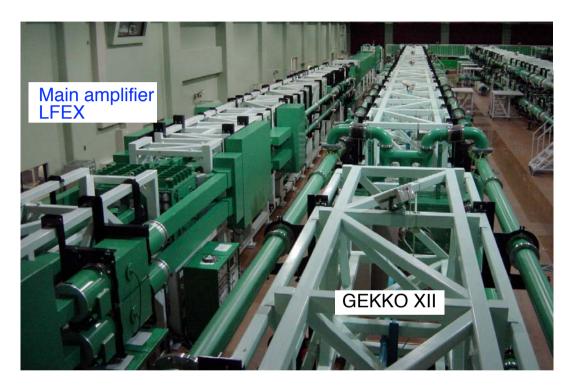
Laser Plasma Simulations related to Fast Ignition



Institute of Laser Engineering, Osaka University K. Mima,

Co. with T. Johzaki, H. Nagatomo, H.B.Cai, W.M.Zhou

ICUIL, 28, October, 2008 at Tongli, Shanghai, China

Outline



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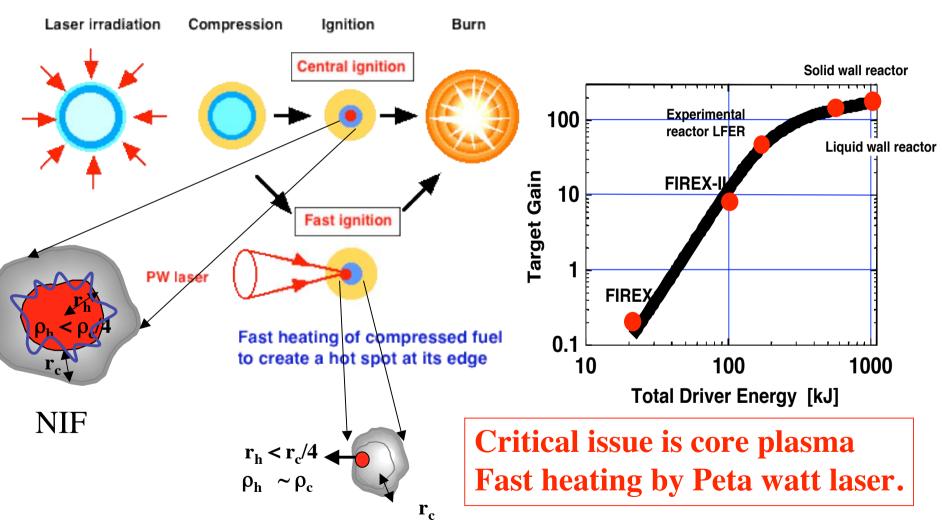
- **1. Introduction for fast ignition laser fusion**
- 2. Critical issues of electron driven fast ignition
- 3. Reduction of hot electron divergence
- 4. Electron transport in a double cone
- 5. Concluding remarks

Fast ignition is attractive because of high gain with a small laser.

- Compression and Heating are separated -

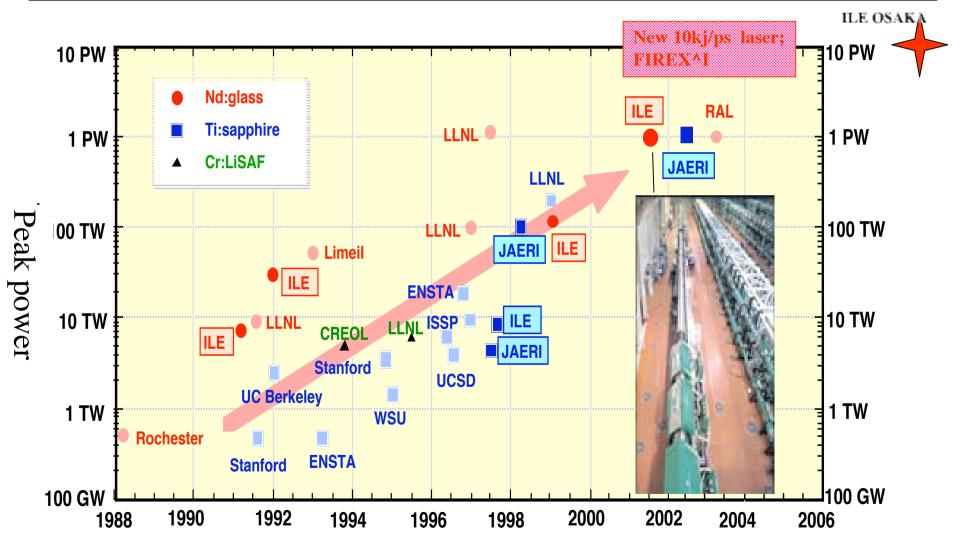


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FIREX, OMEGA-EP, HiPER, NIF-ARC---

