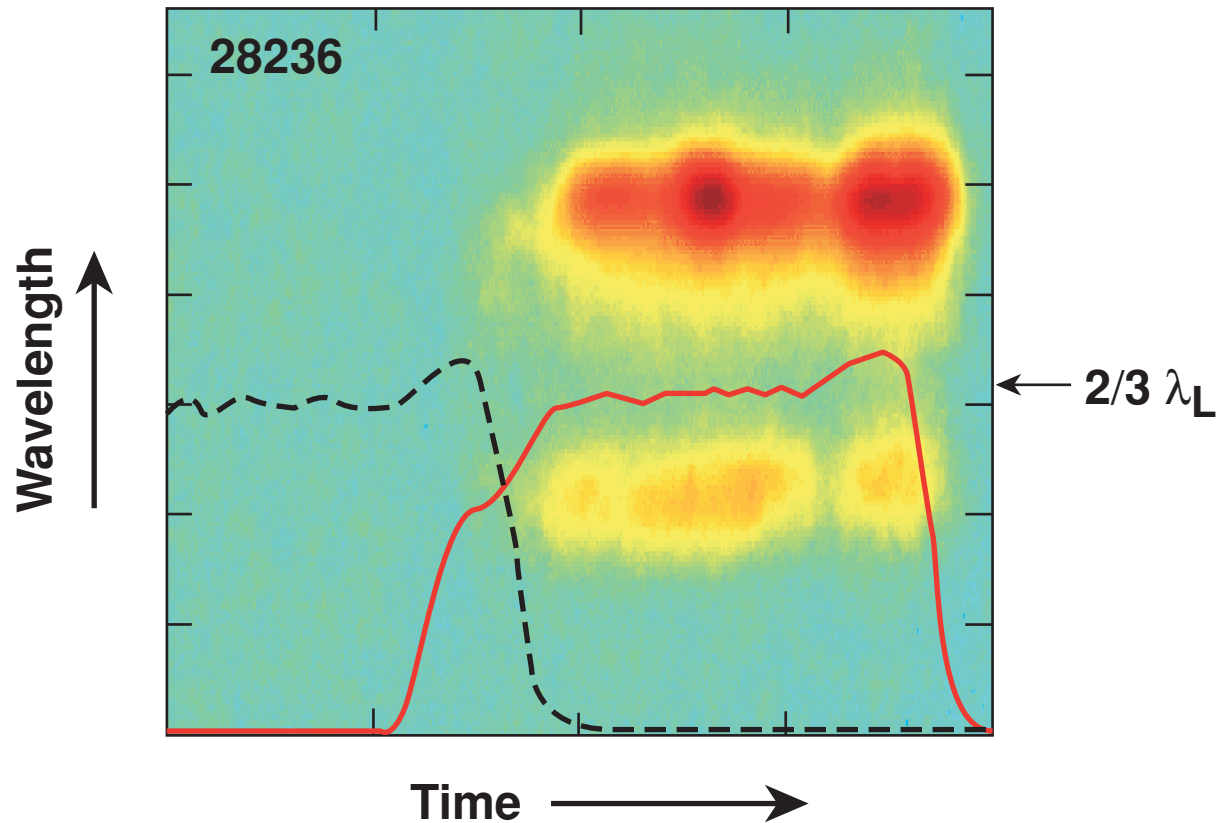


Investigation of the Two-Plasmon-Decay Instability Using Thomson Scattering



Collaborators



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Summary

Thomson scattering off TPD plasmons shows TPD spectra indicative of convective instability



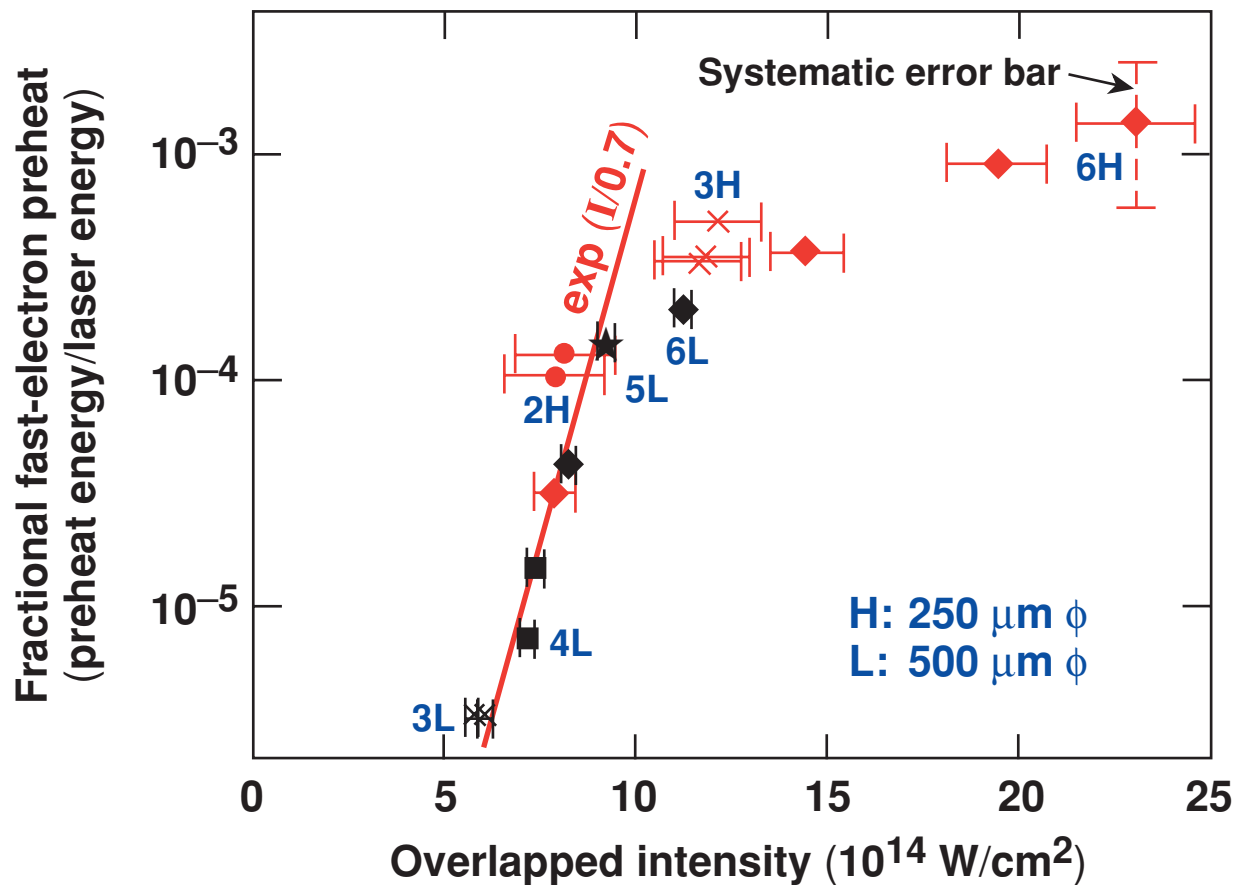
- Thomson scattering shows strong signals below the Landau cutoff and strong Landau damping above.
- Rough estimates of the plasma-wave spectra suggest a convective instability and are inconsistent with absolute instability.
- Nonlinear hot-electron scaling with overlapped intensity is confirmed by similar scaling of plasma-wave amplitudes.
- OMEGA allows for a large variety of Thomson-scattering configurations.

Outline

- **Motivation**
- **Experimental arrangement**
- **Thomson-scattering results near the Landau cutoff**
- **Plasma-wave spectra**

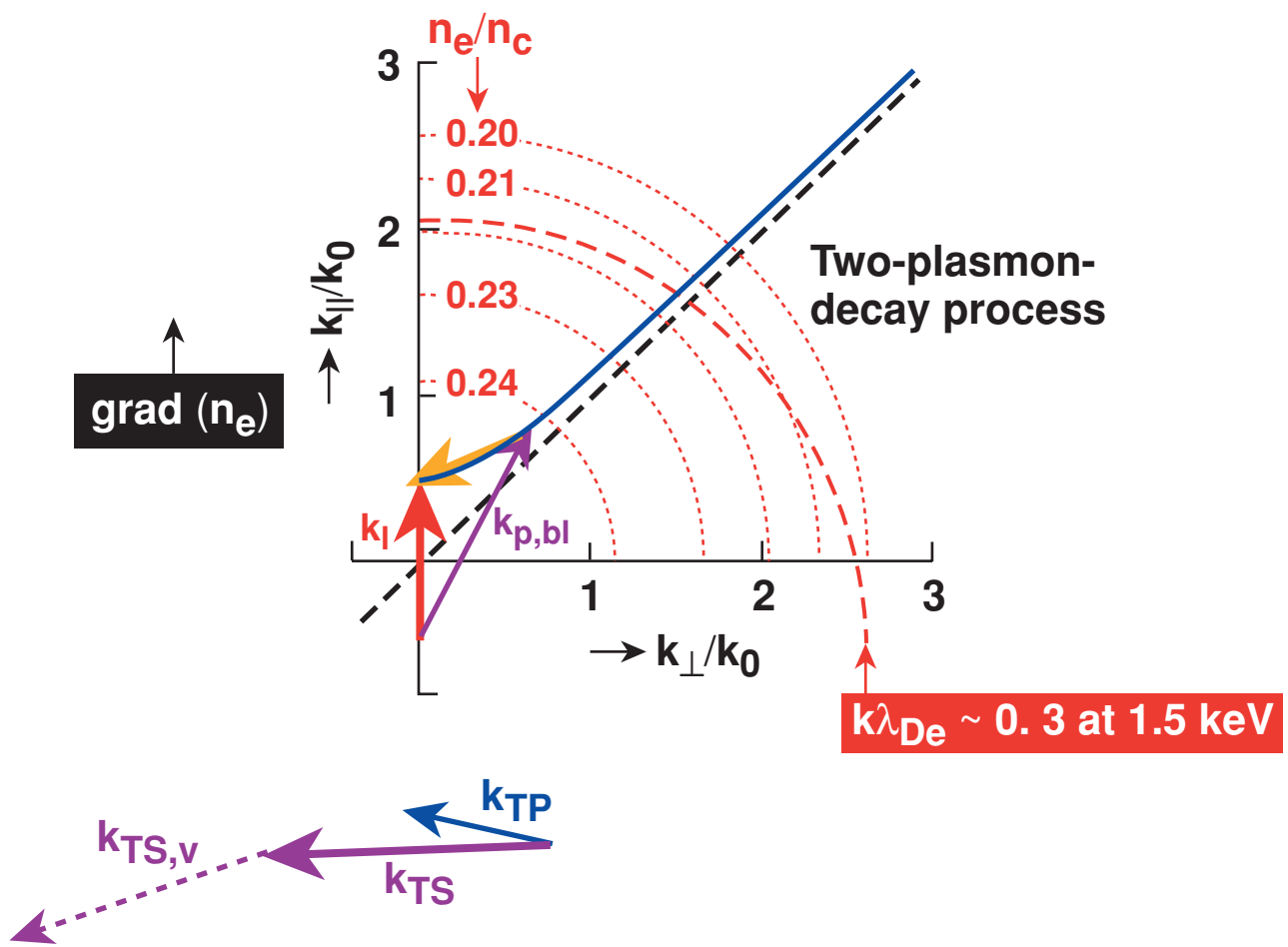
Motivation

Recent TPD experiments have shown consistent fast-electron generation and sensitivity to overlapped beam intensities



