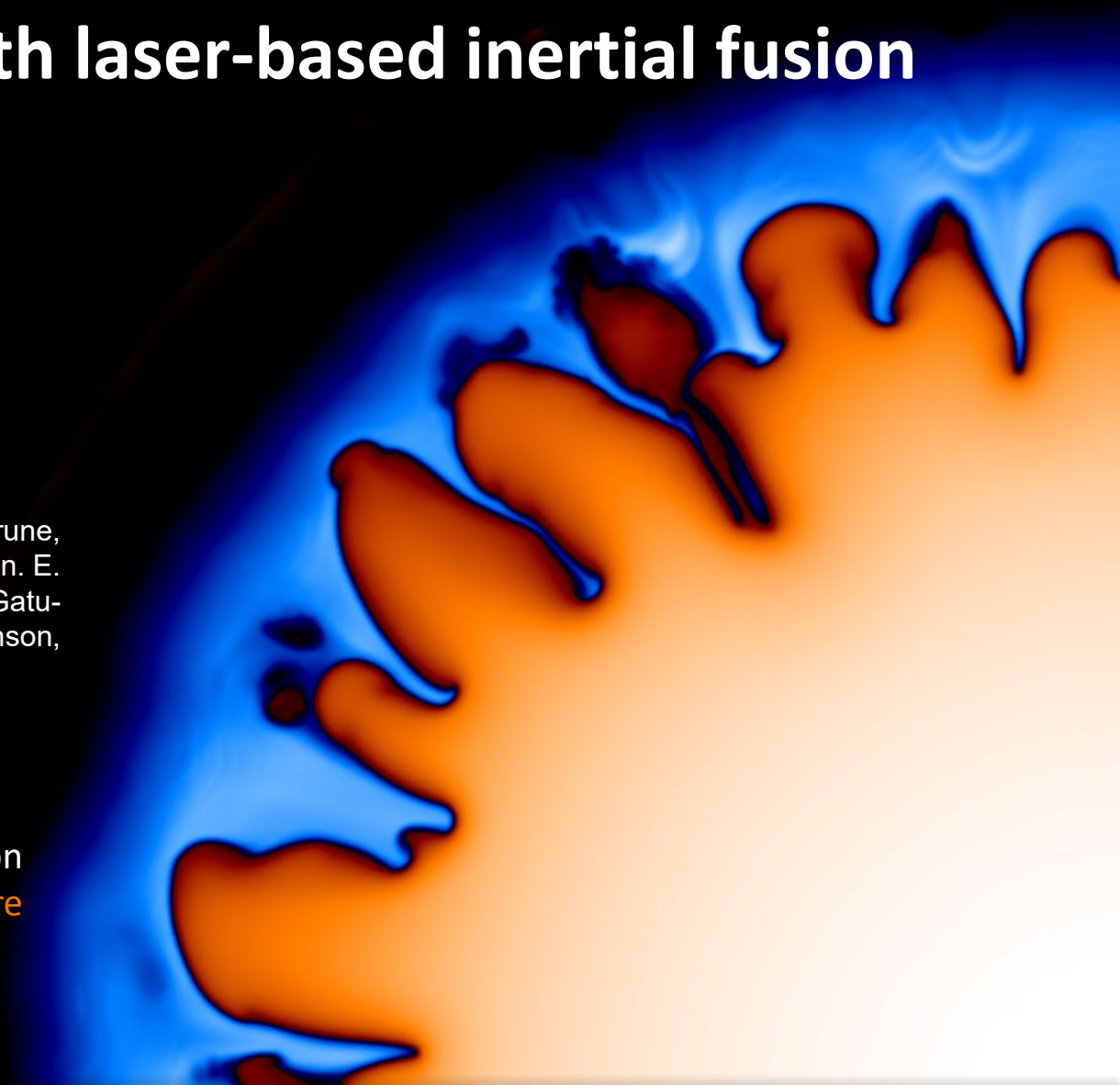


Thermonuclear reactions probed at stellar core conditions with laser-based inertial fusion

NIF User Group Meeting
Feb 11th 2025

D. T. Casey, A. B. Zylstra, C. R. Weber, C. R. Brune,
V. A. Smalyuk, M. Hohenberger, C. Cerjan, E.
Hartouni, B. A. Remington, D. Dearborn, M. Gatu-
Johnson,

Simulated implosion
density and temperature

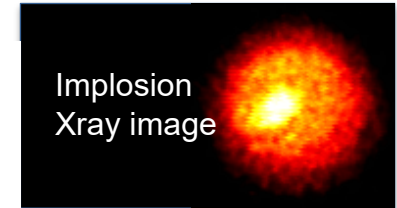
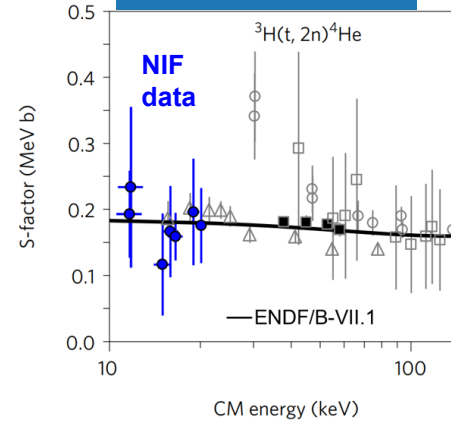


We have performed thermonuclear cross-section measurements at stellar-like conditions for the DD, DT, and D3He reactions

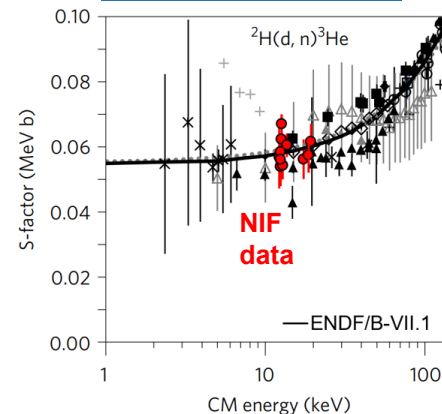
- ICF implosions are complex but can nonetheless be used for nuclear astrophysics
- These measurements are enabling more ambitious measurements in where reaction rates are different in a plasma via terrestrial and plasma screening
- Recent experiments show a path the plasma screening relevant regime but significant challenges remain

We have made multiple reaction rate measurements and are working toward screening

