

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

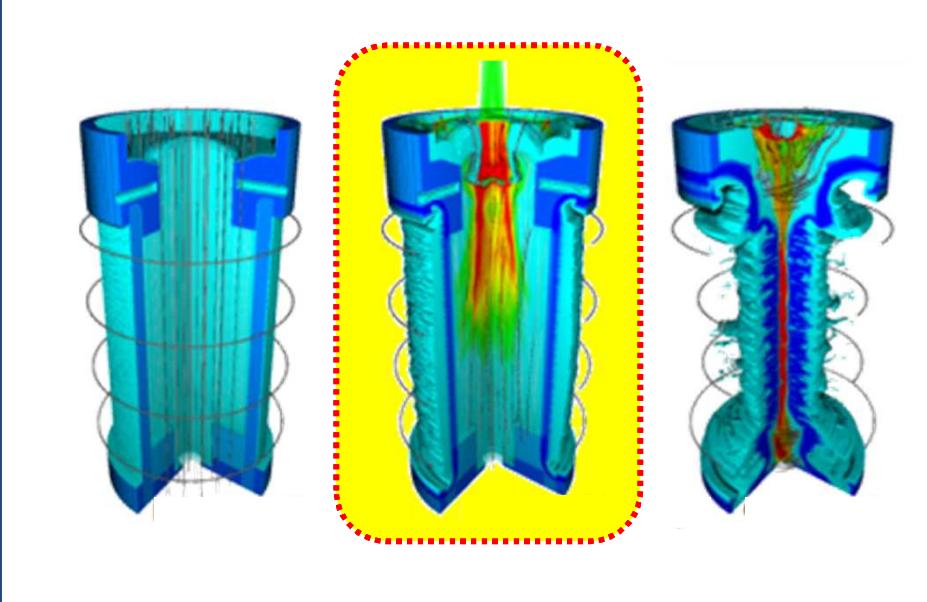
Matthias Geissel, Adam J. Harvey-Thompson, T.J. Awe,  
E.M. Campbell, M.R. Gomez, E. Harding, C. Jennings,  
M.W. Kimmel, P. Knapp, S.M. Lewis<sup>†</sup>, R.D. McBride,  
K. Peterson, M. Schollmeier, P.F. Schmit, A.B. Sefkow,  
J.E. Shores, D.B. Sinars, S.A. Slutz, I.C. Smith,  
C.S. Speas, R.A. Vesey,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

Sandia National Laboratories  
<sup>†</sup>University of Texas at Austin

Inertial Fusion Sciences & Applications

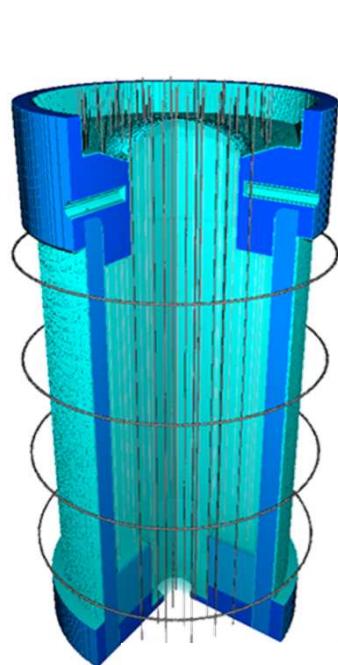


*Exceptional service  
in the national interest*

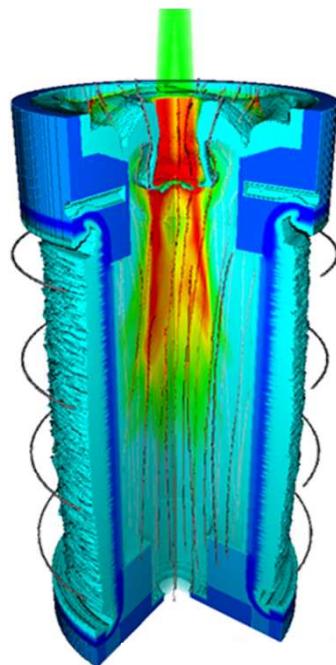


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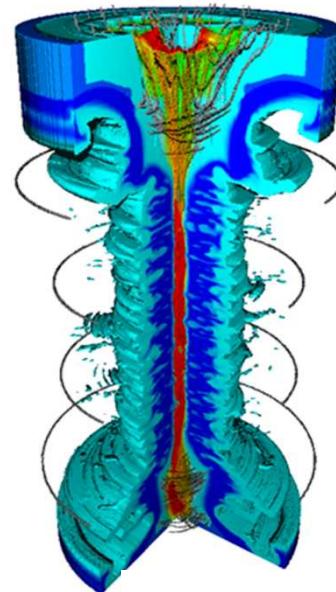
# Motivation: Magnetized Liner Inertial Fusion: MagLIF



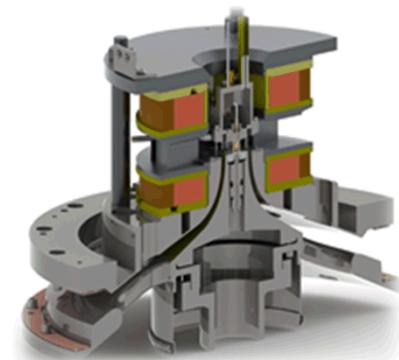
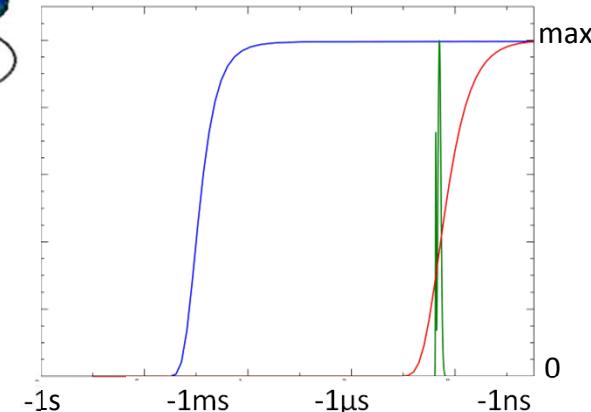
Magnetization  
with external B-Field  
(10-30T)



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



Compression  
with 'Z'

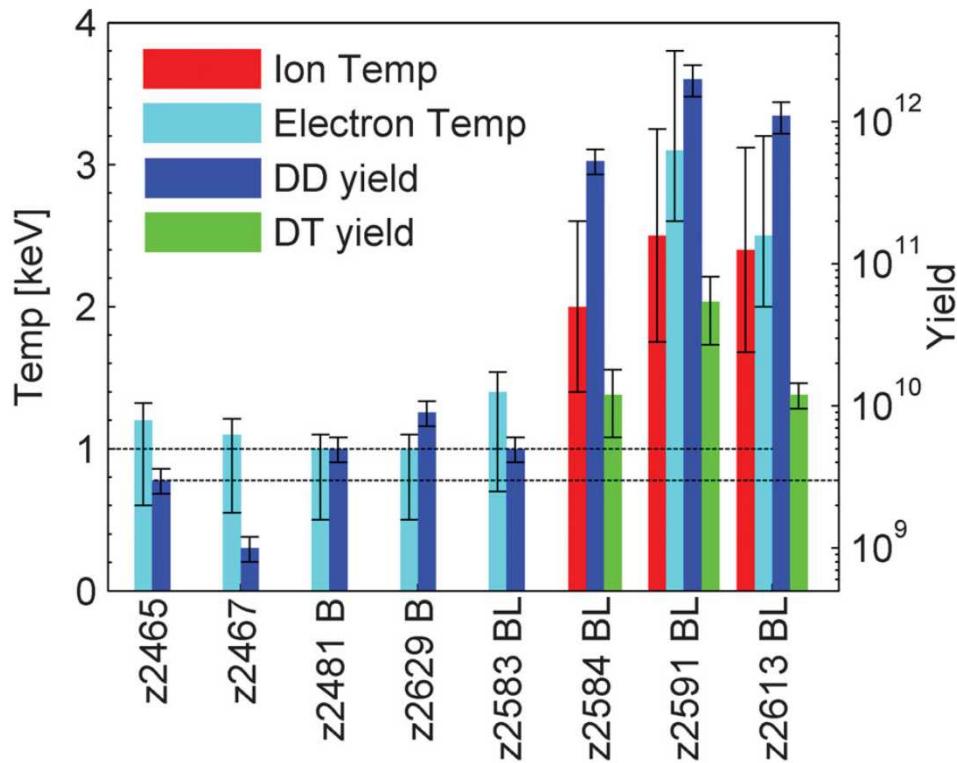


S. Slutz et al.: Physics of Plasmas **17**, 056303 (2010)

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)

# MagLIF (continued)

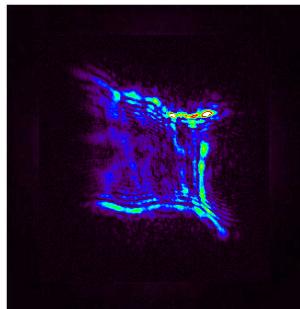


- 2E12 neutrons in 2014 were short of modeling predictions, but highly encouraging.
- Suspicion of poor laser coupling and potential fuel contamination.
- Initial measures to improve coupling lead to LOWER yields.
- A pre-conditioning task group now investigates laser pre-heat and its impact on the target!

