

High average power laser technologies for LPA-based FELs

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European Advanced Accelerators
Conference
22/09/2025


www.thalesgroup.com



Summary of Thales laser activity

A world leader in high-power solid-state laser systems

- Over **30 years of laser expertise**
- **World record 1 petawatt (PW) laser** with the BELLA system (USA) in 2012
World record 10 PW with ELI-NP system (Romania) with one beam in 2019
- Laser solutions for **industrial processes** and new **medical applications**
- **World's only company** to send operational laser to Mars (with CNES and NASA) in 2011 and 2020
- Long-standing laser research partnership between Thales and Gérard Mourou, winner of 2018 **Nobel Prize in Physics**

A photograph of Gérard Mourou, a French physicist, wearing a red blazer and gesturing with his right hand.

Gérard Mourou
2018 Nobel Prize
in Physics

QUARK COMMUNITY

A.Gonsalves, PRL 122, 084801 (2019): **8 GeV**
 A.Picksley, PRL 133, 255001 (2024): **10 GeV**
 A. Picksley, EAAC 2025

CALA (3PW)
 90J / 1Hz

LBNL BELLA
 1,3PW / 1Hz

ELI NP
 2x 100TW / 10Hz
 2x 1PW / 1Hz
 2x 10PW / 1sh/min

SCAPA
 350TW / 5Hz

350 TW

1 PW

3 PW

10 PW

2 PW

500 TW

200 TW

USC
 45TW / 10Hz

45 TW

DESY 200TW / 5Hz
Peking Uni. 200TW / 5Hz
Weizmann 2x100TW / 1Hz

Riken Harima
 2x 500TW / 1Hz

Peking Uni.
 2PW / 1Hz

HPLS 10 PW laser at ELI-NP - « The most powerful laser in the world »

System aiming to deliver two laser beams with
three possible peak power

2x10 PW, 1 tir/min

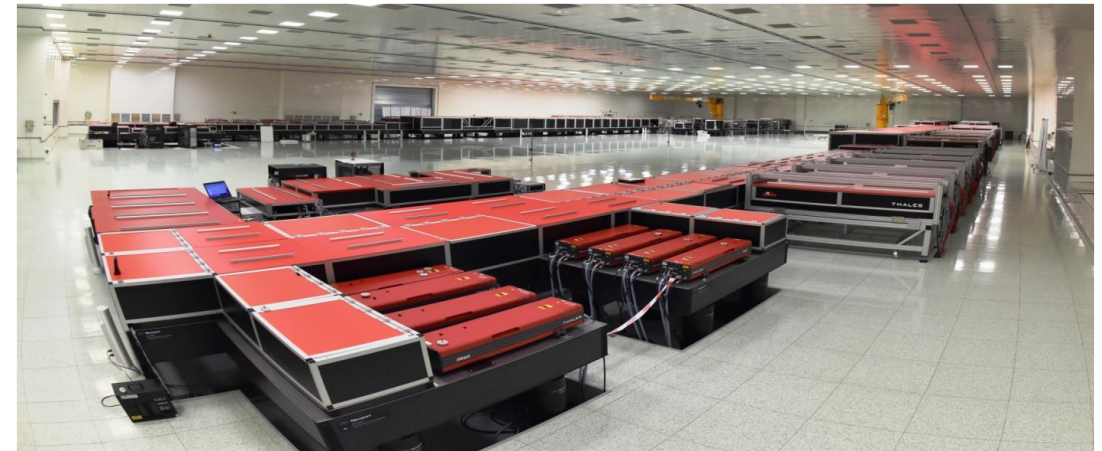
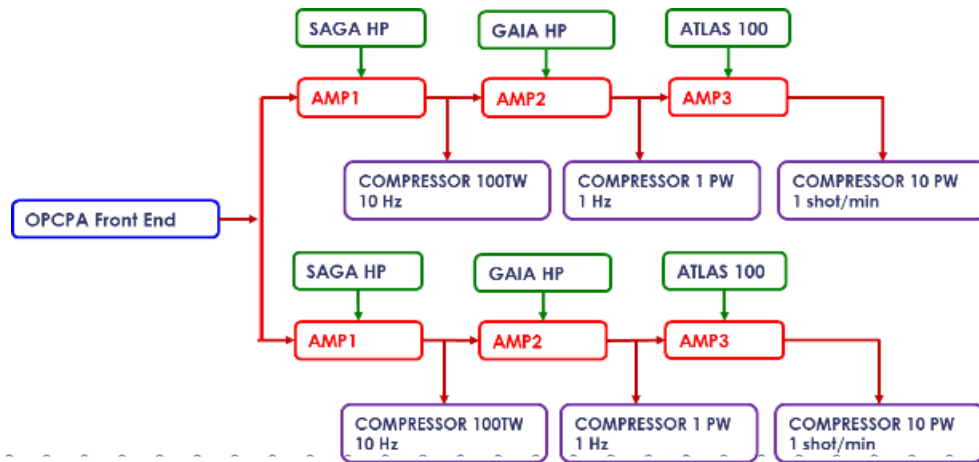
2x1 PW, 1 Hz

2x100 TW, 10 HZ

48 pump lasers

A dedicated clean room (ISO7)

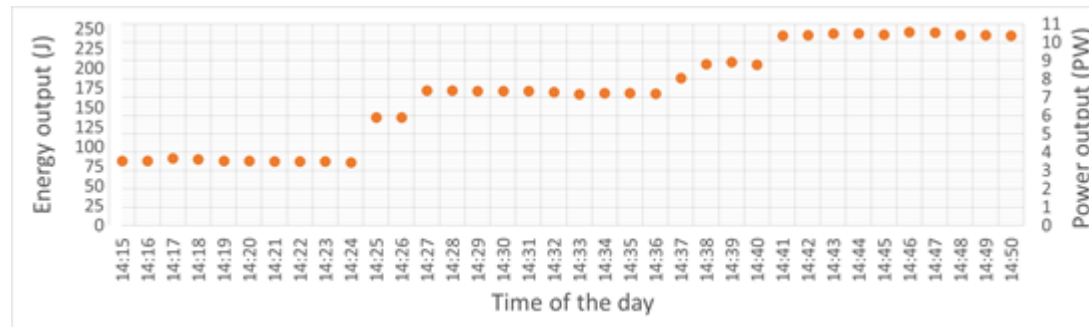
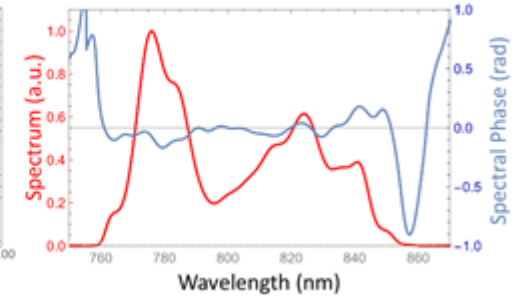
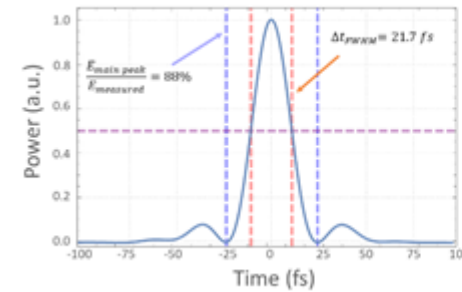
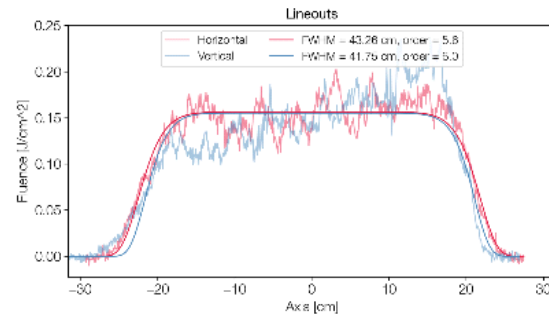
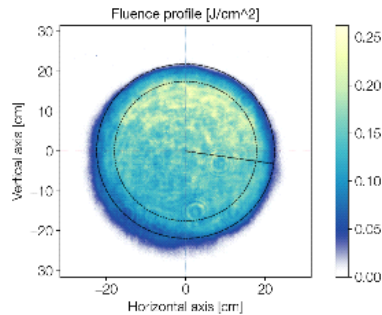
2 400 m²



