

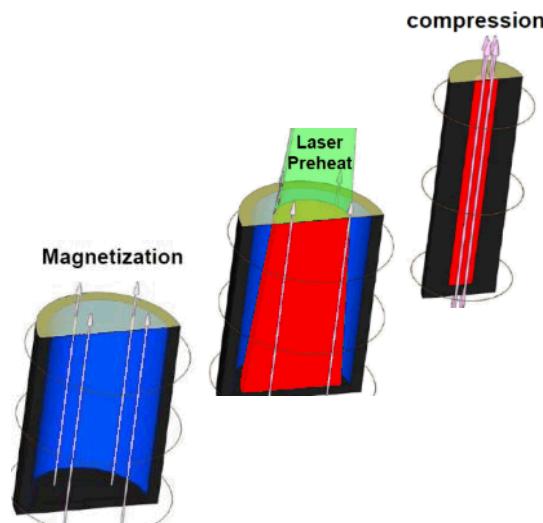
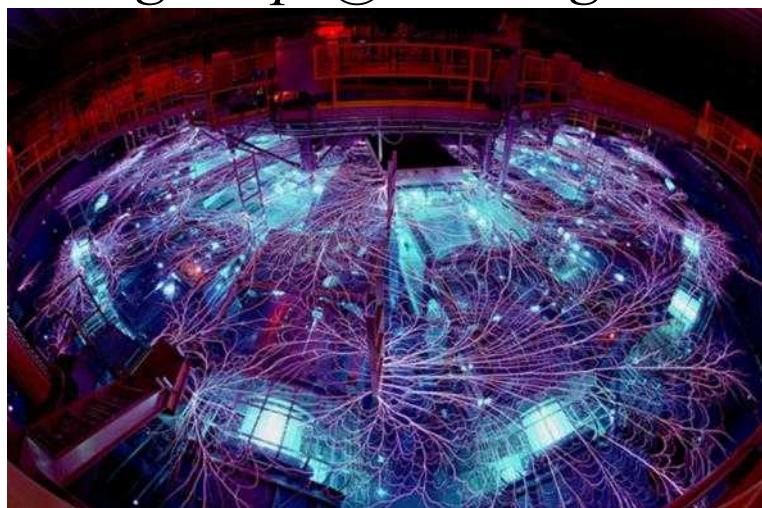
Auto-Magnetizing Liners for MagLIF Experiments

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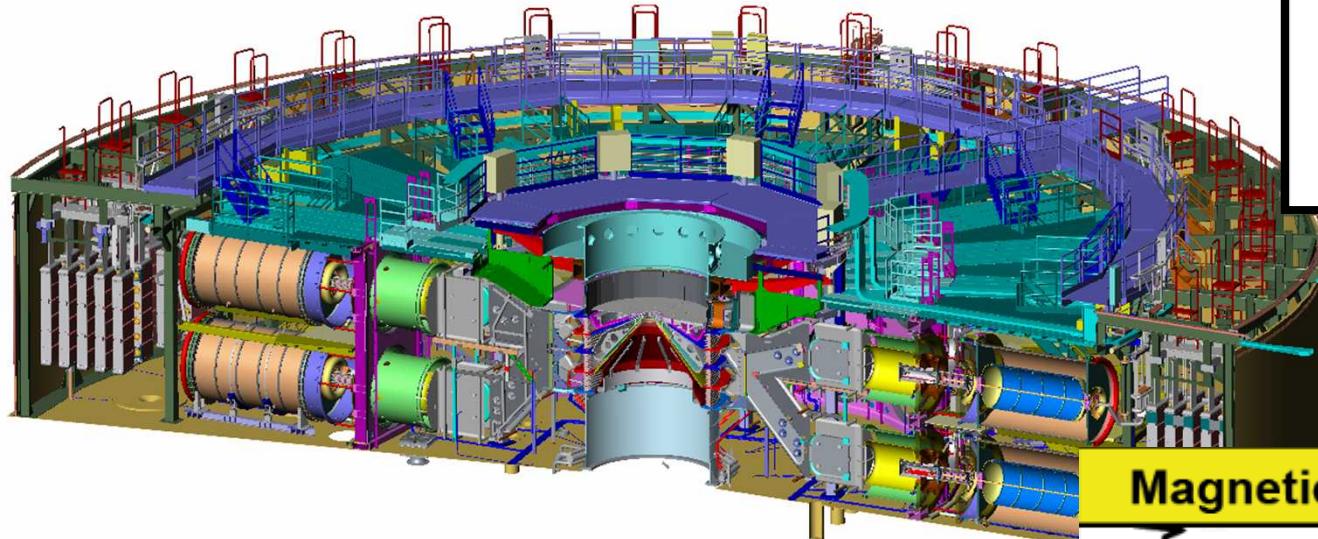
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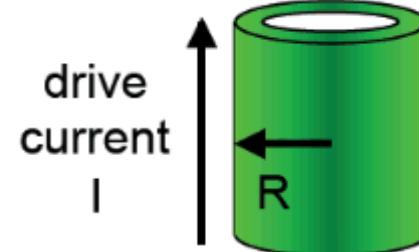
“Magnetic Direct Drive” uses large currents to implode liners via magnetic pressure



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

Magnetically-Driven Implosion

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

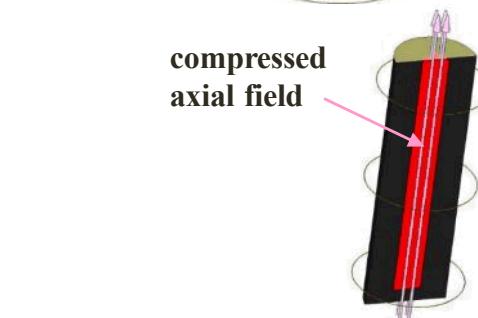
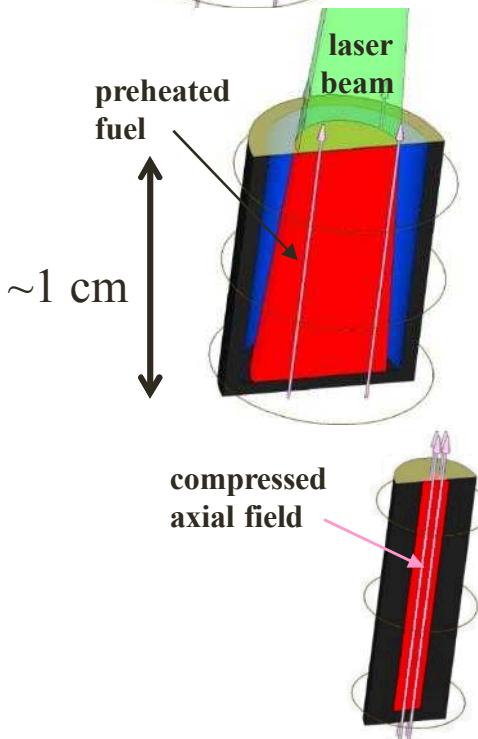
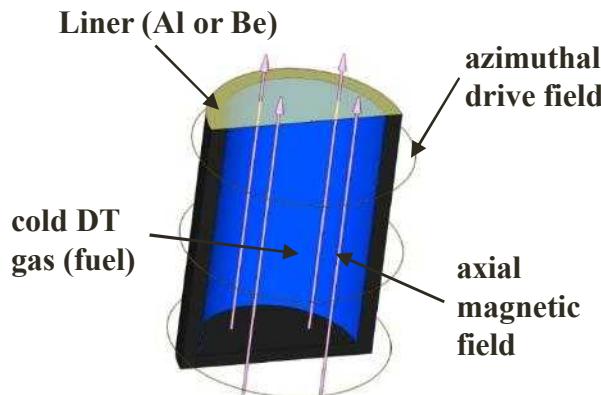


