

# Cryogenic Planar Ablation: Testing and Fabrication

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## Physics Goal

### MEASURE ABLATION AND SHOCK PROPAGATION USING HETEROGENEOUS MEDIA

- Future HED and nuclear survivability platforms will use macroscopic 2pp lattice materials for cryogenic liquid-hydrogen-wetted-lattice ablator targets. Average EOS and shock spatial non-uniformity measurements are needed as a function of lattice properties
- Measure shock speed of mixed warm and cryogenic targets driven by uniform and non uniform ablators to compare with simulation results
- Measure shock nonuniformity of a Deuterium filled 2PP lattice

### EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

- 1-2  $\mu\text{m}$  thin HDC front window
- Various 2pp lattice structures filled with aerogel foam to mimic cryogenic deuterium filled lattices as closely as possible
- Warm target design to mimic cryogenic platform

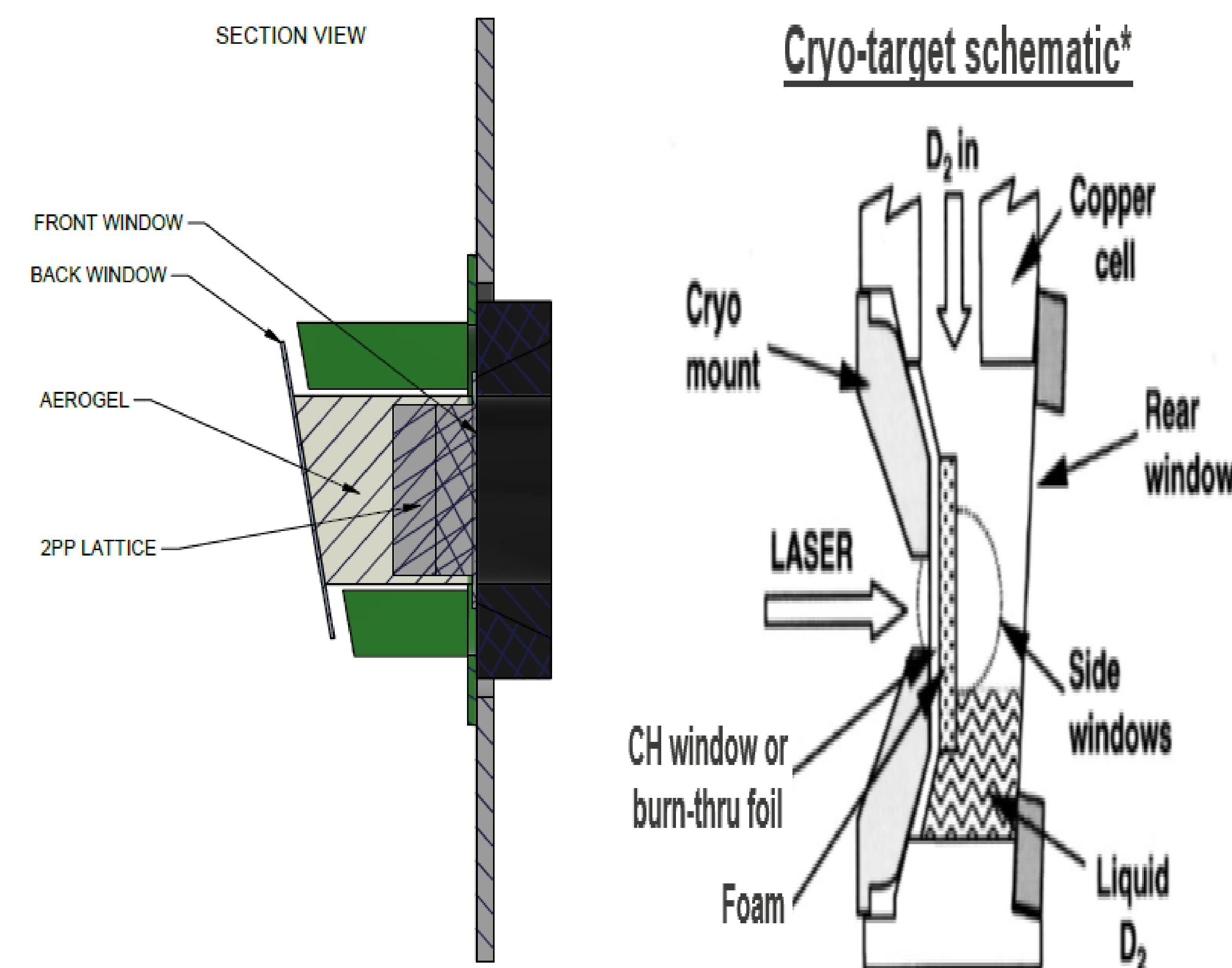


Diagram 1. Warm target design (left) and cryogenic target design (right)

