







Laser-driven radiation sources for elemental characterization of materials

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ENSURE

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Exploring the New Science and engineering unveiled by Ultraintense ultrashort Radiation interaction with matter



Present team members:



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www.ensure.polimi.it

Atomic and nuclear analytical methods for materials characterization





Non-destructive



High detection capabilities



Complementary (element/isotope specific,

bulk/surface analysis,

homogeneous/stratigraphic)

... but often...



Large and expensive



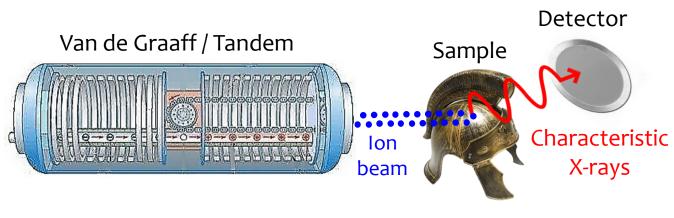
Non-tunable particle energy



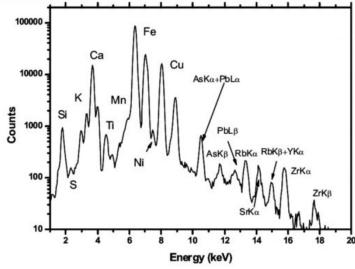
Only one kind of particle is provided

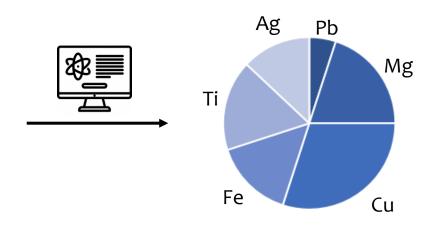
Can laser-driven sources be an option?

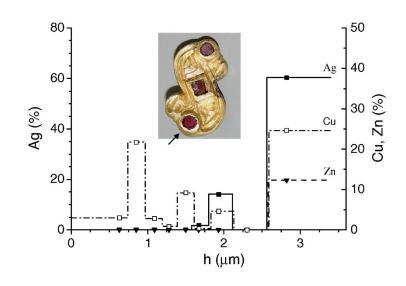
Materials characterization: Particle Induced X-ray Emission (PIXE)



- ❖ 2-5 MeV/u monoenergetic ions
- Concentrations & Depth profiles
- Cultural heritage, environment, biology, forensic analysis



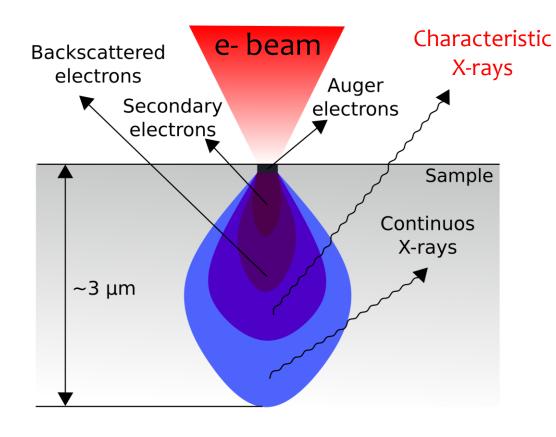




Verma, Hem Raj. Atomic and nuclear analytical methods. Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 2007.

Žiga Šmit, et al. Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section B: Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms, 266(10):2329–2333, 2008.

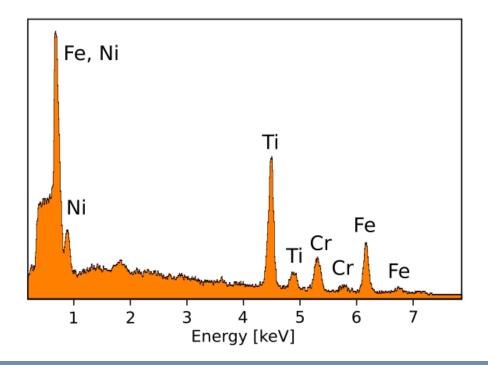
Materials characterization: Energy Dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectroscopy



DC Bell and AJ Garratt-Reed. Energy dispersive X-ray analysis in the electron microscope, volume 49. Garland Science, 2003.

