

Systematic Fuel Cavity Asymmetries in Directly Driven ICF Implosions

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Slide 1

Acknowledgements

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J. F. Benage
Sandia National Laboratories

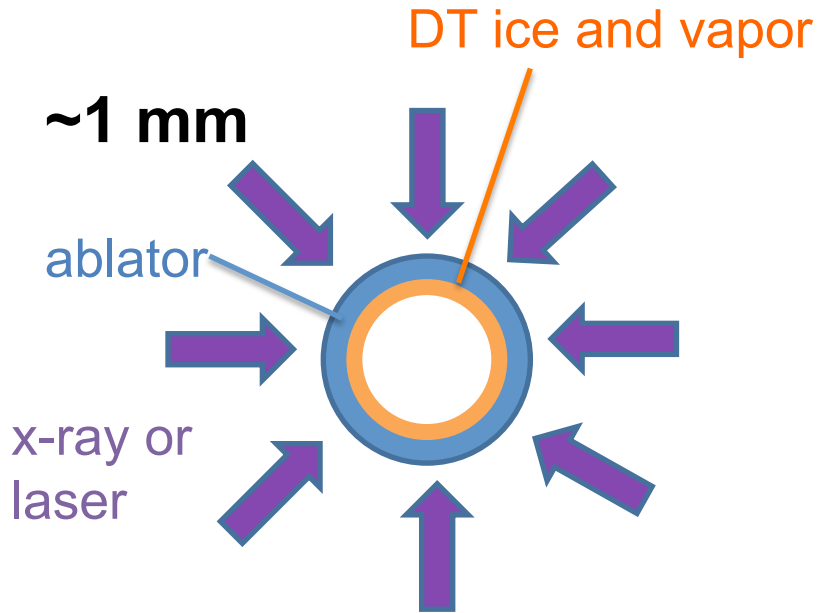
R. C. Mancini
University of Nevada, Reno

V. Glebov, I.V. Igumenshchev, F. J. Marshall, D. T. Michel, C. Stoeckl, B. Yaakobi
Laboratory for Laser Energetics, University of Rochester

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Omega laser operations
Experimental Support – Chuck Sorce
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An ICF capsule is a pressure amplifier – what's going wrong?



- High pressure (\gg driving pressure) requires energy concentration
- We're **not** getting the necessary pressures
- We're making trade-offs for mix, but **is the symmetry sufficient?**

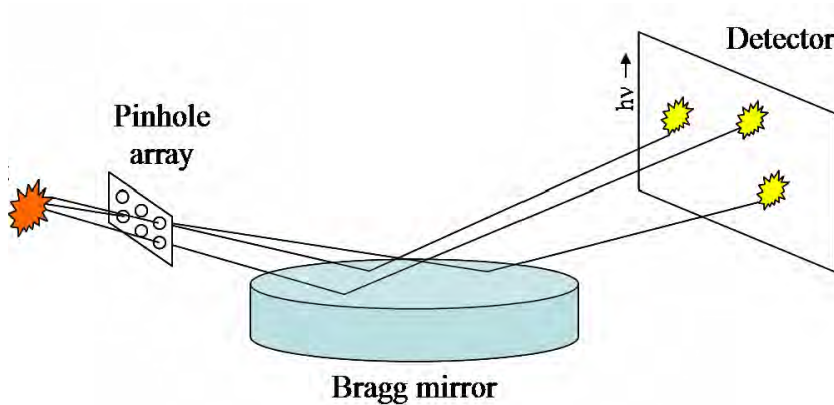
A tracer highlights shape and gives us reason to suggest it's mattering¹

- Ti tracer layer provides specificity to the imaging
- We identify systematic asymmetries as caused by capsule mounting and low-mode in the laser drive
- **We infer that laser-drive asymmetry imposes an important limit on the achieved hot-spot pressure.**

¹ R.C. Shah *et al.* *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **118**, 135001 (2017)

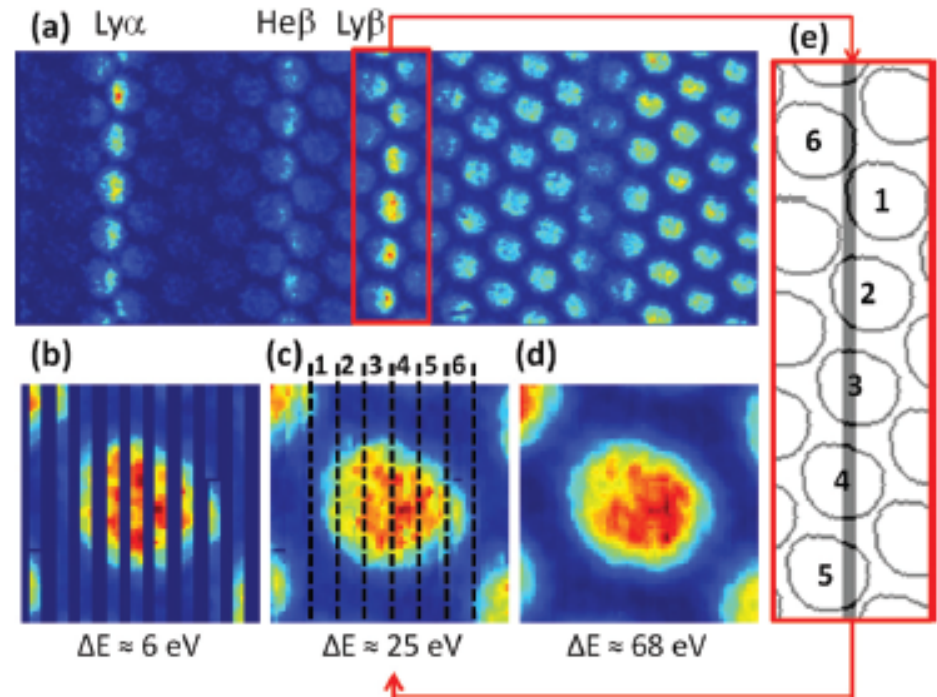
Dopants provide probes (for various purposes) – the MMI let's us image this data

Concept of MMI



L. Welser, PhD Thesis. Univ. Nevada Reno (2006), RSI (2003)

Narrow-band image



T. Nagayama, PhD Thesis. Univ. Nevada Reno (2011), JAP (2011), RSI (2015)

MMI has been enabling exploration of what really happens inside an ICF capsule

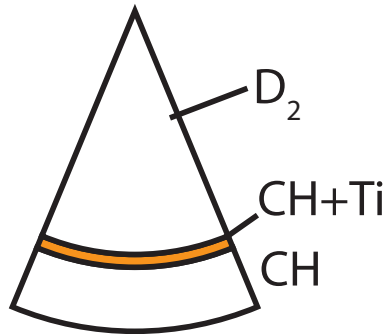
Tracer in gas

- **Inferences of mixing**
 - Leslie Welser-Sherrill *et. al.*, PRE (2007), POP (2008), HEDP (2009)
- **3-D reconstruction**
 - Taisuke Nagayama et al POP (2012), POP (2014)
- **Investigation of ion-thermo-diffusion**
 - Scott Hsu *et. al.* EPL (2016), Tirtha Joshi et al POP (2017)

Tracer in shell

- **Early mixing**
 - J. Baumgaertel *et. al.*, POP (2014).
- **PDD asymmetries**
 - R. C. Mancini *et. al.* POP (2014).
- **Shell areal density asymmetries**
 - H. Johns *et. al.* POP (2016).

