

How the weird and wonderful properties of magnetised laser plasmas could ignite fusion-energy research

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Overview

1. Background

- What is inertial confinement fusion (ICF)?
- ICF with lasers
- How does the National Ignition Facility (NIF), the world's highest-energy laser, work?

2. If at first you don't succeed, try, try again... ICF on the NIF

- Initial set-back and recovery
- Late 2020/early 2021: first burning plasma
- August 2021: first significant self-heating
- December 2022: ignition

3. How do we do even better? Approaches for delivering high-gain ICF experiments in the next 5 years

- *Novel plasma physics: leveraging the exotic material properties of magnetised, weakly collisional plasmas*

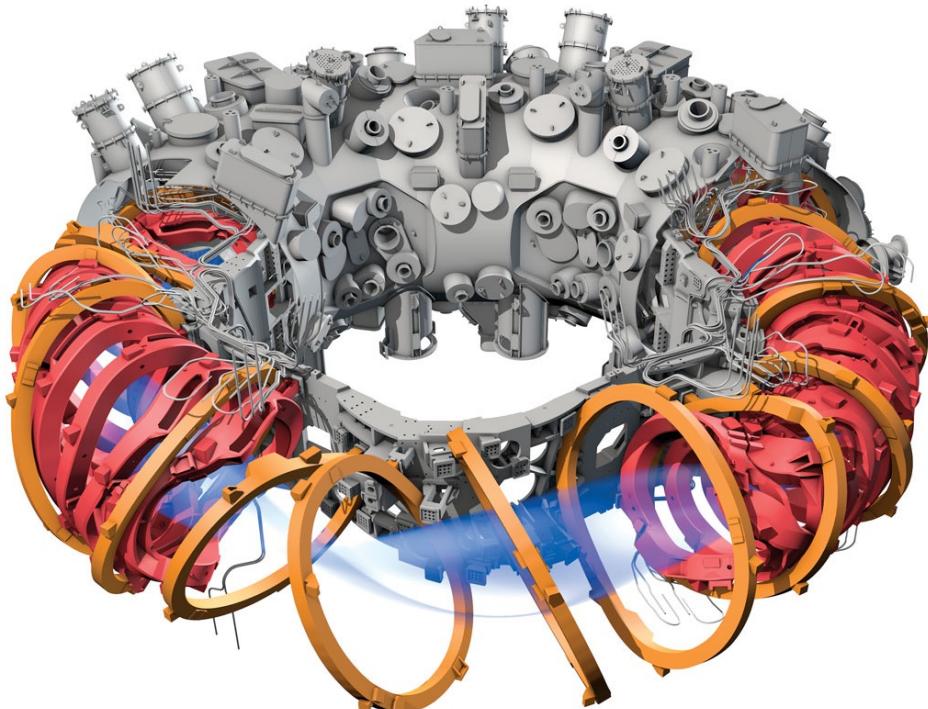
4. Inertial fusion energy: what do we need to solve to make this work?

What is inertial confinement fusion (ICF)?

To make fusion happen, need to confine very hot plasma

Magnetic confinement fusion (MCF):

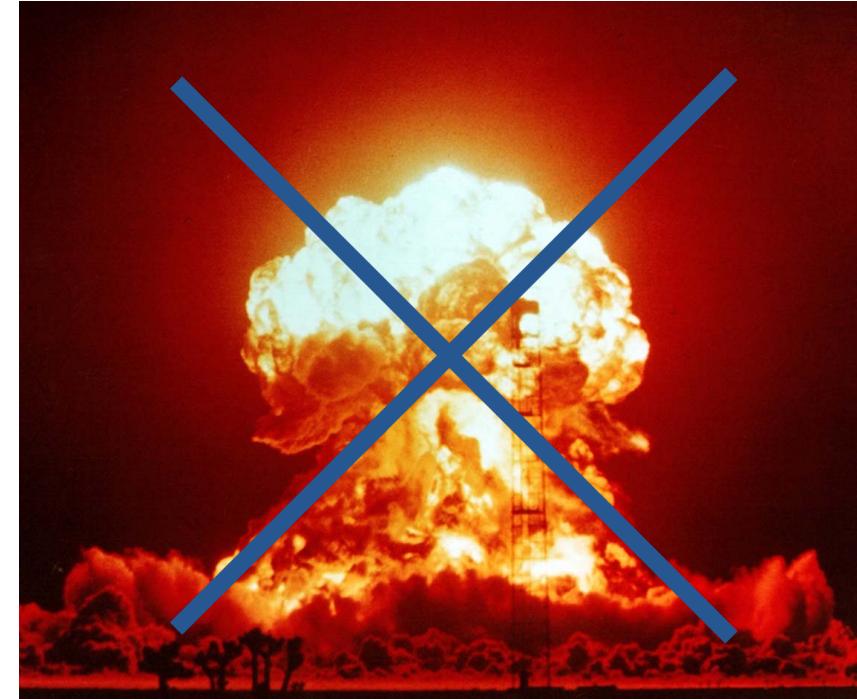
use magnetic “cage”
(tokamak/stellarator)



Credit: IPP, adapted by C. Bickel/ Science

Inertial confinement fusion (ICF):

make fusion reactions happen before
plasma has a chance to escape



Nuclear bombs not practical... use lasers instead!

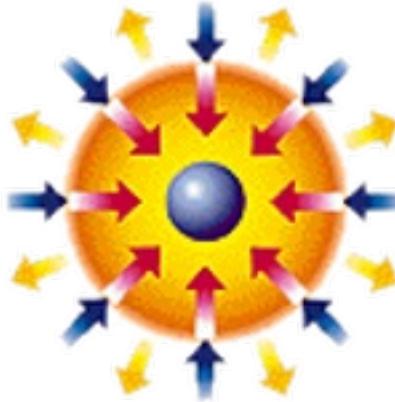
ICF with lasers

Direct-drive ICF

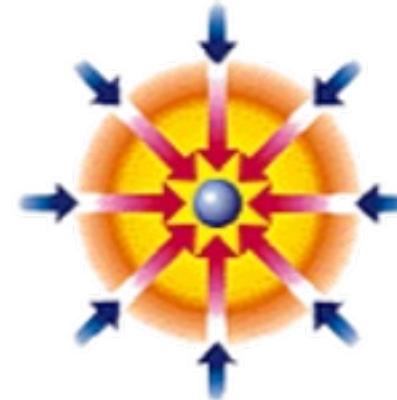
Atmosphere formation



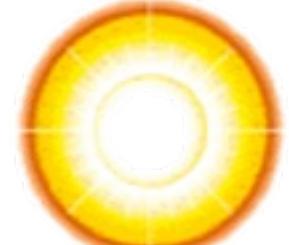
Compression



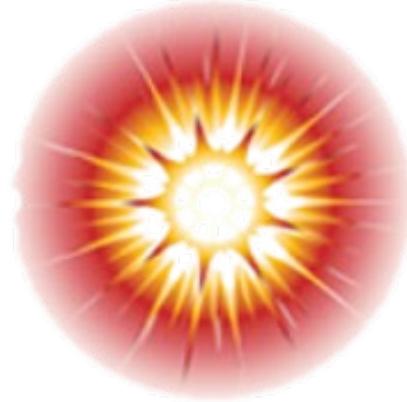
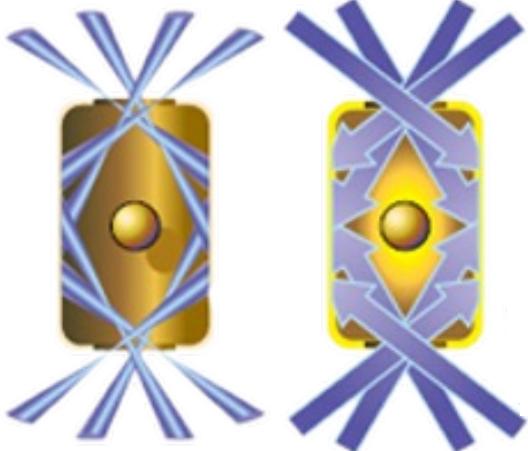
Ignition



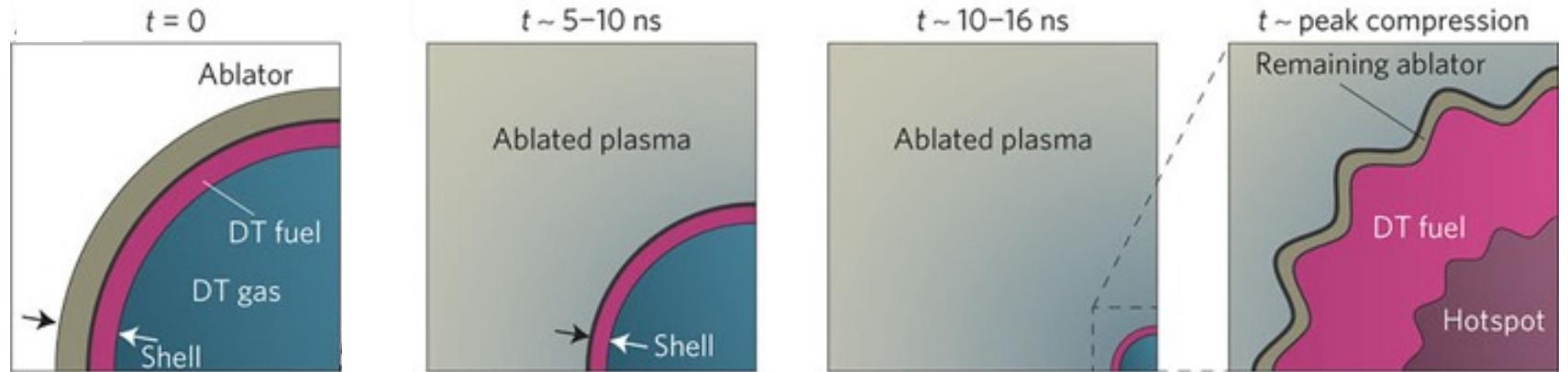
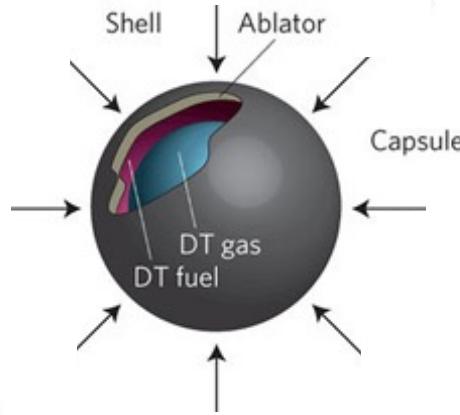
Burn



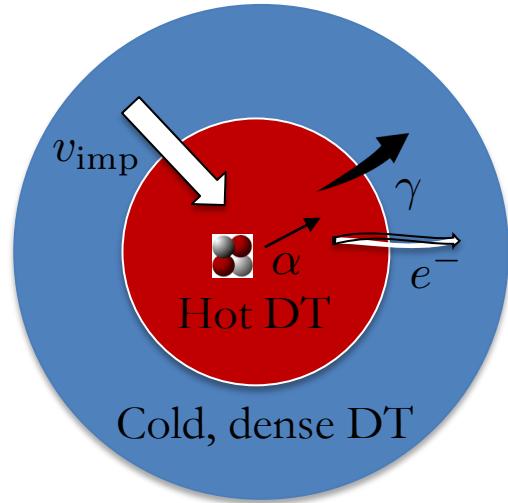
Indirect-drive ICF



Laser ICF capsules



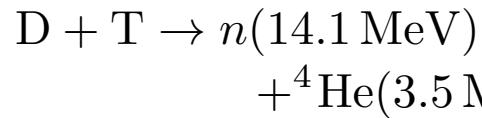
R. Betti & O. Hurricane 2016 *Nat. Phys.* **12** 435



Heating

$$P_{p \, dV} \sim p \frac{v_{\text{imp}}}{R_{\text{HS}}} + P_{\alpha} \sim n^2 T^4 > P_{\text{rad}} \sim n^2 T^{1/2} + P_e \sim \frac{T^{7/2}}{R_{\text{HS}}^2}$$

Compression



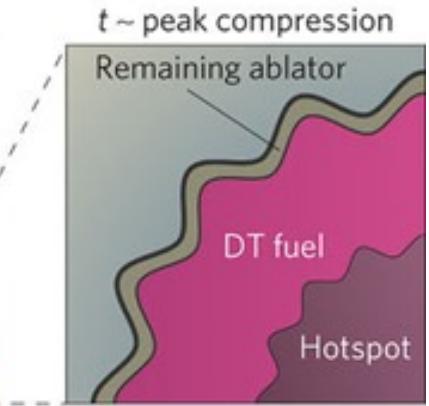
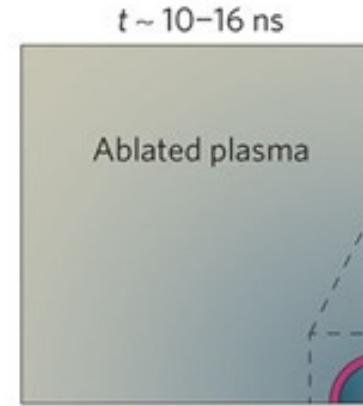
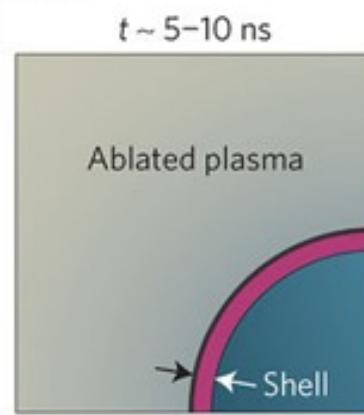
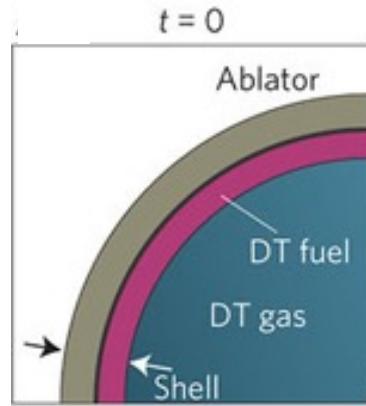
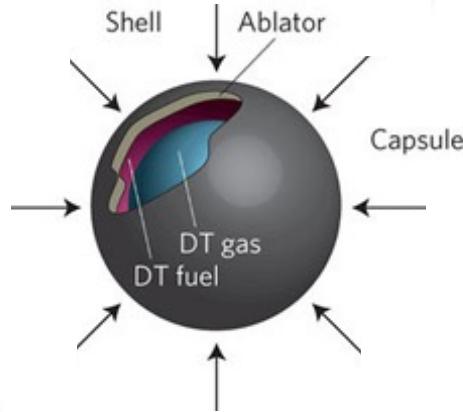
Alpha heating

Cooling

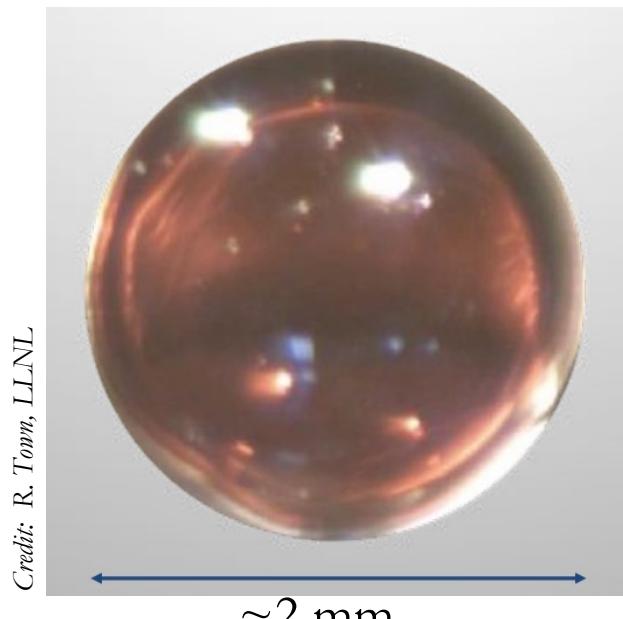
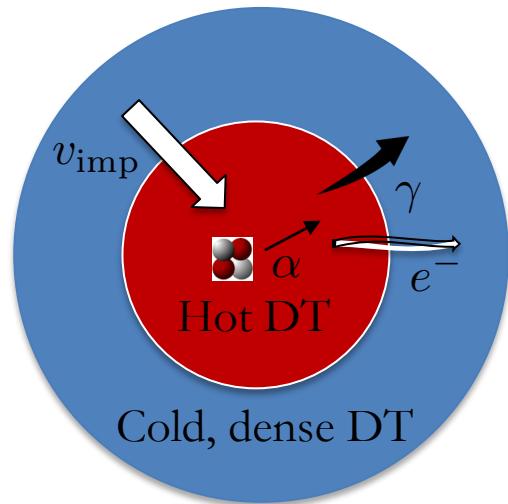
Thermal conduction

Radiation

Laser ICF capsules

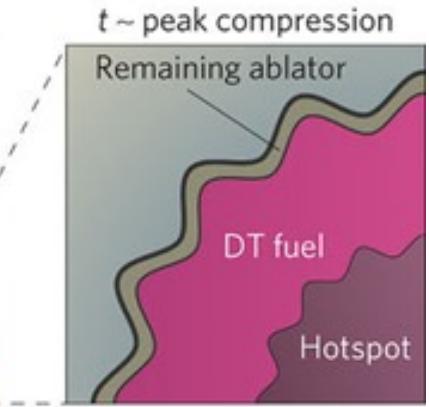
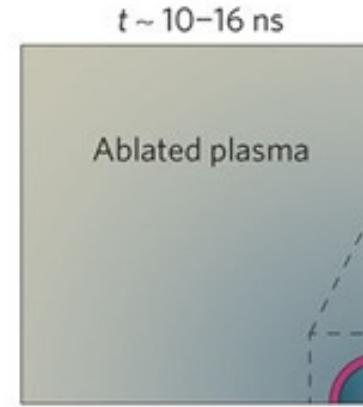
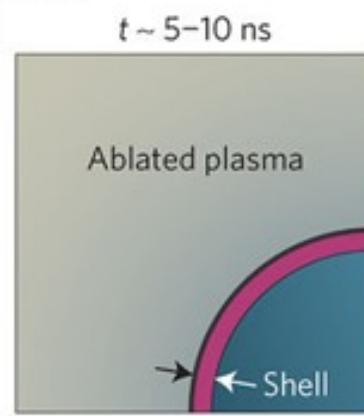
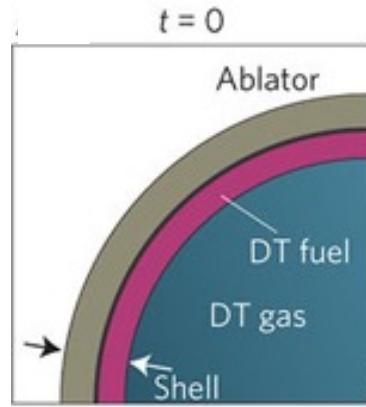
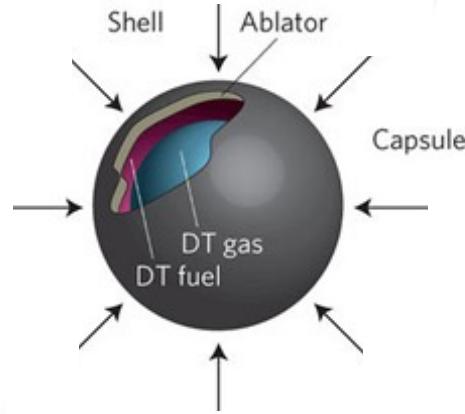


R. Betti & O. Hurricane 2016 *Nat. Phys.* **12** 435

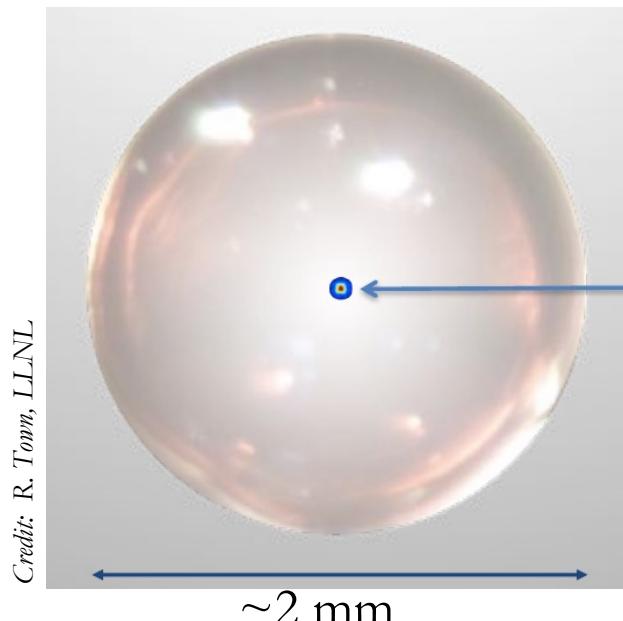
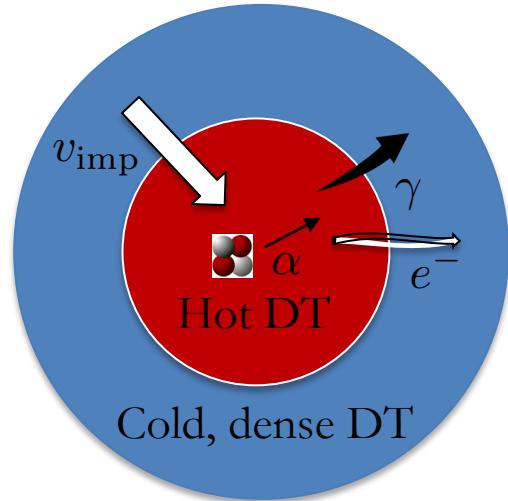


