

# Kinetic study of nanofoam homogenisation under intense laser irradiation


Workshop on micro- and nano-structured materials for experiments with high-power lasers

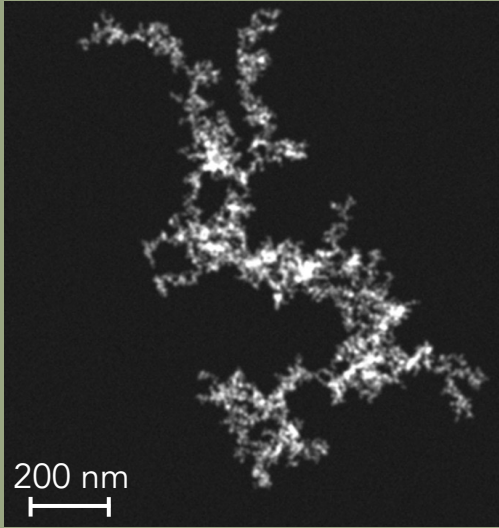


Kevin Ambrogioni, Claudia Mallimaci, Marta Galbiati, Alessandro Maffini, Mattia Cipriani, Francesco Mirani, Fabrizio Consoli, Matteo Passoni



# Nanofoams for laser-plasma interaction

Nanofoams produced with pulsed-laser deposition (PLD) @  NanoLab



Fractal materials  
composed of  
nanoparticle clusters



Mean density related  
to cluster dimension

M. Galbiati et al., under review at Sci. Rep. (2026)  
A. Maffini et al., Plasma Phys. Contr. Fusion, 68:035007 (2026)  
A. Maffini et al., App. Surf. Sci., 599:153859 (2022)  
M. Passoni et al., Plasma Phys. Contr. Fusion, 61:014833 (2020)  
A. Maffini et al., Phys. Rev. Material, 3:083403 (2019)




Talk by Francesco Mirani on 08<sup>th</sup> of June:  
Numerical and experimental activities on nanostructured  
carbon foams for Inertial Confinement Fusion at Politecnico  
di Milano

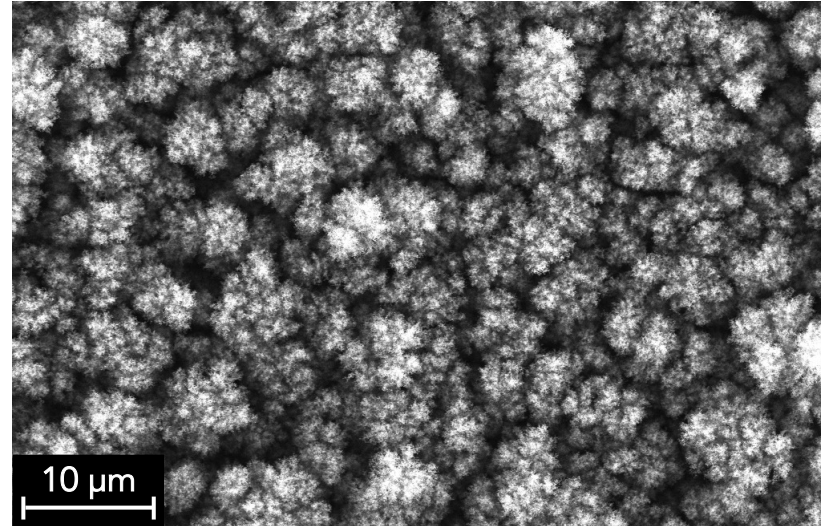
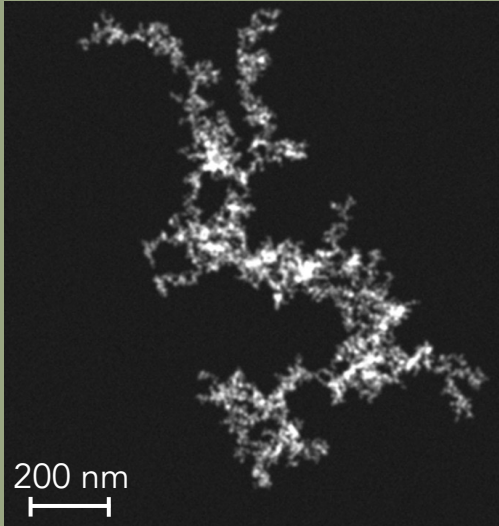


Talk by Maria Sole Galli De Magistris this morning:  
Pulsed Laser Deposition for the synthesis of nanostructured  
materials for high power laser experiments

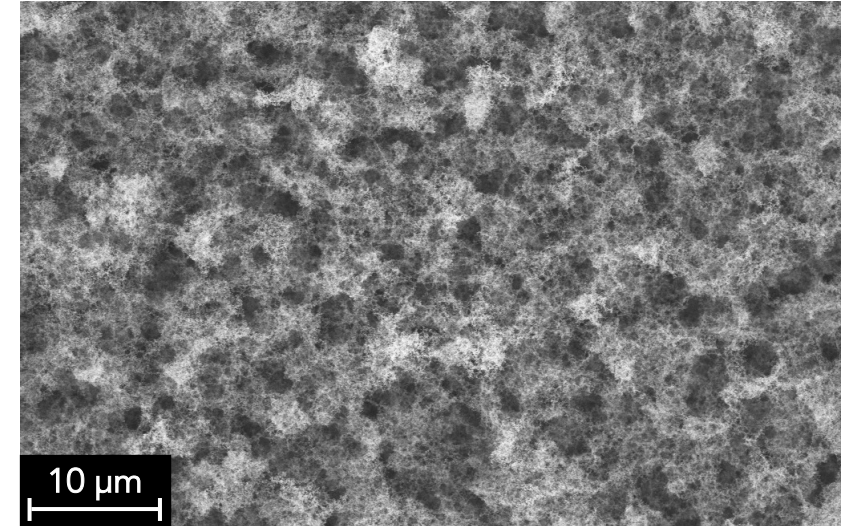


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Tree-like carbon foam (26 mg/cm<sup>3</sup>)



Web-like carbon foam (8 mg/cm<sup>3</sup>)




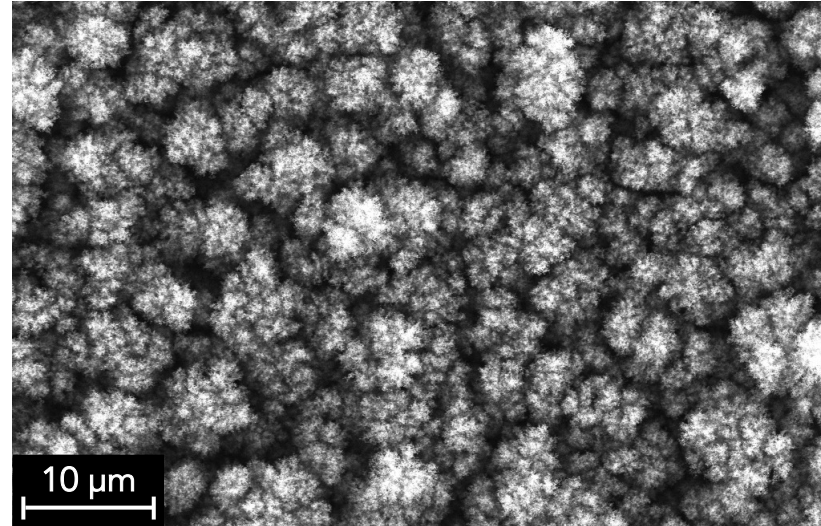
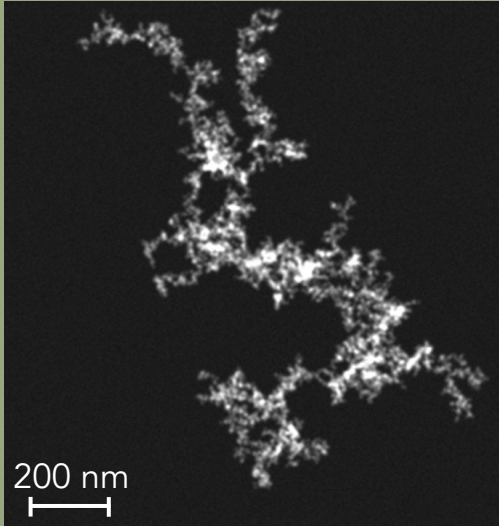
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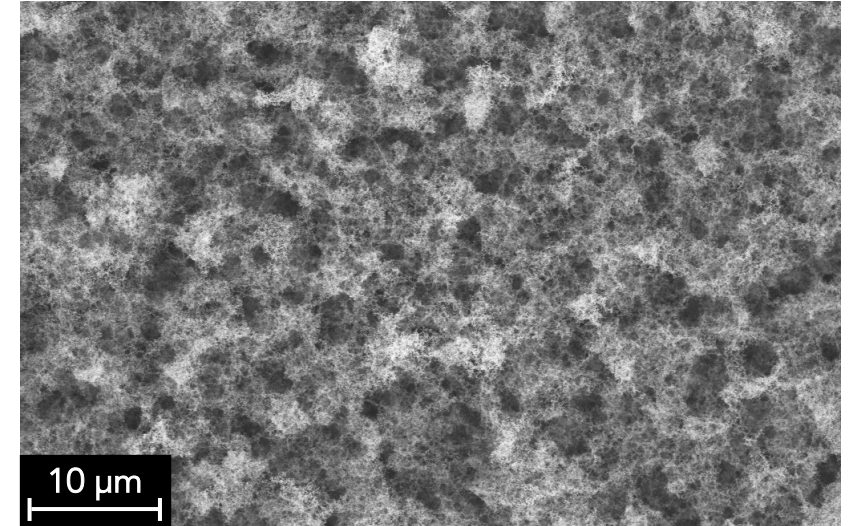
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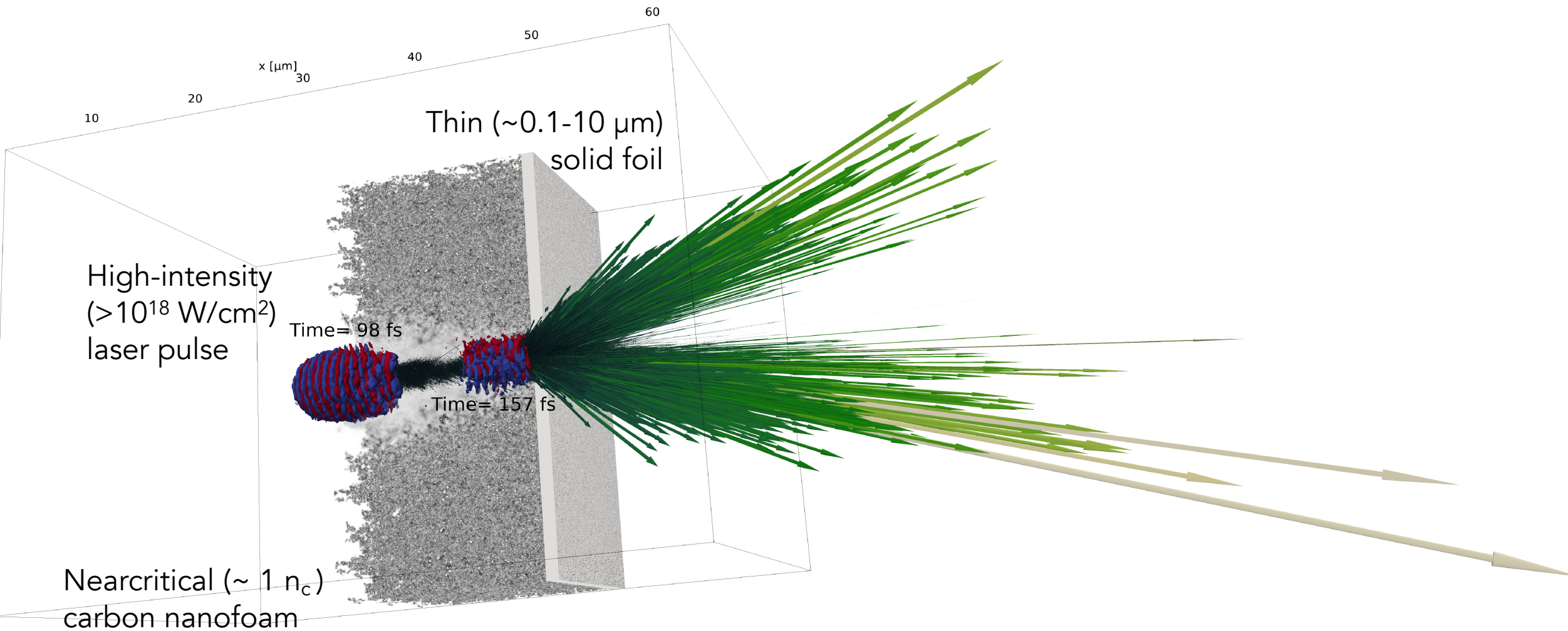


Mean density related  
to cluster dimension

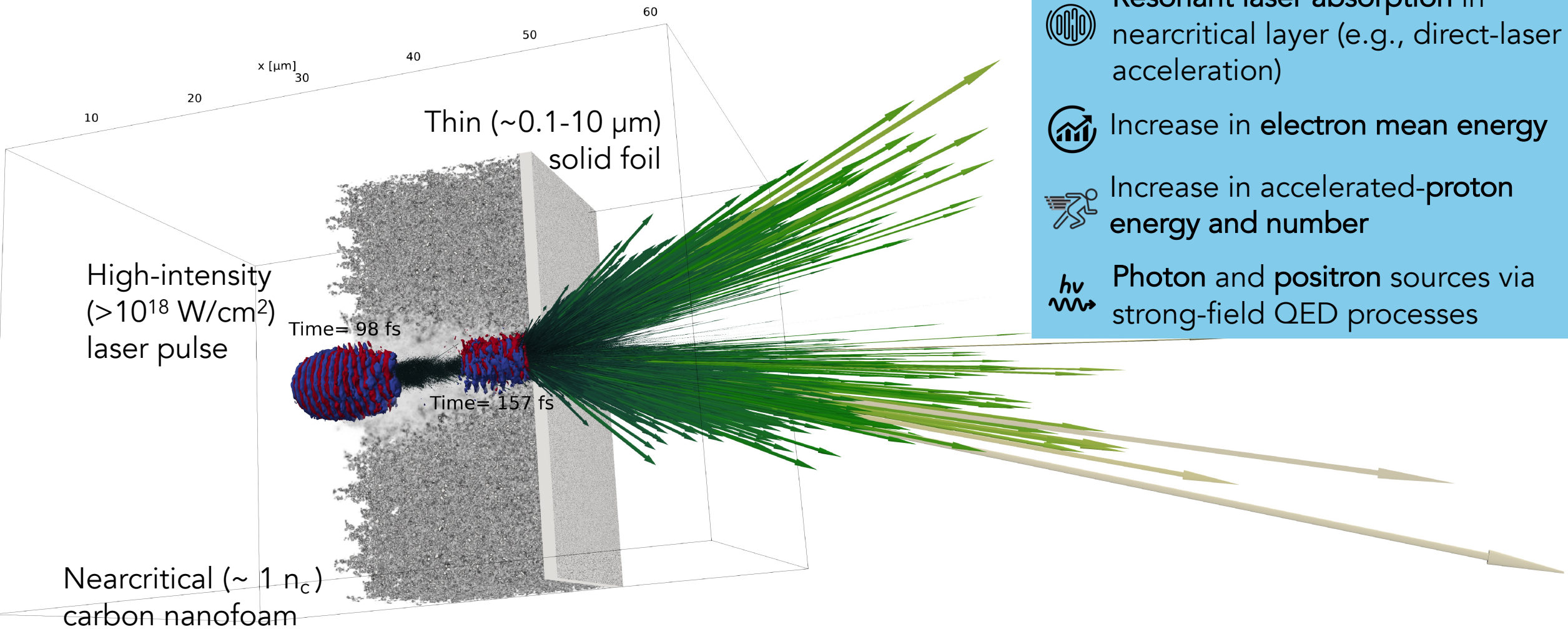
$$\rho_f \sim \rho_{np} N^{-\frac{3-D_f}{D_f}}$$

For PLD nanofoams the snowfall-like aggregation process can be simulated via diffusion-limited cluster-cluster aggregation (DLCCA,  $D_f=1.8$ )

# Laser-nanofoam interaction @ ps-scale



# Laser-nanofoam interaction @ ps-scale



Resonant laser absorption in nearcritical layer (e.g., direct-laser acceleration)



