

ATF Solid State Laser Operations

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CO₂ laser and experimental support

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Laser safety, computer controls, and experimental support

Current Nd:YAG Parameters

Energy: (triple pulse mode)

UV on cathode	0-30 μ J x 1 pulse
IR to CO ₂ laser	10 mJ x 2 pulses
Laser output: total IR	30 mJ
IR to gun	7.5 mJ
Green	2.5 mJ
UV	500 μ J

Energy: (pulse train mode) IR ~100 mJ / 20 pulses

Pulse duration (FWHM):

Oscillator IR	7 ps
Amplified IR	14 ps
Green	10 ps
UV	8 ps

Transverse Distribution:

Range of beam size on cathode (\emptyset)	0.2 - 3 mm
Top-Hat Beam Profile Modulation (P-P)	<50%

Repetition rate 1.5, 3 Hz

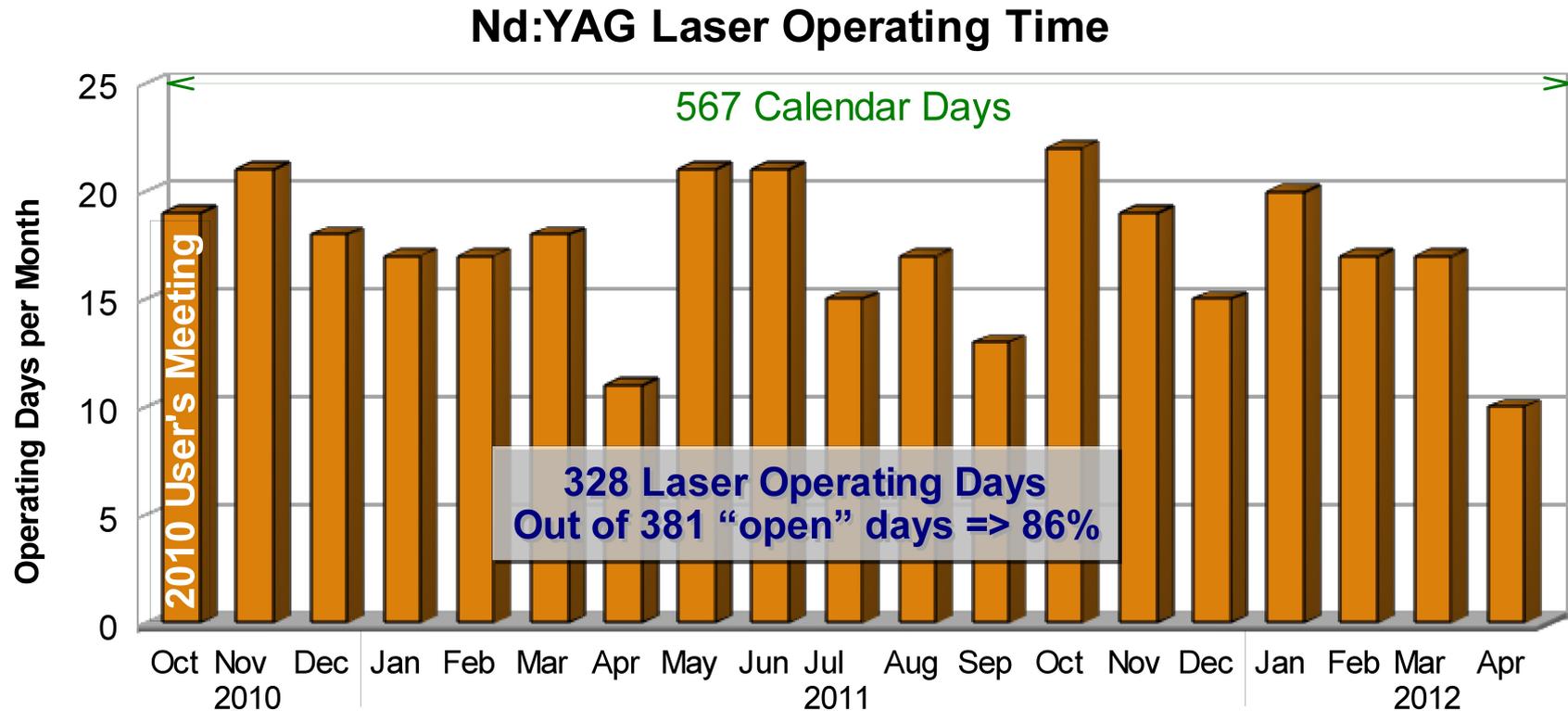
Shot-to-shot stability (rms):

