

The initial commissioning of Z-Petawatt

J. Schwarz, P.K. Rambo, M. Geissel, M. Kimmel, I.C. Smith, and B. Atherton

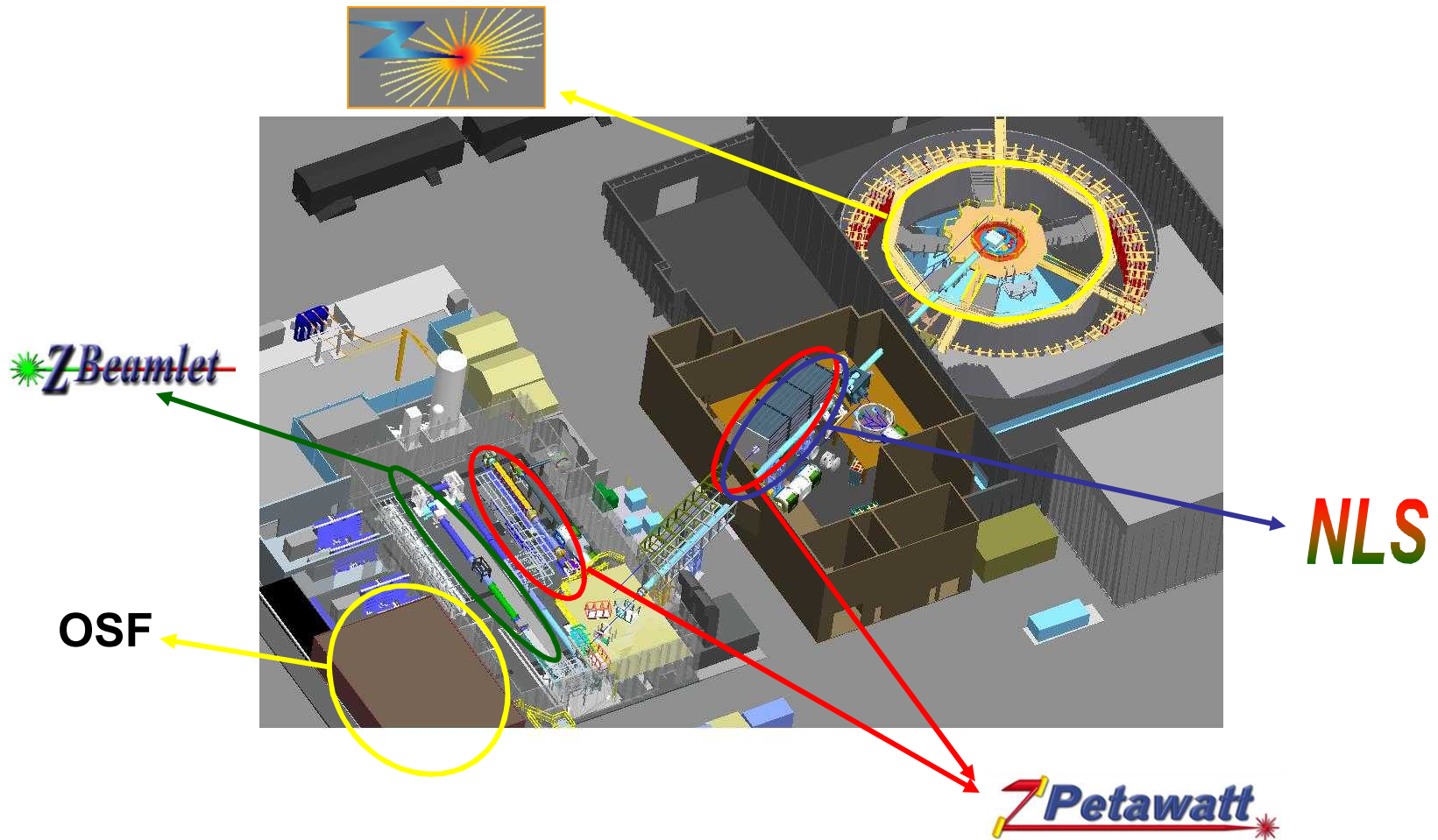


Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.



Facility Overview

("Buildings 983/986")



Z Backlighter

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.



Large Scale Coating Chamber



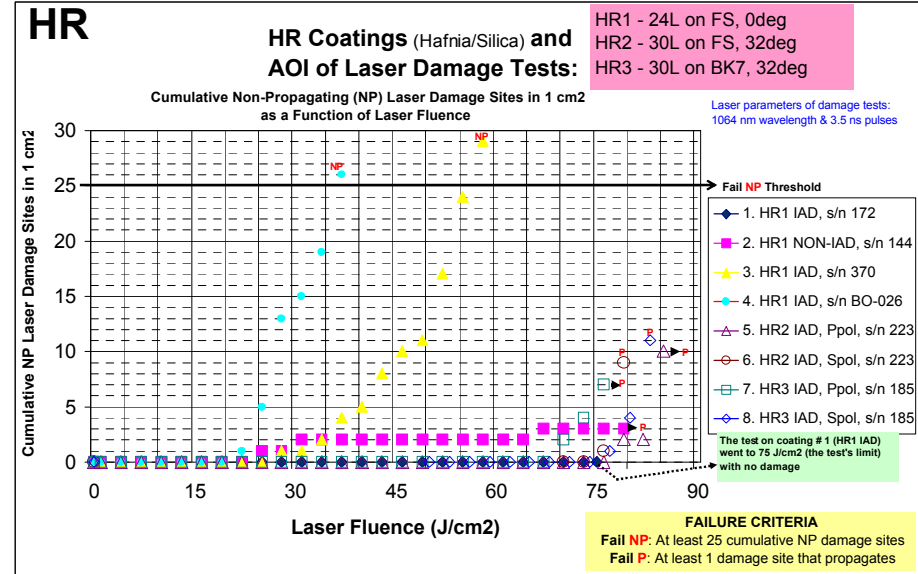
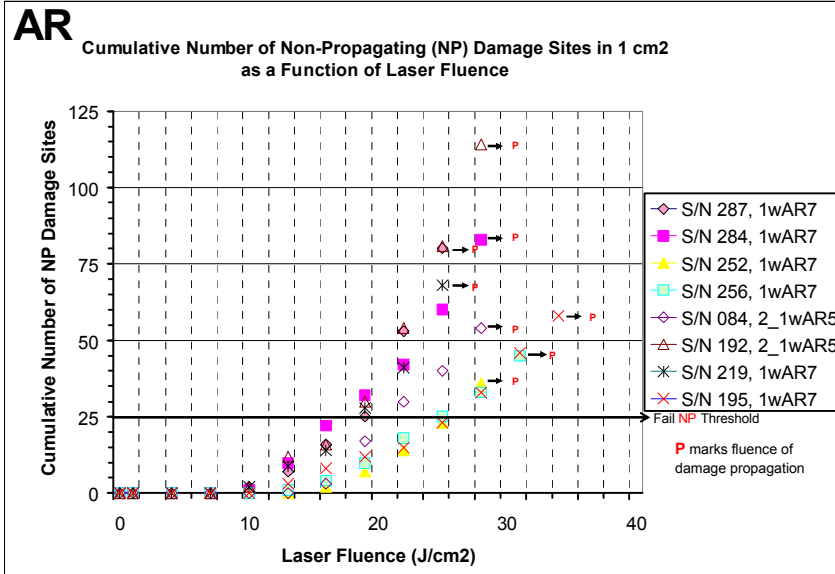
- Backlighting operations require a continuous supply of AR coated debris shields.
- To this end, we installed a 90" e-beam deposition coating chamber.
- Single-run capability: 3 at 94 cm optics
1 at 1.5 m option
- Ion-assisted deposition (IAD) optional

- Recent coating efforts have focused on Z-Petawatt needs, including 94 cm truncated HR mirrors.

<i>FY07 Optics</i>	<i>30 cm</i>	<i>60 cm</i>	<i>94 cm</i>
<i>Z-Beamlet</i>	42 AR	4AR	
<i>Z-Petawatt</i>	6AR & 4HR	3AR	3HR



Large Scale Coating Chamber



- Independent damage testing (SPICA) has shown good test results. Using a definition of 25 cumulated damage sites (non-propagating) gives thresholds:
 - In the range of 17-25 J/cm² for AR coatings
 - In the range of 75-85 J/cm² for HR coatings
- Successful application to both air and vacuum use environments.

