Spherical Shock-Breakout Measurements on OMEGA

VISAR-2 shot 43963 500 Self emission from T = 0converging shell Distance (µm) 0 Shock breakout Background fringes -500 2 0 1 Time (ns)

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Summary

Shock-timing measurements have begun on spherical targets on OMEGA

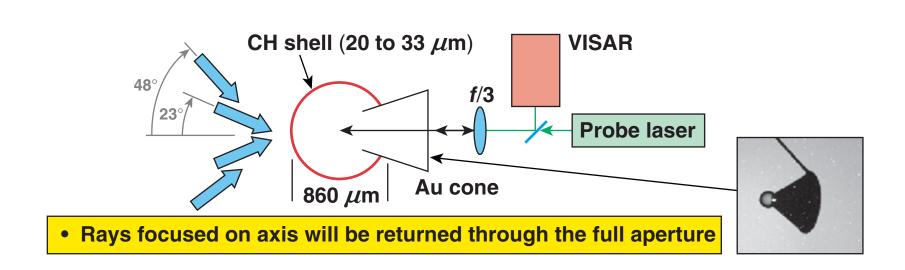
- Both direct- and indirect-drive National Ignition Campaign (NIC) experiments require shock timing to be performed in spherical targets using optical diagnostics
- OMEGA experiments have demonstrated that:
 - VISAR signals can be obtained from inner surfaces of spheres
 - shock-breakout features are evident—consistent with 1-D simulations
 - implosion features are visible
- Future experiments will be performed on cryogenic deuterium targets

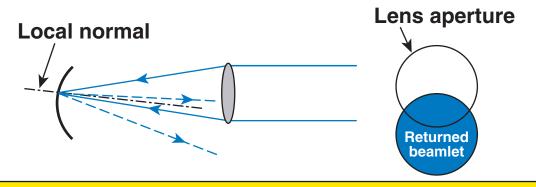


- T. R. Boehly
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 - T. C. Sangster
 - V. A. Smalyuk

Shock-timing measurements in direct- and indirect-drive targets can be implemented with a conical geometry **Direct-drive configuration** Indirect-drive configuration Drive beams **Keyhole target** Cu shell **Be shell** Au cone Au cone **Liquid DD** Liquid D₂ **Optical observation** window

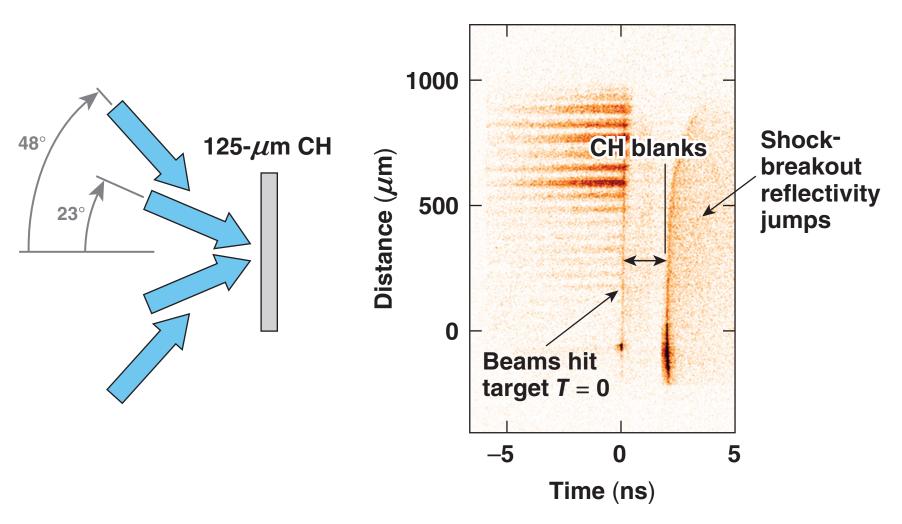
The new VISAR configuration was used to measure the shock breakout inside an empty CH shell



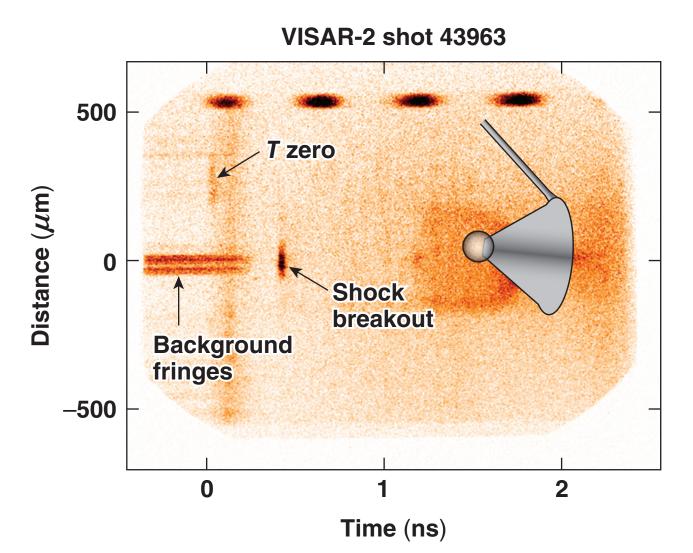


- Rays focused off axis will not be returned through the center aperture
 Revend a limiting rediver the entire reflected (here) at a limiting rediverse the limiting rediverse the second second
- Beyond a limiting radius, the entire reflected 'beamlet' misses the lens

