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Experimental Study of Amplification and Nonlinear Compression of Superradiance Microwave Pulses by Quasy-Stationary Electron Beams

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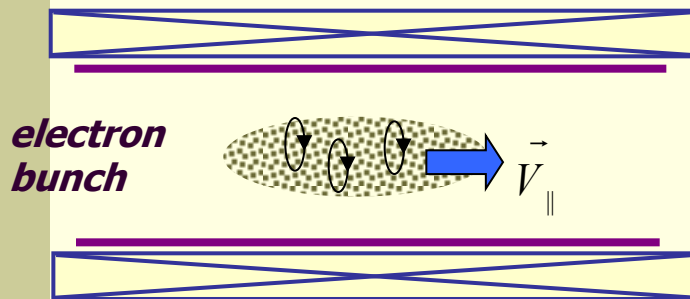
M.I.Yalandin, A.G.Reutova, M.R.Ulmaskulov,
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Superradiance - coherent short pulse radiation of extended electron bunches

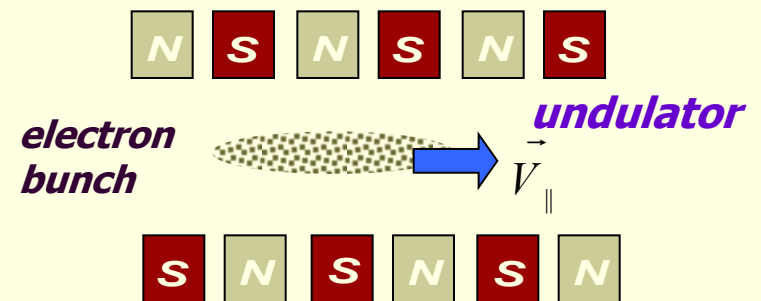
$$\lambda \ll L_{\text{bunch}} \leq L_{\text{cooperative } e}$$

Cooperative length is the distance that a wave propagates along electron beam for the time of instability growth up.

