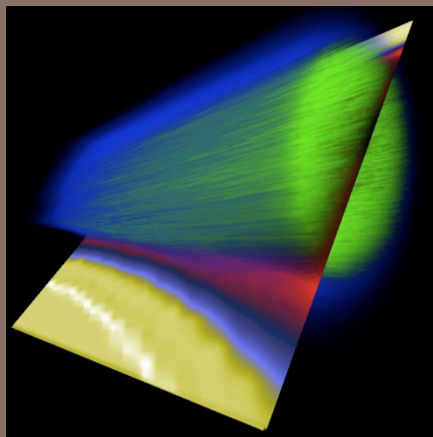
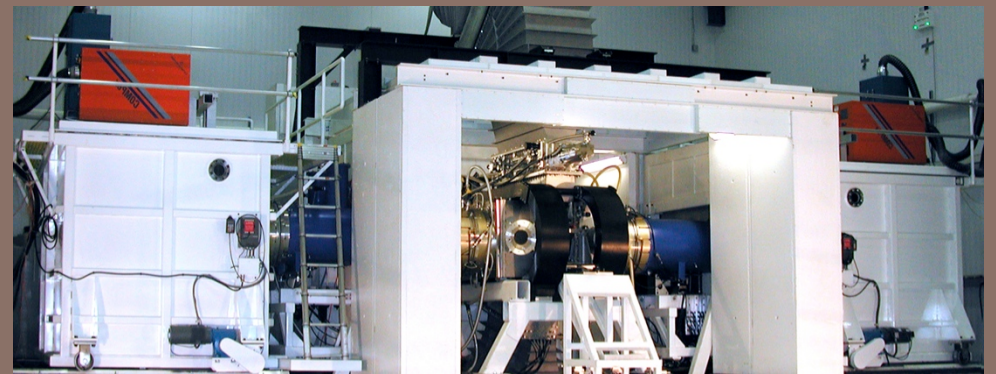
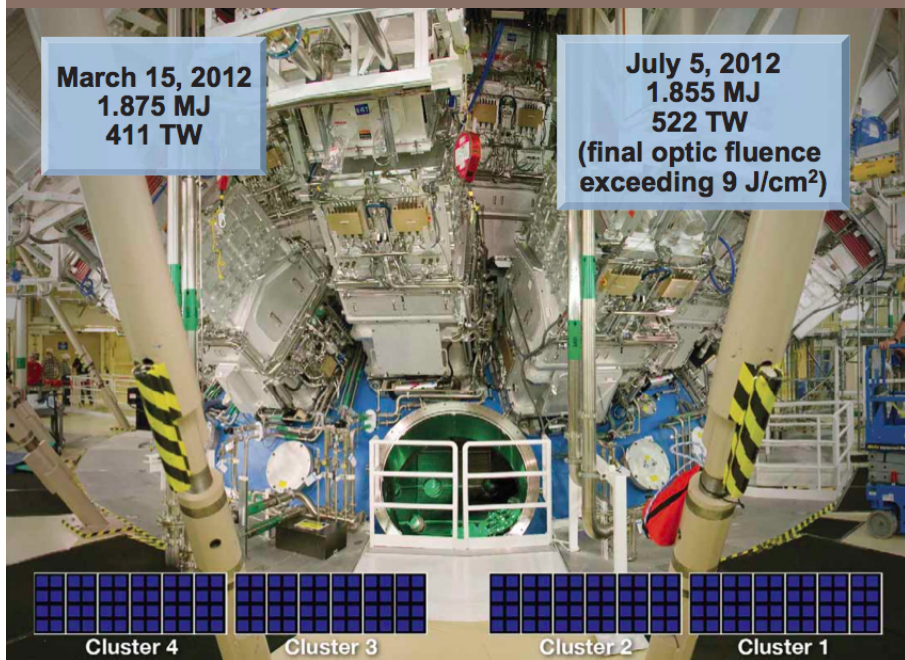
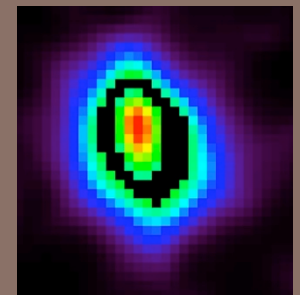




INERTIAL FUSION ENERGY SUMMARY

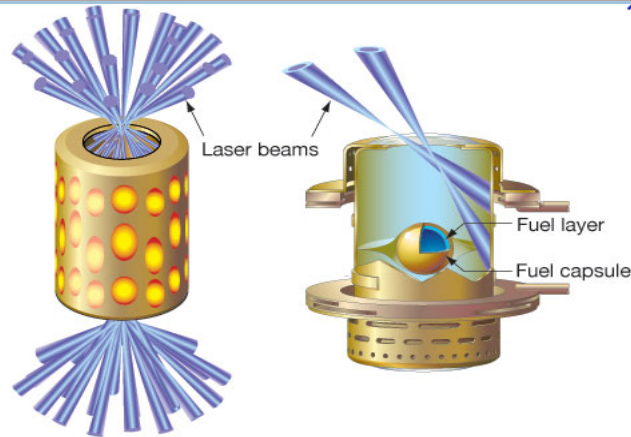
D. E. HINKEL
LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY
LIVERMORE, CA USA



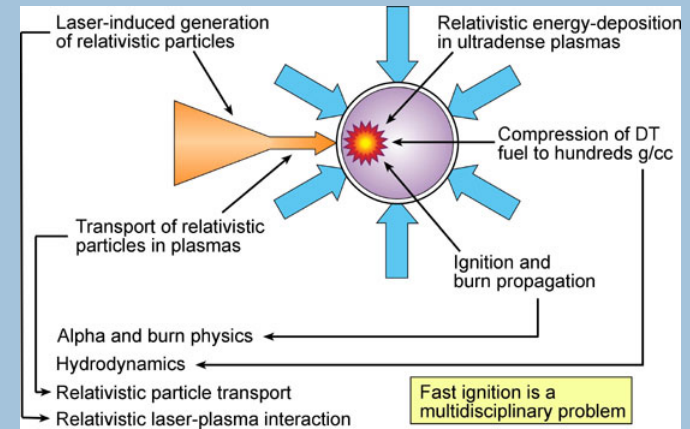
IAEA Fusion Energy Conference 2012

The prospect of inertial fusion energy derives from scientific advancements in different arenas

