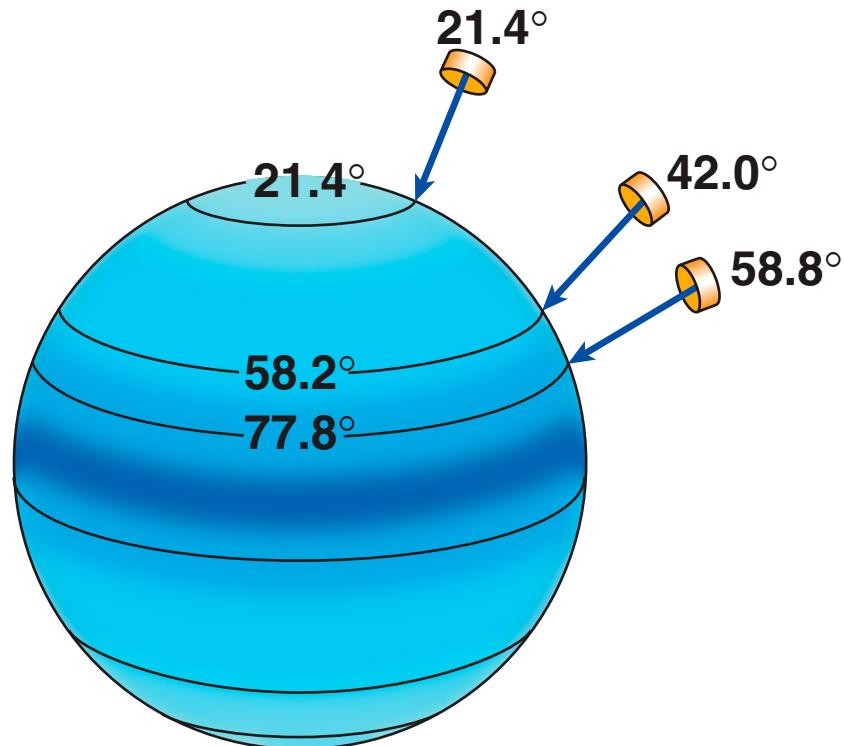


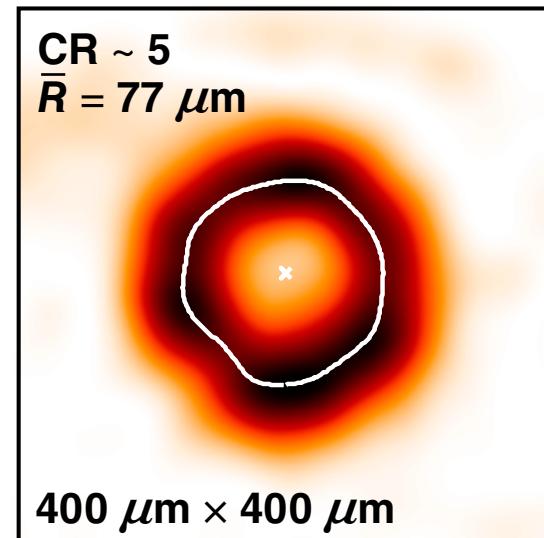
Polar Drive on OMEGA and the NIF



OMEGA polar-drive geometry



Backlit x-ray image
OMEGA polar-drive implosion



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University of Rochester
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54th Annual Meeting of the
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Division of Plasma Physics
Providence, RI
29 October–2 November 2012

OMEGA and NIF experiments are setting the physics basis for polar-drive (PD) ignition



- OMEGA experiments are addressing key aspects of PD ignition
 - areal density and symmetry are well-modeled with the hydrodynamic code *DRACO*
- PD cryogenic implosion studies will begin in the near term
- Better scaling of OMEGA implosions with the National Ignition Facility (NIF) PD ignition designs will be obtained with new PD-specific phase plates
- Early NIF experiments will be used to study the symmetry and laser-plasma interactions

Collaborators



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P. W. McKenty, T. J. B. Collins, R. S. Craxton, D. H. Edgell, R. Epstein,
D. H. Froula, V. N. Goncharov, M. Hohenberger, R. L. McCrory,
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**University of Rochester
Laboratory for Laser Energetics**

J. A. Frenje and R. D. Petrasso
**The Plasma Science and Fusion Center
Massachusetts Institute of Technology**

Outline



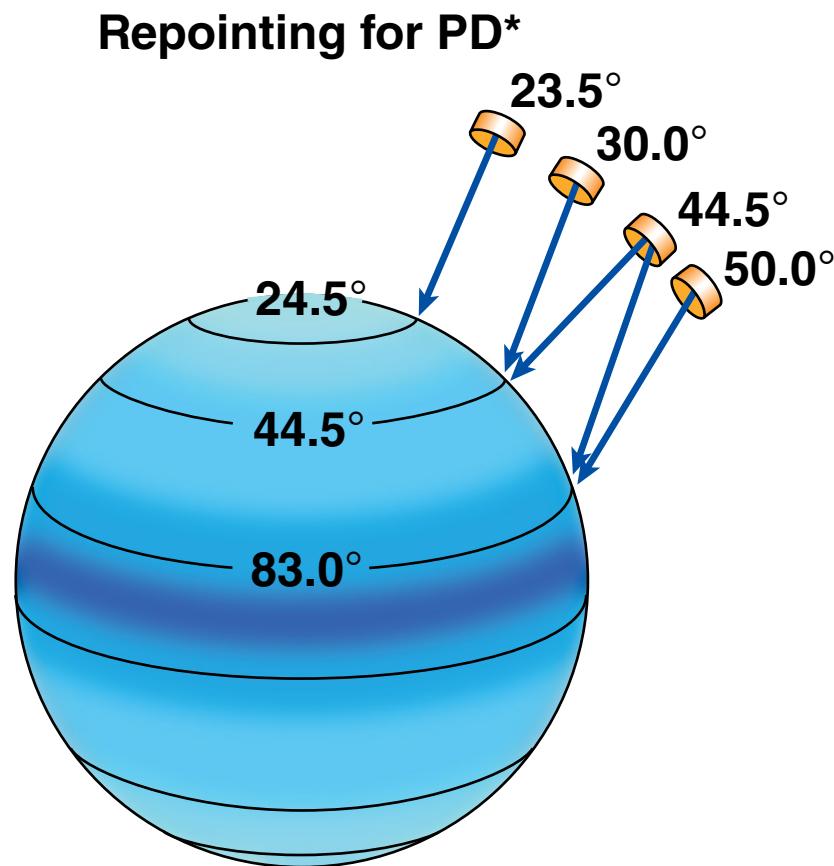
- **Polar drive**
- **OMEGA experiments**
- **Future PD OMEGA experiments**
- **Early NIF experiments**

Outline



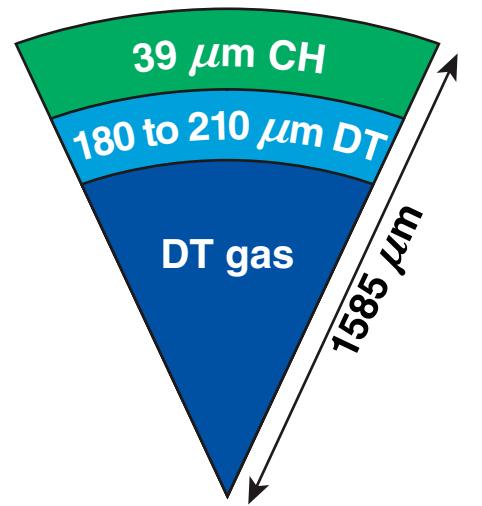
- **Polar drive**
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Polar drive (PD) enables direct-drive ignition experiments on the NIF in the x-ray-drive configuration



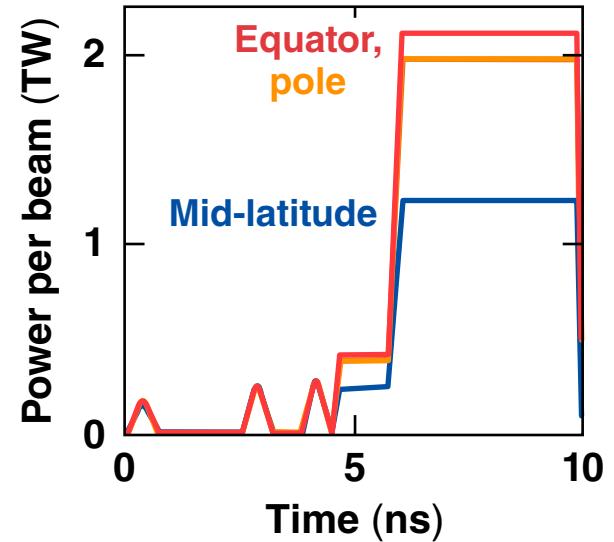
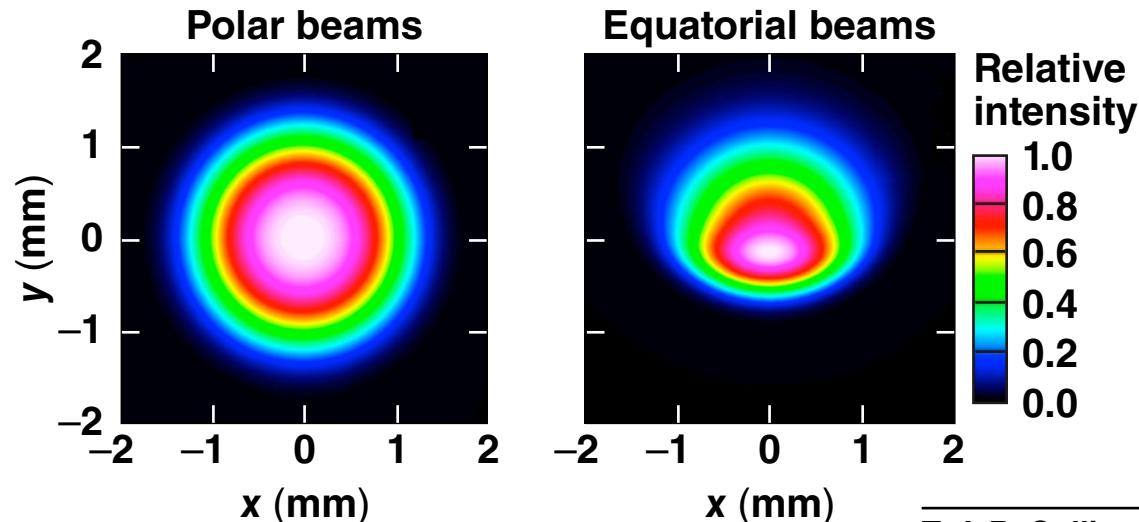
- Oblique irradiation near the equator is at lower densities ($n = n_{\text{crit}} \times \cos^2\theta_{\text{inc}}$)
 - nonradial beams
 - reduced absorption
 - reduced hydro-efficiency
 - lateral heat flow

