

Contrasting physics in the performance of sources of 1-20keV emission on the Z facility*

D.J. Ampleford, Sandia National Labs

Imploding wire arrays on the 20 MA Z generator have recently provided some of the brightest laboratory sources of multi-keV photons, including $\sim 400\text{kJ}$ of Al K-shell radiation ($h\nu \sim 1\text{-}2\text{keV}$), 80kJ of Stainless Steel K-shell ($h\nu \sim 5\text{-}9\text{keV}$) and a few kJ of Kr and Mo emission ($h\nu \sim 13\text{keV}$ and $\sim 17\text{keV}$, respectively). The x-ray line emission in these sources originates from highly ionized charge states that are produced by thermalization of the high kinetic energies imparted to the ions by the $j \times B$ force. Spectroscopy demonstrates that pinch pressures can approach $\sim 40\text{Mbar}$. Here we discuss how the physics of these x-ray sources fall into three categories. Al wire arrays produce a column of plasma with densities up to $\sim 3 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ ions/cm}^3$. In this regime, opacity can limit the ability of the pinch to radiate 1-2 keV photons. Significant structure from instabilities can reduce the density, increasing the surface area and therefore increase the total emission due to changes in opacity. The opacity of the column can be experimentally assessed using a Mg dopant. In contrast, Stainless Steel wire arrays operate in the traditional regime where implosion velocity is critical and, while opacity is present, it has less impact on the pinch emissivity. We have recently developed a technique for determining the implosion velocity based on the radiation pulse shape, demonstrating direct correlation between implosion velocity (up to $130\text{cm}/\mu\text{s}$), electron temperature in the stagnated pinch (up to 5keV) and the emissivity of K-shell photons (up to 80kJ). At higher photon energies, the velocities required for traditional thermal K-shell emission become prohibitive. Instead, recent experiments aim to optimize the production of hot electrons; these hot electrons cause inner-shell ionization leading to the production of non-thermal K-alpha emission. We contrast experimental data indicative of these different effects and discuss how they affect the radiative output of pinch plasmas.

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