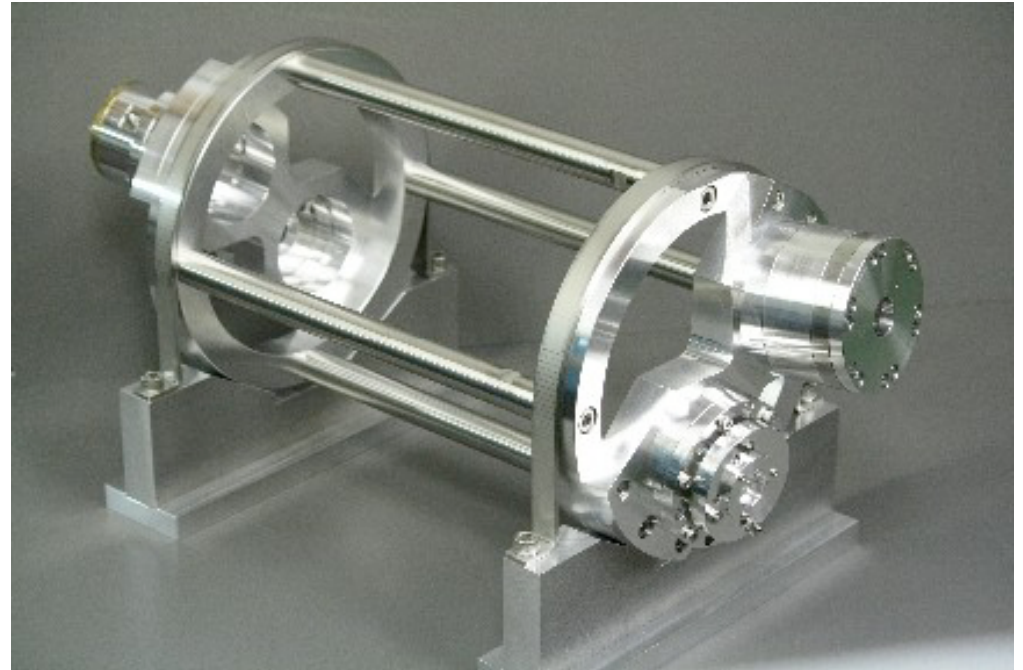


Compton Experiment at ATF

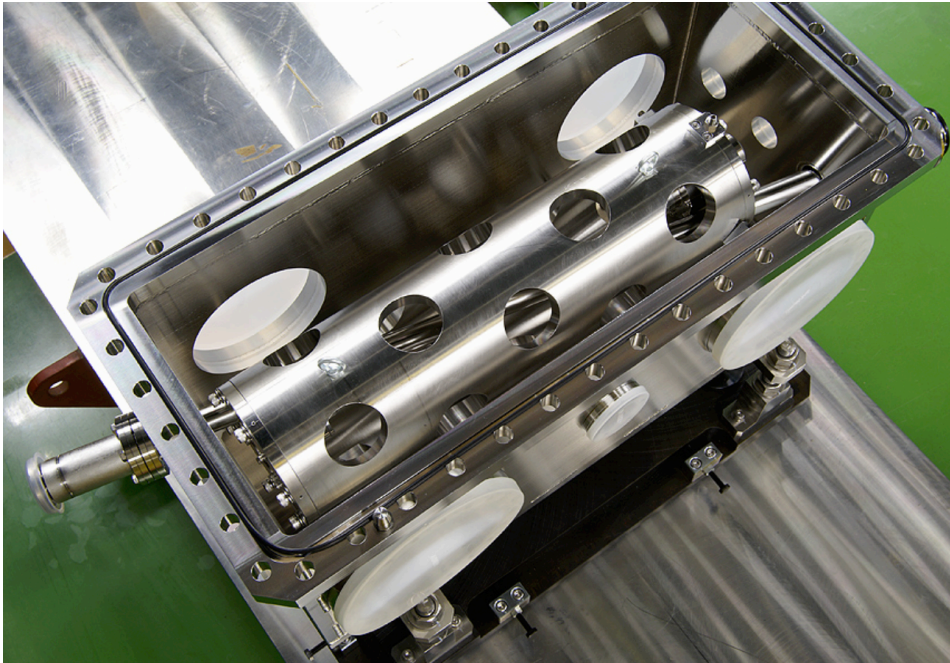


**T. Takahashi (Hiroshima) / T. Omori (KEK)
for collaborators**

LCWS10 28-March-2010

Two Prototype Cavities

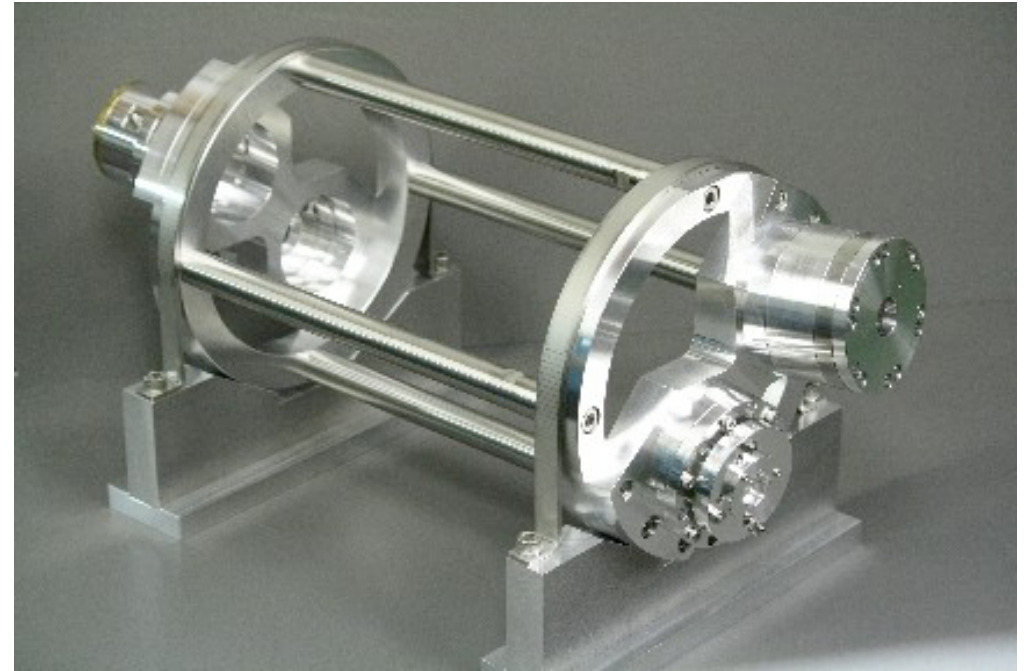
2-mirror cavity (Hiroshima / Weseda /
Kyoto / IHEP / KEK)



moderate enhancement
moderate spot size
simple control

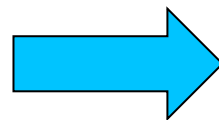
demonstration of γ ray gen.
accum. exp. w/ cavity and acc.

