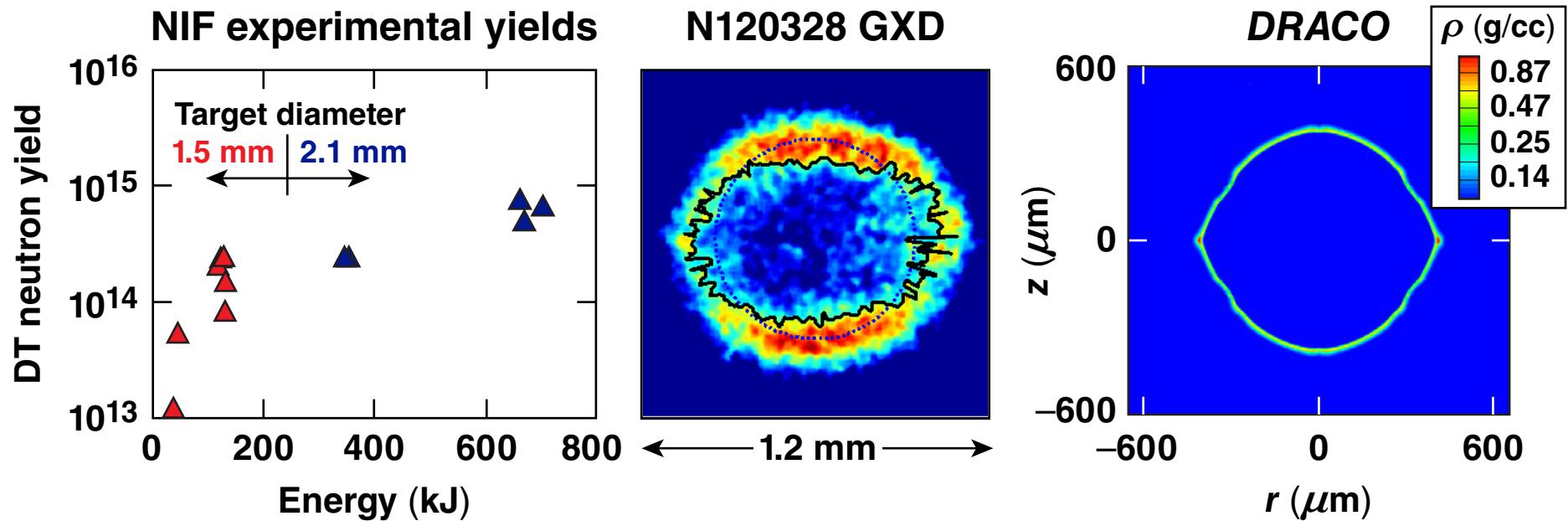


Drive-Symmetry Studies of NIF Exploding-Pusher Experiments



P. W. McKenty
University of Rochester
Laboratory for Laser Energetics

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- “Free-fall” model gives a predictive tool in the design of current and future neutron-yield experiments
- Current experiments have produced neutron yields up to 7.6×10^{14} with plans to exceed 1.0×10^{15} with new targets
- Early-time imaging indicates discrepancies with the simulation predictions for target drive in XP shots
- Symmetry analysis has led to a revamped illumination platform that provides improved equatorial drive and reduced overall fuel motion
- Fuel-velocity constraints make the current 1.5-mm-class XP platform unsuitable for commissioning the fixed nuclear activation diagnostics (FNADs)

Collaborators



**R. S. Craxton, A. Shvydky, D. H. Froula, D. T. Michel, P. A. Olson,
F. J. Marshall, T. C. Sangster, D. D. Meyerhofer, and R. L. McCrory**

