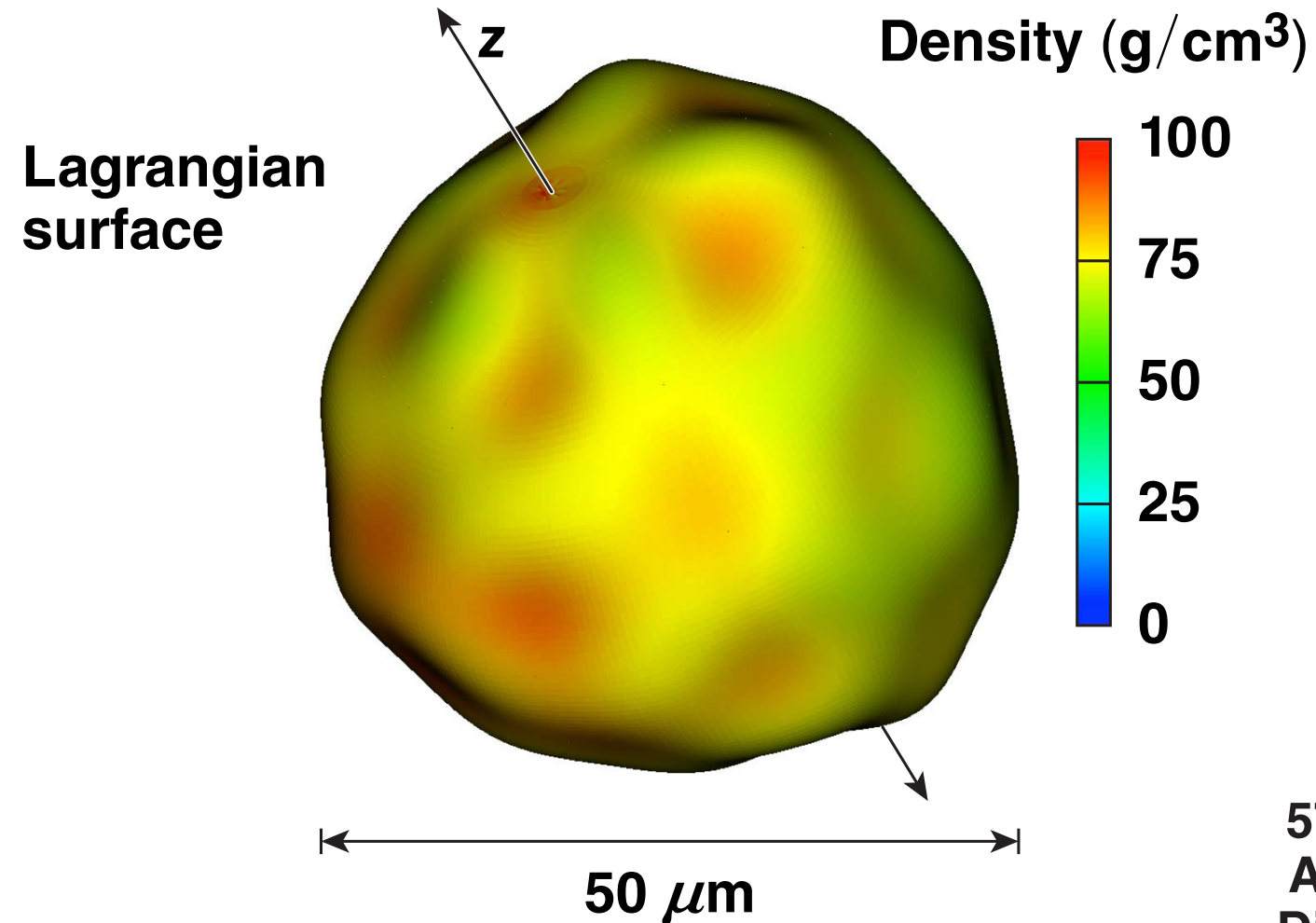


Characterizing Hot-Spot Dynamics in 3-D Direct-Drive Cryogenic Simulations for OMEGA



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Summary

We are developing a platform to study low-mode dynamics in full-sphere 3-D direct-drive implosions using *HYDRA**



- Full 4π simulations model spherical harmonic modes up to 10, resolving nonuniformities caused by beam geometry, laser spot, and target offset
- Preliminary simulations using a spherical laser ray trace are performed using Legendre-decomposed, hard-sphere illuminations as inputs
- A target offset of $10\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ increases the areal density modulation by a factor of $5\times$ and residual fuel kinetic energy at stagnation by a factor of $2\times$

*M. M. Marinak *et al.*, Phys. Plasmas **8**, 2275 (2001).