Cyclotron SR

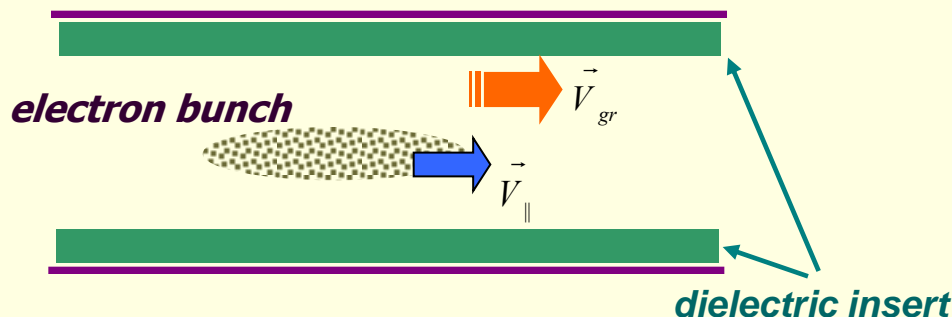


Bremshstrahlung SR

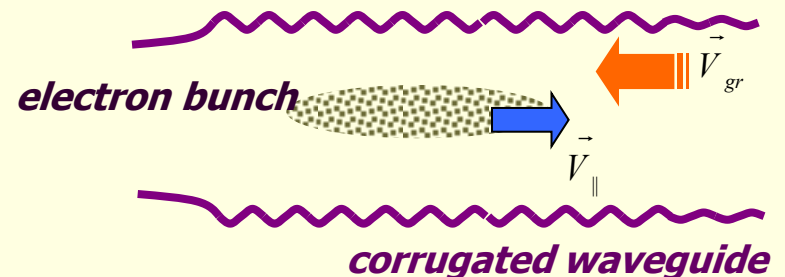


Cherenkov SR

Interaction with forward wave

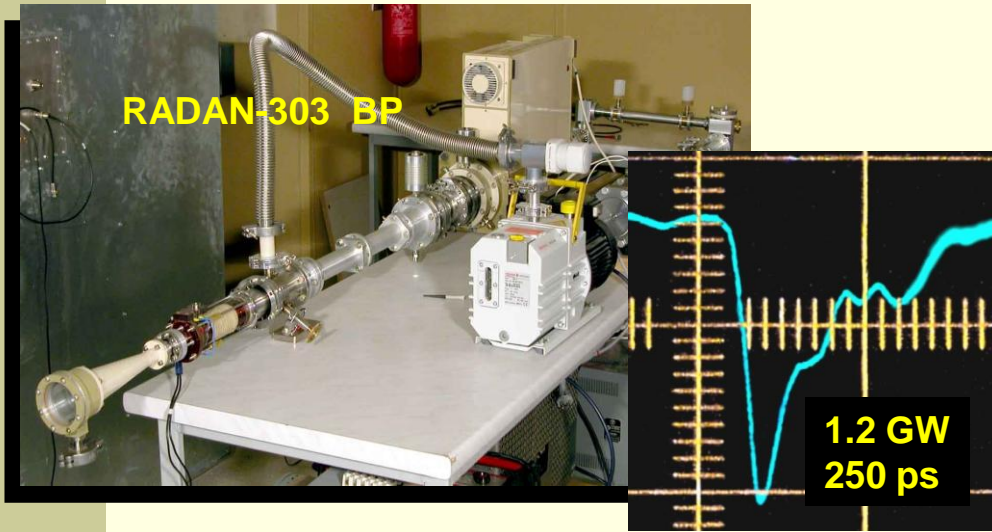


Interaction with backward wave



Generators of ultrashort microwave pulses based on superradiance

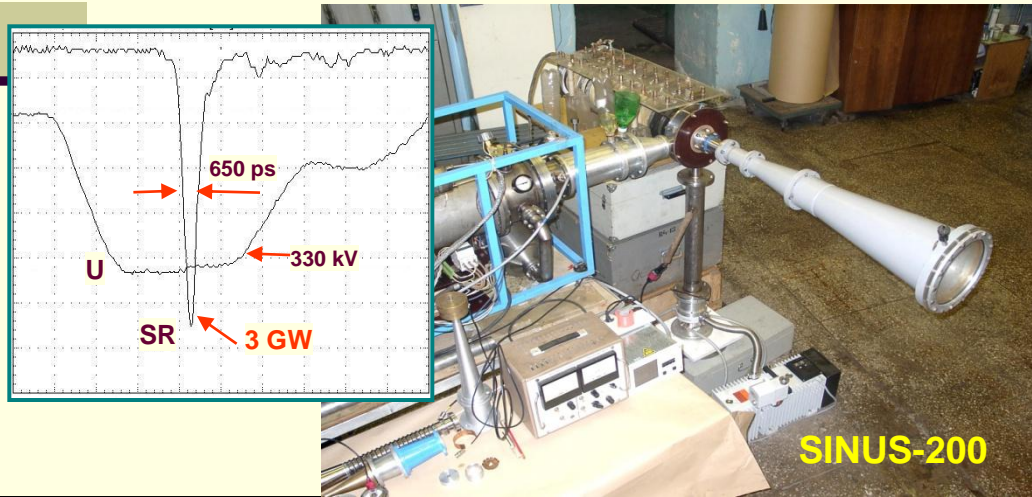
IEP RAS (Ekaterinburg), IHCE RAS (Tomsk), IAP RAS (N.Novgorod)



Ka-BAND

Electron energy - 300 keV
Electron current - 2.2 kA
Beam power - 0.7 GW
SR pulse duration - 200 ps
Peak power - 1.2 GW
Conversion coefficient - 1.5

IHCE RAS (Tomsk), IEP RAS (Ekaterinburg)



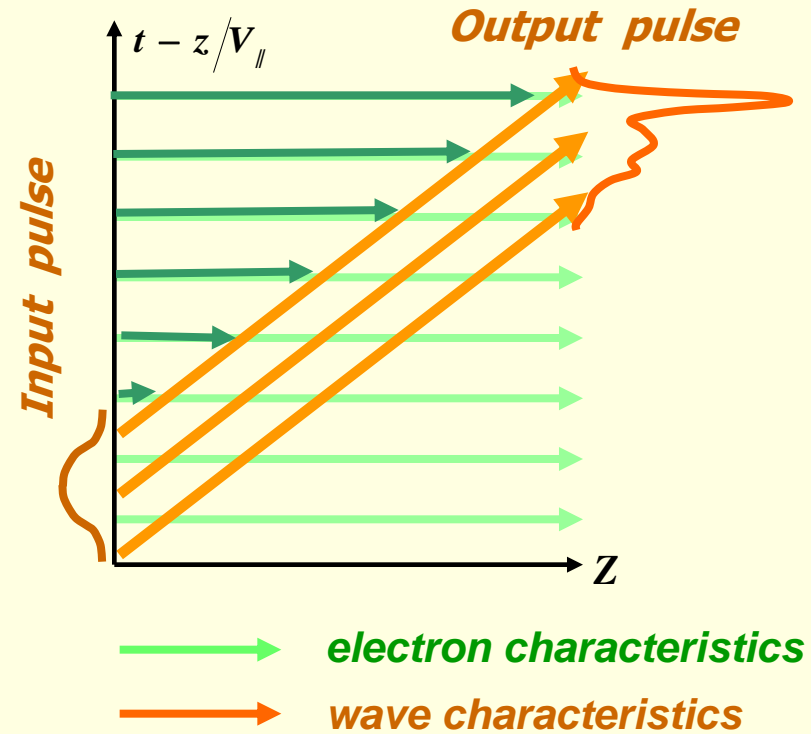
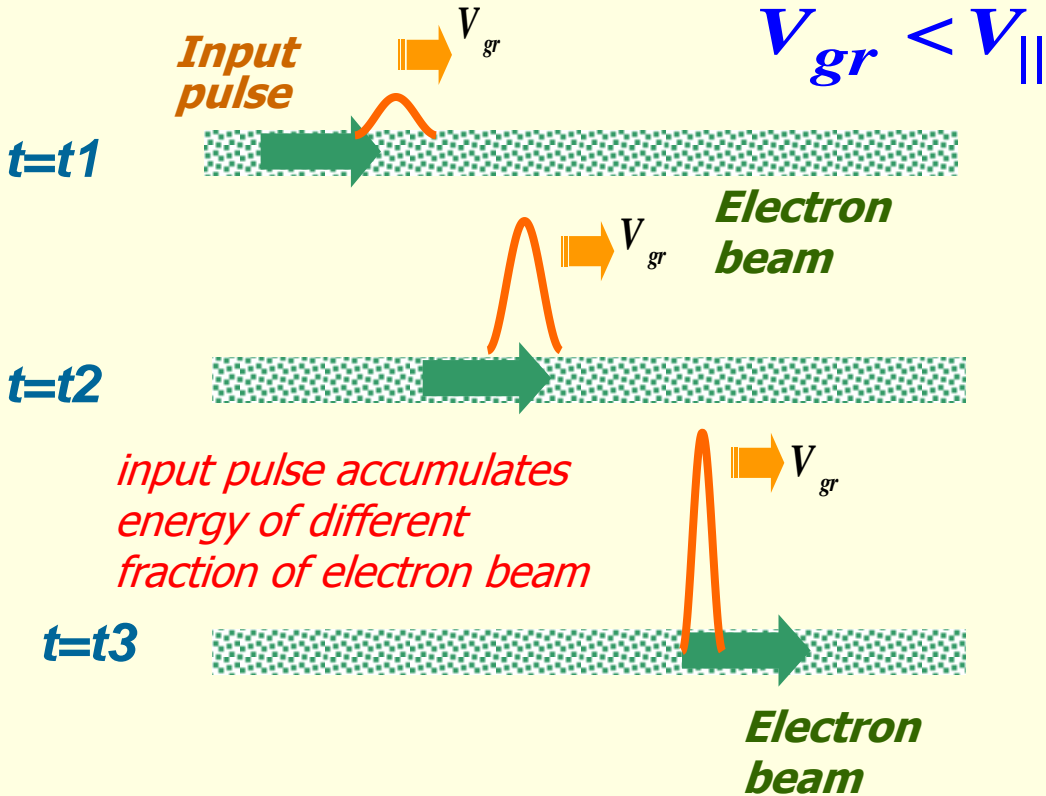
X-BAND

