

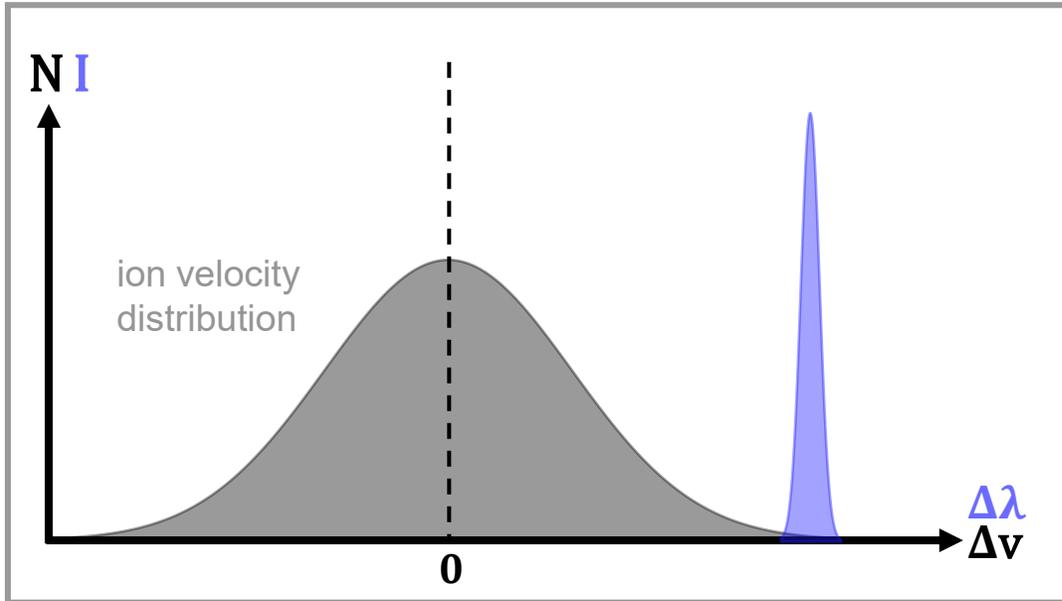
PULSED UV LASER SYSTEM FOR LASER COOLING OF RELATIVISTIC BUNCHED ION BEAMS AT THE SIS100

Tamina Grunwitz, Jens Gumm, Sebastian Klammes, Benedikt Langfeld, Denise Schwarz, Danyal Winters, Thomas Walther

