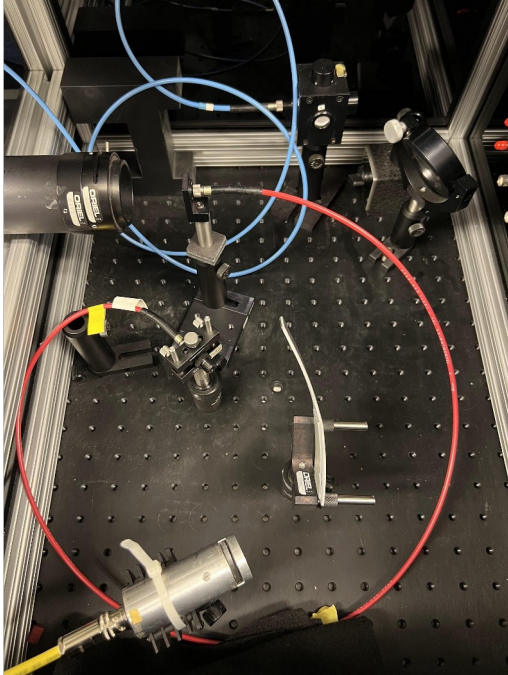


Mirror test stand at BNL and tuning/first test

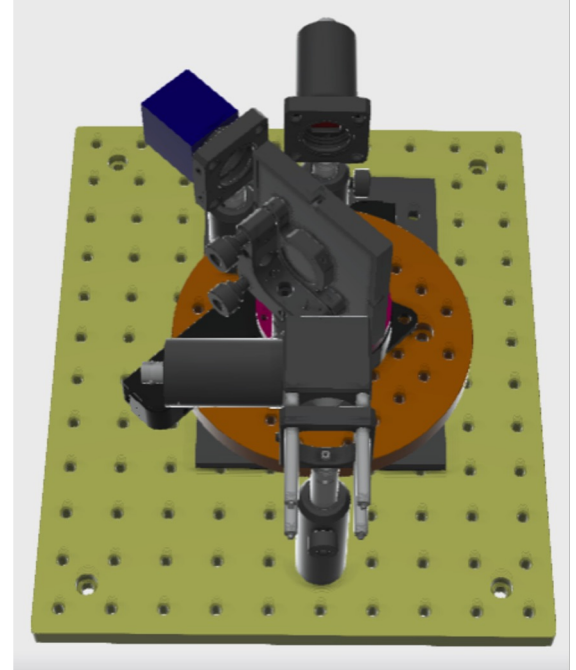
*Alexander Kiselev, Sean Stoll, Kong Tu (BNL)
May 9, 2024*

OLD vs NEW setup

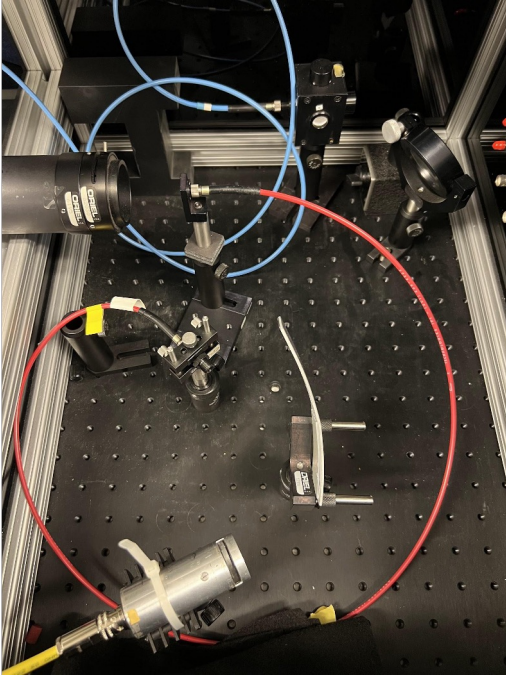


Improvements:

- No manual operation
- Reference sensor for monitoring purposes.
- Mirror holders.
- **Camera** for checking beam spot.
- Angle precision (**rotary stages x2**)
- **Automatic controls:** monochromator, rotary stages.

