

Cryogenic Gas Cooling of High Energy Lasers

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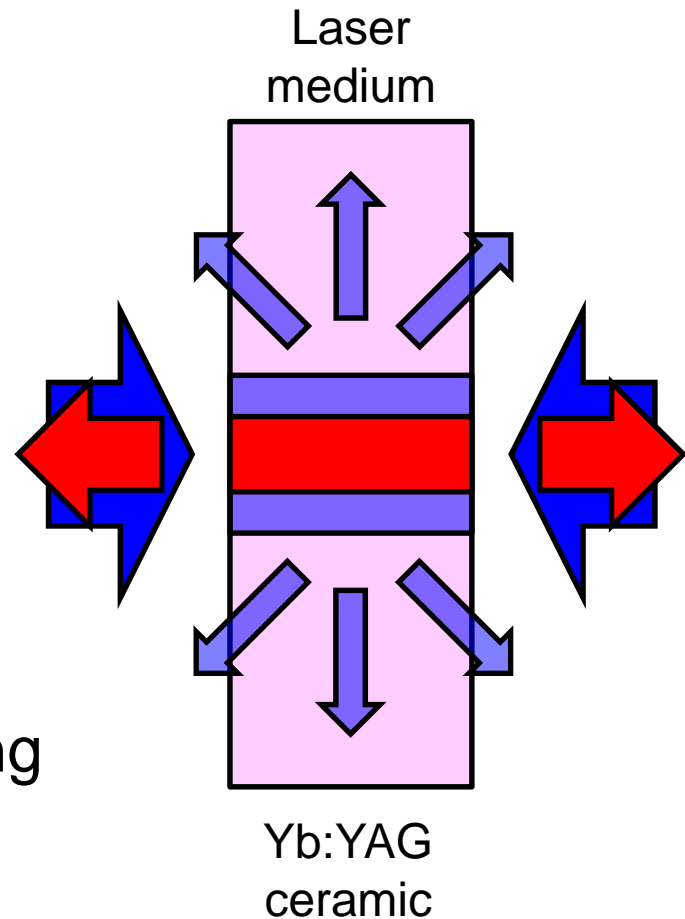
Outline

- Why cryogenic gas cooling?
- Current projects
- Cryo-cooling system design
- Performance
- Key technologies
- Future projects & requirements



