The tetration numbers 10^^2, 10^^3, 10^^4, …
can be expressed using the iterated brace notation with Standard Positional Notation

$$^{2}10 = 10 \wedge\wedge 2 = 10^{10} = \underbrace{10...00}_{11}$$

$$^{3}10 = 10 \wedge\wedge 3 = 10^{10^{10}} = \underbrace{10...00}_{\underbrace{10...00}_{11}+1} = \underbrace{10...00}_{\underbrace{10...01}_{11}}$$

$$^{4}10 = 10^{10^{10^{10}}} = \underbrace{10...00}_{\underbrace{10...00}_{\underbrace{10...01}_{11}}+1} = \underbrace{10...00}_{\underbrace{10...01}_{\underbrace{10...01}_{11}}}$$

The formula for 10^^n is clear from these examples.
If you have SPN with iterated brace notation in the same form as in the examples above, they are equivalent to pure tetration numbers.
If you change these iterated brace notation examples so the rightmost 1's are turned into 0's then these numbers are approximately tetration numbers, but the power towers need adjusting by appending constants (subtracting 1's) at the various levels of the power tower.
These can be described as "etindao numbers" where "etindao" abbreviates "exponential tower indexed with appended operations". Compare the above examples with these examples:

$$\underbrace{10...00}_{10} = 10^{9} \qquad \underbrace{10...00}_{\underbrace{10...00}_{10}} = 10^{10^{9}-1}$$

$$\underbrace{10...00}_{\underbrace{10...01}_{10}} = 10^{10^{9}} \qquad \underbrace{10...00}_{\underbrace{10...00}_{11}} = 10^{10^{10}-1}$$

$$\underbrace{10...00}_{\underbrace{10...00}_{\underbrace{10...00}_{10}}} = 10^{10^{10^{9}-1}-1} \qquad \underbrace{10...00}_{\underbrace{10...00}_{\underbrace{10...00}_{11}}} = 10^{10^{10^{10}-1}-1}$$