Technische Universität Darmstadt

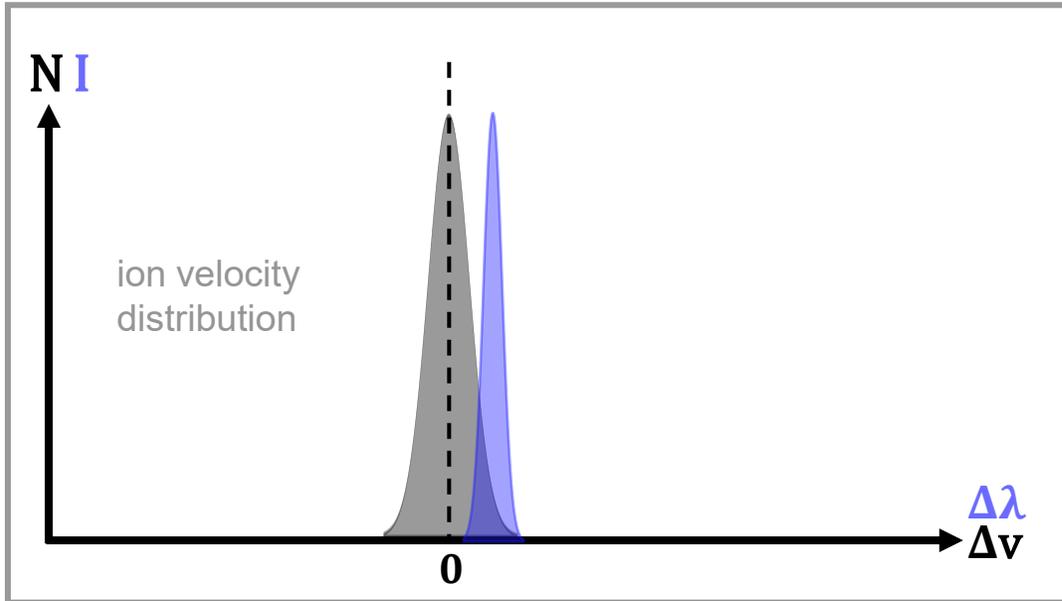


INTERACTION OF A LASER WITH AN ION BUNCH



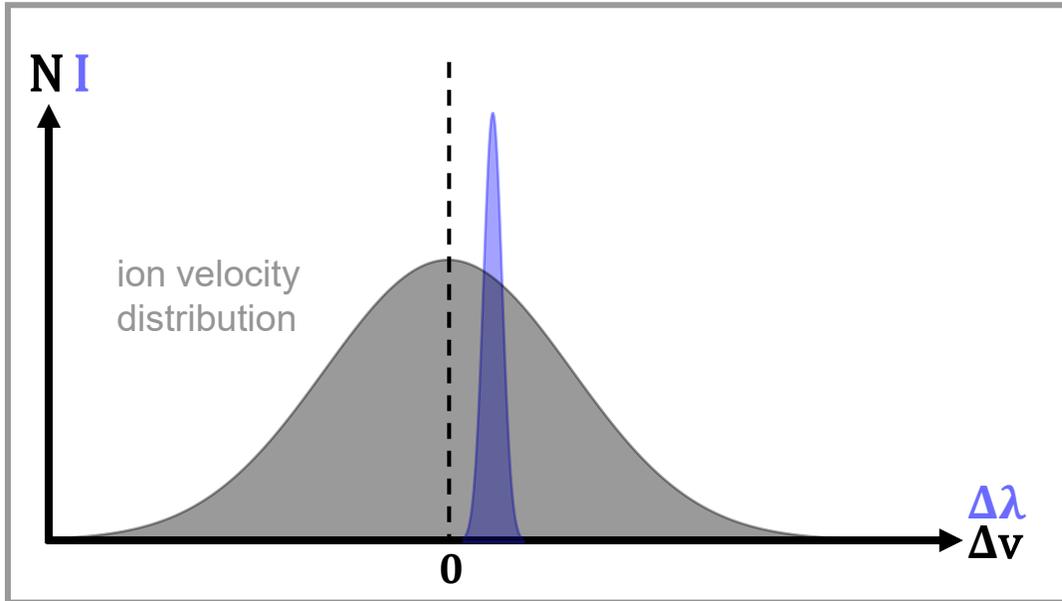


INTERACTION OF A LASER WITH AN ION BUNCH



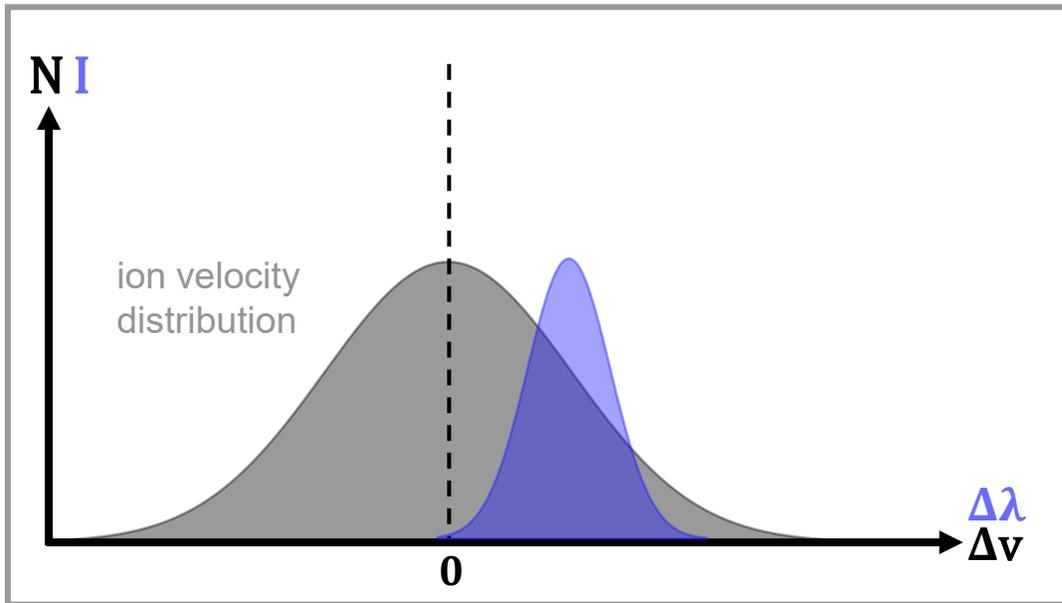


INTERACTION OF A LASER WITH AN ION BUNCH





INTERACTION OF A LASER WITH AN ION BUNCH

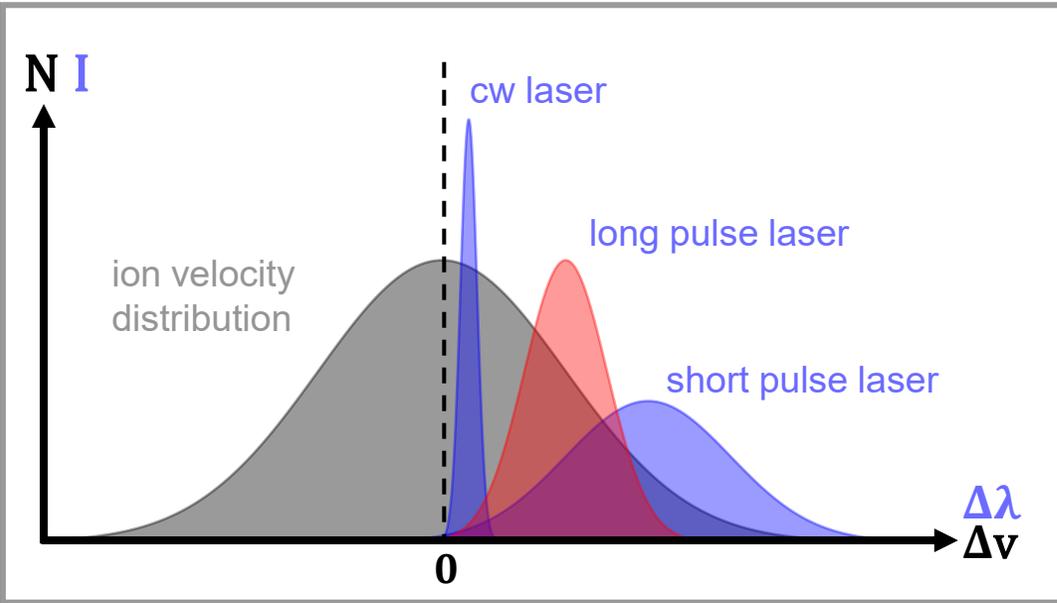


laser force width: $\sigma_{LF} \propto \frac{1}{\tau_{puls}}$

lowest achievable
momentum spread: $\frac{\Delta p}{p} \propto \sigma_{LF}$



THE LASER COOLING CONCEPT FOR THE SIS100



laser force width: $\sigma_{LF} \propto \frac{1}{\tau_{puls}}$

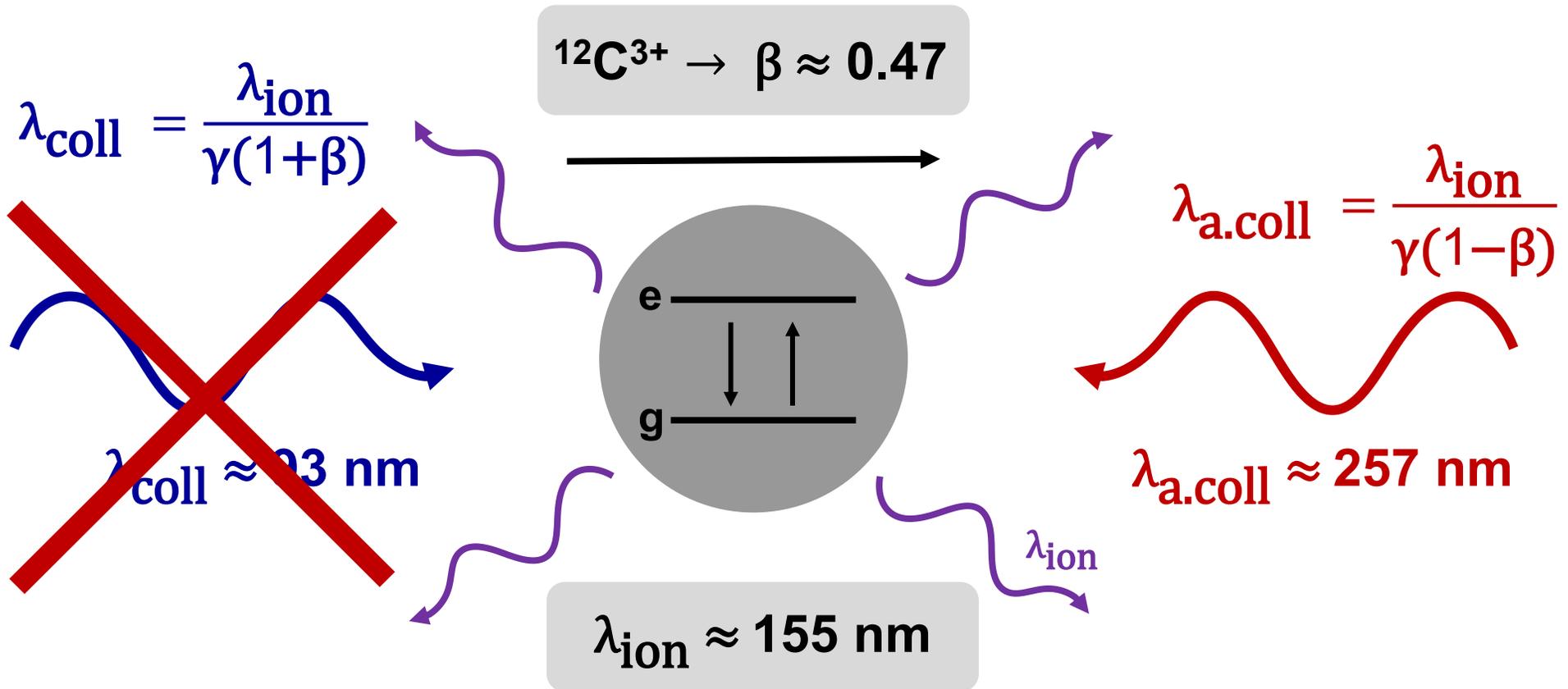
lowest achievable momentum spread: $\frac{\Delta p}{p} \propto \sigma_{LF}$

Combining **all laser systems** enables:

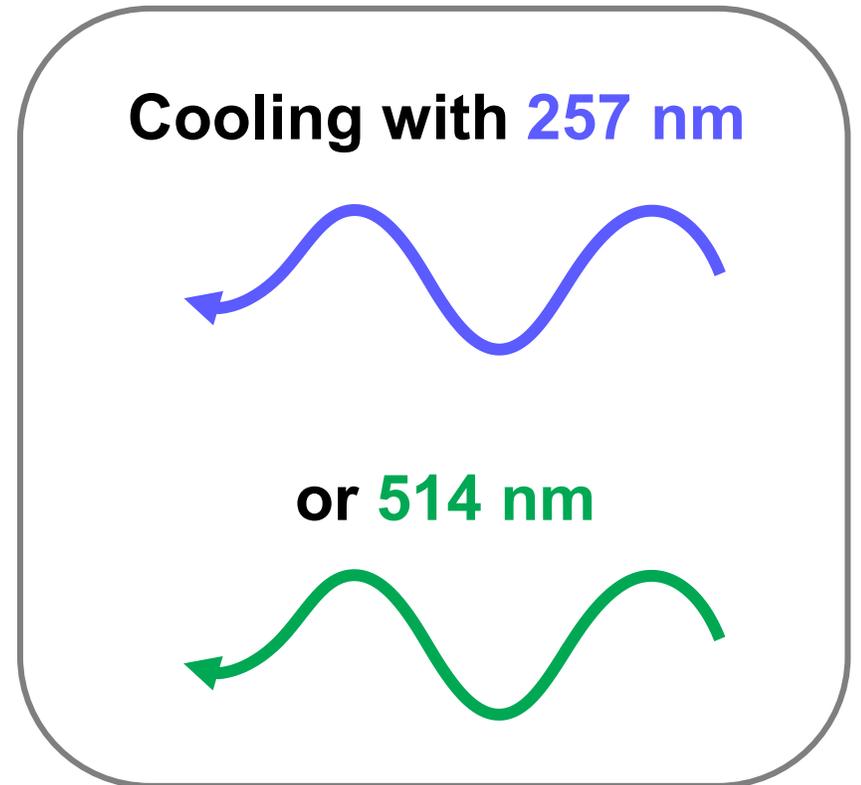
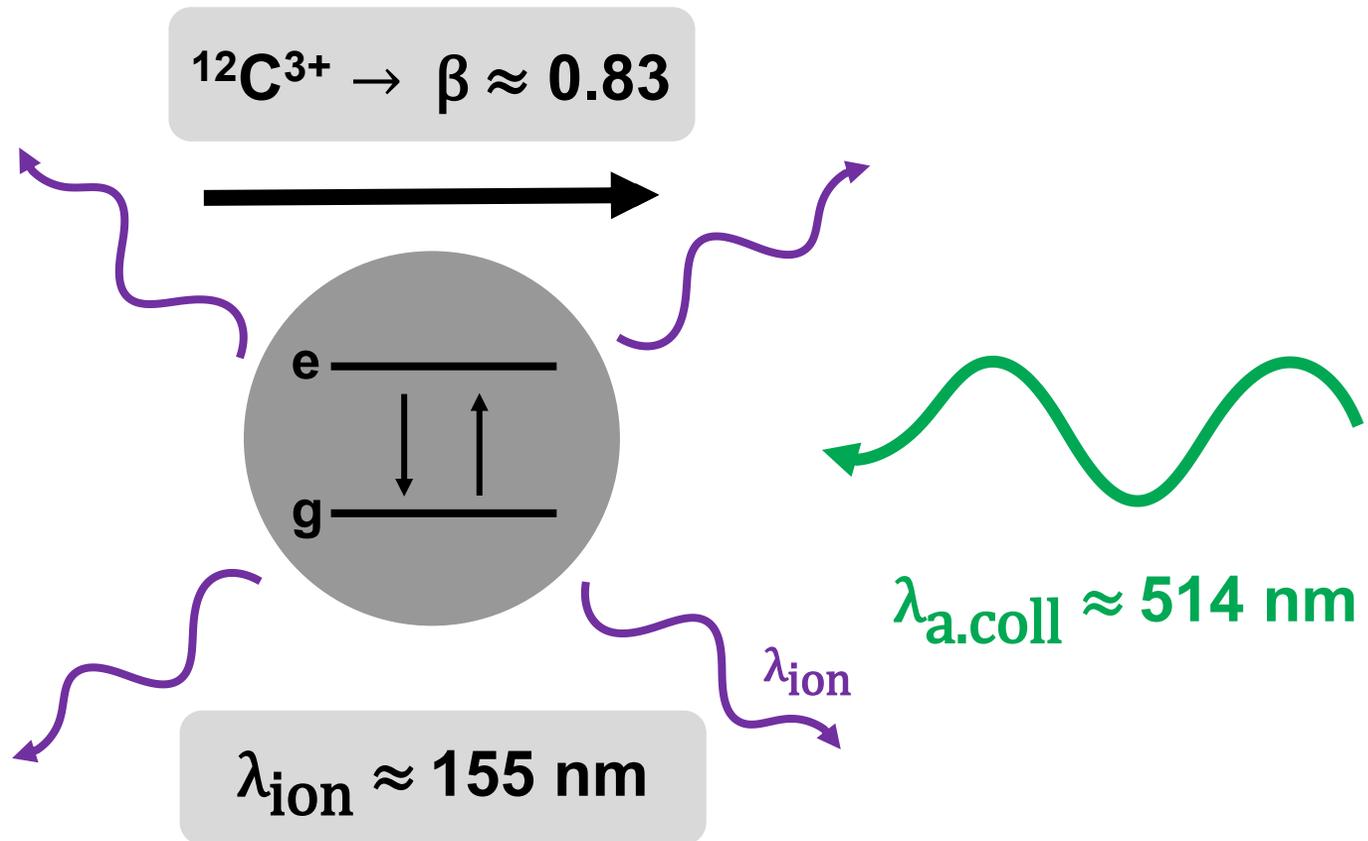
- low final momentum spread**
- short cooling times**
- prevention of reheating due to IBS**



