

Duration of coherent synchrotron radiation pulses accessed via time-resolving and correlation techniques

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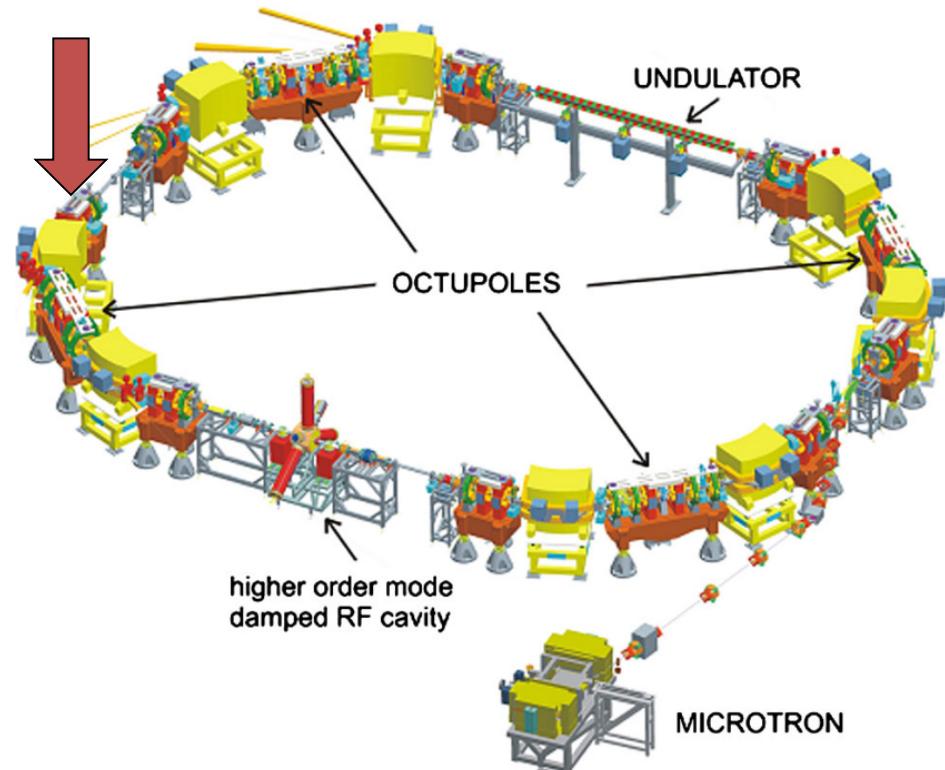
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Knowledge for Tomorrow

Metrology Light Source

- Electron current $1 \text{ pA} - 200 \text{ mA} (1 - 2 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ e}^-)$
- Max. energy E_0 630 MeV
- Circumference 48 m
- Fill pattern typ. 80 bunches
- Revolution freq. f_{rev} 6.25 MHz
- RF frequency f_{rf} 500 MHz
- THz Beamline $100 \mu\text{m} - 7 \text{ mm}$
 $(100 \text{ cm}^{-1} - 1.4 \text{ cm}^{-1})$