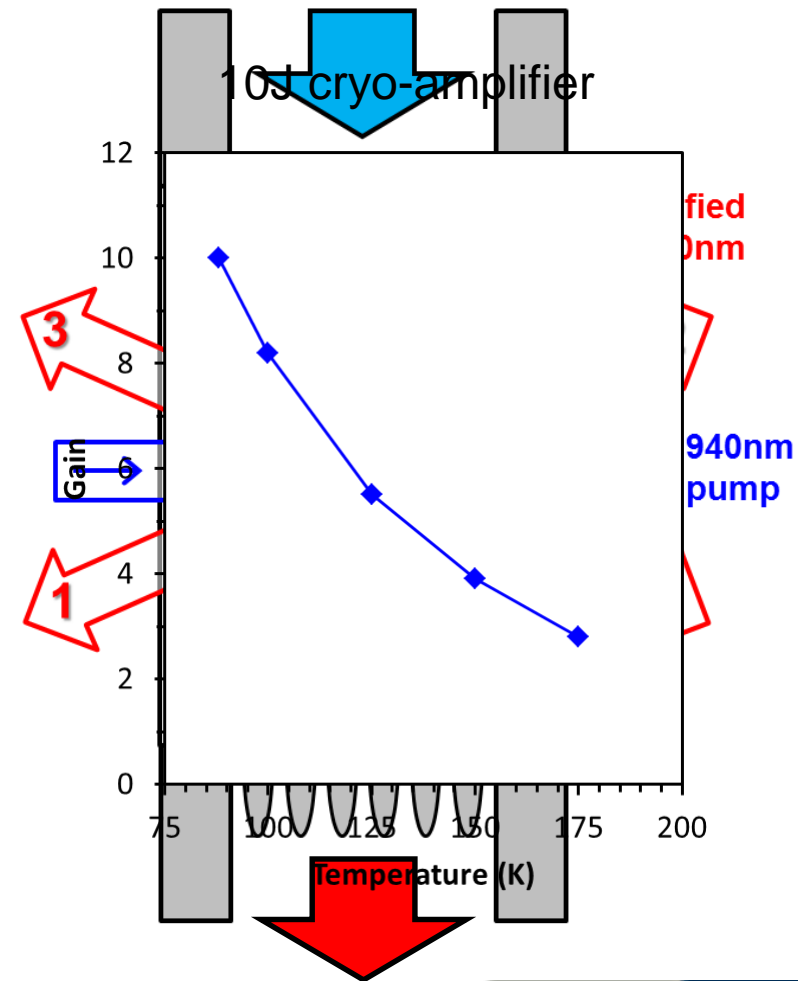
Simple (Pulsed) Laser Amplifier

- **Laser medium** absorbs **pump** light
 - High power pulsed laser diodes
- 50% of **pump** light stored
 - 50% used for **amplification**
 - $\eta_{o-o} \sim 25\%$
- Remaining energy ends up as heat
 - 50% that wasn't stored originally
 - 25% not amplified
- Heat needs to be removed by cooling
 - 10 J at 10 Hz \sim 400 W heat load
 - 100 J at 10 Hz \sim 5 kW heat load



Cryogenic Gas Cooled Amplifier Design

- Multi-slab geometry
 - Laser medium split into multiple slabs
 - Large overall surface area
- Face cooling with helium gas
 - Efficiently removes heat
 - Minimises transverse temperature gradients
