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***Target Diagnostics Physics and
Engineering for Inertial
Confinement Fusion VI***

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Editors

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Contents

v *Authors*
vii *Conference Committee*

SESSION 1 OPTICAL DIAGNOSTICS AND RECORDING

- 10390 02 **Design of a line-VISAR interferometer system for the Sandia Z Machine** [10390-1]
- 10390 03 **An optically passive method that doubles the rate of 2-Ghz timing fiducials** [10390-2]
- 10390 04 **Signal de-embedding when standard two-port VNA measurements are not possible**
[10390-3]
- 10390 05 **Recording system upgrade for the Dante x-ray diagnostic on the National Ignition Facility**
[10390-4]
- 10390 07 **Radiation effects on active camera electronics in the target chamber at the National Ignition Facility (Invited Paper)** [10390-6]

SESSION 2 X-RAY DIAGNOSTICS

- 10390 08 **X-ray doppler velocimetry for diagnosis of fluid motion in ICF implosions (Invited Paper)**
[10390-7]
- 10390 0A **Design and characterization of an improved, 2 ns, multi-frame imager for the Ultra-Fast X-ray Imager (UXI) program at Sandia National Laboratories** [10390-9]

SESSION 3 X-RAY AND NUCLEAR DIAGNOSTICS

- 10390 0B **X-ray penumbral imaging diagnostic developments at the National Ignition Facility (Invited Paper)** [10390-10]
- 10390 0C **X-ray calibration and characterization at National Security Technologies, LLC Livermore Operations** [10390-11]
- 10390 0E **Pulsed x-ray sources for characterization of gated framing cameras** [10390-13]

SESSION 4 NUCLEAR DIAGNOSTICS

- 10390 0F **System design of the NIF Neutron Imaging System North Pole (Invited Paper)** [10390-14]

10390 0G **Fielding the LANL Gas Cherenkov Detector (GCD-3) at the National Ignition Facility: The engineering challenges of designing, analyzing, fabricating, testing, and commissioning the next-generation GCD detector and WellDIM3.9m insertion manipulator for use at NIF** [10390-16]

10390 0H **Large Area Solid Radiochemistry (LASR) collector at the National Ignition Facility** [10390-17]

10390 0J **Development of the real-time neutron activation diagnostic system for NIF** [10390-19]

POSTER SESSION

10390 0K **Implementation of the next-generation Gas Cherenkov Detector at the National Ignition Facility** [10390-15]

10390 0L **Solid state streak camera prototype electronic performance testing and characterization** [10390-20]

At its peak, a NIF inertial confinement fusion (ICF) implosion lasts about 100 trillionths of a second. The imploded fuel is a hundred millionths of a meter in diameter and as much as eight times denser than lead. Target area operator Bill Board removes a neutron imager snout from a diagnostic instrument manipulator. The NIF neutron imaging system produces an image of the source distribution of the primary neutrons produced by fusion reactions and the lower energy neutrons that are downscattered in energy by the compressed fuel in an ICF capsule. MRS is a critical diagnostic for measuring the areal density and yield of imploded targets, helping researchers quantify how well the shot is approaching ignition conditions. Credit: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. Conference Sessions 1. Optical Diagnostics and Recording 2. X-Ray Diagnostics 3. X-Ray and Nuclear Diagnostics 4. Nuclear Diagnostics. Call for paper. Please check the above Conference Description for CFP information. Any questions, please contact the conference organizer. The contact(s) can be found on the right Contact . Inertial confinement fusion (ICF) is a type of fusion energy research that attempts to initiate nuclear fusion reactions by heating and compressing a fuel target, typically in the form of a pellet that most often contains a mixture of deuterium and tritium. Typical fuel pellets are about the size of a pinhead and contain around 10 milligrams of fuel. To compress and heat the fuel, energy is delivered to the outer layer of the target using high-energy beams of laser light, electrons or ions, although in Inertial Confinement Fusion experiments on facilities such as Laser MegaJoule (LMJ) in France and the National Ignition Facility (NIF) in the U.S. we plan to achieve the ignition of capsules by compression deuterium-tritium (DT) or a deuterium-deuterium (DD) filled target, and thus initiate a thermonuclear burn wave. In these experiments $\langle I.R \rangle$ may be measured using neutrons output from the imploded capsule, like secondary and tertiary neutrons produced respectively in DD and DT targets. This low \hat{I}^3 sensitivity makes this concept appealing for inertial confinement fusion experiments. This diagnostic can also be useful for particle physics accelerator as safety diagnostic. Conference Presentation. This content is available for download via your institution's subscription.