

# Fast electron generation and transport in solid targets

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## Talk summary

1. Fast electron generation and transport in ultraintense laser-solid interactions
2. Transverse refluxing of fast electrons in thin foil targets
3. SUSSP Laser-plasma summer school



# Laser absorption to fast electrons:

Processes identified in the literature:

Brunel; vacuum heating, wave breaking, stochastic heating, anomalous skin layer absorption, anharmonic resonance, ponderomotive  $vxB$ ,.....

Sensitive to:

Pulse duration;

Polarisation;

Pulse intensity;

Angle of incidence;

Focal spot size;

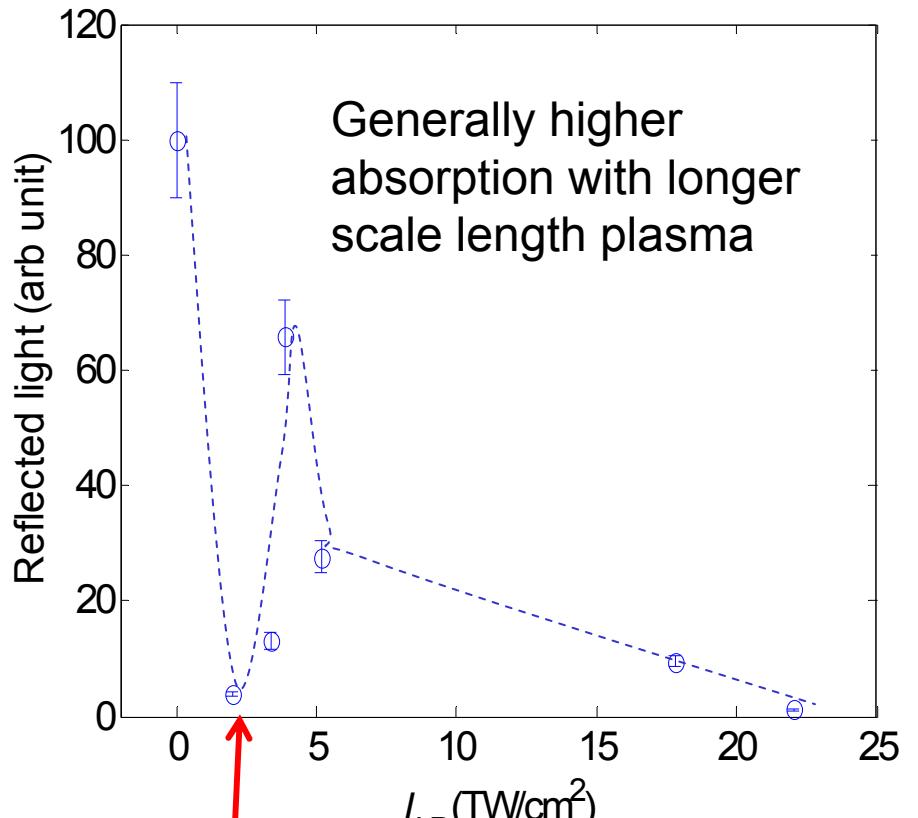
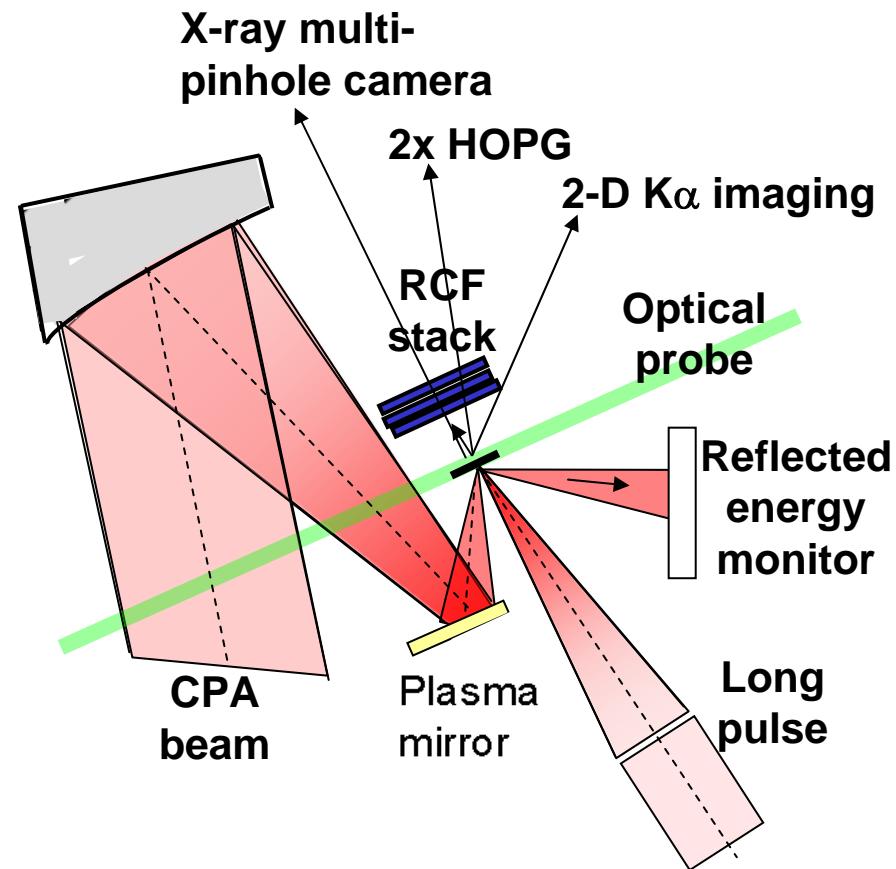
Preplasma expansion;

Target Z.

