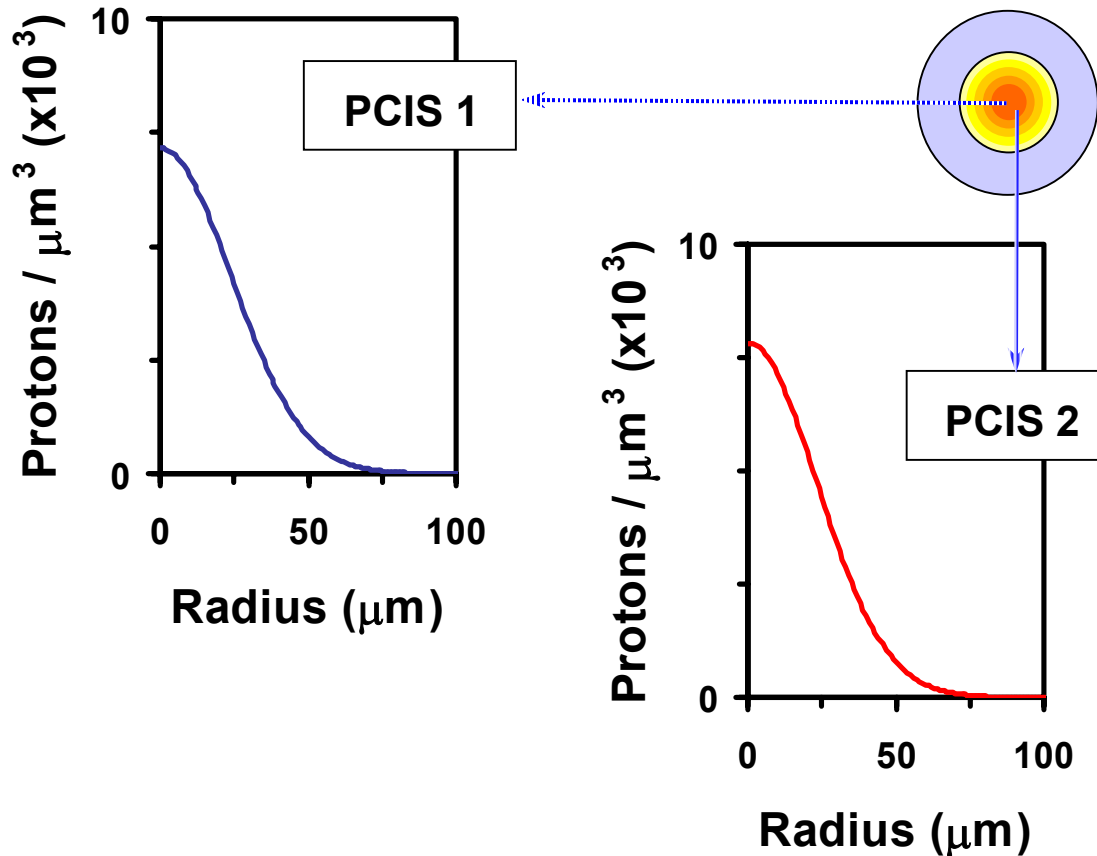


# Imaging D<sup>3</sup>He burn profiles of OMEGA implosions



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Plasma Science and Fusion Center  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

45<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the  
Division of Plasma Physics  
October 27-31<sup>st</sup>, 2003  
Albuquerque, New Mexico

# Collaborators

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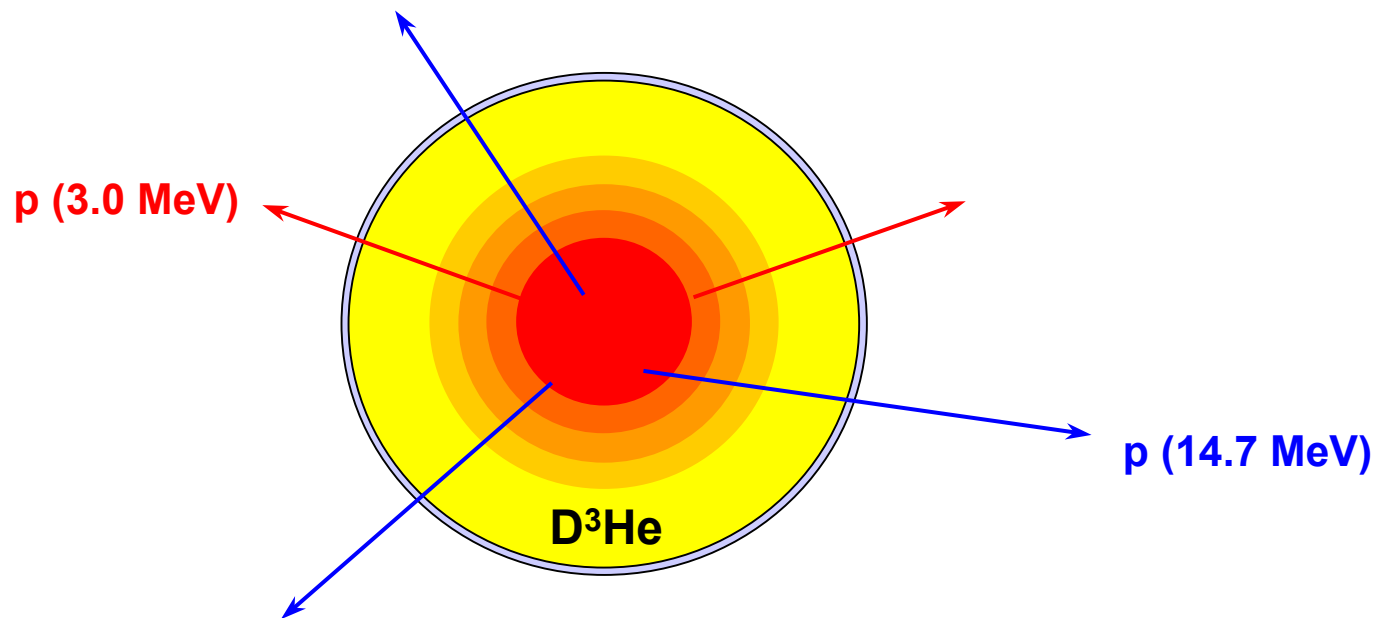
\*visiting senior scientist at LLE