Credit: R. Town, LLNL

Laser ICF capsules



R. Betti & O. Hurricane 2016 *Nat. Phys.* **12** 435



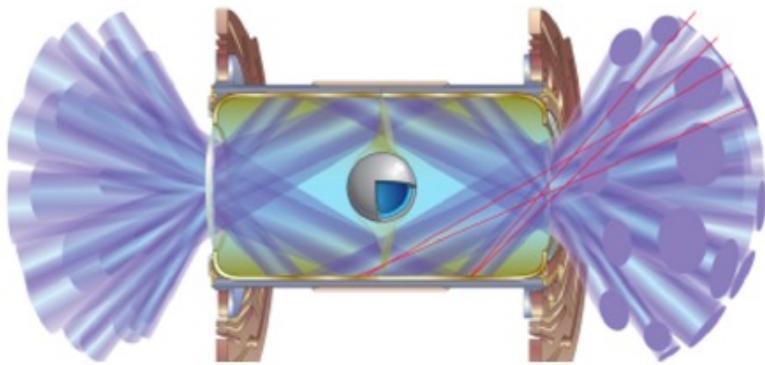
DT shot N120716
at bang time

Direct-drive ICF

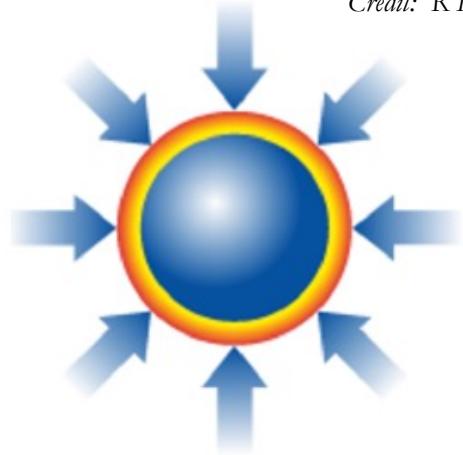
Indirect-drive ICF

Direct-drive vs. indirect drive

Credit: R Patel, LLNL

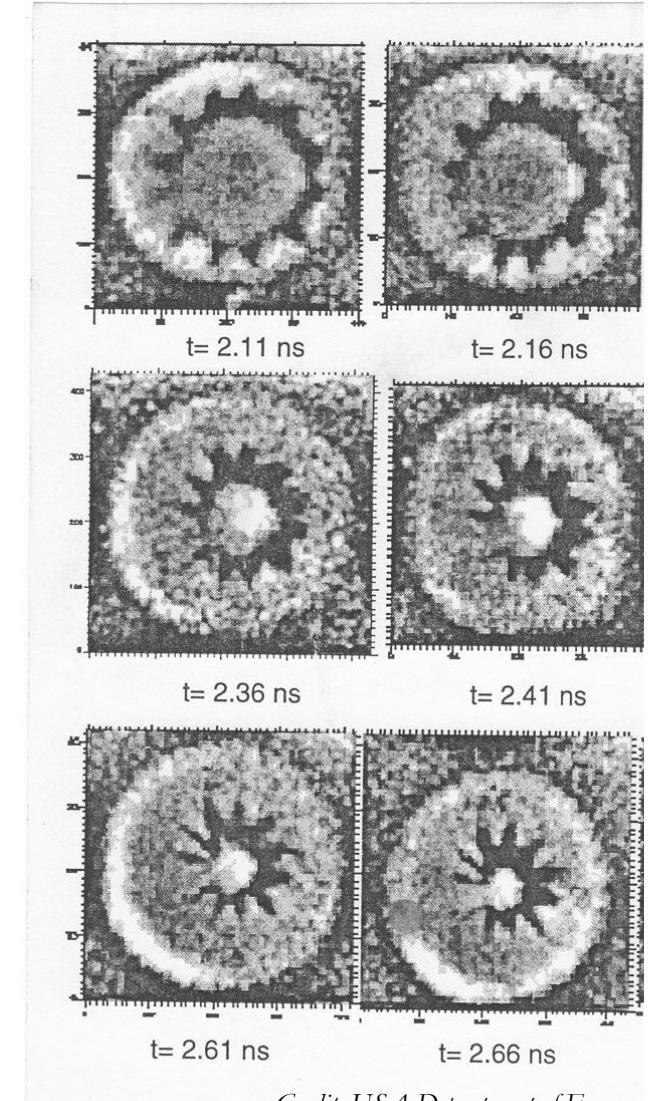


Credit: R Patel, LLNL



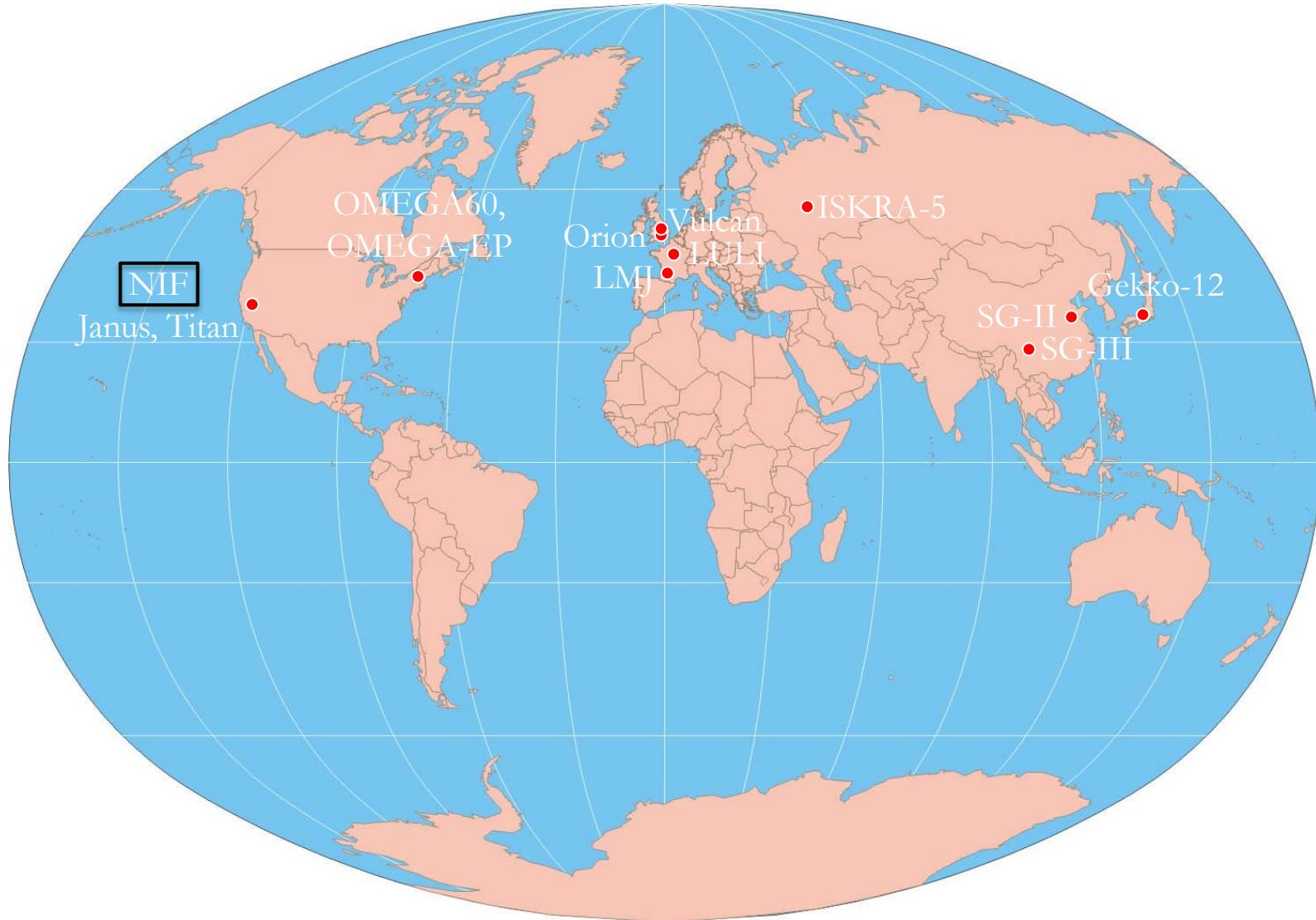
Indirect drive only
couples $\sim 10\%$ laser
energy in x-rays...

...but direct drive more
prone to instabilities!

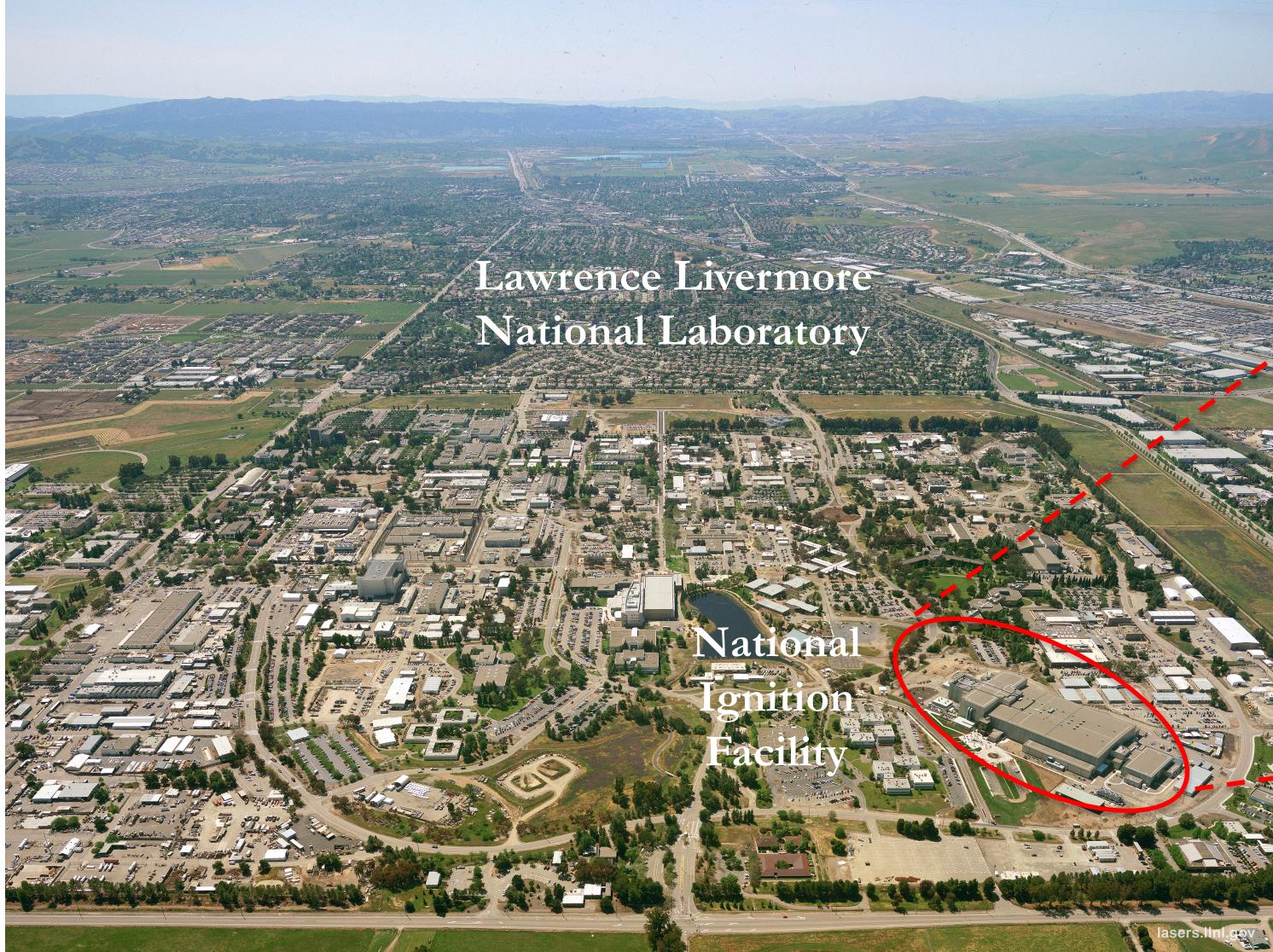


Credit: USA Department of Energy

The world's highest energy lasers

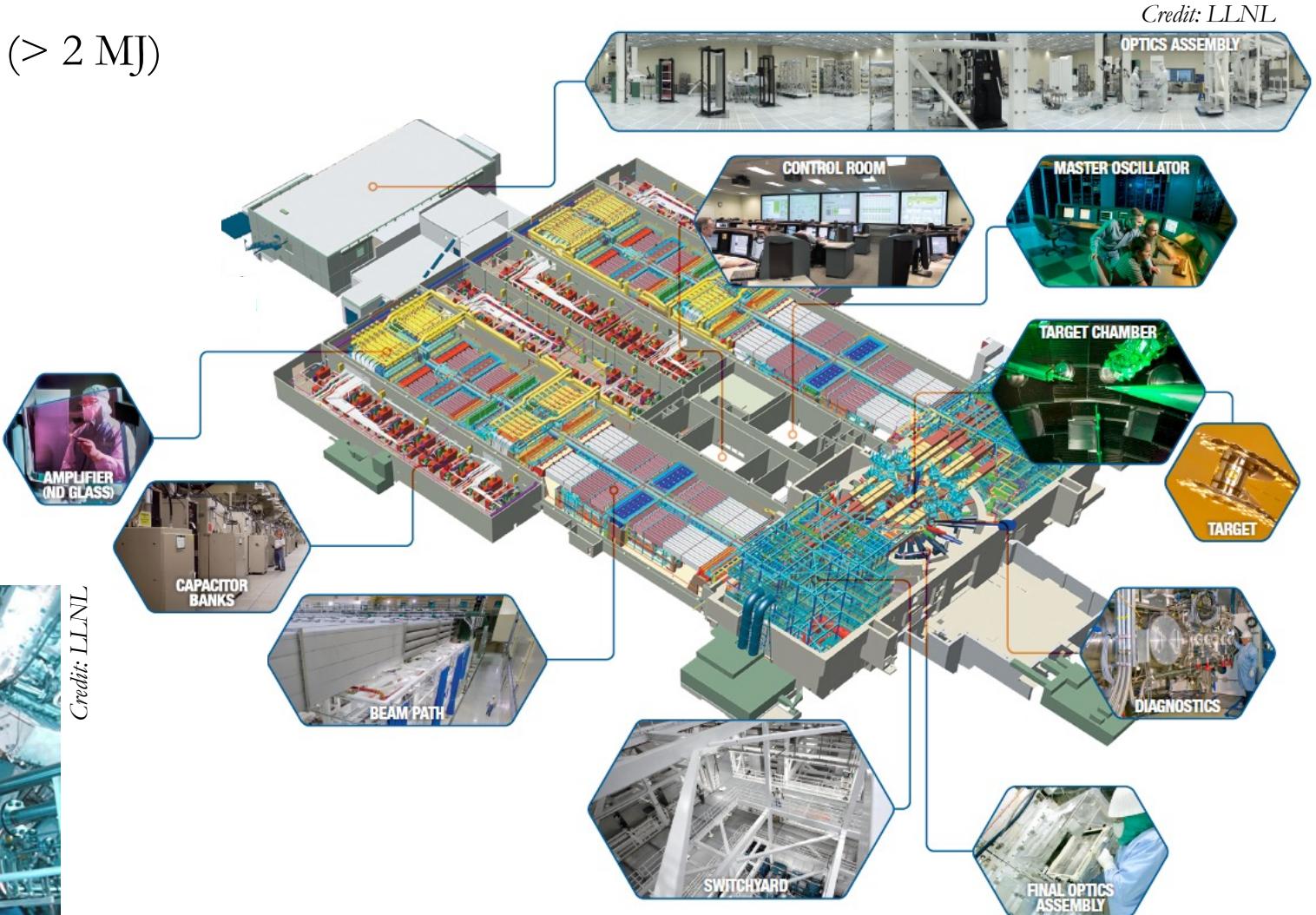


The National Ignition Facility (NIF)



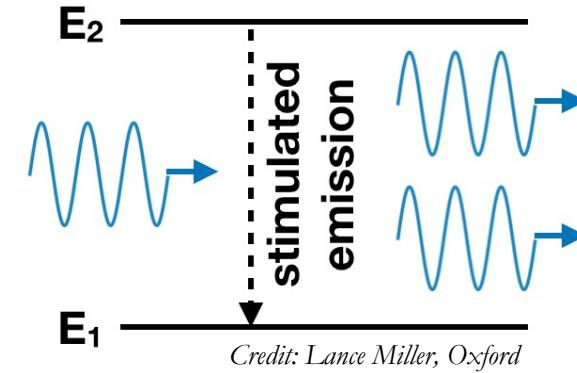
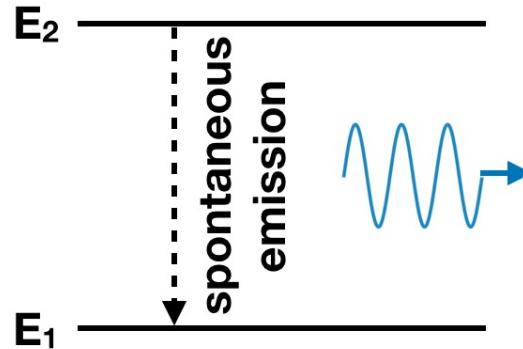
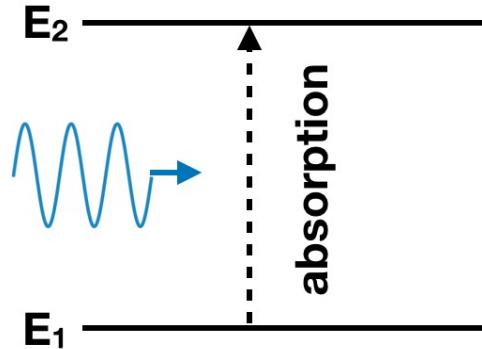
The National Ignition Facility (NIF)

1. Most energetic laser in the world ($> 2 \text{ MJ}$)
2. Power output = US national grid
3. 192 beams converge onto
 $\sim \text{mm}^3$ volume in 1 ns
4. Warp drive of the Enterprise!



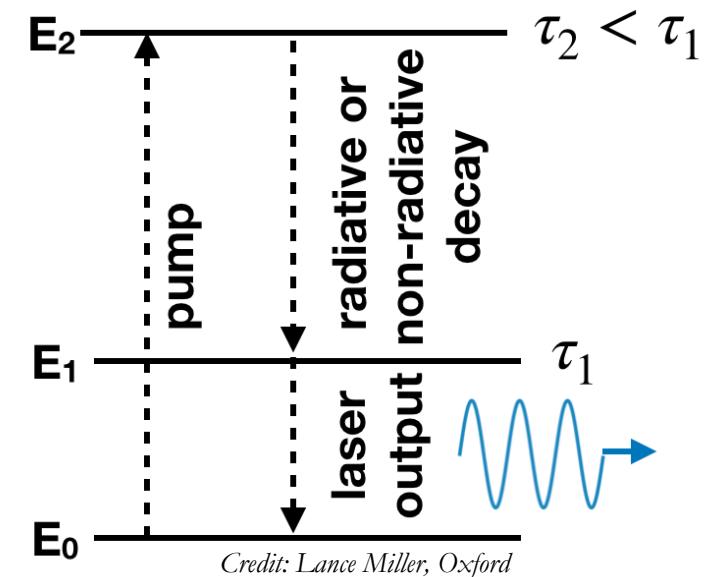
How do NIF's lasers work?

Basic principle of lasers: leveraging stimulated emission of excited atoms!



