
Status of Applied Magnetic Field Capability on Z

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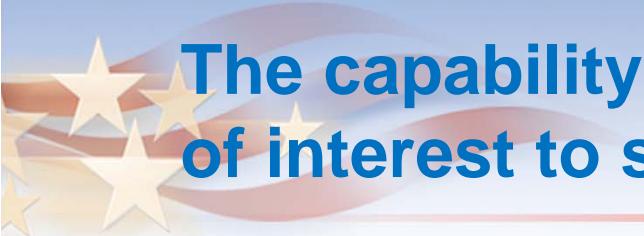


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The capability to apply external magnetic fields is of interest to several areas of research on Z

- We are evaluating the **Magnetized Liner Inertial Fusion (MagLIF)*** concept as a potential path to pulsed power driven fusion
 - We have conducted 4 magnetized MagLIF-related experiments to date
 - We plan to conduct ~ 10 more magnetized MagLIF-related experiments this year
- We are evaluating the **Magnetically Applied Pressure Shear (MAPS)**** technique for measuring the shear strength of materials at high pressure
 - We plan to conduct our first MAPS experiment today and another in September
- Other possible applications and areas of interest:
 - Magnetized gas puffs
 - Magnetically stabilized Z-pinch wire arrays
 - Fundamental science
 - Magnetized samples for astrophysics research

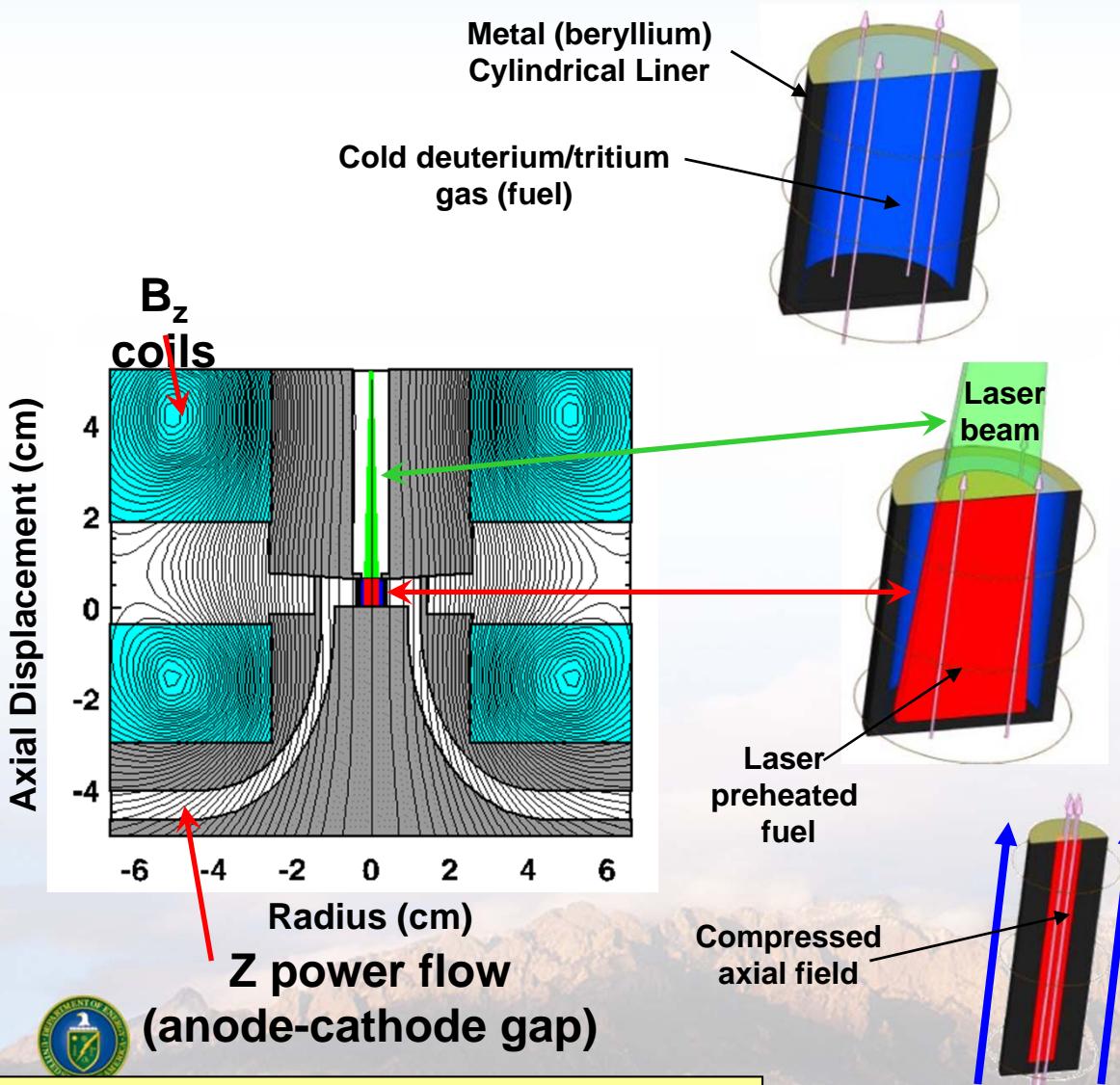
* MagLIF ref: S. A. Slutz *et al.*, Phys. Plasmas **17**, 056303 (2010).

