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# The Differential Absorption Hard X-ray (DAHx) Spectrometer At The Z Facility\*

K.S. Bell, C.A. Coverdale, D.J. Ampleford, J.E. Bailey, G. Loisel, V. Harper-Slaboszewicz, J. Schwarz, E. Christener, C. Turner, L.A. McPherson, C. Bourdon, M. Kernaghan, M. Sullivan, C. Kirtley, M.E. Cuneo

*Sandia National Laboratories  
Albuquerque, NM, USA*

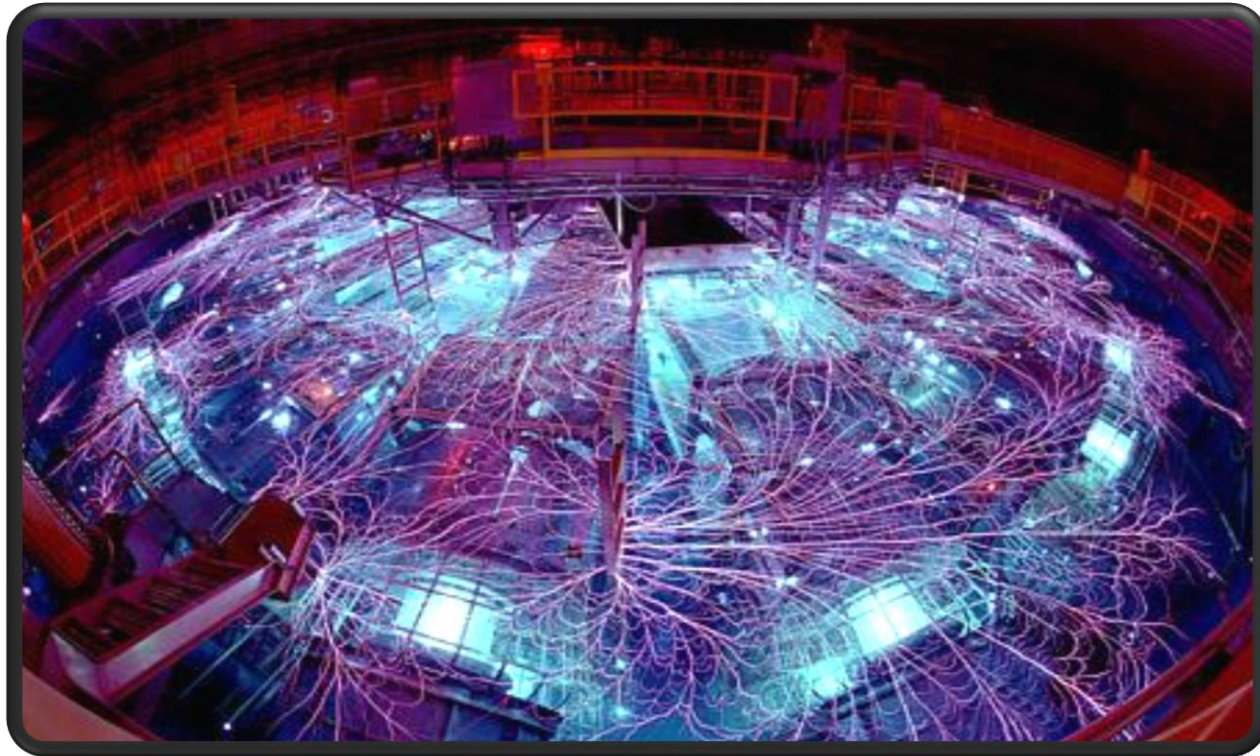
ICOPS 2016  
June 19-23, 2016  
Banff, Alberta, Canada

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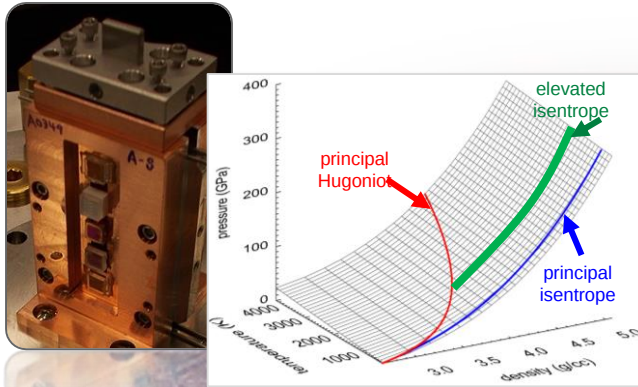
The Z accelerator is a pulsed power generator capable of delivering up to 26 MA in  $\sim 100$  ns



# Z produces extreme conditions in numerous ways

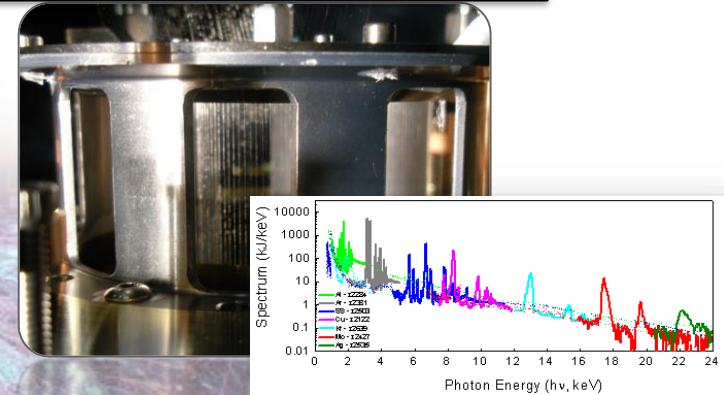
## Dynamic Materials

Compress materials to  $10^7$  Atm.



