

Particle acceleration and fusion reactions driven by ultrafast laser pulses

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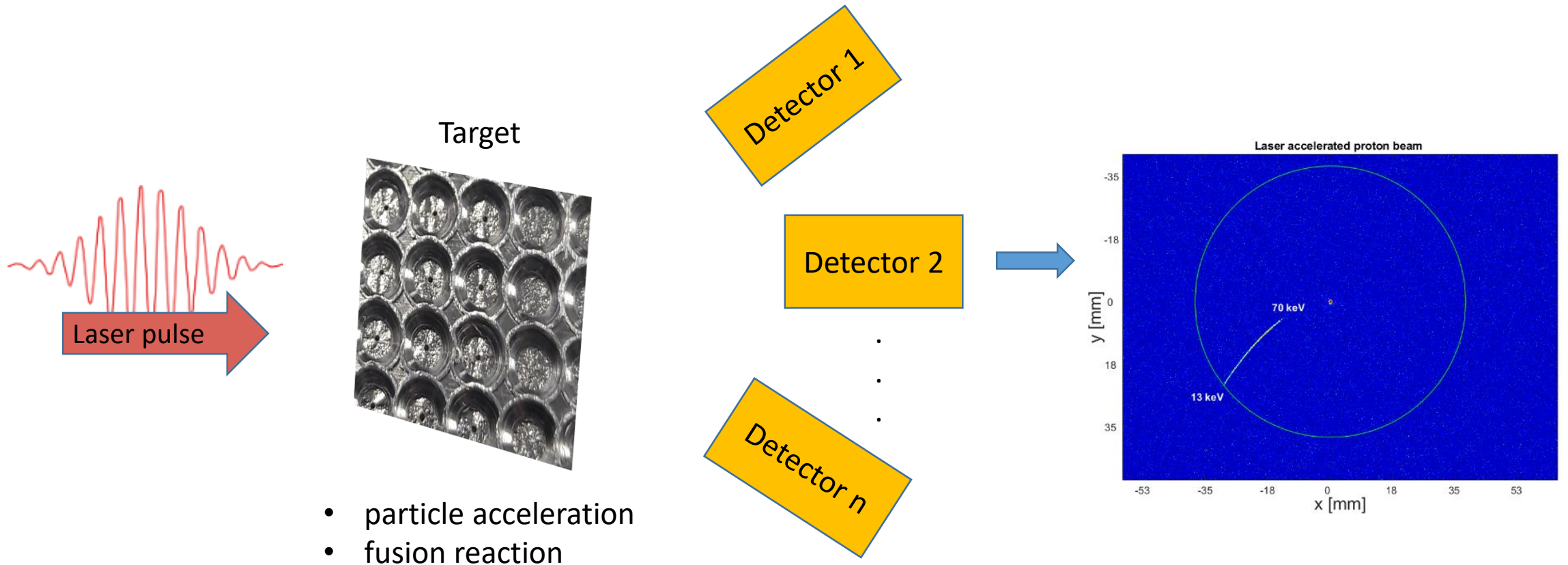
Wigner Research Centre for Physics



NAPLIFE

Nanoplasmonic Laser Fusion

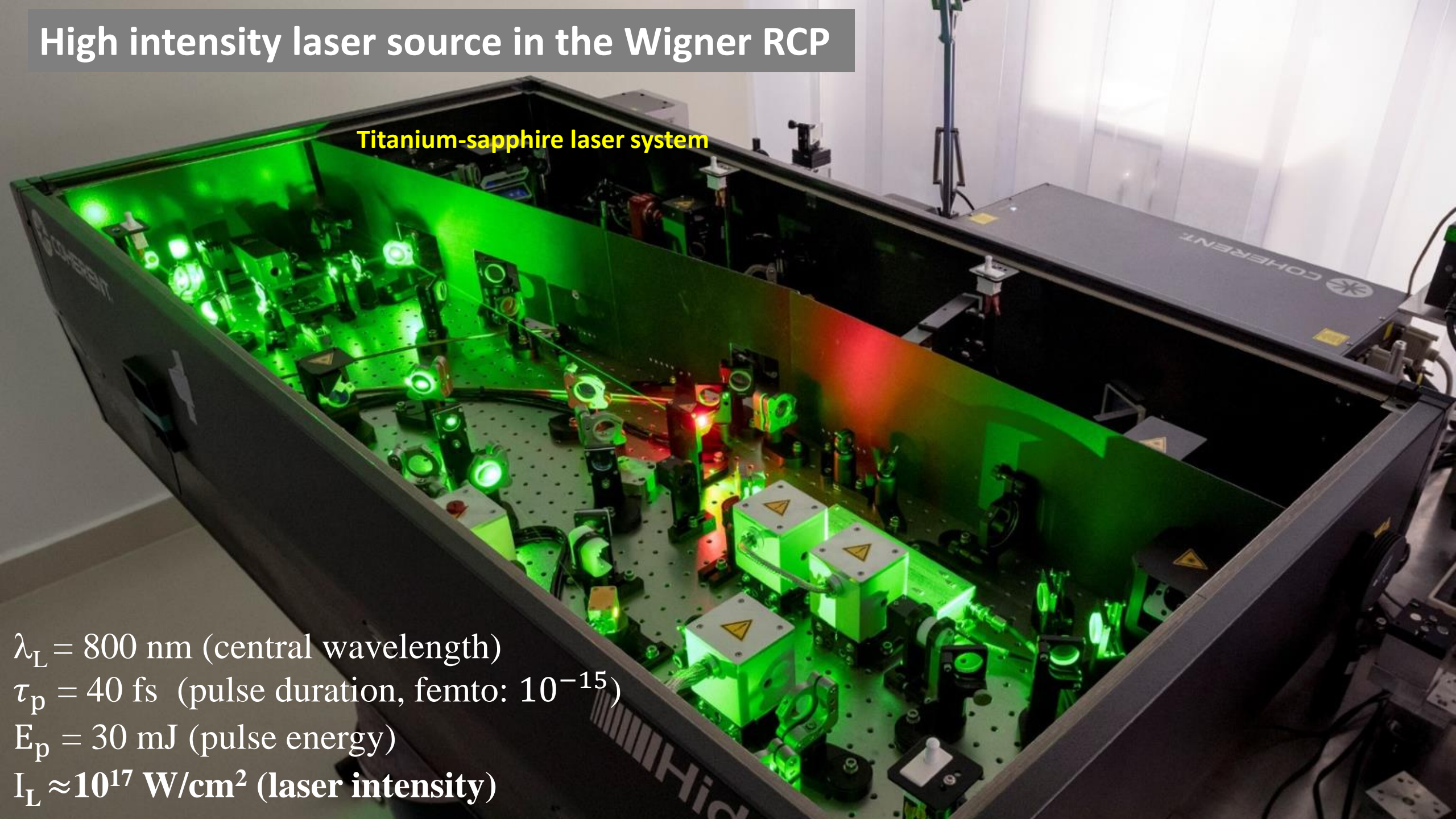
Outline: an experiment with high intensity laser pulses..



