



Competitiveness Operational Programme (COP)
**Extreme Light Infrastructure - Nuclear Physics
(ELI-NP) – Phase II**

Simulating the behavior of HPLS

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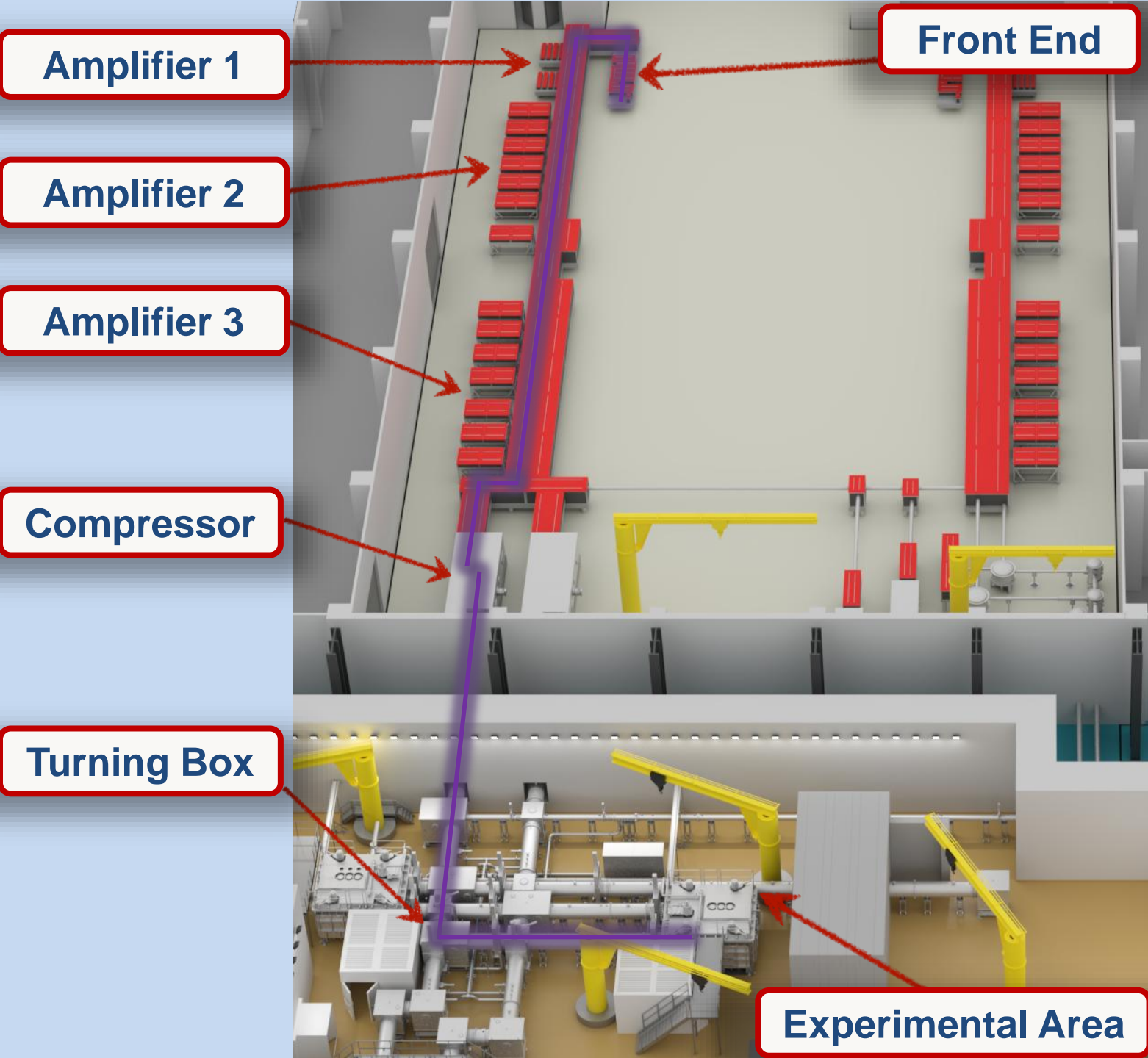
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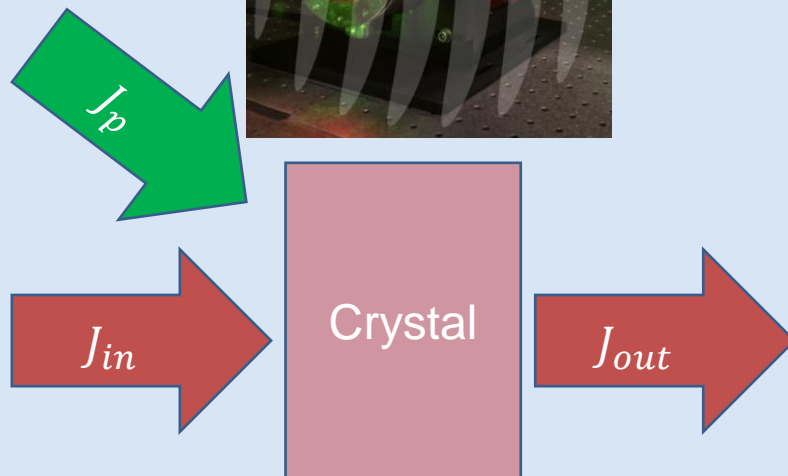
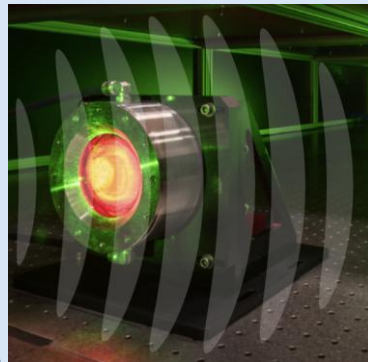
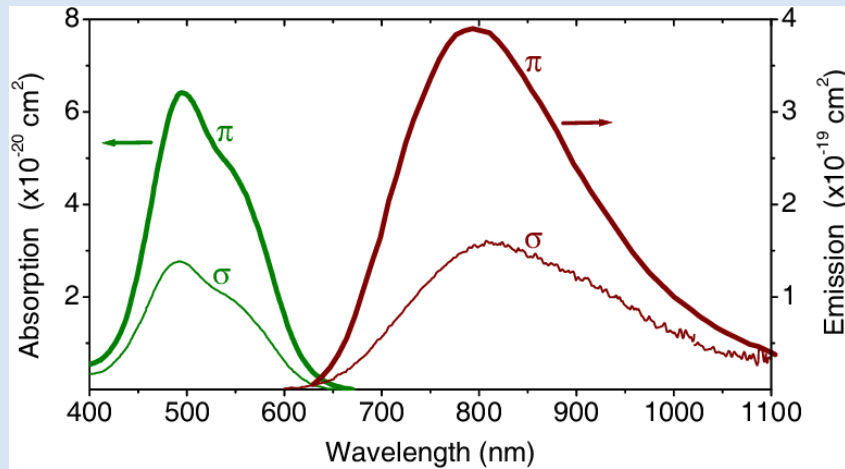


