

# 放射光は粒か波か?

加藤政博(広島大/分子研)









# はじめに

放射光は粒か波か?

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#### まったくの偶然ですが・・ 今年2025年は「国際量子科学技術年」!



量子暗号通信、量子コンピュータ、量子計測・センシング・・・ 世の中、量子、量子と騒がしいですが・・・ 加速器も一応、量子ビーム、ということでお仲間にいれてもらえるかも・・??

#### 18-3 All of classical physics

#### The Feynman Lectures on Physics, Volume II

https://www.feynmanlectures.caltech.edu/

### これが古典物理学のすべてだ!

In Table <u>18-1</u> we have all that was known of fundamental *classical* physics, that is, the physics that was known by 1905. Here it all is, in one table. With these

equations we can understand the complete realm of classical physics.

#### Table 18-1 Classical Physics

#### Maxwell's equations

I. 
$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$
 (Flux of  $\boldsymbol{E}$  through a closed surface) = (Charge inside)/ $\epsilon_0$ 

II. 
$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} = -\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{B}}{\partial t}$$
 (Line integral of  $\boldsymbol{E}$  round a loop)
$$= -\frac{d}{dt} (\text{Flux of } \boldsymbol{B} \text{ through the loop})$$

III. 
$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{B} = 0$$
 (Flux of  $\boldsymbol{B}$  through a closed surface) = 0

IV. 
$$c^2 \nabla \times \boldsymbol{B} = \frac{\boldsymbol{j}}{\epsilon_0} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}}{\partial t}$$
  $c^2(\text{Integral of } \boldsymbol{B} \text{ around a loop})$   
=  $(\text{Current through the loop})/\epsilon_0$   
+  $\frac{d}{dt}(\text{Flux of } \boldsymbol{E} \text{ through the loop})$ 

#### Conservation of charge

$$m{
abla} \cdot m{j} = -rac{\partial 
ho}{\partial t}$$
 (Flux of current through a closed surface) 
$$= -rac{d}{dt} ext{(Charge inside)}$$

#### Force law

$$oldsymbol{F} = q(oldsymbol{E} + oldsymbol{v} imes oldsymbol{B})$$

#### Law of motion

$$rac{d}{dt}(m{p}) = m{F}, \ ext{where } m{p} = rac{mm{v}}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$$

#### Gravitation

$$oldsymbol{F} = -G\,rac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}\;oldsymbol{e}_r$$



(Newton's law, with Einstein's modification)





## この夜話のあらすじ

- ・はじめに
  - ・光は粒のようでもあり波のようでもある?
- ・放射光は粒?
  - ・ 光を出す電子からすると粒と波では大違い?
- ・放射光は波?
  - ・放射光の波の形は電子の運動で決まる?
- 一粒の放射光の波の性質?
  - ・電子一個からの放射光の観測?
- ・おわりに
  - 放射光はとれたてを生で食べよう!

## 光の研究史

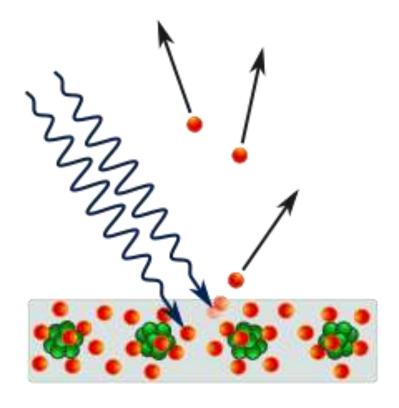
光の本質は白色光。 光と闇(暗さ)の混ざ り合いで色が決まる

光は色のついた 粒である

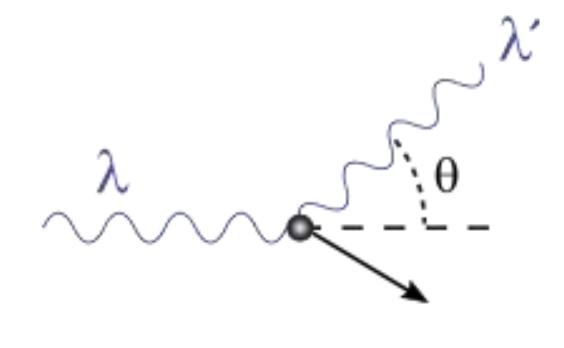
#### 1600 1800 古代ギリシャ時代 1700 1900 2000 電磁波の存在 を予測 ニュートン マクスウェル アリストテレス ソクラテス 光はフォトン 643-1727 1831-1879 384-322 B.C. 469-399 B.C. (光子)である イブン・アル=ハイサム 965-1040頃 ホイヘンス ヤング アインシュタイン プラトン ユークリッド 1629-1695 1773-1829 1879-1955 330頃-275頃 B.C. 427-347 B.C. 光は波動である 光の波動を証明

## 光は粒だ!

### Photo-electric effect

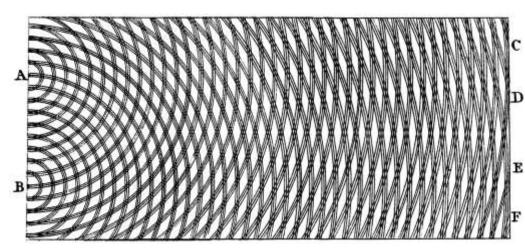


## Compton effect

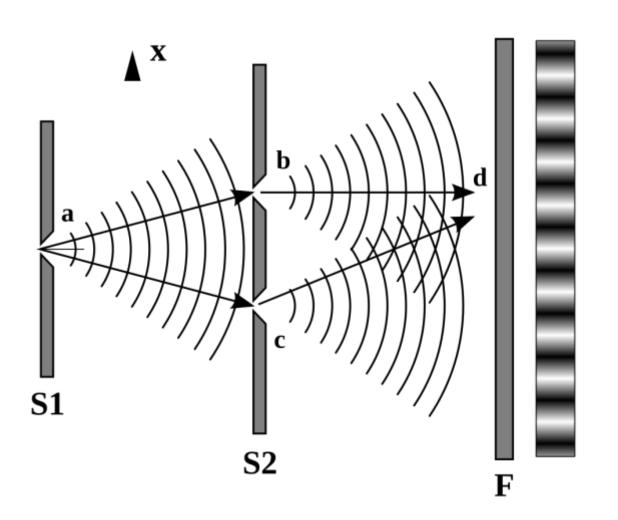


## 光は波だ!

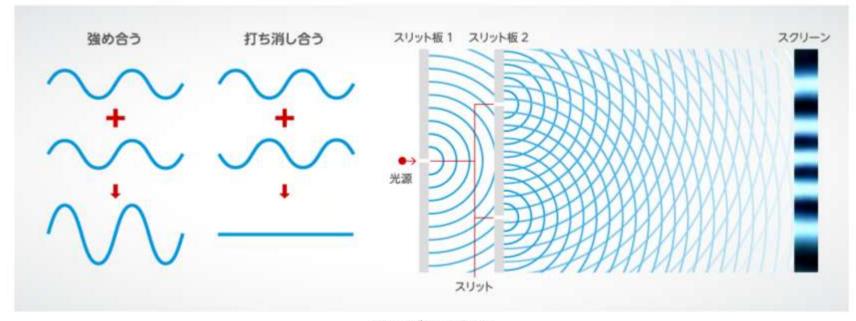
## Young's double-slit experiment



Young's drawing of diffraction

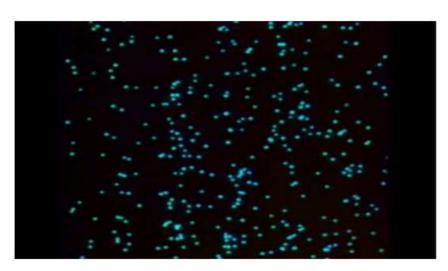


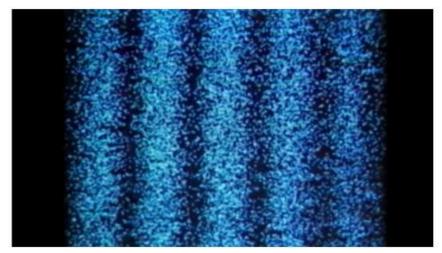
# 光の 粒子・波動 二重性



ヤングの干渉縞







https://photonterrace.net/ja/photon/duality/

# 光は粒か?波か?平面波か?球面波か?

# 放射の反作用?

If, through an emission process, the molecule suffers a radiant loss of energy of magnitude  $h_{\nu}$  without the action of an outside agency, then this process, too, is a directed one. emission in spherical waves does not occur. According to the present state of the theory, the molecule suffers a recoil of magnitude  $h_{\nu}/c$  in a particular direction only because of the chance emission in that direction. A. Einstein, Physikalische Zeitschrift 18, 121 1917

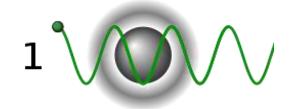
"分子が,外部からの刺激なしに,大きさhvのエネルギーを輻射(自然輻射)の形で放出して,エネルギーを失ったとする.この過程もまた方向性をもっている.<u>球面波の形の放出輻射は存在しない</u>.自然輻射の素過程の間に,分子は,大きさhv/cの反動を受けるが,その反動の方向は,現状の理論ではただ偶然によって支配されているとする."

Doppler Laser Cooling

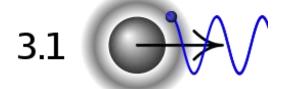
原子からの

平面波)

子は反跳

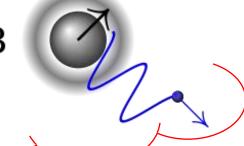








3.3

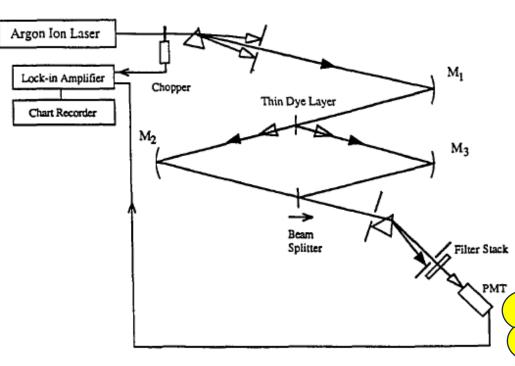


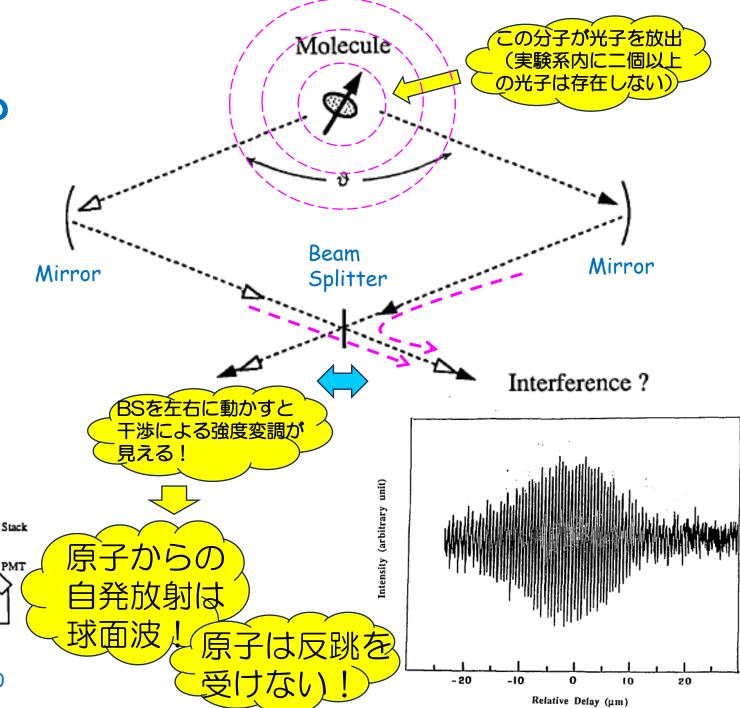
霜田光一氏による訳; レーザー研究25, 7, 531 (1997)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doppler\_cooling

# 光は粒か?波か?

# 平面波か?球面波か? 放射の反作用?





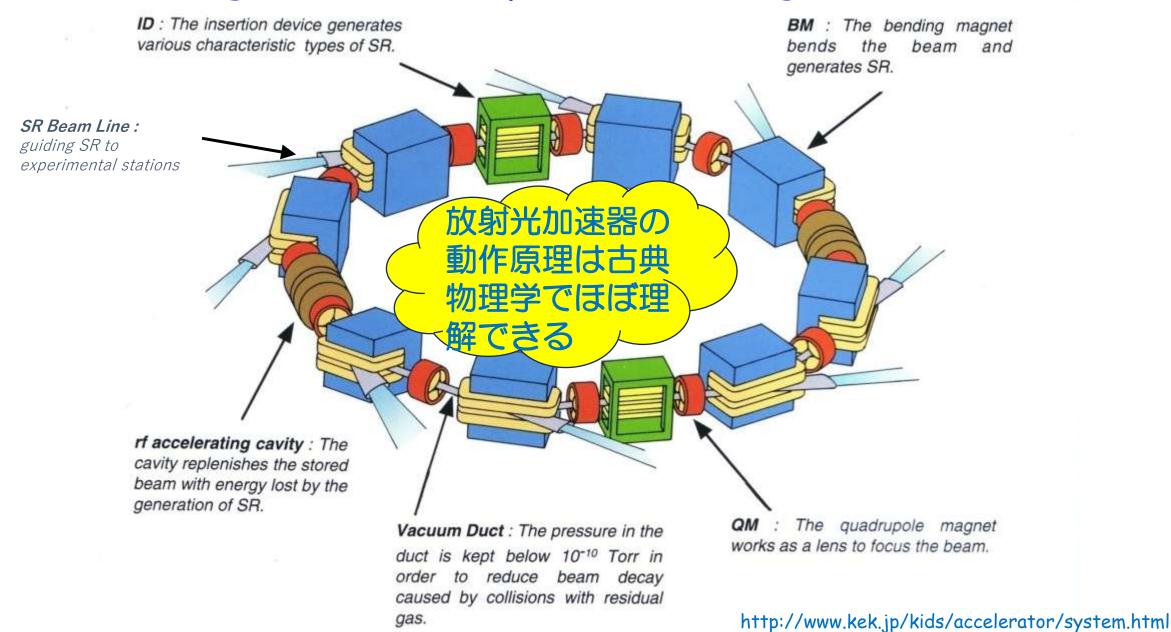
M. Lai and J. C-. Diels, J. Opt. Soc. Am. B, 9 (1992) 2290

# 放射光は粒?

放射光は粒か波か?

