

Research Plans for OMEGA EP



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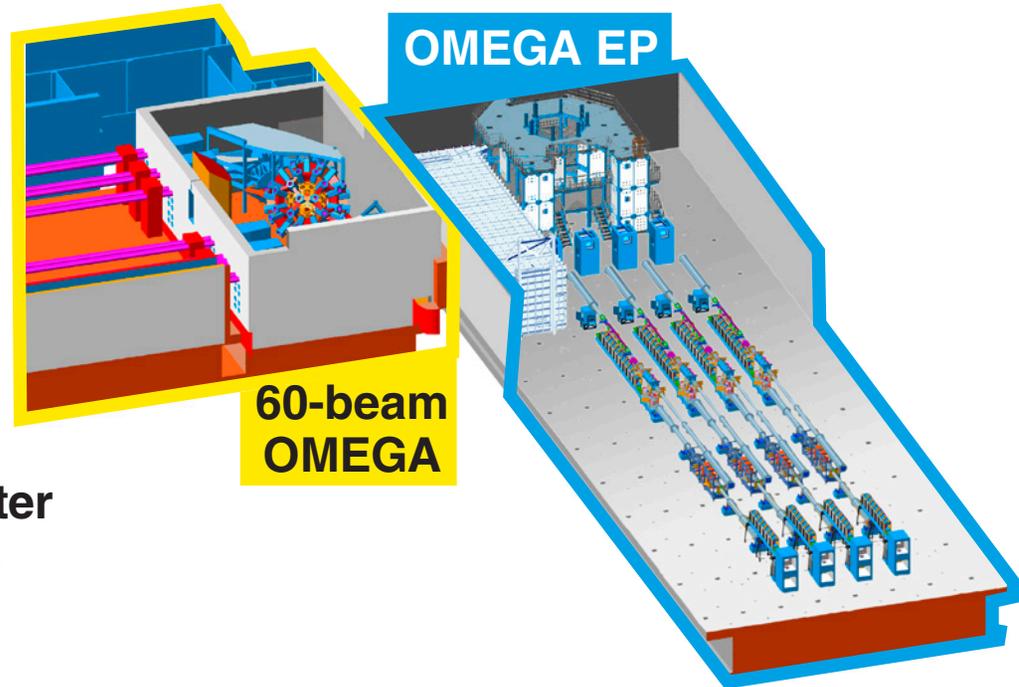
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Summary

OMEGA EP has five primary missions

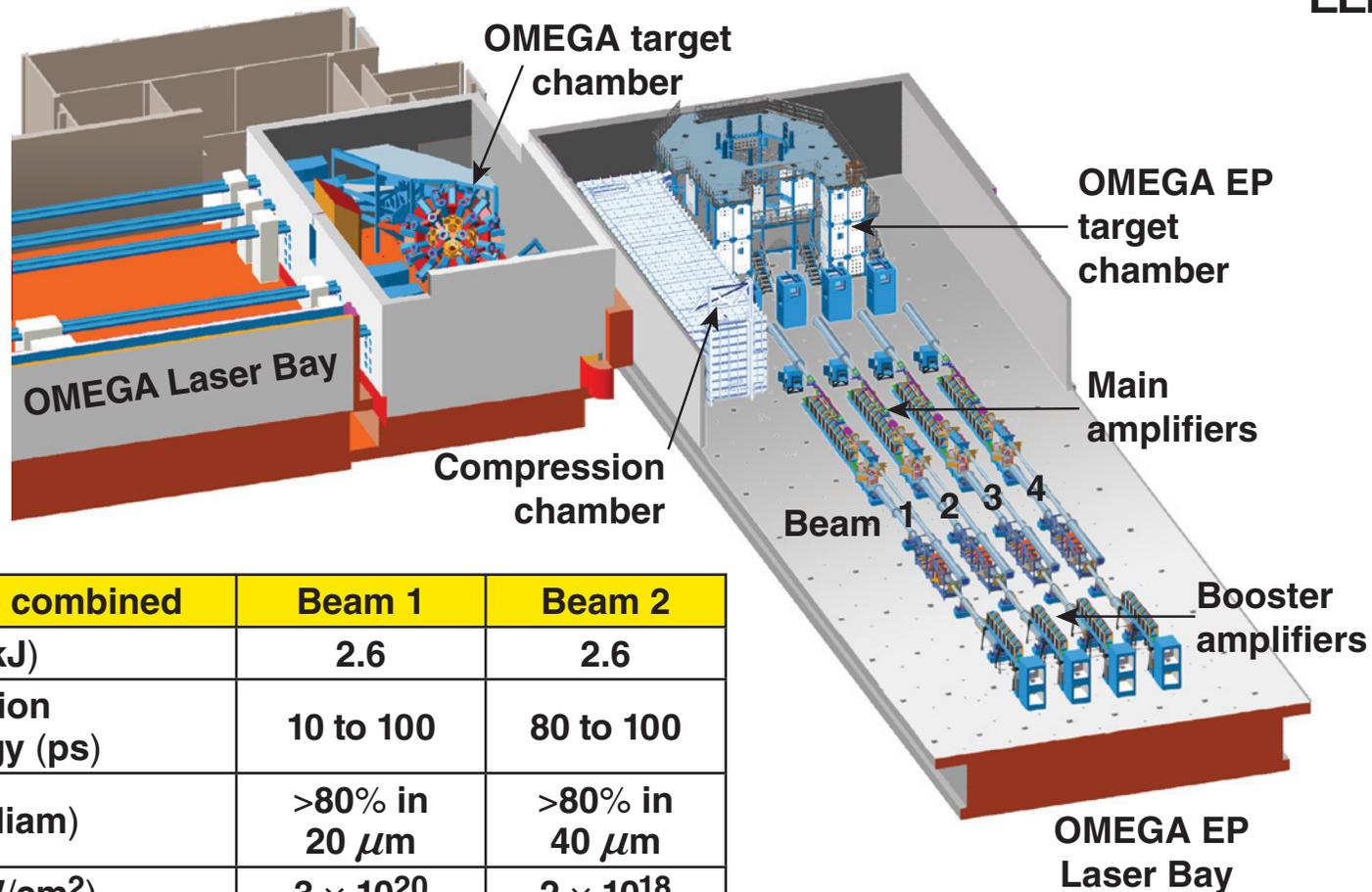


1. Extend HED research capabilities with high-energy and high-brightness backlighting
2. Perform integrated advanced-ignition experiments
3. Develop advanced backlighter techniques for HED physics
4. Staging facility for the NIF to improve its effectiveness
5. Conduct ultrahigh-intensity laser-matter interactions research