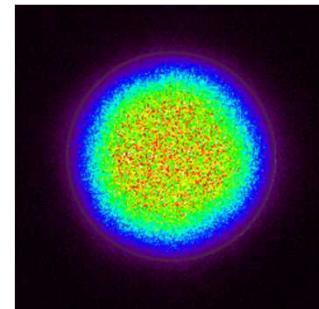
M.R. Gomez et al.: PRL **113**, 155003 (2014)

# 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 $\mu$ 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.

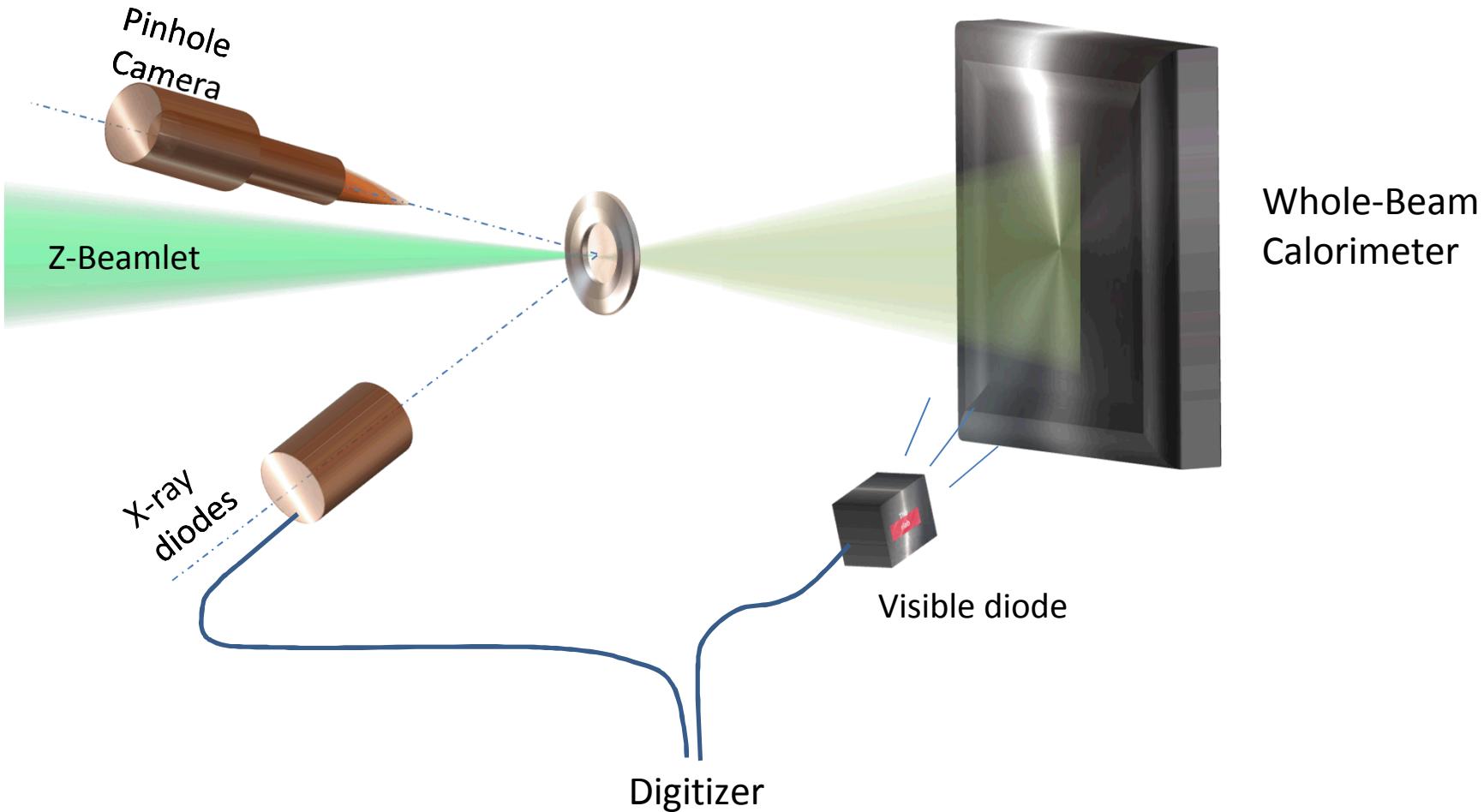


Current ZBL-spot, defocused:  
Poor illumination, modulated.

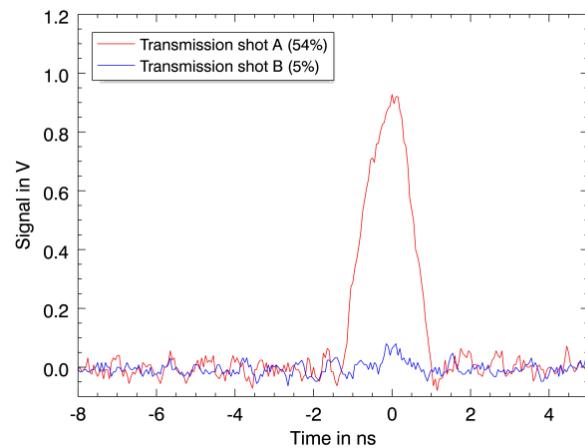
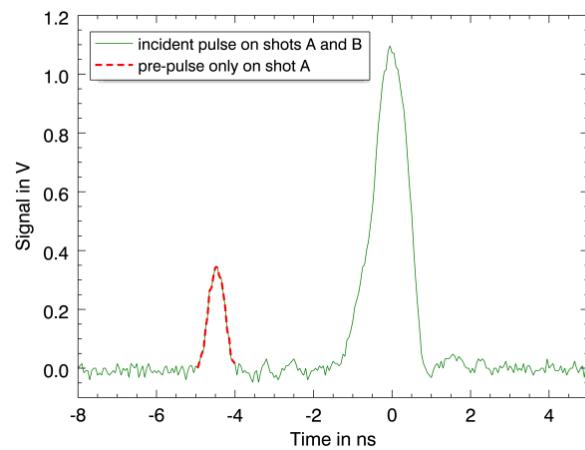


Better: with phase plate  
(ideally + pol. smoothing  
and temporal smoothing)

