

Overview of the Z-Backlighter Facility at Sandia National Laboratories

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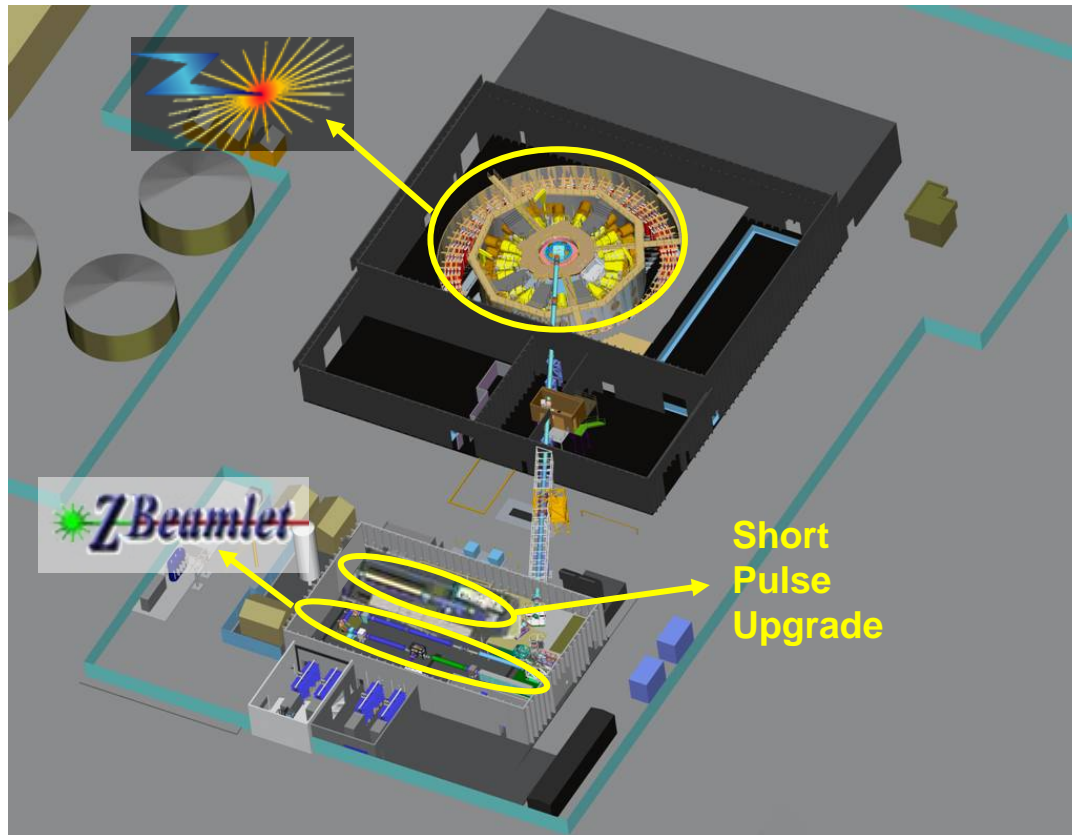


Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.



Facility Overview

("Buildings 983/986")



Z-Machine

- Sandia's Z-machine uses large electrical impulses (currents of 20 MA and stored energies of 11 MJ) to implode wire arrays.
- The resulting plasmas provide high energy density physics (HEDP) conditions capable of producing up to 280 TW of x-rays (for 1.8 MJ total energy).



Available Laser Systems

Z Backlighter



Z 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

Z 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

Z NLS



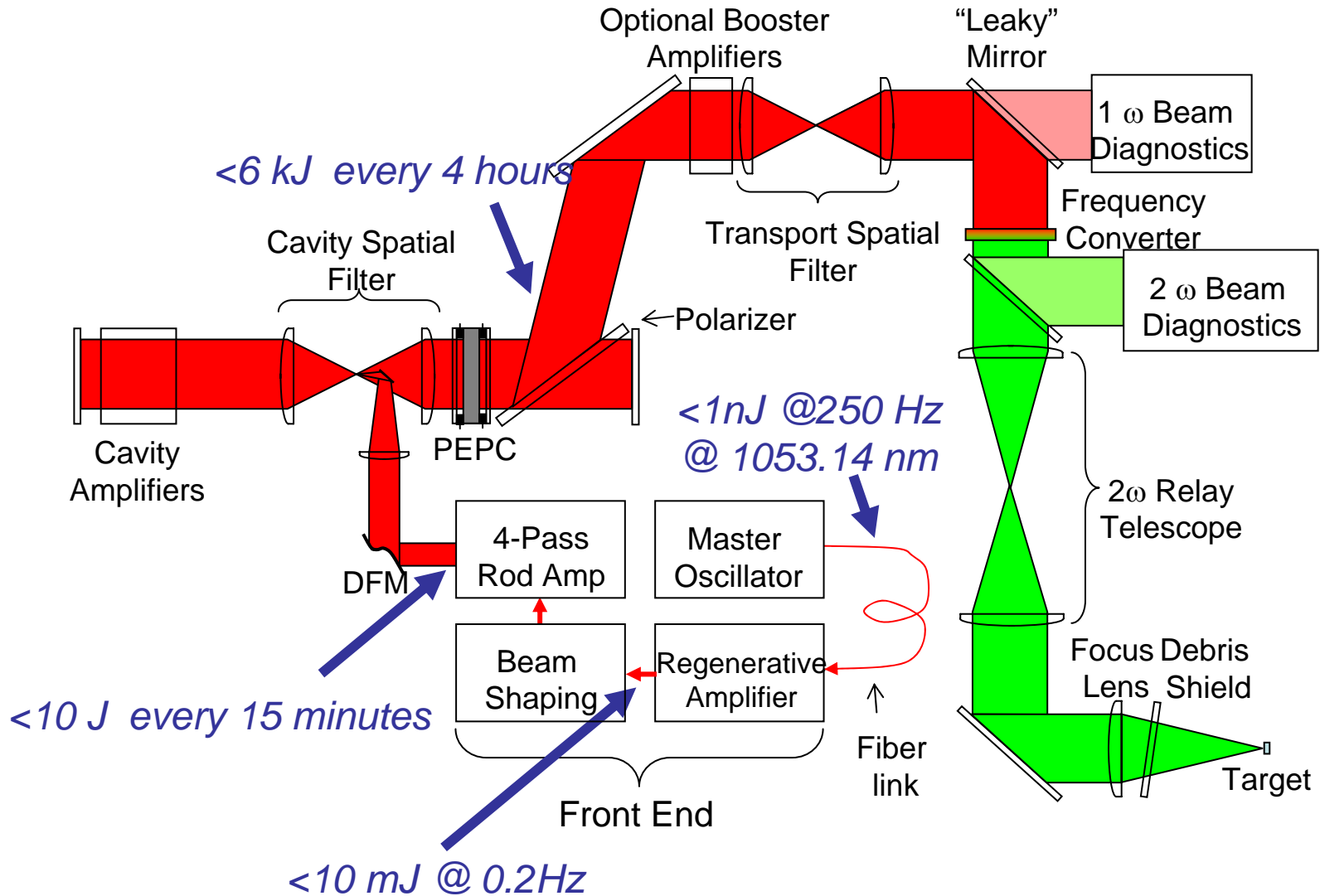
- $\lambda=1064\text{nm}$ (532nm option)
- $\tau=150\text{ps}$
- $\phi\sim 5\mu\text{m}$ spotsize
- $E<10\text{J}$
- $I<10^{17}\text{ W/cm}^2$
- $\sim 20\text{ min/shot}$
- Pending: 8-10ns operations
at >100J @ 1ω

Z Backlighter

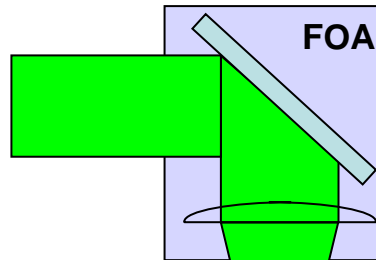


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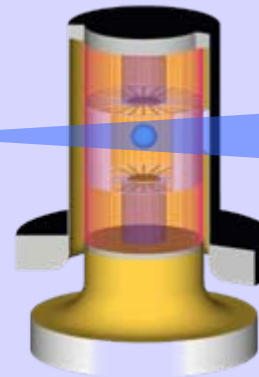
Z-Beamlet Architecture



Z-Beamlet



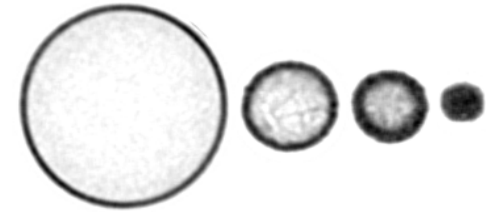
Foil Target



Film

Z Center Section

ICF Capsule Implosions



- 5kJ @ 1053nm
- 2.5kJ @ 527nm
- 4 shots per day
- 0.3-2ns pulse length
- 1-9 keV radiography