Increase in electron mean energy

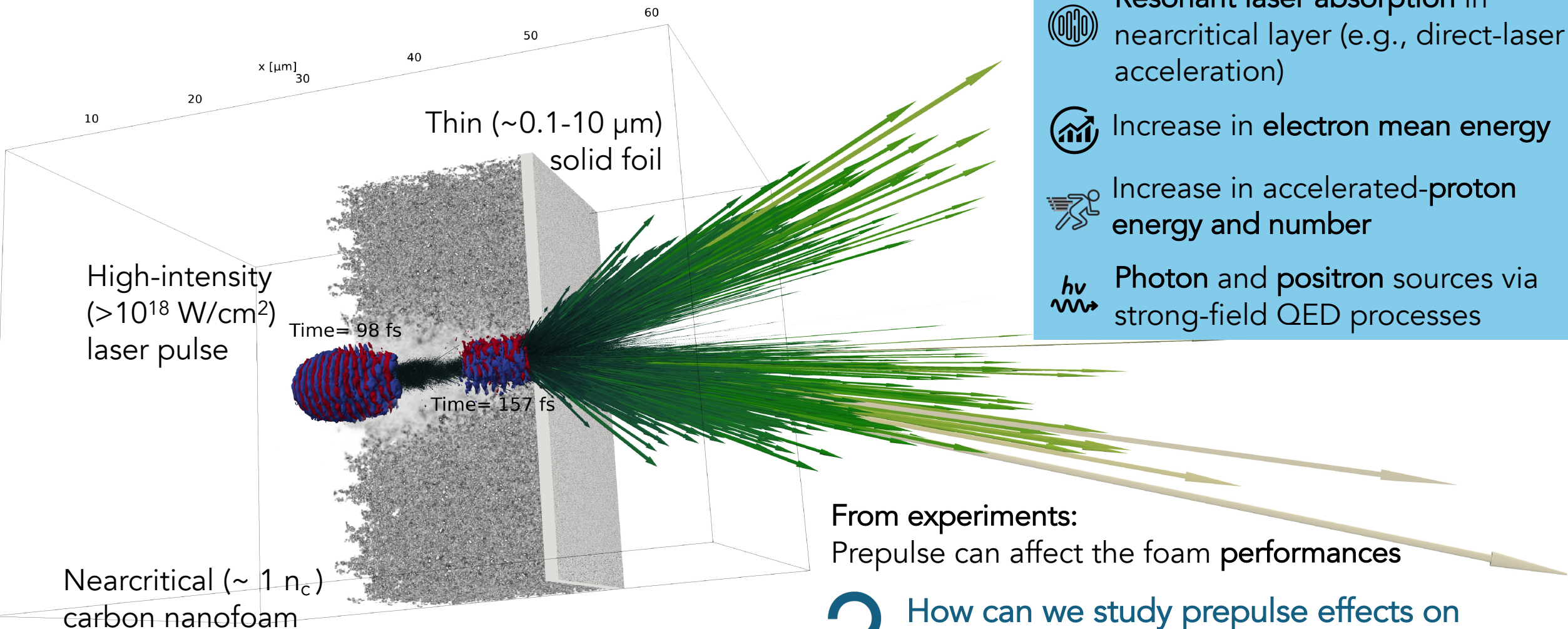


Increase in accelerated-proton energy and number

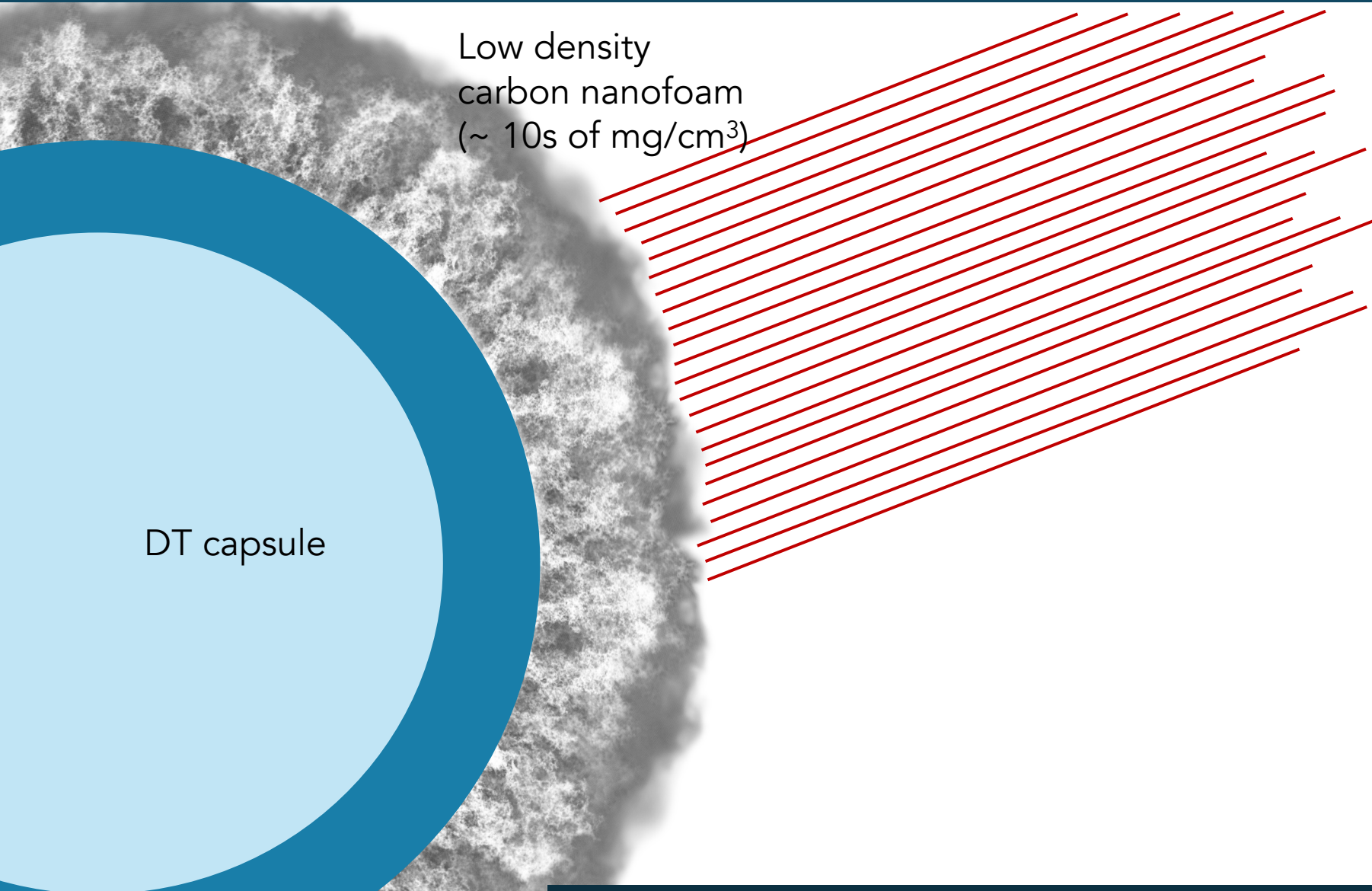


Photon and positron sources via strong-field QED processes

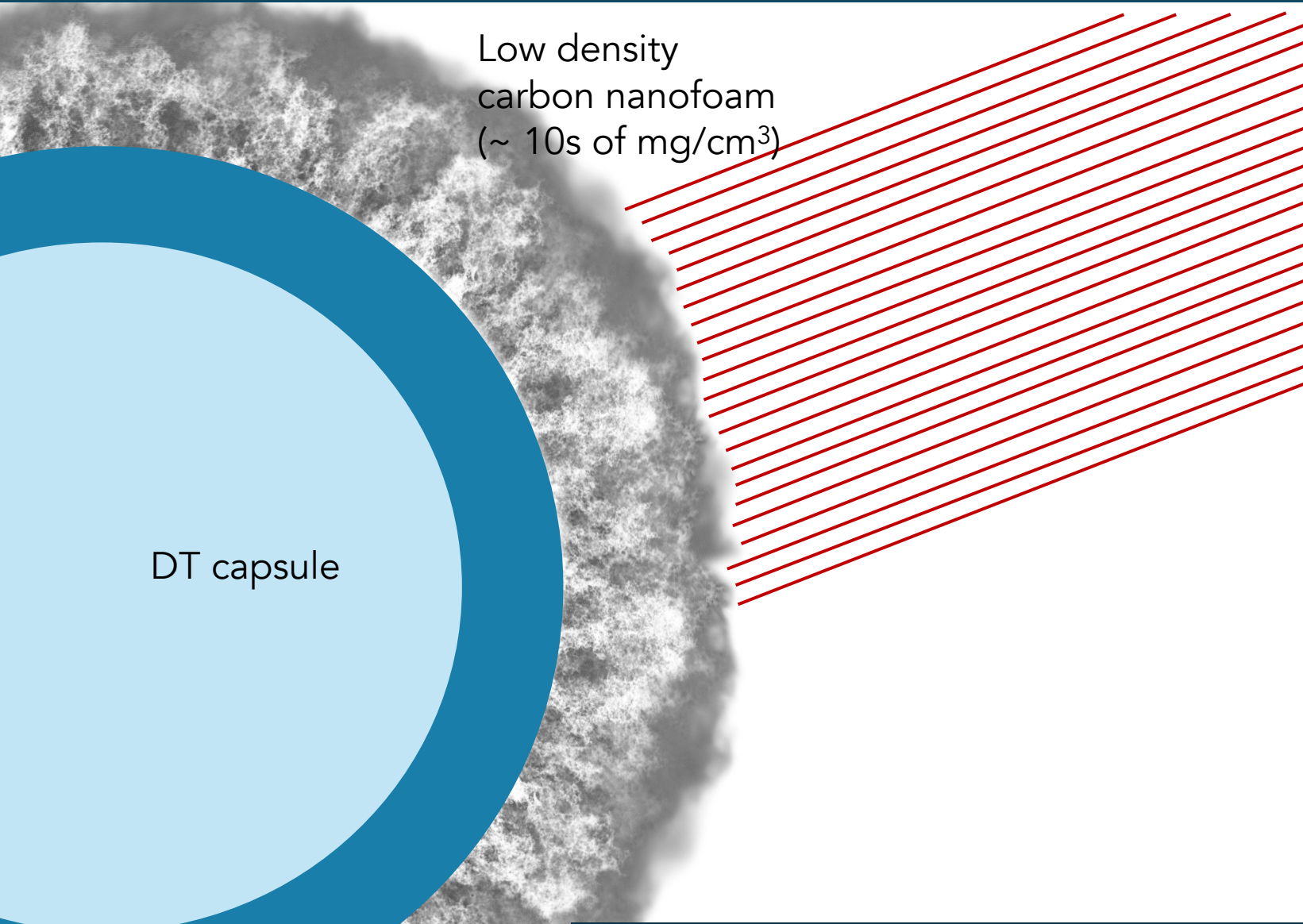
# Laser-nanofoam interaction @ ps-scale



# Laser-nanofoam interaction @ ns-scale



# Laser-nanofoam interaction @ ns-scale



Increase of the ablation loading



Mid-Z material to reduce two-plasmon decay instability

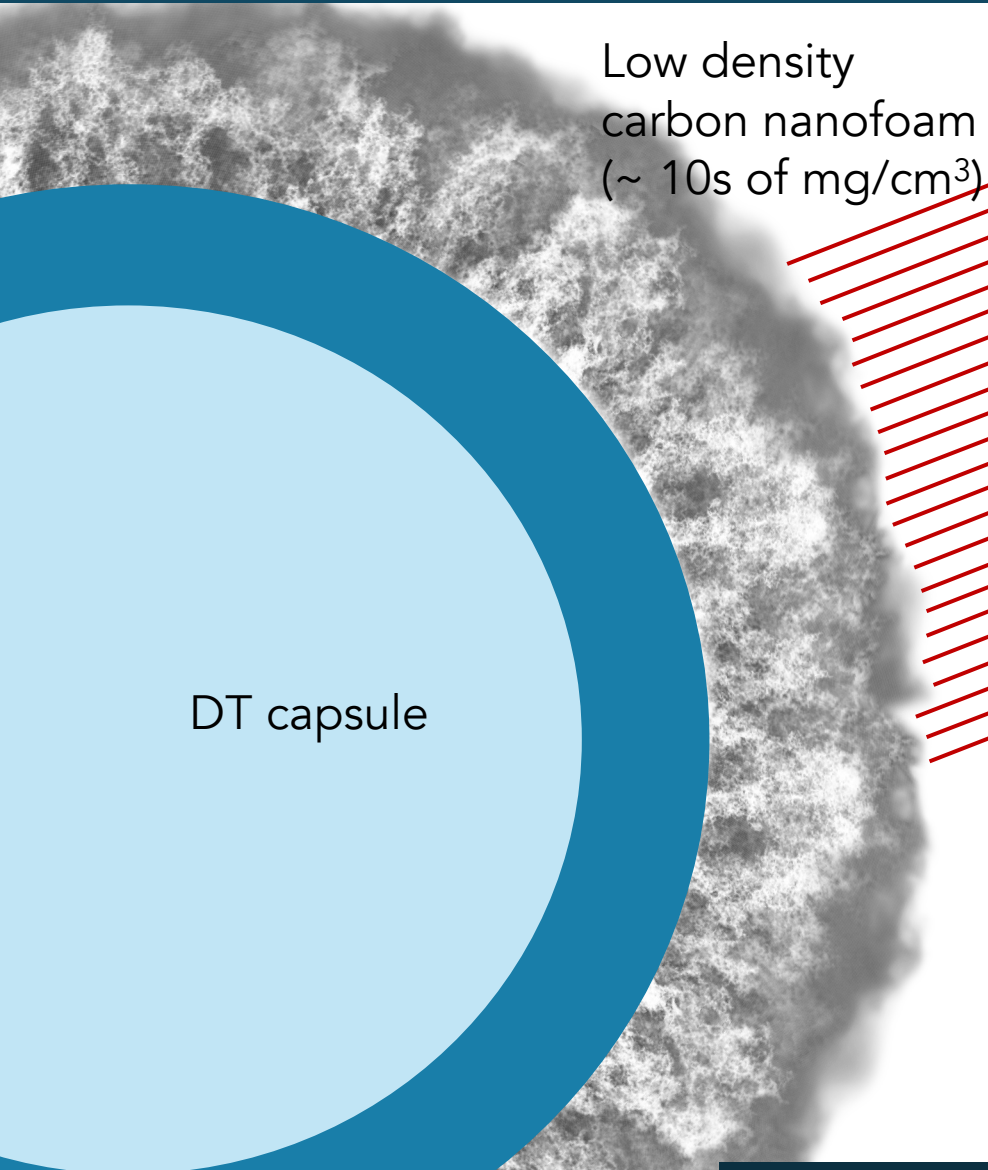


Versatility in tailoring density, morphology and thickness



Nanoscale fractal morphology

# Laser-nanofoam interaction @ ns-scale



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Nanoscale fractal morphology

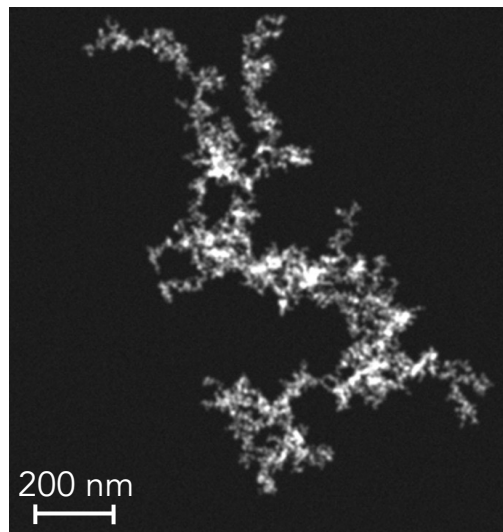
From experiments:

Nanofoam morphology and density affect ablation loading and shockwave propagation

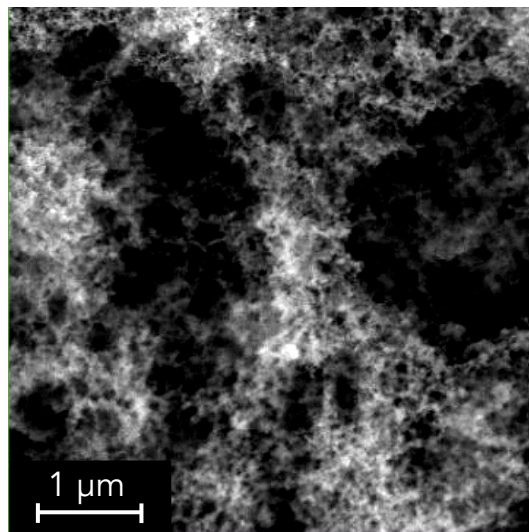


How can we study the morphological effects on laser-plasma interaction?

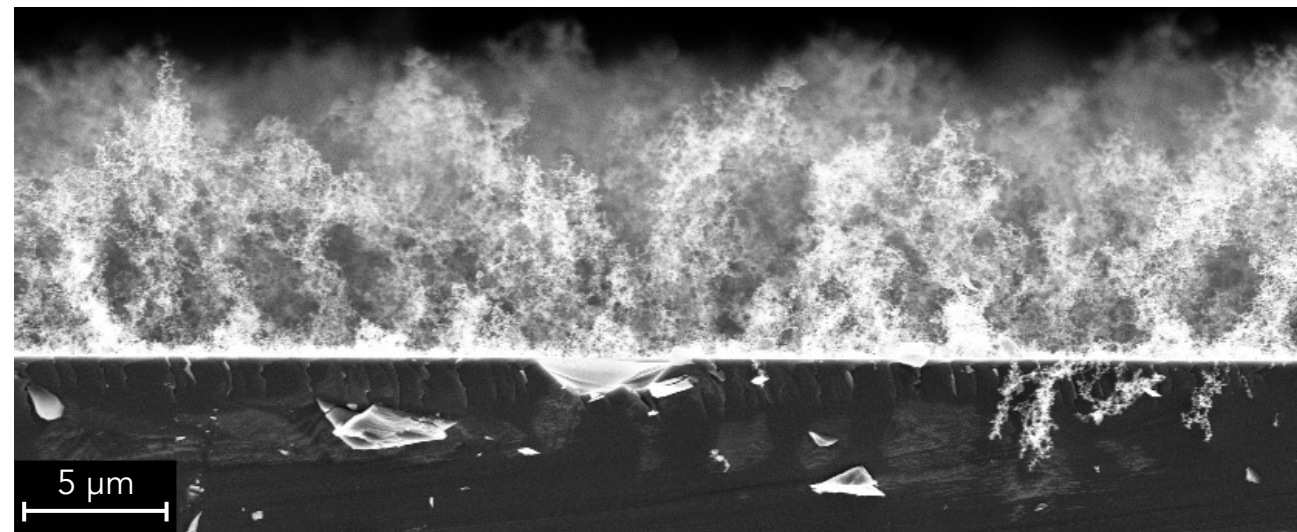
# Studying laser-nanofoam interaction



~10s of nm



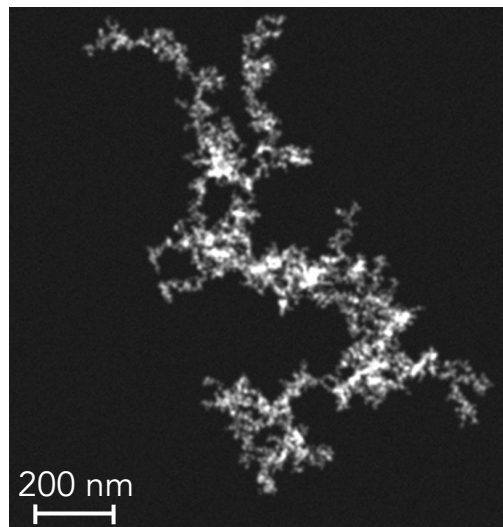
~1 μm



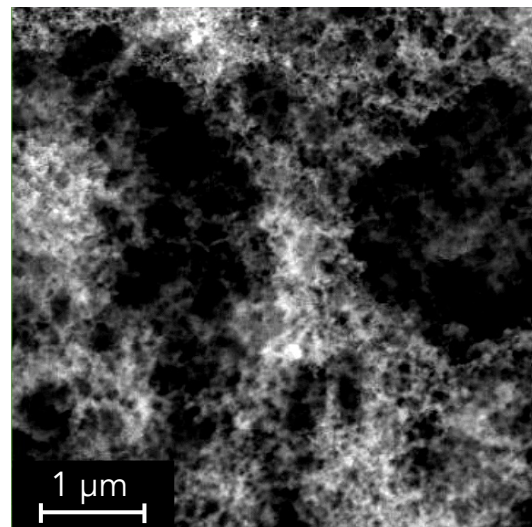
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Spatial scale

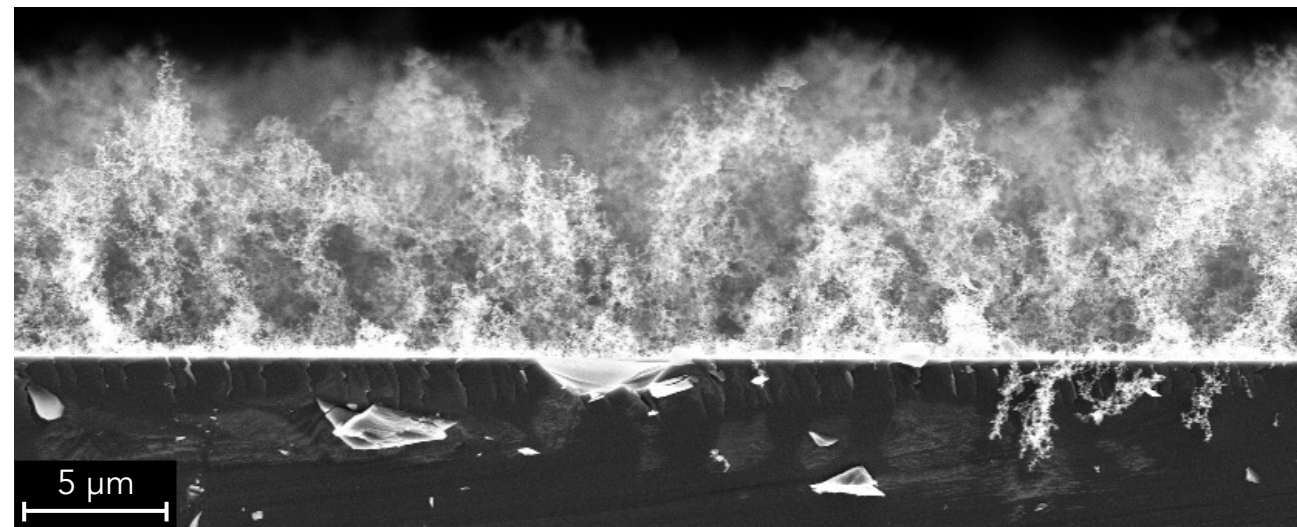
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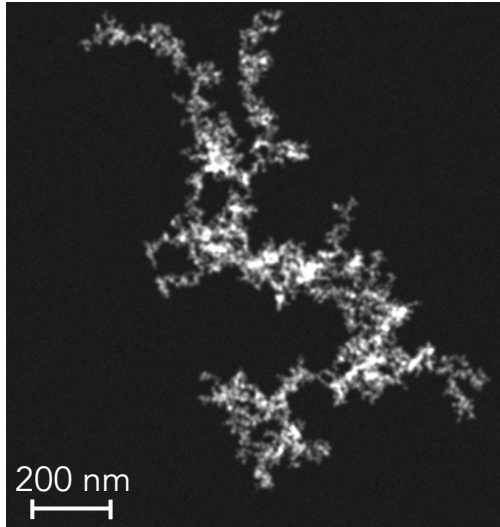
Spatial scale

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Sub-wavelength  
components of foam  
(nanoparticles, clusters)

Affects laser scattering  
and absorption

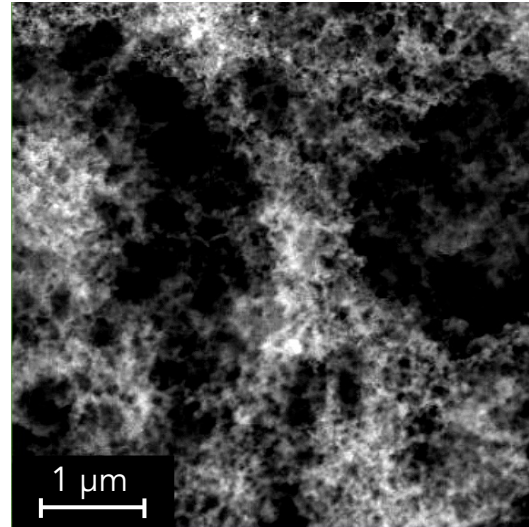
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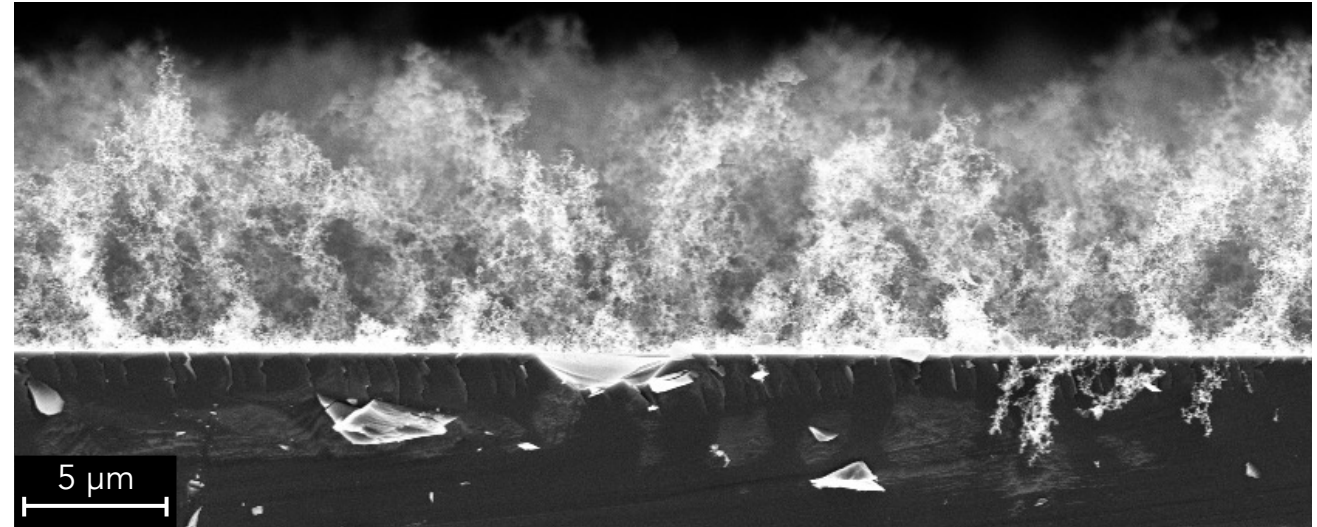
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~1 μm

