Feedback R&D for Optical Cavity

#### Ryuta TANAKA (Hiroshima univ.)

19<sup>th</sup> Feb 2013 SAPPHIRE DAY

### collaborators



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**Special thanks for French Team** 

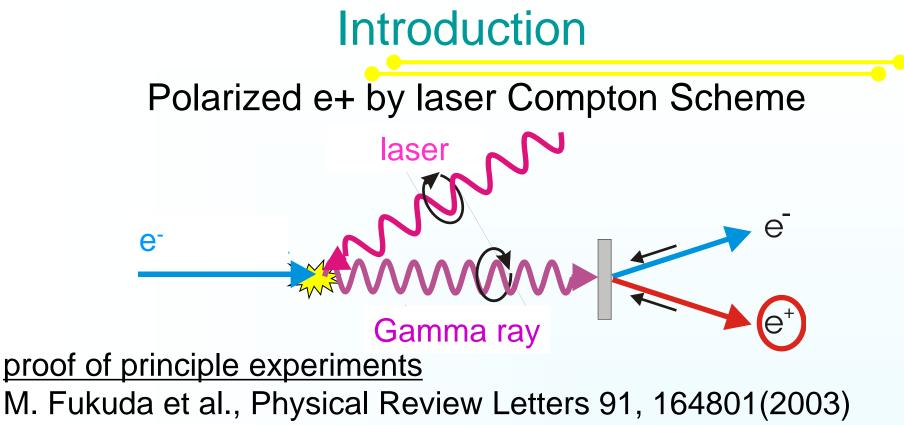
# contents

•Positron source using laser Compton

•Cavity control

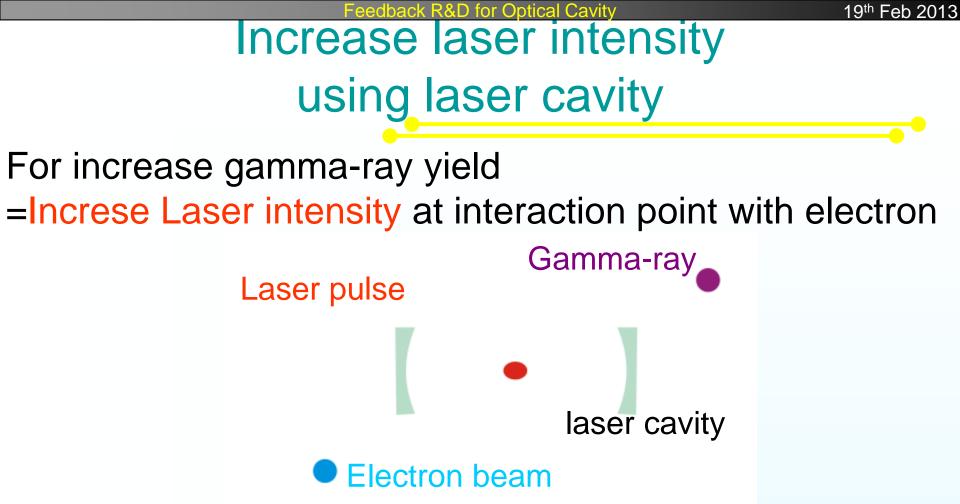
•Gamma yield

