

Beam Quality Diagnostics and Adaptive Optics Approaches at the Z-Backlighter

THALES Petawatt Meeting
Beam Profile and Phase Front Measurements Session
May 2008

P.K. Rambo, J. Schwarz, M. Geissel, M. Kimmel, and B. Atherton
Sandia National Laboratories



Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.



Available Laser Systems

Backlighter

Beamlet

- $\lambda=527\text{nm}$
- $\tau=0.3\text{-}8\text{ns}$
(2ns common)
- $\phi\sim 75\mu\text{m}$ spotsize
- $E<2\text{kJ}$
- $I<10^{17}\text{ W/cm}^2$
- $\sim 3\text{ hr/shot}$
- 2 pulse MFB

Petawatt

- $\lambda=1054\text{nm}$
- $\tau=500\text{fs min}$
- $\phi\sim 30\mu\text{m}$ spotsize
- $E<60\text{J}$ (<500J pending)
- $I>10^{19}\text{ W/cm}^2$
- $\sim 3\text{ hr/shot}$
- Sub-ps probe
@ 527nm, <20mJ

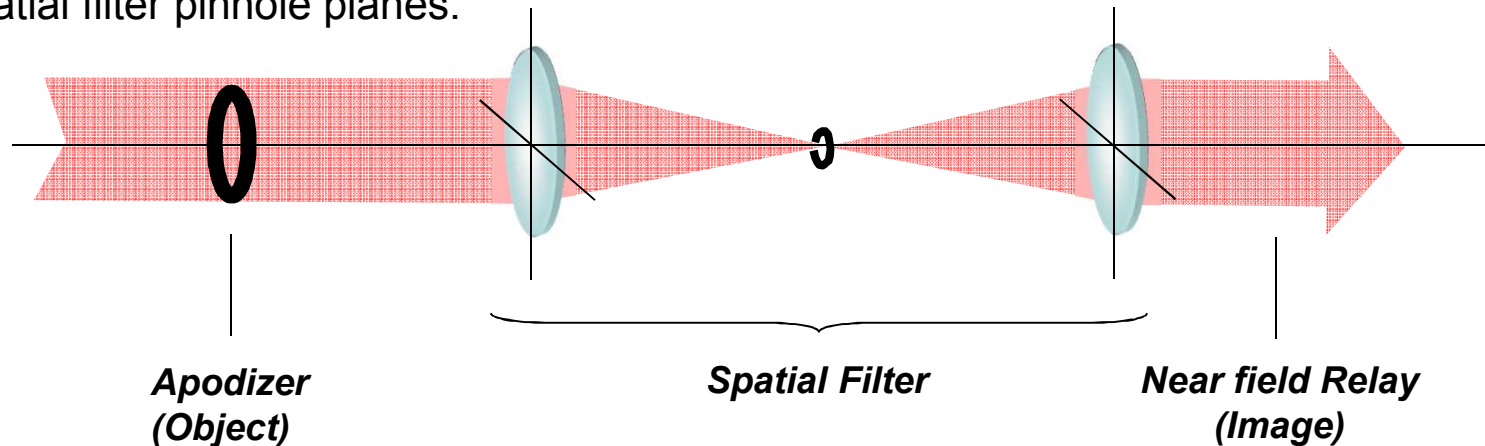
NLS

- $\lambda=1064\text{nm}$ (532nm option)
- $\tau=150\text{ps}$
- $\phi\sim 5\mu\text{m}$ spotsize
- $E<10\text{J}$
- $I<10^{17}\text{ W/cm}^2$
- $\sim 20\text{ min/shot}$
- Pending: 8-10ns operations
at >100J @1 ω



