

## K $\alpha$ Fluorescence Examination of Relativistic Electron Transport in the Context of Fast Ignition

R.B. Stephens,<sup>1)</sup> Y. Aglitskiy,<sup>2)</sup> C. Andersen,<sup>3)</sup> T.E. Cowan,<sup>1)</sup> R.R. Freeman,<sup>3)</sup>  
S.P. Hatchett,<sup>4)</sup> J.M. Hill,<sup>3)</sup> M.H. Key,<sup>4)</sup> J.A. King,<sup>3)</sup> J.A. Koch,<sup>4)</sup>  
A.J. MacKinnon,<sup>4)</sup> R.A. Snavely<sup>3)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup>General Atomics, San Diego, California, USA 92186

<sup>2)</sup>Science Applications International Corporation, McLean, Virginia 22102

<sup>3)</sup>Department of Applied Sciences, University of California, Davis, California 95616

<sup>4)</sup>Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California 94550

**Abstract.** Electron transport within solid targets, irradiated by a high-intensity short-pulse laser, has been measured by imaging K $\alpha$  radiation from high-Z layers (Cu, Ti) buried in low-Z (CH, Al) foils. Although the laser spot is  $\sim 10\ \mu\text{m}$  (FWHM), the electron beam spreads to  $\sim 70\ \mu\text{m}$  diameter within  $< 20\ \mu\text{m}$  of penetration into the Al target, then diverges with a 40 deg cone angle. Monte Carlo and analytic modeling identify factors affecting the transport. The results are relevant to the coupling of short pulse laser energy to an ignition hotspot in fast-ignition inertial confinement fusion.