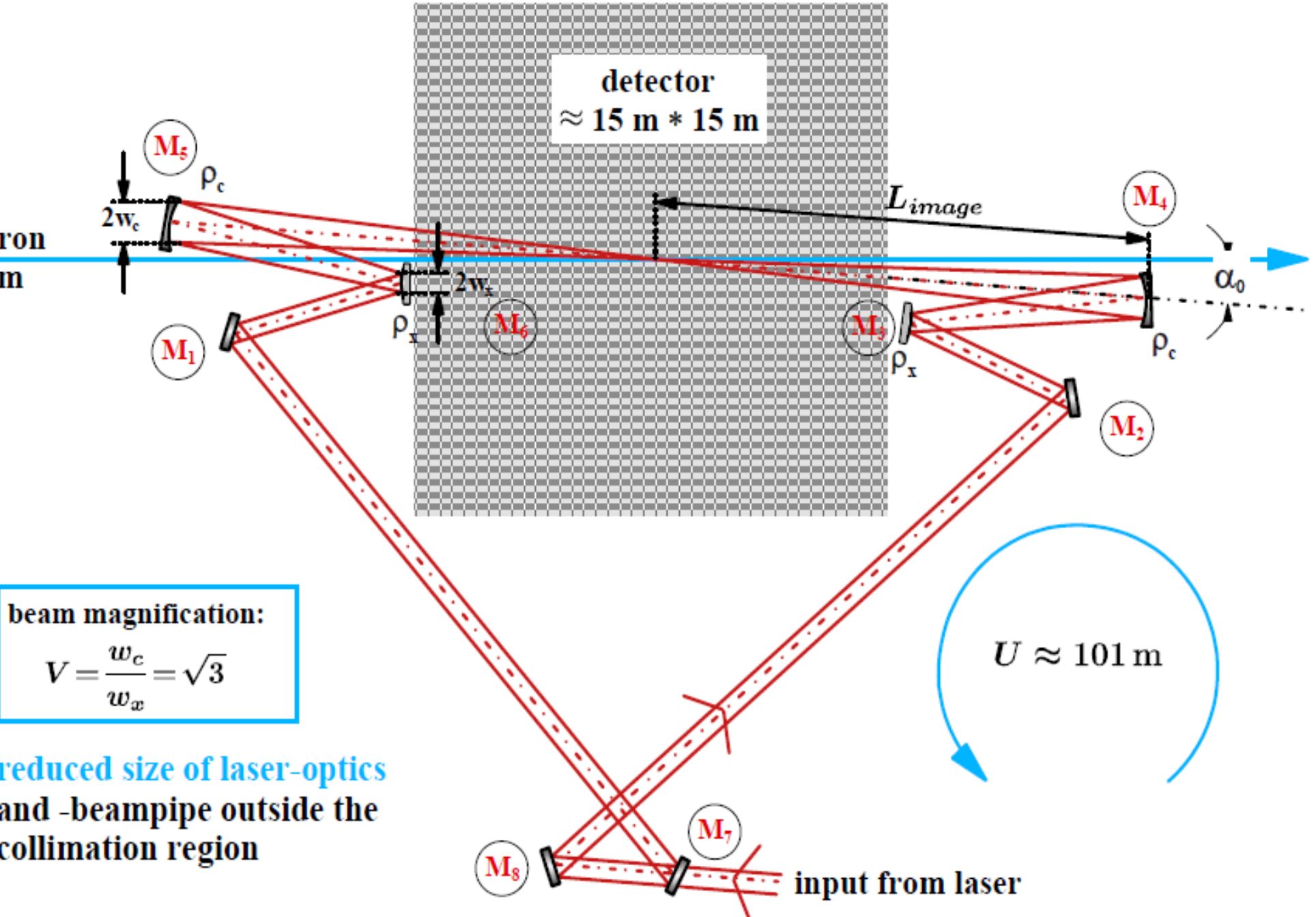


Status of the optical cavity R&D at ATF

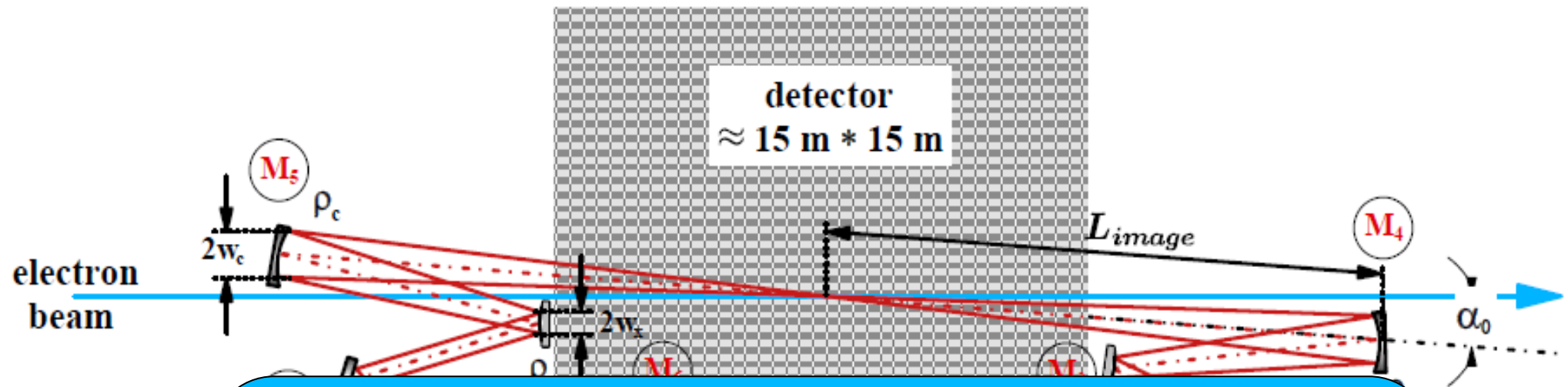
**T.Takahashi
Hiroshima University
for collaborators**

**IWLC2010
Geneva
20-October-2010**

Proposed telescopic, passive, resonant external cavity



Proposed telescopic, passive, resonant external cavity



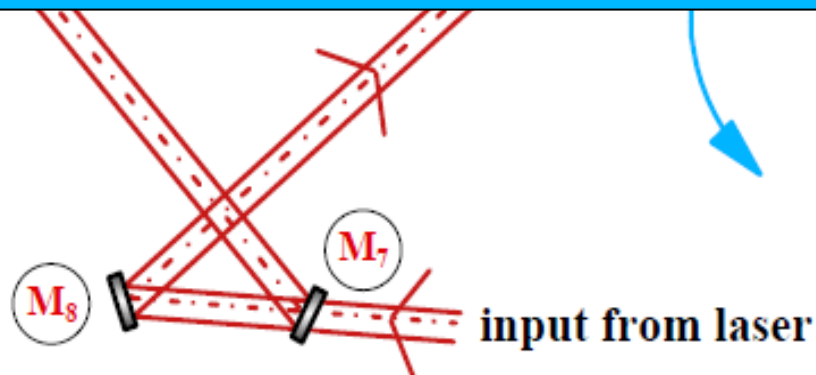
no dedicated R&D program for photon colliders
but projects for laser-Compton scattering with
optical cavity

Polarized positron sources
x-ray sources

beam m

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

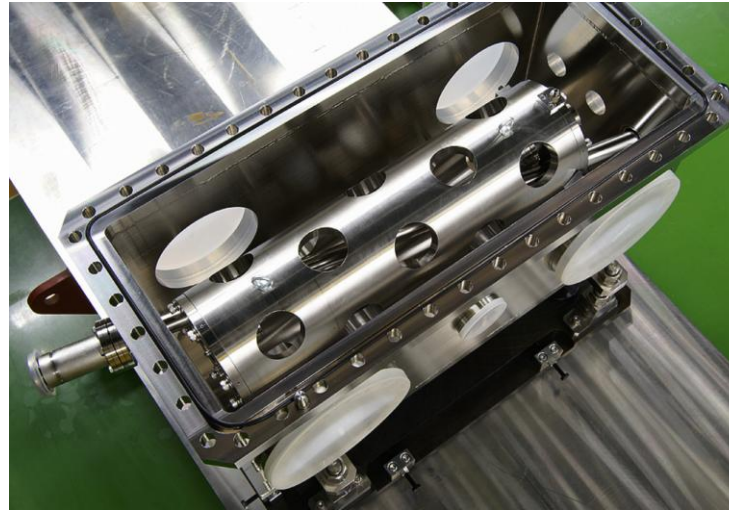
reduced size of laser-optics
and -beampipe outside the
collimation region