Void fractions of the  
nanofoam

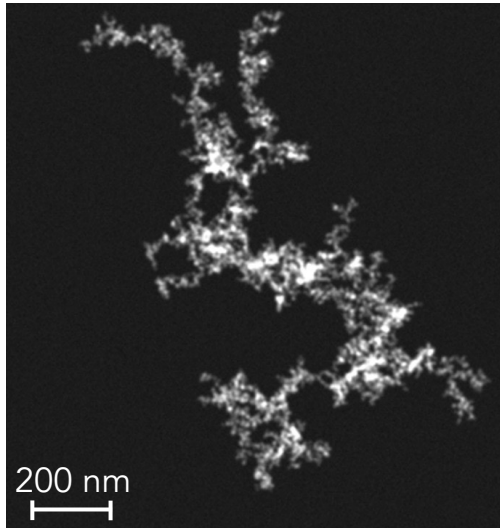
Affects the  
homogenisation time



Spatial scale

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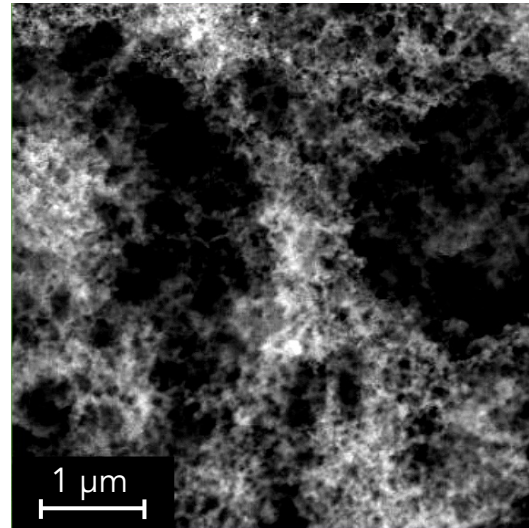
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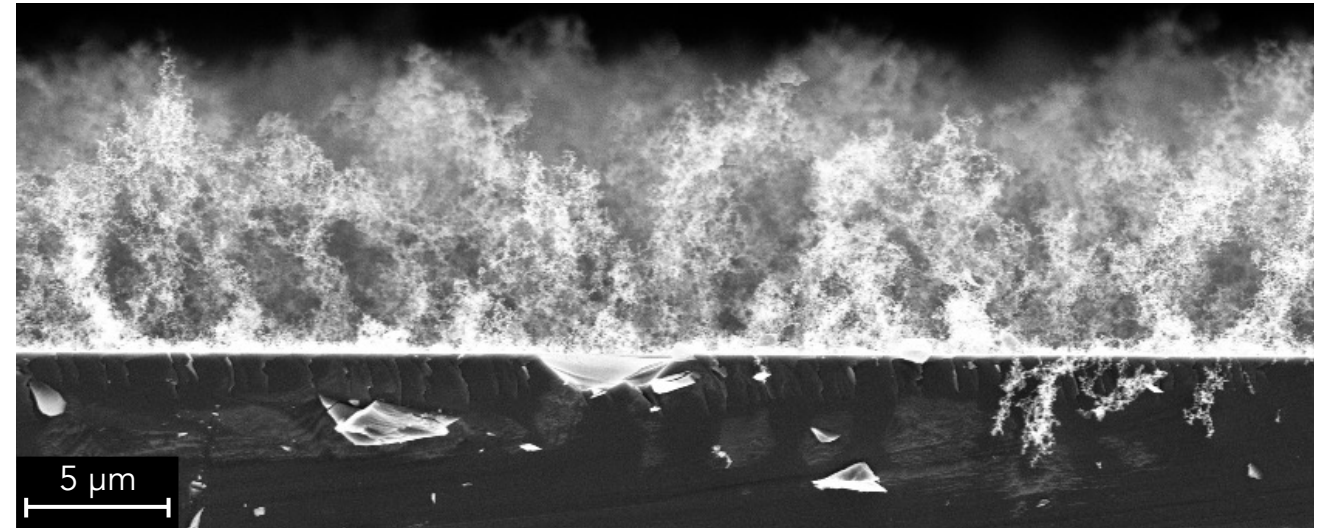
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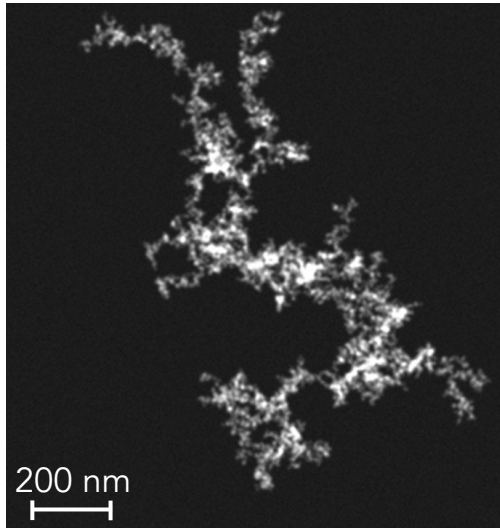
Spatial scale

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Overall nanofoam  
thickness

Affects the macroscopic  
parameters

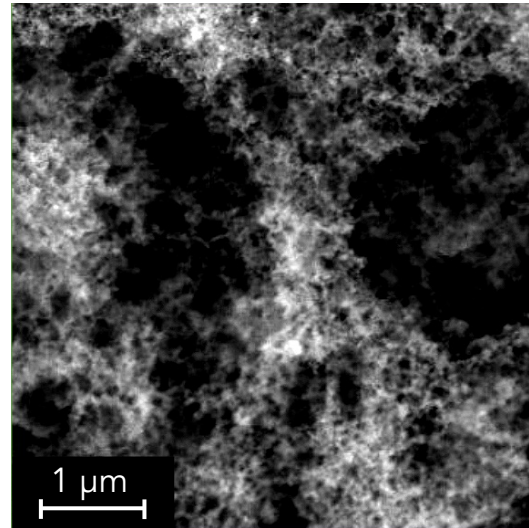
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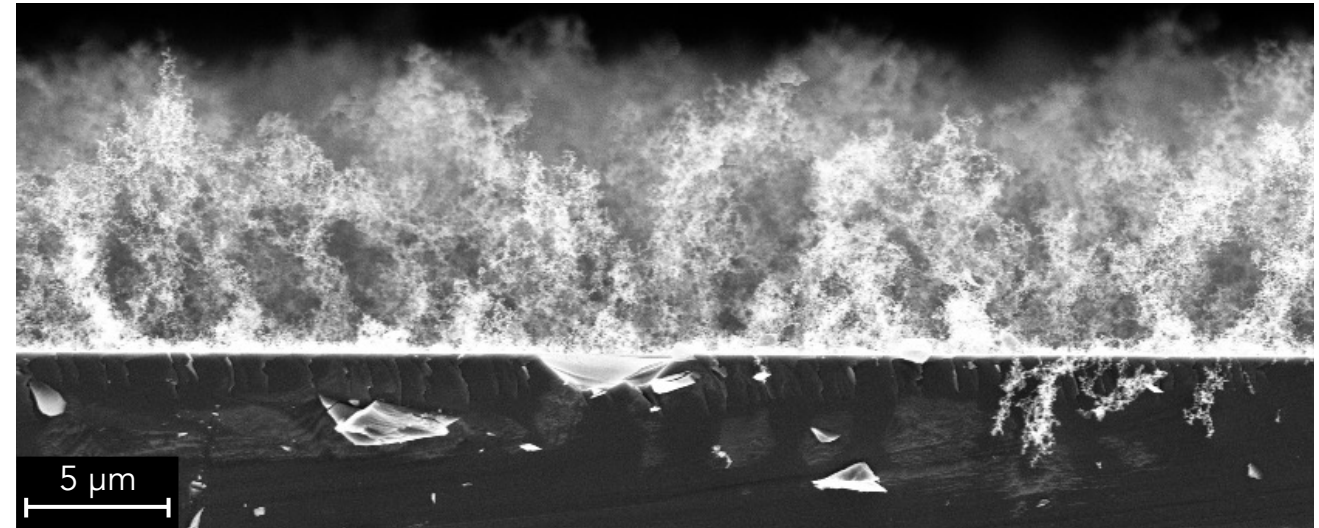
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~1 μm

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Spatial scale

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Overall nanofoam  
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Affects the macroscopic  
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Interplay among the spatial scales affects whole process

# Modelling of nanofoam homogenisation

Kinetic modelling

Fluid modelling



# Modelling of nanofoam homogenisation

## Kinetic modelling

Captures non-equilibrium and non-collisional effects

Self-consistent modelling of laser scattering with sub-wavelength structures

Limited spatial and temporal scales due to computational constraints

## Fluid modelling

# Modelling of nanofoam homogenisation

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Captures non-equilibrium and non-collisional effects

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Enable full scale simulation of laser nanofoam interaction

Cannot capture out-of-equilibrium laser absorption

Approximated ray optics modelling of laser propagation

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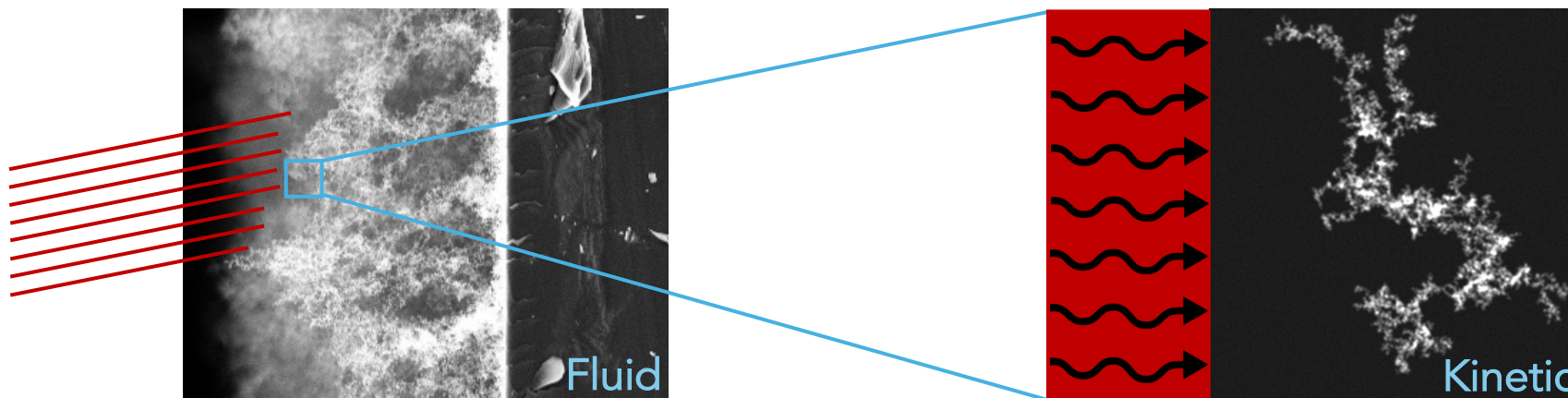
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Homogenisation of sub-wavelength components requires kinetic modelling, hybrid approach for full simulations



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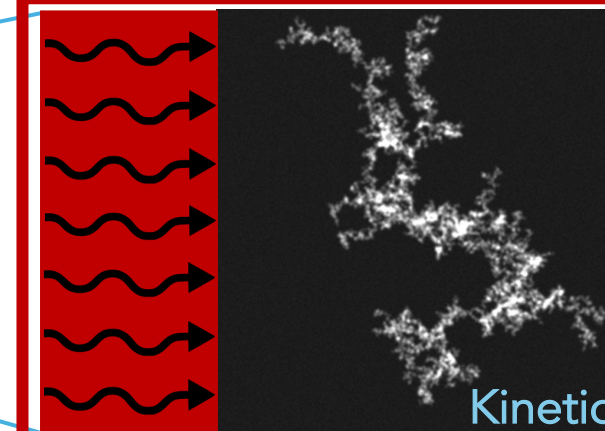
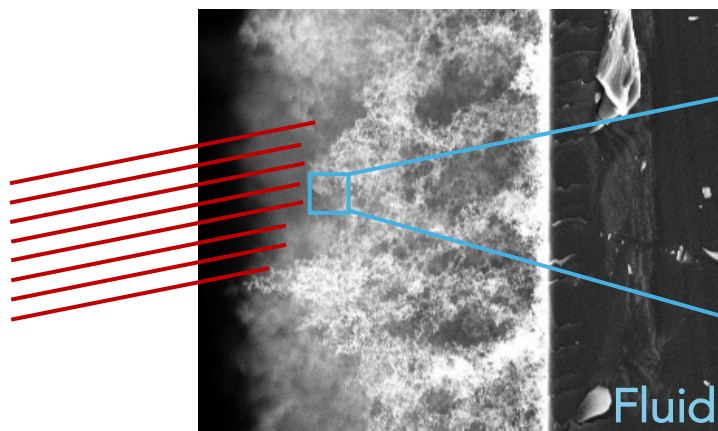
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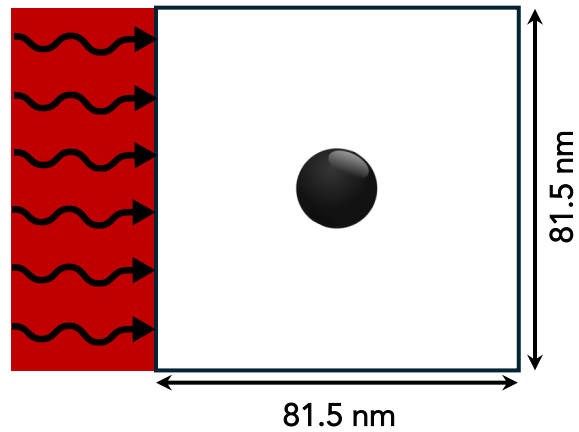
Study of the competing mechanisms driving foam homogenisation

# Particle-in-cell simulations for nanofoam homogenisation

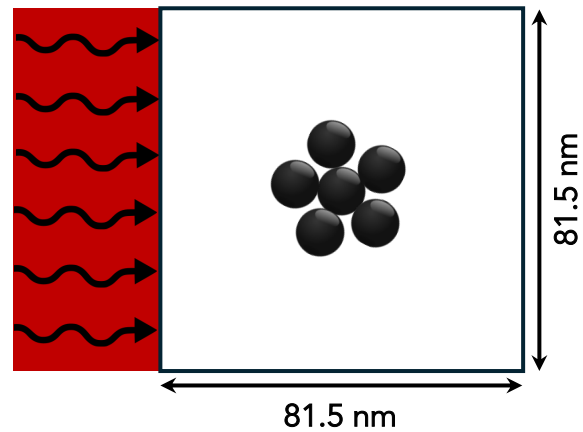
**Smilei**) simulations of nanofoam components to study kinetic effects in foam homogenisation

**2D**

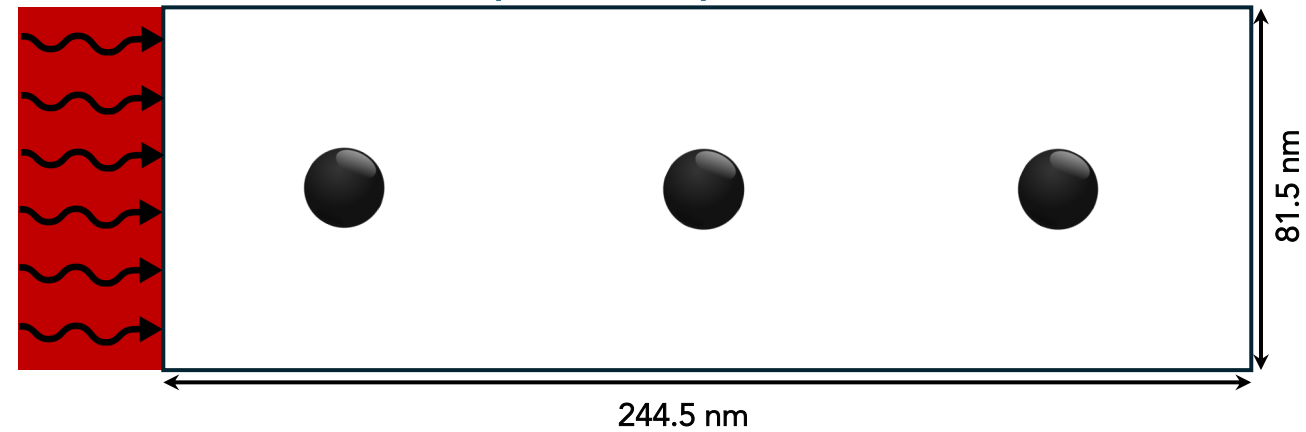
Intensity effects



Geometrical effects



Multiple nanoparticle effects



# Particle-in-cell simulations for nanofoam homogenisation

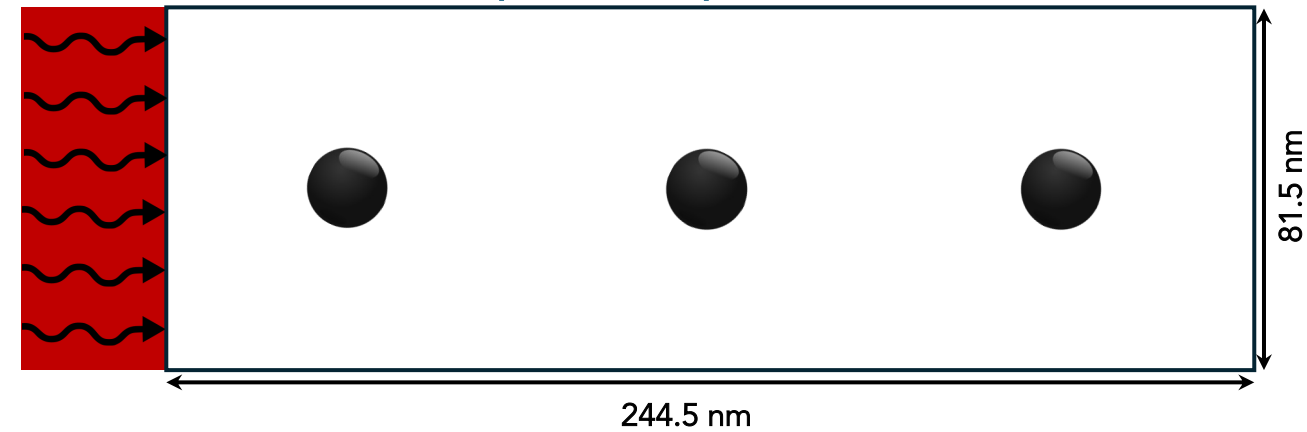
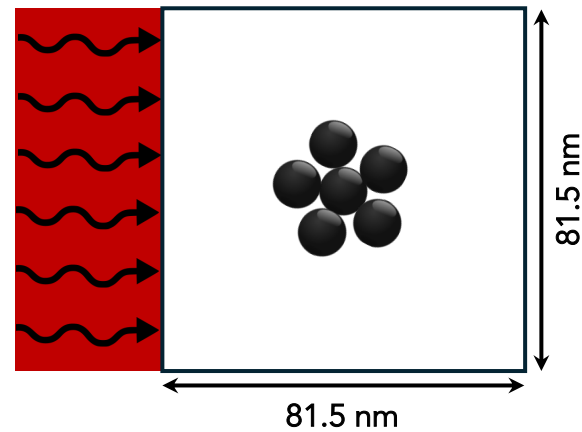
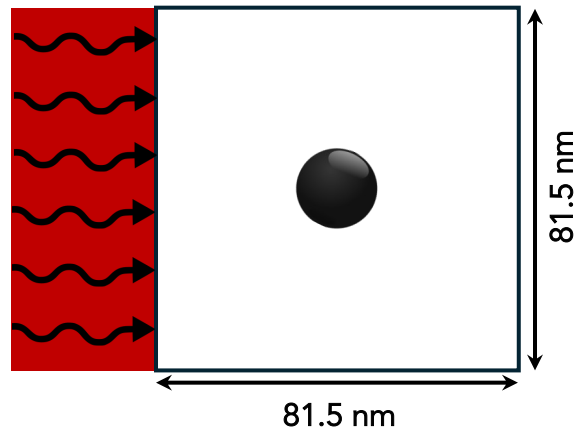
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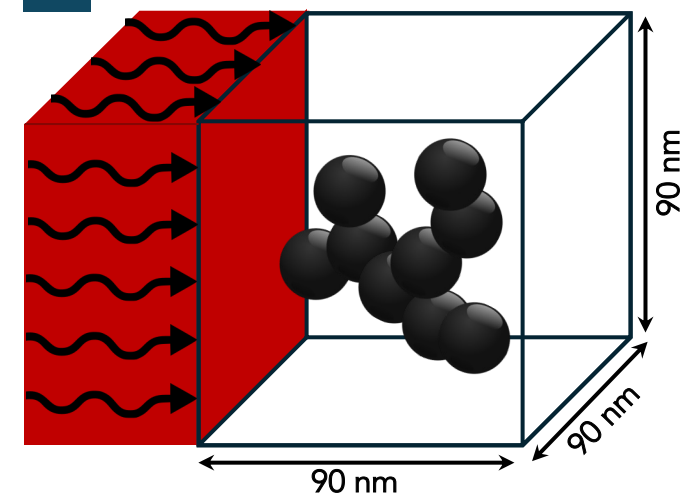
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**3D** Three-dimensional effects

