



# Overview of the Z-Backlighter Facility at Sandia National Laboratories

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J. Schwarz, P.K. Rambo, M. Geissel, A.D. Edens,  
E. Brambrink, I.C. Smith, R. Adams, and B. Atherton



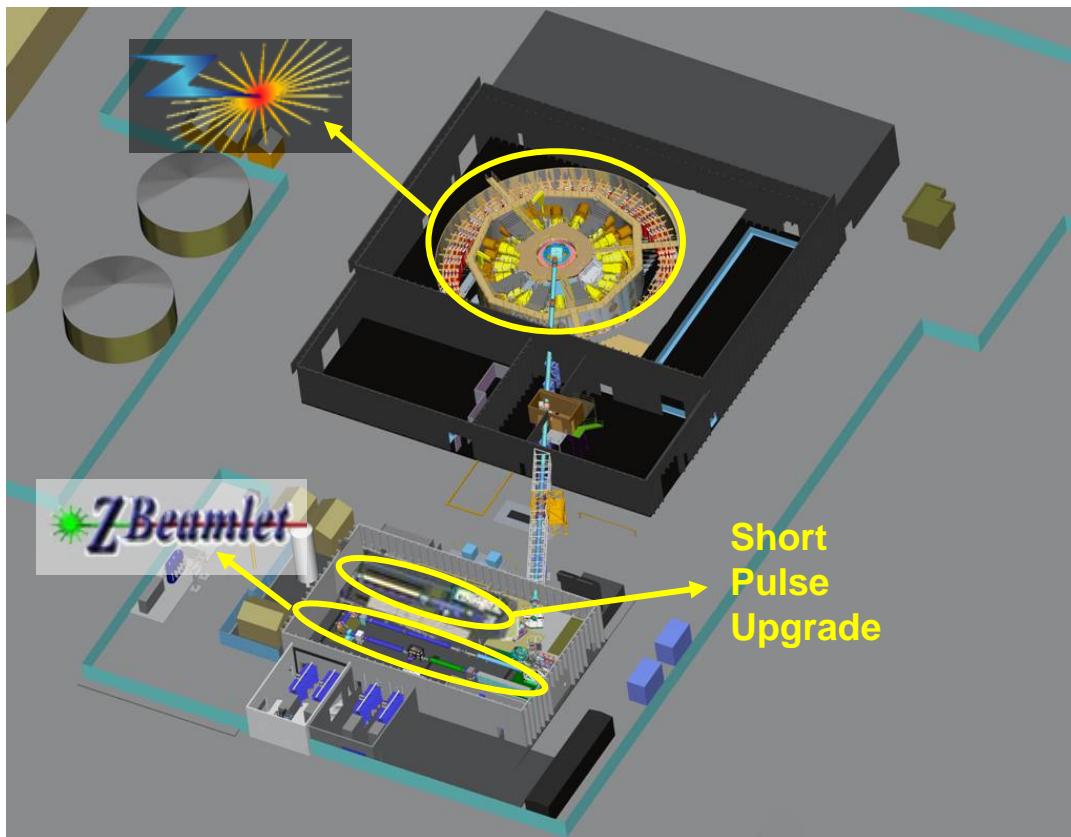
Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.





# Facility Overview

## ("Buildings 983/986")



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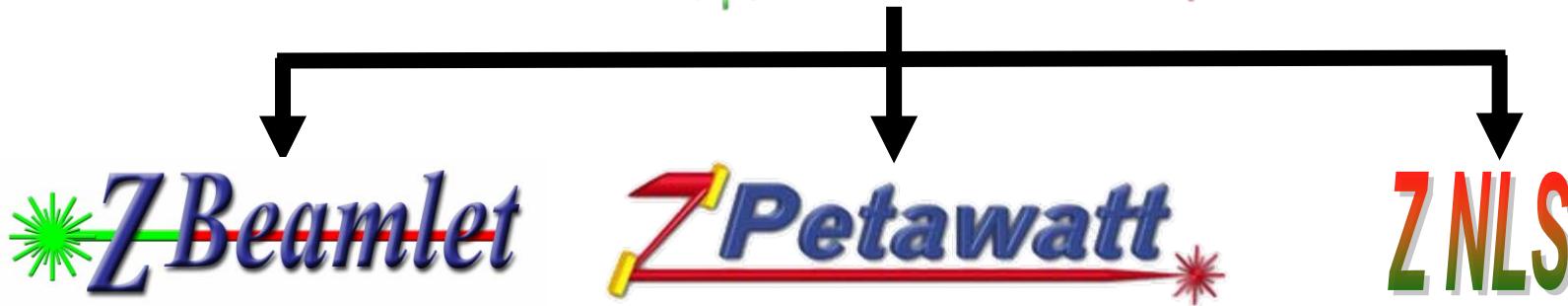
# Z-Machine

- 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



- $\lambda=527\text{nm}$
- $\tau=0.3\text{-}8\text{ns}$   
(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

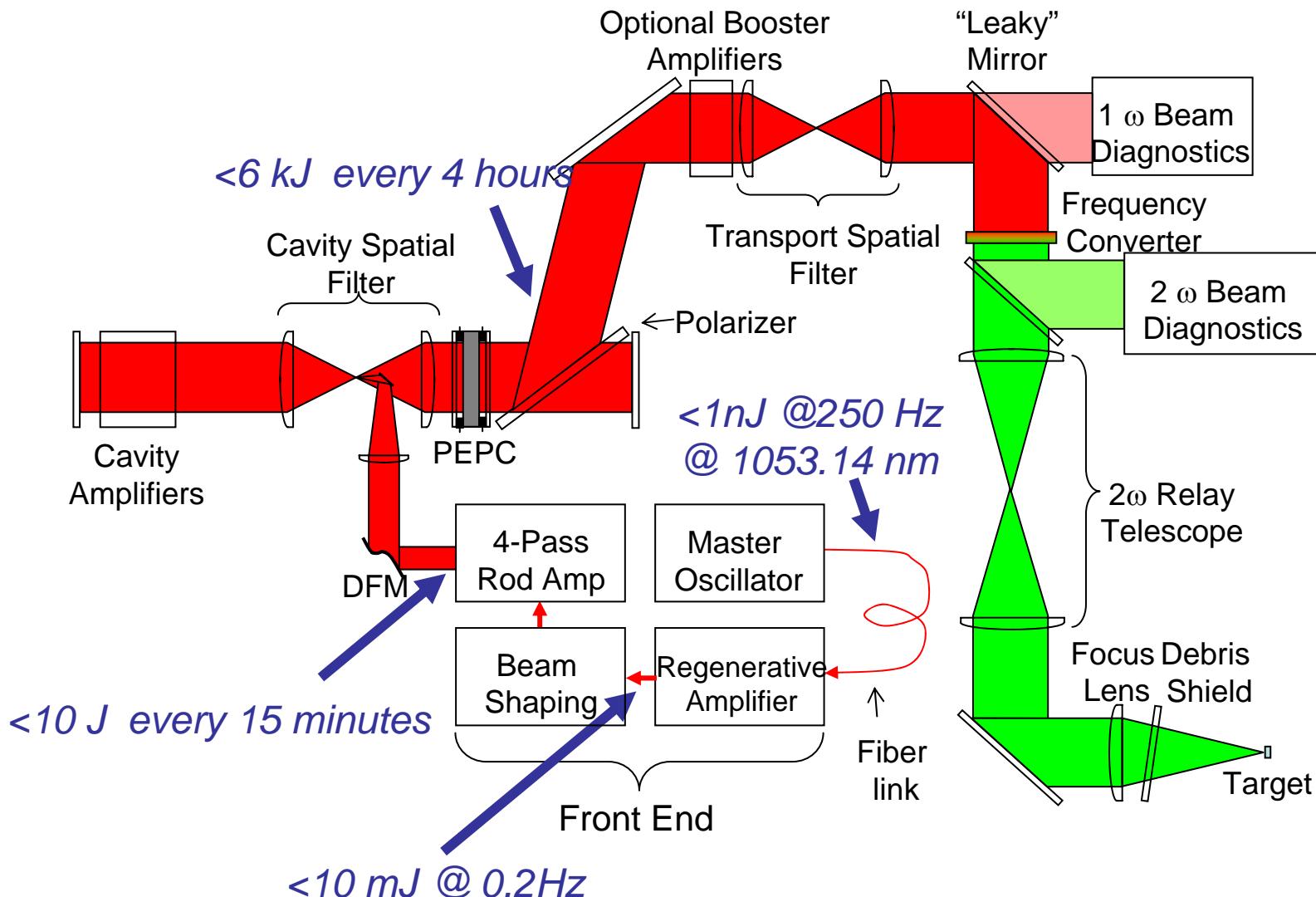
- $\lambda=1064\text{nm} (532\text{nm option})$
- $\tau=150\text{ps}$
- $\phi\sim5\mu\text{m}$  spotsize
- $E<10\text{J}$
- $I<10^{17}\text{ W/cm}^2$
- $\sim20\text{ min/shot}$
- Pending: 8-10ns operations  
at >100J @1 $\omega$



