

BiSON

Birmingham
Solar-Oscillations
Network

TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 238

BiSON Pockels-Cell List

Steven Hale, Brek A. Miller, and Hugh K. Williams
The University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

2004 November 2

This technical report series is published by:



**THE UNIVERSITY
OF BIRMINGHAM**

High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group

School of Physics and Astronomy
The University of Birmingham
Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT, United Kingdom
Telephone: +44-121-414-4551 FAX: +44-121-414-1438

BiSON Pockels-Cell List

Steven Hale, Brek A. Miller, and Hugh K. Williams

The University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

2004 November 2

Abstract

The Birmingham Solar-Oscillations Network Group has owned, and destroyed, many Pockels cells over the years.

1 Introduction

In the early days we purchased and used 5-mm thick Pockels cells. Unfortunately, no records were kept so very little information remains about these cells, however none of them are presently in use in solar instruments. Later, a large batch of 3-mm Pockels cells were purchased. Hugh Williams assigned each cell a single-letter serial number and kept track of their deployment.

2 Contacts

Our first purchases of Pockels cells were from Gsänger Optoelektronik GmbH in Germany.

Gsänger Optoelektronik GmbH
Robert-Koch-Strasse 1a
W-8033 Planegg 1
Germany
+49-89-8 59 56 21
+49-89-8 59 56 22
+49-89-8 59 78 75 (fax)

However, our contacts were Shaun Coles and Roger Traynor at Burleigh Instruments, Limited:

Burleigh Instruments, Limited
11 Hatfield Road
St. Albans, Hertfordshire AL1 3RR
United Kingdom

We have recently found a new supplier for Pockels cells, our contact is Dr. John Ley.

Leysop
17 Repton Court
Repton Close
Burntmills
Basildon, Essex SS13 1LN
United Kingdom

3 Purchases

Fifteen large-aperture cells, 3 mm thick, as per quote 1156/280, were ordered from Burleigh Instruments, Ltd., on 1992 March 17 at an estimated cost of £10,575. Fourteen of them were designated with the letters *A* to *P* skipping *I* and *O*.

One double-crystal cell (L0) incorporating a half-wave plate was obtained from Leysop, installed in Jabba in Carnarvon on 1997 October [1] and returned to Birmingham in 1998 August [2].

Two more cells were obtained from Leysop later. One was a single-crystal cell (L1) and one was a double-crystal cell (L2) incorporating a polarization rotator. These two cells were tested in Birmingham [3] and were then sent abroad. Cell L1 went to Carnarvon [2] and cell L2 went to Narrabri [4].

Twelve double-crystal cells were ordered from Leysop in 1998 September. The first (L3) arrived 1999 March 9. L4 and L5 arrived on 1999 May 11.

4 Pockels Cells

A 3-mm, received 1992 July 21, mounted 1992 July 29, sent to Narrabri, failed (resistance) 1992 September 4, returned to Gsänger for recoating, tested by Phil Pavelin in 1993 October [5].

B 3-mm, received 1992 July 21, mounted 1992 July 30, sent to Narrabri, failed (resistance) 1992 September 4, returned to Gsänger for recoating, tested by Phil Pavelin in 1993 October [5].

