

# Laser-Fuel Coupling Studies for MagLIF with Z-Beamlet

SAND2015-7959C

*Exceptional service  
in the national interest*

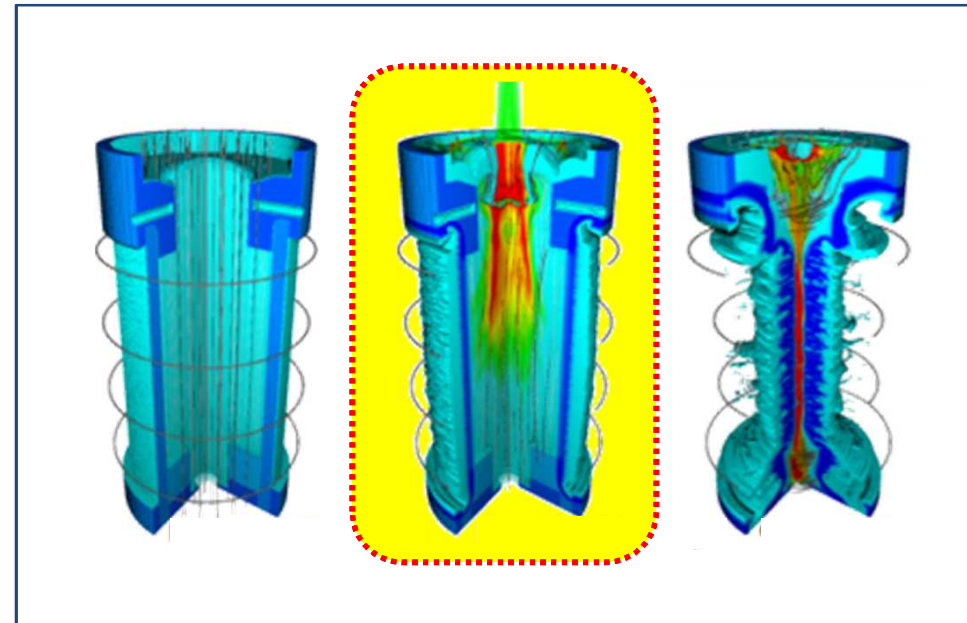


Matthias Geissel, Adam J. Harvey-Thompson, T.J. Awe, E.M. Campbell, M.R. Gomez, E. Harding, C. Jennings, M.W. Kimmel, P. Knapp, S.M. Lewis<sup>†</sup>, R.D. McBride, K. Peterson, M. Schollmeier, P.F. Schmit, A.B. Sefkow, J.E. Shores, D.B. Sinars, S.A. Slutz, I.C. Smith, C.S. Speas, R.A. Vesey, and J.L. Porter

Sandia National Laboratories

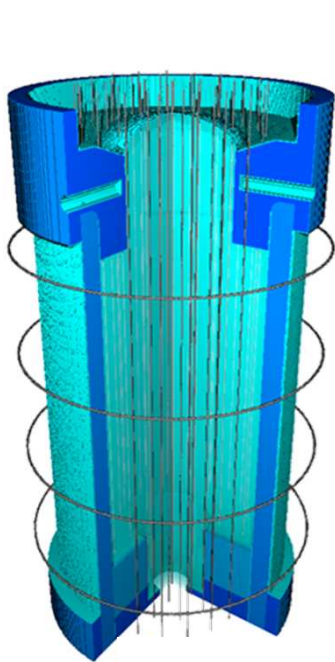
<sup>†</sup>University of Texas at Austin

Inertial Fusion Sciences & Applications

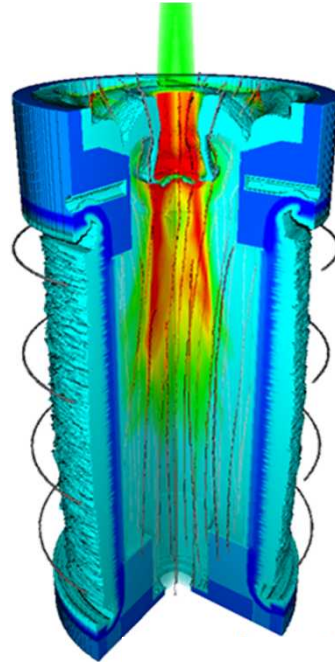


# Motivation: Magnetized Liner Inertial Fusion:

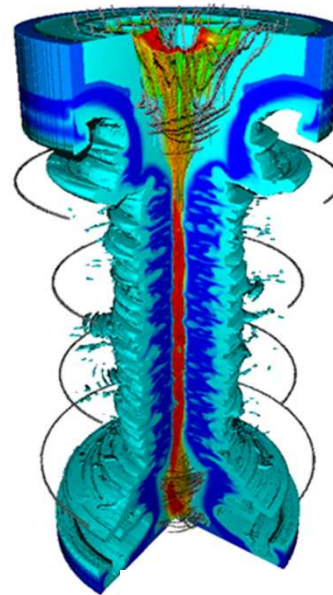
## MagLIF



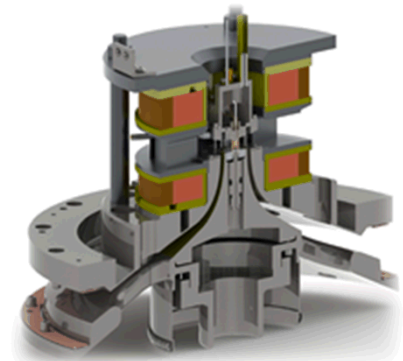
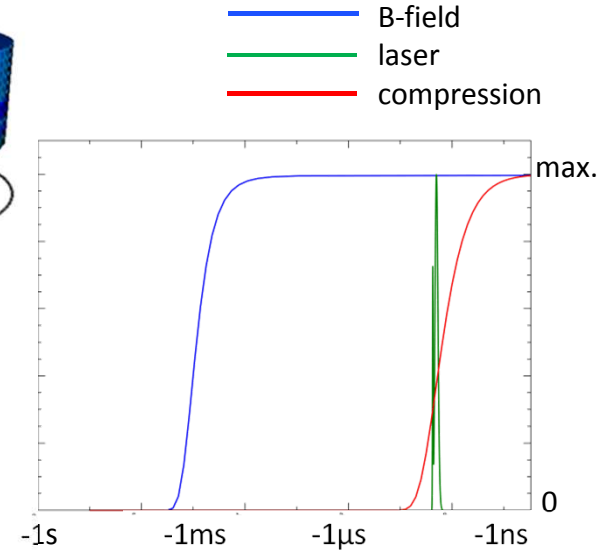
Magnetization  
with external B-Field  
(10-30T)



Laser heating  
with Z-Beamlet  
(2-6kJ @ 2-6ns)



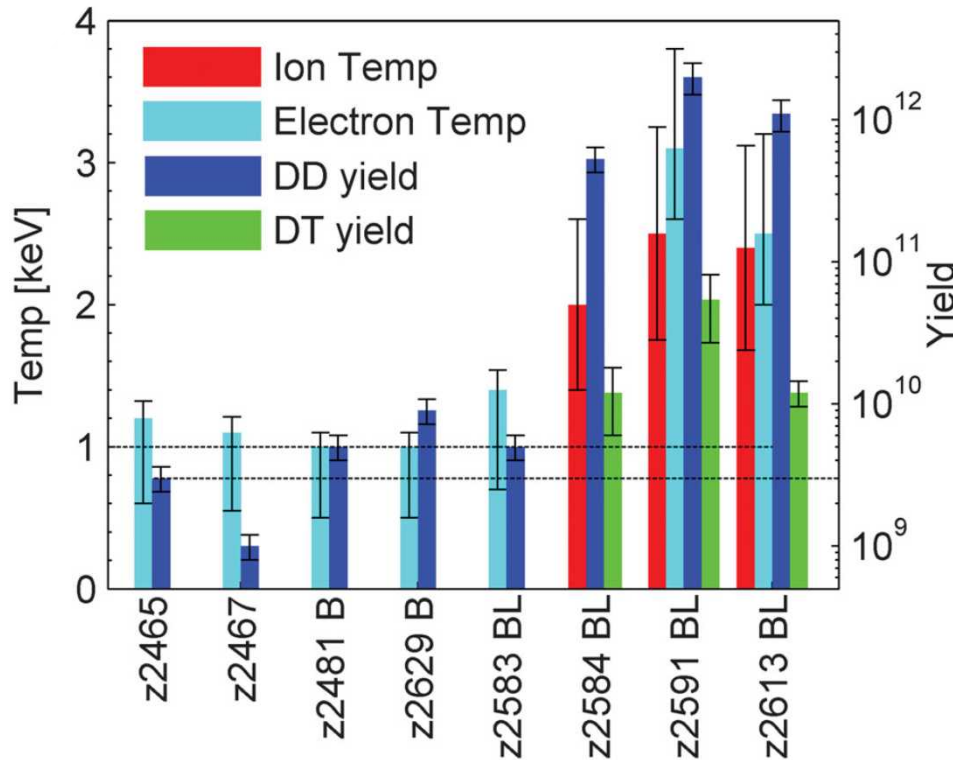
Compression  
with 'Z'



S. Slutz et al.: Physics of Plasmas **17**, 056303 (2010)

A. Harvey-Thompson: (next talk), S. Slutz: Tu.O.3.3 (11:20AM), A. Sefkow: Tu.O.3.4 (11:40AM)

D. Sinars: We.P.4 (9:40AM), K. Peterson: Fr.O.4.3 (2:10PM)

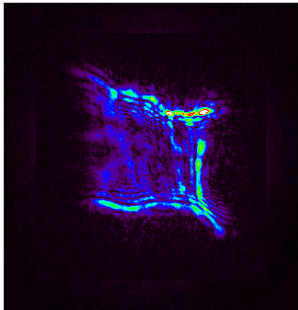


- 2E12 neutrons in 2014 were short of modeling predictions, but highly encouraging.
- Suspicion of poor laser coupling and potential fuel contamination.
- Initial measures to improve coupling lead to LOWER yields.
- A pre-conditioning task group now investigates laser pre-heat and its impact on the target!

