

WG2 Summary

Ion beams from plasmas

Julien Fuchs

Ecole Polytechnique, CNRS - France



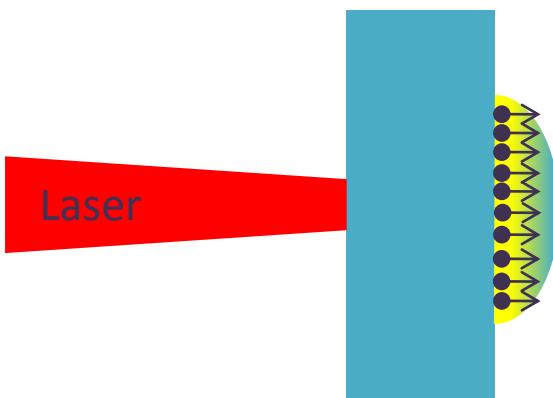
Highlights

- ❑ Mechanisms
- ❑ Ion beam handling
- ❑ Applications

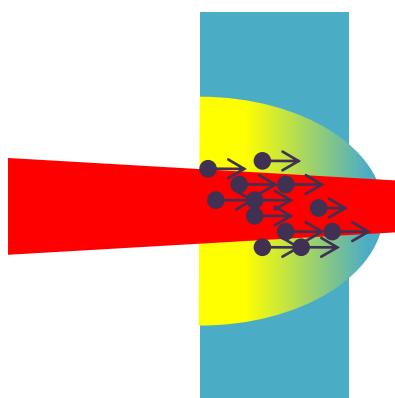
New insights on ion acceleration mechanisms

The enhanced capability of ultra-intense lasers allow transitioning from standard TNSA (surface) acceleration to volumetric acceleration, leading to higher ion energies

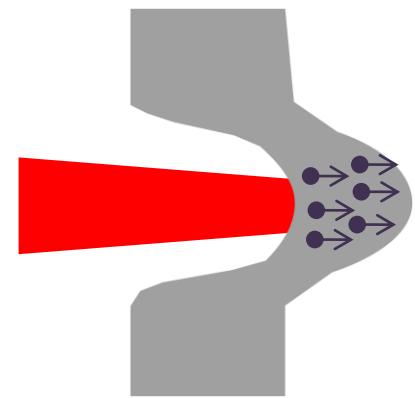
TNSA
Target Normal Sheath Acceleration
(surface)



BOA
Break-Out Afterburner
(bulk/volume)

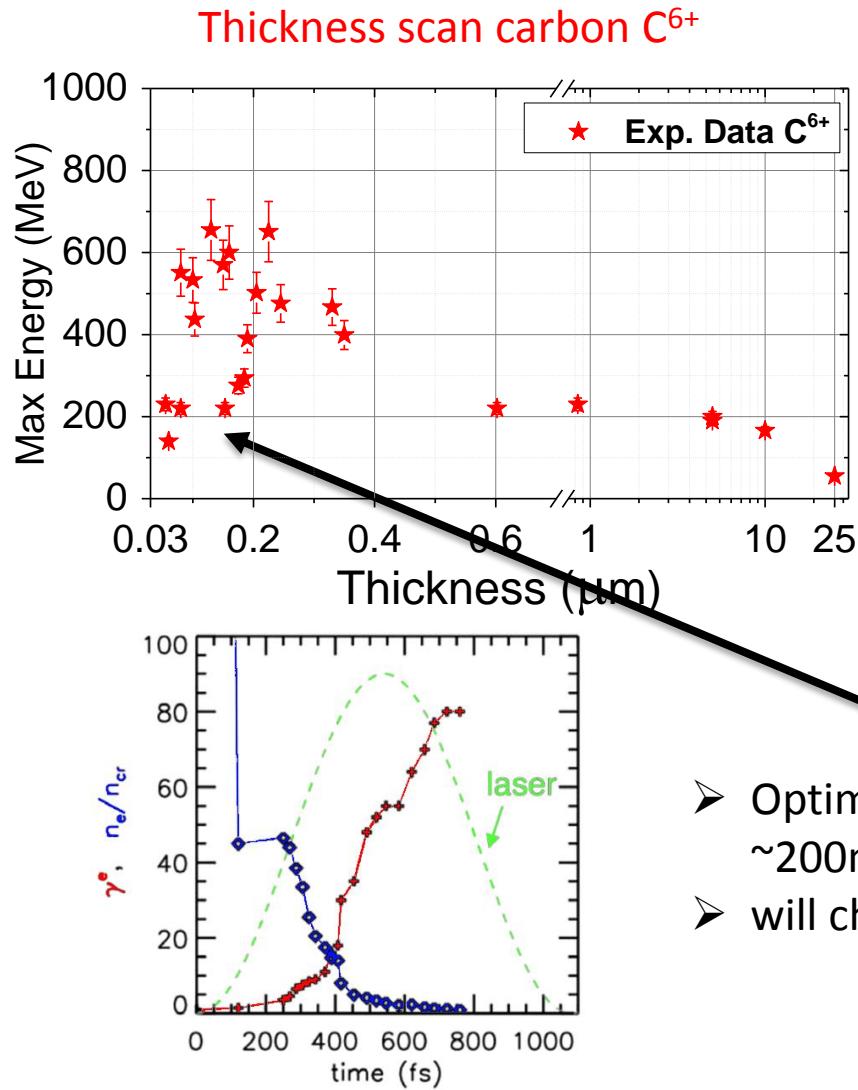


RPA
Radiation Pressure Acceleration
(bulk/volume)



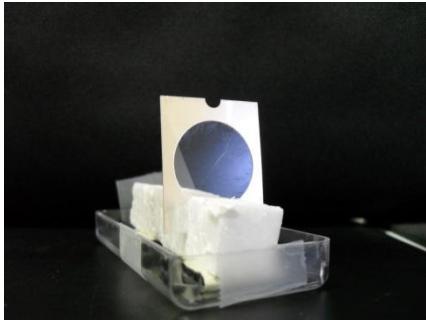
Daniel Jung

Break-Out Afterburner (BOA): Experimental realization and maximum ion energies with diamond targets

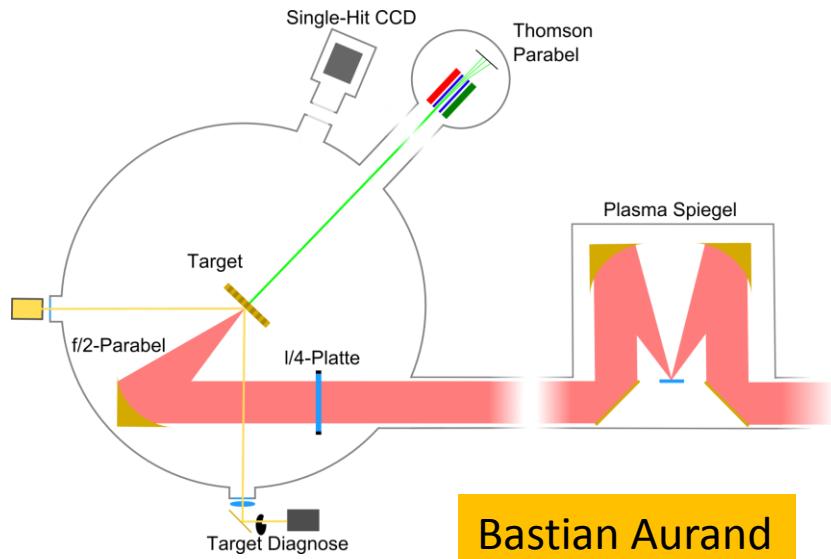


- Optimum diamond thickness for Trident at ~200nm
- will change with intensity & contrast level