Tailored laser pulse shapes and beam profiles are used to adequately irradiate the equator in the ignition design



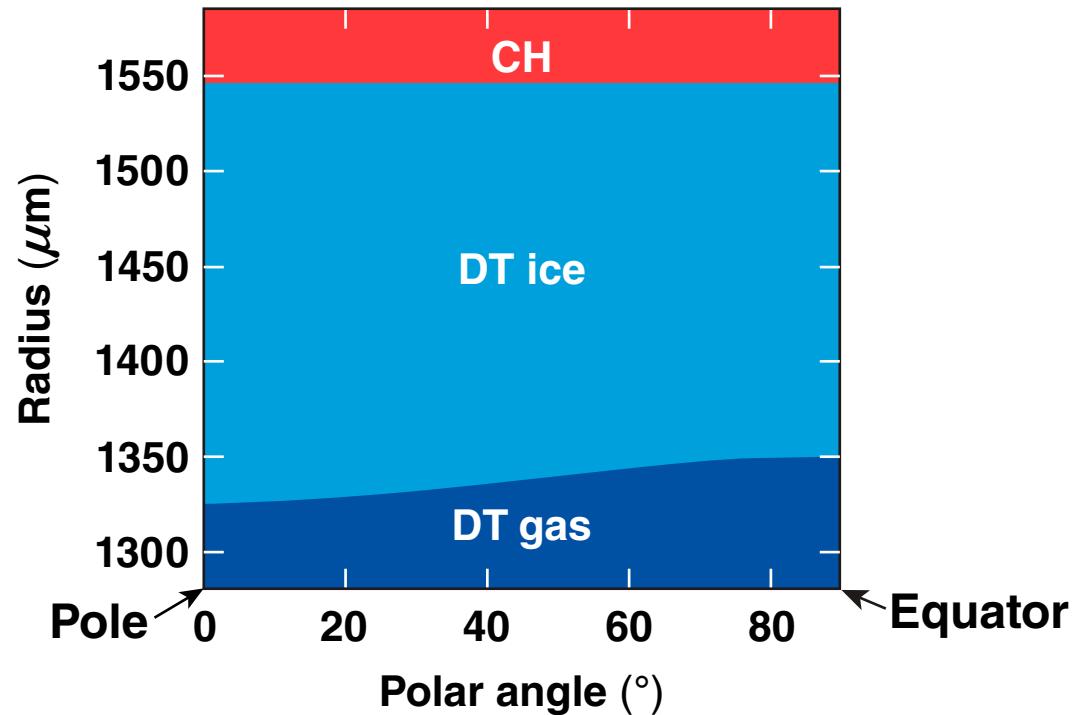
E	1.5 MJ
V_{imp}	$(3.5 \text{ to } 4.3) \times 10^7 \text{ cm/s}$
α_{inn}	2.2 to 2.6

$$\alpha_{\text{inn}} = \frac{P}{P_F}$$



- Custom spot shapes preferentially irradiate the equator, improving symmetry

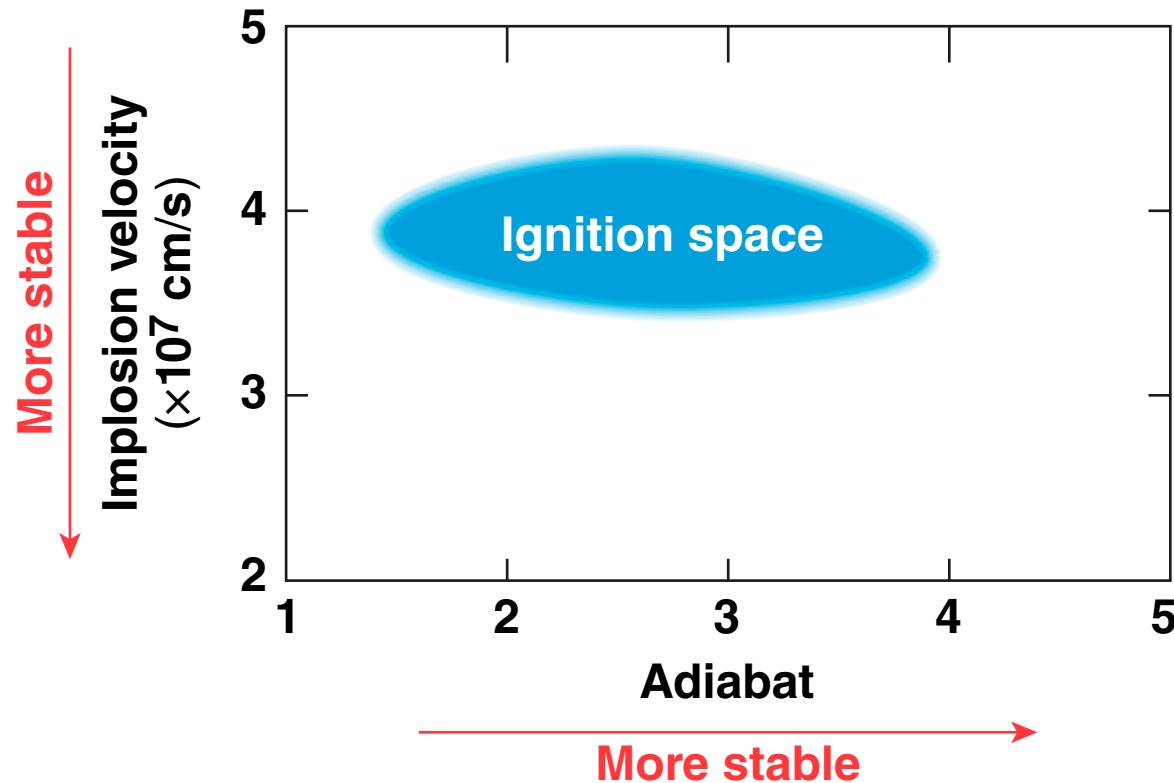
Shimming can provide an additional parameter to control symmetry



- Different shimmed profiles permit
 - variation in symmetry
 - adequate symmetry with lower-intensity equatorial beams than without a shim

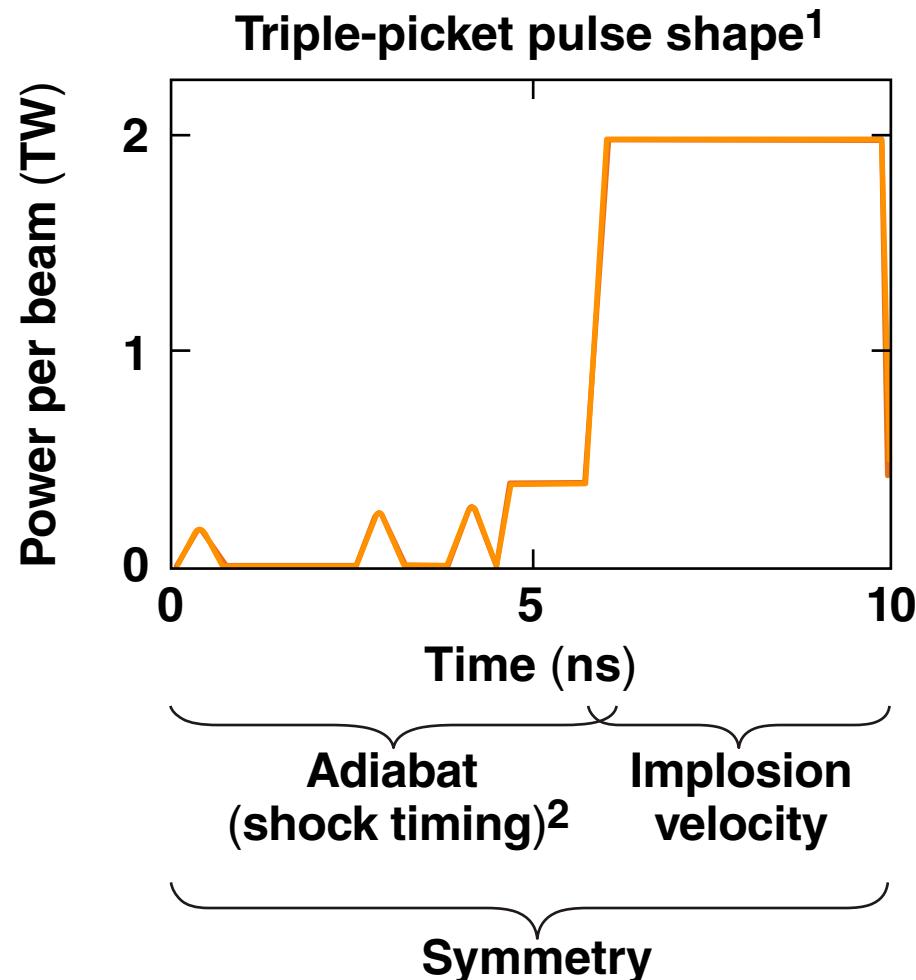
T. J. B. Collins *et al.*, Phys. Plasmas **19**, 056308 (2011);
T. J. B. Collins, JO4.00010, this conference.