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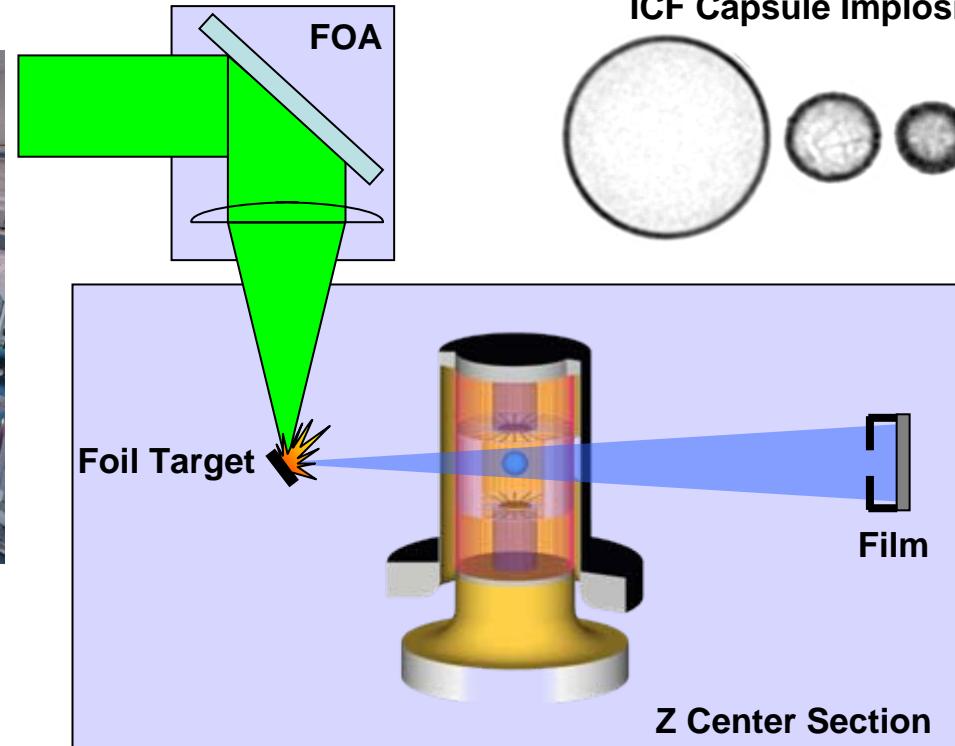


# Z-Beamlet Architecture





# Z-Beamlet



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

# Bent Crystal Imaging

Spheric concave  
crystal of radius R

Rowland circle of curvature R

Backlighter  
spectral line

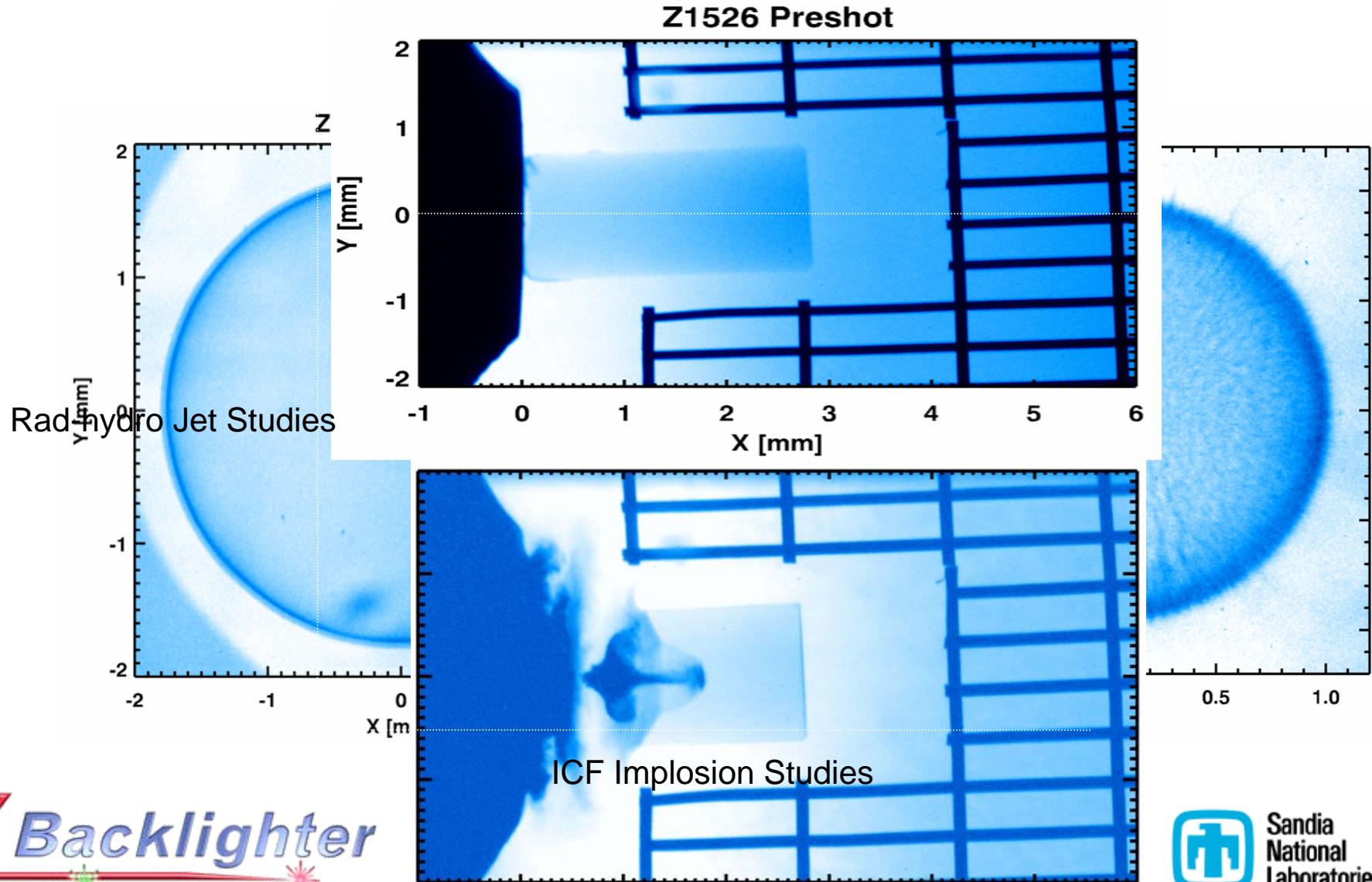
$$n\lambda = 2d \sin \theta_B$$

Source  
on-circle

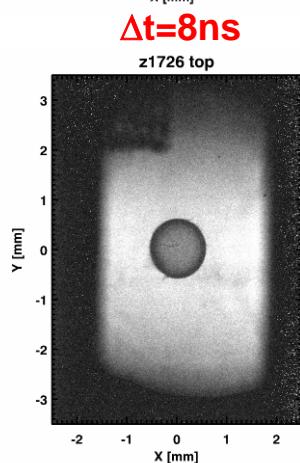
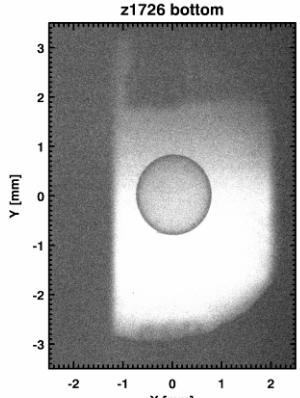
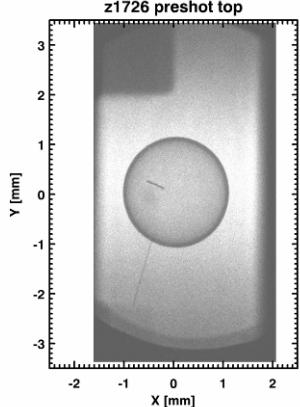
Ideal  
aperture  
size