Timing	<0.2 ps
Energy	<0.8 %
Pointing (fraction of beam \emptyset)	<0.3%

Drift (8 hour P-P)

Timing	<15ps
Energy	<5%
Pointing (fraction of beam \emptyset)	<1%

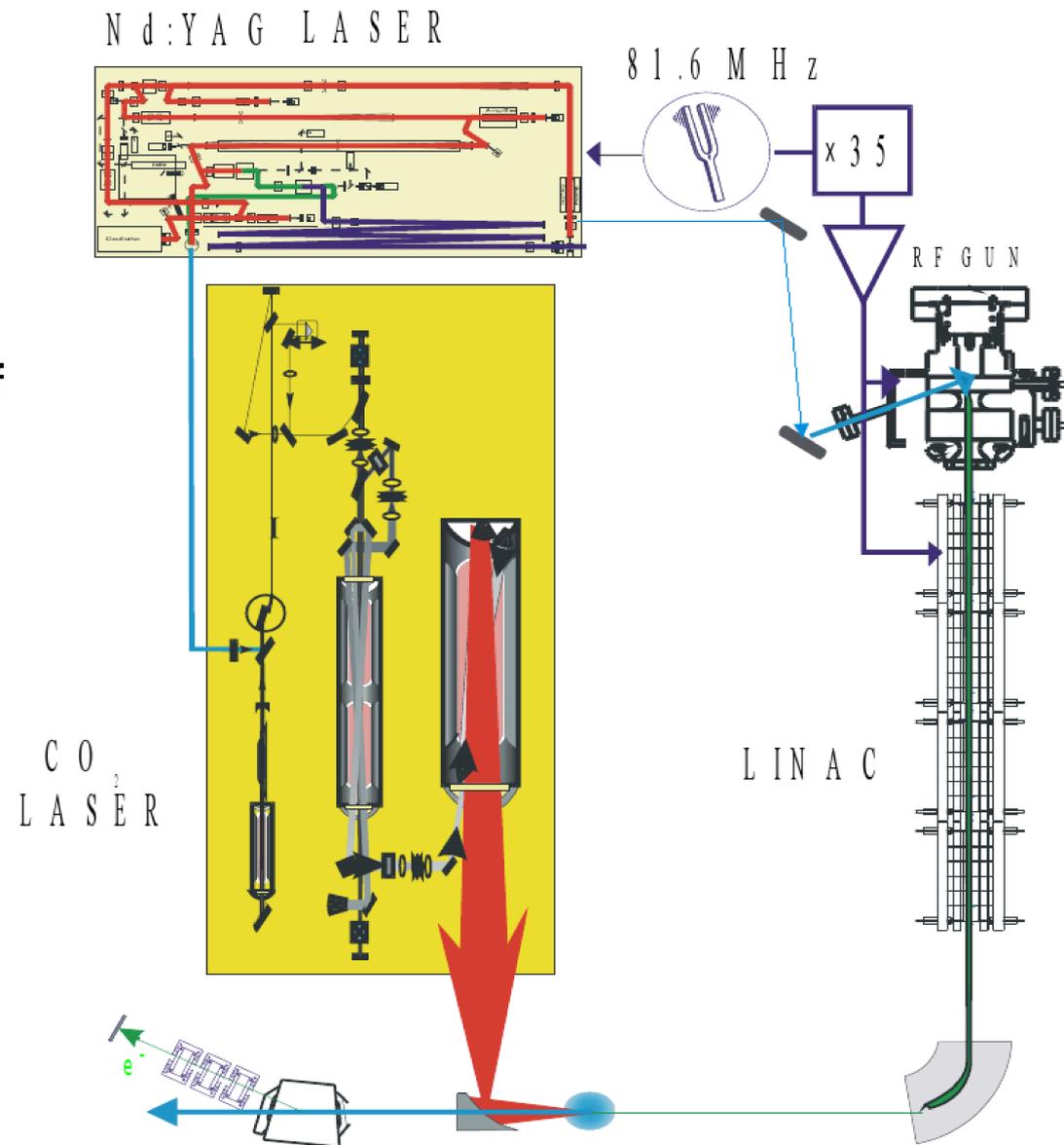
Nd:YAG Running Time / Reliability



- Operating schedule demands increased since last meeting; laser delivered significantly more running time (67-86%)
- Now provide two pulses dedicated to CO₂ slicing in addition to photocathode pulse, no optical damage encountered in amplifiers
- Phase drift increased, necessitated feedback via Linac & RF system

