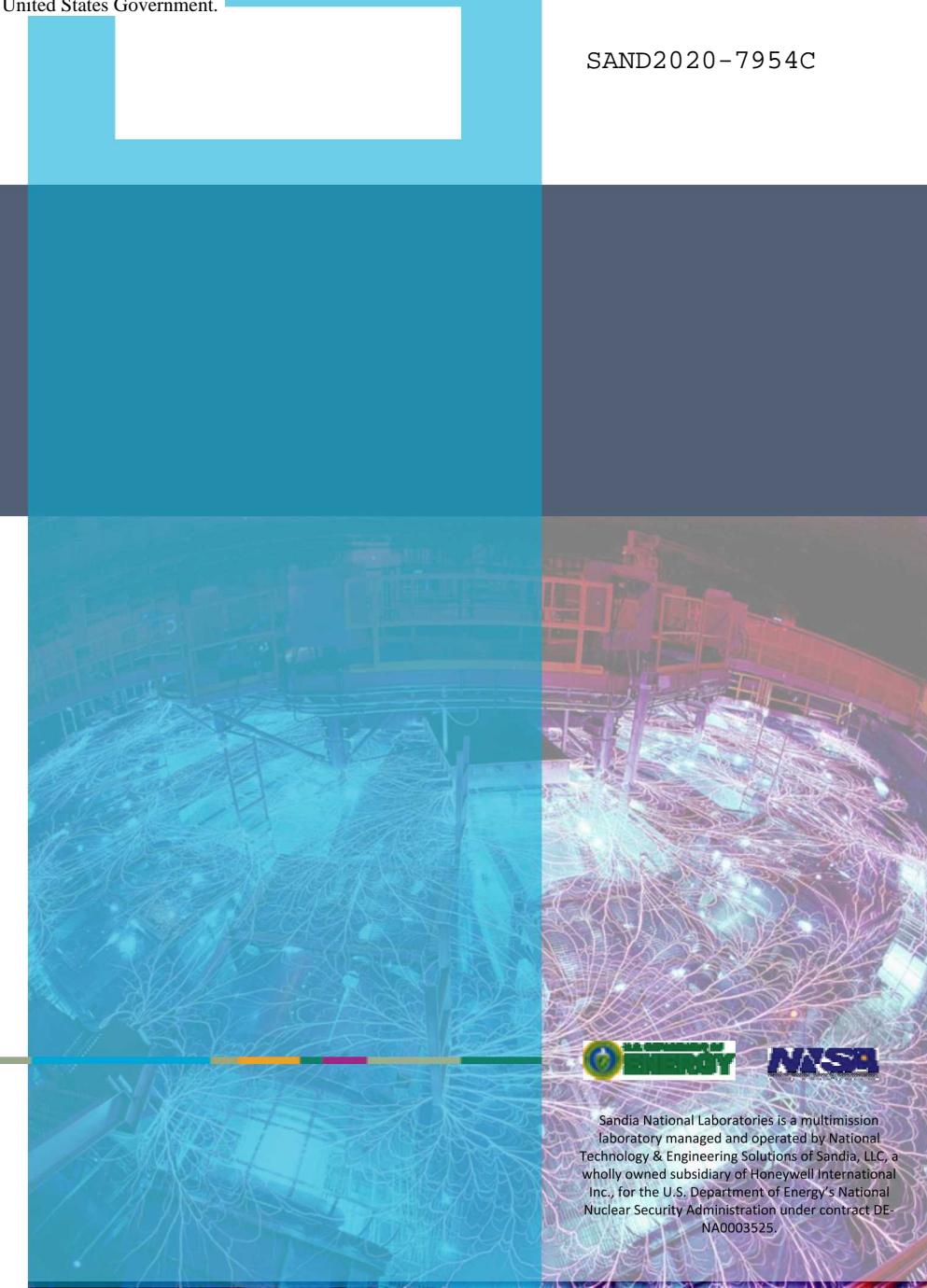


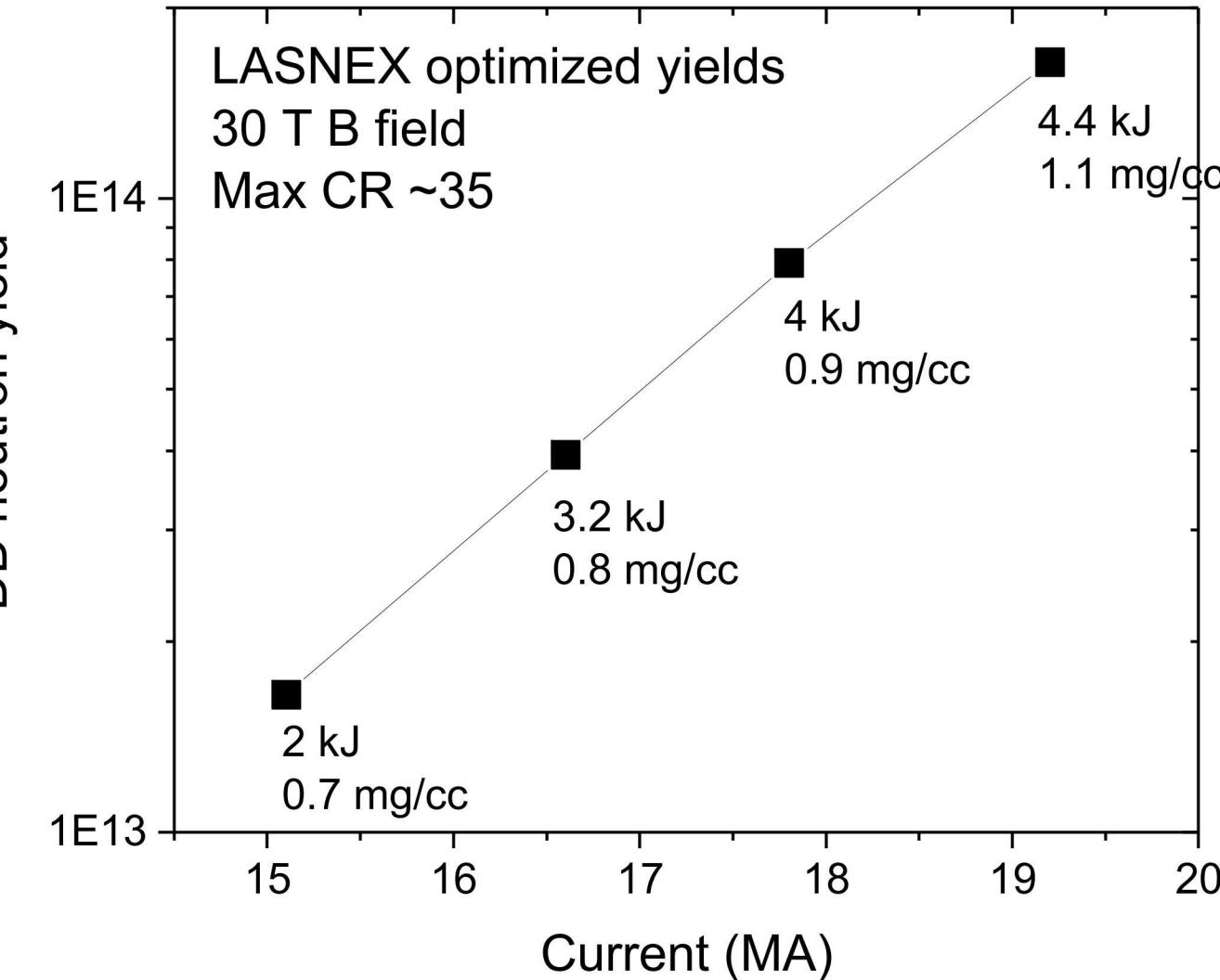
# Update on MagLIF preheat experiments

A. Harvey-Thompson, M. Geissel, M. R. Weis, B. Galloway, J. R. Fein, T. Awe, J. A. Crabtree, D. J. Ampleford, D. Bliss, M. E. Glinsky, M. R. Gomez, J. C. Hanson, E. Harding, C. A. Jennings, M. Kimmel, L. Perea, K. J. Peterson, J. L. Porter, P. K. Rambo, G. K. Robertson, D. E. Ruiz, J. Schwarz, J. Shores, S. A. Slutz, I. C. Smith, C. S. Speas, A. York  
Sandia National Laboratories  
R. R. Paguio, G. E. Smith, M. Mauldin  
General Atomics  
B. Pollock  
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory



