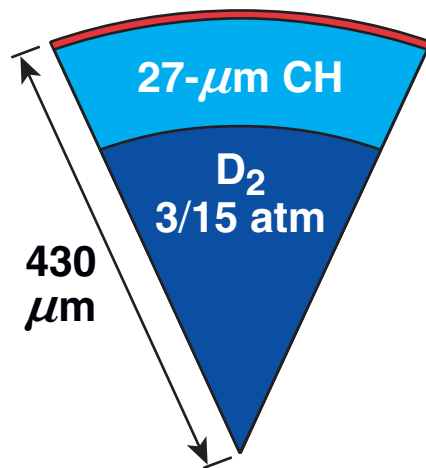
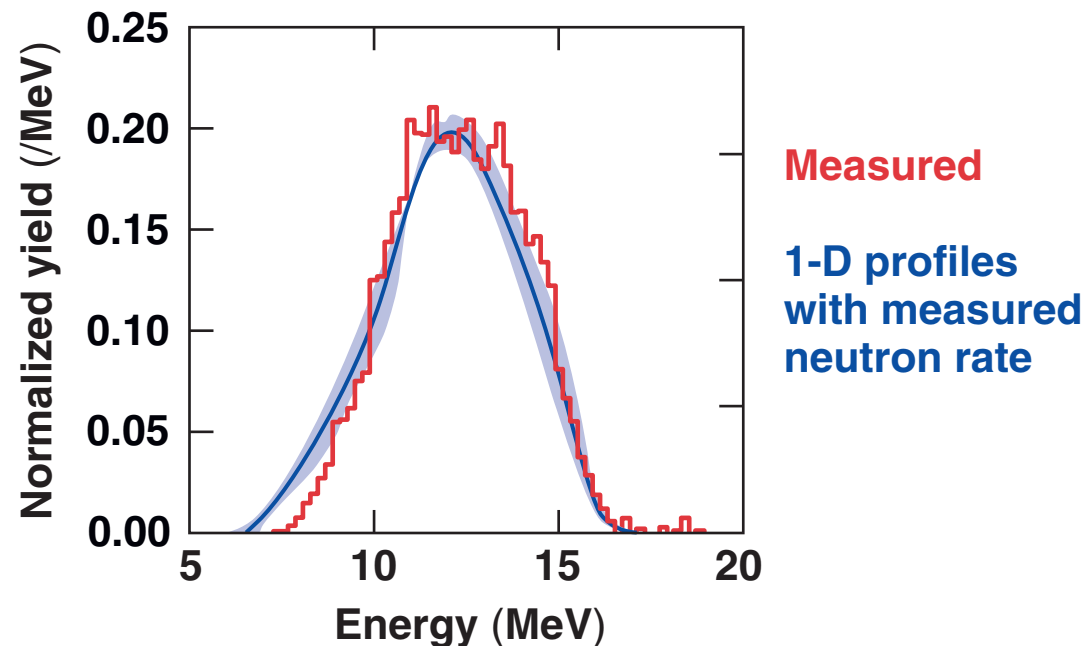


# Inferring Areal Density in OMEGA Implosions



$\alpha \sim 2$  CH implosion –  
secondary proton spectrum



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## Summary

# Simulated and measured areal densities are in good agreement for plastic-shell implosions on OMEGA



- Secondary proton spectra are sensitive to  $\rho R$  history through their energy loss.
- Differences between simulated and measured neutron-averaged values of areal density are primarily due to the different sampling of areal densities by the experimental neutron rate.
- Simulated secondary proton spectra are in good agreement with measured spectra indicating nearly 1-D evolution of areal densities during neutron production in OMEGA implosions.

