

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

THALES Petawatt Meeting  
Beam Profile and Phase Front Measurements Session  
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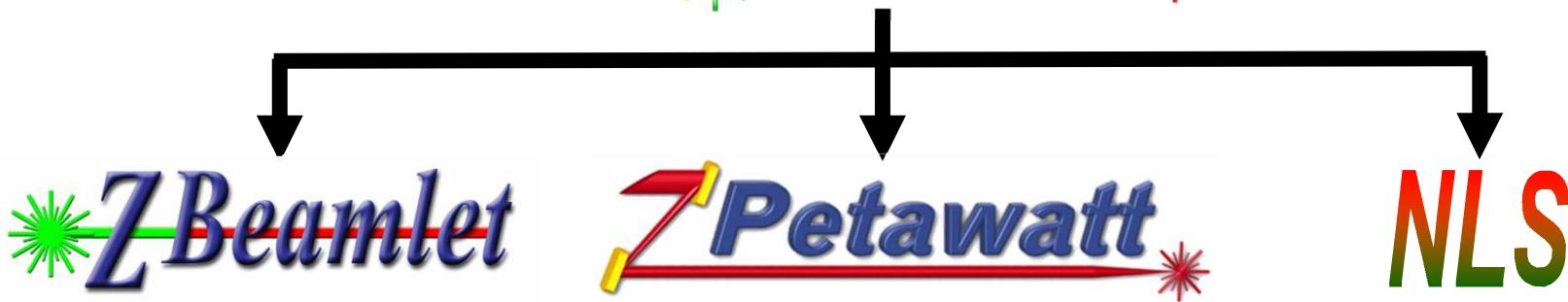


Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.





# Available Laser Systems



- $\lambda=527\text{nm}$
- $\tau=0.3\text{-}8\text{ns}$   
(2ns common)
- $\phi\sim75\mu\text{m}$  spotsize
- $E<2\text{kJ}$
- $I<10^{17}\text{ W/cm}^2$
- $\sim3\text{ hr/shot}$
- 2 pulse MFB

- $\lambda=1054\text{nm}$
- $\tau=500\text{fs min}$
- $\phi\sim30\mu\text{m}$  spotsize
- $E<60\text{J} (<500\text{J pending})$
- $I>10^{19}\text{ W/cm}^2$
- $\sim3\text{ hr/shot}$
- Sub-ps probe  
@ 527nm, <20mJ

- $\lambda=1064\text{nm} (532\text{nm option})$
- $\tau=150\text{ps}$
- $\phi\sim5\mu\text{m}$  spotsize
- $E<10\text{J}$
- $I<10^{17}\text{ W/cm}^2$
- $\sim20\text{ min/shot}$
- Pending: 8-10ns operations  
at >100J @ $1\omega$



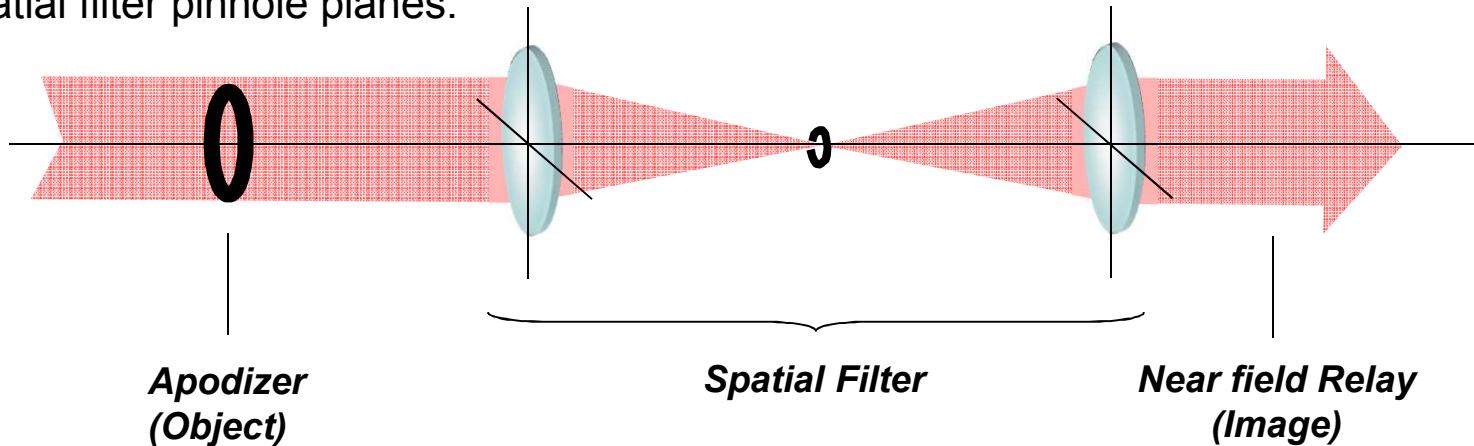
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# Methodology

