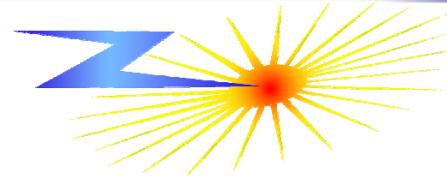




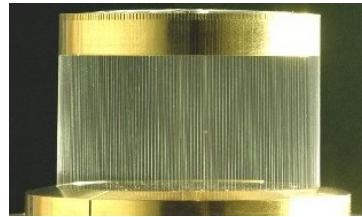
Pulsed power is an enabling technology to create and study matter at high energy densities

SAND2009-4728P

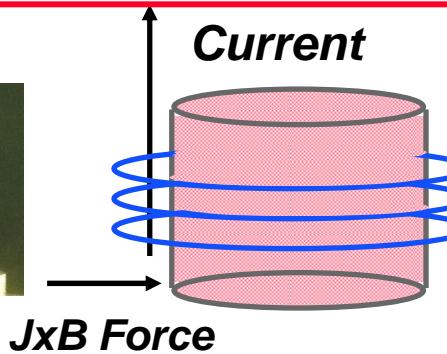


High Current
Z-pinch x-ray source
Magnetic pressure

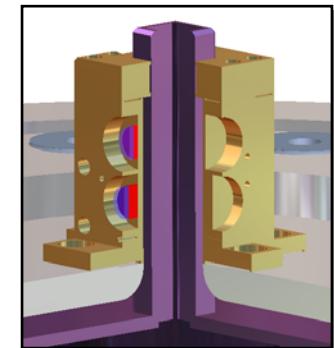
wire array



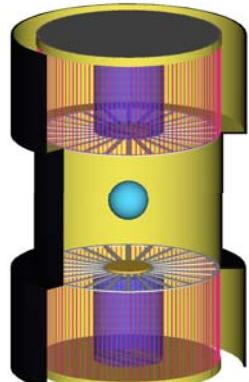
