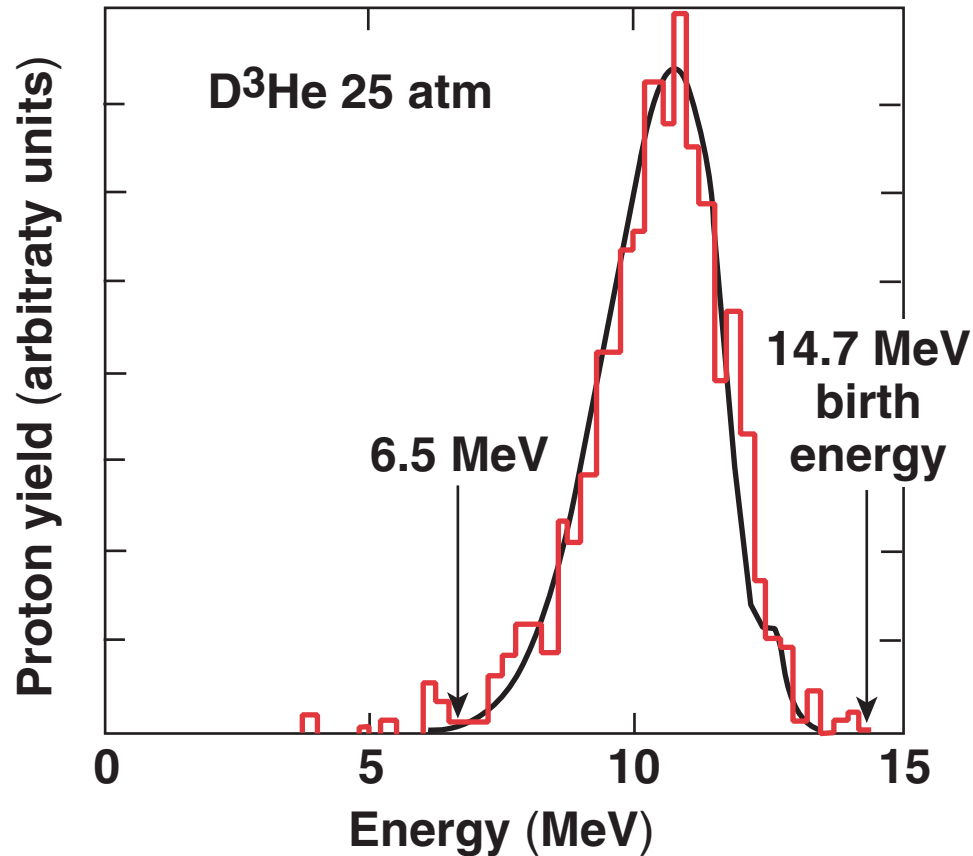


High-Areal-Density Fuel Assembly Experiments for the Fast-Ignitor Concept



$$\langle \rho R \rangle_n = 0.13 \text{ g/cm}^2$$
$$\rho R_{\text{max}} = 0.25 \text{ g/cm}^2$$

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Summary

High areal densities of $\sim 0.25 \text{ g/cm}^2$ were measured



- High-density and high-areal-density fuel assembly has been achieved on the OMEGA laser by imploding $40\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ -thick plastic shells with low velocity and a nearly Fermi-degenerate plasma ($\alpha \approx 1$).
- The measured proton-kinetic-energy downshifts are $\sim 4 \text{ MeV}$ for the spectral peak and up to $\sim 8.7 \text{ MeV}$ in the wings of the distribution.
- The measured proton spectra are in good agreement with calculated spectra using 1-D hydro simulations and the measured neutron production rate.
- The peak of the proton spectrum yields temporally and spatially averaged values of $\langle \rho R \rangle_n \sim 0.13 \text{ g/cm}^2$.