# Summary

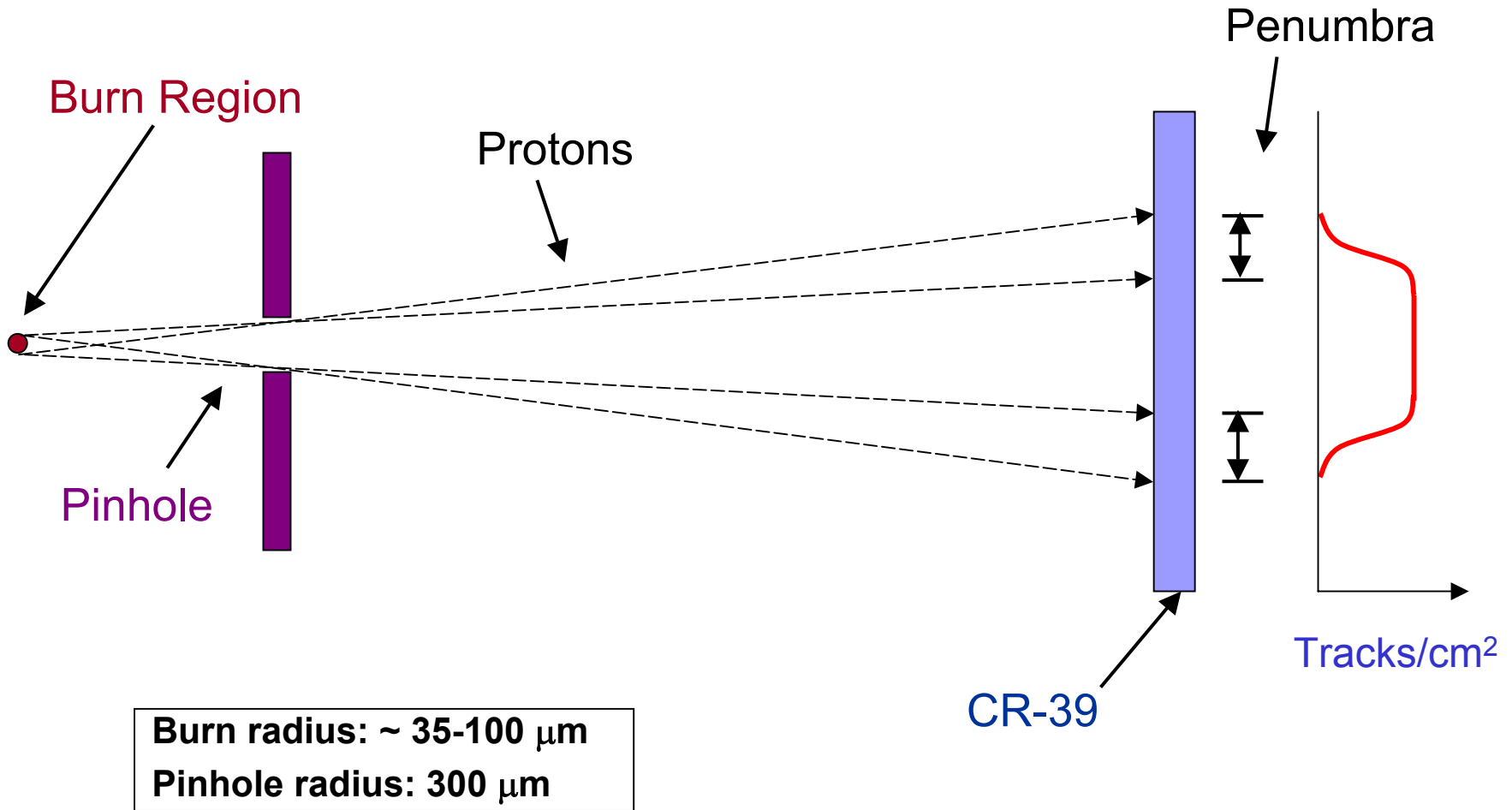
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- **Proton Core Imaging Spectroscopy (PCIS)** provides radial profiles of DD and D<sup>3</sup>He proton production.
- For **thin (~3 μm) glass shell capsules**, DD and D<sup>3</sup>He burn profiles were measured, from which, T<sub>i</sub>(r) and n<sub>i</sub>(r) profiles were inferred and then compared to 1D simulations.
- For **thick (~20 μm) CH shell capsules**, D<sup>3</sup>He burn profiles were measured. The first orthogonal images were obtained.
- Burn profiles from thin and thick shell capsules were compared to demonstrate PCIS versatility.