# Radiography Improvements

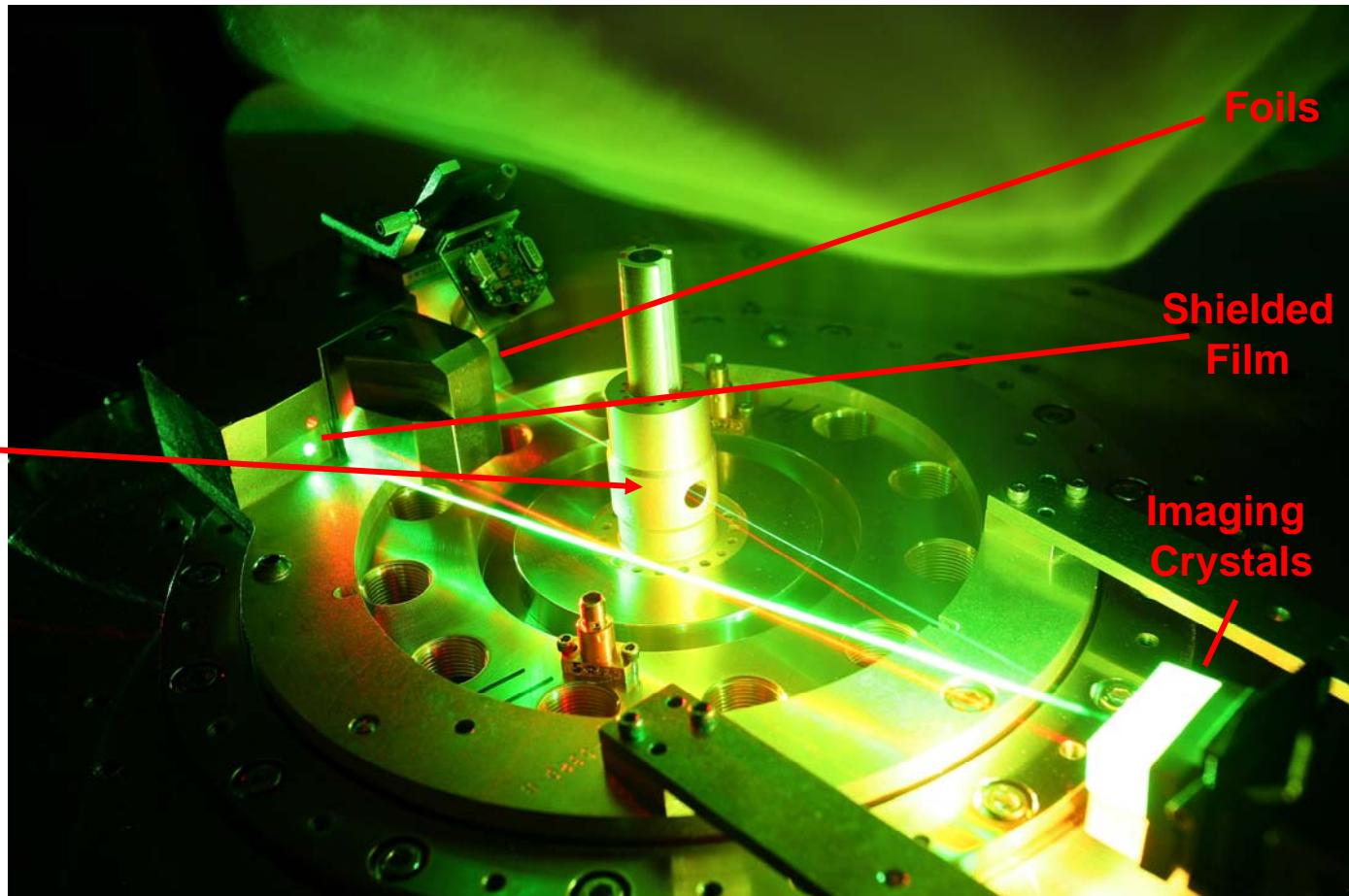
- Application of bent crystal x-ray imaging has improved the field of view and resolution dramatically!



# Two Frame Backlighting

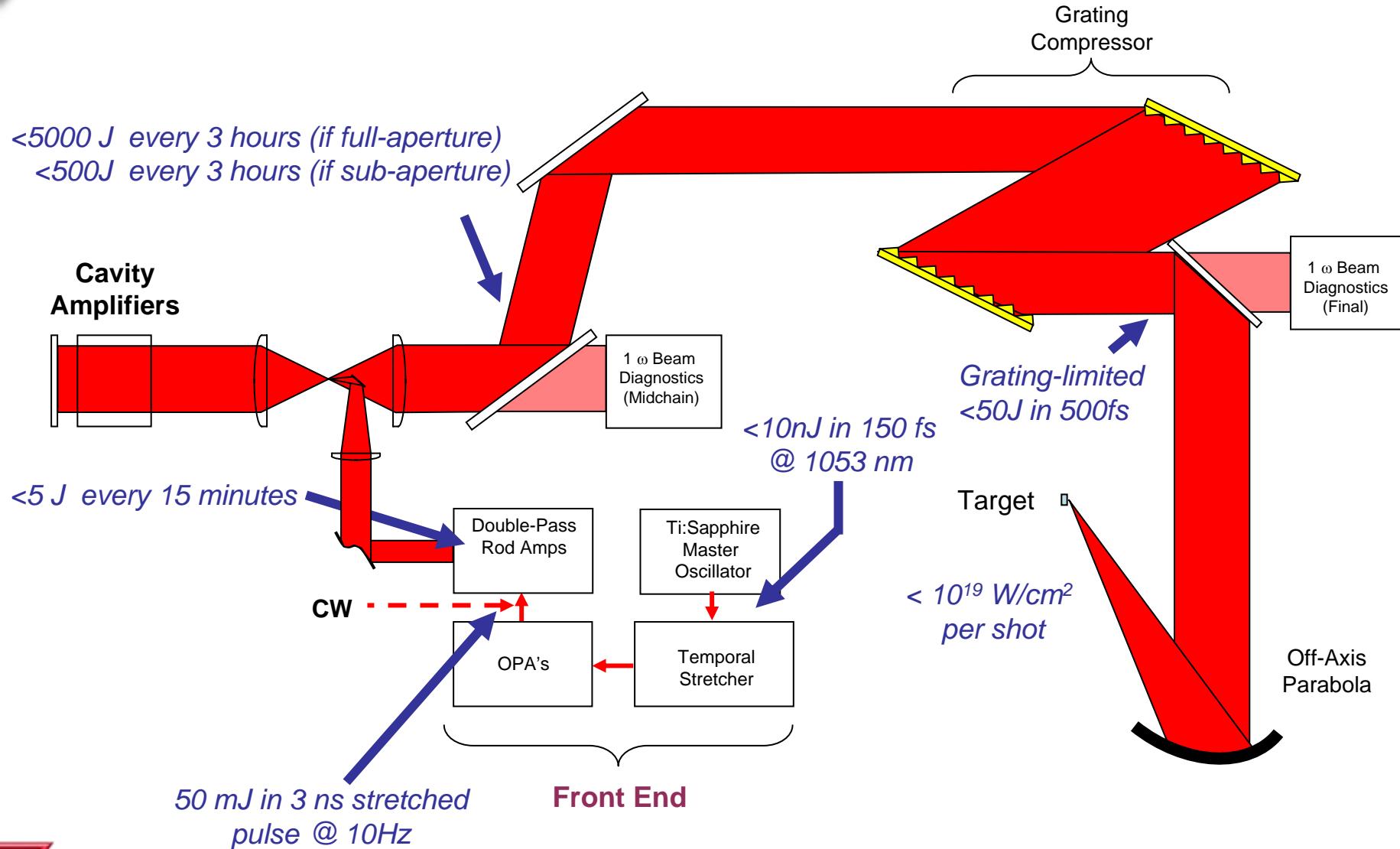


- Modifications to ZBL allow two separate pulses to go through the system at slightly different angles which allows for two radiographs on the same Z shot.



