

INTERFEROMETRY WITH A FAST GATED ICCD CAMERA AT BESSY II

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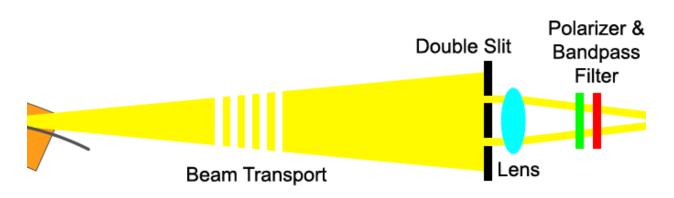
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Interferometric beam size measurement

The usual set-up for the beam size measurement with the IBSM:



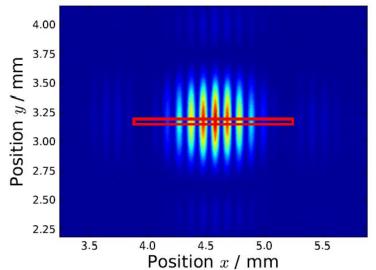
1) Fitting received Intensity with eq.1 to get visibility *V*

$$I(x) = I_0 \operatorname{sinc}^2 \left(\frac{a}{\lambda f} (x - x_0) \right) \left[1 + V \cos \left(\frac{2\pi d}{\lambda f} (x - x_0) + \psi \right) \right]$$

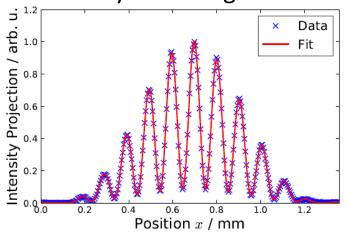
2) Calculate beam size σ (for Gaussian beam) using the visibility V

$$\sigma = \frac{\lambda L}{\pi d} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1}{V}\right)}$$

Interference pattern at the CCD camera

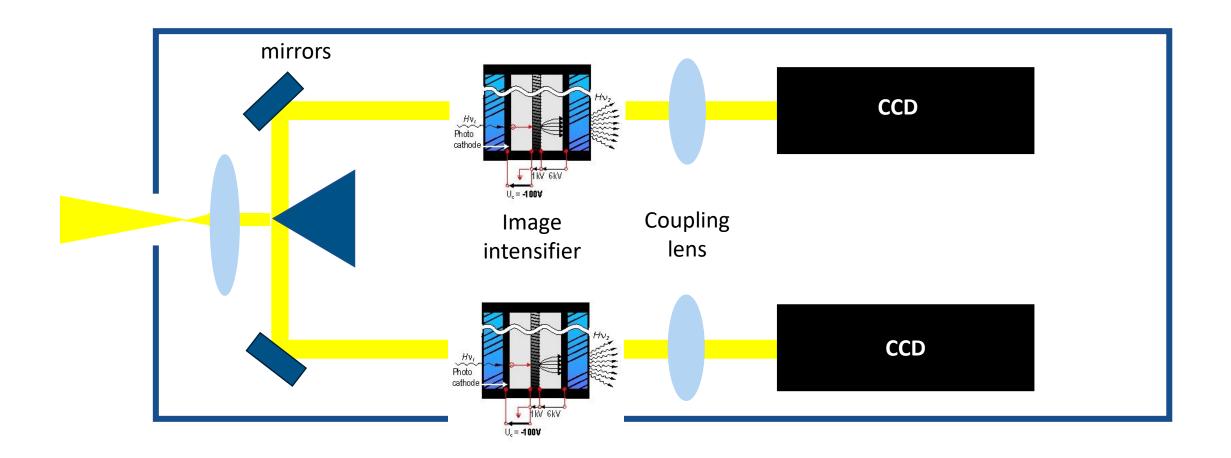


Fitted intensity in the region of interest





Fast-gated ICCD camera



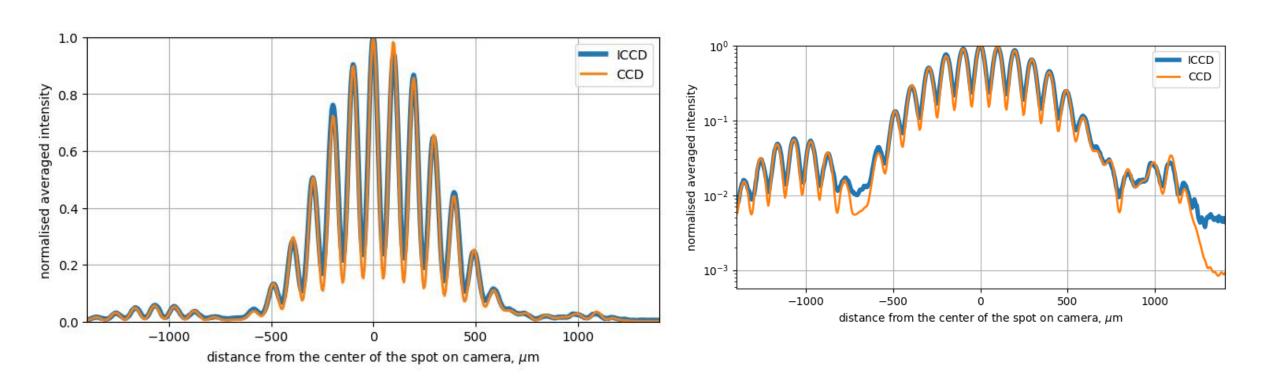
XXRapidFrame from Stanford Computer Optics