# Collaborators

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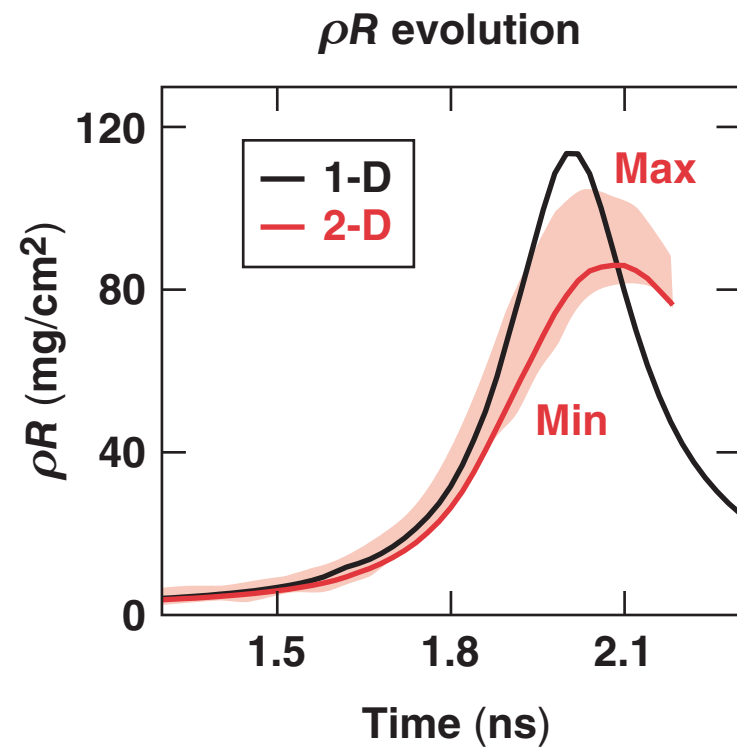
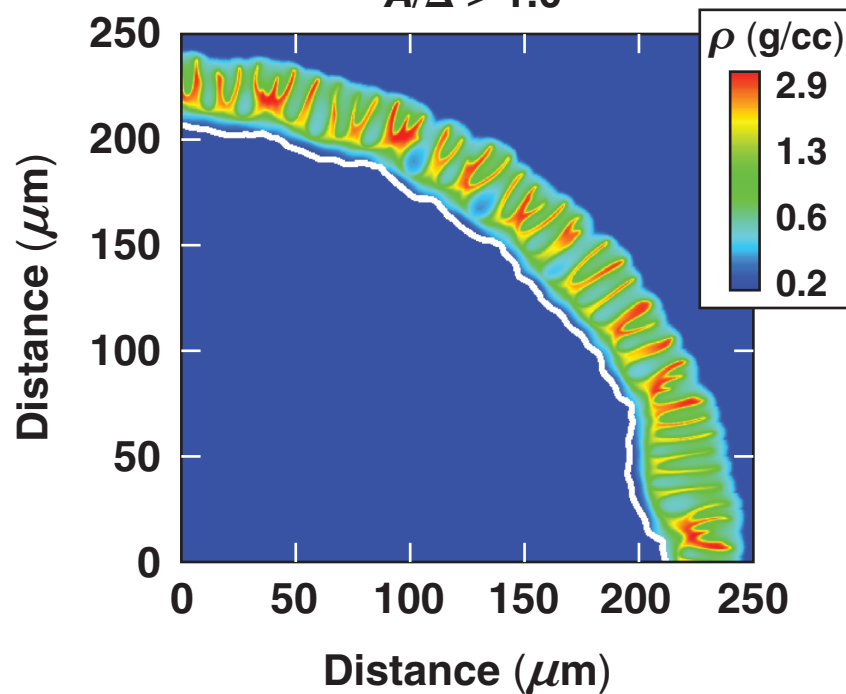
**D. Shvarts**

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# A “broken shell” during acceleration can compromise areal density

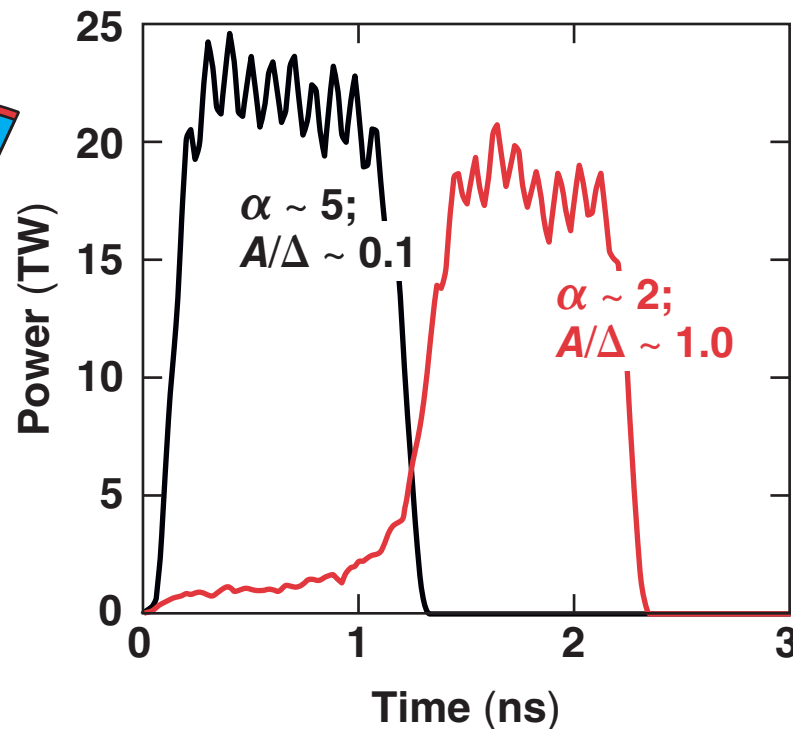
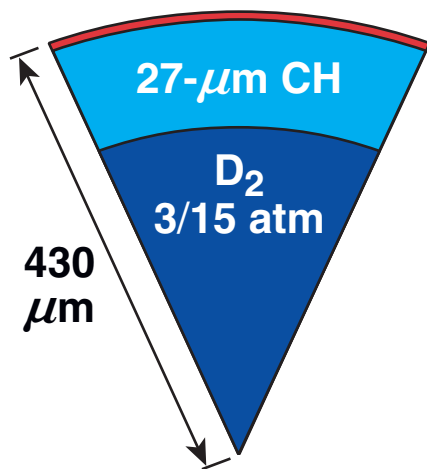
DRACO simulation of  $\alpha \sim 5$ , 20- $\mu\text{m}$  CH shell (imprint only)