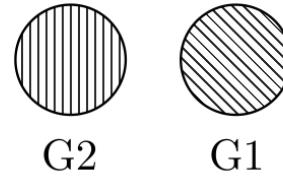
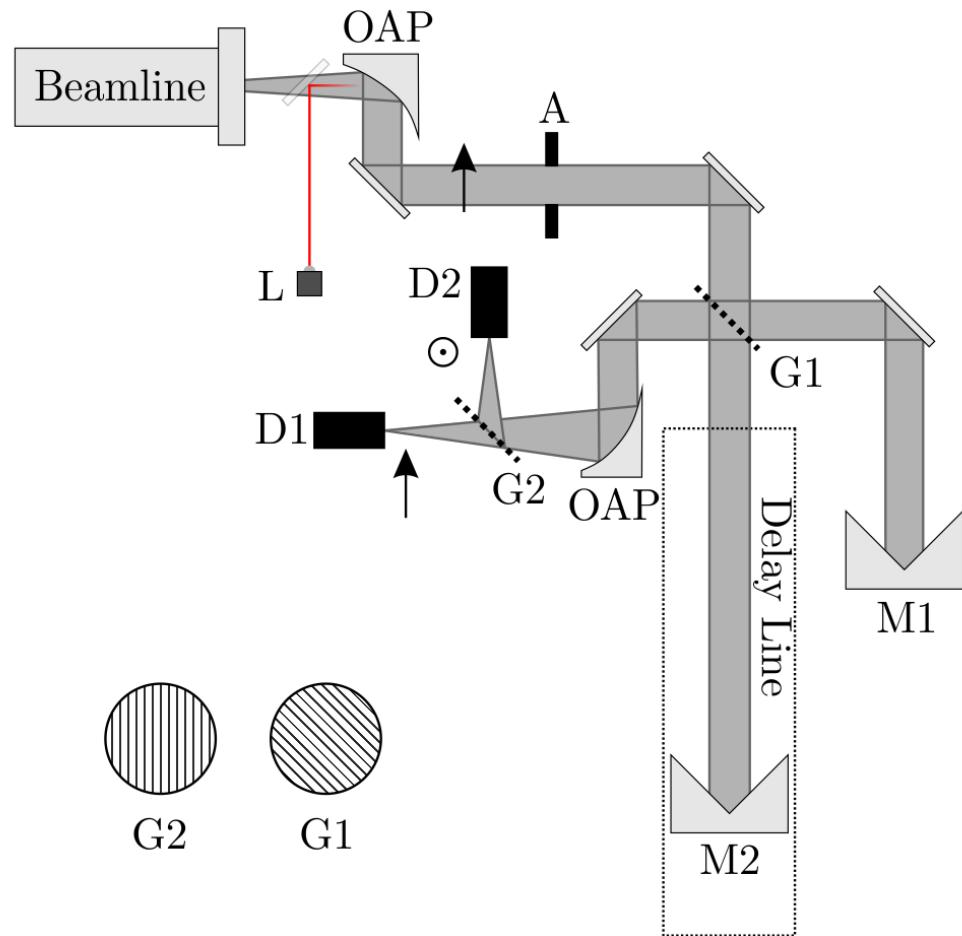
J. Feikes et al., *Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams*. 14, 2011, 030705



Setup

- Martin-Puplett Interferometer Setup
- Off-axis parabolic mirror OAP:
($f = 450 \text{ mm}$, 167 mm)
- Wiregrid, G1 @ 54.7° , G2 @ 0°
- Roof mirror M1 / M2
- 400 mm delay line (max. 2.67 ns)
- D1 / D2 detectors
- Power: 1.0 mW @ G2

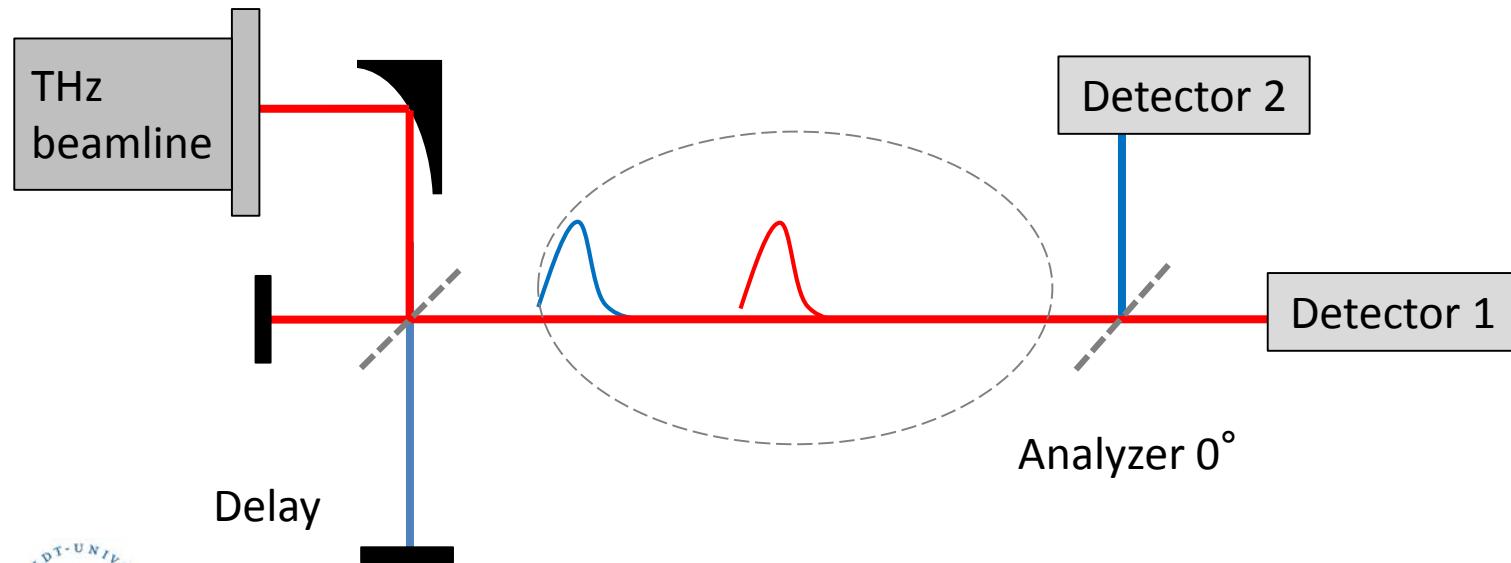
6.4 mW total (150 mA, low- α)



