

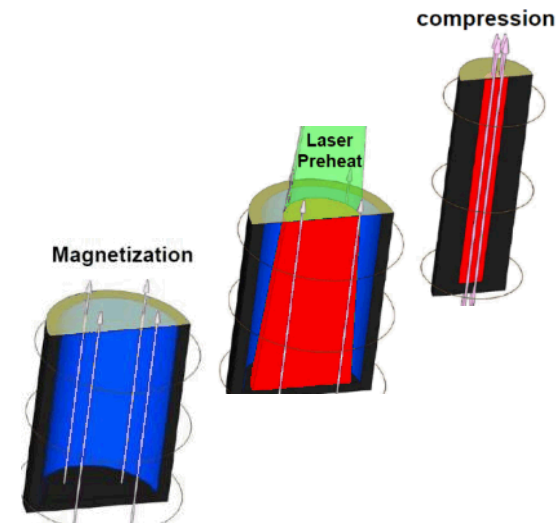
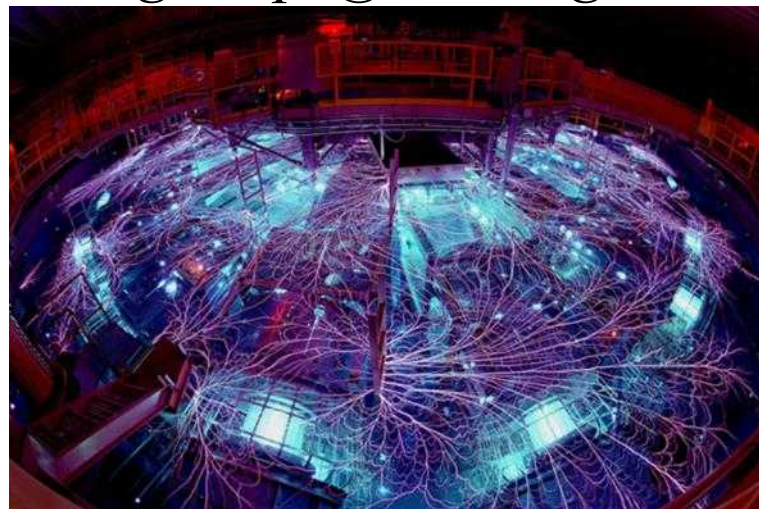
# Auto-Magnetizing Liners for MagLIF Experiments

G. A. Shipley\*

S. E. Slutz, T. J. Awe, D. C. Lamppa, C. A. Jennings, R. D. McBride

*Sandia National Laboratories*

*\*gashipl@sandia.gov*

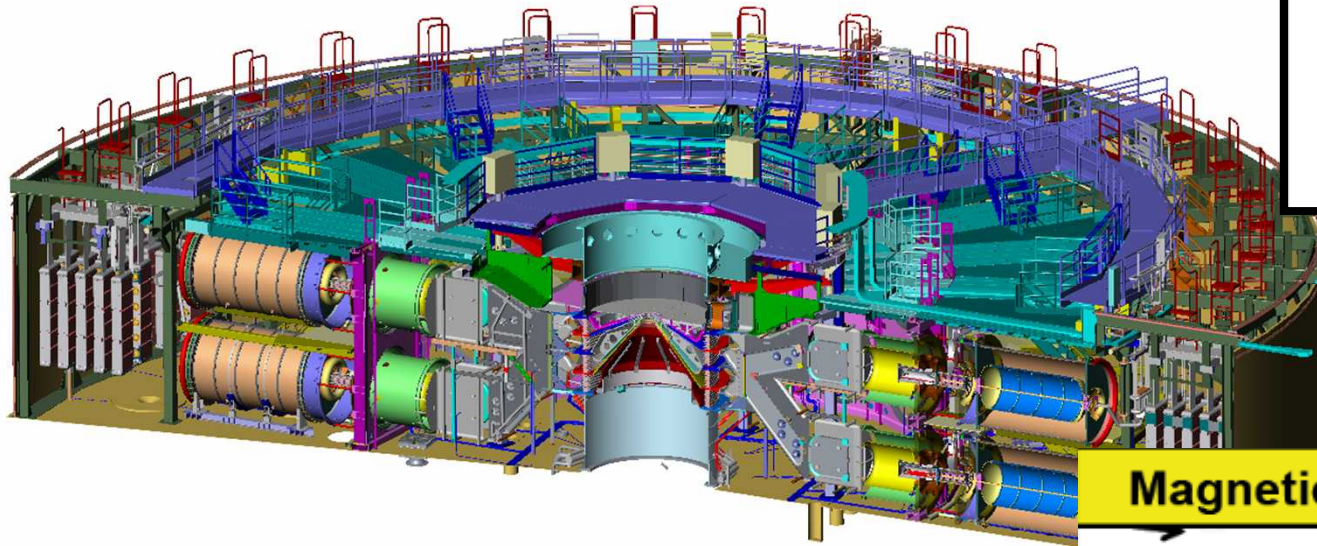


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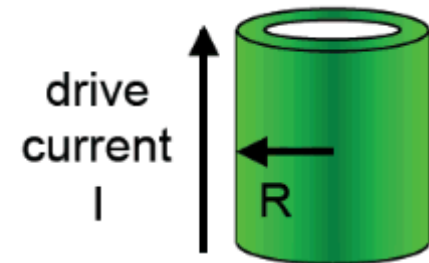
# “Magnetic Direct Drive” uses large currents to implode liners via magnetic pressure



Z today couples ~0.5 MJ  
out of 20 MJ stored to  
MagLIF target (0.1 MJ in  
DD fuel).