LASER WAVELENGTH SELECTION



LASER WAVELENGTH SELECTION



REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PULSED LASER SYSTEM

wavelength: **514 nm** and **257 nm**

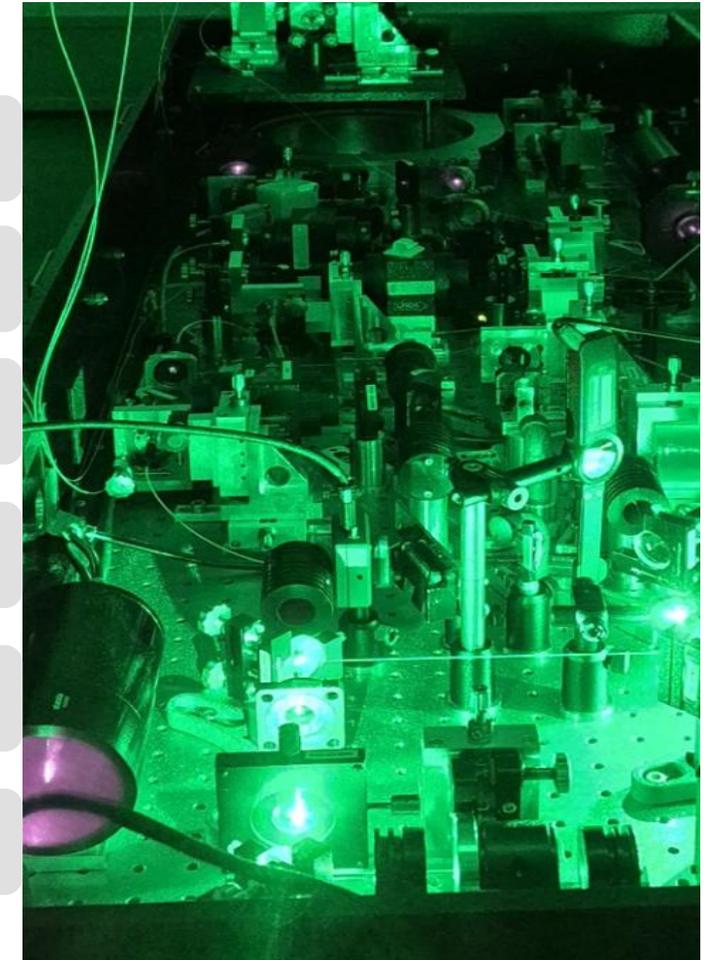
high average laser power

stable output power

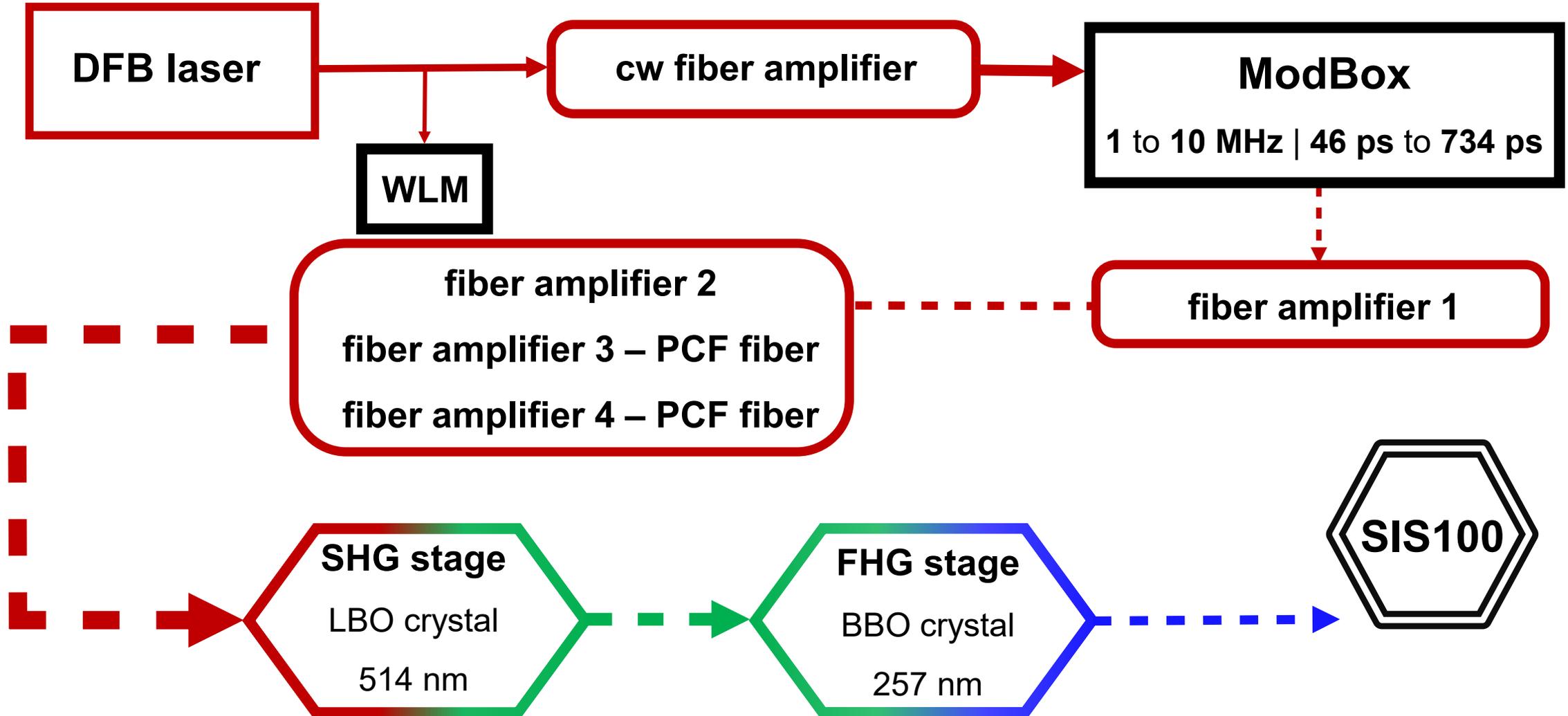
adaptable **pulse duration** – variable **laser force** width

variable **repetition rate** – synchronisation with ion bunches

tunable wavelength – UV range of 3.4 THz

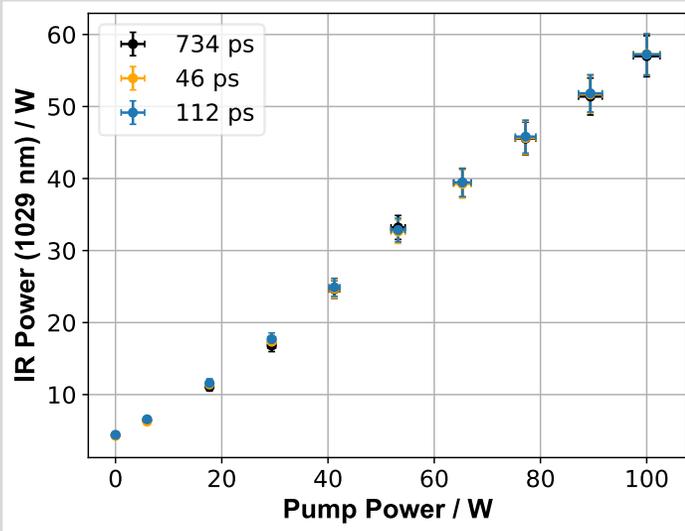


THE LASER SYSTEM



POWER OUTPUT OF THE LASER SYSTEM

IR – 1029 nm



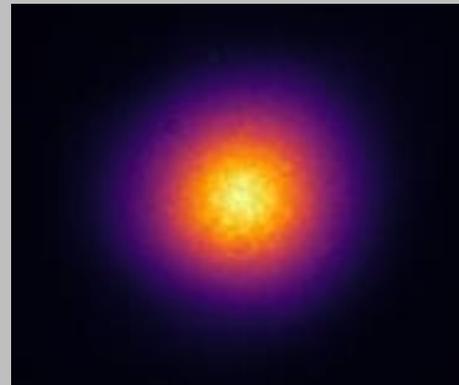
~ 57 W

Only minor power variations due to thermal fluctuations in long-term operation

Green – 515.5 nm

Pulse duration	Average power
734 ps	17.1(4) W
112 ps	34.2(10) W
46 ps	30.4(9) W

Beam profile at 34 W



UV – 257.25 nm

Pulse duration	Average power
734 ps	0.60(2) W
112 ps	4.08(10) W
46 ps	2.10(5) W

Elliptical focus – reduction of degradation

Spectral width between 36.33(118) GHz and 2.05(11) GHz

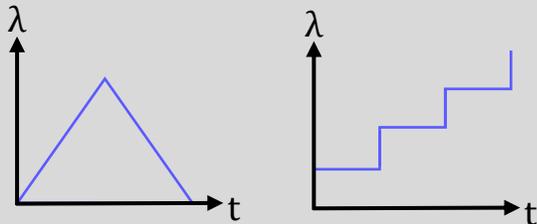
WAVELENGTH TUNING AND STABILIZATION



Temperature tuning

approx. 3 nm (840 GHz)