OMEGA EP will be completed in Q3 FY08

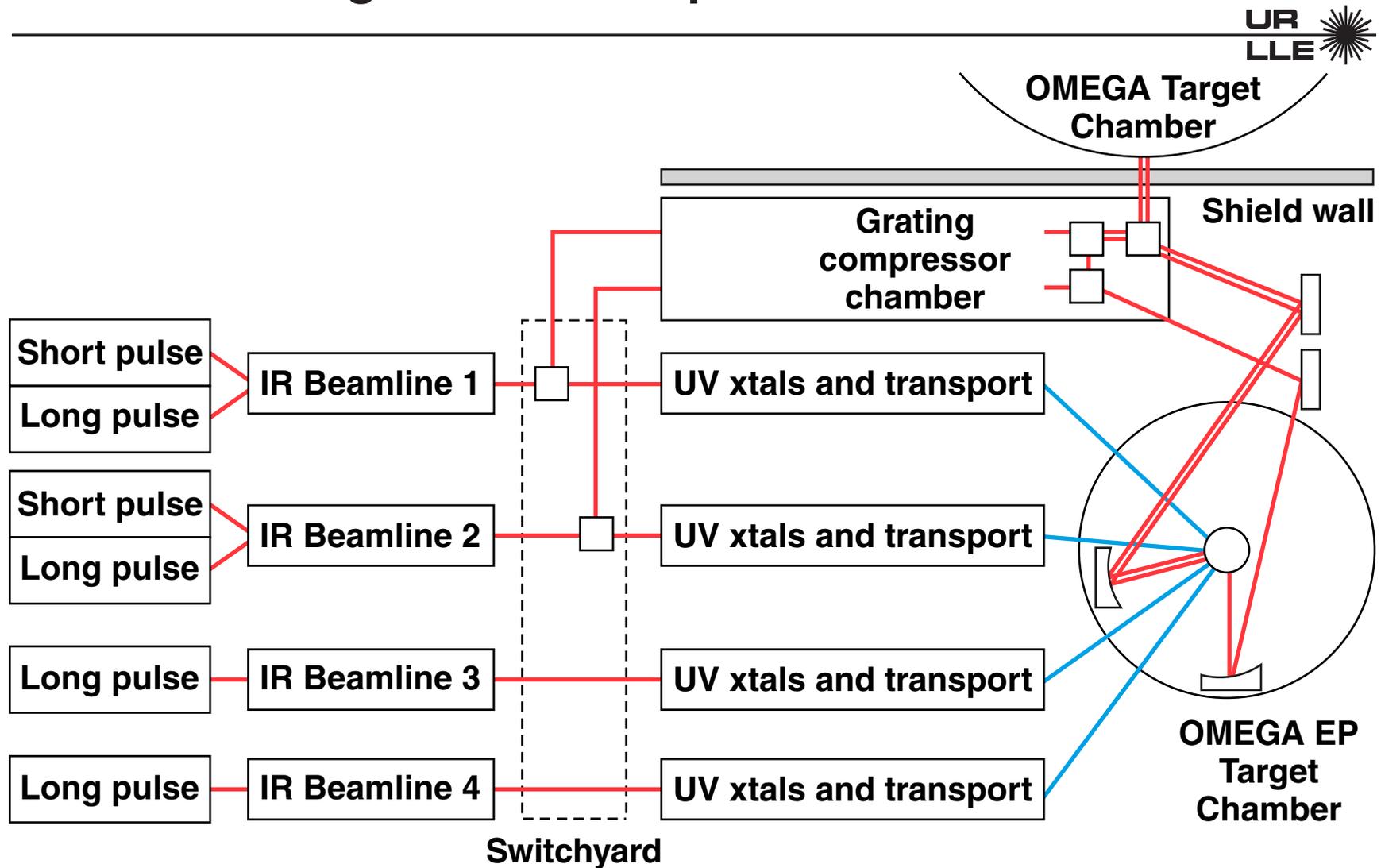
OMEGA EP beams has four NIF-like beams; two of these can be operated with ps pulses



Short pulse combined	Beam 1	Beam 2
IR energy (kJ)	2.6	2.6
Pulse duration at full energy (ps)	10 to 100	80 to 100
Focusing (diam)	>80% in 20 μm	>80% in 40 μm
Intensity (W/cm^2)	3×10^{20}	2×10^{18}

- Each beam duration can be as short as 1 ps at reduced energy (grating damage and *B*-integral)
- Beam 2 can produce 2.6 kJ in 10 ps when propagating on a separate path

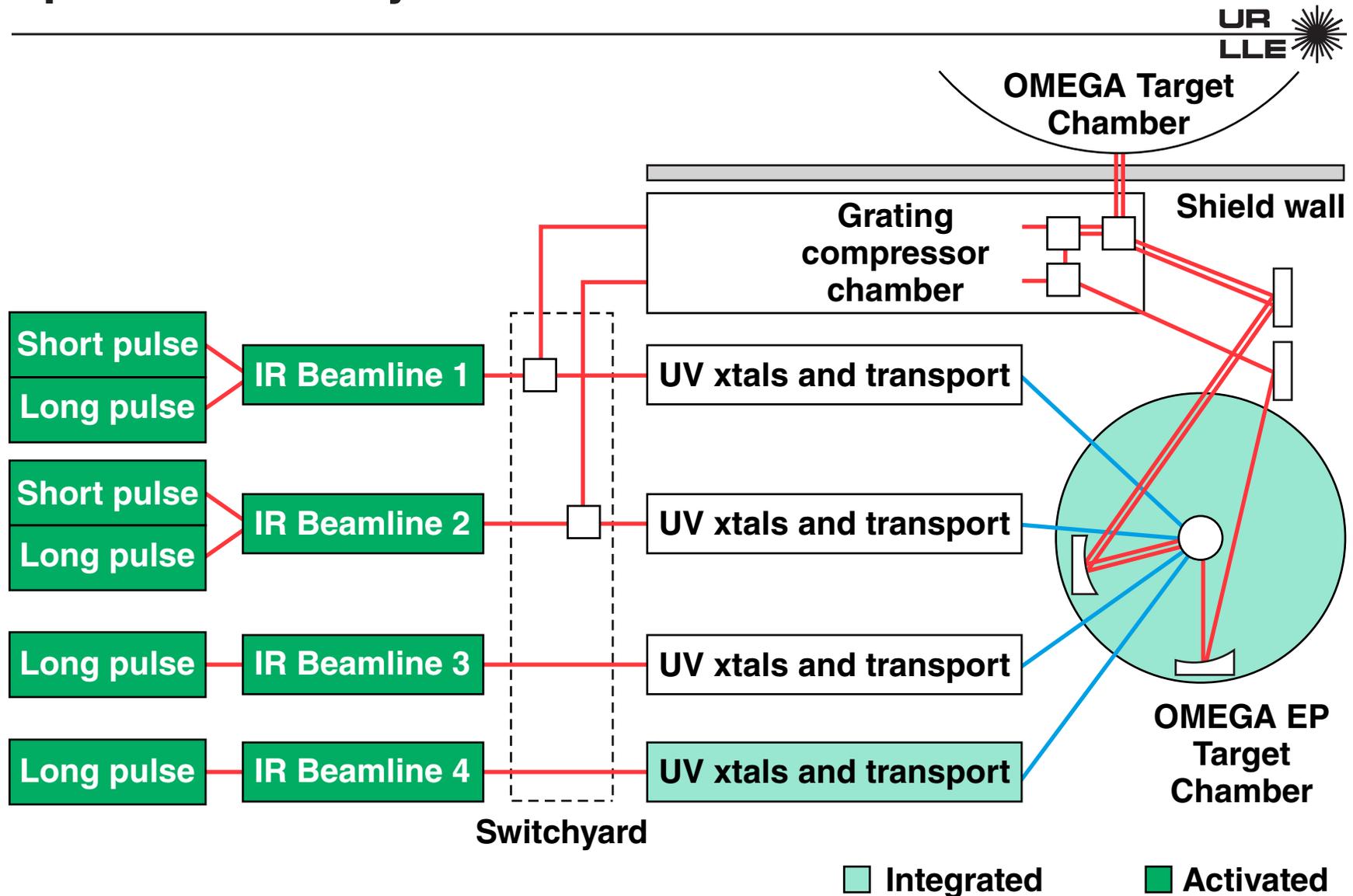
The OMEGA EP architecture is based on multi-configurable beam paths