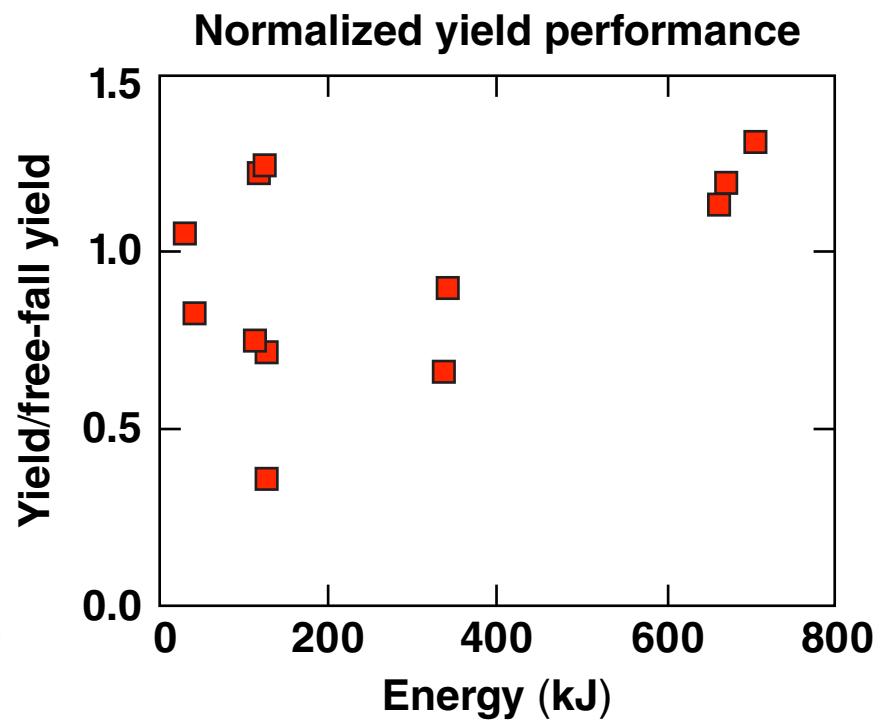
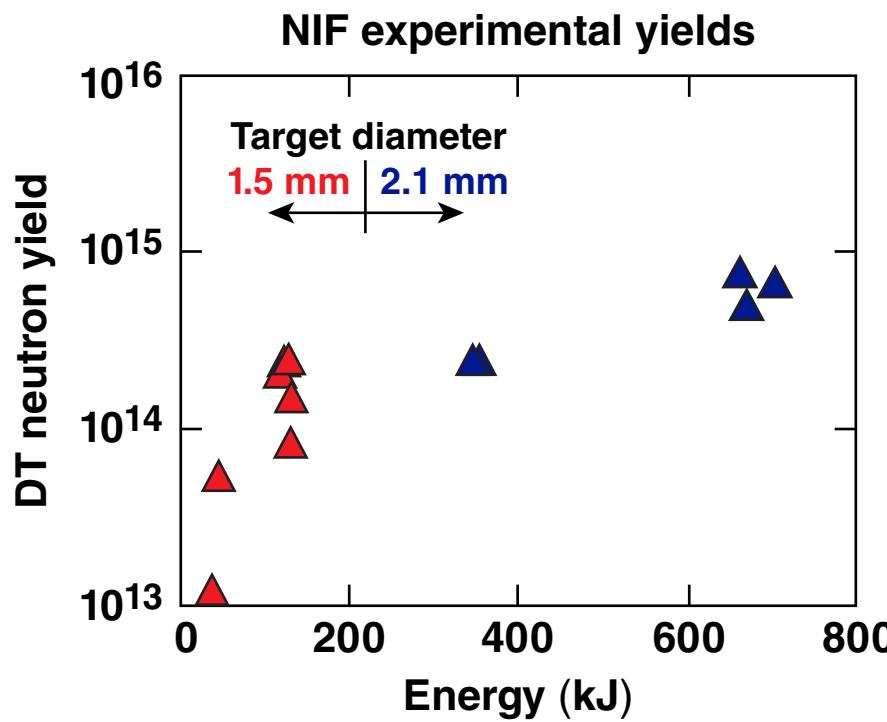
Laboratory for Laser Energetics
University of Rochester