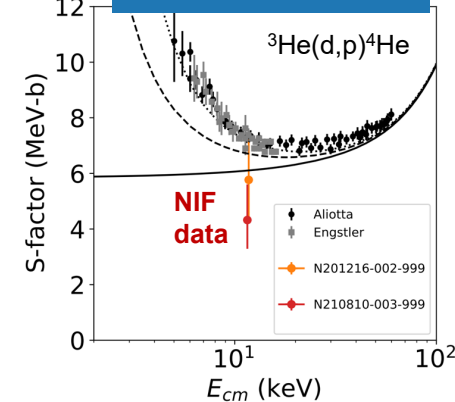
D+D NIF Sfactor



T+T NIF Sfactor

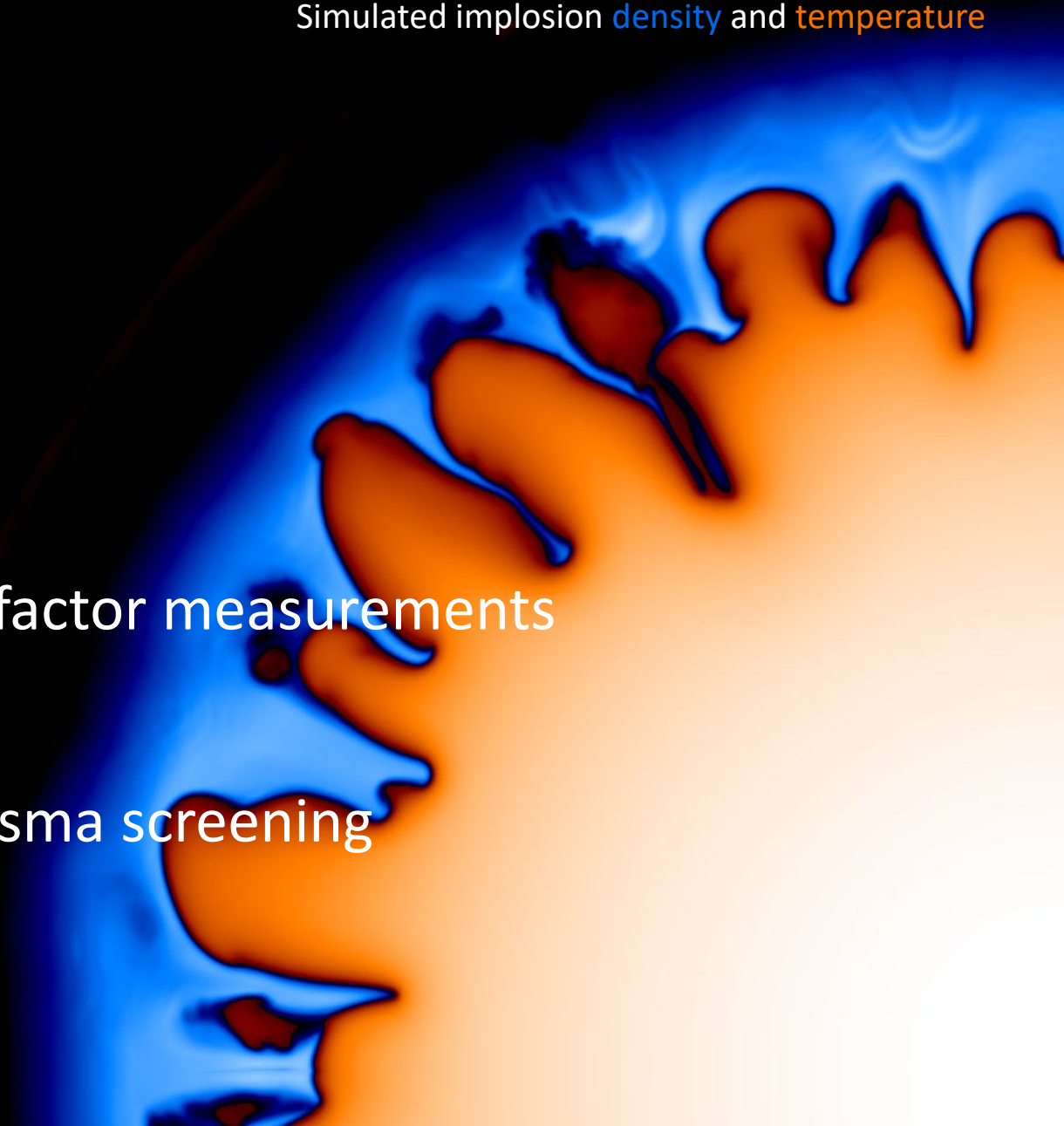


Screening and D+3He NIF Sfactor

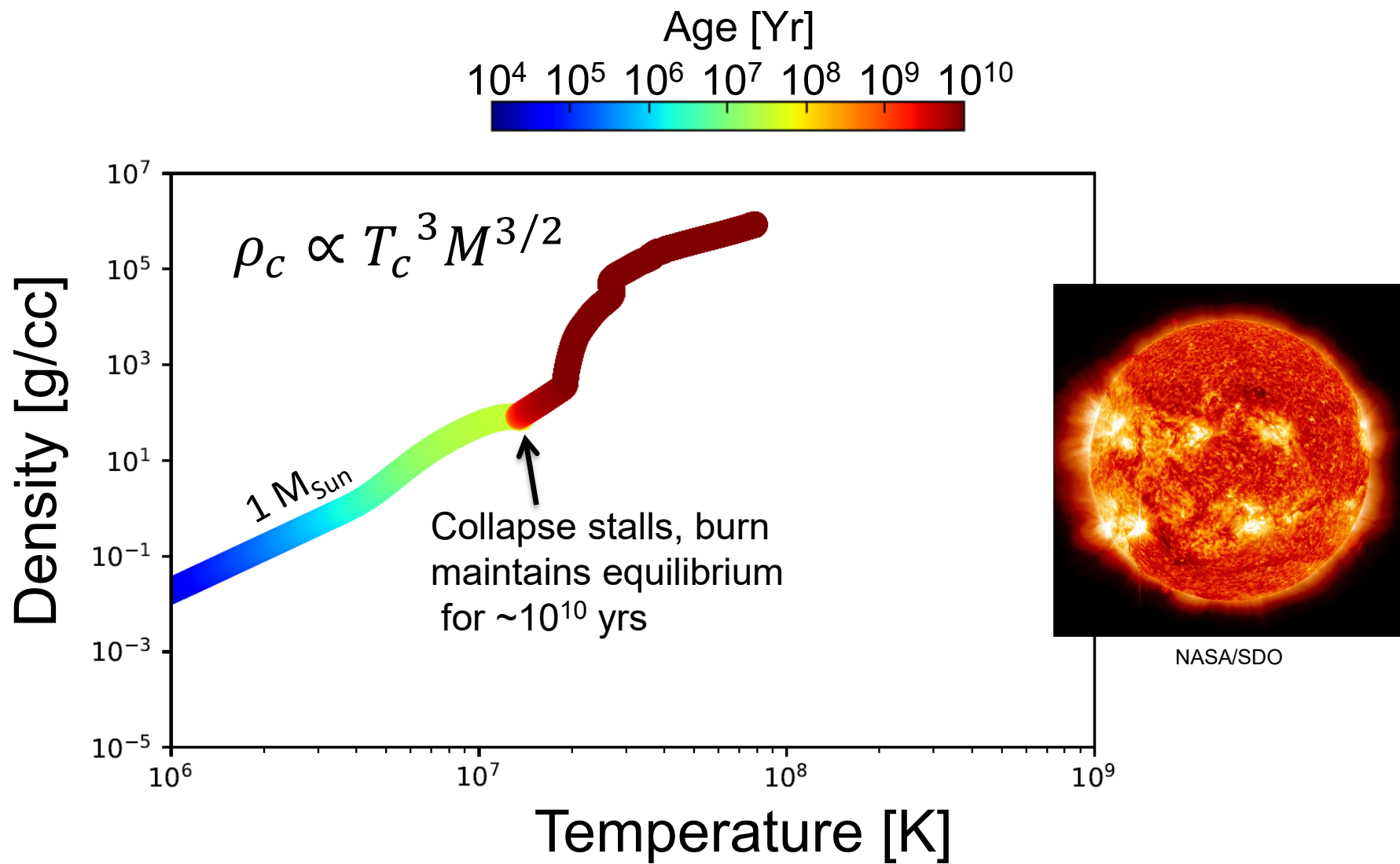


Outline

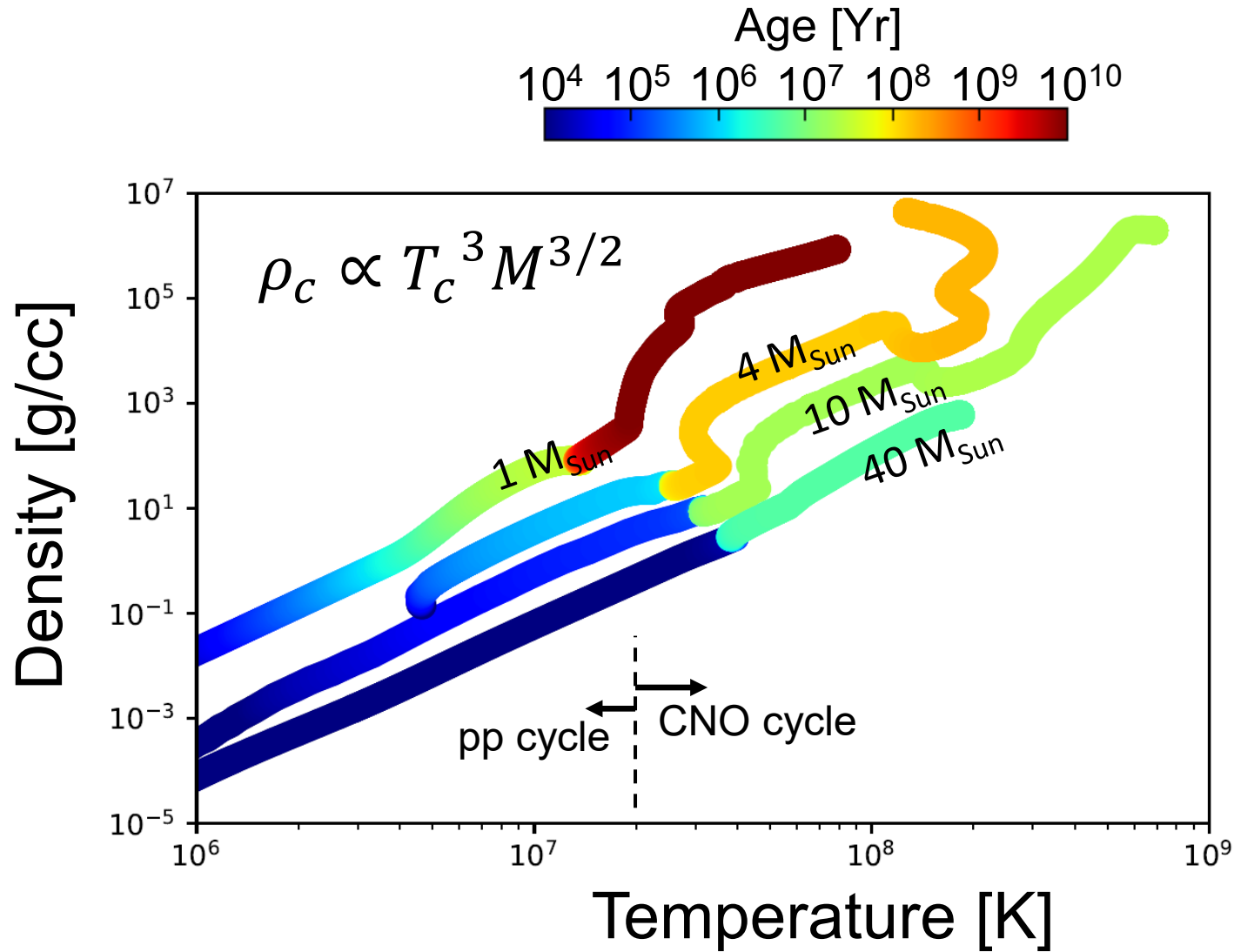
- Stellar conditions
- ICF implosions
- Thermonuclear S-factor measurements
- Terrestrial and plasma screening



The Sun will spend most of its life burning hydrogen



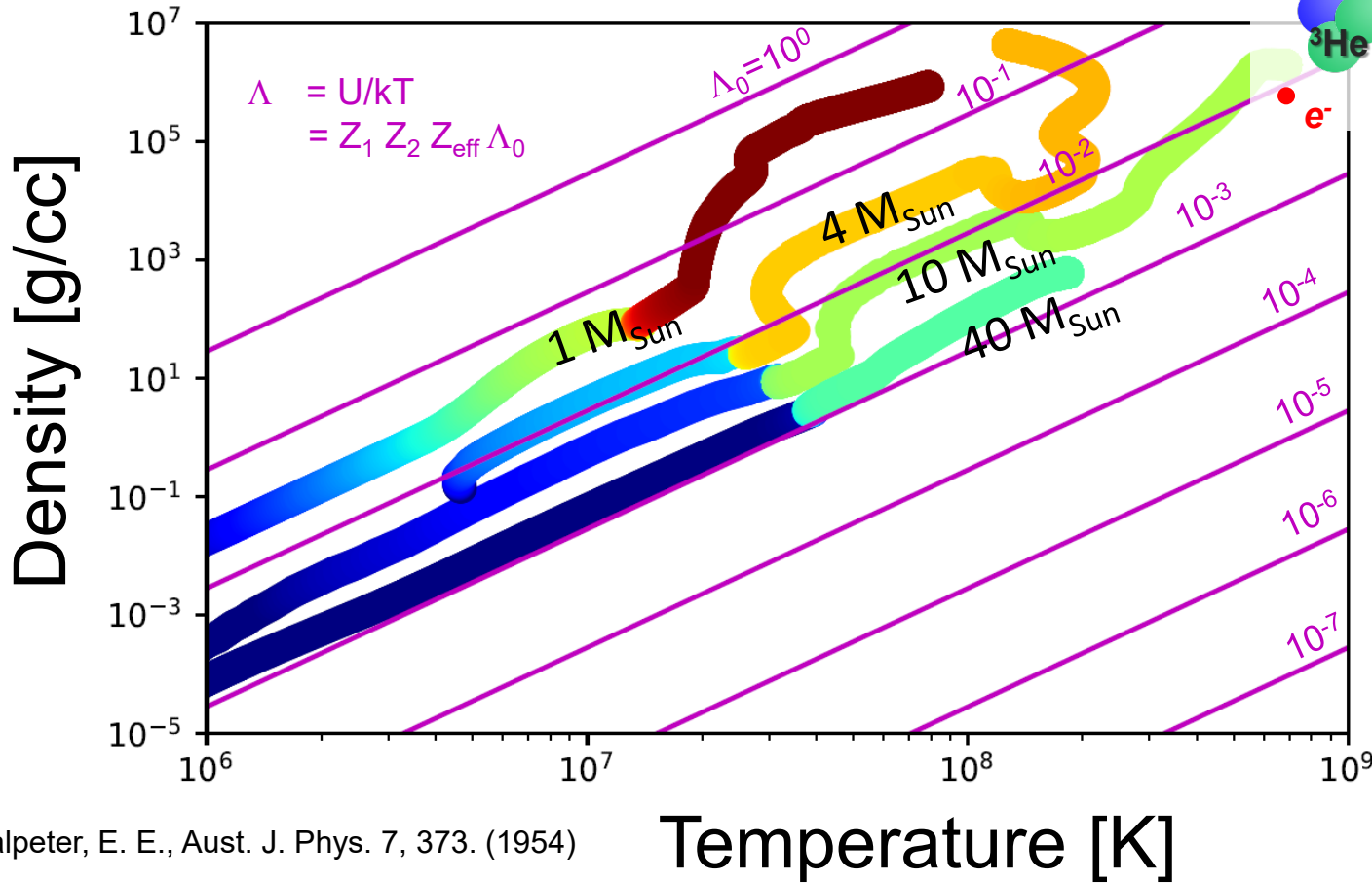
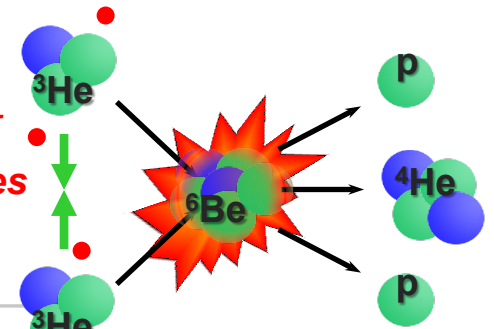
Bigger stars burn hotter and faster