4-mirror cavity



high enhancement
small spot size
complicated control

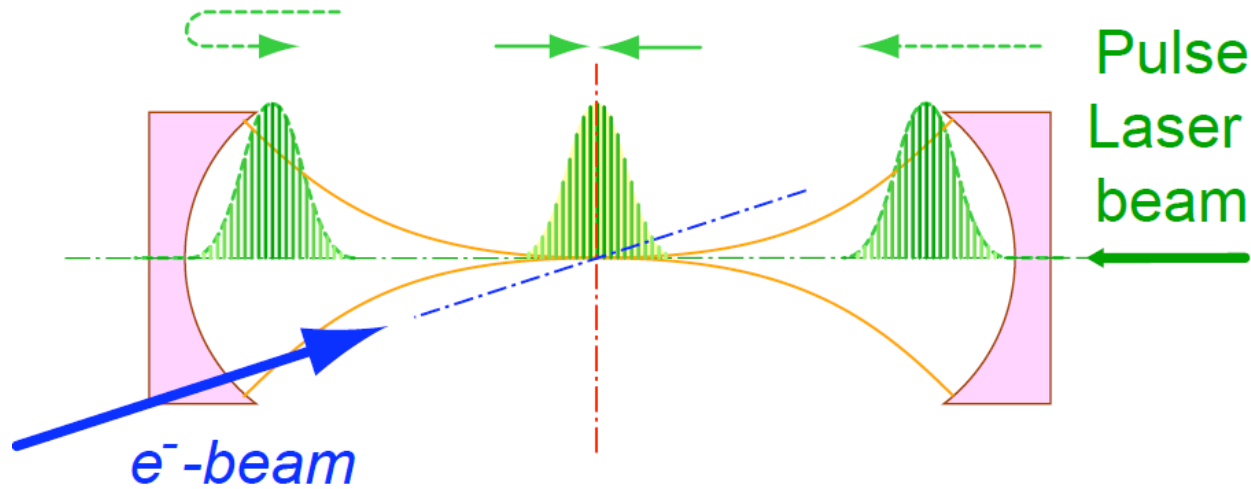
intense γ ray generation



STATUS OF THE 2 MIRROR CAVITY

Experimental R/D in ATF

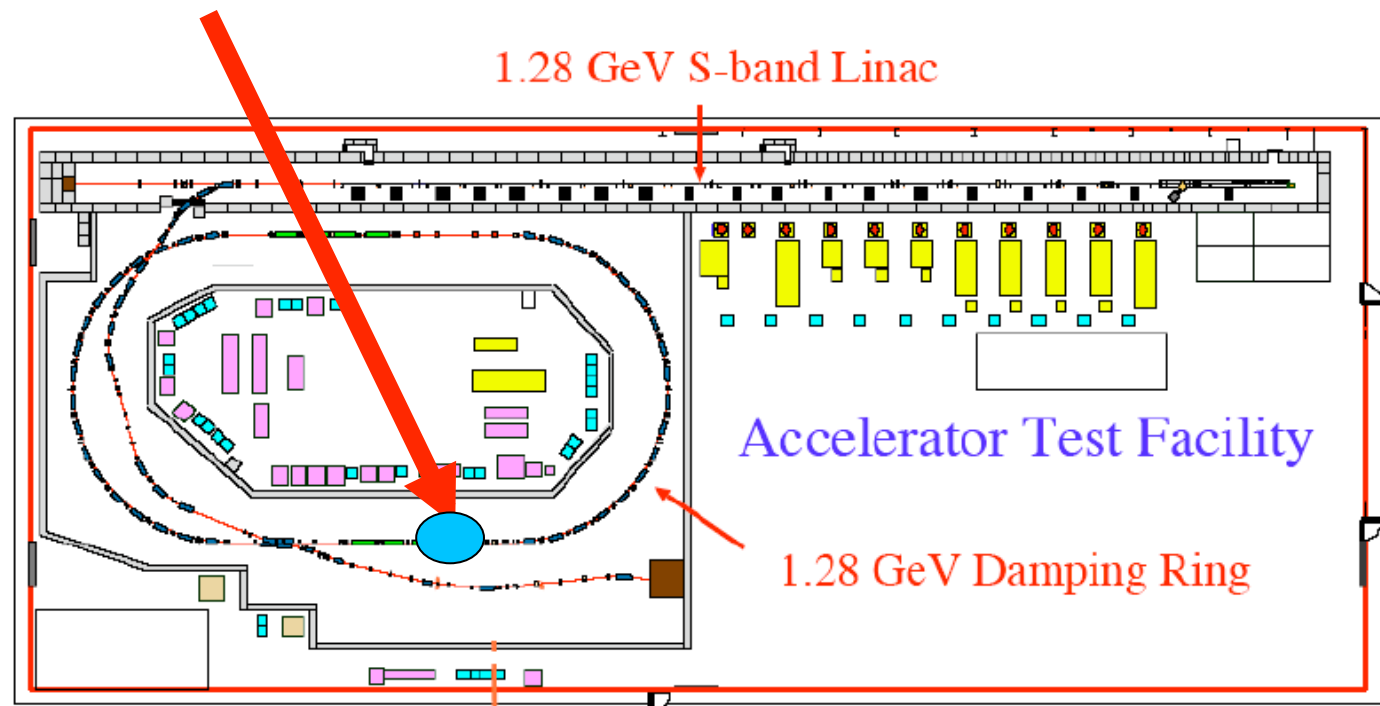
Hiroshima-Waseda-Kyoto-IHEP-KEK



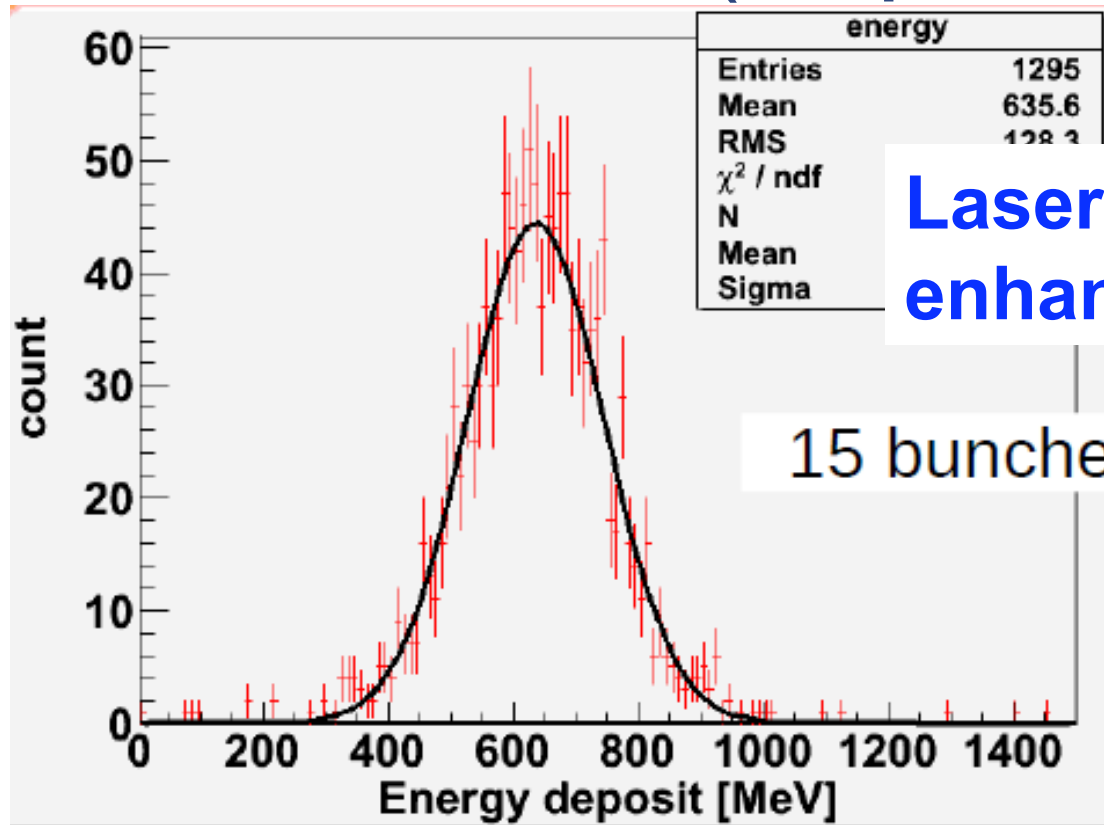
prototype
2-mirror cavity

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

Put it in
ATF ring



Result as of 2008 (Reported TILC09)



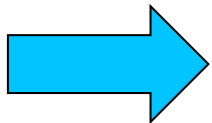
**Laser Power ~500W
enhancement 250**

15 bunches / train

27 gamma ray / crossing

Next step

more power enhancement



bunch by bunch observation

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

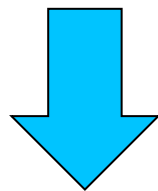
- now in ATF DR

- hope to get 3 times more photons before summer shut down

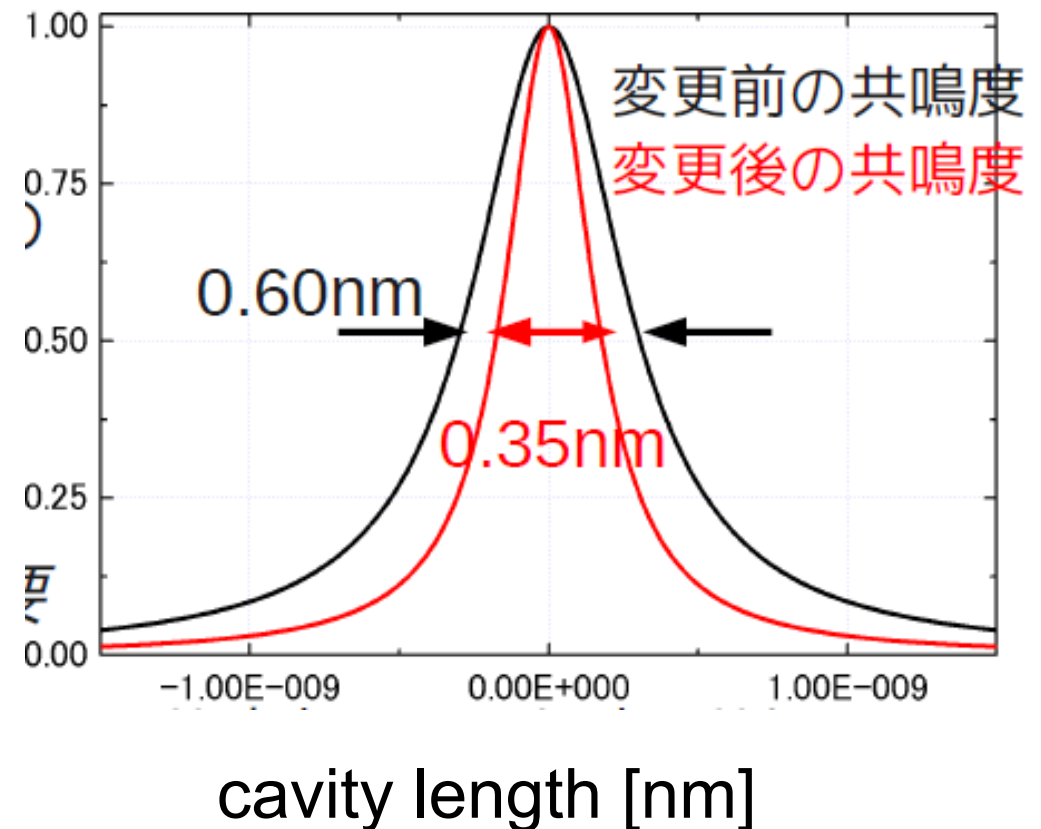
More enhancement More precise control

- ▶ (99.64%, 99.64%) to (99.64%, 99.94%)
- ▶ enhancement: 250 to 760

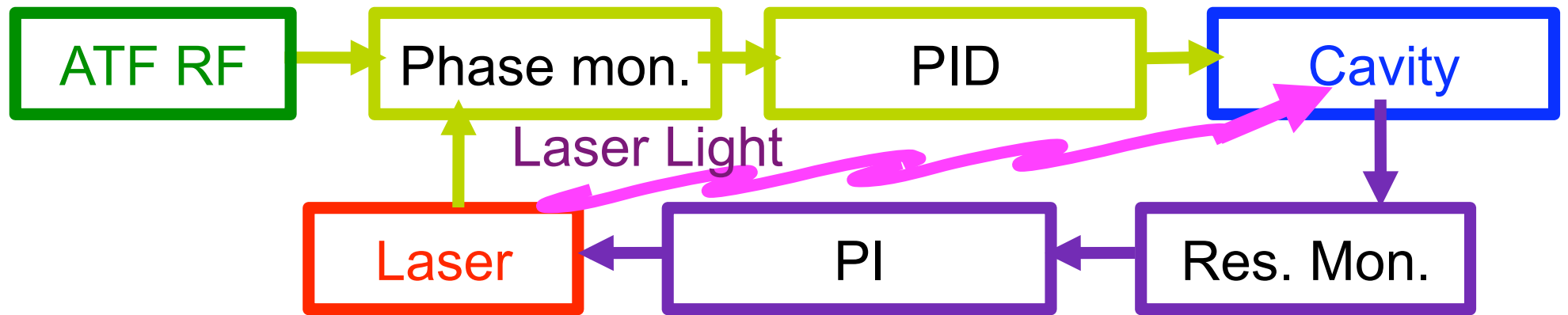
Width of resonant peak got down to **0.35nm** from 0.60nm