** MAPS ref: C.S. Alexander *et al.*, JAP **108**, 126101 (2010).



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Magnetized Liner Inertial Fusion (MagLIF)* may be a promising path to high fusion yields on Z



1. An axial magnetic field (B_z) is applied to inhibit thermal conduction and enhance alpha particle deposition

2. Z Beamlet preheats the fuel

3. The Z accelerator efficiently drives a z-pinch implosion



*S. A. Slutz *et al.*, Phys. Plasmas 17, 056303 (2010).

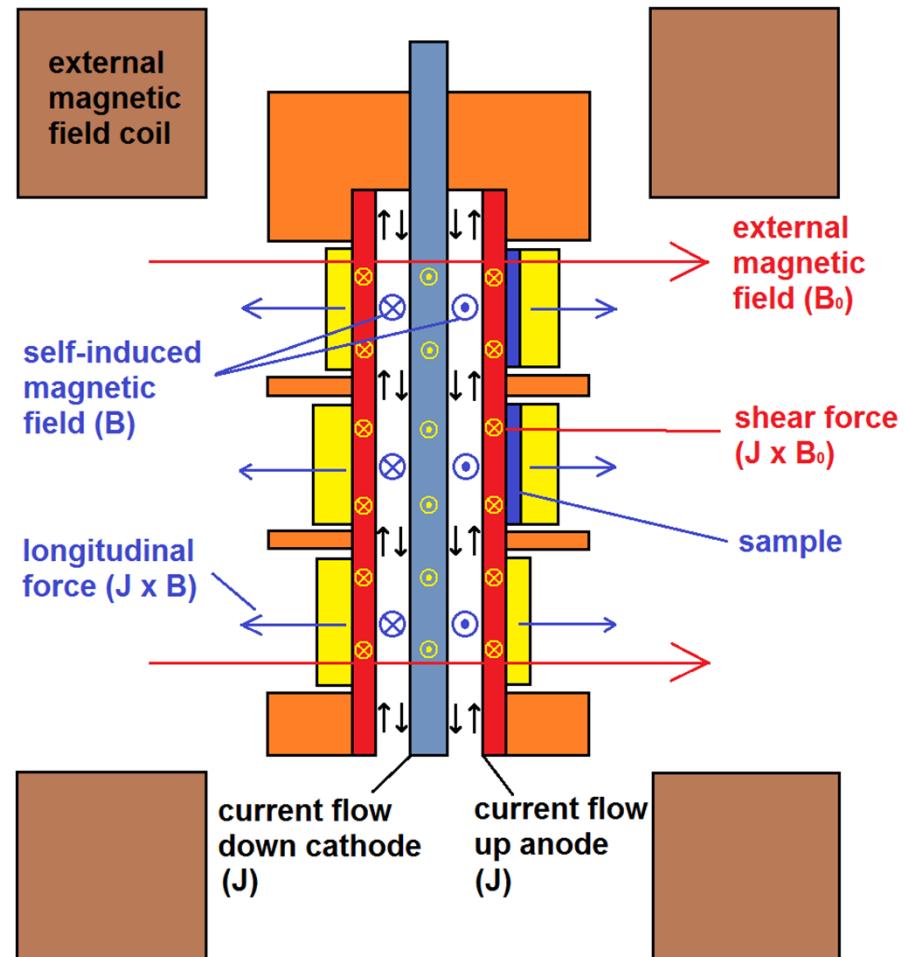
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The goal of the MAPS* research is to measure the dynamic shear strength of materials at high pressure

