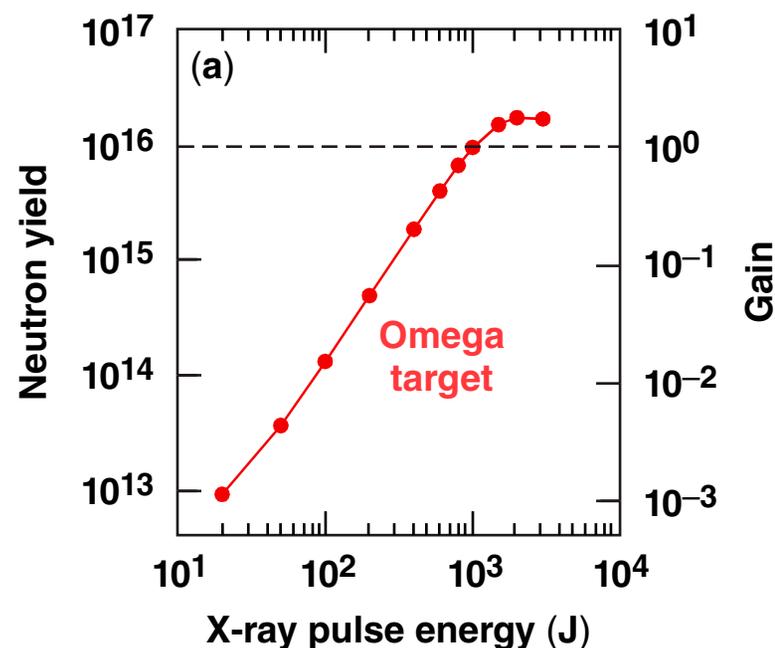
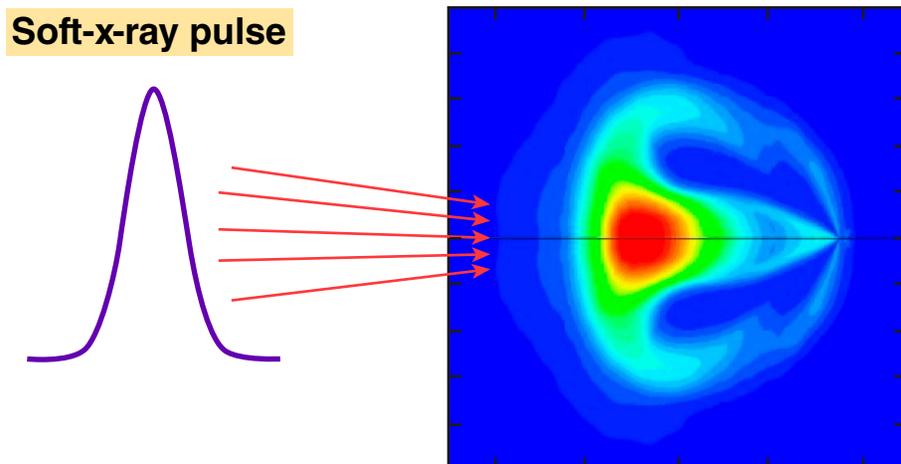


# Burning DT Plasmas with Ultrafast Soft X-ray Pulses



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## Summary

# Soft x-ray fast ignition\* (SXFI) has been proposed for igniting DT plasmas assembled on OMEGA and the NIF



- **Fast ignition with soft x-ray flashing has been investigated for high-density deuterium–tritium (DT) plasmas assembled on OMEGA and the NIF, using 2-D DRACO simulations**
- **Coherent soft x-ray sources with  $h\nu = 500\text{-eV}$  photons are efficient for igniting dense DT plasmas**
- **Burning plasma conditions are predicted on Omega with 200 to 500 J energy for: *10-ps soft x-ray pulse,  $h\nu = 500\text{ eV}$ , focused into a  $10\text{-}\mu\text{m}$  spot***

# Collaborators

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**V. N. Goncharov and S. Skupsky**

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University of Rochester**

# X-ray fast ignition (XFI)\* was proposed to use hard x-rays ( $h\nu = 3$ to $6$ keV) from “fourth generation” synchrotrons

