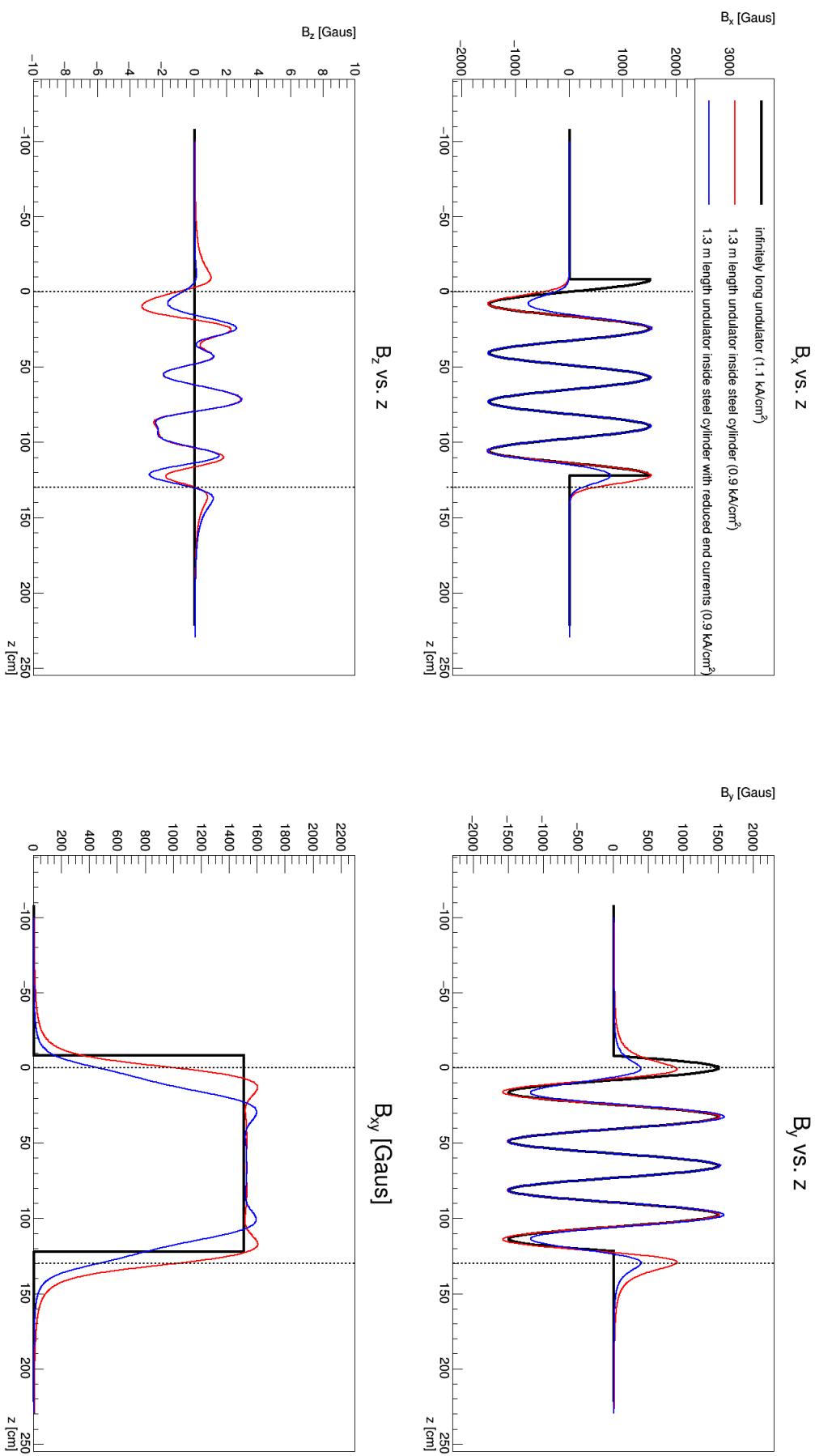


N=4 periods
L = 1.3 m
Inside steel cylinder

$\lambda = 32.5 \text{ cm}$
 $r_0 = 4.5 \text{ cm}$
 $b = 5 \text{ cm}$
 $a = 5 \text{ cm}$
 $j = 1.101 \text{ kA/cm}^2$