100 MBar at 26 MA and 1 mm



MagLIF* (Magnetized Liner Inertial Fusion):

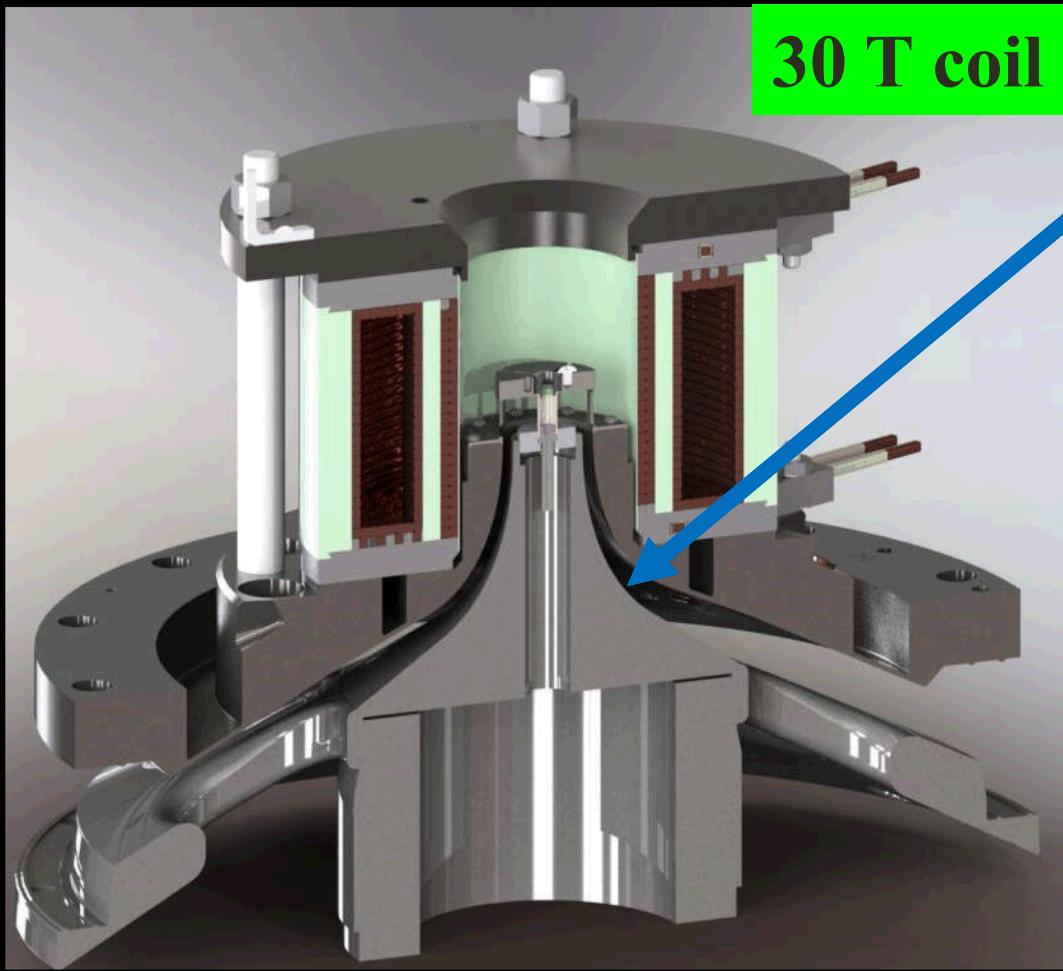
Fuel premagnetization + fuel preheat + fuel compression



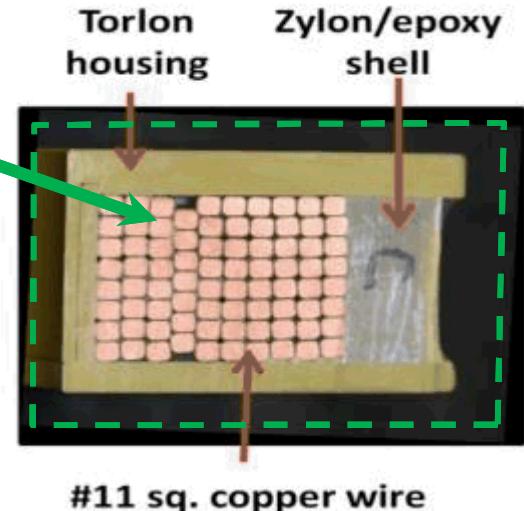
- An initial 10-30 T axial magnetic field is applied
 - Compressed field inhibits thermal conduction losses
 - May help stabilize implosion at late times
- During the ~100 ns implosion, the fuel is heated using the Z-Beamlet Laser (~ 4 kJ)
 - Reduces compression requirements
 - Reduces the implosion velocity requirements
- Z Machine drive current compresses liner

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

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



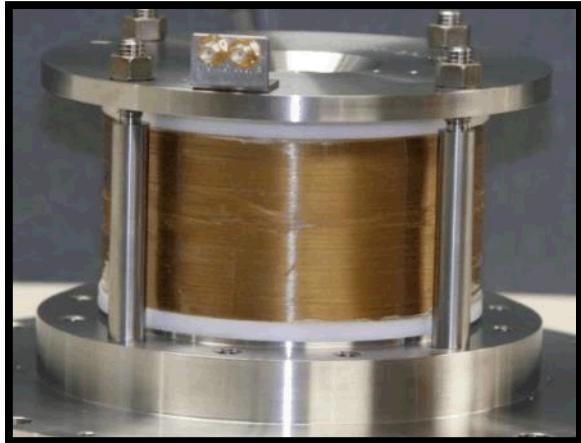
To generate a uniform B_z field, one coil sits lower than liner requiring use of a **high-inductance extended power feed**