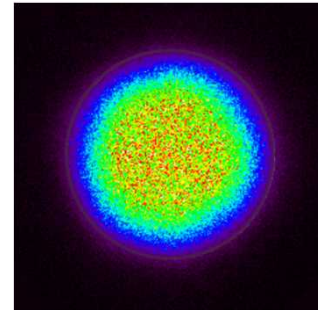
M.R. Gomez et al.: PRL **113**, 155003 (2014)

# Pre-Heat Challenges

- **High initial energy density requires high gas density**
  - High pressure at room temperature
  - Thick window: 180 psi  $D_2$  requires  $3.5\mu\text{m}$  kapton across 3mm
  - Very high laser absorption and back-scatter in the window
- **Laser spot size is always a compromise**
  - Small spots burn easily through Laser-Entrance-Hole (LEH)
  - Large spots are more efficient in fuel heating
- **Laser Plasma Instabilities (LPI): SBS, SRS, TPD, ...**
  - Hard to correctly predict or simulate
  - Lead to redirection and loss of energy
  - Caused by high intensities, inhomogeneities (laser spot!!), high densities.

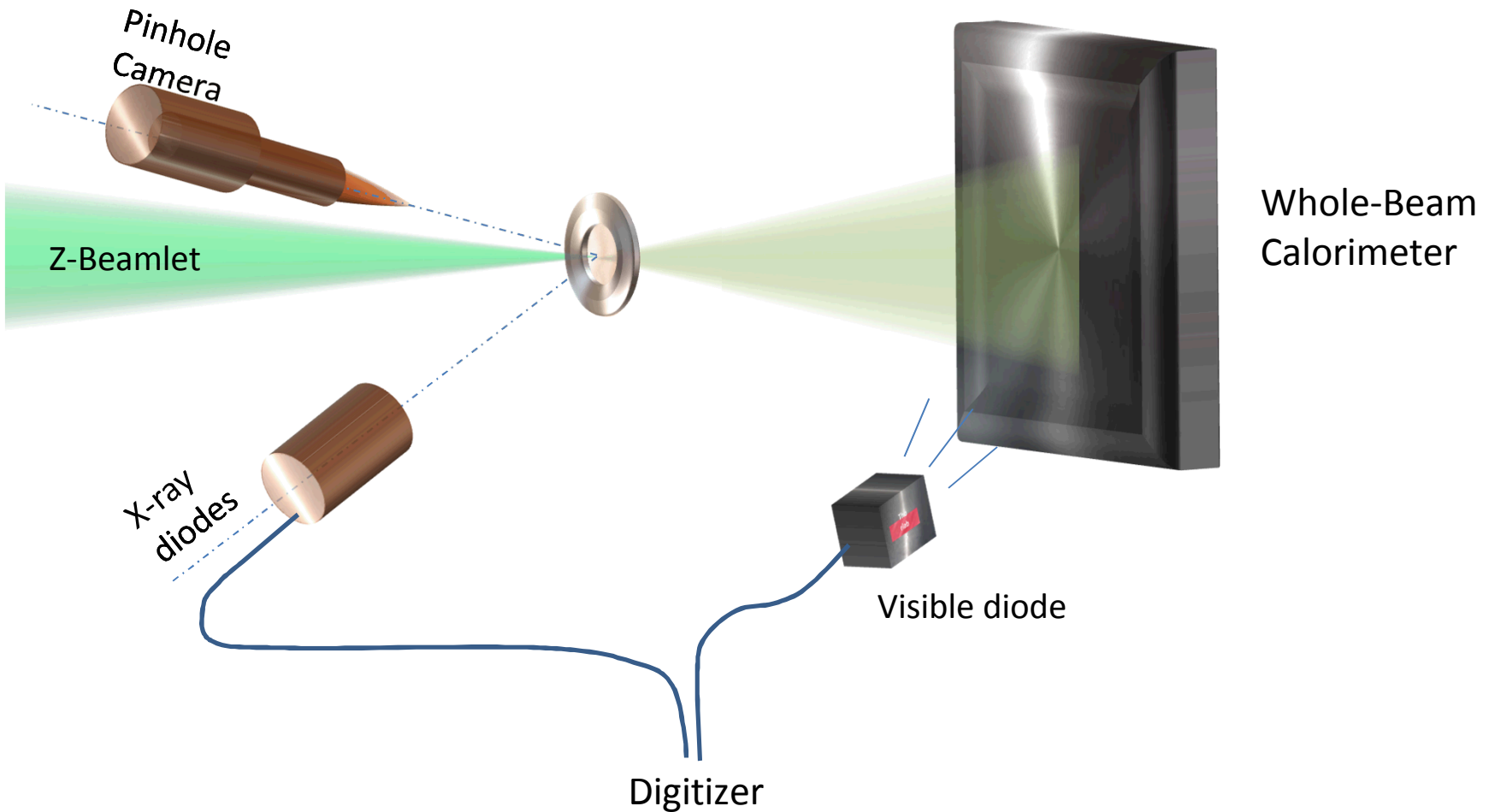


Current ZBL-spot, defocused:  
Poor illumination, modulated.

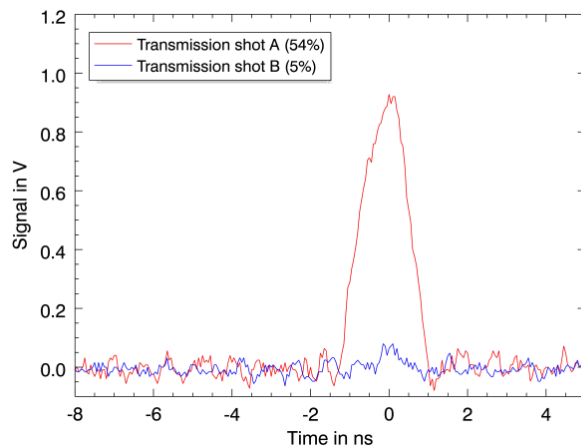
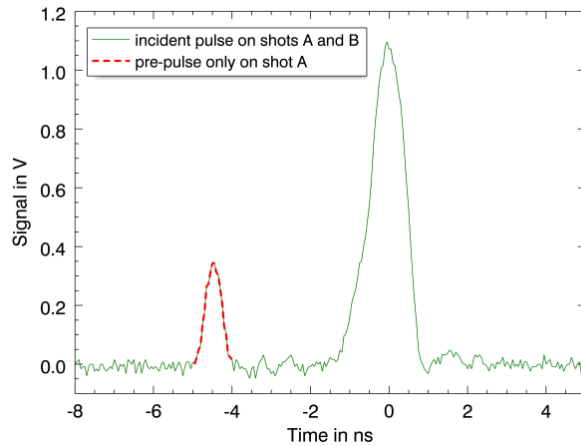


Better: with phase plate  
(ideally + pol. smoothing  
and temporal smoothing)