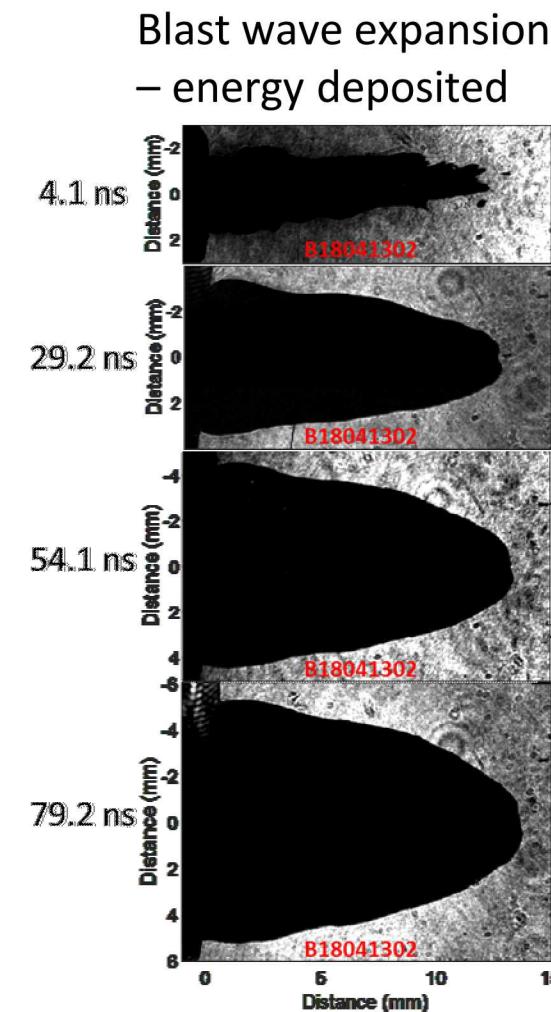
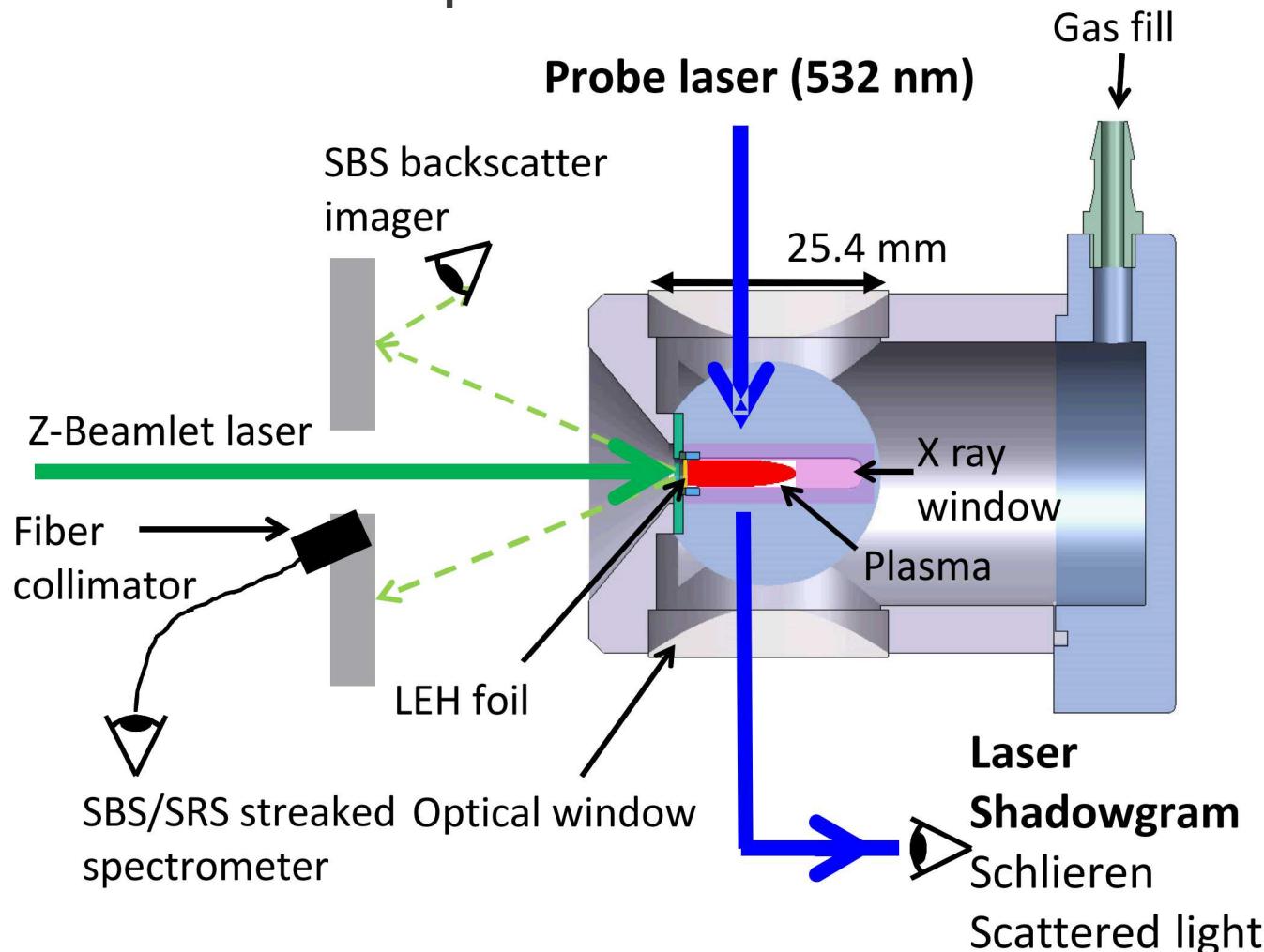
Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology & Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.

