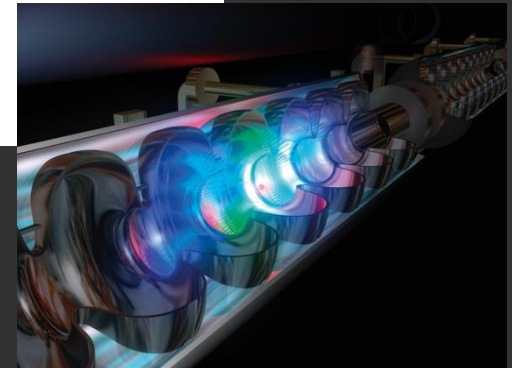
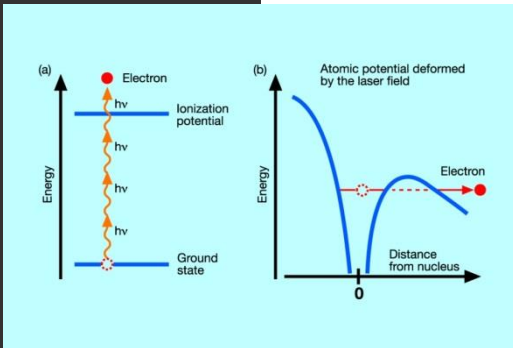
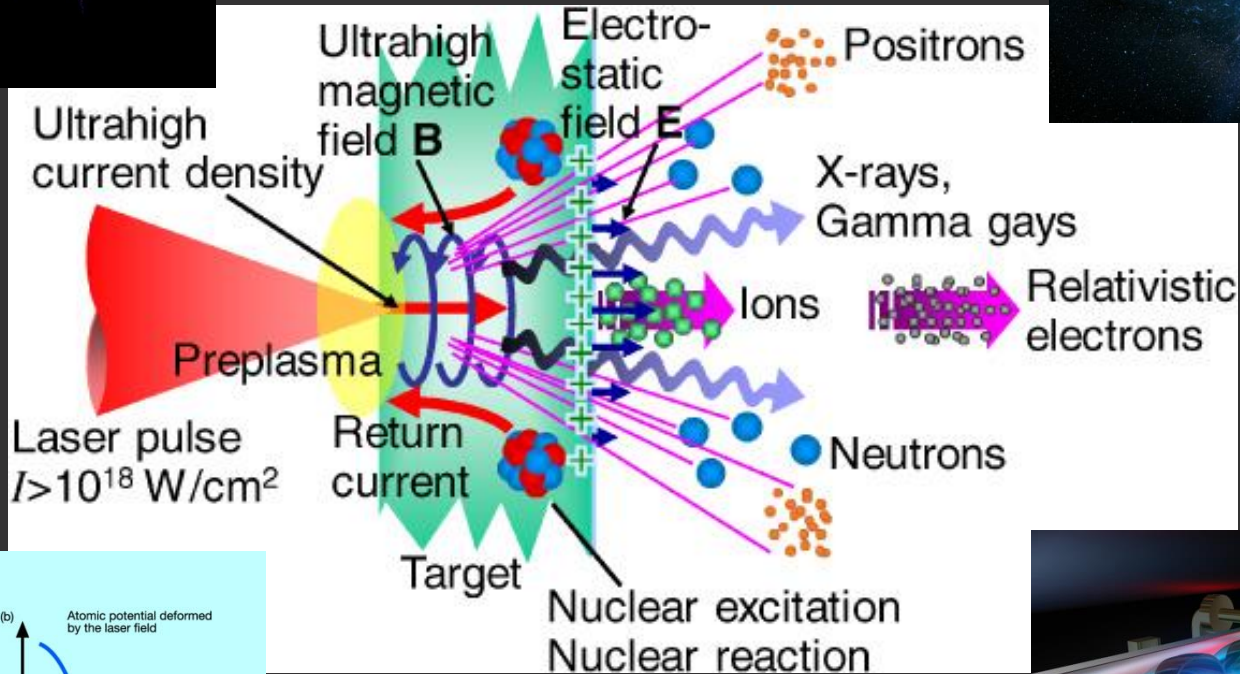
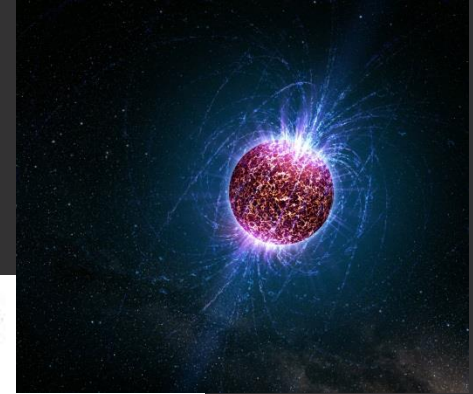


