

Research Progress on **Development of an Absolute Coordinate Calibration Device for Beam Profile Monitor**

Friday, 11 April 2025

윤 주 환

1. Review of the Concept

- Scintillating Screen based BPRM
- Perspective Calibration

2. Experiment Setup

- BPRM Stage scheme
- Device Order & Setting
- Device Performance Test

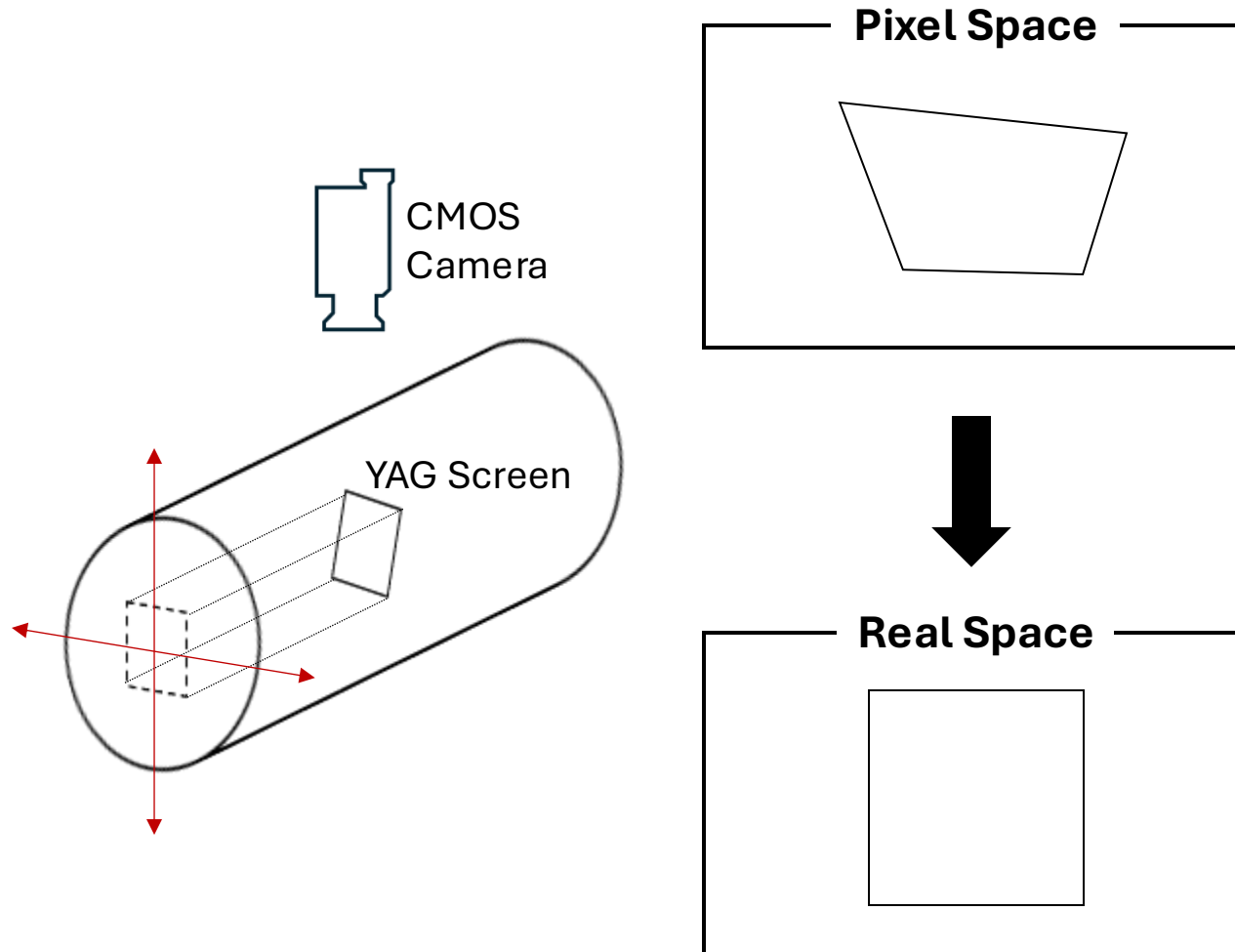
3. Experiment

- Distorted Image Measurement
- Image Transformation into 2D Plane

4. Result Analysis

- Comparison of Original & Measured
- 1D (x, y axis) Intensity Graph Fitting
- Fitting Error

Review of the Concept



Defects of the existing BPRM

- Inclined scintillating screen
- Inaccurate position coordinates
- Resulting in distorted beam profile