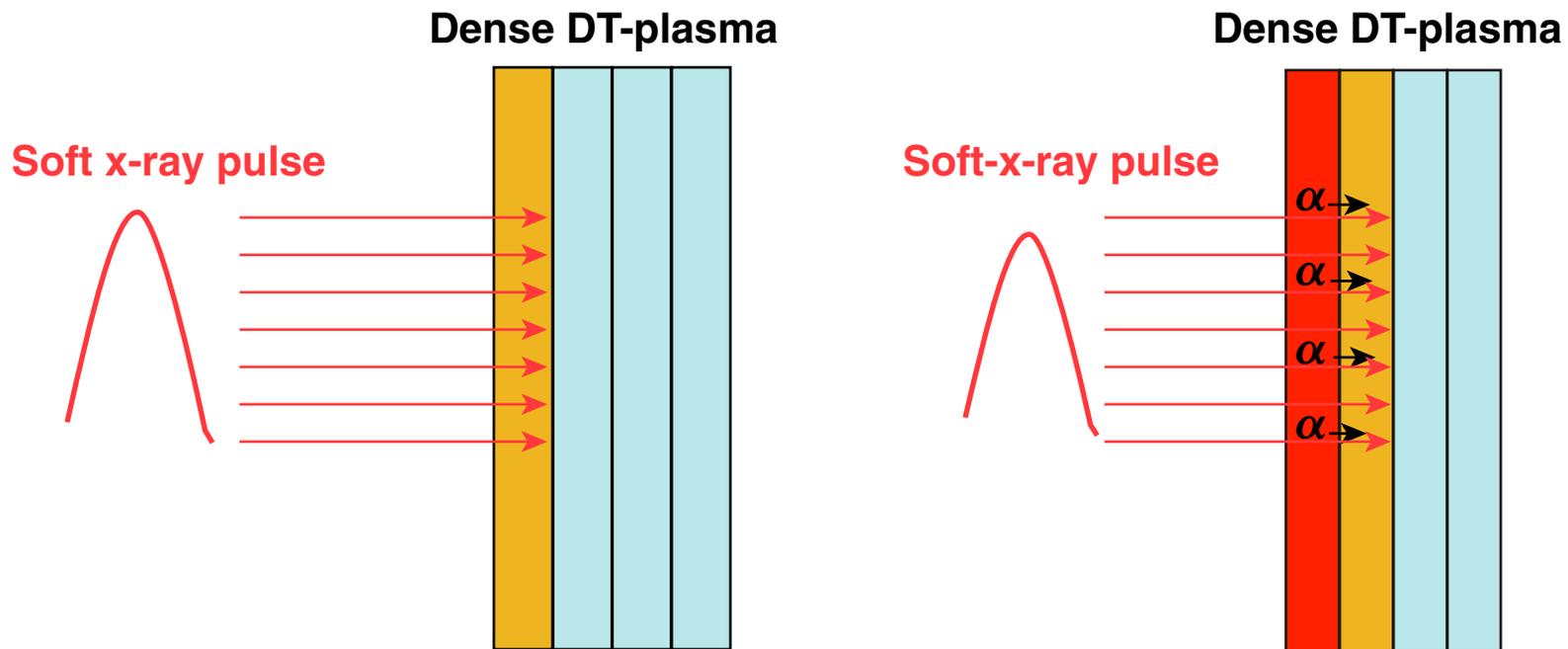


## Advantages of XFI:

- The heating source can be separated from the dense-plasma assembly for better implosion integrity
- The heating x-ray pulse energy can be delivered directly to the dense DT plasma regions
- X-ray pulse energy can be more easily propagated through plasmas than charge particles
- The energy requirement for XFI can be orders of magnitude lower than other FI schemes because of its “layer-by-layer” heating mechanism

**The energy requirement for XFI can be orders of magnitude lower than other FI schemes because of its “layer-by-layer” heating mechanism**