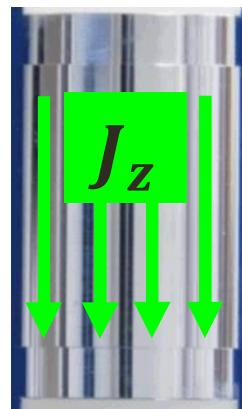
Copper coils absorb X-Rays—**diagnostic access is limited**

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

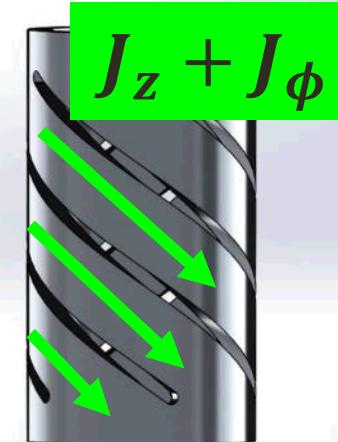
External Coils



MagLIF Liner



AutoMag Liner



No external field coils

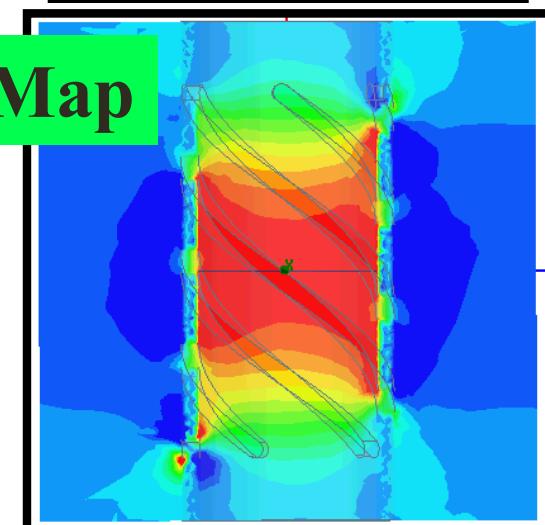
→ No extended current feed

→ Lower transmission line inductance

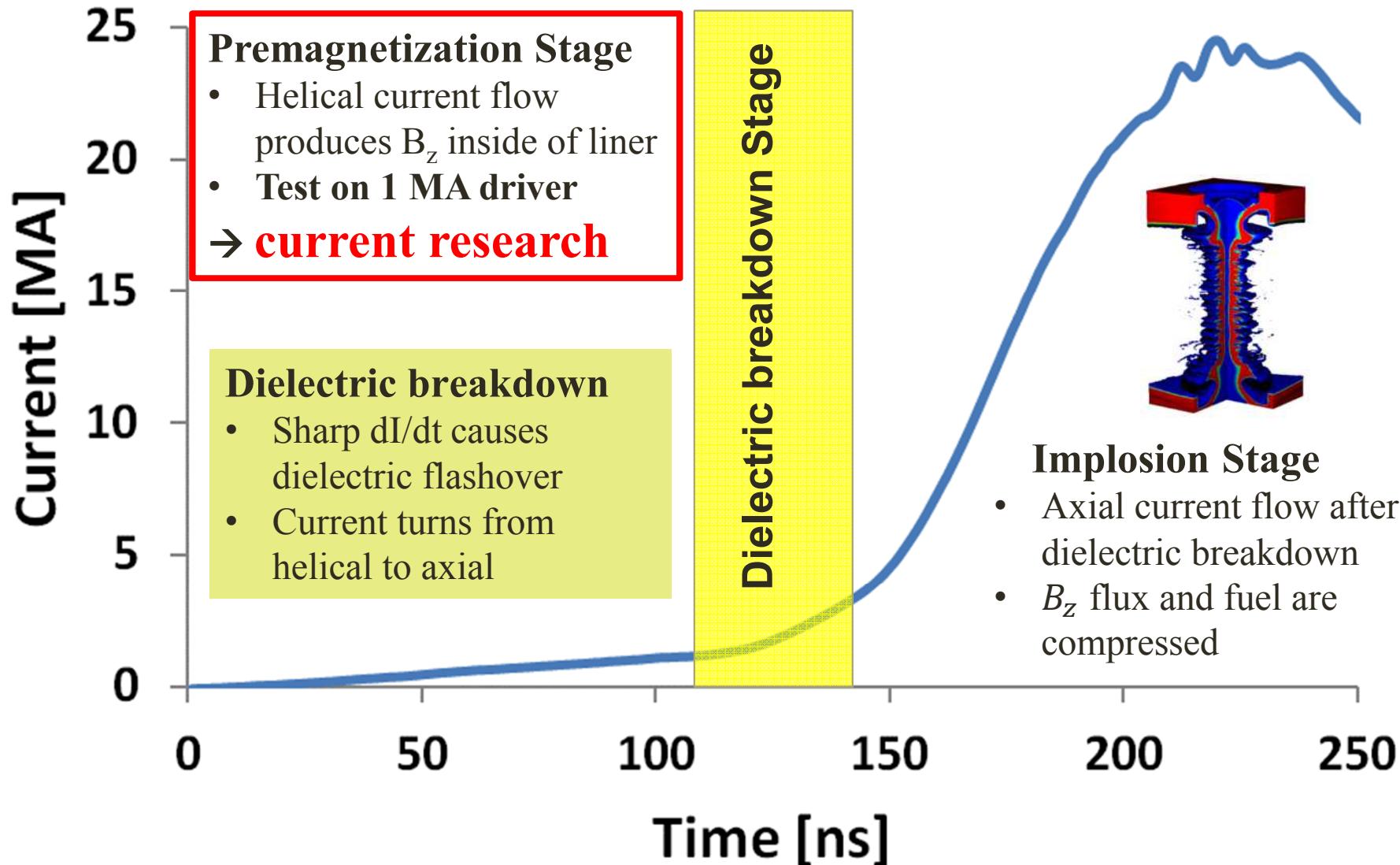
→ Higher current to target

→ Unimpeded X-Ray diagnostic access

Axial Field Map

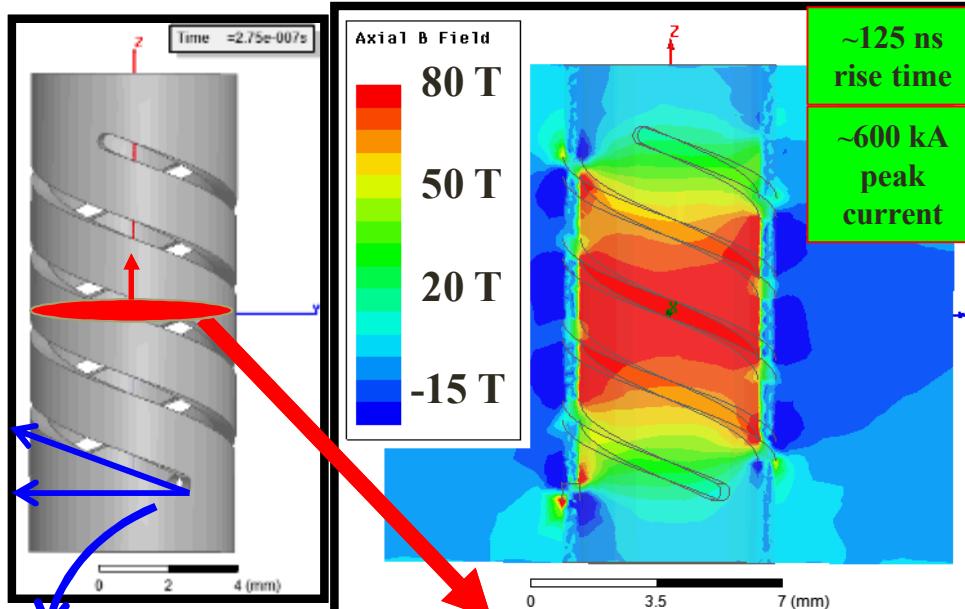


AutoMag involves three distinct stages each with unique research challenges



ANSYS Maxwell* simulations support the experimental design

