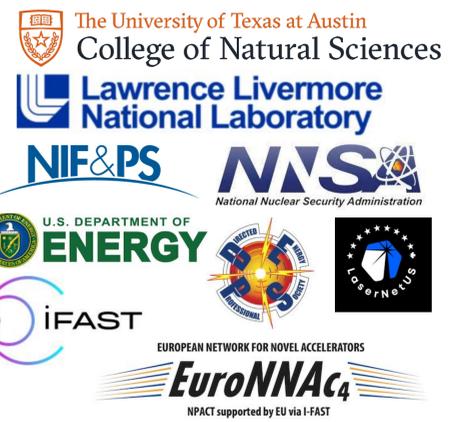


High Resolution Radiography for Inertial Confinement Fusion Fuel Capsule Target Metrology from Laser-plasma Acceleration based X-ray Sources

I. Pagano^{1,2}, N. Lemos², P.M. King^{1,2}, M. Sinclair³, D. Rusby², A. Aghedo⁴, J. Brooks¹, A. Hannasch¹, T. Ha¹, X. Cheng¹, J.A. Franco-Altamirano¹, H. Quevedo¹, M. Spinks¹, S. Bruce¹, C. Aniculaesei¹, S. Khan², B. Koziowski², J.C. Kieffer⁵, S. Fourmaux⁵, B. M. Hegelich¹, C. Joshi³, M.C. Downer¹, and F. Albert².



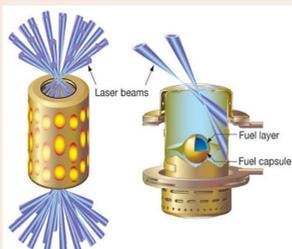
¹The University of Texas at Austin, ²Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, ³University of California, Los Angeles, ⁴Florida A&M University, ⁵INRS-EMT

Abstract

The goal of this work is to use Laser Wakefield Acceleration (LWFA) based X-ray sources to develop a diagnostic capable of improved target metrology for Inertial Confinement Fusion (ICF) fuel capsules. We aim to develop a sub-ps, sub-10 micron X-ray source, which can image ICF fuel capsules, but also for dynamic radiography of High Energy Density Science (HEDS) phenomena. A Fresnel-diffraction based code is used for straight edge radiographs, and a modified X-ray ray tracing code for curved objects. Here, we present on the results of a Texas Petawatt experiment, where 2-3 GeV generated X-rays were used to capture radiographs of a 400 micron radius Tungsten sphere, and compare spatial data from self-injection and nanoparticle injection mechanisms. We will discuss preliminary results using X-ray Phase Contrast Imaging radiography to image ICF fuel capsules at the Advanced Laser Light Source, part of a demonstration of current LWFA application capabilities.

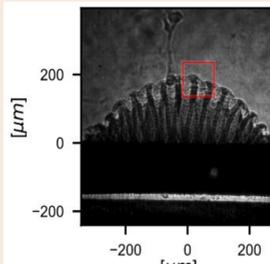
Motivation

Imaging ICF Fuel Capsules



Courtesy of LLNL

Rayleigh Taylor Instability

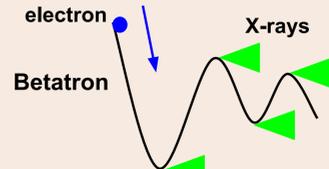


(Rigon Nat. Comm. 2021)

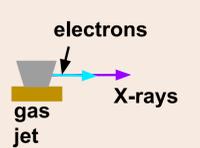
Laser Wakefield Acceleration (LWFA) generated X-rays can create a diagnostic capable of high spatio-temporal resolution.