Electron energy - 330 keV
Electron current - 5 kA
Beam power - 1.7 GW
SR pulse duration - 650 ps
Peak power - 3 GW
Conversion coefficient - 1.8

Specific of short pulse amplification caused by difference between wave group velocity and electron translational velocity

N.Ginzburg, I.Zotova, A.Sergeev *Sov. ZhTF Lett.* 1999

$$K = \frac{P_{out}}{P_{beam}} > 1$$

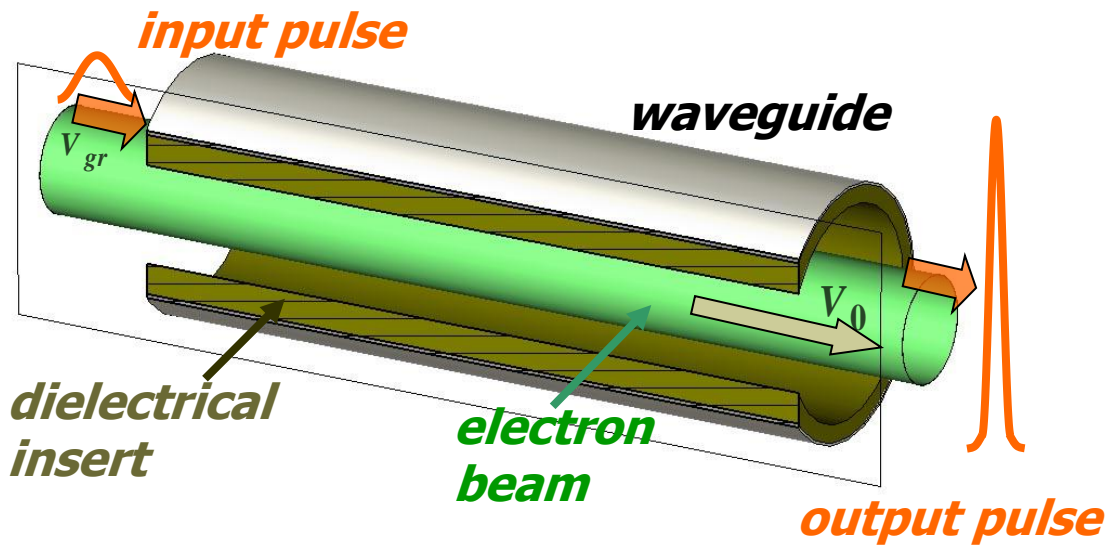


$$T \leq T_{coop} = (Im \Gamma)^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{V_{gr}} - \frac{1}{V_{||}} \right)$$