**Complex picture!**

**Experimental results to  
test / benchmark  
models of absorption**

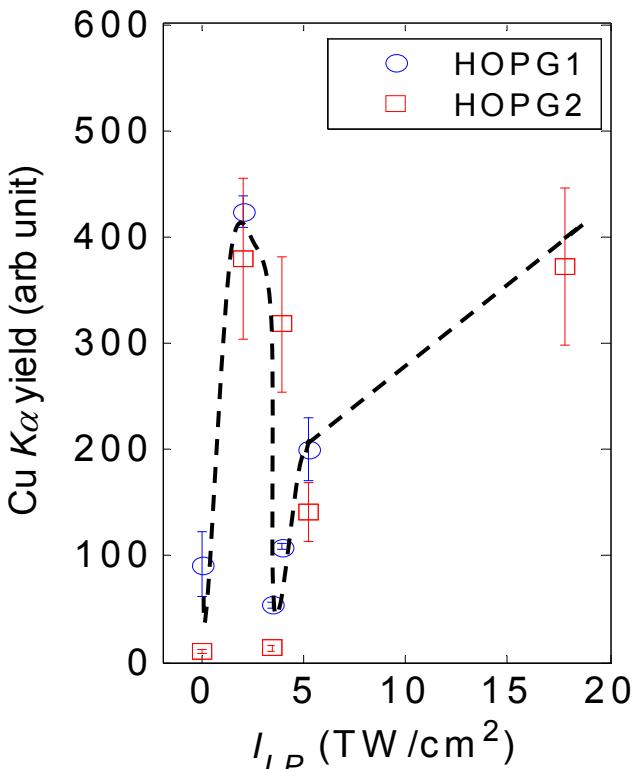
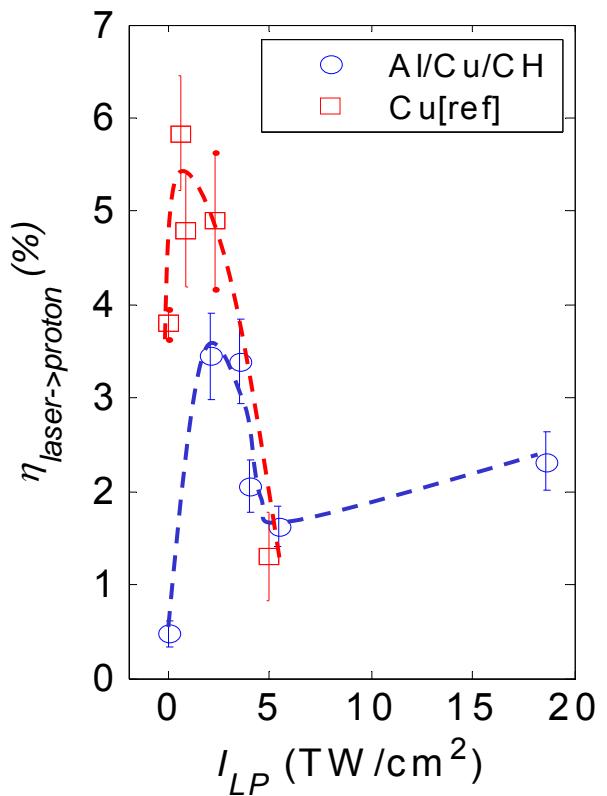
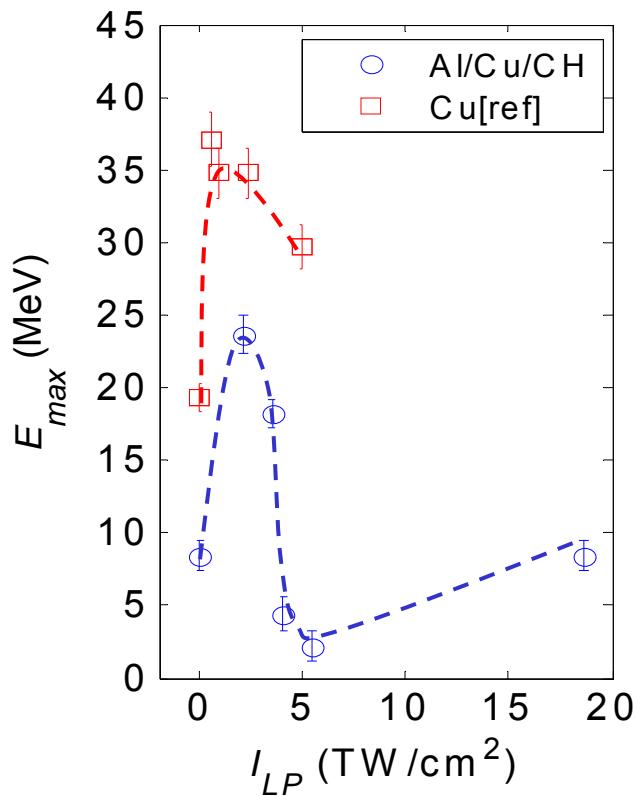
# Specularly reflected laser light



