



Overview of Warm-Dense-Matter experiments at GSI-Darmstadt

D.H.H. Hoffmann, P. A. Ni

*D. Fernengel, A. Fertman, A. Hug, M. Kulish, J. Menzel, D.N. Nikolaev,
B. Ju. Sharkov, N.A. Tahir, V.Ya. Ternovoi, V. Turtikov, S.Udrea, D. Varentsov, H. Wahl
F.M. Bieniosek, J. J. Barnard, M. Leitner, B. G. Logan, R. M. More, P. K. Roy*

***Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung (GSI), Darmstadt - Germany
Technische Universität (TUD), Darmstadt - Germany
Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics (IPCP) RAS – Chernogolovka-Russia
Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow – Russia
Ernest Orlando Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL)-USA***



Physics motivation: fundamental properties of matter in WDM regime



Warm Dense Matter: $T \sim 2,000 - 200,000$ K, $\rho \sim$ solid density, $P \sim$ kbar, Mbar

Intense heavy ion beam is an excellent tool to generate large-volume WDM samples:

- ✓ large volume of sample (mm^3)
- ✓ fairly uniform physical conditions
- ✓ high entropy @ high densities
- ✓ high rep. rate and reproducibility
- ✓ any target material (incl. mineral, liquids oxides, etc.)

Give possibilities to studies of:

✓ **Equation-of-state of HED mater**

basic thermodynamic properties of matter in **unexplored regions** of the phase diagram (two-phase regions, critical points, non-ideal plasmas)

✓ **Phase transitions and exotic states of matter**

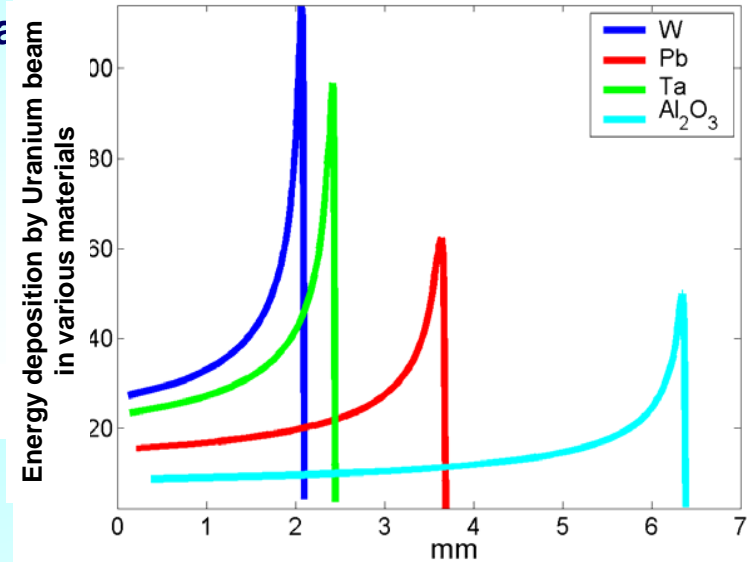
metal-to-insulator or plasma phase transition, hydrogen metallization problem, etc.

✓ **Transport and radiation properties of HED matter**

electrical and thermal conductivity, opacity, etc.

✓ **Stopping properties of non-ideal plasma**

anomalous temperature and density dependence heavy ion stopping and charge-exchange cross sections