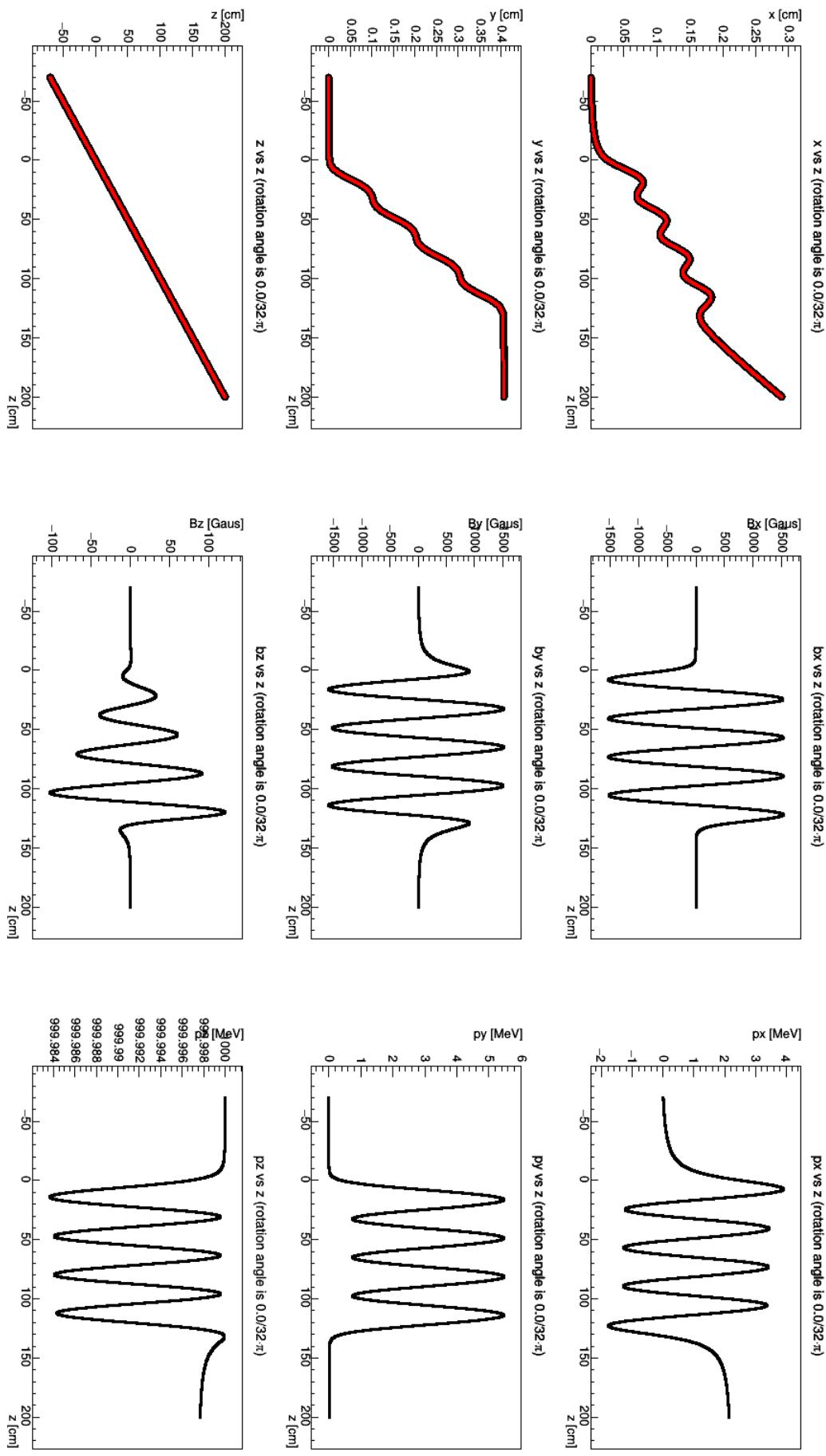
$B_0 = 0.15 \text{ Tesla}$

Magnetic field profile

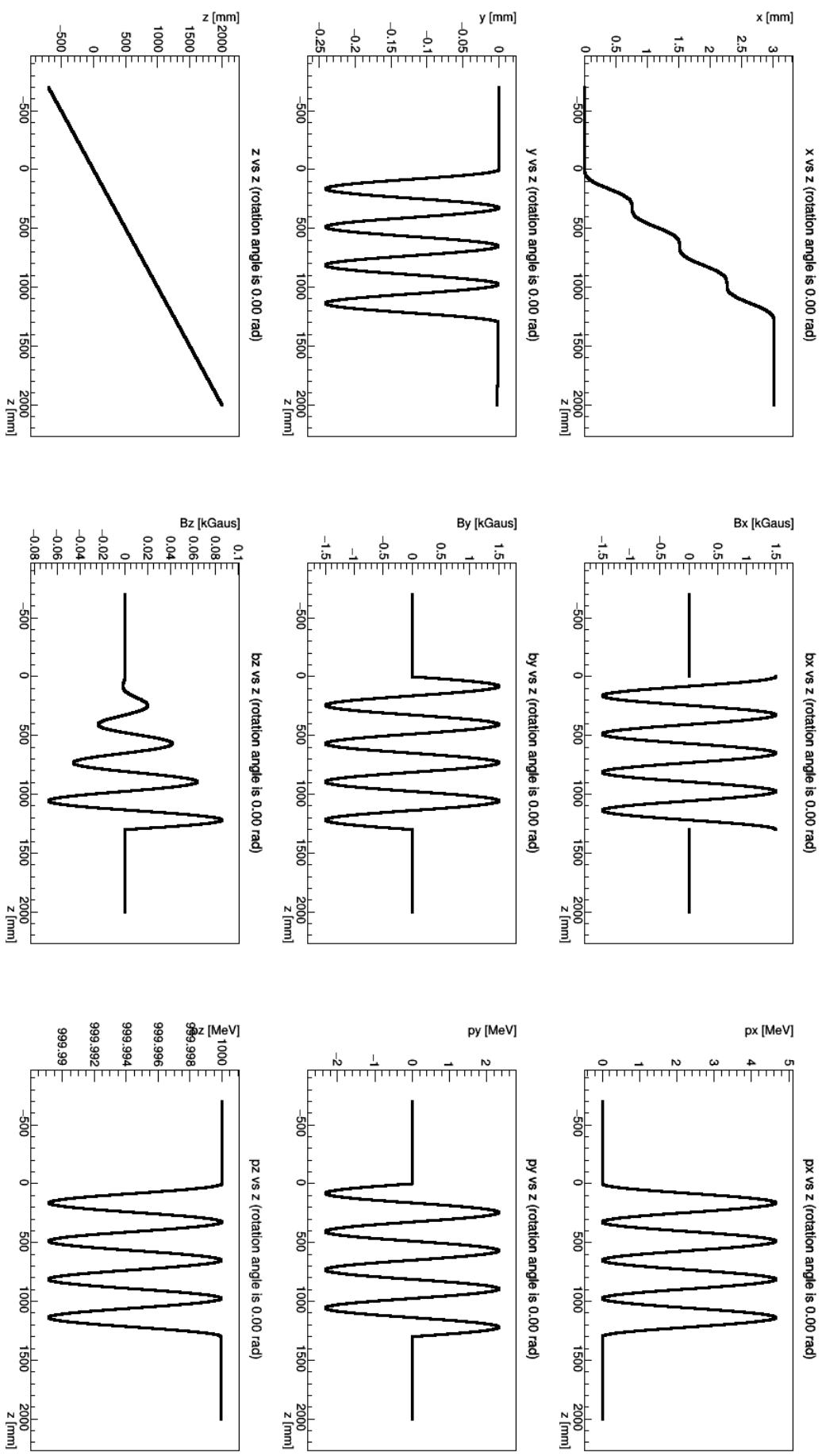


Tracking method validation

OPERA tracking My Runge-Kutta tracking