* 1064nm, 3.5ns pulse, 1.06mm spot scanned to fill 1cm² with 2300 shots for each of 13 levels from 1-37 J/cm², NP sites are of size 15µm

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



The 100TW/Petawatt System

<500 J every 3 hours (if full-aperture)
<50J every 3 hours (if sub-aperture)

Cavity
Amplifiers

<5 J every 15 minutes

CW

Double-Pass
Rod Amps

Ti:Sapphire
Master
Oscillator

OPA's

Temporal
Stretcher

Front End

50 mJ in 3 ns stretched
pulse @ 10Hz

1 ω Beam
Diagnostics
(Midchain)

<10nJ in 150 fs
@ 1053 nm

Grating-limited
<50J in 500fs
(sub-aperture)

Target

$\sim 10^{19} \text{ W/cm}^2$
per shot

1 ω Beam
Diagnostics
(Final)

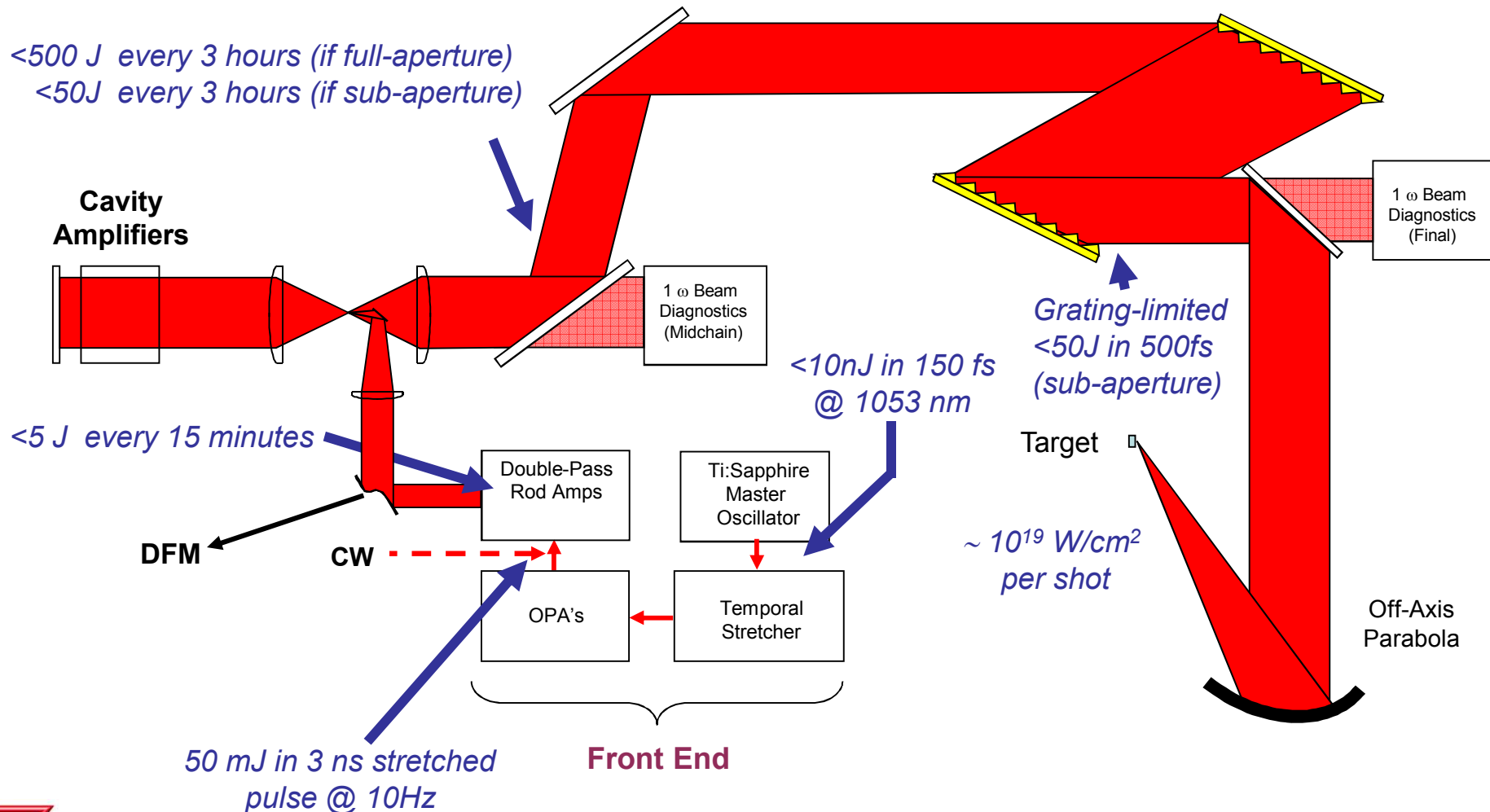
Off-Axis
Parabola

Z Backlighter

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.

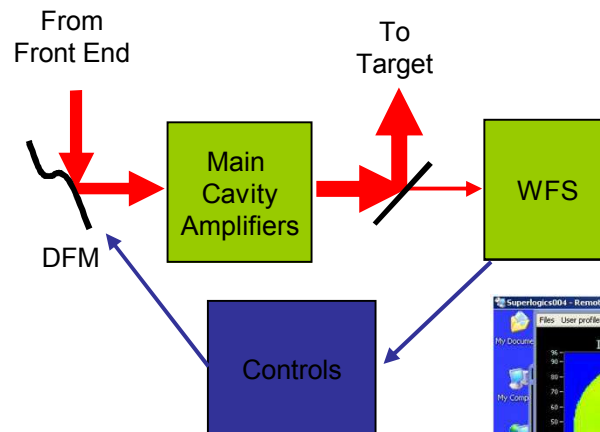


The 100TW/Petawatt System



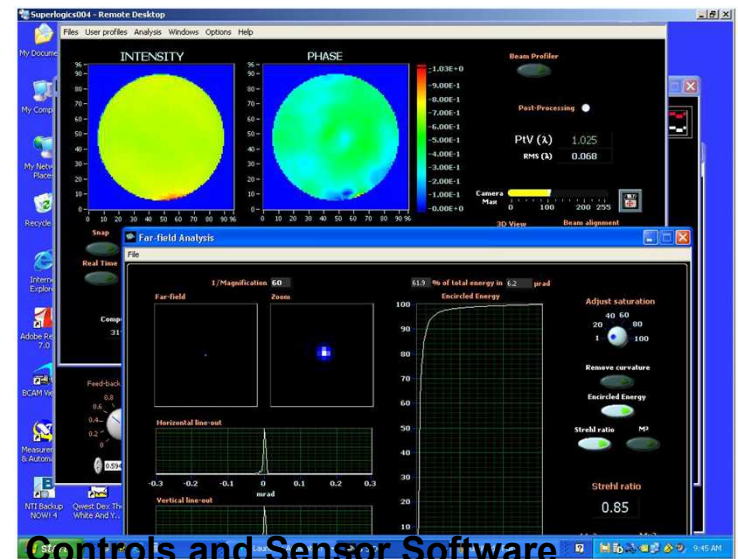
Adaptive Optics

- For higher order corrections, a commercial Phasics adaptive optics system has been installed in August 2007.



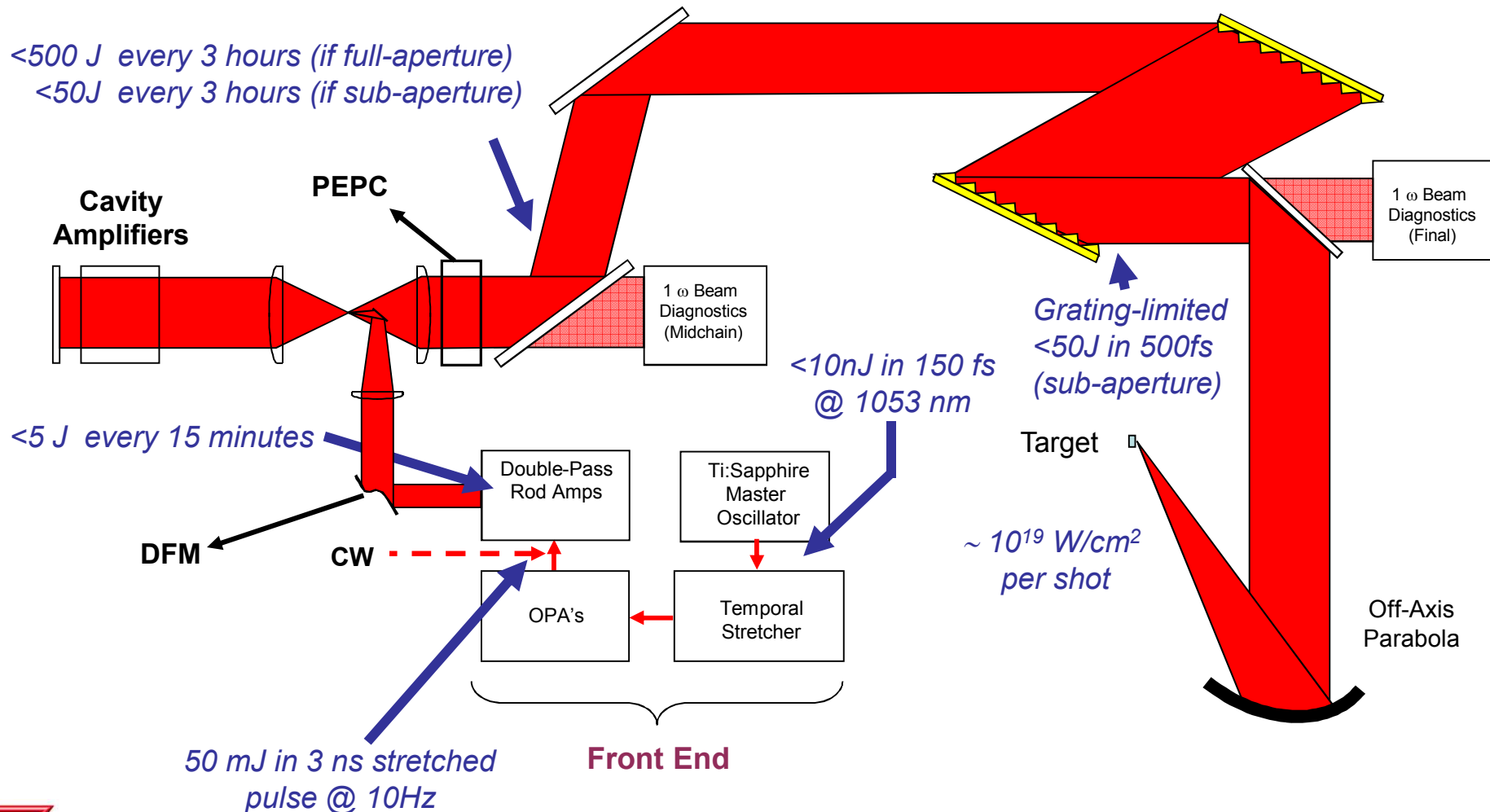
- This screen shot shows a compensated full system shot:

PV: 1.03 waves
RMS: 0.07 waves
Strehl ratio: 0.85.



