



INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION



INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS
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CABLE: CENTRATOM - TELEX 460895 - I

HA.SMR/210 - 19

SPRING COLLEGE ON PLASMA PHYSICS

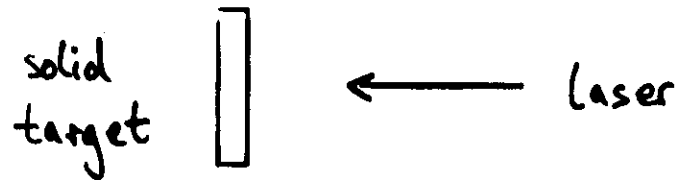
(25 May - 19 June 1987)

RECENT WORK ON LASER MATTER INTERACTION AT GARCHING

K. EIDMANN
Max Planck Institute
for Quantum Optics
Germany

X-ray generation by laser

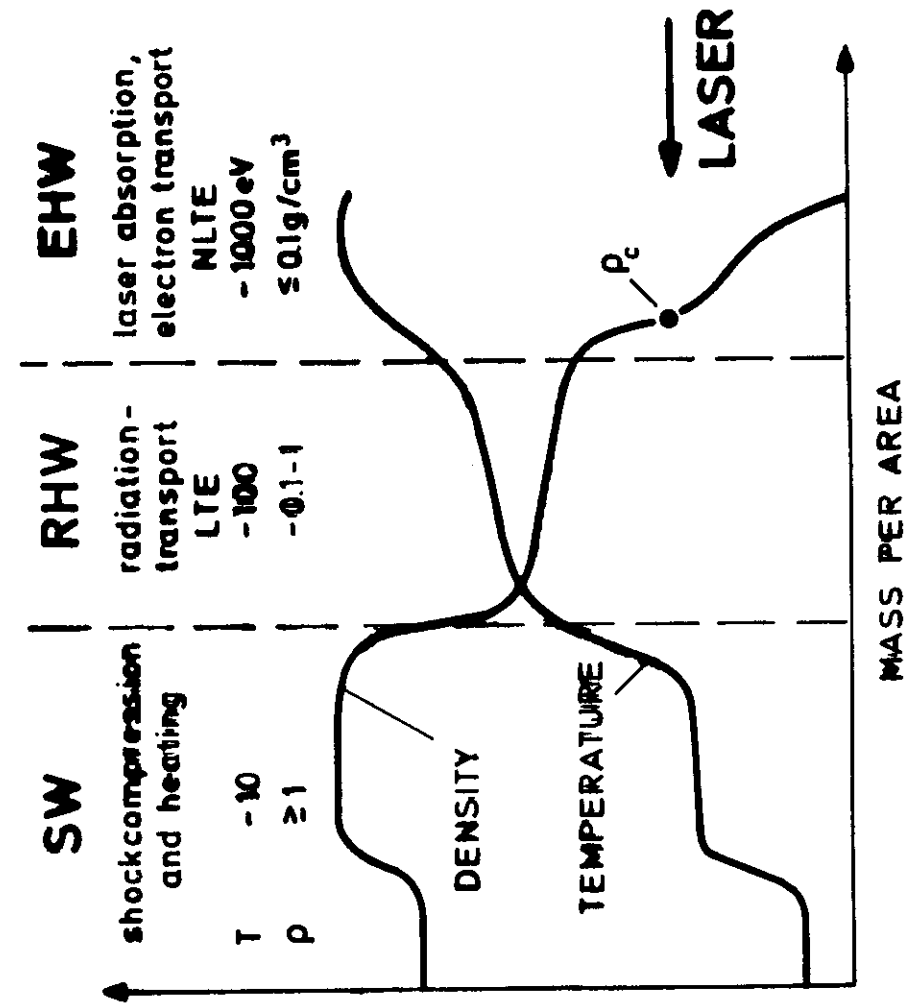
K. Eidmann MPQ Garching, Germany



simple limiting case:

$T, \rho = \text{konst.}$, optically thick
 $\rightarrow$ Planck radiation

T	$\sigma T^4 (= 10^5 T_{\text{eV}}^4 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{cm}^2})$
50 eV	$6 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2$
100 "	$1 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ "}$
200 "	$1.6 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ "}$
500 "	$6.3 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ "}$



applications

- inertial confinement
(homogeneous illumination)



- x-ray laser
(photoionization, recombination)
- x-ray lithography
- radiometry
- diagnostics
(x-ray backlighting)

-
-
-
-

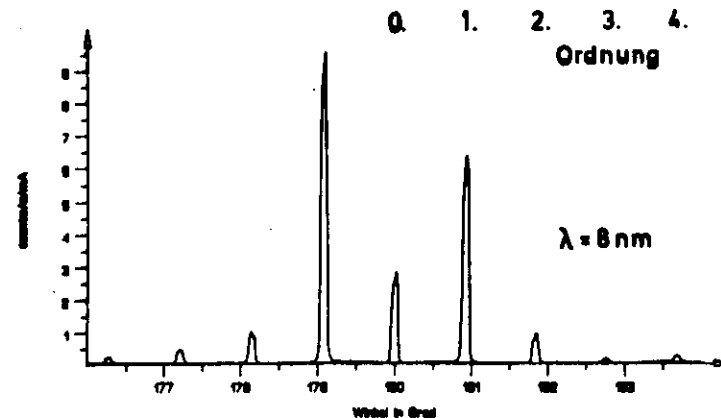
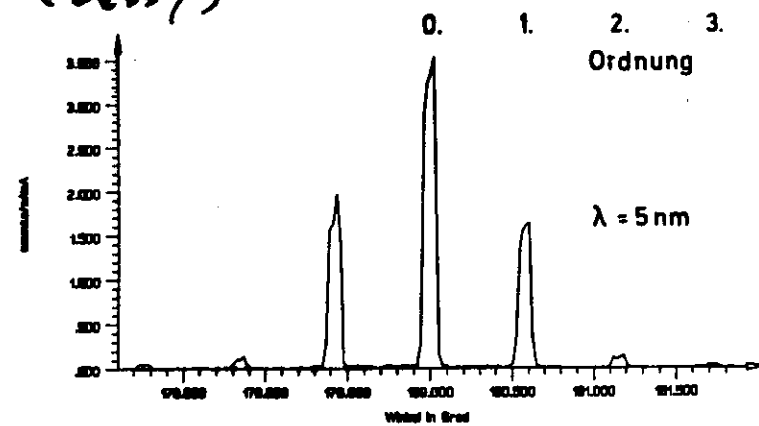
Transmissi-
gitters
(1000-2000 l/mm)

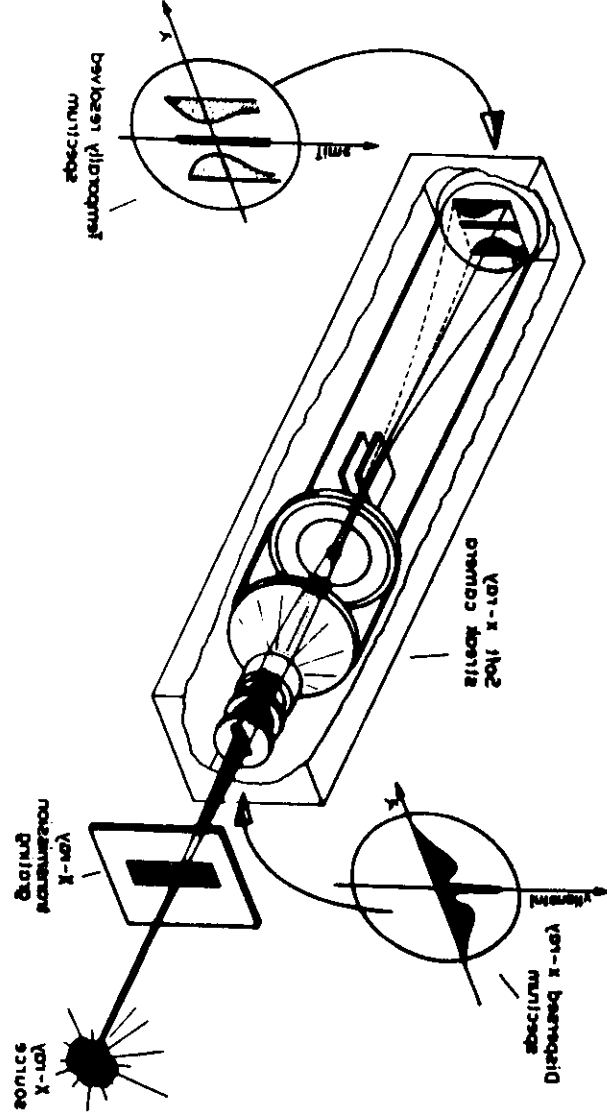
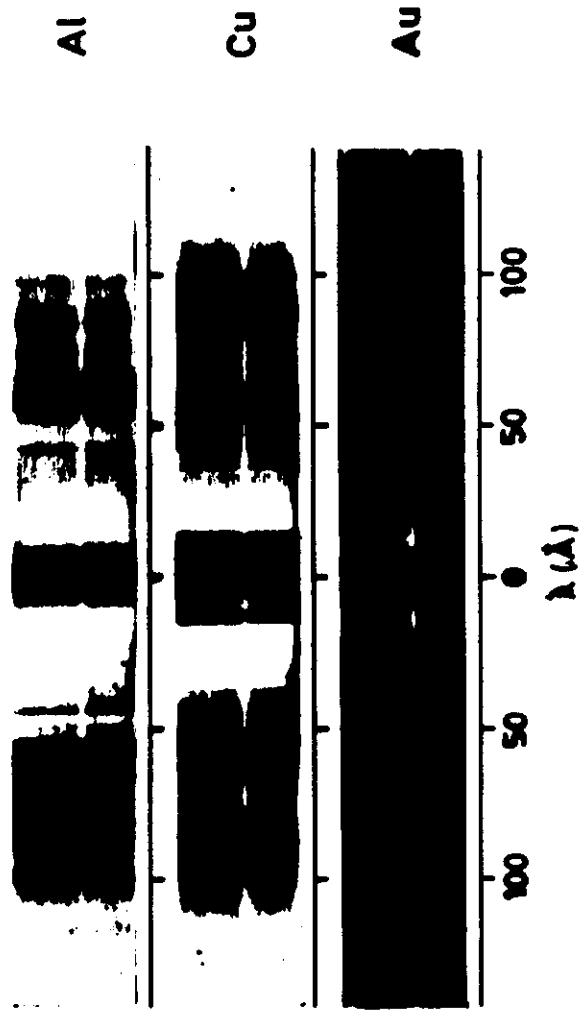
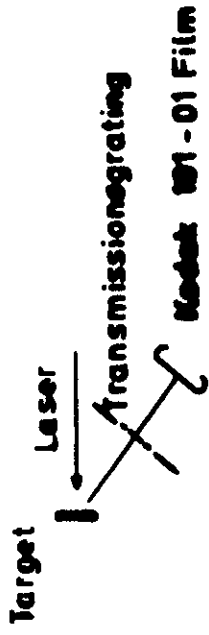


freestanding
gold wires as
transmission
grating

PTB
(Bessy)

