New Ellipsoidal Laser at the Upgraded PITZ Facility.

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Abstract

Last year the facility was significantly upgraded with a new prototype photocathode laser capable of producing homogenous quasi-ellipsoidal pulses. Previous simulations have shown that the corresponding pulses allow the production of high brightness electron bunches with minimized emittance [1]. A laser system was developed in collaboration with the Institute of Applied Physics (Nizhny Novgorod, Russia) and the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research (Dubna, Russia).

Furthermore, a new normal-conducting RF gun cavity was installed with a modified two-window pair RF feed layout for improved stability and reliability [2]. The supporting RF and water cooling systems for this gun were also improved. A detailed photoemission and emittance (see MOD04) measurement program was carried out. Finally, a new Transverse Deflecting Structure





Above: Current PITZ beamline with TDS and Plasma Cell

Quasi-Ellipsoidal Photocathode Laser System*

Double-pass spectral amplitude-phase masking technique





- Spectrally transformed chirped pulse imaged onto SLMs
- Frequencies modulated by separate amplitude/phase masks -
- Pulse recombined, laterally rotated, and perpendicularly reshaped



13.6 ps

Photoemission Studies

- Studies of quantum efficiency degradation over time
- observable development of hot/cold spots
- consistent across surface
- Photocathode laser core:halo investigation [4]
- Improved radial beam profile taken from measurement
- Full suite of comparative experimental data taken
- Explanation for previous charge extraction behavioral discrepancies





Frequency conversion crystals (2nd and 4th harmonics

Characterization and optimization by:

- IR cross-correlator coupled camera -
- Future UV:IR cross-correlator [3]
- Electron beam diagnostics

Experimental results (1st electrons generated in April 2015)





1.7 ps



Refurbished Gun 4.2 and RF Feed Layout

- Refurbished Gun 4.2 with re-machined backplane
- Cathode spring updated to new contract stripe design



old watchband design new contact stripe design

- RF feed (up to 8 MW) migrated from a single RF window layout [5] to a two-window setup [2]
- one 10 MW in-vacuum Thales window solution [5]
 - RF power now shared over two Thales RF windows







<u>Top:</u> Laser pulses imaged – by help of wire cross onto the virtual camera (VC2)

Above: Electron bunch behind booster, imaged at camera High1Scr1 (5.74 m behind cathode)

- After conditioning, no problems anymore with the double RF window pair setup



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