Collaborators



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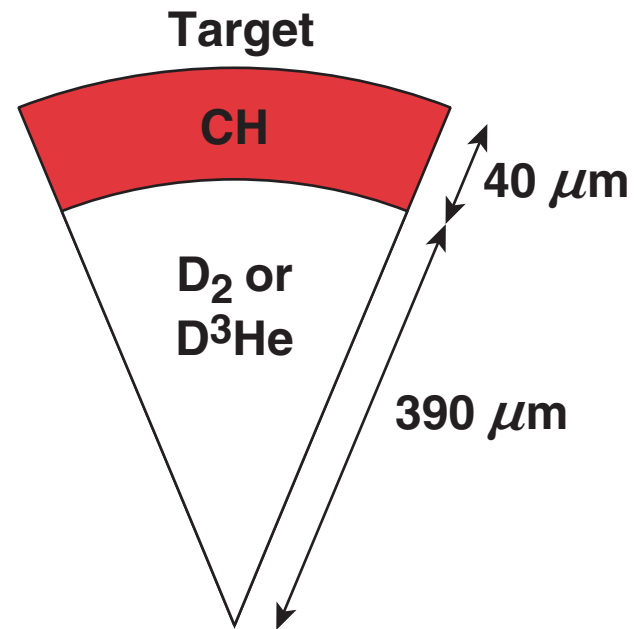
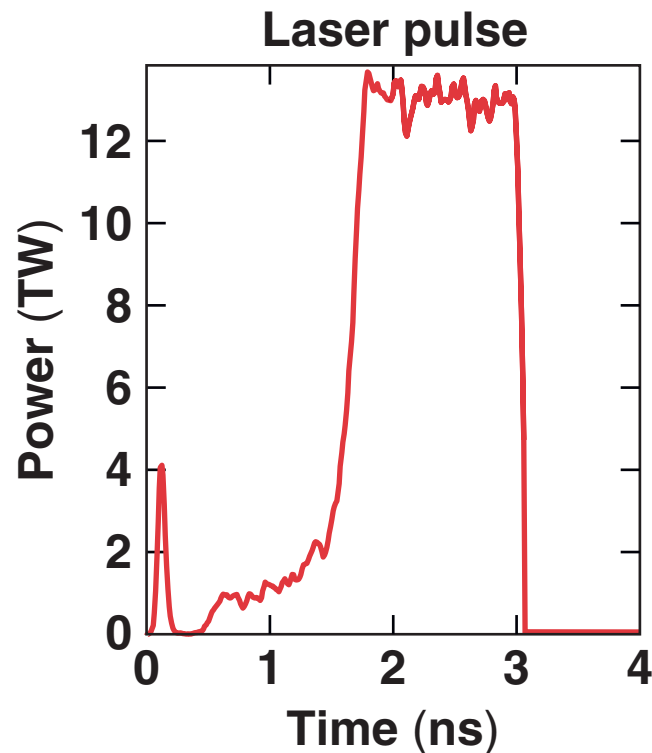
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Massachusetts Institute of Technology**

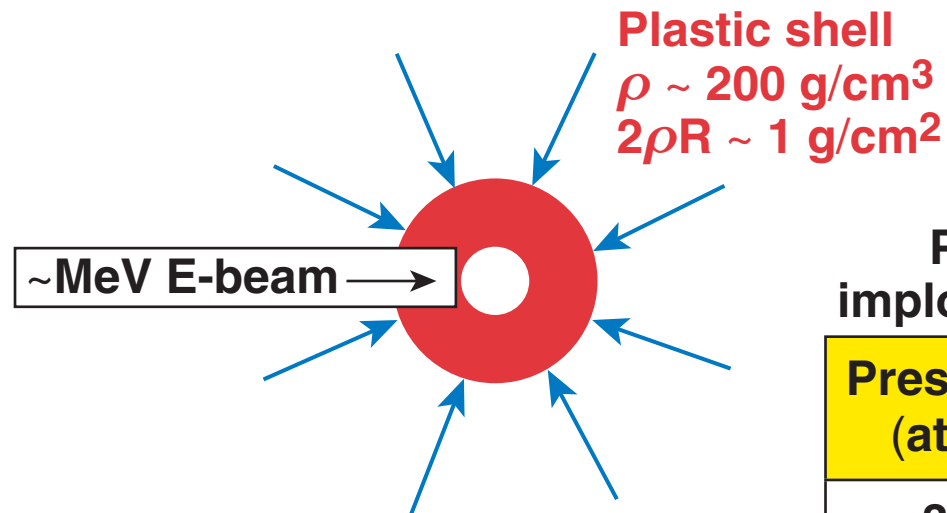
High ρR fuel assembly was achieved with thick CH shells and a low-adiabat, low-implosion velocity implosion*