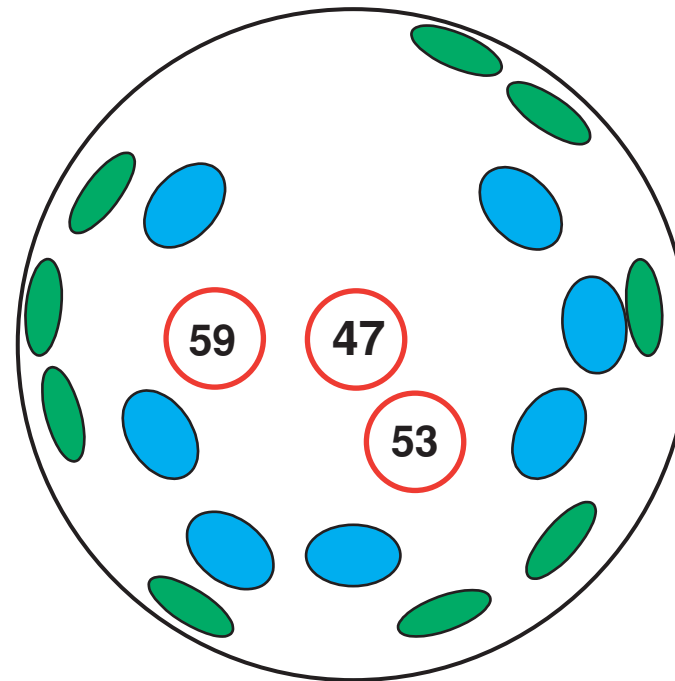
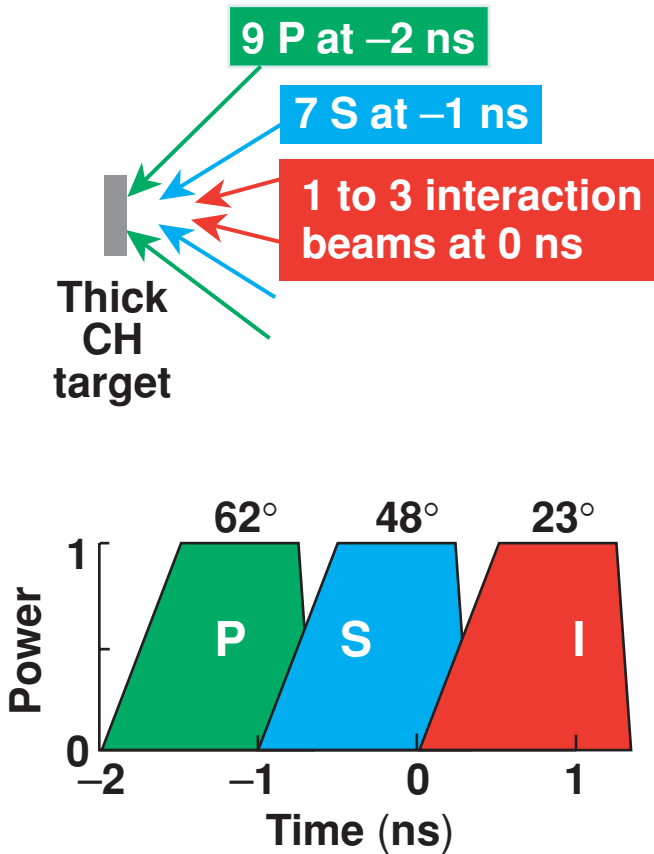
Targets: 100- μm -thick CH slabs; multibeam long-scale-length plasmas

Thomson scattering for the shortest k_p 's has $k\lambda_{De} \sim 0.13$ at $T_e = 1.5$ keV



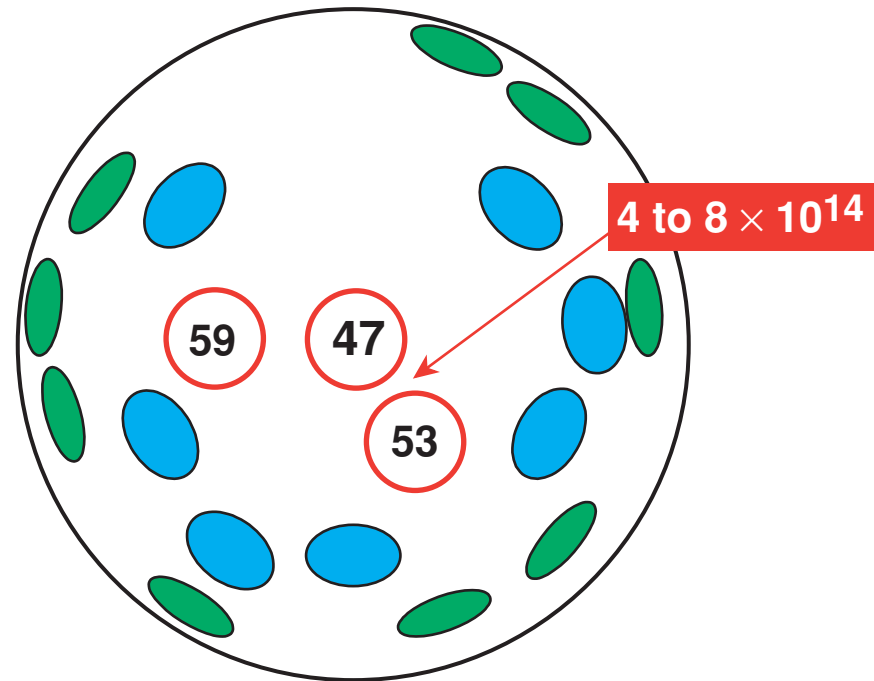
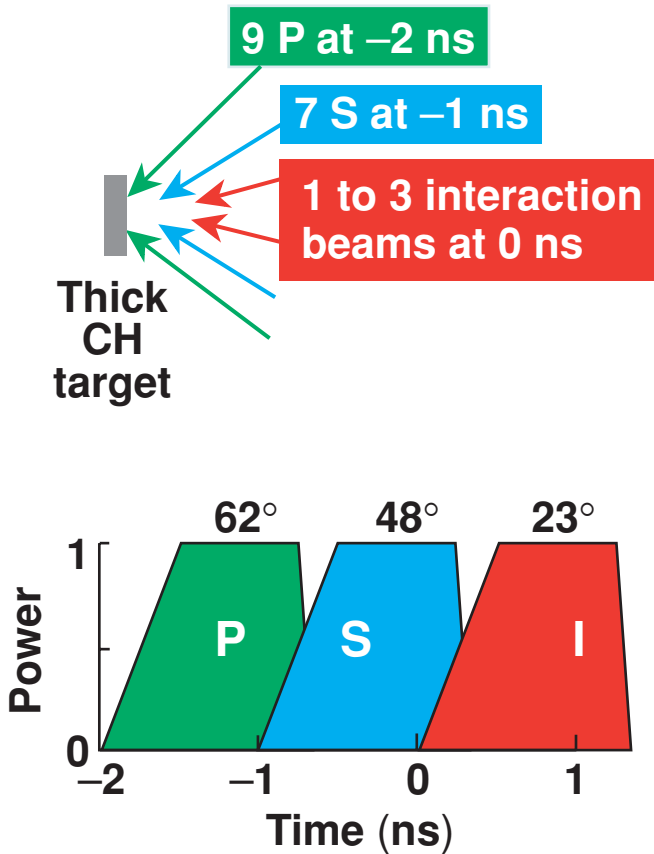
For a given set of interaction beams, Thomson probe, and Thomson-scattering angles, there is a unique TPD decay that satisfies all phase-matching conditions.

Primary and secondary beams generate and heat the plasma prior to interaction beams and Thomson probe beam



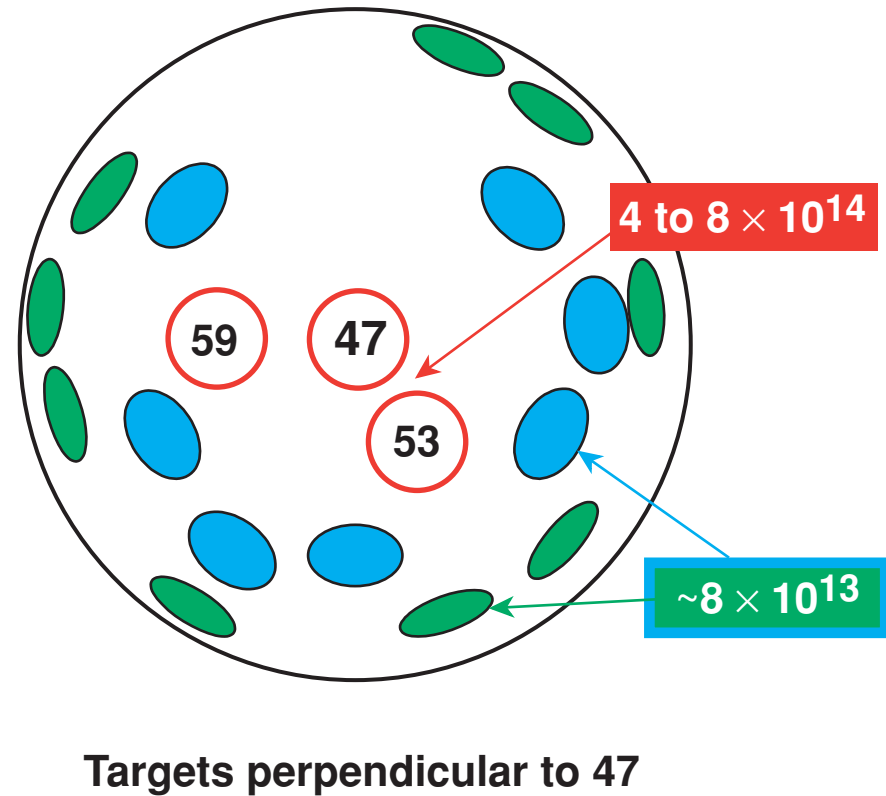
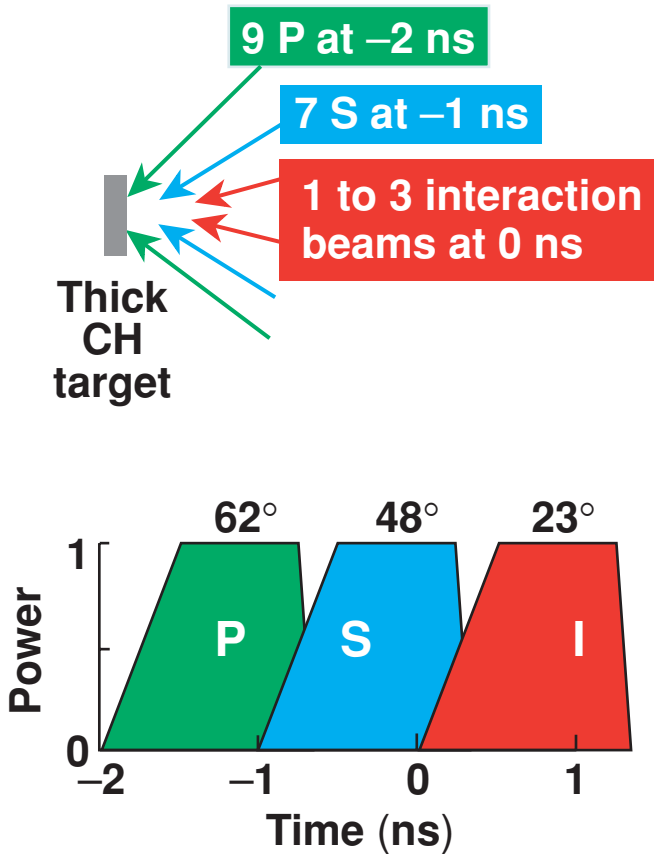
Targets perpendicular to 47