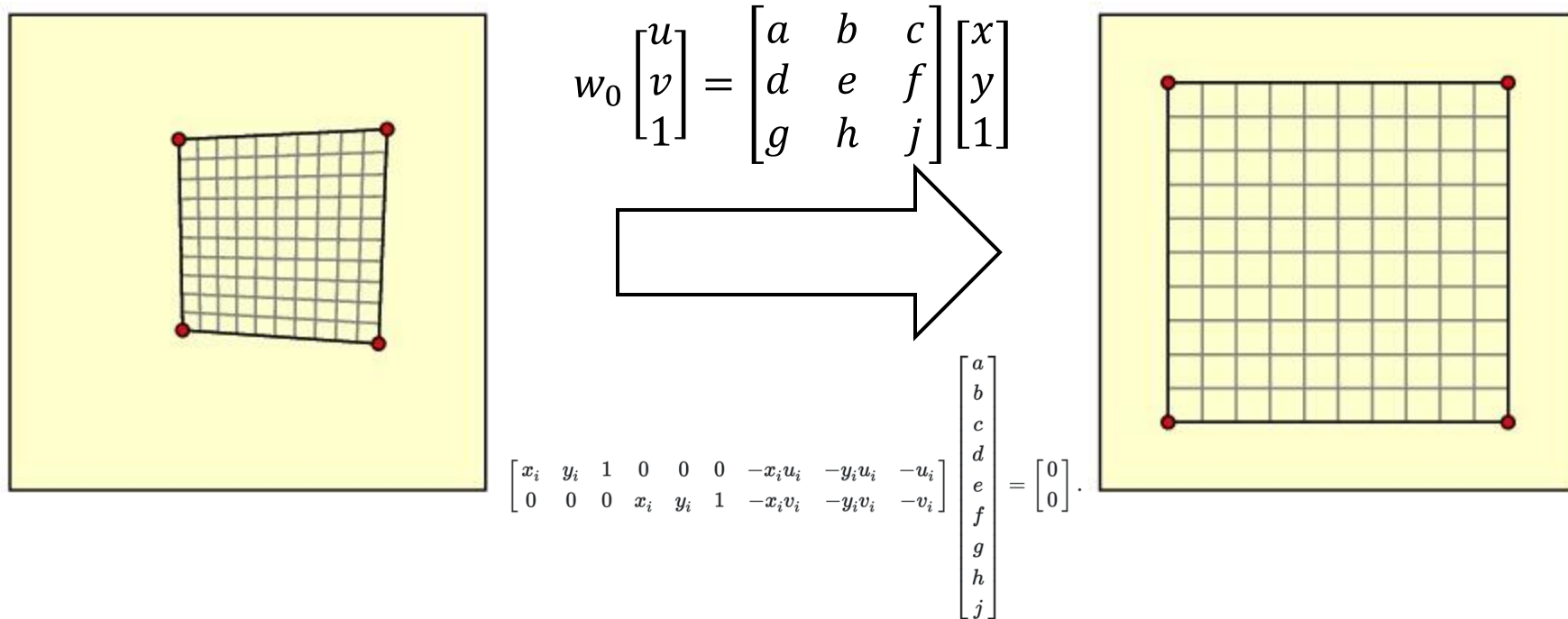
Goal of the research

- Restoring original screen space
- Identifying real beam profile

Method of image calibration

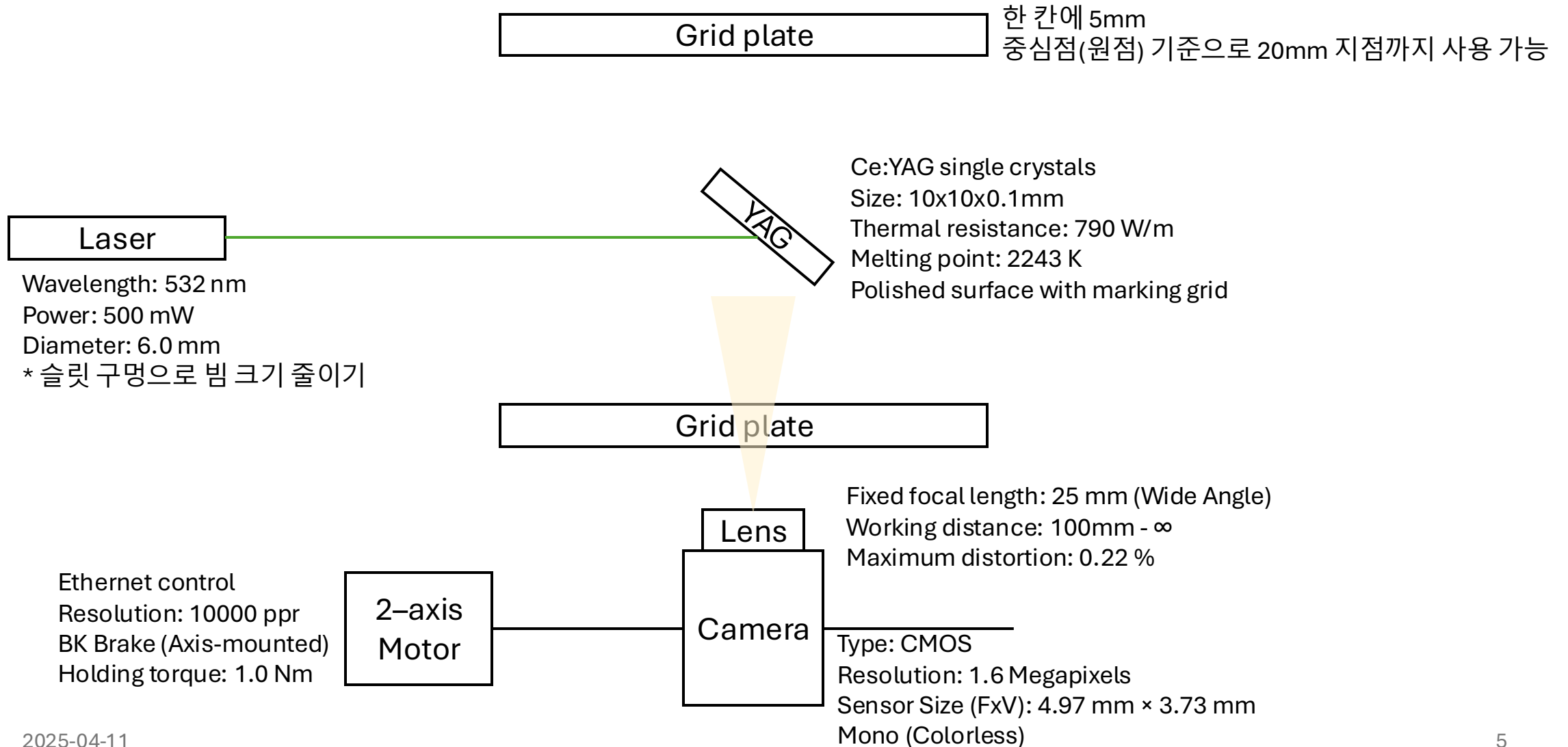
- Obtain the relationship between pixel space and real space
