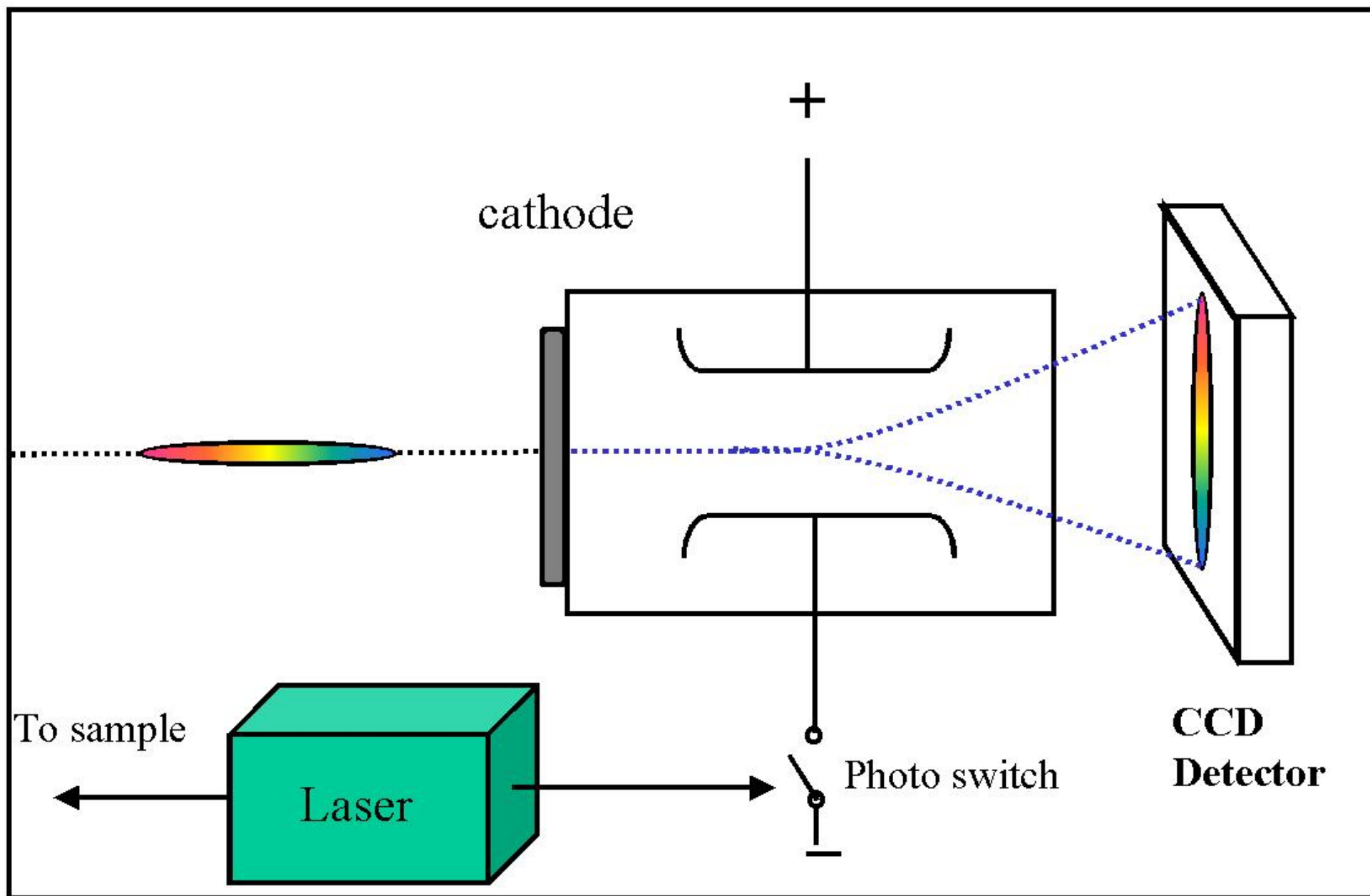


Preliminary Analysis of Streak Camera Data

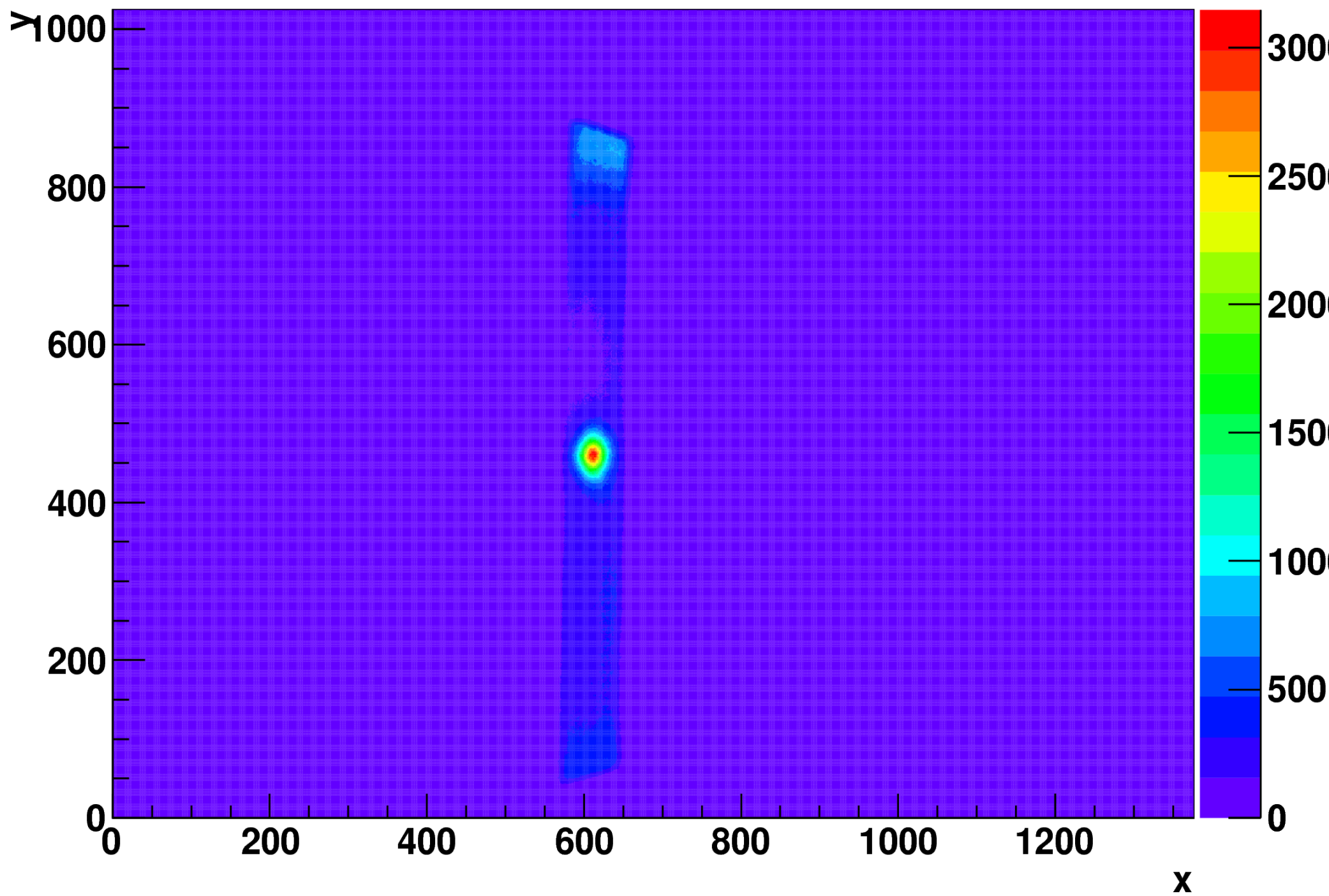
David Newton

Liverpool Group Meeting

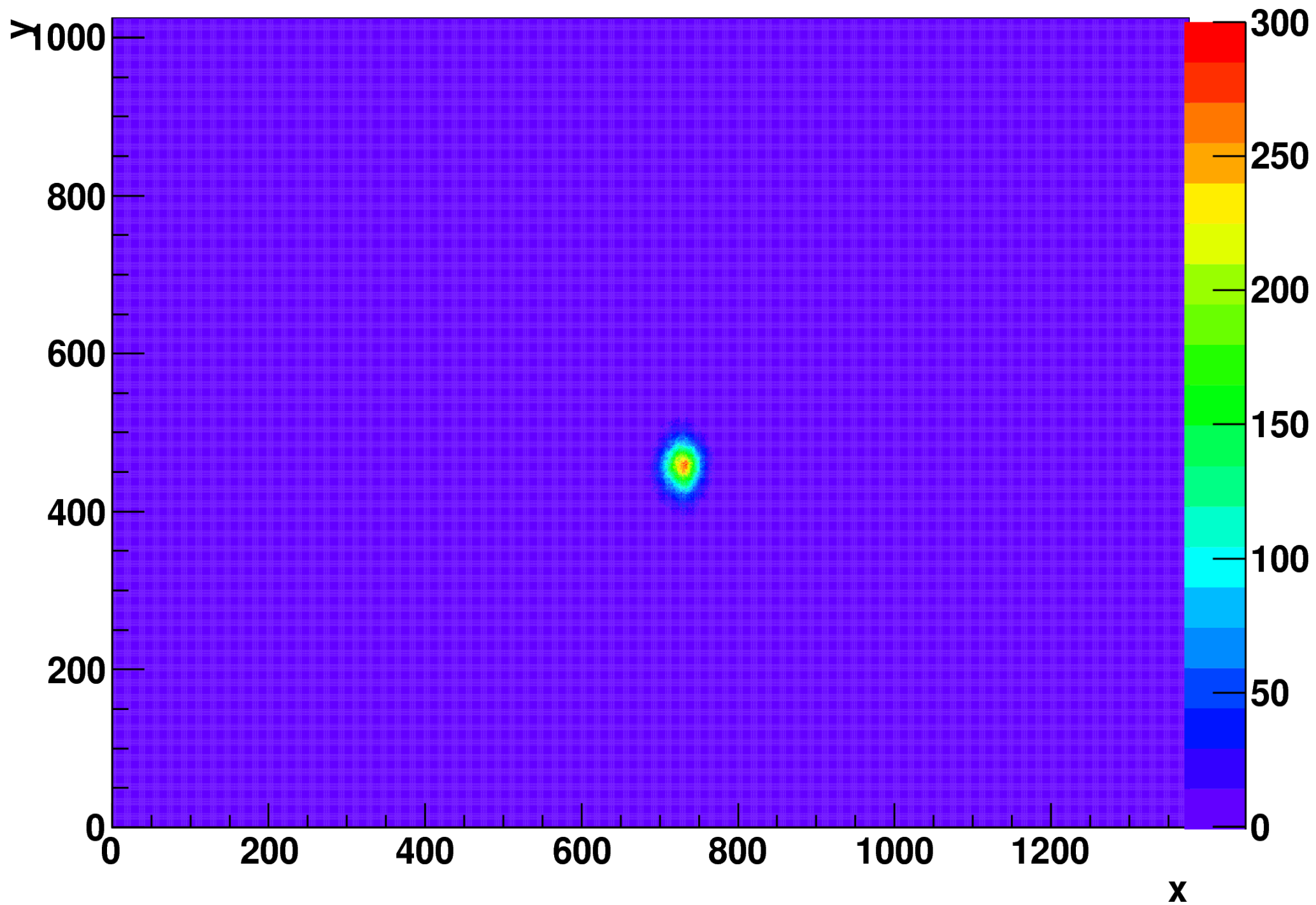
3/2/10



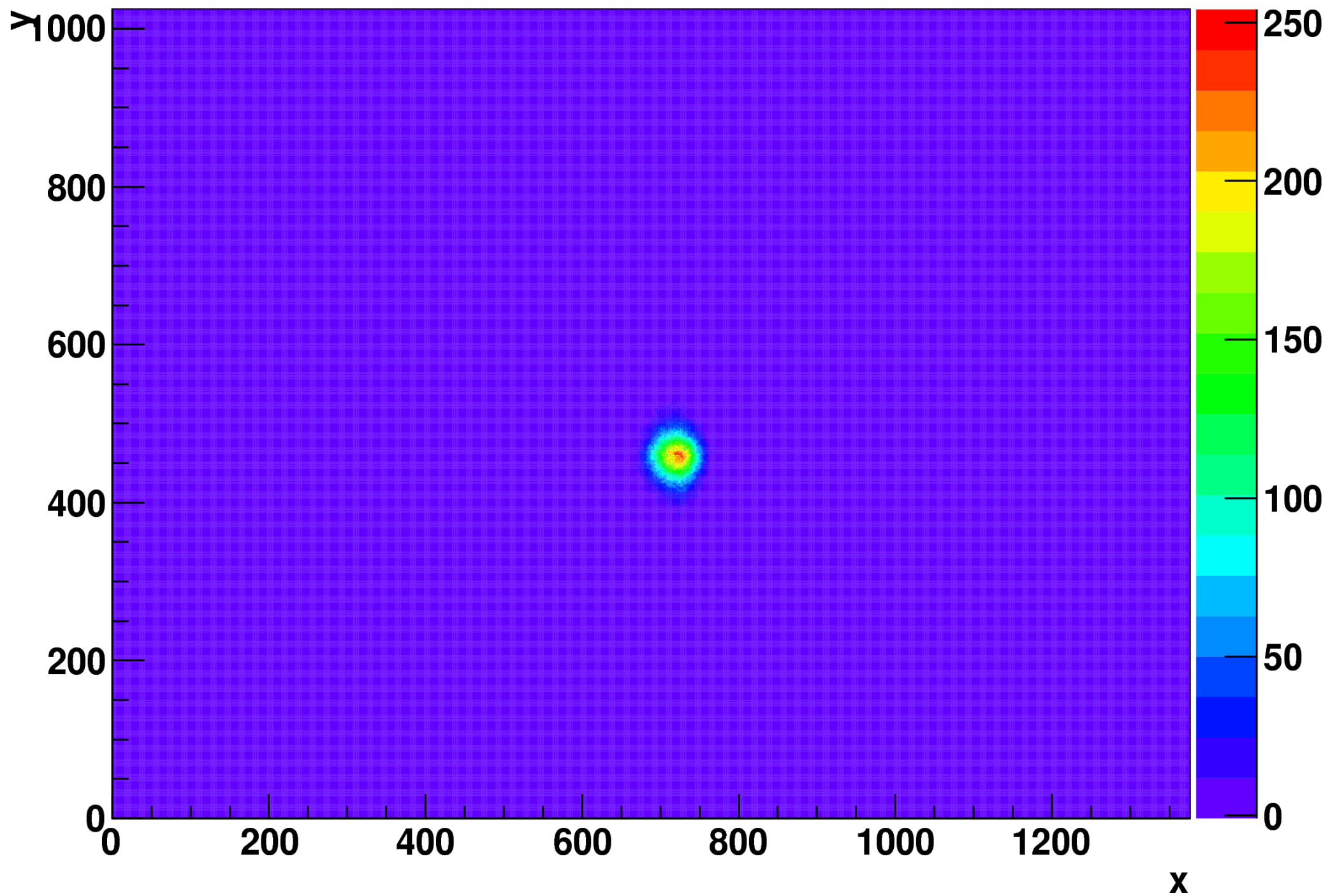
Focused Image