A (bubble amplitude) = 6.6  $\mu\text{m}$   
1-D shell thickness ( $\Delta$ ) = 5.0  $\mu\text{m}$   
 $A/\Delta > 1.0$



Inferring a  $\rho R$  history is necessary to verify if the implosion achieved the necessary compression and densities.

# Areal density has been diagnosed for differing adiabats in OMEGA implosions



$$\alpha = \frac{P}{P_{\text{TF}}[\rho, T(0)]}$$

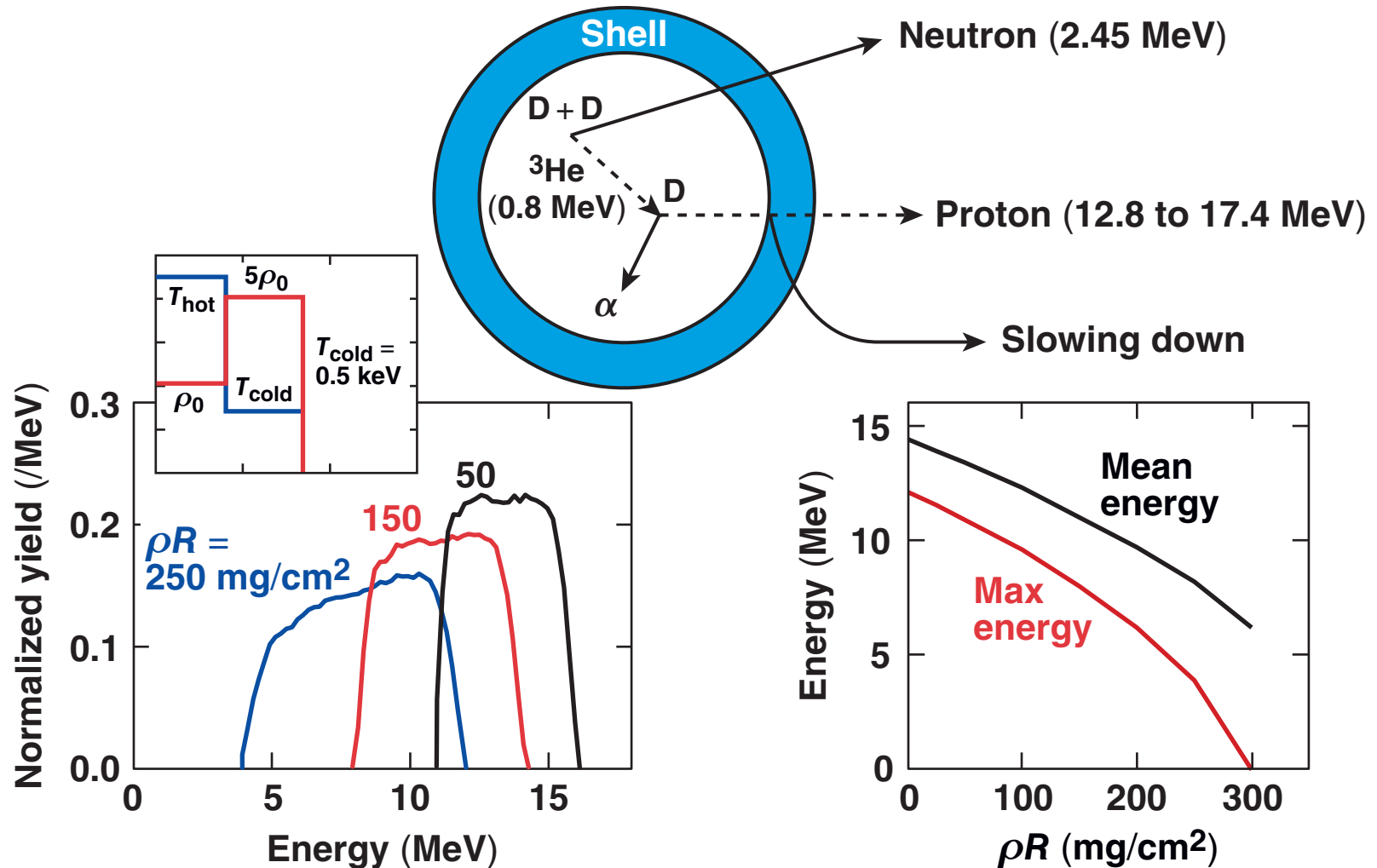
$P$  = pressure

$P_{\text{TF}}$  = Low temperature  
Thomas–Fermi  
pressure

$A$  = bubble amplitude

$\Delta$  = 1-D shell thickness

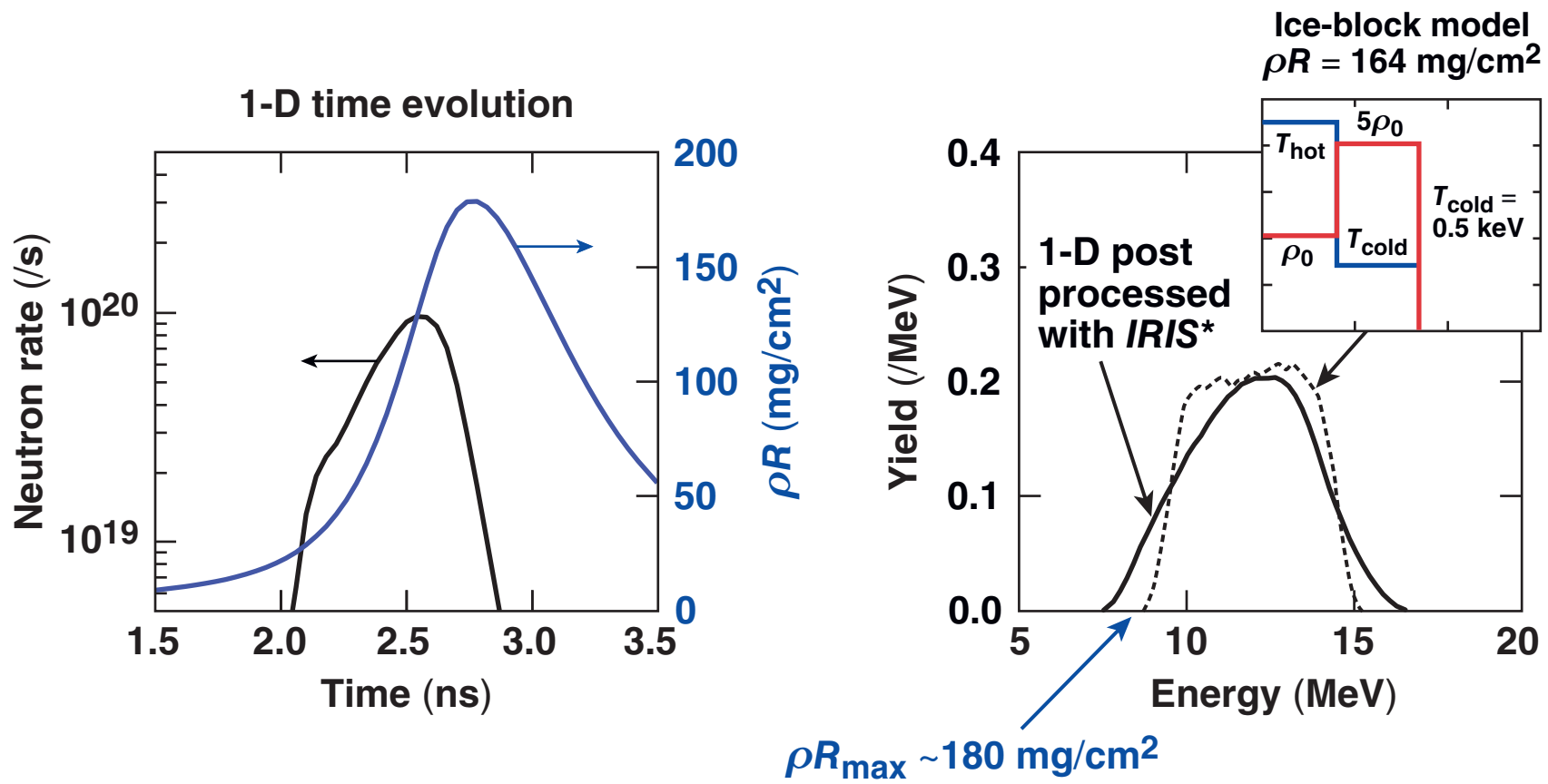
# Secondary proton energy loss\* is used to infer areal densities from D<sub>2</sub>-filled implosions



