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SAND2015-10853C

The Z-Backlighter Laser Facility at Sandia National Laboratories

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International Meeting on Laser-Driven Radiation Sources for Nuclear Applications (LDRS2015)

George Washington University, Washington, DC

December 13 – 15, 2015



Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000. SAND NO. 2011-XXXXP

- Federally funded research and development center; government-owned, contractor operated
- Principal sites at Albuquerque, NM and Livermore, CA
- Regular employees: 10,540; total laboratory expenditures (FY14): \$2,686,329,000
- 7 research foundations:
 - Bioscience
 - Computing and Information Sciences
 - Engineering Sciences
 - Geoscience
 - Materials Sciences
 - Nanodevices and Microsystems
 - *Radiation Effects and High Energy Density Science*

High Energy Density Science on

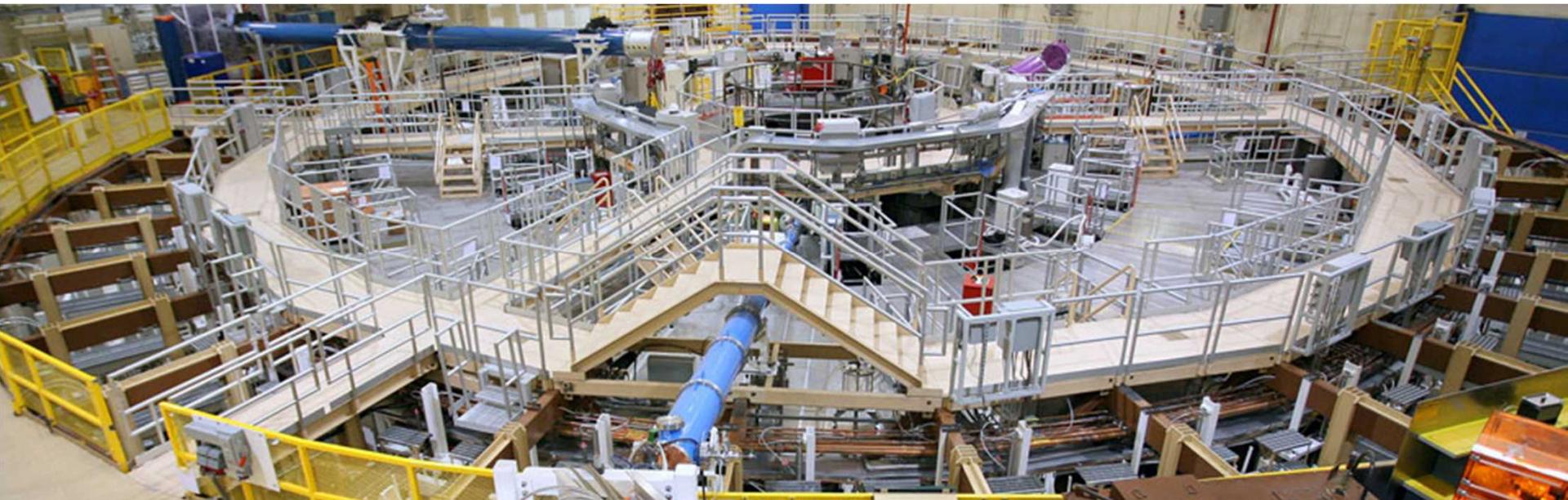


 Sandia
National
Laboratories

“Science from Earth’s Core to Black Holes”*

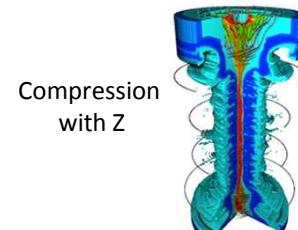
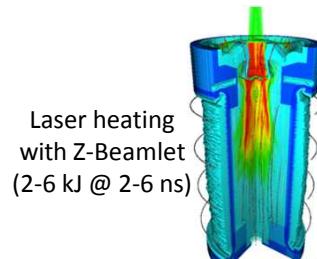
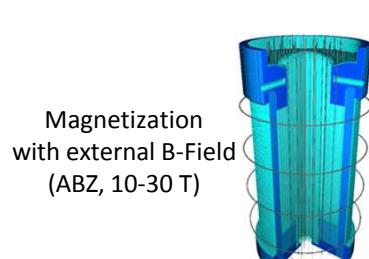


- **Inertial Confinement Fusion and Magnetized Liner Inertial Fusion (MagLIF)**
- **Dynamic Material Compression and EOS studies**
- **Z Astrophysical Plasma Properties**
- **Radiation Effects Sciences**
- **33 m diameter, 1 shot per day, \approx 150 shots per year**
- **11-27 MA, 80 TW electrical power**
- **Up to 300 TW/2.5 MJ of x-rays**

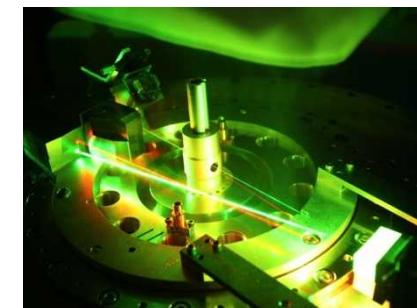
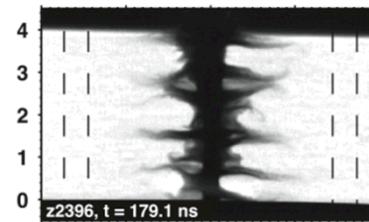
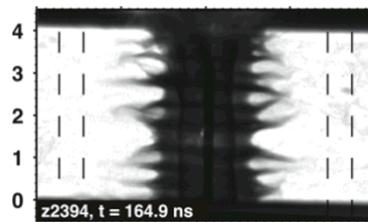
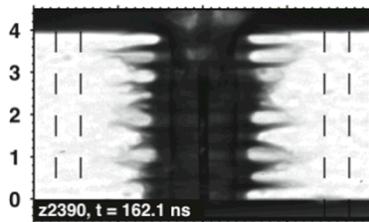