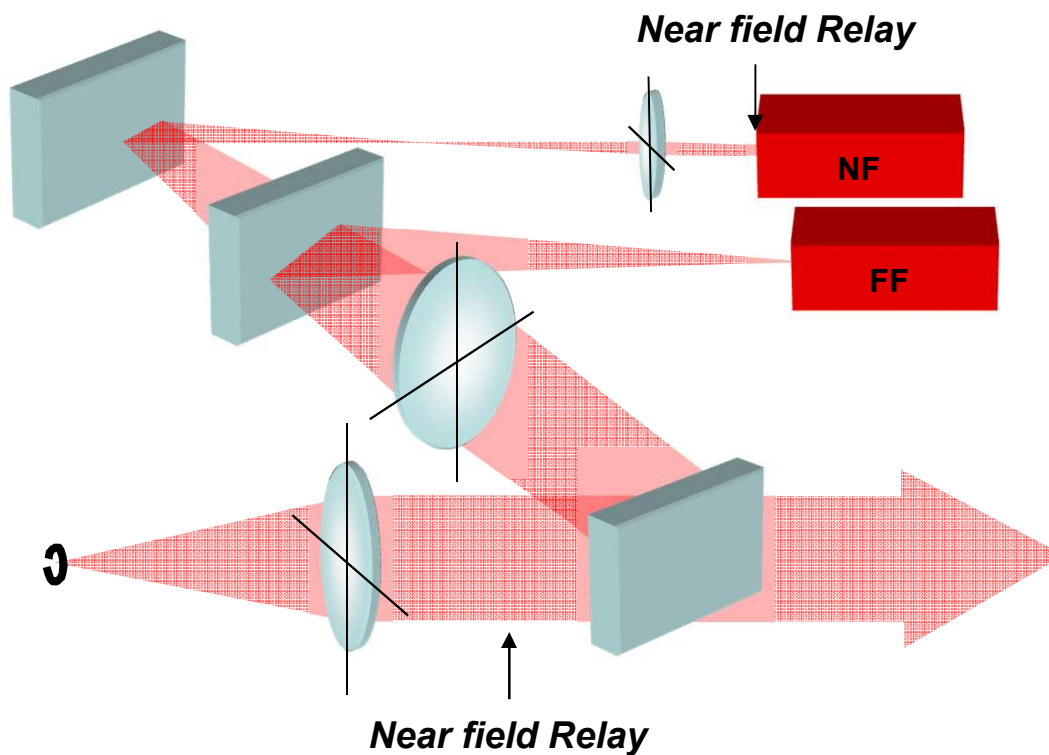
Methodology

- For efficient energy extraction in our high energy laser, a flattop beam profile is created with modest to fast edge roll-offs such that the wings of the beam profile do not clip in the amplifiers.
- The flattop is generated by clipping the beam with an apodizer followed by a spatial filter.
- The apodizer serves as an object plane for relay imaging throughout the system.
- Beam diagnostics refer back to this apodizer object plane
 - Near field sensors and wavefront sensors are images of this plane (or occasionally an object of interest nearby such as a deformable mirror).
 - Far field sensors are set to the best beam focus which should also be a relay plane to spatial filter pinhole planes.



Diagnostics Packages

- Of the two main laser systems in the Z-Backlighter Facility (the \sim kJ/ns Z-Beamlet and the \sim 500J/500fs Z-Petawatt), beam diagnostics occur:
 - After the seeder, after each stage of amplification, and after compression



- After pick-offs, beams are reduced with a collection lens
- NF's are images of preceding relays and are in collimated-space
- FF's are placed at the focus of the collection lens
 - FF's are not used in transmission at any of the diagnostic beamsplitters
 - FF magnification may be increased with a negative lens by increasing the effective focal length of the collection lens