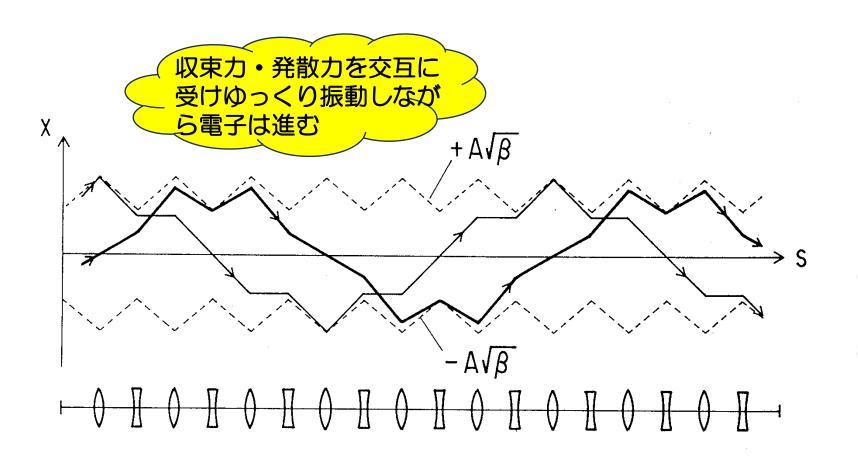
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## Configuration of Synchrotron Light Source



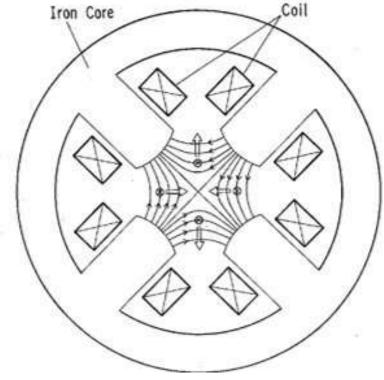
### Transvserse Motion

- Strong focusing and Betatoron oscillation -



**Betatron Oscillation** 



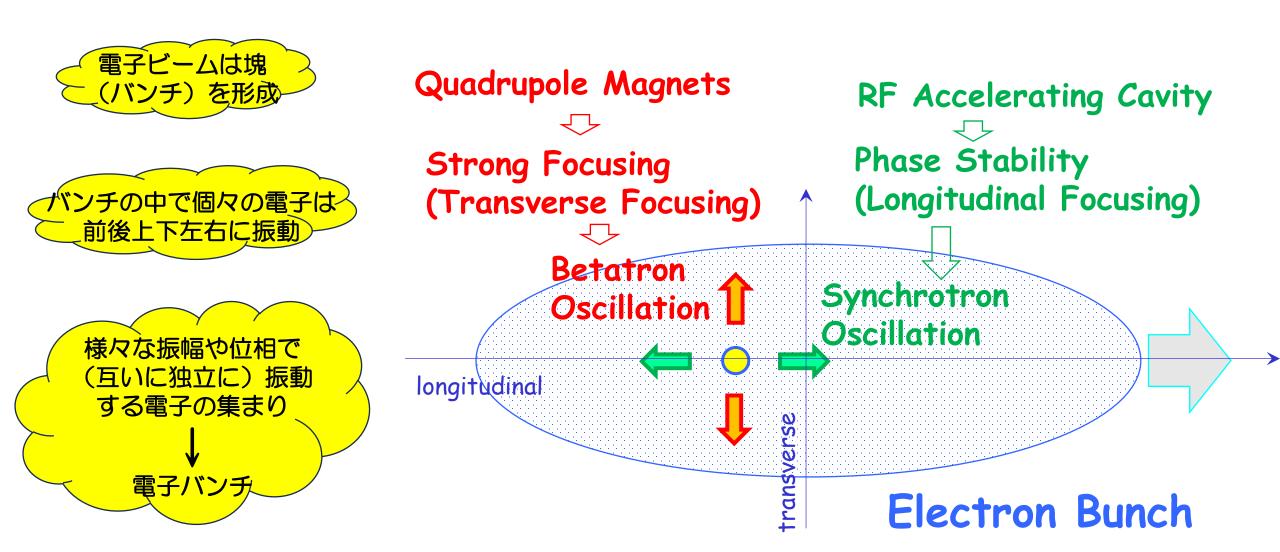


Quadrupole Magnet

#### Longituudinal Motion - Phase stability and 加速(エネ ルギー補 給)する Synchrotron oscillation -Beam 遅く到着するとあ まりエネルギーを TM010 € - F もらえない RF Cavity eV(t) Power Input (stable) (unstable) エネルギーの $\Delta \gamma / \gamma > 0$ $eV_0$ 高い電子の方 $\Delta \gamma / \gamma = 0$ がリング1周 に時間がかか $\Delta \gamma / \gamma < 0$ $t_s + 1/f_{RF}$ 電子のエネルギーは上がったり下がった り、周回時間は早くなったり遅くなった り振動しながらある範囲に止まる

## Betatron Oscillation and Synchrotron Oscillation

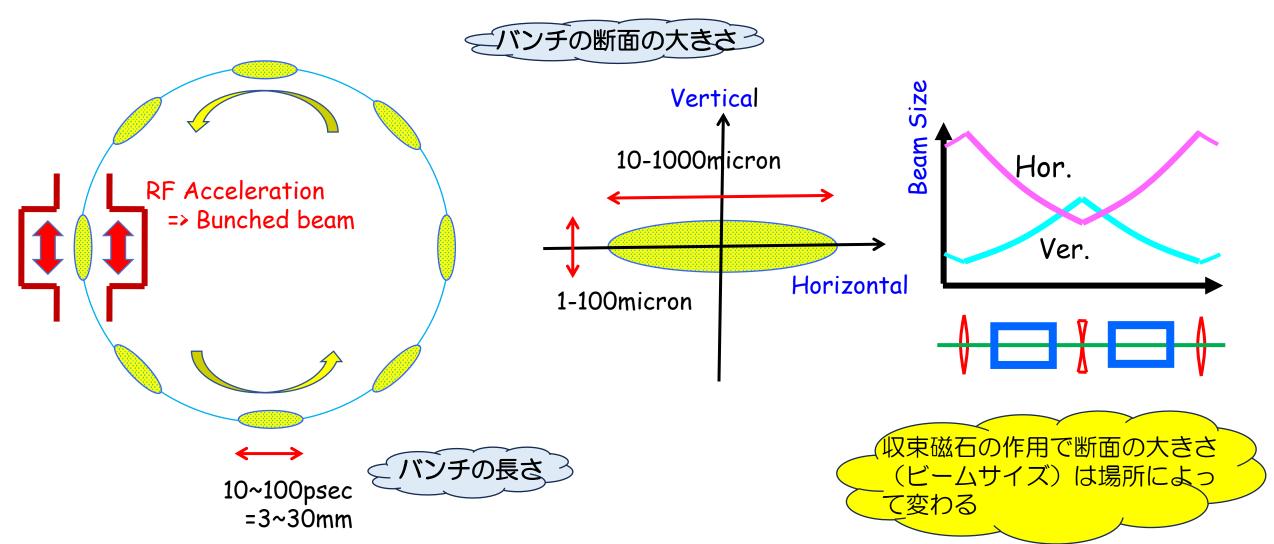
Electron motion in a bunch



## Bunched Electron Beam in Synchrotron

Longitudinal

Transverse



## Origin of Electron Bunch Size?

バンチの大きさの起源は?

- ➤ 初期値を引きずってる? ×
- > 電子同士の静電的反発? △
- > 放射光を粒で出すから? ○



#### The Feynman Lectures on Physics, Volume II

MAINLY ELECTROMAGNETISM AND MATTER

Feynman • Leighton • Sands

# Center of the universe of electromagnetisms

So here is the center of the universe of electromagnetism—the complete theory of electricity and magnetism, and of light; a complete description of the fields produced by any moving charges; and more. It is all here. Here is the structure built by Maxwell, complete in all its power and beauty. It is probably one of the greatest accomplishments of physics. To remind you of its importance, we will put it all together in a nice frame.



#### Maxwell's equations:

$$oldsymbol{
abla} oldsymbol{
abla} oldsymbol{E} = rac{
ho}{\epsilon_0} \ oldsymbol{
abla} oldsymbol{
a$$

#### Their solutions:

$$oldsymbol{E} = -oldsymbol{
abla}\phi - rac{\partial oldsymbol{A}}{\partial t} \ oldsymbol{B} = oldsymbol{
abla} imes oldsymbol{A}$$

$$\phi(1,t) = \int rac{
ho(2,t-r_{12}/c)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_{12}}\,dV_2$$

$$m{A}(1,t) = \int rac{m{j}(2,t-r_{12}/c)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^2 r_{12}}\,dV_2$$

https://www.feynmanlectures.caltech.edu/II\_21.html

## Classical Picture of Synchrotron Radiation

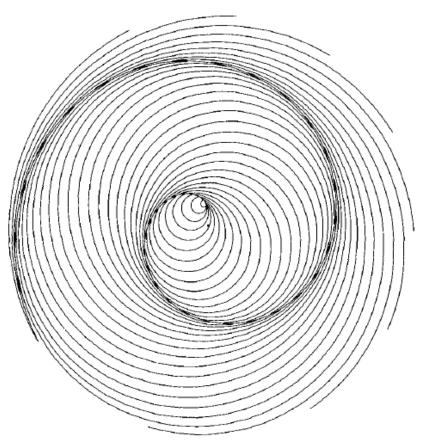
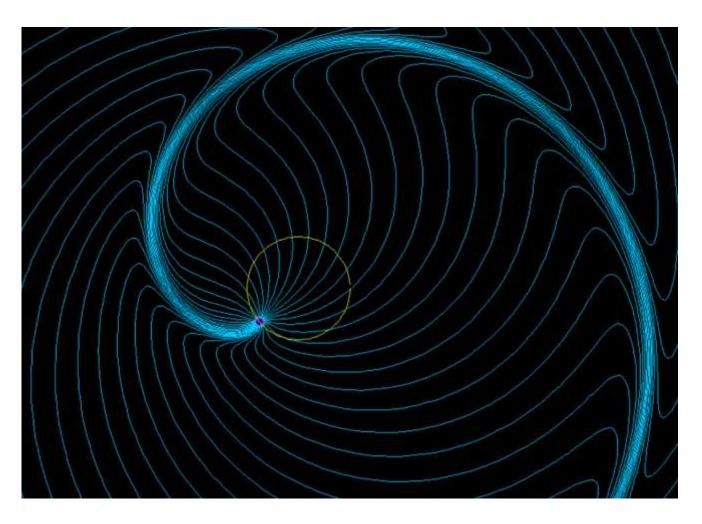


Fig. 6. Electric field lines for a charge moving at tangential speed  $\beta = 0.95$  on a circular path centered on the  $\times$ .



## Synchrotron Radition Power

#### Larmor's Formula for Circular Orbit

$$P = \frac{2}{3} c r_e m_e c^2 \frac{\beta^4}{\rho^2} \gamma^4$$

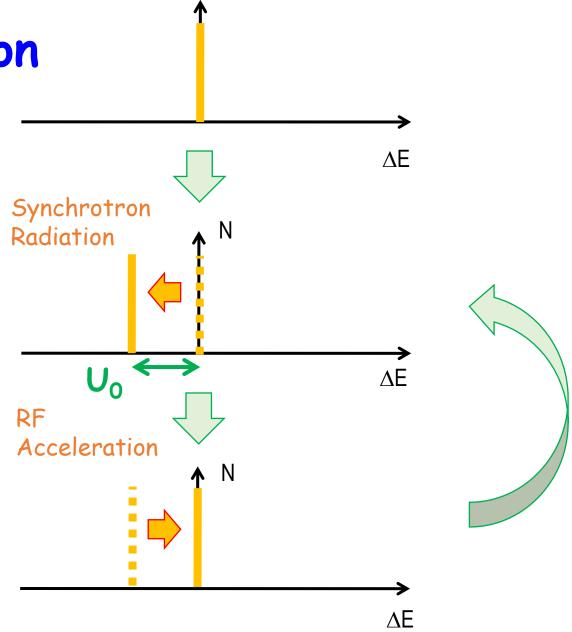


### Radiation loss per revolution

$$U_0 = \frac{4\pi}{3} m_e c^2 \frac{r_e}{\rho} \gamma^4 = 88.5 \text{[keV]} \frac{E_e^4 \text{[GeV]}}{\rho \text{[m]}}$$

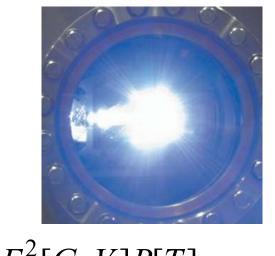
In case of 2.5GeV KEK Photon Factory;  $E_e$ =2.5GeV,  $\rho$ =8.7m Radiation Loss;  $U_0$  = 400[keV/turn]  $\Rightarrow U_0/E_e$ =400[keV]/2.5[GeV]=1.6E-4=0.016[%] Electron energy change due to synchrotron radiation - classical picture -

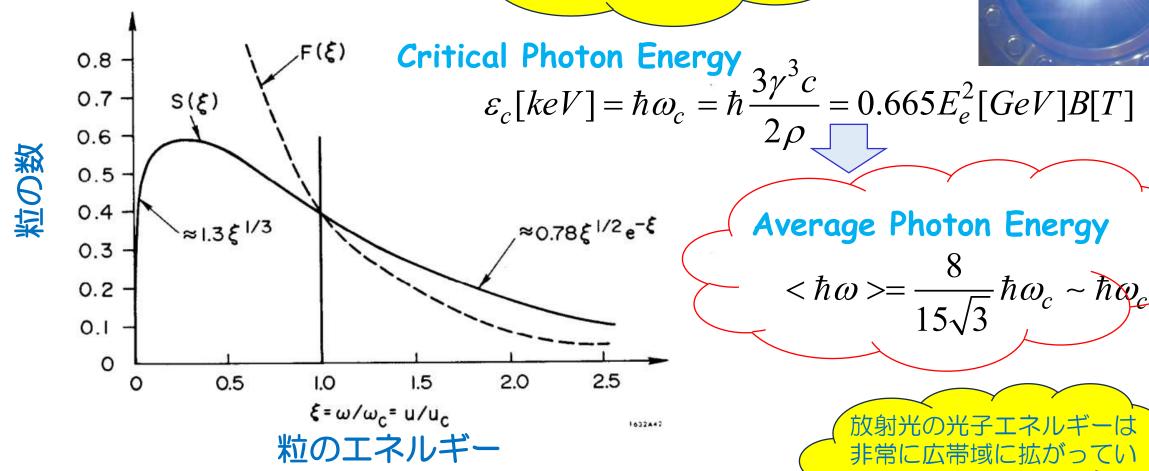
古典論的には・・ 全ての電子は同じ量の エネルギーを放射で失い高周波空洞で補給される



## Photon Energy of Synchrotron Radiation

放射光が粒だとすると一粒 当たりのエネルギー(光子 エネルギー)は?