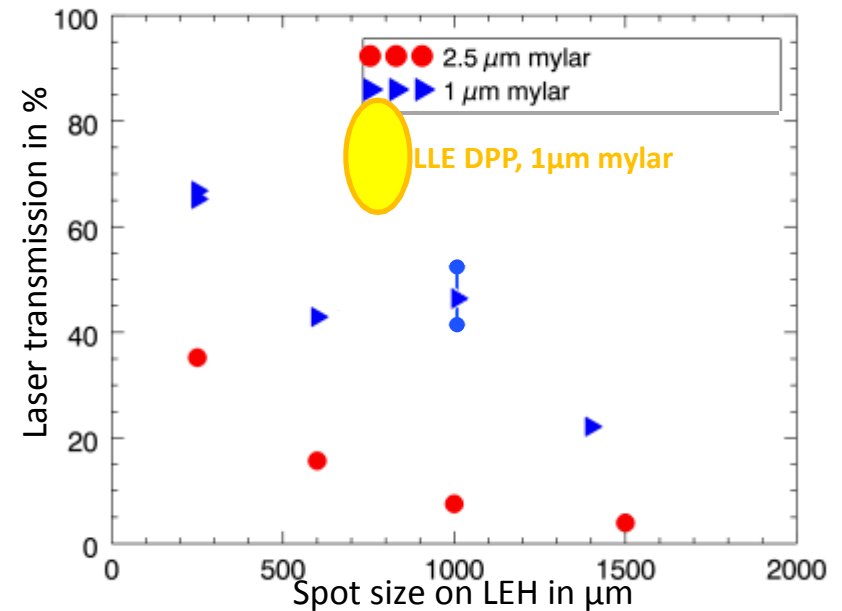
## LEH Transmission



## Importance of a Pre-Pulse

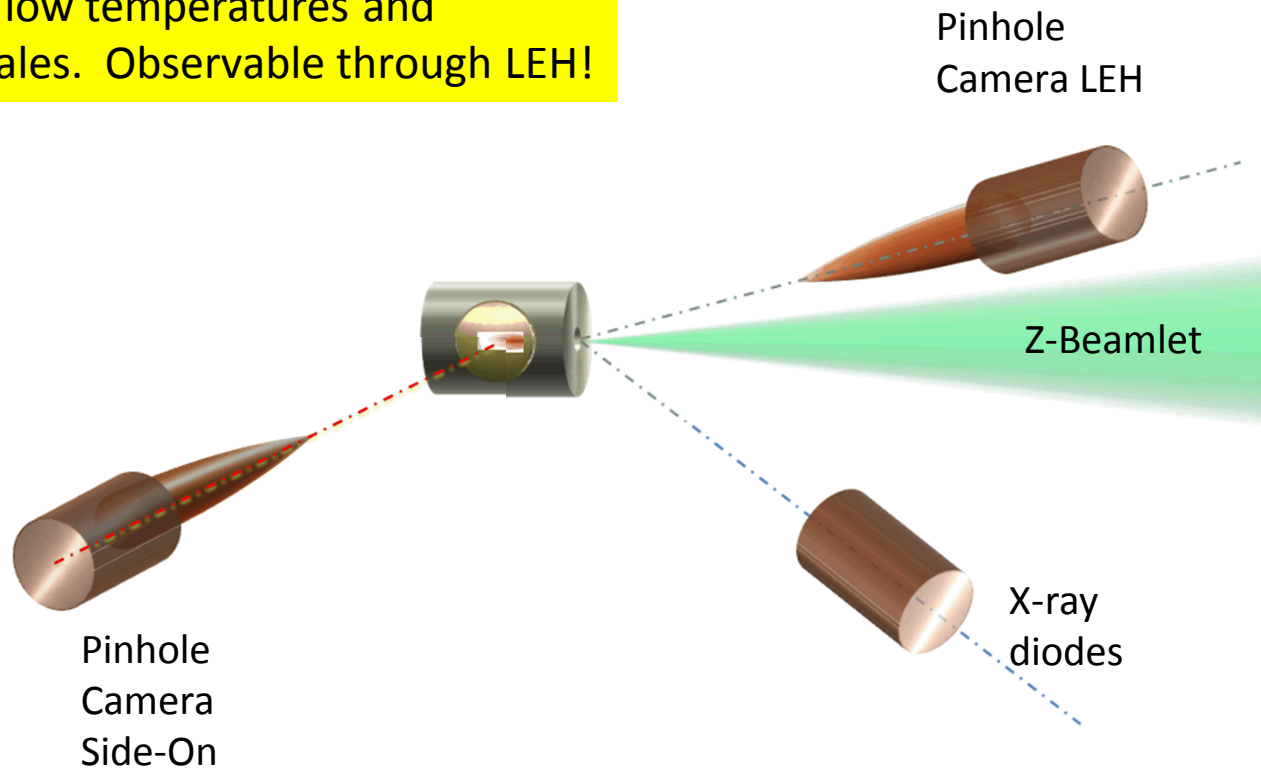


## Importance of LEH Thickness



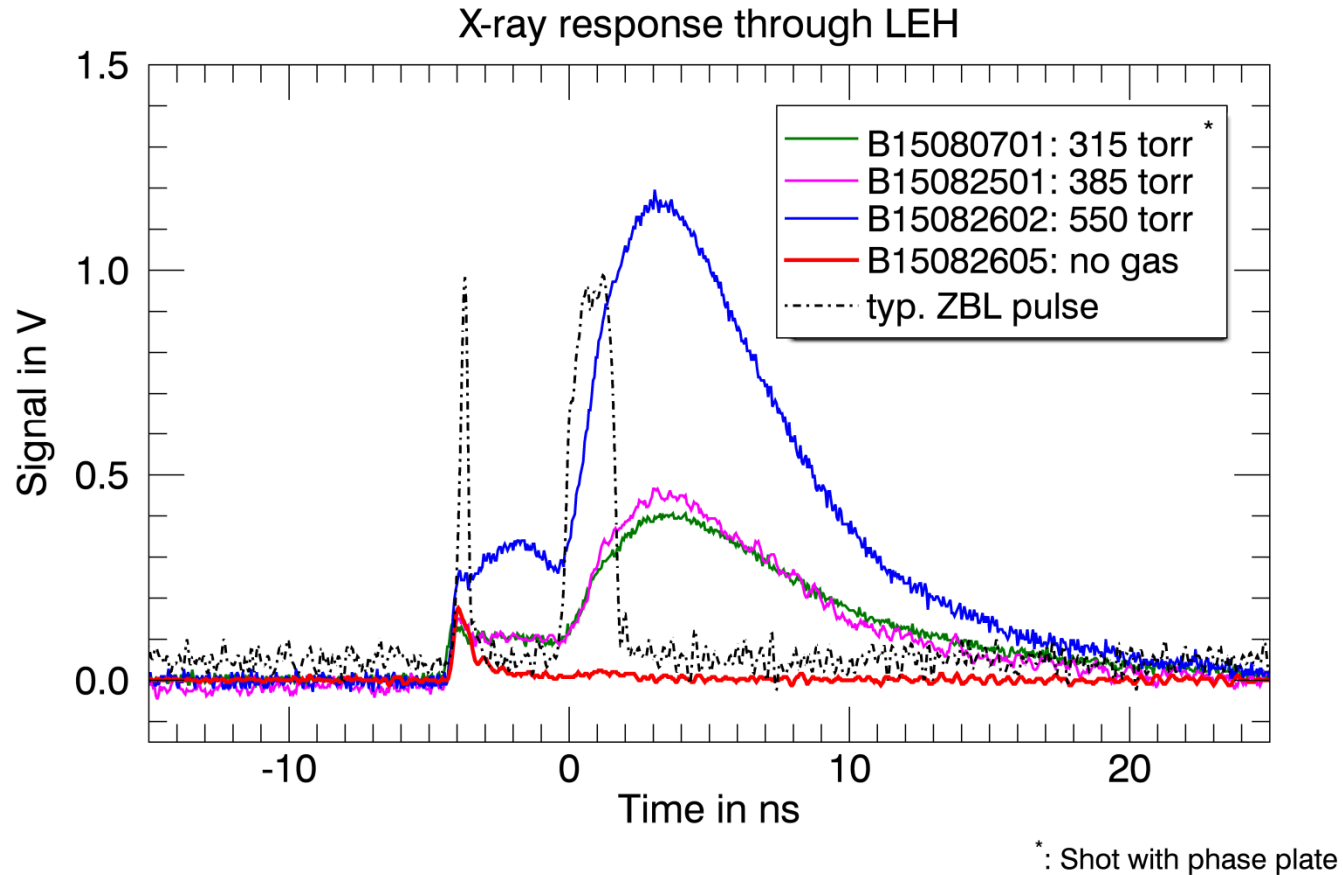
**(0.5 + 2) kJ pulse energies,  
1 $\mu\text{m}$  mylar window,  
No phase plate.**

Neon dopant ( $\sim 1$  keV K-shell):  
Effective for low temperatures and  
long time scales. Observable through LEH!





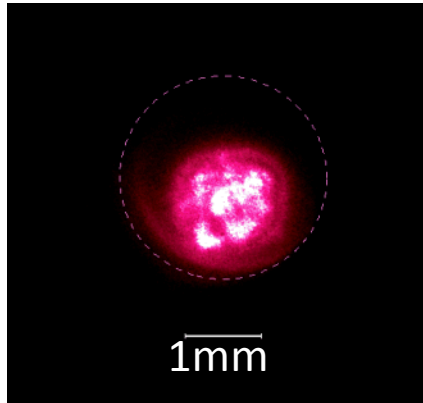
## Ne X-ray output versus pressure with 1 $\mu$ m mylar LEH





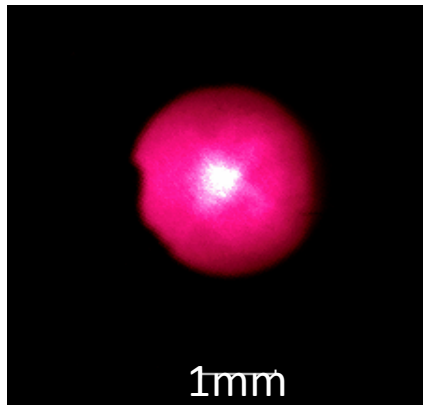
# Ne-Emission through LEH

**No gas fill**



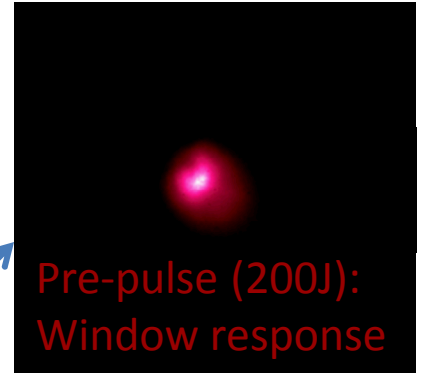
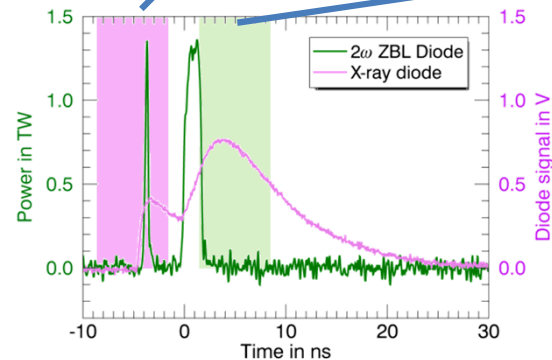
Only area irradiated by the laser lights up.

**250 torr Ne**



Neon emission fills entire LEH.

