

Orion: Target diagnostic

A photograph of the Orion laser facility building at AWE Aldermaston. The building is a large, modern structure with a prominent, curved, cylindrical section that has a metallic, ribbed exterior. The building is set against a clear sky. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue and teal gradient.

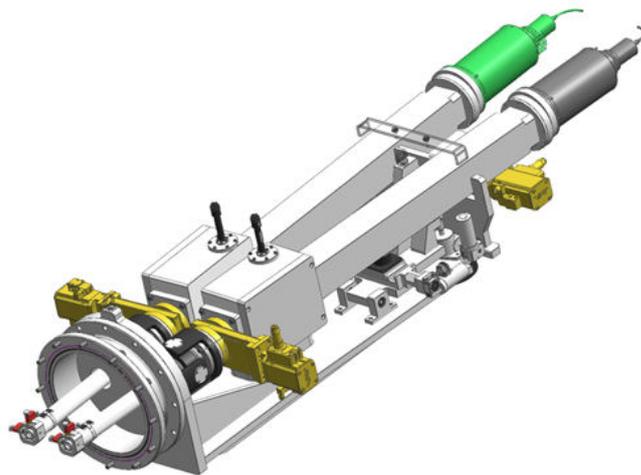
Transmission Grating Spectrometer

The Orion laser facility at AWE Aldermaston, one of the largest scientific capital investments in the UK, houses a large neodymium glass laser system and a target chamber in which the high energy density physics experiments are performed. This is necessary to support certification of performance and safety of the UK deterrent.

www.awe.co.uk

The Transmission Grating Spectrometer (TGS) is permanently mounted on the Orion Target Chamber. It is used to measure absolute spectral intensity from targets in the 10 - 100Å (0.12 - 1.2 keV) spectral range with 10% accuracy.

The purpose of the TGS is to complement the Dante, a filtered diode array soft X-ray power diagnostic, with the potential to achieve higher temporal and spectral resolution. The instrument consists of two independent transmission grating spectrometers consisting of a collimating aperture, a thin filter, a 0.5 mm period transmission grating and a detector that views the target along closely-coupled lines-of-sight. One spectrometer disperses the



Specification

Spectral range: 0.12 - 1.2 keV

Grating specification

Material: Gold
Thickness: 0.5 μm
Grid: 20 μm x 20 μm
Source-grating distance: 2500 mm
Grating-detector distance: 555 mm
Grating period: ~5200 Å
Slit width: 70 μm

Streak camera specification

Spectral range: 10 Å - 100 Å
Dispersion: 9 Å mm^{-1}

X-ray CCD camera specification

CCD full well capacity: 147,500 electrons
Pixel size: 13.5 μm x 13.5 μm

incident spectrum along the slit of a high time resolution electron-optic streak camera. Although the streak camera is capable of high time resolution (~10 ps) it is difficult to absolutely calibrate for input flux owing to the build up of errors in the instrument sub-components. To provide absolute flux calibration a second spectrometer uses a soft X-ray sensitive Charge Coupled Detector (CCD) with radiometric calibration. The X-ray sensitive CCD provides time integrated spectral information. Combining the data from both spectrometers permits the absolute time resolved spectrum to be unfolded.