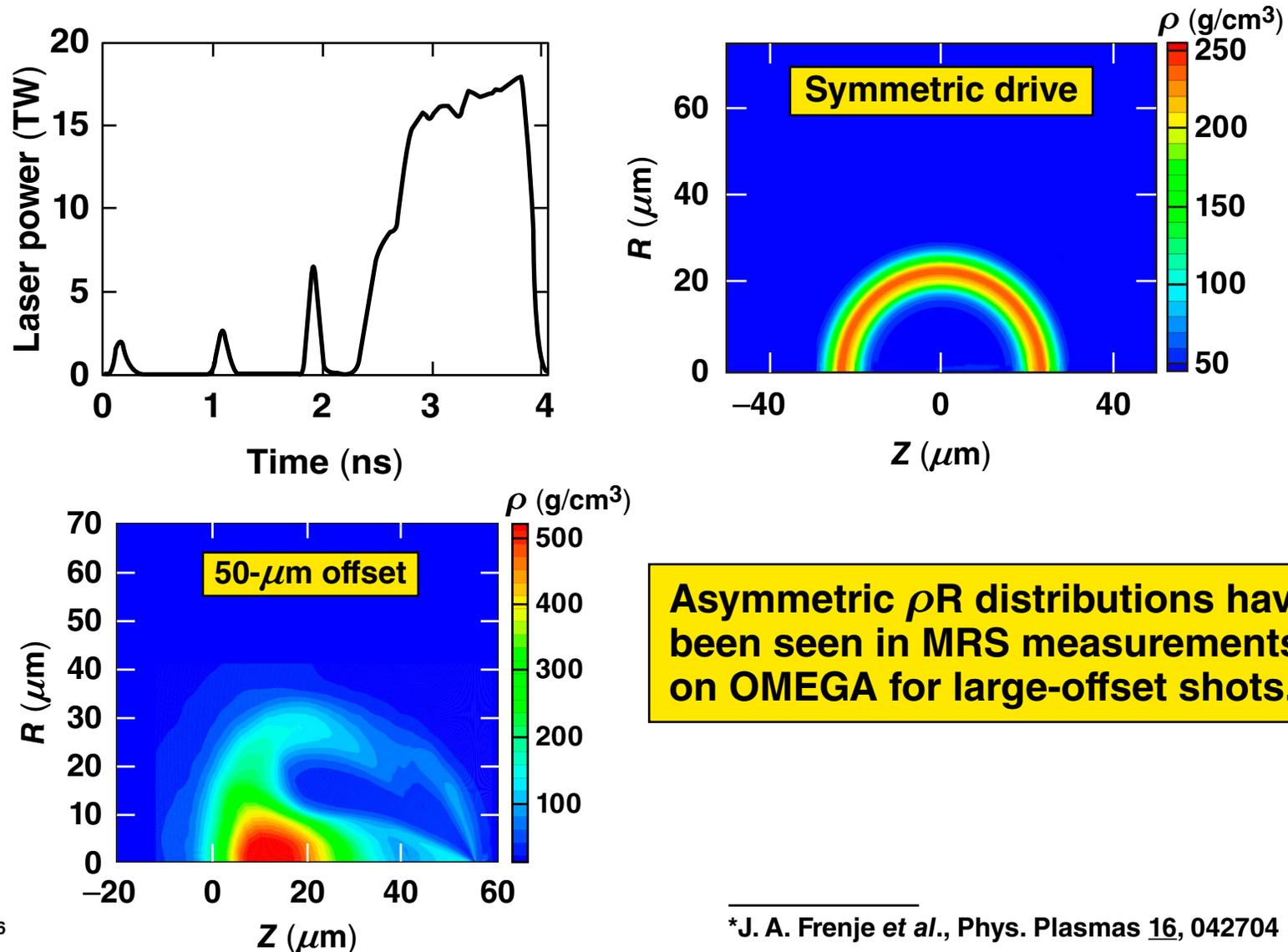
# The unique “*layer-by-layer*” heating of soft x rays reduces the energy requirement for plasma burning



