

ADVANCES IN PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NEAR CRITICAL CARBON FOAM TARGETS

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INTRODUCTION

- Advances in production, characterization and simulation of ultra-low density carbon → CARBON FOAM
- @ Micro and Nano-structured Materials Laboratory (Nanolab) (Politecnico di Milano)
- Exploited as a near critical coating → enhanced laser-driven ion acceleration

CRITICAL DENSITY

$$n_c = \gamma \frac{m_e \omega^2}{4\pi e}$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{0.723 [10^{18} \text{ W/cm}^2] \lambda^2 [\mu\text{m}^2] + 1}$$

Relativistic transparency

$n < n_c$

Undercritical regime



$I = 10^{20} \text{ W/cm}^2$
 $\lambda = 532 \text{ nm}$ } $\gamma \approx 4.6$ C fully ionized ($\gamma=1$)
 $n_c \approx 5.7 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Electromagnetic wave propagation

$n > n_c$

Overcritical regime



Wave damping, high reflection

$n \sim n_c$

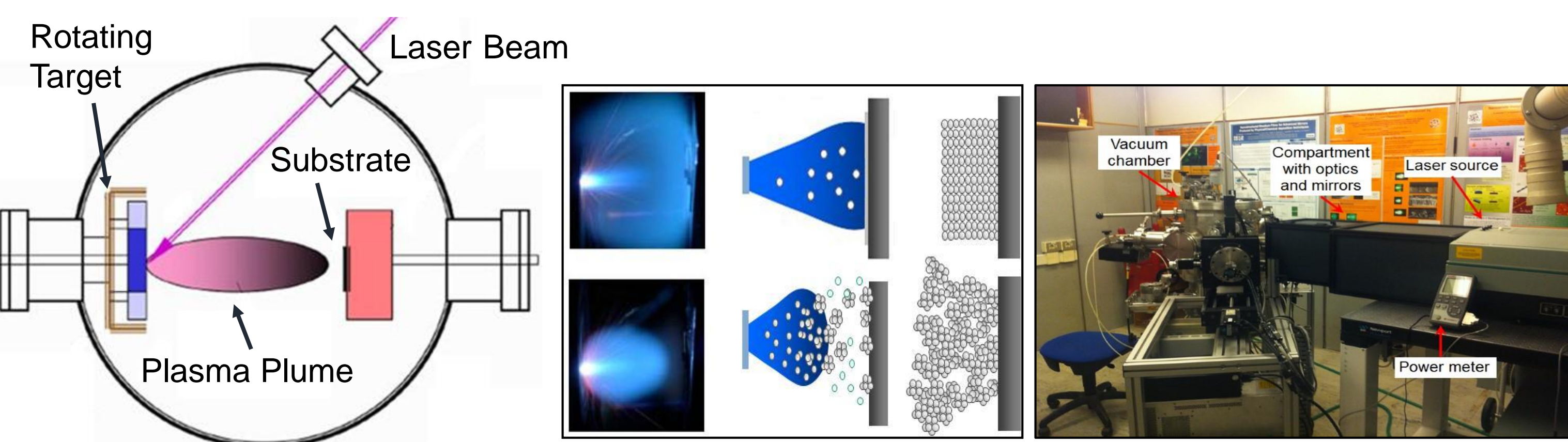
Near critical regime



High laser-plasma coupling

PRODUCTION

Pulsed Laser Deposition (PLD) of nanostructured targets

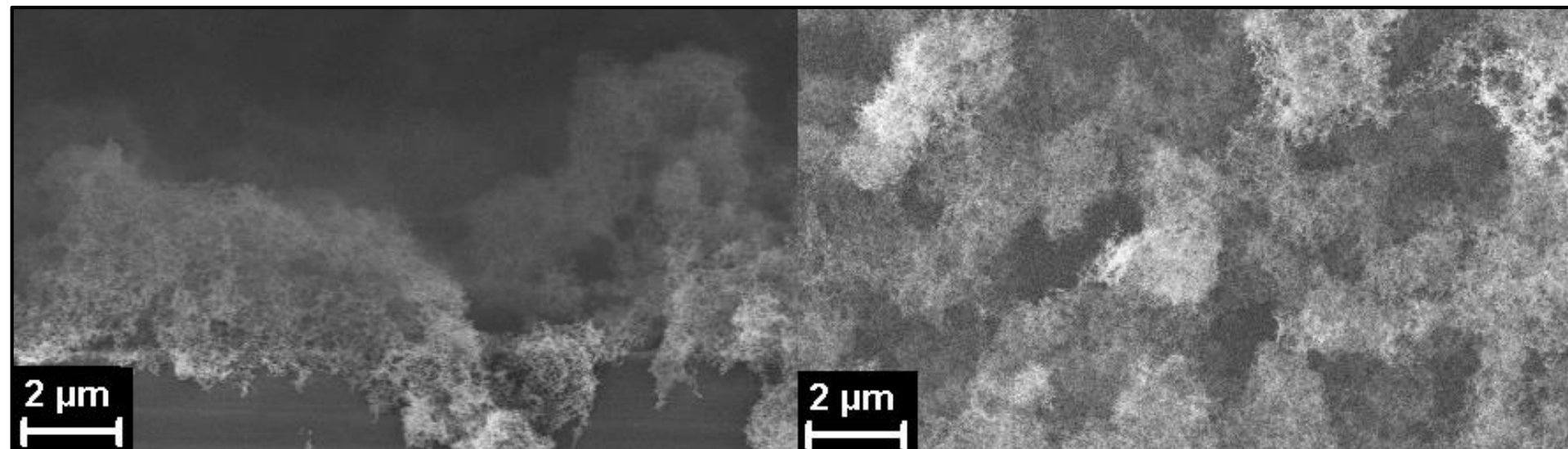


Deposition of different morphologies:

Low density Carbon foam

Buffer Gas: Ar
 $\lambda = 532 \text{ nm}$
 $E = 130 \text{ mJ}$
 $P = 500 \text{ Pa}$
Gas flow = 1.4 sccm
Substrate-Target distance = 4.5 cm

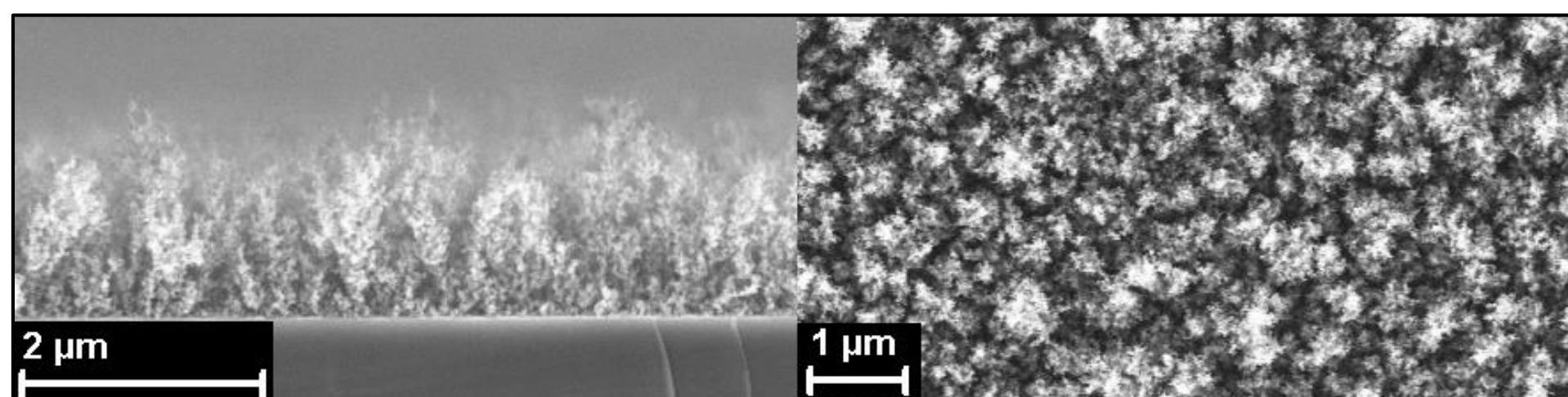
~ 10 mg/cm³ (8 times air density)



