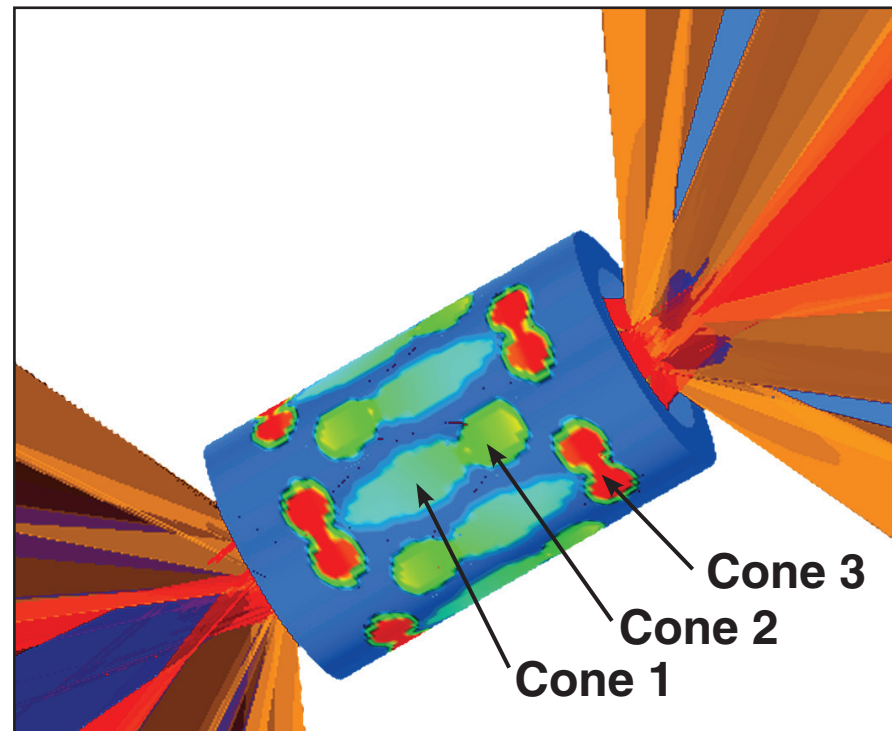


Hohlraum Energetics with Elliptical Phase Plates on OMEGA



S. P. Regan
University of Rochester
Laboratory for Laser Energetics

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Summary

Improved indirect drive has been achieved with elliptical phase plates on OMEGA



- Hohlraums were irradiated with three cones of laser beams smoothed with elliptical phase plates.
- The coupling of laser energy to x-ray drive for gas-filled hohlraums is significantly improved.
- A high-Z dopant in a gas-filled hohlraum reduces hard-x-ray production and FABS SRS.
- Gated hard-x-ray images of thin-walled Au hohlraums confirm the expected radiation hydrodynamics.

Elliptical phase plates are benefiting indirect-drive experiments on OMEGA.

National Ignition Campaign hohlraum energetics collaboration



**S. P. Regan, D. D. Meyerhofer, T. C. Sangster,
W. Seka, and R. Epstein**

**Laboratory for Laser Energetics
University of Rochester**

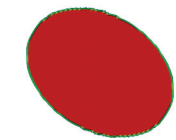
**L. Suter, O. Jones, N. Meezan, M. Rosen, S. Dixit,
C. Sorce, O. L. Landen, J. Schein, and E. Dewald**

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

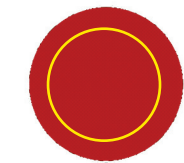
Elliptical Phase Plate

Elliptical phase plates maximize beam clearance while minimizing the peak intensity at the laser entrance hole

