Optimized Polar-Direct-Drive Experiments on OMEGA



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Summary

Polar-direct-drive (PDD) experiments on OMEGA have achieved near-symmetric illumination yields

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- PDD experiments are performed on OMEGA with 40 drive beams and additional beams used for x-ray backlighting.
- The implosions have been optimized by varying the beam pointing and, for Saturn targets, the ring diameter.
- The beneficial effects of beam smoothing are being investigated by comparing performance with and without SSD modulation.



R. S. Craxton, M. J. Bonino, R. Epstein, V. Yu. Glebov, D. Jacobs-Perkins, J. P. Knauer, J. A. Marozas, P. W. McKenty, S. G. Noyes, P. B. Radha, W. Seka, S. Skupsky, and V. A. Smalyuk

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40 of the OMEGA beams are used to emulate the NIF 48-beam indirect-drive configuration



from 21° to 59°, are used to

emulate the NIF geometry.

 Additional OMEGA beams are used for x-ray backlighting.

Two types of PDD target designs are being investigated: standard and Saturn



• Standard design

 Saturn design*

 CH ring redirects laser energy toward the equator





*R. S. Craxton and D. Jacobs-Perkins, Phys. Rev. Lett. <u>94</u>, 095002 (2005). F. J. Marshall et al., J. Phys. IV France <u>133</u>, 153 (2006). J. A. Marozas et al., Phys. Plasmas <u>13</u>, 056311 (2006).

Optimum beam pointing and Saturn ring radius have been determined empirically



Summary of Configurations Used

Beam pointing		
(ring	offset in	μ m)

Minimum (30, 60, 120) to Maximum (90, 180, 180)

Saturn optimum = (90, 120, 120)

Standard target optimum = (90, 150, 150) Saturn Ring Major Radius (μ m) (all with 300- μ m minor radius)



The radiographs are fit with ideal Legendre modes to determine the deviations from spherical symmetry



Different beam-pointing results in different modal structure as seen by the framing cameras



The largest Saturn rings produce the most symmetric implosions



Both standard and Saturn targets produced greater yield with SSD on





Polar-direct-drive (PDD) experiments on OMEGA have achieved near-symmetric-illumination yields



1-ns-square pulse, 15.3-kJ, 15-atm-D₂-filled CH shell implosions (including 60-beam symmetric) Summary/Conclusions

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