## Feasibility Testing

### PRESSURE TESTING FRONT WINDOWS

- Cryo targets will be subjected to internal pressures of 32 psi for roughly 30 minutes
- Pressure testing was designed and conducted on thin windows to ensure survivability of 32 psi pressure differential

- Results showed failure at the following pressure differentials
  - 1 $\mu\text{m}$  HDC window at 1.5 psi
  - 2 $\mu\text{m}$  HDC window at 47 psi
- 2 $\mu\text{m}$  HDC window was able to sustain 32 psi pressure differential for roughly 27.5 minutes

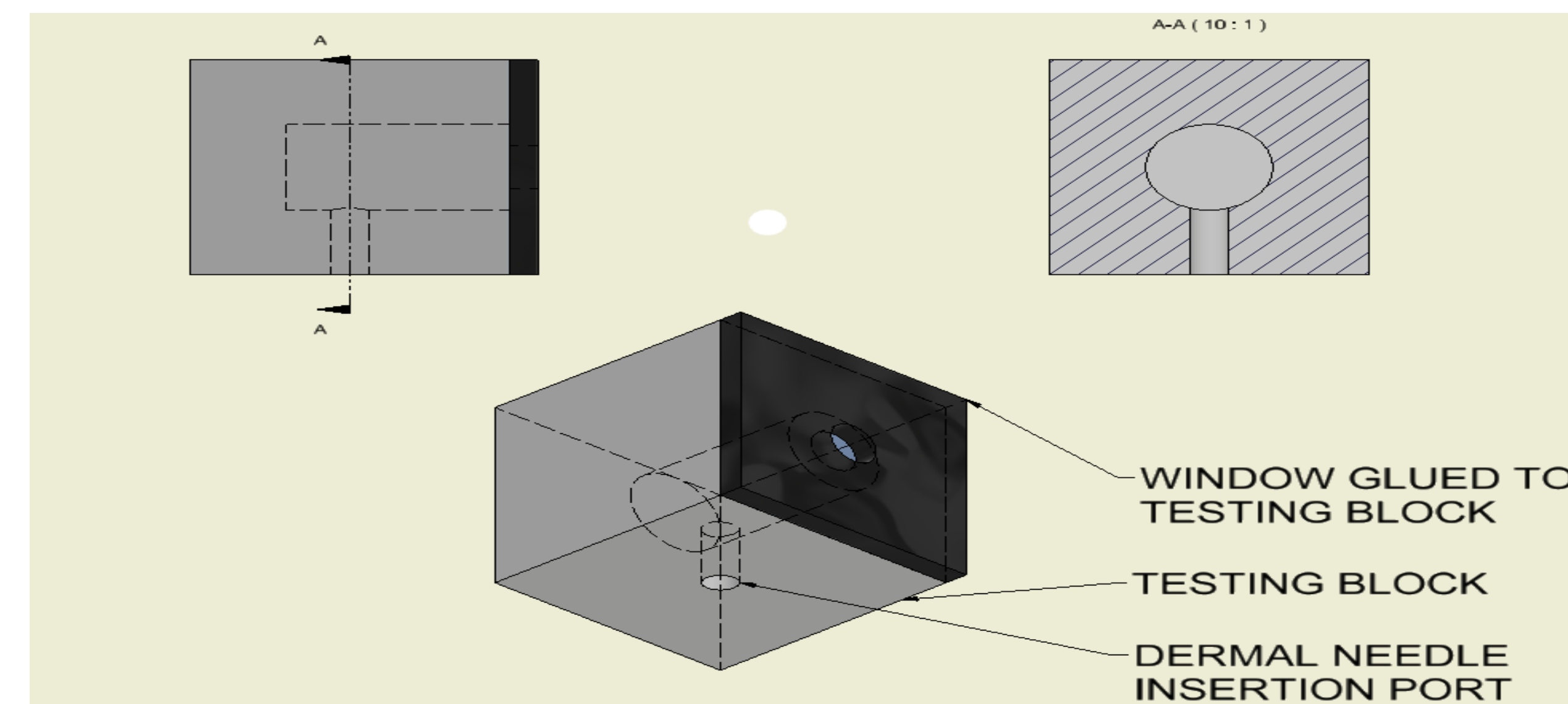


Diagram 2. Pressure testing apparatus

### 2PP PRINTING DIRECTLY TO DIAMOND WINDOWS

- Experimental design benefitted from direct contact of diamond window and 2pp lattice
- Effort was tested using Nanoscribe Photonic Professional GT+
- Failed due to inability to find printing interface without conductive coating