Normal
incidence

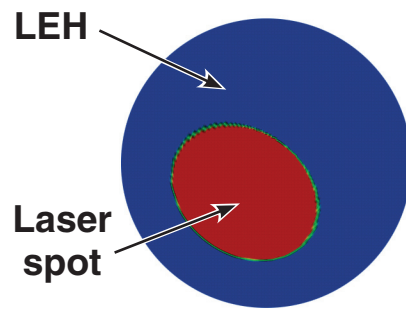


Elliptical
spot



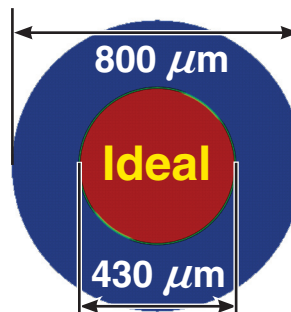
Circular
spot

Cone 1 bl-42
21.4°



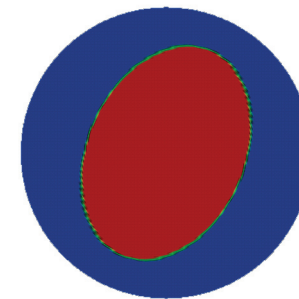
Compromise

Cone 2 bl-40
42.0°

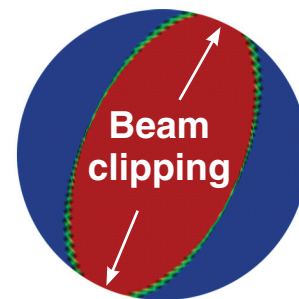
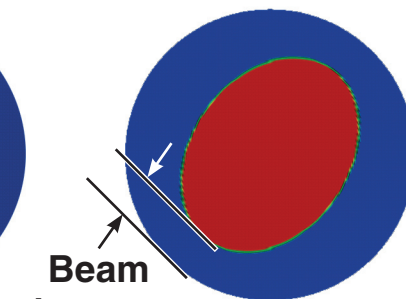
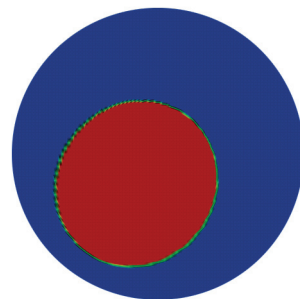


(1% of peak intensity)

Cone 3 bl-25
58.8°



Compromise

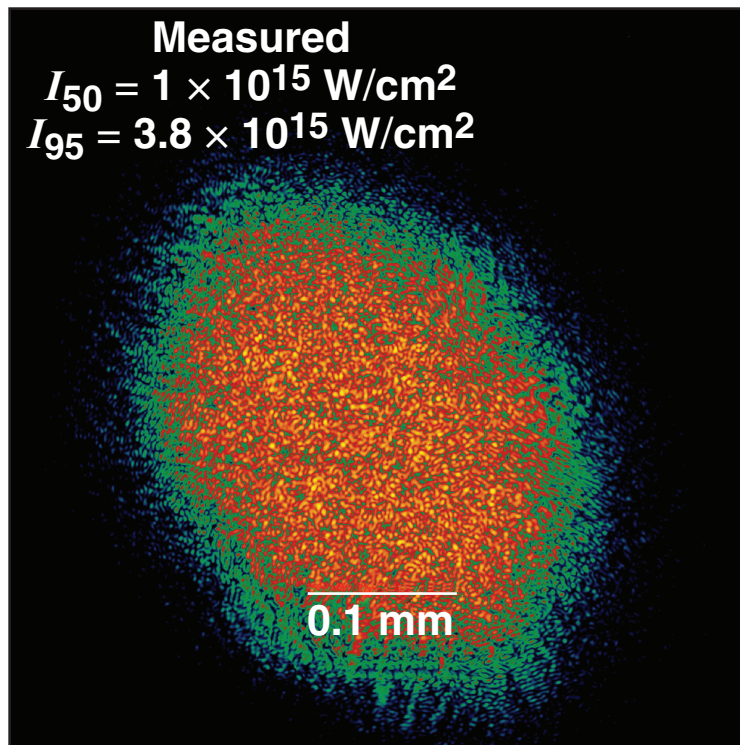


Filamentation and gain for SBS and SRS are reduced in hohlraum plasmas due to suppression of hot spots in the smoothed laser beams.

