



Status of the POLARIS laser system

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- POLARIS overview
- High energy pulse amplification
- High contrast frontend
- Pulse characterization & results
- Conclusion



Petawatt Optical Laser Amplifier for Radiation Intensive Experiments

fully diode-pumped

$\lambda_c = 1030 \text{ nm}$

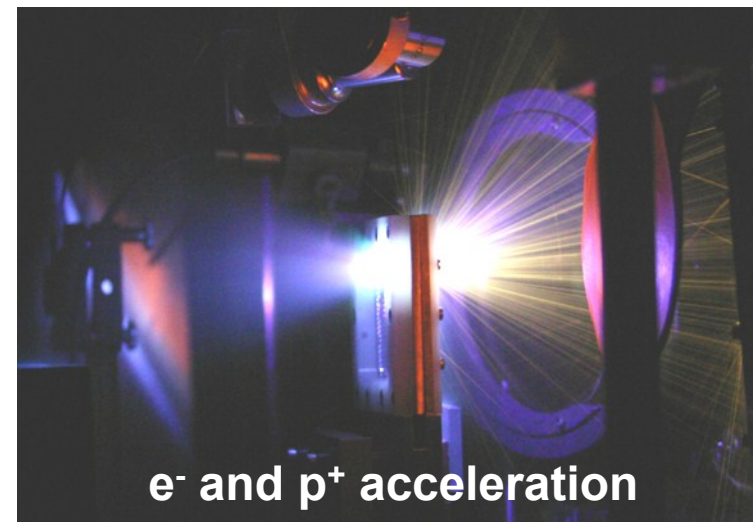
pulse energy = 6.5 J (16.6 J) / 4 J on target

pulse duration = 145 fs

peak intensity = $3.5 \times 10^{20} \text{ W/cm}^2$

temporal contrast for ASE $> 5 \times 10^{12}$

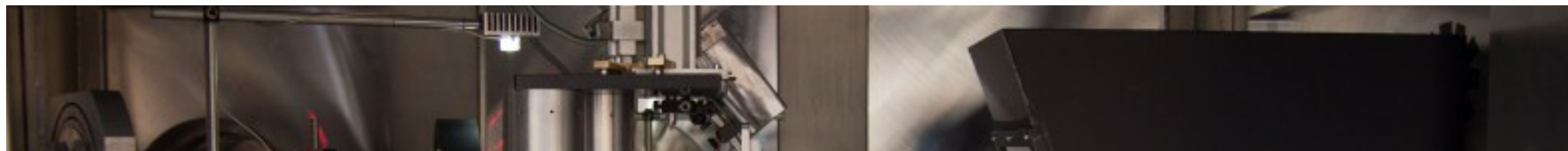
1 shot every 40 s



More than 17000 high energy shots in laser matter experiments !

Used targets:

- thin foils (down to 100 nm thickness)
- water droplets (20 μm)
- sandwich foils
- gas-jet
- hydrogen droplets (cryo-cooled, 6-7 μm) (currently used target)

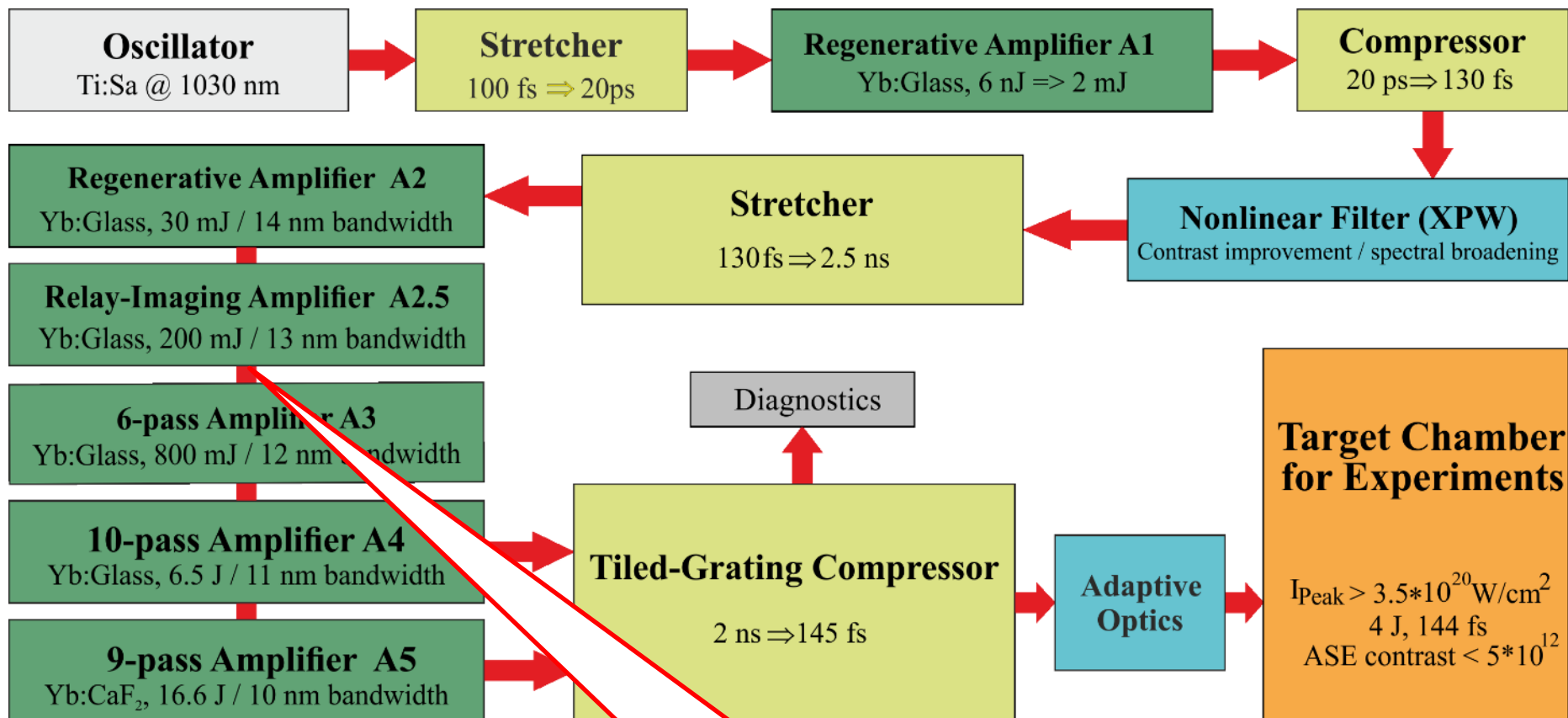


Diagnostics:

- Multi-channel plate (online, energy, ions)
- Scintillation screen & gateable, fast CCD (online, spatial & energy distribution, ions)
- CR-39 Stack (energy, spatial distribution, ions)
- In-vacuum, soft X-ray camera & bent crystal (spectral & spatial resolution)
- 2ω or 3ω online focal spot diagnostics
- target back-side deformation (Nomarski-Interferometer)
- Synchronized side-view (532 nm, 1 ns)
- e^- spectrometer
- 150 fs low-energy probe pulse unit,
- variable pre-pulse unit
- backreflection diagnostic for safe laser operation

System Layout

POLARIS is now
Double CPA



Sebastian Keppler
Thursday 11.30 a.m.

Overview: photography's

Lab1: front-end & A1-A4

Lab2: Amplifier 5 (A5)

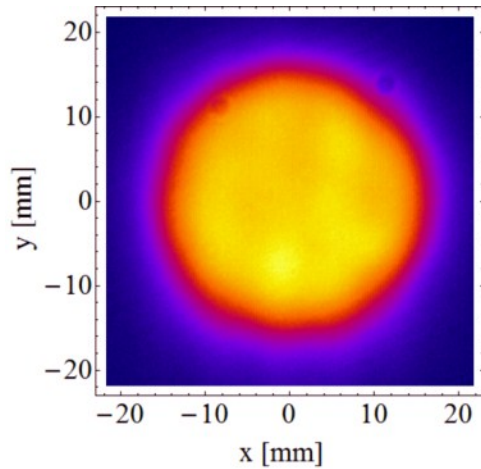
Control-room for experiments

Lab3: control room

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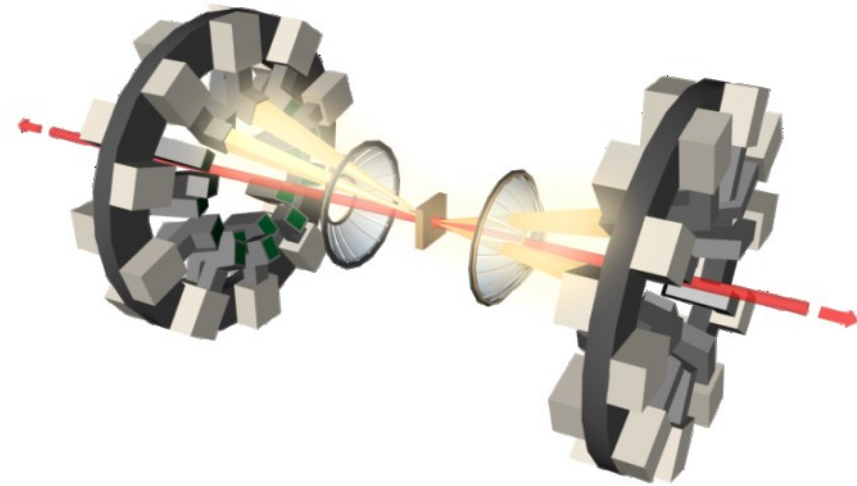
A4 – multipass amplifier

Pump profile:

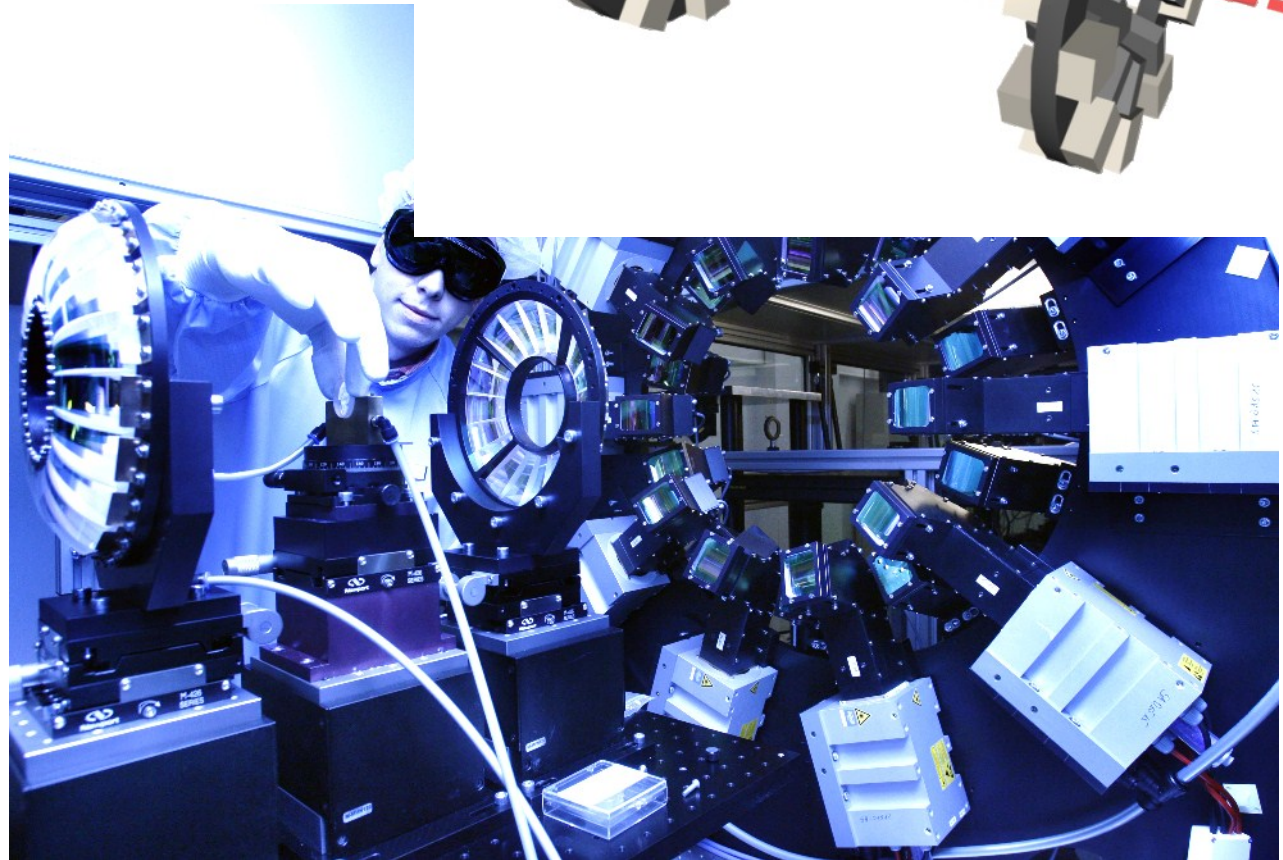
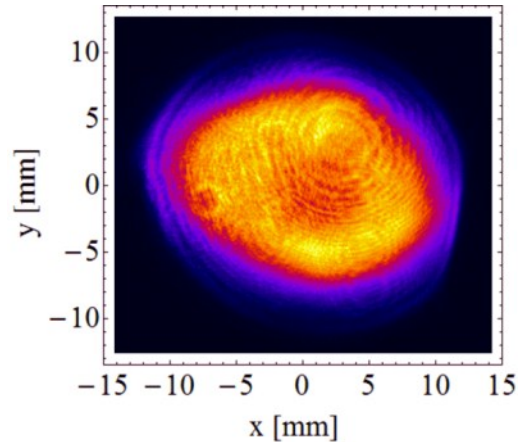