More precise (~faster)
control of cavity



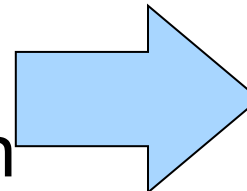
Feed back system in 2008



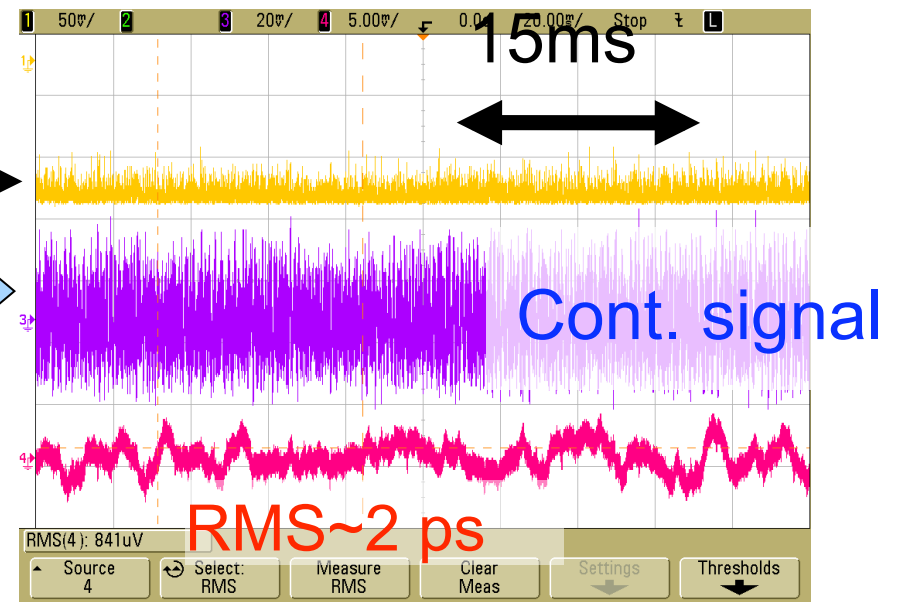
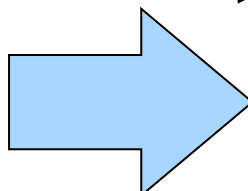
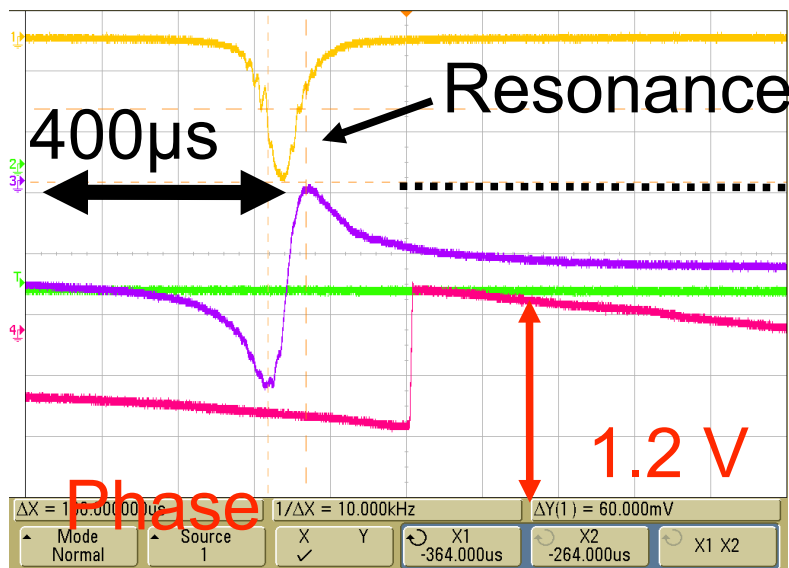
Control:

Laser to keep resonance

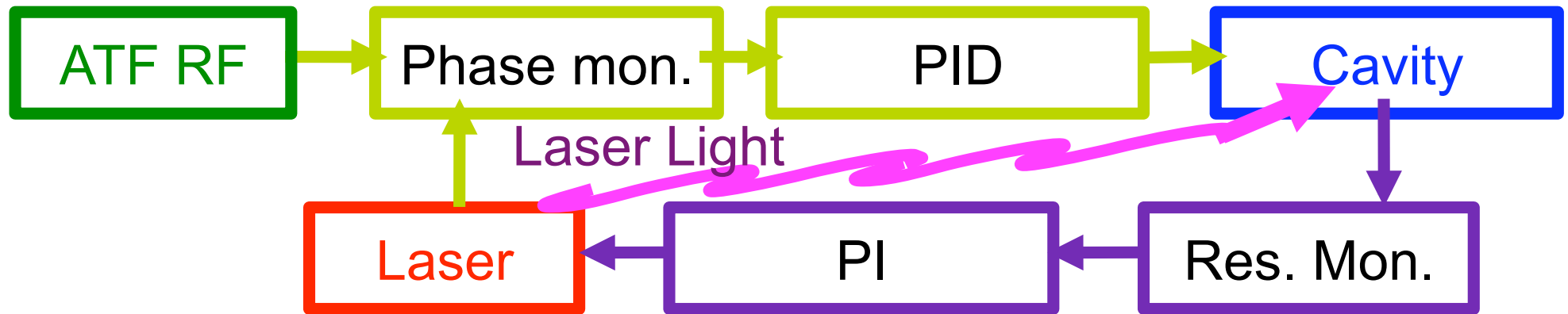
Cavity for timing synchronization



Keeping resonance at 250 enhancement with timing jitter ~ 2 ps



Initial performance with 760 enhancement



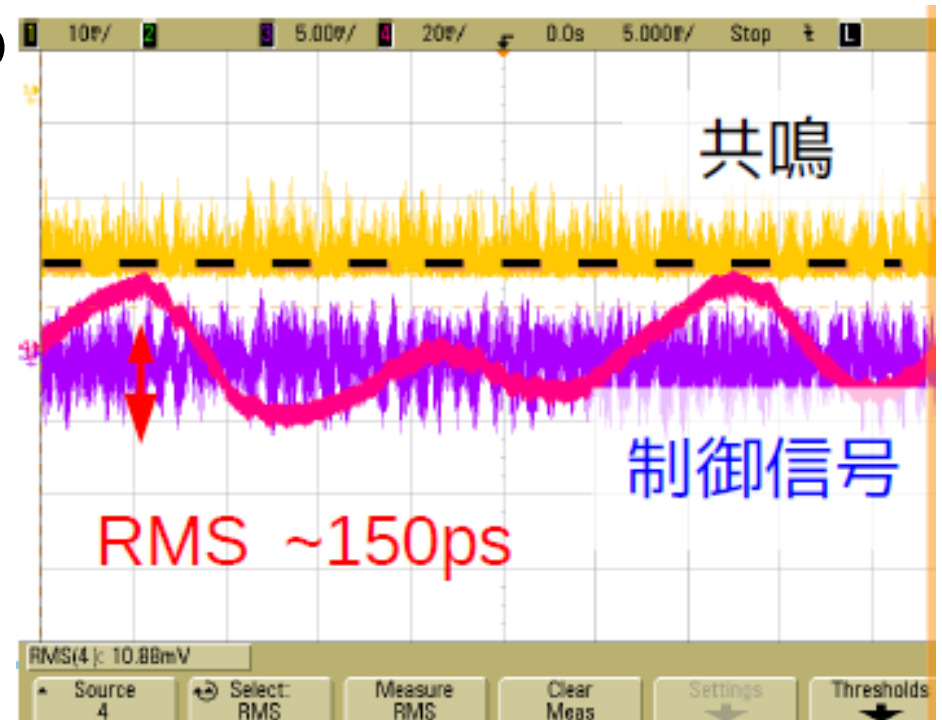
Faster feed back to laser to keep resonance