Collaborators



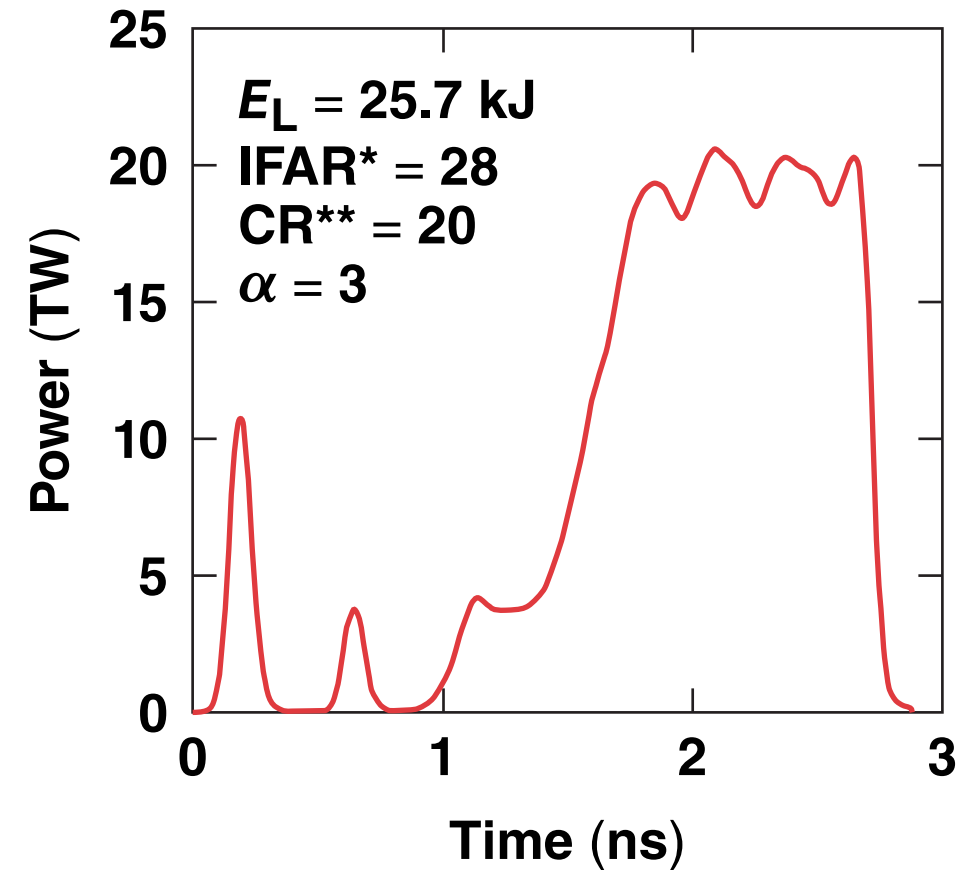
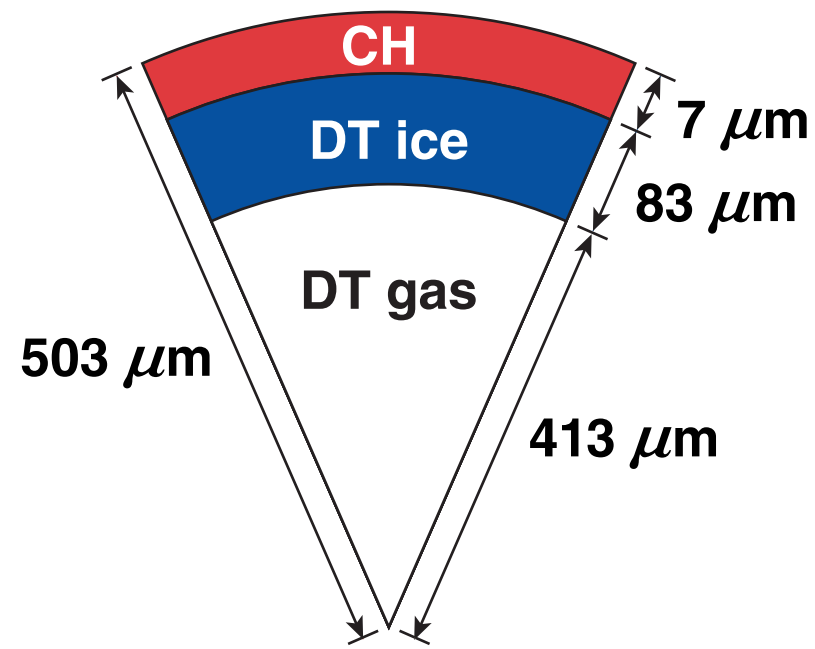
**P. W. McKenty, A. Shvydky, J. P. Knauer,
T. J. B. Collins, J. A. Delettrez, and D. Keller**

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Three-dimensional, full-sphere simulations were performed for OMEGA shot 74009