Rapid Progress of High Intensity Lasers



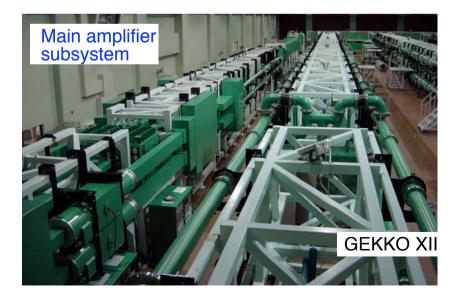
year

Construction Status of LFEX PW Laser

N. Miyanaga, H. Azechi, K. A. Tanaka^A, T. Kanabe^B, J. Kawanaka, Y. Fujimoto, K. Kondo^A, T. Jitsuno, H. Shiraga, K. Tsubakimoto, Y. Nakata, R. Kodama^A, H. Habara^A, K. Sueda, K. Yasukawa, J. Lu, G. Xu, N. Morio, S. Matsuo, S. Kitamura, K. Sawai, K. Suzuki, and K. Mima

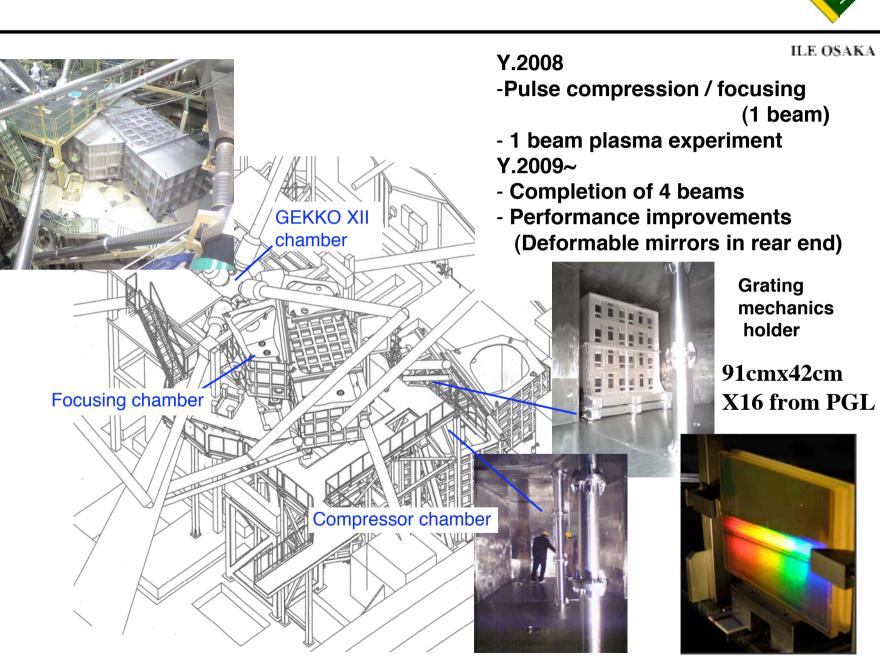
Institute of Laser Engineering, Osaka University ^AGraduate School of Engineering and Institute of Laser Engineering, Osaka University ^BGraduate School of Engineering, University of Fukui, Fukui *e-mail: miyanaga@ile.osaka-u.ac.jp*

