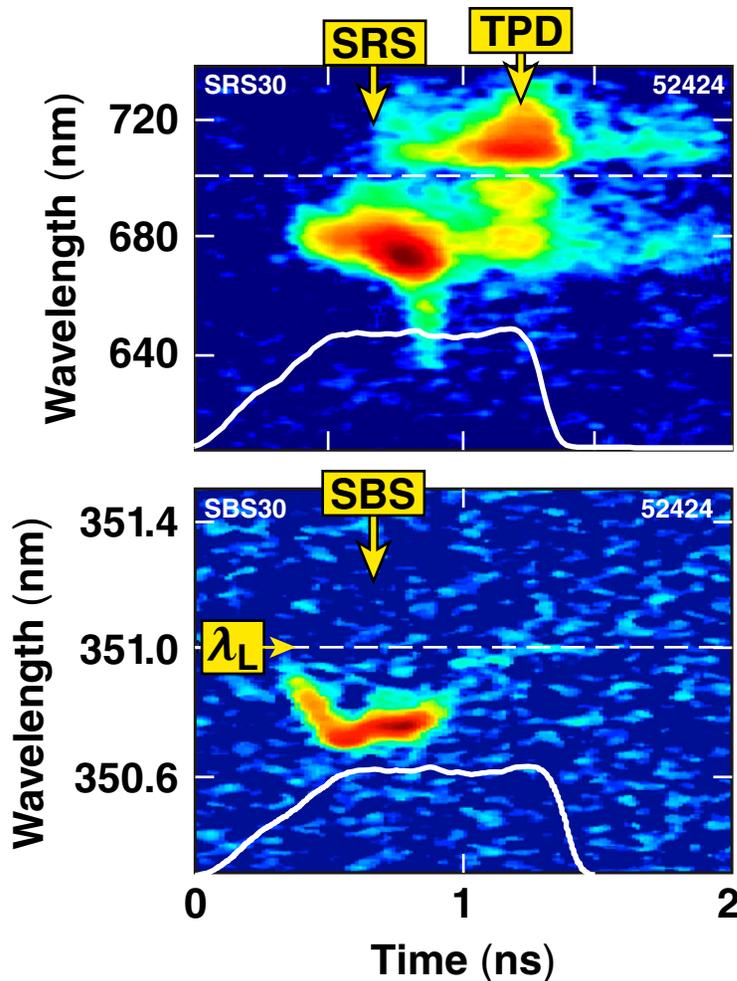


# SBS, SRS, and TPD in Planar-Target Experiments Relevant to Direct-Drive ICF



TPD at  $n_e/n_c \sim 0.2$  to  $0.25$

SRS at  $n_e/n_c = 0.23$

SBS at  $n_e/n_c = 0.25$

## Summary

# SBS appears to suppress TPD when both are above threshold at $n_c/4$

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- Multiple-beam, flat-target interaction experiments have been arranged to have SBS, SRS, and TPD go above threshold at the same time in about the same region of space.
- 2-D hydrodynamic simulations along with estimates of SBS gain factors show that SBS goes above threshold at  $n_c/4$  at the same time that the TPD instability is significantly above threshold.
- The TPD instability is suppressed as long as SBS is present near  $n_c/4$ .
- The SRS instability is observed at  $n_e/n_c \sim 0.23$ . Its behavior is unaffected by SBS, which occurs at higher densities.

# Collaborators

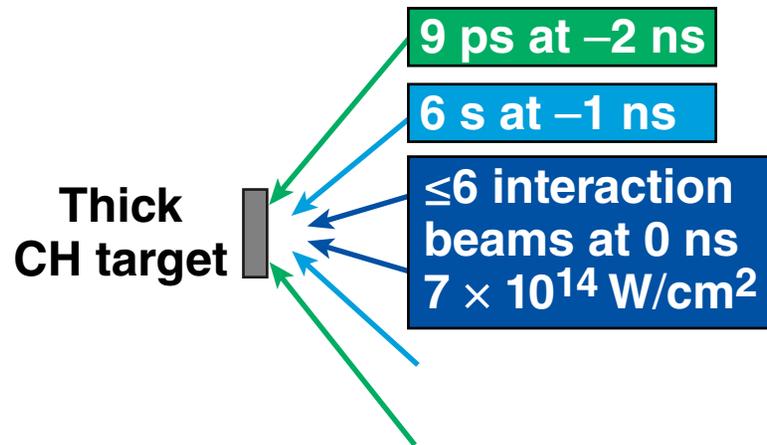
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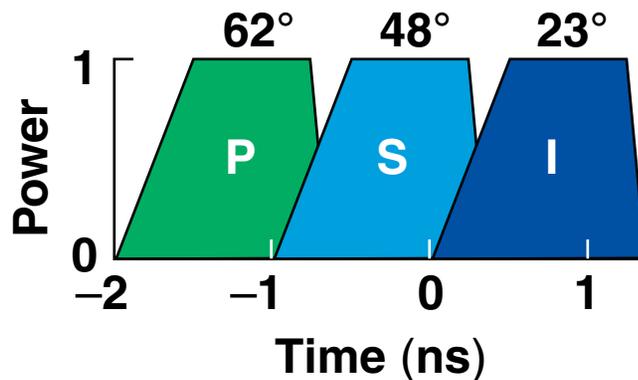
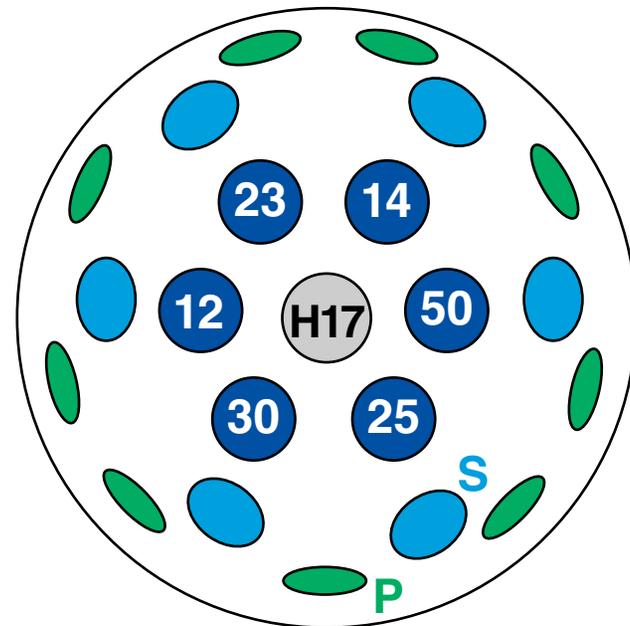
**D. H. Edgell, J. F. Myatt, R. S. Craxton,  
A. V. Maximov, and R. W. Short**