- Transform all coordinates

Perspective Calibration

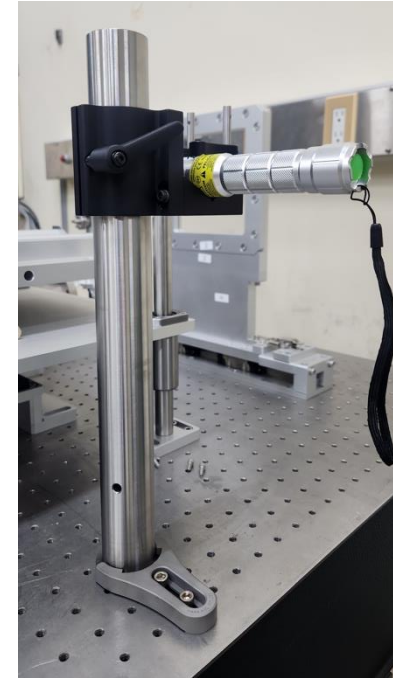
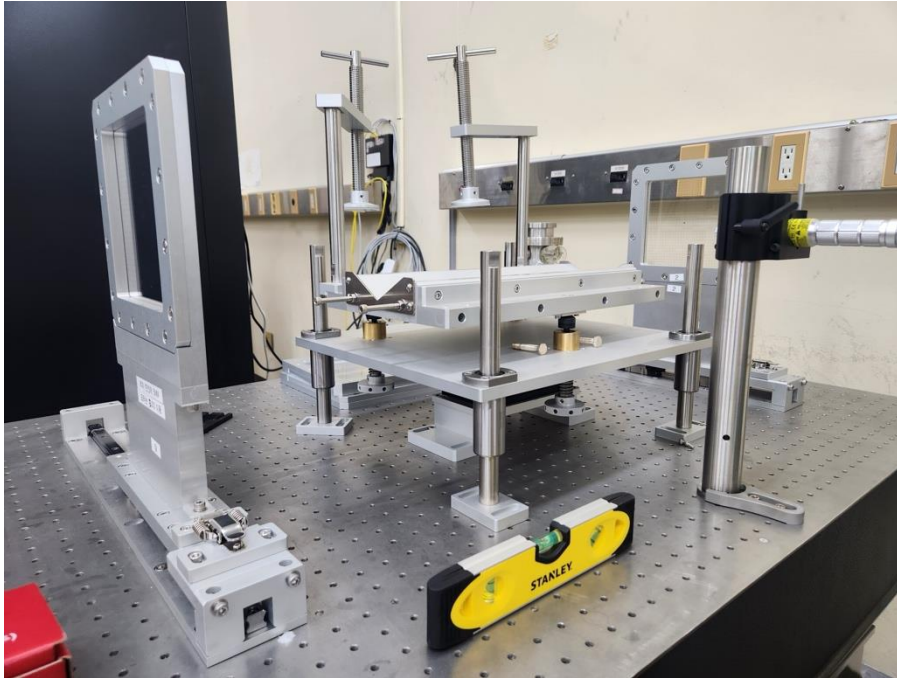


- Flattening the 3D distorted image into 2D projection space.
- Nominate 4 pairs of coordinate on both planes, to solve 3x3 matrix.