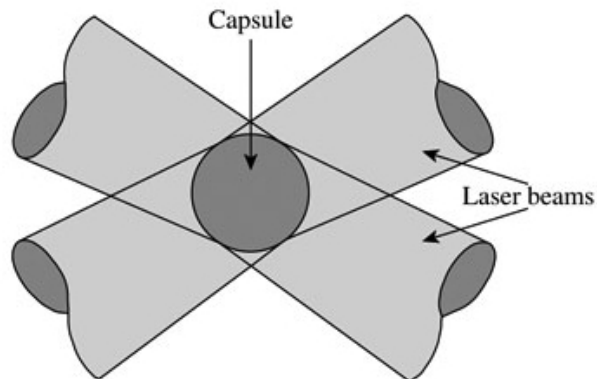
Indirect Drive Laser Fusion: Central Hot Spot Ignition



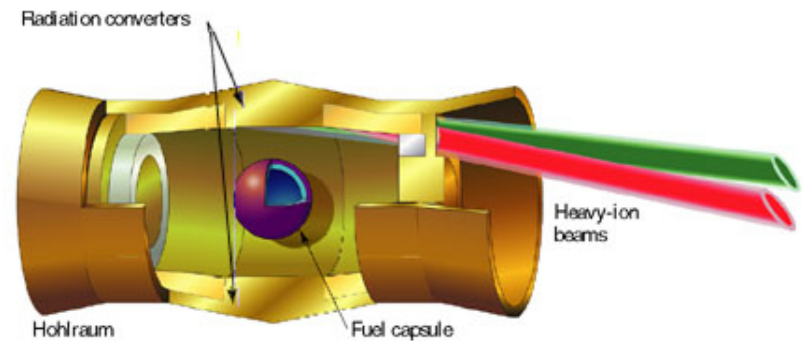
Fast Ignition/Shock Ignition



Direct Drive Laser Fusion: Central Hot Spot Ignition

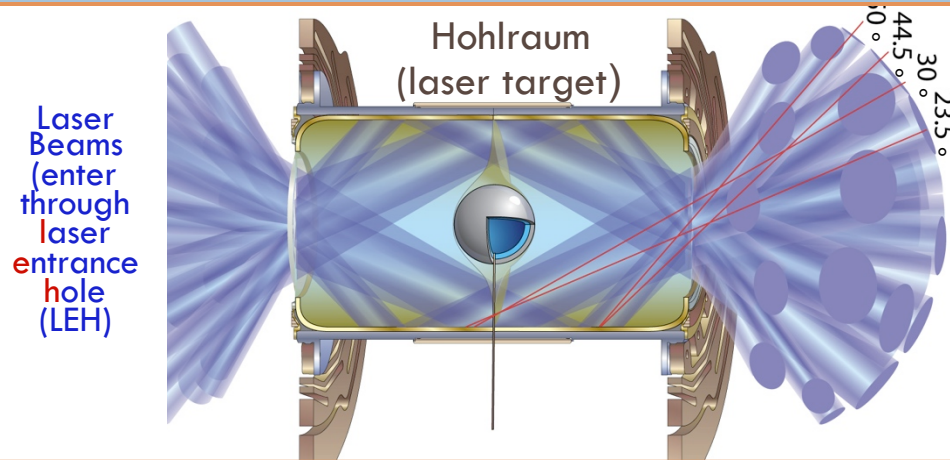


Heavy Ion Fusion

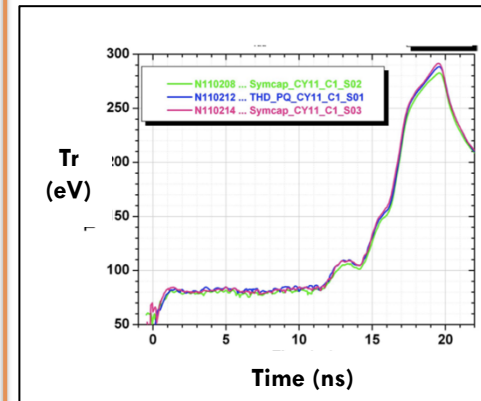


The National Ignition Facility (NIF) provides the opportunity for ignition physics research at full scale

Coupling: laser energy couples to hohlraum and converts to x-rays

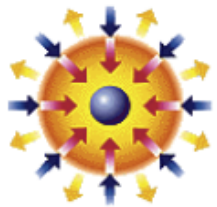


Drive: x-rays bathe capsule, heating it up -- it expands



Ablator heats up

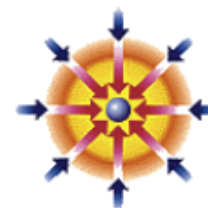
Symmetry: radiation compresses capsule and it implodes



Rocket effect

- conservation of momentum: ablated shell expands outward, rest of shell (frozen DT) is forced inward

Fusion initiates in a central hot spot and a burn front propagates outward



Ignition

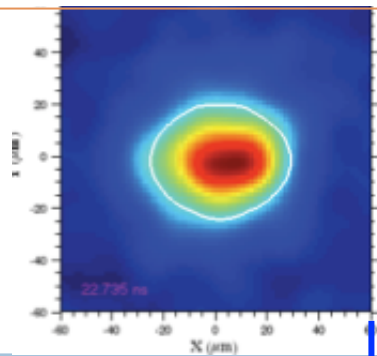


Burn wave

Synergy between different IFE scenarios drives progress in ignition science: energy coupling and drive

NIF: Laser energy couples to hohlraum, converts to x-rays, drives capsule

Symmetry w/ Cross-Beam Energy Transfer

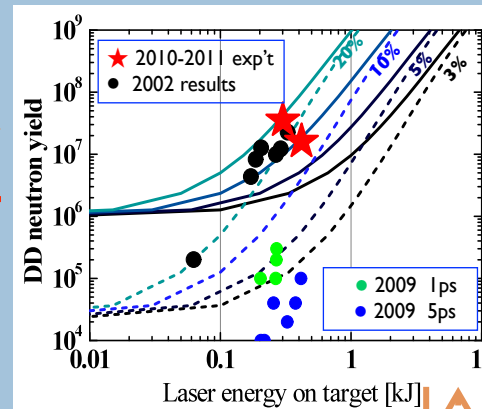


OV/1-4, Moses

Energy Coupling:

- ~ 85%
- Trad > 300 eV

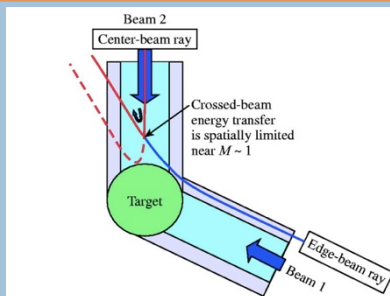
Fast Ignition: laser energy to hot electrons to **hydrodynamically assembled fuel**