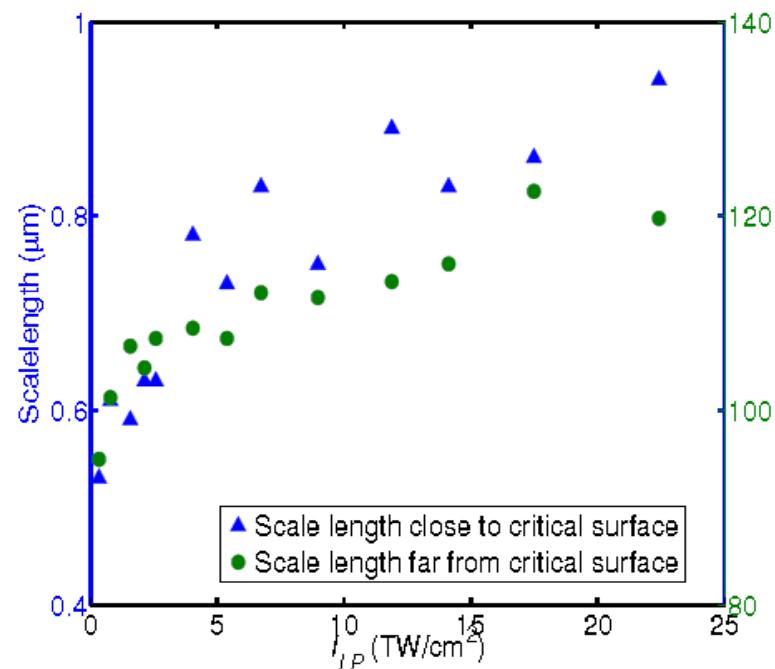
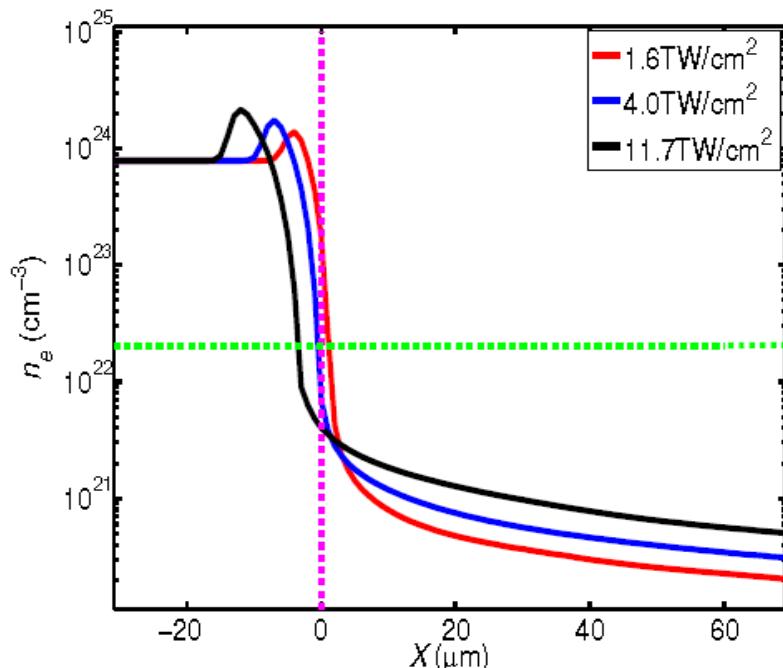
Region of high laser energy absorption

Two distinct absorption processes?

# Proton and Cu K $\alpha$ measurements

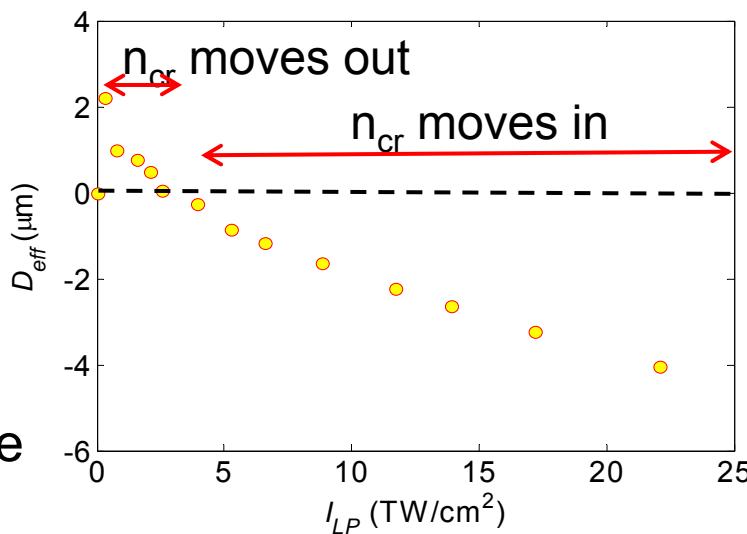


# POLLUX – density variations



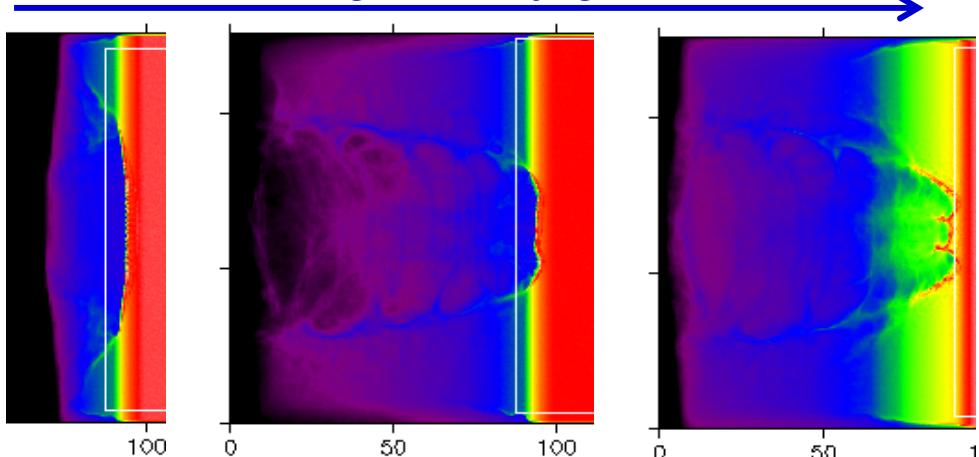
Absorption physics is complex because of two regions with density gradients