- Operation at near-cryogenic temperatures
 - Improves efficiency of amplification
 - Amplifier gain rises as T reduced
 - Better thermo-mechanical & thermo-optical properties



Mason *et al*, "Scalable Design for a High Energy Cryogenic Gas Cooled Diode Pumped Laser Amplifier," *Applied Optics* 54, No.18 (2015).

Current Projects

DiPOLE



DiPOLE100



DiPOLE Prototype

- Proof-of-concept
- 10 J, 10 Hz
- CLF test bed
- 2 x 10J heads supplied (CZ, HZDR)

HiLASE Facility

- 100 J, 10 Hz
- Materials processing
- LIDT testing
- £10M 2013-15

XFEL HED Beamline

- 100 J, 10 Hz
- High-energy density physics
- £8M 2015-17

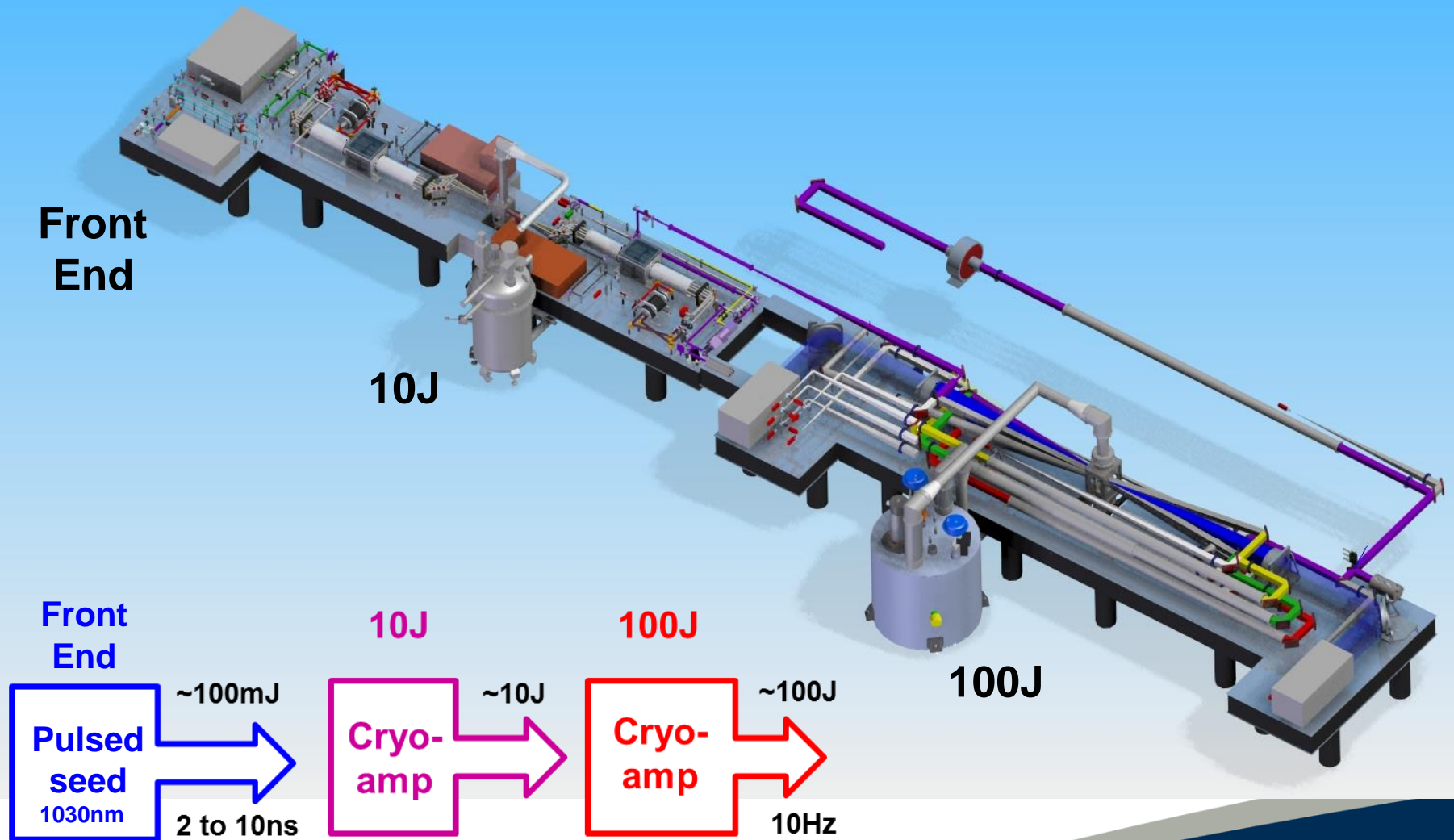
- Centre for Advanced Laser Technology & Applications (CALTA)