Methods

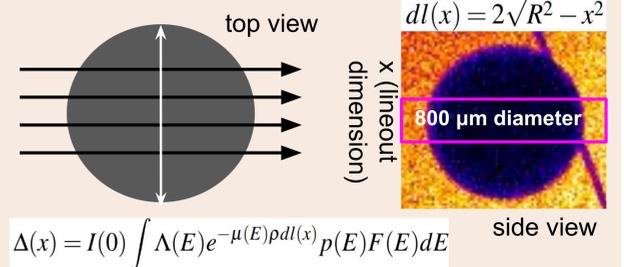
Betatron X-ray Process



Experimental Set-up



X-ray Ray tracing Model

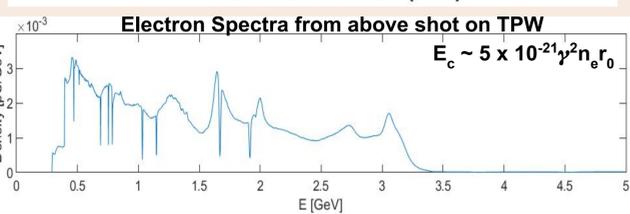
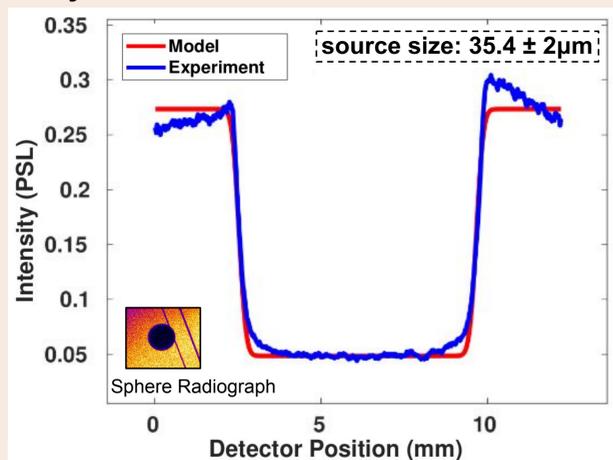


$$\Delta(x) = I(0) \int \Lambda(E) e^{-\mu(E)\rho dl(x)} p(E) F(E) dE$$

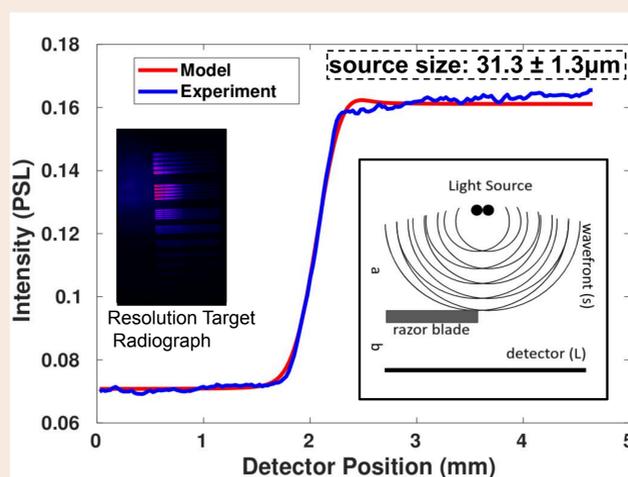
Using a modified X-ray ray tracing code we detect the source size from a curved object radiograph.

Results

We used our modified X-ray ray tracing code to determine the source size of Betatron X-rays at the Texas Petawatt.

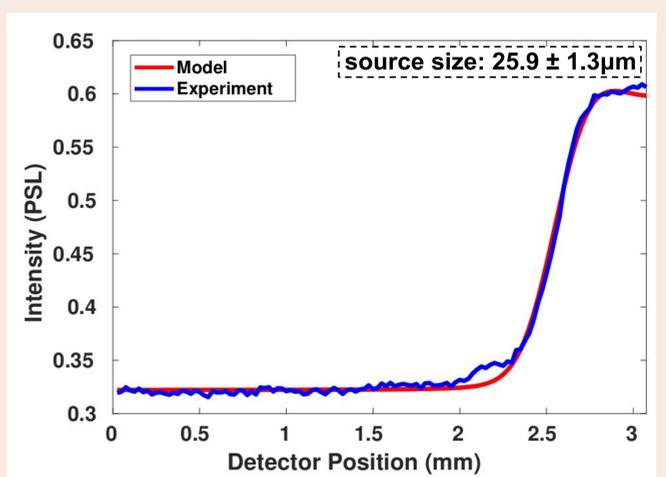


Fresnel diffraction pattern of Betatron X-rays from Blowout regime LWFA with Self Injection