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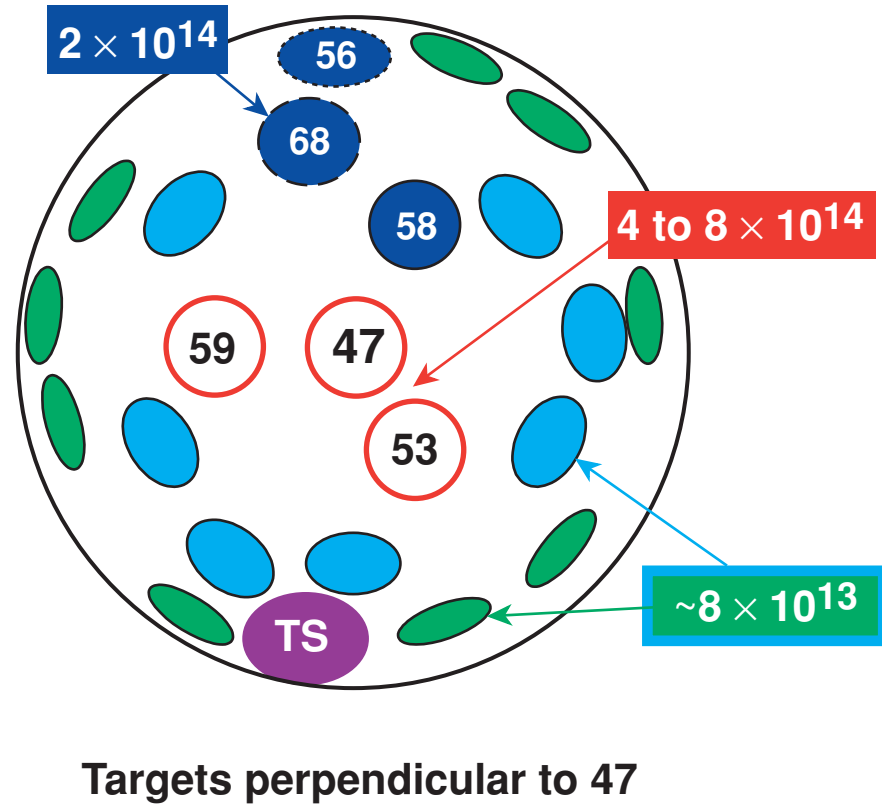
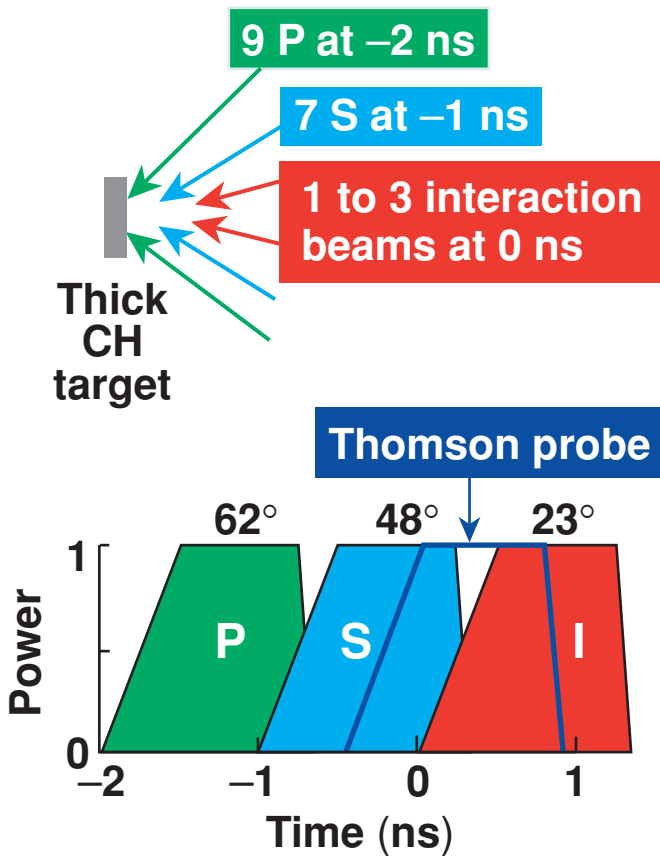


Targets perpendicular to 47

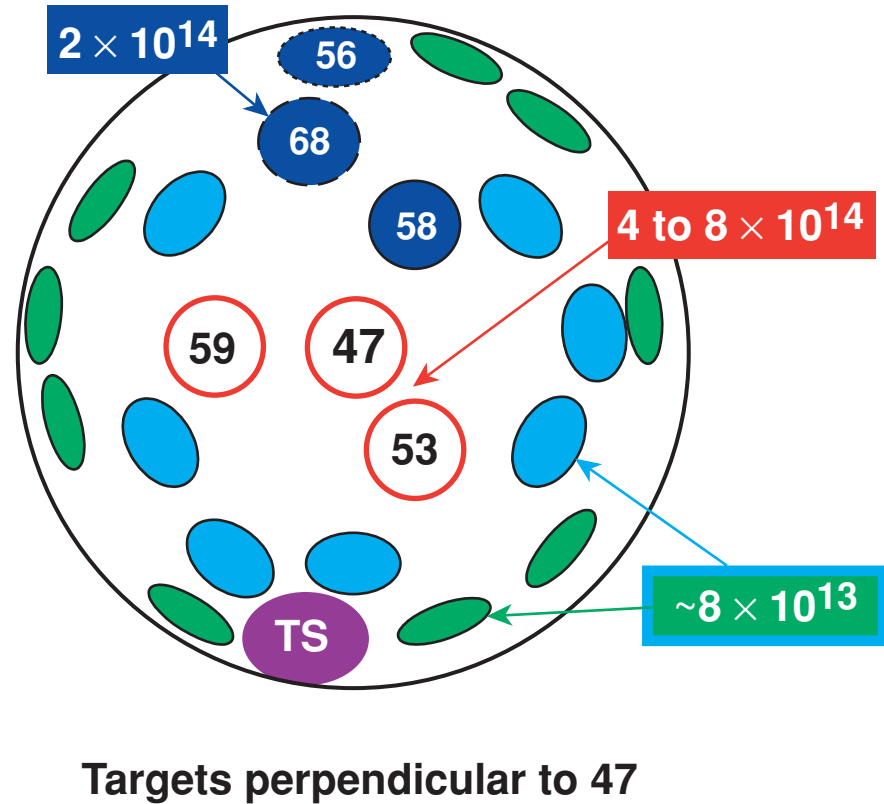
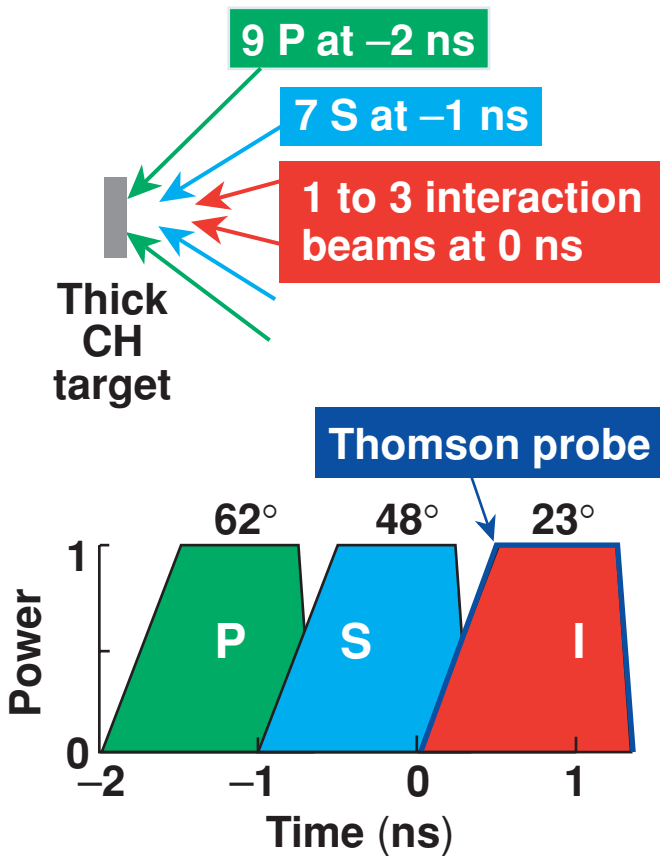
Primary and secondary beams generate and heat the plasma prior to interaction beams and Thomson probe beam



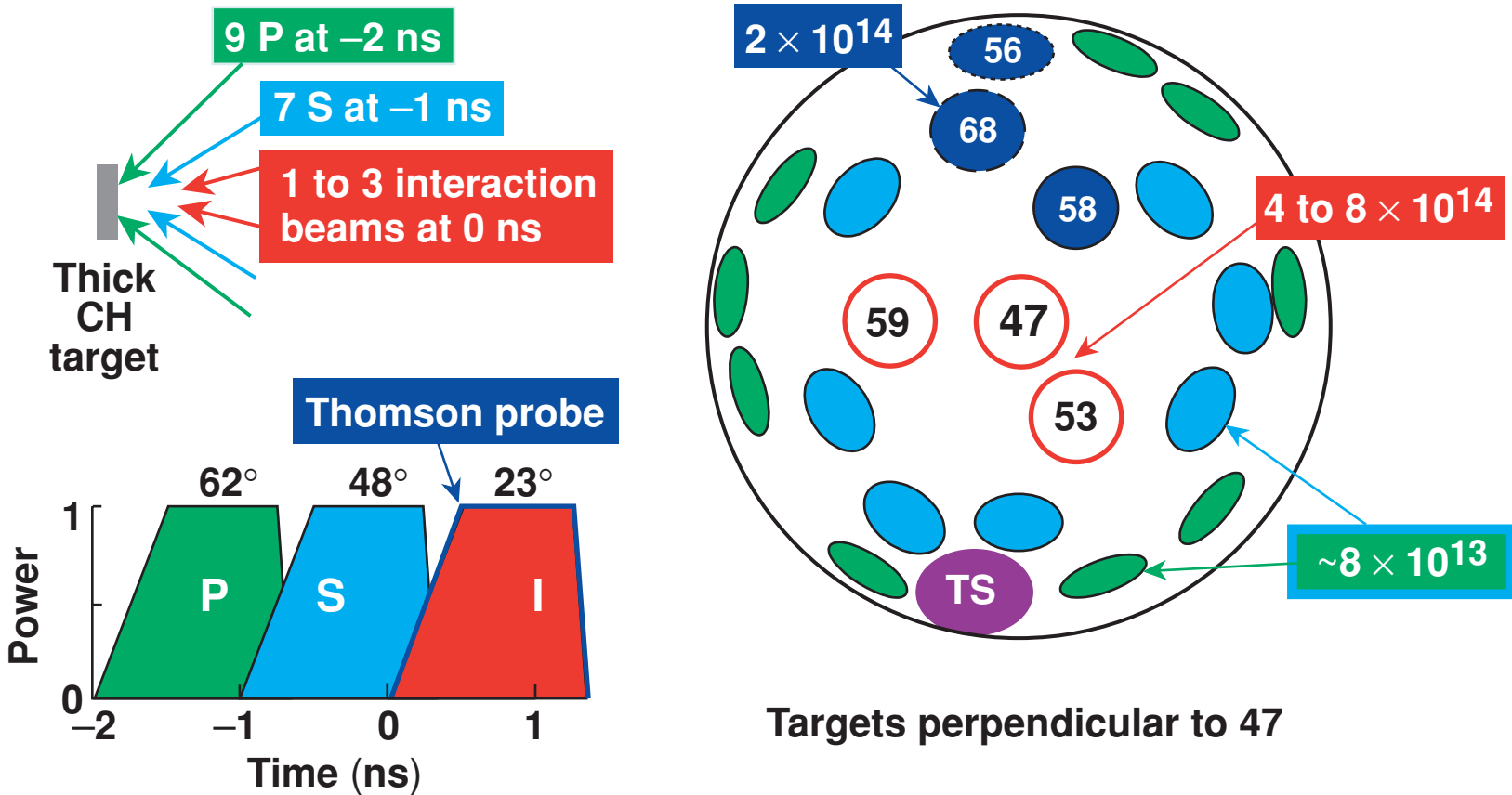
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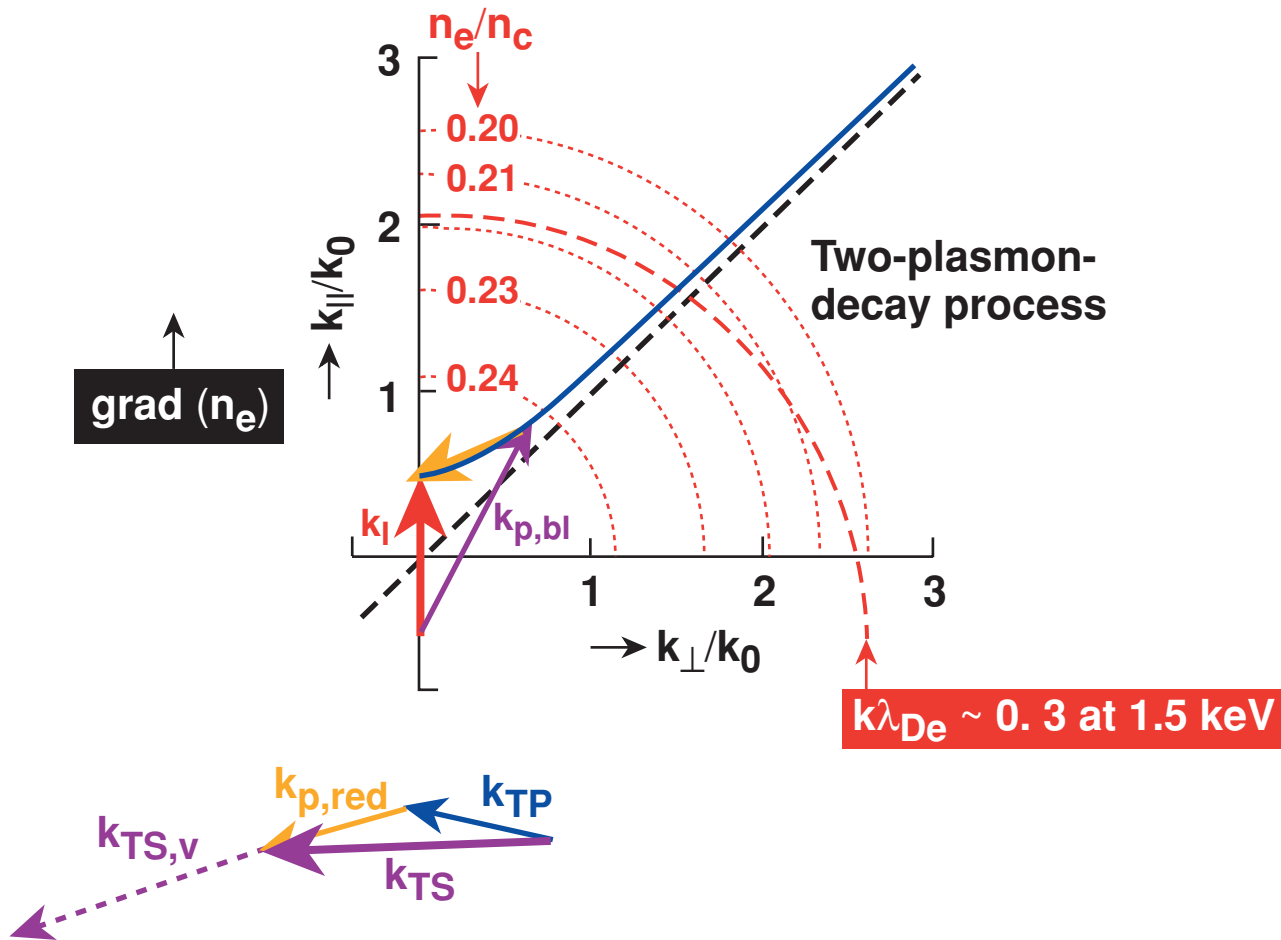
Primary and secondary beams generate and heat the plasma prior to interaction beams and Thomson probe beam