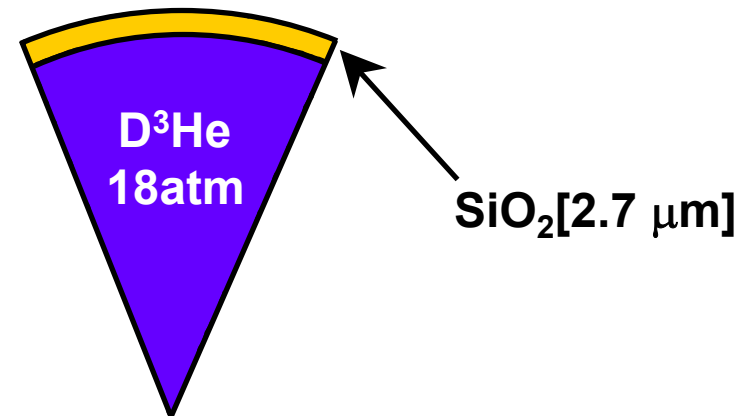
# Reactions of interest for PCIS



# PCIS images proton emissions with CR-39 detector

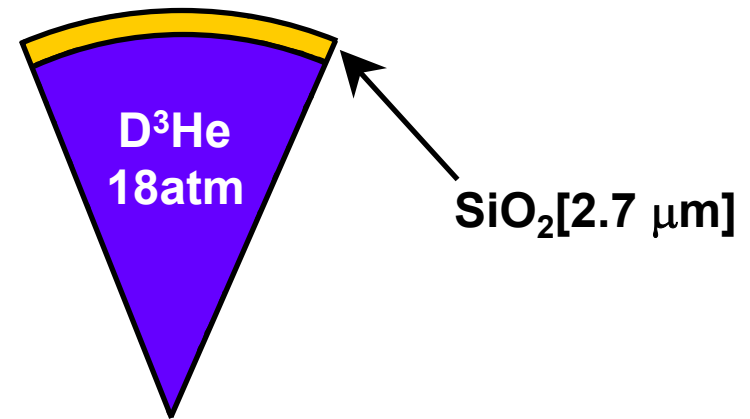
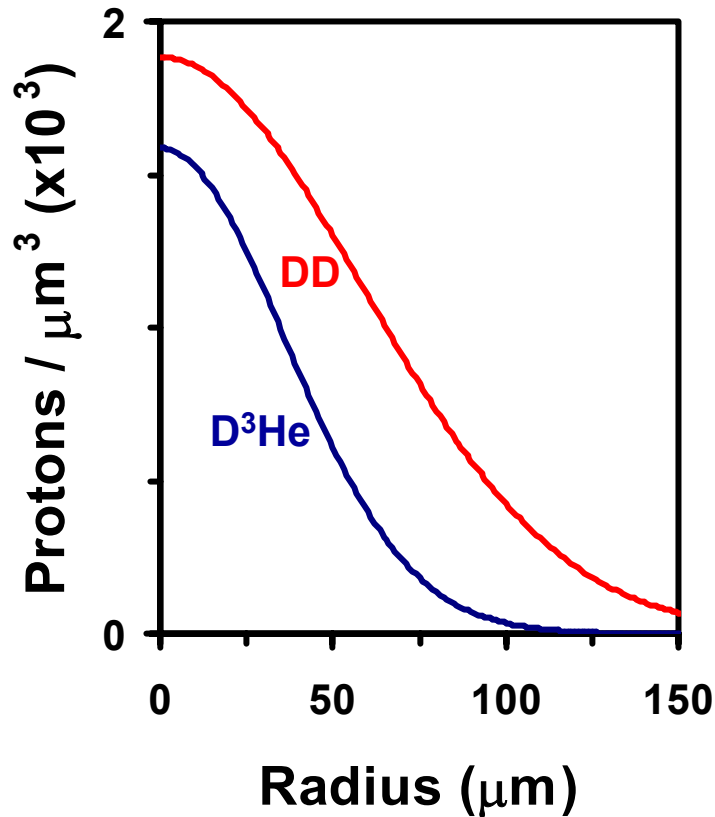


# Burn profiles of DD and D<sup>3</sup>He protons from a thin (2.7 μm) glass shell D<sup>3</sup>He implosion



# Burn profiles of DD and D<sup>3</sup>He protons from a thin (2.7 μm) glass shell D<sup>3</sup>He implosion

Shot 29827: D<sup>3</sup>He(18 atm) SiO<sub>2</sub>[2.7 μm]



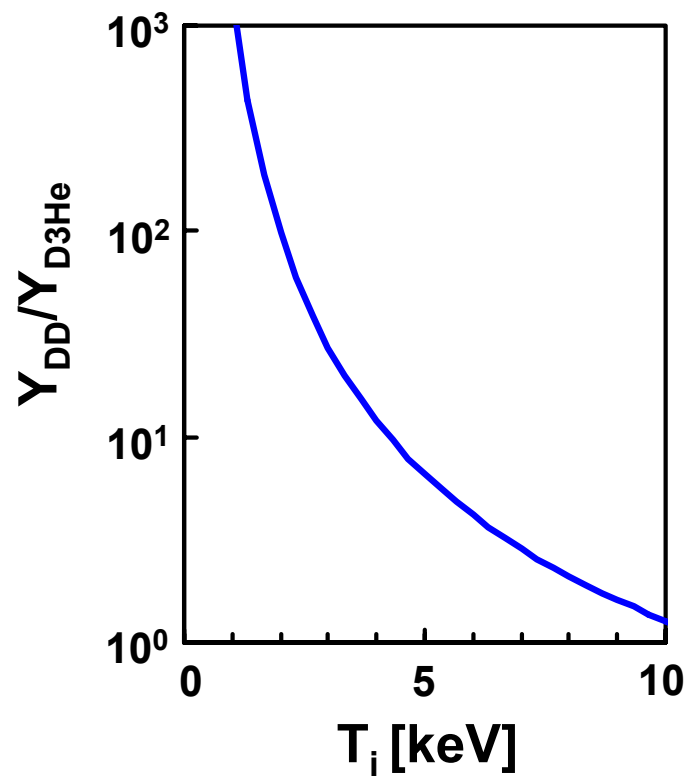
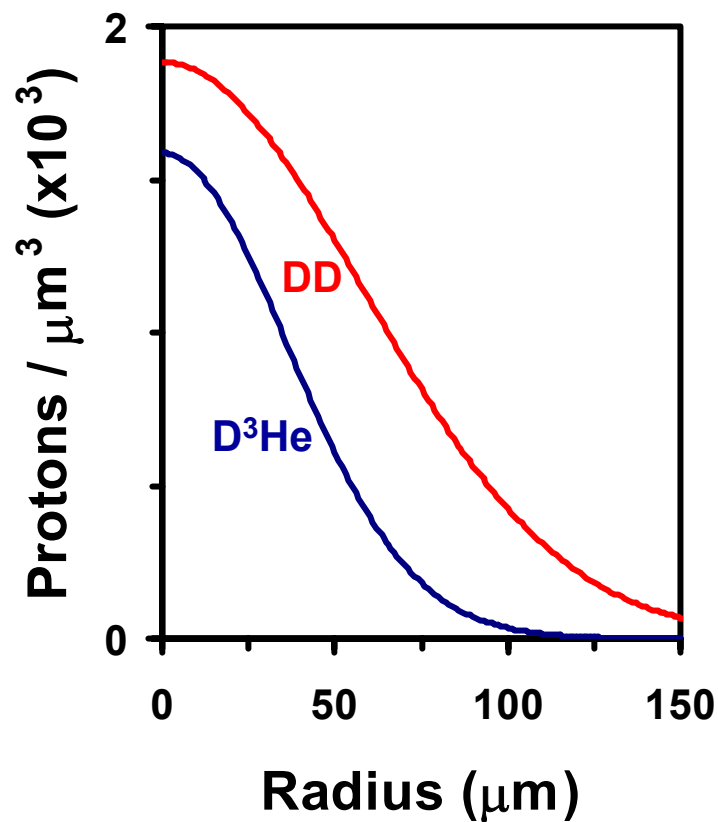
Characteristic burn radius ( $r_b$ )

