

Update on MagLIF preheat experiments

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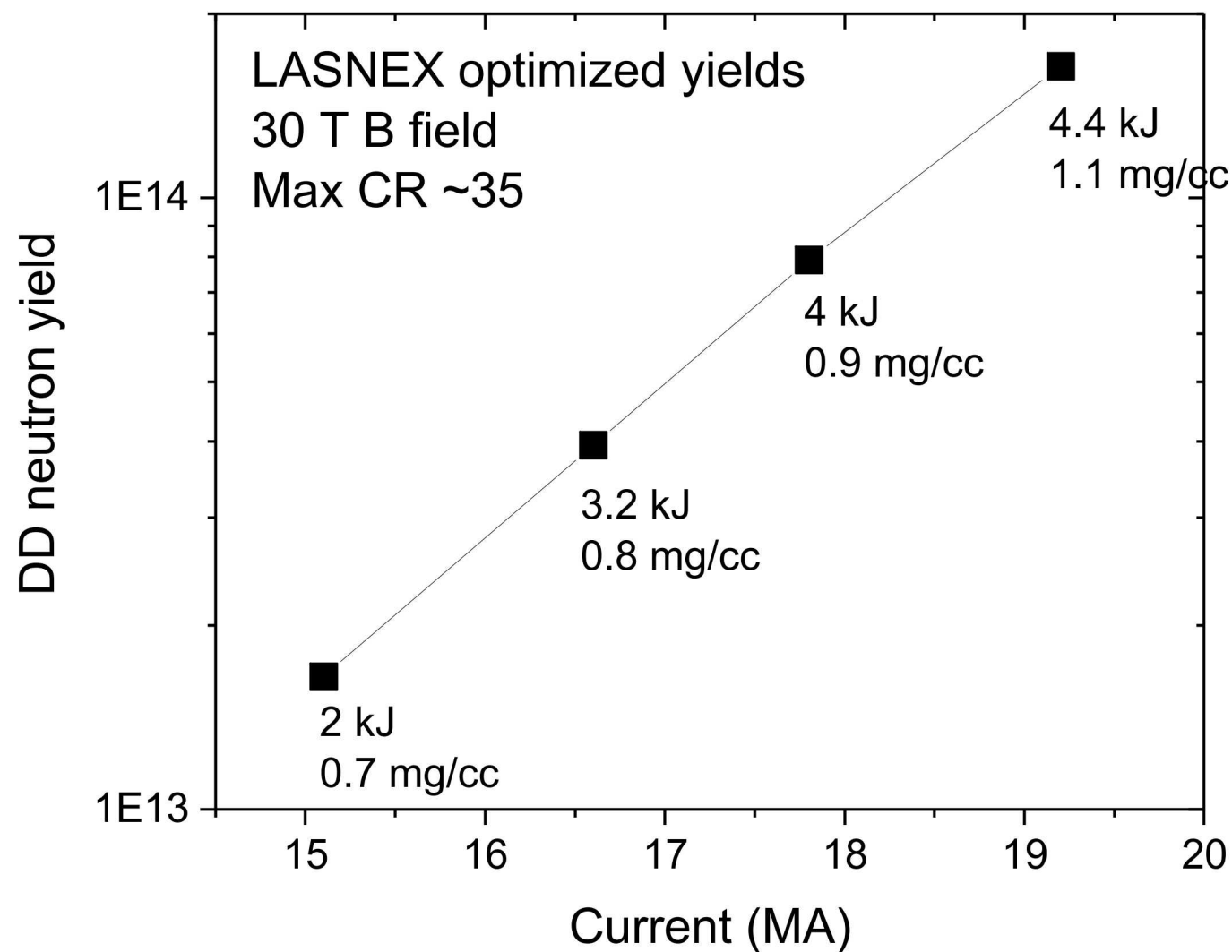
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