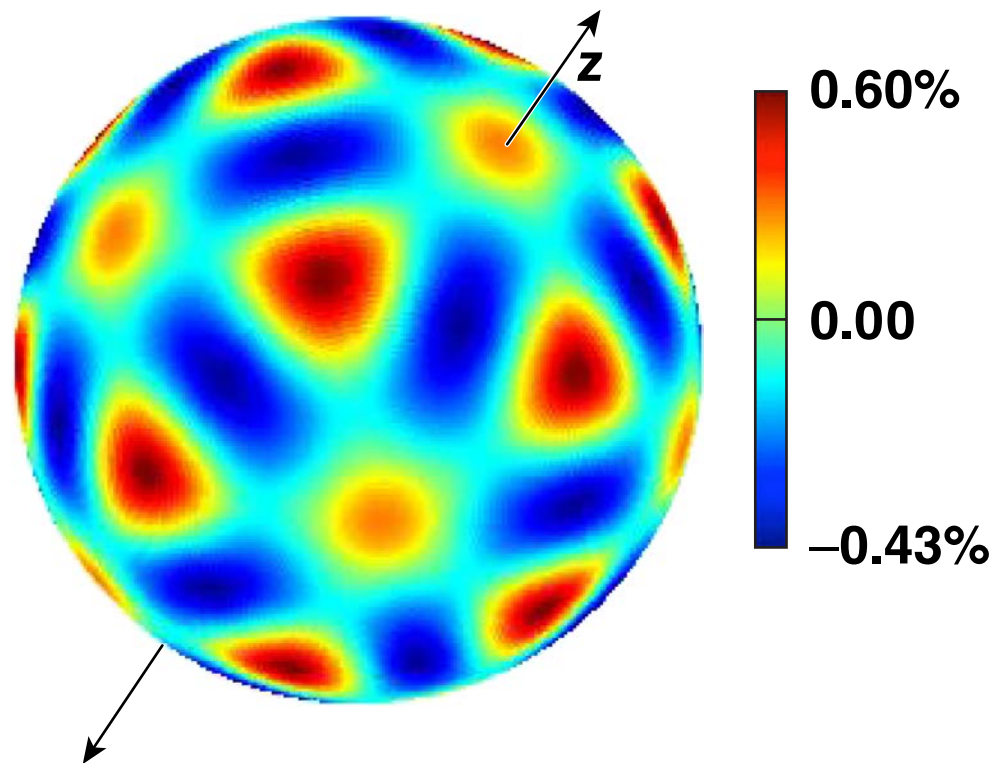


The beam-to-target ratio for this shot was 85% to reduce cross-beam energy transfer (CBET) energy losses.

*IFAR: in-flight aspect ratio
**CR: convergence ratio

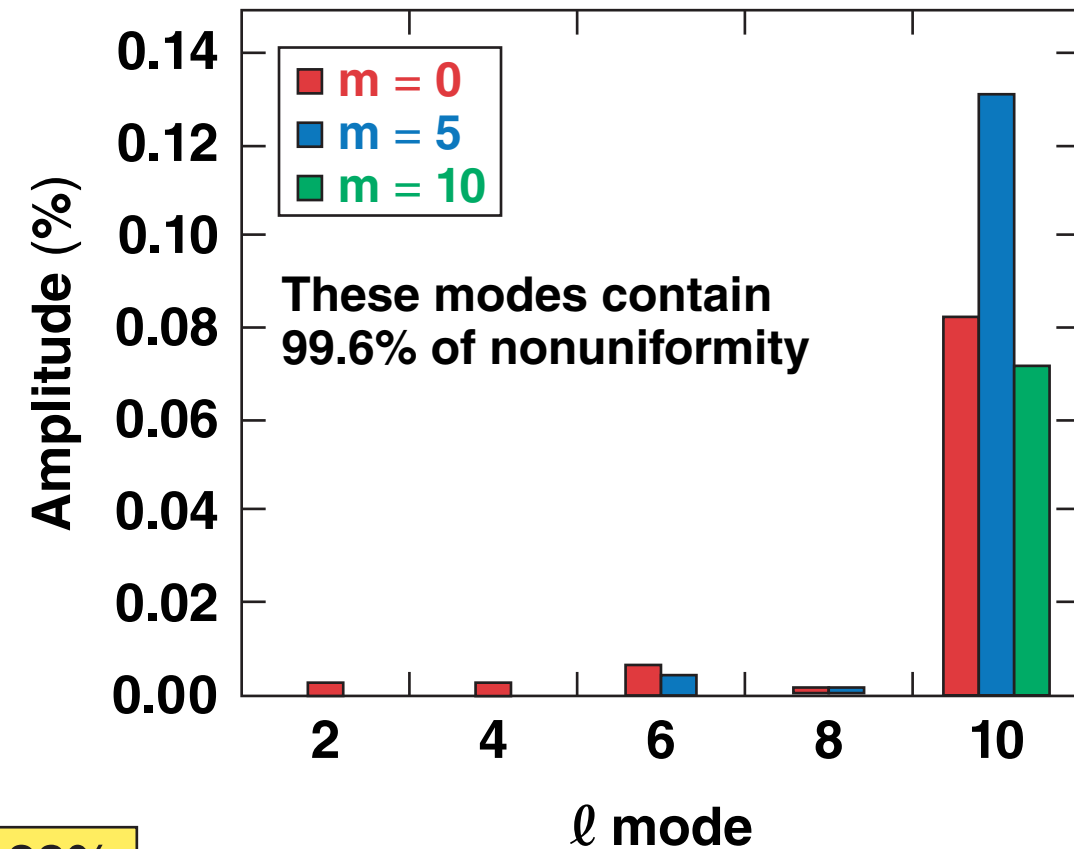
A hard-sphere calculation modeling all 60 OMEGA beams shows that mode 10 dominates the illumination nonuniformity