A Pazzaglia, et al. Materials Characterization, 153:92-102, 2019.

- KeV energy electrons
- Small and solid samples
- Fast identification of the elements and concentrations reconstruction from

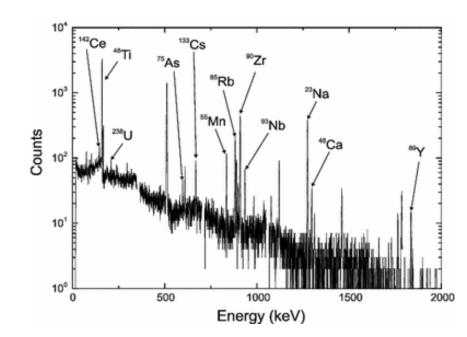


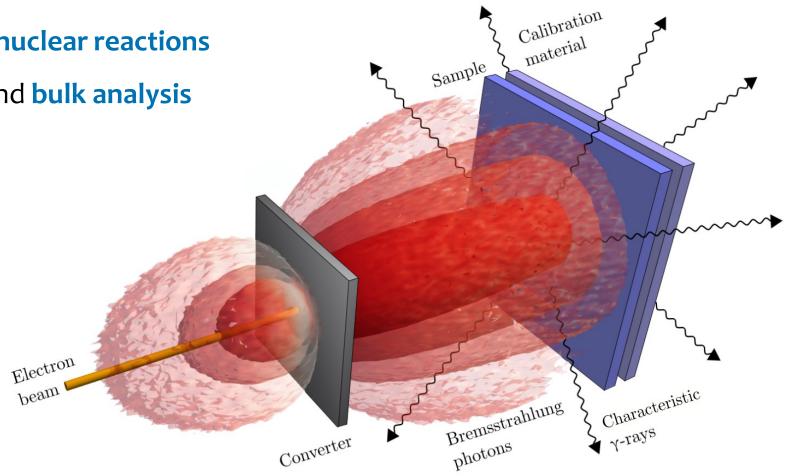
Materials characterization: Photon Activation Analysis (PAA)

❖ 10s MeV e- → bremsstrahlung

Sample activation due to photonuclear reactions

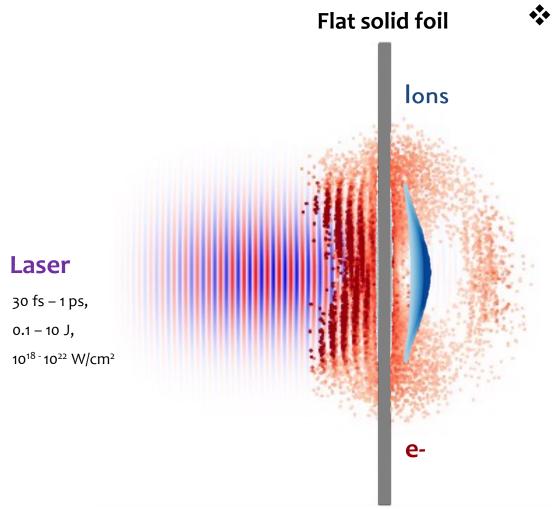
Identification of the elements and bulk analysis



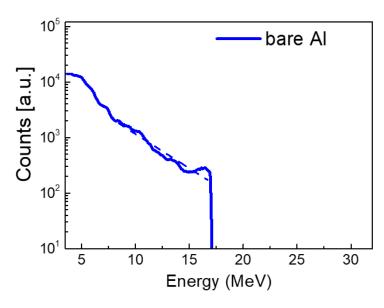


Segebade, Christian, et al. "Principles, methodologies, and applications of photon activation analysis: a review." Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry 312.3 (2017): 443-459.

Can laser-driven sources be exploited for PIXE and EDX?