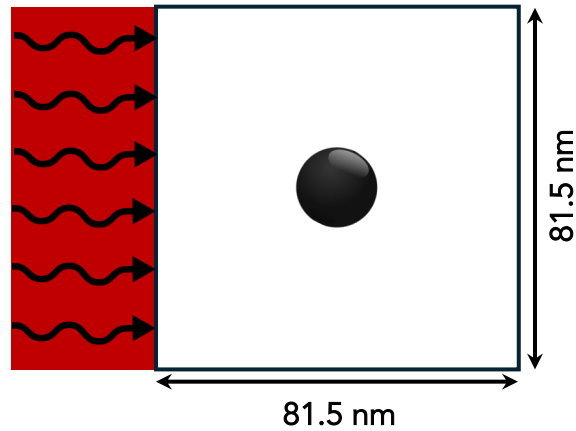


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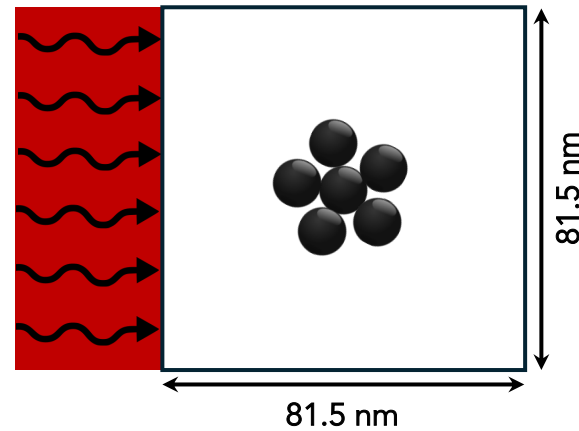
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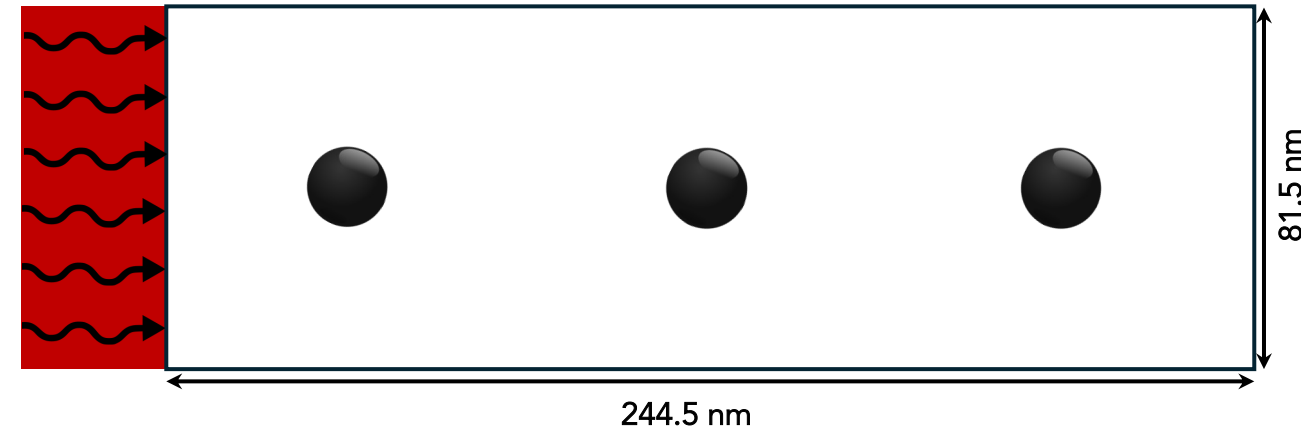
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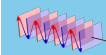
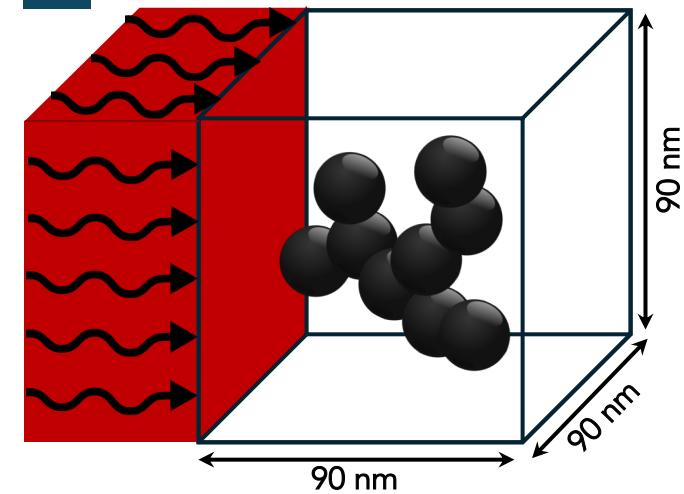
Geometrical effects



Multiple nanoparticle effects



**3D** Three-dimensional effects



Laser irradiation until homogenisation



Periodic and reflective boundary conditions to simulate influence of macroscopic dimension

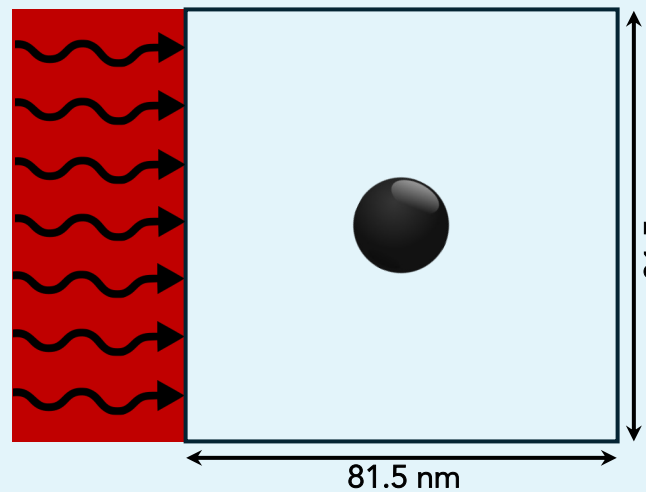








Box size adapted to reach nanofoam mean density @ homogenisation

# Particle-in-cell simulations for nanofoam homogenisation

**Smilei**) simulations of nanofoam components to study kinetic effects in foam homogenisation

2D



-  5-nm-radius ionised graphite ( $n_e=383 n_c$ )
-  Mean density  $26 \text{ mg/cm}^3 = \text{foam density}$  ( $n_e=4.5 n_c$ )
-  800-nm plane wave until homogenisation
-   $10^{12}\text{-}10^{20}\text{-W/cm}^2$  intensity
-  Coulomb collisions
-  Periodic boundary conditions

## Simulation parameters

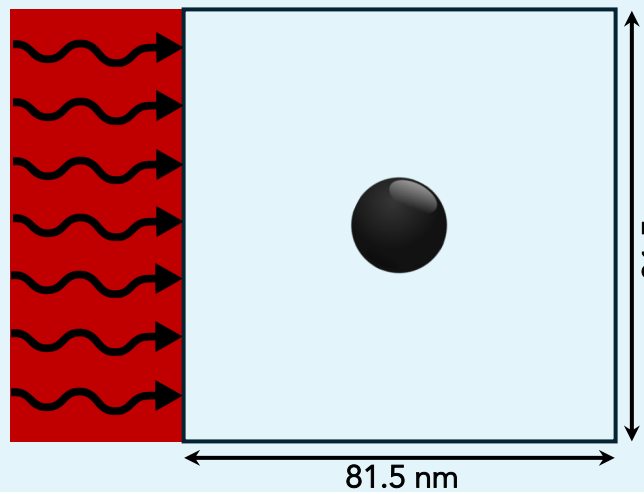
$\Delta x = 0.04 \text{ nm}$   
 c.f.l. = 0.90  
 Electrons per cell:  
 383  
 Ions per cell:  
 64







3D

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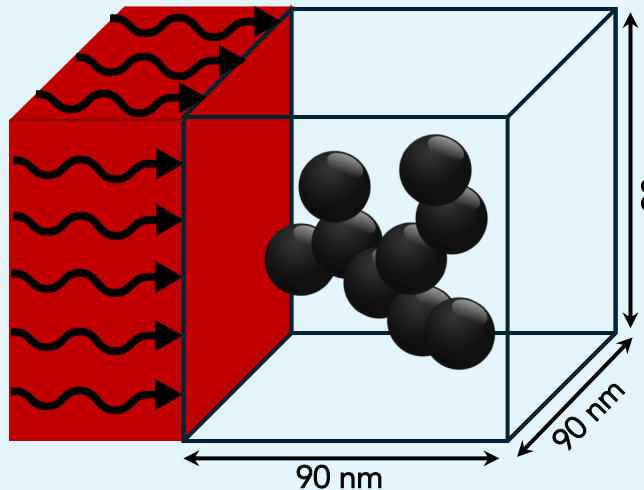








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Simulation parameters

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3D



-  Ionised graphite DLCCA cluster ( $n_e=383 n_c$ )
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-   $10^{16}\text{-W/cm}^2$  intensity
-  Coulomb collisions
-  Periodic boundary conditions

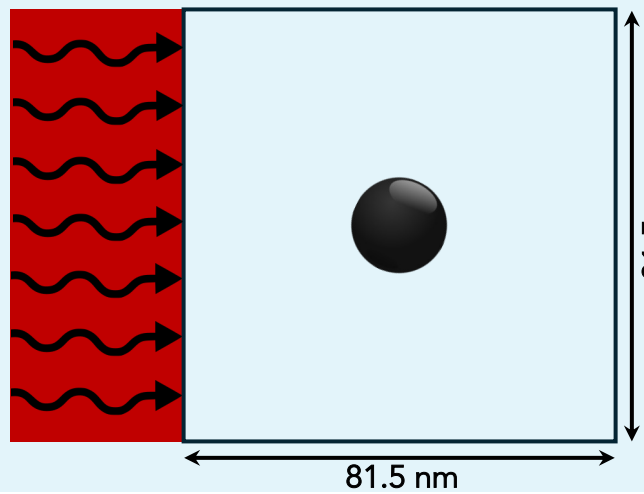
Simulation parameters







$\Delta x = 0.10 \text{ nm}$   
 c.f.l. = 0.95  
 Electrons per cell:  
 50  
 Ions per cell:  
 50

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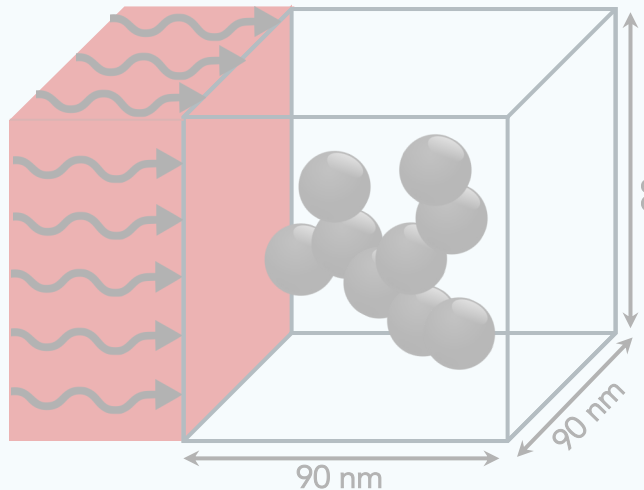








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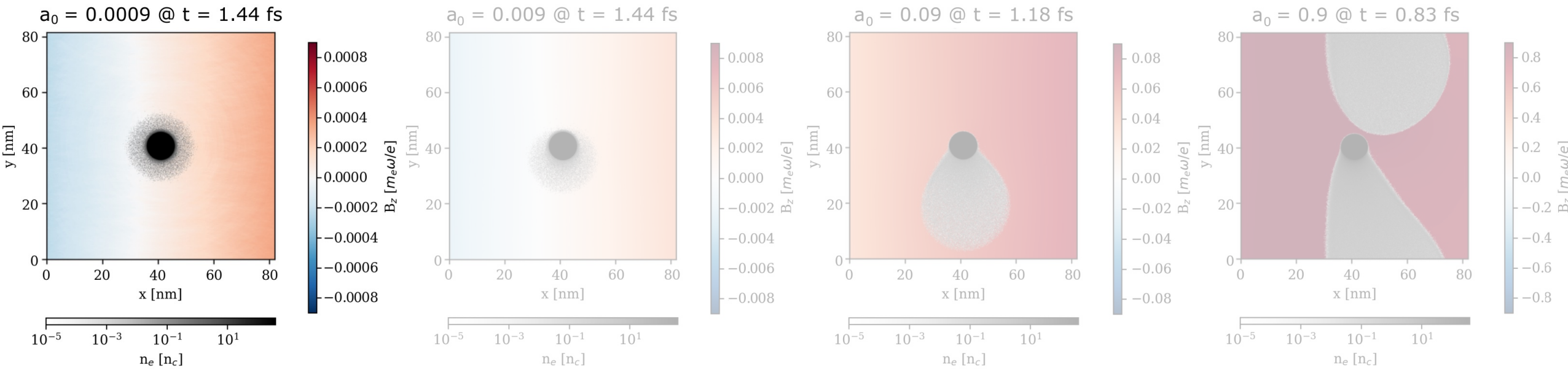


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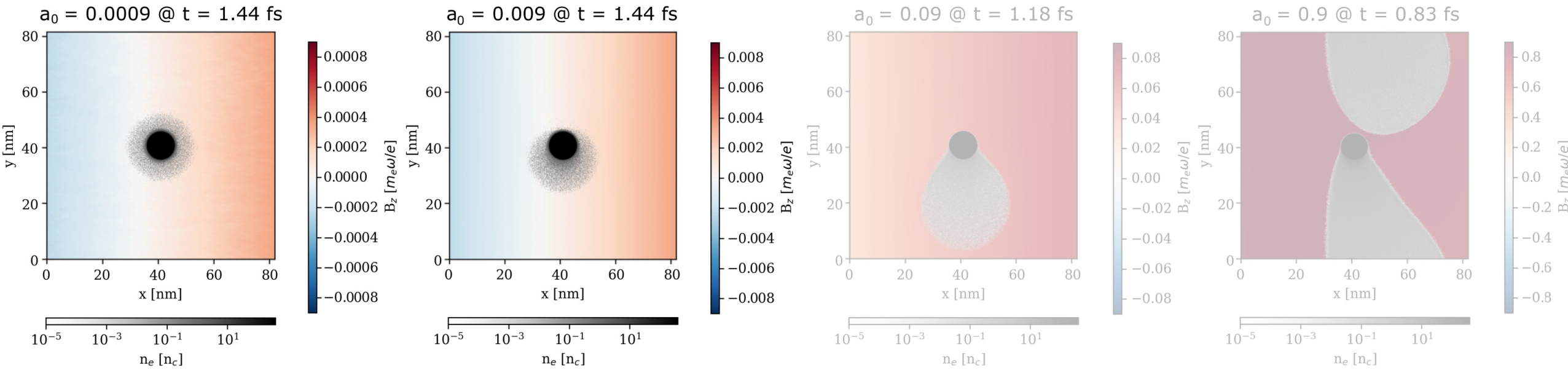
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# Laser intensity effects on homogenisation

 $10^{12}$  $10^{14}$ Intensity [W/cm<sup>2</sup>] $10^{16}$  $10^{18}$ 

Laser interacting via  
collisions

# Laser intensity effects on homogenisation

 $10^{12}$ 

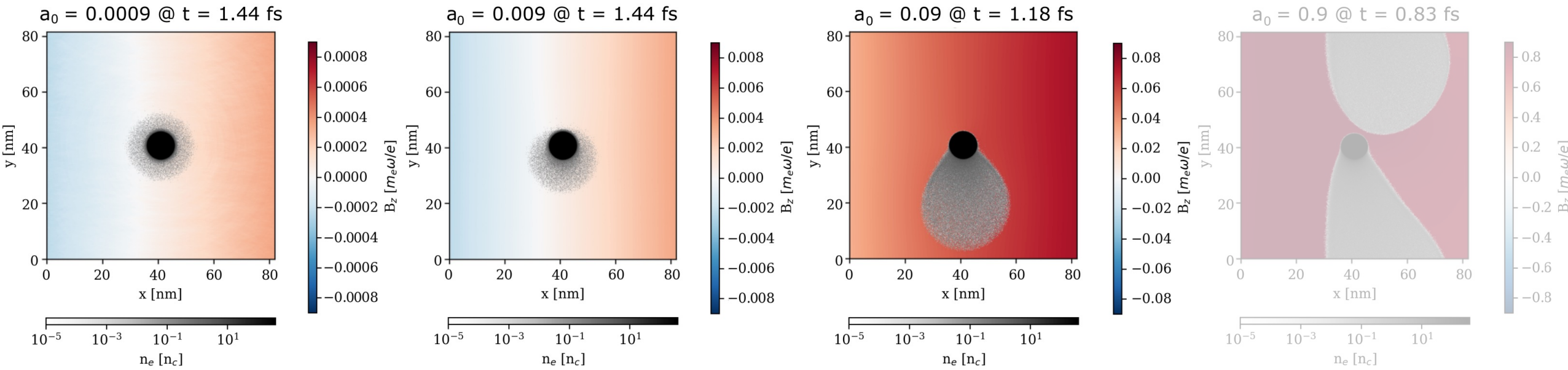
Laser interacting via collisions

 $10^{14}$ 

Electrons ejected by laser field

Intensity [W/cm<sup>2</sup>] $10^{16}$  $10^{18}$

# Laser intensity effects on homogenisation

 $10^{12}$ 

Laser interacting via collisions

 $10^{14}$ 

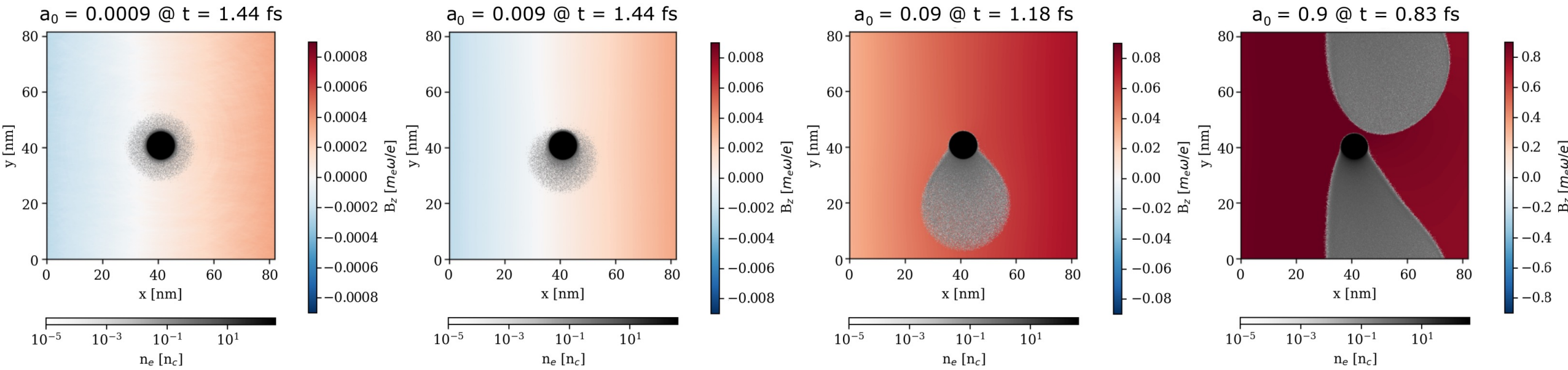
Electrons ejected by laser field

Intensity [W/cm<sup>2</sup>] $10^{16}$ 

Non-collisional ablation increases

 $10^{18}$

# Laser intensity effects on homogenisation

 $10^{12}$ 

Laser interacting via  
collisions

 $10^{14}$ 

Electrons ejected by laser  
field

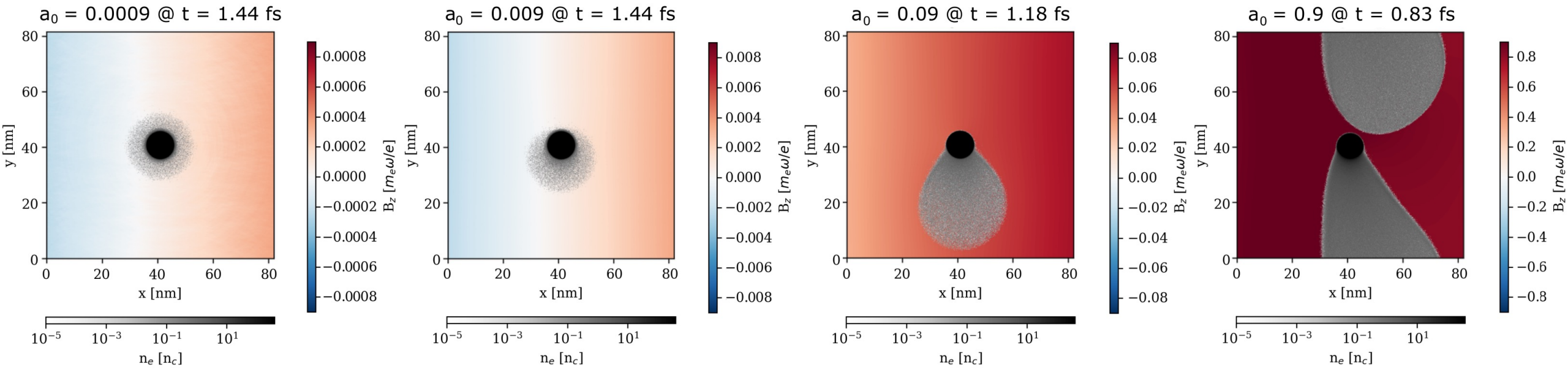
Intensity [W/cm<sup>2</sup>] $10^{16}$ 

Non-collisional ablation  
increases

 $10^{18}$ 

Relativistic electron  
motion (8-shape)

