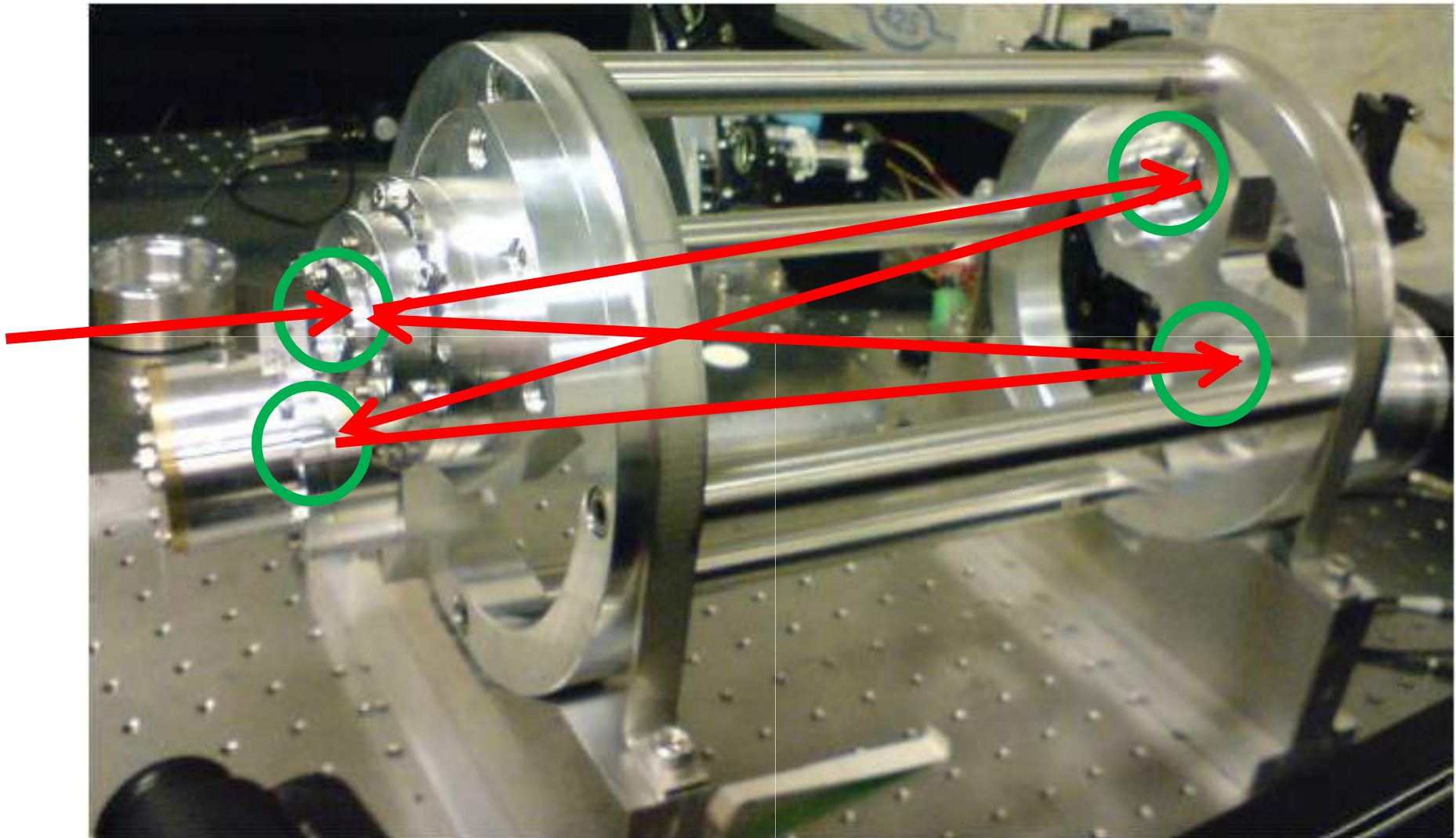
go to 3D config. to avoid astigmatism



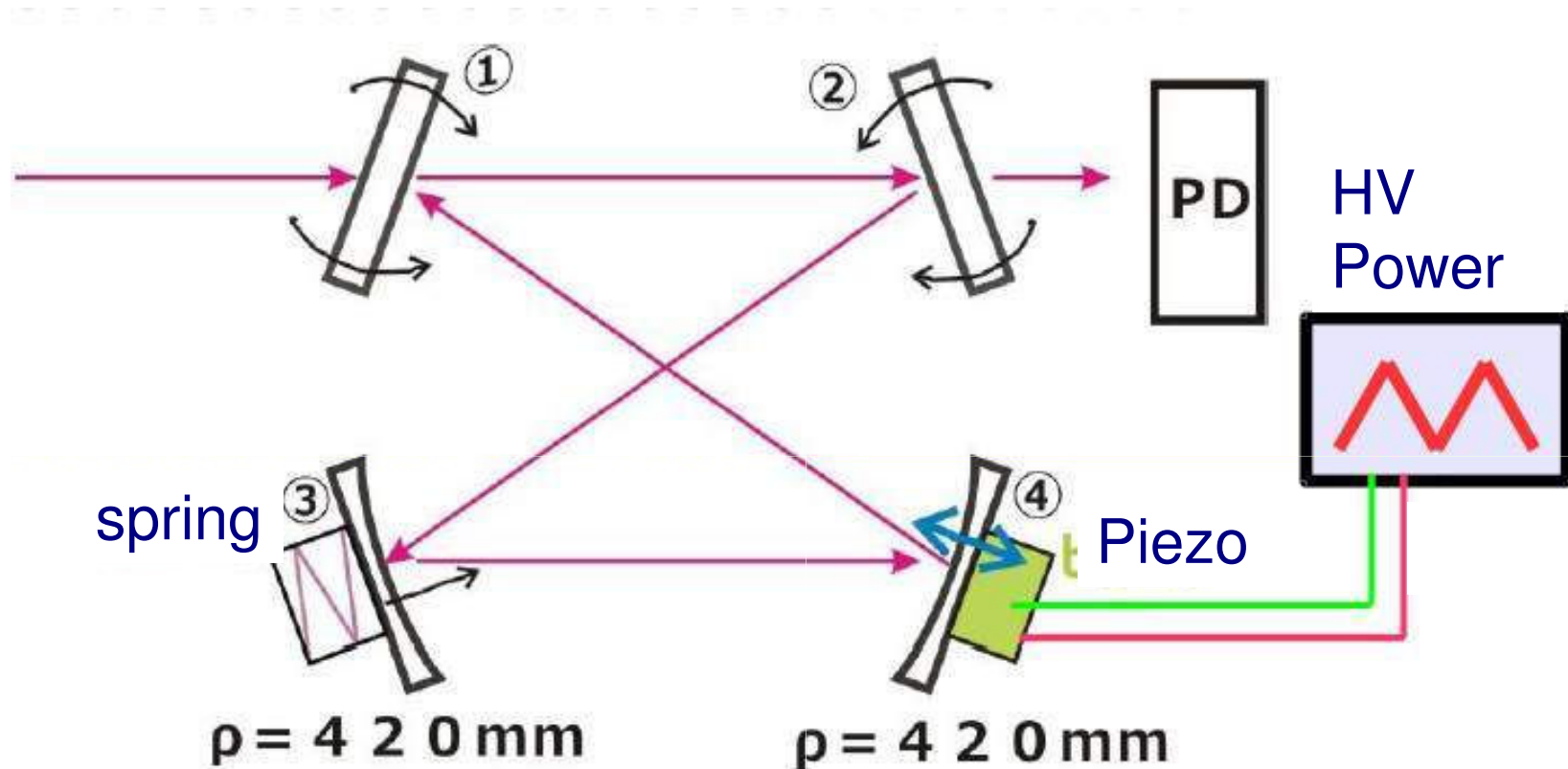
R&D of 4 mirrors cavity started at KEK (Reported TILC09)