Content

- Introduction
 - Laser system
- Simulating the amplification chain
 - Integration of Frantz-Nodvik equation for energy contents
 - Integration of spectral analysis
- High energy measurements techniques
- Applications
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography

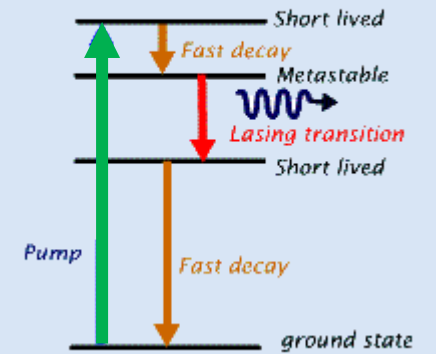


Front End
0.19 mJ 1.8 mm
Amplifier 1.1
25 mJ 1.8 mm
Amplifier 1.2
1.9 J 21 mm
Amplifier 2
30 J 55 mm
Amplifier 3.1
114 J 95 mm
Amplifier 3.2
334 J 150 mm
Compressor
246 J 500 mm



- Building a basic model of Laser amplification for 10 PW configuration.
- Improving the fidelity of each amplifier by correlating real energy measurements with simulated data.

Four-level Laser



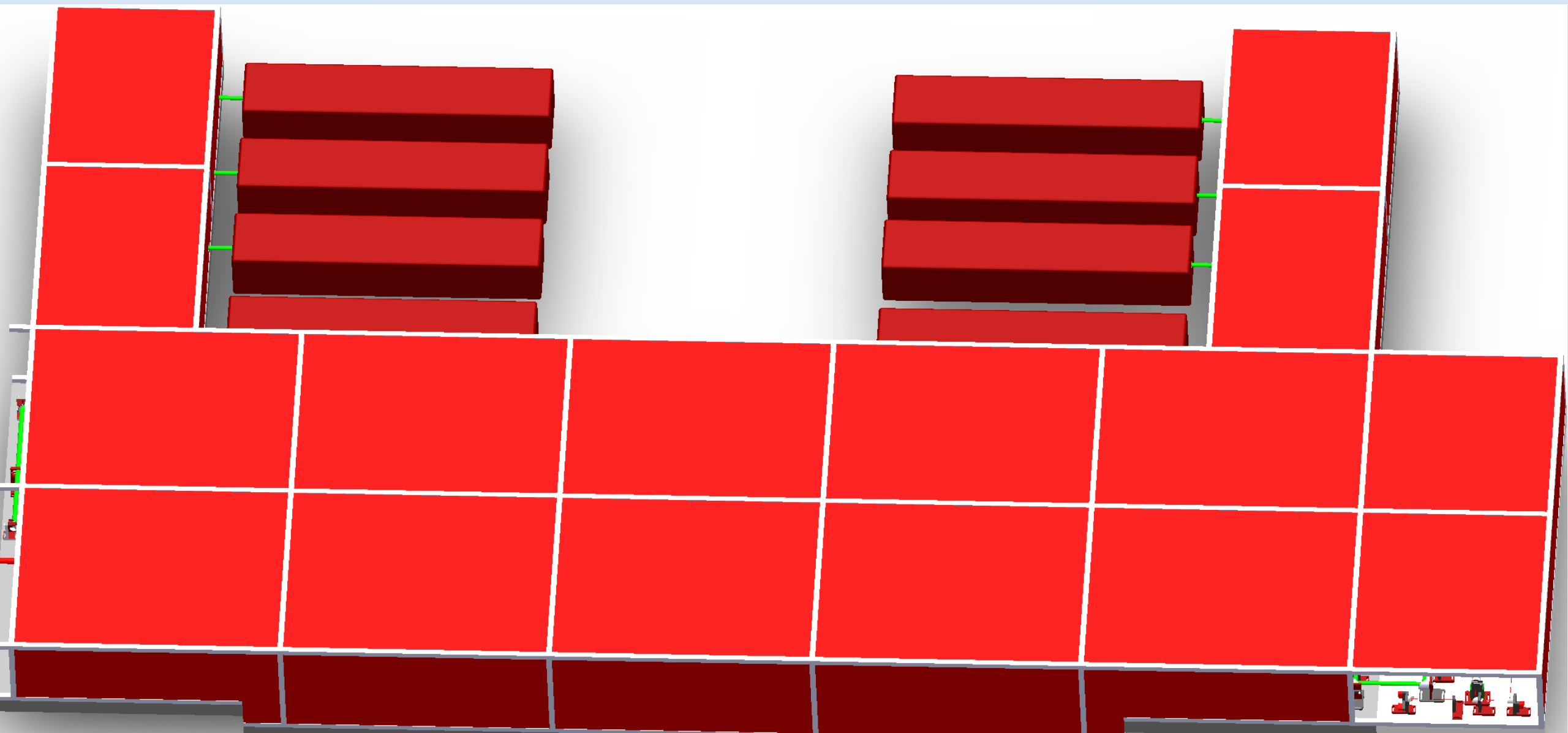
$$J_{in} = \frac{E_{in}}{\pi r^2}$$

$$J_{stock} = K_{eff} Abs \frac{\lambda_p}{\lambda_{in}} \frac{E_p}{\pi r^2}$$

$$J_{out} = J_{in} G_E = J_{sat} \ln \left\{ 1 + \left[\exp \left(\frac{J_{in}}{J_{sat}} \right) - 1 \right] \exp \left(\frac{J_{stock}}{J_{sat}} \right) \right\}$$

