

Abstract Submitted
for the DPP16 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

High-Energy-Density Shear Flow and Instability Experiments¹

F. W. DOSS, K. A. FLIPPO, E. C. MERRITT, C. A. DI STEFANO, B. G. DEVOLDER, S. KURIEN, J. L. KLINE, Los Alamos National Laboratory — High-energy-density shear experiments have been performed by LANL at the OMEGA Laser Facility and National Ignition Facility (NIF). The experiments have been simulated using the LANL radiation-hydrocode RAGE and have been used to assess turbulence models ability to function in the high-energy-density, inertial-fusion-relevant regime. Beginning with the basic configuration of two counter-oriented shock-driven flows of > 100 km/s, which initiate a strong shear instability across an initially solid-density, $20 \mu\text{m}$ thick Al plate, variations of the experiment to details of the initial conditions have been performed. These variations have included increasing the fluid densities (by modifying the plate material from Al to Ti and Cu), imposing sinusoidal seed perturbations on the plate, and directly modifying the plate's intrinsic surface roughness. Radiography of the unseeded layer has revealed the presence of emergent Kelvin-Helmholtz structures which may be analyzed to infer fluid-mechanical properties including turbulent energy density.

¹This work is conducted by the US DOE by LANL under contract DE-AC52-06NA25396.

Forrest Doss
Los Alamos National Laboratory

Date submitted: 15 Jul 2016

Electronic form version 1.4