Prototype Cavities

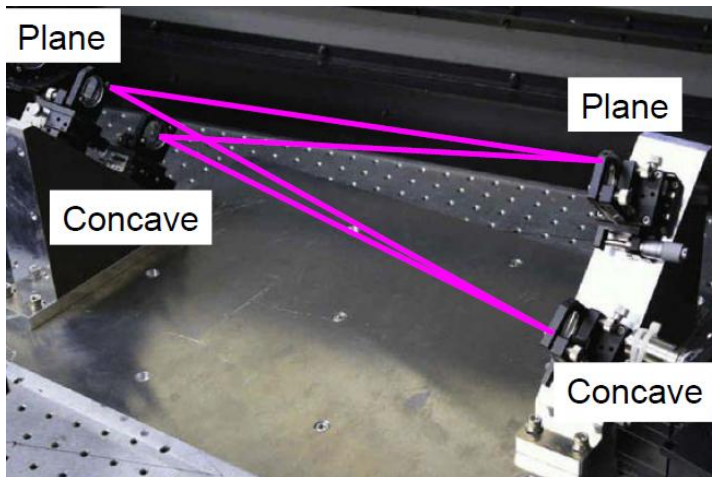
2-mirror cavity at KEK ATF

moderate enhancement
moderate spot size
simple control

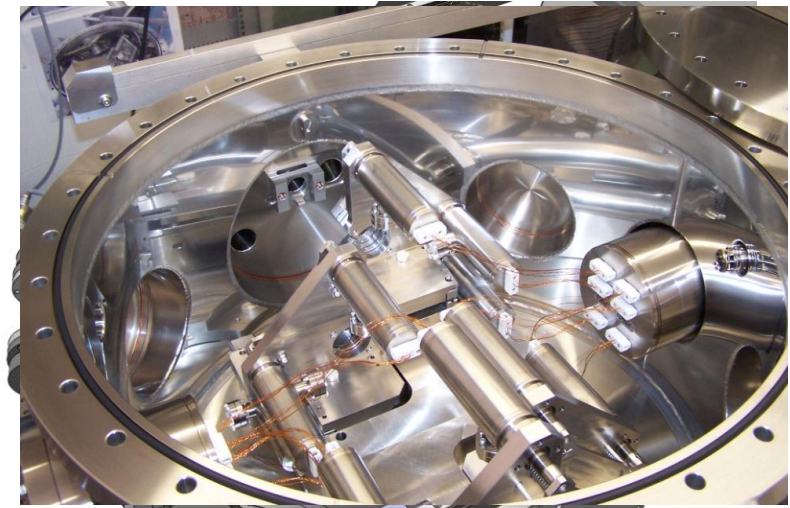


experiences
with
accelerator

4-mirror test bed at KEK



4-mirror cavity at LAL

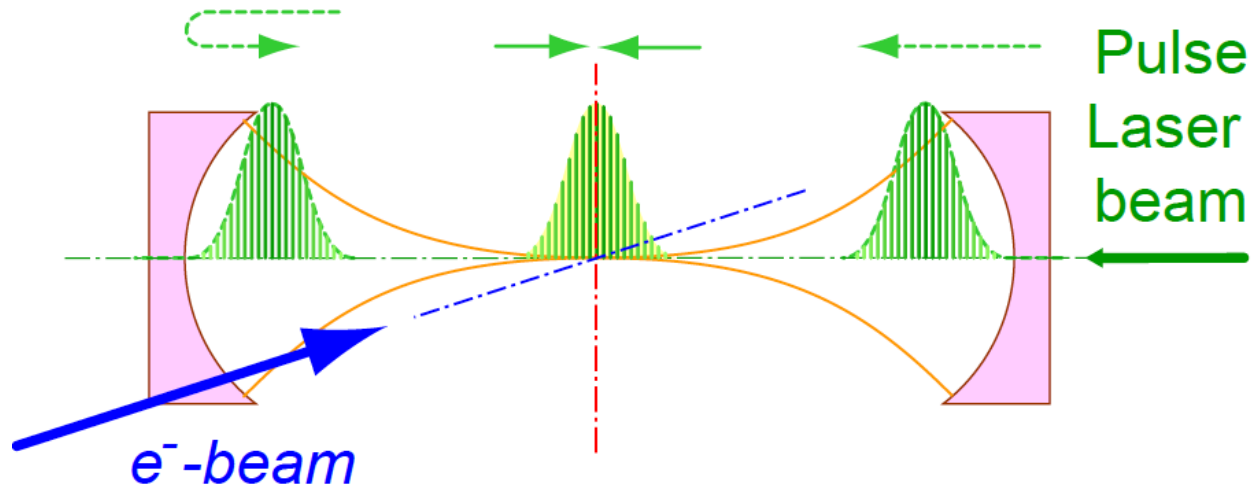


high enhancement, small spot size

STATUS OF THE 2 MIRROR CAVITY

Experimental R/D in ATF

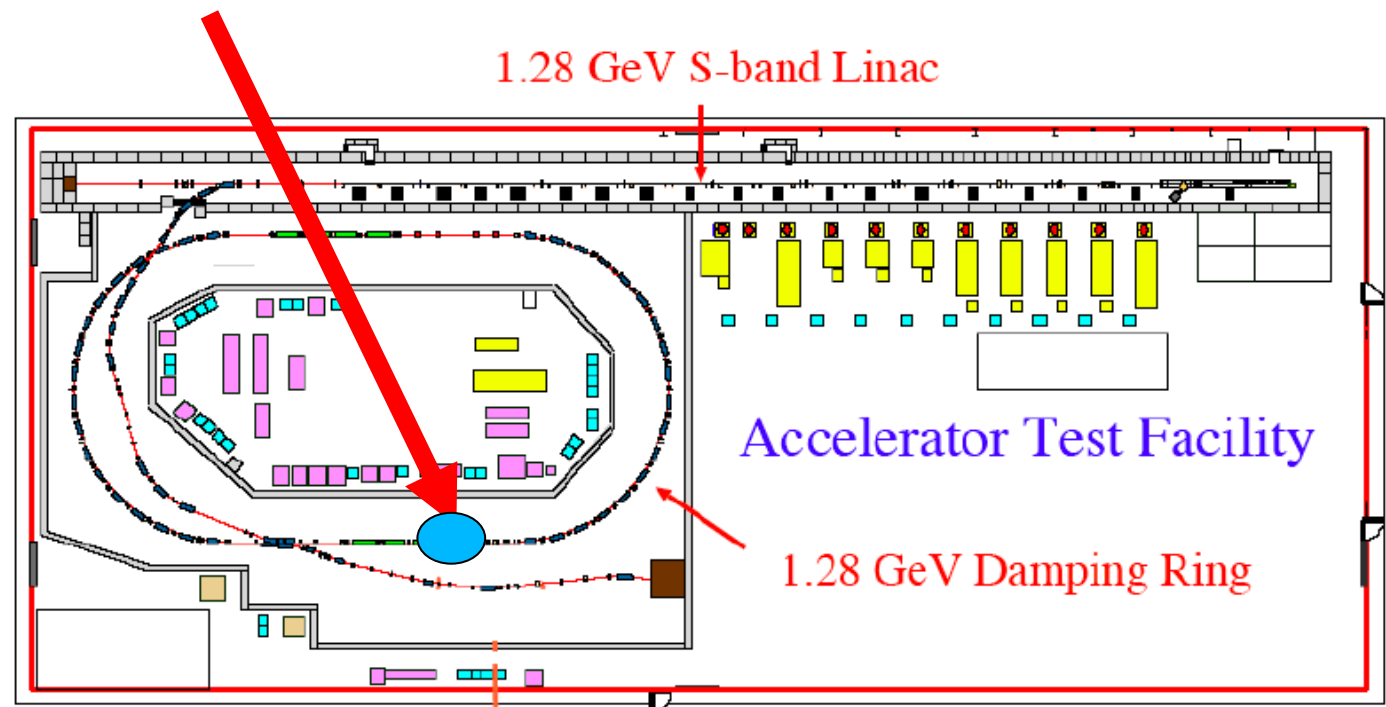
Hiroshima-Waseda-Kyoto-IHEP-KEK



prototype
2-mirror cavity

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

Put it in
ATF ring



AFTER TILC09

slide at ALCPG09

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

- 99.6% -> 99.9%
- power enhancement

- 250 -> ~750



- 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

W/ Larger enhancement cavity in 2009

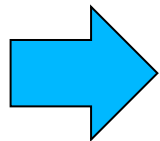
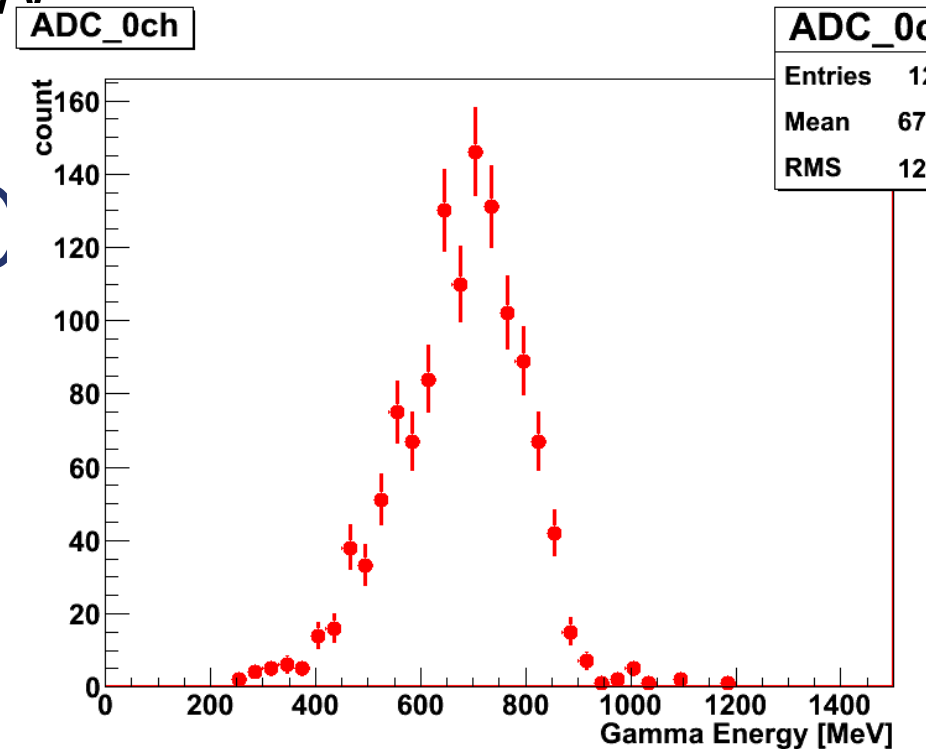
After, extensive studies;

Power enhancement of the cavity ~ factor 3

Laser power 500W to 1.48kW

- ▶ $10.8\gamma/\text{train}$ at 1 bunch (2.2mA)
- ▶ $26.8\gamma/\text{train}$ 10 bunches (6.7mA)

The electron beam was not tuned enough in 2009



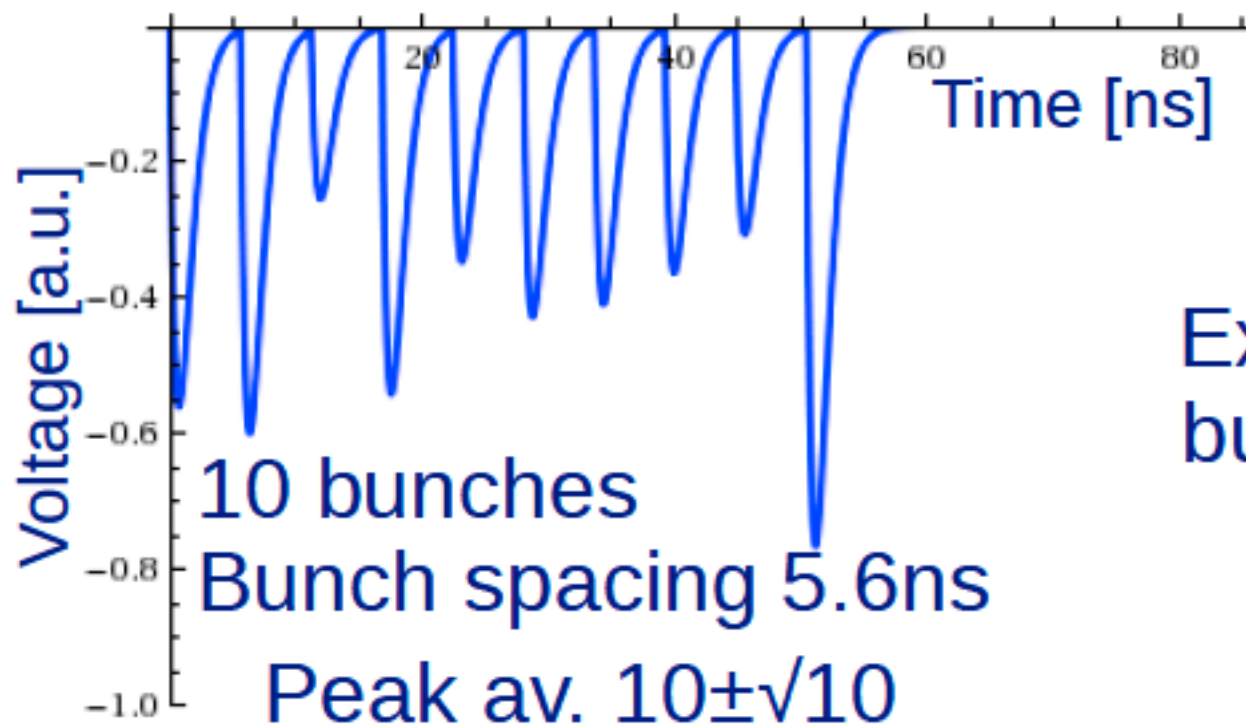
demonstration of 3 times more γ by beam tuning
bunch by bunch observation soon