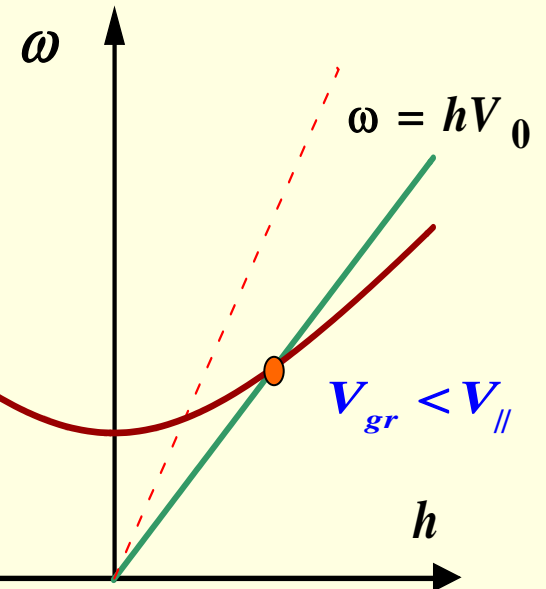
OUTLINE

1. Theoretical analysis of Cherenkov amplification of SR pulse propagating along quasi-stationary electron beam in dielectric loaded waveguide
2. The first experimental observation of effect of the nonlinear compression of microwave SR pulses in the process of Cherenkov amplification by quasi-stationary electron beam

Basic model



Dispersion diagram



$$\omega \approx h(\omega)V_0$$

Cherenkov synchronism condition

Mode of waveguide with dielectric insert

Basic equations

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial Z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \right] a = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \exp[-i\theta] d\theta_0 ,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial Z^2} = \left[1 + v \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial Z} \right]^{3/2} \text{Re} (a \exp [i\theta])$$

$$C = \left(\frac{eI_b}{m \omega^2 \gamma_0^3} \frac{|E_z^s(R_0)|^2}{N_s} \right)^{1/3} \quad \text{-Pierce parameter}$$

Boundary condition

$$\theta \Big|_{Z=0} = \theta_0 + r \cos(\theta_0 + \varphi(\tau)), \quad \theta_0 \in [0, 2\pi],$$

$$a \Big|_{Z=0} = a_0 \sin^2(\pi\tau/T) \quad \text{- input signal}$$

$$E_z = \text{Re} \left\{ E_z^s(\vec{r}_\perp) A(z, t) \exp(i\omega t - ihz) \right\}$$

$$Z = Cz\omega/V_0$$

$$\tau = (C\omega)^{-1} (t - z/V_0) (1/\beta_{gr} - 1/\beta_0)$$

$$a = eAE_z^s(R_0)/m\omega\gamma_0^3V_0C^2$$

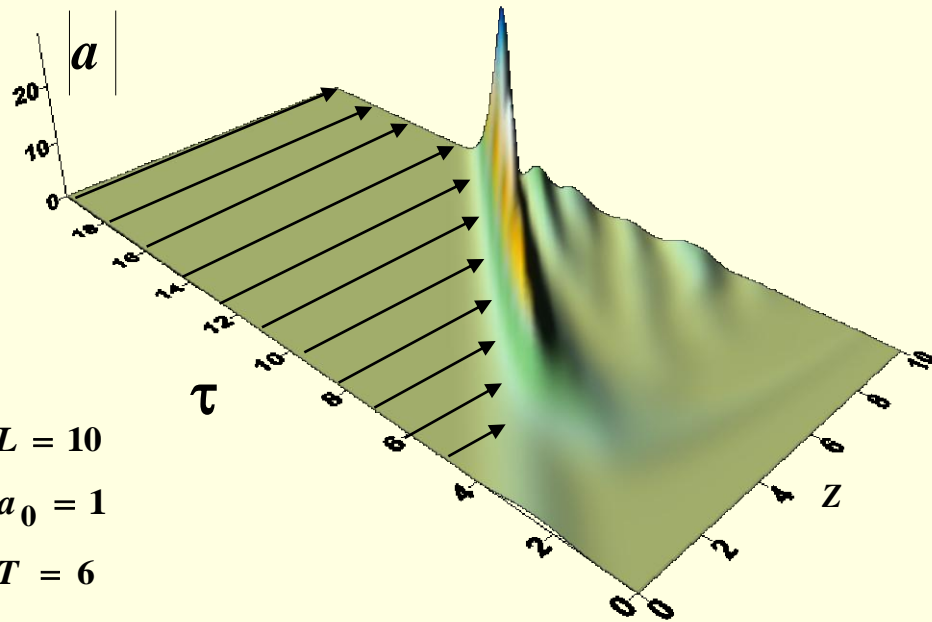
$$v = 2C\gamma_0^2$$

N_s -norm of waveguide mode

$E_z^s(r)$ -transverse structure of operating waveguide mode

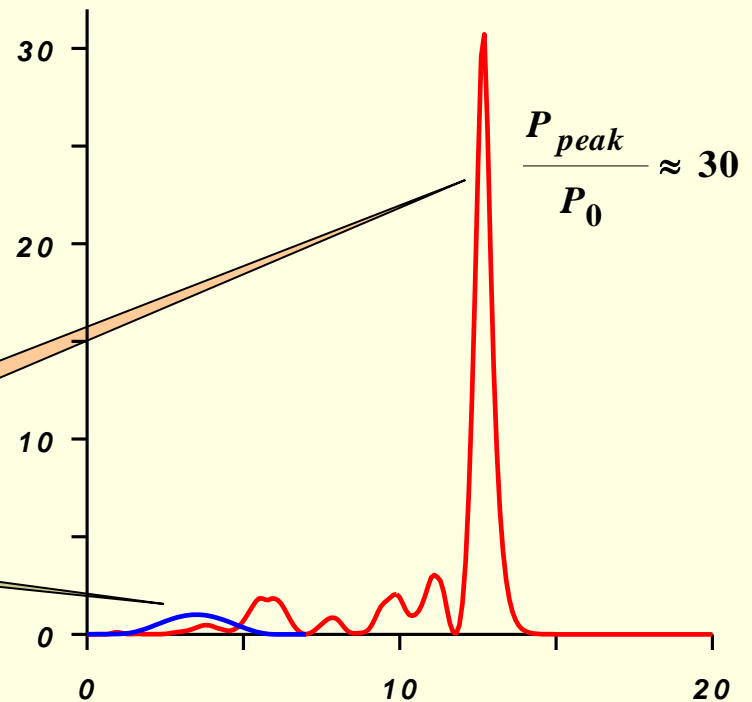
$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial Z} \Big|_{Z=0} = 0 .$$