Experimental Setup

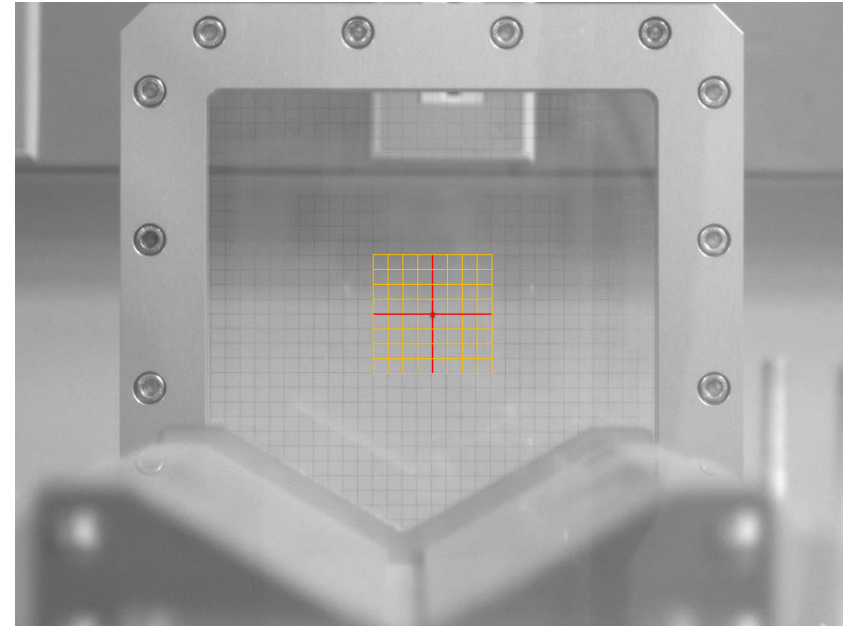
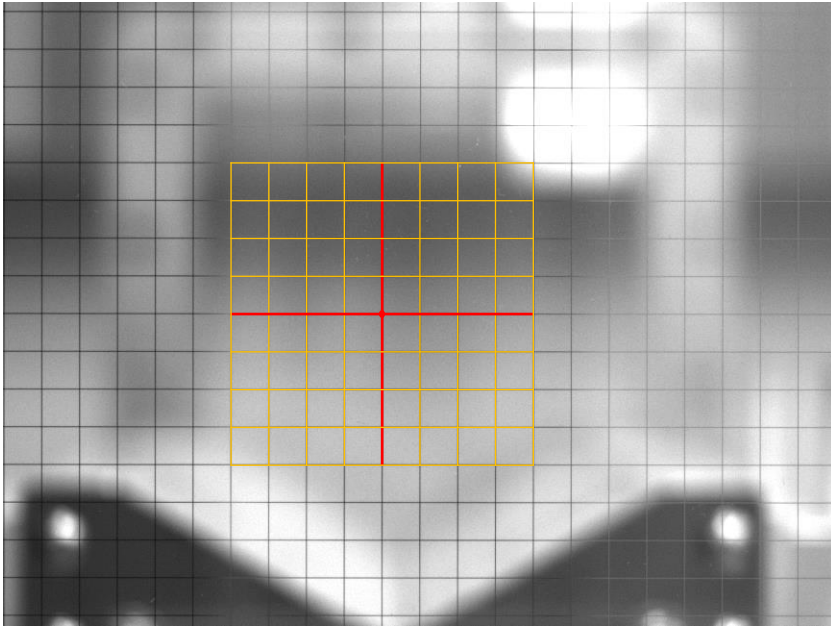