Triangular scan or stepwise change of wavelength



DFB laser

1028.23 nm – 1031.21 nm



Current tuning

approx. 0.12 nm (35 GHz)

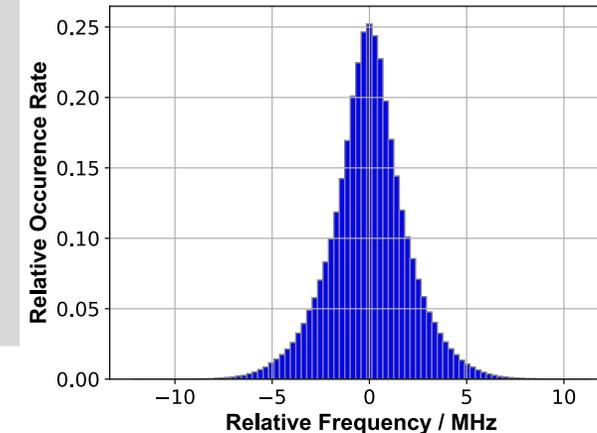
Arbitrary functions possible



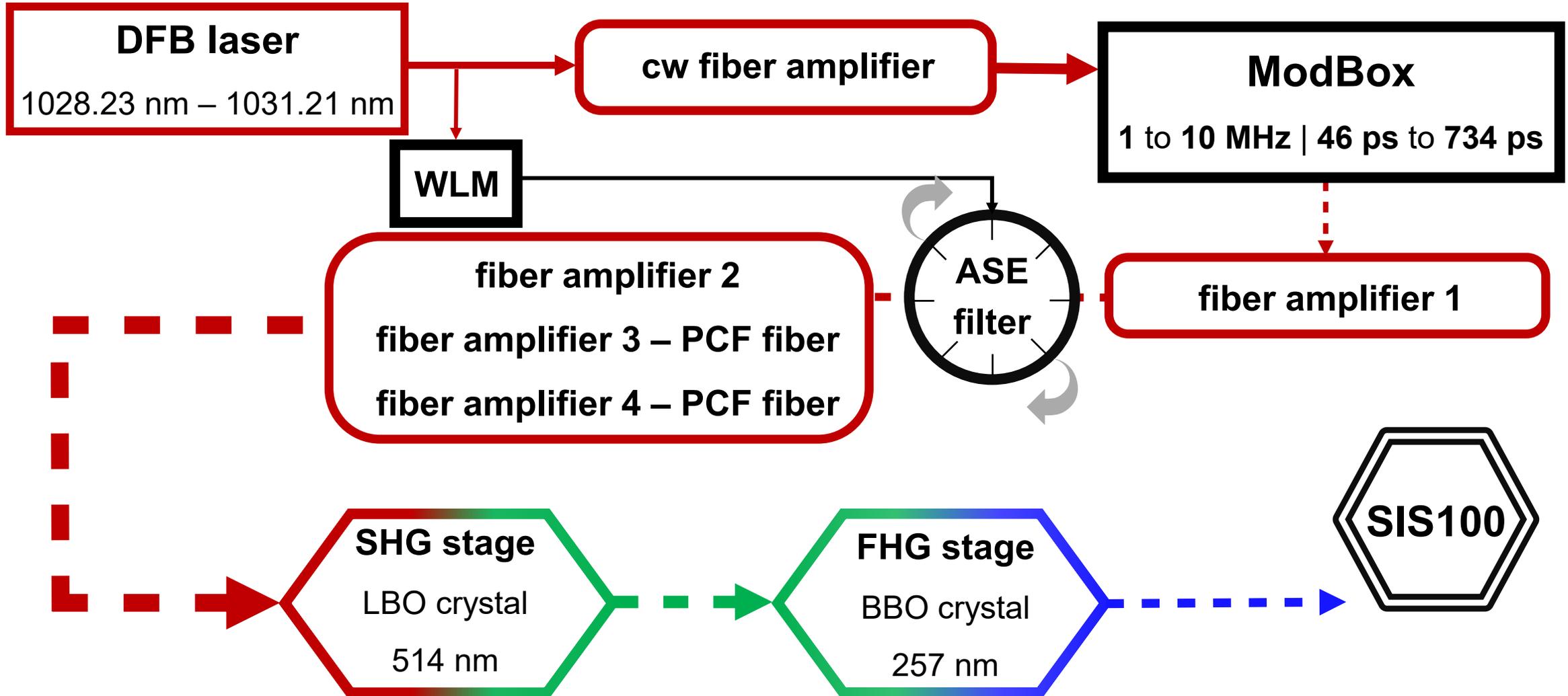
Wavelength stabilization

Standard deviation: 2 MHz

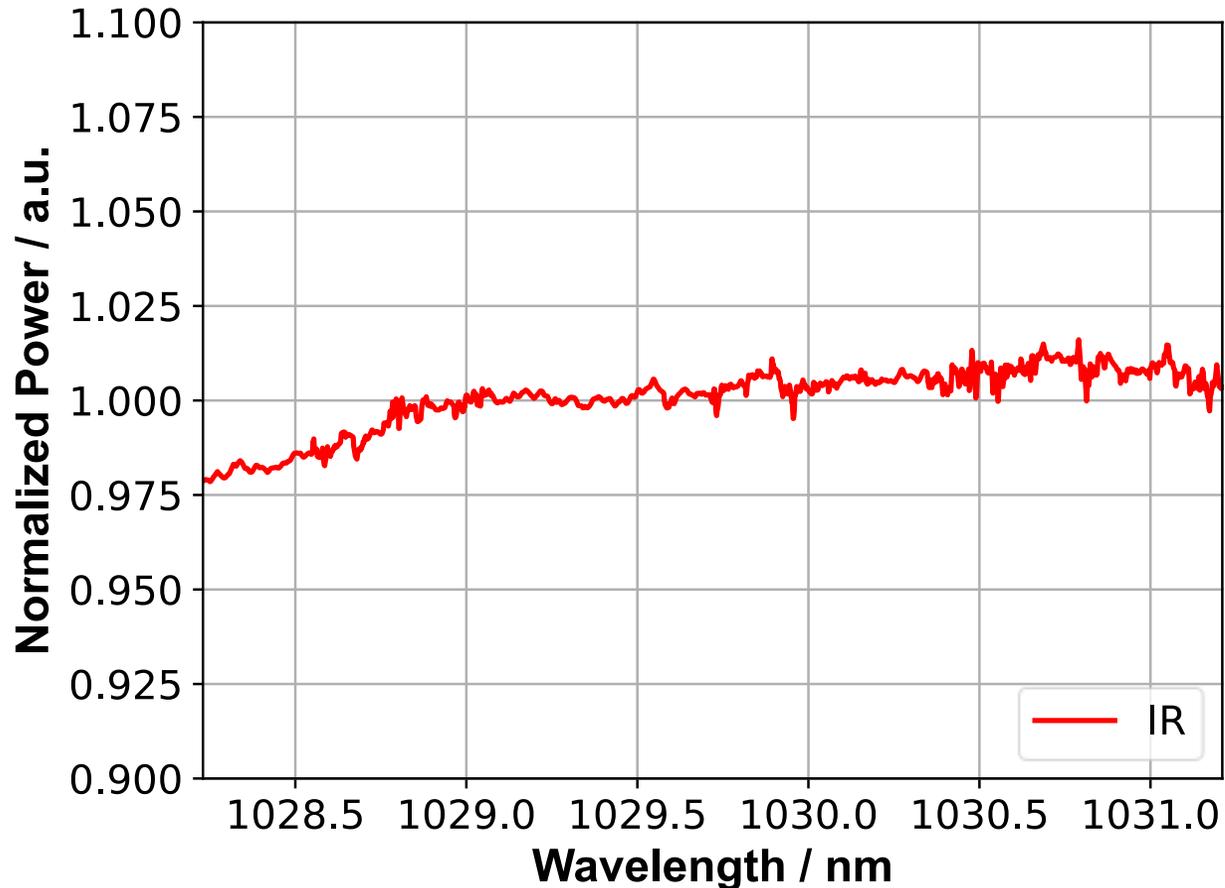
Compatible with stepwise wavelength change