Drive Laser Central Role

- Generates primary facility user resources:
 - high brightness electron beam
 - high power CO₂ laser pulses
- Timing: time structure & synchronization of above to one another and other facility equipment (i.e. delay generators, data acquisition, diagnostics)
- Diagnostics pulses for experiments: e.g. Ion generation plasma density interferometry
- Cathode cleaning, detector characterization, optical timing fiducial, etc.

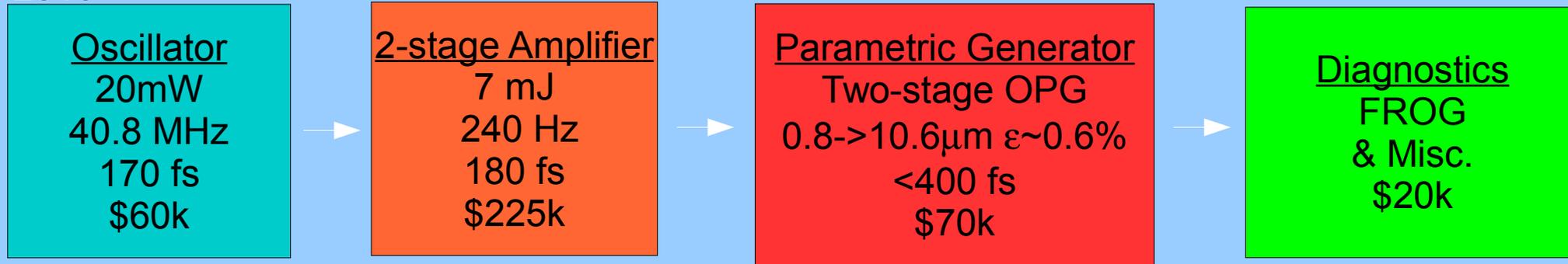


New Drive Laser Goals

- **Phase 1:** Replace current short pulse CO₂ slicing scheme to generate facility-synchronized short pulses at 10 μm wavelength
- **Phase 2:** Replace current Nd:YAG laser generation of UV pulses for photocathode operation
- Improve above two functions primarily in temporal domain - shorter duration, broader bandwidth, lower timing jitter & drift
- Maintain or improve reliability & high uptime – affects availability of both beam & staff

New Drive Laser Overview – Phase 1

FY 2010



- Fiber oscillator seeding for best stability and environmental insensitivity
- Ti:Al₂O₃ regenerative & multipass amplifiers for broad bandwidth, high energy near IR generation
- All diode-pumped system – regulated supplies unlike most flashlamp pumped systems
- 240 Hz repetition rate enables more online monitoring & feedback; serving multiple users via pulse switching in time domain
- Parametric generation for high MIR seed energy at shorter pulsewidth

New Drive Laser Phase 1 CO₂ Seeding

Pulse Duration	<400 fs
Pulse Energy	≥40 μJ
Repetition Rate	240 kHz
Stability	<2% RMS
Beam profile	M ² <1.5