1. Z generates a current (J) and induces a magnetic field (B) between the anode and cathode
2. The interaction $J \times B$ produces a pressure wave which compresses the anode panel
3. The interaction $J \times B_0$ produces a shear wave in the anode panel
4. The generated shear wave propagates through the sample material where it is truncated to a level determined by the sample strength



*Session 8E: T. A. Haill et. al, "Design and Optimization of MAPS Experiments on Sandia's Z Machine"

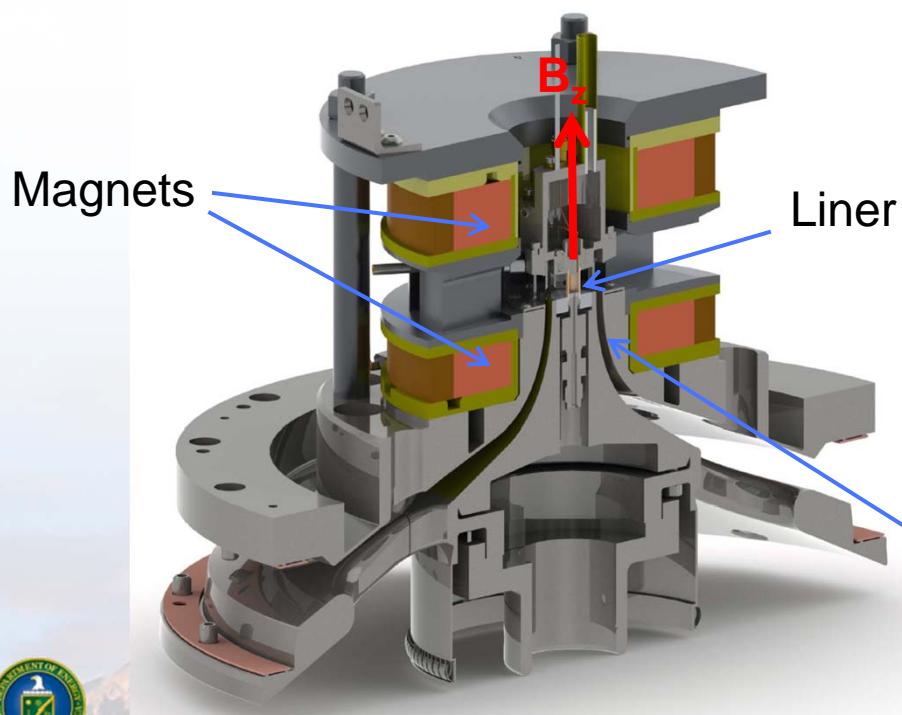


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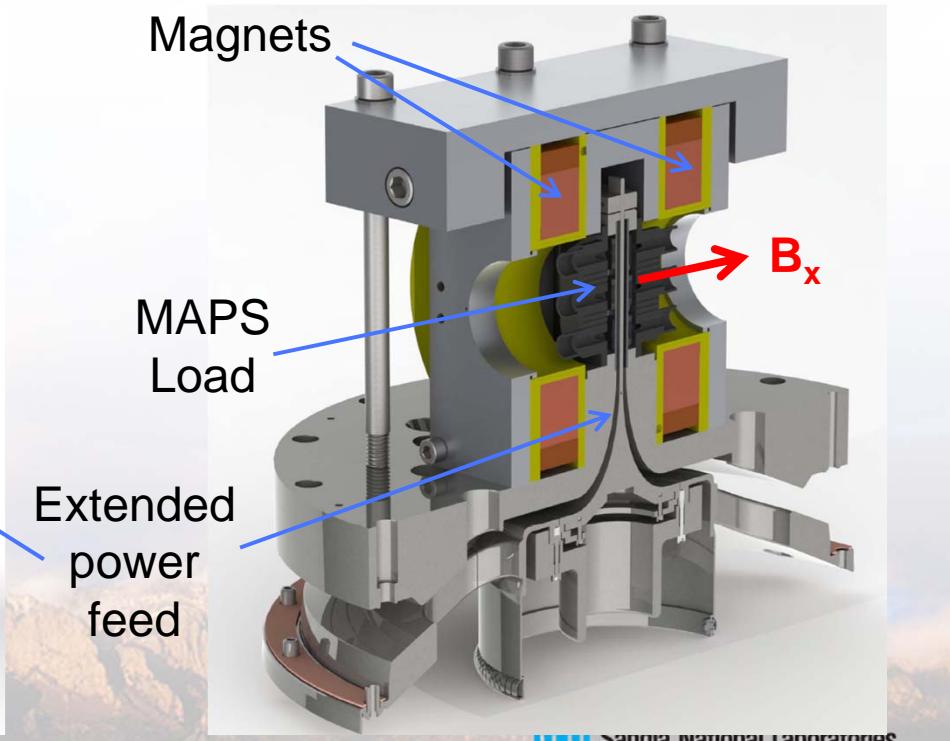
The magnetic field requirements for both MagLIF and MAPS are very similar