ILE FI Yield:
commensurate with
10-20% coupling
efficiency

IFE/1-3, Shiraga

Coupling of Direct Drive and 4ω Drivers



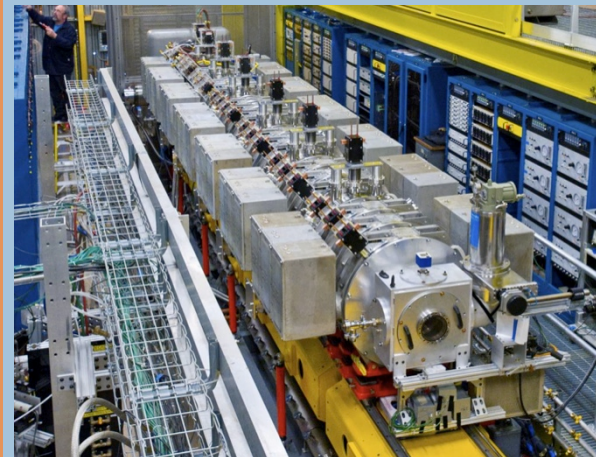
Cross-Beam Energy Transfer: impacts
Omega laser coupling

KrF Laser ($\lambda = 248$ nm)

- Very uniform illumination
- Shorter wavelength – better laser coupling

IFE/1-4, Sethian

Heavy Ion Fusion



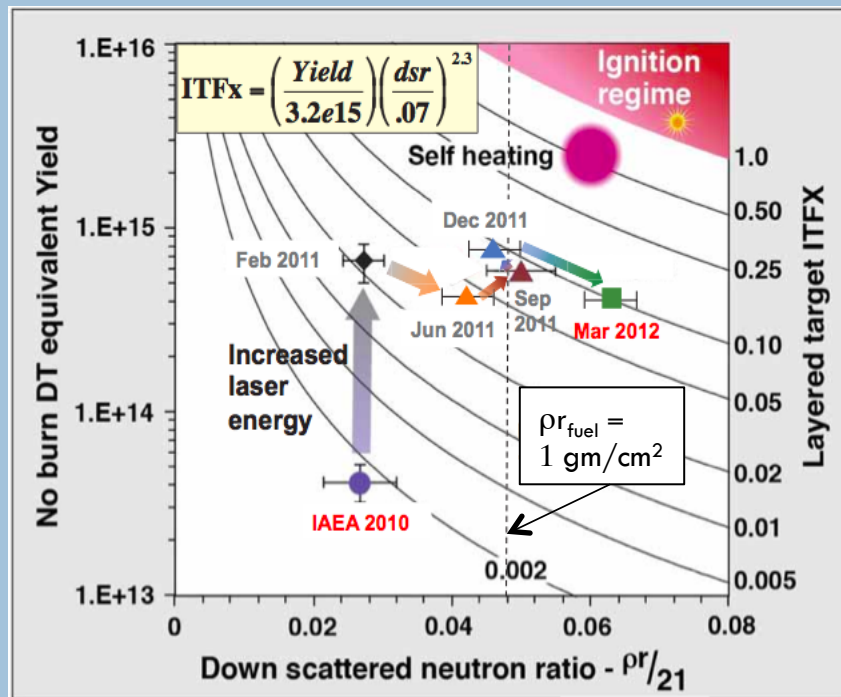
NDCX-II
Induction
Linac
at
LBNL
now
complete

IFE/P6-16, Kwan

Synergy between different IFE scenarios drives progress in ignition science: implosion and burn

NIF Capsule Implosion/Burn: radiation drive capsule implosion, initiating fusion

Adjustments to laser energy and pulse duration, along with shock timing, have demonstrated IFTX ~ 0.1 with fuel ρR at 85% of ignition goal

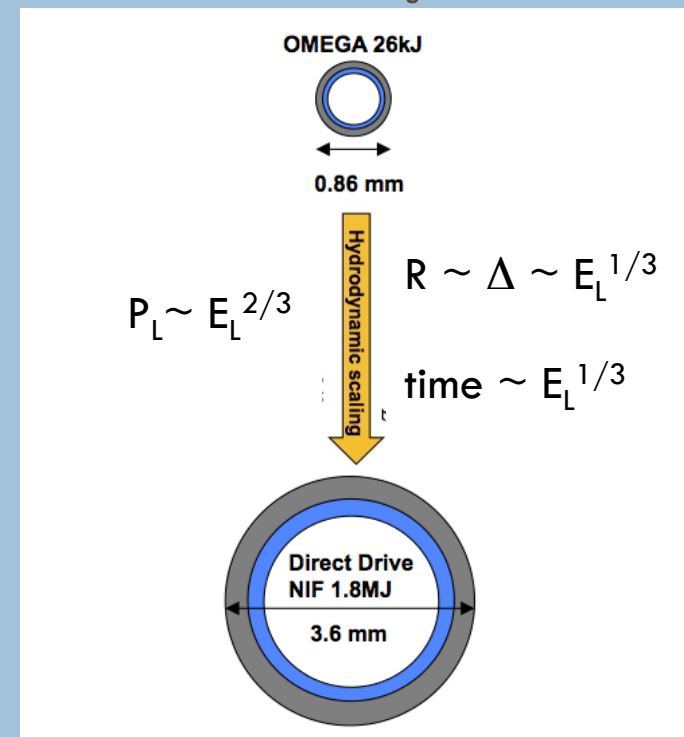


OV/1-4, Moses

Omega DD Implosion/Burn: laser drives capsule implosion, initiating fusion

Hydro-Equivalent Ignition on Omega:

$$\chi = [P\tau / (P\tau)_{ig}] \sim 0.16$$



Currently at NIF: $\chi \sim 0.5$
Omega: $\chi \sim 0.08$

} need a factor of 2!