$$r_b = 51 \pm 9 \mu\text{m}$$

$$r_b = 82 \pm 3 \mu\text{m}$$

# $T_i(r)$ and $n_i(r)$ were inferred from these burn profiles

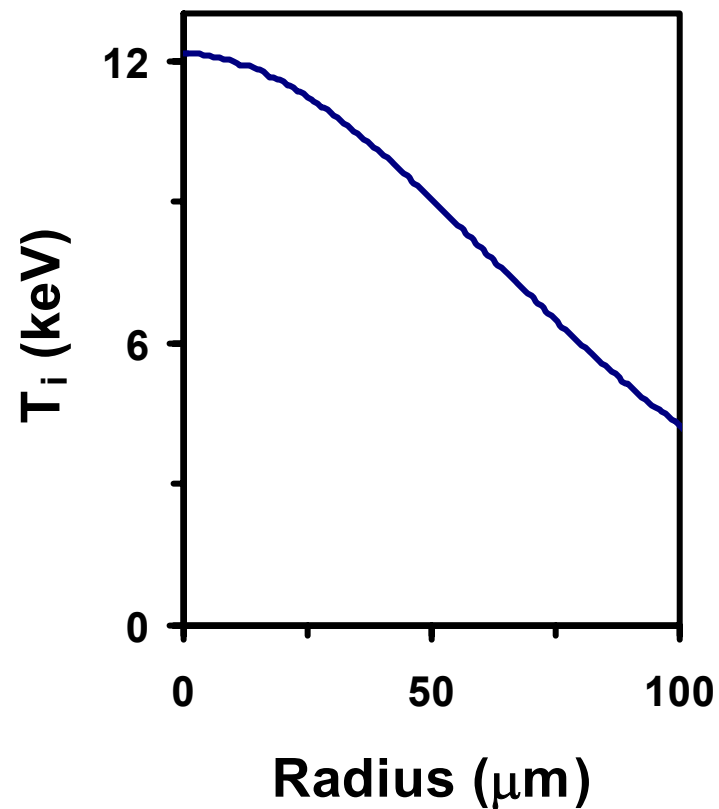
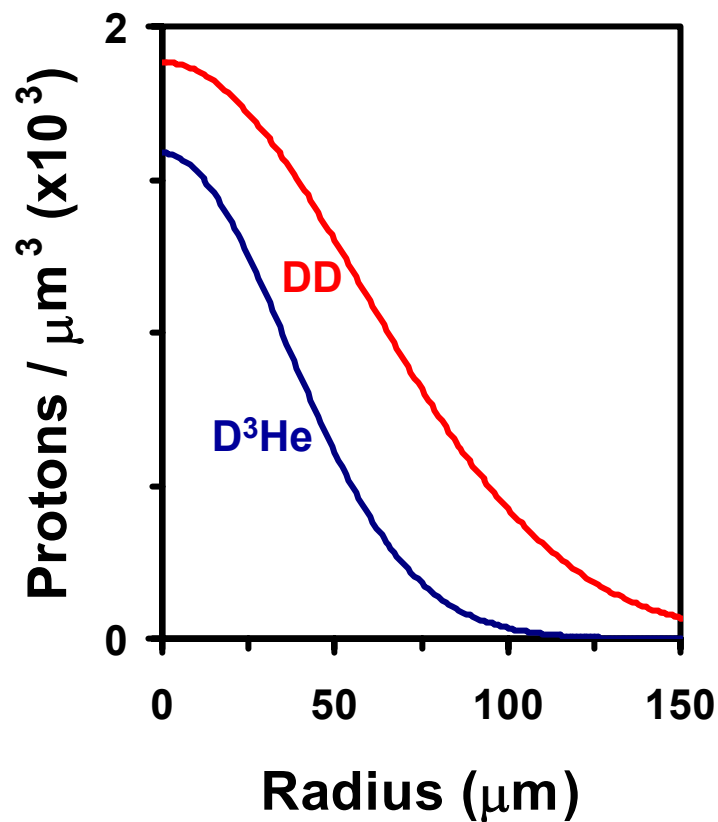
Shot 29827:  $D^3He(18 \text{ atm}) \text{ SiO}_2[2.7 \mu\text{m}]$





