

# The NAPLIFE project

– nanoplasmonic fusion targets –

T.S. Biró<sup>1, 2, 3</sup> et.al.

<sup>1</sup>NKFIH NAPLIFE research project



Research Centre for Physics, Budapest

<sup>2</sup>Complex Science Hub, Vienna

<sup>3</sup>Universitatea Babeş-Bolyai, Cluj

# project sponsoring



2022 Oct 1 - 2026 Feb 28

WIGNER FIZIKAI  
KUTATÓKÖZPONT

2022-2.1.1-NL-2022-00002  
NANOPLAZMONIKUS LÉZERES FÚZIÓ  
KUTATÓLABORATÓRIUM



A TÁMOGATÁS ÖSSZEGE:  
**1 127 964 898 FORINT**



# Lab Structure

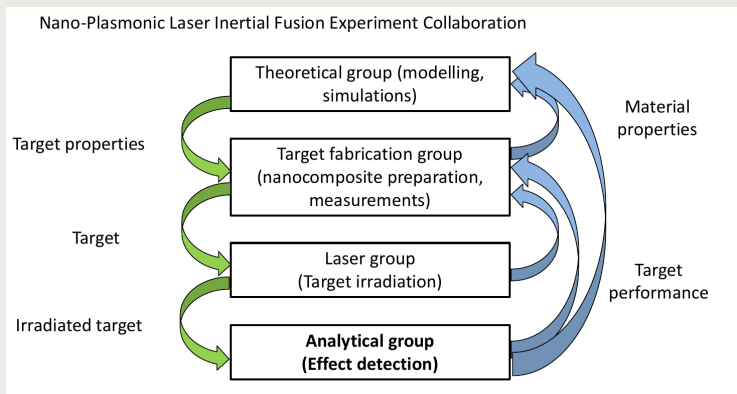


## organogram



# Group Structure

cooperation

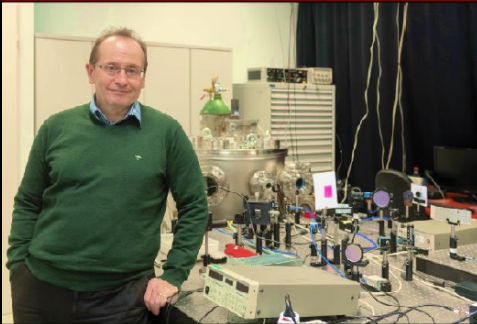


# NAPLIFE devices

laser table, vacuum chamber



Biró Tamás



Kroó Norbert



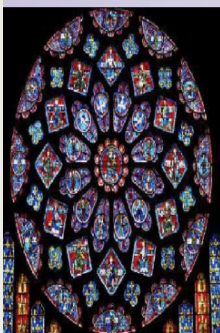
# NAPLIFE individual features

- 1 Plasmonic collectivity, energy concentration, threshold lowering, lifetime cca. 20 – 30 fs
- 2 Non-equilibrium, simultaneous ignition with lightspeed
- 3 Nanoantennas in target, ultrashort, great contrast laser pulses ( $10^6$ , 40 fs @ Wigner, -- > ELI)
- 4 Energy balance and products: microcraters, SERS, LIBS, MS, CR39

# Nanofusion



plasmons: barrier lowers, energy hot spots

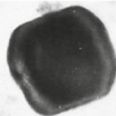


## The Lycurgus Cup A Roman Nanotechnology

Ian Freestone<sup>1</sup>, Nigel Meeks<sup>2</sup>,  
Margaret Sax<sup>2</sup> and Catherine Higgitt<sup>2</sup>

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) image of a silver-gold alloy particle within the glass of the Lycurgus Cup

50 nm



(a)

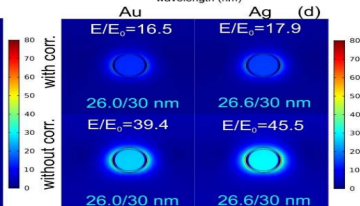
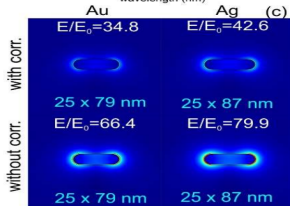
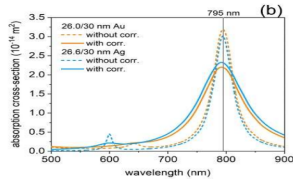
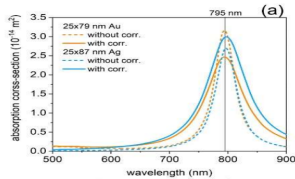