prototype 4 mirror cavity Constructed

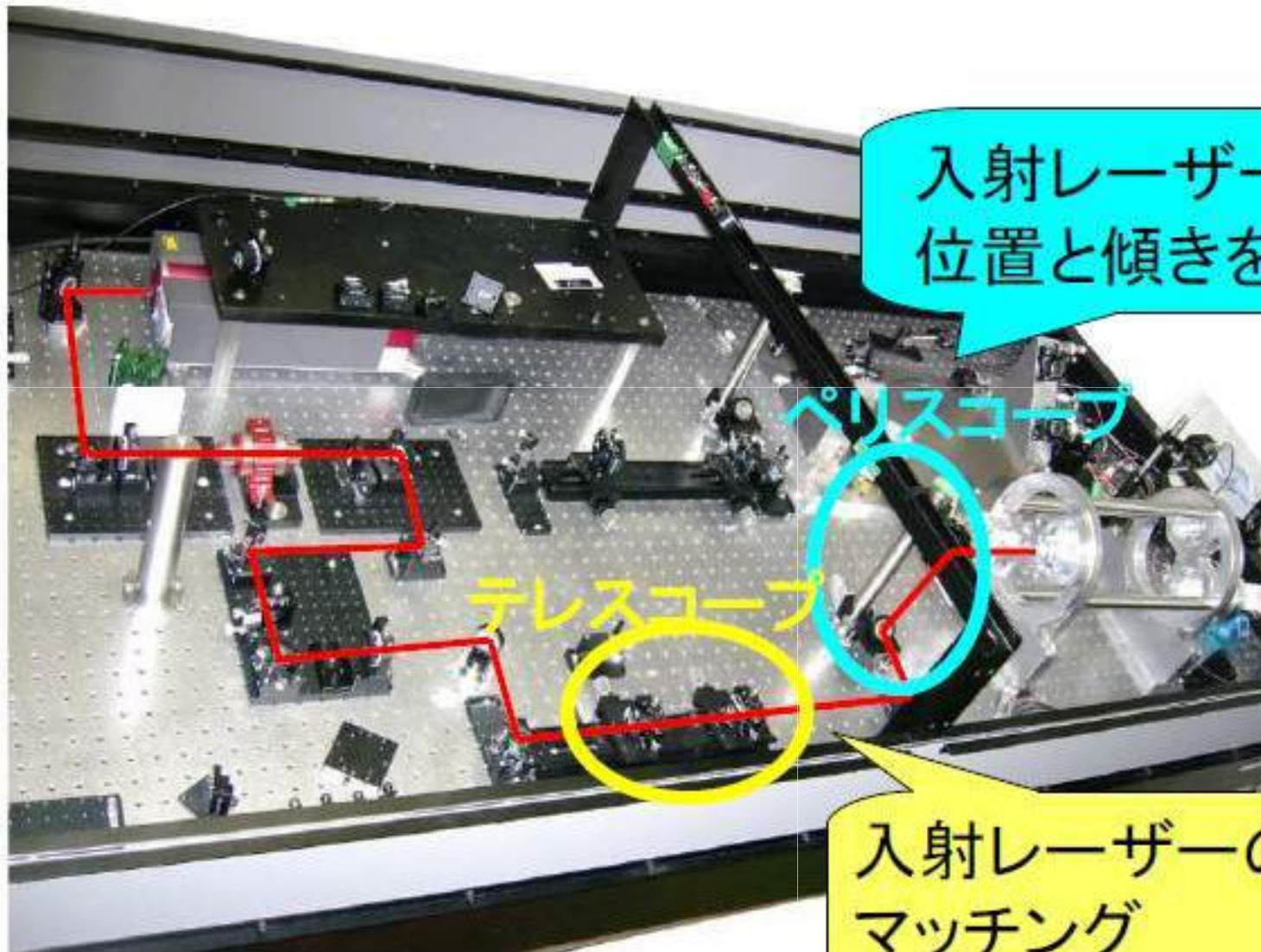


tuning mechanism



Objective: to establish method of:
mirror alignment, control cavity length
→ feed back to the beam compatible cavity