IBSM with fast-gated ICCD

Problem: measured with ICCD visibility is lower than expected



Difference in received visibility is ~ 13% → difference in measured beam size ~ 37%

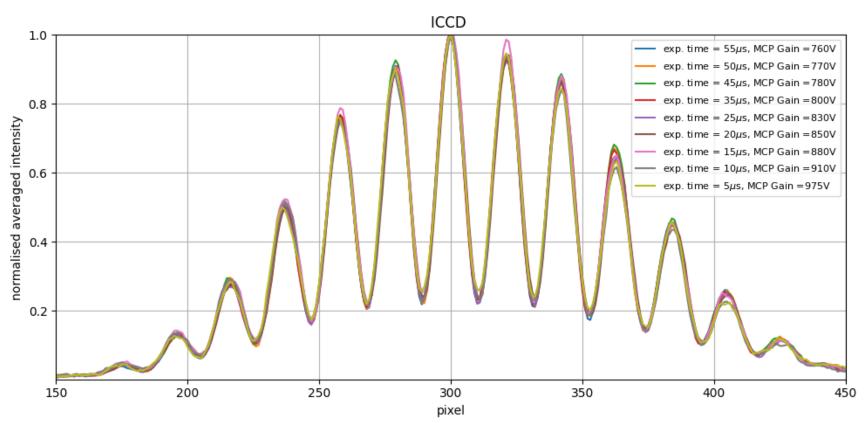




Possible reasons:

Dependence of the received intensity on the MCP Gain

Measurement SR and double slit





No significant dependence

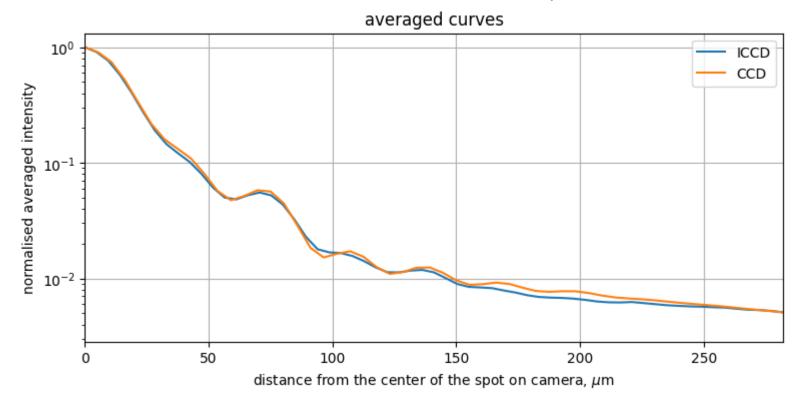




Possible reasons:

- Dependence of the received intensity on the MCP Gain
- Dependence on the maximal light intensity

Measurement with laser and pinhole



No difference between CCD and ICCD results!

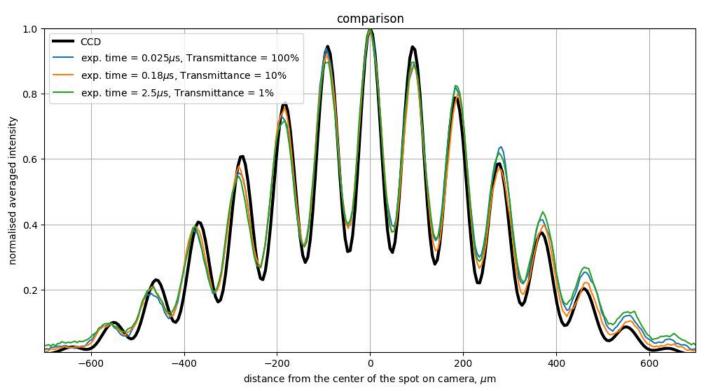
Continuous light of low intensity





Possible reasons:

- Dependence of the received intensity on the MCP Gain
- Dependence on the maximal light intensity
 Measurement SR and double slit