**Laboratory for Laser Energetics  
University of Rochester**

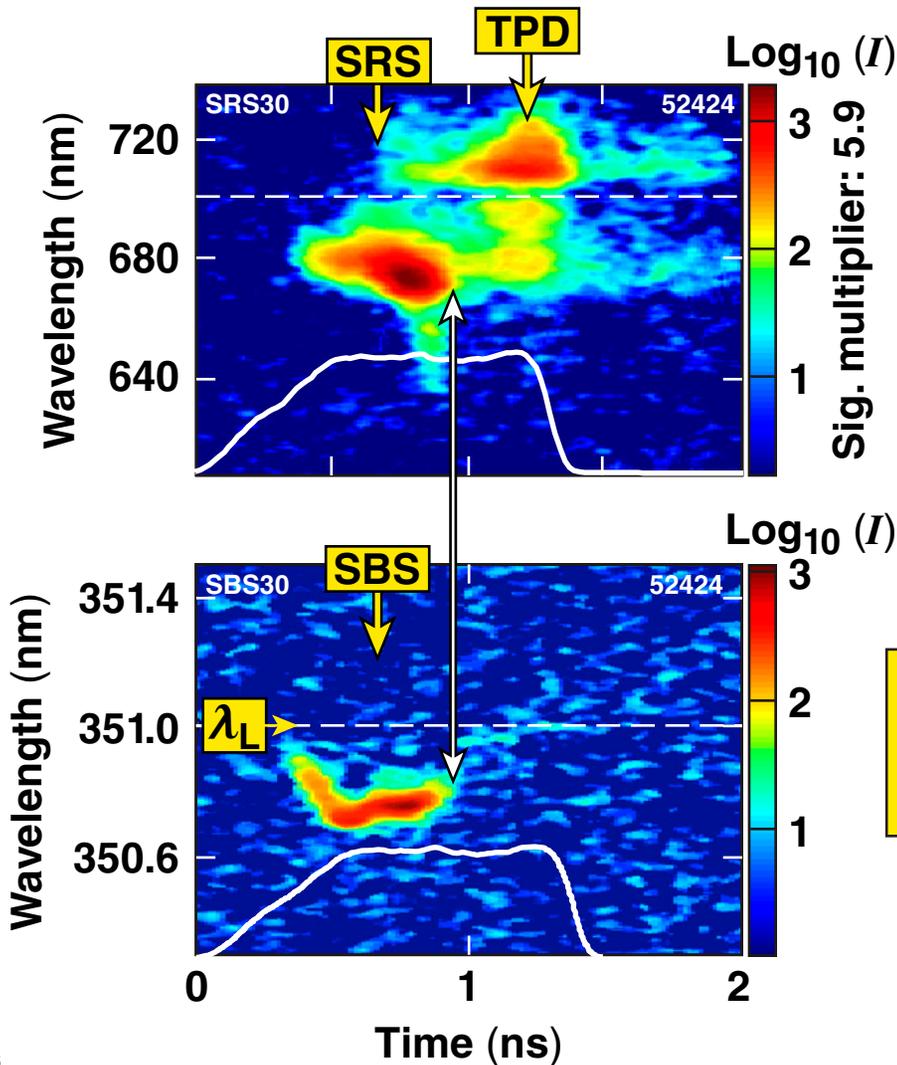
# Planar–target experiments are carried out with three delayed sets of beams



The target normal points in the direction of the symmetry axis of the six interaction beams

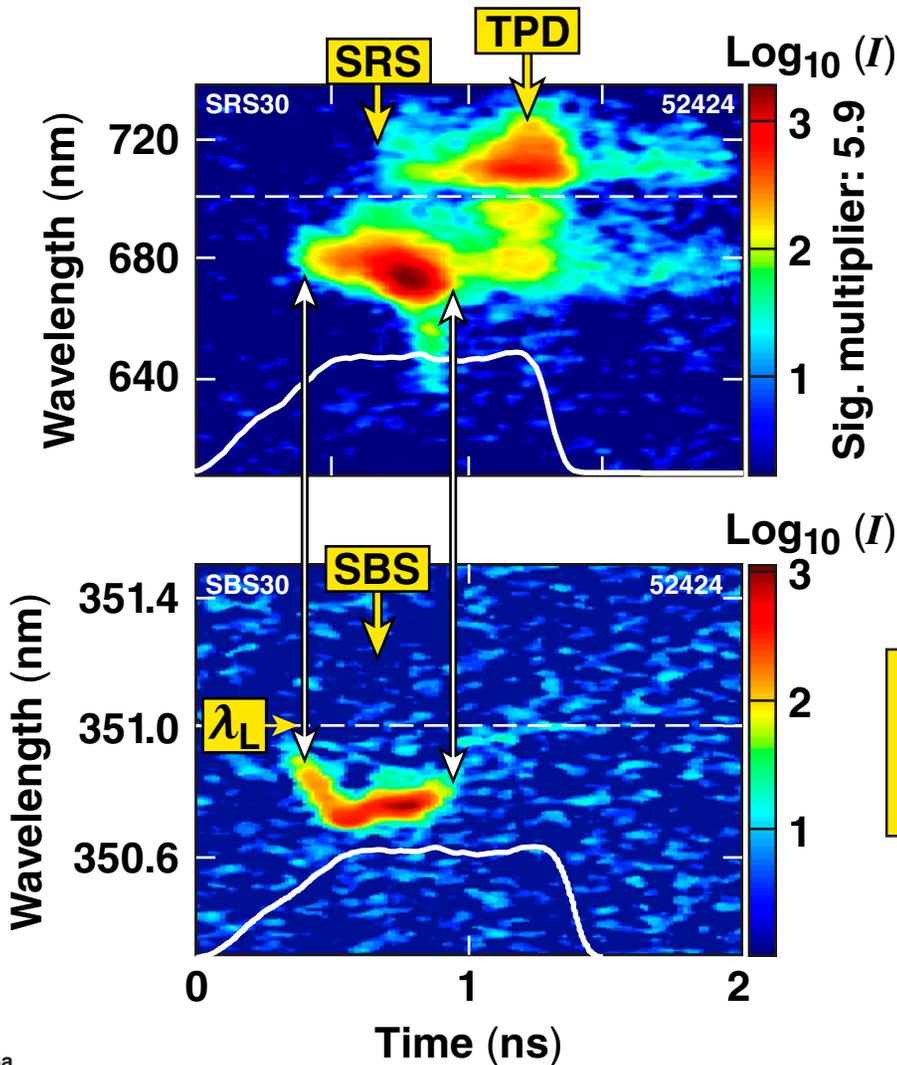


# The striking observation in these experiments is the almost simultaneous onset and termination of SRS and SRS followed by the onset of two-plasmon-decay instability