- Field strength : 1 – 10's of T
- Bore size and magnet length: 1 – 10 cm
- Pulse length (rise time): 1 – 10 ms
- Split-magnet for sample and diagnostic access

MagLIF



MAPS



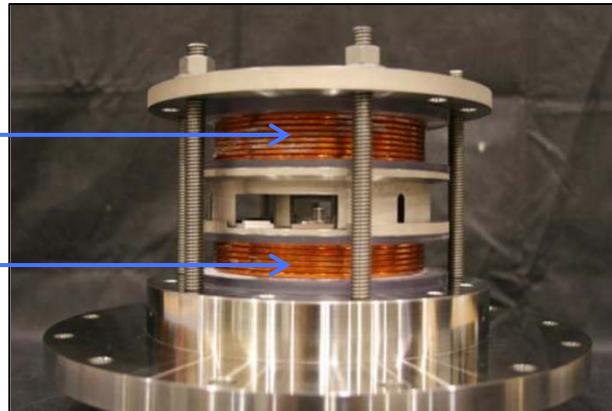
We use large capacitor banks to drive compact electromagnets to meet these requirements

Capacitor bank system on Z
900 kJ, 8 mF, 15 kV

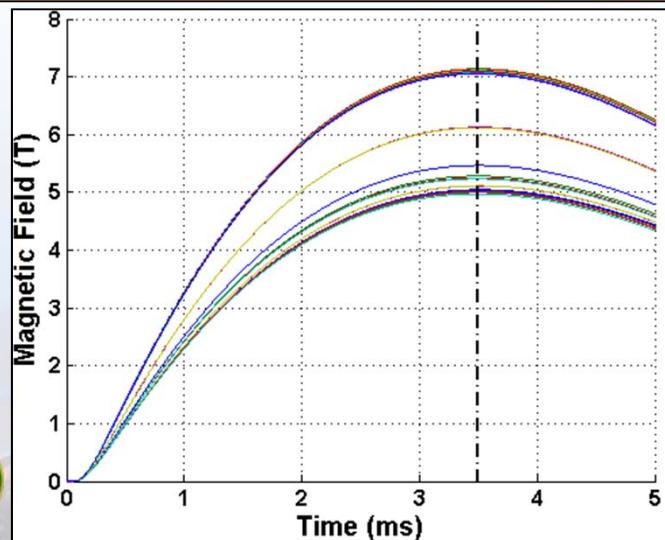


MagLIF prototype assembly with test windings of coils

80-turn coil
60-turn coil



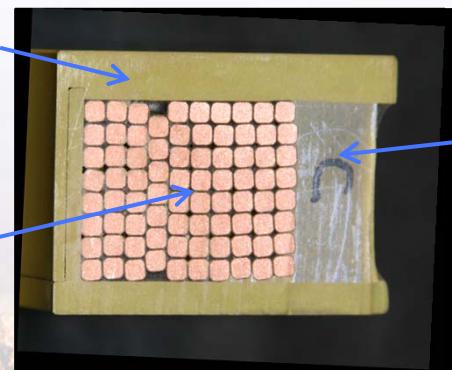
MagLIF on-axis magnetic field data taken at our Systems Integration Test Facility in Bldg. 970



Cross section of 80-turn coil prototype

Torlon housing

#11 sq. copper wire with double Kapton insulation



Zylon/epoxy shell provides external reinforcement

Prototype coil development: Jim Puissant, Raytheon-Ktech, Albuquerque
Production coils for Z: Milhous Corporation, Amherst, VA.