Prototype cavity on the optical table



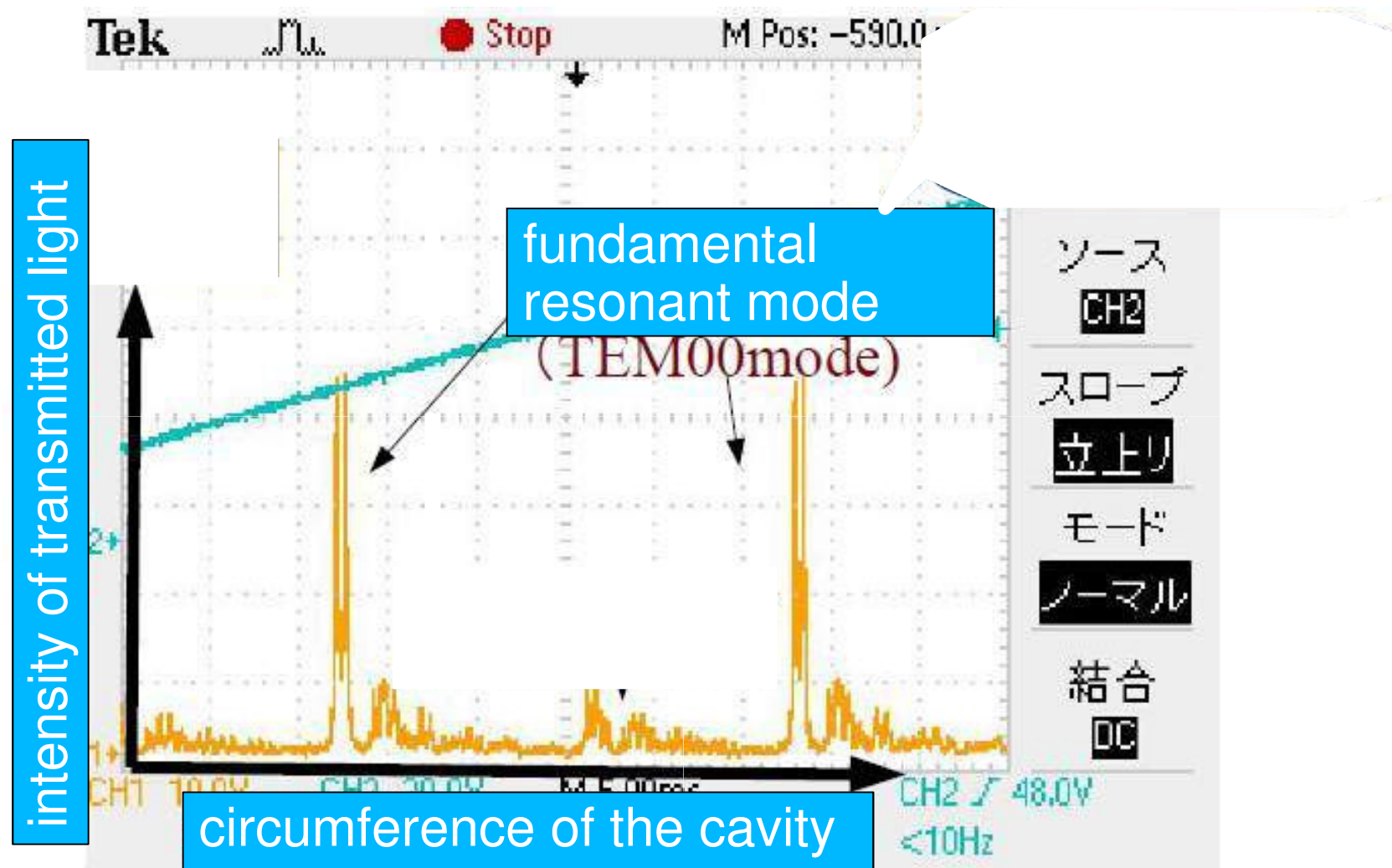
入射レーザー光の
位置と傾きを調整

ペリスコープ

テレスコープ

入射レーザーの
マッチング

status of initial tests



resonance of the cavity with injecting laser observed


polarization property of the 3 dimensional 4 M ring cavity