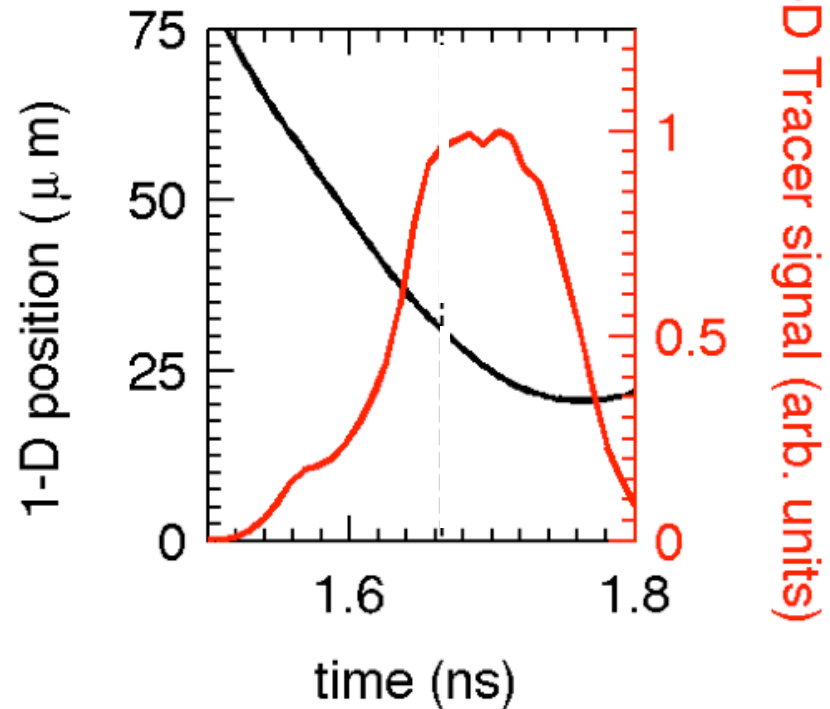
To probe the piston, we put the tracer in the high-density periphery (plastic)



Nominal 60 beam
10 / 15 atm DD
20 μ shell
0.1 μ 1% Ti

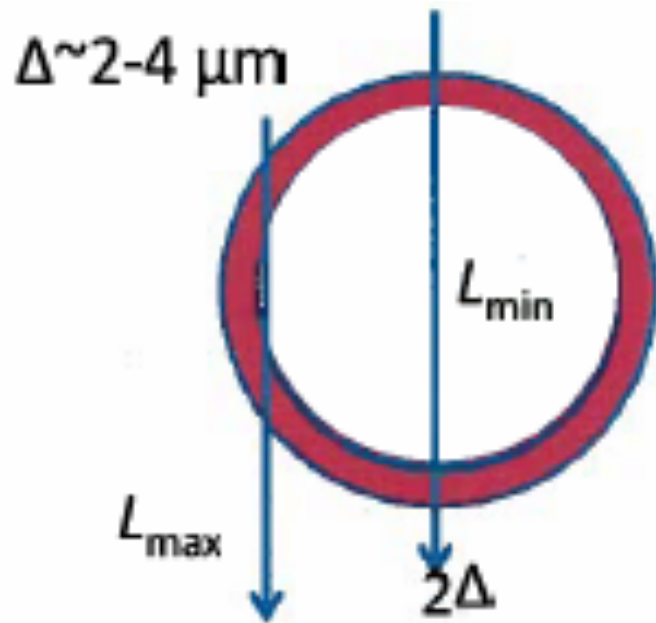
$Y_n \sim 30-40\%$ 1D
 $\langle T_i \rangle_n \sim 130-175\%$ 1D

Emission is during deceleration

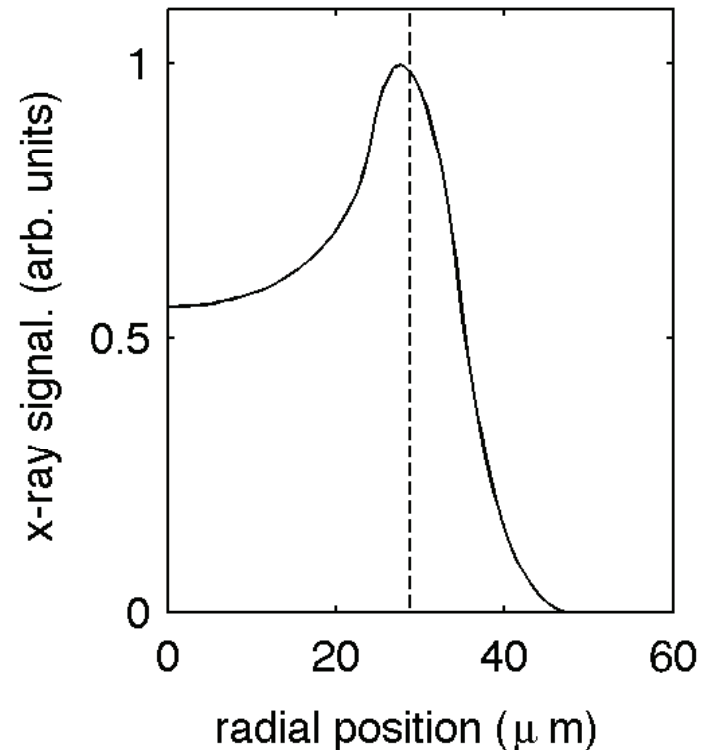


We create a tagged, emitting hollow shell that produces an emission limb

Emission geometry



$I(r)$: Emission limb in 1-D



Pressure is the key to reducing input energy¹

$$(\rho R_{\text{hs}}) \times T \gtrsim 0.3 \text{ g/cm}^2 \times 5 \text{ keV} \quad (1)$$

$$E_{k,\text{min}} \sim p_{\text{max}}^{-2} \quad (2)$$

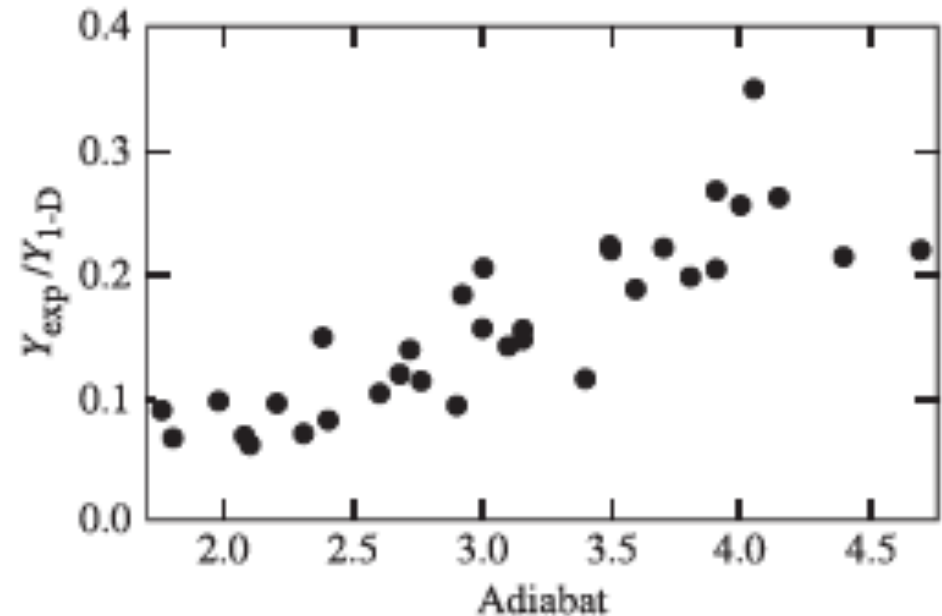
- However ablation pressure is **~100 Mbar** and we need **~100 Gbar**
- **Deceleration in spherical geometry is the pressure amplifier**

¹ Here following V. N. Goncharov *et. al.* Phys. Plasmas (2014)

Is shape a limiter of realized performance at OMEGA?