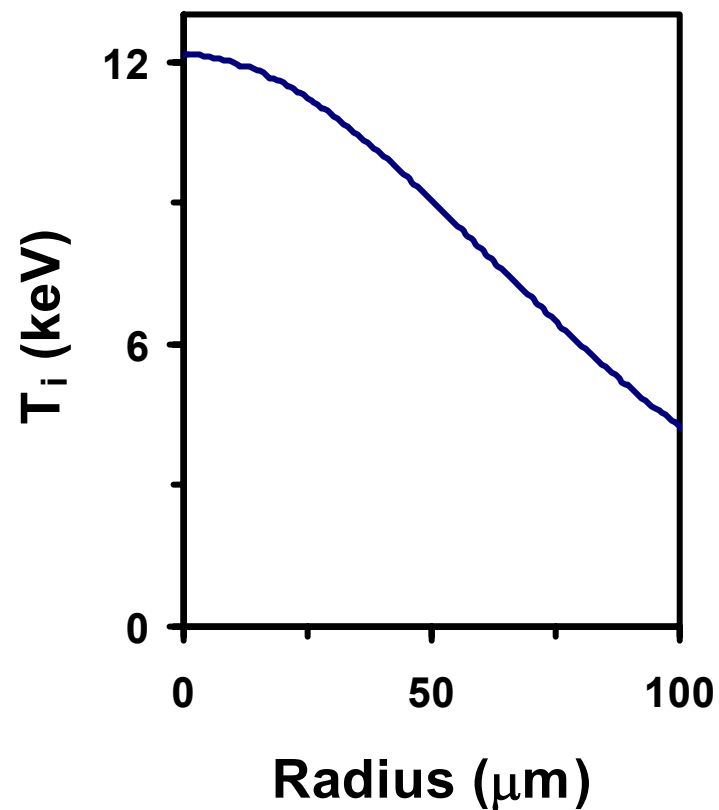
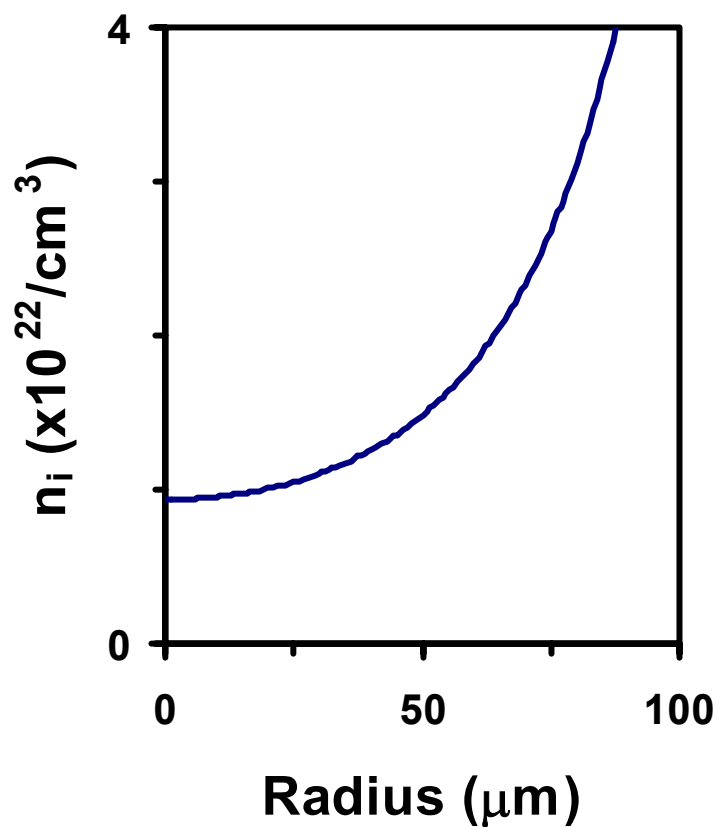
# $T_i(r)$ and $n_i(r)$ were inferred from these burn profiles

Shot 29827:  $D^3He(18 \text{ atm}) \text{ SiO}_2[2.7 \mu\text{m}]$



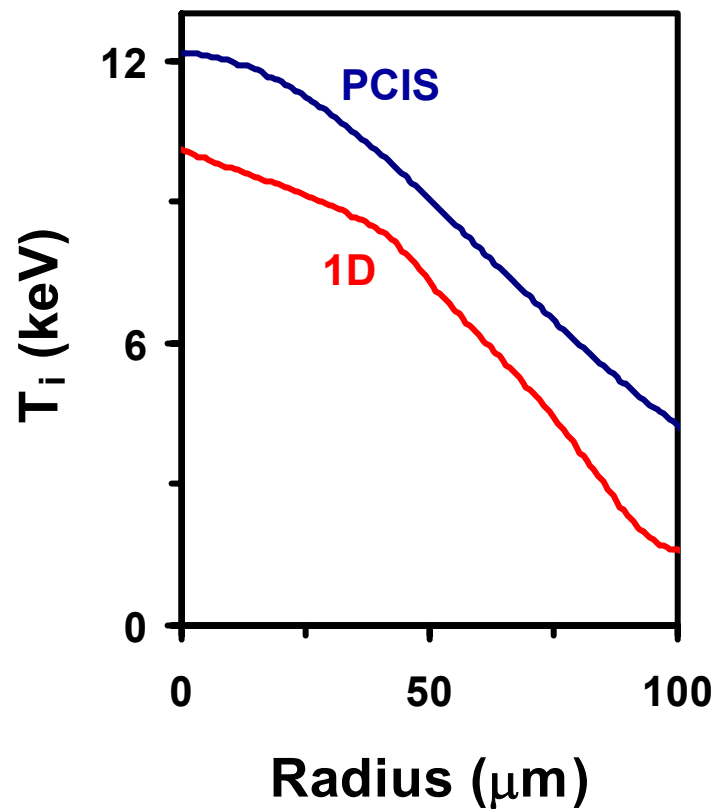
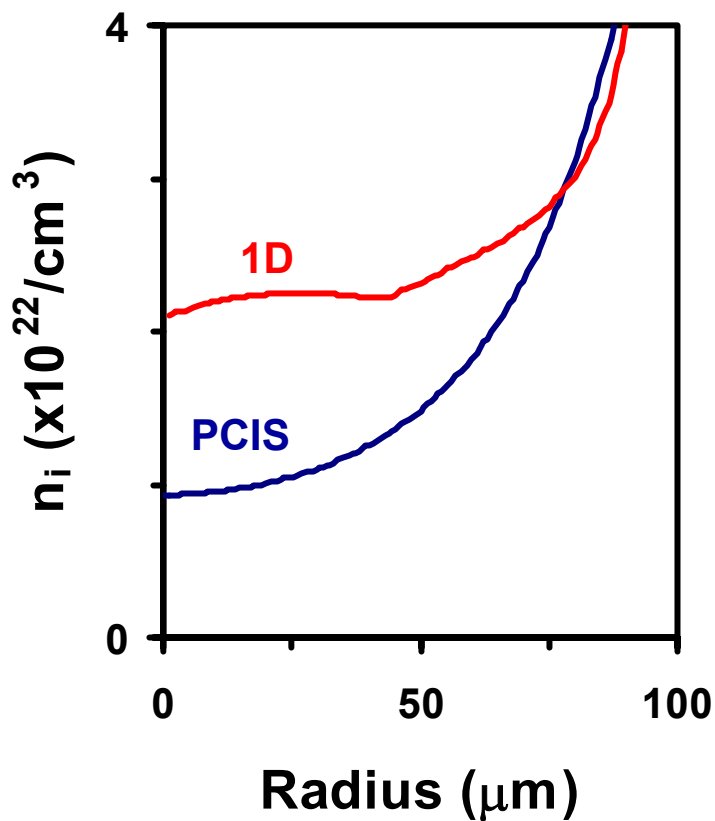
# $T_i(r)$ and $n_i(r)$ were inferred from these burn profiles