- C 3-mm, received 1992 July 21, mounted 1992 July 30, taken to Las Campanas by Sarah Wheeler to run at half voltage in 1992 July, returned to Birmingham without mount in 1993 October by Brek Miller [6].
- D 3-mm, received 1993 March 28, returned to Gsänger for recoating, sent to Sutherland, installed in 2-D 1993 September 29, removed from 2-D 1999 November 28 [7], and stored in a crate.
- E 3-mm, received 1993 March 30, taken by Richard Lines to Carnarvon and installed as the only Pockels cell in Jabba and left running at reduced voltage in 1994 October [8], removed by Brek Miller and George Isaak in 1995 April because of adhesive deterioration and returned to Birmingham leaving no Pockels cells in Jabba [9], returned to Gsänger for recoating. This cell was then possibly made into a liquid-filled Pockels cells and sent back to Sutherland on 1998 January 27 and installed in Spectrometer F by Piet Fourie. Then removed from Spectrometer F [7] by George Isaak on 1999 November 28 and taken back to Birmingham [10] by Brek Miller on 2000 May 9
- F 3-mm, received 1993 April 8, mounted in the old mount for cell A, returned to Gsänger for recoating, tested by Brek Miller (first one received with newer, thicker electrodes) on 1993 August 27 [11], installed in Birmingham spectrometer (Ivan), which was sent to Las Campanas in 1994 November [12].
- G 3-mm, returned to Gsänger for recoating, received 1993 July 28, installed in Narrabri in 1993 August as velocity Pockels cell by Sarah Wheeler [13], slowly deteriorated (adhesive problem) over the next five years, removed from service by Roger New in 1998 August [4] then returned to Birmingham by Brek Miller in 2000 March [14].
- H 3-mm, returned to Gsänger for recoating, received 1993 July 28, installed in Narrabri in 1993 August as magnetic Pockels cell by Sarah Wheeler [13], failed shortly before a visit by Brek Miller and Phil Pavelin in 1994 March and returned to Birmingham at that time [15].
- J 3-mm, returned to Gsänger for recoating, received 1993 October 13, tested unmounted by Phil Pavelin on 1993 October [5], taken to Las Campanas in 1993 October unmounted by Brek Miller [6].
- K 3-mm, returned to Gsänger for recoating, received 1993 October 13, tested unmounted by Phil Pavelin on 1993 October [5], taken to Las Campanas in 1993 October unmounted by Brek Miller [6].
- L 3-mm, received 1994 April 21, sent to Carnarvon and installed in Jabba, failed (shattered) on 1994 September 21 and returned to Birmingham by Richard Lines [8].
- M 3-mm, received 1994 April 21, sent to Carnarvon and installed in Jabba, failed (shattered) on 1994 September 21 and returned to Birmingham by Richard Lines [8].
- N 3-mm, received 1993 March 17, installed in Narrabri as magnetic Pockels cell by Sarah Wheeler in 1993 August [13], failed (shattered) in 1994 March, replaced by Brek Miller and Phil Pavelin on 1994 March 17 [15].

- P 3-mm, received 1994 November 10, taken to Carnarvon and installed in Jabba by Darren Lewis and Brek Miller, failed (first day) on 1994 November 18.
- L0 Two-element KD*P modulator with two intermediate multi-order half-wave plates. Installed in Carnarvon (Jabba) by George Isaak in 1997 October [1], replaced by cell L1 by Brek Miller in 1998 August [2]. Now in Birmingham being tested by Hugh Williams.
- L1 Single-element KD*P modulator. Tested by Brek Miller and Hugh Williams in 1998 July [3], taken to Carnarvon by Brek Miller in 1998 August and installed in Jabba [2]. Removed from Jabba by George Isaak (unreported) in 1999 December to make room for L9 and L11 and left in Carnarvon. Returned to Birmingham by Brek Miller [16, 17] on 2000 November 15.
- L2 Two-element KD*P modulator with intermediate 7-mm quartz rotator. Tested by Brek Miller and Hugh Williams in 1998 July [3], taken to Carnarvon and tested in Jabba in 1998 August by Brek Miller [2], then sent to Narrabri and installed by Roger New [4]. Removed on 2002 July 22 by Roger New and George Isaak to make room for two new Pockels cell [18] but left in Narrabri. Taken back to Birmingham [19] by Brek Miller on 2004 July 9.
- L3 Two-element KD*P modulator with two intermediate zero-order half-wave plates mounted with their fast axes 45° apart. Tested in 1999 March by Brek Miller [20]. The results were not good.
- L4 Two-element KD*P modulator with intermediate 7-mm quartz rotator. Received on 1999 May 11 (purchase order number 125676). Tested in 1999 May by Brek Miller [21]. There were problems with the electrical connections. Returned to Leysop on 1999 June 3. Leysop returned it to us without modification. It was received again on 1999 July 2. We looked at it some more and sent it back to Leysop in late July. It was returned to us on 1999 August 19 along with L6 and now has one protruding window. It was tested again in 1999 September by Brek Miller [22] and this time found to be working. This Pockels cell is called “QR2” by John Ley and has “QR” and “2” scratched into the Leysop label. Taken to Sutherland [7] and installed in Spectrometer F as the magnetic Pockels cell by George Isaak on 1999 November 28.
- L5 Two-element KD*P modulator with intermediate 10-mm, z-cut, MgF_2 compensator. Dr. John M. Ley decided to try again with the MgF_2 device, having found a supply of better optical quality material. Received 1999 May 11 (purchase order number 125676). Tested in 1999 May by Brek Miller [21]. This Pockels cell has “MF” scratched into the Leysop label.
- L6 Two-element KD*P modulator with intermediate 7-mm quartz rotator. Received on 1999 August 19 (purchase order number 125676). One of the two windows protrudes. It was tested in 1999 September by Brek Miller [22]. This Pockels cell is called “QR3” by John Ley and has “QR” and “3” scratched into the Leysop label. Taken to Sutherland [7] and installed in Spectrometer F as the velocity Pockels cell by George Isaak on 1999 November 28.
- L7 Two-element KD*P modulator with intermediate 7-mm quartz rotator. Received on 1999 October 20 and tested shortly thereafter by Brek Miller [23]. This should be the final design. Shortly after this Pockels cell was tested, we gave Leysop the go-ahead to produce the rest of the cells. Taken to Narrabri [18] and installed as the velocity Pockels cell on 2003 July 22