Solid targets and TNSA acceleration (reliable mechanism, both electrons and ions)



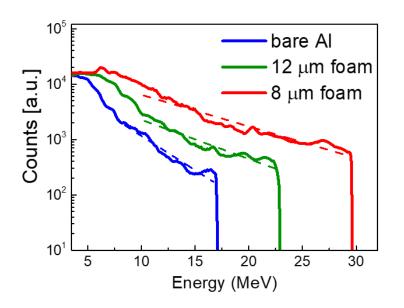
Can laser-driven sources be exploited for PIXE and EDX?

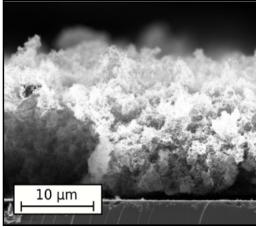


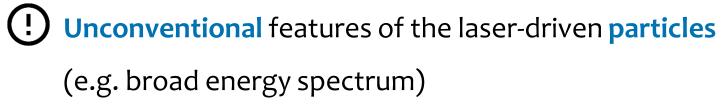
DLT to enhance the acceleration and

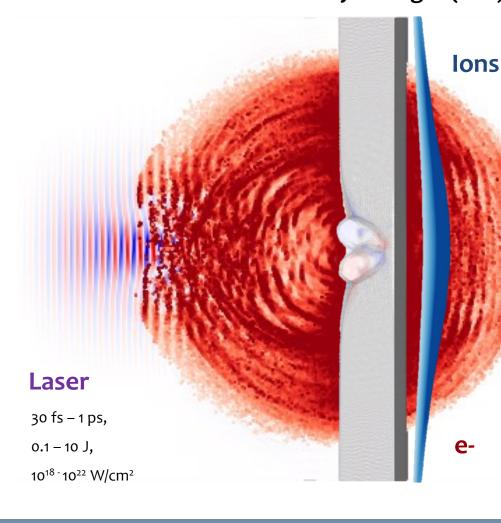
and erc ENSURE

mitigation of the laser requirements







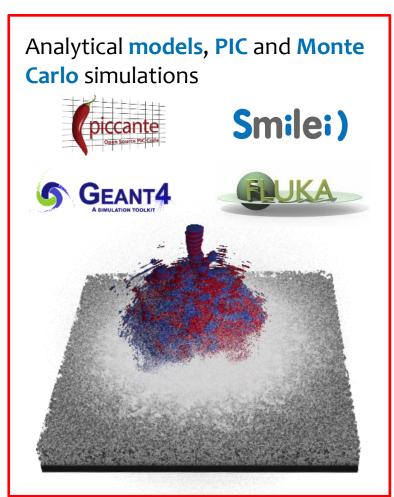


Laser-driven radiation sources for materials characterization, our approach



Investigation through theoretical & experimental methods





DLTs production with controlled properties

Deposition techniques:

- PLD
- HIPIMS



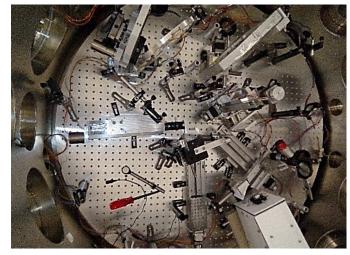
Experimental campaigns

- ❖ Test DLTS
- Materials science

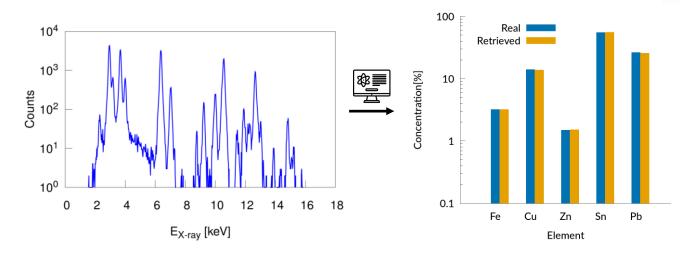


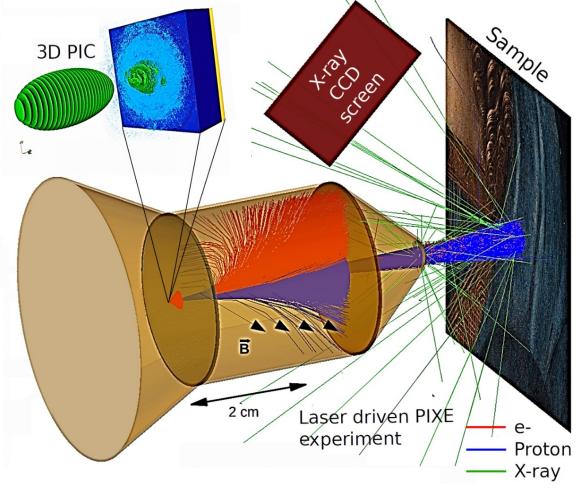




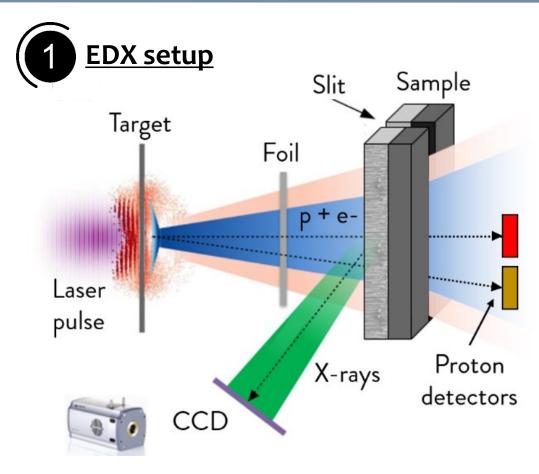


- Pixe theory with non-monoenergetic proton
- ❖ Simulation of laser-driven PIXE realistic scenarios (☐ GEANT4)
- ❖ Software development for the analysis of the X-ray spectra → Sample composition reconstruction

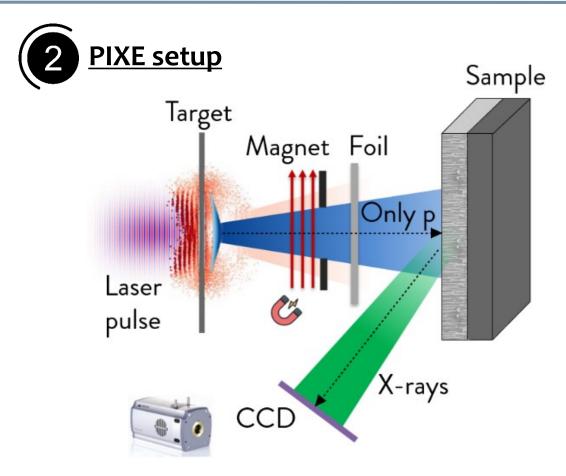




Passoni, Matteo, Luca Fedeli, and Francesco Mirani. "Superintense laser-driven ion beam analysis." Scientific reports 9.1 (2019): 1-11.