Shot 29827: D<sup>3</sup>He(18 atm) SiO<sub>2</sub>[2.7 μm]



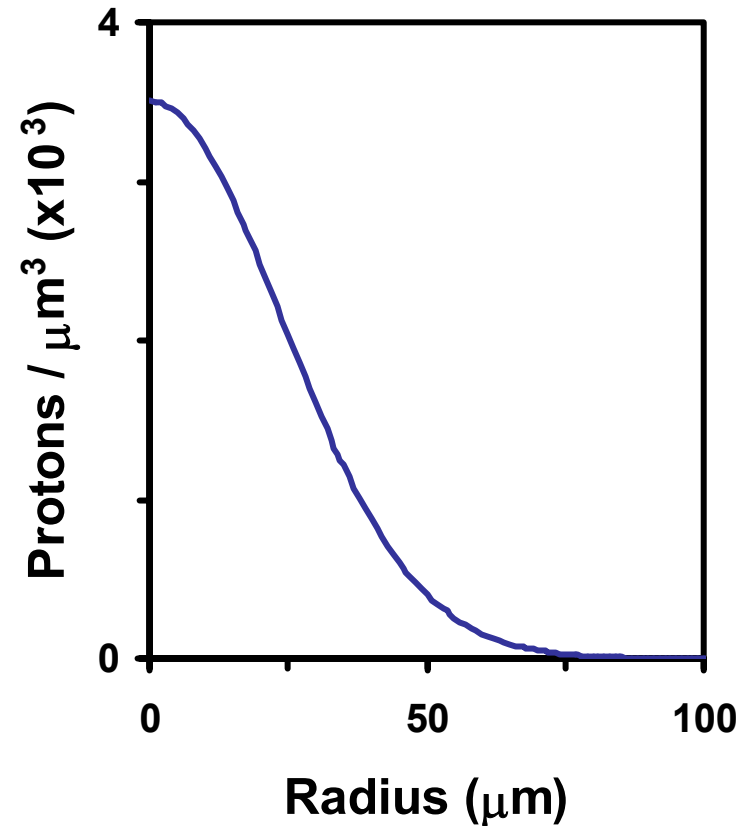
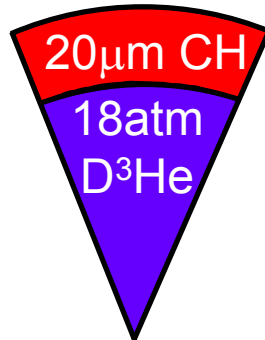
# The measured $T_i(r)$ and $n_i(r)$ profiles were compared with 1D simulations

Shot 29827: D<sup>3</sup>He(18 atm) SiO<sub>2</sub>[2.7 μm]



# D<sup>3</sup>He burn profiles from a thick (~20μm) CH-shell D<sup>3</sup>He implosion

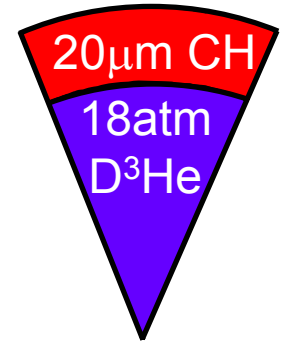
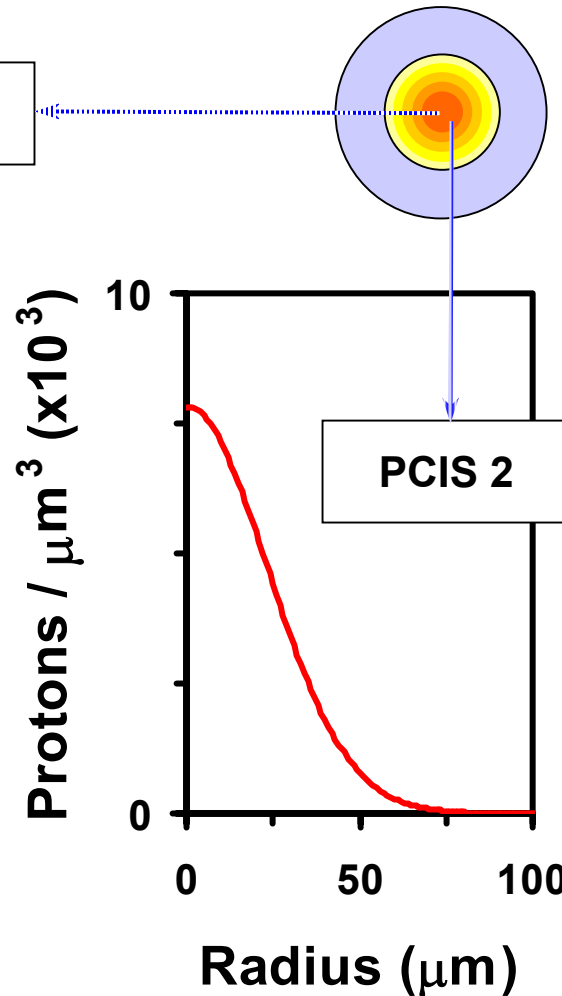
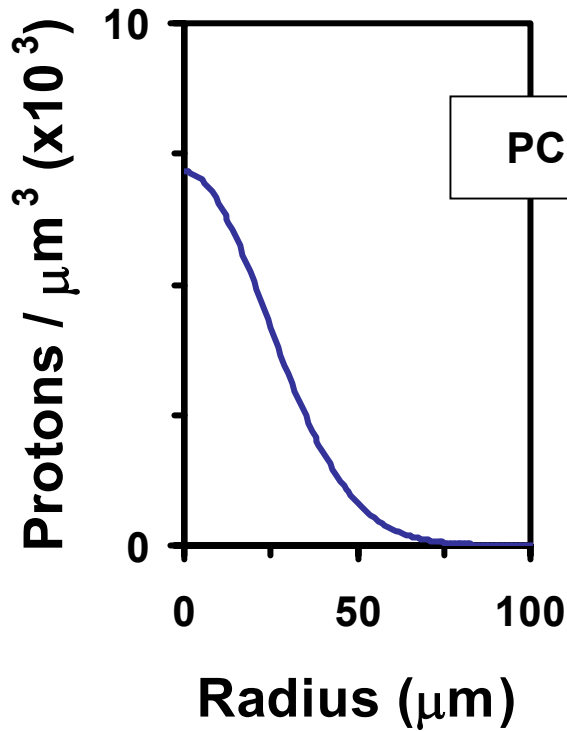
Shot 30956