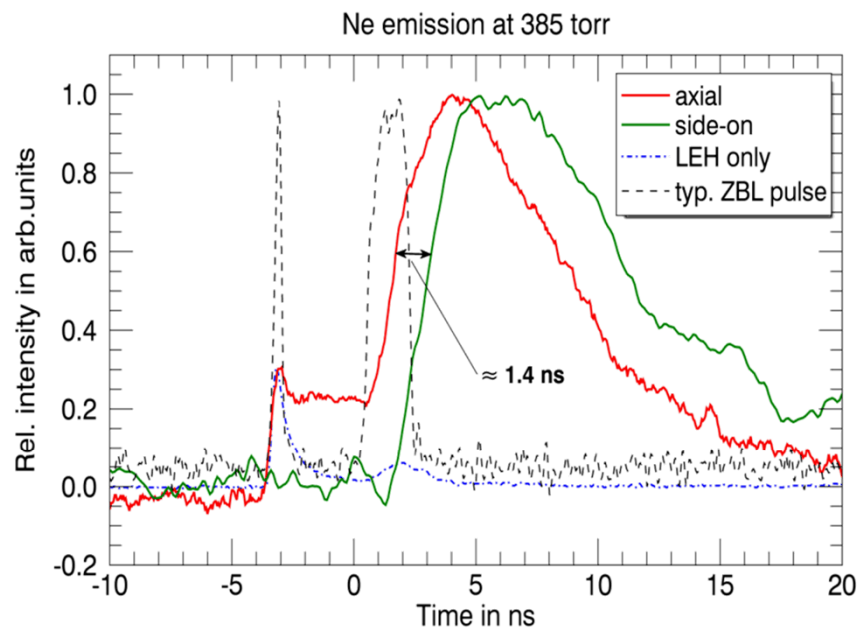
temporally resolved



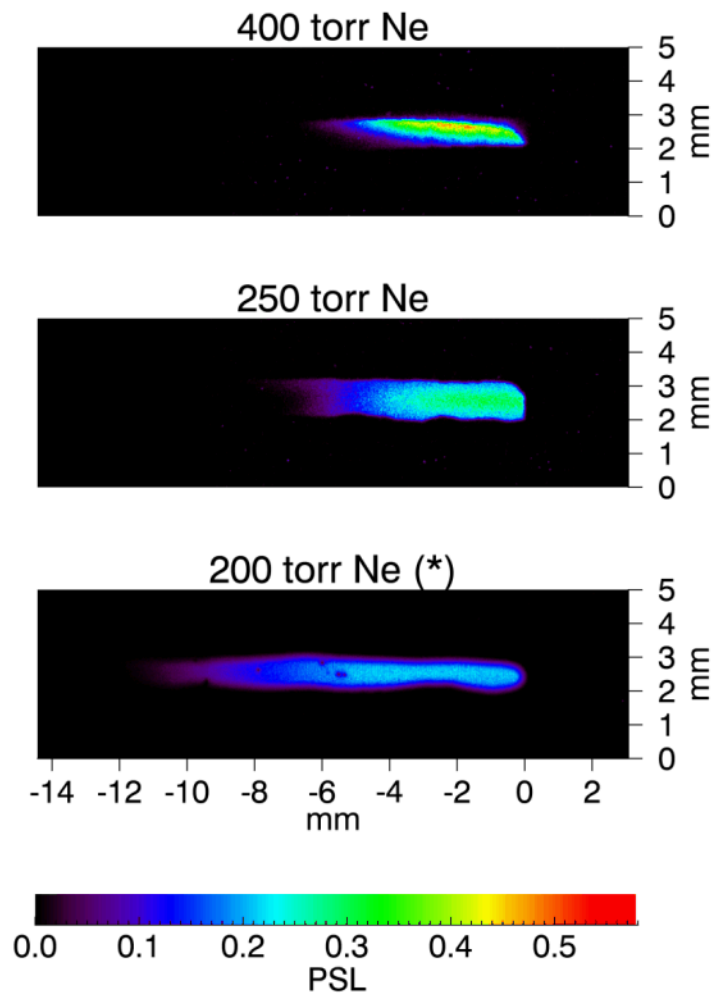
See G. Rochau,  
We.S.4 (5PM) for  
techn. details

# Ne-Emission

## Side-On



The side-on window's field-of-view starts 4-5 mm behind the LEH. Therefore the laser drills into gas at around 3000 km/s!



(\*) Brightness adjusted for increased pinhole size

# Backscatter Measurements

## SBS Near Beam Imaging Measurements

Pecos  
target chamber

Target

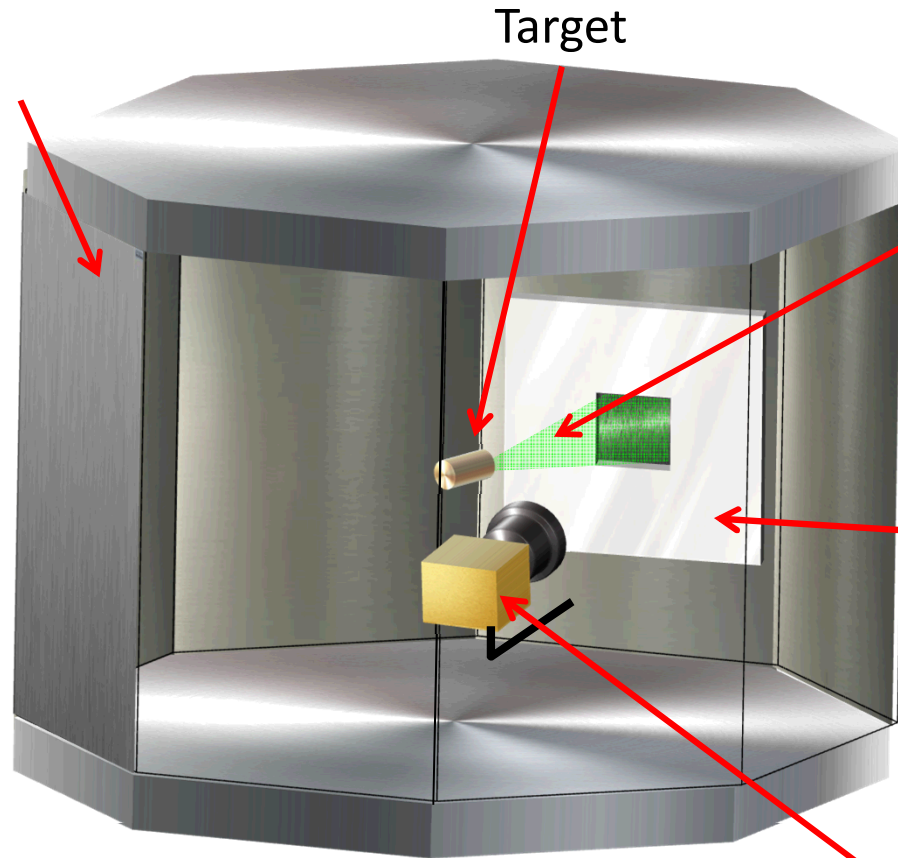
Z-Beamlet

NBI Screen  
(PTFE)

SBS camera

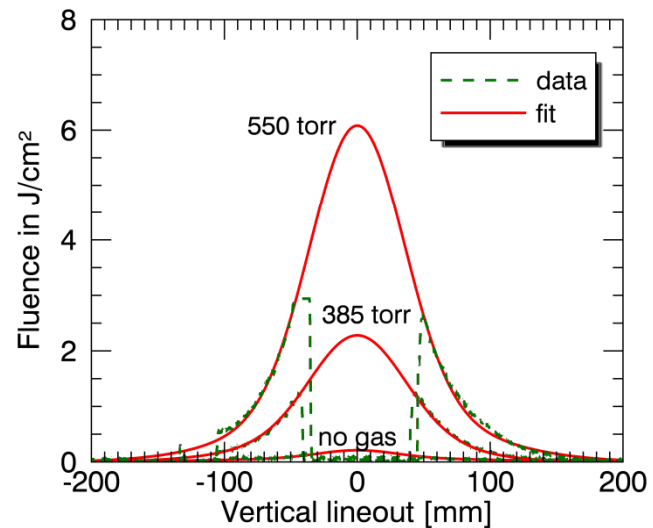
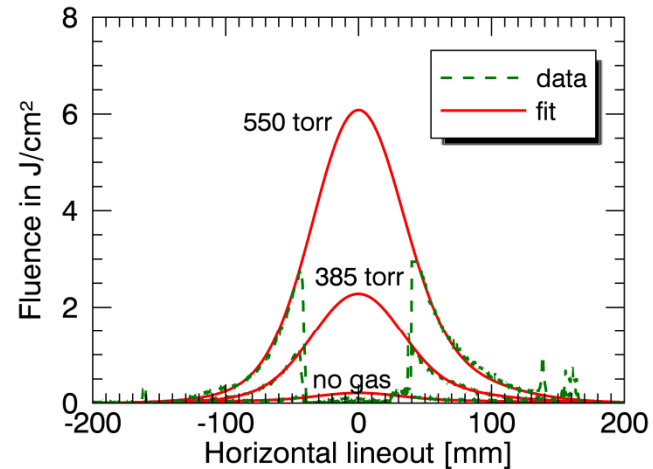
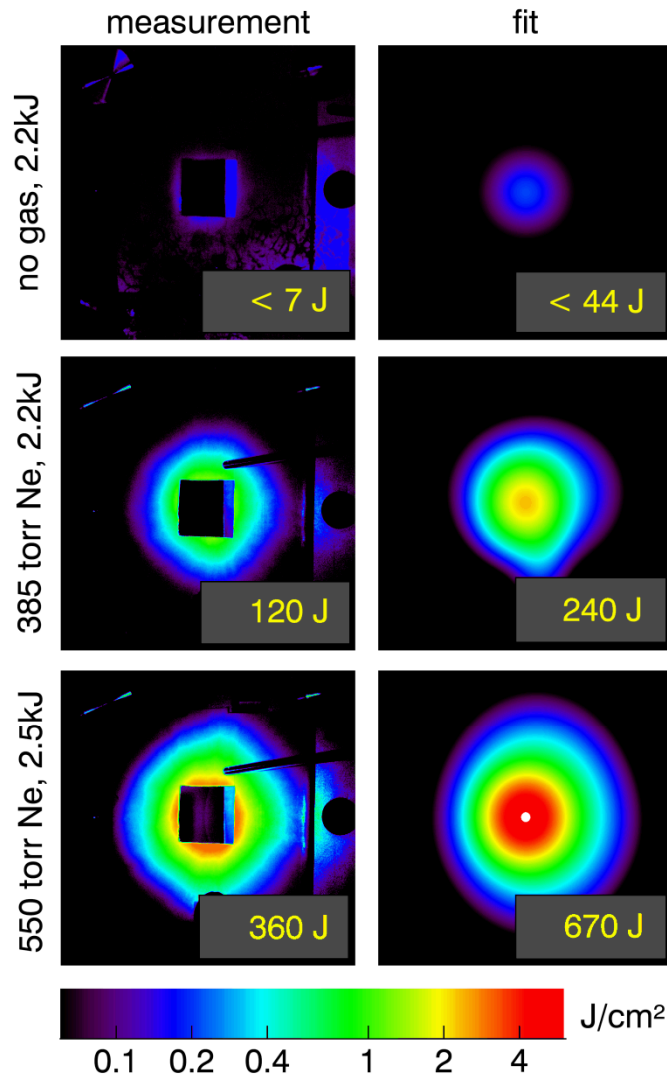
- Green filter
- ND filters
- GigE (triggered)
- 8- or 12-bit