# Preheat energy is a limiting factor on MagLIF performance



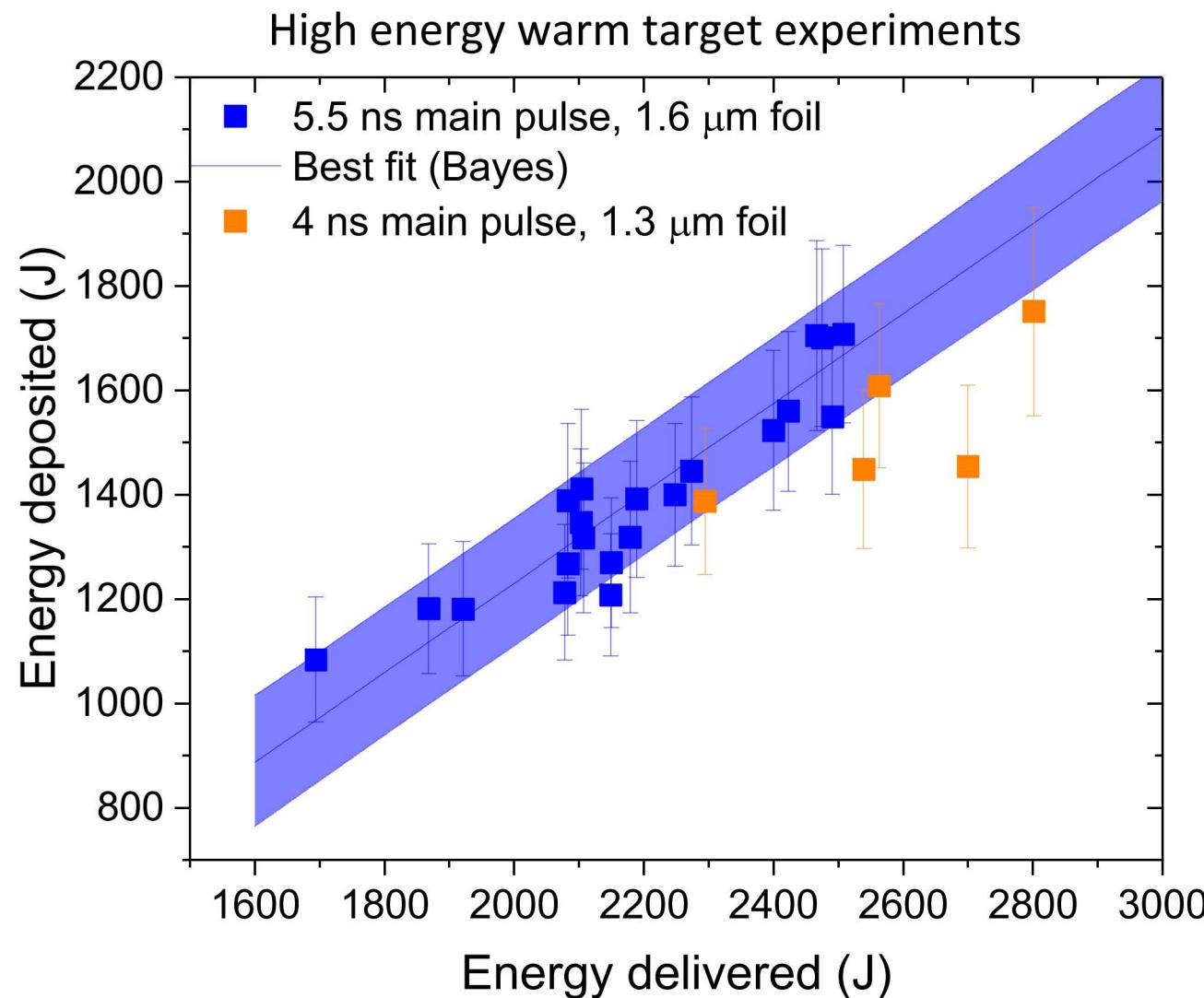
- Optimizing MagLIF yields at  $B_z=30$  T takes LOTS of preheat energy
- Our best warm experiments couple < 2kJ of energy – this limits potential performance
  - Operate at lower currents
  - Reduce preheat energy density increasing stagnation CR
- MagLIF preheat focus: Increase coupled energy through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