Results of simulations



$L = 10$
 $a_0 = 1$
 $T = 6$

$$K = \frac{P_{peak}}{P_{beam}} \approx 2$$

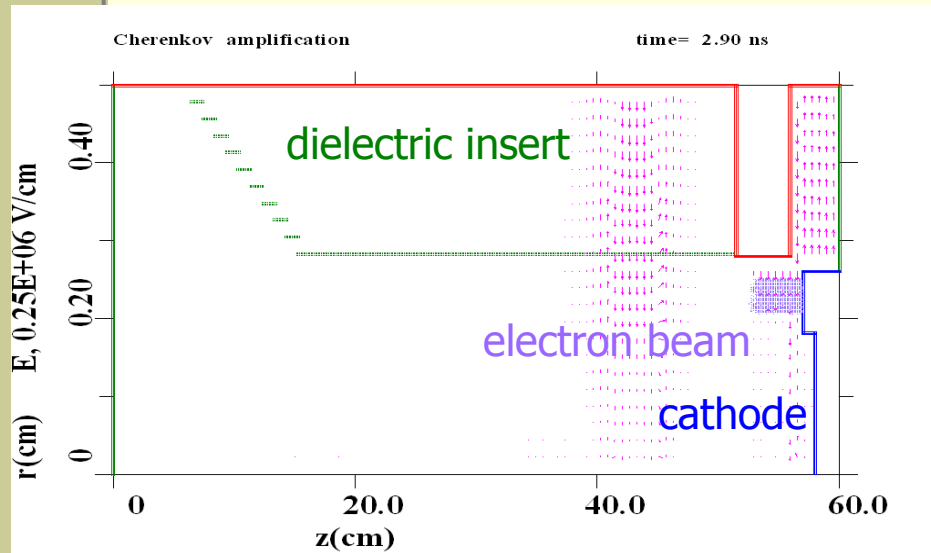


$$\frac{P_{peak}}{P_0} \approx 30$$

Input pulse

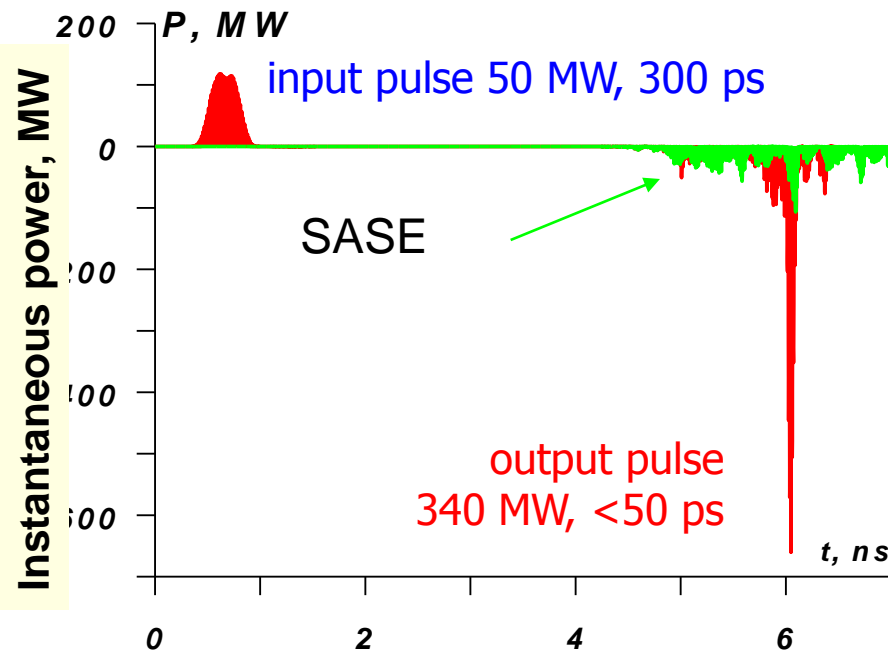
Output pulse

2D simulation of Cherenkov amplification of SR pulse based on PIC-code KARAT



Slow-wave structure parameters

Waveguide radius	0.45 cm
Length of dielectric insert	35 cm
Width of dielectric insert	0.135 cm
Dielectric permittivity	3.8
Operating mode	TM_{01}
Operating frequency	38 GHz



Parameters of electron beam

Duration	3-4 ns
Electrons energy	250 keV
Electron current	800 A
Beam power	200 MW
Output peak power	340 MW
Conversion coefficient	1.7