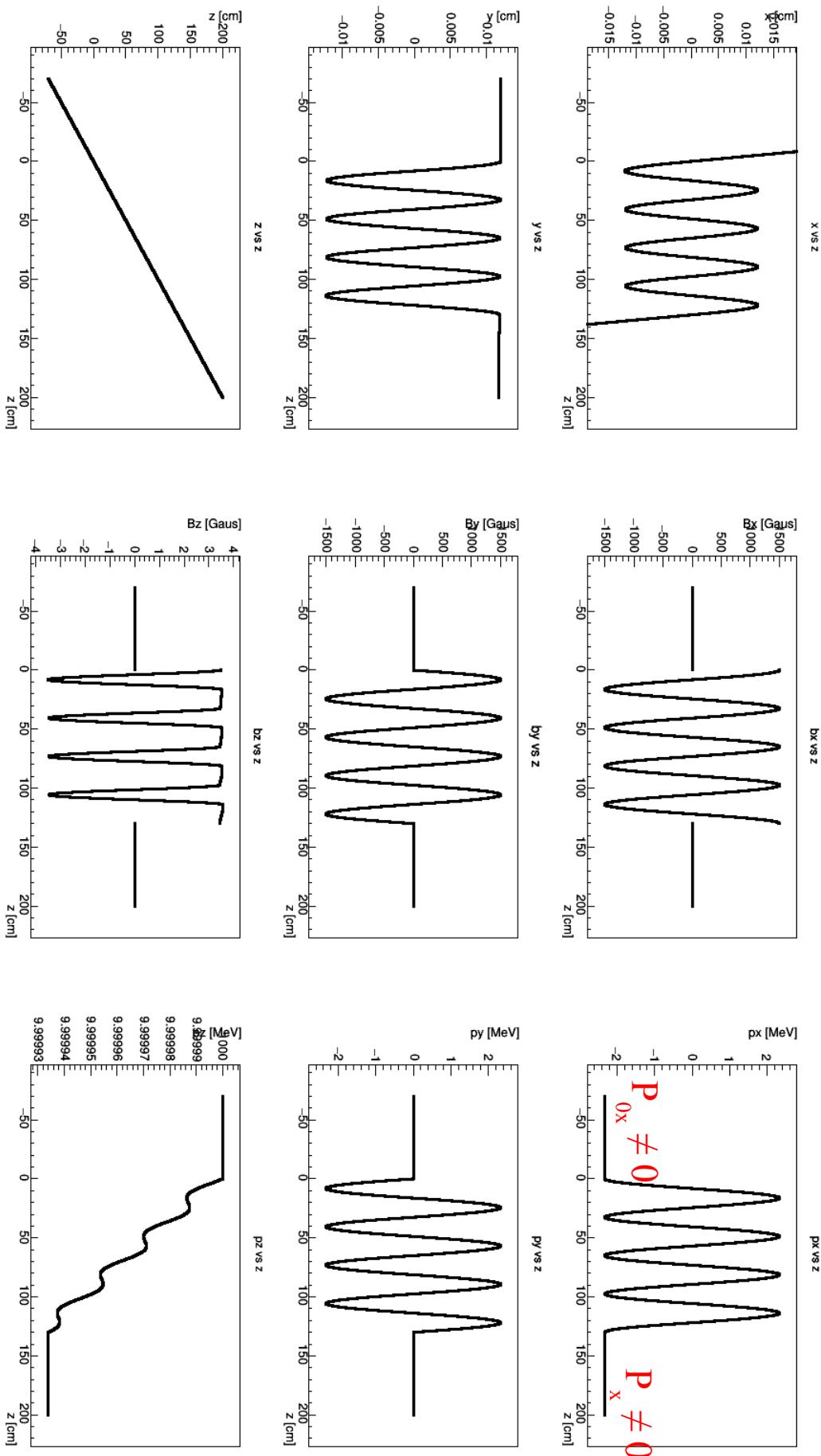


1 GeV electron trajectory in infinitely long undulator field

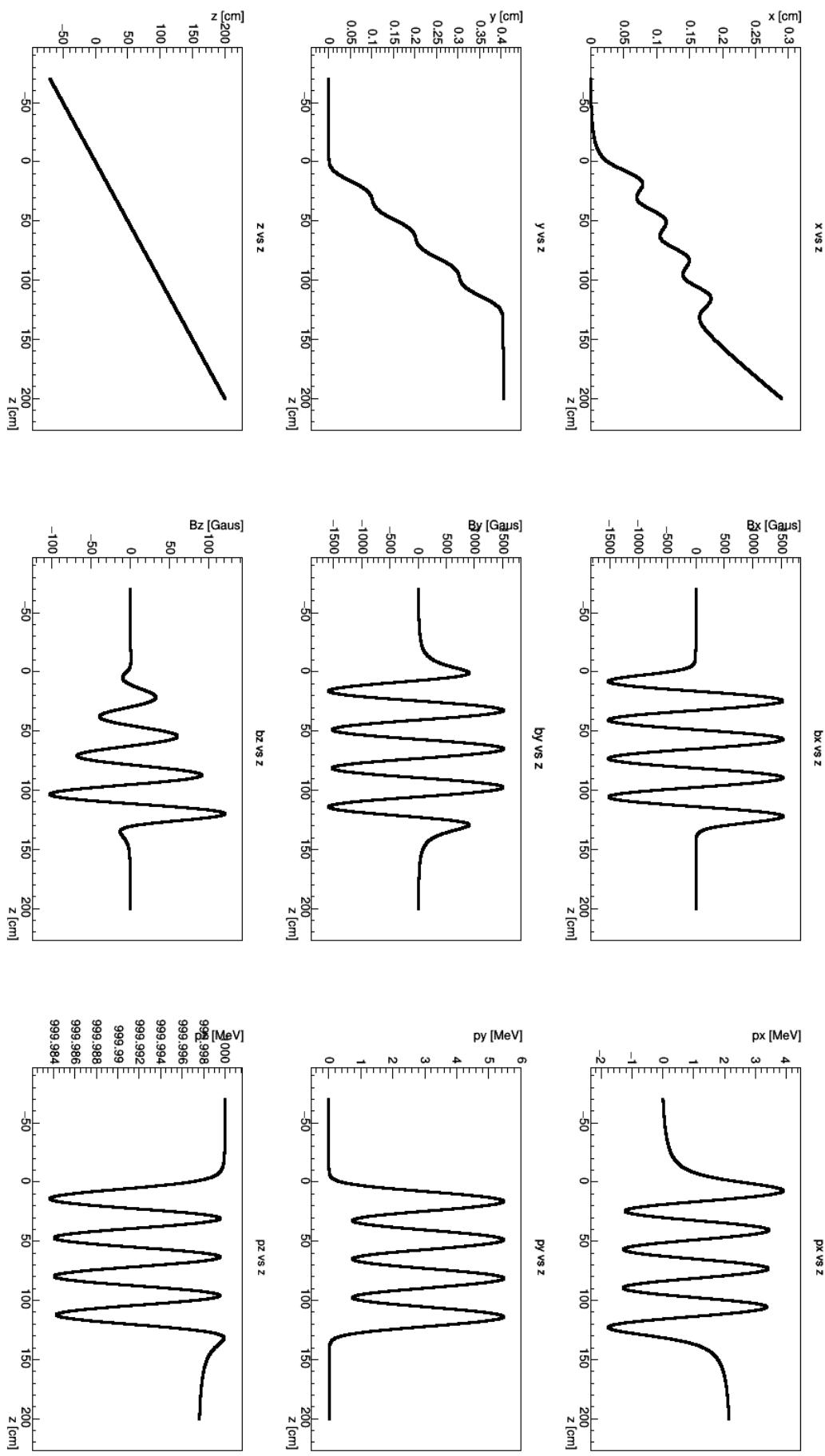


1 GeV electron trajectory in infinitely long undulator field