Z presents a challenging and harsh experimental environment for magnetized experiments

MagLIF experimental set-up on Z



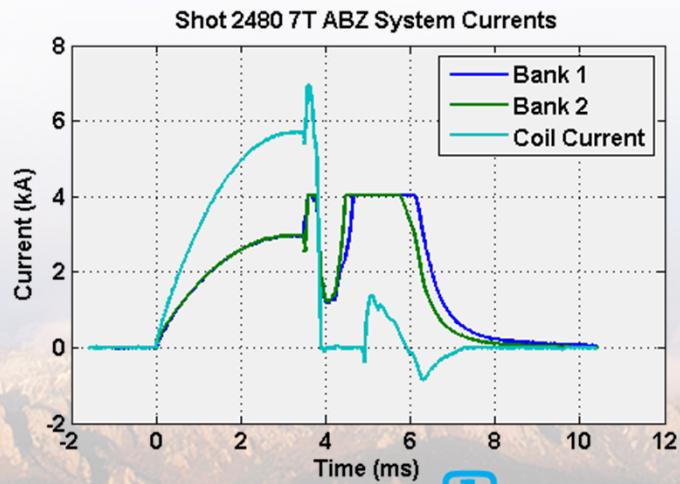
Post-shot picture inside the debris shield



Pre-shot picture from outside the debris shield



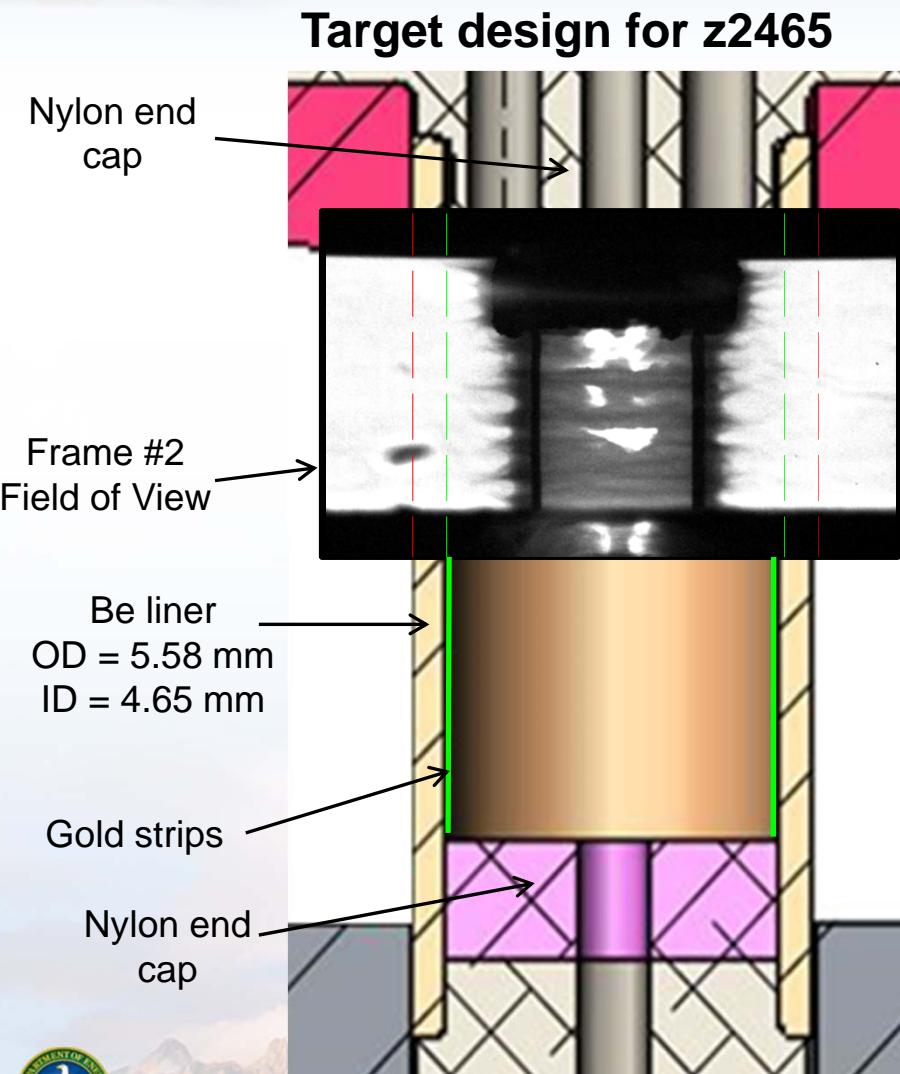
Coil System Current Monitors



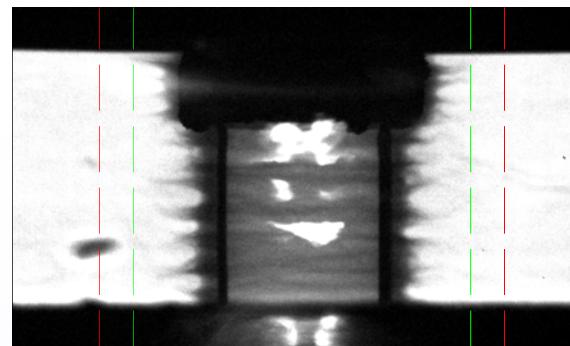
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We have used the 2-frame, 6.151 keV backlighter* to extensively study liner stability** without applied- B_z



Frame #2 for z2465