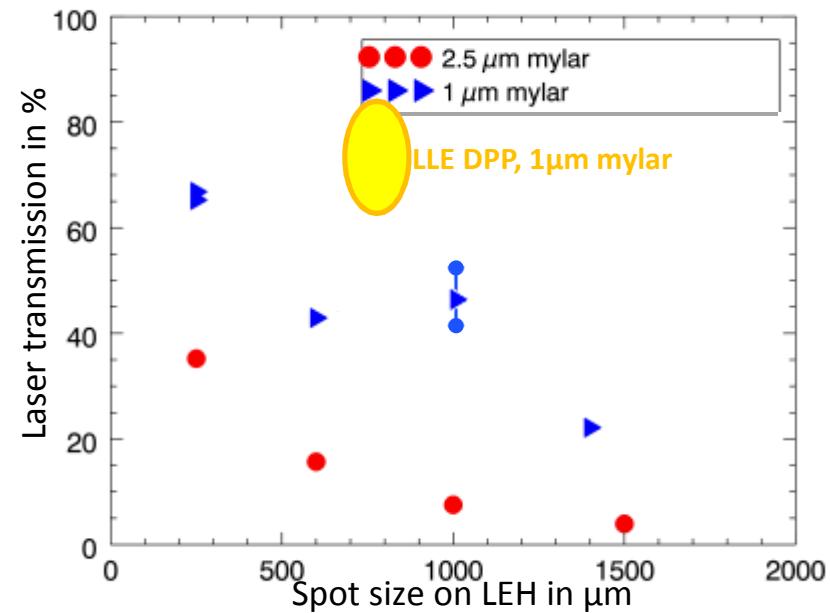
## LEH Transmission



## Importance of a Pre-Pulse



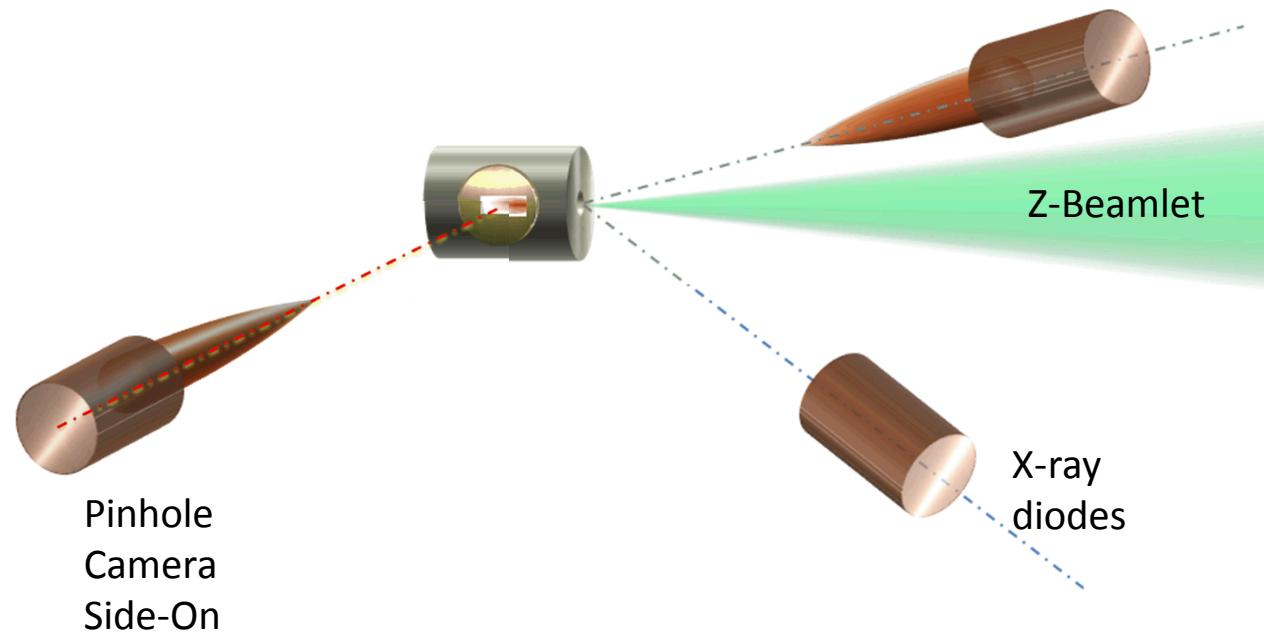
## Importance of LEH Thickness

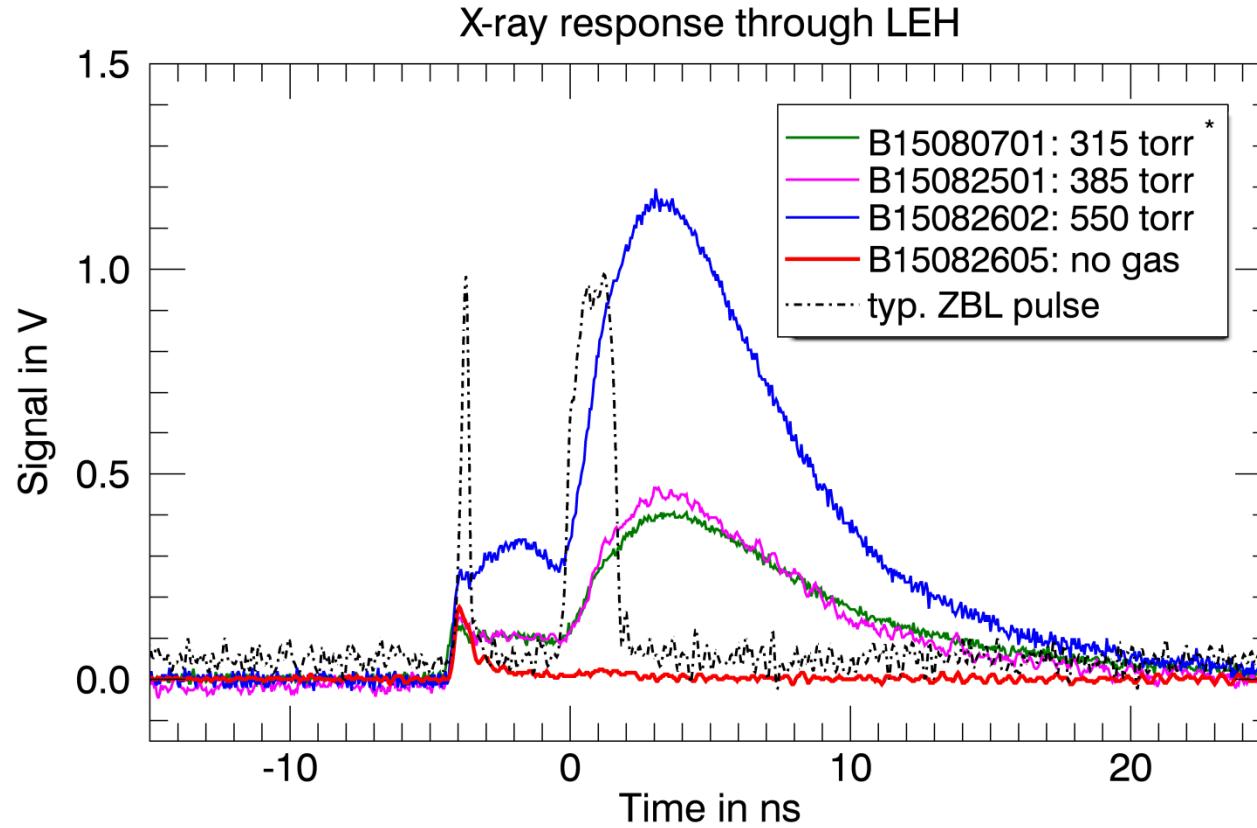


**(0.5 + 2) kJ pulse energies,  
1 $\mu\text{m}$  mylar window,  
No phase plate.**

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

Pinhole  
Camera LEH

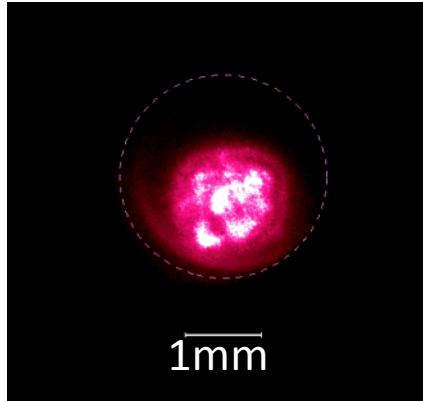


**Ne X-ray output versus pressure with 1 $\mu$ m mylar LEH**

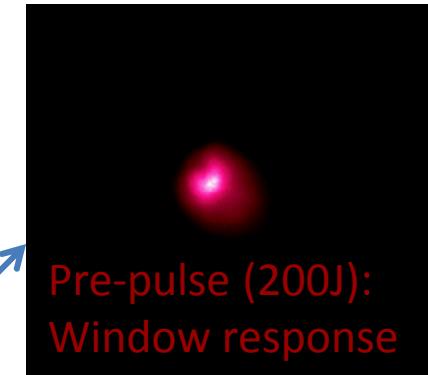
\*: Shot with phase plate

# Ne-Emission through LEH

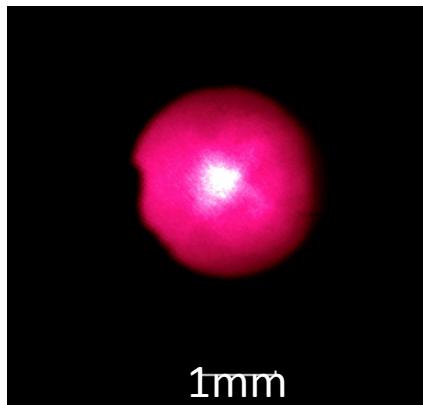
## No gas fill



Only area irradiated by the laser lights up.

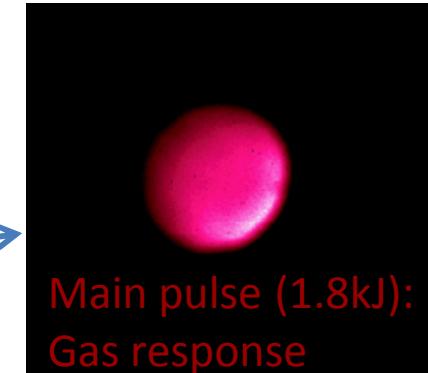
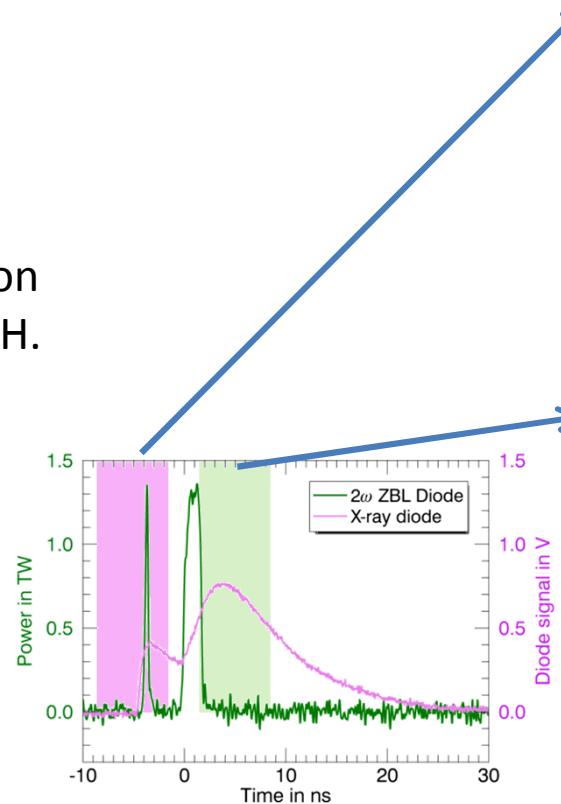


## 250 torr Ne



Neon emission fills entire LEH.