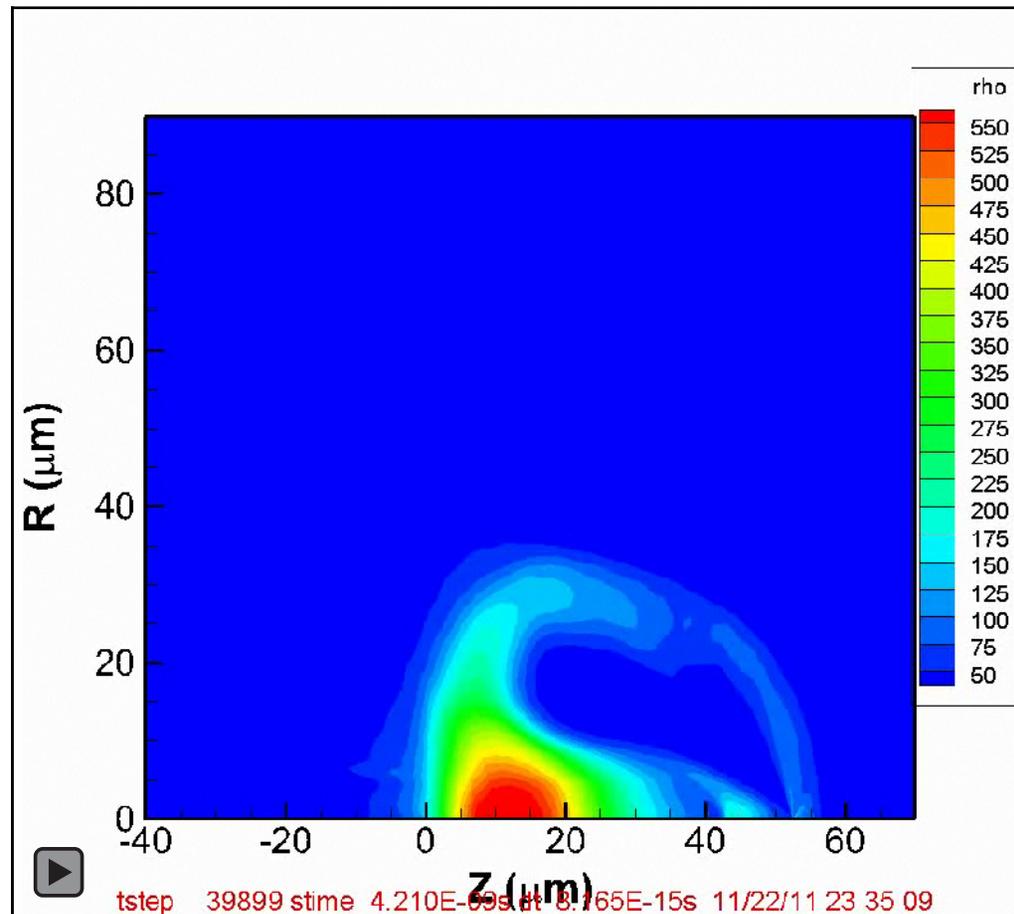
**Soft x-rays ( $h\nu = 500$  eV) favor “*layer-by-layer*” heating**

- For  $\rho = 100$  g/cm<sup>3</sup> and  $T = 200$  eV, penetration distance  $D \simeq 0.4$ - $\mu$ m
- For  $\rho = 100$  g/cm<sup>3</sup> and  $T = 5$  eV, penetration distance  $D \simeq 4.7$ - $\mu$ m