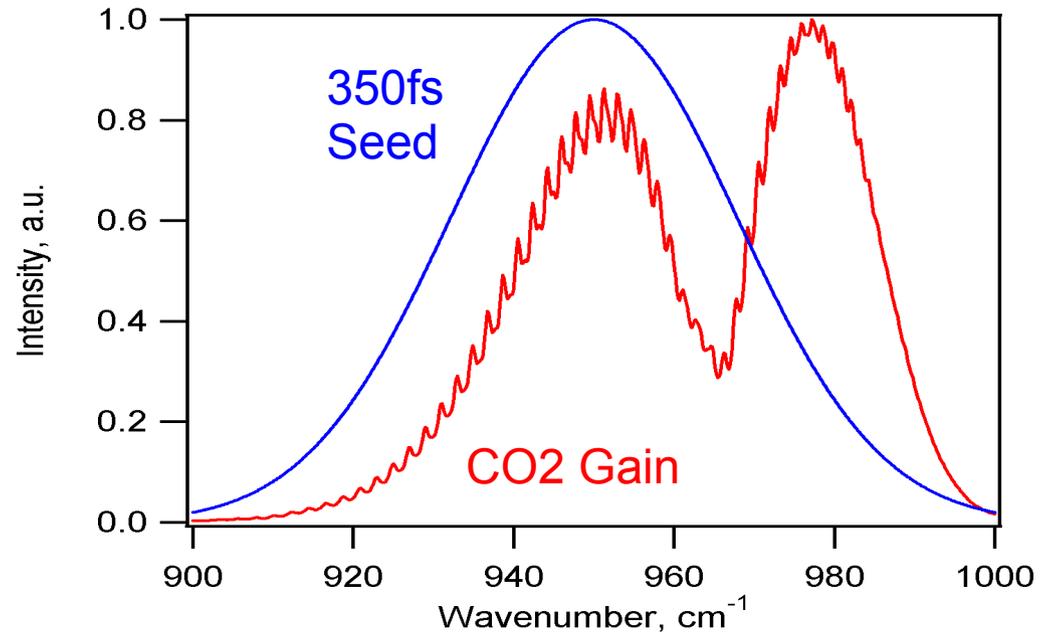


Amplifier footprint: 1x1.5 m²

- State of the art has advanced to the level that Ti:Al₂O₃ ultrafast system can be more capable as well as smaller than the ATF Nd:YAG system.
- Nearly all commercial system with standard products
- Vendor selected & order placed prior to end of FY2010

CO₂ Seeding Improvements

- Bandwidth/duration as needed for amplification over entire CO₂ vibrational band – bandwidth filtering may be needed in the near term



- Energy: 0.1 $\mu\text{J}/3 \text{ ps}$ \rightarrow 40 $\mu\text{J}/350 \text{ fs}$ & significantly higher contrast
- Shot-to-shot Stability: 20% \rightarrow ~2%
- Compactness means more table space will be free after installation of new system (although more crowded during commissioning)

Planned Benefits to Experiments

- Immediately (1 year) obtain 5x higher CO₂ power → higher a_0
e.g. ion beam energy increase
- Improved temporal resolution for PWFA interferometry, holography may be possible
- Ion beam generation experiment plasma density diagnostic pulses ~10x shorter, with lower jitter
- Higher gradient for IFEL experiments

Anticipated Phase 2 Capabilities

Oscillator
20mW
40.8 MHz
170 fs
\$60k

2-stage Amplifier
7 mJ
240 Hz
180 fs
\$190k

Harmonic
Generation
THG $\epsilon \sim 10\%$
<200 fs
\$20k

Shaping
Temporal:TBD
~\$50k
Spatial:LCOS-SLM
\$15k

Diagnostics
FROG
Cross-correlator
Misc.
\$40k

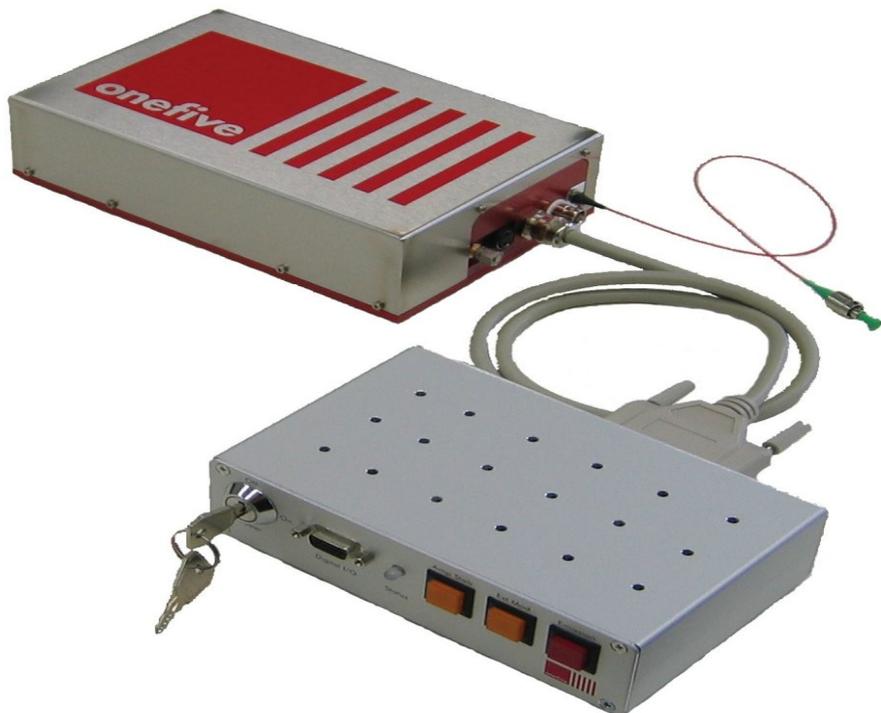
- Duplicate components include oscillator, amplifier, some diagnostics & controls.
- Much will be characterized from Phase 1

