Modeling the First Magnetized NIF Hohlraum Implosions

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50th Anomalous Absorption Conference 9 June 2022

Supported by LLNL LDRD 02-SI-002



LLNL-PRES-XXXXXX This work was performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under contract DE-AC52-07NA27344. Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC



Modeling Magnetized Warm (MagWarm) platform: approach and goals

Goal is a model that explains MagWarm data well enough to design magnetized, high energy, cryo layered DT targets

Approach: Hohlraum modeling: Lasnex and LHT (Lasnex Hohlraum Template) common model

- "Oggie" multipliers on laser total power, cone fraction (inner beam / total power)
- Common LLNL practice for "tuned" x-ray drive for capsule-only sims



Questions

- Do multipliers differ for:
 - BigFoot (basis of MagWarm) vs. MagWarm?
 - With vs. without B field?
- Do we match yield and Tion, once we match bangtime and P2?
 - How important is capsule-only physics (mix, fill tube, instabilities)



Summary: Hohlraum modeling of MagWarm platform close on *relative* Tion and yield increase w/ B field, *absolute* yields too high

BigFoot 2016 shots: un-magnetized basis for MagWarm platform

- Small laser mults. to match bangtime and hotspot P2
- → Close on yield and Tion!

MagWarm (Magnetized Warm) platform: with or without B

- Vs. BigFoot: smaller power mults, larger cone frac mults
- CBET can replace cone fraction mults on one shot studied so far
- B vs. no-B comparison frustrated by shot issues
- Simulations vs. data: Tion close, yield several times higher
- Hohlraum dynamics similar with B or no B, in data and modeling

relative effect of B	Data	Lasnex
DD yield: B / no B	2.90	2.67
T _{ion} [keV]: B – no B	1.08	0.97

N210607: B = 26 T N210912: B = 0 (less laser energy)





Tion sim - data [keV]



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Lasnex captures

field pretty well

relative effect of B

MagWarm (Magnetized Warm) Platform: Subscale BigFoot plus constraints





MagWarm platform designed and modeled with Lasnex and LHT (Lasnex Hohlraum Template) Common Model

Many thanks to George Zimmerman for help esp. with MHD

MHD model: full Braginskii single-fluid

- All terms included: Biermann, Nernst, Righi-Leduc, Hall, Seebeck, ...
 - Revised coefficients vs. $\omega_{ce} \tau_{ei}$ and Z [J. Saddler, C. Walsh, H. Li, PRL 2021]
- Nernst term multiplied by 0.1, based on Tod Woods' modeling of NIF Au bubble experiments
- Self-generated azimuthal B always included: "Biermann battery" effect
- Imposed B: initial B_r and B_z from analytic solution for thin, finite-length solenoid
 - Agrees well with full COMSOL modeling of coils from B. Kozioziemski
 - B field we quote is B_z at capsule center

Lasnex + LHT model: other details

- High electron heat flux limit f = 0.15
- HDC EOS 9061 best physics at LLNL
- Non-LTE physics: 2020 DCA models, all materials inline, except Au and Ta tables [Howard Scott, Judy Harte]
 - Big runtime savings vs. inline, esp. with two hi-Z species
- Laser Entrance Hole (LEH) hardware included
- Inline CBET not included by default, we are exploring
- Multi-species hydro not included: small effect in Bigfoot symcaps



Modeling strategy: use 2016 BigFoot¹ shots for power multipliers for shock timing, and to validate approach

	N161115-2	N161204-3	N161205-3
Shot type	Keyhole: shock timing	Symcap	Symcap
Capsule fill	liquid D2	D-He3	D-T
Capsule dopant	0.23% W	0.24% W	undoped

1 C. A. Thomas +, PoP 2020; K. L. Baker +, PRL 2018

ANTS (Automated NIF Tuning Suite) tool

- Developed by Chris Weber
- Find laser power and cone fraction multipliers
- Power multipliers:
 - Foot: match shock timing data: keyhole shots
 - Peak: Capsule bangtime: symcap shots
- Cone fraction (inner cone / total power) multipliers:
 - Foot: none
 - Peak: Hotspot x-ray self-emission P2 moment: symcap shots





BigFoot 2016 keyhole: ANTS (Automated NIF Tuning Suite): time-dependent laser power multipliers to match shock timing data





Shock speed on waist





BigFoot 2016 symcaps: ANTS: small laser power and cone fraction multipliers to match bangtime and P2





Power mults "smaller" (closer to unity) than typical current fullenergy NIF shot: 0.85 – 0.9



Cone fraction = inner / total power 0.97 multiplier small: CF decreased from 0.28 to 0.97*0.28 = 0.272