**A non-linear life  
in laser fusion**

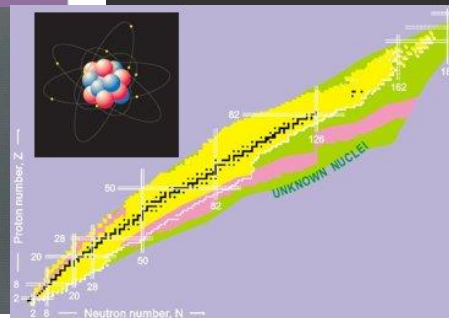
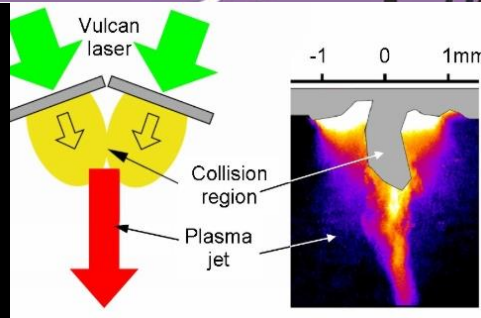
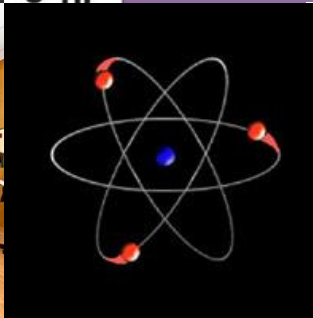
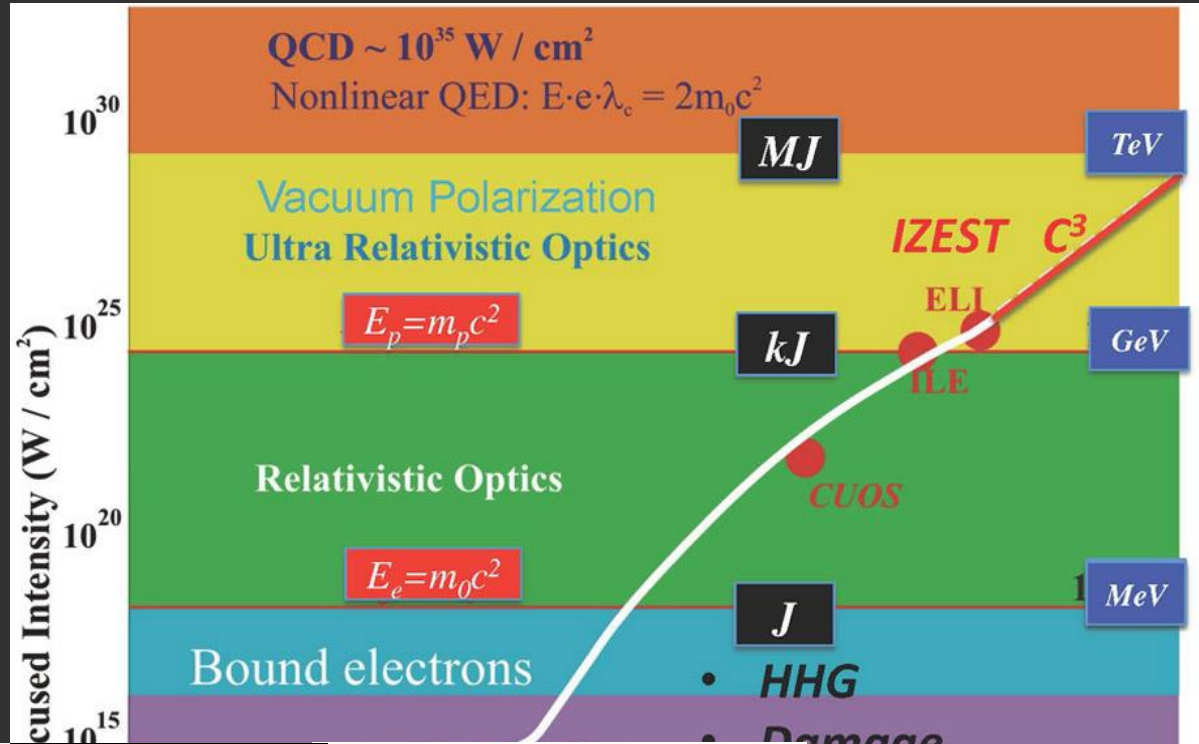
**Dr Kate Lancaster  
York Plasma  
Institute**