Current



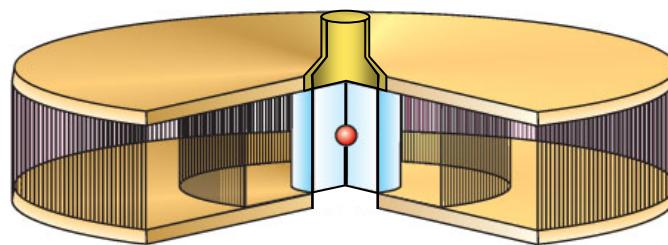
B-Field



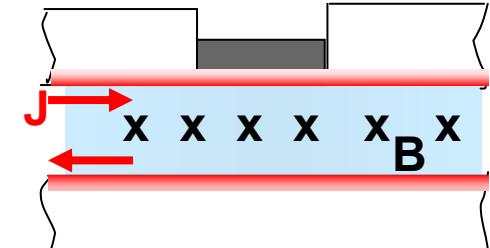
JxB Force



Fusion



Radiation Science



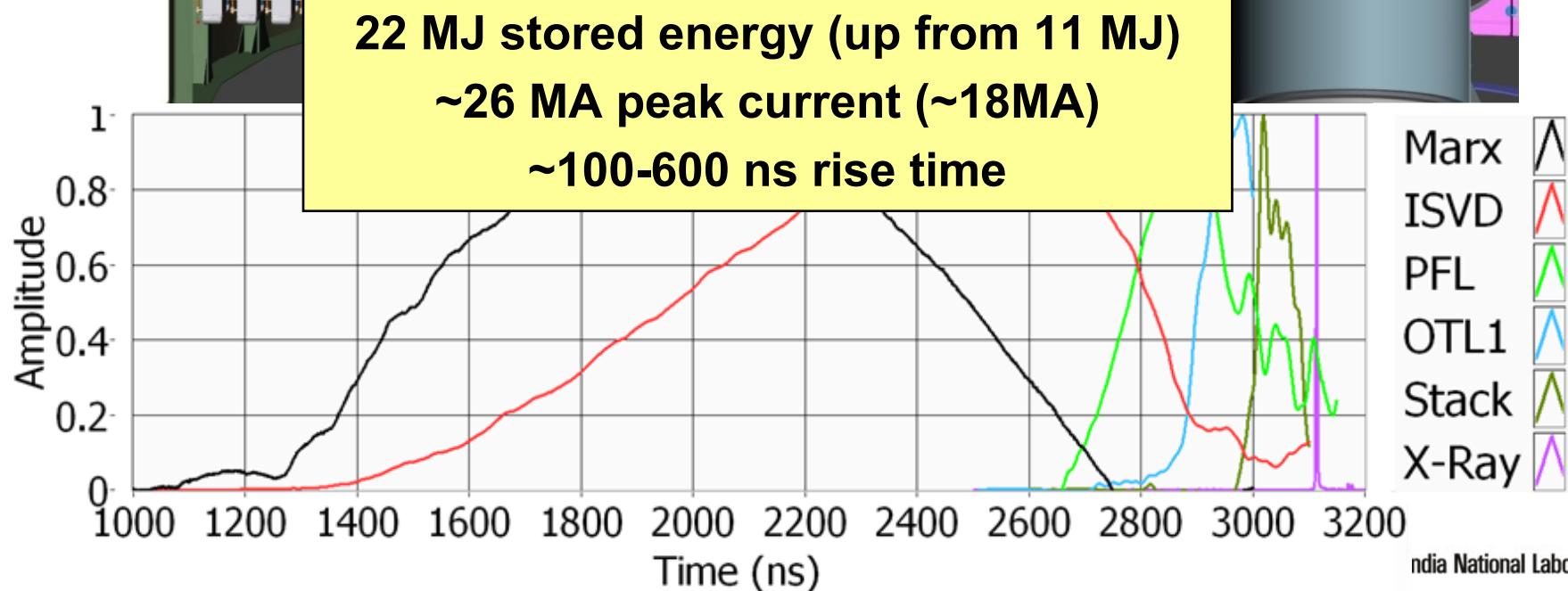
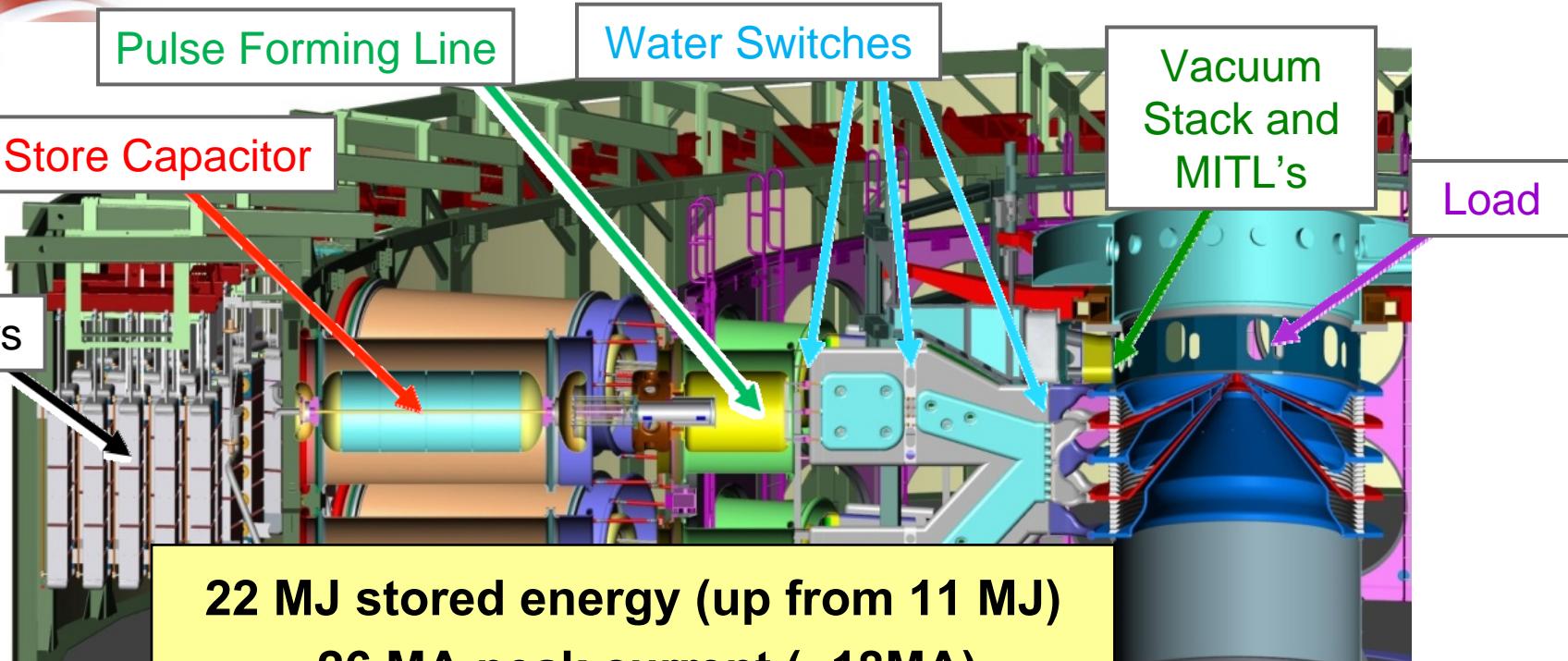
Material Properties



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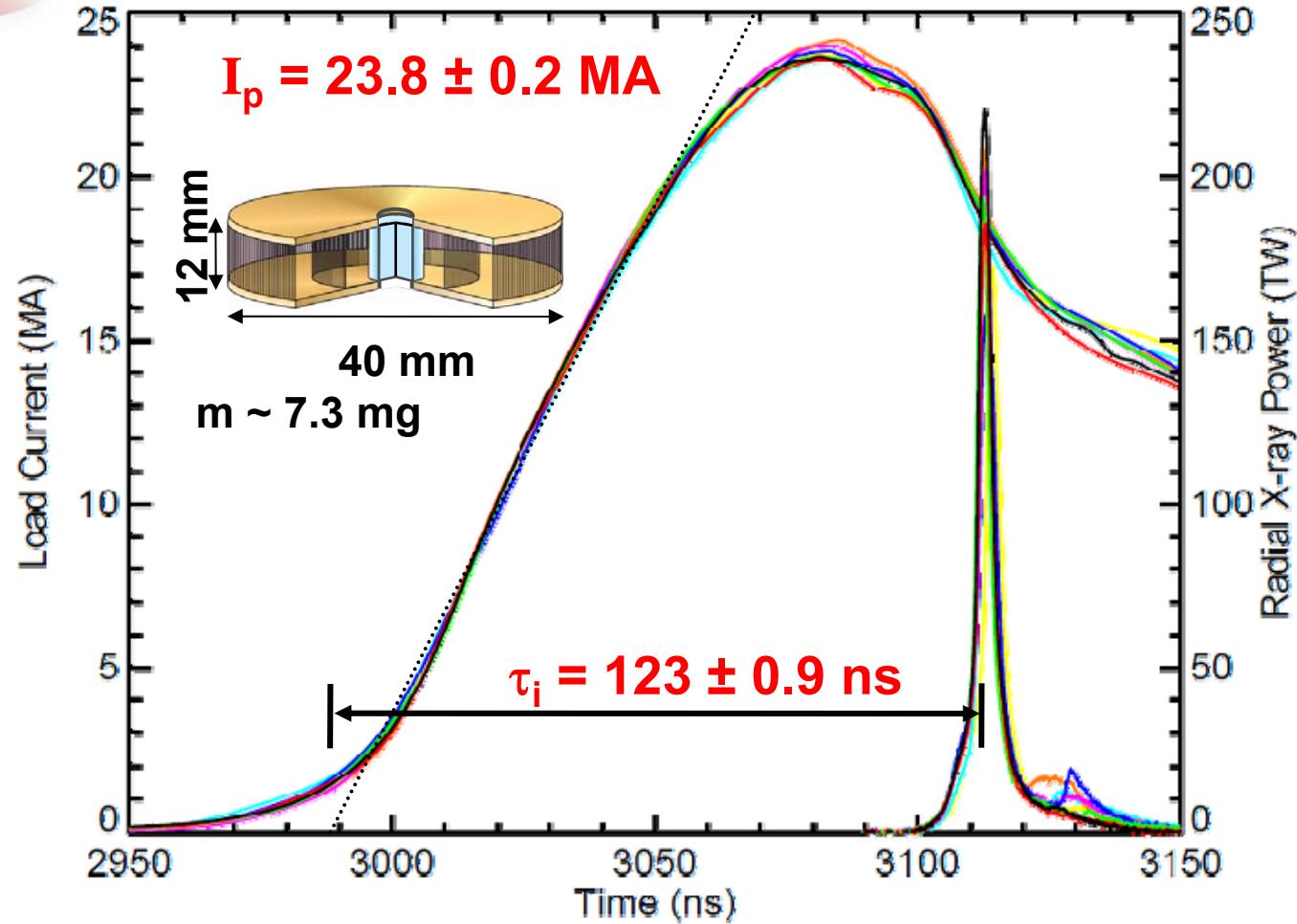