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

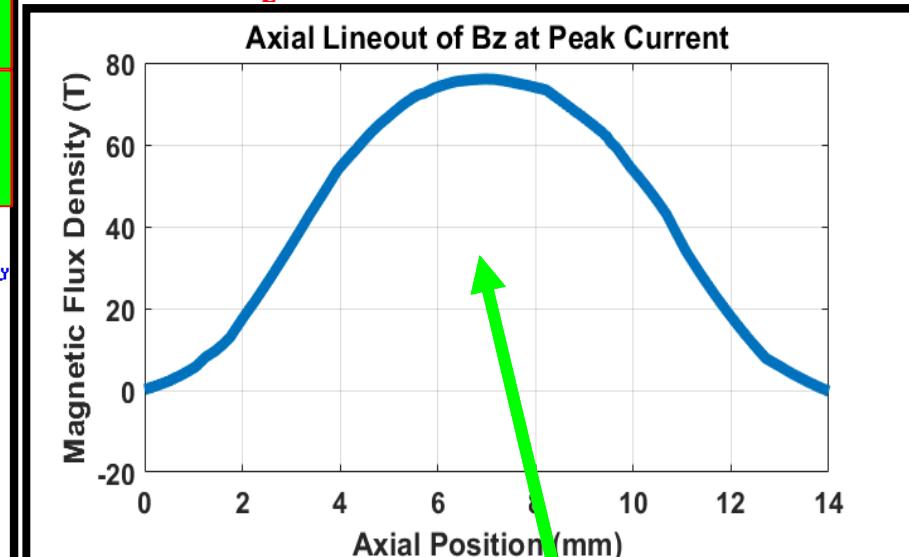


$$\Theta = 20^\circ$$

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

ANSYS Maxwell
Field Calculator

76 T B_z at Peak Driver Current



Axial gradients exist inside
of liner

Induced breakdown field

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

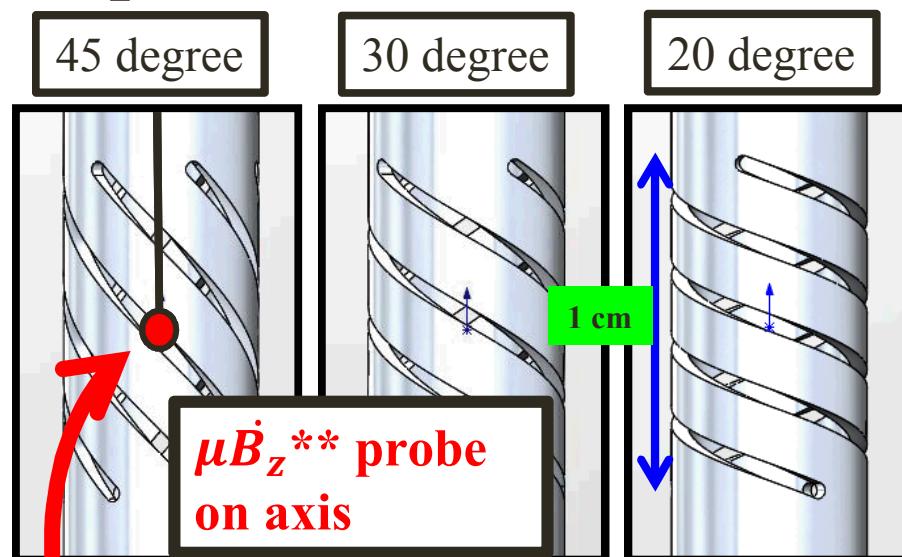
Dielectric strength of liner fill materials

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

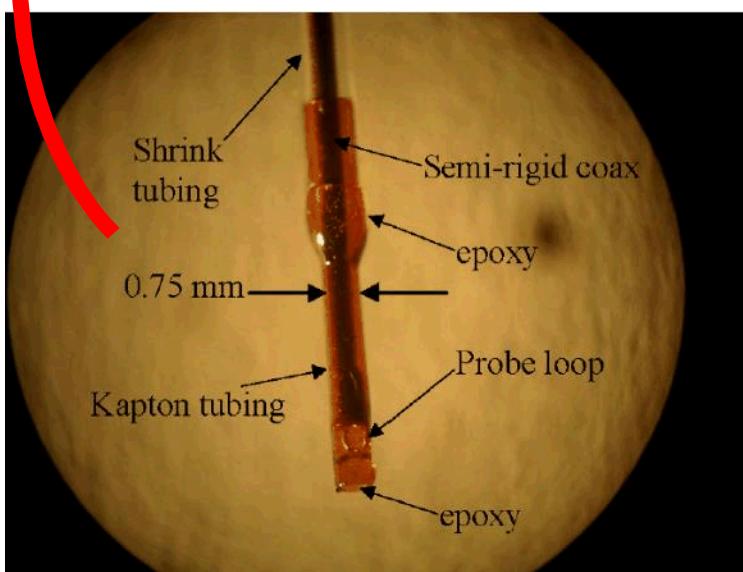


	Peak B_z	Peak E_ϕ	Peak $\frac{dB_z}{dt}$
45 degree	27 T	1.8 MV/m	4.6e8 T/s
30 degree	46 T	5.7 MV/m	5.6e8 T/s
20 degree	76 T	12.5 MV/m	9.2e8 T/s