Intermediate density Carbon trees

Buffer Gas: Ar
 $\lambda = 532 \text{ nm}$
 $E = 130 \text{ mJ}$
 $P = 50 \text{ Pa}$
Gas flow = 80 sccm
Substrate-Target distance = 4.5 cm

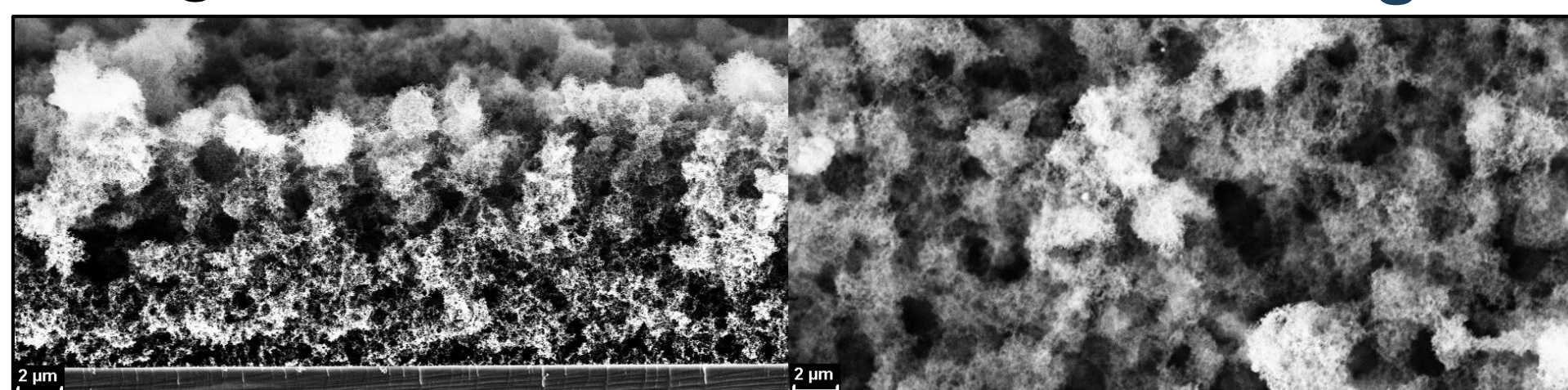
~ 150 mg/cm³ (1/10 bulk density)



Functionally graded Carbon coating

Buffer Gas: Ar
 $\lambda = 532 \text{ nm}$
 $E = 150 \text{ mJ}$
 $P = 100 \rightarrow 700 \text{ Pa}$ (linear)
Gas flow = 0 sccm
Substrate-Target distance = 4.5 cm