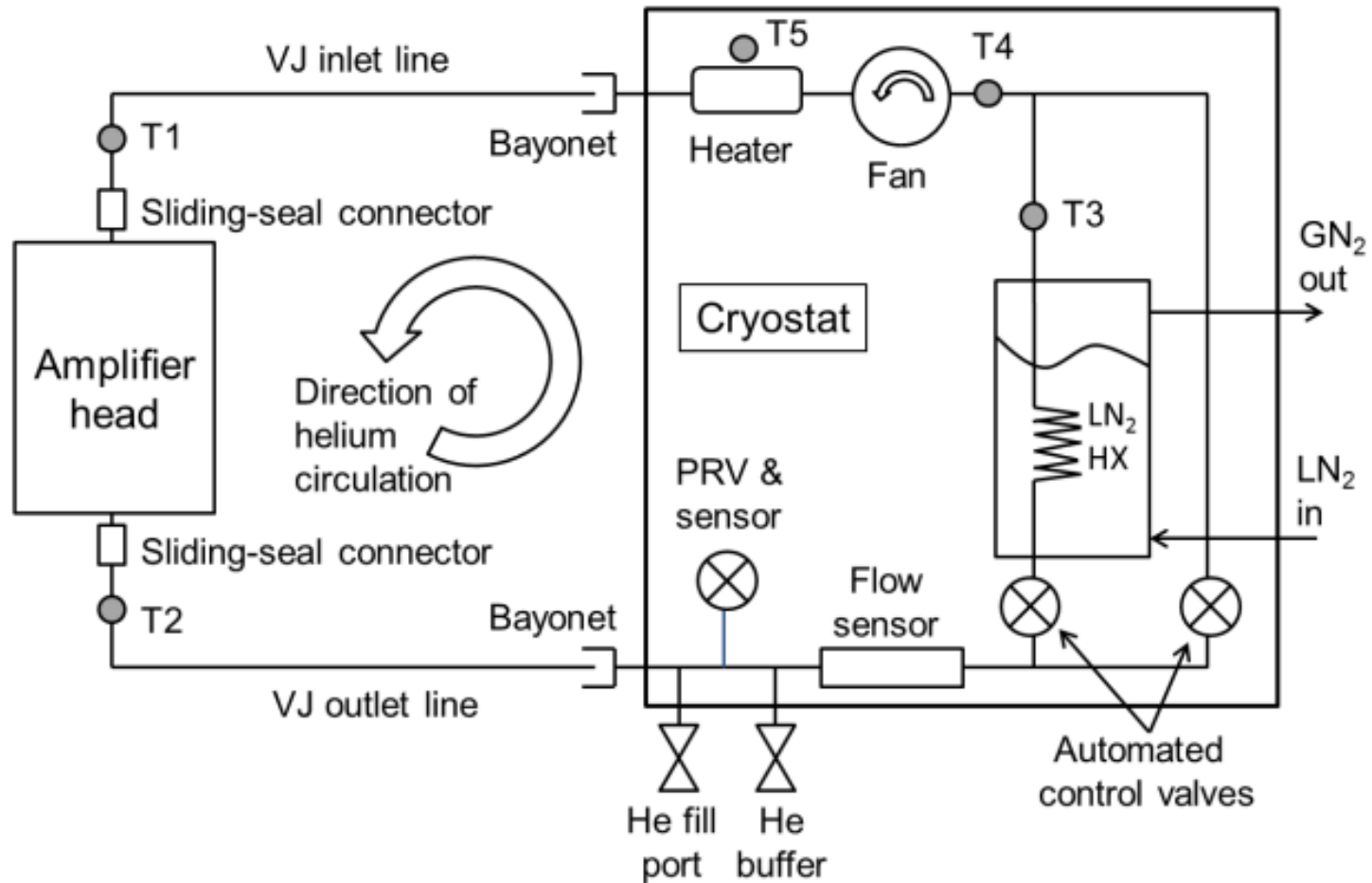
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DiPOLE100