LFEX is the 10kJ/1ps laser with f = 6 and 370mmx370mm x 4 beam

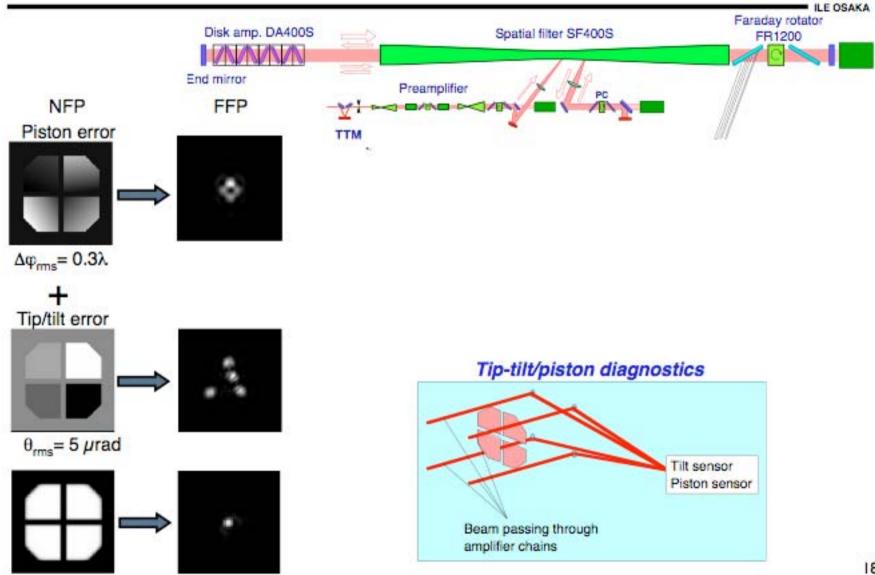




Compressor Construction schedule toward 10kJ/1ps



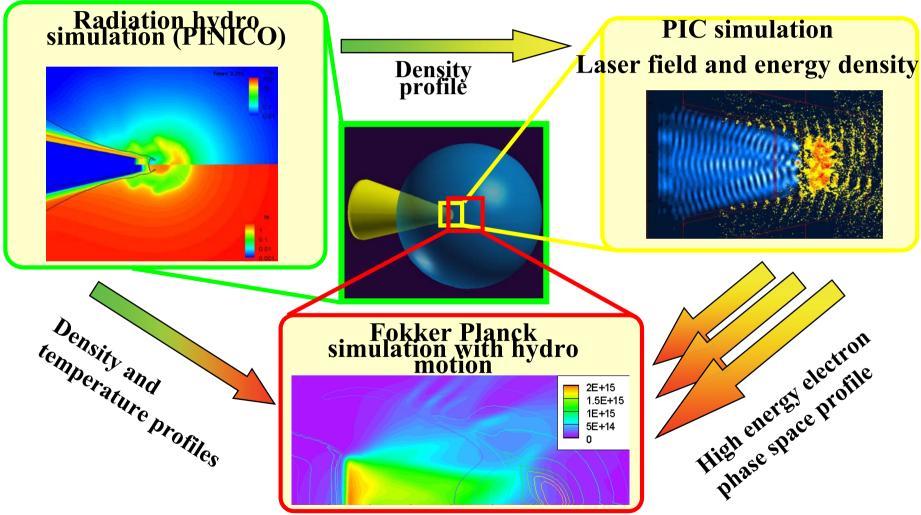
Optical Phase Lock by Tip-tilt/piston mirrors



FI³ project Fast Ignition Integrated Interconnecting code



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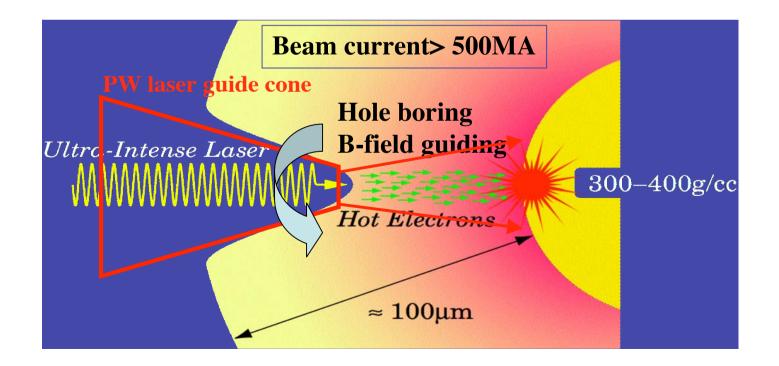


Collaboration; Osaka Univ. , NIFS, Kyushu Univ. Setunan Univ., Nevada Univ. Reno

Relativistic electron generation and transport are critical issues

Efficient coupling is critical; hole boring, cone target, magnetic electron guiding, and so on are considered.