The presence of plasma electrons can shield the Coulomb barrier and enhance reaction rates dependent on the plasma conditions

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{Screened}}(E)}{\sigma(E)} \approx e^{Z_1 Z_2 \tilde{z} \Lambda_0} \approx e^{\frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 T \lambda_D}}$$

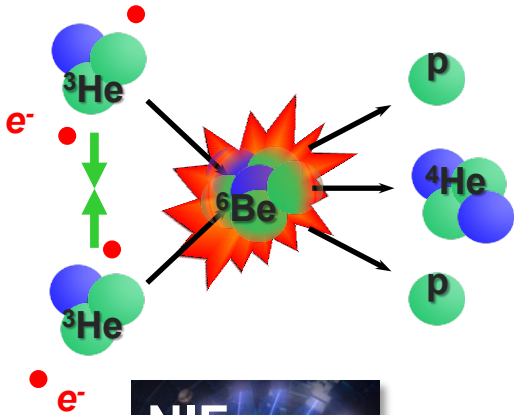
Screening reduces Coulomb barrier



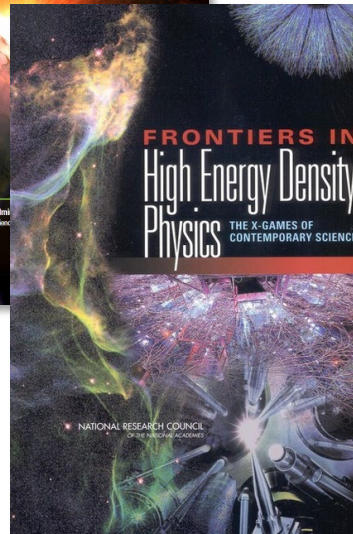
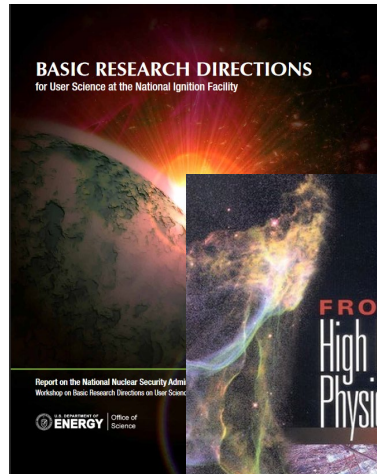
*Salpeter, E. E., Aust. J. Phys. 7, 373. (1954)

We are interested in studying both “terrestrial” screening and “plasma” screening

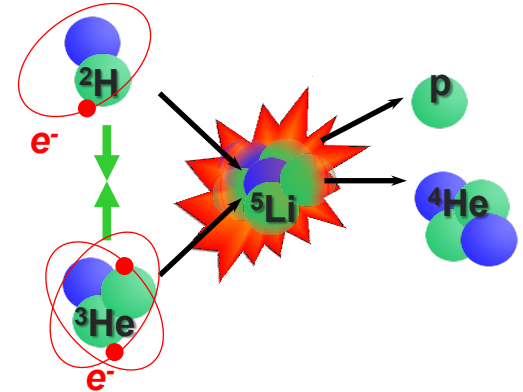
Plasma screening



For decades Screening has been identified as a priority for HED



Plasma screening



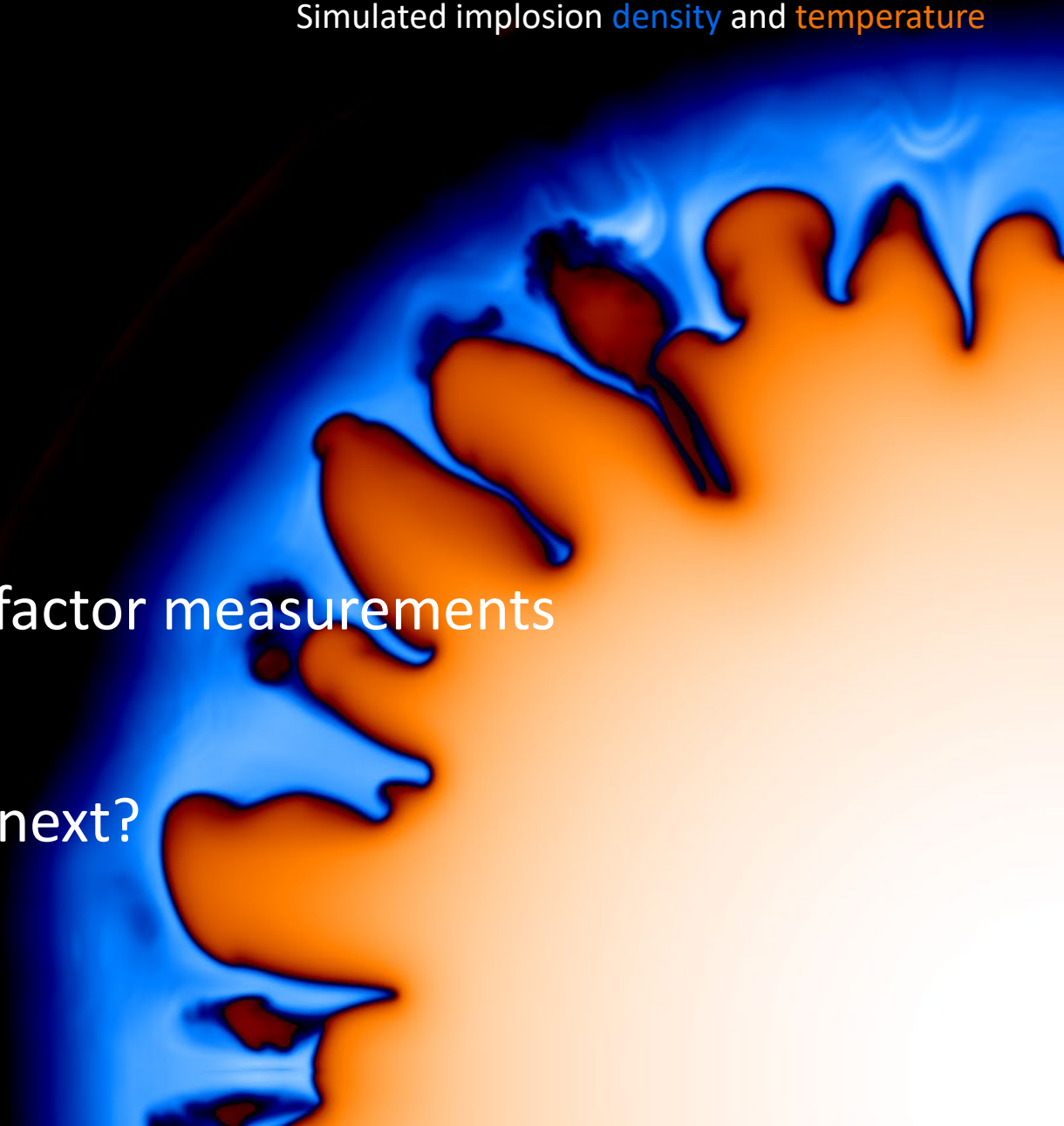
Accelerator experiments



Simulated implosion density and temperature

Outline

- Stellar conditions
- ICF implosions
- Thermonuclear S-factor measurements
- Where can we go next?

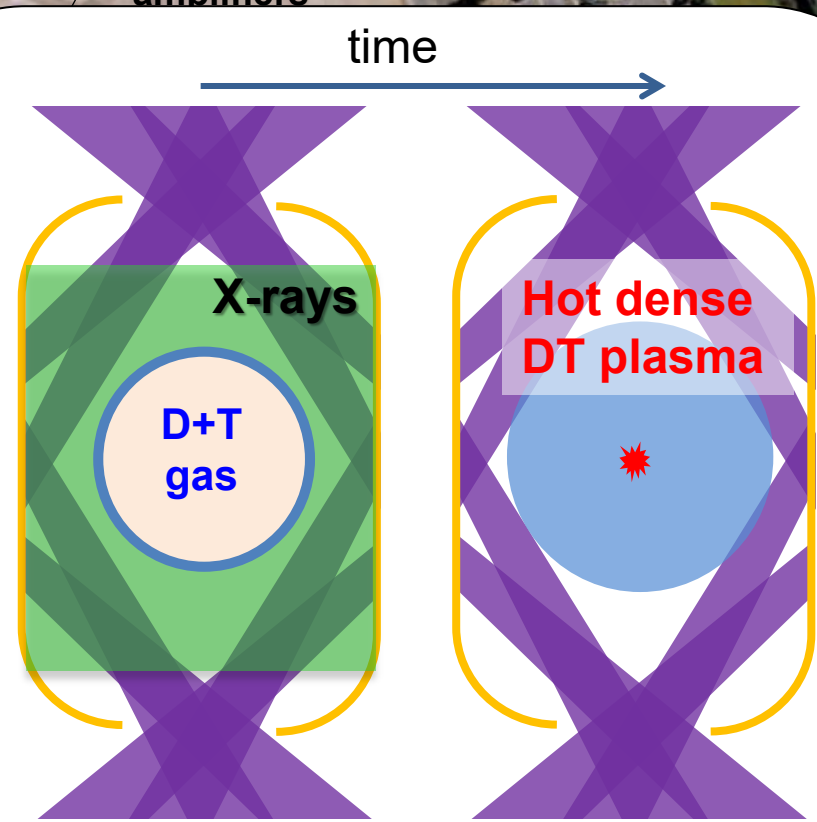


We use gas-filled "symcap" targets with $E_{\text{laser}} = 0.8\text{-}1.5\text{MJ}$