OV/5-3, Betti

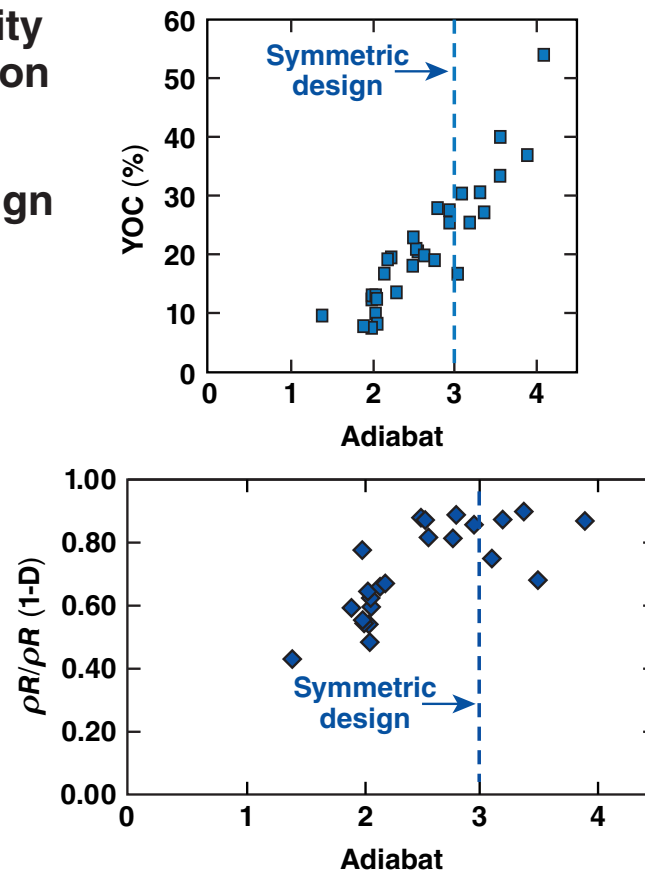
Summary

Direct-drive ICF research has made significant progress since the 2010 IAEA meeting – R.L. McCrory IFE 1-2



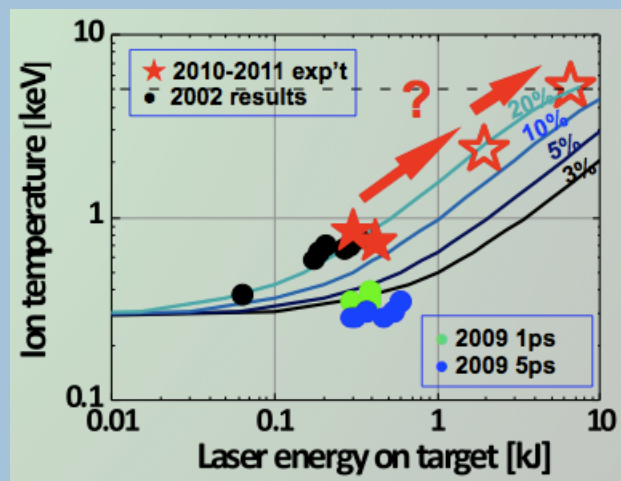
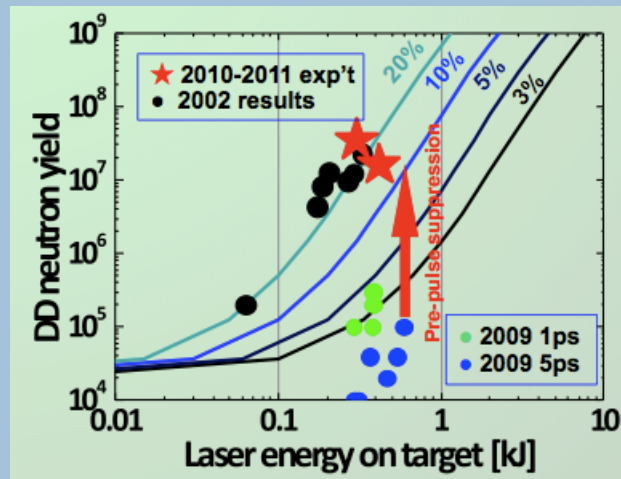
- Polar drive will allow for direct-drive ignition experiments on the National Ignition Facility (NIF) with the x-ray-drive beam configuration
- OMEGA symmetric direct-drive cryogenic target implosions are defining the PD design space for the NIF
- Performance continues to improve:
 - neutron yields exceeding 10^{13} (up to ~40% of clean 1-D simulations)
 - ion temperature increased from 2.2 to 3 keV
 - $P\tau$ increased from 1.7 to 2.6 atm-s
- Initial polar-drive implosions have been performed on the NIF

Performance of OMEGA
Cryogenic Target implosions

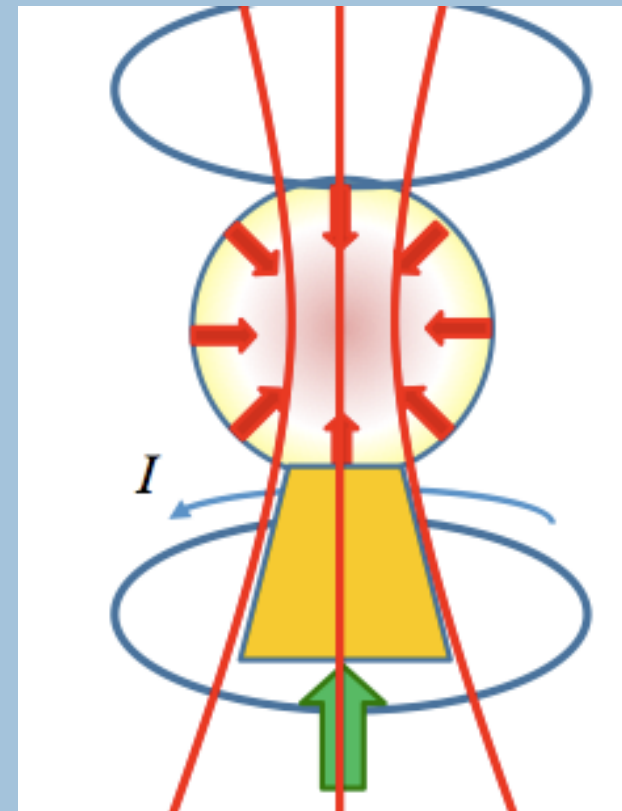


Fast Ignition at ILE: yield and Tion have exceeded previous records, with a path for further improvement

ILE Neutron Yield and Ion Temperature



Magnetic field guiding of hot electron stream should further improve coupling

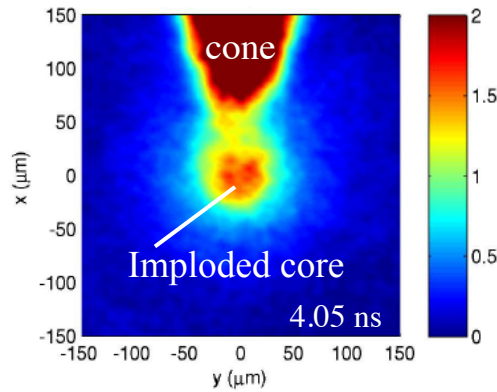


The U.S. fast ignition (FI) team has made significant progress on detailed FI physics study with new platforms at the Omega laser facility