Absorption is sensitive to details of the plasma surface

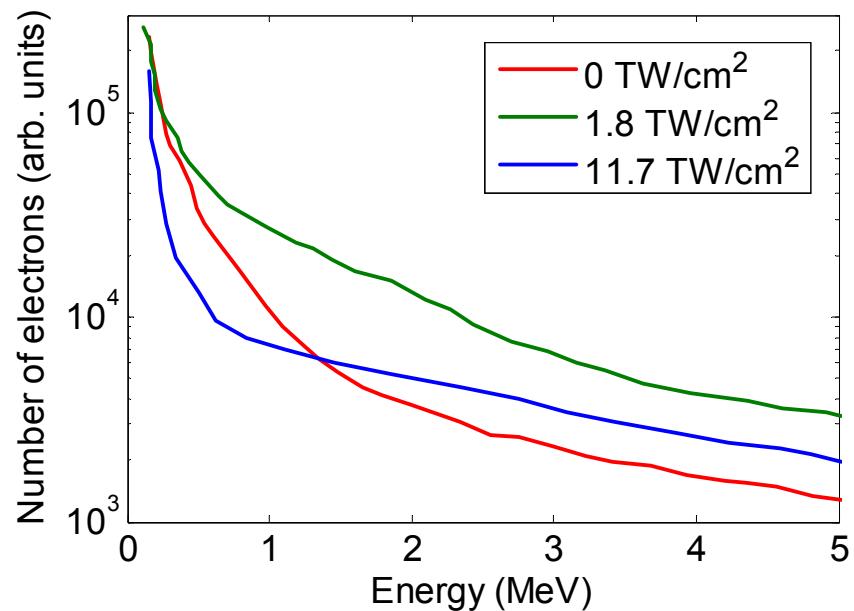
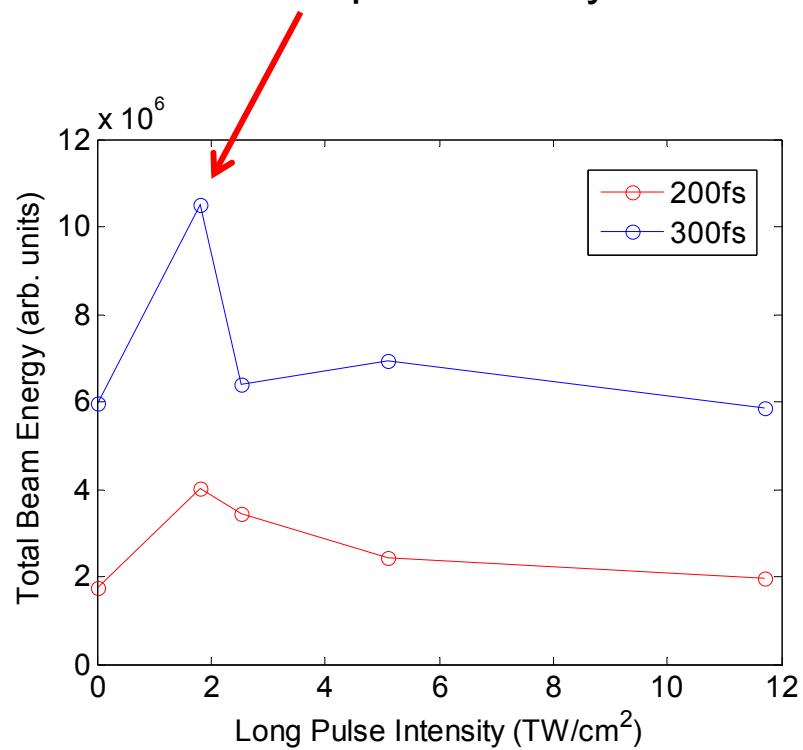


# Simulations with 2D OSIRIS – by Roger Evans

Increasing density gradient



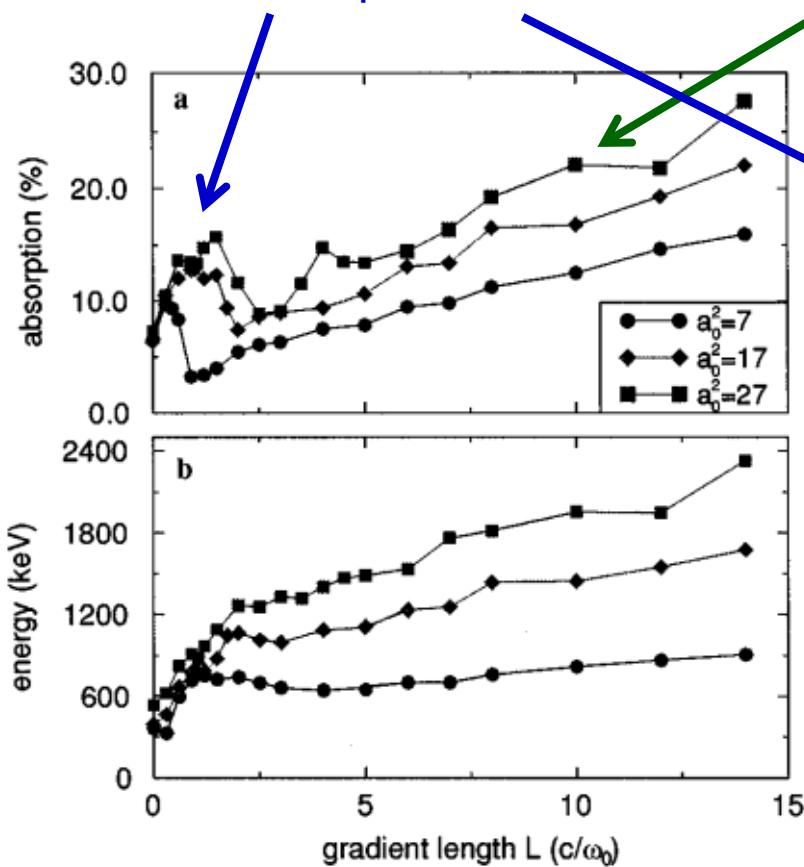
Peak at same S.L. as observed experimentally