1. Population inversion: $n_2 > n_1$
2. Rate of spontaneous emission < rate of decay of lower level
3. High pumping rate/long lifetime of upper level

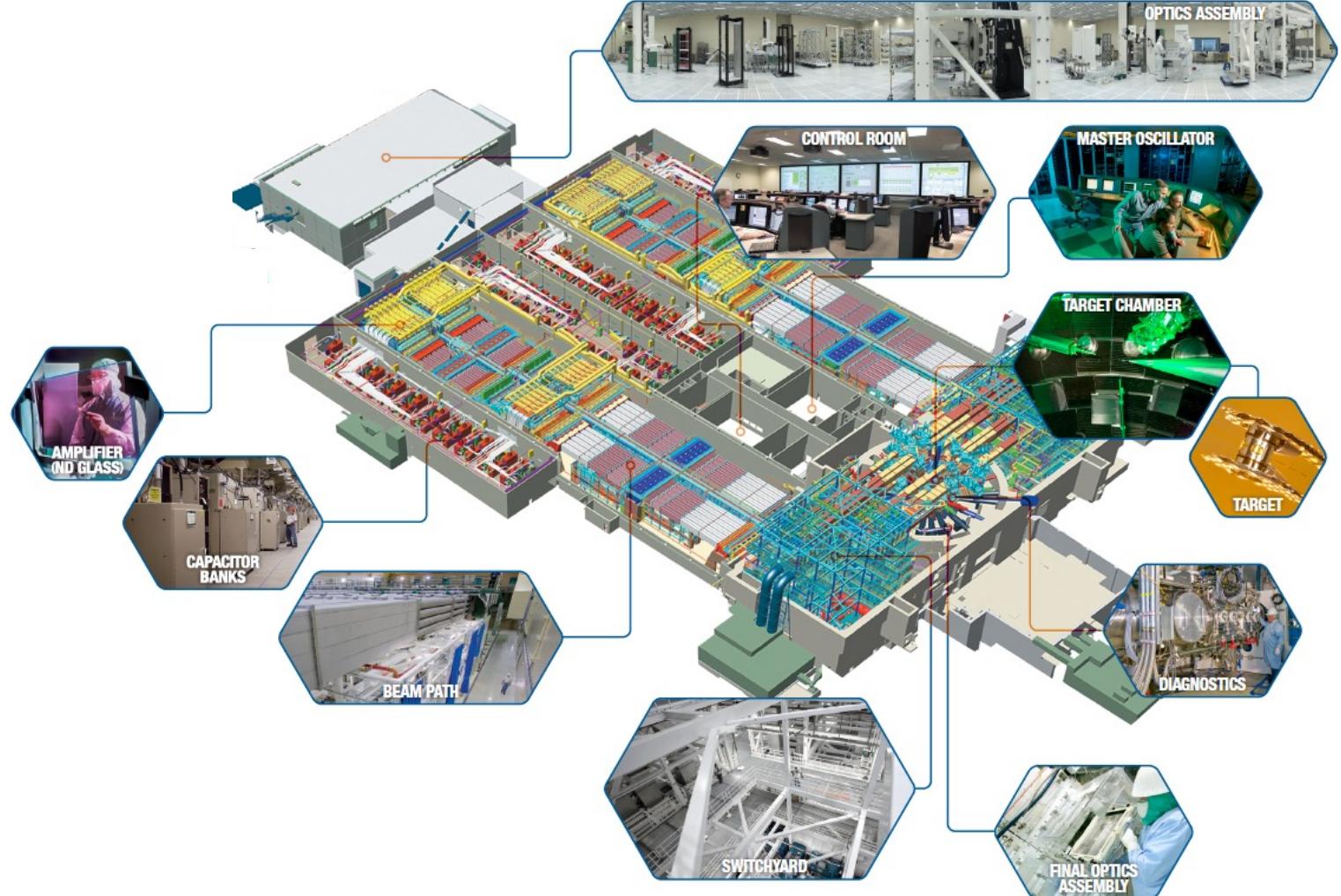
To achieve this in practice, need system (gain medium) with > 2 levels...



NIF's amplifiers

Gain medium on NIF: Nd-doped phosphate glass

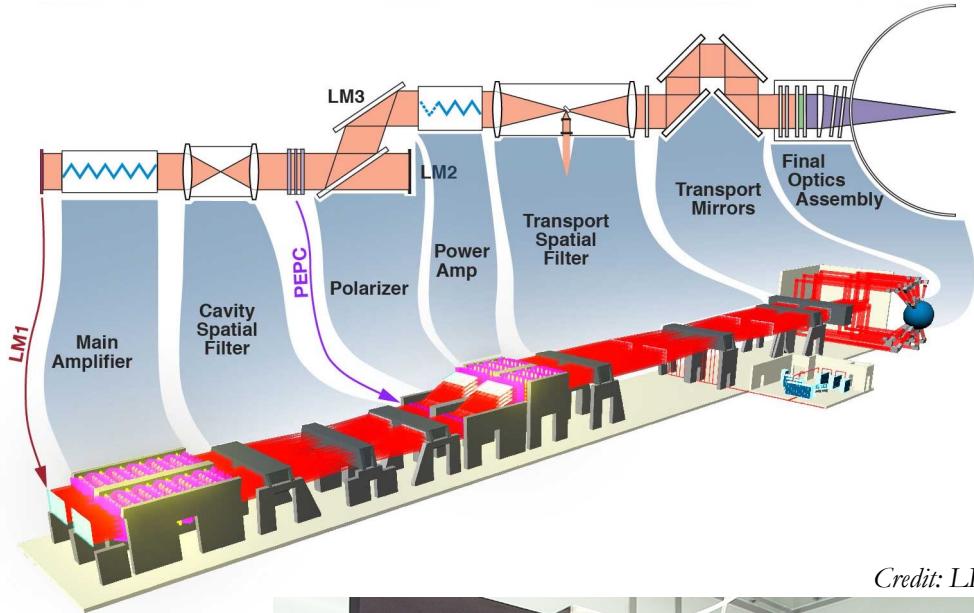
Credit: LLNL



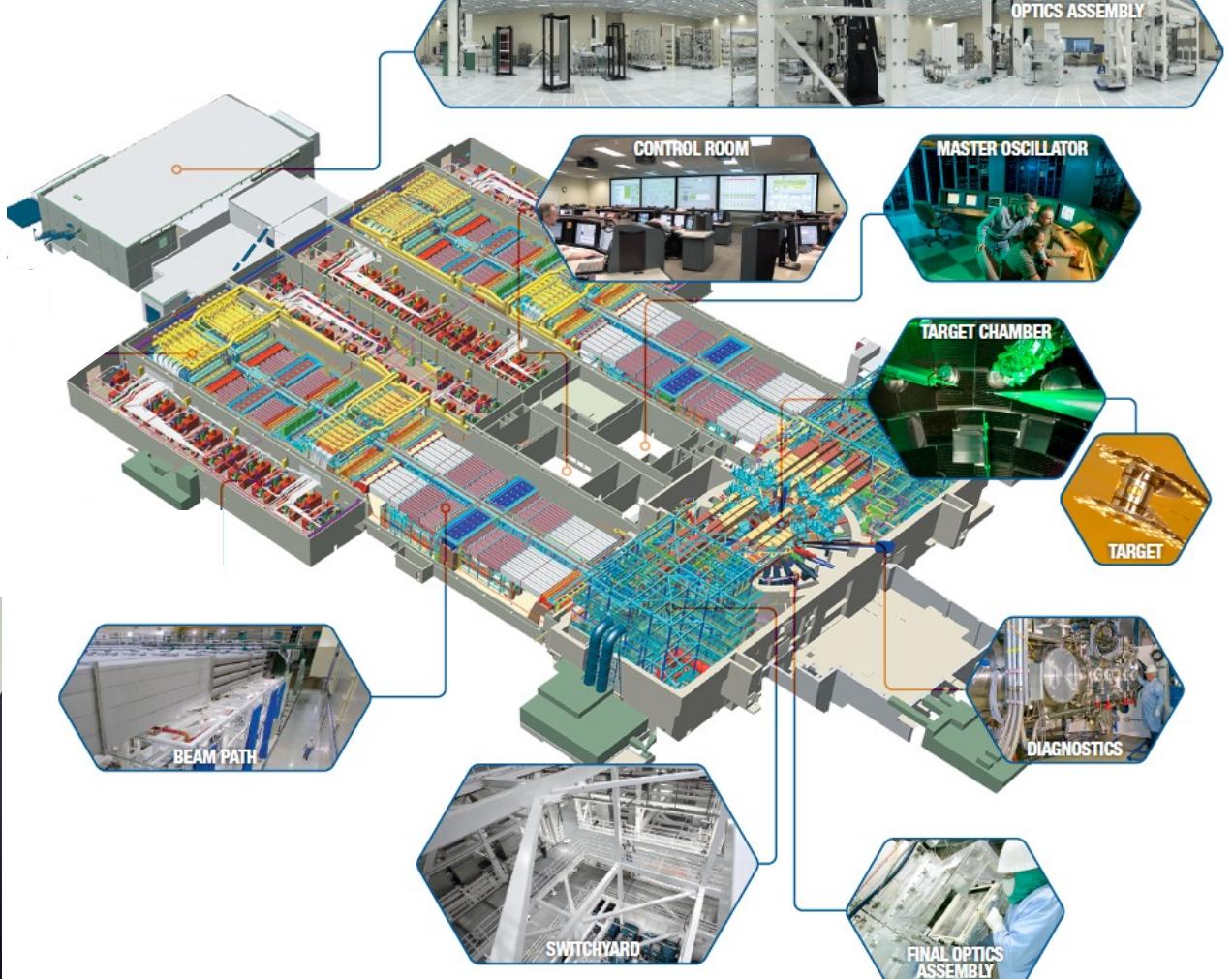
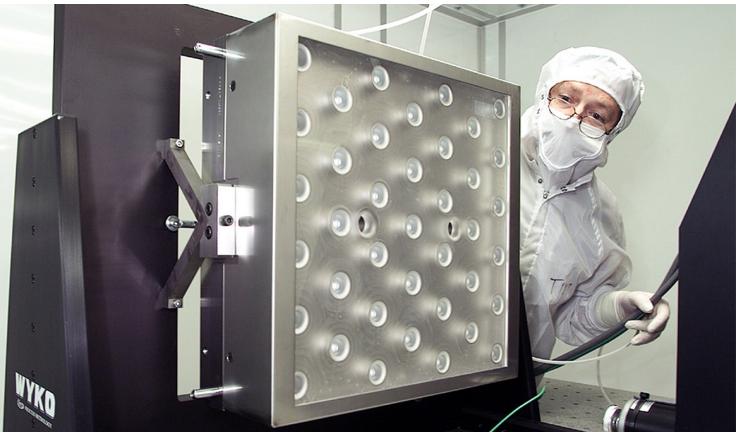
Beam transport

Post-amplification, need to fine-tune the beams...

Credit: LLNL



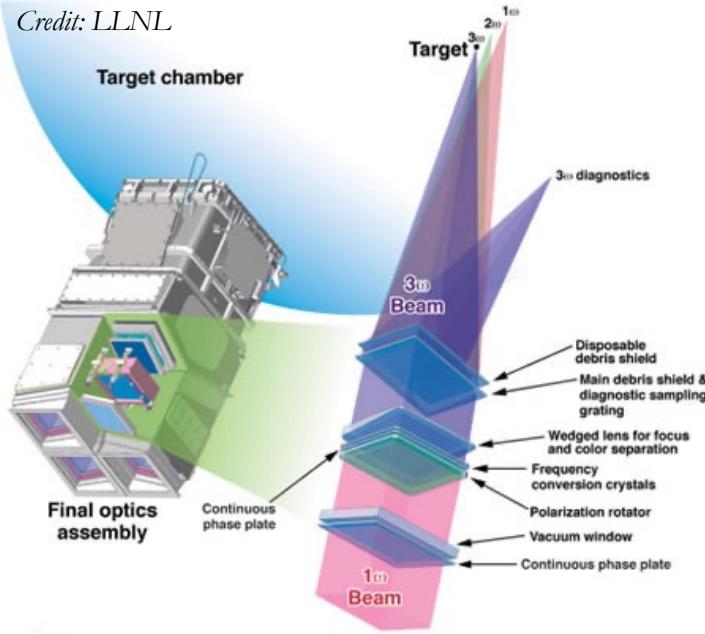
Credit: LLNL



Credit: LLNL

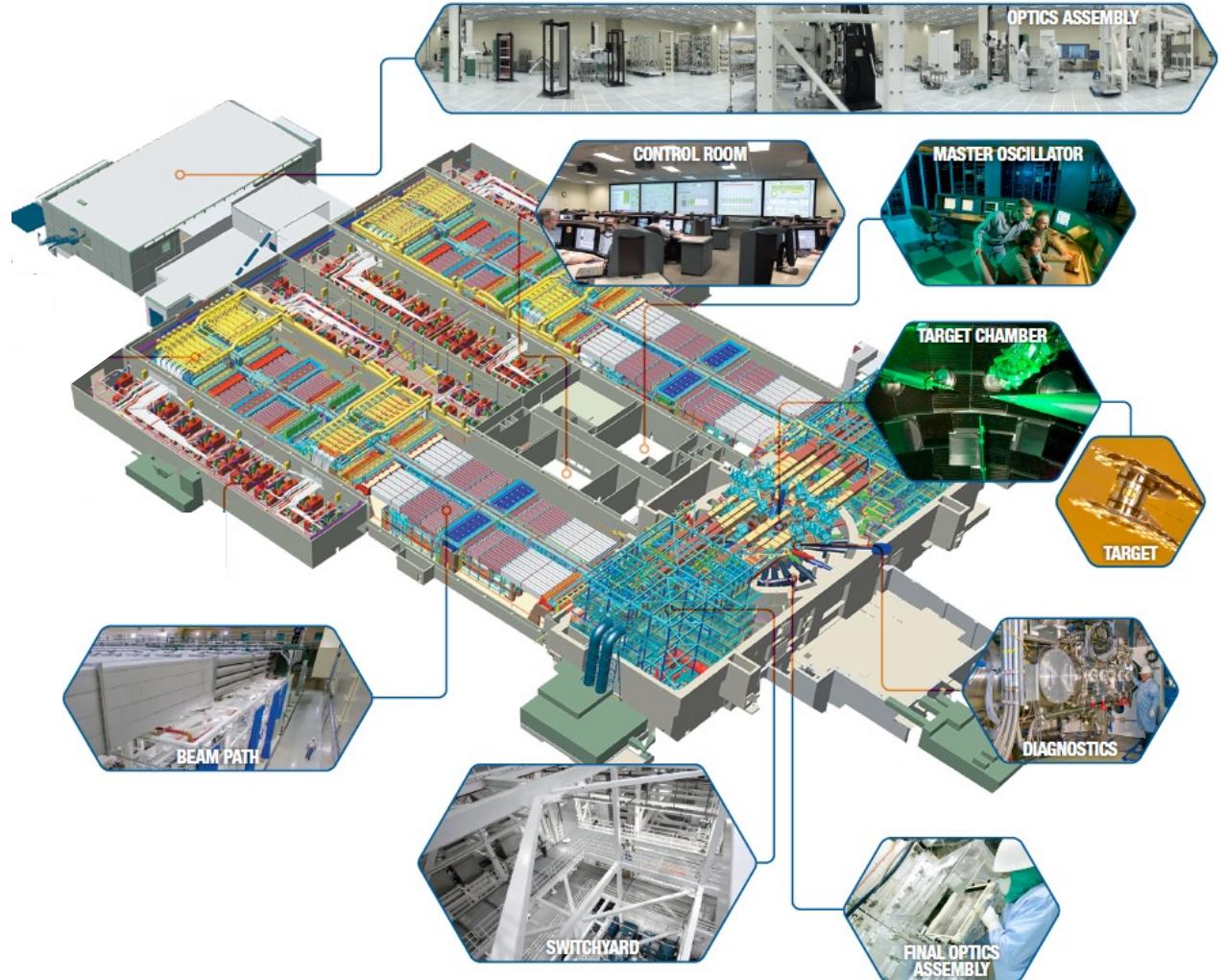
NIF's final optics

Credit: LLNL

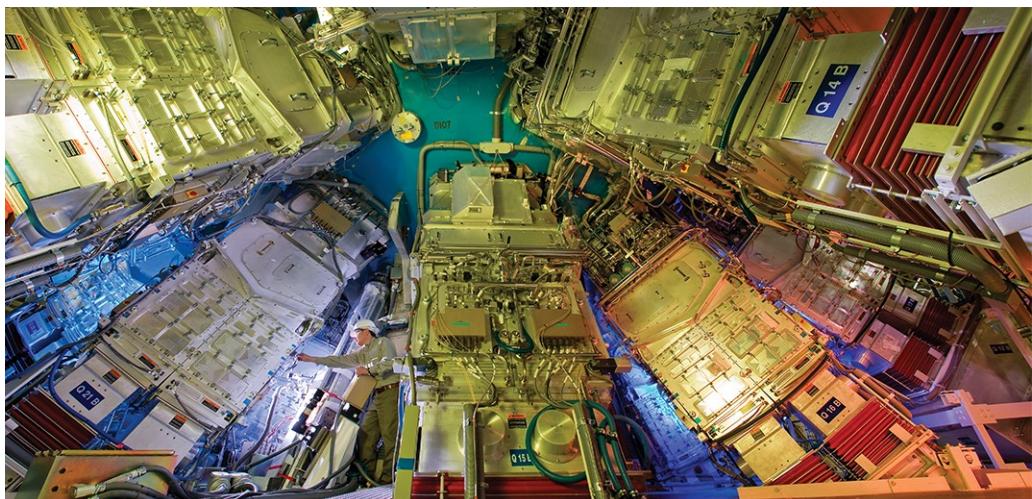


...convert them to higher-frequency light...

Credit: LLNL



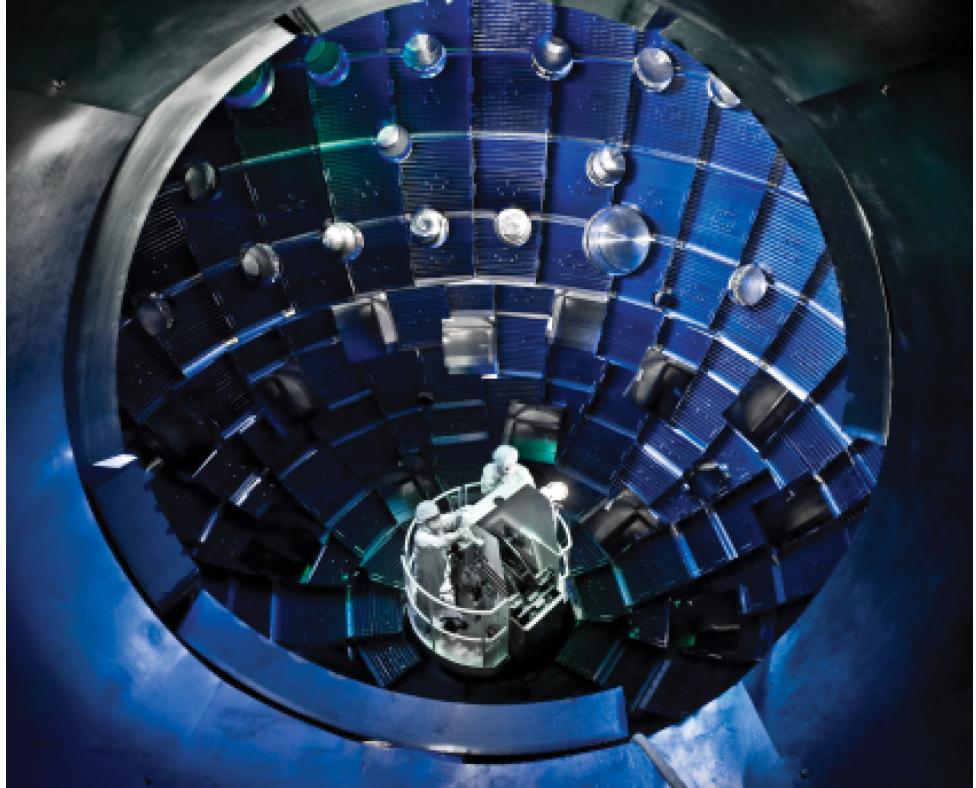
Credit: LLNL



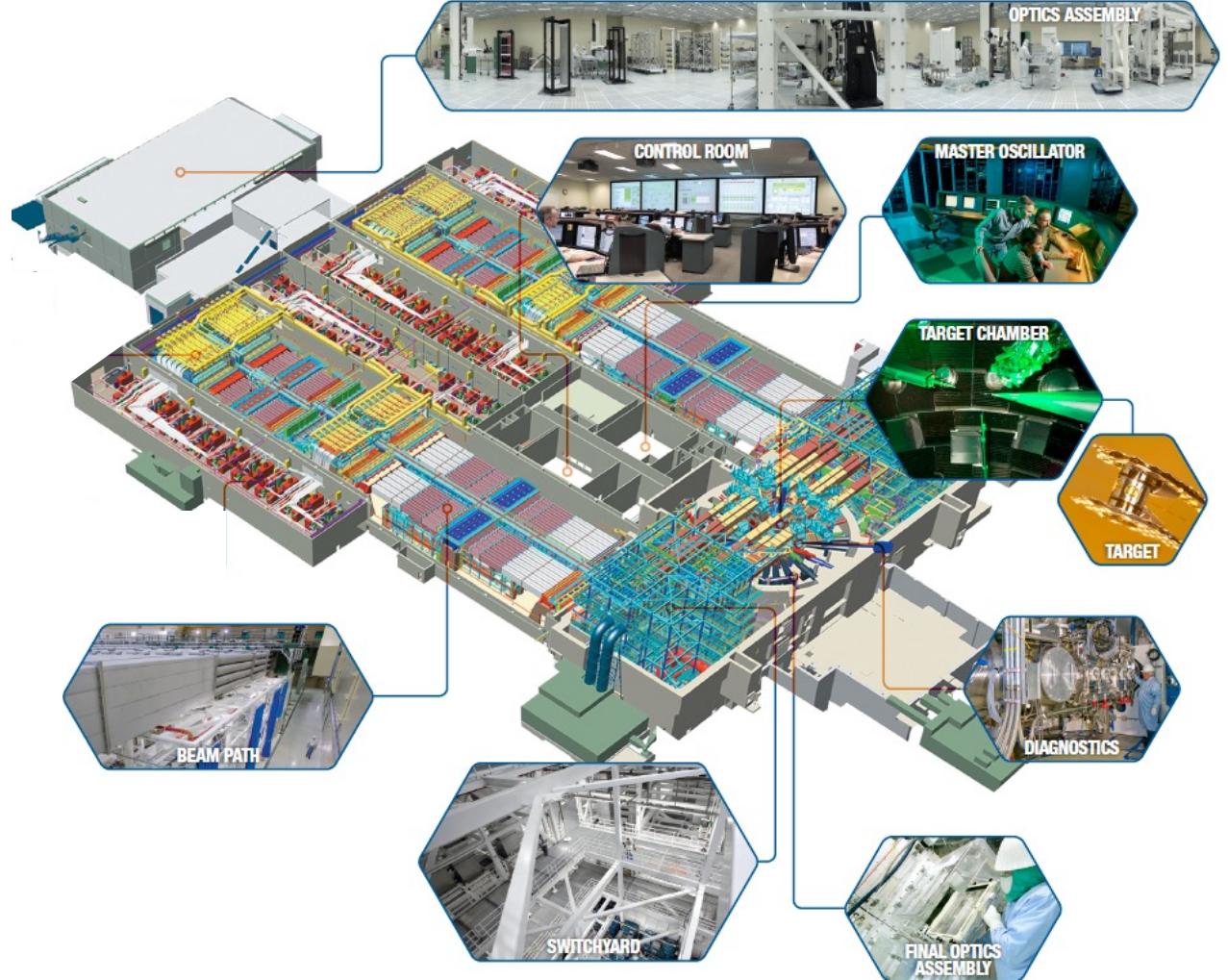
NIF's target chamber

...and then focus them into the chamber!

