

23rd ATF Users' Meeting

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BNL-ATF NIR Systems

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BROOKHAVEN
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 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

BNL-ATF Nd:YAG System

Parameter	Value	Comments
Energy	>5mJ	@ 1064nm 30mJ demonstrated To be increased to 150mJ with additional amplifier (<5% rms shot-to shot stability) <10% P-P drift over 8hr ~500mJ/100 pulses. Limited by final amplifier stored energy & gain depletion
Pulse train length	250ns	@40.8Mhz
Duration	<20ps @ 1064nm 10ps @ 532nm 8ps @ 266nm	FWHM
Pointing stability	<0.3%	Of beam diameter on cathode
Polarization	Vertical	Horizontal upon request
Synchronization	Synchronized to the facility 81.6MHz master clock	<3ps drift (P-P, 8 hr)
Repetition rate	1.5Hz, 3 Hz	

BNL-ATF Nd:YAG System – Laser Layout

User Experiment Capabilities

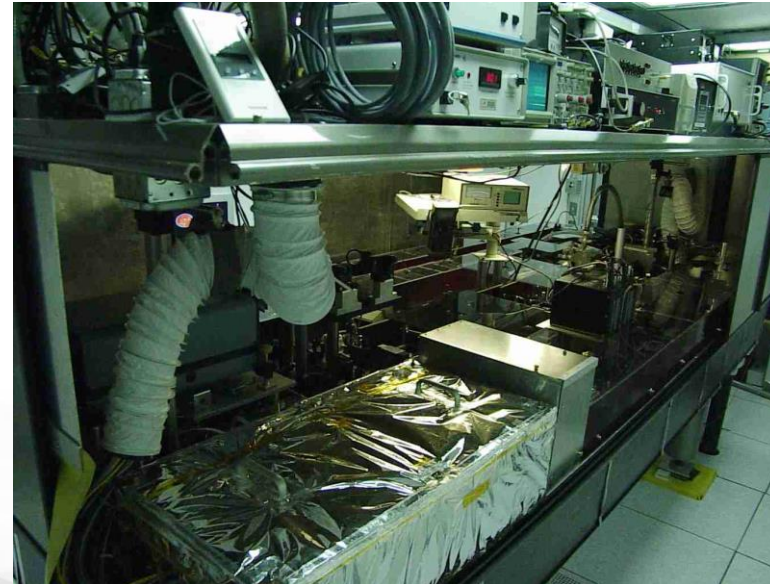
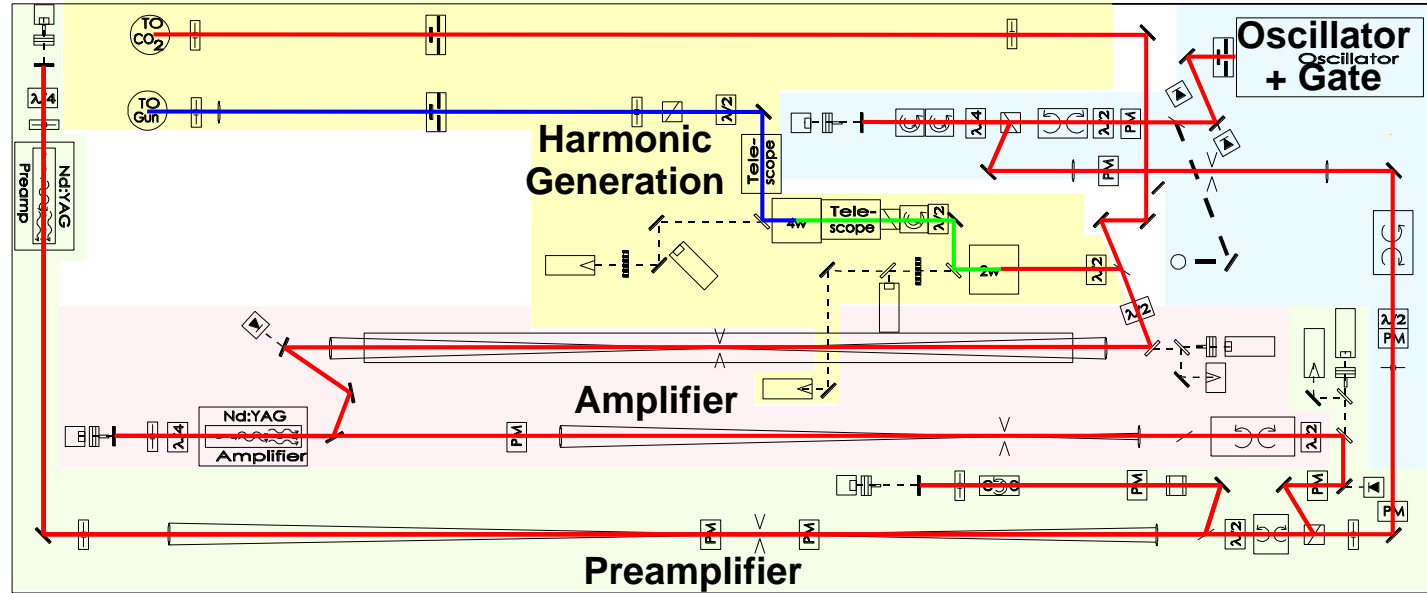
- Electron/laser pulse trains are a distinguishing capability of ATF
- Used for interaction with optical cavities (e.g. Compton scattering) & raising linac average current
- Single ps NIR pulses available for experiments at up to 5 mJ Phase I (now) & 100 mJ Phase II(2021)

High Reliability

- Typical utilization & availability is >80% of BNL workdays
- Turn on time <15 minutes to full stability
- Laser physicist not required for turn on/off & experimental runs

High performance

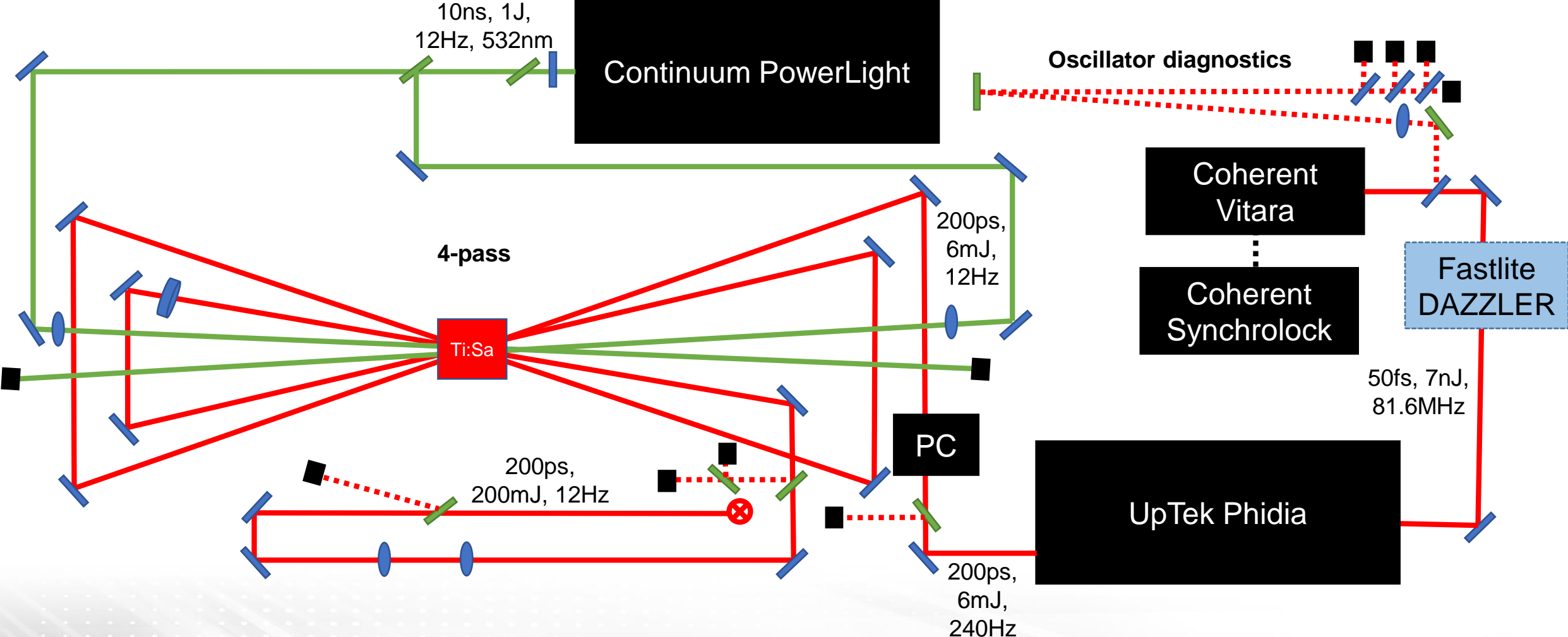
- IR Energy at IP 2% RMS stability (single pulse)
- Pointing stability ~20% of beam diameter
- Timing jitter 0.2ps
- Trains up to 100 micropulses