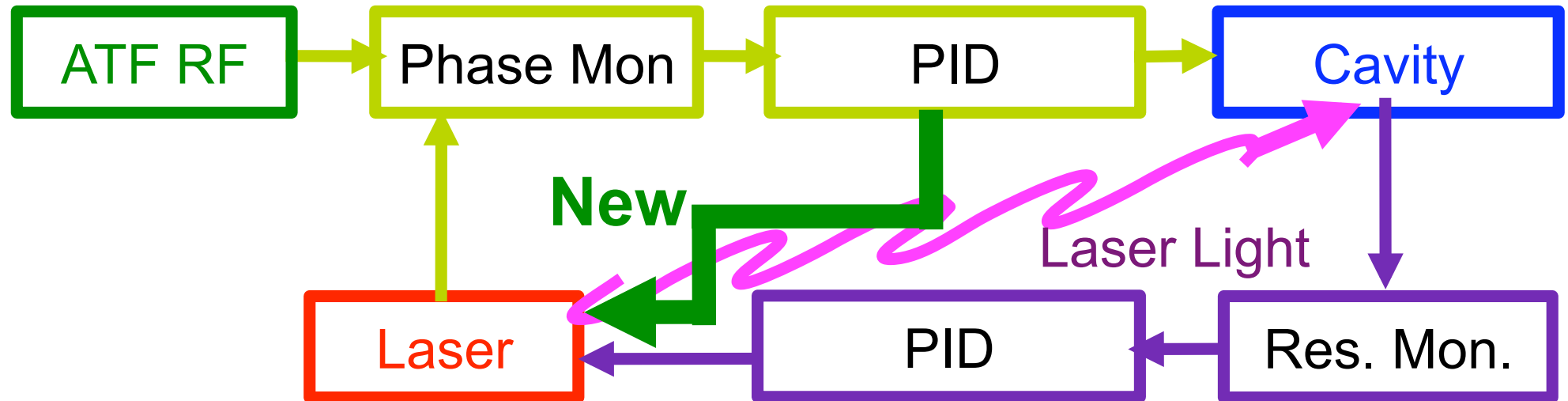
Larger fluctuation of laser timing



timing control could not follow

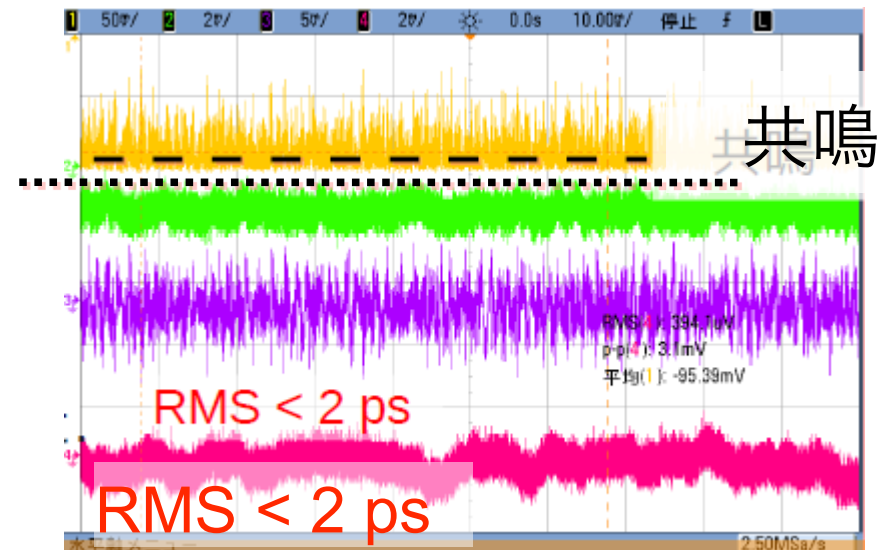


New feedback system



New feedback control
+ improve environment

Timing jitter is now < 2ps



W/ Larger enhancement cavity in 2009

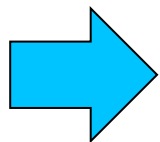
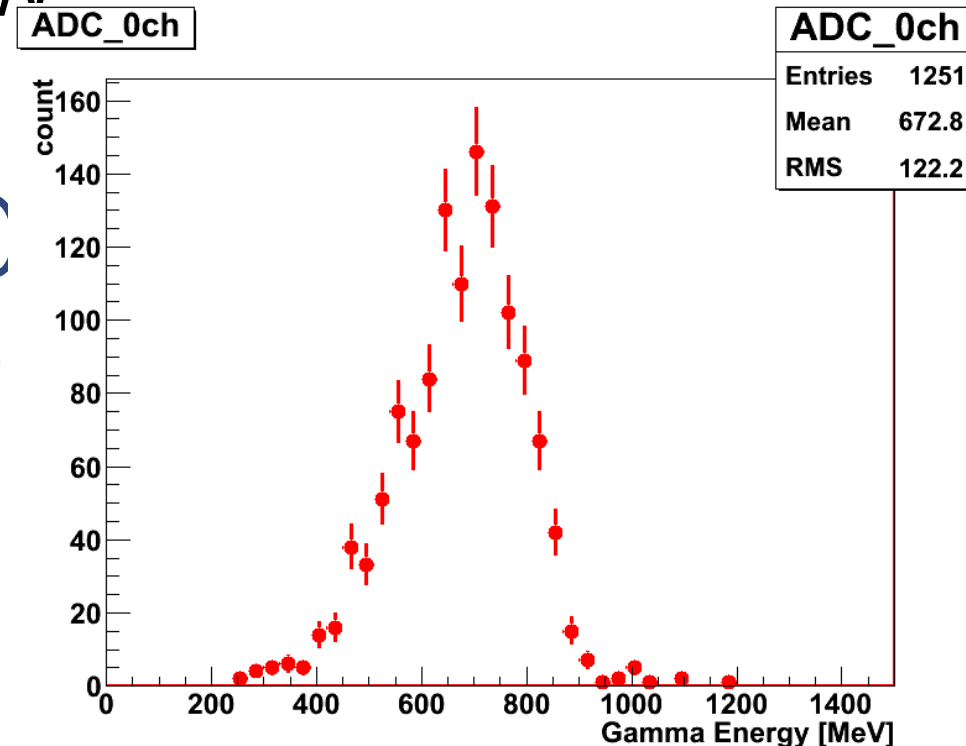
After, extensive studies;

Power enhancement of the cavity ~ factor 3

Laser power 500W to 1.48kW

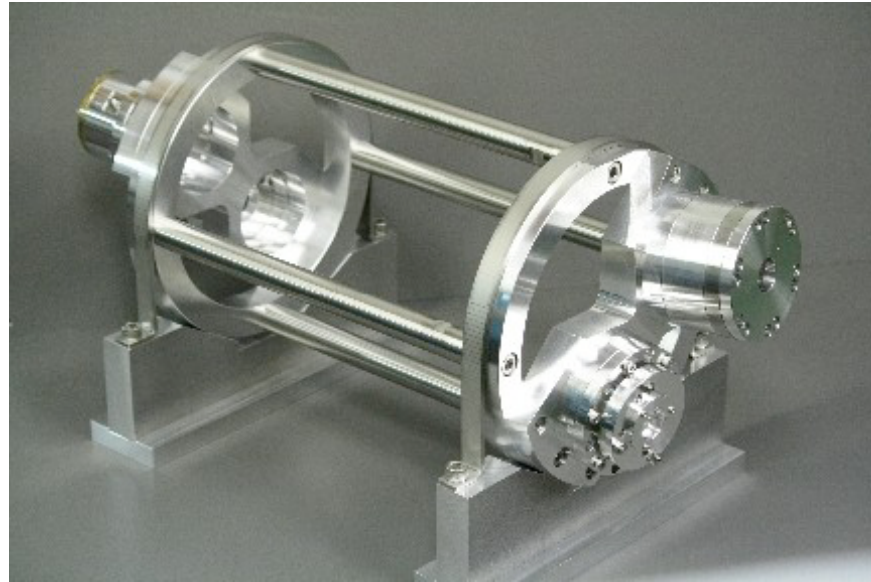
- ▶ 10.8 γ /train at 1 bunch (2.2mA)
- ▶ 26.8 γ /train 10 bunches (6.7mA)

The electron beam was not tuned enough in 2009

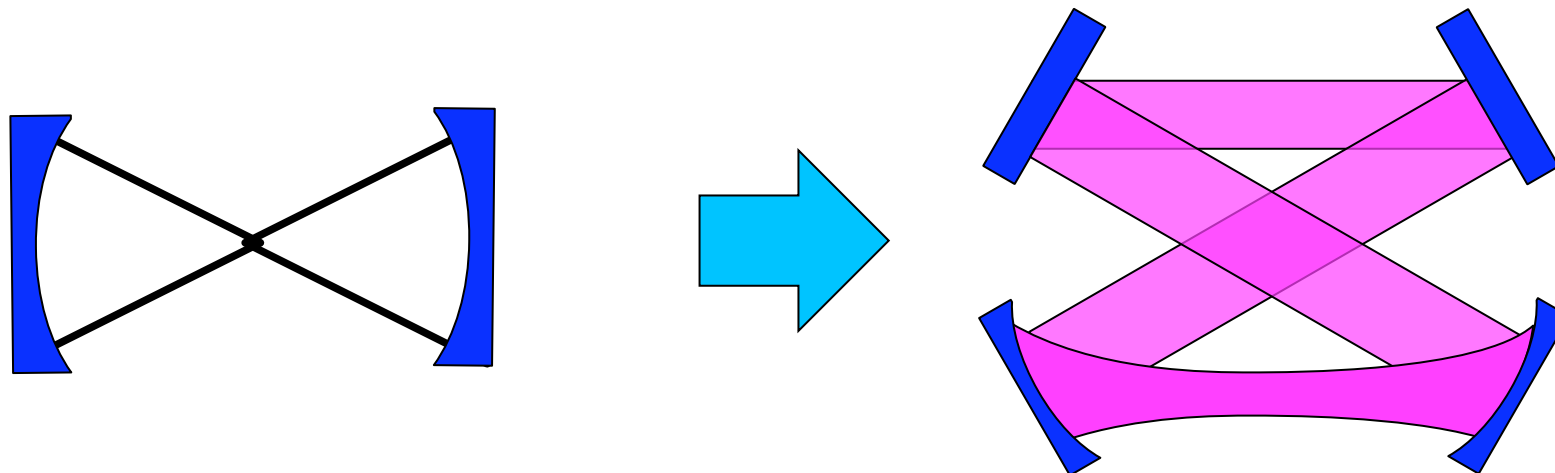


demonstration of 3 times more g by beam tuning
bunch by bunch observation soon

4 MIRROR CAVITY

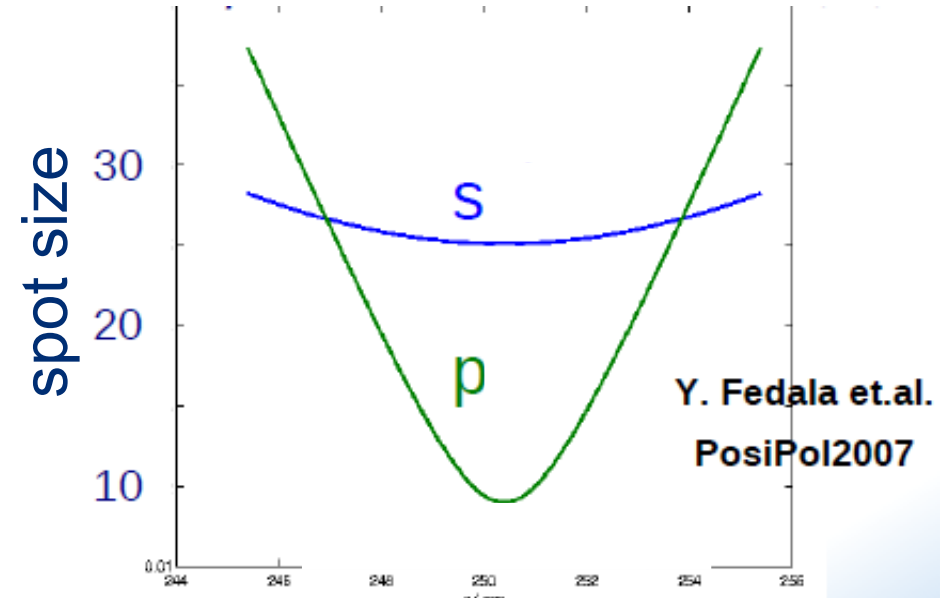


to get higher enhancement and smaller beam waist



2D configuration

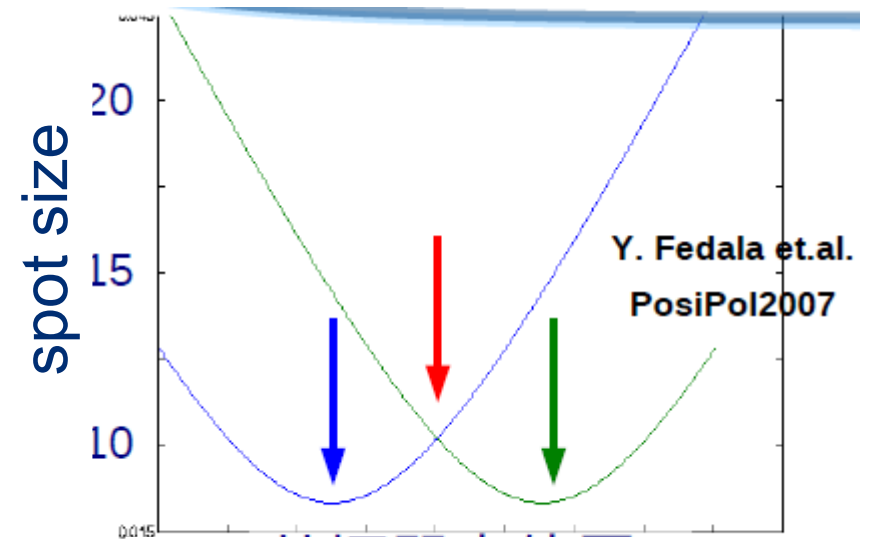
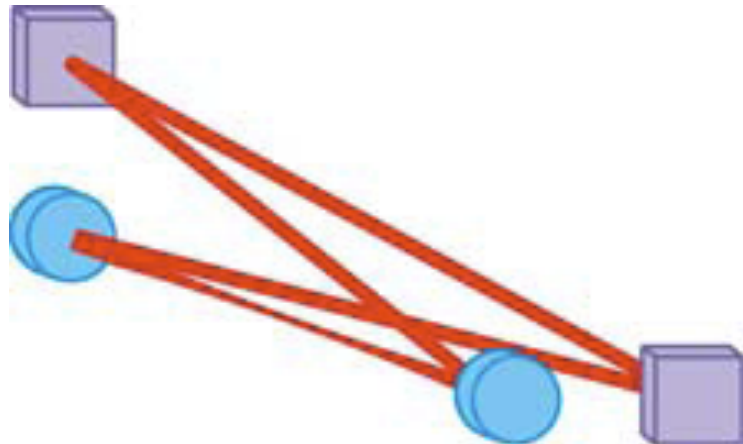
2D 4mirror cavity has astigmatism.