$P_{0x} \sim 2.5 \text{ MeV}$,
 final $P_x \sim 2.5 \text{ MeV}$,

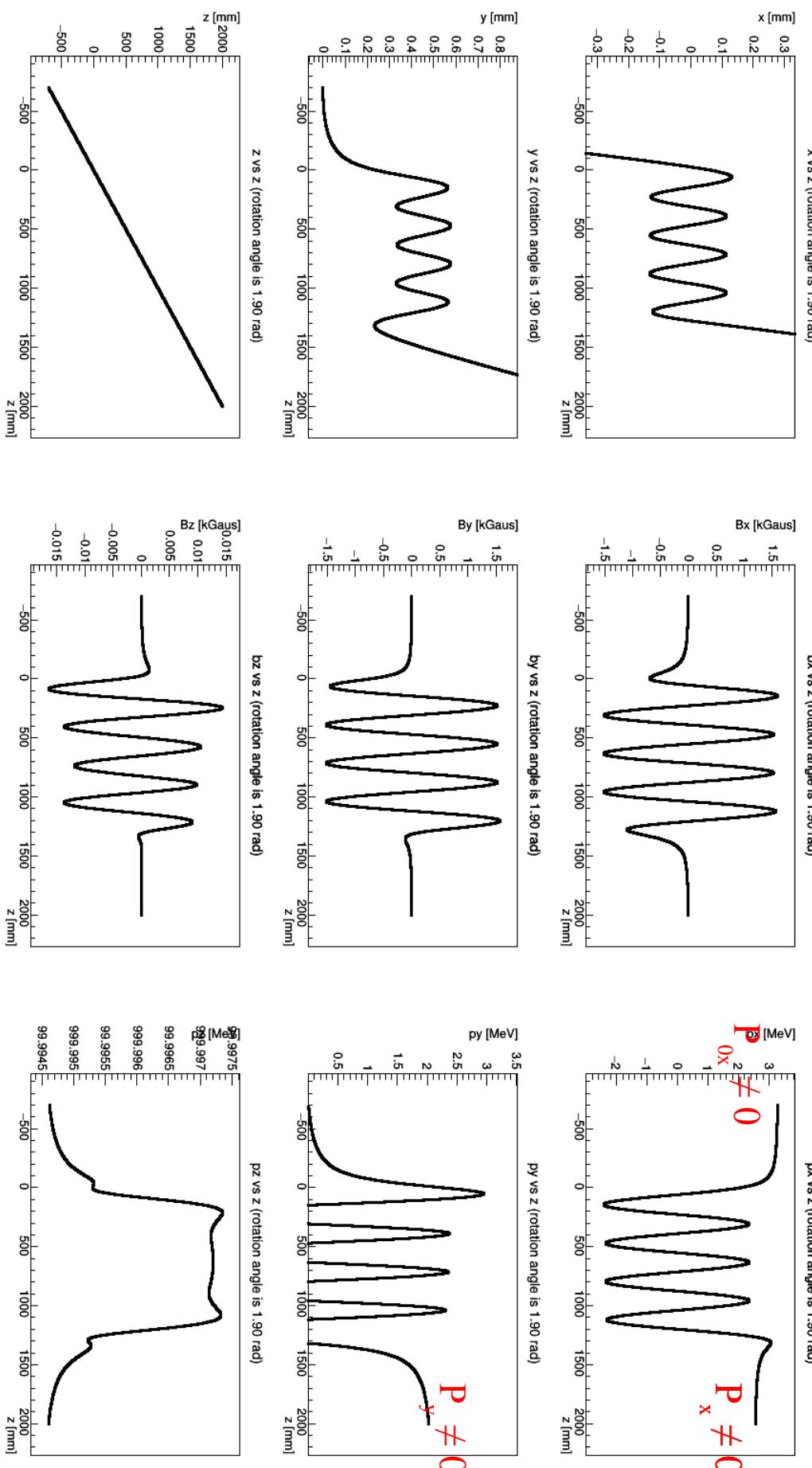


1 GeV electron trajectory in 1.3 m long undulator



1 GeV electron trajectory in 1.3 m long undulator

