

Generation of relativistic electrons and gammas in interaction of relativistic laser pulses with plasma of near critical density.

Tuesday, 28 January 2020 09:25 (25 minutes)

Experiments on the direct laser acceleration of electrons in long scale plasma of near critical density were carried out at the PHELIX laser facility at GSI, Darmstadt. Low density polymer foam layers of 300-450 μm thickness and combination of foams with μm up to mm-thin plane metallic foils were used as targets. Analysis of the electron energy distribution by application of the foam layers showed a 10-fold increase of the electron “temperature” from $T_{\text{hot}} = 1\text{-}1.5$ MeV, measured for the case of the interaction of 10^{19} W/cm² laser pulse with a planar foil, up to 12 MeV for the case when the relativistic laser pulse propagated through pre-ionized by a ns-pulse foam layer. Increase of the electron “temperature” was accompanied by a strong increase of the amount of relativistic electrons and well defined directionality of the electron beam. Using a combination of the foam layers with high Z converters at the 10^{19} W/cm² laser intensity, we measured up to 100-fold increase of the yield of the gamma-driven nuclear reactions $\text{Au}(\gamma, n)\text{Au}$ with a x-ray energy threshold beyond 23 MeV compared to the laser shots directly on to converter foil at 10^{21} W/cm² intensity.

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Session Classification: High-Intensity Lasers and Applications in HED Science I