Observation of Wakefields in Coherent Synchrotron Radiation at the Canadian Light Source

W. A. Wurtz

2015-06-15

CAP Congress, Edmonton, AB
Observation of Wakefields and Resonances in Coherent Synchrotron Radiation

Canadian Light Source Inc., University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 2V3, Canada

R. Warnock
SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford University, Menlo Park, California 94025, USA
and Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131, USA

D. A. Bizzozero
Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131, USA

S. Kramer
Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York 11973, USA
(Received 19 January 2015; published 20 May 2015)
Introduction

• Electrons in a synchrotron have an electromagnetic wake

• We can observe radiation from these wakefields in the GHz and THz frequencies
  – Michaelson interferometer
  – RF diodes

• We can calculate the structure of these wakefields and compare against observations
Synchrotron Radiation Facilities

2.9 GeV electron storage ring
171 m circumference
Coherent Synchrotron Radiation (CSR)

- Electron synchrotrons produce electromagnetic radiation – synchrotron light – with wavelengths from the far-infrared to the hard x-ray
- Normally, the electrons radiate incoherently, so the radiated power is proportional to the number of electrons, $N$
- If the wavelength of radiation is on the same order of magnitude as the length of the electron bunch, the electrons radiate coherently and the power is proportional to the square of the number of electrons, $N^2$
Wakefields

• A relativistic particle bunch moving along a curved trajectory within a conducting metallic chamber is accompanied by an electromagnetic wake generated by the interaction of the bunch with the chamber.
Toroidal Model

- We can model the storage ring as an idealized torus
- Wakefield consists of a train of equally-spaced, localized pulses

\[
\Delta z \approx \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{8(b - r)^3}{r} \right]^{1/2}
\]

R. Warnock and P. Morton, SLAC-PUB-4562, Figure 1
Vacuum Chamber Geometry

Real Chamber

Definitely not a torus...

Finite-Element Simulation Chamber

Beyond the torus!
Interferometer Measurements

Michaelson interferometer on the FarIR beamline at CLS during CSR production

Note the strong interference patterns at 13.5 cm, 27 cm and 41 cm

The Fourier transform shows fine structure at wavenumber spacing 0.074 cm\(^{-1}\), the reciprocal of 13.5 cm. This structure is very stable under changes in machine configurations.

FIG. 1. Interferogram as a function of path length difference.

FIG. 2. Fourier transform of the interferogram.
RF Diode Measurements

FIG. 4 (color online). rf diode measurements in the time domain (oscilloscope traces) with a 50–75 GHz detector. Diode mounting and polarization: 1—backward horizontal; 2—backward vertical; 3—forward horizontal (with adjustment of time base). For clarity the curves have been separated vertically.
Simulation Results

![Graph showing simulation results with peaks labeled A to G. The x-axis represents time in meters (ct), and the y-axis represents electric field intensity squared (E_x^2) filtered. There are vertical markers at A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, indicating specific points of interest.](image-url)
Conclusion

• In view of our rudimentary modeling of the reflecting structures, the resemblance to experiment seems quite satisfactory.

• The simulation techniques, validated here, can be applied to next-generation machines such as high-intensity colliders.

• We can potentially design a vacuum chamber that suppresses the wakefield radiation, which is a significant problem for high resolution infrared spectroscopy with CSR.
Funding Partners

- Canada Foundation for Innovation
- Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada
- National Research Council Canada
- Canadian Institutes of Health Research
- Government of Saskatchewan
- Western Economic Diversification Canada
- University of Saskatchewan
- U.S. Department of Energy Contracts
  - No. DE-AC03-76SF00515,
  - No. DEFG02-99ER41104, and
  - No. DE-AC02-98CH10886

- We thank Demin Zhou, James Ellison, and Gennady Stupakov for helpful remarks and QMC Instruments for providing the polarizer for these studies