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Intensity [ $\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ ] $10^{16}$ 

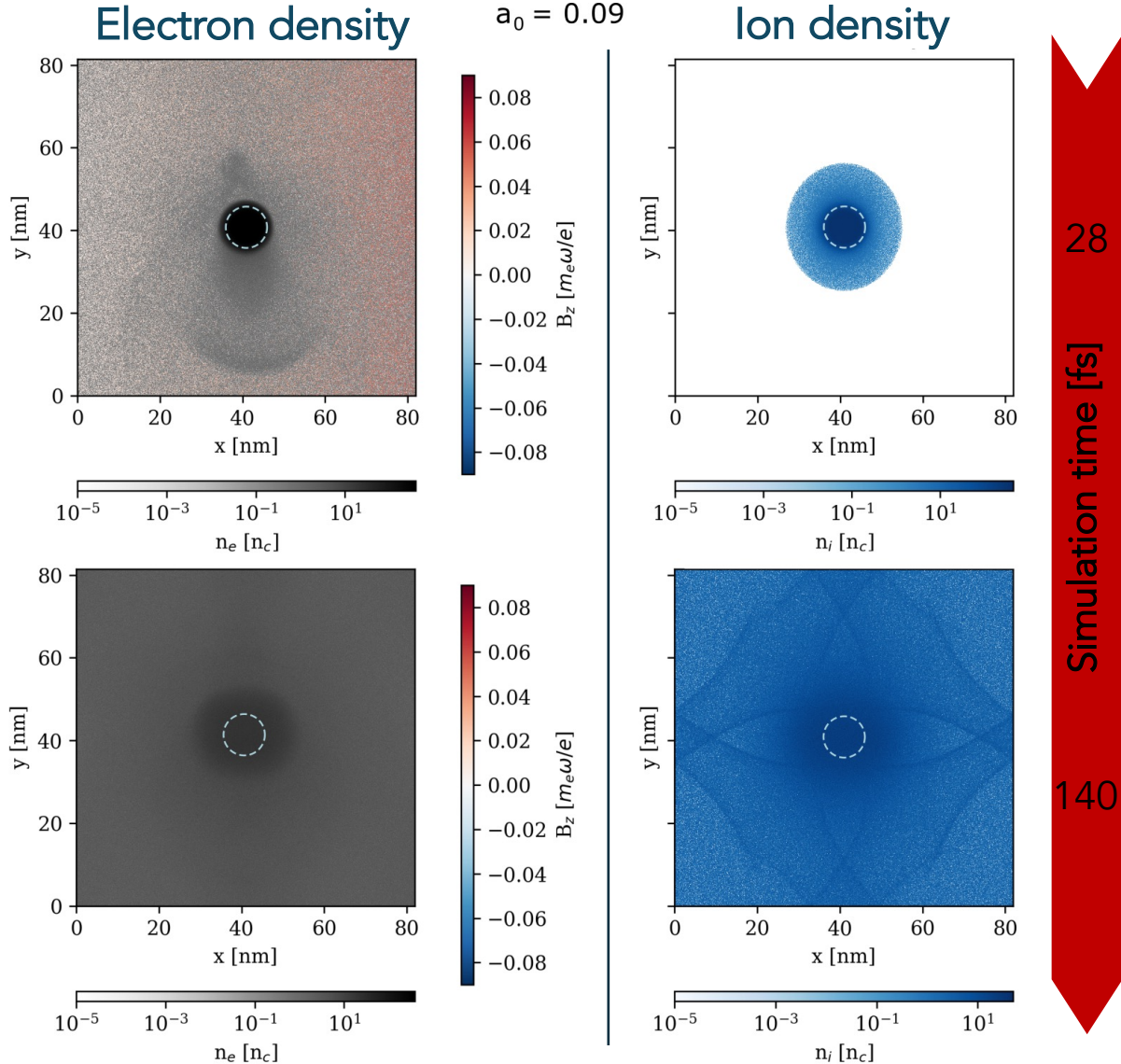
Non-collisional ablation  
increases

 $10^{18}$ 

Relativistic electron  
motion (8-shape)

Homogenisation and laser absorption strongly affected by non-collisional processes at modest intensity

# Which processes affect most homogenisation?

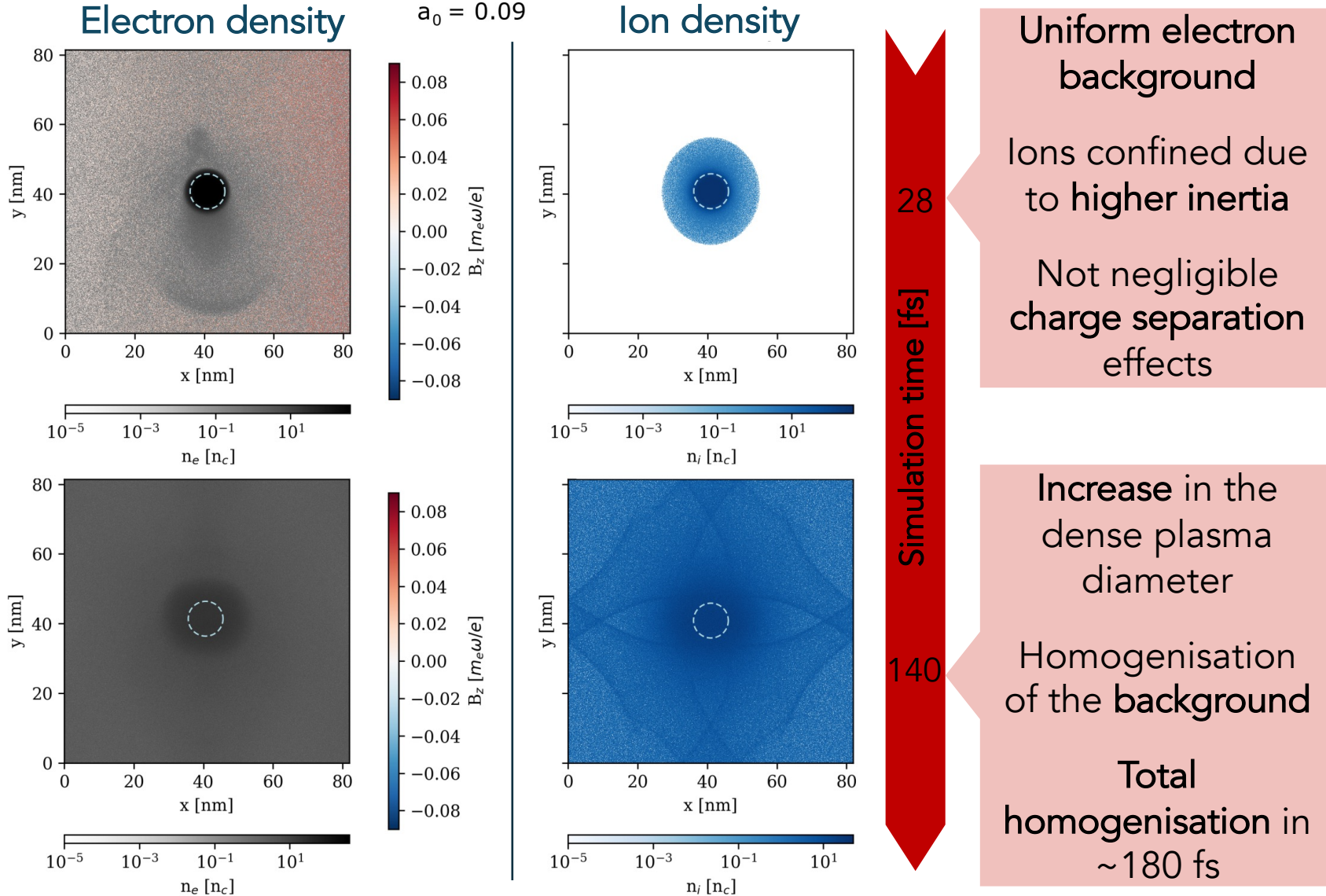


Uniform electron background

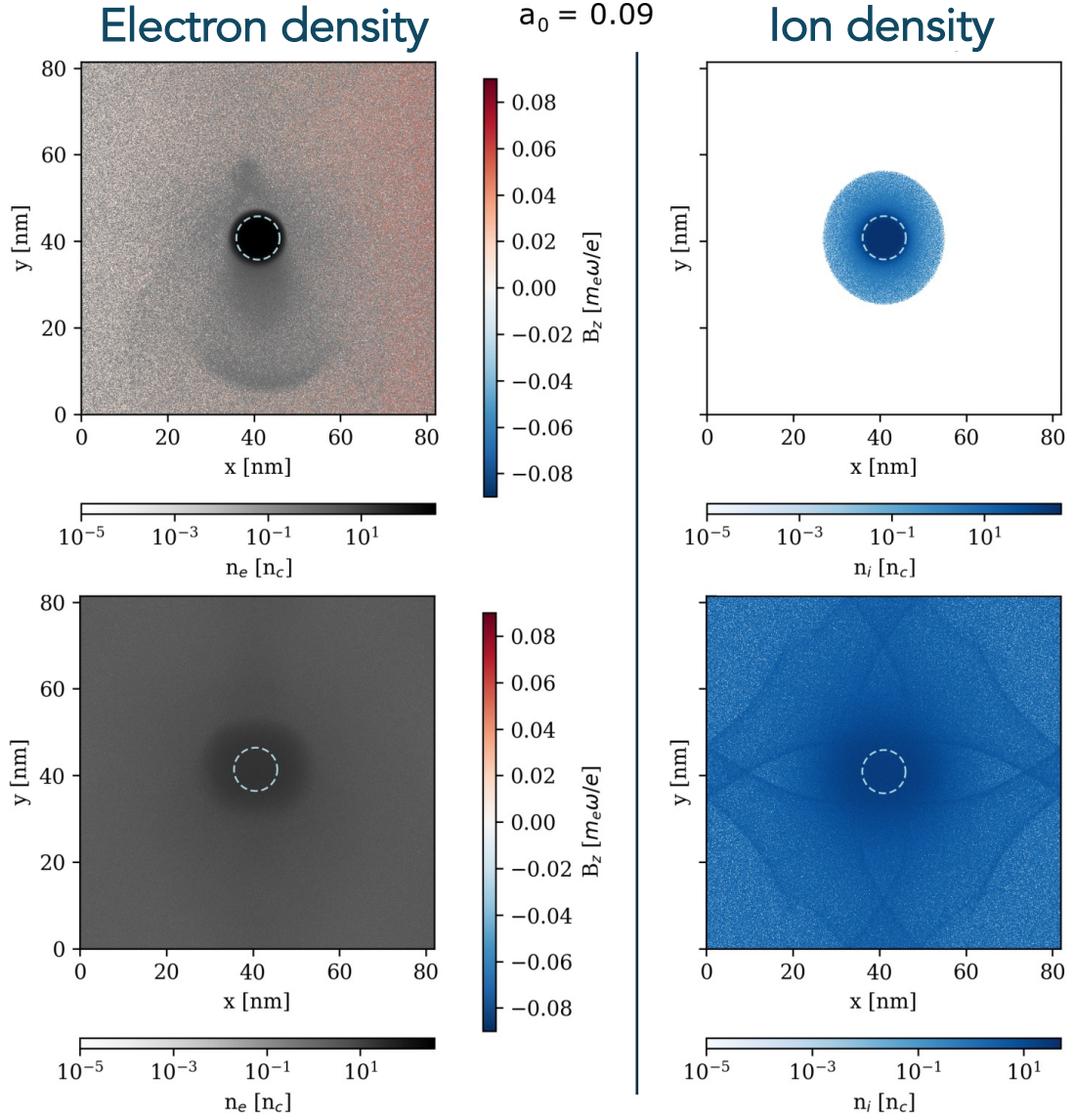
Ions confined due to higher inertia

Not negligible charge separation effects

# Which processes affect most homogenisation?

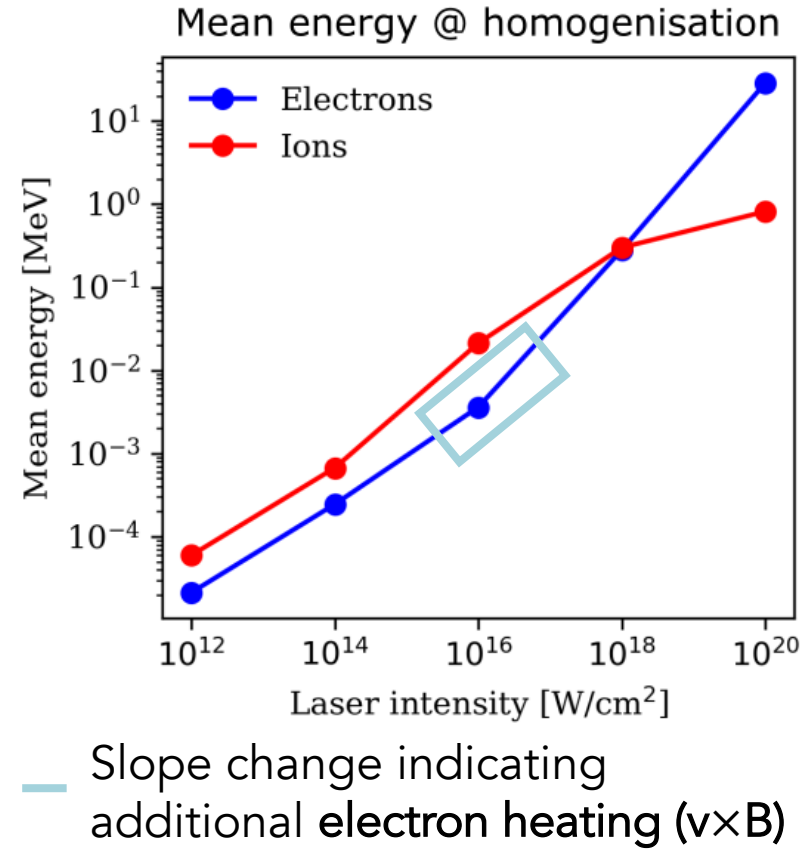


# Which processes affect most homogenisation?

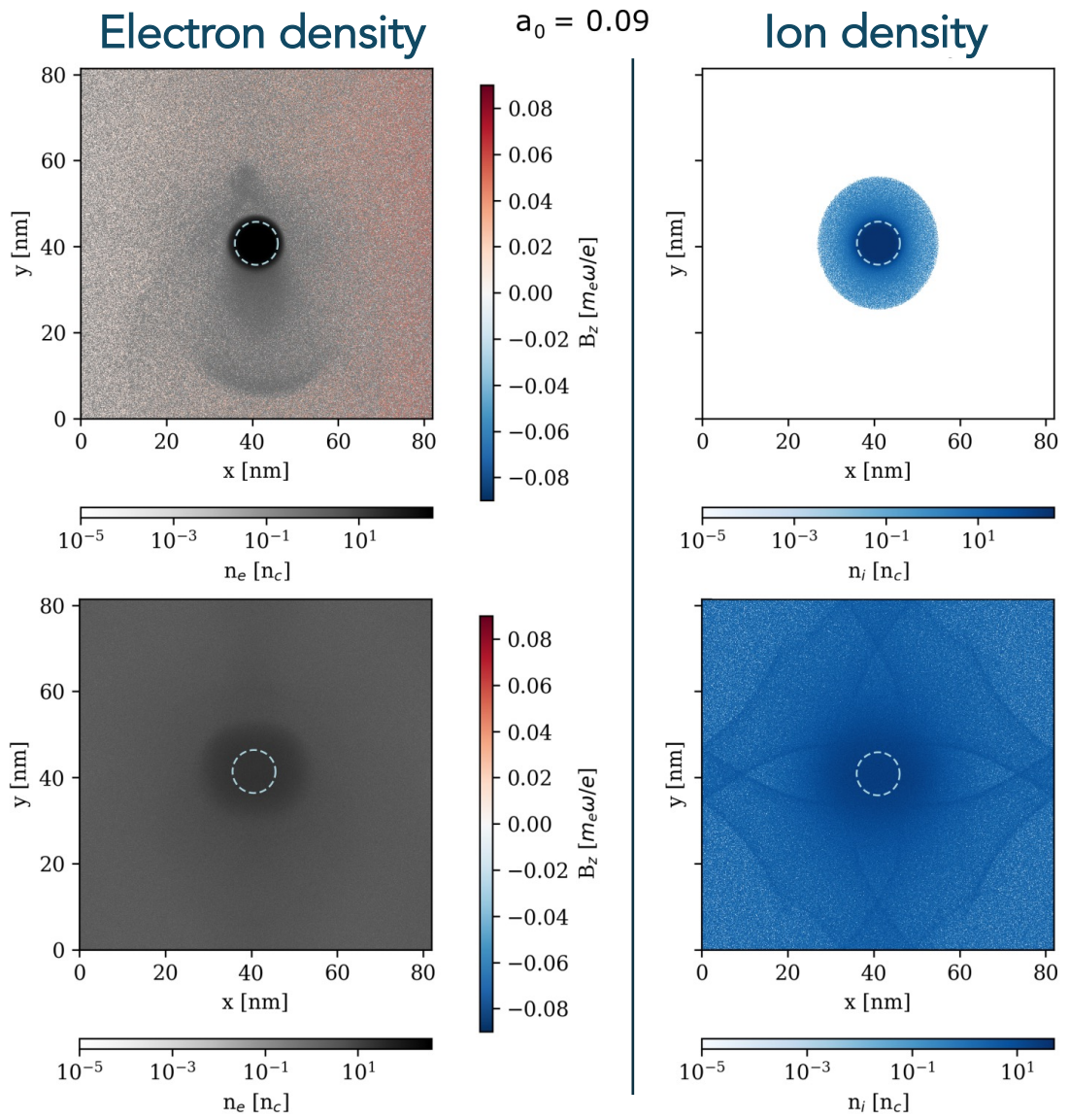


Uniform electron background  
 Ions confined due to higher inertia  
 Not negligible charge separation effects

Increase in the dense plasma diameter  
 Homogenisation of the background  
 Total homogenisation in ~180 fs



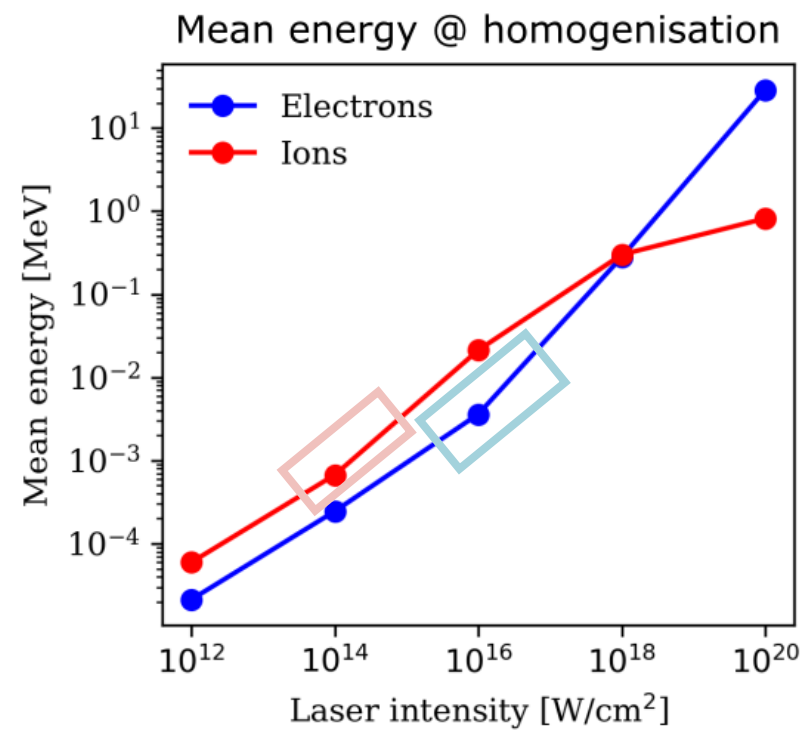
# Which processes affect most homogenisation?