New Gamma-ray Detector

Miyoshi PosiPol2010

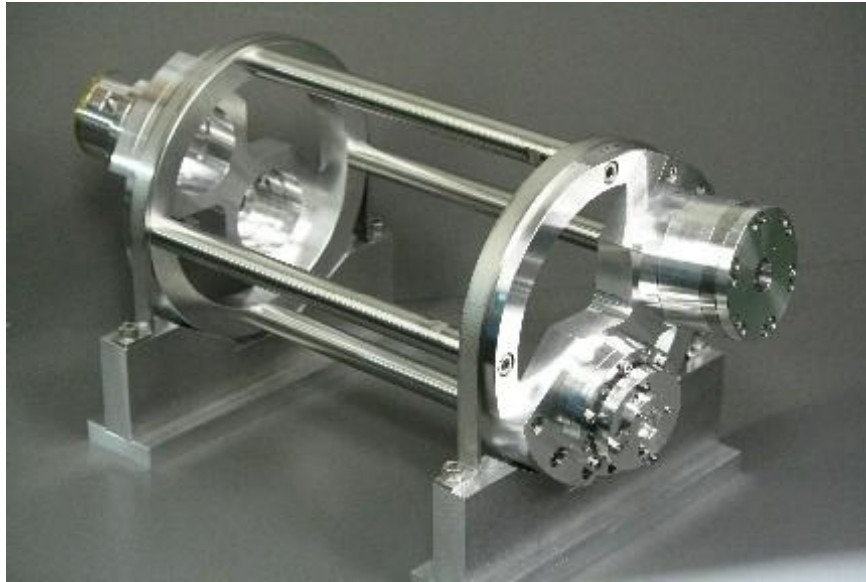


Result of simulation

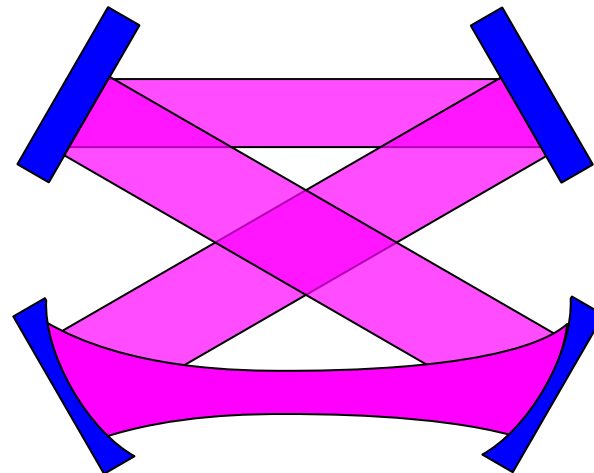
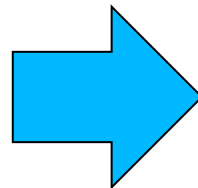
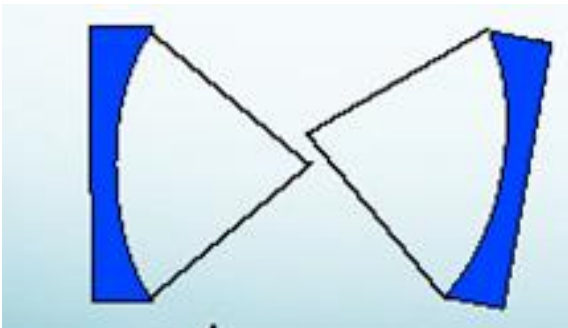


Expected to obtain
bunch information.

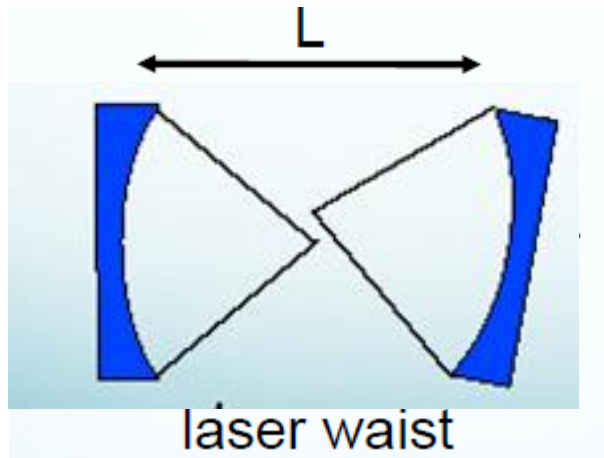
4 MIRROR CAVITY



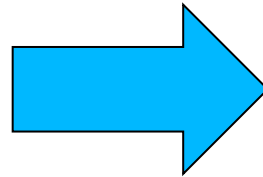
to get higher enhancement and smaller beam waist



We should go to 3D 4 mirror ring cavity to get small spot size

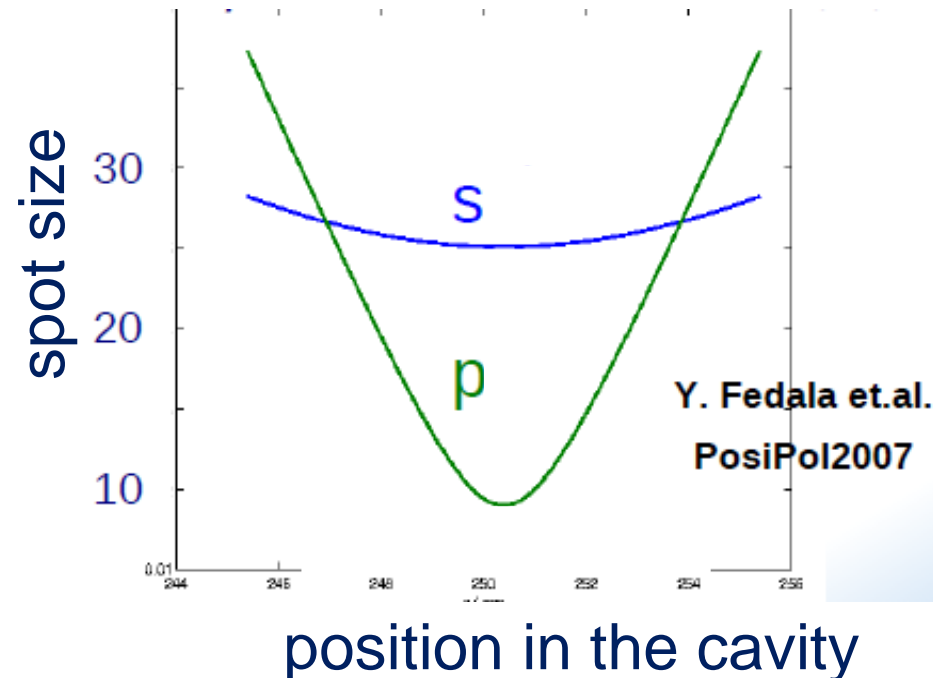
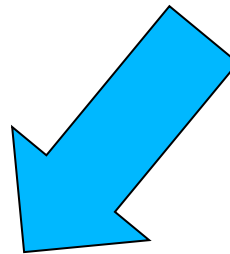
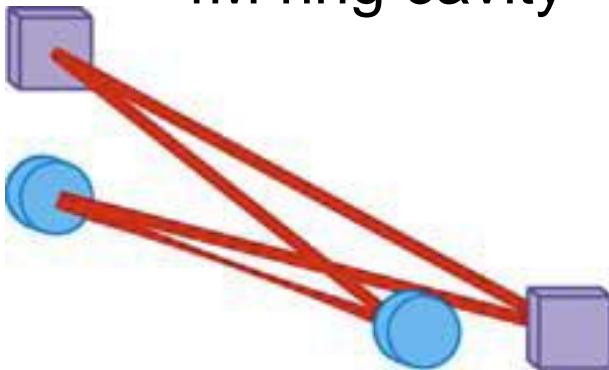


2 mirrors is not stable for small spot size



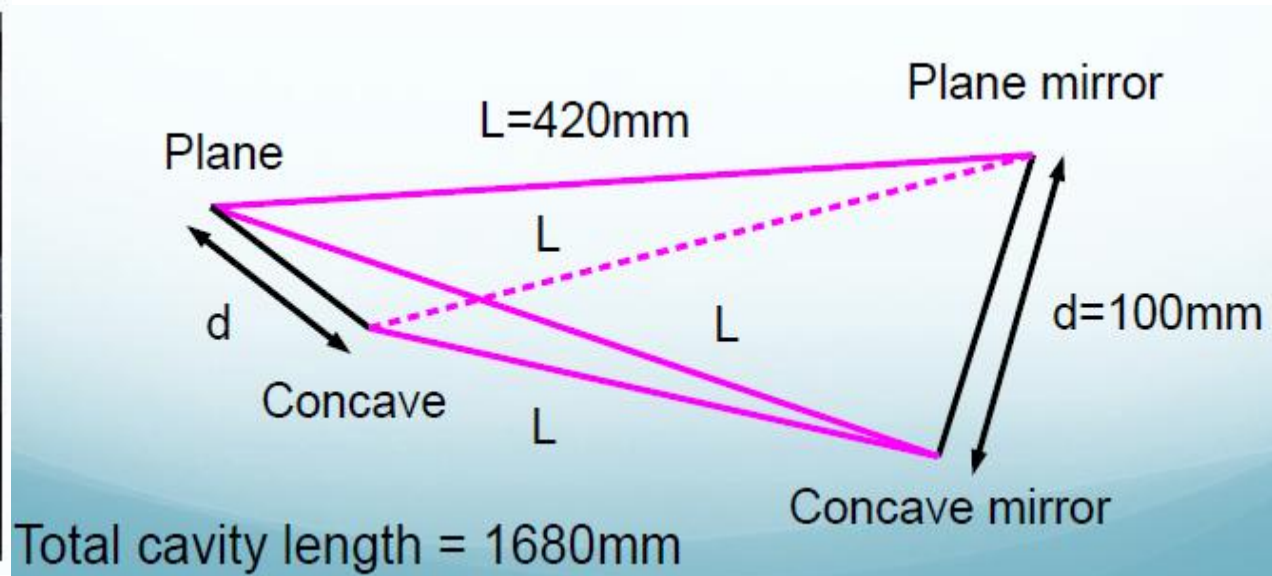
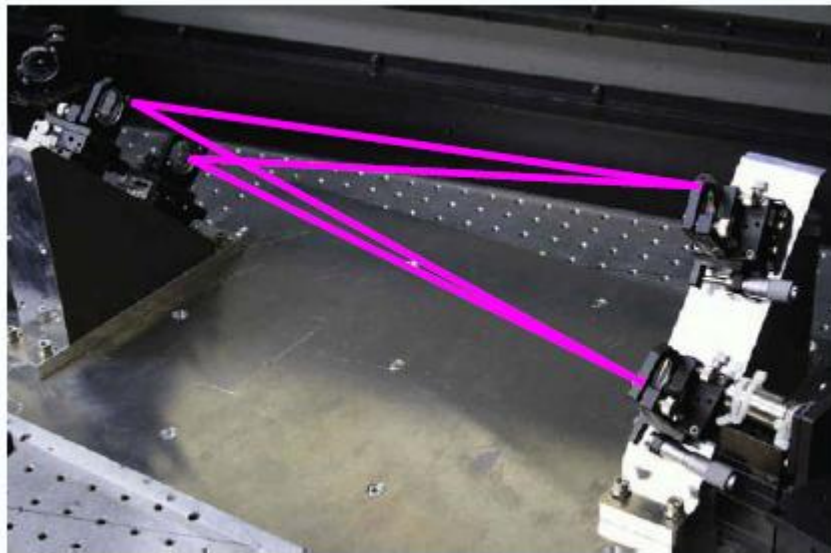
2d 4M has astigmatism

3D (or twisted) 4M ring cavity



4M cavity test bed at KEK

- ▶ in 4M ring cavity, photons travel twisted path.
 - got geometric phase
 - the cavity only resonate w L or R handed state
 - and more,...