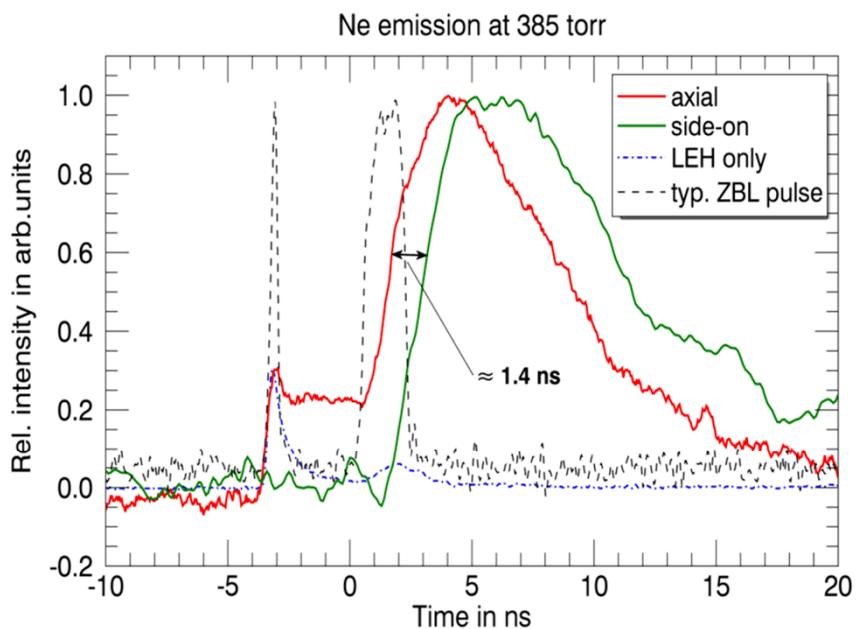
temporally resolved



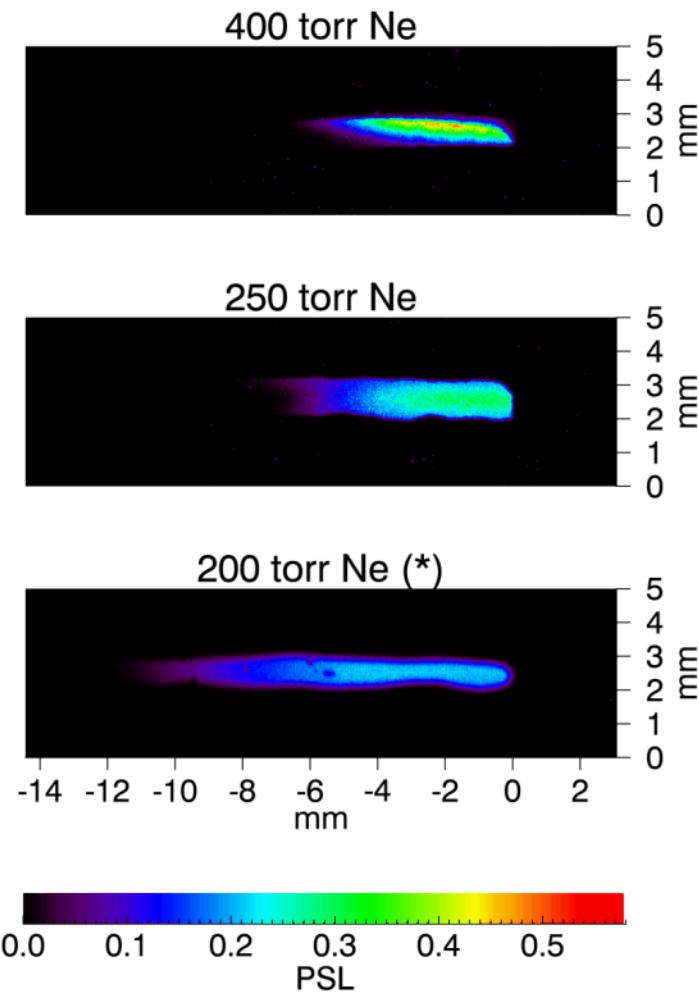
See G. Rochau,  
We.S.4 (5PM) for  
techn. details

# 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!

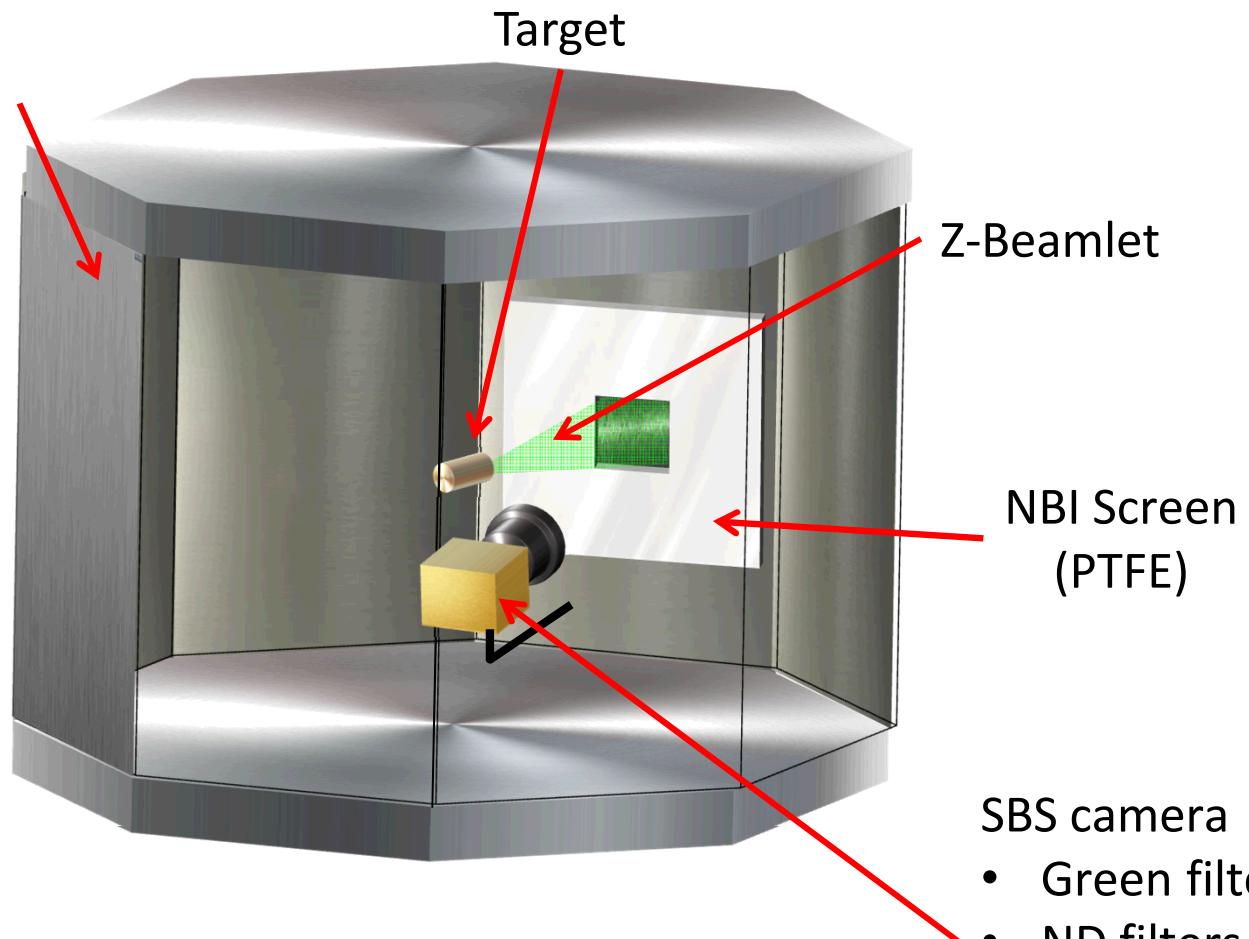


(\*) Brightness adjusted for increased pinhole size

# Backscatter Measurements

## SBS Near Beam Imaging Measurements

Pecos  
target chamber



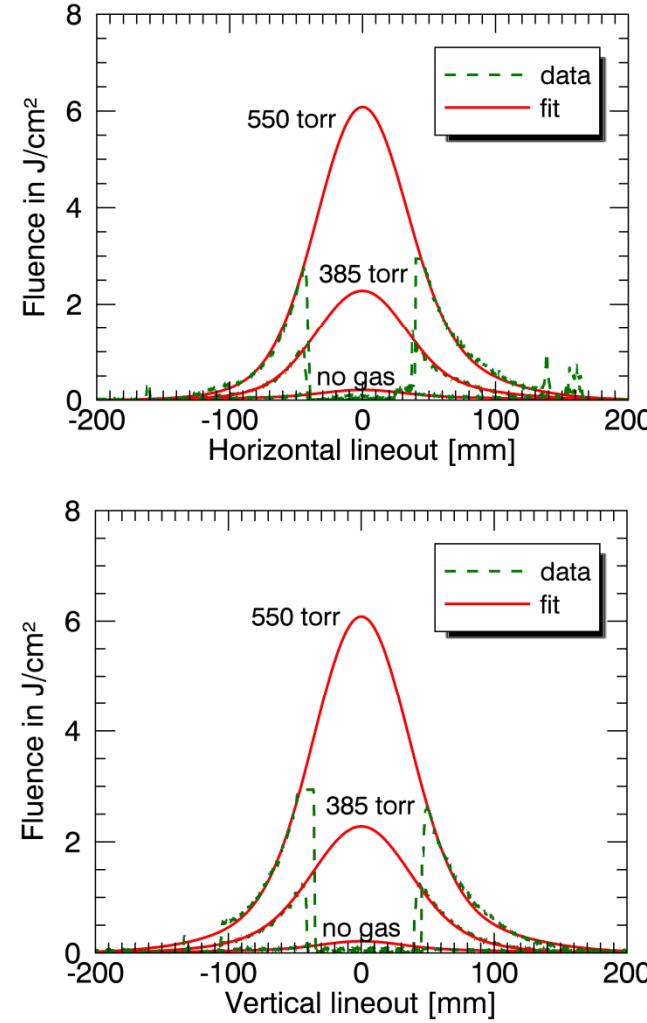
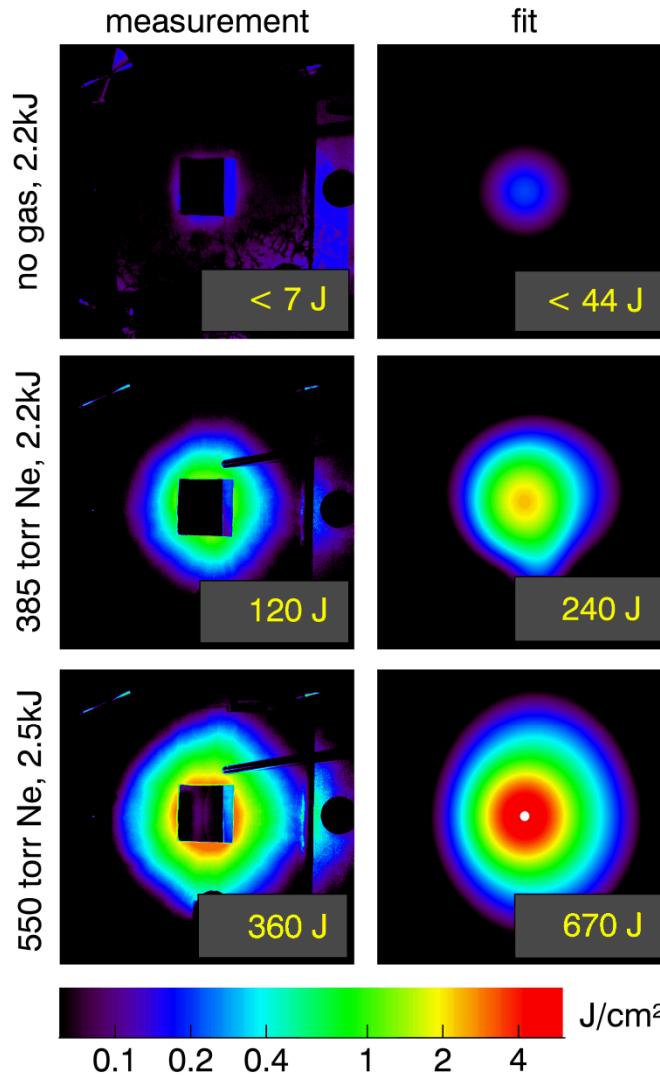
SBS camera