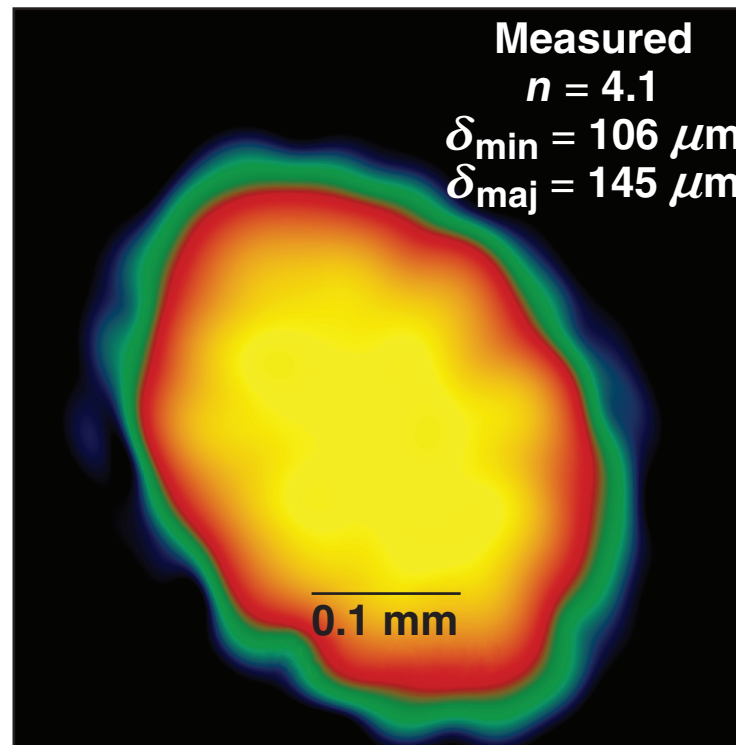
Elliptical Phase Plate

A new phase plate has been designed and fabricated for hohlraum experiments on OMEGA

Measured far field



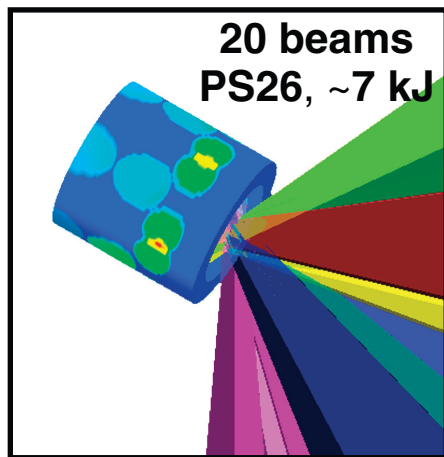
Super-Gaussian beam envelope



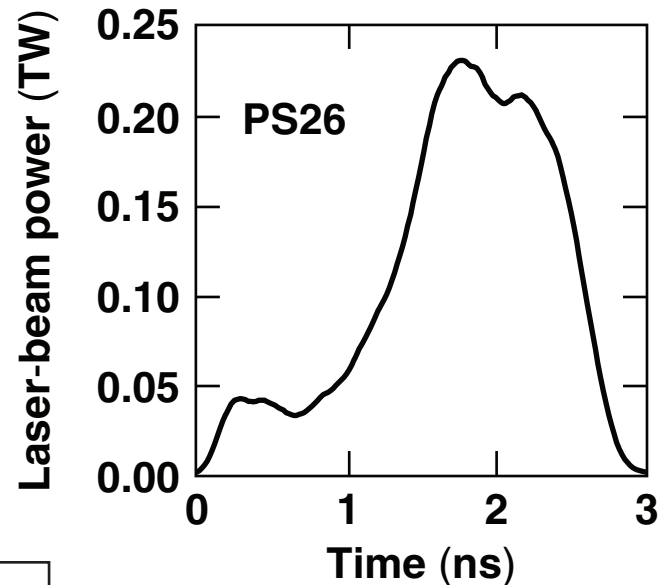
A 10-eV increase in the radiation temperature was observed on the NOVA laser using circular phase plates and a single-cone beam geometry.*

Energetics experiments were conducted with and without phase plates using thin-walled, Au hohlraums