- **z2465 was a precursor experiment to integrated MagLIF experiments**

- D_2 gas fill
- Raised/extended power feeds
- No Applied Magnetic Field
- No Laser Preheat



* G. R. Bennett *et al.*, RSI **79**, 10E914 (2008)

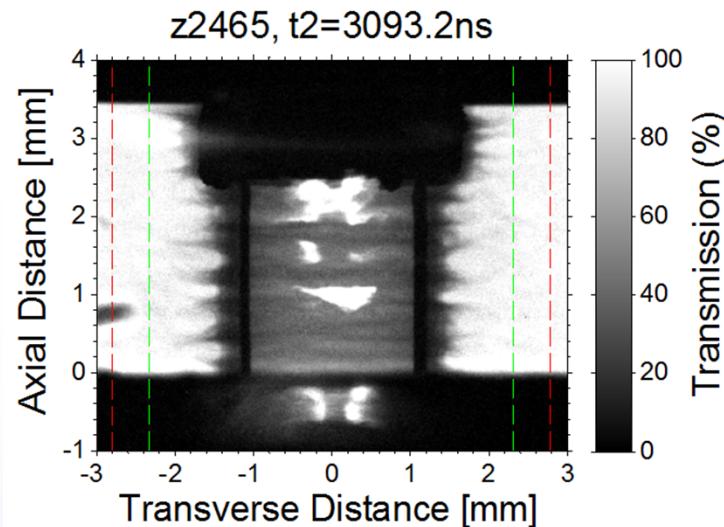
** R. D. McBride *et al.*, PRL **109**, 135004 (2012); Phys. Plasmas **20**, 056309 (2013)



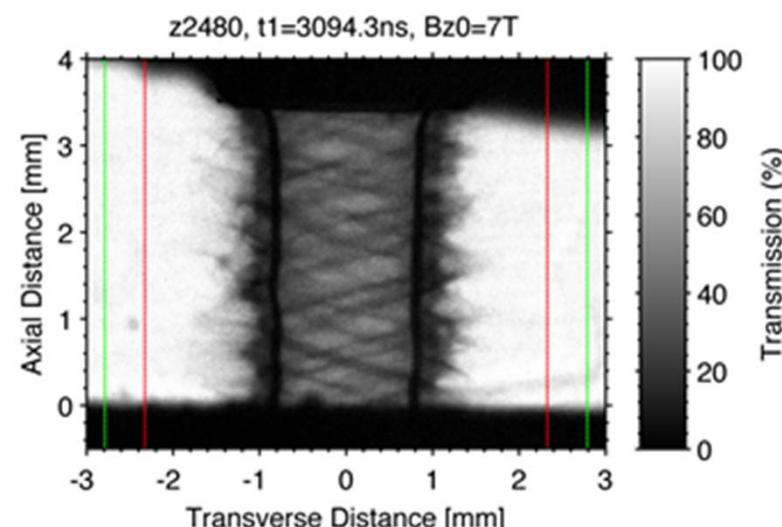
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We have found that the applied- B_z field dramatically alters the Magneto-Rayleigh-Taylor (MRT) structure*