- ▶ circular polarization state get geometrical phase

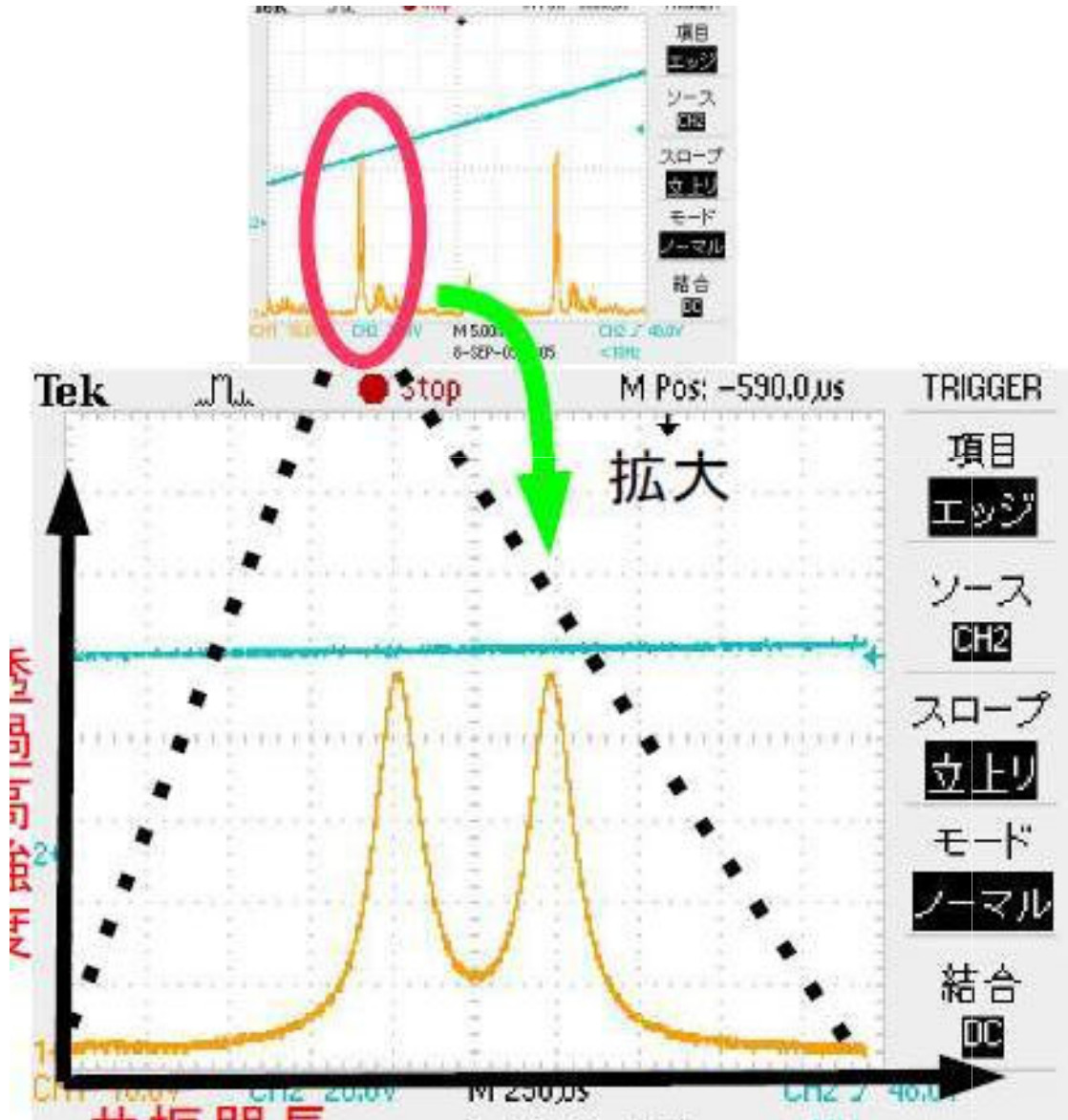
$$\frac{\vec{k} \cdot \vec{\sigma}}{|\vec{k} \cdot \vec{\sigma}|} |\psi_{\pm}\rangle = \pm |\psi_{\pm}\rangle \quad |\psi_{\pm}\rangle \rightarrow \exp(\pm i\Gamma) |\psi_{\pm}\rangle$$