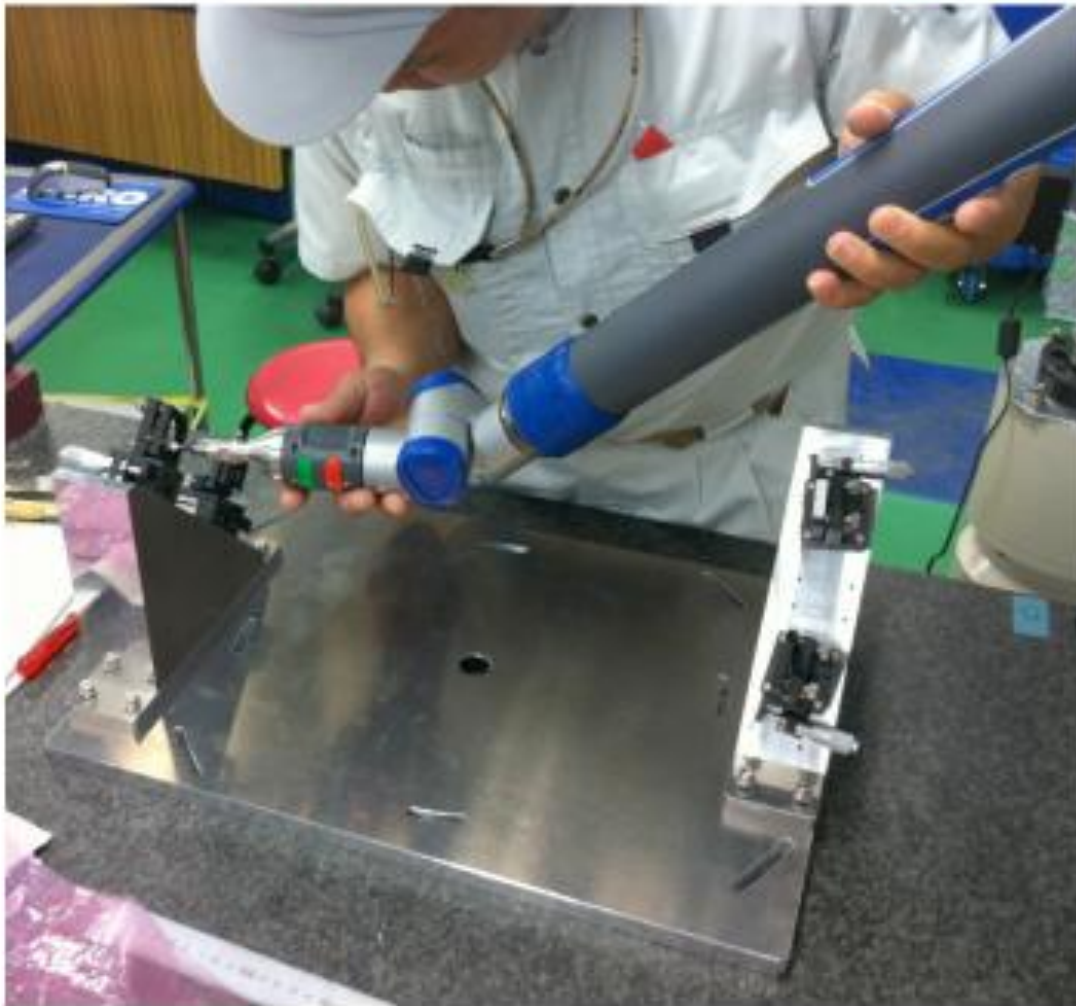
optical feature of the 3D4M cavity
is being studied on test bed

3D Measuring Machine

FaroArm

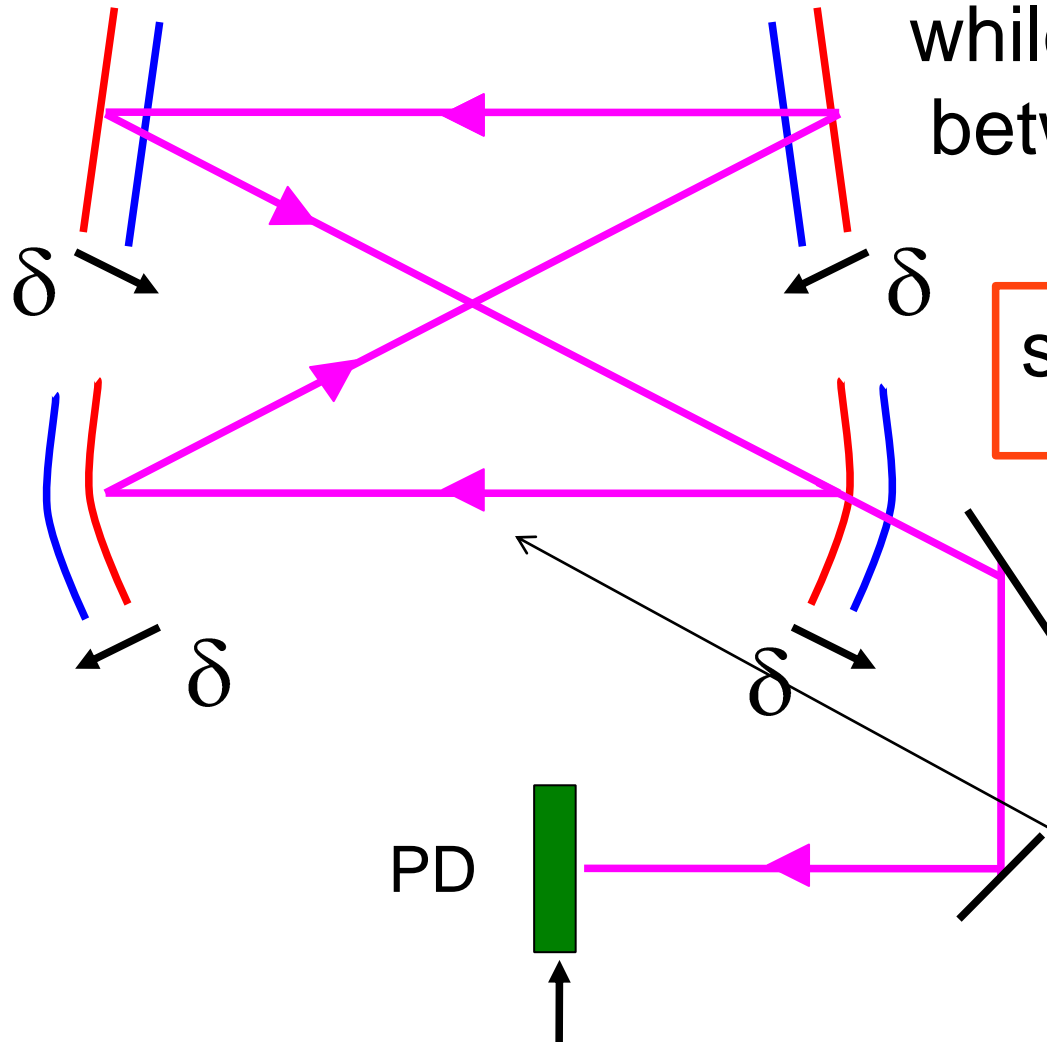
Measure 3D position in 100 micron accuracy.

In order to make comparison with the theoretical model calculations, to reduce ambiguity in geometry is important.