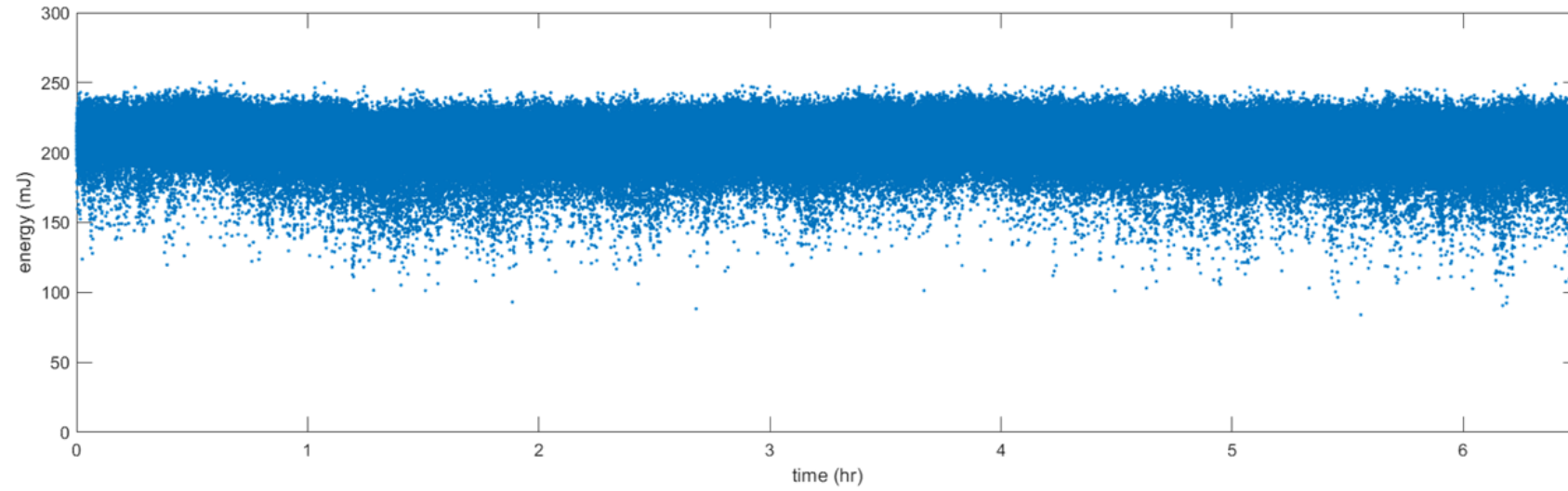
BNL-ATF Ti:Sa System – Stage I Parameters

Parameter	Value	Comments
Energy (compressed)	>15mJ @ 12Hz	Compressed on target <5% STD long-term variation * To be increased to 100mJ @ 12Hz compressed in stage II
Energy (Stretched)	>200mJ @ 12 Hz	* Out of 4-pass amplifier <8% STD long-term variation
Duration	<55fs	FWHM
Focused spot size	<4μm FWHM	FWHM with F/1.5 OAP <1μm STD pointing stability (~25μrad STD)
Polarization	Vertical	Horizontal upon request
Synchronization	Synchronized to the facility 81.6MHz master clock	Rough timing (ns) by SRS delay generators. Fine adjustments (~10fs) by phase tuning the oscillator (Coherent Vitara + Synchrolock)
Transport line + compressor transmission	~33%	13.4mJ compressed out of 40mJ sent
Peak intensity	>10 ¹⁸ W/cm ²	
Beam size in transport	<1.5”	Limited by aperture of vacuum line between Nd:YAG and Gun Hutch rooms

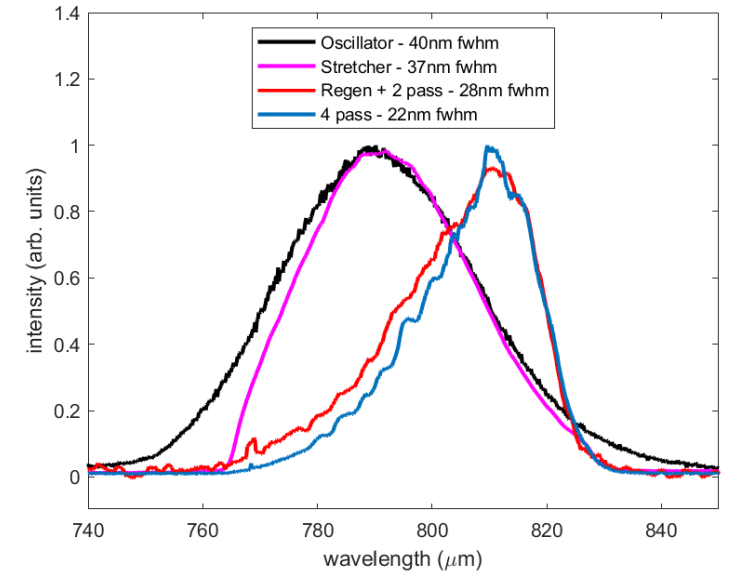
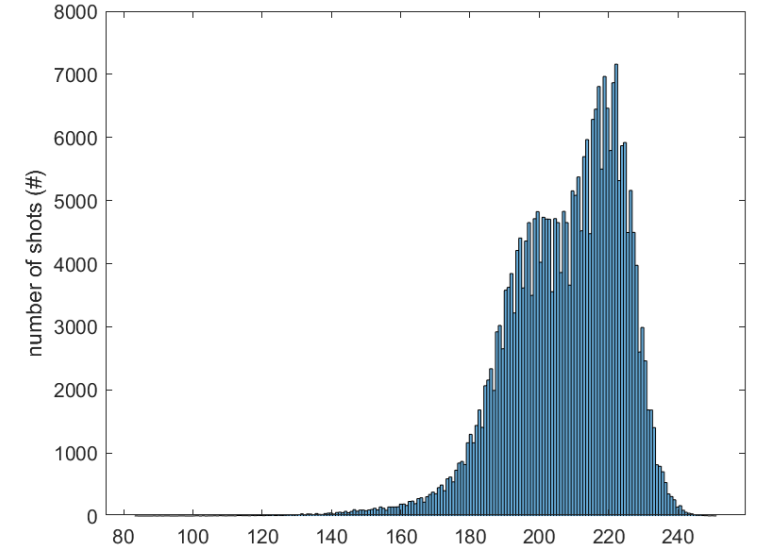
BNL-ATF Ti:Sa System – Laser Layout