# All the physics, ever





# Laser regimes

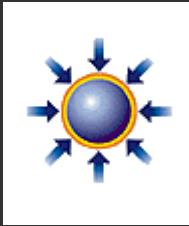


# Inertial Confinement Fusion

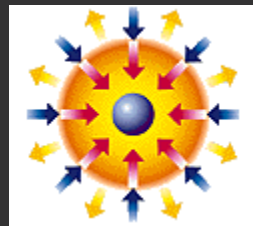
The image is a composite illustrating the process of Inertial Confinement Fusion. It consists of several key elements:

- Top Left:** A blue laser beam is shown converging on a small target.
- Center:** A diagram of a nuclear fusion reaction. On the left, two particles are labeled "Deuterium" (one red, one blue sphere) and "Tritium" (two blue, one red spheres). In the center, they are shown fusing. On the right, the products are labeled "Helium" (two red, two blue spheres) and "Neutron" (one blue sphere). Below this diagram is the equation  $E=mc^2$ .
- Bottom Left:** A close-up photograph of a laser-irradiated target, showing a bright orange glow.
- Bottom Right:** A diagram of a spherical fuel pellet being compressed by multiple laser beams, represented by colored arrows (blue, yellow, purple) pointing inward.

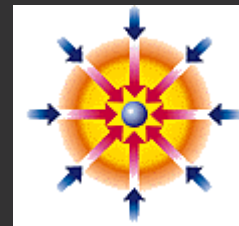
# How it works



Laser irradiates capsule – laser is absorbed at the critical surface (where laser freq=plasma freq) and energy is conducted to higher density material



Higher density material heats and blows off (ablation), rest of fuel is compressed to 1000 x solid density via rocket action



Shocks forming as the fuel compresses converge in the compressed fuel and raise the fuel to 100 million degrees Kelvin



Due to alpha particle deposition the fusion thermonuclear burn propagates through the fuel

NOTE: Overdense – plasma above critical density  
Underdense – plasma under critical density