a parameter of the 4M cavity

δ : keeping circumference constant while changing distance between mirrors

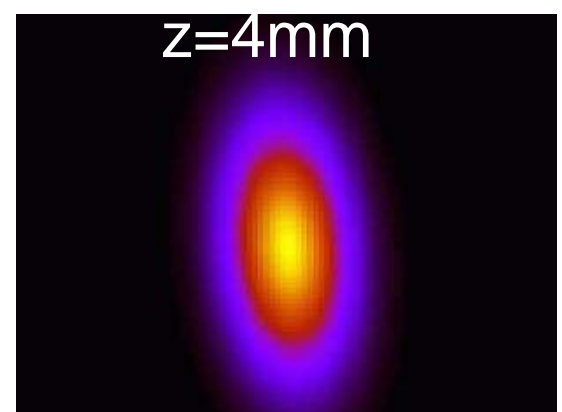
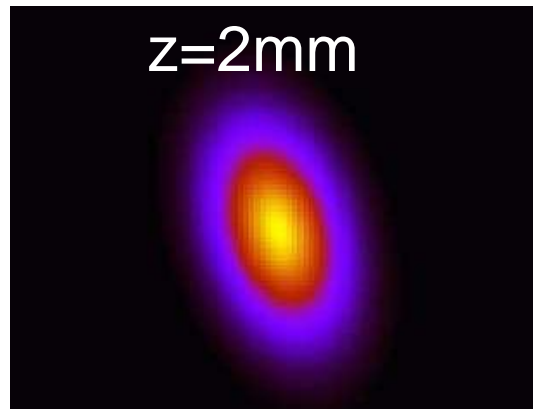
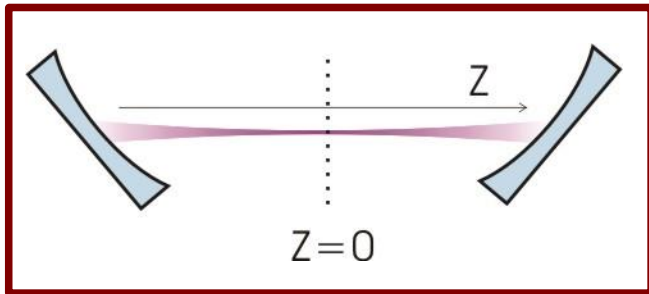
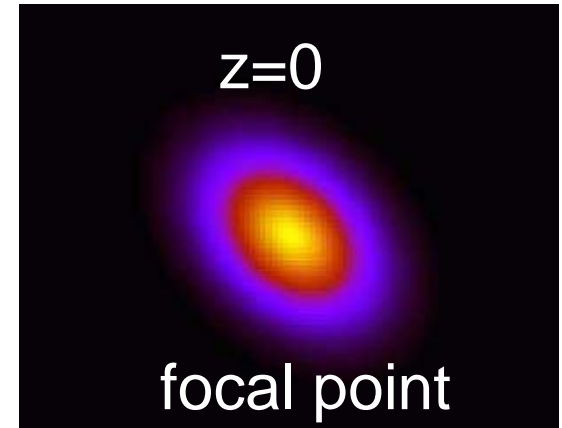
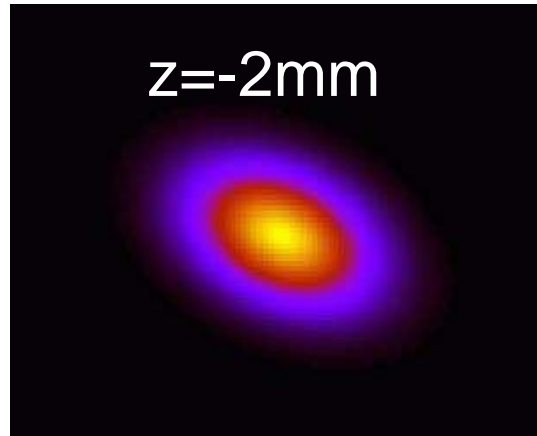
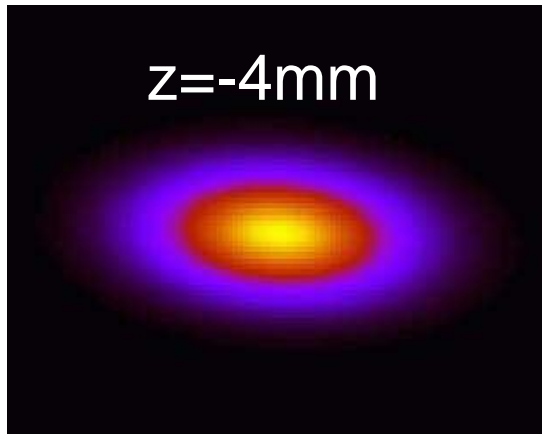


smaller δ : smaller beam waist

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

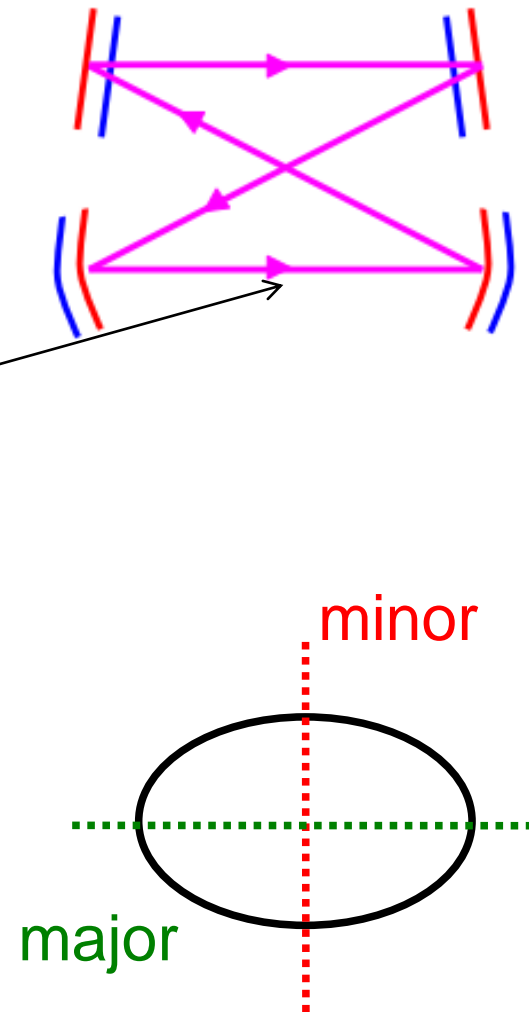
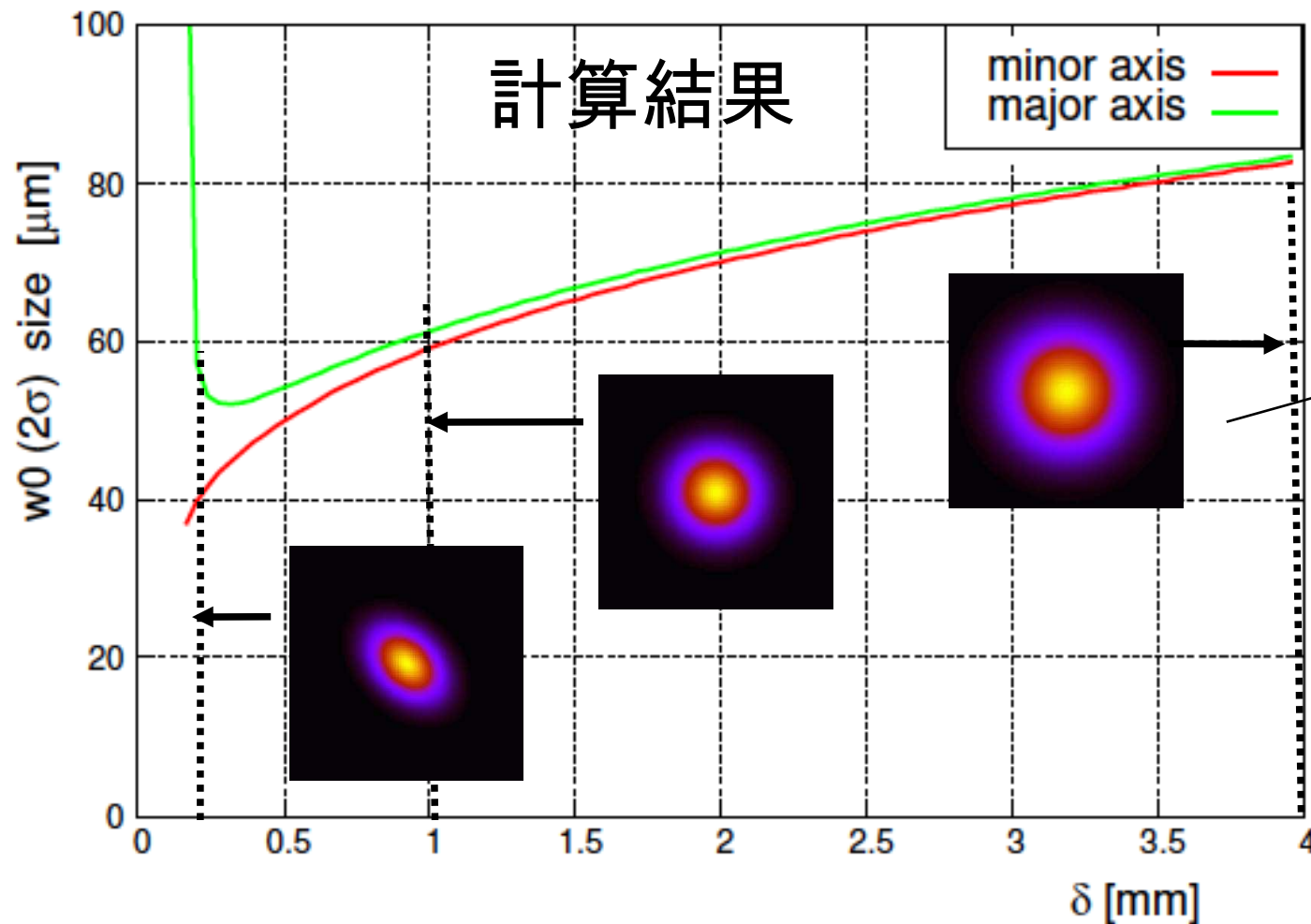
calculated profile around focal point

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



profile is rotating during its propagation!
angular momentum of light

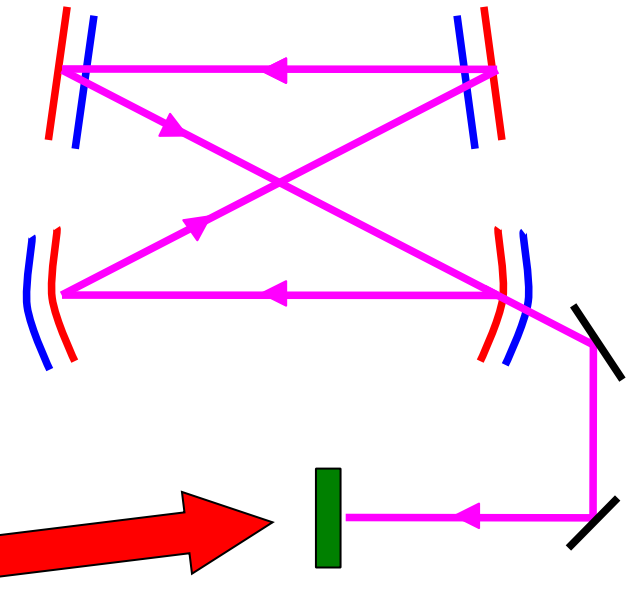
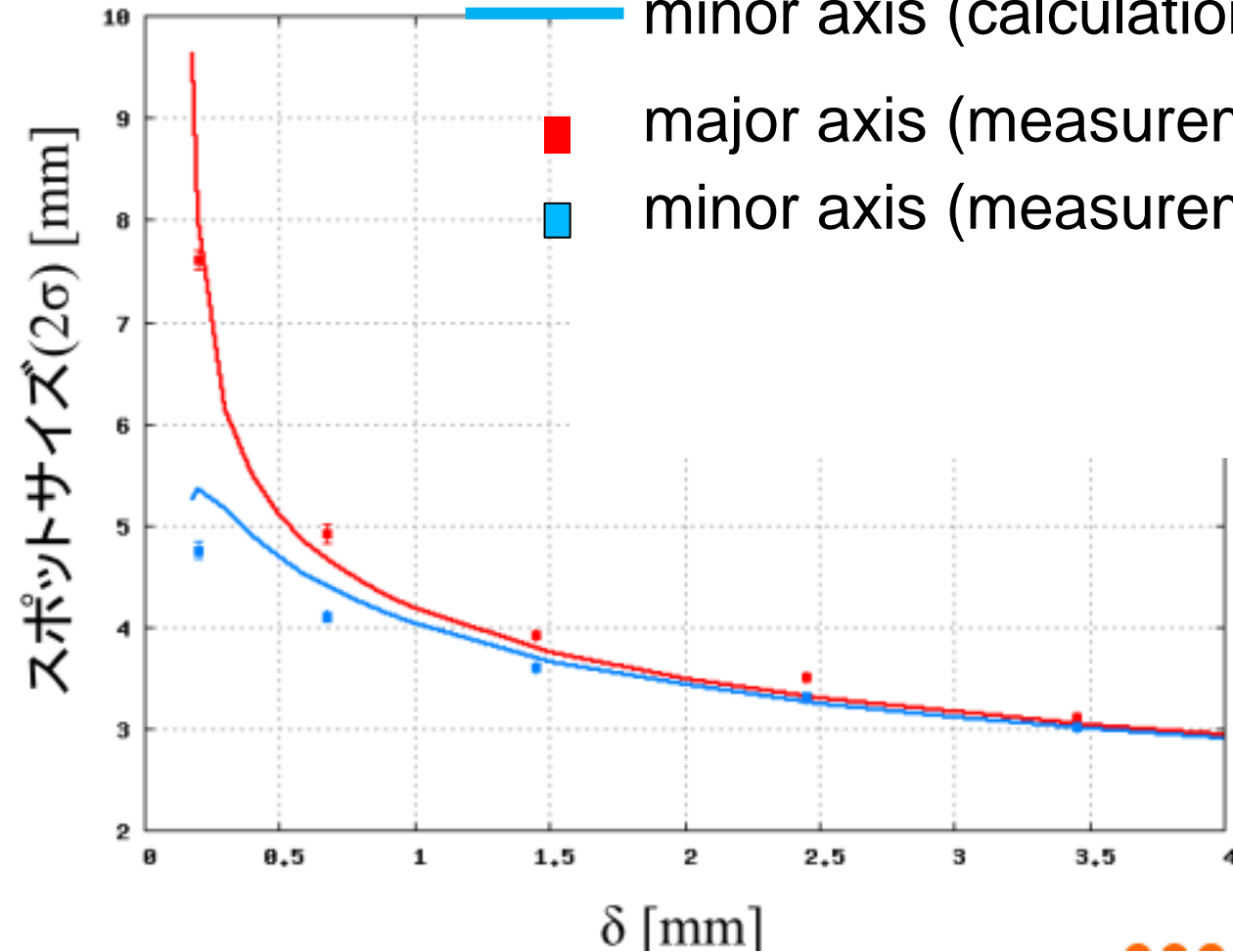
spot size at the center of two focusing mirrors