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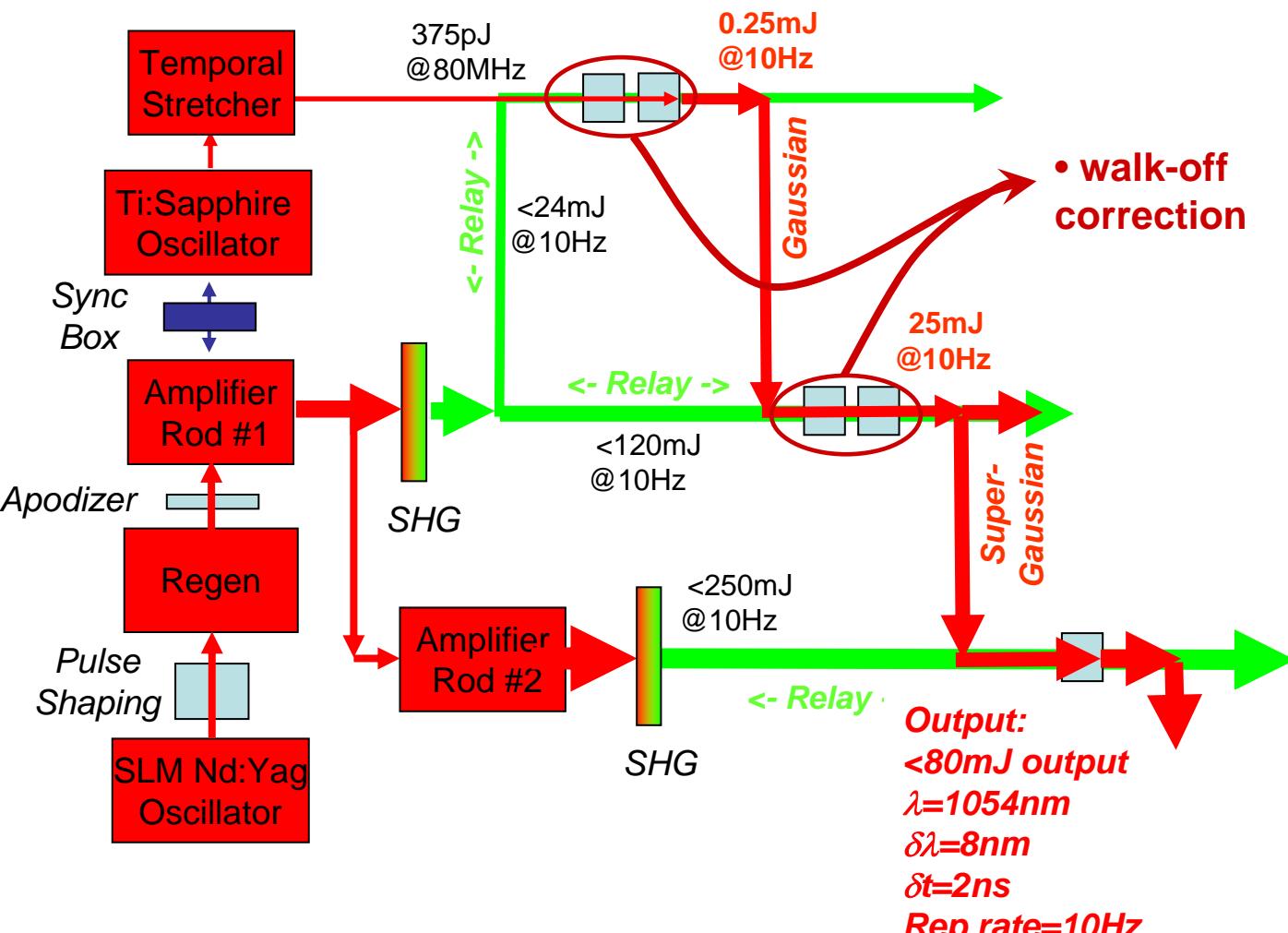
# The 100TW/Petawatt System



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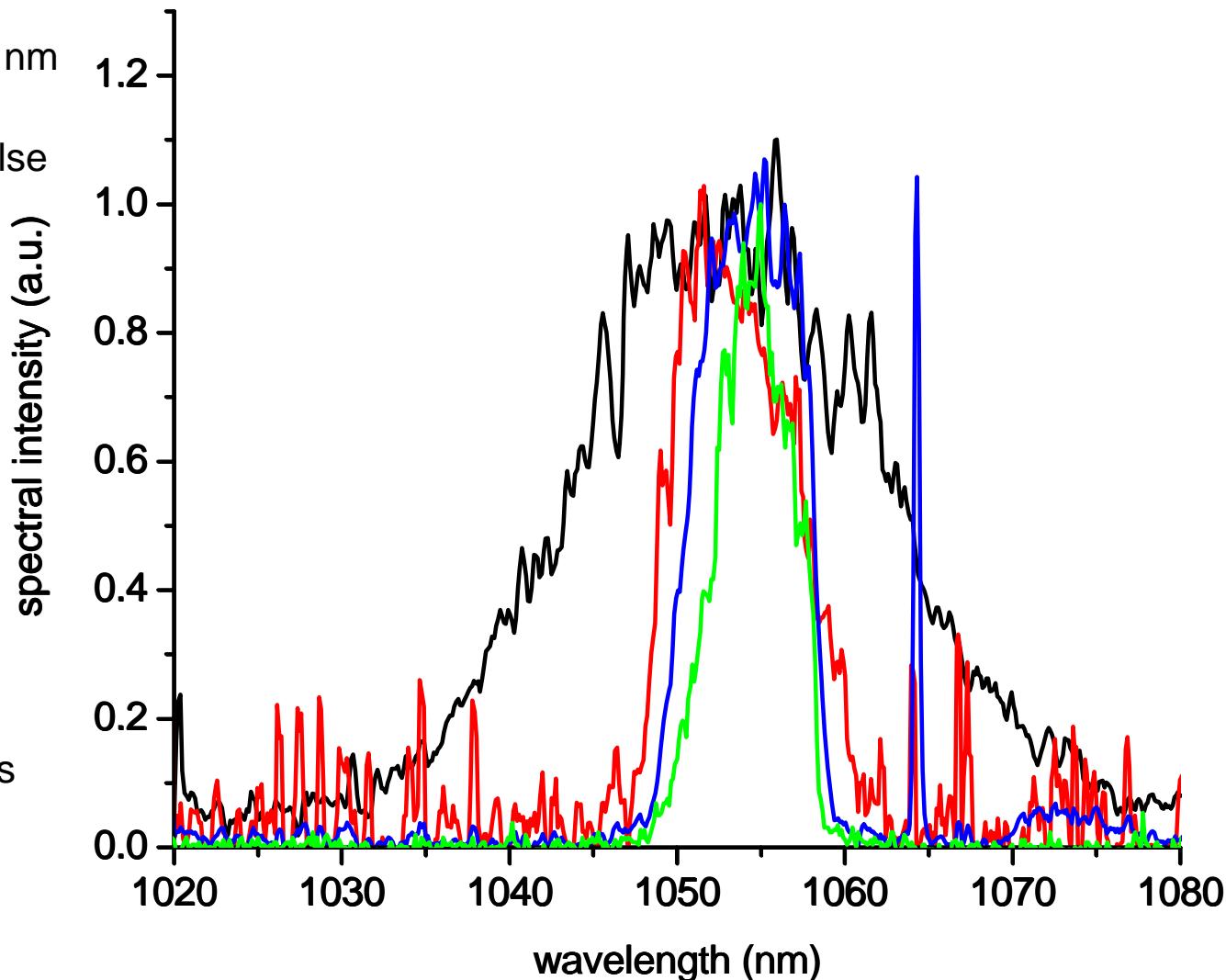
# The OPCPA Front End