# Deposited preheat energy is measured in offline “PECOS” experiments



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

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



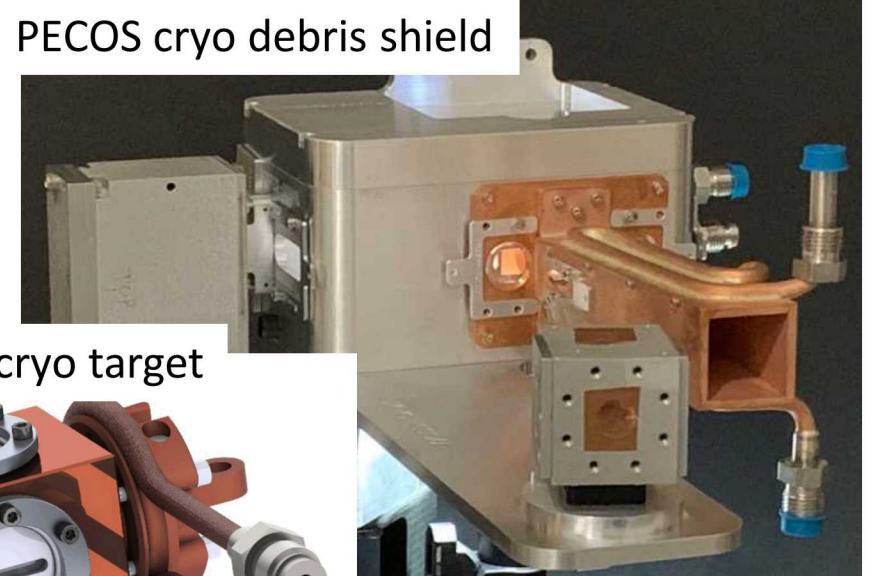
- We are limited to ~70% coupling efficiency by losses
  - LPI backscatter
  - Energy loss to LEH foil
- We are working to mitigate losses in two ways:
  - Cryogenic cooling allowing for thinner windows
  - Laser-gate which “pops” the LEH foil before the main pulse
  - Mitigation enables 1.5 mm spots – 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  $\mu\text{m}$  foil)<sup>[1]</sup>
- 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