- Historical emphasis on high mode mix
- Low P_{HS} of higher stability implosions hypothesized to result from mode 1 (S. P. Regan *et al.*, 2016 PRL)

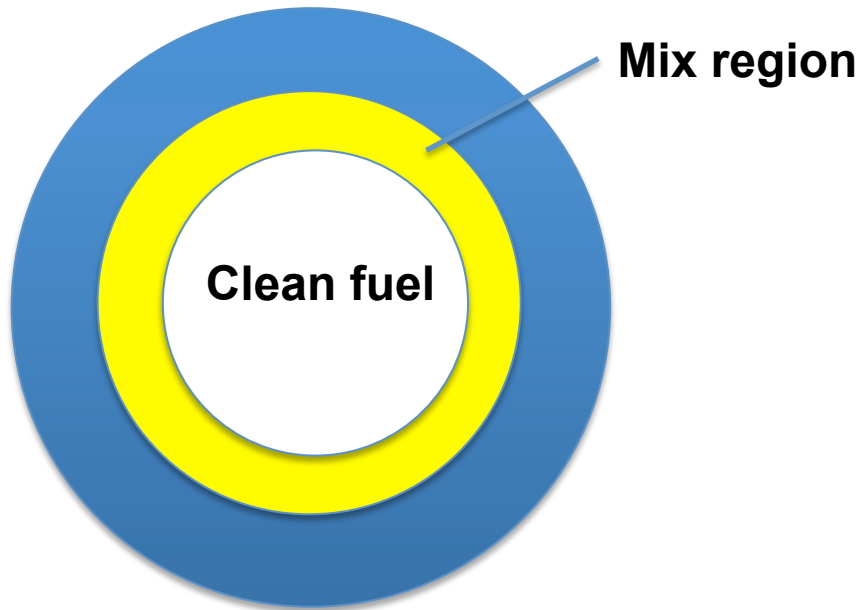
Performance vs. Stability



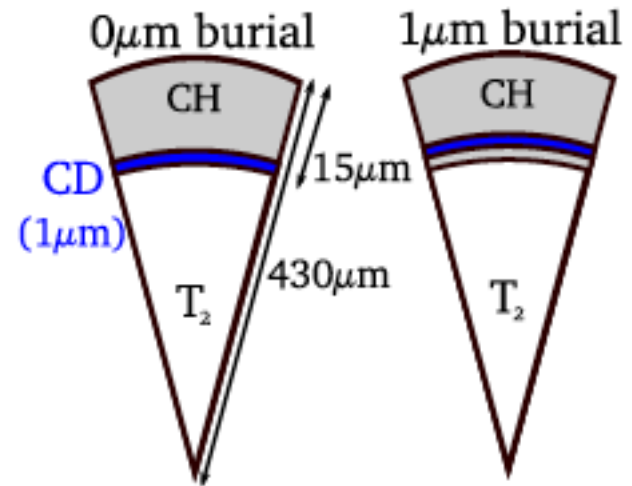
V. N. Goncharov *et al.* Phys. Plasmas (2014).

High-mode mix is only part of the story

A model of high-mode mix



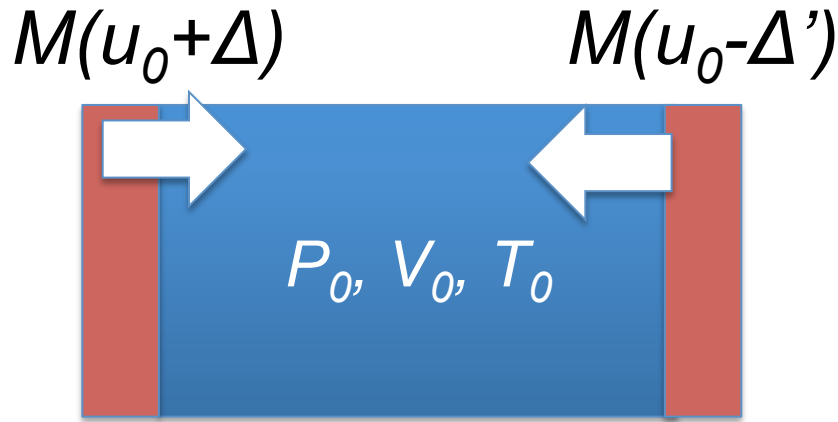
Mix-caps provide a test¹



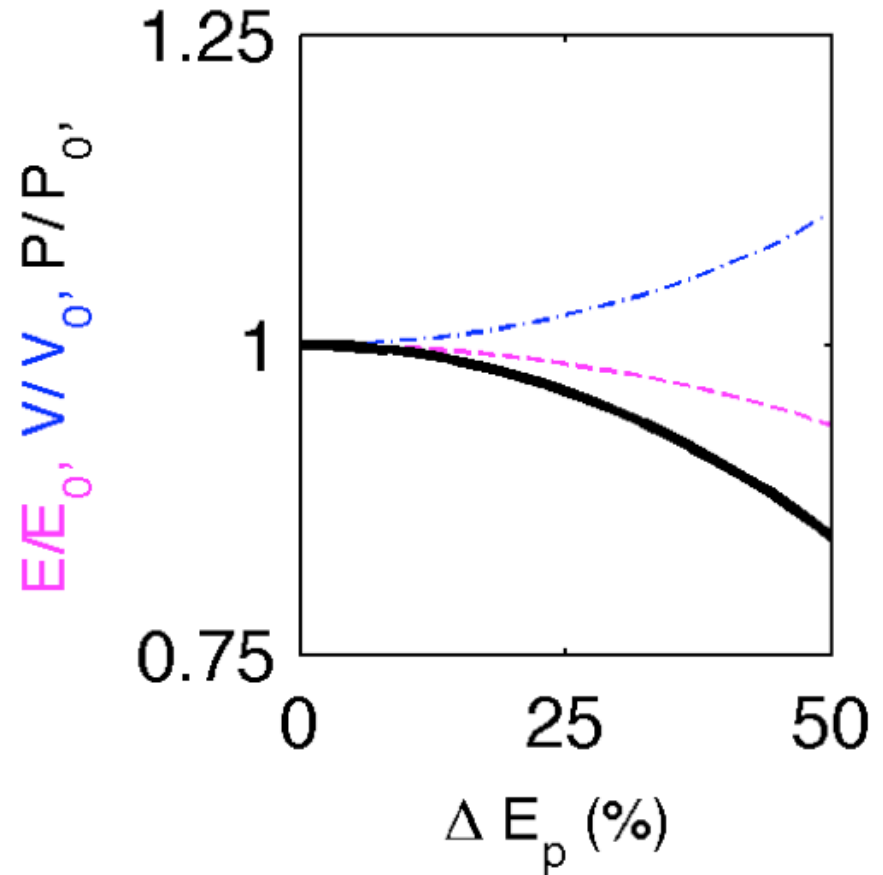
- Mix cap signal explained without perturbing overall performance

¹B. M. Haines *et. al.* Phys. Plasmas (2016).