Z Backlighter

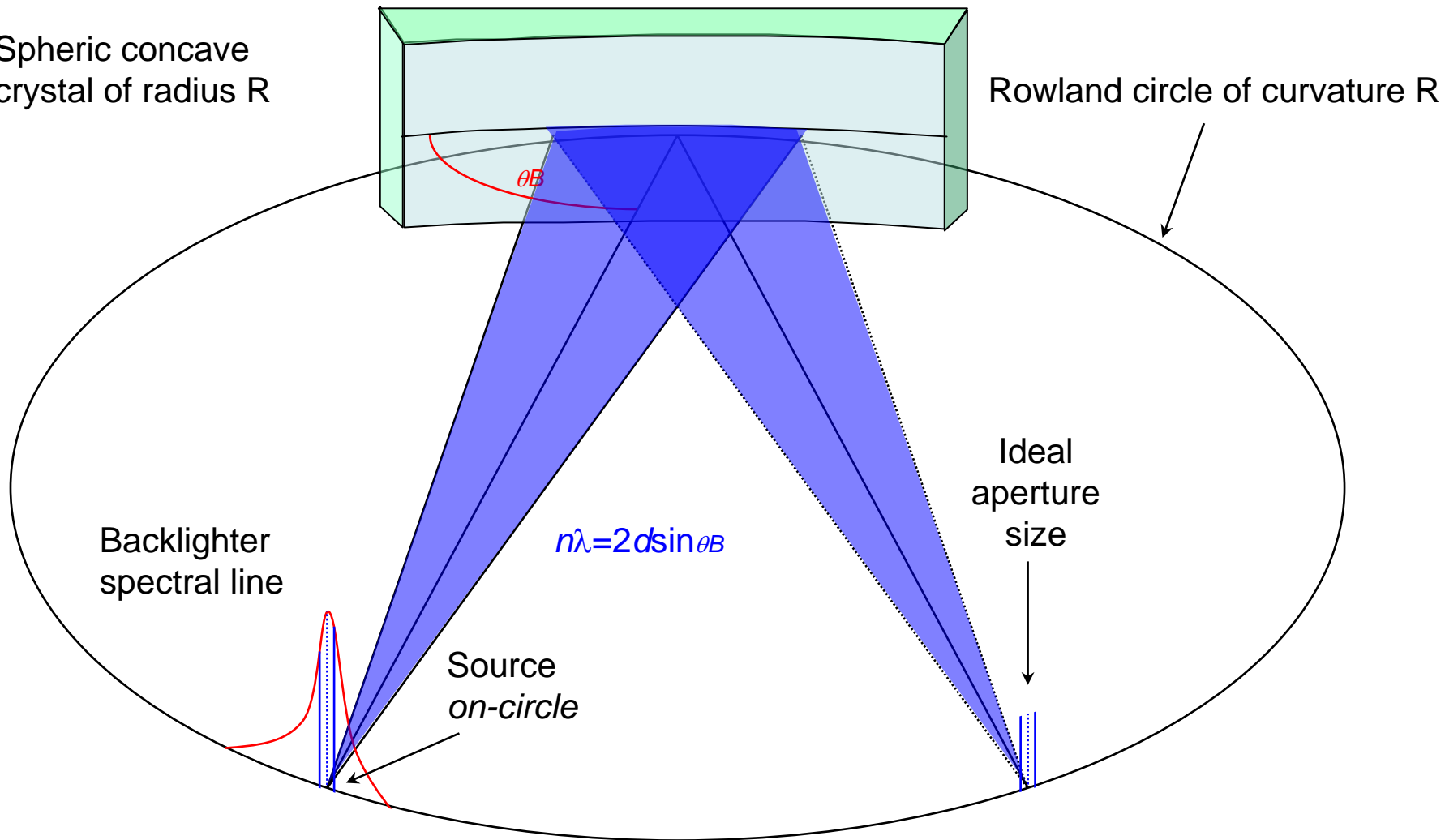
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Bent Crystal Imaging

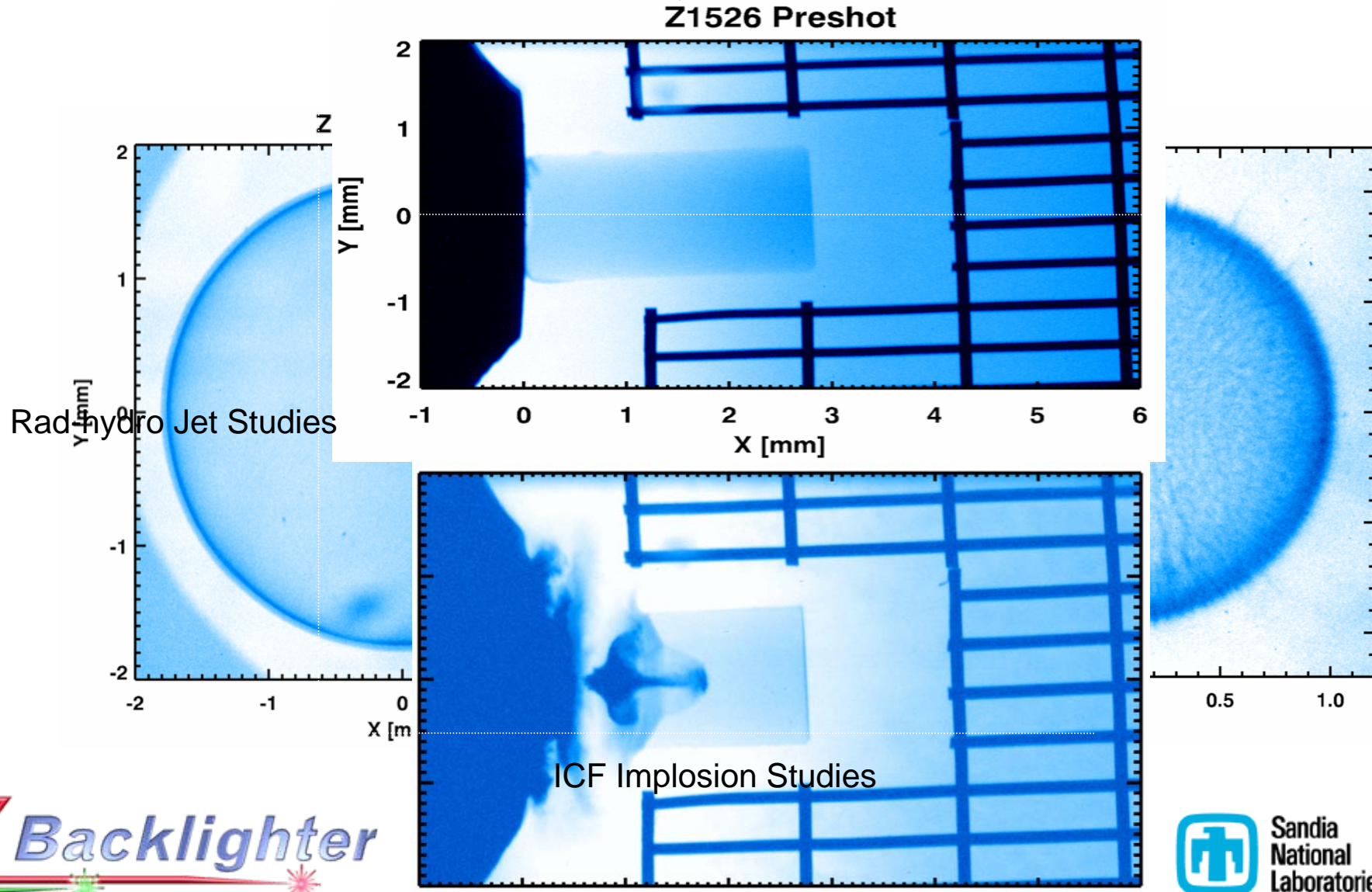
Spheric concave
crystal of radius R

Rowland circle of curvature R



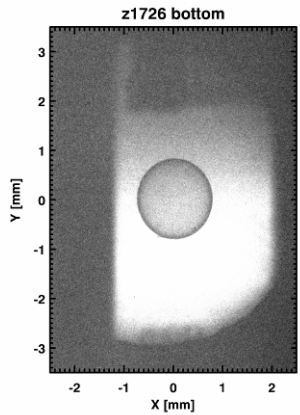
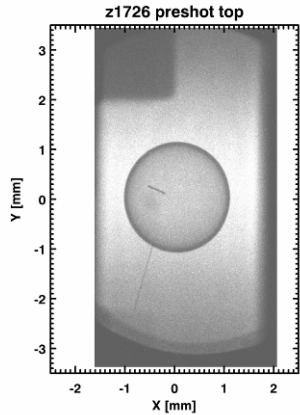
Radiography Improvements

- Application of bent crystal x-ray imaging has improved the field of view and resolution dramatically!