- by George Isaak and Roger New. Removed and taken back to Birmingham [19] by Brek Miller on 2004 July 9.
- L8 Two-element KD*P modulator with intermediate 7-mm quartz rotator. Received on 1999 November 10 and tested shortly thereafter by Brek Miller [24]. This Pockels cell is called “QR5” by John Ley and has the number “5” punched into its side. Pockels cells L8, L9, L10, and L11 were all delivered together. The delivery note (number 2753) mentions purchase order number 125676 and quotes the price as £2,050 each. Taken to Sutherland [7] and installed in the 2-D instrument by Adam Bray on 1999 September 28.
 - L9 Two-element KD*P modulator with intermediate 7-mm quartz rotator. Received on 1999 November 10 and tested shortly thereafter by Brek Miller [24]. This Pockels cell is called “QR6” by John Ley and has the number “6” punched into its side. Taken to Carnarvon and installed in Jabba by George Isaak (unreported) in 1999 December.
 - L10 Two-element KD*P modulator with intermediate 7-mm quartz rotator. Received on 1999 November 10 and tested shortly thereafter by Brek Miller [24]. This Pockels cell is called “QR7” by John Ley and has the number “7” punched into its side. Taken to Sutherland in 1999 November by Adam Bray [7] with the intention of installing it in the 2-D instrument, however it did not fit. It is now missing.
 - L11 Two-element KD*P modulator with intermediate 7-mm quartz rotator. Received on 1999 November 10 and tested shortly thereafter by Brek Miller [24]. This Pockels cell is called “QR8” by John Ley and has the number “8” punched into its side. There are two bolts missing. Taken to Carnarvon and supposedly installed in Jabba by George Isaak (unreported) in 1999 December. On 2000 November 15 Brek Miller and Richard Bryan discover that it is not in Jabba and no where in the Carnarvon dome. This Pockels cell is now missing.
 - L12 Two-element KD*P modulator. Received on 2000 April 18. The delivery note (number 2852) mentions order number 125676 and quotes the price as £2,050 each. The delivery note also says that these cells contain zero-order half-wave plates, though we thought we were getting cells with 7-mm quartz rotators. This Pockels cell is called “9” by John Ley and has the number “9” scribed onto one of its faces. Taken to Narrabri [18] with the intention of installing it as the magnetic Pockels cell on 2003 July 22 by George Isaak and Roger New. However, Pockels-cell driver problems prevented this. It was left in Narrabri. Taken back to Birmingham [19] by Brek Miller on 2004 July 9.
 - L13 Two-element KD*P modulator. Received on 2000 April 18. The delivery note (number 2852) mentions order number 125676 and quotes the price as £2,050 each. The delivery note also says that these cells contain zero-order half-wave plates, though we thought we were getting cells with 7-mm quartz rotators. This Pockels cell is called “10” by John Ley and has the number “10” scribed onto one of its faces. Taken to Carnarvon by George Isaak on 2004 March 12.
 - L14 Two-element KD*P modulator. Received on 2000 April 18. The delivery note (number 2852) mentions order number 125676 and quotes the price as £2,050 each. The delivery note also says that these cells contain zero-order half-wave plates, though we thought we