# Higher-density DT plasmas for fast ignition can be assembled by intentionally offsetting the target



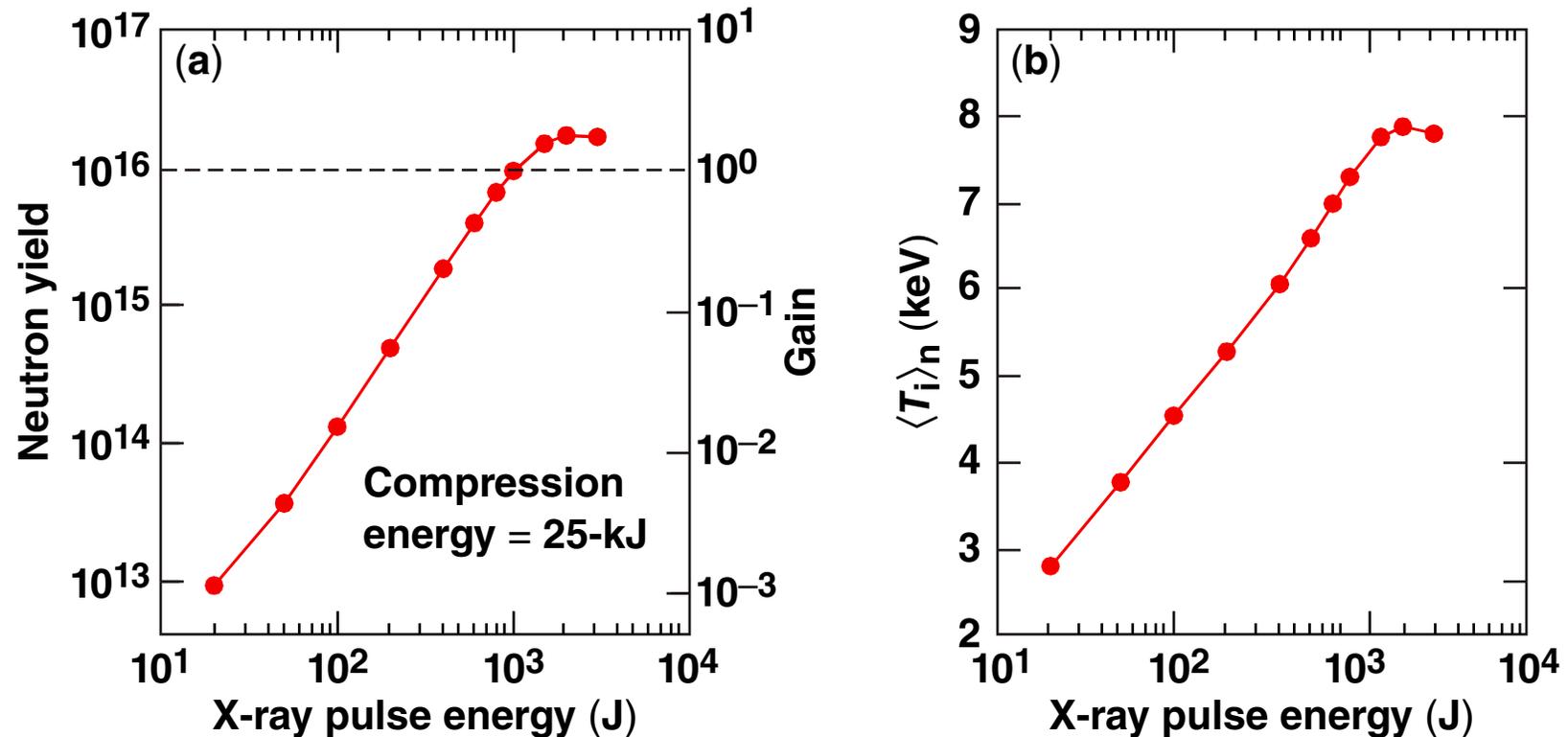
# DT plasma burning with soft x-ray pulse towards breakeven is illustrated in DRACO simulations