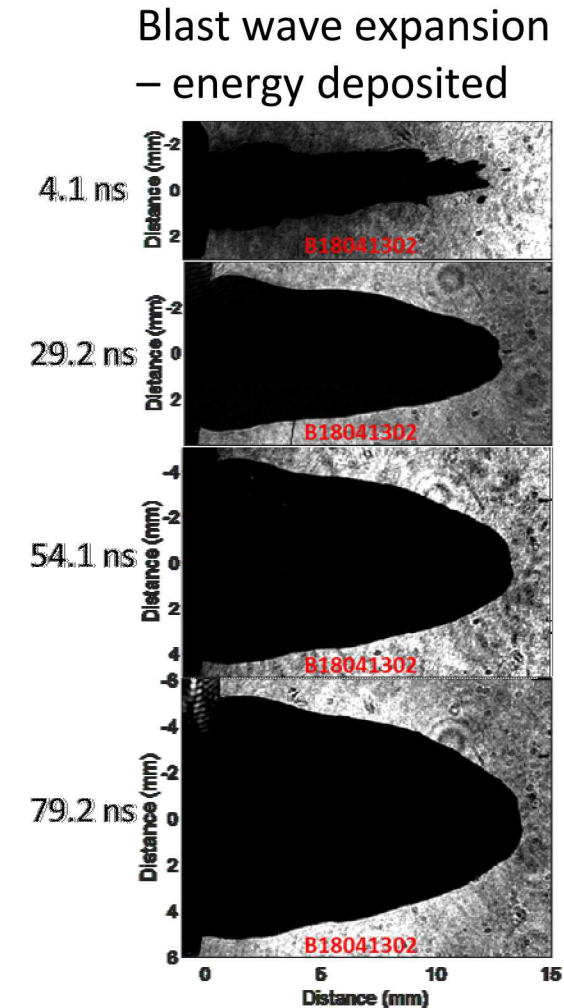
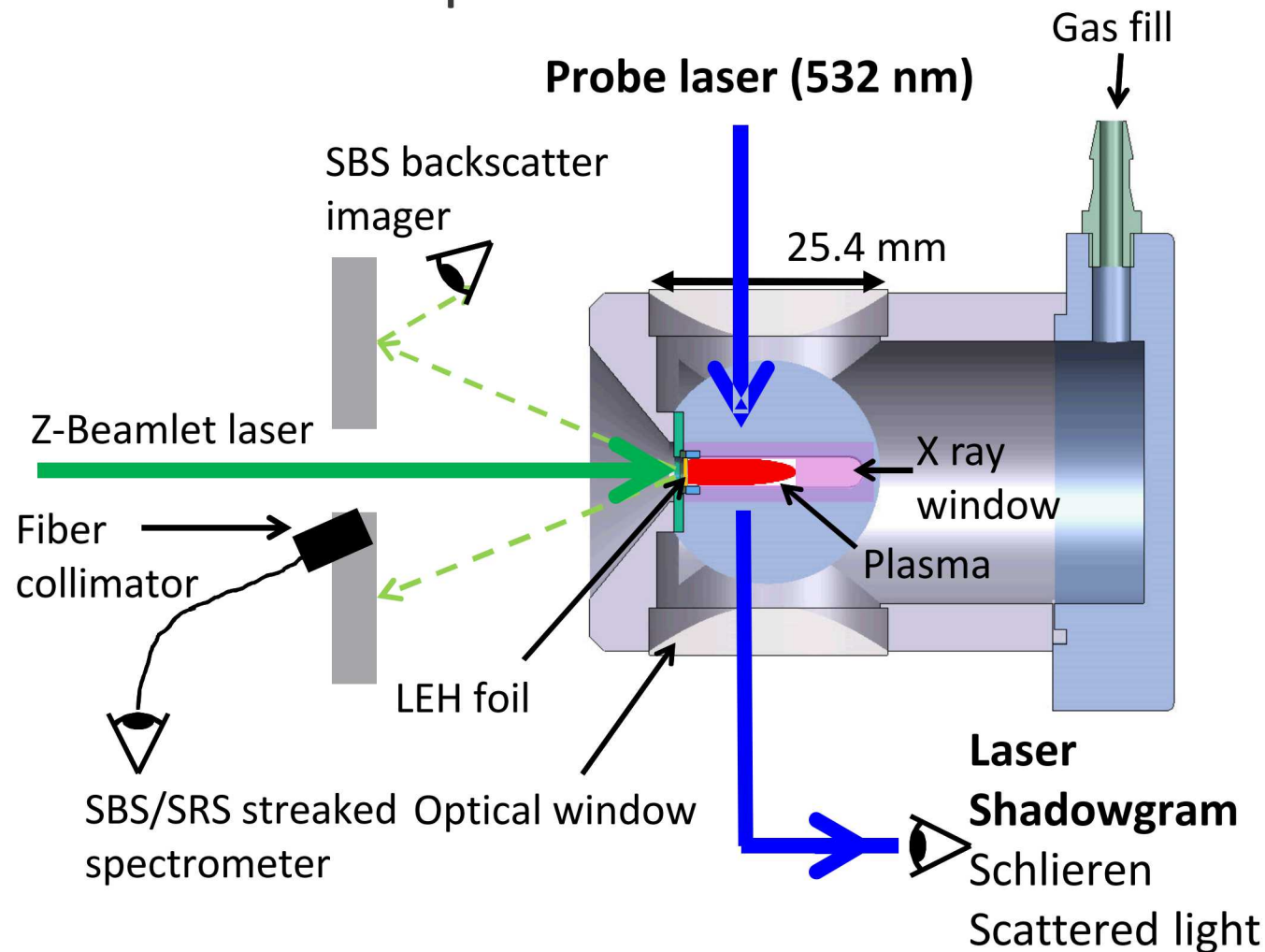
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Preheat energy is a limiting factor on MagLIF performance