•issue



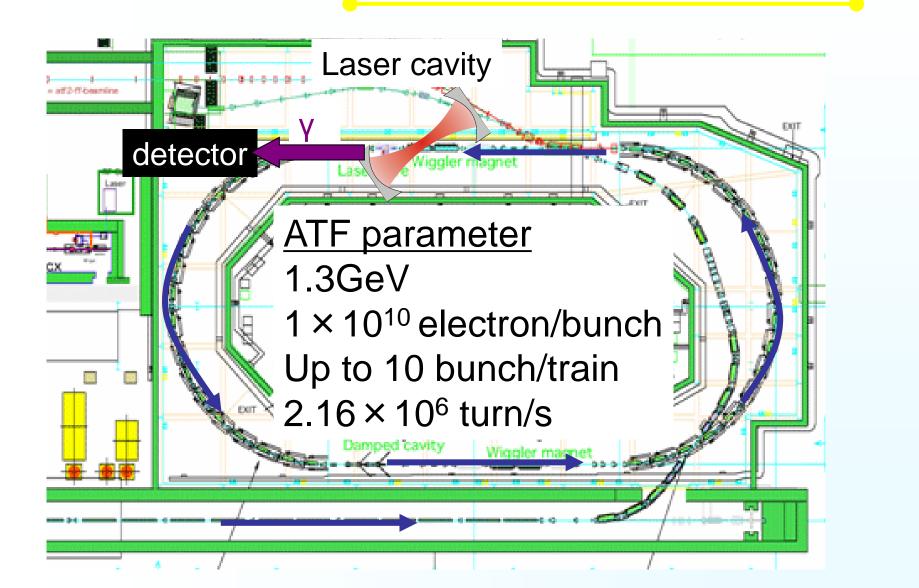
T. Omori et al., Physical Review Letters 96, 114801(2006)

Toward the positron sources -> increase intensity of gamma rays

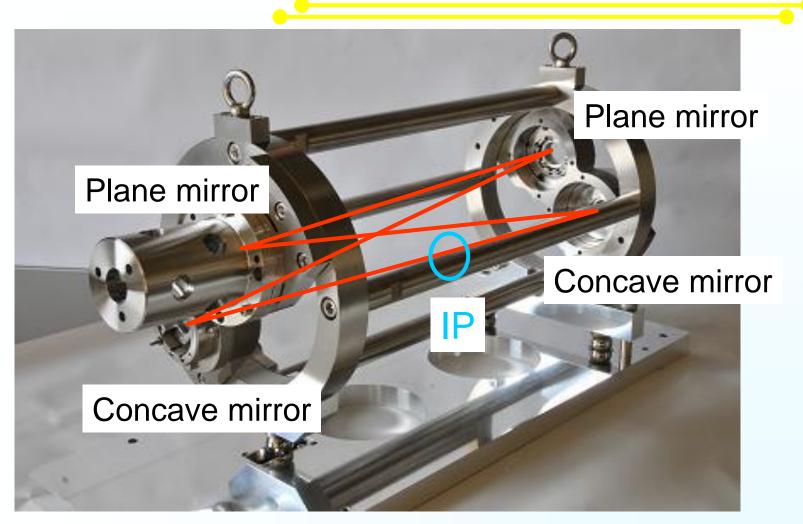


- High efficiency collision by timing synchronization electron and laser pulse
- Increase of laser intensity by resonance of laser cavity
- Condensed laser at IP