TUNING OF THE SYSTEM



IR POWER WITH WAVELENGTH TUNING



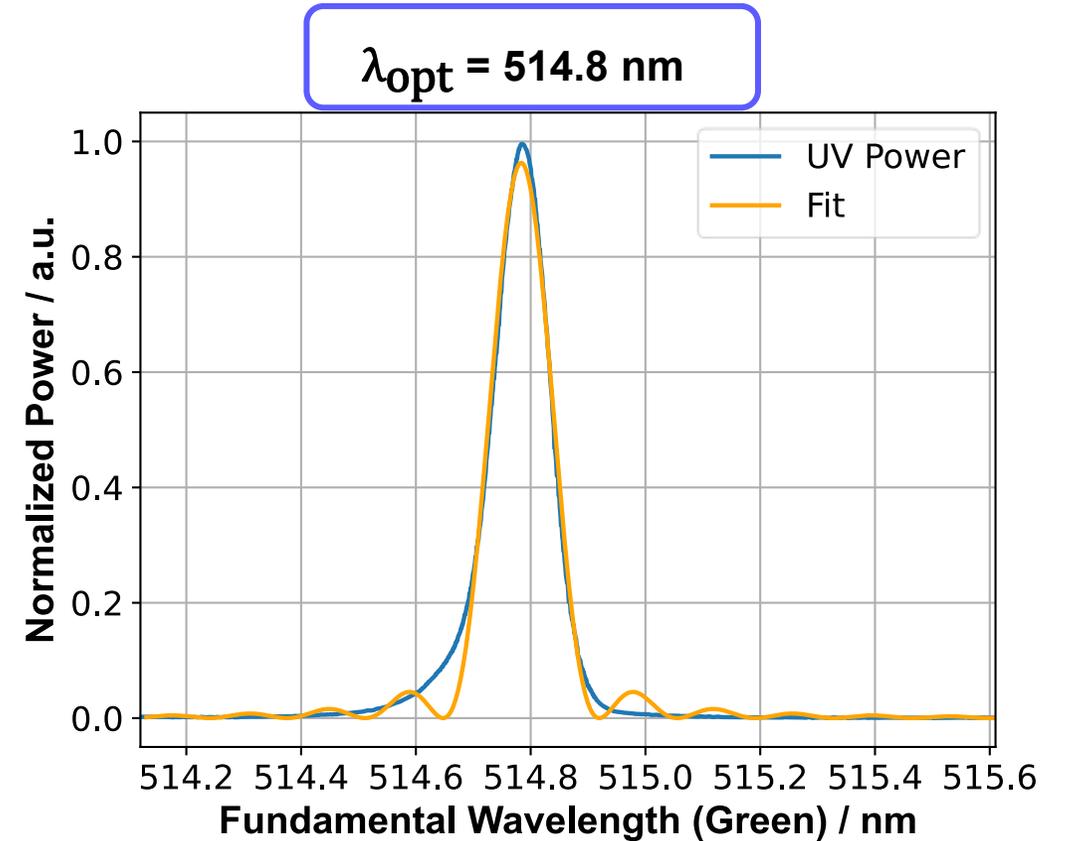
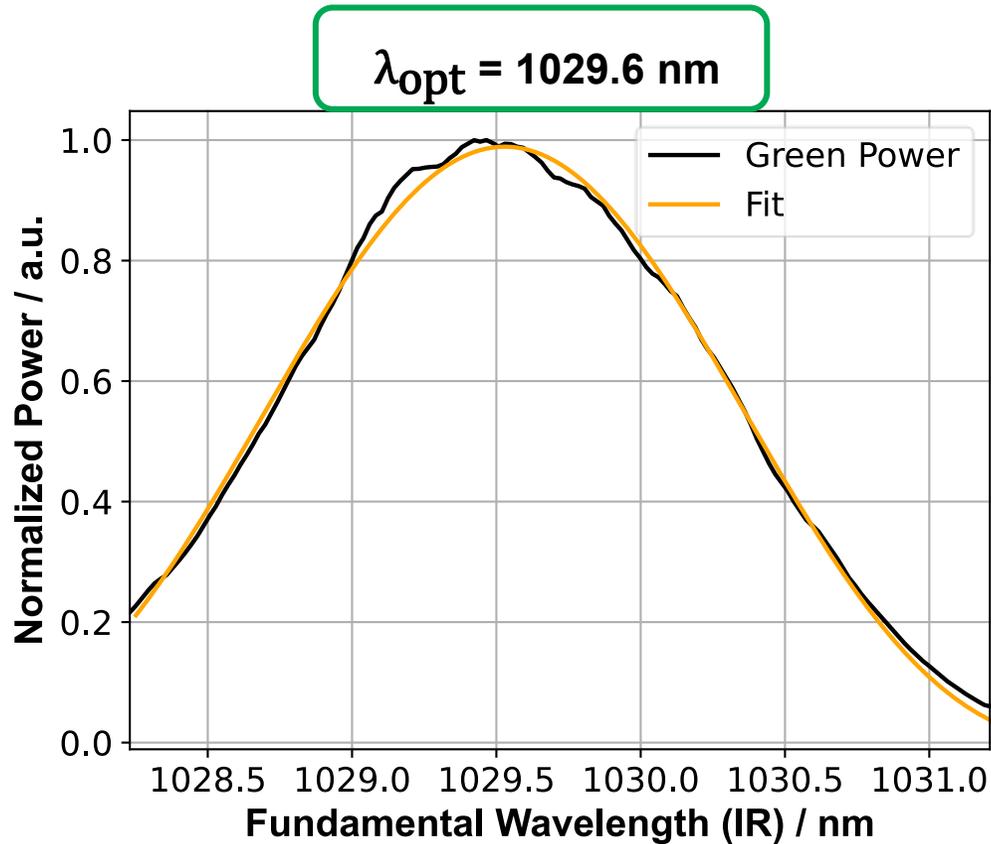
10 MHz 112 ps $P_{\text{mean}} = 51.8 \text{ W}$

Peak-to-Peak power changes $< 4.5 \%$

Attributable to emission spectrum of Ytterbium

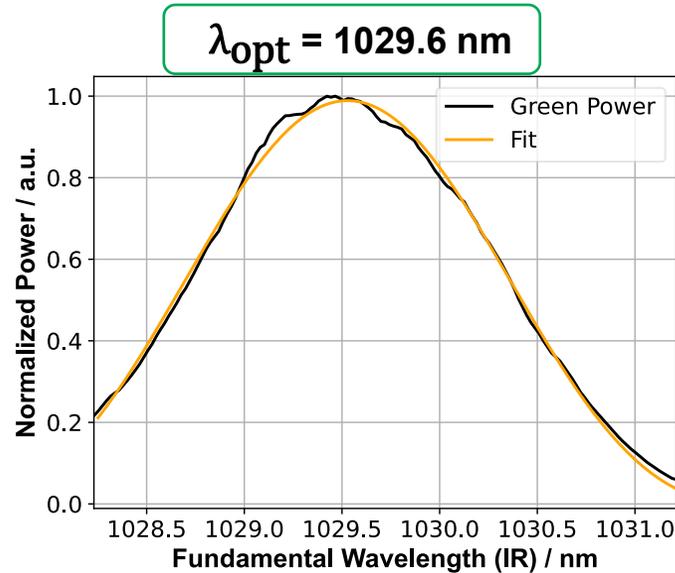
Low ASE percentage \rightarrow high conversion in the following SHG stage

TUNING OF THE SYSTEM – FREQUENCY CONVERSION





TUNING OF THE SYSTEM – FREQUENCY CONVERSION

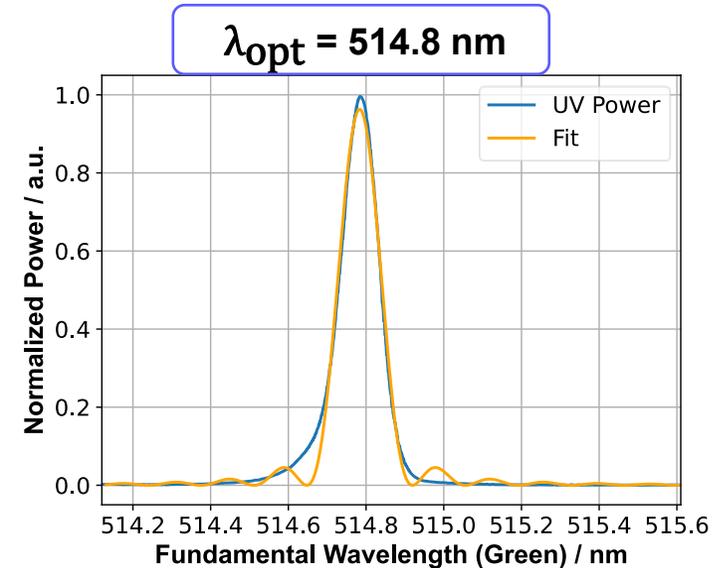


Green



Non-critical phasematching – temperature of the LBO crystal → **feed forward control**

Limit of the maximum scan speed – 0.02 nm/s (IR)



