Ohio State: Solid Target Experiments on the Texas PW

# Laser-generated electron beam divergence & Isochoric heating

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## • Laser-generated electron beam divergence

- First experiment on TPW using solid targets
- Use similar targets to ones used on Titan

## • Isochoric heating using reduced mass targets (RMT)

- Previous work on Vulcan: reduce the thickness of the target
- On TPW: reduce the lateral dimensions and keep thickness constant

# $K\alpha$ imaging is the most widely used diagnostic for laser generated electron beam divergence

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Laser generated electron beam has  $\sim 40^{\circ}$  spreading angle

Electron refluxing in thin targets is important and can change the  $K\alpha$  spot size





Non-refluxing targets must be used for divergence measurements

Non-refluxing targets with carbon get lost layer (GLL) were used to measure electron divergence using TPW

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25 µm Cu layer at various depths

## **Experimental setup at TPW**



2D spatially spatially resolved monochromatic images were acquired at 15, 50, and 100  $\mu m$  depths









Laser generated electron beam has  $\sim 40^{\circ}$  spreading angle









### Aver. $\tau$ = 300 fs



Previous experiments with RMT showed uniform heating when the target thickness is reduced









Energy



## Actual target









 Laser-generated electron beam divergence was measured on TPW using non- refluxing targets

Reduced mass targets were isochorically heated with 50J
250fs pulses yielding a bulk temperature of 50-60 eV



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