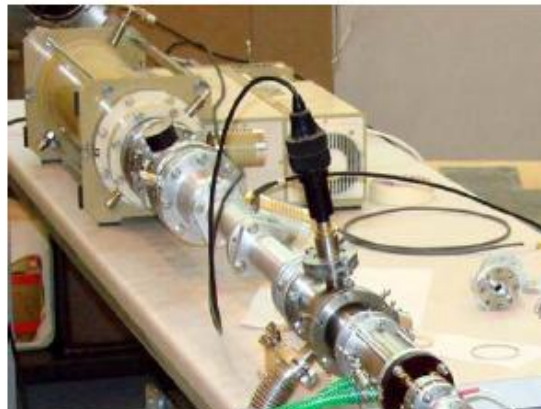
Experimental observation of nonlinear compression of microwave SR pulses in the process of amplification by quasi-stationary electron beam

IAP N.Novgorod, IEP Ekaterinburg

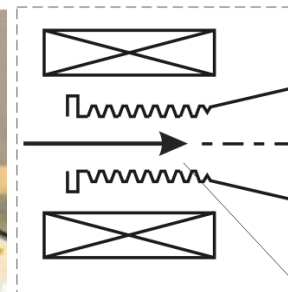
JETP Letters 2010, Vol. 91, iss.11, p.620

Principal scheme of experimental set-up

37 GHz, 300 ps, 50-200 MW



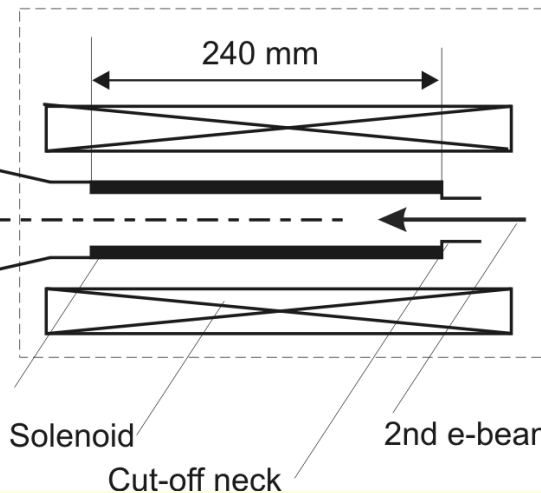
SR pulse generator



1st e-beam

Dielectric loaded waveguide

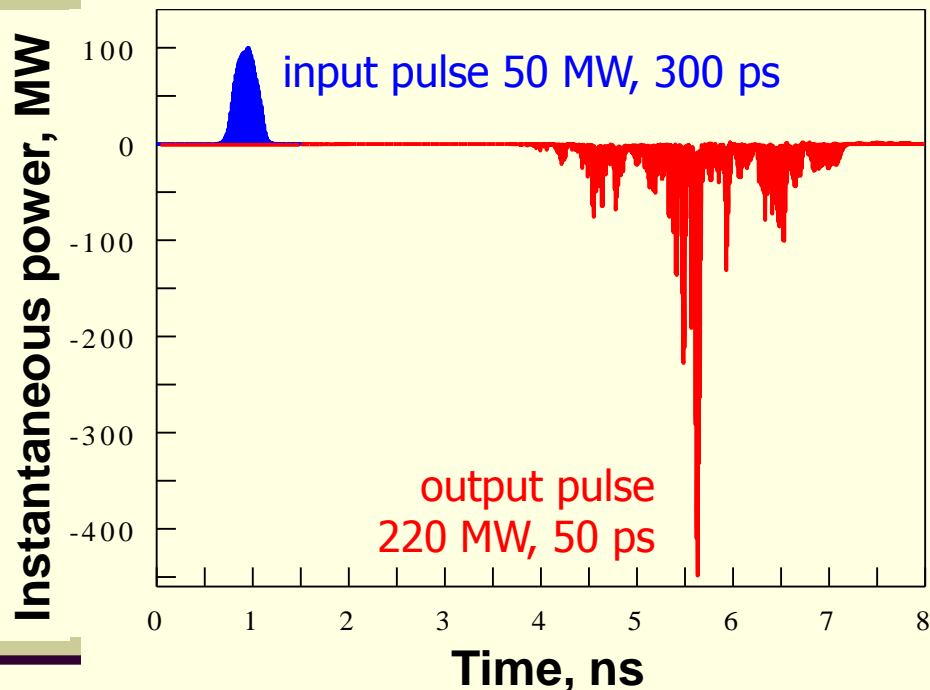
Amplifier section



Experimental parameters

Electrons energy	300 keV
Electron current	1.2 A
Operating frequency	37 GHz
Operating mode	TM ₀₁