Almost no difference despite 100 times lower peak intensity

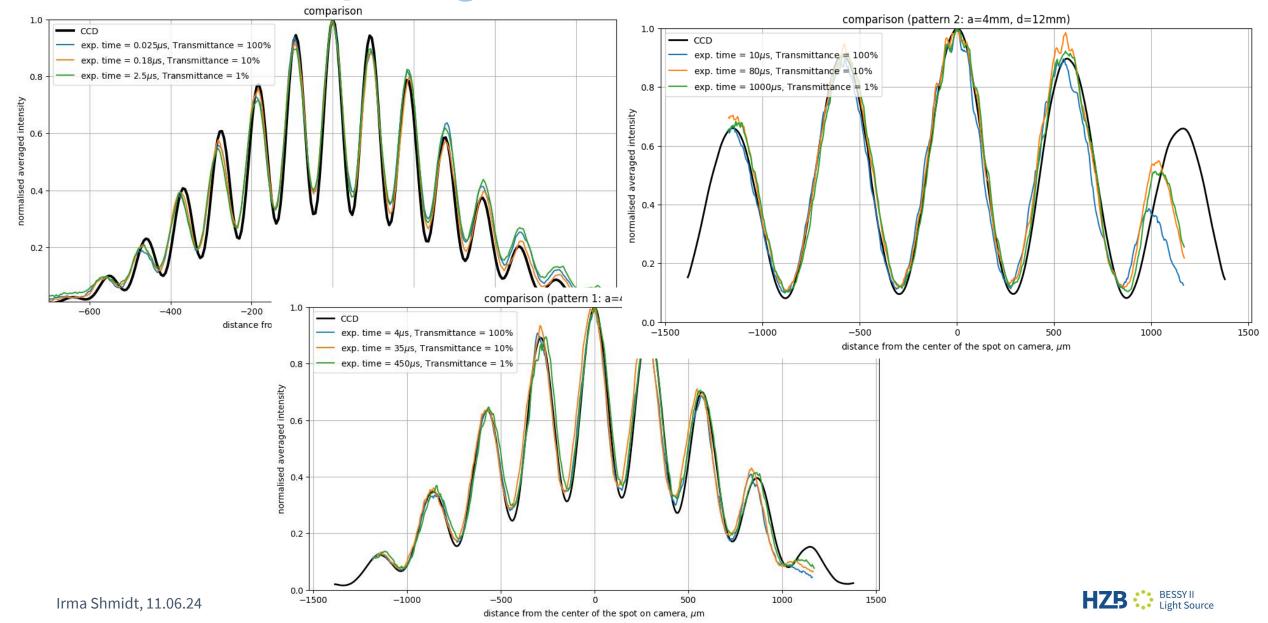


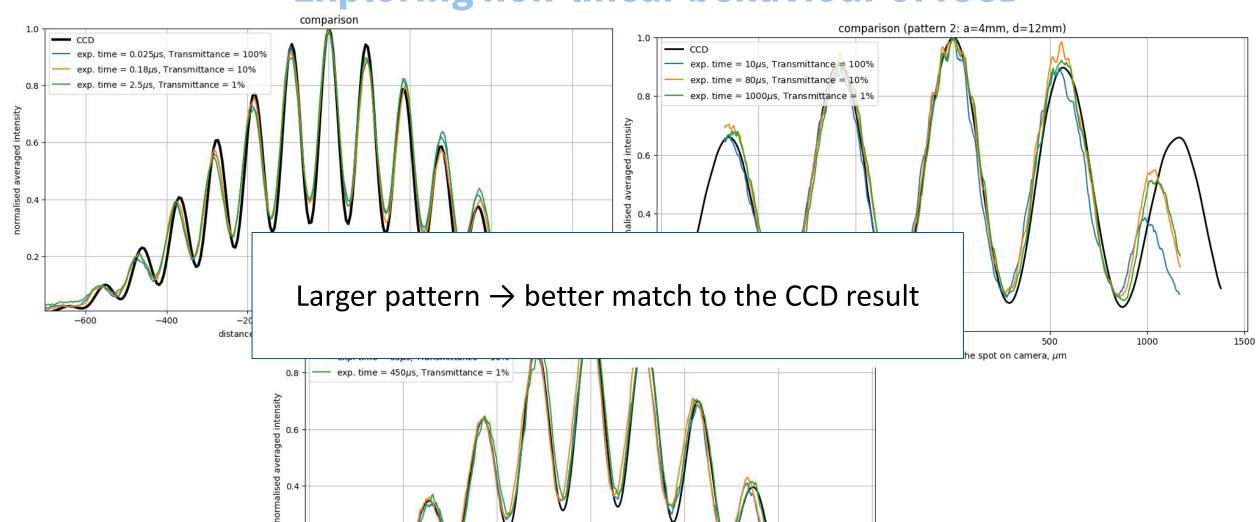


Possible reasons:

- Dependence of the received intensity on the MCP Gain
- Dependence on the maximal light intensity
- Dependence on the magnification (distances between peaks in the interference pattern)







distance from the center of the spot on camera, µm

1000

1500

0.2

-1500

-1000