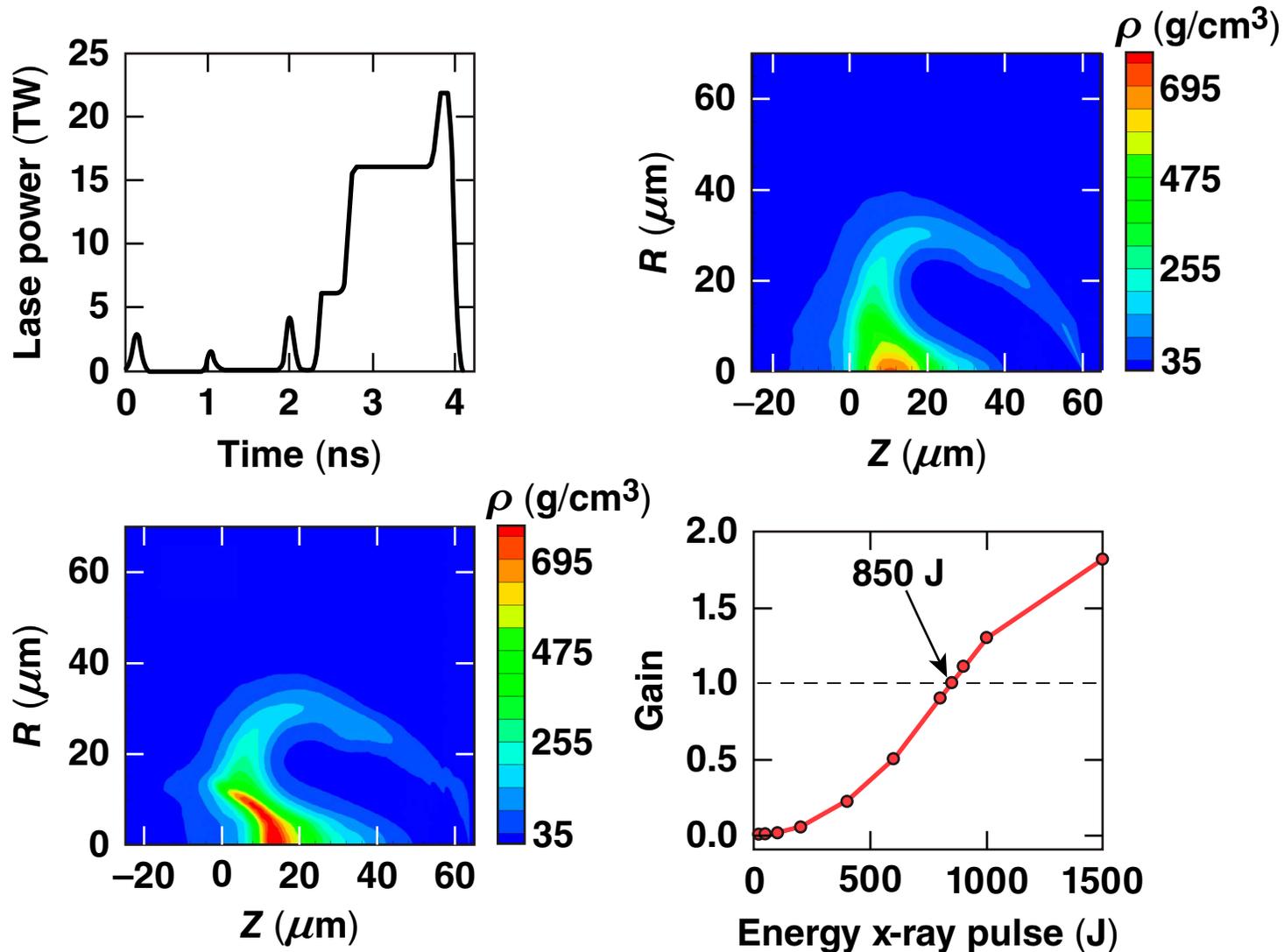
**Soft x-ray pulse: 10 ps,  $h\nu = 500$  eV,  
1 kJ focusing into 10- $\mu\text{m}$  spot**