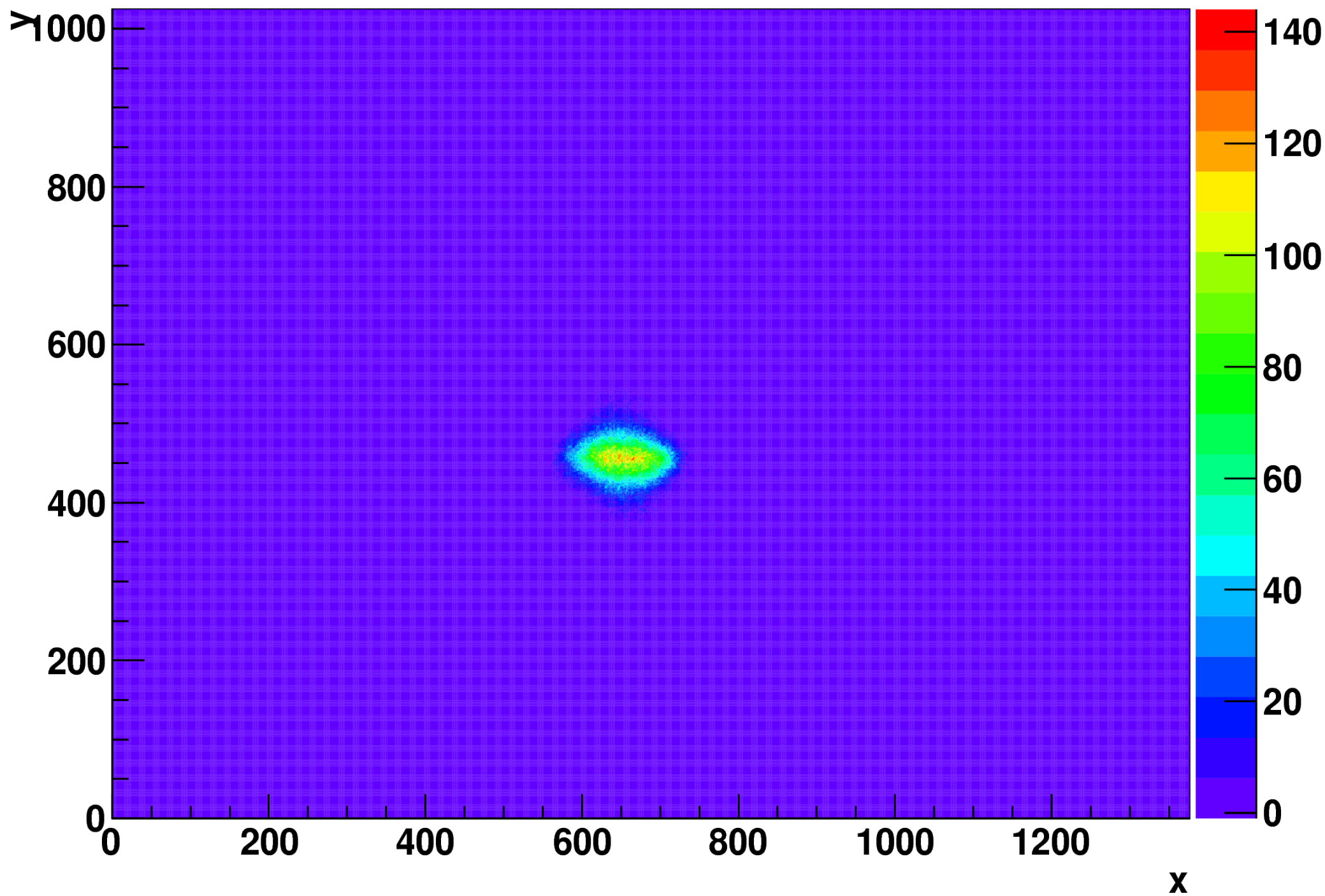
Streak Image - 500 ps mm⁻¹



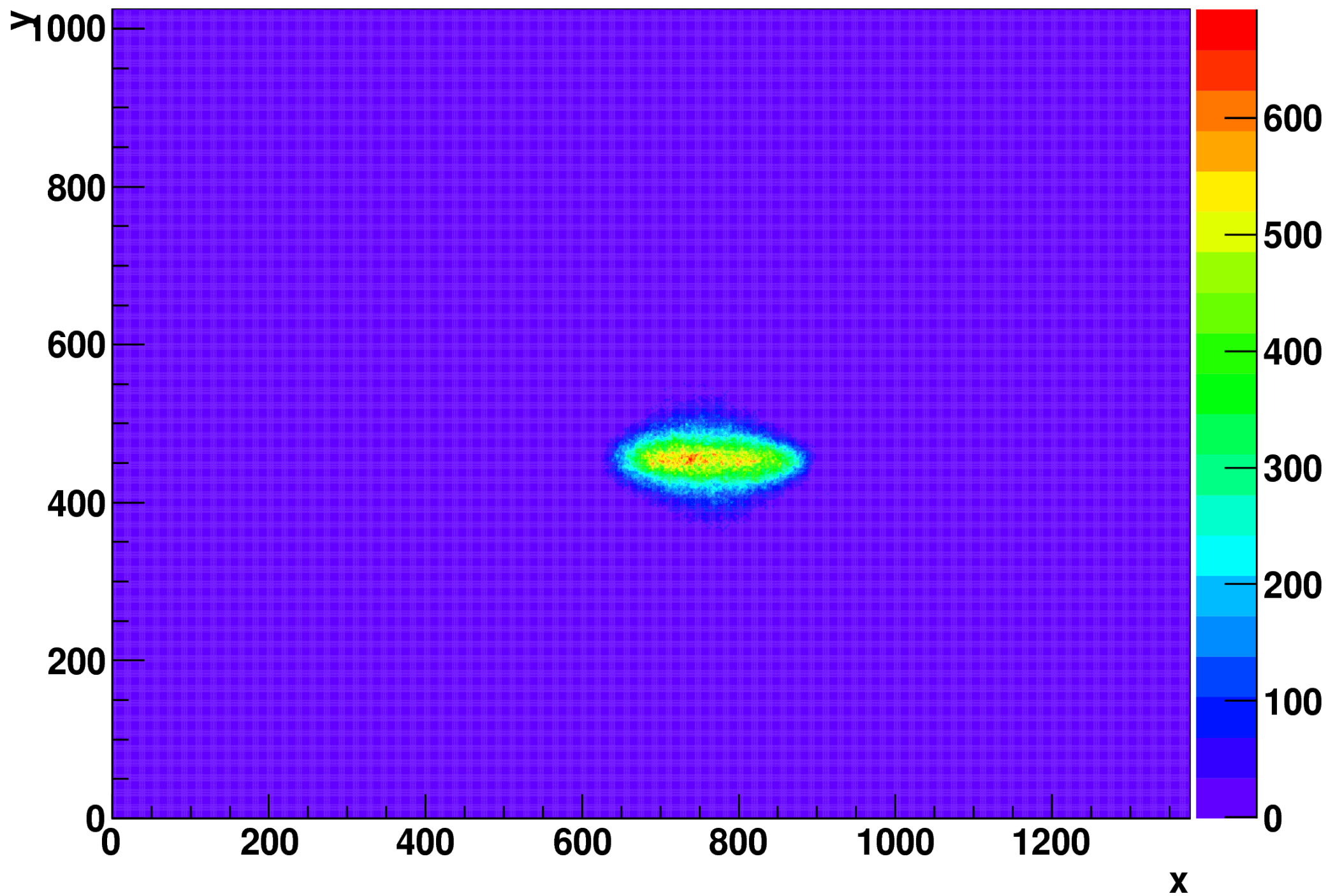
Streak Image - 250 ps mm⁻¹



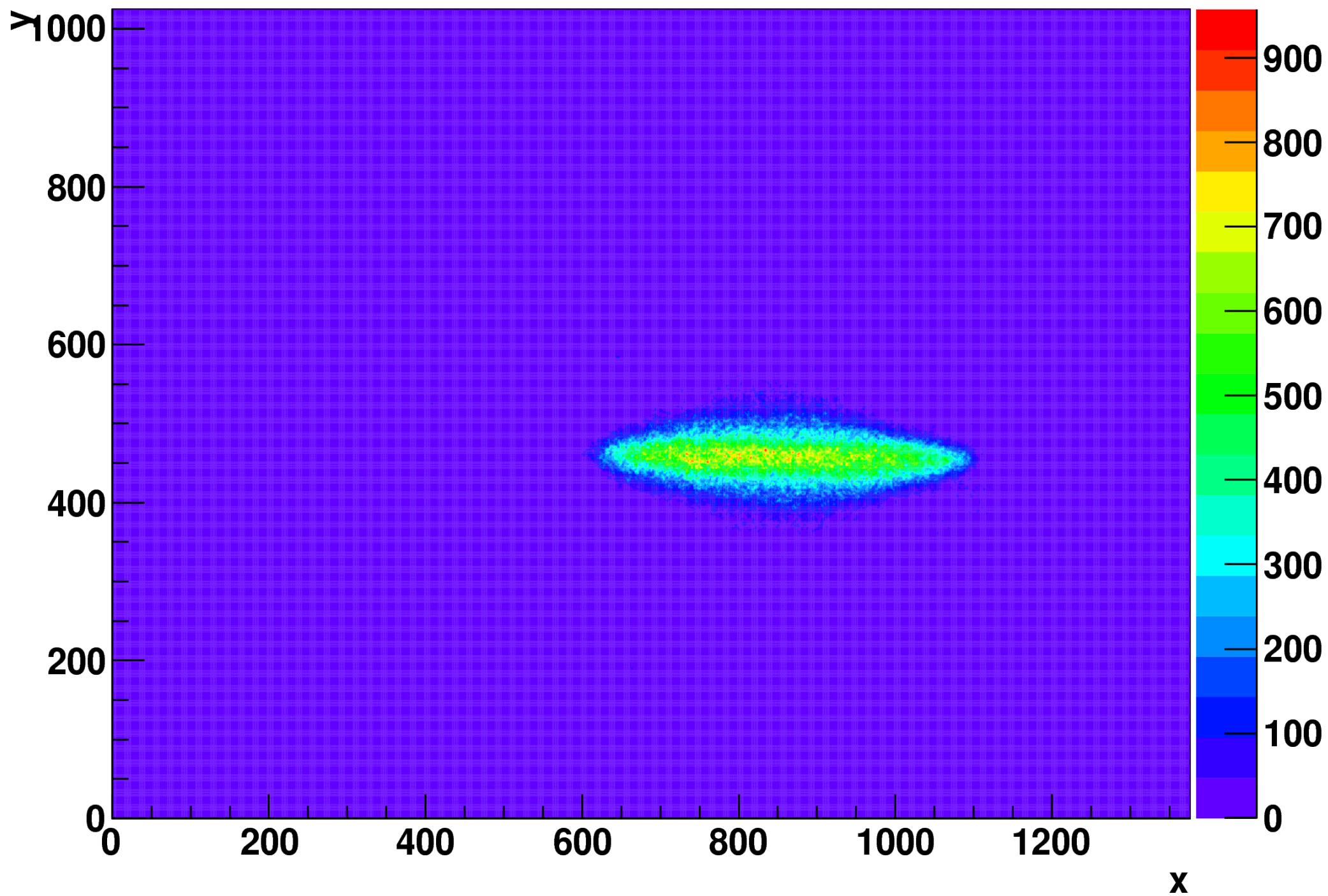
Streak Image - 100 ps mm⁻¹



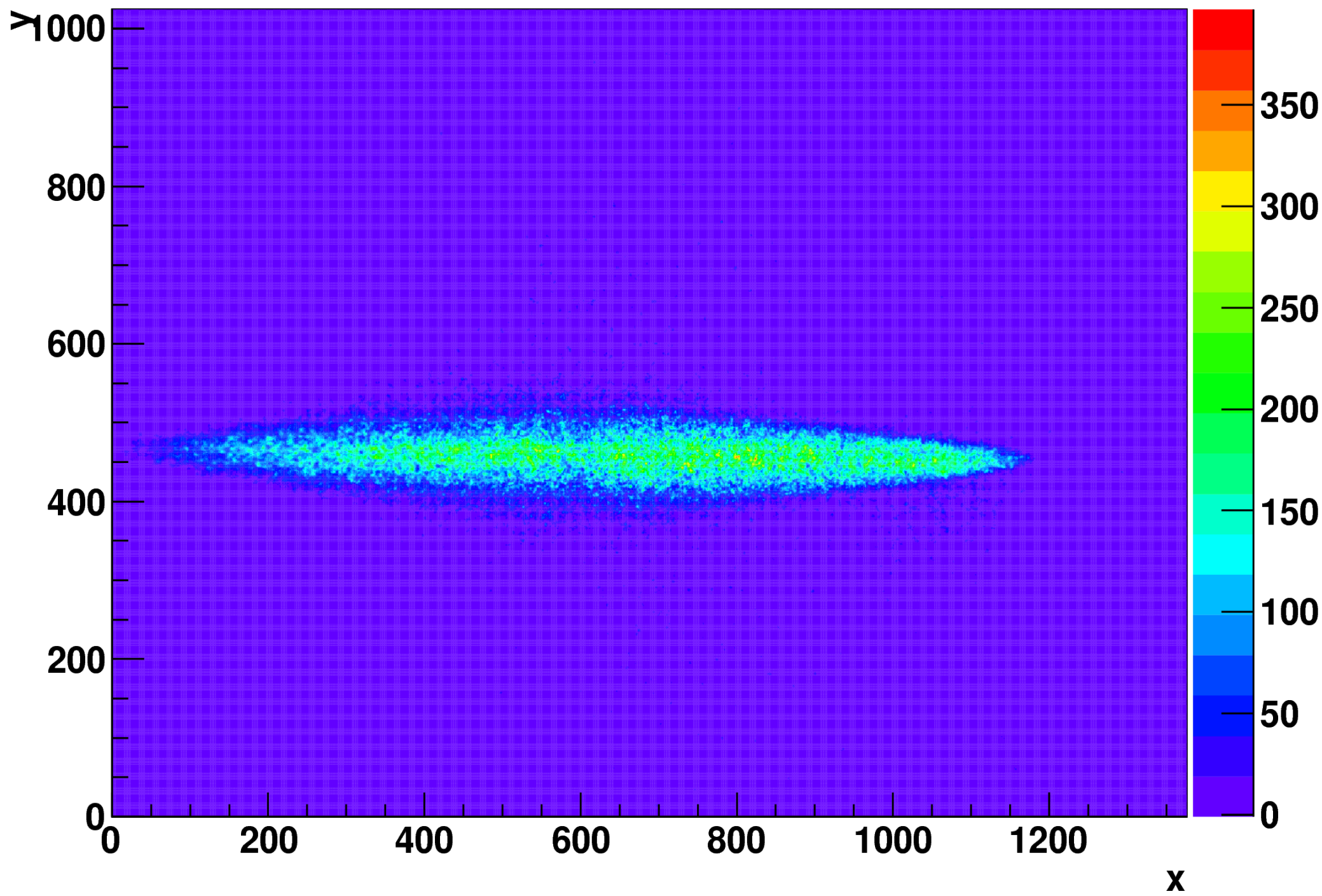