Short-pulse OMEGA EP beams can be directed either to OMEGA or to the OMEGA EP target chamber

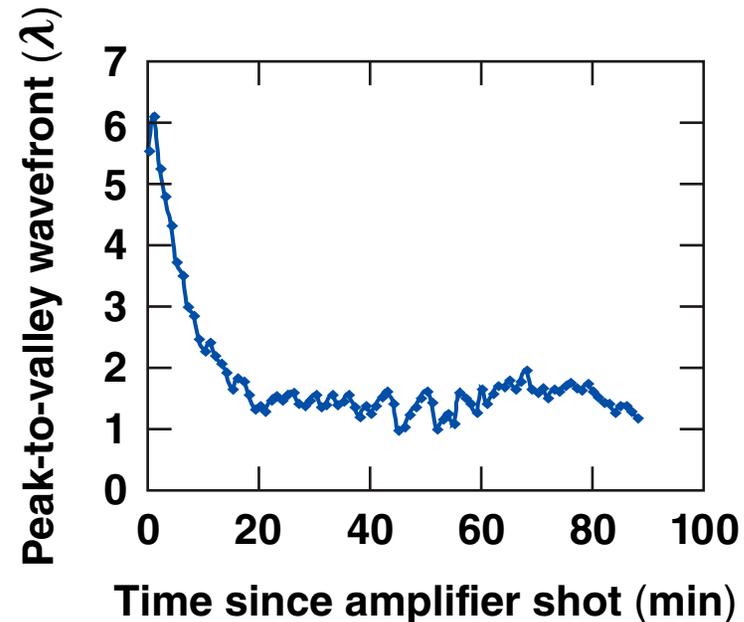
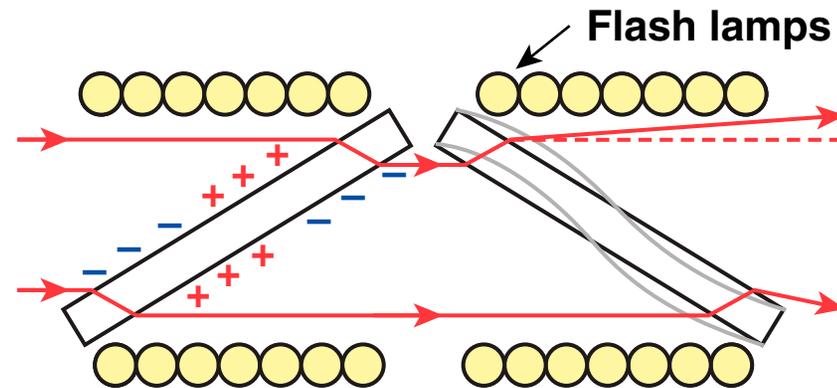
Initial activation has been completed up to the switchyard

UR
LLE

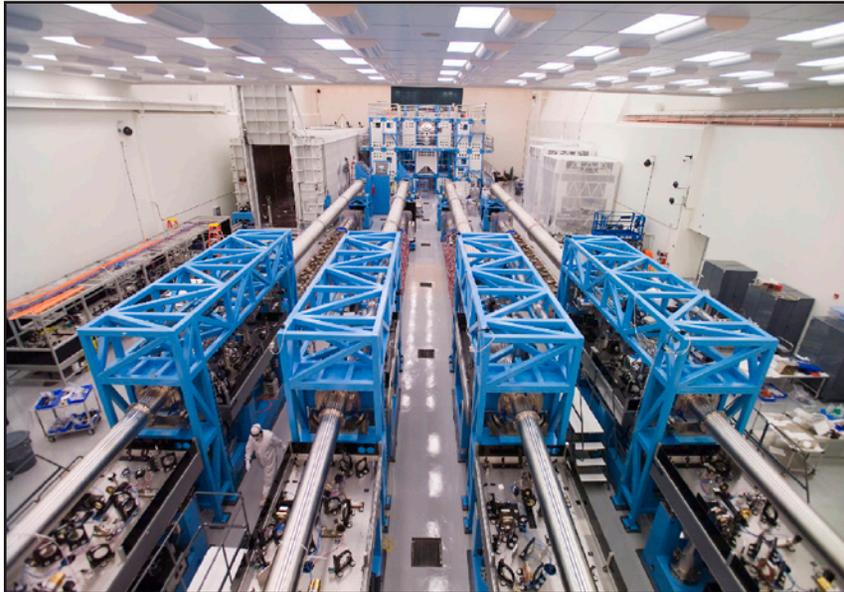


Recovery from amplifier thermal distortion supports 1-h repetition rate

- Nonuniform heating of amplifier disks causes an S-bend, leading to an astigmatic defocusing of the beam.
- Water cooling allows rapid recovery of wavefront.