High intensity laser source in the Wigner RCP

Titanium-sapphire laser system

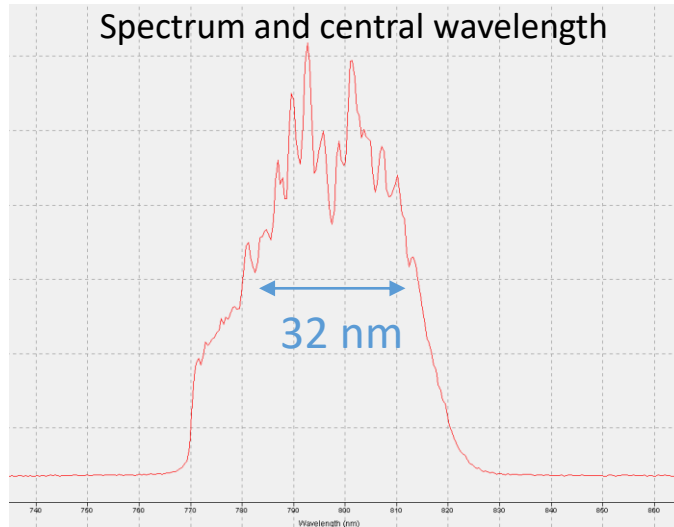
$\lambda_L = 800 \text{ nm}$ (central wavelength)
 $\tau_p = 40 \text{ fs}$ (pulse duration, femto: 10^{-15})
 $E_p = 30 \text{ mJ}$ (pulse energy)
 $I_L \approx 10^{17} \text{ W/cm}^2$ (laser intensity)



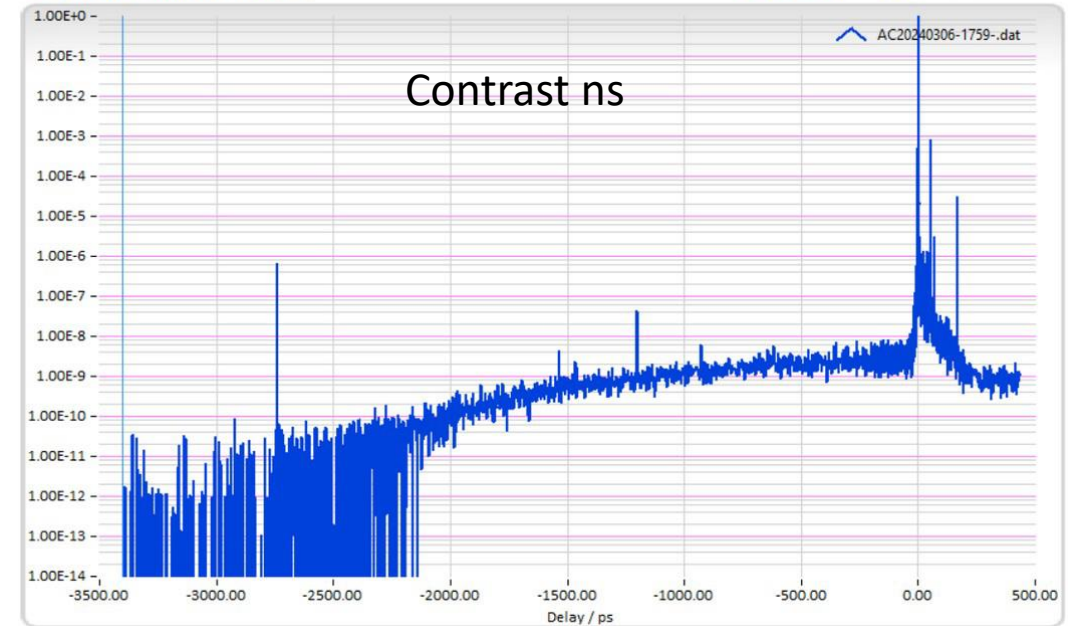
A laser pulse

Many parameters for the characterization of a laser pulse:

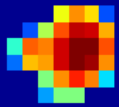
- Repetition rate
- Pulse duration
- Pulse energy
- Chirp
- Polarization



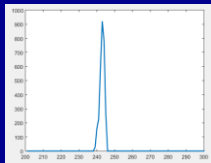
Autocorrelation Traces



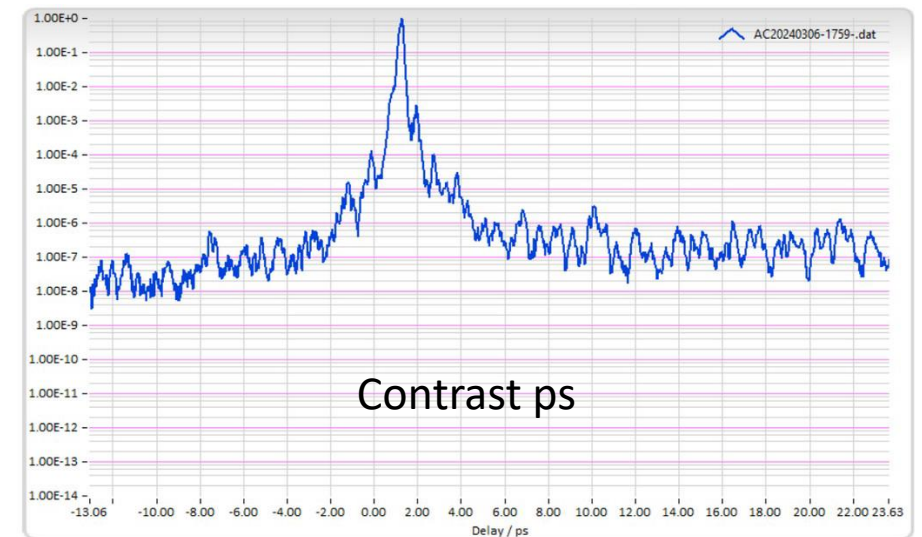
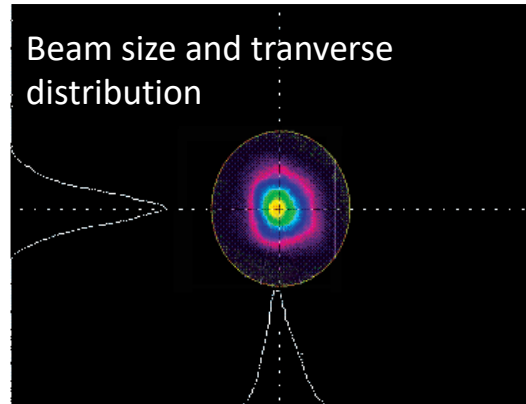
Focused beam diameter