A. Nikroo, J. P. Kilkenny, M. Hoppe, and J. Fooks
General Atomics

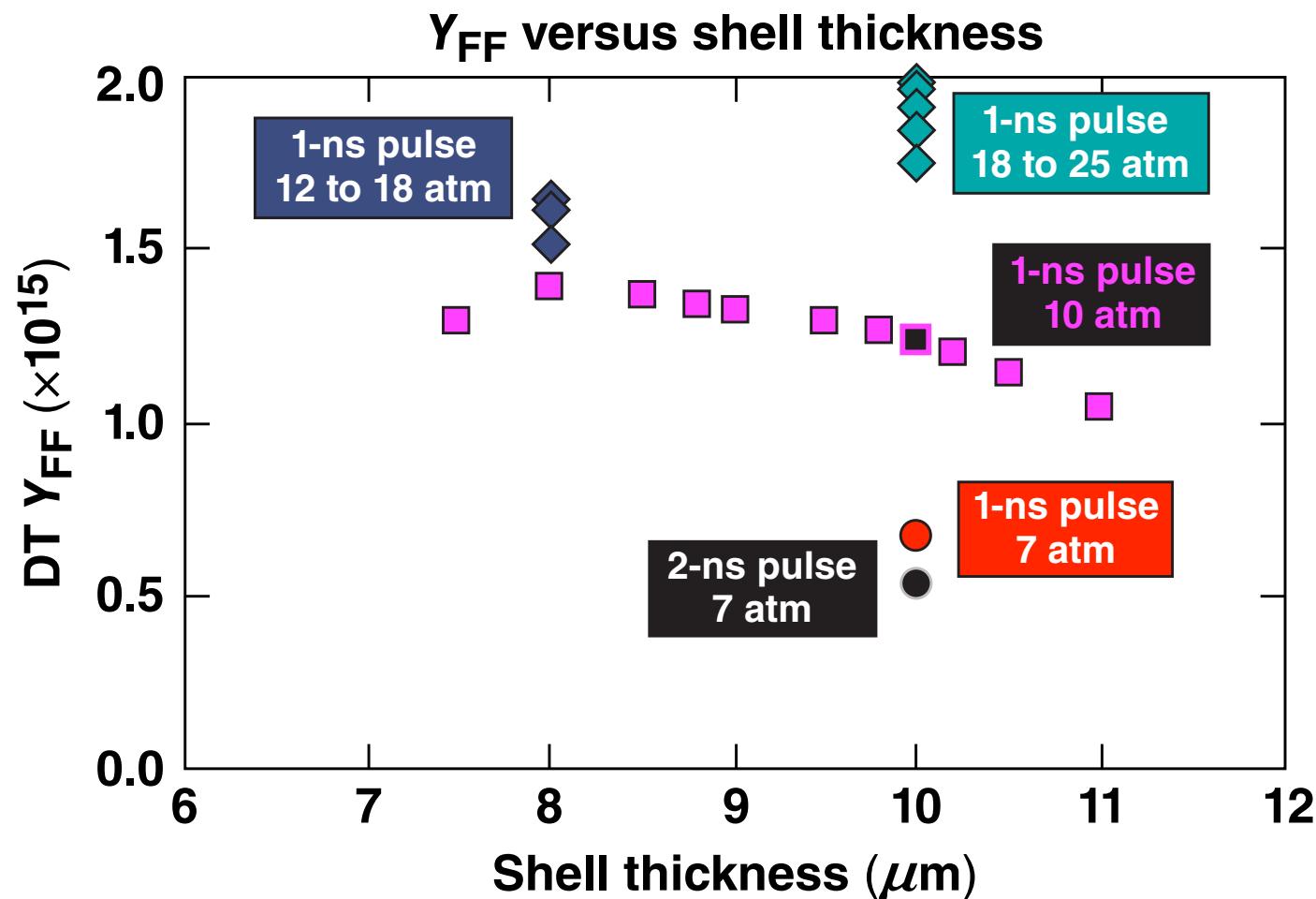
A. J. MacKinnon, S. LePape, and L. Divol
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

H. W. Herrmann and G. A. Kyrala
Los Alamos National Laboratory

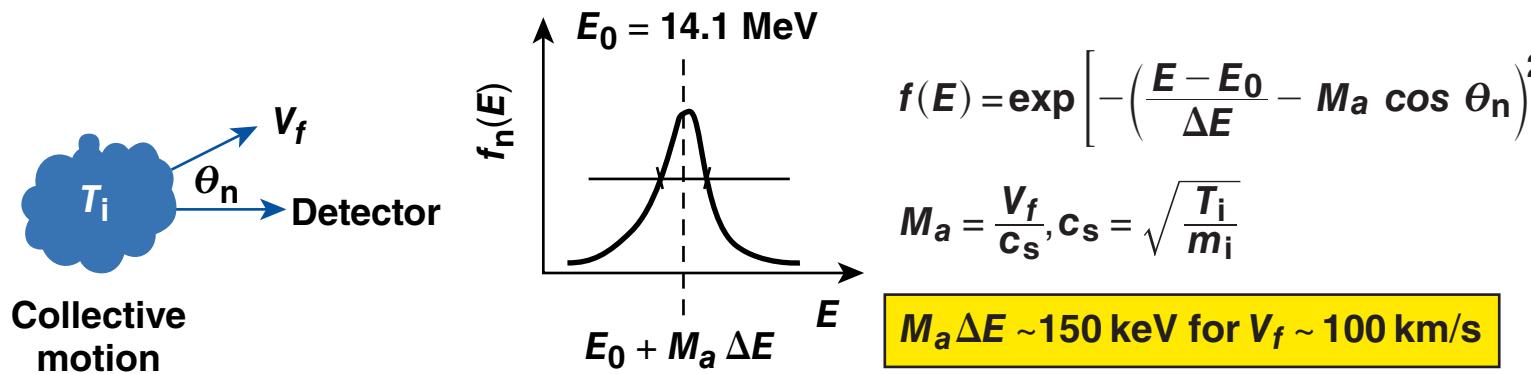
The majority of NIF XP DT yields fall to within $\pm 50\%$ of the 1-D LILAC free-fall (FF) yields