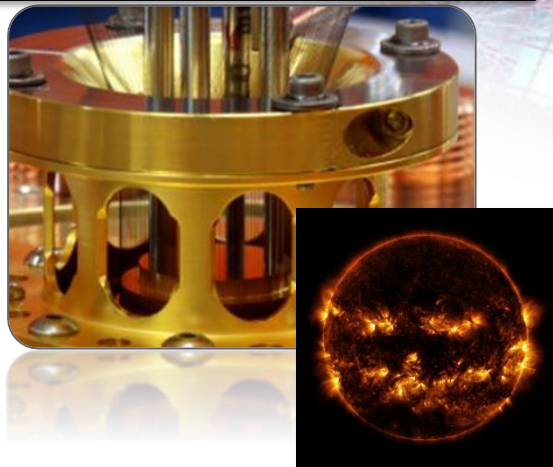
## K-shell x-ray sources

100's of kJ of multi-keV photons



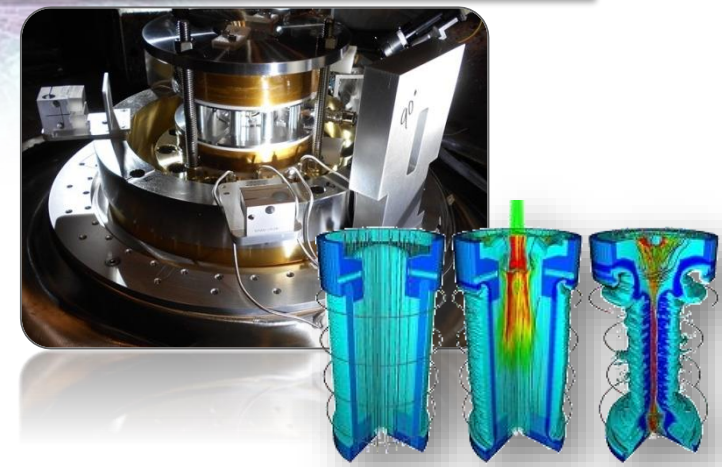
## Stellar Opacities

Temperature/density of convection zone

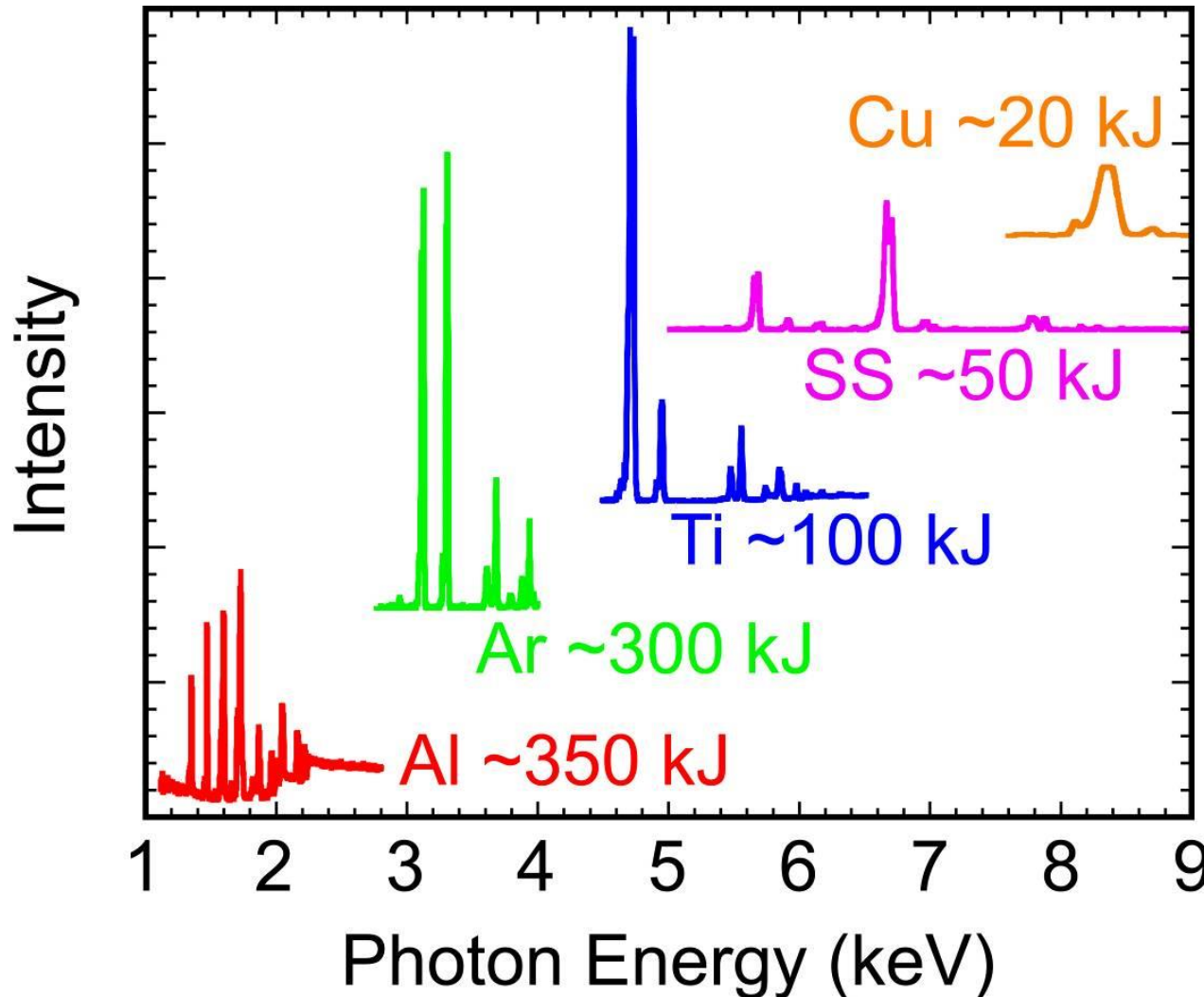


## MagLIF Fusion Plasmas

DD fusion yields  $>10^{12}$  neutrons

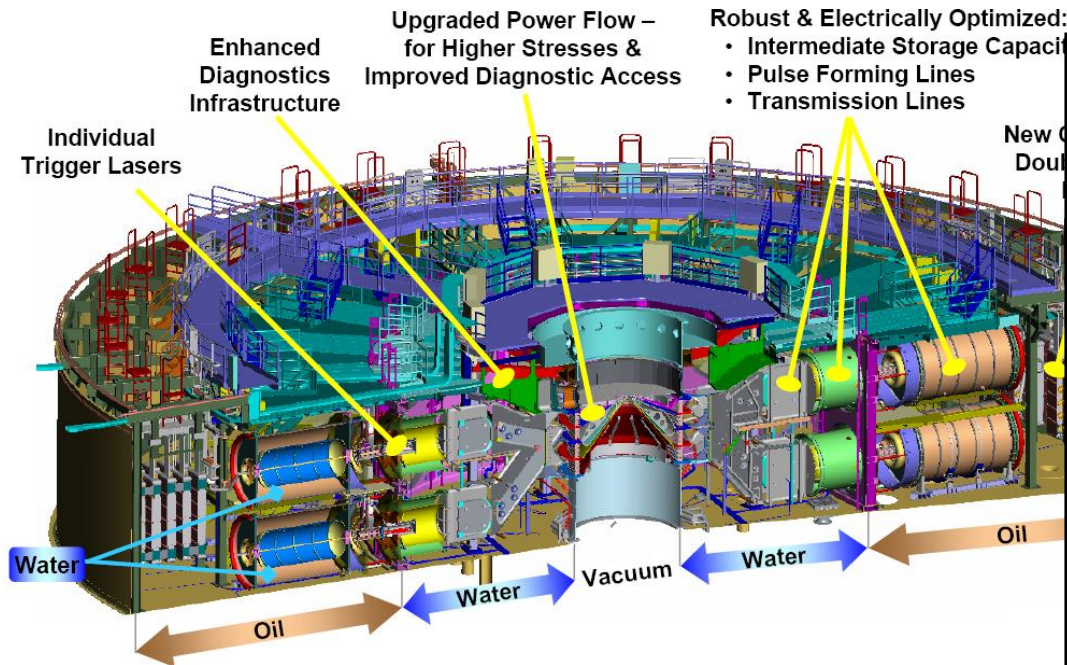


Prior to refurbishment, Z could drive K-shell emissions up to  $\sim 9$  keV



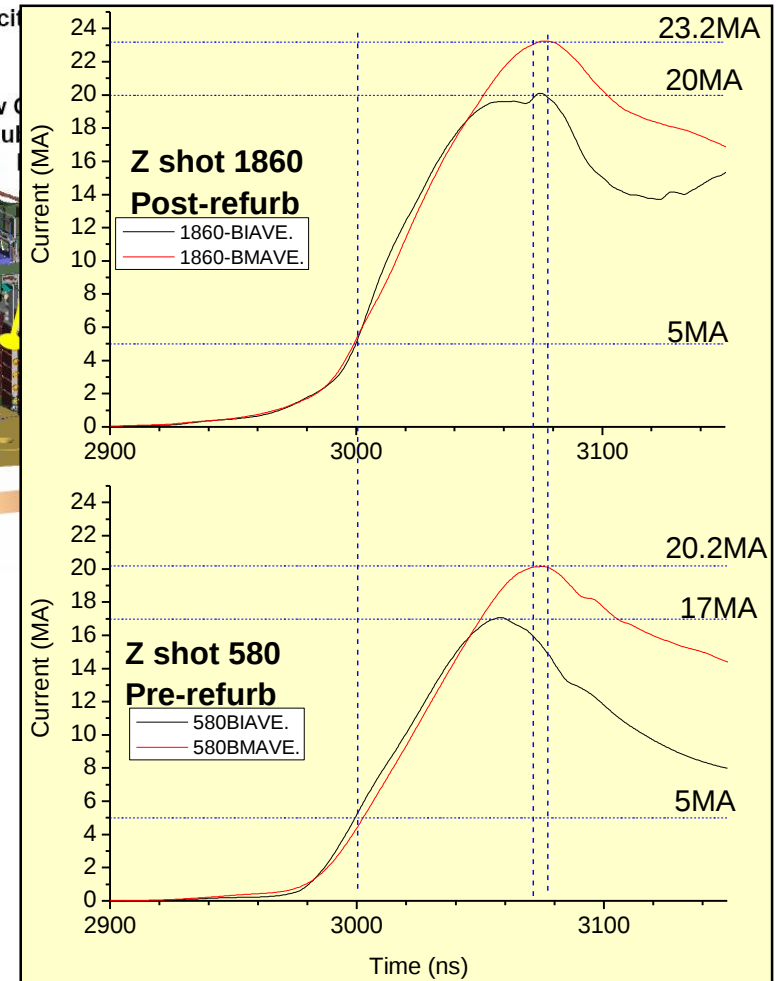
- Drive thermal K-shell emissions
- Attempts made to overdrive Al and Ti sources to increase output at higher photon energies were marginally successful

# Since 2008, refurbished Z has been available for experiments



For 65mm SS & Cu arrays ZR has achieved higher load currents than old Z (17%)

Current risetime is increased by ~10%

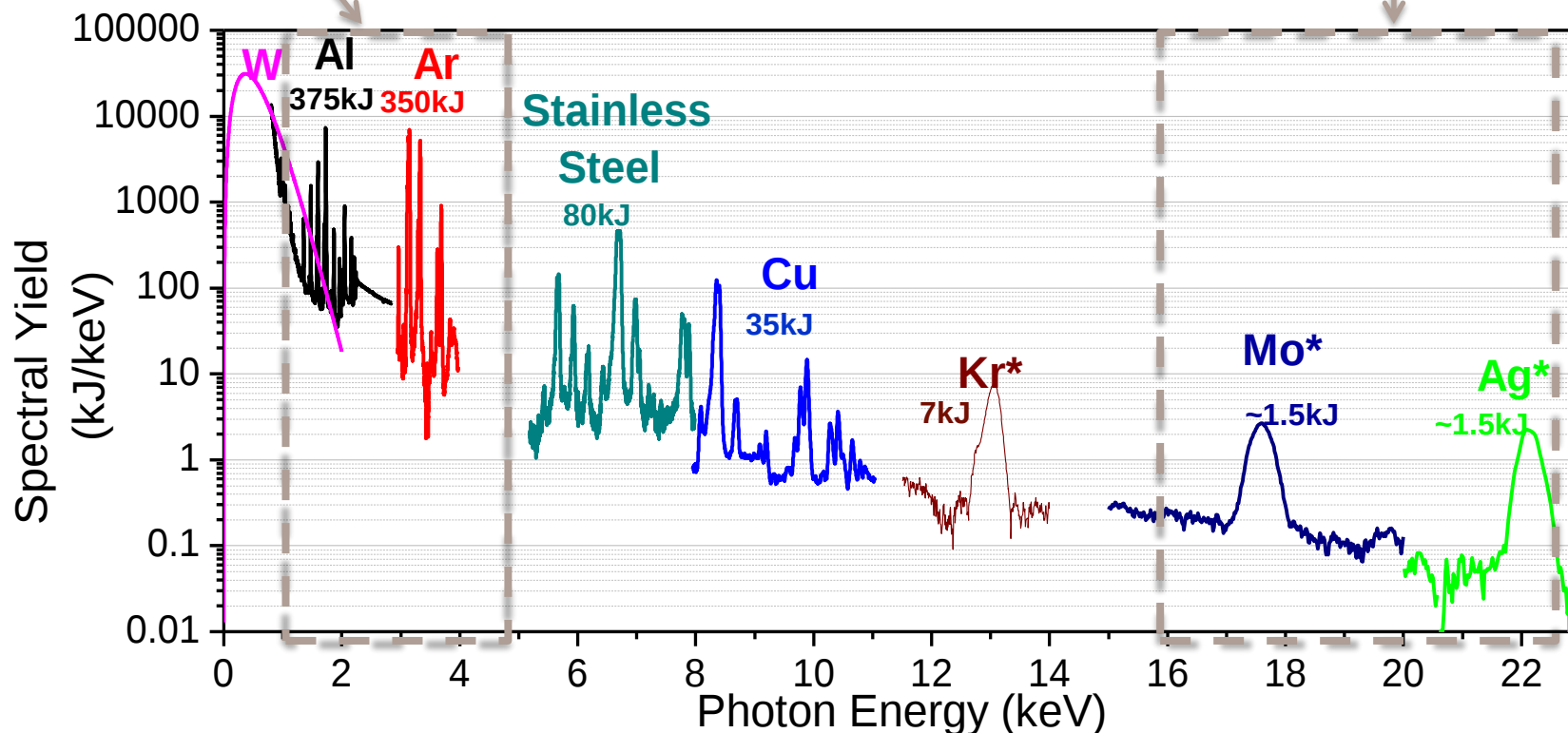


# The energy available has enabled evaluation of higher photon energy thermal and non-thermal K-shell emissions

Z achieves very high yields – opacity can be a concern

Emission requires high temperatures and implosion velocities. Stability a concern.

Temperatures required too high – rely on inner shell ionization



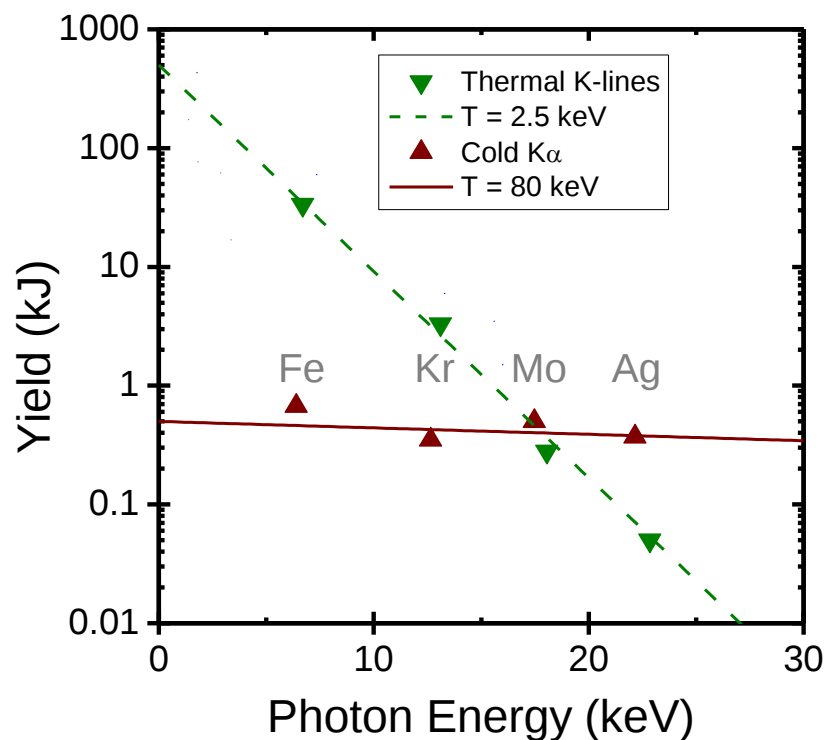
D.J. Ampleford *et al.*, *APS DPP* 2013

D.J. Ampleford. B. Jones *et al.*, *Phys Plasmas* 21 056708 (2014)

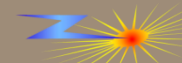
# Z diagnostics now extended to >20keV photons

## Diagnosing the warm (20-100 keV) & hard (>100 keV) x-ray environment

- Yield, pulseshape, spectrum (line versus continuum)
  - TIPC, TLDs, [DAHX](#), calorimeters, CRITR-X
- When is the warm and hard x-ray output?
  - [DAHX](#)
- Where are the warm and hard x-rays?
  - TIPC, TLDs



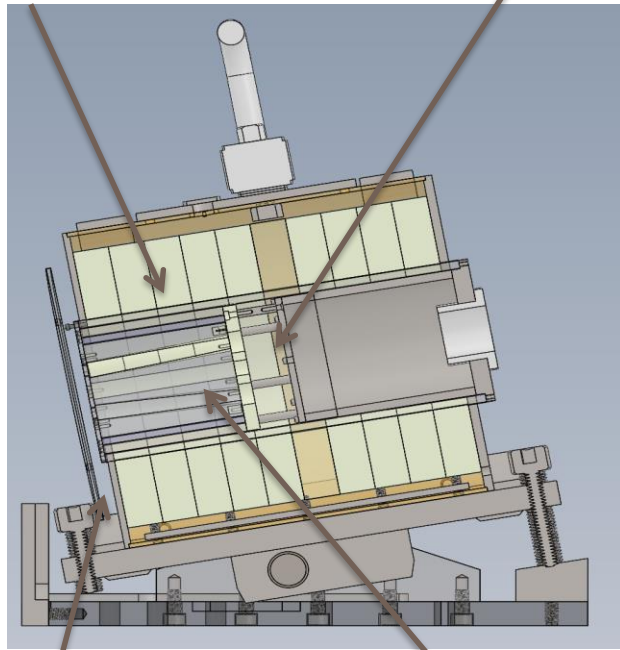
See D.J. Ampleford's talk: 6D-7  
 D.J. Ampleford *et. al.* ICMRE 2016