$$I_L \approx 10^{17} \text{ W/cm}^2$$



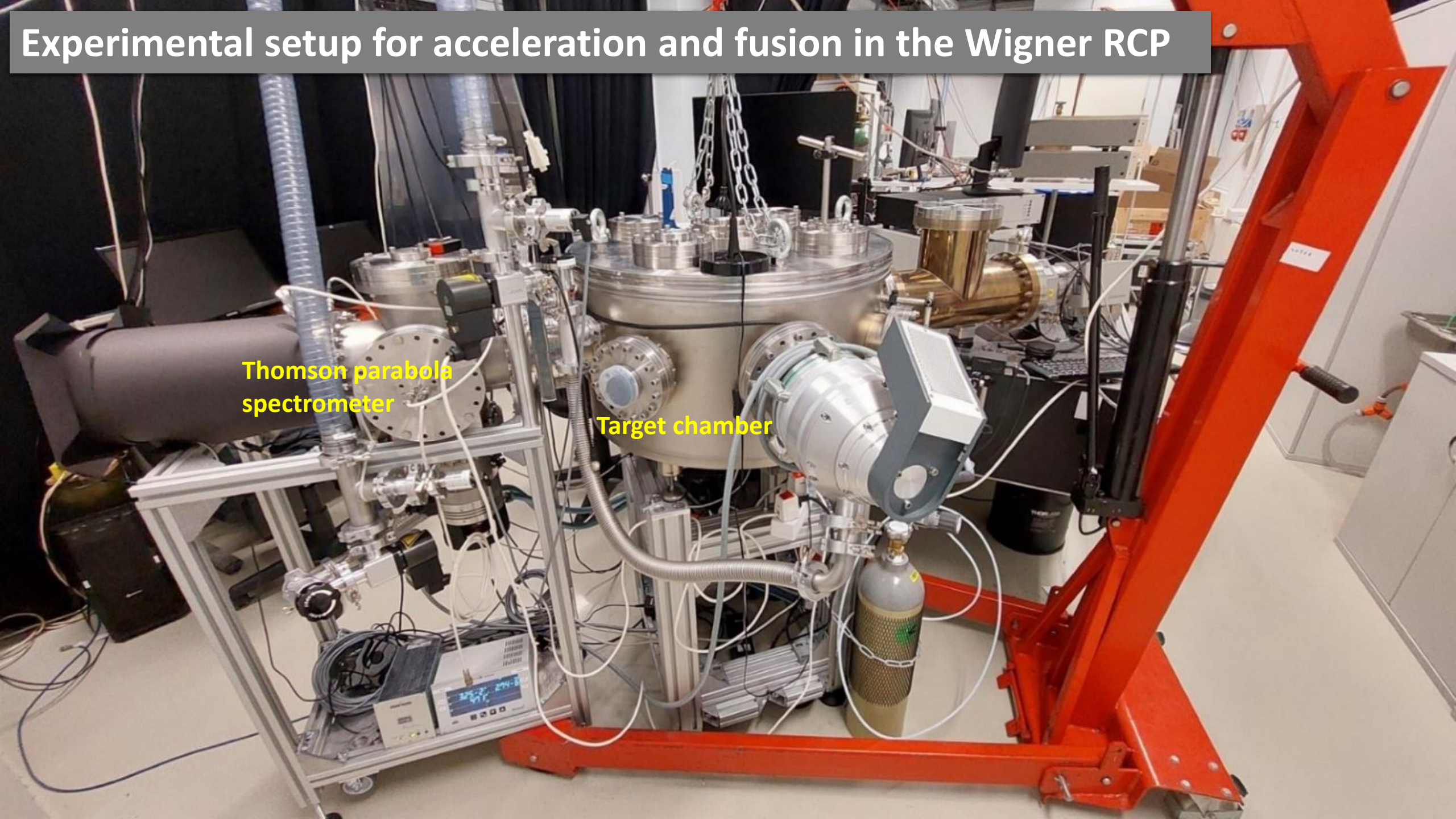
Beam size and transverse distribution



Experimental setup for acceleration and fusion in the Wigner RCP

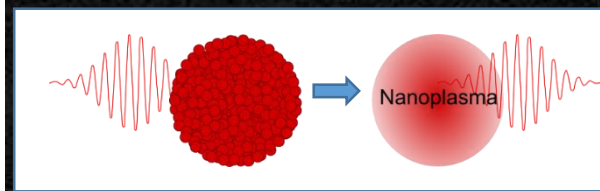
Thomson parabola spectrometer

Target chamber