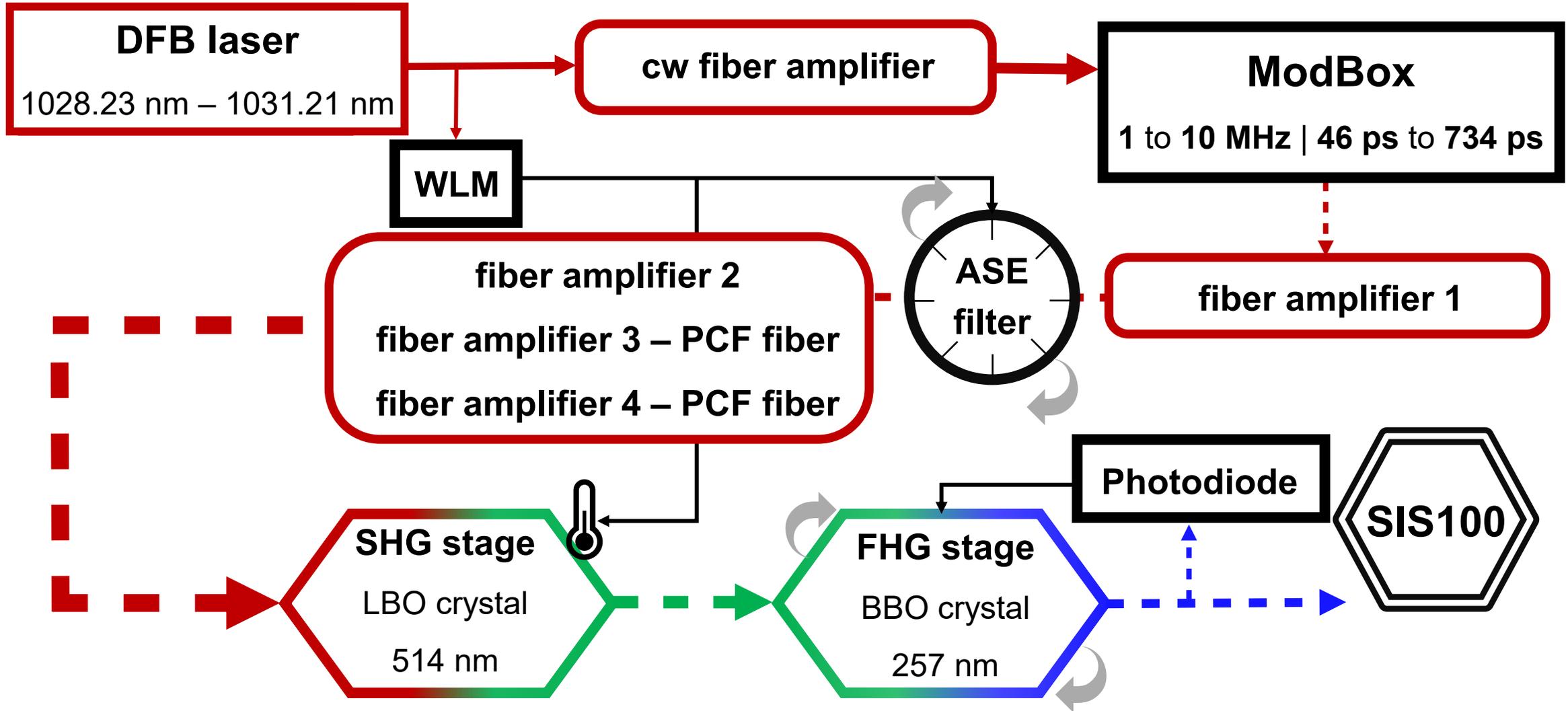
UV



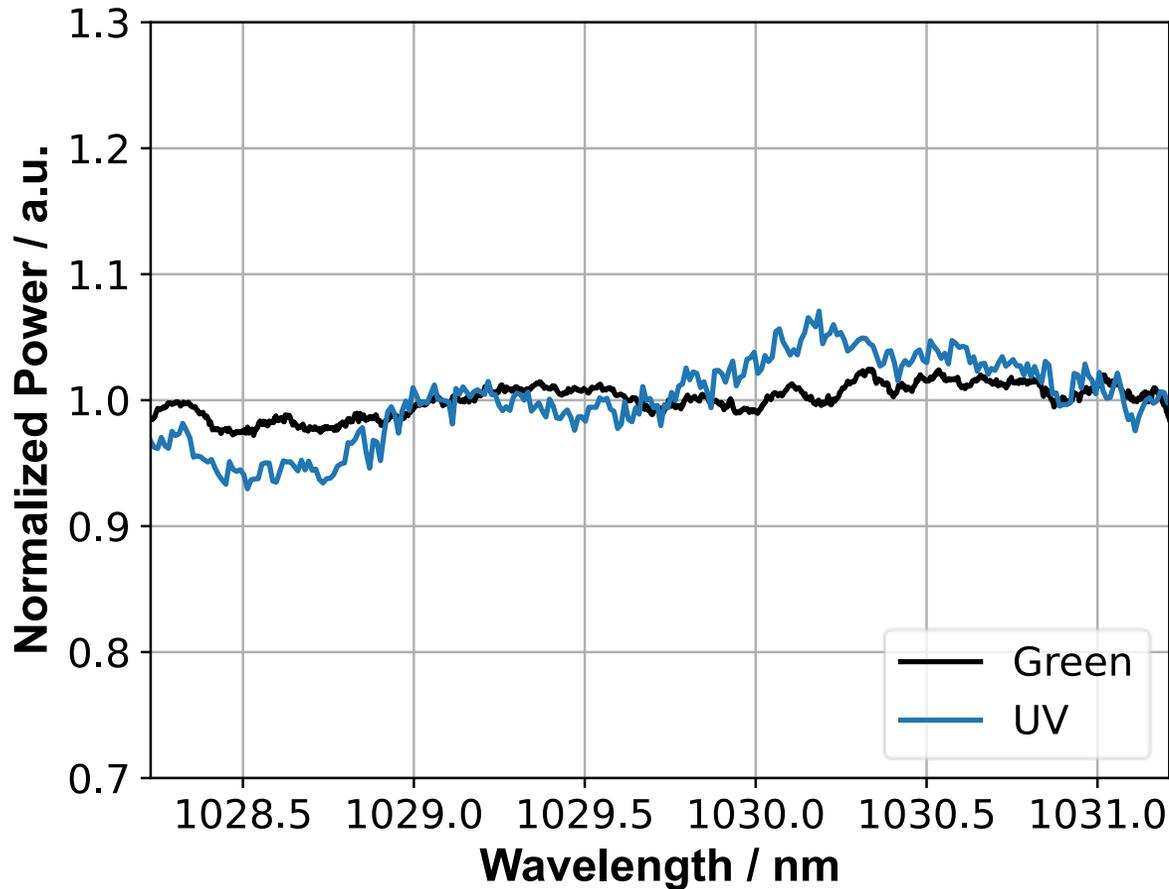
Critical phasematching – angle of the BBO crystal

No feed forward control possible – **active feedback control**

TUNING OF THE SYSTEM



TUNING OF THE SYSTEM – ACTIVE CONTROL



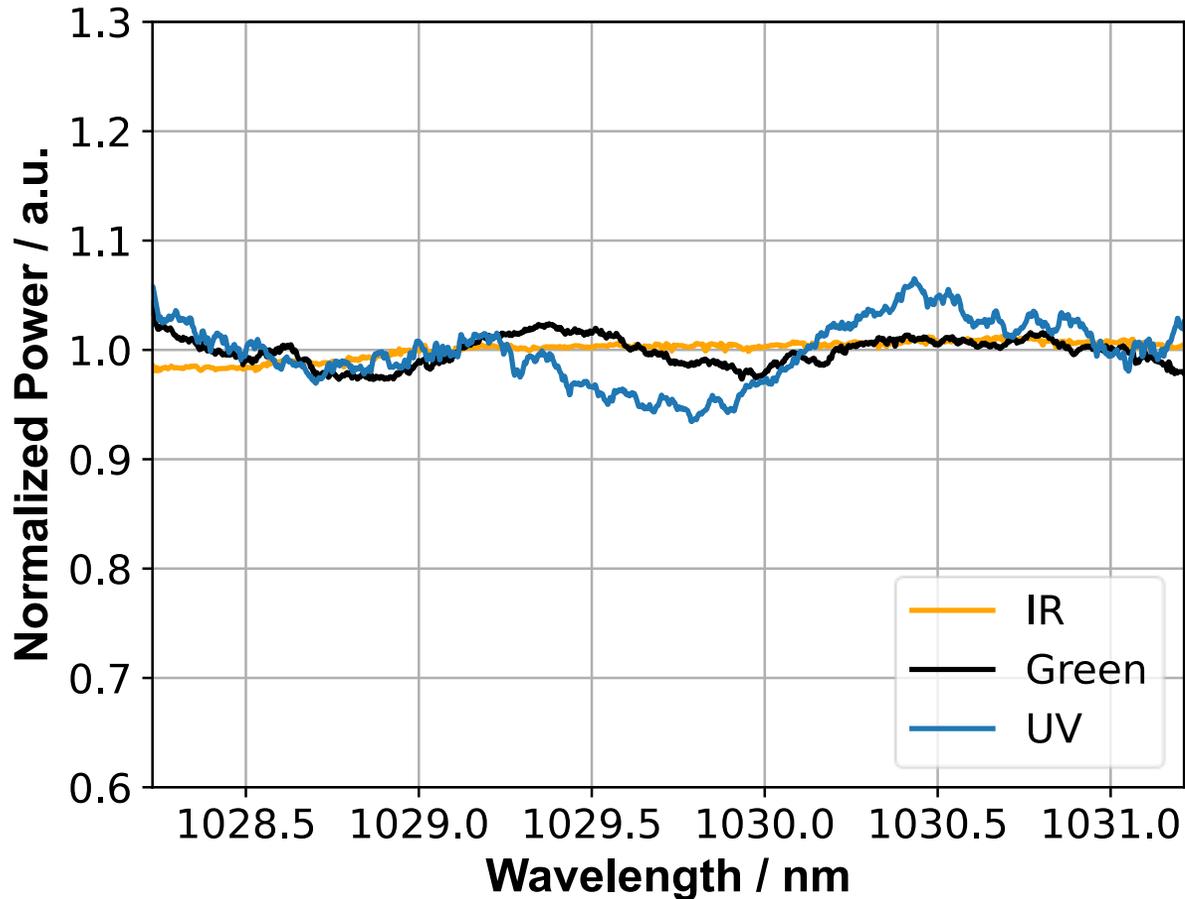
10 MHz 112 ps
 $P_{\text{mean}}(\text{green}) = 28.3 \text{ W}$ | $P_{\text{mean}}(\text{UV}) = 1.4 \text{ W}$

Scan speeds up to 23 GHz/s (UV) possible

Tuning range UV: 3.4 THz

Problem: **beam displacement** while scanning
 due to the angle tuning

TUNING OF THE SYSTEM – ACTIVE CONTROL – DOUBLE CRYSTAL SETUP

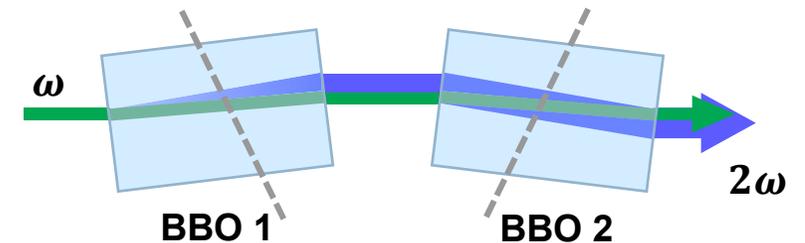


10 MHz 112 ps
 $P_{\text{mean}}(\text{green}) = 26.1 \text{ W}$ | $P_{\text{mean}}(\text{UV}) = 1.8 \text{ W}$

Tuning range UV: 3.4 THz with 5.7 GHz/s (UV)