### Average Photon Energy

$$<\hbar\omega>=\frac{8}{15\sqrt{3}}\hbar\omega_c\sim\hbar\omega_c$$

FIG. 42--Normalized power spectrum S and photon number spectrum F of synchrotron radiation.

M. Sands, SLAC-121 UC-28 (ACC) (1970)

放射光の光子エネルギーは に広帯域に拡がってい るが、その平均エネルギ は臨界エネルギー程度

# How many photons does an electron emit during one revolution? 1個の電子がリングを1周

する間に何個くらいの光子を出すか?

In case of 2.5GeV KEK Photon Factory;

Typical Photon Energy; hv ~ 4 keV

Radiation Loss;  $U_0 = 400 \text{ keV/turn}$ 

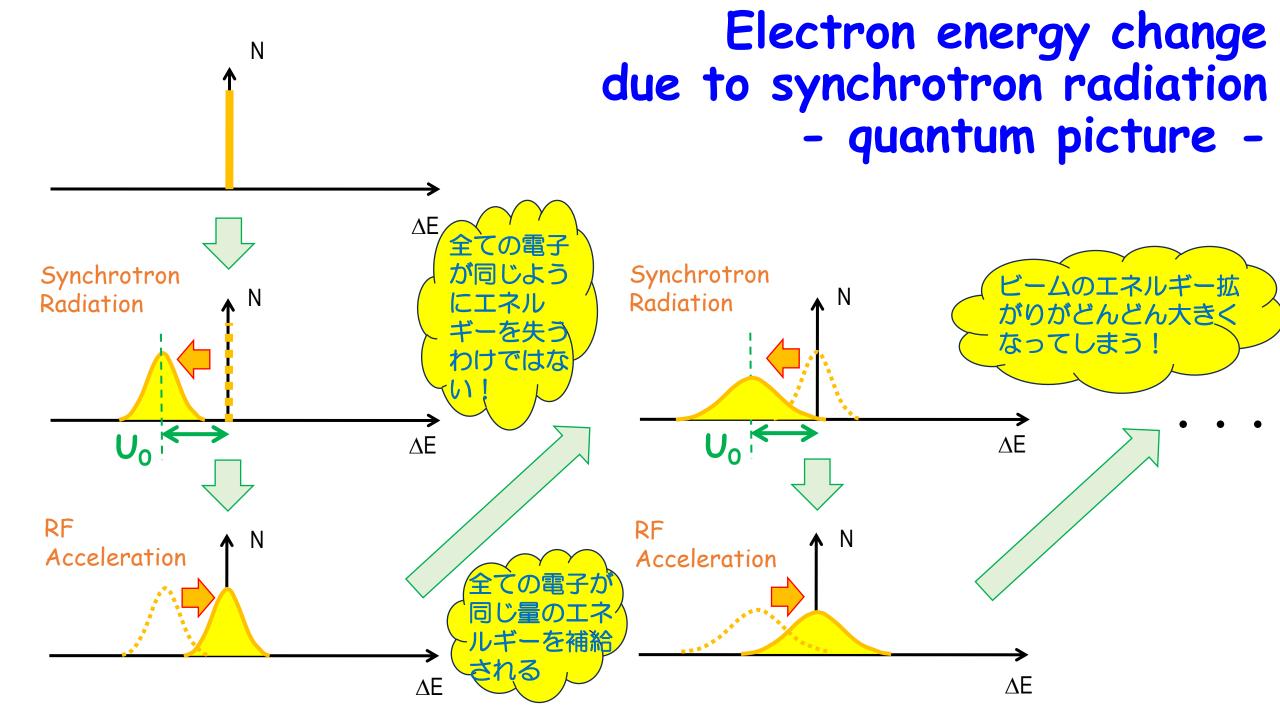
意外と少ない!

Number of Photons;  $N=U_0/hv \approx 100 /turn \Rightarrow \sqrt{N} \approx 100 /turn$ 

✓ PFリングには28台の偏向磁石✓ 1台の偏向磁石中で出す光子は✓ 3~4粒程度

光子の放出は確率的

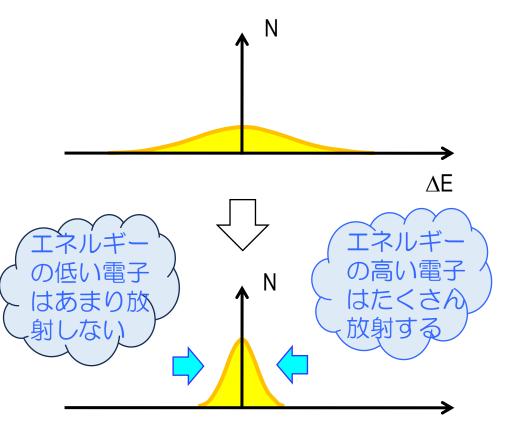
⇒ **√N**程度のばらつき



## Suppression Mechanism of Energy Spread

- Radiation Damping -

電子のエネルギーによる放射損失 の違いがエネルギー拡がりの増大 を抑え、平衡状態に落ち着く



### Larmor's Formula for Circular Orbit

$$P = \frac{2}{3} c r_e m_e c^2 \frac{\beta^4}{\rho^2} \gamma^4 \left( \propto E_e^2 B^2 \right) \qquad \left( \rho \propto \frac{E_e}{B} \right)$$

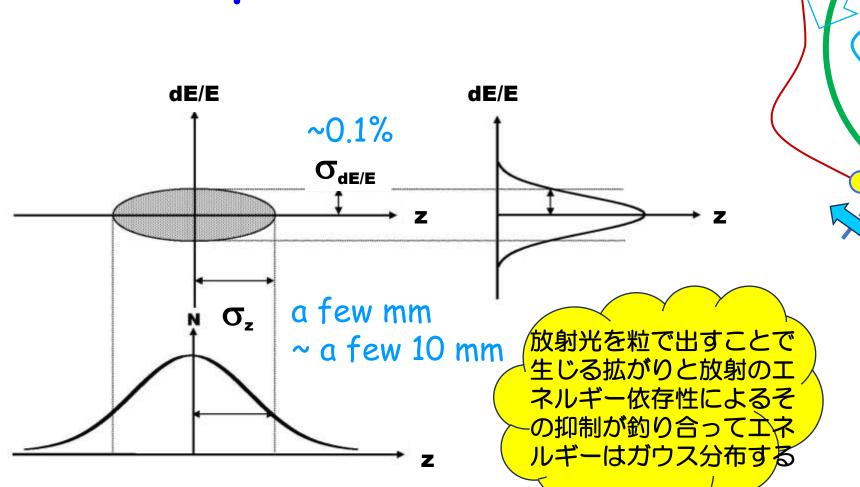
• .

A higher energy electron radiates more.



Suppression of Energy Spread.

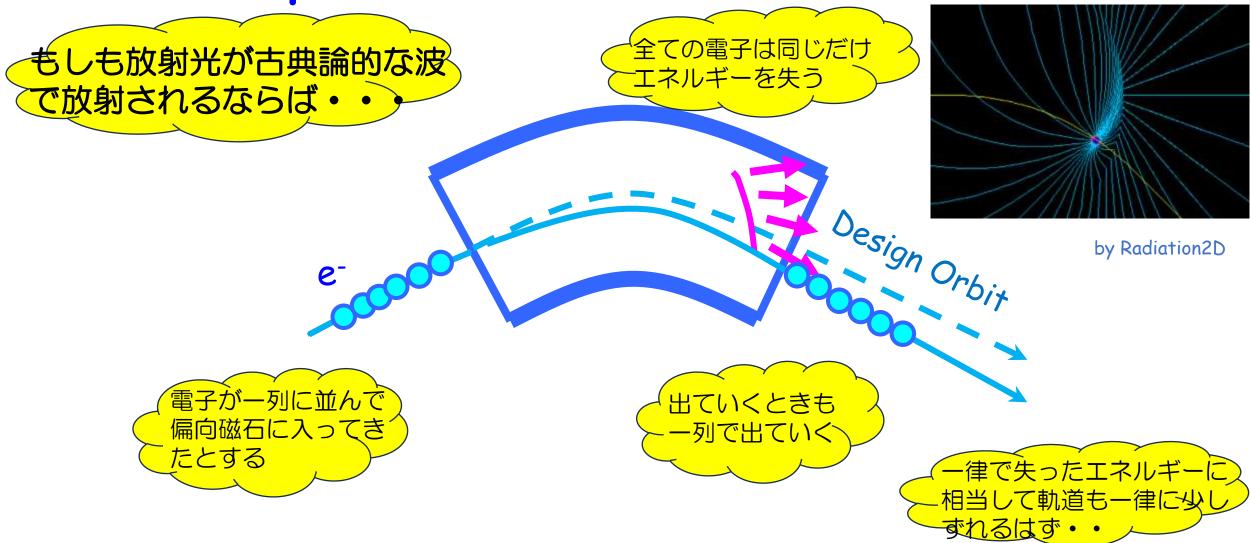
# Longitudinal Profile of Electron Beam in Phase Space



 $\Delta \gamma / \gamma > 0$  $\Delta \gamma / \gamma = 0$  $\Delta \gamma / \gamma < 0$ 周回時間のエネル ギー依存性によっ て縦方向の空間分 (バンチの長 さ)が生じる

Electron orbit change due to synchrotron radiation

- classical picture -

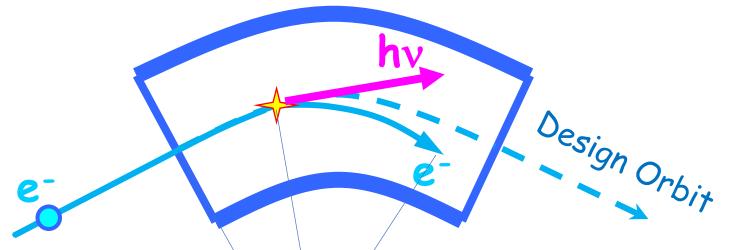


## Electron orbit change due to synchrotron radiation

- quantum picture -



$$E_e = E_{e0} \Longrightarrow E_{e0} - \hbar \omega$$



$$\rho_0 = 8.7[m]$$

$$\rho_1 = 8.7[m] - 14[\mu m]$$

$$\rho_1 = \rho_0 \left( 1 - \frac{\hbar \omega}{E_e} \right)$$

$$\Delta \rho = \rho_1 - \rho_0 = -\rho_0 \frac{\hbar \omega}{E_0} = -8.7[m] \frac{4[\text{keV}]}{2.5[\text{GeV}]} = 14[\mu\text{m}]$$

2.5GeVの電子に4keVの エネルギー変化が起きると 曲率半径が14ミクロン変 化する Electron orbit change due to synchrotron radiation - quantum picture -

放射光が粒で放射されるならば・・・

PFでは一個の電子は平均 3~4個の光子を出すようだが・・

電子が何個の光子をどこで出すかは確率的

hv

電子が一列に並んで
偏向磁石に入ってき
たとする

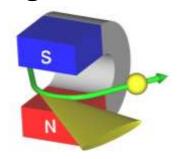
出ていくときの電子の 位置や方向は(軌道面 上で)ばらける

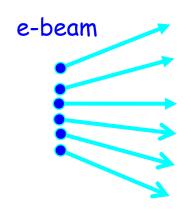
Design Orbit

# Supression of Orbit Divergence - Radiation Damping -

加速は運動方向を揃える働きをする!

Bending Magnet

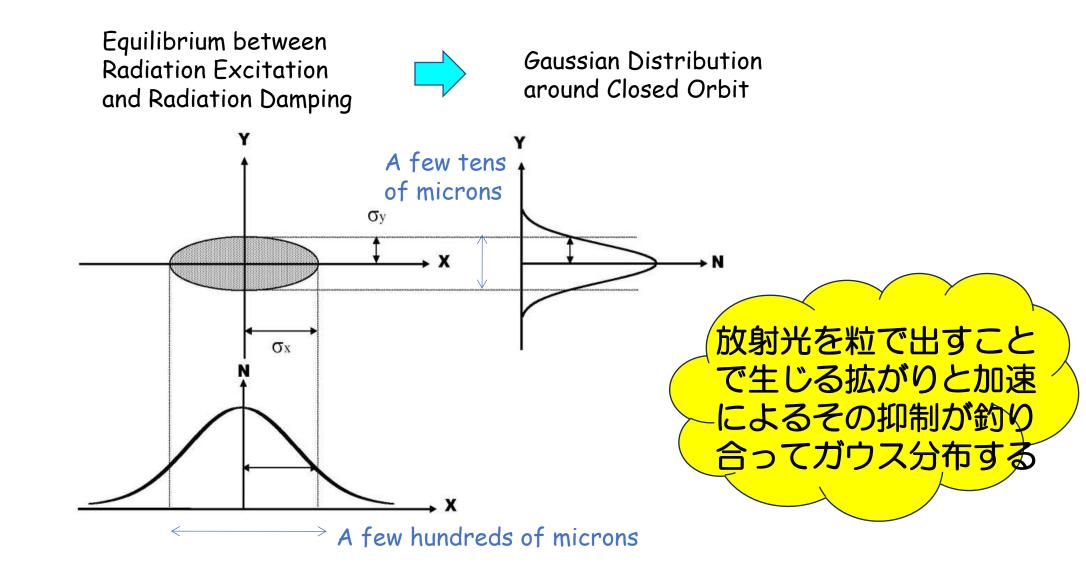




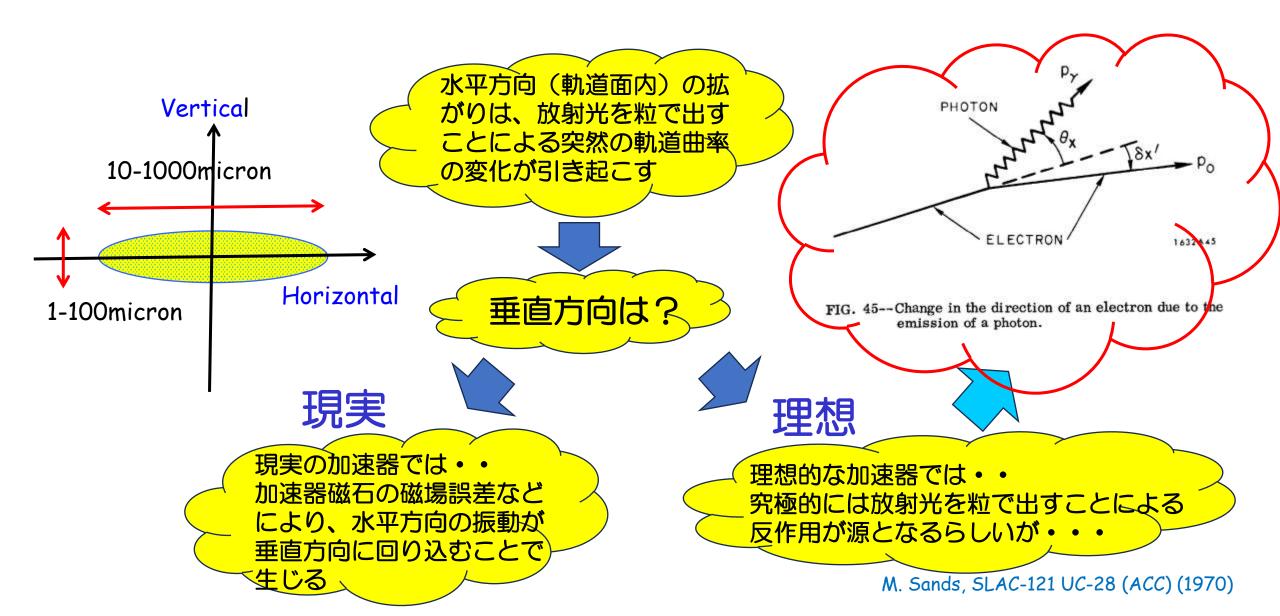
個々の電子の進行 方向に放射 ⇒ Synchrotron 縦方向と横方向の 運動量を失う Radiation Accelerating Cavity 句の運動量のみを