Magnet to remove the electrons

Electron and proton contribution to the X-ray production?
GEANT4

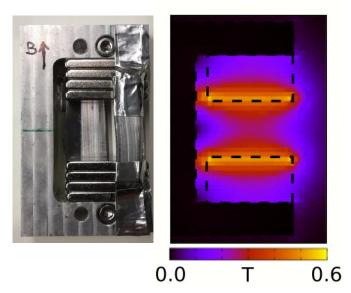


Finite Element Analysis

Electron contribution is dominant

3D Magnetic field distribution

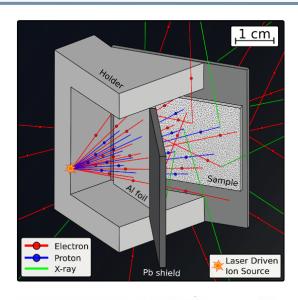
Fast elemental analysis

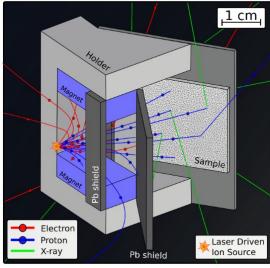




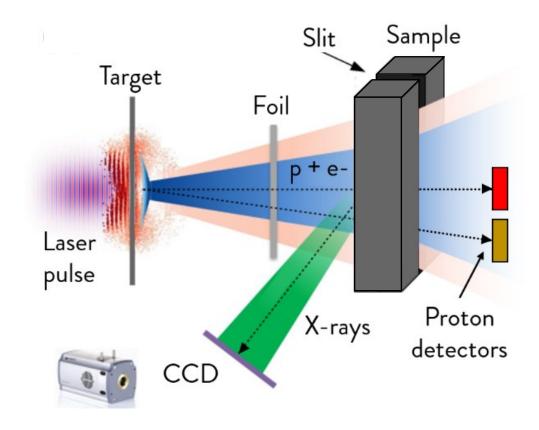
~98% of electrons are removed

Quantitative analysis

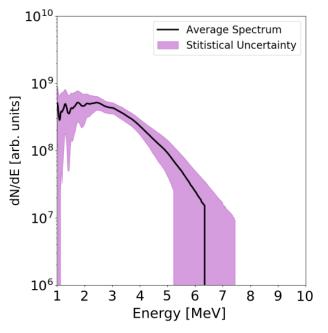


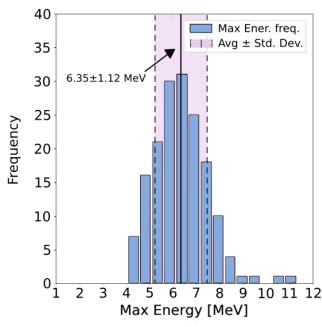






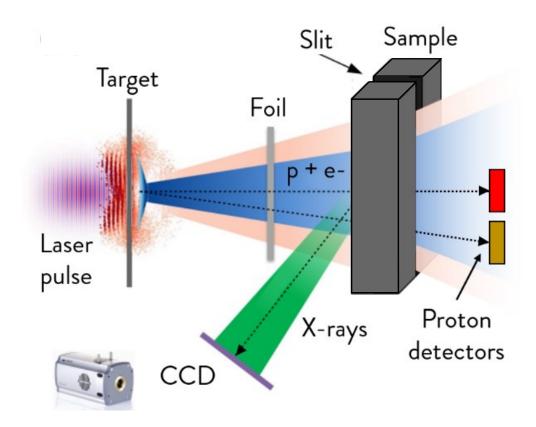
- **❖ Aperture slit** in the middle of the sample
- Proton spectrum characterization (ToF)



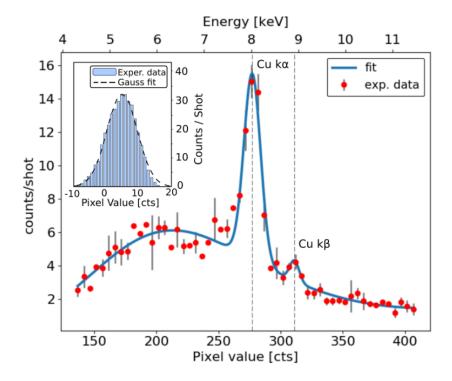




→ Sample irradiation with both electrons and protons



* X-ray CCD energy calibration (pure Cu sample)

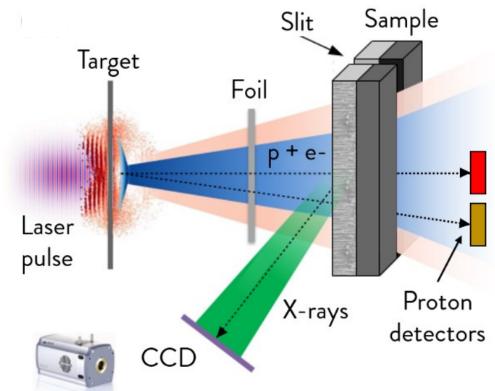


Mirani, F., et al. "Integrated quantitative PIXE analysis and EDX spectroscopy using a laser-driven particle source." Science advances 7.3 (2021): eabc8660.