$$r_b = 34 \pm 5 \mu\text{m}$$

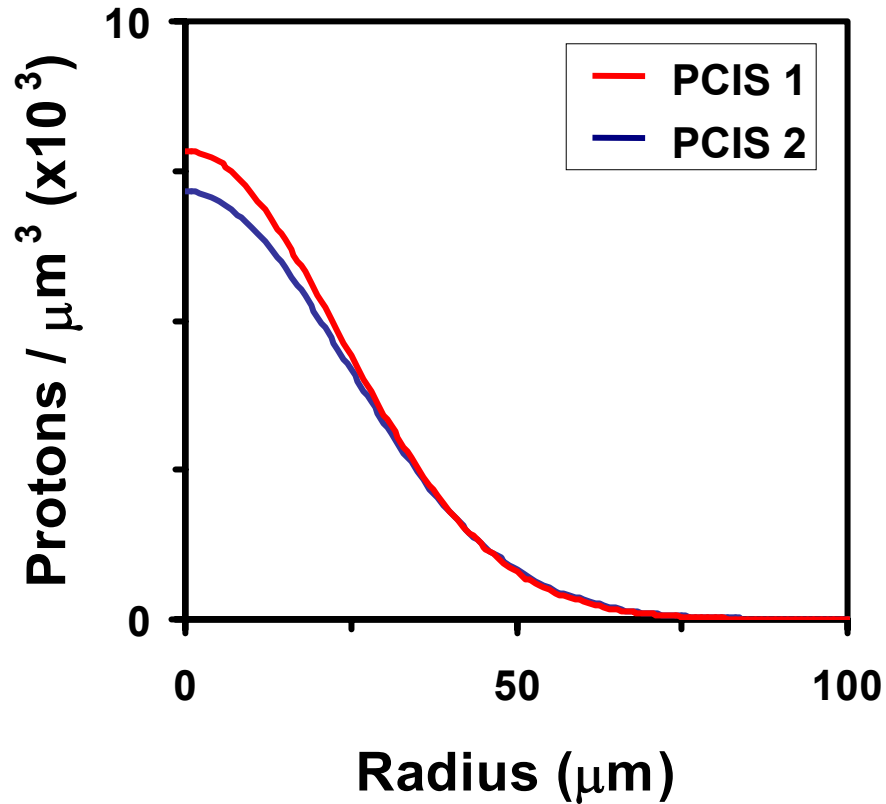
# Orthogonal imaging is being developed to examine burn asymmetries.

Shot 30977



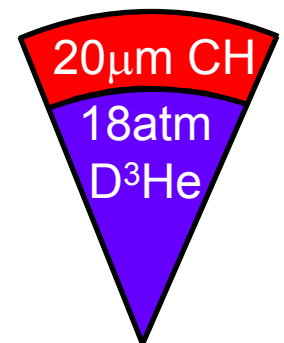
# Orthogonal burn profiles from a symmetric implosion give consistent results