For piston model, center-of-mass motion only weakly degrades pressure



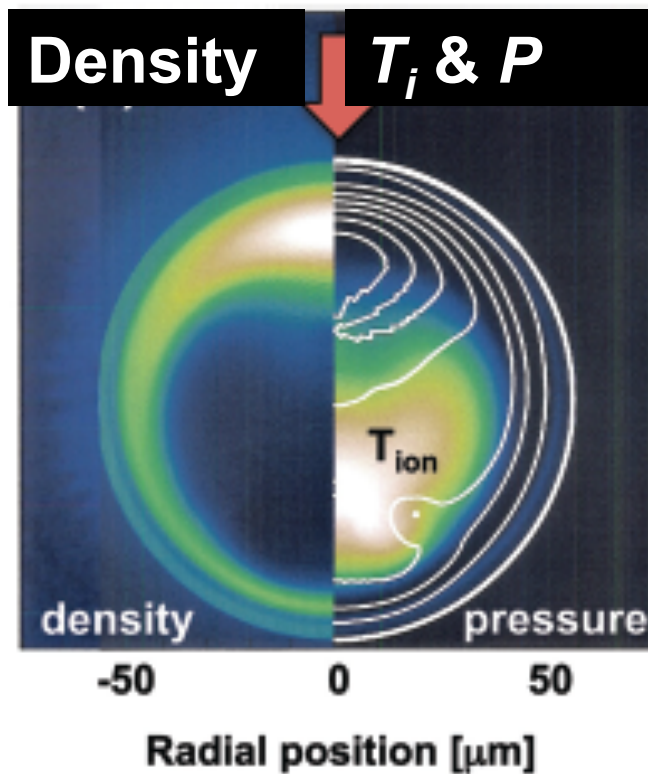
Pressure tolerates large ΔE_p



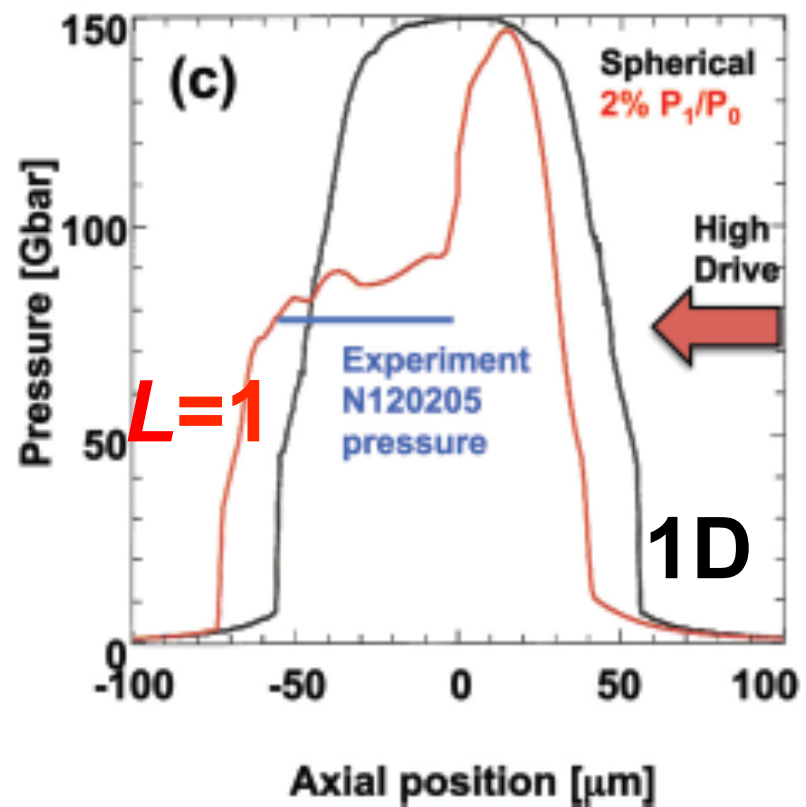
$L \sim 1$ drive asymmetry *decenters* pressure

B. K. Spears *et. al.*, Phys. Plasmas (2014)

2D Hydra with $L=1$



Pressure profile

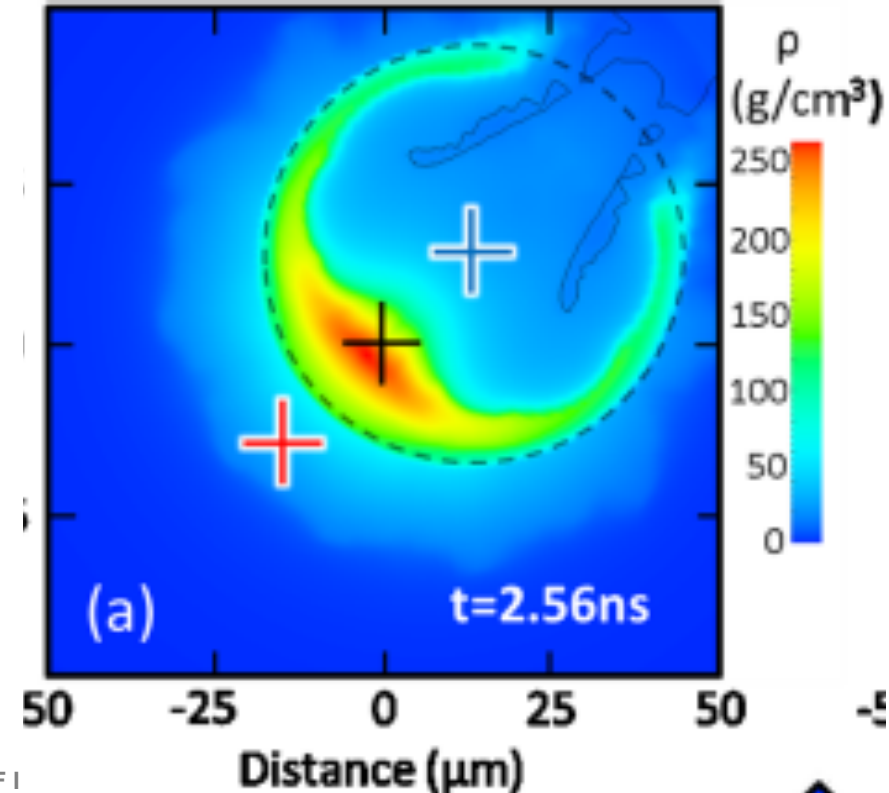
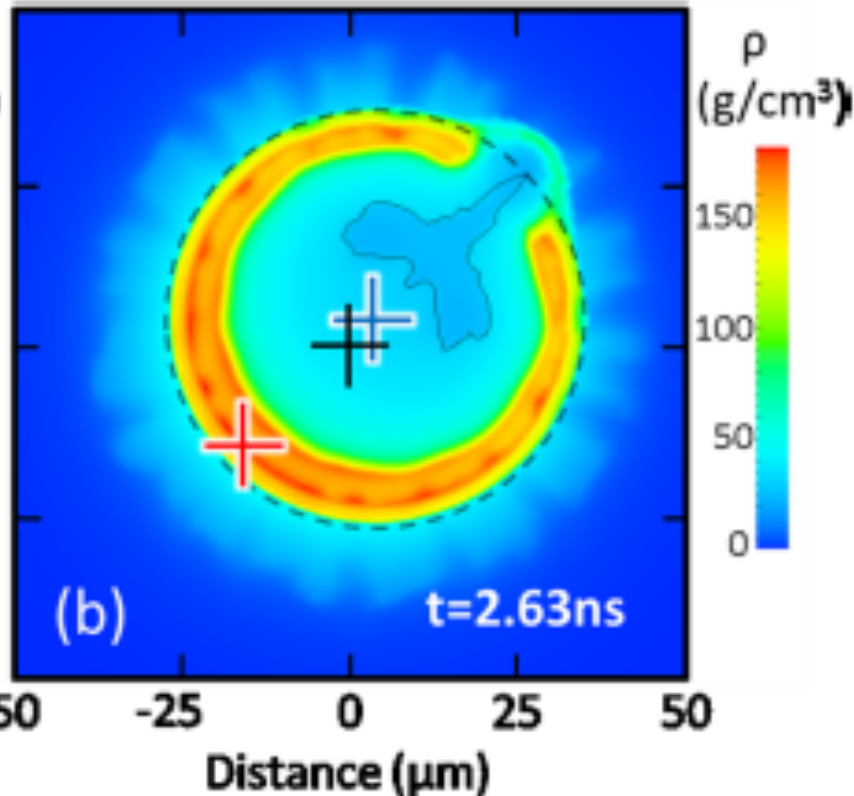


Historically used conduction model has been reducing the calculated impact of asymmetry

I. V. Igumenshchev *et. al.*, Phys. Plasmas (2016)

Flux limited: $Y_{3D/1D} = 0.85$

Spitzer + CBET: $Y_{3D/1D} = 0.25$



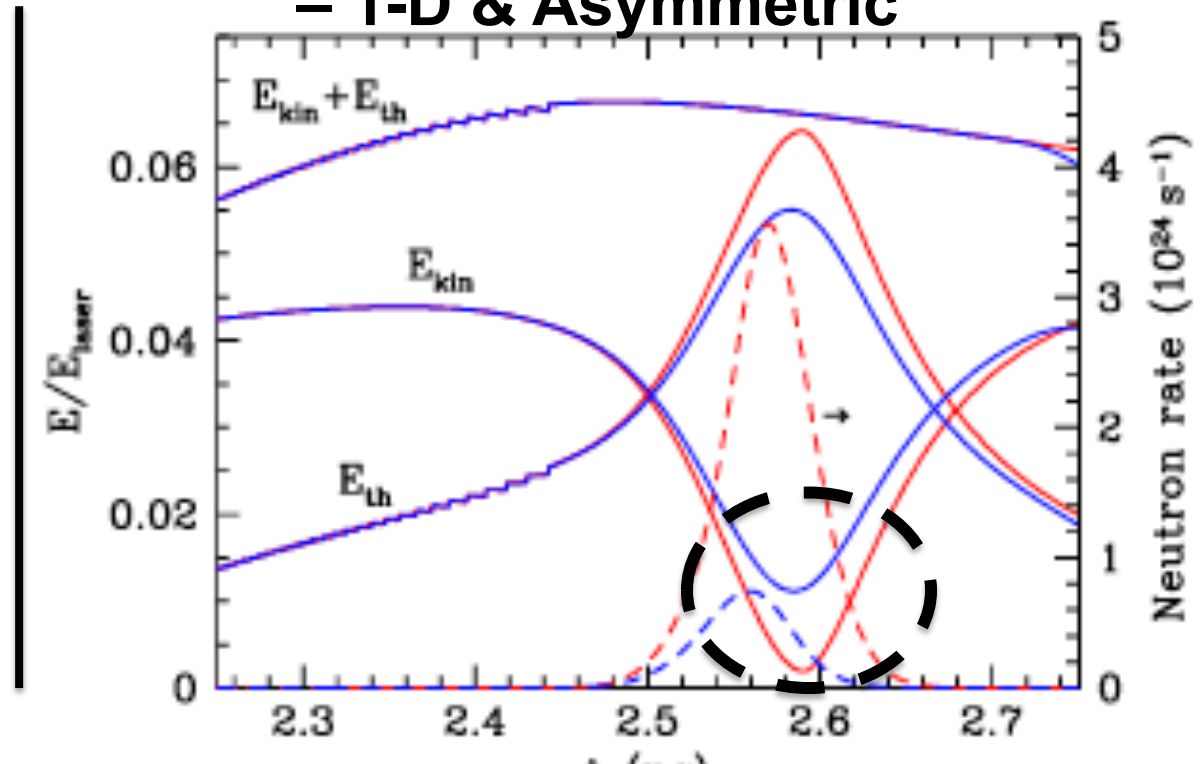
Motion also inflates inferred ion temperature¹