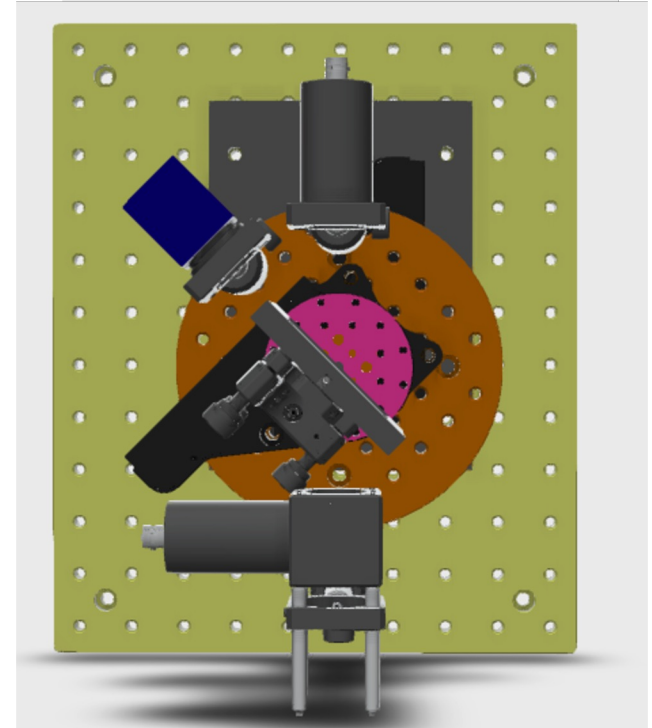


OLD vs NEW setup

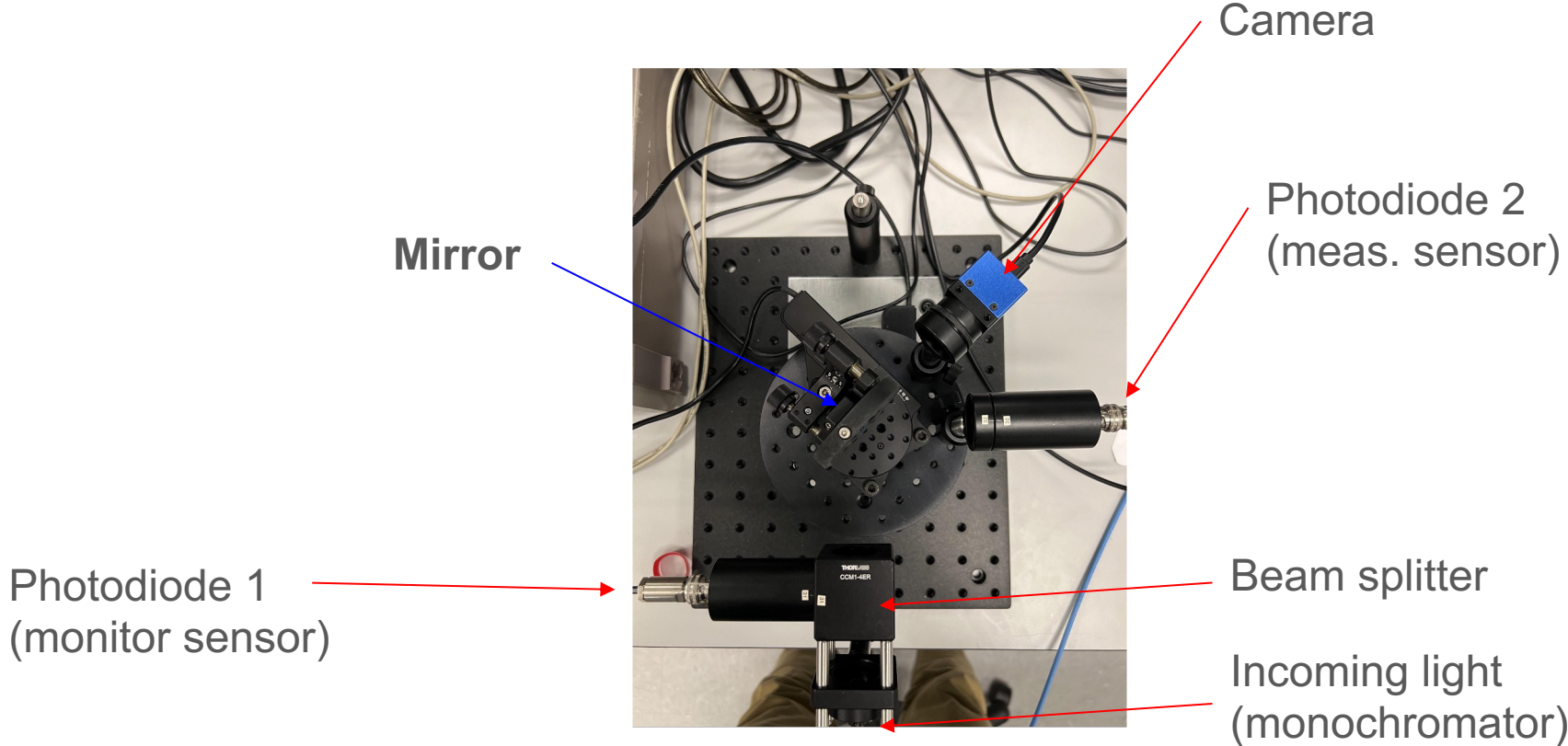


Improvements:

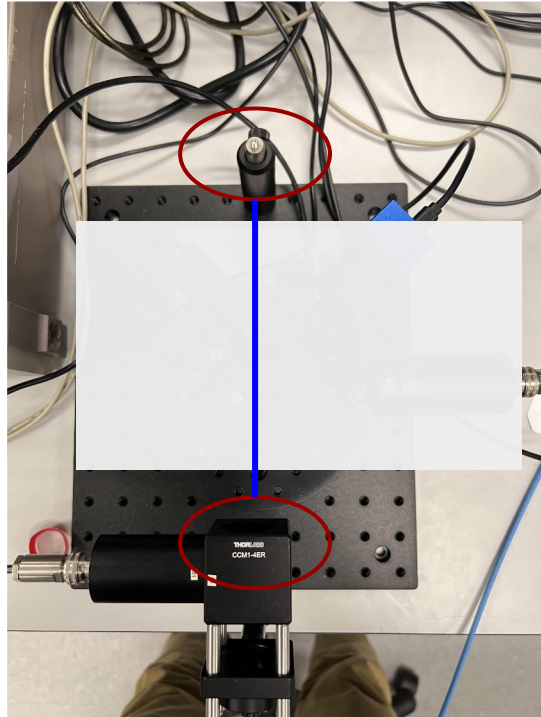
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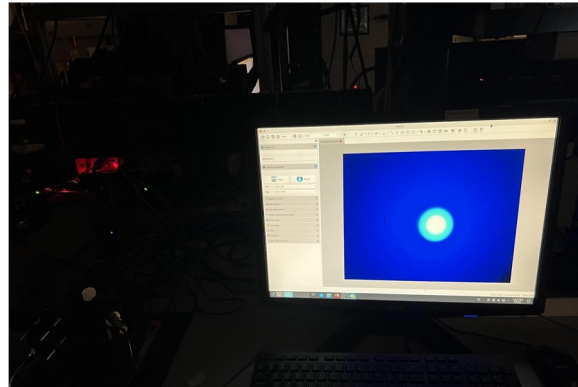
Mirror test stand major components



Align the source.