Output: 8 J @ 0.025

240 J pump energy

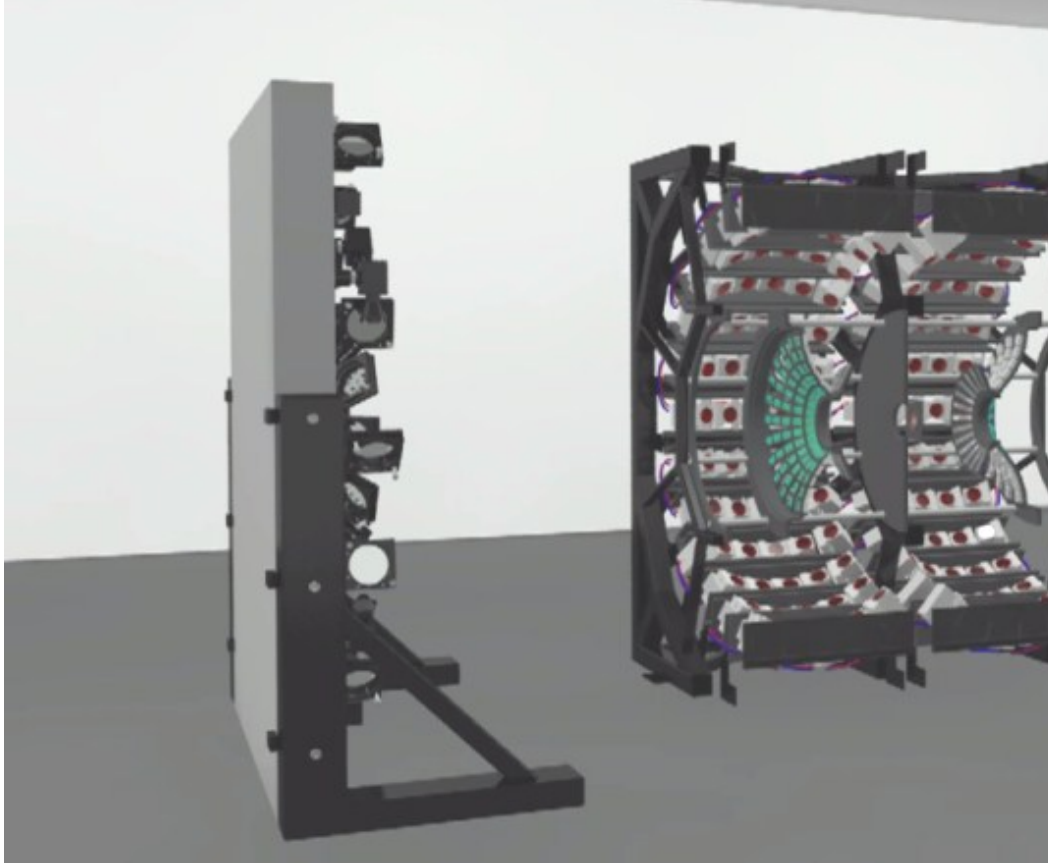


Beam profile:



A5 setup

- Currently 120 laser diode stacks $\lambda = 940$ nm, $P=2.5$ kW
- Upgrade to 240 stacks is possible
- Yb^{3+} doped CaF_2 crystal or FP20-Glass with 35 mm p

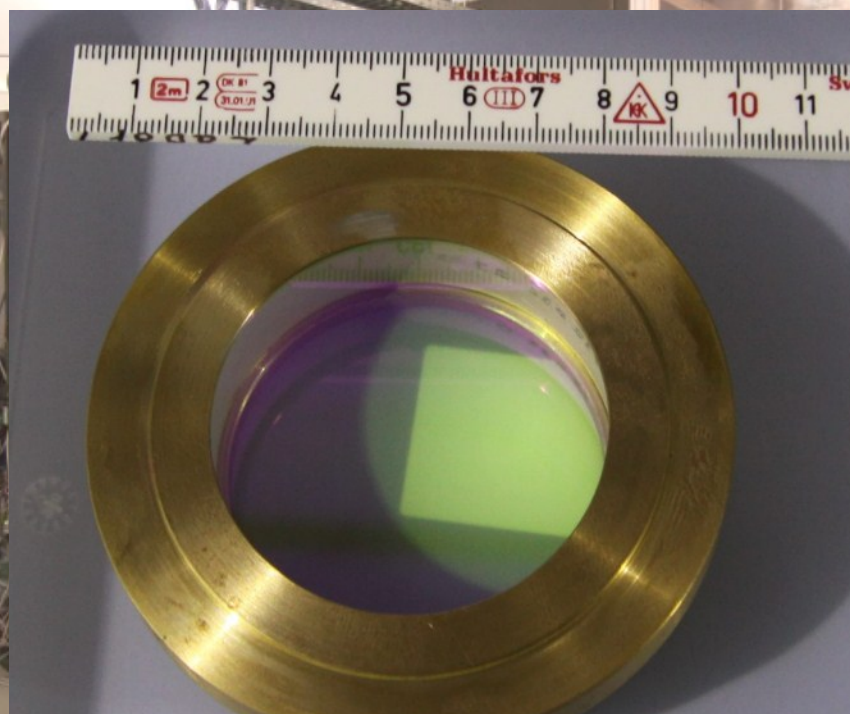
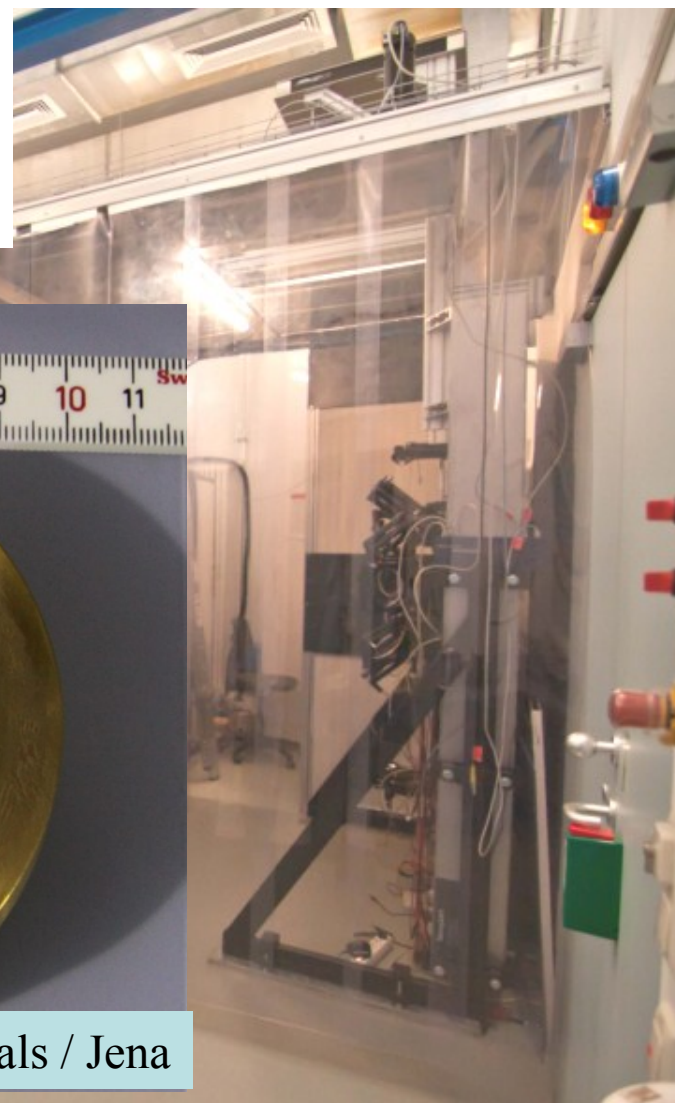


Size: 6 m x 3 m x 3 m



A5 photography

- Active material:
 - Yb:CaF₂ (1.7 at.%)
 - 65 mm diameter
 - 30 mm thickness
- beam diameter approx. 35 mm (FWHM)
- 9-pass configuration

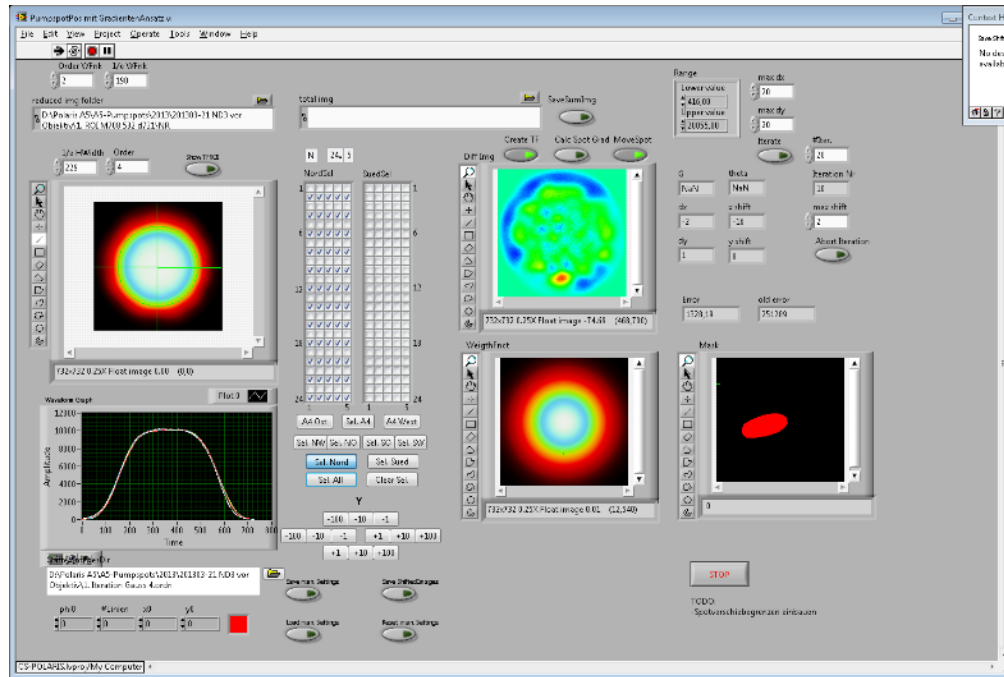


Yb:CaF₂ made by HellmaMaterials / Jena

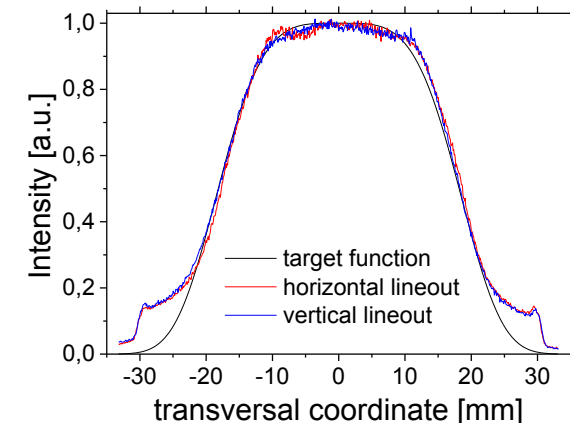
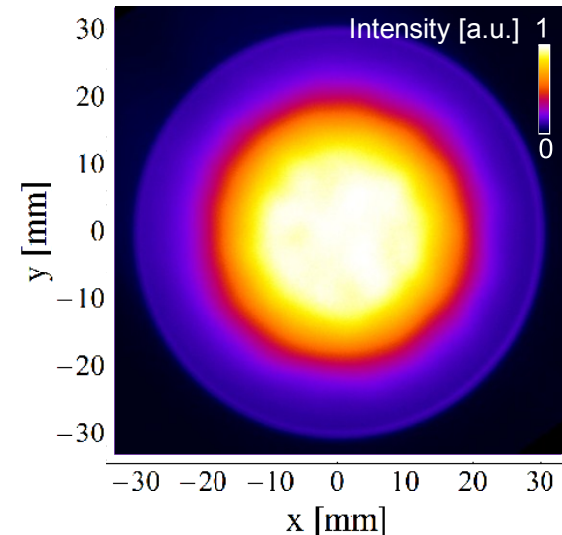
A5 pump profile homogenization