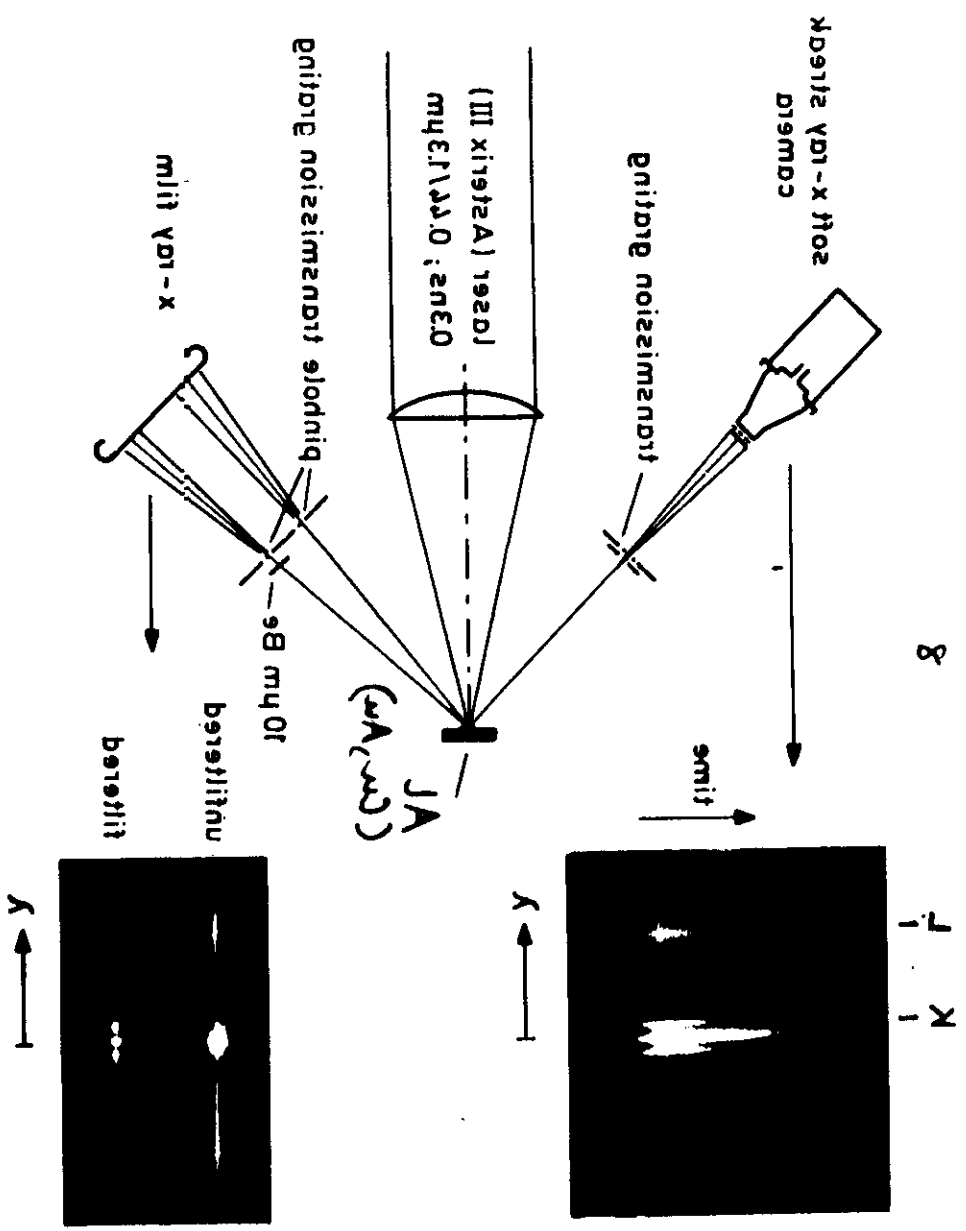
Gitter G4 2000 l/mm



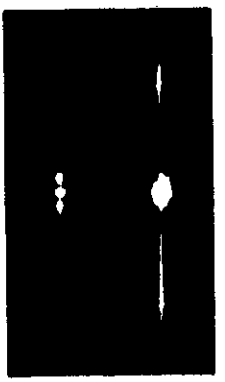
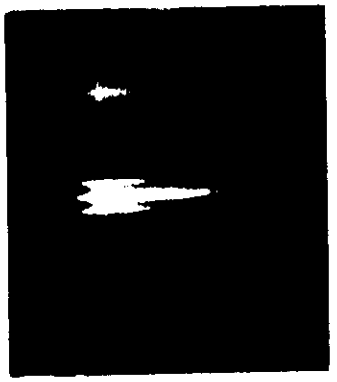