**DT-burning results:  $Y = 9.43 \times 10^{15}$ ,  
 $\langle T_i \rangle_n = 7.2$ -keV, gain = 1.08**

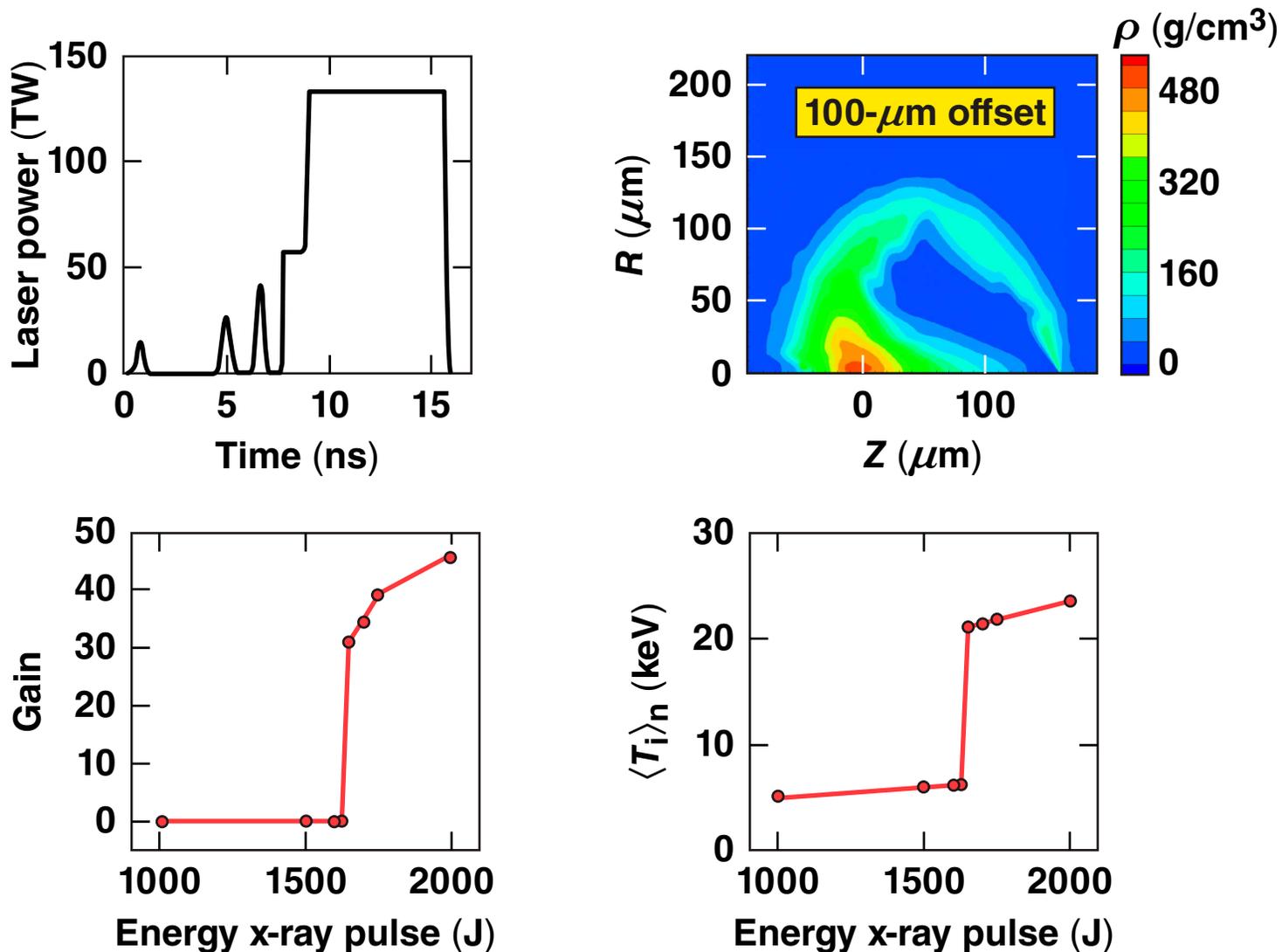
# Scanning the soft x-ray pulse energy, the *break-even* threshold is found to be around ~1 kJ for this Omega design\*



# The energy requirement for SXFI could be further reduced by using high-compression pulse shapes



# Scaling the idea of SXFI to a 1-MJ NIF target, gains above $\sim 30$ can be obtained with 1.65-kJ soft x rays



# Ways to generate such powerful soft x-ray sources remain to be explored



- Coherent XUV and soft x-ray radiations can be generated from an intense IR-pulse reflection off a relativistic flying mirror (plasma wave)\*, frequency upshift by  $\sim 4\gamma^2$
- Tunable radiation may be generated from laser-pulse reflection from an ionization front\*\*
- Coherent synchrotron emission (harmonics) in the transmission direction can be produced from relativistic intense laser-thin-foil interactions\*\*\*
- X-ray lasers or fourth-generation synchrotrons?

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\*M. Kando *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **103**, 235003 (2009); S. V. Bulanov, T. Esirkepov, and T. Tajima, Phys. Rev. Lett. **91**, 085001 (2003).

\*\* W. B. Mori, Phys. Rev. A **44**, 5118 (1991).

\*\*\*B. Dromey *et al.*, “Coherent Synchrotron Emission from Electron Nanobunches Formed in Relativistic Laser-Plasma Interactions,” to be published in Nature Physics; D. an der Brügge and A. Pukhov, Phys. Plasmas **17**, 033110 (2010).

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