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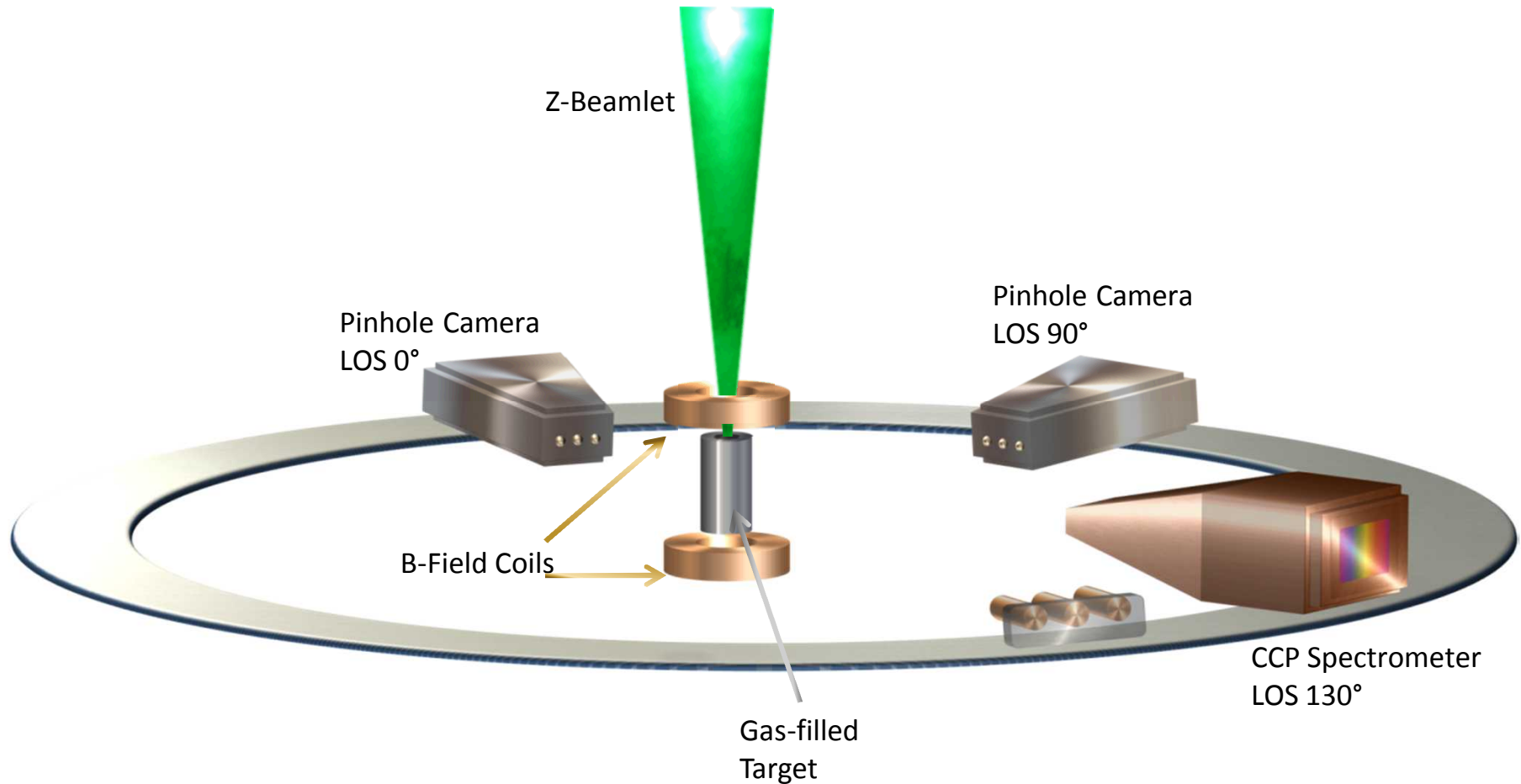
# Backscatter Measurements

## SBS Near Beam Imaging Measurements



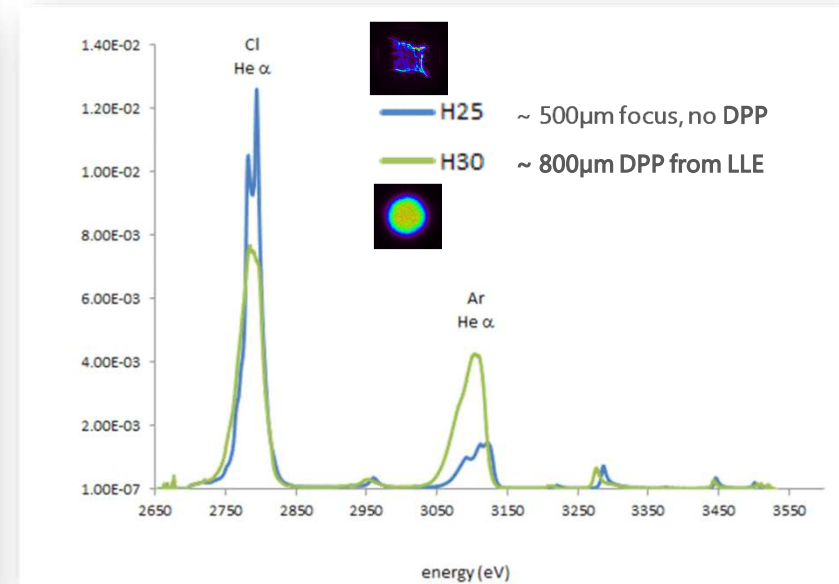
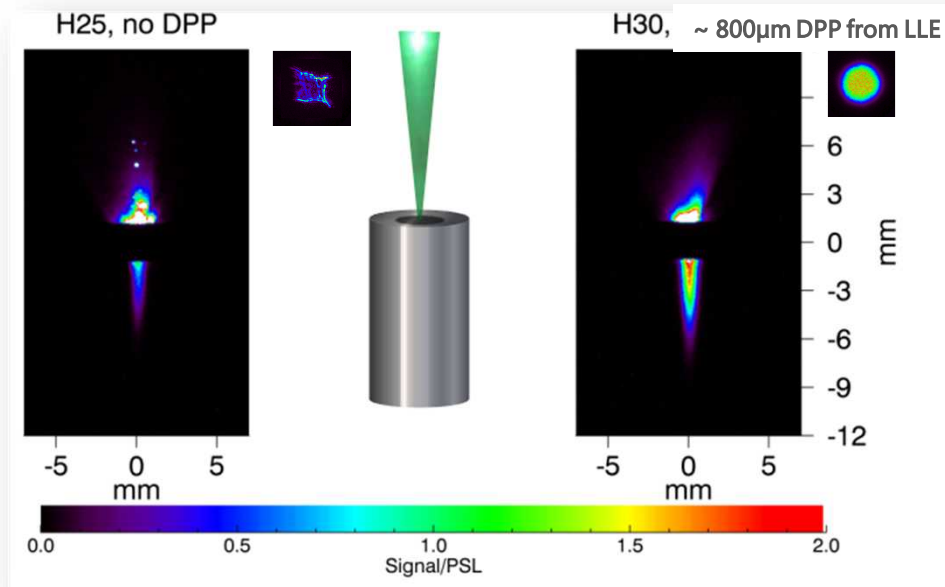
# Experiments in Z Center Section