$$E_L \approx 20 \text{ kJ}, \alpha \sim 1.3, V_i \approx 2 \times 10^7 \text{ cm/s}$$



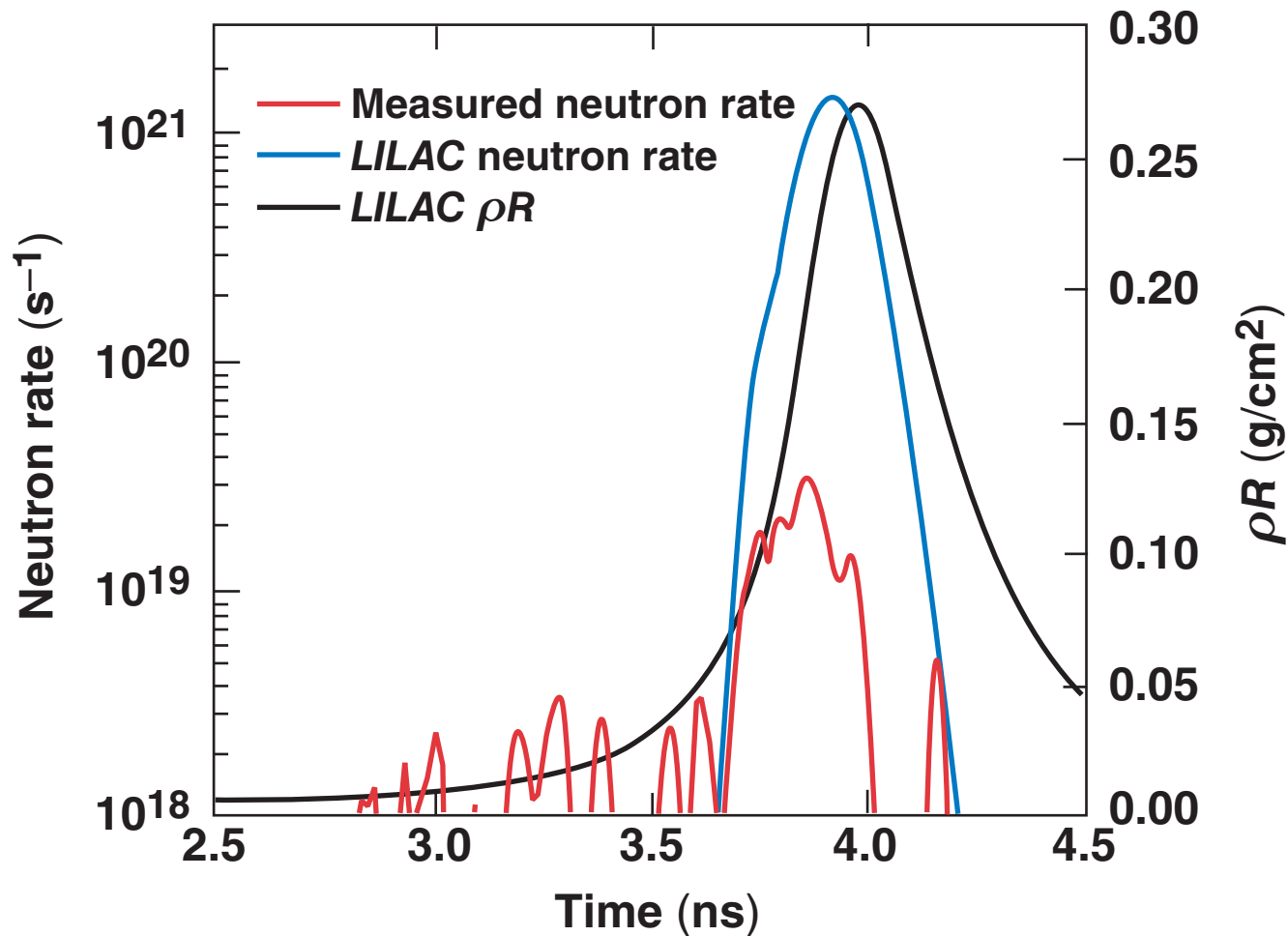
The areal densities are sufficient to stop MeV electrons in the plastic shell