Interaction beams typically see

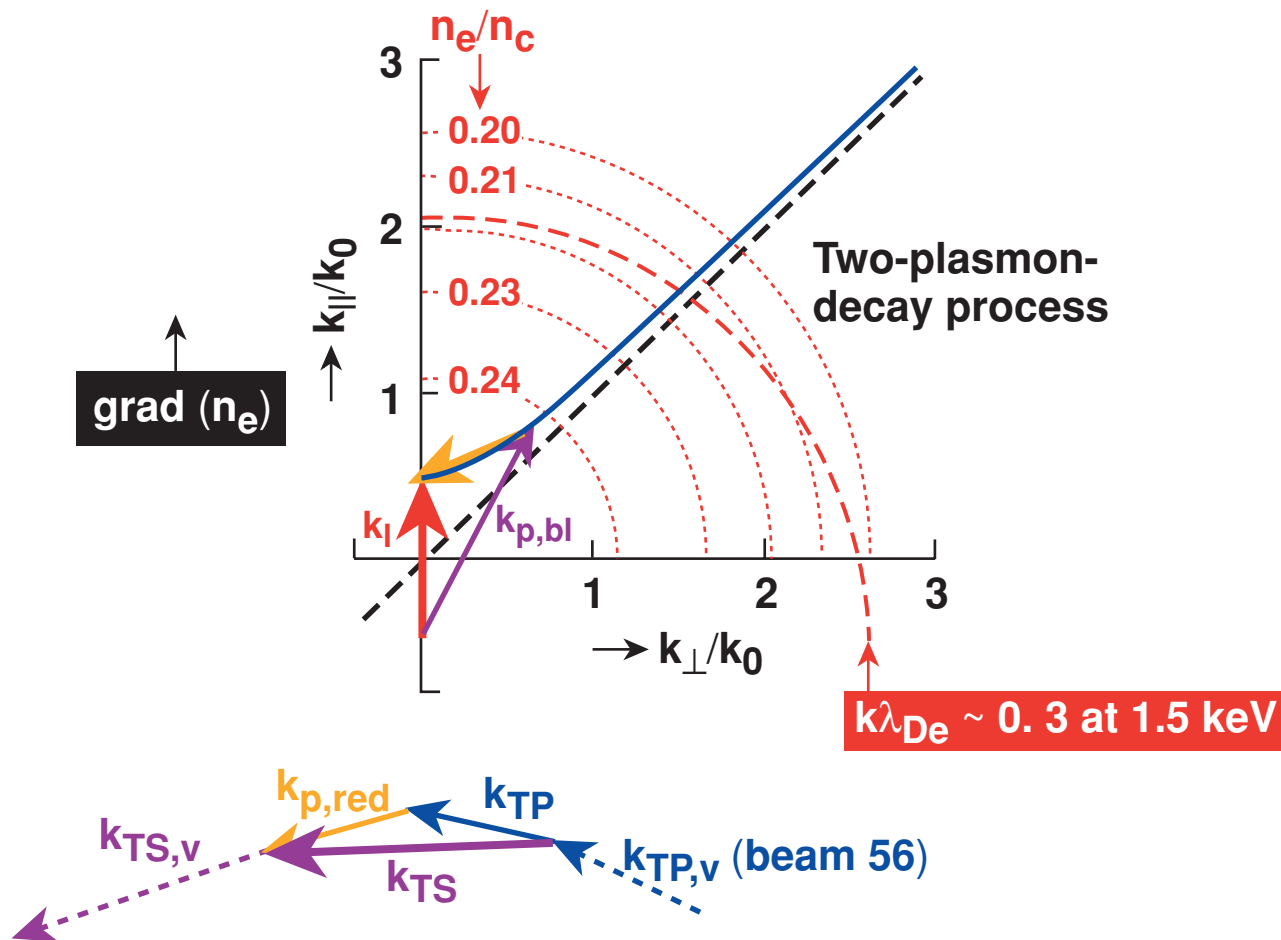
- density scale lengths of 0.3 to 0.5 mm near $n_c/4$ and
- T_e between 1.5 and 3.5 keV.

Thomson scattering for the shortest k_p 's has $k\lambda_{De} \sim 0.13$ at $T_e = 1.5$ keV



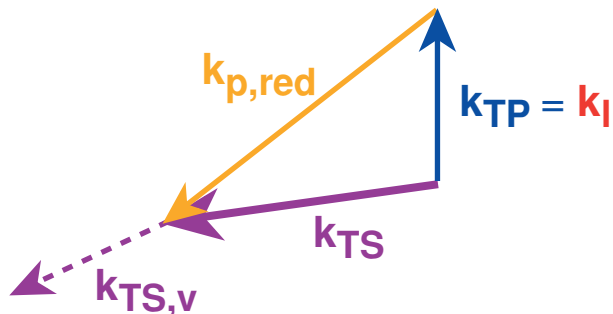
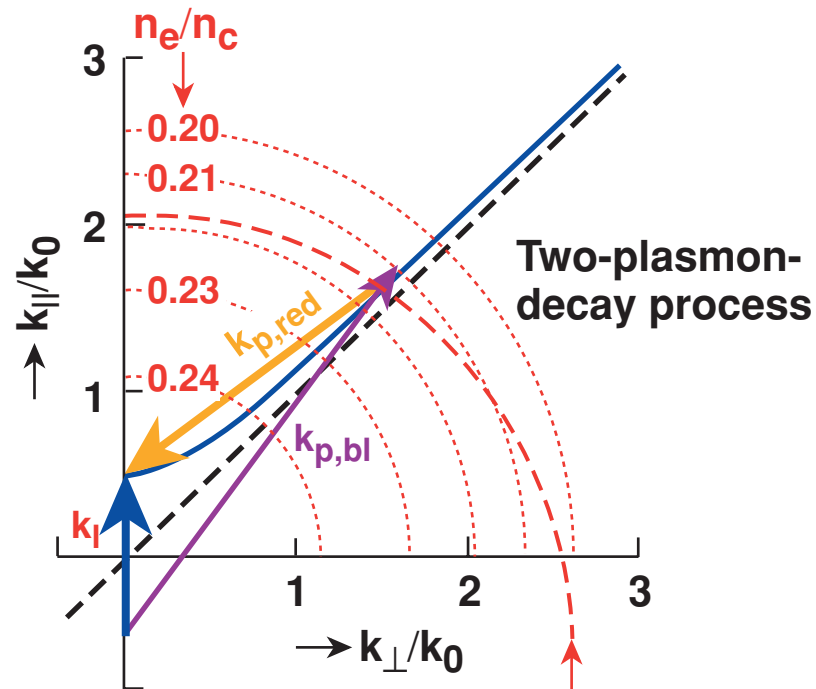
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For a given set of interaction beams, Thomson probe, and Thomson-scattering angles, there is a unique TPD decay that satisfies all phase-matching conditions.

“Self-Thomson scattering” probes the longest k_p 's and is most sensitive to small changes in T_e



Thomson-scattering
“self-scattering configuration”
 $k\lambda_{De} \sim 0.3$

The present OMEGA Thomson-scattering experiments allow probing k_p 's with $k\lambda_{De} \sim 0.13$ to 0.35



- **Interaction beam: 47**

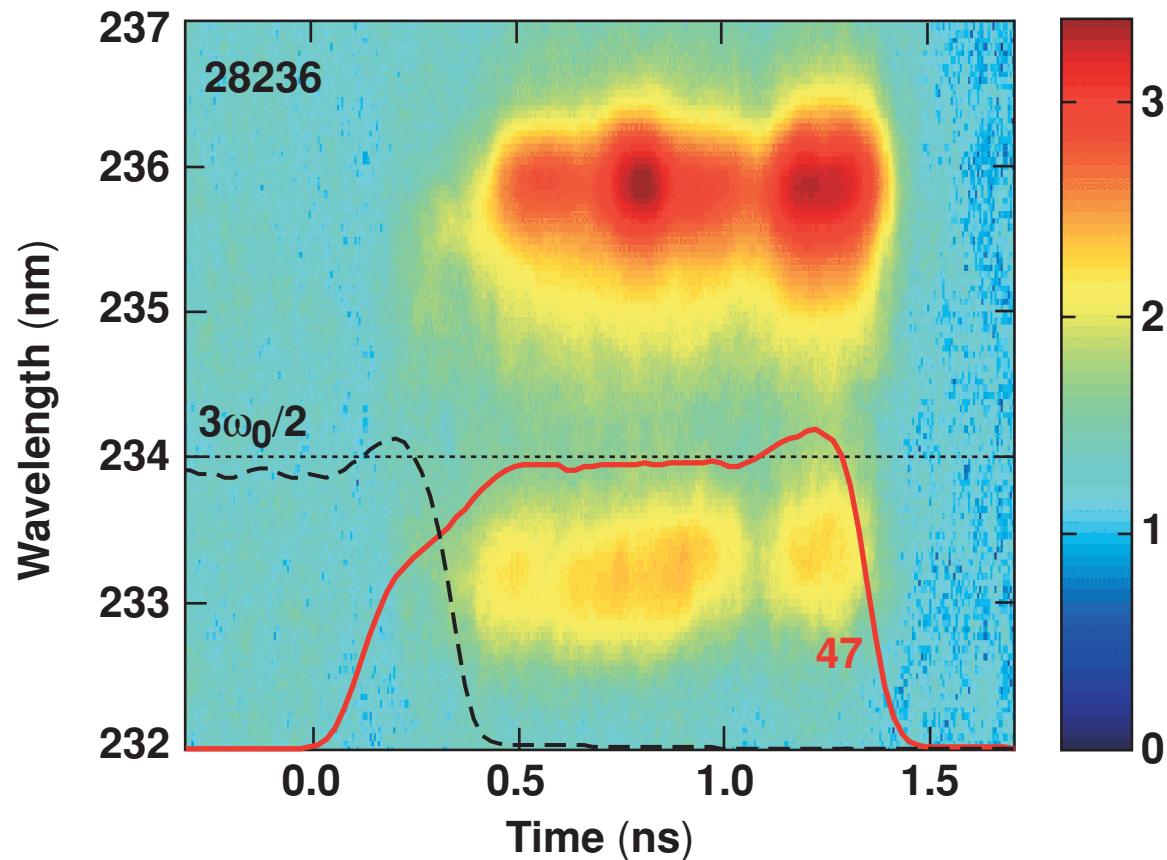
- Thomson probe beams:

47	58	68	56
0.3	0.25	0.16	0.13
0.21	0.22	0.23	0.20

 at 1.5 keV

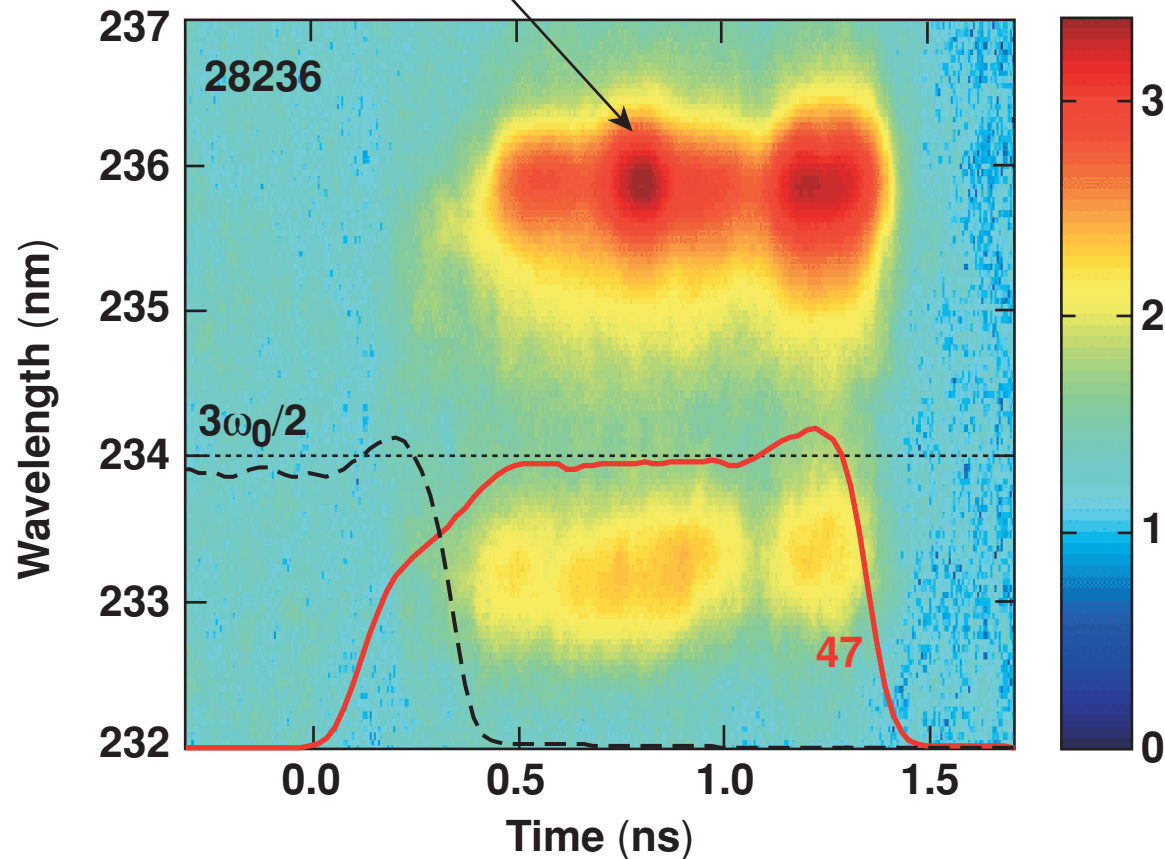
- $T_e \sim 1.5$ to 1.8 keV is typical for a single interaction beam.
- Additional beams (e.g., Thomson probe) can raise T_e .

“Self-scattering” occurs close to the Landau cutoff and is very temperature sensitive ($k_p \lambda_{De}$)

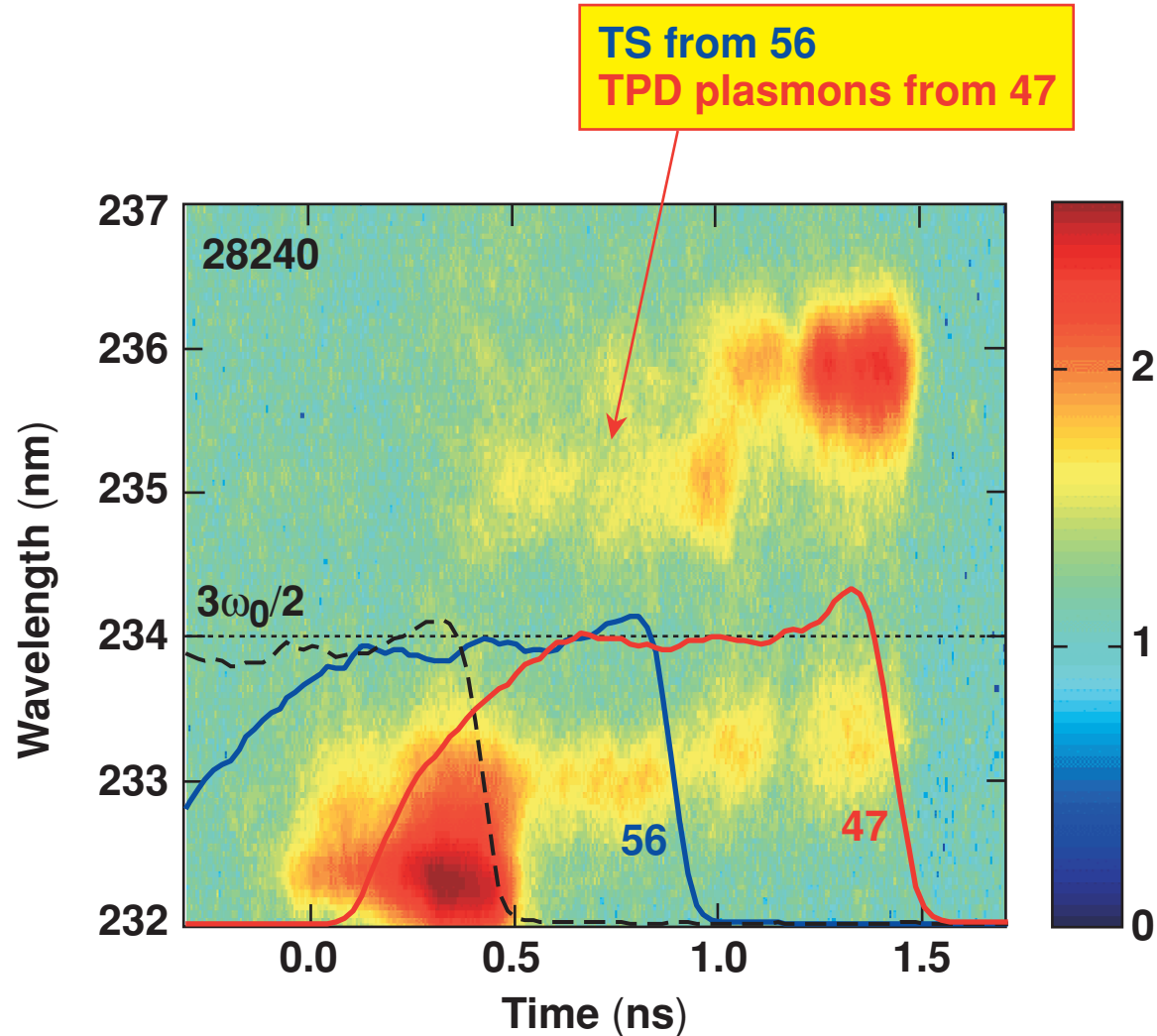


“Self-scattering” occurs close to the Landau cutoff and is very temperature sensitive ($k_p \lambda_{De}$)

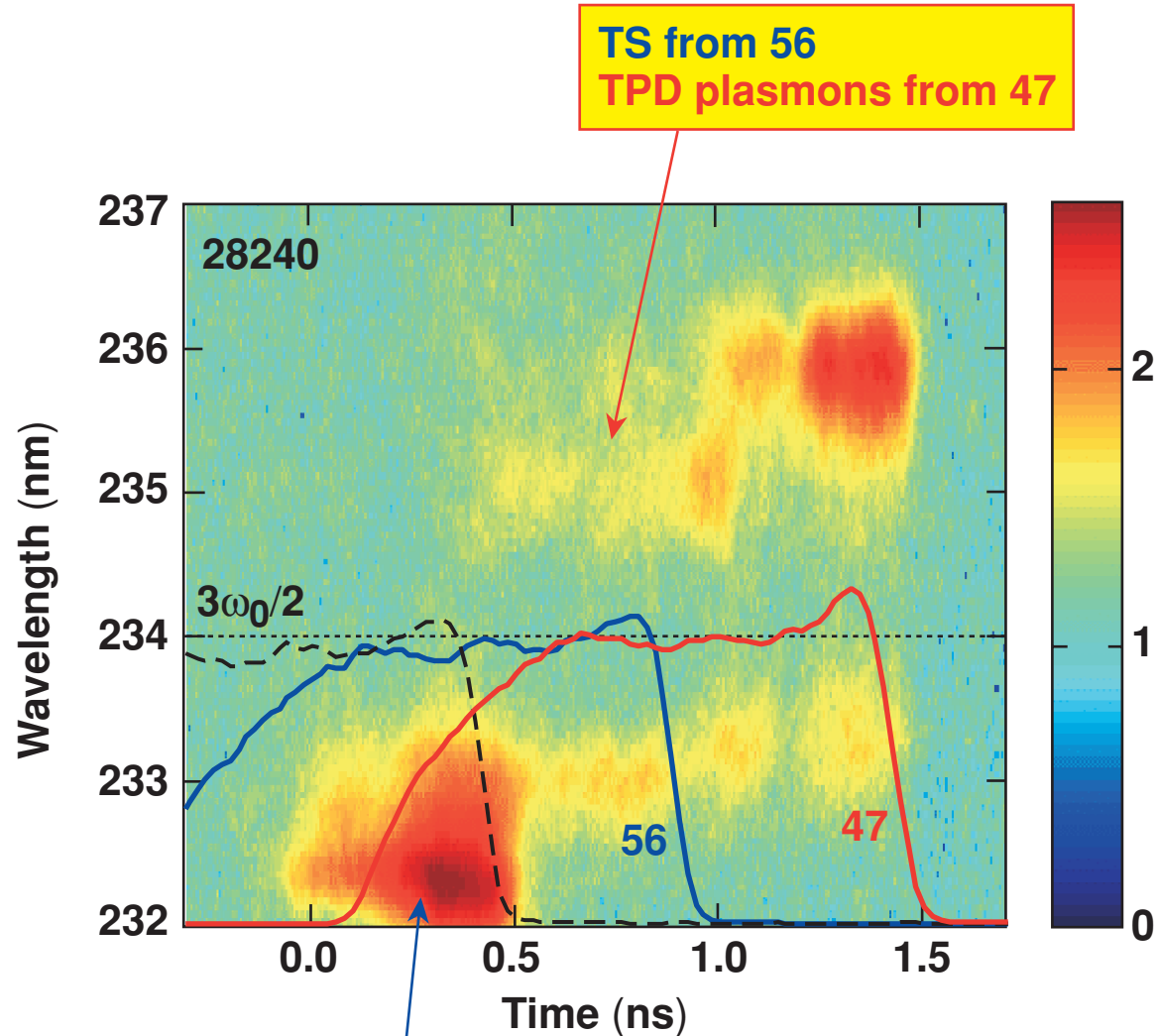
Thomson “self-scattering”
from close to Landau cutoff