position in the cavity

3D configuration

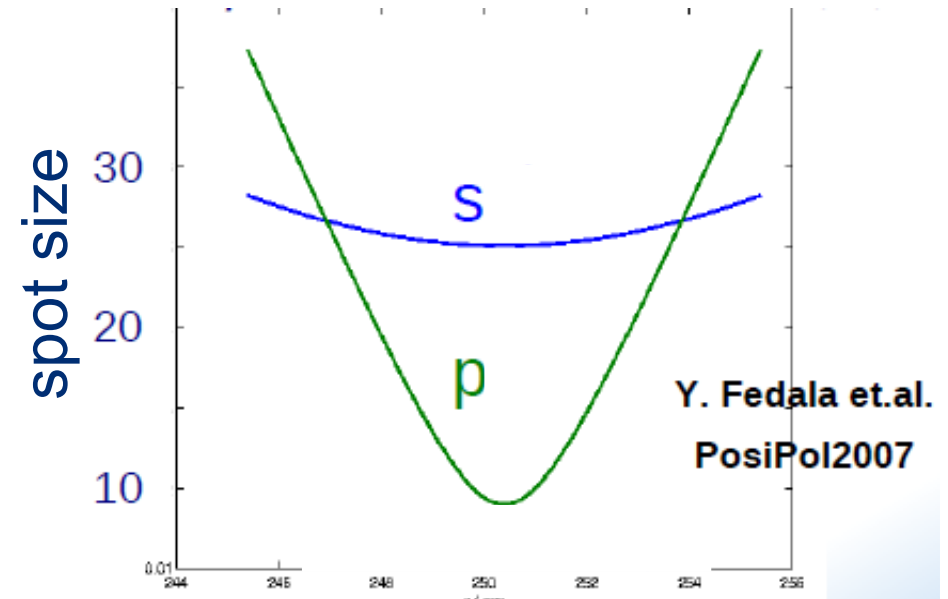
go to 3D config. to avoid astigmatism



position in the cavity

2D configuration

2D 4mirror cavity has astigmatism.



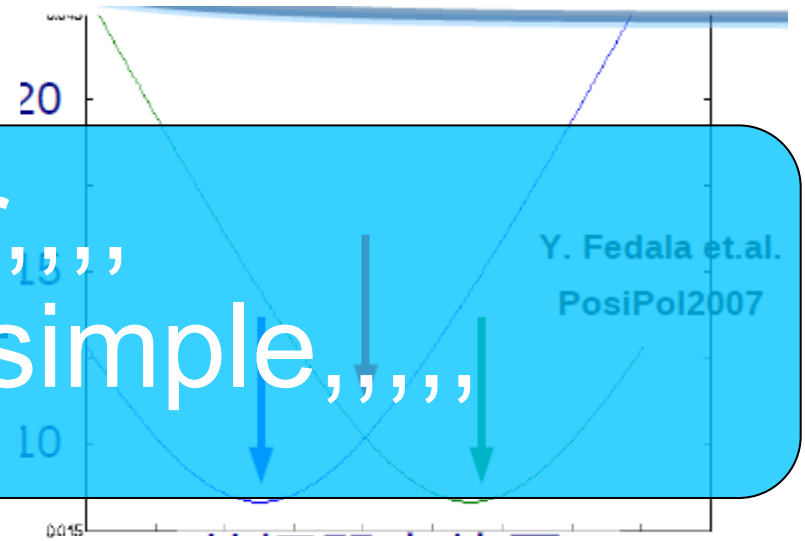
position in the cavity

3D configuration

go to 3D config. to avoid astigmatism

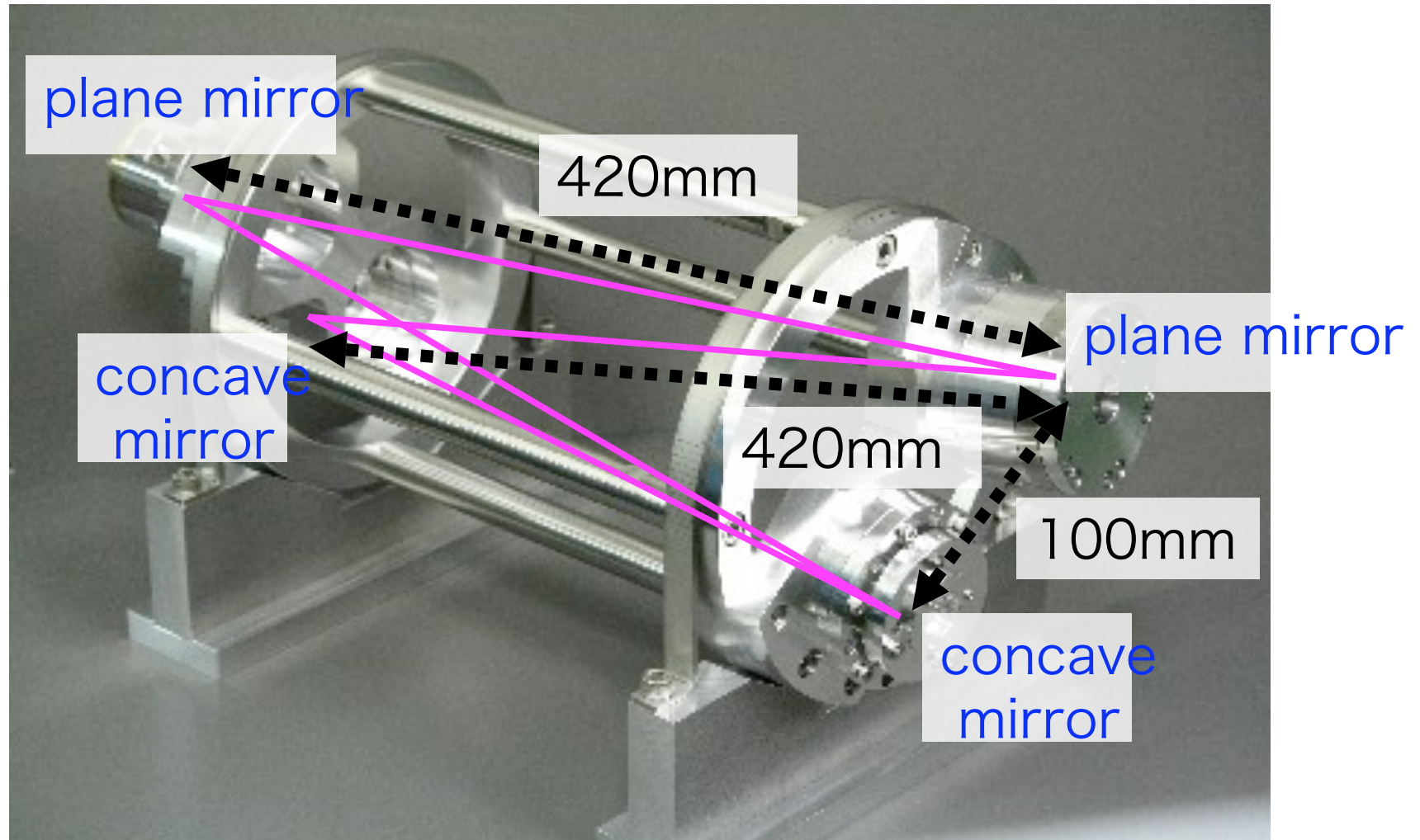
However,,,,,
Life was not so simple,,,,,,

A 3D schematic diagram of a four-mirror cavity. It shows four mirrors: two circular mirrors and two square mirrors. The mirrors are arranged in a 3D configuration. A blue beam path is shown reflecting off the mirrors. The diagram is overlaid on a blue rounded rectangle.