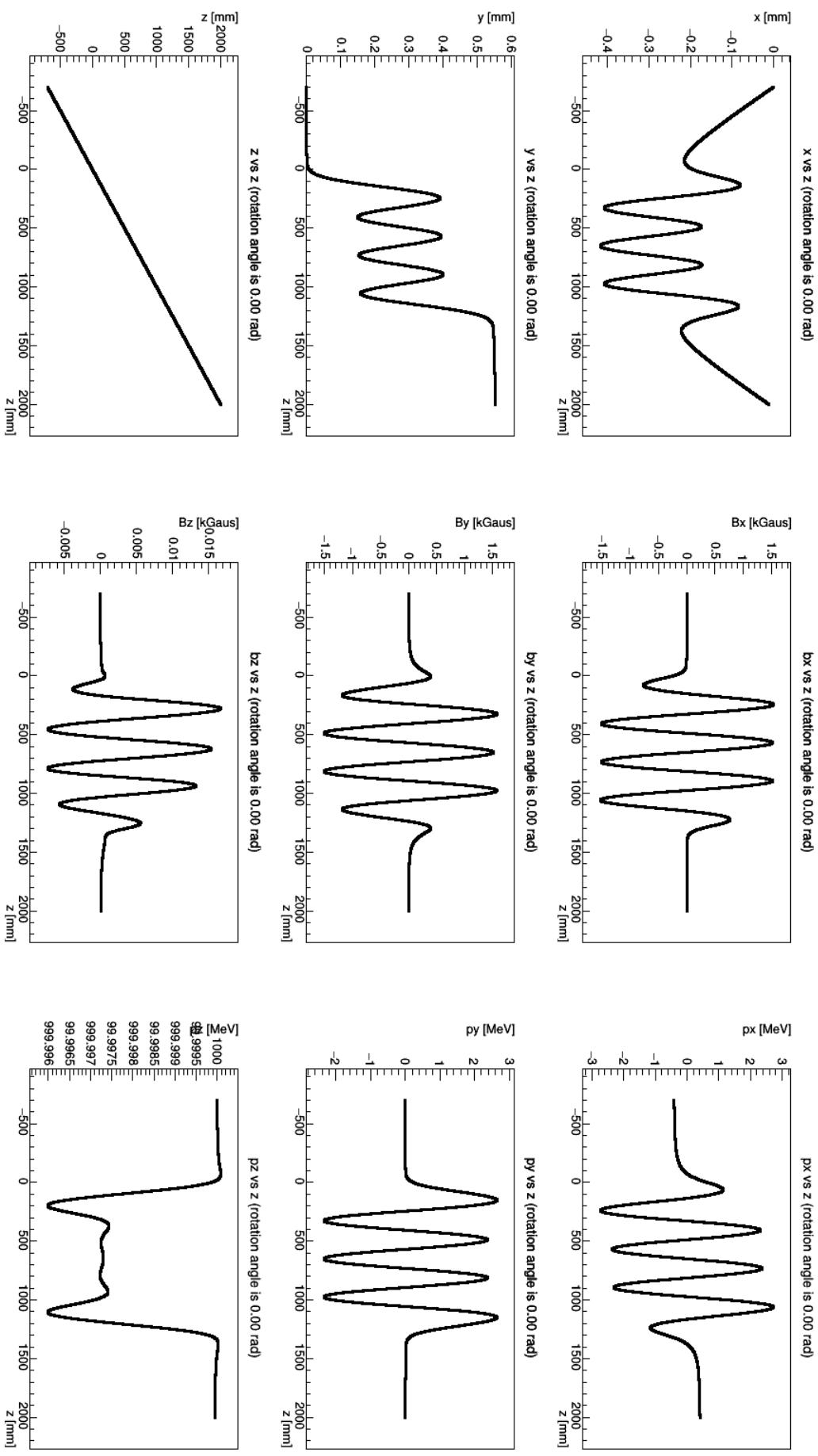
Initial $P_{0x} \sim 3.2$ MeV,
 Final $P_x \sim 2.6$ MeV, $P_y \sim 2$ MeV
Undulator rotation angle ~ 1.9 rad,



1 GeV electron trajectory in 1.3 m long undulator

Undulator current = 0.5 I_c for the first and last half period
 Initial and final P_x ~ 0.4 MeV,

x and y offset



- If $p_{0x} = 0$ and $p_{0y} = 0 \rightarrow$ the electron trajectory axis is different from z axis, has a few mrad angle.
- We either need to bend the beam before and after the helical undulator to keep it on z-axis,
- Or we have to work with the light and beam which have some angle (and offset) after the undulator