Credit: LLNL

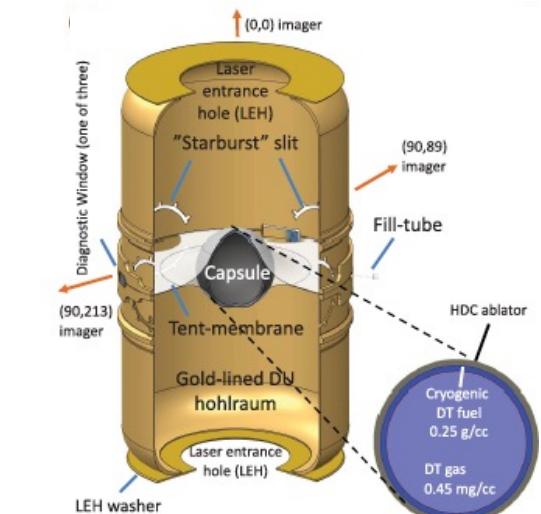
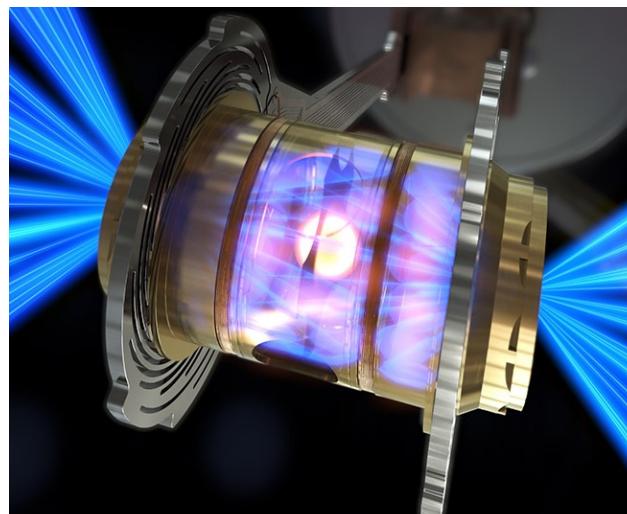
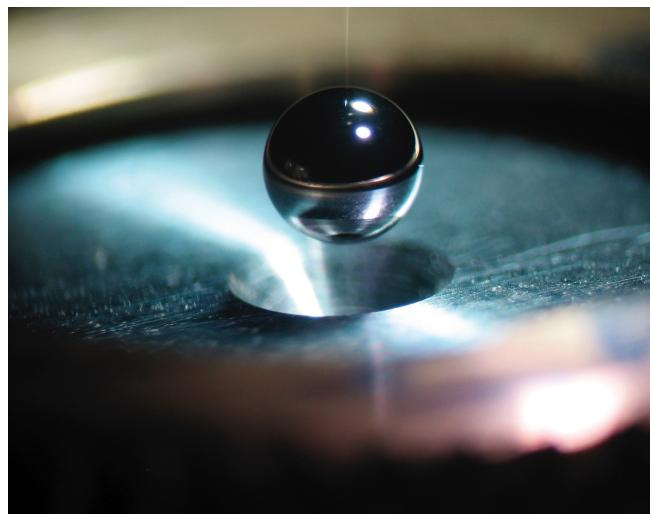
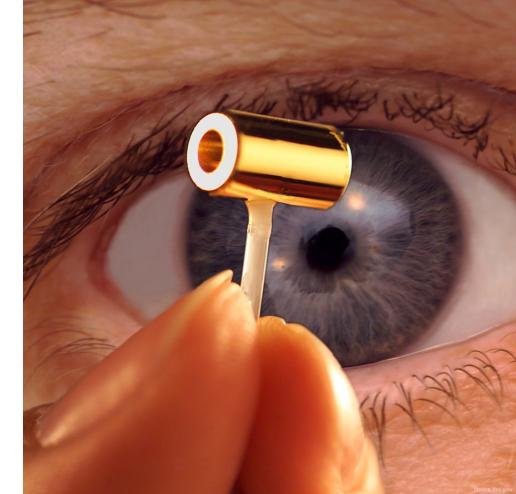
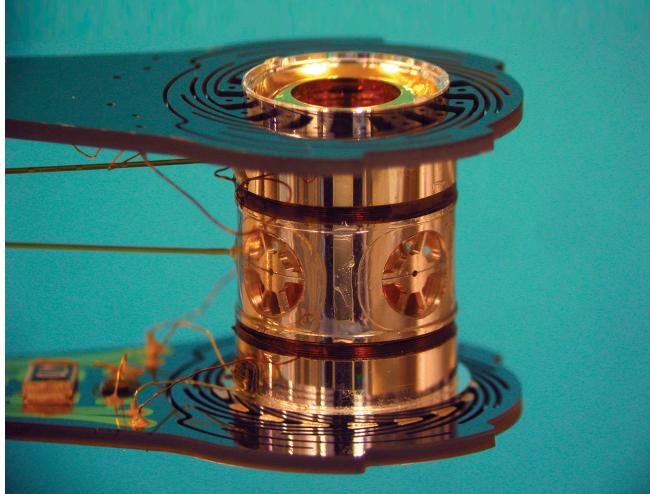


Credit: LLNL



NIF indirect-drive targets

\sim 1 cm scale hohlraums containing \sim 1 mm scale capsules



NIF's operators

All aspects of shot delivery controlled at central location by highly professional LLNL staff!



Credit: LLNL

What are the key numbers to remember for NIF?

1. Energy stored in capacitors: ~ 320 MJ
2. Energy in laser beams: ~ 2 MJ
3. Energy in capsule-imploding x-rays: ~ 170 kJ

NAS definition of *ignition*:

“Fusion energy out > Laser energy in”

“*Burning*” plasma:

“Fusion energy out > X-ray energy in”

“*Self-heating*” plasma:

“Fusion energy out \gg X-ray energy in”

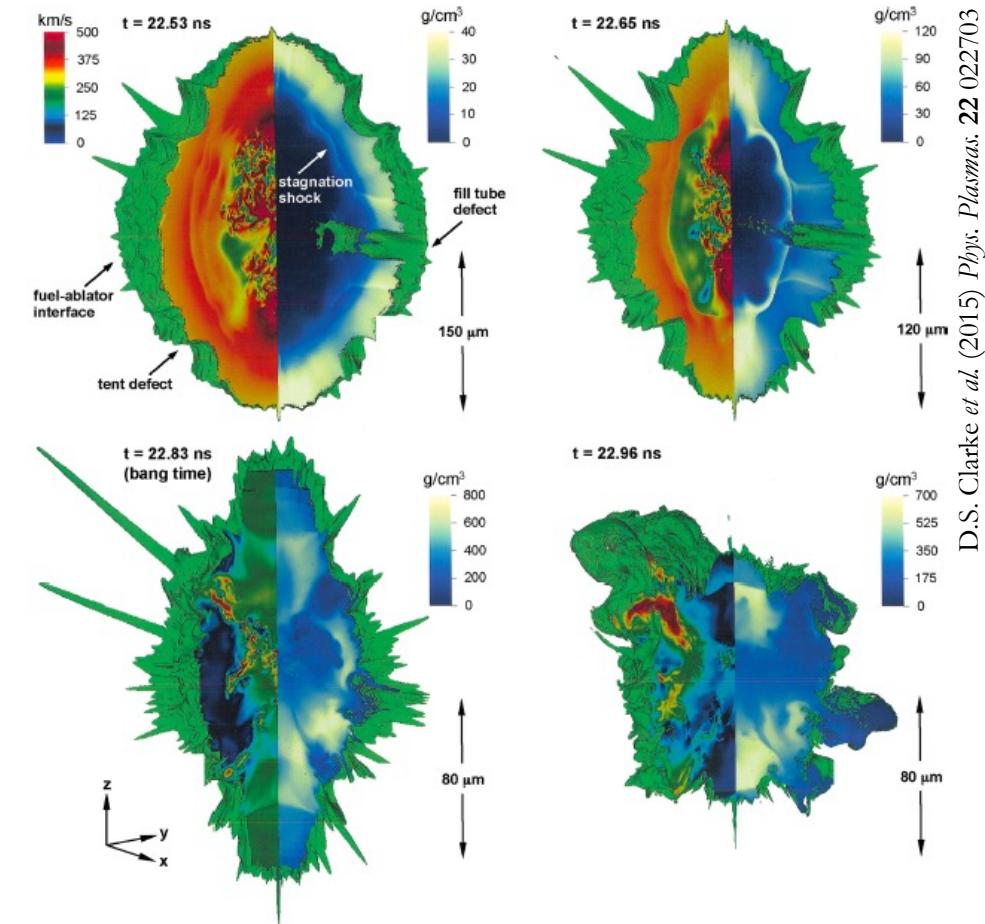
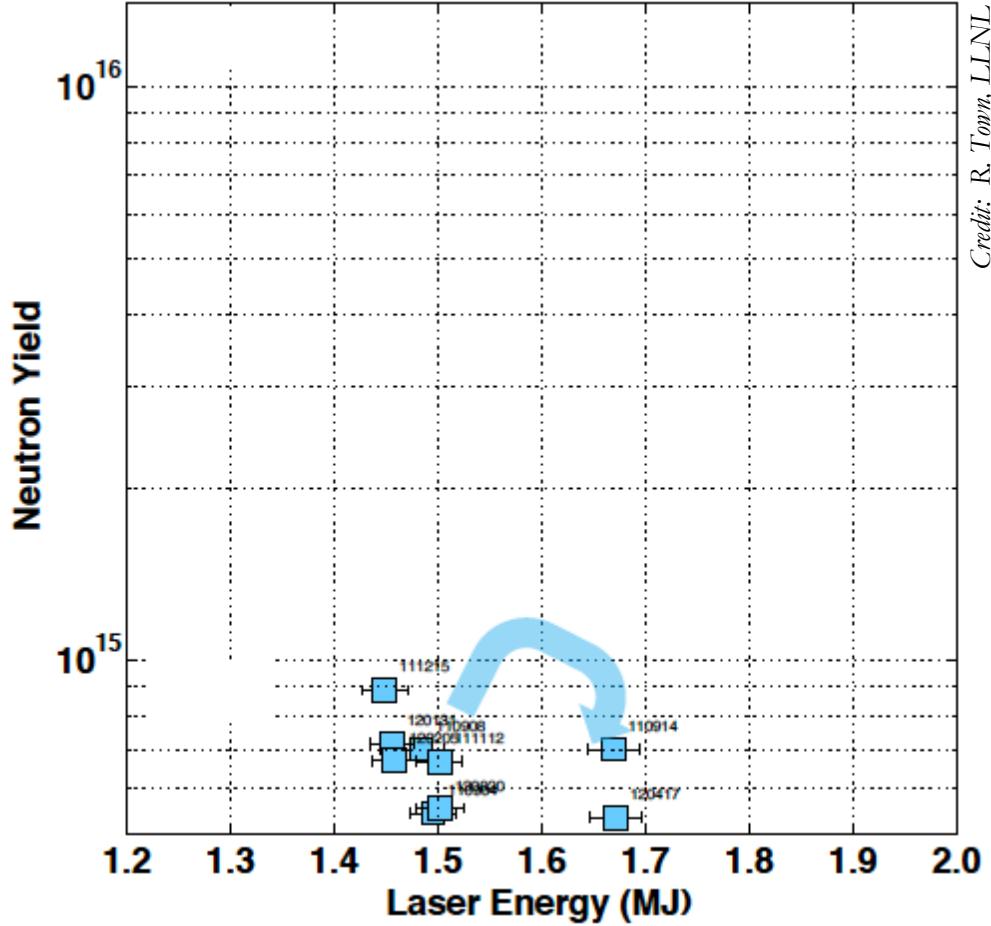
IFE needs

“Fusion energy out > Wall-plug energy in”



National Ignition Campaign (NIC): 2009-12

Goal of NIC: to reach ignition
Outcome of NIC: energy yields < 3 kJ

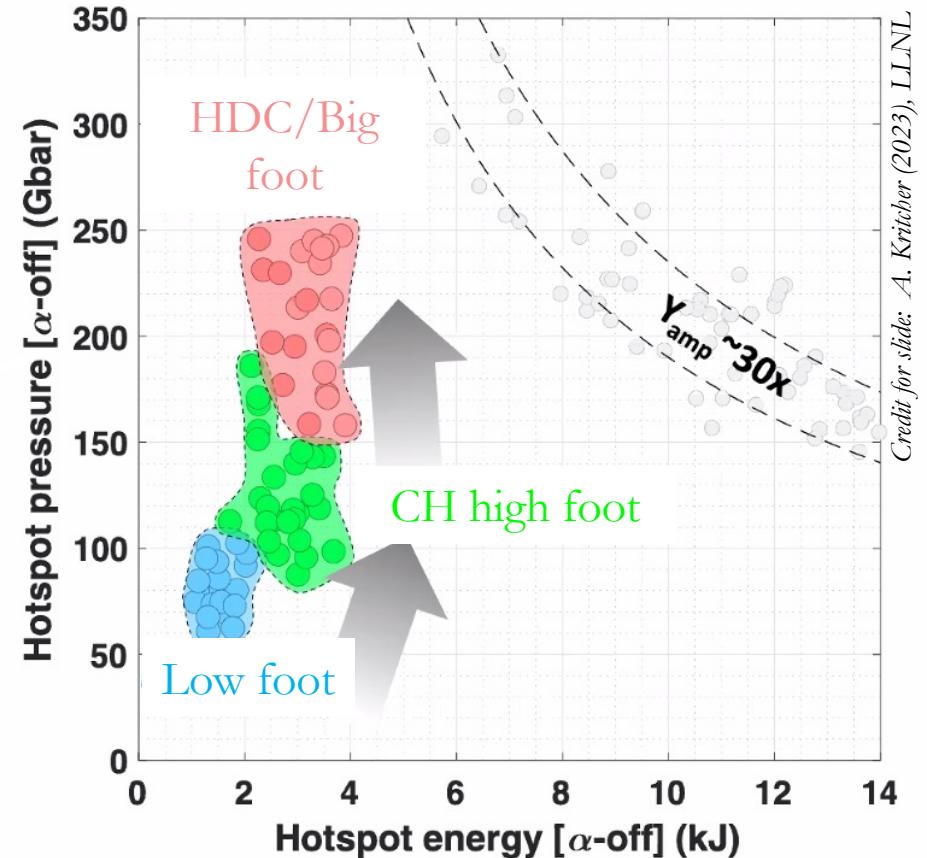
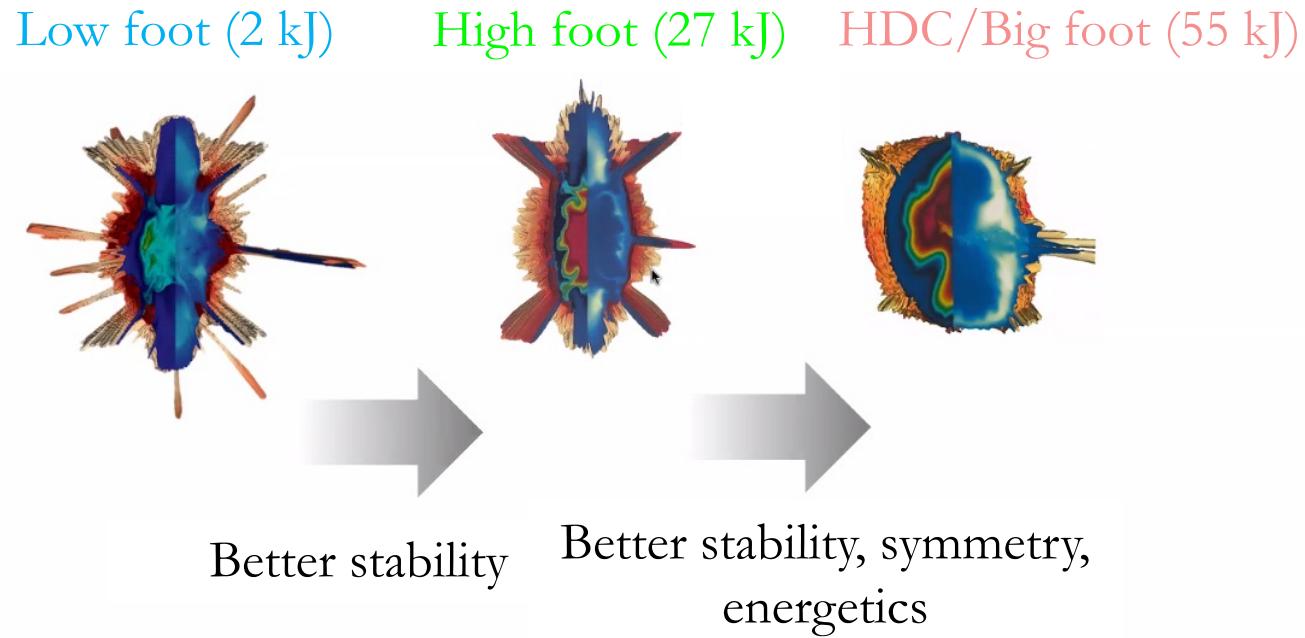


D.S. Clarke *et al.* (2015) *Phys. Plasmas*, **22** 022703

Increasing laser energy to maximum values degraded performance... Hydro instabilities responsible!

Recovering from a disappointing start...