PD ignition space is similar to symmetric drive



- Analytical theories help to identify key parameters that affect the onset of ignition
- Ignition target designing is based on hydrodynamic simulations
- Simulation models are continuously being refined based on experimental data from OMEGA and the NIF for symmetric and polar drive

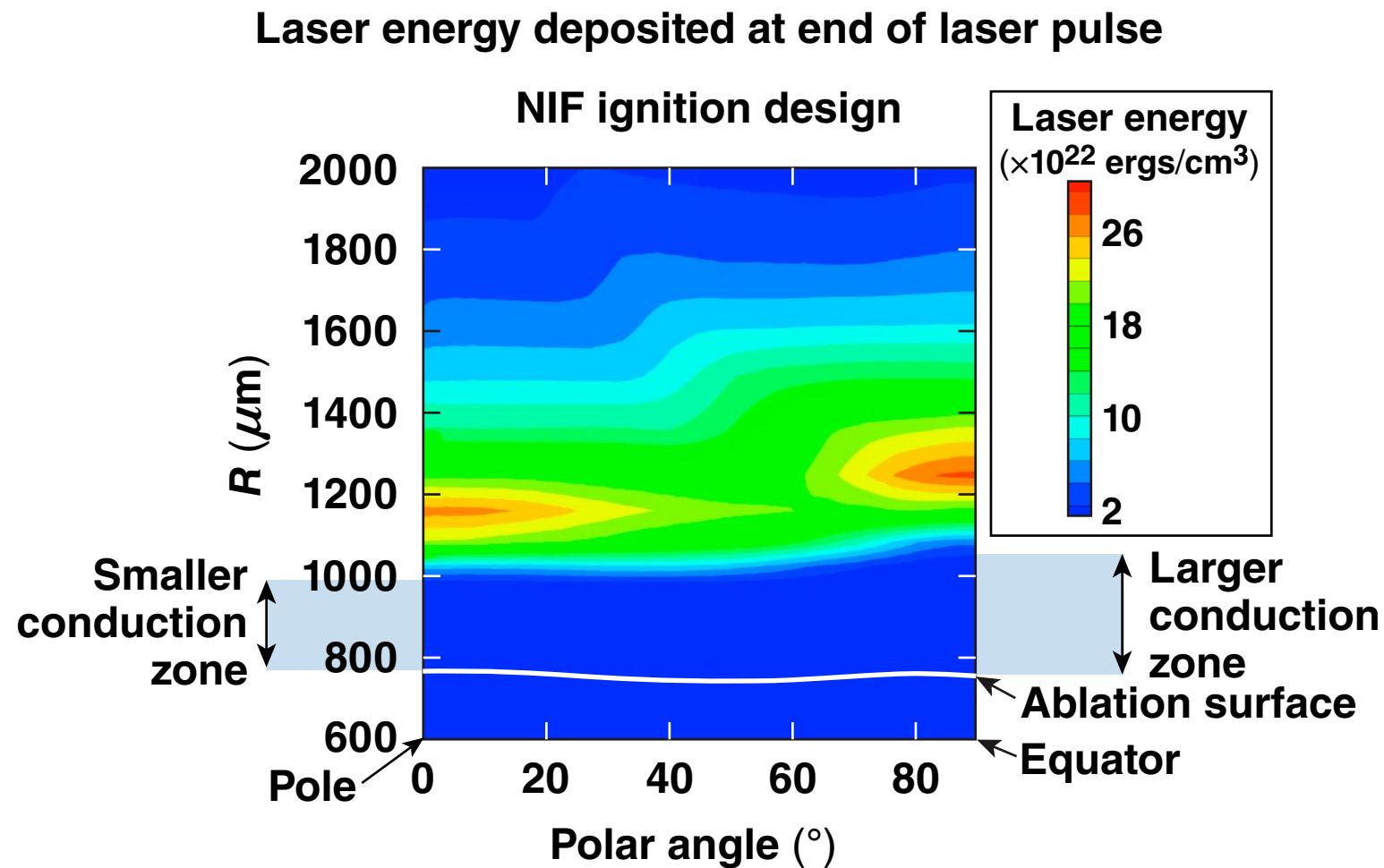
Both shocks and the main drive contribute to asymmetry



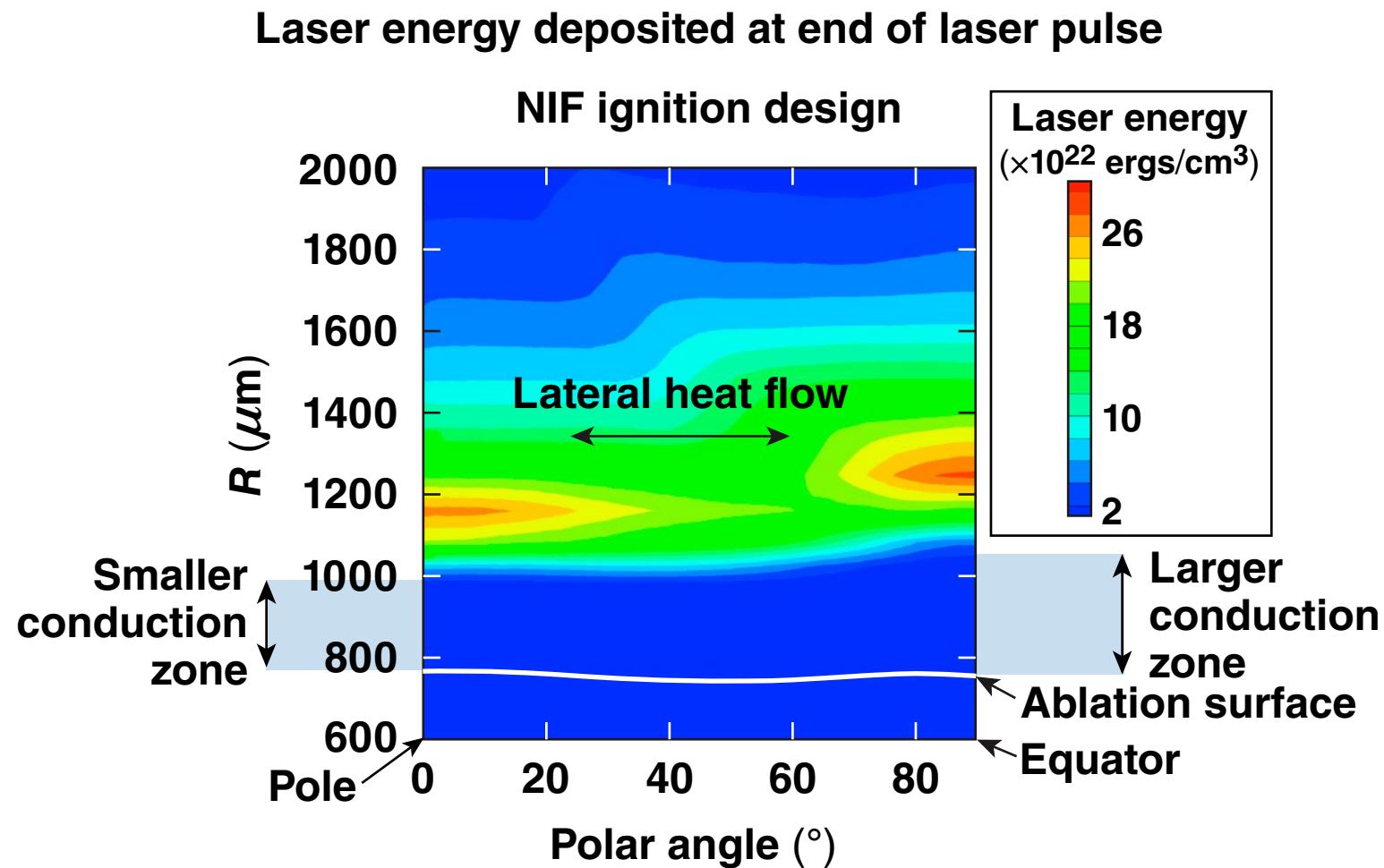
¹V. N. Goncharov et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **104**, 165001 (2010);
P. B. Radha et al., Phys. Plasmas **18**, 012705 (2011).

²P. B. Radha et al., "Polar Drive on OMEGA," submitted to the European Physical Journal.

Models of laser deposition and heat conduction are crucial to determining symmetry of implosion



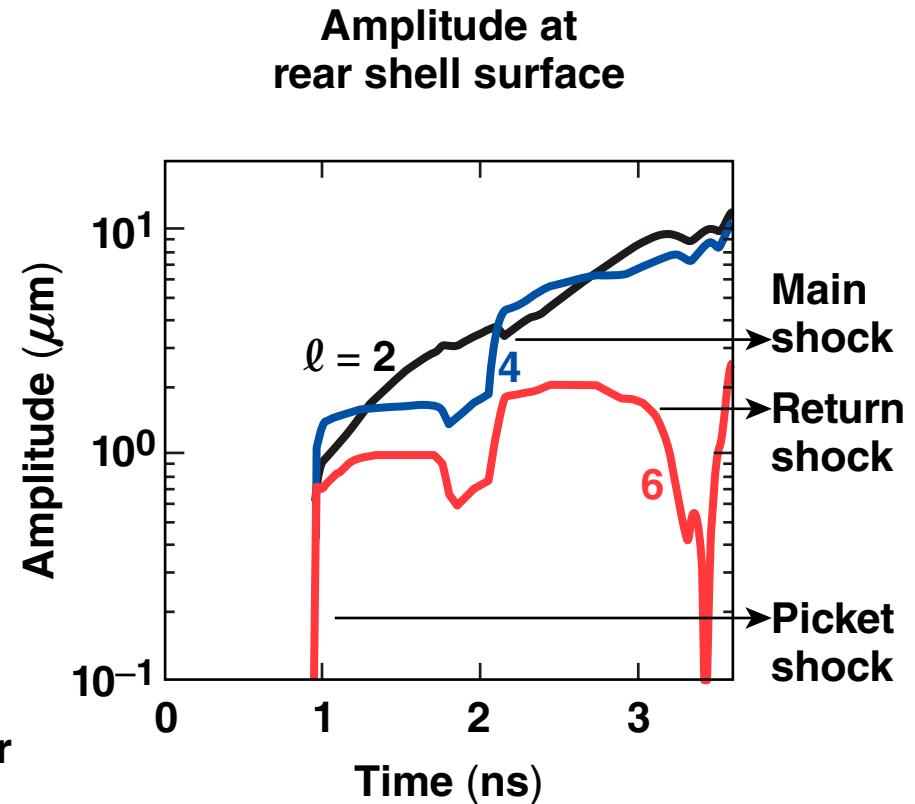
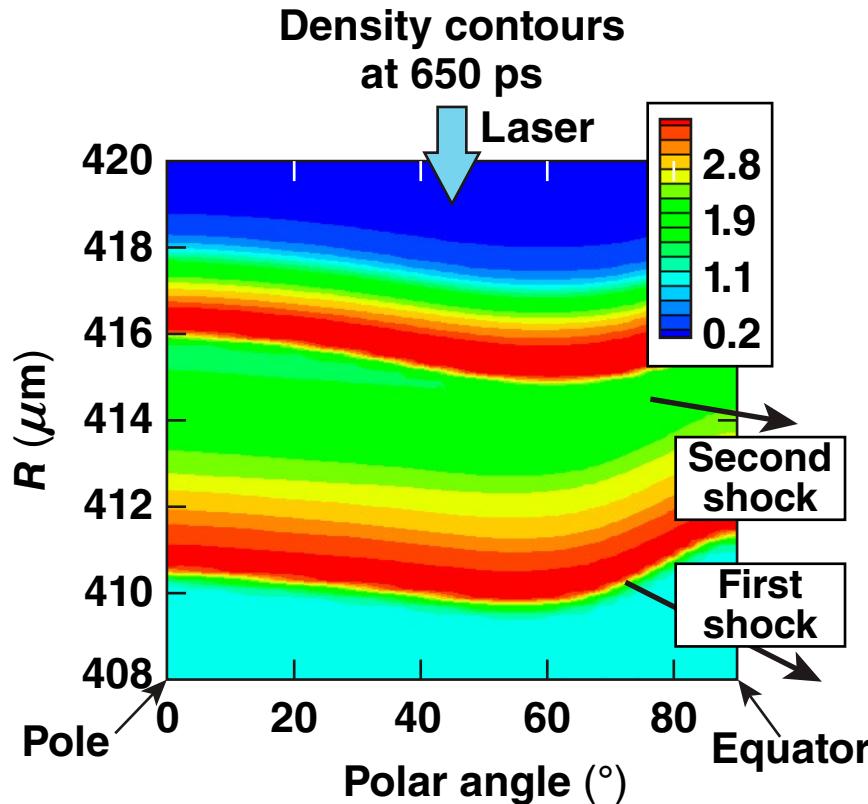
Models of laser deposition and heat conduction are crucial to determining symmetry of implosion