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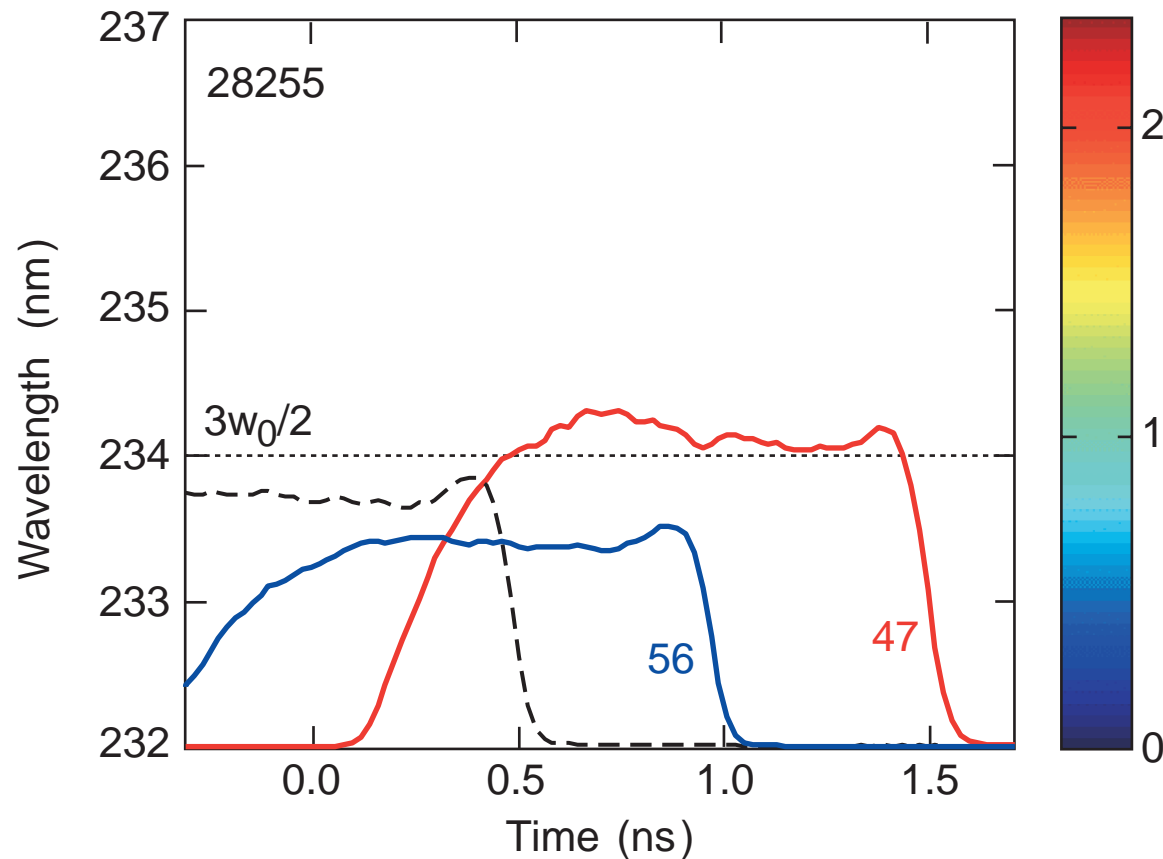
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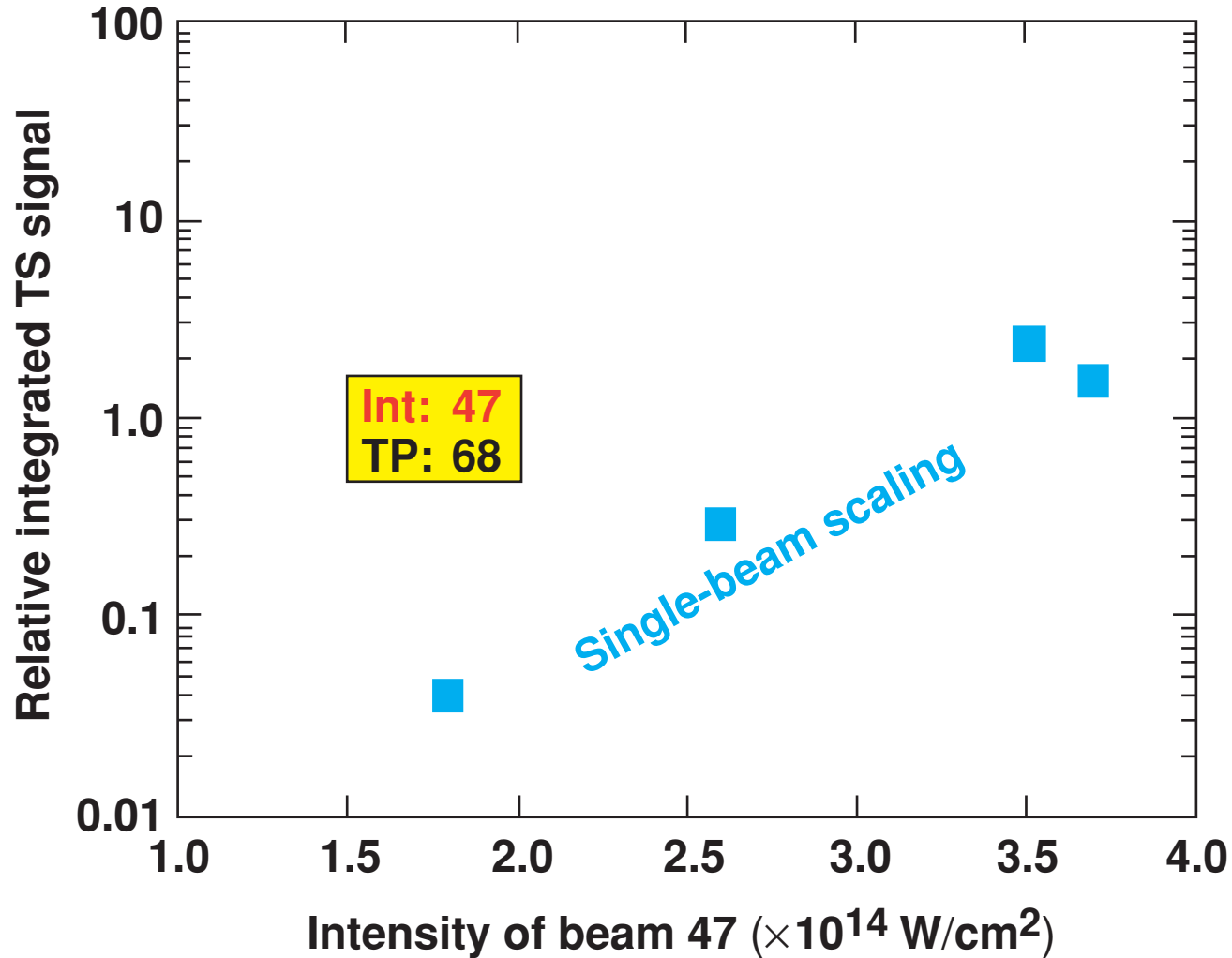
Serendipitous Thomson signal from blue plasmons near Landau cutoff

Self-scattering occurs close to the Landau cutoff and is very temperature sensitive ($k_p \ll De$)

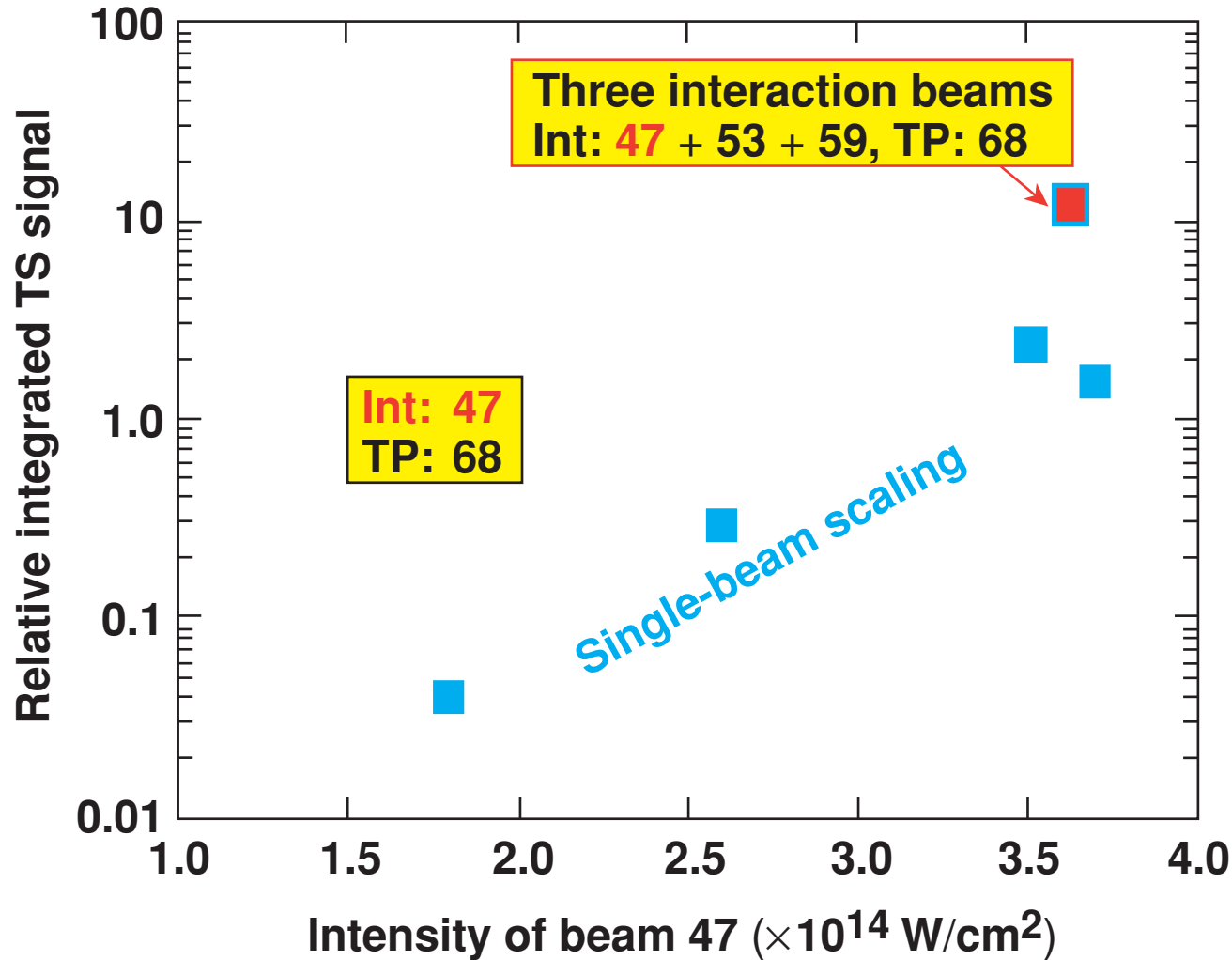
Thomson scattering from several probe beams can be seen with proper choice of beam intensities.



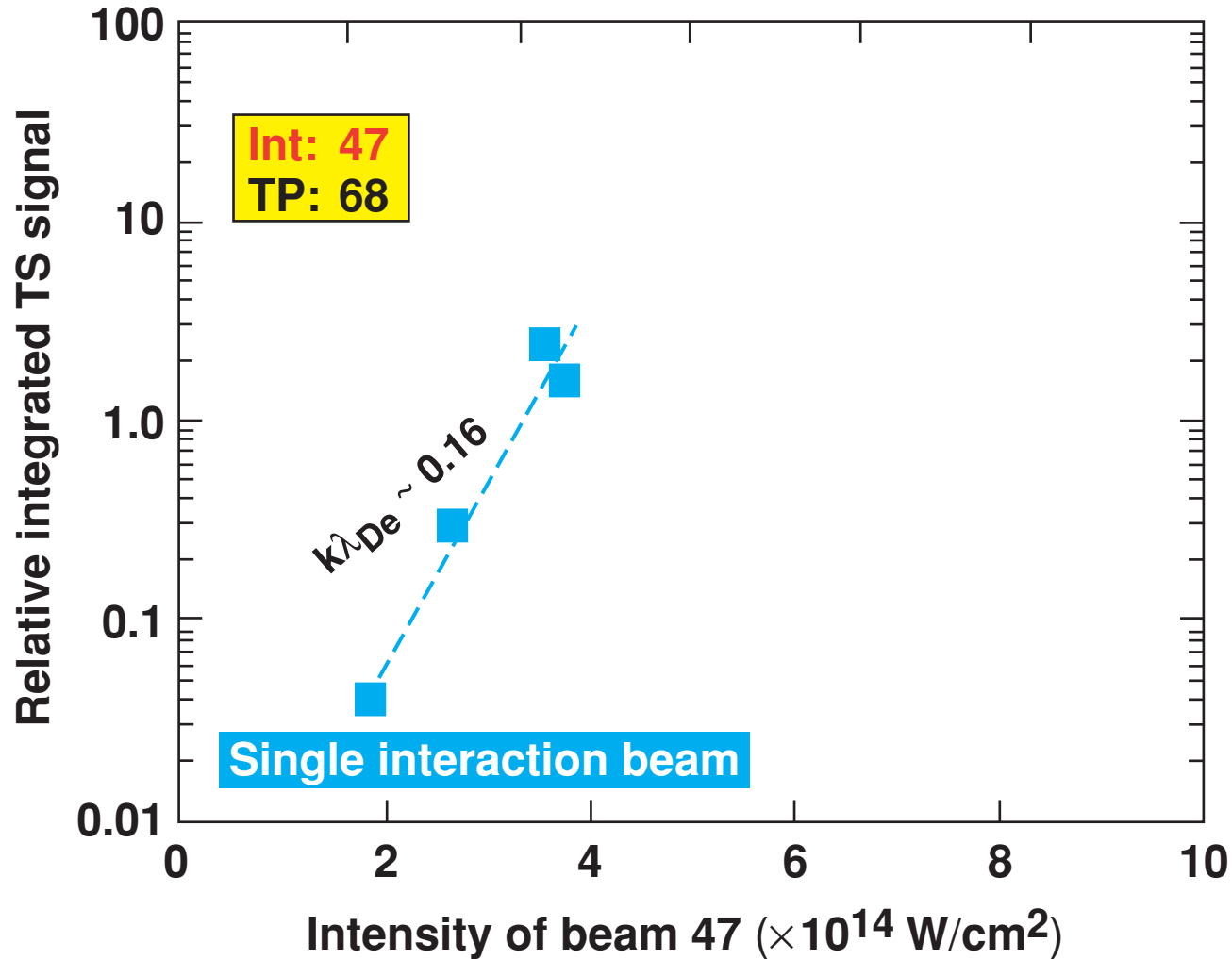
Exponential intensity scaling of TPD plasmons with $k\lambda_{De} \sim 0.16$ was observed with Thomson scattering