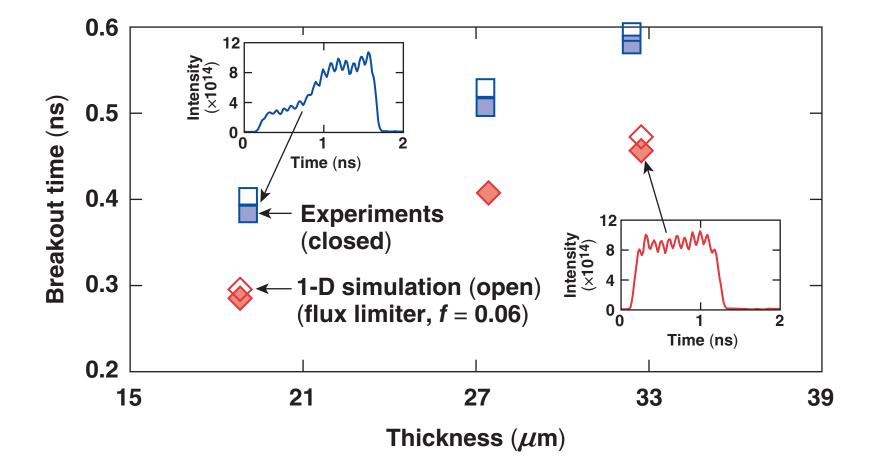
Shock timing at high intensity suffers from ionization blanking



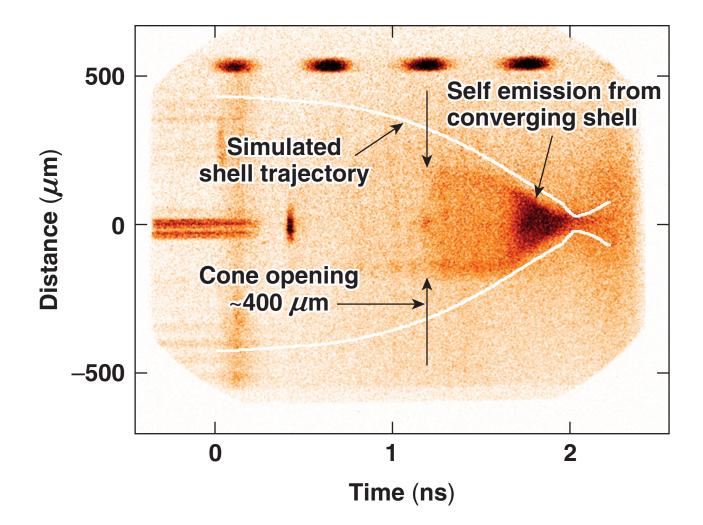
Shock transit times in spherical shells were measured using VISAR-recorded breakout times



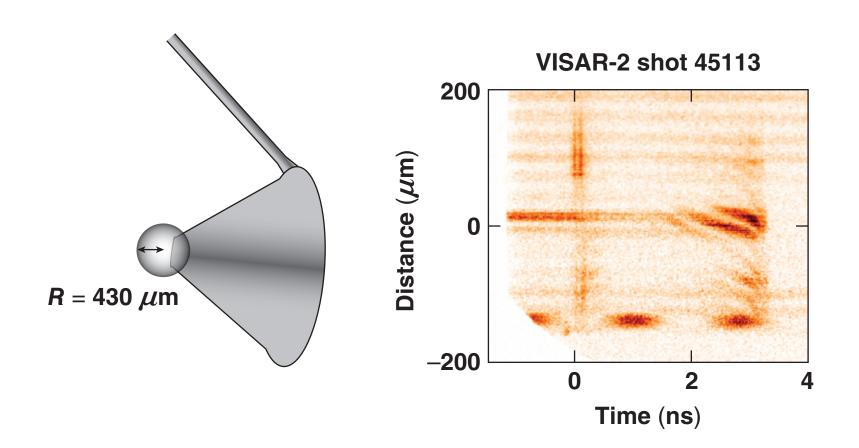
The predicted shock-breakout times agree with the measurements for both square and ramp pulses



Optical emission from imploding shell was observed with VISAR—agrees well with simulated shell trajectory



Short-pulse (100 ps) experiments on spheres at ~10¹⁴ W/cm² show VISAR signals from concave shocks



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