



Marcelo Baquero-Ruiz, 5 February 2025



# **EPFL** Outline

- 1. Overview
- 2. Status of tasks
- 3. Issues
- 4. Planning for 2025



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# **Overview: Objective**

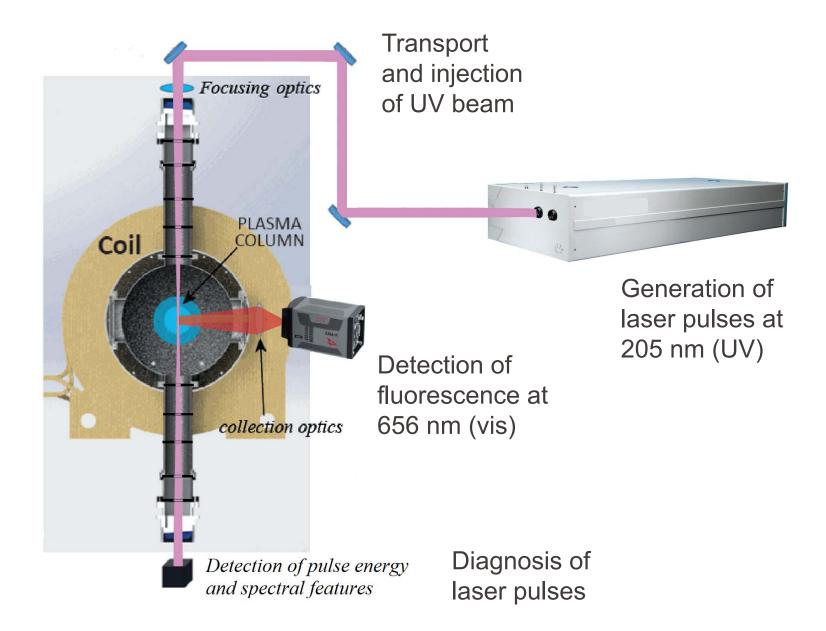
Obtain **single laser-pulse** measurements of H densities in a dense hydrogen plasma using fs-TALIF.

We will provide an assessment on the feasibility of this method.





# Overview: Schematic of project







# Overview: Proposed tasks (all)

Experiments in RAID (fs TALIF in H plasmas).

T1	<ul> <li>Upgrade Astrella sys</li> </ul>	c generator (FHG) for fs laser at LACUS. stem to deliver required fs pulses at ≈820 nm. and spectrum of 205 nm (UV) pulses – notably their stability.	
T2	Set up fluorescence	detection system.	
ТЗ	•	am-path for fs UV pulses. sor to compensate for dispersion of pulses during propagation	
T4	Test calibration meth	Test calibration method using Kr gas with laser tuned for H.	
T5	<ul> <li>Understand the theo</li> <li>Study n=3 substate</li> </ul>	ry of fs laser absorption. mixing.	



Texp



# Overview: Proposed tasks (2024)

T1	•	Build fourth-harmonic generator (FHG) for fs laser at LACUS.  Upgrade Astrella system to deliver required fs pulses at ≈820 nm.  Characterize energy and spectrum of 205 nm (UV) pulses – notably their stability.
T2	Set up fluorescence detection system.	
ТЗ	•	Design and build beam-path for fs UV pulses.  Build pulse compressor to compensate for dispersion of pulses during propagation and injection.

- Understand the theory of fs laser absorption.
  - Study n=3 substate mixing.





#### **Status of 2024 Tasks**

- Build fourth-harmonic generator (FHG) for fs laser at LACUS.
  - Upgrade Astrella system to deliver required fs pulses at ≈820 nm.
  - Characterize energy and spectrum of 205 nm (UV) pulses notably their stability.
- Set up fluorescence detection system.
- T3 Design and build beam-path for fs UV pulses.
  - Build pulse compressor to compensate for dispersion of pulses during propagation and injection.

- Understand the theory of fs laser absorption.
  - Study n=3 substate mixing.





# Statement of progress (as of Feb. 2025)

All major milestones proposed for 2024 were reached.

fs-TALIF project is on track for completion within the originally proposed time frame.

Some obstacles have been encountered that do not have (for the moment) a major impact on the schedule.



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#### **EPFL**

# T1: M1 and M4 FHG module and Astrella upgrade



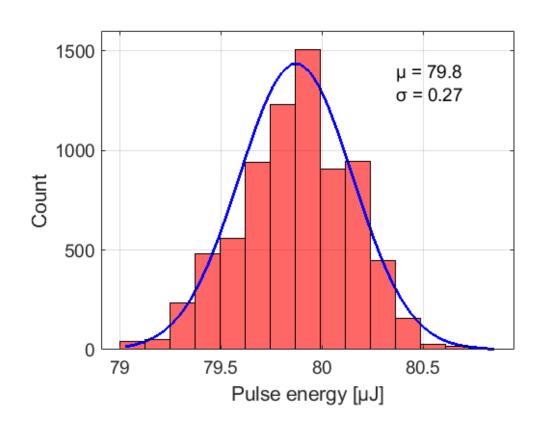
- FHG module is operational.
- Conversion efficiency (≈1.1%) slightly lower than target (2%) but sufficient for experiments.
- Astrella system upgraded to 1kHz rep-rate, 7 mJ per pulse at 820 nm, pulse duration < 100 fs.</li>