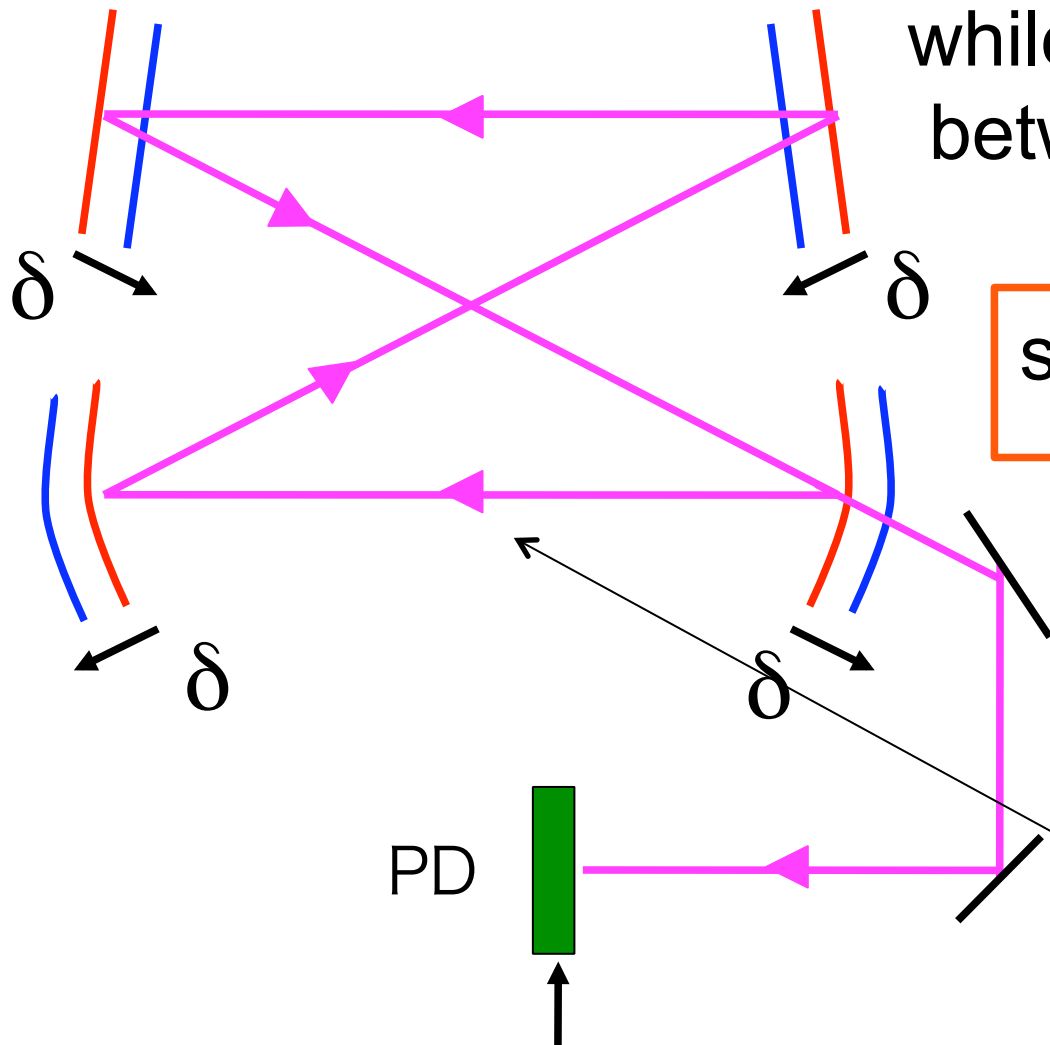
position in the cavity

A prototype 3D4M cavity



Property of 4M cavity

δ : keeping circumference constant while changing distance between mirrors



smaller δ : smaller beam waist

measure beam profile here-->estimate beam size in the cavity

Profile of transmitted light

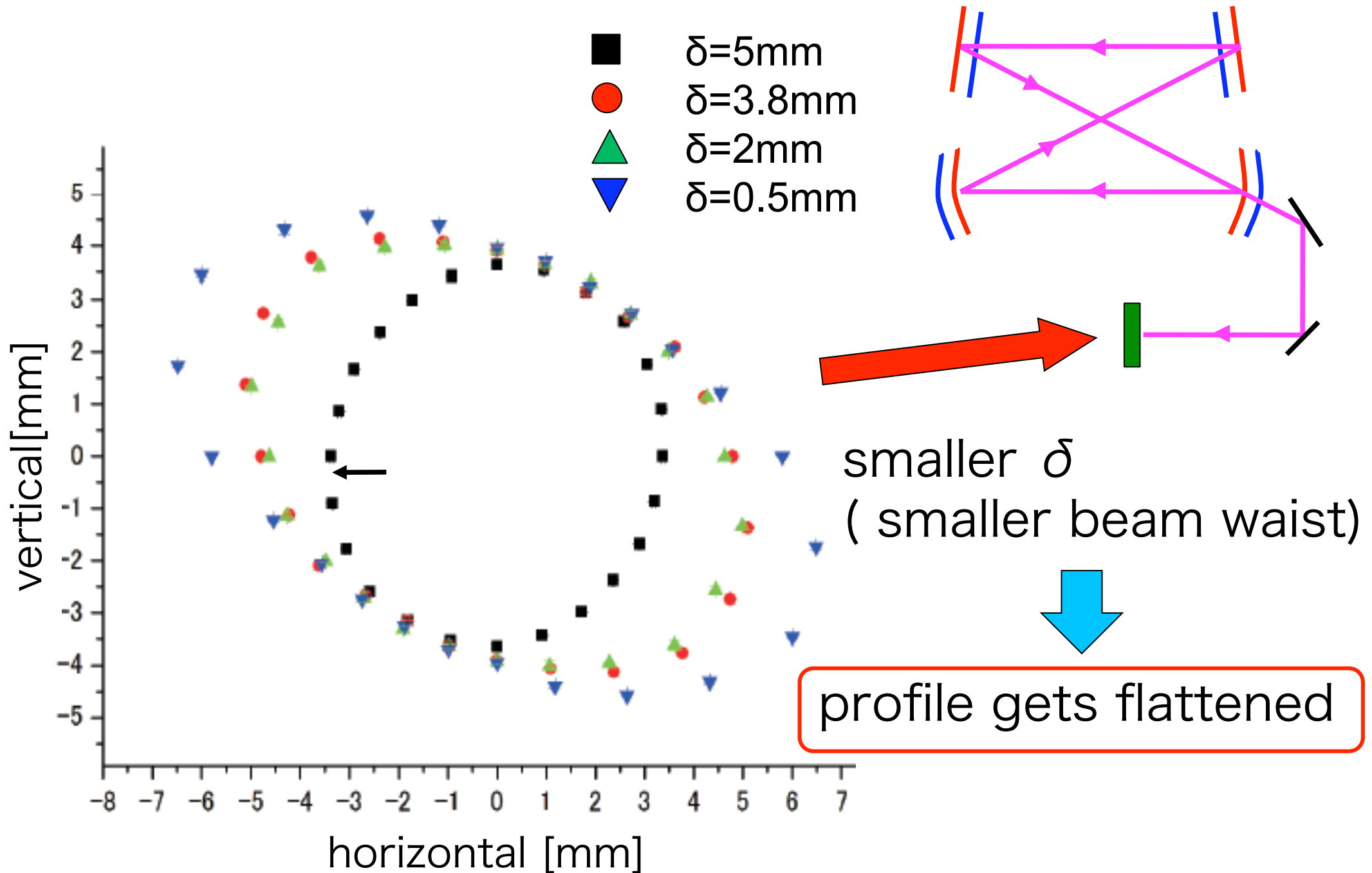
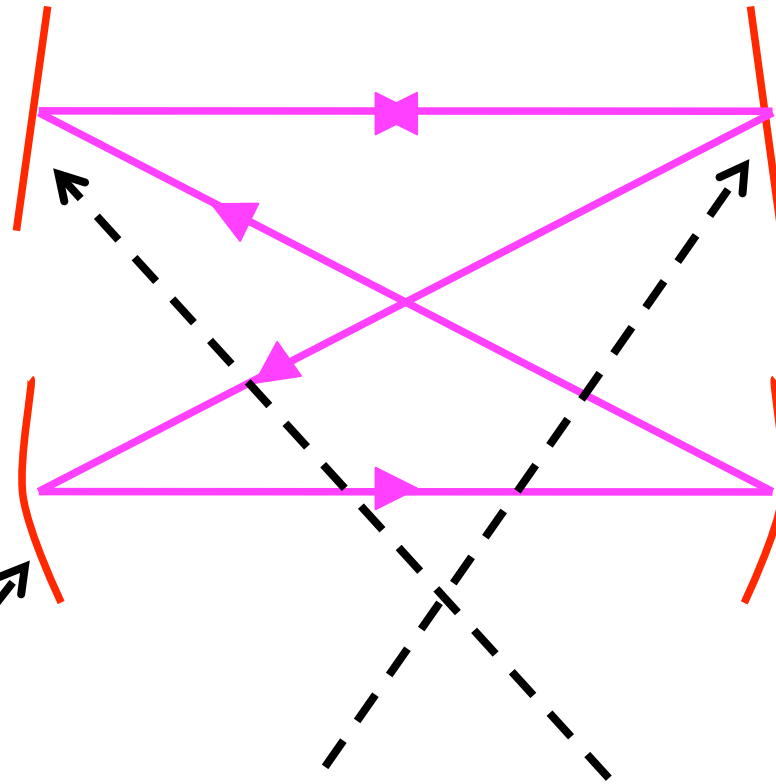


Image rotation during light propagation

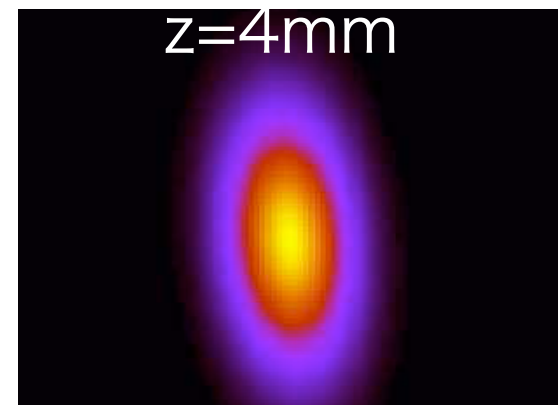
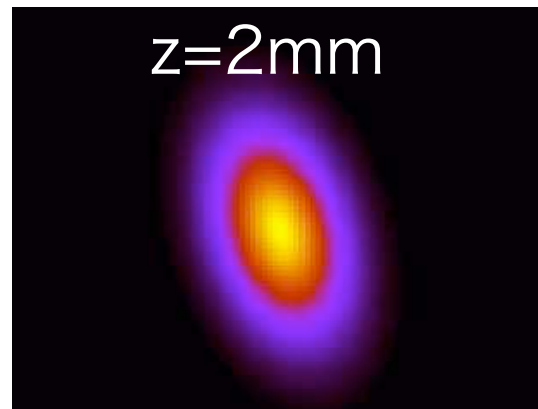
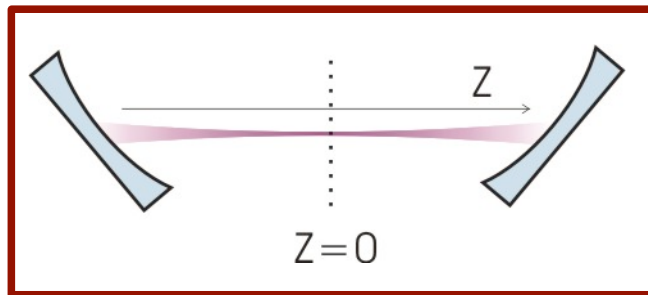
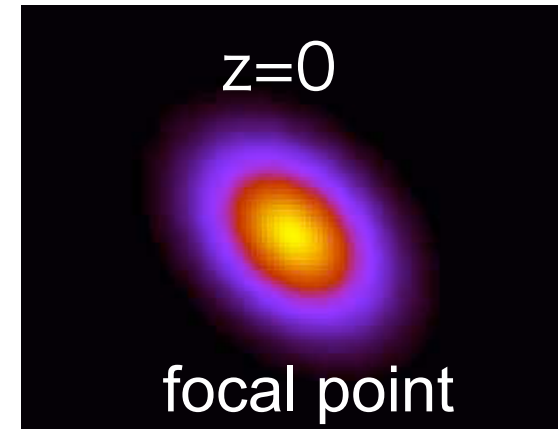
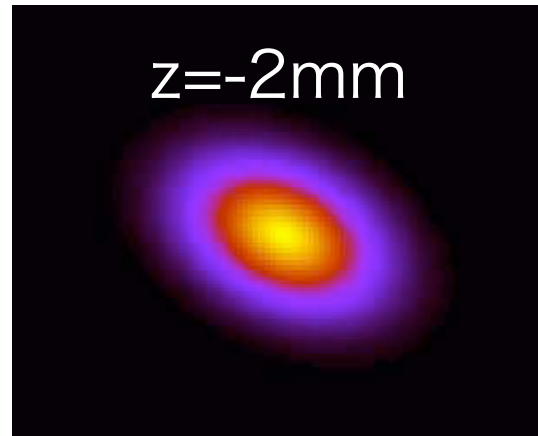
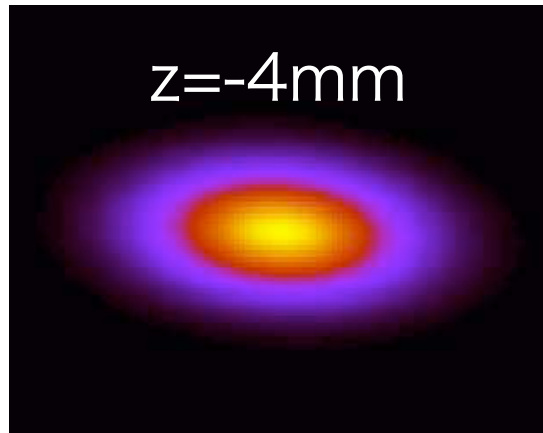


$$M(z) = D(L/2) \cdot R(\theta) \cdot F(f_2, f_1) \cdot D(L) \cdot R(\theta) \cdot D(L) \cdot R(\theta) \cdot D(L) \cdot \underline{R(\theta) \cdot F(f_1, f_2)} \cdot D(L/2)$$

$$R[\theta] = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ 0 & 0 & -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