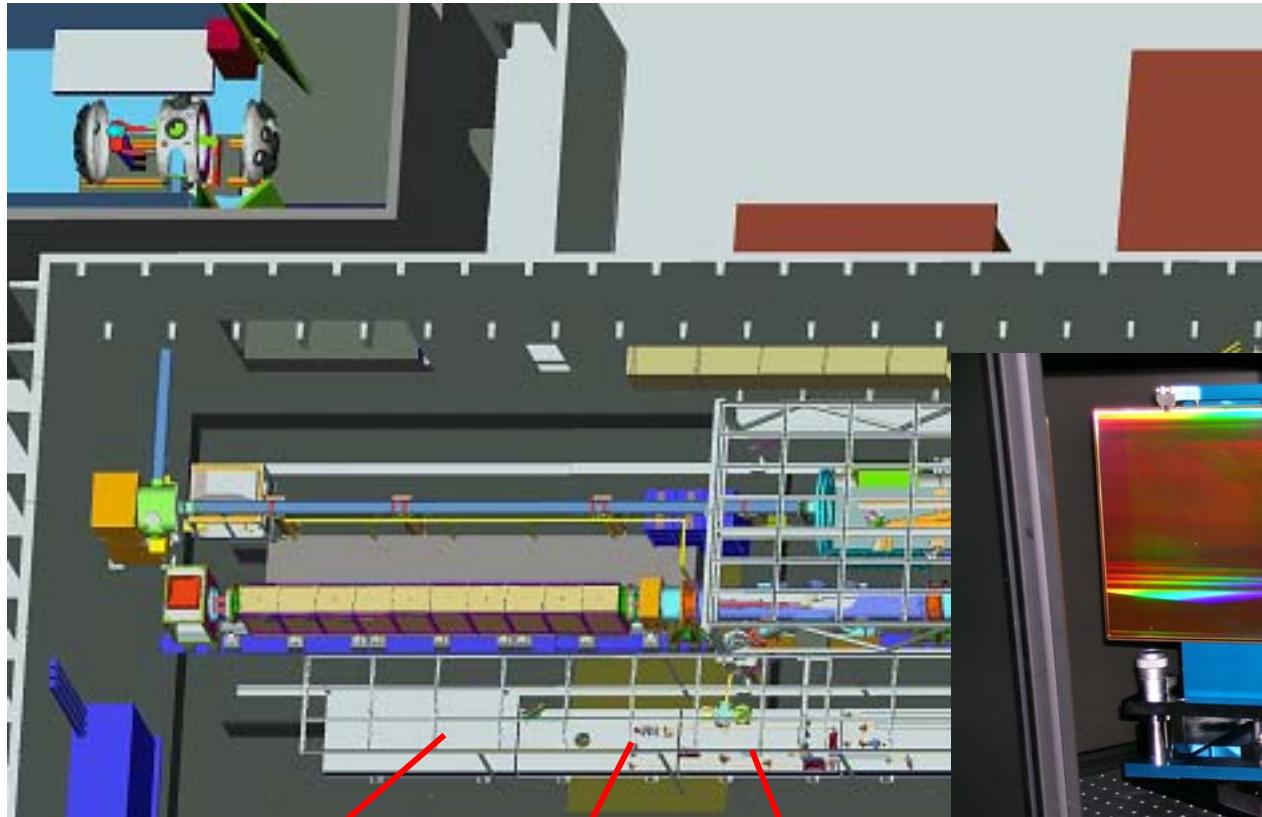
# The OPCPA Front End

- 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.