Gradient from 150 to 10 mg/cm³

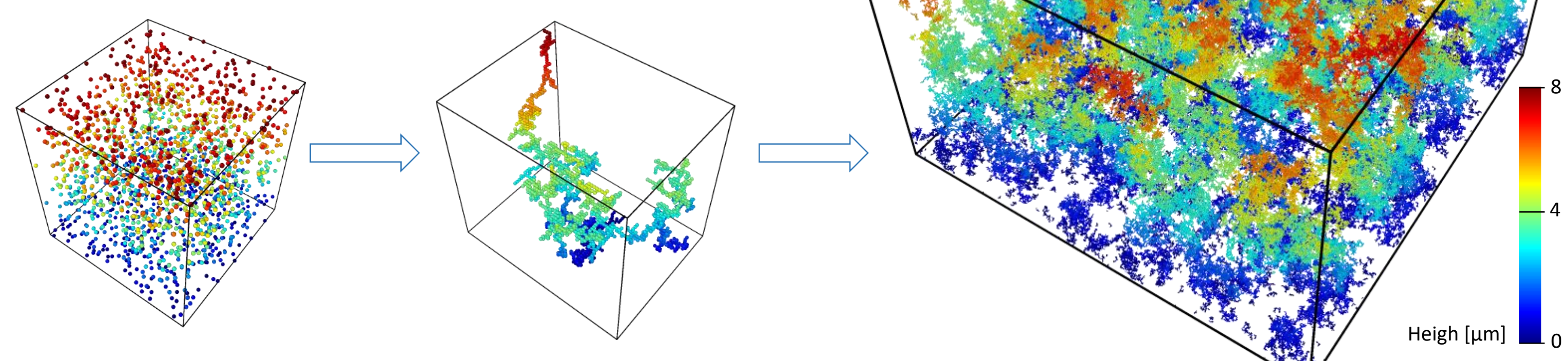


Zani, A., et al. "Ultra-low density carbon foams produced by pulsed laser deposition." Carbon 56 (2013): 358-365.

FOAM SIMULATION

Diffusion Limited Cluster-Cluster Aggregation (DLCA)

- Brownian motion of nanoparticles (15 nm diameters) in the plasma plume
- Irreversible sticking of nanoparticles
- Formation of clusters (from tens to thousands of particles)
- Deposition of clusters on substrate