Minimizing asymmetry is an important goal of OMEGA experiments and hydrodynamic modeling



- Nonuniform shock fronts contribute significantly to the asymmetry

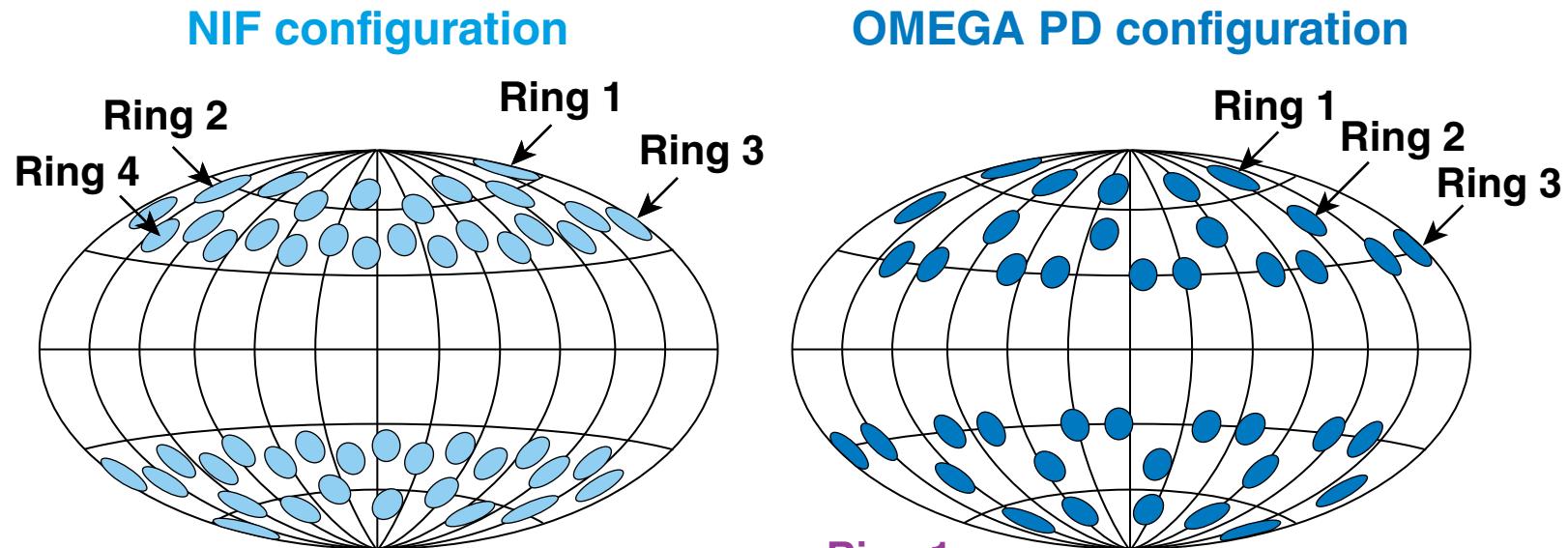


Outline

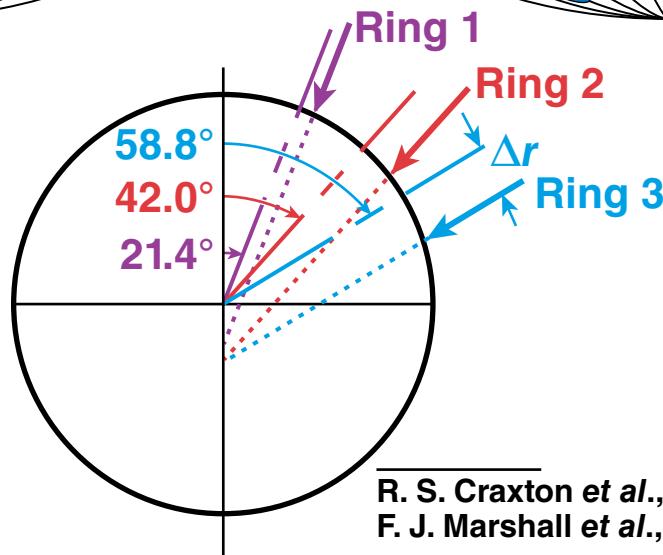


- Polar drive
- **OMEGA experiments**
- Future PD OMEGA experiments
- Early NIF experiments

40 OMEGA beams emulate the 48-quad (192-beam) NIF configuration



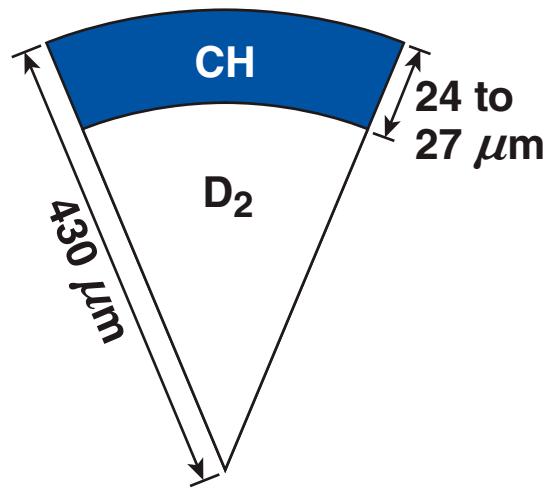
- The remaining beams are used to backlight the shell



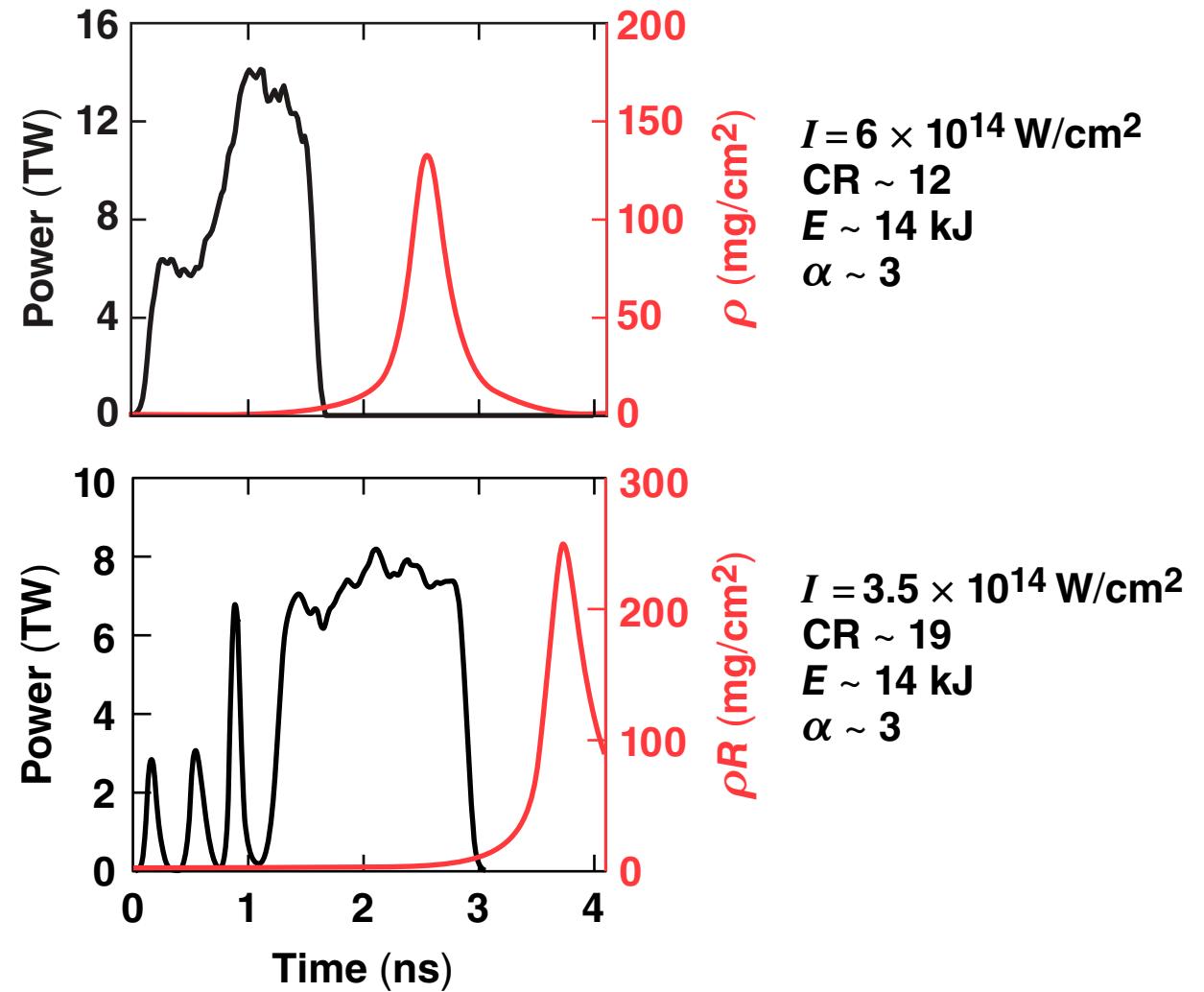
- Beam shifts are parametrized by: $\Delta r_1, \Delta r_2, \Delta r_3,$

R. S. Craxton et al., Phys. Plasmas **12**, 056304 (2005).
F. J. Marshall et al., J. Phys. IV France **133**, 153 (2006).