Acceleration

## Transverse Profile of Electron Beam



## What is the origin of vertical beam size?



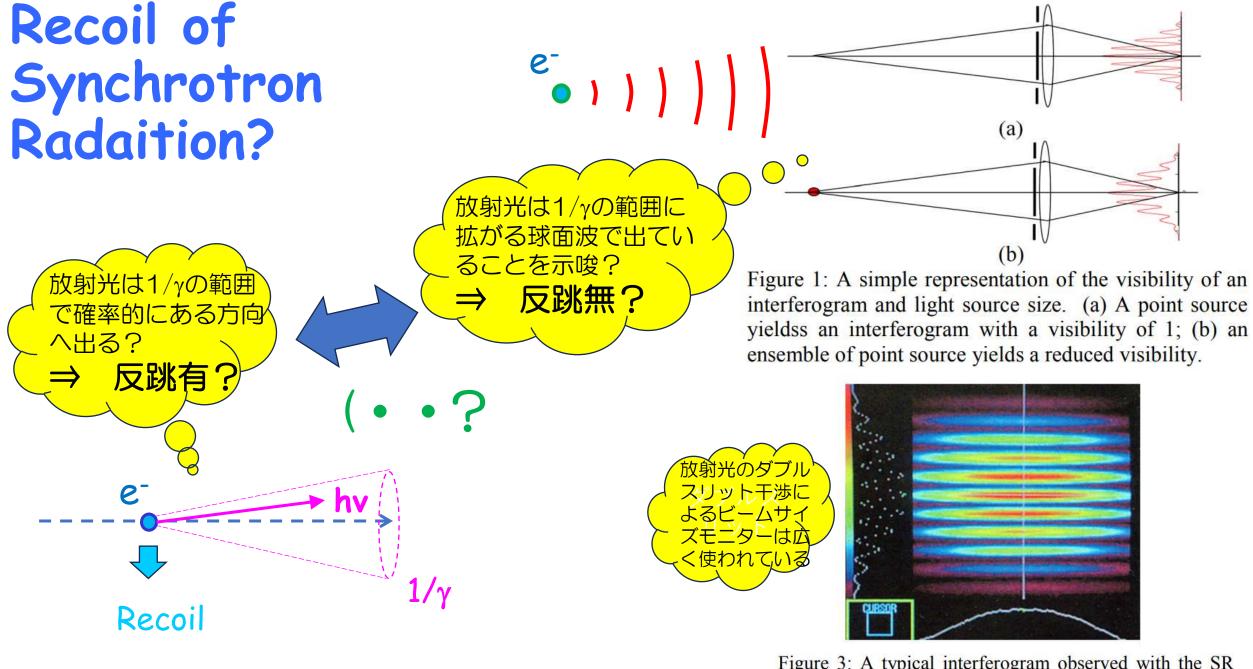


Figure 3: A typical interferogram observed with the SR interferometer.

T. Mitsuhashi, Proc. IBIC2012, 576

# 放射光は波?

放射光は粒か波か?

加藤政博(広島大/分子研)

## Electro-magnetic Field radiated from an electron

### Liénard-Wiechert potentials

$$\begin{cases}
\vec{E} = \frac{e}{cR} \frac{\vec{n} \times \{(\vec{n} - \vec{\beta}) \times \dot{\vec{\beta}}\}}{(1 - \vec{n} \cdot \vec{\beta})^3} \\
\vec{H} = \vec{n} \times \vec{E} \\
\end{bmatrix}_{t'} \qquad (t' = t - \frac{R}{c})$$

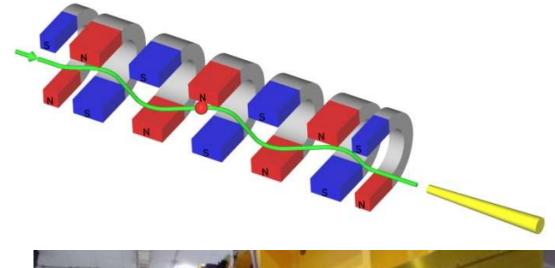
$$\left(t' = t - \frac{R}{c}\right)$$

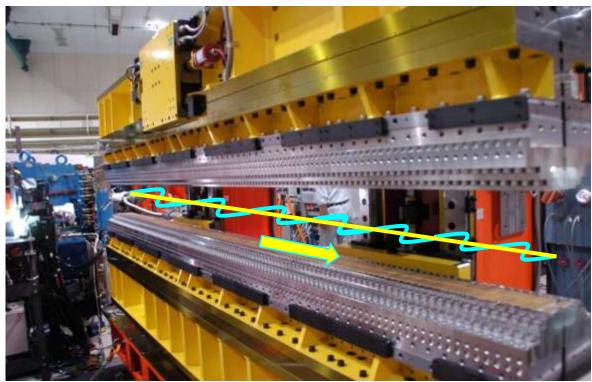
放射光の時空間構造 は電子の運動を反映

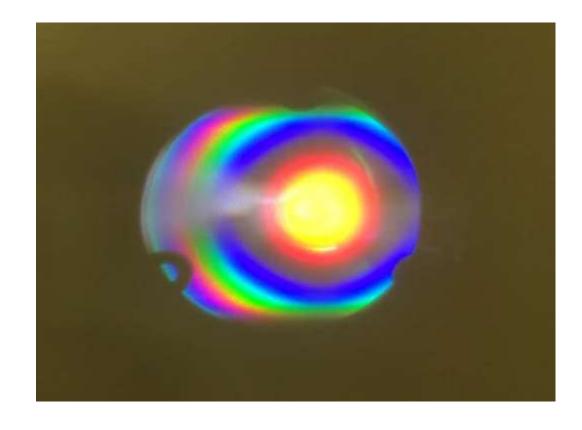


電子の運動を制御すること \_\_で放射光の波の性質を制御

## **Undulator Radiation**



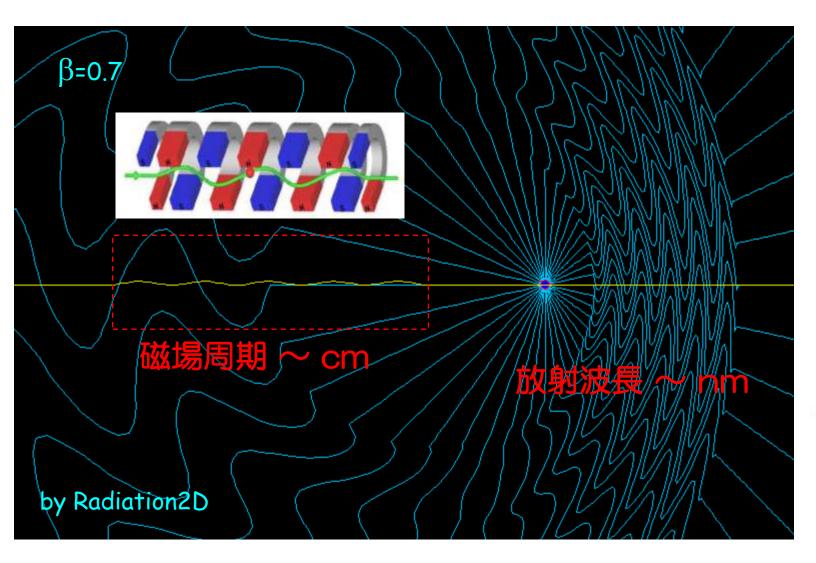


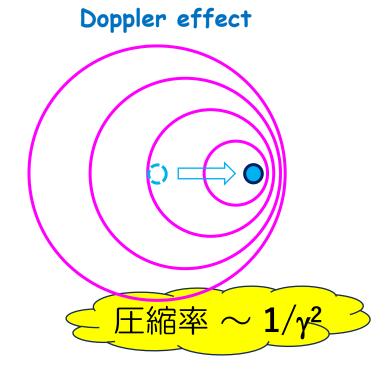


Observed at UVSOR-III BL1U

Variable Polarization Undulator at UVSOR-III BL7U

## Principle of Undulator







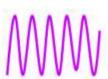
Weak B; Electrons go fast.



Strong B; Electrons go slow.

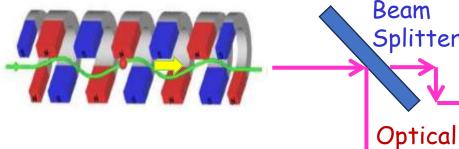






# N-cycle Undulator produces exactly N-cycle EM wave?

アンジュレータ光は磁場周期数と 同じサイクル数の超短パルス?



Mach-Zehnder

interferometer

Splitter ビームスプリッターで2つに分けたアンジュレータ光を光路差を変えながら干渉させる

Beam Splitter

Delay

アンジュレータ光 が10サイクルの 矩形波であること を示す干渉波形が 観測できた!

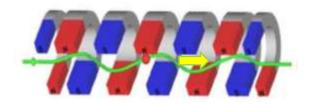
1.0 -(a) 0.5 units] Experiment Intensity [arb. 0.0 1.0 (b) 0.5 Calculation 0.0 -20 -10 10 20

MZ Delay  $\tau_{MZ}$  [fs]

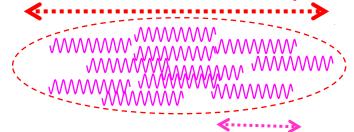


- S. Kimura, Master Thesis, Nagoya U. (FY2020)
- T. Kaneyasu, MK et al., Sci. Rep. (2022) 12:9682

# N-cycle Undulator produces exactly N-cycle EM wave?

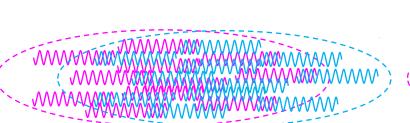


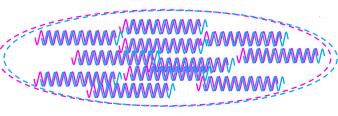
#### Pulse width ~100 psec

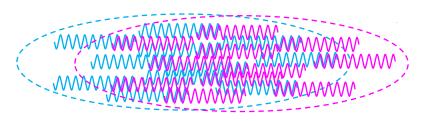


10サイクルの超短パルスの非コヒーレントな集合体

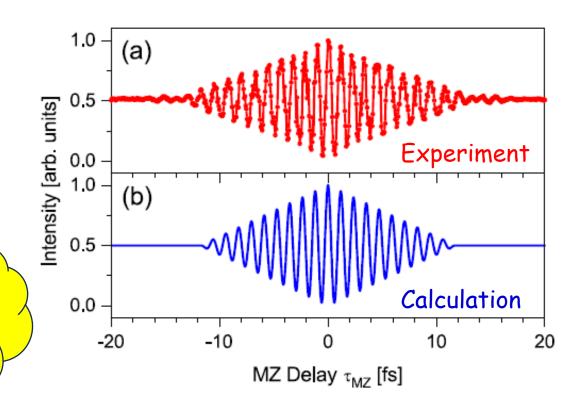
### Coherence Length ~ fsec

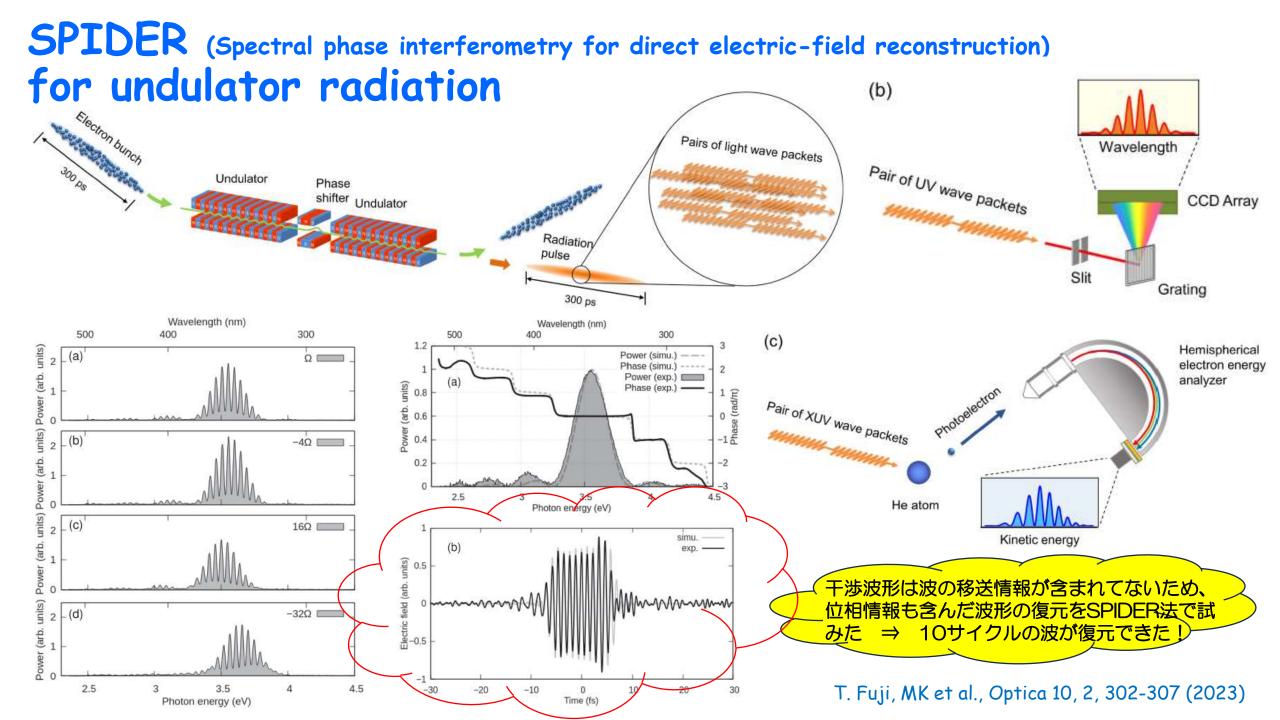






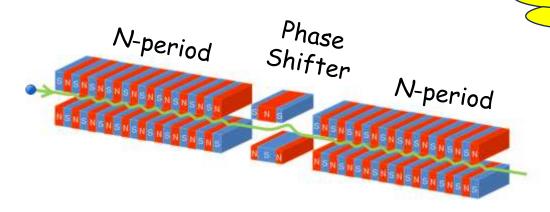
- S. Notsu, Master Thesis, Hiroshima U. (FY2019)
- S. Kimura, Master Thesis, Nagoya U. (FY2020)
- T. Kaneyasu, MK et al., Sci. Rep. (2022) 12:9682