$$J_{sat} = \frac{hc}{\lambda \sigma(\lambda)}$$

$$J'_{stock} = J_{stock} - (J_{out} - J_{in}) + \text{Sec} J_{stock}$$



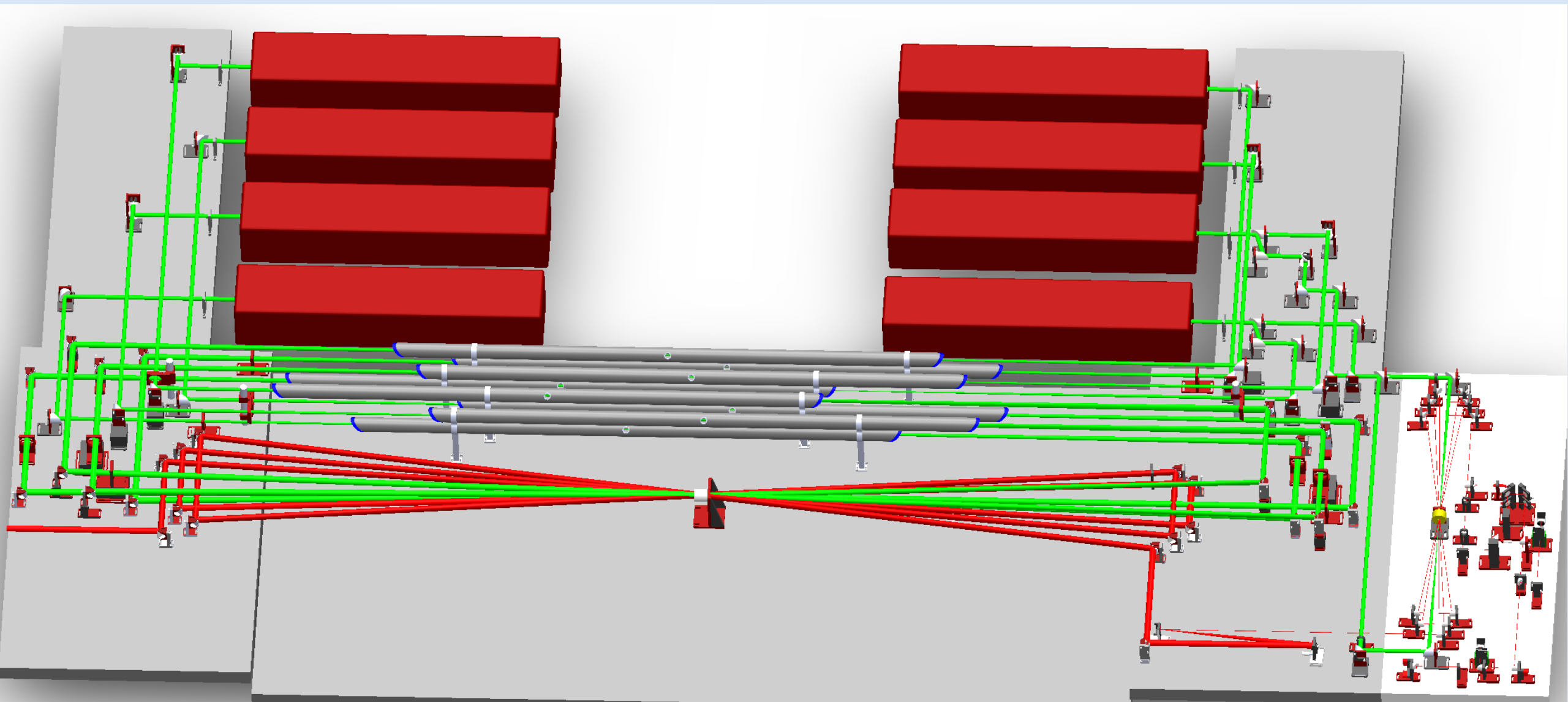
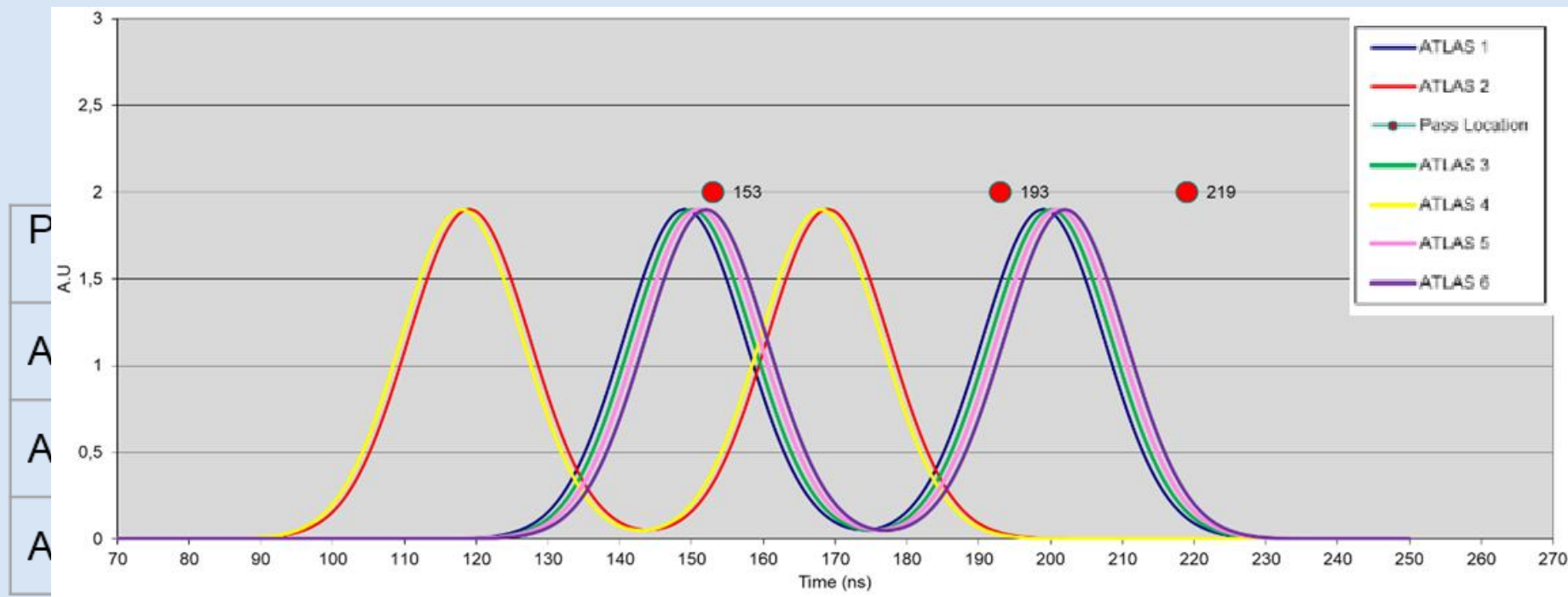