OMEGA EP integration is nearly complete and commissioning is scheduled for Q3 FY08



IR activation to 3 kJ	Completed
Grating Compressor alignment	June–October 2007
Short-pulse alignment to target chamber	November–January 2008
UV activation	November–January 2008
Short-pulse activation	February–April 2008

OMEGA and OMEGA EP will be operated as user facilities as part of NNSA's Complex 2030



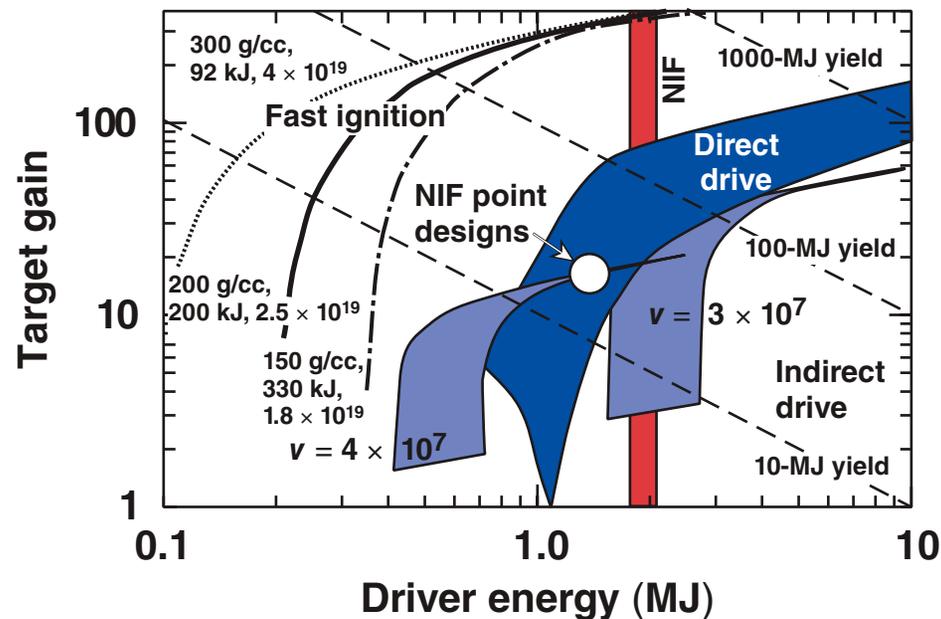
- LLE has implemented a new facility governance plan.
- All users participate in the governance plan.
- The LLE Director approves a facility schedule that supports NNSA requirements.
- LLE hosted OMEGA EP Users' Workshops in January 2006 and May 2007.
- LLE will host a third OMEGA EP Users' Workshop in February/March 2008.

OMEGA facilities are essential for supporting ICF/NIC and HED/SSP campaigns, and basic science.

The fast-ignition concept reduces the compression energy required by providing external heating of the hot spot



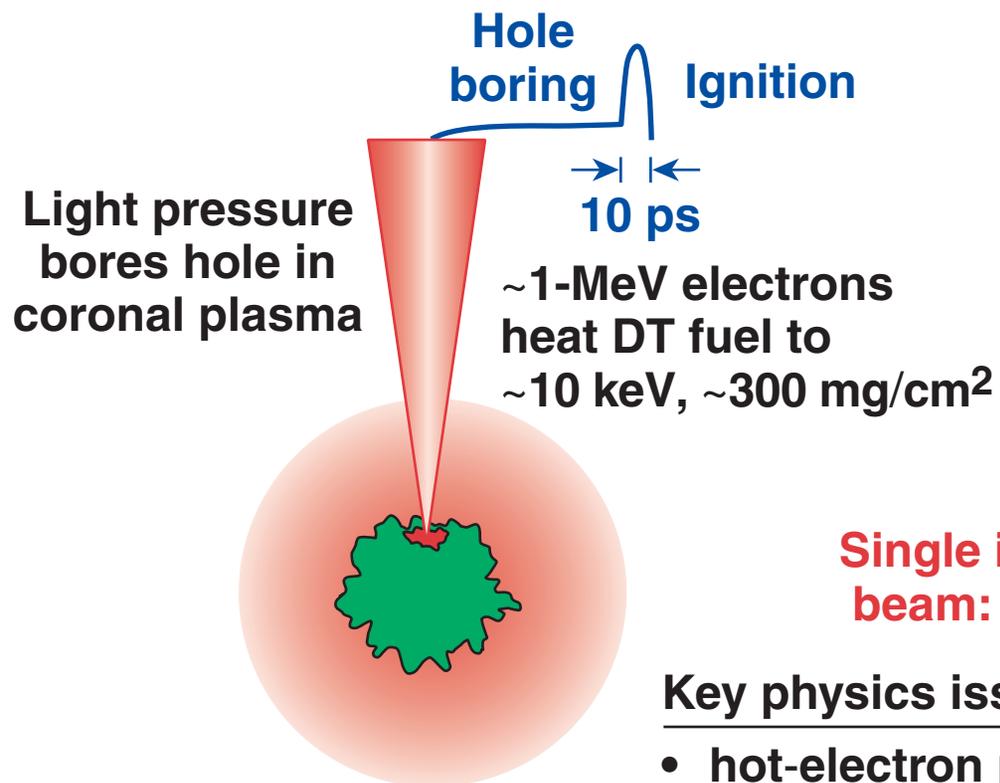
- The basic fast-ignition concept*
 - assemble fuel to high densities without creating a hot spot
 - requires 50% less driver energy
 - use an external heating source to heat a $\rho R \sim 0.3 \text{ g/cm}^2$ region to 10 keV
- This reduces the required driver energy for similar gain to conventional ICF.



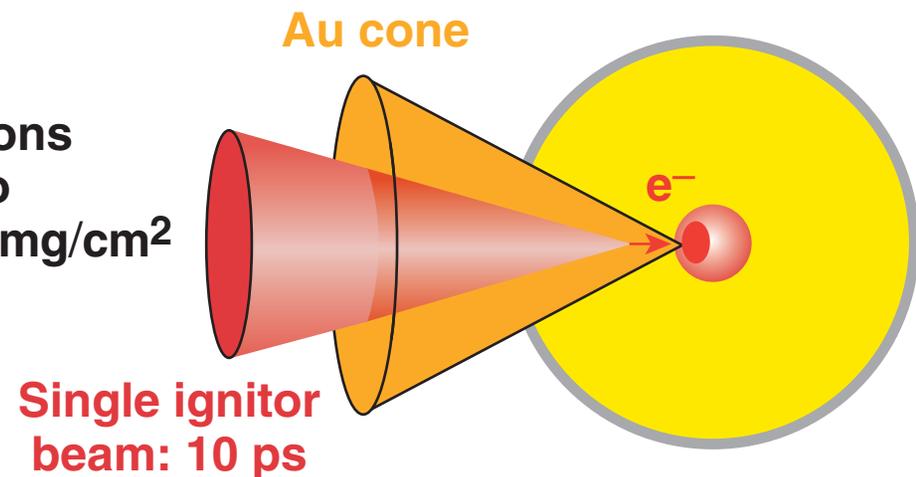
Fast-ignition research with cryogenic fuel will be conducted on OMEGA with the high-energy-petawatt OMEGA EP



Channeling Concept¹



Cone-Focused Concept²



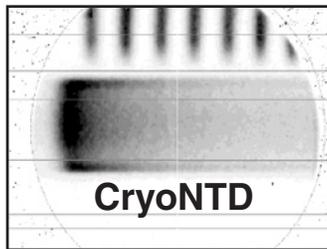
Key physics issues

- hot-electron production
- transport to the core
- core formation

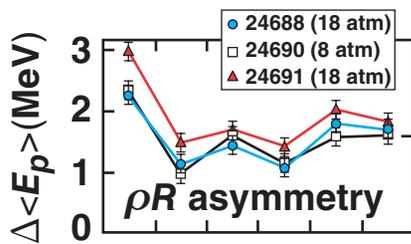
¹M. Tabak *et al.*, Phys. Plasmas 1, 1626 (1994).