Planned Photoinjector Benefit

Pulse Duration	0.2 – 10 ps
Pulse Energy	>600 μ J
Repetition Rate	240 Hz
Stability	<2% RMS
Beam profile	$M^2 < 1.5$

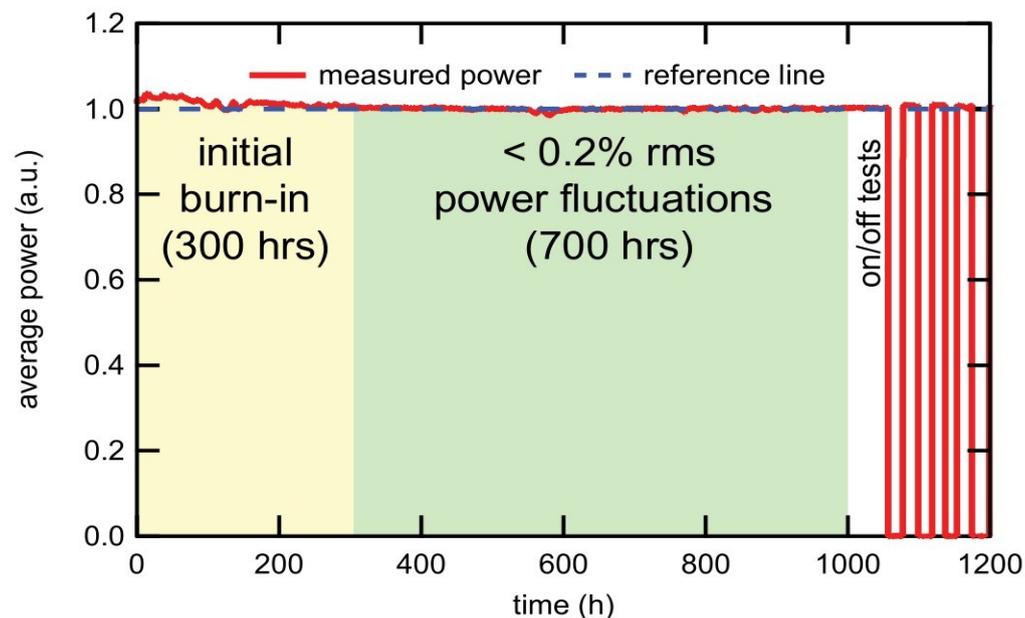
- Short pulse: study 3D elliptical beam from photoinjector at low charges
- Stacked pulses: achieve flat-top in time – Lower emittance in high charge regime
- Spatial profile flattening possible with liquid crystal modulator

Planned Operational Benefits



Output power as a function of time

Origami - 08 in environment without climate control



- Downtime expected to be comparable to present system because of newer components, diode pumping, reduced component count
- Most subsystems will be temperature regulated → minimal warm-up
- Alignment drift, component degradation to be determined, but new system is smaller. Offline characterization possible before installation.

Upgrade Status: Phase 1

- Infrastructure upgrades completed as required (clock, timing system, mechanical utilities, personnel protection interlocks)
- Phase 1 system received July 2011 after some unanticipated delays
- Acceptance testing confirmed that design parameters could be achieved and identified items requiring improvement
- Currently working with vendor to develop long-range plans for system support
- System has been installed in temporary enclosure in CO2 room
- Preparations for initial amplifier tests and integration of diagnostics (energy, spectrum, pulshape) are in progress
- Expect amplification test results this fiscal year