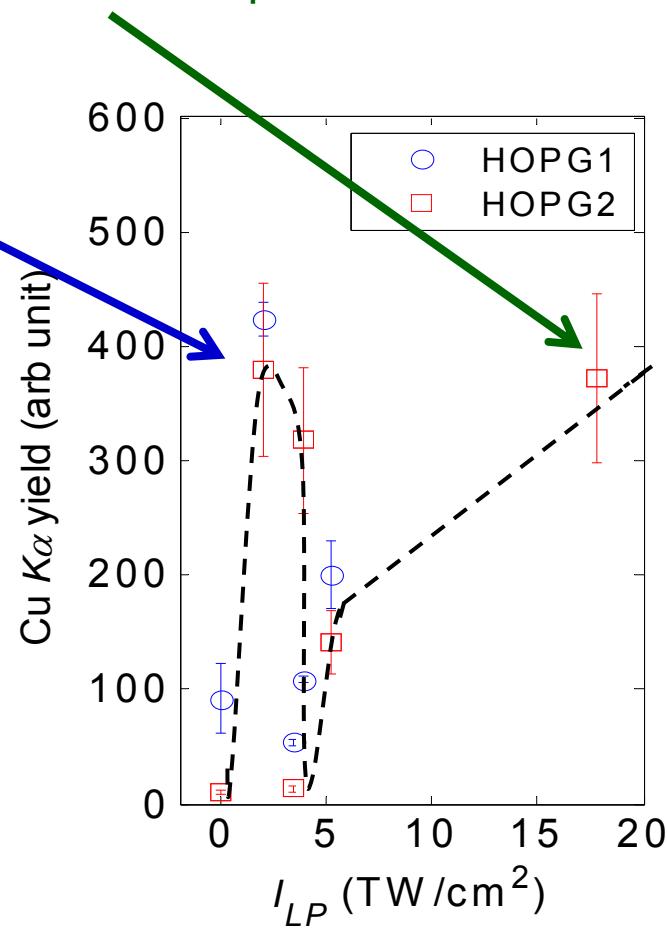
Enhanced energy coupling to electrons and changes to the electron spectrum are predicted

# Picture emerging.....

1. Absorption sensitive to details of the plasma surface

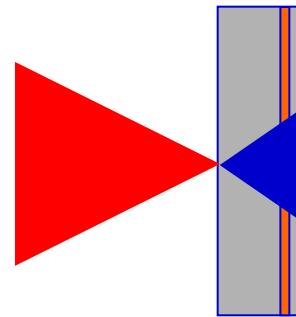
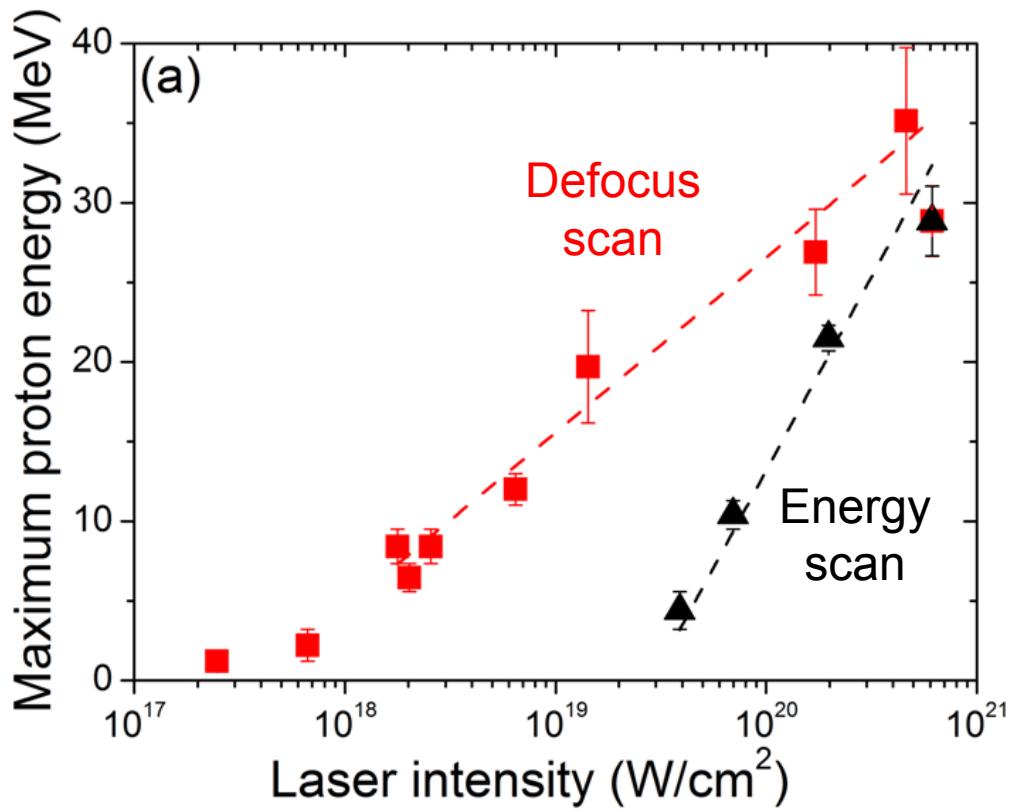