Cryo-Cooling System Concept



- Operating pressures > 10 bara (150K)
 - He vented when system warms up
 - Option for buffer



Cooling System Designs

DiPOLE

DiPOLE100

Property	10J	100J
Working temperature	150 K	150 K to 175 K
Stability (better than)	± 0.5 K	± 0.5 K
He flow rate	35 g/s	135 g/s
He pressure	10 bara	10 bara
Cooling/warming rate	< 10 K/min	< 10 K/min
Cooling capacity	~ 1.5 kW	~ 6 kW
Amplifier pressure drop	~ 1.5 kPa	~ 2.5 kPa



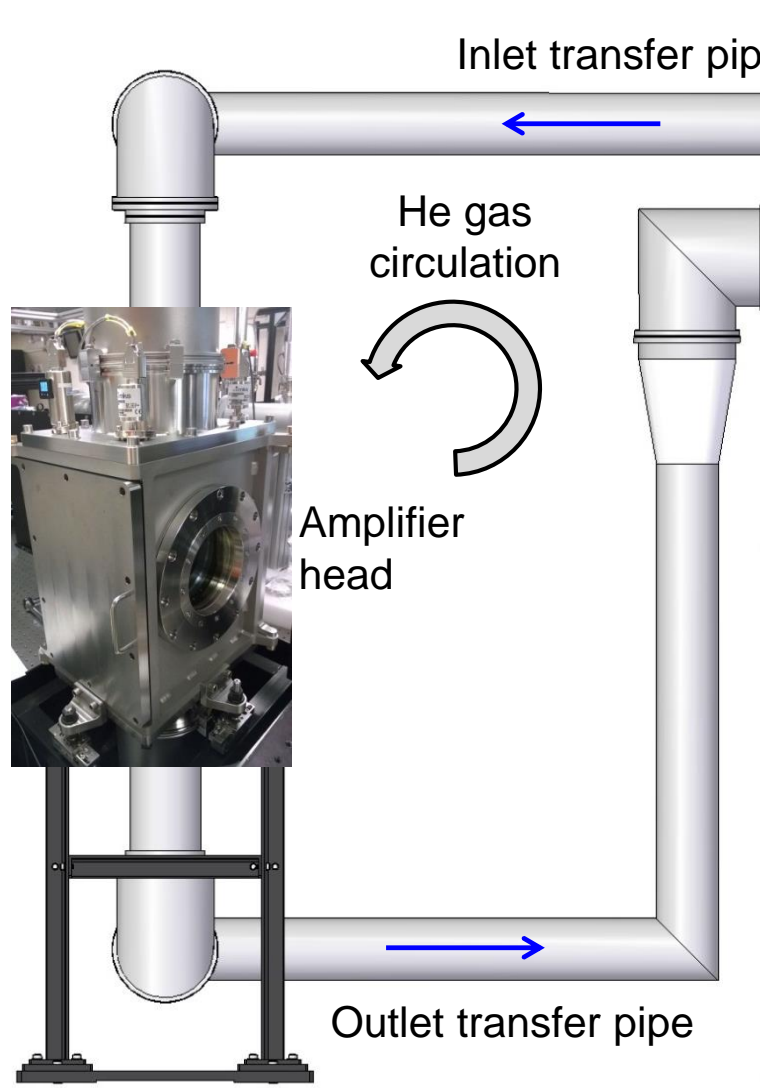
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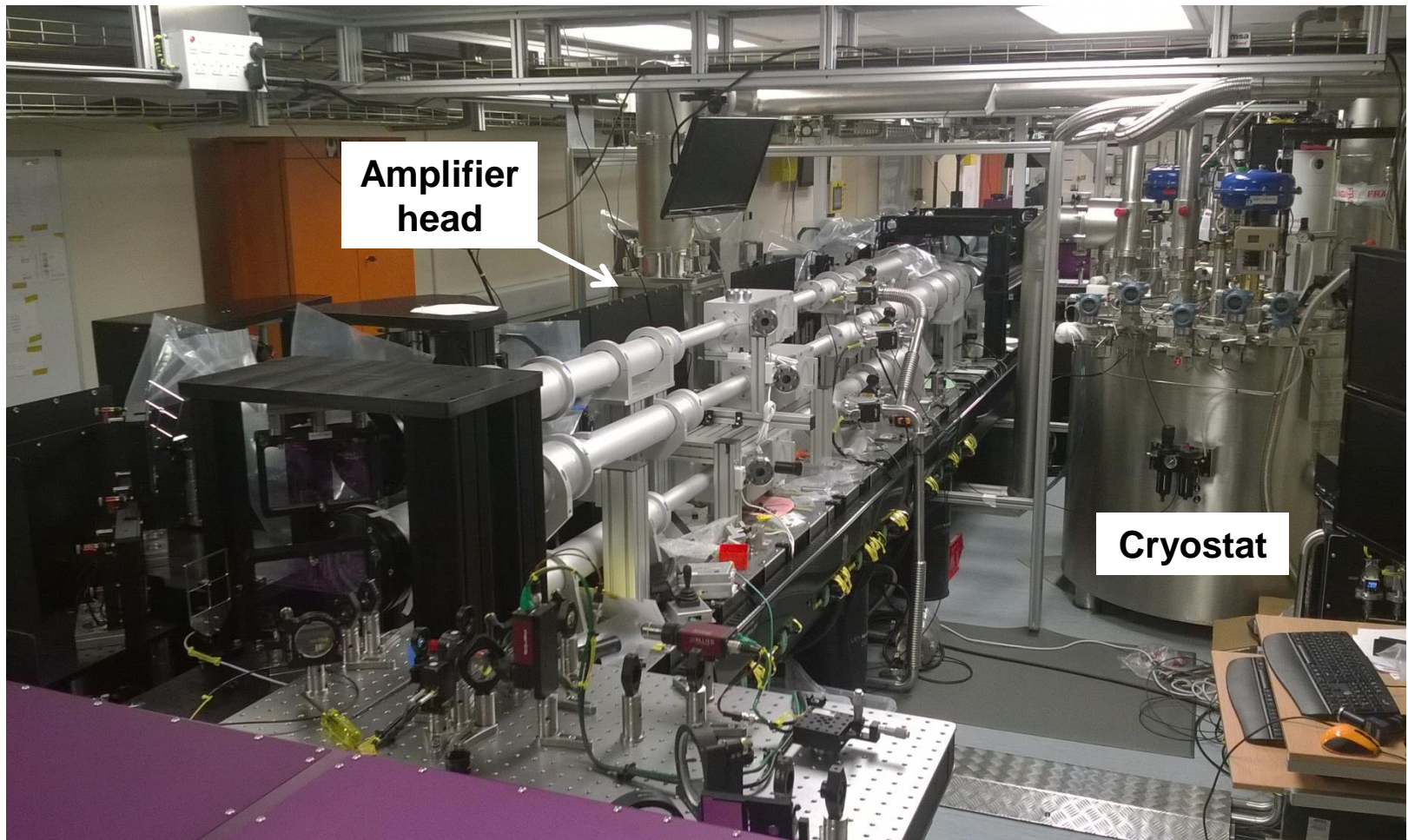
10J Amplifier Cryo-Cooling System