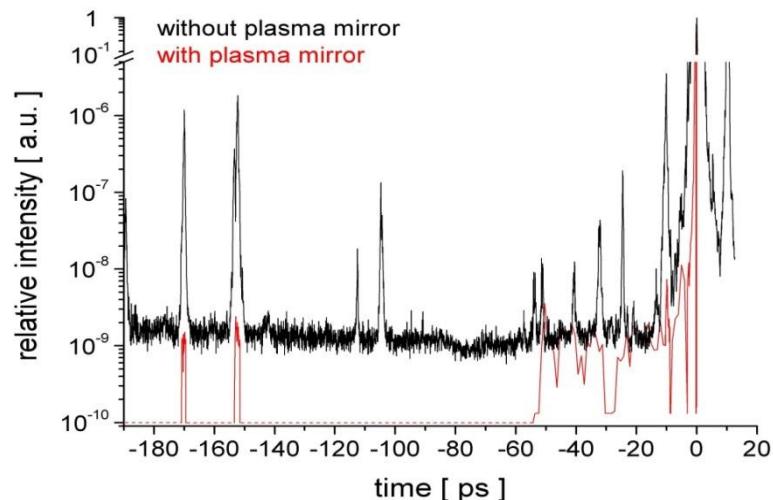
But these processes induce strong constraints on lasers and targets



- Polymer Foils (Parylene dixF; $[C_8H_6F_2]_n$):
 - „Ein Verfahren zur Herstellung ultradünner Polymerfolien“
(engl.: “A process for preparing ultra-thin polymer films”) Deutsches Patent- und Markenamt Az.: DE 10 2012 100 476.5

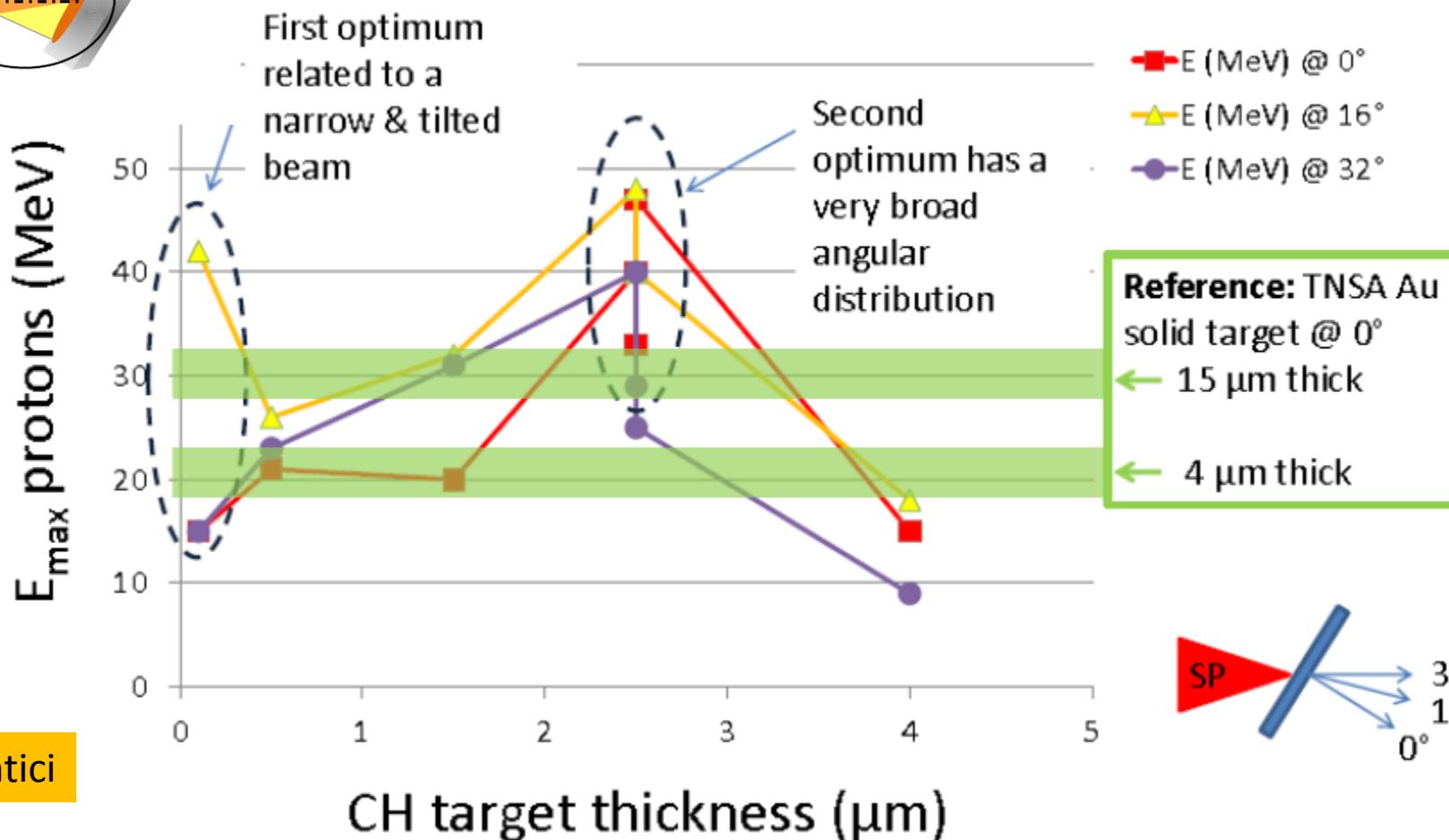
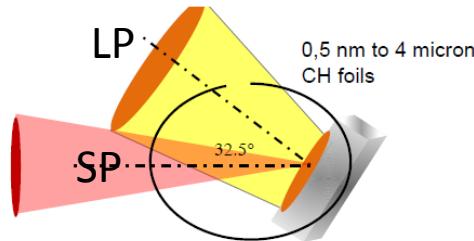