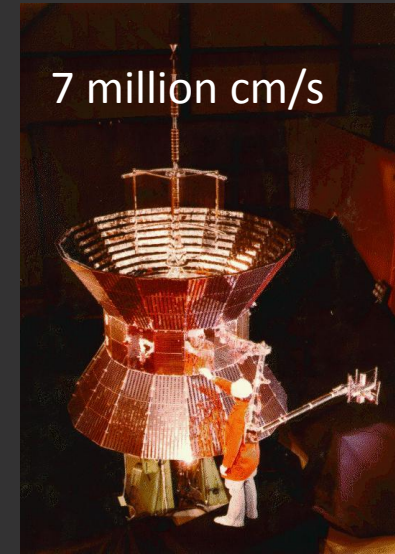
# Numbers

Ablation velocity:  $\sim 10^7$  cm/s

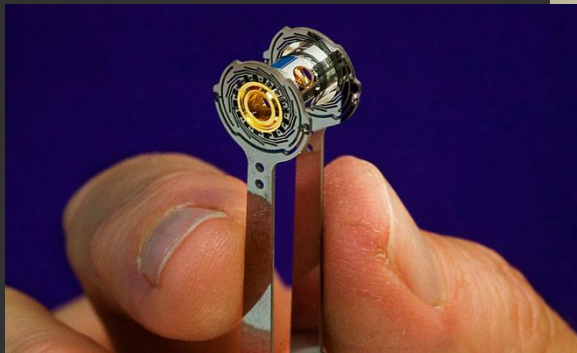
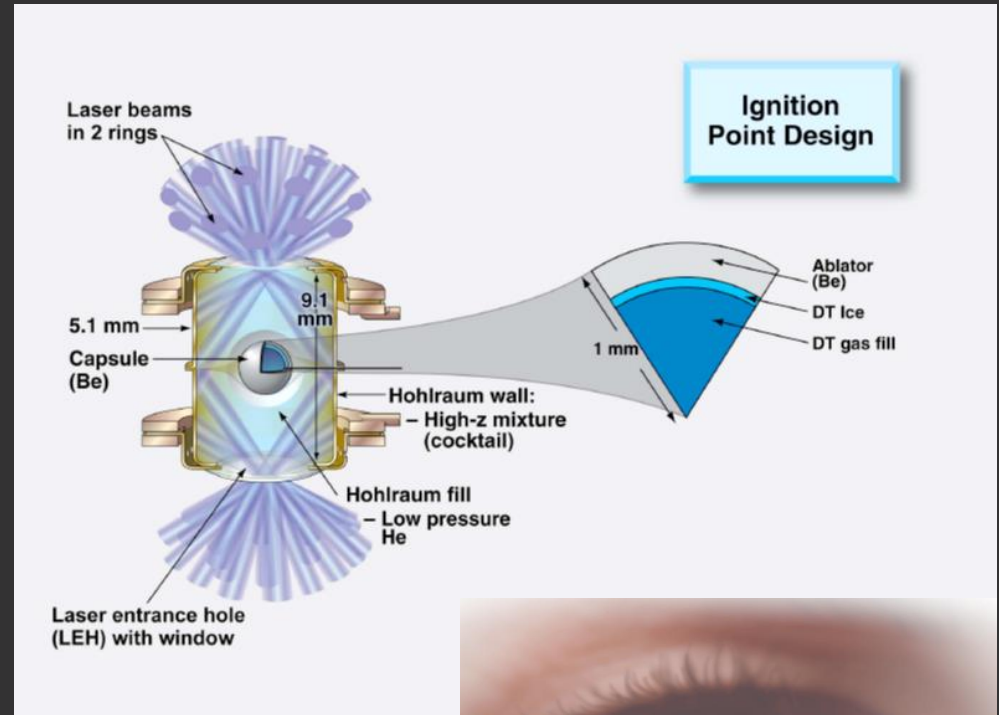
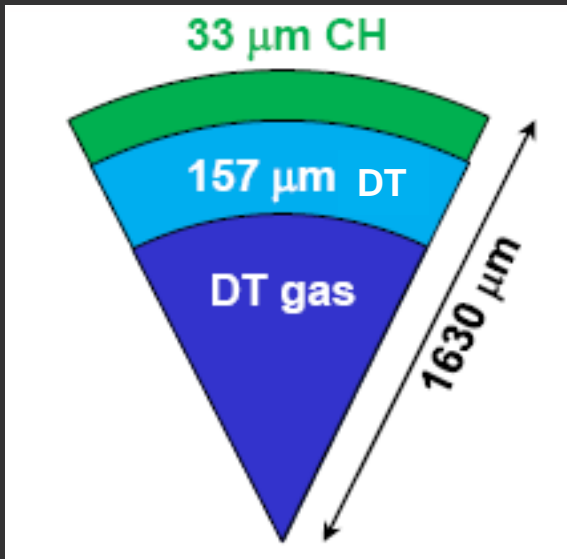
Implosion velocity:  $\sim 10^7$  cm/s

Ablation pressure: 100s Mbar

Peak pressure: 100s Gbar (pressure amplification due to spherical convergence)