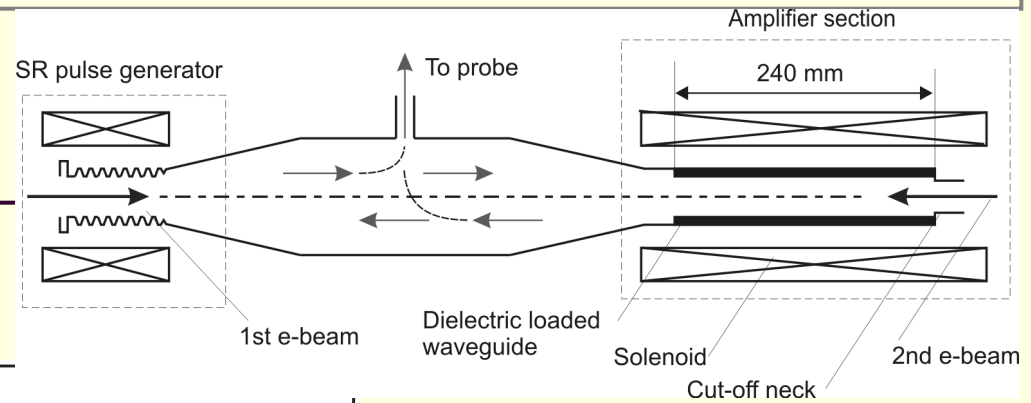
2D KARAT simulation of SR pulse amplification under experimental condition



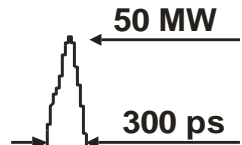
Parameters of simulations

<i>Electrons energy</i>	<i>300 keV</i>
<i>Electron current</i>	<i>1.2 A</i>
<i>Waveguide radius</i>	<i>0.45</i>
<i>Length of dielectric insert</i>	<i>25 cm</i>
<i>Width of dielectric insert</i>	<i>0.135 cm</i>
<i>Dielectric permittivity</i>	<i>3.8</i>
<i>Operating frequency</i>	<i>38 GHz</i>
<i>Operating mode</i>	<i>TM₀₁</i>