191mm X-ray film

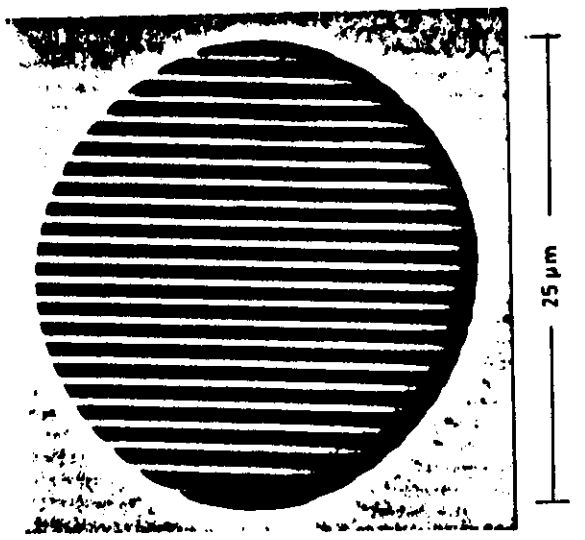
8



1
2
3



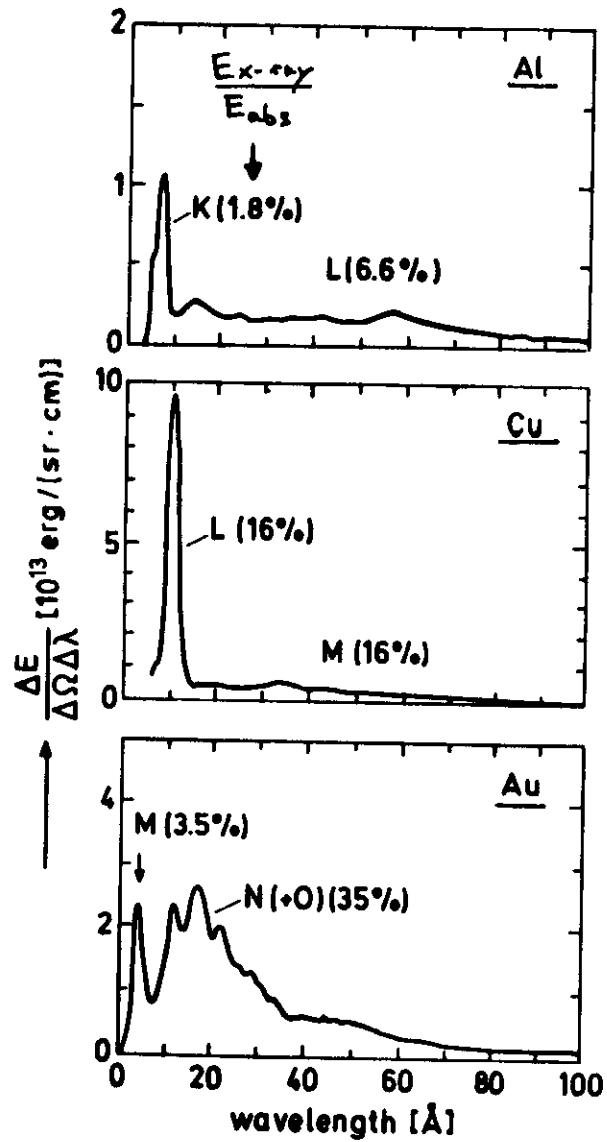
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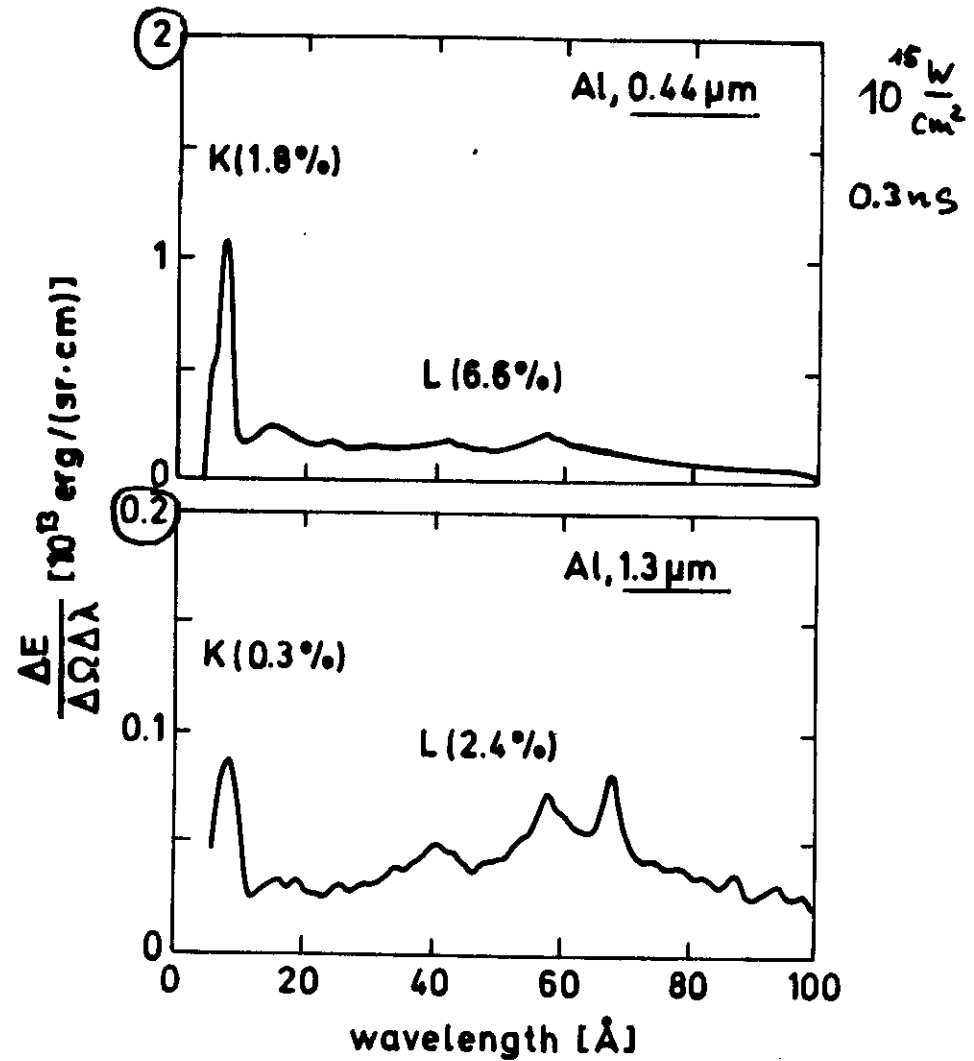
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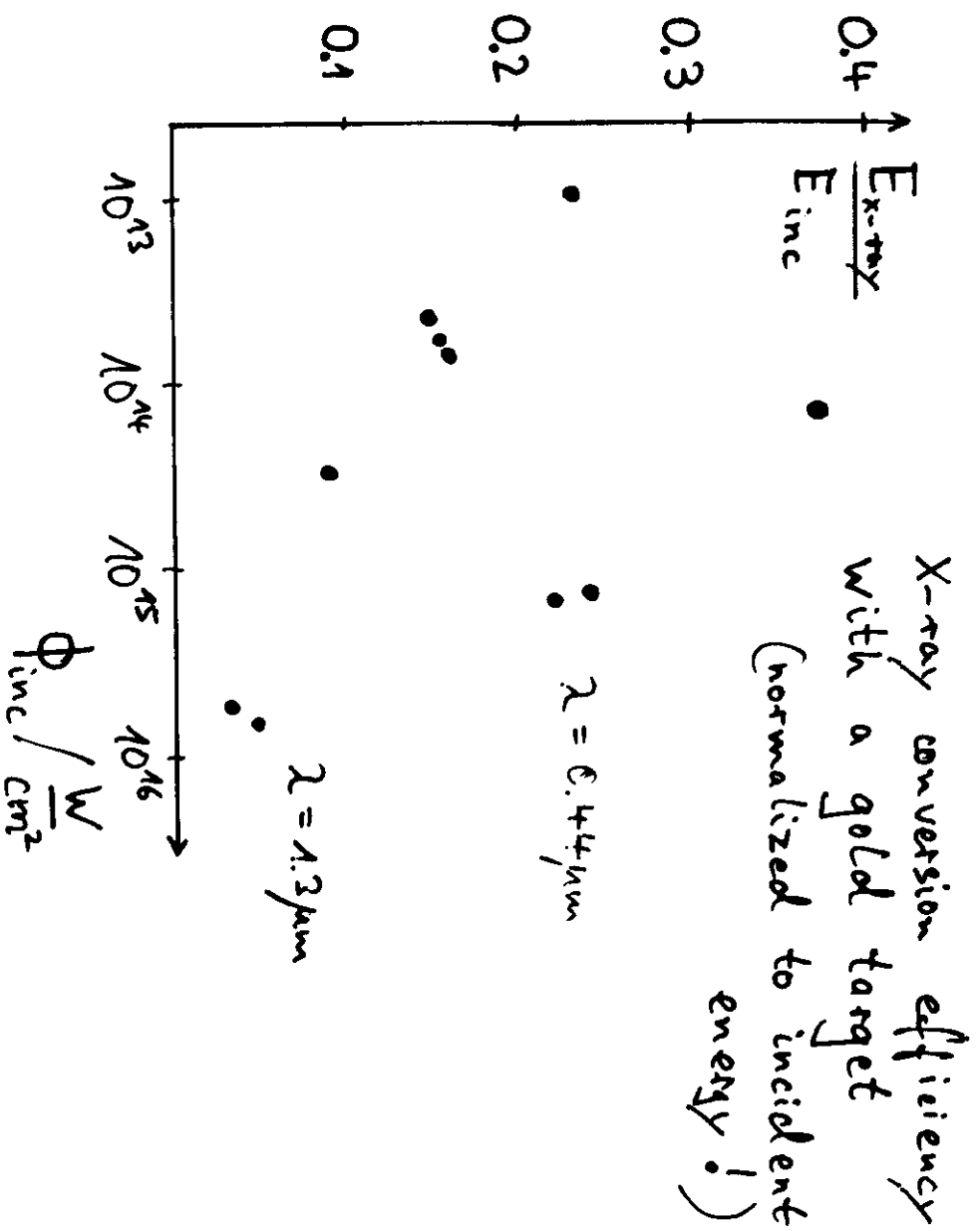
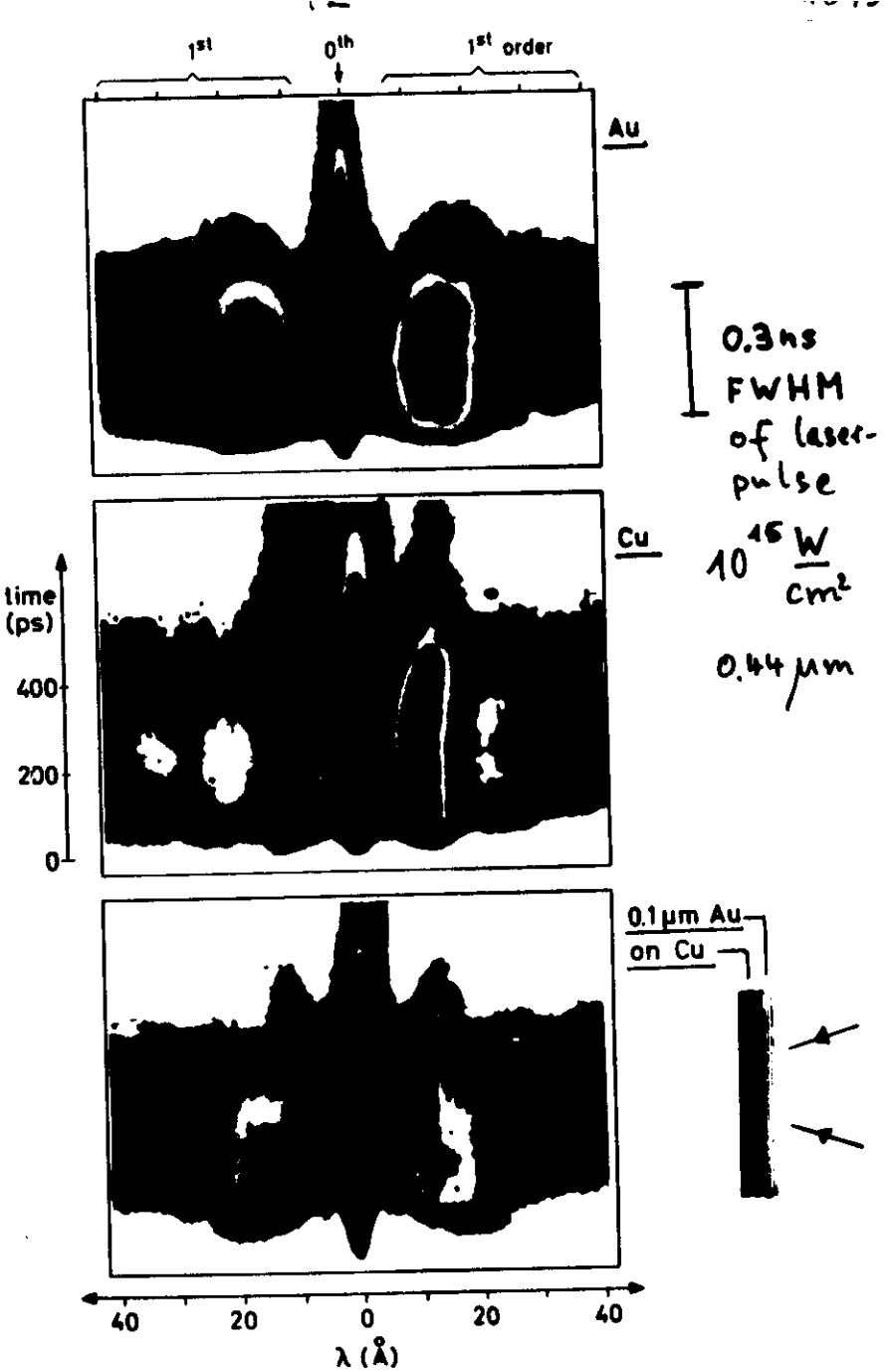
7
S:Her # 130333

9



$\phi_{\text{laser}} \approx 10^{15} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{cm}^2}$
 $\lambda = 0.44 \mu\text{m}$
 $\tau = 0.3 \text{ ns}$





¹³ Theoretical modelling

Hydrocode with
multigroup radiation transport

"MULTI"

Non-LTE emission (η) and absorption (χ)
coefficients are calculated by "SNOP"
(Stationary Non LTE opacities)

"SNOP" calculates for given ρ and T
steady state values $\eta(h\nu)$, $\chi(h\nu)$.