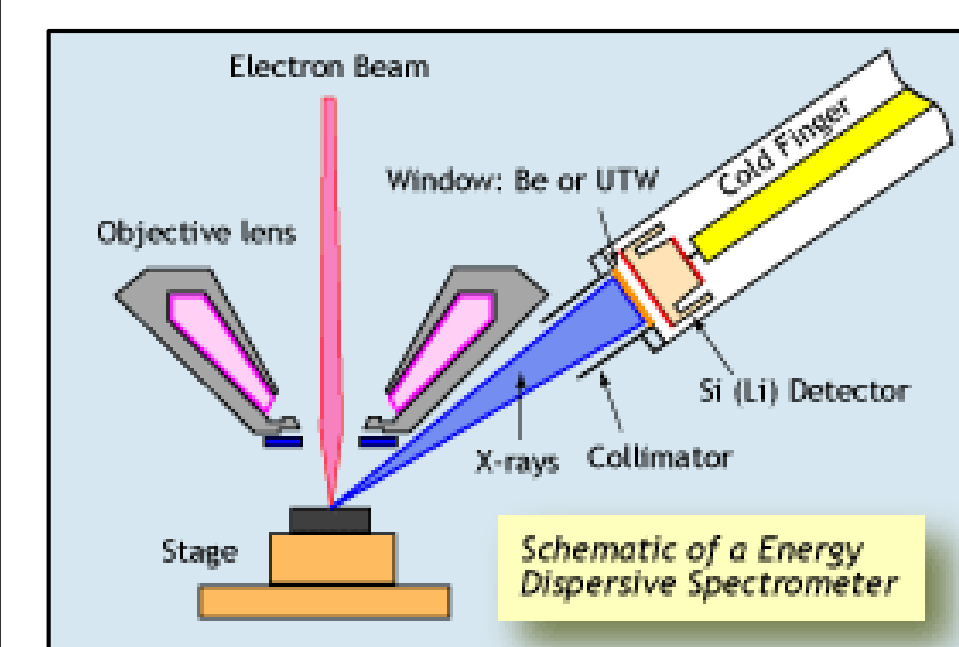


CHARACTERIZATION

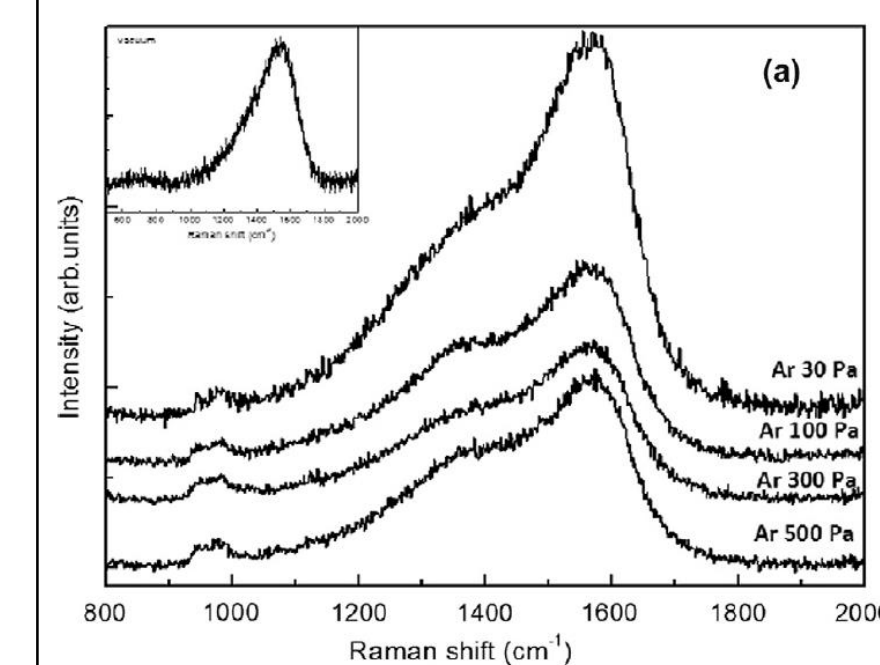
Density measurement

$$\rho = \tau t \rightarrow \text{Thickness with SEM}$$

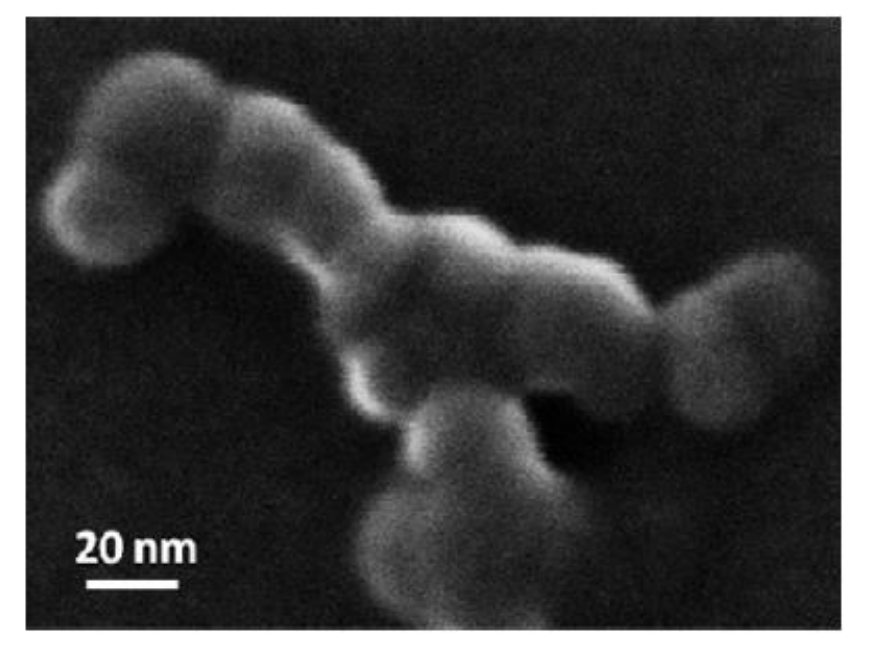
Areal Density with new technique based on Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (EDS)