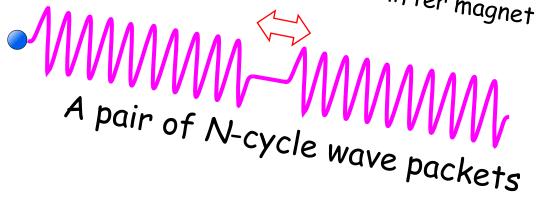
## "Double-pulse" structured light from Tandem Undulator

### Tandem Undulator

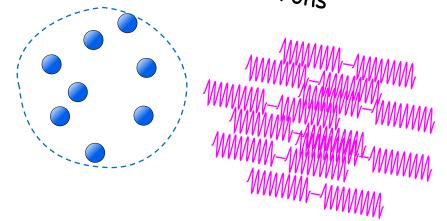


恒列2台のアンジュレータからはダブルパルス の放射光が出てくるのか?

Delay between two wave packets can be controlled by the phase shifter magnet

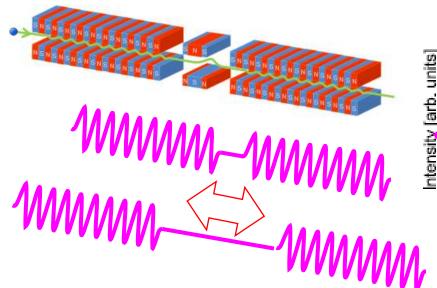


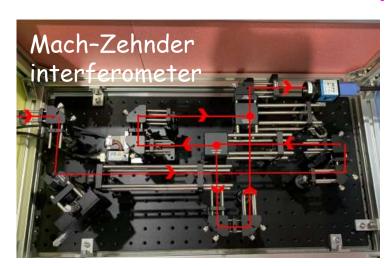
Incoherent Radiation from a bunch of electrons

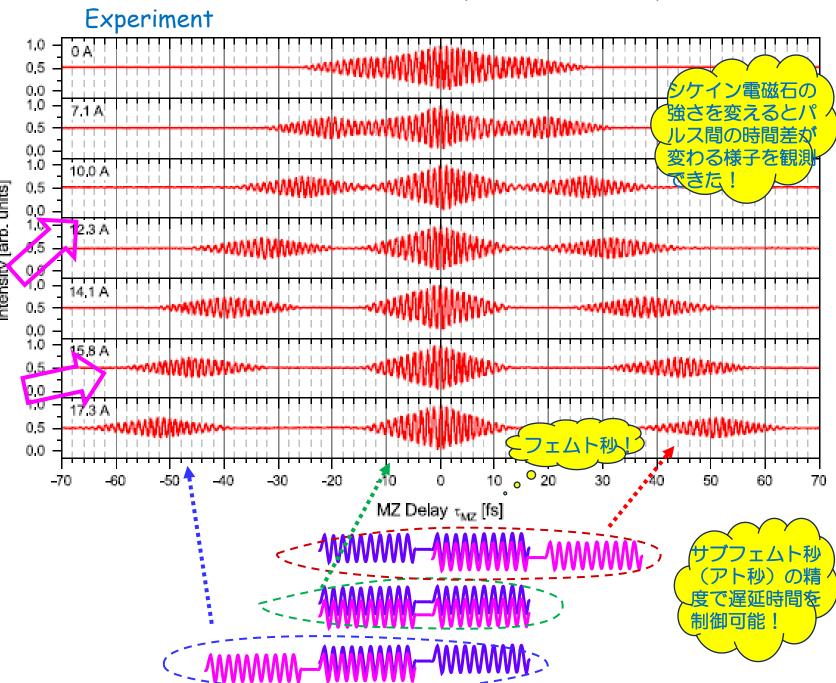


アンジュレータの間に置かれたシケイン電磁石 の強さを変えて電子に回り道をさせるとダブル プルス間の時間差を制御できる??

## Interferogram of Double Undulator Radiation

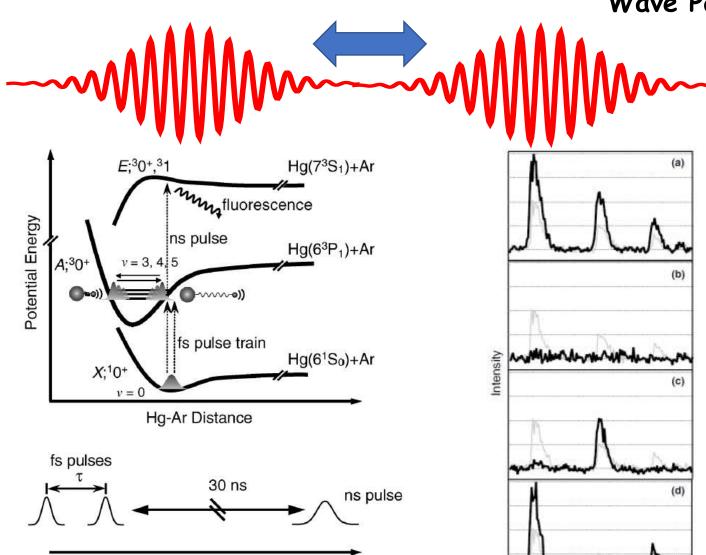


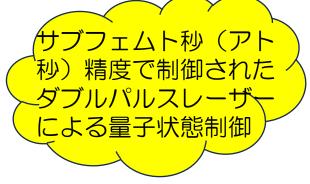




## Coherent Control by LASER

Wave Packet Interferometry Scheme







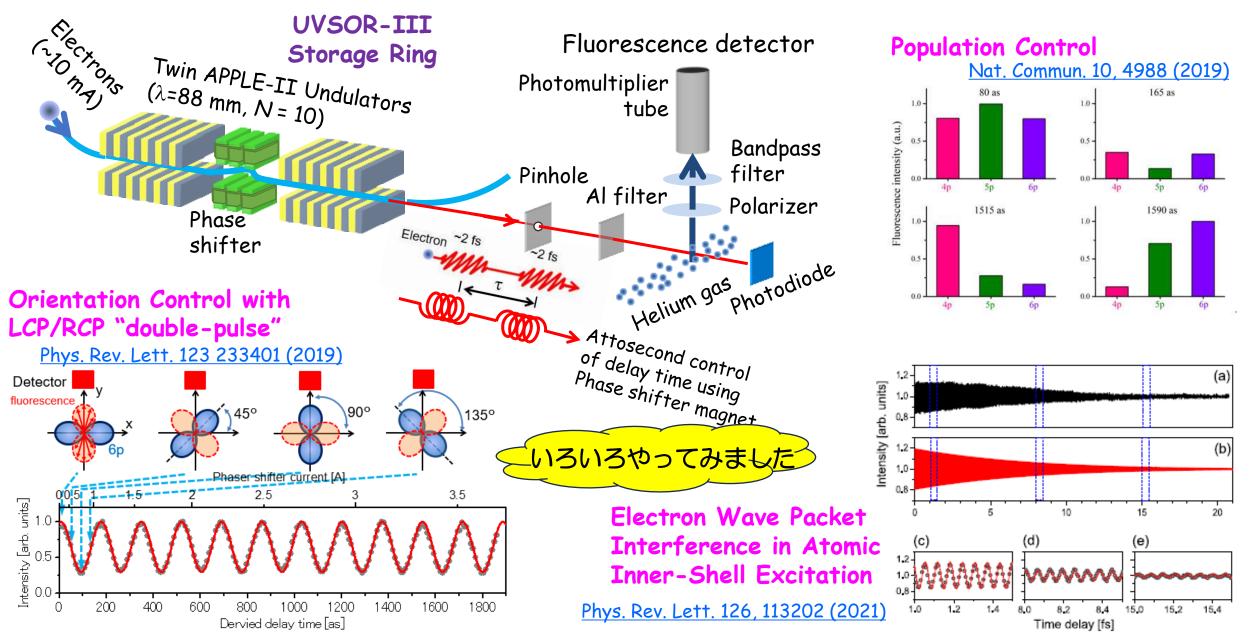
でやれないだろうか?

K. Ohmori et al., PRL 91 243003 (2003)

Delay time

### Applications of "double-pulse" structured Synchrotron Radiation

In collaboration with Saga-LS, Toyama U., Hiroshima U. ...



## Optical Vortex

Laguerre-Gauss Beam

A solution of Maxwell's equation under paraxial approximation

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{x} u(x,y,z) e^{-ikz}$$

$$u_{pl}(r,\phi,z) = \frac{C}{(1+z^2/z_R^2)^{1/2}} \left[ \frac{r\sqrt{2}}{w(z)} \right]^l L_p^l \left[ \frac{2r^2}{w^2(z)} \right]$$

$$\times \exp\left[\frac{-r^2}{w^2(z)}\right] \exp\frac{-ikr^2z}{2(z^2+z_R^2)} \exp(-il\phi)$$

$$\times \exp \left[ i(2p+l+1) \tan^{-1} \frac{z}{z_R} \right]$$
, スピンとは別に 軌道角運動量を

#### Energy

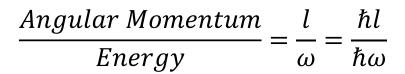
$$\frac{dU}{dt} = \frac{c}{4\pi} \int r^2 d\Omega \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{E} \times \vec{H})$$

#### Angular Momentum

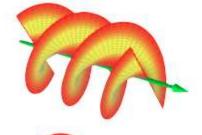
$$\frac{d\vec{J}}{dt} = \int cr^2 d\Omega \frac{1}{4\pi c} \vec{r} \times (\vec{E} \times \vec{H})$$





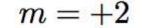


 $\c(A)$  photon carries energy,  $\hbar\omega$  , and angular momentum,  $\hbar l$ .