(b)

The Lycurgus Cup 1958,1202.1 in reflected (a) and transmitted (b) light. Scene showing Lycurgus being enmeshed by Ambrosia

# Plasmonics at work

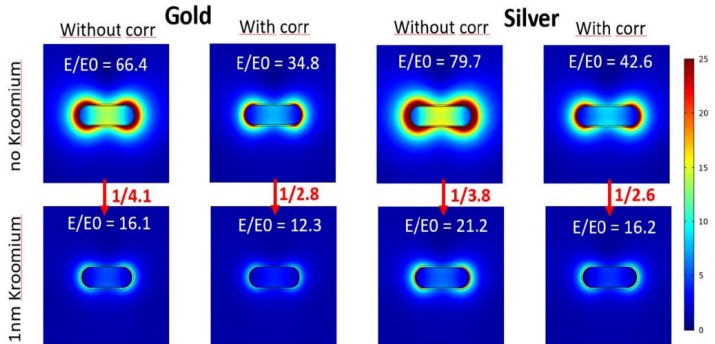
simulations (M. Csete group)





# Plasmonics at work

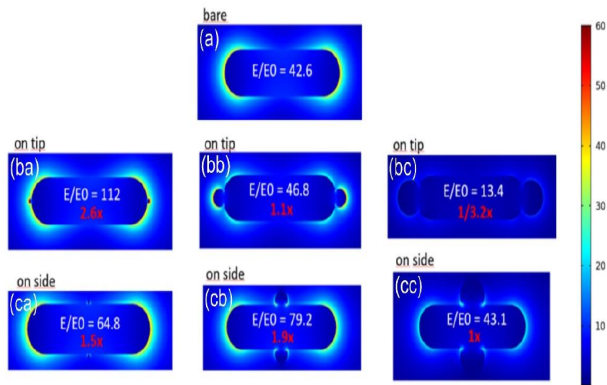
NFE (near field enhancement) (M. Csete group)



1.1.2. ábra A vizsgált rendszerek közelvér erősítés eloszlása ( $|E|/|E_0|$ ).

# Plasmonics at work

doped nanoantennas (M. Csete group)



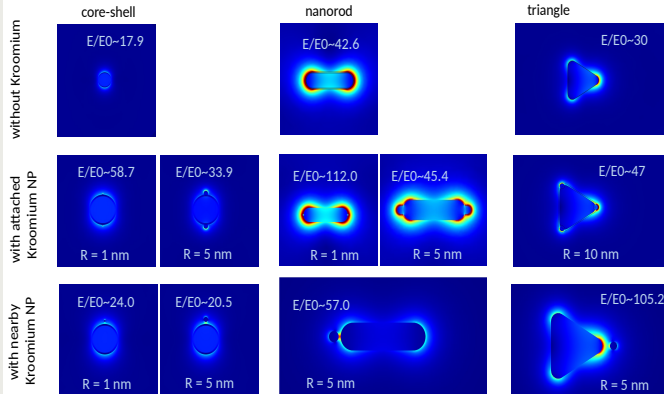
1.1.5. ábra A vizsgált ezüst (korrigált  $\epsilon(\omega)$ ) függvény) rendszerek közelértékes eloszlása ( $|E|/|E_0|$ ). (a) Kroómium nélküli eset, (ba-bc) on-apex és (ca-cc) on-side konfigurációk 1 nm – 10 nm KNP mérettel.