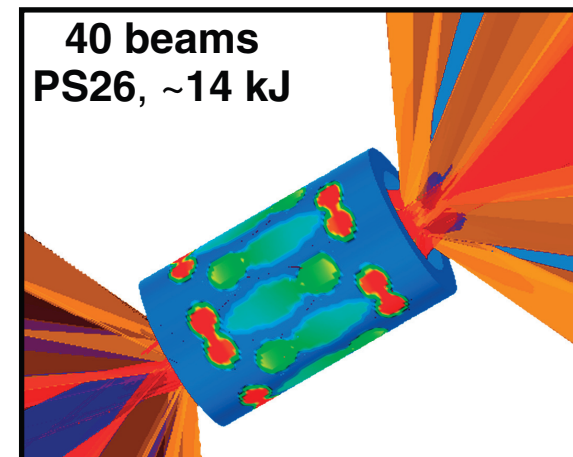
Halfraum



Laser pulse shape



Hohlraum



Scale-1 hohlraum

5- μm Au
100- μm CH
Length = 1.6/2.55 mm
Diameter = 1.6 mm
LEH = 1.067 mm

Gas fills

Vacuum

0.9 atm C_5H_{12}

0.9 atm C_5H_{12} + Ne (3% pp)

0.9 atm C_5H_{12} + Kr (3% pp)

Diagnostics

DANTE

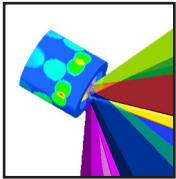
FABS

NBI

HXRD

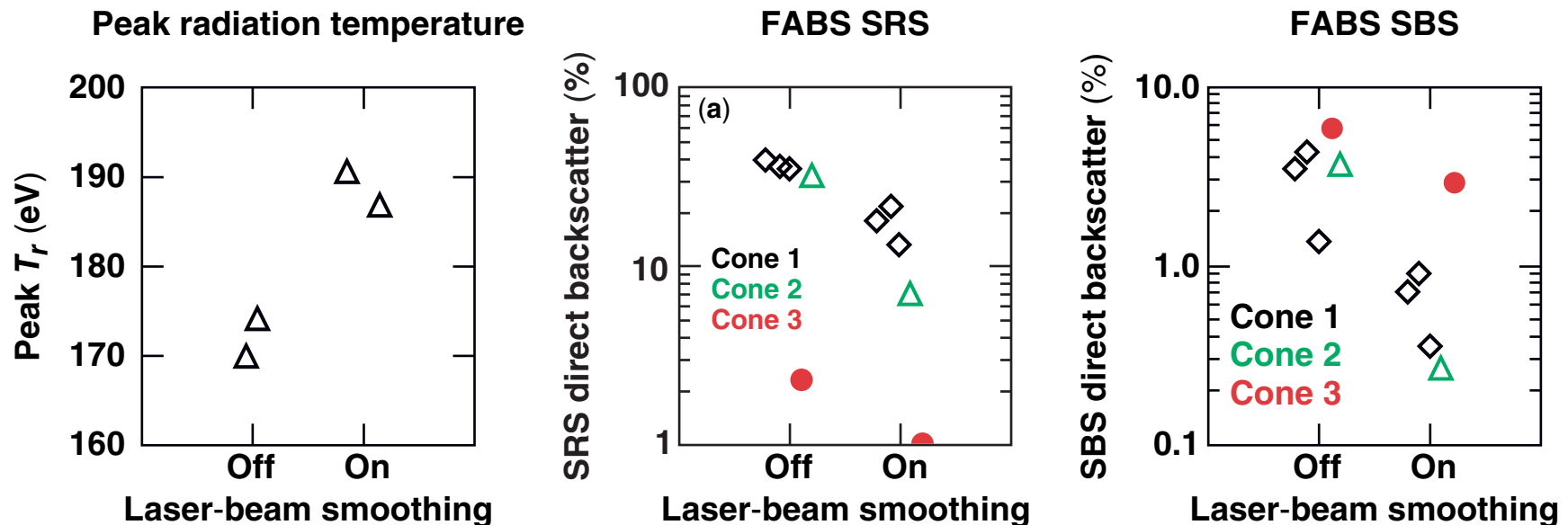
XRFC

The coupling of laser energy to x-ray drive is significantly improved for gas-filled hohlraums with phase plates



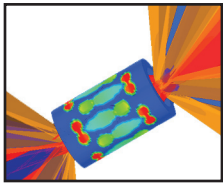
Phase-plate drive:

1. Laser-scattering losses dropped from 25% of drive to 9%
2. Peak T_r increased by 17 eV

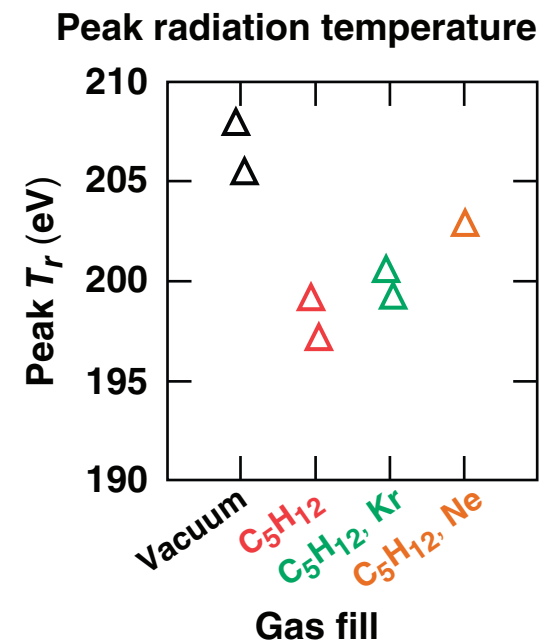
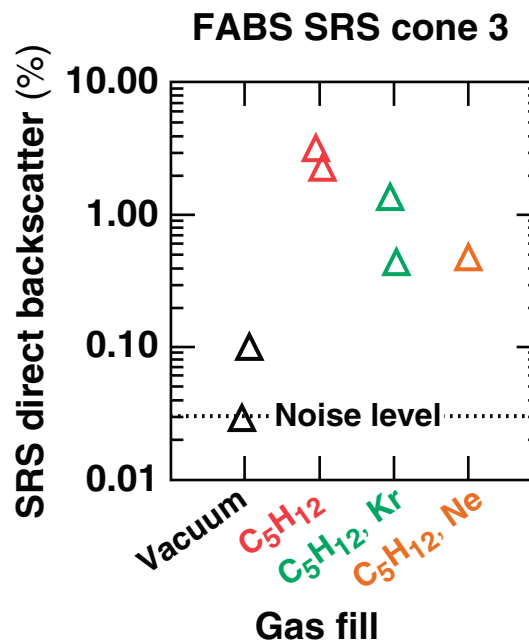
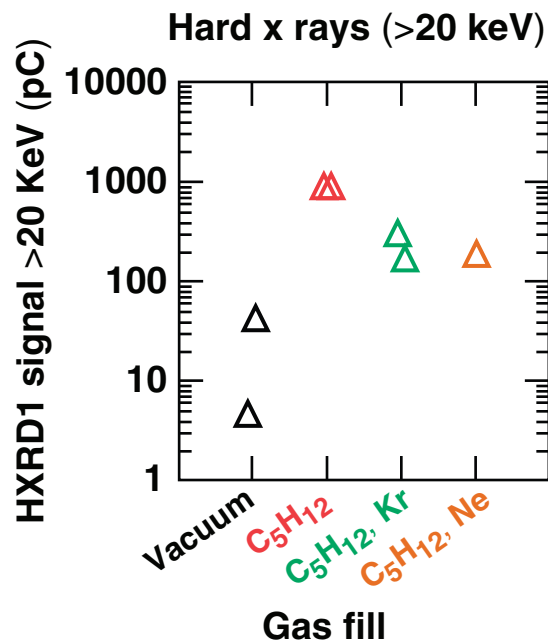


- NBI SRS not available
- NBI SBS with phase plates $\ll 1\%$
- NBI SBS without phase plates $\sim 2\%$

High-Z dopants in hohlraum gas fill reduce hard-x-ray production and FABS SRS with phase plates