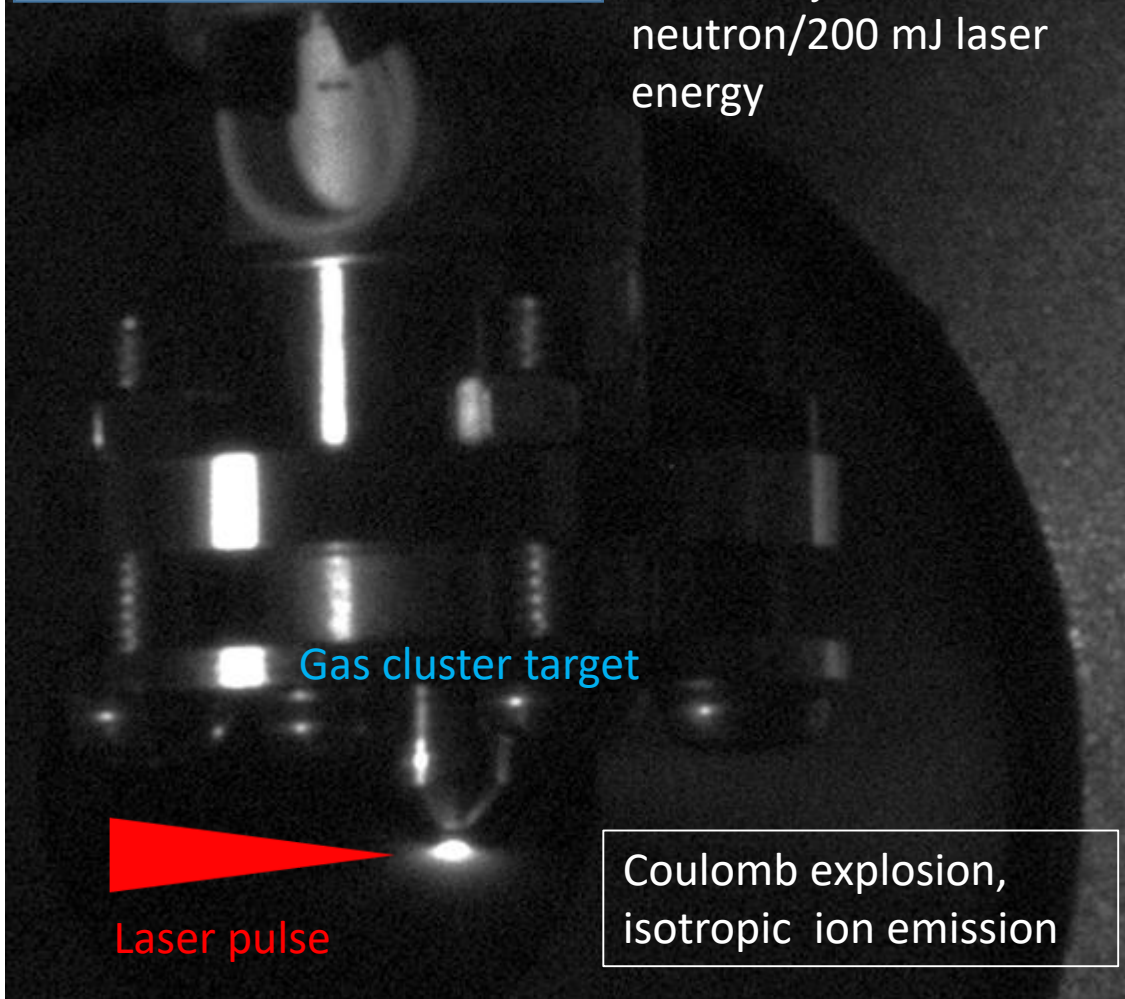


Target

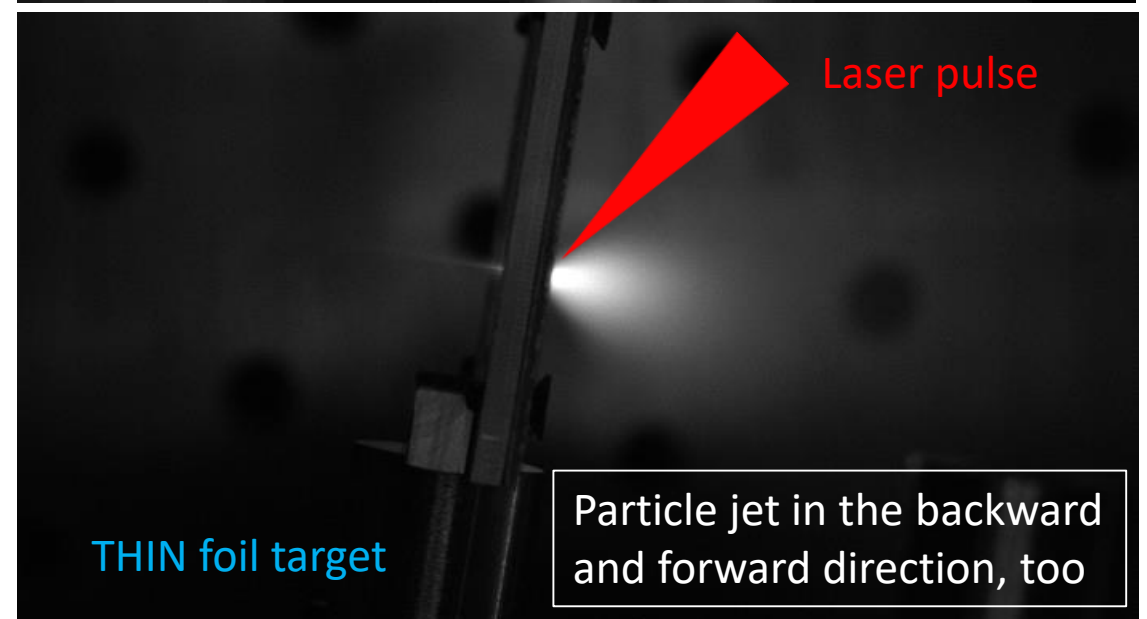
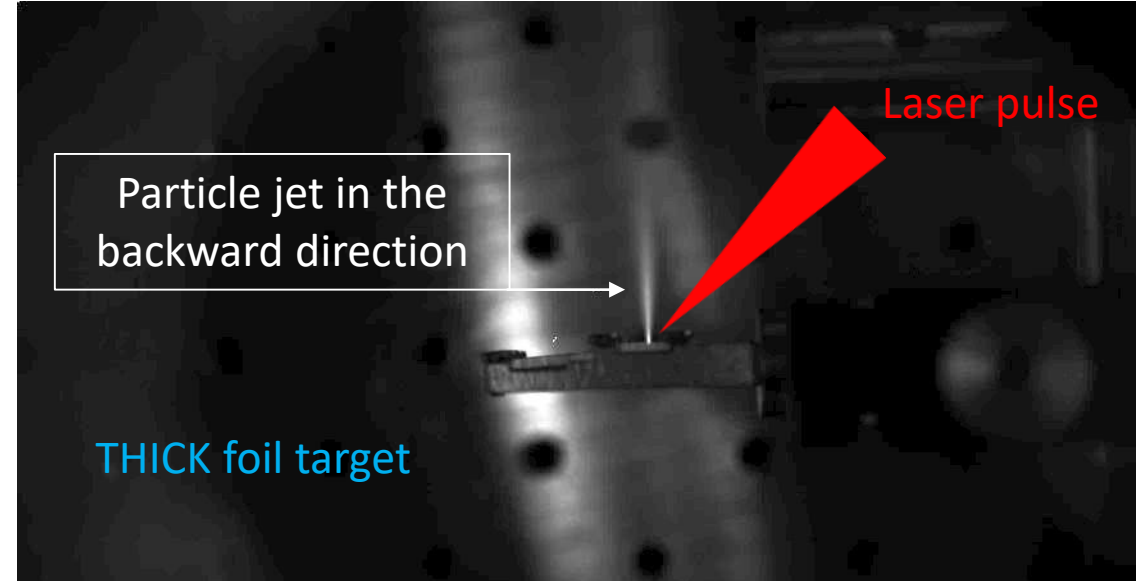
Gas/fluid target



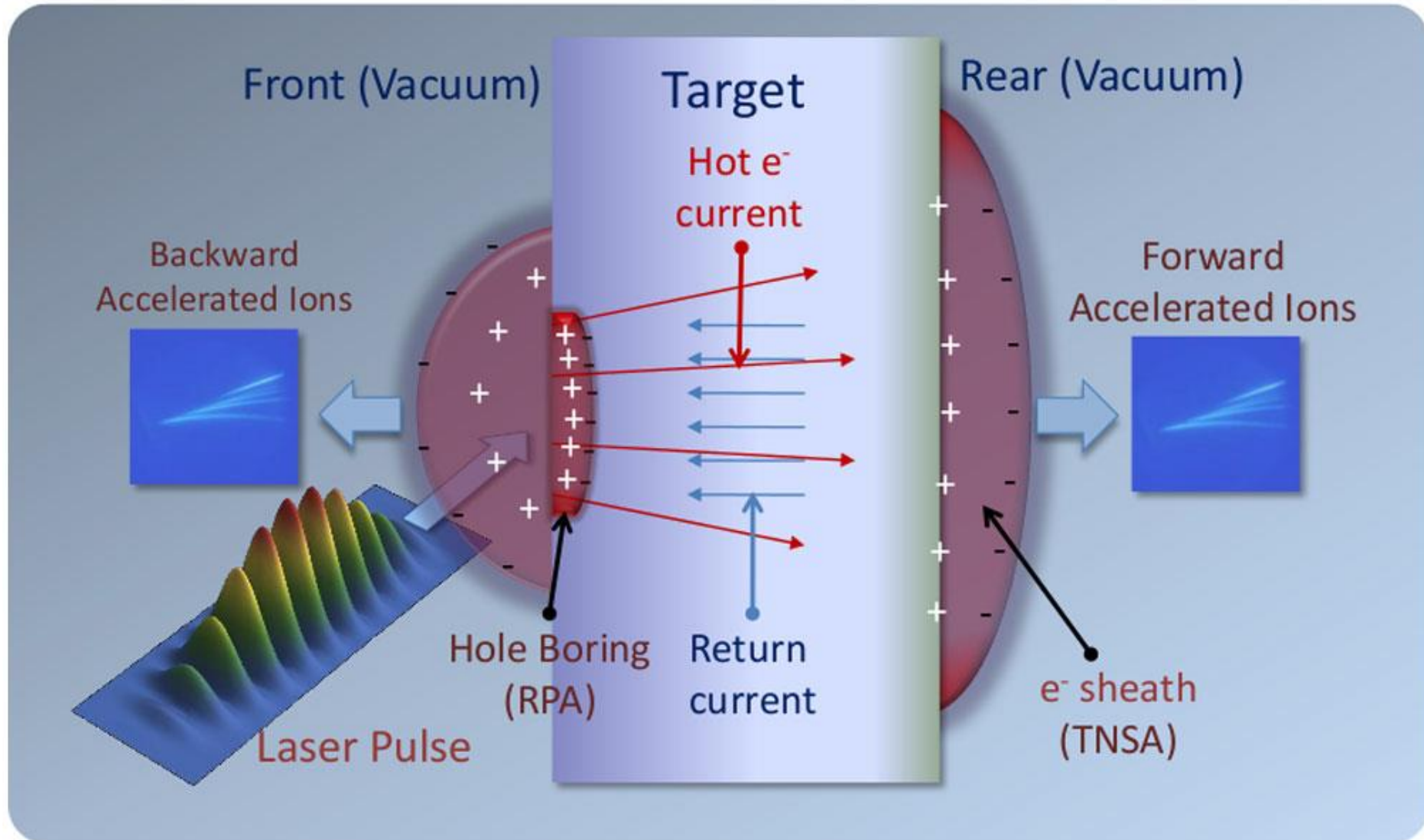
If the gas is D_2 :
ns pulse of neutrons
with the yield of 10^4
neutron/200 mJ laser
energy