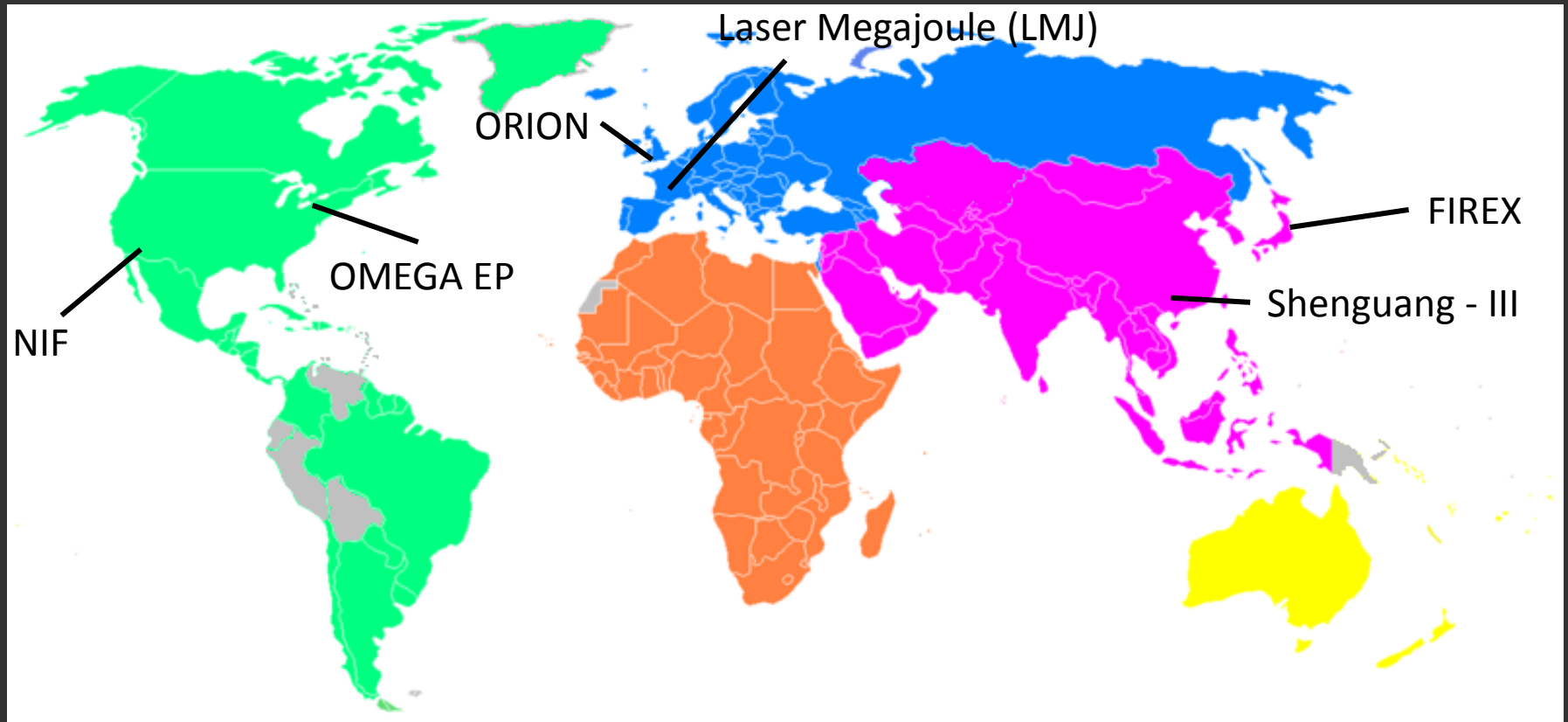


# Targets



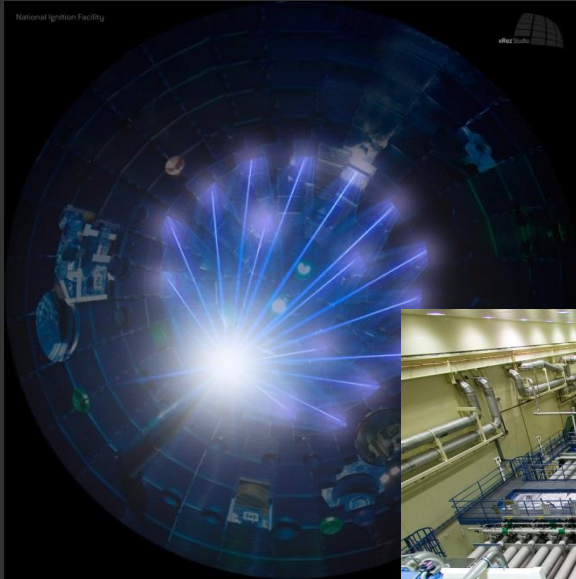


# Major places to do ICF





# The National Ignition Facility



Spec:

$\lambda = 0.35\text{mm}$

Total energy (to target) = 2 MJ

Pulse length = 20 ns

Number of beams = 192

Beam configuration = polar

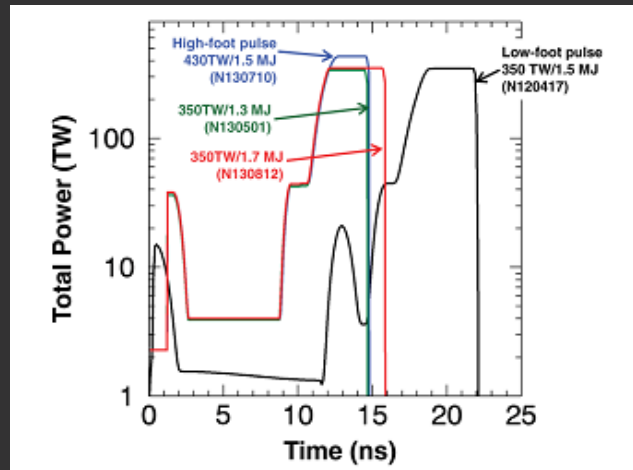
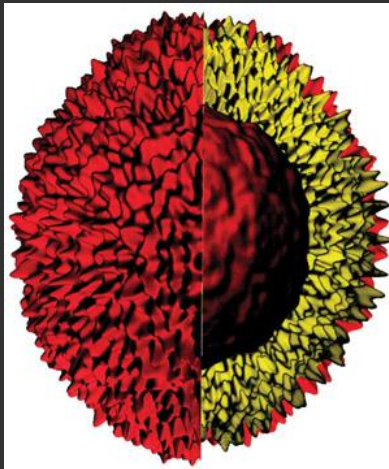
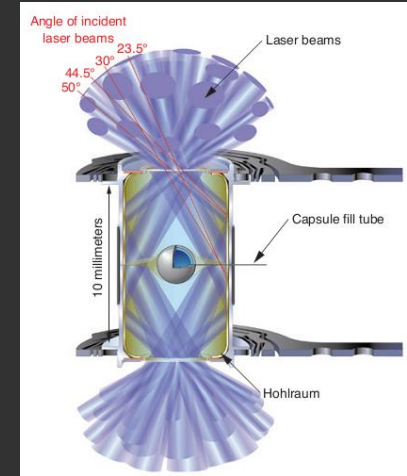
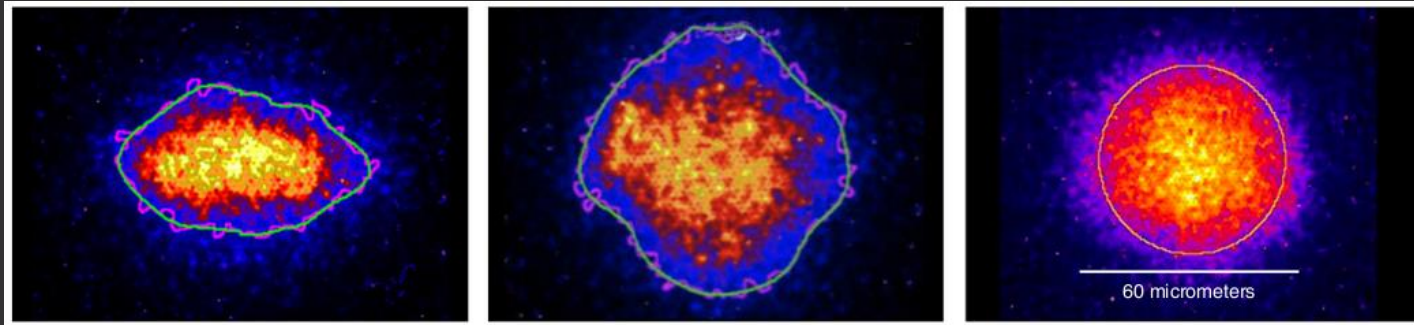
Scheme = Indirect drive

Biggest laser system ever built

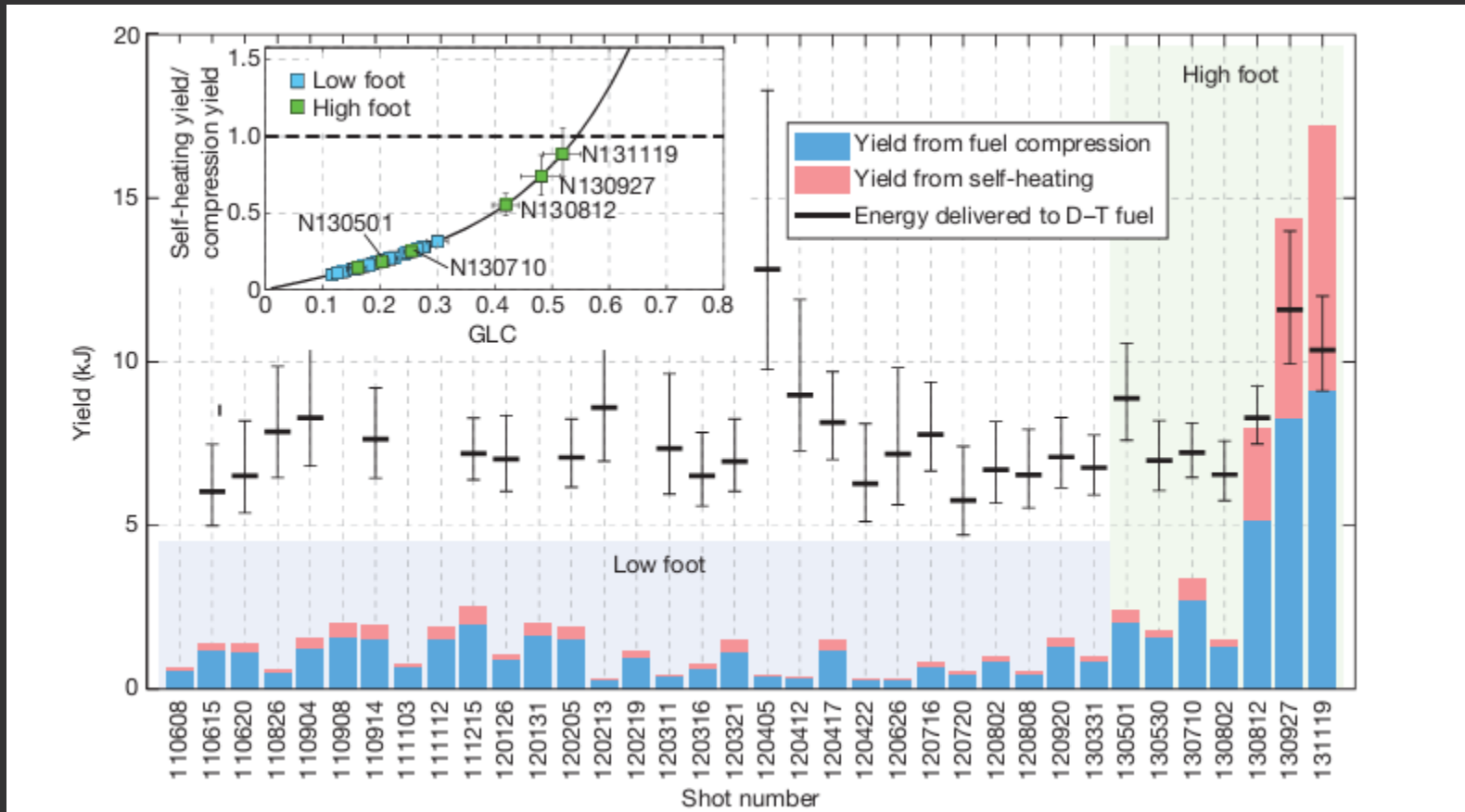
Has been operating since 2008 –  
ignition campaign began 2010