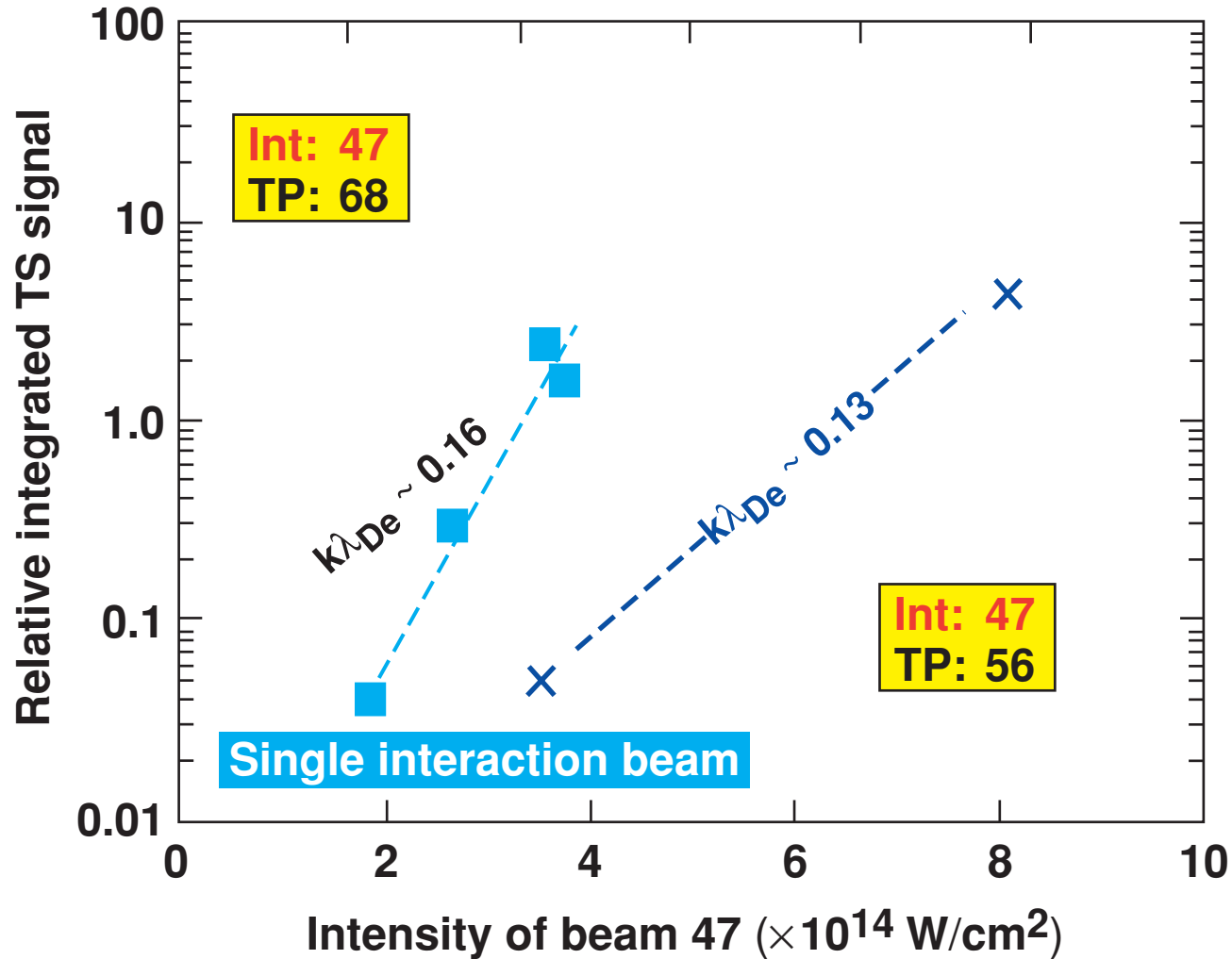
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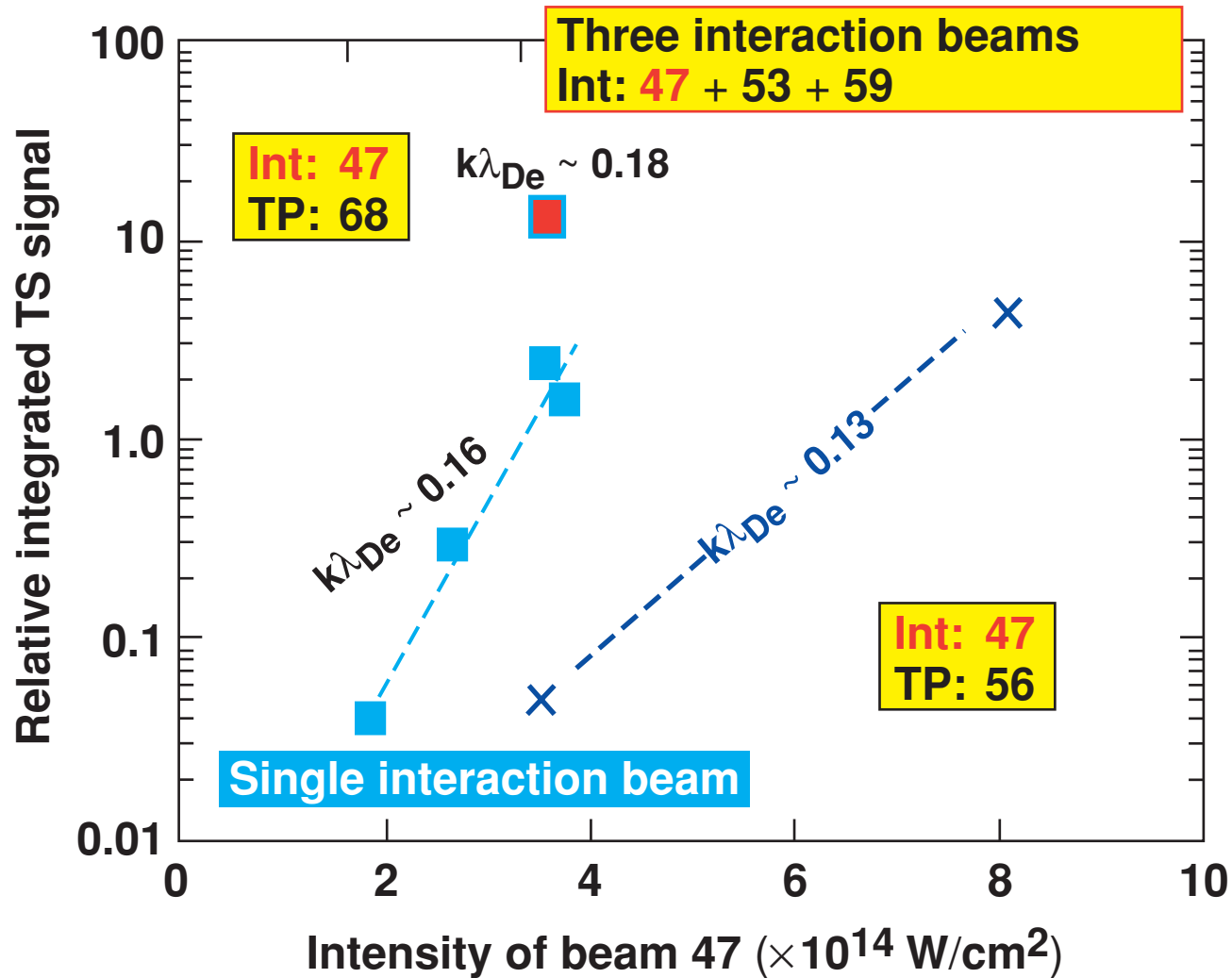
Intensity scaling of TPD plasmons sensitively depends on $k\lambda_{De}$ of TPD plasmons involved