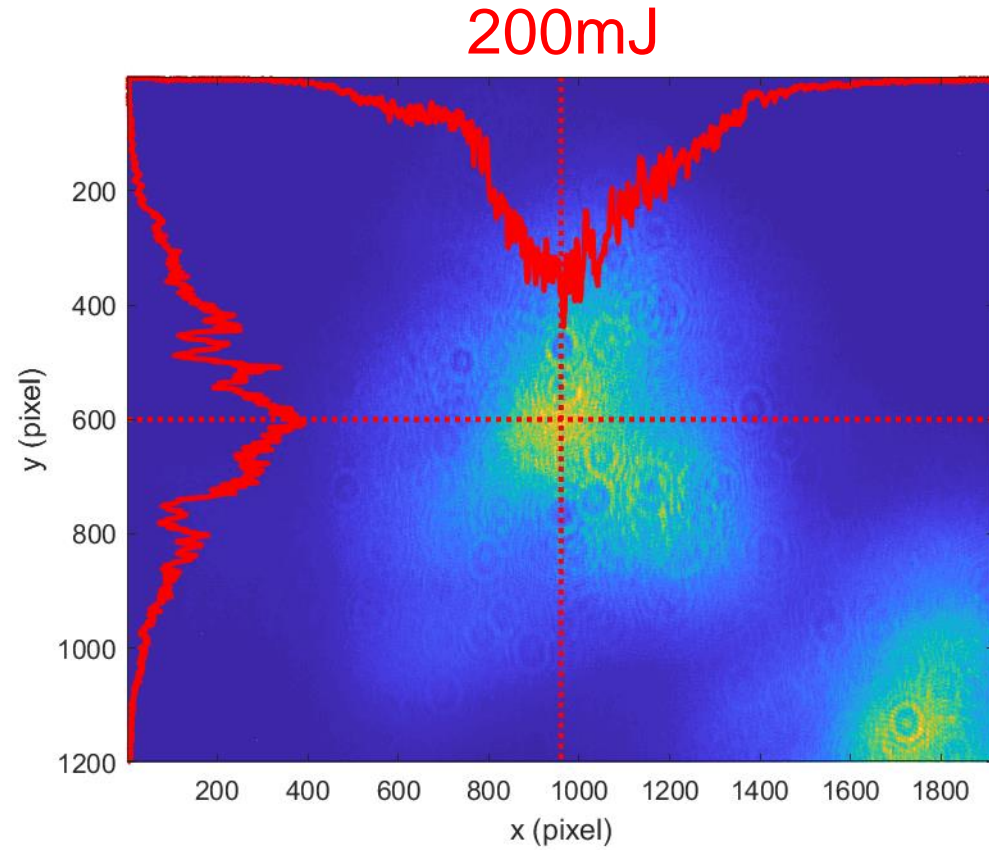
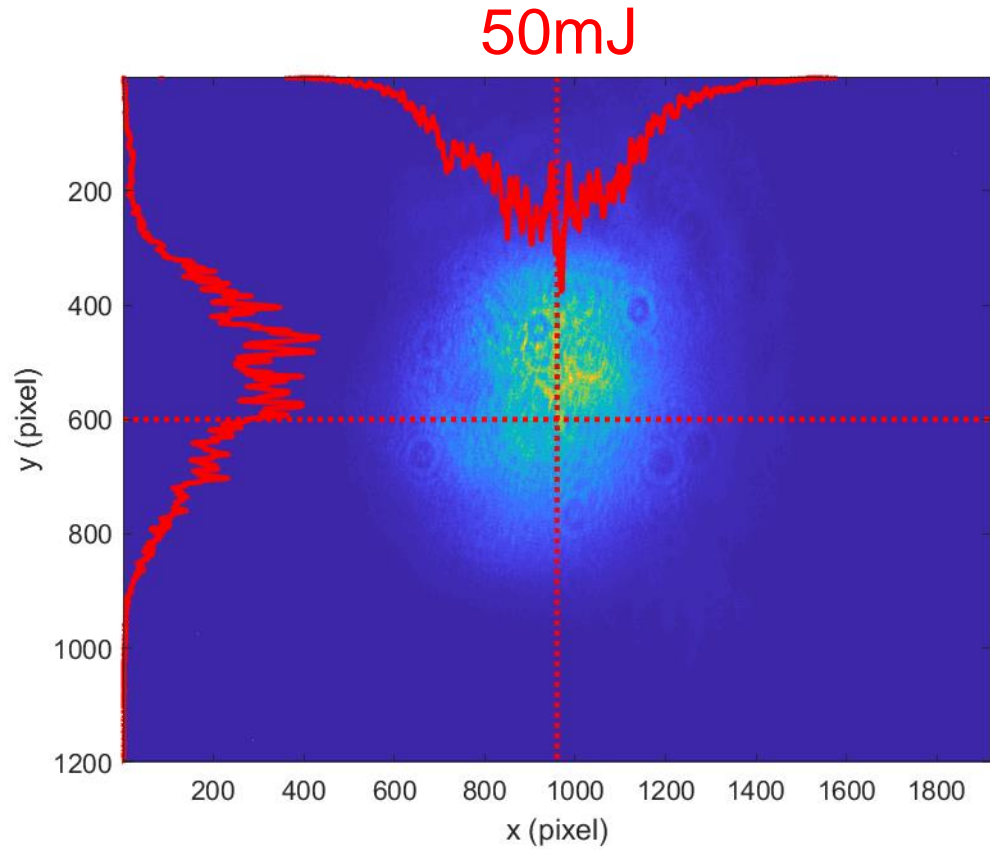
BNL-ATF Ti:Sa System – Energy Output/ Stability