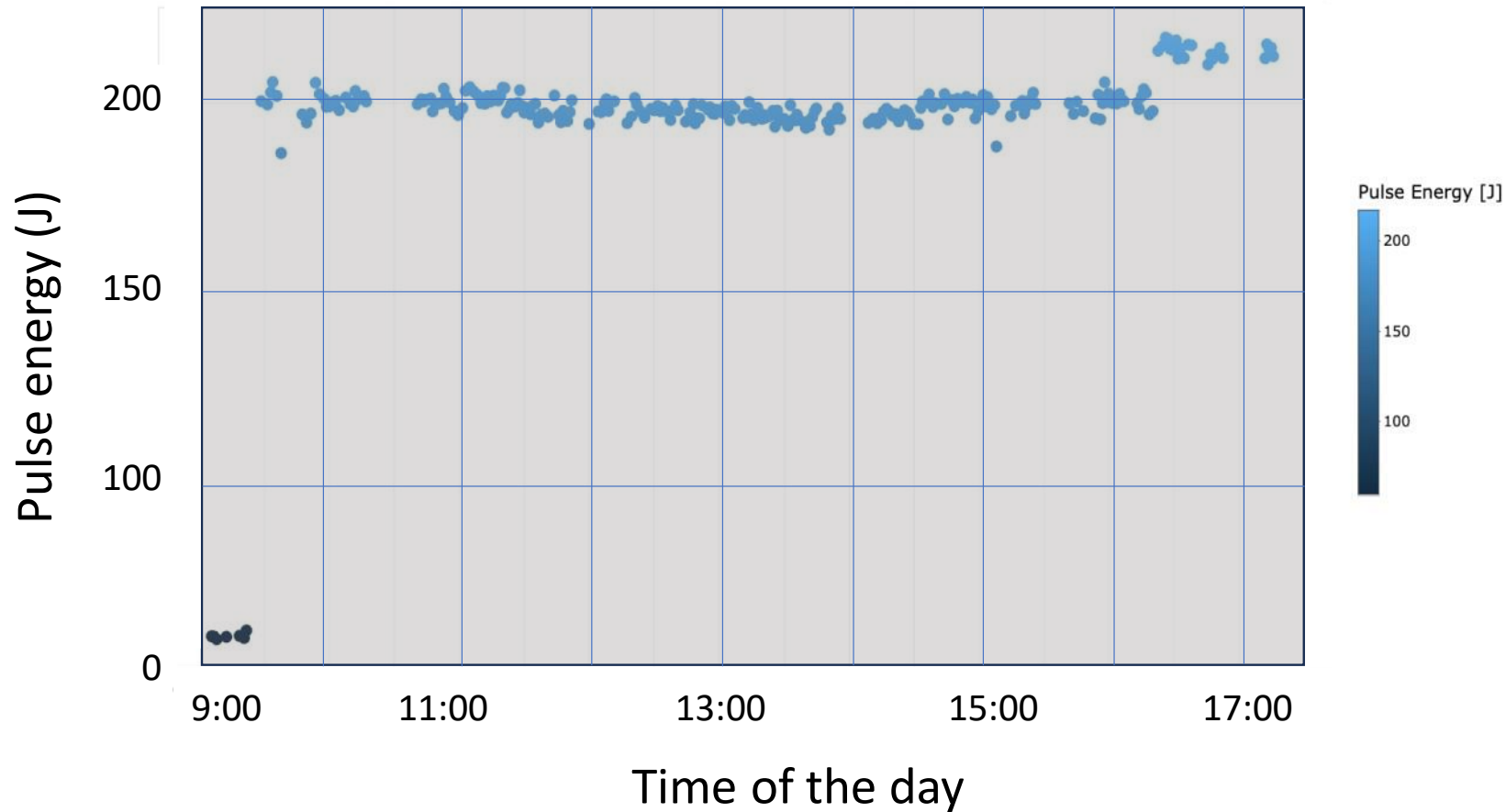
THALES - ELI ; the most powerful laser in the world (ecliptique.com)

HPLS 10 PW laser at ELI-NP - « The most powerful laser in the world »

Retrieved peak power (from energy and duration measurements) = 10,2PW (in the main pulse)



HPLS 10 PW laser at ELI-NP - « *The most powerful laser in the world* »



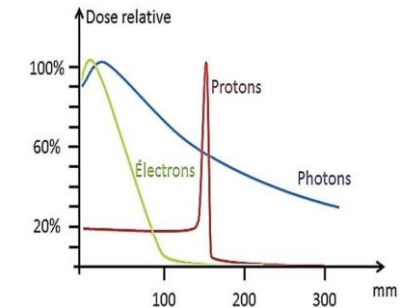
Courtesy of ELI-NP

World Record, ELI-NP delivers 274 shots in one day at 10 PW output of its High Power Laser System

Increase the repetition rate of lasers: a need for industrial & medical applications

Rationale

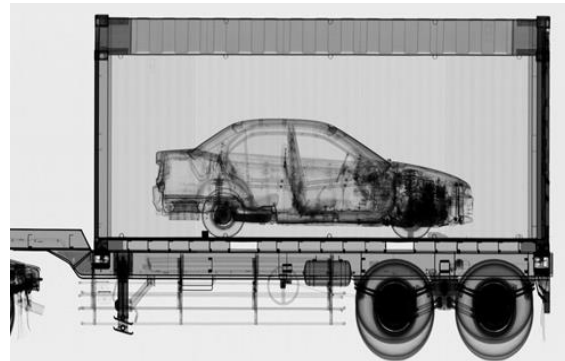
- Titanium Sapphire is confirmed as the ideal technology for producing high-energy ultrashort pulses (< 30 fs)
- Development of 1J / 100 Hz laser system for scientific, industrial and medical applications



Revolutionising the way we treat cancer - Ebeam4Therapy



[Home - Multiscan3D \(multiscan3d-h2020.eu\)](http://multiscan3d-h2020.eu)



LAPLACE HC platform at LOA for electron acceleration (within Heracles joint research lab)



The LAPLACE Project



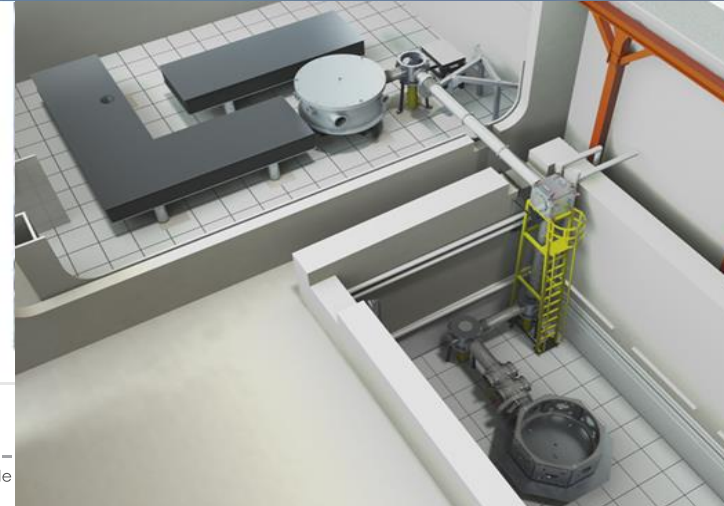
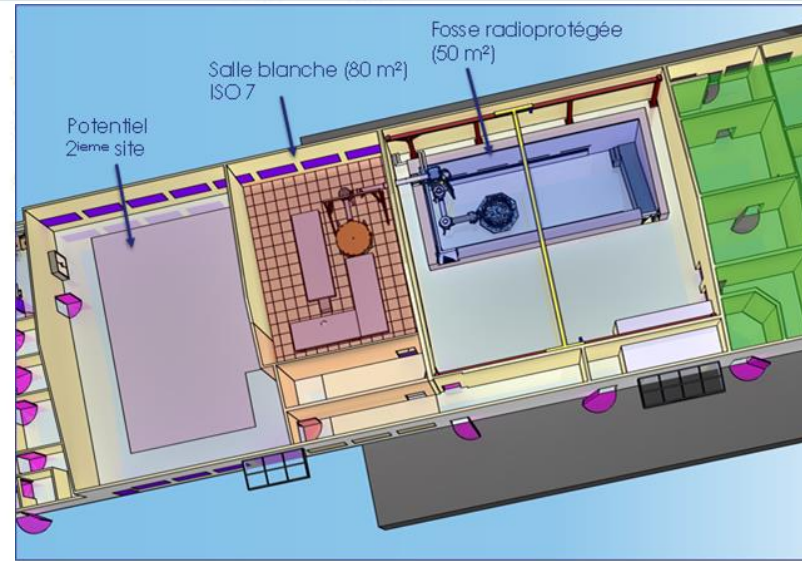
THALES

LAPLACE HC

- 80 m² clean room
- Laser 1 J @ 100 Hz
- 50 m² radioprotected area
- 2nd radioprotected area in option