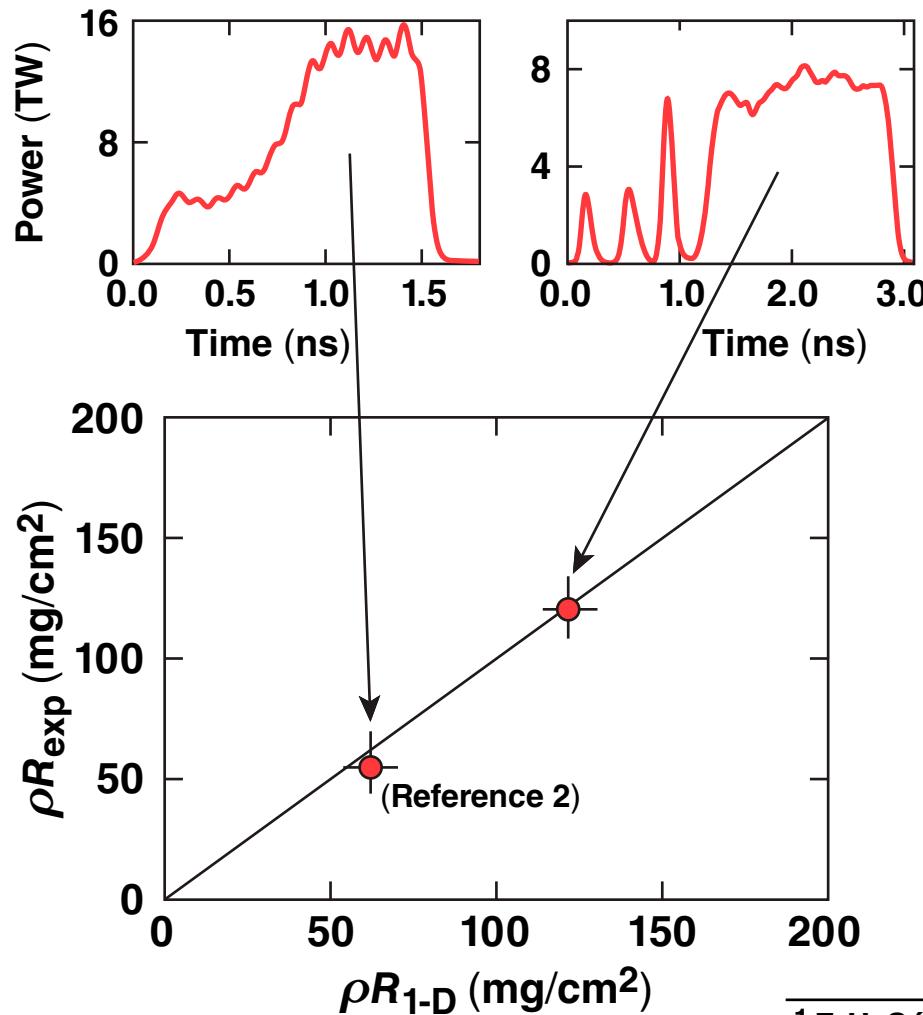
Several low-adiabat laser pulse shapes have been studied in the PD configuration



- Higher areal density is obtained by eliminating shell coasting after the laser drive is off.



Areal density¹ is well modeled over a range of different pulse shapes in the PD configuration



- Areal density depends on the adiabat³

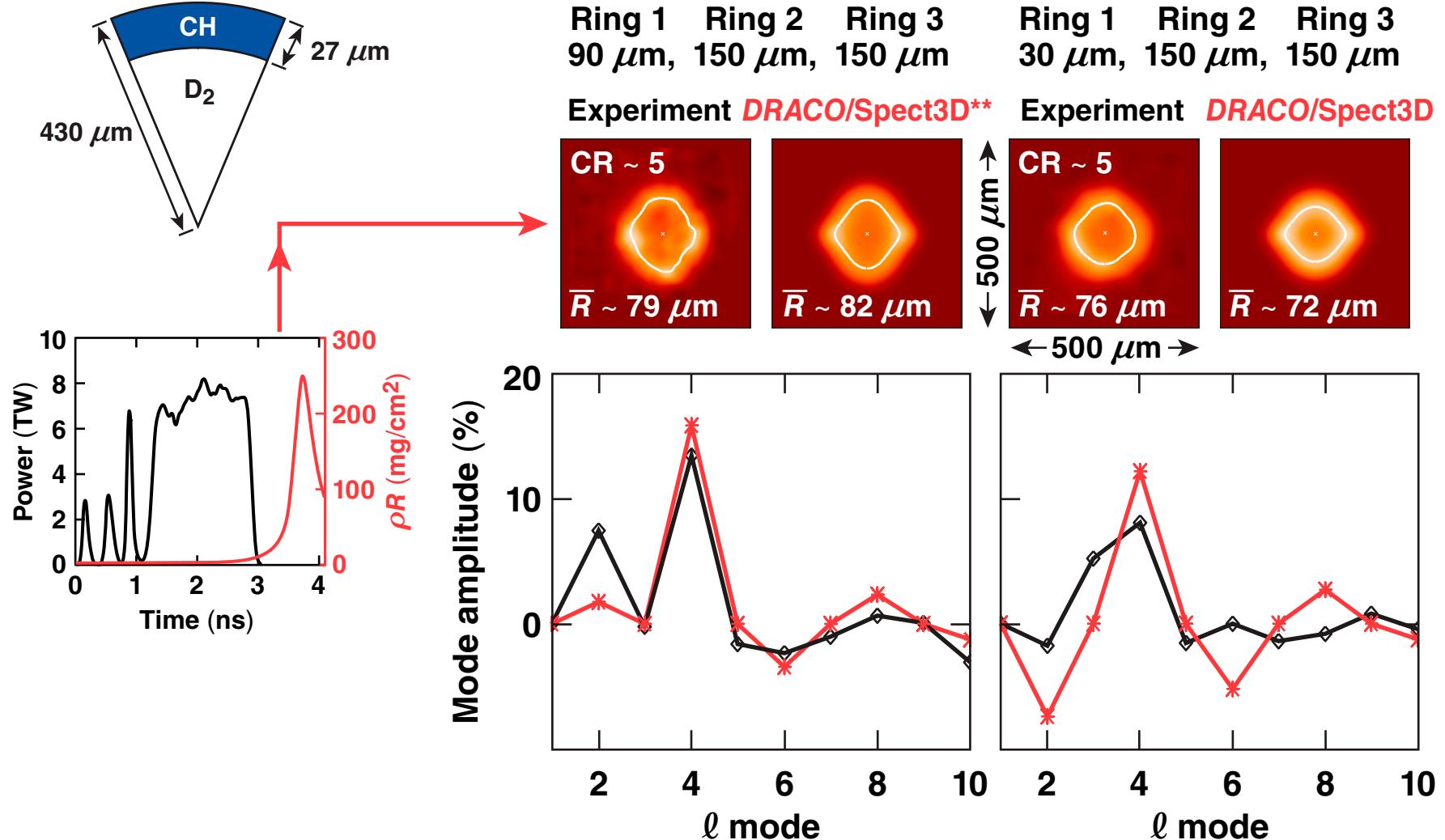
$$\langle \rho R \rangle_n = \frac{1.8 E_L^{1/3} (\text{MJ})}{\alpha^{0.54}}$$

¹ F. H. Séquin et al., Phys. Plasmas **9**, 2728 (2002).

² F. J. Marshall et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **102**, 185004 (2009).

³ C. D. Zhou and R. Betti, Phys. Plasmas **14**, 072703 (2007).

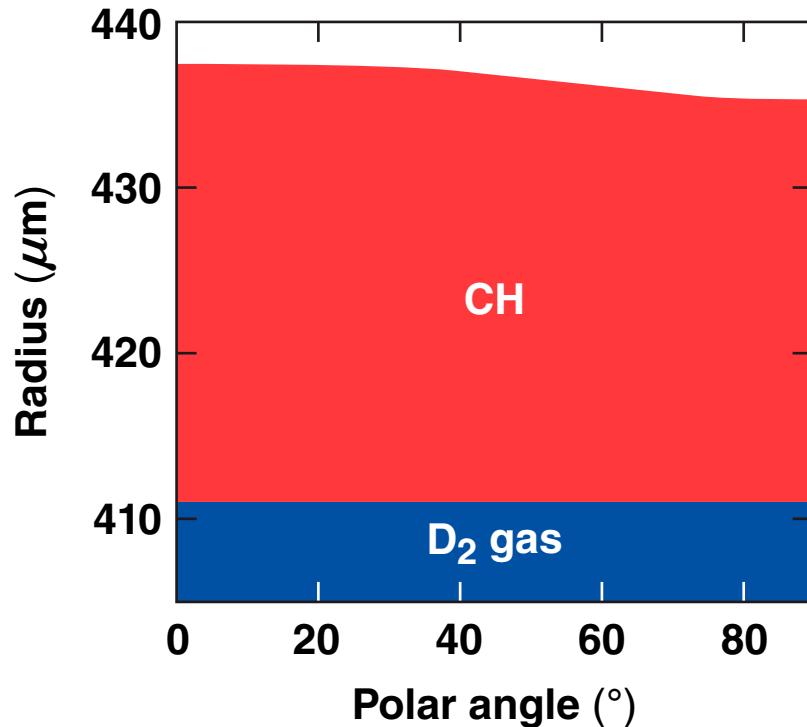
Good agreement is obtained in the symmetry of the compressed shell*