Order Laser Optics Equipment



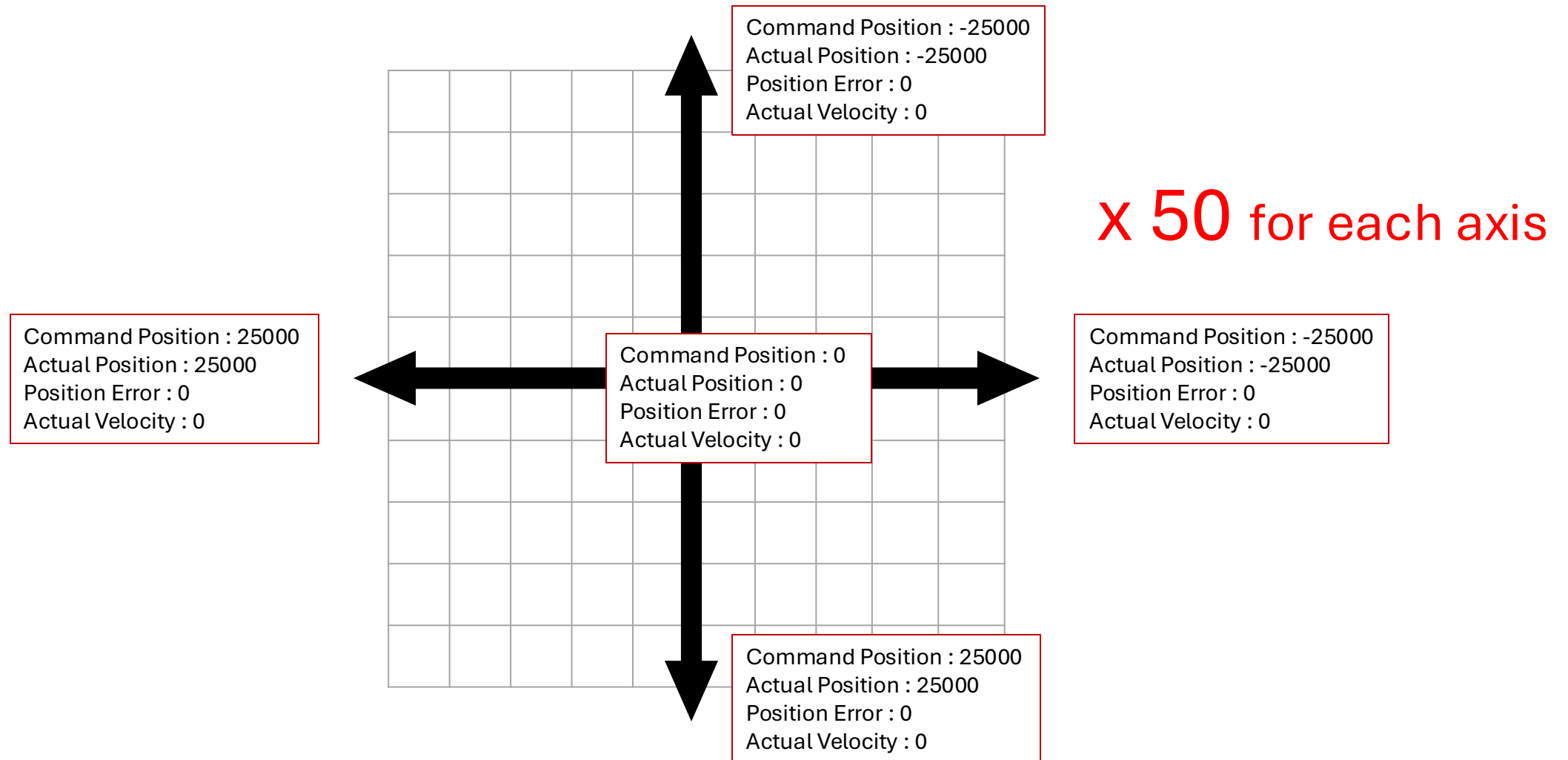
THORLABS

BPRM Stage Alignment

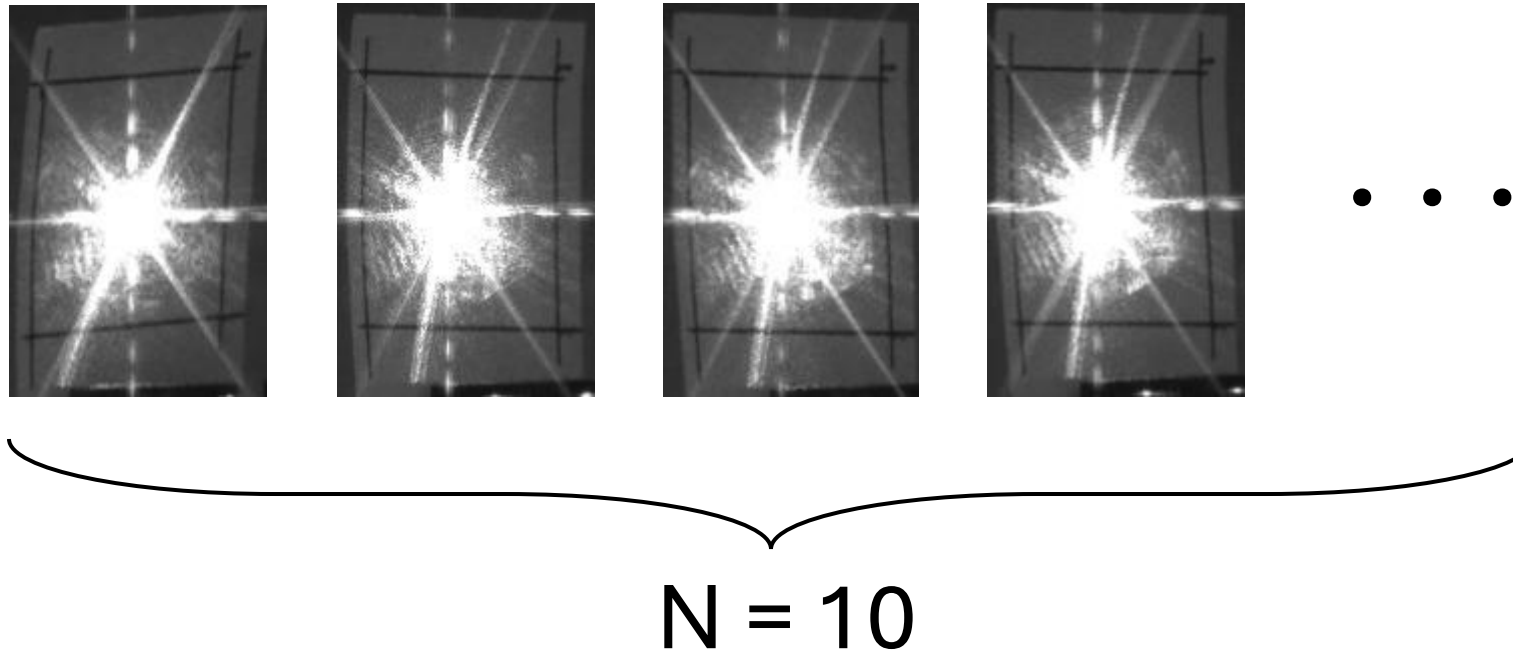


- Active area in which two glass grids are linearly parallel.
- The grid arrangement becomes more skewed towards the edge.