Experimental area at GSI



GSI, Darmstadt, Hessen, Germany



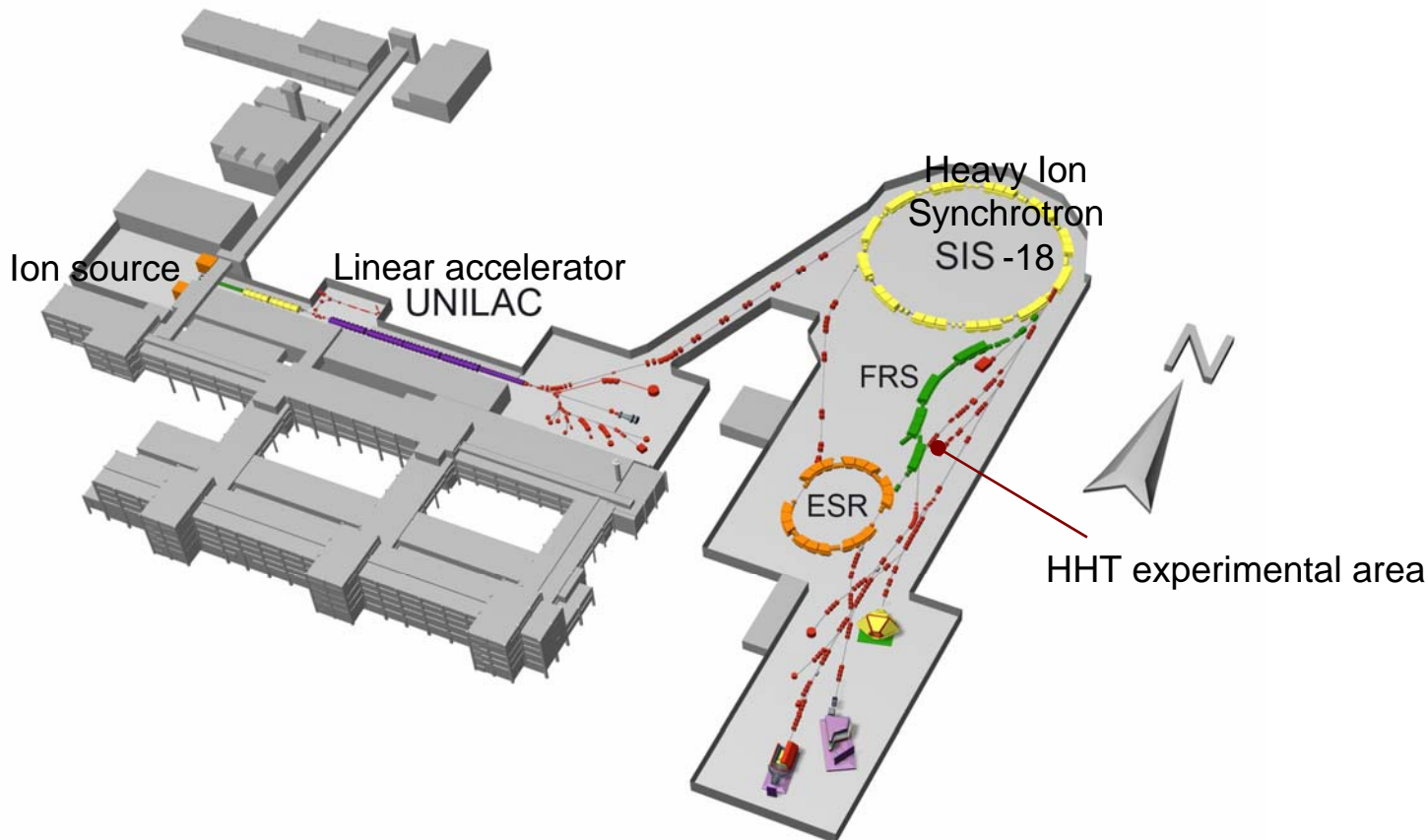
HHT control room



HHT cave



HHT beam line



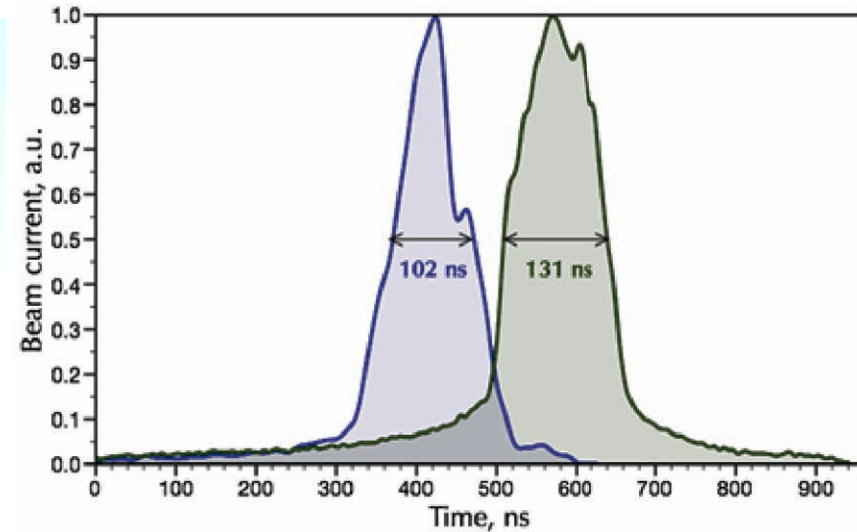


Heating beam parameters

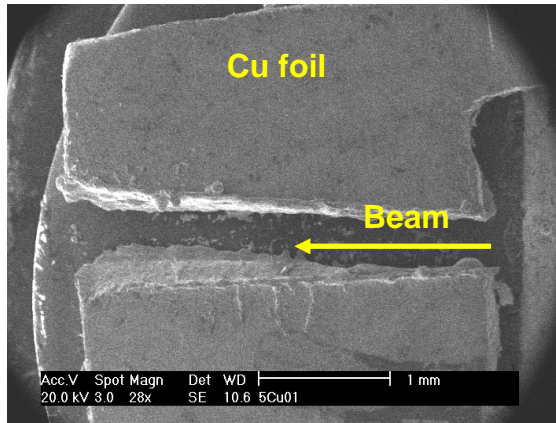
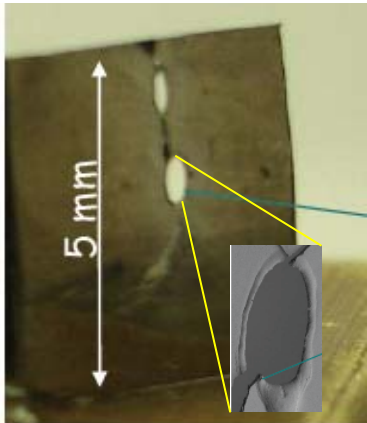


Heavy Ion Beam used for WDM experiments at GSI:

- ✓ Beam: Uranium (+74) e-cooled, compressed
- ✓ Intensity: $(1 - 4.2) \times 10^9$
- ✓ Energy: 350 MeV/nucleon
- ✓ Focal spot (elliptical shape): 0.150 mm - 1.5 mm
- ✓ Duration (FWHM): 120 ns - 1000 ns



Hole punched in tungsten: Copper foil after beam irradiation:



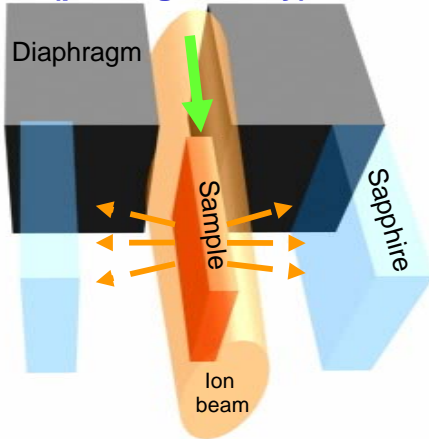
Allow generation of WDM samples:

- temperatures up to 2 eV (above 16000 K)
- kbar pressure range
- @ solid state density

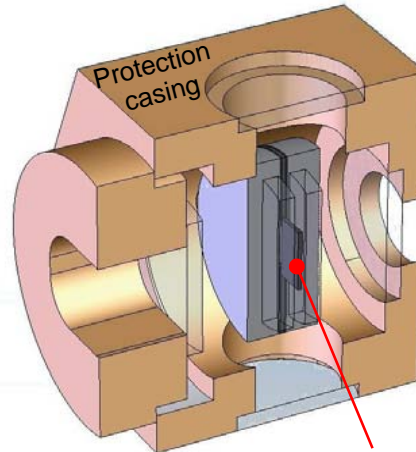


Target design

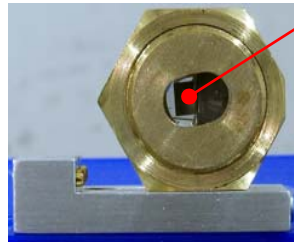
Target concept (plane-geometry) :



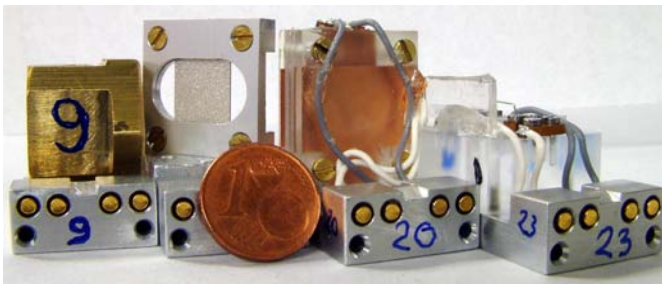
Target design:



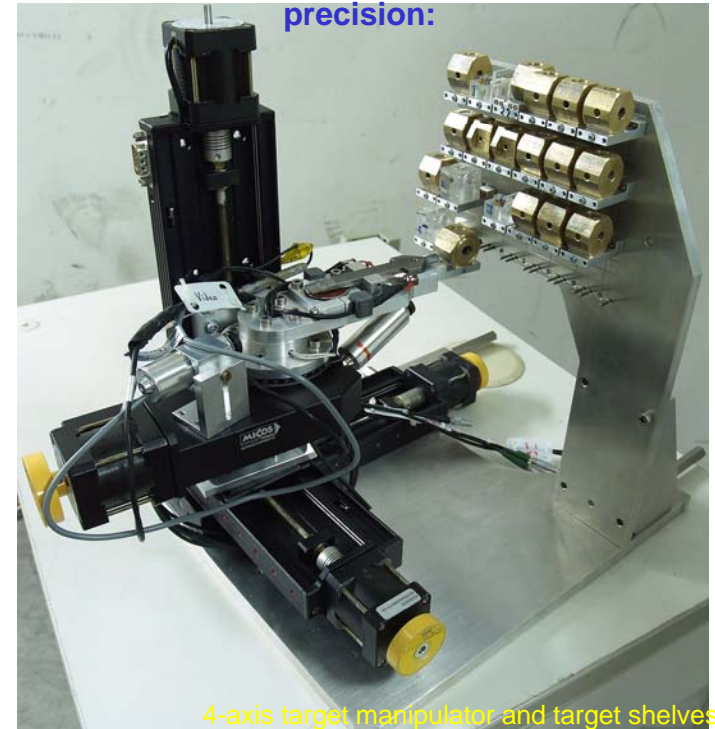
Target Implementation:



Sample



Target positioning (in vacuum) with micrometer precision:

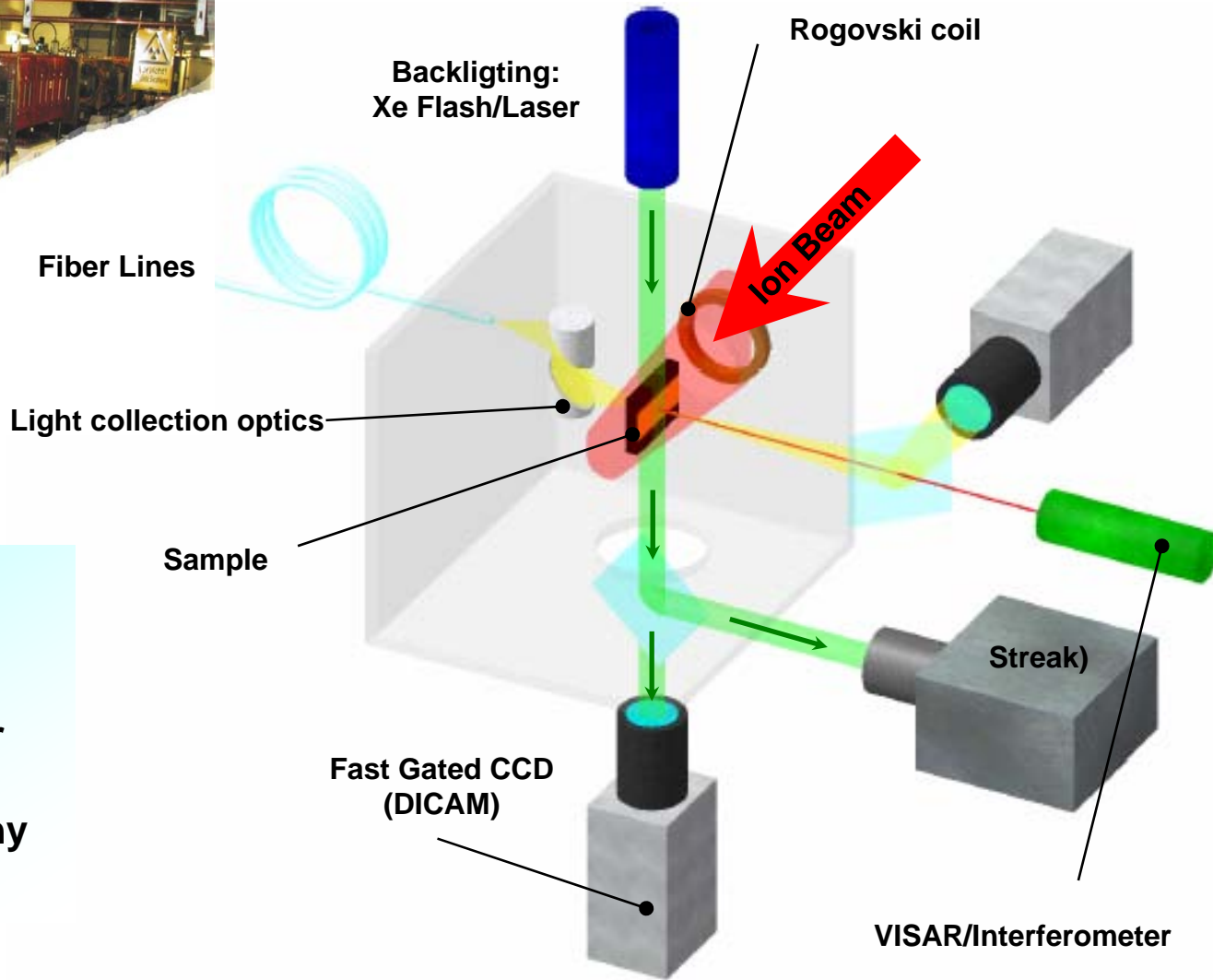
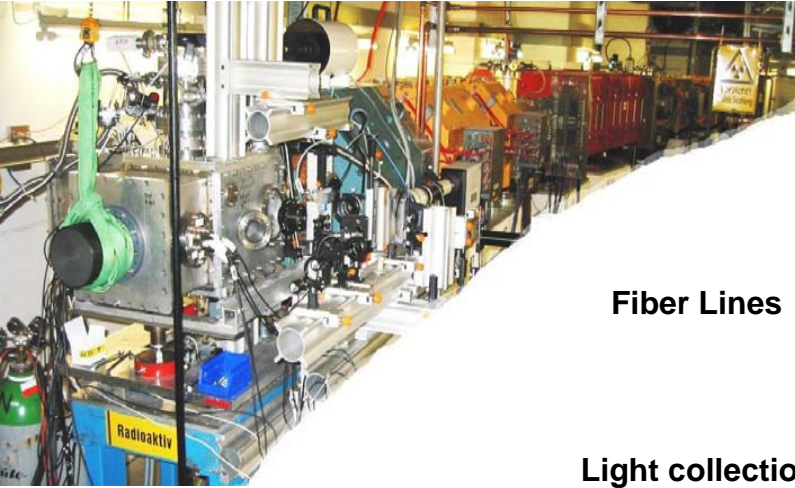


Sample foils:

- 0.05 - 0.25 mm thick
- Pb, Fe, Sn, W, Ta, Cu, UO₂, Al, Al₂O₃
- Porous Au and Cu (LBNL)



Schematic layout of WDM experiments at GSI



Diagnostic used:

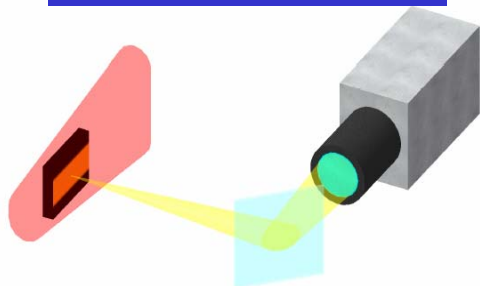
- ✓ Multi-channel pyrometer
- ✓ Gated CCDs
- ✓ Streak cameras
- ✓ VISAR
- ✓ Michelson Interferometer
- ✓ Rogovskii coil
- ✓ Backlighting/shadography
- ✓ Electrical conductivity
- ✓ Schlieren imaging
- ✓ Capacitive pick up