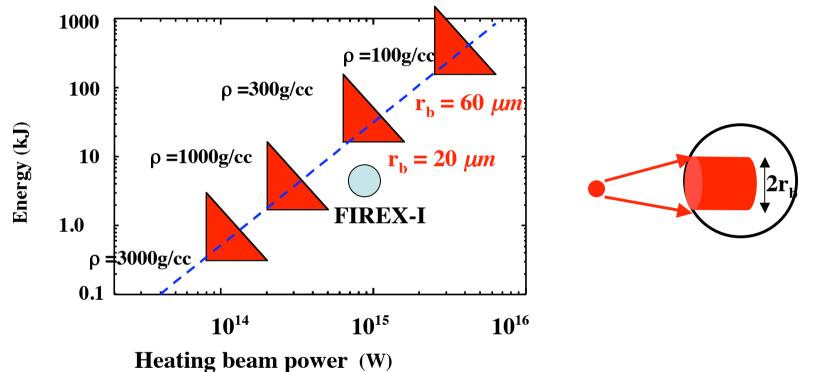
Laser intensity; $I_L = 2x10^{15} \text{ W} / \pi r_h^2 \sim 1 \sim 2x \ 10^{20} \text{ W/cm2}$ Electron energy; $\varepsilon_r = (\gamma - 1) \text{mc}^2$, $\gamma_W = [1 + (eA/mc)^2]^{1/2} = [1 + I_L / (2.4x10^{18} \text{W/cm}^2)]^{1/2}$: So, $\varepsilon_r \sim 3 \sim 5 \text{ MeV}$?



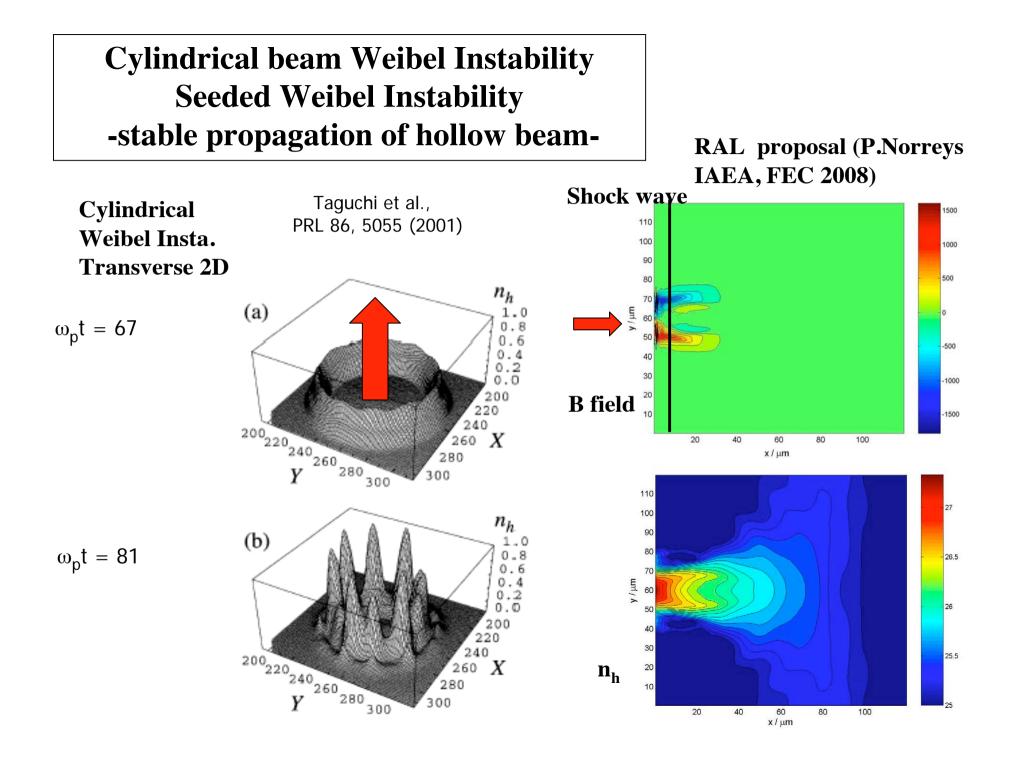
Electron beam diameter dependence of required energy for ignition