EDX setup

Sample irradiation with both electrons and protons



Cu-kα

Cu-kα

Fitted spectrum
Fitted peaks
Exper. points

Cu-kβ

Cu-kβ

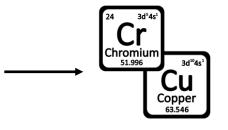
Cu-kβ

Cr

Cu Substrate

Bi-layer sample (Cr

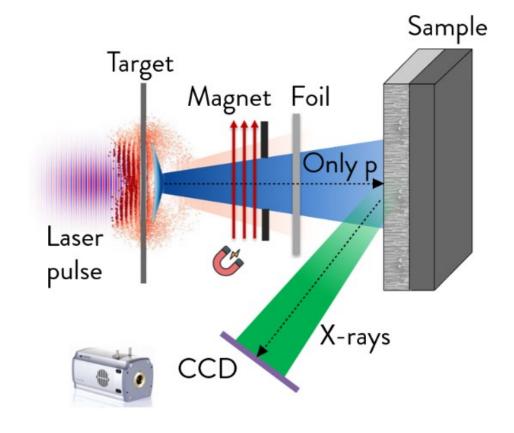
layer + Cu substrate)



Elements are correctly recognized

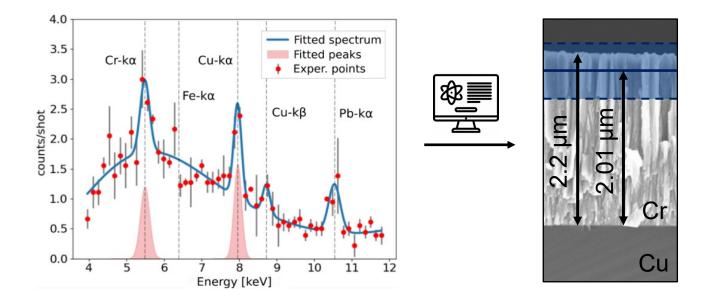


Removal of the electrons with dipole magnet (0.26 T) and lead shielding

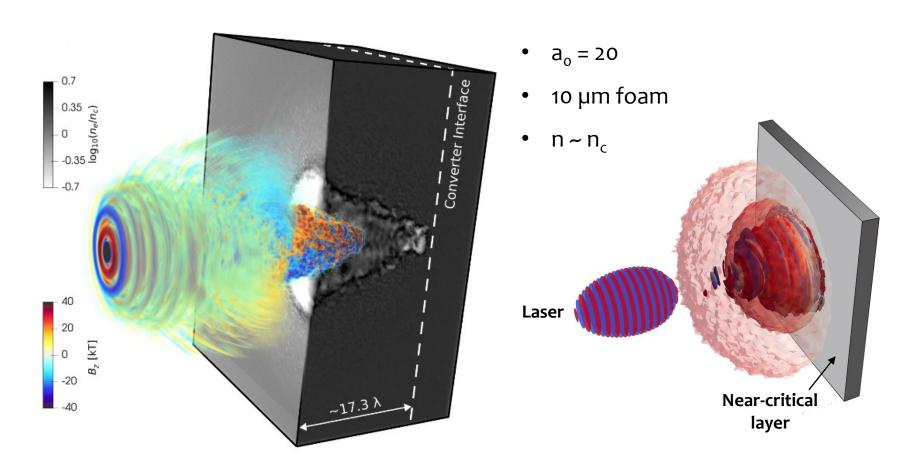


Mirani, F., et al. "Integrated quantitative PIXE analysis and EDX spectroscopy using a laser-driven particle source." Science advances 7.3 (2021): eabc8660.