Reduced beam displacement

Increased UV power: max. 5.30(13) W possible



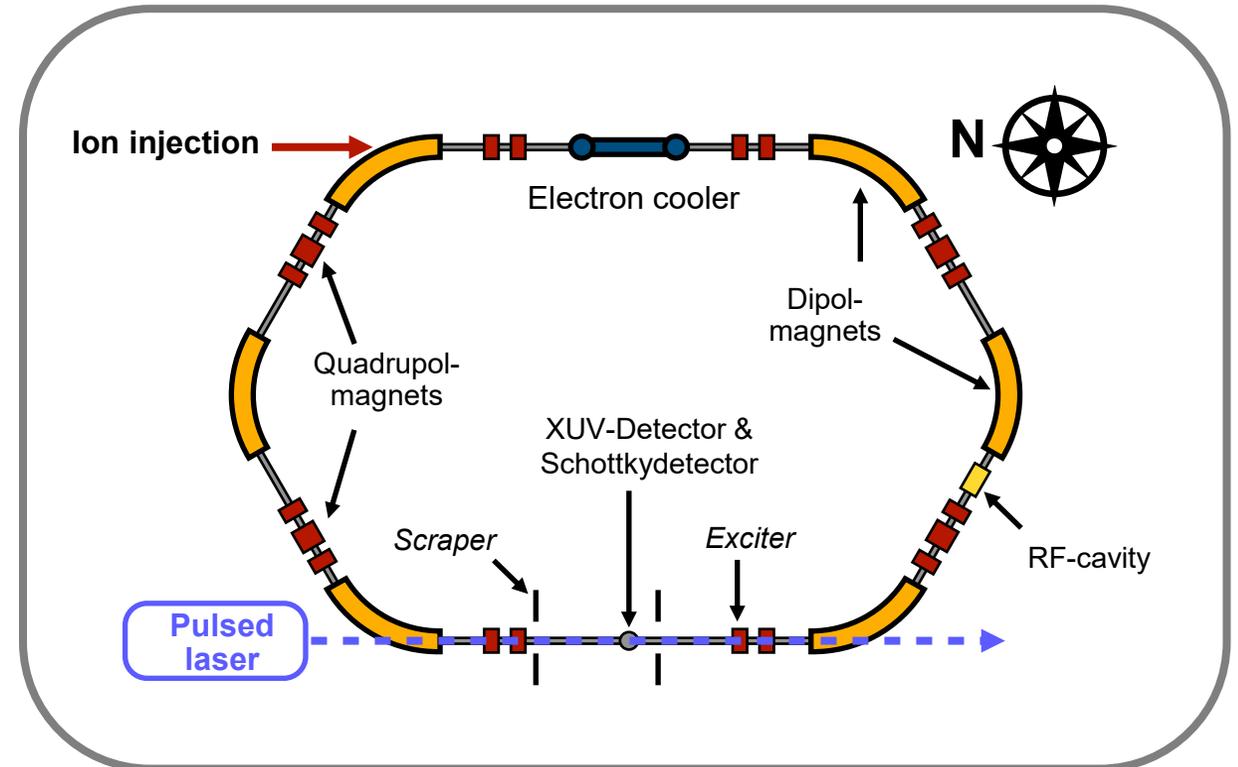
BEAM EXPERIMENT 2021 – LASER COOLING OF $^{12}\text{C}^{3+}$

Parameters

β	0.47
f_{rev}	1.291 278 MHz
τ	24.37(2) s
τ_{puls}	166 - 734 ps
f_{rep}	9.038 9145 MHz
λ_{L}	257.235 nm
P_{UV}	200 mW

30 s electron precooling: $\Delta p/p \approx 1.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$

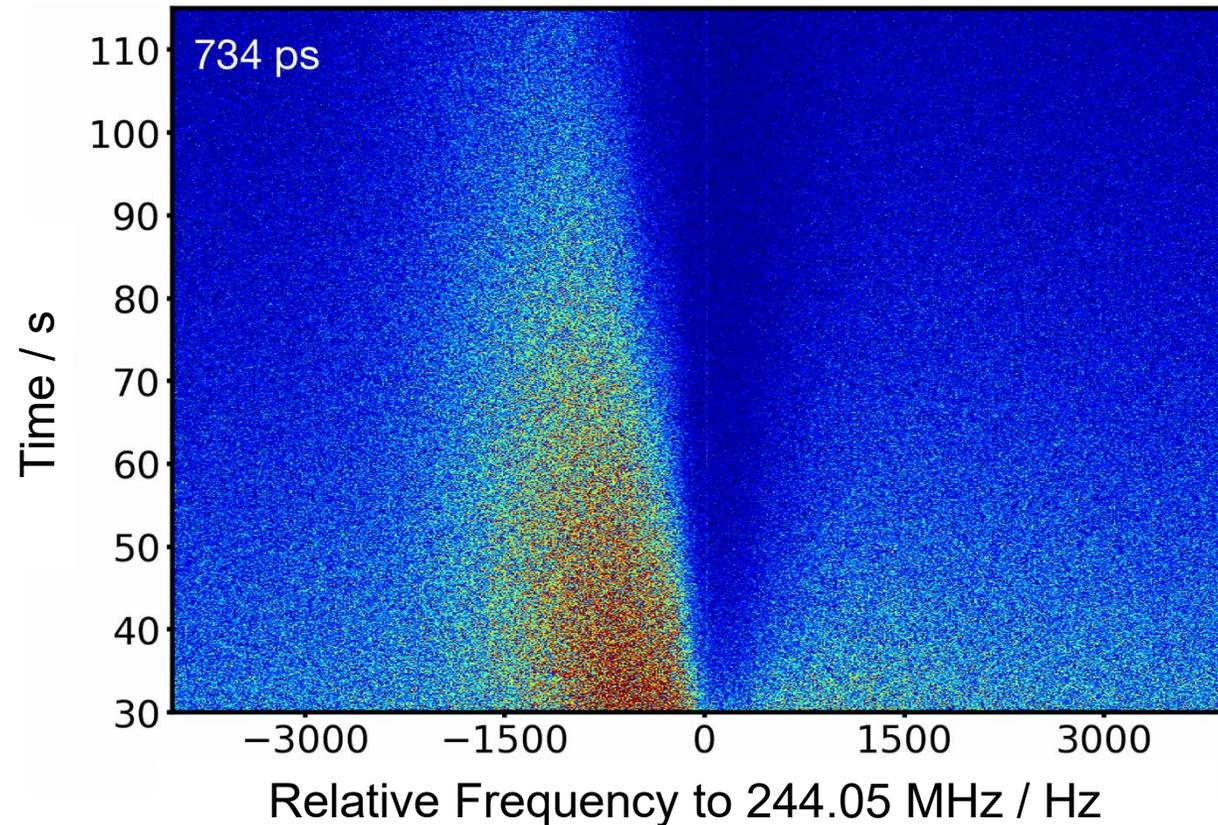
Limited UV power due to degradation effects





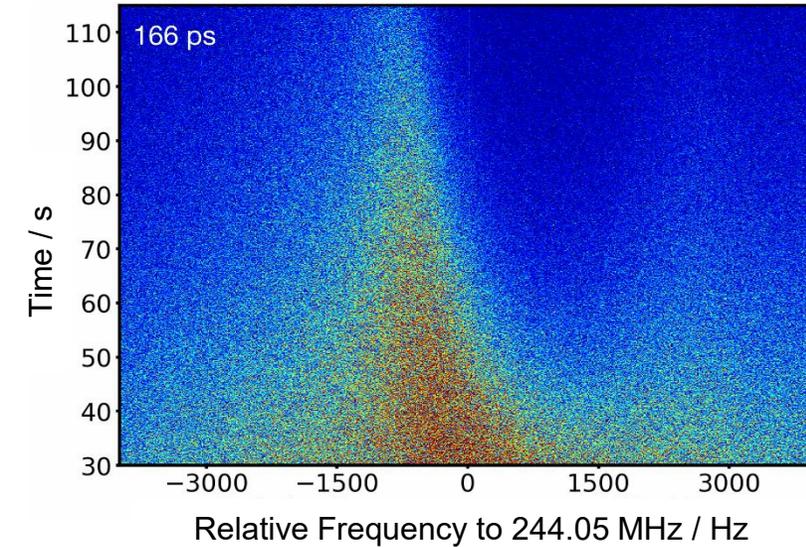
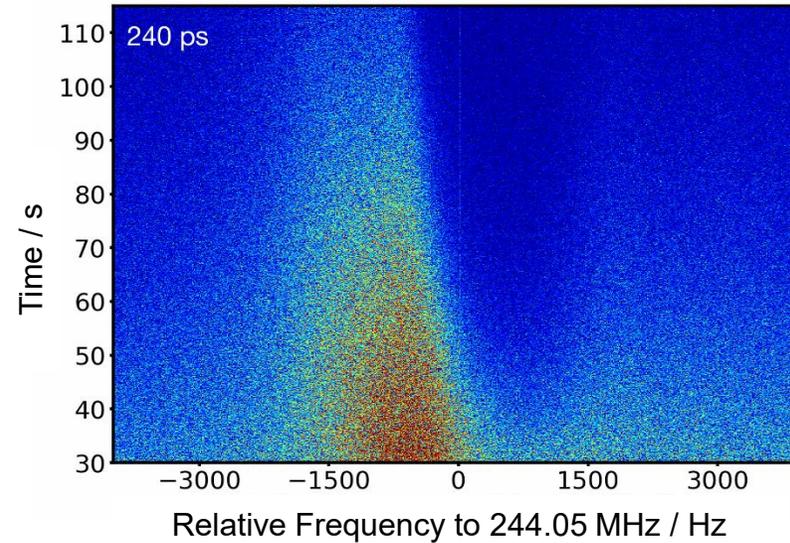
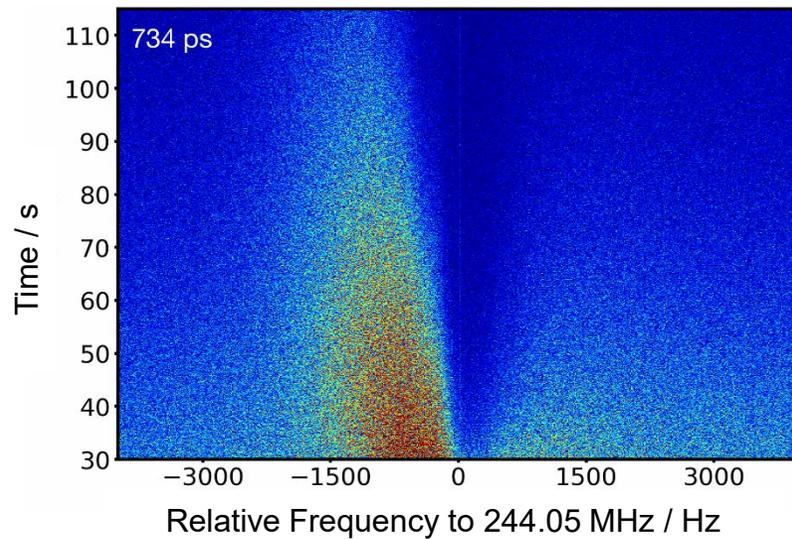
BEAM EXPERIMENT 2021 – LASER COOLING OF $^{12}\text{C}^{3+}$