Streak Image - 50 ps mm⁻¹



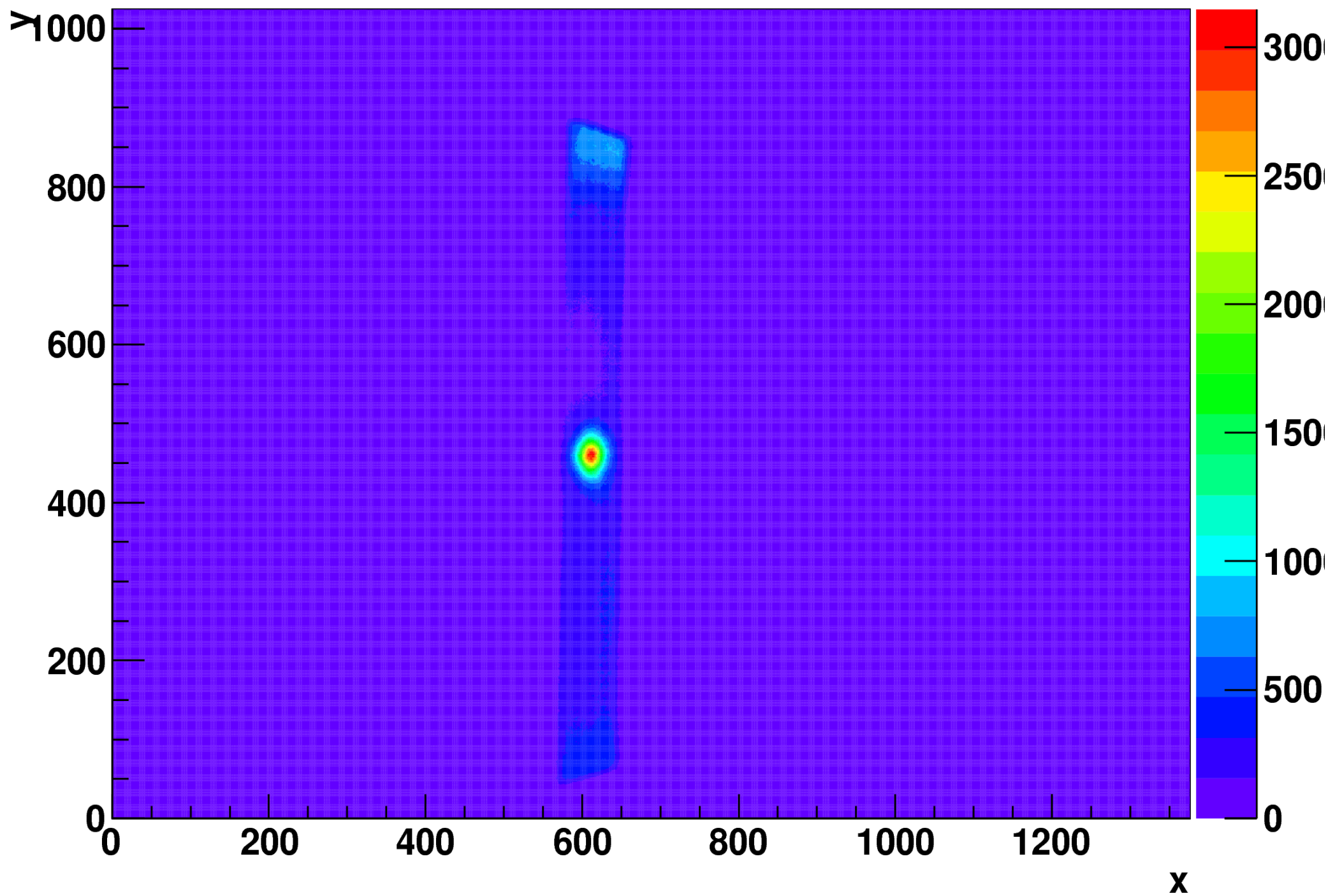
Streak Image - 25 ps mm⁻¹



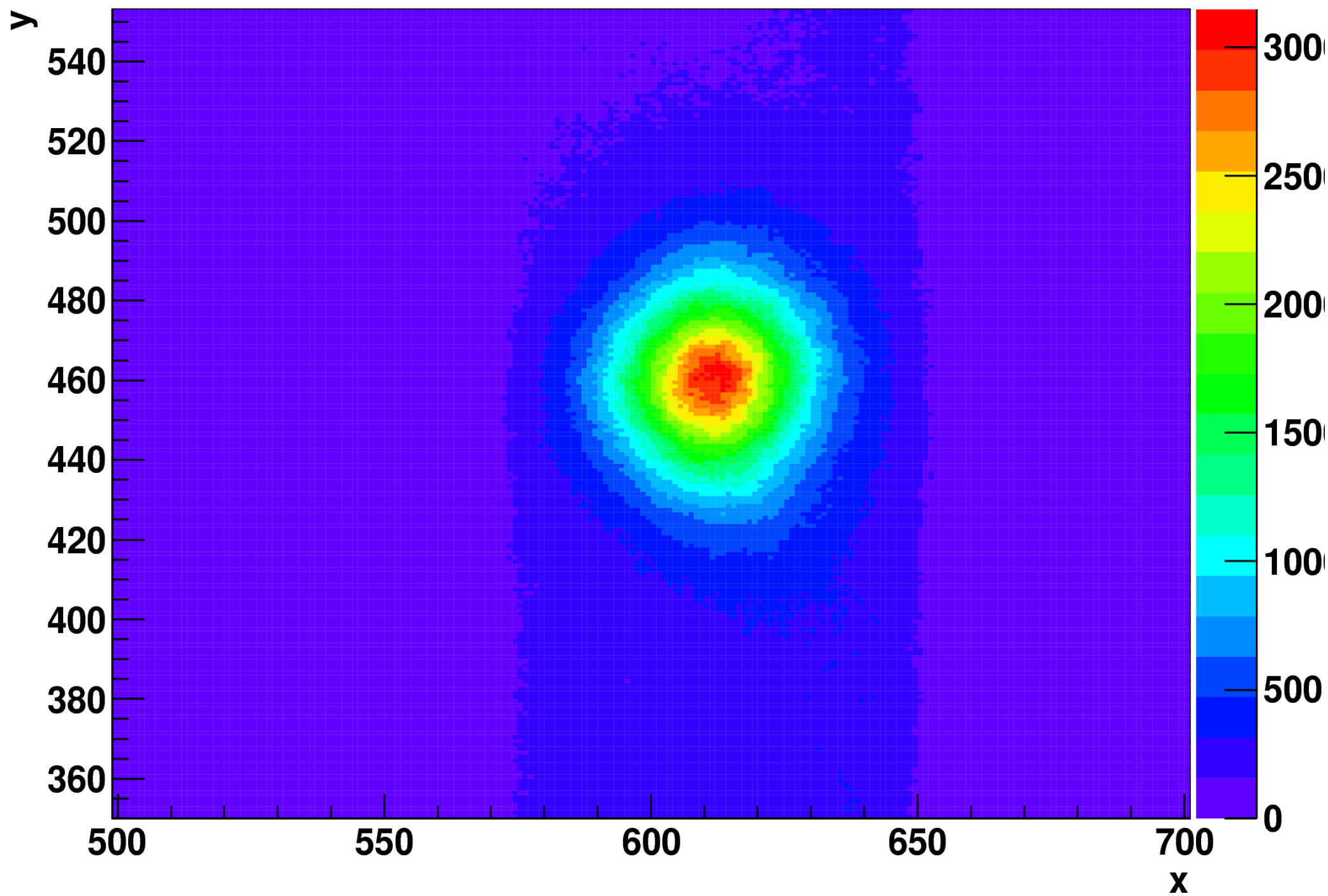
Streak Image - 10 ps mm⁻¹



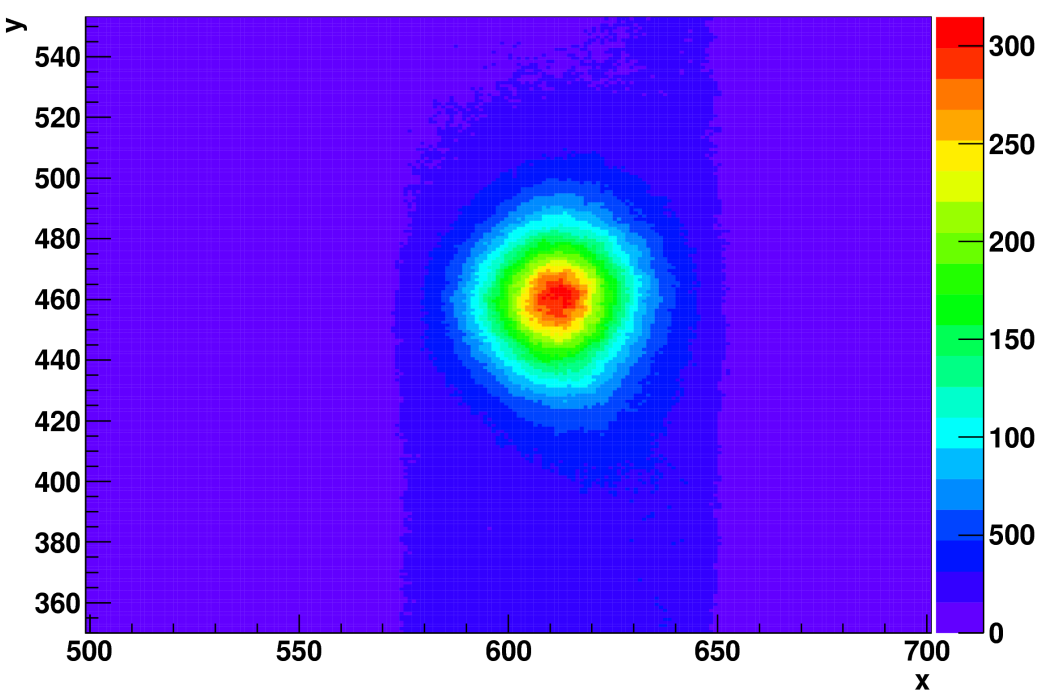
Focused Image



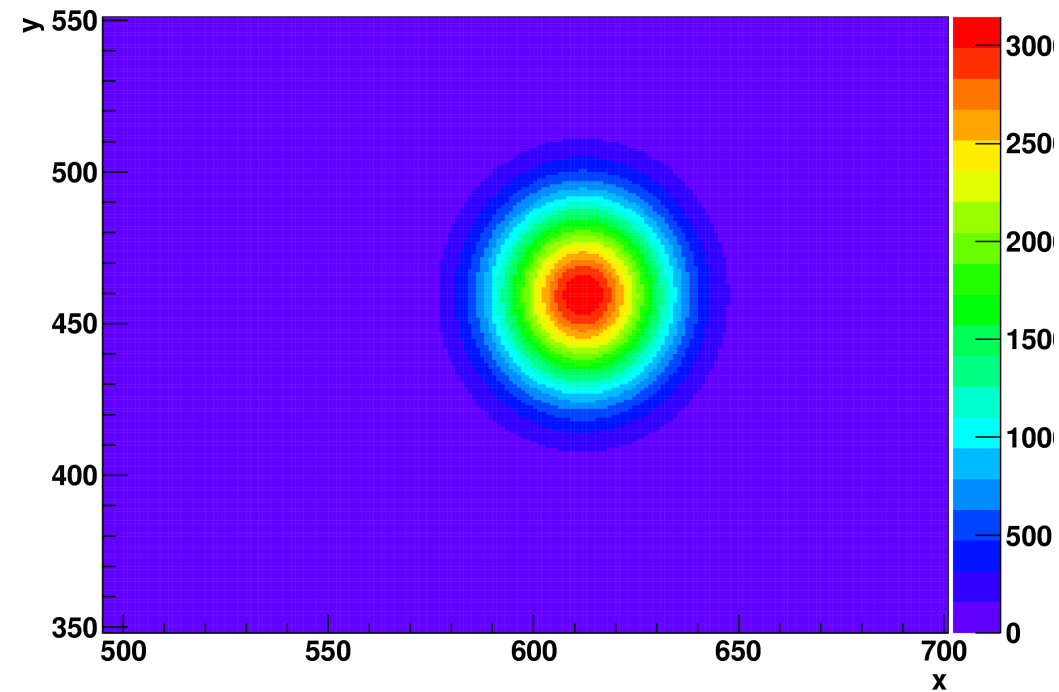
Focused Image