**Diagnostic Configuration (not to scale)**



# Phase Plate / No Phase Plate

60 psi D<sub>2</sub> with 0.1% Ar-dopant, Cl-doped LEH



**Data analysis:  
Stephanie Hansen**

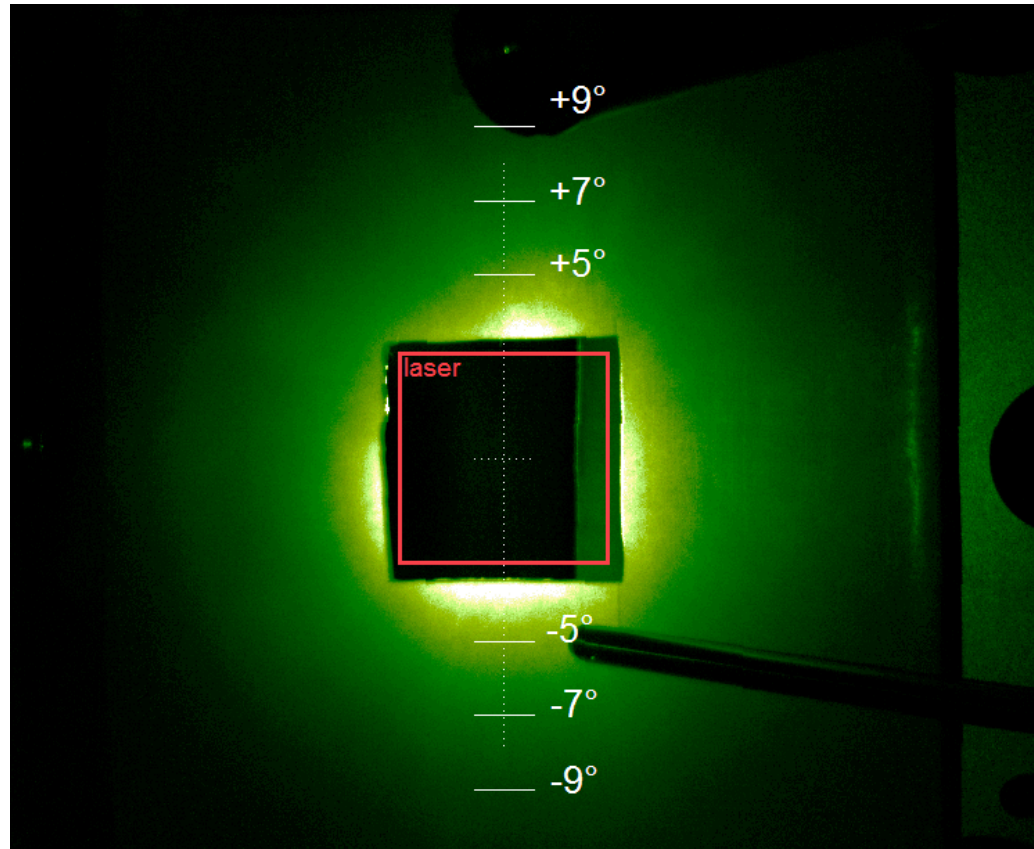
- 1.6 mm depth increase
- 2x emission from gas for argon K-shell radiation

- Phase plate reduces window contamination
- Increases gas emission

- *Pre-pulse is important. Potential to optimize (timing, energy).*
- *Phase plate is important!*
- *Neon is promising as dopant for axial diagnostic.*
- *Significant difference between pre- and main pulse interaction!*
- *Use  $< 1\mu\text{m}$  LEH (cryogenic campaign with 400nm LEH on Z this week).*
- *Check for - and stay away from - LPI such as SBS (possibly  $\sim 1\text{kJ}$ ), SRS, TPD, etc...*
- *To do:*  
*Characterize mix, optimize diagnostics, SRS, analyze, analyze, analyze...*

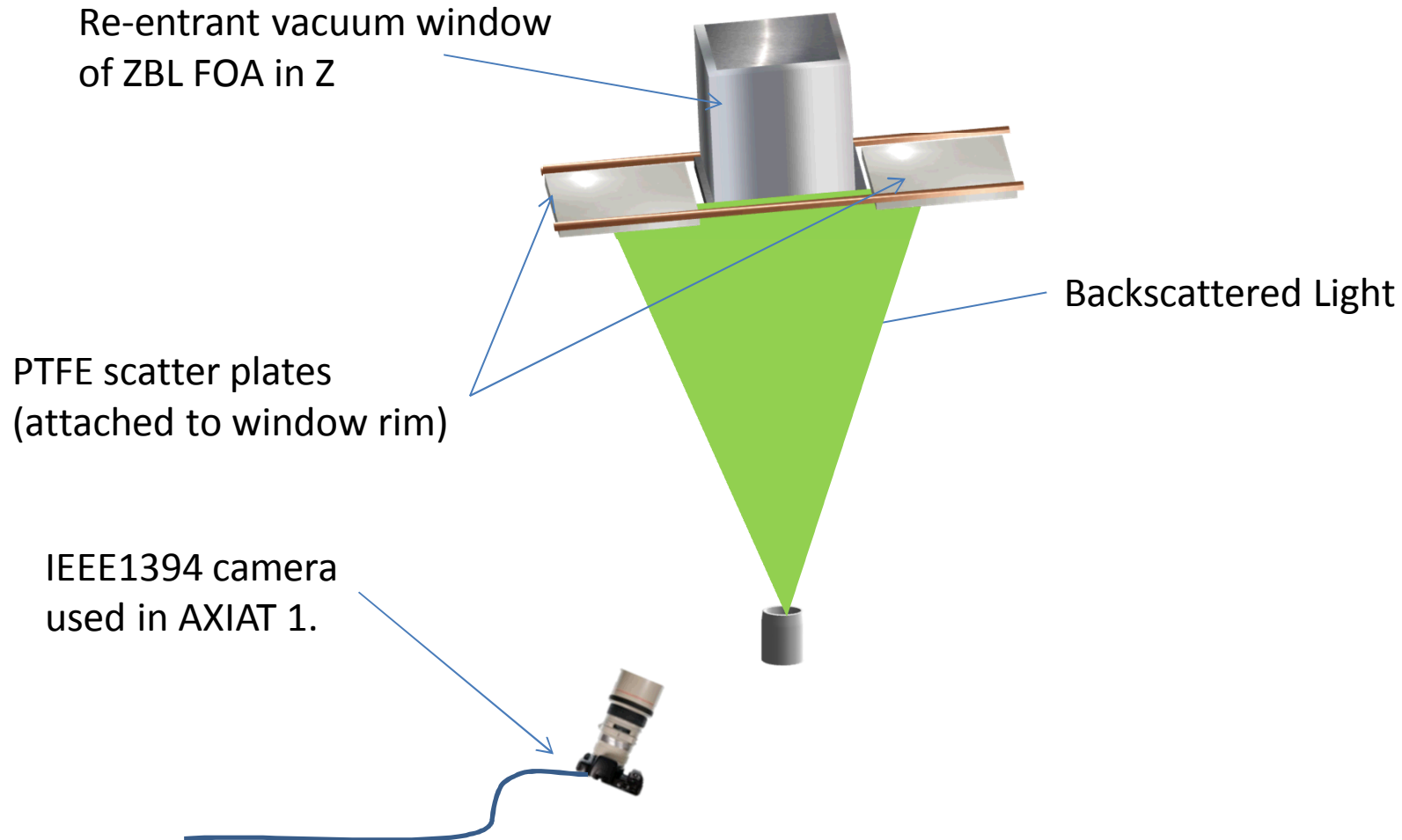


## Extras



# SBS measurements

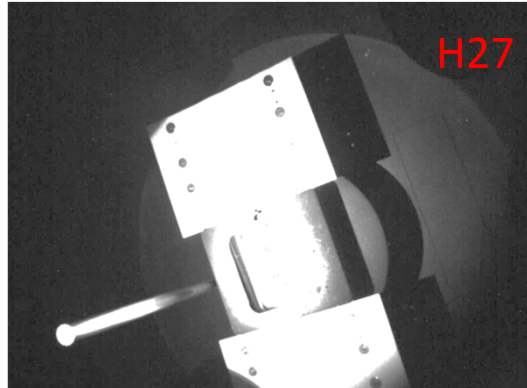
## Near Angle Backscatter Measurements



# SBS Measurements

Camera: Evaluation pending

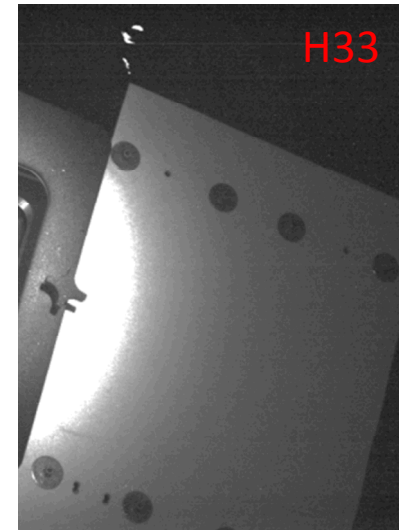
LASPE2 (no  
phase plate.  
ND4)



AXIAT2 (LLE  
phase plate,  
ND5)