- ▶ For linearly polarized photon, it is rotation of the direction of the polarization

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_s \\ \psi_p \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\Gamma) & \sin(\Gamma) \\ -\sin(\Gamma) & \cos(\Gamma) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_s \\ \psi_p \end{pmatrix}$$

 3D 4M cavities resonate only for left or right handed circulate polarization at defferent cavity length

two peaks



- two separated resonant peaks

each corresponds to left or right handed polarization

- 3D cavity only resonates with circular polarization due to geometric phase

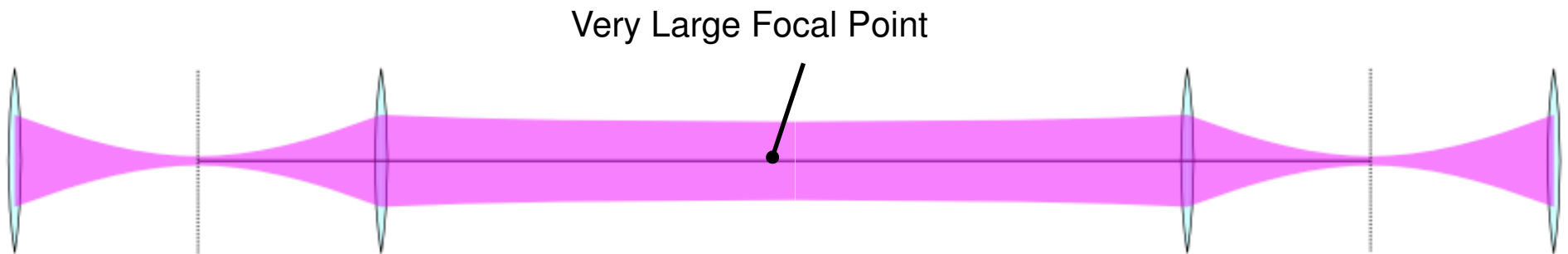
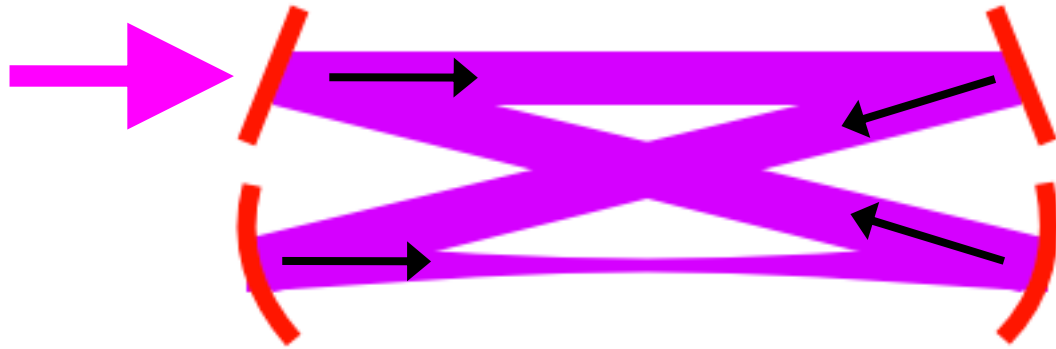
Useful to:

- generate circularly pol. γ s
- fast switching

Summary

- ▶ 2 mirror cavity to demonstrate photon generation and to accumulate experience w/ beams
 - x250 laser power, 27γ /crossing at TILCO9
 - enhancement ~750 to 1000 this year
- ▶ multiple projects for laser-Compton scattering are underway → all of them will use 4M ring cavity
 - Polarized positron source
 - X ray generation
- ▶ 4 mirror ring cavity for higher enhancement and small spot size
 - first prototype at KEK and being tested
 - installation of LAL cavity being ready