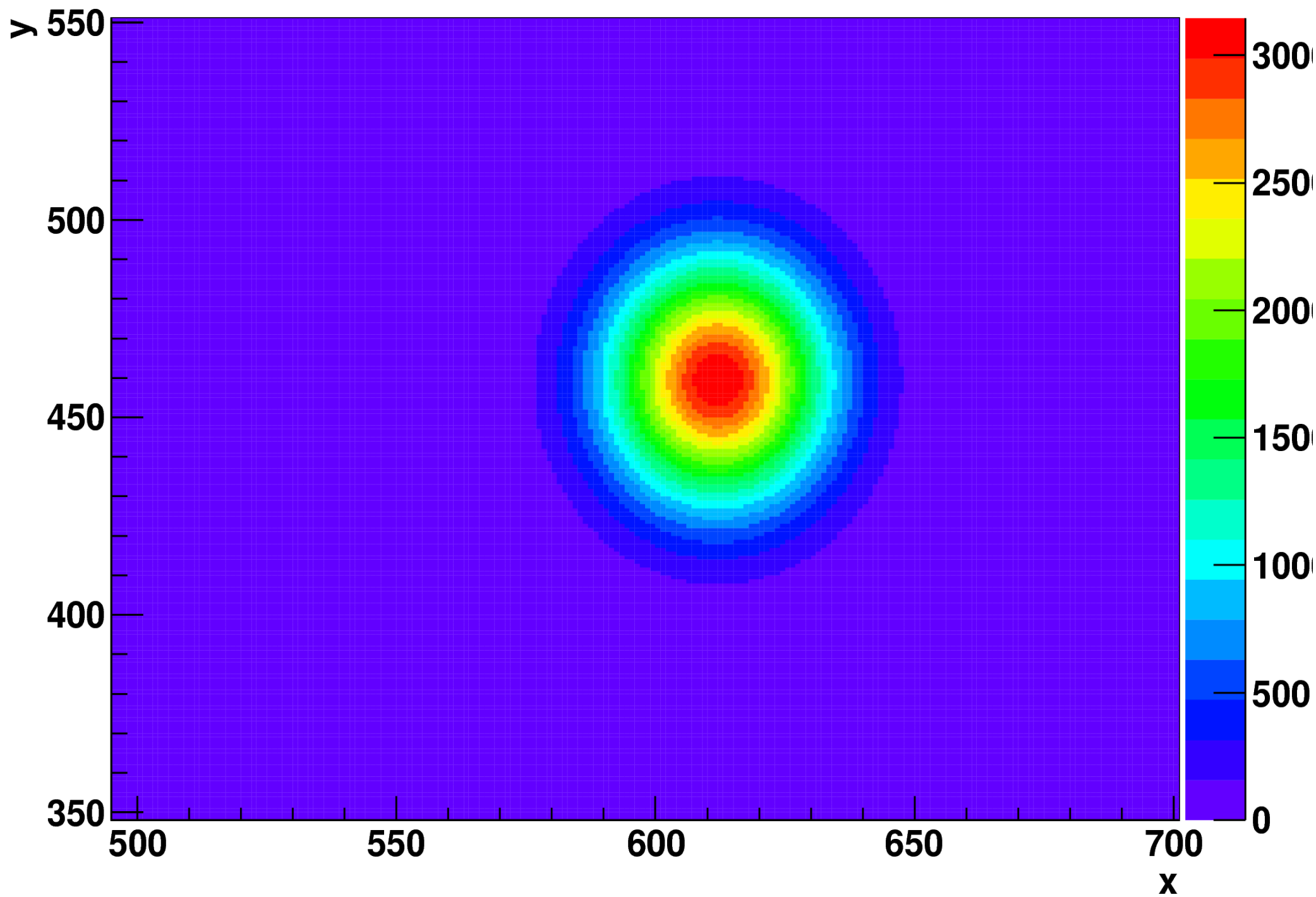
Focused Image



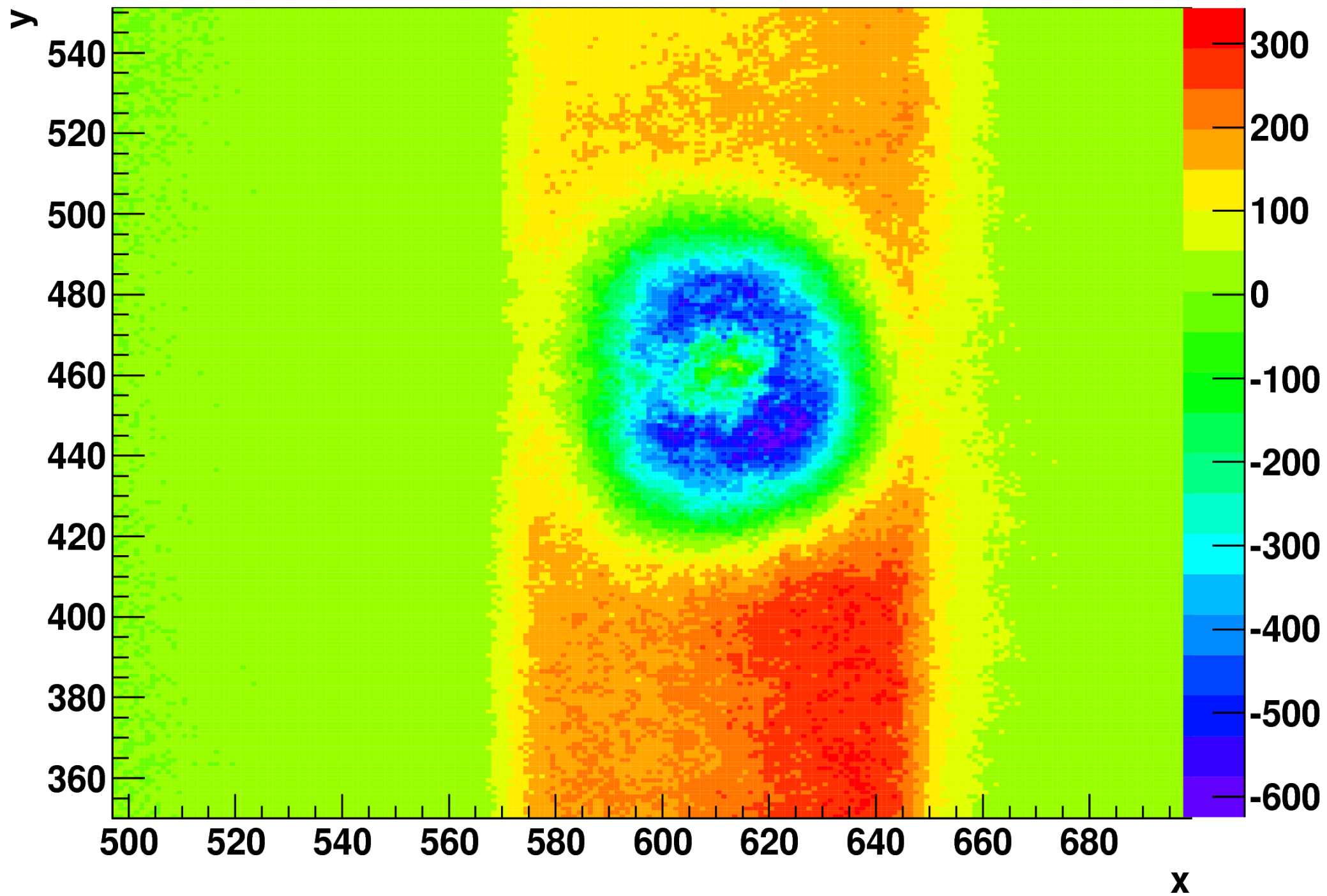
Ideal Image



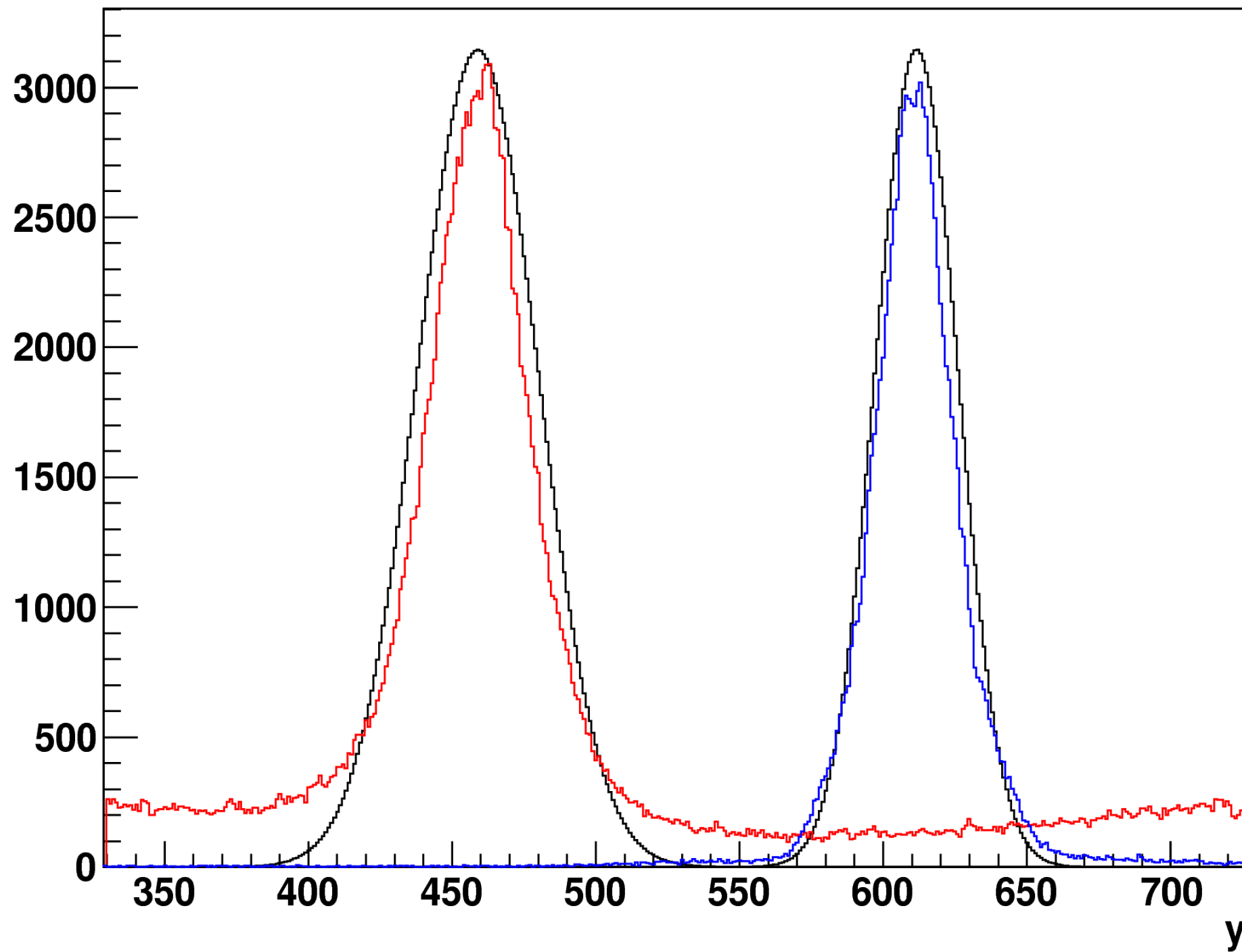
Ideal Image



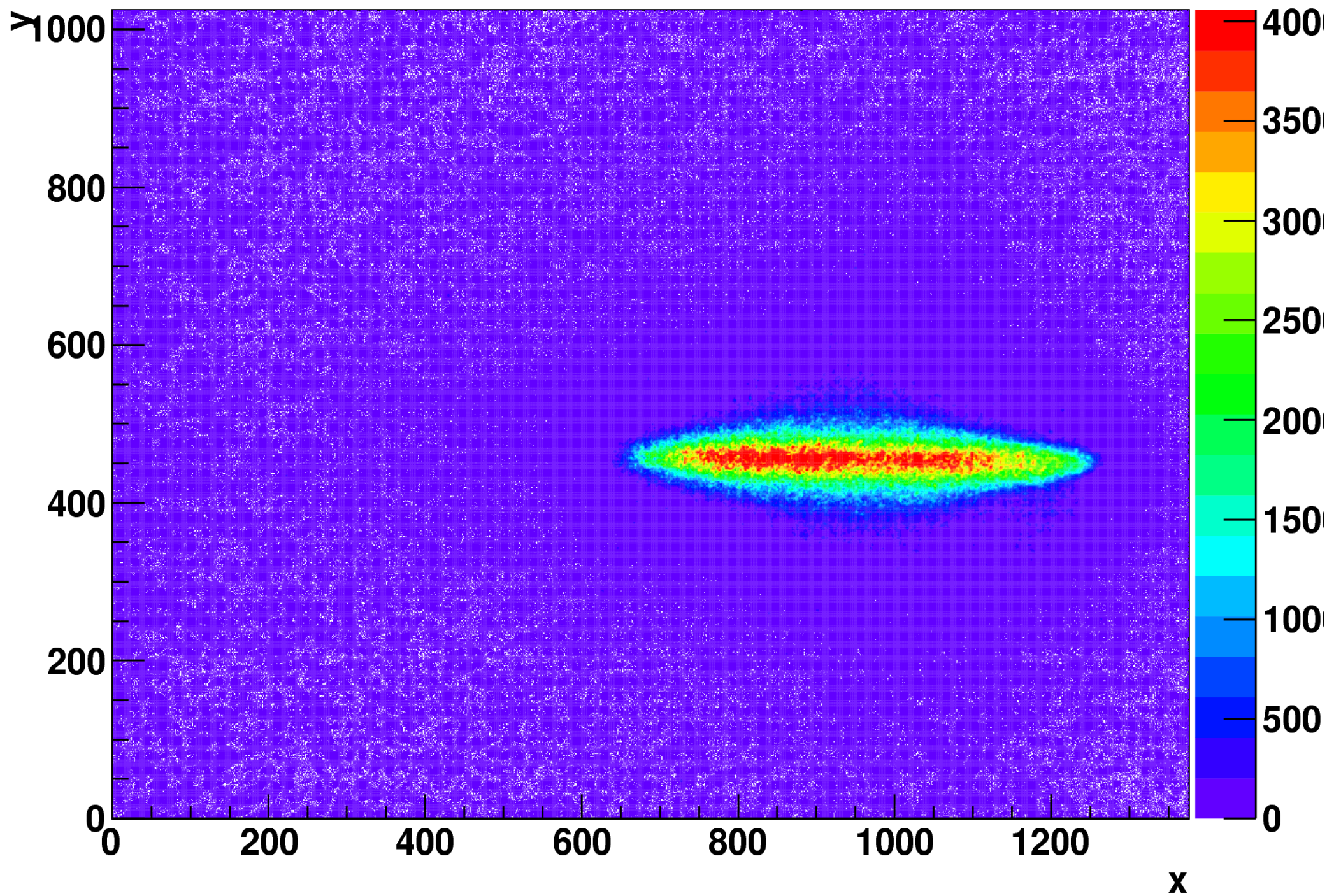
Focused Image



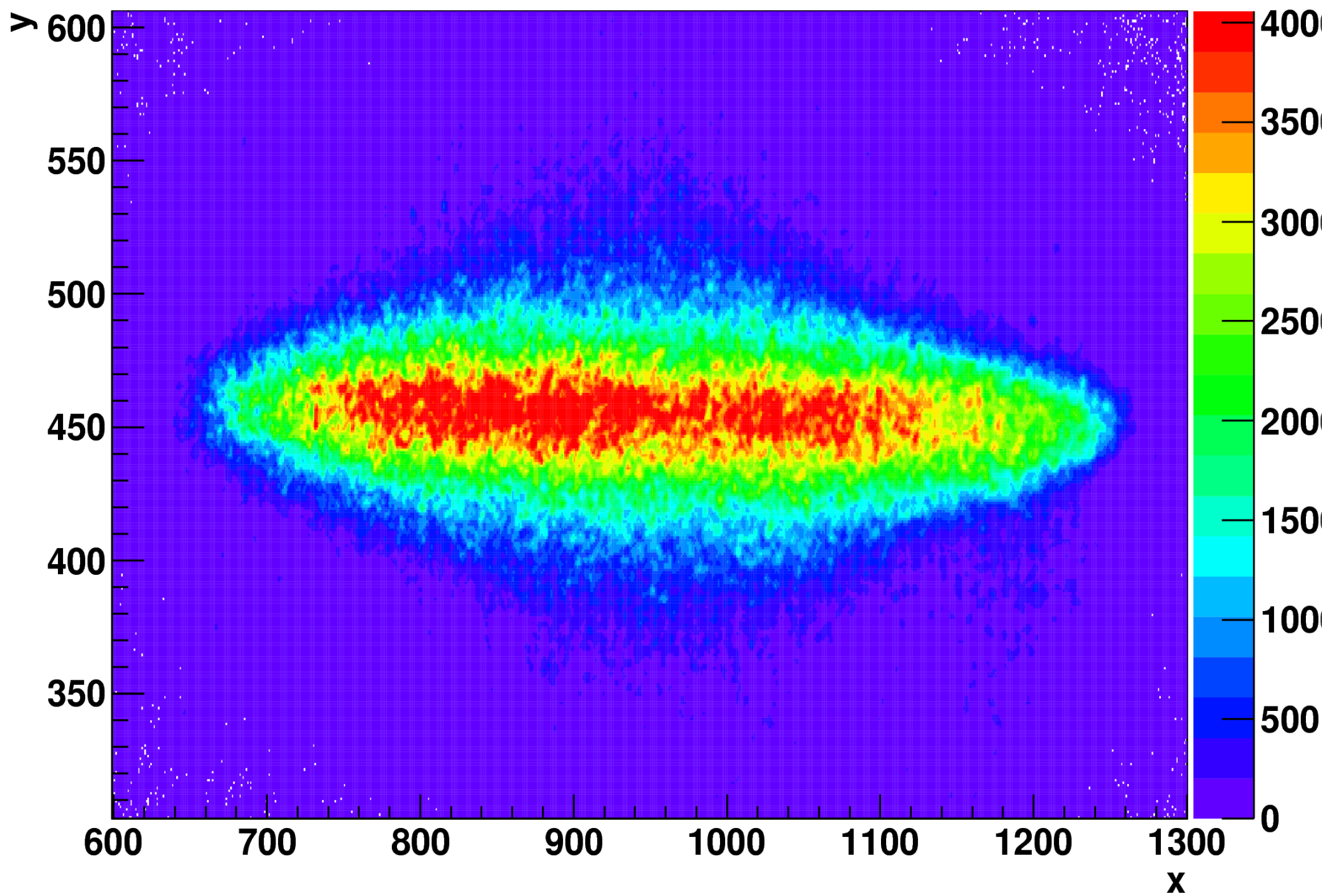