Main challenges:

- Homogenize pump profile with 120 Stacks (LabII adaptive strategy¹)
- Automatisations



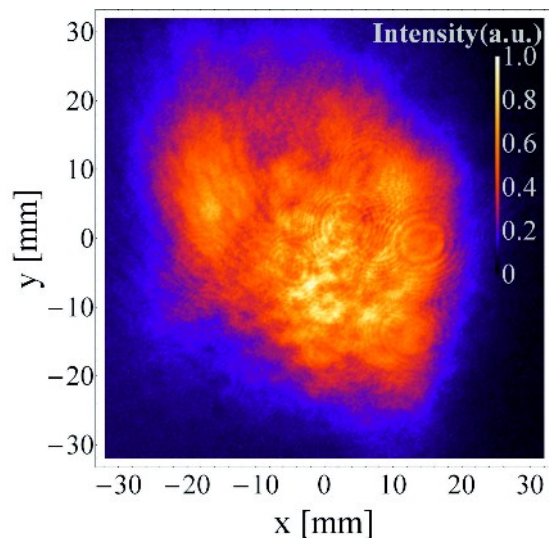
Measured pump profile with 780 J pump energy



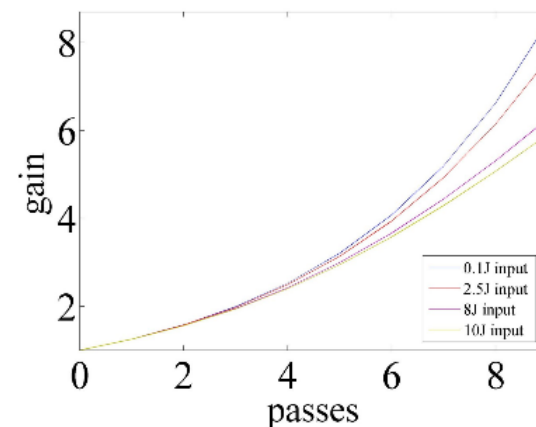
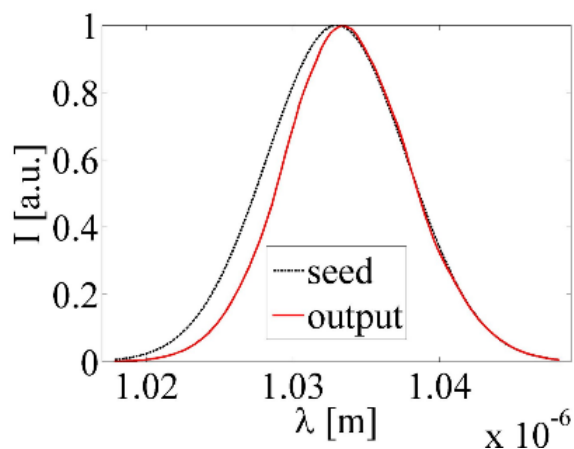
¹ B. Schmidt, M. Hacker, G. Stobrawa, T. Feurer; LAB2-A virtual femtosecond laser lab, <http://www.lab2.de>

16.6 J pulse energy with 10 nm FWHM-bandwidth

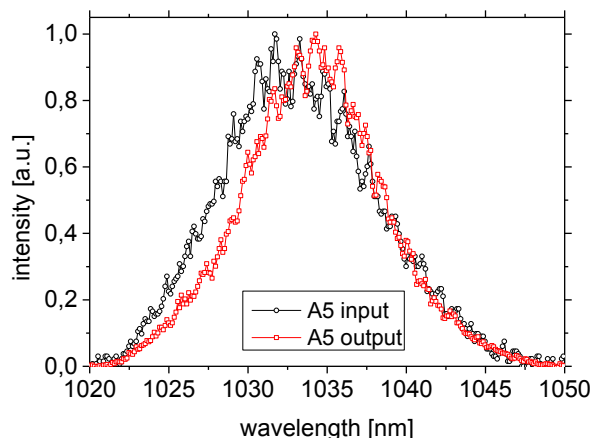
Near-field profile:



Simulation:



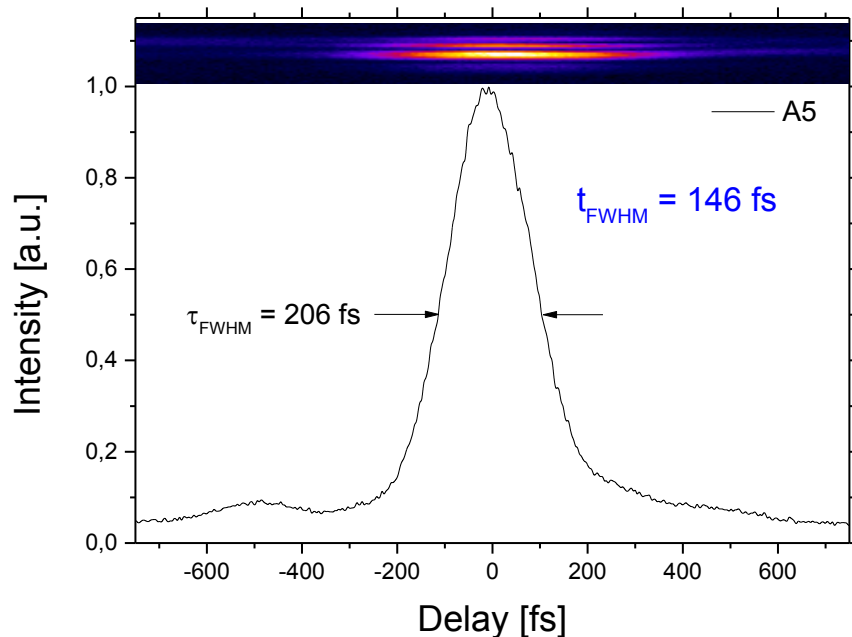
Spectral intensity:



- Seed-energy = 2.7 J ($g = 6.1$)
- Energy measured by with *Coherent J-50 MB YAG1535* (verified online with 8%-reflection and another J-50 MB)
- Currently limited by fluence on crystal 2 J/cm² (coating-LIDT @ 3.5 J/cm²)

A5 low energy (2 Joule) compression & focusing

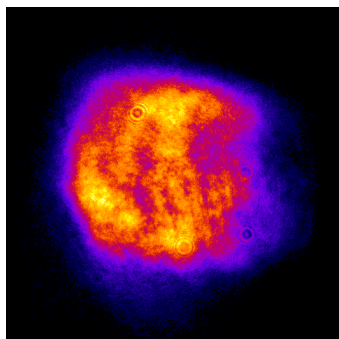
Pulse duration measurement in the far-field:



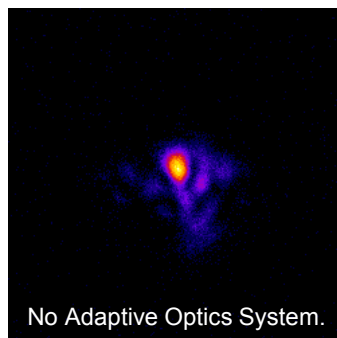
Transport beamline & telescope to compressor:



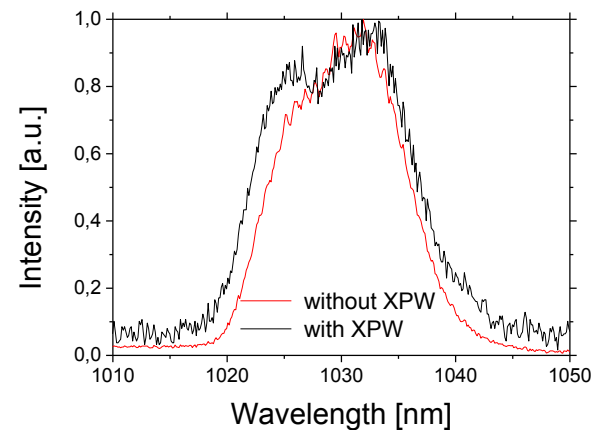
Near-field profile:



Far-field profile:

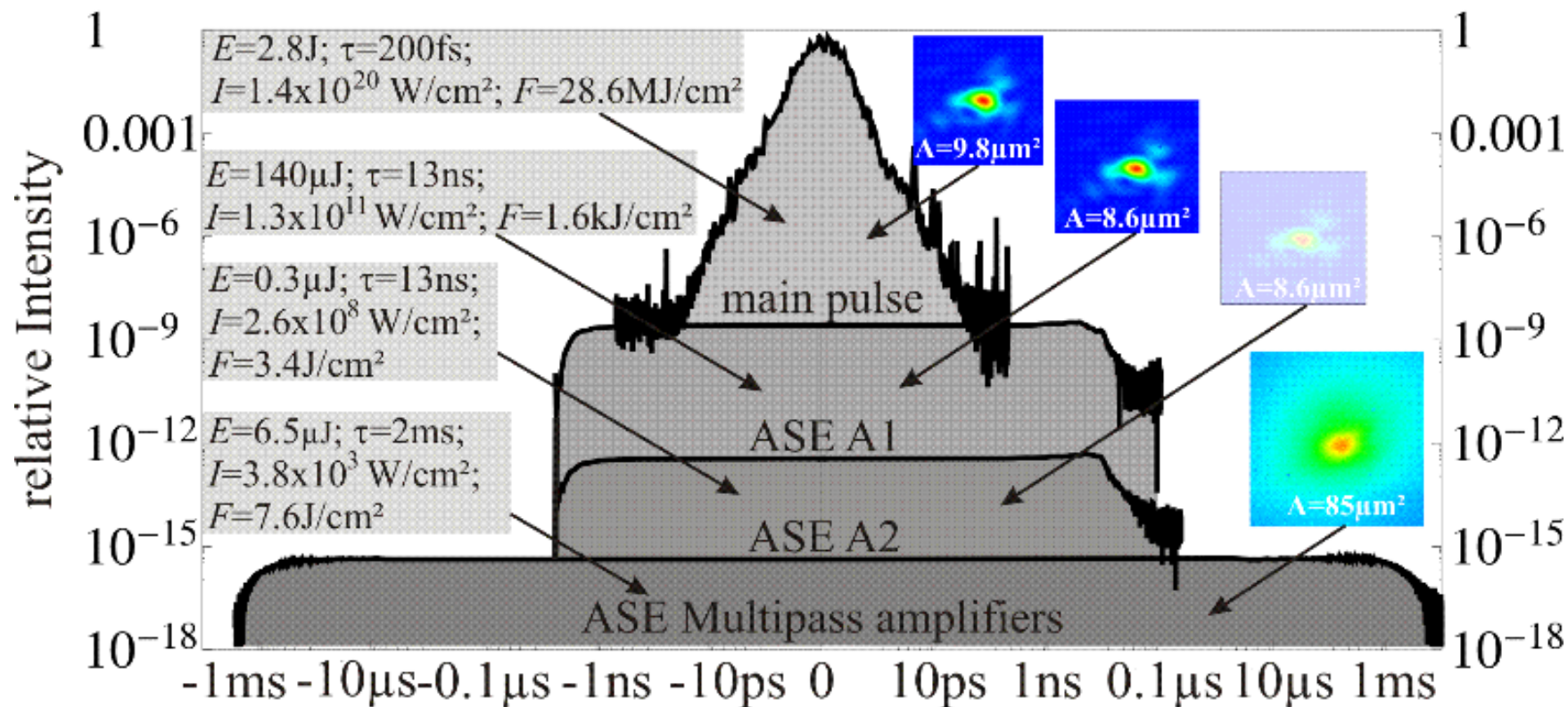


Spectral intensity:



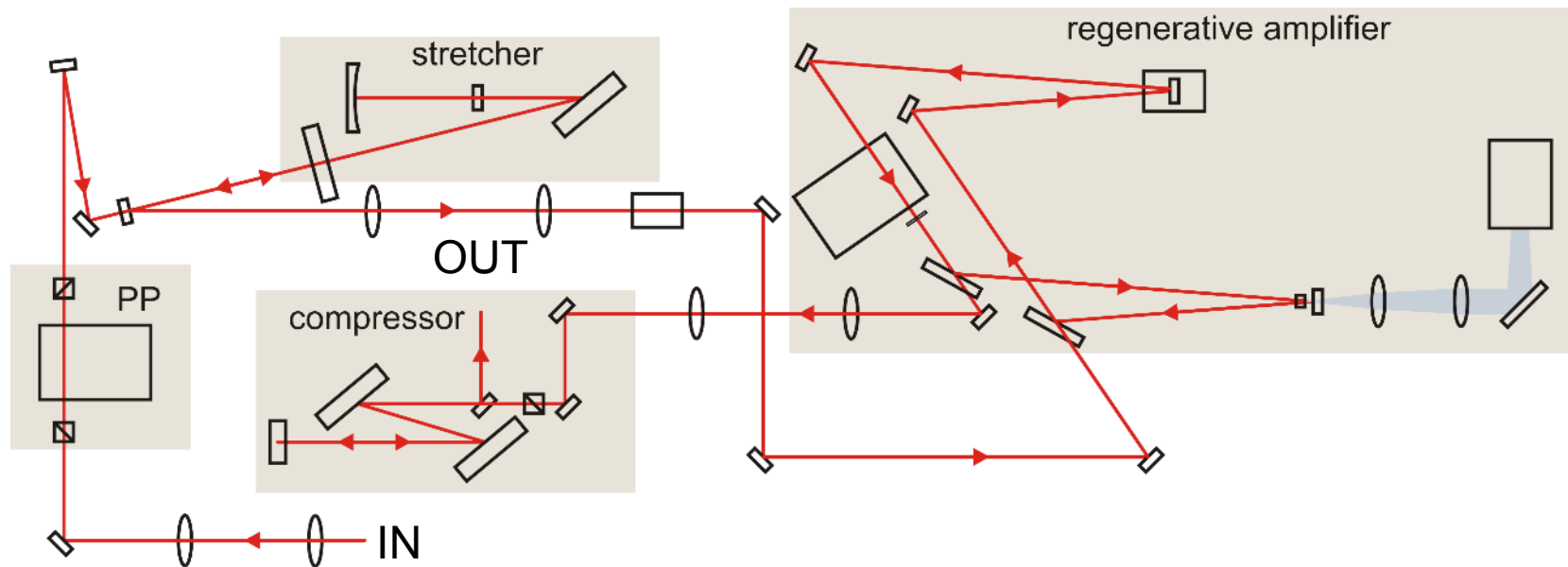
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Motivation: "old" ASE Characteristics of POLARIS



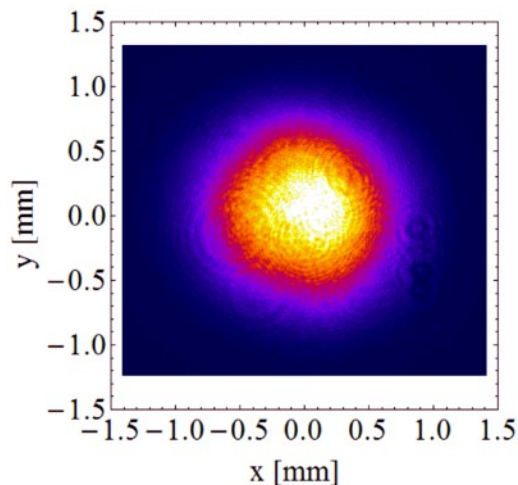
Measurement of energy, pulse duration and focal spot size.

Double-CPA frontend for nonlinear filtering (XPW)



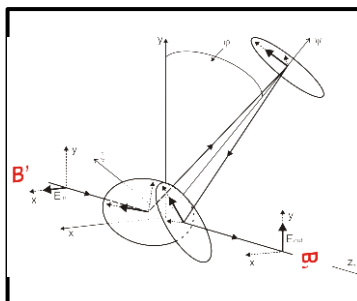
2 mJ pulse energy in a 130 fs laser pulse.

Beam profile:

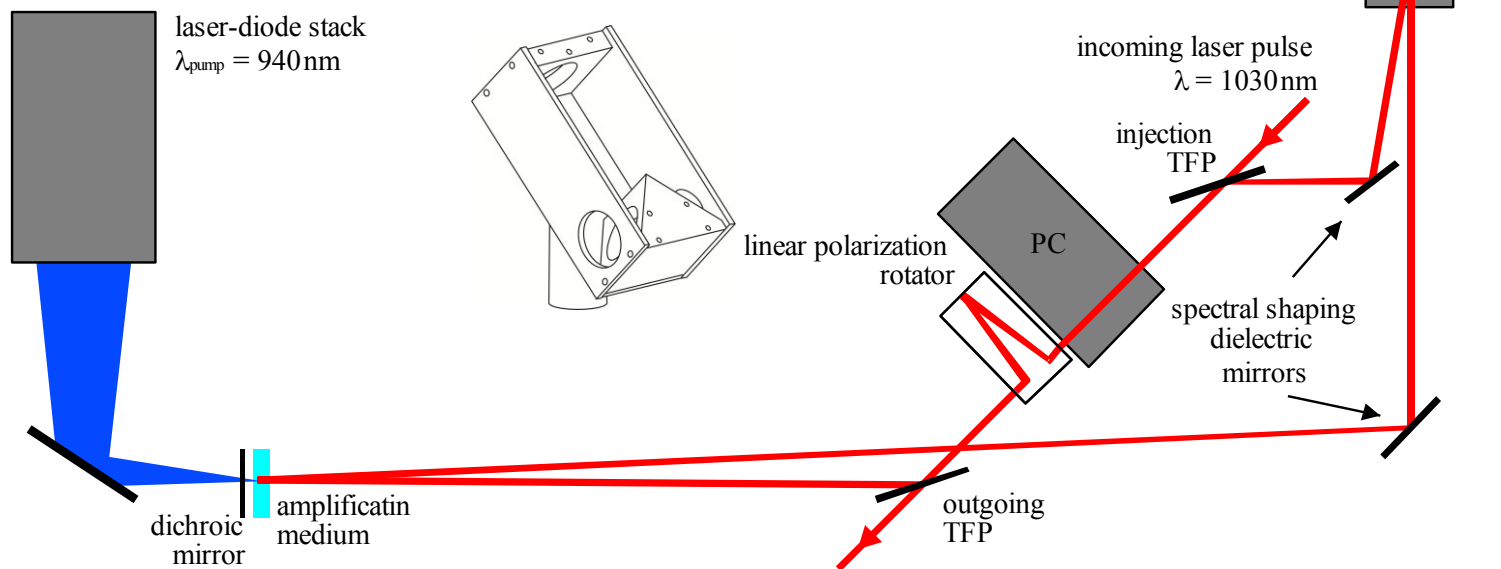


A2 output: 50 mJ @ 1 Hz (15 nm FWHM-bandwidth)

Reflective polarisation rotator

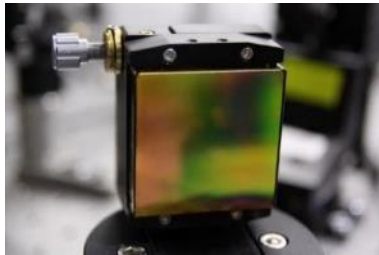
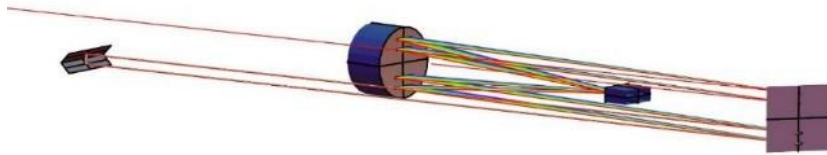


- 25 round-trips
- TEM₀₀-mode
- spectral shaping mirrors



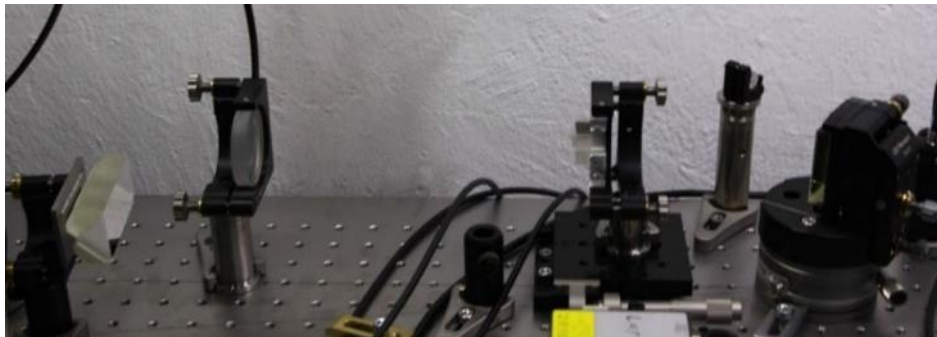
Öffner stretcher

- pulses stretched from 90 fs to 20 ps
- hardclip: 45 nm, efficiency 65%



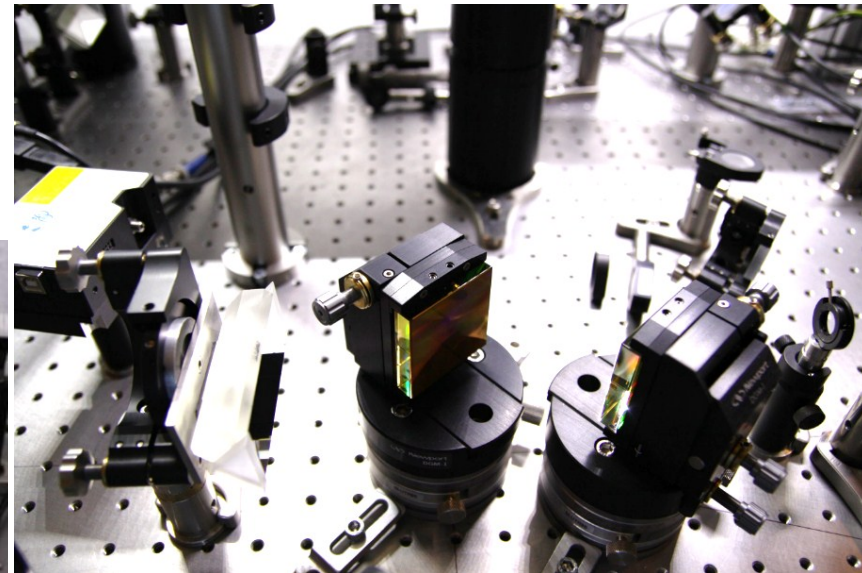
50x50 mm² gold grating, 1200 lines/mm

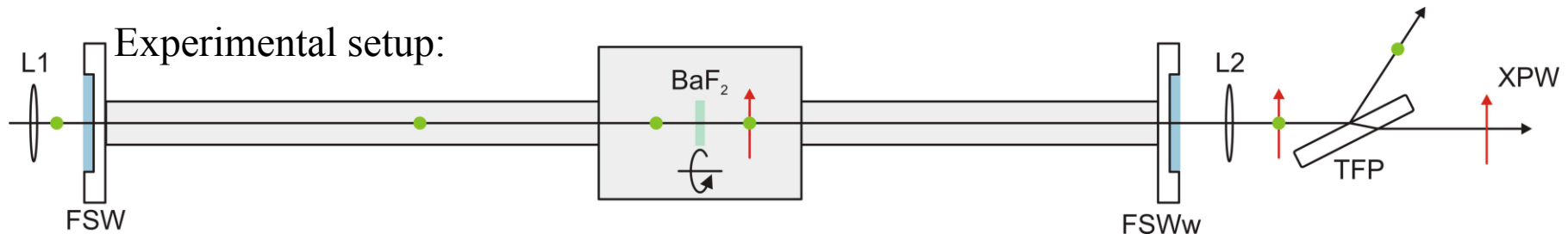
small footprint: 40x20 cm²



Treacy compressor

- 50x50 mm² gold gratings separated by ≈ 9 cm
- transmission 75%
- small footprint 20x20 cm²
- pulses are compressed to Fourier-limit (Gaussian pulse) of 130 fs
- 2 mJ pulse energy after compression

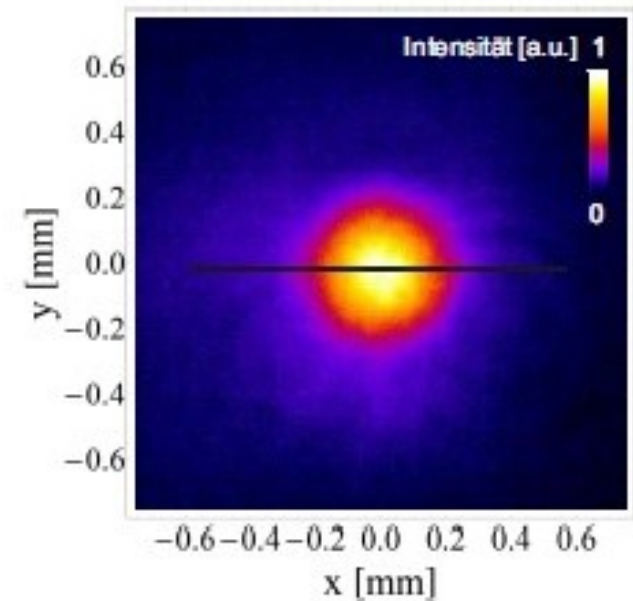
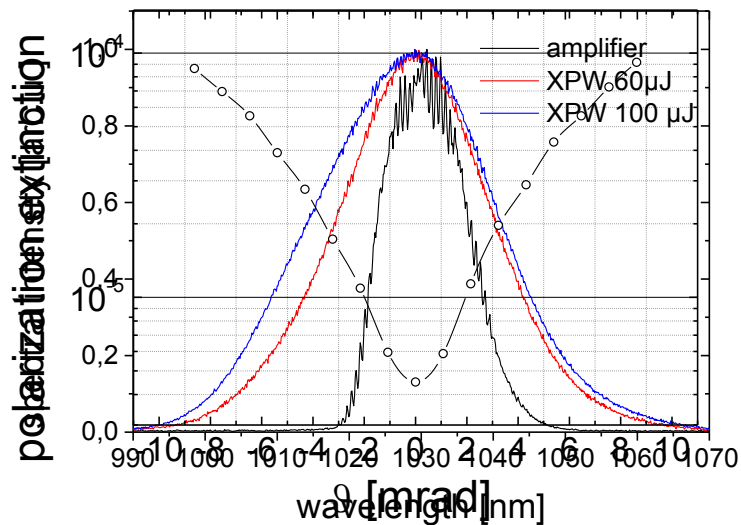