Produced record breaking  
numbers of neutrons

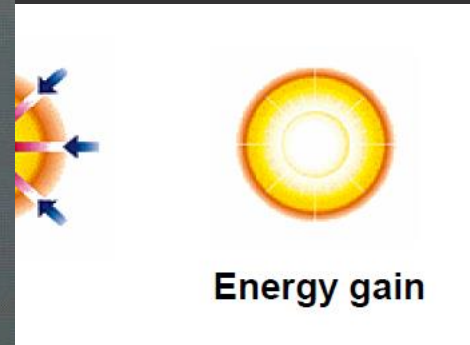
# My friends are clever!



# Where are we at?



# Fast ignition



Max Tabak (1991) demonstrated fast ignition and compression of a target. The target is compressed by a laser pulse.

A high intensity channelling pulse bores a hole through the corona towards the core.

A second ultra intense pulse produces hot electrons which deposit energy at the core and raise the fuel to fusion temperatures.

separated the heating



# Getting fundamental

## Absorption Physics

How is the laser absorbed?

Do we even understand absorption?



## Electron transport

How does the beam propagate?

How does an electron beam stop in dense plasma?

How/Why does the beam diverge?

## Electron beam properties

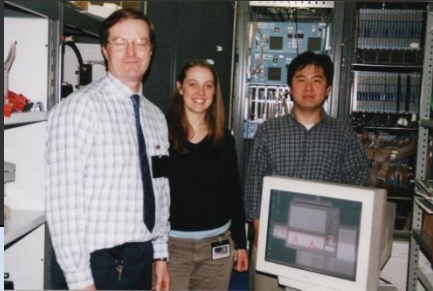
What does the beam look like?

What is the electron energy distribution?