Near Field Diagnostics

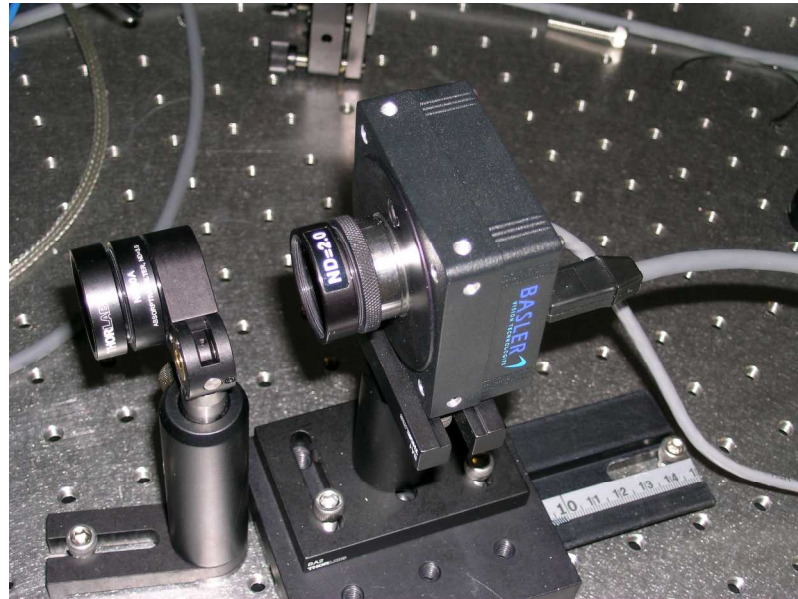
- NF's are typically recorded with Pulnix TM-9701 cameras:

- Triggerable
- Progressive scan
 - Stores frame internally for easier frame grabber DAQ
- 2/3" Format
- 768 (H) x 484 (V) pixels
- 11.6 μ m x 13.6 μ m Pixel Size
- Windowless chip option
- 8-bit
- Multi-pin connector interface or camera link
- Additional video out option for monitors
 - Facilitates alignments
- Dimensions:
 - 48mm x 44mm x 136mm
 - Sometimes bulky



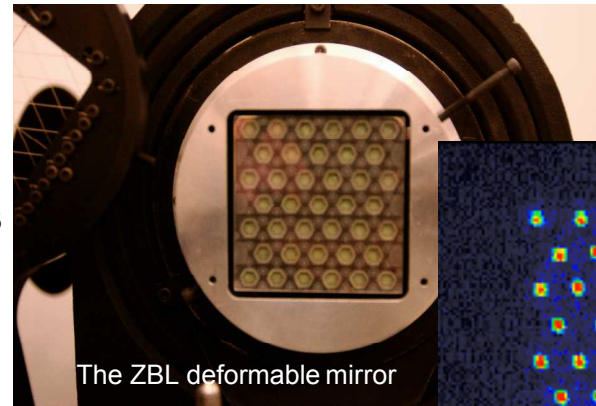
Far Field Diagnostics

- FF's are recorded with either Pulnix TM-9701 (mainly for pointing) or Basler A102f
 - Triggerable
 - Progressive scan
 - Fire wire
 - 12 bit
 - 2/3" Format
 - 1392 (H) x 1040 (V) pixels
 - 6.45 μ m x 6.45 μ m Pixel Size
 - No additional video out option
 - Only computer interface
 - Dimensions:
32mm x 62mm x 62mm
 - Compact