Table of laser system parameters

Amplifier No.	Wp(λ)	Win(λ)	Ep (J)	Din(cm)	Dp(cm)	Keff	Fsat	Abs	Loss	Passes
1.1	532	800	0.082	0.19	0.213	0.9	0.93	0.9	0.925	5
1.2	532	800	8.25	2.6	2.43	0.94	0.96	0.95	0.85	5
2	532	800	85	5.5	5.63	0.9	0.92	0.9	0.94	3
3.1	527	800	179	9	9.1	0.9	0.9	0.93	0.94	3
3.2	527	800	530	14	14	0.9	0.9	0.93	0.955	3

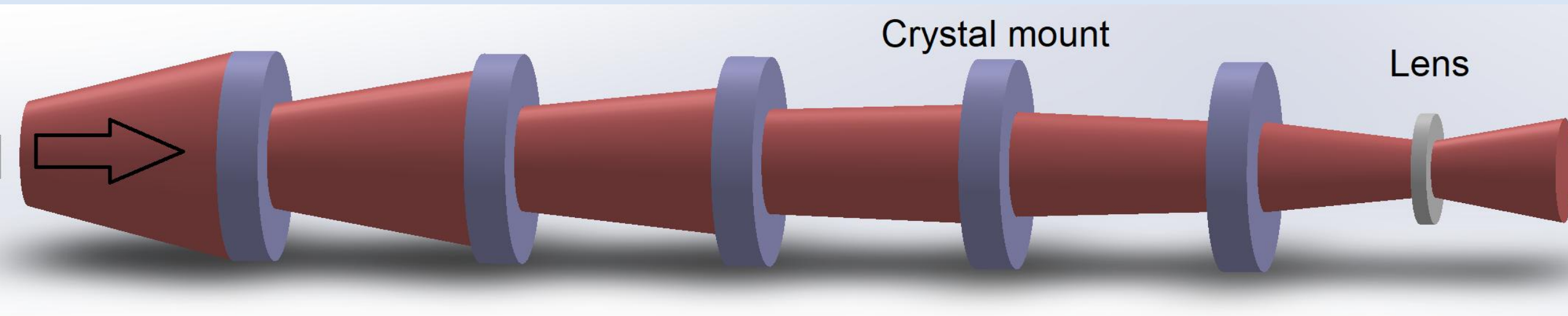


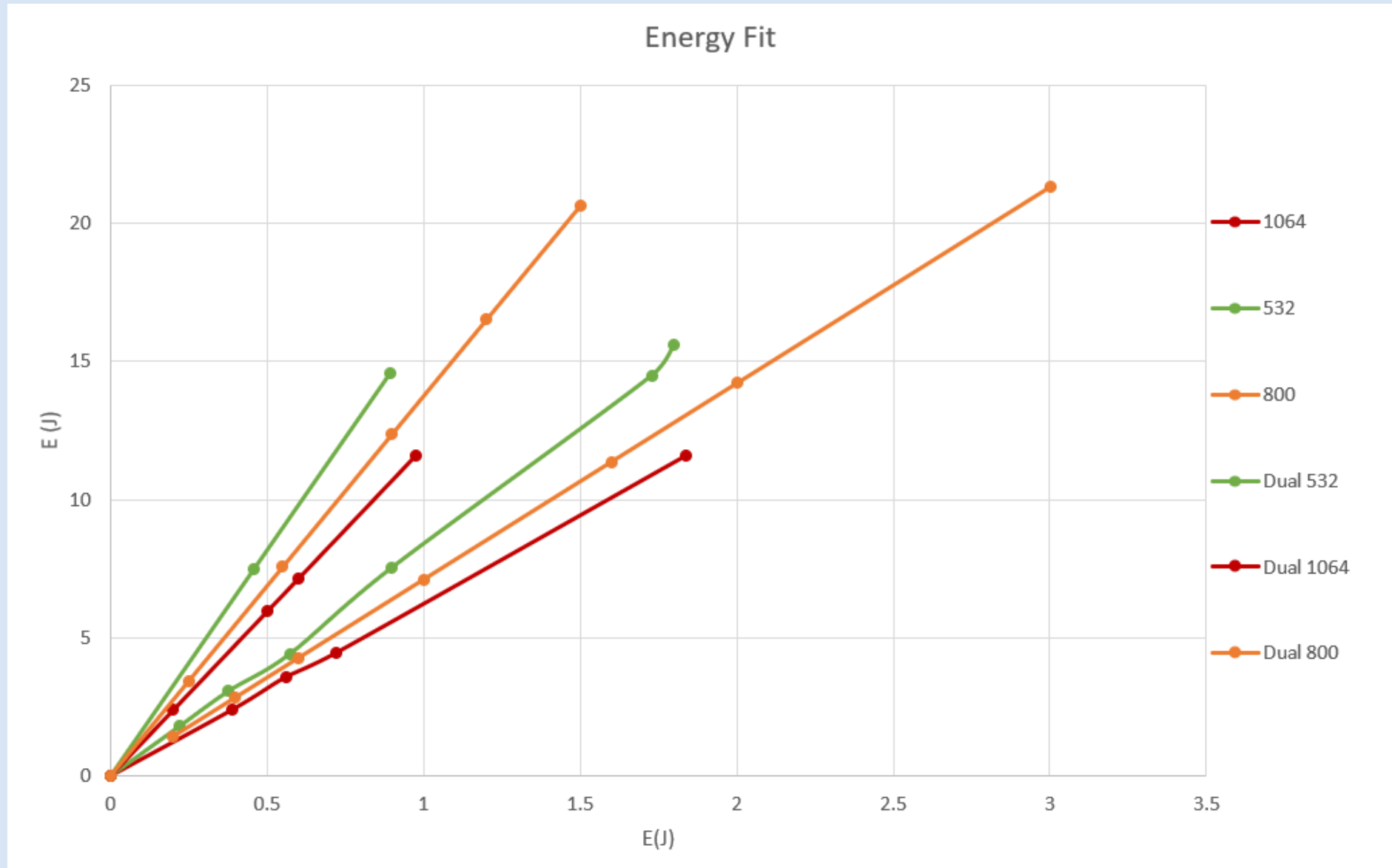
Parameters									
Amplifier No.		Amp 1.1				Amp 1.2			
Building a [0.064 Use A Din, 2.2 – 2 - [0.064 = [0 , 0 ^2[0 + 0. Store When around	Pump energy	Measurements (J)	0.082	Best Simulation (J)	0.082	Measurements (J)	9.89	Best Simulation (J)	9.89
	Seed Pass 0		1.9E-04		1.9E-04		0.021		0.021
	Seed Pass 1		6.5E-04		6.7E-04		0.064		0.064
	Seed Pass 2		2.1E-03		2.2E-03		0.222		0.15
	Seed Pass 3		6.3E-03		6.5E-03		0.581		0.39
	Seed Pass 4		1.5E-02		1.5E-02		1.64		1.63
	Seed Pass 5		2.4E-02		2.4E-02		3.1		3.13