100J Amplifier Cryo-Cooling System

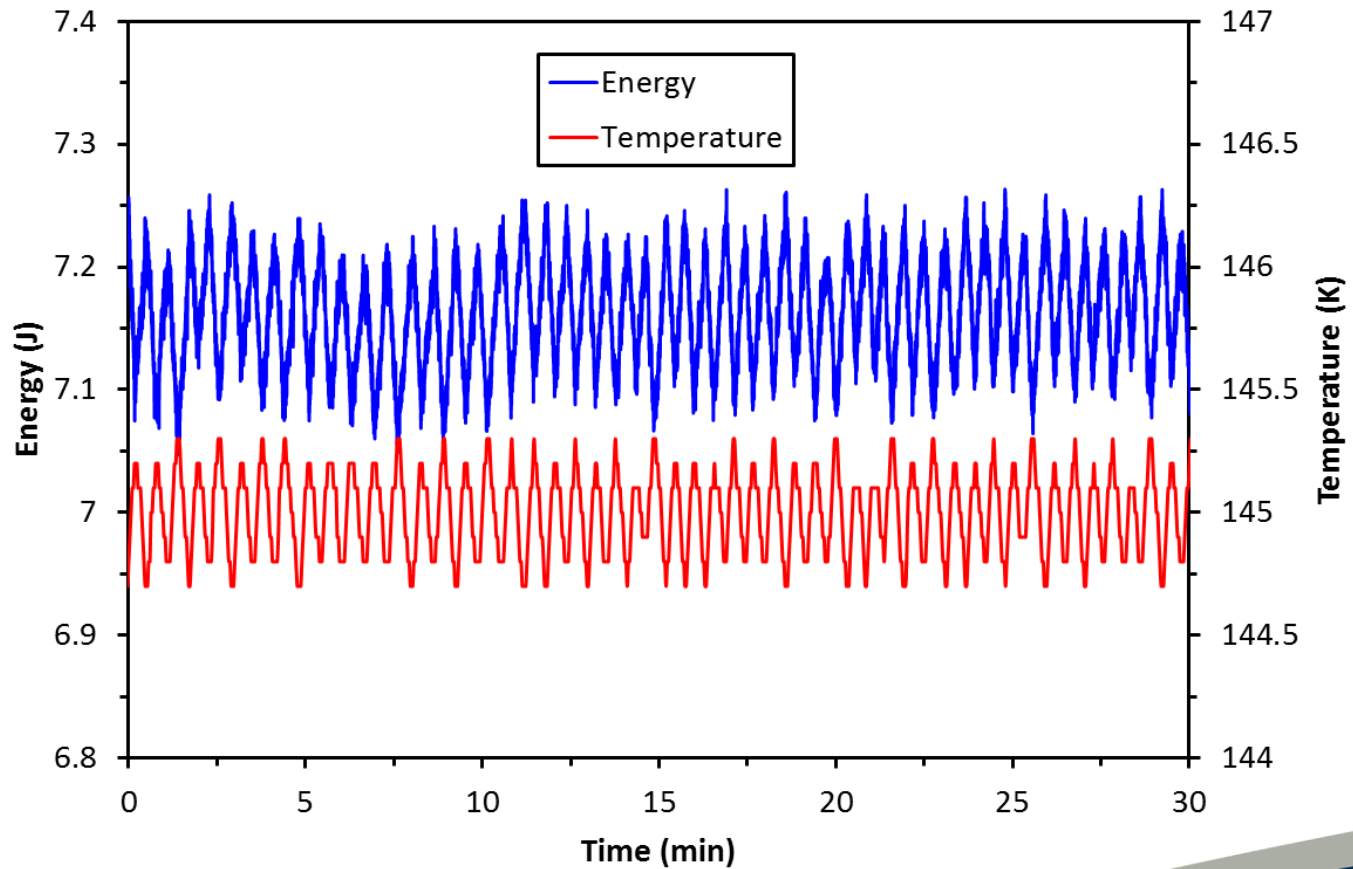


100J Cryo-Amplifier



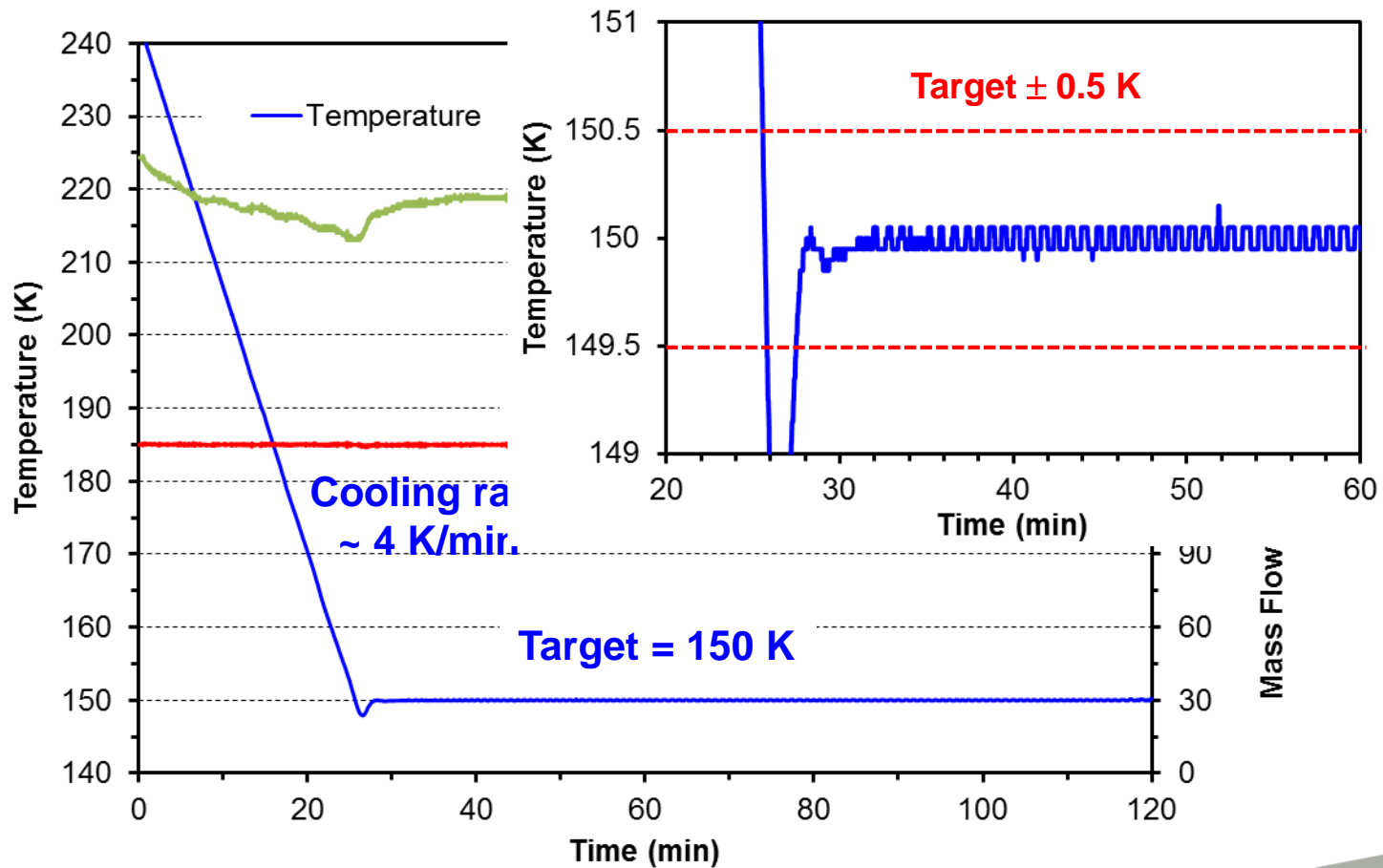
10J Cryo-System Performance

- Amplifier output energy v. temperature



100J Cryo-System Performance

Temperature Stability



Cryogenic Circulating Fans

- CryoZone (10J)
 - Motor inside pressurised volume
 - No rotating seal



Nodin 85 mm impeller

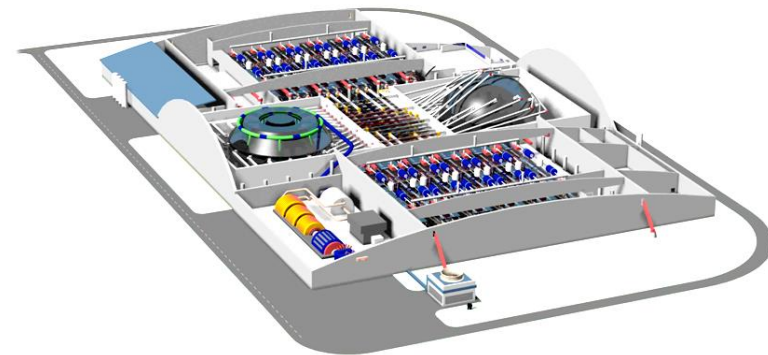


- AL-AT (100J)
 - Active magnetic bearing