²R. Kodama, Nature 418, 933 (2002).

Integrated cryogenic DD FI experiments on OMEGA will validate/compare both channeling and cone concepts on a single facility



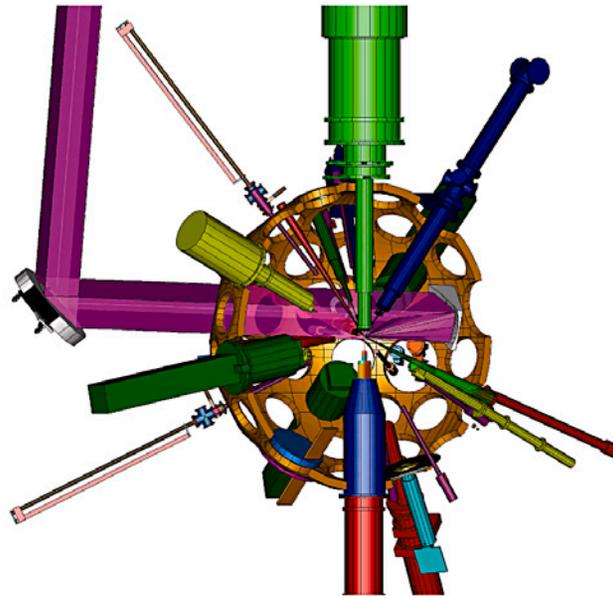
Neutronics



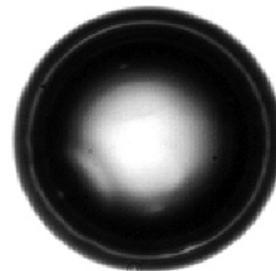
Charged-particle spectroscopy



Cone targets

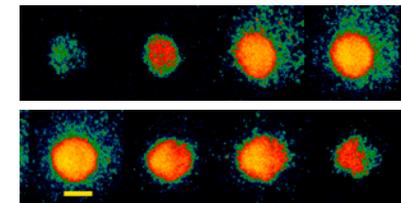


Petawatt beam - OMEGA EP

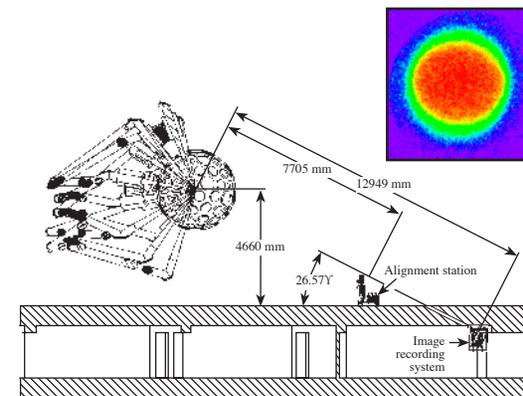


Direct-drive DD and DT cryo capsules

- High throughput
- Proven diagnostics
- Proven cryogenics



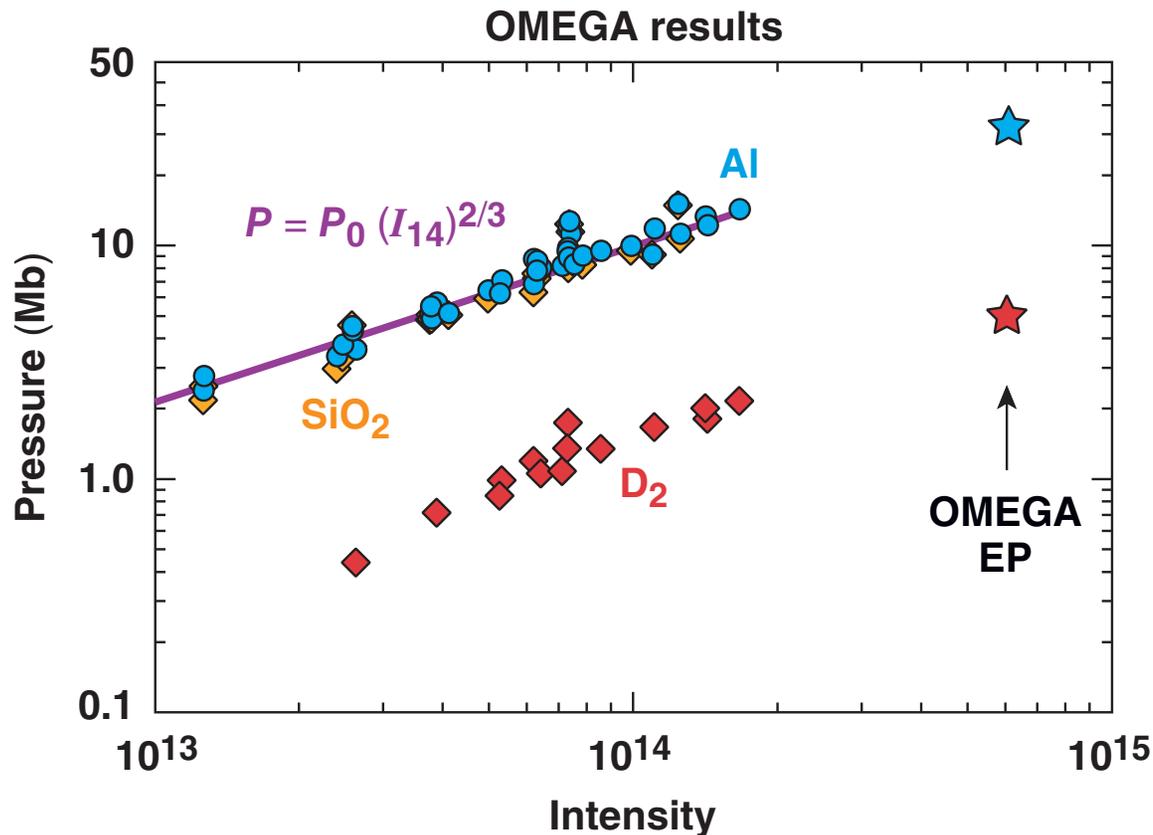
X-ray imaging



Neutron imaging

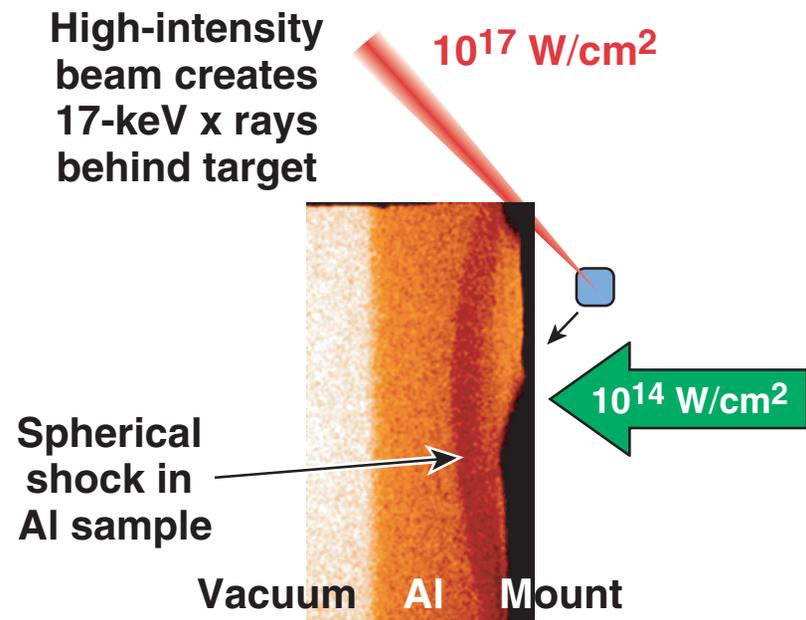
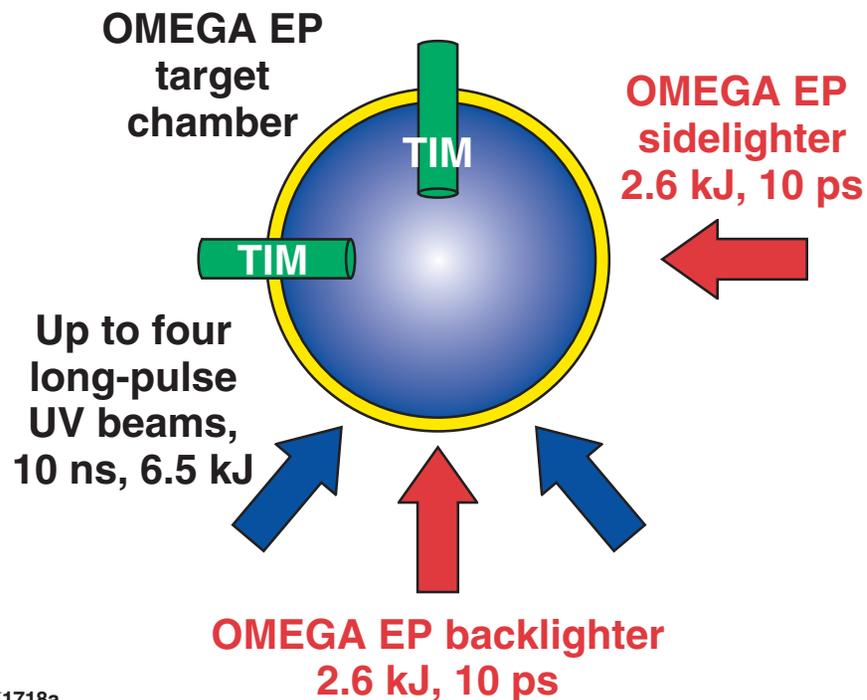