Best Cost		5.5E-08				4.2E-02			
D _{in} (cm)		Input Range	0.16 - 0.27	Best parameters	0.186	Input Range	2.2 - 2.5	Best parameters	2.17
D _p (cm)			0.19 - 0.27		0.228		2.3 - 2.6		2.382
J _{sat} (J/cm ²)			0.84 - 0.99		0.992		0.85 - 0.94		0.82
A (%)			0.87 - 0.95		0.888		0.85 - 0.96		0.845
L (%)			0.75 - 0.98		0.968		0.86 - 0.98		0.84

FOCAL LENS CALCULATOR				
Thermo-optic coefficient-dn/dT (K-1)	1.4E-05		SAGA 1	1.2
Thermal conductivity (W/(cm K))	0.4		SAGA 2	1.29
Beam Diameter (cm) / Area (cm ²)	2.52	4.988	SAGA 3	1.25
Pump Power (W) / Absorbed power	98.9	89.01	SAGA 4	1.2
Absorption coefficient Abs	0.9		SAGA 5	1.2
Focal Length f (m)	32.019		SAGA 6	1.25
			SAGA 7	1.2
			SAGA 8	1.3
DIVERGENCE CALCULATOR				
Diameter 1 (cm)	5.08			
Diameter 2 (cm)	6.615			
Length (m)	3.838			
Divergence Half-angle (mrad / deg)	2.000	0.1146		
Pump Diameter	2.7			
Angle deviation 1 pass (mrad / deg)	0.422	0.0242		