# DAHX provides temporal and spectral information

DAHX = Differential Absorption Hard X-ray

10 W “Rings”      7 Si PIN Diodes



Blast Shield      4" W Collimator & Filter Holder

- Diagnose 60-2500 keV x-rays with coarse spectral resolution
- 7 Si PIN diodes
- Highly collimated
- Temporal information in spectral bins
  - High time resolution ( $\leq 1$  ns)
- Correlate to soft x-ray emission temporally

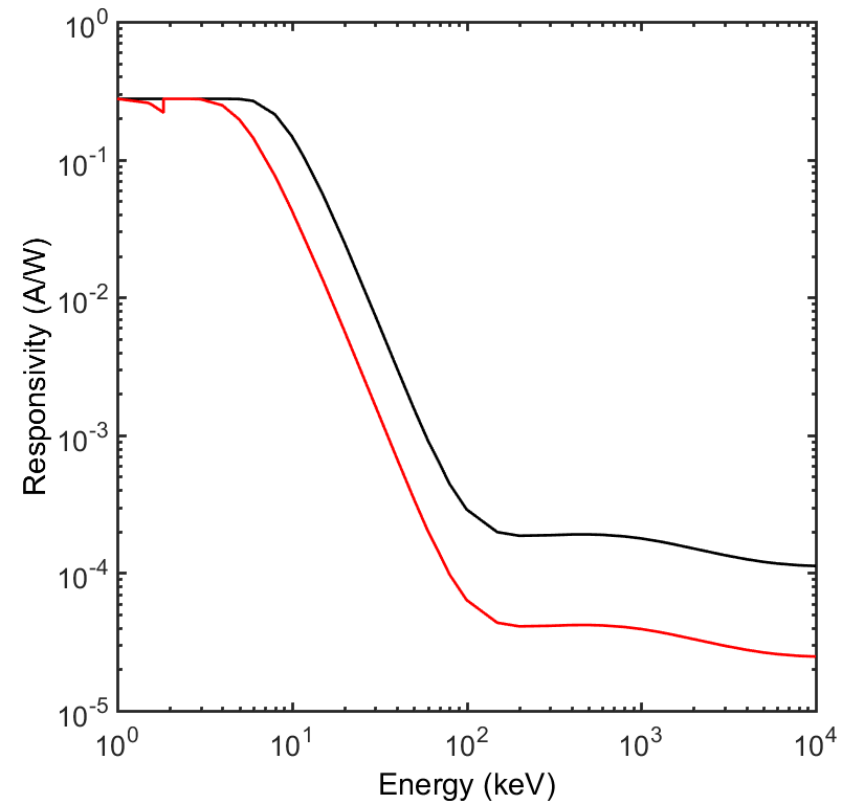


diodes  
1/2 meter  
to  
source

K. Moy *et. al.* Proc. of SPIE Vol. 6319 (2006).

# Optodiode Si PIN Diodes

- **AXUVHS5**
  - 100  $\mu\text{m}$  thick active layer
  - 1  $\text{mm}^2$  area
- **AXUVHS11**
  - 22  $\mu\text{m}$  thick active layer
  - 0.28  $\text{mm}^2$  area



$$R(eV) = 0.265(1 - e^{-t\rho A})$$

$R(eV)$  = responsivity [A/W]

$t$  = thickness [cm]

$\rho$  = density [ $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ ] (2.33)

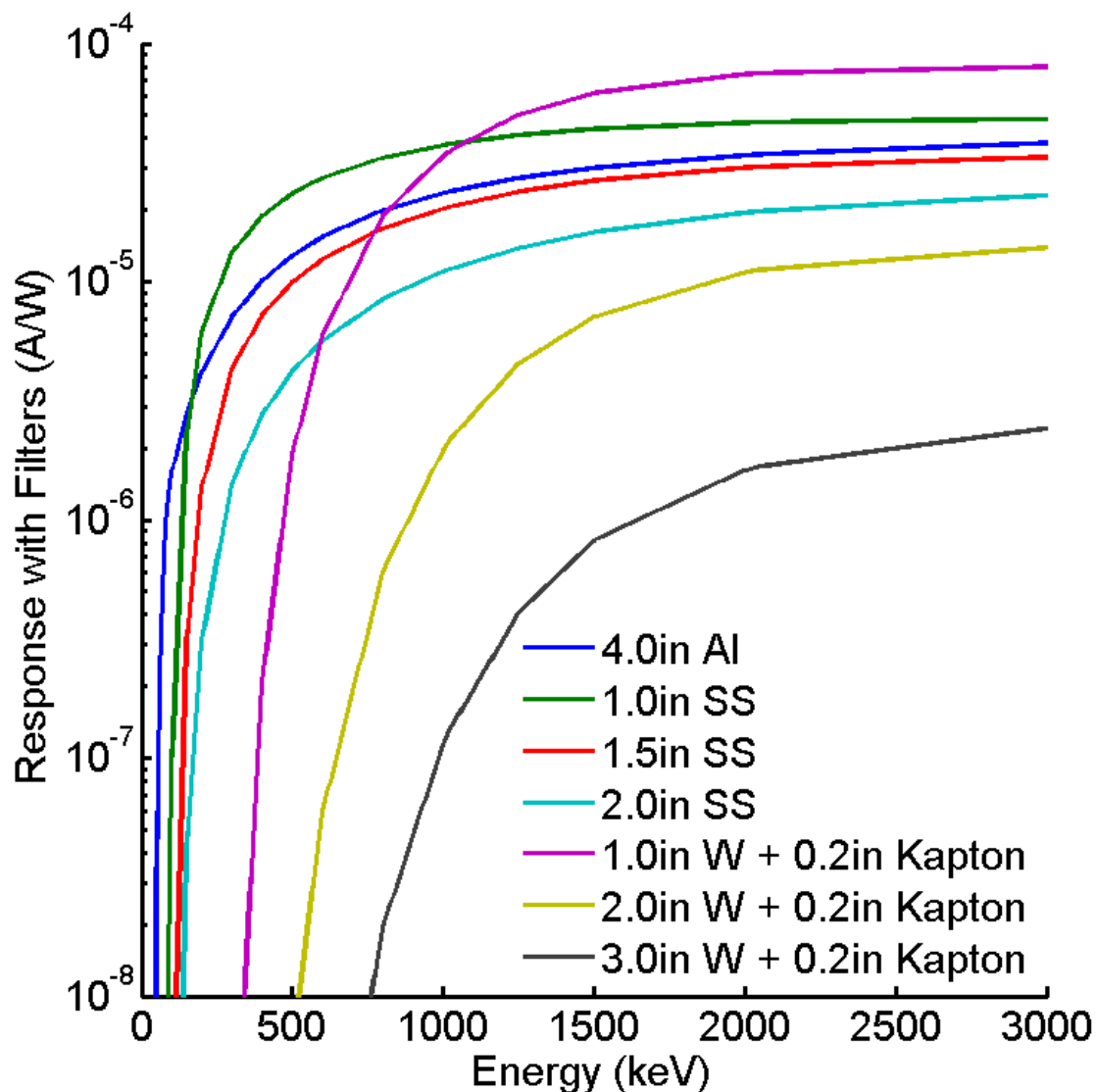
$A(eV)$  = mass energy attenuation [ $\text{cm}^2/\text{g}$ ]

| Diode    | rise-time (ps) | fall-time (ps) | sat. level ( $\text{e}/\text{cm}^2$ ) | responsivity (A/W) |
|----------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| AXUVHS11 | 151±9.2        | 629±64         | $3 \times 10^{12}$                    | 0.009636           |
| AXUVHS5  | 247±23         | 2300           | $4 \times 10^{12}$                    | 0.0080             |

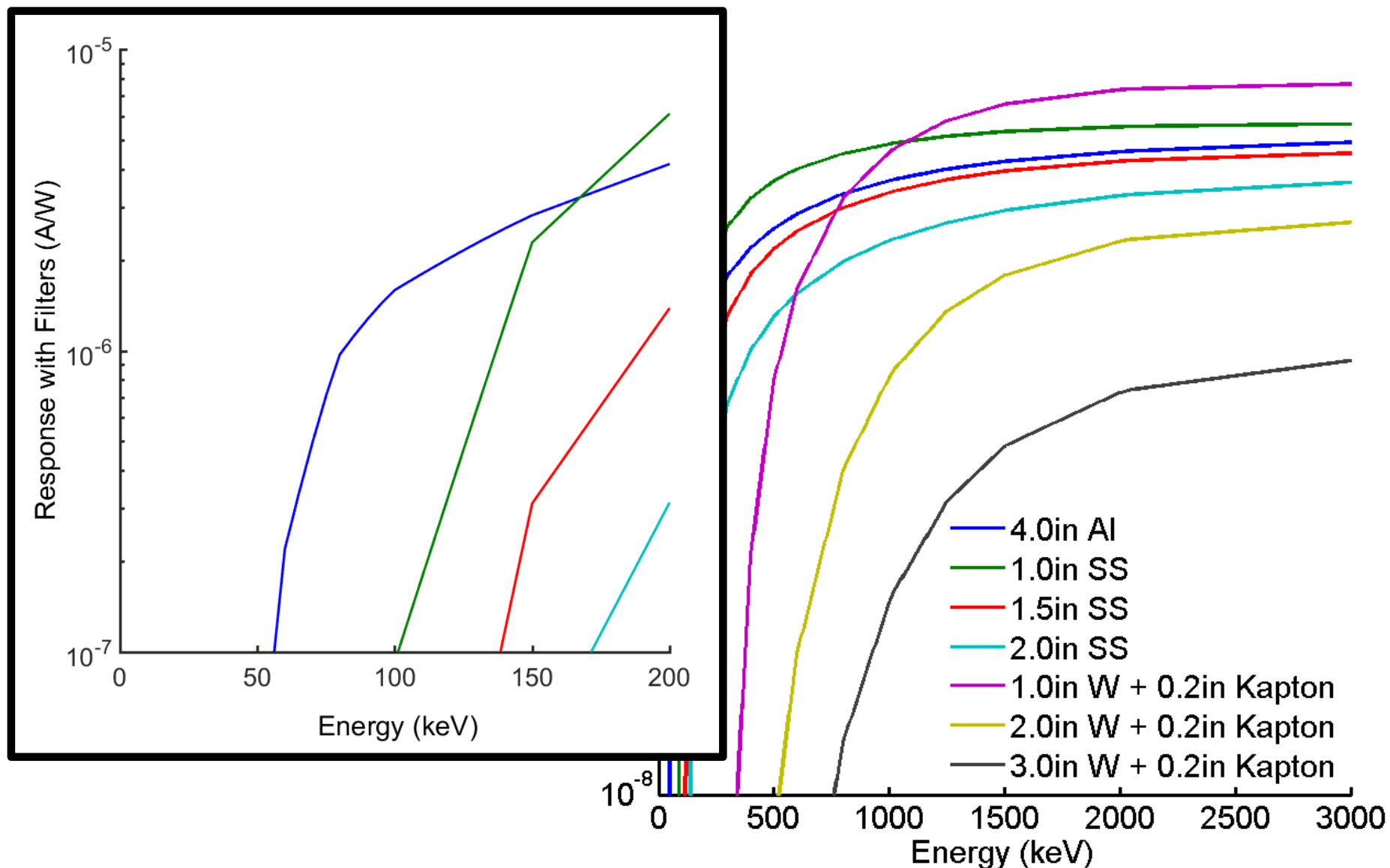
Measurements by J. Schwarz

# Filter & Diode Folded Response

- ¼" Al 5083 Blast Shield
- HS11 22  $\mu\text{m}$ 
  - 4" Aluminum 5083
  - 1" Stainless Steel 304
  - 1.5" Stainless Steel 304
  - 2" Stainless Steel 304
- HS5 100  $\mu\text{m}$ 
  - 1" Tungsten
  - 2" Tungsten
  - 3" Tungsten
  - ASTM-B-77 Class 1, HD 17