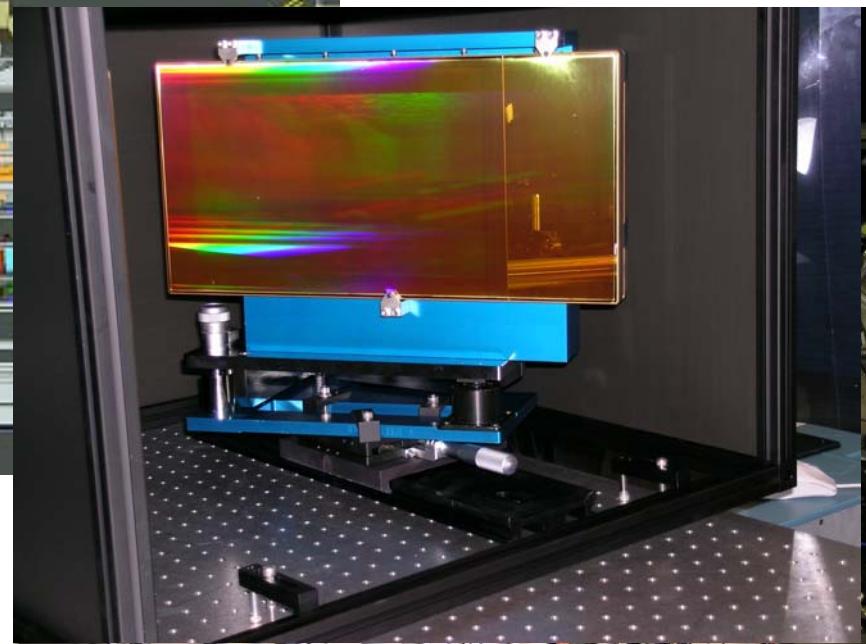
# The 100TW/Petawatt System



Energy:  $< 80\text{ mJ}$

Pulsewidth:  $100\text{ fs}$

Bandwidth:  $5.50\text{ nm}$

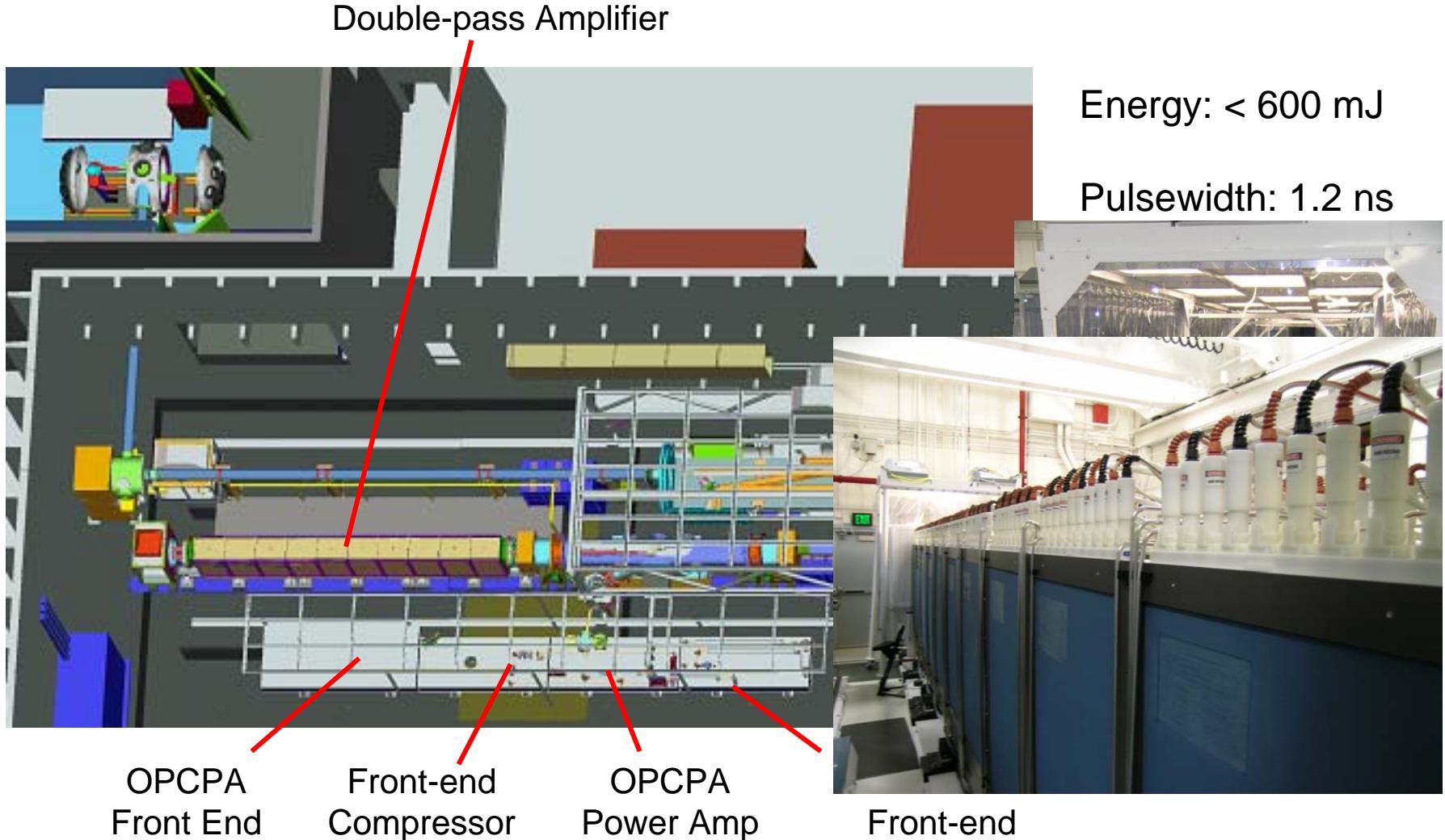


OPCPA  
Front End      Front-end  
Compressor      OPCPA  
Power Amp

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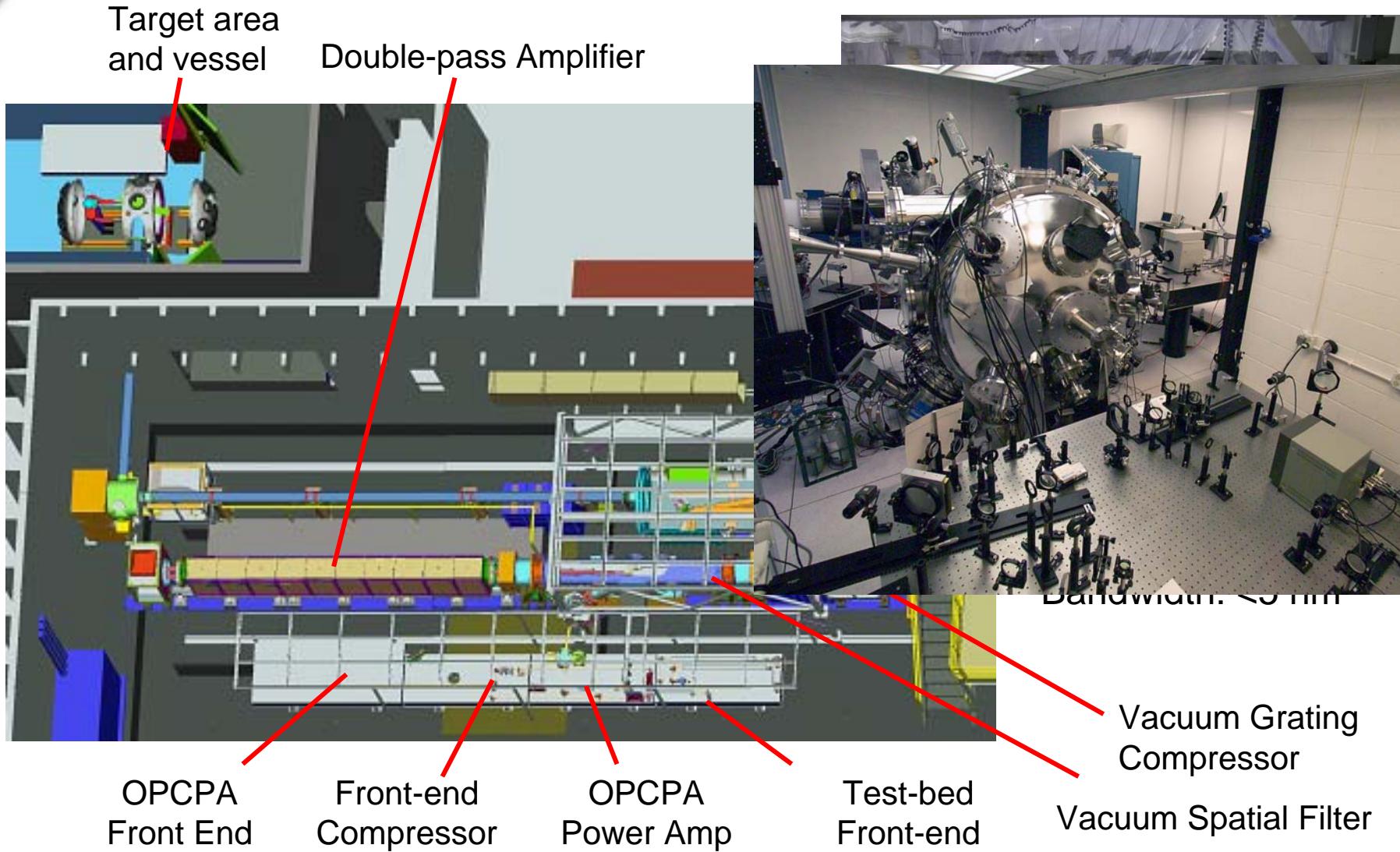


# The 100TW/Petawatt System





# The 100TW/Petawatt System





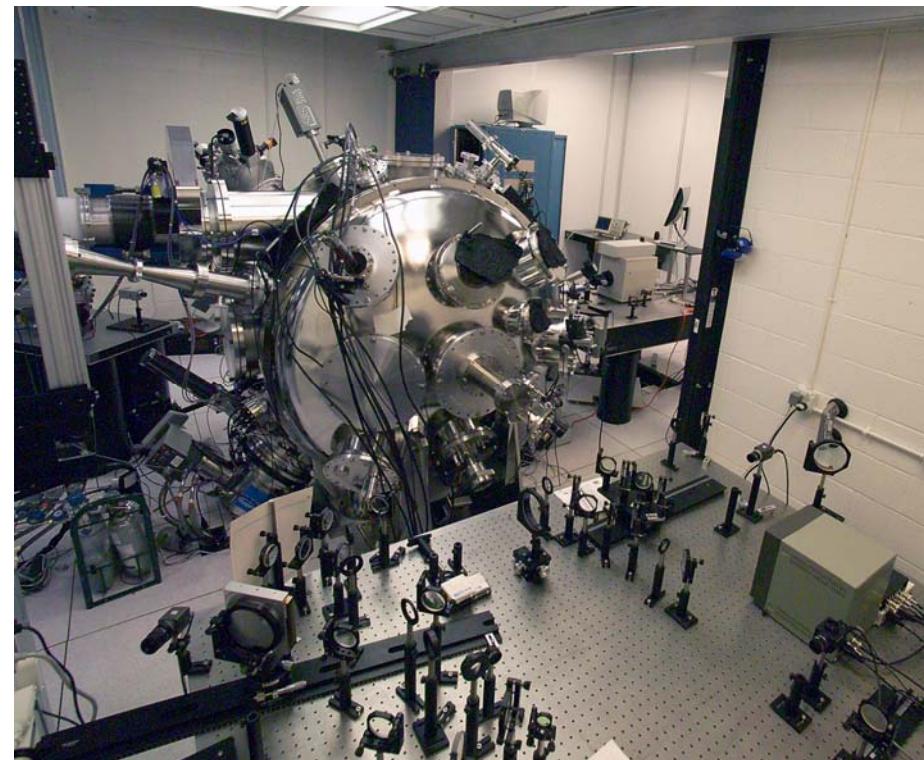
# 100TW Target Area

## Lasers:

- Typical: 1054 nm, 50 J, < 1 ps,  $\sim 10^{19}$  W/cm<sup>2</sup>  
laser intensity pointing stability < 50  $\mu$ m
- Optical probe beam at 1054/527 nm, 30/10 mJ,  
 $\tau$  < 500 fs, ps to multi ns delay possible