Focus Slice Distributions



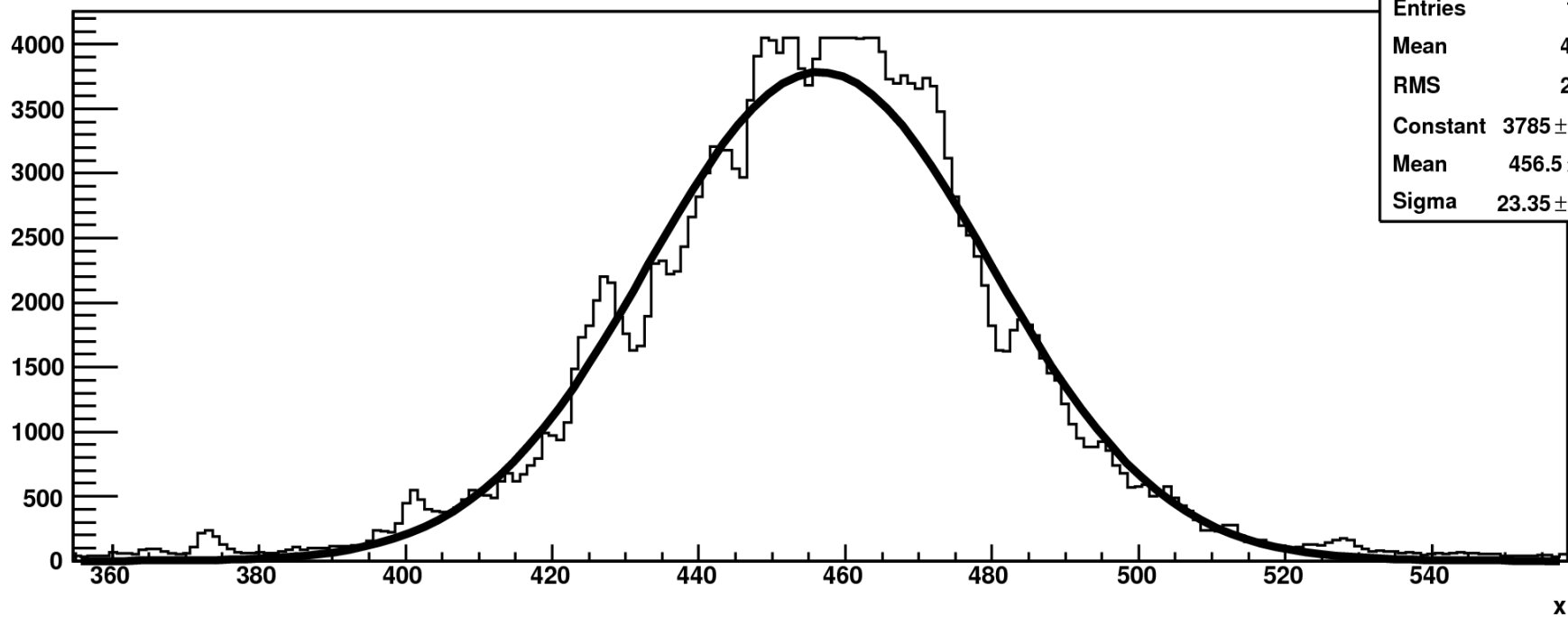
Streak Image



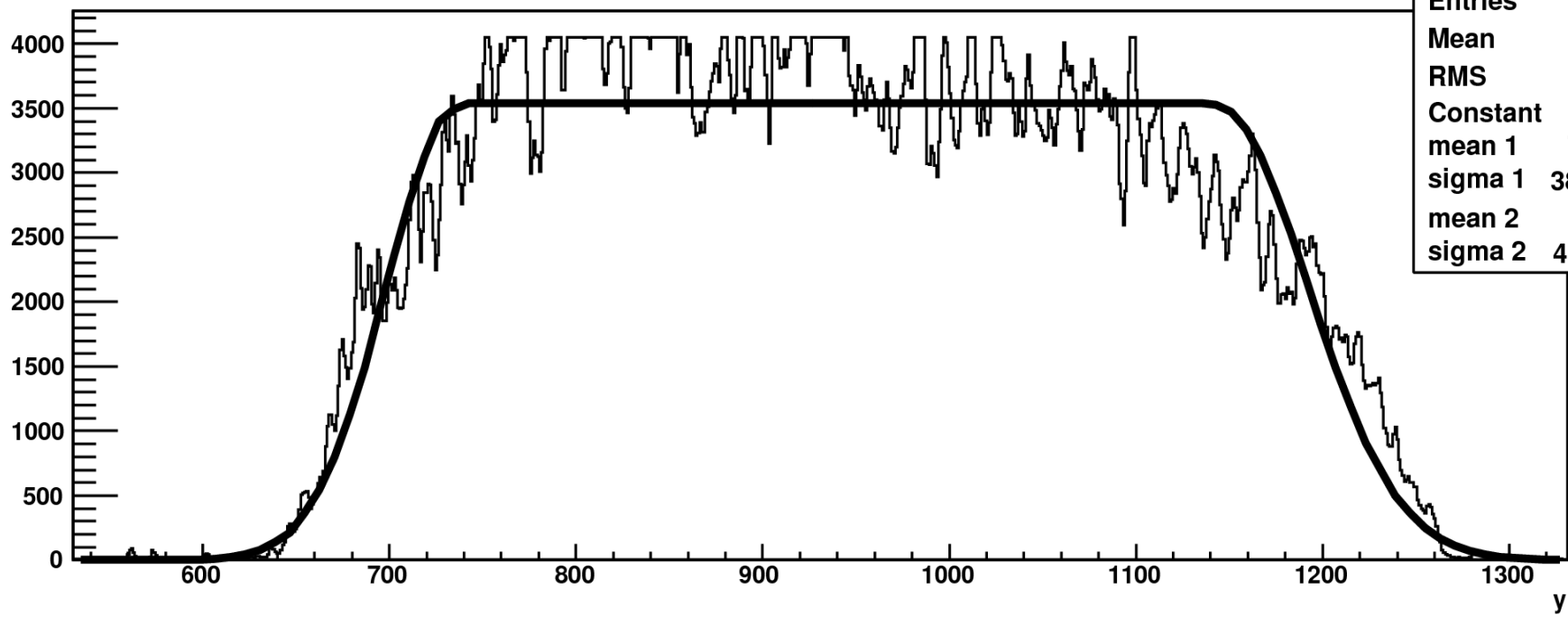
Streak Image



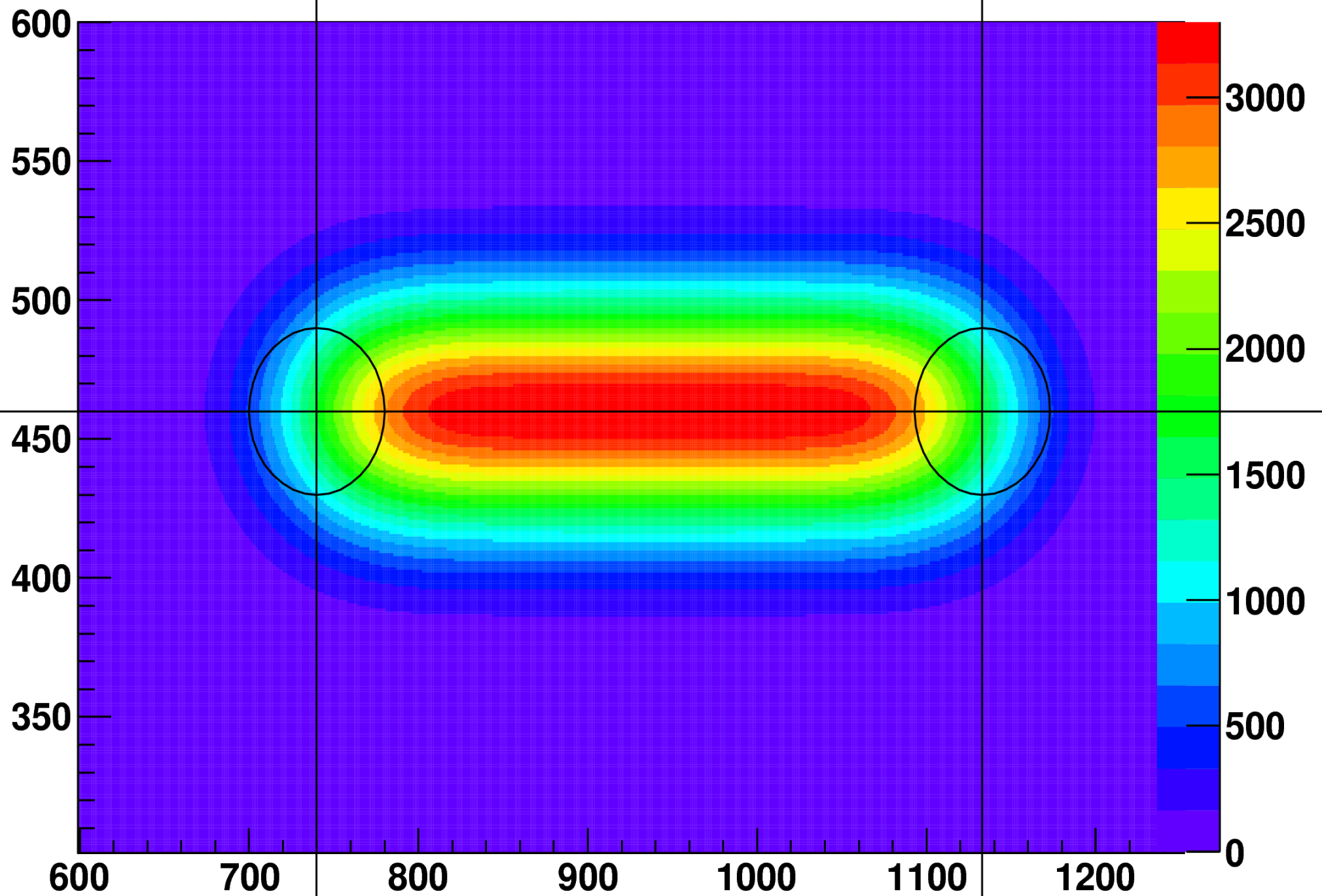
x slice



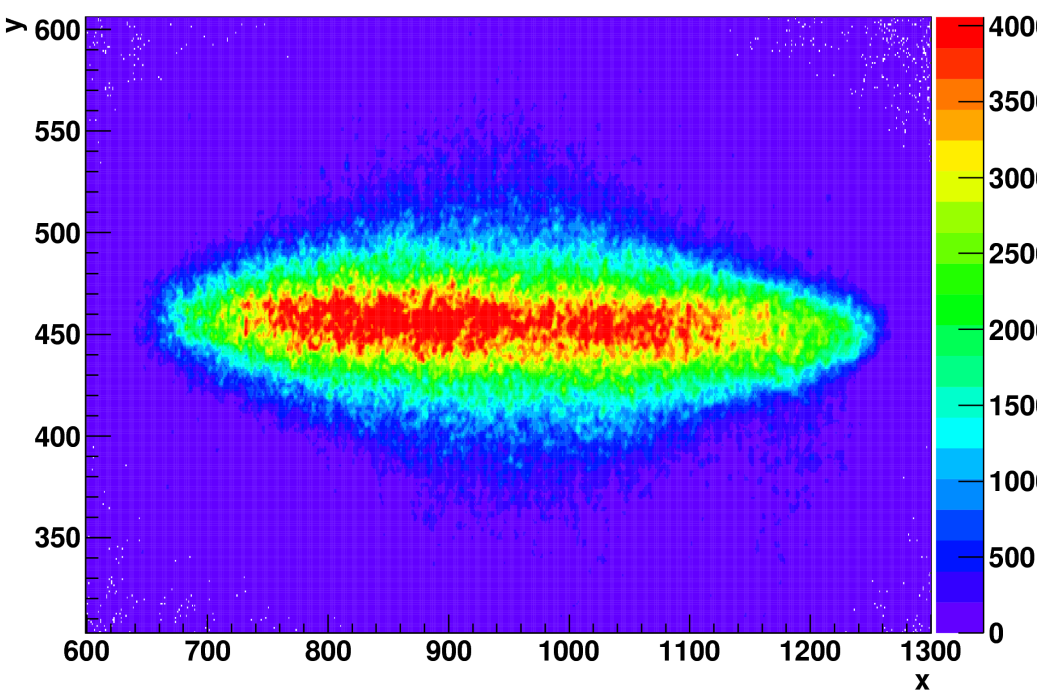
y slice



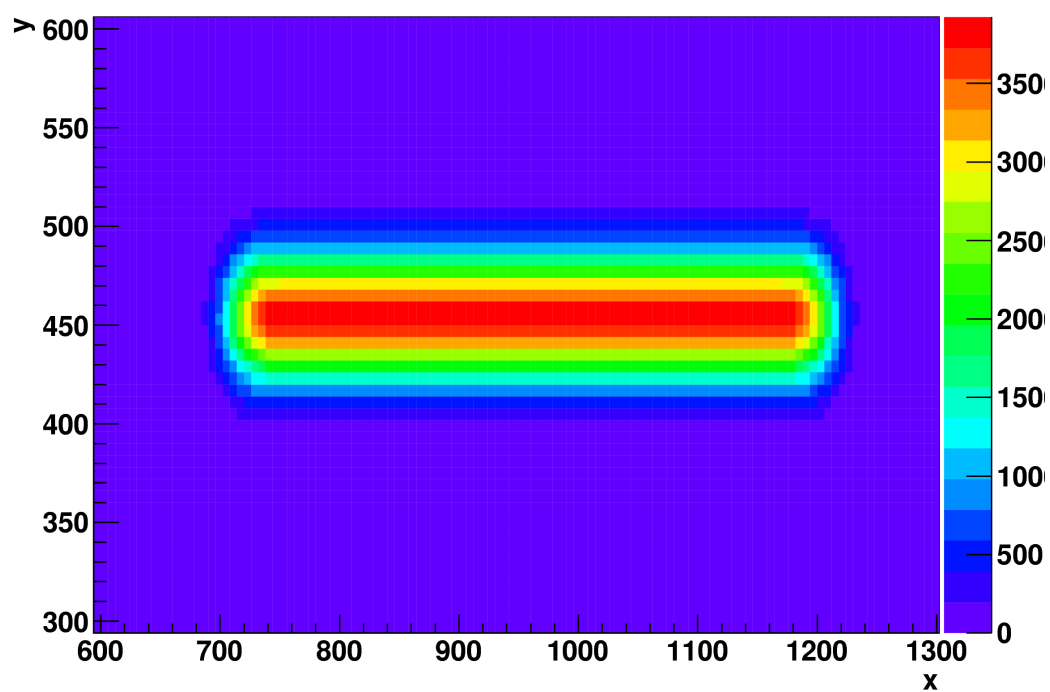