Hohlraum



Implosion



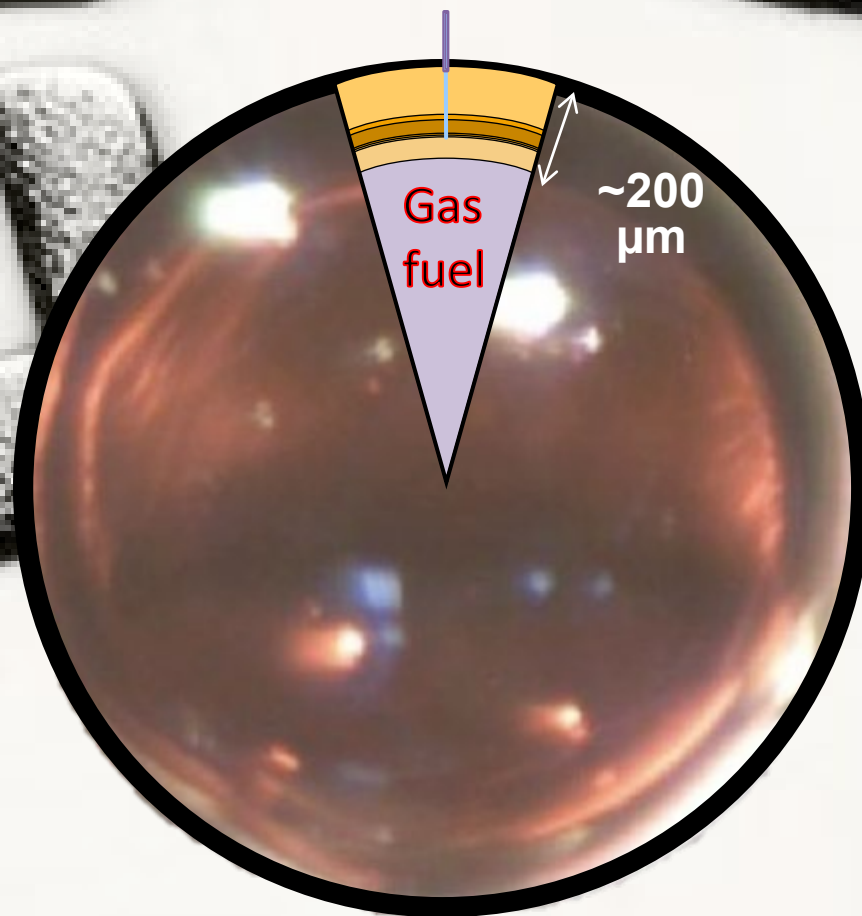
Fuel filled capsule



10 m diameter target chamber

area

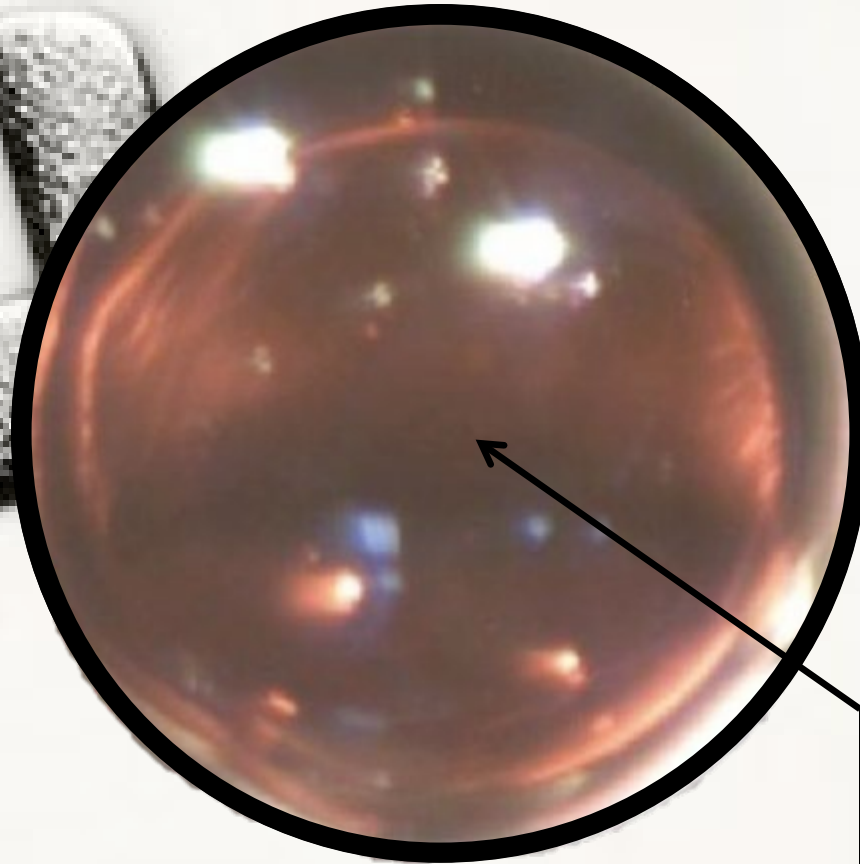
ICF capsules are shells of CH, HDC, or Be



~2 mm diameter



Spherical convergence of ~35X can produce hotspot pressures of >>100 Gbar



**X rays emission from
DT shot N120716
(less than diameter of
human hair)**



~2 mm diameter

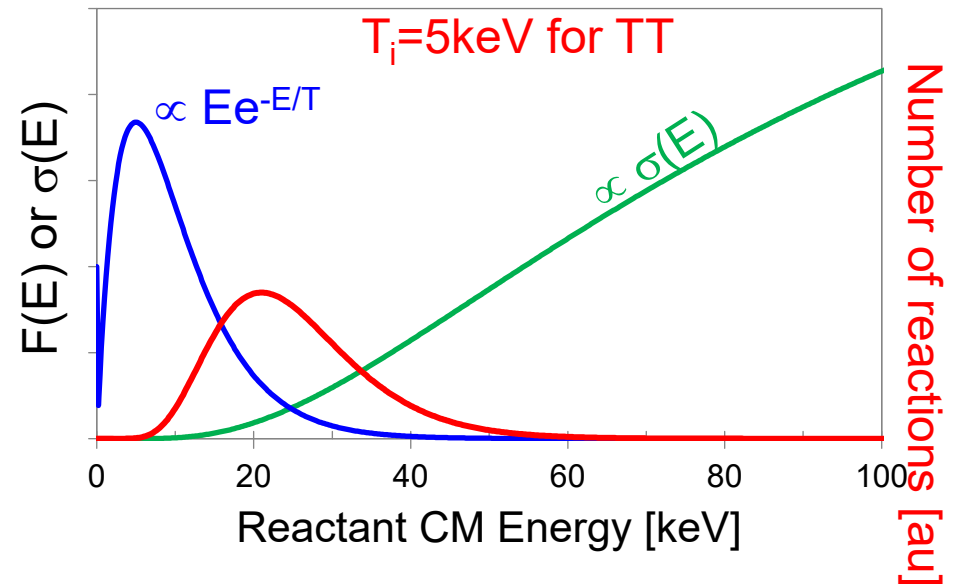
The reaction yield can be expressed in terms of the $\langle\sigma v\rangle$ or the Maxwellian averaged reactivity

$$Y_{12} = \int \frac{f_1 f_2}{1 + \delta_{12}} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}, t)^2}{\bar{m}^2} \langle\sigma v\rangle_{12} d\vec{r} dt$$

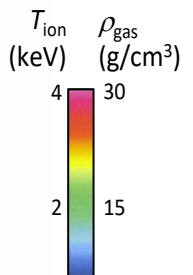
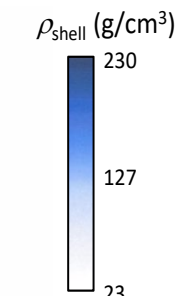
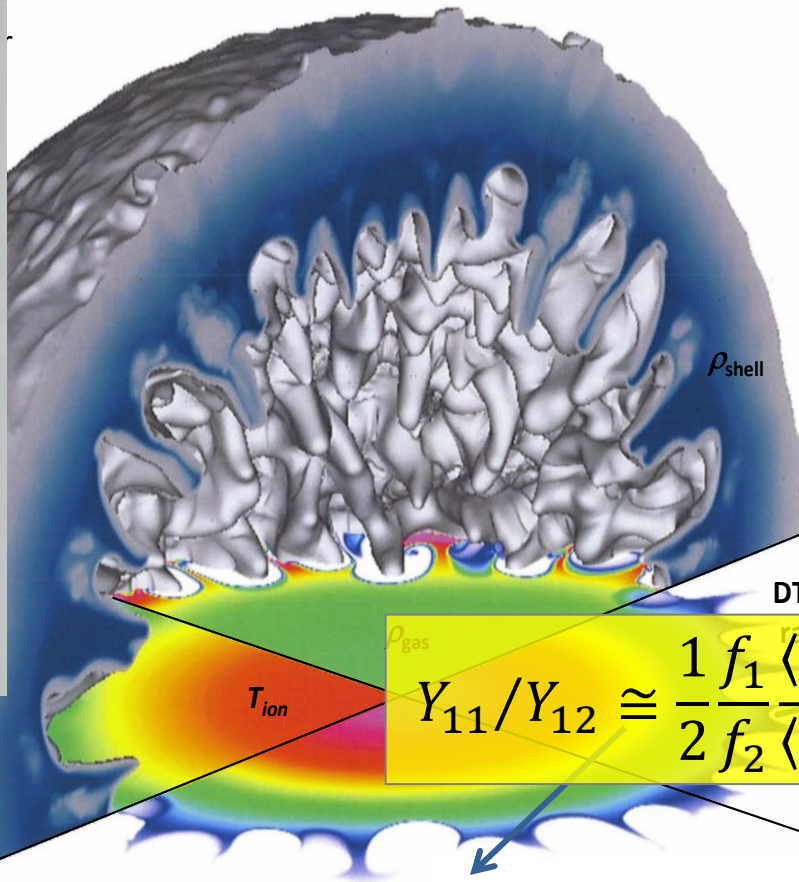
$$\langle\sigma v\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{8}{\pi m_r}} \frac{1}{T^{3/2}} \int_0^\infty \sigma(E) E e^{-E/T} dE$$

For non-resonant reactions:

$$\langle\sigma v\rangle \approx S(E_0) \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{\frac{2\tau}{m_r T}} \left(1 + \frac{5}{12\tau}\right) e^{-\tau}$$



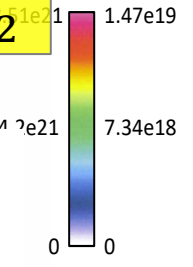
However, the yield ratio of two reactions with similar $\langle \sigma v \rangle$ T_i dependence is **independent(!)** of detailed $T_i(\vec{r}, t)$, $n_i(\vec{r}, t)$ profiles



$$Y_{11}/Y_{12} \cong \frac{1 f_1 \langle \sigma v \rangle_{11}}{2 f_2 \langle \sigma v \rangle_{12}}$$

DT reaction rate
D+T
n's

TT reaction rate
D+D
Or T+T neutrons



Validated by simulation

65 μ m

However, the yield ratio of two reactions with similar $\langle \sigma v \rangle$ T_i dependence is **independent(!)** of detailed $T_i(\vec{r}, t)$, $n_i(\vec{r}, t)$ profiles

$$Y_{12} = \int \frac{f_1 f_2}{1 + \delta_{12}} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}, t)^2}{\bar{m}^2} \langle \sigma v \rangle_{12} d\vec{r} dt$$

Assume f_1 and f_2 are fixed

Define: $R = \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle_{11}}{\langle \sigma v \rangle_{12}}$