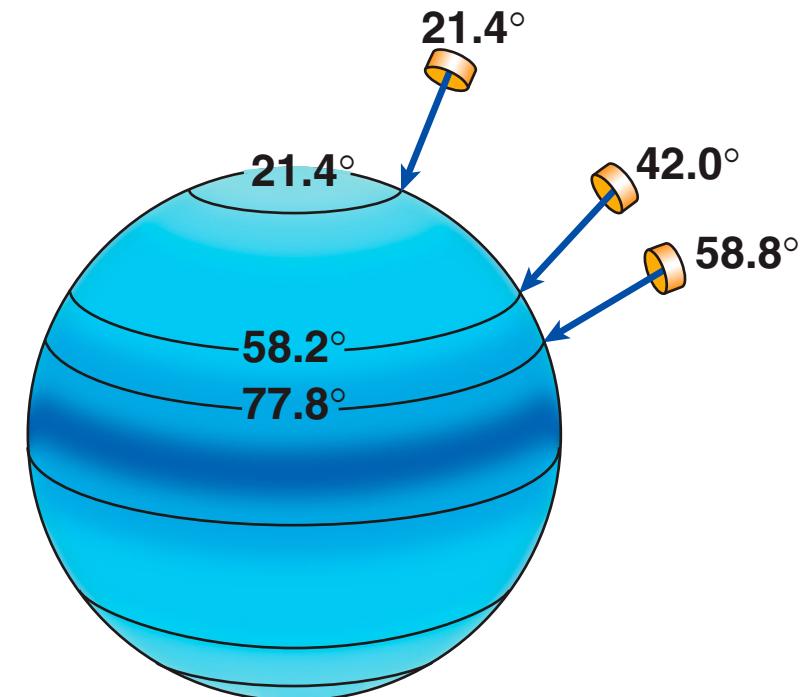
Symmetry has been studied with shimmed shells



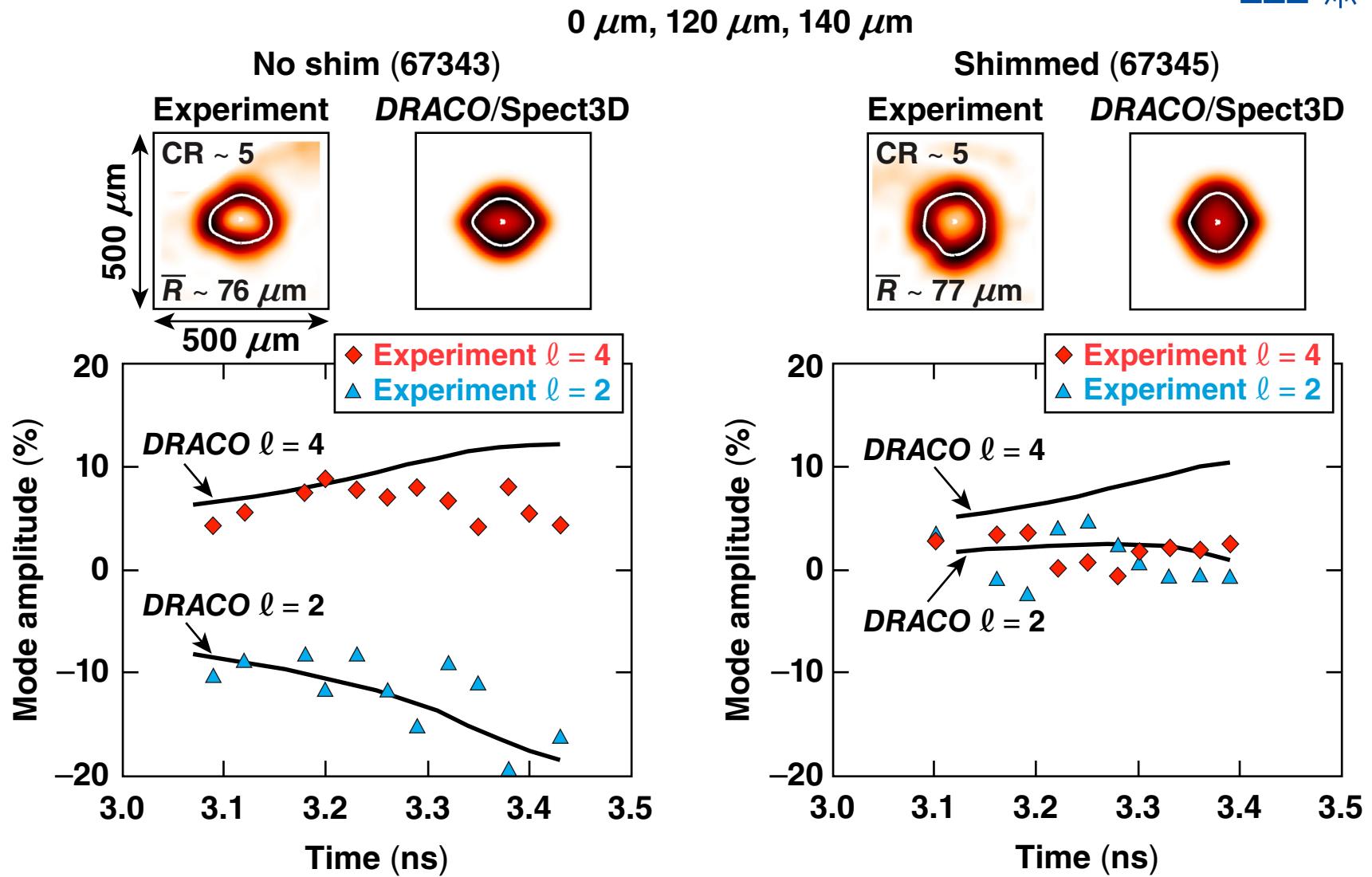
- A pointing scheme that minimizes nonuniformity is chosen with *DRACO*



Ring 1 Ring 2 Ring 3
0 μm 120 μm 120 μm



Improved symmetry has been demonstrated with shimmmed shells

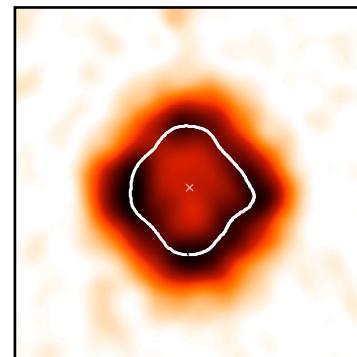


The best symmetry in PD implosions on OMEGA has been achieved with shimmed shells

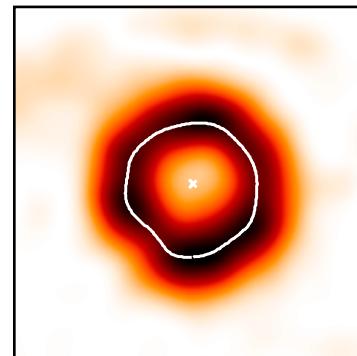


X-ray radiographs with peak fits

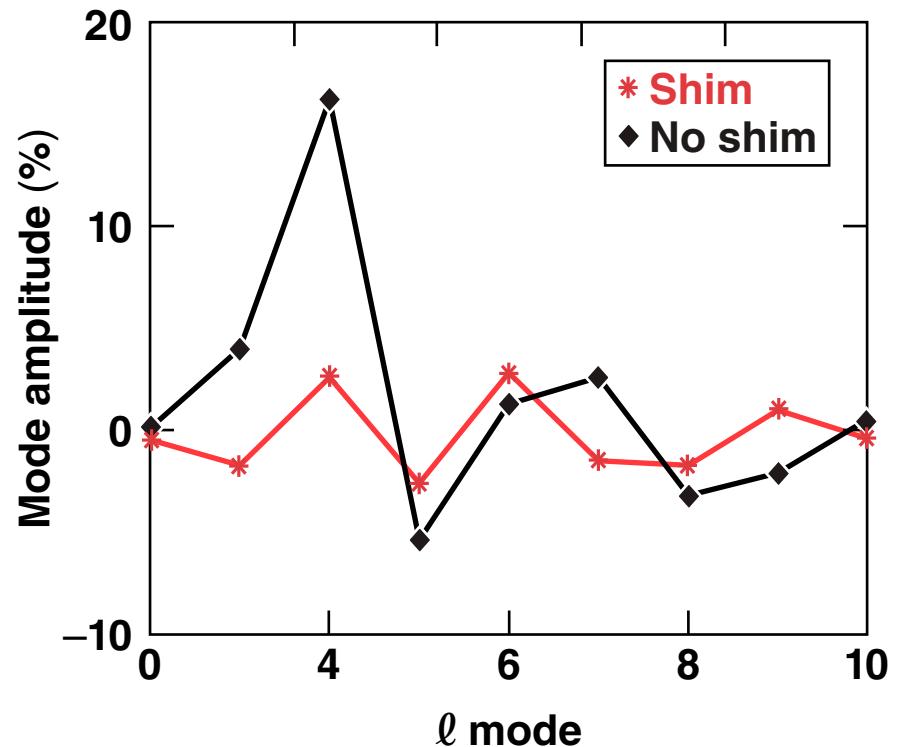
Shot 60661
No shim
 $90 \mu\text{m}, 133 \mu\text{m}, 133 \mu\text{m}$
 $\text{CR} \sim 6$
 $R = 65 \mu\text{m}$



Shot 67345
With shim
 $0 \mu\text{m}, 120 \mu\text{m}, 140 \mu\text{m}$
 $\text{CR} \sim 5$
 $R = 77 \mu\text{m}$