\* F. H. Séguin *et al.*, Phys. Plasmas **9**, 2725 (2002).,  
P. B. Radha *et al.*, Bull. Am. Phys. Soc. **44**, 194 (1999).

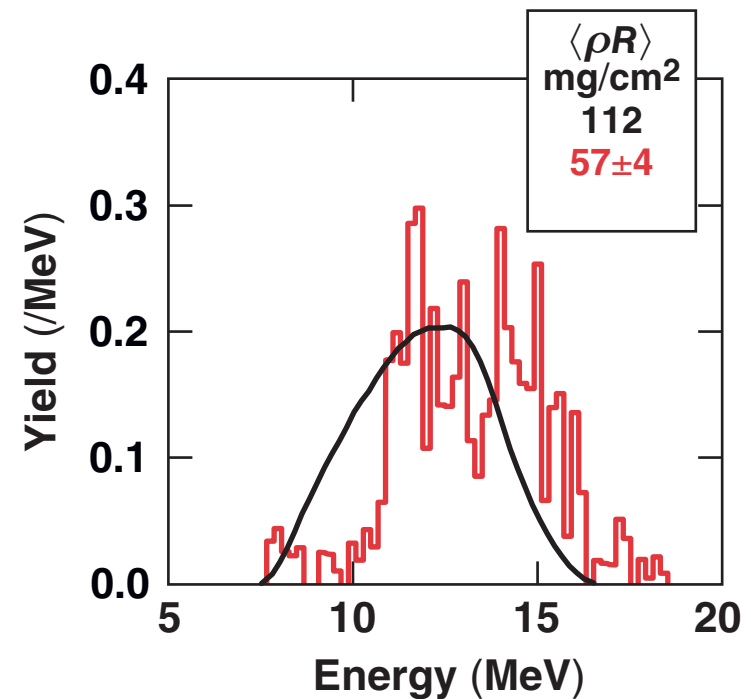
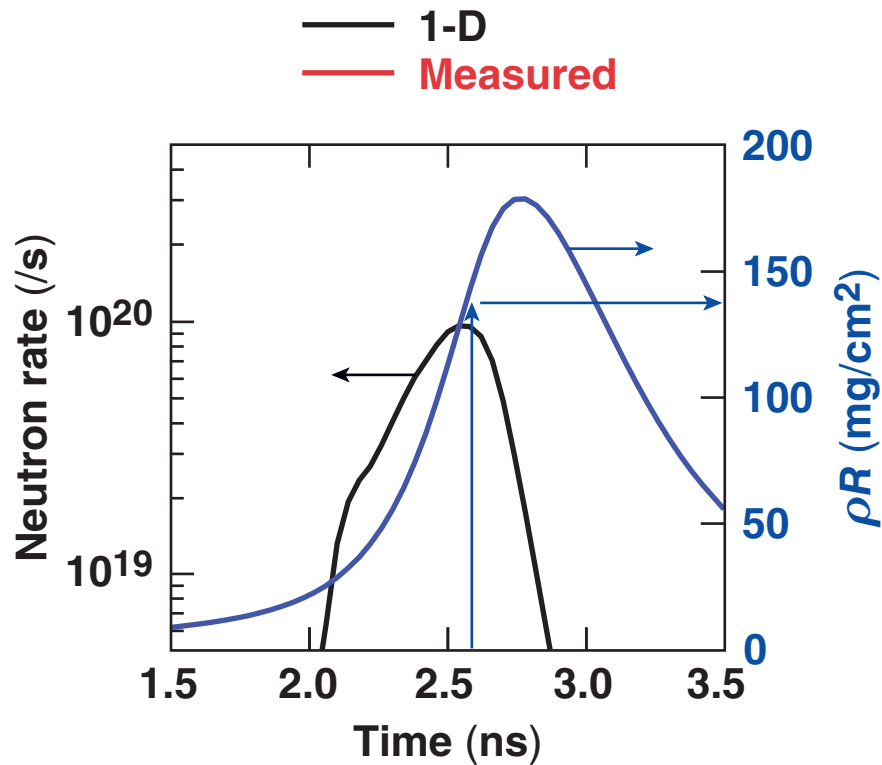
# Time evolution of areal density in an implosion broadens the secondary proton spectrum