Hard-sphere illumination
(% deviation from average)



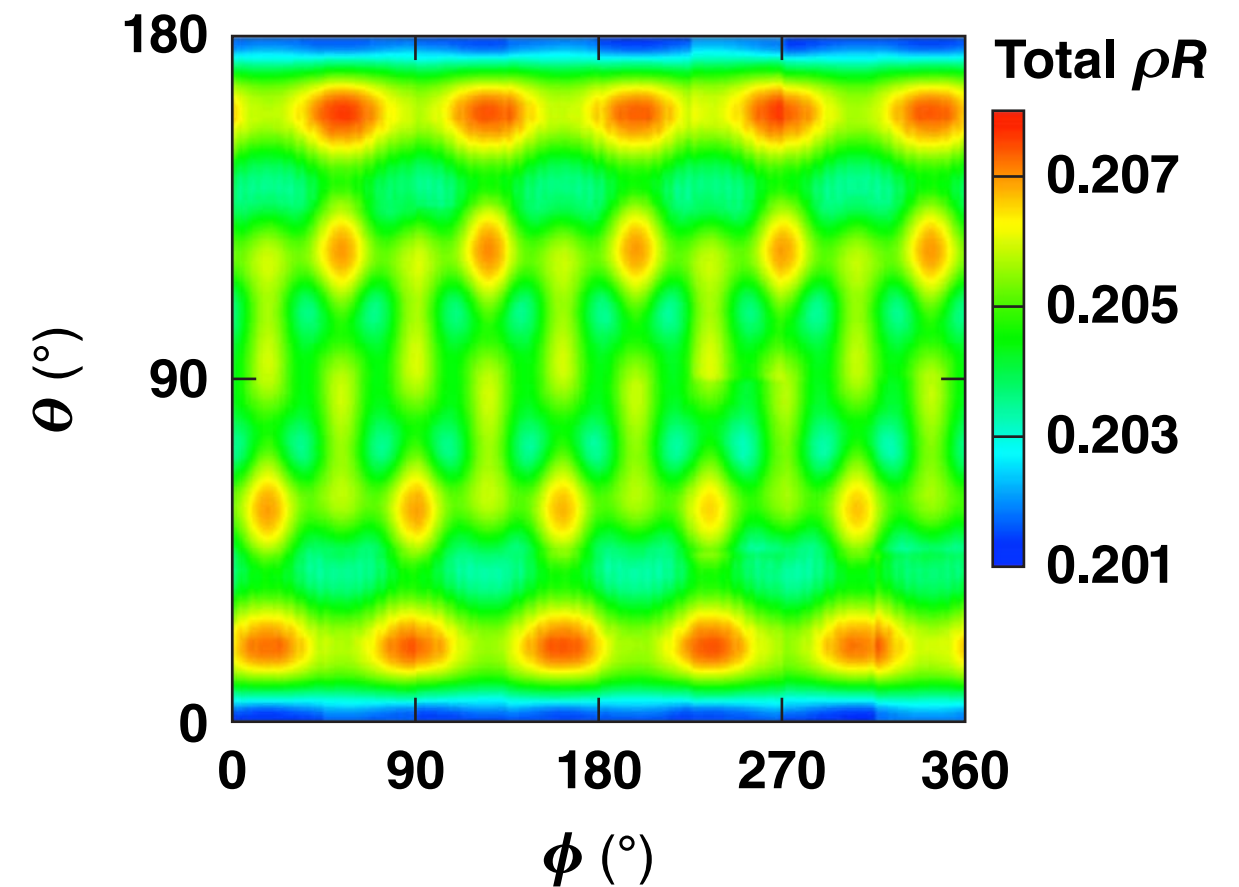
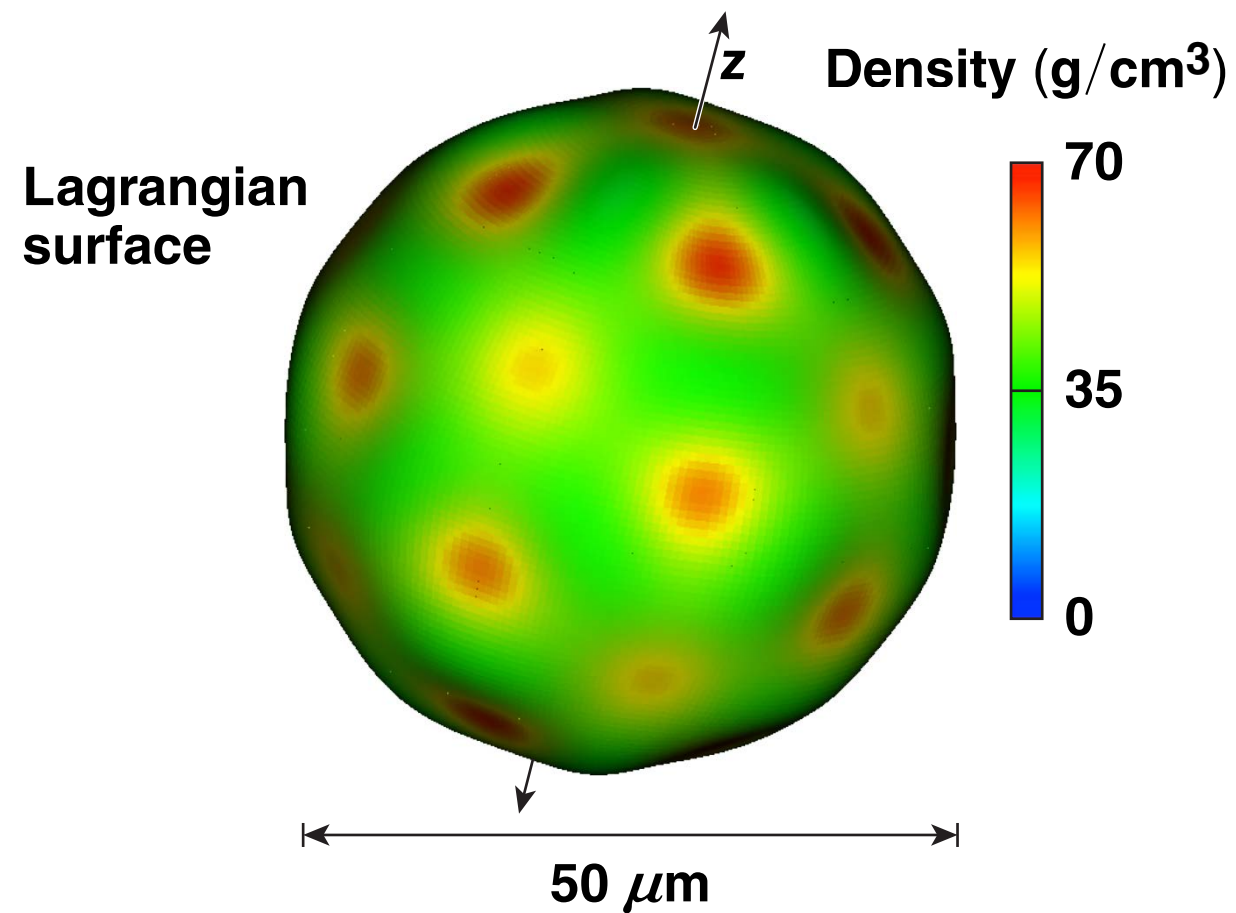
$\sigma_{\text{rms}} = 0.23\%$