- Optimizing MagLIF yields at $B_z=30$ T takes LOTS of preheat energy
- Our best warm experiments couple < 2 kJ of energy – this limits potential performance
 - Operate at lower currents
 - Reduce preheat energy density increasing stagnation CR
- MagLIF preheat focus: Increase coupled energy through LEH foil mitigation

Deposited preheat energy is measured in offline “PECOS” experiments

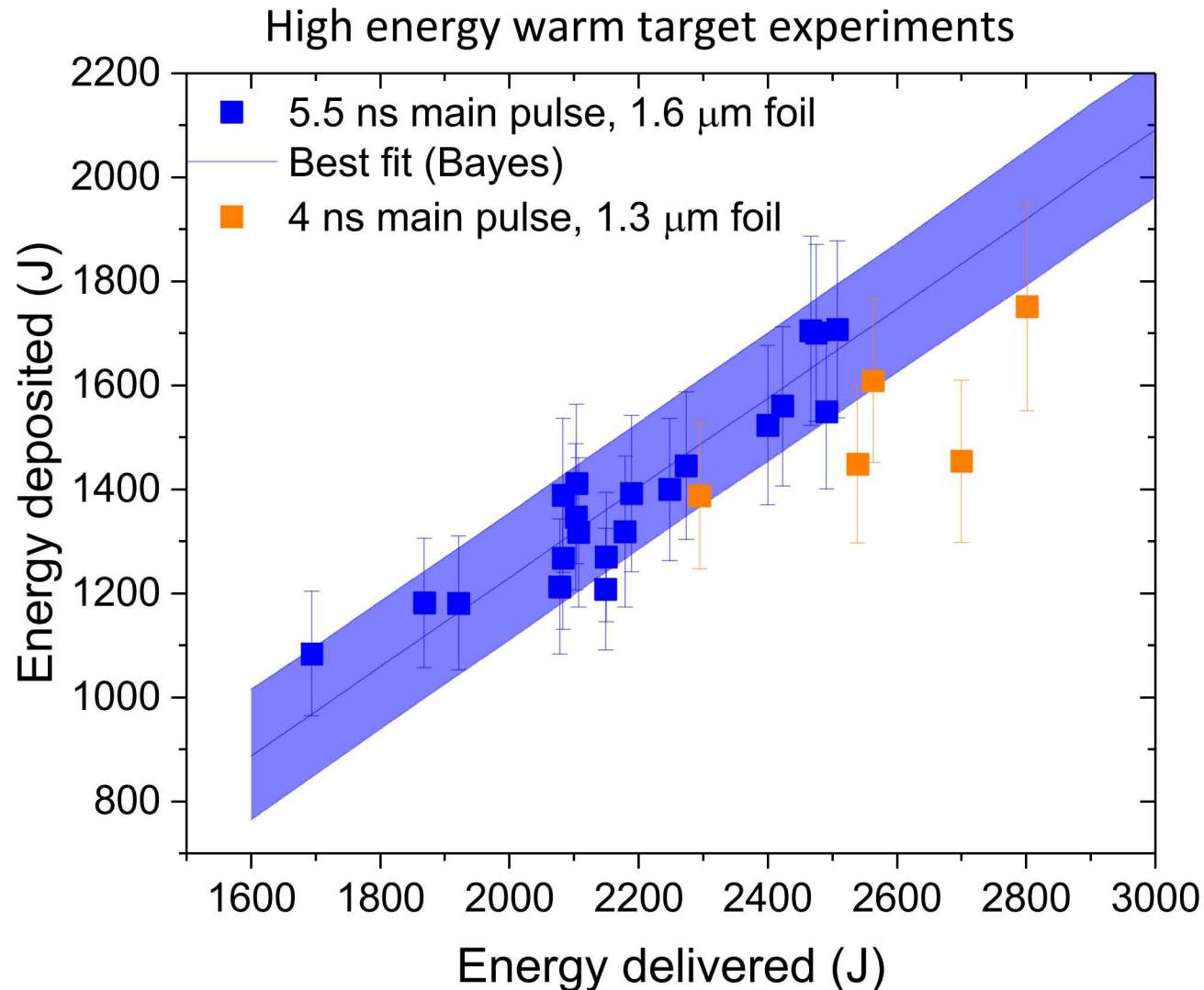


- We cannot measure mix in these experiments – done in integrated experiments

M. Geissel et al., Physics of Plasmas **25**, 022706 (2018)

A. Harvey-Thompson et al., Physics of Plasmas **26**, 032707 (2019)

We can not reach >2 kJ preheat without window mitigation or a bigger laser

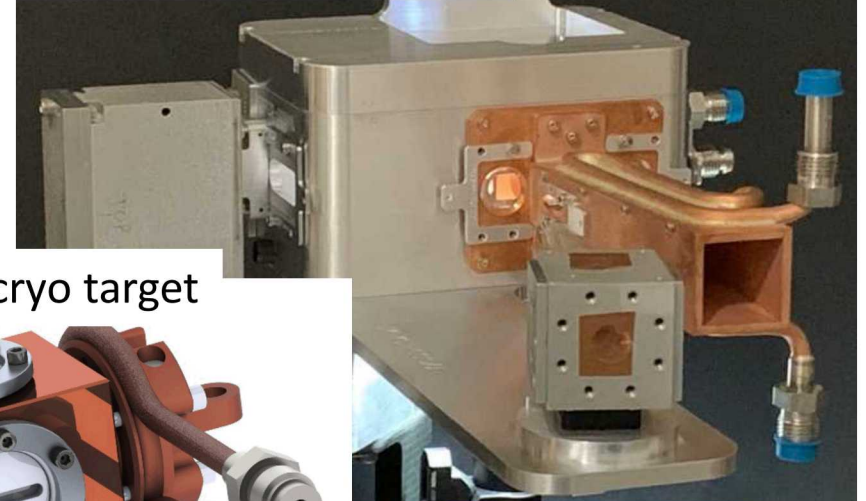


- We are limited to ~70% coupling efficiency by losses
 - LPI backscatter
 - Energy loss to LEH foil
- We are working to mitigate losses in two ways:
 - Cryogenic cooling allowing for thinner windows
 - Laser-gate which “pops” the LEH foil before the main pulse
 - Mitigation enables 1.5 mm spots – prevents overshooting
- We could increase laser energy
 - Transmission into PECOS is <80%
 - More laser energy! (additional amplifiers are being installed)

Cryogenic cooling enables >2 kJ preheat

- Hydra suggests 2 kJ in 1 mg/cc fuel is possible with cryo cooling ($0.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ foil)^[1]
- To implement cryo cooling we need to:
 - Perform offline cryogenic experiments
 - Have an effective integrated cryogenic platform
- Cryogenic cooling is *nearly* ready on PECOS (just waiting on targets)
- Cryogenic cooling capabilities may enable other new laser experiments