## Diagnostics:

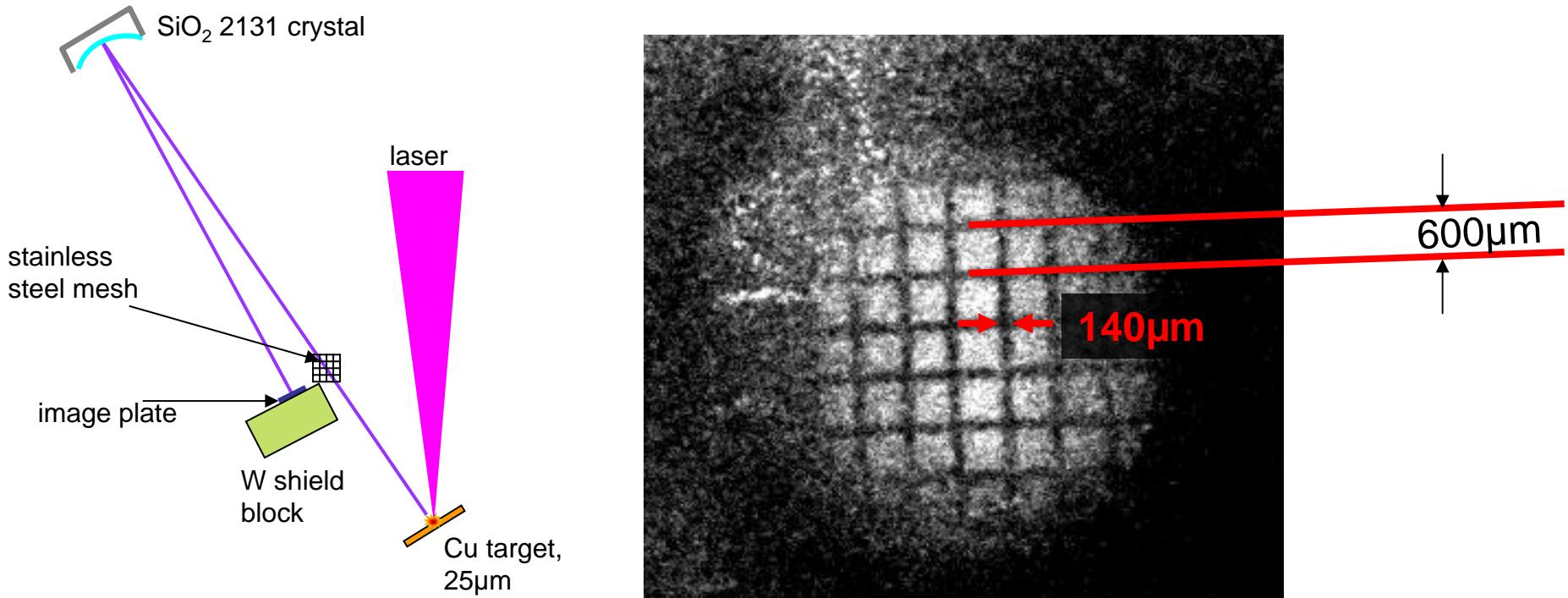
- K $\alpha$  imager, X-ray pin-hole cameras
- multiple X-ray and optical streak cameras, 200 fs resolution at 1:40 dynamic range, 5 ps at 1:1000
- various X-ray and optical spectrometers
- single photon counting CCD's
- 12 GHz digital scopes
- Thompson parabola
- HV supplies up to 20 kV
- IP and CR39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





# Cu K $\alpha$ Radiography

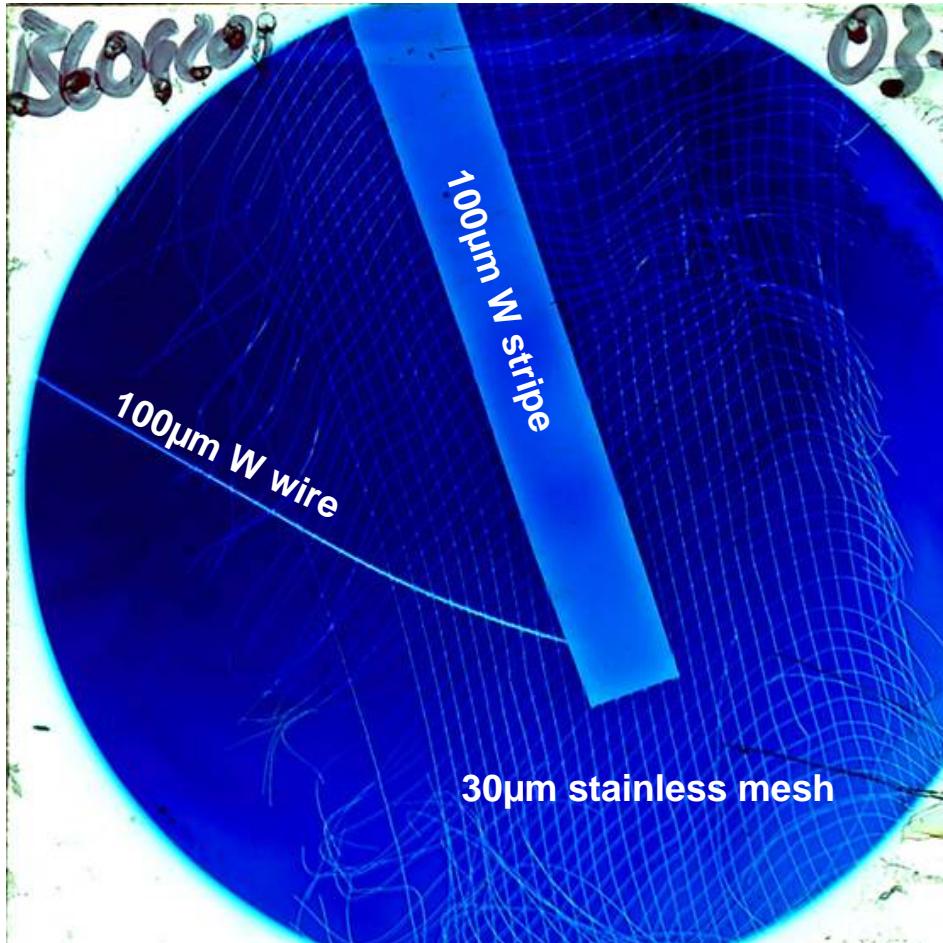
1:1 Imaging at 8 keV





# Proton Radiography

## First Results



**SHOT # B6092003**  
**8  $\mu$ m Cu target**  
**Laser energy 31.5 J**  
**Proton energy > 7MeV**

# MLD Upgrades

*Supported bandwidth:*  $>4\text{ nm}$

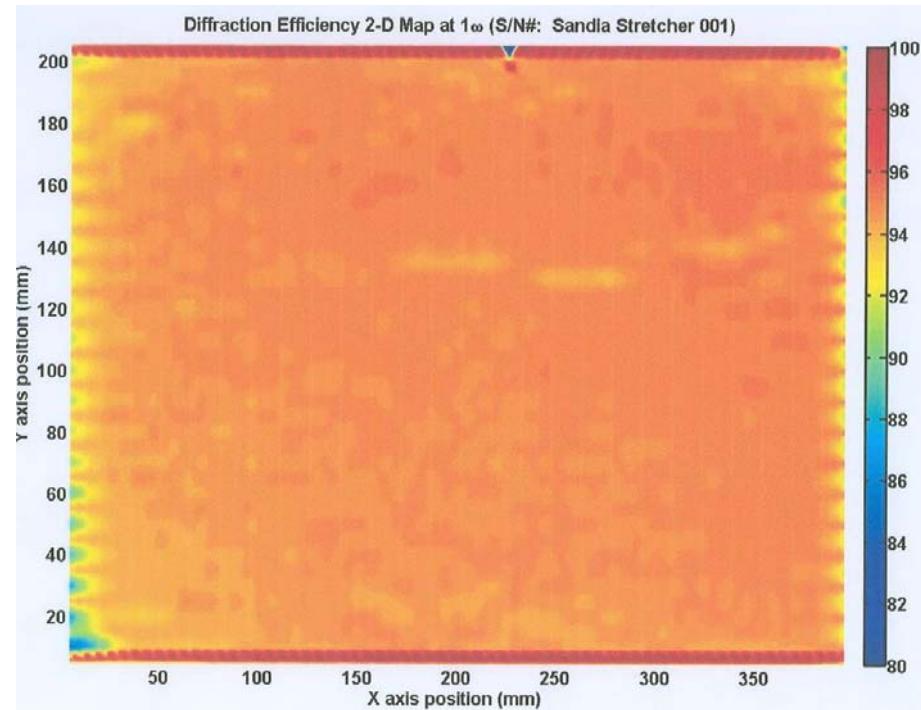
*Pulsewidth:*  $\sim 400\text{ fs}$

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

*Beam Area:*  $165\text{ cm}^2$   
(in a right hand cross-section)  
 $238\text{ cm}^2$   
(projected onto grating)

*Laser Energy :*  $\sim 45\text{ J}$  (if gold at  $0.2\text{ J/cm}^2$ )  
 $\sim 95\text{ J}$  (if gold at  $0.4\text{ J/cm}^2$ )  
 $\sim 235\text{ J}$  (if MLD at  $1.0\text{ J/cm}^2$ )