Post NIC: science-driven campaign to address known issues with implosion experiments

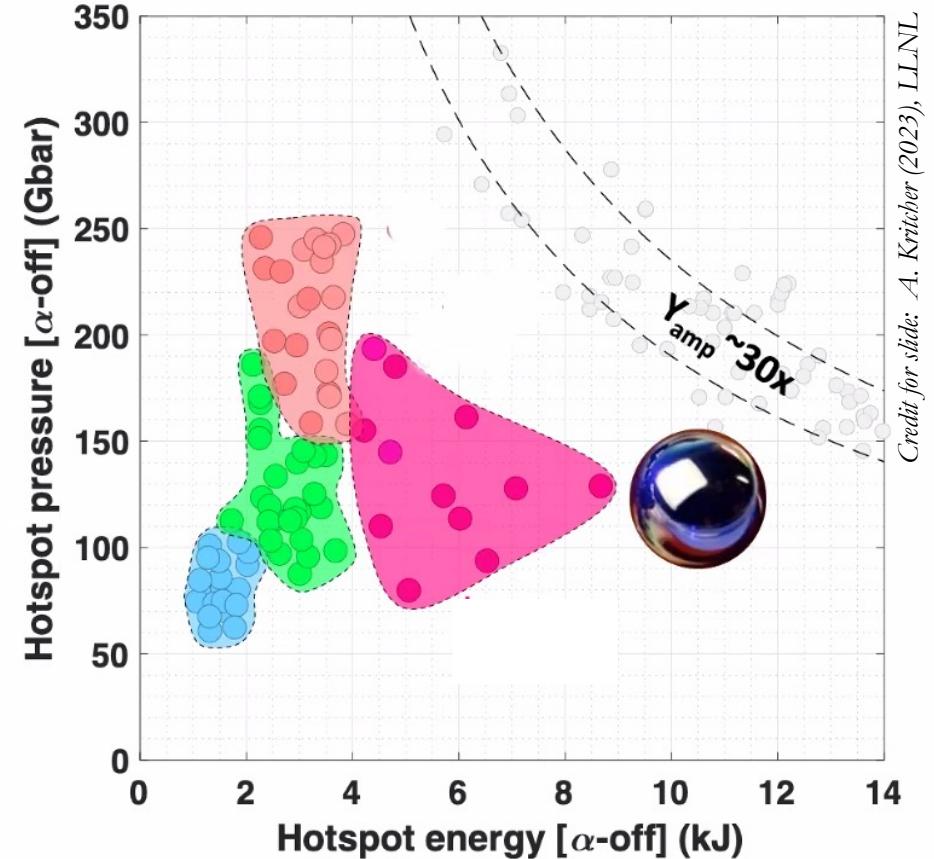
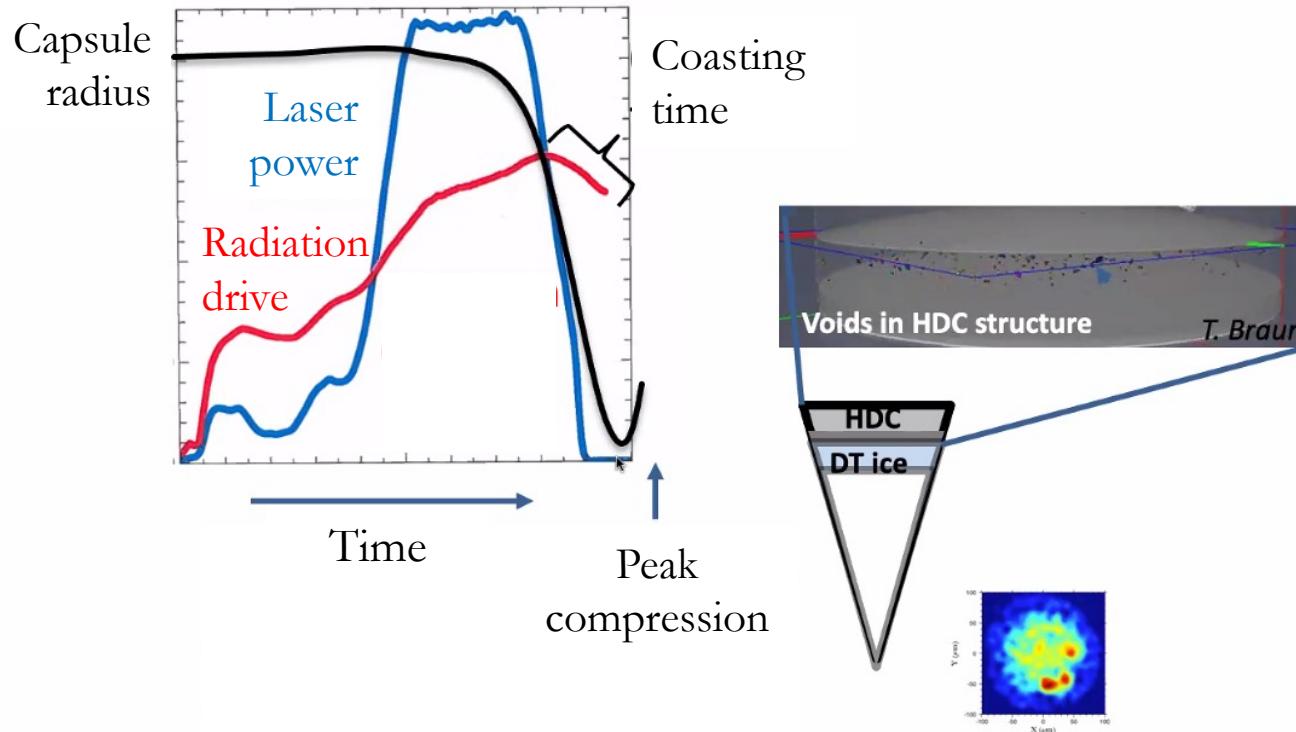


Significant progress towards higher pressures, but less improvement in energy

Further progress...

How to increase energy? Increase capsule size...?
...but initially lost hotspot pressure in doing so.

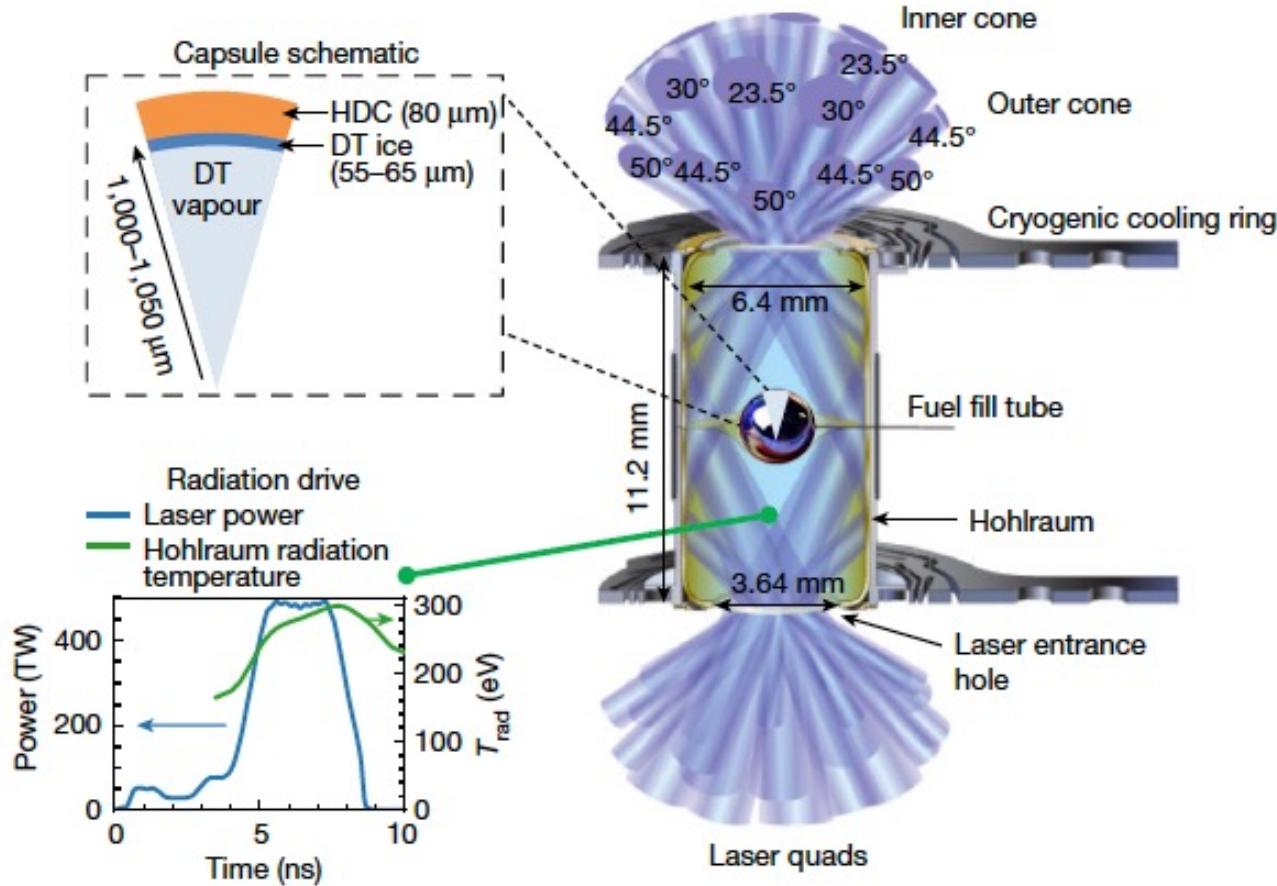
Why? Coast time too long, capsule deficiencies



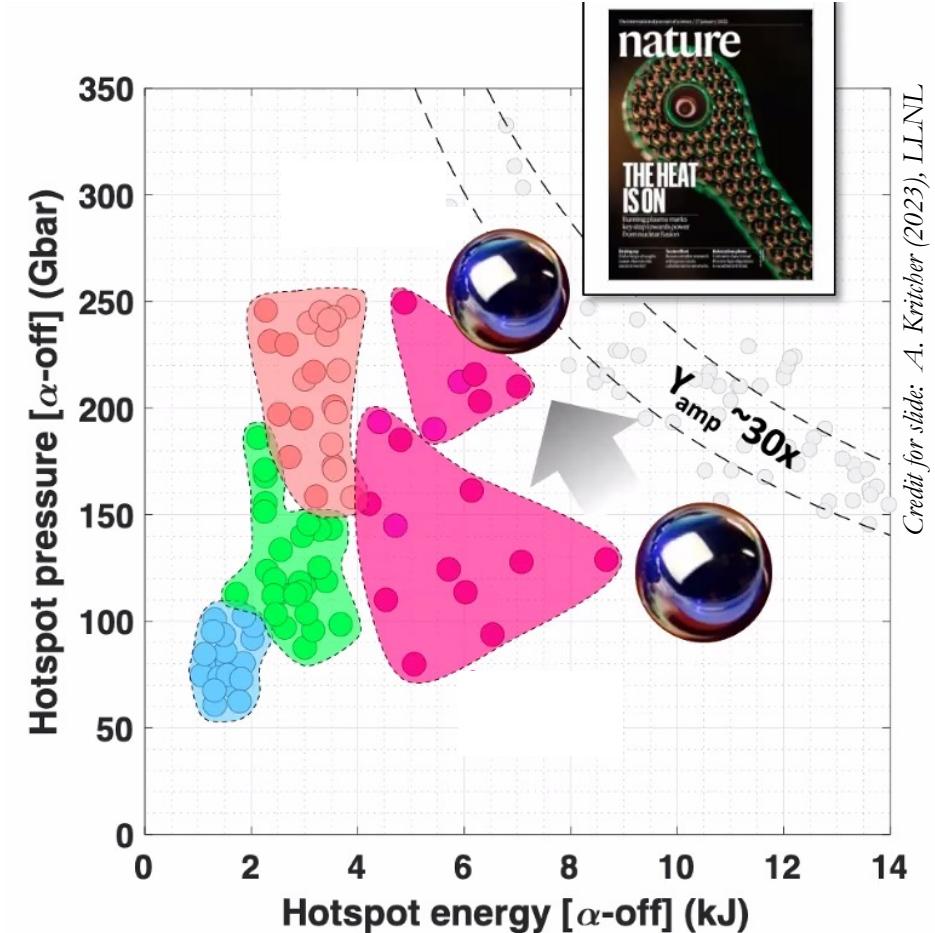
Team then improved capsules, redesigned coast...

...to make a burning plasma!

Key metric: fusion yield of 170 kJ \sim X-ray energy!



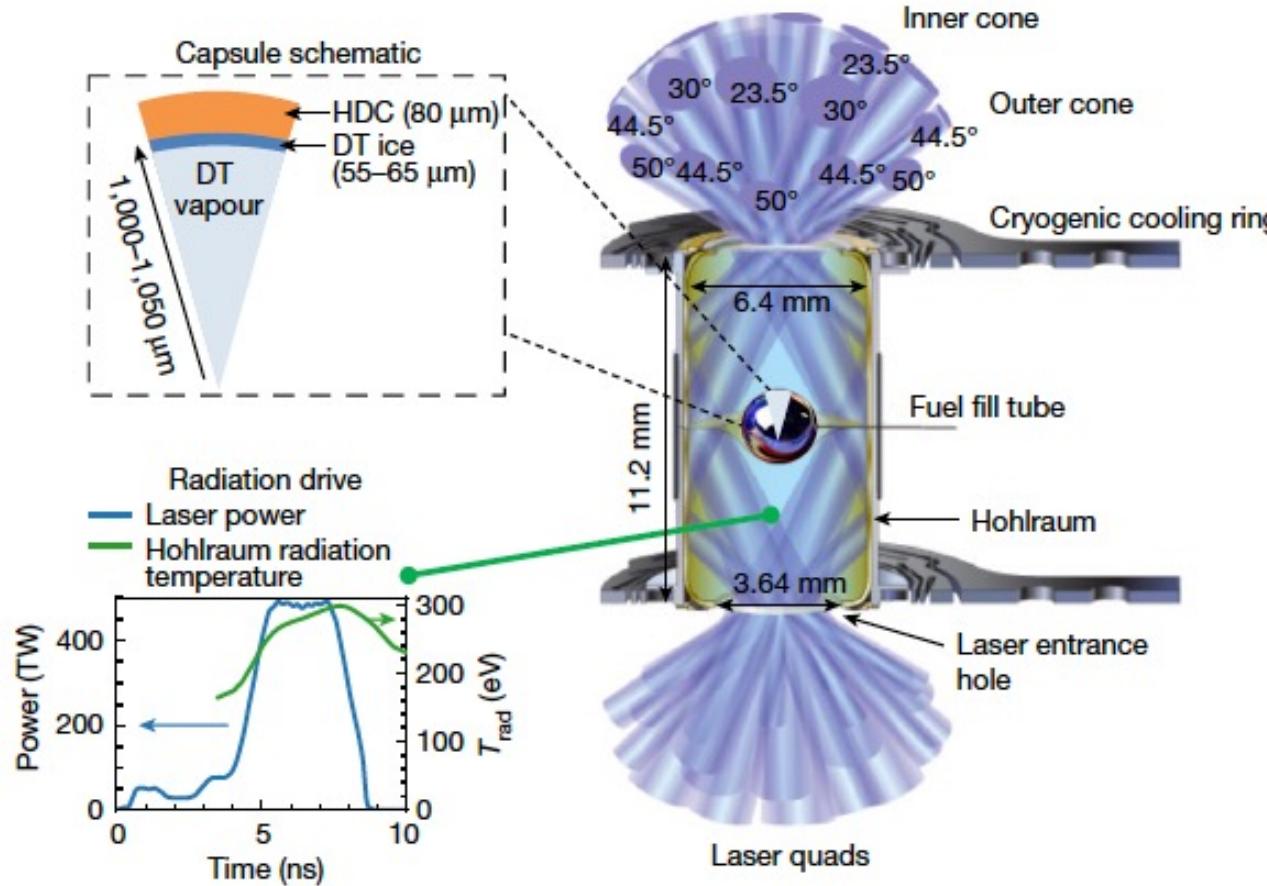
A.B. Zylstra *et al.* (2022) *Nature* **601** 542



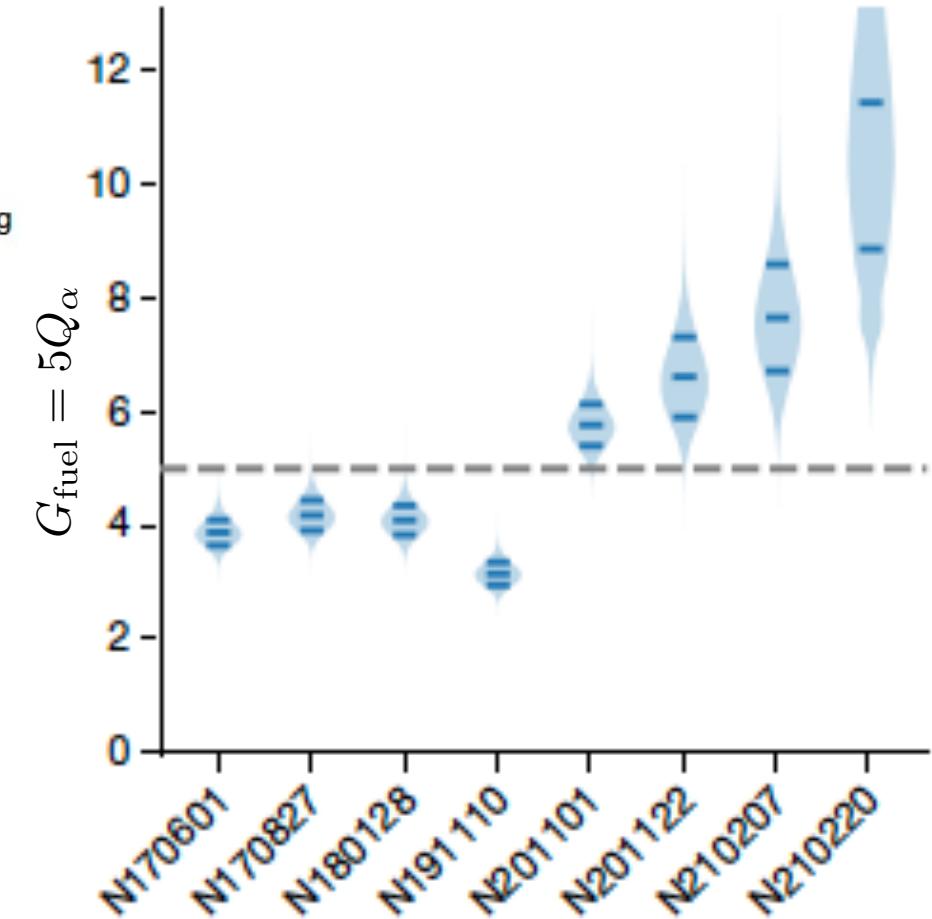
Credit for slide: A. Kritcher (2023), LLNL

...to make a burning plasma!

Key metric: fusion yield of 170 kJ \sim X-ray energy!



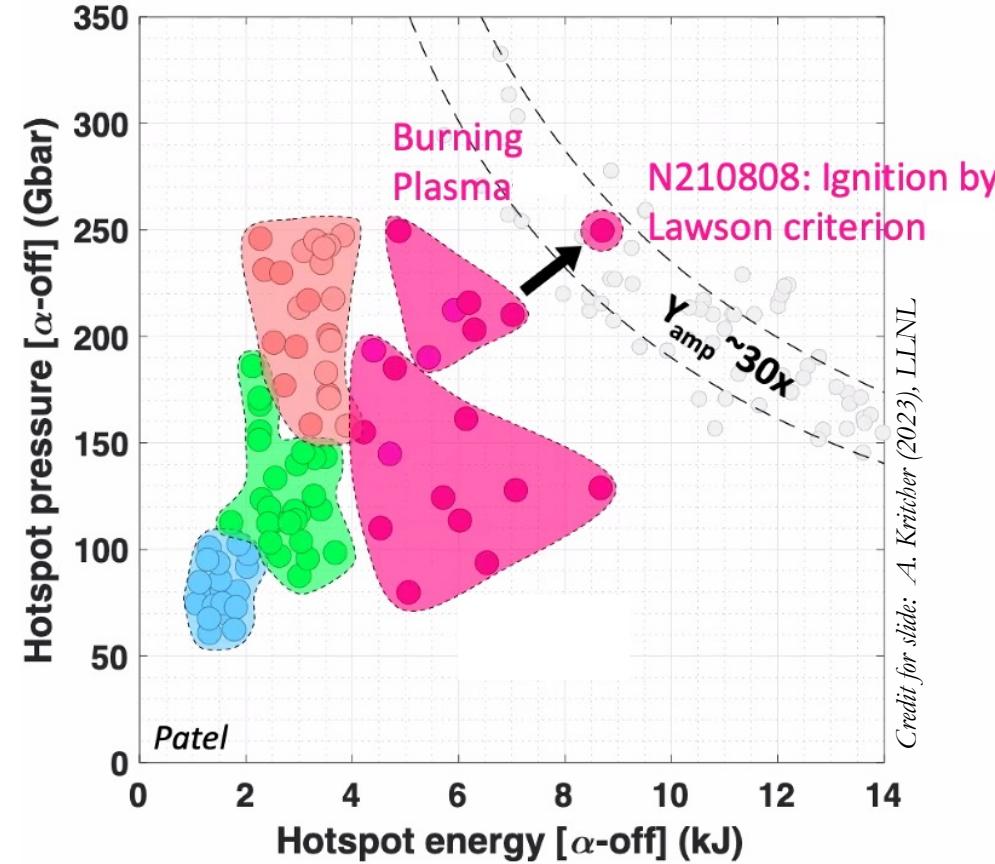
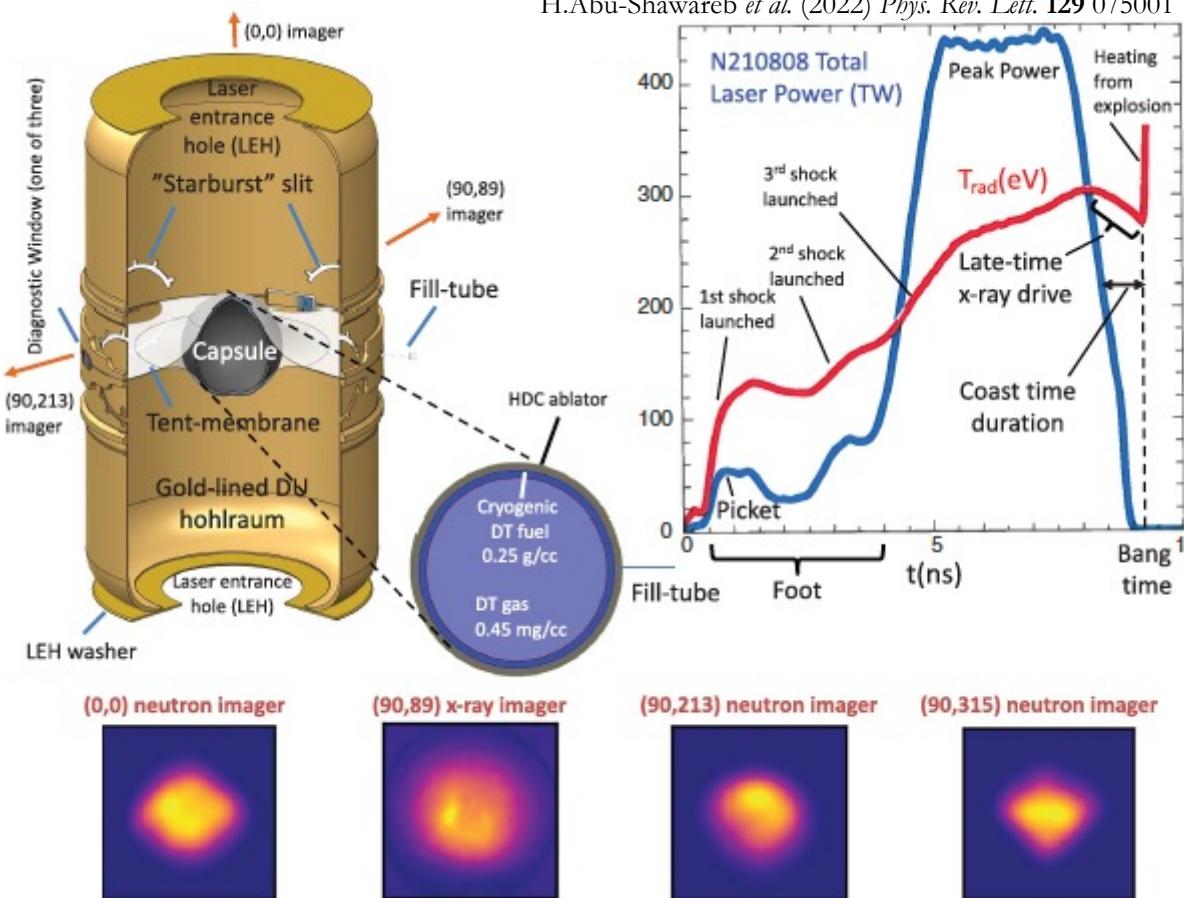
A.B. Zylstra *et al.* (2022) *Nature* **601** 542



α heating of plasma \sim external heating

August 2021: significant self-heating...