Bastian Aurand

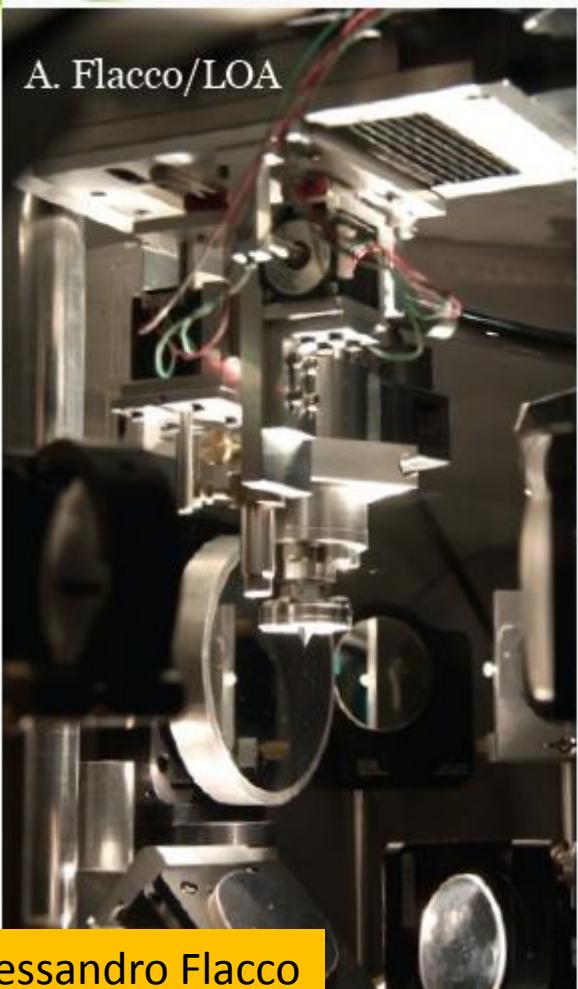


Alternative: use lower-than solid targets (reduced constraints)

example: shock acceleration



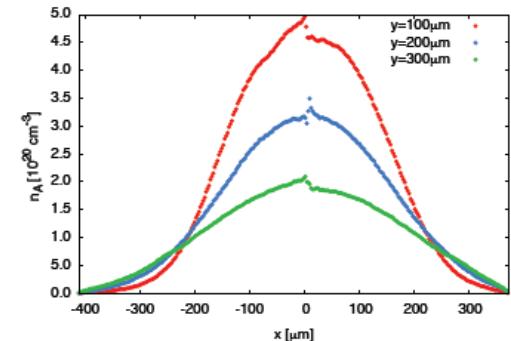
High-density gas targets to allow high-repetition rate operation



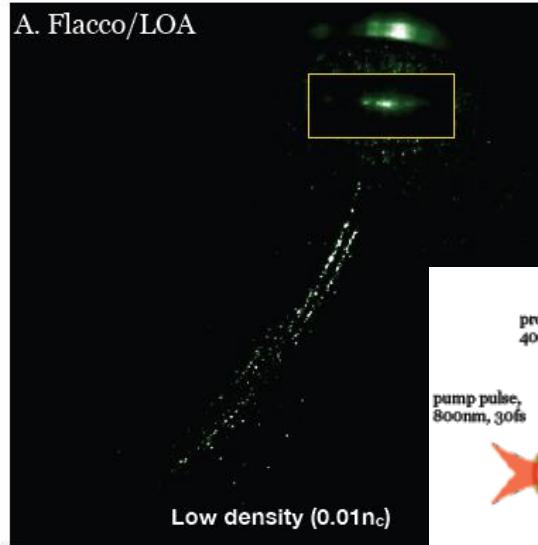
Key features

- single ion type
- intrinsically high repetition
- possibly less contrast demanding

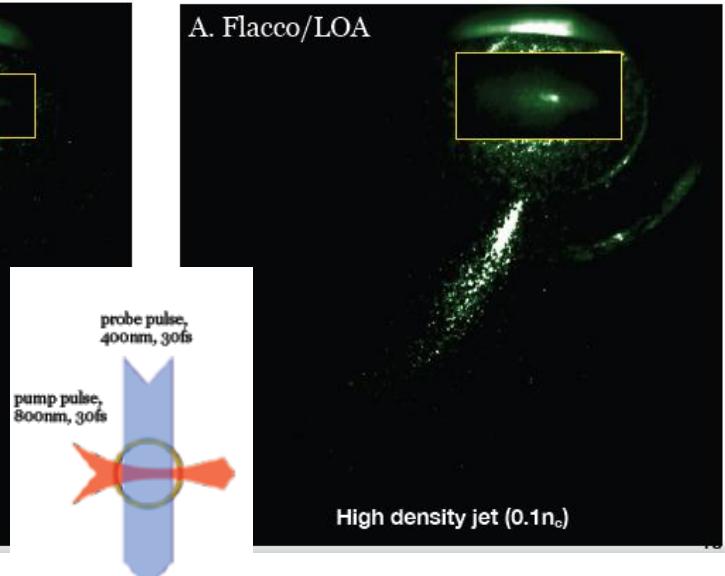
Experimental observations:



A. Flacco/LOA



A. Flacco/LOA

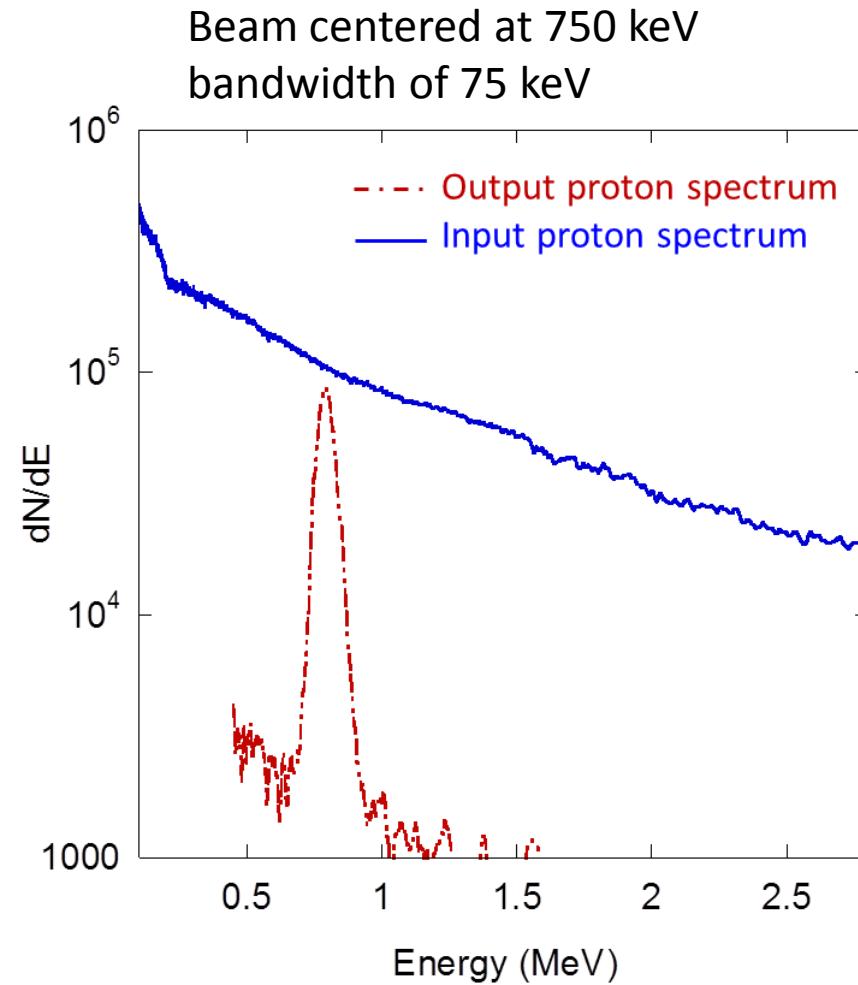
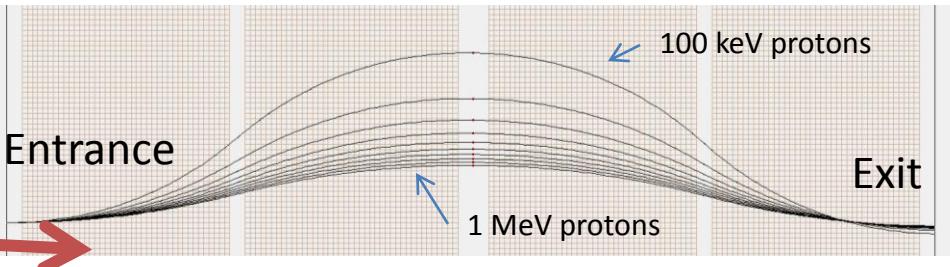
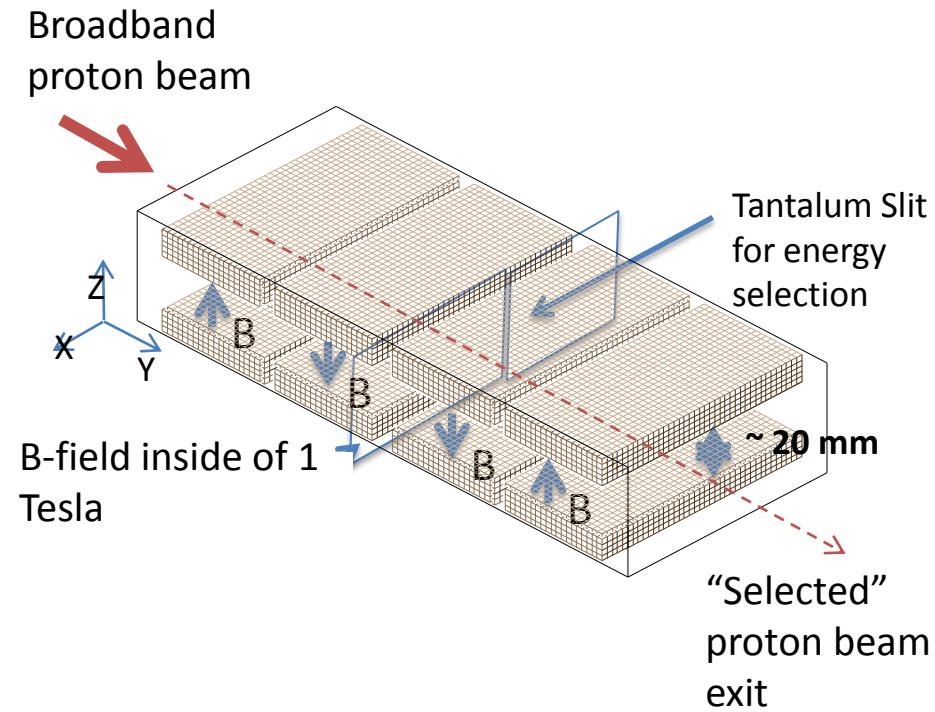


New insights on ion beam handling

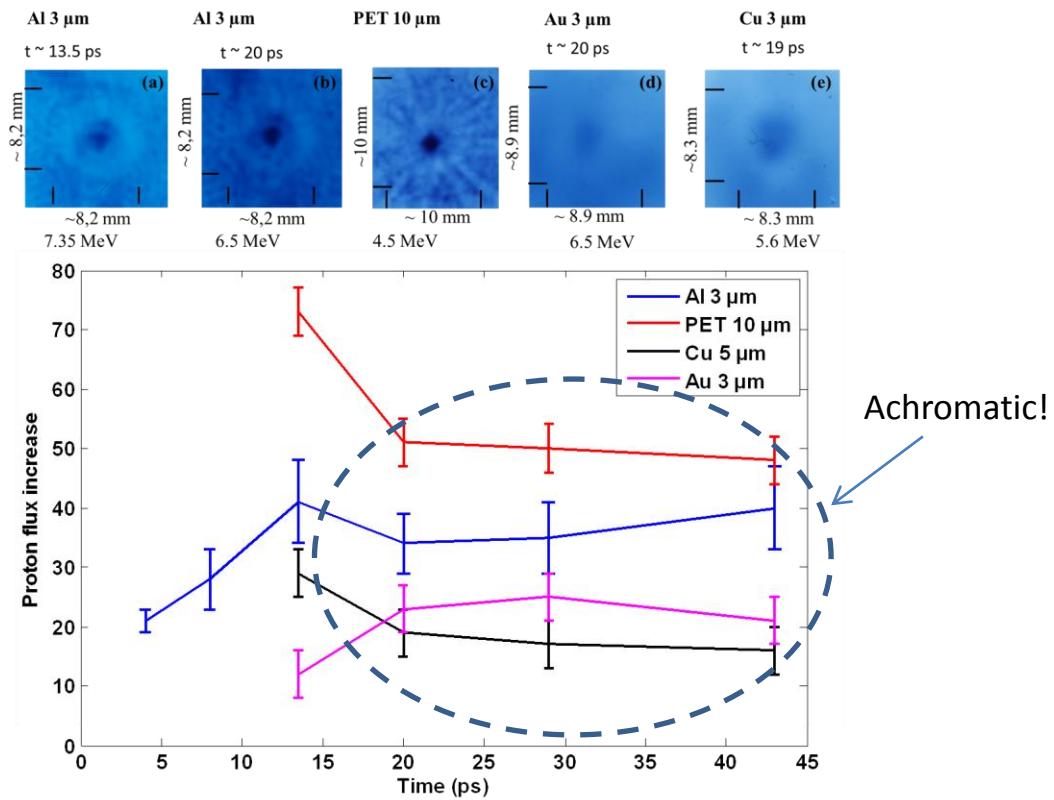
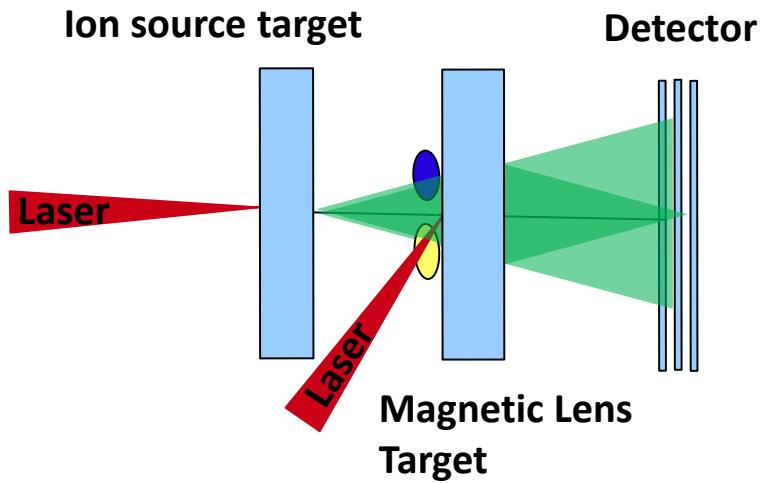
Updates on solutions to present drawbacks of laser-accelerated ions:

- Large divergence
- Broadband spectrum

Use of conventional chicane to reduce beam bandwidth



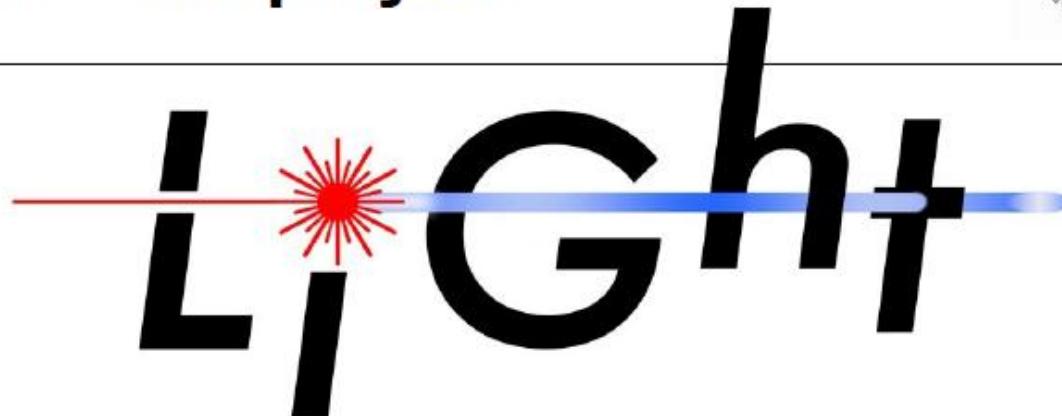
Use of 10s of MG B-fields *in plasmas* to achromatically focus kA laser generated ions beams