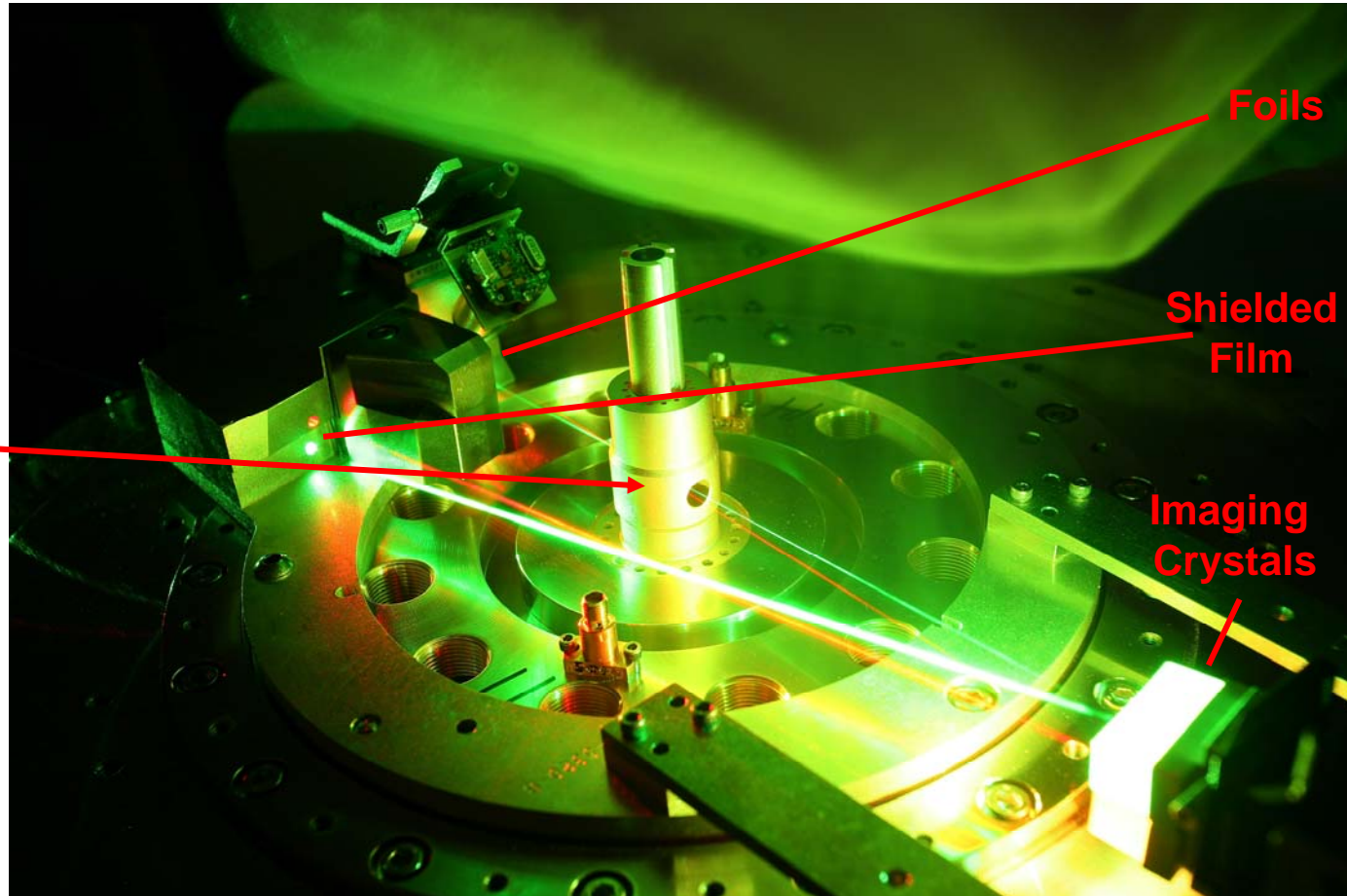
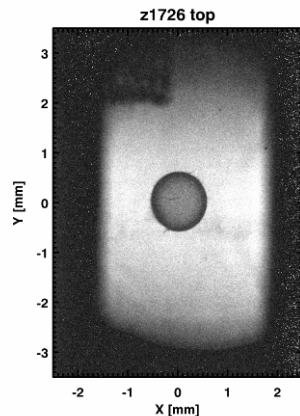


Two Frame Backlighting

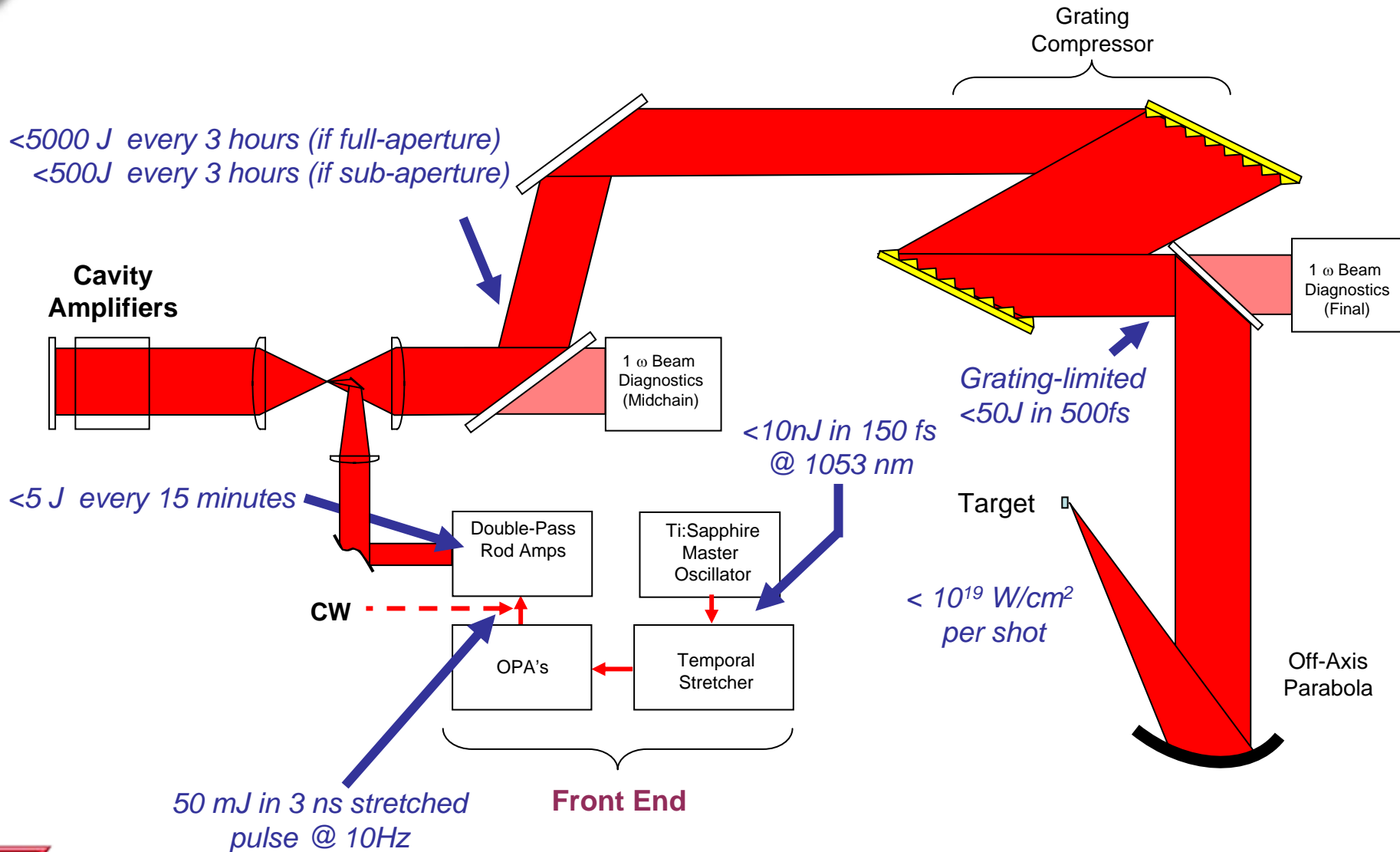
- Modifications to ZBL allow two separate pulses to go through the system at slightly different angles which allows for two radiographs on the same Z shot.