# Filter & Diode Folded Response



# Data Unfold – An Underdetermined Problem

- Solving for source spectrum  $S(t, E)$  given:

- The diode response  $D_i(E)$
- The filter transmission  $F_i(E)$
- The signal on the diode  $M_i(t)$

$$M_i(t) = \int dE S(t, E) D_i(E) F_i(E) \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 7$$

- $S(t, E)$  needs to be constrained

- Power Law

$$S(t, E) = A(t) E^{-k(t)}$$

- Thermal Bremsstrahlung

$$S(t, E) = A(t) \exp \frac{-E}{T(t)}$$

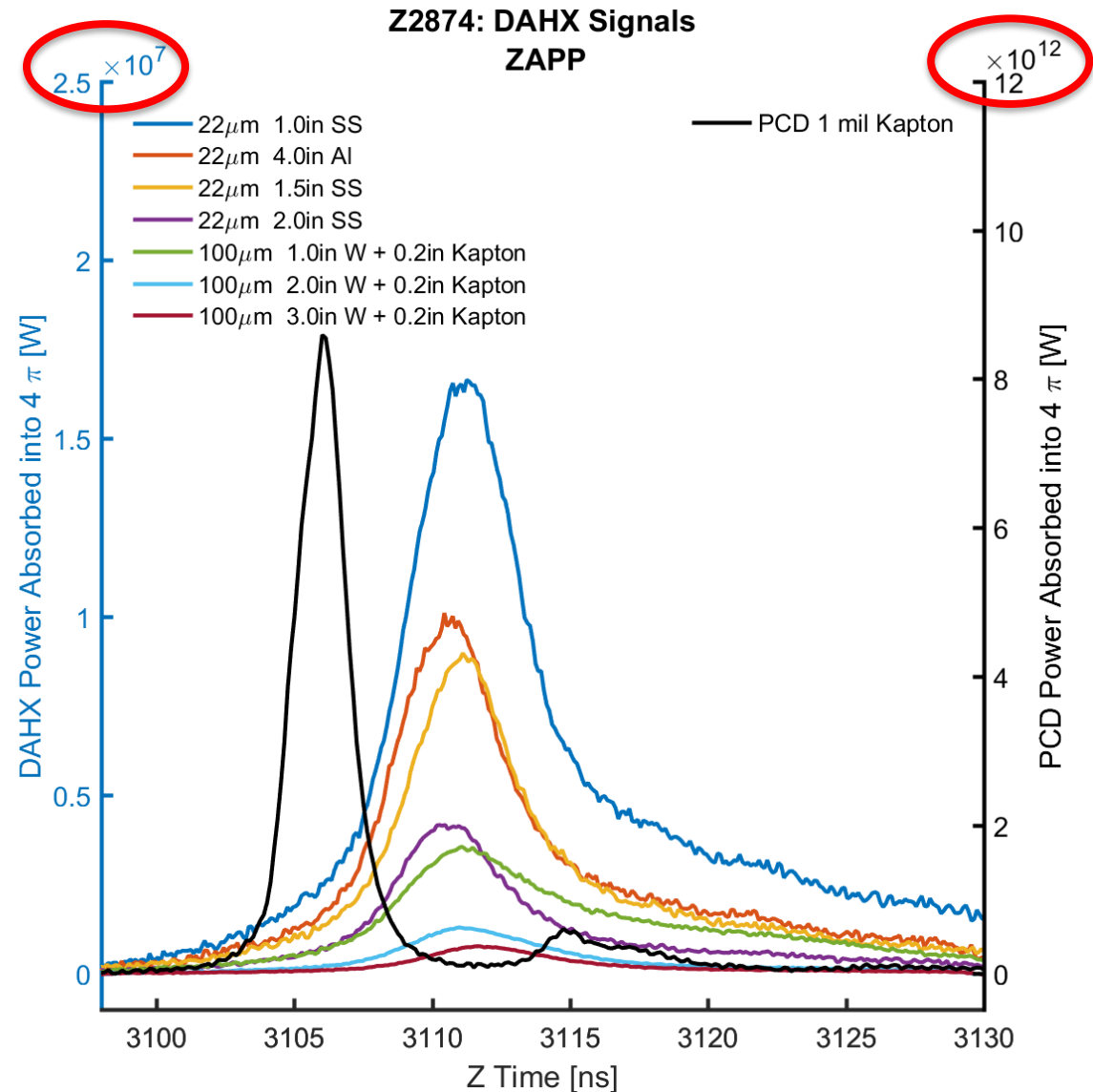
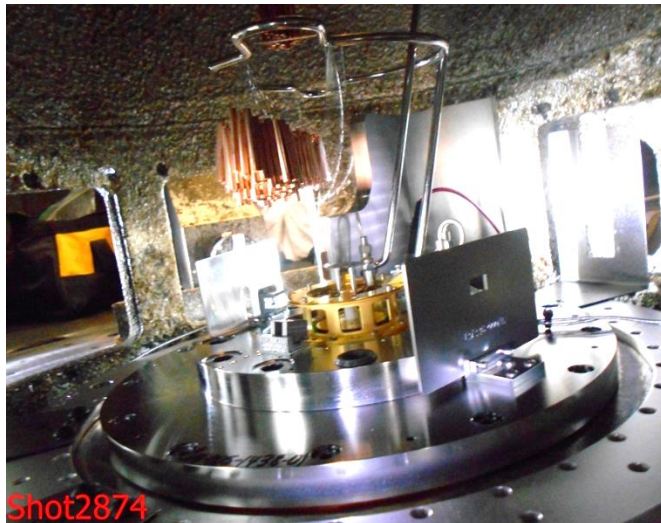
- Attenuated Kramer's Law Bremsstrahlung

$$S(t, E) = A(t) \left[ \frac{E_{max}(t)}{E} - 1 \right]^r \exp -Q(t) \mu_A(E)$$

# DAHX & PCD signals from W Wire Array used for Opacity Experiments (ZAPP)

## Nested W Wire Array:

- 240/120 wires
- 11.4 micron wires
- 40/20 mm array diameter



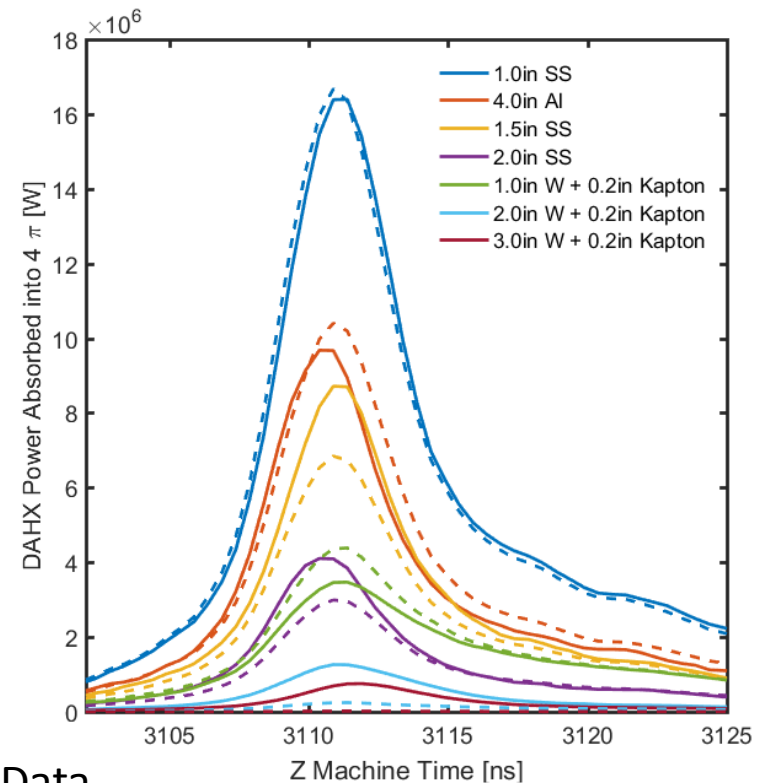
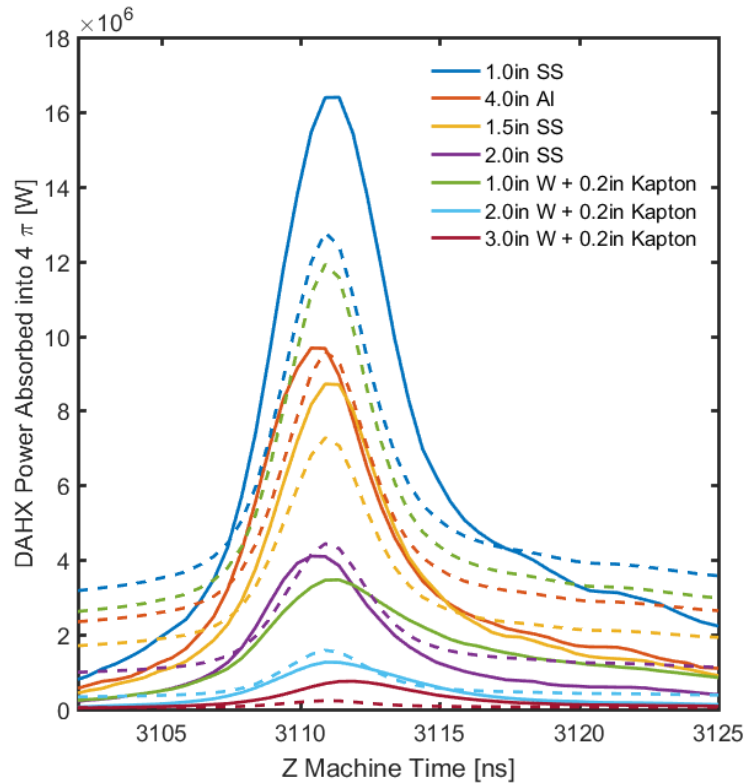
# Thermal Bremsstrahlung V. Power Law Fits for Opacity W Wire Array z2874

