EDD Radiator Quality Measurements

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Setup in the Clean Room

- •Fused silica quadrant and ROM on the optical table
- •Cross of linear stages on the side of the table





Vertical Scan (x axis)

- •Laser is moved on the x axis
- •Spot position is measured with the CCD camera
- •Deviation of the position from a linear fit is plotted





Heatmap

- Several vertical scans are taken
 - After each the laser is moved 0.5 mm on the y axis
- •The Heatmap shows the deviation of the spot position from a linear fit



Horizontal Scan (y axis)

•The plot shows the deviation of the spot position from a linear movement



Setup with FELs and Gluing Station

•CCD camera is now mounted in front of the ROM





Measurement with FELs

- The spot position on the CCD camera is measured for several angles between φ=21° and φ=41°
- •For each angle this results in a parabola

D

Φ'

• Caused by the optical error of the FEL

•An example of a measured parabola



Fine Angle Scan

Ongoing Transmission Measurements

•Currently studying the effect of otptical grease and glue on the connection

- Possibly even out scratches
- Reduce photon loss
- •To protect the radiator and FELs the first tests are done with small fused silica plates

Conclusion/Outlook

•Measurements without FELs indicated that light passing through the radiator is slightly deflected

- •This effect is most likely caused by irregularities at the sides of the radiators
 - Some defects are visible on the edge
 - The measurements with FELs showed good results
- •Even small angles can be septarated
- •Transmission measurements
 - Will show the effect of defects on photon loss
 - And how well it can be compensated

Thank you for your attention!