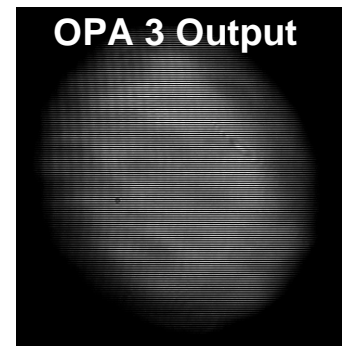
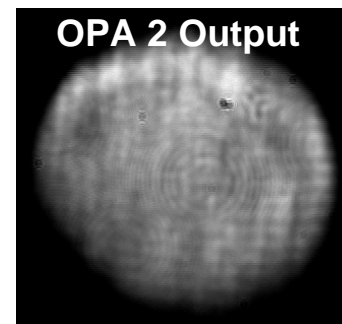
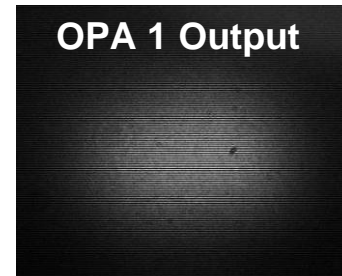
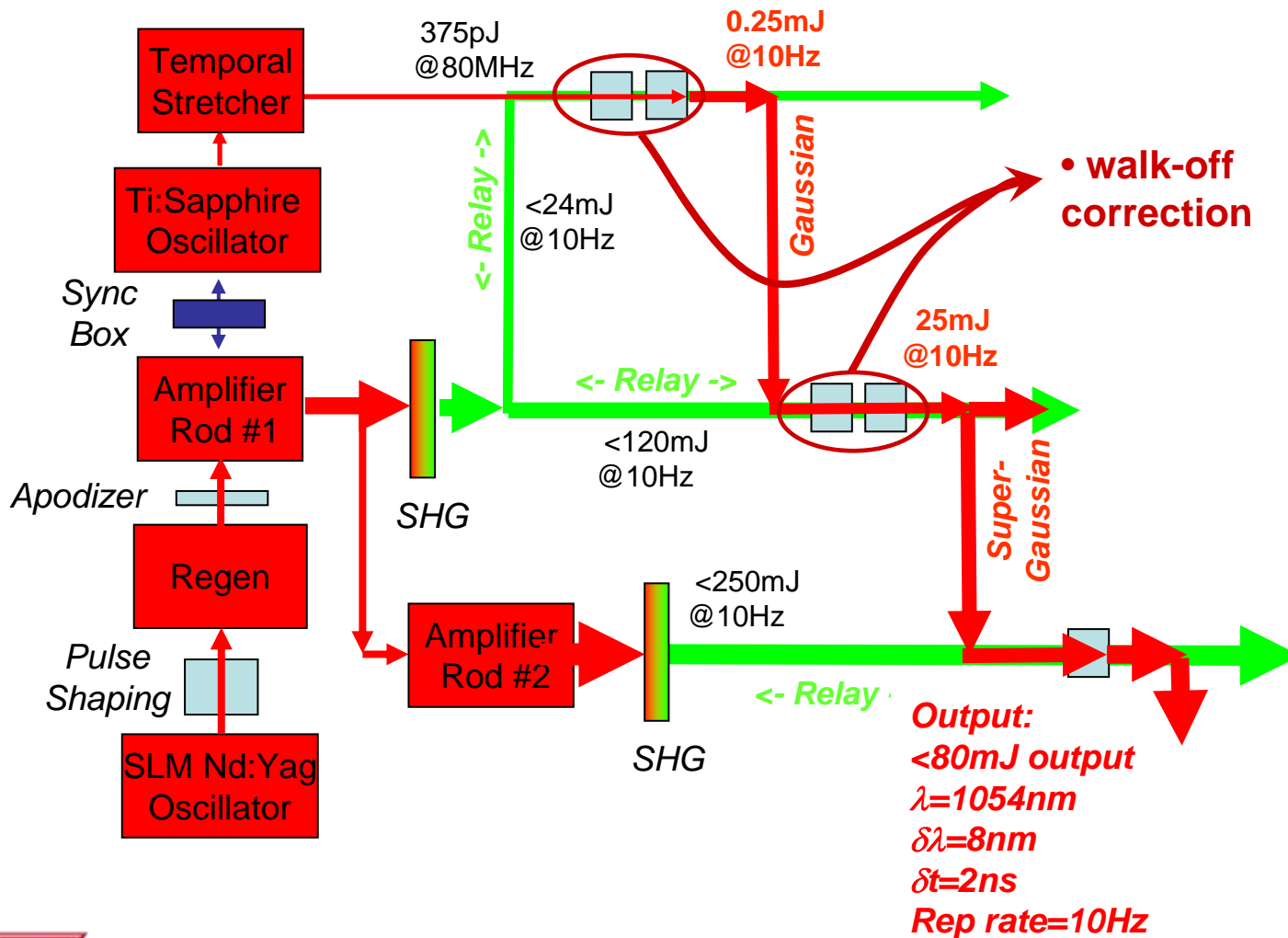
$\Delta t = 8\text{ns}$