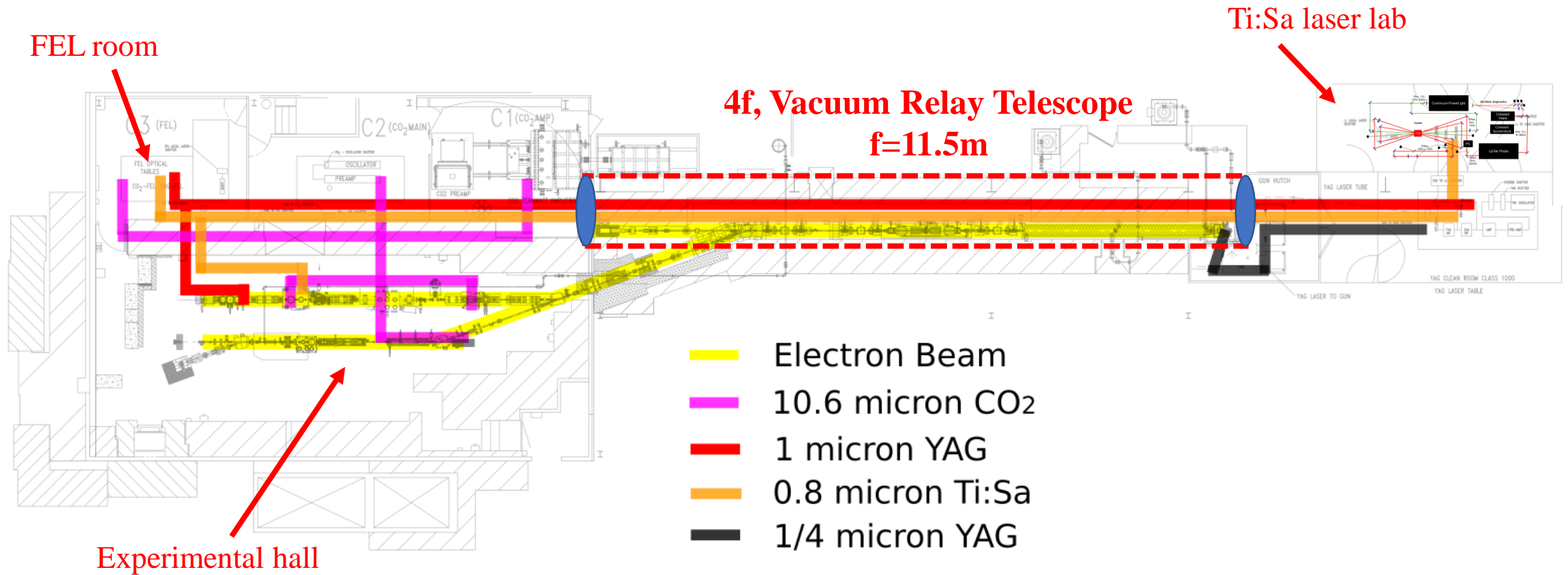
6.5 hours of continuous operation (281432 shots), RMS energy:
208.4mJ (STD 16.3mJ / 7.8%, max 251mJ, min 84mJ)