# My timeline



2001



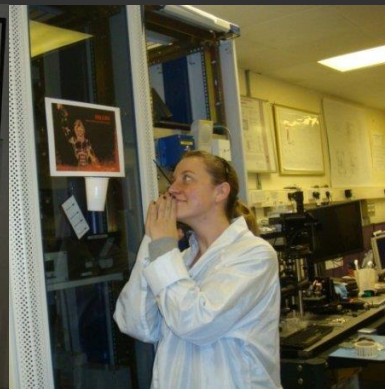
2005



2012



2015



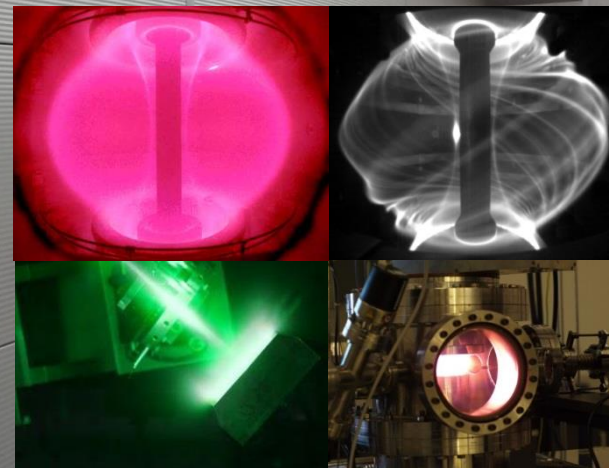


# York Plasma Institute

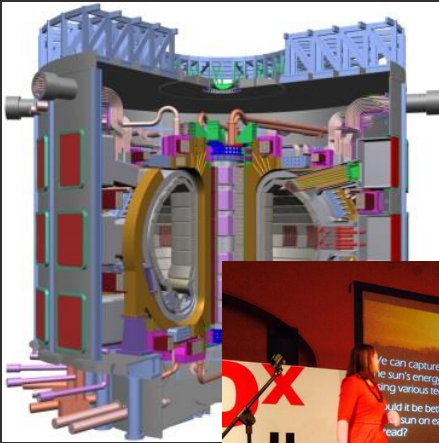
York Plasma Institute  
Laboratories

## What is the York Plasma Institute?

The York Plasma Institute, within the Department of Physics, is a £3.7M collaboration between the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council and the University of York



# A jaunt into the world of innovations



## Internal facing

Engagement activities for the YPI –  
Low temperature, laser-plasma, MCF  
IP / commercialisation assistance

Increasing industrial input and skills  
training into Doctoral Training  
Network and our undergraduate  
programme

## External facing

IFE Network coordinator - Network  
industrial engagement activities  
Assistance to UK plc to win contracts  
from ITER through F4E



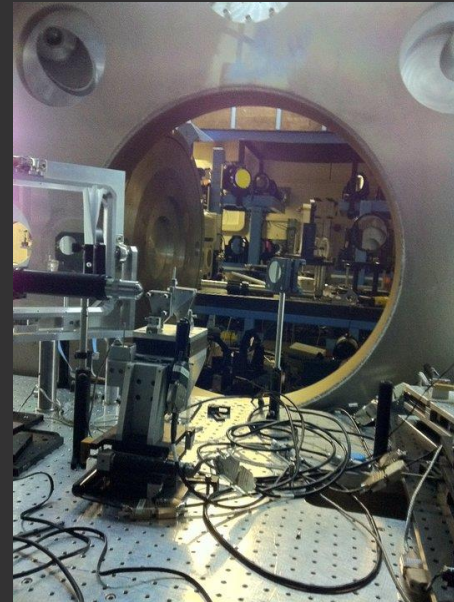


# What does my job look like now?

Industry engagement



Teaching



Research

# Some reflections

Don't worry if you don't know exactly what you want to do

- I only got into this field because I liked optics and wanted to mess about with lasers for a bit

Be open minded – at least a little

- You might have experiences you would not have imagined or thought of
- Accept that your path may not always be clear

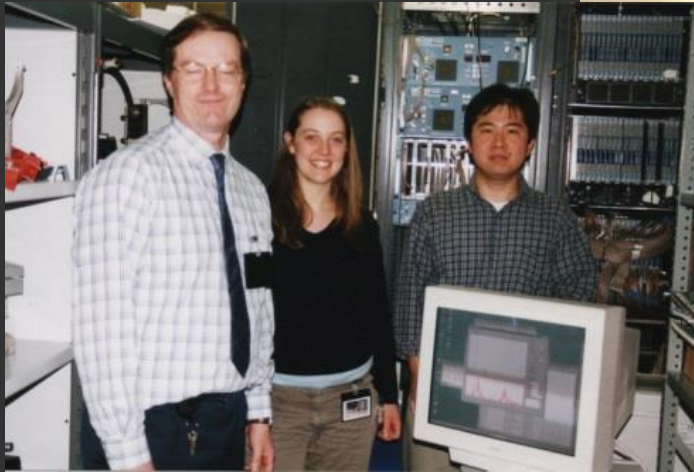
Challenge yourself

- Analyse the situation – do I think I'm not good enough? Why shouldn't I go for it?

# Allies are important

My supervisor championed me all the way through my PhD

- find an ally/mentor that will fight your corner.



# Fusion training at York

- Run a doctoral training network since 2009
- Made a full EPSRC CDT in 2012
- Renewed for a further 5 intakes in 2014
- Train students in plasmas and materials physics relevant to fusion energy
- Will train a further 77 students in the next 5 intakes