Expand: $R \approx R_0 + \frac{\partial R}{\partial T} (T - \langle T \rangle)$

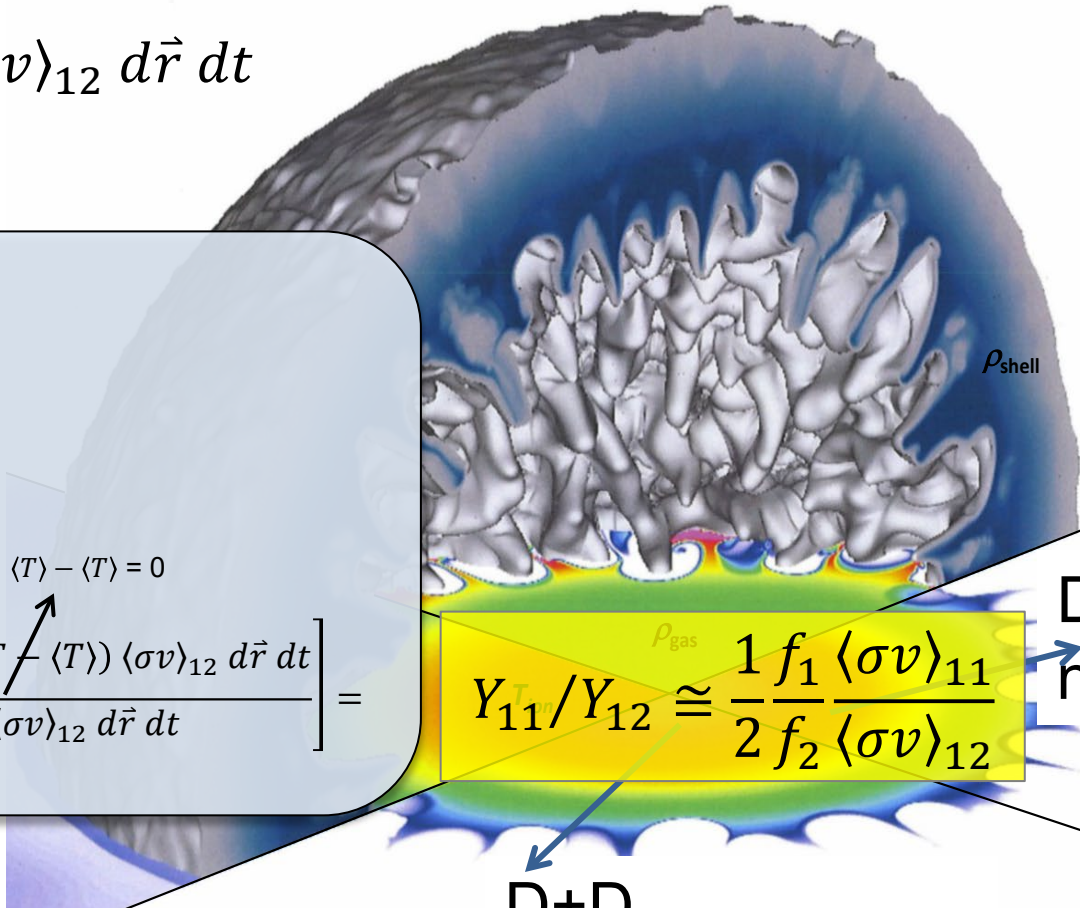
$$\frac{Y_{11}}{Y_{12}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{f_1}{f_2} R_0 \left[1 + \frac{\frac{\partial R}{\partial T} \int \rho(\vec{r}, t)^2 (T - \langle T \rangle) \langle \sigma v \rangle_{12} d\vec{r} dt}{\int \rho(\vec{r}, t)^2 \langle \sigma v \rangle_{12} d\vec{r} dt} \right] =$$

$$\langle T \rangle - \langle T \rangle = 0$$

$$Y_{11}/Y_{12} \approx \frac{1}{2} \frac{f_1 \langle \sigma v \rangle_{11}}{f_2 \langle \sigma v \rangle_{12}}$$

D+T
n's

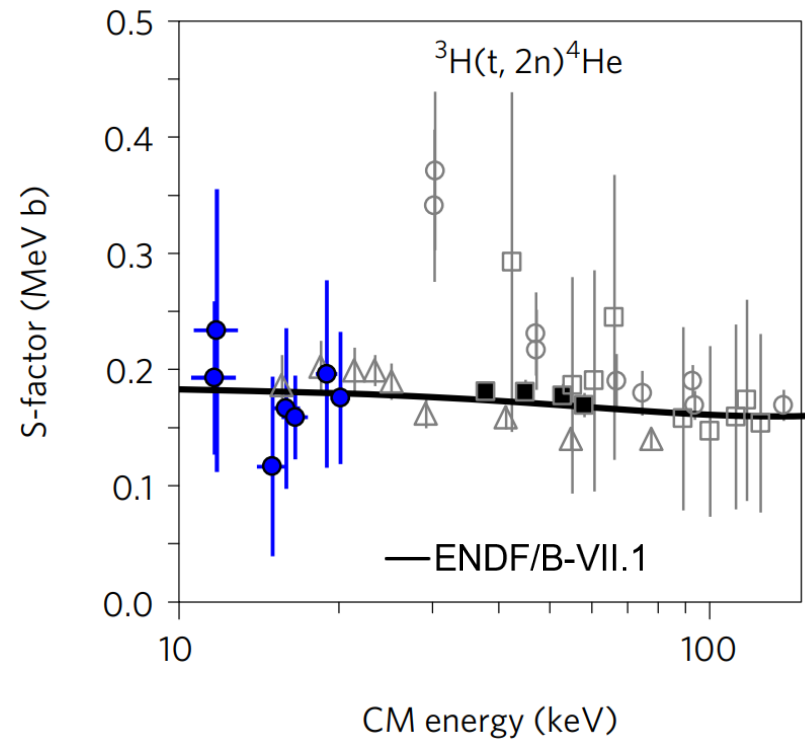
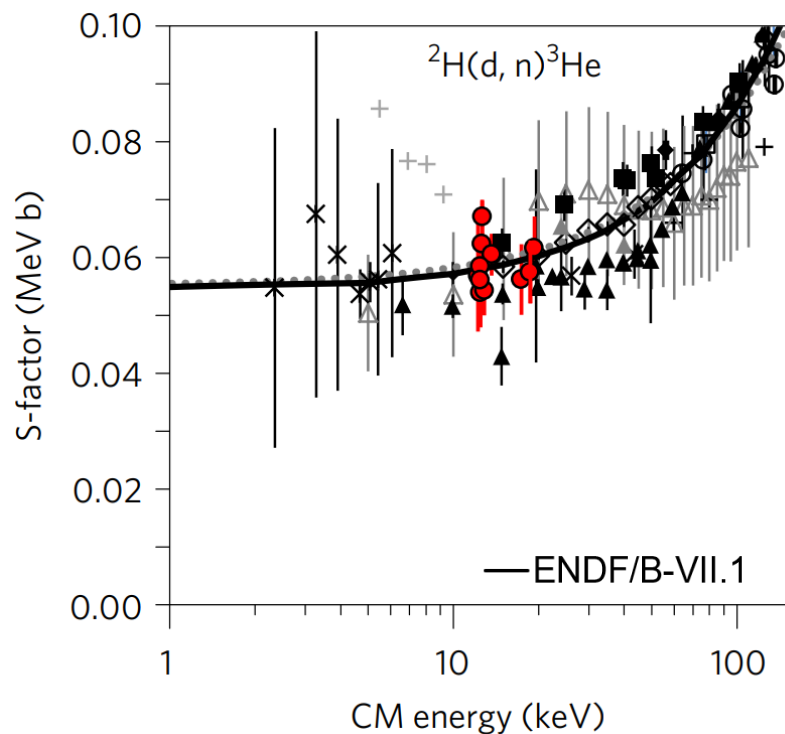
D+D
Or T+T neutrons



Validated by simulation

65 μm

S-factors for the ${}^2\text{H}(d,n){}^3\text{He}$ and ${}^3\text{H}(t,2n){}^4\text{He}$ reactions have been measured on the NIF and agree well with accelerator data

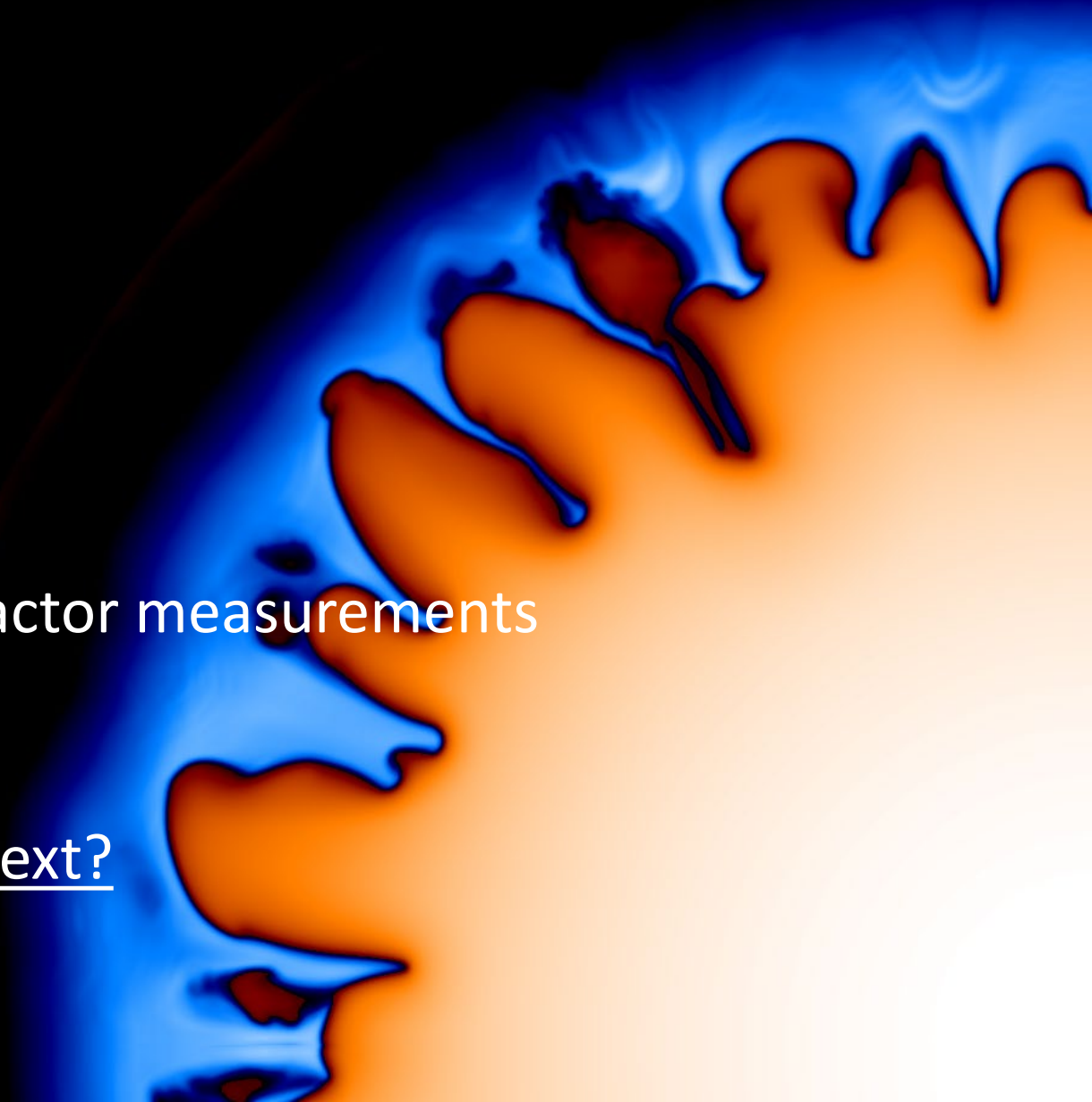


D.T. Casey et al, *Nature Physics* **13**, 227–1231 (2017)

