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**An Integrated Research Experiment (IRE)  
for Diode-Pumped Solid State Lasers**

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**Presentation to: Energy Issues Working Group  
Subgroup B - Fusion Development Path  
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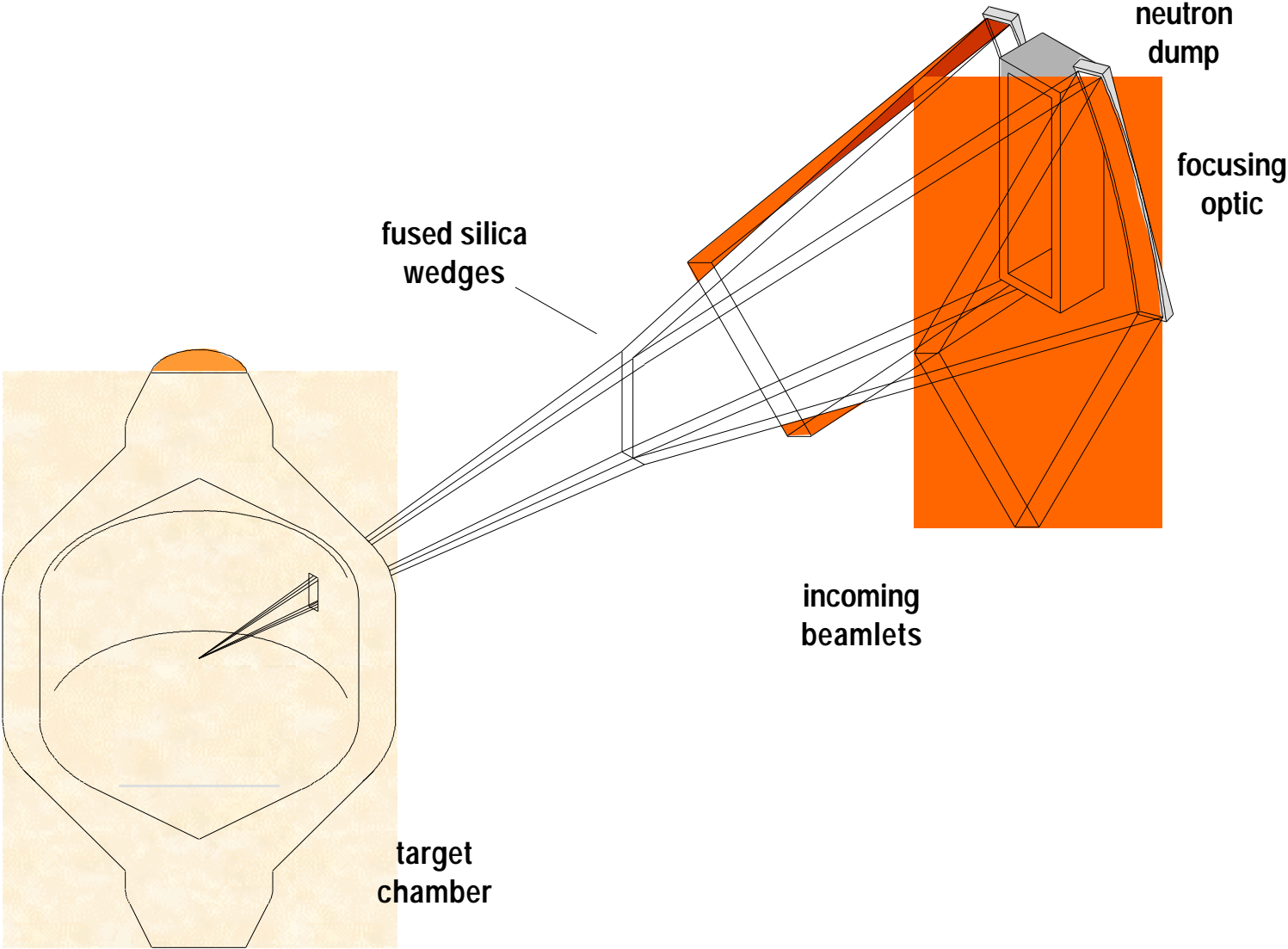
## **Diode-pumped solid-state laser drivers are an exciting new option for IFE that has materialized over the past few years**