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

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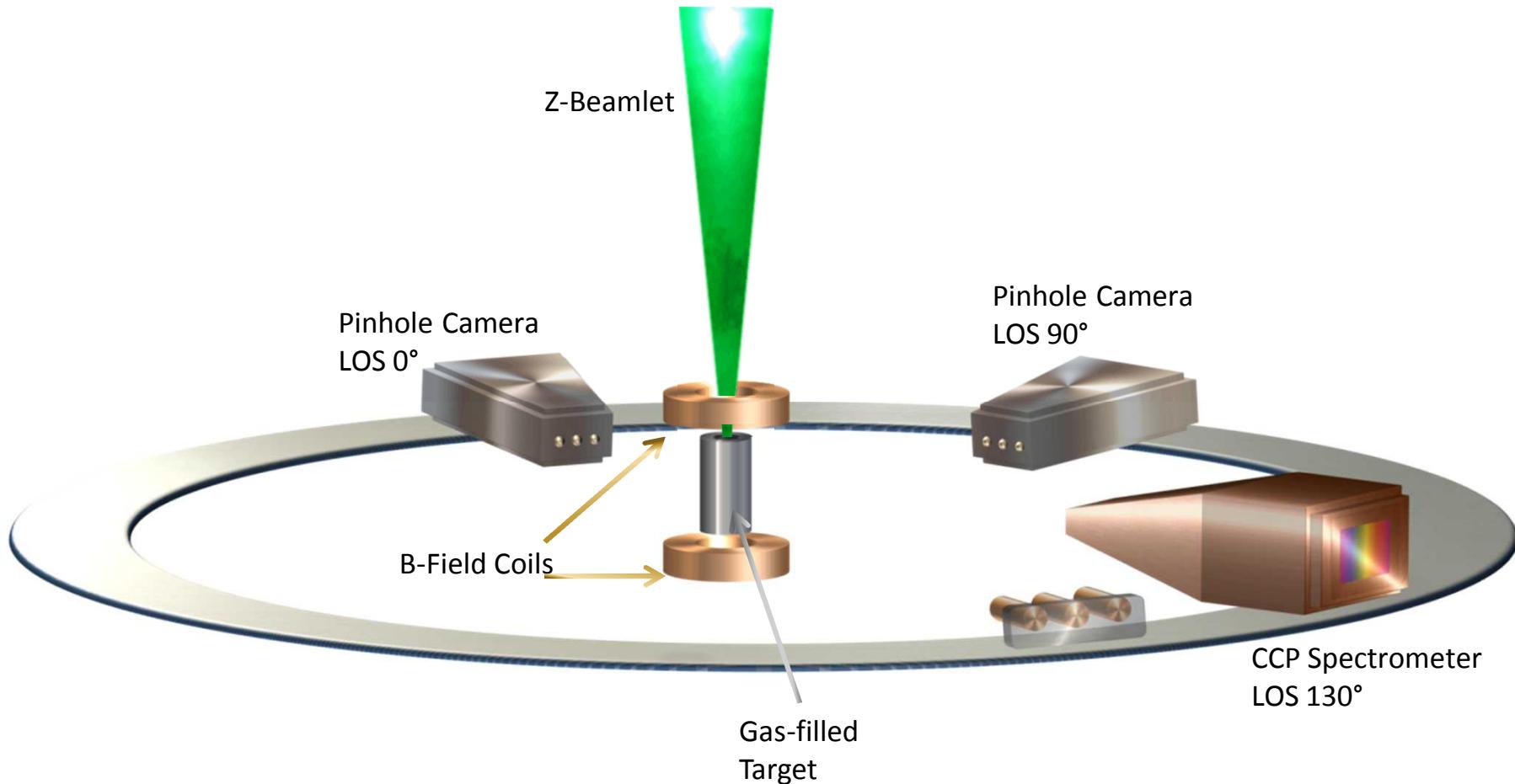
# Backscatter Measurements

## SBS Near Beam Imaging Measurements



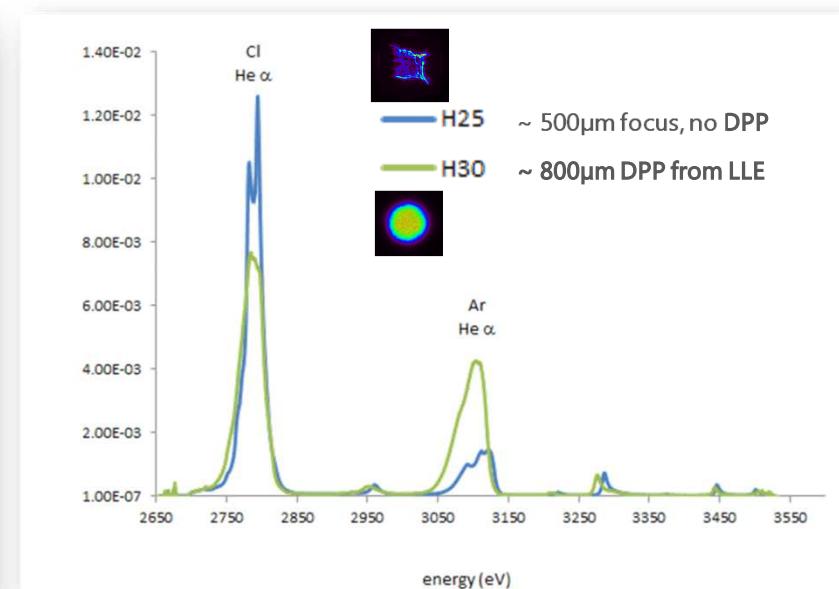
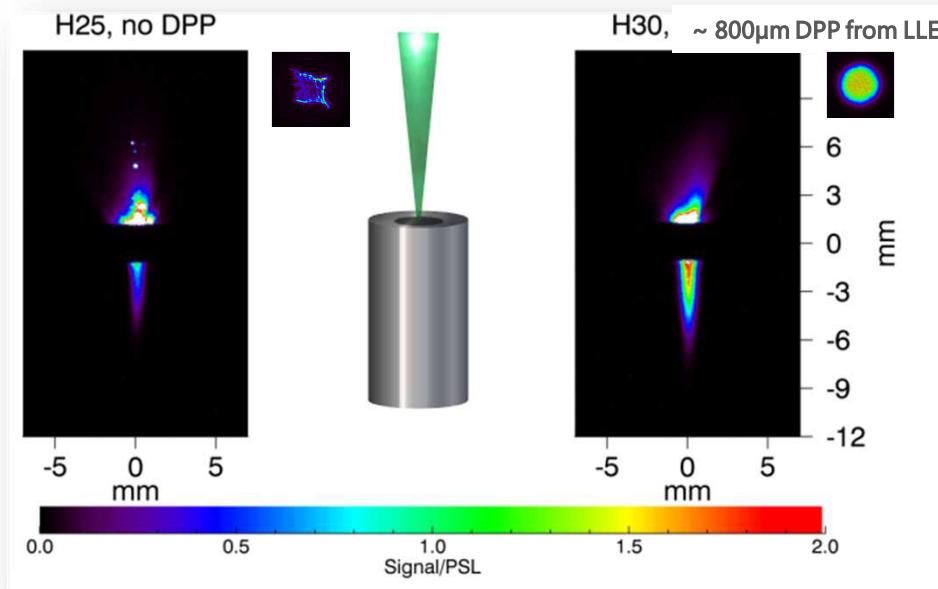
# Experiments in Z Center Section