The 100TW/Petawatt System



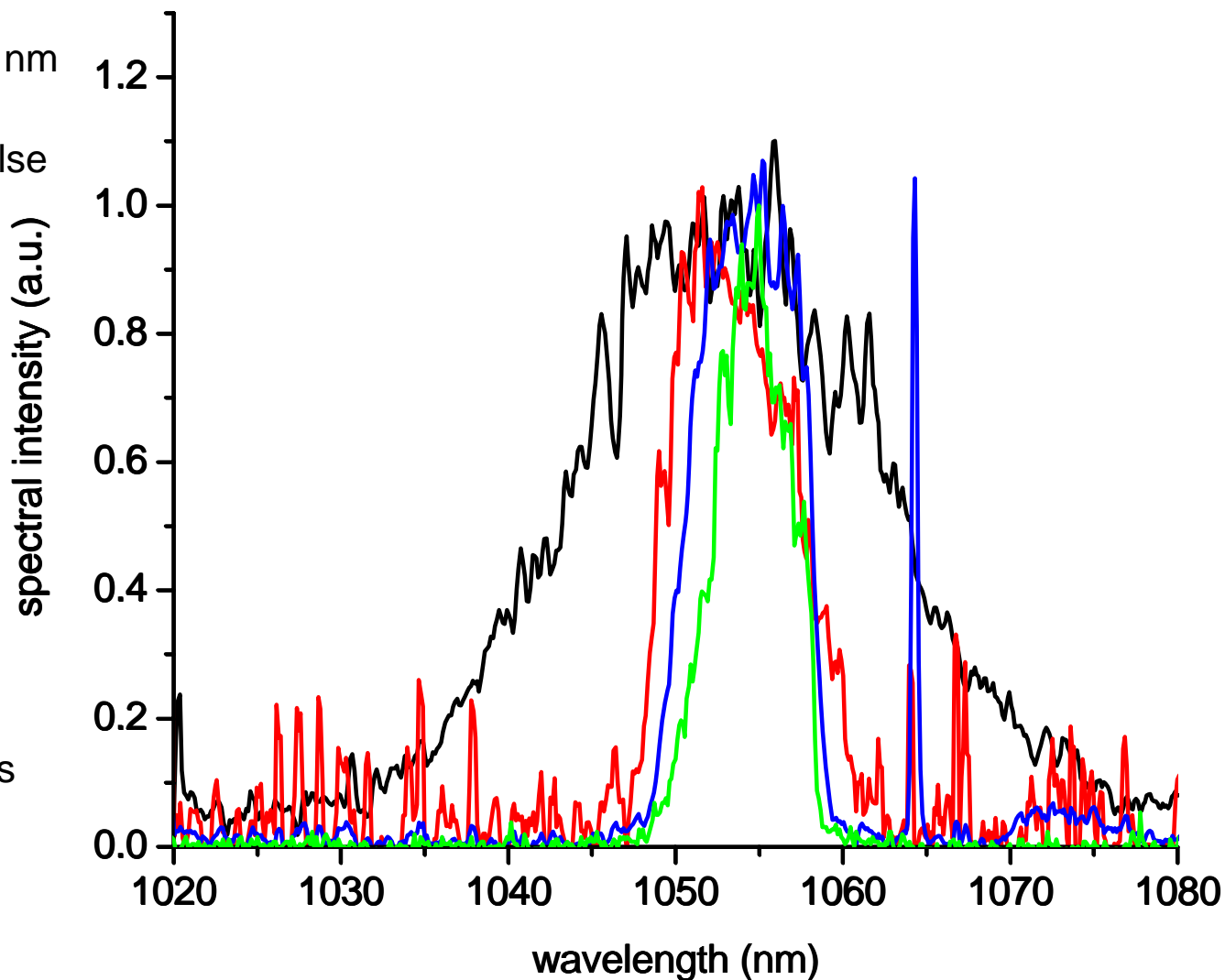
The OPCPA Front End



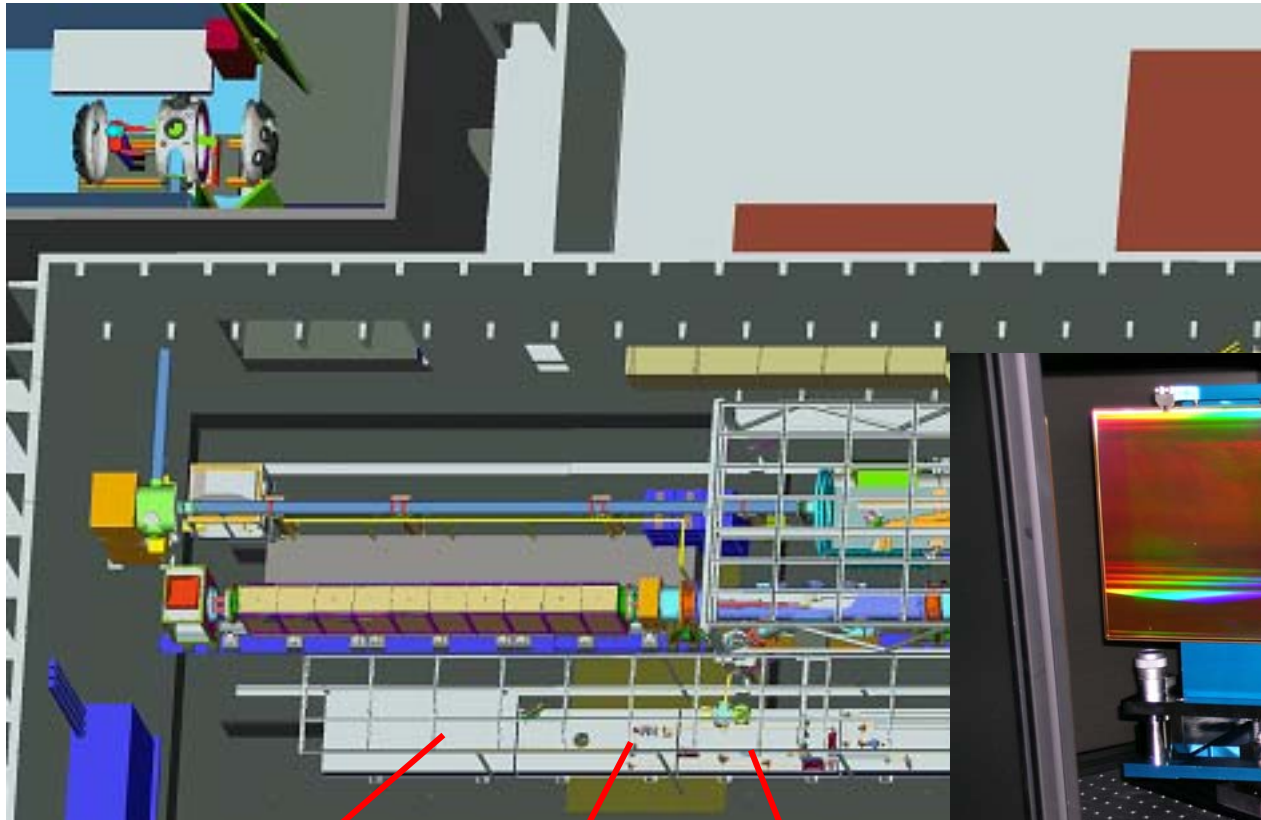
The OPCPA Front End

- Oscillator output $\Delta\lambda \approx 20$ nm
- Clipped spectrum after pulse stretching $\Delta\lambda \approx 11$ nm
- Spectrum at OPA 3 $\Delta\lambda \approx 8$ nm
- 3 TW shot spectrum $\Delta\lambda \approx 5.5$ nm

⇒ This spectral bandwidth can support pulses of less than 400 fs.