¹⁴ "MULTI"

mass

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\rho^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial m}$$

momentum

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial m}$$

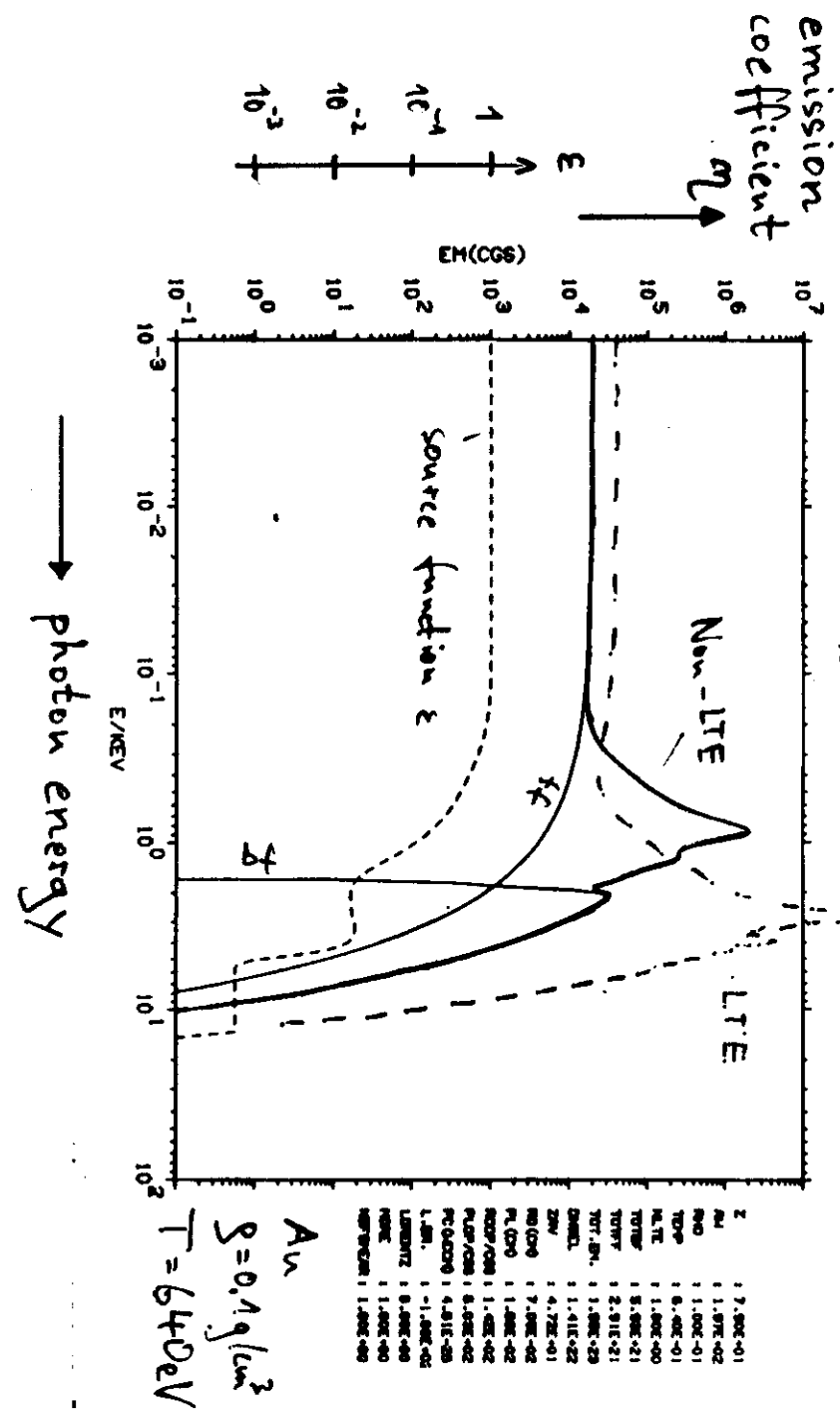
energy

$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial t} = -p \frac{\partial v}{\partial m} - \frac{\partial q}{\partial m} - \sum_k \frac{\partial S_k}{\partial m} + \frac{Q}{\rho}$$

radiation
transport

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial S_k}{\partial m} = c\kappa_P^k (\epsilon_k U_P^k - U_k) \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \downarrow \text{"SNOP"} \\ c g_k^2 \frac{\partial U_k}{\partial m} = -\kappa_R^k S_k \end{array}$$

16



$$\eta = \eta^{ff} + \eta^{fb} + \eta^{bb}$$

$$\kappa = \kappa^{ff} + \kappa^{bf} + \kappa^{bb}$$

- ionization state:
 electron collisional ionization =
 collisional + radiative recombination
 (Saha, Corona are limiting cases)

- η^{bb} :
 high density: Boltzmann
 $\eta_B^{bb} \propto \rho$
 low density: Corona
 $\eta_c^{bb} \propto \rho^2$
 in between: $\frac{1}{\eta} = \frac{1}{\eta_B^{bb}} + \frac{1}{\eta_c^{bb}}$

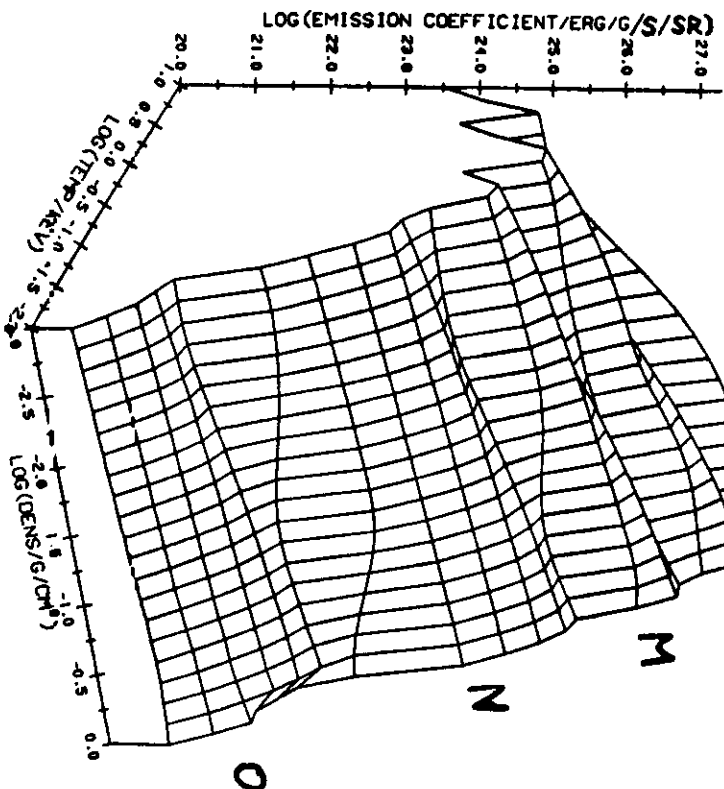
- hydrogenlike energy levels

18

emission coefficient
per mass

K-shell

LTE



PP-CRAY R3E048

14

12-63

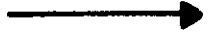
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11:07.44