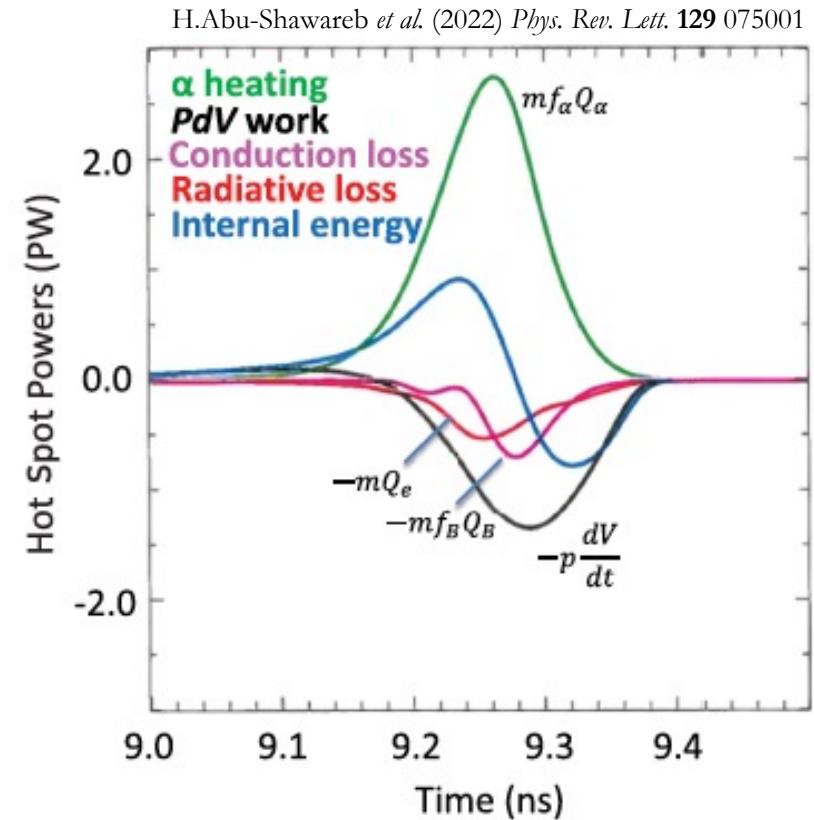
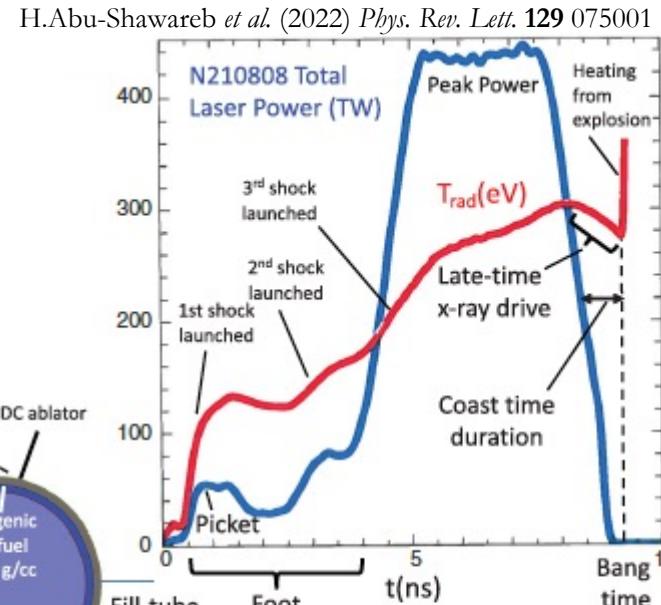
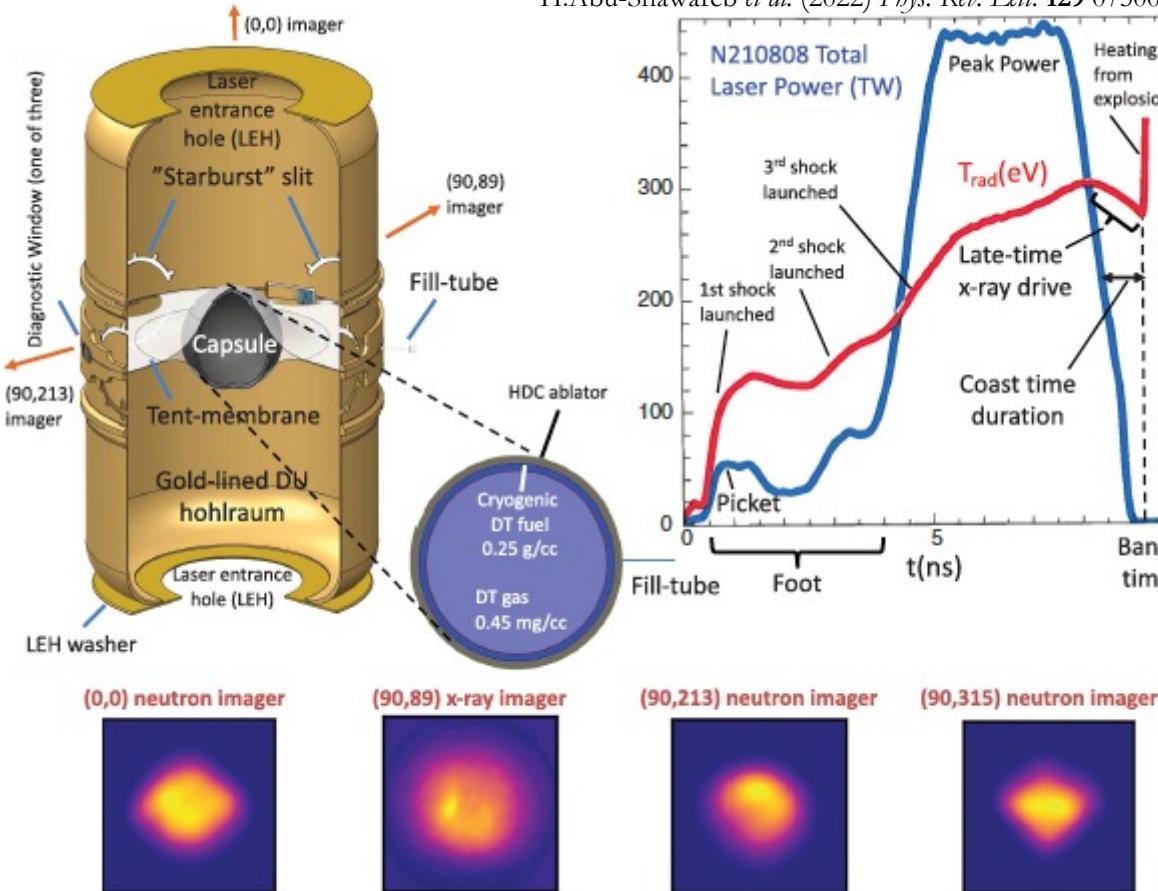
Next: reduce the size of the entrance hole, reduce coast, better ablator quality...



Fusion yield of 1.3 MJ \sim X-ray energy x8!, x0.7 of laser energy (1.9 MJ)

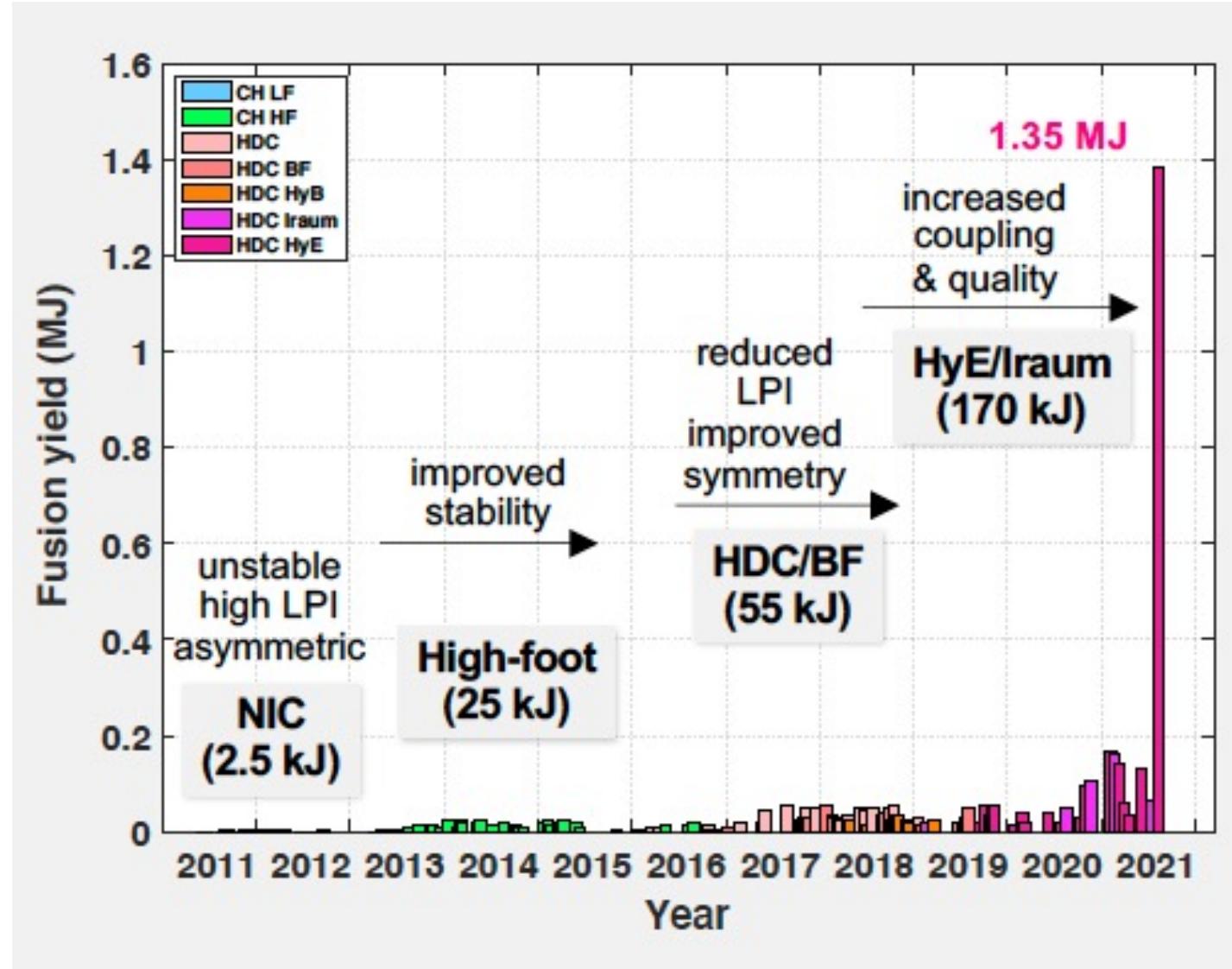
August 2021: significant self-heating...

Next: reduce the size of the entrance hole, reduce coast, better ablator quality...



Fusion yield of 1.3 MJ ~ X-ray energy x8!, x0.7 of laser energy (1.9 MJ)

Taking stock: over 500 times improvement...



Credit for figure: T. Ma (2022), LLNL

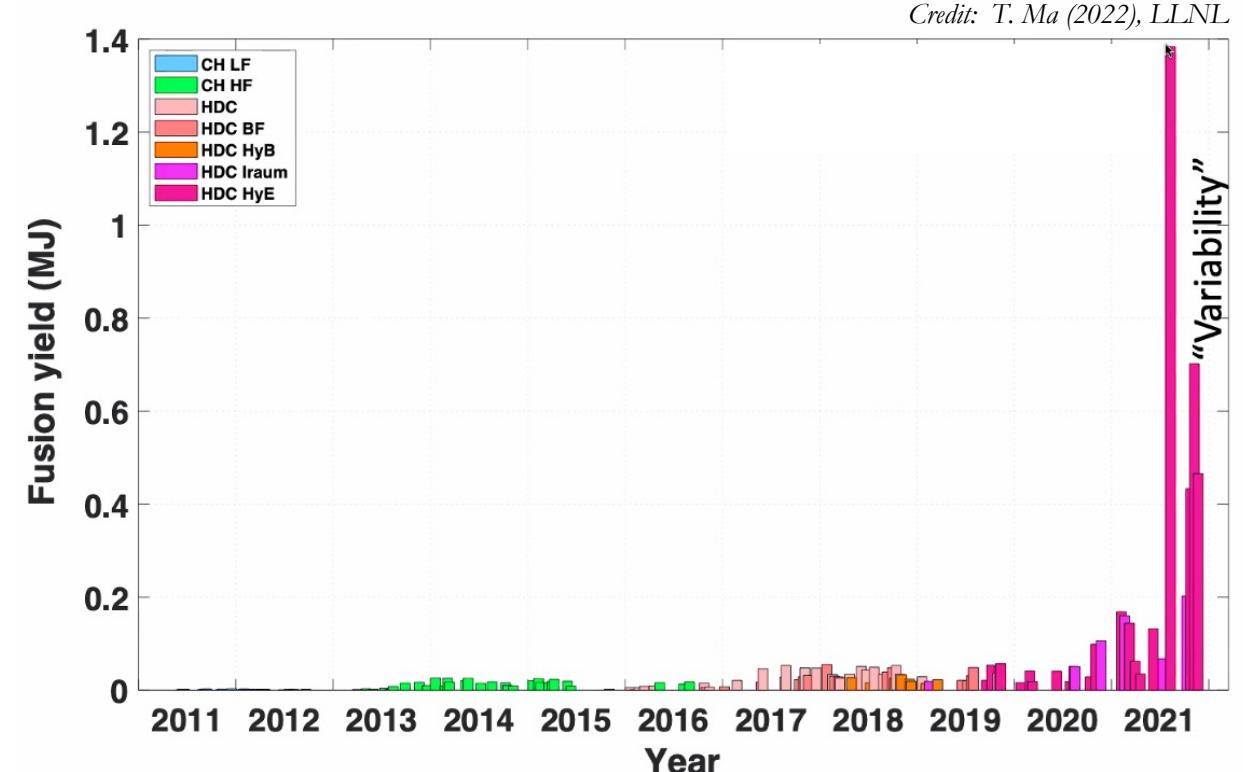
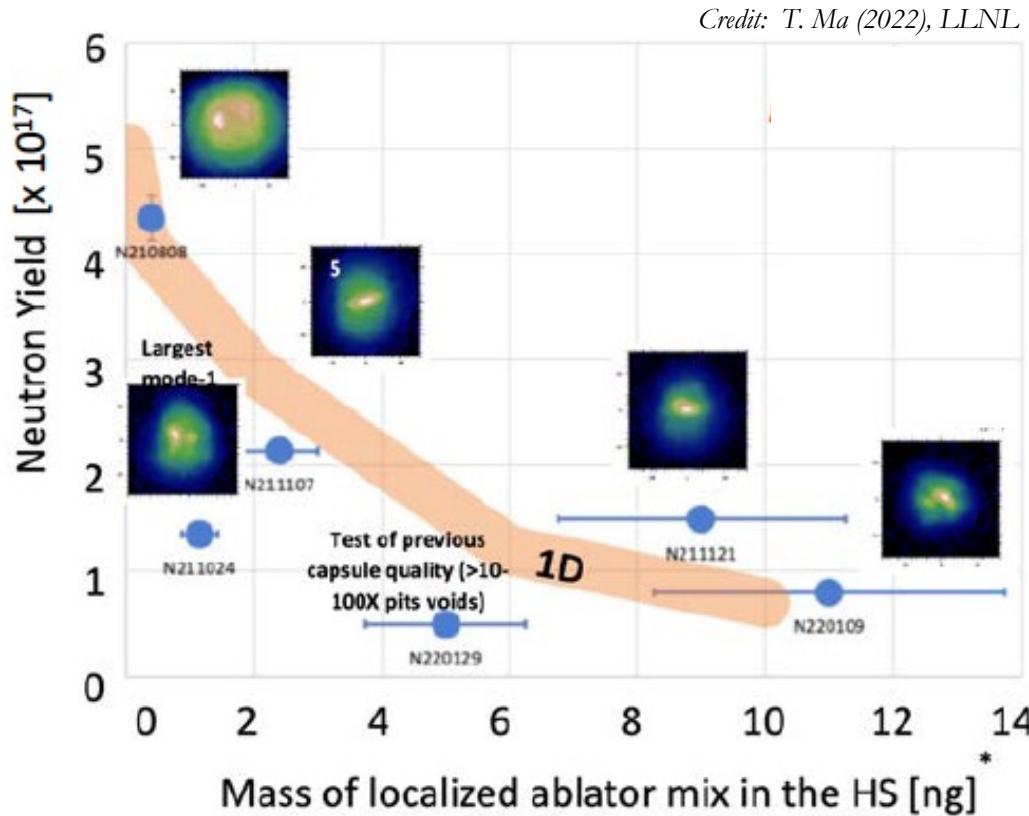
...cue headlines!



Credit for slide: T. Ma (2022), LLNL

Variability post August 2021...

How repeatable was shot N210808? Initially, not very...