2-Axis Motor Repeatability

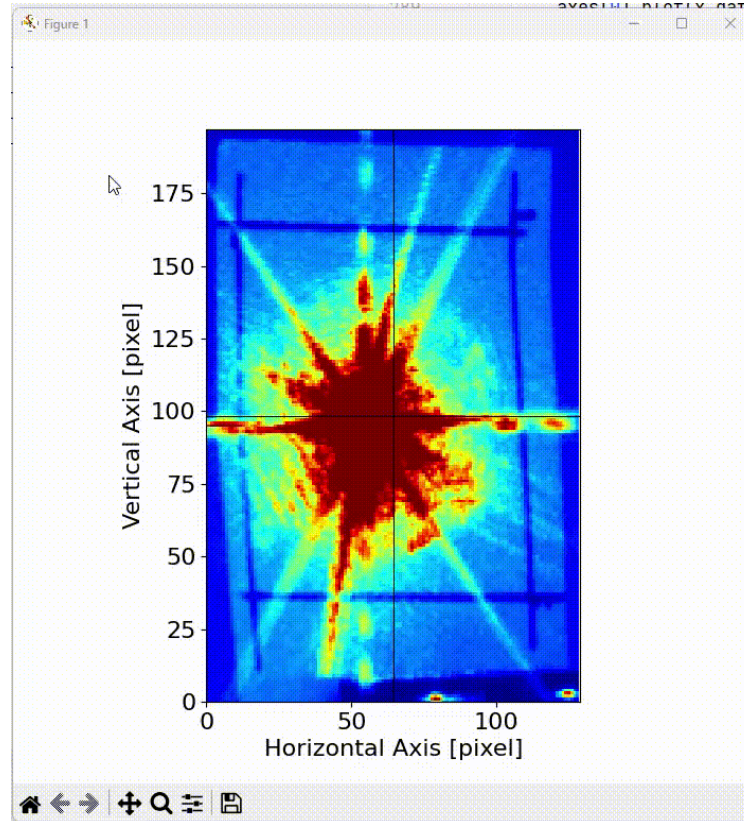
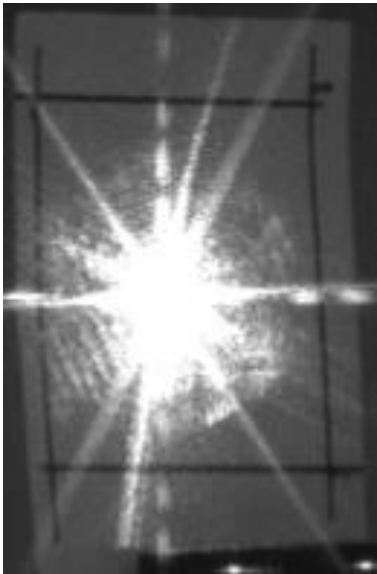


Raw Data Acquisition



- Collect motley samples of YAG screen images.
- Each screen has different arrangement.