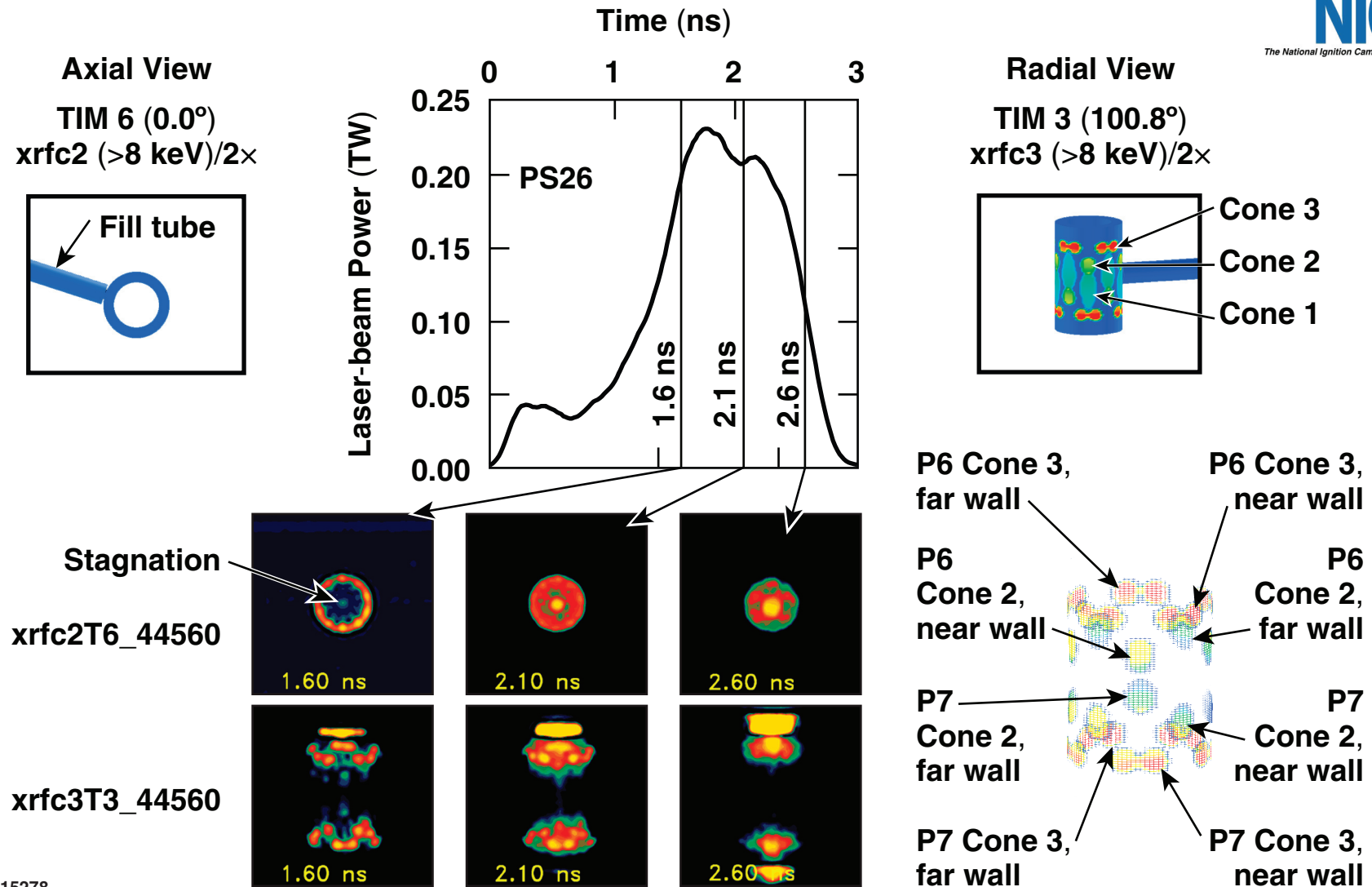
0.9 atm C_5H_{12}
0.9 atm C_5H_{12} + Ne (3% pp)
0.9 atm C_5H_{12} + Kr (3% pp)



Similar trends were previously observed without phase plates on the Helen laser.*