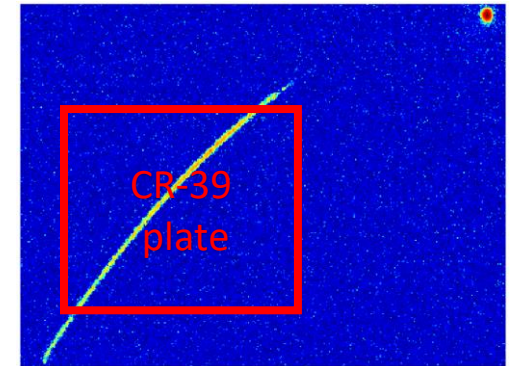
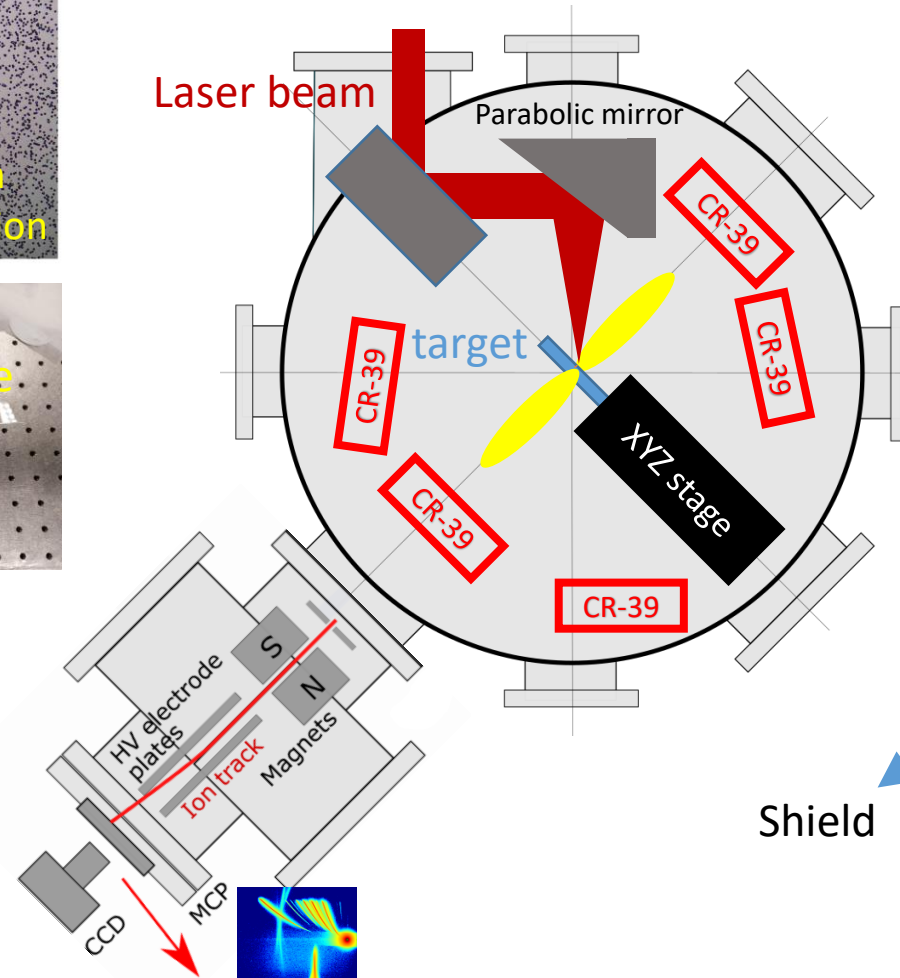
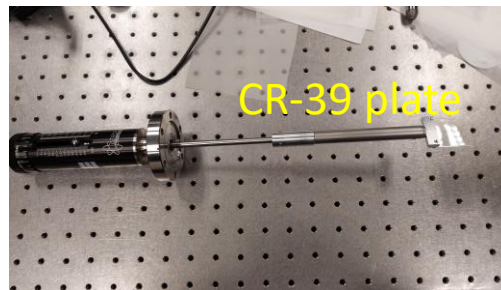
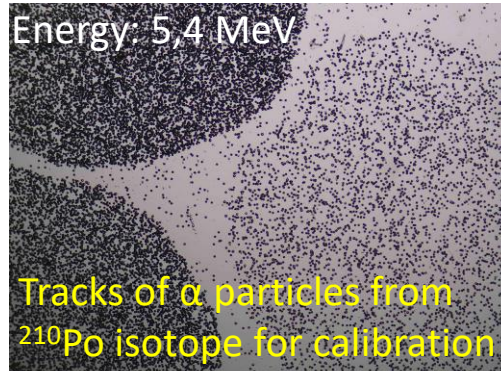
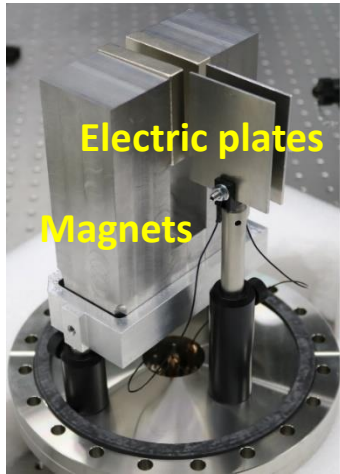
Solid target



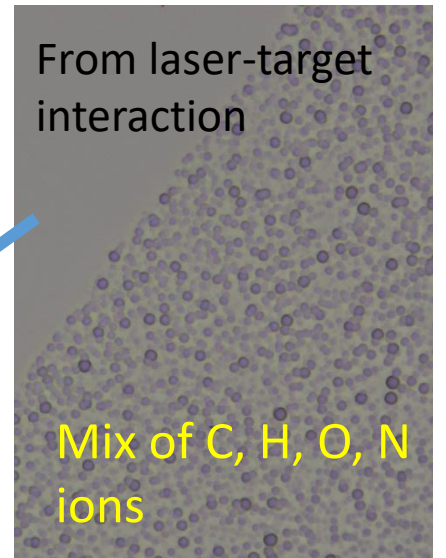
Particle acceleration: some of the possible acceleration mechanisms