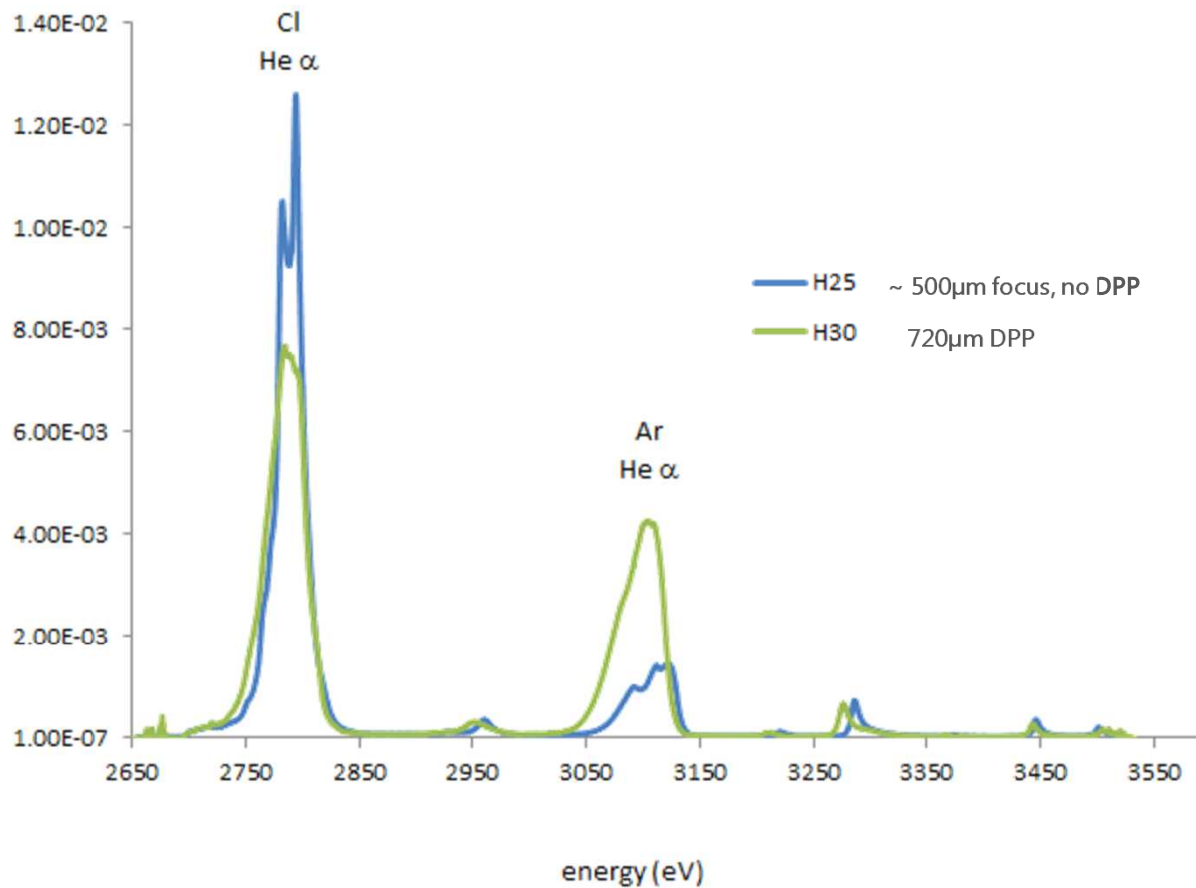
0.5 $\mu$ m kapton, 15 PSI Ne



1.6 $\mu$ m kapton, 60 psi D<sub>2</sub>

# CCP Spectrometer

60 psi D<sub>2</sub> with 0.1% Ar-dopant,  
Cl-doped LEH

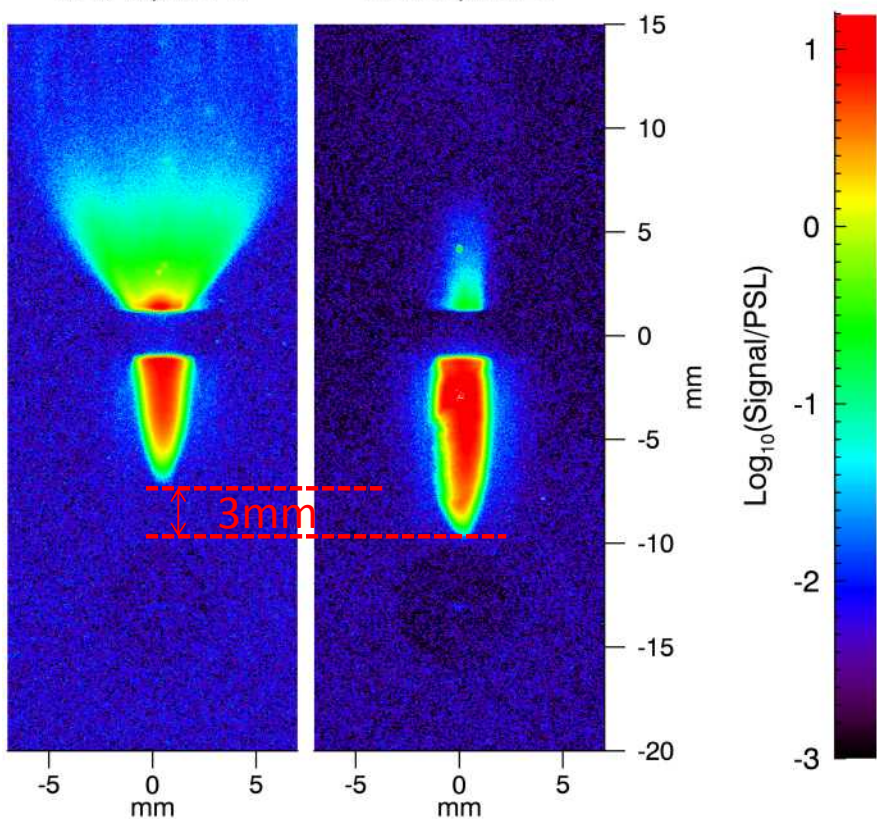


**Data analysis:**  
**Stephanie Hansen**

## Aperture Ring Camera, 15 psi neon, LOS 90

H31, 1.5 $\mu$ m LEH

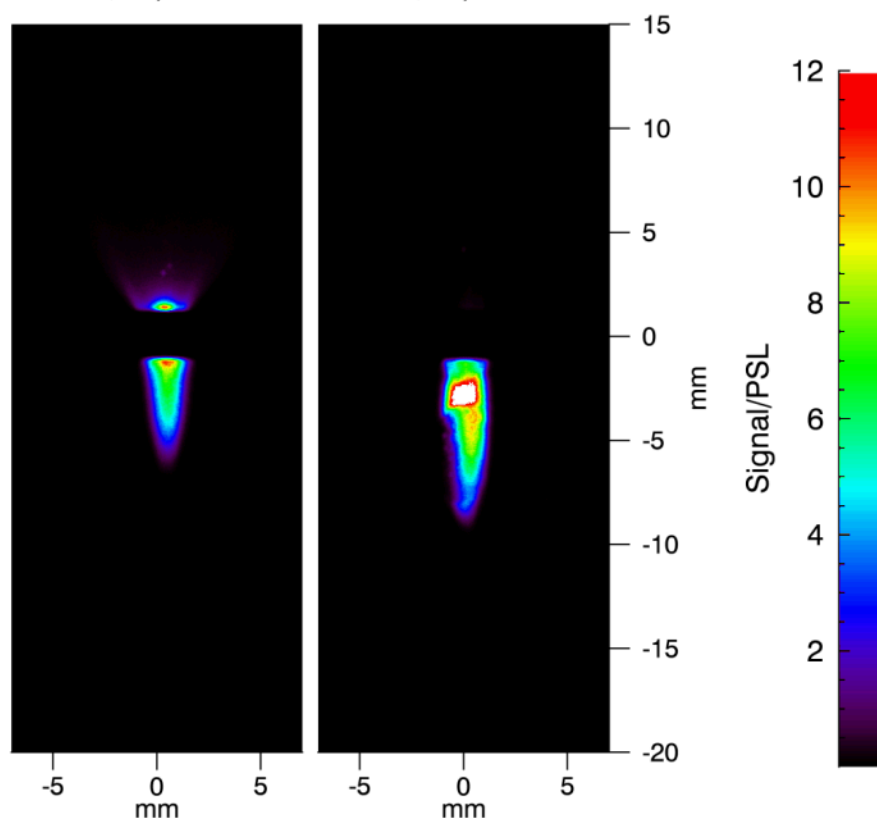
H32, 0.5 $\mu$ m LEH



**Logarithmic scale**

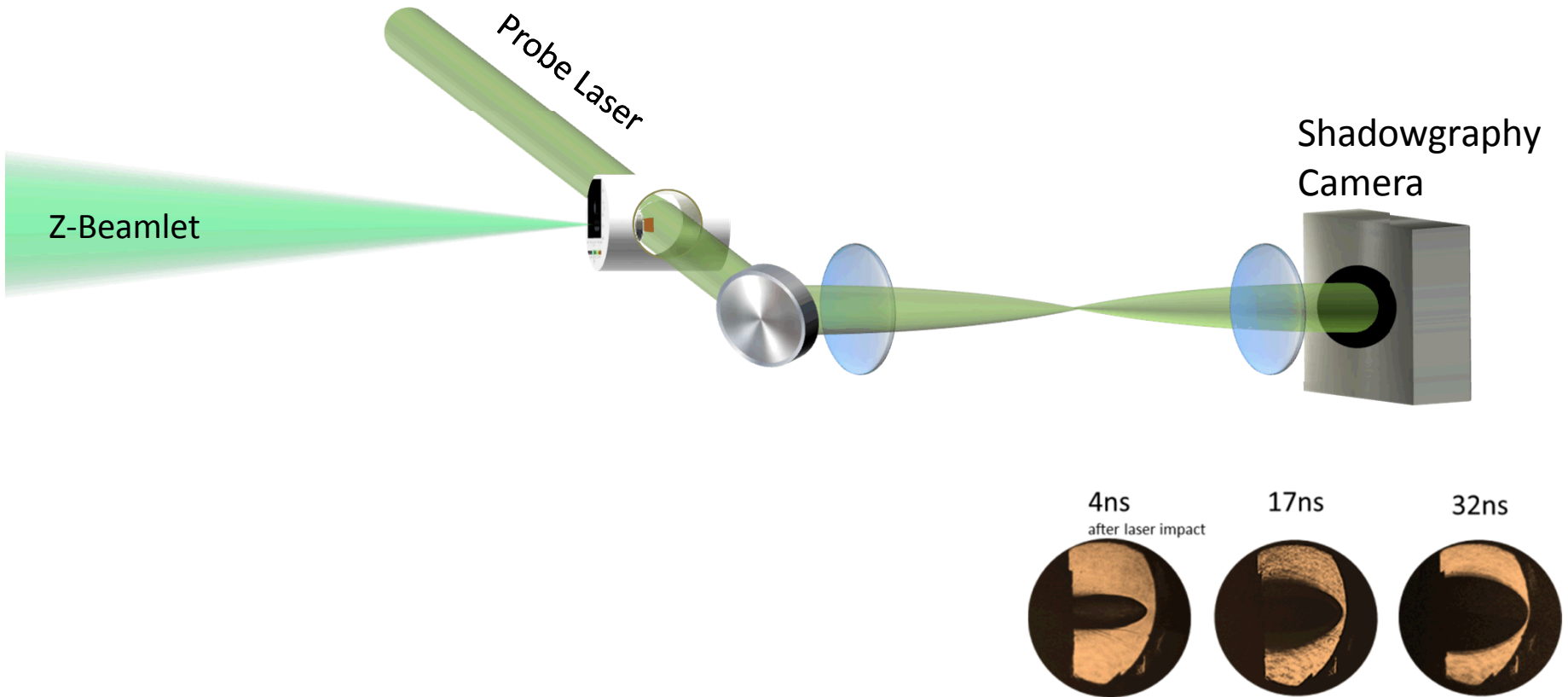
H31, 1.5 $\mu$ m LEH

H32, 0.5 $\mu$ m LEH



**Linear scale**

## "Hippogriff" Hybrid CMOS Camera (J. Porter)



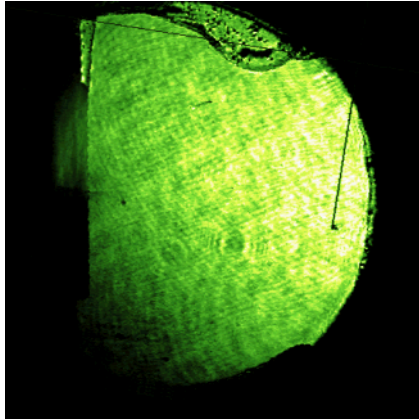


## 8-frame\* probe beam B14121104

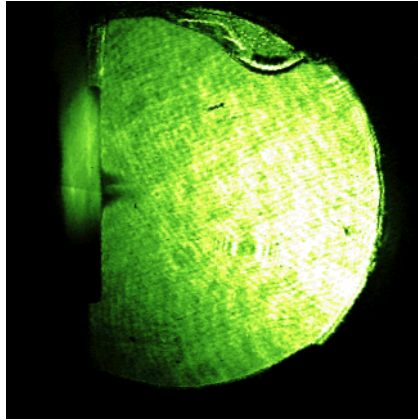
1 $\mu$ m LEH, ~2kJ

Pre-Pulse