2. Volume heating when enough underdense plasma

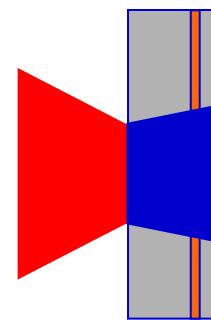


E. Lefebvre et al, PRE 55, 1011 (1997)  
 Nonlinear electron heating in ultrahigh-intensity-laser plasma interaction

# Transition from tight focus to 1D geometry



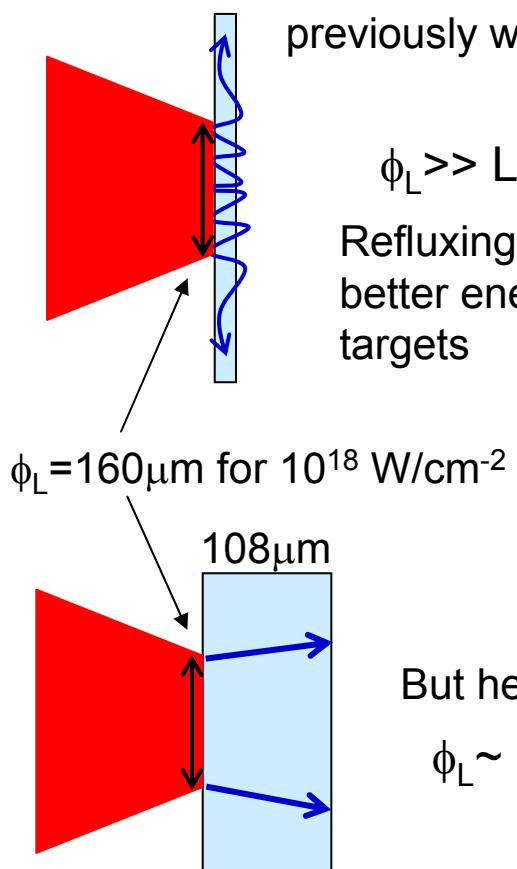
Tight focus: large divergence



1D geometry

# Effects of refluxing/recirculating electrons

## (1) Reheating due to refluxing?



A similar effect observed previously with  $5\mu m$ -thick targets

$$\phi_L \gg L$$

Refluxing could account for better energy coupling in thin targets

$$\phi_L = 160\mu m \text{ for } 10^{18} W/cm^2$$

But here the target is thick!

$$\phi_L \sim L$$

## (2) Increase in acceleration time?

Laterally spreading electrons take longer to 'escape' the sheath

$$Escape = \frac{150\mu m}{c} = 450 fs$$

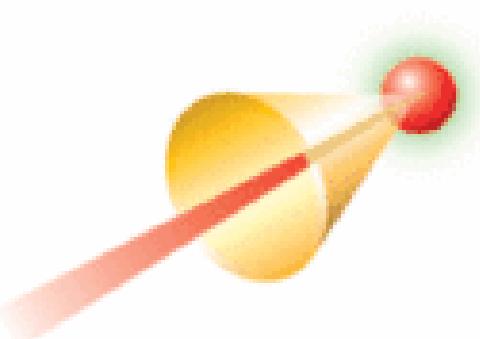
Refluxing does not explain the observed enhancements



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# Lateral fast electron transport in thin foils



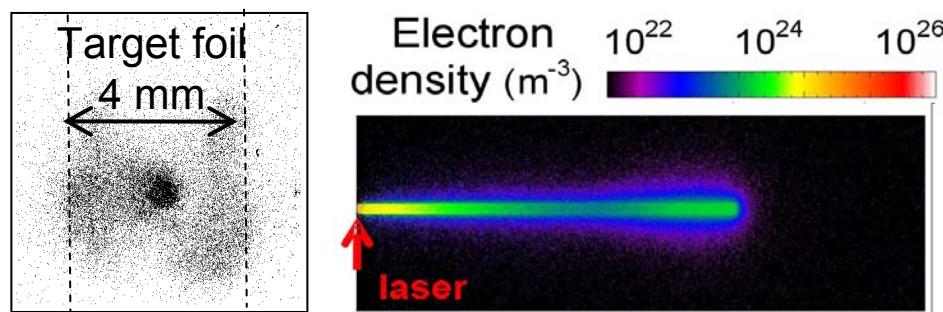
## Motivation:

- Fast electron guiding along cone walls
- Important for the optimisation of TNSA ions

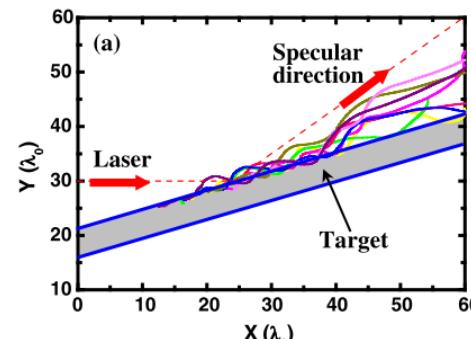
Lateral transport can arise due to:

1. fields confine electrons in a potential well along the surface
2. hot electron refluxing within target