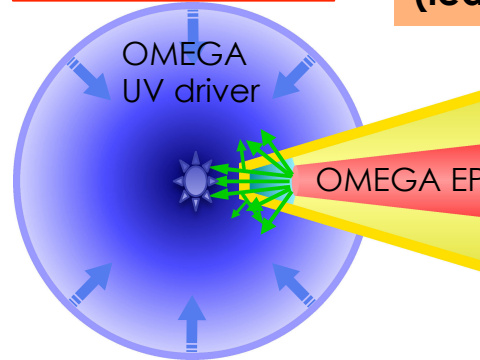
- Measured highest density ($\rho r \sim 0.3 \text{ g/cm}^2$) in FI cone-in-shell implosion, consistent with rad-hydro DRACO modeling results
- First-time imaging of energy flow into imploded cone-guided FI targets

8 keV Radiography for fuel assembly (led by LLE)

Experiment

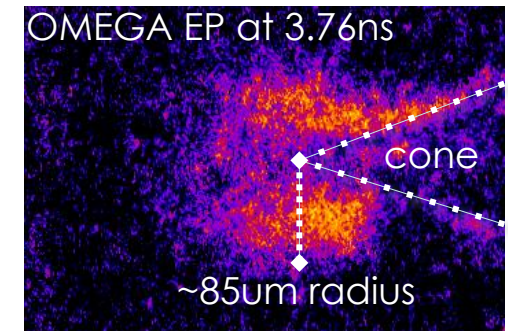


Cone guided FI

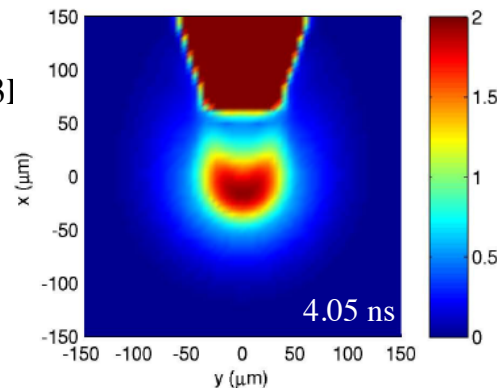


Imaging fast electron energy flow via fluorescence measurements (led by UCSD/GA)

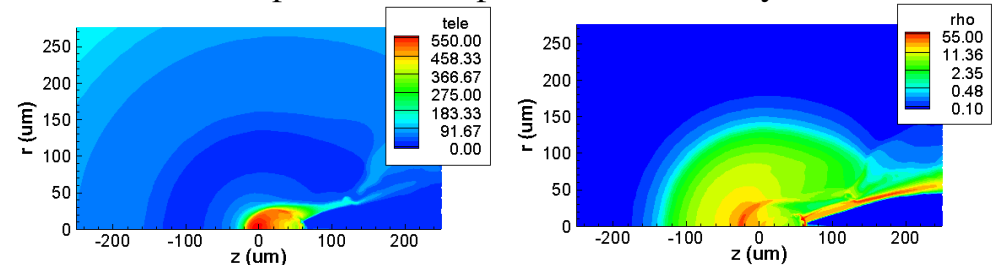
Experiment: Cu K α image



DRACO/Spec3I
simulation



DRACO predicted temperature and density at 3.76 ns

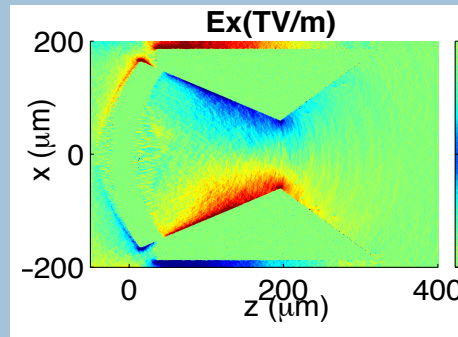
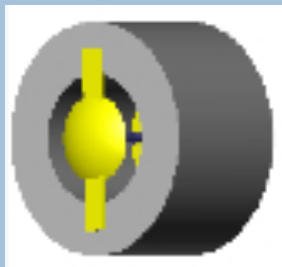


1. W. Theobald et al., Phys. Plasmas 18, 056305 (2011)
2. A.A. Solodov et al., AAC (2012)
3. F.N. Beg et al., SSAA symposium (2012)

Alternate Schemes for achieving ignition

Proton Fast Ignition

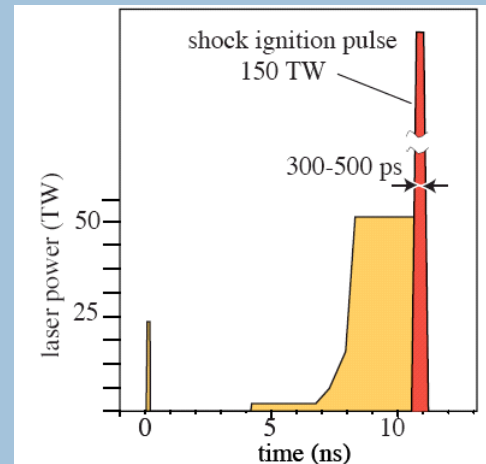
Proton Beam Focusing



IFE/P6-08, McGuffey

IFE/P6-07, Qiao

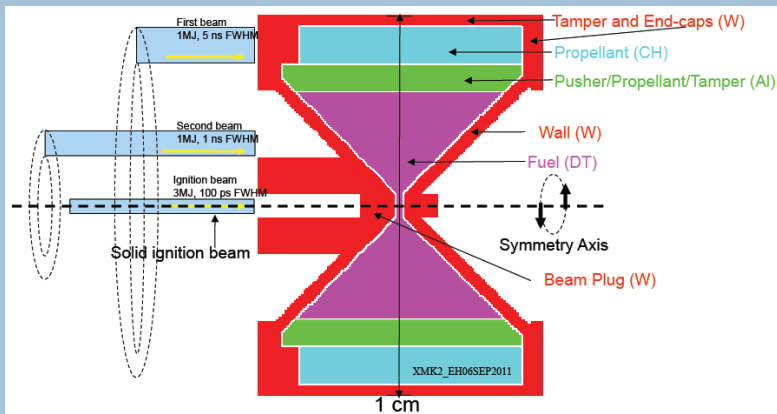
Shock Ignition



IFE/PD, Jacquemot

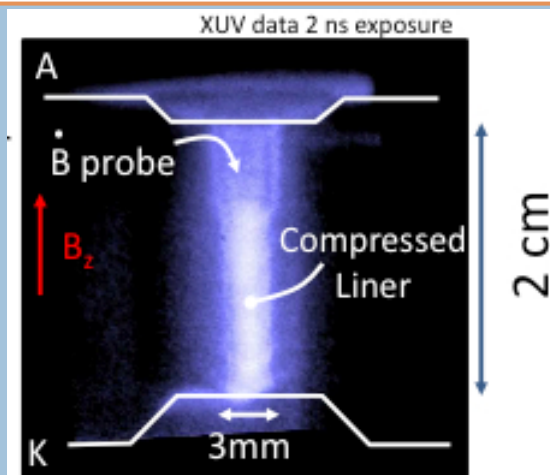
- Decouples direct drive compression from ignition, using same laser
- Physics to still be addressed before IFE target design