$\alpha \sim 5$ , 1-ns square pulse, 27- $\mu\text{m}$  3 atm,  $A/\Delta \sim 0.1$



# 1-D values of $\rho R$ are achieved during neutron production in high-adiabat implosions

$\alpha \sim 5$ , 1-ns square pulse, 27- $\mu\text{m}$  3 atm,  $A/\Delta \sim 0.1$

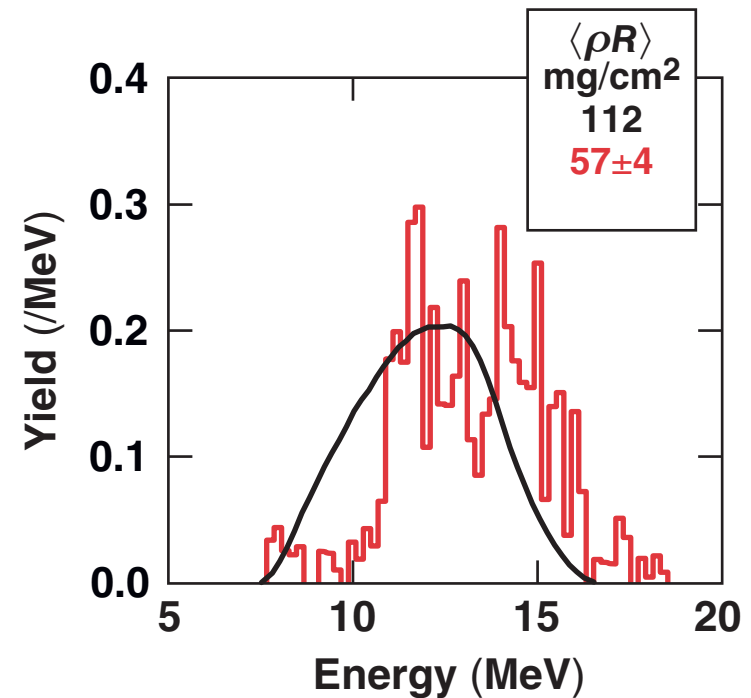
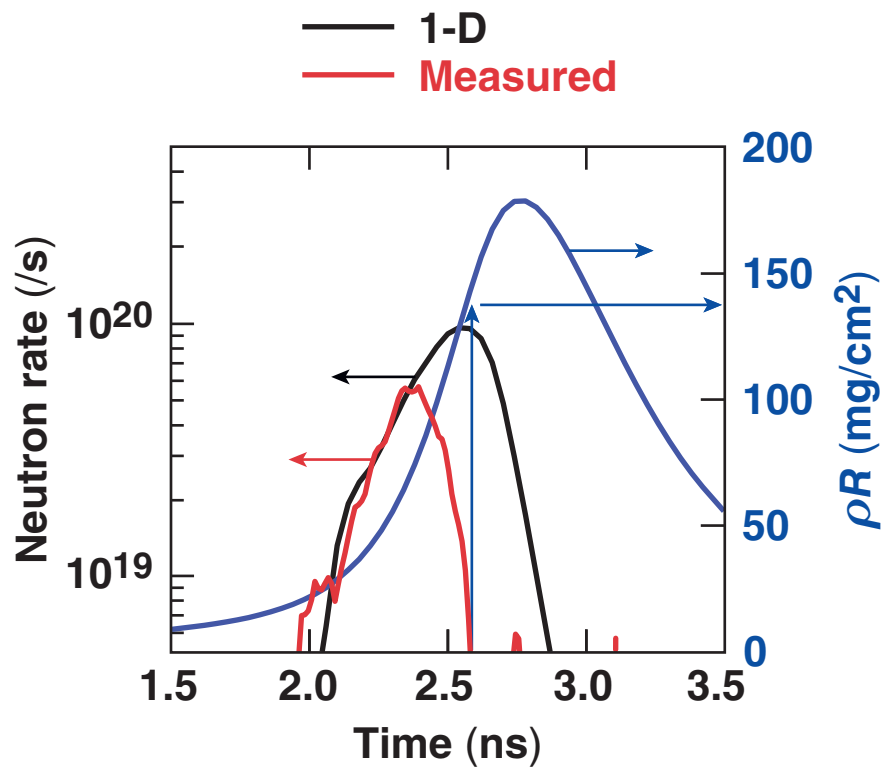