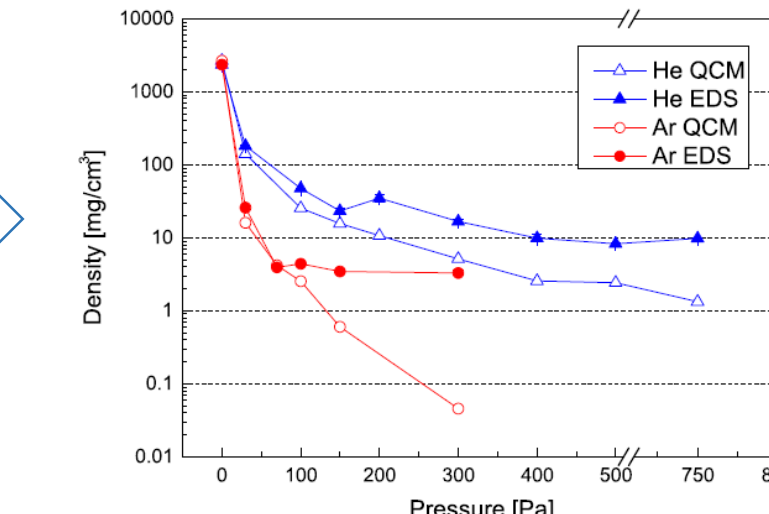
Raman Spectroscopy



SEM & HR-TEM



Semiempirical model → Density-pressure measures

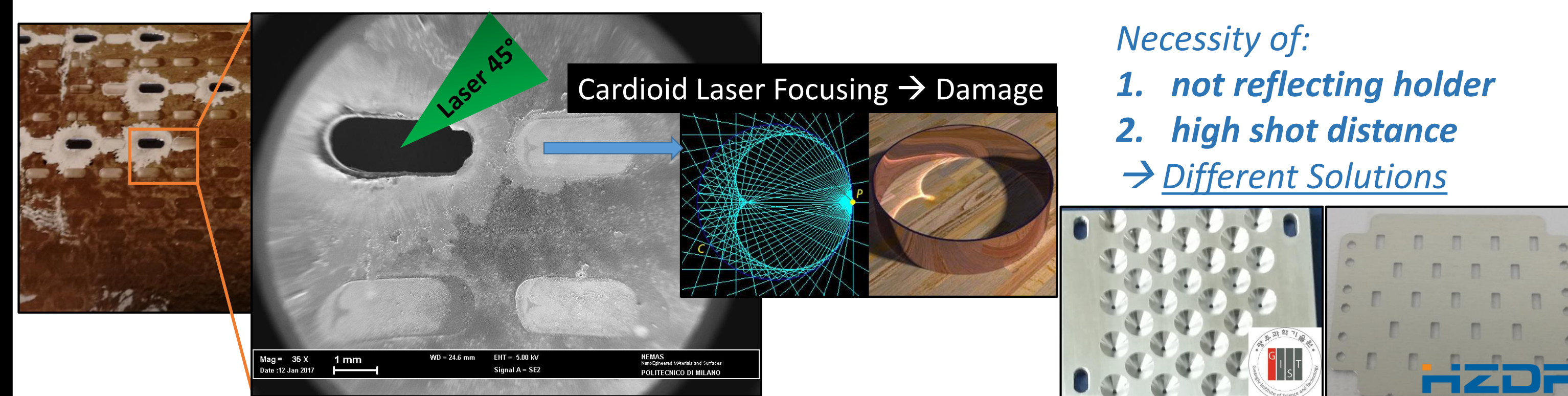


A new Theoretical Model (solution of transport equation for electron) is under validation → more reliable

Prencipe, Irene, et al. "Energy dispersive x-ray spectroscopy for nanostructured thin film density evaluation." Science and Technology of Advanced Materials 16.2 (2015): 025007.

