Satellite formation in high intensity laser-solid interactions due to the presence of non-thermal electrons\textsuperscript{1} H.-K. CHUNG, S.B. HANSEN, K.B. FOUNIER, S. MOON, S. WILKS, H. CHEN, A. NILES, Y. PING, R. SHEPHERD, K. WIDMANN, J. HUNTER, LLNL, T. DITMIRE, G. DYER, U of Texas, T.A. PIKUZ, A.Y. FAENOV, MISC VNIIFTRI — The COMET laser in LLNL was used to study the energy distribution between thermal and non-thermal electrons created by short-pulse laser interacting with solid-density matter. The aluminum-coated titanium targets were illuminated by the ultrashort laser pulses with variable intensities of $10^{17}$-$10^{19}$ W/cm\textsuperscript{2}. We have measured the time-dependent x-ray spectra of titanium K\textsubscript{\alpha} and the aluminum He-like 1s2p-1s\textsuperscript{2} and Li-like satellites for tens of picoseconds. Data show that the titanium K\textsubscript{\alpha} line is broadened and shifted to higher energies and the Li-like satellites of aluminum He\textsubscript{\alpha} vary with time. Time-dependent collisional-radiative calculations were performed to generate the time-resolved x-ray spectra of aluminum and titanium in the presence of a small fraction of non-thermal electrons in solid-density bulk electrons. We present the spectroscopic analysis to determine the plasma conditions of the front aluminum layer as a function of laser intensity, which will improve the understanding of the dynamics of non-thermal electrons and the heating of the thermal electrons.

\textsuperscript{1}Work performed under the auspices of the U. S. Department of Energy by the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under Contract No. W-7405-ENG-48.

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Date submitted: 26 Jul 2005  Electronic form version 1.4