# 1-D values of $\rho R$ are achieved during neutron production in high-adiabat implosions

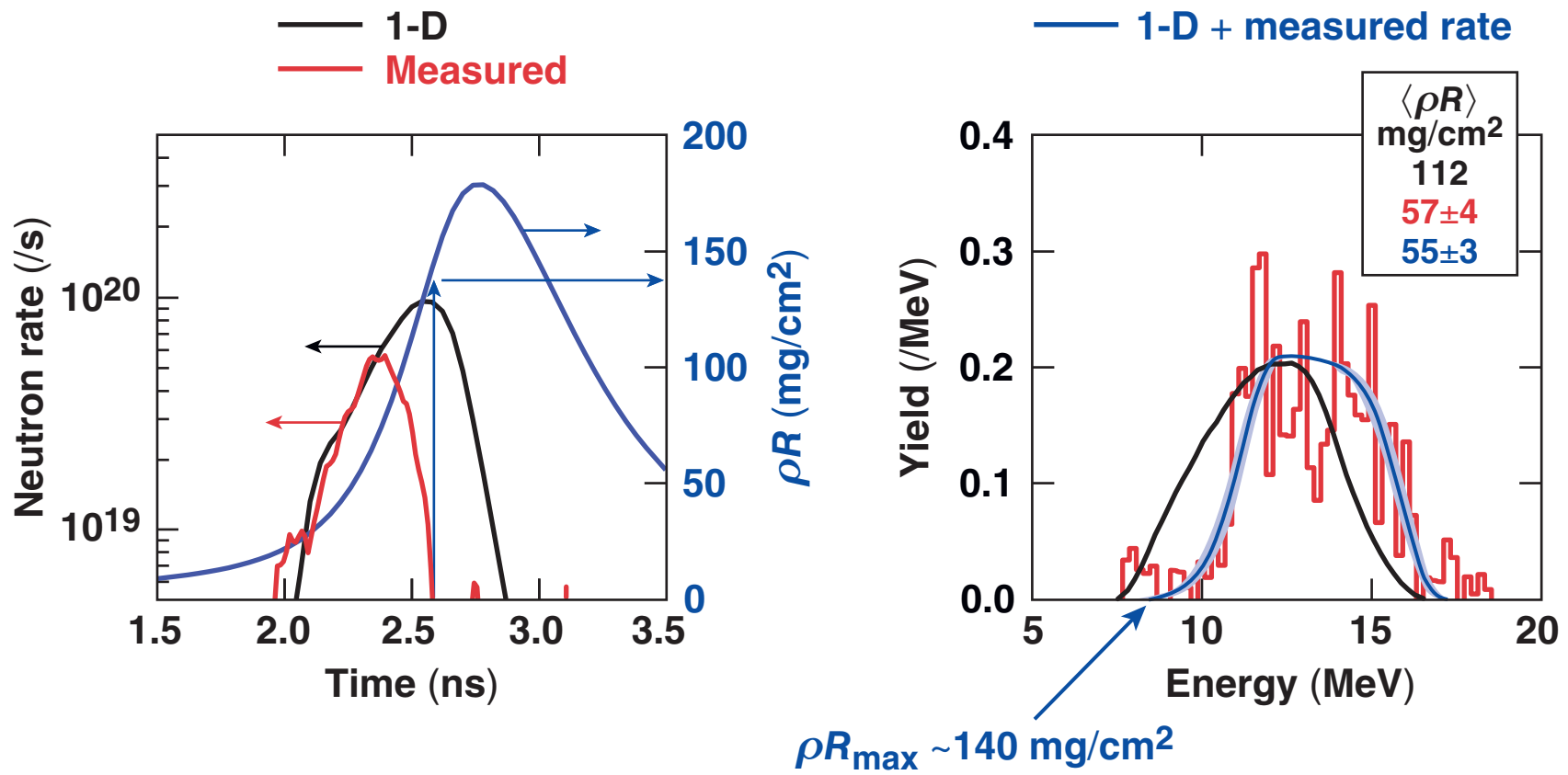


$\alpha \sim 5$ , 1-ns square pulse, 27- $\mu\text{m}$  3 atm,  $A/\Delta \sim 0.1$



