

## COMPRESSION OF MATTER TO PETAPASCAL PRESSURES

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We have developed an experimental platform for compressing and probing targets up to several petapascal (tens of Gbar) pressures on the National Ignition Facility (NIF) within the Fundamental Science Program.<sup>1</sup> These pressures occur in inertial confinement fusion (ICF) plasmas and the center of stars. We use an indirect hohlraum drive to launch a spherical shock wave into a solid CD<sub>2</sub> sphere. During shock transition through the sphere, we use streaked radiography to measure the density change at the shock front and absolutely measure the equation-of-state along the Hugoniot curve of CD<sub>2</sub> [1]. At shock stagnation in the center of the sphere, we observe short and bright x-ray self-emission from high density (~50 g/cc) plasma at several keV temperature and DD neutron yields in the range of  $1 \times 10^{10}$ .

Here, we present results of an approach to experimentally determine the hotspot conditions such as temperature, density and pressure. By measuring the hotspot size using penumbral imaging [2], hotspot temperature using two-color spectroscopy [3], the neutron yield from DD nuclear reactions, and the time history of the burn from x-ray emission, we infer hotspot pressures of several petapascal, exceeding previously reported pressures in carbon by three orders of magnitude [4]. Our findings agree very well with independently performed 1D radiation-hydrodynamics simulations, confirming a near symmetrical implosion performance.

[1] A. L. Kritcher *et al.*, Probing matter at Gbar pressures at the NIF, High Energy Density Phys. 10, 27 (2014)

[2] B. Bachmann *et al.*, Using penumbral imaging to measure micrometer size plasma hot spots in Gbar equation of state experiments, Rev. Sci. Instrum. 85, 11D606 (2014)

[3] B. Bachmann *et al.*, High-speed three-dimensional plasma temperature determination of axially symmetric free-burning arcs, J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys. 46, 125203 (2013)

[4] R. F. Smith *et al.*, Ramp compression of diamond to five terapascals, Nature 511, 330-333 (2014)

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