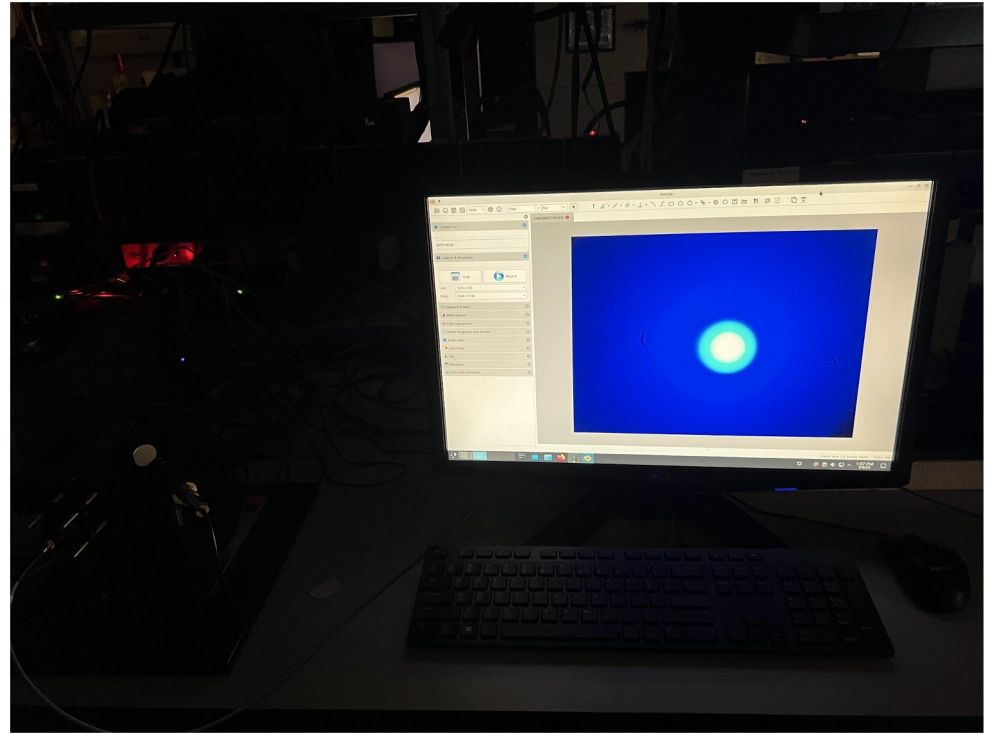
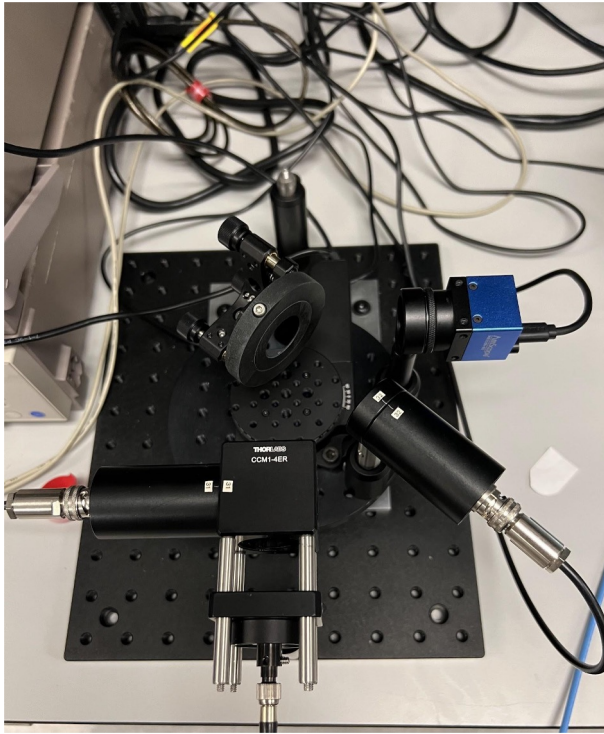


- i) Camera set directly (0 degree) to the light source.
- ii) check the beam spot nice and centered.
- iii) fixed all screws on the post for the incoming beam.