 - Hermetically sealed
 - Oil free

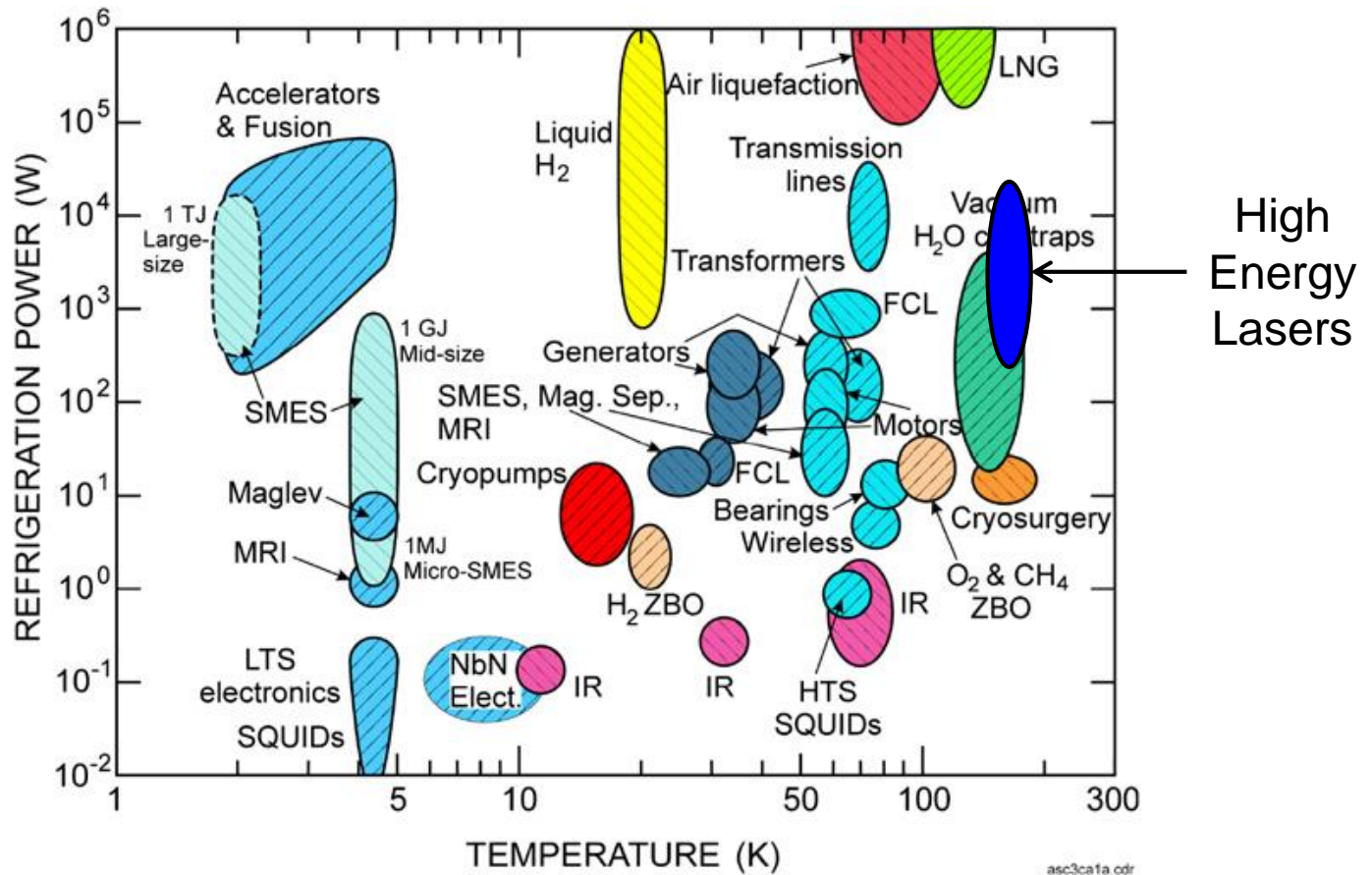


Future High Energy Laser Applications

- Commercial opportunities
 - Materials processing
 - Medical applications (x-rays, proton beams, γ -rays)
 - More compact (mobile), rugged, lower-cost systems
- Large-scale laser facilities
 - Fundamental science
 - 250 J, 10 Hz
 - Laser fusion energy generation
 - 1 kJ x 10 x 60 beamlines, 10 Hz



Cryocooler Technology



R. Radeburgh, "Cryocoolers: the state of the art and recent developments", J. Phys.: Condens. Matter 21, 164219 (2009)



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Future Cryo-Cooling Requirements

- Remove reliance on LN₂ with closed-cycle cooling
 - Low cooling capacity
 - Mechanical cryocoolers
 - Cryogenic refrigeration systems
 - High cooling capacity
 - (Reverse) turbo-Brayton
 - Up to 50 kW
- Combined systems
 - Single cooler servicing multiple amplifier heads



DiPOLE100