were getting cells with 7-mm quartz rotators. This Pockels cell is called “11” by John Ley and has the number “11” scribed onto one of its faces. Taken to Carnarvon by George Isaak on 2004 March 12.

L15 Two-element KD*P modulator. Received on 2000 April 18. The delivery note (number 2852) mentions order number 125676 and quotes the price as £2,050 each. The delivery note also says that these cells contain zero-order half-wave plates, though we thought we were getting cells with 7-mm quartz rotators. This Pockels cell is called “12” by John Ley and has the number “12” scribed onto one of its faces.

L16 Two-element KD*P modulator. Received on 2000 April 18. The delivery note (number 2852) mentions order number 125676 and quotes the price as £2,050 each. The delivery note also says that these cells contain zero-order half-wave plates, though we thought we were getting cells with 7-mm quartz rotators. This Pockels cell is called “13” by John Ley and has the number “13” scribed onto one of its faces.

L17 Two-element KD*P modulator. Received on 2000 April 18. The delivery note (number 2852) mentions order number 125676 and quotes the price as £2,050 each. The delivery note also says that these cells contain zero-order half-wave plates, though we thought we were getting cells with 7-mm quartz rotators. This Pockels cell is called “14” by John Ley and has the number “14” scribed onto one of its faces. Taken to Narrabri [19] on 2004 July 9 by Brek Miller and Barry Jackson and installed as the magnetic Pockels cell.

L18 Two-element KD*P modulator. Received on 2000 April 18. The delivery note (number 2852) mentions order number 125676 and quotes the price as £2,050 each. The delivery note also says that these cells contain zero-order half-wave plates, though we thought we were getting cells with 7-mm quartz rotators. This Pockels cell is called “17” by John Ley and has the number “17” scribed onto one of its faces. This Pockels cell was received in the same shipment as cells L12–L17. Those Pockels cells had consecutive Leysop serial numbers, however serial numbers 15 and 16 have been skipped. Taken to Narrabri [19] on 2004 July 9 by Brek Miller and Barry Jackson and installed as the velocity Pockels cell.

5 Station Chronologies

5.1 Mount Wilson

1996 July Klaus is installed in Mount Wilson with a liquid-filled Pockels cell built by Hugh Williams.

5.2 Las Campanas

1991 October Sarah Wheeler reports that there is a 5-mm Pockels cell in Las Campanas [25].

1992 July Cell C and another taken to Las Campanas by Sarah Wheeler.

- 1993 February Sarah Wheeler and Brek Miller visit Las Campanas [26] but do not change the Pockels cells.
- 1993 October Brek Miller reports that there are two 3-mm Pockels cells in Las Campanas each running at half voltage [6]. Both of these cells are returned to Birmingham and two recoated 3-mm Pockels cells (J and K) are left in Las Campanas to run at full voltage.
- 1994 November Ivan is installed in Las Campanas containing one 3-mm Pockels cell by Chris Underhill, Pete Monks, and George Isaak [12], this is possibly cell F.
- 1998 January Brek Miller reports that there are three working Pockels cells in Las Campanas, two in Spectrometer H and one in Ivan [27].

