Progress in UCSD Chamber Simulation Experiments

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HAPL Meeting

April 4-5, 2002 San Diego, CA

Electronic copy: http://aries.ucsd.edu/najmabadi/TALKS UCSD IFE Web Site: http://aries.ucsd.edu/IFE

Thermo-mechanical Response of the Wall Is Mainly Dictated by Wall Temperature Evolution

Most phenomena encountered depend on wall temperature evolution (temporal and spatial) and chamber environment

 ✓ Only sputtering and radiation (ion & neutron) damage effects depend on "how" the energy is delivered.

- ➢ In order to develop predictive capability:
 - ✓ There is no need to <u>exactly</u> duplicate wall temperature temporal and spatial profiles. (We do not know them anyway!)
 - ✓ Rather, we need to <u>measure</u> and understand the wall response in a relevant range of wall temperature profiles and in real time.

Most energy sources (lasers, X-rays, ion beam) can generate similar temperature temporal and spatial profiles.

One Laser Pulse Can Simulate Wall Temperature Evolution due to X-rays

Laser

 0.24 J/cm^2 ,10 ns Gaussian pulse

NRL Target, X-ray Only 1 J/cm², 10 ns Rectangular pulse



Only laser intensity is adjusted to give similar peak temperatures.

Spatial temperature profile can be adjusted by changing laser pulse shape.

Careful Measurements of the Wall response is the Focus of our Simulation Experiments



Sample can be examined for material behavior after high rep-rate experiments

Components of Simulation Experiment

- High-Temperature Sample Holder
- Preparation of Vacuum Chamber
- Optical Train
 - ✓ Main laser:
 - ✓ SBS Cell
- Master Timing Control System
- Data Acquisition System
- Diagnostics:
 - ✓ PIMAX and Spectrograph
 - ✓ Thermometer
 - ✓ IR Camera
 - ✓ Quartz Microbalancing
 - ✓ RGA

Designed, In Fabrication.

Ready

Ready In assembly

Tested on protoboard Awaits Integrated Test Equipment Purchased Software is under development

Ready

Designed, Parts purchased Purchase is deferred to June. Purchase is deferred to June. Purchase is deferred to June.

High Temperature Sample Holder

- Function: Maintains an equilibrium temperature of 500-1000°C to simulate laser-IFE wall conditions.
- Both active cooling (over cooling) and heating (for feedback control).
- Radiative heating from a tungsten element is the best option:
 - ✓ Uniform temperature
 - ✓ No insulator
 - ✓ Can easily exceed 500°C
 - ✓ Halogen lamps are not small enough to fit behind a ~1 cm diameter sample.



High Temperature Sample Holder is Designed and is in Fabrication



Vacuum System is Ready

Vacuum System:
Capable to 10⁻⁸ Torr





 High-temperature Sample Holder can radiate up to 100W into the chamber: Mockup Experiment

Laser Optical Train is Ready New SBS cell is in Fabrication





Timing/control system is tested at protoboard level.





Real-time Temperature Measurements Can Be Made With Fast Optical Thermometry

MCFOT_Multi-Color Fiber Optic Thermometry

- Compares the thermal emission intensity at several narrow spectral bands.
- **Time resolution ~100 ps to 1 ns.**
- Measurement range is from ambient to ionization—self-calibrating.
- Simple design, construction, operation and analysis.
- Easy selection of spectral ranges, via filter changes.
- Emissivity must be known.
 - ✓ Emissivitiy Correlation can be used!



> Detailed Design completed. Parts Purchased.

Experiment Should Be Ready By June 2002