## Magnetically-Driven Implosion

$$P = \frac{B^2}{8\pi} = 105 \left( \frac{I_{MA}/26}{R_{mm}} \right)^2 \text{ MBar}$$



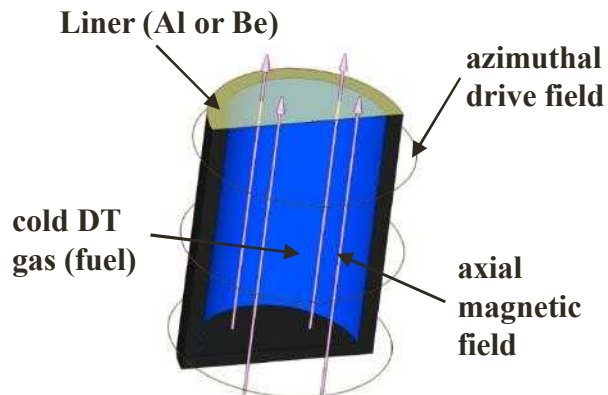
100 MBar at 26 MA and 1 mm





# MagLIF\* (Magnetized Liner Inertial Fusion):

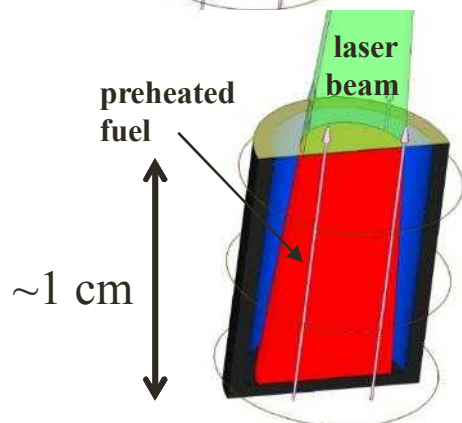
Fuel premagnetization + fuel preheat + fuel compression



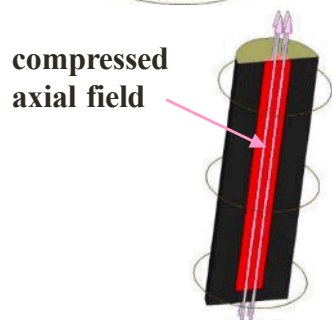
- **An initial 10-30 T axial magnetic field is applied**

- Compressed field inhibits thermal conduction losses
- May help stabilize implosion at late times

- **During the ~100 ns implosion, the fuel is heated using the Z-Beamlet Laser (~ 4 kJ)**



- Reduces compression requirements
- Reduces the implosion velocity requirements



- **Z Machine drive current compresses liner**

# External Helmholtz-like coil assembly premagnetizes the fuel and liner in MagLIF

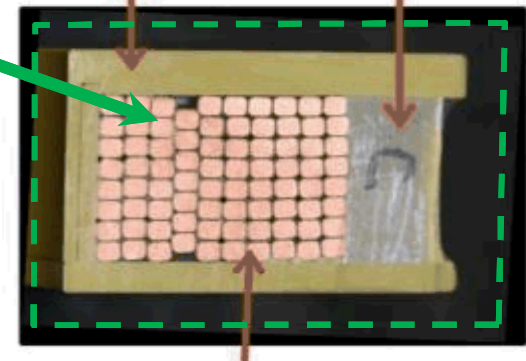
Coils generate slow rising (3 ms)  $B_z$  field which diffuses through the liner and surrounding hardware before Z fires

To generate a uniform  $B_z$  field, one coil sits lower than liner requiring use of a high-inductance extended power feed

30 T coil

Torlon housing

Zylon/epoxy shell

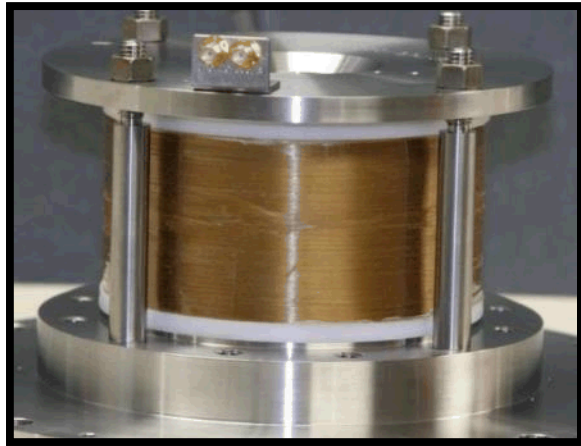


#11 sq. copper wire

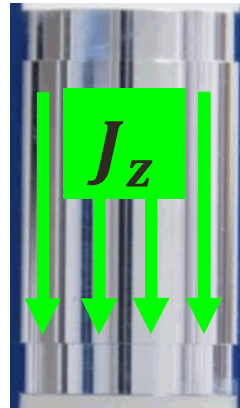
Copper coils absorb X-Rays—**diagnostic access is limited**