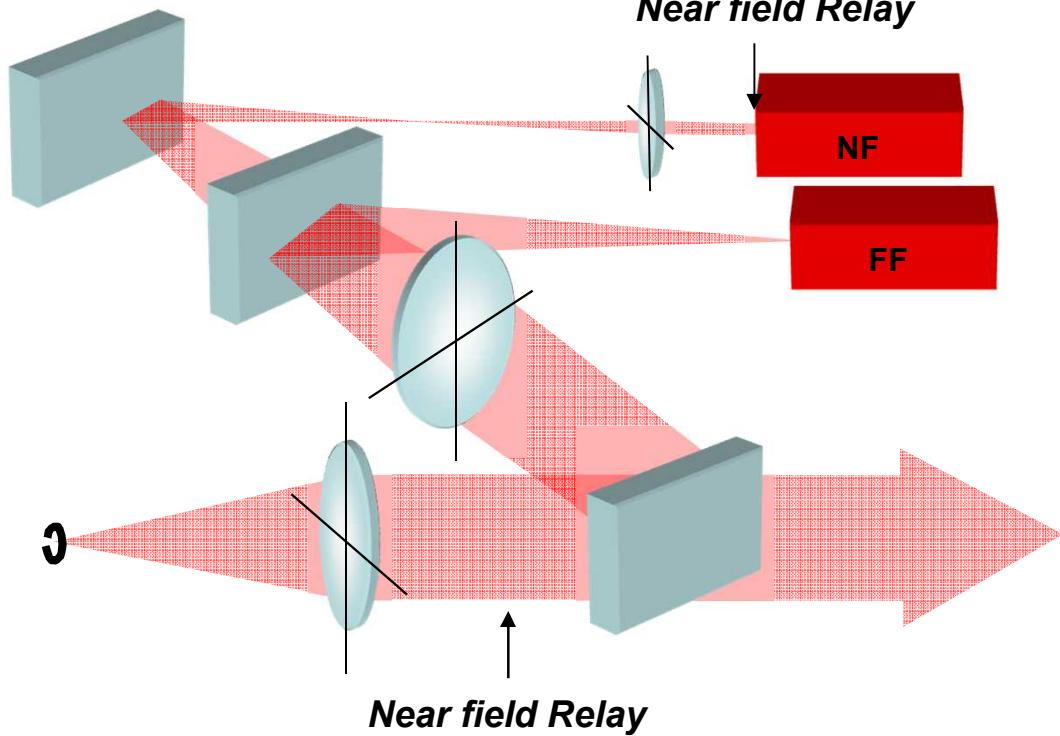
- For efficient energy extraction in our high energy laser, a flattop beam profile is created with modest to fast edge roll-offs such that the wings of the beam profile do not clip in the amplifiers.
- The flattop is generated by clipping the beam with an apodizer followed by a spatial filter.
- The 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 if 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.