test ideal image



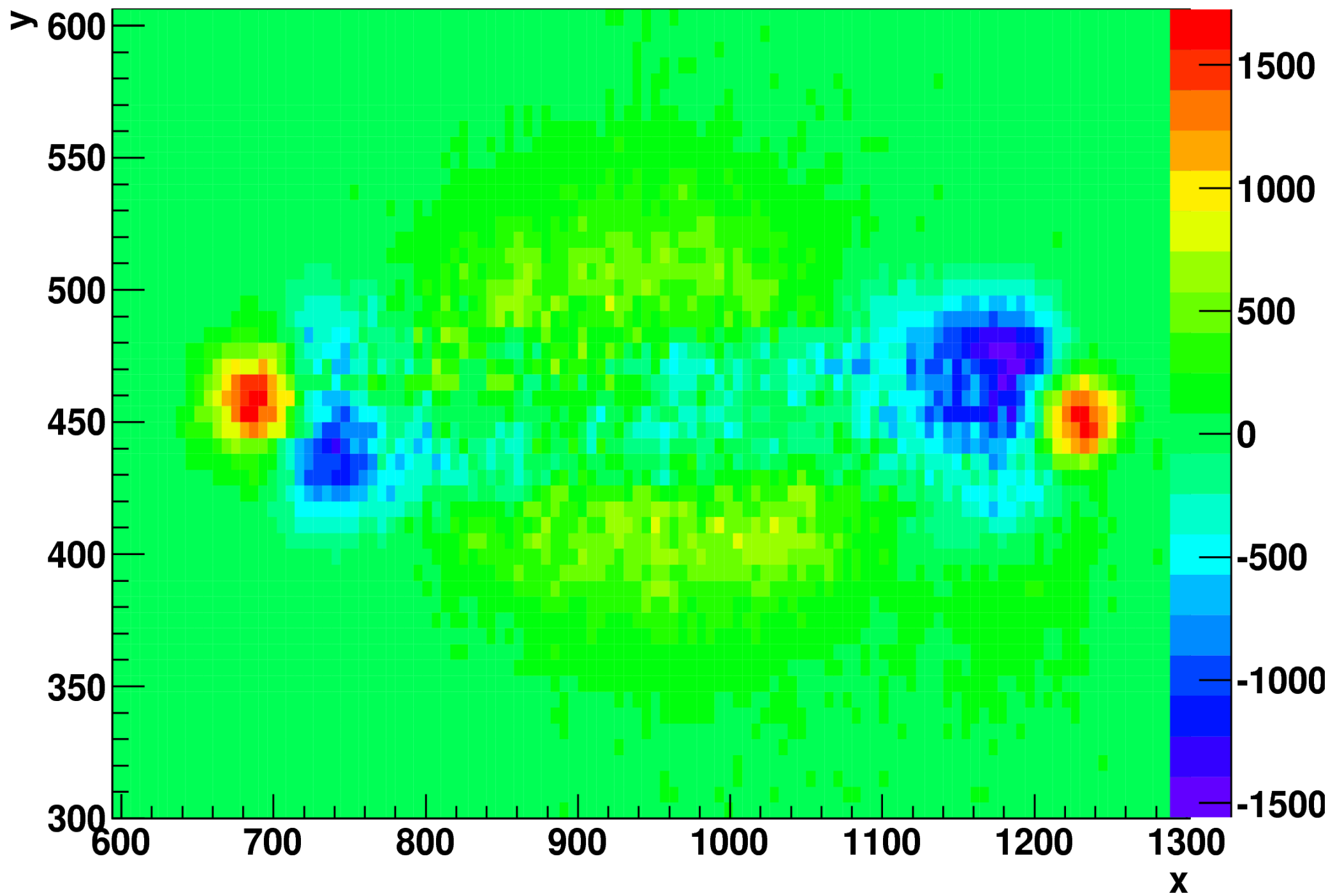
Streak Image



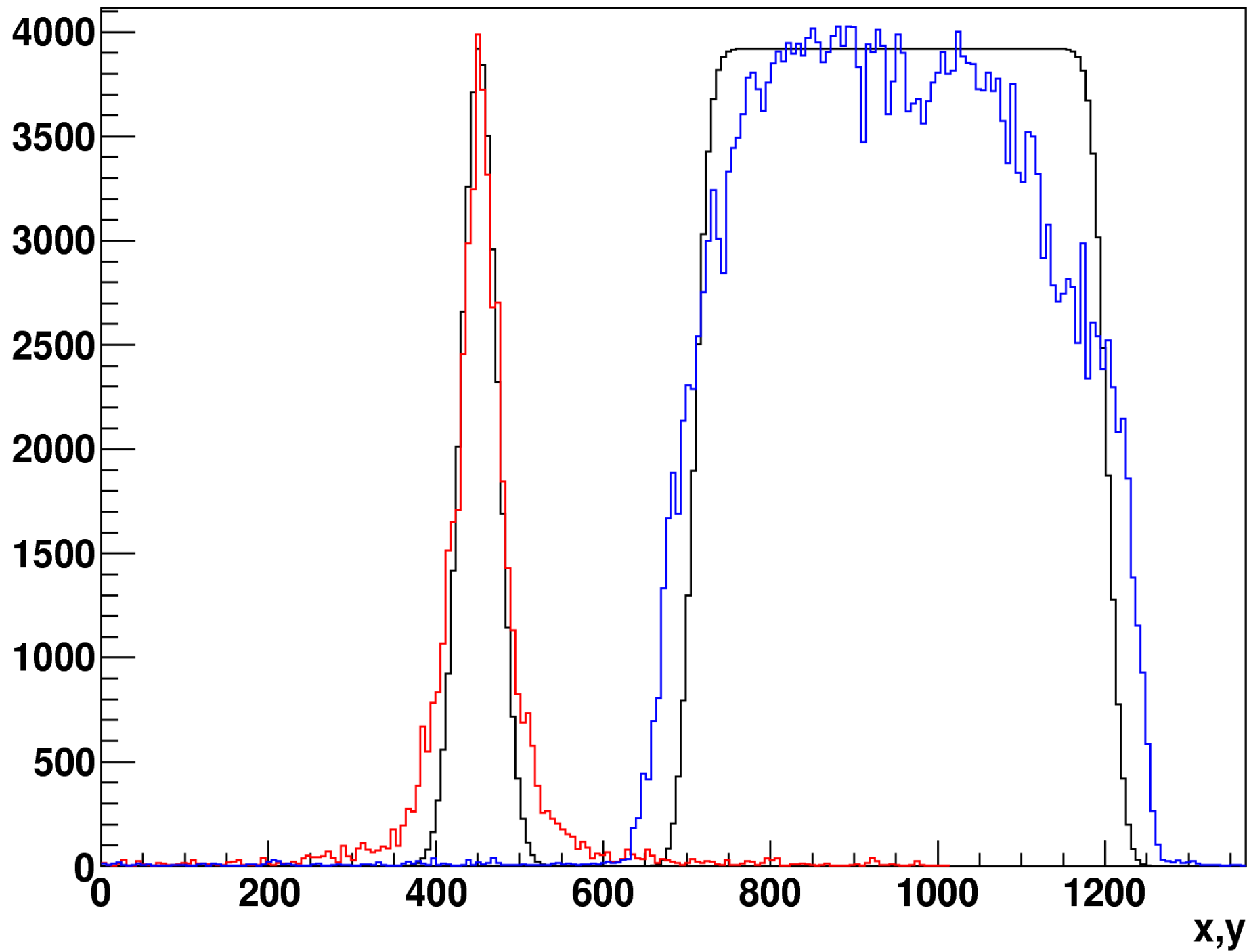
Ideal Image



Streak Fit Residuals



Streak Slice Distributions



Conclusions...

- So far only the full pulse has been observed
 - Calibrate Intensity against the gain, attenuation, and the CCD charge with the photon number
- Decreasing the aperture slit will allow slices in 'x' to be observed
 - Reduce the longitudinal 'smearing' of the image
 - Allow cleaner fitting solution
- More accurate modelling
 - Each 28 ps pulse is actually four 7 ps pulses
 - Measurement of the uncertainties in the CCD data
- Characterisation of the drive laser pulse shape
- Install the streak camera on the Alice beam line
 - Eventual goal is to characterise the longitudinal profile of the beam