**Auto-Magnetizing Liners (AutoMag)** enforce helical current flow through the liner to eliminate external coils

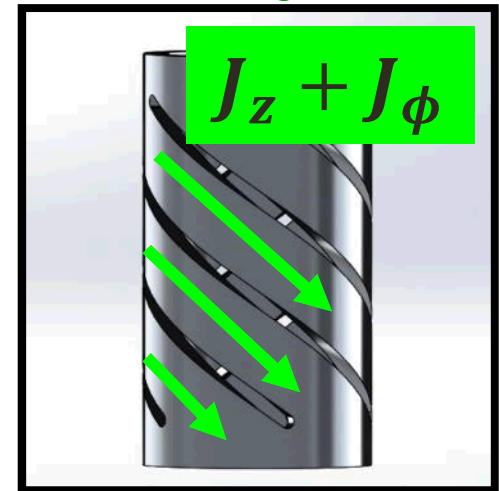
## External Coils



## MagLIF Liner



## AutoMag Liner



**No external field coils**

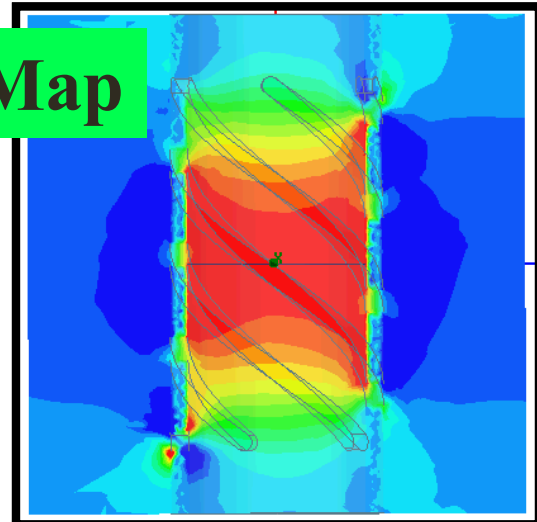
→ **No extended current feed**

→ **Lower transmission line inductance**

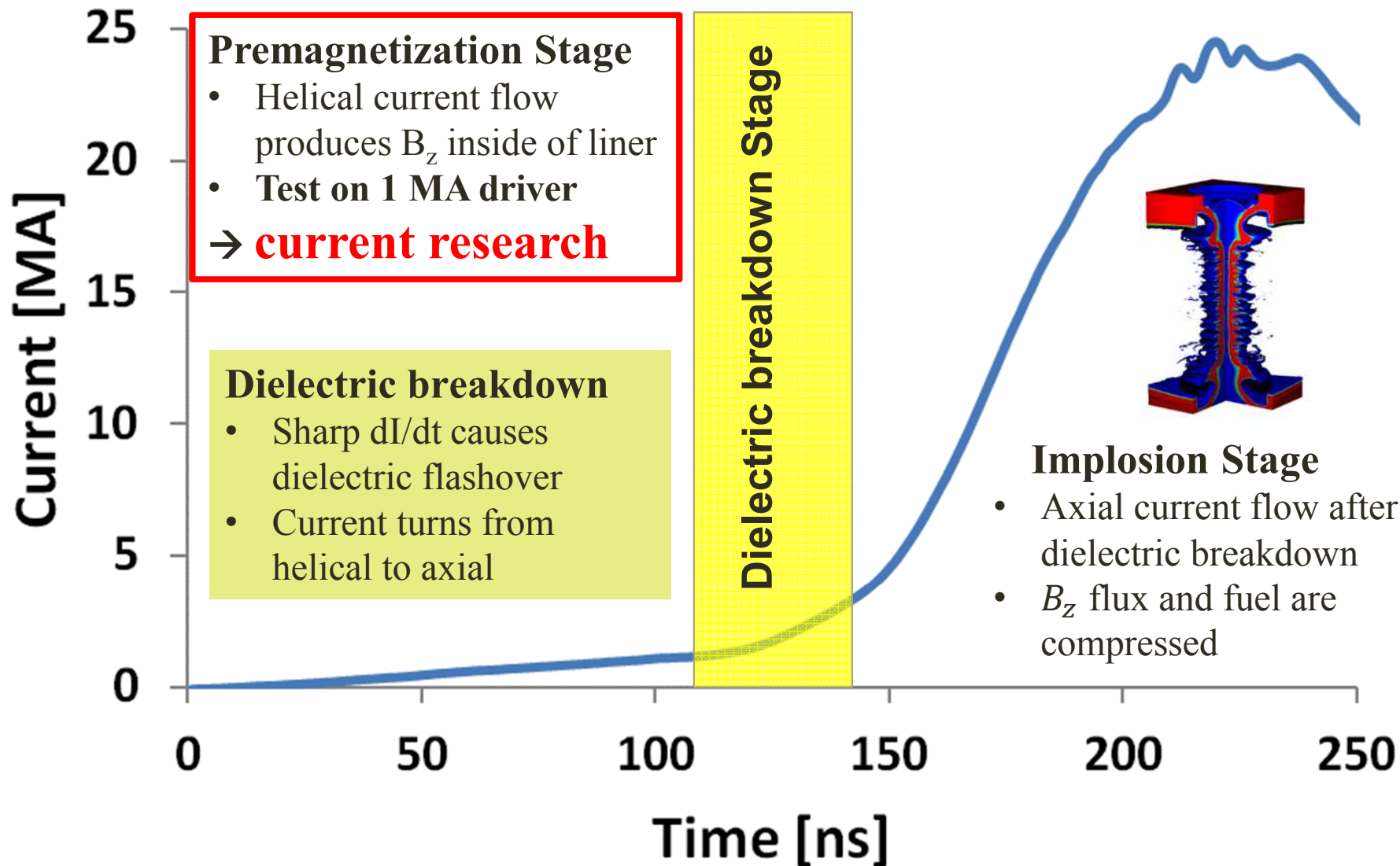
→ **Higher current to target**

→ **Unimpeded X-Ray diagnostic access**

## Axial Field Map

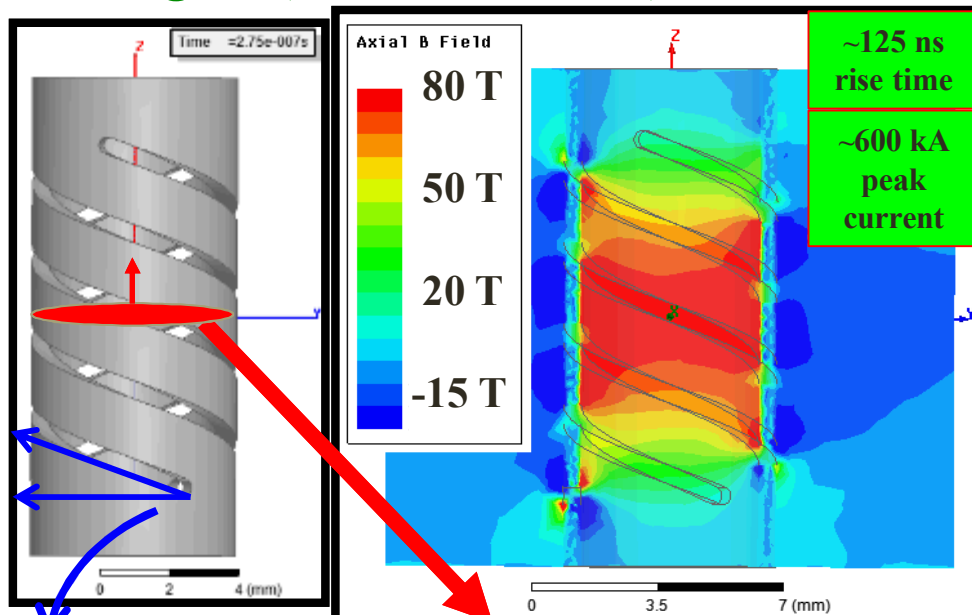


# AutoMag involves three distinct stages each with unique research challenges

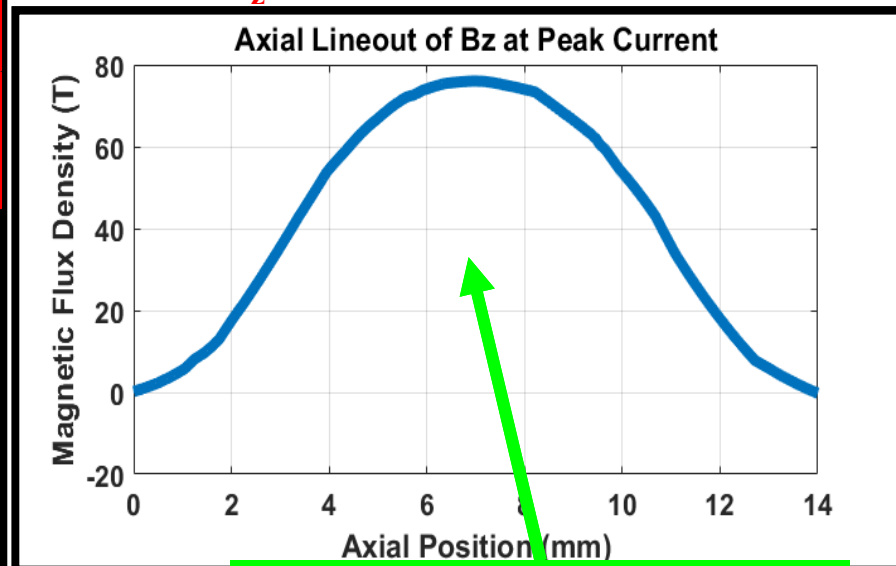


# ANSYS Maxwell\* simulations support the experimental design

Al tube (6mm OD, 5mm ID) with  
20 degree (from horizontal) helical cuts



76 T  $B_z$  at Peak Driver Current



Axial gradients exist inside of liner

$$\oint E_{\phi} dl = - \iint \frac{dB_z}{dt} dA$$

ANSYS Maxwell  
Field Calculator

$\theta = 20^\circ$

Induced breakdown field

- If  $dB_z/dt$  is too high, breakdown between helical conductors will occur

Dielectric strength of liner fill materials

Typical Epoxy  $\rightarrow$  15 MV/m

Vacuum  $\rightarrow$  20 – 40 MV/m

First experiments:

Measure  $B_z(t)$  inside liner

Determine if helical current shorts out



# Three baseline premagnetization experiments are planned in summer 2016

45 degree

30 degree

20 degree

$\mu B_z^{**}$  probe  
on axis

1 cm

## ANSYS Maxwell Results

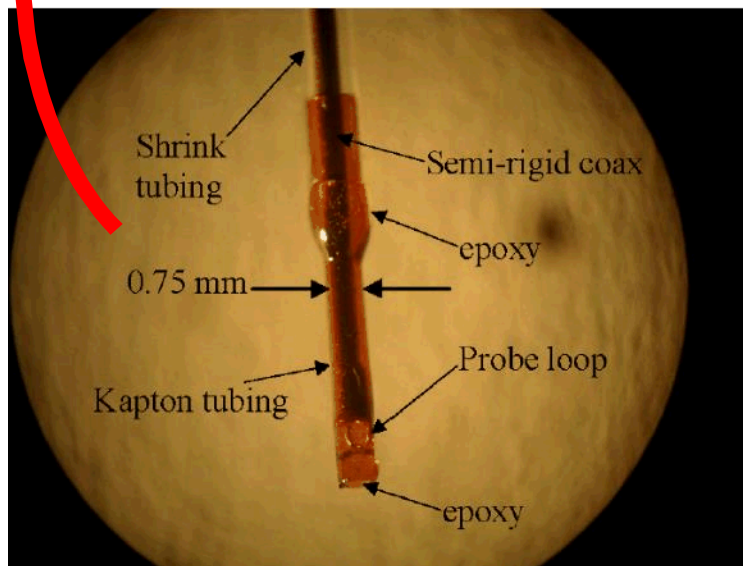
	Peak $B_z$	Peak $E_\phi$	Peak $\frac{dB_z}{dt}$
45 degree	27 T	1.8 MV/m	4.6e8 T/s
30 degree	46 T	5.7 MV/m	5.6e8 T/s
20 degree	76 T	12.5 MV/m	9.2e8 T/s

X-Ray diagnostic access is lost for  $B_z > 20$  T using Helmholtz-like coils

Dielectric strength  
Typical Epoxy  $\rightarrow$  15 MV/m  
Vacuum  $\rightarrow$  20 – 40 MV/m

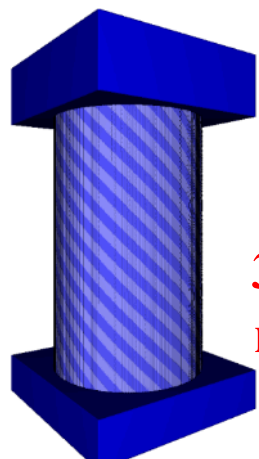
Conventional probes are too large  
 $\rightarrow$  Specialized microBdot probes\*\* are required

These three designs will be tested on MYKONOS\* (~125 ns, 0.6 MA)





# Simulations and experiments indicate that implosion dynamics are robust to helical asymmetry



45 degree pitch angle  
helical Be winding  
with nylon spacers.

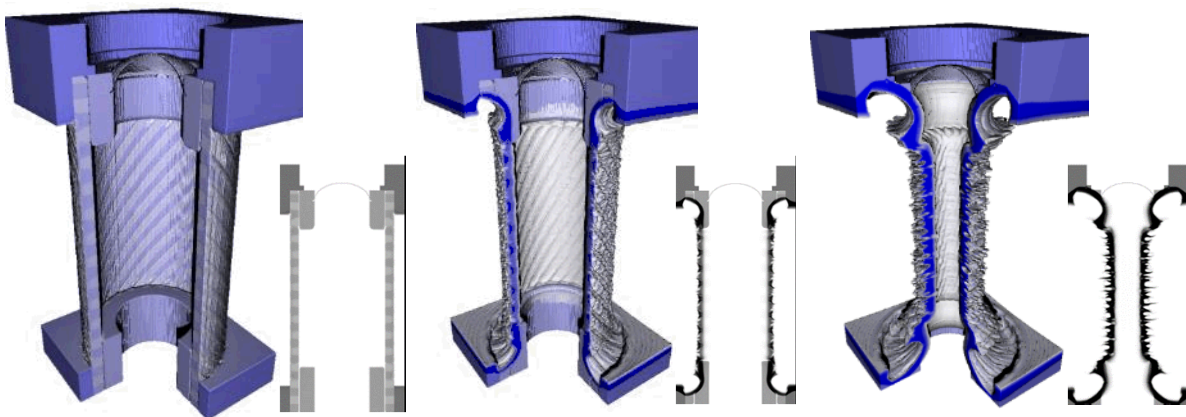
**30% difference in  
material densities**

Radiographs of  
premagnetized MagLIF  
liners show implosion  
stability with helical  
structure\*\*

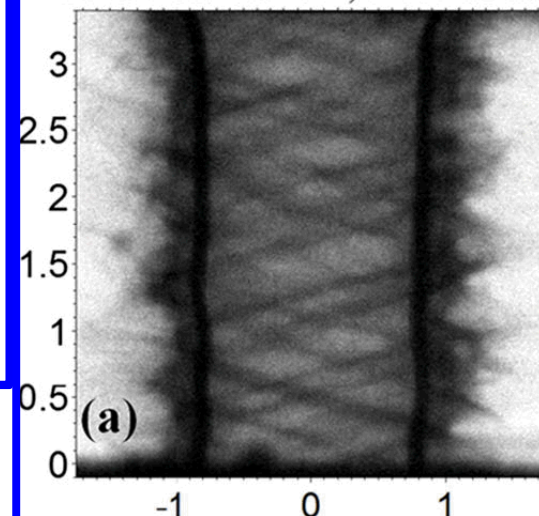
No hard photon “hot spots”