Predicted values for a 20-kJ implosion with an ideal pulse shape

Pressure (atm)	ρ (g/cc)	$2\rho R$ (g/cm ²)	E_{stop} (MeV)*
35	89.3	0.52	2.10
25	101	0.62	2.35
15	120	0.74	2.76
5	185	1.02	3.53
1	222	1.32	4.45

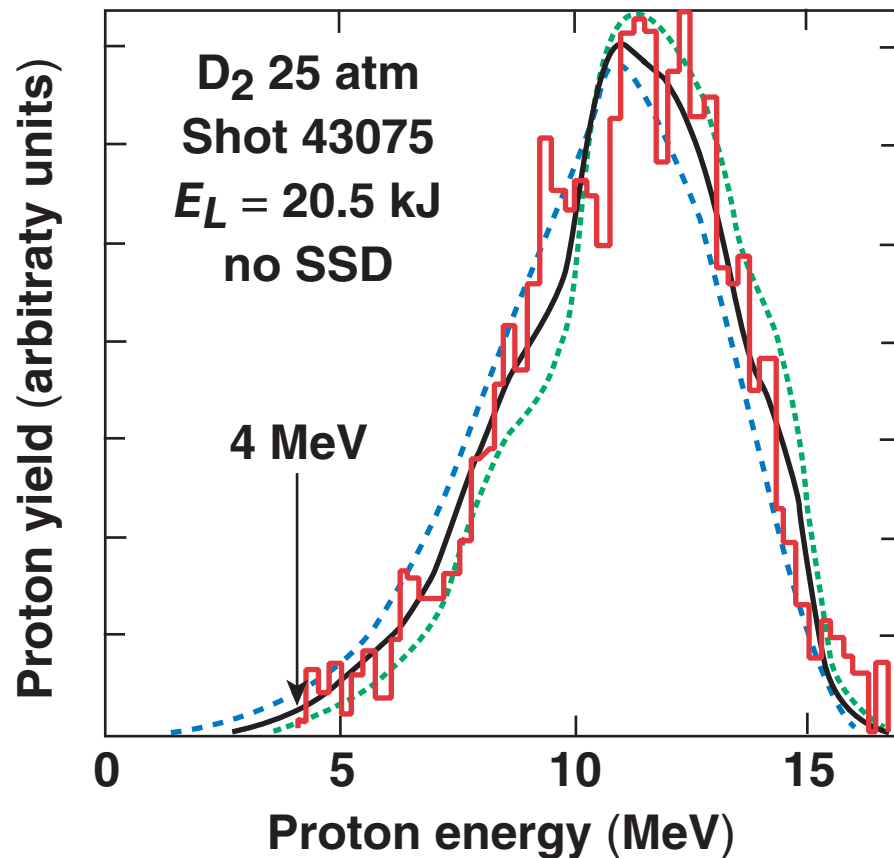
The DD neutron production begins as predicted and shows a 200-ps truncation, probably due to hot-spot CH–DD mixing



D₂ 25 atm
Shot # 43075
E_L = 20.5 kJ,
no SSD

YOC = 3%

The measured¹ and reconstructed² downshifted secondary proton spectra are in good agreement



The reconstruction used the measured neutron rate and the simulated $\rho R(t)$.

