Proof-of-Principle Experiment on the Dynamic Shell Formation Concept on the OMEGA Laser

Three x-ray diagnostics evidence the formation of dynamic shells from foam-sphere targets



Streaked self-emission radiography Backlighting radiography



Self-emission shadowgraphy



64th Annual Meeting of the American Physical Society Division of Plasma Physics Spokane, WA 17-21 October 2022

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The formation of dynamic shell (DS) has been successfully demonstrated in

experiments on the OMEGA laser



- The experiments used reduced-scale DS designs, which were adopted for limiting power and pulse duration of the OMEGA laser
- Foam spheres were used as a surrogate for liquid-DT spheres, which are required for ignition DS designs^a
- Three x-ray diagnostics have been employed to observe different stages of DS formation
- Experiments show good agreements with predictions of 3-D ASTER-IFRIIT radiation-hydrodynamic simulations^{b,c}



^a Goncharov *et al.*, Phys.Rev. Lett. **125**, 065001 (2020).

^b Igumenshchev et al., Phys. Plasmas 24, 056307 (2017).

^c Colaïtis et al., J. Comp. Phys. 443, 110537 (2021).



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A dynamic shell (DS) concept in direct-drive ICF was proposed for enhanced

control of 1-D implosion dynamics and easier target fabrication





* Goncharov *et al.*, Phys.Rev. Lett. **125**, 065001 (2020).

A dynamic shell (DS) concept in direct-drive ICF was proposed for enhanced

control of 1-D implosion dynamics and easier target fabrication



- Proof-of-principle experiments on the OMEGA laser have demonstrated the plausibility of DS formation using surrogate foam-sphere targets
- Stability to low-mode perturbations and to perturbations from stalk mount have been the main concerns

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* Goncharov et al., Phys.Rev. Lett. 125, 065001 (2020).

Sphere targets of highly uniform foam were fabricated by GA and LLE

Foam sphere and stalk were printed simultaneously using two-photon polymerization (2PP) technology



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Hydrodynamic simulations of OMEGA shot 105251 illustrate the three stages of DS

formation



Three-dimensional ASTER-IFRIIT simulations predict small effects of mode-1

perturbations and perturbations from stalk mount

• Effects of large $\ell = 1$ mode were addressed in simulations assuming 20-µm target offset



 Target offset can be an issue in DS designs using broad-band lasers that mitigate CBET



Streaked self-emission radiographs* for shot 105251 capture shock-bounce events

and ablation front trajectory in good agreements with simulations

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* Ressel *et al.*, Phys. Plasmas **29**, 072713 (2022).

The final stages of DS formation were observed using x-ray backlighting

radiography in OMEGA and OMEGA-EP joint shots*

UR LLE

Simulations

200

Removed background

0

Distance (μm)



Backlighting x-rays (1.865 keV) from Si foil ٠ irradiated by the OMEGA-EP short pulse beam

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* Stoeckl et al., Rev. Sci. Instrum. 85, 11E501 (2014).

Shadow

-200

Lineouts

2

(a.u.)

ray - ray

0

fluence

×

400

0

Distance (μm)

200

Framing camera shadowgraphs* reveal images of dense shells despite of

nonuniformities caused by the OMEGA 60-beam illumination pattern



• Nominal simulations underestimate the effects of OMEGA beam-port modes

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* Michel et al., Rev. Sci. Instrum. 83, 10E530 (2012).

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