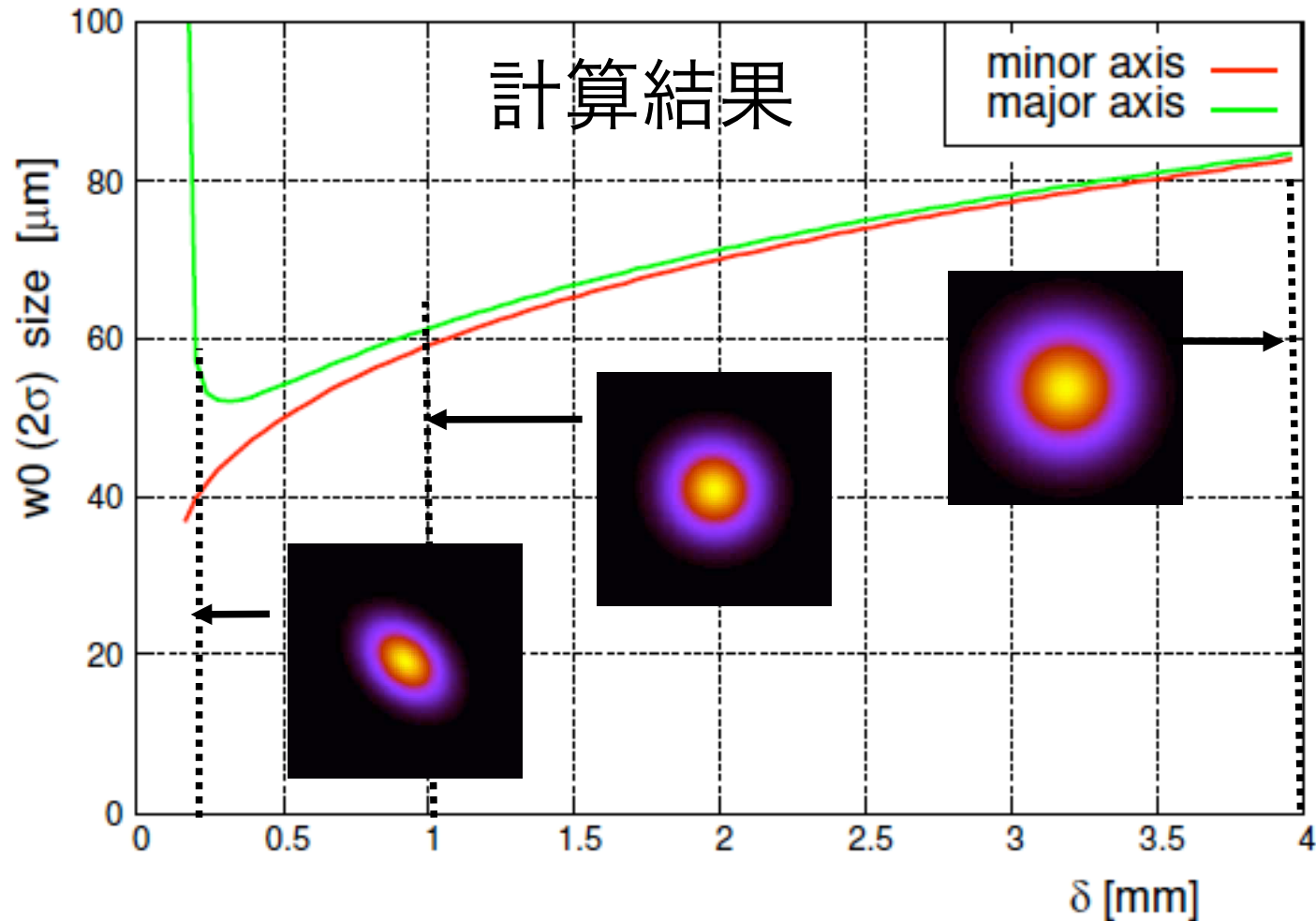
calculated profile around focal point

$\delta = 0.2\text{mm}$,



profile is rotating during its propagation!
angular momentum of light

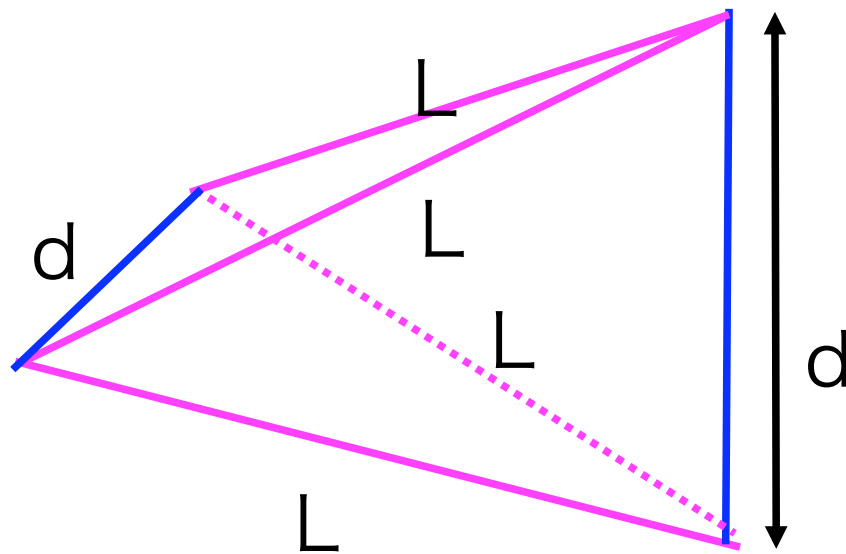
spot size at the center of two focusing mirrors



smallest with this prototype
 $2\sigma = (52\mu\text{m}, 43\mu\text{m})$

need optimization for small waist size

waist size depend L and d



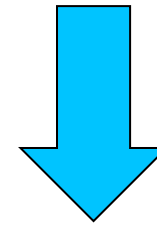
may be:
longer L
smaller d

current prototype

$$L = 420\text{mm}$$

$$d = 100\text{mm}$$

$$2\sigma = (52\mu\text{m}, 43\mu\text{m})$$



for $L = 420\text{mm}$

$$d = 70\text{mm}:$$

$$2\sigma = (42\mu\text{m}, 39\mu\text{m})$$

$$d = 50\text{mm}$$

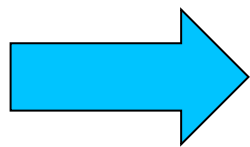
$$2\sigma = (40\mu\text{m}, 39\mu\text{m})$$

Summary

- good experience and γ ray demonstration at the ATF with 2 mirror cavity

setp by step and steady improvement

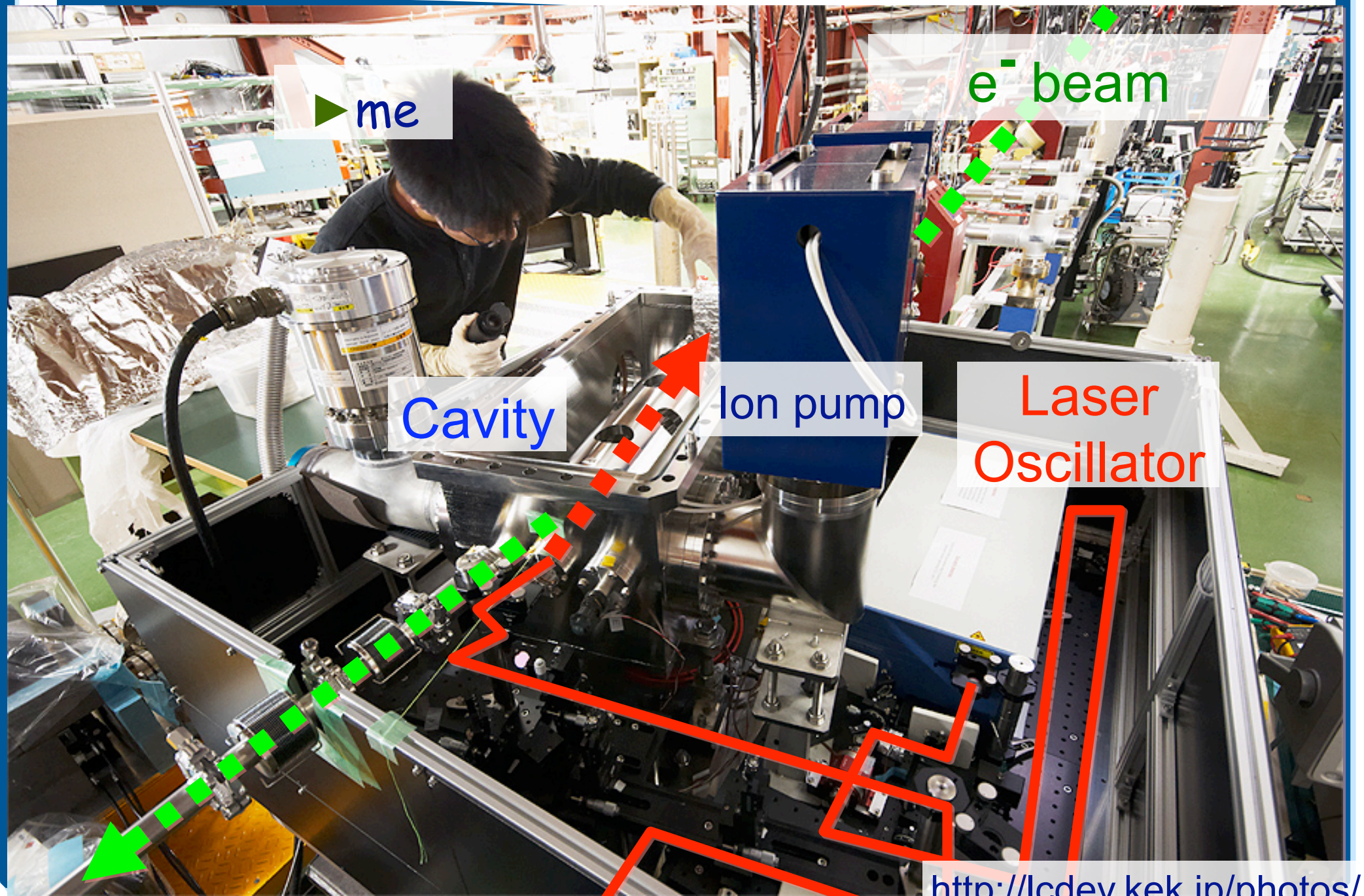
progress understanding of 4 mirror ring cavity through prototype construction and calculation