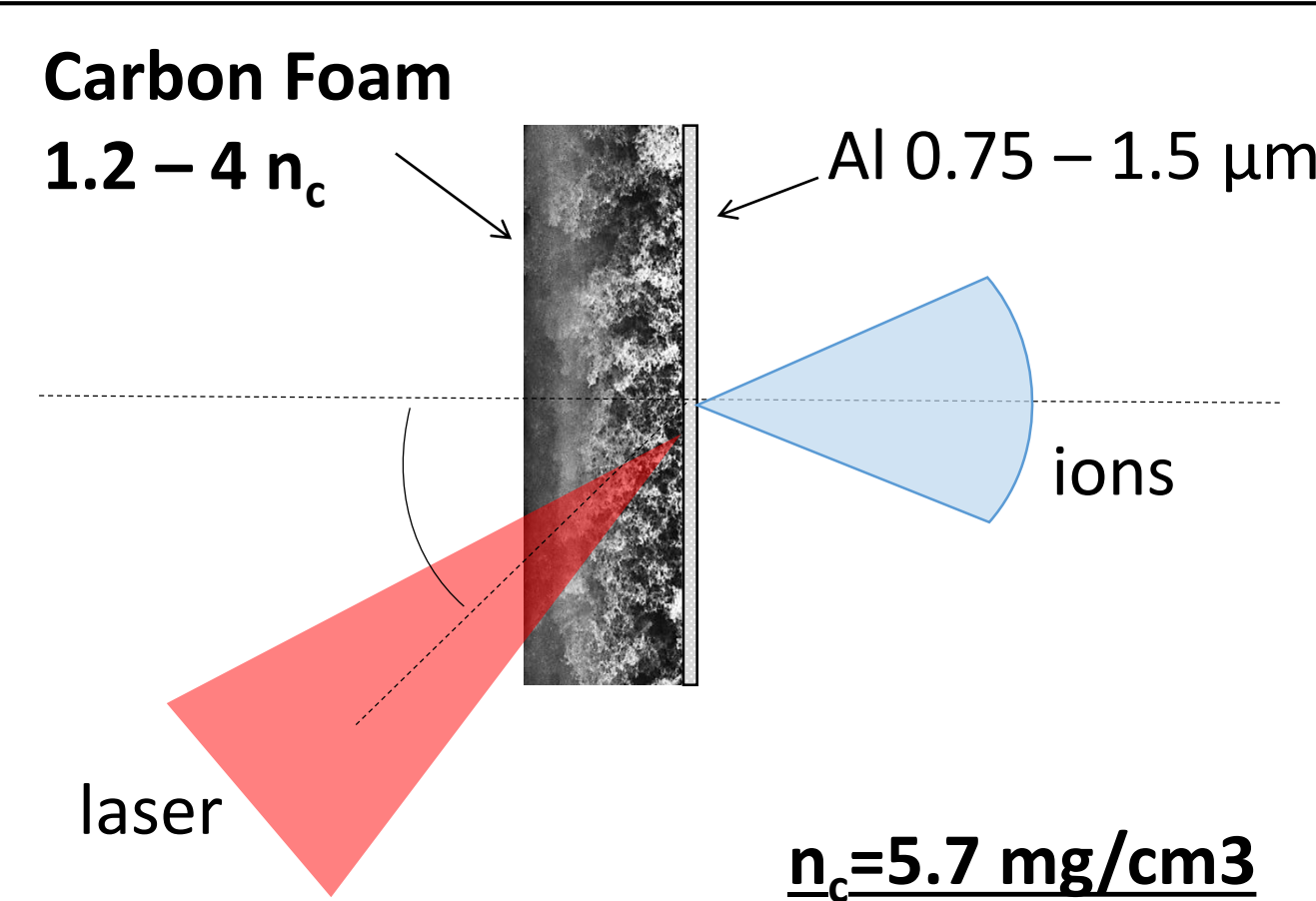
FOAM BASED TARGET

- The C foam can be deposited on every kind of substrate
- The foam suffers from laser damaging → designed foam based target