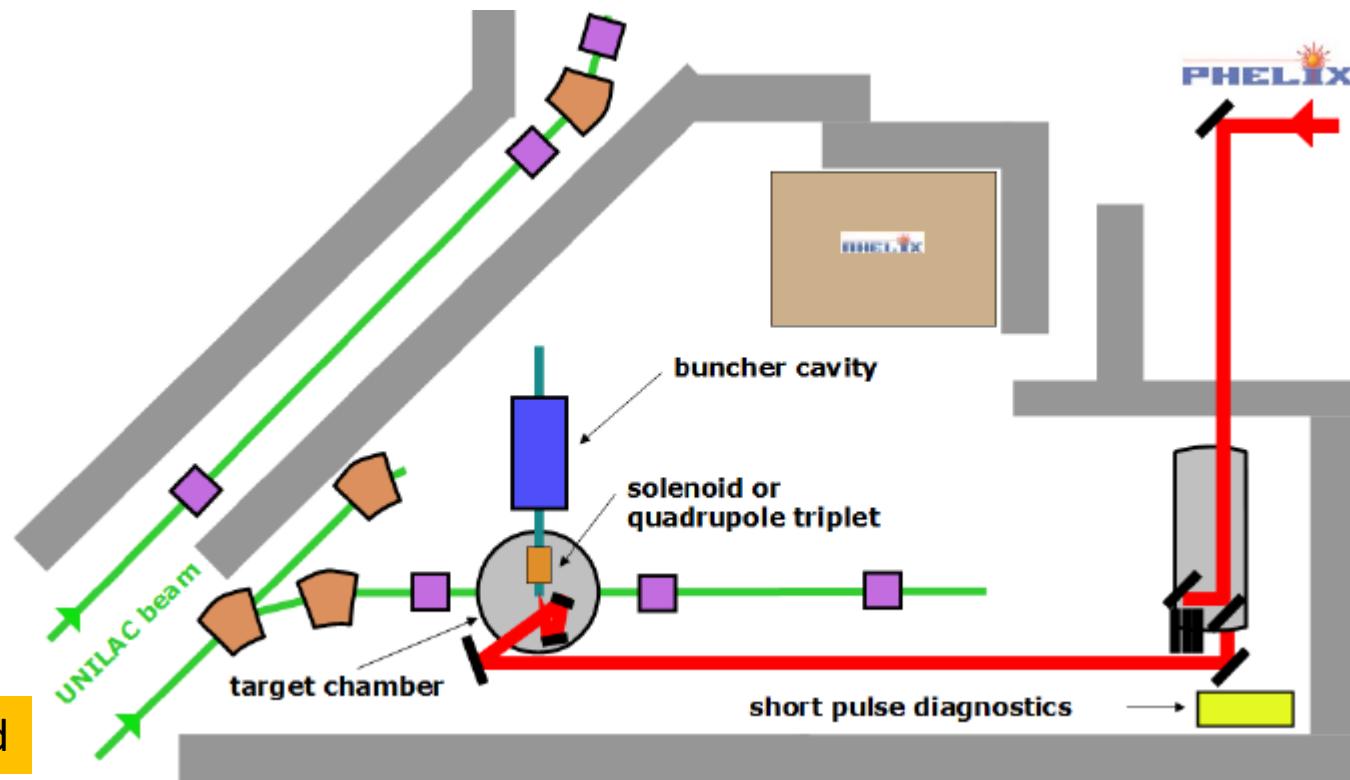
LIGHT – the project



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT



Laser Ion Generation, Handling and Transport

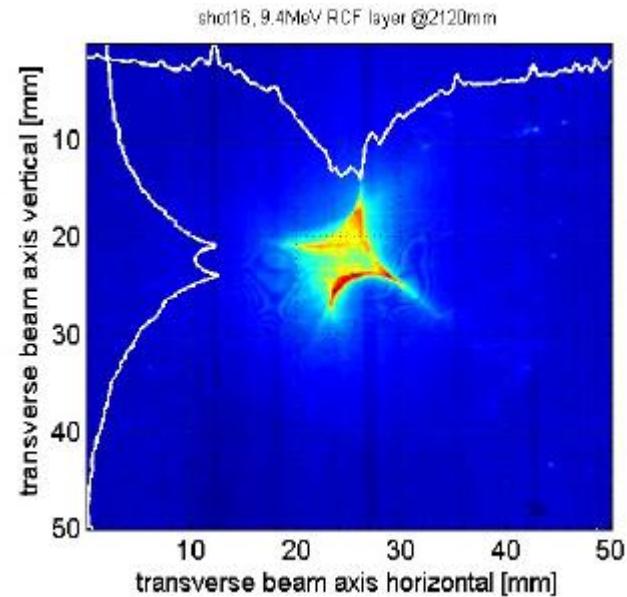
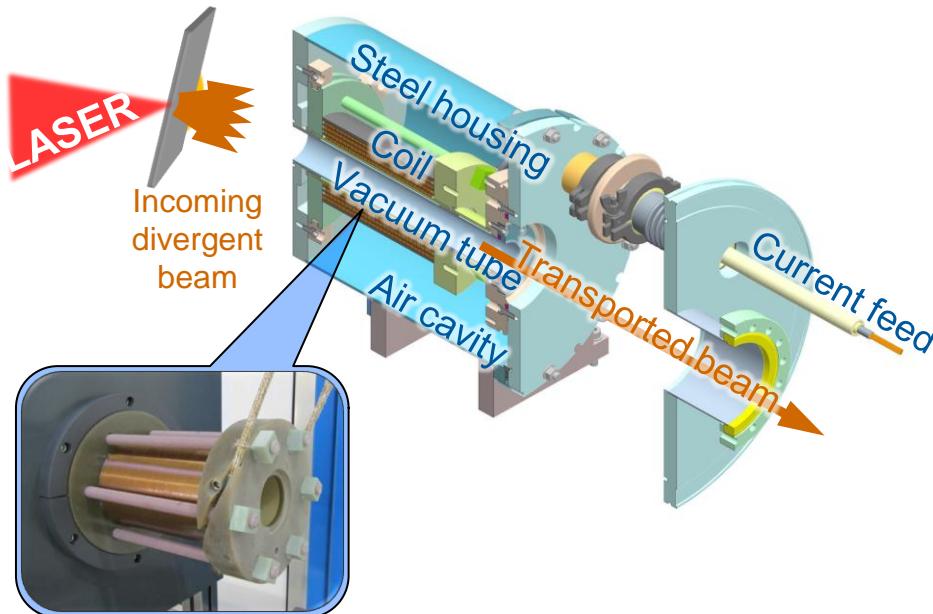
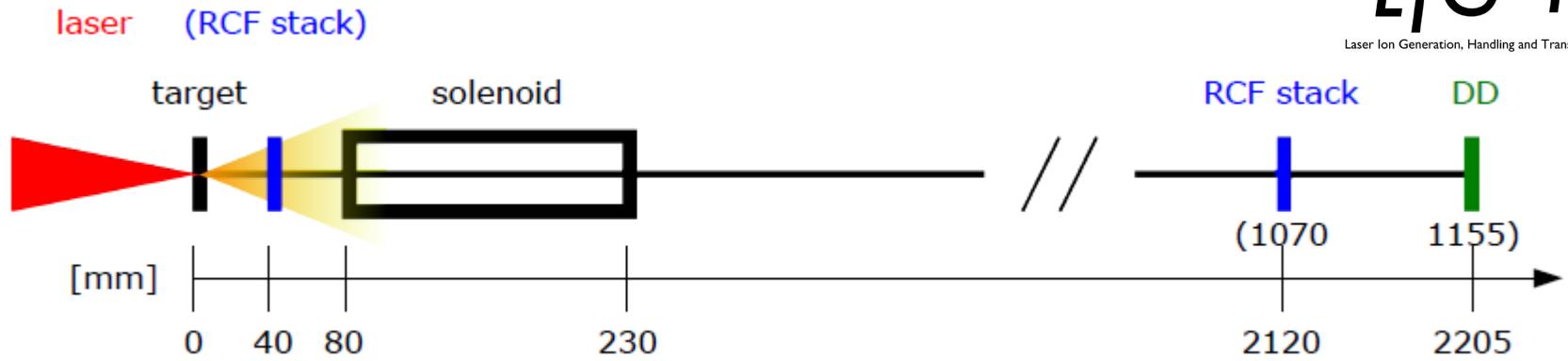