Heavy Ion “X”-Target



IFE/P6-16, Kwan

X-ray Pinch



- Axial Magnetic Field Compression Studies

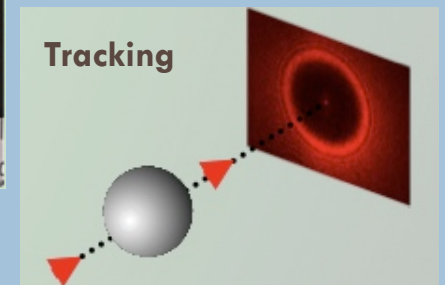
IFE/P6-17, Gourdain

Advances in drivers and technology are crucial to IFE

Lasers

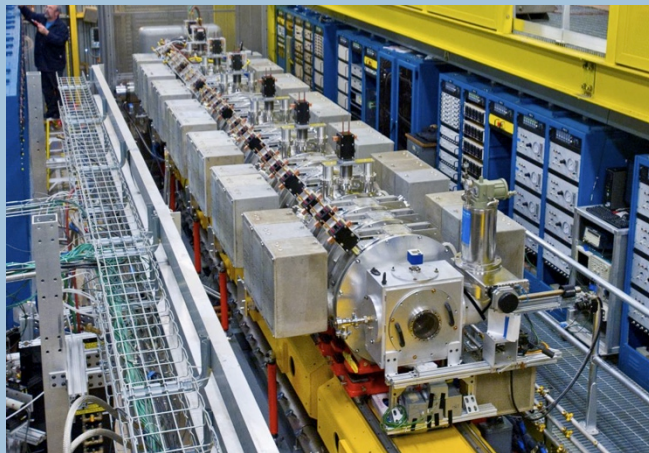
- **KrF (4ω)**
- **2ω , NIF**
- **DPSSL**
 - high-rep, 10-J class HAMA
 - D-D neutron generation
 - (Mori, IFE/P6-13)

Target Fabrication, Injection, Tracking



OV/4-2, Azechi

Heavy Ion Beams



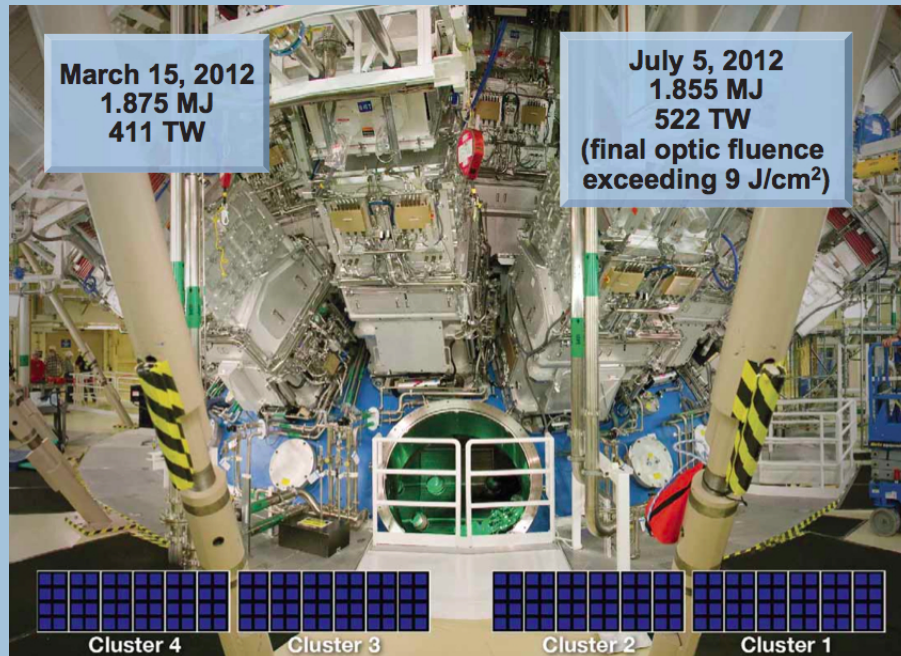
IFE/P6-16, Kwan

Reactor Chamber Protection

- Mitigate chamber damage due to ions, neutrons and cyclic stresses:
 - liquid walls
 - “materials on demand”, designed at nanoscale with sufficient mechanical strength and radiation resistance
 - improved rapid change-out techniques

NIF, with its power/energy capability, and its precision, is truly a premier facility for future ignition physics studies

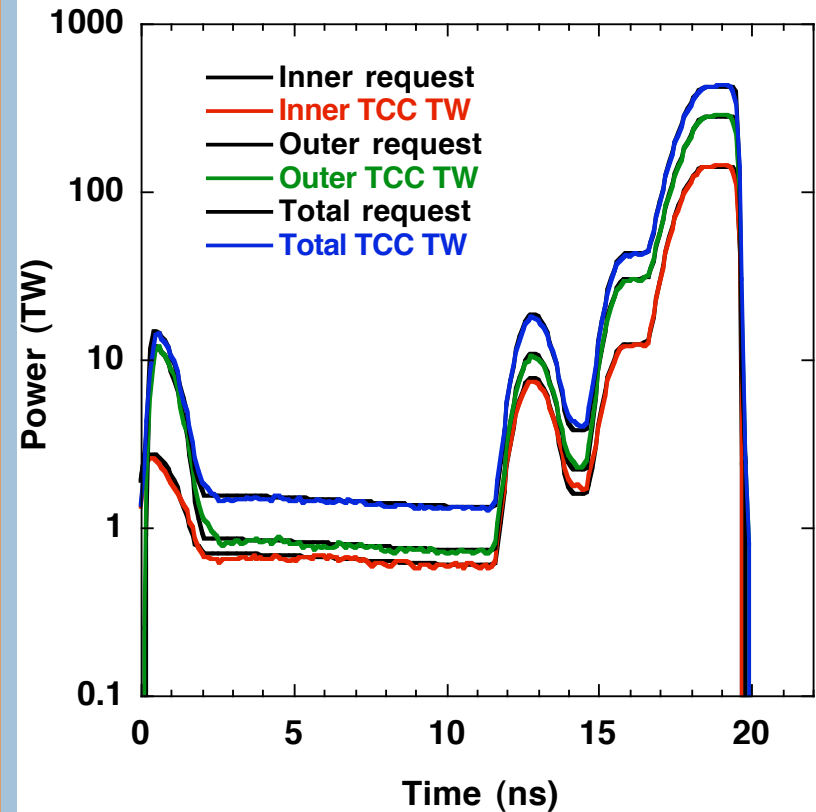
NIF surpassed its milestone of delivering 1.8 MJ of 3ω energy and 500 TW of power on target