# Plasmonics at work



nanoantenna shape variations (M. Csete group)

## Near-field enhancement with individual plasmonic nanoresonators & Kroomium nanoparticles

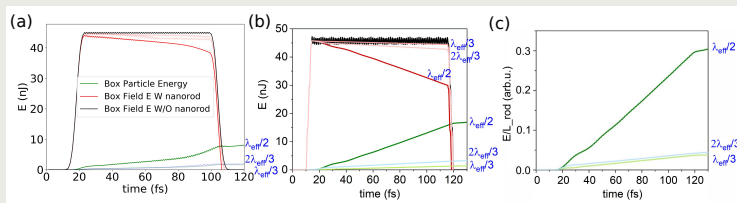




# Kinetic model: PIC

Single nanorod

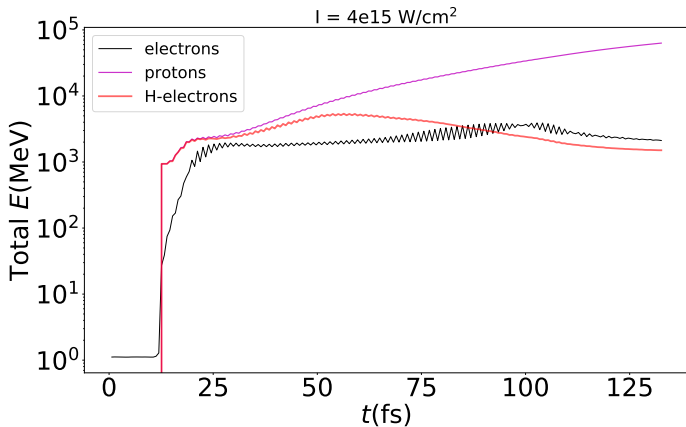
resonating length (I. Papp)



# Kinetic model: PIC

Low intensity

energy sharing (I. Papp)

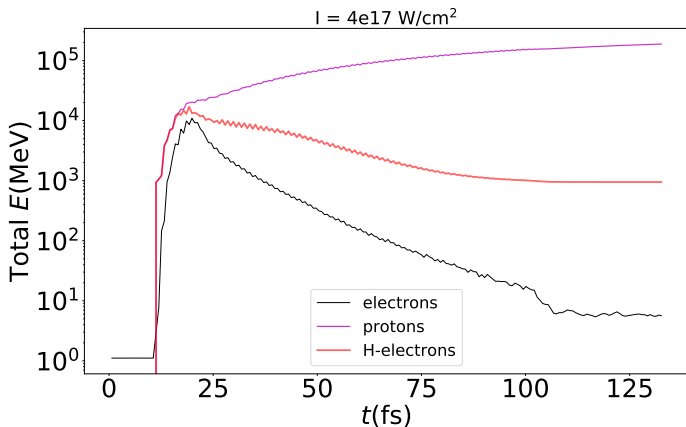




# Kinetic model: PIC

Higher intensity

energy sharing (I. Papp)

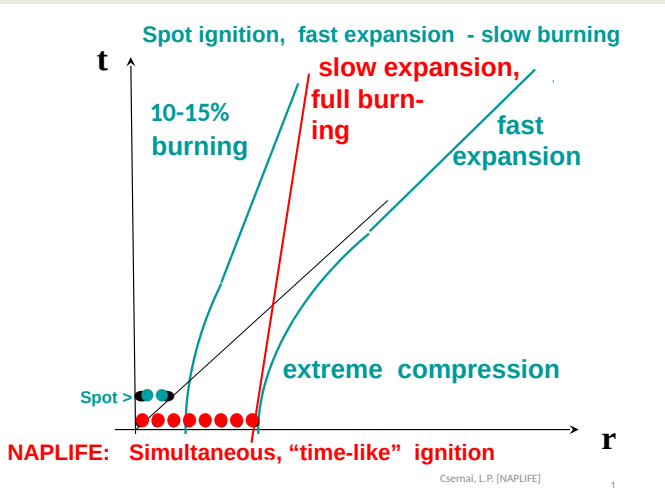


# NAPLIFE (25 mJ, 40 fs) vs NIF (1 MJ, 10 ns)



Rapid vs slow ignition

(L. Csernai)



# NAPLIFE NANO

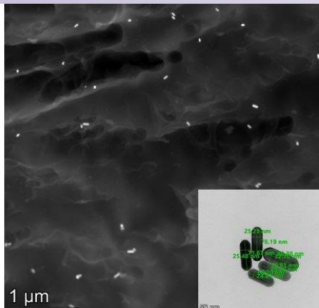


Au nanoparticles under microscope, absorption (Bonyár group)