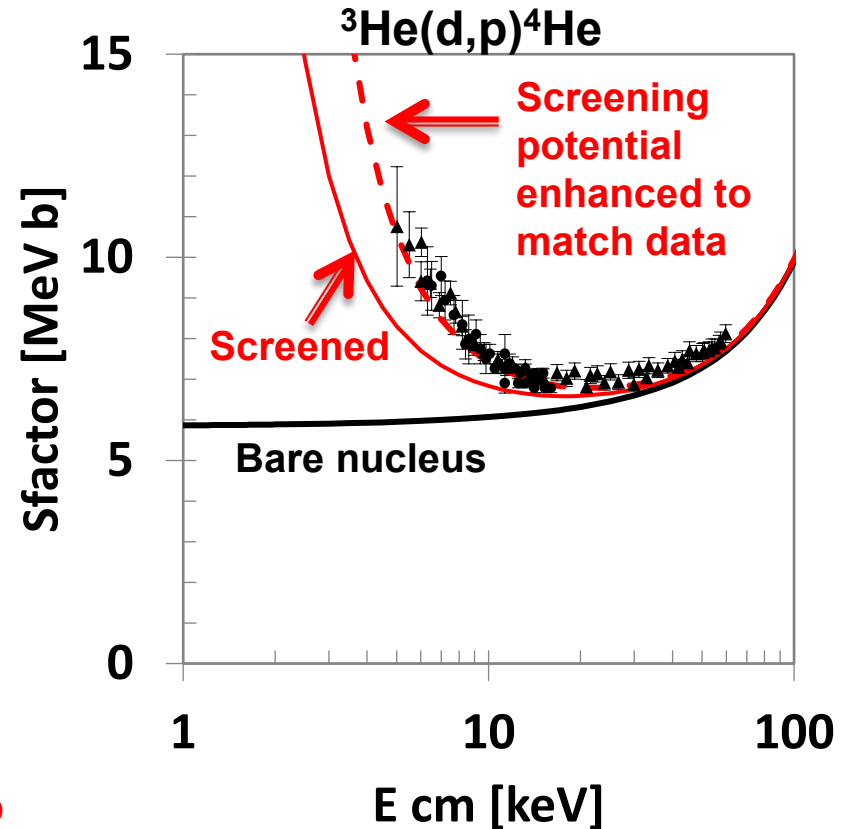
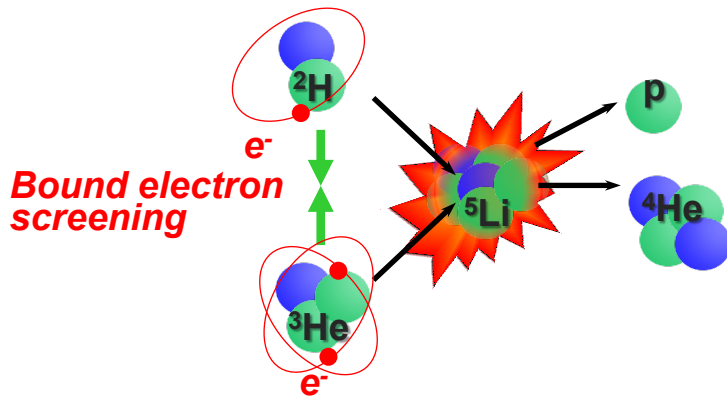
Outline

Simulated implosion density and temperature

- Stellar conditions
- ICF implosions
- Thermonuclear S-factor measurements
- Where can we go next?



Low energy accelerator experiments are subject to bound electron screening, and discrepancies have been discussed in the literature*

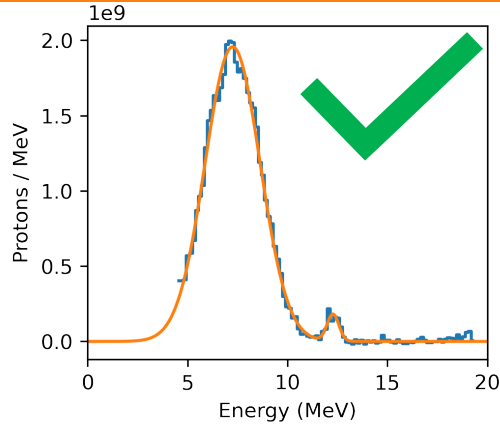


An artificial potential is required to match experiments!

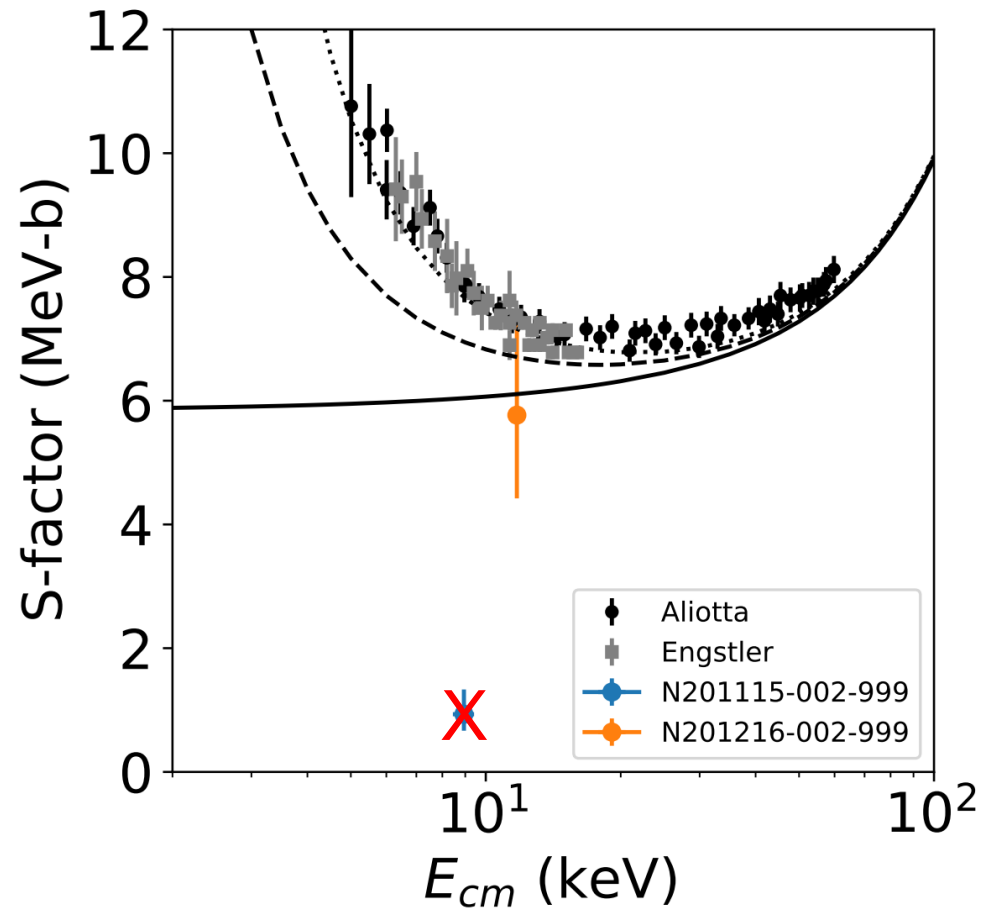
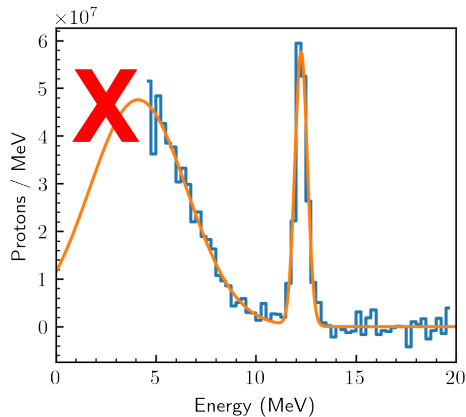
*M. Aliotta *et al.*, Nuclear Physics A 690, 790 (2001).
U. Schröder *et al.*, Nucl. Instr. Meth. B, 40-41, 466 (1989).
H. J. Assenbaum *et al.*, Zeitschrift für Physik A 327, 461 (1987).
M. Barbui, *et al.*, PRL 111, 082502 (2013)

A discovery science campaign was fielded on NIF to measure the bare-nuclear S-factor in the negligible screening regime

N201216 WRF shows clear proton data

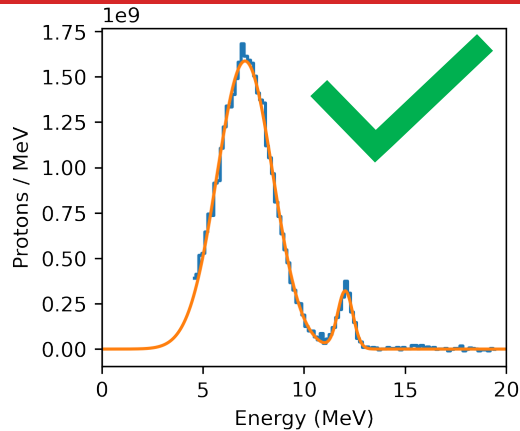


N201216 WRF does not

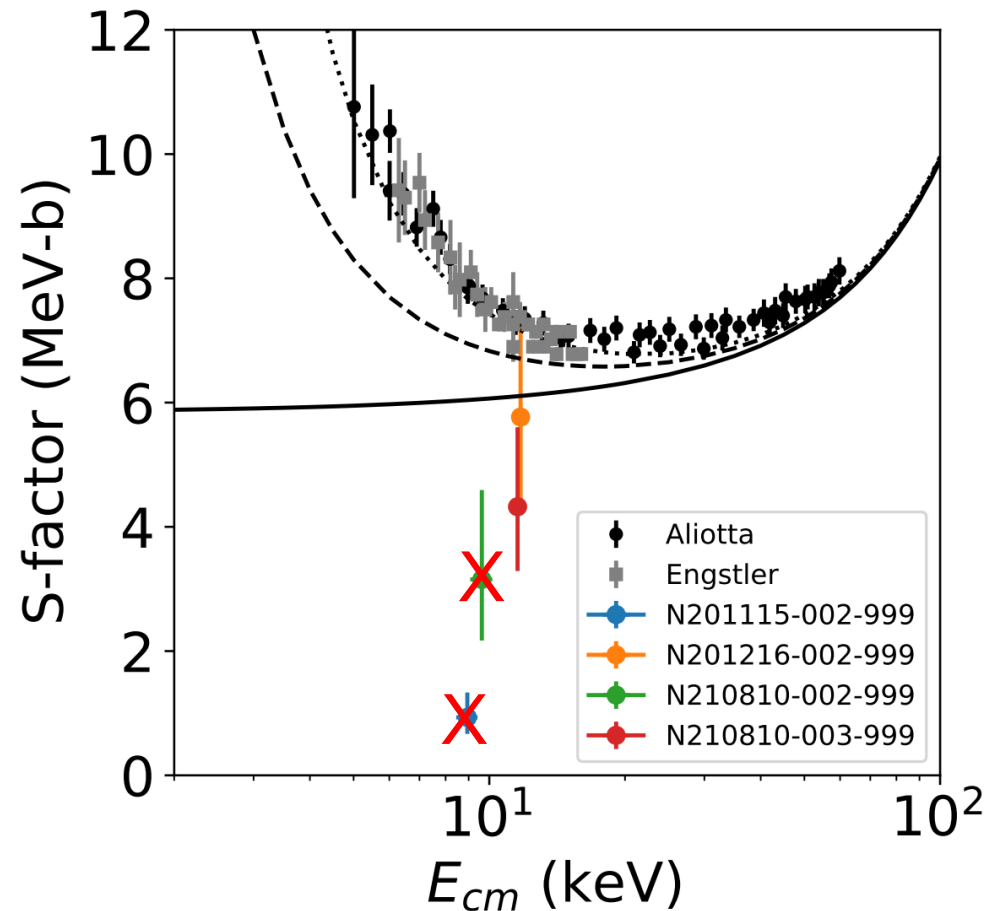
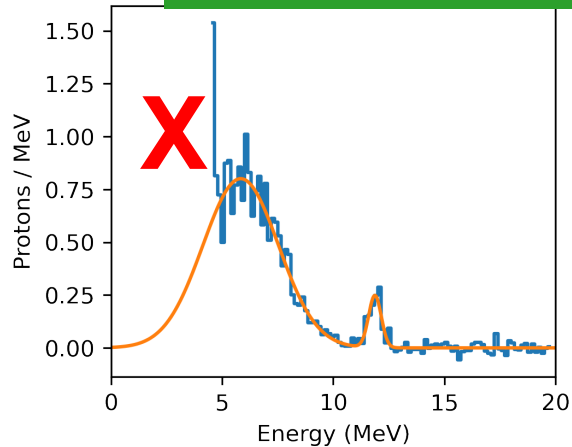