The 100TW/Petawatt System



OPCPA
Front End

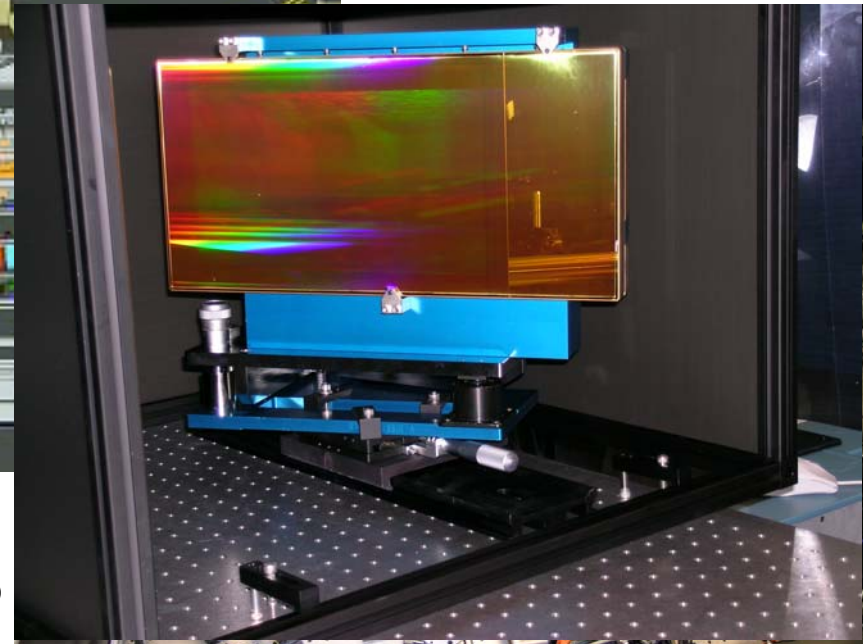
Front-end
Compressor

OPCPA
Power Amp

Energy: $< 50 \text{ mJ}$

Pulsewidth: 20 fs

Bandwidth: 5.5 nm

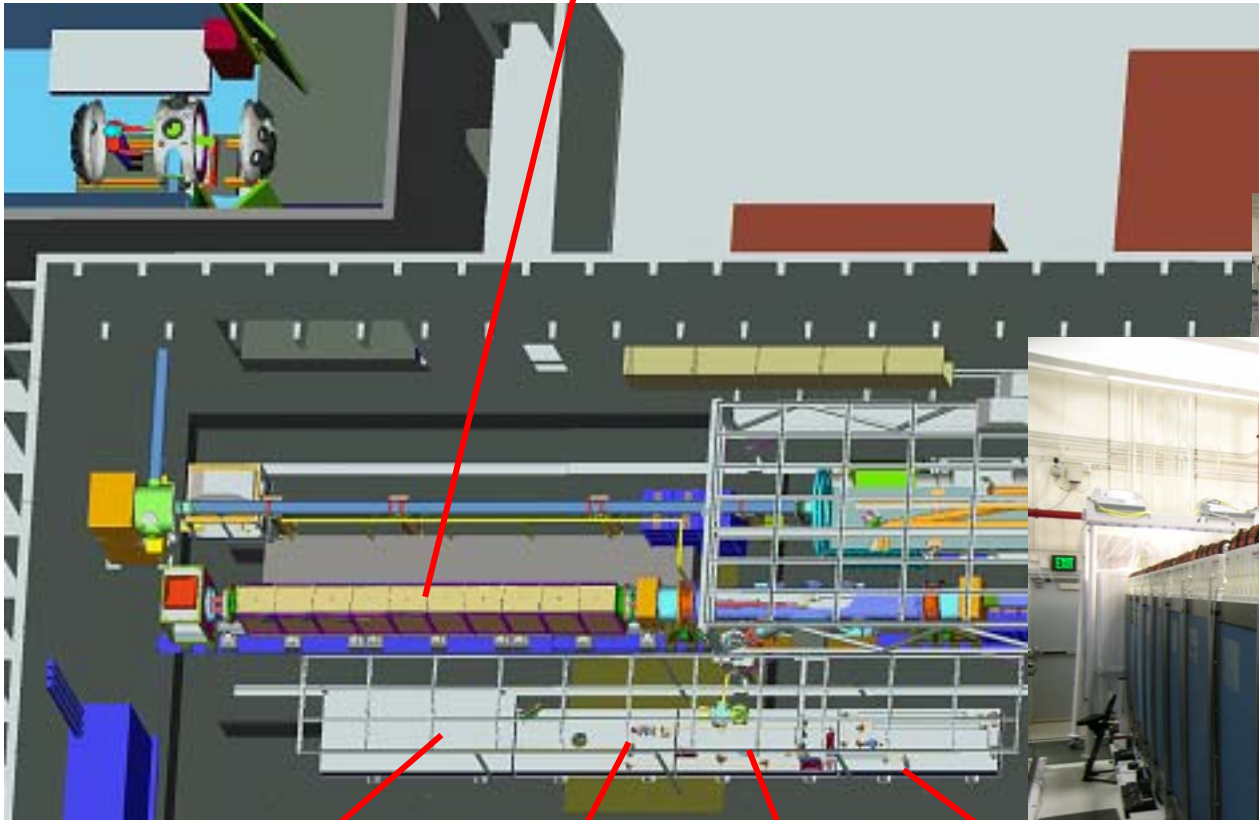


The 100TW/Petawatt System

Double-pass Amplifier

Energy: < 600 mJ

Pulsewidth: 1.2 ns



OPCPA
Front End

Front-end
Compressor

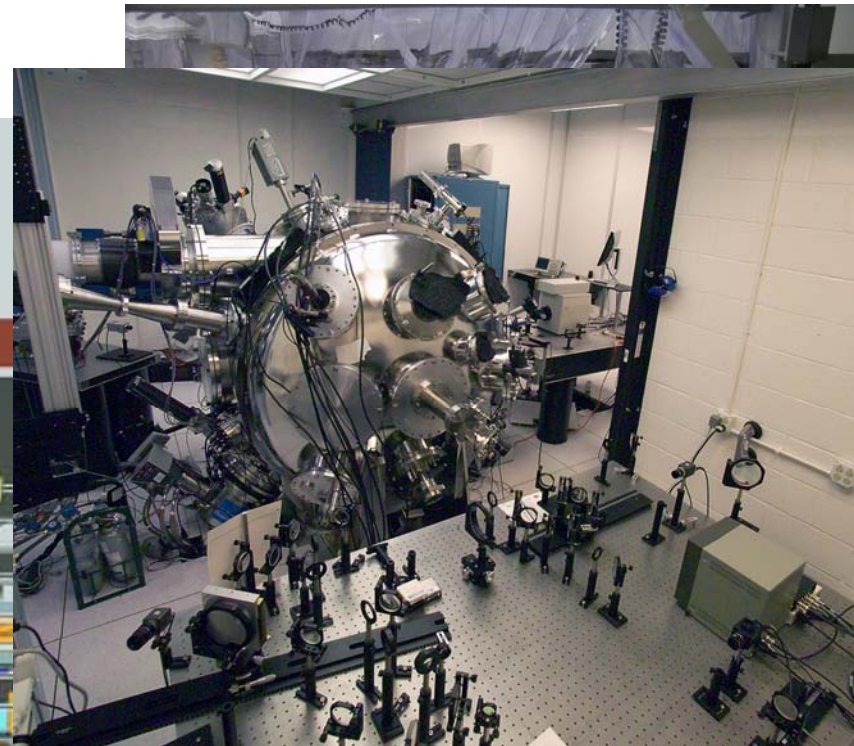
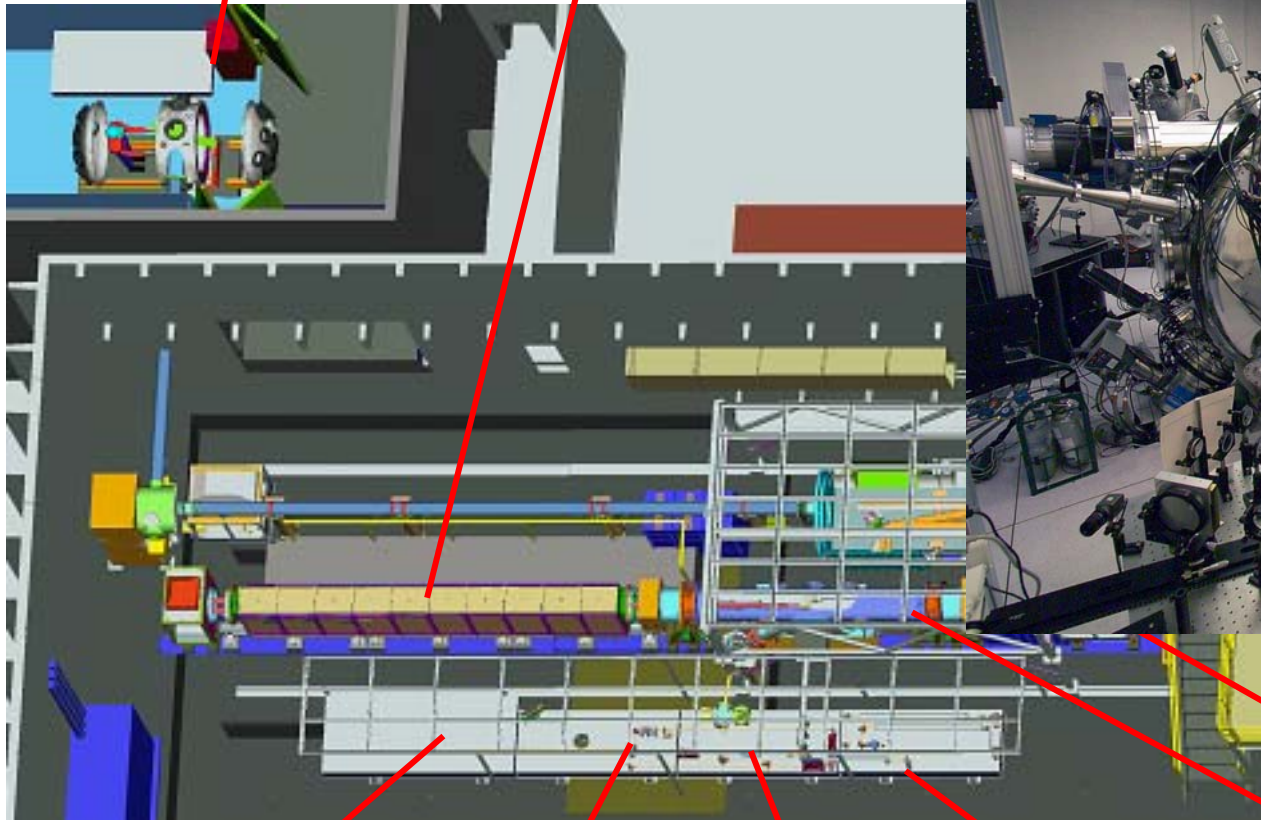
OPCPA
Power Amp

