

BCAL Status:
Apparent Laser Curvature

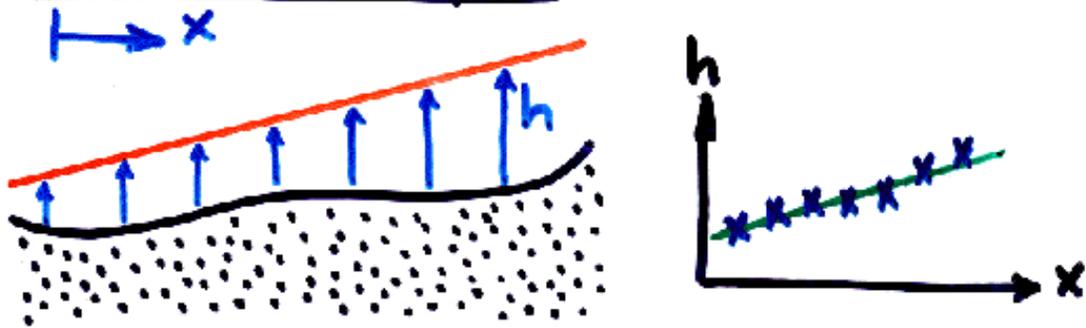
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ATLAS Week

(BCAL=
Boston Ccd And Laser instrument)

BCAL Principle



- Laser defines a straight line
- Measure height above table (plus a fixed offset)
- Residuals from a straight line fit give table curvature

BCAL Practice

- Locus of measured laser centroid is not straight
- Asymmetry in intensity profile
+
Threshold in calculation
=
Apparent Laser Curvature

Apparent Laser Curvature

- We can observe the apparent laser curvature by measuring a flat table
- Or we can measure any table, rotate laser 180° , and repeat. The difference is $2 \times$ laser curve.



- Full measurement by repeating at $0^\circ, 90^\circ, 180^\circ, -90^\circ$

$$[0^\circ] - [180^\circ] = 2 \times \text{vertical laser curve}$$

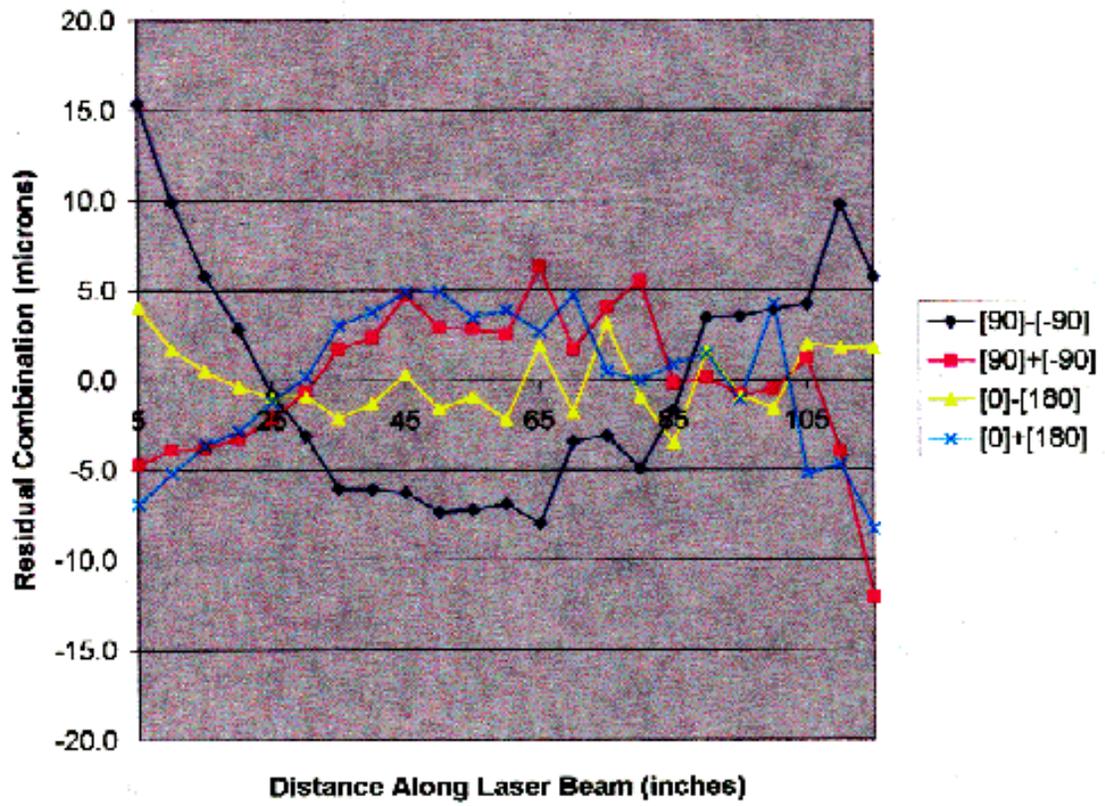
$$[0^\circ] + [180^\circ] = 2 \times \text{table curve}$$