Apparent T_i
 $\propto E_{th} + 4E_k$

**10% inefficiency
in KE to U
-> 30% inflation**

¹T.J. Murphy,
Phys. Plasmas (2014)

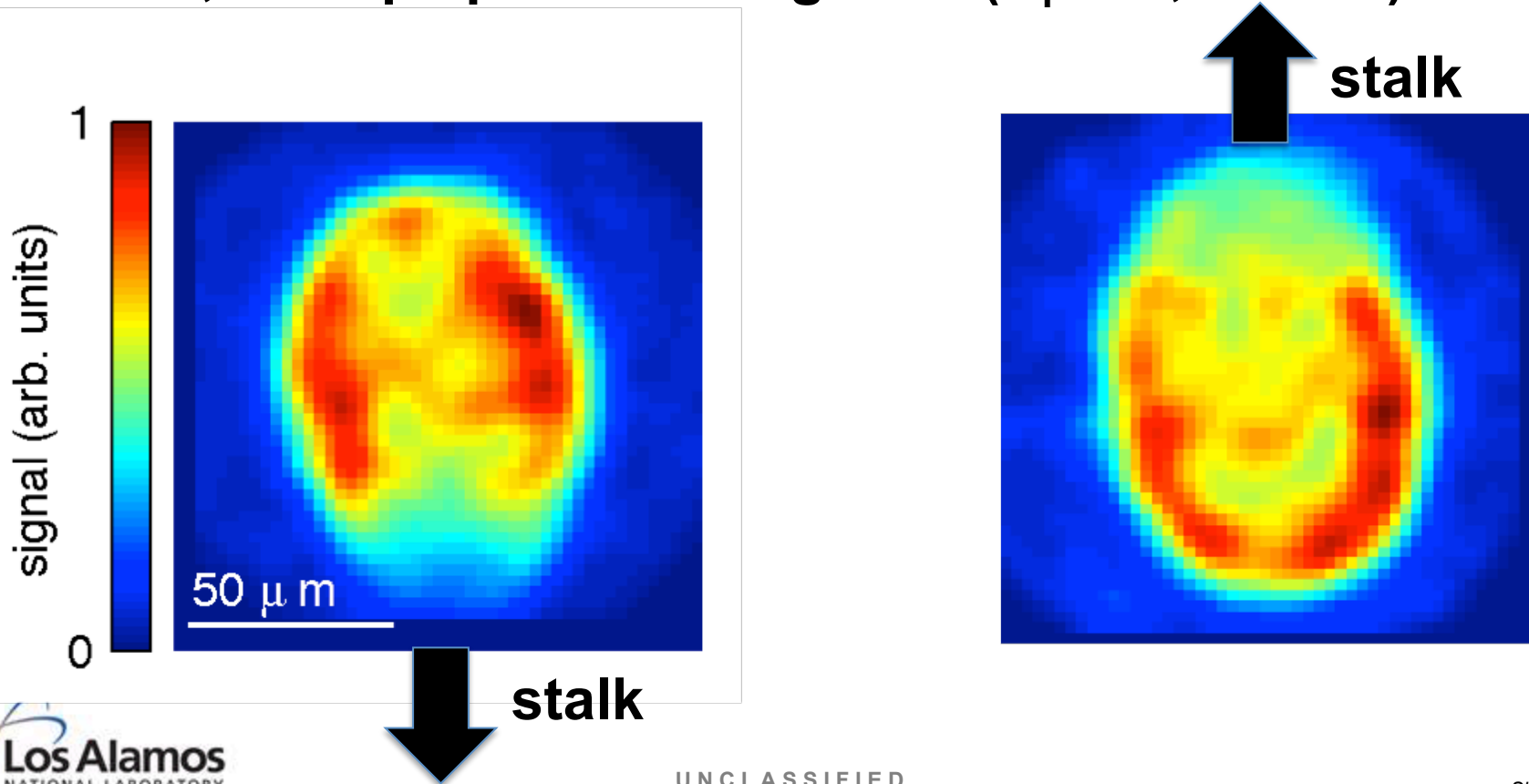
Energy partitioning – 1-D & Asymmetric



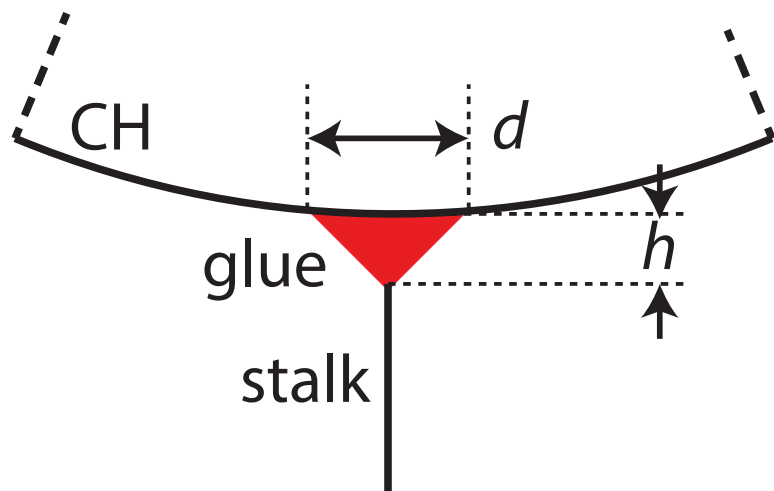
I. V. Igumenshchev *et. al.*, Phys. Plasmas (2016)

Correlation identifies mounting in images

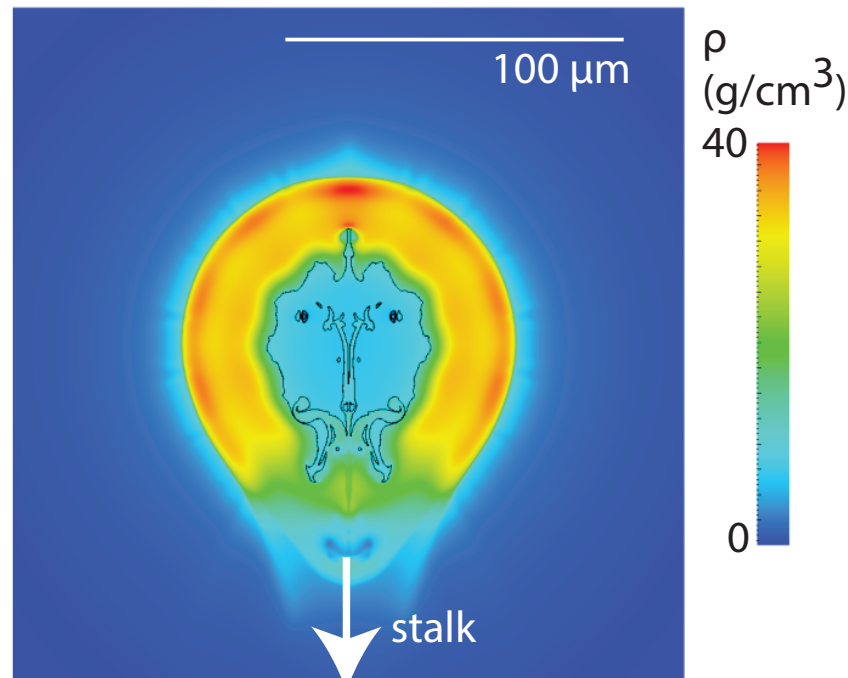
MMI Images, Fixed viewers - 180° flip of mounting
5-6 keV, ~100 ps prior to bang-time ($C_r \sim 11$, 10 atm)