$400 \times 400\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ regions

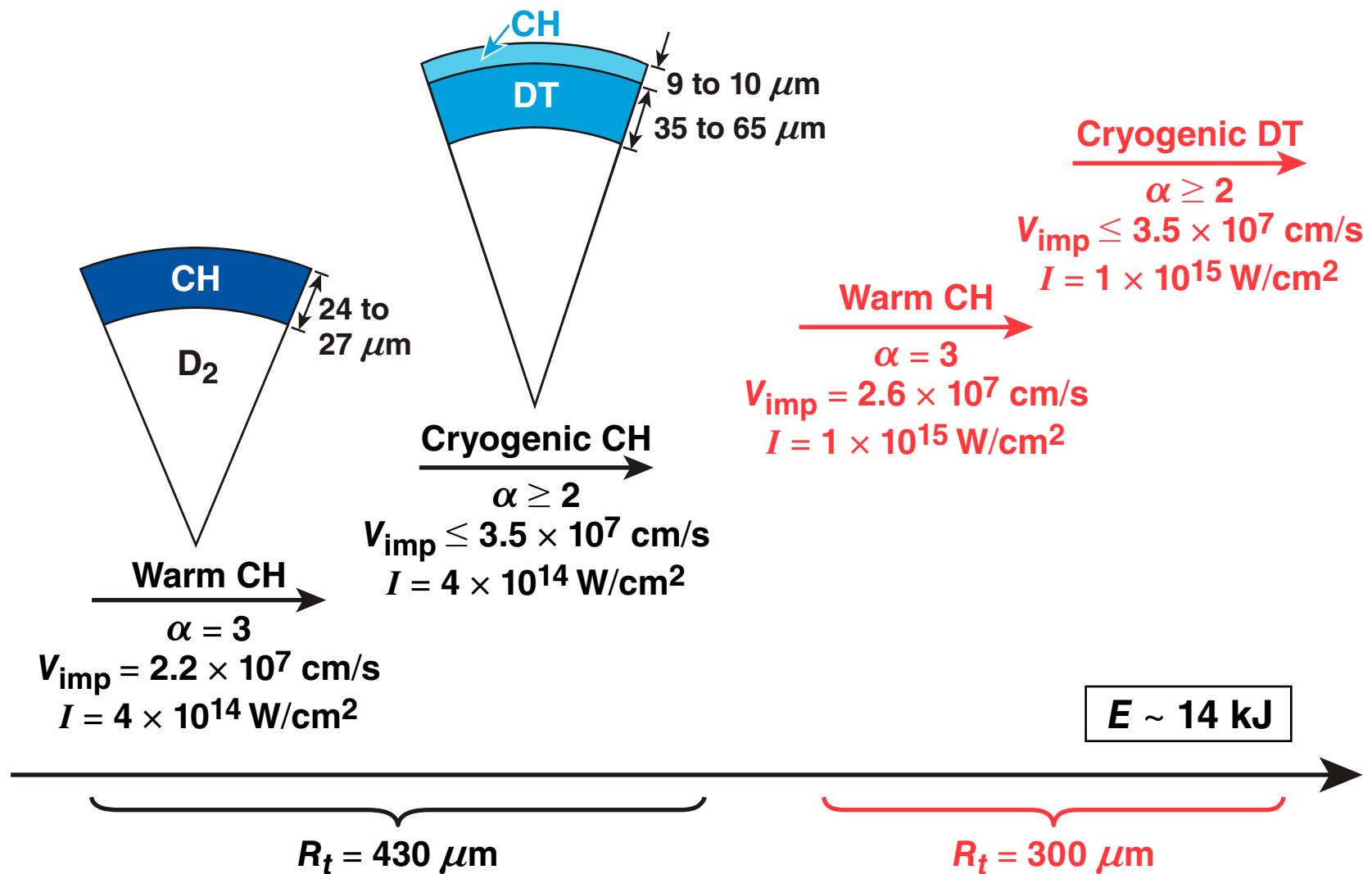


Outline

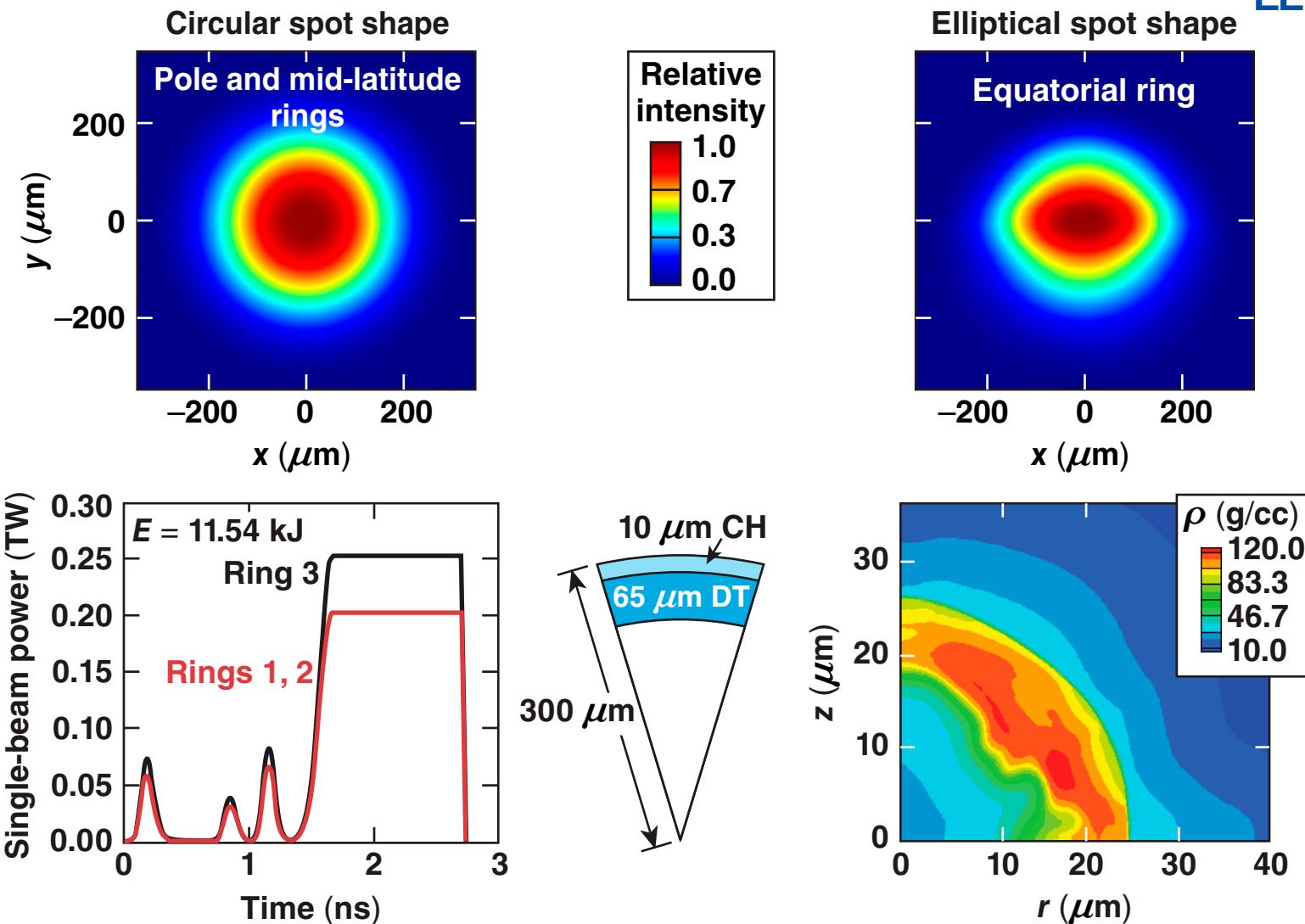


- Polar drive
- OMEGA experiments
- **Future PD OMEGA experiments**
- Early NIF experiments

Near-term experiments will address some limitations of current OMEGA experiments



PD warm and cryogenic implosions will be studied with new phase plates on OMEGA



Outline



- Polar drive
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Early NIF experiments will address key issues for PD ignition



- The goal is to
 - demonstrate drive uniformity
 - measure laser coupling
 - identify and address laser–plasma interactions
 - longer coronal density scale lengths in NIF implosions may result in larger effects of cross-beam energy transfer¹ and fast-electron preheat from two-plasmon decay²
- These experiments will use the existing NIF configuration (phase plates and beam smoothing)
- The designs use a combination of beam defocus, repointing, and independent ring pulse shapes to achieve the required symmetry
- The first shot will be performed a few weeks from now

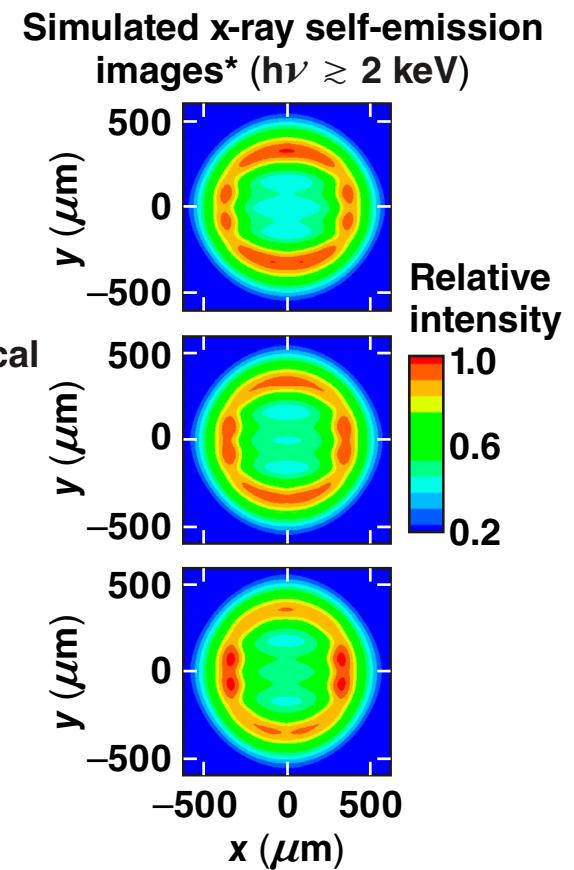
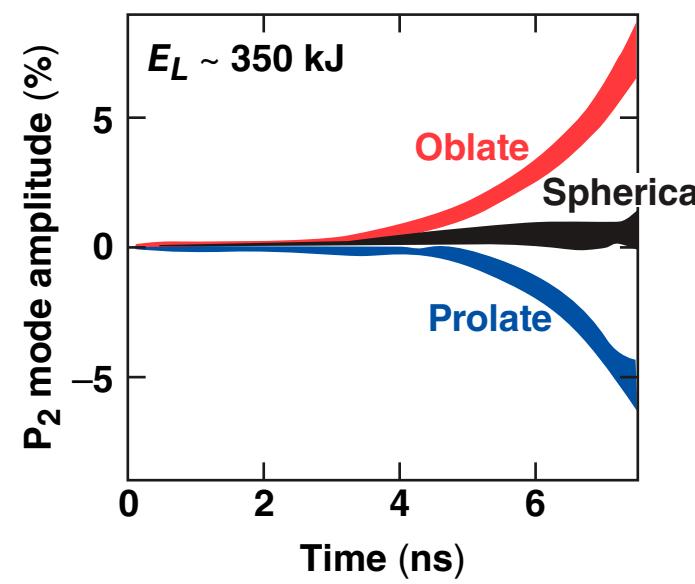
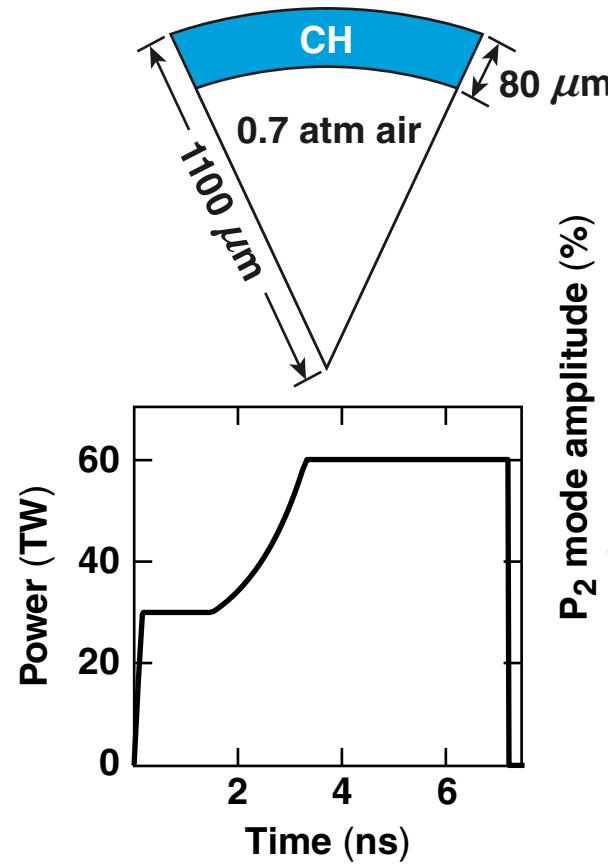
¹ J. A. Marozas, JO4.00015, this conference
D. H. Edgell, UO5.00001, this conference