Energy is compressed in time and space with ~15% efficiency from wall plug to x-ray radiation





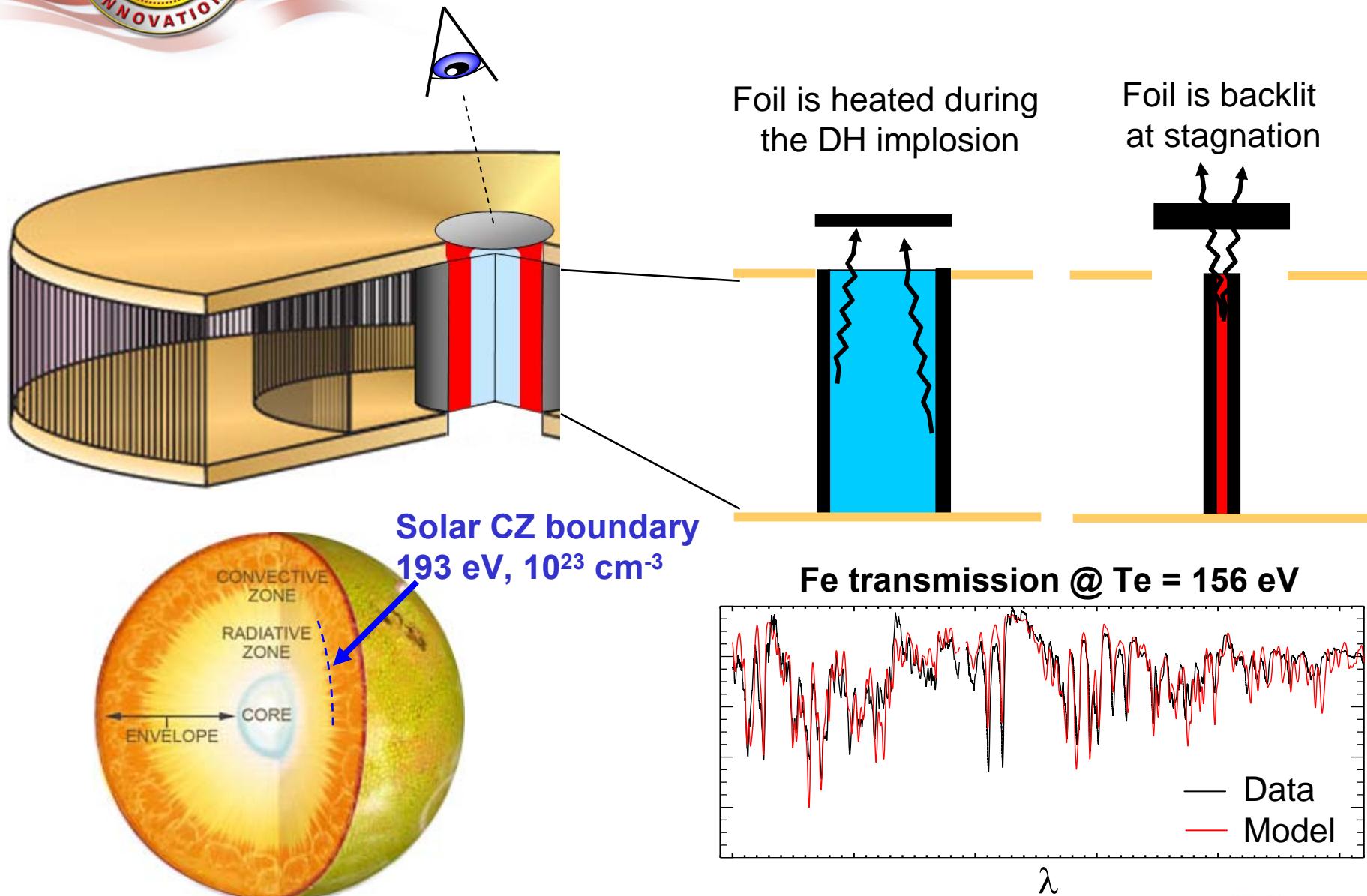
Refurbished Z has delivered world-record currents to Dynamic Hohlraum Z-pinch loads with < 1% shot-to-shot variation