- Measured spectrum
- - - LILAC with 1-D source size
- - - LILAC with point source
- LILAC averaged

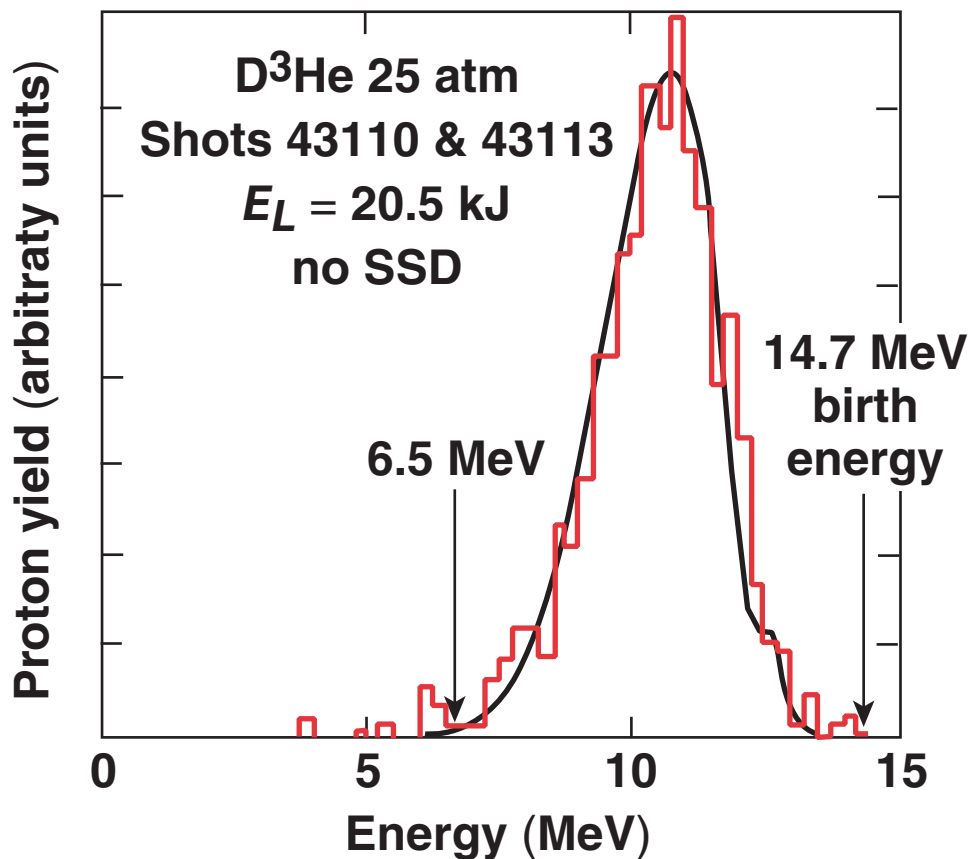
8.7-MeV downshift



$$(\rho R)_{\max} = 0.26 \text{ g/cm}^2$$
$$\langle \rho R \rangle_n = 0.14 \text{ g/cm}^2$$

¹F. H. Séguin *et al.*, Rev. Sci. Instrum. **74**, 975 (2003).
²P. B. Radha *et al.*, GO2.00008.

The measured¹ and reconstructed² downshifted primary proton spectra are in good agreement for D³He implosions