Shot 30977

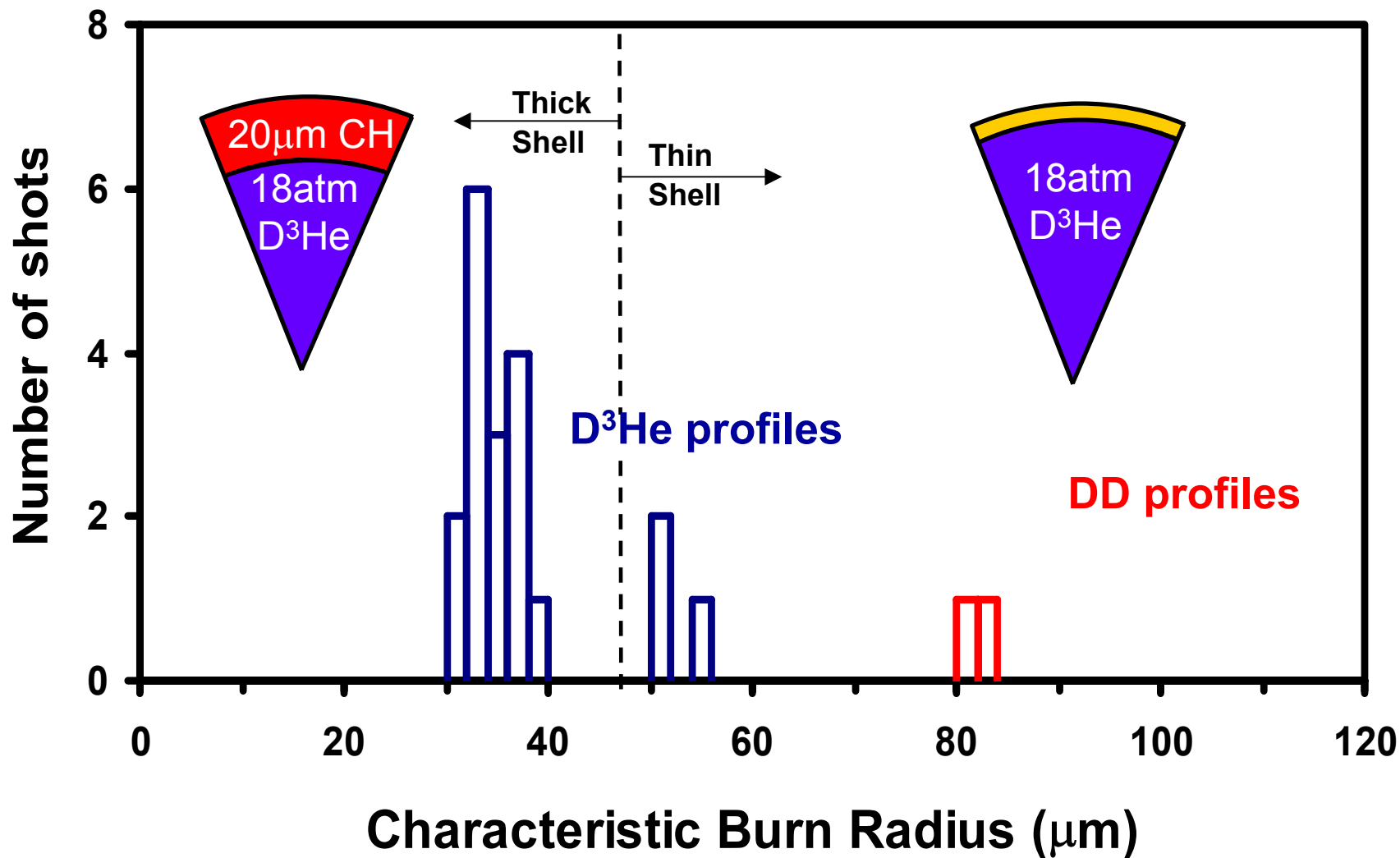


$$r_b = 34 \pm 5 \mu\text{m}$$

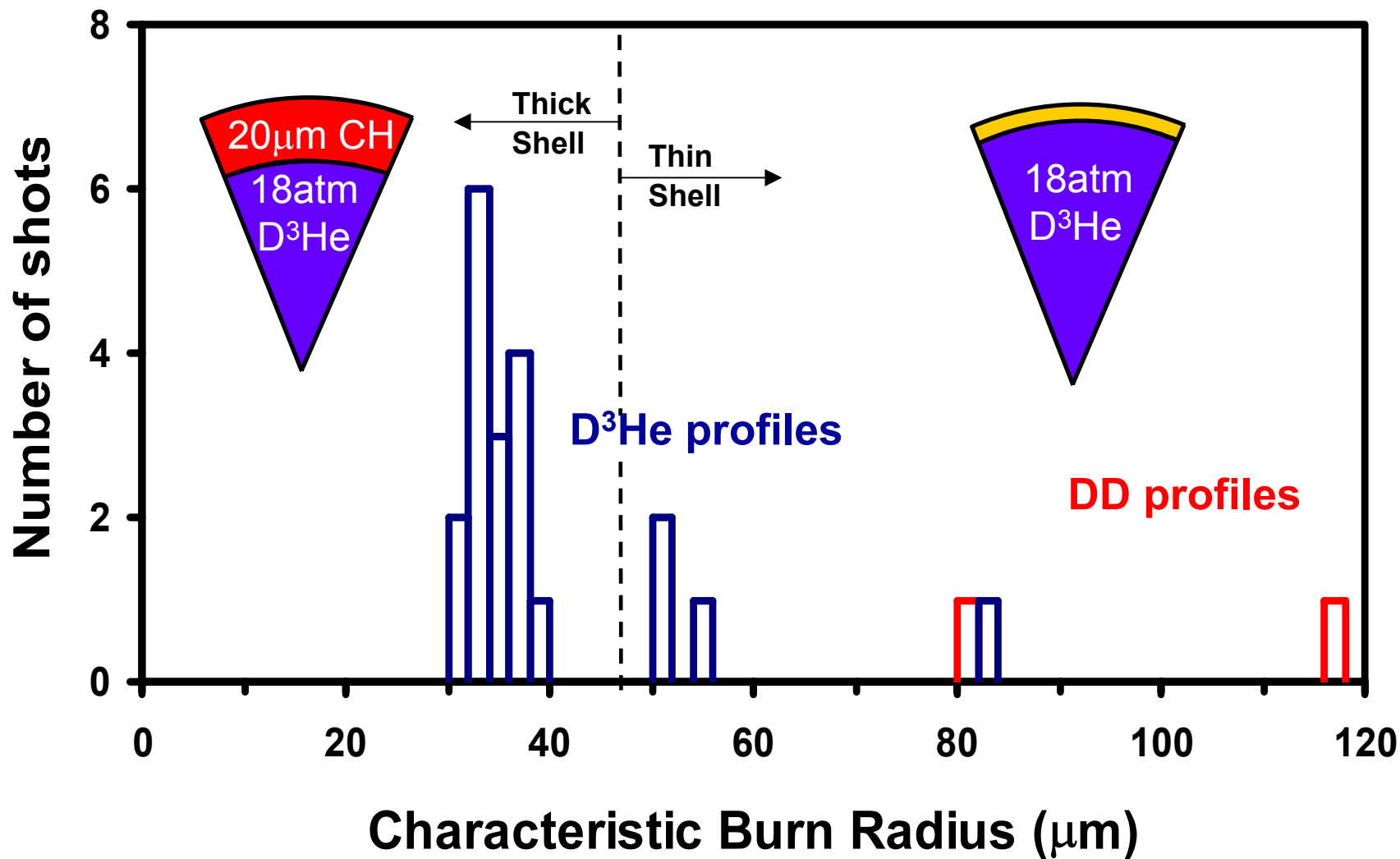
$$r_b = 33 \pm 3 \mu\text{m}$$



# Different implosion conditions resulted in burn regions of different sizes



# Different implosion conditions resulted in burn regions of different sizes





# Summary

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- With Proton Core Imaging Spectroscopy (PCIS), burn profiles of  $D^3He$  reactions have been obtained.
- DD and  $D^3He$  burn profiles were measured for thin shell implosions.  $T_i(r)$  and  $n_i(r)$  profiles were inferred and compared to 1D simulations.
- The first orthogonal images were obtained for thick shell implosions. The next step is to examine implosions known to be asymmetric.
- PCIS is also being developed as a diagnostic to study mix effects on burn profiles.



# Finding a source profile that provides the best fit