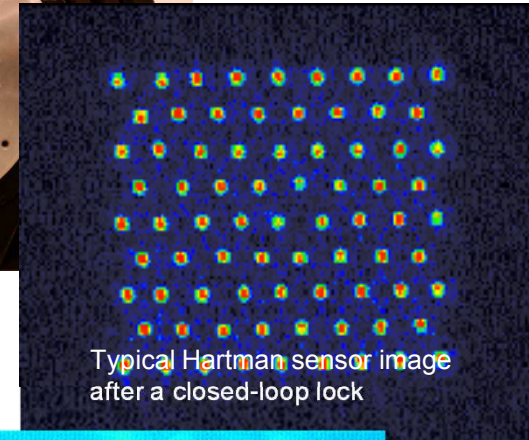


Adaptive Optic Approaches

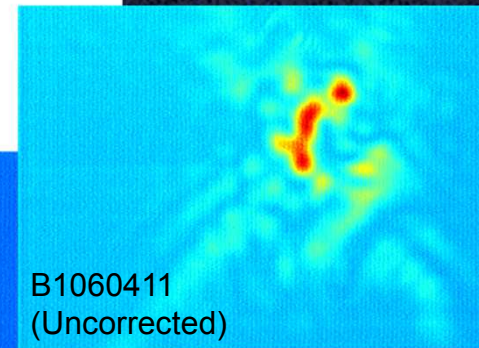
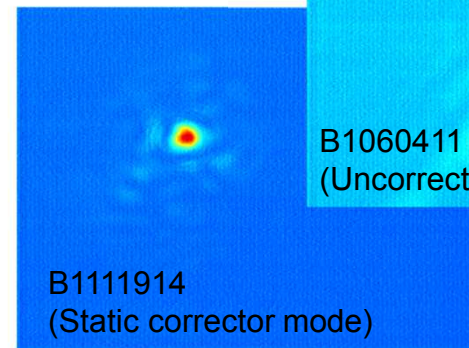
- Over the course of the facility, several AO approaches have been tried or investigated:
 - **Custom LLNL legacy solution**
 - Worked to some degree, problems with legacy codes and hardware
 - OKO system solution
 - Small sizes and delamination issues with mirrors, code not a smooth fit
 - AOA sensors with custom mirrors (OKO, CILAS, in-house)
 - AOA hardware works but can be tricky, Software interface issues
 - Used effectively open-loop with in-house developed deformable mirrors
 - Phasics system solution
 - Nice flexible sensor with working AO loop
 - Minor mirror communications issues being worked out



The ZBL deformable mirror

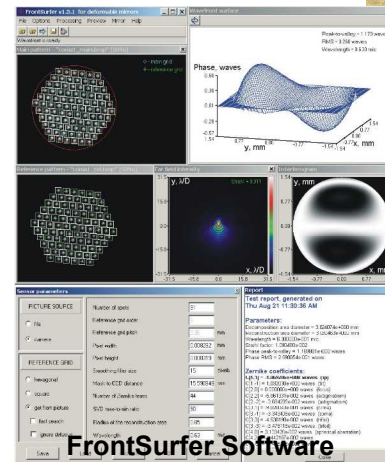
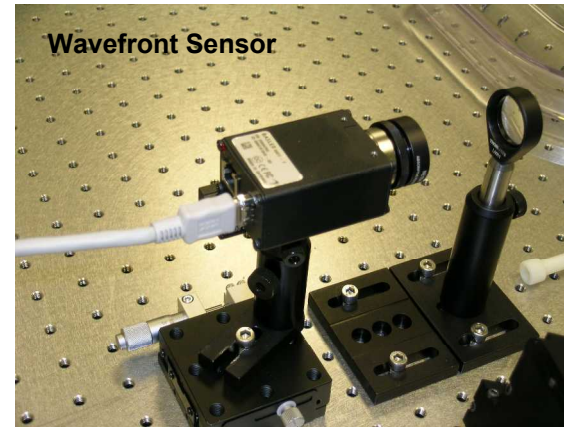


Typical Hartman sensor image after a closed-loop lock



Adaptive Optic Approaches

- Over the course of the facility, several AO approaches have been tried or investigated:
 - Custom LLNL legacy solution
 - Worked to some degree, problems with legacy codes and hardware
 - **OKO system solution**
 - **Small sizes and delamination issues with mirrors, code not a smooth fit**
 - AOA sensors with custom mirrors (OKO, CILAS, in-house)
 - AOA hardware works but can be tricky, Software interface issues
 - Used effectively open-loop with in-house developed deformable mirrors
 - Phasics system solution
 - Nice flexible sensor with working AO loop
 - Minor mirror communications issues being worked out