#### Experiments at the KEK ATF



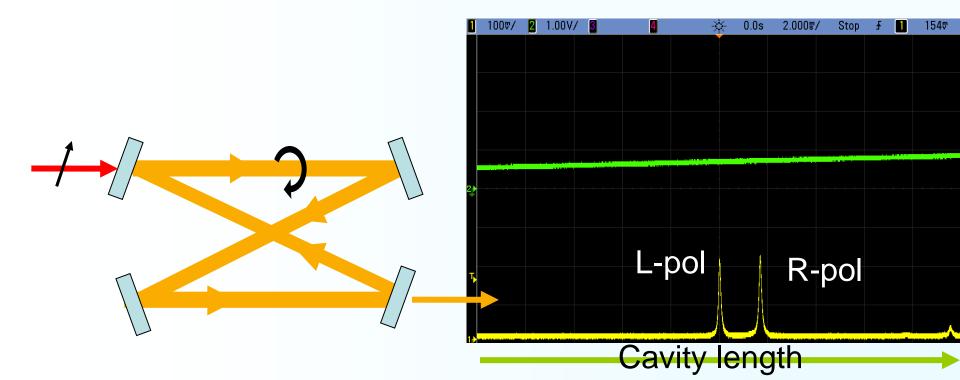
## laser cavity



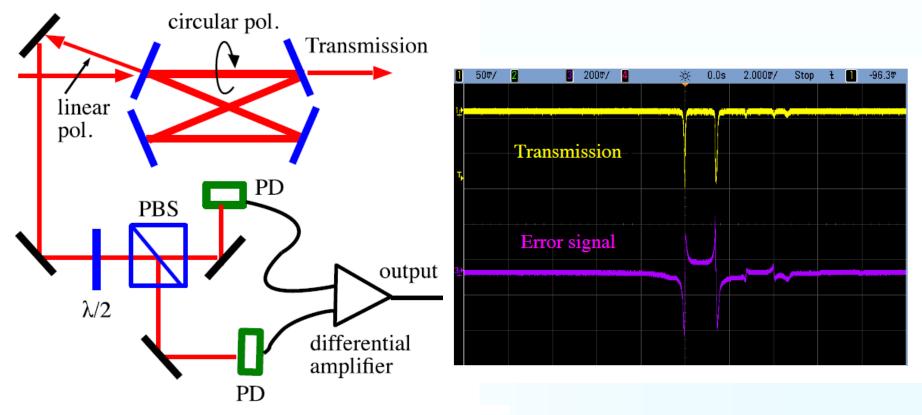
# **Polarization property**

geometric phase due to twisted pass

- cavity only resonates with circular polarization
- Different resonance point in left and right polarization



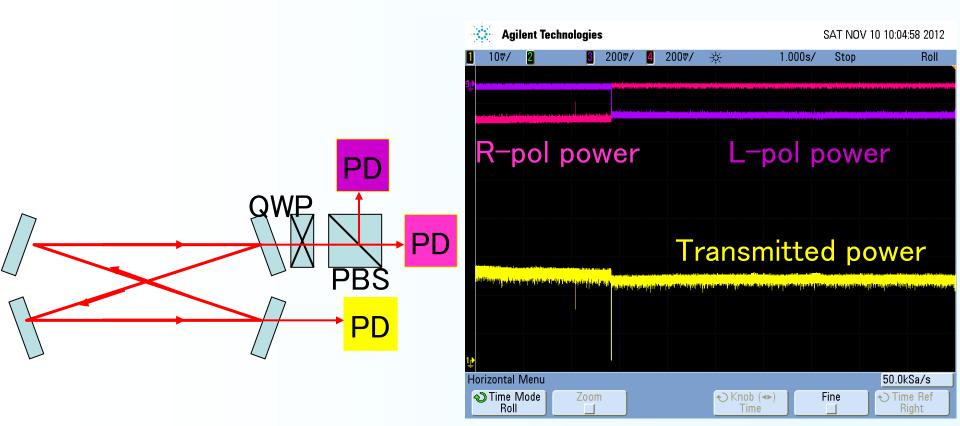
Control method using Polarization property