5.3 Sutherland

- 1990 The original instrument, Spectrometer F, is installed in Sutherland with a 5-mm cell.
- 1992 Andy Dumbill installs two 3-mm cells.
- 1993 September 29 Cell D is installed in the 2-D instrument.
- 1998 January 27 The velocity Pockels cell stops working. Piet Fourie swaps the magnetic and velocity Pockels cells. It is discovered that the magnetic Pockels cell had stopped working some time before. Richard Lines sends out a liquid-filled Pockels cell (perhaps cell E) and Piet installs it.
- 1999 November 28 George Isaak installs Pockels cells L4 (magnetic) and L6 (velocity) in Spectrometer F while Adam Bray installs L8 in the 2-D instrument. L10 was taken to Sutherland to be installed in the 2-D instrument, but it did not fit. It is now missing [7].
- 2000 May 9 Brek Miller takes the two old, broken, 3-mm Pockels cells and the liquid-filled Pockels cell (possibly cell E) back to Birmingham [10].

5.4 Carnarvon

- 1994 July Jabba is installed in Carnarvon with Pockels cells L and M by Darren Lewis and George Isaak [28].
- 1994 September 21 Richard Lines found that both Pockels cells L and M in Jabba in Carnarvon had shattered [8]. He put in a replacement (cell E).
- 1994 November 18 Darren Lewis and Brek Miller test Pockels cell P in Jabba, but it fails on the first day.

| | |
|------------------|---|
| 1995 April | Cell E is removed from Jabba because of adhesive deterioration and is returned to Birmingham by Brek Miller and George Isaak leaving no Pockels cells [9]. |
| 1996 | George Isaak takes liquid-filled Pockels cell to Carnarvon, but must return it to Birmingham because of leakage. |
| 1997 October | Pockels cell L0 is installed in Jabba by George Isaak [1]. |
| 1998 August | Pockels cell L0 is removed from Jabba and returned to Birmingham by Brek Miller [2]. Cells L1 and L2 are tested. Cell L1 is left in Carnarvon, cell L2 is sent to Narrabri. |
| 1999 December | George Isaak claims to install Pockels cells L9 and L11 in Jabba (unreported). Cell L1 is removed. |
| 2000 November 15 | Brek Miller and Richard Bryan discover [16, 17] that Pockels cell L9 is the velocity Pockels cell in Jabba, but there is no magnetic Pockels cell. Cell L1 is found in the dome and returned to Birmingham by Brek; however, there is no trace of cell L11. |
| 2004 March 12 | George Isaak installs [29] Pockels cells L13 and L14. |

5.5 Narrabri

| | |
|------------------|--|
| 1992 September | Narrabri is commissioned with an old 5-mm Pockels cell. |
| 1992 September 4 | Roger New and Brek Miller install cells A and B. They both fail (resistively) almost immediately. |
| 1993 August | Sarah Wheeler removes the original velocity Pockels cell from Narrabri and returns it to Birmingham. She also installs two new Pockels cells (magnetic G, velocity H) [13]. |
| 1994 March 17 | The magnetic Pockels cell G fails shortly before Brek Miller and Phil Pavelin arrive. They install new magnetic Pockels cell N [15]. |
| 1995 February 4 | The magnetic Pockels cell N fails. It is removed from the spectrometer by Ben Reddall and Roman Novak. We run with only a velocity Pockels cell after that. In 1995 December the broken Pockels cell is returned to Birmingham by Brek Miller [30]. |
| 1998 August | Roger New removes the old, deteriorating Pockels cell H and replaces it with cell L2 [4]. |
| 2003 July 22 | Roger New and George Isaak remove Pockels cell L2 and replace it with Pockels cell L7 [18]. Cell L12 was taken to Narrabri at the same time, but Pockels-cell driver problems prevented it being installed as the magnetic Pockels cell. Pockels cells L2 and L12 were left in Narrabri. |

2004 July 9 Brek Miller removes [19] Pockels cell L7 and installs L17 in the magnetic position and L18 in the velocity position. Brek also dismantles the two, old, Malcom Andrews Pockels-cell drivers and installs a Richard Lines driver instead. Pockels cells L2, L7, and L12 are taken back to Birmingham.