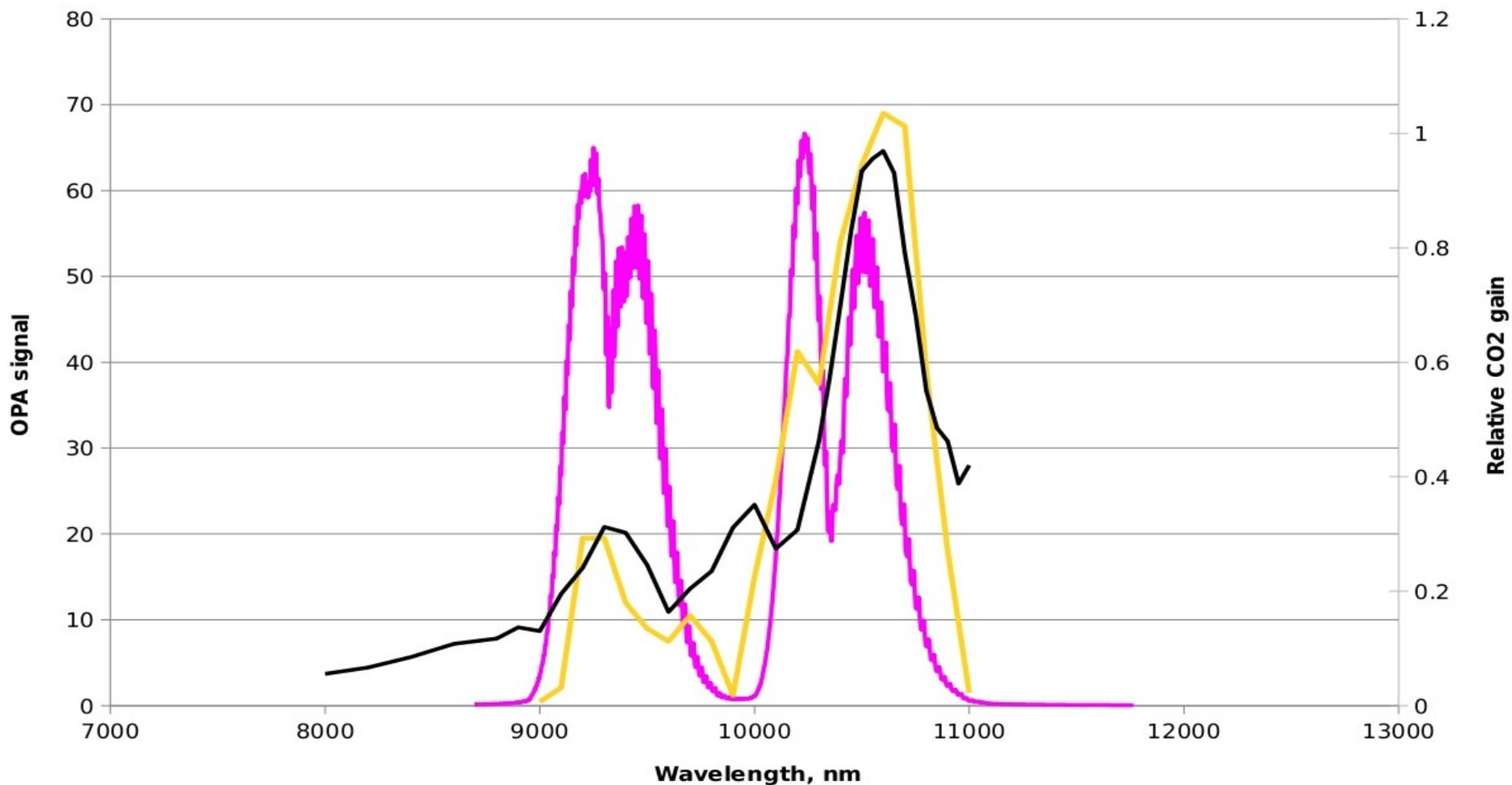
Phase 1 Testing Summary

- Oscillator provides turn-key operation after quality control issues were resolved
- Phase locking in progress
- Amplified NIR energy level & stability within specification:
7mJ with $0.4\% \sigma$
- Parametric conversion: Measured 40uJ pulse energy in broad, tunable spectrum