Power Law

$$S(t, E) = A(t) E^{-k(t)}$$

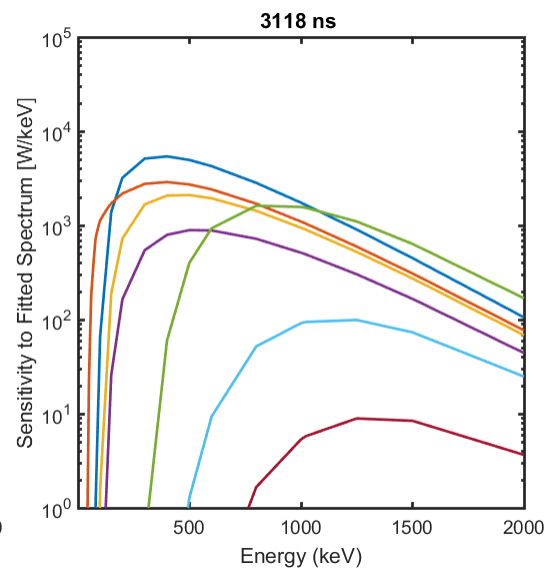
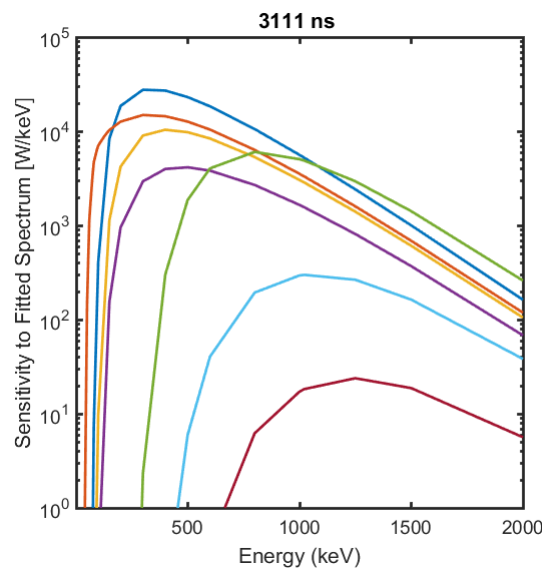
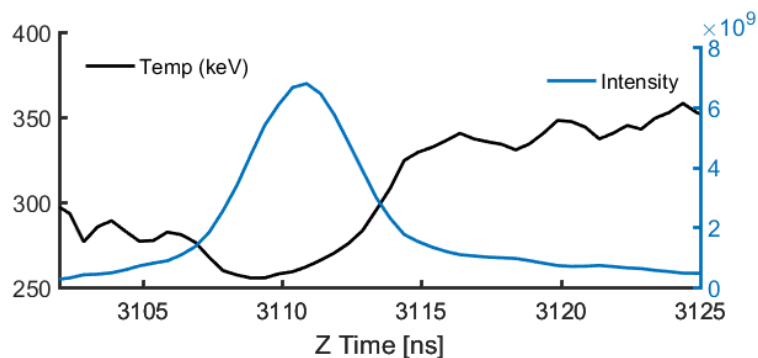
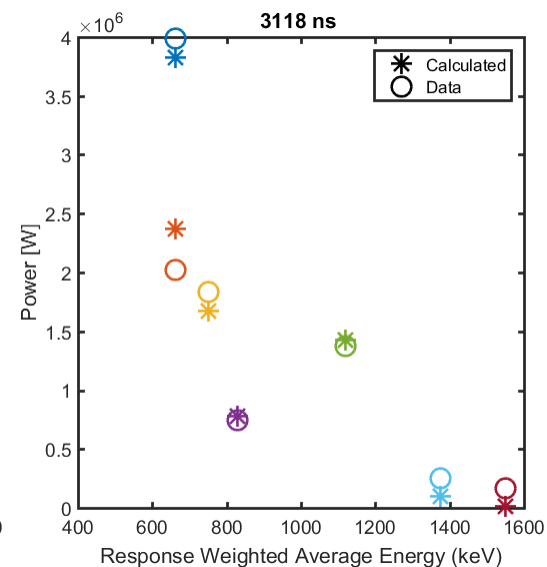
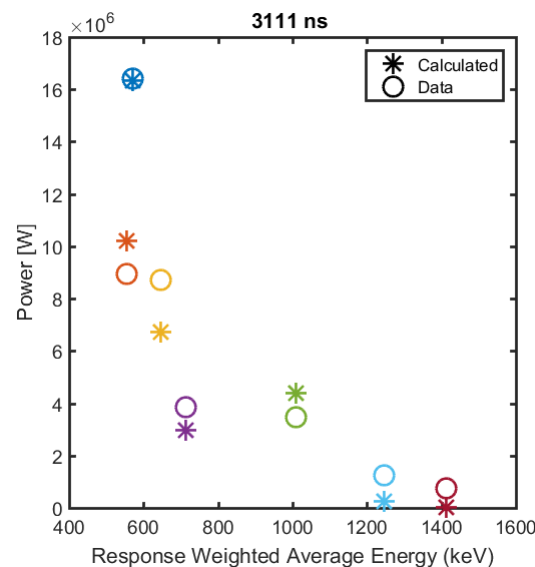
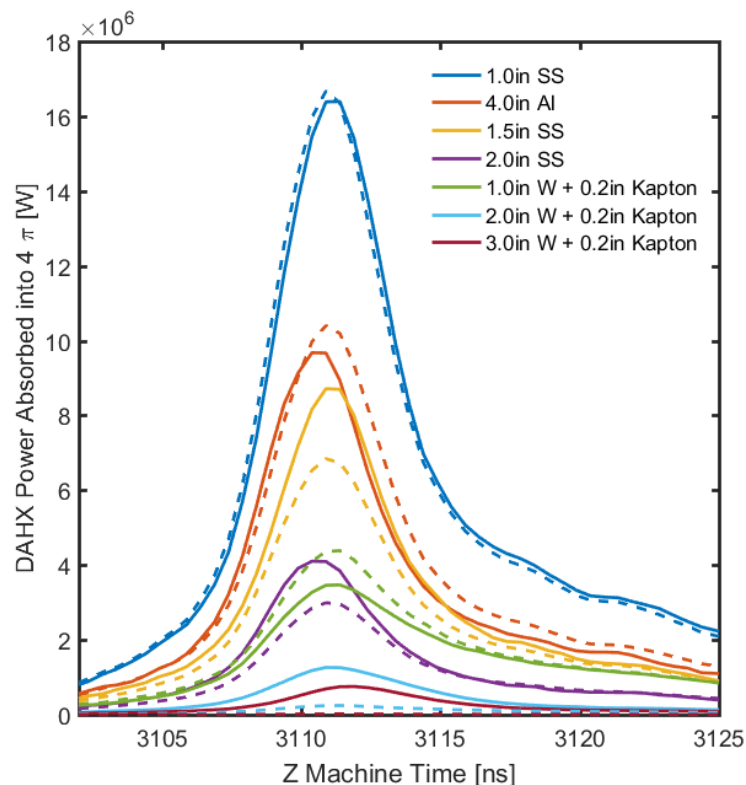
Bremsstrahlung

$$S(t, E) = A(t) \exp \frac{-E}{T(t)}$$

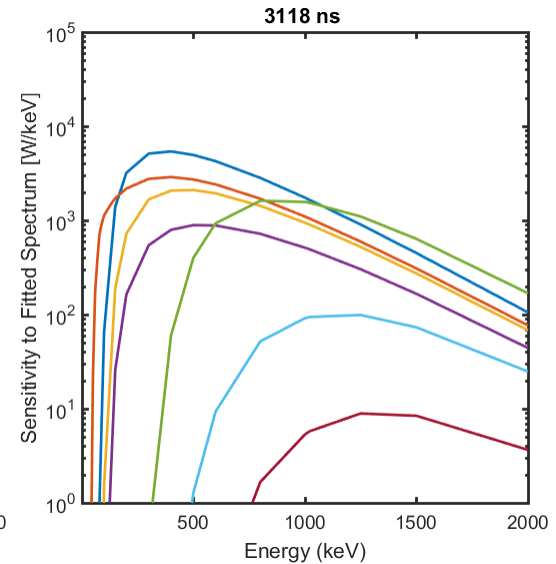
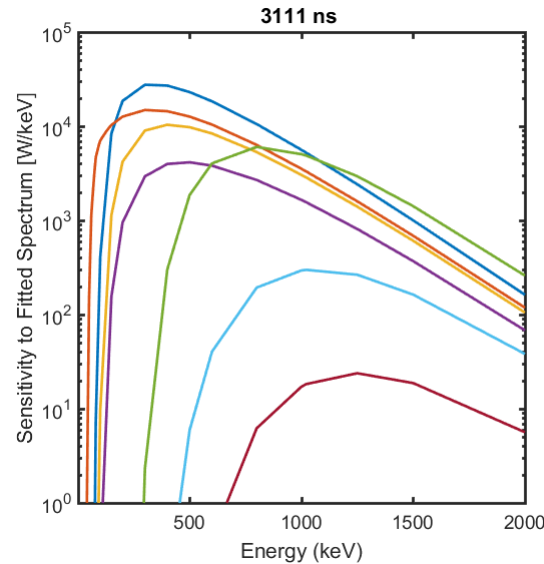
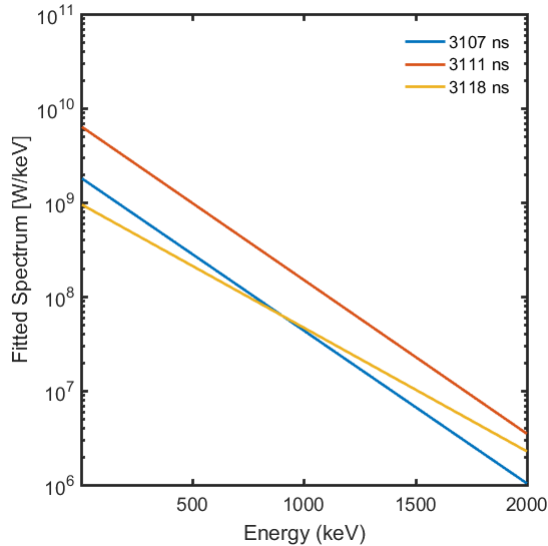
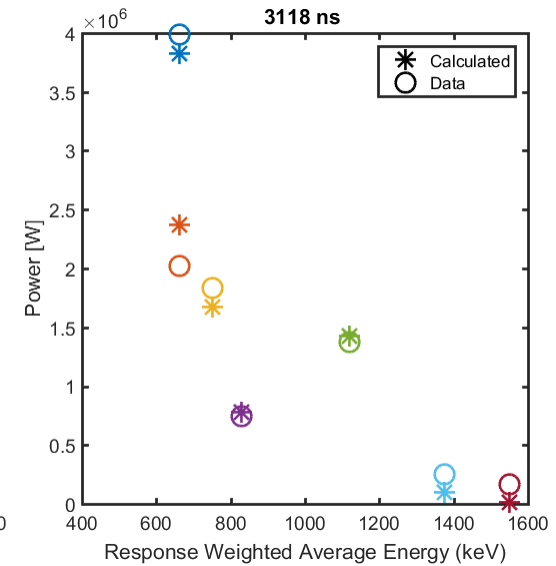
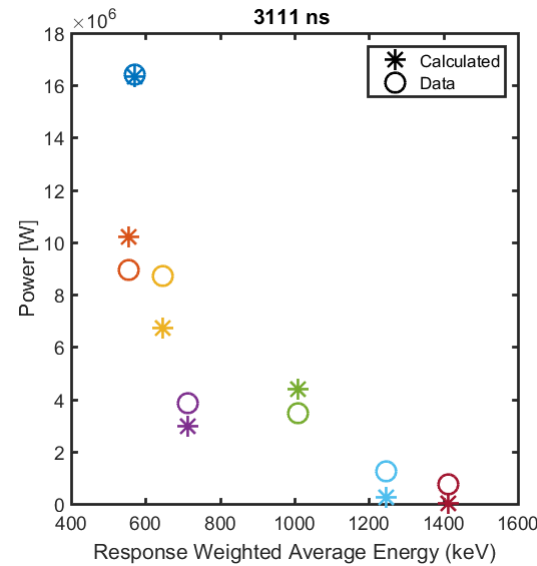
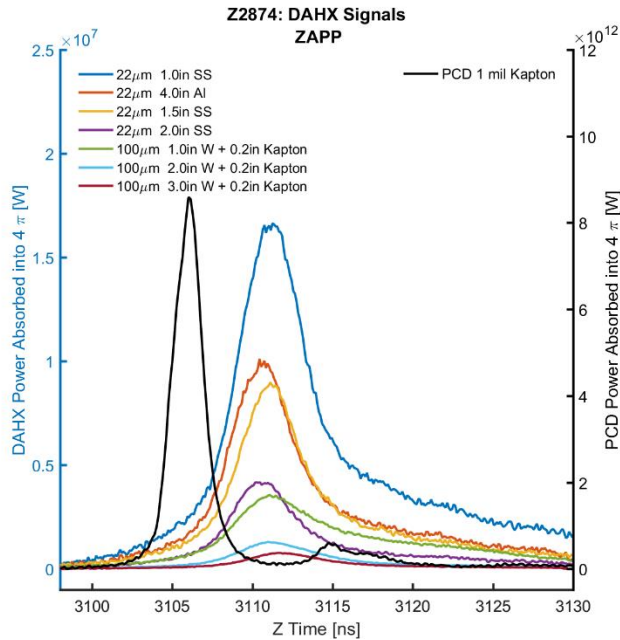


Solid = Data  
Dashed = Fit

# Thermal Brems. Fit to Opacity W Wire Array z2874



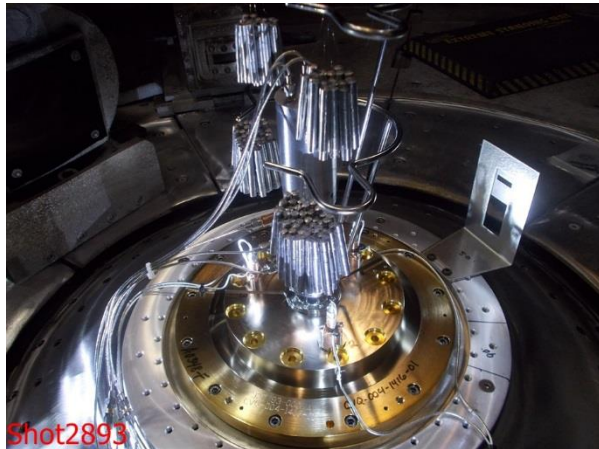
# Thermal Brems. Fit to Opacity W Wire Array z2874