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- **Energy storage feature allows DPSSLs to benefit from extensive Nd: glass laser developments**
- **Wavelength [1  $\mu\text{m}$  (1  $\text{m}$ ), 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$  (2  $\text{m}$ ), and 0.35  $\mu\text{m}$  (3  $\text{m}$ )] and target interaction features are equivalent to NIF**
- **Ultra-high brightness, high efficiency, and short pulse capability make DPSSLs potentially applicable to direct drive, indirect drive, fast ignition and a laser-based fusion neutron source**
- **We are currently constructing Mercury, a 100-J DPSSL testbed, under LLNL LDRD funding**
- **We have proposed a 4-year \$40 M phase I DPSSL Proof of Principle development program to precede a possible IRE**

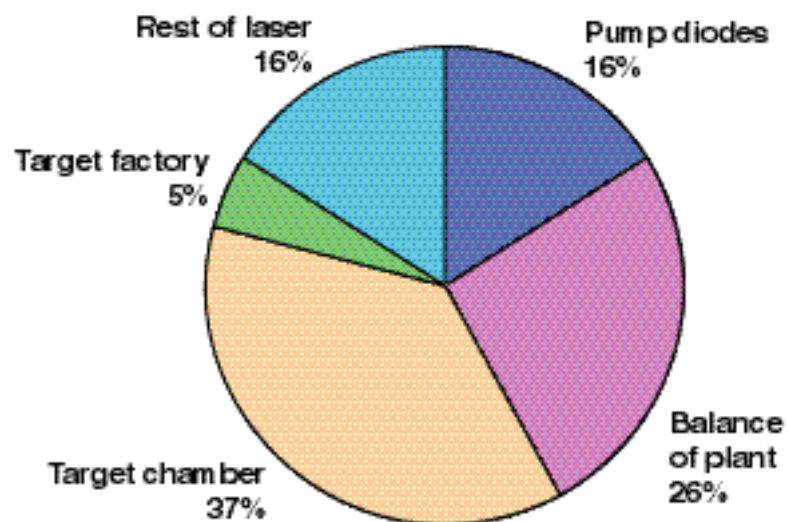
Two beamlines will be combined with fused silica wedges to form an 8 x 32 matrix of beamlets