No applied magnetic field
 $z=2465$, $B_z = 0$ T



With applied magnetic field
 $z=2480$, $B_z = 7$ T



- Cylindrically-symmetric MRT structure
- Significant on-axis time-integrated self-emission of multi-keV x-rays

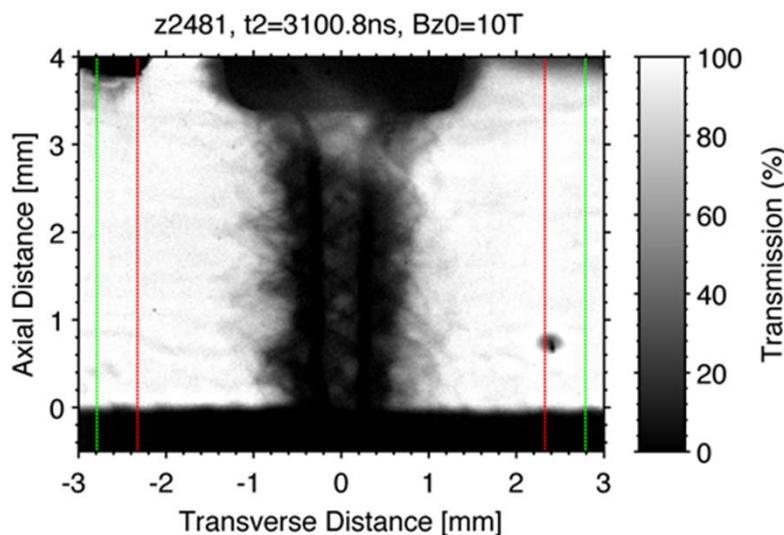
- Helically-shaped MRT structure
- No apparent on-axis time-integrated self-emission of multi-keV x-rays



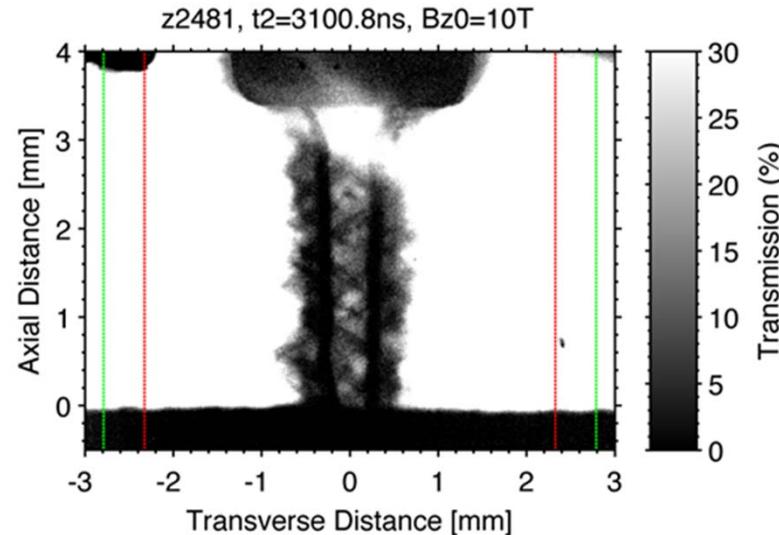
On z2481, we captured an image of a magnetized liner with a convergence ratio near seven, CR ~ 7*

With applied magnetic field
 $z2481, B_z = 10 \text{ T}$

Full-scale transmission = 100%



Full-scale transmission = 30%



- Helically-shaped MRT structure persists
- Relatively good liner uniformity
- Evidence of some on-axis time-integrated self-emission of multi-keV x-rays