The Z-Backlighter Facility supports 3 key research areas at Z

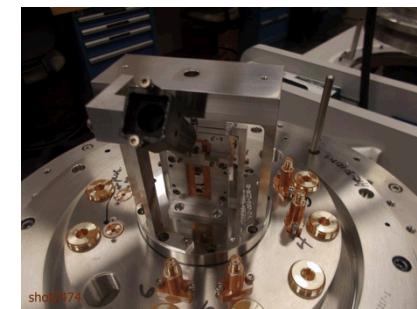
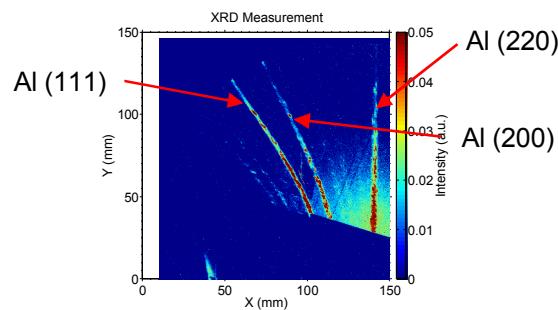
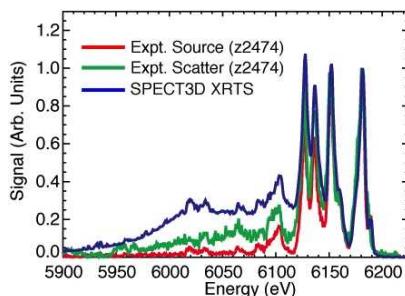
Preheating a Magnetized Liner Inertial Fusion (MagLIF) target



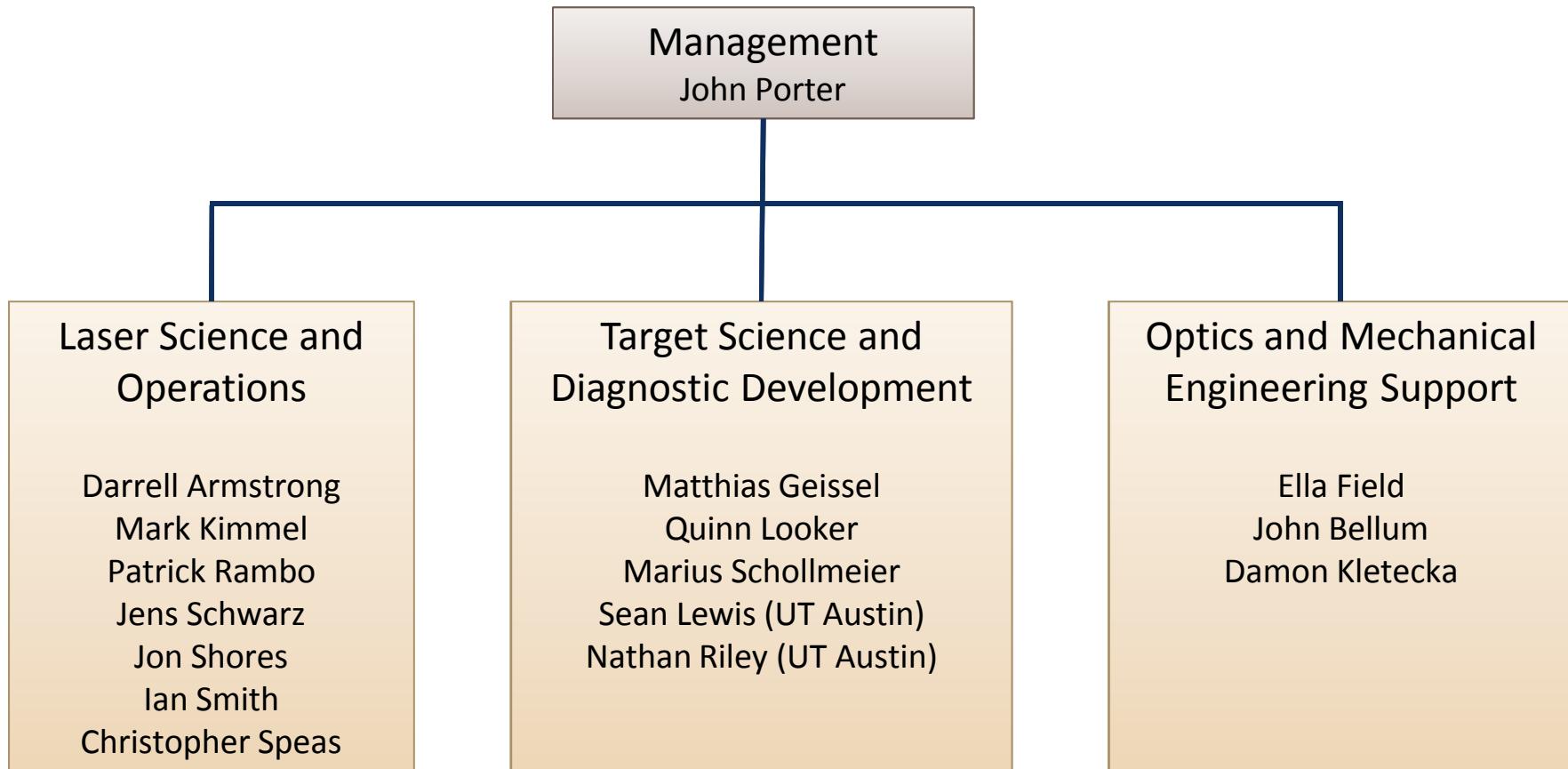
Driving 1.8 and 6.2 keV x-ray backscatterers for x-ray radiography of imploding liners or wire arrays