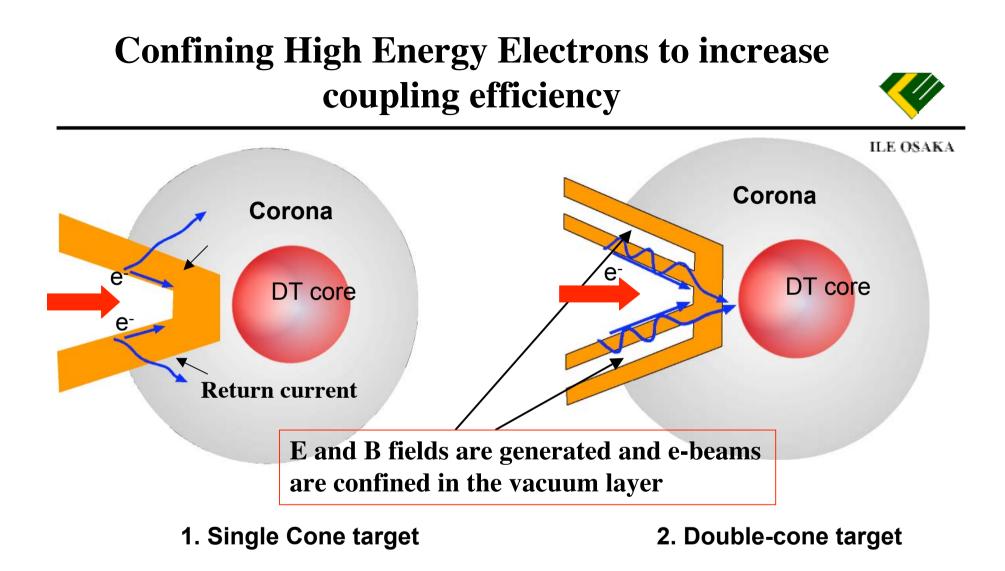




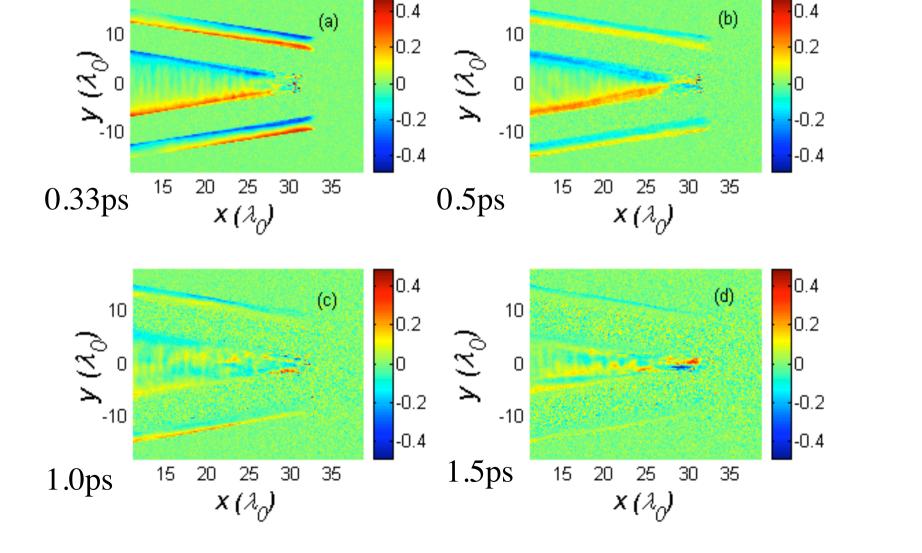


 $E_b = 140\{\rho/(100g/cc)\}^{-1.85}$ kJ $P_b = 2.6\{\rho/(100g/cc)\}^{-1.0}$ PW $I_b = 2.4X10^{19}\{\rho/(100g/cc)\}^{0.95}$ W/cm² $r_b = 60\{\rho/(100g/cc)\}^{-0.975}$ µm Fixed e-beam stopping range: S.Atzeni, POP 1999