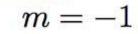


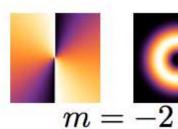




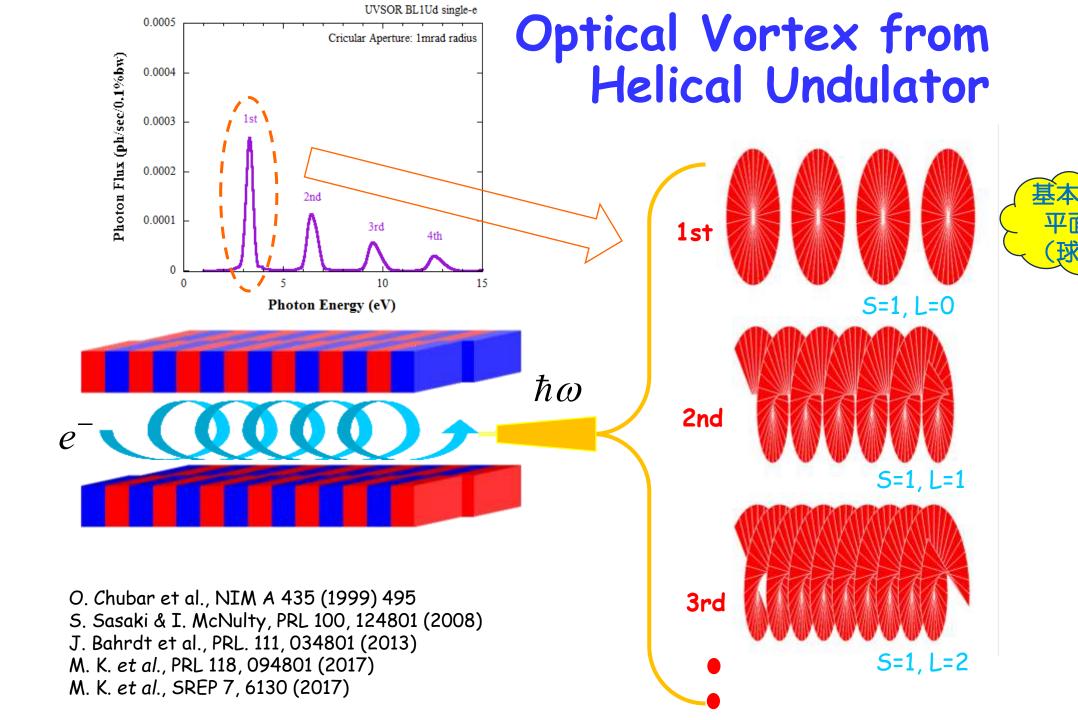


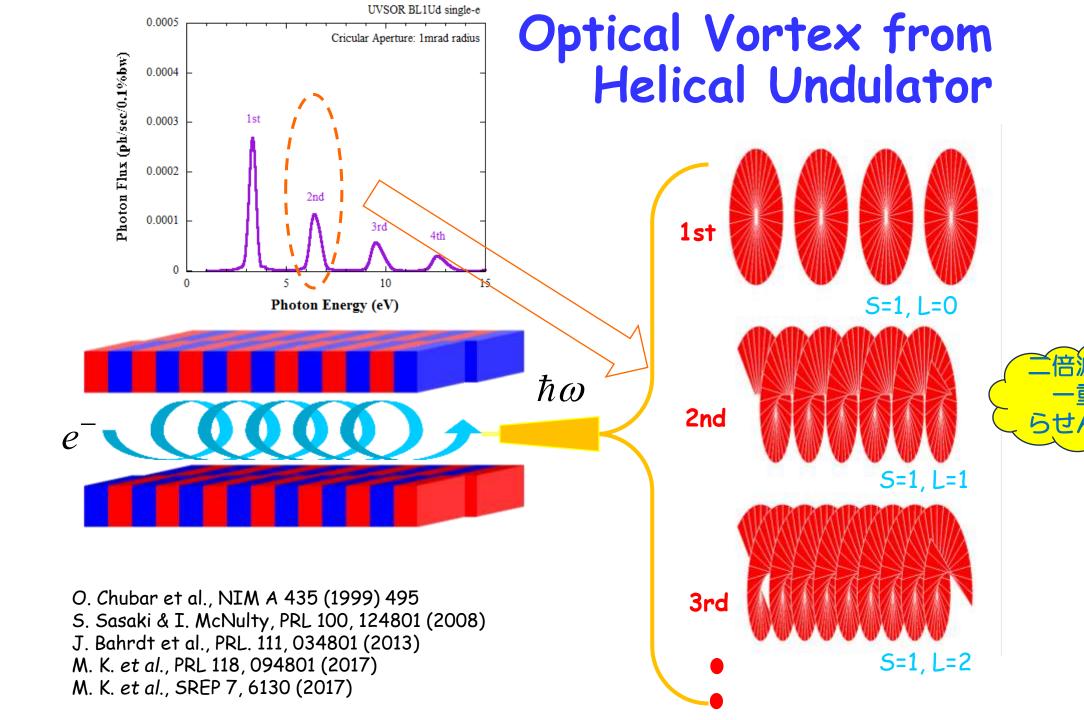


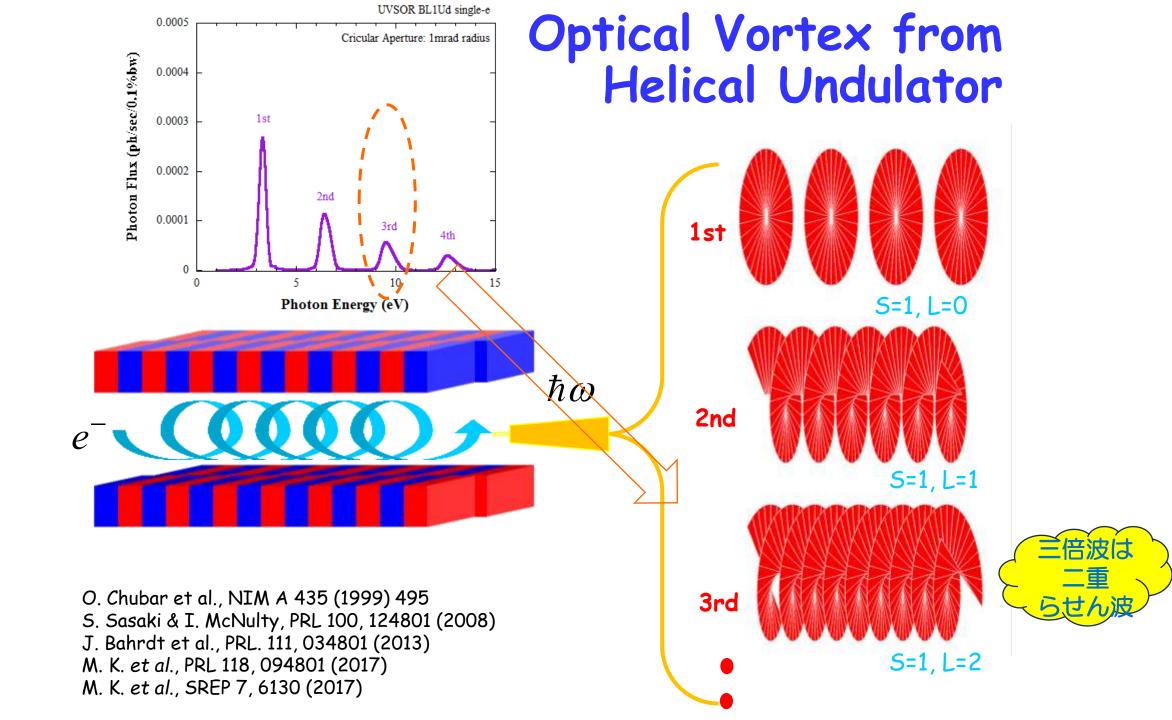




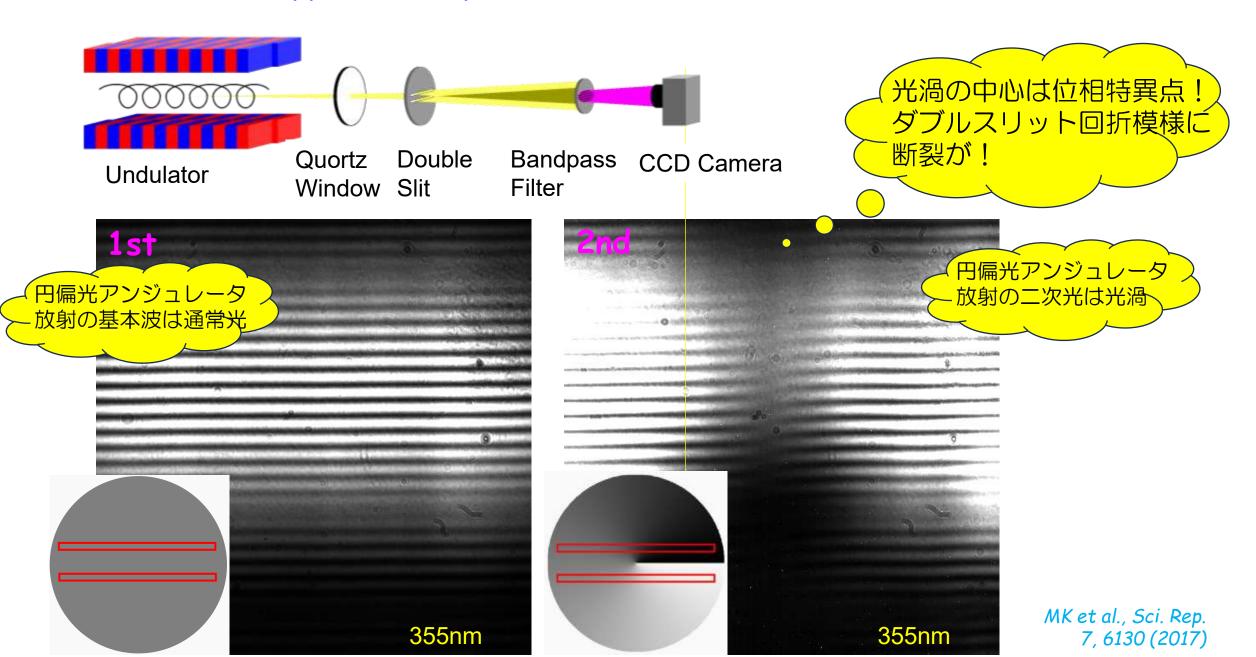






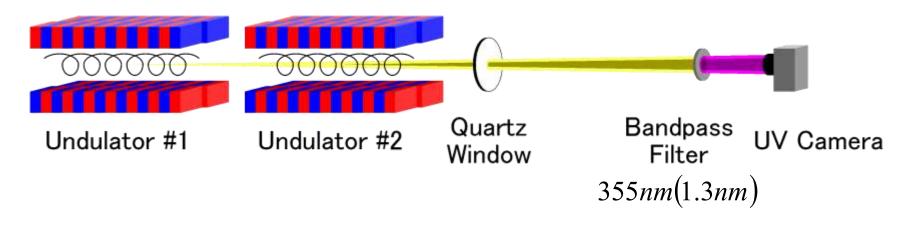


#### Double-slit Diffraction of Helical Undulator Radiation



# Interference between harmonic radiations from helical undulators in tandem

上流側のアン ジュレータから 通常光、下流側 から光渦を出し て干渉させてみ た!



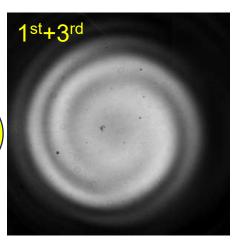
#1; 
$$S = -1$$
,  $L = 0$   
#2;  $S = -1$ ,  $L = -2$ 

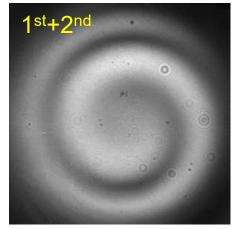
#1; 
$$S = -1$$
,  $L = 0$   
#2;  $S = -1$ ,  $L = -1$ 

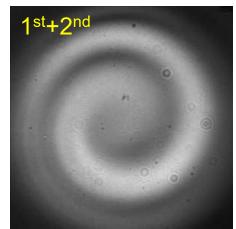
#1; 
$$S = +1$$
,  $L = 0$   
#2;  $S = +1$ ,  $L = +1$ 

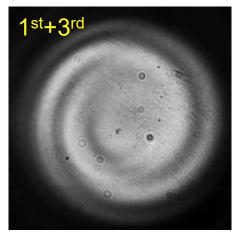
#1; 
$$S = +1, L = 0$$
  
#2;  $S = +1, L = +2$ 

平面波(球面波) とらせん波の干渉 による渦巻模様が 見えた!

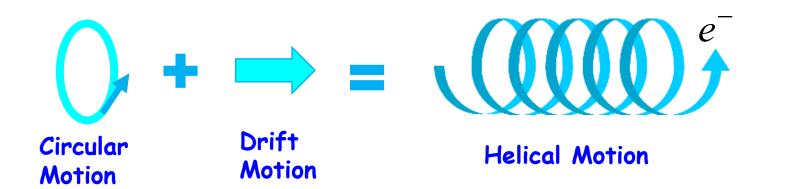


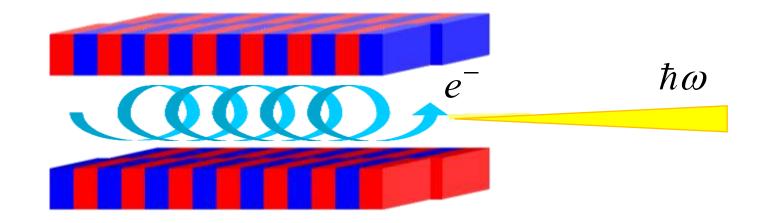






## Helical Undulator Radiation





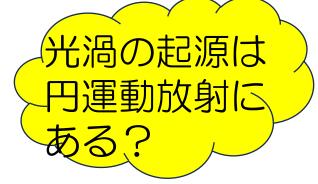
Circular Orbit Radiation



Lorentz Transformation



Helical Undulator Radiation

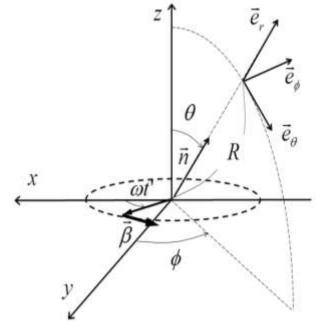


## Electro-magnetic Field radiated from an electron in circular motion

MK et al. Sci. Rep. 7, 6130 (2017) MK et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 094801 (2017)

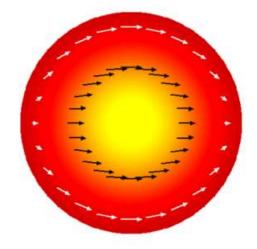
#### Liénard-Wiechert potentials

$$\vec{E}(R,\theta,\varphi,t) = \frac{e}{cR} \frac{\vec{n} \times \left\{ \left( \vec{n} - \vec{\beta} \right) \times \dot{\vec{\beta}} \right\}}{\left( 1 - \vec{n} \cdot \vec{\beta} \right)^{3}} \bigg|_{t}$$

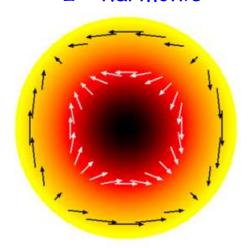


$$=\operatorname{Re}\sum_{m=1}^{\infty}\frac{e}{cR}m\omega\left\{\varepsilon_{+}^{m}(\theta)e^{i(m-1)\varphi}\vec{e}_{+}+\varepsilon_{-}^{m}(\theta)e^{i(m+1)\varphi}\vec{e}_{-}+i\varepsilon_{z}^{l}(\theta)\vec{e}_{z}e^{im\varphi}\right\}e^{-im(\omega t-\frac{R}{c})}$$

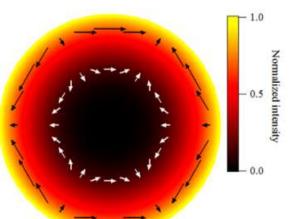
#### fundamental



#### 2<sup>nd</sup> harmonic

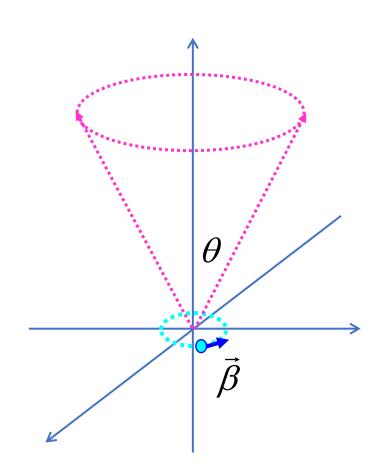


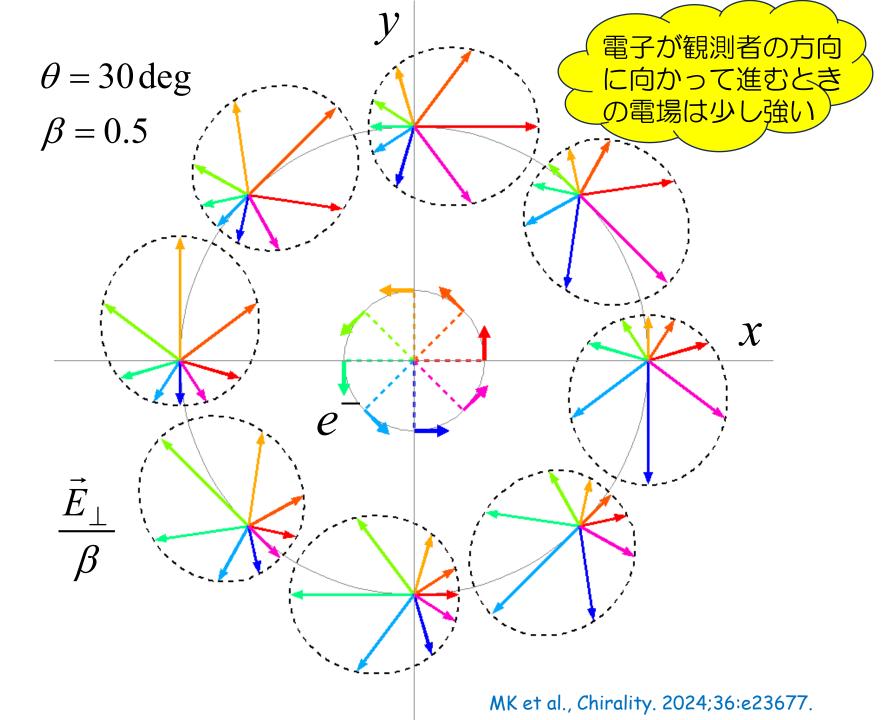
#### 3rd harmonic



古典電磁気学に基づき 円運動放射を解析する と高調波成分はらせん 波面を形成していることがわかった

### Electric Field of Radiation from an electron in circular motion





# Energy and Angular Momentum carried by Radiation from an electron in circular motion

円運動放射は角運動量を運ぶし

#### Radiation from electron in circular motion

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r},t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} e^{\frac{e^{i(kr - m\omega t + l\varphi)}}{r}} \begin{pmatrix} J_m(m\beta \sin \theta) \\ \cot \theta J_m(m\beta \sin \theta) \\ i\beta J_m'(m\beta \sin \theta) \end{pmatrix}_{r\theta\varphi} + o\left(\frac{1}{r^2}\right)$$