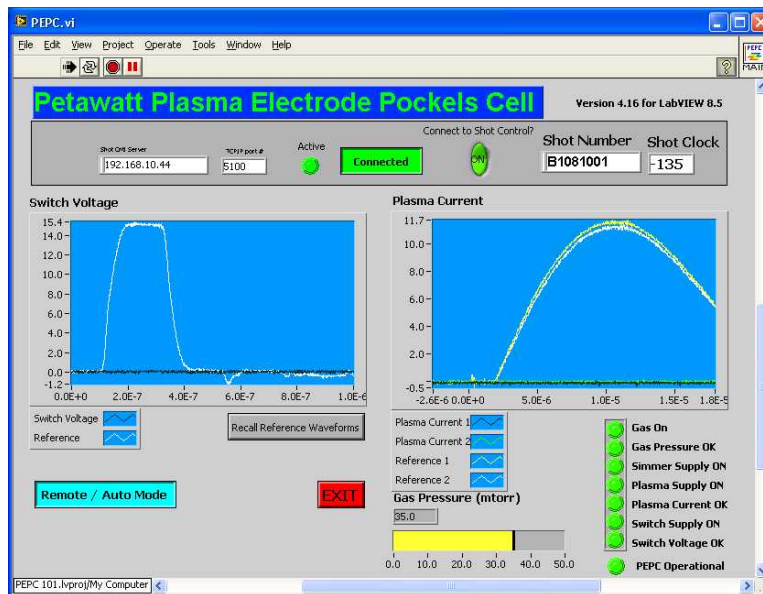
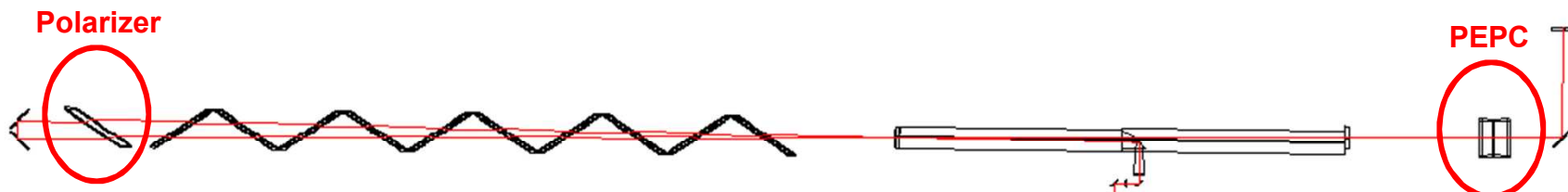
Controls and Sensor Software

The 100TW/Petawatt System

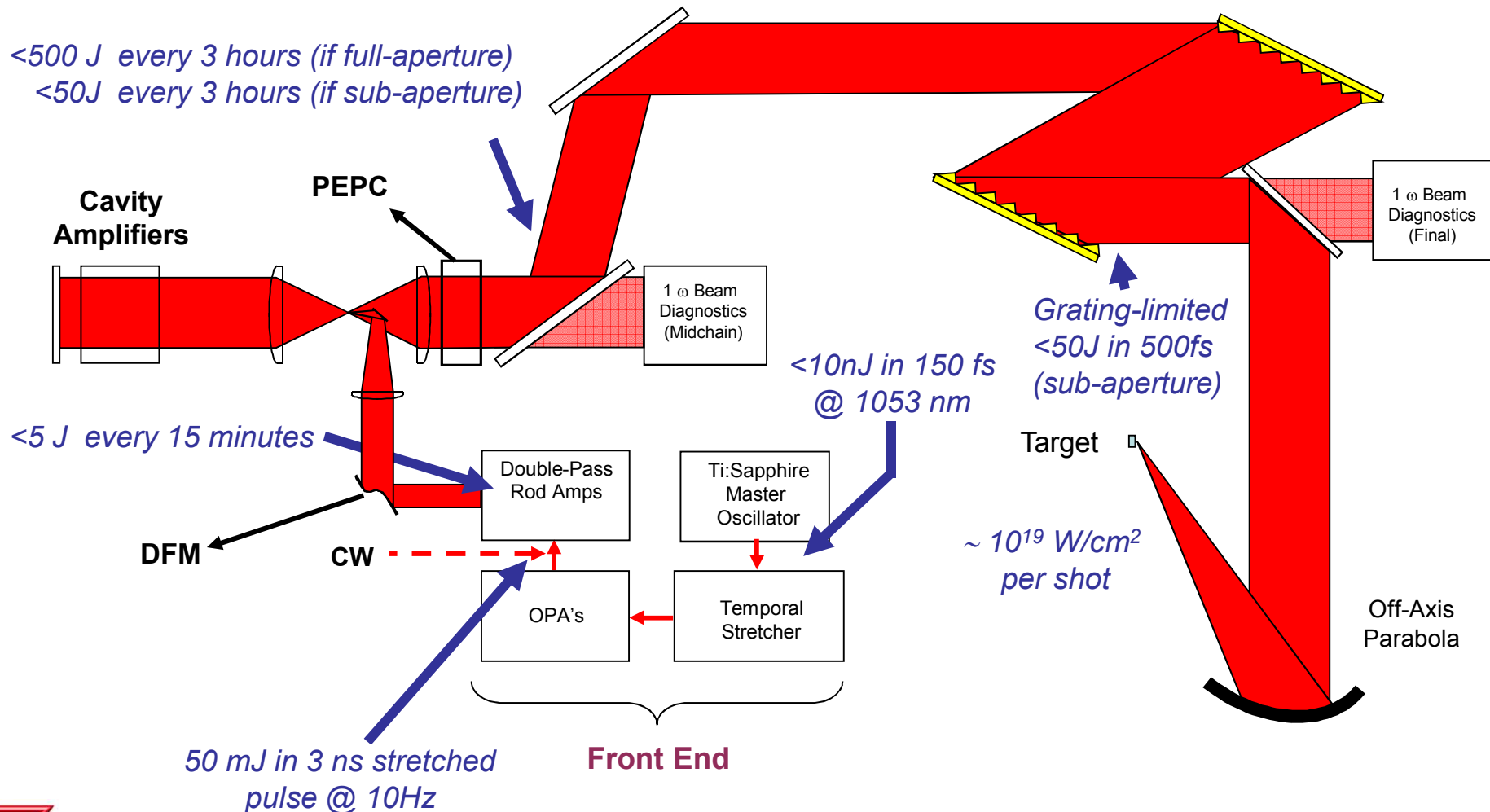


PEPC for Backreflection Isolation

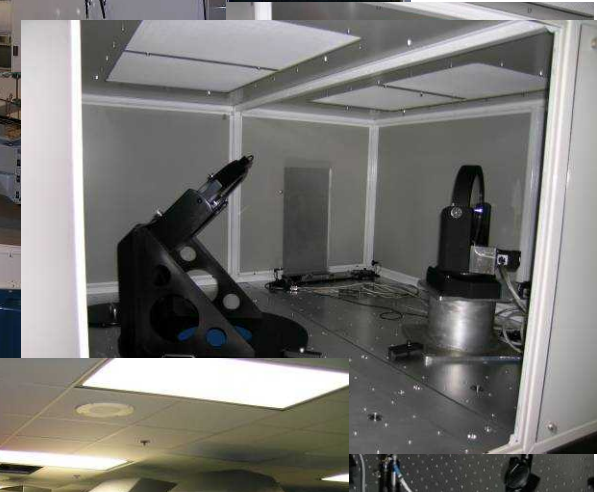
- Initial tests on 100 TW system showed that target back reflection would cause laser damage at 1 PW level.
- => Installation of plasma electrode Pockels cell for isolation