Correlation measurement

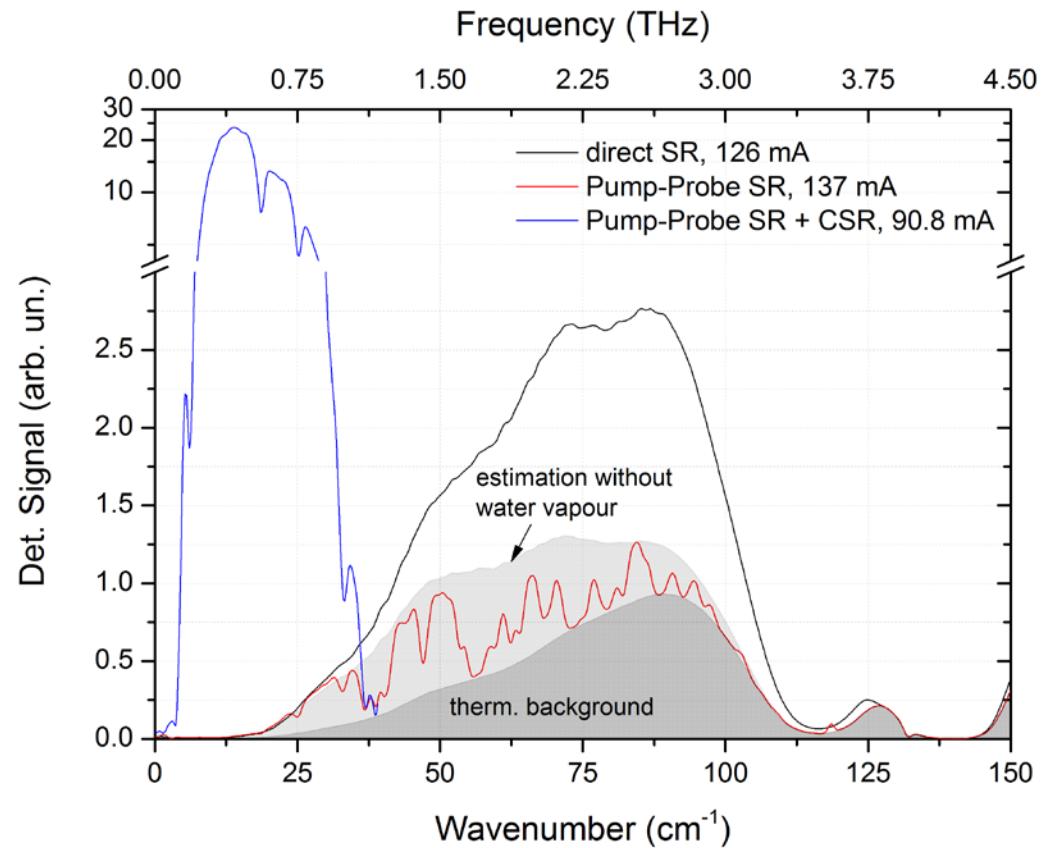
- Correlation of the THz pulse with itself
- 2 linear polarized pulses superimpose at the wiregrid
- Measured intensity : $I_{1,2}(\omega, t) = c\epsilon_0 \overline{[E_1(\omega, t) + E_2(\omega, t + \delta t)]^2} = I_{in}(\omega)(1 \pm \cos(\omega\delta t))$

Difference Interferogram $a(\delta t) \rightarrow$ intensity independent $a(\delta t) = \frac{I_1(\delta t) - I_2(\delta t)}{I_1(\delta t) + I_2(\delta t)}$