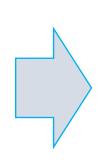
円運動放射の運ぶエネルギー と角運動量を古典論的に計算 するとスピン以外の角運動量 を運ぶことが示せた

#### Energy

$$\frac{dU}{dt} = \frac{c}{4\pi} \int r^2 d\Omega \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{E} \times \vec{H})$$

#### Angular Momentum

$$\frac{d\vec{J}}{dt} = \int \frac{r^3}{4\pi} d\Omega \left( \vec{E}(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{H}) - \vec{H}(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{E}) \right)$$



$$\frac{\left\langle \frac{dJ_{mz}}{dt} \right\rangle}{\left\langle \frac{dU_{m}}{dt} \right\rangle} = \frac{N_{m}\hbar m}{N_{m}\hbar m\omega}$$

$$\left(N_{m} \equiv \frac{m\omega}{4\pi\hbar c} \int r^{2} d\Omega \left(A_{\theta}^{(1)} A_{\theta}^{(1)*} + A_{\varphi}^{(1)} A_{\varphi}^{(1)*}\right)\right)$$

# Does each photon possess the characteristic wave property?

放射光の波の性質に関する実験をやっているうちにこんな疑問が湧いてきた

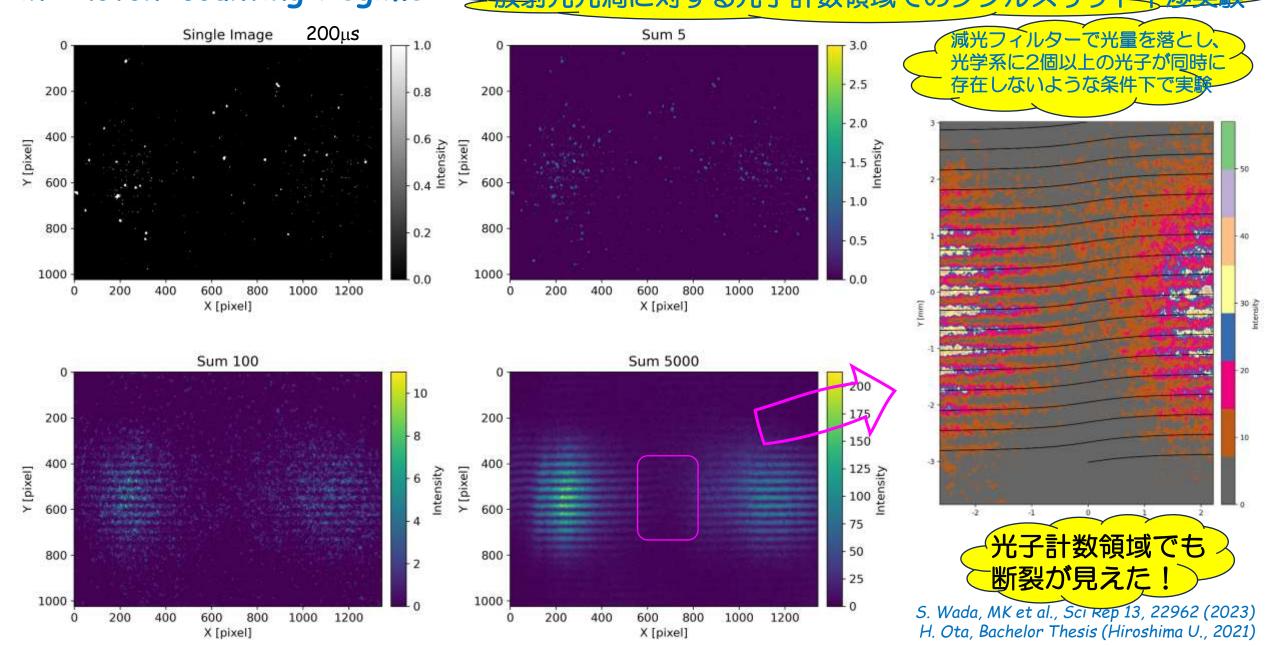
放射光の示す波の性質は光子一つ一つに 付随しているものなのだろうか? それとも光子の集団がこういう波の構造 を形成しているのだろうか?

# 一粒の放射光の波の性質?

放射光は粒か波か?

加藤政博(広島大/分子研)

#### 



## Single electron storage in a synchrotron?





シンクロトロンに一個だけって電子を蓄積する?

### In case of UVSOR (C=53.3m, $I_b=300$ mA)

$$\text{Beam Current}: \ I_b = eN_ef_{rev}$$

Number of Electrons: 
$$N_e = \frac{I_b}{ef}$$

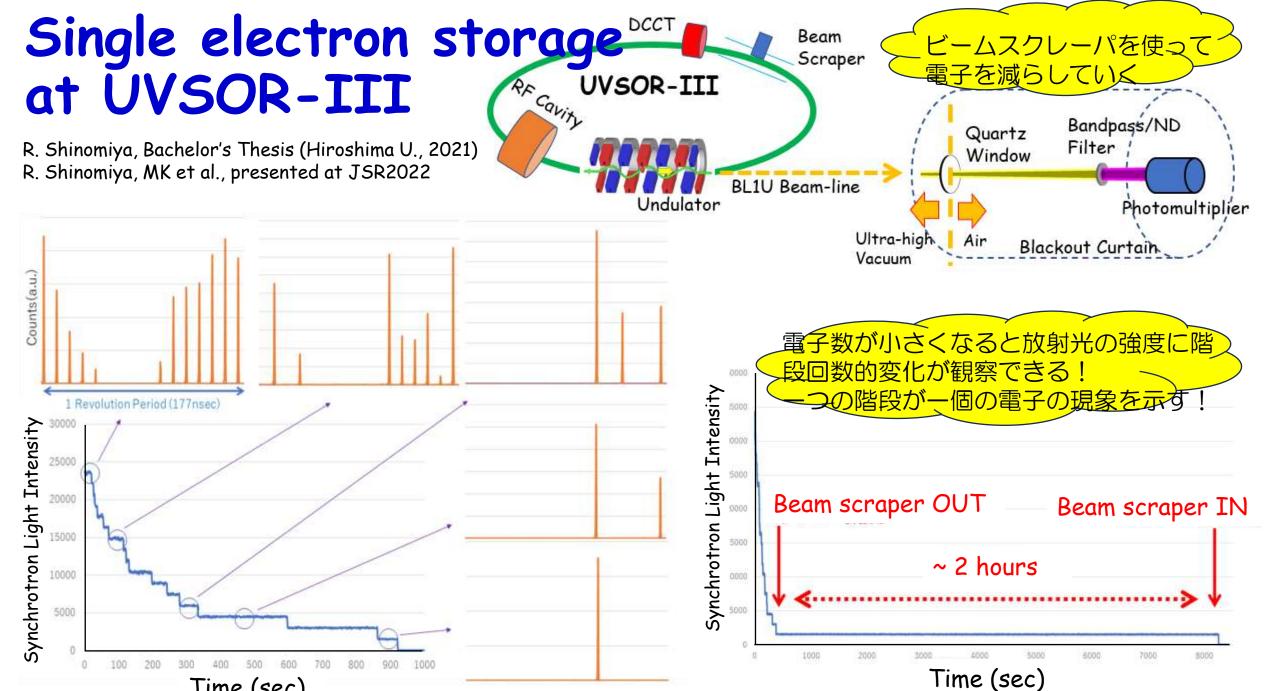
$$I_b = 300 \,[\text{mA}] = 0.3 \,[\text{A}]$$

$$N_e = \frac{I_b}{ef_{rev}} = \frac{0.3 \,[A]}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \,[C] \times 5.6 \times 10^6 \,[1/sec]} = 3.3 \times 10^{11} \,[electron]$$



$$N_e = 1$$

$$I_b = ef_{rev} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ [C]} \times 5.6 \times 10^6 \text{ [1/sec]} = 0.9 \times 10^{-12} \text{ [C/sec]} = A \approx 1 \text{ [pA]}$$



Time (sec)

## How many photons does an electron emit during single passage through undulator?

Harmonic number Angular On-axis

divergence flux

K. J. Kim, AIP Conf. Proc. 184, 565 (1989)

Number of Bandwidth  $\frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega} \sim \frac{1}{N}$ magnetic period .

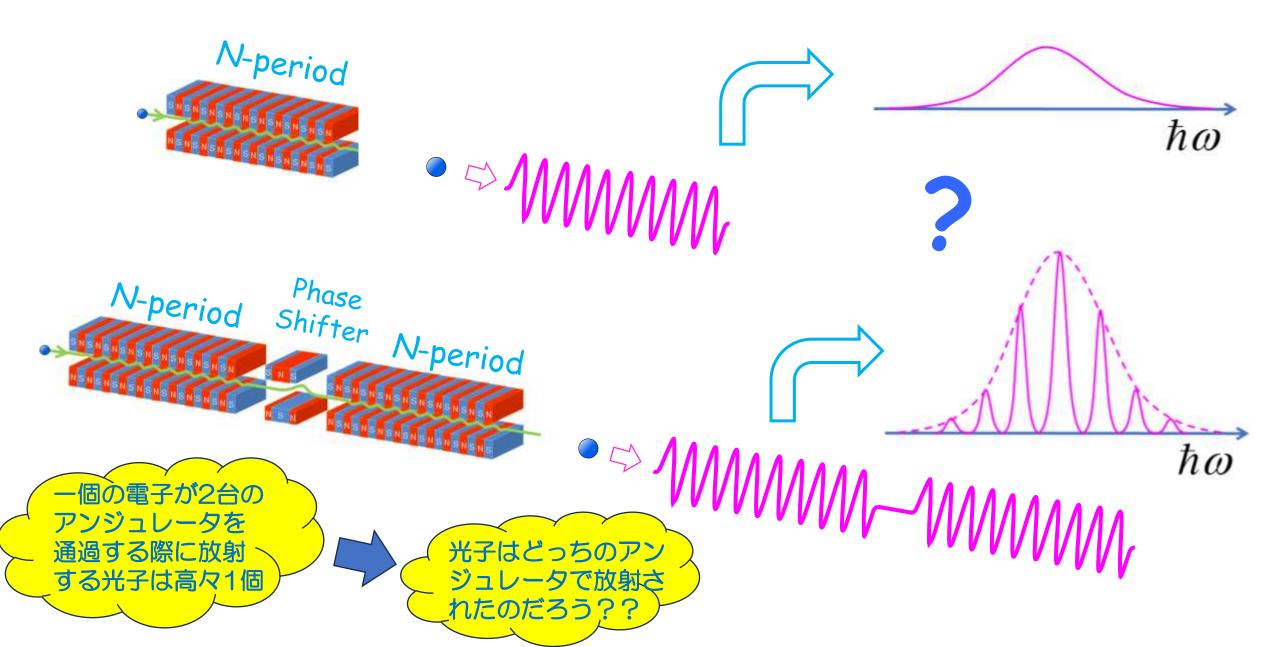
Fine structure constant

> 派の平均光子数は1より<del>も</del> だいぶ小さい!

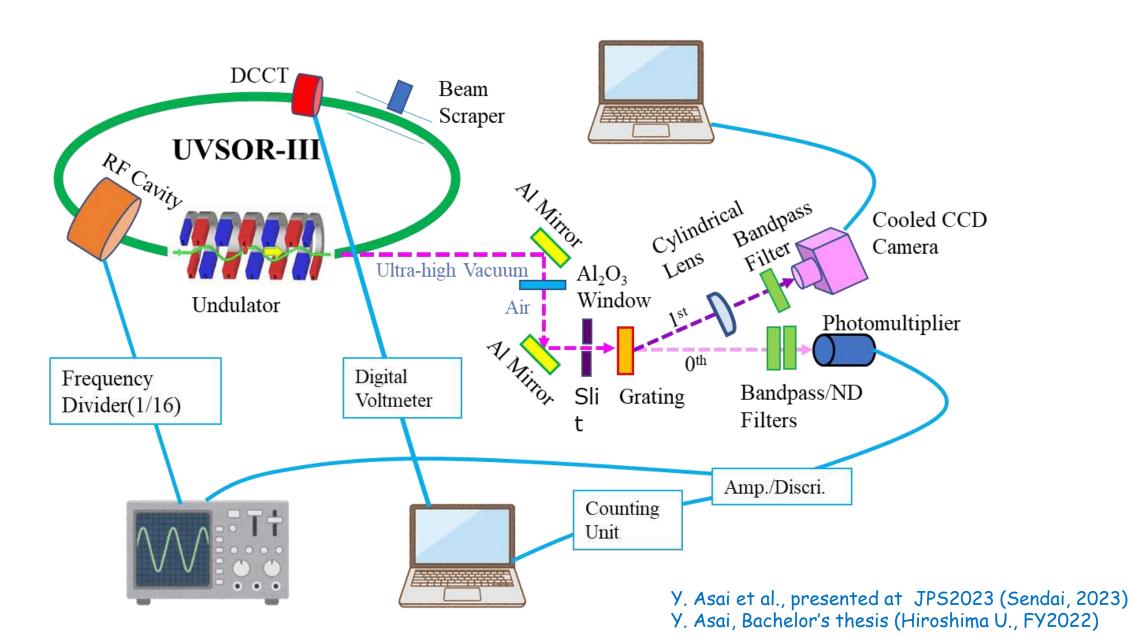
Number of 0.2 electrons

In case of UVSOR, an electron passes through the undulator 5.6E6 times. => Number of photons wmitted in one second is ~6E4.