Stalk mounting disturbs symmetry *but* has negligible impact on yield¹



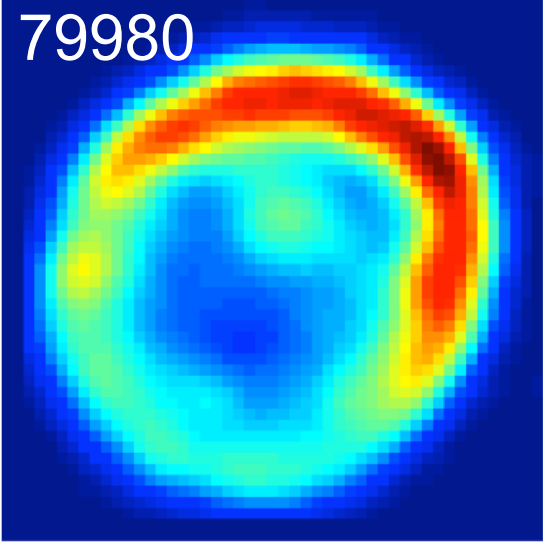
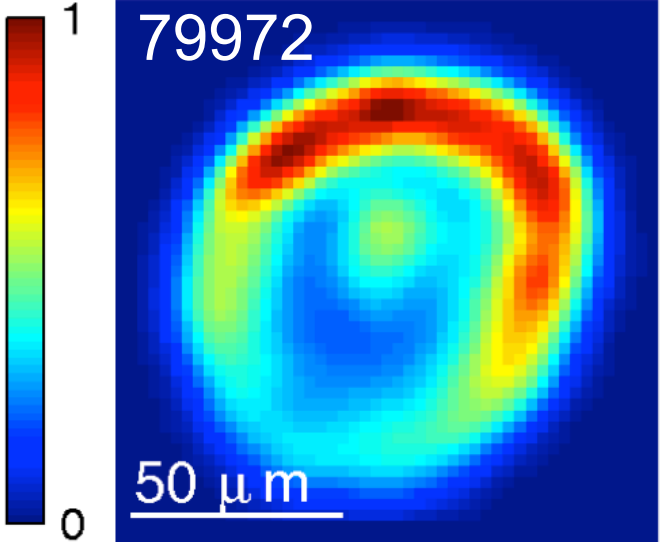
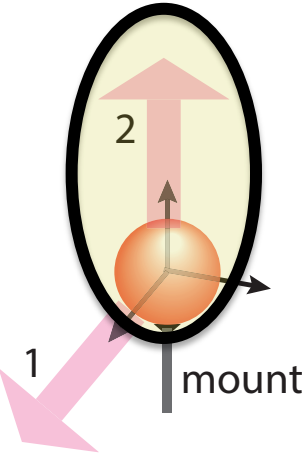
- 10-20% degradation with factor of two changes in calculation
- Experiments insensitive (but always ~70% below 1D)



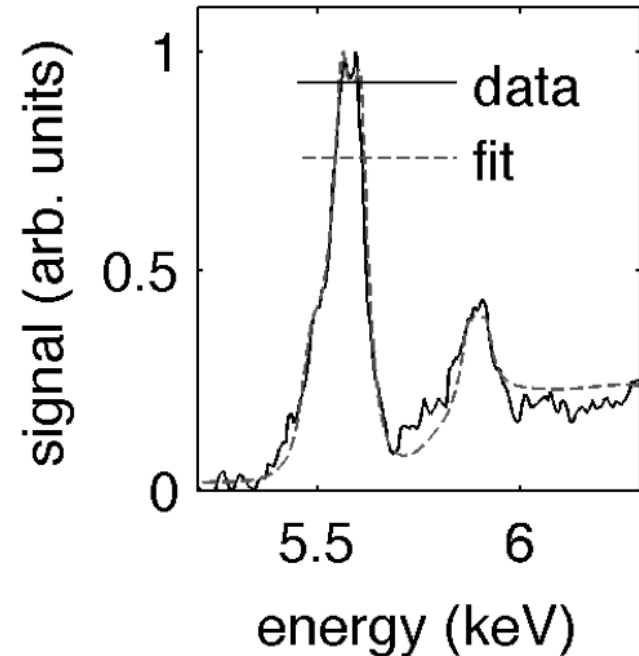
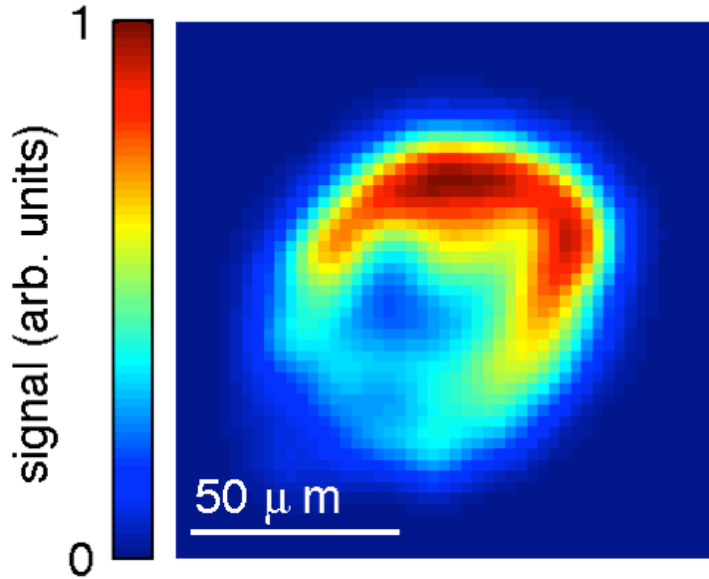
¹ I.V. Igumenshchev *et. al.* Phys. Plasmas (2009).

Looking opposite the mount, mode 1 emission character suggests drive asymmetry

5-6 keV, ~100 ps prior to bang-time ($C_r \sim 9, 15 \text{ atm}$)



Modulation persists into bang-time, & a spectral fit indicates cause is non-trivial



- $n_e = 5.5 [-1.5, +2.5] \text{ E24 cm}^{-3}$, $T_e = 1350 [-350, +150] \text{ eV}$
- **Assuming isobaric conditions Implies $\pm 20\%$ density/temperature variation!**

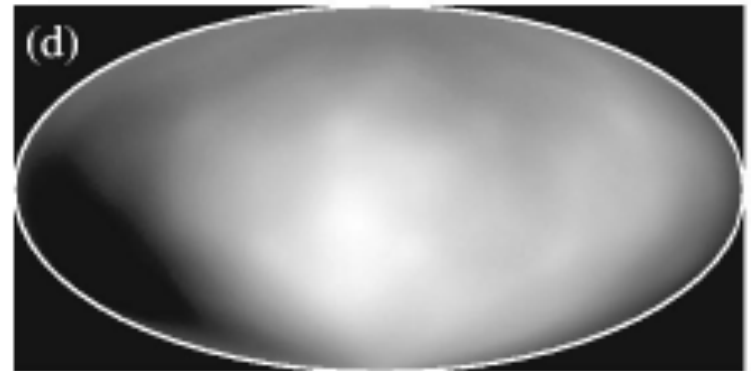
Inferred beam *intensities* suggest low modes are greater than implied by reported beam *energies*¹