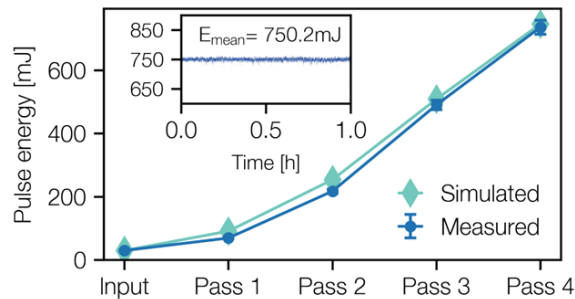
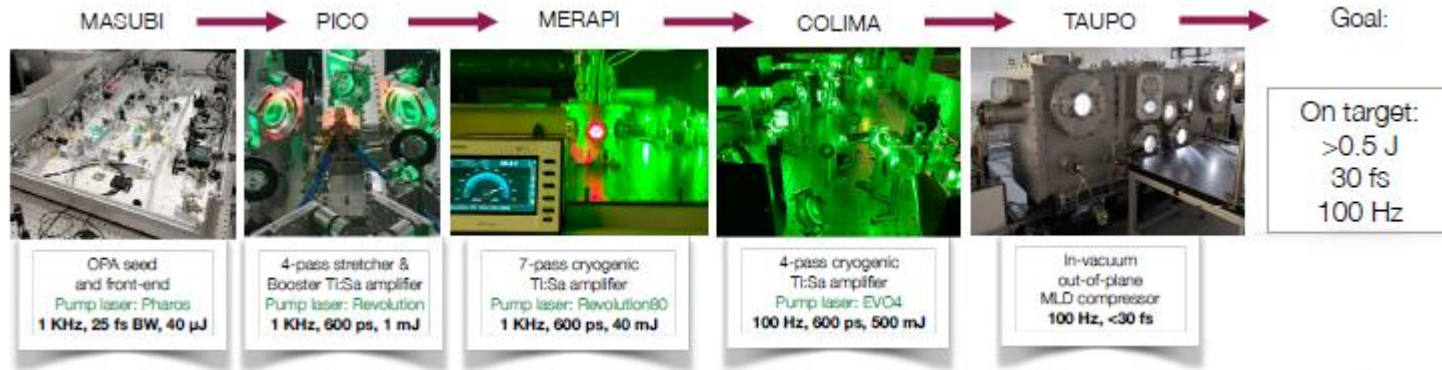
Average power
of ~ 100 W (vs 1 W now)

O. Chalus, WG2 Th.
(THALES LAS)



LAPLACE – Laser Plasma
Acceleration Center at LOA
(laplace-loa.fr)

State of the art of high average power Joule class subpicosecond lasers

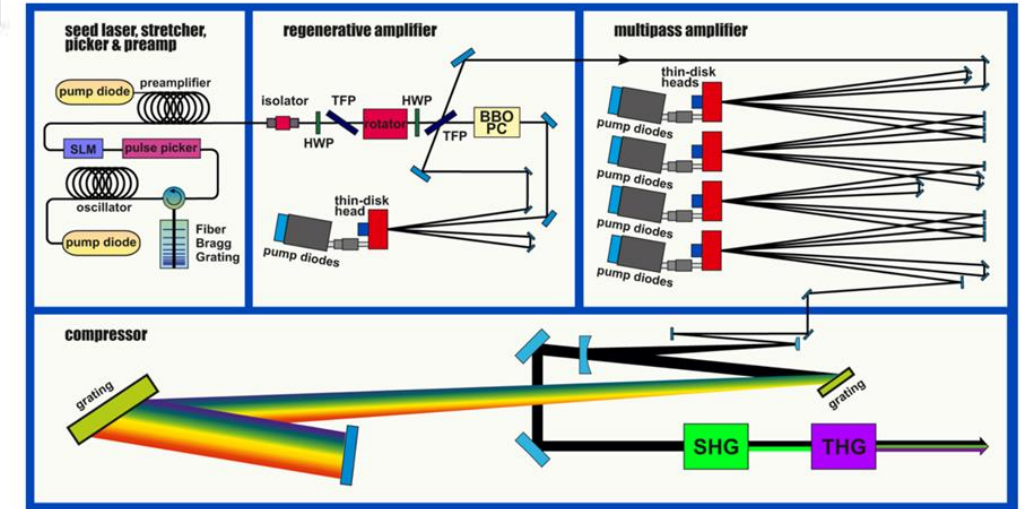


DESY – Phase 1 of KALDERA project
500 mJ – 34 fs – 100 Hz

Andreas Maier – EAAC 2025

Eichner & al – Optics Letters, 50, 16, 5890 (2025)

<https://doi.org/10.1364/OL.564062>



Trumpf Scientific - Laser Lightning Rod EU project
720 mJ _ 920 fs – 1 kHz

Herkommer & al – Optics Express 2020

<https://doi.org/10.1364/OE.404185>

High rep-rate Ti:Sa

200 mJ 100 Hz



New High rep-rate Ti:Sa laser system: **200 mJ @ 100 Hz**

> Front-end adapted to contrast need

- single CPA – double CPA w/ XPW – **OPCPA based** – ...

> Diode-pumped pump laser for amplifiers: **THEIA**

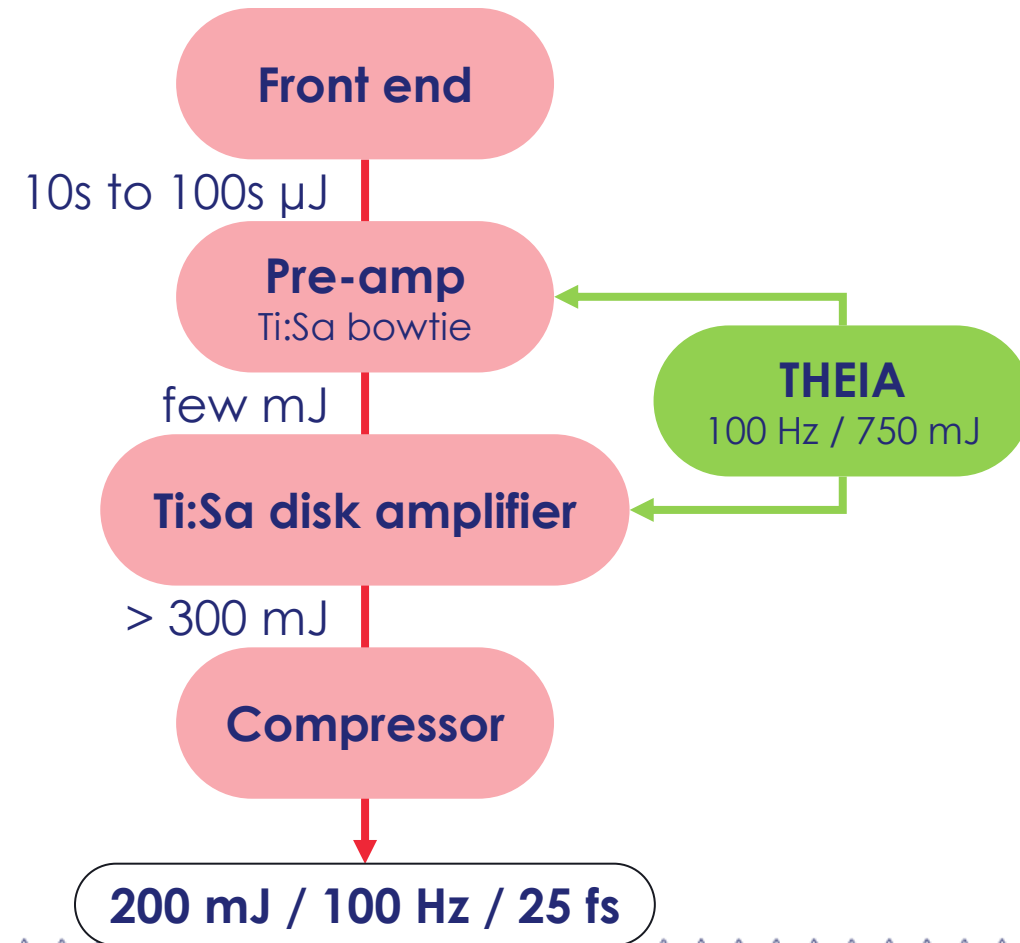
- **750 mJ @ 532 nm, 100 Hz, ~10 ns**

> New **Ti:Sa disk amplifier** at room temperature

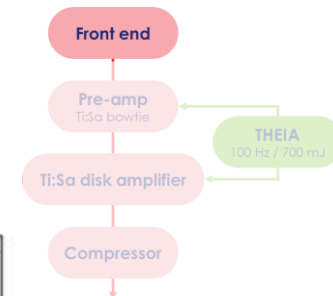
- Active mirror configuration for effective cooling with **water @ 20°C**
- Fully qualified at **300 mJ**