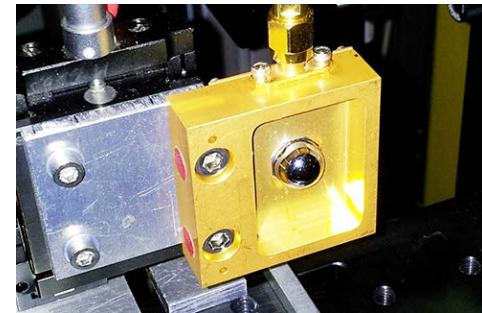
MLS Spectra

- Measured with FTS
- Coherent emission spectra (blue)
- Incoherent emission spectra (red)

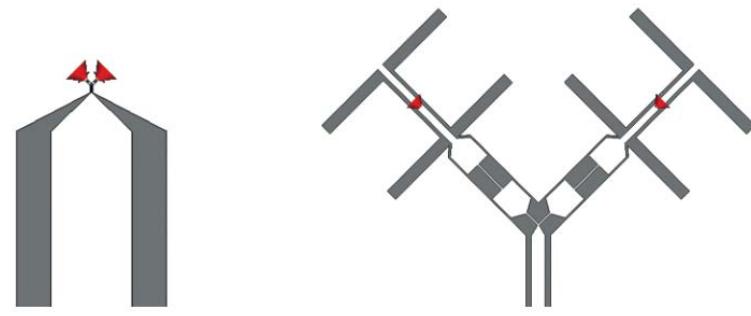


Three comparative measurements

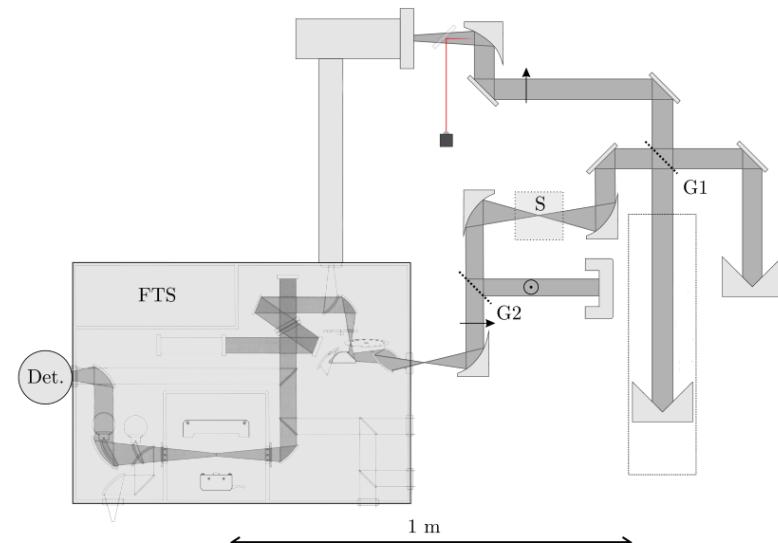
- I. Direct detection - Zero bias Schottky diode
(with Log-spiral antenna glued to 12 mm silicon lens)



- II. Field correlation - YBCO Detector
(high T superconductor, 2 microbridges,
polarization sensitive twin-slot antenna,
 $T_c = 82 \text{ K}$ @ 1 K transition)