**3D GORGON\* simulations show implosion is robust to  
macroscopic helical mass perturbations**

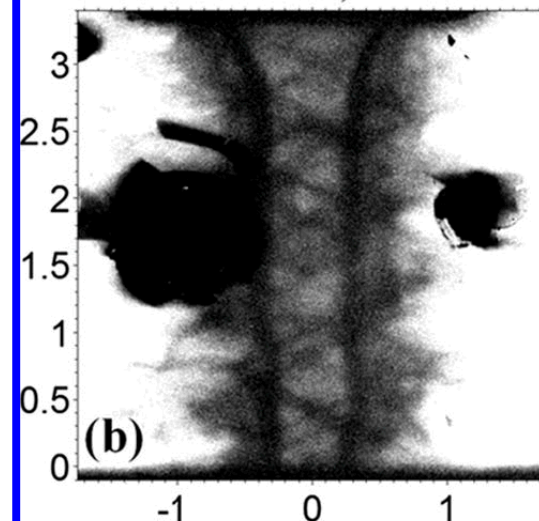
Simulated implosion on Z in  $\sim 100$  ns



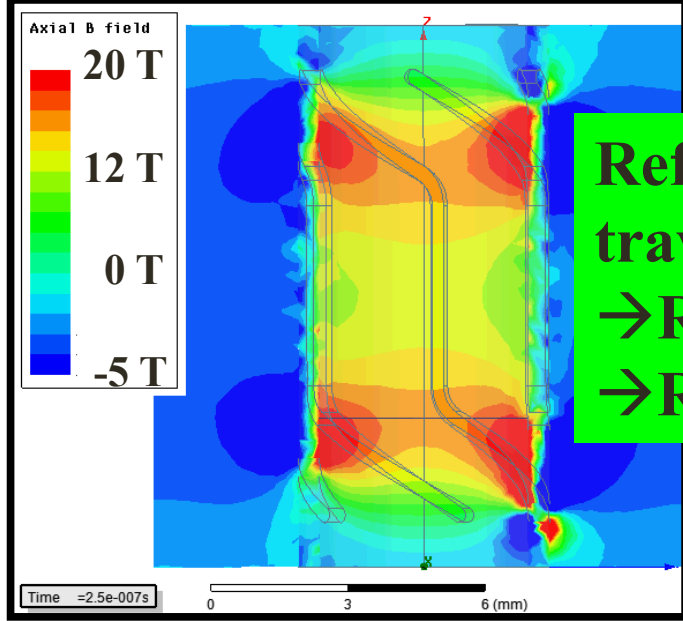
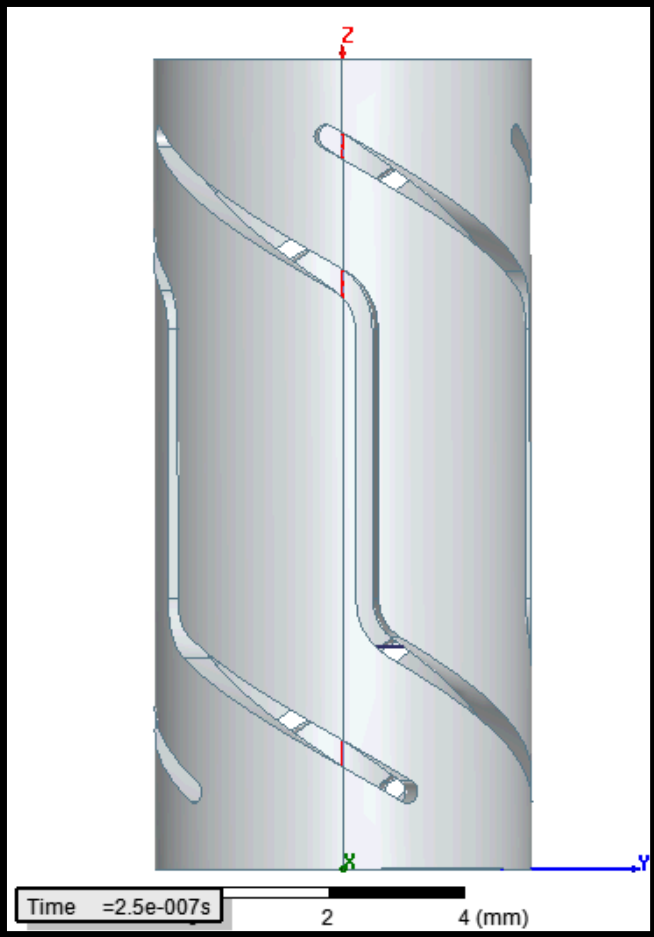
Z2480-t1:  $CR = 2.7$ ,  $t = 3094.3$  ns



Z2480-t2:  $CR = 6.4$ ,  $t = 3100.3$  ns

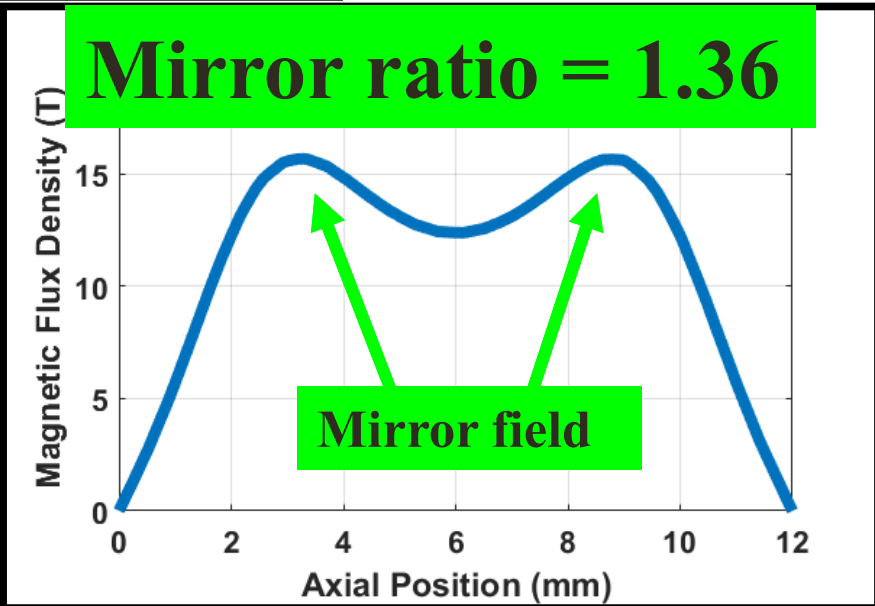


# Mirror field topology may help mitigate end losses in MagLIF



Reflection of axially travelling particles  
→ Reduce fuel loss  
→ Reduce thermal loss