Phase 1 Tests – OPA Output

Laser Gain and Uncorrected OPA Spectra

— Factory Data — Installation Data 8/1-8/3 — CO2 Gain

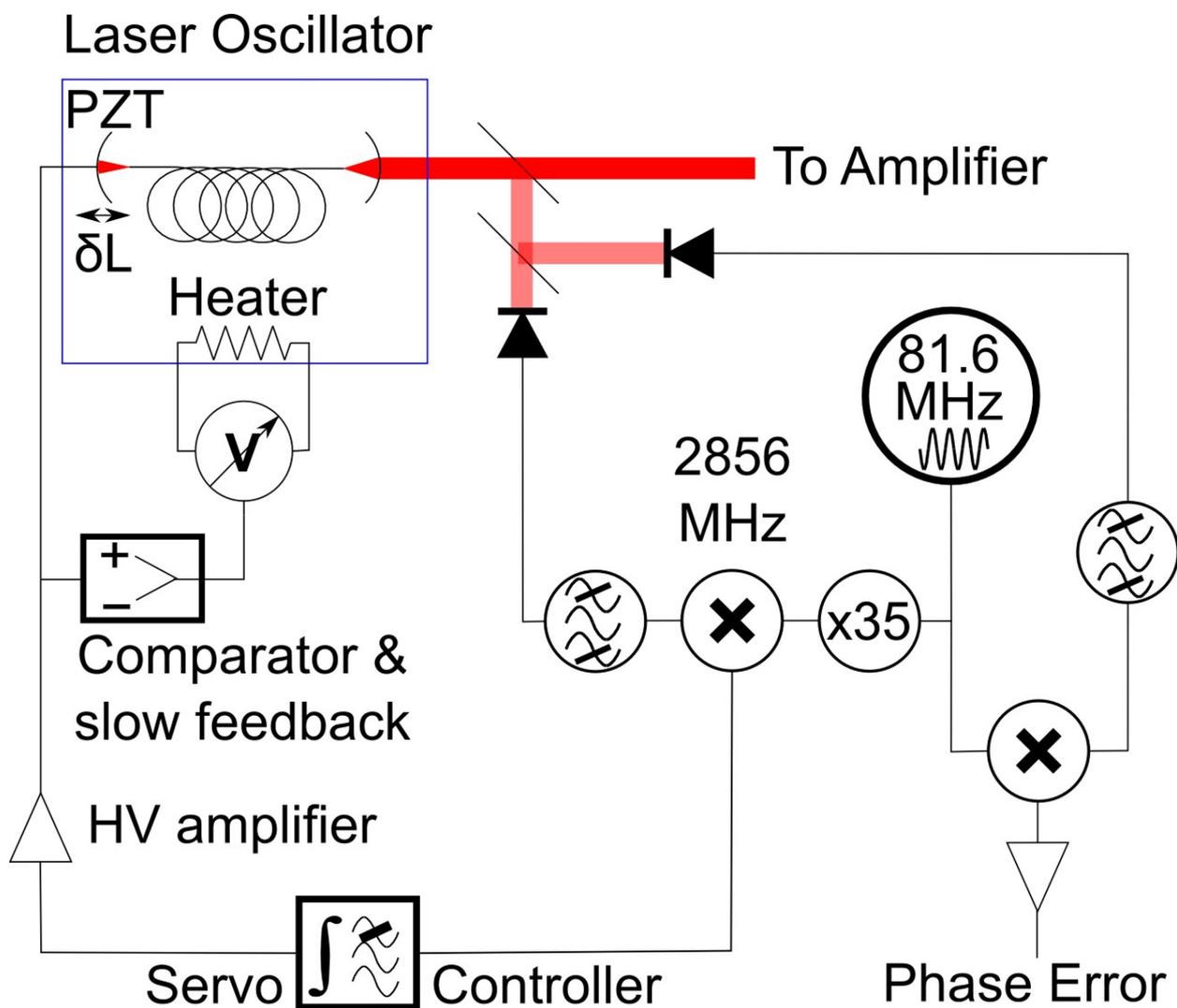


Phase Locking Studies

- Fiber oscillator turnkey, but requires improved RF electronics
- Studied existing solutions, but few had significant usage in real world service at accelerator with our requirements & parameters
- Decision made to assemble phase lock loop in-house
- Component characterization and testing in progress

Phase Locking Overview

- Mixer inside PLL generates phase signal for locking
- Out-of-loop mixer independently measures error
- Currently locking laser to crystal clock
- Later, lock second laser oscillator via RF PLL
- Distribute optical signals via singlemode fiber to minimize drift