Spectral amplitudes



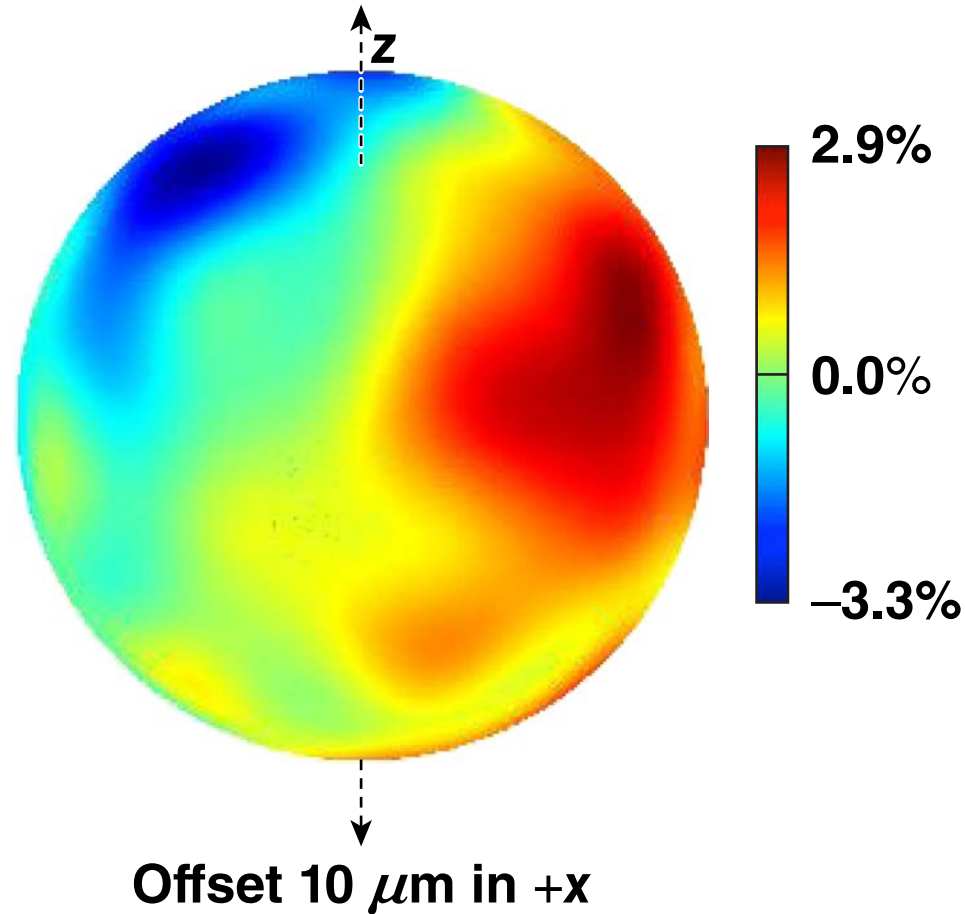
* cf, for 430- μm target, $\sigma_{\text{rms}} = 0.14\%$