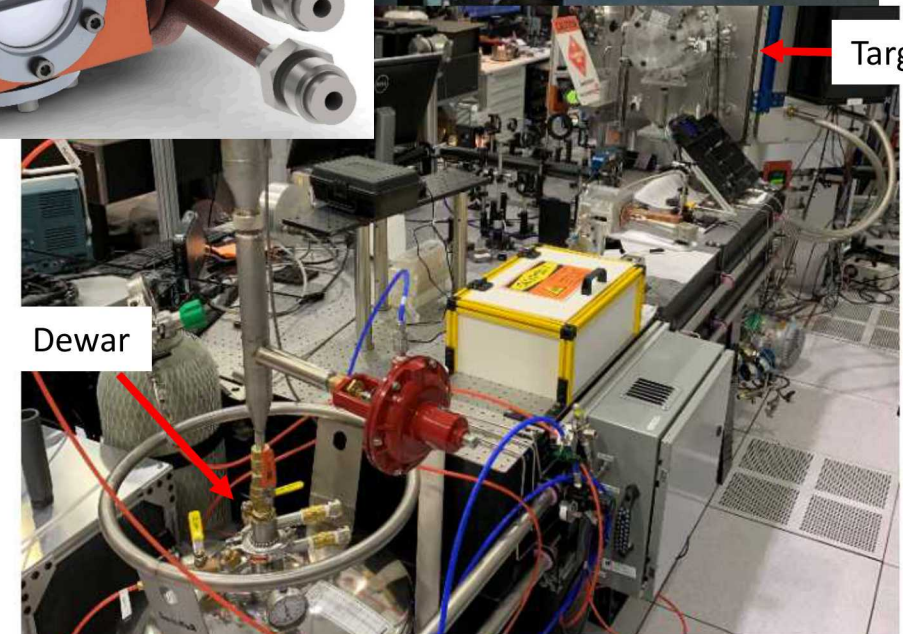
PECOS cryo debris shield



PECOS cryo target



Target chamber



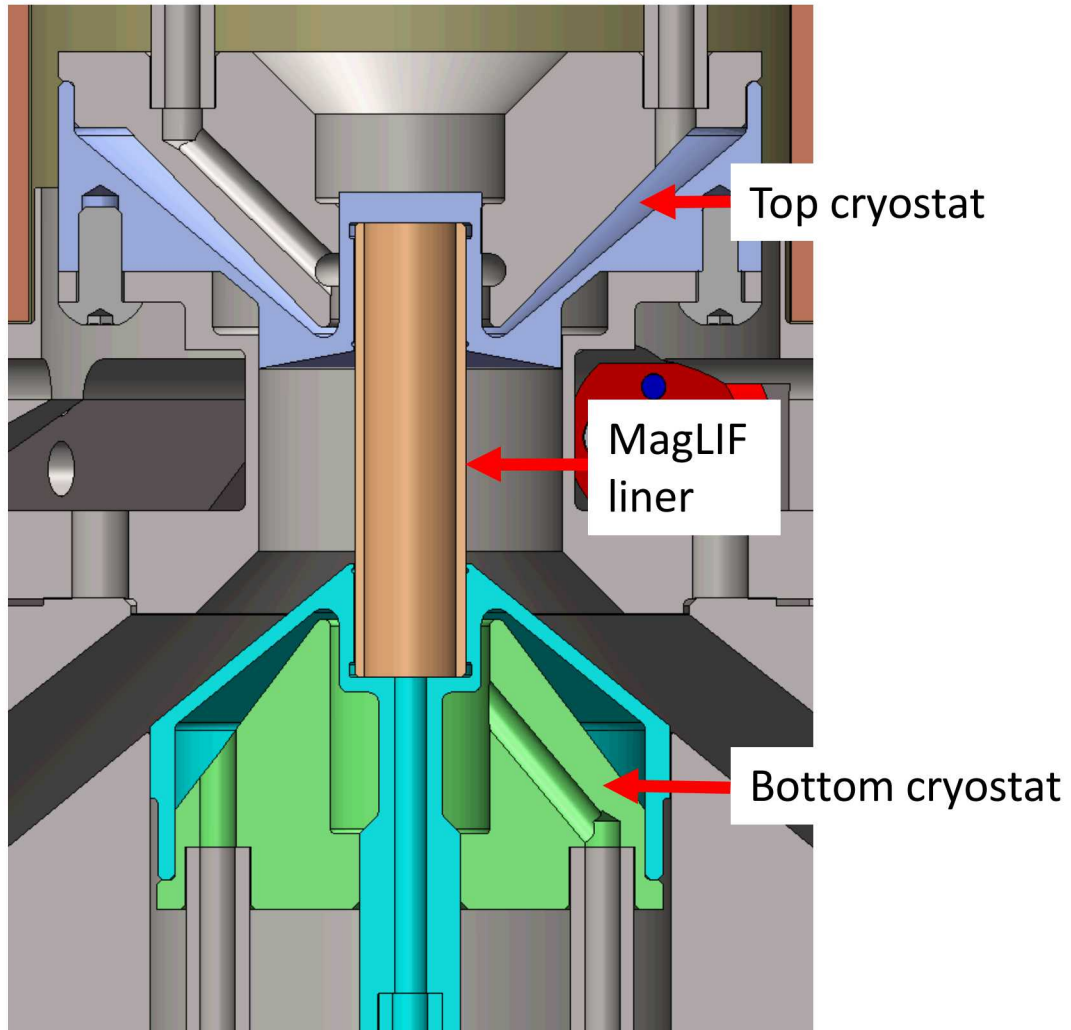
Dewar

PECOS cryogenic infrastructure

[1] M. R. Weis et al., in preparation

Advanced cryogenic cooling improves temperature control in integrated experiments