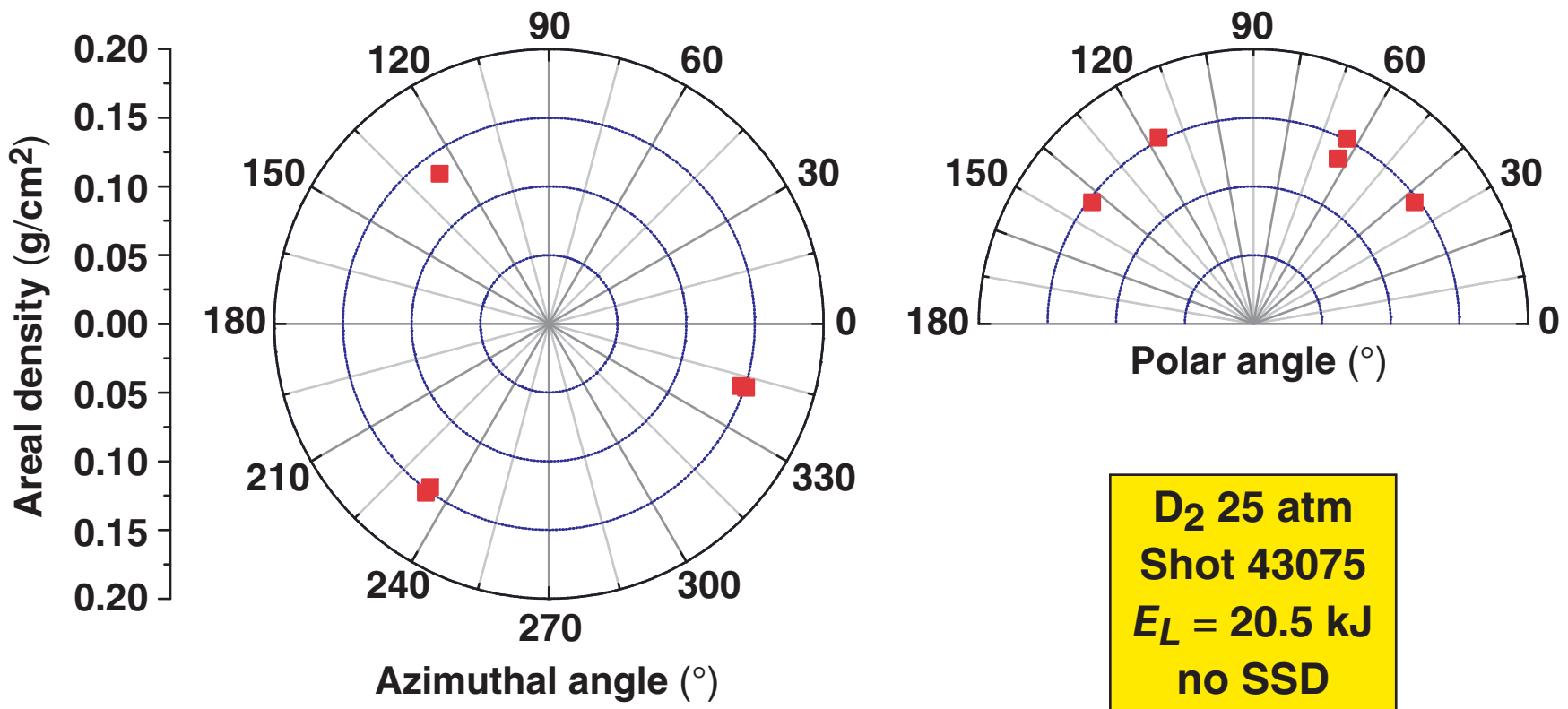
The calculation used an estimated proton rate and the simulated ρR evolution

— Measured spectrum
— Calculated spectrum

8.2-MeV downshift
↓
 $(\rho R)_{\max} = 0.25$ g/cm²
 $\langle \rho R \rangle_n = 0.13$ g/cm²

¹F. H. Séguin *et al.*, Rev. Sci. Instrum. **74**, 975 (2003).
²P. B. Radha *et al.*, GO2.00008.

The $\langle \rho R \rangle$ modulations are $<10\%$, indicating that the compressed core is not significantly affected by low-mode ($\ell \leq 5$) nonuniformities