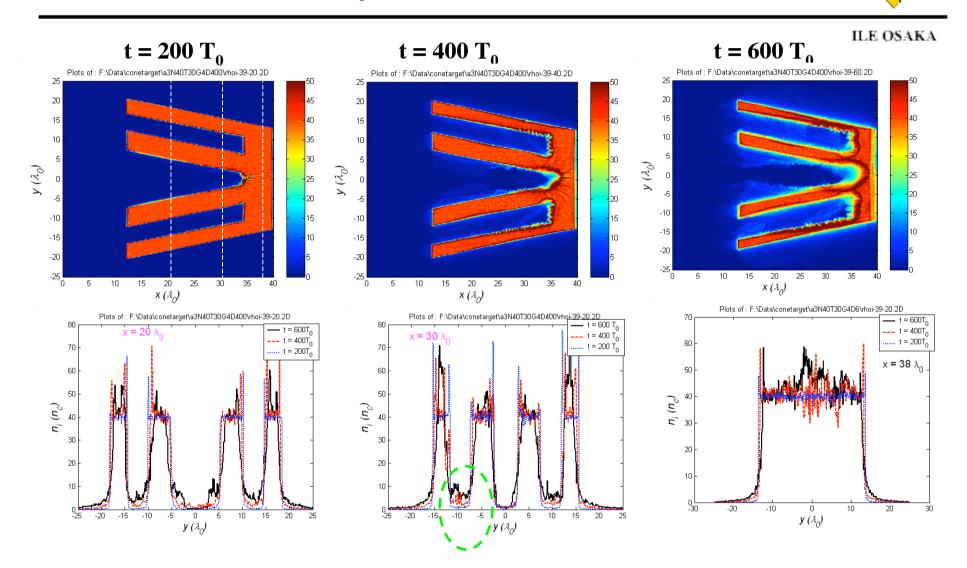


E-fields in the vacuum layer are disappearing in one pico second

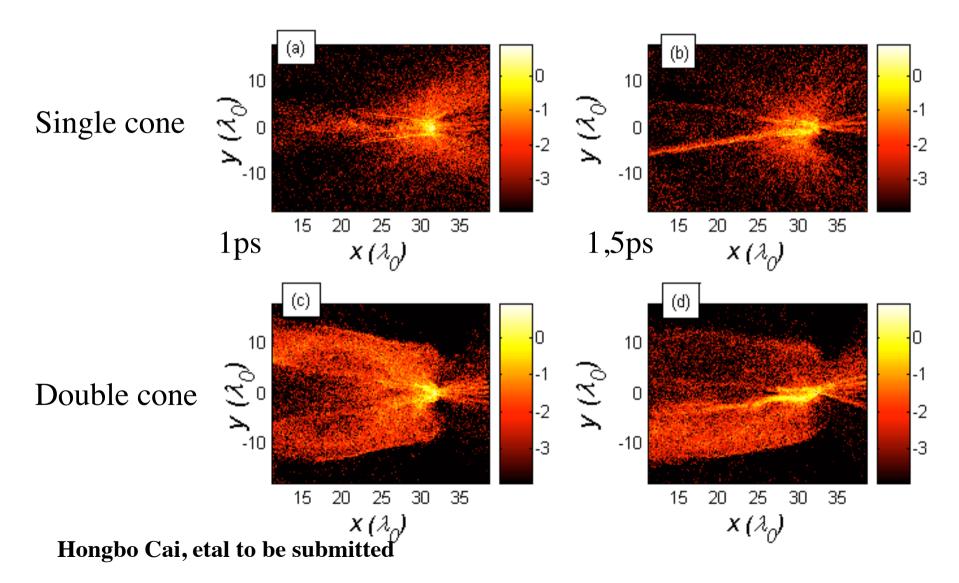


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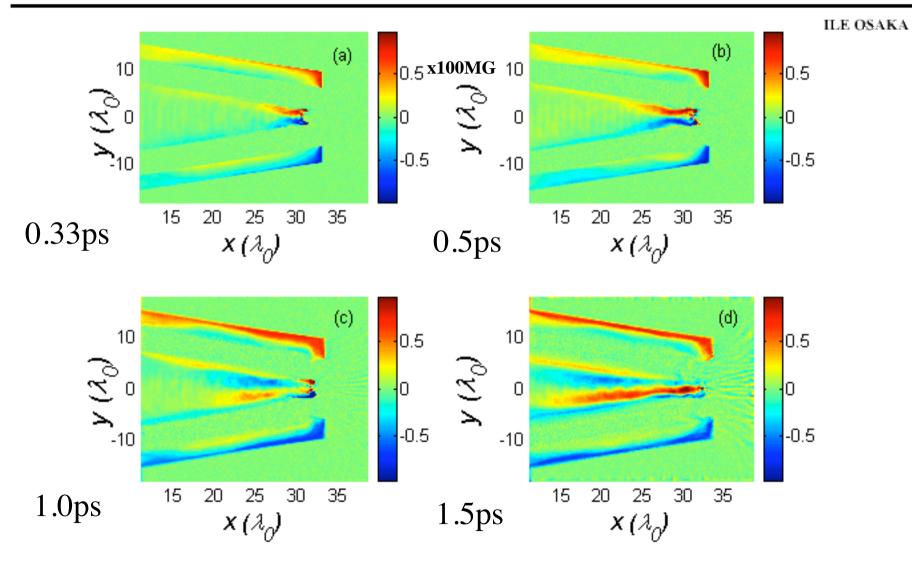
ion density profiles -vacuum layers are filled with fast ions-