The 100TW/Petawatt System



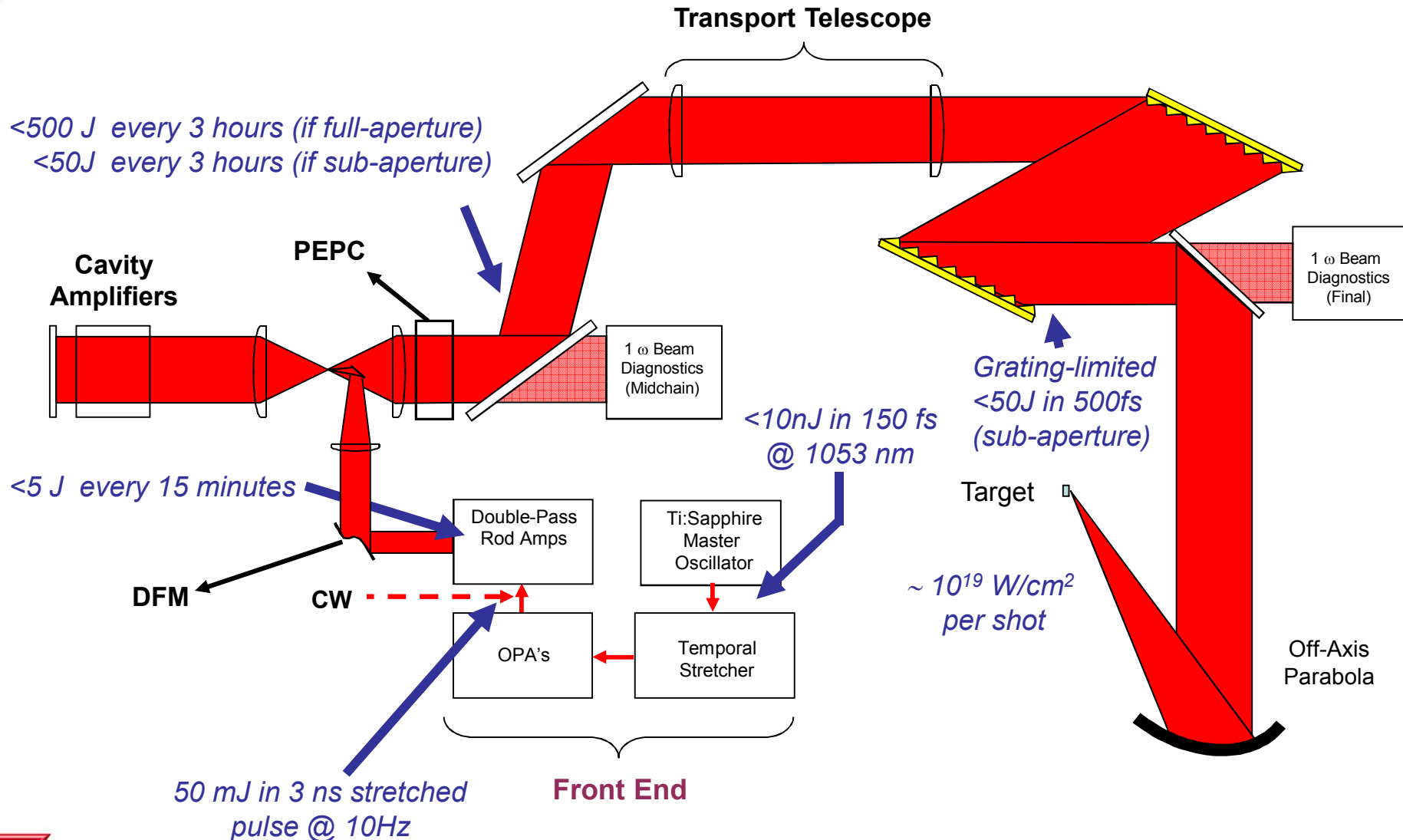
Diverter and Periscope



- Optics and hardware installed and aligned.



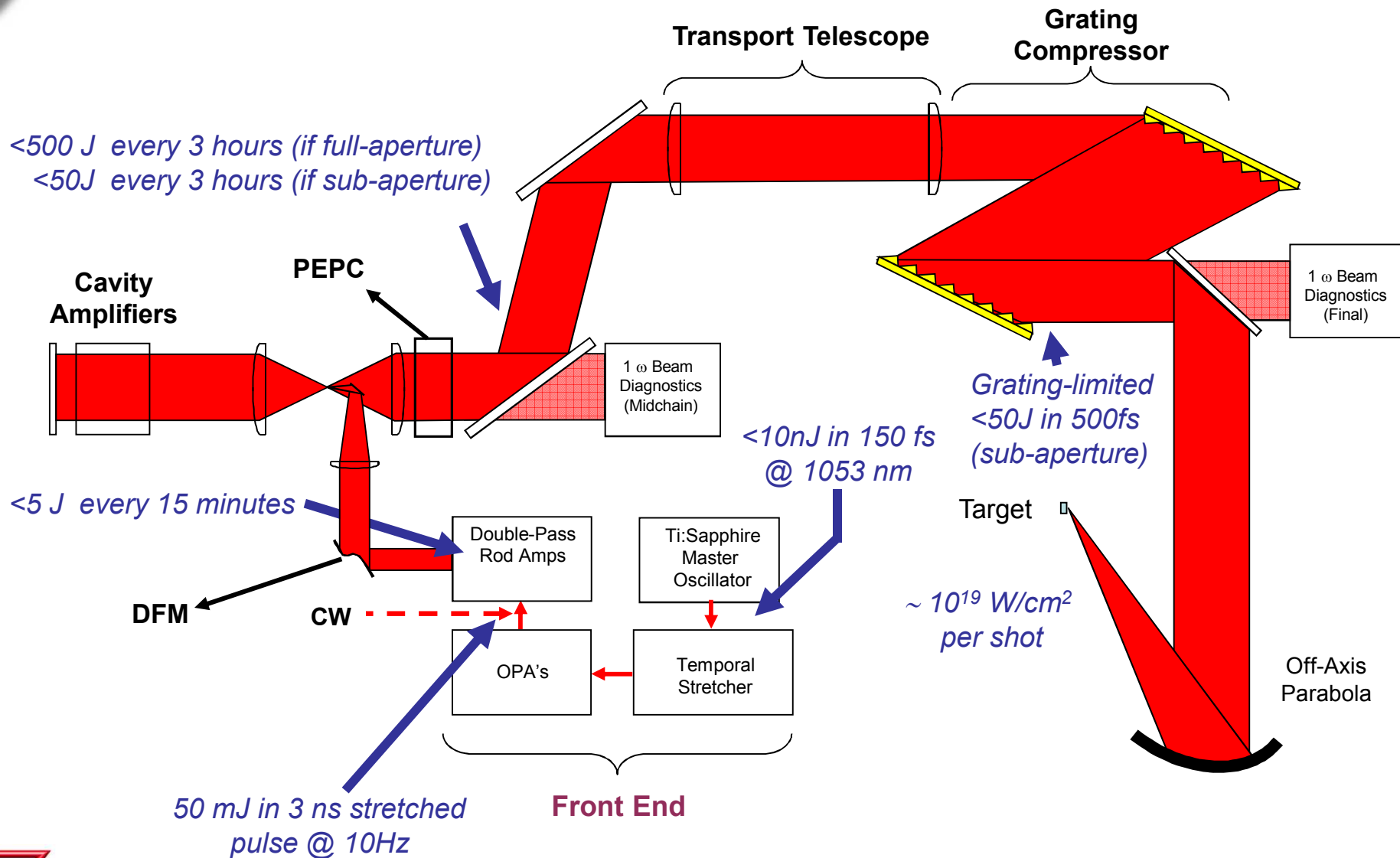
The 100TW/Petawatt System



Transport Telescope



The 100TW/Petawatt System



Petawatt Compressor Vessel

Three sections form vessel:

each $4.4 \times 4.4 \times 4.4 \text{ m}^3$

- 2 Tier design
- weight: 43 tons
- $4600 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ roughing + 3 ISO 500

Cryos allow:

1×10^{-5} Torr in 3 hours or

2×10^{-7} Torr in 15 hours

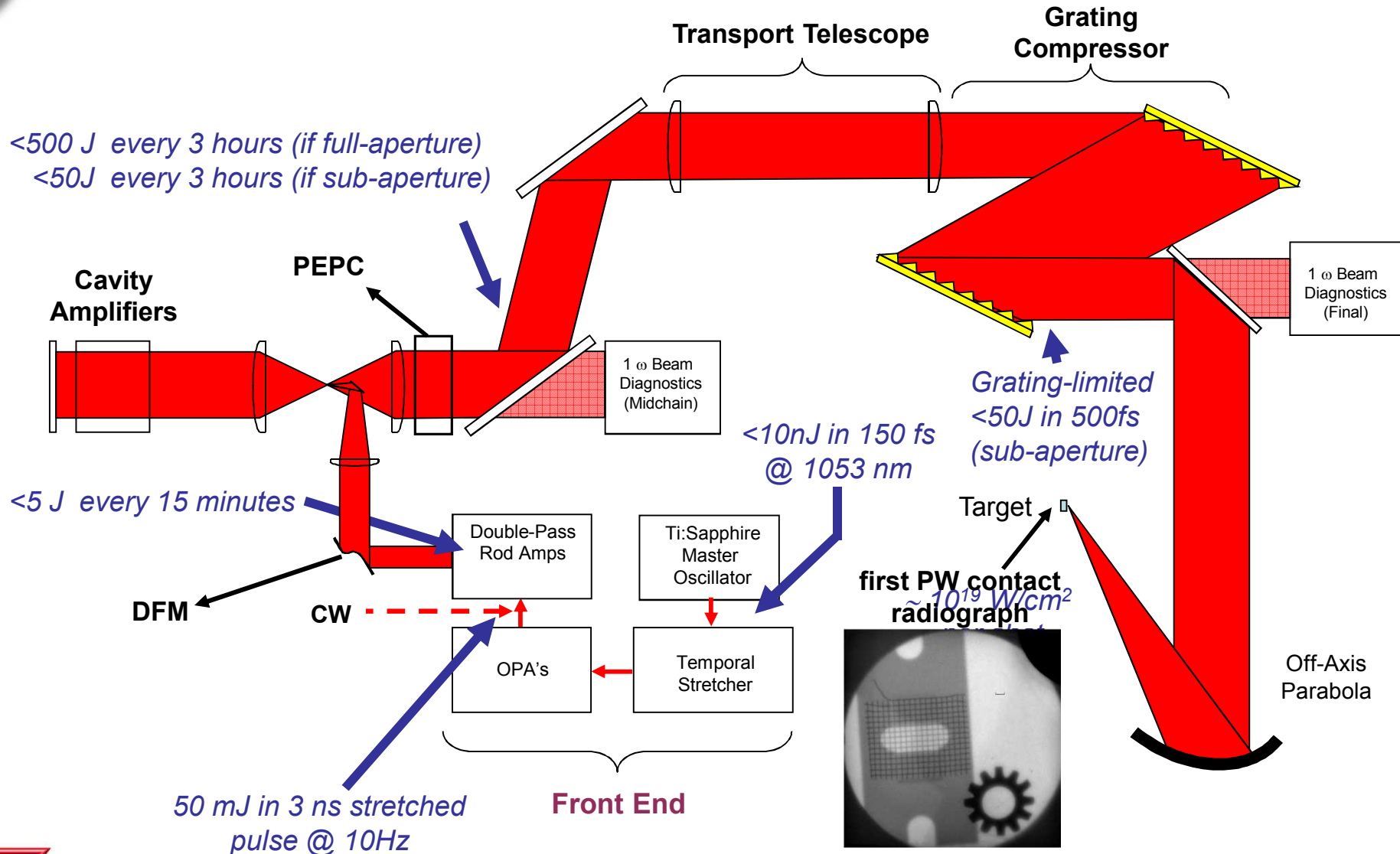
Uncompressed energy: 420 J

Initial temporal compression: $< 2 \text{ ps}$

Compressed energy: 125 J



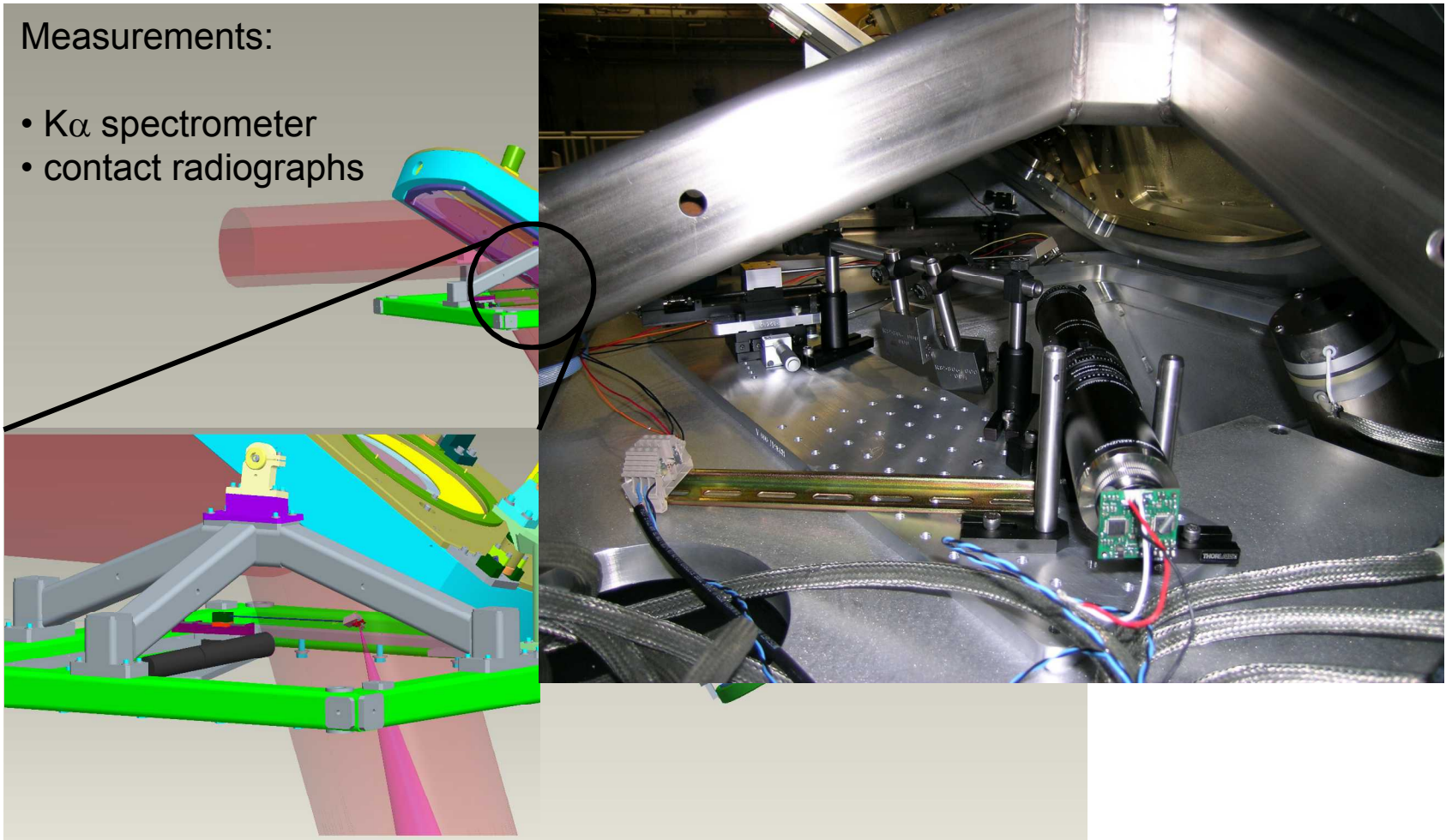
The 100TW/Petawatt System



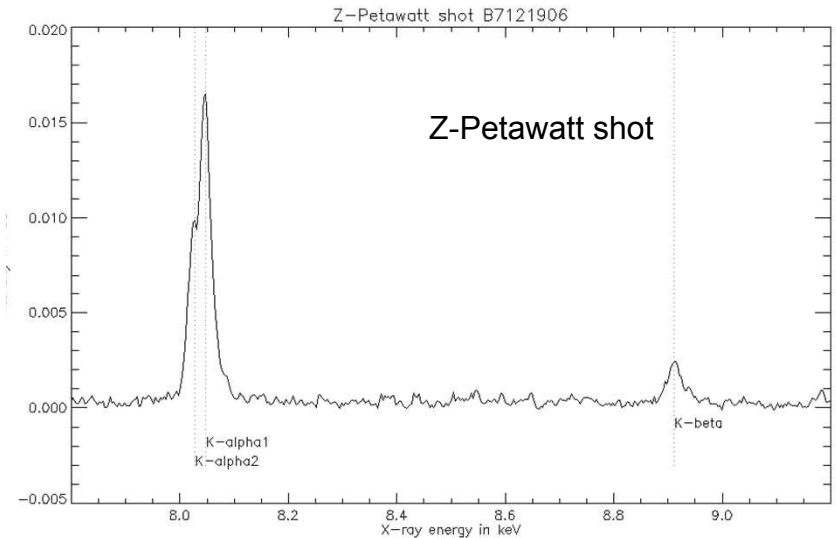
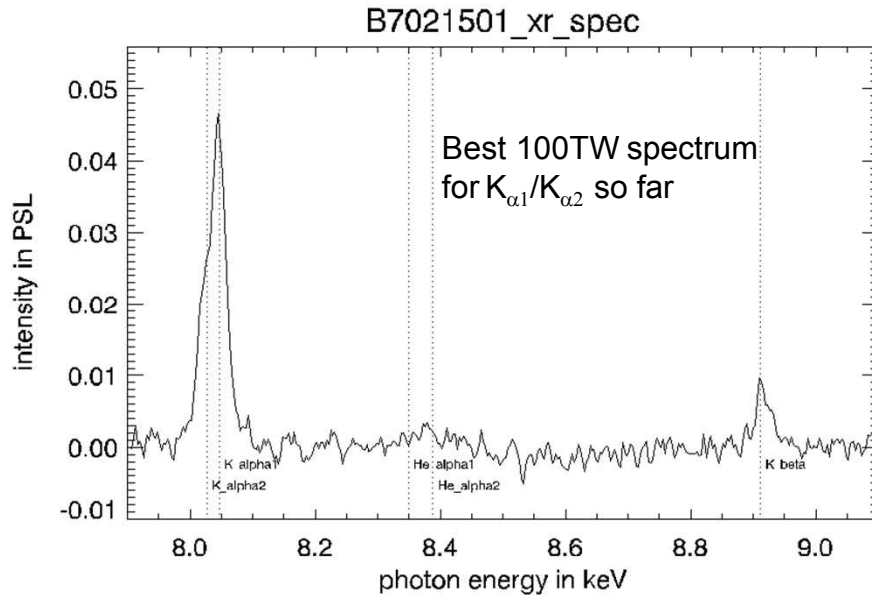
Commissioning Shot Setup

Measurements:

- $K\alpha$ spectrometer
- contact radiographs

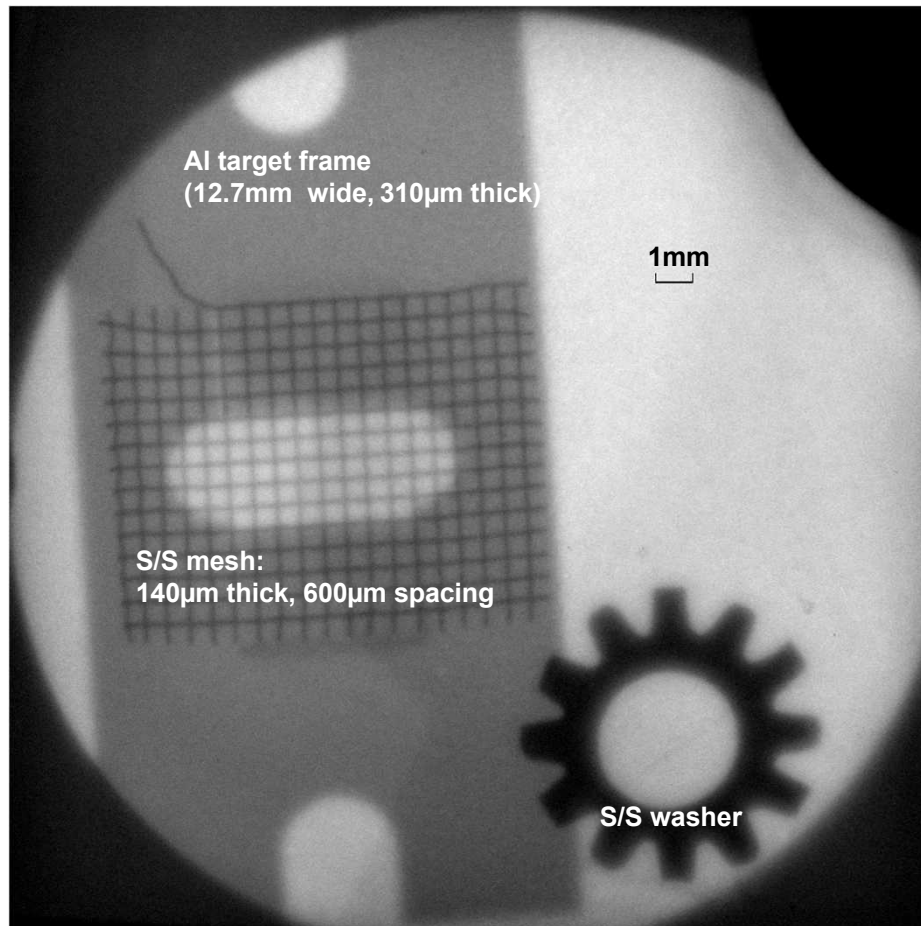


1st Z-Petawatt Shot (Spectrum)