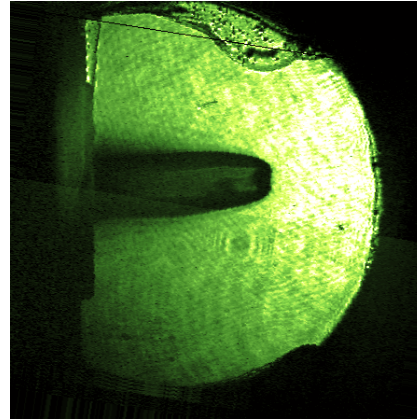
Duration of Main Pulse



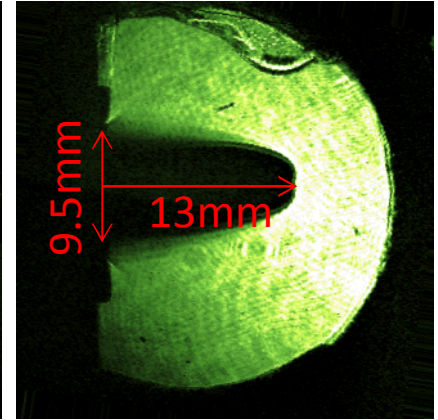
-2 ns



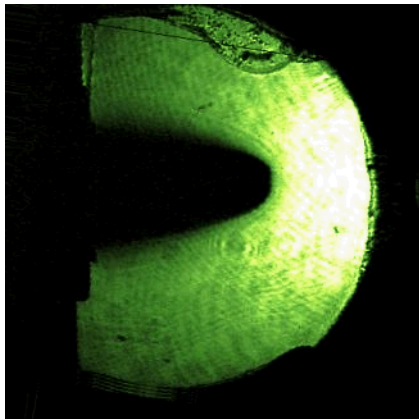
0 ns



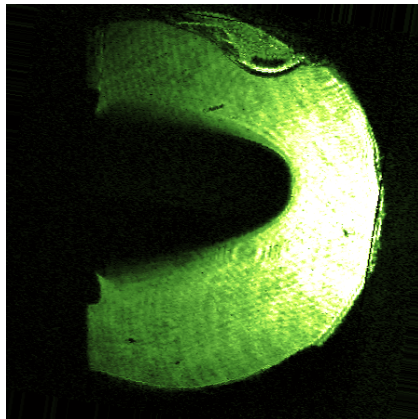
2 ns



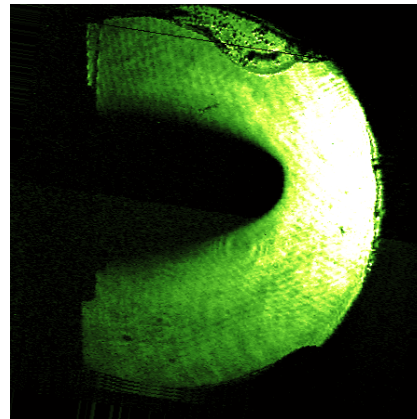
4 ns



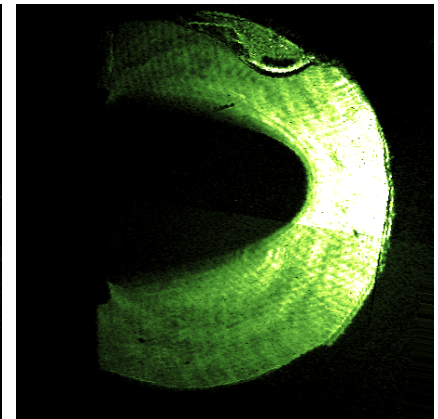
6 ns



8 ns



10 ns



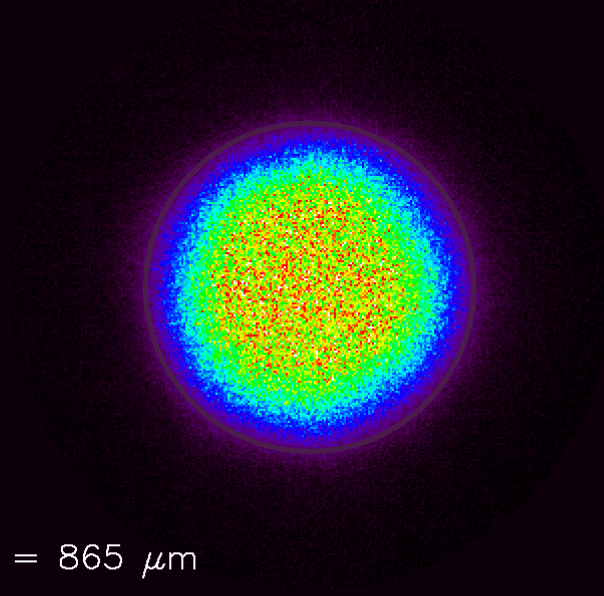
12 ns

\*: 2x interlaced Hippogriff with polarization multiplexing

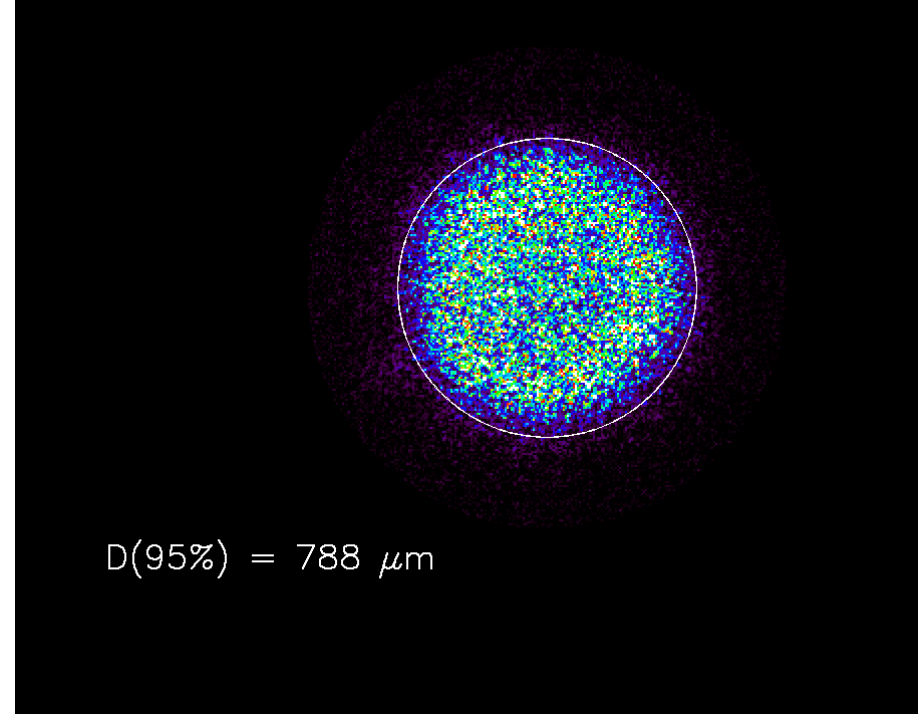
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## Measured Alignment Beam Foci

Frame 1, fiber laser: best focus  $\sim 200\mu\text{m}$



Frame 2, Q-switched laser: best focus  $\sim 20\mu\text{m}$



Measurements were slightly compromised by high frequency pointing instability