- III. Frequency resolved autocorrelation via FTS



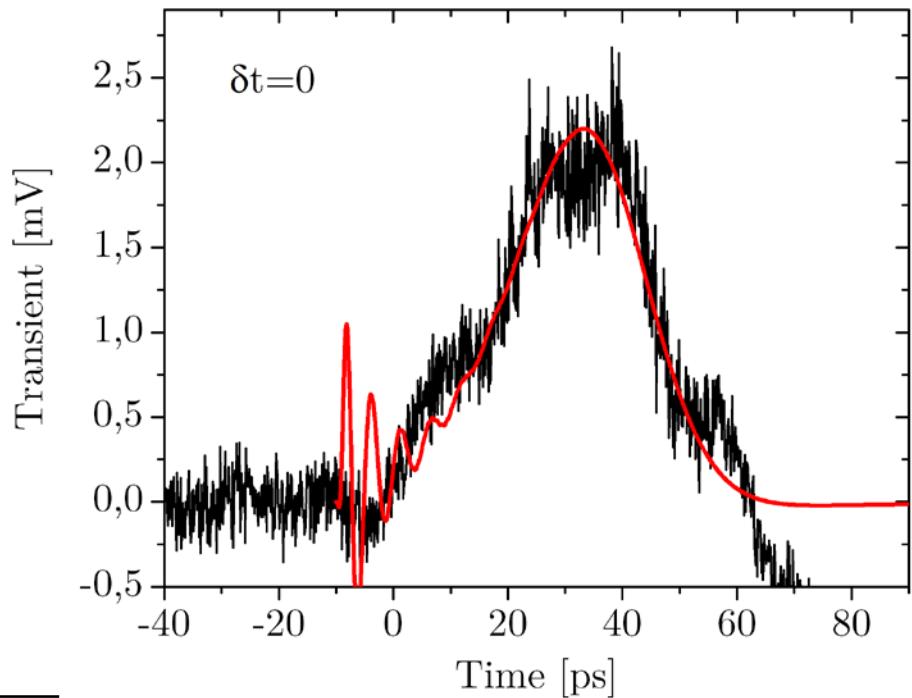
I. Direct pulse response

- Schottky diode detector
- Time resolved transients of THz pulses
- Fit via Duhamel integral

$$V(t) = \int \text{sgn}[E(\xi)] \frac{dE(\xi)}{dt} h(t - \xi) d\xi$$

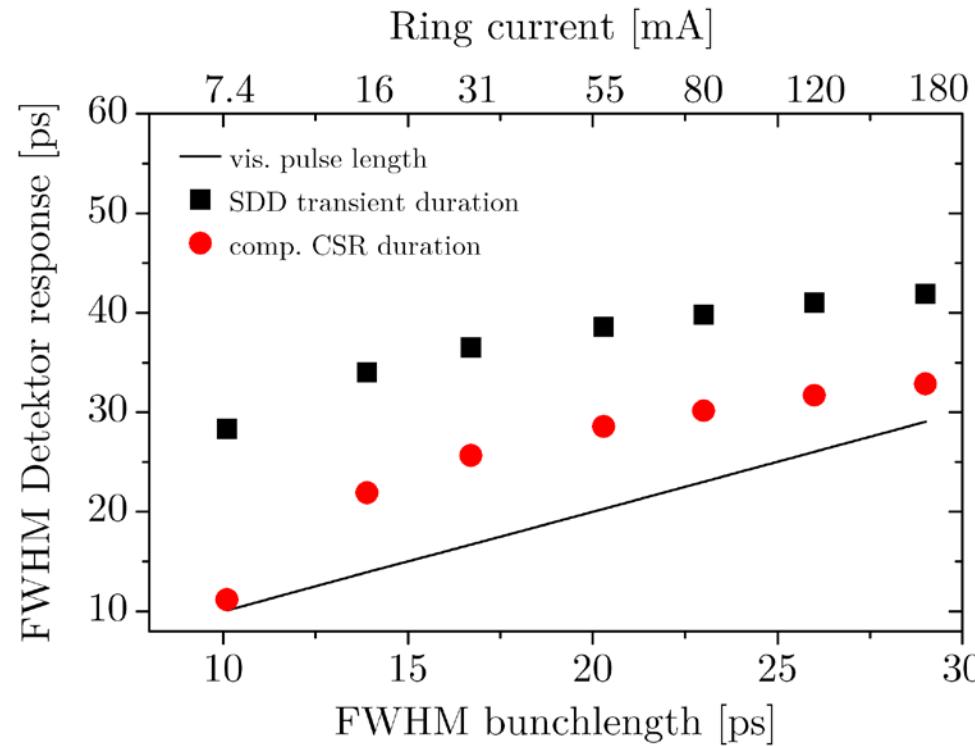
- With $E(\xi) = \delta(\xi)$
- gives system time response $\tau_R = 26 \text{ ps}$

- CSR pulse duration: $\tau_{CSR} = \sqrt{\tau_{Diode}^2 - \tau_R^2}$



FWHM duration of CSR pulses

- Systematically larger pulse duration than VIS pulse length
- VIS pulse length: streak camera @ 470 nm