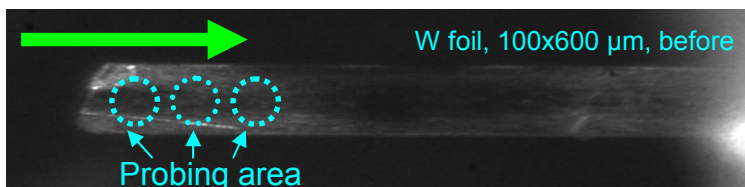
Camera diagnostics



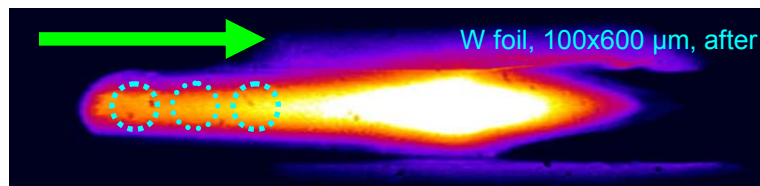
Side camera:



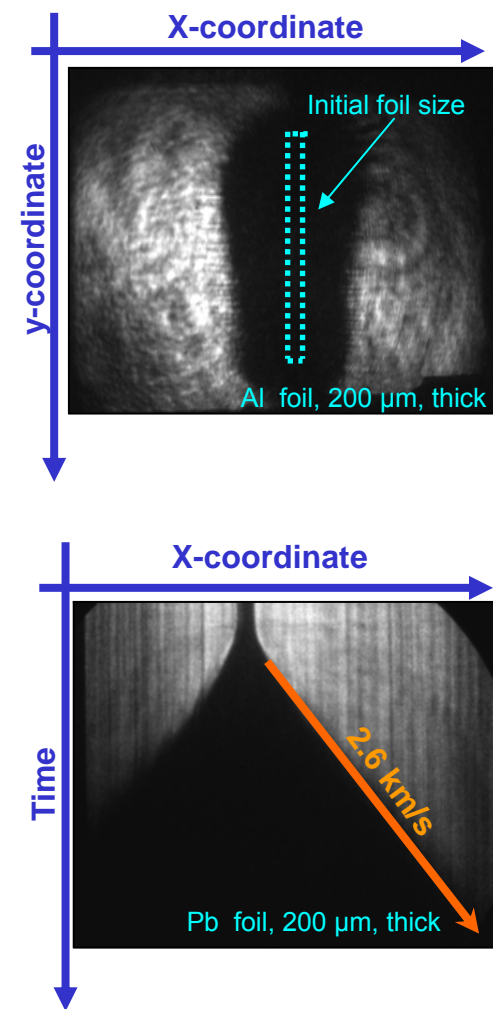
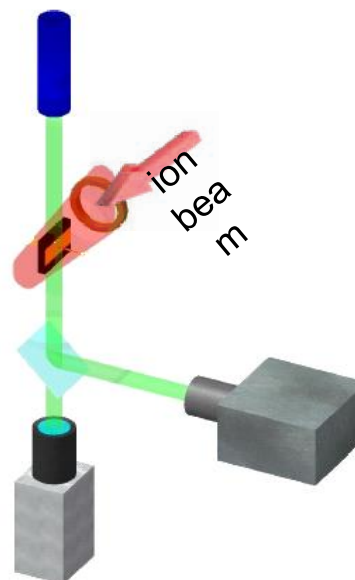
Precise beam-target positioning:



Images of self emission:



Vertical cameras:

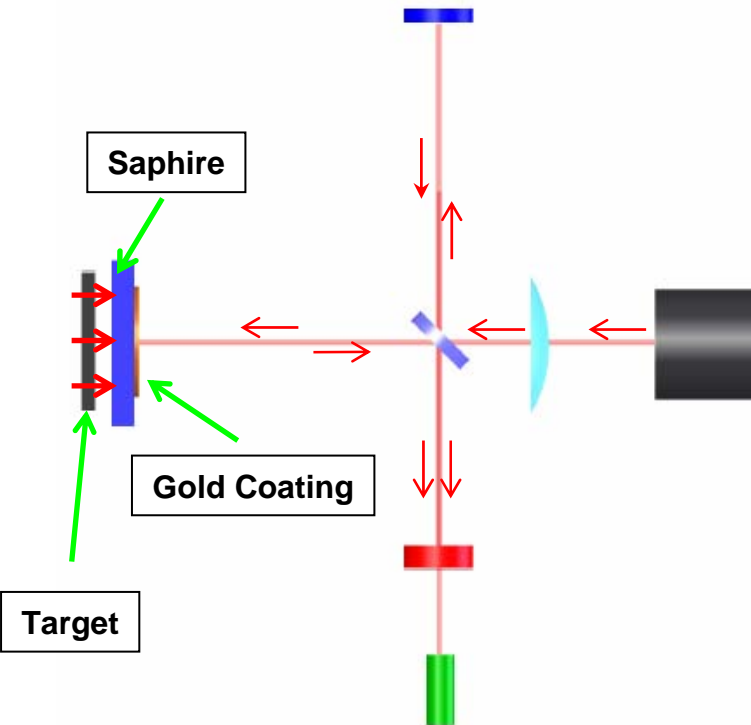




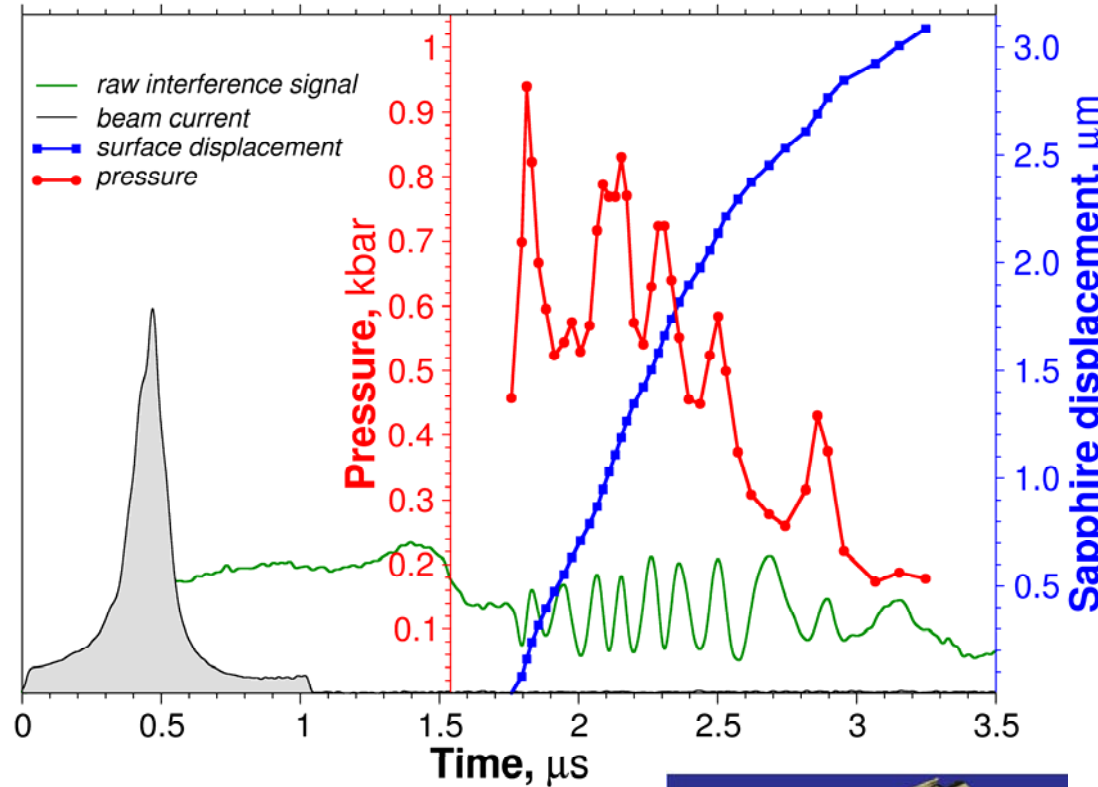
Michelson displacement interferometer



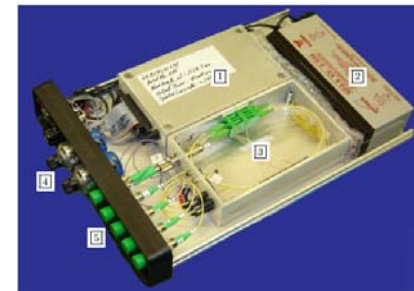
Michelson displacement interferometer



Shot 20(lead)



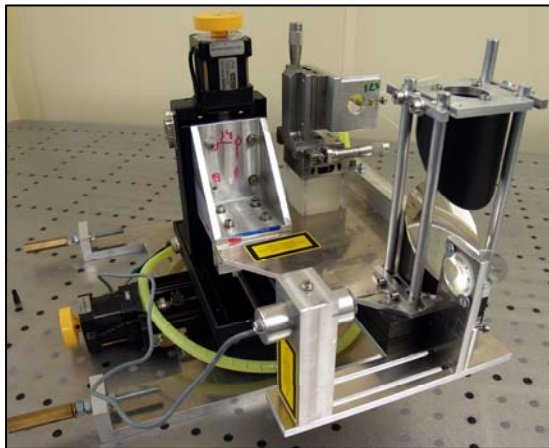
-All-fiber laser-Doppler interferometer (VISAR) is being incorporated





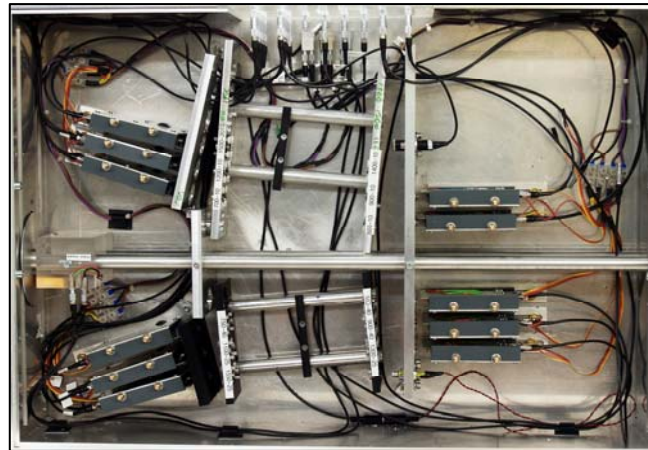
Fast multi-channel optical pyrometer

Light collection optics:



- high efficiency: $f/2$
- 1:1 imaging
- no chromatic aberrations
- high resolution (20-400 mm)
- motorized 0.01 mm

Spectral analyzer:



- Flexible/ modular design
- Interference filters as filters and mirrors
- 12 channels (550- 1550 nm)
- 5 ns temporal resolution
- Absolutely calibrated
- High efficiency, $T \leq 1000$ K is detectable
- High dynamic range (from 1000 K up 6000 K)
- Gray and linear models of emissivity

Data acquisition:



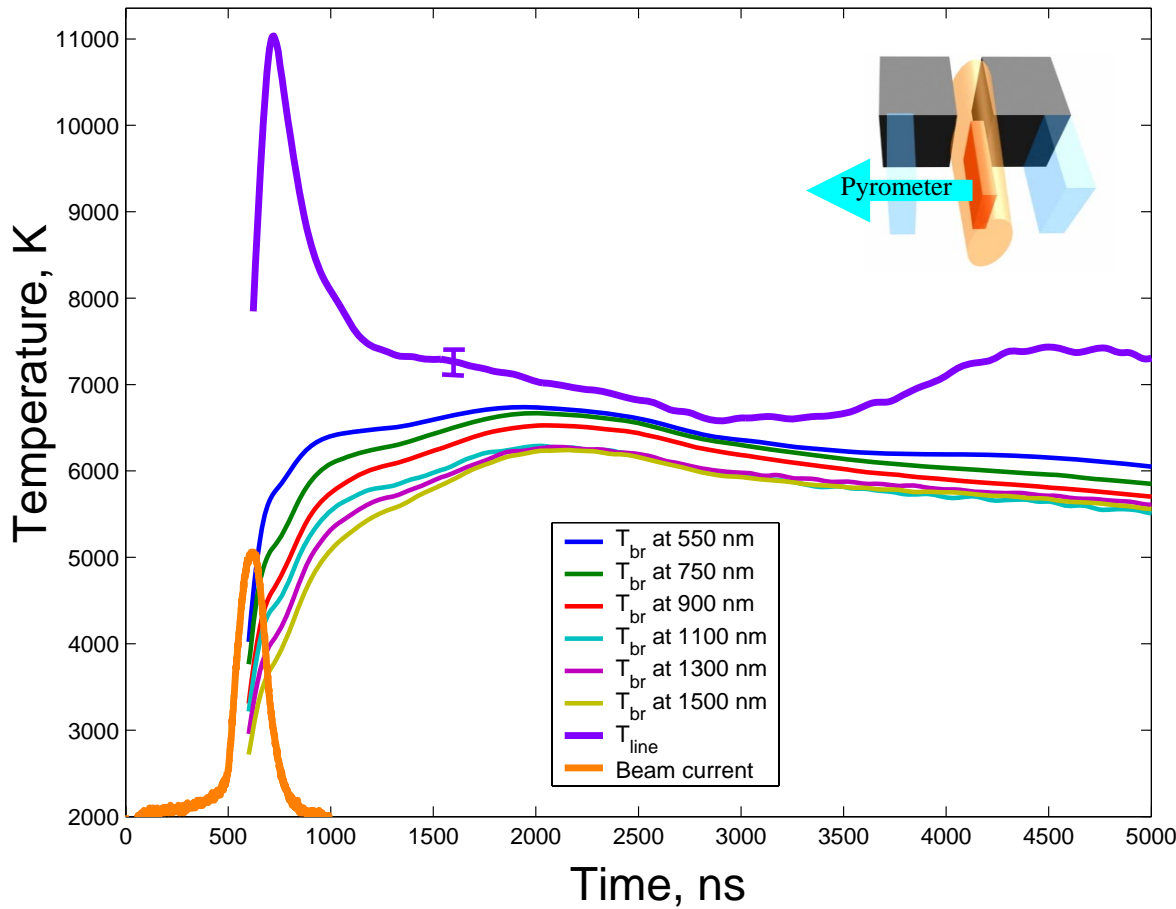
- 24 channels,
- 8 bit, 1 GHz bandwidth
- Controlled by LabView



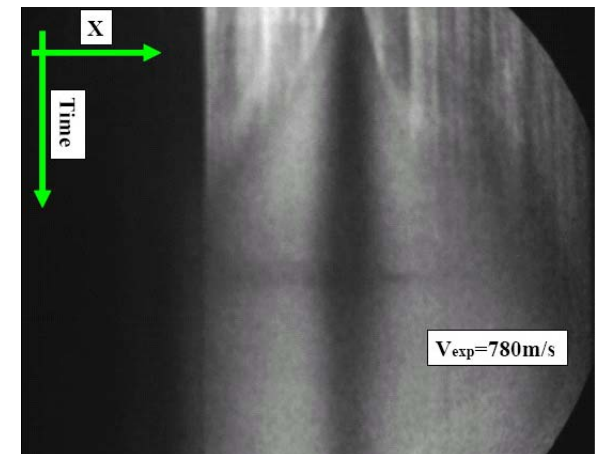
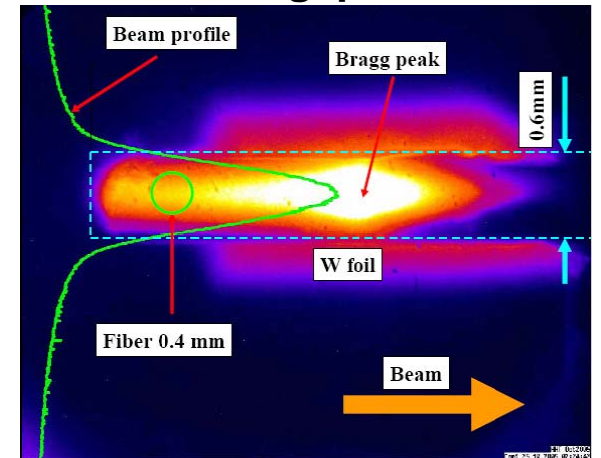
Temperature measurement of tungsten foil