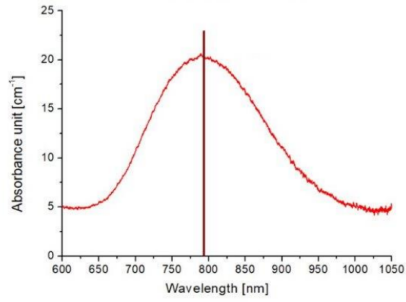
## The NAPlife plasmonic fusion project

### UDMA polymer with resonant gold nano-rods

Gold nano-rods embedded in polymer matrix:  
Transmission electron microscope image;  
insert shows actual nano-rods



Actual absorption curve for nano composites  
measured by optical spectroscopy. The  
absorption peak is tuned to resonate with laser  
wavelength at 795 nm

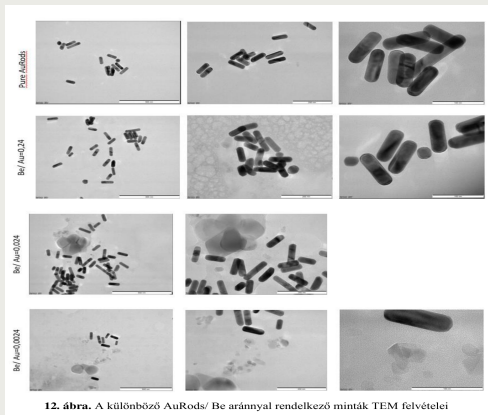
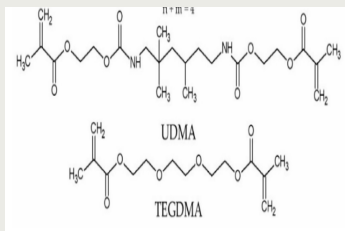




# NAPLIFE NANO



## Nanorod samples (Bonyár, Veres groups)

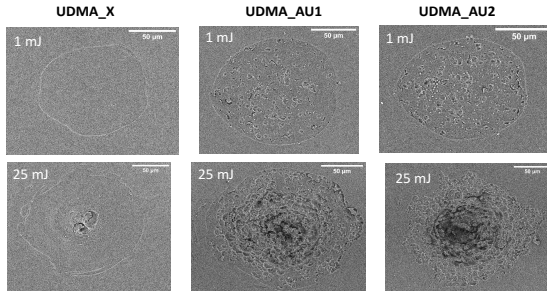


12. ábra. A különböző AuRods/ Be aránnyal rendelkező minták TEM felvételei

# NAPLIFE CRATER

craters microscopic picture (J. Kámán)

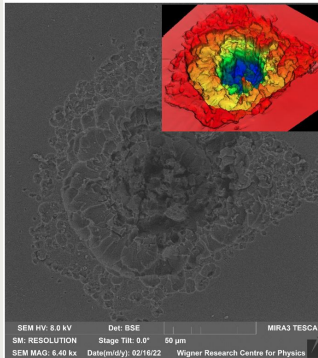
## 7. Surface structure of the laser ablated area, investigated by SEM



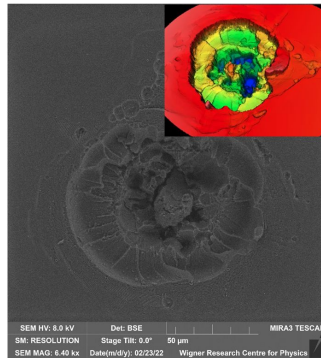
# NAPLIFE CRATER

## microcraters inside craters (J. Kámán)

SEM IMAGE OF UDMA WITH AU NANORODS



SEM IMAGE OF UDMA WITHOUT AU NANORODS



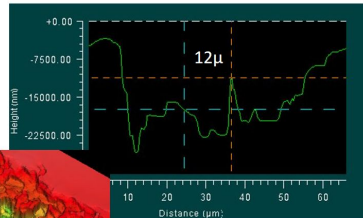
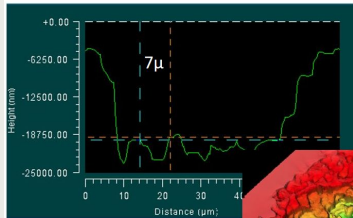
Images at 17.5mJ laser energy,  $1,16 \cdot 10^{17}$  W/cm<sup>2</sup> laser intensity. The volume of the crater of the sample with nanorods is 1.98 times that of the sample without rods.