> "**Standard**" compressor

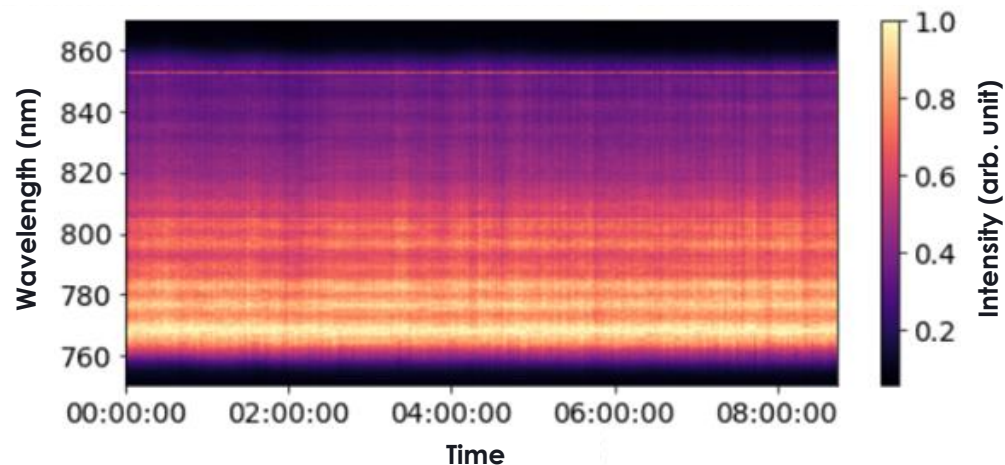
- No cooling required at this average power



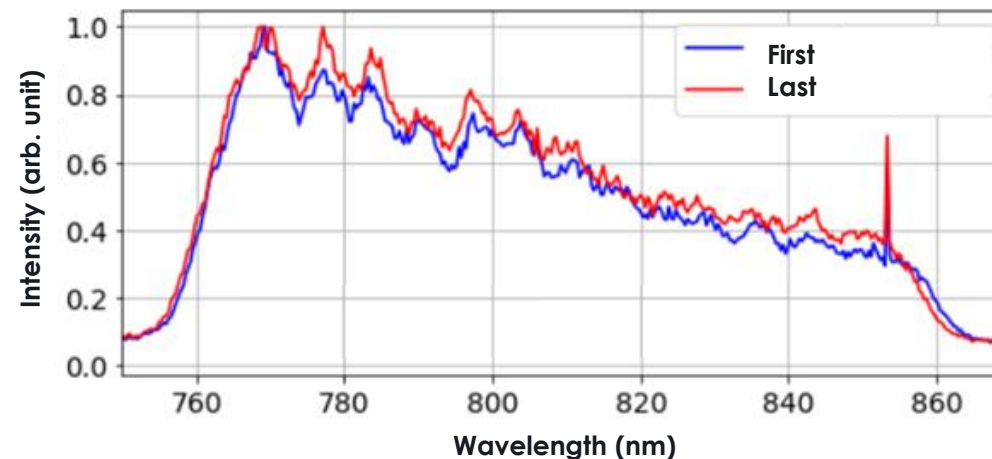
OPCPA Frontend



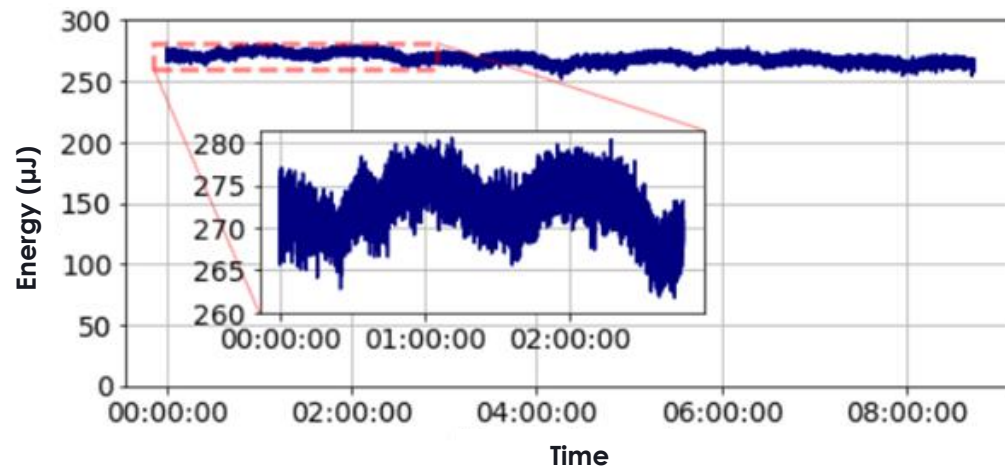
Spectral evolution OPCPA frontend



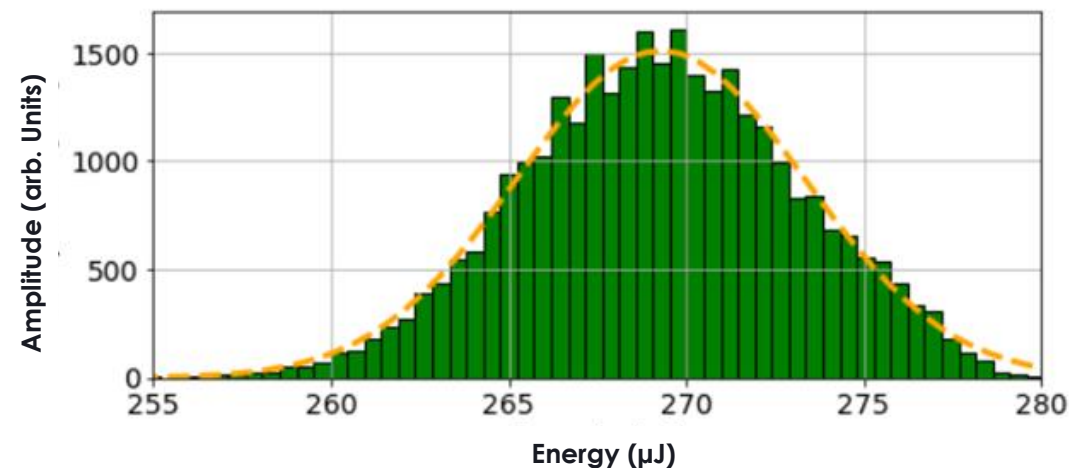
Spectrum OPCPA frontend



Energy OPCPA frontend: average = 270 μ J

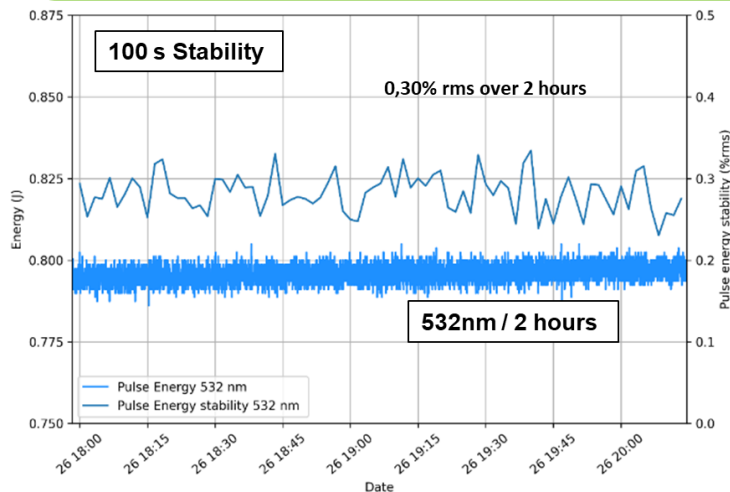


Energy histogram: 1.4% RMS

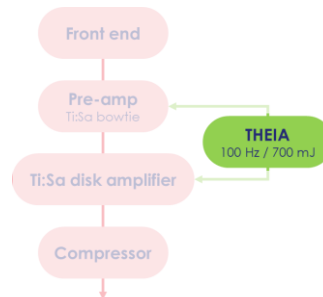
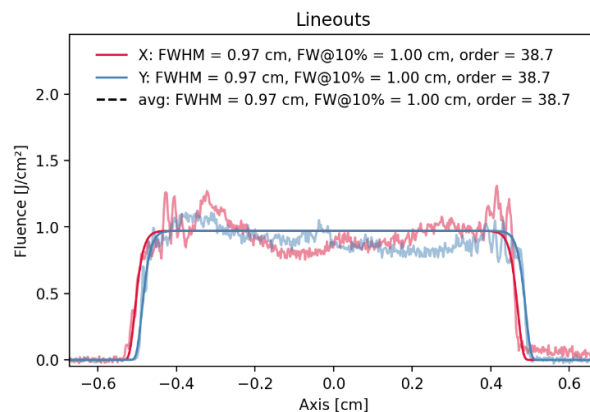
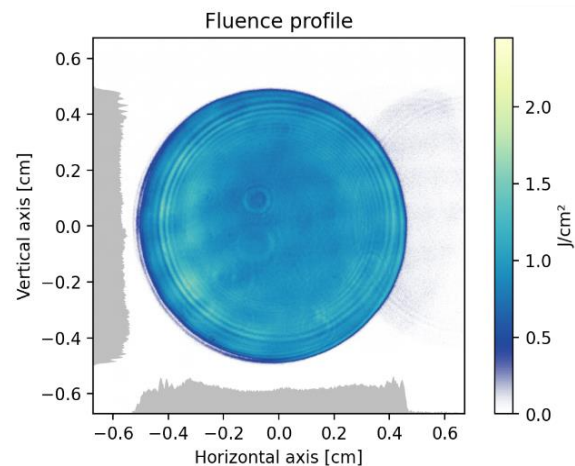