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

Profile of transmitted light

- major axis (calculation)
- minor axis (calculation)
- major axis (measurement)
- minor axis (measurement)

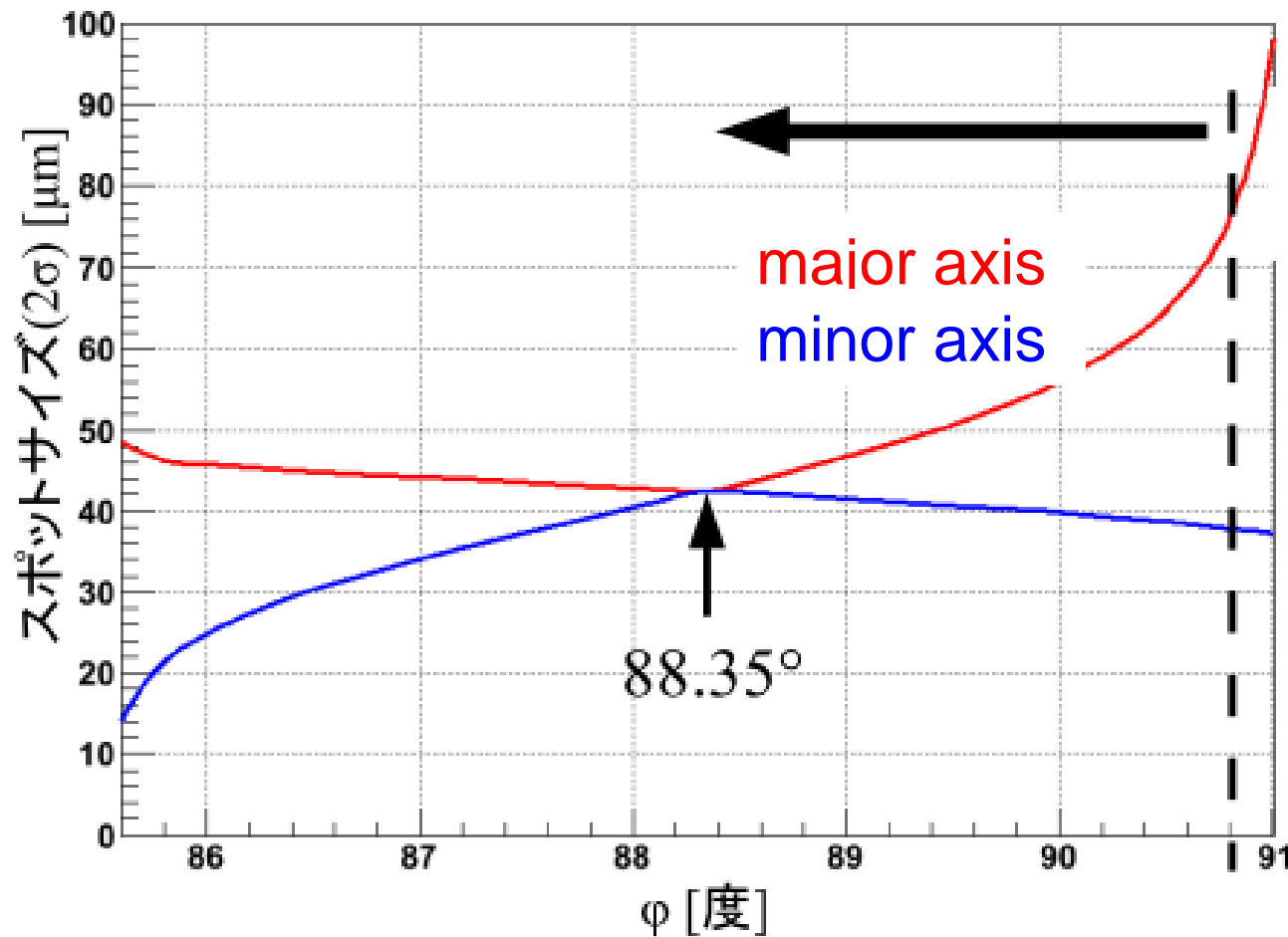


measurements are
consistent with calculation

find better solution

for smaller spot size

spot size at focal point



plane mirror

plane mirror

concave mirror

concave mirror

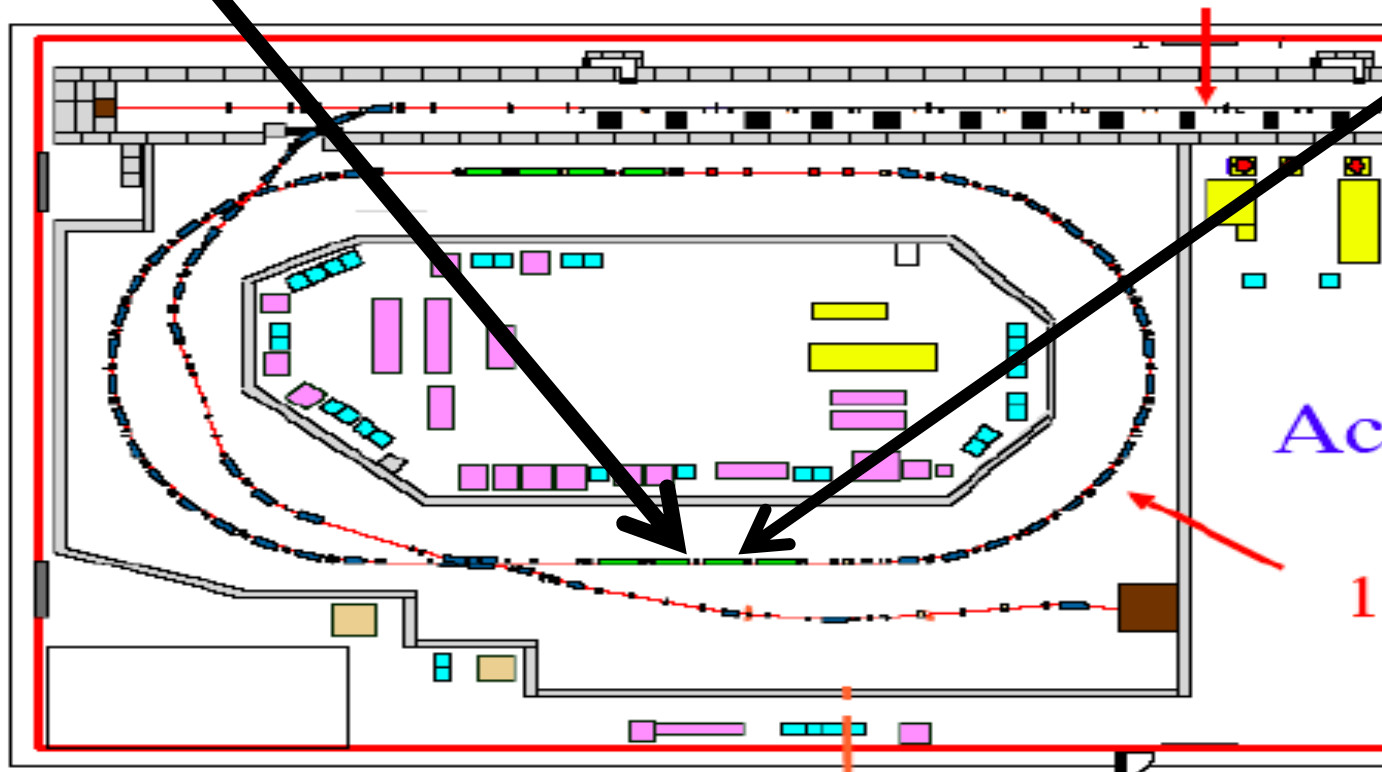
$$\delta = 0.17 \text{ mm}$$



LAL cavity has been installed to KEK/ATF



1.28 GeV S-

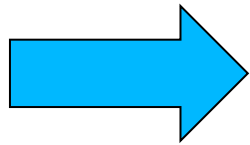


Summary

- 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



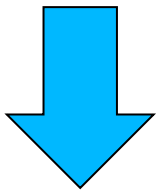
more complicated but interesting feature of 3D cavity

- In near future
 - bunch by bunch information with 2 M cavity
 - 4M cavity in the ATF ring
 - LAL cavity installed -> prepared for collisions
 - KEK-Hiroshima type being designed