# NAPLIFE CRATER

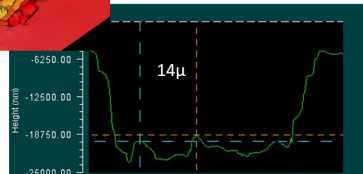
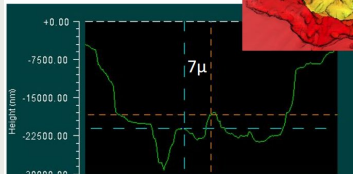
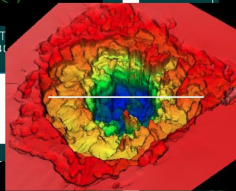


## microcrater contours (J. Kámán)

### MICROCRATERS IN UDMA WITH PLASMONIC GOLD NANOPARTICLES



Laser: 795nm, 30fs, 17.5mJ



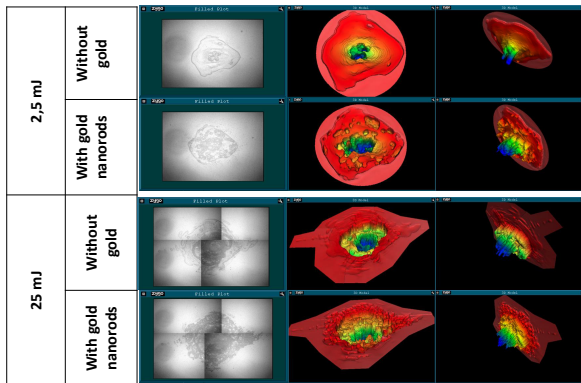
# NAPLIFE CRATER



shot craters (Á. Nagyné Szokol)



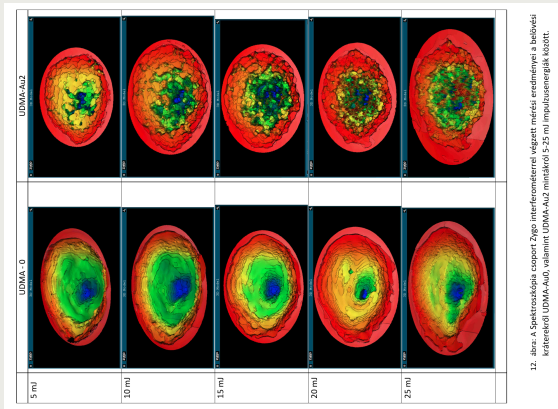
## Preliminary measurements



ICNFP 2022 - Ágnes Nagyné Szokol - 7 September 2022

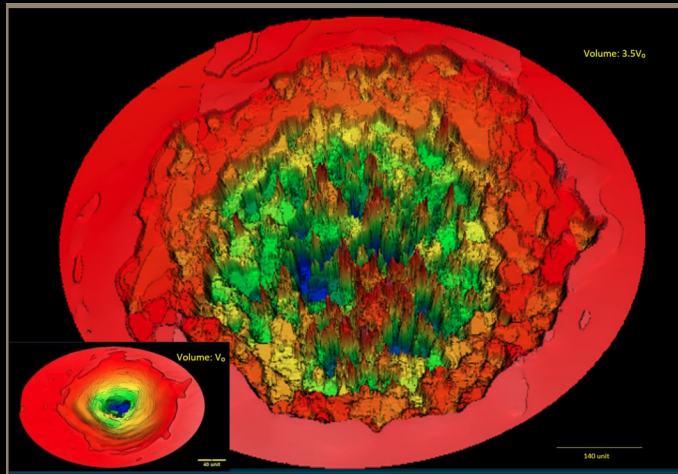
# NAPLIFE CRATER

craters w/o Au nanorods (A. Nagyné Szokol)



# NAPLIFE CRATER

craters w/o Au nanorods (A. Nagyné Szokol)