Simulation time [fs]

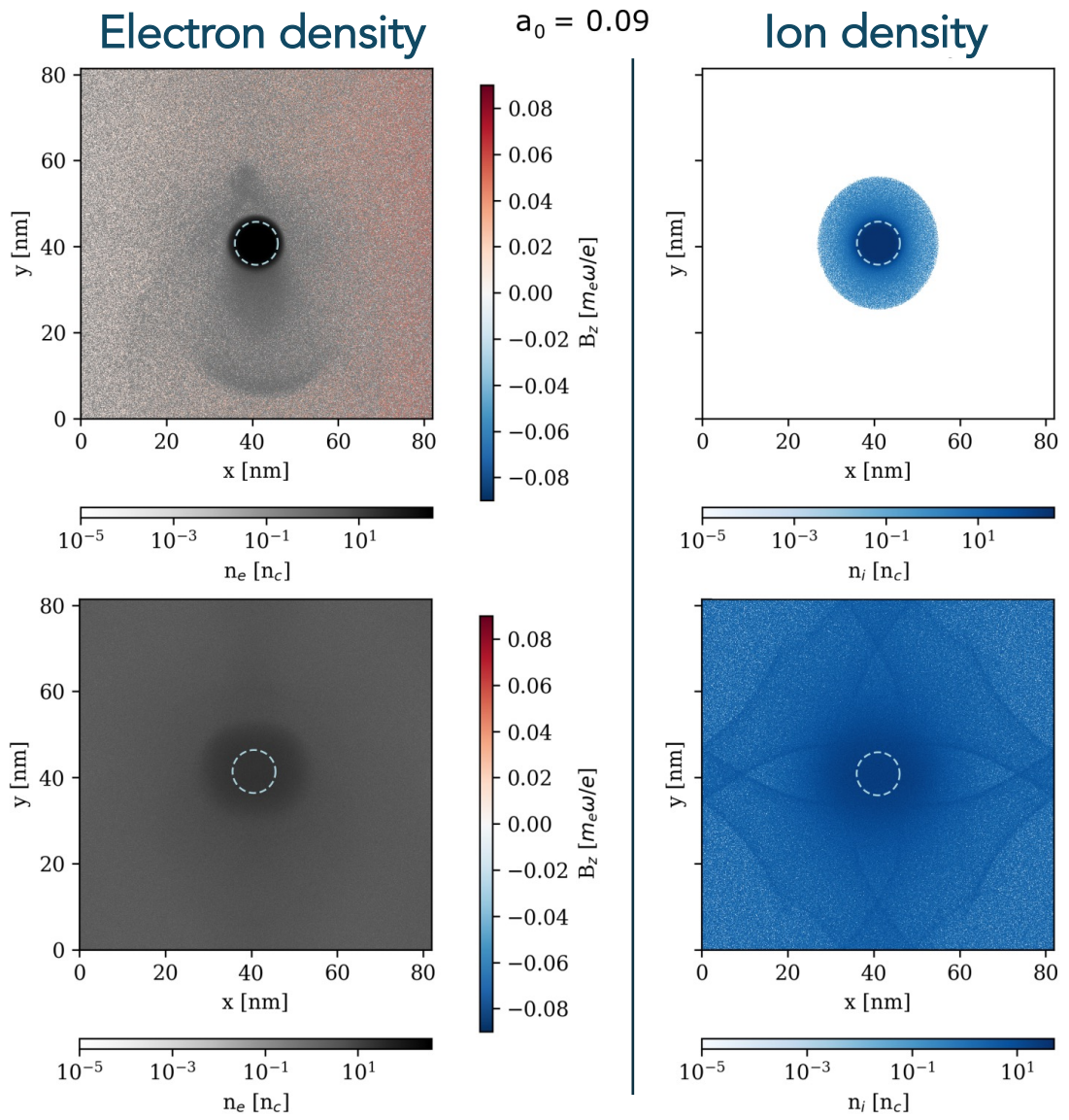
Uniform electron background  
 Ions confined due to higher inertia  
 Not negligible charge separation effects

Increase in the dense plasma diameter  
 Homogenisation of the background  
 Total homogenisation in ~180 fs



— Slope change indicating additional electron heating ( $v \times B$ )  
 — Slope change indicating additional ion heating

# Which processes affect most homogenisation?



Simulation time [fs]

28

140

Uniform electron background

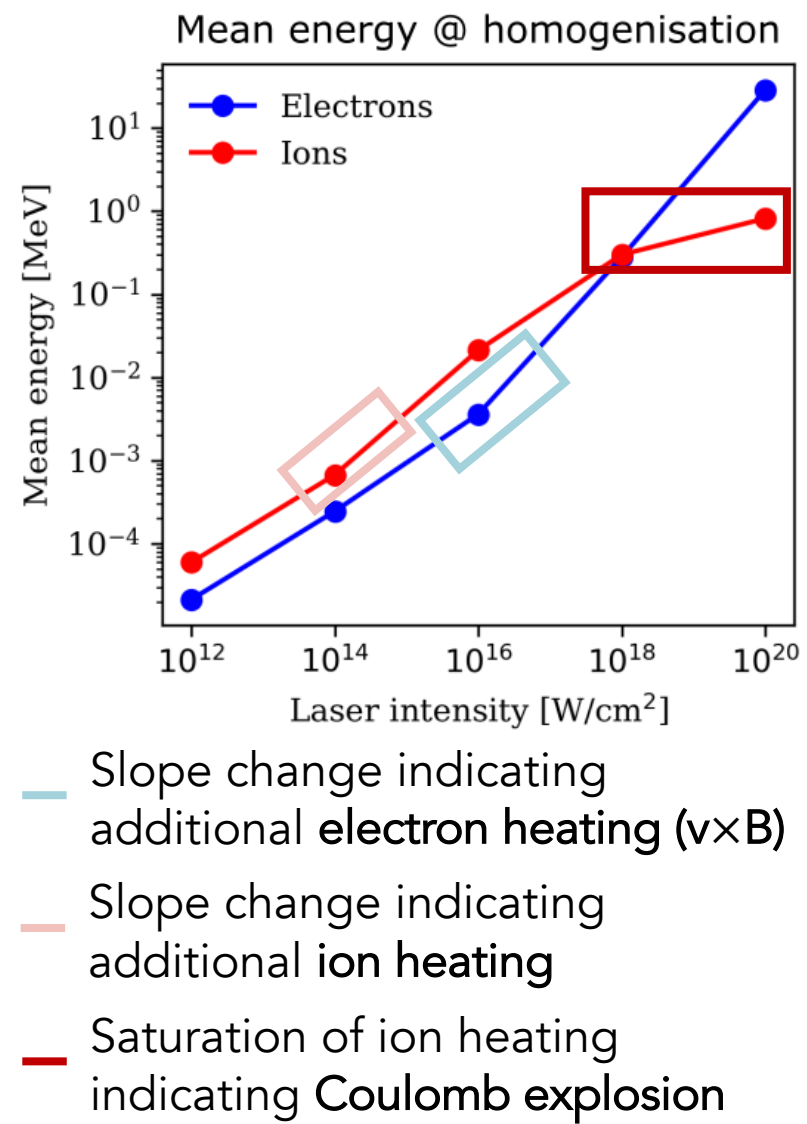
Ions confined due to higher inertia

Not negligible charge separation effects

Increase in the dense plasma diameter

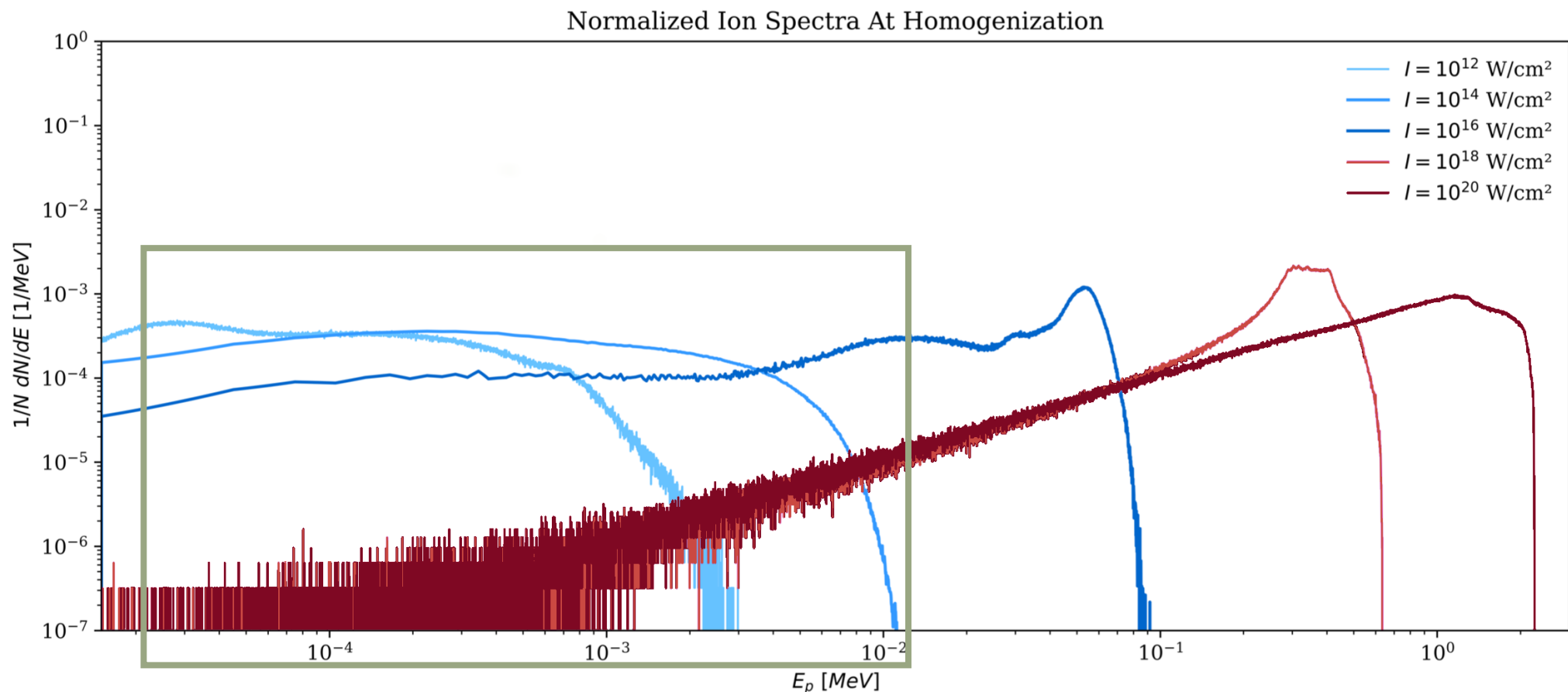
Homogenisation of the background

Total homogenisation in ~180 fs



# Which processes affect most homogenisation?

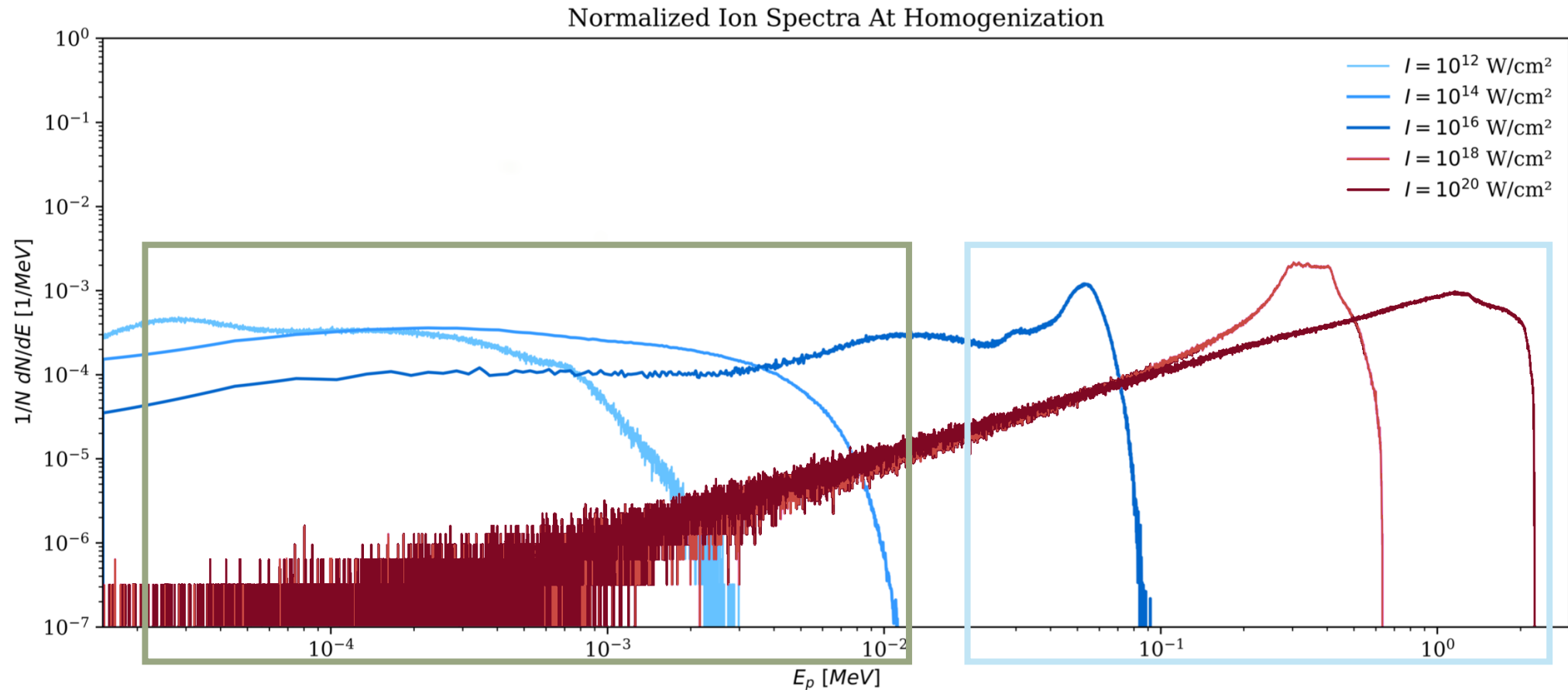
Quasi Maxwellian ion energy spectra up to  
 $I = 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2$



# Which processes affect most homogenisation?

Quasi Maxwellian ion energy spectra up to  $I=10^{14}$  W/cm<sup>2</sup>

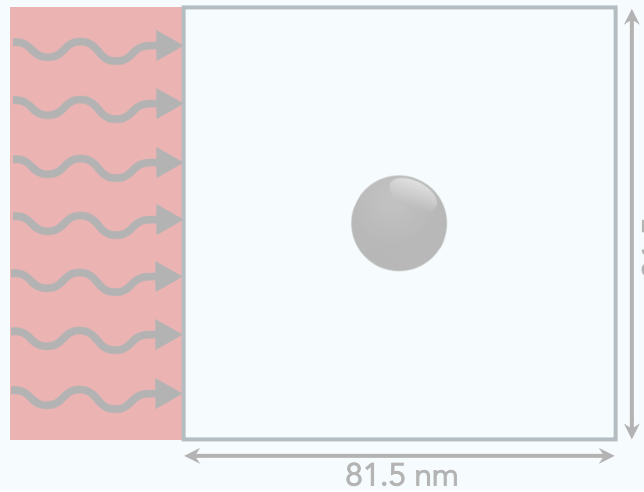
High-energy peaks below  $I=10^{16}$  W/cm<sup>2</sup> ascribable to charge separation (Coulomb explosion)









# Particle-in-cell simulations for nanofoam homogenisation

**Smilei**) simulations of nanofoam components to study kinetic effects in foam homogenisation

2D

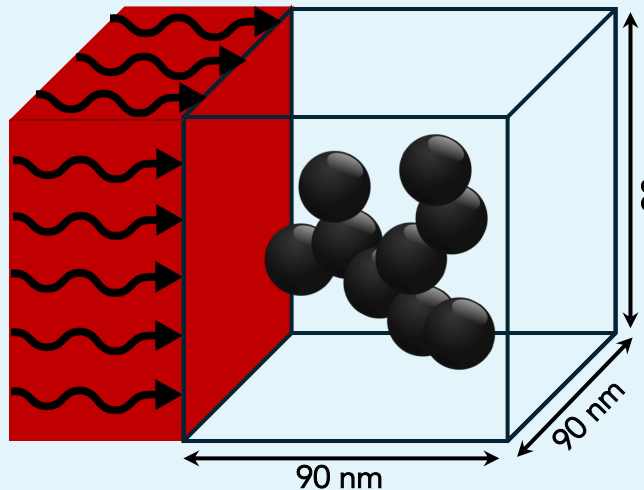








-  5-nm-radius ionised graphite ( $n_e=383 n_c$ )
-  Mean density  $26 \text{ mg/cm}^3 = \text{foam density}$  ( $n_e=4.5 n_c$ )
-  800-nm plane wave until homogenisation
-   $10^{12}\text{-}10^{20}\text{-W/cm}^2$  intensity
-  Coulomb collisions
-  Periodic boundary conditions

Simulation parameters

$\Delta x = 0.04 \text{ nm}$   
 c.f.l. = 0.90  
 Electrons per cell:  
 383  
 Ions per cell:  
 64

3D

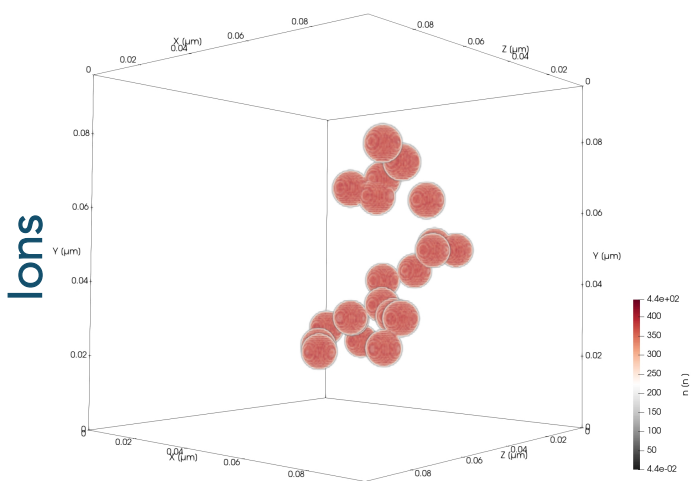
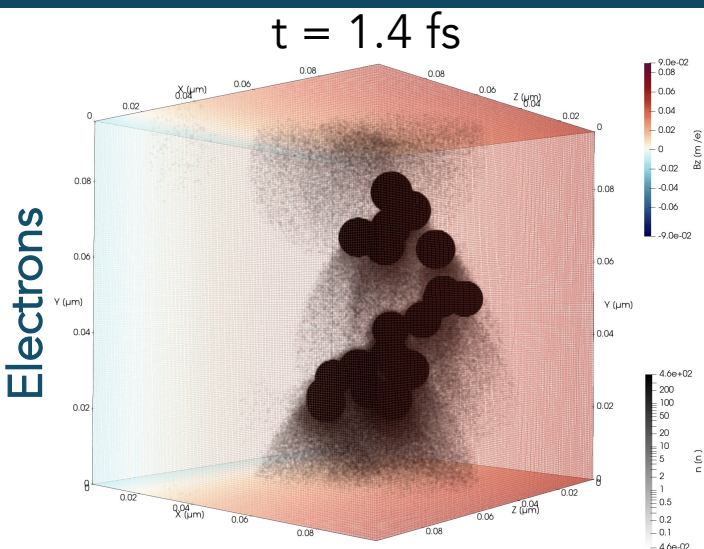


-  Ionised graphite DLCCA cluster ( $n_e=383 n_c$ )
-  Mean density  $26 \text{ mg/cm}^3 = \text{foam density}$  ( $n_e=4.5 n_c$ )
-  800-nm plane wave until homogenisation
-   $10^{16}\text{-W/cm}^2$  intensity
-  Coulomb collisions
-  Periodic boundary conditions

