Modeling of OMEGA Polar-Drive Exploding Pusher Experiments



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Summary

OMEGA experiments have demonstrated that Polar-Drive exploding pusher implosions provide a reliable source of fusion products for the NIF

- Polar-Drive (PD) implosions obtained 60%-70% of 1D yield.
- Implosions were performed to study the effects of single beam smoothing and target quality.
- DRACO 2-D simulations correctly predict the onset and magnitude of neutron production.
- There is qualitative agreement in the size and shape of x-ray images at later times when the incoming glass shell interacts with the outgoing shock wave.

9 exploding pusher targets have been shot on the NIF

Collaborators

P. W. McKenty, F. J. Marshall, R. S. Craxton, J. A. Marozas, R. Epstein, S. Skupsky, and R. L. McCrory University of Rochester Laboratory for Laser Energetics Exploding pushers use polar drive to heat thin, glass-walled targets which drive strong shocks to produce MeV neutrons



Controllable Y_n - up to 1×10^{16} , low $\rho r \sim 10$'s mg/cm², isotropic Y, easy fielding



NIF PD commissioning platform was validated on OMEGA using repointed and de-focused laser beams



OMEGA experiments used the same thin-wall glass targets as deployed on the NIF



Initial D₂ PD experiments emulating NIF commissioning shots have demonstrated yields of 60%-70% of 1D predictions and good agreement with neutron production



DT implosions have determined that performance is insensitive to target quality and SSD



experimental yield = 1.4e12

Draco 2-D simulations reproduce the onset and magnitude of measured NTD neutron production of PD DT implosions



X-ray framing camera (XRFC) and X-ray pin hole camera (XPHC) were used to study the implosion symmetry

• The XRFC and XPHC lines of sight are slightly below the equator



Self-emission images of D₂ implosions obtained with XRFC agree with Draco/Spect3D simulations



600 x 600 μm regions intensity of x-ray emission

*Spect3D: Prism Computational Sciences, Inc., Madison, WI

Pin-hole camera images of DT implosions show fair agreement with Draco/Spect3D simulations



XPHC CID x-ray images, 6 mils Be filter 600 x 600 μm regions

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