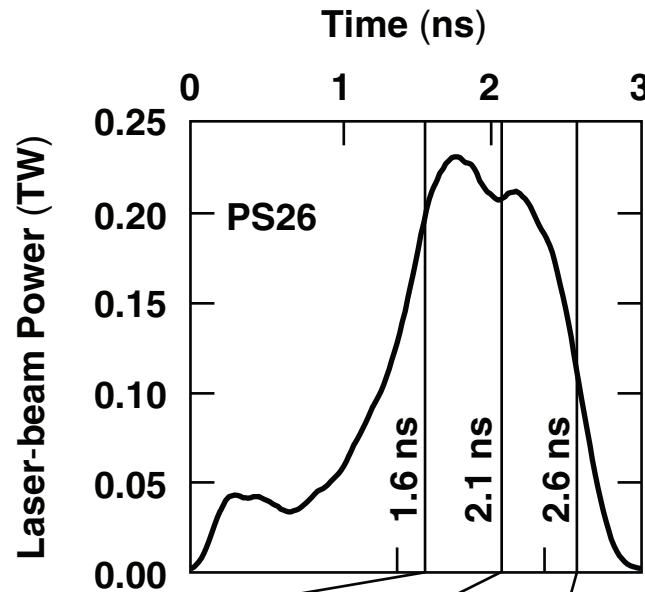
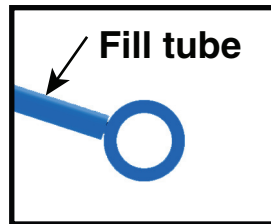
Radiation hydrodynamics

Gated, hard-x-ray images of vacuum, thin-walled hohlraum show stagnation of Au plasma just before peak of drive

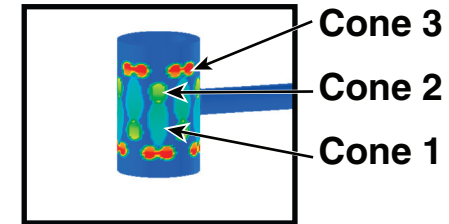


Similar views of a gas-filled, thin-walled, Au hohlraum show reduced wall motion

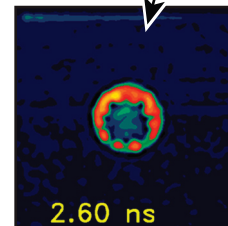
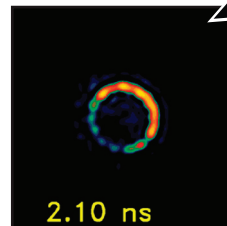
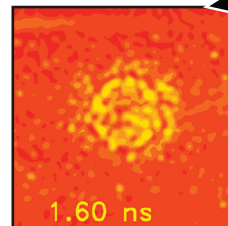
Axial View
TIM 6 (0.0°)
xrfc2 (>8 keV)/2×



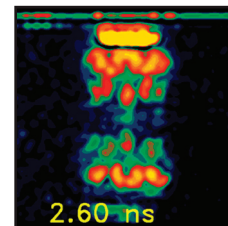
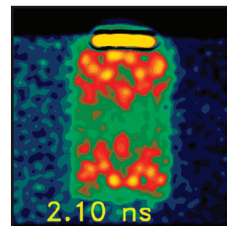
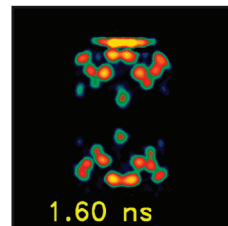
Radial View
TIM 3 (100.8°)
xrfc3 (>8 keV)/2×