Simulation parameters

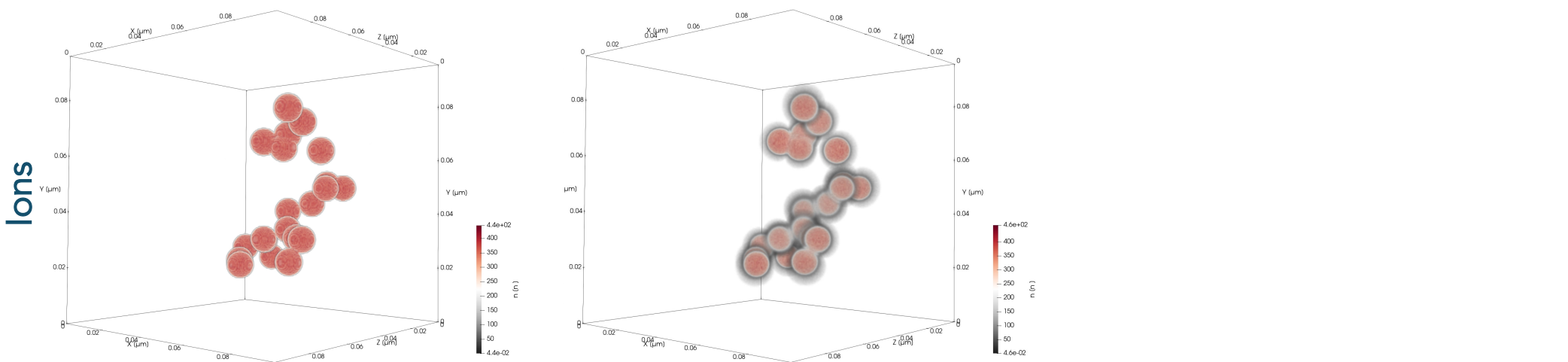
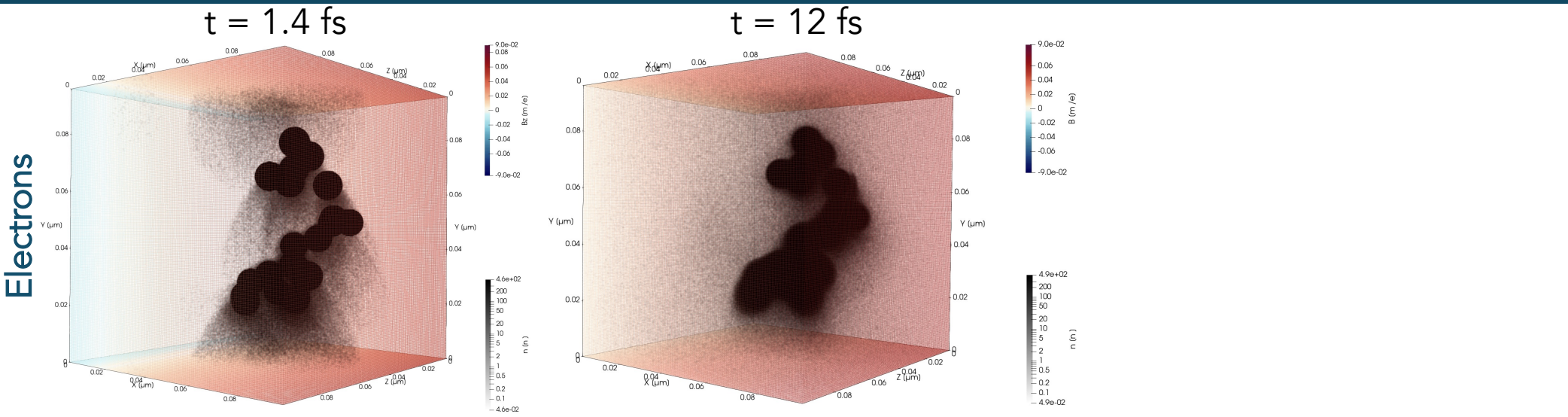
$\Delta x = 0.10 \text{ nm}$   
 c.f.l. = 0.95  
 Electrons per cell:  
 50  
 Ions per cell:  
 50

# Homogenisation of a realistic nanofoam cluster



Electrons pushed out

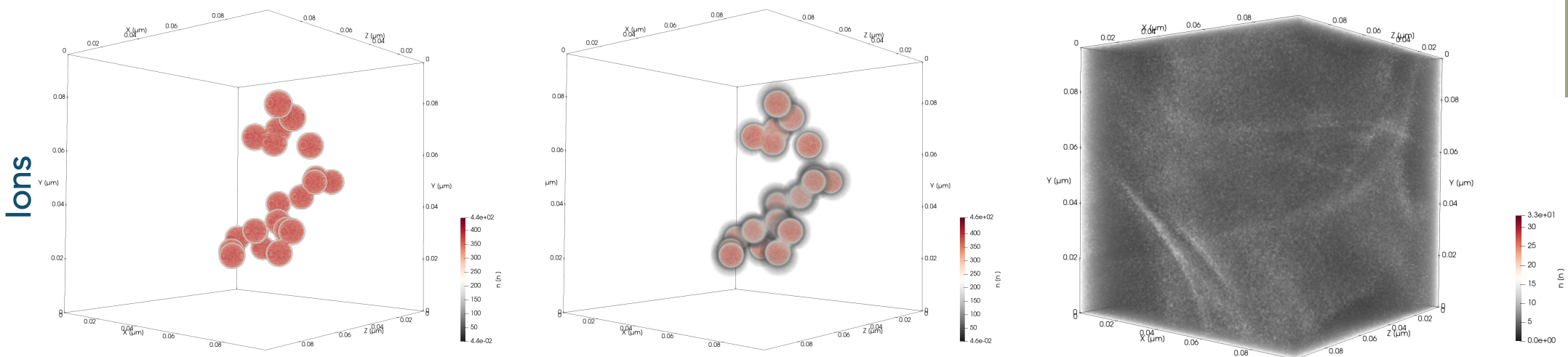
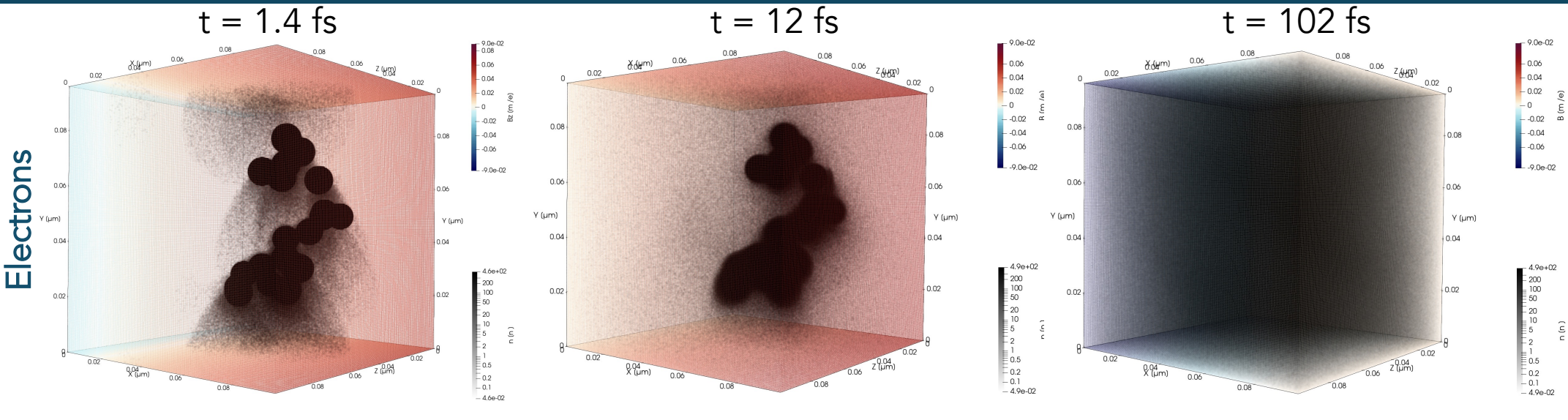
# Homogenisation of a realistic nanofoam cluster



Electrons pushed out

Ions expand by charge separation

# Homogenisation of a realistic nanofoam cluster



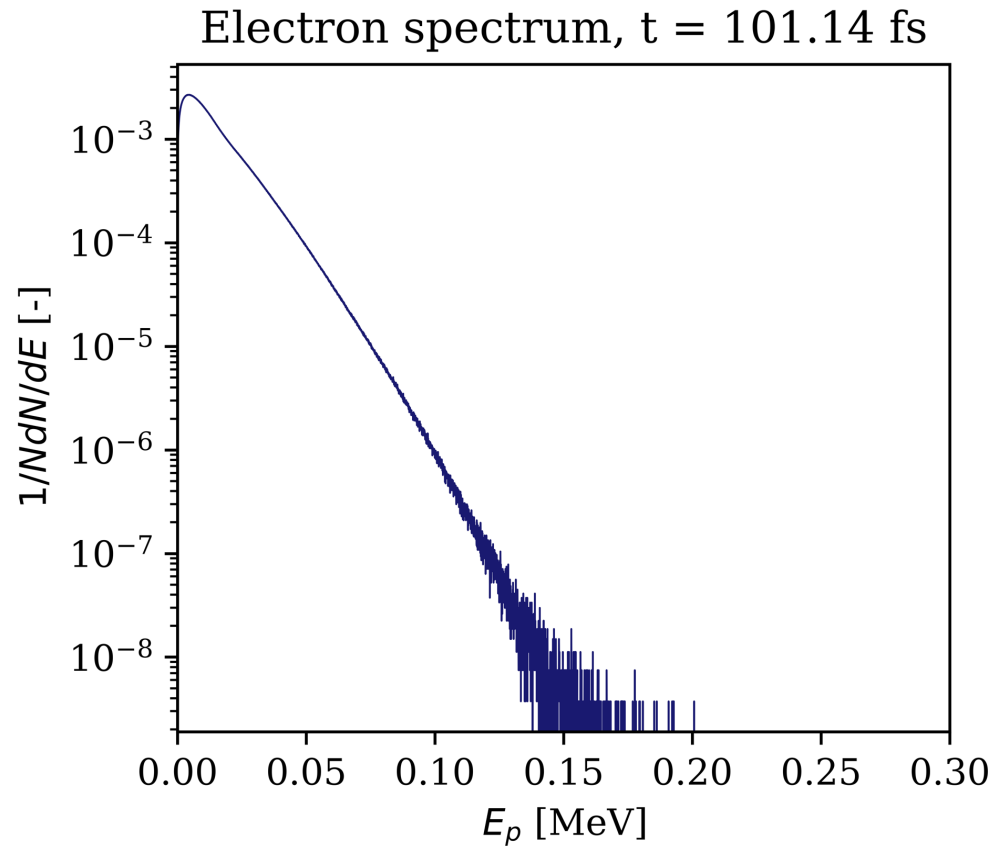
Electrons pushed out

Ions expand by charge separation

Cluster homogenised

Decrease in  
homogenisation  
time with  
respect to 2D!

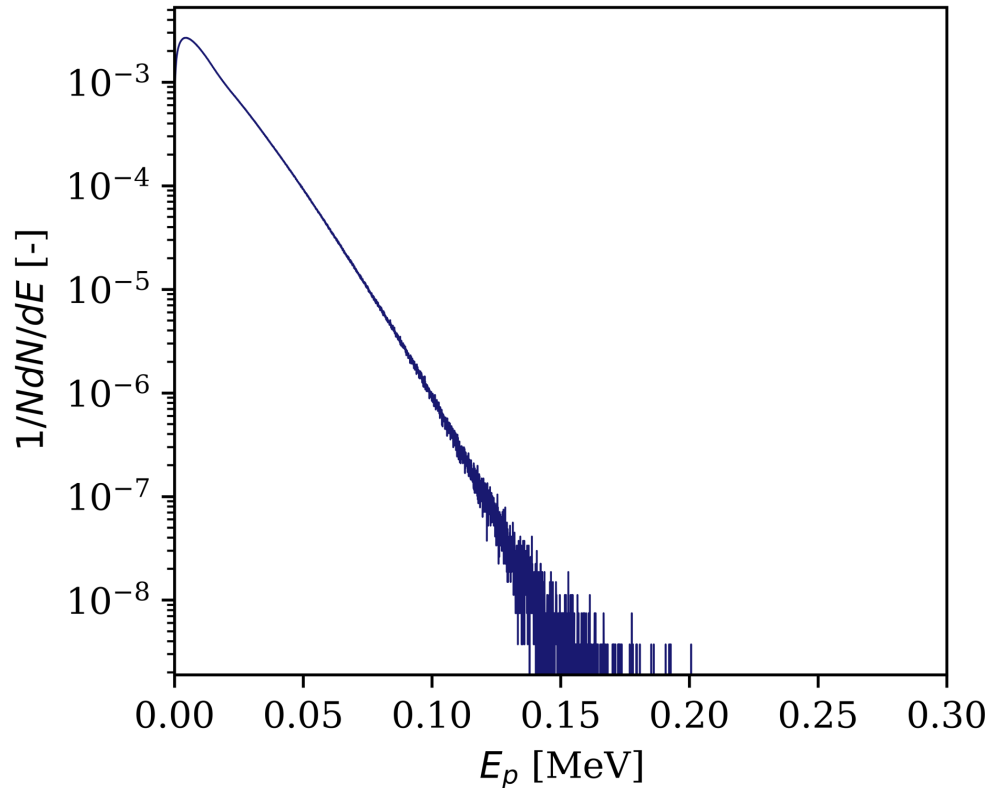
# Homogenisation of a realistic nanofoam cluster



Maxwellian electron energy spectrum

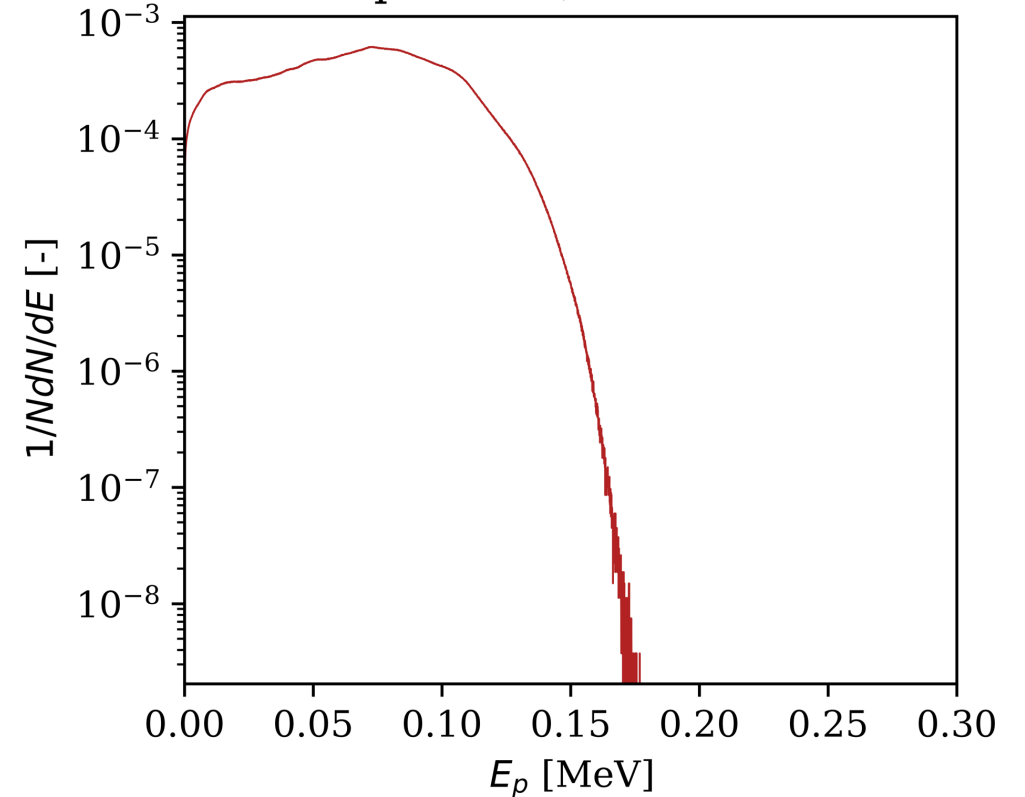
# Homogenisation of a realistic nanofoam cluster

Electron spectrum,  $t = 101.14$  fs



Maxwellian electron energy spectrum

Ion spectrum,  $t = 101.14$  fs

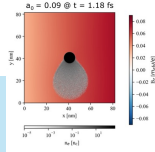


Non-Maxwellian ion energy spectrum peaked at high energy (charge separation)

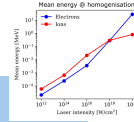
# Conclusions and future developments



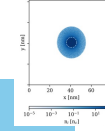
Assessed main laser absorption mechanisms



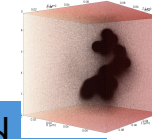
Assessed effects of laser intensity on foam sub-wavelength homogenisation



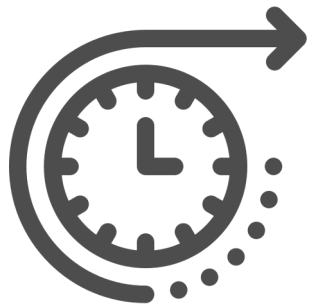
Observed charge separation effects in foam homogenisation



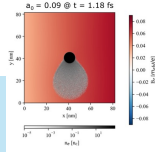
Observed geometrical effects in homogenisation process in 3D simulation



Assessed the key homogenisation mechanisms in ICF/prepulse-relevant scenarios

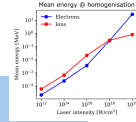


# Conclusions and future developments

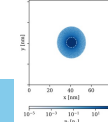


Assessed main laser **absorption** mechanisms

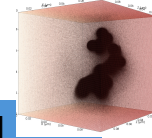
Assessed effects of laser **intensity** on foam **sub-wavelength** homogenisation



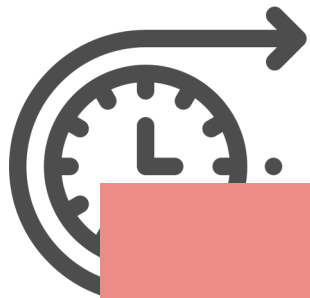
Observed **charge separation** effects in foam homogenisation



Observed **geometrical effects** in homogenisation process in 3D simulation



Assessed the key homogenisation mechanisms in **ICF/prepulse-relevant scenarios**



Study of intensity effects in 3D

Study of effects of laser **scattering** in homogenisation in 3D

Analytical modelling of cluster homogenisation under laser irradiation

Coupling of kinetic result to fluid simulations to simulate **prepulse effects** on nanofoams

Coupling of kinetic result to fluid simulations of nanofoam as **ablaters** for ICF

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D. Orecchia



D. Vavassori

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M. S. Galli De  
Magistris

M. Iaccarino

## Master students







L. Filippi



M. Andreoni



F. Piziali

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- The collaboration with  research group (*Marta Galbiati*)
- Simulations were performed on the Galileo100 machine hosted at 
- The computing resources and the related technical support used for this work have been provided also by CRESCO- High Performance Computing infrastructure and its staff

Thank you for your attention!