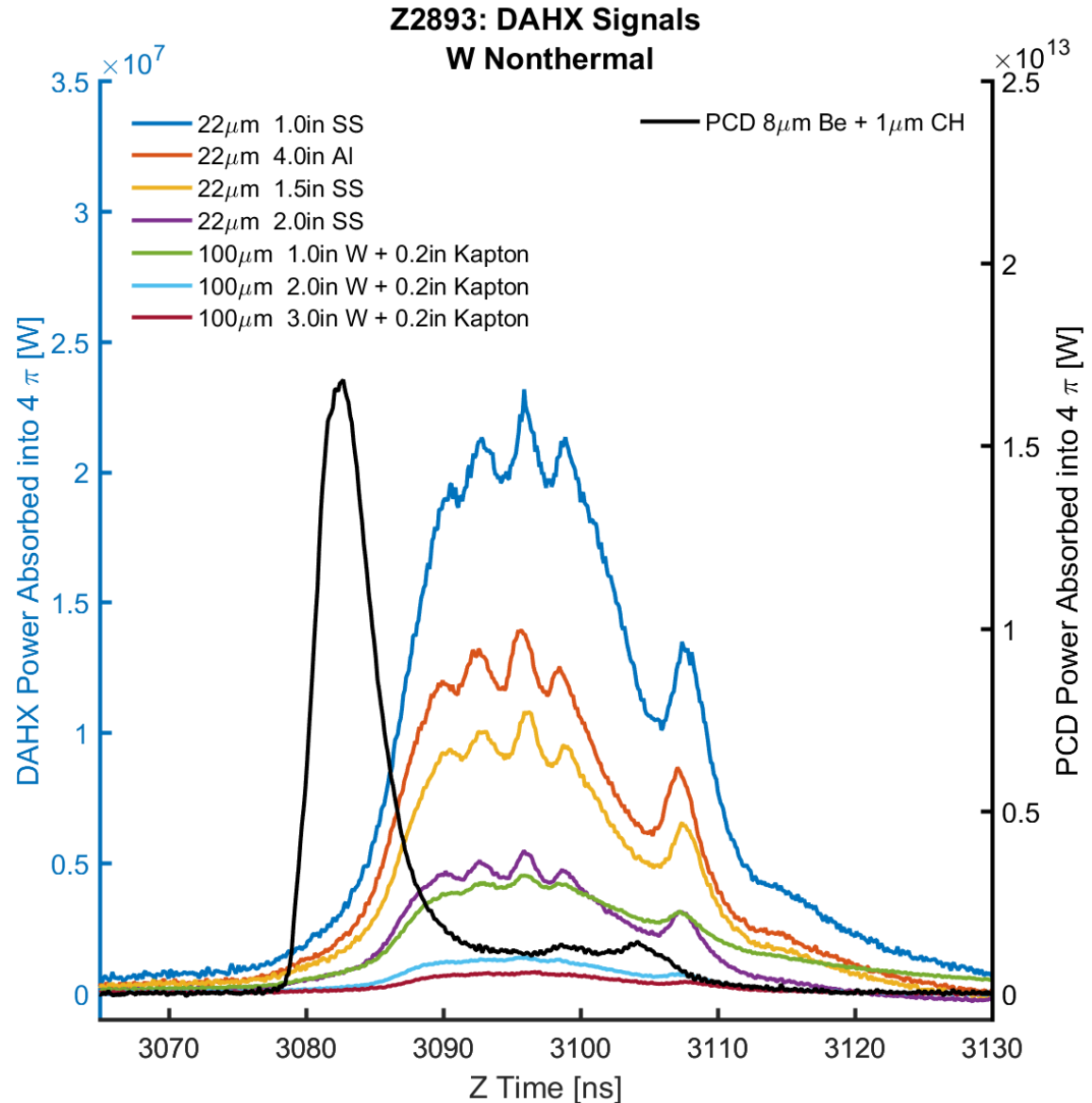
# DAHX & PCD signals from W Nonthermal Wire Array

## Nested W Wire Array:

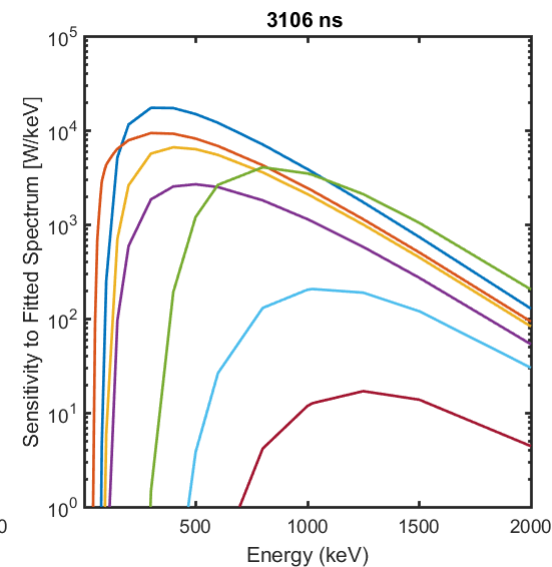
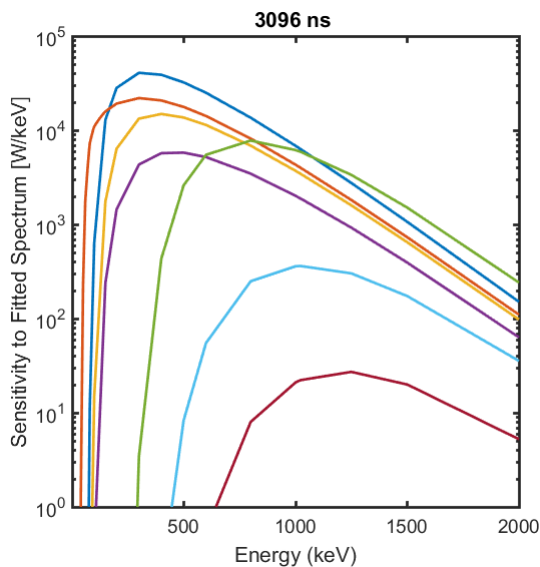
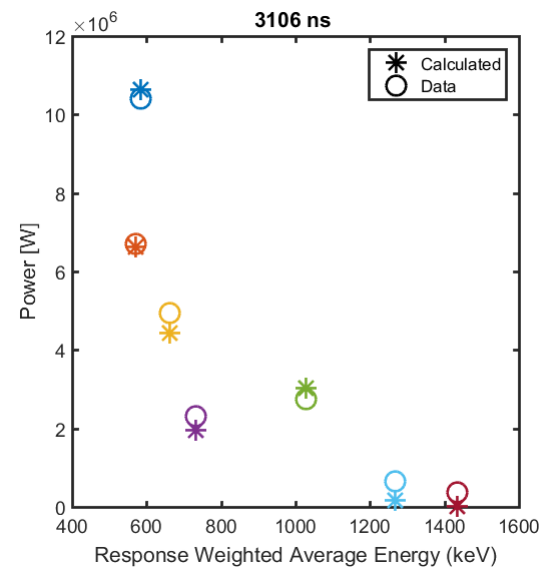
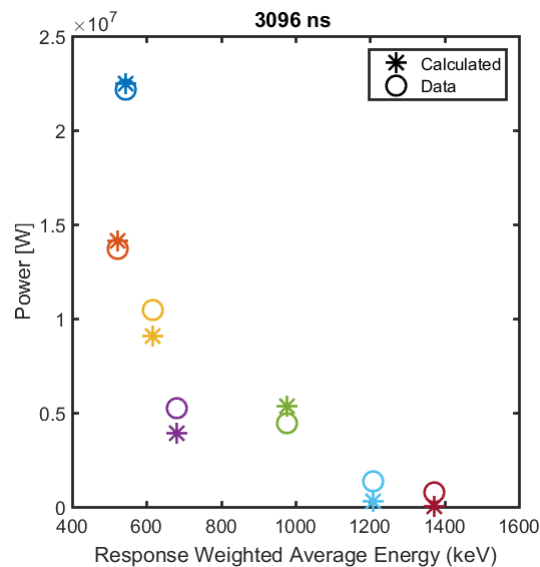
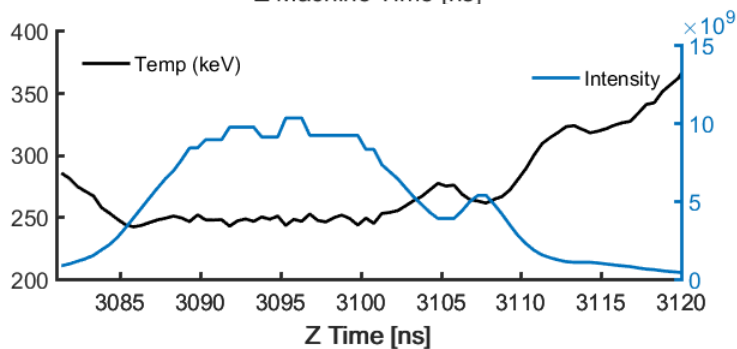
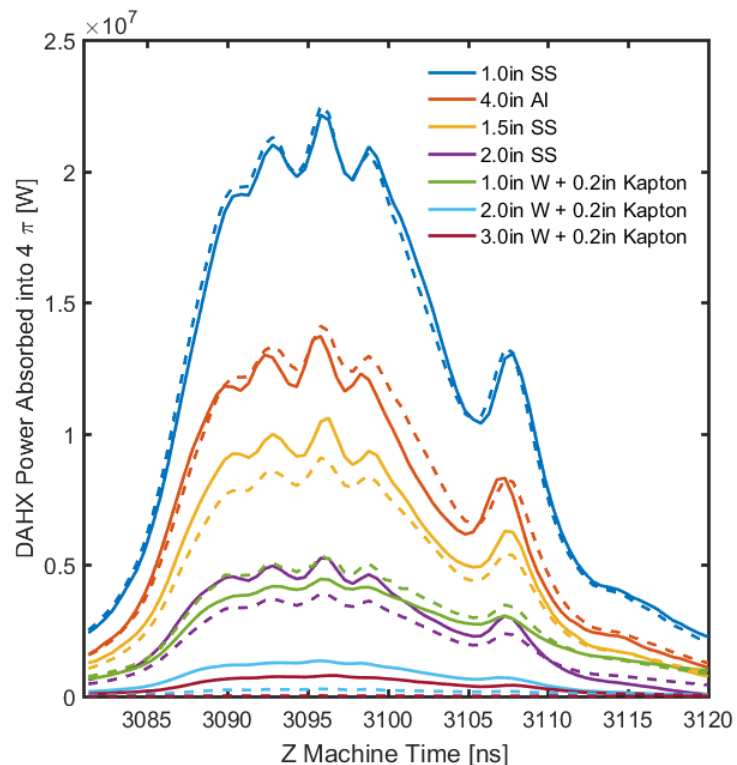
- 104/52 wires
- 20.7 micron wires
- 20/12 mm array diameter