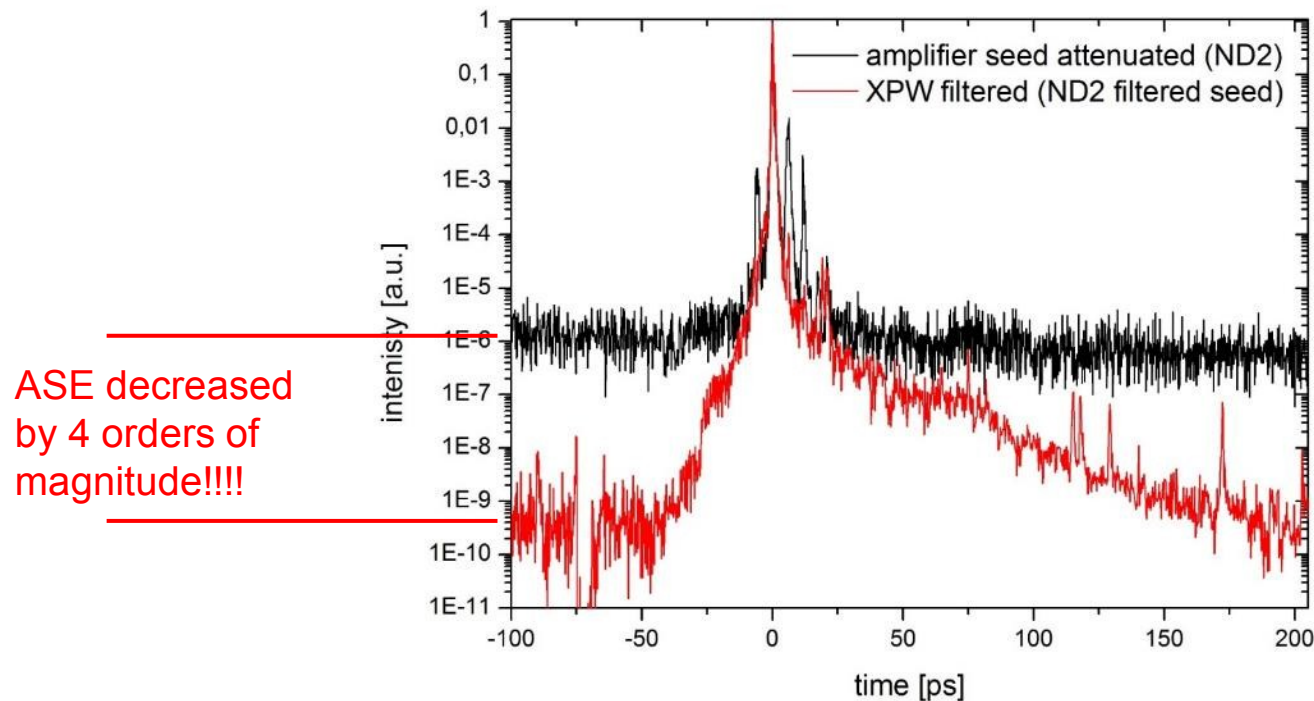
- crossed polarizers with high extinction ratio $R=2 \cdot 10^{-6}$
- 1 m focusing and collimating lenses
- 2 mm BaF_2 -crystal
- vacuum-housing due to high intensities

Up to 200 μJ pulse energy!

Near-field profile:



- intentionally decreased the ASE contrast by decreasing seed of amplifier !

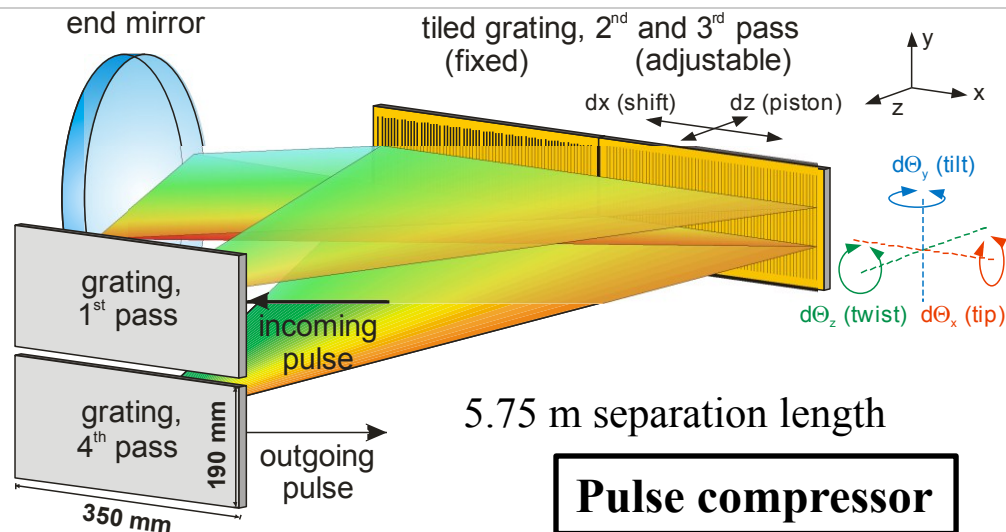


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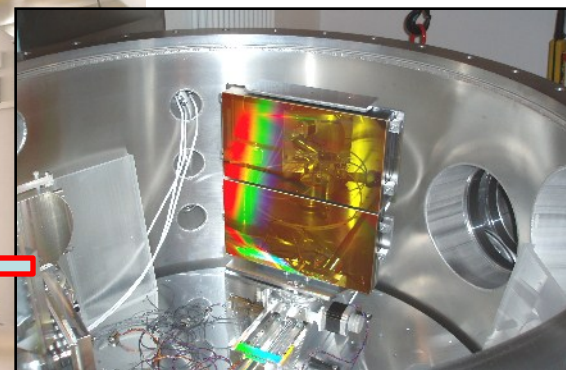
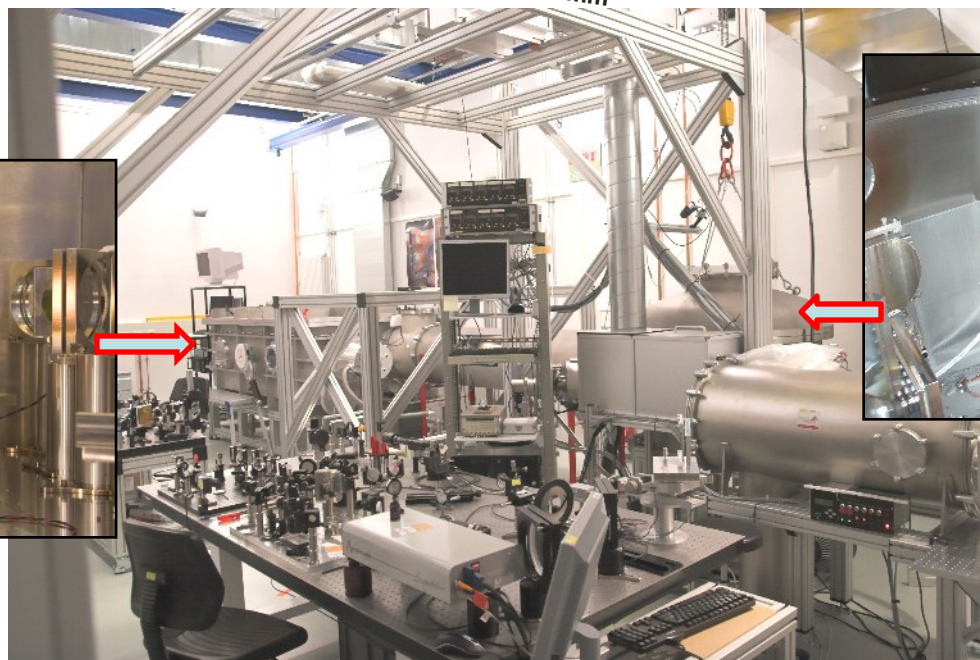
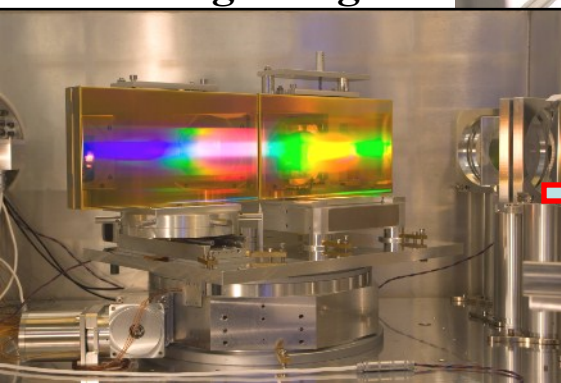
Tiled-Grating Compressor

Stretcher:

- 1480 lines/mm
- 85 fs $\Rightarrow$ 2.6 ns
- $GDD = 8.28 \cdot 10^7 \text{ fs}^2$
- $TOD = -3.71 \cdot 10^8 \text{ fs}^3$
- $FOD = 2.71 \cdot 10^9 \text{ fs}^4$



Tiled-grating:



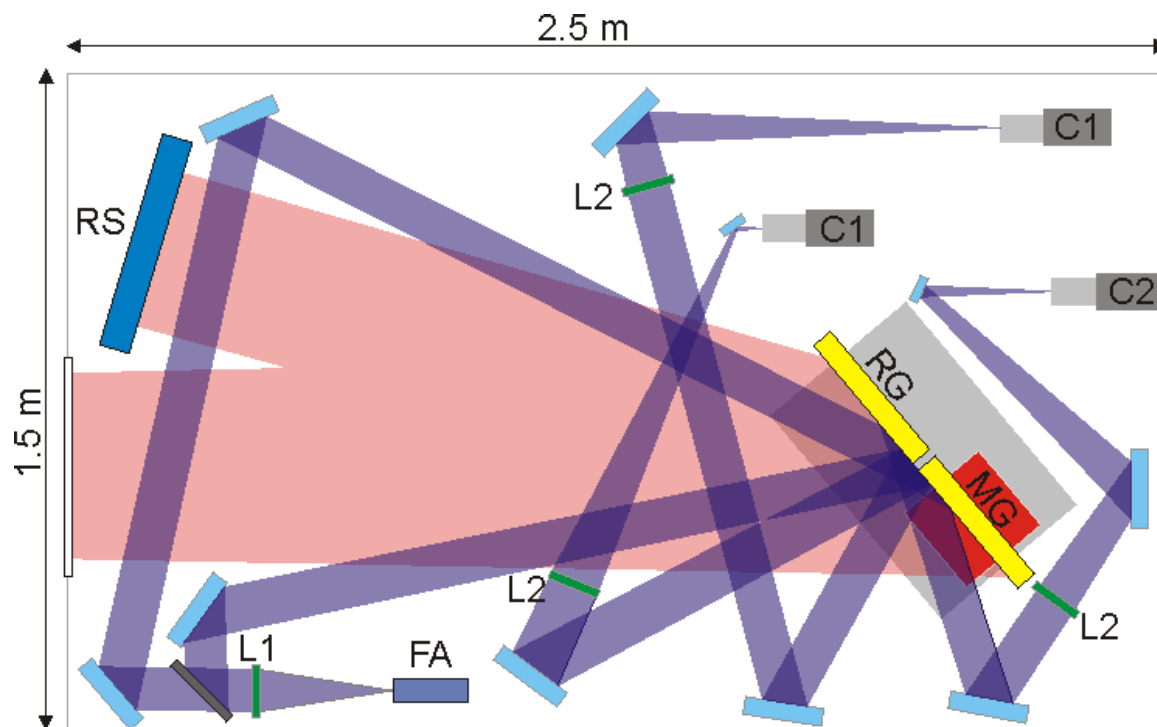
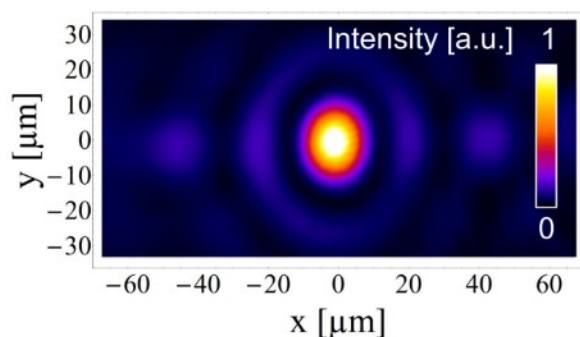
140 mm beam diameter