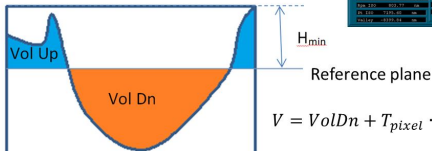
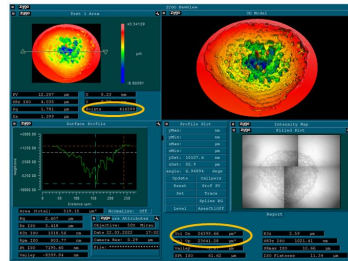
# NAPLIFE CRATER

crater volume determination method (Á. Nagyné Szokol)



## Volume determination method

1. Setting of the reference plane
2. Measuring of the  $H_{\min}$  value on 4 different points, and averaging them
3. Recording the values VolUp, VolDn and the number of the points
4. Calculating the area of the pixels
5. Calculating the volume of the cylinder over the reference plane



$$V = VolDn + T_{\text{pixel}} \cdot \text{Points} \cdot H_{\min} - VolUp$$



# NAPLIFE CRATER

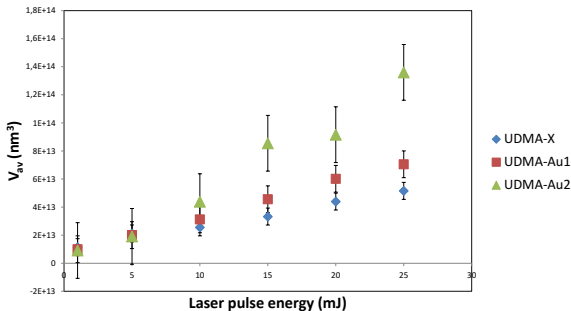


crater volume vs laser energy (Á. Nagyné Szokol)



## Crater volume

The analysis of the crater volumes – in 5 different points for every energy and target



# NAPLIFE RAMAN

## UDMA - TEGDMA copolymer (Veres group)

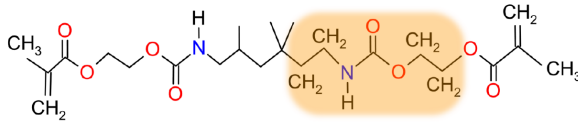


Figure 1. Chemical structure of UDMA monomer together with the selected part used for further modeling and calculations.

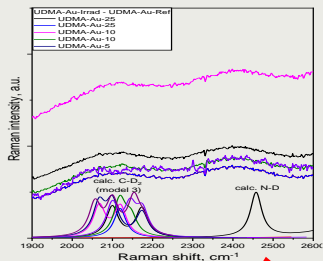
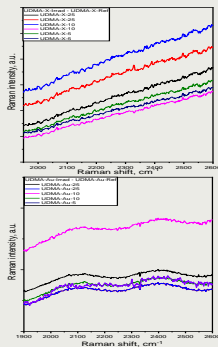


Figure 2. Optimized (B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p)) geometry of UDMA model (C<sub>1</sub>H<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub> groups are in anti and gauche conformational states, respectively).

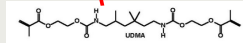
# NAPLIFE RAMAN



Raman signs: molecular vibrations (Veres group)

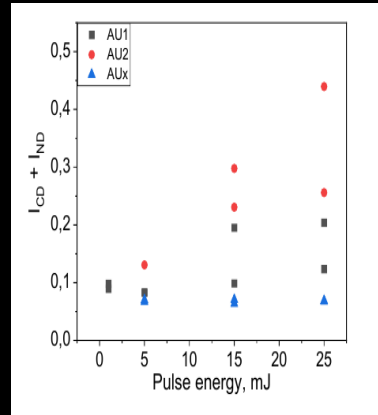
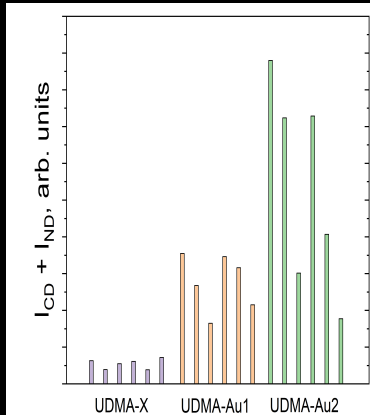