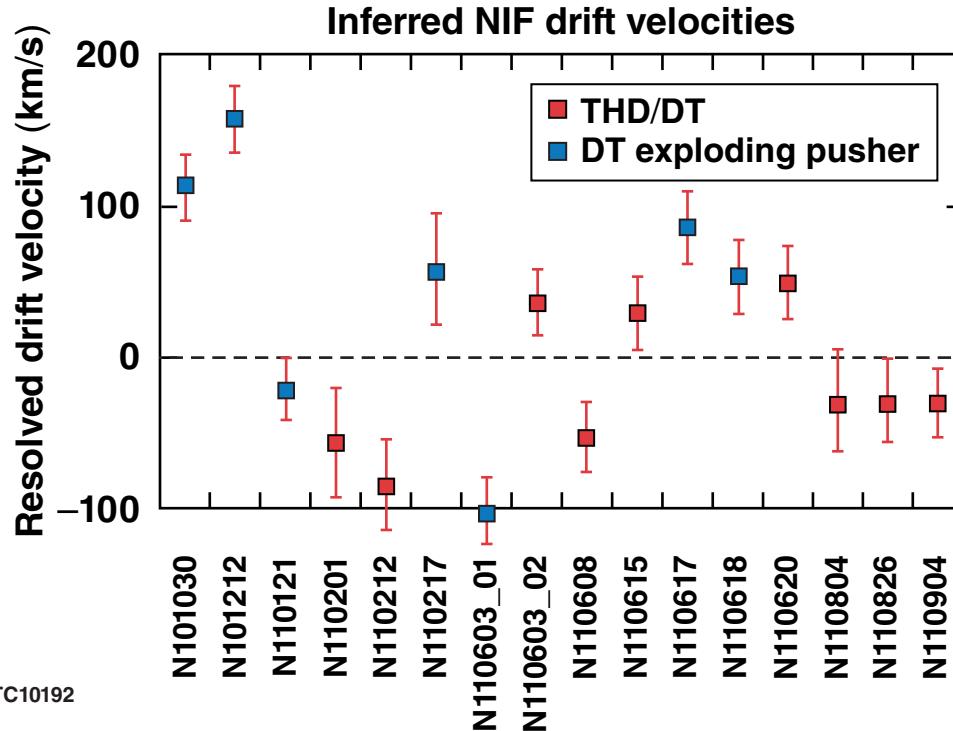
Using γ_{FF} as the performance metric, the path to reaching 1×10^{15} yields has been set



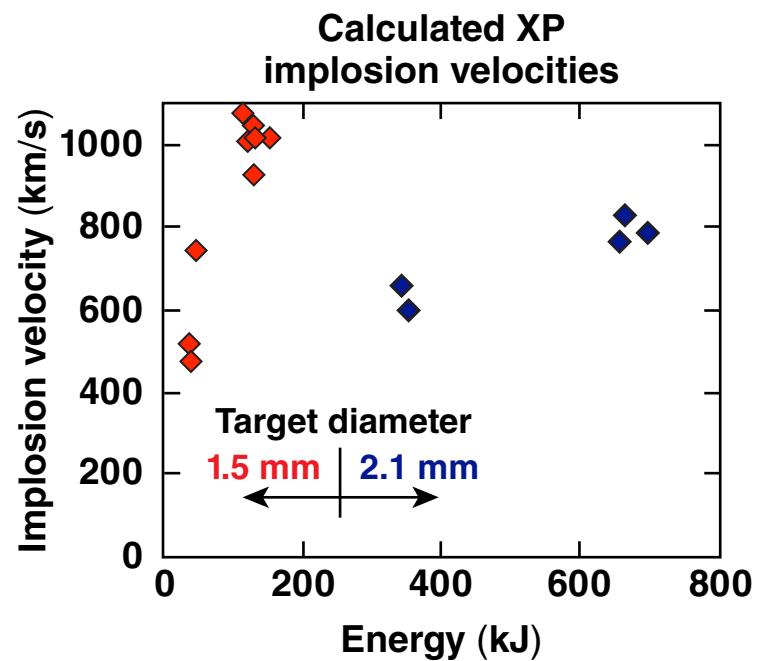
Flat-fielding the fixed nuclear activation diagnostics (FNADs) places strict limits on fuel velocity