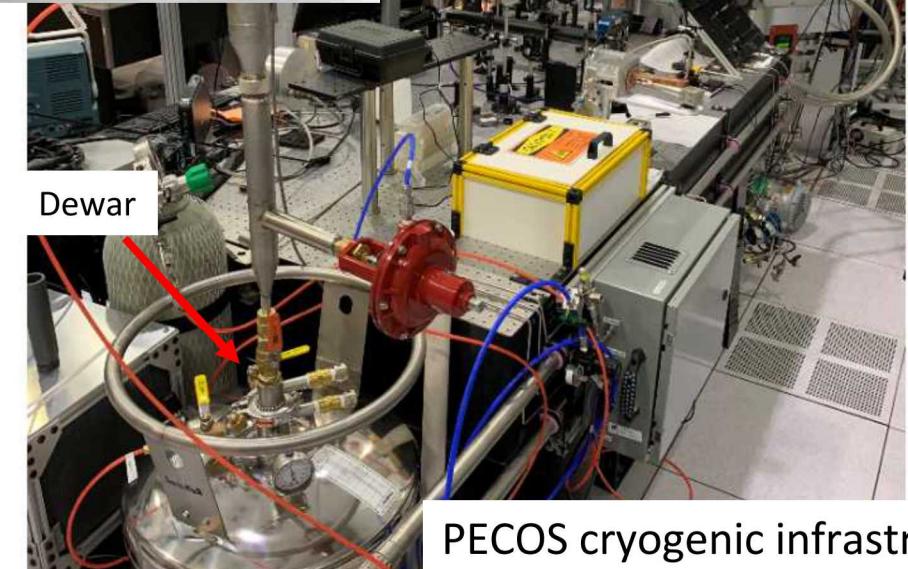
PECOS cryo debris shield



PECOS cryo target



Target chamber

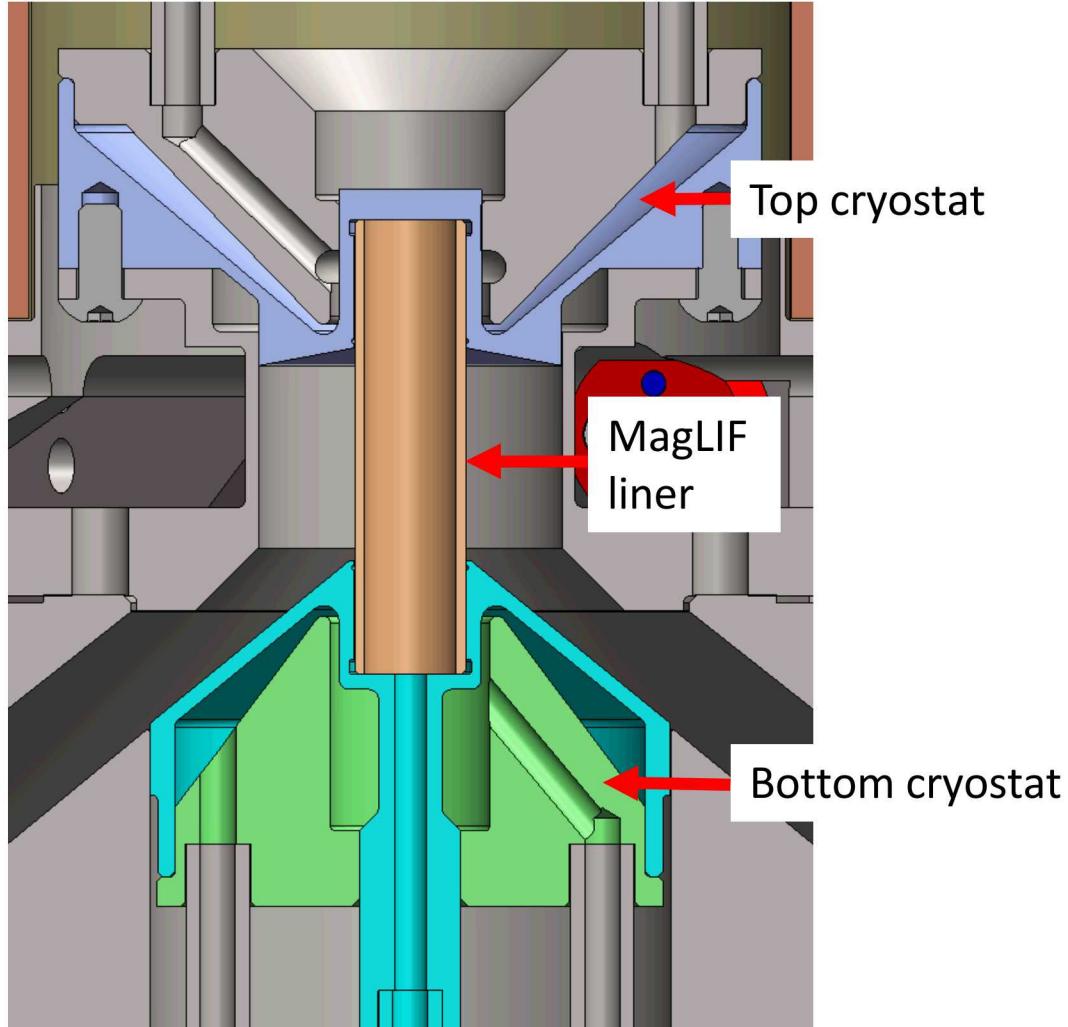


Dewar

PECOS cryogenic infrastructure

# Advanced cryogenic cooling improves temperature control in integrated experiments

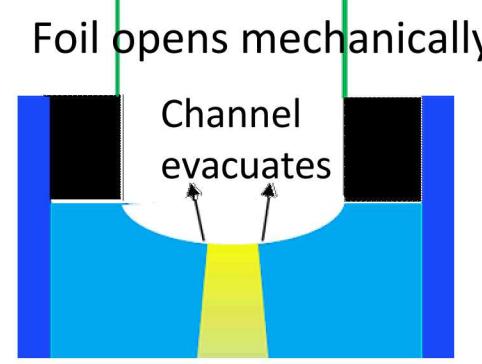
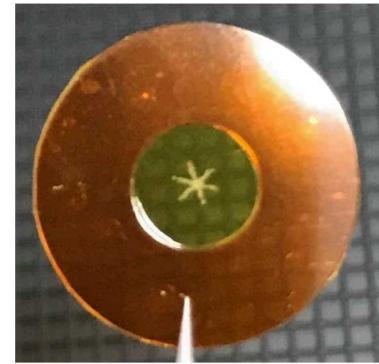
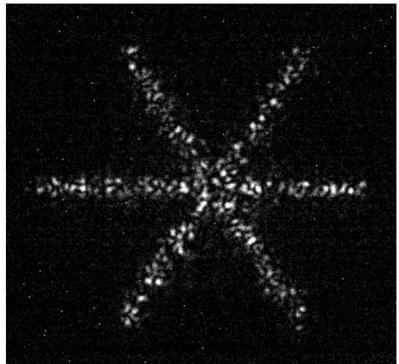
Test hardware for bottom side cooling