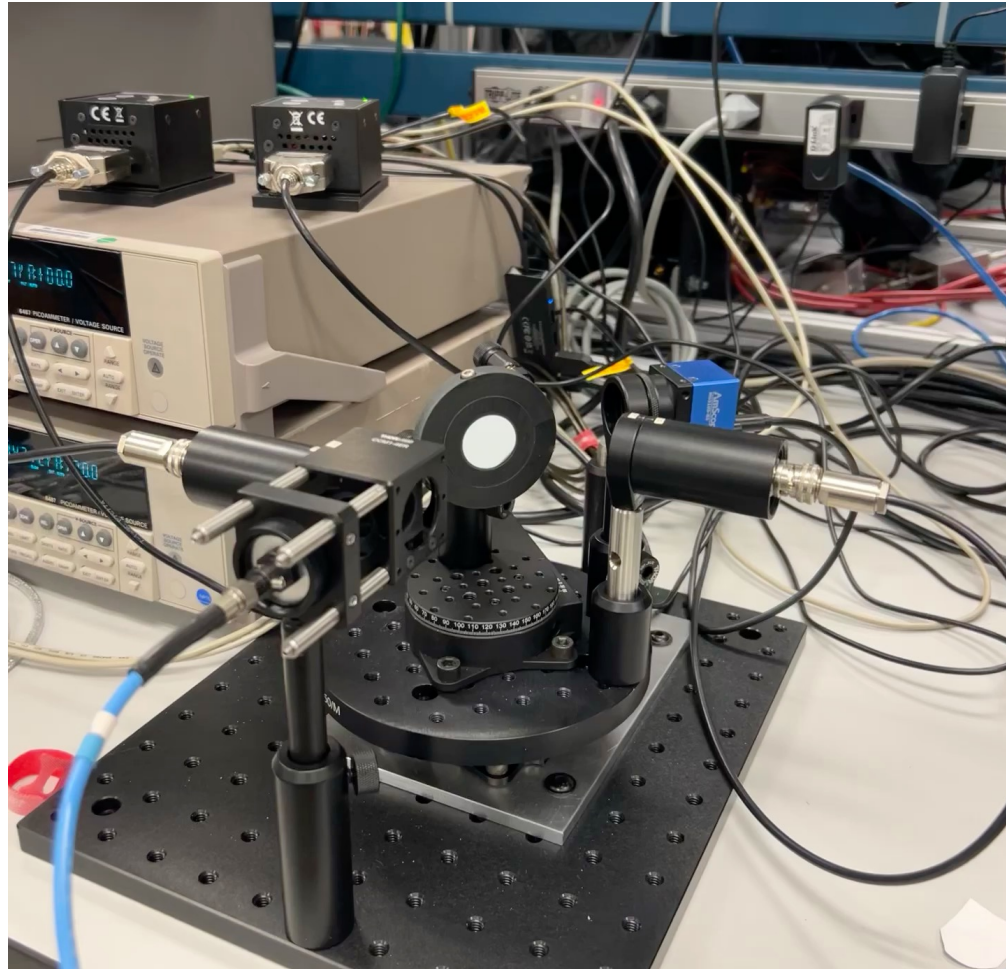


Camera sensor is
~2x3 mm

Check the beam spot for a range of angles



Demo



Calculation/Algorithm:

Direct measurement:

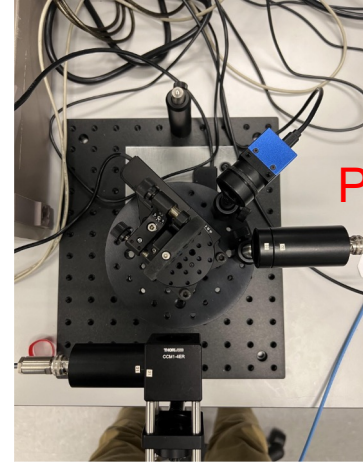
- Base photodiode 1 (base 1)
- Base photodiode 2 (base 2)

45 degree measurement:

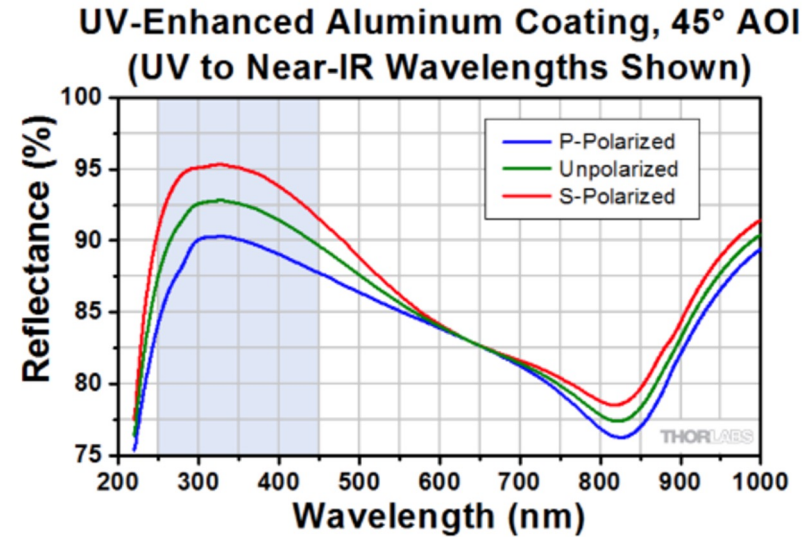
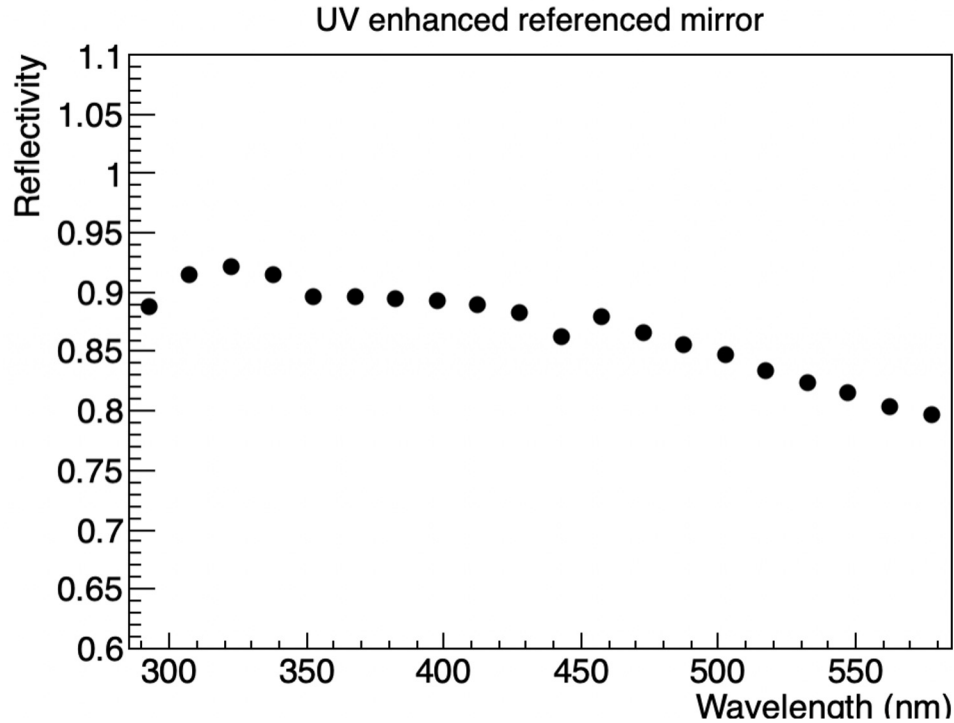
- Test photodiode 1 (test 1)
- Test photodiode 2 (test 2)

Photodiode 1 is the monitor sensor, and Photodiode 2 is the measurement sensor.

$$\text{Reflectivity} = [(\text{base 1} / \text{test 1}) * \text{test 2}] / \text{base 2}$$



Test results on UV enhanced mirror



Results look very reasonable now.

Summary and outlook

- Results look good and reasonable. The setup is successful.
- Will move it inside of the dark box with some minimum tuning.
- Will start to measure our coated mirrors after that.

- (Near) future upgrade -
 - Translational stage to check different position of the mirror
 - Larger mirror sample testing.
 - ...