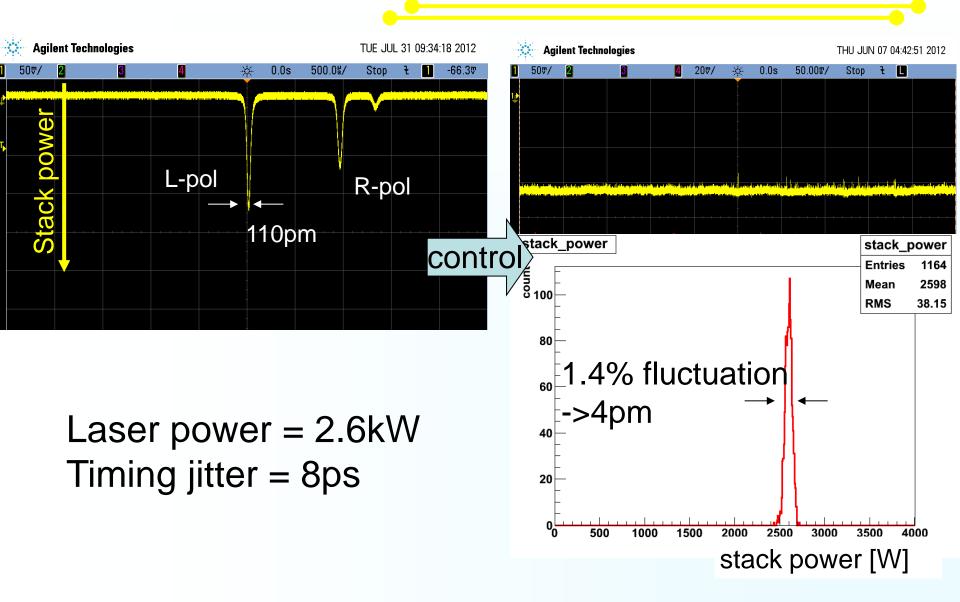
Different slope in left and right pol.

# Advantage in the control method

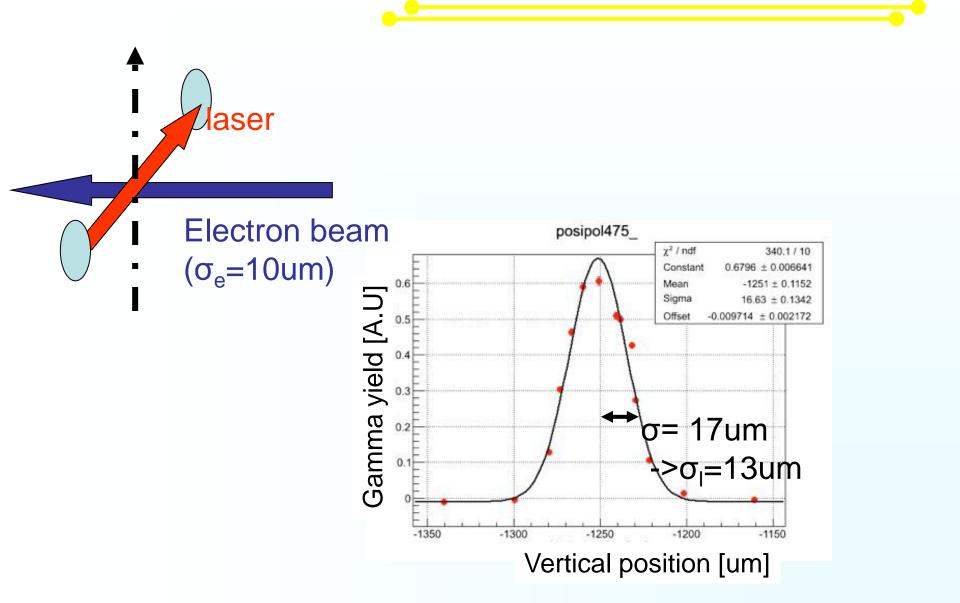
exchange polarity feedback loop is exchange stack laser pol. ->e+ pol. can be controlled by the polarity control loop