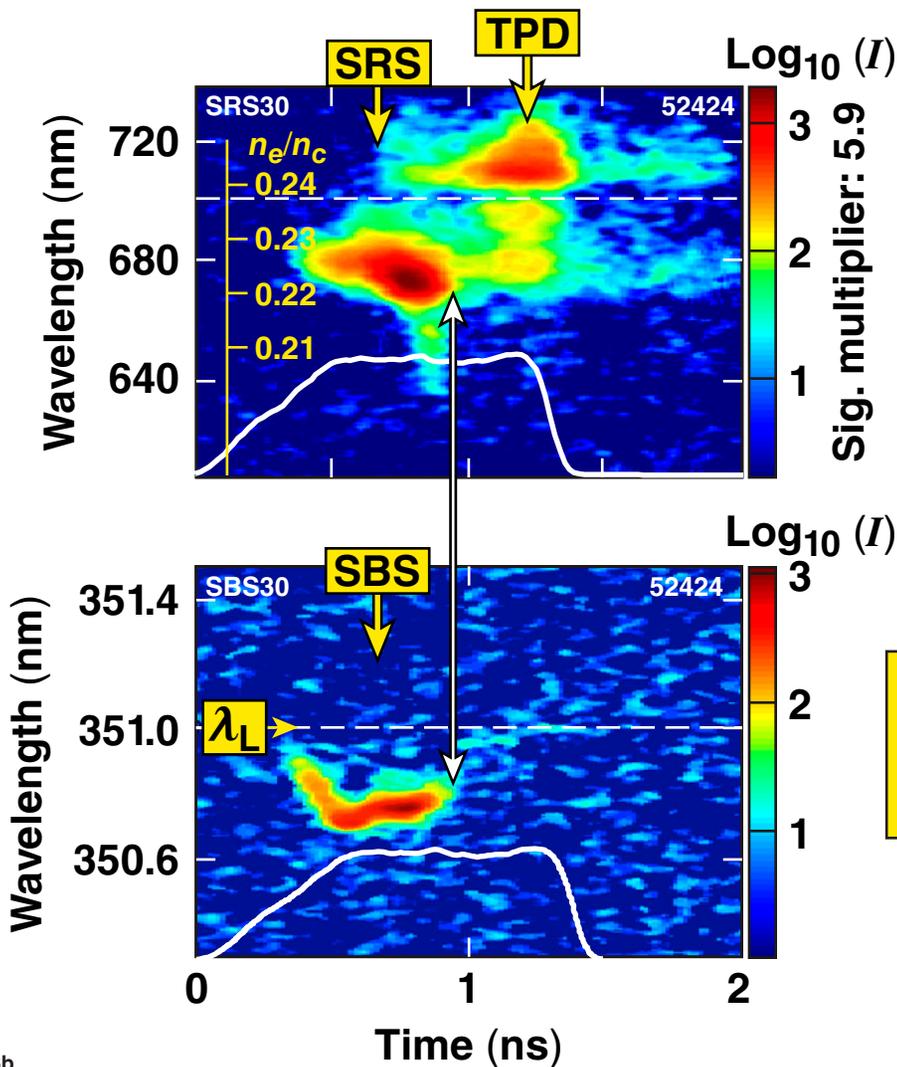
These observations suggest some interaction between these instabilities.