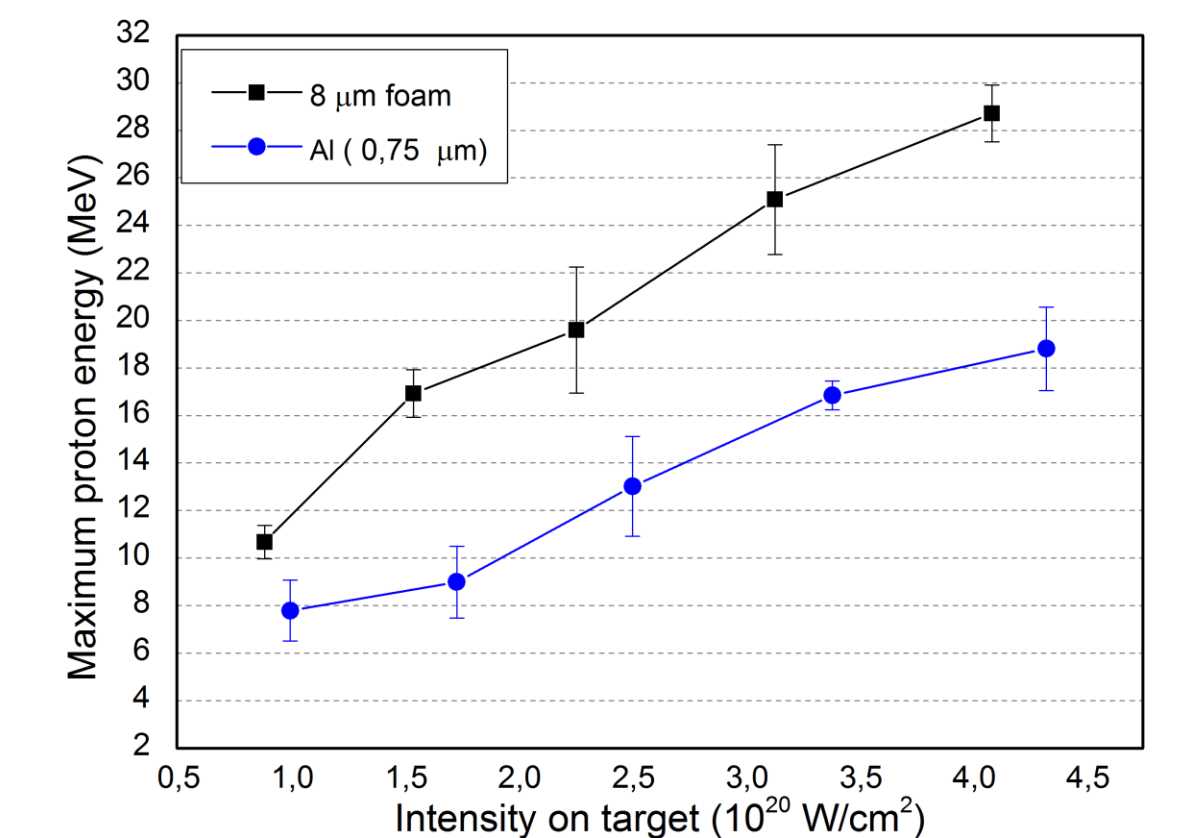


Necessity of:
1. not reflecting holder
2. high shot distance
→ Different Solutions

LASER-DRIVEN ION ACCELERATION RESULTS



+ 30% enhancement!



Ion acceleration experiments:

- Performed at SLIC (France) in 2014
- Performed at GIST (Rep. of Korea) in 2015-2016
- Performed at HZDR (Germany) in 2017

Passoni, Matteo, et al. "Energetic ions at moderate laser intensities using foam-based multi-layered targets." Plasma Physics and Controlled Fusion 56.4 (2014): 045001.
Prencipe, Irene, et al. "Development of foam-based layered targets for laser-driven ion beam production." Plasma Physics and Controlled Fusion 58.3 (2016): 034019.
Passoni, Matteo, et al. "Toward high-energy laser-driven ion beams: Nanostructured double-layer targets." Physical Review Accelerators and Beams 19.6 (2016): 061301.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVE

We are able to:

- Produce C coating with tunable ultra-low density (10-150 mg/cm³) on every kind of substrate
- Produce functionally graded coatings
- Simulate the material at the mesoscale (>10 nm)
- Measure the mean density with novel method based on EDS
- Design the foam based target for laser-driven enhanced ion acceleration

In the future we will be able to:

- Produce C coatings with femtoseconds laser PLD and High Power Impulse Magnetron Sputtering
- Increase the control on the C foam parameters (lower density, designed gradients)
- Use laser-driven ion for applied science (ion beam analysis, neutron imaging, ion implantation, radiation damaging)