$T_{\text{melt}}=3700 \text{ K}$,
 $T_{\text{boil}}=5800 \text{ K}$



Beam: ^{238}U , 350 A MeV, 120 ns, $2 \cdot 10^9$
Target: W foil, 100 μm thickness, 3 mm gap

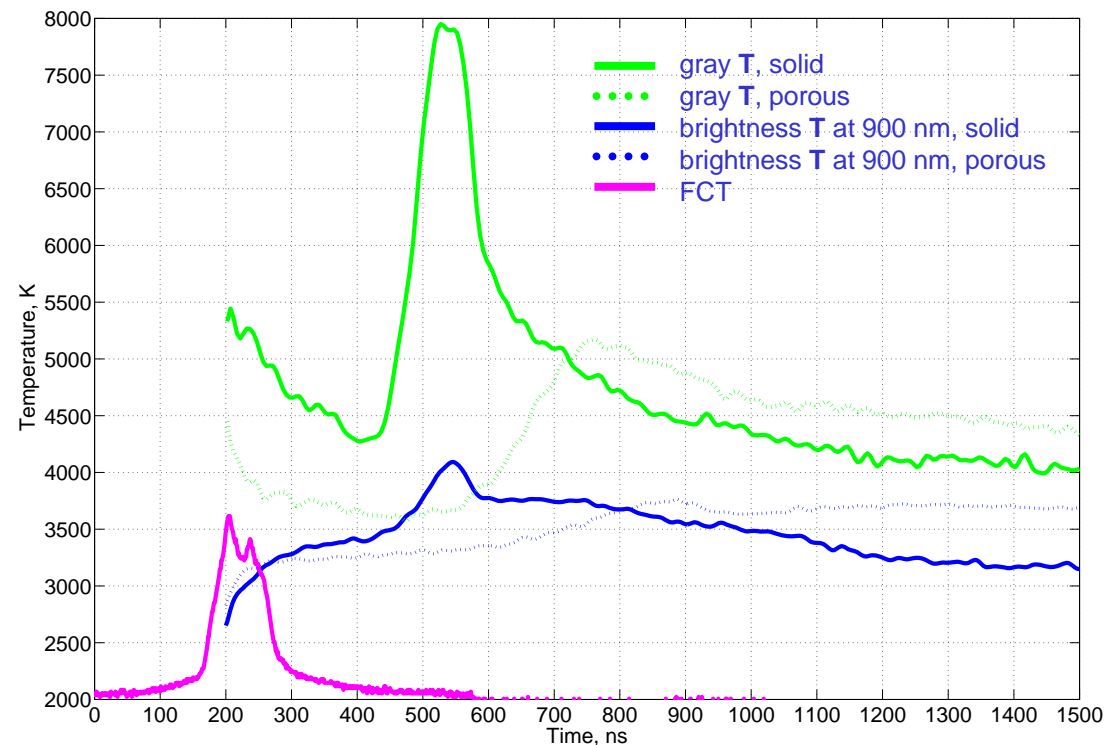
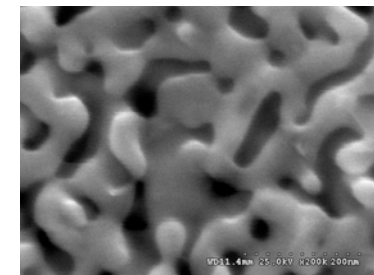
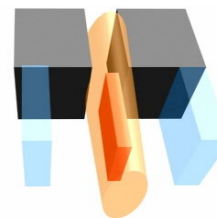




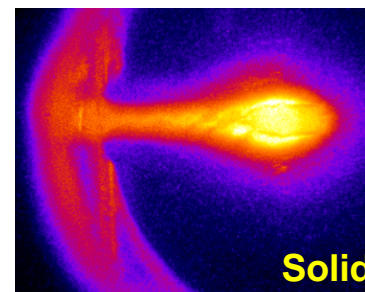
Joint GSI-LBNL experiments



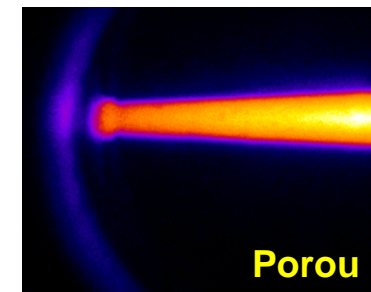
Porous gold target,
35% solid density
50-nm pore size:



CCD cameras:



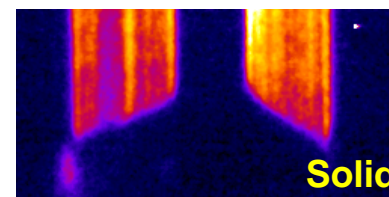
Solid



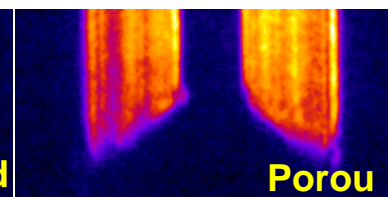
Porou

S

Streak ($v=1.4$ km/sec):



Solid



Porou



Summary



- Commissioned recently developed diagnostic instruments, methods and testing of different beam-target configurations for studies of thermo-physical of WDM
- It was shown that using intense heavy ion beam that is presently available at GSI and employing the HIHEX beam-target design concept, it is possible to investigate basic thermodynamic and transport properties of HED metal states near boiling curve, in the two-phase liquid-gas region and near the critical point