Radial confinement from  $B_z$   
+ axial confinement from  $\nabla B_z$



Mirror ratio = 1.36

# Conclusions and future work

- AutoMag can potentially provide axial field levels immediately relevant to MagLIF (**20-30 T**) and field levels beyond present capabilities (**30-100 T**)
  - **No loss of X-Ray diagnostic access**
  - **No need for high-inductance extended feed**
- First AutoMag experiments are imminent!
  - Diagnose  $B_z(t)$  and liner failure mechanisms
- If premagnetization experiments prove successful, we will next evaluate implosion stability of an AutoMag liner on the Z facility

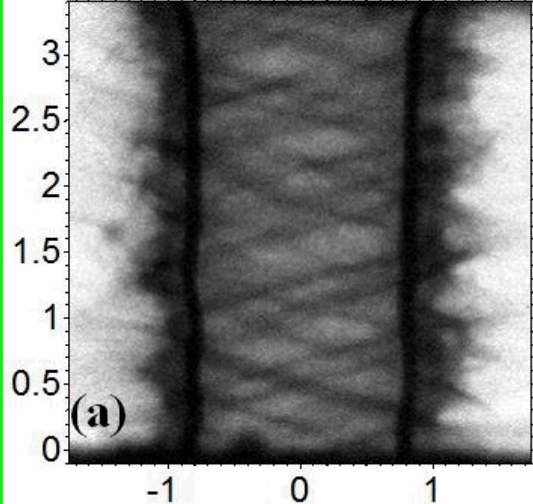


# Back ups



# Experiments support that implosion dynamics are not damaged by helical asymmetry \*

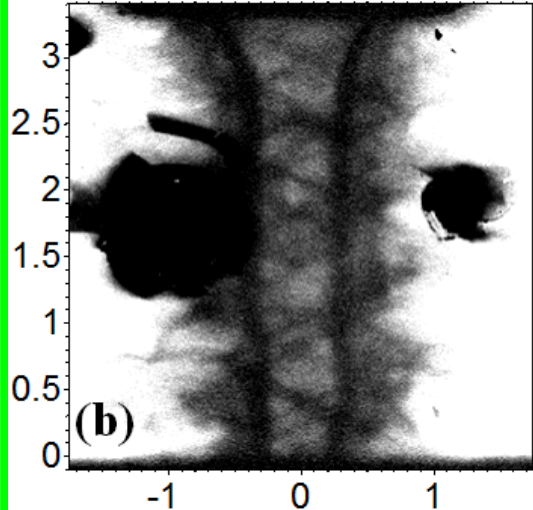
Z2480-t1:  $CP=63\%$ ,  $t=3094.3$  ns



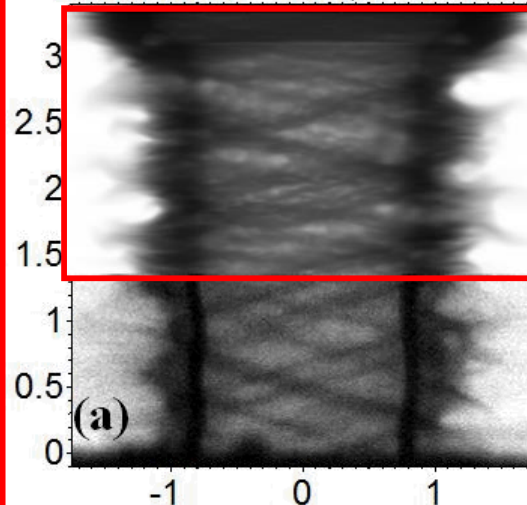
May help to prevent development and feedthrough of azimuthally correlated MRT

GORGON simulation (top) of Z2480 with seeded initial helical mass perturbation overlaid with radiograph (bottom)