References

- [1] BREK A. MILLER. Work done at Carnarvon by George Isaak in 1997 October. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 92, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, October 1998.
- [2] BREK A. MILLER. Work done at Carnarvon from 1998 July 29 to 1998 August 13. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 93, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, November 1998.
- [3] BREK A. MILLER AND HUGH K. WILLIAMS. Some tests on Pockels cells L1 and L2. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 83, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, July 1998.
- [4] ROGER NEW. Work carried out at Narrabri from 1998 August 28 to September 8. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 94, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, November 1998.
- [5] PHIL PAVELIN. More Pockels cell tests: A, B, J and K. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 17, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, November 1993.
- [6] BREK A. MILLER. Report on the work done at Las Campanas from 1993 October 24 to 1993 November 11. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 18, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, November 1993.
- [7] ADAM BRAY AND GEORGE R. ISAAK. Report on work done on 2D instrument on site in Sutherland(SA) during 25 Nov–21 Dec 1999. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 128, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, March 2000.
- [8] RICHARD LINES. Work done at Carnarvon from 1994 October 1 to 14. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 31, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, October 1994.
- [9] BREK A. MILLER AND GEORGE R. ISAAK. Work done at Carnarvon from 1995 April 12 to May 4. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 35, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, June 1995.
- [10] ADAM BRAY, RICHARD BRYAN, AND BREK A. MILLER. The installation of a large-reservoir cooling system in Sutherland from 2000 April 13 to May 22. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 154, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, November 2000.

- [11] BREK A. MILLER. Some optical tests on Pockels cell F. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 9, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, August 1993.
- [12] PETER D. MONKS, CHRIS J. UNDERHILL, AND GEORGE R. ISAAK. Two trips to Las Campanas to install a second spectrometer and an automated photometer: 1994 November 12 to December 13 and 1995 March 7 to March 23. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 40, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, June 1995.
- [13] SARAH J. WHEELER. Narrabri visit: 1993 August 22 – 1993 September 6. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 11, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, September 1993.
- [14] BREK A. MILLER. The replacement of the blind motor and the connection of the station to the Internet in Narrabri in 2000 March. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 138, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, August 2000.
- [15] BREK A. MILLER AND PHIL PAVELIN. Report on the work done at Narrabri from 1994 March 17 to April 7. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 25, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, May 1994.
- [16] RICHARD BRYAN. The repair of the temperature controller in Carnarvon in 2000 November. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 162, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, March 2001.
- [17] BREK A. MILLER. The replacement of the V/F box in Narrabri from 2000 November 17 to December 1. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 163, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, March 2001.
- [18] ROGER NEW AND GEORGE R. ISAAK. Work carried out at Narrabri in 2003 July. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 213, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, October 2003.
- [19] BARRY JACKSON AND BREK A. MILLER. The grand opening of the Narrabri Zoo in 2004 July. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 241, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, November 2004.
- [20] BREK A. MILLER. Some tests on Pockels cell L3. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 101, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, March 1999.
- [21] BREK A. MILLER. Some tests on Pockels cells L4 and L5. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 111, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, May 1999.
- [22] BREK A. MILLER. Some tests on Pockels cells L4 and L6. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 116, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, September 1999.

- [23] BREK A. MILLER. Some tests on Pockels cell L7. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 117, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, October 1999.
- [24] BREK A. MILLER. Some tests on Pockels cells L8, L9, L10, and L11. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 119, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, November 1999.
- [25] SARAH J. WHEELER. Report on my visit to the automatic solar station at the Las Campanas Observatory, Chile, 14–29 October 1991. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 4, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, December 1991.
- [26] SARAH J. WHEELER AND BREK A. MILLER. Changes to the Solar Telescope—Las Campanas, 1993 February. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 64, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, February 1998.
- [27] BREK A. MILLER. A visit to Las Campanas in 1998 January. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 74, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, April 1998.
- [28] DARREN J. LEWIS AND GEORGE R. ISAAK. Work done at Carnarvon from 1994 July 9 to August 20. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 30, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, October 1994.
- [29] GEORGE R. ISAAK. A visit to Carnarvon in 2004 March to check on the damage to the cells after a big power failure. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 233, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, August 2004.
- [30] BREK A. MILLER. Installation of new detectors and temperature controllers at Narrabri from 1995 November 21 to December 5. *BISON Technical Report Series*, Number 45, High-Resolution Optical-Spectroscopy Group, Birmingham, United Kingdom, February 1996.