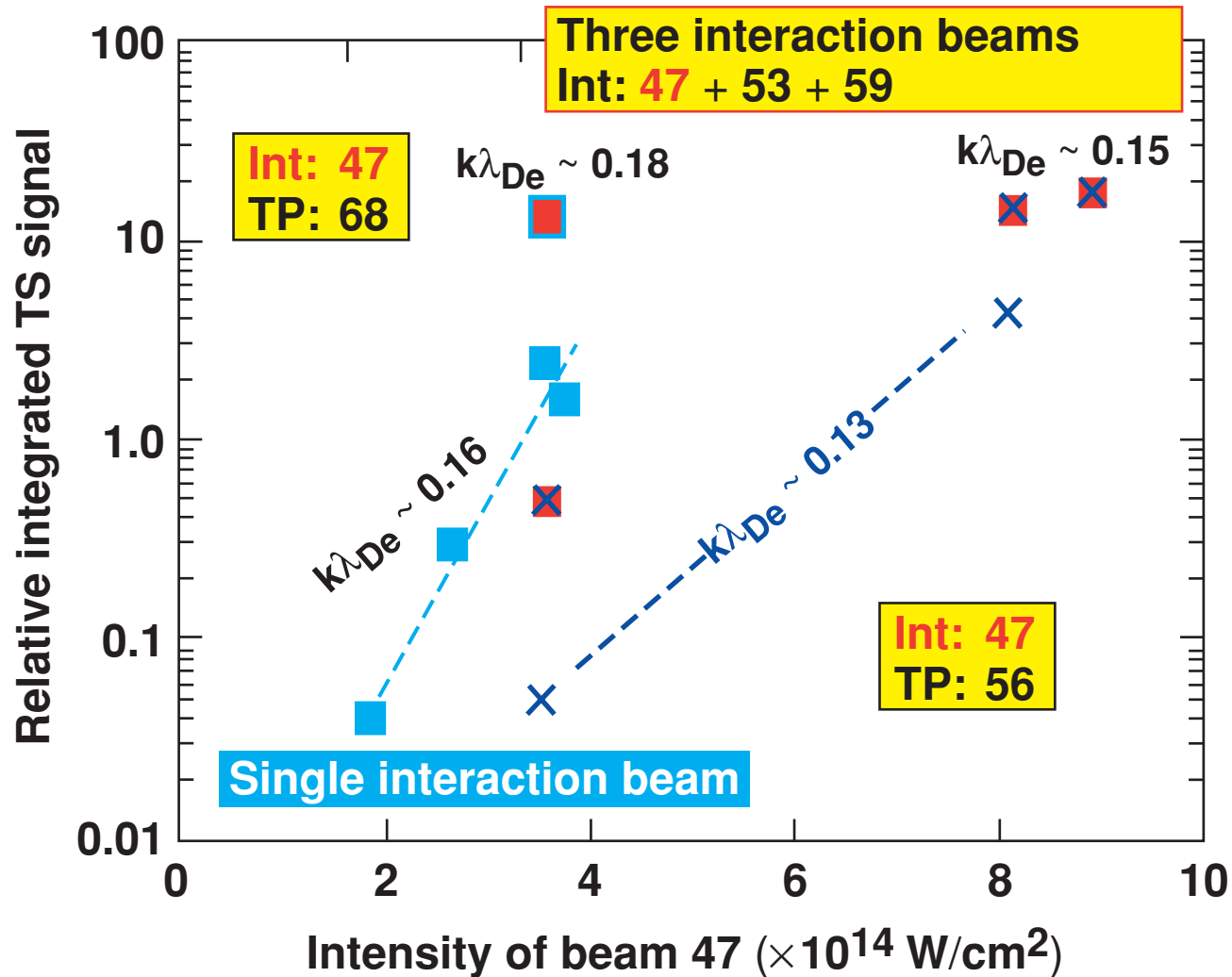
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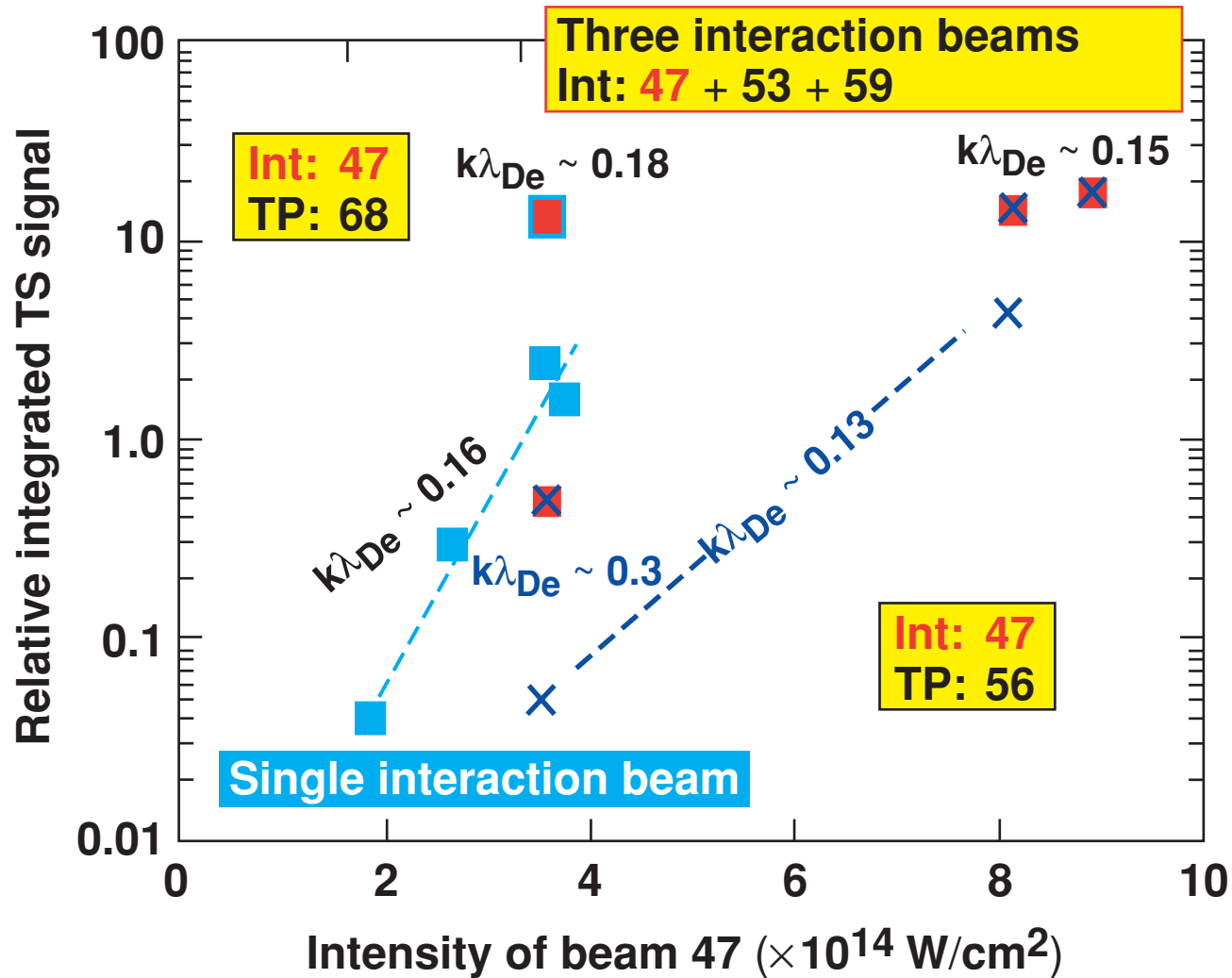
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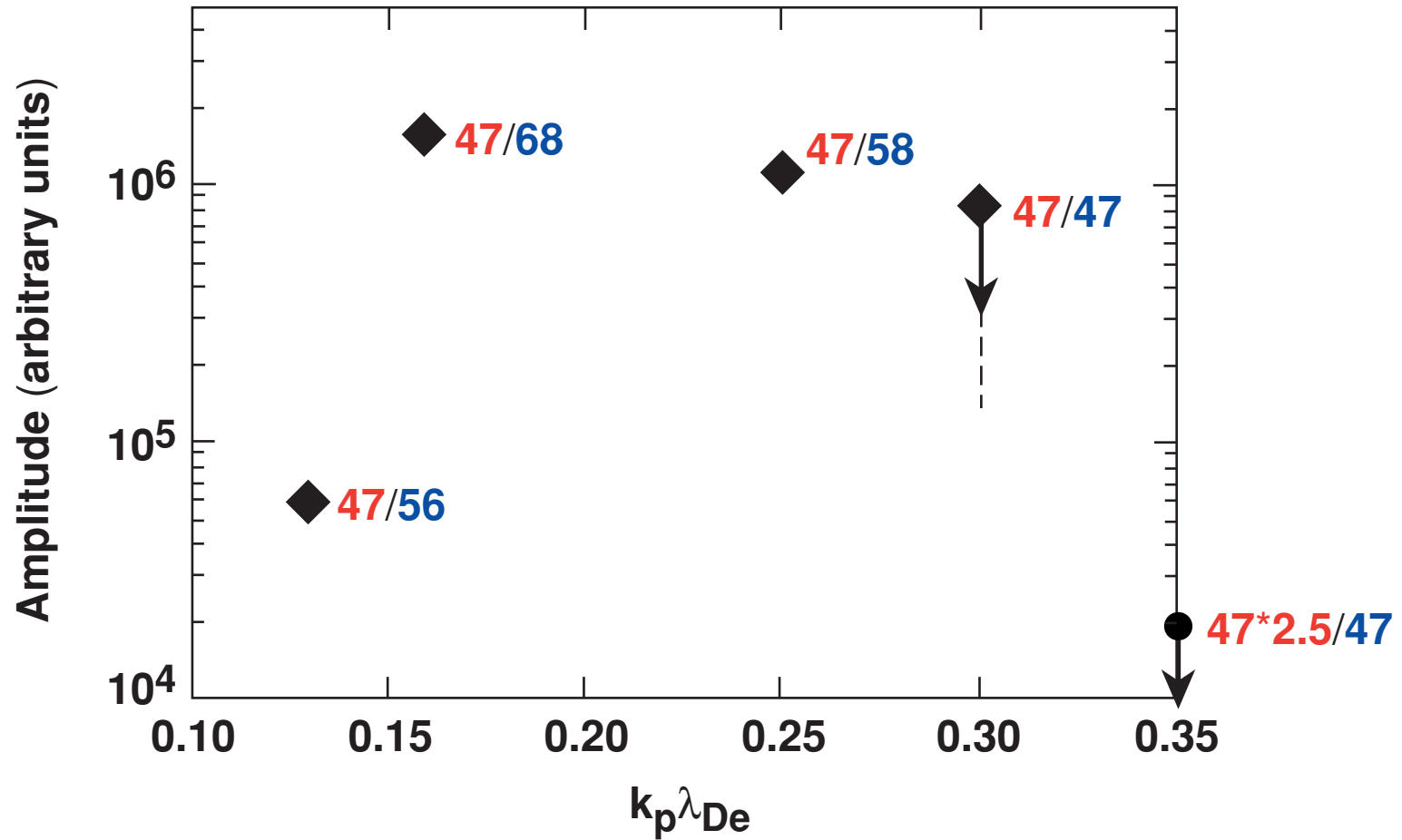
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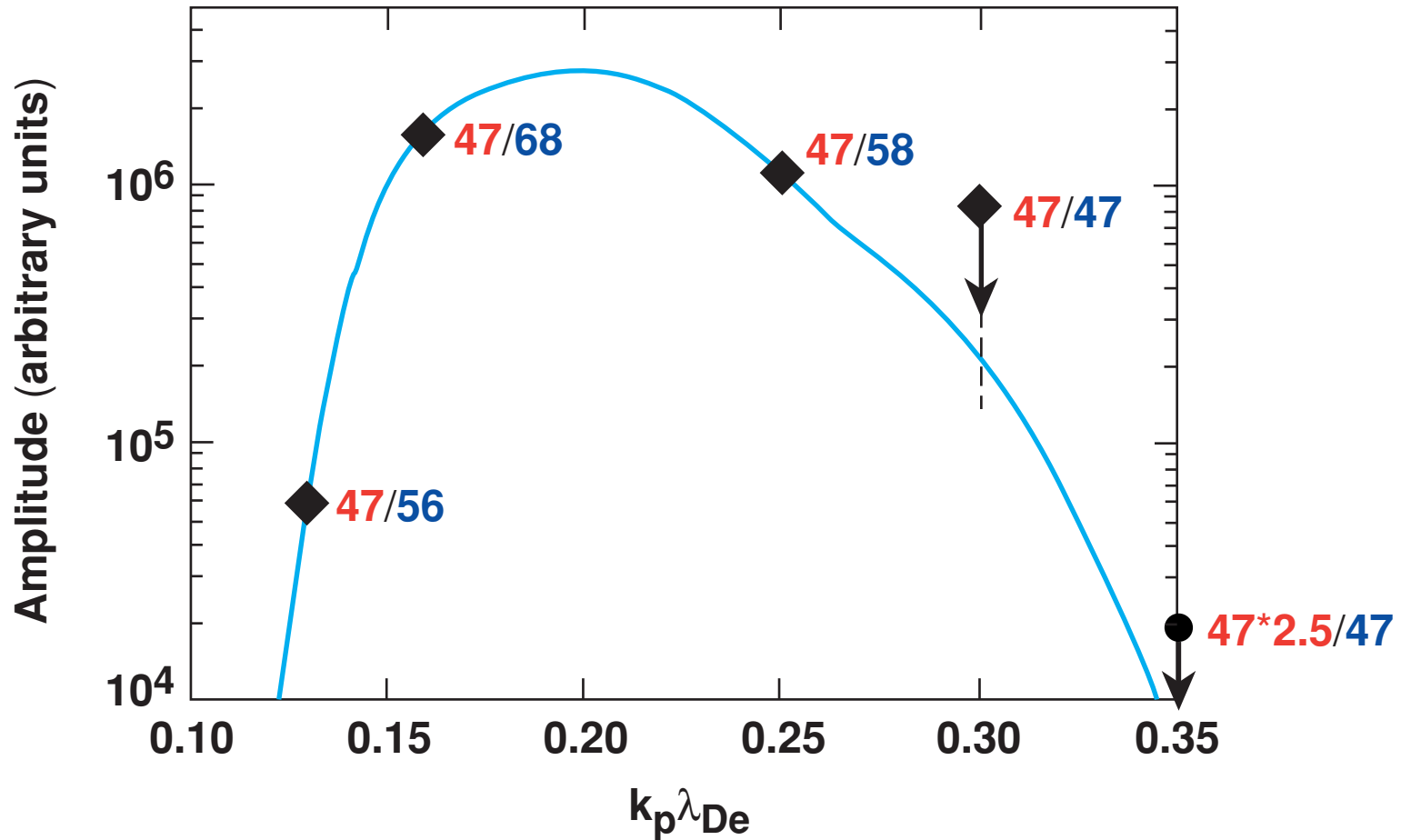
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The current TPD experiments allow for a rough estimate of the plasma-wave spectrum



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The absolute instability would be just above threshold for $k_p \lambda_{De} < 0.13$.

Summary/Conclusions

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- Thomson scattering shows strong signals below the Landau cutoff and strong Landau damping above.
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