Generating x-ray sources for x-ray scattering and diffraction on dynamically compressed matter



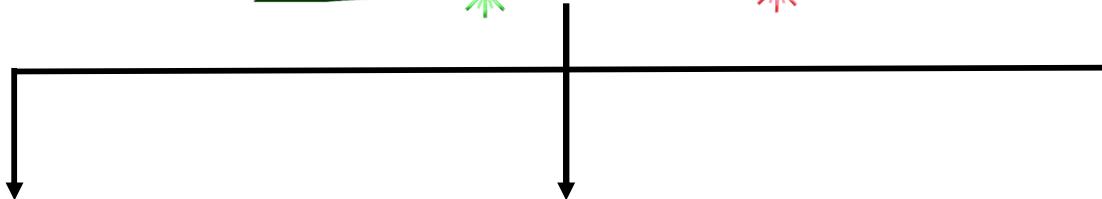
Z-Backlighter Facility Organization



**12 full-time employees & 2 grad students to support
3 laser systems, Z shots and 5 target chambers!**

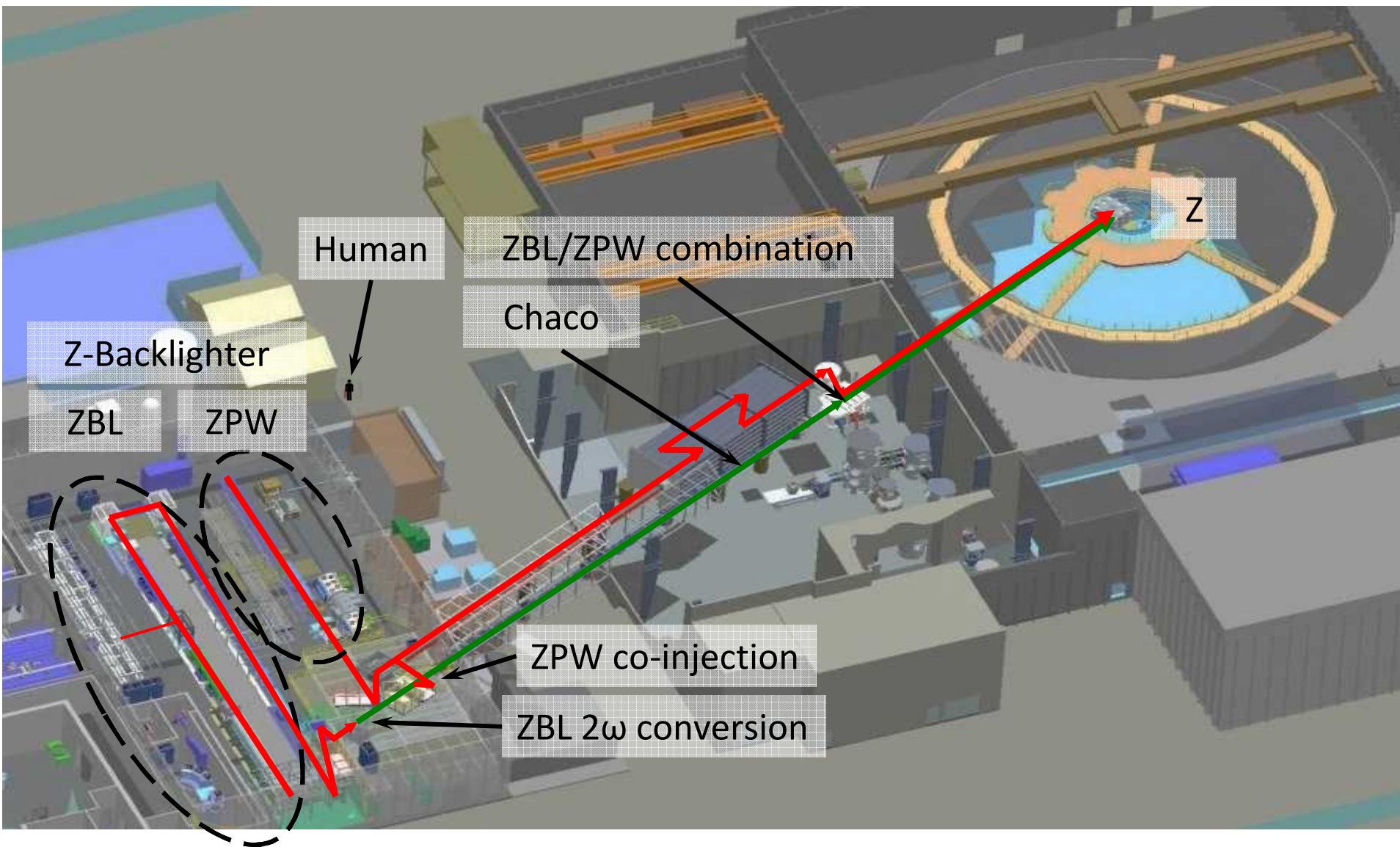
Z-Backlighter Facility Overview

Z Backlighter



	Z Beamlet	Z Petawatt	Chaco
λ (nm)	527	1054 / 527	1064 (532)
pulse duration	0.3-8 ns, typ. 2 ns	500 fs – 10 ps / 2 ns	300 ps – 10 ns
typ. spot size (μm FWHM)	75	6 / ?	20
E_{max} (J)	4500	100 (200TW) / 500 (ZPW) / 800 (co-inj.)	50 (25)
I (W/cm ²)	$\sim 10^{17}$	$\sim 10^{20}$ / $\sim 10^{16}$	$\sim 10^{16}$
Shot Intervals (minutes)	180	180	20
'Special feature'	2 pulse Multi-Frame-Backlighter or single pulse	OPCPA for shortpulse operation or narrowband co-injection into ZBL	8-10 ns option: 1w and >100J, picket-fence pulses

Z-Backlighter Facility Overview



Z-Beamlet Basics

- The Z-Beamlet Laser (ZBL) was the LLNL NIF prototype (1992–1998)
- Now at Sandia and used for Z experiments
 - 1st shots into Target Chamber: Mar 2001
 - 1st active Z radiographs: Jun 2001
- Parameters:
 - Up to 6 kJ @ 1053 nm, , 31 x 31 cm² beam
 - Up to 4 kJ @ 527 nm, 31 x 31 cm² beam
 - 3 shots per day
 - 0.3 – 4 ns pulse length
 - $I \approx 10^{17} \text{ W/cm}^2$
 - 4 target chambers + Z
 - Adaptive optics & phase modulation systems
 - Lens & phase plates for focusing