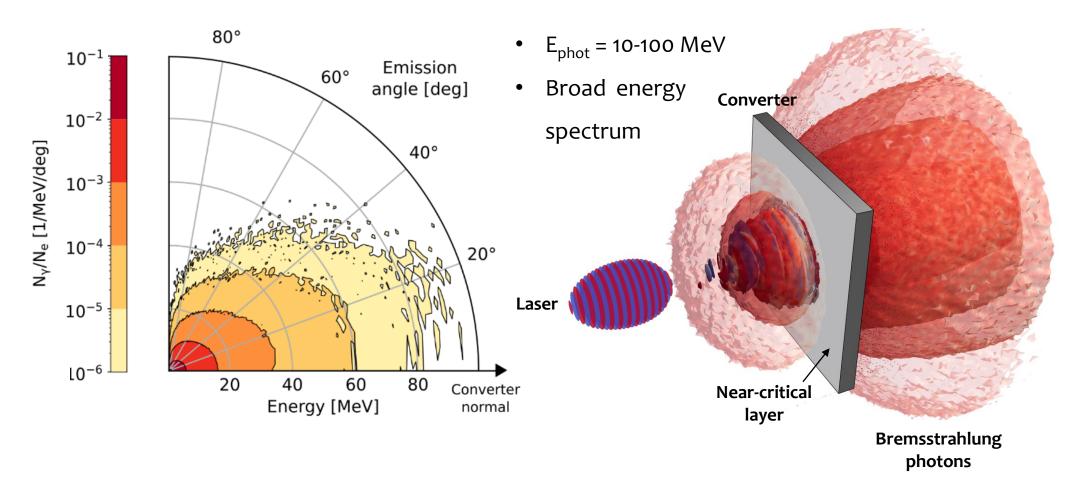
Sample thickness reconstruction exploiting the model developed for the laser-driven PIXE analysis



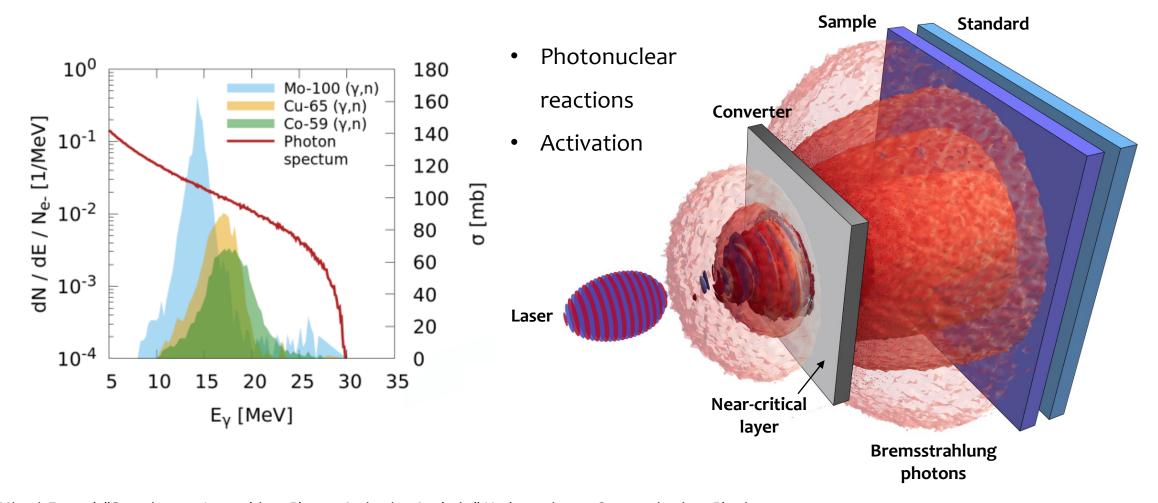
1) Laser interaction with near-critical material → Hot e- generation