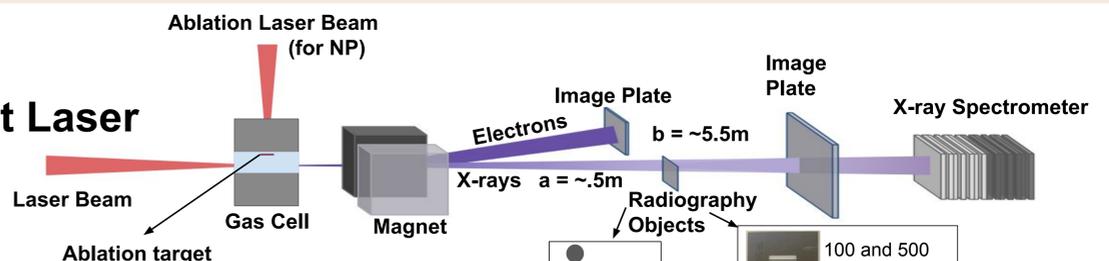
Fresnel Diffraction based source size analysis is performed on straight edge radiographs.

Fresnel diffraction pattern of Betatron X-rays from LWFA with Nanoparticle (NP) enhanced injection



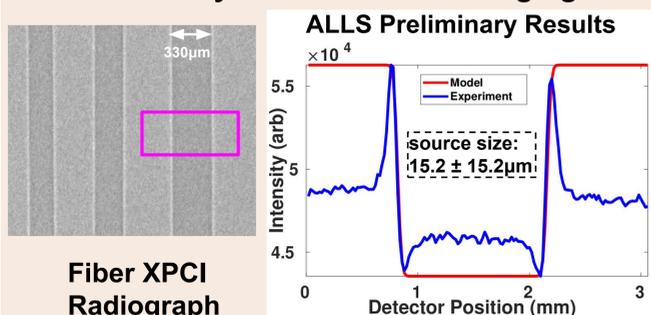
A comparison between X-ray characteristics of self-injection and Nanoparticle injection mechanisms.

Experimental Setup at the Texas Petawatt Laser

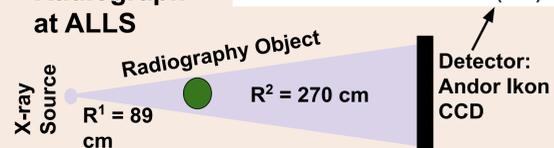


Future Work

We will adapt analytical methods to include X-ray Phase Contrast Imaging.

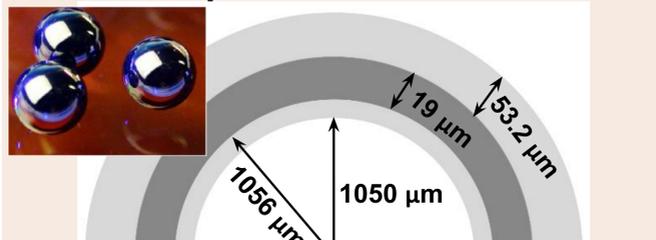


Fiber XPCI Radiograph at ALLS



Tomography of ICF Capsules

ICF Capsule Cross-section



We will use XPCI for tomography of ICF capsules, and compare with conventional techniques.

Acknowledgements

IM #: LLNL-POST-854127. References: [1] M Vargas et al, PPCF 61 (2019) 054009. [2] Biener, Nuclear Fusion, 49 (2009). This poster presentation has received support from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme under Grant Agreement No 101004730. This work was performed under the auspices of the Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC, (LLNS) under Contract No. DE-AC52-07NA27344. Supported by the DOE Early Career Research Program SCW1575-1, and LLNL-WCI ACT-UP subcontract B650922. Additional support from DoE/NNSA grant DE-NA0004081, DoE grant DE-SC0011617, and the Directed Energy Professional Society, Student Research Grant program.