# The pump diodes account for only 16% of the cost of 1-GW<sub>e</sub> IFE plant



Cost breakout

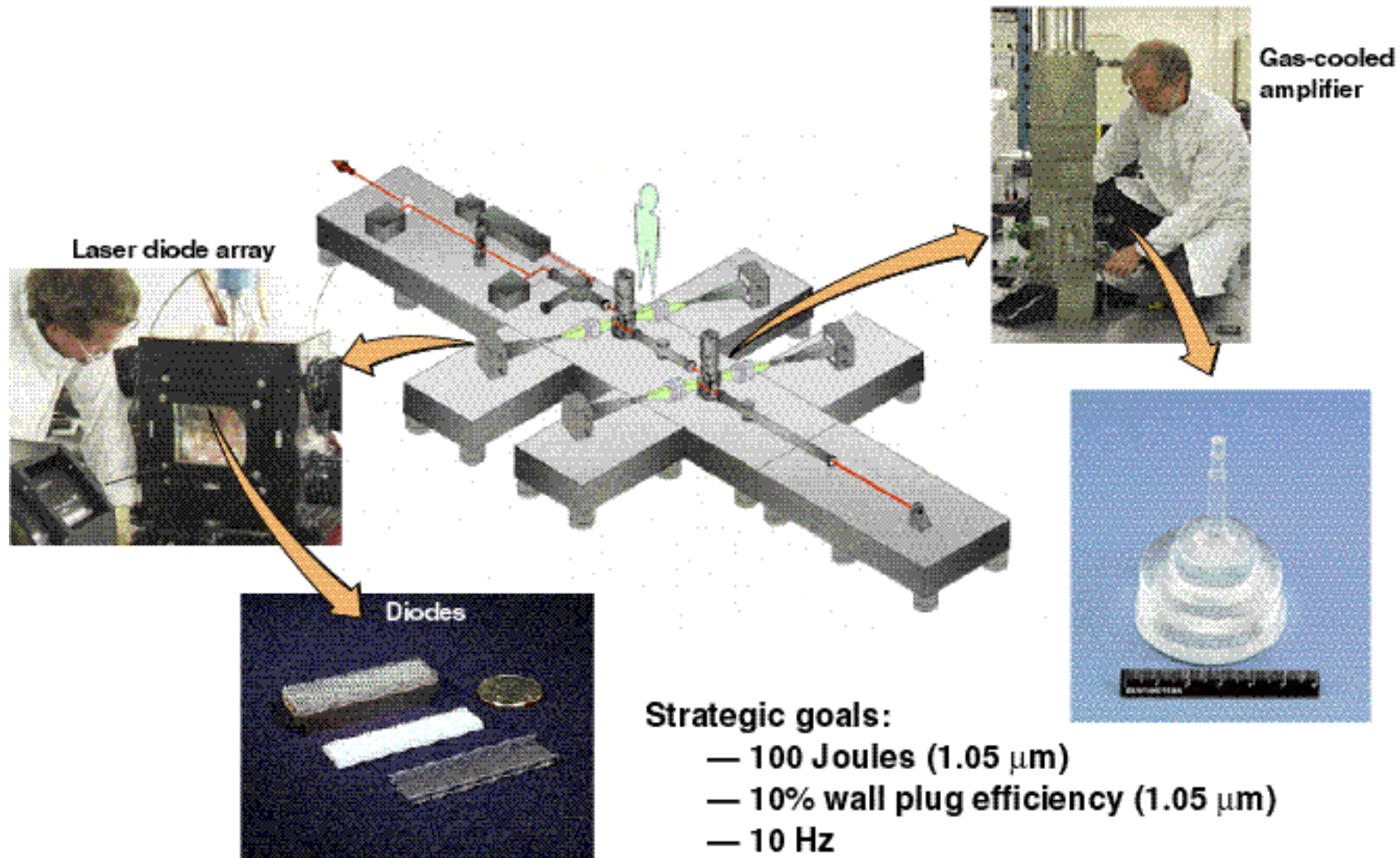


Detailed diode performance and cost

	1992 1 J GCS	2001 100 J Mercury	2010 4 kJ IRE	2030 2.3 MJ IFE
Efficiency	43%	45%	50%	60%
\$/pk W	\$20	\$3	\$0.50	\$0.05
W/cm	100	100	100	200
# shots	10 <sup>6</sup>	10 <sup>8</sup>	10 <sup>9</sup>	10 <sup>10</sup>
Quantity	196	7000	200,000	60,000,000

- BOP, target factory, and chamber cost adopted from Sombrero study
- Most optics cost extrapolated from NIF experience
- Predicted direct capital cost of IFE driver is \$900M for 1-GW<sub>e</sub> plant (diode pump arrays taken as commodity)

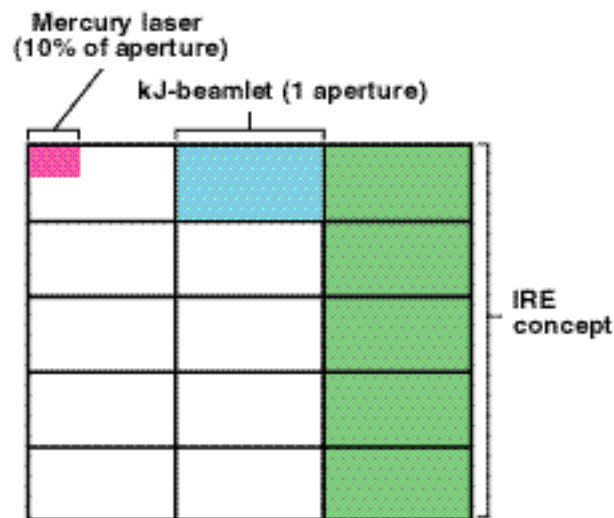
# The Mercury laser: An example of an IFE-related activity over the next several years



# Mercury has technical overlap with future systems but at 10% of the aperture scale



## 15-kJ beamline



Parameter	100-J Mercury	1-kJ (beamlet)	15-kJ (beamline for IFE)	IFE driver (2 MJ, 130 beamlines)
Extraction fluence (J/cm <sup>2</sup> )	8	8	8	8
Pump intensity (KW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	10	10	10	10
Stored energy density (J/cm <sup>3</sup> )	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Crystal thickness (cm)	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Repetition rate (Hz)	10	10	10	10
Diode cost (\$/W)	2.50	1.0	0.50	<0.05
Aperture (cm × cm)	3 × 5	10 × 15	10 × 15 (15 segments)	10 × 15 (5000 segments)
Wall plug efficiency (%)	10 (1ω)	10 (3ω)	>10 (3ω)	>10 (3ω)