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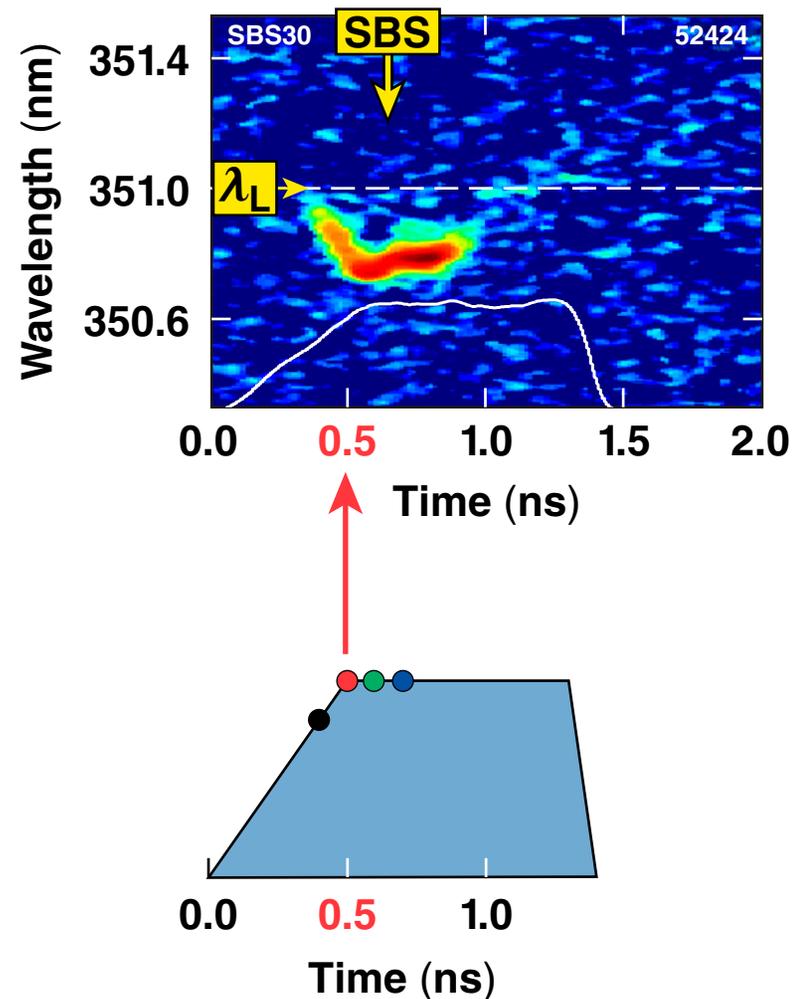
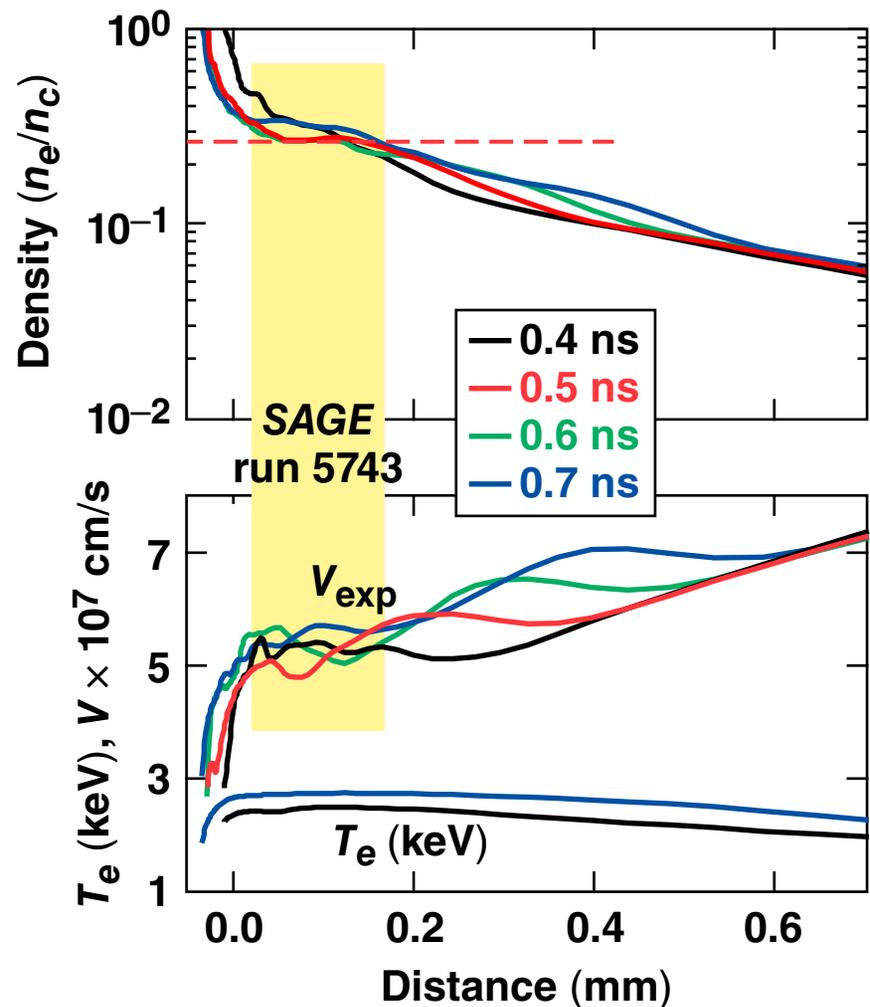
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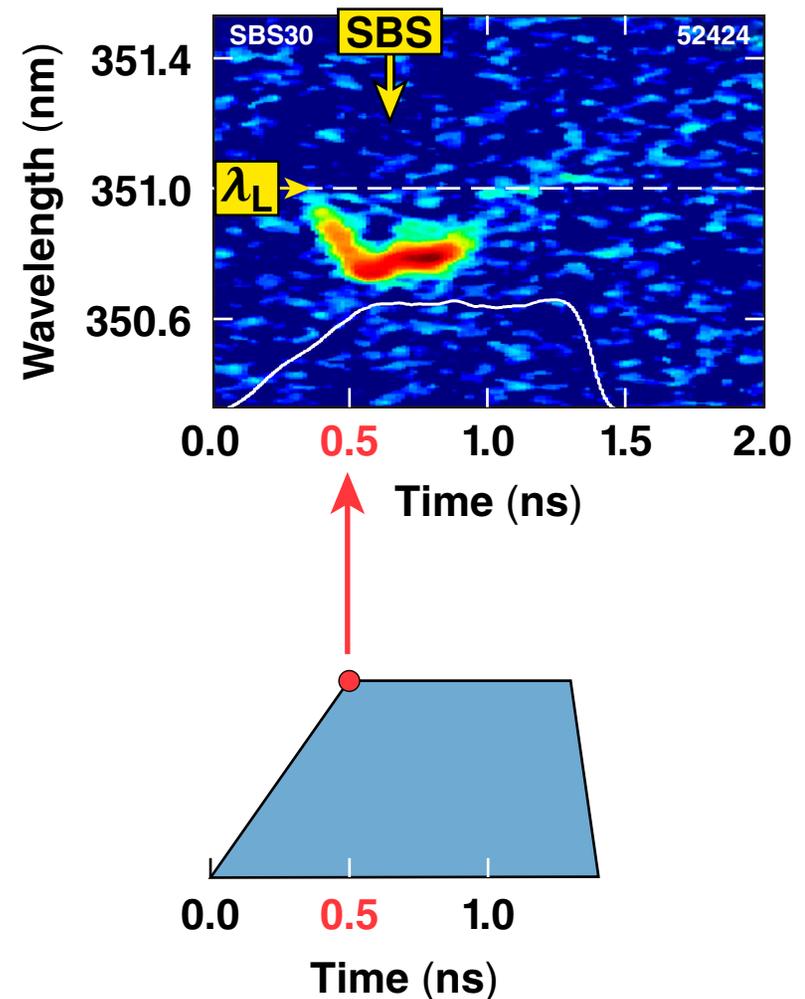
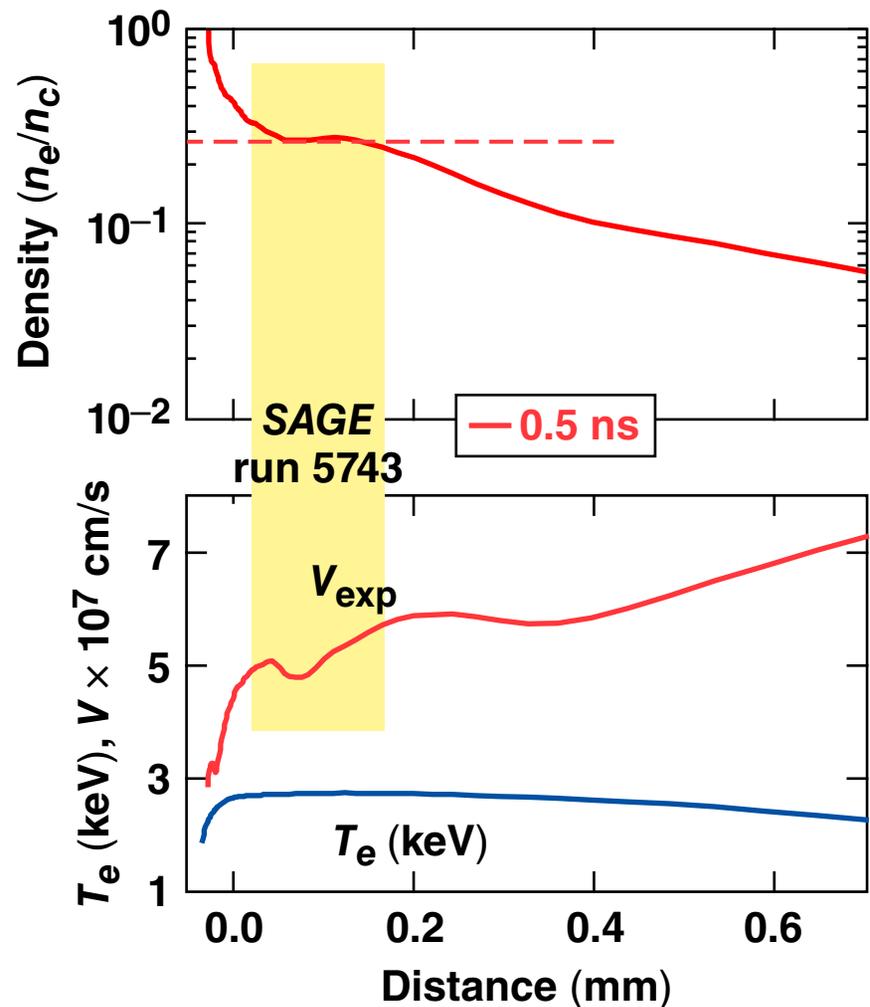
SRS density range  
obtained from  
dispersion relation

These observations suggest  
some interaction between  
these instabilities.