Beam Profile Monitoring Method



```

16 # 변환 행렬 계산
17 def find_coeffs(pr, px):    1개의 사용 위치
18     """
19     pr : after transform
20     px : before transform
21     """
22     if len(px) != 4 or len(pr) != 4:
23         print('error : number of point must be 4')
24         return None
25     # 점이 반드시 네 개가 되어야 함
26
27     M0 = []
28     for p1, p2 in zip(pr, px):
29         M0.append([p1[0], p1[1], 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, -p2[0]*p1[0], -p2[0]*p1[1]])
30         M0.append([0.0, 0.0, 0.0, p1[0], p1[1], 1.0, -p2[1]*p1[0], -p2[1]*p1[1]])
31
32     A = np.matrix(M0, dtype=np.float64)
33     B = np.array(px).reshape(8)
34     res = np.dot(np.linalg.inv(A.T * A) * A.T, B)
35
36     return np.array(res).reshape(8)
37 # 8개의 변환 행렬 계산

```

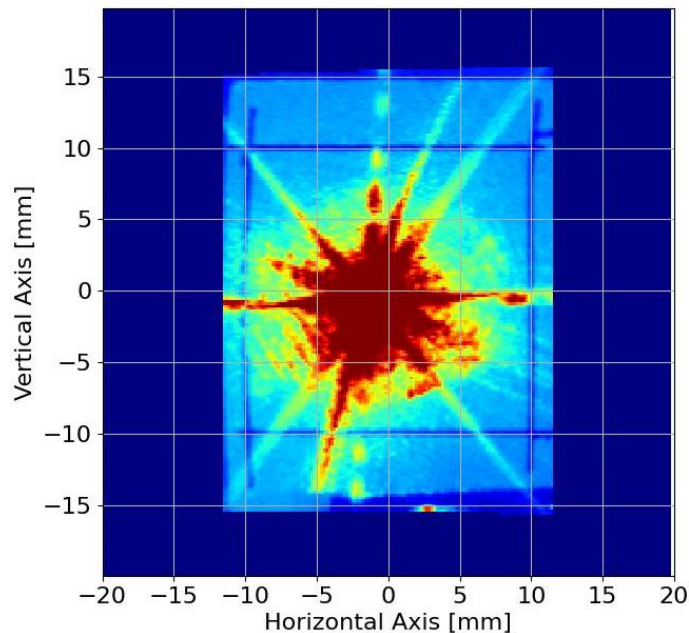
⋮

```

315 c = Calibration( scr_pic: 'test4.JPG', realcoord: [(-10, 10), (-10, -10), (10, -10), (10, 10)])
316 # 이미지 픽셀 좌표와 연결

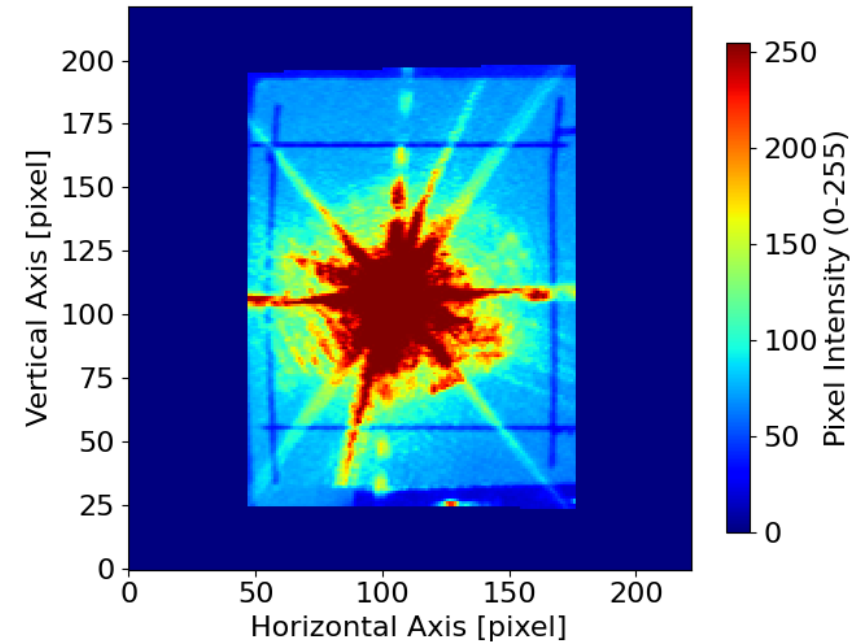
```