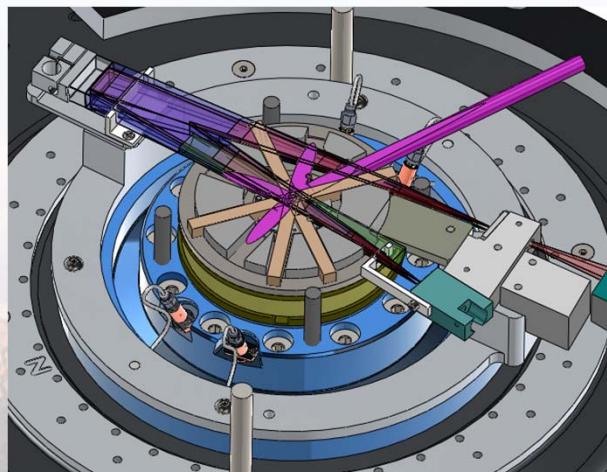
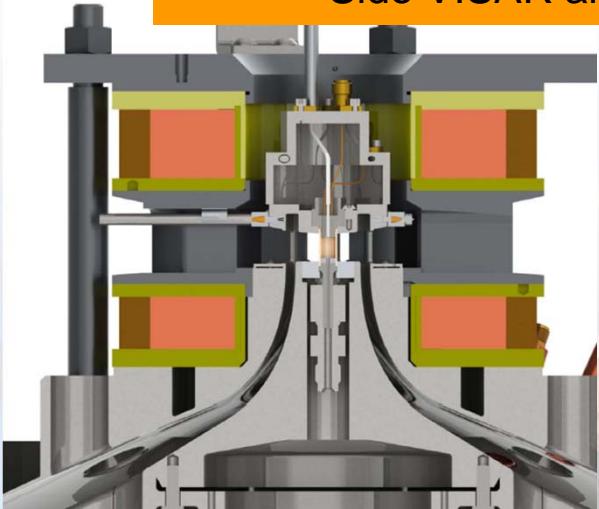
We are exploring and pursuing multiple paths to higher fields for both MagLIF and MAPS

Higher field options

- Trade-off radial diagnostic access for coil volume
- Exploit single-use (quarter-cycle) coil lifetime
- Adopt additional state-of-the-art high-field coil technologies
 - Internally reinforced magnets
 - High strength conductors, e.g. Glidcop, CuNb

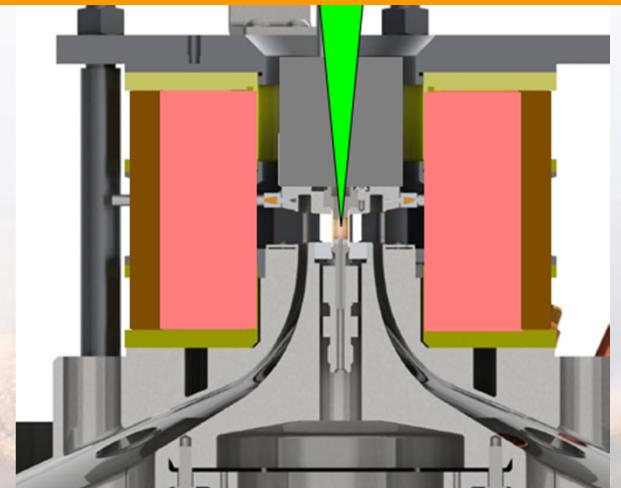
Split-magnet configuration

- Full radial diagnostic access
 - 2-frame backscatter
 - Diagnostic Lines-of-Sight @ 12 deg.
 - Side VISAR and μ B-dots



Solid-magnet configuration

- Design for highest fields
- Allows laser preheat access
- Primary diagnostic is neutrons





Plans for experiments in 2013 and multi-year magnet system development / deployment

2013

7 – 10 T

- June **MAPS Experiment**
- July **MagLIF Preheat Testing on Z (B_z + Preheat)**
- August **MagLIF Integrated Experiments (B_z + Preheat + Z)**
- September **MAPS Experiment**

10 – 15 T (15-T is split-magnet with reduced radial access)

- December **MagLIF Integrated Experiments (B_z + Preheat + Z)**
- December **Flux Compression Experiments (B_z + Z)**

2014

10 – 15 T MAPS Split-magnet

15 – 20 T MagLIF Split-magnet

20 – 25 T MagLIF Solid-magnet

2015

25 – 30 T MagLIF Solid-magnet



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