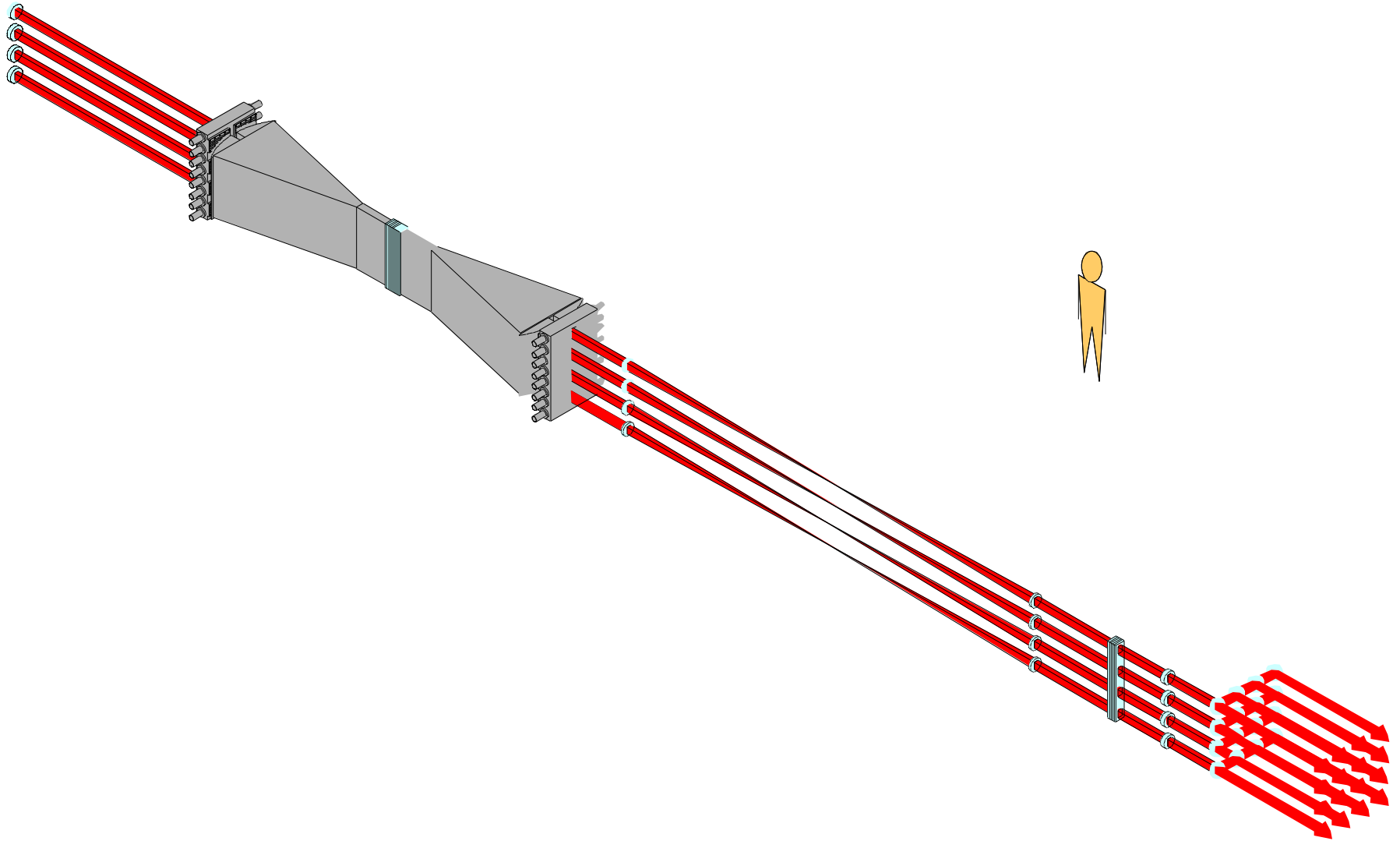
**Modularity and similarity of laser parameters assure that testing subscale beamlets will cost-effectively address DPSSL physics and engineering issues**

**Four-year, phase I DPSSL developments (\$40 M) will enable construction of an IRE and define pathway to an IFE driver**



### **Phase I Goals/metrics**

- **Efficiency – validation of 10% overall system efficiency at 3 with beam smoothing**
- **Beam smoothing – 1% smoothness on target (1 THz bandwidth with spectral sculpting)**
- **Gain media – High quality 20-cm Yb crystals**
- **Frequency conversion – > 75% efficiency at 10 Hz with 1 THz bandwidth (3 sets of crystals)**
- **Wavefront correction – < 5 x diffraction limited**
- **Technology integration – reliable Mercury operation for hours (> 10<sup>6</sup> shots)**
- **Scaling – optimized IRE laser design**





# A DPSSL IRE (~ 4 kJ) will provide the key demonstrations necessary for a powerplant driver

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## Beamlet performance:

- Integrated performance of a fundamental beamlet (~ 1 kJ)
  - Efficiency > 10%
  - Lifetime >  $10^9$  shots
  - Focusing performance on target including beam smoothing
  - Testing “foot” and “driver” beamlets and multiple color options