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

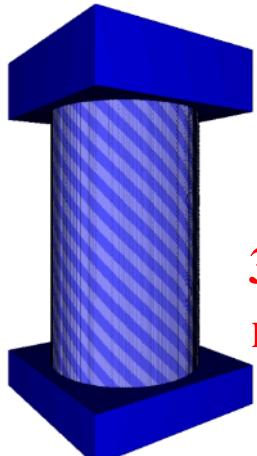
Dielectric strength
Typical Epoxy \rightarrow 15 MV/m
Vacuum \rightarrow 20 – 40 MV/m

Conventional probes are too large
→ 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

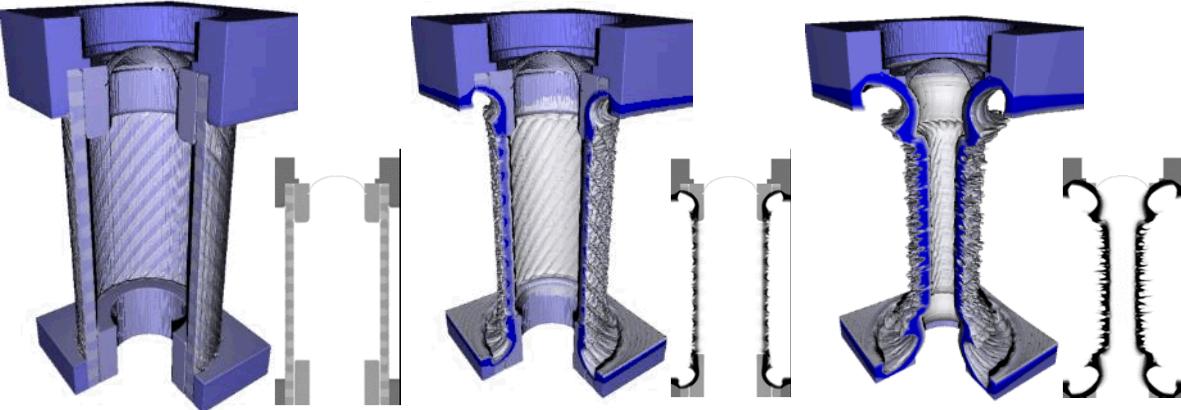


45 degree pitch angle
helical Be winding
with nylon spacers.

**30% difference in
material densities**

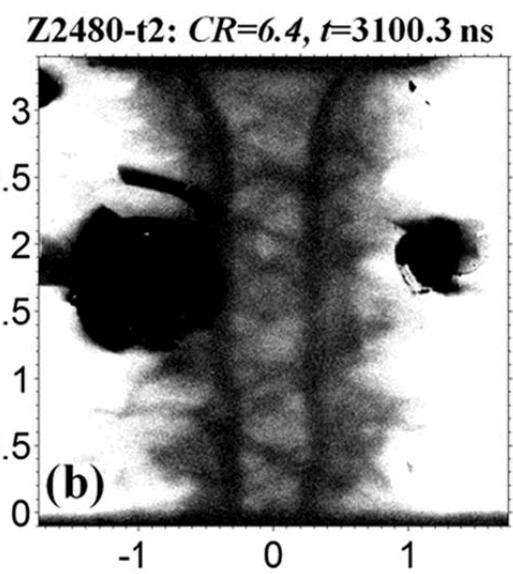
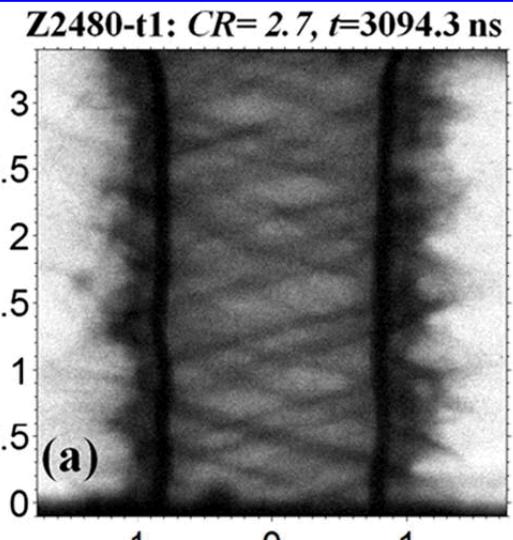
**3D GORGON* simulations show implosion is robust to
macroscopic helical mass perturbations**

Simulated implosion on Z in ~ 100 ns 

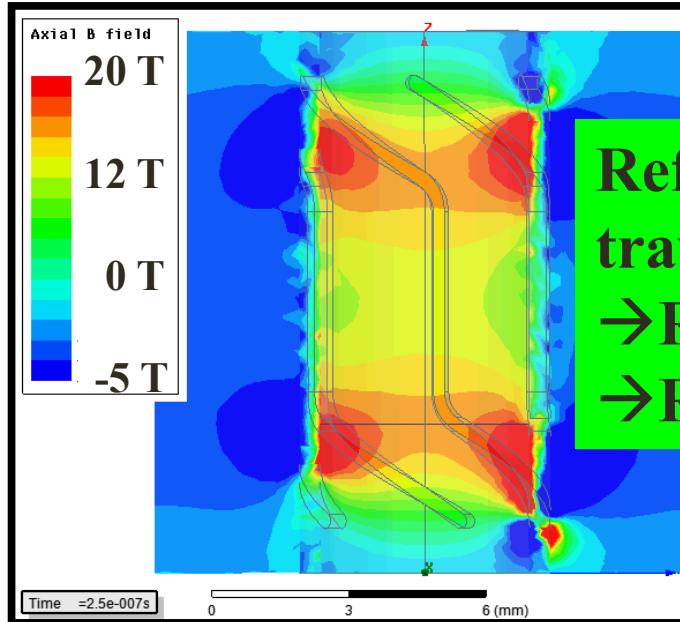


**Radiographs of
premagnetized MagLIF
liners show implosion
stability with helical
structure****

No hard photon “hot spots”