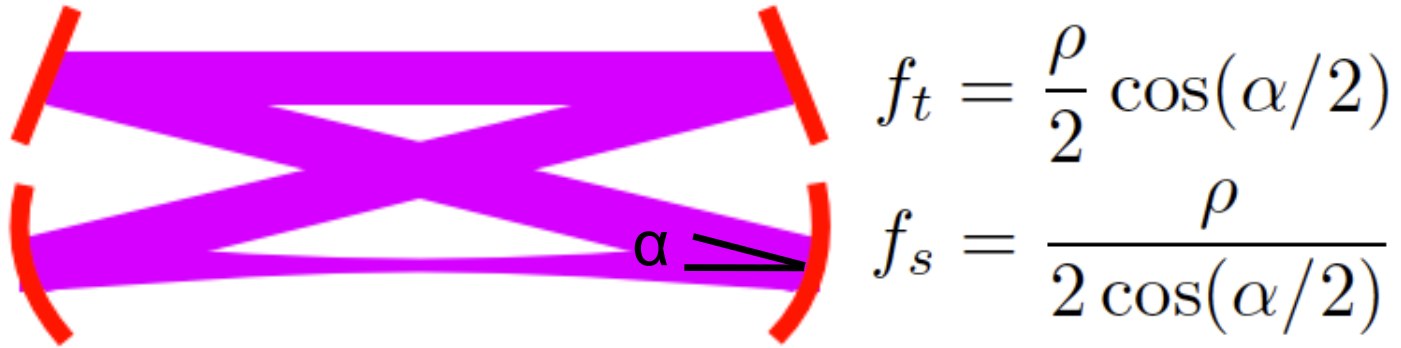
4-mirror ring cavity



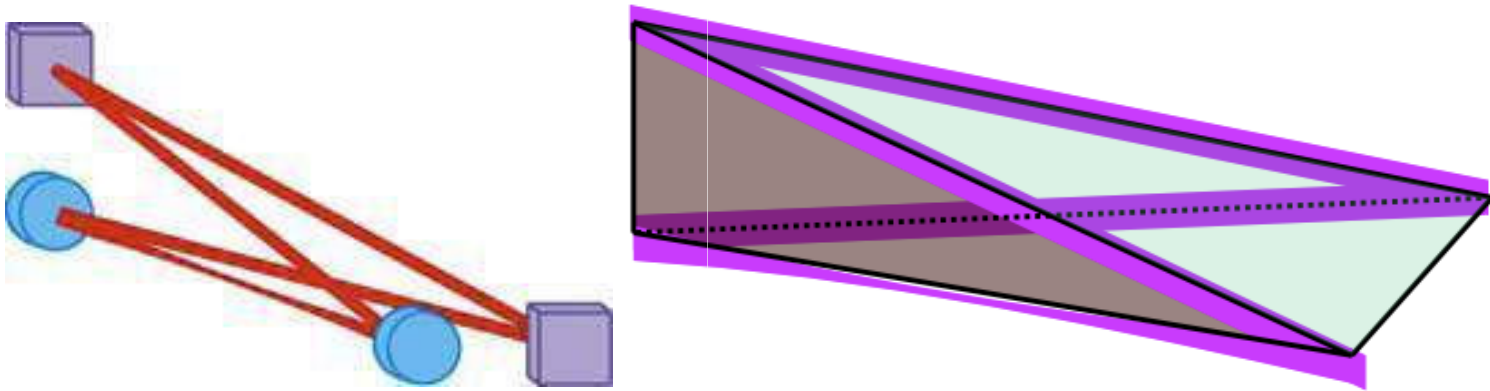
Equivalent Optics of the 4-mirror Cavity