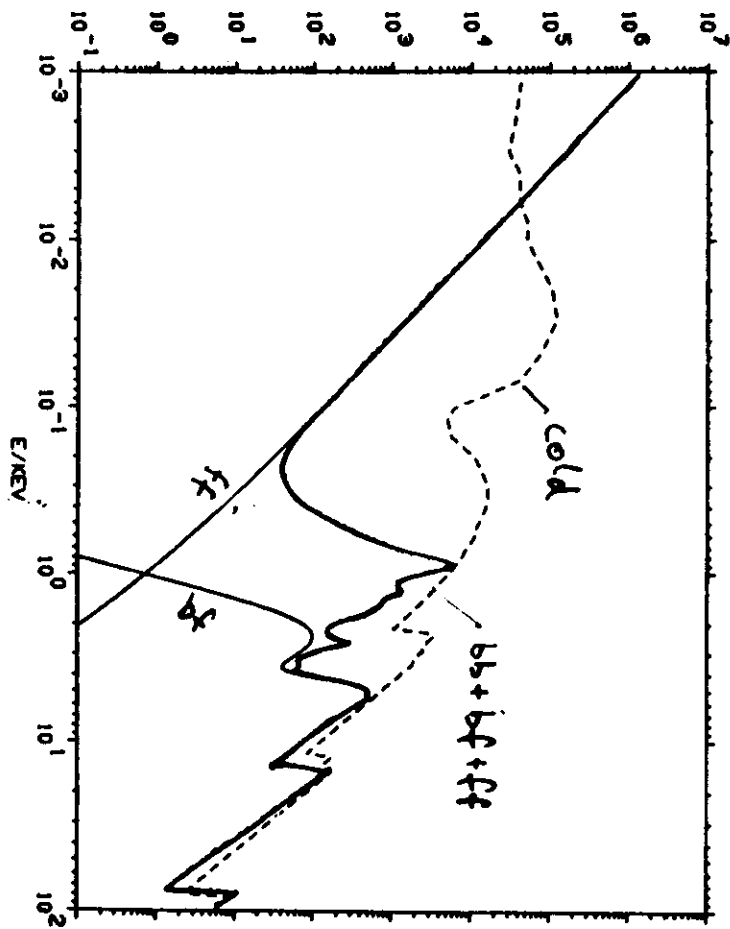
17

absorption
coefficient

K



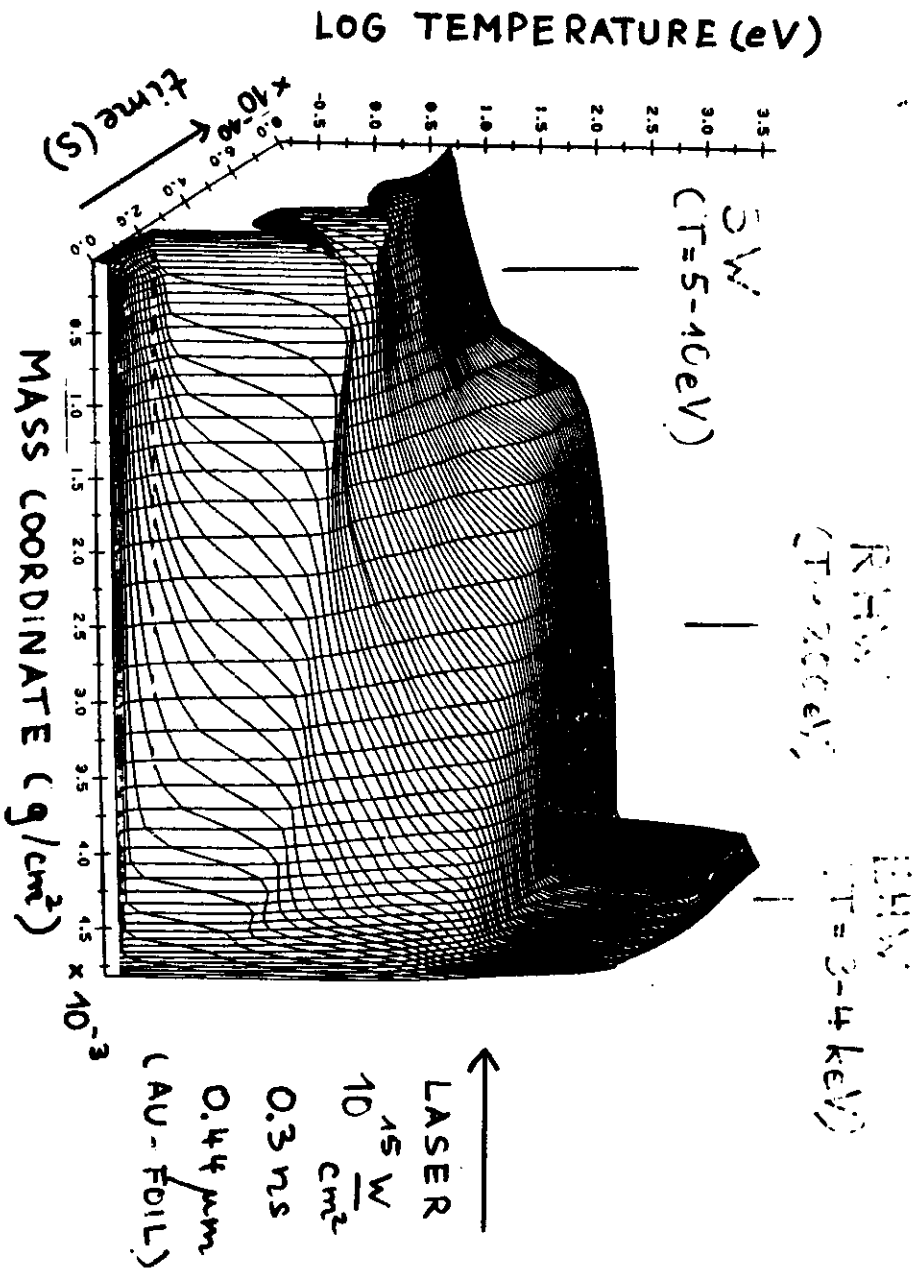
OP/CM2/G



2	1.70E-01
He	1.17E-02
HeD	1.00E-01
HeP	0.40E-01
HeX	1.00E-00
HeY	5.00E-01
HeZ	2.01E-01
HeA	1.10E-02
HeB	1.41E-02
HeC	4.70E-01
HeD	7.00E-02
HeE	1.00E-02
HeF	1.00E-02
HeG	0.40E-02
HeH	4.01E-03
HeI	1.00E-02
HeJ	1.00E-02
HeK	1.00E-02
HeL	1.00E-02
HeM	1.00E-02
HeN	1.00E-02
HeO	1.00E-02
HeP	1.00E-02
HeQ	1.00E-02
HeR	1.00E-02
HeS	1.00E-02
HeT	1.00E-02
HeU	1.00E-02
HeV	1.00E-02
HeW	1.00E-02
HeX	1.00E-02
HeY	1.00E-02
HeZ	1.00E-02

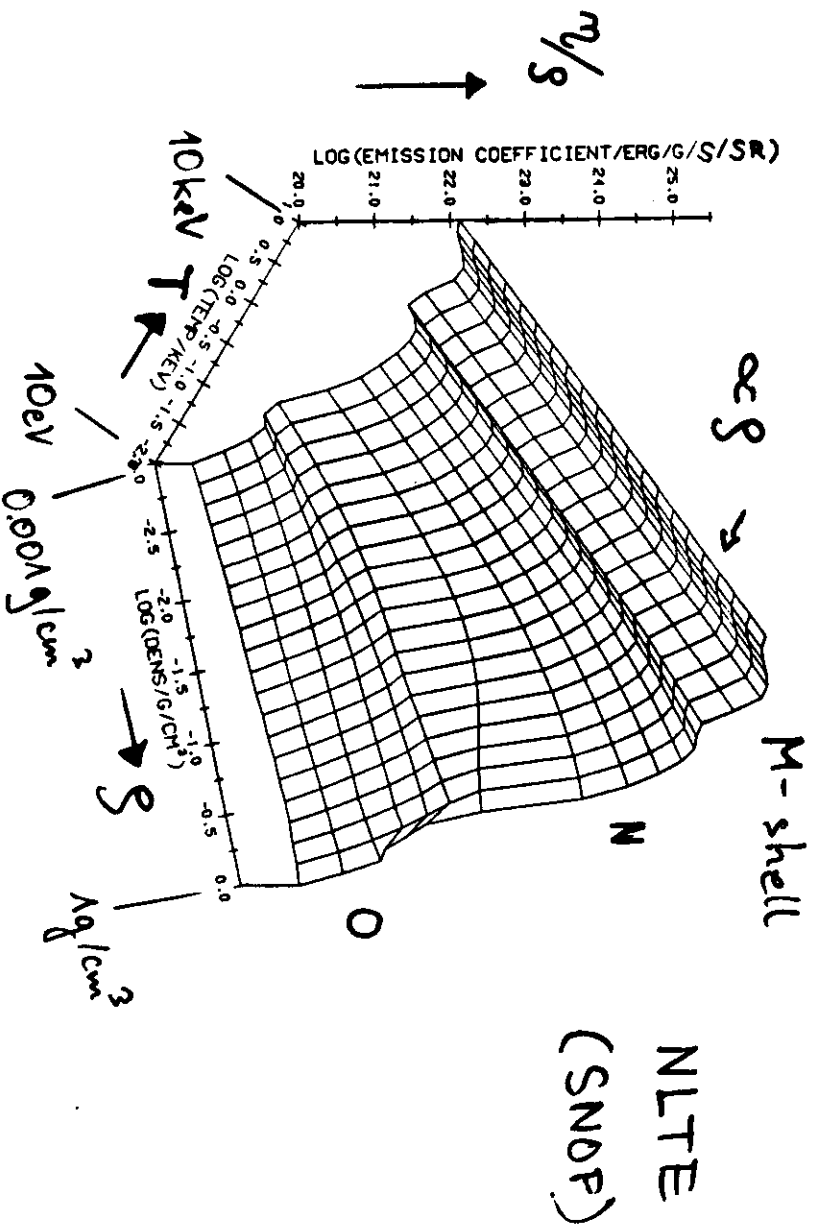
→ photon energy

20

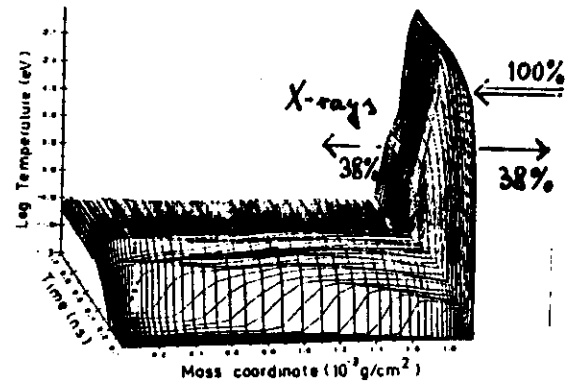
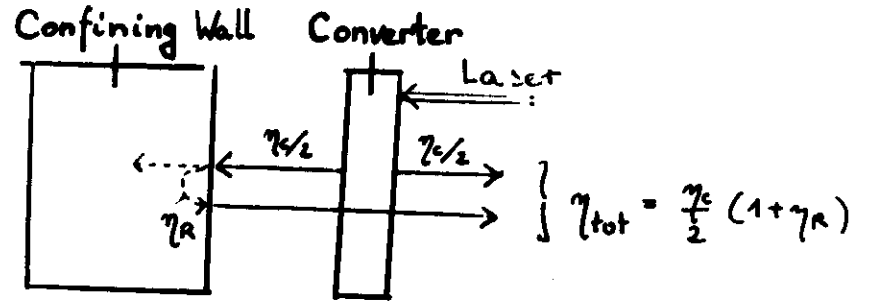


frequency integrated
emission coefficient
per mass

19

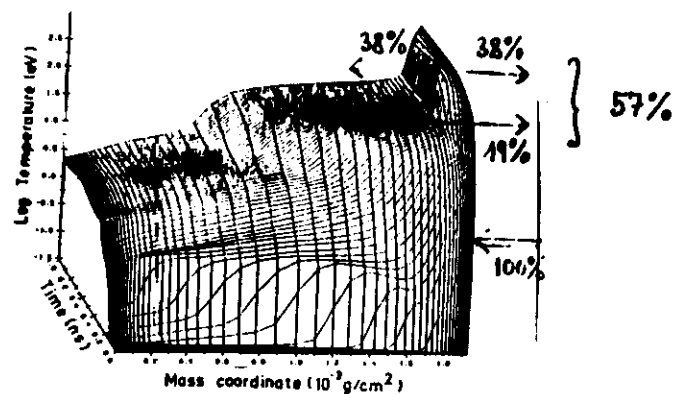


Total Conversion = Direct Conversion + "Reemission"



Radiation Absorption artificially suppressed:

$\frac{dI_v}{dx} = \eta_v - \cancel{\kappa_v I_v}$

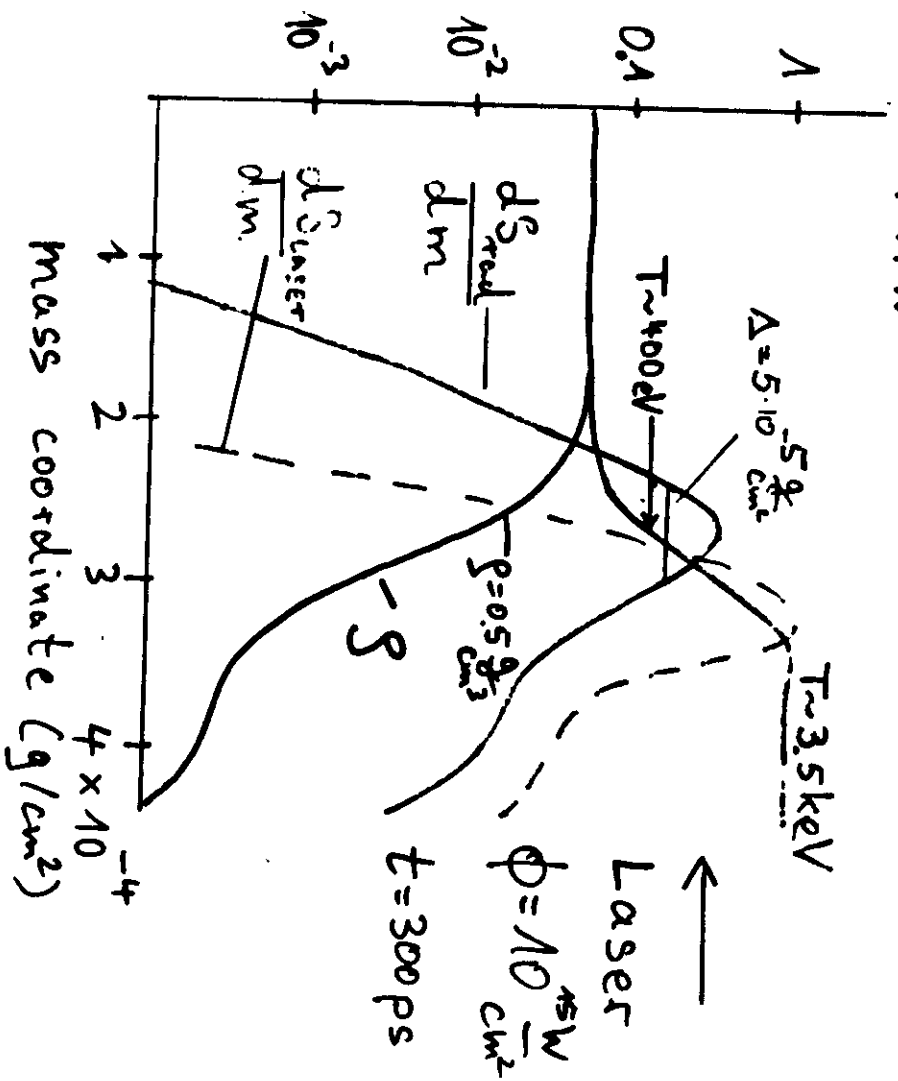


21

X-ray energy
 $\sim \eta(T, \rho) \cdot \Delta$

RHW

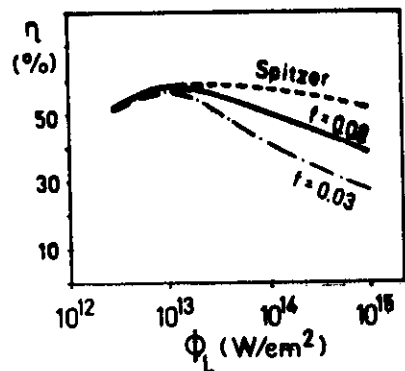
EHW



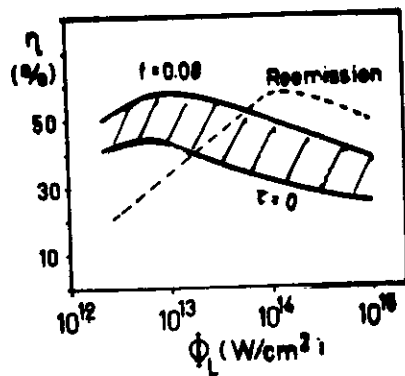
Reference Case: $\phi = 10^{14} \frac{W}{cm^2}$, $\lambda = 0.44 \mu m$, $\tau = 300 ps$, $f = 0.08$, Au