OV/1-4, Moses

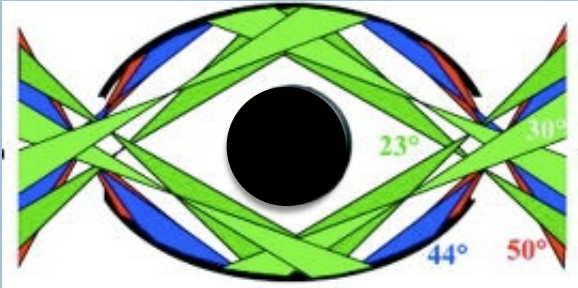
Precision at NIF enables exquisite tuning and reproducibility

N110521 TCC Powers vs request



Indirect Drive Laser Coupling: NIF plans to field a variety of targets to explore coupling improvements

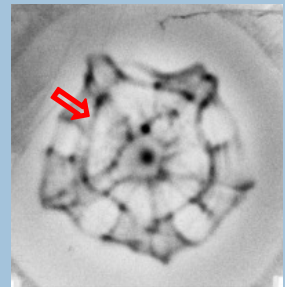
Improve Inner Beam Propagation

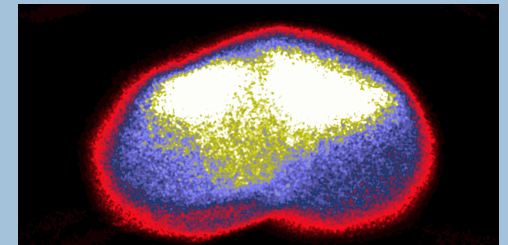
- **Reduces amount of required cross-beam energy transfer**
 - **Change geometry:**
 - *Rugby Hohlraum*: more headroom over capsule for same wall area
- 
- **Change hohlraum fill:**
 - *higher-Z fill* (gas, foam, ...) to increase T_e

Reduce SRS/hot electrons

- **Stimulated Raman Scatter (SRS)**: laser scatters off self-generated electron plasma waves; hot electron production
- **Stimulated Brillouin Scatter (SBS)**: laser scatters off self-generated ion acoustic waves
- **Hard x-ray images of capsule**: no evidence of hot electron coupling
- **SBS-only target**:
 - *fill composition*
- **Increase T_e**

New diagnostics to research energy coupling

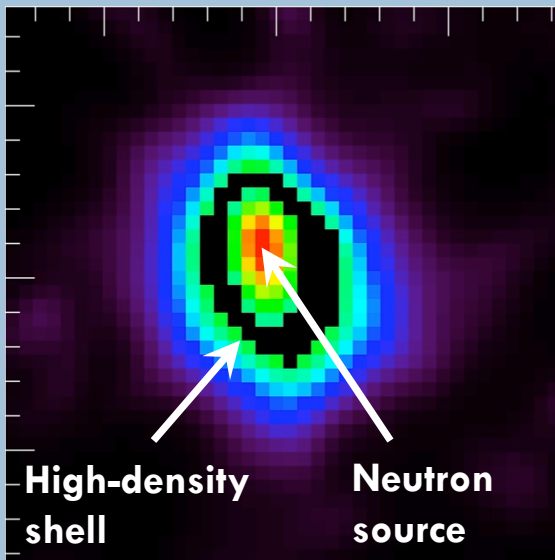
- **Plasma characterization via Thomson scatter**
 - **Proton Deflectometry**
- 
- IFE/P6-10, Li
- **Further characterization of crossed-beam energy transfer**



Indirect Drive Symmetry: NIF plans to field backlighter diagnostics

Neutron data suggests low mode asymmetry

Images of Neutron Source and high-density shell

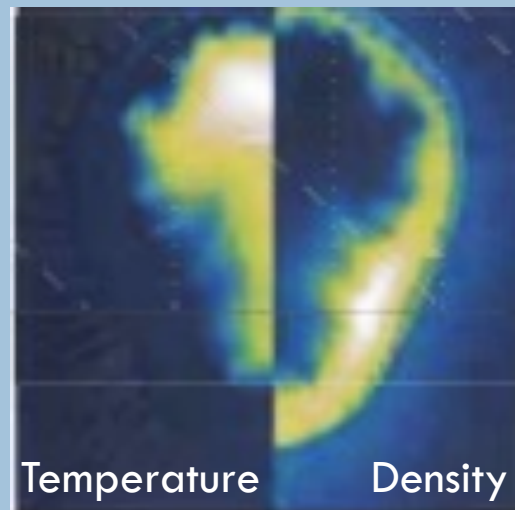


- Hohlraum Drive Asymmetry
- Ablator/Ice low modes

Frenje, IFE/1-1

Low Mode Asymmetry in Simulations

Simulations: 2% low mode asymmetry [$P = (1,2,3)$]



- Simulations begin to match observables

OV/1-4, Moses

Present images capture hotspot self-emission only

Simulated X-Ray Image



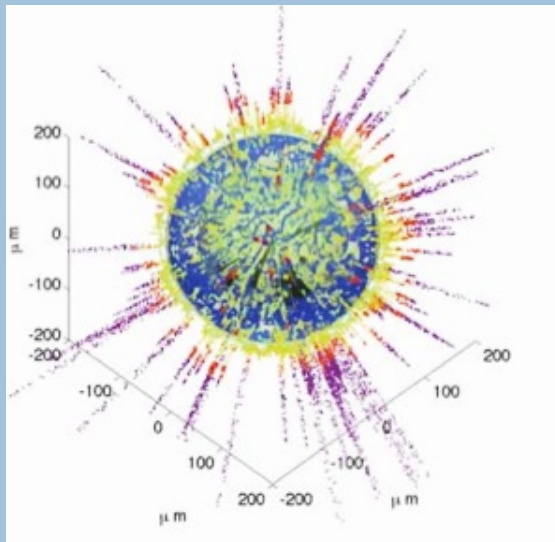
- Backlit experiments to measure cold fuel shape have begun

OV/1-4, Moses

Mix: NIF will explore lower convergence, higher stability implosions

Data: sharp performance boundary due to mix

High Mode Asymmetry: surface roughness, dust, ...