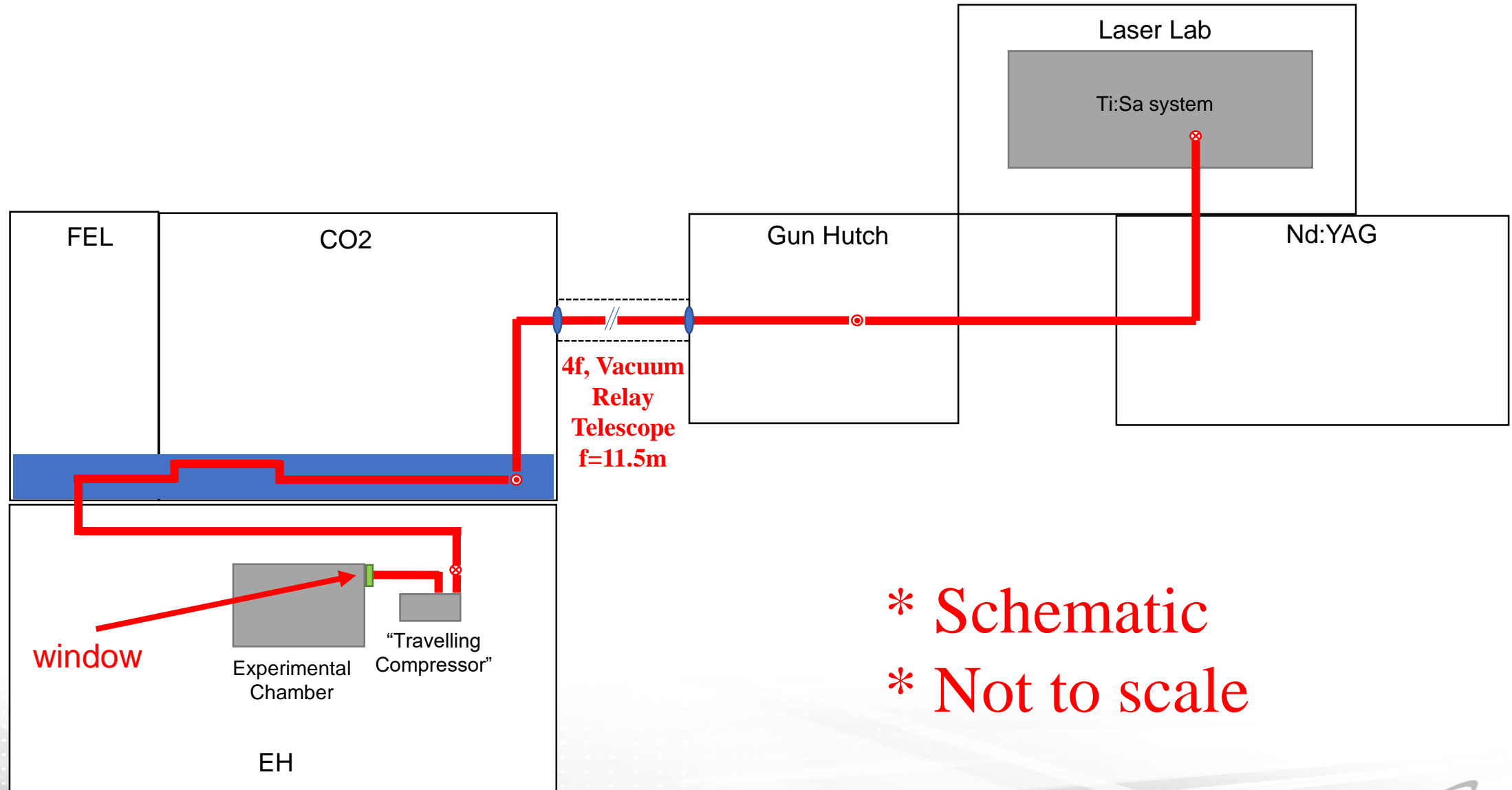
BNL-ATF Ti:Sa System – Near Field



BNL-ATF NIR Systems - Shared Transport

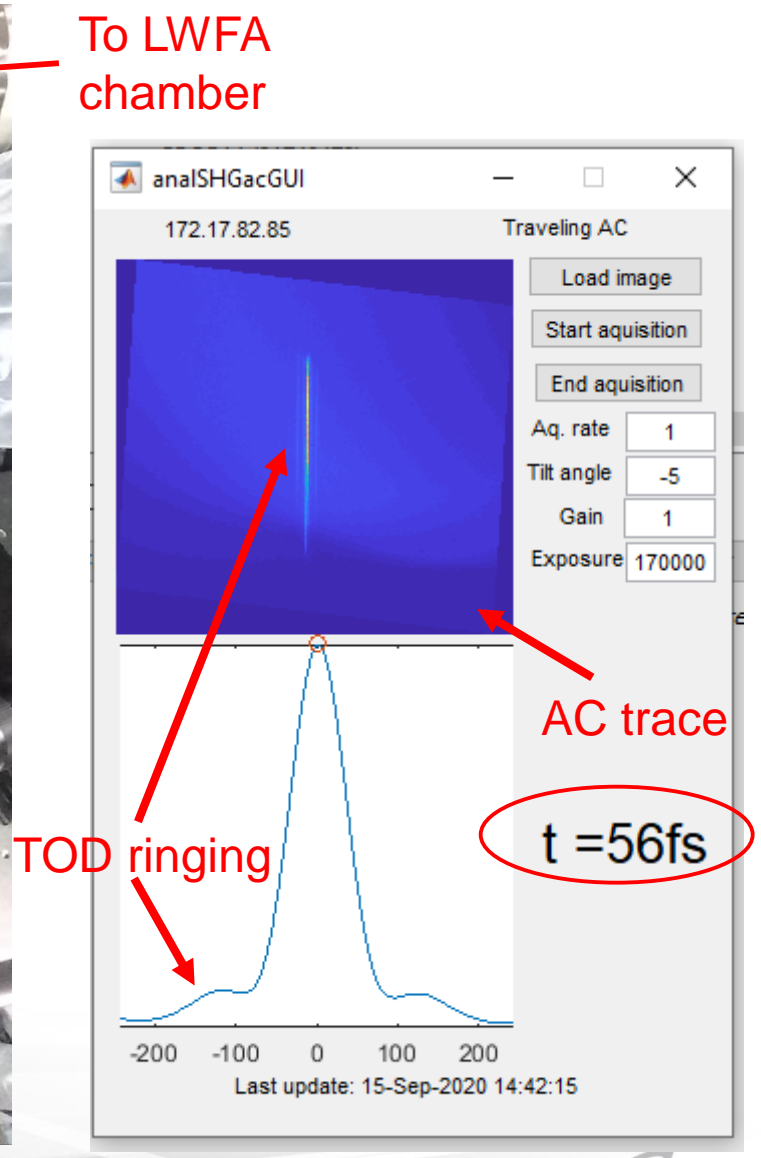
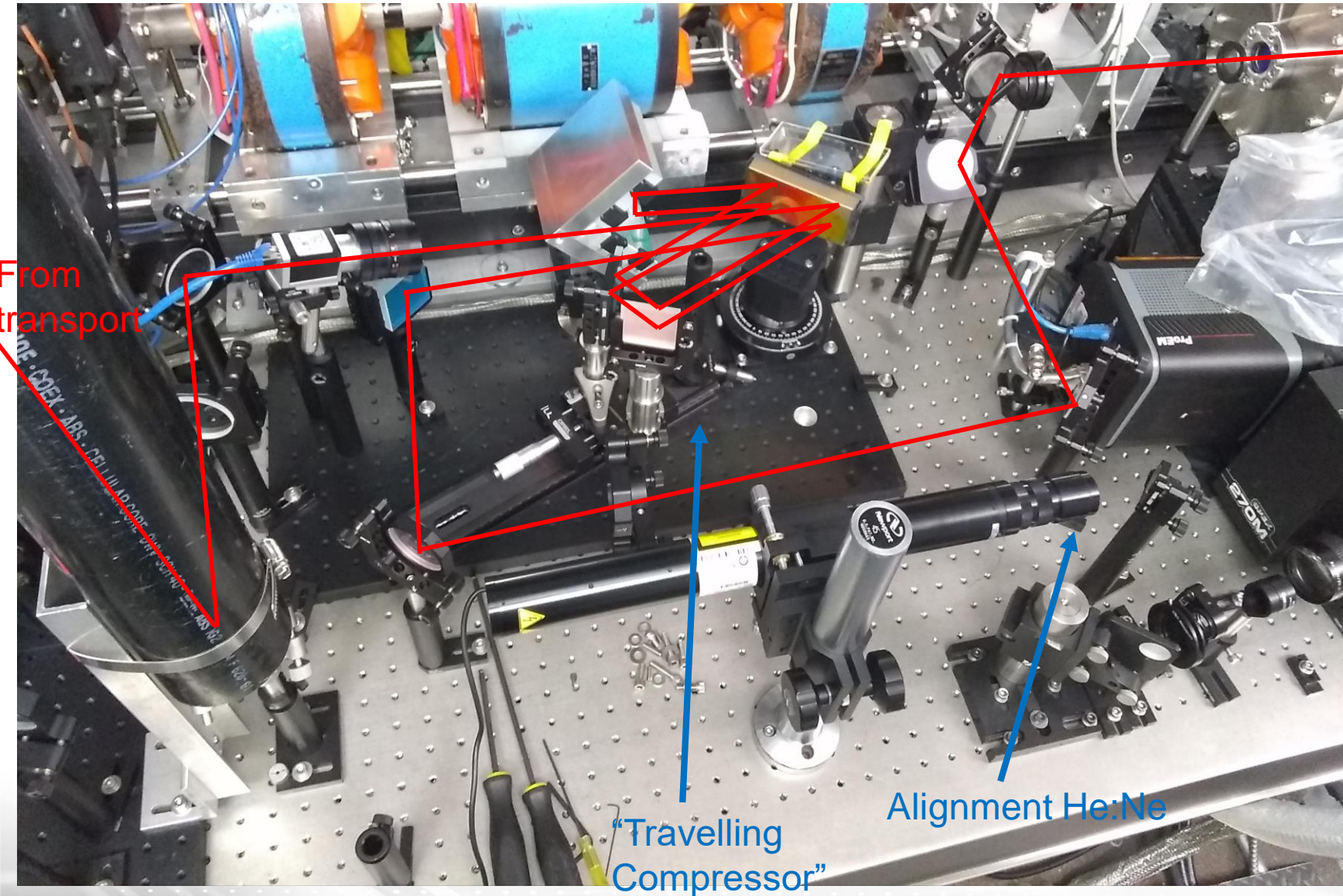