THEIA Performances

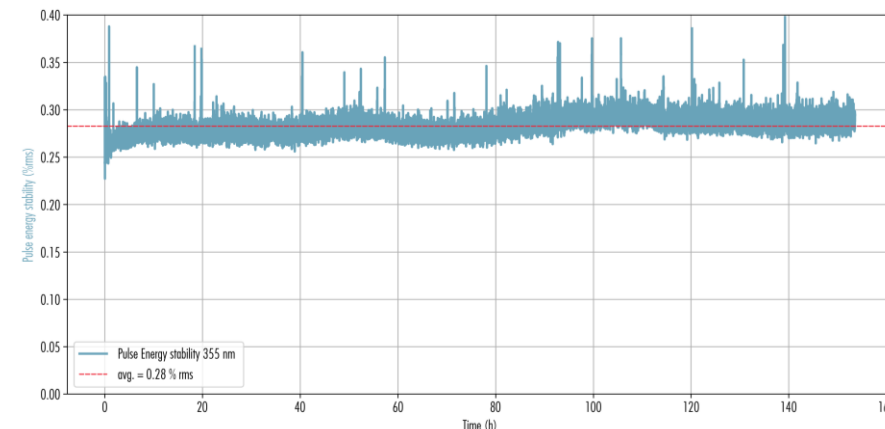
THEIA 500 @532nm: < 0.3 % RMS over 2h



- Top-hat NF profile
- 750 mJ @ 532 nm
- 0.3% stability (short and long term)
- ~ 10 ns pulse duration

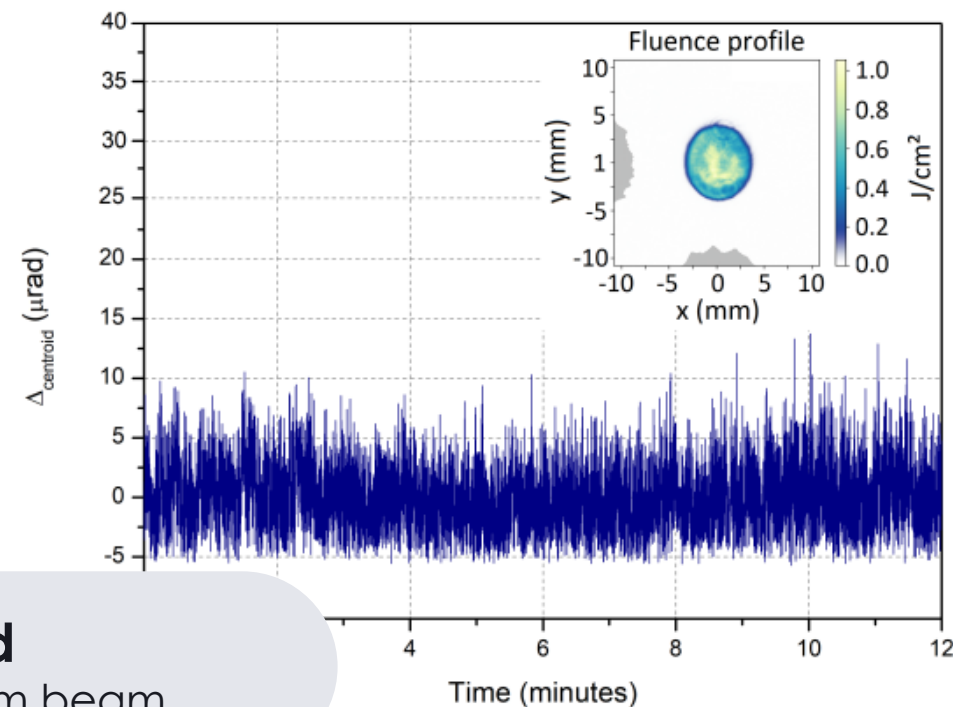
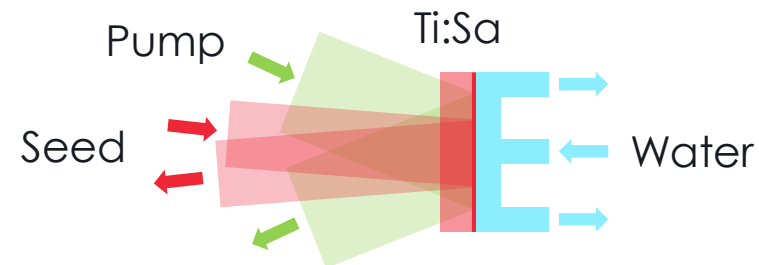
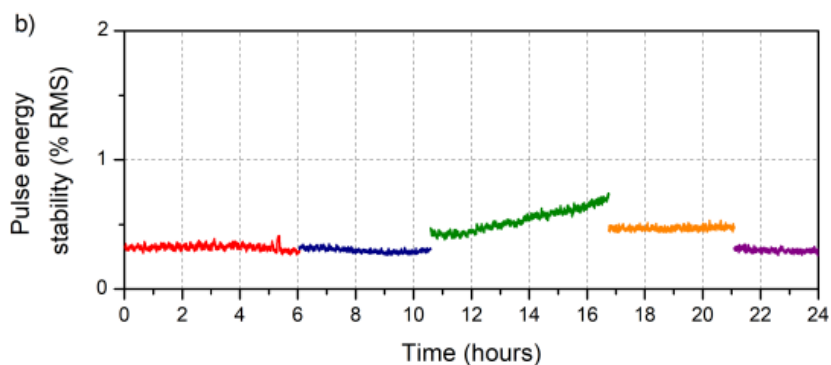
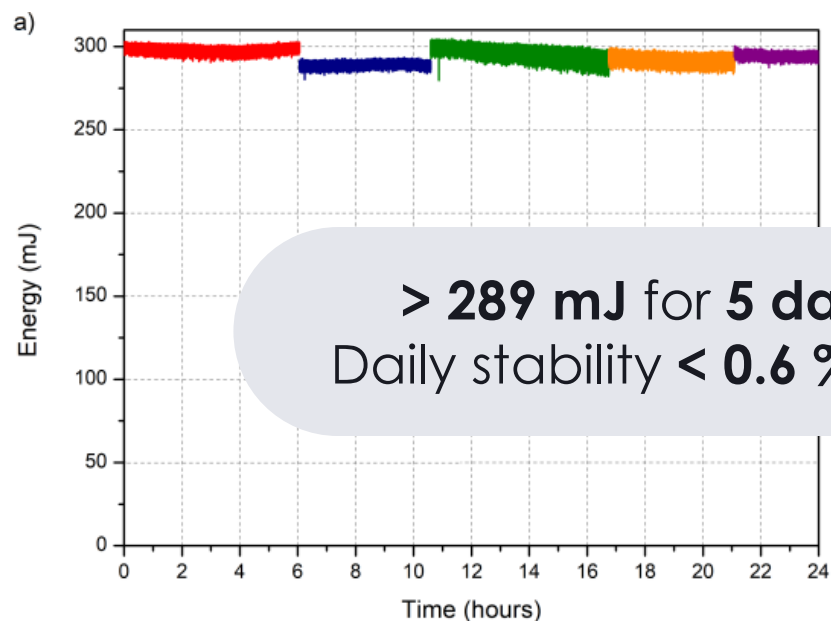
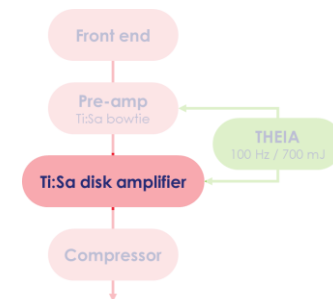