## Previous study:

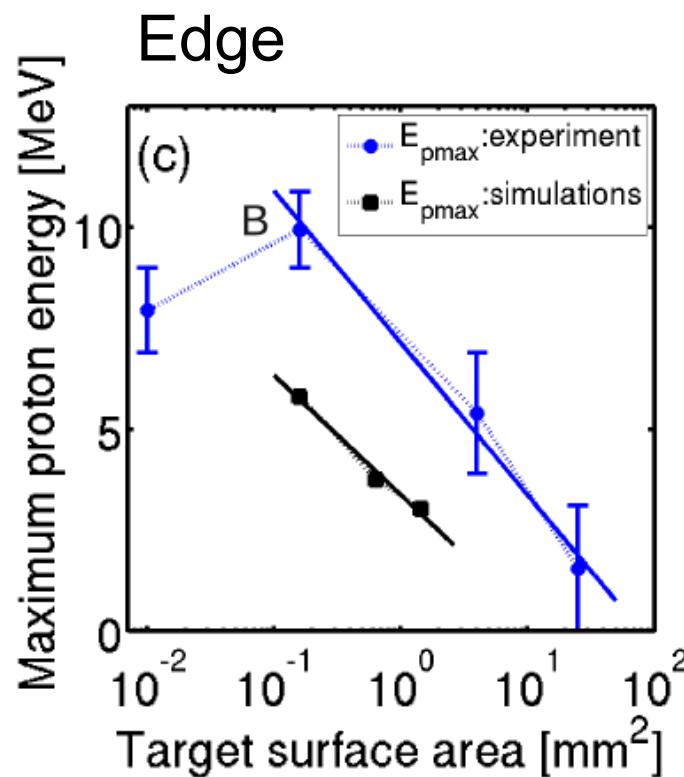
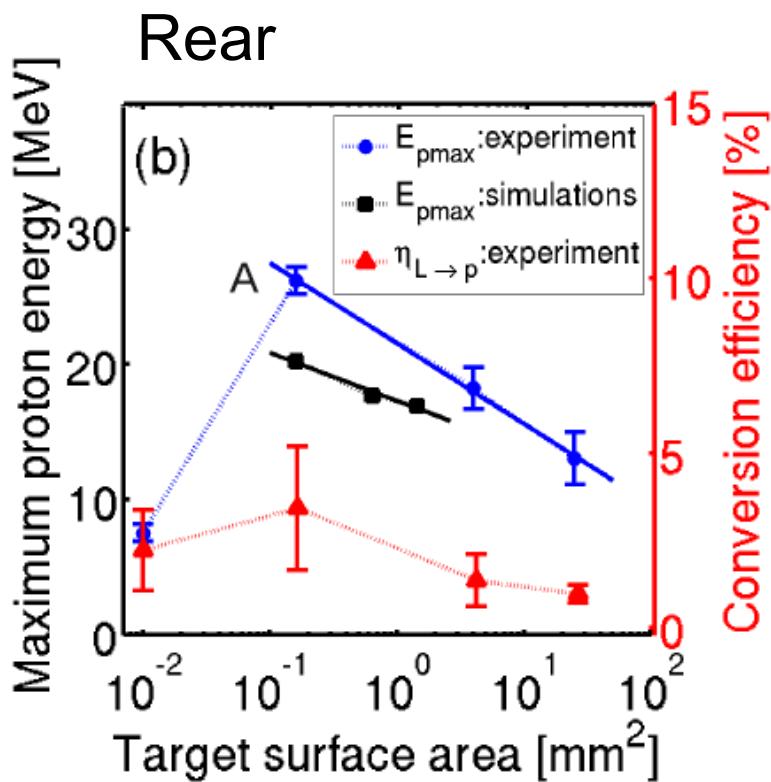
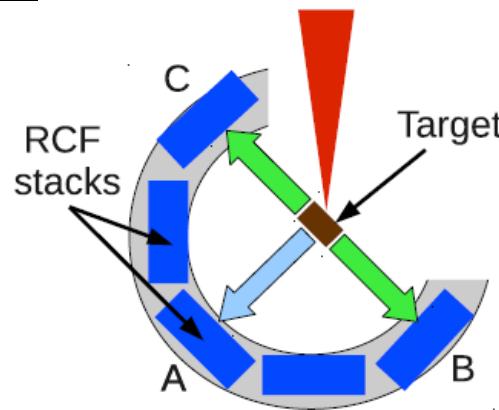
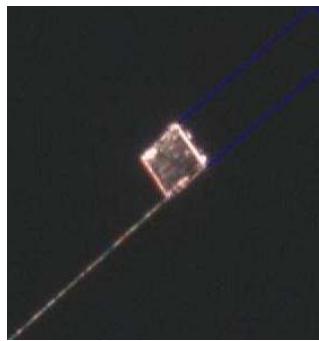


McKenna et al, Phys Rev Lett (2007)