Aitoff projections of laser distribution on target

Assumed



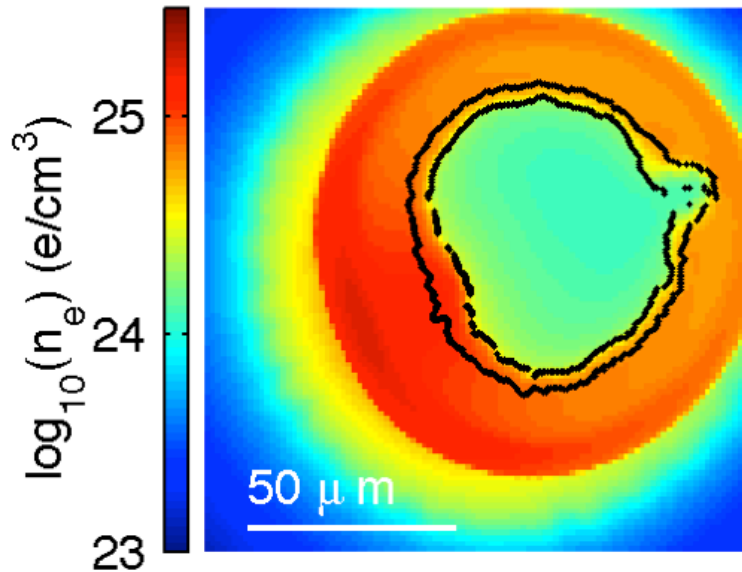
Actual?



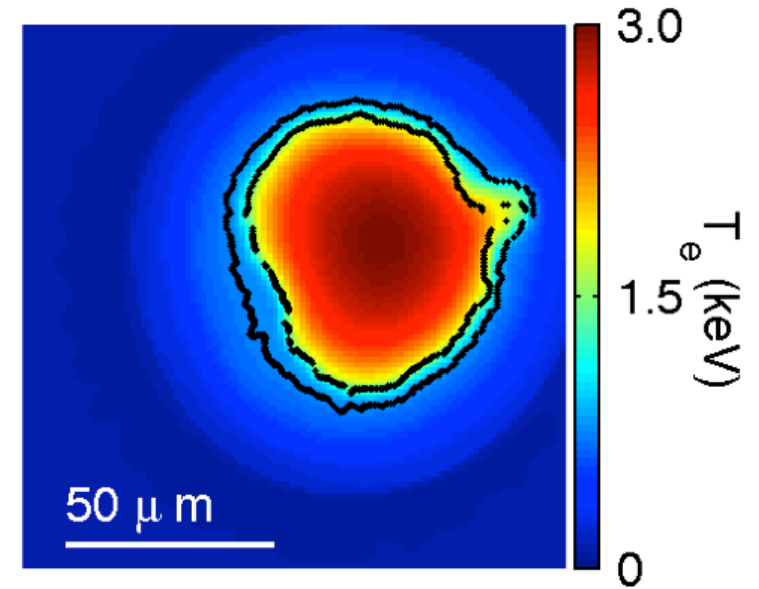
- Recent measurements show the problem persists
- Assumed indicative of magnitude – not orientation

In 3-D ASTER¹ we find shape (dominantly L~1) limits P_{HS} and decenters Ti conditions

n_e cross-section (bang-time)



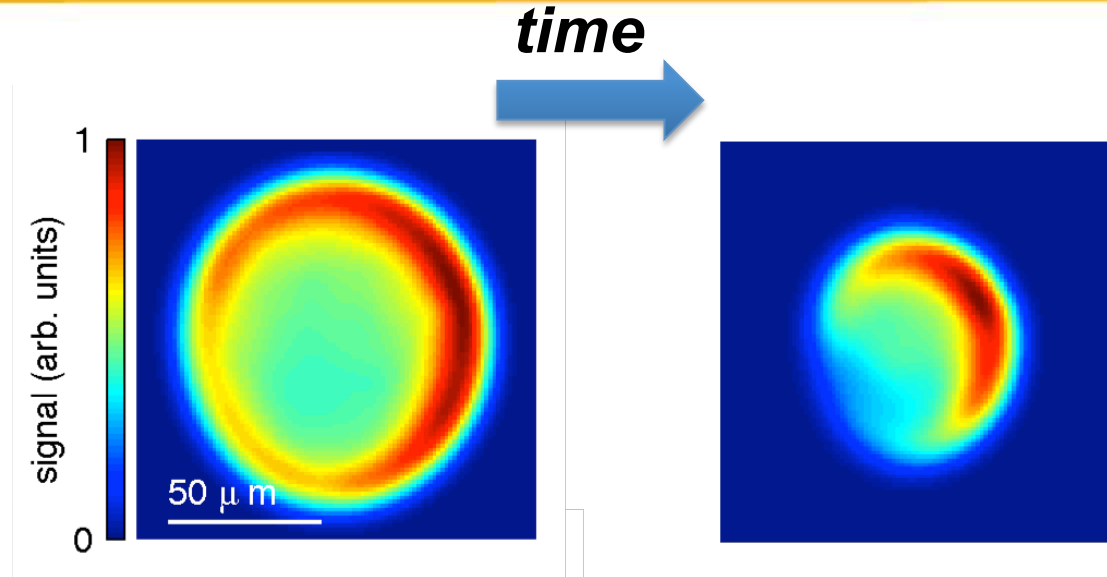
T_e cross-section (bang-time)



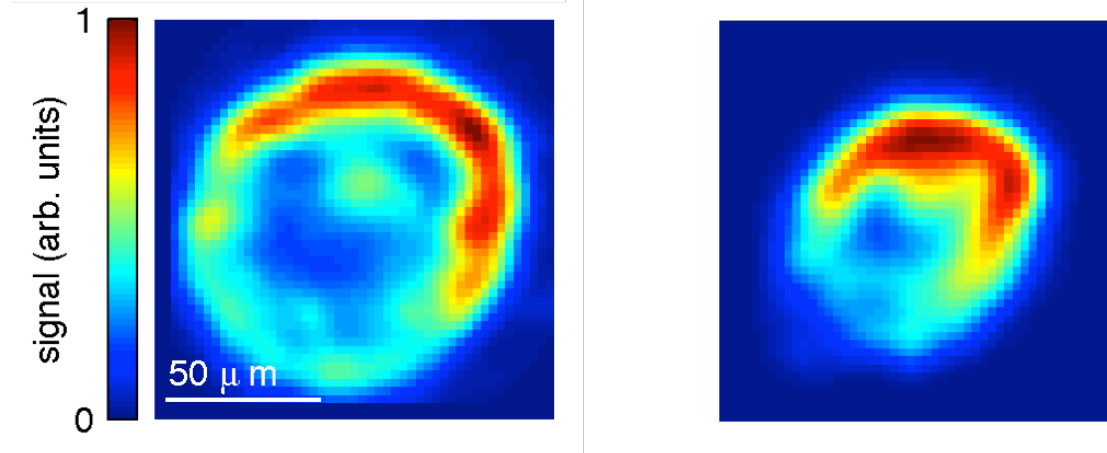
- $\pm 30\%$ variations of density & temperature
- Y_{3D} 40% 1-D , P_{hs} 55% 1-D (big-impact relative to observed degradation levels)

Synthetic images *can* capture the observed trend (but orientation is unconstrained)