## Saturating 2PP Lattice with Aerogel

### CASTING AEROGEL INTO LATTICE VIA MOLD

- Casting aerogel into a lattice via a mold would be ideal
- Mold replicated internal chamber of cryo targets to mimic as closely as possible
- Mold had drainage channels to allow for flow of liquids and gasses
- During drying process, aerogel exhibited significant shrinkage, destroying the lattice

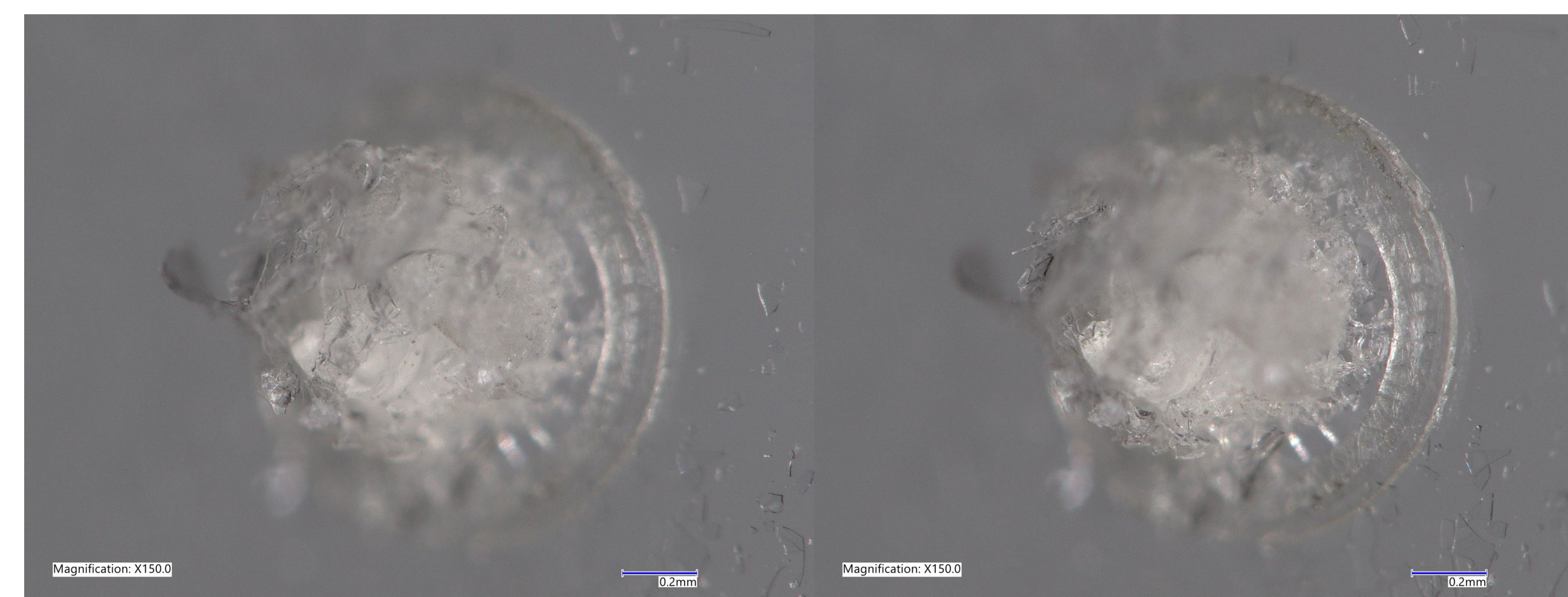


Diagram 3. Lattice destroyed after drying in mold

### MACHINING LATTICE OUT OF BULK AEROGEL

- 2PP lattices were suspended in bulk aerogel solutions with the hope that local shrinkage would be minimal
- After drying the aerogel, the bulk pieces were aligned with and mounted to a mandrel
- Mandrel was custom made to allow for centering on lathe
- Were unable to CT the part, but visually the lattice was filled