xrfc2T6_44561



xrfc3T3_44561



P6 Cone 3, far wall

P6 Cone 3, near wall

P6 Cone 2, near wall

P6 Cone 2, far wall

P7 Cone 2, far wall

P7 Cone 2, near wall

P7 Cone 3, far wall

P7 Cone 3, near wall

Summary/Conclusions

Improved indirect drive has been achieved with elliptical phase plates on OMEGA



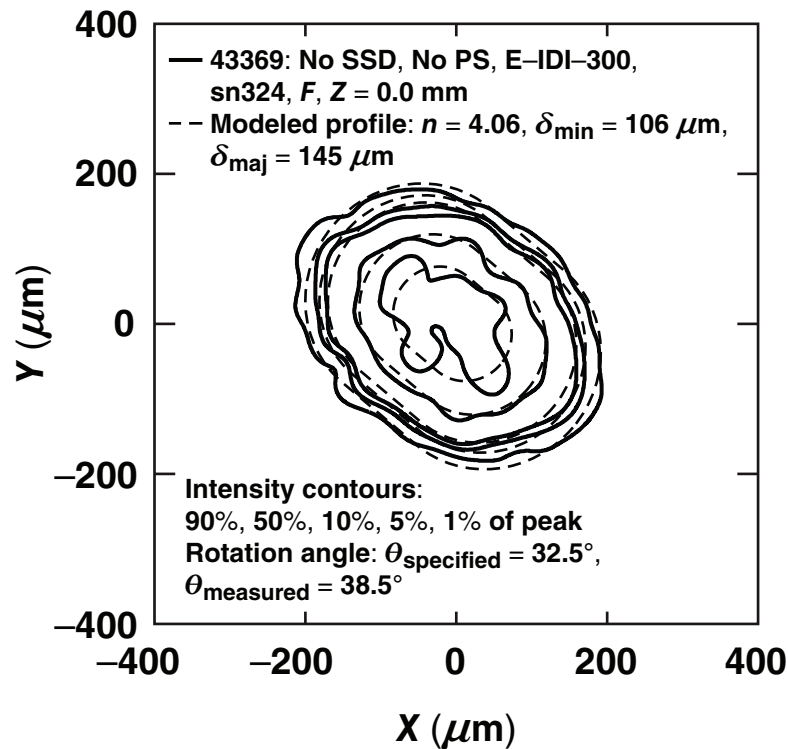
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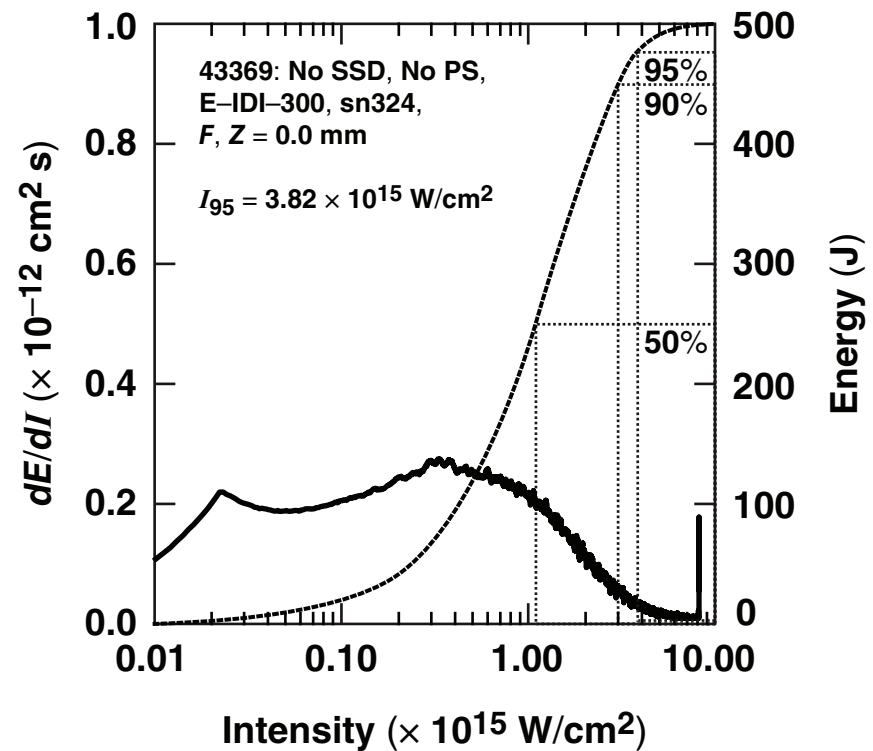
Elliptical Phase Plate

The E-IDI-300 phase plate meets the design specifications

Super-Gaussian fit



Single-beam intensity



Measured

$n = 4.1$

$\delta_{\min} = 106 \mu\text{m}$

$\delta_{\text{maj}} = 145 \mu\text{m}$

Designed

$n = 5$

$\delta_{\min} = 103 \mu\text{m}$

$\delta_{\text{maj}} = 146 \mu\text{m}$

Measured

$I_{50} = 1 \times 10^{15} \text{ W/cm}^2$

$I_{95} = 3.8 \times 10^{15} \text{ W/cm}^2$

Designed

$I_{50} = 1.3 \times 10^{15} \text{ W/cm}^2$

$I_{95} = 4.5 \times 10^{15} \text{ W/cm}^2$