# Two-dimensional *SAGE* simulations show velocity gradients and densities are ideal for SBS near quarter critical when the peak of the pulse is reached

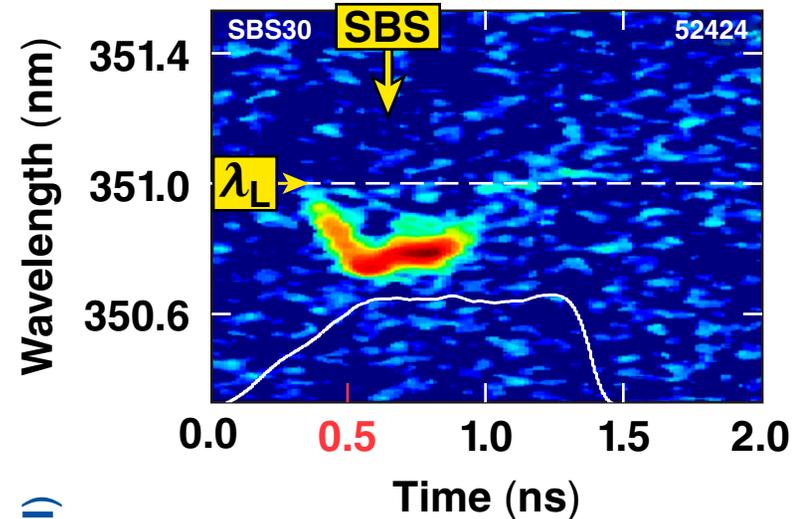
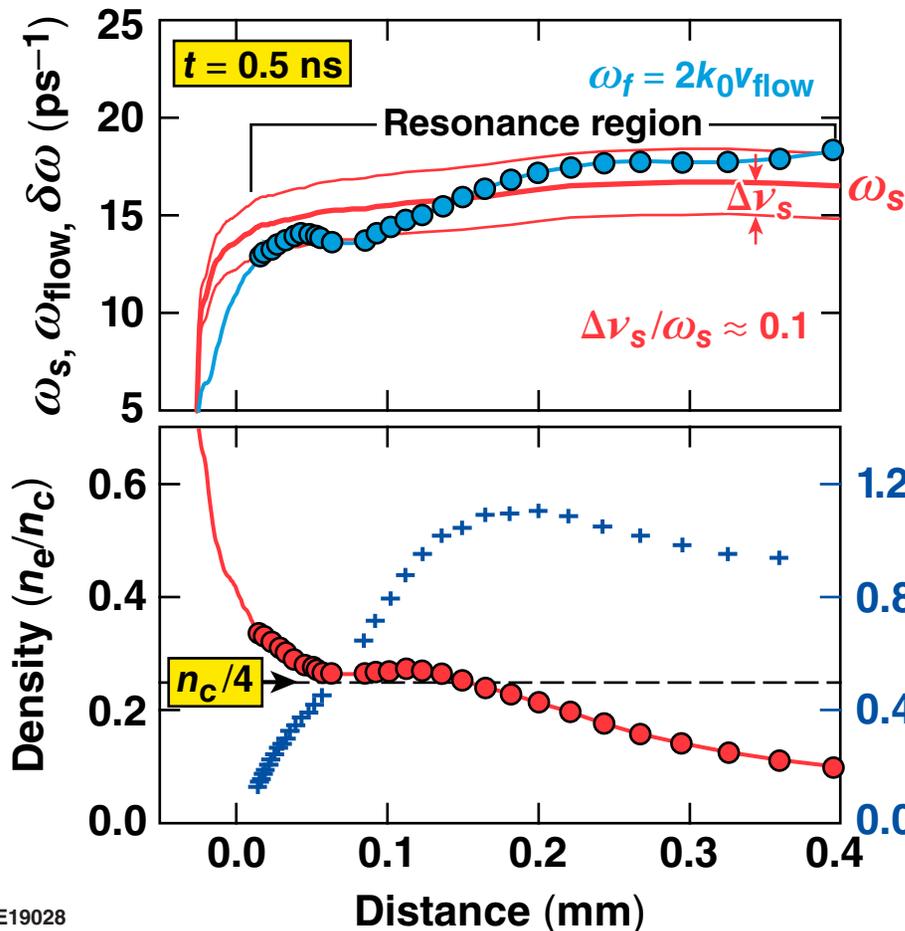


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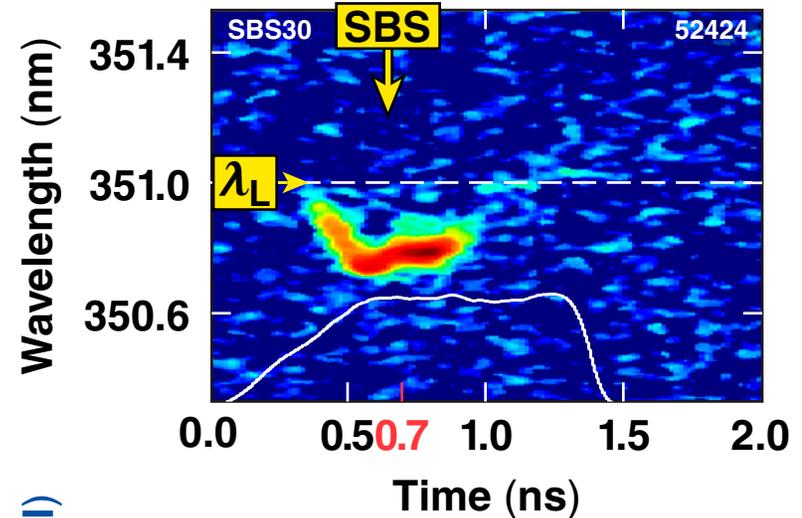
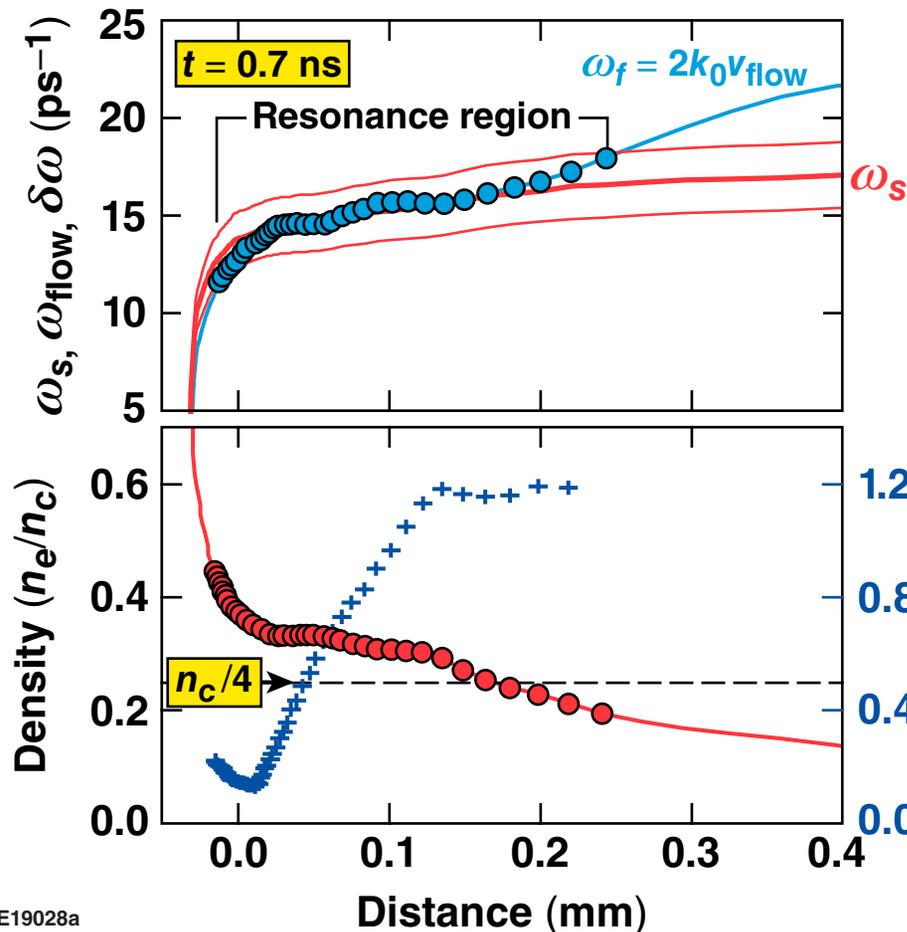
# The convective SBS gain factor is estimated by integrating the spatial growth rate over the gain length determined by damping the ion waves