M. Hornung et al., Appl Phys B, 101: 93–102, (2010).

Far-field Analysis for tiled-grating alignment

- 2 x specular reflection
- 1 x -1st diffraction order

ideal far field:



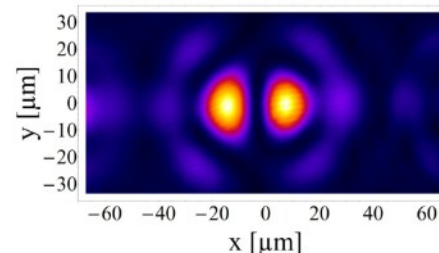
Achieved experimental errors:

rotational: $< 0.2 \mu\text{rad}$

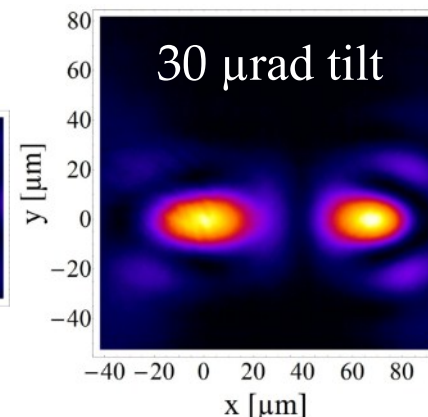
translational: $< 20 \text{ nm}$

➔ Enough to ensure more than 90 % of the peak intensity for a 140 mm diameter, f/2-focussed, 150-fs-pulse (compared to a monolithic grating).

Piston π :

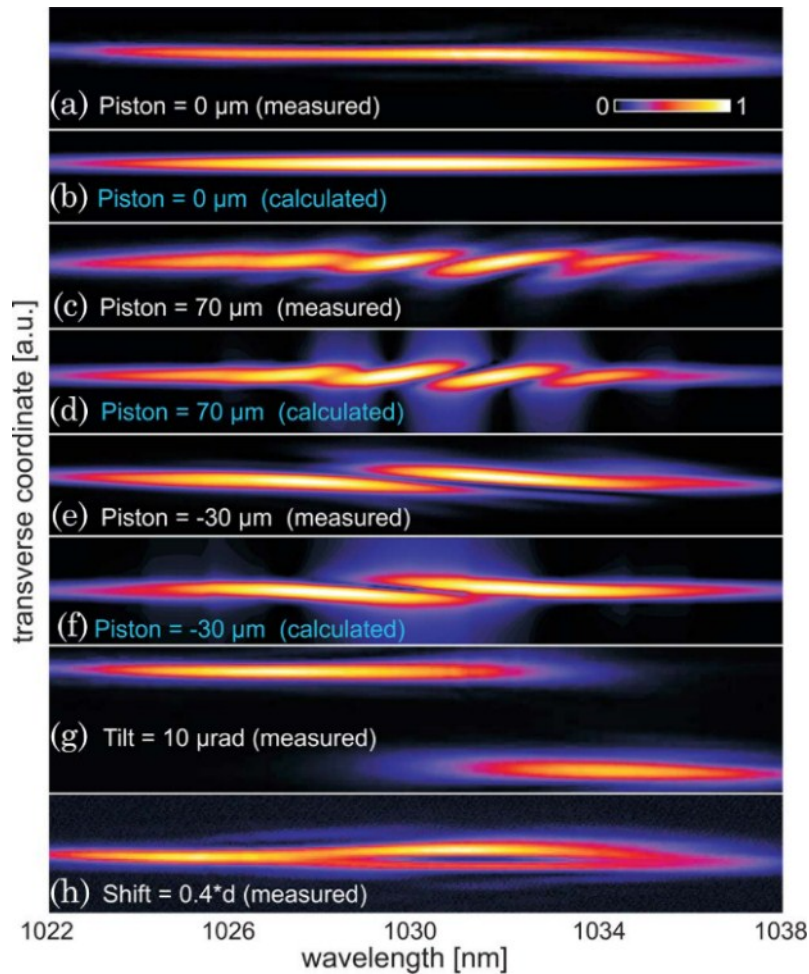


30 μrad tilt

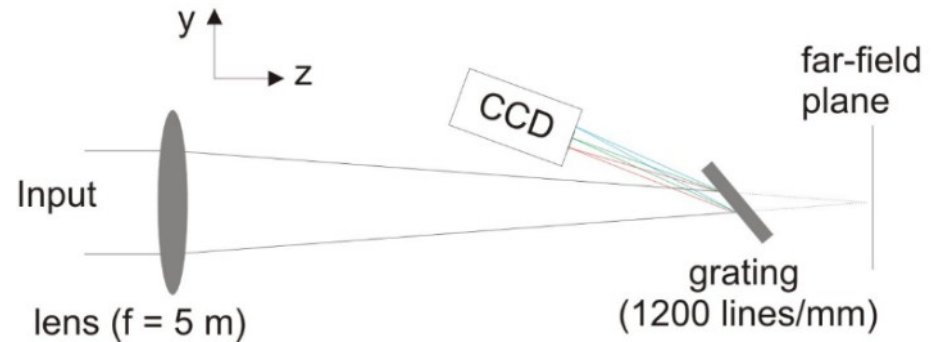


Tiled-grating alignment & shortest pulses

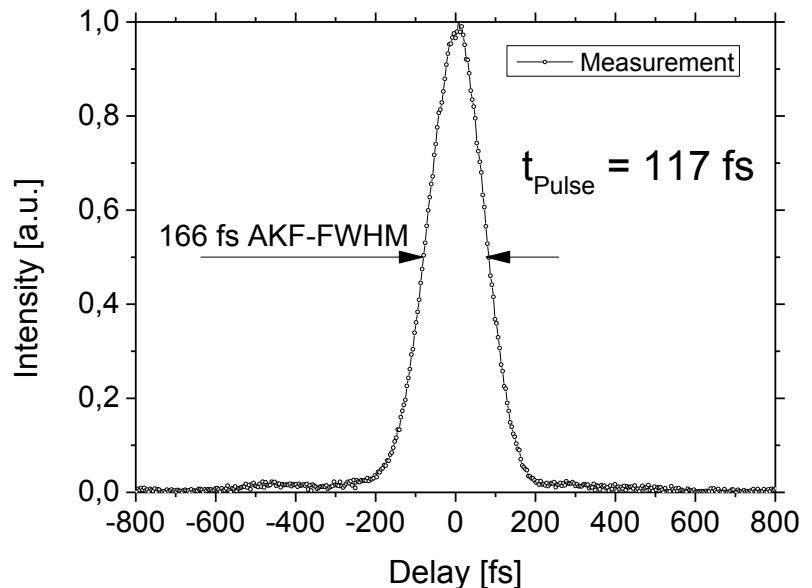
Spectrally resolved far-field measurements:



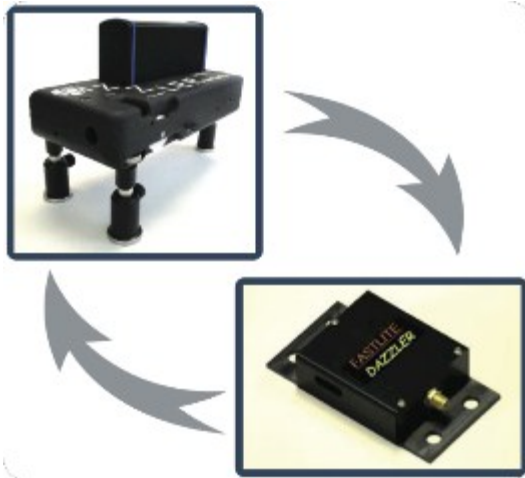
SRFF measurement setup:



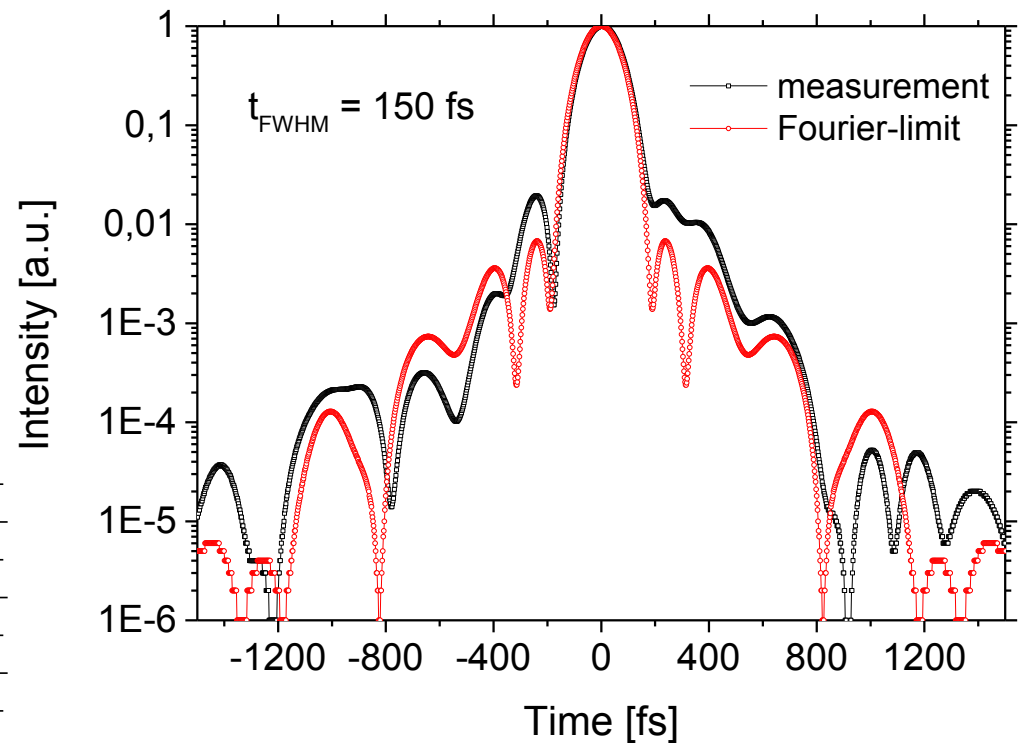
Pulse duration measurement:



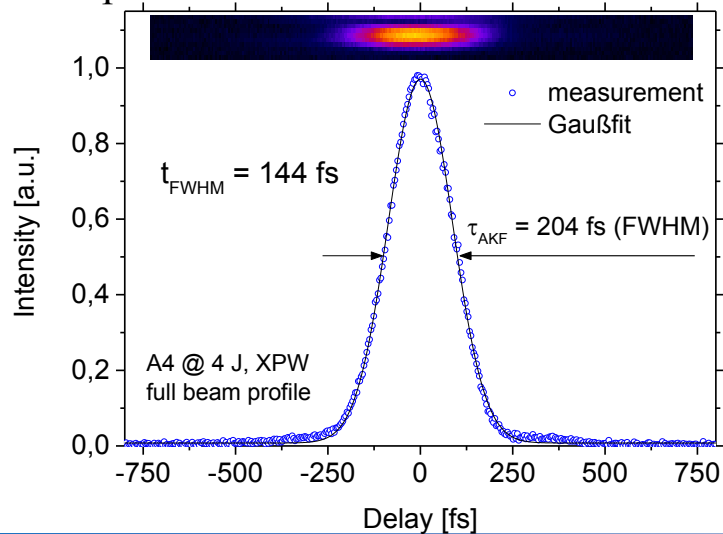
Installation of a Wizzler & Dazzler loop:



High dynamic pulse duration measurement (A2)

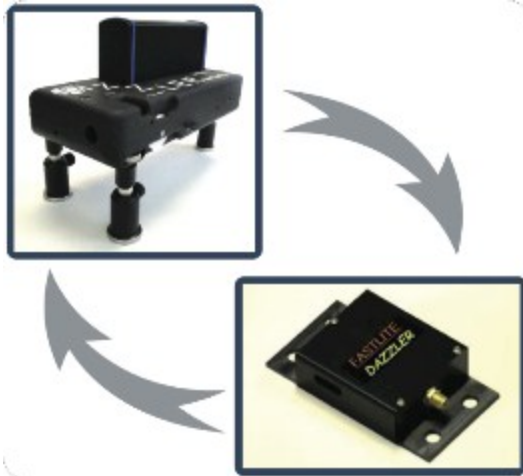


A4 pulse duration:

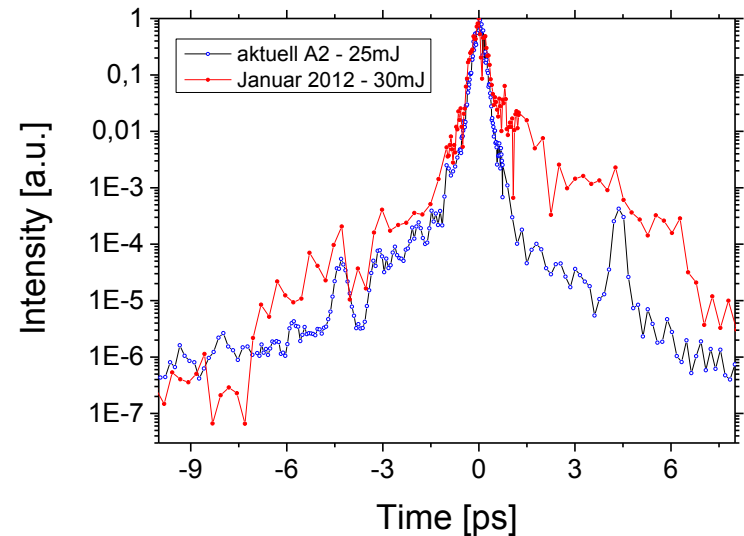


Problem: 10 year old roof-mirror

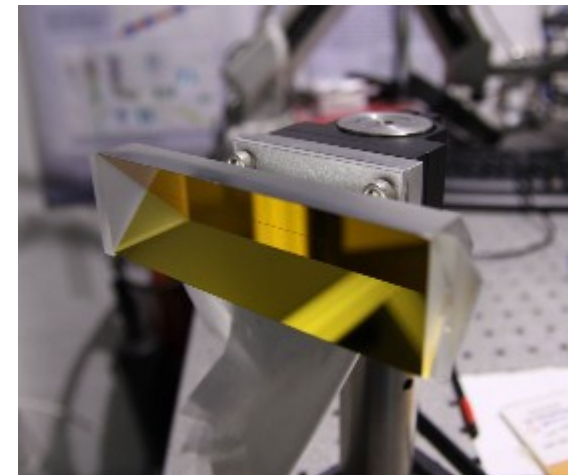
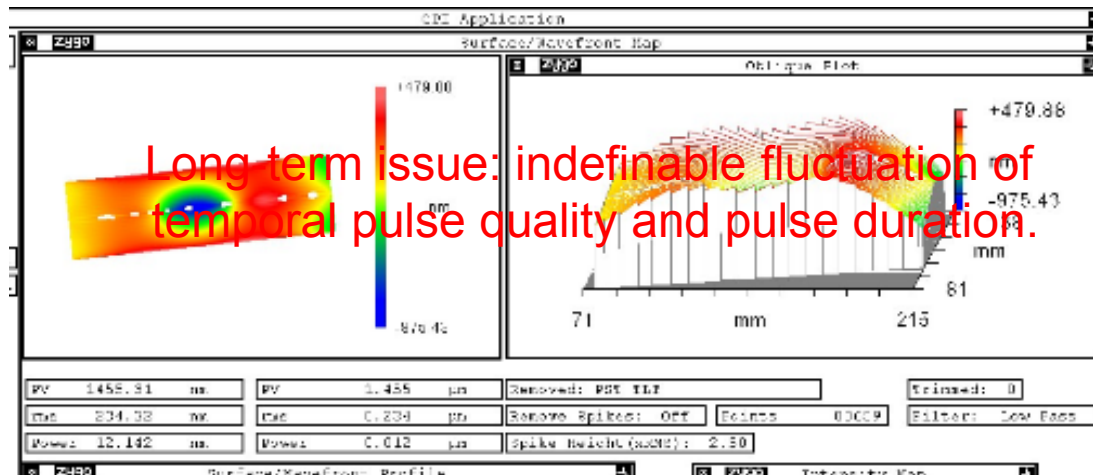
Installation of a Wizzler & Dazzler loop



Improved ps-contrast:



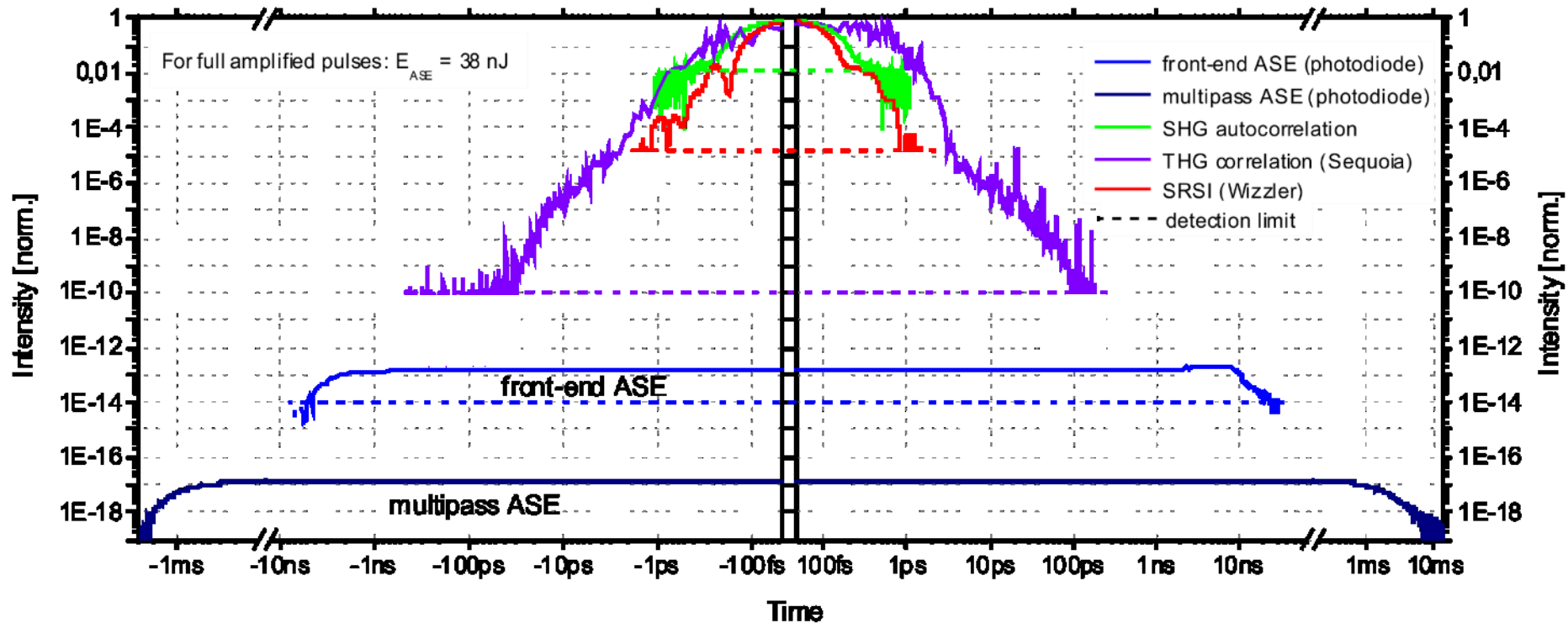
Degraded 10 year old roof-mirror:



Further contrast improvement: SHG of the laser pulses!

Experiment aimed in autumn with 160 mm diameter KDP-crystal.

$$I_{\text{Peak}} = 3.5 \times 10^{20} \text{ W/cm}^2$$



ASE at 2×10^{-13} relative intensity (38nJ) with XPW frontend.

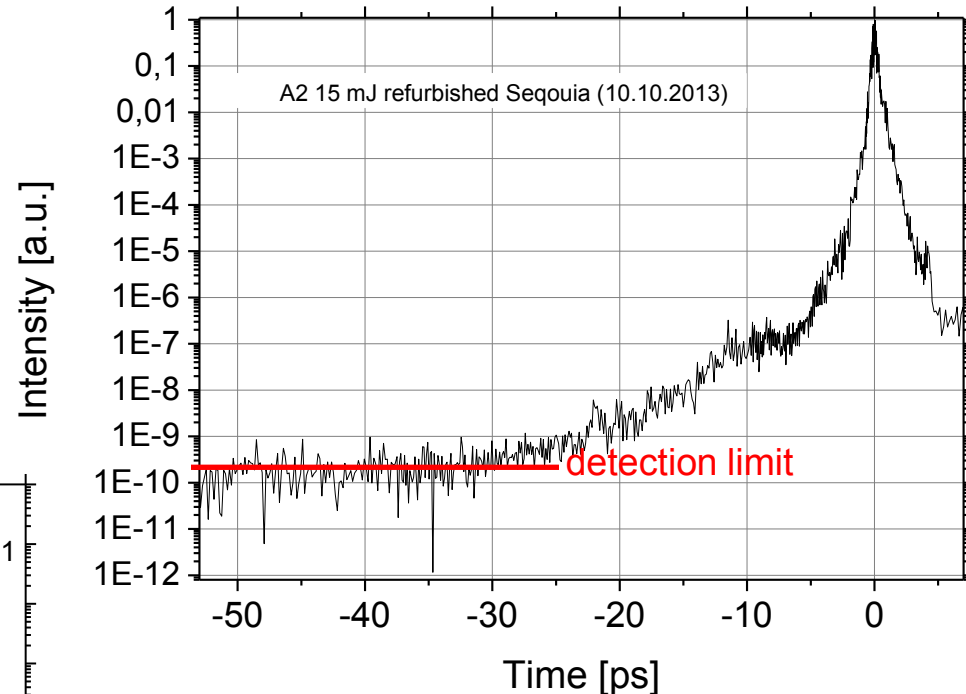
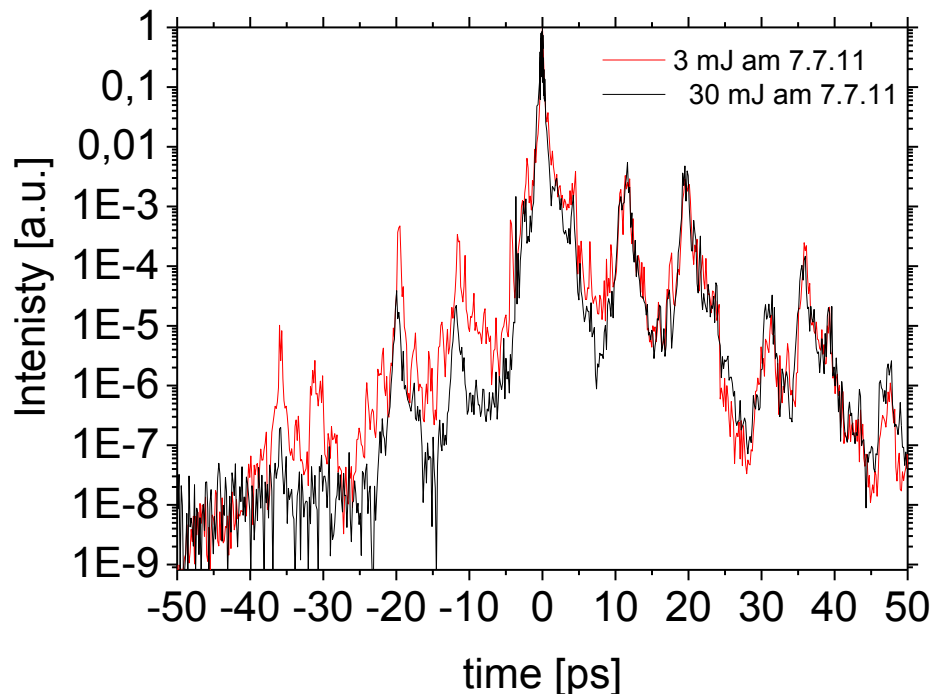
For 150 fs-Pulses:

2×10^{-13} @ -200 ps (ASE)

