Laser-Induced Damage Tests for Space-borne Lasers

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# Risks for optics of ALADIN, the laser in ADM-AEOLUS:

- Laser-induced damage of optics
- Optical aging
- (Contamination)



# Laser-induced damage test campaign

Operating in space vacuum, the ALADIN laser will emit 4.6 Billion shots over the duration of the mission.

To address the risks, ESA has set up a laser-induced damage test campaign to address the main issues:

- •The intrinsic damage threshold.
- •Optical fatigue over the length of the mission.
- •(Contamination effects: Contamination builds up over time)

A Laser Risk Reduction Working Group has been set up to assess the risks, advice on the tests and evaluate the experimental data



### Optical damage: test overview

ALADIN contains more than 70 optical components, of which 20-30 are unique combinations of substrate and coating.

> All unique coatings are tested •Fluences up to 25J/cm<sup>2</sup> •355nm, 532nm, and 1064nm in addition to 808nm •Dichroics, Polarisers, AR, HR and Partial reflectors •Incidence angles of 0°, 11 °, 30°, 45°, 56°, 90°









Sites: >80; Fluence: 1-30J/cm2; Spot diameter 900µm; Pulse duration 8ns; Repetition rate: 50Hz; Pressure: 10<sup>-5</sup>mbar.



# Details of the laser system

- Injection seeded Nd:YAG (Continuum powerlite 9000)
- Pulse energy 700mJ @ 1064 nm, rep. rate 50 Hz
- Top-hat profile, spatial variation < 15%
- Pulse duration **8ns**
- Endurance (flash lamps): 60 M shots / 14 days
- >> realistic conditions for endurance tests for ALADIN
- >> large beam size (1mm), avoiding size effects on damage threshold

#### Safety features for night & weekend operation

Computer controlled laser operation, laser shutdown upon:

- hang-up of safety system (within 5 sec)
- power drop >20% (10 sec)
- hang-up of test control computer (1 min)
- lab intrusion (10 sec, in addition to immediate shutter)



### Damage recognition

Three independent sensors:

- HeNe-scatter probe (45° incidence angle), chopped with lock-in amplifier
- pressure sensor
- Video monitoring of transmitted beam

Two evaluation procedures:

- Real-time thresholds for automatic interruption of irradiation after damage
- Off-line for manual determination of scatter/pressure rise onset



#### Panel of test control software (from LZ Hannover, adapted)

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### Extended laser-induced damage tests (II)







### Damage behaviour (I)



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### Damage behaviour (II)

#### Melting and cracking



### Extended laser-induced damage tests (III)



Little is known of optical aging over hundreds of millions of shots



# Conclusions on damage behaviour

- Optics qualified for short duration
- High-repetition rate experiments currently being performed
- 1 000 000 on 1 test with large beam size and 50 Hz repetition rate helps to validate
  - scaling models for large pulse numbers
  - scaling models for high rep.-rates and small beams



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# Beam profile fluctuations

- typical stability: 15% RMS
- short intervals (1-2 sec) of increased fluctuations occur irregularly, typically every few minutes; cause(s) are still to be identified, air turbulence is one
- max. local increase of fluence typically 30-50% (worst case 60%, see below)