Collective motion

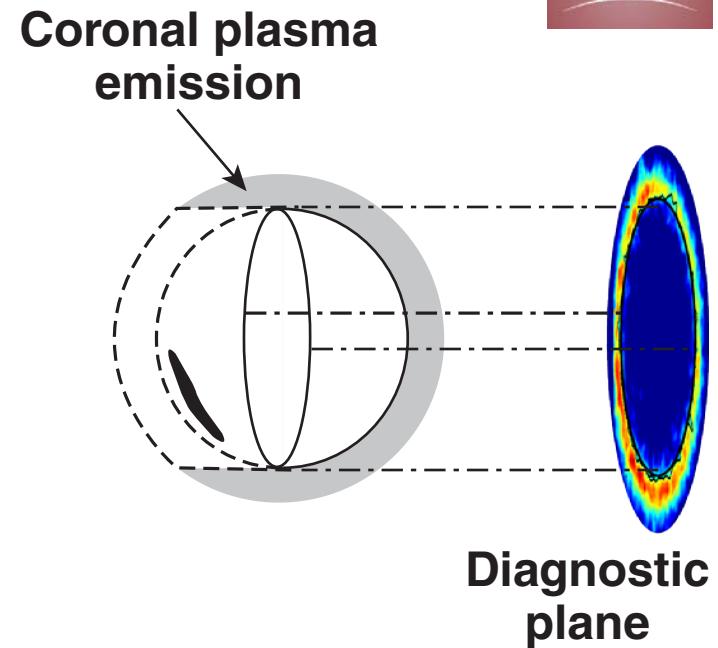
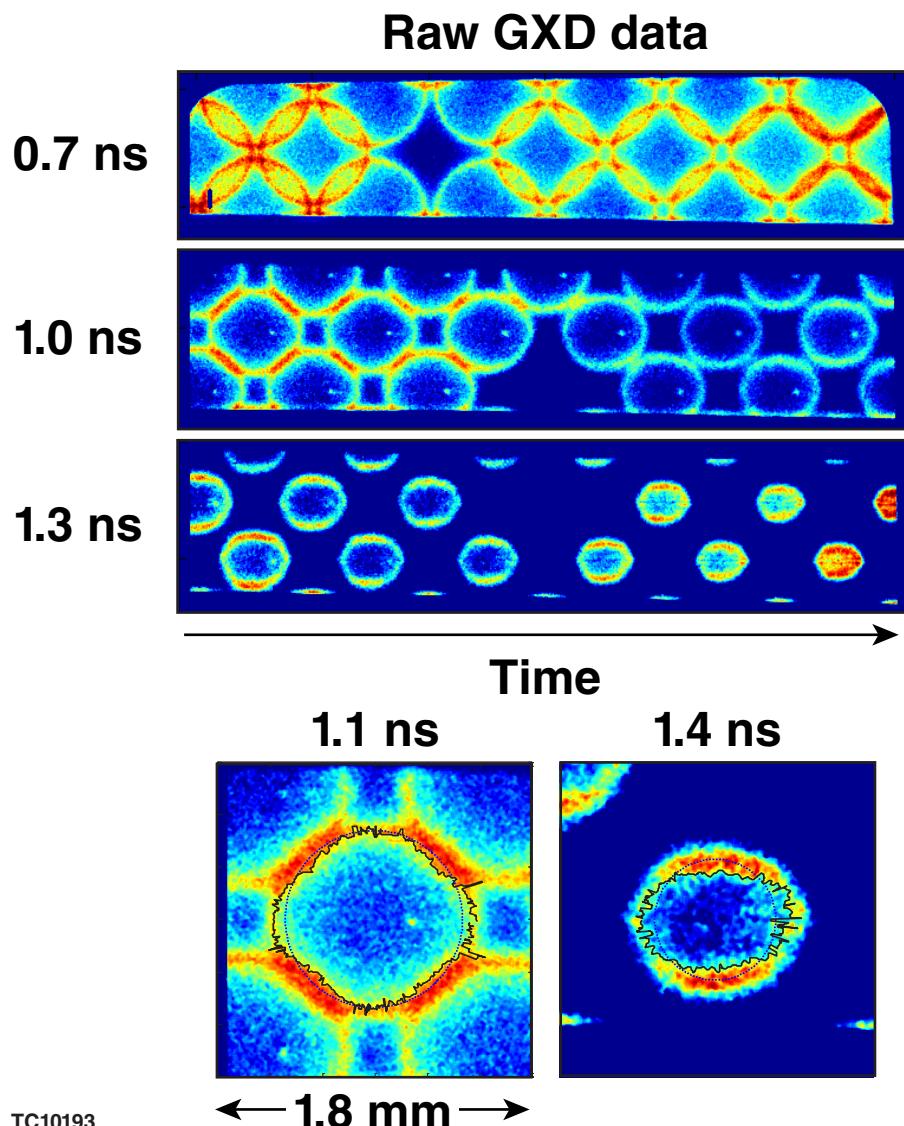