A radial ray-trace simulation modeling the hard-sphere illumination modes 1 to 10 shows that mode 10 dominates the implosion symmetry



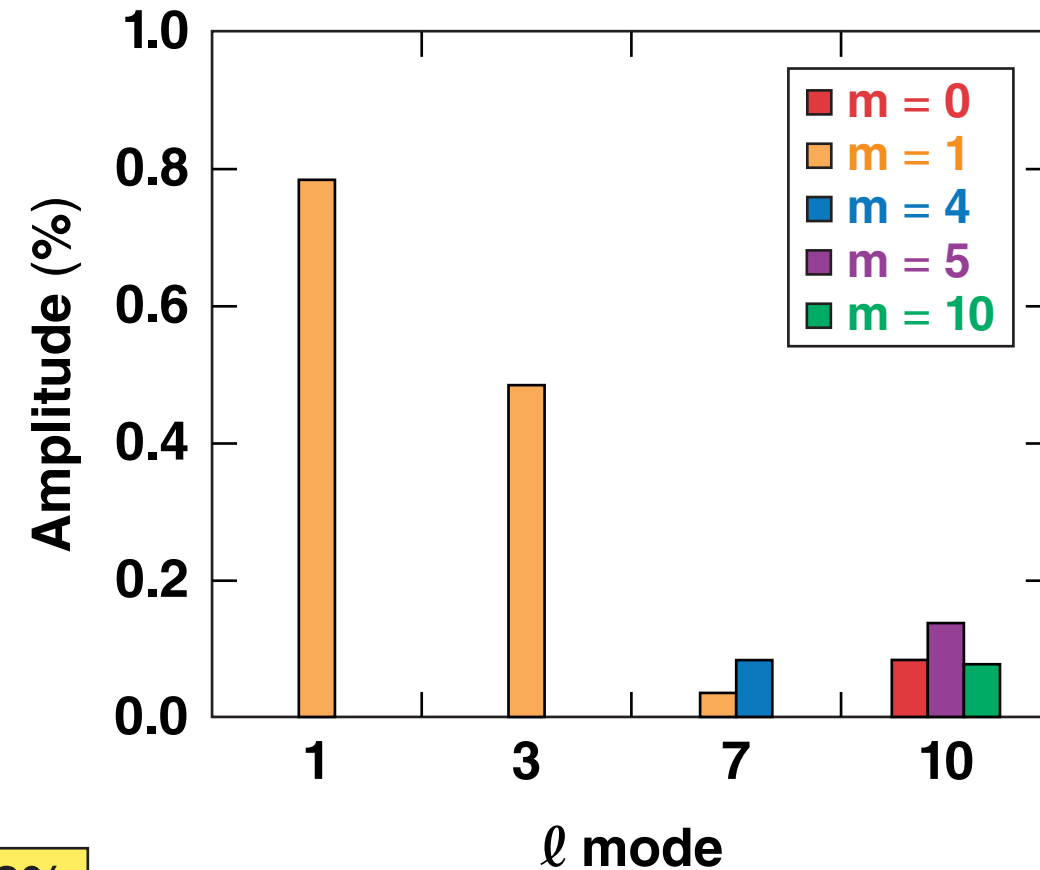
A 10- μm target offset increases the σ_{rms} illumination nonuniformity by a factor of 10

Hard-sphere illumination
(% deviation from average)