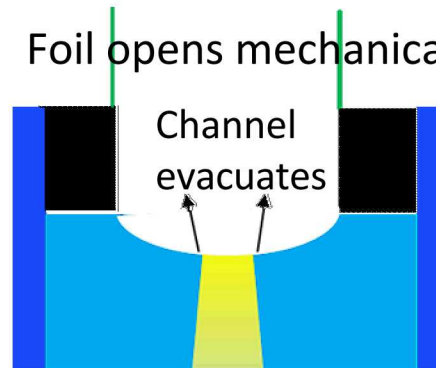
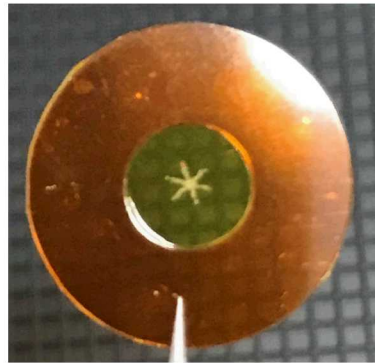
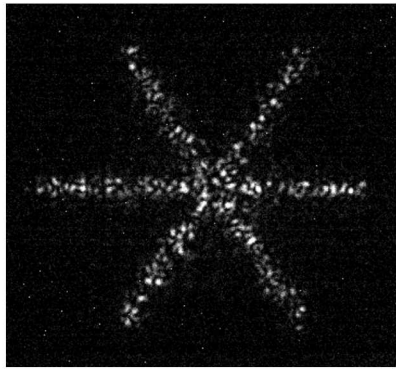
Test hardware for bottom side cooling



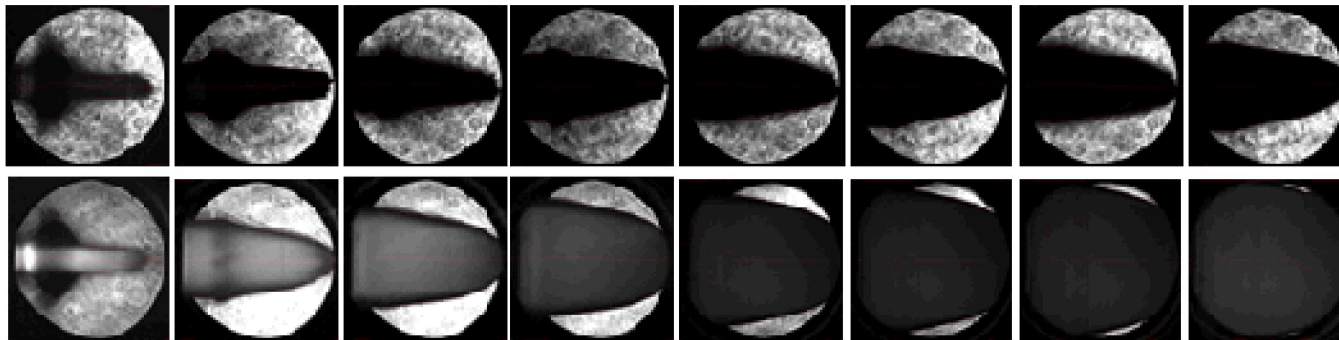
- Recent cryogenic experiments returned neutron yields comparable to warm targets
 - Z3500: $3.08e12 \pm 30.9\%$
 - Z3501: $3.02e12 \pm 30.4\%$
 - Current delivery was nominal
 - Temperature uncertainty was high $\pm 25\%$ (no insulating breaks)
- Goals for December series:
 - Demonstrate >2 kJ preheat energy in the fuel
 - $<10\%$ temperature uncertainty at <80 K (requires bottom-side cooling)