$$G_0(\ell)^{(1)} = 2.9 \times 10^{-2} \int \frac{(n_e/n_c)(I_{14}\lambda^2)(1/\lambda_0)}{T_e(1+\tau_i)(v_s/\omega_s)(1-n_e/n_c)^{1/2}} d\ell$$



Total SBS intensity gain = 20

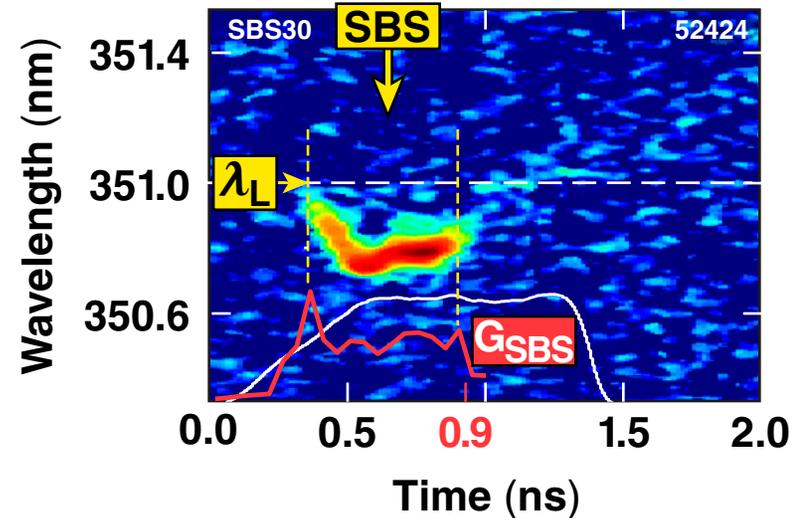
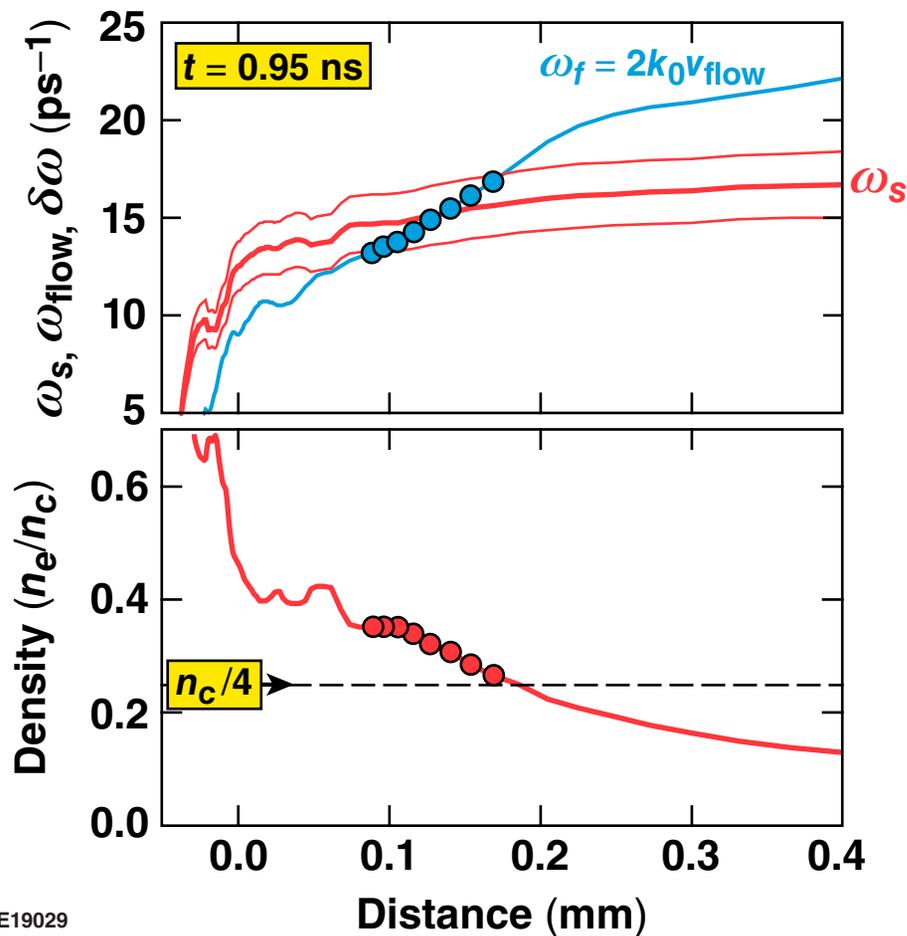
# The convective SBS gain factor is estimated by integrating the spatial growth rate over the gain length determined by damping the ion waves