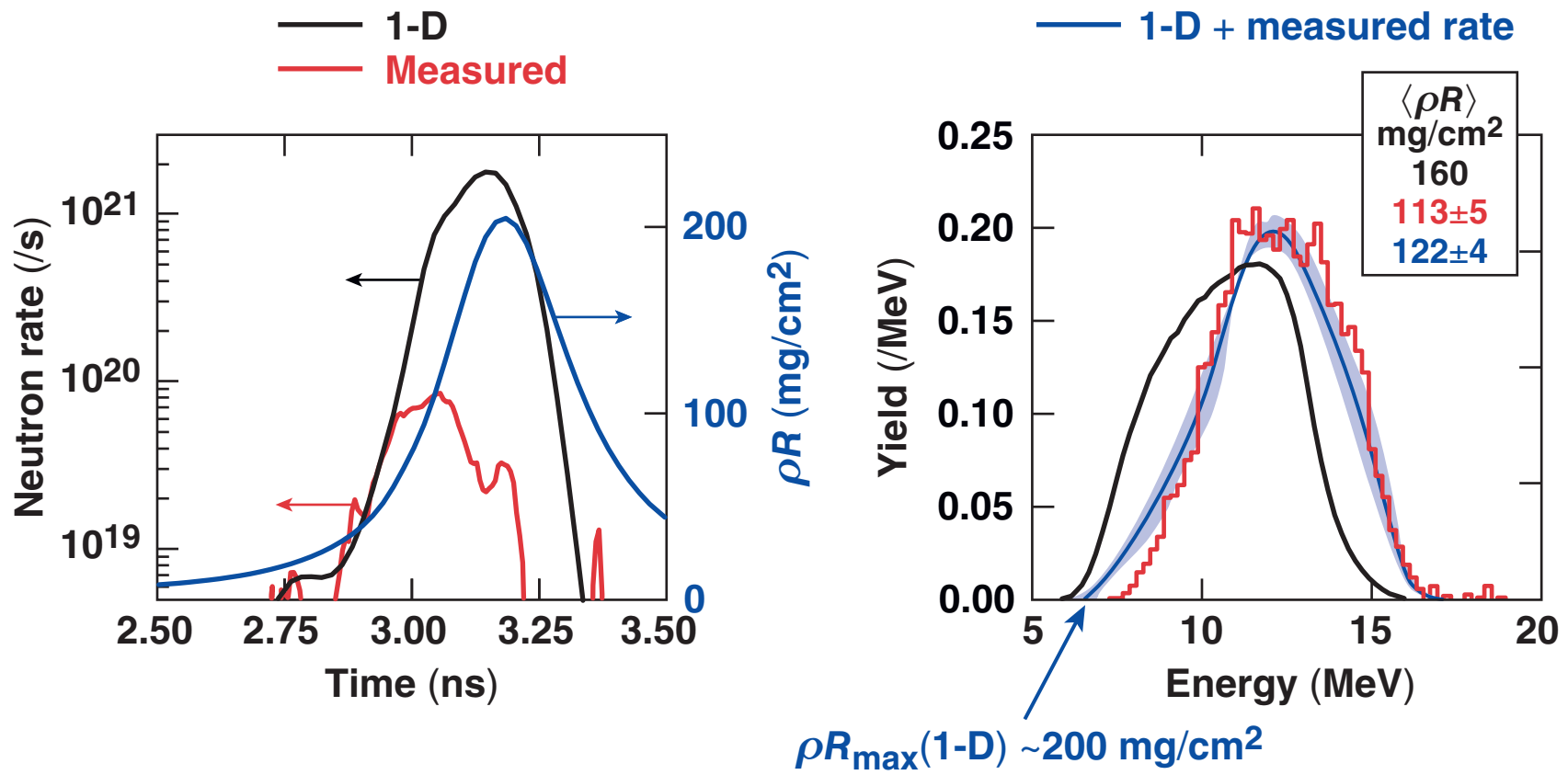
# 1-D values of $\rho R$ are achieved during neutron production in high-adiabat implosions

$\alpha \sim 5$ , 1-ns square pulse, 27- $\mu\text{m}$  3 atm,  $A/\Delta \sim 0.1$



# Low-adiabat implosions achieve nearly 1-D values of $\rho R$

$\alpha \sim 2$ , shaped pulse, 27- $\mu\text{m}$  15 atm,  $A/\Delta \sim 1.0$



## Simulated and measured areal densities are in good agreement for plastic-shell implosions on OMEGA



- Secondary proton spectra are sensitive to  $\rho R$  history through their energy loss.
- Differences between simulated and measured neutron-averaged values of areal density are primarily due to the different sampling of areal densities by the experimental neutron rate.
- Simulated secondary proton spectra are in good agreement with measured spectra indicating nearly 1-D evolution of areal densities during neutron production in OMEGA implosions.