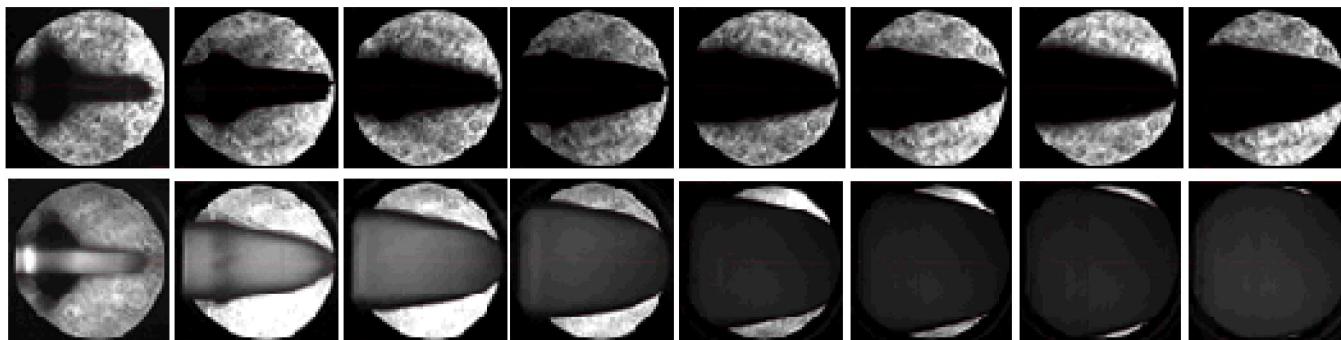
- Recent cryogenic experiments returned neutron yields comparable to warm targets
  - Z3500:  $3.08e12 \pm 30.9\%$
  - Z3501:  $3.02e12 \pm 30.4\%$
  - Current delivery was nominal
  - Temperature uncertainty was high  $\pm 25\%$  (no insulating breaks)
- Goals for December series:
  - Demonstrate  $>2$  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