ASTER



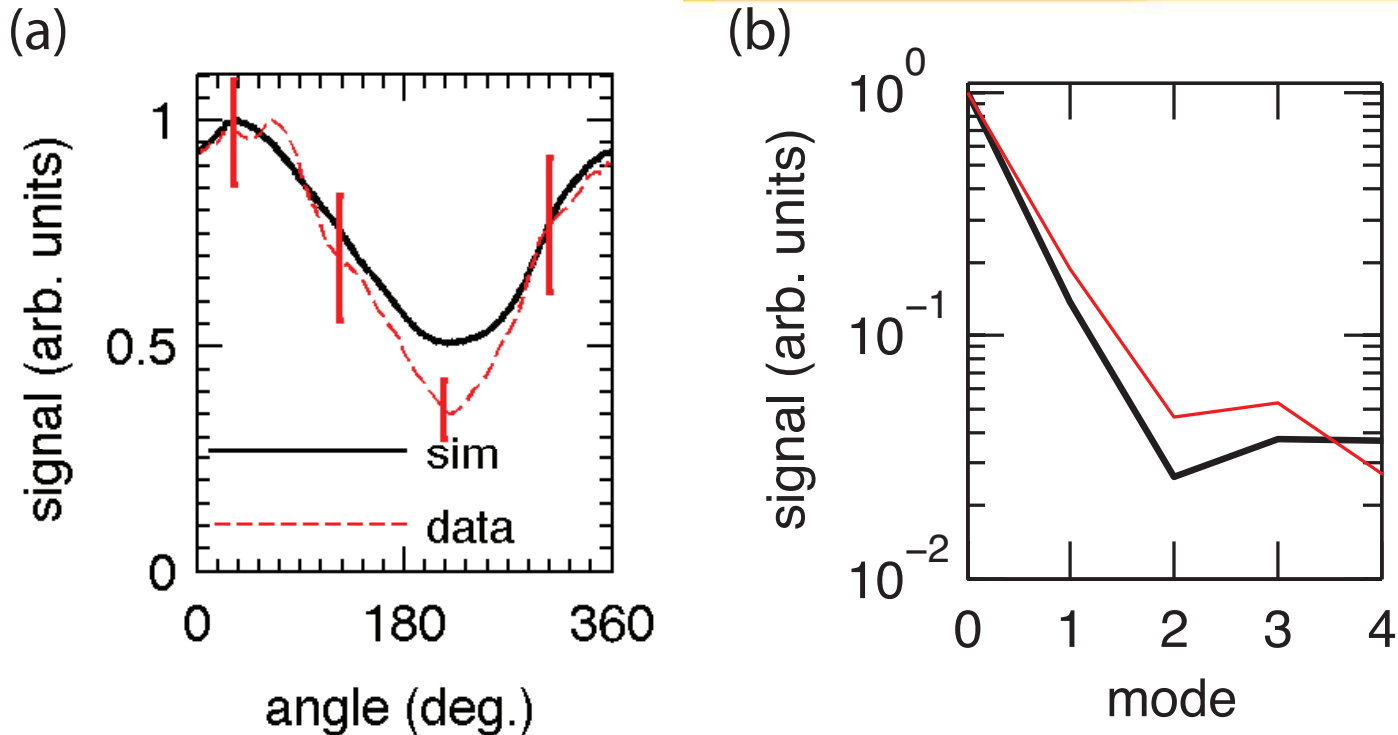
Data



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Comparable modulations suggest comparable underlying physics, dominated by mode 1



- Emission is consistent with low mode in the drive
 - Significant source of performance degradation
 - Suggests a mechanism for elevated T_i

Asymmetry observed using tracer consistent with shape limited performance in Omega implosions¹

- Ti tracer layer provides specificity to the imaging
- Observed asymmetries are attributed to capsule mounting and $L \sim 1$ in drive.
- **2-D and 3-D simulations indicate it's the $L \sim 1$ (not the mounting) that degrades yield by limiting achieved hot-spot pressure.**
- **Look forward to a revolution in symmetry diagnosis – will that enable us to break thru the current plateau?**

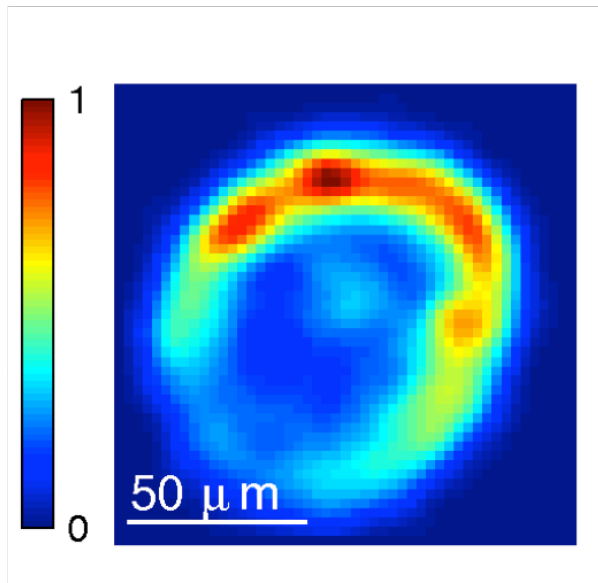
¹ R.C. Shah *et al.* *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **118**, 135001 (2017)

Additional slides

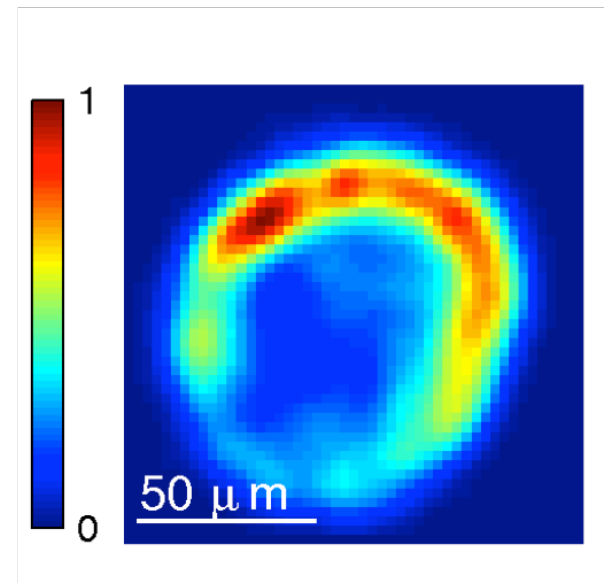
Images at neighboring β lines don't directly elucidate a change in T_e

79972

He



Ly

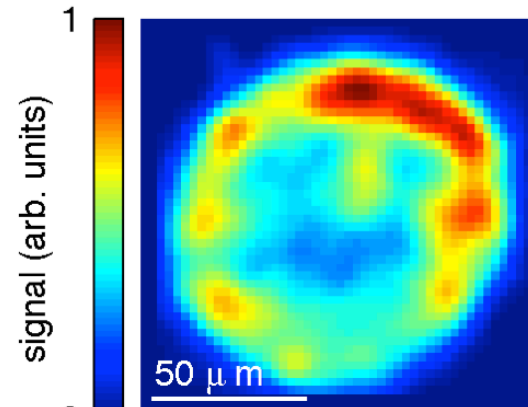


Spectral dependency runs counter to opacity - Modulations are in self-emission

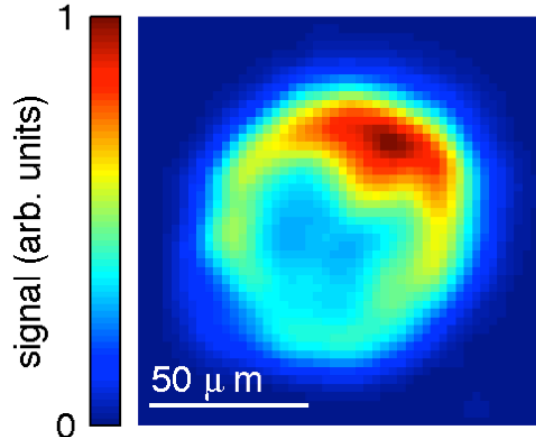
79976

t_0

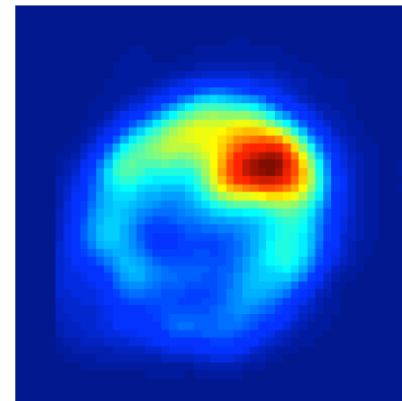
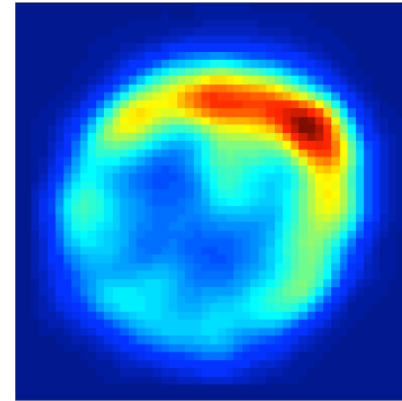
4.5-5 keV



$t_0 + 100$ ps



5.4-6



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