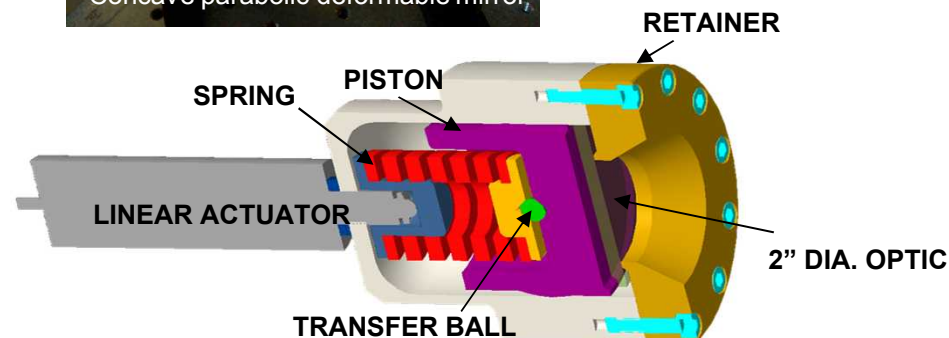
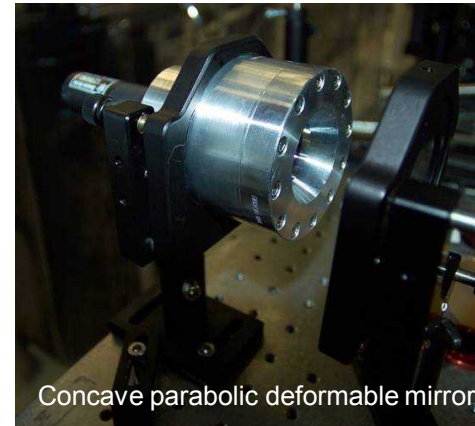
Adaptive Optic Approaches

- Over the course of the facility, several AO approaches have been tried or investigated:

- Custom LLNL legacy solution
 - Worked to some degree, problems with legacy codes and hardware
- OKO system solution
 - Small sizes and delamination issues with mirrors, code not a smooth fit
- **AOA sensors with custom mirrors (OKO, CILAS, in-house)**
 - **AOA hardware works but can be tricky, Software interface issues**
 - **Used effectively open-loop with in-house developed deformable mirrors**
- Phasics system solution
 - Nice flexible sensor with working AO loop
 - Minor mirror communications issues being worked out

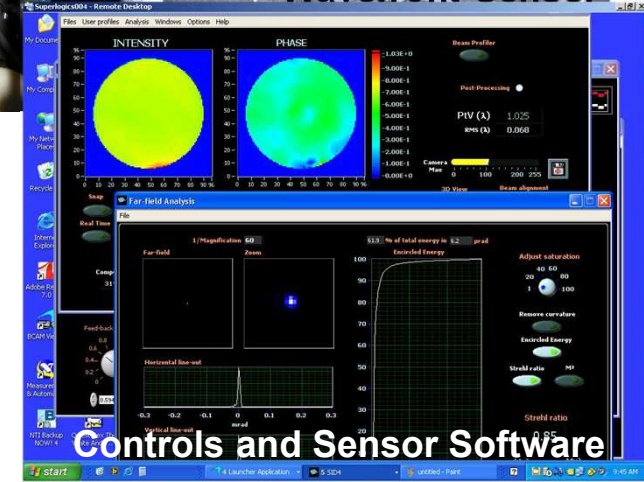
- Custom single-actuator mirrors can be:

- Convex parabolic [Schwarz, AppPhysB v82 (2006)]
- Concave parabolic [Schwarz, OptExp v14 (2006)]
- Cylindrical concave [Schwarz, OptComm v264 (2006)]
- Off-axis parabolic



Adaptive Optic Approaches

- Over the course of the facility, several AO approaches have been tried or investigated:
 - Custom LLNL legacy solution
 - Worked to some degree, problems with legacy codes and hardware
 - OKO system solution
 - Small sizes and delamination issues with mirrors, code not a smooth fit
 - AOA sensors with custom mirrors (OKO, CILAS, in-house)
 - AOA hardware works but can be tricky, Software interface issues
 - Used effectively open-loop with in-house developed deformable mirrors
 - **Phasics system solution**
 - Nice flexible sensor with working AO loop
 - Minor mirror communications issues being worked out



- **Compensated full system shot:**
 - PV: 1.03 waves**
 - RMS: 0.07 waves**
 - Strehl ratio: 0.85.**



Conclusions

- The sensor package approach meets our beam diagnostics needs.
- Our cameras selections work well but some camera models may need replaced in the future as part of long-term maintenance and support.
- We have had a modest effort over the last 9 years since the facility has been established looking at a variety of adaptive optics and wavefront sensors
 - ThorLabs wavefront sensor with LabView interface recently purchased
- Long-term goals:
 - Integration of AO subsystem into shot control operation
 - Integrated diagnostics analysis for rapid detailed diagnostics feedback



Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.