Detectors: Thomson parabola spectrometer and CR-39 track detector

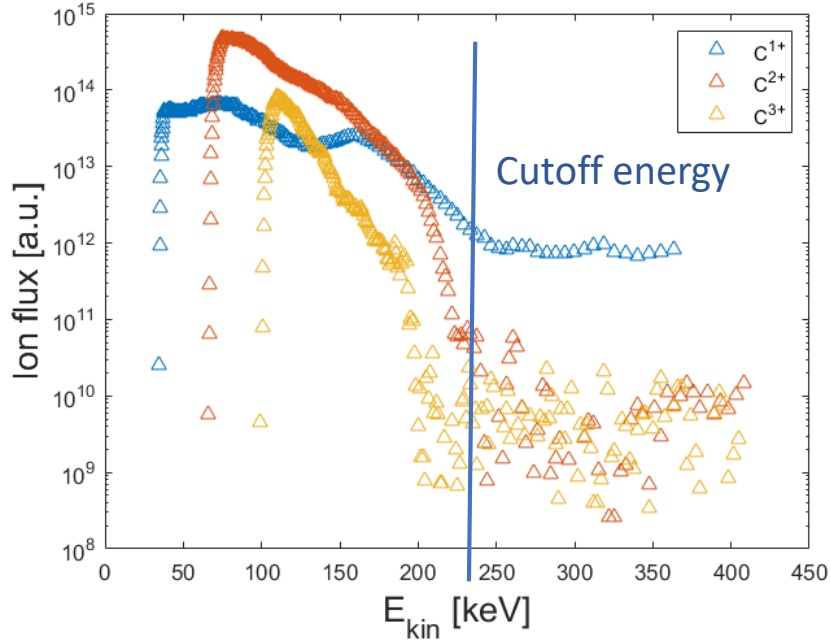


Better way

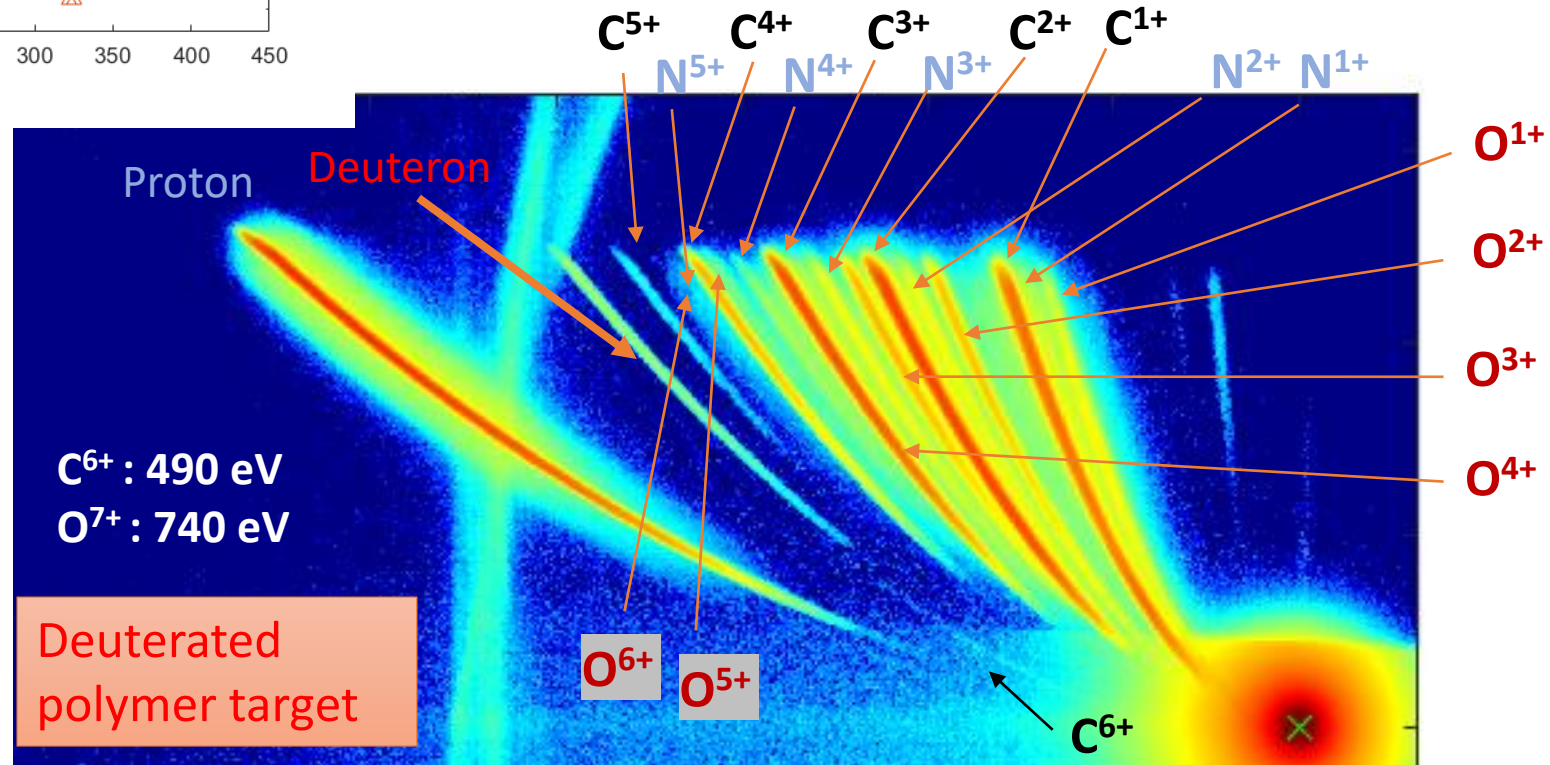
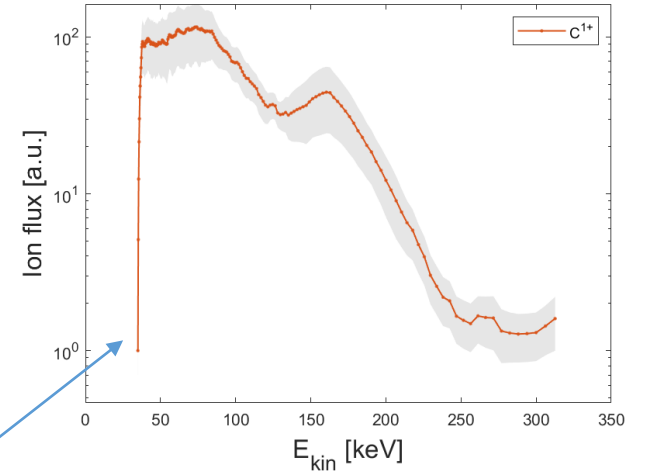


2 μm Al foil blocks the low energy plasma ions

Experiment at ELI-ALPS with the setup of National Laser-Initiated Transmutation Laboratory



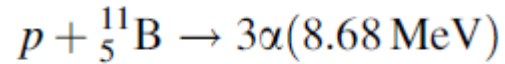
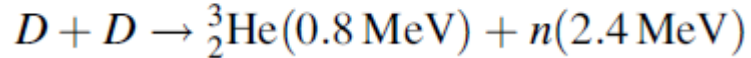
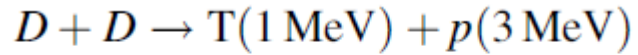
Polymer film with resonant gold nanorods



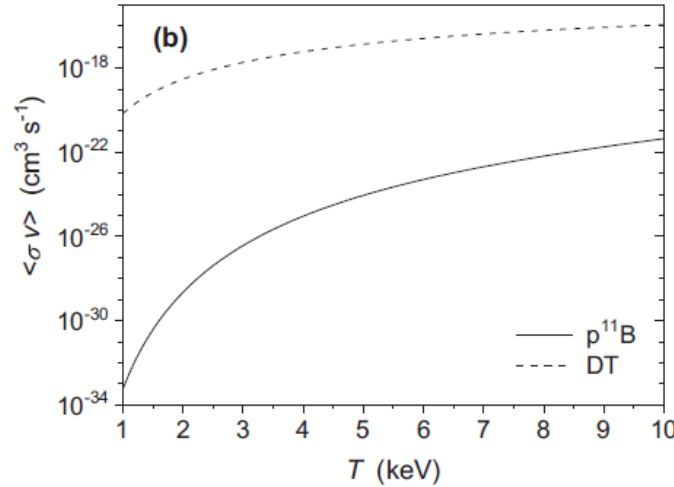
Fusion fuels as laser targets: DD and pB reaction

X. Ribeyre et al. Scientific Reports 12:4665 (2022).

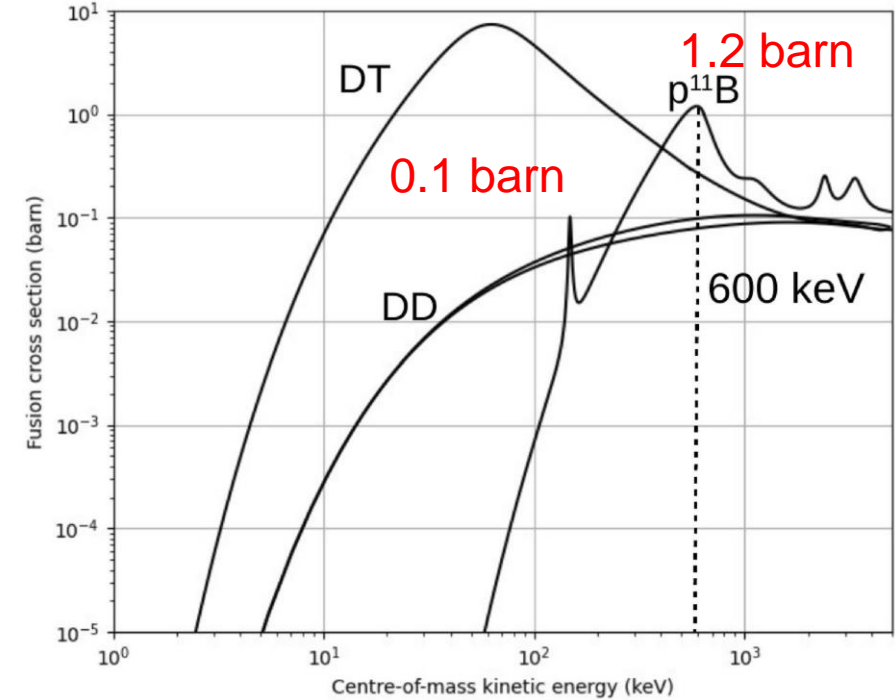
- Deuterium (not very rare: 0.0184–0.0026 %)
- Tritium (radioactive and very rare!)
- ³Helium (rare, 0.0002 %)
- ⁶Lithium and ⁷Lithium (7.5/92.5 %)
- ¹¹Boron (80 %)