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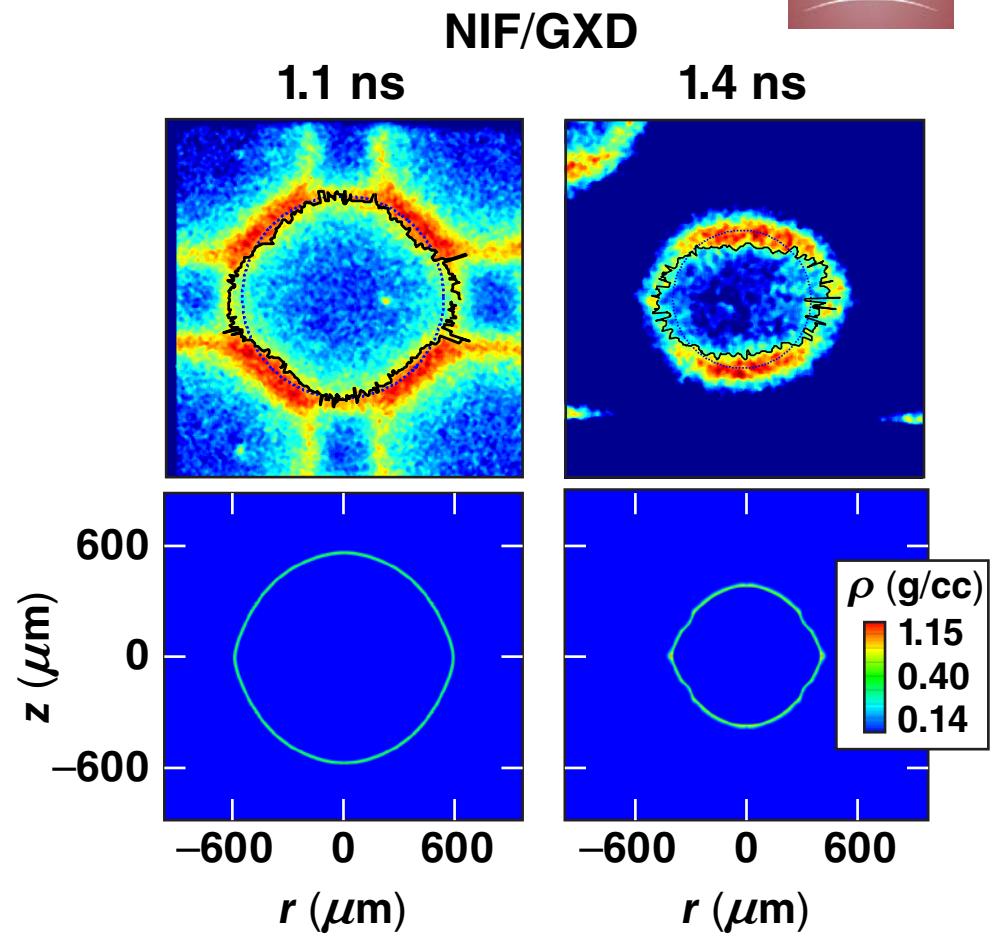
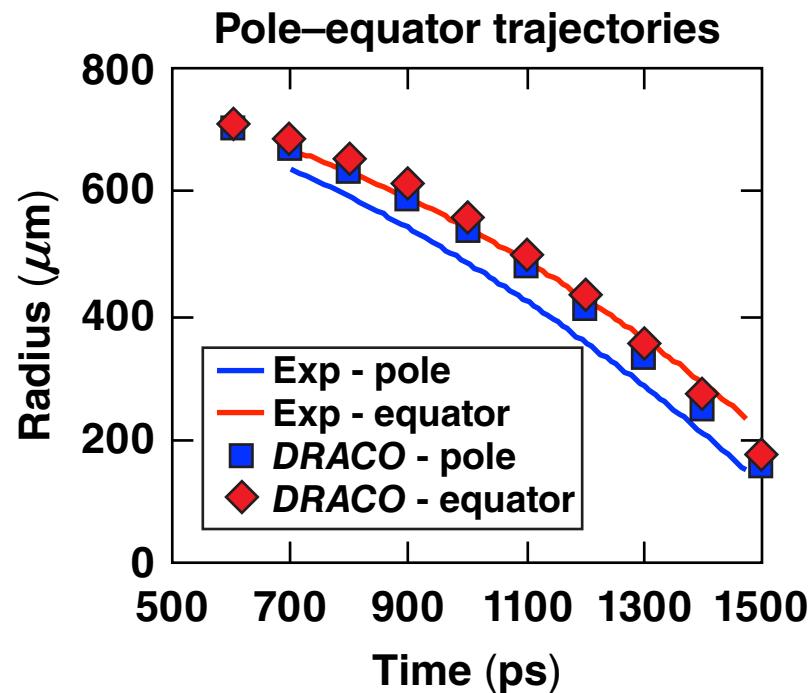
Target diameter
1.5 mm | 2.1 mm