This reproducible, bright (~200 TW) source is ideal for opacity experiments

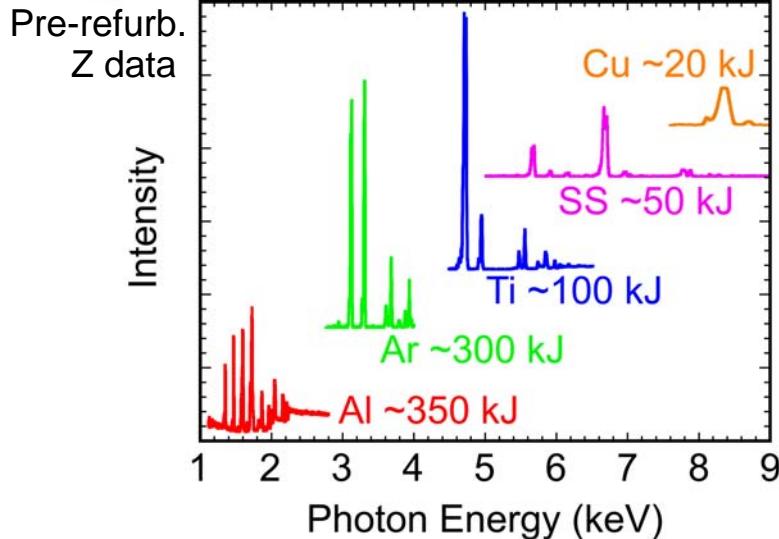


Opacity measurements on the refurbished Z are close to replicating solar interior matter

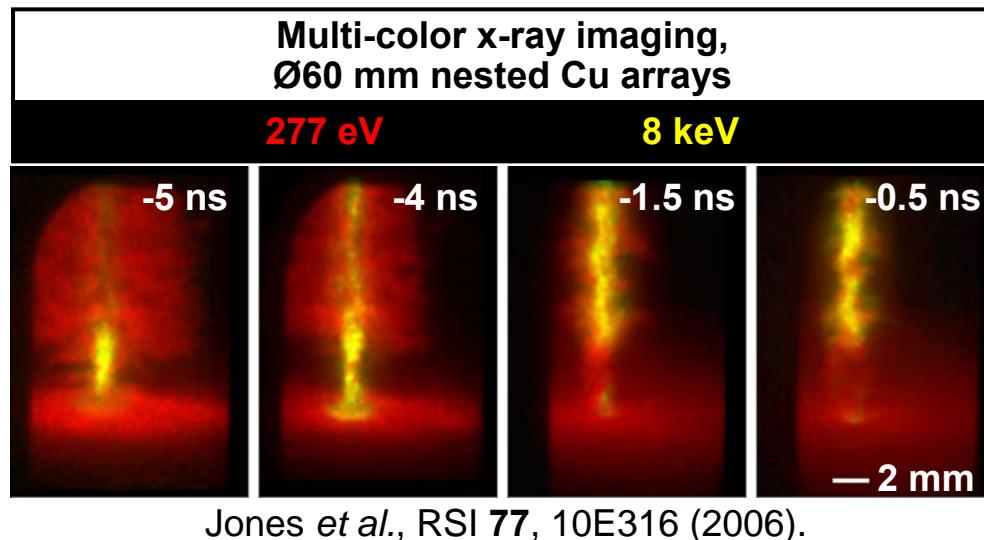




Z-pinch implosions provide intense 1-10 keV x-ray sources for radiation effects studies on Z



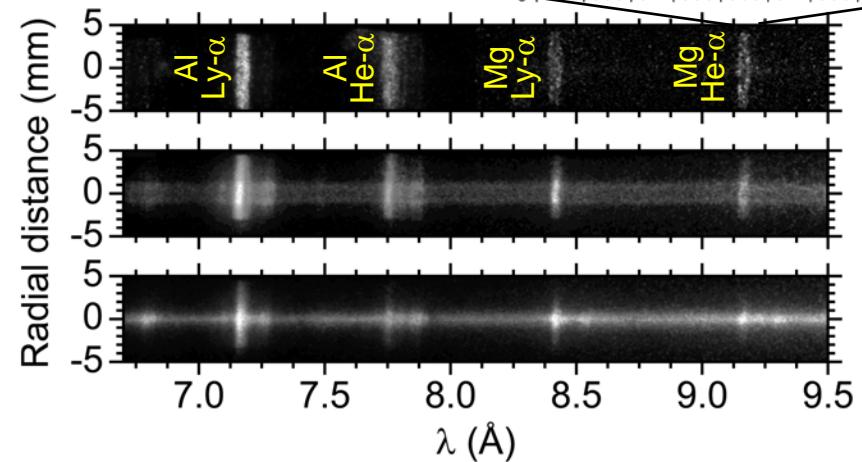
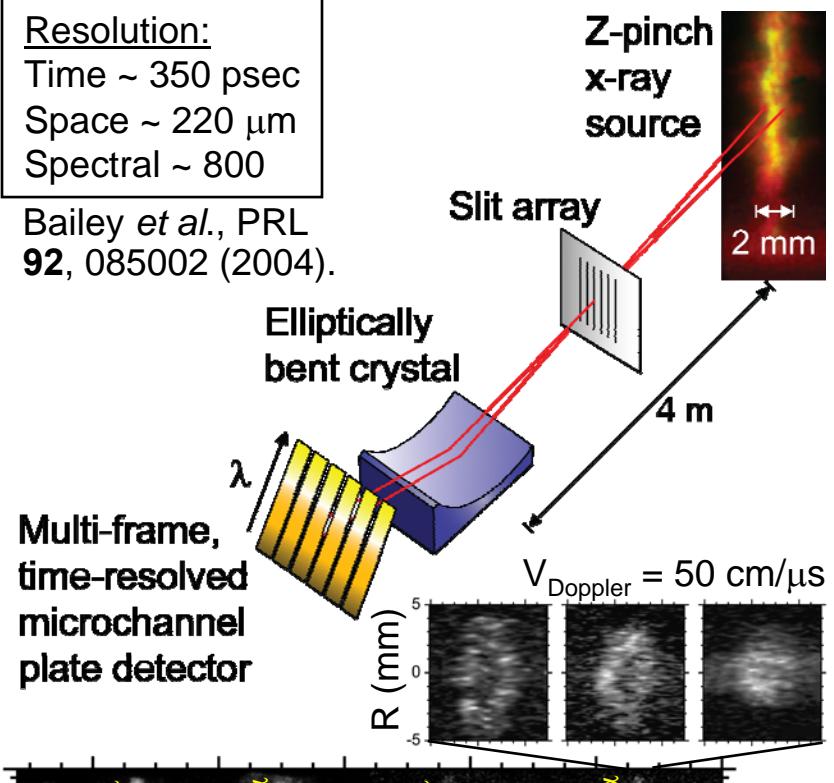
Coverdale *et al.*, IEEE T. Plasma Sci. **35**, 582 (2007).