Beam Profile Monitoring Method



Real Space Image

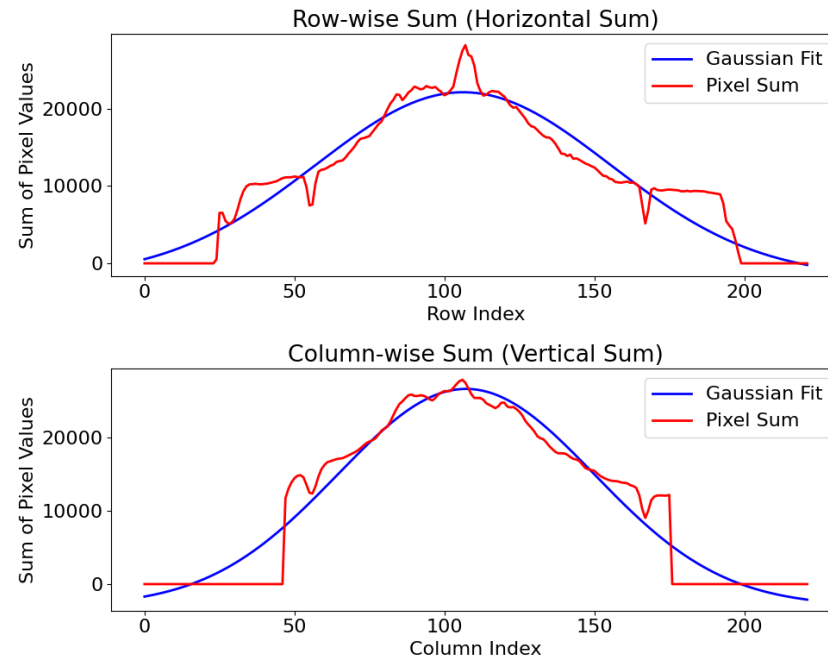
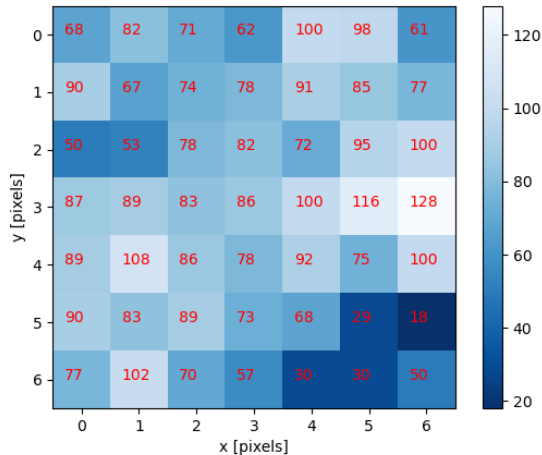
- Restored to original screen size
- Projection showing transverse beam space



Pixel Space Image

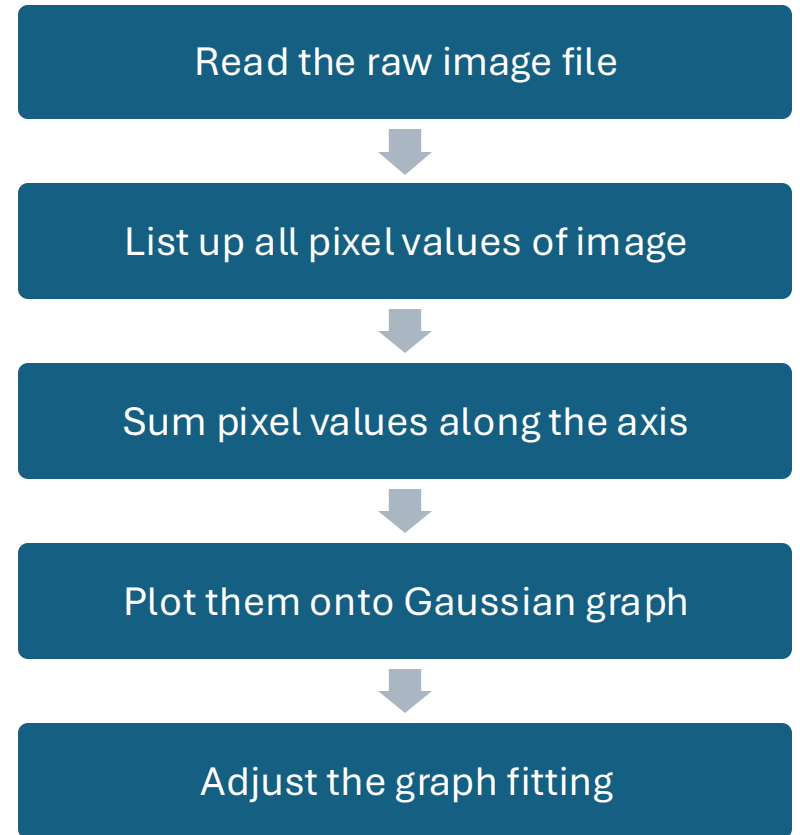
- Indicate the beam intensity
- Can be used to plot 1D graph

BPRM Measurement & Analysis



Fitting Error

- Offset (image noise)
- Blank area (Outside of the screen)



Summary & Future Plan

BPRM Method

- Perspective calibration
- 2D motorized BPRM stage
- Beam profile graph fitting

Data Acquisition & Analysis

- Utilize motorized axis when collecting 4 pairs of boundary condition coordinates
- Establish the method of analyzing a set of data
- Fill out and submit the paper

THANK YOU