Δ

time [ns]

2

0.95

0



6

Bigfoot 2016 symcaps: laser multipliers to match bangtime and P2 → good agreement on yield and Tion



* shots with not pure D capsule fill yields *10



MagWarm symcaps: We model 4 shots with progressively less laser energy

Measured data





MagWarm symcaps: laser multipliers: 3 similar shots and one oddball, no clear difference for B vs. no B



3 similar shots: 2 with B, 1 no B

- Small power mults! Less than BF
- Cone fraction mults. more than BF: CBET could be at play and different from BF

1 oddball shot (no B): 2 laser quads dropped, different cones:

- Up-down asymmetry, long "coast time"
- Power mult. more than other 3 shots
- Cone fraction mult. b/t BF and other 3

MagWarm symcaps: Simulated yield > 2x data – unlike BigFoot



N210607: B = 26 T N210912: B = 0 (less laser energy)



MagWarm symcaps: Inline CBET: model moves power to inner beams, can explain shape data with clamp

Runs of N210607: B = 26 T, round hotspot

- All use power mults. from run with cone fraction mult. tuned to match data
- No cone fraction mult.

[bs]

oangtime - data



Other shots being studied: Bigfoot, MagWarm B = 0

CBET modeling of several current NIF campaigns agrees with data for smaller clamps $\delta n/n_e \simeq 10^{-2}$



MagWarm symcaps: Inline CBET: Un-magnetized shot: Inline CBET model explains shape data with lower clamp

Runs of N210912: B = 0 T, 2 dropped quads, pancaked hotspot

- All use power mults. from run with cone fraction mult. tuned to match data
- No cone fraction mult.



Inline CBET with clamp $\delta n/n_e$ $\sim 5*10^{-4}$ matches data

 10^{-1}

Why lower clamp to match data with no B than with?

- Less laser energy \rightarrow Longer coast ٠ time?
- Direct effect: B field alters magnetized CBET coupling?
- Indirect effect: plasma conditions B vs. ٠ no B



Conclusions: Lasnex hohlraum modeling of BigFoot and MagWarm platforms

different with B vs. no B No 1.20 161204 shape 161205 B = 26 T data 210301 data 1.15 Cone Frac mult 210607 210717 210912 1.10 = 0 Tsim 2 quads 1.05 Yield dropped BigFoot 1.00 0.95 | 0.90 0.92 0.98 1.00 0.94 0.96 power mult.

Laser multipliers aren't clearly

Lasnex modeling captures relative effect of B field pretty well, absolute vields > 2x data



Inline CBET with clamp $\delta n/n_e$ 2*10⁻³ matches data: B = 26 T, round hotspot shot



CBET dn / ne clamp



Future work on modeling MagWarm: open questions

Why is modeled yield near data for BigFoot but high for MagWarm?

- **<u>Not</u>** due to B field: larger difference for B = 0 MagWarm shots
- Need high-resolution capsule-only modeling for hydro instabilities, fill tube, mix, etc.
 - Maybe that explains it
- "Caboose" / longer coast time
- Lower capsule fill density
- Shock timing: tuned for BigFoot not MagWarm
- AuTa4 hohlraum spectrum

Magnetized LPI

- CBET
 - Indirect effect: B field changes plasma conditions
 - Direct effect: magnetized CBET coupling: Yuan Shi, John Palastro; potential Omega expt's
- Backscatter very low on all MagWarm shots: any B field effect small

Good collaboration opportunities

Goal is model that explains MagWarm data well enough to design magnetized, high energy, cryo layered DT targets



BACKUP BELOW



MagWarm platform: 4 symcaps modeled

Shot	Platform	B field [T]	capsule fill [mg/cc]	peak cone frac	Laser energy [kJ]	Comment
N161204-3	BigFoot	0	D3 ³ He7	28	1091	
N161205-3	BigFoot	0	DT	28	1064	
N210301-1	MagWarm	26	D3 ⁴ He7	28	926	Hotspot very sausaged
N210607-2	MagWarm	26	D	23	883	Lower CF + energy, hotspot round
N210717-1	MagWarm	0	D	23	875	No shape data, sim. tuned round
N210912-1	MagWarm	0	D	23	840	2 quads dropped, pancaked

- N201228-1 and N210620-1 did not return useful capsule data
- N220110-1 had capsule leak: very low hohlraum fill 0.01 mg/cc of D2, hard to model

Hohlraum dynamics: frozen-in B field, small temperature change



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T_e [keV] Movie: hotter in LEH w/ imposed B, not in rest of fill













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