23

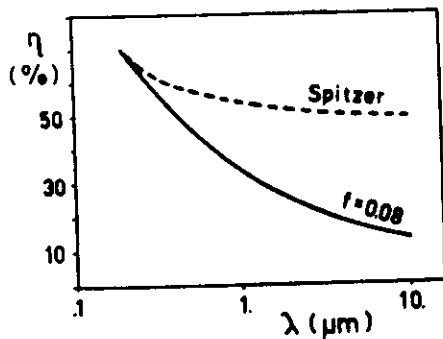
flux limit



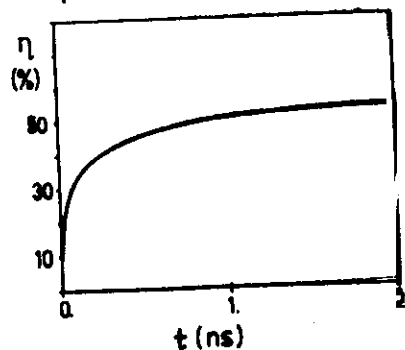
wall reemission



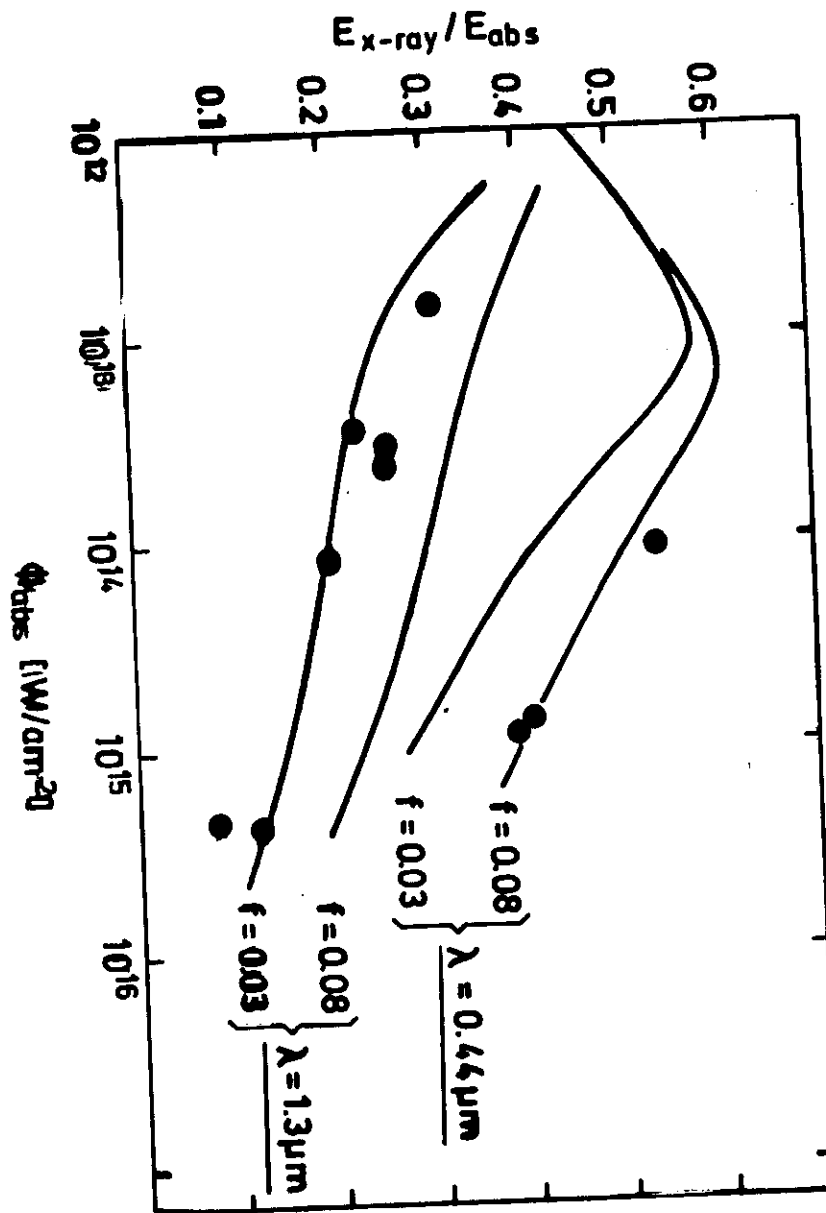
wavelength λ



pulse time τ

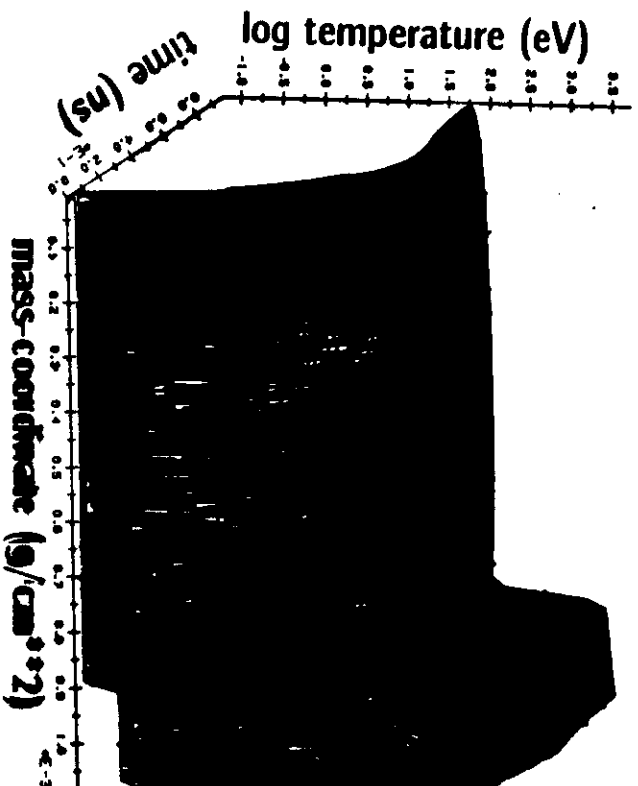


Conversion Parameters

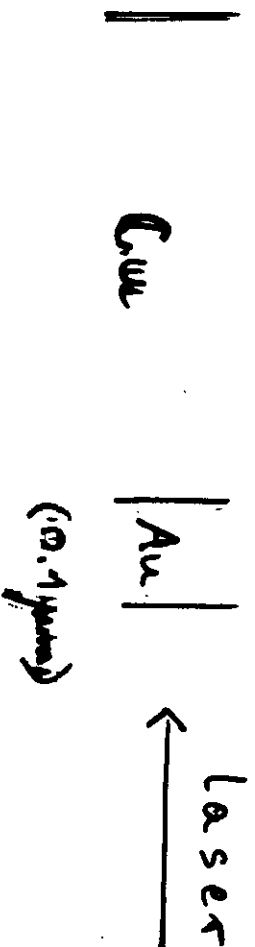


at
gold
X-ray conversion efficiency

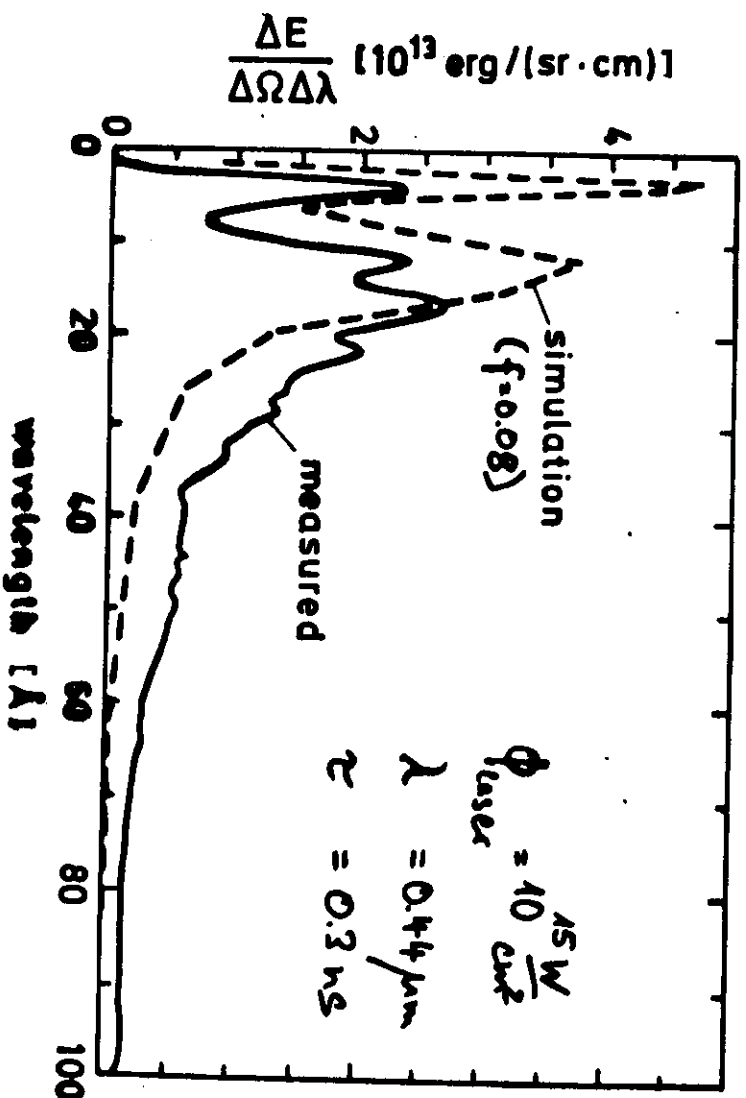
2b



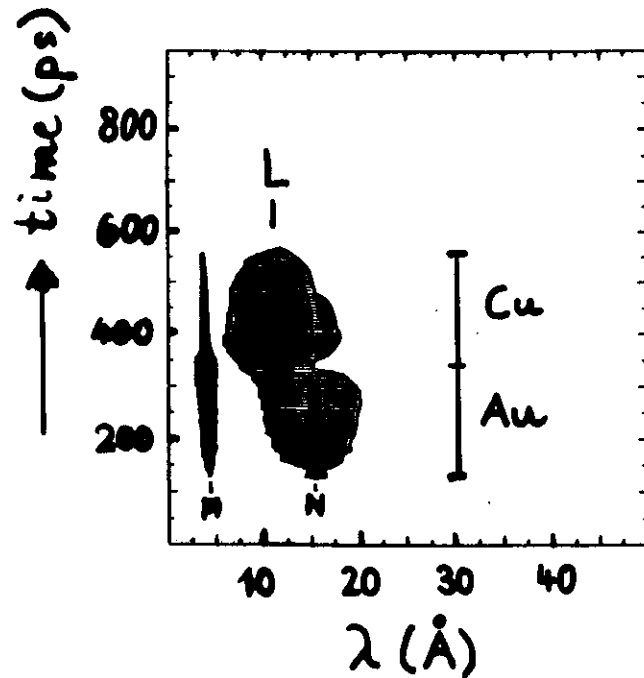
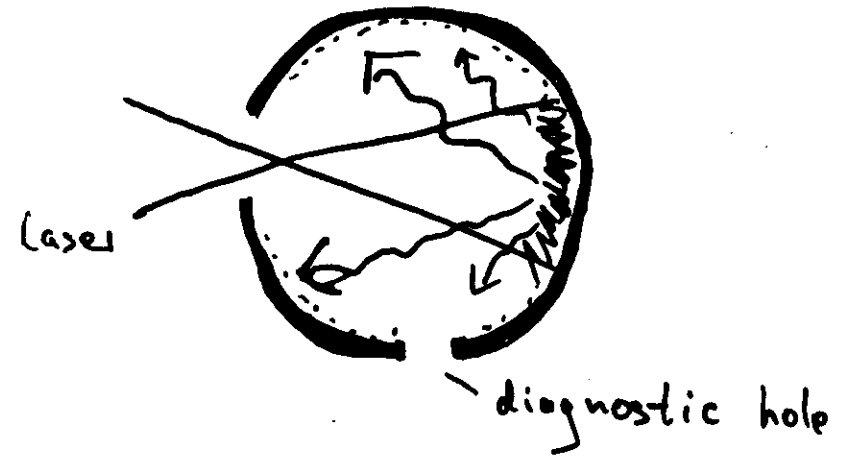
$10^{15} \frac{W}{cm^2}$
0.3 ns, 0.44 μm



gold spectrum 25



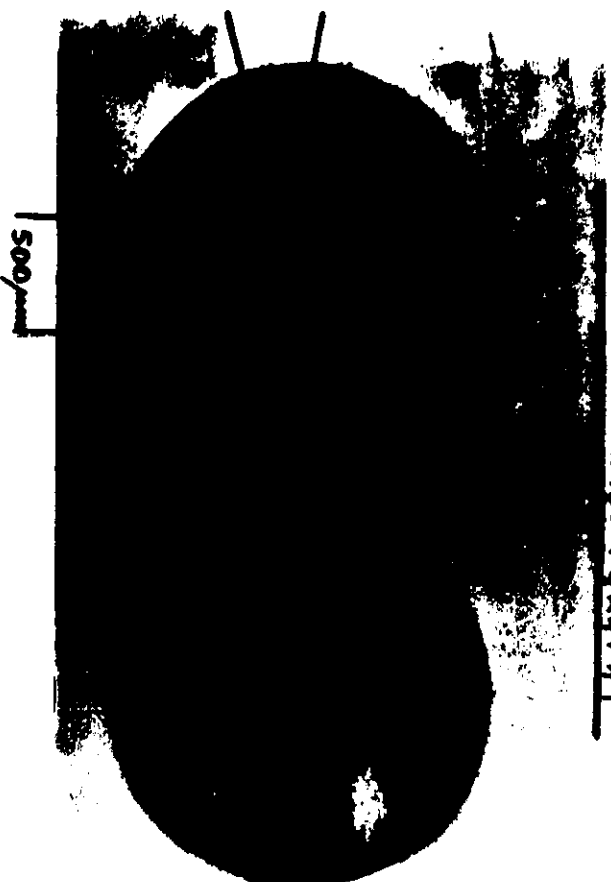
study of empty gold cavities



- Planck radiation (radiometry)
- uniform illumination of pellets

(intensity enhancement possible?)



OPTICAL SHAPES

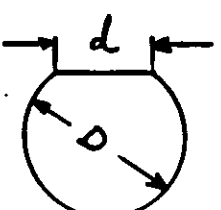
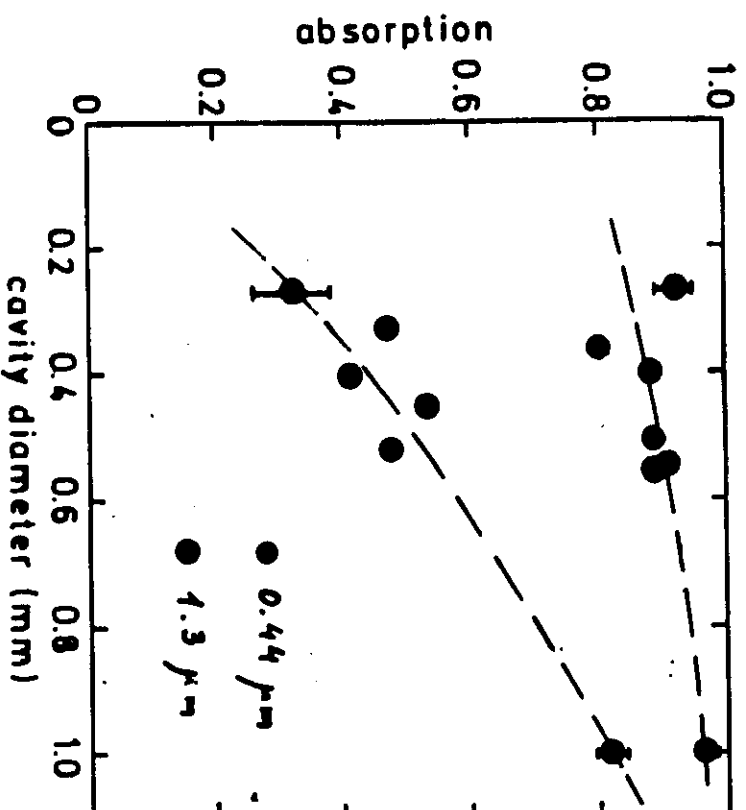
O