THEIA 500 @355nm: < 0.3 % RMS over 150h



Ti:Sa disk amplifier

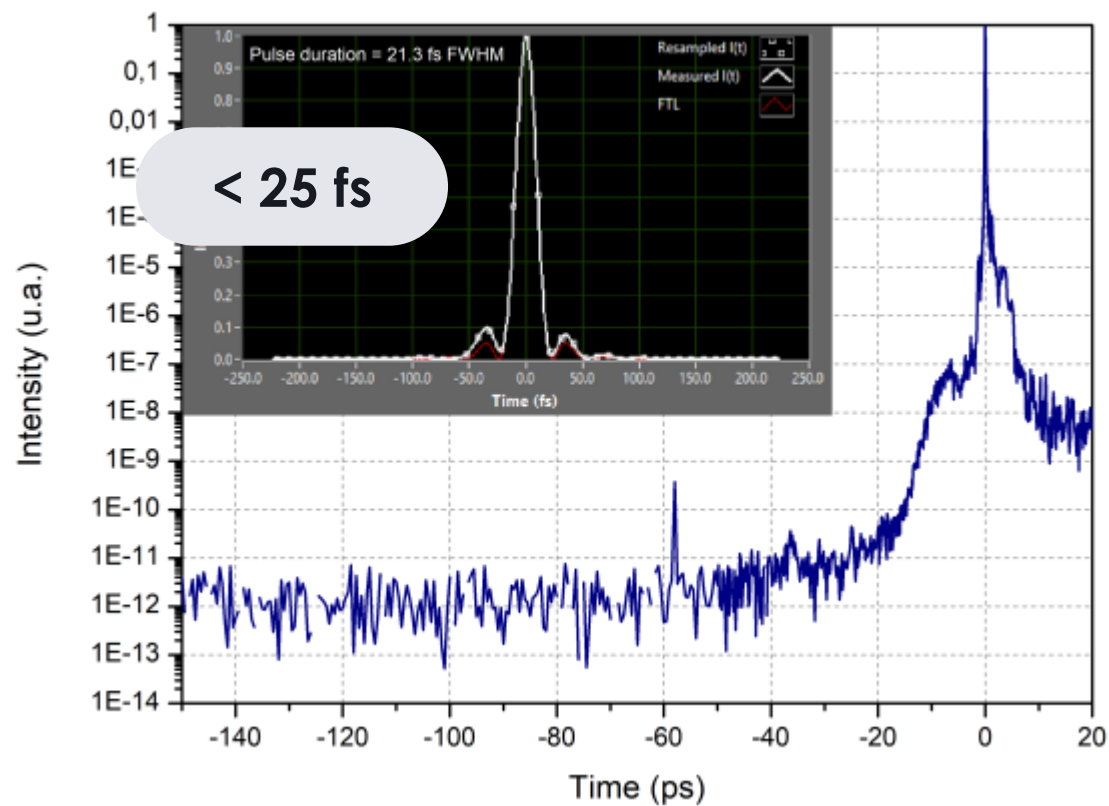
See more details in
Kabacinski & al, Optics Letters, 50, 18, 5630 (2025)



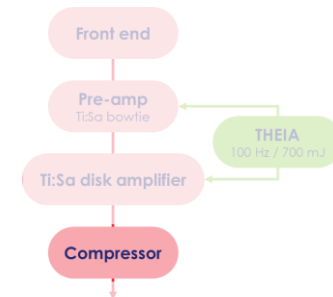
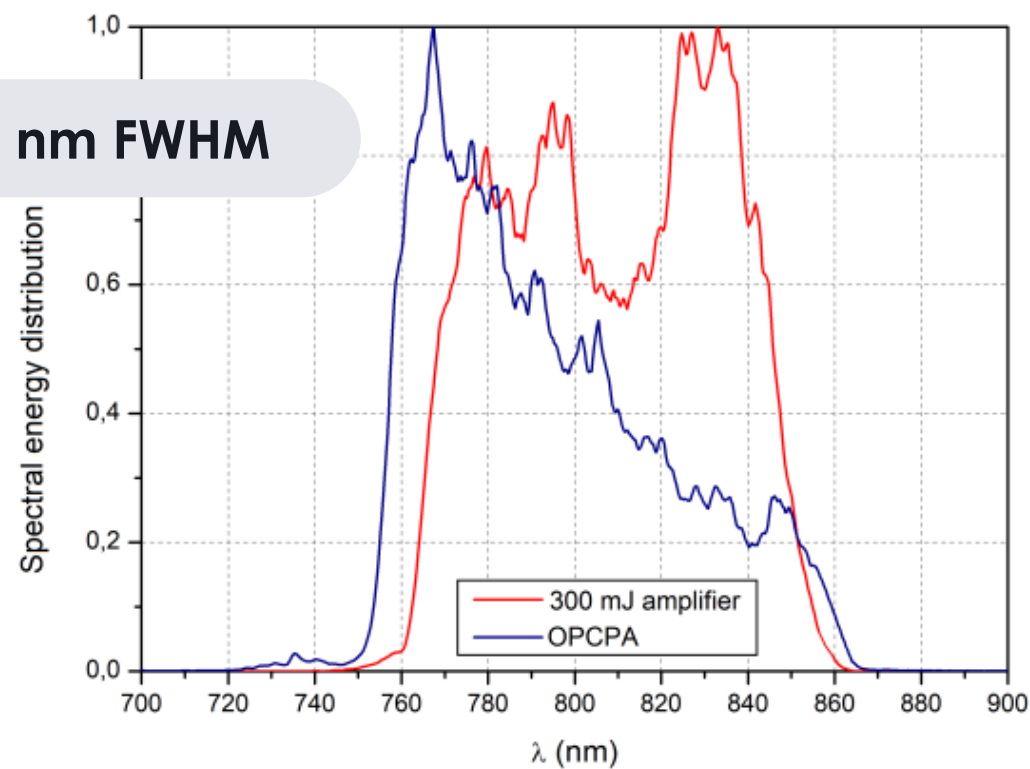
< 3 μrad
12 min on \varnothing 8 mm beam