OMEGA EP will have 2 ~ 3 higher drive pressures for EOS experiments than available on OMEGA

- The long-pulse UV OMEGA EP beams will drive shock waves of ~30 Mbar in Al and 5 Mbar in D₂.
- OMEGA EP will be equipped with a VISAR/SOP and planar cryogenic target handling for EOS studies.



The combination of long- and short-pulse beams on OMEGA EP will allow high-photon-energy backlighting of compressed materials

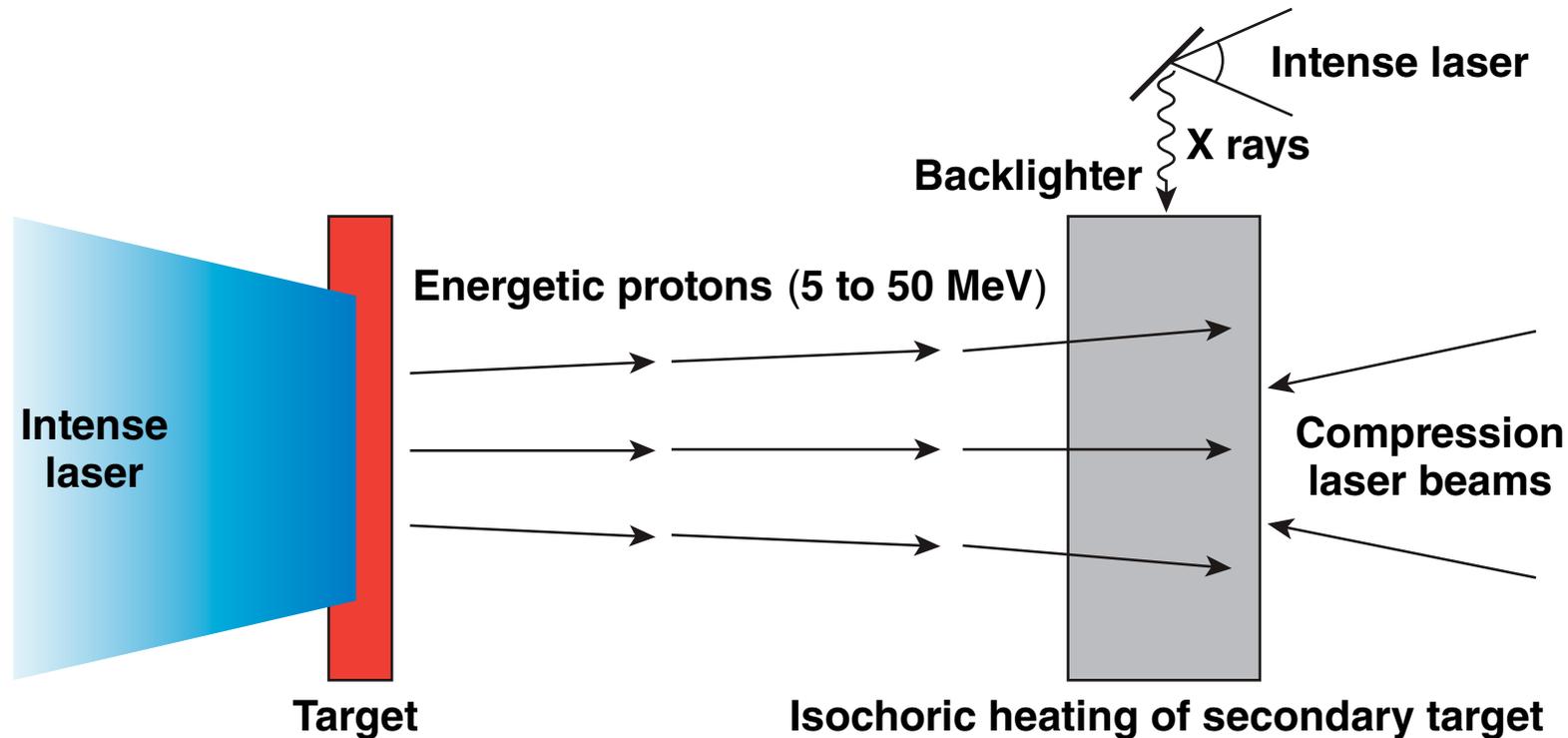
- High-photon-energy backlighting of shock-compressed materials has been demonstrated at RAL.
- Backlighting in underground experiments allowed increased understanding.
- Higher pressures and photon energies are available on OMEGA EP.