Self-backlighting* analysis was applied to gated x-ray detector (GXD) images of shot N120328

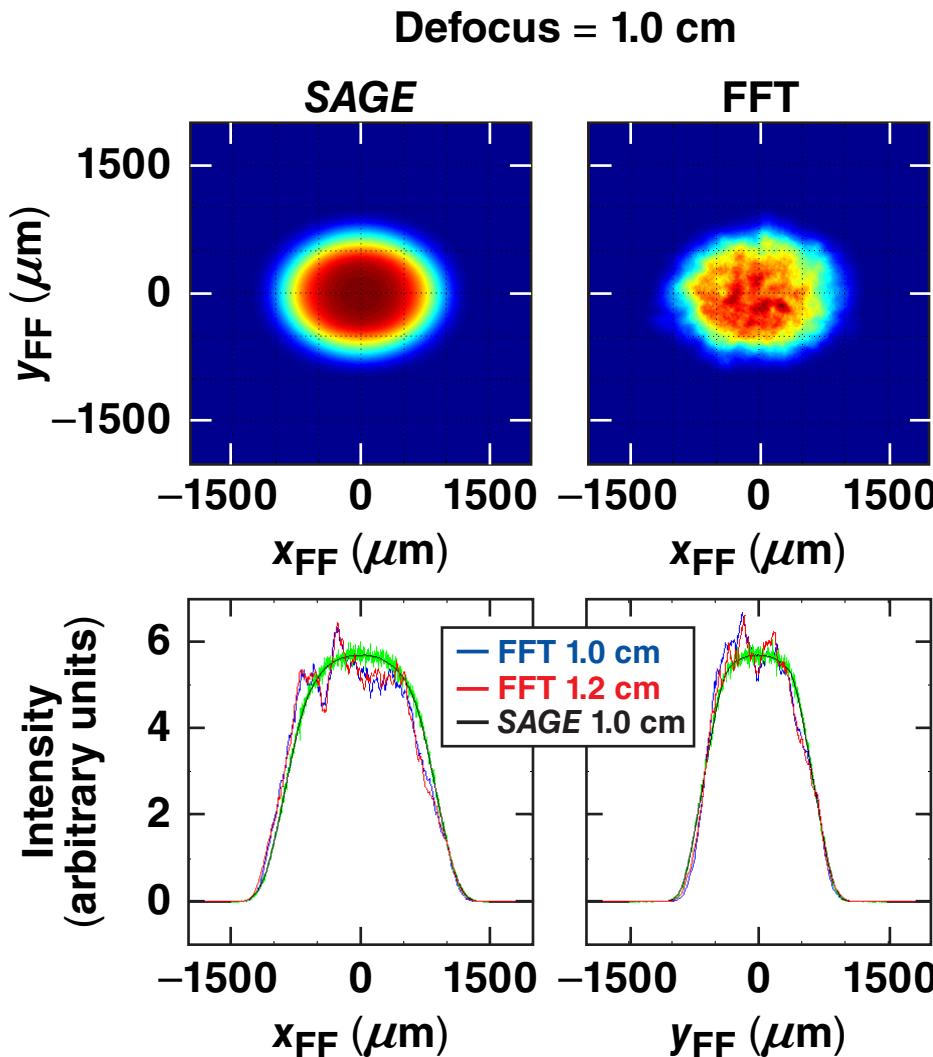


- Absorption length for 1 keV is 10 to 15 μm for 1 g/cc CH

DRACO simulations of N120328 do not reproduce the asymmetry observed in GXD images