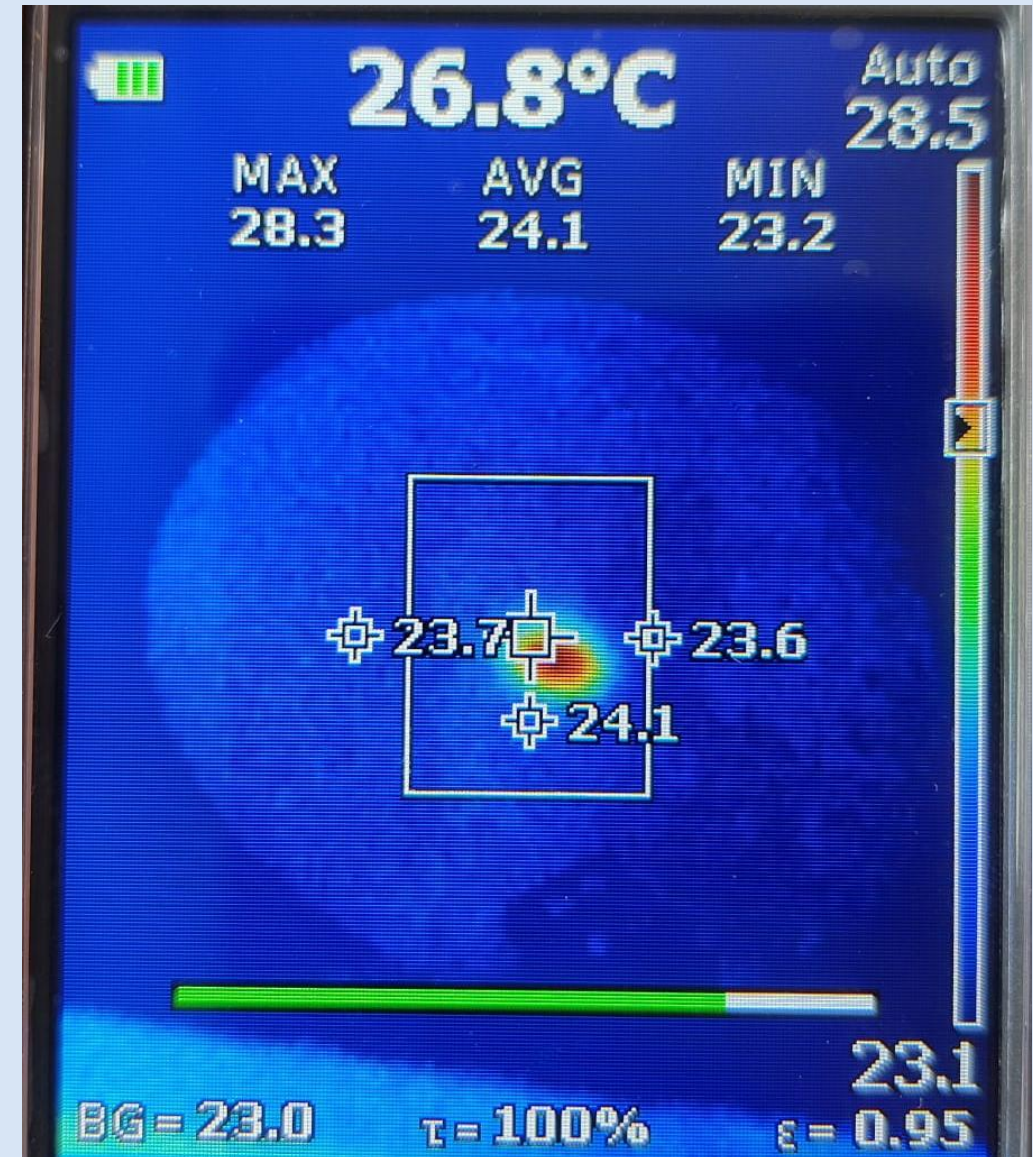
$$f = \frac{2kA}{\frac{\partial n}{\partial T} P_{heat}}$$