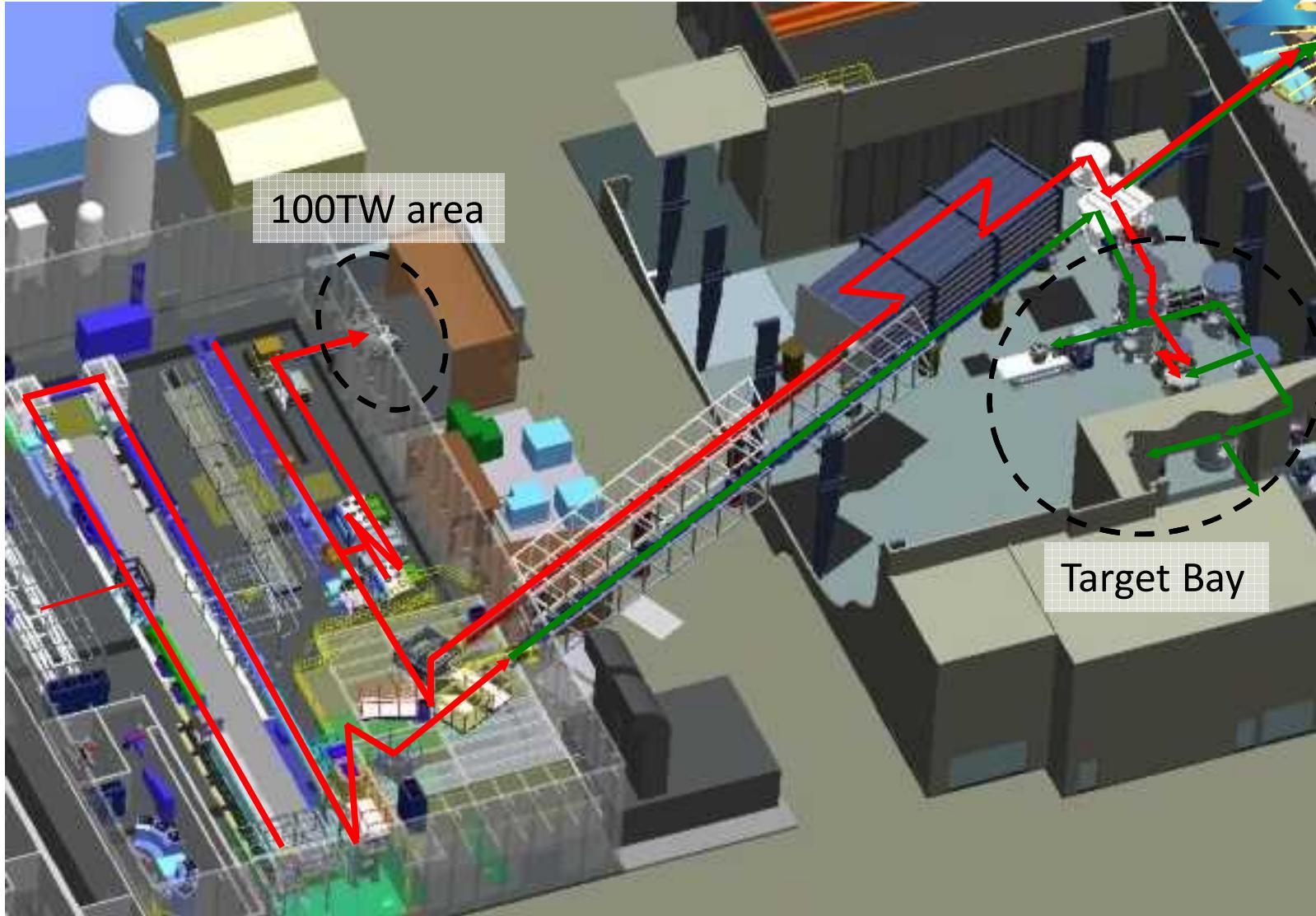


Z-Petawatt Basics

- Shortpulse, 1ω operation
 - High-field physics (particle acceleration/ γ -rays)
 - >10 keV x-ray generation
- Co-injection into ZBL and 2ω operation
 - Additional energy for ZBL pulse
 - Flexible prepulse for MagLIF/radiography
- Parameters:
 - Up to 500 J @ 1053nm, 500 fs, 41 x 41 cm²
 - Up to 100 J @ 1053nm, 500 fs, 100 TW, 8" round