**Total SRS  
intensity gain = 24**

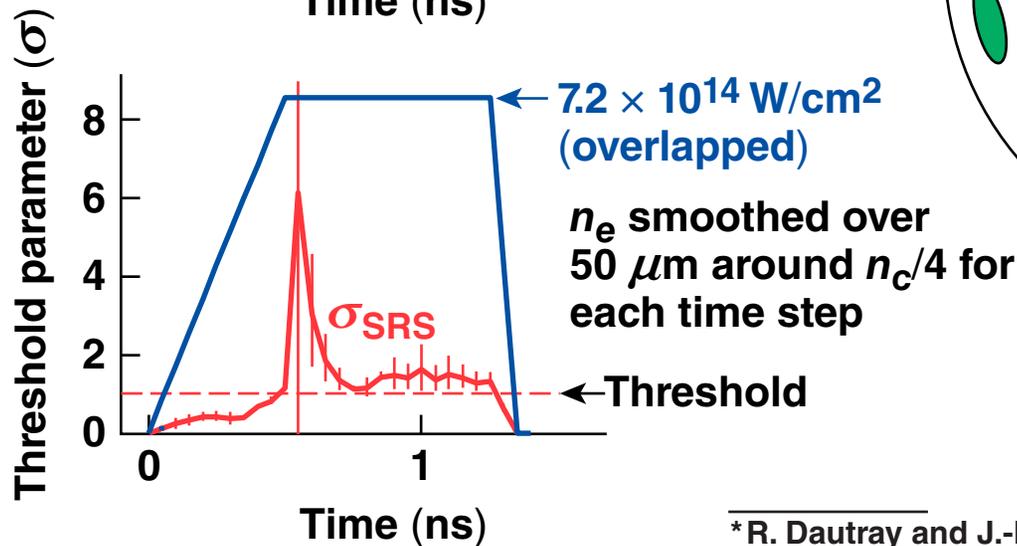
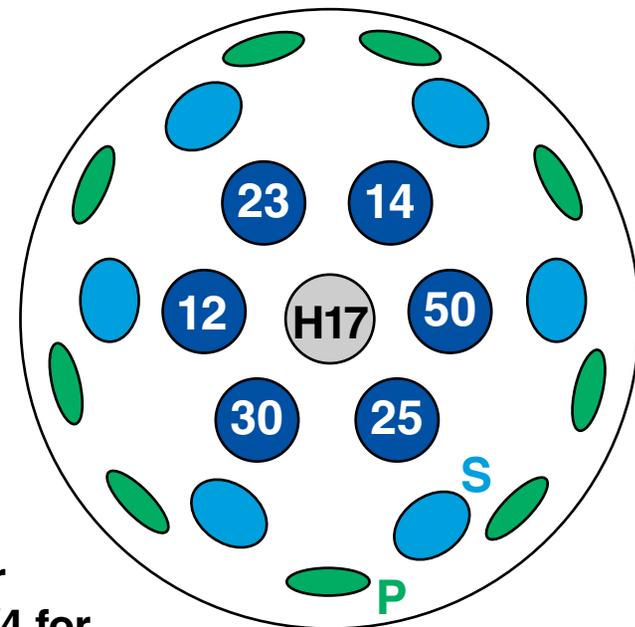
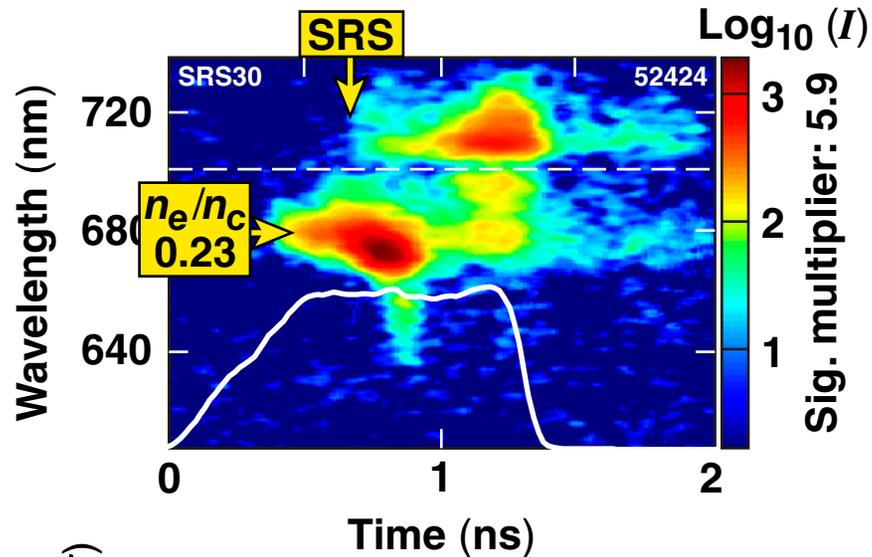
Mean mach # = 1.27  
2.7 Å blue shift

# At 0.95 ns the SBS resonance region has shrunk and the gain factor is negligible



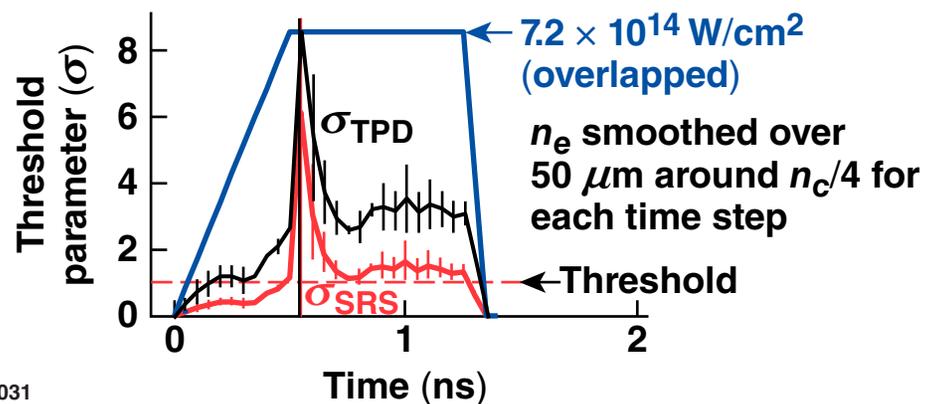
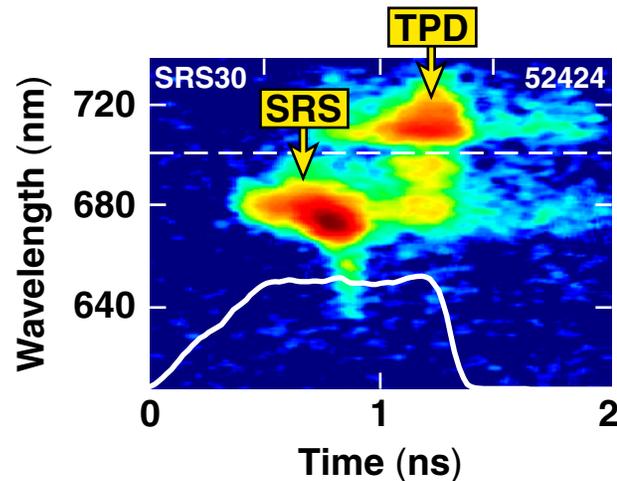
**Total SBS  
intensity gain = 9**

# The SRS sidescatter threshold\* is compatible with driving a shared plasma wave that points toward H17

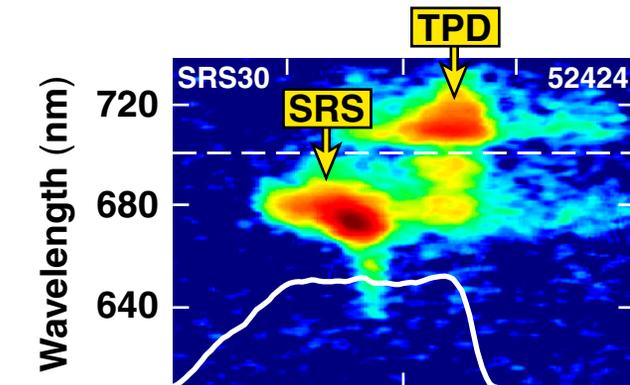


\*R. Dautray and J.-P. Watteau, in *La Fusion Thermonucléaire Inertielle par Laser* (Eyrolles, Paris, 2010), Vol. 1, p. 495.