Interaction with coasting ion beam



BEAM EXPERIMENT 2021 – LASER COOLING OF $^{12}\text{C}^{3+}$

Interaction with coasting ion beam



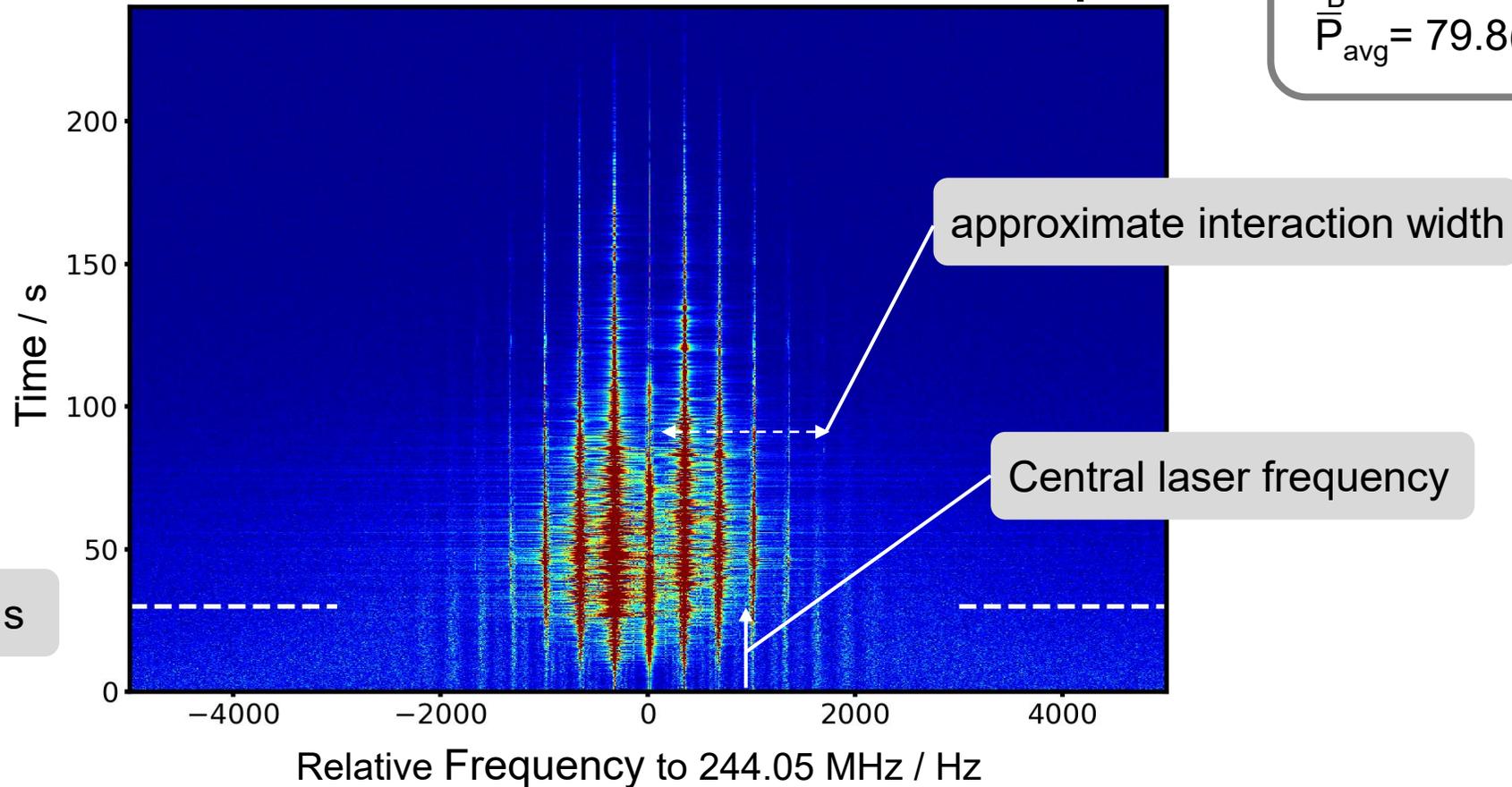
	Δf (Laser – FWHM)	Δf (Schottky – FWHM)	$\Delta p/p$
734 ps	2.05(11) MHz	0.56(4) kHz	$3.72(21) \cdot 10^{-6}$
240 ps	4.19(23) MHz	1.15(7) kHz	$7.65(43) \cdot 10^{-6}$
166 ps	6.12(53) MHz	1.68(15) kHz	$1.12(10) \cdot 10^{-5}$



BEAM EXPERIMENT 2021 – LASER COOLING OF $^{12}\text{C}^{3+}$

$h = 30$
 $f_B = 38.738205 \text{ MHz}$
 $\bar{P}_{\text{avg}} = 79.8(19) \text{ mW}$

Interaction with bunched ion beam – 285 ps





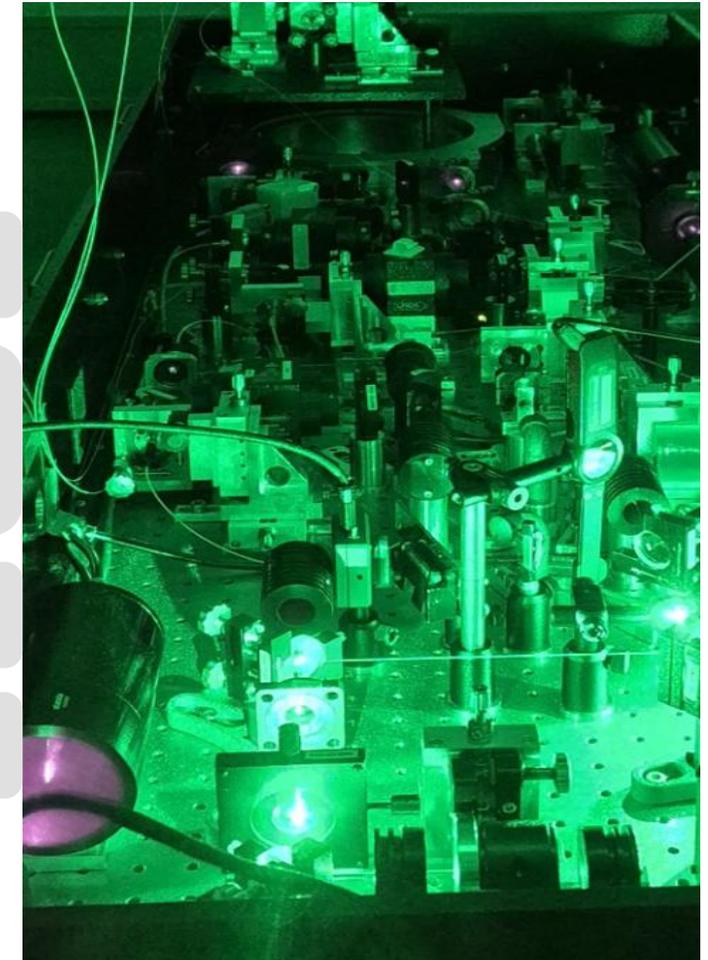
SYSTEM PERFORMANCE IN BEAM EXPERIMENT 2025 – LASER SPECTROSCOPY

UV power over 300 mW available

Long term operation (over 5 days) without need for adjustments

Stepwise wavelength **tuning over 3.4 THz**

Synchronisation with ion bunches



SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

Average **green power** up to **34 W**

Average **UV power** up to **5.3 W**

Tuning range of approx. **3.4 THz** (UV)

Operation of wavelength tuning via graphical user interface possible

Laser cooling effects demonstrated

Long term stable (high) UV laser power

Enhancing the laser systems computer-based control

Beam experiment with cw and pulsed laser systems



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