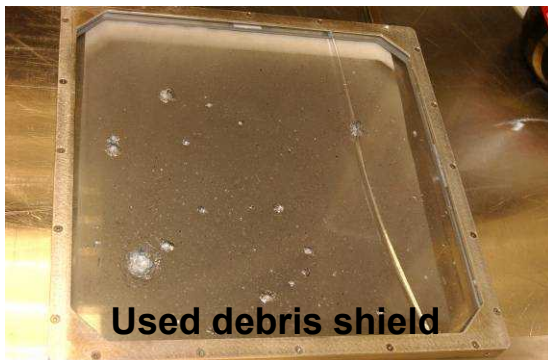
- Intensities don't scale (different scanning parameters).
- Signal-to-noise ratio for the Z-Petawatt shot is the best we have ever achieved for K_{α} measurements.
- Very nice resolution/separation of $K_{\alpha 1}/K_{\alpha 2}$ doublet.

1st Z-Petawatt Shot (Radiograph)



PW FOA Debris

- Debris is generated from laser target interactions (minor) and z-pinch (major) sources.
 - Vapor debris <25km/s
 - Particulate debris <1km/s
- Terawatt/nanosecond scale backlighting deals debris via debris shields (30X30X1cm³)



- Petawatt/picosecond scale backlighting must deal with debris differently due to B-integral effects:
 - Thin (2.7 μm) polymer film shields (passive)
 - Intelligent optics enclosure design
 - Fast debris shutters (active)