Z2480-t2:  $CP=84\%$ ,  $t=3100.3$  ns

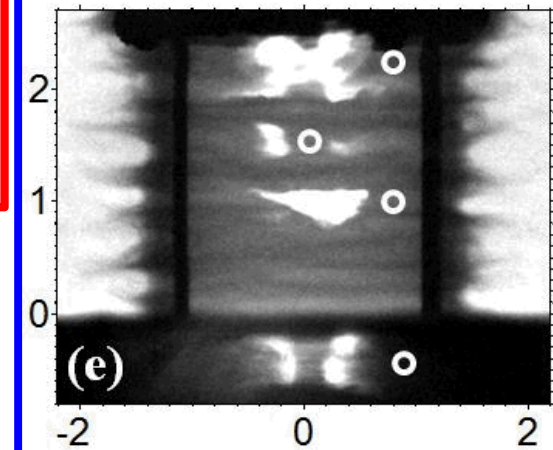


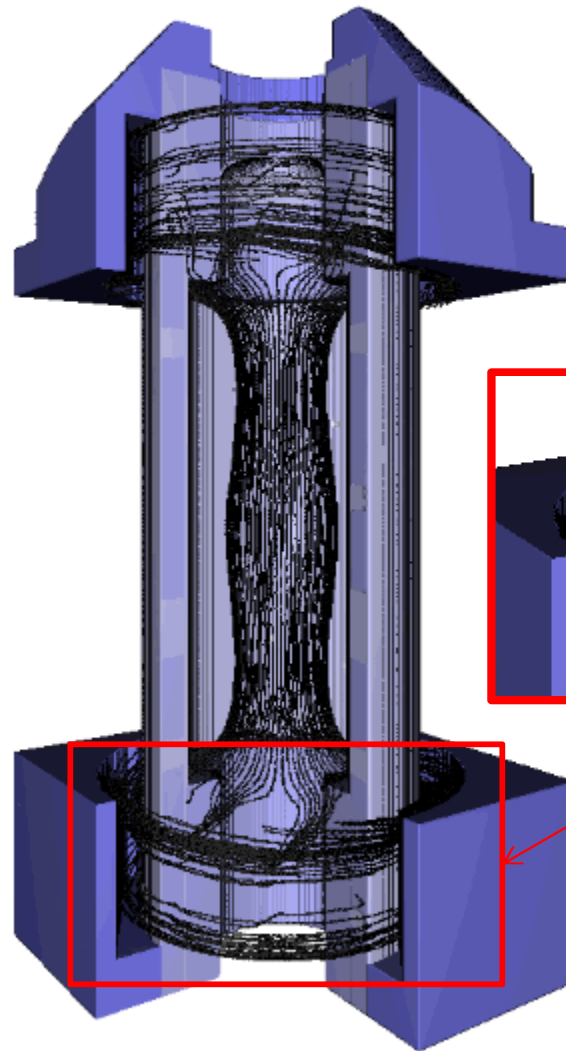
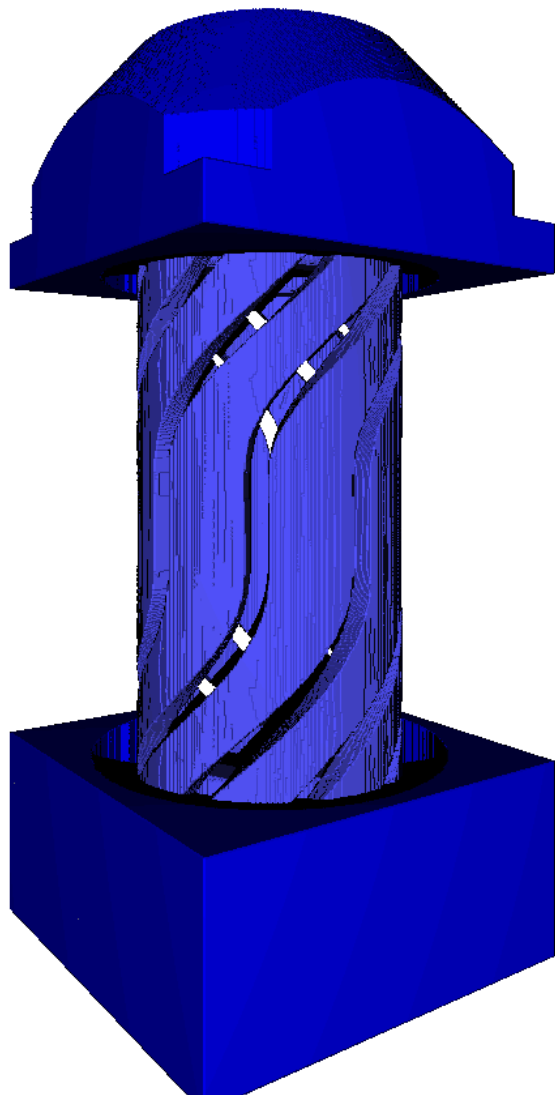
Z2480-t1:  $CP=63\%$ ,  $t=3094.3$  ns



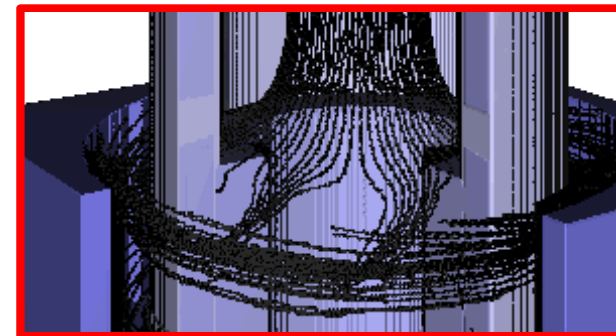
Radiograph of implosion without helical structure shows “hot spots” indicative of MRT bubbles impacting the center axis

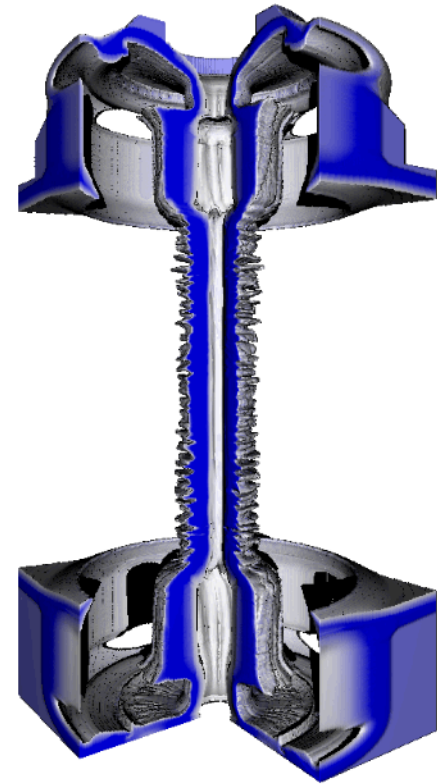
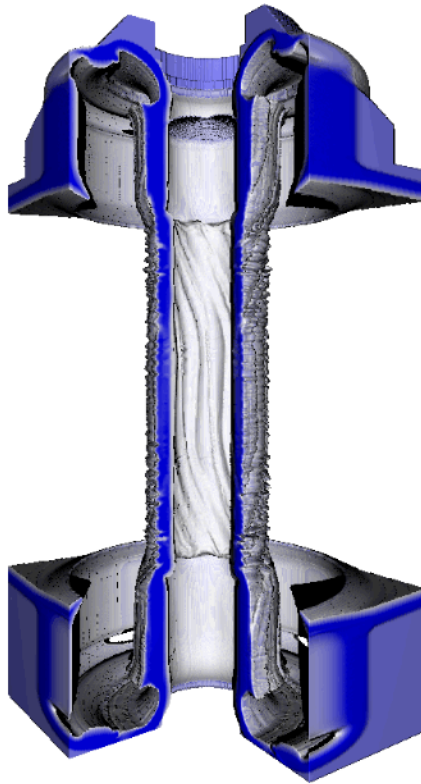
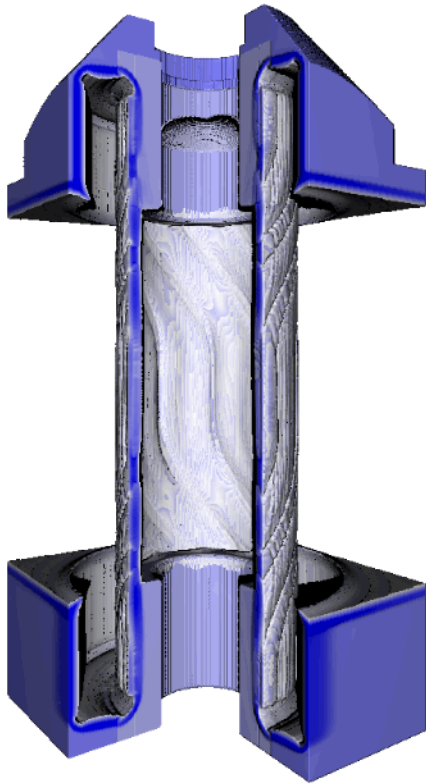
Z2465:  $CP=50\%$ ,  $t=3093.2$  ns