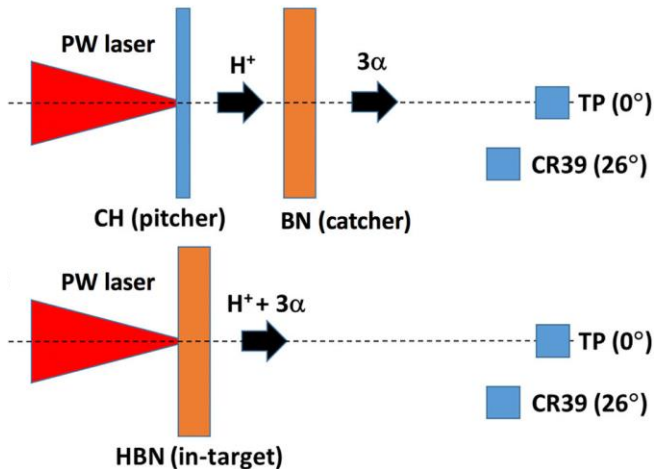
LORENZO GIUFFRIDA *et al.* PHYSICAL REVIEW E **101**, 013204 (2020).



Low-temperature reactivity for pB and DT fusion.

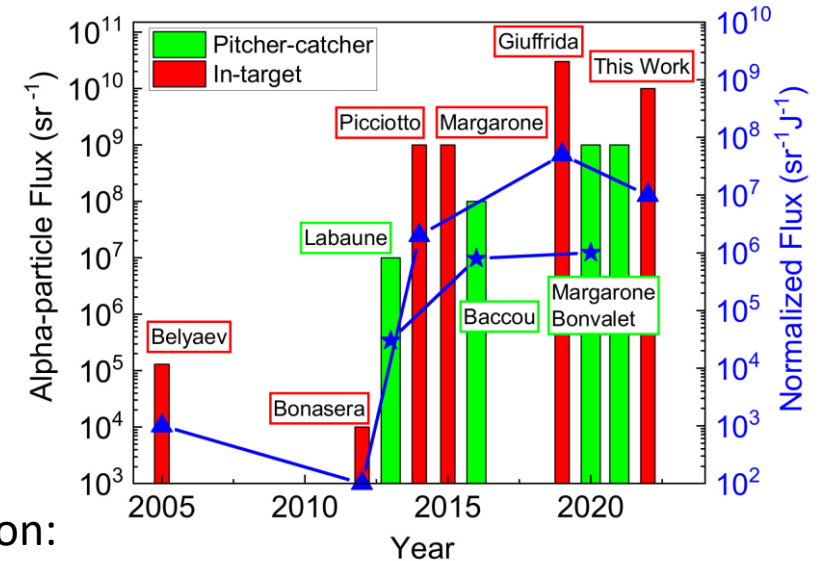


Two experimental geometries:



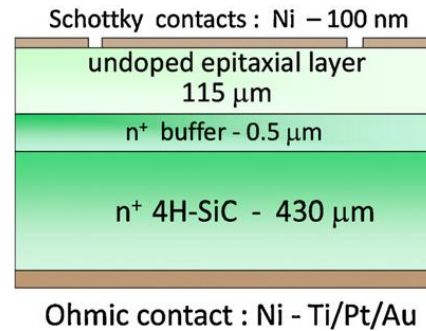
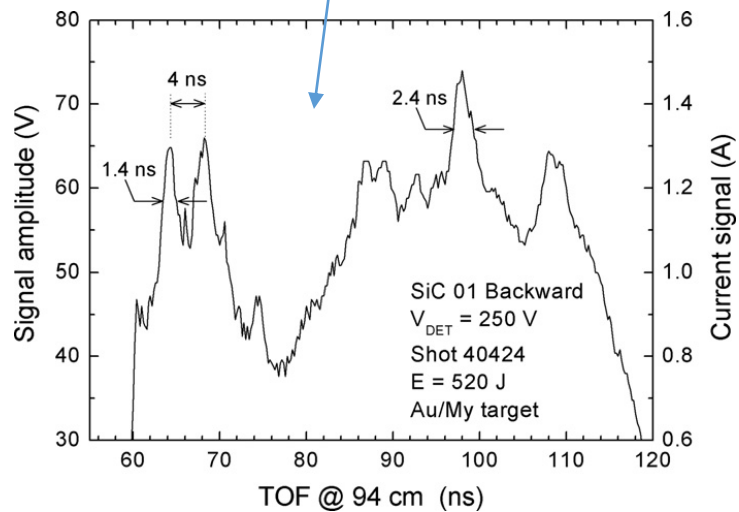
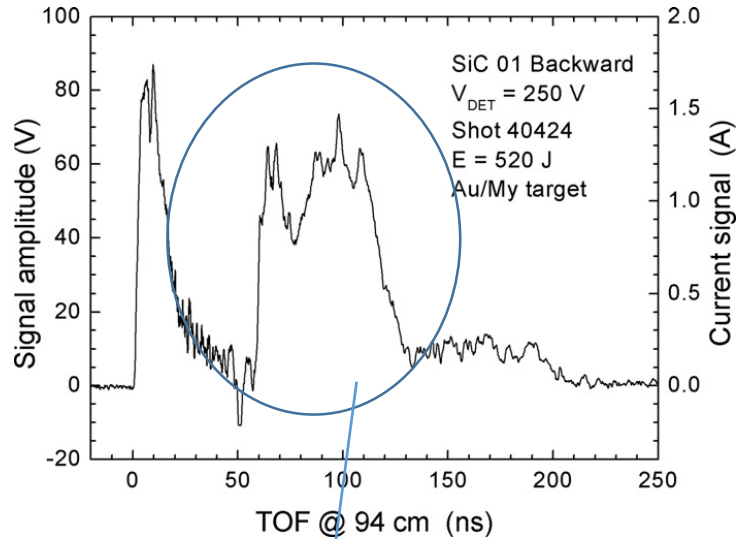
D. Margarone et al. Front. Phys. 8:343 (2020).

D. Margarone et al. Appl. Sci. 2022, 12, 1444.

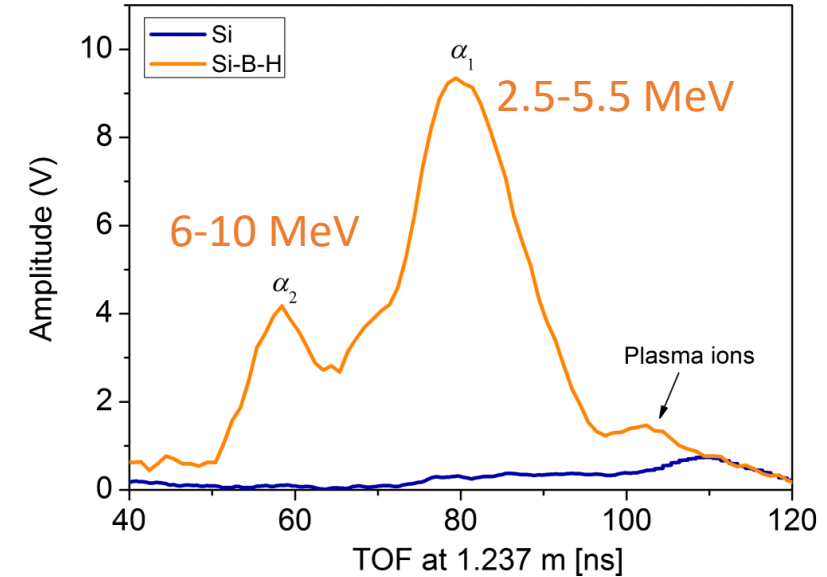


Progress in pB fusion:

Time-of-flight detector: alpha particle spectra in pB fusion



Section of the SiC detectors.