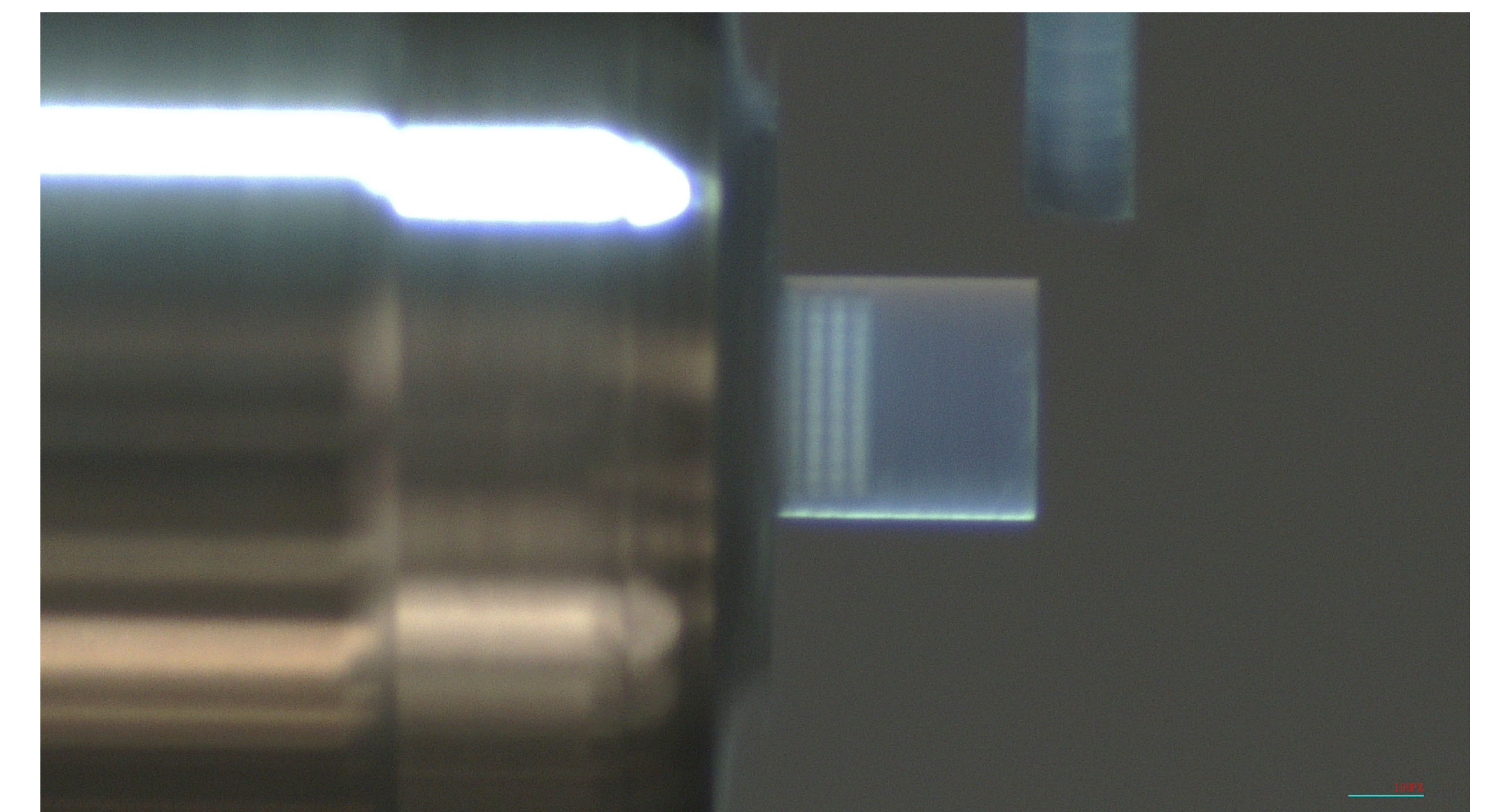


Diagram 4. Foam in lattice during machining

## Warm Target Assembled

### TARGET ASSEMBLED USING MST-7 TRIPLE THETA

- Front window is mounted to a washer to allow for easier handling and assembly
- SL printed supports are glued around the foam to allow indirect glueing of the back window
- Package is mounted to a SL printed rapid and stalk