$$[90^\circ] - [-90^\circ] = 2 \times \text{horizontal laser curve}$$

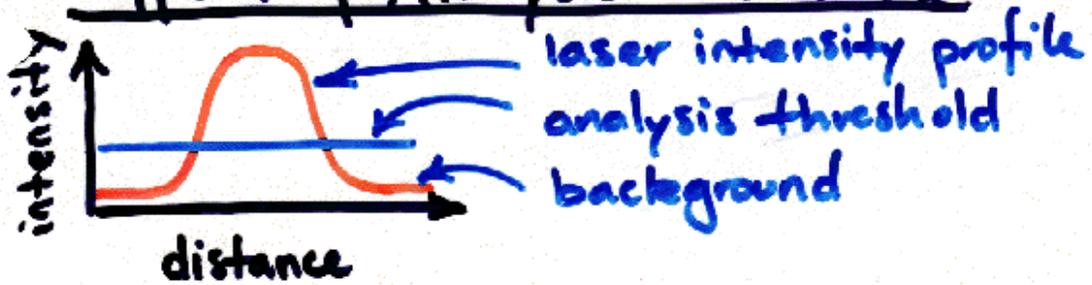
$$[90^\circ] + [-90^\circ] = 2 \times \text{table curve}$$

- Note: should get

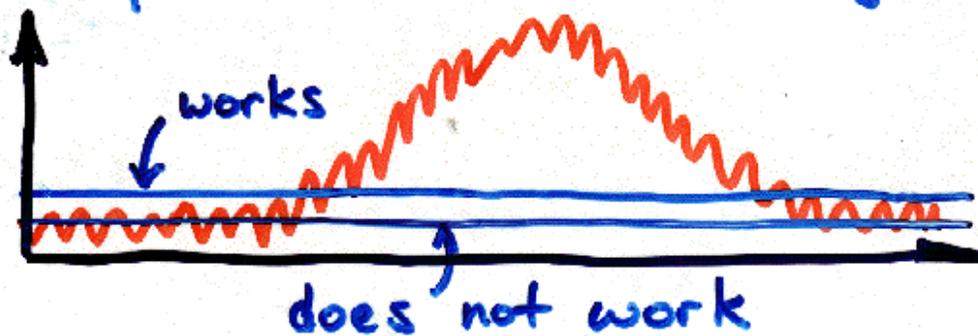
$$[0^\circ] + [180^\circ] = [90^\circ] + [-90^\circ]$$