$I_{\text{laser}} > 10^{16}$



# NAPLIFE RAMAN

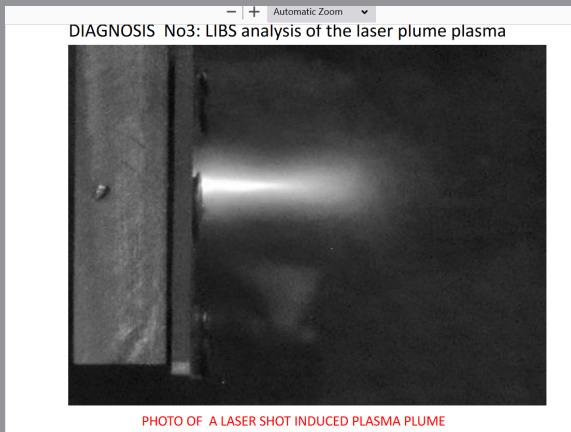
## SERS from several points in a crater



# NAPLIFE LIBS



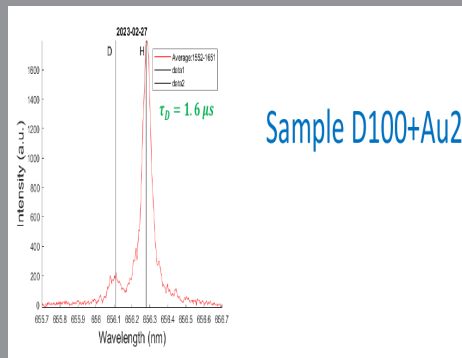
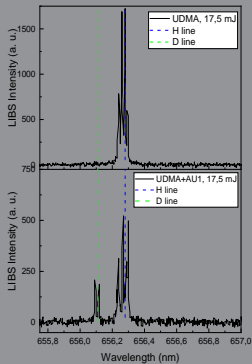
## LIBS: plasma plume (Aladi group)



# NAPLIFE LIBS



LIBS: atomic lines  $\rightarrow$  D/H (Aladi group)

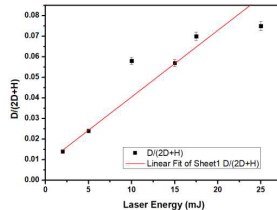
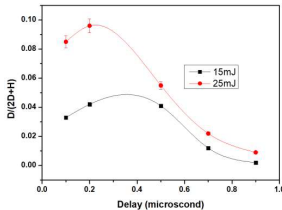


# NAPLIFE LIBS+



LIBS: spectral areas  $\rightarrow$   $D/(2D+H)$  (Kroó)

## Calculation of ratio; $D/(2D+H)$



At 17.5 mJ,  $D(A)=1.828$ ,  $H(A)=8.32$

$D(A)/H(A)=0.21$

$D(A)/[2*D(A)+H(A)]=0.15$

No. of H atoms= $2.51*10^{16}$

No. of atoms that were converted from H to D= $3.765*10^{15}$

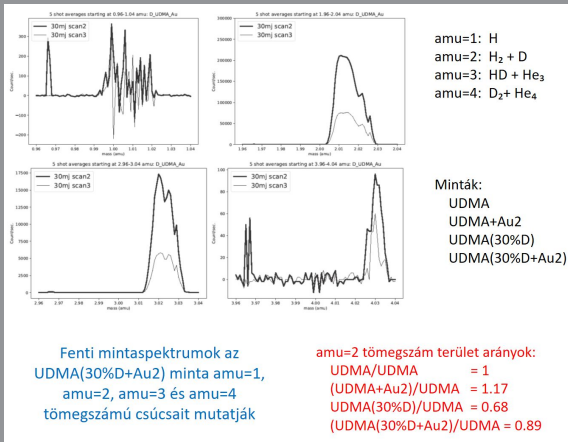
Please refer to Agnes Nagyne Sokol's talk on Crater Data Analysis!

