



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 teal and blue gradient.

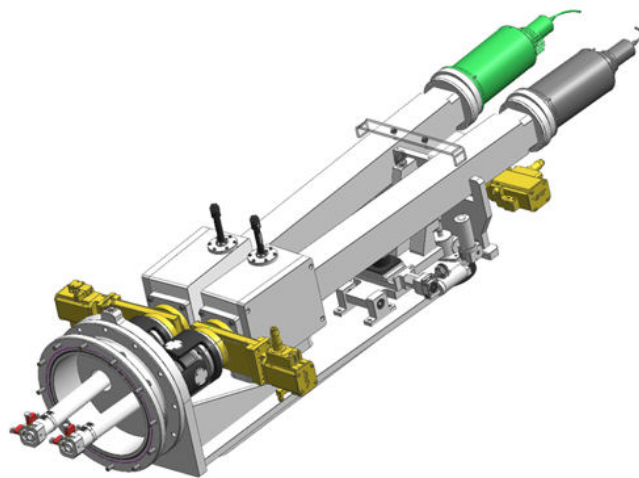
Transmission Grating Spectrometer

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.

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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.