II. Field correlation

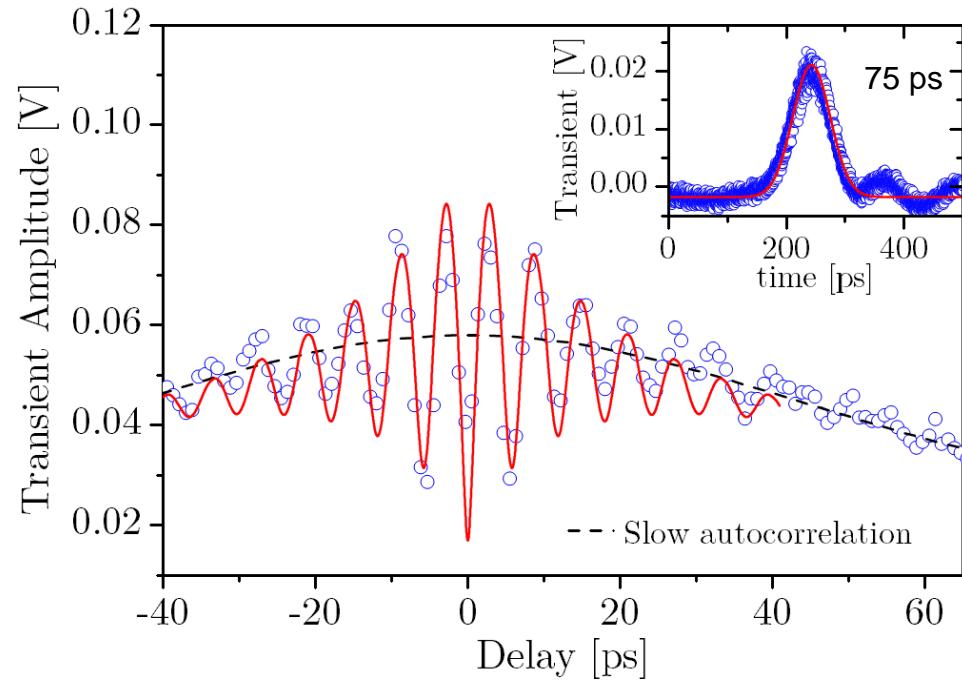
- YBCO detector
- Fit procedure to model CSR field
- CSR duration

Fit experimental interferogram I by modelling field transient E with Envelope B and computed spectrum S

$$E(t, dt, \tau, \phi) = B(t, dt, \tau) \int \sqrt{S(f)} \cos(2\pi f(t + dt) + \phi) df$$

$$B(t, dt, \tau) = 2(n(t + dt)/\tau)^2 \exp(-n(t + dt)\tau^{-1})$$

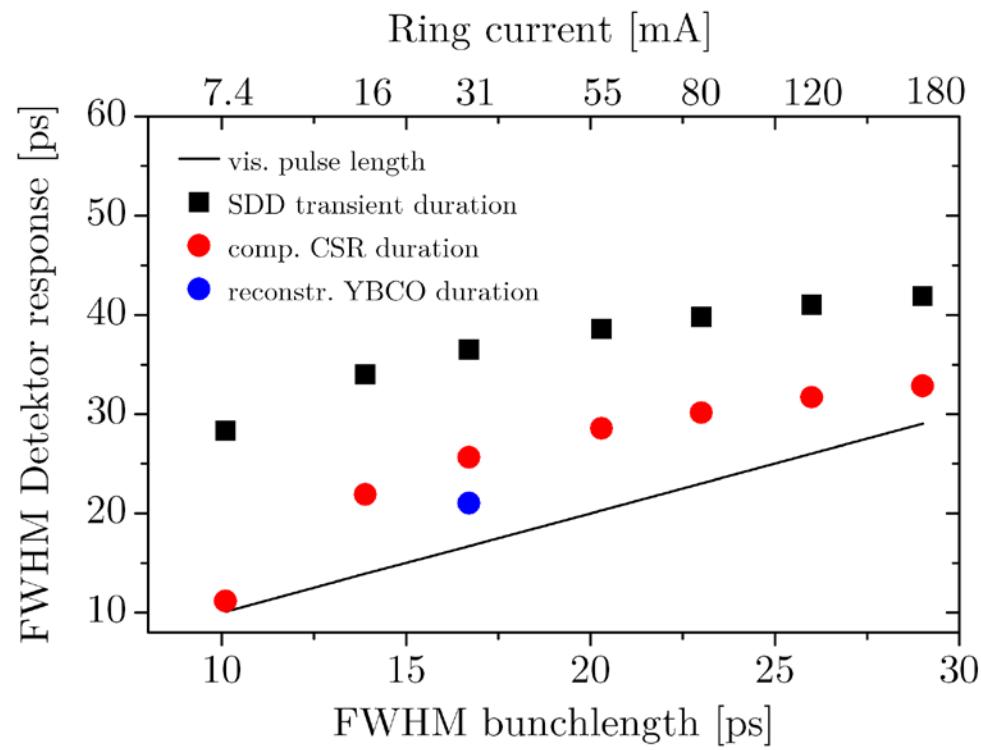
$$I(dt, \tau) = K \int \left| E(t, 0, \tau, 0) + E(t, dt, \tau, \frac{\pi}{2}) \right|^p dt$$