An attempt to repeat the good data was successful, while an attempt to redesign the lower energy point was not

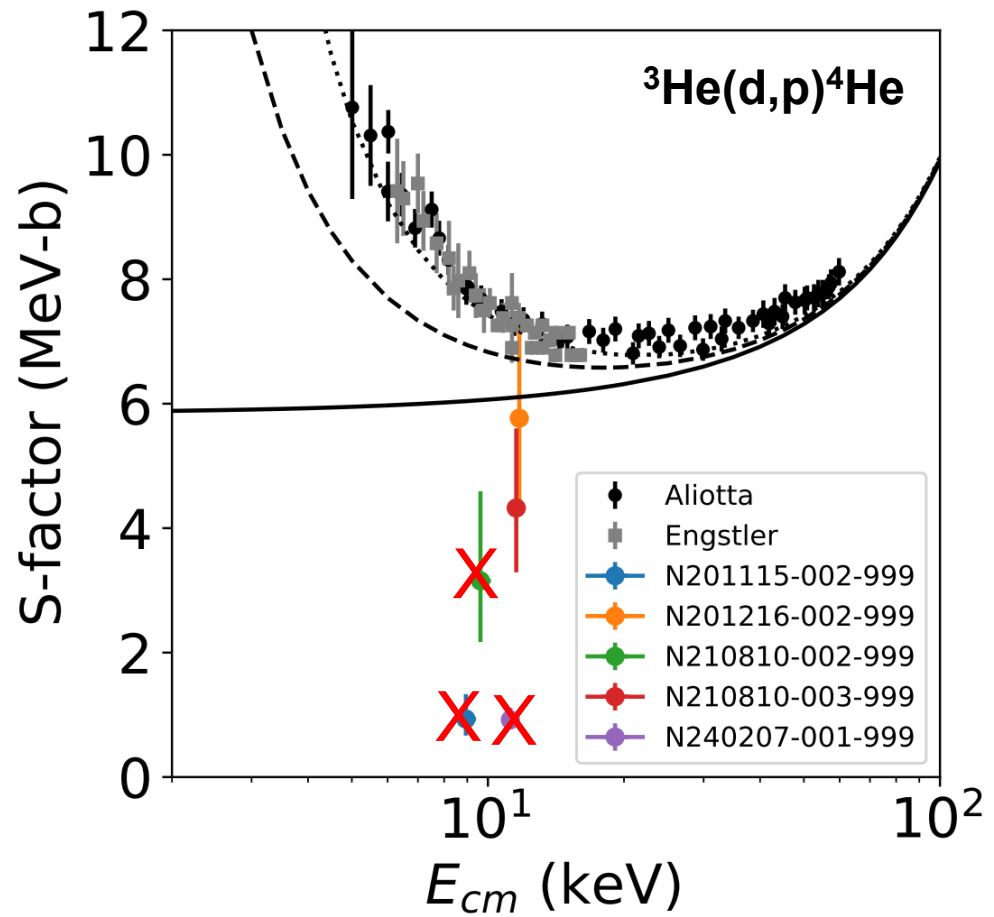
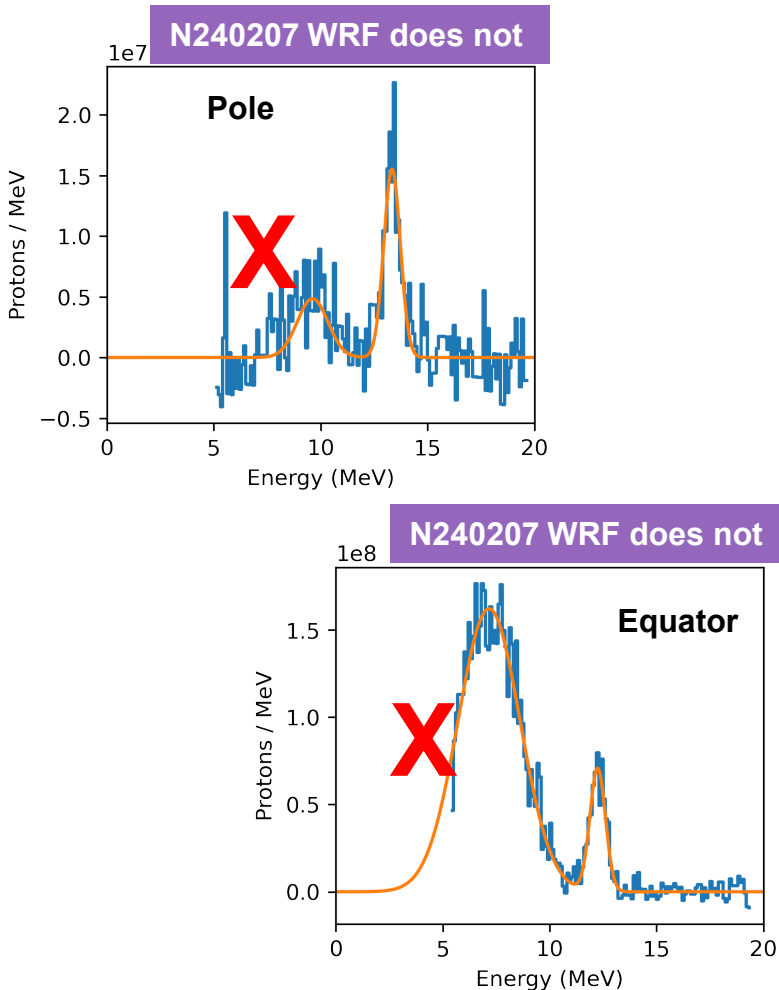
N20810-003 WRF shows clear proton data



N20810-002 WRF does not



A 3rd repeat the higher energy points showed unexpected variability in yield and ρR – unclear if data can be extracted

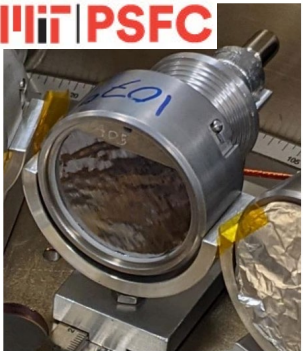


At least two shots with solid data show encouraging agreement with the $^3\text{He}(d,p)^4\text{He}$ bare nucleus S-factor