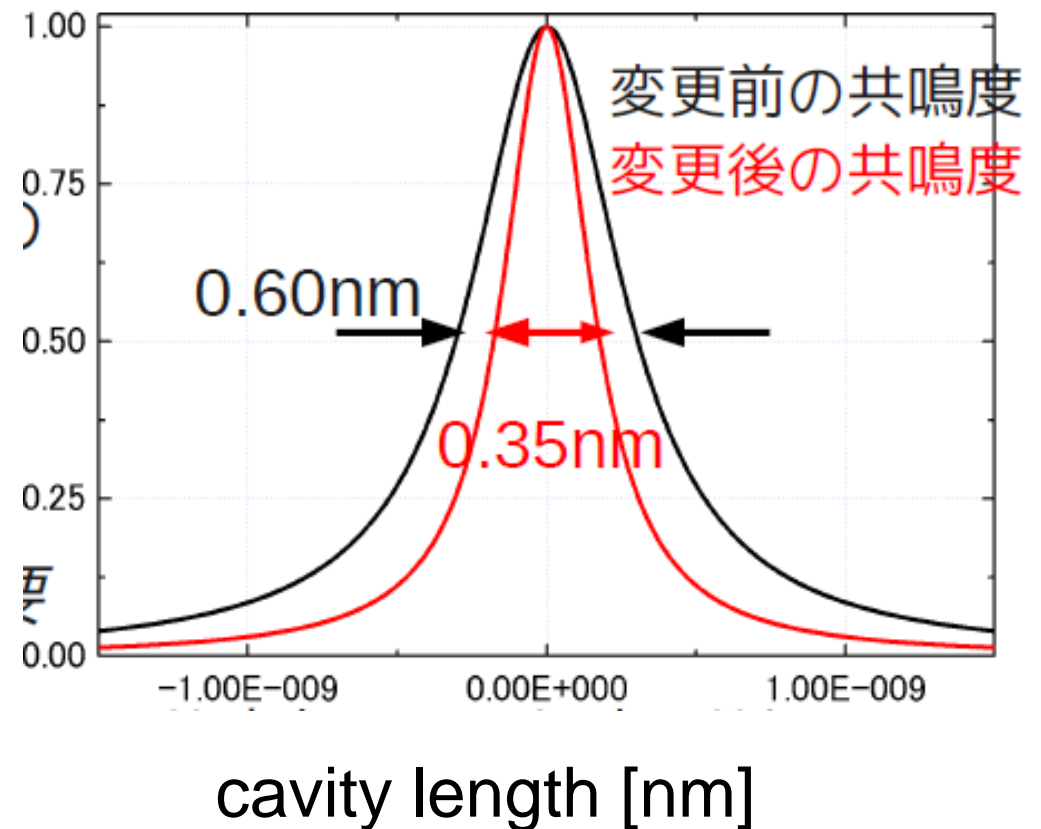
More enhancement More precise control

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

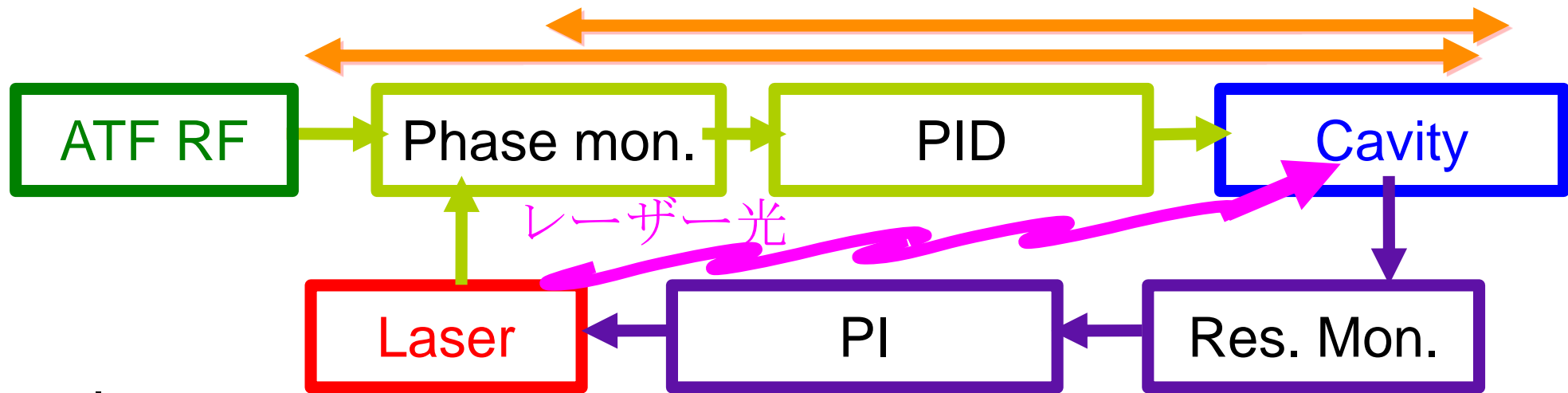
Width of resonant
peak got down to
0.35nm from 0.60nm



More precise(~faster)
control of cavity

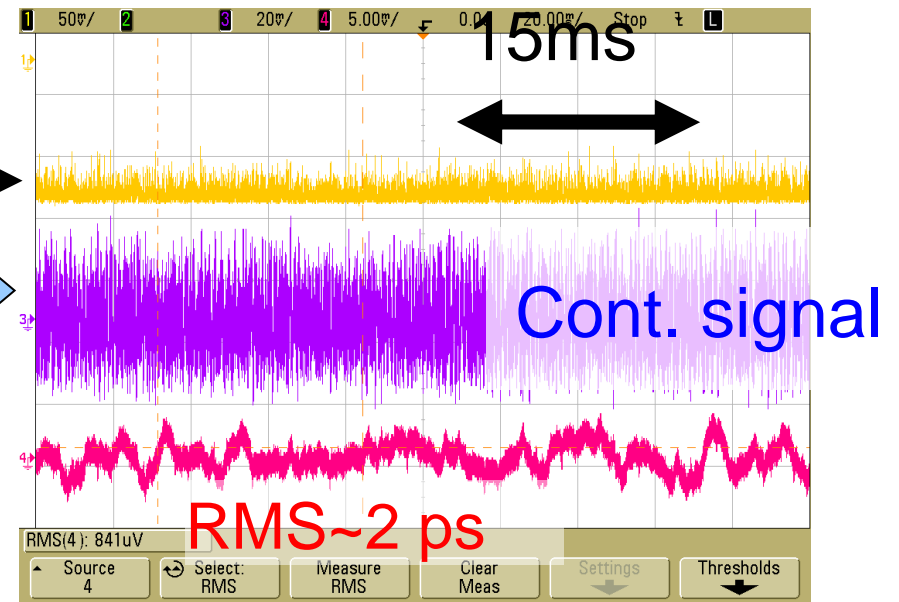
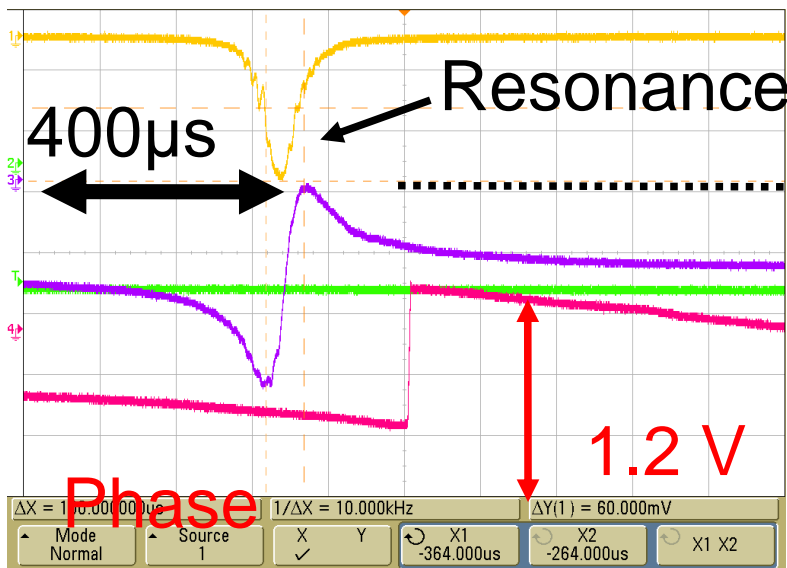


Feed back system in 2008

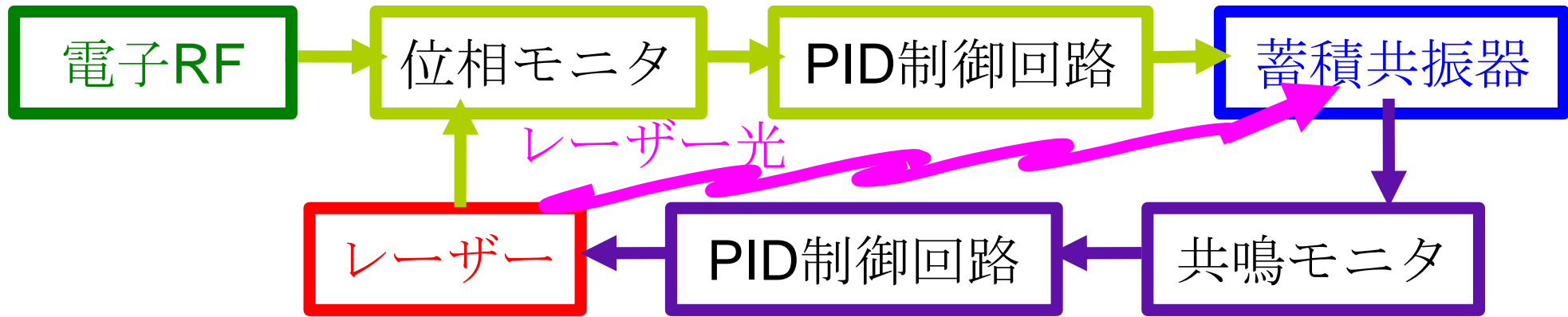


Control:
Laser to keep resonance
Cavity for timing synchronization

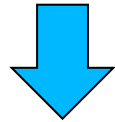
Keeping resonance at
250 enhancement
with timing jitter $\sim 2\text{ps}$



Initial performance with 760 enhancement



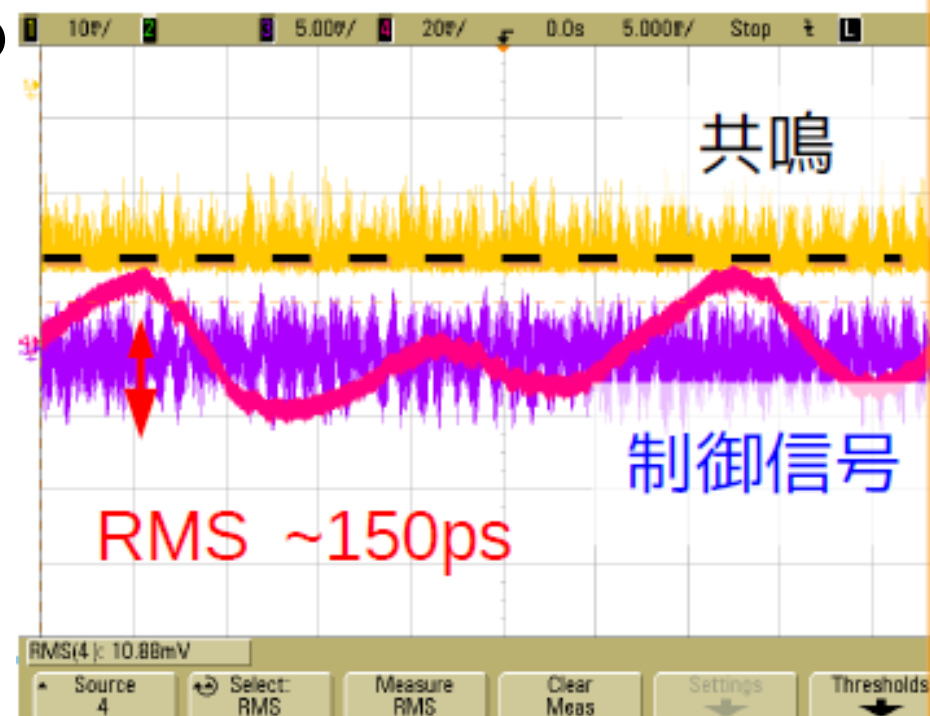
Faster feed back to laser to keep resonance