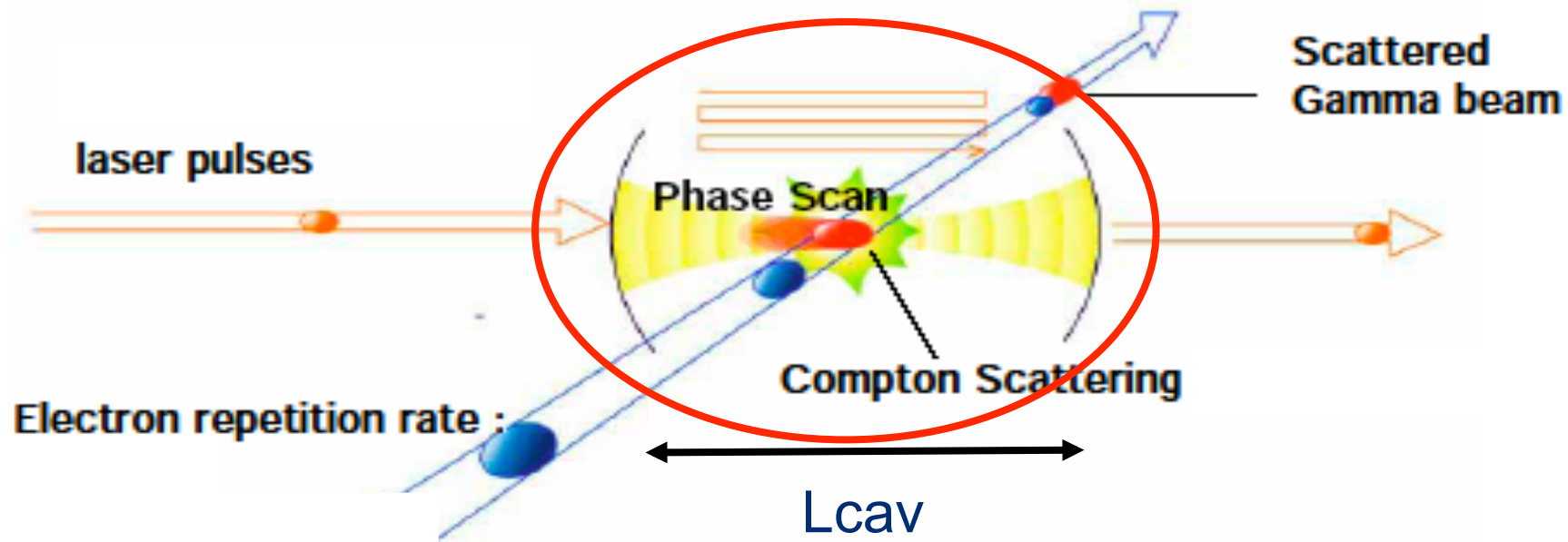
more complicated but interesting feature of 3D cavity

- In near future
 - bunch by bunch information more γ ray with 2M cavity
 - LAL 4M cavity in the ATF ring this summer

Experimental Apparatus



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

$\Delta T < ps$

Laser should be focused for high power density

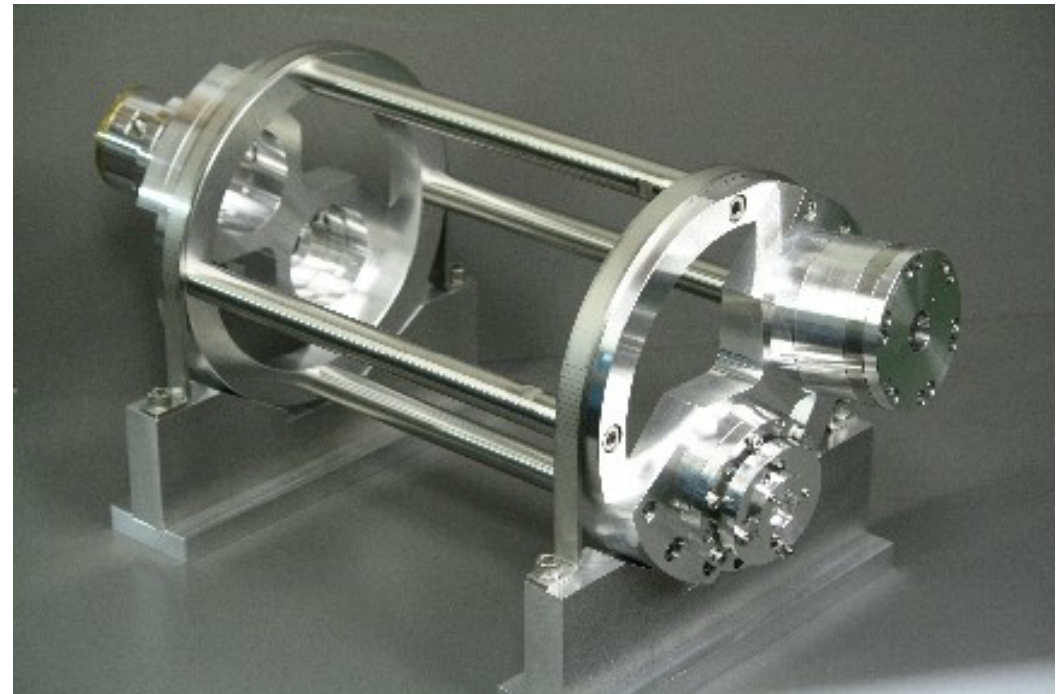
Accommodate laser cavity in the accelerator

4 MIRROR CAVITY STATUS

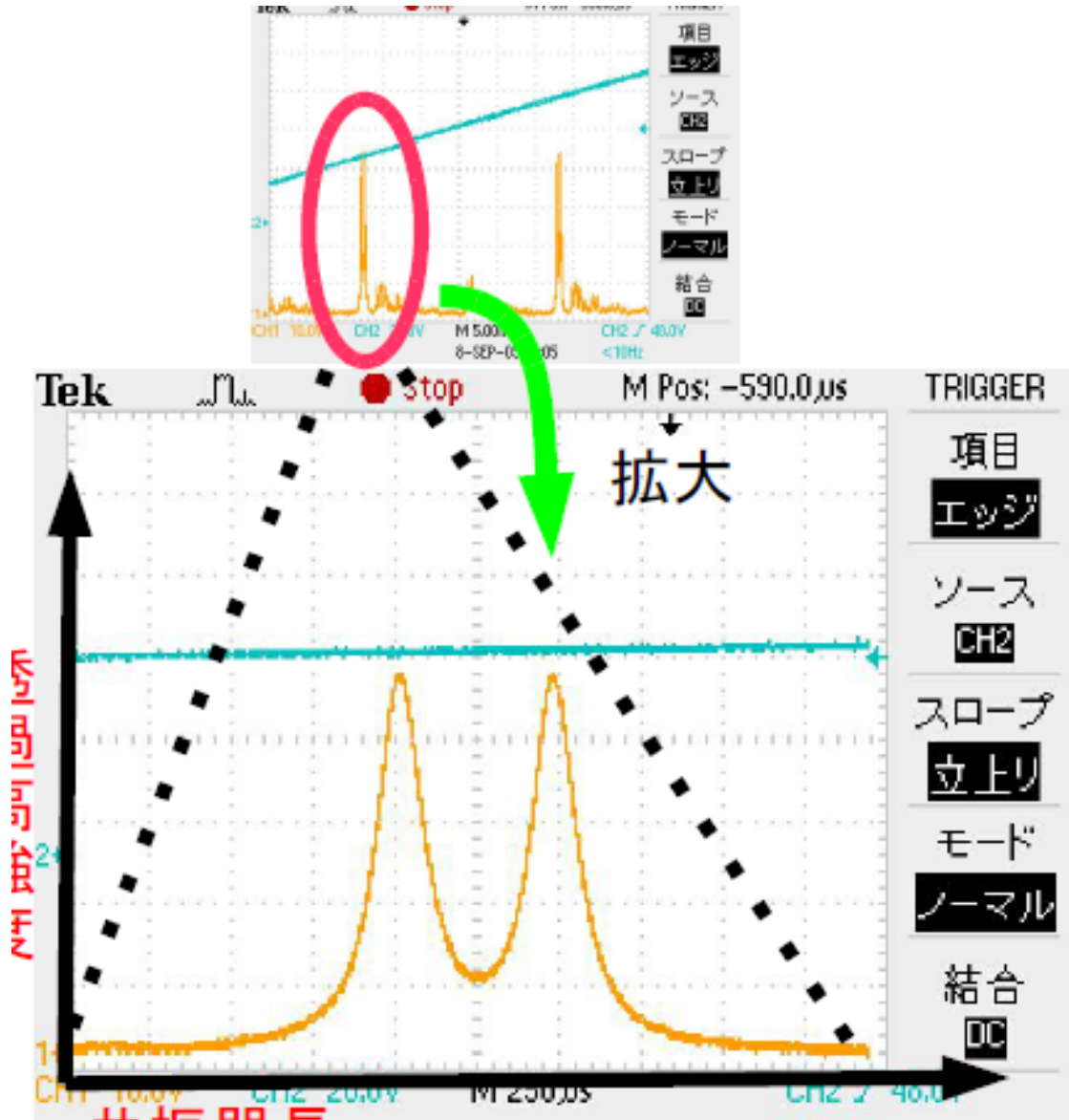
March 2009



August 2009



at ALCPG09



3D 4M cavity resonates with left and right circular polarization separately

This is due to geometric phase since light travels twisted path

but situation was more complicated