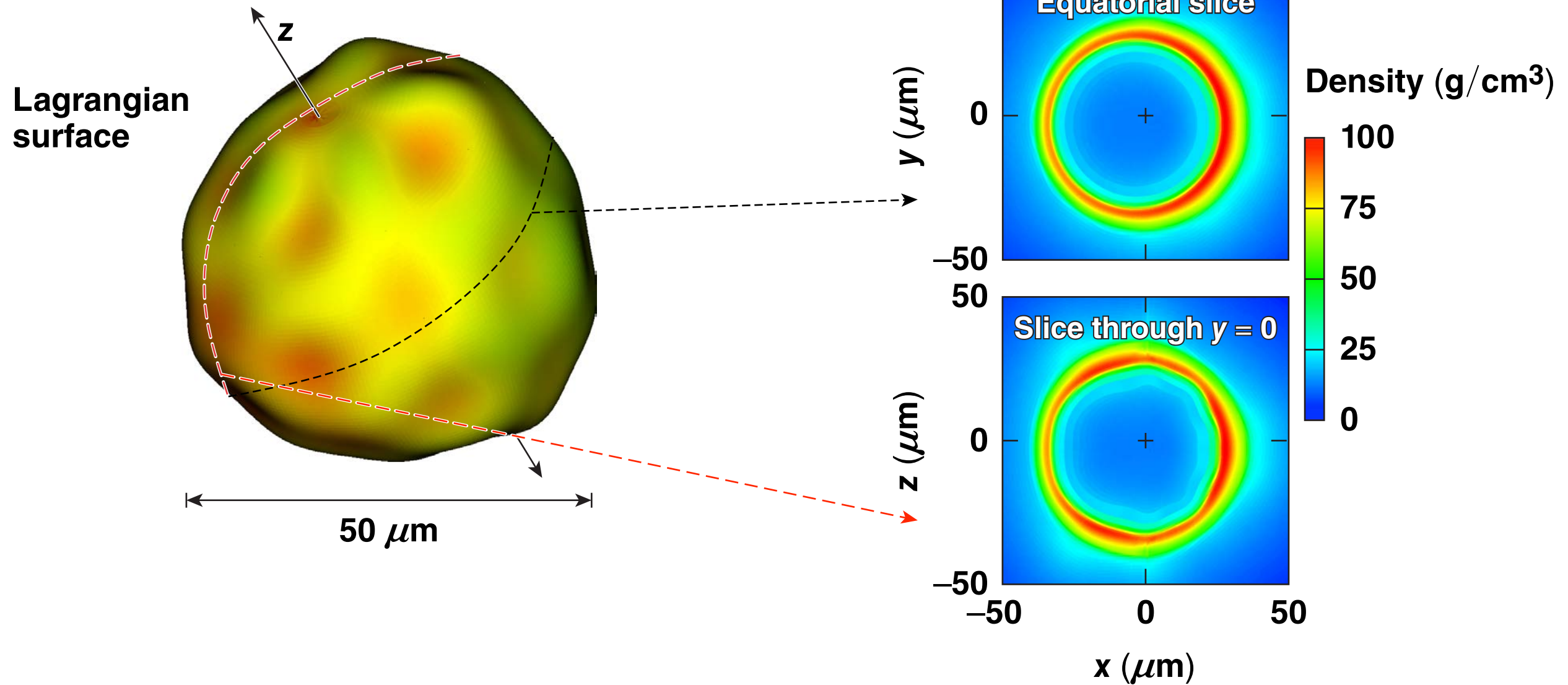


$\sigma_{\text{rms}} = 2.6\%$

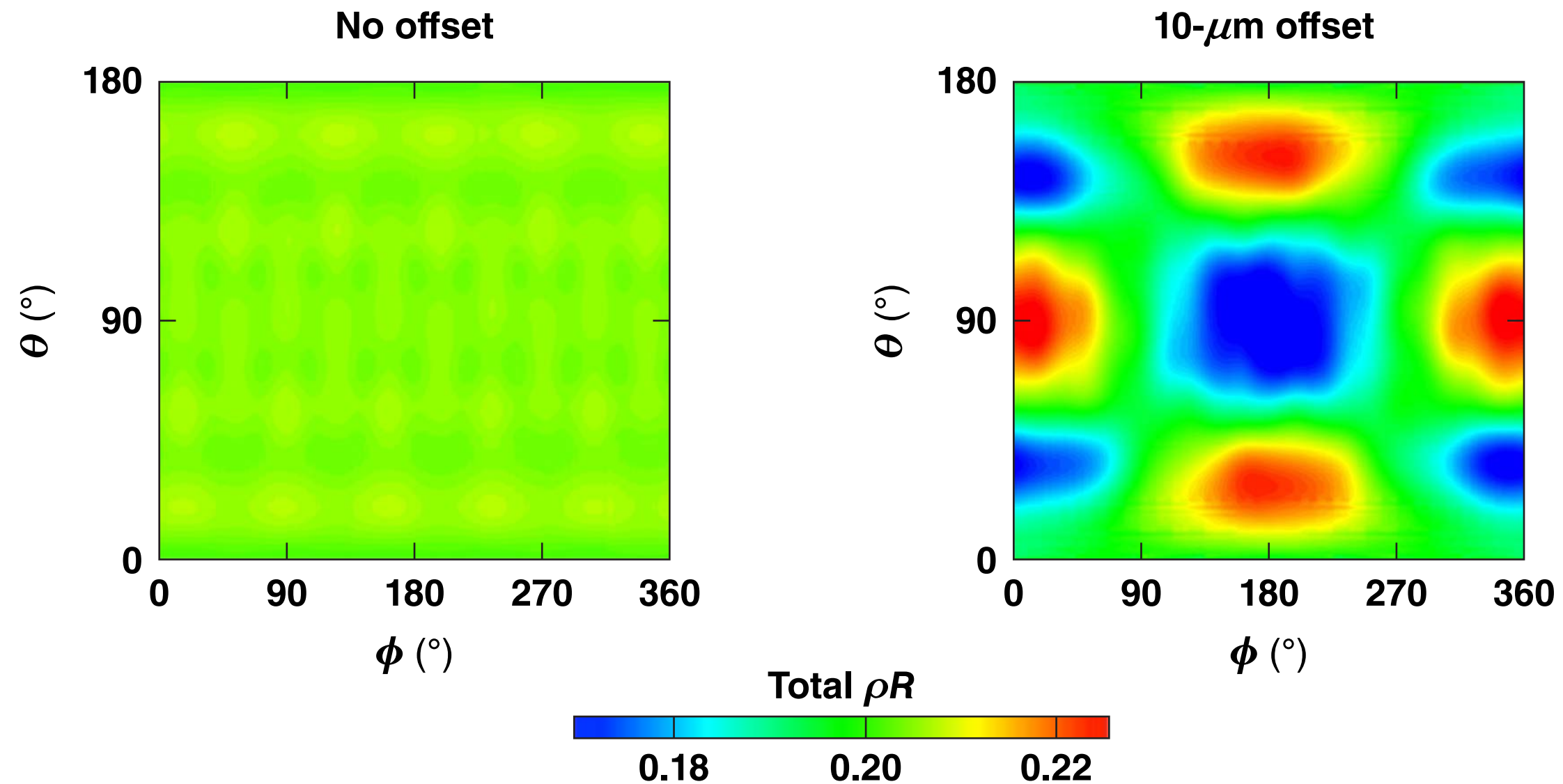
Spectral amplitudes



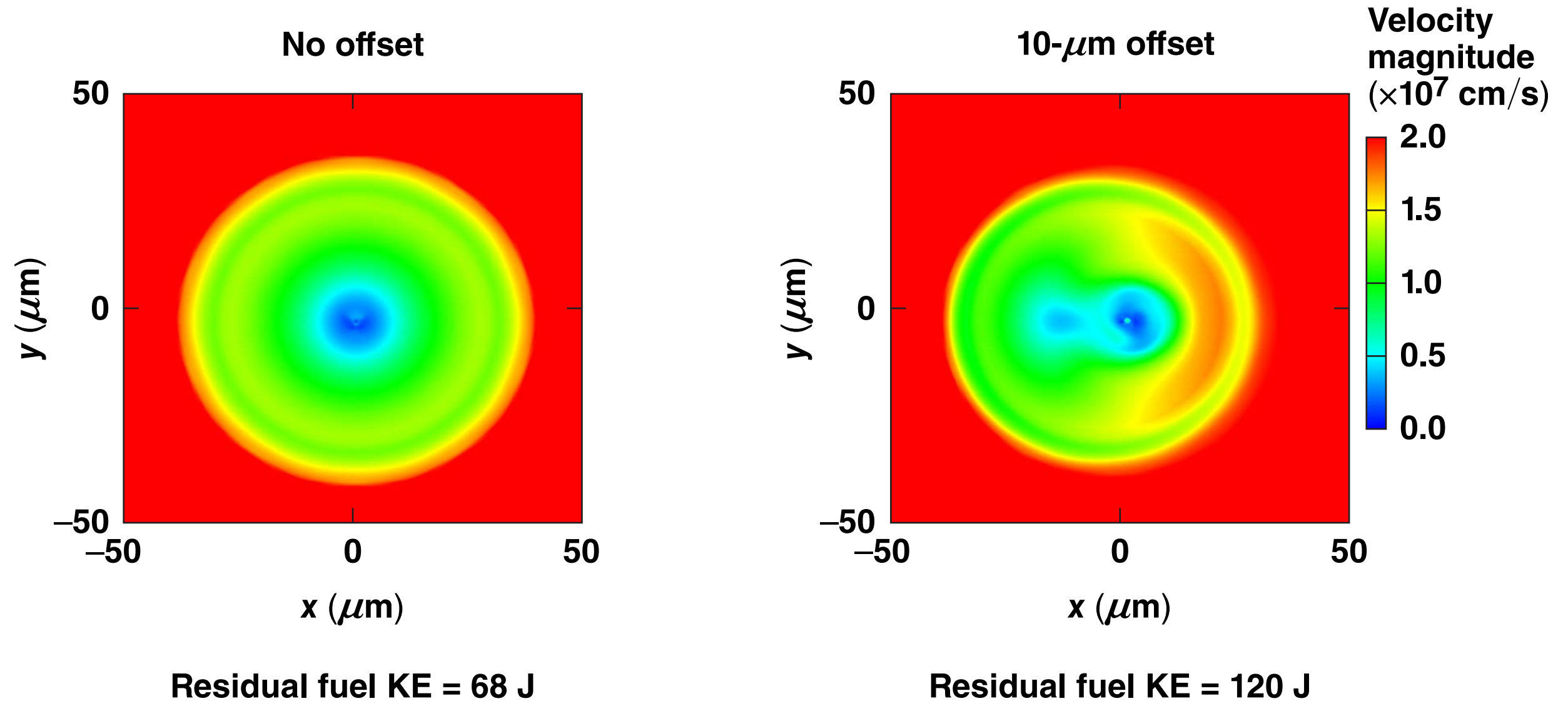
Modes 1 and 3 dominate the target offset implosion



The variation in shell areal density is substantially increased with target offset



The residual kinetic energy (KE) in the unablated fuel increases by $\sim 2\times$ when the target is offset



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