 - Up to 500 J @ 527nm, 2 ns, sub-aperture
 - 3 shots per day
 - Pulse length: 0.5 - 100 ps @ 1ω , 2 ns @ 2ω
 - $I = 2 \times 10^{20} \text{ W/cm}^2$ @ 1ω
 - 2 target chambers + Z
 - Off-axis parabola or lens focusing
 - 2 kJ full aperture upgrade: on-going



Z-Petawatt/Z-Beamlet target areas



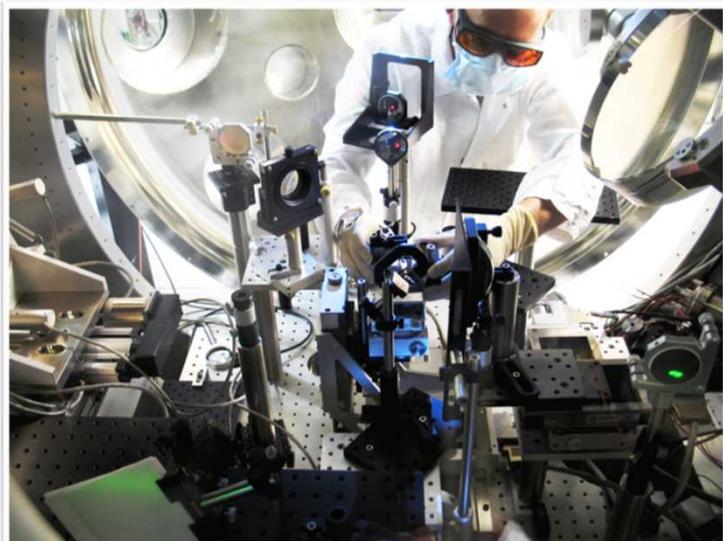
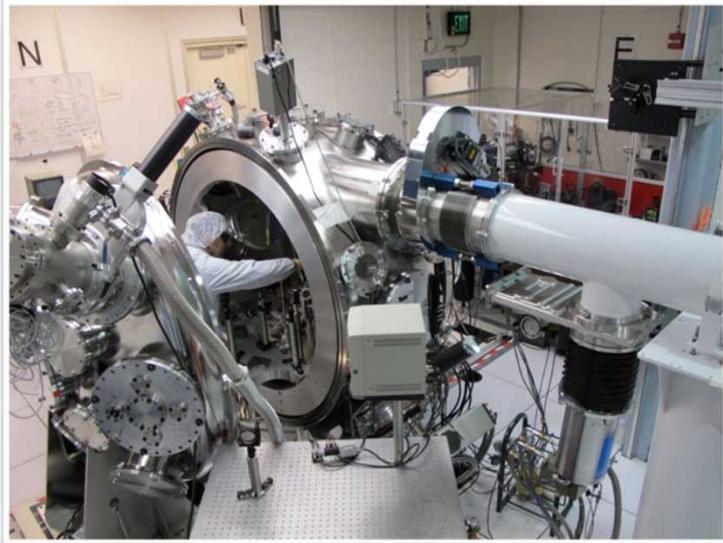
“100TW” Capabilities

High-field experimental area:

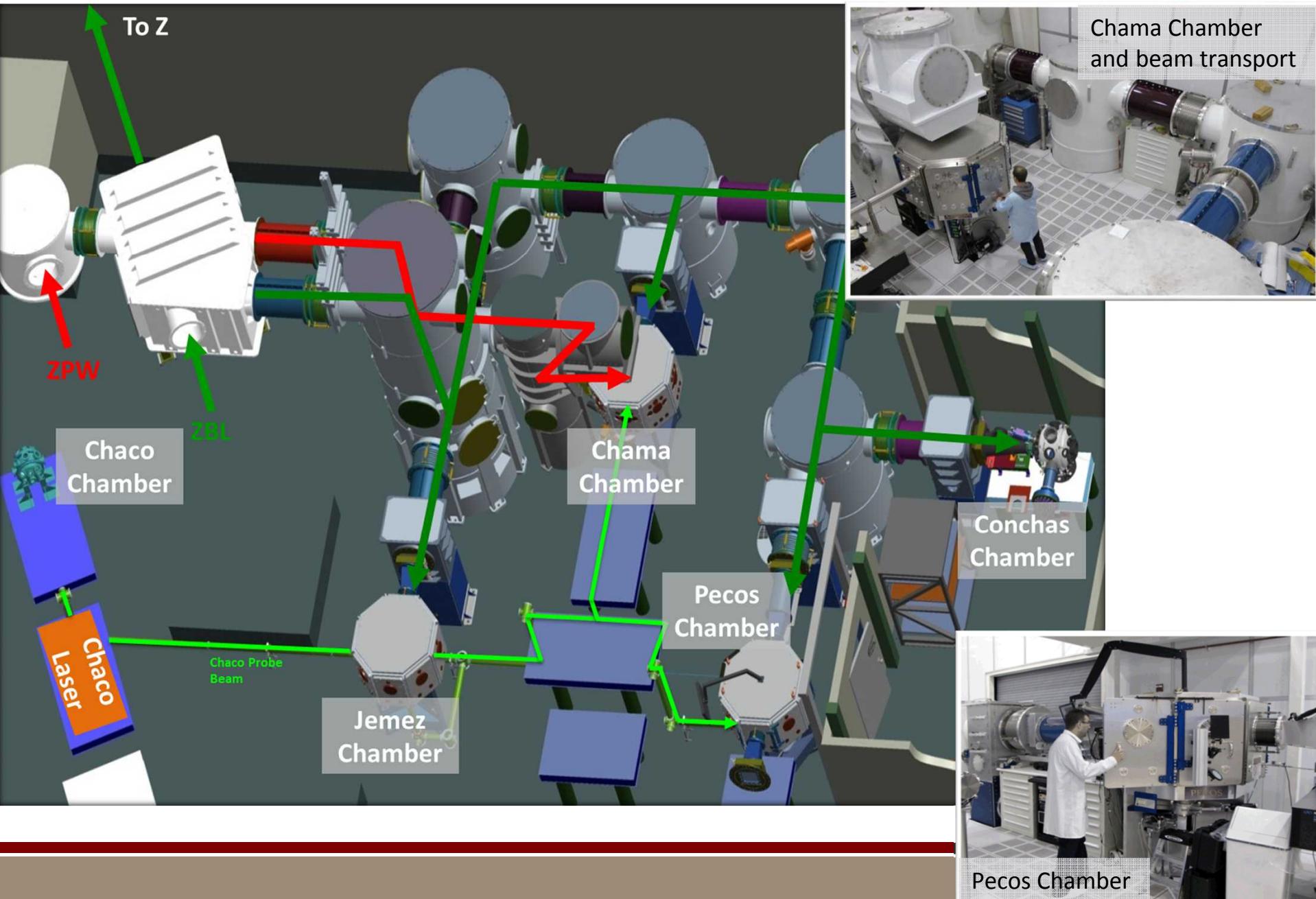
- 100 J in 500 fs (250 TW), $I = 2 \times 10^{20} \text{ W/cm}^2$
- Target chamber:
 - ca. 75 cm diameter
 - 2 half-domes on rails allow full access to interior

Experimental efforts have included:

- Proton acceleration up to 65 MeV
- Proton radiography
- K_{α} line source optimization up to 25 keV
- K_{α} bent crystal imager development up to 16 keV
- Bremsstrahlung radiography up to 500 keV



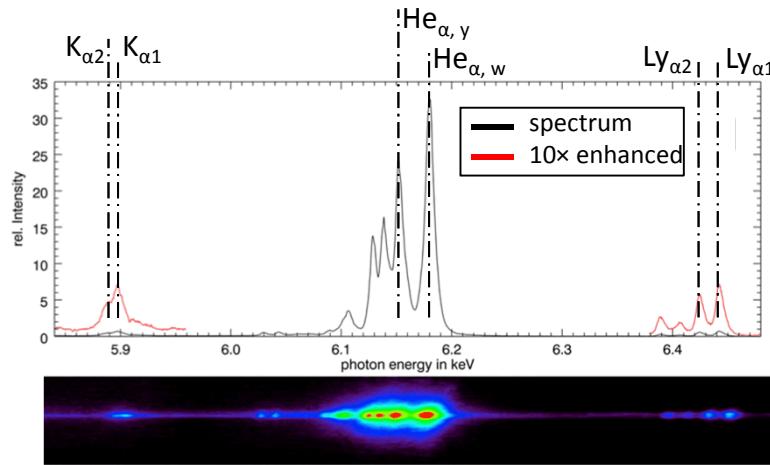
The Target Bay



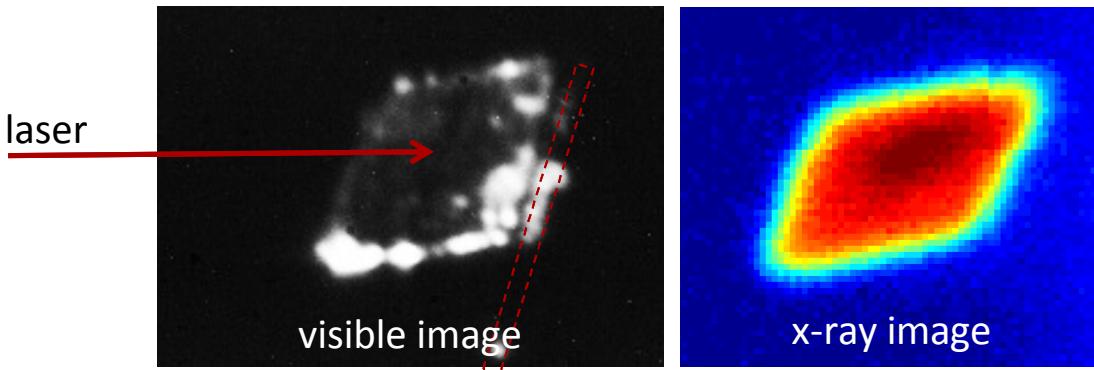
Laser-driven radiation sources: X-rays

Key parameters:

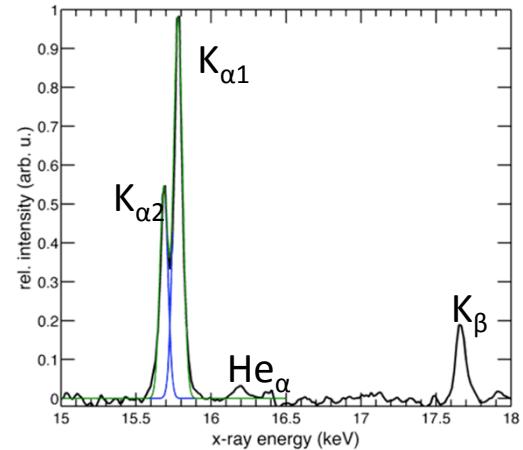
- Up to 10 keV x-rays with Z-Beamlet:
 - He_α line emission from ions in hot plasma
 - $\approx 10^{16}$ photons in 1-4 ns pulse



- Up to 25 keV x-rays with Z-Petawatt:
 - K_α line emission from cold atoms in dense matter
 - $\approx 10^{14}$ photons in 0.5-100 ps pulse



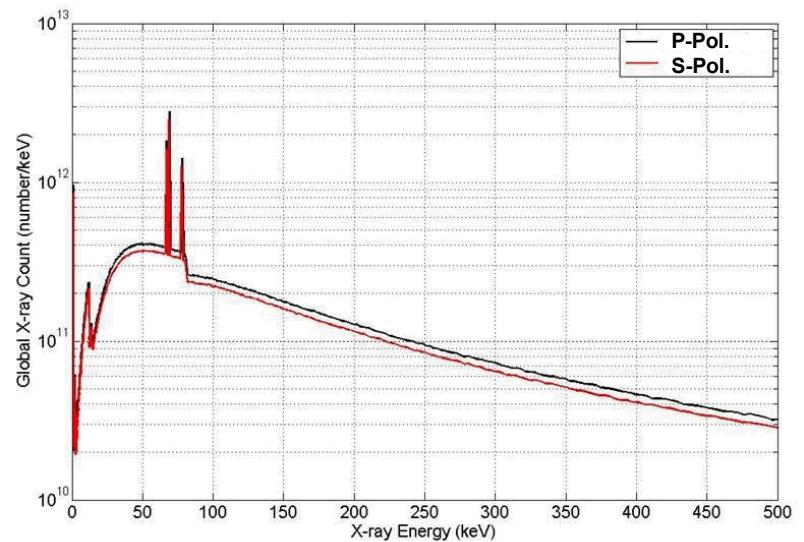
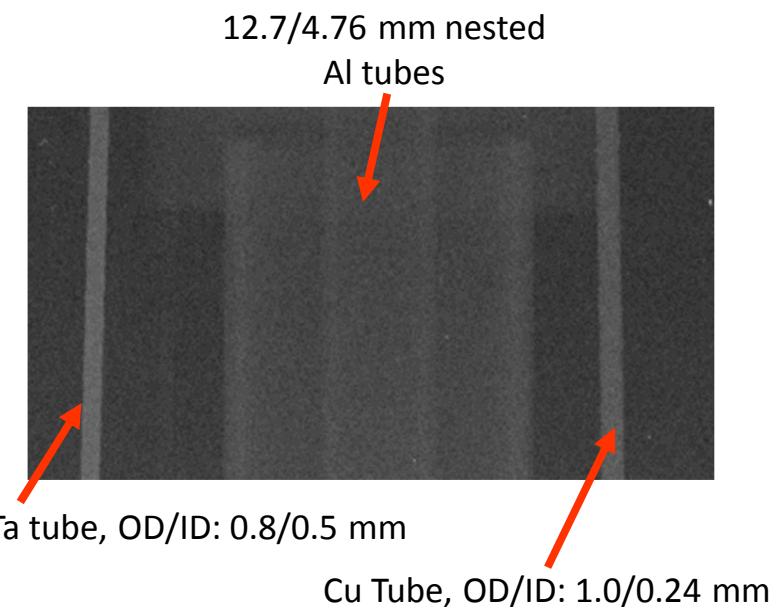
ZPW: 1 ps, 100 J, $I = 10^{20} \text{ W/cm}^2$
Zirconium, $E = 15.7 \text{ keV}$



Laser-driven radiation sources: High-energy Bremsstrahlung photons

Key parameters [1]:

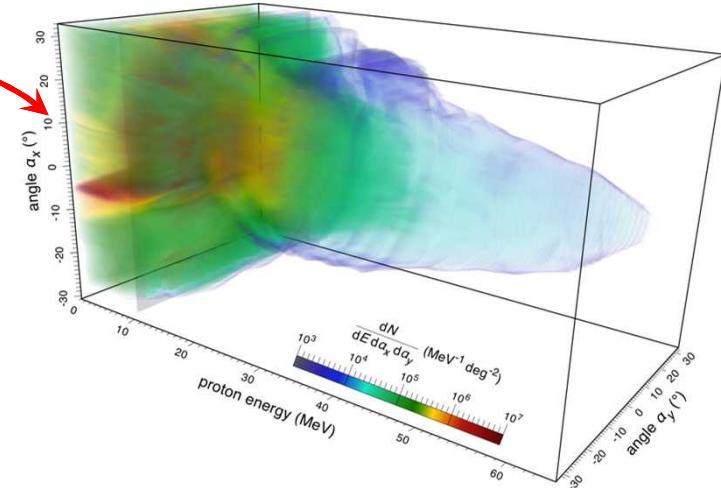
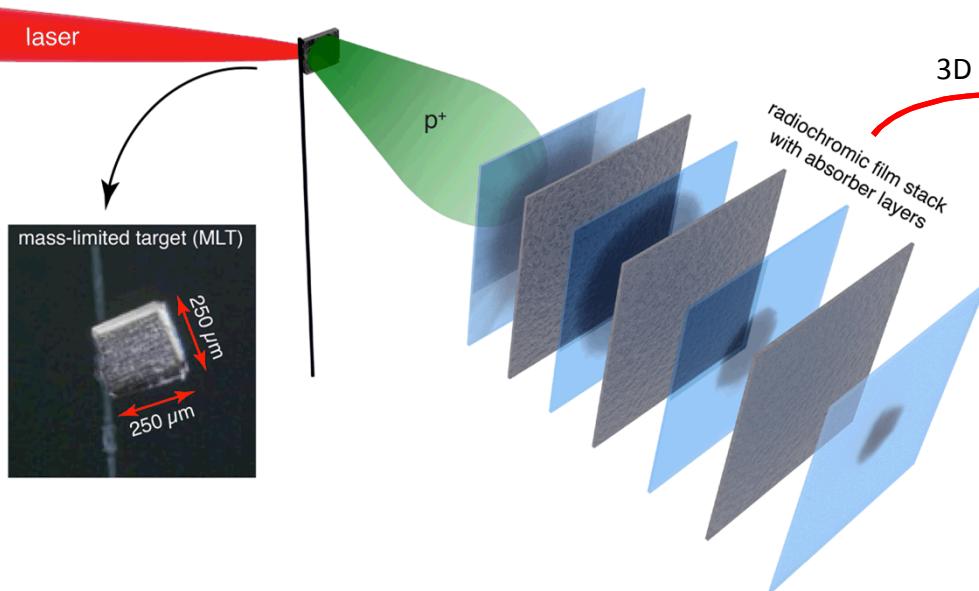
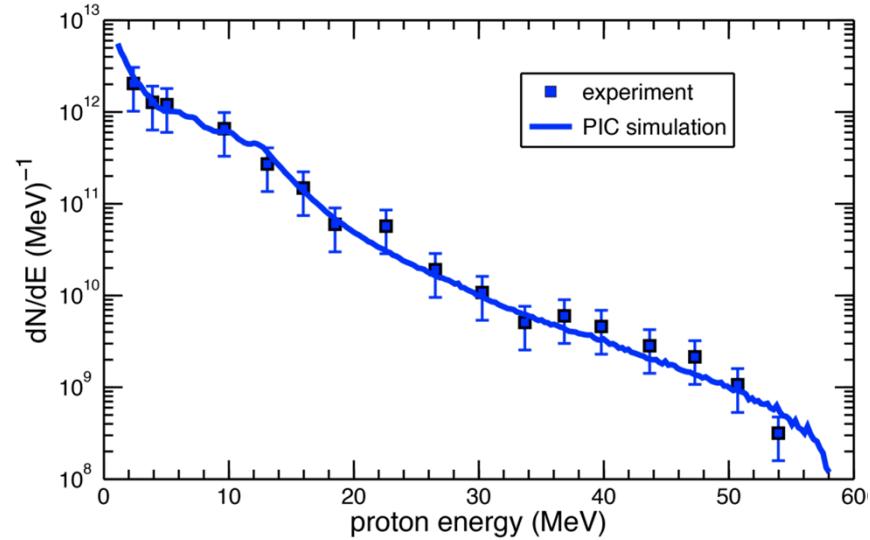
- **High-intensity irradiation of Au targets leads to >500 keV Bremsstrahlung x-rays**
- **Radiation dose \approx 100-300 mrad @ 1 meter**
- **2% spatial x-ray dose uniformity over several centimeters.**
- **Penetration power:**
 - **Tungsten: 0.5 g/cm^2 maximum**
 - **Copper: 8.0 g/cm^2 maximum**
 - **Aluminum: $>10 \text{ g/cm}^2$ maximum**



Laser-driven radiation sources: Protons

Key parameters [1]:

- Thermal spectrum
- Sharp cutoff, up to 65 MeV
- $\approx 10^{13}$ protons total
- Divergent beam up to $\pm 30^\circ$
- Beam parameters depend on temporal laser pulse profile



Summary: The Z-Backlighter Facility



Supports 3 key research areas at Z:

- Laser heating a MagLIF target
- Driving 1.8 and 6.2 keV x-ray backlighters for radiography of imploding liners or wire arrays
- Generating sources for x-ray scattering or diffraction on dynamically compressed matter

3 laser systems:

- Z-Beamlet: kJ, ns, 2ω , $\approx 10^{17}$ W/cm 2
- Z-Petawatt: sub-kJ, ps, 1ω , 10^{20} W/cm 2 or sub-kJ, ns, 2ω
- Chaco: <100 J, ns, 2ω , $\approx 10^{16}$ W/cm 2

6 target chambers + Z:

- 100 TW
- 3 x 1.6 m Octagons
- 2 x 50-cm-class Spheres

Laser-driven radiation sources:

- X-ray He $_{\alpha}$ and K $_{\alpha}$ line radiation up to 25 keV
- Bremsstrahlung x-rays up to 500 keV
- Protons up to 65 MeV