Jones *et al.*, RSI 77, 10E316 (2006).

Resolution:
Time ~ 350 psec
Space ~ 220 μ m
Spectral ~ 800

Bailey *et al.*, PRL
92, 085002 (2004).



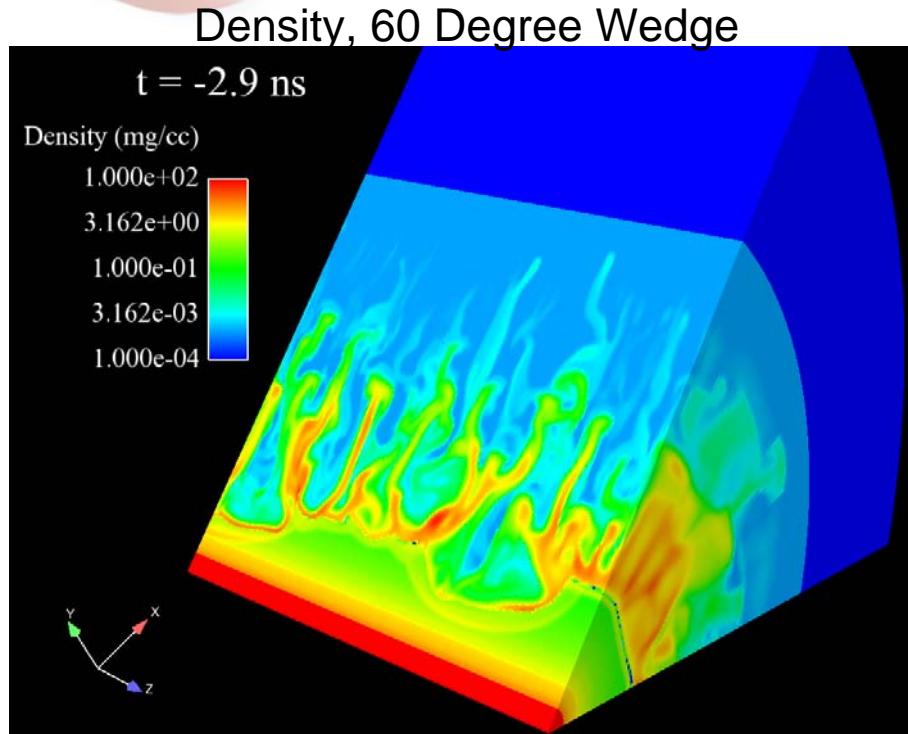
Al/Mg wire array



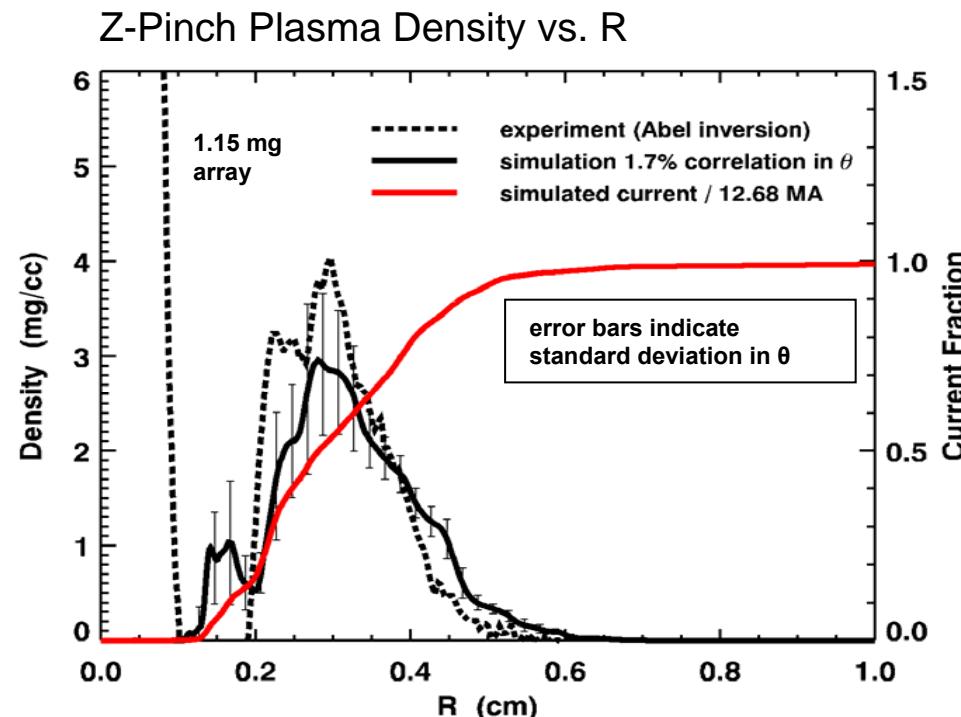
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3D Rad/MHD simulations are becoming essential tools in understanding magnetically-driven implosions



Yu et al., PoP 15, 056301 (2008).