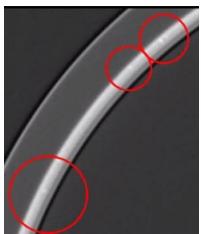
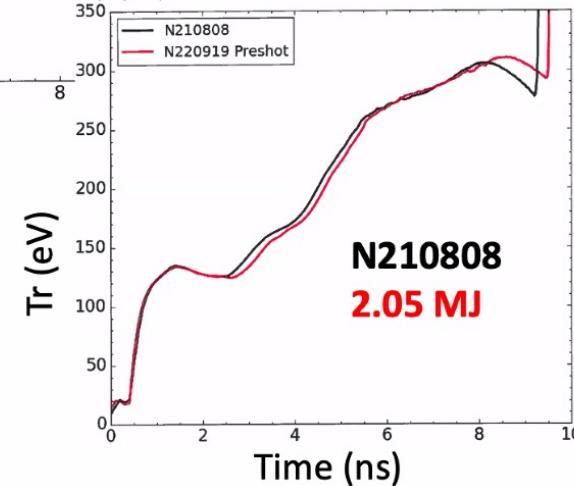
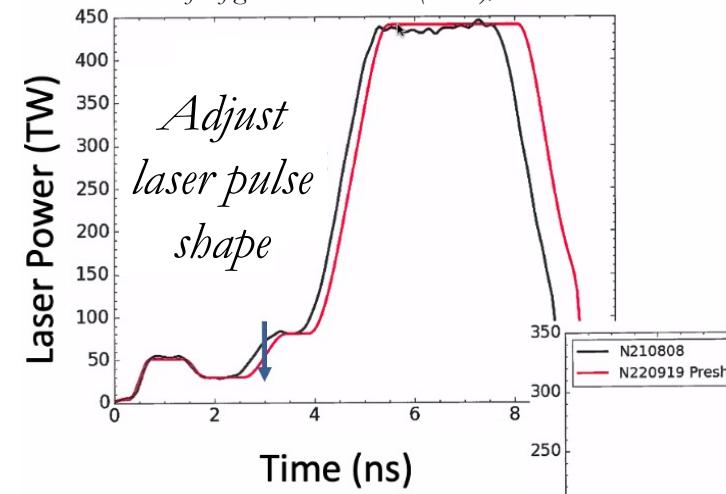


What went wrong? 1) Ablator mixing into the hot spot; 2) Low mode asymmetries; 3) Ignition cliff

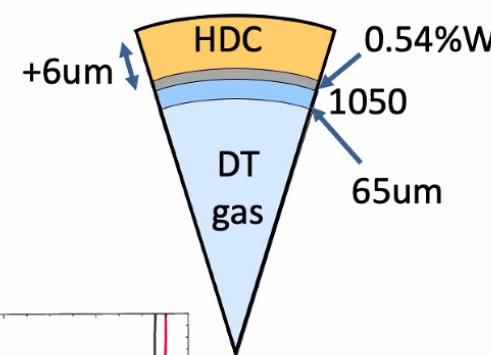
Attempts to improve robustness

How do we overcome variability? Take advance of ignition cliff, leverage $\sim 7\%$ increase in laser energy

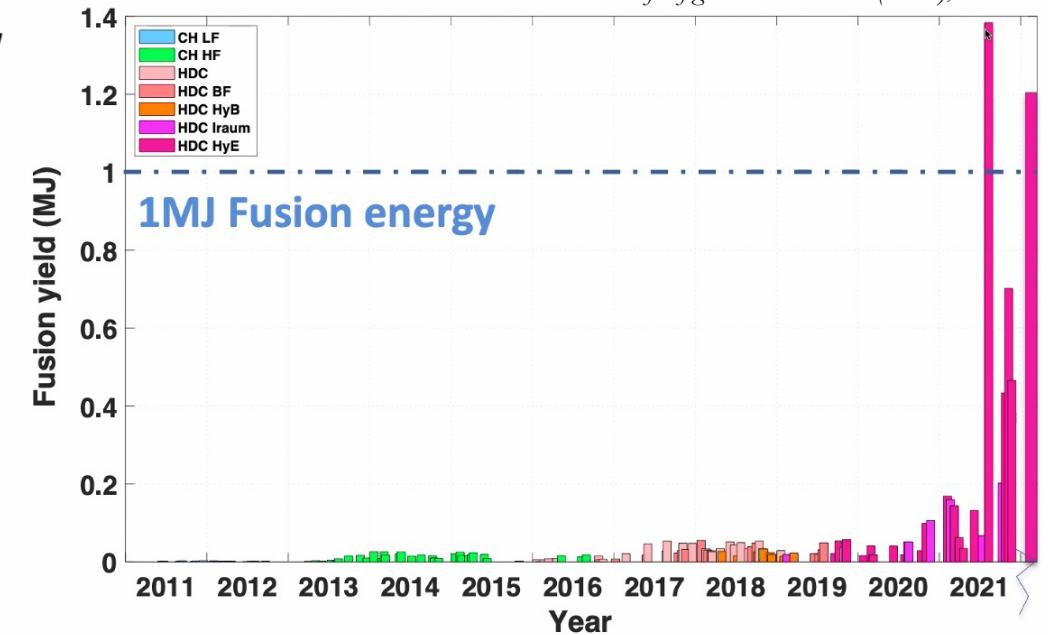
Credit for figure: A. Kritcher (2023), LLNL



Use thicker ablator

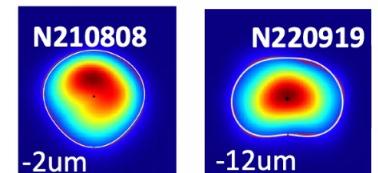


Credit for figure: A. Kritcher (2023), LLNL



Result: comparable to previous record, not better

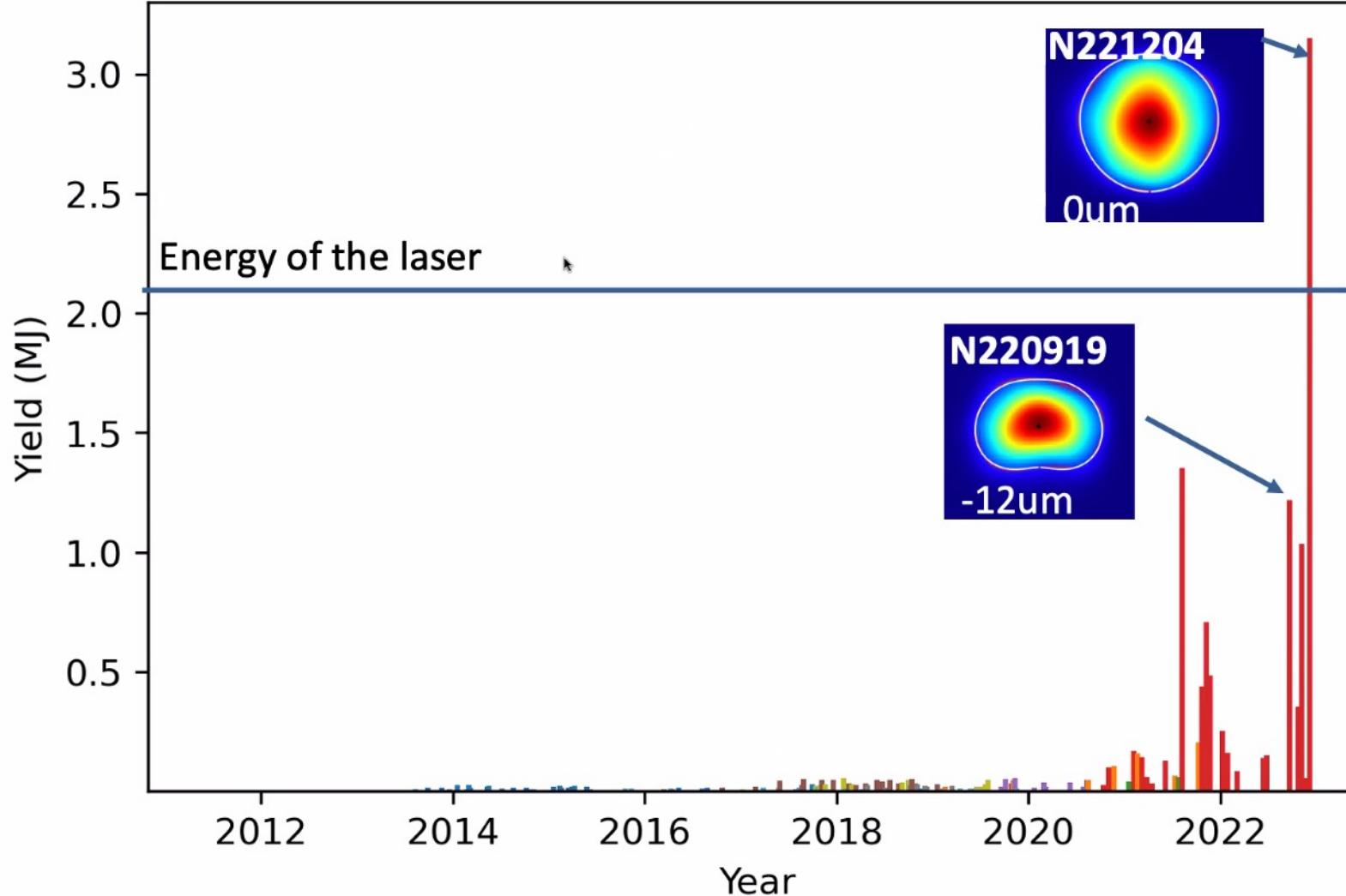
Why? 1) Capsule manufacturing issues; 2) new implosion asymmetry



And then in December 2022...

Solution: optimise laser irradiation to remove asymmetric drive!

Credit for figure: A. Kritcher (2023), LLNL



Headline results

Fusion yield of **3.15 MJ**

||

~17x x-ray energy

||

~1.5x laser energy

||

Ignition!

x1,500 improvement in 10 years

Hot topic: how can we even do better?

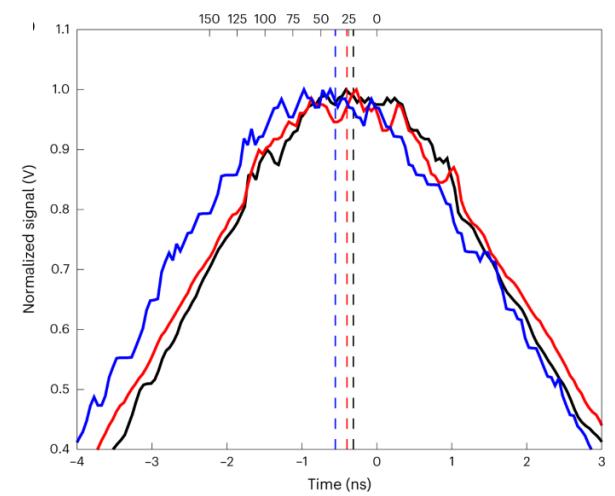
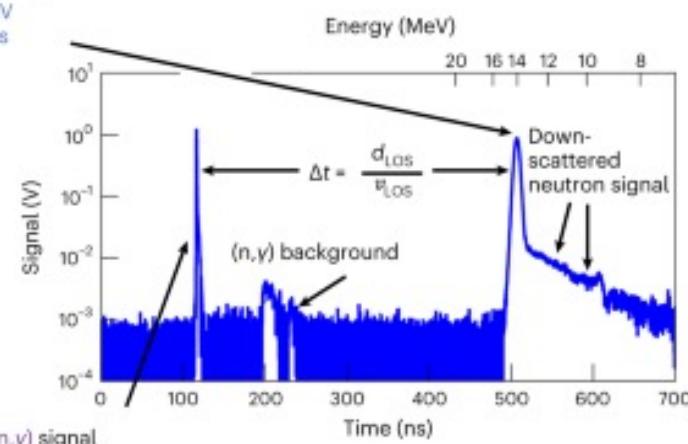
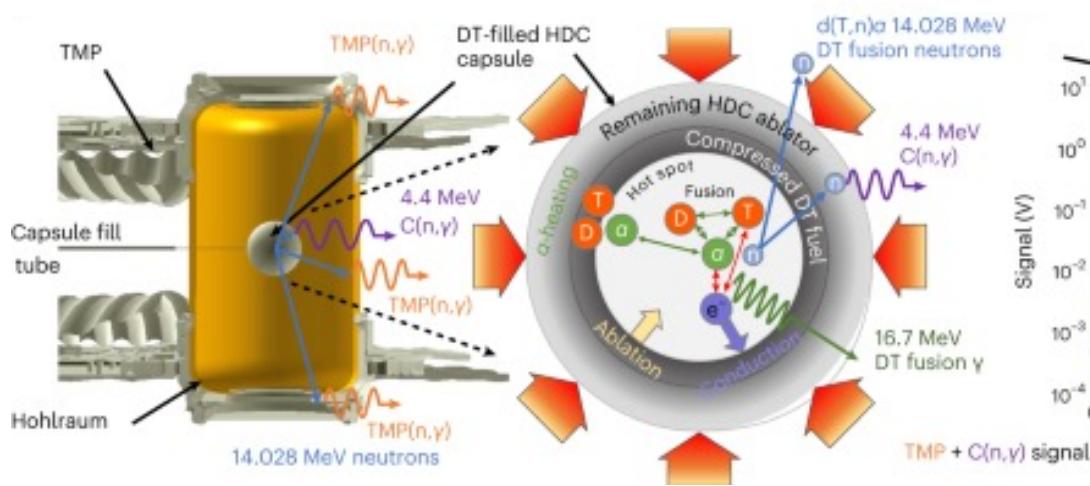
Q: how do we go from gains of ~ 1.5 to >40 (i.e. what's needed for power generation)?

A1: Optimising the current approach:

- Improved laser to x-ray energy coupling using more efficient hohlraums
- Achieve higher compression with further pulse shape improvements
- Scale to larger capsules using further laser-energy improvements at NIF (plans to go to $\sim 2.5\text{-}3$ MJ)

A2: can we leverage plasma physics to design better capsules?

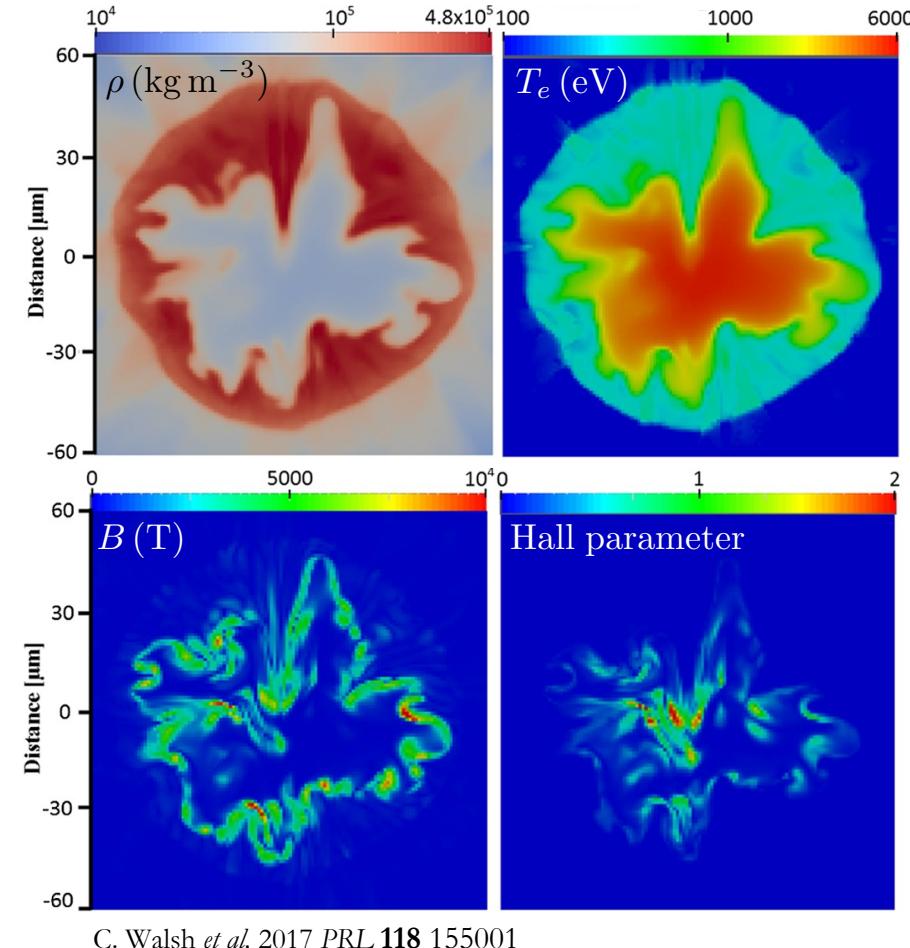
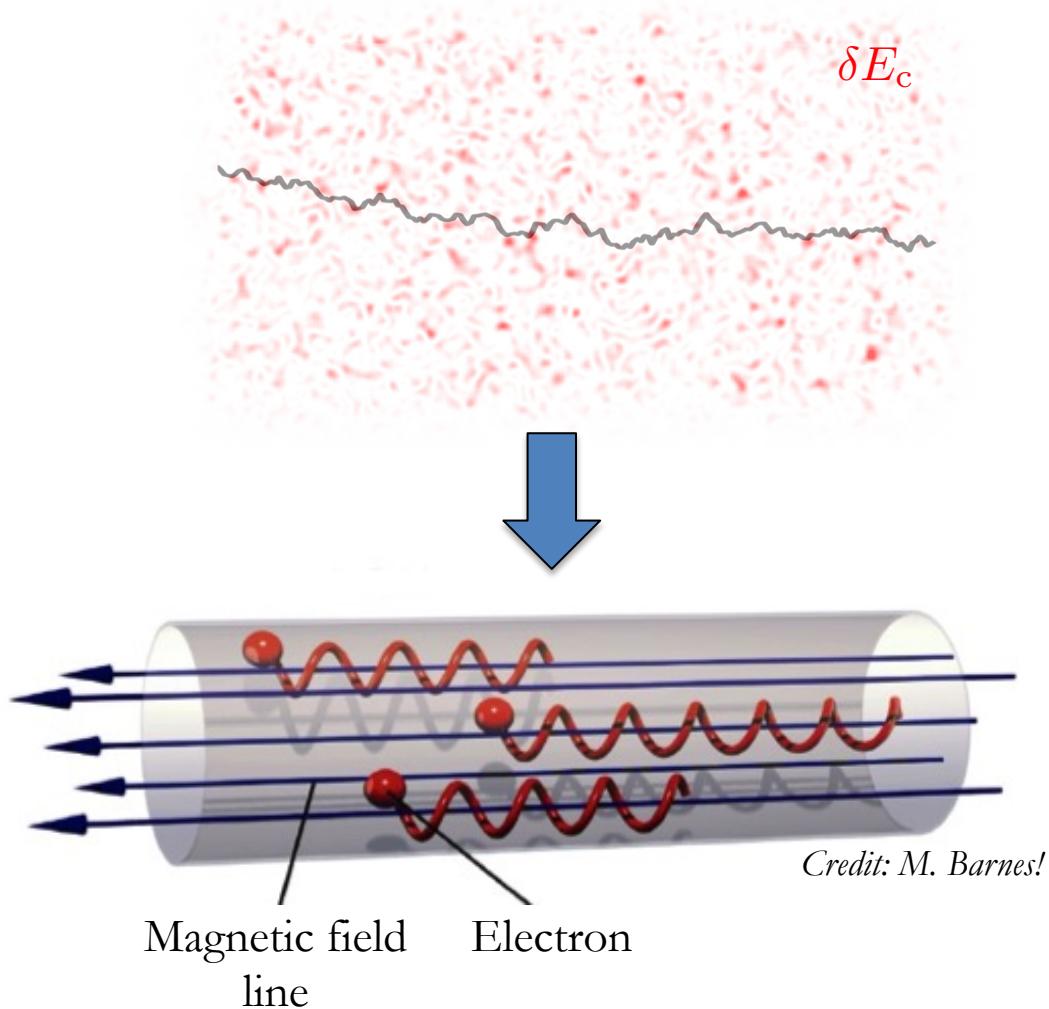
- Neutron spectra observations (E. Hartouni et al. 2022) indicate novel kinetic physics in NIF hotspots:



- Magnetic fields...!

Why do magnetic fields matter in ICF experiments?

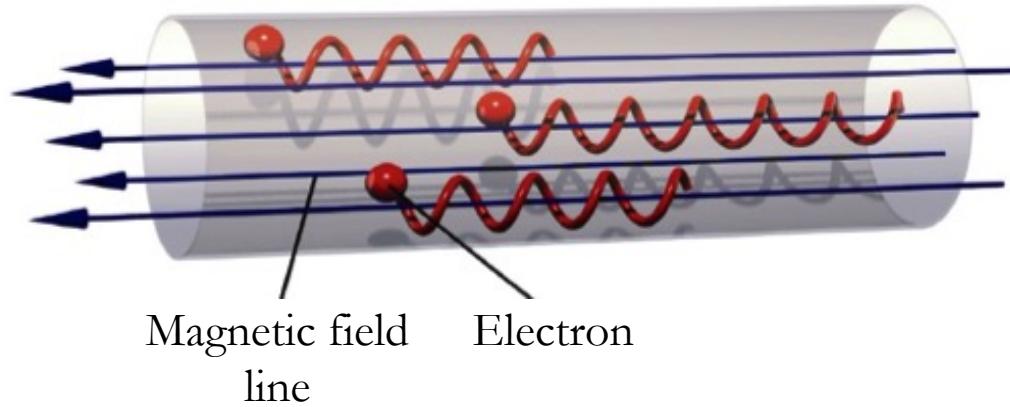
Magnetic fields spontaneously generated in NIF ICF experiments magnetise the plasma's electrons



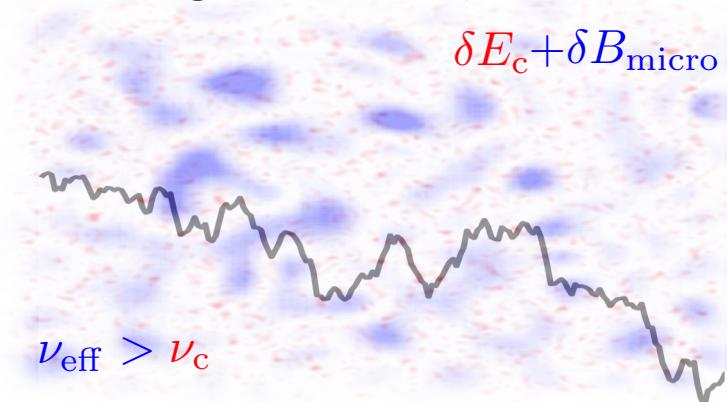
Why are these magnetic fields important?

Magnetised electrons → suppressed heat conduction...!