Ion TOF distribution for the Si-H-B target (orange curve) with the alpha-particle signal (α_1 and α_2) and plasma ions measured by the SiC detector covered by a 8- μm aluminum foil.

A. Picciotto et al. PHYSICAL REVIEW X 4, 031030 (2014).

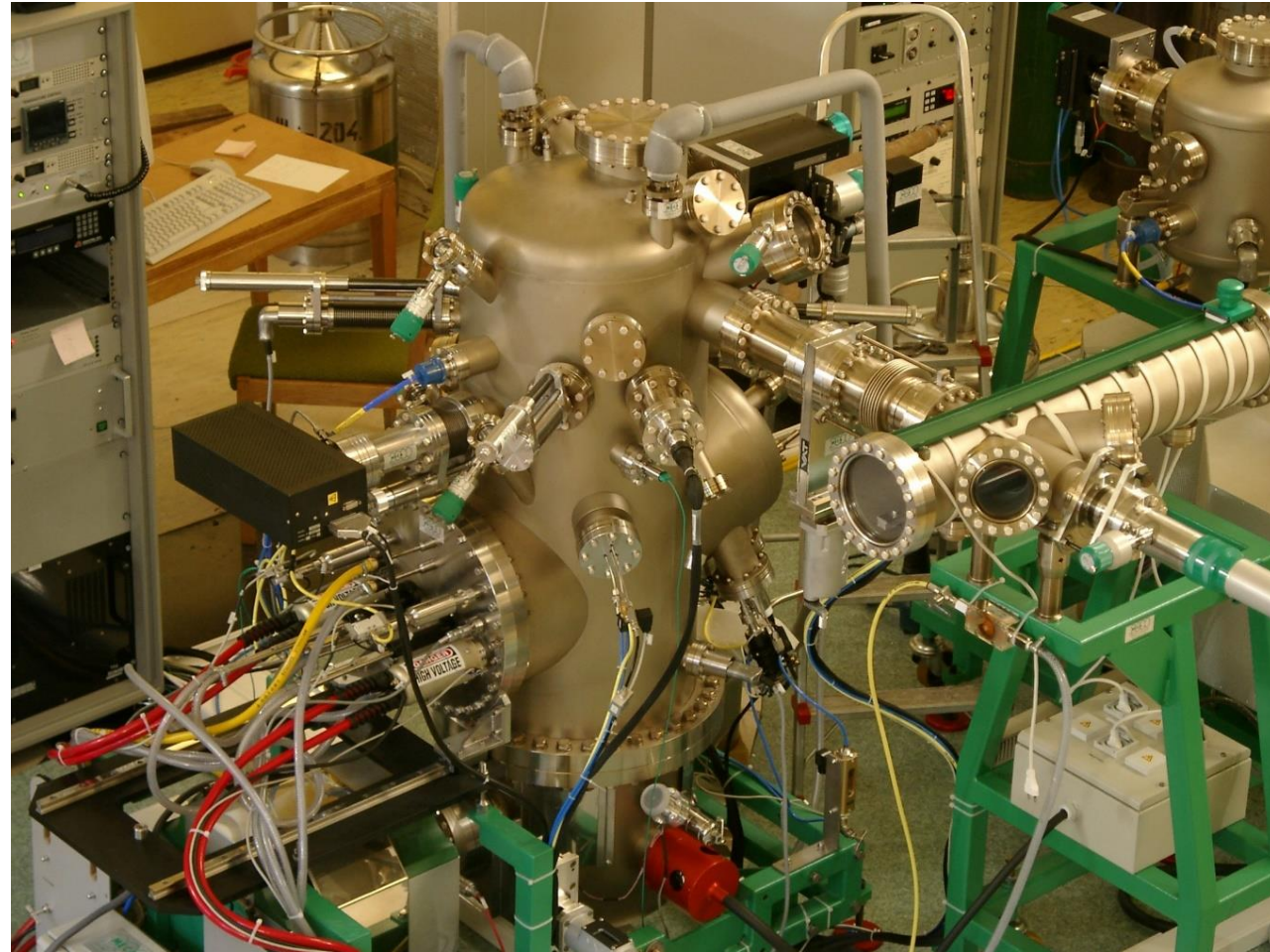
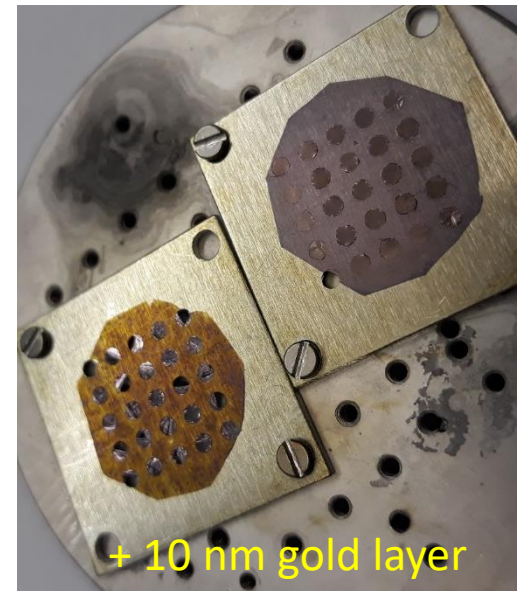
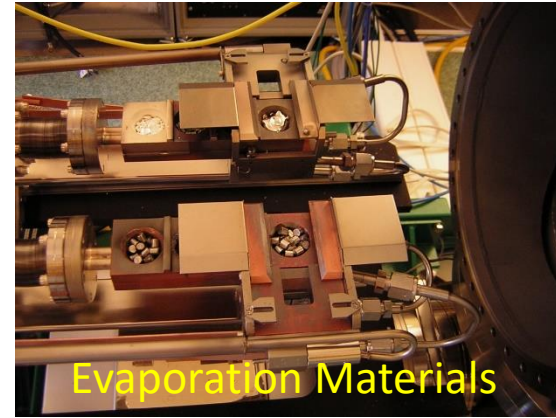
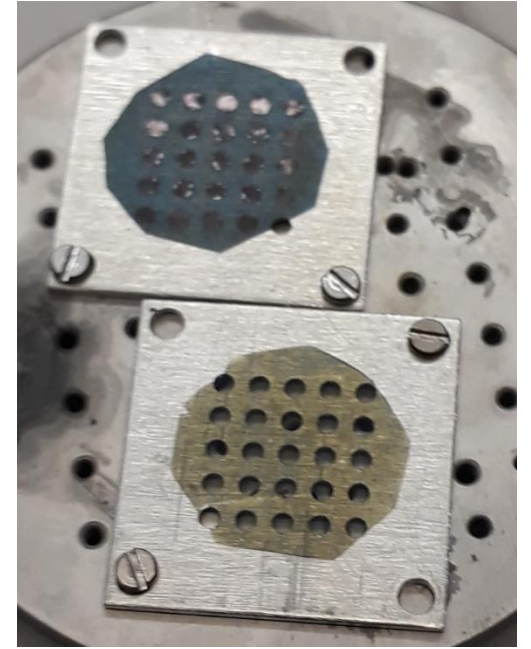
Our TOF detector system is under construction.

Metallic MBE (molecular beam epitaxy)

By Gergő Hegedűs, Dániel Merkel

Carbon nanotube foil (~100 nm)

By Gergely Németh



Goals:

- boron layer evaporation to polymer foil
- Boron-polymer multilayers

Few 100 nm thickness of 1 layer



Thank you!