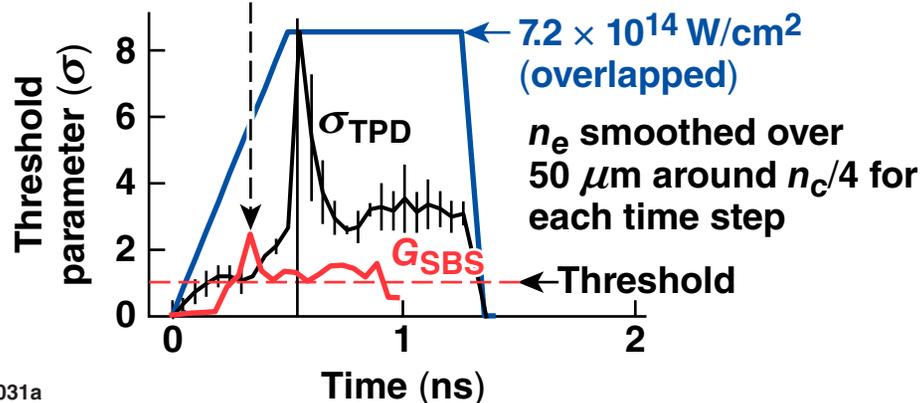
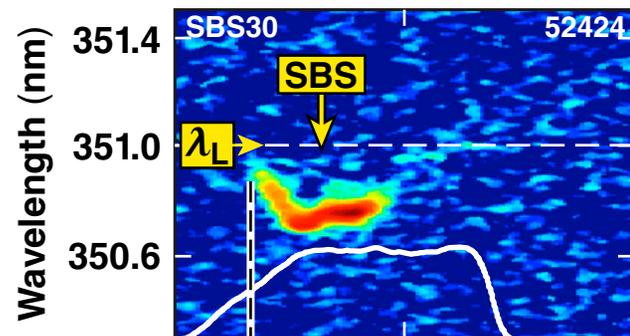
# The calculated TPD threshold peaks early like the SRS threshold but is NOT observed experimentally until much later



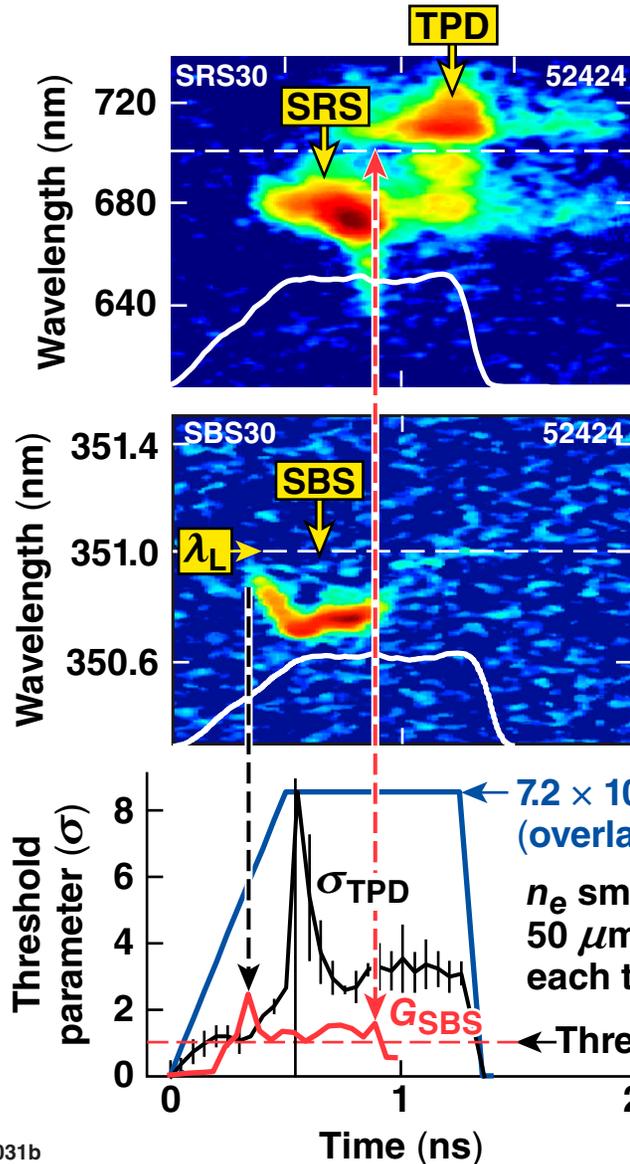
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SBS starts at 0.35 ns. **At 0.5 ns it is predicted to be active right at  $n_c/4$  and appears to suppress the TPD instability.** When active above  $n_c/4$  it still sheds ion wave toward  $n_c/4$  via supersonic flow.

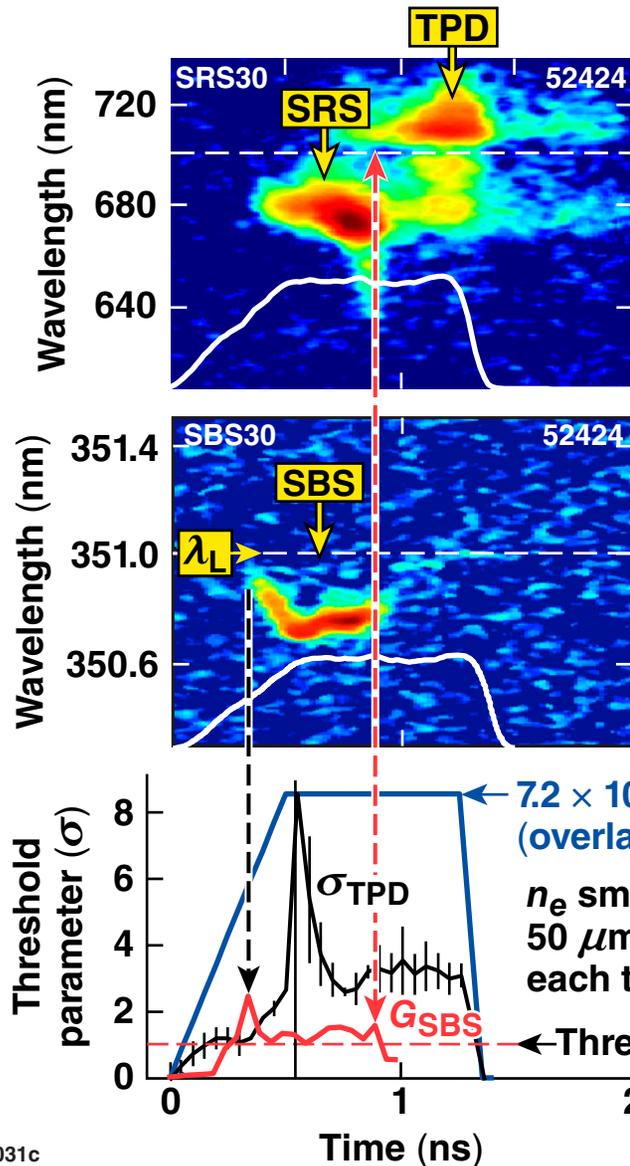


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- Up to now the TPD threshold parameter has been an excellent predictor for the TPD instability.
- This is the first time that SBS was observed near  $n_c/4$ .

# SBS appears to suppress TPD when both are above threshold at $n_c/4$

- Multiple-beam, flat-target interaction experiments have been arranged to have SBS, SRS, and TPD go above threshold at the same time in about the same region of space.
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