Laser-gate removes the LEH foil without need for cryo cooling

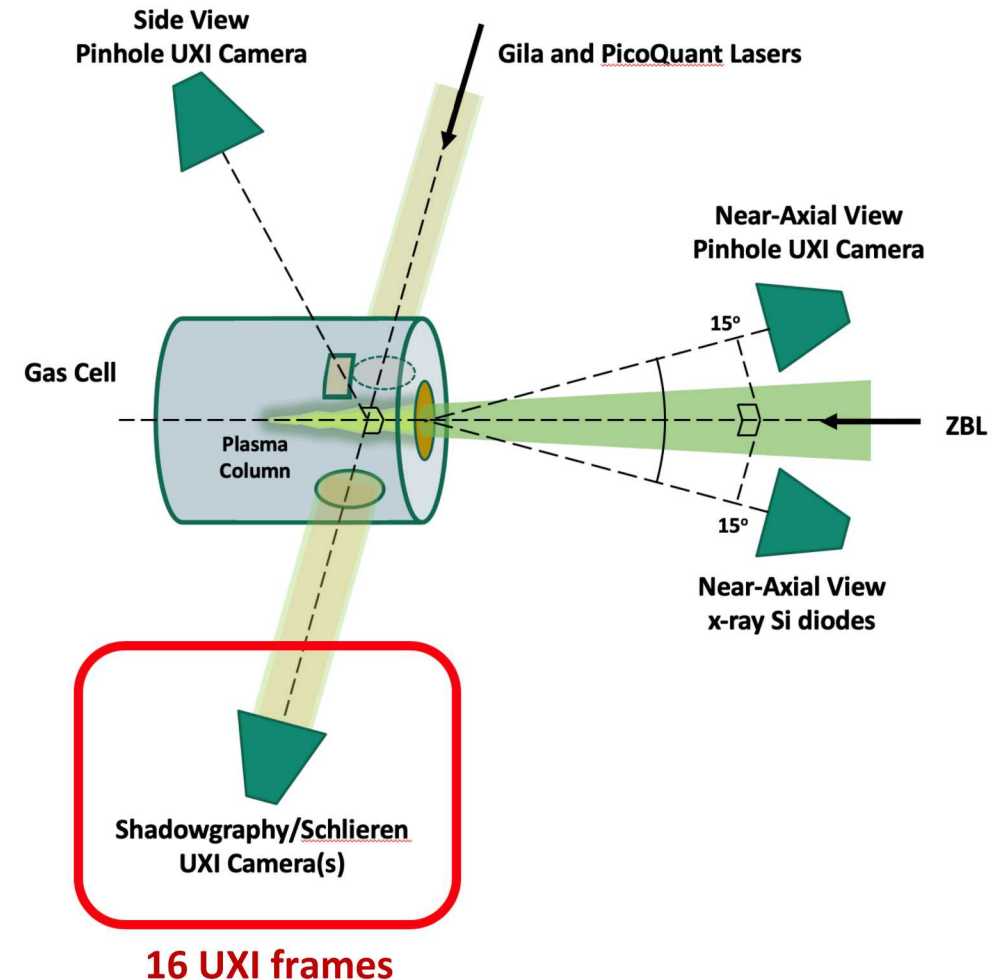
Low energy cross pattern “pops” the window before the main pulse



16 frame shadowgraphy shows blast-wave expansion



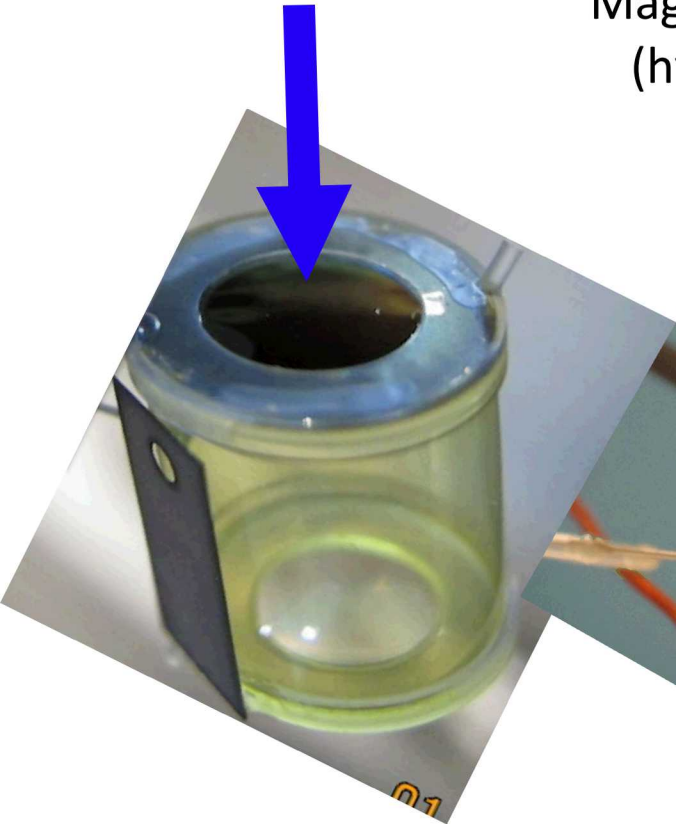
Conchas: Large suite of diagnostics fielded