High-energy PW systems can be used to isochorically heat solid-density matter to high temperatures

High-energy PW lasers produce an intense beam of high-energy protons.

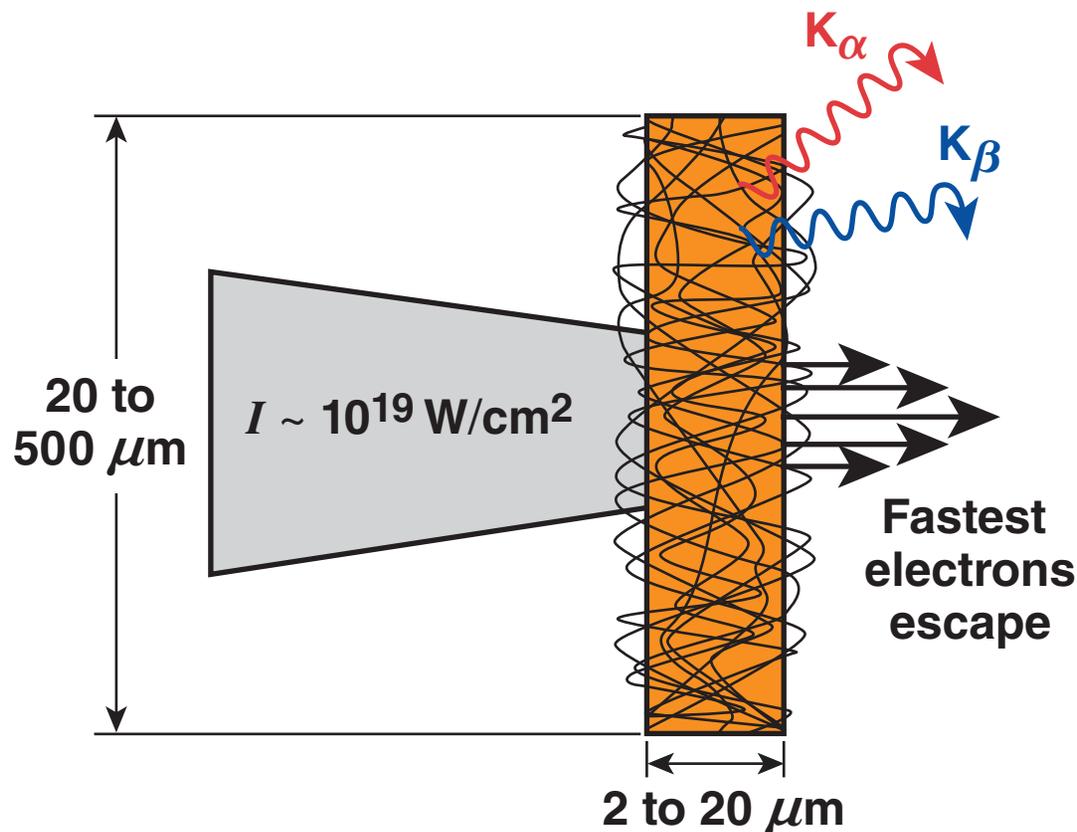
High-energy PW lasers can heat solid-density matter with electrons, protons, or photons.



Applications: Radiography, measuring fields, heating

Applications: Fast-ignition opacity of high-density, high-Z matter; access otherwise unreachable regions of phase space

Fast-electron refluxing in small-mass targets allows access to high-energy-density phenomena



- Refluxing is caused by Debye sheath field effects^{1,2}
- Majority of fast electrons are stopped in the target
- Provides a simple geometry for testing laser-coupling, electron-generation, and target-heating models^{3,4}

¹S. P. Hatchett *et al.*, Phys. Plasmas 7, 2076 (2000).

²R. A. Snavely *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 85, 2945 (2000).

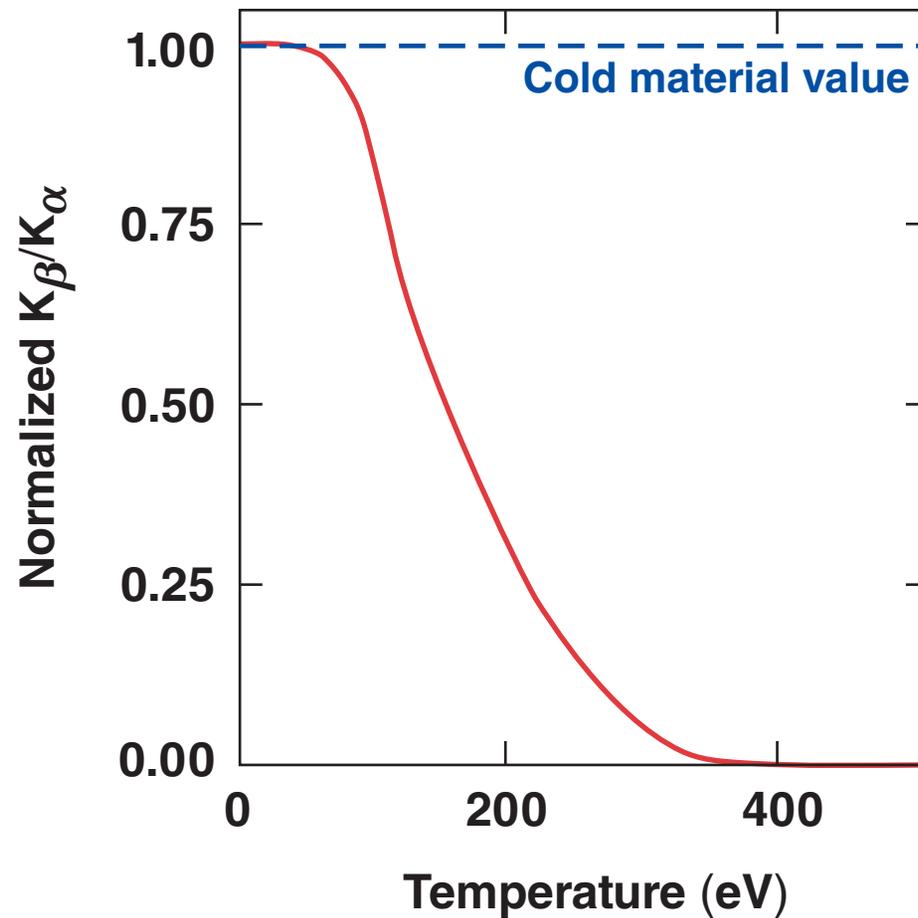
³W. Theobald *et al.*, Phys. Plasmas 13, 043102 (2006).