Compression

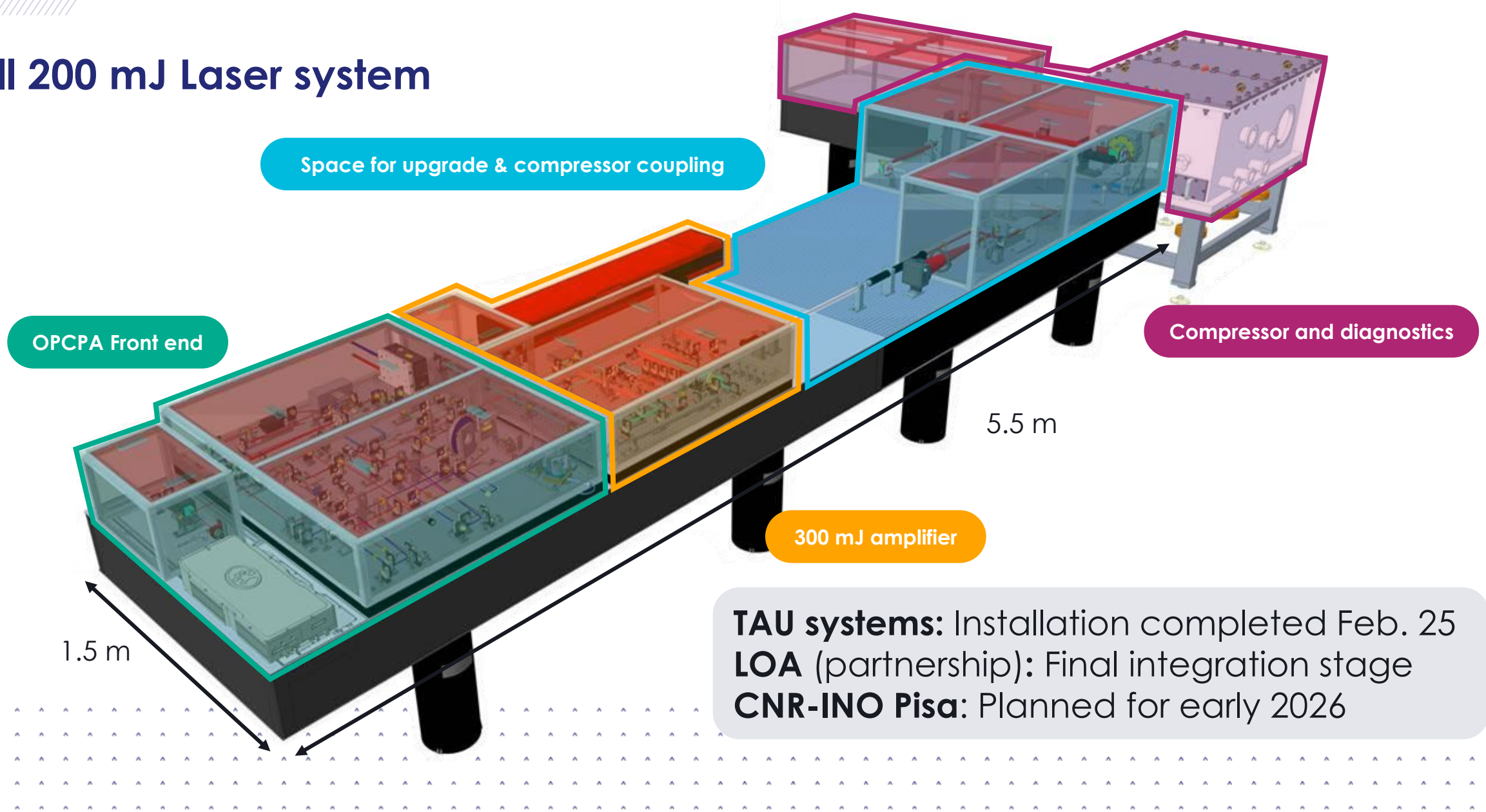
1×10^{-8} @ 10 ps
 3×10^{-11} @ 30 ps



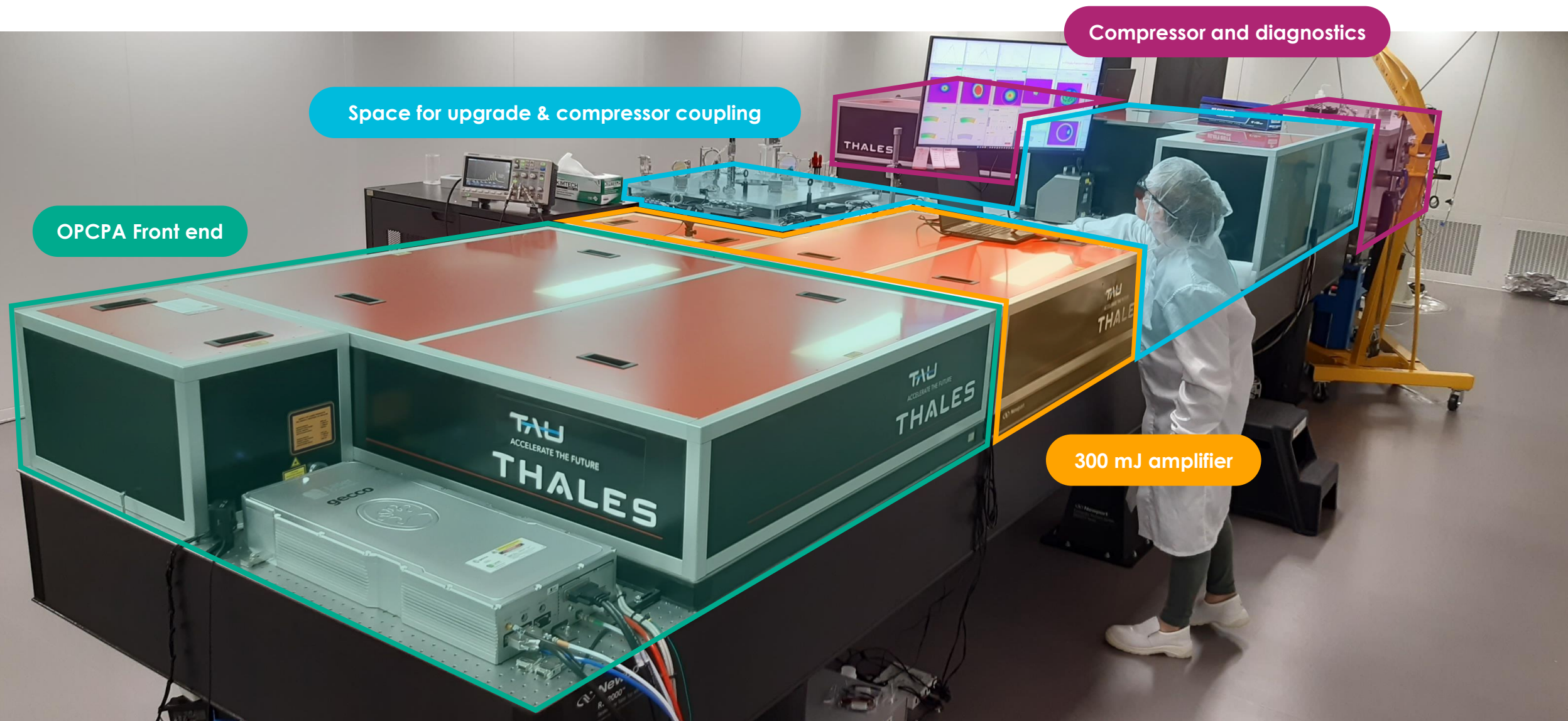
80 nm FWHM



Full 200 mJ Laser system

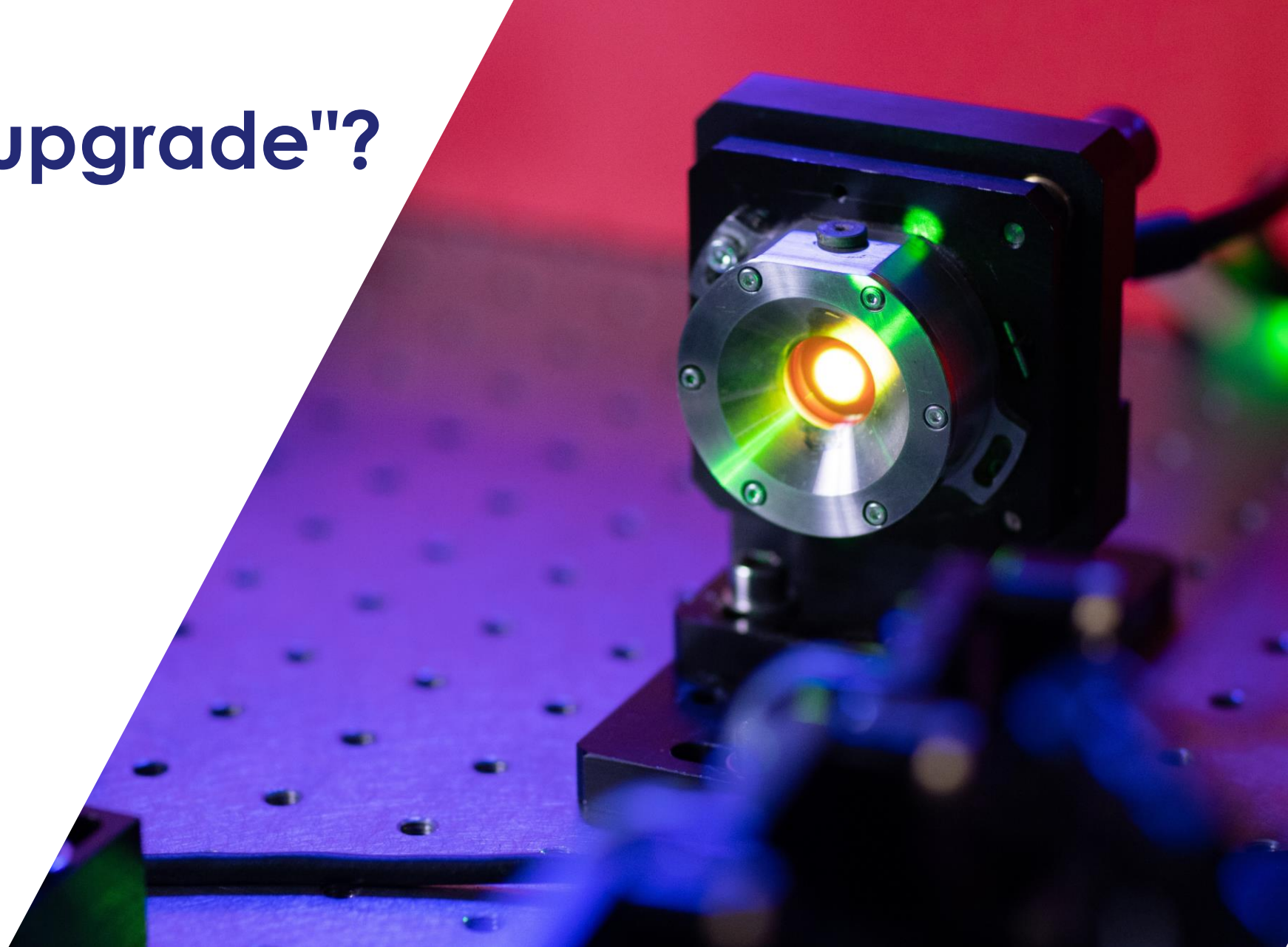


TAU systems: commisionned in Feb. 2025



"Space for upgrade"?