Focusing of 10 MeV at 2 m distance with $> 10^9$ particles

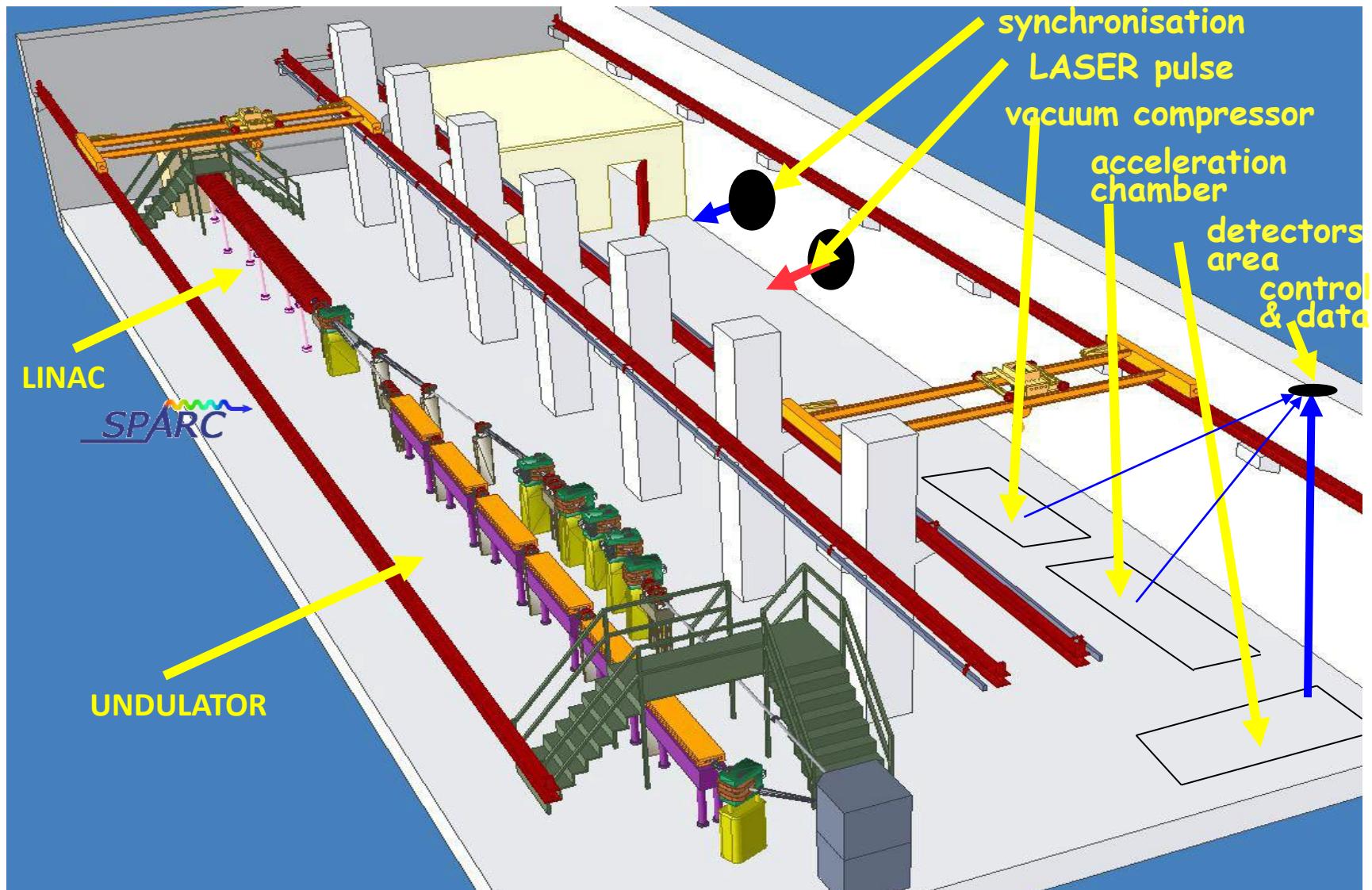
LIGHT – the project



LiGht
Laser Ion Generation, Handling and Transport



LILIA INFN-experiment is also seeking to transport laser-produced protons & post-accelerate them



New insights on (laser-driven) ion beam applications

Secondary radiation: Neutrons

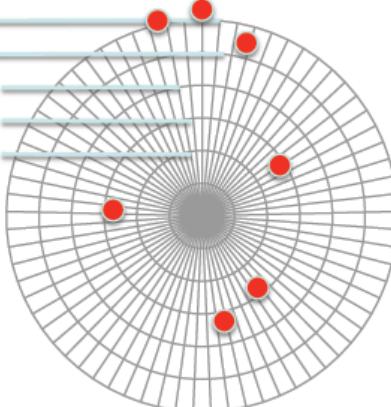
Experiments on PHELIX
VULCAN, Callisto
TRIDENT and Z-Beamlet



Science & Technology
Facilities Council

150 TW laser

1e10
8e9
6e9
4e9
2e9
n/sr



Neutrons:
 $>10^{10}/sr$
 >200 MeV
Peak @ 70 MeV
60 J of Laser energy
 1×10^{21} W/cm²

Markus Roth

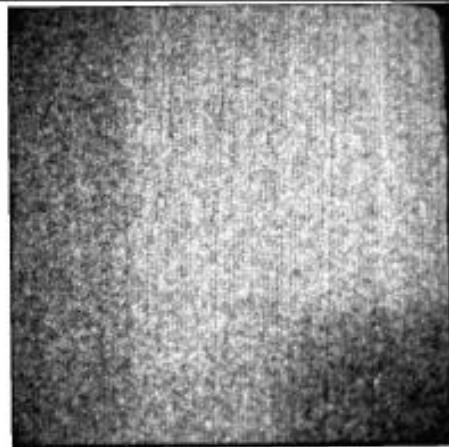
Petawatt

Lawrence Livermore
National Laboratory

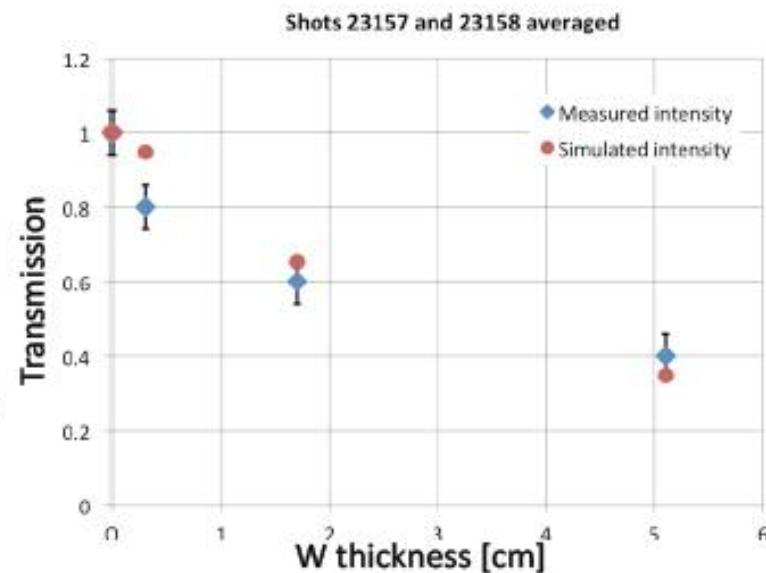
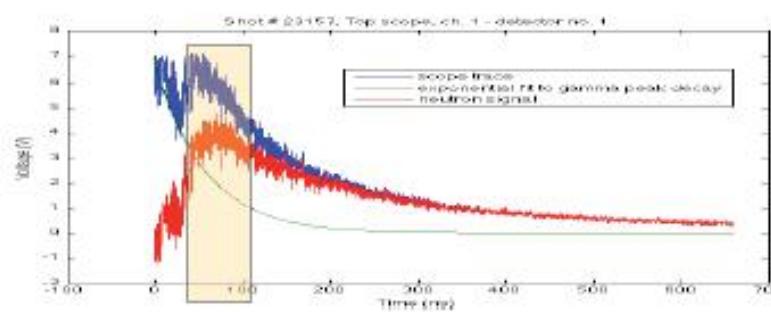