Sinars et al., PRL 100, 145002 (2008).

3D (and even 2D!) Rad/MHD codes are essential tools. Many issues remain to be worked through and benchmarked with experimental data.

The physics of shorting/current delivery is important to study and understand

Simulations can help optimize arrays for different objectives

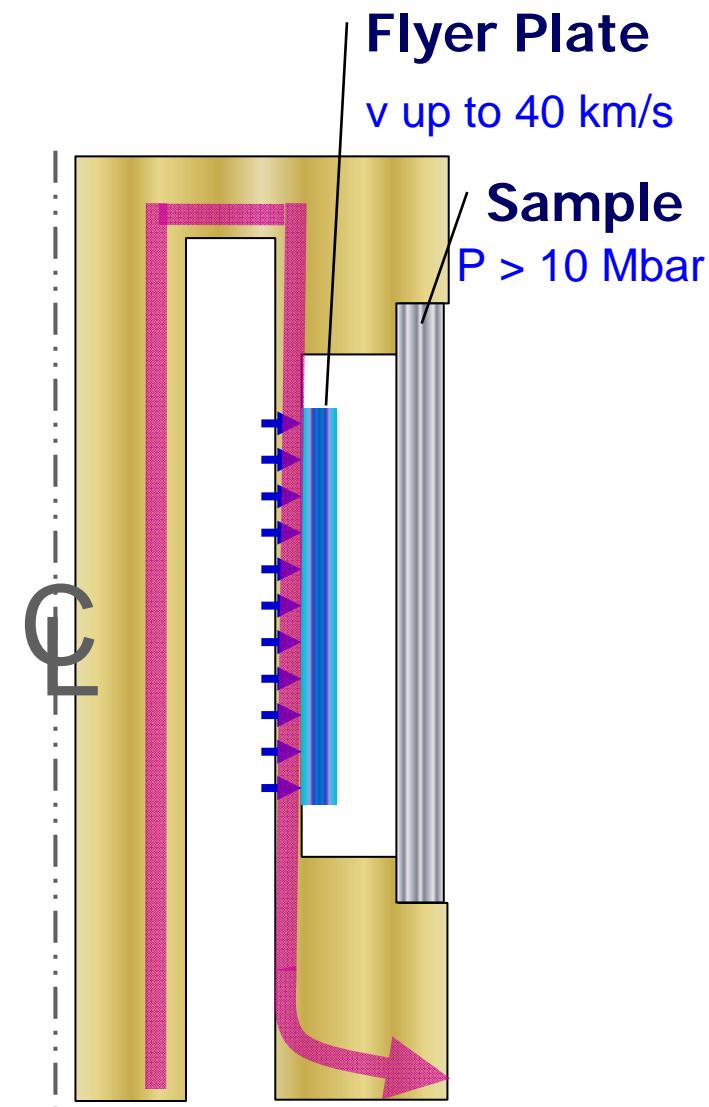
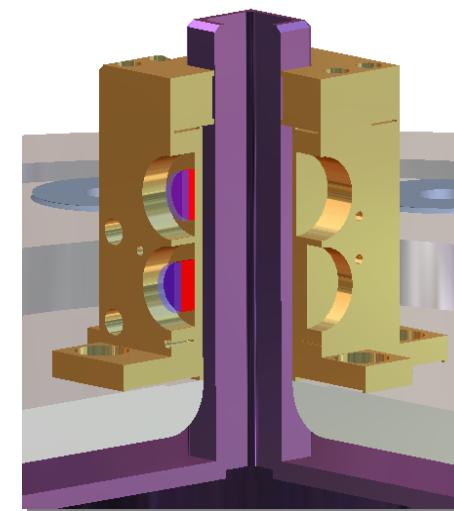
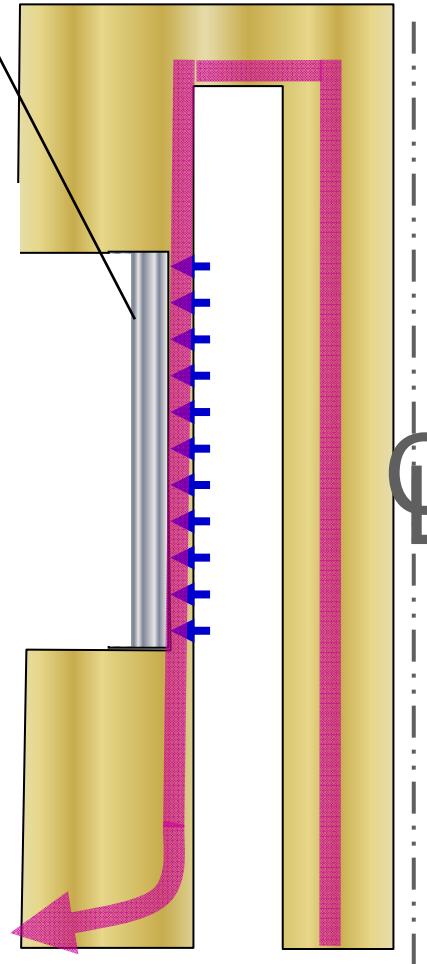


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Isentropic compression and shock wave experiments are both possible on Z