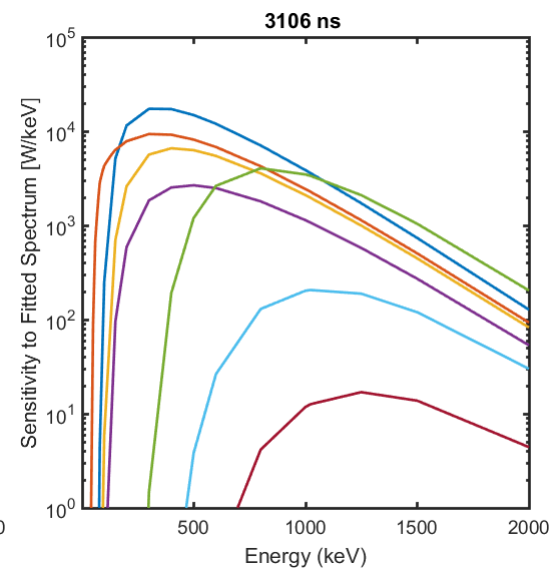
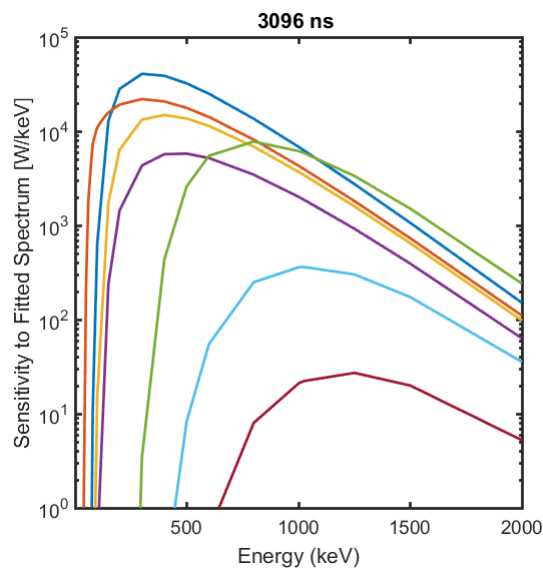
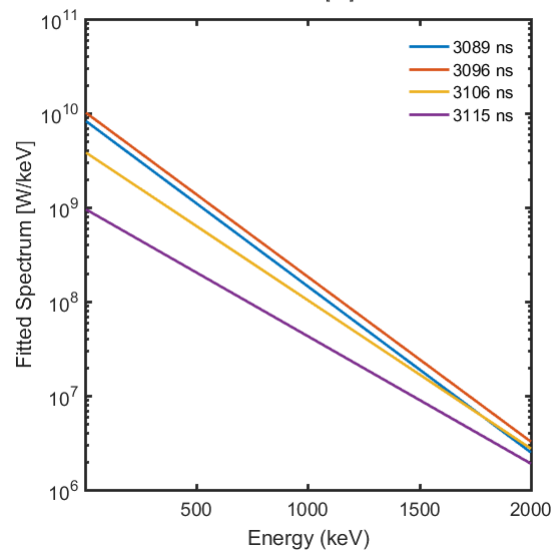
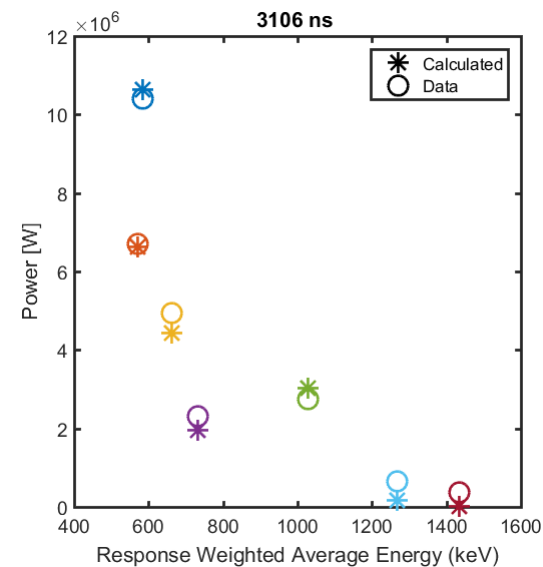
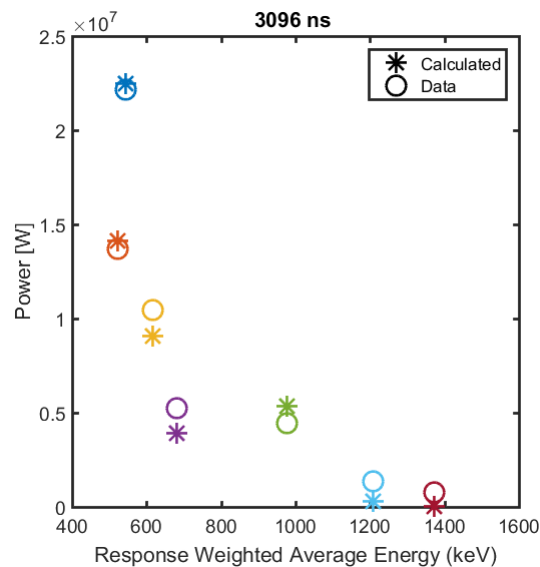
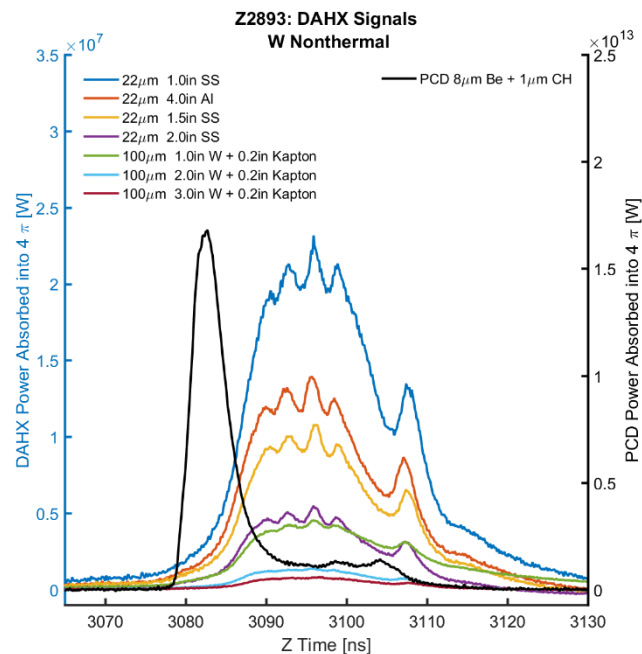
See D.J. Ampleford's talk: 6D-7



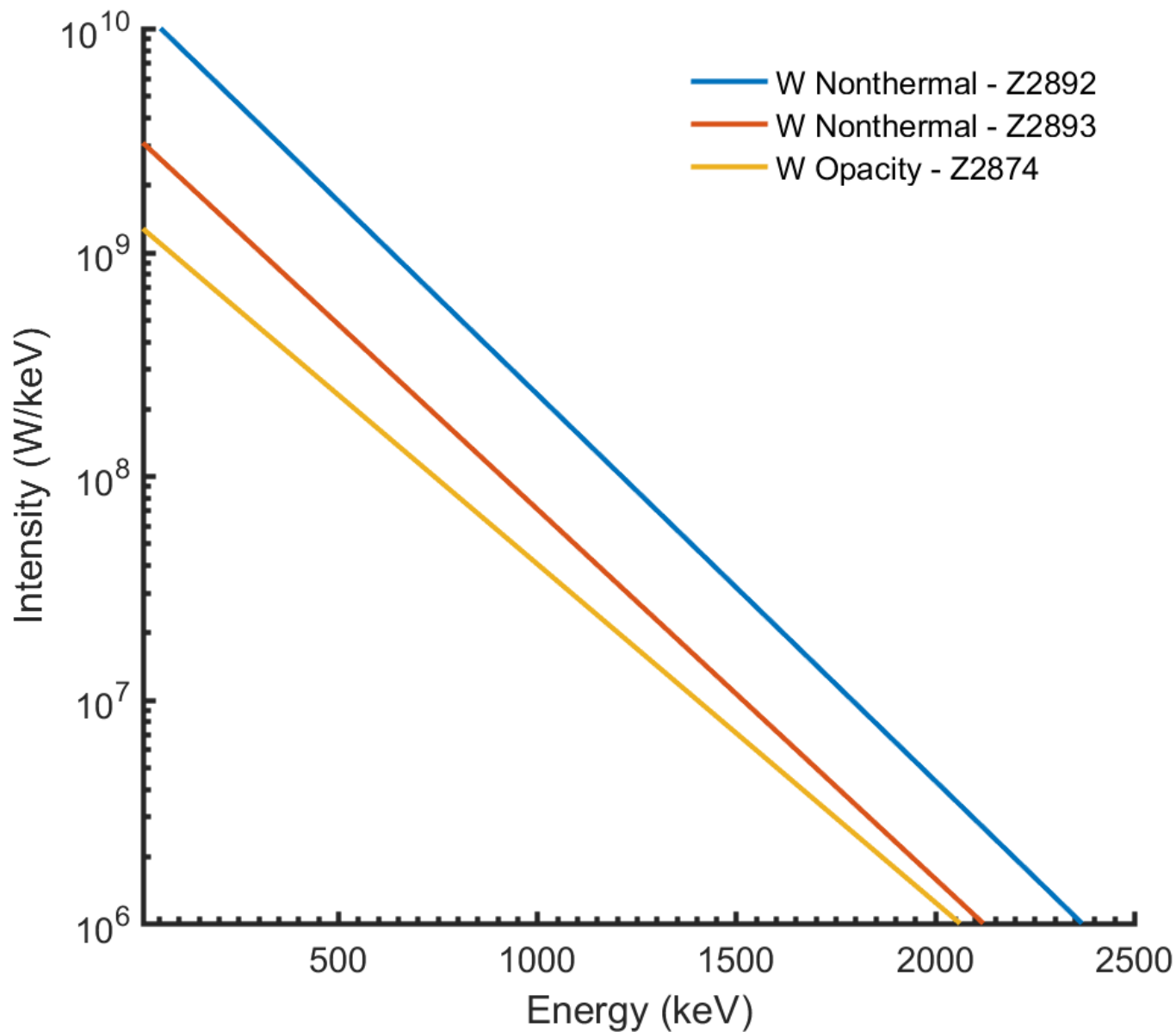
# Thermal Brems. Fit to W Nonthermal Wire Array z2893



# Thermal Brems. Fit to W Nonthermal Wire Array z2893



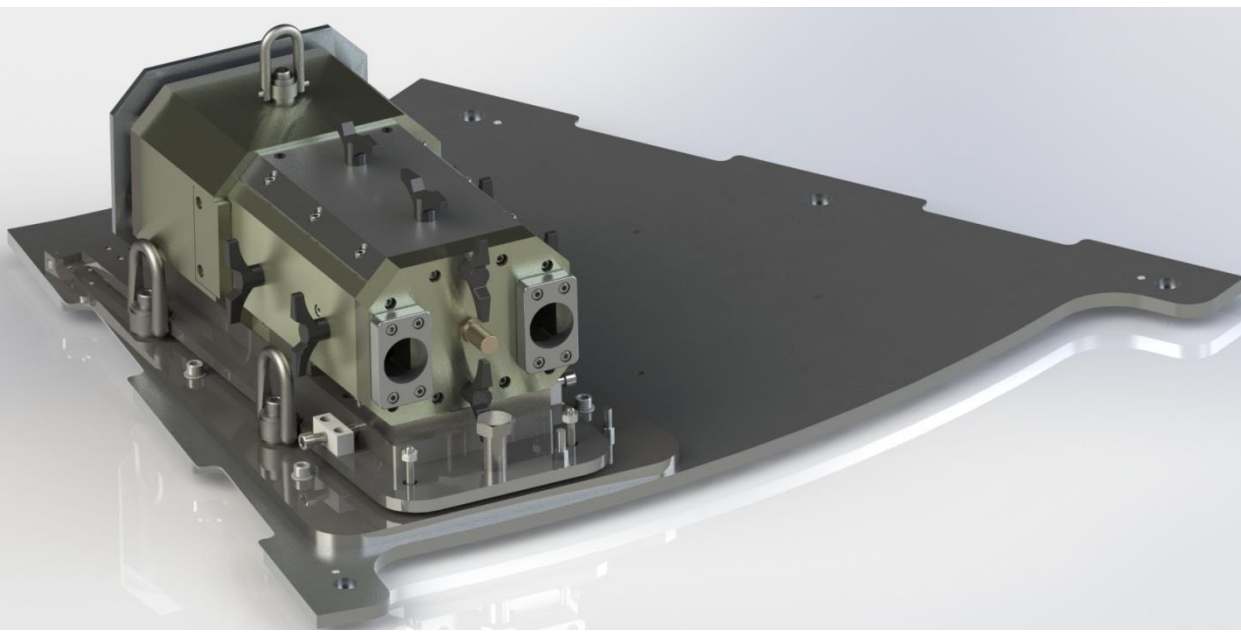
# Opacity vs. Nonthermal – Time Integrated