BNL-ATF Ti:Sa System - Transport

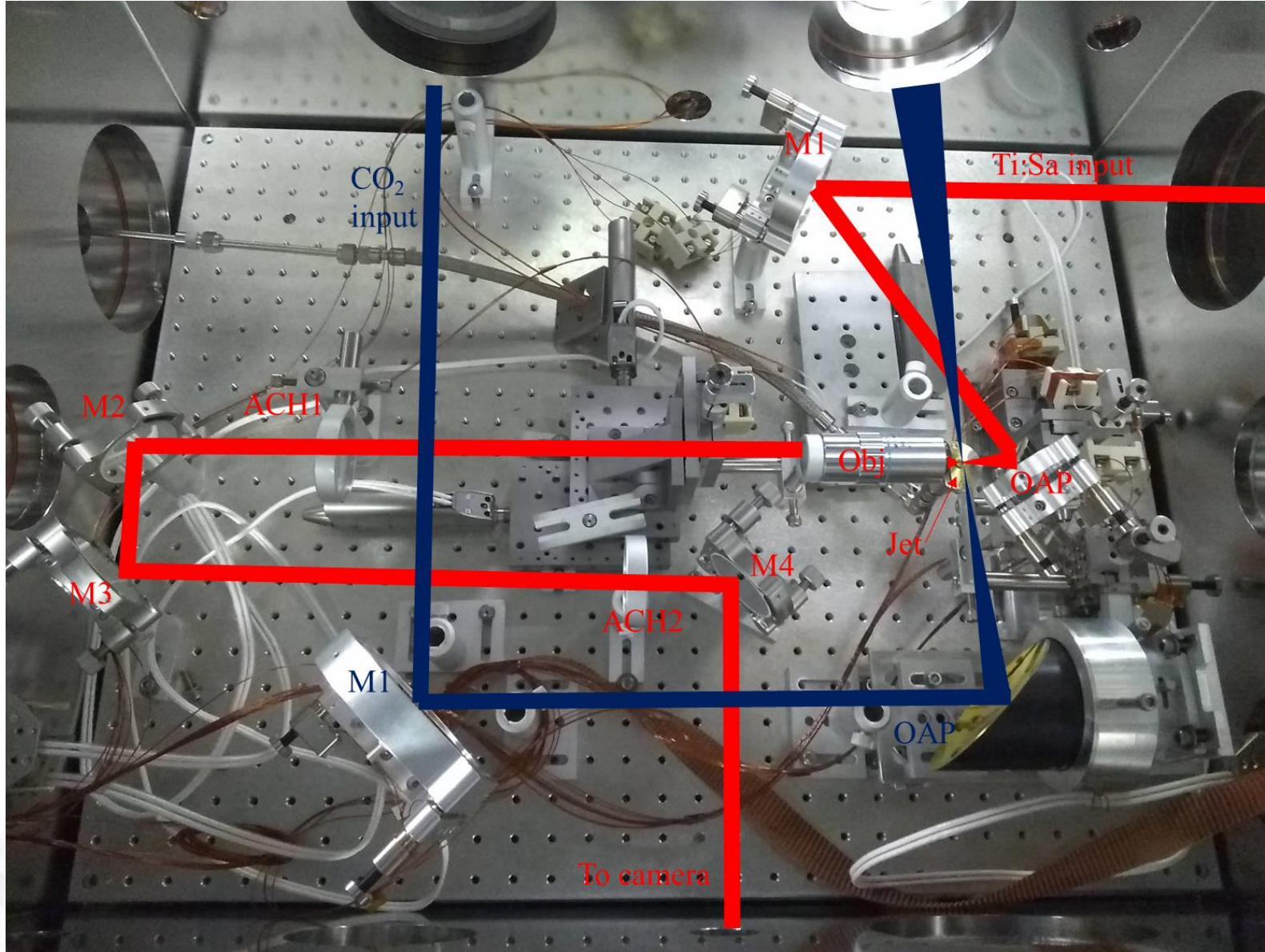


* Schematic
* Not to scale

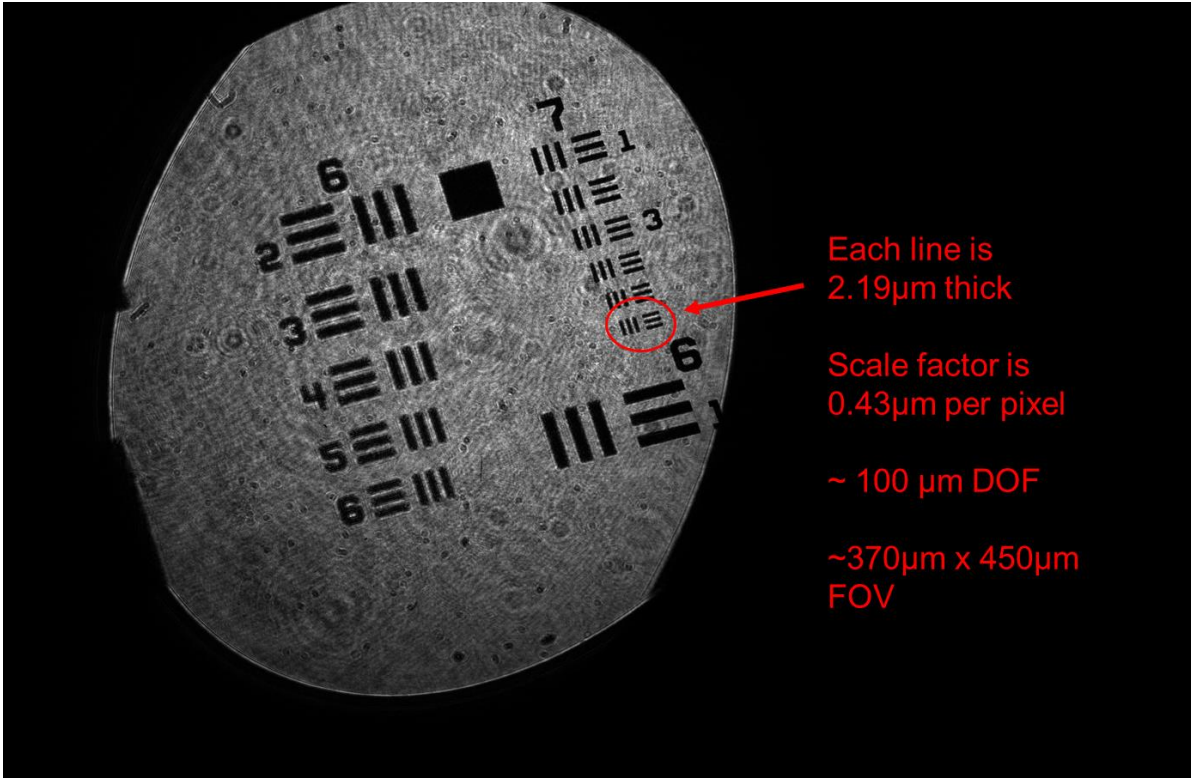
BNL-ATF Ti:Sa System – ‘Travelling Compressor’



BNL-ATF Ti:Sa System – Tight Focus Delivery



BNL-ATF Ti:Sa System – Focus Imaging

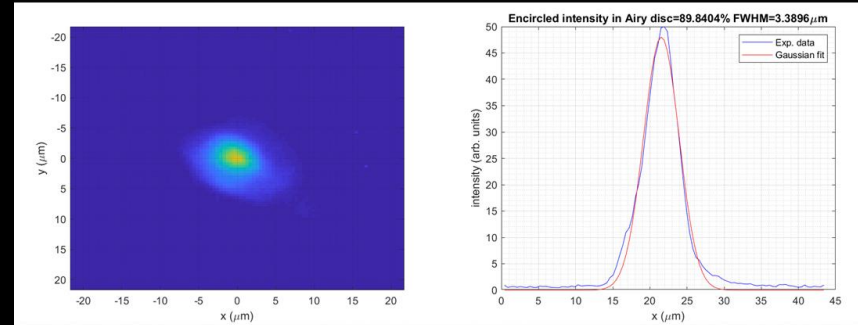


Each line is
 $2.19\mu\text{m}$ thick

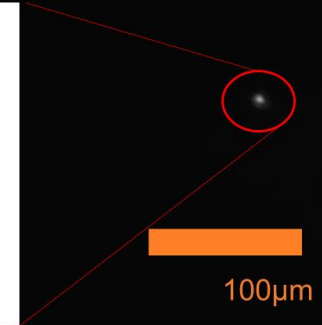
Scale factor is
 $0.43\mu\text{m}$ per pixel