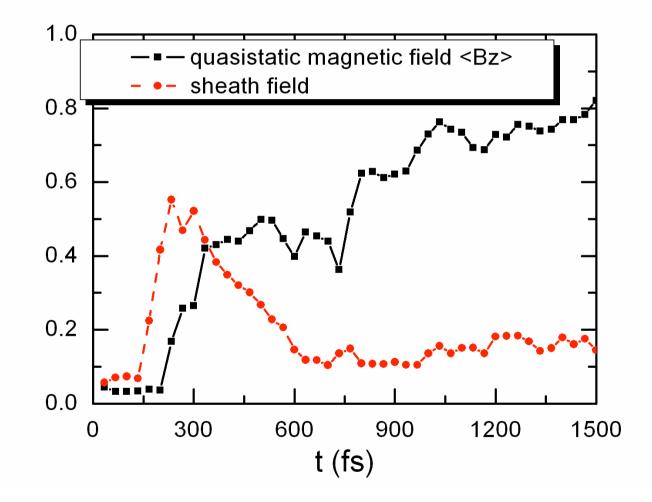
Hot electron energy density for single cone and double cone



B-fields are amplified for a long time - seeded Weibel instability-



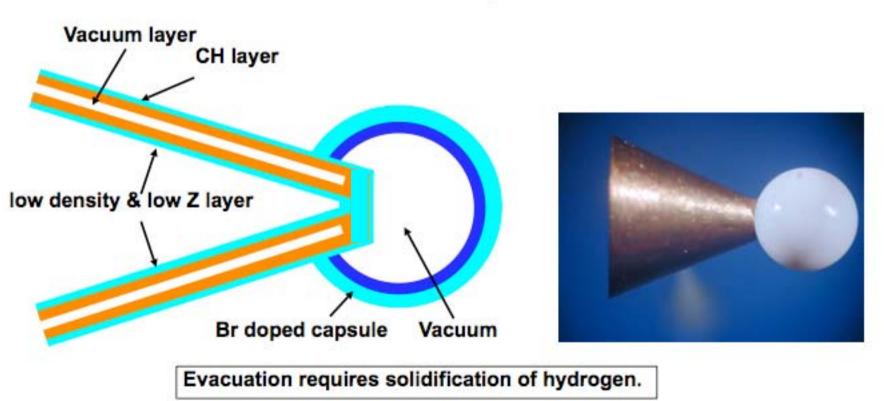
Temporal evolution of E-field and B-field



Advanced target for FIREX-I



Inner foam -> Absorption Double cone -> Ele. transport efficiency Outer CH layer -> Expansion suppression Br doped capsule -> Hydro stabilization Vacuum center -> Jet mitigation



Fast ignition by FIREX-I&EP and ignition by NIF&LMJ will provide concrete basis for starting FIREX-II.



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Japan FY 02 01 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Ignition and Burn 1-keV Heating Ignition Temperature (FIREX-II) (FIREX-I) Heating 50kJ/10ps Laser 1 PW Heating Laser **Heating Laser** Upgrade 1kJ/1ps Construction 10kJ/10ps 300-400 M\$ Implosion Implosion GEKKO XII 10 kJ/2ns/0.53µm Laser Laser Construction 50kJ/3ns/ 0.35µm FIREX-II will be started based on 5-10 keV FIREX-I has started based on heating 1-keV heating **HiPER** EP NIF LMJ



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- Osaka Univ. and NIFS are in collaboration with all Japan IFE community for FIREX project
- The 10kJ petawatt laser: LFEX is completed and will be commissioned and start experiments in Nov, 08.
- Integrated fast ignition simulation code FI3 has been used for target design.
- A new target design concept are investigated for the coming FIREX-I experiments in 2009.