Preliminary results for Smith-Purcell radiation from a skewed planar grating using the surface current model

A. J. Lancaster, H. Harrison, G. Doucas, I. V. Konoplev

John Adams Institute for Accelerator Science, Department of Physics, University of Oxford
Denys Wilkinson Building, Keble Road, Oxford, OX1 3RH
andrew.lancaster@physics.ox.ac.uk
Overview

• Motivation
• Single-shot bunch profile monitor design
• Simplification by using skewed planar gratings
• Future plans
Motivation

• Many applications require (or provide) short bunch lengths.
  – Particle colliders.
  – Plasma wakefield acceleration.
  – Free-electron lasers.

• Bunch profile can vary on a shot-by-shot basis.

• Complex interactions can be difficult to model.

• Better to simply measure the beam!
  – Needs to be non-destructive.
  – Needs to provide a bunch profile for every bunch.

• Coherent Smith-Purcell radiation is a viable solution*.
  – Longitudinal bunch profile encoded within the intensity distribution.
  – Different radiation frequencies spatially separated because of grating.

Overview of the design
Overview of the design

1. Beam path
2. Vacuum feedthrough
3. Mirrors
4. Polarizers
5. Vacuum windows
6. Filters
7. Concentrators and detectors

Model produced using CST Microwave Studio
Qualitative model

• Based on surface current model*.
  – Currents calculated using the method of images.

• User specifies:
  – Grating facet design.
  – Grating periodicity.
  – Electron position and propagation direction.

• Integrals calculated using the NAG libraries.

• Current limitations:
  – Single particle only.
  – Surface current only defined directly below the particle.

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Basic grating

Grating A facet

Particle $\gamma = 39,000$, grating period = 0.5 mm, beam height = 1mm, 120 periods.
Beam direction shown by the red arrow.
Basic grating

Grating A intensity

Forward -40
60
80
100
120
140

Backward -50
0
50

\( \theta / \text{degrees} \)

\( \phi / \text{degrees} \)

Normalized \( dI/d\Omega d\omega \)

Wavelength / mm

0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
1.0
• 30 degree skewed grating (based on the work by Sergeeva et. al.*).
• Rulings have 0.5 mm period, giving a facet length of $0.5 / \cos(30) = 0.577$ mm.
• Particle $\gamma = 39,000$, beam height = 1mm, 120 periods. Beam direction in red.

Skewed grating

Grating B intensity

$\theta$ / degrees

$\phi$ / degrees

Forward

Backward

Normalized $d^2 I / d\Omega d\omega$
Optical prediction

SPR dispersion relation
\[ \lambda = \frac{l}{N \cos(\delta)} \left( \frac{1}{\beta} - \cos(\theta) \right) \]

Y-grating effect
\[ \lambda = \frac{l}{M \sin(\delta)} \sin(\theta) \sin(\phi) \]

\[ \sin(\phi) = \frac{M \tan(\delta)}{N \sin(\theta)} \left( \frac{1}{\beta} - \cos(\theta) \right) \]
Combined grating

- Superposition of three gratings:
  1. Un-skewed grating with periodicity of 1.5 mm.
  2. 20 degree skewed grating with a facet length of 0.75 mm.
  3. -20 degree skewed grating with a facet length of 0.5 mm.
- Particle $\gamma = 39,000$, beam height = 1mm, 40 periods. Beam direction in red.
Combined grating

Intensity from 0.5mm periodicity

Intensity from 0.75mm periodicity

Intensity from 1.5mm periodicity

30/09/2016 - Channeling 2016
SPR from a skewed planar grating
Summary

• Outline of a single-shot SPR beam profile monitor.
• Discussion of new grating designs to simplify the system.
• Further work:
  – Need quantitative predictions.
  – Further modify the radiation distribution, suggestions welcome!
• Any new grating would require extensive study before use.
  – Intend to build system with un-skewed gratings.
  – Test new grating designs during development runs.
• More detail available in proceedings of IBIC 2016 (MOPG62).

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