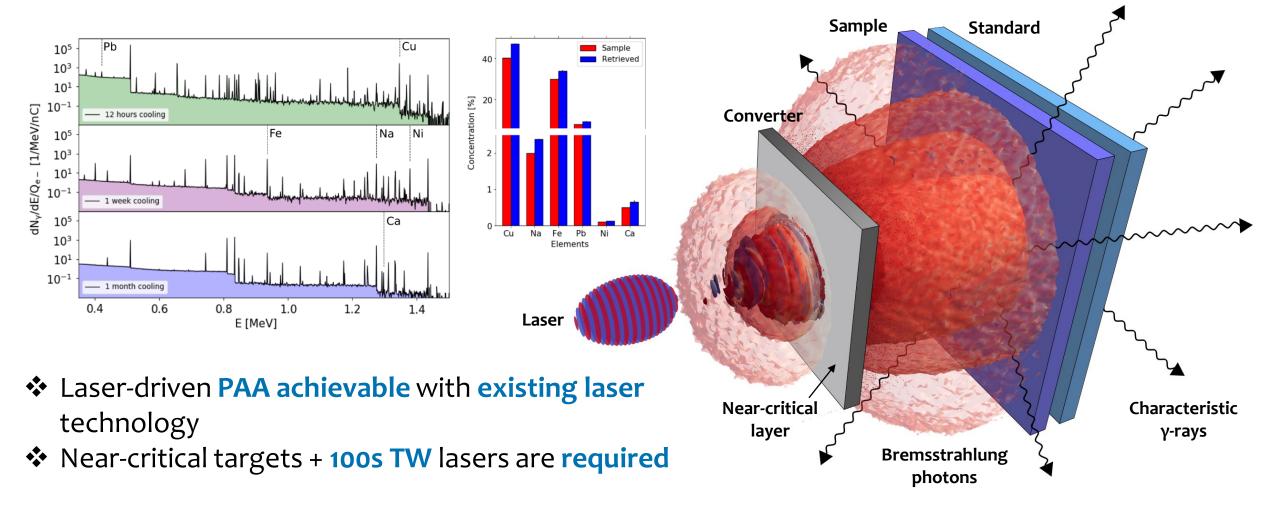
2) Hot e- interaction with mm-thick substrate → Bremsstrahlung photons generation



3) Sample and comparative material irradiation



3) Delayed emission of characteristic γ -rays \rightarrow Composition reconstruction



Laser-driven neutron sources, a numerical investigation



Compact neutron source (DLTs and Be converters) Fast neutron transmission spectroscopy (PFNTS)

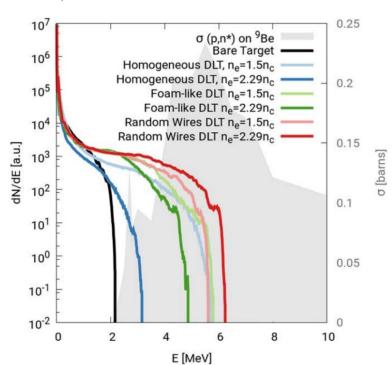
9Be p - n

converter

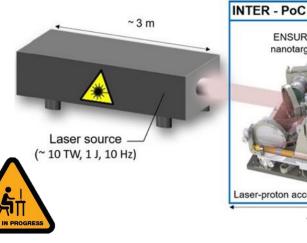
❖ Collaboration wirth Source LAB

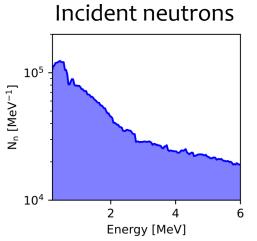


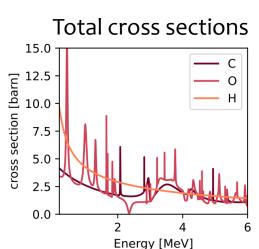
and **GEANT4** simulations



L Fedeli et al 2020 New J. Phys. 22 033045





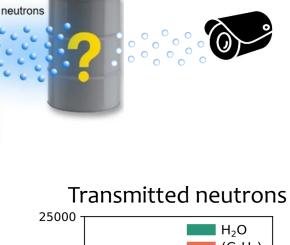


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nanotarget

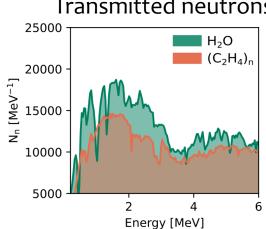
Laser-proton accelerator

~ 50 cm



ToF n-detector

Sample



Conclusions

Combined theoretical and Near-critical experimental approach Double-layer target ~ 3m Laser source (10s TW, 1-10 Hz) Suitable target solutions **Targetry** Be p-n (~ 50 cm) converter Multi-purpose acceleration system

Thank you for the attention!