## Cavity control

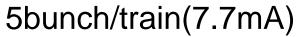


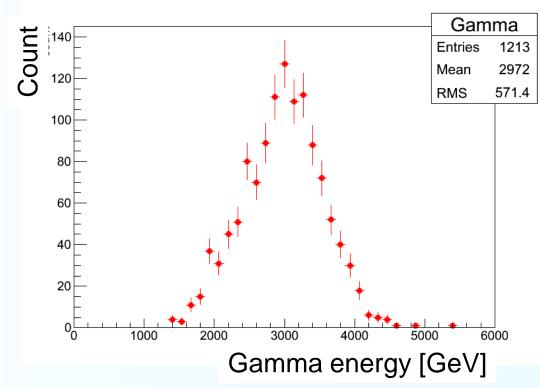




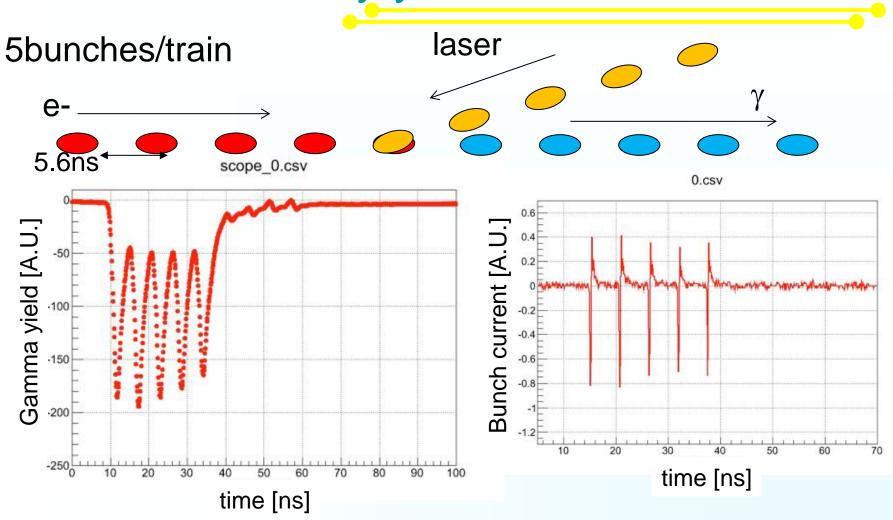
# Gamma-ray yield

 $2970 \pm 20 \text{ MeV}$   $\Rightarrow ~120\gamma \text{s/train}$  $~2.6 \times 10^8/\text{sec}$ 





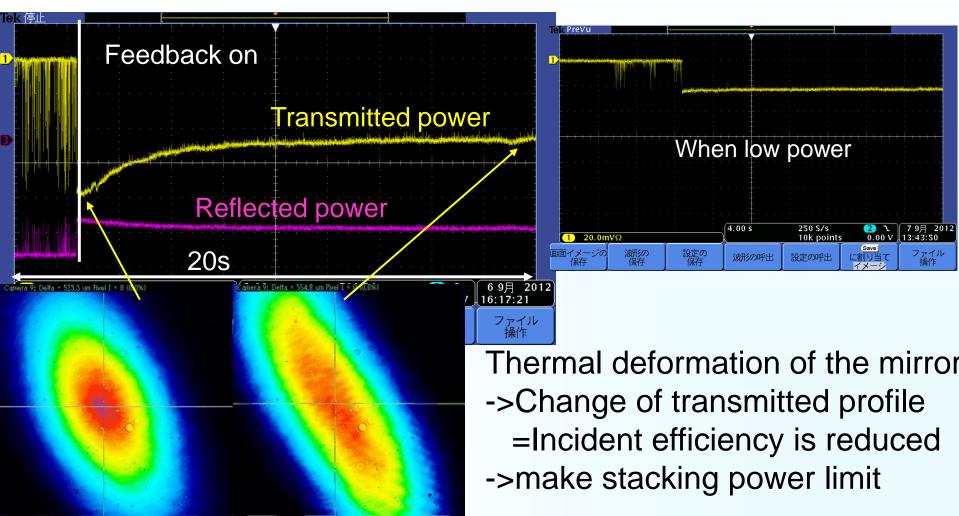
## Gamma-ray yield each bunch



no bunch dependence (yield is proportional to e- current)

### Thermal effect

#### Target: more intensity stacking



#### summary

◇R&D e+ source using laser Compton

 $\bigcirc$ gamma-ray yield = 2.6 × 10<sup>8</sup>/sec

Cavity have stack power limit by thermal effect