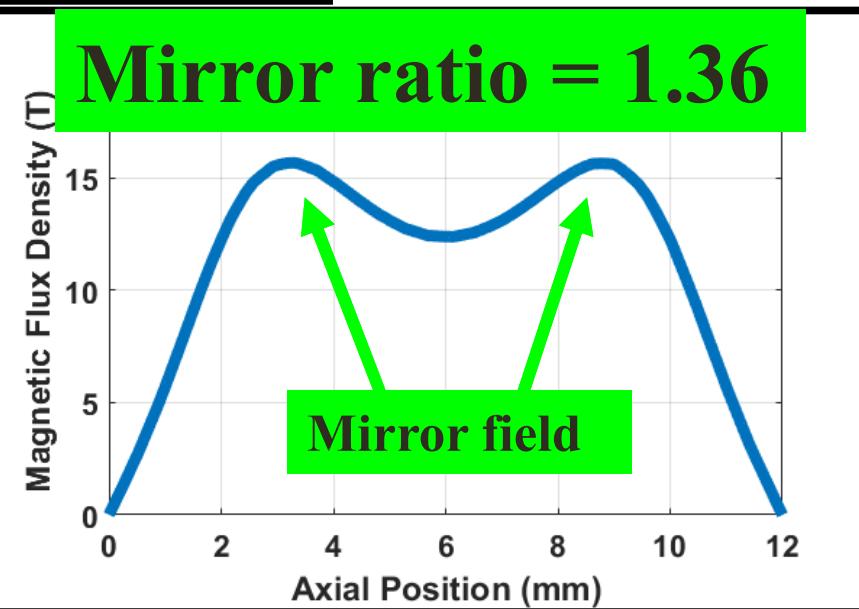


Mirror field topology may help mitigate end losses in MagLIF



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

Radial confinement from B_z
+ axial confinement from ∇B_z



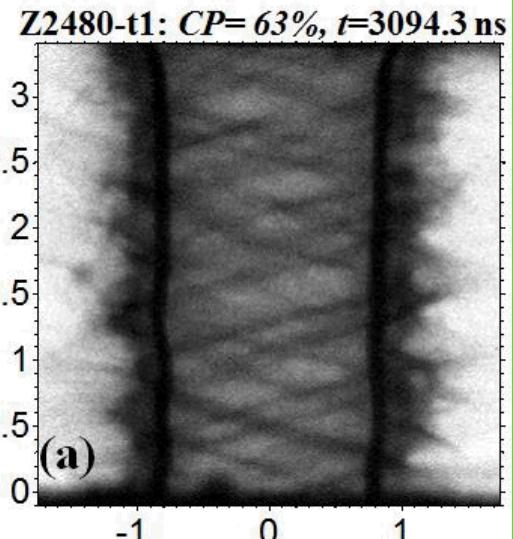
Conclusions and future work

- 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

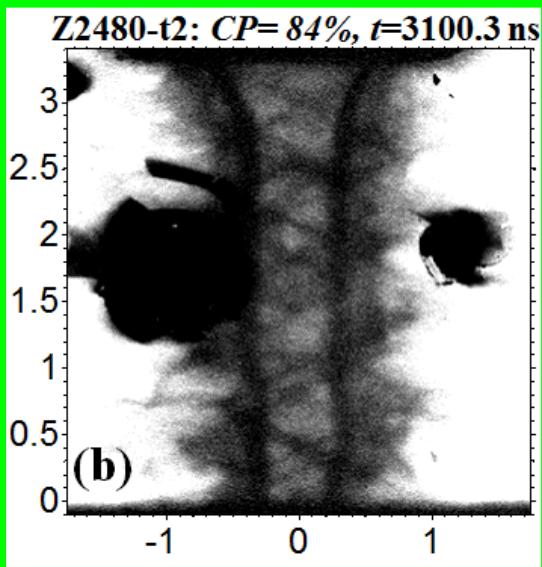


Back ups

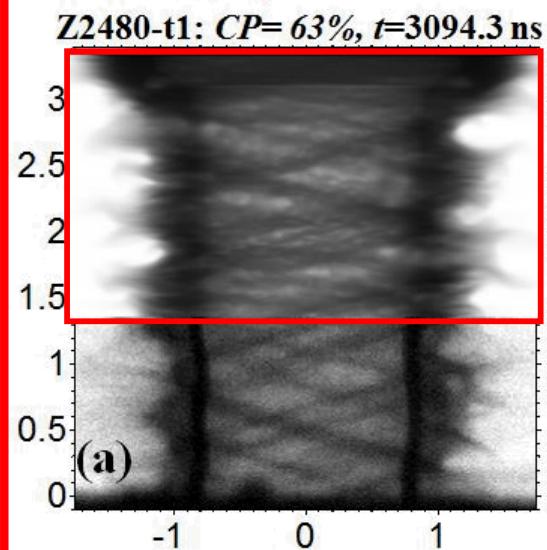
Experiments support that implosion dynamics are not damaged by helical asymmetry *



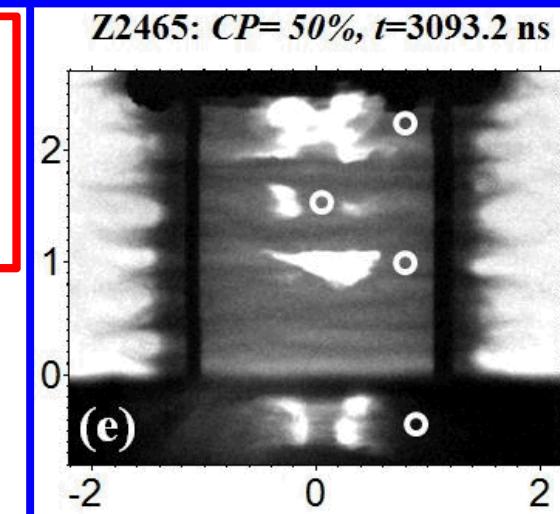
May help to prevent development and feedthrough of azimuthally correlated MRT