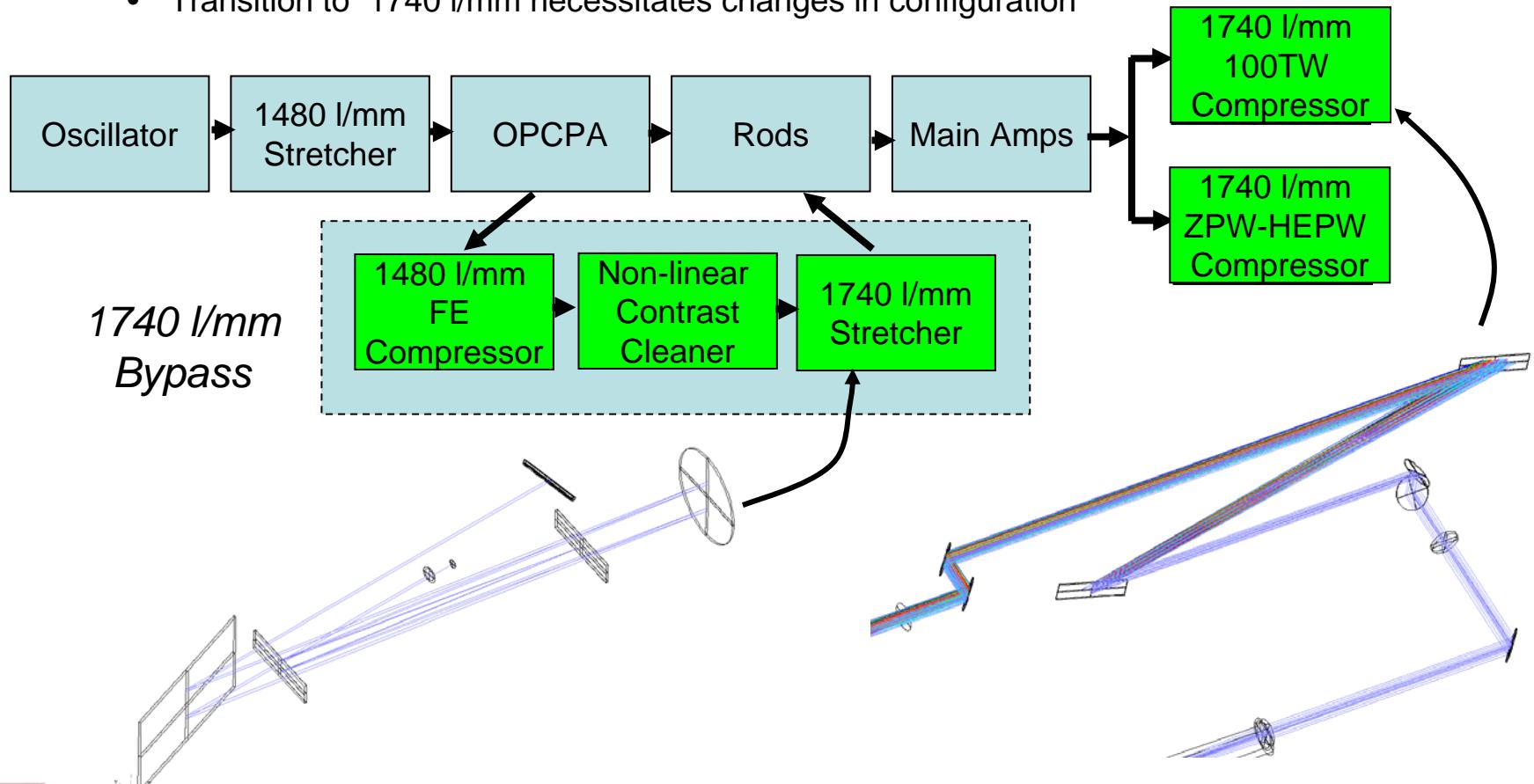
*Maximum Peak Power:*  $\sim 110\text{ TW}$  (gold at  $0.2\text{ J/cm}^2$ )  
 $\sim 235\text{ TW}$  (gold at  $0.4\text{ J/cm}^2$ )  
 $\sim 595\text{ TW}$  (MLD at  $1.0\text{ J/cm}^2$ )



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 Graphite compression vessel was delivered August 2006
- Three sections for vessel to a 8.17 m diameter  $10.56 \times 4.36 \times 4.36 \text{ m}^3$   
Weight: 32.3 Tons
- Initial compression will use  $1400 \text{ m}^3$  argon + gratings to operate cryo seal off 500J/500s regime in 3 hours or  $2 \times 10^{-7}$  Torr in 15 hours
- Future upgrade to MLD will be necessary for HEPW operation.

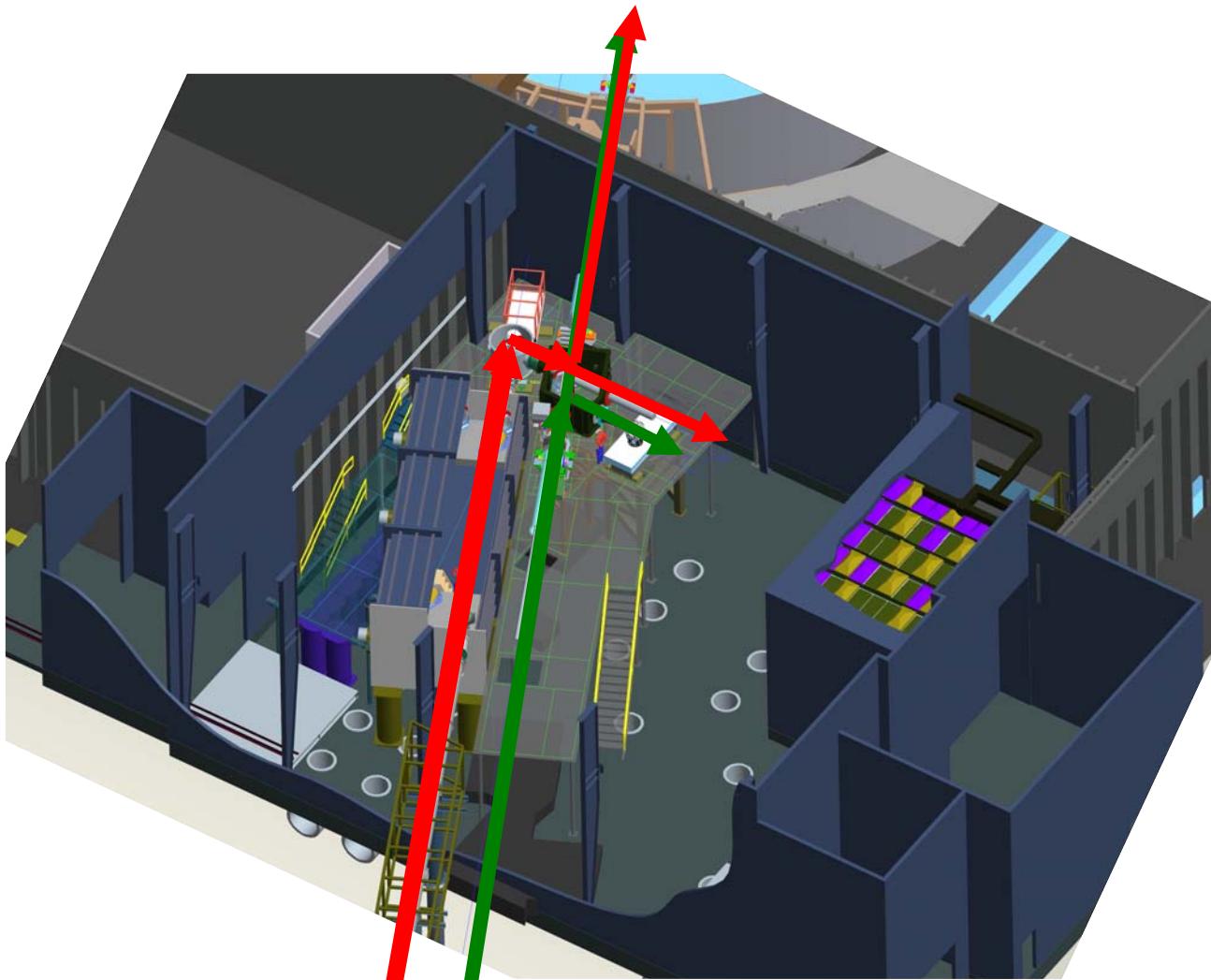


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# The Path Forward

- Experimental Capabilities:
  - ZBL only
  - Z-PW only
  - ZBL and Z-PW



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