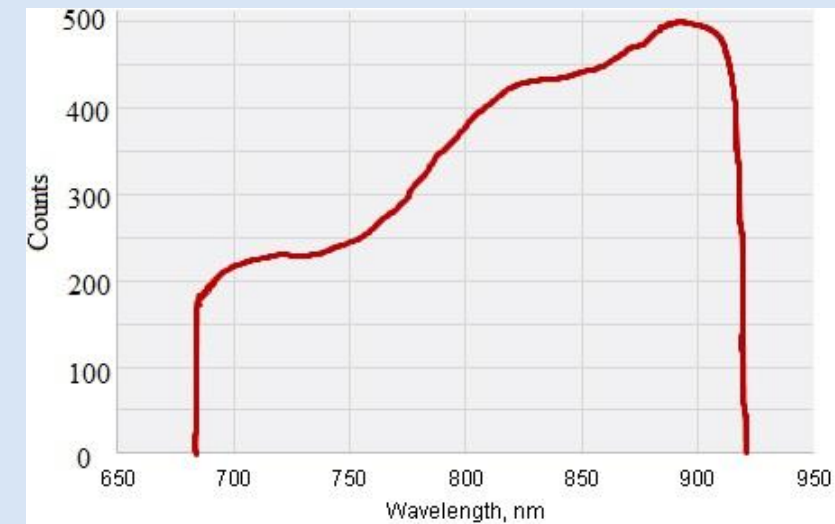
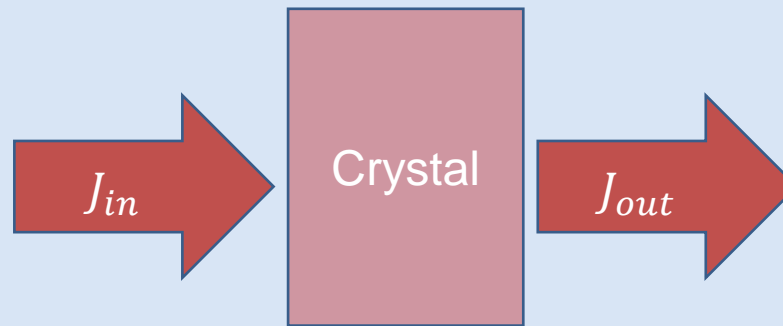
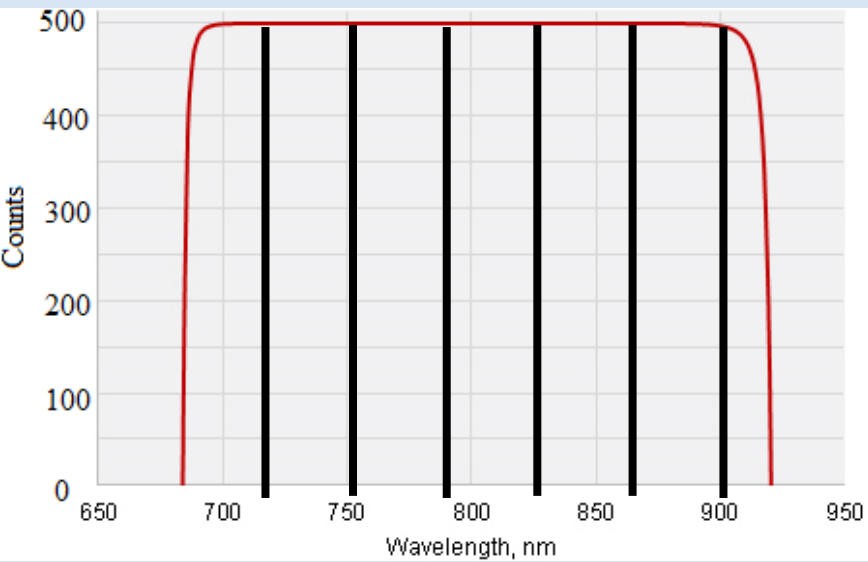
	Beam Div (mrad)	I Diam (cm)	Effective Div(mrad)	Diameter(cm)	Loss
Pass 1	1.7	2.52	1.4344	3.2	0.712
Pass 2	1.013	2.70	0.7819	3.497	0.596
Pass 3	0.360	2.70	0.3262	2.982	0.820
Pass 4	-0.095	2.70	-0.0954	2.626	1.057
Pass 5	-0.517	2.63	-0.5170	2.214	1.487





Passive measurement with thermal camera





Aim:

- Model amplifiers to achieve 100 TW on target
- Explore different variations of amplifiers while leveraging reliability and cost

Constrains:

- Limited pump energy
- Limited seed energy
- Thermal lens
- B-integral

Modeling amplifier for ARM C in HPLS

Scenario		Seed [J]	Pump [J]	D _{in} [cm]	D _p [cm]	Passes	Output[J]
Default		0.021	9.72	2.344	2.36	5	3.1
Fixed thermal lens	Default	0.021	9.72	2.344	2.36	5	3.4
	Strong pump	0.021	11	2.344	2.36	5	4.55
	Improved seed from FE	0.04	9.72	2.344	2.36	5	3.8
	Improved seed FE and strong pump	0.04	11	2.344	2.36	4 / 5	4.01 / 4.7
	Seeded from Amplifier	1	9.72	2.344 / 2.55	2.36 / 2.6	3	5.13 / 4.7
With Thermal lens	Improved seed from Front-End	0.04	9.72	2.344	2.36	5	3.7
	Seeded from Amplifier	1	9.72	2.344	2.36	3	4.2
	Strong pump	0.021	11	2.344	2.36	3	4.41

- We presented a successful integration of Frantz-Nodvik equations in a model of our HPLS.
 - We have successfully overlapped the physical behavior of HPLS with the simulation both in energy and spectral domain.
 - We have utilized creative ways to measure highly diverse beam parameters.
 - We utilized these tools to analyze HPLS behavior under different operating scenarios to determine the most efficient and safest way of operation.
 - We have demonstrated the capability to design laser systems in-house.
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We want contrast measurements prior to beam delivery!