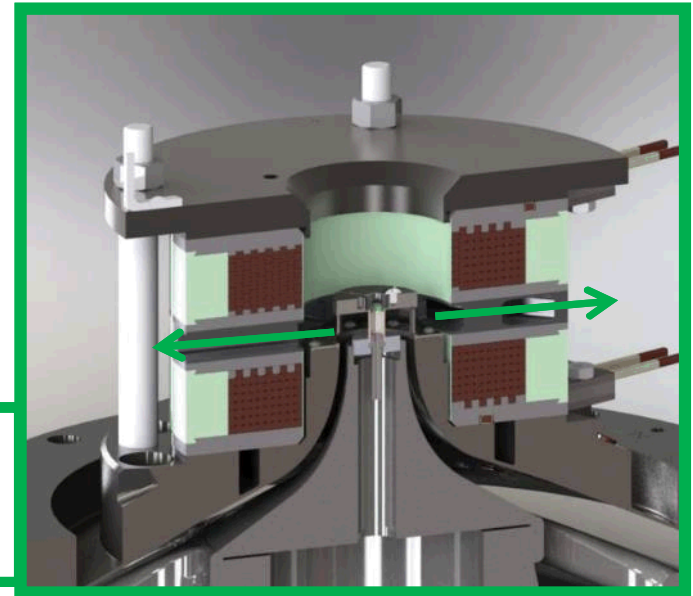
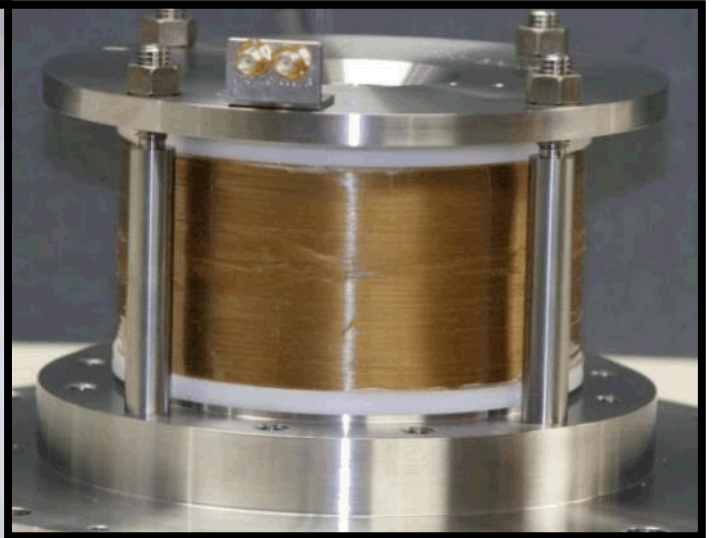
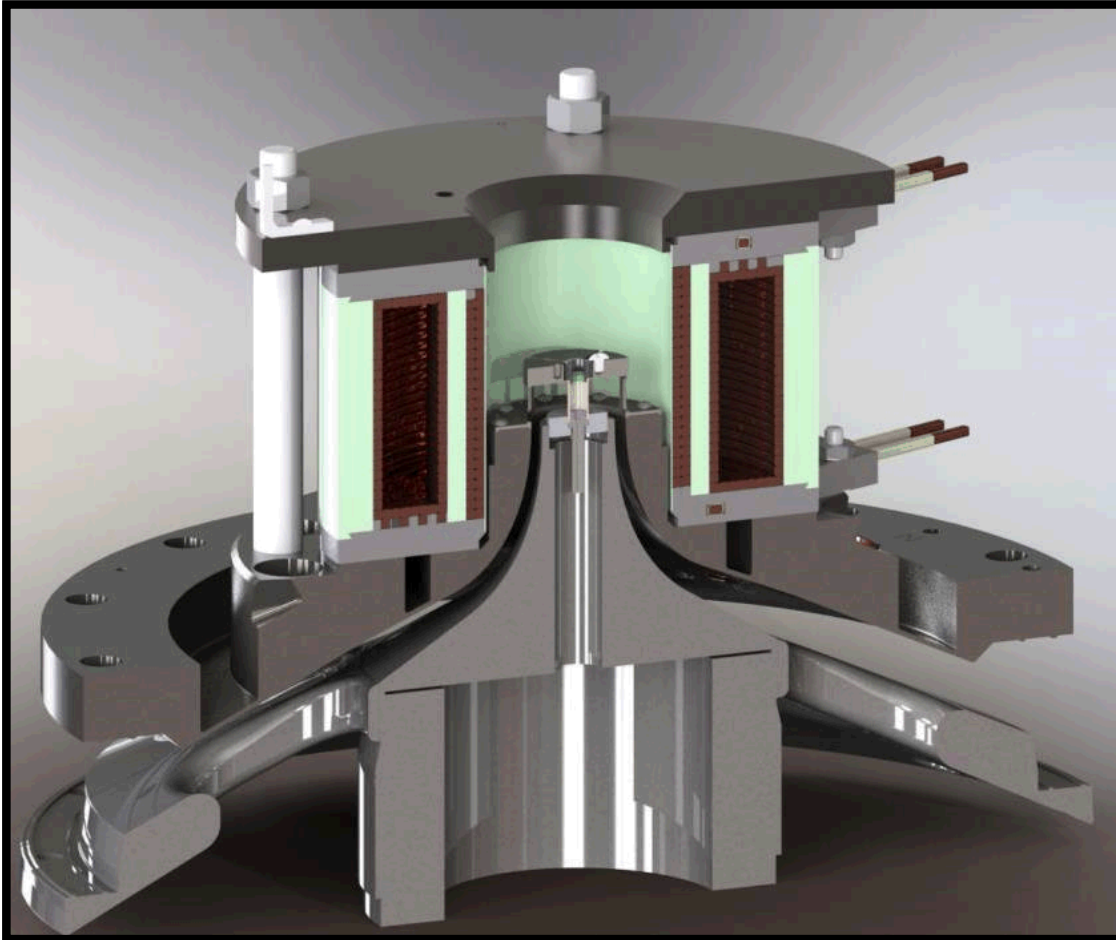


Field coming  
out on top of  
cushion





# All radial x-ray diagnostic access is blocked by 30 T coils



Limited (0 degree) diagnostic access  
preserved for 20 T coils