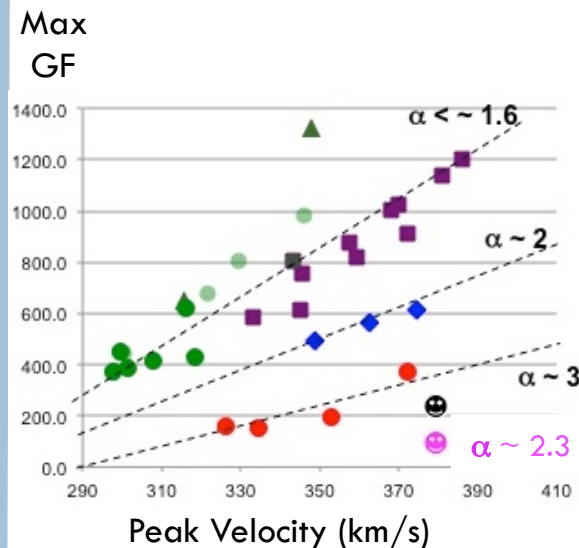


OV/1-4, Moses

- Mitigate by:
 - “dust-less” capsules
 - higher adiabat implosion

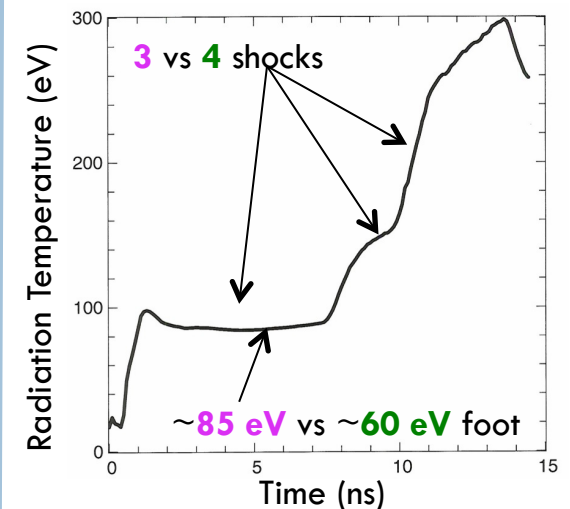
Higher Adiabat Implosions: less convergence, less growth

Max Growth Factor at Fuel-Ablator Interface at PV



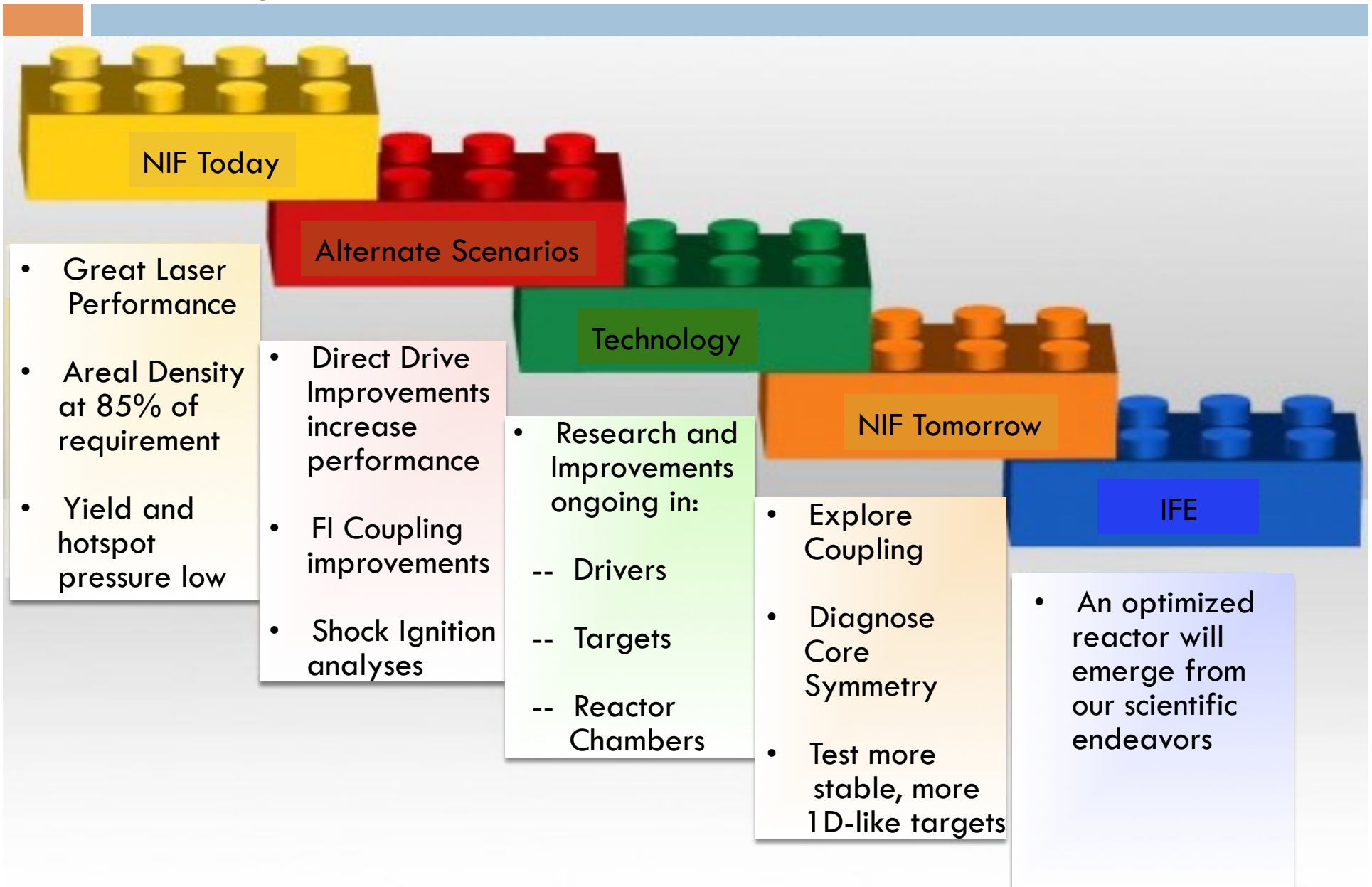
NIF High Adiabat Design

Initial $\alpha=2.3$ Design: Differs from Point Design



- Omega: higher YOC at high adiabat
- NIF: anticipate similar results

There has been significant progress in sculpting the building blocks for IFE



THE END

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IAEA Fusion Energy Conference 2012