tolerance : 4-mirror = 100 x 2-mirror

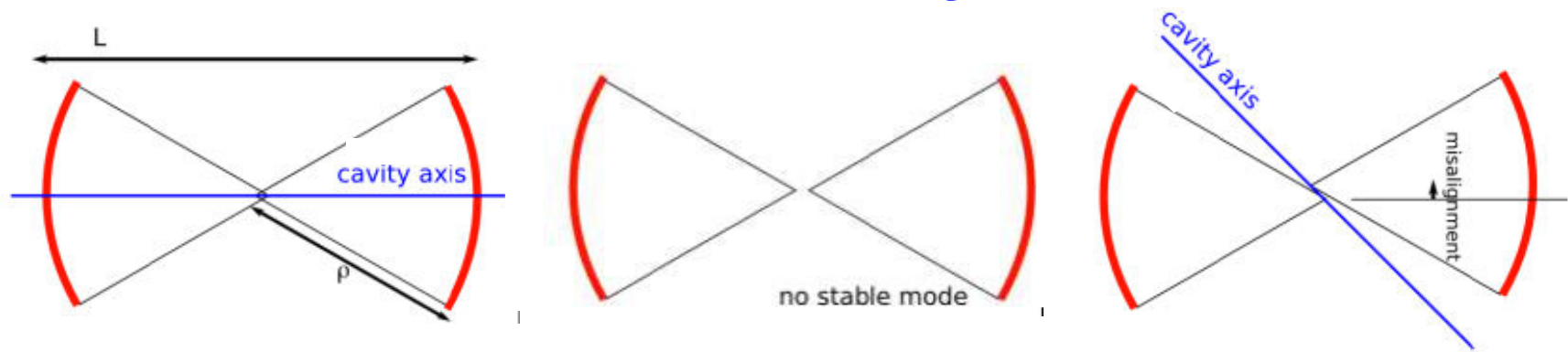
2D configuration



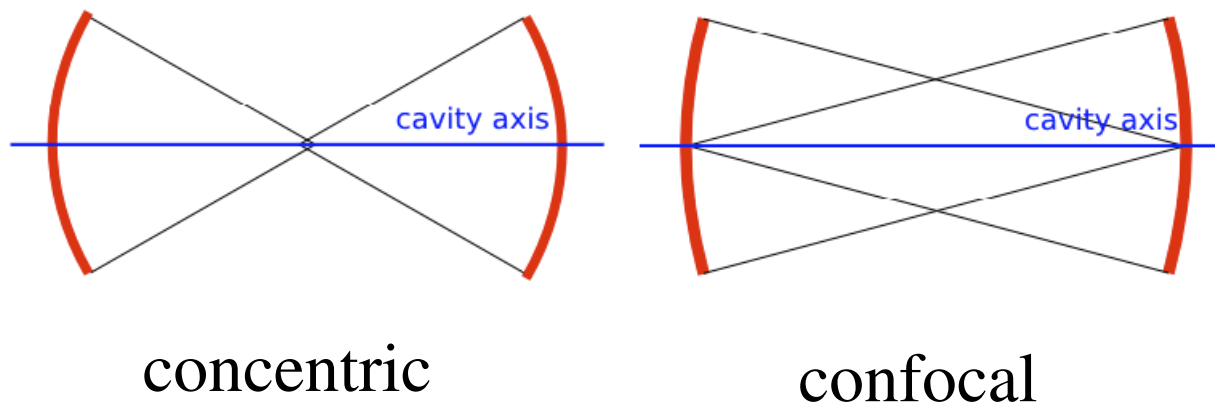
3D configuration



Tolerance of 2-mirror cavity

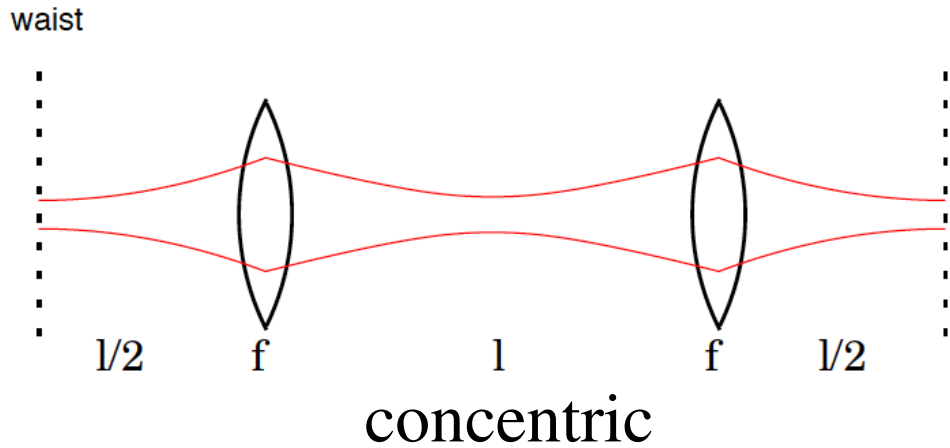
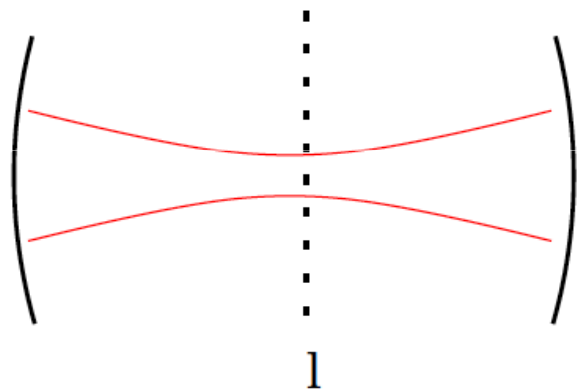
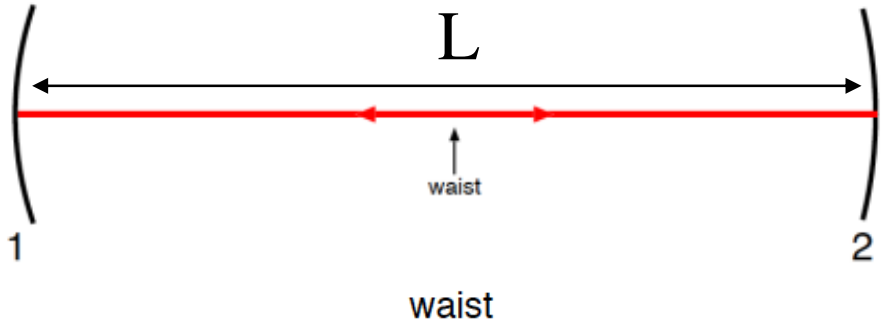