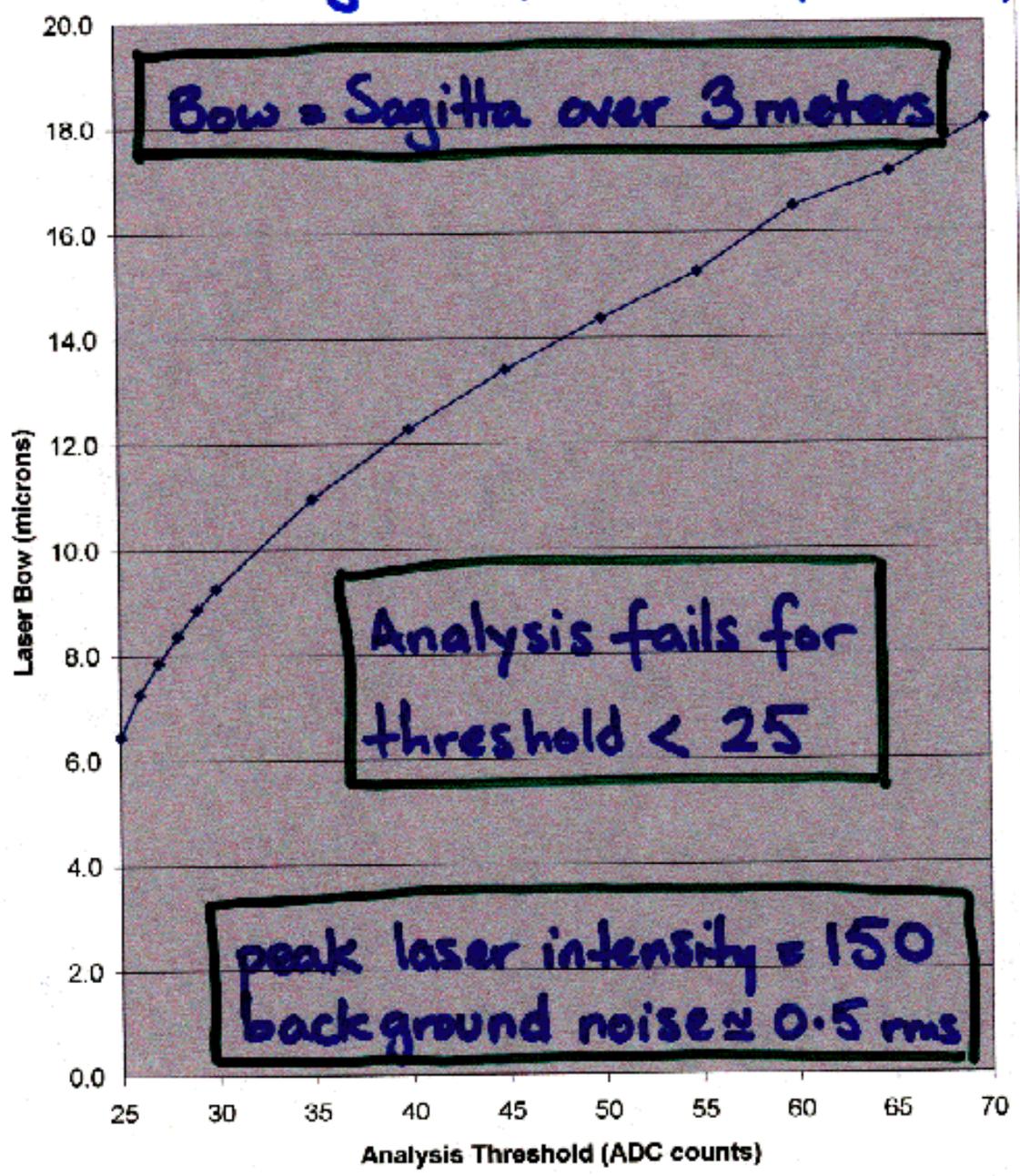
Effect of Analysis Threshold



- calculation of centroid position uses only pixels above threshold
- asymmetry in profile makes centroid threshold-dependent
- in theory, get true centroid with threshold = background
- in practice, BACKGROUND NOISE forces threshold > background



Laser Bow vs. Analysis Threshold
(same images analyzed with diff. threshold)



Conclusion

- + 1.5 mm gaussian laser beam
- + 15 m single-mode fiber
- + laser on low power
- + laser not temperature-controlled
- + analysis threshold just $>$ background
- + 3-meter distance

= apparent laser bow $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$

Observed: bow can rotate and change size during the course of a day

Propose: neutralize effect by keeping bow parallel to table

Propose: neutralize effect by repeating all measurements with laser rotated 180°