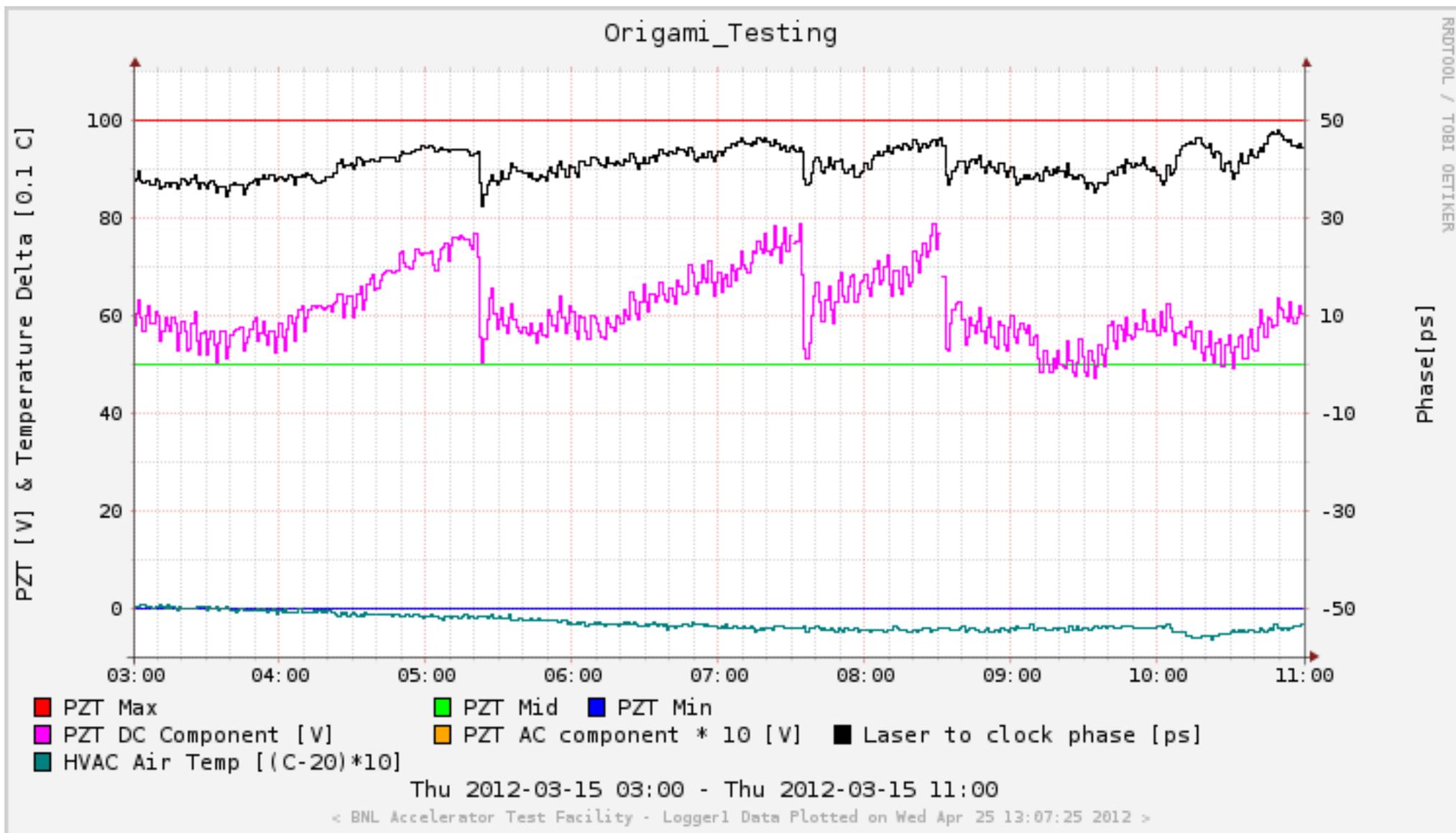


PLL Testing

- $d\Phi/dT$ measured for all components
- Temperature-stabilized heat sinks for mixers running stable to 0.01°C
- Chassis enclosure for full system nearing completion with $\sim 0.1^\circ\text{C}$ \rightarrow temperature stabilization
- Critical component AM-PM conversion measured where manufacturer specification not available



Current(Best) PLL Performance



Phase 2 Status

- Purchase completed end of FY2011
- Factory testing performed with different seed oscillator
- Complete shipment received from vendor
- Unpacking to begin when finished with first system
- Acceptance testing and UV transport line construction required before commissioning with photocathode gun
- Purchase of second seed oscillator required for simultaneous operation of both CO₂ and gun laser systems (\$60k) still pending further tests

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Thank you

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