⁴J. Myatt *et al.*, Phys. Plasmas 14, 056301 (2007).

The K_{β}/K_{α} ratio is sensitive to the bulk-electron temperature

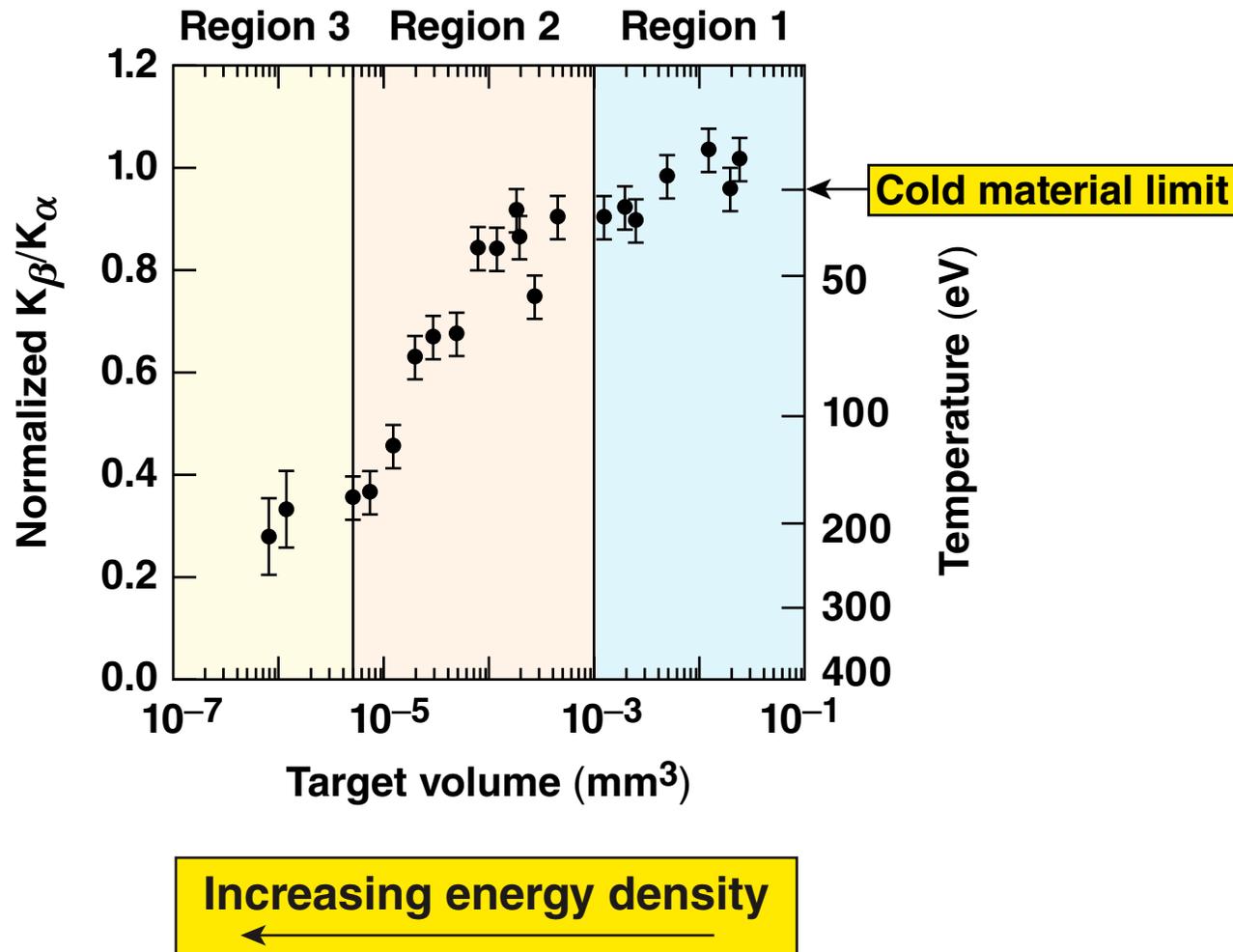


- In the cold limit $K_{\beta}/K_{\alpha} \approx 0.14$
- For $T_e = 400$ eV, the copper M-shell is completely depleted
- K_{β}/K_{α} variation with temperature can be studied experimentally using various mass targets (for fixed laser conditions)



Decreasing target volume

A $3.5\times$ reduction of K_{β}/K_{α} for target volumes $V = 10^{-6} \text{ mm}^3$ is consistent with bulk-electron temperatures $T_e \gtrsim 200 \text{ eV}$

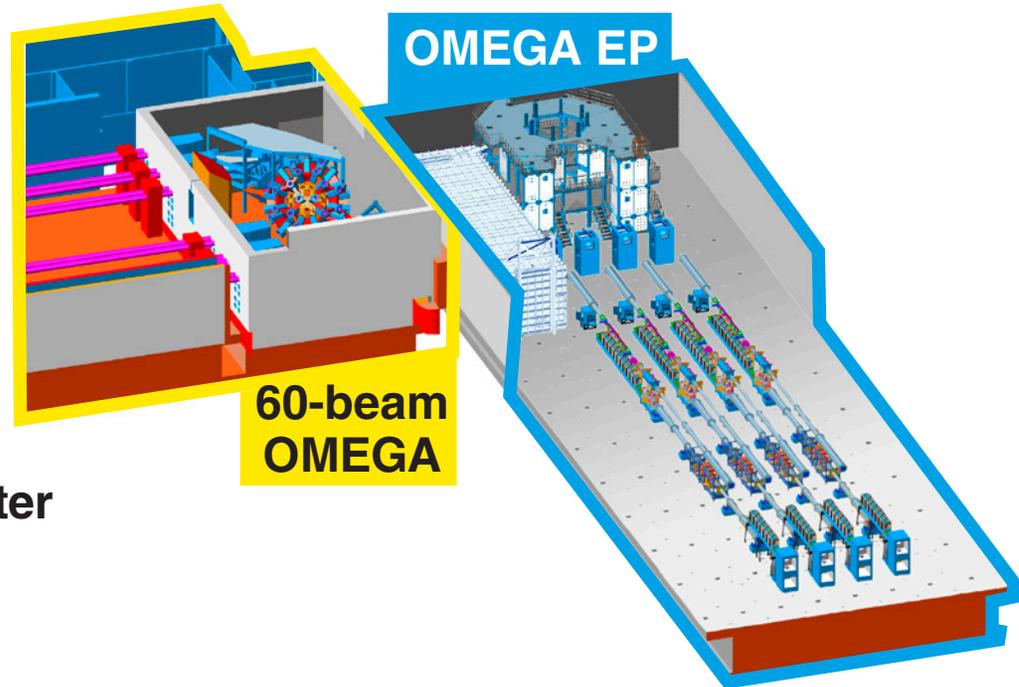


Summary/Conclusions

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