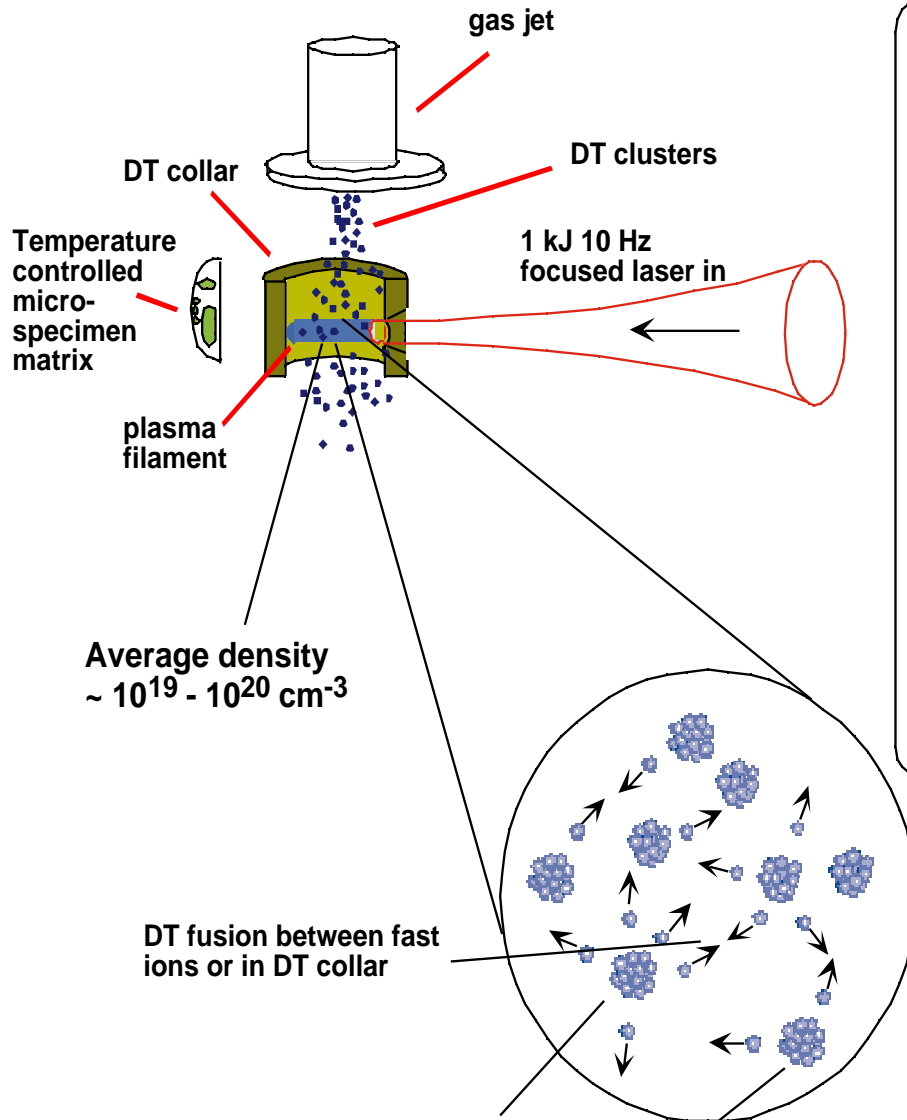
## Segmentation:

- Integration of multiple beamlets to make a beam bundle (defining and testing shared functions such as pumping, cooling, beam transport, and focusing)

## Vendor development:

- Ability to obtain the crucial parts of an IFE driver at the required performance and leading to required cost
  - Laser diode pump arrays (~ 25 MW at  $\$0.50/W_{\text{peak}}$ )
  - Gain crystal plates (~ 35)
  - Frequency conversion plates (~ 30)

# An efficient, compact laser driven fusion neutron source could be used to perform wall materials studies for future fusion reactors



- 14.1 MeV, pure DT fusion neutron spectrum
- High neutron flux on materials samples to simulate end-of-life irradiance ( $>200 \text{ dpa}$ ) in one yr



Source must produce  $>10^{14} - 10^{15} \text{ n/cm}^2/\text{sec}$  for  $> 1 \text{ yr}$

DPSSL requirements  $\sim 1 \text{ kJ @ } 10 \text{ Hz}$

Low total facility cost ( $< \$100\text{M}$ )

# Diode Pumped Solid State Laser Roadmap for IFE