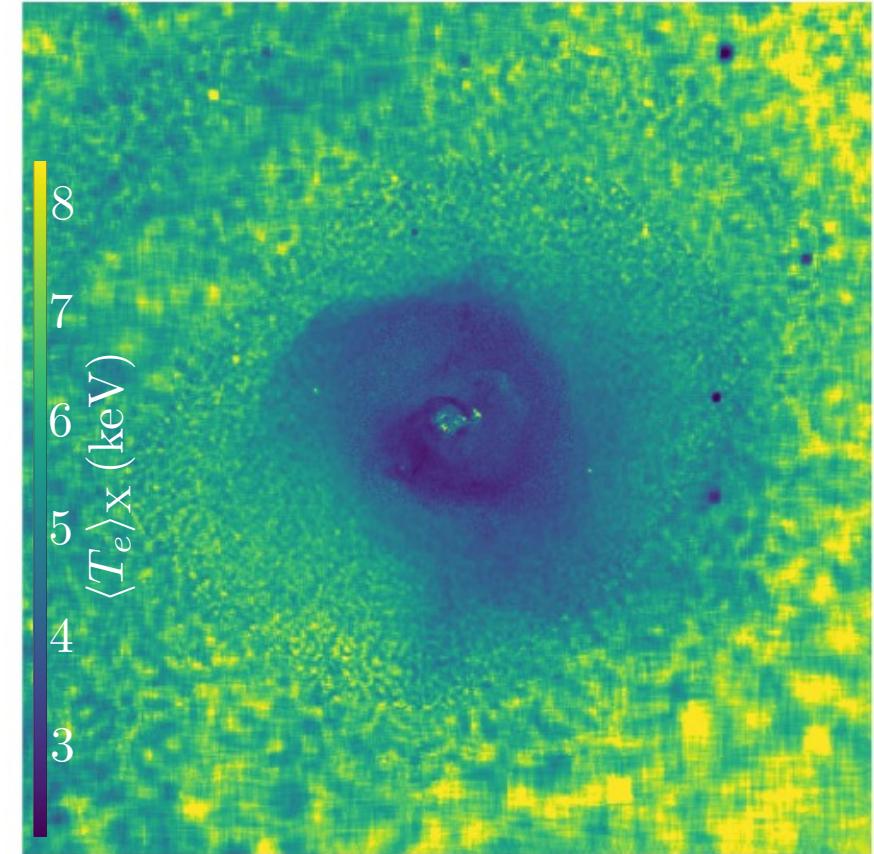
Suppressed across field lines by large scale fields ...



...and along field lines by *microinstabilities*



Example: ICM of galaxy clusters

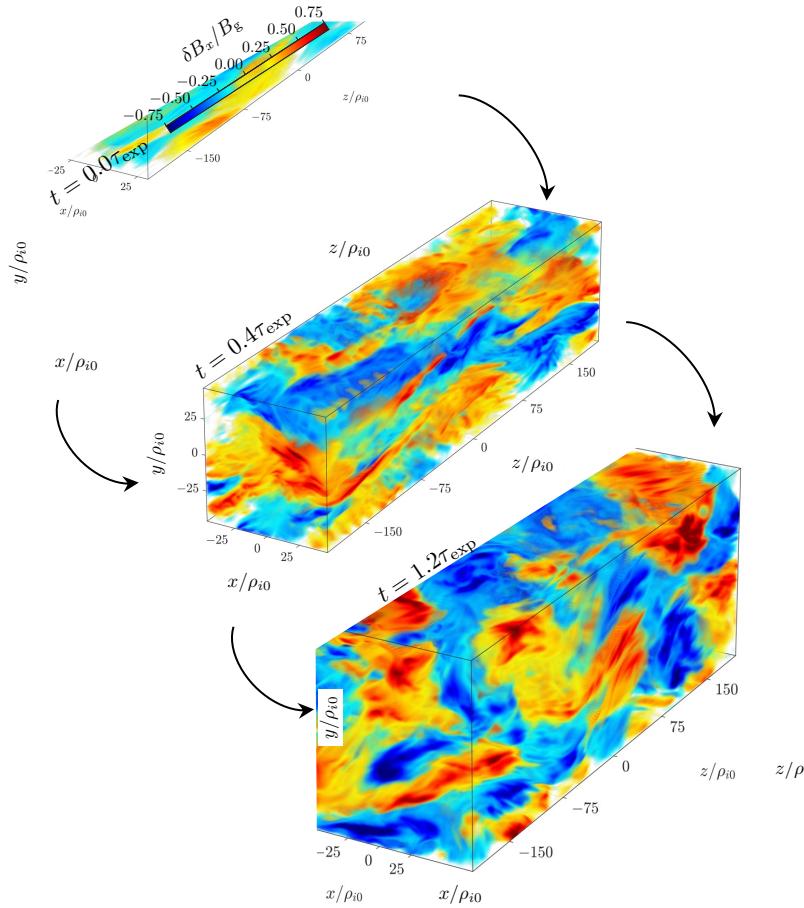


E. Churazov *et al.* 2016 MNRAS **463** 1057

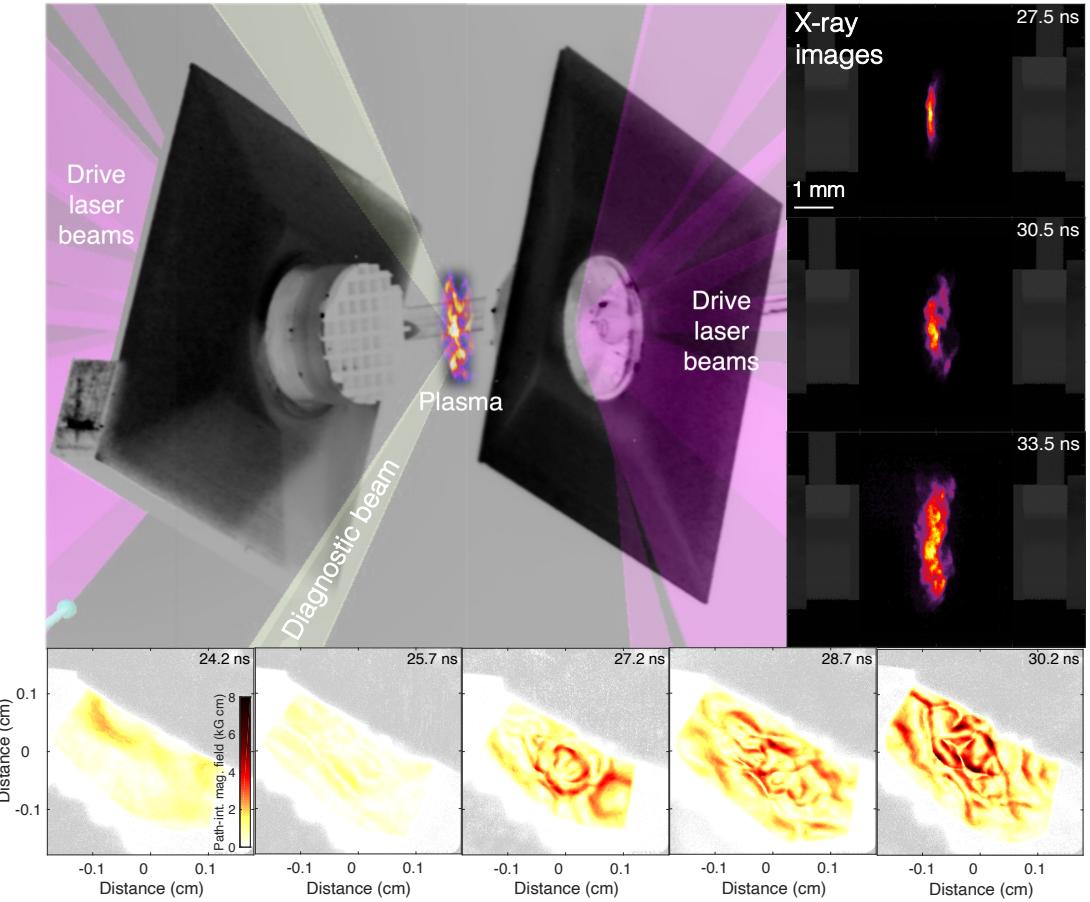
Why investigate this possibility now?

In addition to fusion applications... perfect time for advancing our understanding of such plasmas!

Kinetic simulations



Bespoke laser-plasma experiments

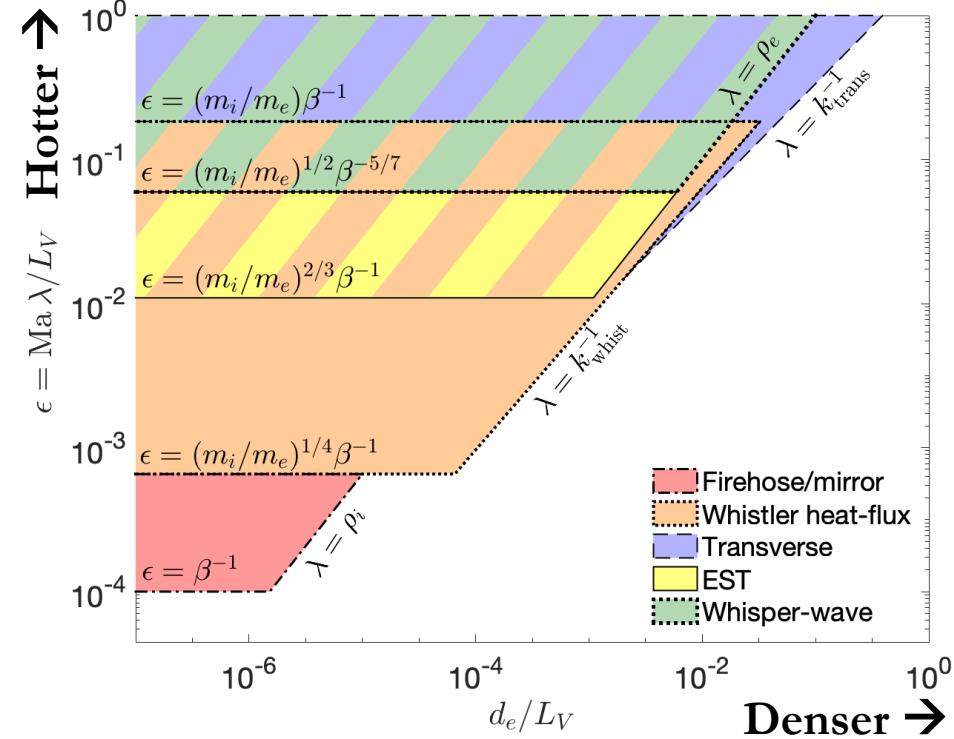


A.F.A. Bott *et al* 2021 *PNAS* 118 e2015729118

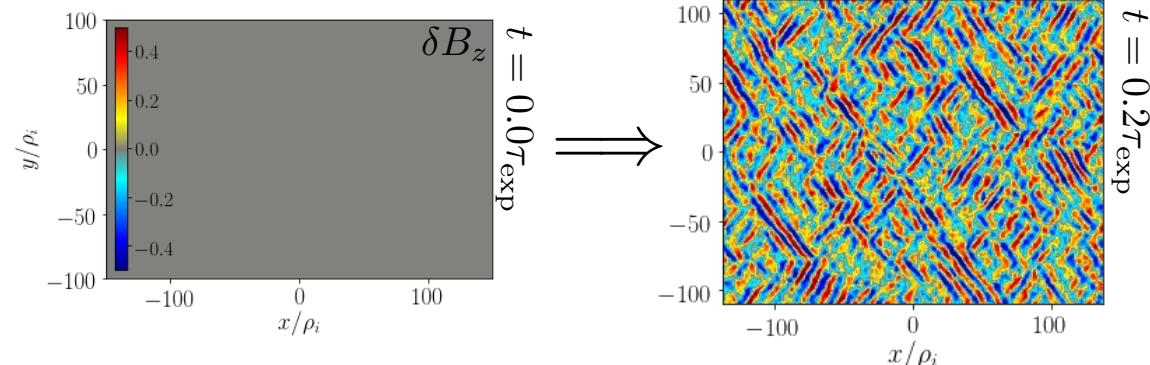
What have we done so far?

Some theoretical, numerical *and experimental* studies!

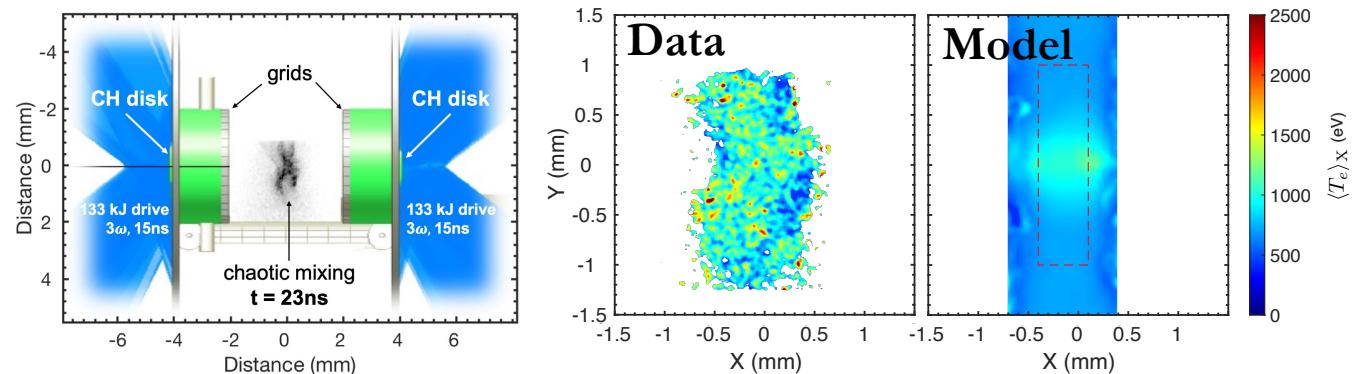
Theory: “Kinetic stability of weakly collisional, magnetised plasmas”



Simulations: “The transport properties of firehose-susceptible plasmas”



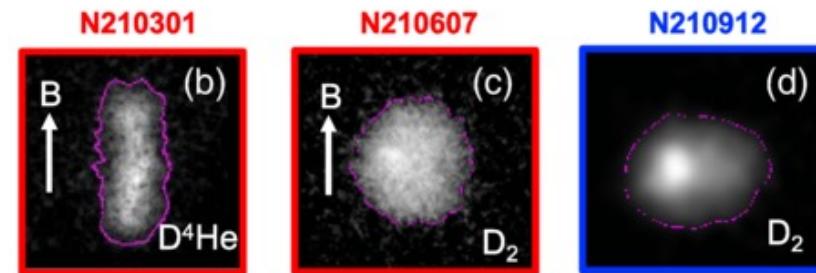
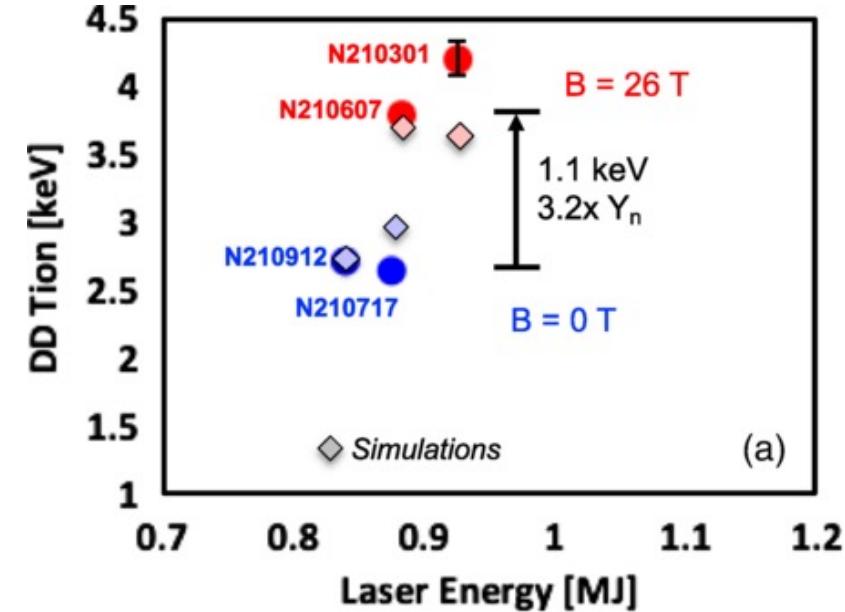
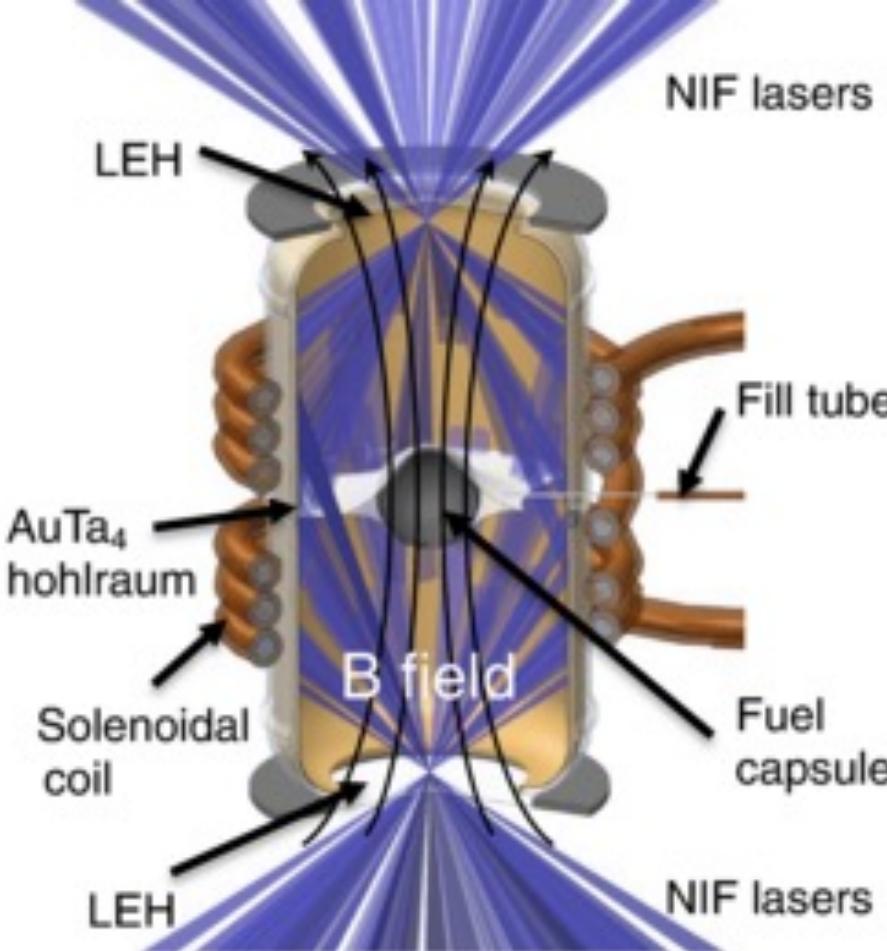
Experiments: “Suppression of heat conduction in a laboratory replica of galaxy-cluster turbulent plasmas” (J. Meinecke *et al* 2022 *Sci. Advances* **8** eabj6799)



Promising first steps: Moody et al. (2022)

What about *imposing* a background field? Initial results from NIF experiments very promising

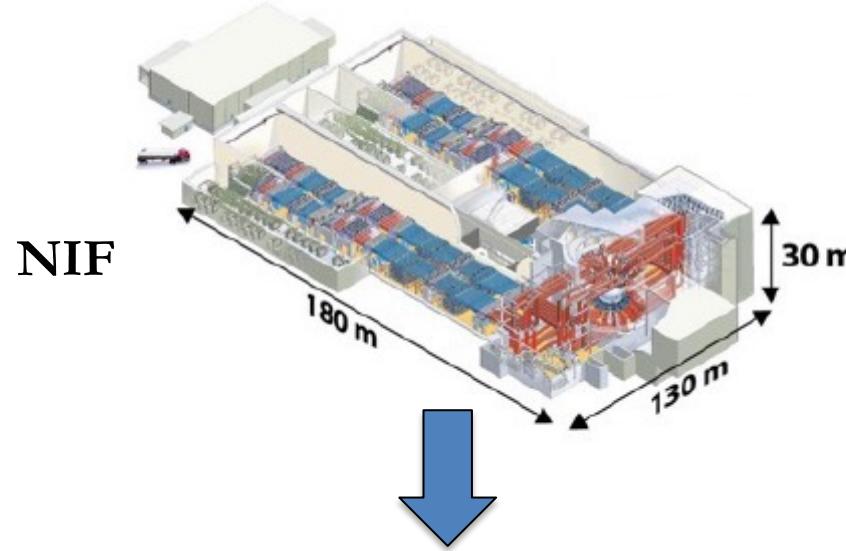
J.D. Moody *et al.* 2022 PRL 129 195002



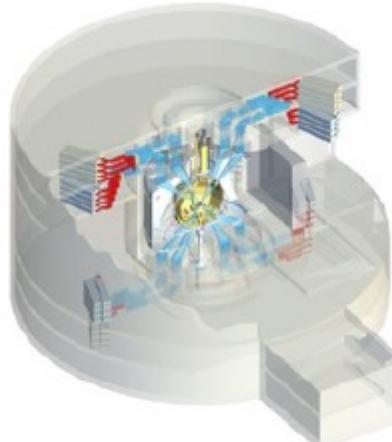
DT experiments in the next two years: *watch this space...*

Inertial Fusion Energy (IFE)

Q: what would need to happen to make IFE a reality?



IFE
power
plant



1. High gain
2. Laser efficiency ($0.6\% \rightarrow 15\text{-}20\%$ wall plug efficiency)
3. High repetition shot rate
4. Simplified, economic target design
5. Material science

Thank you for listening!