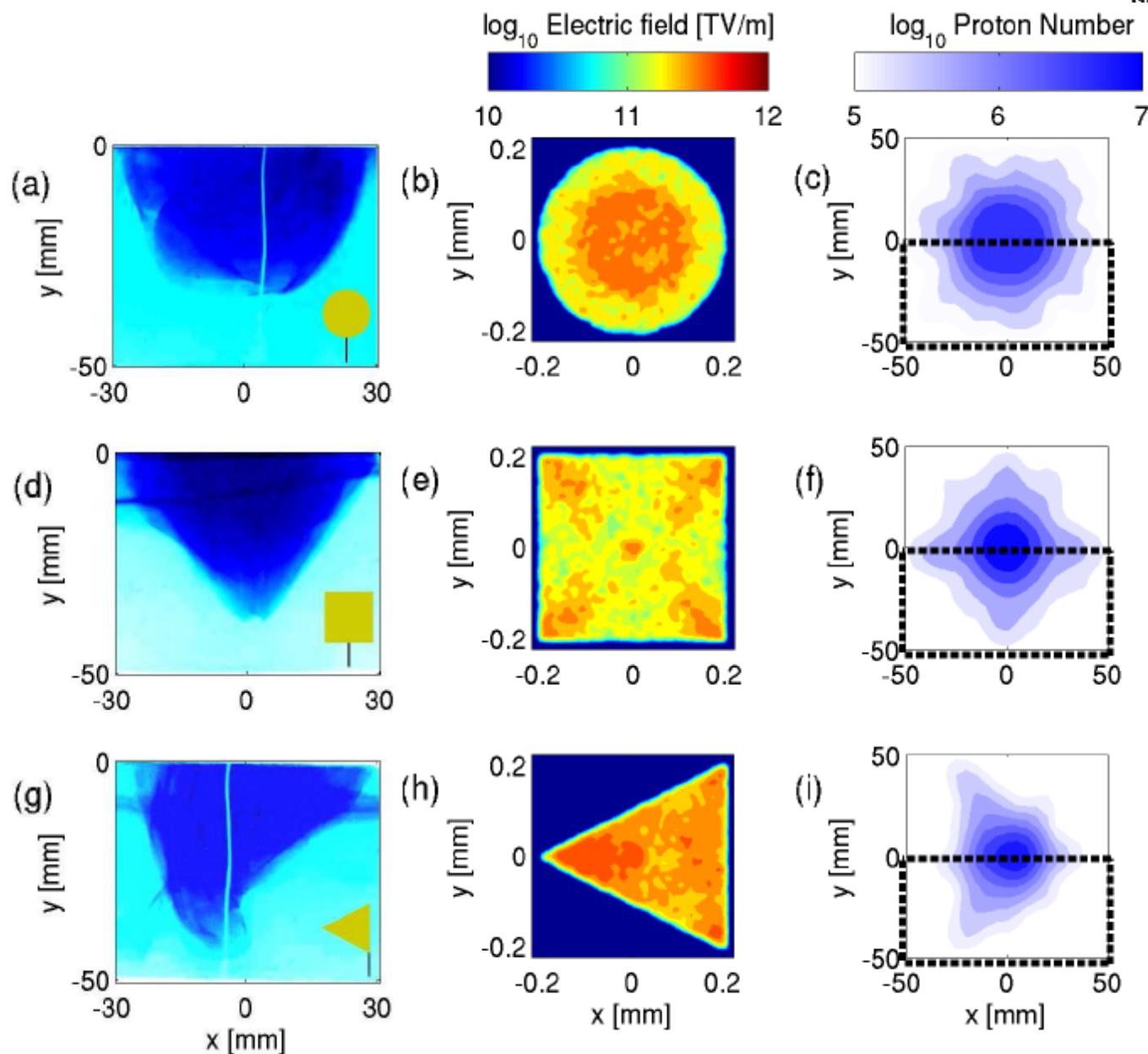


Li et al Phys. Rev. Lett. **96**, 165003 (2006)

# Transverse refluxing of fast electrons



# Shaped targets for ‘shaped’ proton beam



## Contributors

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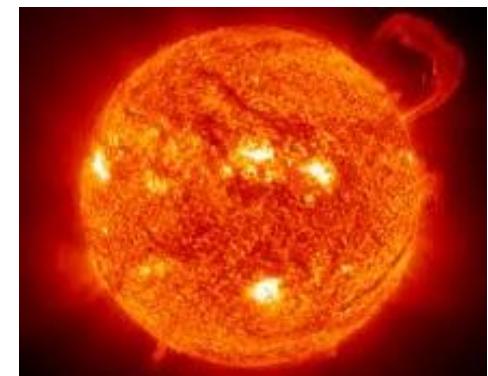
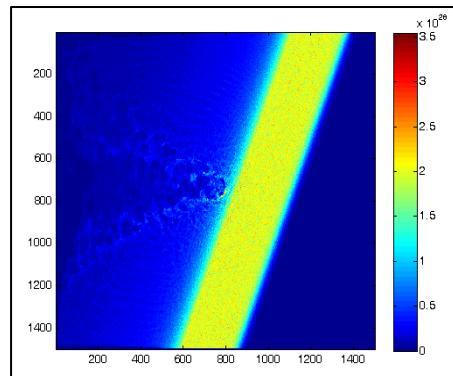
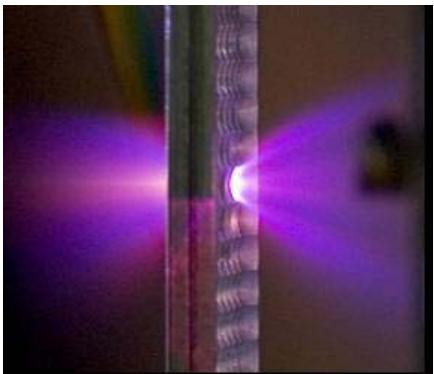


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Thank you for your attention!

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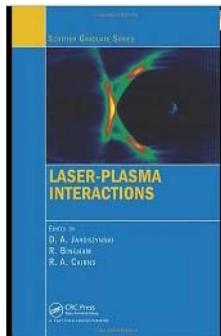
- Introduction to laser-plasma interactions : Prof. B. Bingham
- Theory of laser-plasma interactions : Prof. A. A. Andreev & Prof. L. Silva
- Plasma wave electron acceleration : Prof. V. Malka & Prof. G. Shvets
- Undulator and betatron photon sources : Prof. D. A. Jaroszynski
- High harmonic generation : Prof. M. Zepf
- Ion acceleration : Prof. M. Roth & Dr. P. McKenna
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- Fast Ignition & implosion hydrodynamics : Prof. S. Atzeni & Dr. J. Pasley
- Modelling techniques and simulations : Dr. A. P. L. Robinson
- Materials at high energy density : Prof. S. Rose
- Applications, diagnostics and targetry : Prof. D. Neely & Mr. M. Tolley
- High power laser projects : Prof. J. Collier & Dr. T. Goldsack
- Public lecture: Prospects for IFE : Prof. M. Dunne



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