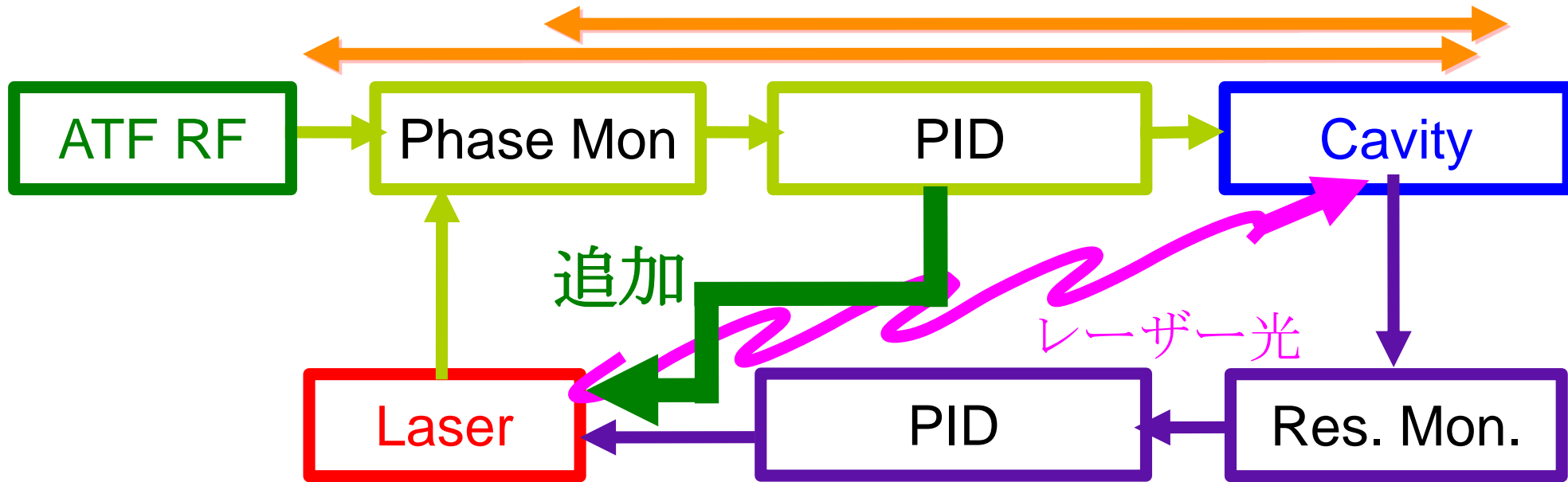
Larger fluctuation of laser timing



timing control could not follow

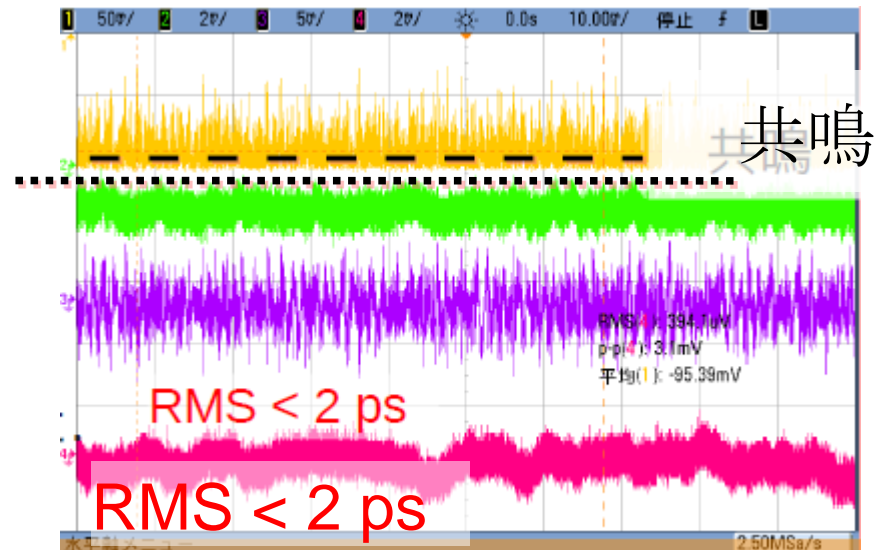


New feedback system

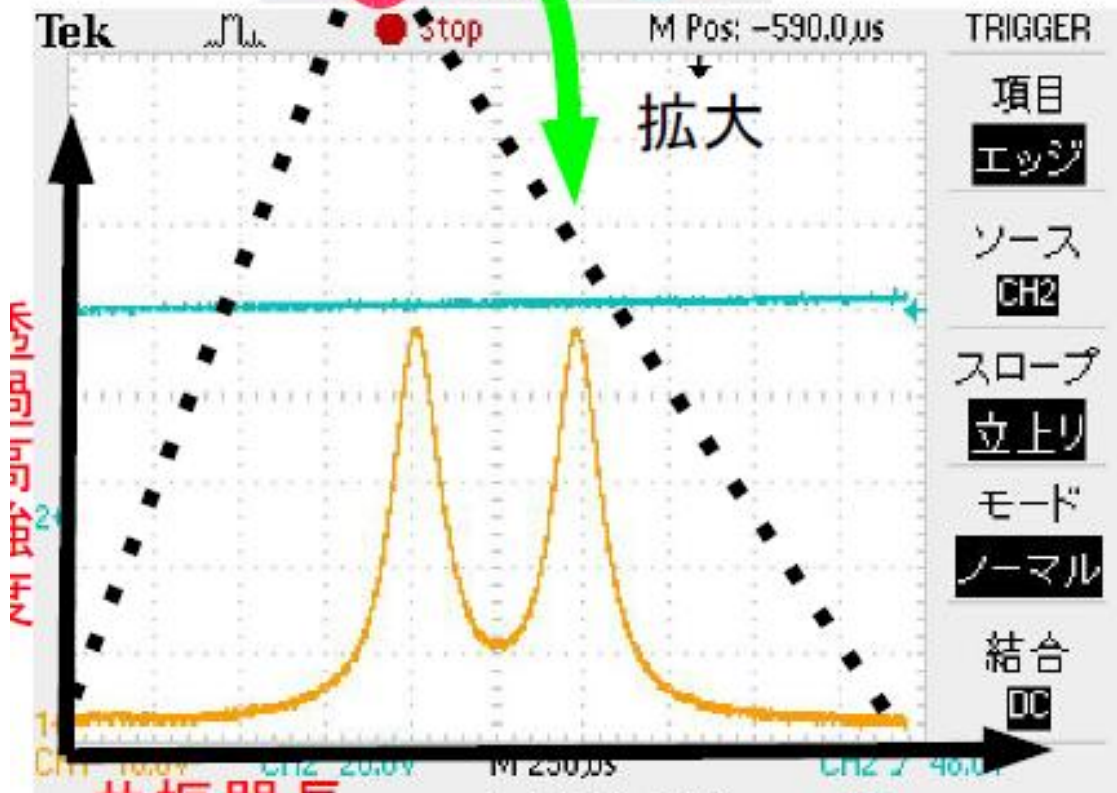
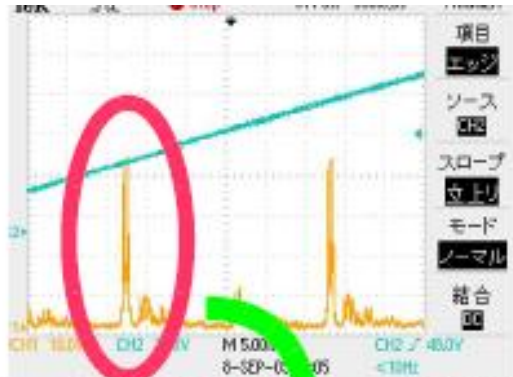


New feedback control + improve emviromnet

Timing jitter is now < 2ps



at ALCPG09

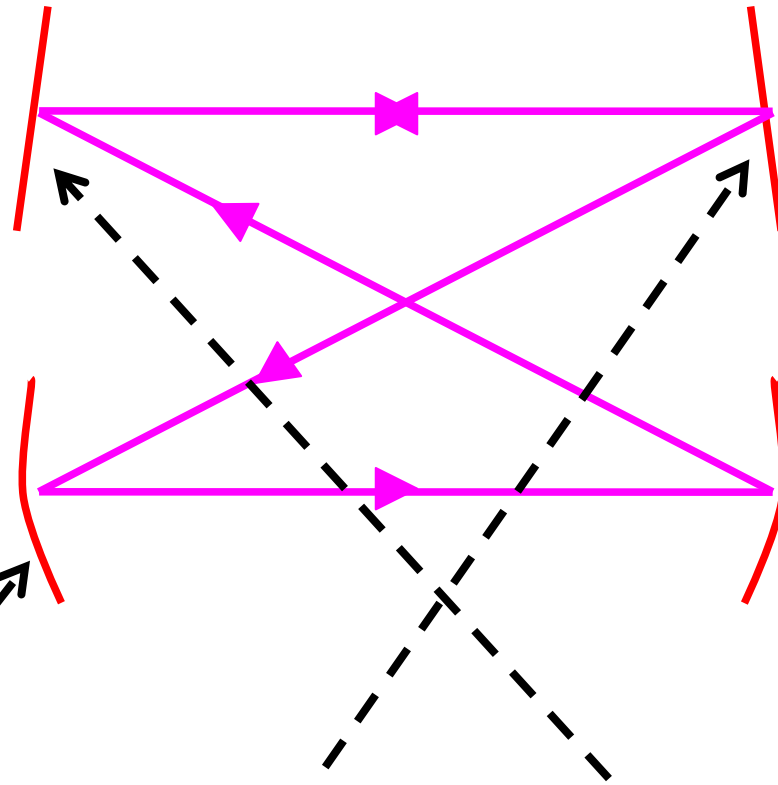


3D 4M cavity resonates with left and right circular polarization separately

This is due to geometric phase since light travels twisted path

but situation was more complicated

Image rotation during light propagation



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

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