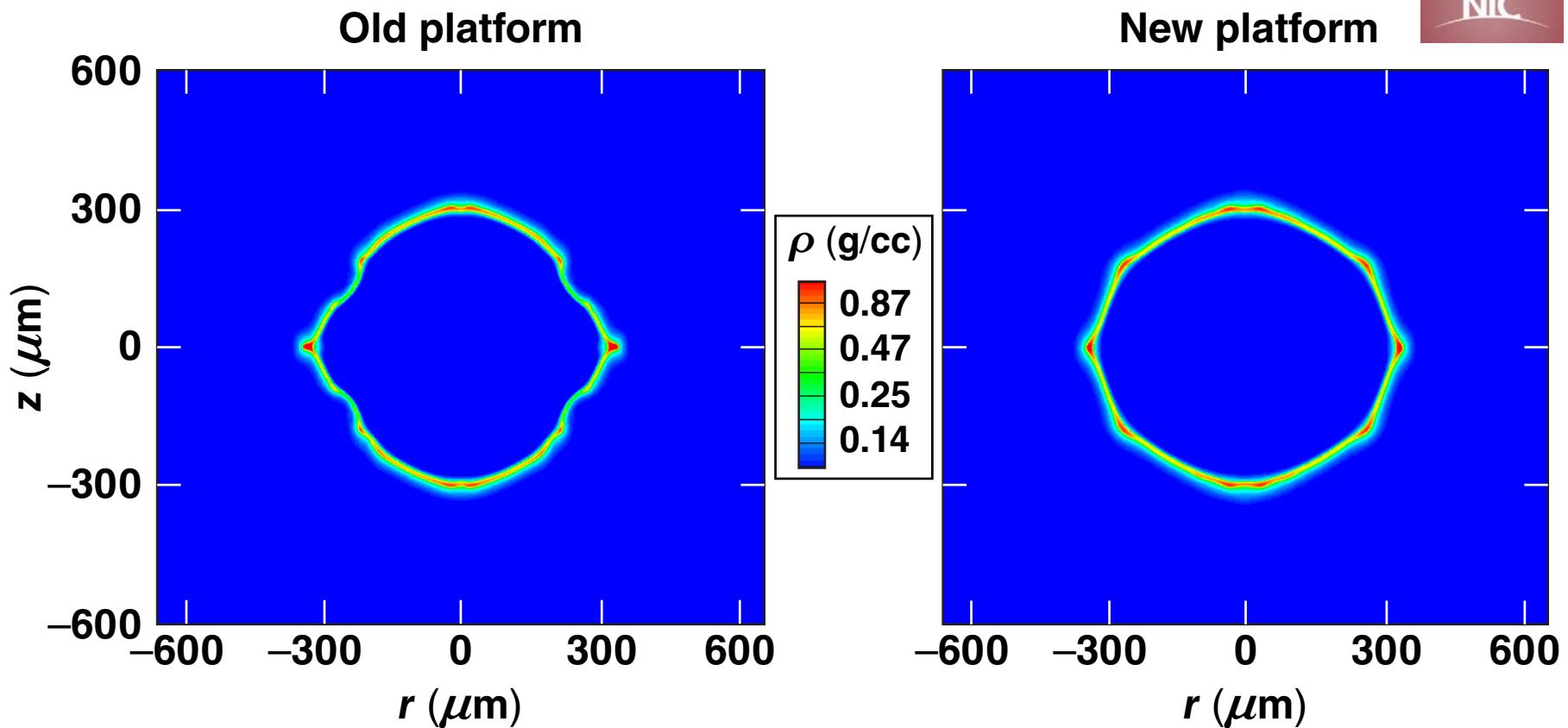


Symmetry studies have led to a redesign of the illumination platform for the 1.5-mm-class target



Ring	New design		
	Vertical shift (μm)	Defocus distance (cm)	Energy weight
1	-30	1.0	1.0
2	-30	1.5	1.0
3A	20	1.0	0.9
3B	-350	1.8	0.9
4A	-500	0.0	1.25
4B	-550	0.0	1.25
Total energy = 136.5 kJ			

The new illumination platform provides better energy drive near the equator and lowers the fuel motion



$$\langle v_z \rangle_n = 31.6 \text{ km/s}$$

With measured power imbalance
 $\langle v_z \rangle_n = 62.6 \text{ km/s}$

$$\langle v_z \rangle_n = 2.6 \text{ km/s}$$

With measured power imbalance
 $\langle v_z \rangle_n = 53.2 \text{ km/s}$

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