- Baseline due to saturation of amplifier for intense CSR (bursting)

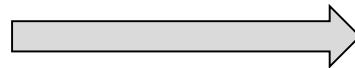
FWHM duration of CSR pulses

- 21 ps calculated @ 17 ps VIS bunch length



III. Spectrally resolved pulse duration

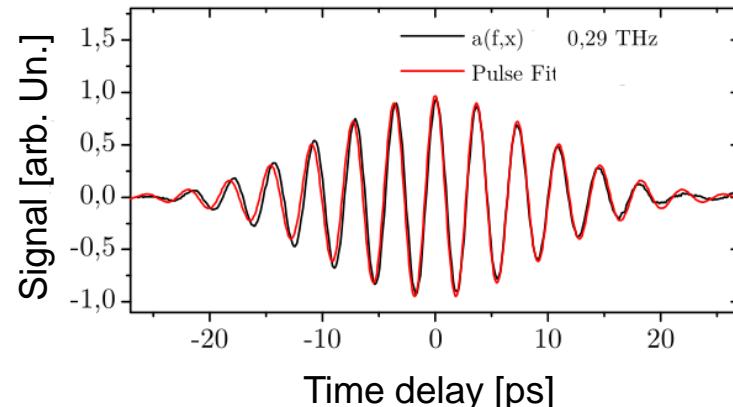
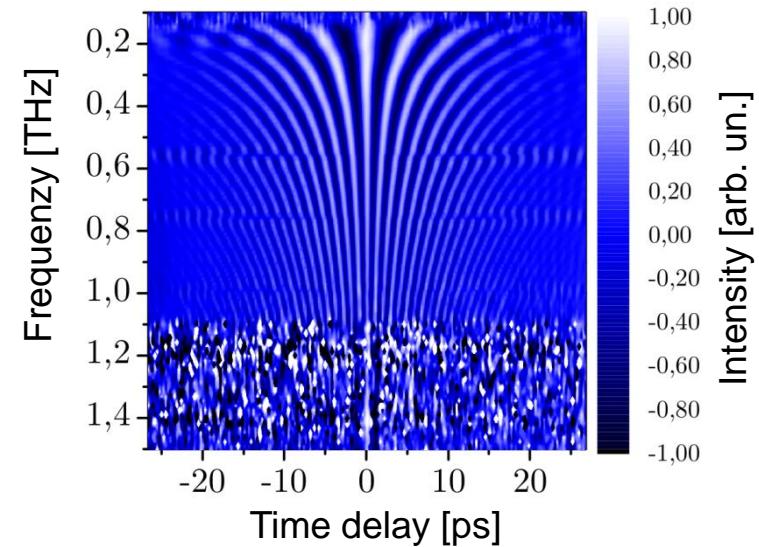
- Spectra in horizontal & vertical polarization @ different time delay
- Calculation of $a(f, \delta t)$



- Fit:

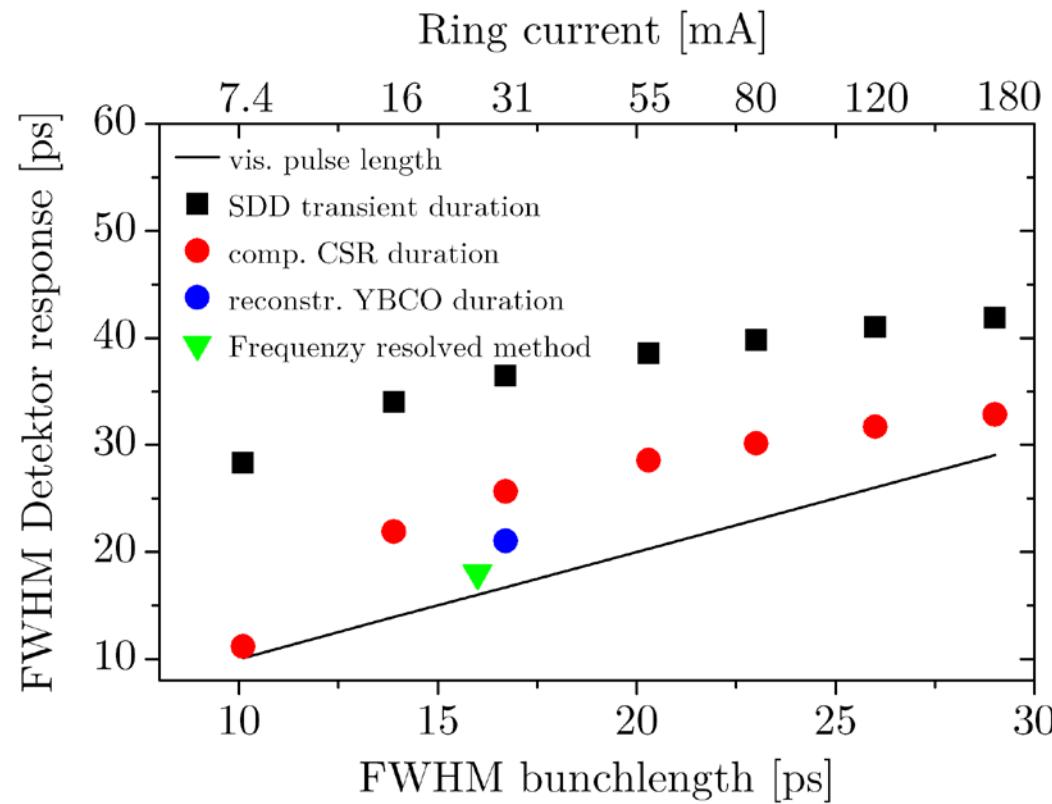
$$a(f, t)_{\text{FIT}} = A \exp \left[-\frac{(t - s)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right] \sin [f(t - s)] + B$$

- Estimation of gaussian pulses
- Envelope → pulse duration

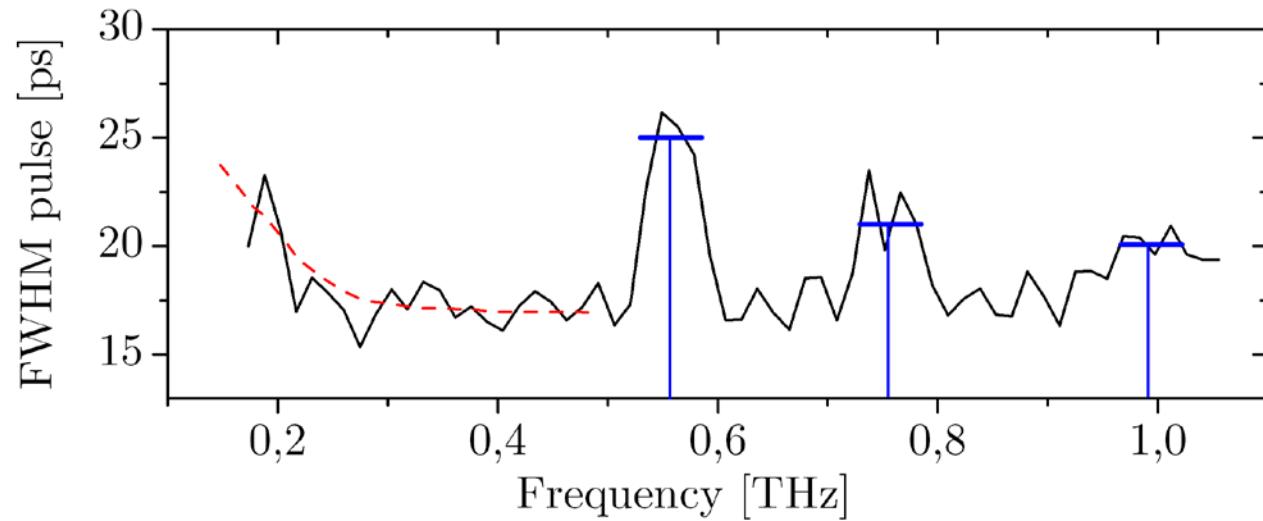


Spectrally resolved pulse duration

- Average 18 ps @ 16 ps VIS pulse duration



Spectrally resolved pulse duration



- Water absorption is visible → pulse lengthening due to dispersion
- Low frequencies show larger pulse durations → internal beamline reflections

Conclusion

- I. Schottky diodes → fast enough for direct THz pulse analysis and reconstruction of ps pulse durations
- II. YBCO detectors → can provide pulse durations close to VIS - by field correlation and reconstruction of the CSR field
- III. Frequency resolved method → gives information of frequency dependend pulse durations



Thanks for your attention