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# 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:

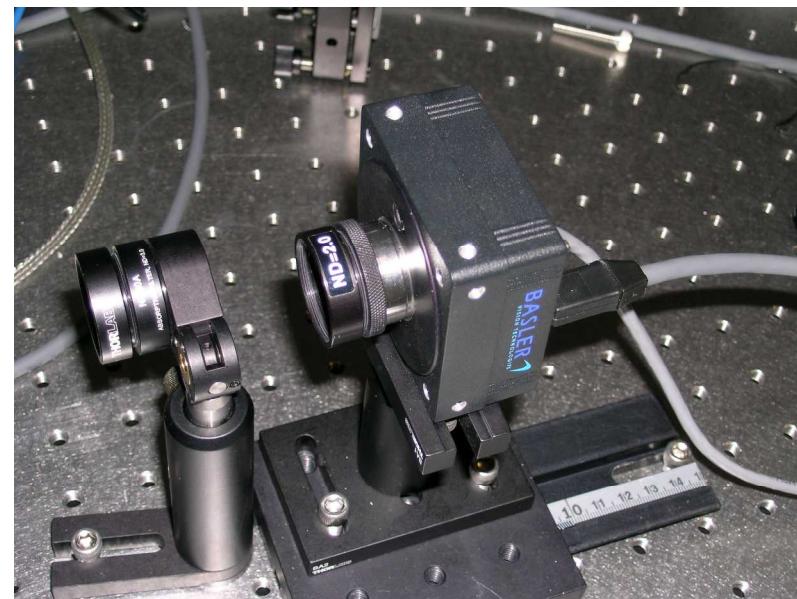
- Triggerable
- Progressive scan
- Stores frame internally for easier frame grabber DAQ
- 2/3" Format
- 768 (H) x 484 (V) pixels
- 11.6 $\mu$ m x 13.6 $\mu$ m Pixel Size
- Windowless chip option
- 8-bit
- Multi-pin connector interface or camera link
- Additional video out option for monitors
- Facilitates 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

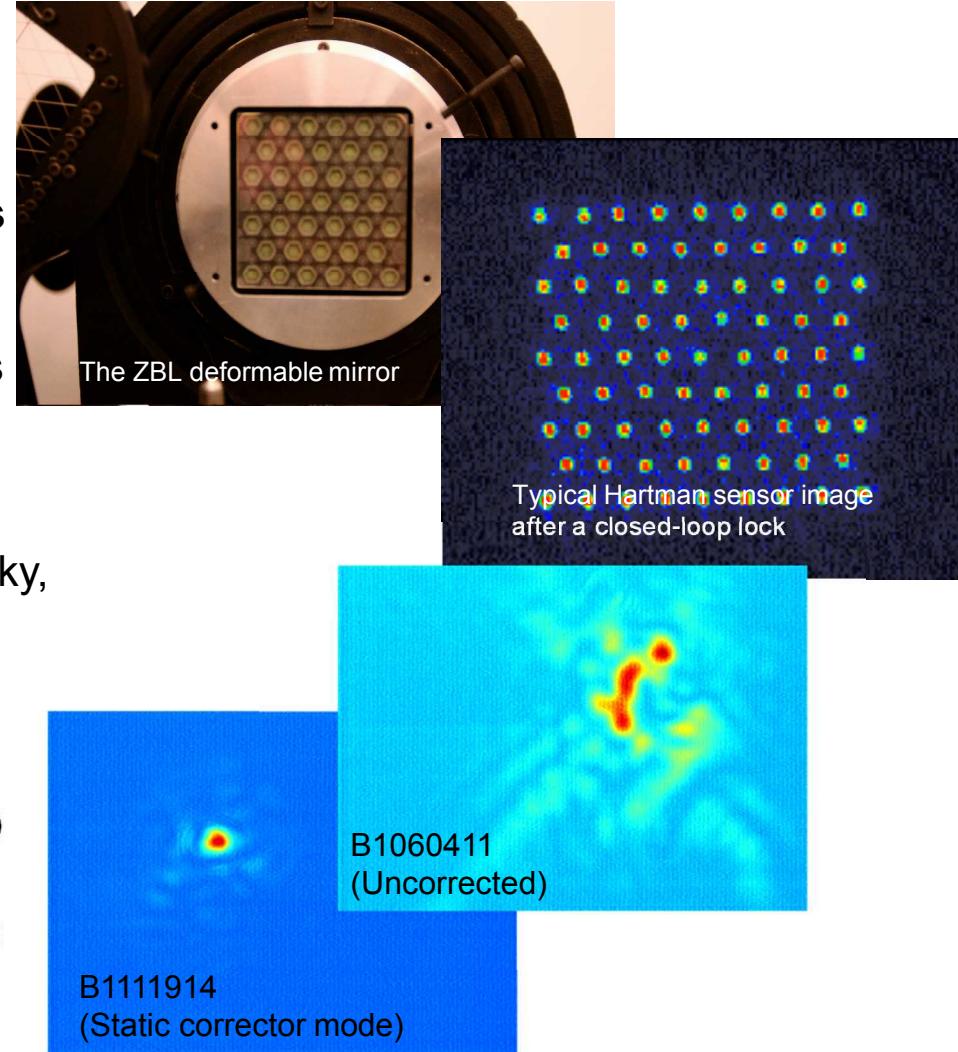
- Triggerable
- Progressive scan
- Fire wire
- 12 bit
- 2/3" Format
- 1392 (H) x 1040 (V) pixels
- 6.45 $\mu$ m x 6.45 $\mu$ m Pixel Size
- No additional video out option  
→ Only computer interface
- Dimensions:  
32mm x 62mm x 62mm  
→ Compact