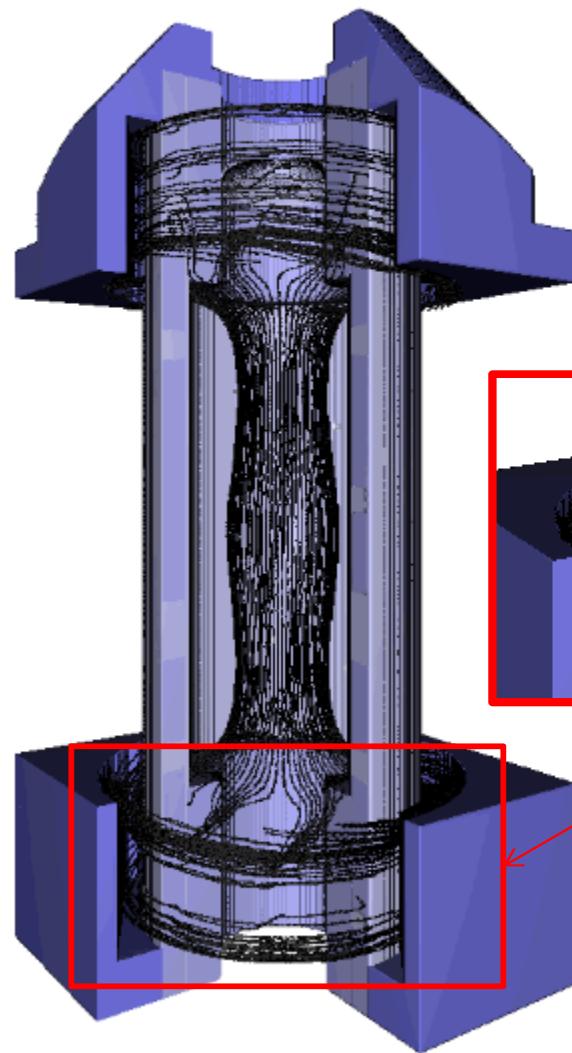
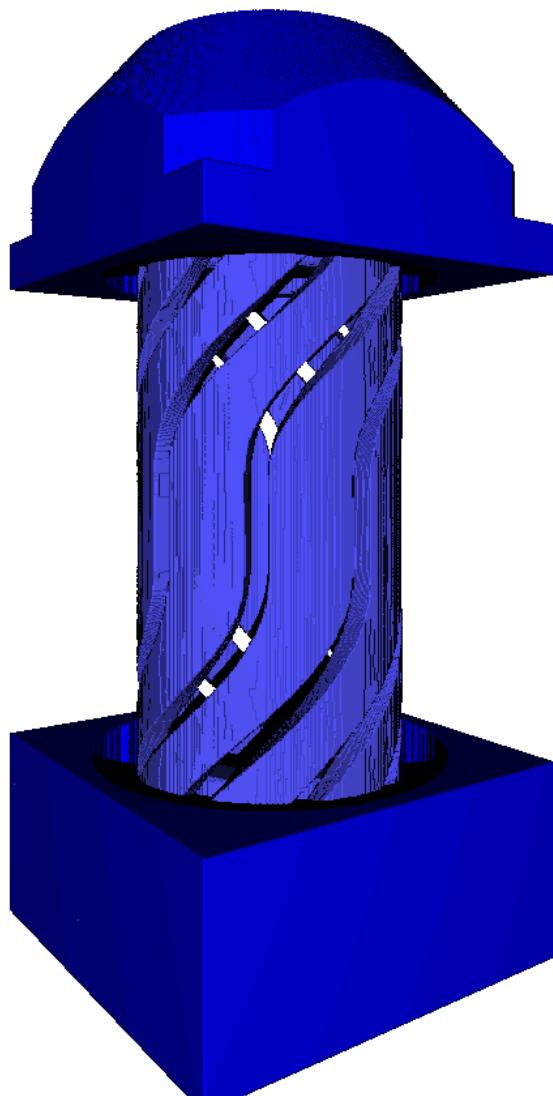


GORGON simulation (top) of Z2480 with seeded initial helical mass perturbation overlaid with radiograph (bottom)

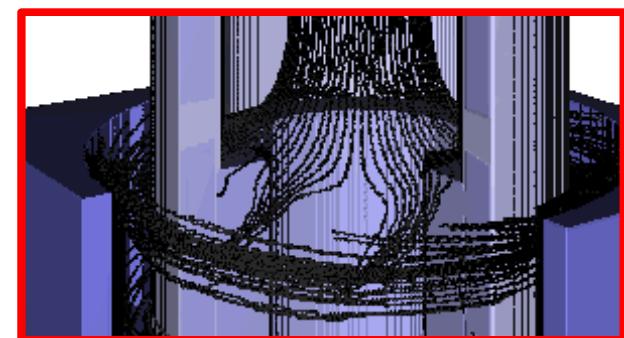


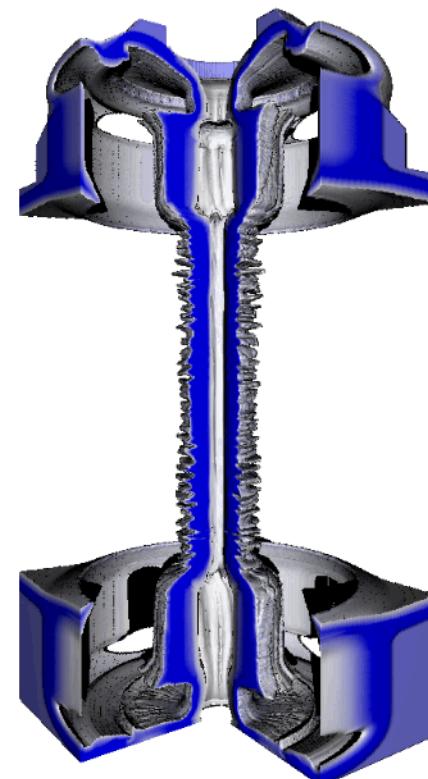
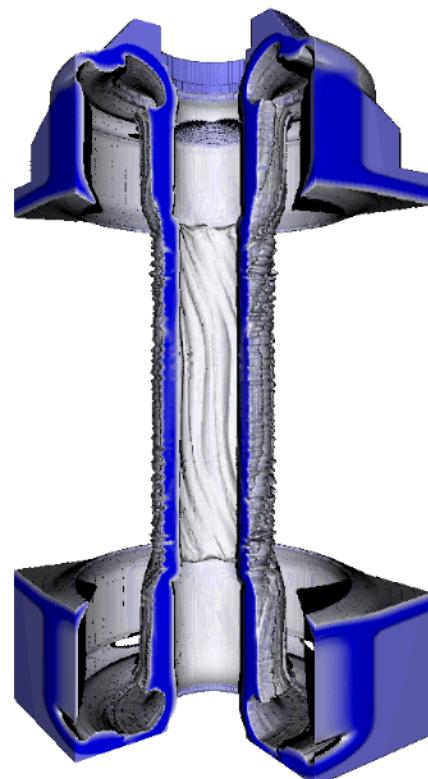
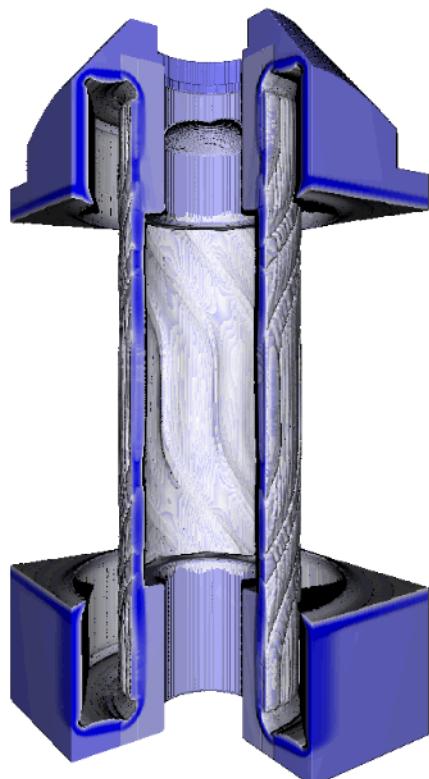
Radiograph of implosion without helical structure shows “hot spots” indicative of MRT bubbles impacting the center axis