Tim Johnson SRF, Jacob Percy MagSpec

Step range detectors extend proton energy range

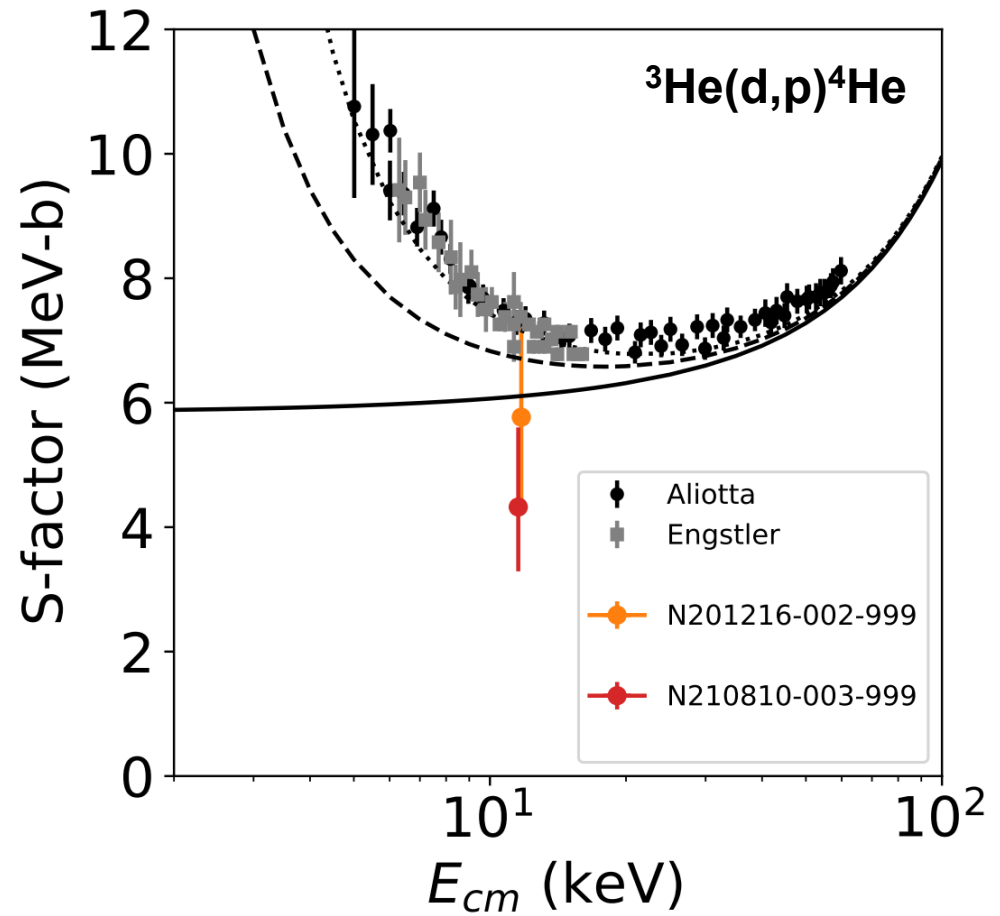
MIT PSFC



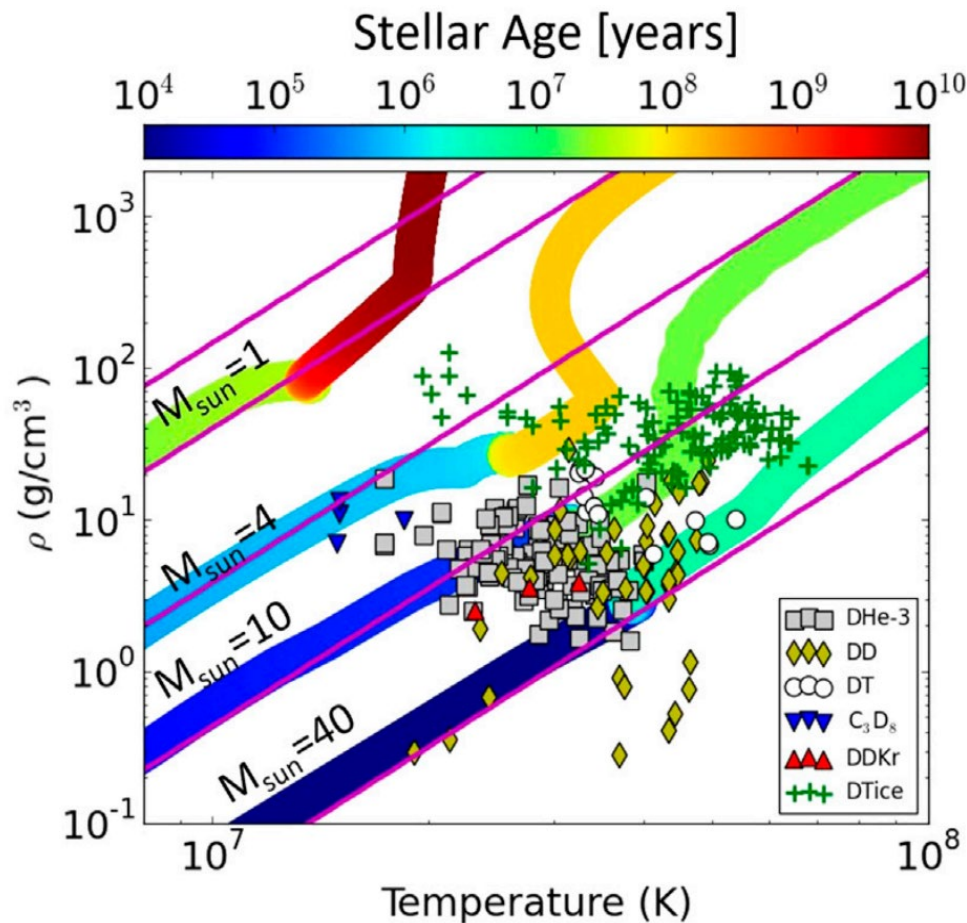
Prototypes were fielded on last screening shot

*T. Johnson submitted to RSI, J. Percy submitted to RSI

This data will help in understanding the accelerator data

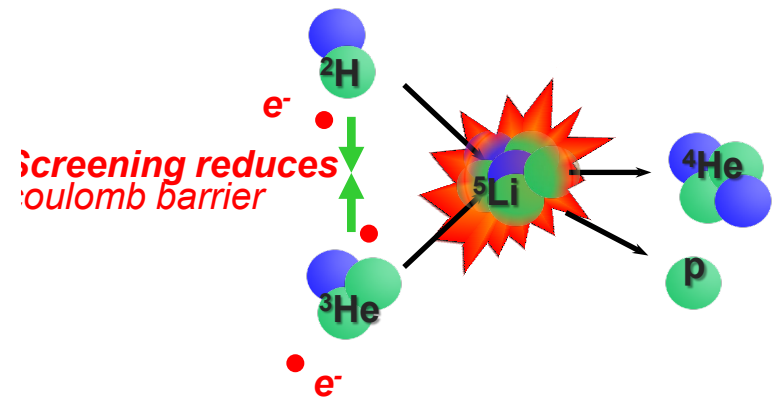


Stellar conditions result in plasma electron screening, a phenomena that has not been observed



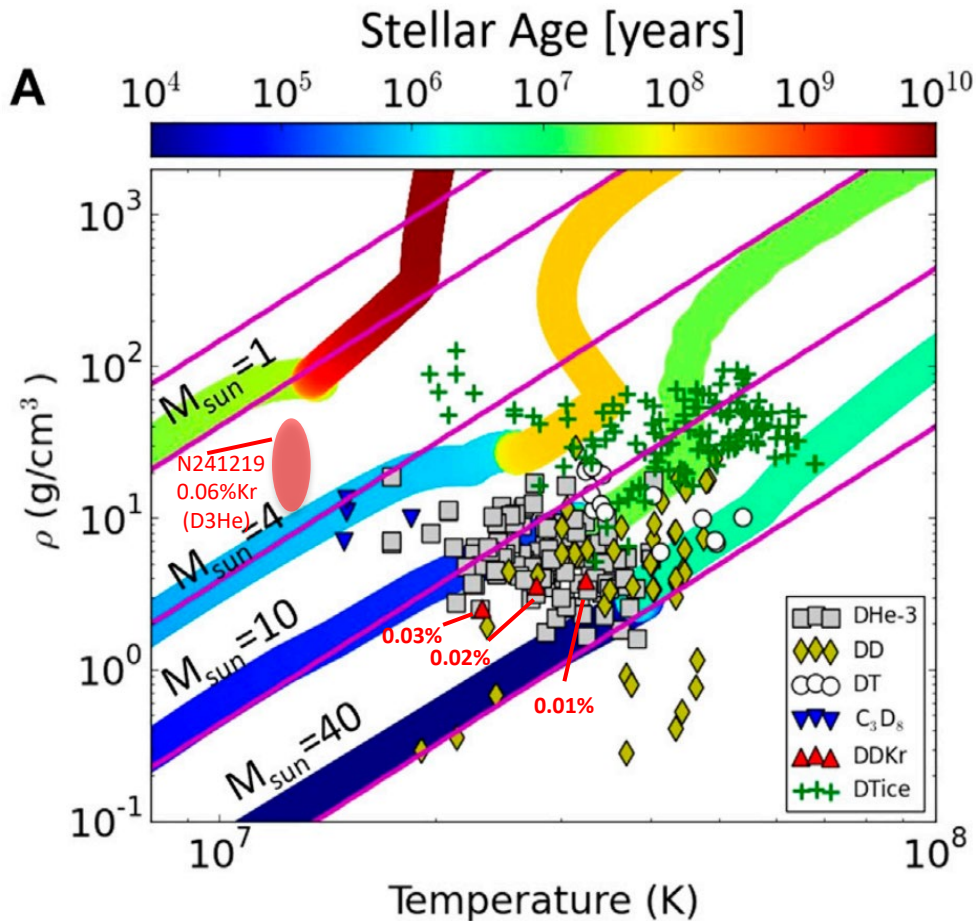
$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{Screened}}(E)}{\sigma(E)} \approx e^{Z_1 Z_2 \bar{z} \Lambda_0} \approx e^{\frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 T \lambda_D}}$$

Weak screening: Salpeter, Aust. J. Phys. **7**, 373 (1954).



How do we know these untested plasma models are correct?

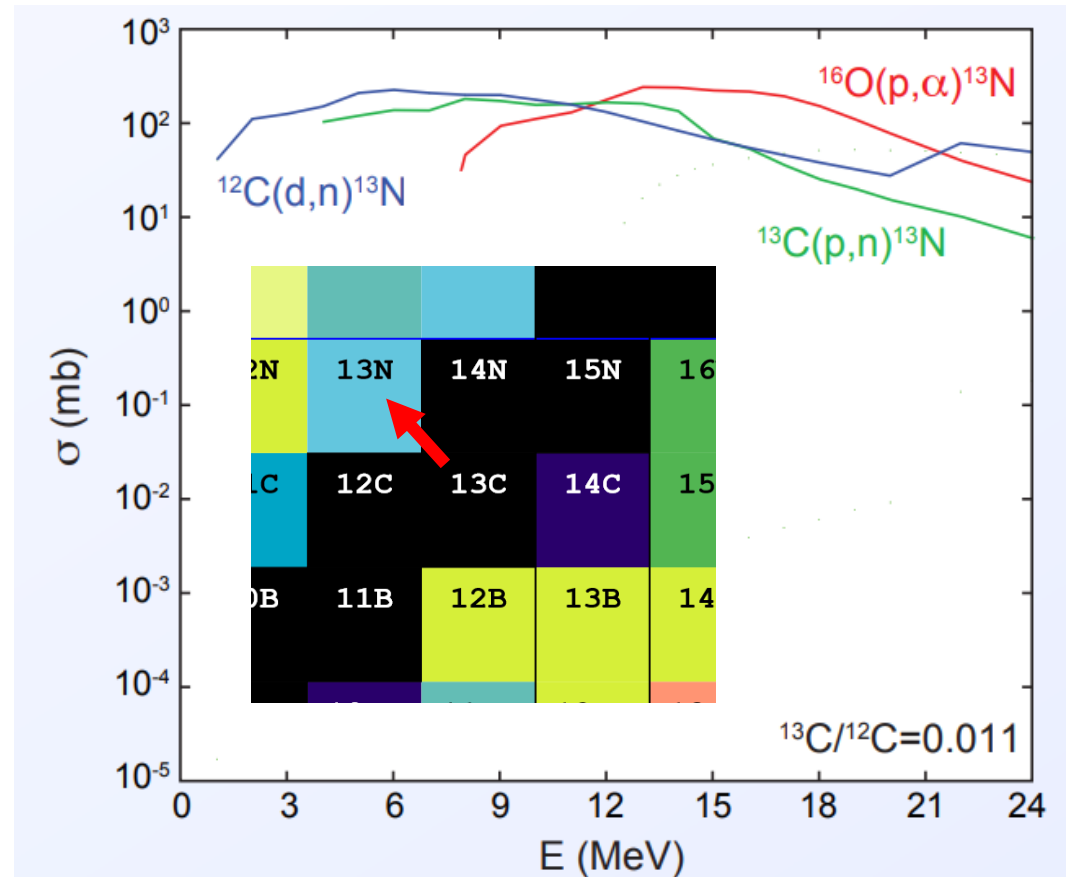
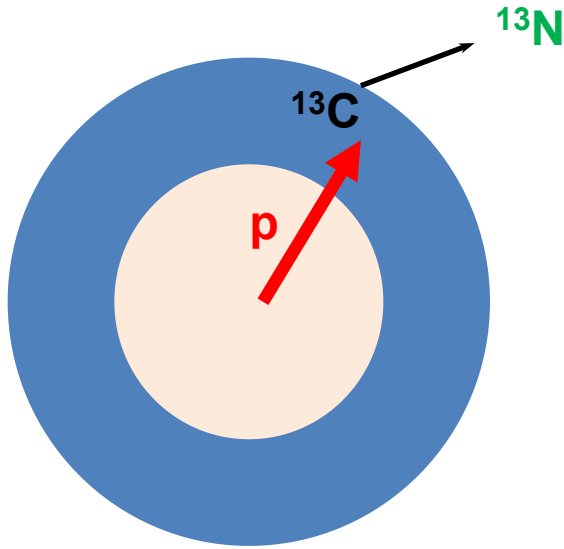
A recent experiment shows a path the plasma screening relevant regime but significant challenges remain



- Prior experiments show that measuring escaping ${}^3\text{He}+d$ protons is significant challenge
- Implosion ρR varied to much for a reliable yield
- The region of interest pushes towards higher ρR s where this will just get harder

So why not measure the protons inside the capsule?

A ^{13}C HDC shell would enable measurement of the proton yield with higher ρR using $p+^{13}\text{C} \rightarrow ^{13}\text{N}+n$ observed with RAGs



We have performed thermonuclear cross-section measurements at stellar-like conditions for the DD, DT, and D3He reactions

We have made multiple reaction rate measurements and are working toward screening

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