# Adaptive Optic Approaches

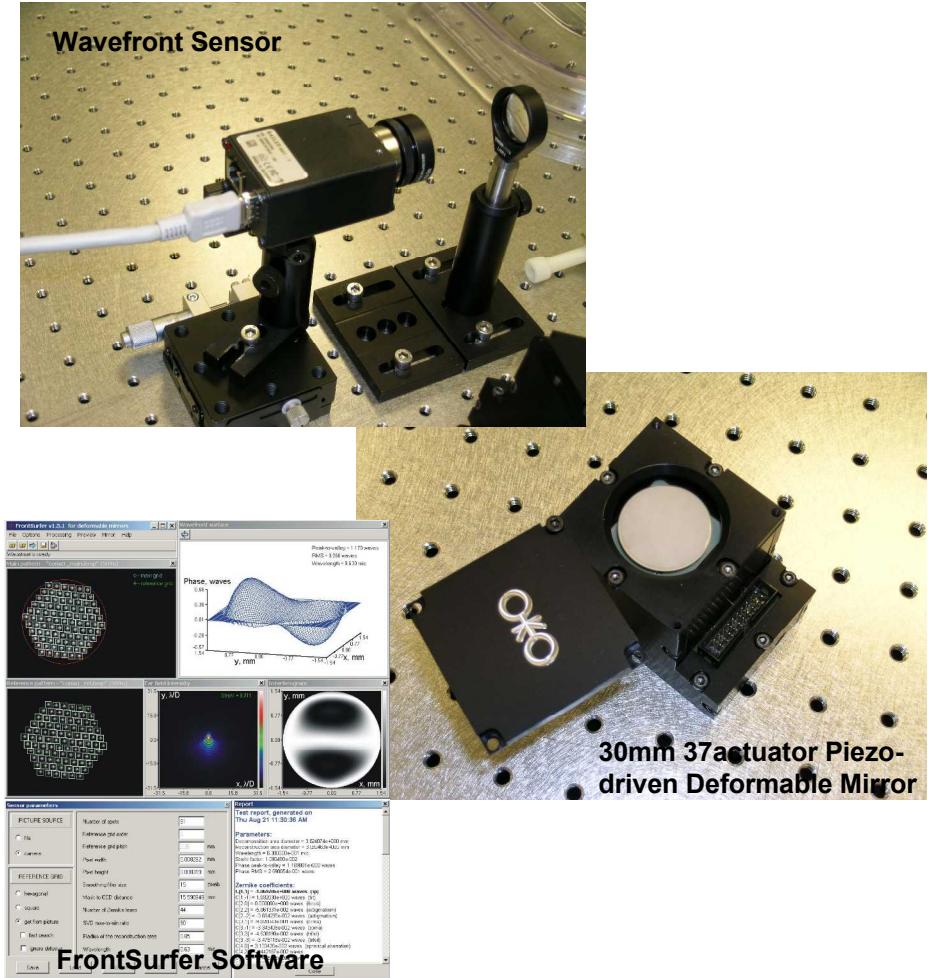
- Over the course of the facility, several AO approaches have been tried or investigated:
  - **Custom LLNL legacy solution**  
→ Worked to some degree, problems with legacy codes and hardware
  - OKO system solution
    - Small sizes and delamination issues with mirrors, code not a smooth fit
  - AOA 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