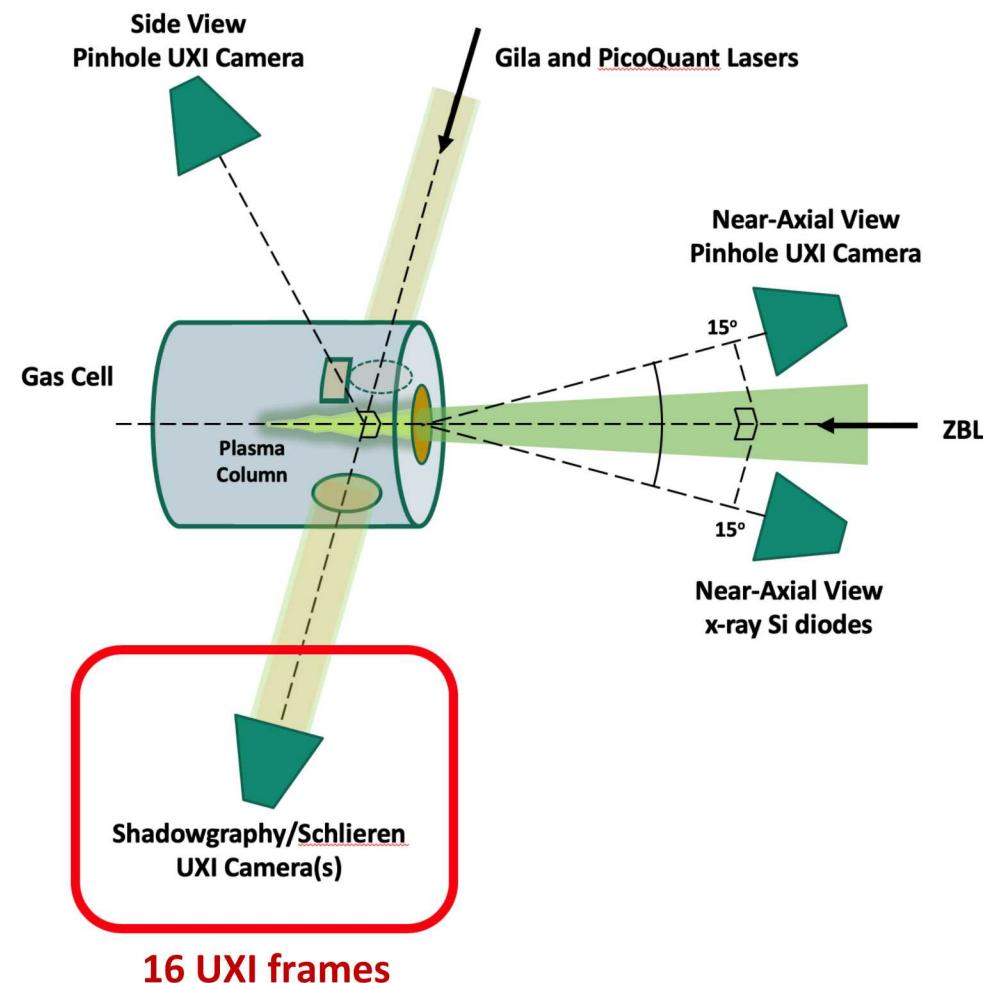


16 frame shadowgraphy shows blast-wave expansion



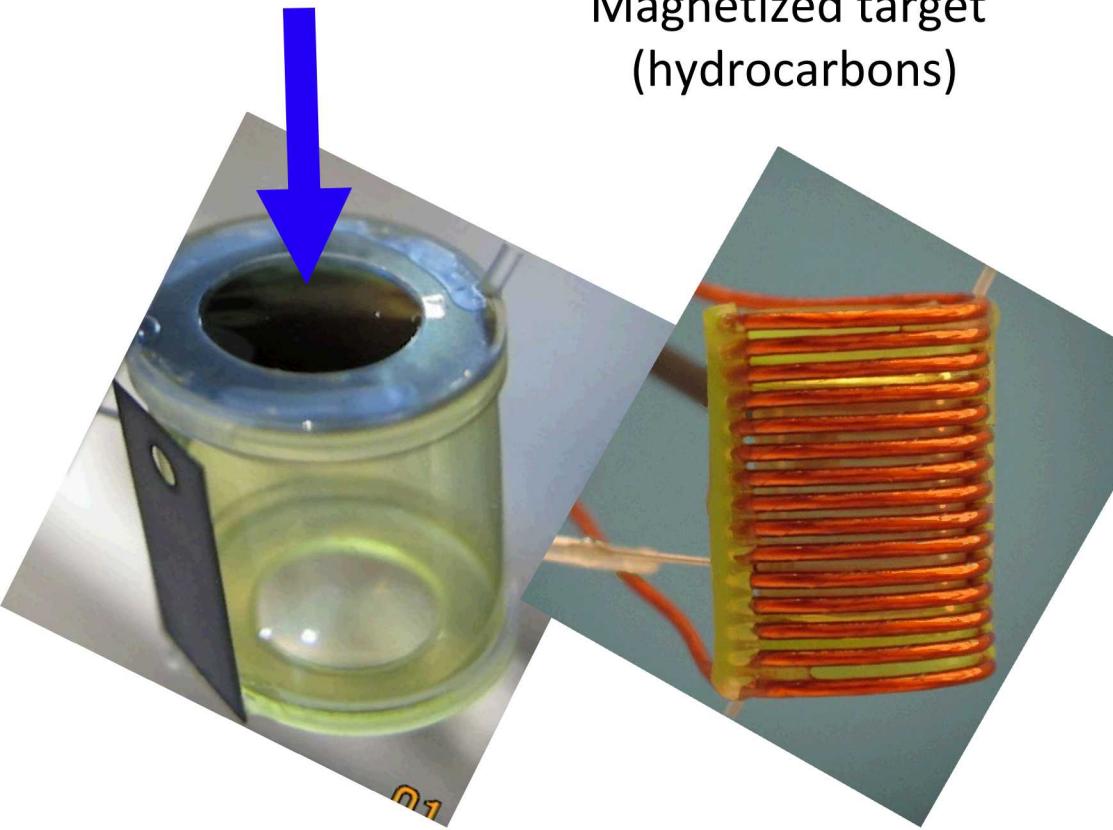
- Preliminary results from 8 shots suggest that Lasergate:
  - Successfully removes the LEH window
  - Data suggests increased total energy deposition

Conchas: Large suite of diagnostics fielded



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

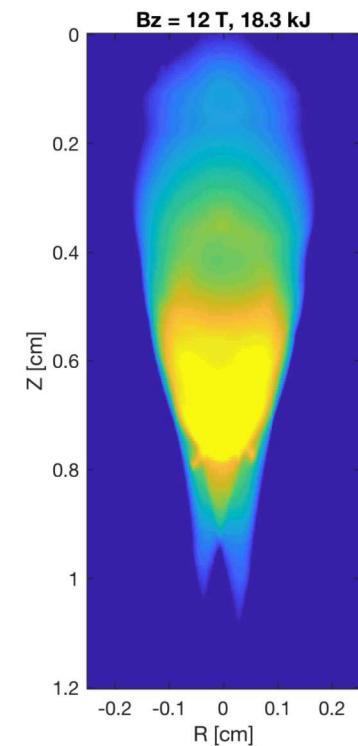
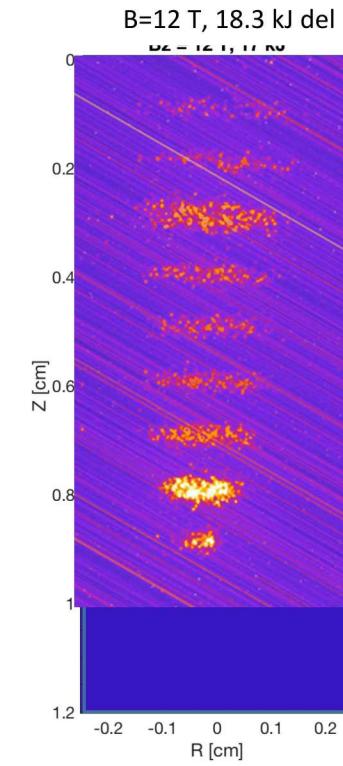
NIF quad (up to 30 kJ)



Magnetized target  
(hydrocarbons)

Cryogenic target  
(dense D<sub>2</sub>)

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