1×10^{-9} @ -25 ps

1×10^{-6} @ -5 ps

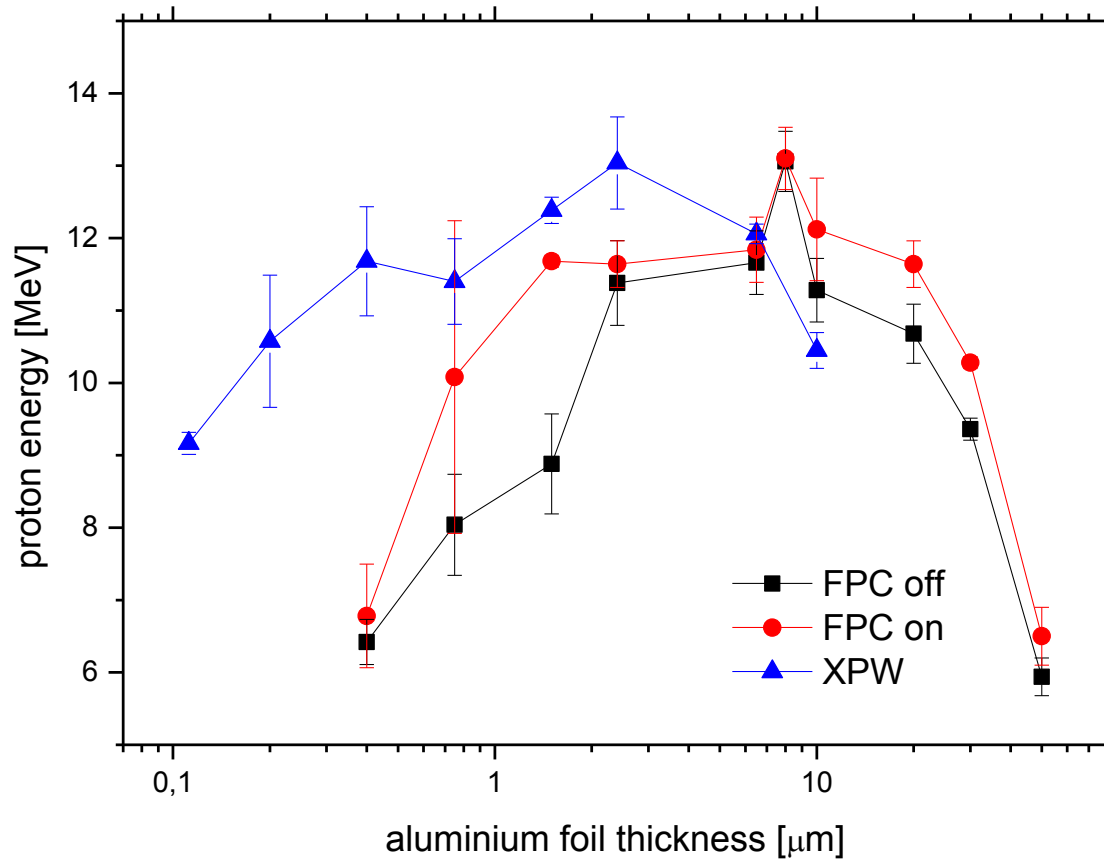
Old measurement:



To do:

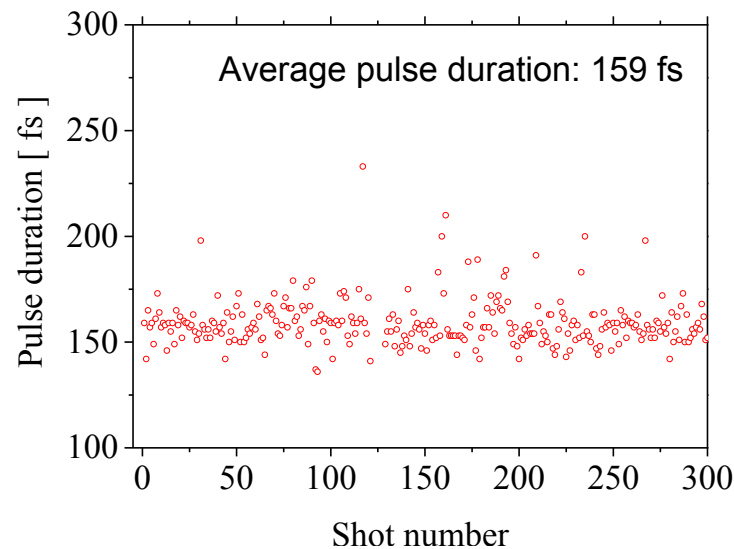
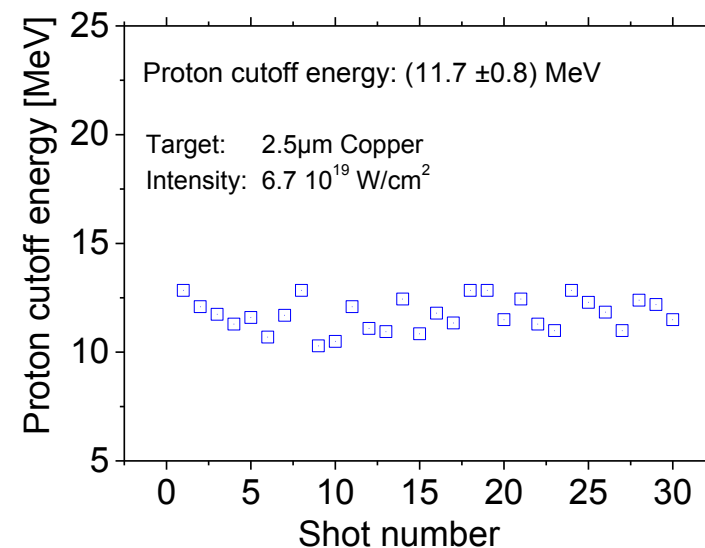
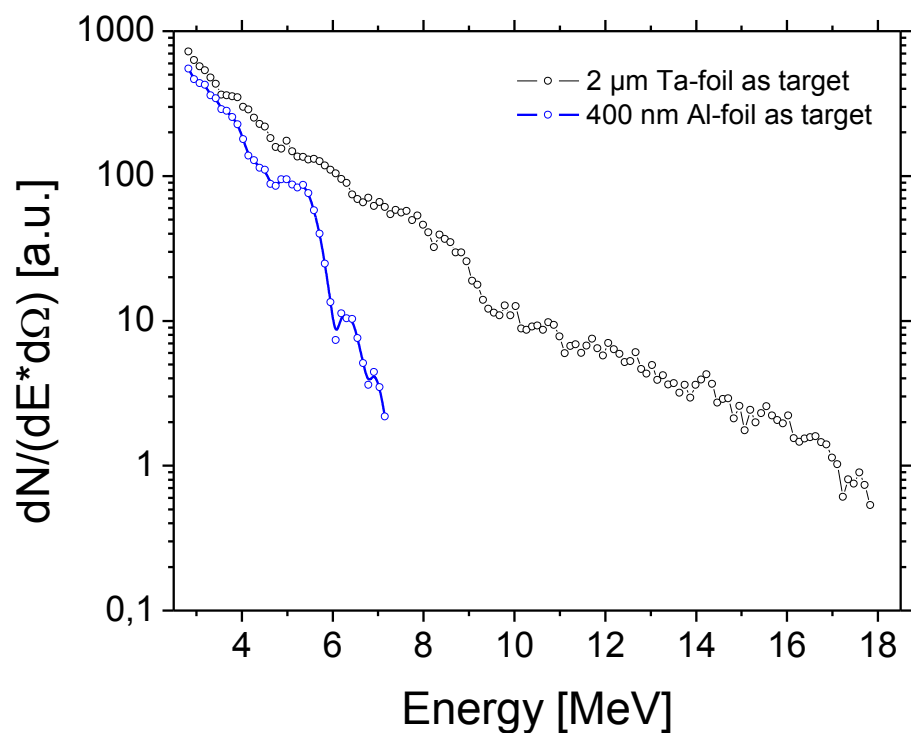
Some post/pre-pulses (e.g. @ -130 ps, 10^{-7}) has to be eliminated in the future!

TNSA p^+ -acceleration: target thickness scan

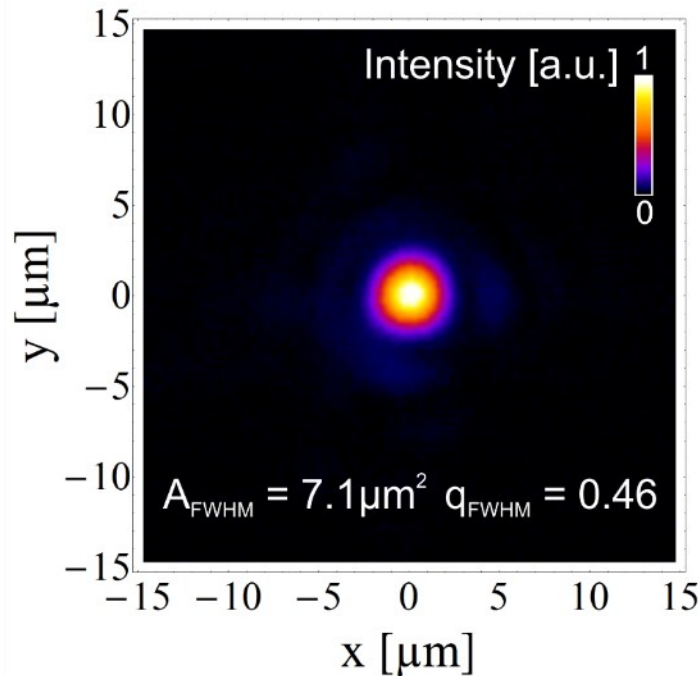


Target thickness for highest p^+ -energy decreases with improved contrast!

Maximum proton cut-off energy of 17.7 MeV with 2.3 J of laser energy and a 2 μm Ta-foil.



Focal Spot in Targetarea with adaptive optics:



$$t_{\text{FWHM}} = 145 \text{ fs}$$

$$q = 0.46$$

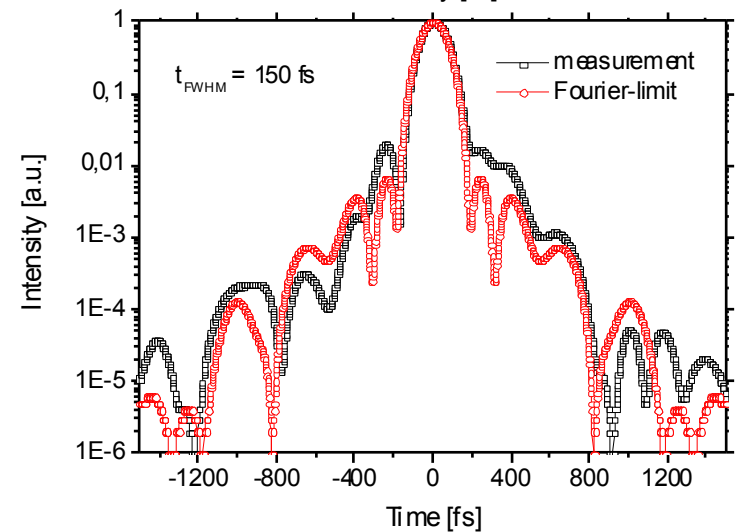
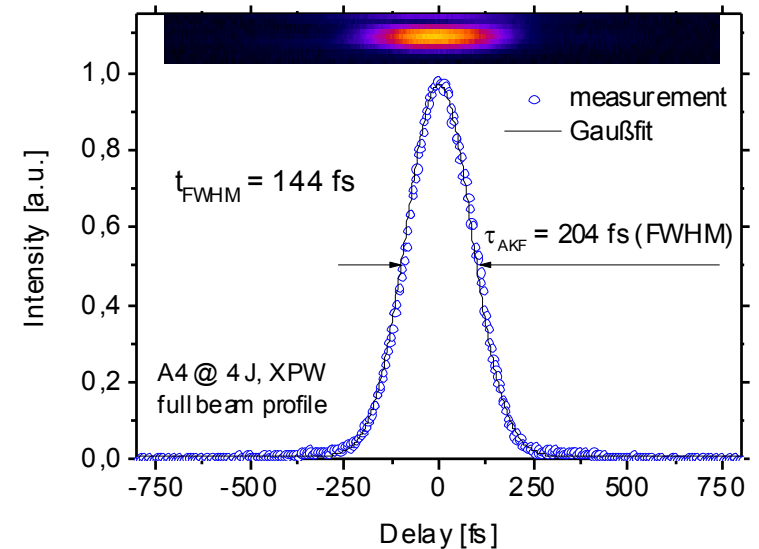
$$A_{\text{FWHM}} = 7.1 \mu\text{m}^2$$

$$E_{\text{pulse}} = 6.5 \text{ Joule}$$

$$\eta_{\text{Compressor}} = 0.63$$

$$I_{\text{Peak}} = 3.5 \times 10^{20} \text{ W/cm}^2$$

Pulse duration:



POLARIS as a fully diode-pumped laser is in experimental operation.

(more than 17000 high intensity experiment-shots)

Improvements in terms of temporal contrast and pulse energy was done.

Pulse parameters:

- $3.5 \times 10^{20} \text{ W/cm}^2$ peak intensity
- 4 J on target pulse energy (16 J out of A5 soon available)
- 145 fs pulse duration
- Relative temporal contrast of 2×10^{-13} for ASE and 10^{-8} for (some residual) pre-pulses.

M. Hornung et al., "High intensity, high contrast laser pulses generated from the fully diode-pumped Yb:glass laser system POLARIS", Optics Letters 2013.
A. Kessler et al., "16.6 J chirped femtosecond laser pulses from a diode-pumped Yb:CaF₂ amplifier", Optics Letters 2014

Thank You!

