Detection of DC electric field using electro-optical crystals

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Introduction

Standard Beam Position Monitors (BPM) are intrinsically insensitive to beams with no temporal structure, so-called DC beams, which many CERN experiments rely on. We therefore propose a novel detection technique in which the usual BPM electrodes are replaced with electro-optic (EO) crystals. When exposed to an electric field, such crystals change their optical properties. This can be exploited to encode the electric field magnitude onto the polarisation state of a laser beam crossing the crystal. An additional EO crystal, placed outside the vacuum chamber, can be used to control the system's working point and to introduce a sinusoidal modulation, allowing DC measurements to be performed in the frequency domain. This contribution presents the working principle of this measurement technique, analytical results for a double-crystal optical chain and the experimental data taken on a laboratory test bench.

Electro-Optical DC field sensor

- Field intensity encoded in a laser beam through an electro-optical crystal exploiting **Pockels effect**
- Time varying modulation to perform the measurement in **frequency** domain

Advantages

- Non-destructive coupling to the beam's DC field
- Space-charge and temperature dependence compensation
- Compatibility with the accelerator environment
- Optical-fibre-based signal transmission



- Modular structure implemented in MATLAB
- Good agreement with experimentally measured transfer function
- Temperature dependence based on experimental data