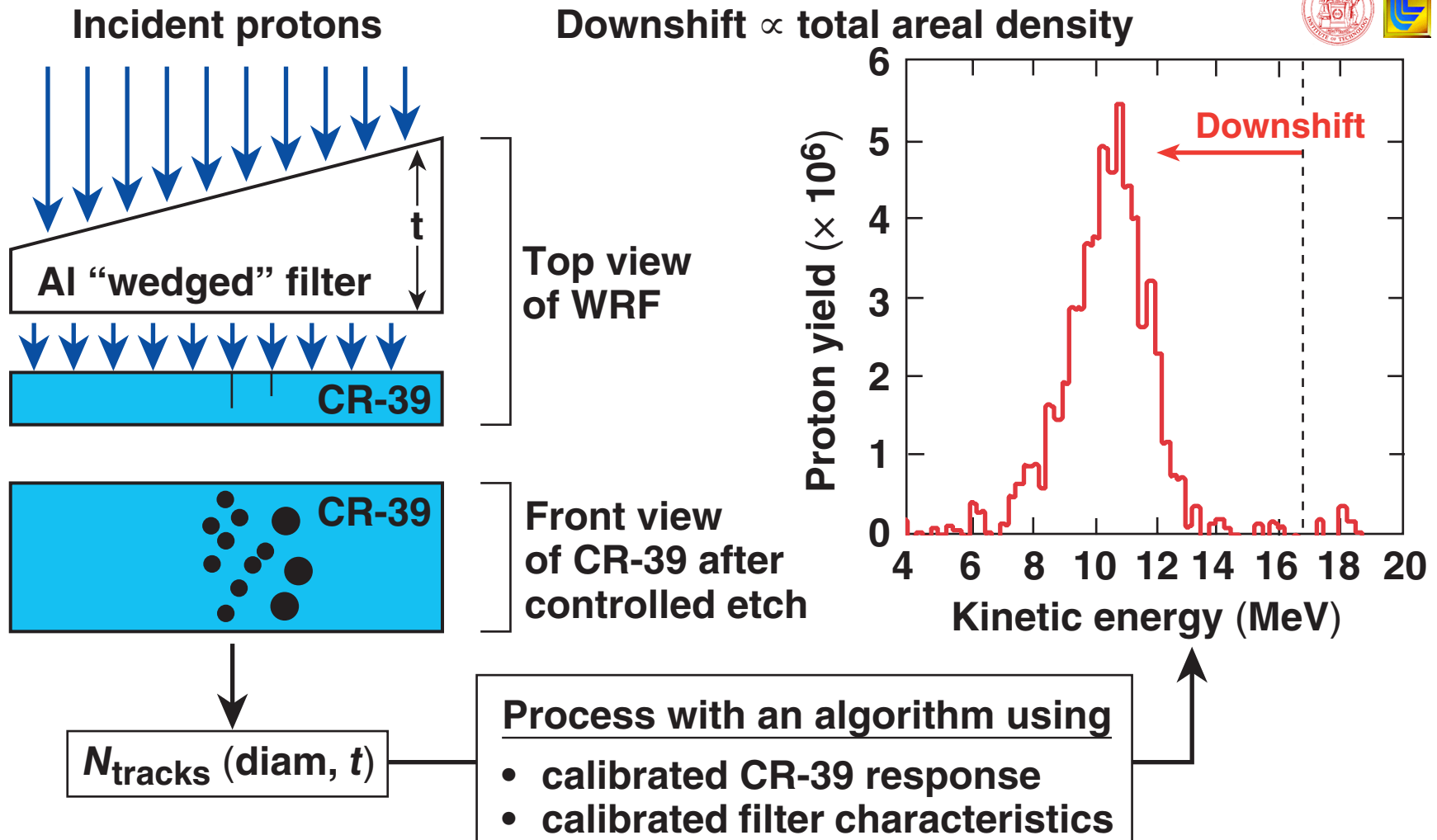


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“Wedged-range-filter” spectrometers (WRF’s) record the proton spectrum to measure areal density



Very good agreement between measured and predicted burn-averaged areal densities is obtained



Shot number	Gas fill	P (atm)	Measured ρR (g/cm ²)	Burn-averaged ρR (g/cm ²)
43074	D ₂	34	0.133	0.138
43075	D ₂	25	0.146	0.144
43107	D ₂	25	0.122	0.132
43114	D ₂	25	0.128	0.112
43106	D ₂	13	0.128	No NTD available
43108	D ₂	13	0.129	No NTD available
43109 43112	D ³ He	33	0.128	No NTD available
43110 43113	D ³ He	25	0.130	No NTD available
Average			0.131	0.132