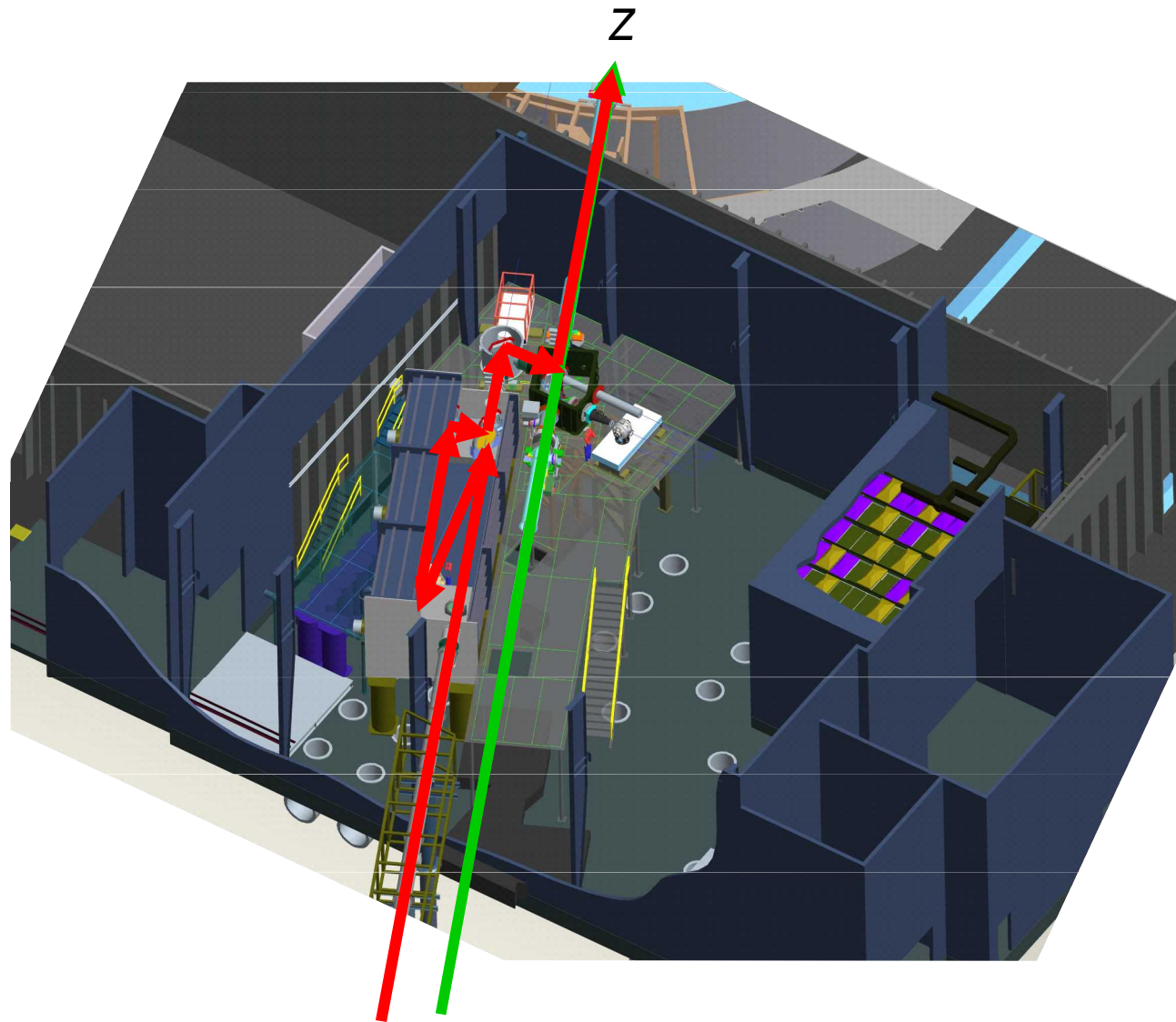


Target s

- Forces of optics to r
- Possibly large debris

Experimental Capabilities with Z

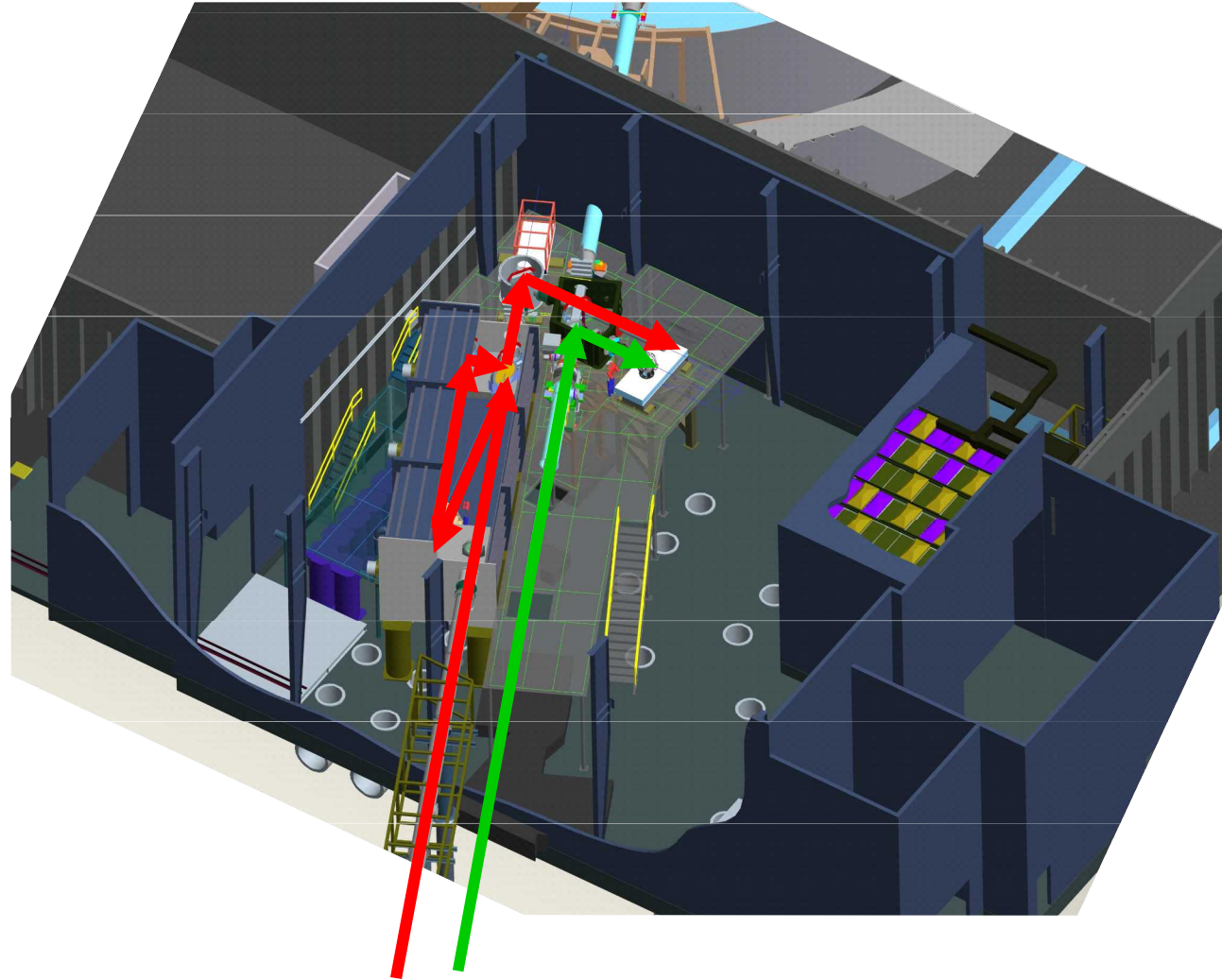
- ZBL only
- Z-PW only
- ZBL and Z-PW



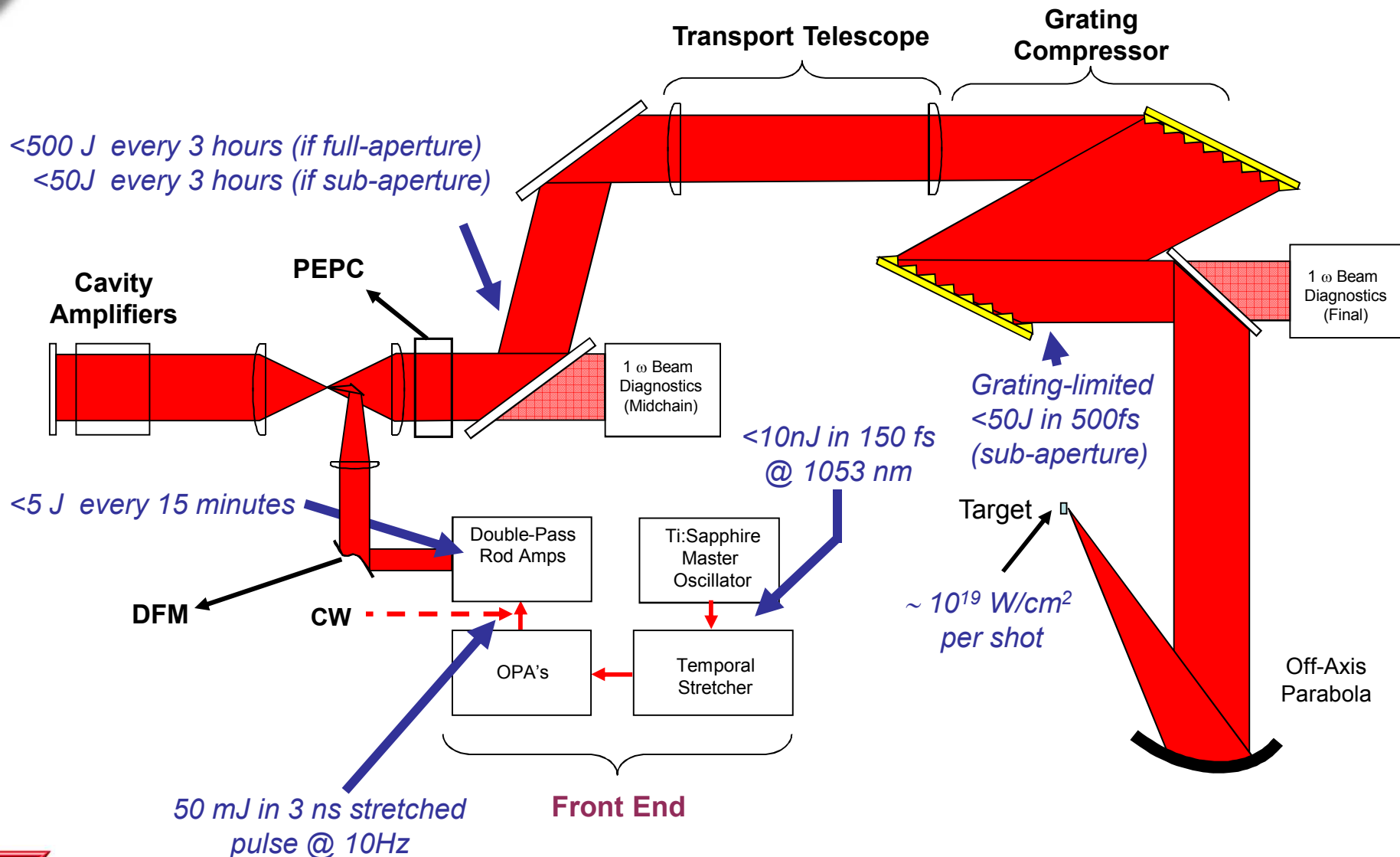
Stand-alone Experimental Capabilities

Z

- ZBL only
- Z-PW only
- ZBL and Z-PW



The 100TW/Petawatt System



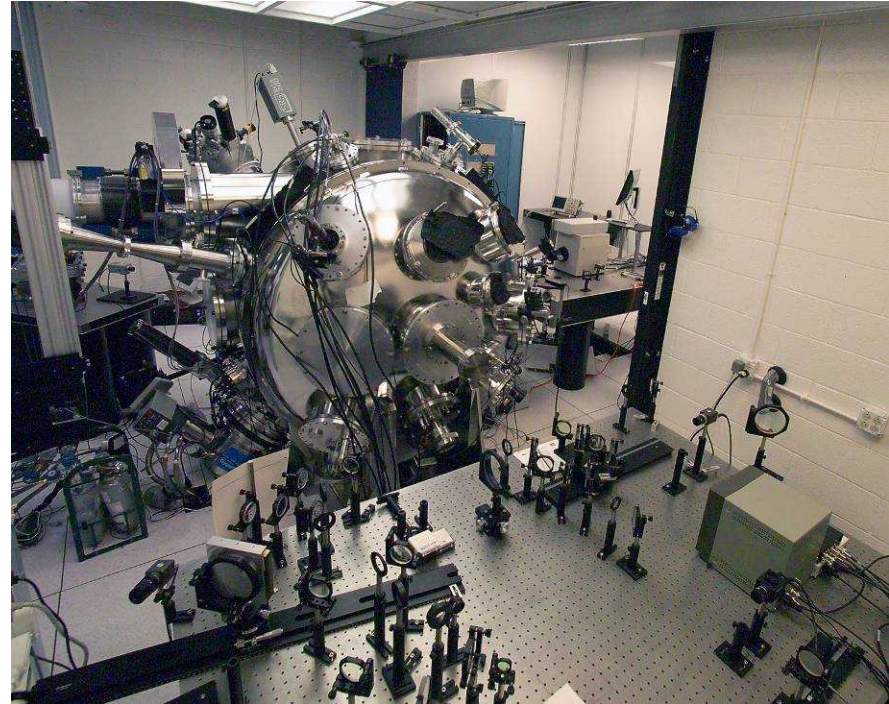
100TW Target Area

Lasers:

- Typical: 1054 nm, 50 J, < 1 ps, $\sim 10^{19}$ W/cm² laser intensity pointing stability < 50 μ m
- Optical probe beam at 1054/527 nm, 30/10 mJ, τ < 500 fs, ps to multi ns delay possible

Diagnostics:

- K α imager, X-ray pin-hole cameras
- multiple X-ray and optical streak cameras, 200 fs resolution at 1:40 dynamic range, 5 ps at 1:1000
- various X-ray and optical spectrometers
- single photon counting CCD's
- 12 GHz digital scopes
- Thompson parabola
- HV supplies up to 20 kV
- IP and CR39 detectors
- EMI shielded instrumentation cabinets up to 120 dB



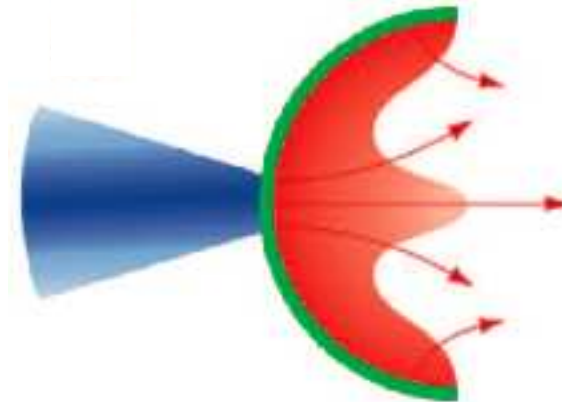
Proton Focusing

Applications:

- Use proton beam on secondary target to increase x-ray yields for backlighting
- Possible candidate for FI applications
- Focused proton beam as an initial stage for particle acceleration