$\sim 100\mu\text{m}$ DOF

$\sim 370\mu\text{m} \times 450\mu\text{m}$
FOV

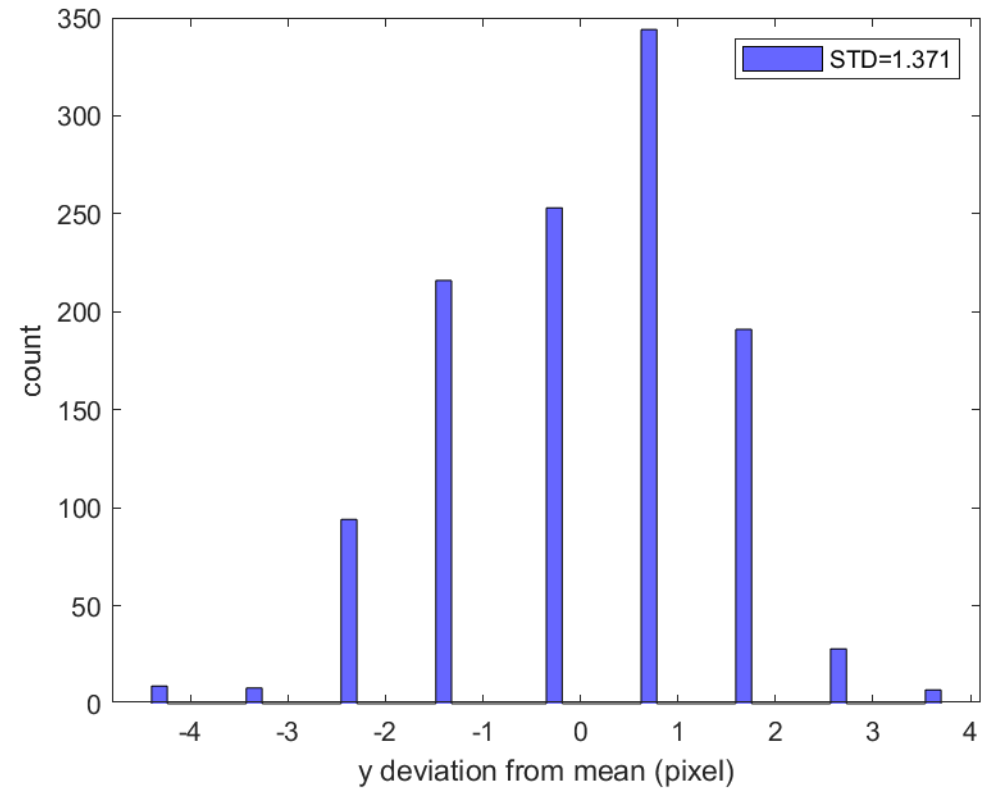
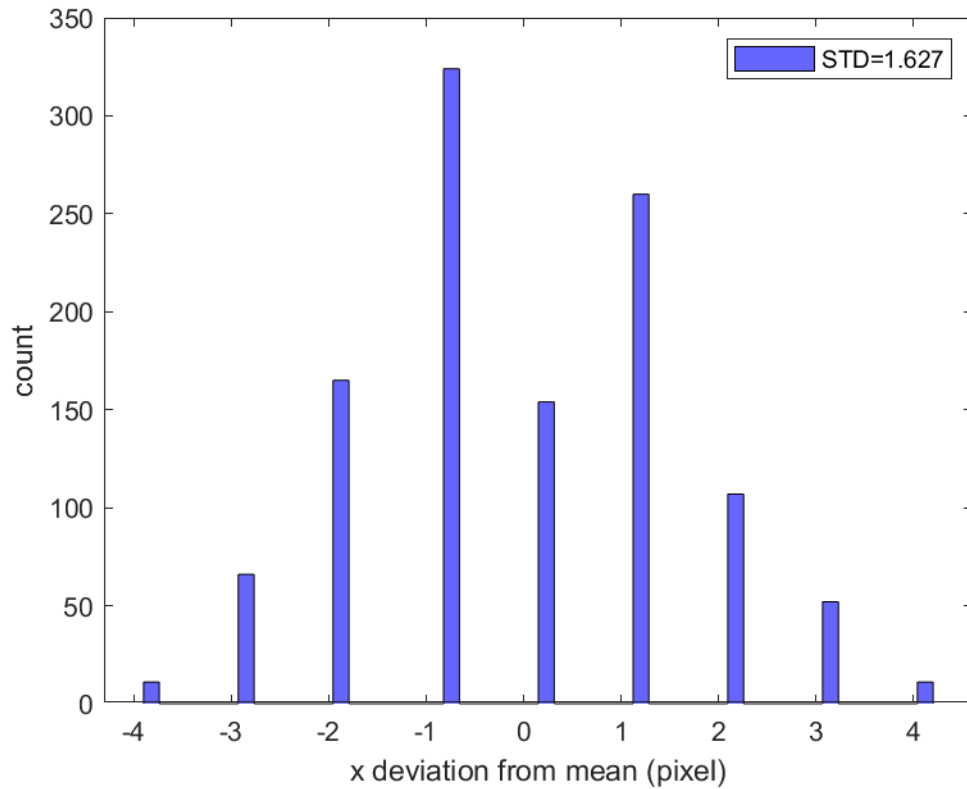


(Attenuated) 13.4 mJ/pulse Ti:Sa focus imaged from the chamber



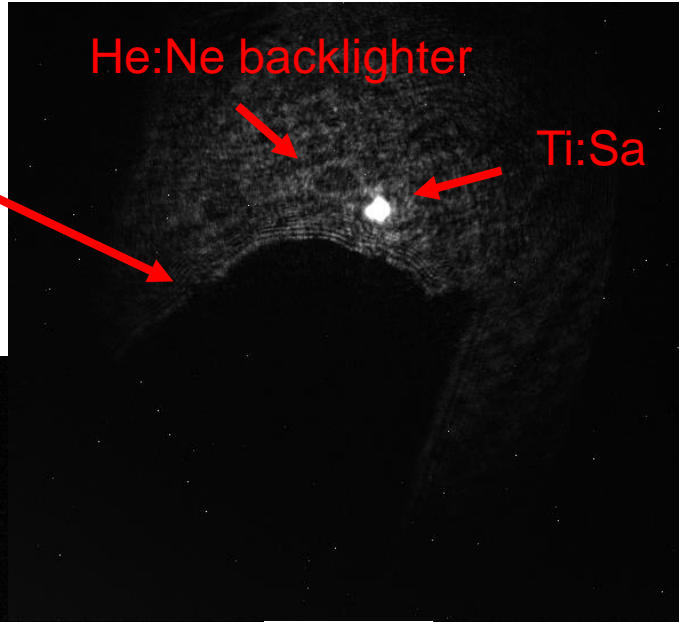
BNL-ATF Ti:Sa System – Pointing Stability