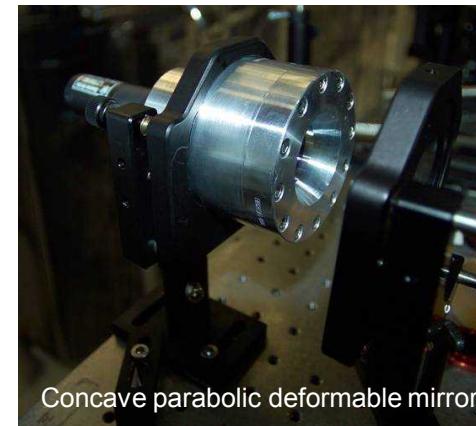
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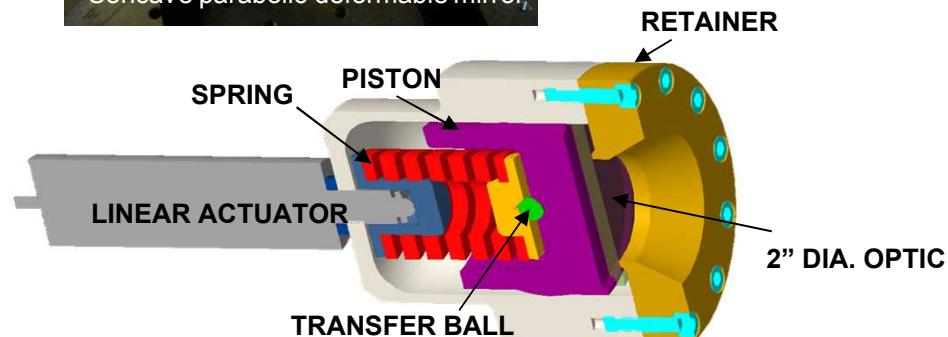
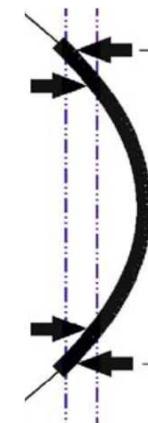


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- Custom single-actuator mirrors can be:
  - Convex parabolic [Schwarz, AppPhysB v82 (2006)]
  - Concave parabolic [Schwarz, OptExp v14 (2006)]
  - Cylindrical concave [Schwarz, OptComm v264 (2006)]
  - Off-axis parabolic

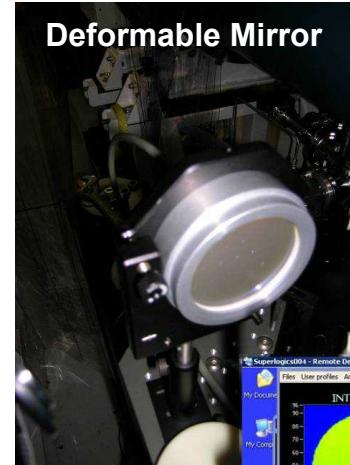


Concave parabolic deformable mirror.



# Adaptive Optic Approaches

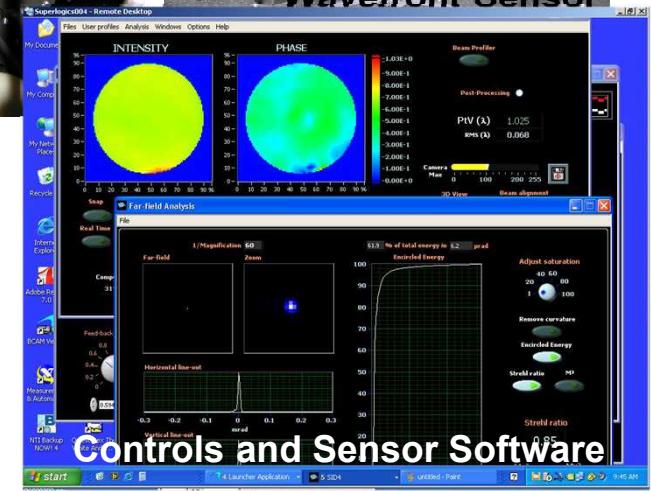
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Deformable Mirror



Wavefront Sensor



- 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