## 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**

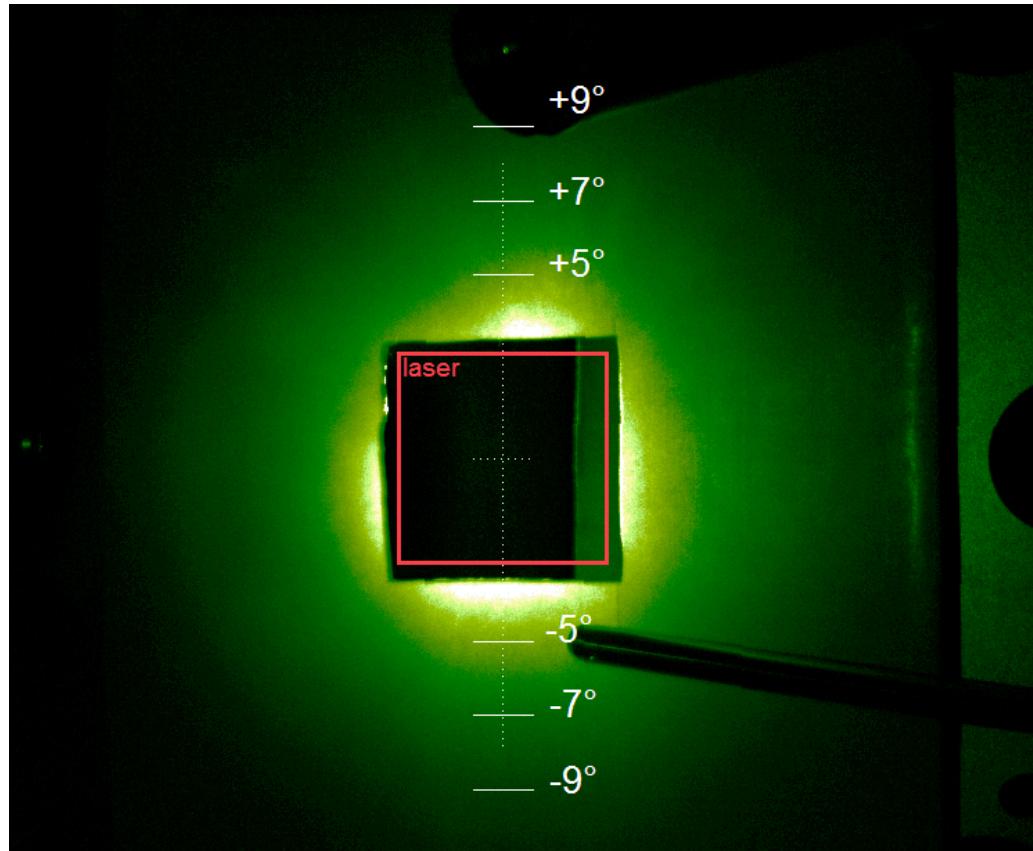
- **1.6 mm depth increase**
- **2x emission from gas for argon K-shell radiation**

- **Phase plate reduces window contamination**
- **Increases gas emission**

# Summary

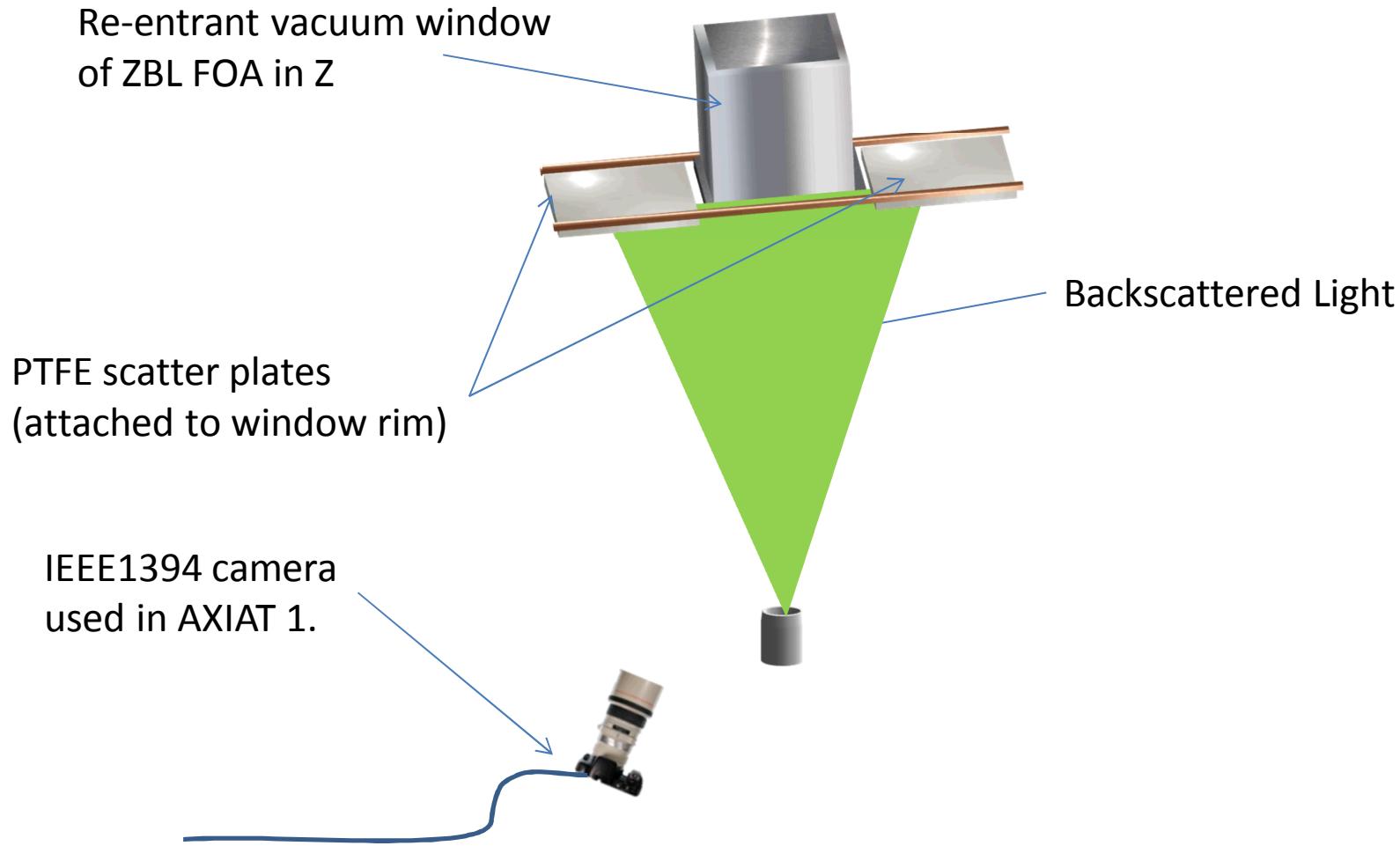
- *Pre-pulse is important. Potential to optimize (timing, energy).*
- *Phase plate is important!*
- *Neon is promising as dopant for axial diagnostic.*
- *Significant difference between pre- and main pulse interaction!*
- *Use  $< 1\mu\text{m}$  LEH (cryogenic campaign with 400nm LEH on Z this week).*
- *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

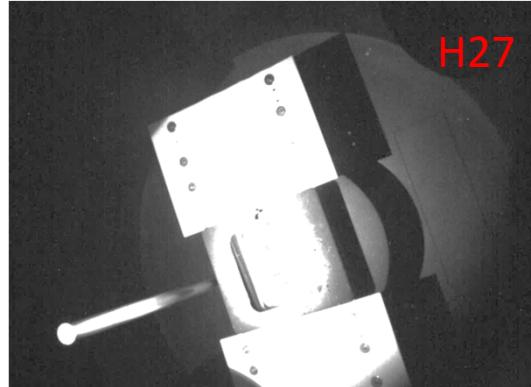
## Near Angle Backscatter Measurements



# SBS Measurements

Camera: Evaluation pending

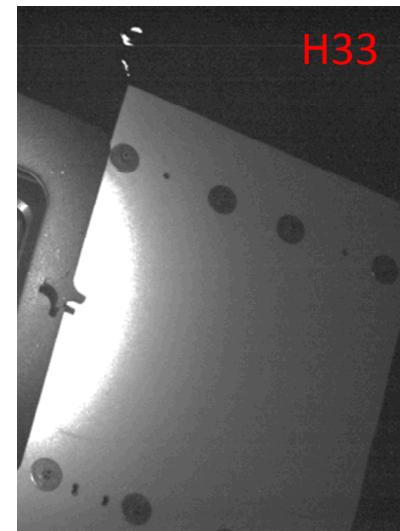
LASPE2 (no  
phase plate.  
ND4)



AXIAT2 (LLE  
phase plate,  
ND5)