² J. F. Myatt, TO5.00005, this conference
D. T. Michel, YI2.00002, this conference

The primary goal of early NIF experiments is to predictably change implosion symmetry



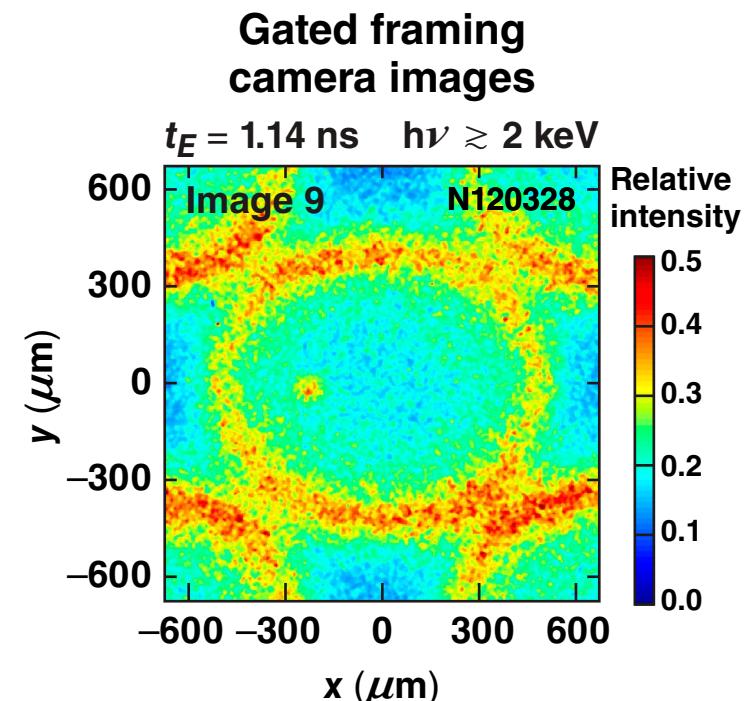
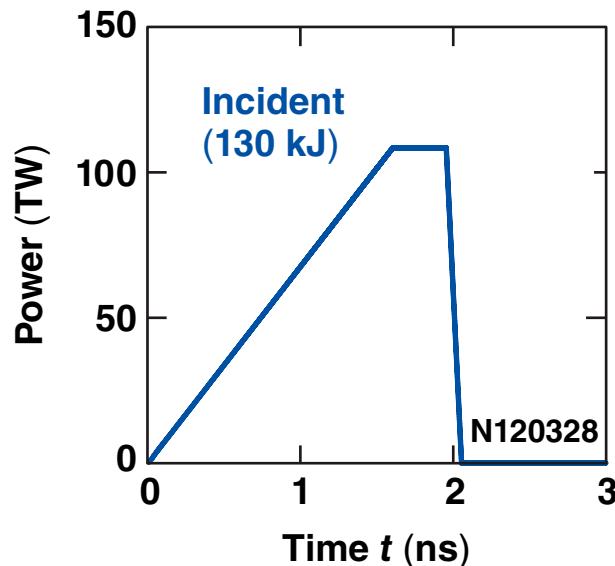
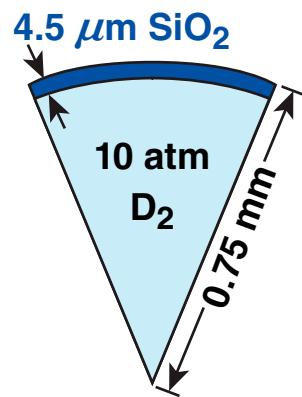
- Implosion symmetry is varied by changing ring energies



Polar-drive platforms on the NIF have been used for diagnostic development¹ and mix studies²



- Exploding-pusher targets have been used to produce neutrons¹

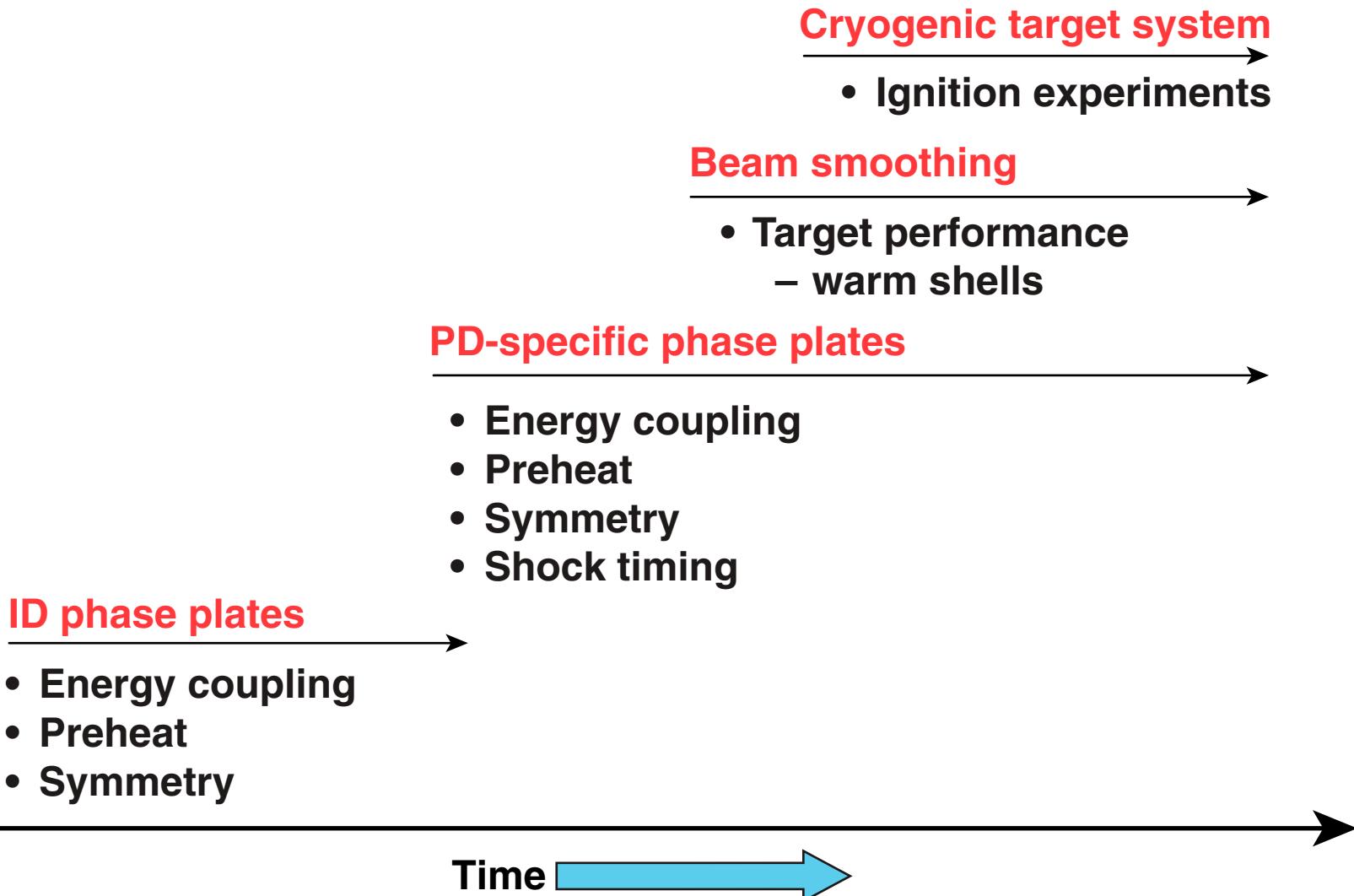


- High-adiabat ($\alpha \sim 5$) and high-intensity ($I \sim 2 \times 10^{15} \text{ W/cm}^2$) PD implosions have been used to study mix on the NIF²

¹R. S. Craxton, JO4.00012, this conference; P. W. McKenty, JO4.00011, this conference.

²M. J. Schmitt, YI2.00005, this conference; N. Krasheninnikova, TO4.00006, this conference; T. Murphy, TO4.00002, this conference; G Kyrala, TO4.00007, this conference.

NIF experiments will systematically explore the physics before the ignition campaign



OMEGA and NIF experiments are setting the physics basis for polar-drive (PD) ignition



- OMEGA experiments are addressing key aspects of PD ignition
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