Sandia National Laboratories

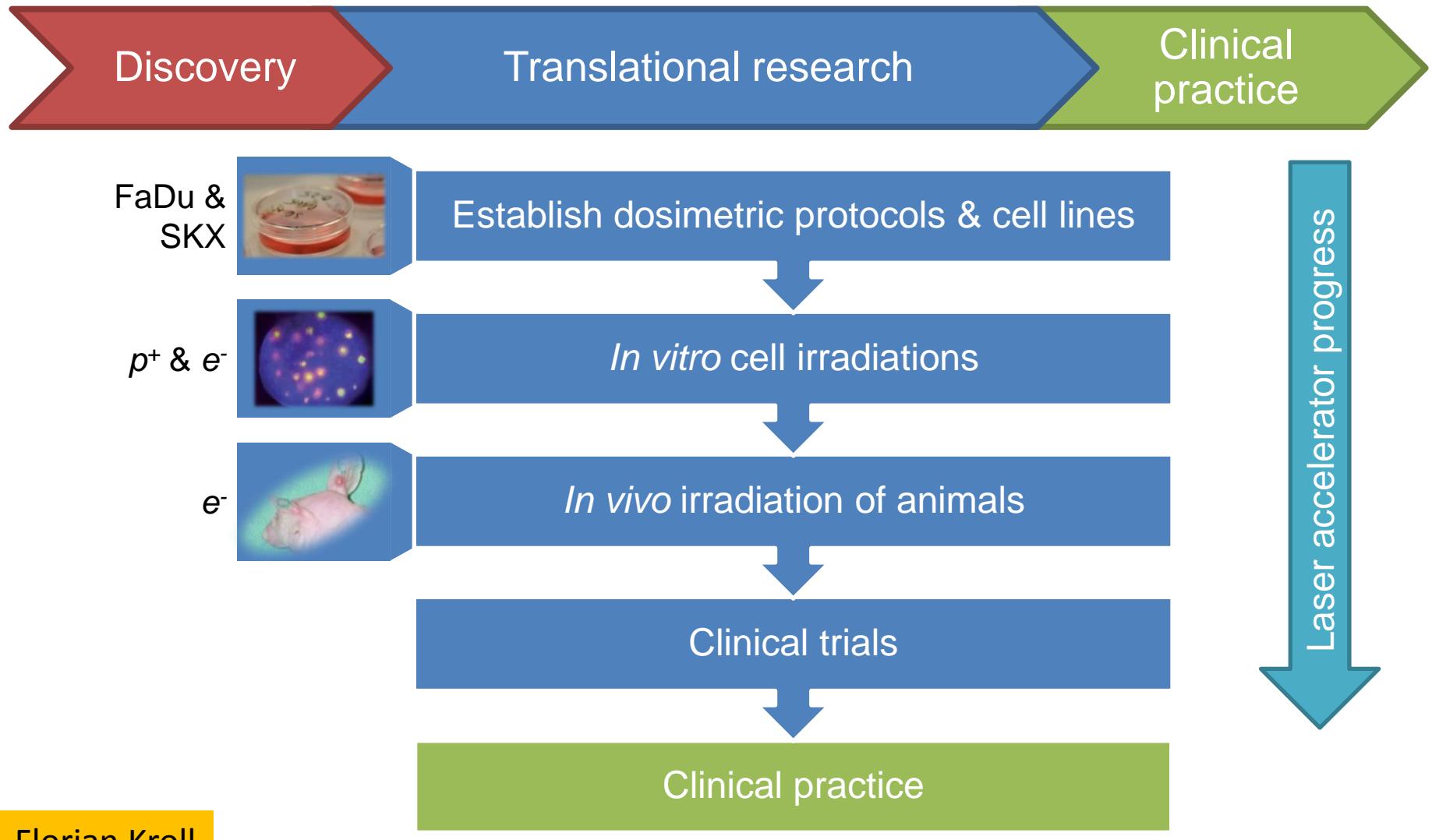
First short pulse laser driven fast neutron radiography



1.7 cm 0.3 cm 0 cm
W thickness and simulated image
5.1 cm



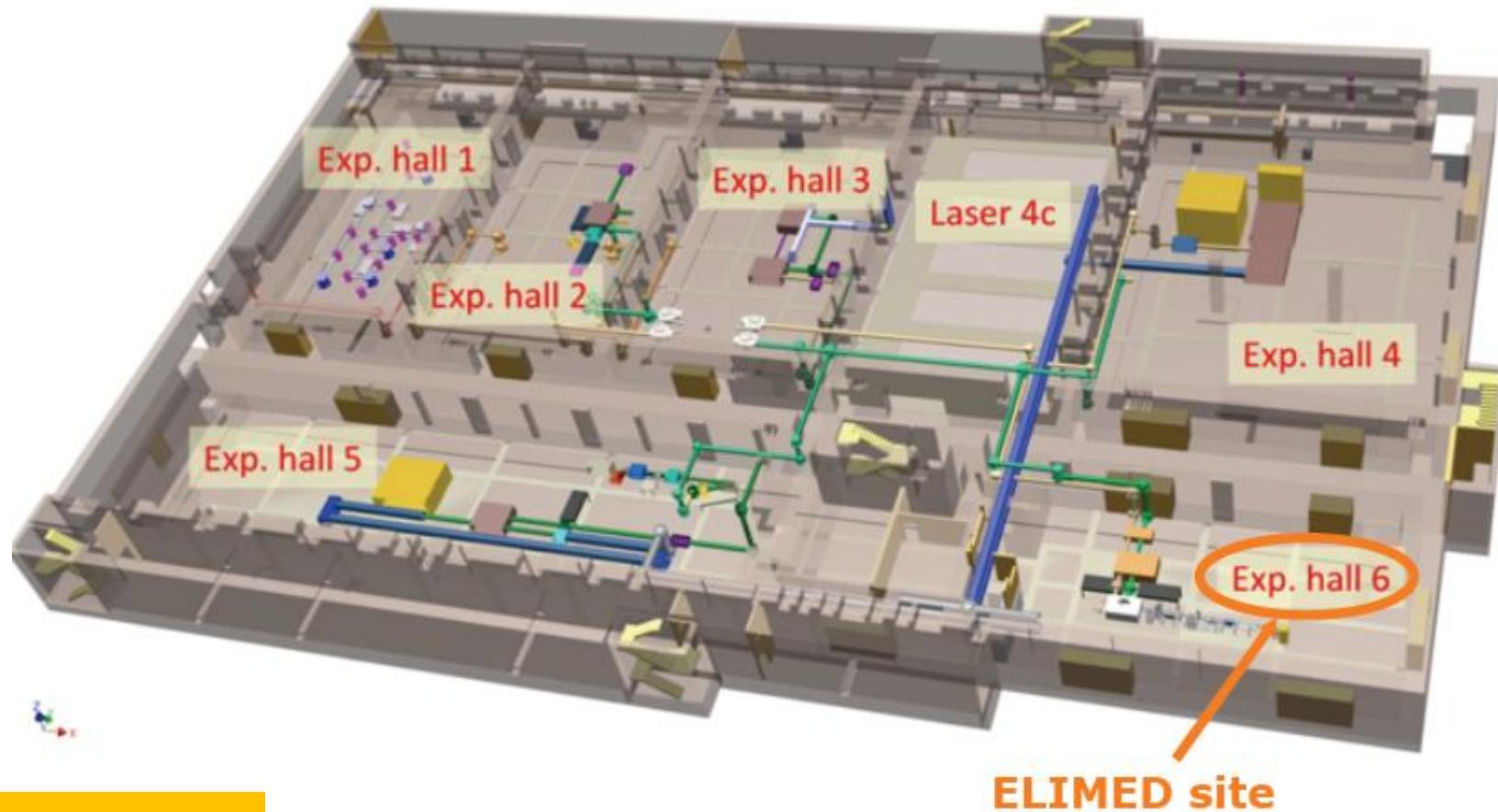
Translational research in Radiobiology



ELIMED

ELI-Beamlines MEDical and multidisciplinary applications

ELIMED area at ELI-Beamlines



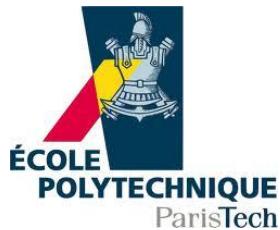
Summary:

- new, more efficient, volumetric laser acceleration mechanisms emerge
- beam transport lines based on a mix of conventional & plasma optics
- new applications (nuclear physics, neutron probing) + push toward tests of feasibility of therapy

Thanks to all WG2 participants!

Workshop on ion beams diagnostics: forum for both laser-driven & conventional accelerators

Last one: June 2012 at



Next one in 2014 at