Sample
 $P > 4 \text{ Mbar}$

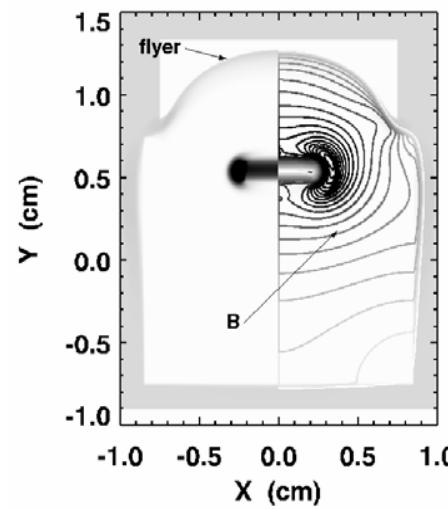
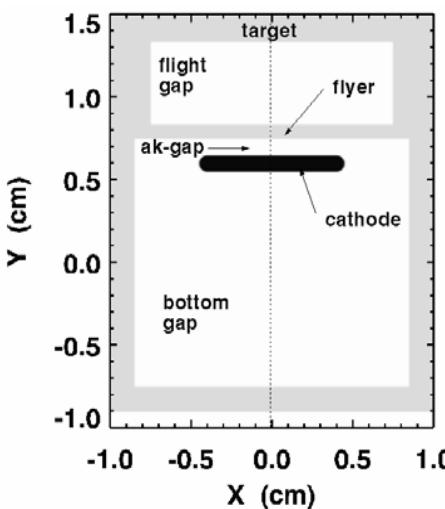
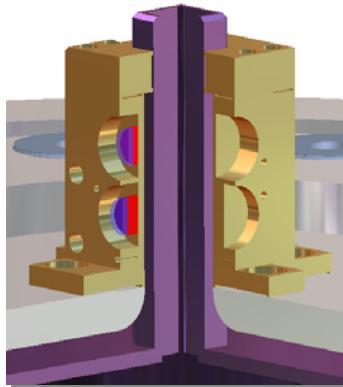


Isentropic Compression Experiments:
gradual pressure rise in sample

Shock Hugoniot Experiments:
shock wave in sample on impact

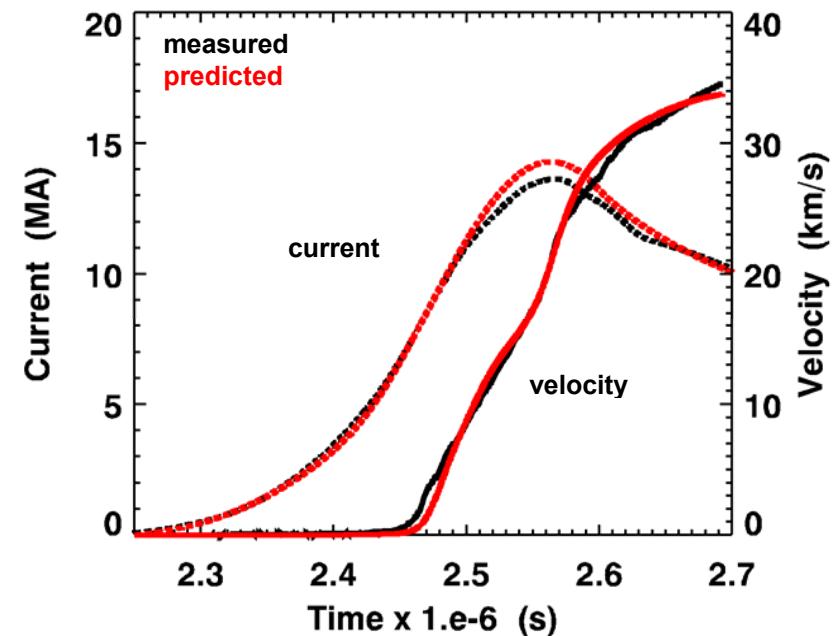


Our MHD simulation capability is a powerful design tool



R. W. Lemke *et al.*, *J. Appl. Phys.* **98**, 073530 (2005)

Measured / predicted current & flyer velocity (850 μm Al)



In 2-D, 10^6 elements, 160 CPUs, 4 hours (T-Bird)

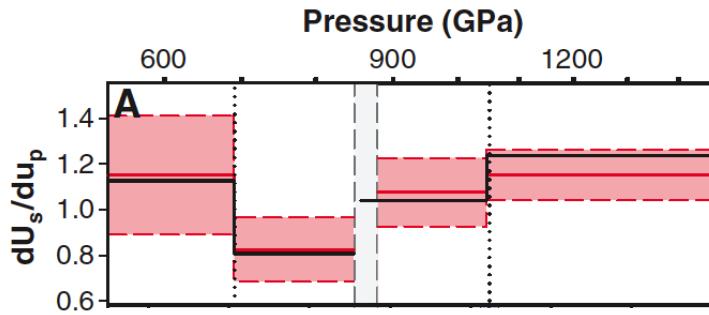
In 3-D, up to 10^8 elements, 8192 CPUs, 300 hours (ASC Purple)



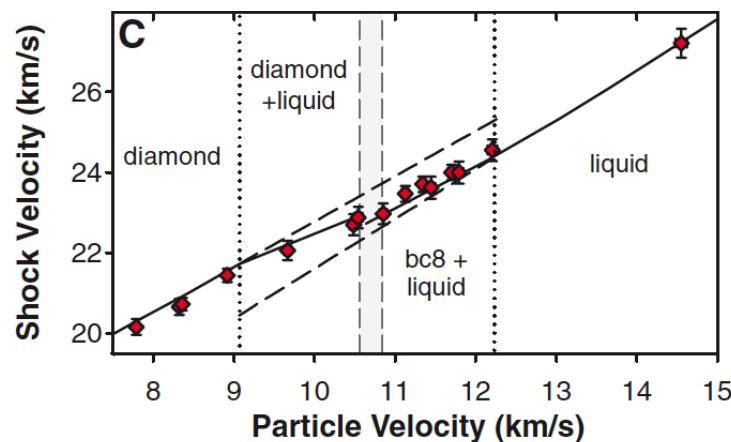
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QMD calculations predicted measurable changes in the shock velocity at the phase boundaries