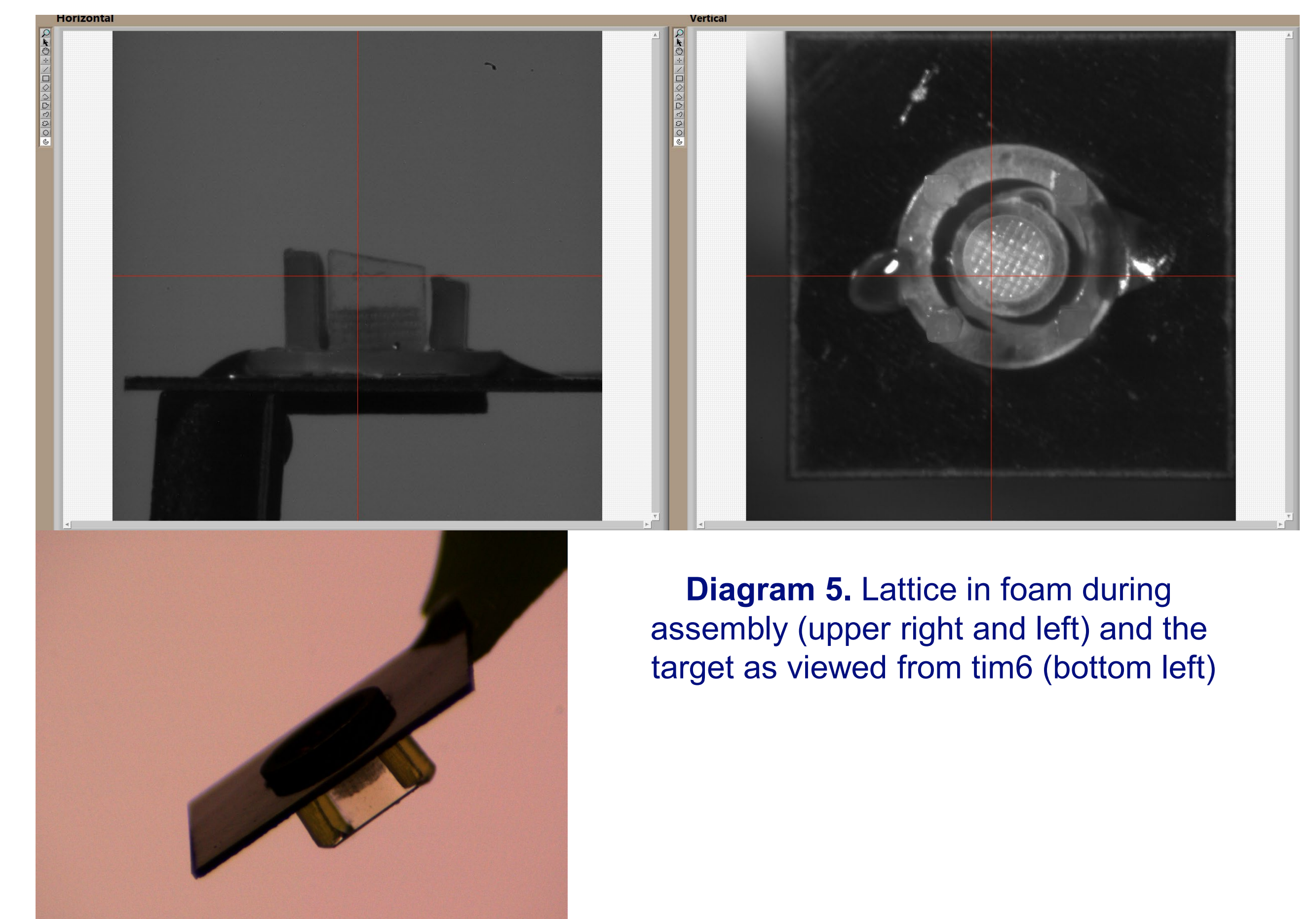


Diagram 5. Lattice in foam during assembly (upper right and left) and the target as viewed from tim6 (bottom left)