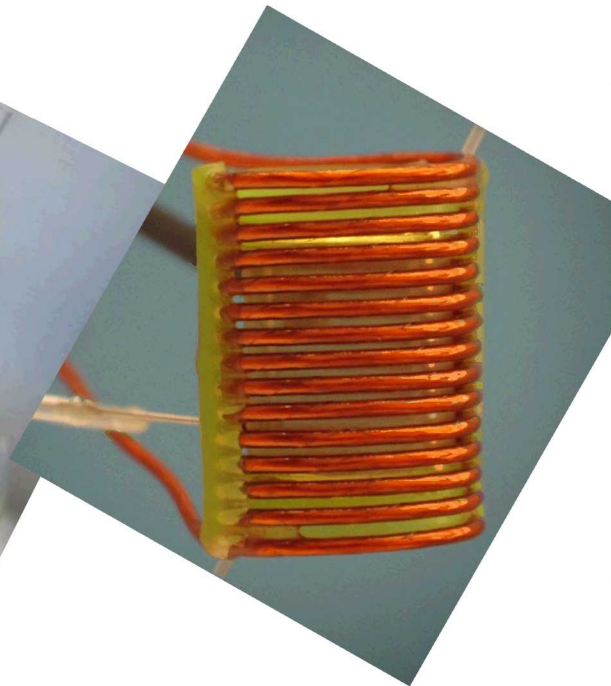
- Preliminary results from 8 shots suggest that Lasergate:
 - Successfully removes the LEH window
 - Data suggests increased total energy deposition

Experiments using one Quad of the NIF significantly reduce scaling risk by demonstrating at-scale preheat for MagLIF

NIF quad (up to 30 kJ)



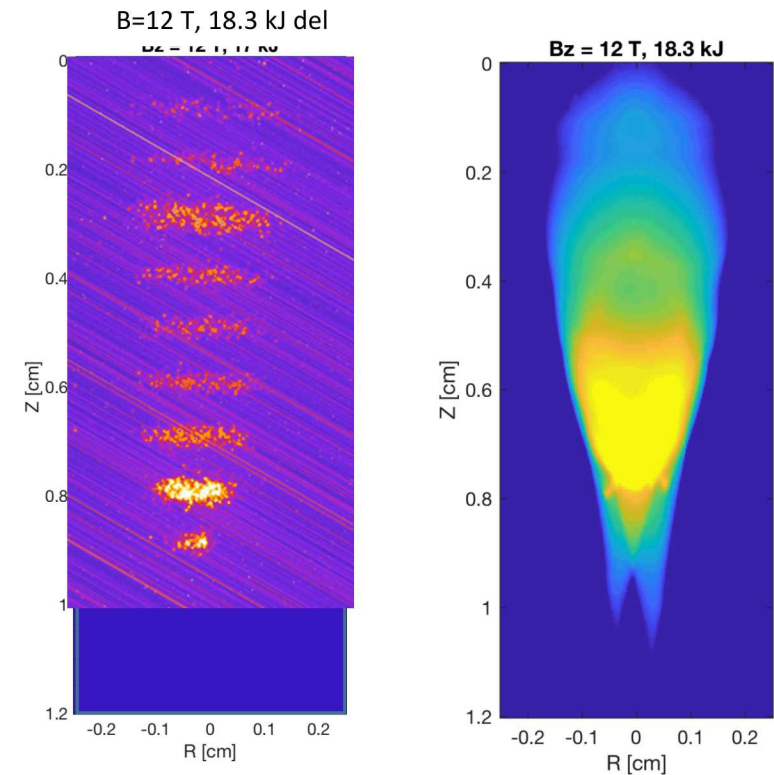
Magnetized target
(hydrocarbons)



Cryogenic target
(dense D_2)



X-ray imaging shows rad-hydro simulations correctly capture laser coupling dynamics on the NIF



- Experiments have demonstrated ~ 20 kJ coupled into gas. Minimal LPI backscatter.
- CY21-22 focus on magnetization, cryogenic cooling, energy deposition measurements and mix