**QMD predictions in black
Z data in red**



Shock-Wave Exploration of the High-Pressure Phases of Carbon

M. D. Knudson,* M. P. Desjarlais, D. H. Dolan

19 DECEMBER 2008 VOL 322 SCIENCE

Melt onset: 6.9 Mbar
Melt completion: 10.4 Mbar
First experimental evidence for BC8 phase in carbon

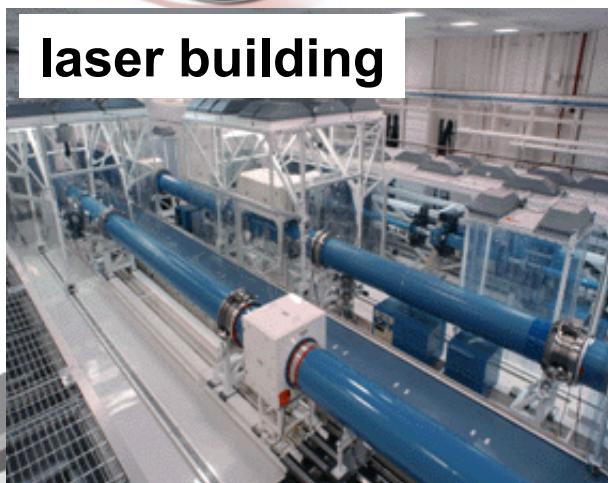
Impacts ICF and planetary science, validates theory



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The Z-Beamlet and Z-Petawatt laser backliters provide a powerful new capability for diagnosing Z experiments



laser building

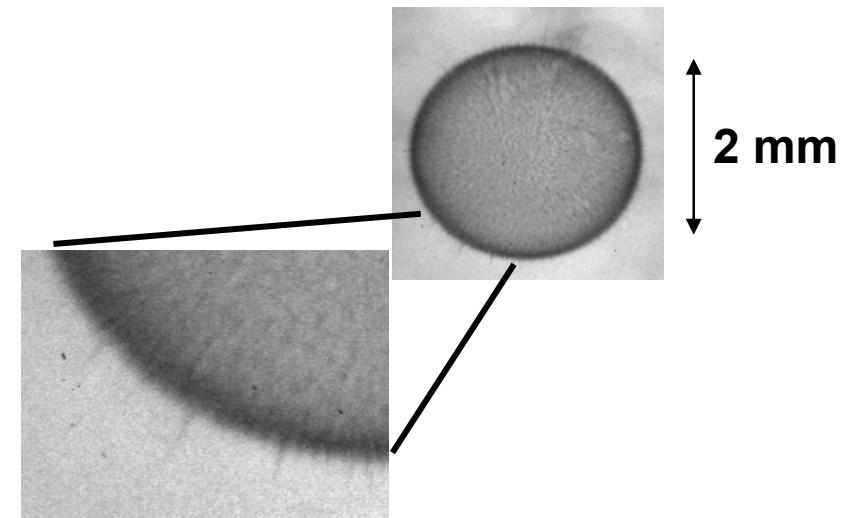


Z facility

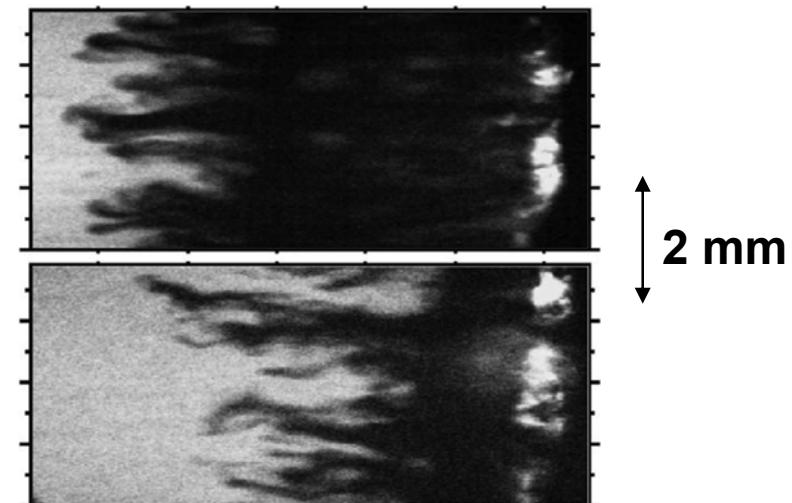


Z-Beamlet and Z-Petawatt lasers

imploding capsule



imploding z-pinch



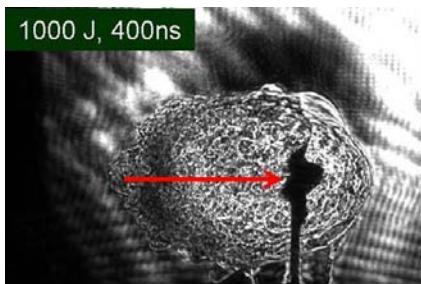
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The Z and Z Backlighter Facilities have an active collaboration with University students and faculty

Have explored the physics of high Mach number radiative shocks, such as those found in supernova remnants

Edens et. al., Physical Review Letters, 95, 244503 (2005)



Future experiments are planned to study the equation-of-state of warm dense matter and the confinement of a high energy density plasma by a strong magnetic field



To propose experiments contact:

Z Facility

Mike Lopez

mrlope@sandia.gov

Z Backlighter

Briggs Atherton

bwather@sandia.gov

Questions?

Brent Jones

bmjones@sandia.gov

Z Facility Basic Science Call for Proposals due out in September 2009.



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