Front-end

The 100TW/Petawatt System

Target area
and vessel

Double-pass Amplifier



Bandwidth: < 5 nm

OPCPA
Front End

Front-end
Compressor

OPCPA
Power Amp

Test-bed
Front-end

Vacuum Grating
Compressor

Vacuum Spatial Filter

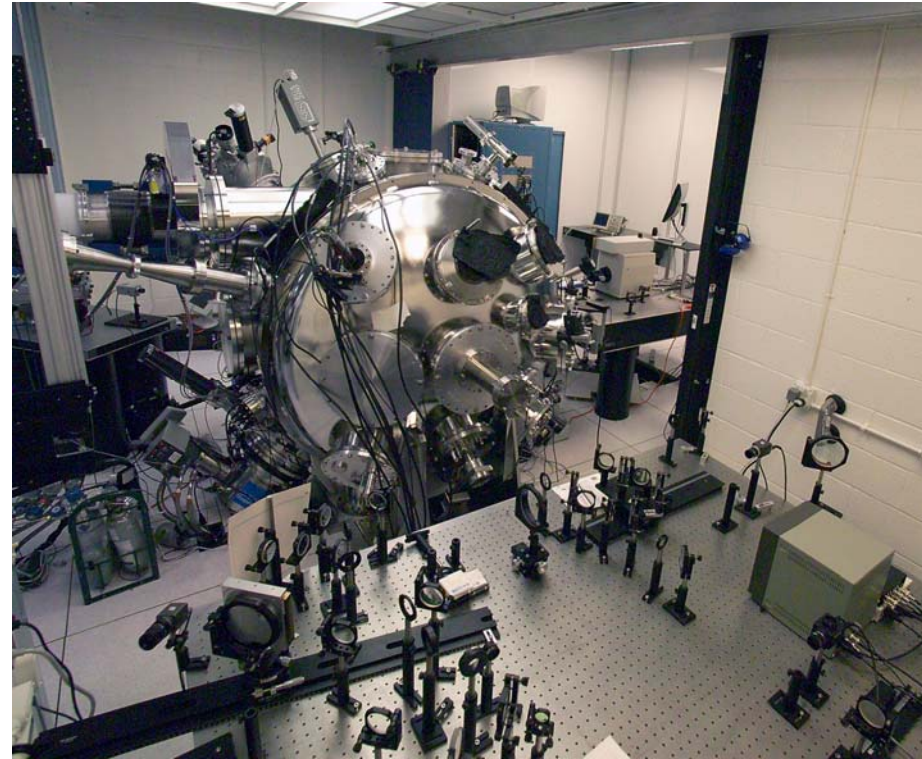
100TW Target Area

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

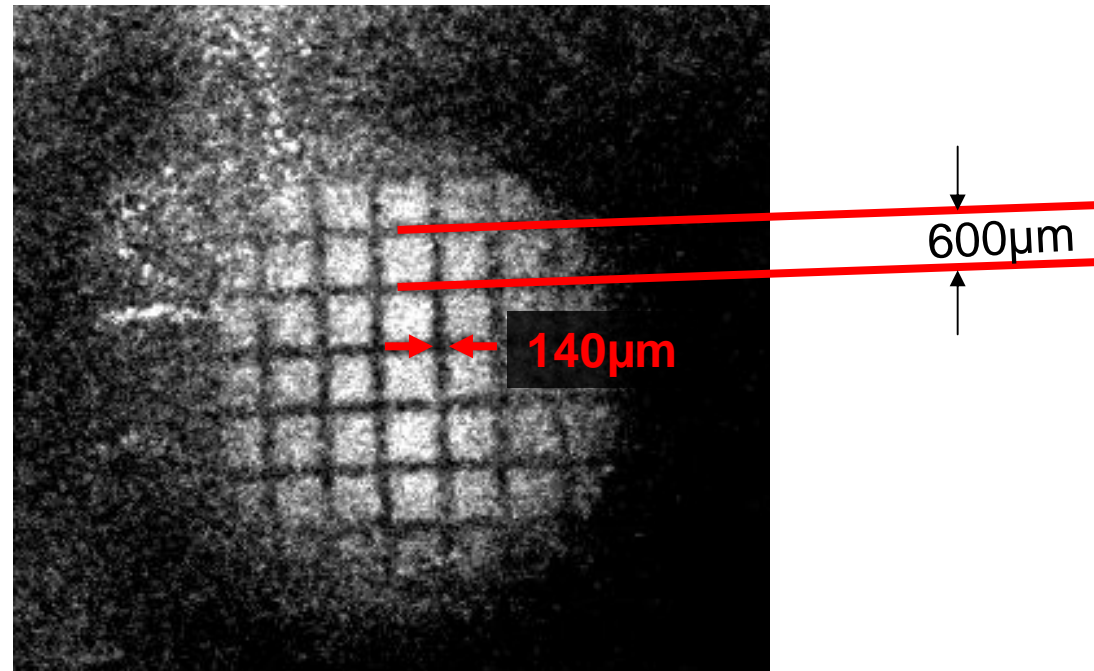
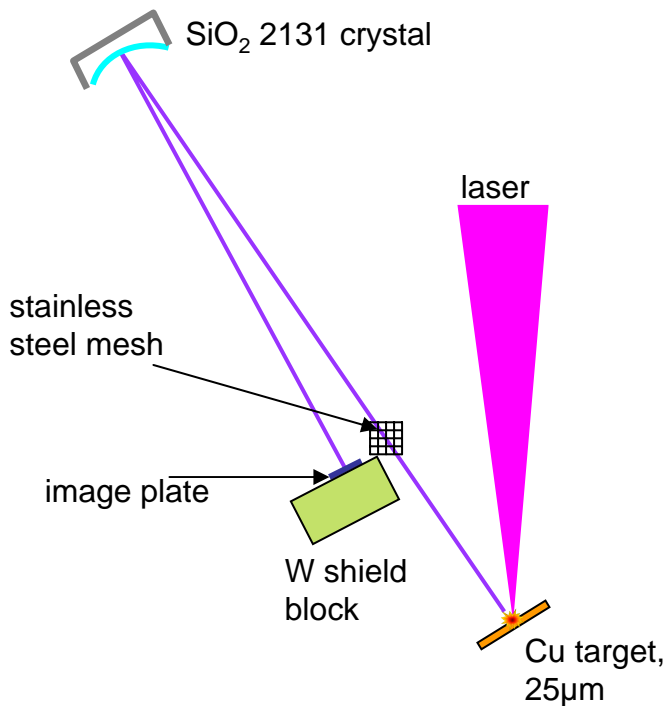
Diagnostics:

- 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



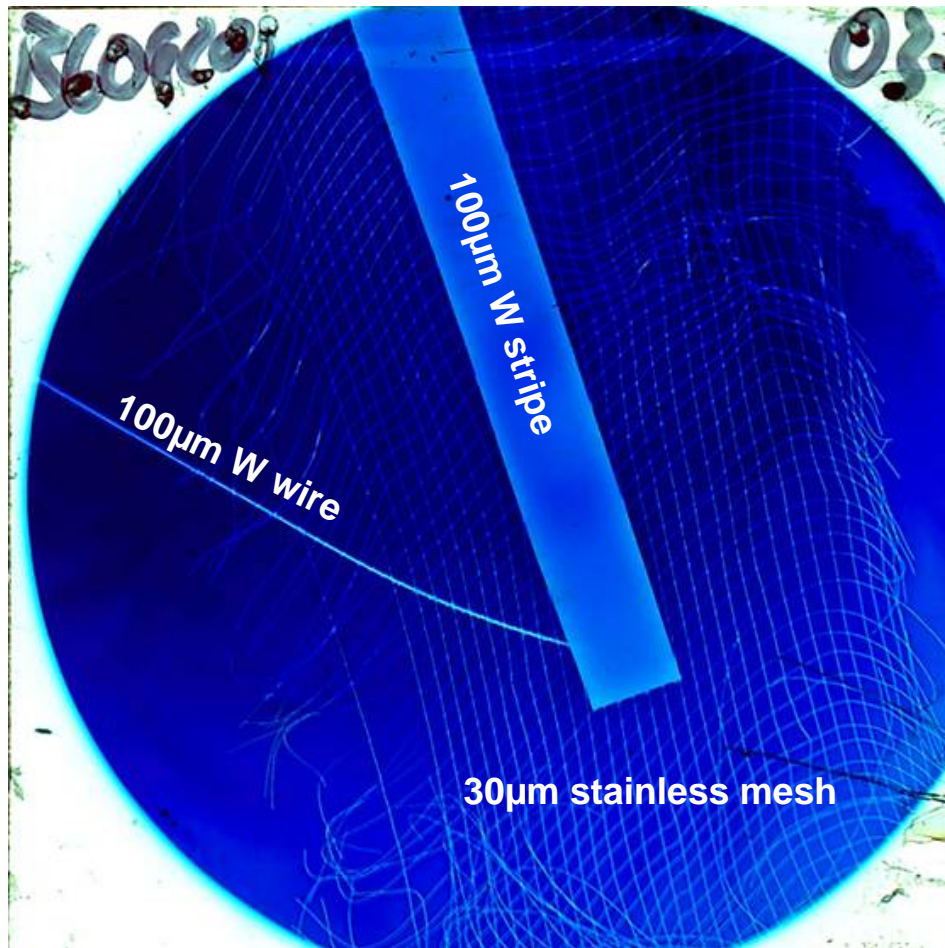
Cu K α Radiography

1:1 Imaging at 8 keV



Proton Radiography

First Results



SHOT # B6092003
8 µm Cu target
Laser energy 31.5 J
Proton energy > 7MeV

MLD Upgrades

Supported

bandwidth: >4 nm

Pulsewidth: ~400 fs

*Beam Size: $\phi = 14.5$ cm
(to allow 10 nm through JY compressor)*

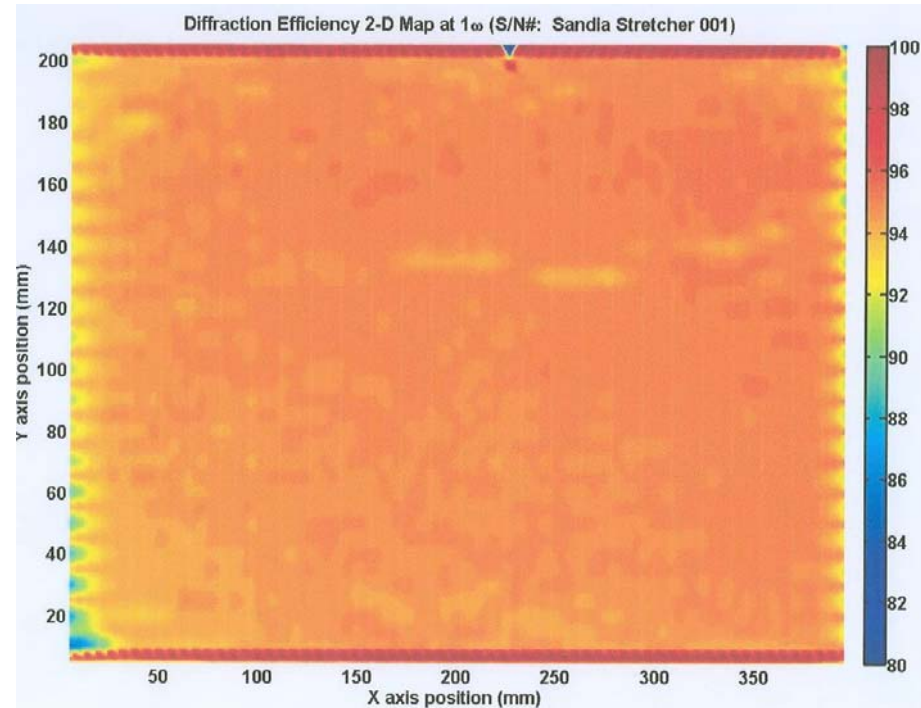
*Beam Area: 165 cm²
(in a right hand cross-section)