LEITE 4734

C

T. 4 K. 1.5

34

CAVITY ABSORPTION MEASUREMENTS

$$d = 0.6 D$$

PINHOLE TRANSMISSION GRATING RECORD

34 104

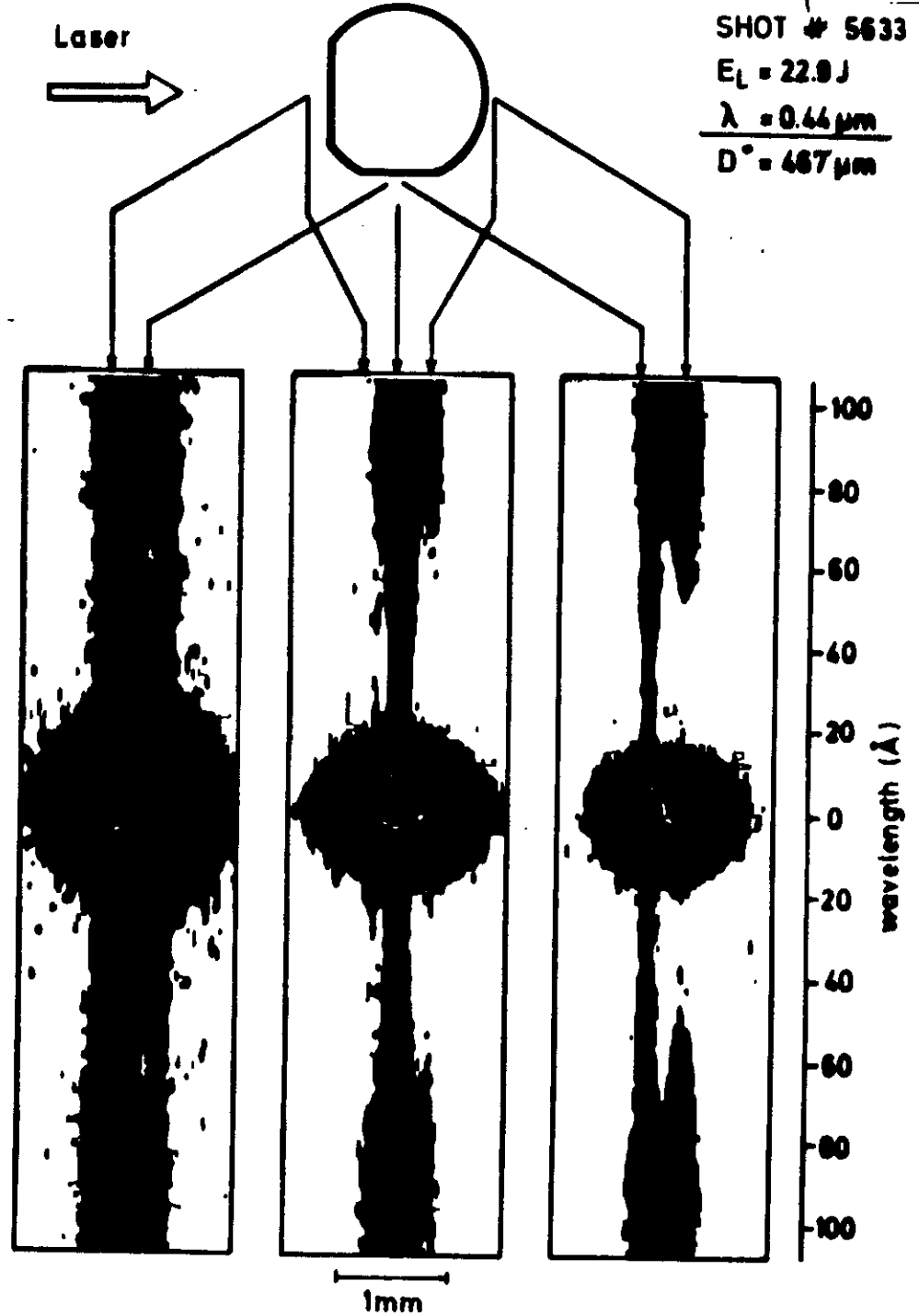
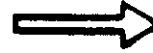
SHOT # 5633

$E_L = 22.9 \text{ J}$

$\lambda = 0.44 \mu\text{m}$

$D^* = 467 \mu\text{m}$

Laser



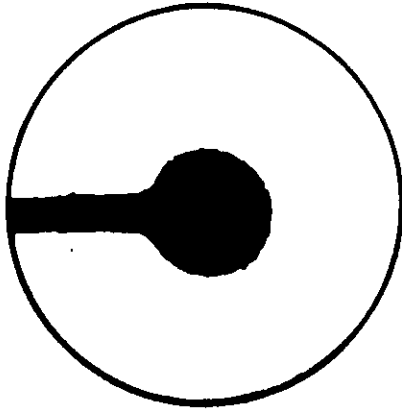
X-RAY BACKSCATTERING

33

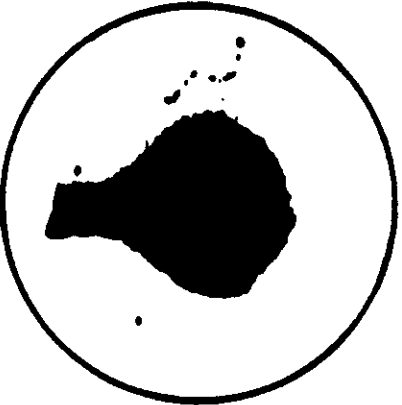
LEITE 47M

$V \sim 6 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}}$

before shot



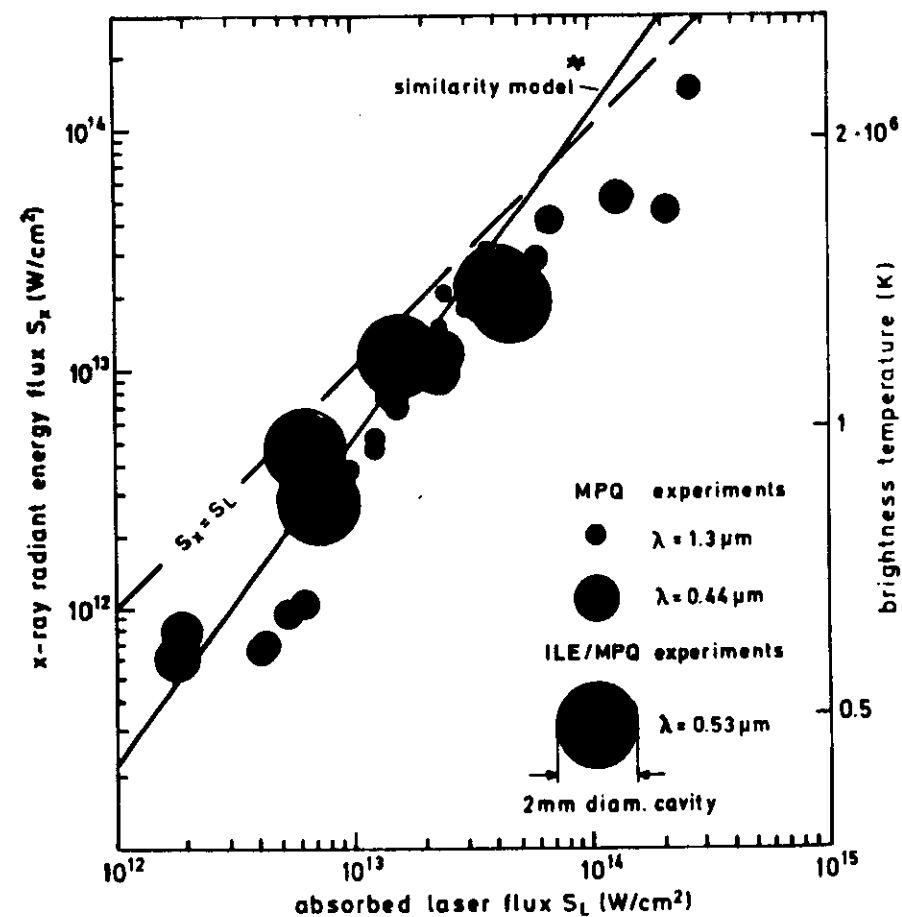
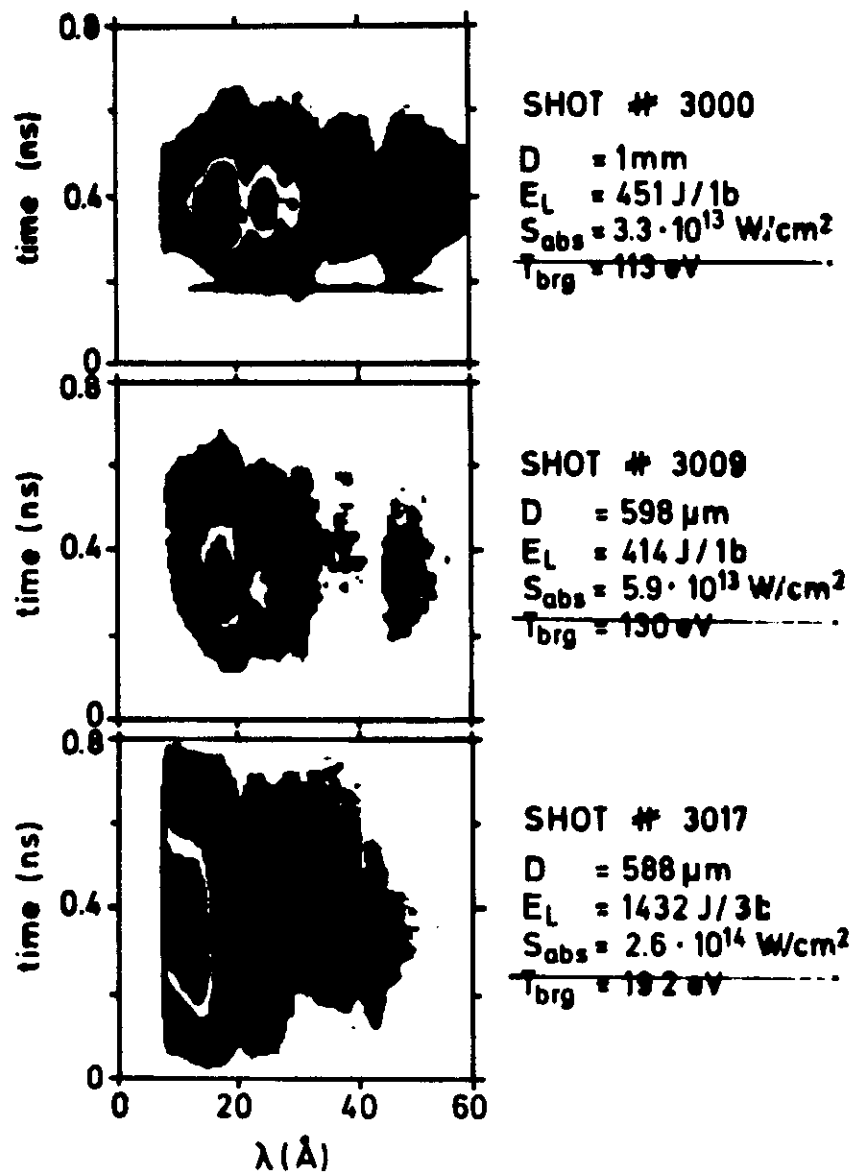
+3ns



wall thickness $4 \mu\text{m}$

+6.5ns





* Pakula, Sigel, Tsakiris : $S_x \propto S_L^{16/13}$
 $(\lambda \propto \rho/T^4)$