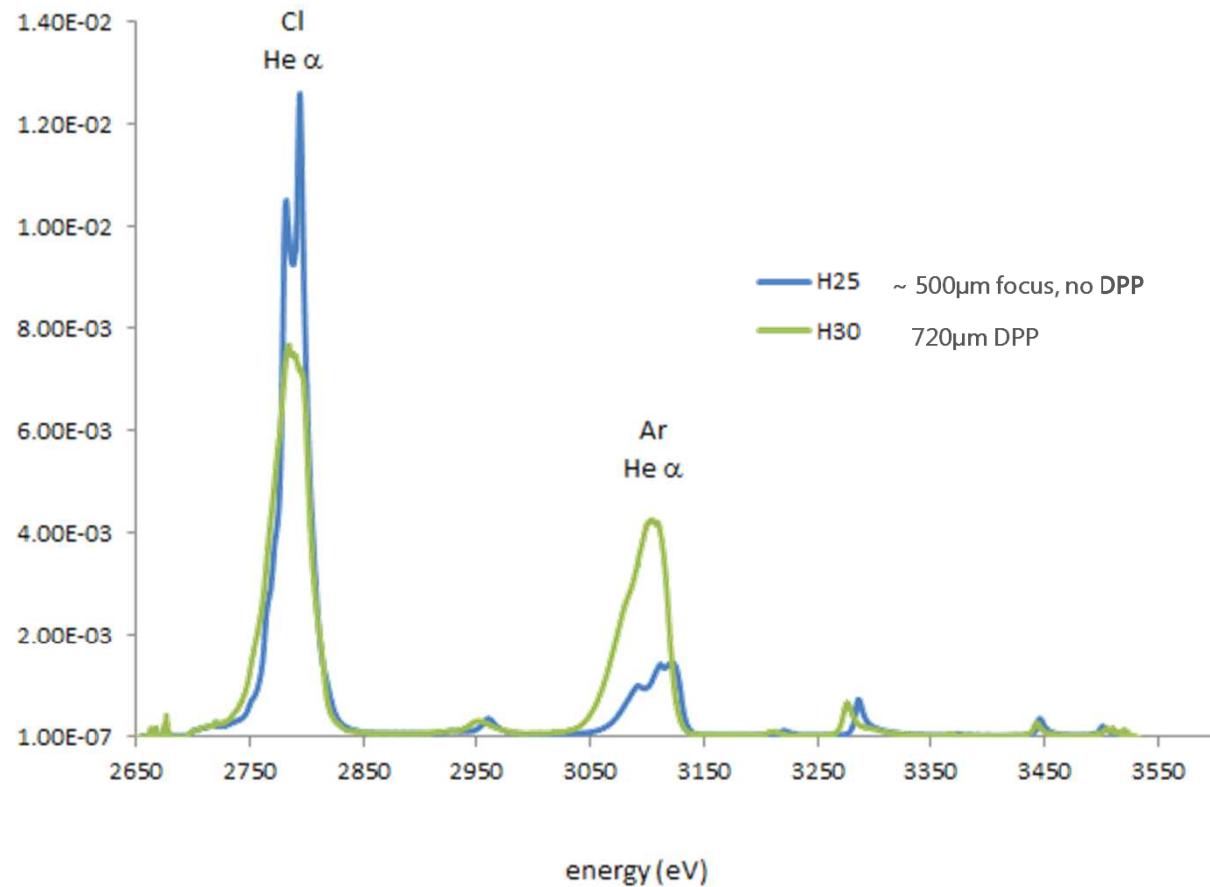
0.5µm kapton, 15 PSI Ne



1.6µm kapton, 60 psi D<sub>2</sub>

# CCP Spectrometer

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

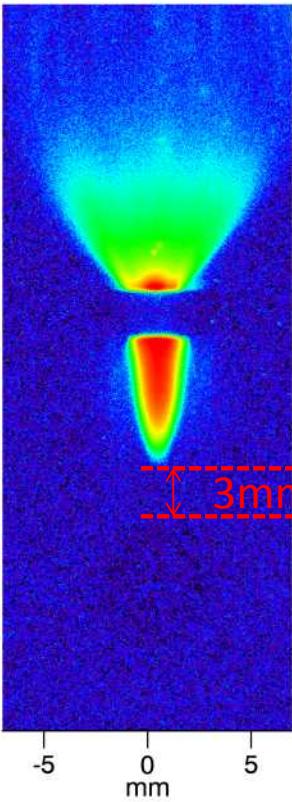


Data analysis:  
Stephanie Hansen

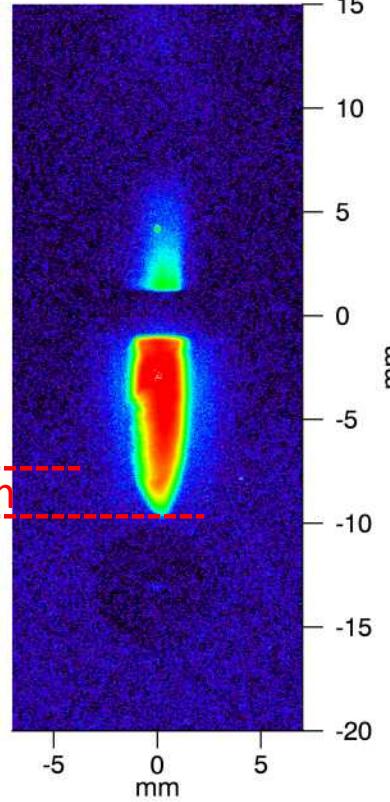
# Why we like thin windows:

Aperture Ring Camera, 15 psi neon, LOS 90

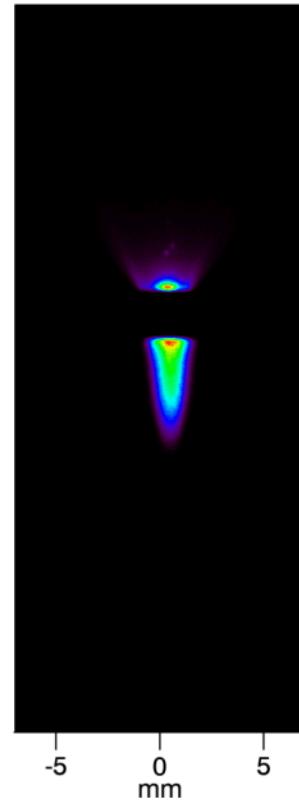
H31, 1.5 $\mu$ m LEH



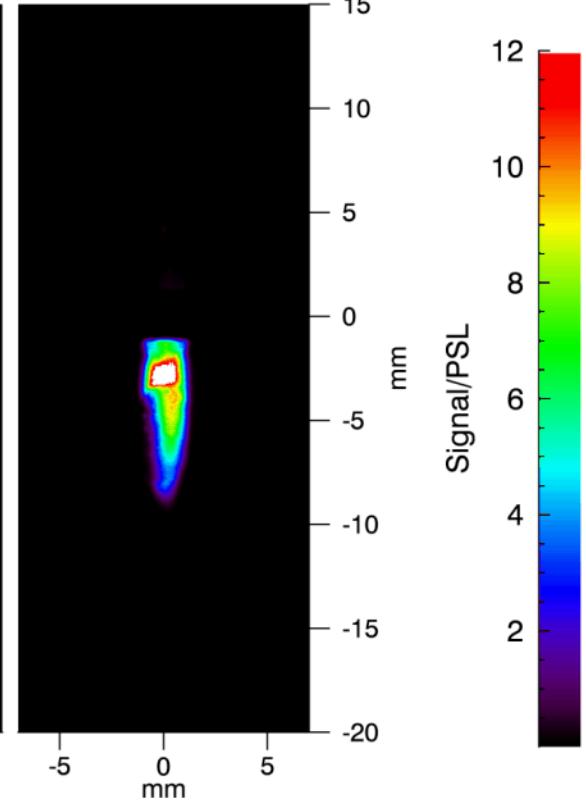
H32, 0.5 $\mu$ m LEH



H31, 1.5 $\mu$ m LEH



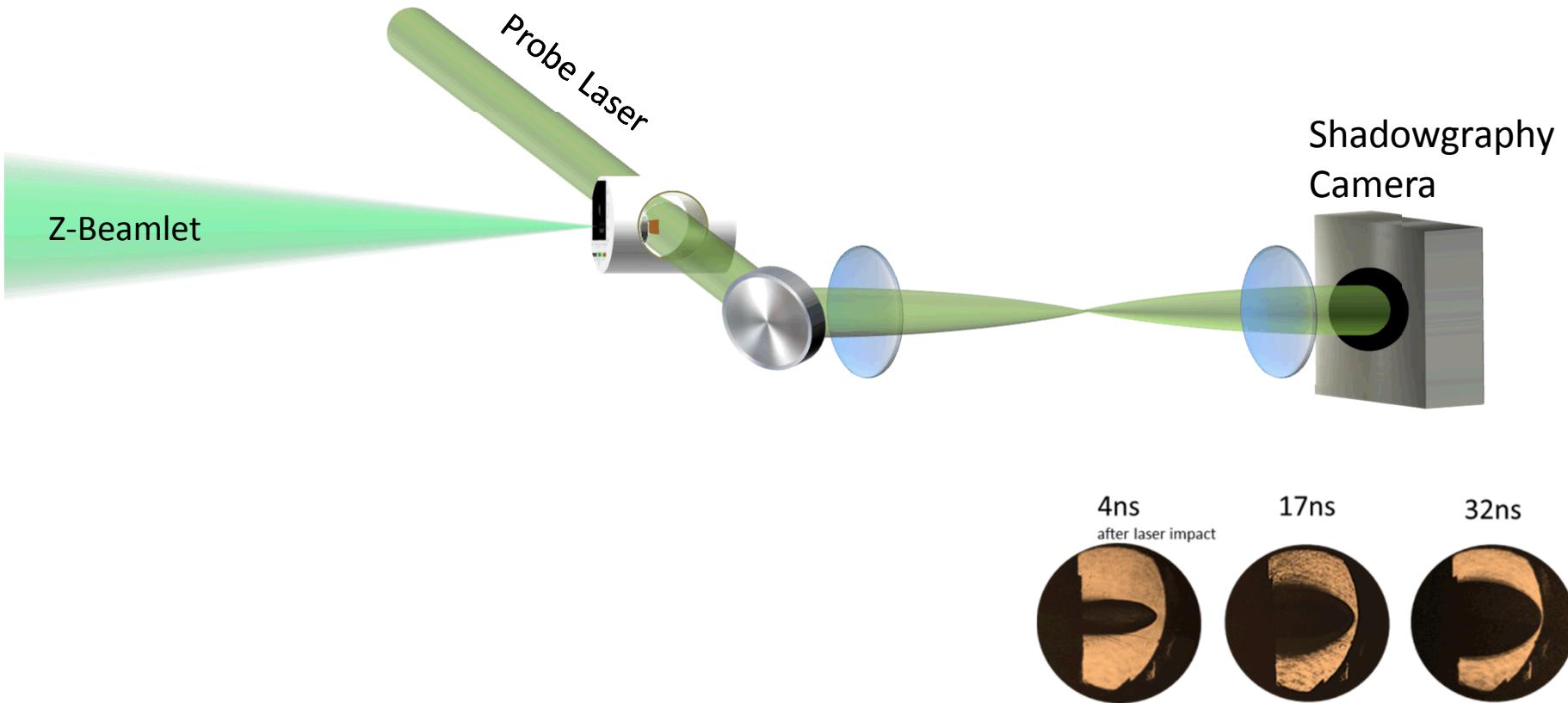
H32, 0.5 $\mu$ m LEH



Logarithmic scale

Linear scale

## “Hippogriff” Hybrid CMOS Camera (J. Porter)

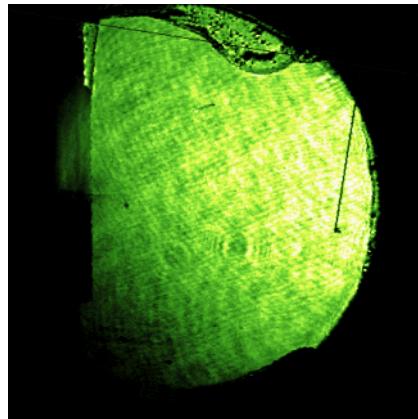


## 8-frame\* probe beam B14121104

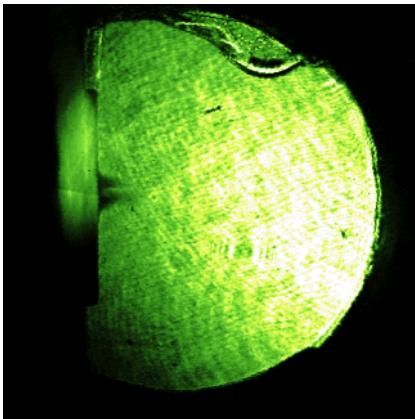
Duration of Main Pulse

1μm LEH, ~2kJ

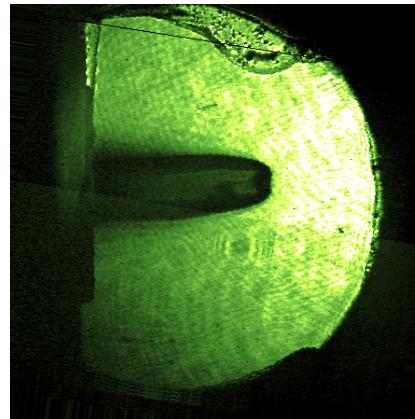
Pre-Pulse



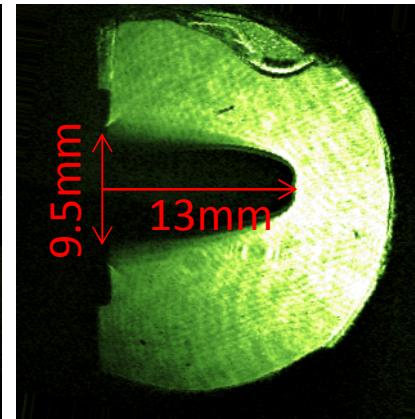
-2 ns



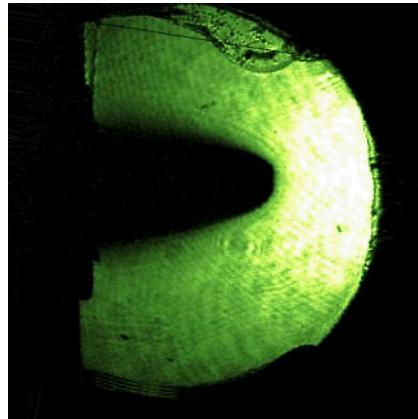
0 ns



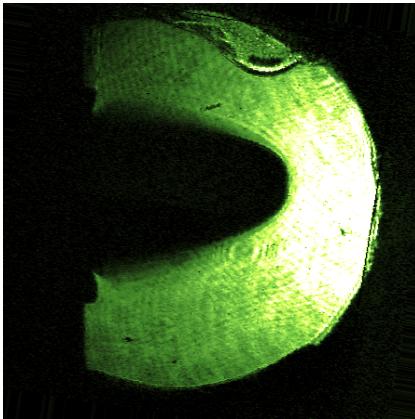
2 ns



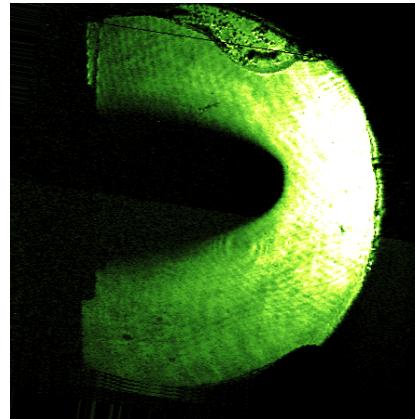
4 ns



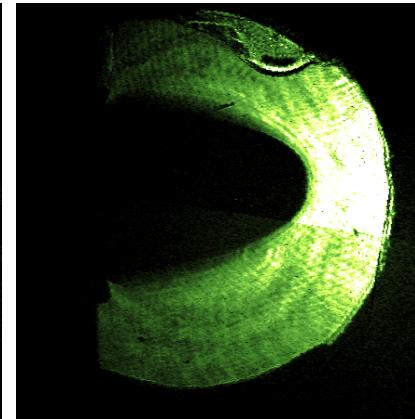
6 ns



8 ns



10 ns



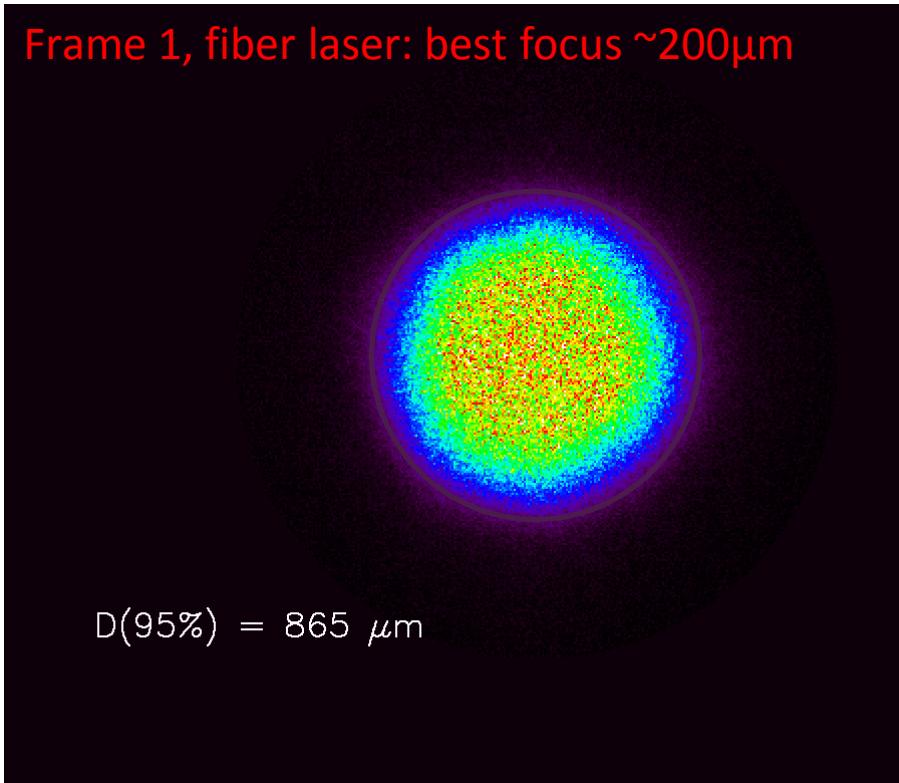
12 ns

\*: 2x interlaced Hippogriff with polarization multiplexing

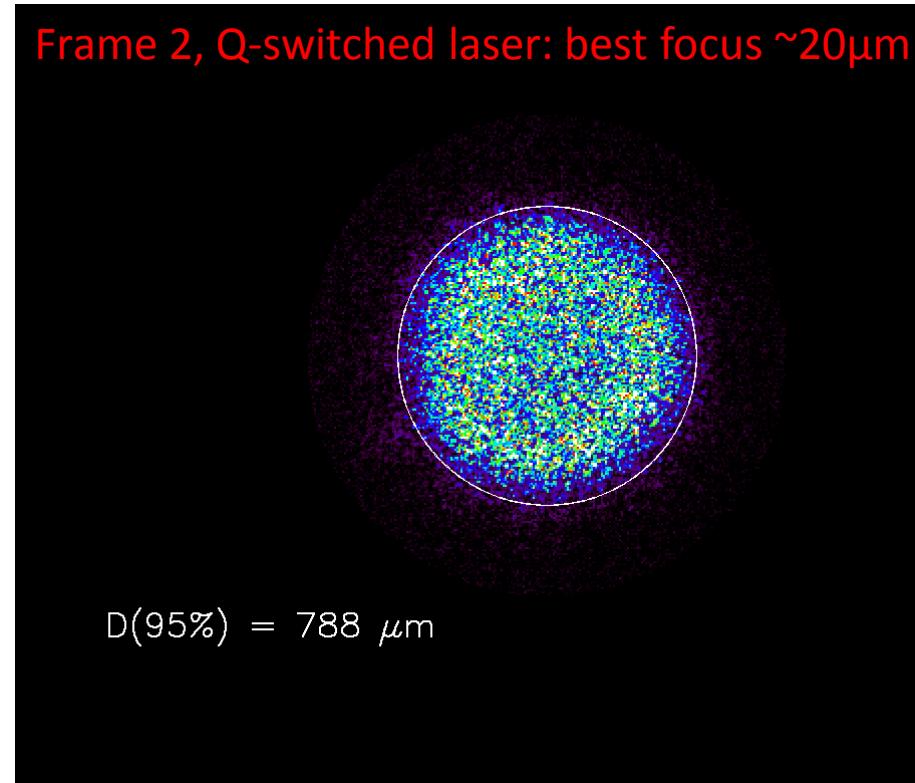
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## Measured Alignment Beam Foci

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