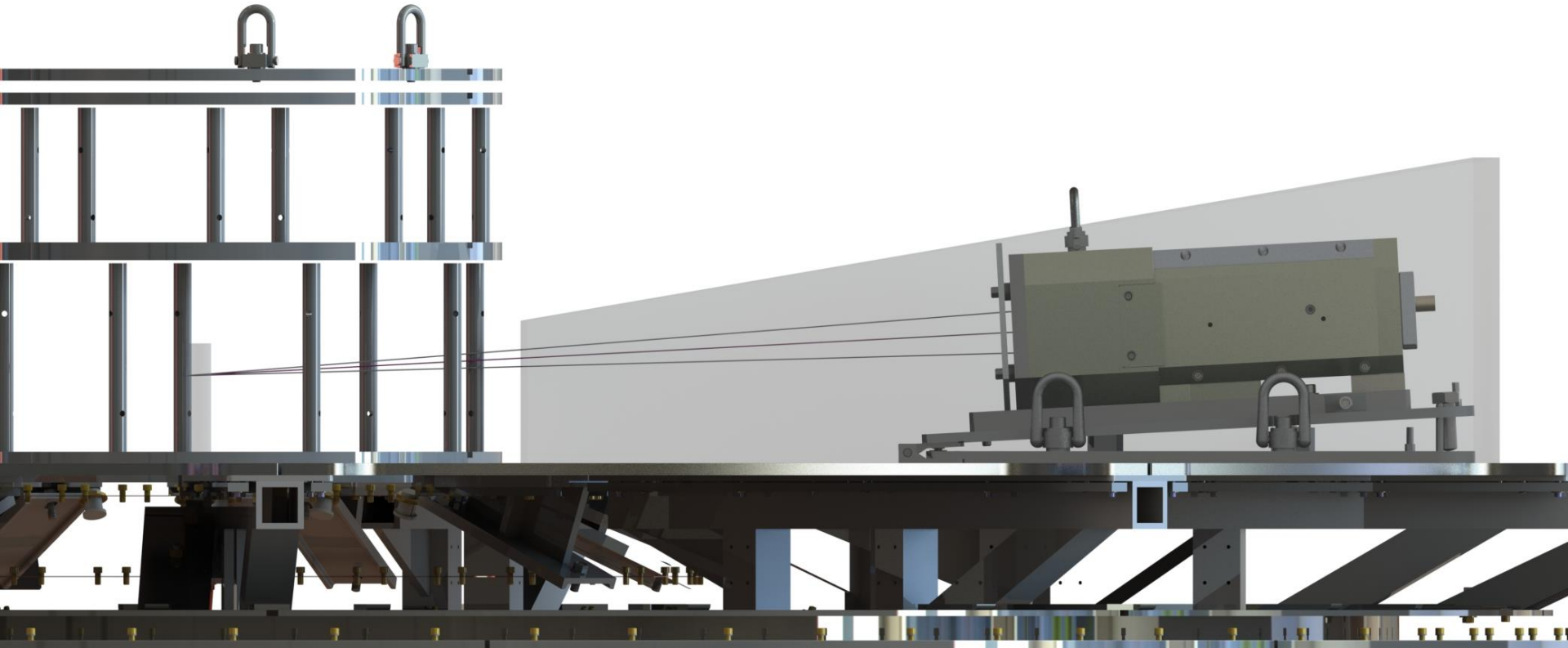
# WALLE

## Wide-band Application Low-profile LOS Enclosure

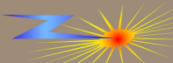
- Diagnose 40 – 3000 keV photons
- 15 Si Diodes that are farther away from load – 40"
- 20° foot print
- Under 12 ° view
- Maintain/Increase shielding



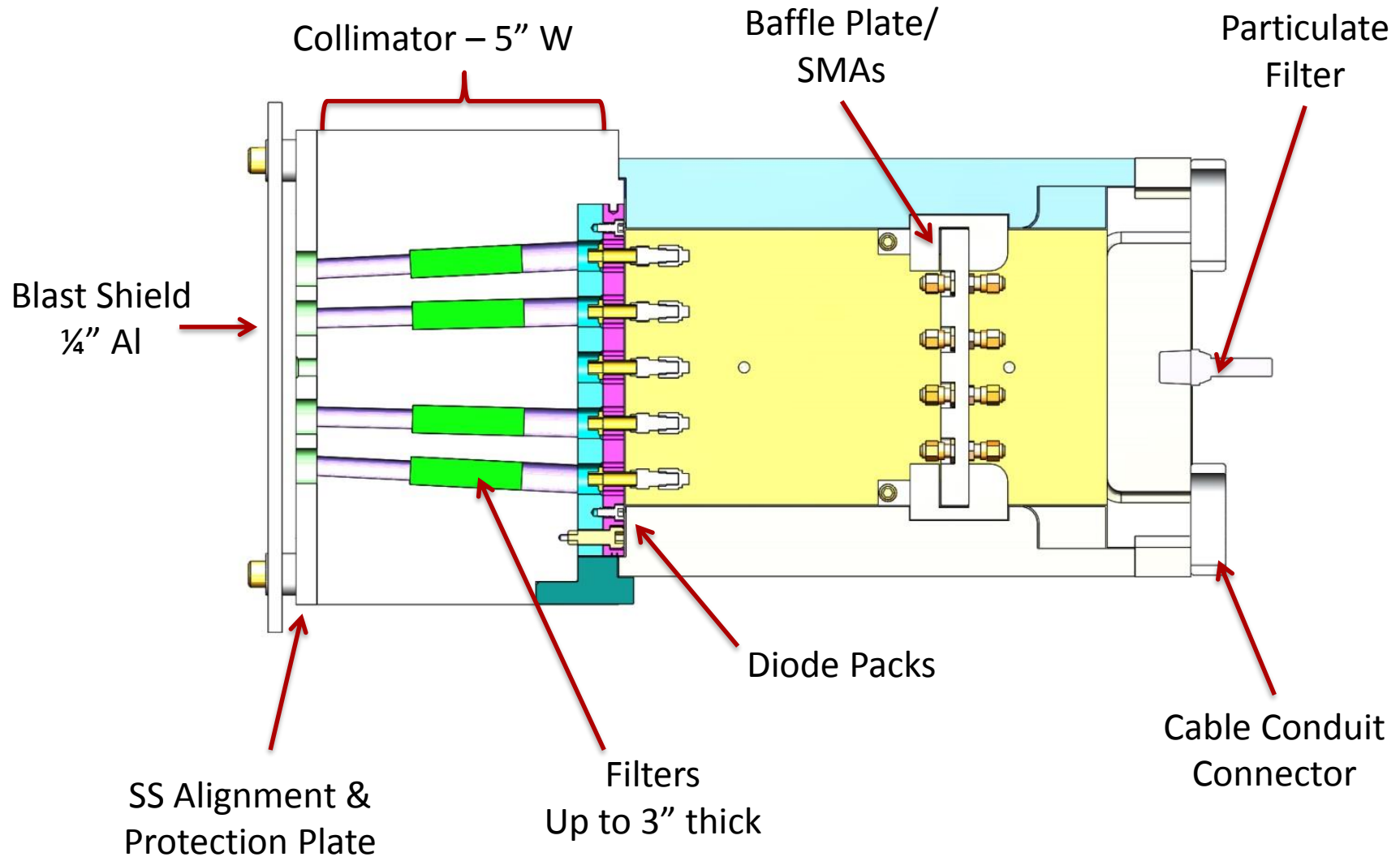
# Preserves 12° LOS View



Envelope to maintain 12° LOS views provided by Grafton Robertson

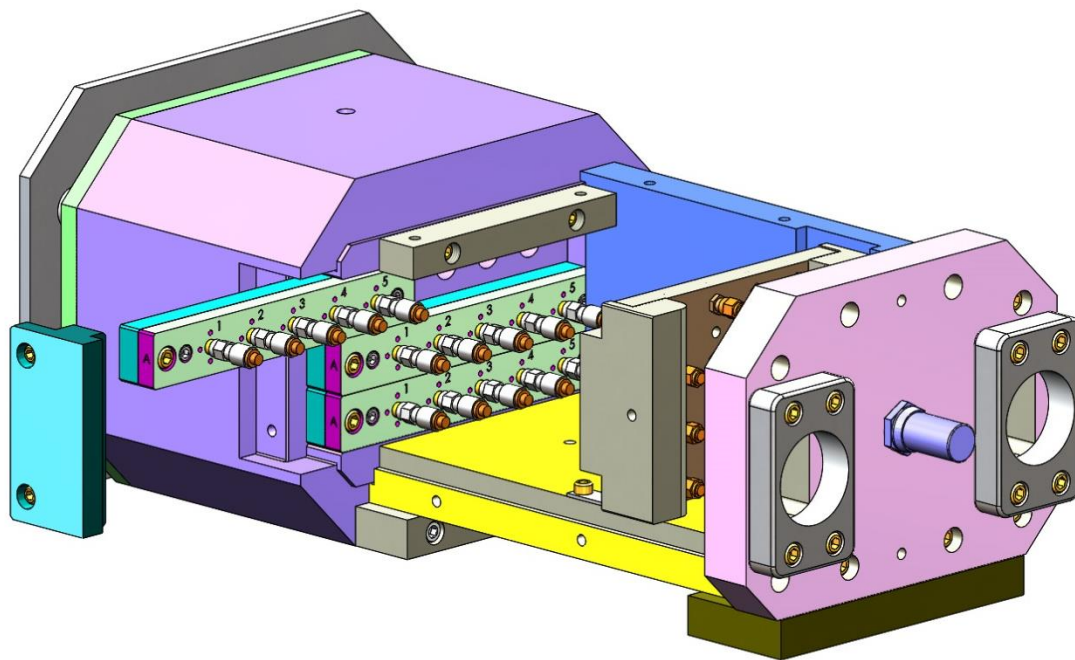


# Interior – Top View

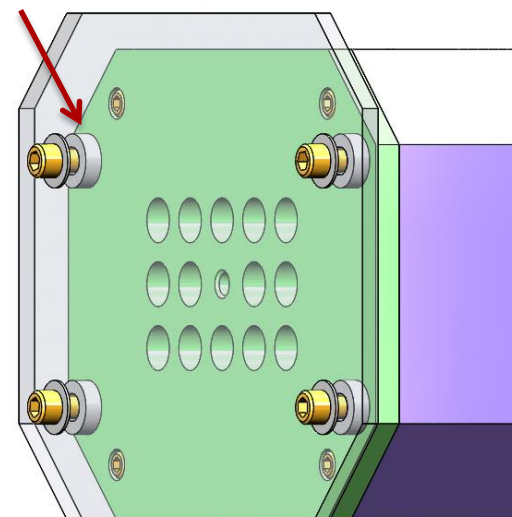


# Diode Installation & Blast Shield

- Remove each diode pack separately
- Unique single side access for individual pack installation
- QMA's on diodes for easy cable detachment
- Jumper cables reduce strain on diodes
- Diode packs will be protected from to chamber debris
- Venting muffler reduces interior soot



- Four front bolts
- Four spacers for venting



# WALLE Filter & Diode Folded Response

- ¼" Al 5083 Blast Shield
- HS11 22 µm
  - 2" Aluminum 5083
  - 3" Aluminum 5083
  - ½" Stainless Steel 304
  - 1" Stainless Steel 304
  - 1.5" Stainless Steel 304
  - 2" Stainless Steel 304
  - ½" Tungsten
- HS5 100 µm
  - 2" Stainless Steel 304
  - ½" Tungsten
  - 1" Tungsten
  - 1.5" Tungsten
  - 2" Tungsten
  - 2.5" Tungsten
  - 3" Tungsten
  - 5" Tungsten
    - ASTM-B-77 Class 1, HD 17

# Questions?

# Distributed TLDs demonstrate $1/r^2$ scaling of dose

TLDs stacks with identical filtering fielded in Z at various distances

- Needs clear line of sight to source
- Each container had 4 CaF<sub>2</sub>:Mn TLDs
- Equilibrated by 10 mils of Al
- Filtered by 1 cm stainless steel