Concentric Configuration and Confocal Configuration



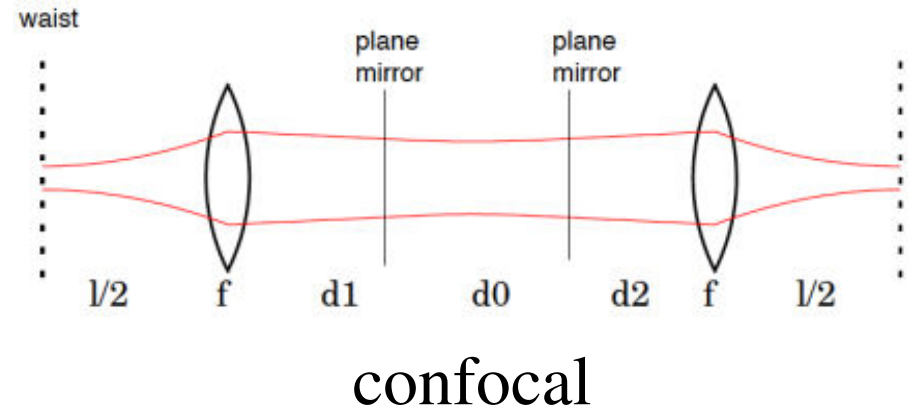
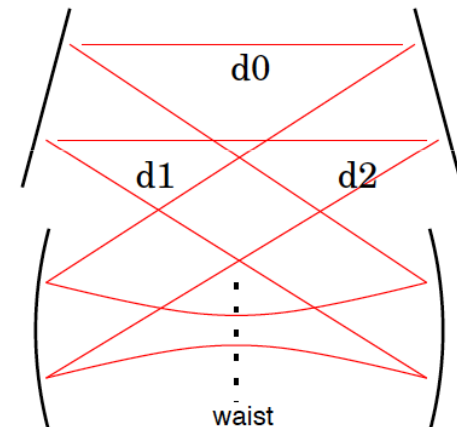
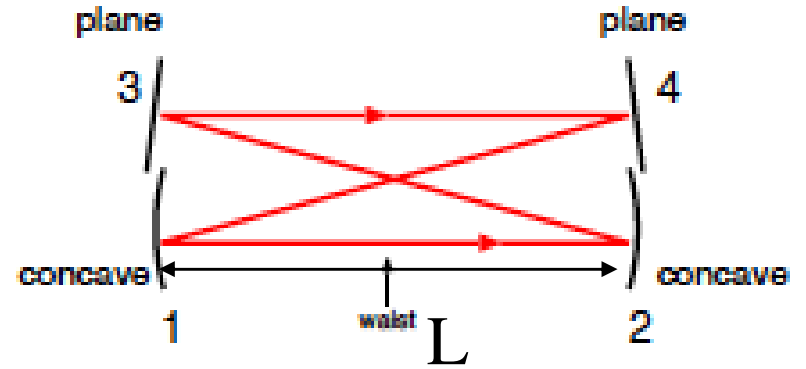
2-mirror cavity

$$R_1=R_2=L/2$$



4-mirror cavity

$$R_1=R_2=L$$



data summary

bunch /train	current [mA]	Stacked Laser power[W]	γ s/train	expectation	normarized γ s/A/W
1	2.2	437 ± 2	5.4 ± 0.3	4.9 ± 0.3	5.6 ± 0.3
5	4.7	432 ± 2	10.6 ± 0.1	10.5 ± 0.5	5.3 ± 0.1
10	8.5	470 ± 2	19.0 ± 0.1	21 ± 1	4.8 ± 0.1
15	11	498 ± 2	26.9 ± 0.1	29 ± 1	4.8 ± 0.1

Normalized γ yield seems to decrease as # bunches/train goes up

 Bunch (size, timing) fluctuation in the ATF suspected