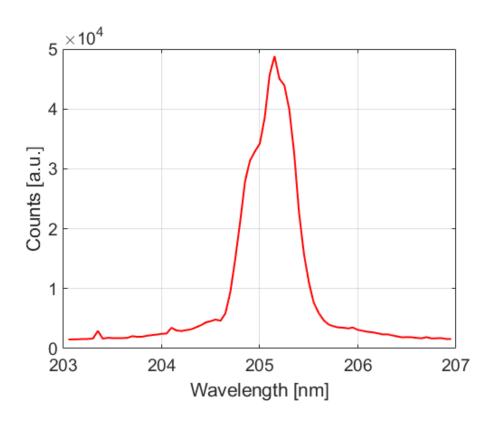
### **EPFL** T1: M3

# Characterization of UV fs pulses

Stable UV pulse energies of
 ≈ 80µJ



 Stable spectral features and FWHM bandwidth ≈ 0.5nm





#### **EPFL T2: M7**

#### Fluorescence detection

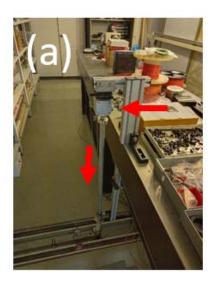


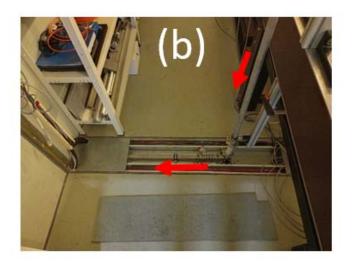
 System based on imaging optics, optical filtering and a very short (down to ~1ns) gating time ICCD camera.

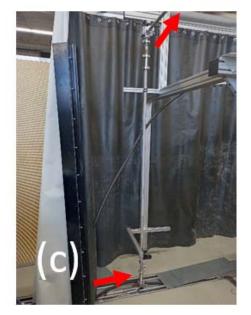


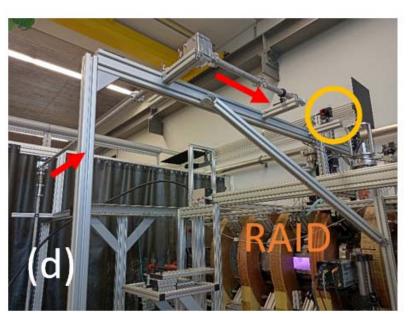
### **EPFL** T3: M5 and M6

# Design and construction of beam-path











# T3: Pulse compressor

- Optical system composed of two prisms to change laser pulse time envelope so that any dispersion along the beampath is precompensated.
- Prisms have been procured but have not been installed nor tested yet.



**EPFL** 

T5: M2

# Theoretical studies of laser pulse absorption

- Extremely important to determine validity of models to interpret TALIF data.
- Discussion at FLTPD-2024 conference and recent works show that standard assumptions may not be valid in the fs regime.
- Exploring feasibility of using simulations of H subject to intense fs fields (possible collaborations).



#### **EPFL T5: M8**

## Theoretical studies of n=3 substate mixing

- Possible effect of ion collisions.
- Ongoing studies to check applicability of models to RAID plasma conditions.



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#### **EPFL** Issues

- 1. Astrella system is currently **not** operational.
  - Laser stopped in December due to a defective component.
  - Servicing is scheduled for February. Repair of component should last ~1 month.
    - Transport from LACUS to SPC is planned during that time to reduce impact on project schedule.
- 2. Refractive optics (windows and lenses) may absorb a significant fraction (up to ~10%) of the laser power for the large intensities sought in this project.
  - Characterization of absorption will resume when Astrella is available.
- 3. Heating of RAID chamber may affect (slightly) alignment of final parts of beampath.



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#### **EPFL**

# Tasks for 2025

T5	<ul> <li>Continue studies on theory of fs laser absorption.</li> <li>Continue studies on n=3 substate mixing.</li> </ul>	All 2025
	Transport Astrella and FHG from LACUS to SPC	March
Т3	Install pulse compressor at output of FHG.	April
T4	<ul> <li>Test calibration method using Kr gas with laser tuned for H.         (Although originally planned at LACUS, this will be done at SPC.)     </li> </ul>	April
_	<ul> <li>Inject UV laser into beampath and perform alignment.</li> <li>Characterize fs pulses arriving in RAID</li> </ul>	May
Texp	First experiments in RAID (fs TALIF in H plasmas).	June
	Review of first experimental data	August
	Experiments in RAID	October
	<ul> <li>Analysis to reach conclusion on feasibility of fs-TALIF measurements in tokamaks.</li> </ul>	December





# Thanks for your attention