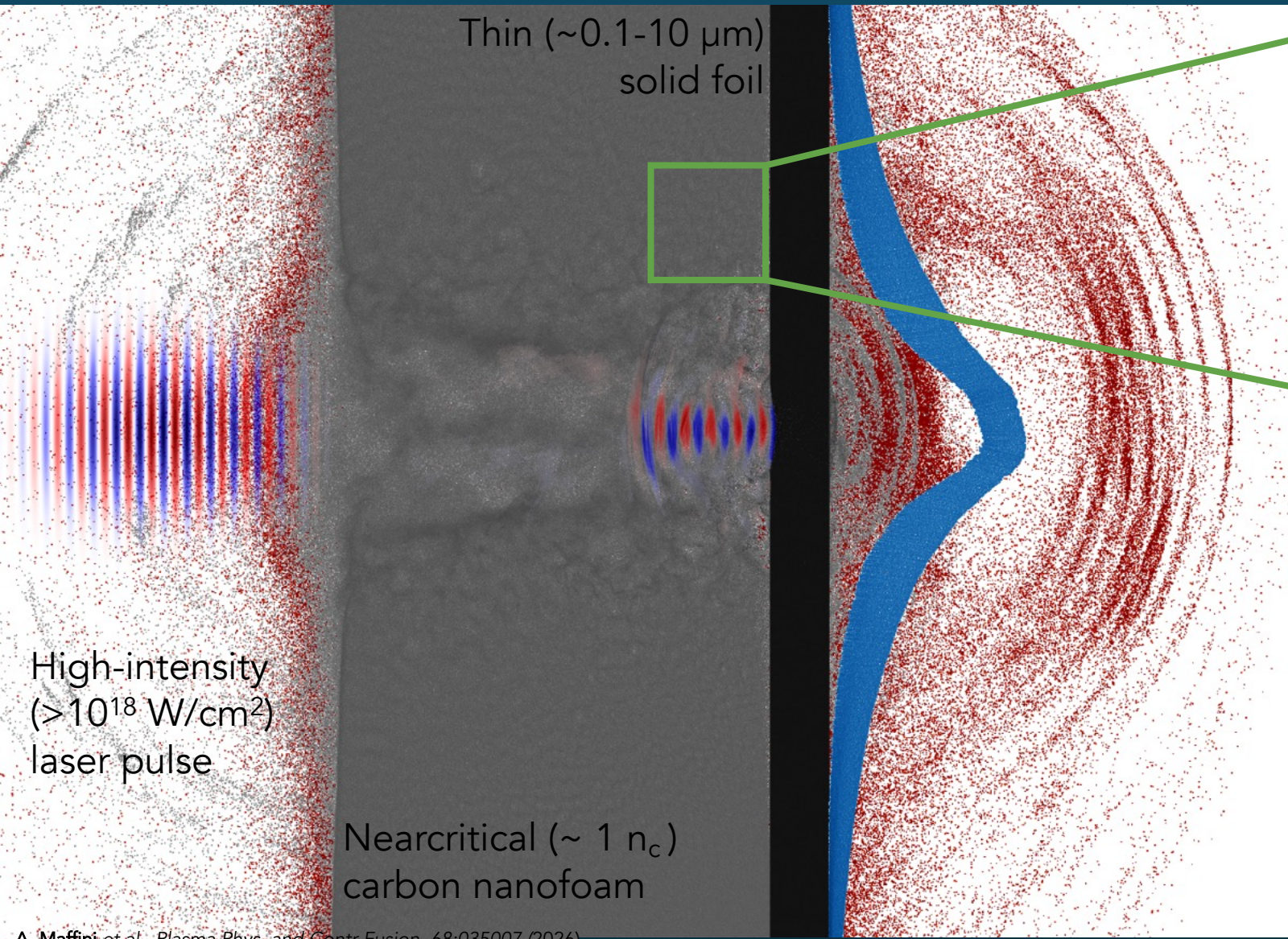


[kevin.ambrogioni@polimi.it](mailto:kevin.ambrogioni@polimi.it)

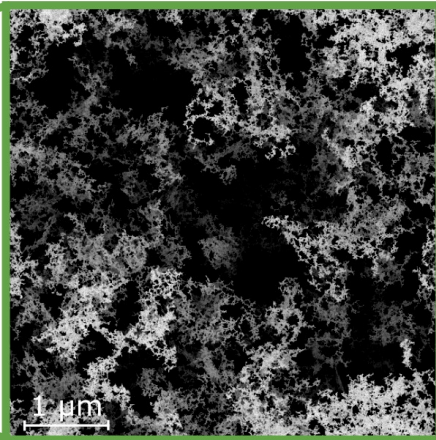


[www.ensure.polimi.it](http://www.ensure.polimi.it)

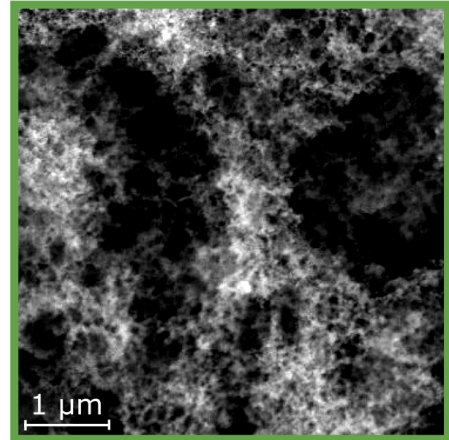
# How do we produce carbon nanofoams?



Simulated

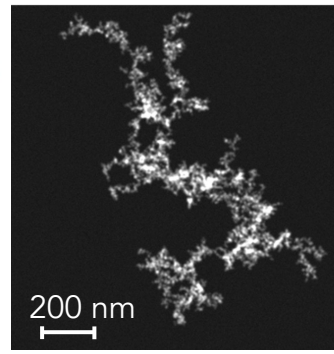




Real



$\sim 8\text{-mg/cm}^3$  foam density

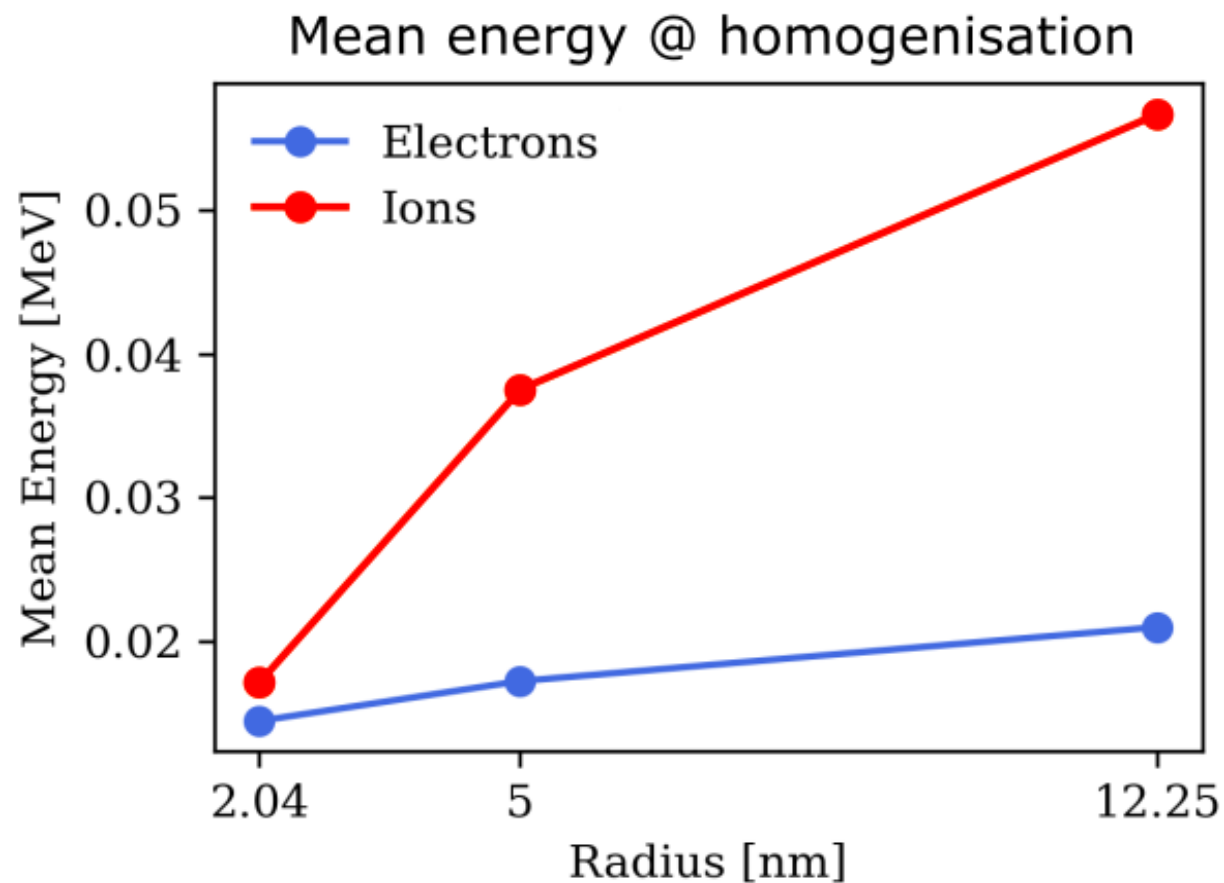
Carbon nanofoams deposited with pulsed-laser deposition @ [NanoLab](#)



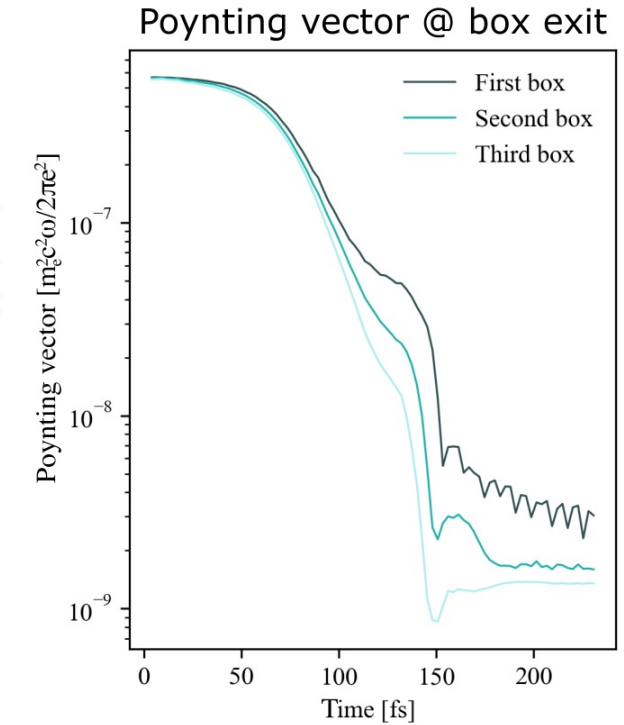
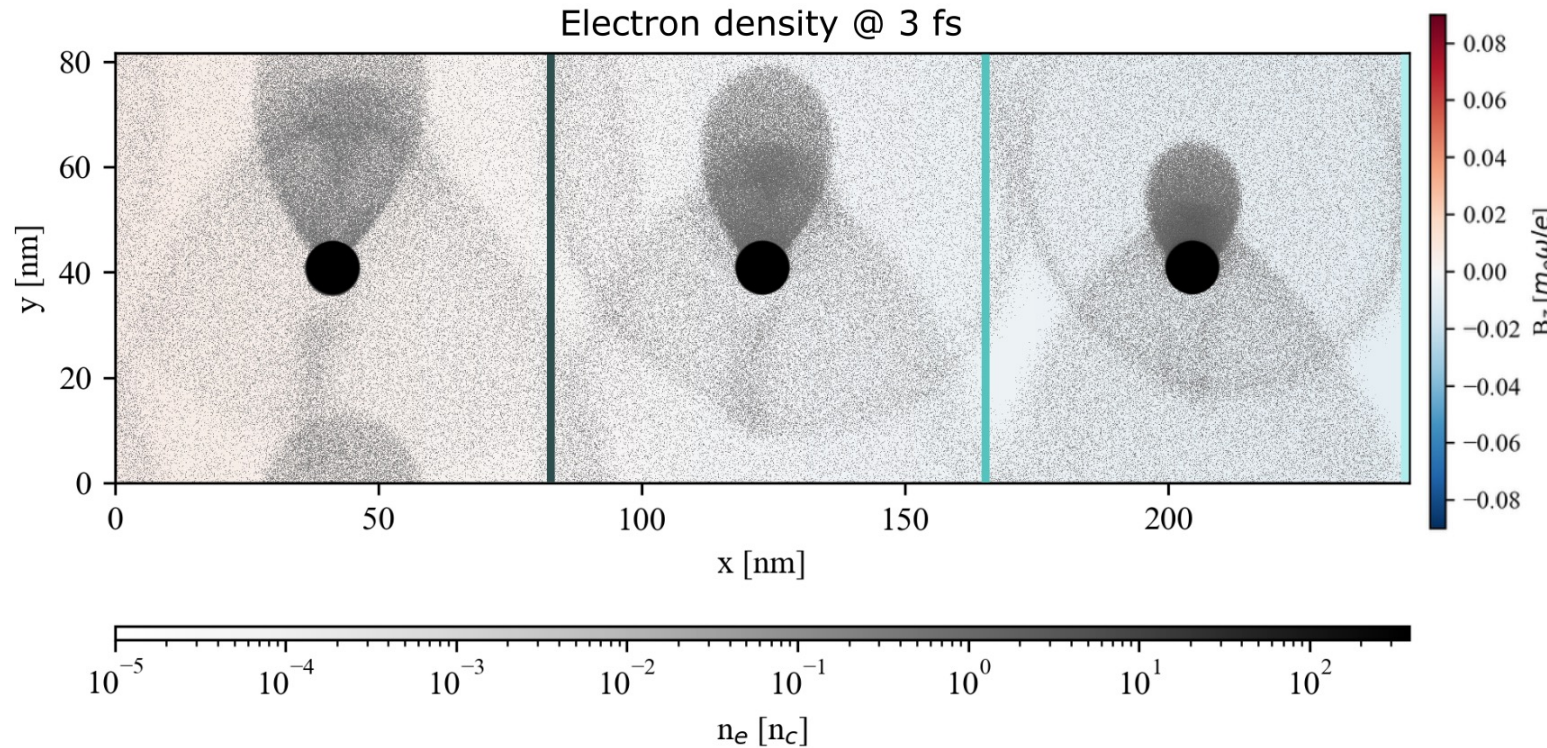
 Clusters of nm-carbon-particles  
 Diffusion-limited cluster-cluster aggregation (DLCCA) process

A. Maffini et al., *Plasma Phys. and Contr. Fusion*, 68:035007 (2026)  
 F. Mirani et al., *Physical Review Applied*, 24:014017 (2025)  
 I. Prencipe et al., *New Journal of Physics*, 23:093015 (2021)  
 M. Passoni et al., *Physical Review Acc.*, 19:061301 (2016)

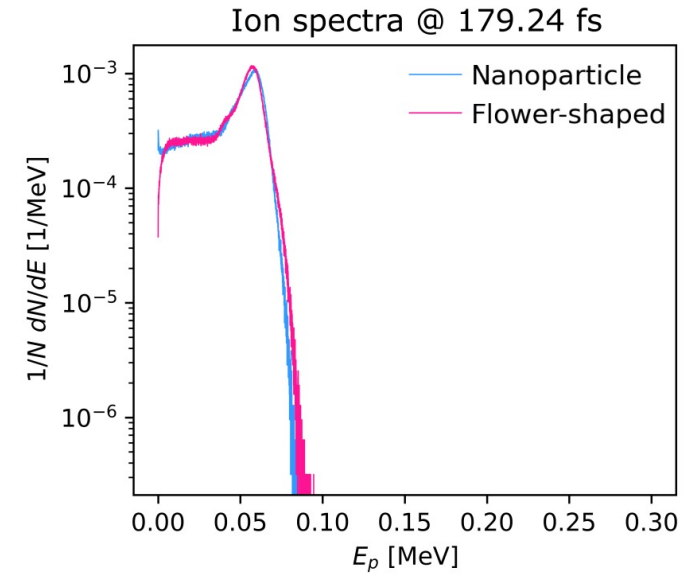
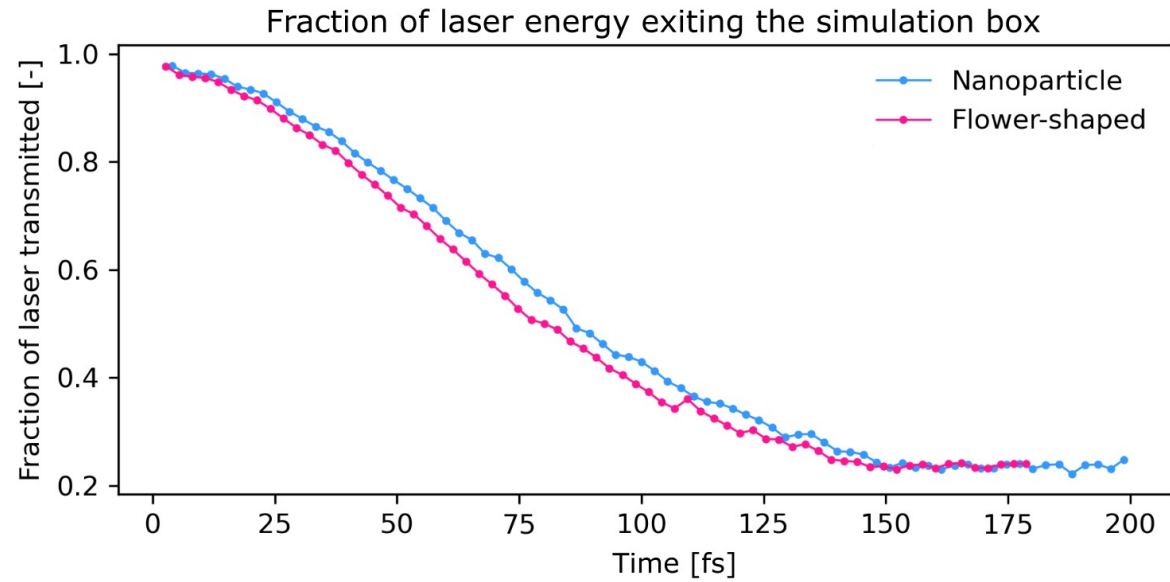
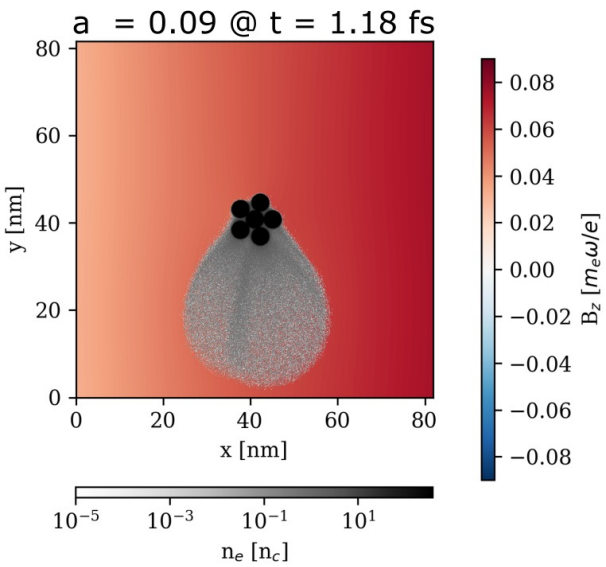
# Effects of nanoparticle radius on mean energy



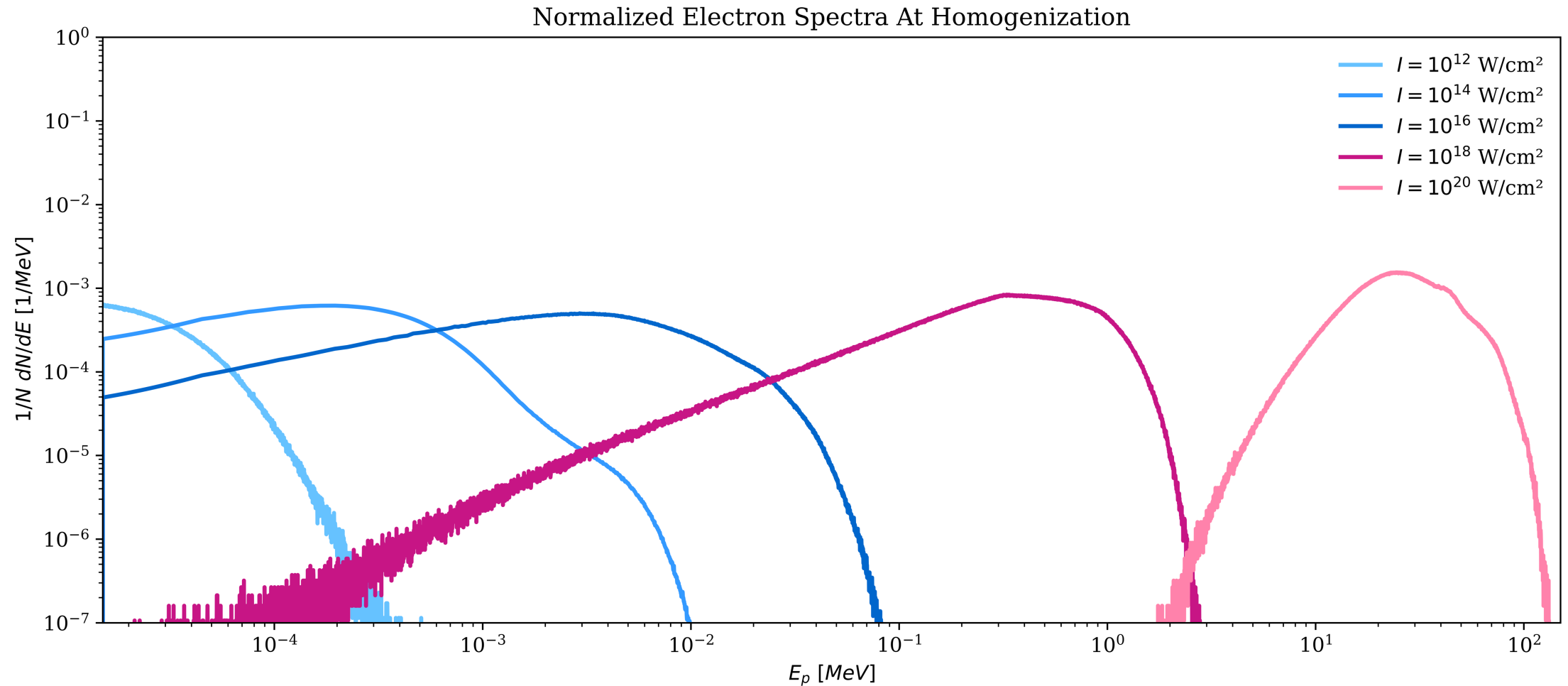
# Multi-nanoparticle effects in homogenisation



# Geometrical effects on homogenisation



# Electron spectra with intensity at homogenisation



# Effects of laser wavelength on homogenisation