*0.43 μm per pixel, 1150 shots total, ~25 μrad STD



BNL-ATF Ti:Sa System – Spatial Positioning & Timing

Pin head ~60 μ m wide



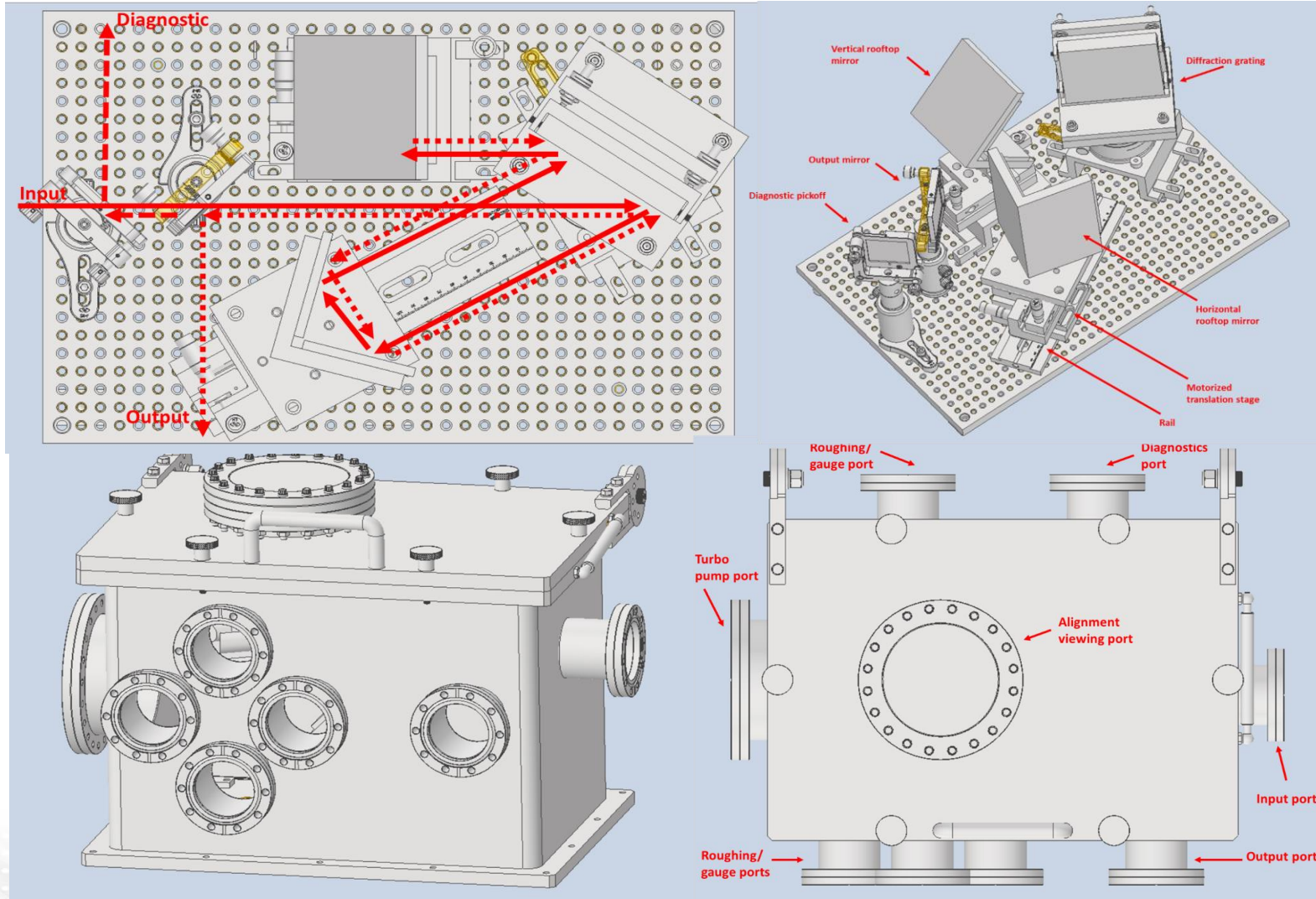
Timing within ~3ps

Ti:Sa arrives before CO₂ (osc delay 9512ps)

Plasma emission

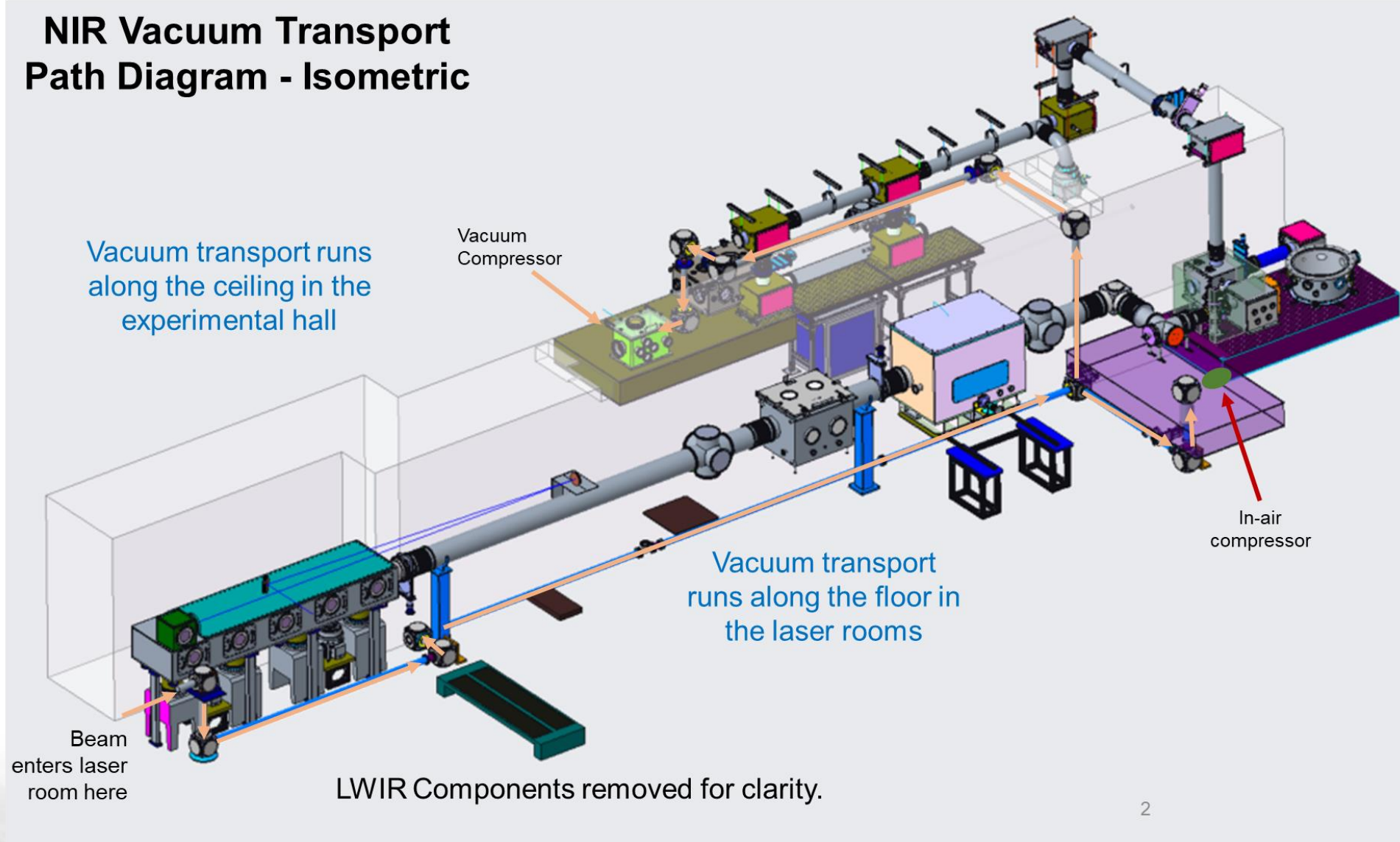
Ti:Sa arrives after CO₂ (osc delay 9515ps) – Blocked by overdense plasma

BNL-ATF Ti:Sa System - Stage II - Vacuum Compressor



BNL-ATF NIR Systems – Stage II - Vacuum Transport

NIR Vacuum Transport Path Diagram - Isometric



BNL-ATF NIR Systems

- Energy upgrades for Nd:YAG and Ti:Sa
- Transition to vacuum transport and vacuum compressor
- Planned vacuum transport is an upgrade of the existing transport line
 - Will reduce the risk for optical damage to components.
 - Will reduce transport instabilities.
 - Eliminate the window between the Ti:Sa compressor and chamber to allow higher energies.
 - Will allow additional relay telescopes if needed
 - Nd:YAG and Ti:Sa share the same transport path to reduce complexity and cost

BNL-ATF NIR Systems

NIR vacuum compressor

Parameter	Value	Notes
Maximum compressed pulse energy	100mJ (damage threshold limit < 1J)	Input 200mJ
Input beam size	1"	
Maximum supported pulse bandwidth	40nm	
Compressed pulse duration	<70fs	
Grating	Spectrogon 715.705.480 PC 1500 110x110x16 NIR	[2]
Motorized grating separation range	1"	
Rail grating separation range	5" – 12"	
Grating angle adjustment range (deviation angle)	30 +/- 5 degrees	
Angle of incidence	53.5 degrees +/- 5 degrees	
GDD tunability	-1.3x10 ⁶ to -3.2 x 10 ⁶ fs ²	
TOD/GDD tunability	-1.85 to -2.15 fs	
Vacuum requirement	10 ⁻⁶ Torr or better	
Construction	Welded stainless steel	
Flanges	Conflat	
Cover seal	Elastomer	
Kinematic mount for breadboard		
Maximum deflection of base under vacuum loads	.0007"	Much less near kinematic mounts