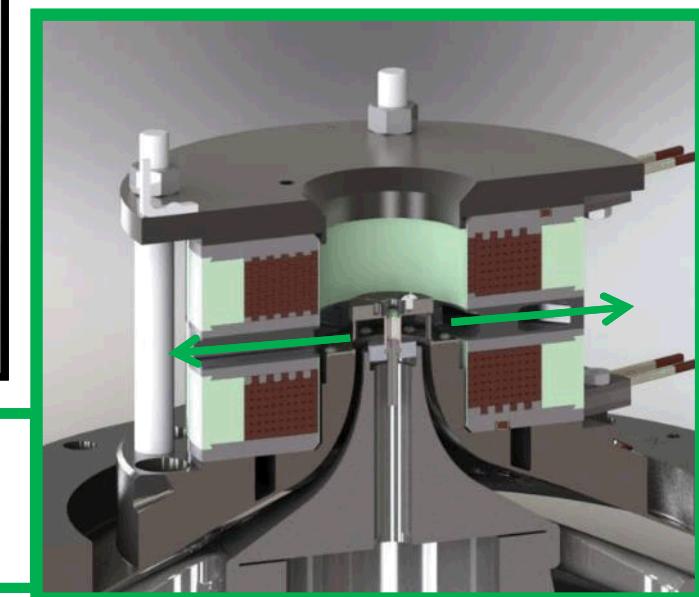
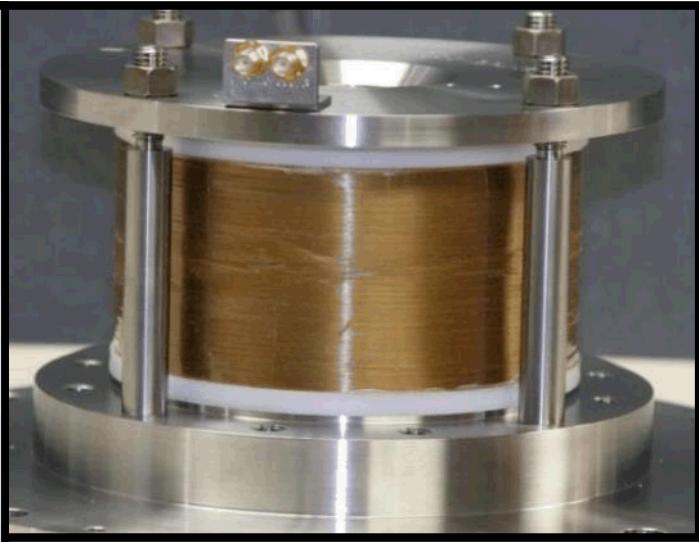
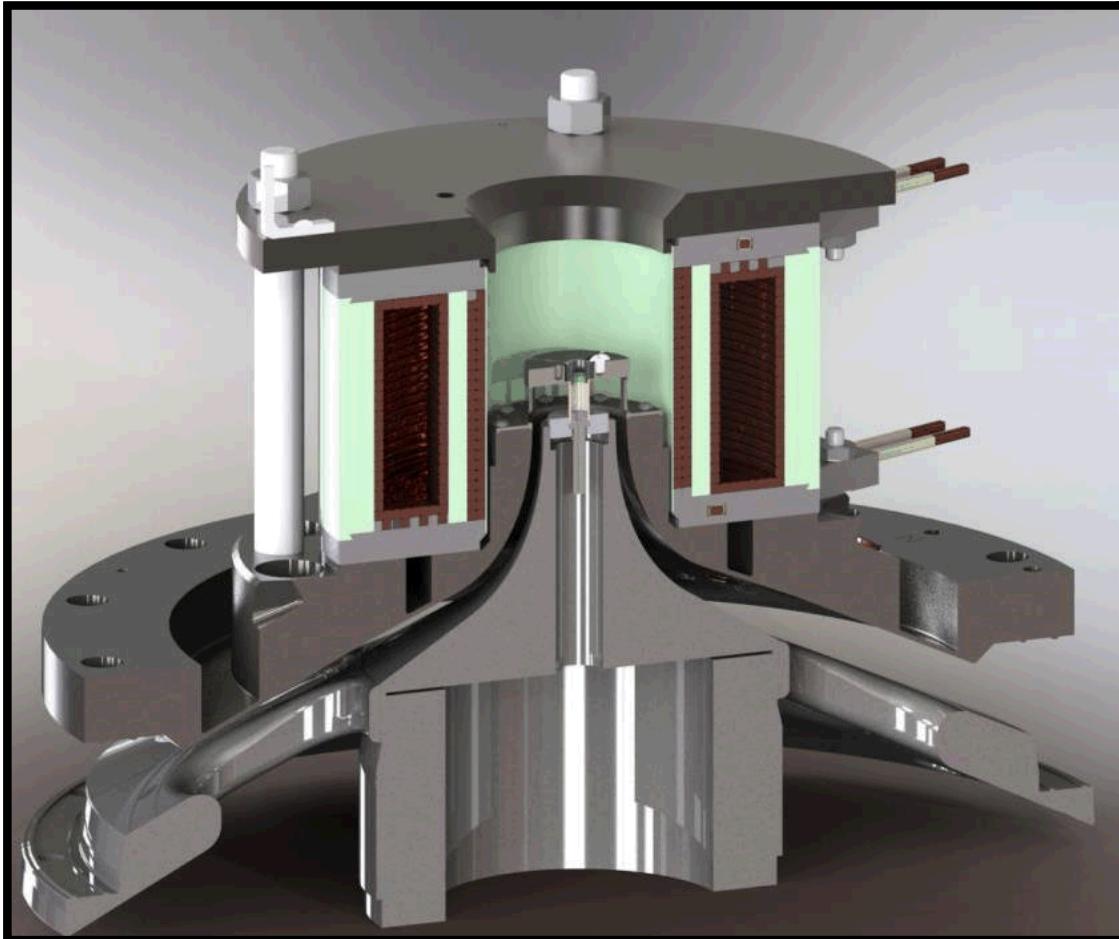


Field coming
out on top of
cushion





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



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