238 cm²
(projected onto grating)*

*Laser Energy : ~ 45 J (if gold at 0.2 J/cm²)
~ 95 J (if gold at 0.4 J/cm²)
~ 235 J (if MLD at 1.0 J/cm²)*

Maximum

*Peak Power: ~ 110 TW (gold at 0.2 J/cm²)
~ 235 TW (gold at 0.4 J/cm²)
~ 595 TW (MLD at 1.0 J/cm²)*



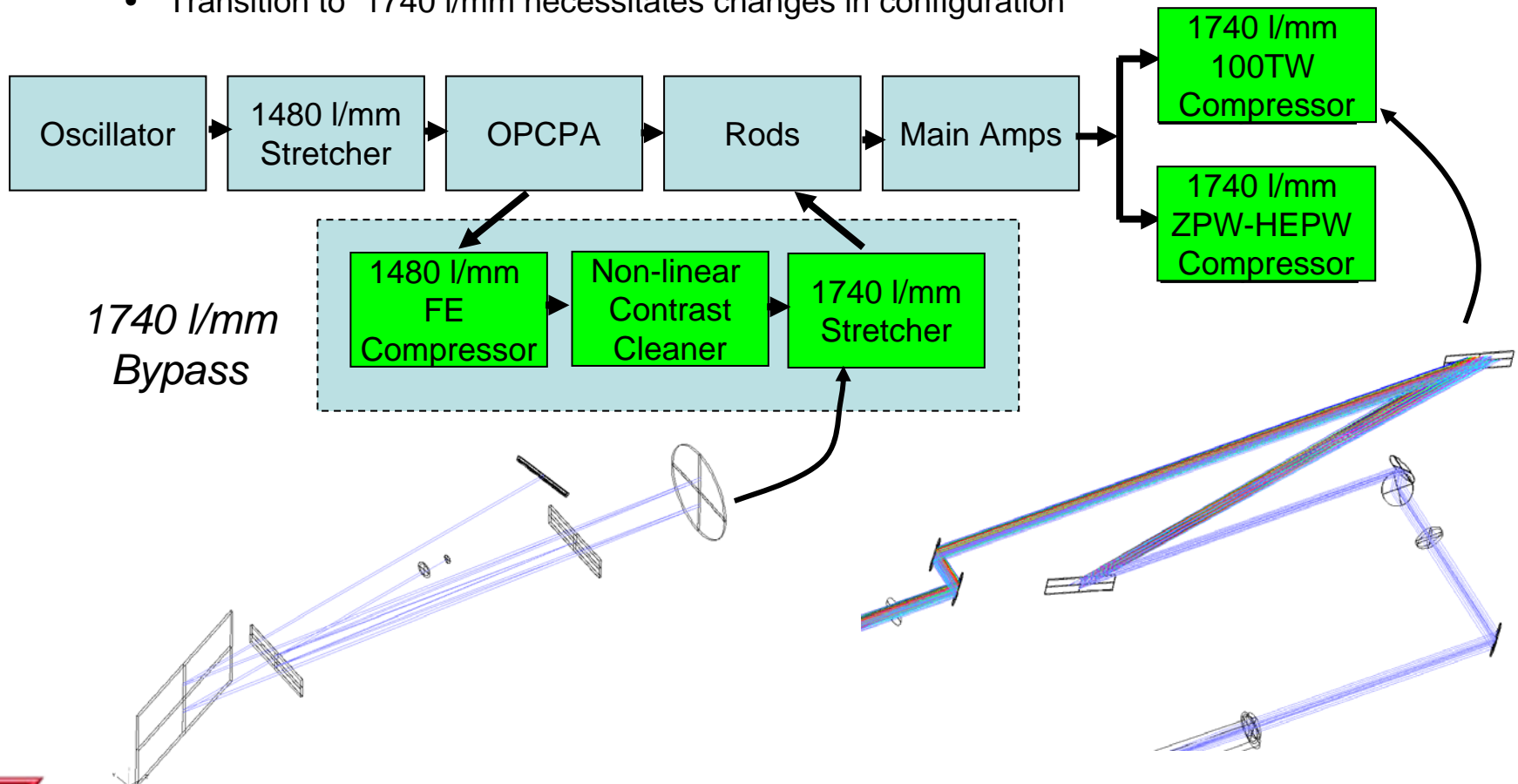
1740 l/mm stretcher grating
from PGL with a wavefront of:

0.06 waves PV
0.007 waves RMS
measured at Littrow angle

Future Modifications for 100TW

- MLD upgrade:

- Pending ZPW completion and MLD delivery
- Transition to 1740 l/mm necessitates changes in configuration



The Petawatt Back-End

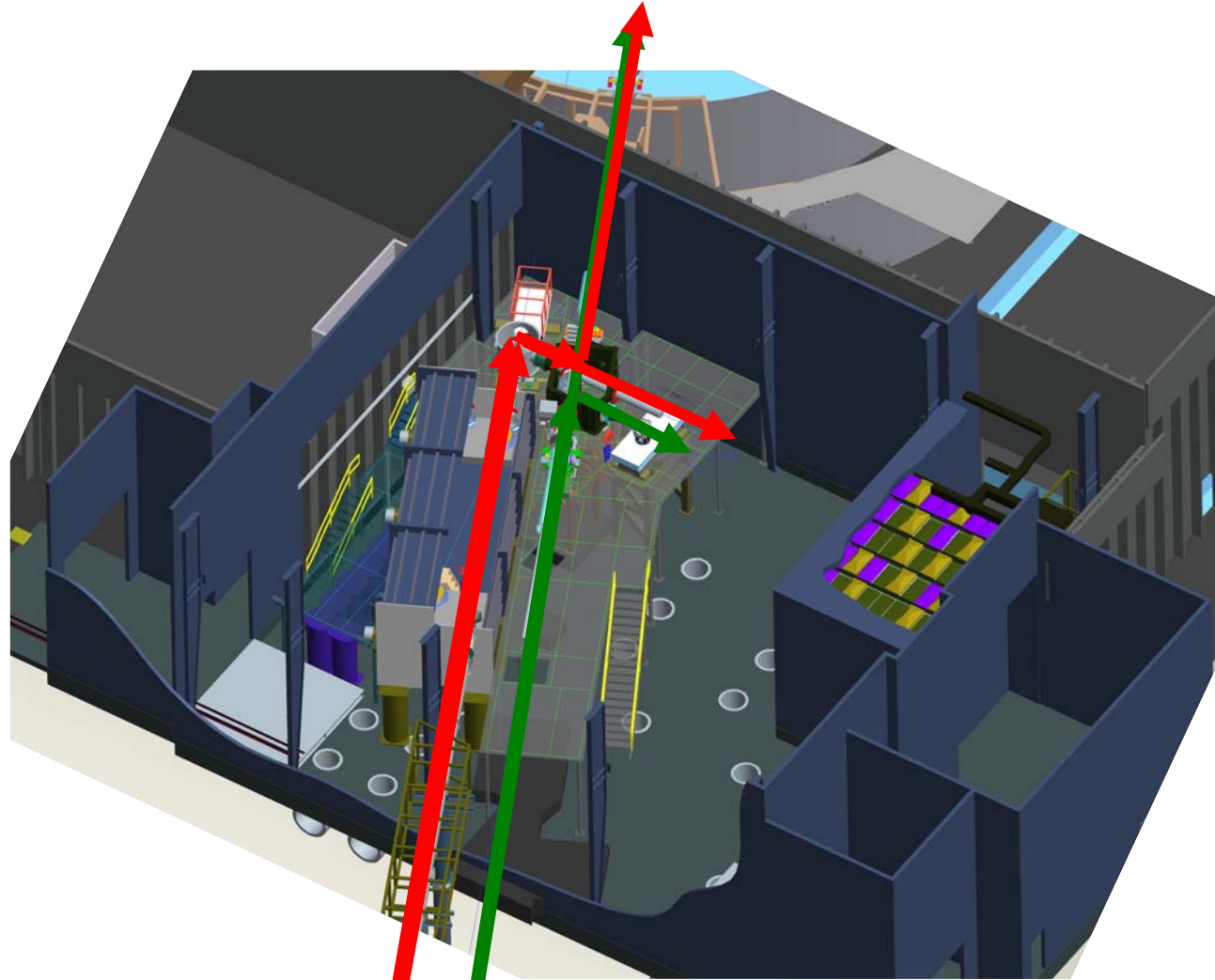
- Petawatt Compression Vessel was delivered Aug 2006
- Expansion for a vessel to a size $10.56 \times 4.36 \times 4.36 \text{ m}^3$
Weight: 32.3 Tons
- Initial compression will use $1600 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ rough + 3 ISO-K-500 Cryo allow: $500 \text{ J}/500 \text{ s}$ regime in 3 hours or $2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Torr}$ in 15 hours
- Future upgrade to MLD will be necessary for HEPW operation.



The Path Forward

- **Experimental Capabilities:**

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



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