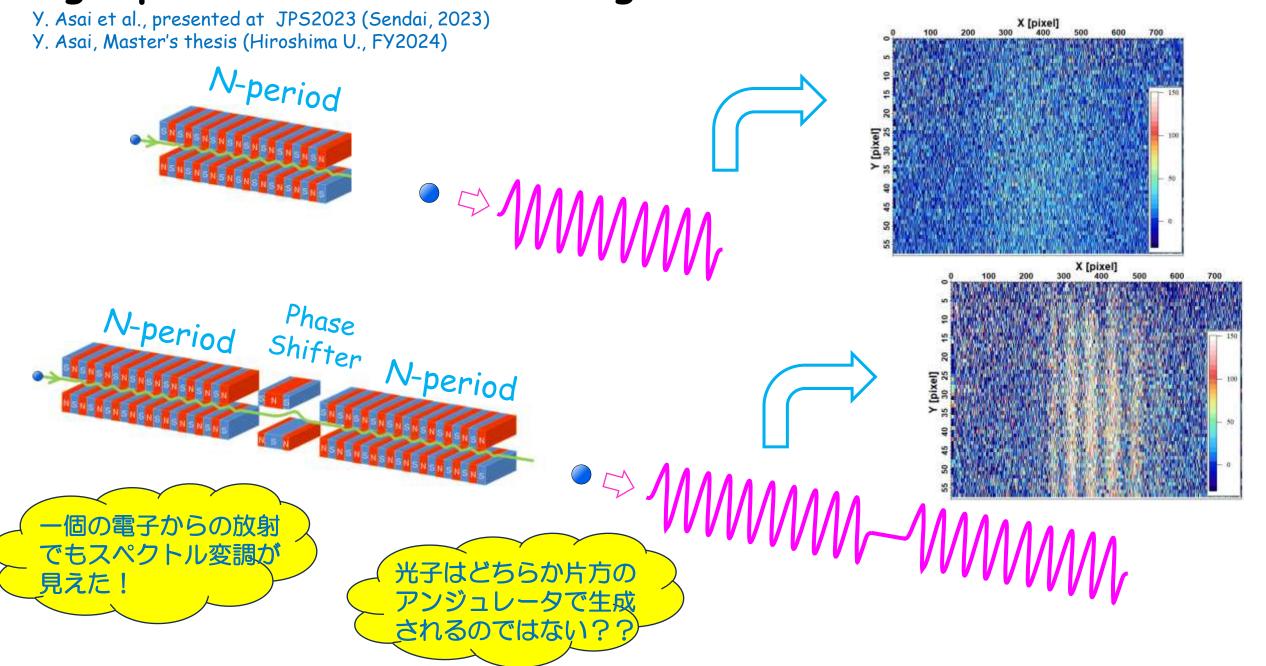
### Single photon emission from single electron in Tandem Undulator



## Single Photon Spectrum Measurement at UVSOR BL1U



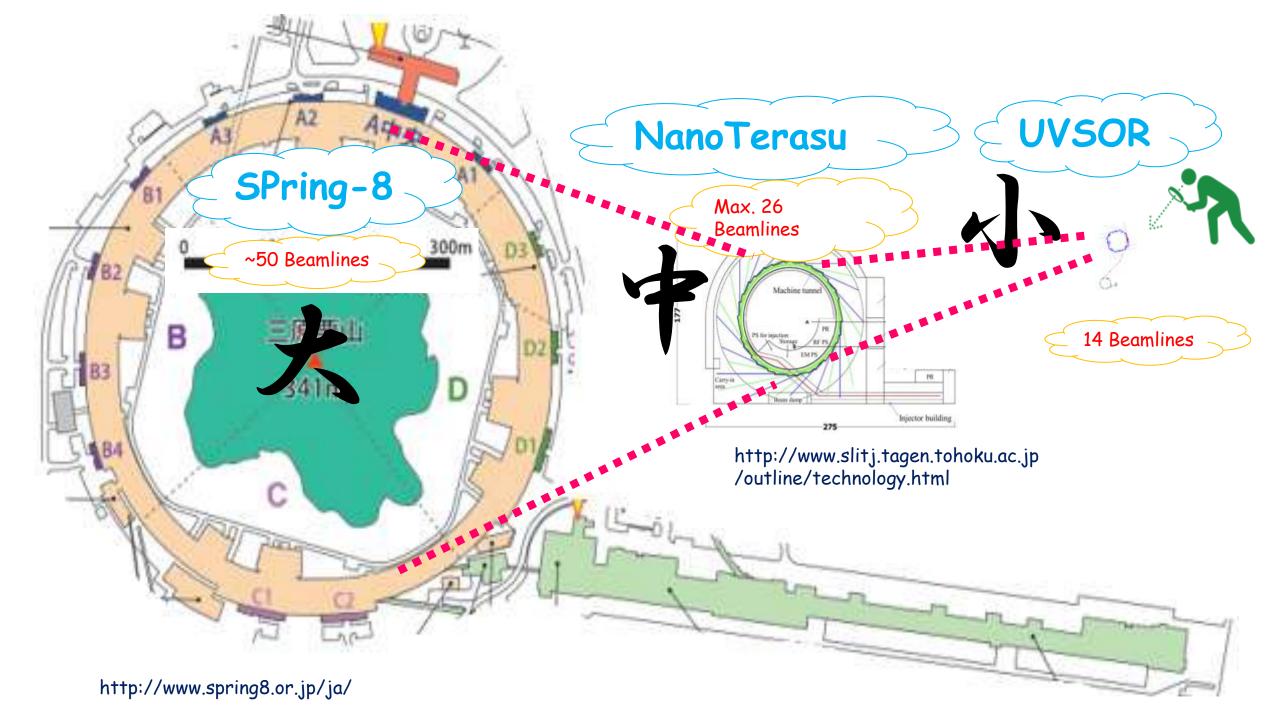
Single photon emission from single electron in Tandem Undulator



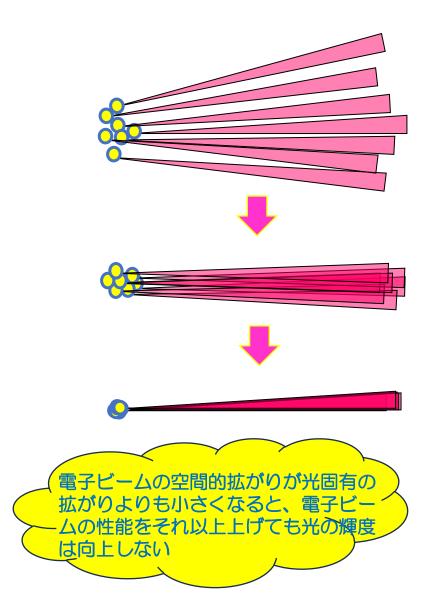
# おわりに

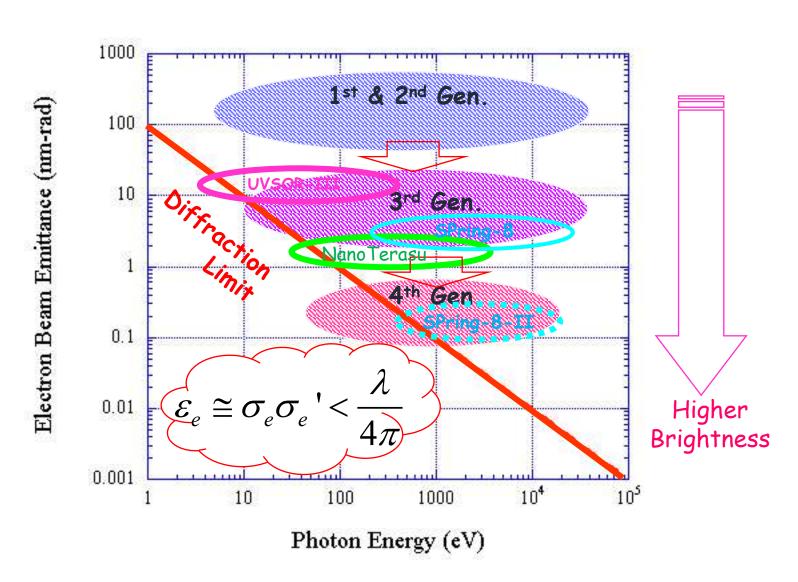
放射光は粒か波か?

加藤政博 (広島大/分子研)



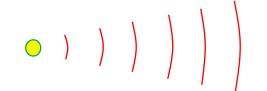
## High Brightness => Diffraction-Limit





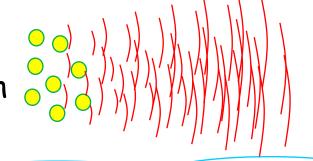
## Coherence of Synchrotron Radiation

Undulator radiation from a single electron



Spatially coherent Temporally coherent

Undulator radiation from an electron bunch



Spatially incoherent Temporally incoherent

Diffraction-limited Undulator radiation



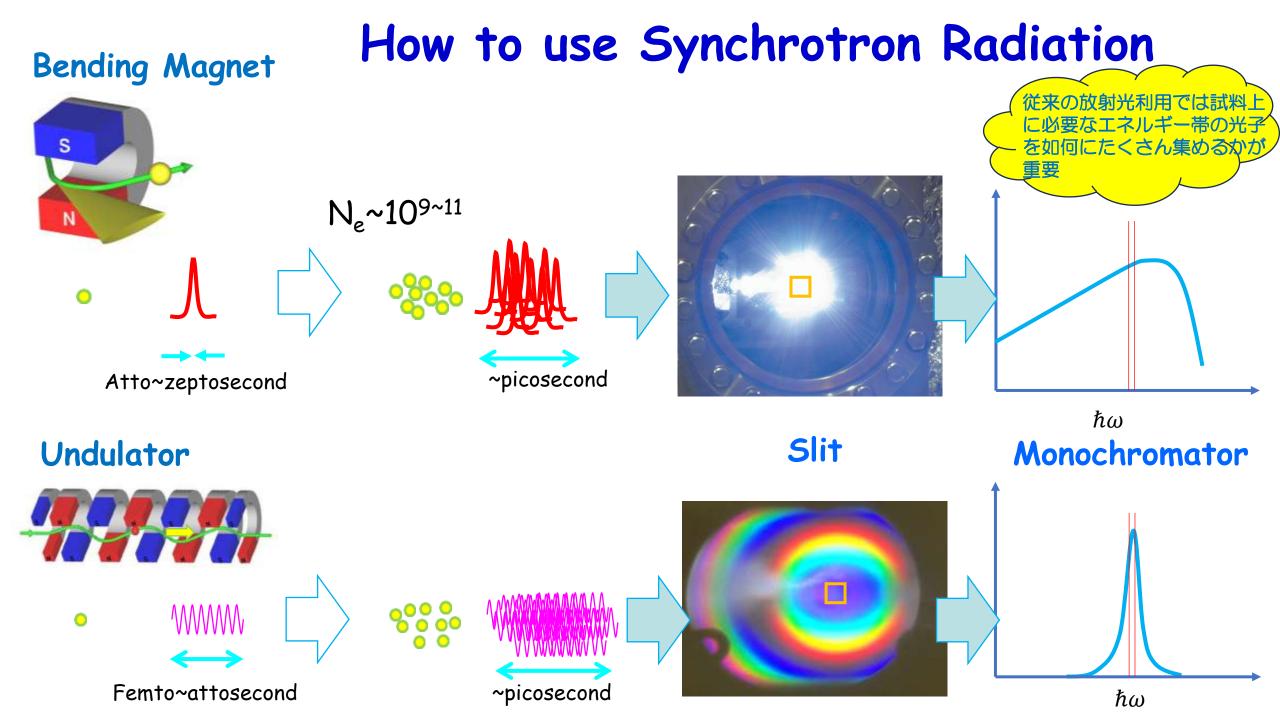
Spatially coherent Temporally incoherent

ピンホールから
出たような光

Free Electron Laser

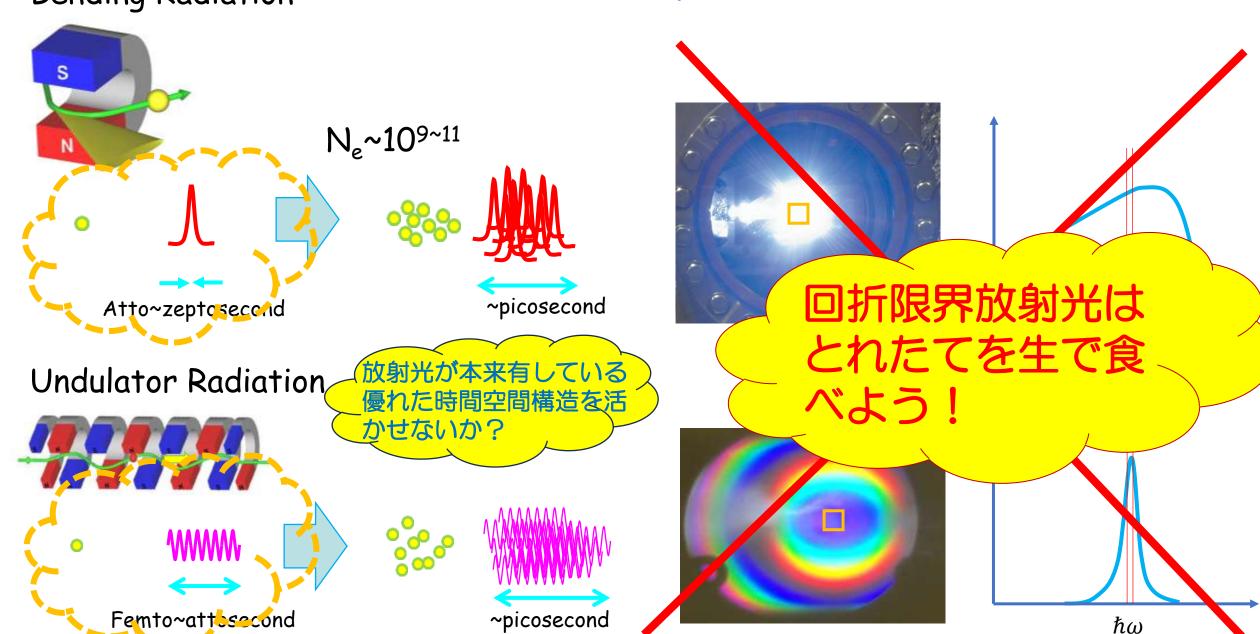


Spatially coherent Temporally coherent



### Bending Radiation

## How to use Synchrotron Radiation



## Thank You!