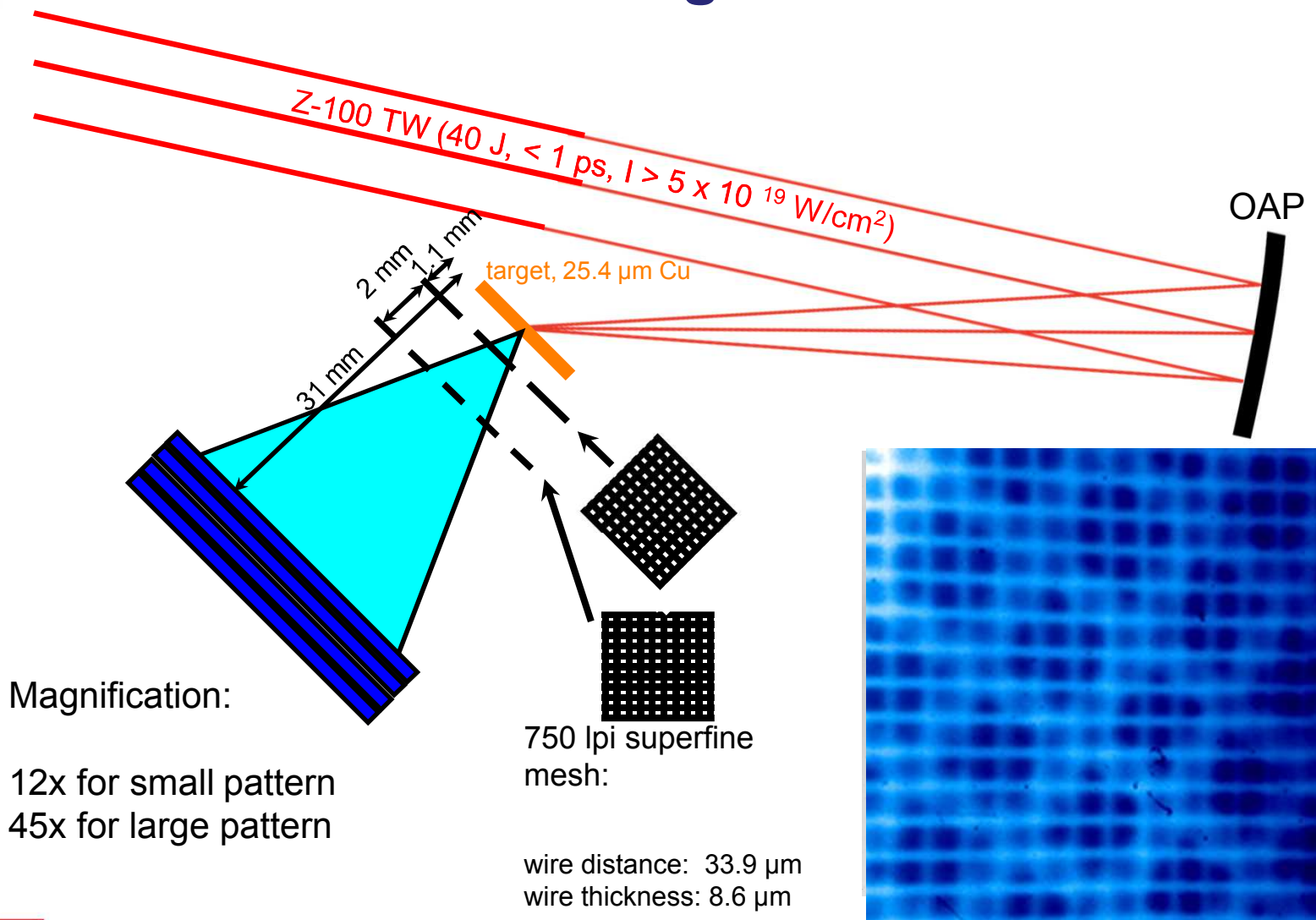
Experiments:

- Ballistic focusing in which focusing is achieved through target geometry (e.g. Gaussian)
- External magnetic fields in which protons are focused through quadrupoles

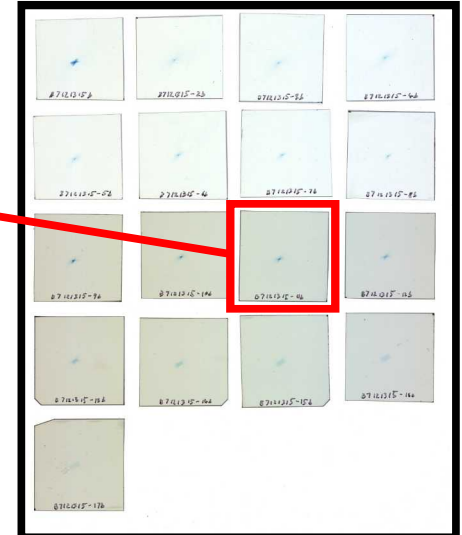
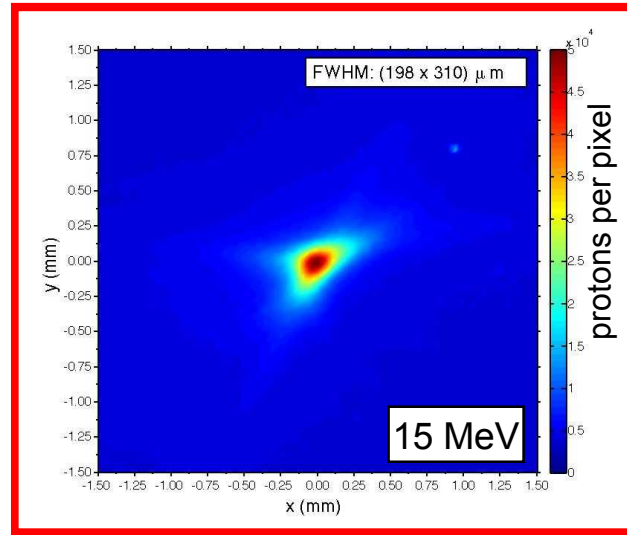
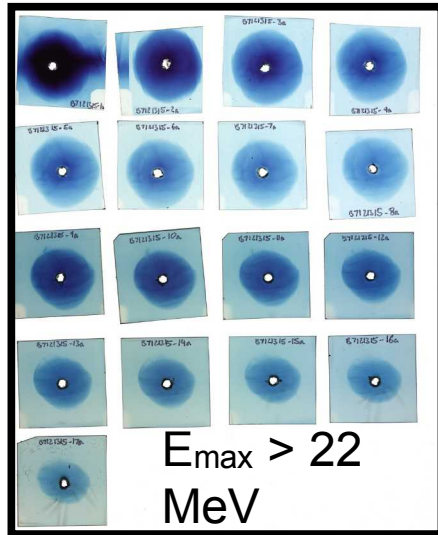
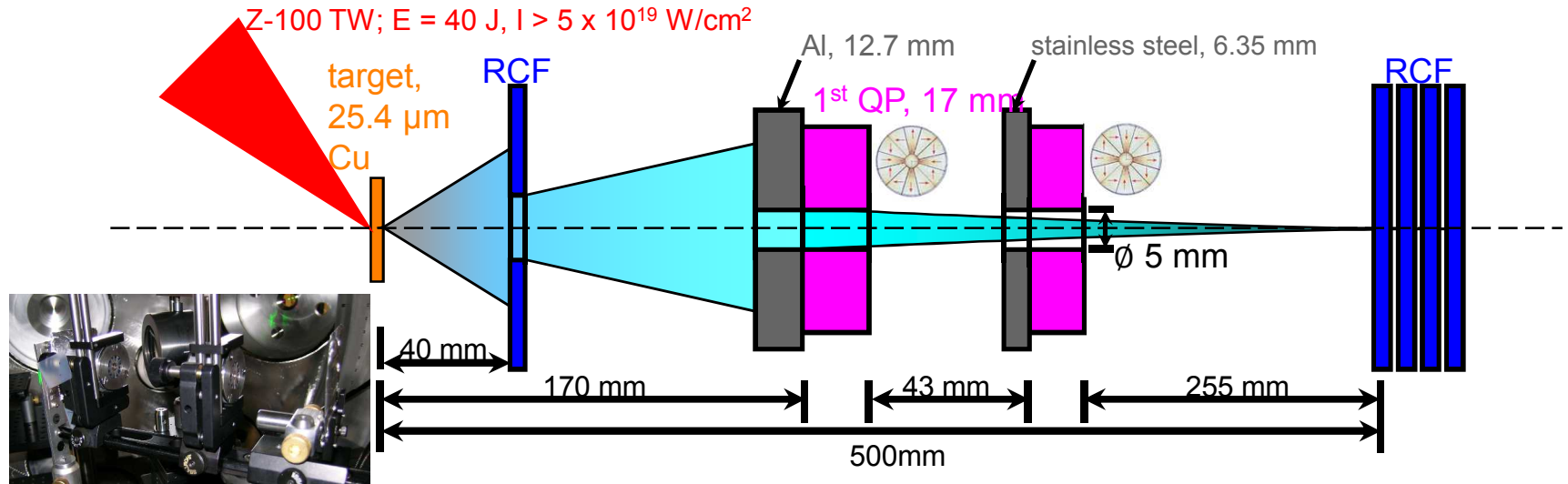


Collaboration with: Marius Schollmeier, Jörg Schüttrumpf, Markus Roth (TUD), Kirk Flippo, Manual Hegelich, Sandrine Gaillard (LANL), Stefan Becker, Florian Grüner, Dieter Habs (MPQ/LMU)

Ballistic Proton Focusing Diagnostic



Quadrupole Focusing Experiments





Conclusion/Future Upgrades

- Every component of the PW system has been exercised and the commissioning shot last year demonstrated integrated system functionality.
- New PW FOA needs to be assembled and installed for ZPW on Z.
- Several subsystems need to be optimized, e.g.: PEPC, DFM, laser diagnostics
- Dichroic mirror will enable ZBL/ZPW on same shot; focusing needs to be addressed
- PW target chamber in Target Bay will allow ZBL/ZPW experiments (planned FY08/09)
- Upgrade to MLD gratings (1.2 m x 0.4 m) will safely allow: 4.2 kJ @ 10 ps
94 cm x 40 cm gratings already demonstrated at Osaka, 60 cm x 20 cm for testing in house 1.4 kJ @ 600 fs
- Main cavity redesign to full aperture 4-pass configuration will allow to extract up to 5 kJ long pulse; cavity lenses and transport telescope lenses are on order



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.