Experimental results



Input SR pulse



SASE



200 MW

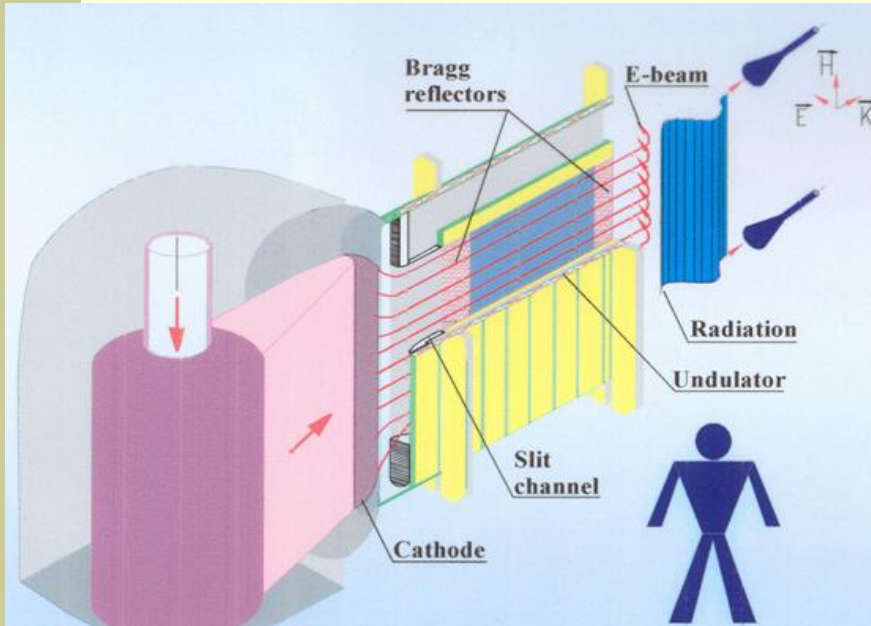
100 ps

Amplified pulse

Amplification factor ~ 4

Compression factor ~ 3

SR pulse amplification by powerful sheet electron beam in planar undulator



**Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics,
Novosibirsk, Russia**

Accelerator U-2

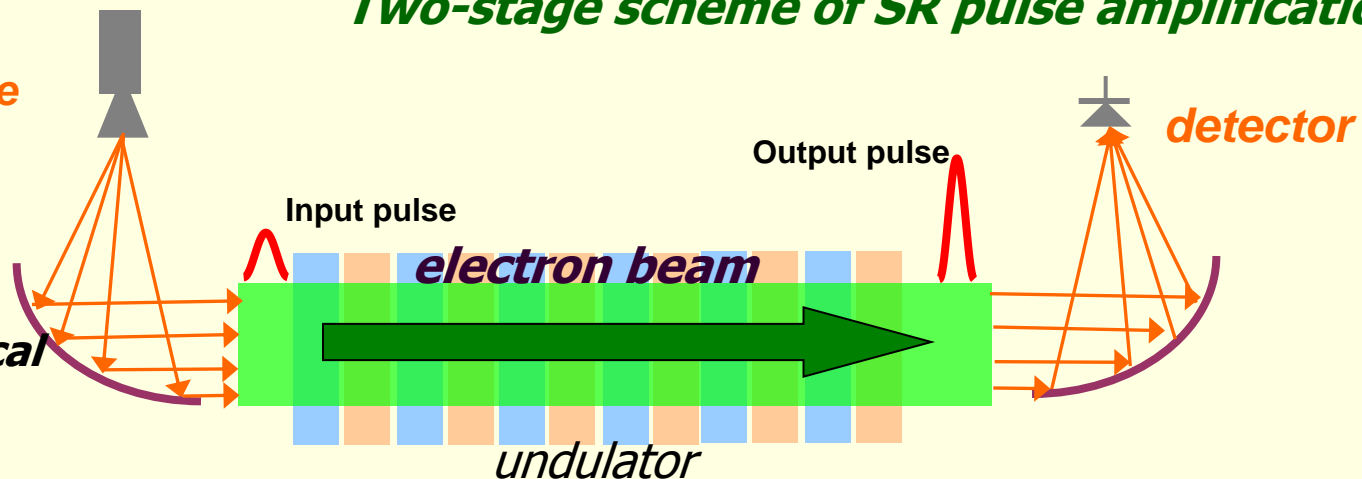
Beam parameters

Electron energy	1 MeV
Electron current	50 kA
Beam duration	8 ns

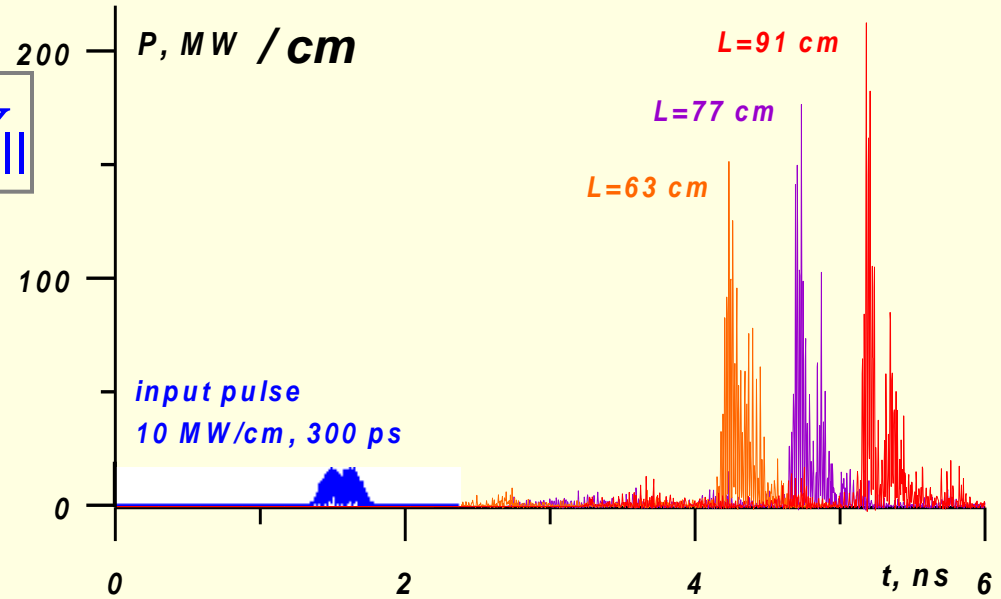
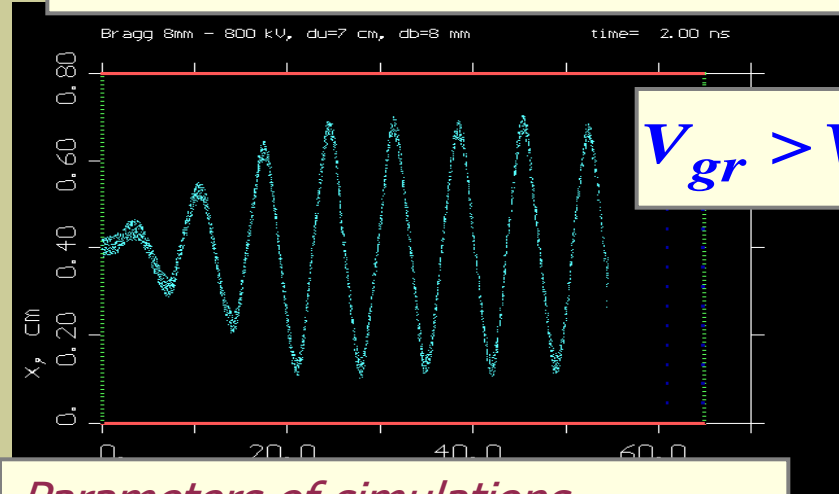
Two-stage scheme of SR pulse amplification

**Driving SR
pulse source**

**Quasioptical
mirror**



2D simulation of amplification of SR pulse in undulator based on PIC-code KARAT (planar model)



Parameters of simulations

Waveguide width	0.8 cm
Undulator period	7 cm
Undulator length	63-100 cm
Undulator magnetic field	2.5 kOe
Guiding magnetic field	12 kOe

Beam parameters

Electron energy	800 keV
Current density	200 A/cm
Pitch-factor	0.17
Beam duration	4-5 ns

Operating mode	TEM
Operating frequency	38 GHz

U-3 accelerator

(Budker Institute, Novosibirsk)

Beam width 20 cm

Peak power of radiation ~ 2 GW

U-2 accelerator

(Budker Institute, Novosibirsk)

Beam width 100 cm

Peak power of radiation ~ 10 GW

Conclusion

"Proof of principle" experiments on observation of amplification of superradiance (SR) pulses under propagating along quasi stationary electron beams were performed. According to theoretical analysis amplification of microwave pulses (in 4 times on power) was accompanied by significant shortening of pulse duration.

The resulting pulse duration (shorter than 100 ps) is unique for Ka wave band