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# NAPLIFE MASS SPECTRO

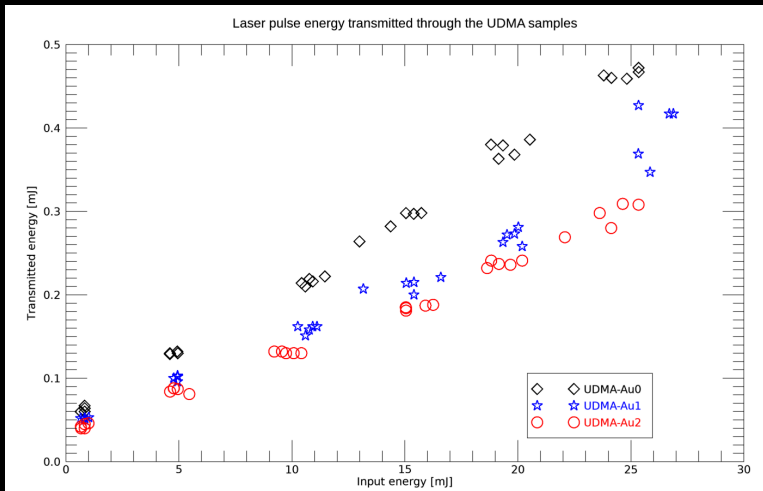
peaks: amu1 300, amu2 230.000, amu3 17.500, amu4 100 (Aladi group)





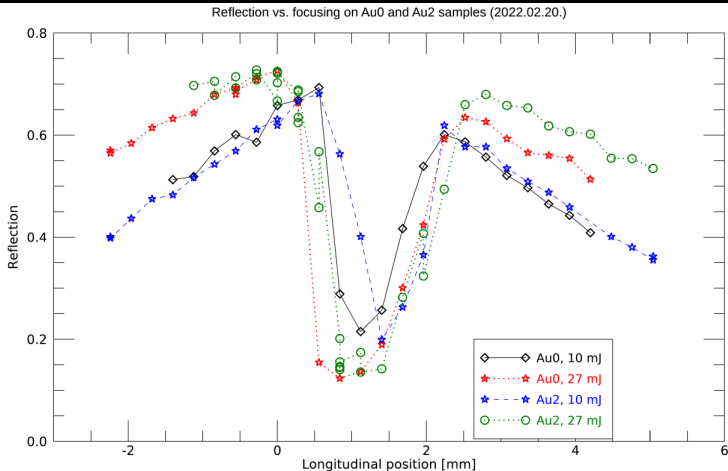
# ENERGIA: transmitted light $< 2\%$

M. Kedves



# Plasma mirror: reflected light vs focus

A. Márk, M. Kedves

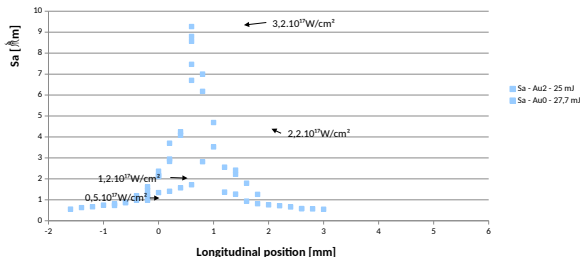


# Intensity counts!

A. Márk, M. Kedves; N. Kroó

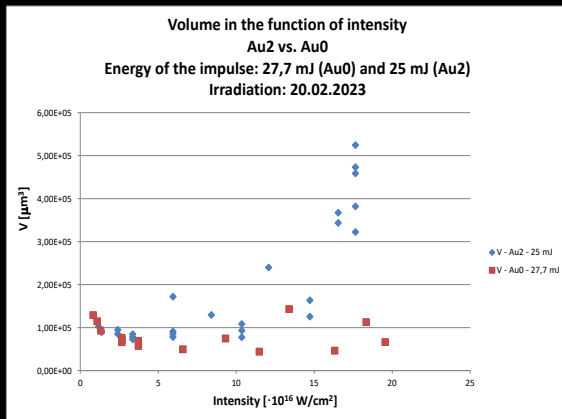
FELÜLETI ÉRDESSÉG!

Sa as the function of the longitudinal position  
Au2 vs. Au0  
Energy of the impulse: 27,7 mJ (Au0) and 25 mJ (Au2)  
Irradiation: 20.02.2023



# Crater volume vs intensity: Au counts!

Á. N. Szokol



# NAPLIFE FUTURE



## plans

Contracted with NKFIH until February 28-th, 2026.

### Plans:

- Nuclear alpha detection (CR39)
- ELI shootings (shorter pulse, better contrast, similar energy, 100x intensity)
- Use of doped targets, shape variations, reflectivity vs. intensity
- Buying gamma detector