1 J 100 Hz



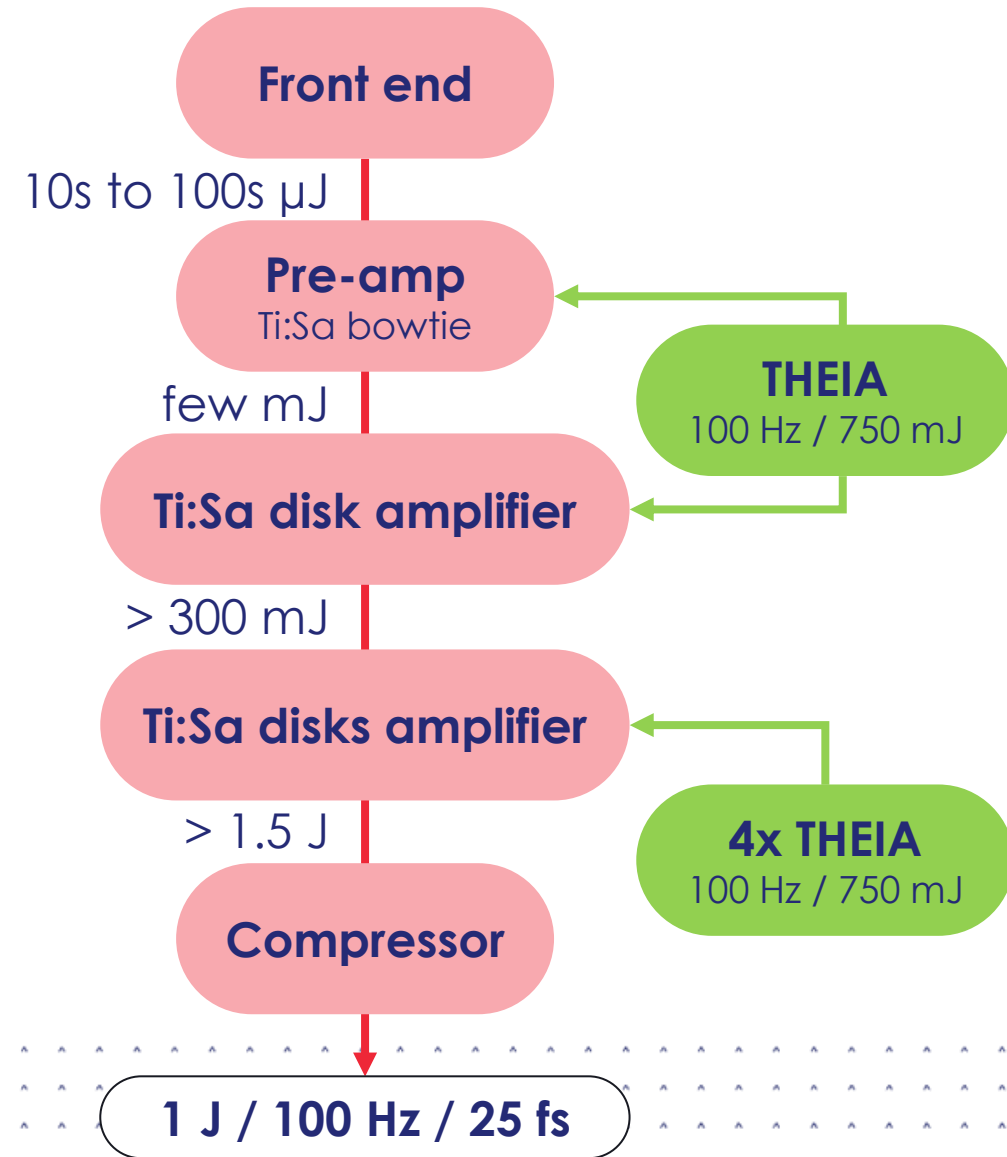
Upgrade to 1 J @ 100 Hz

> Amplification with active mirrors

- > 850 mJ with 2 THEIAs on one crystal achieved (R&D)
- Thermal lens characterized
- → Solution validated for integration

> Compression

- Simulation of grating heating and deformation to design cooling solution
- First tests on mirror substrate to validate solution

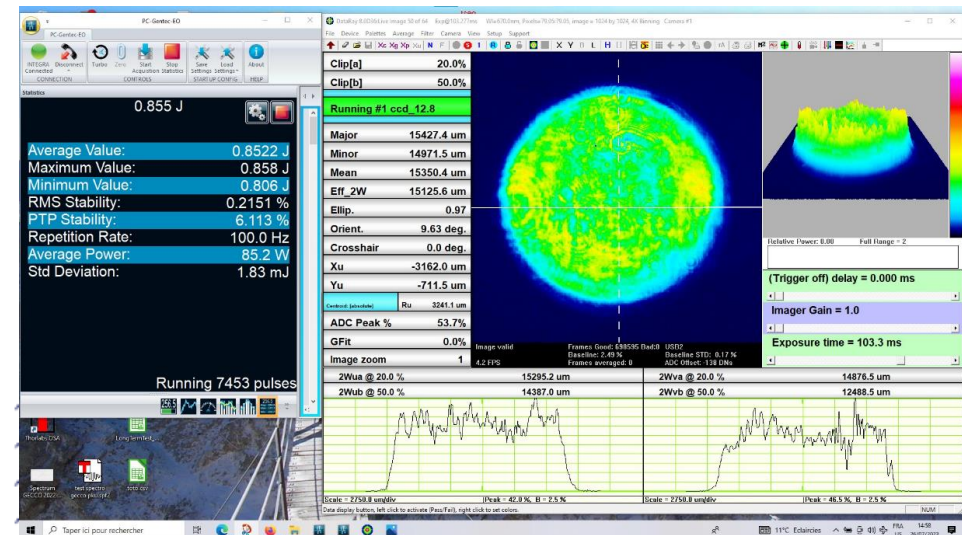
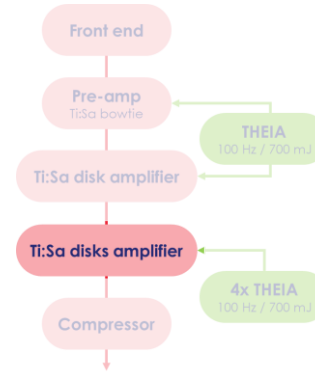
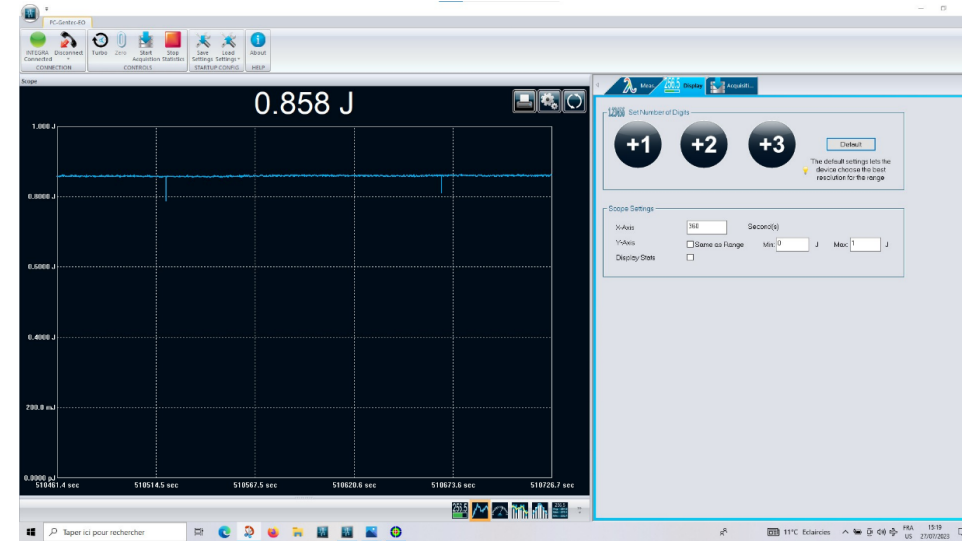


Upgrade to 1 J: Amplification

> R&D validation: ½ Joule amplifier

- Seeding with ~ 250 mJ
- Pumped by 2 THEIAs (1.5 J)
- 40 % extraction → **> 850 mJ @ 100 Hz**, short-term stability < 0.3 % rms
- No ASE or transverse lasing
- 20°C water cooling, crystal temperature similar to 300 mJ amplifier
- Resulting total **thermal lensing** > 20 m

> 1.5 J amplifier → 2 amplification stages



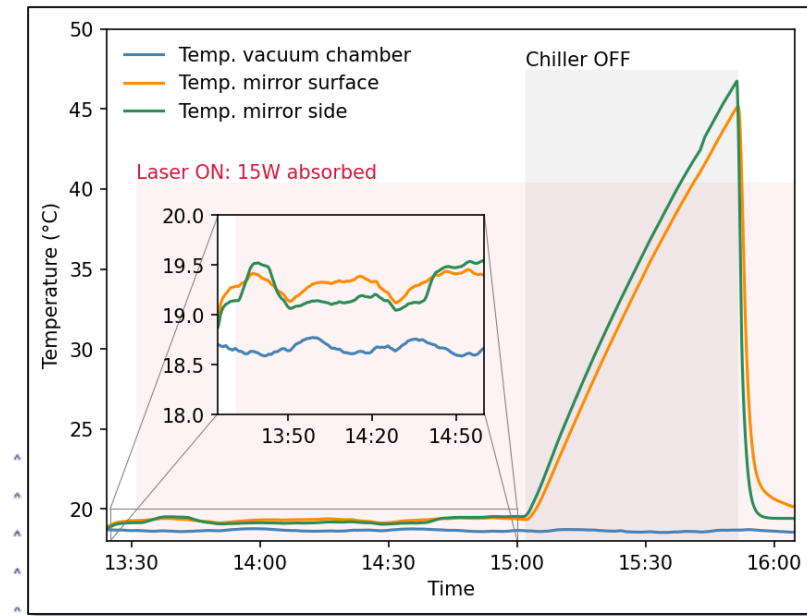
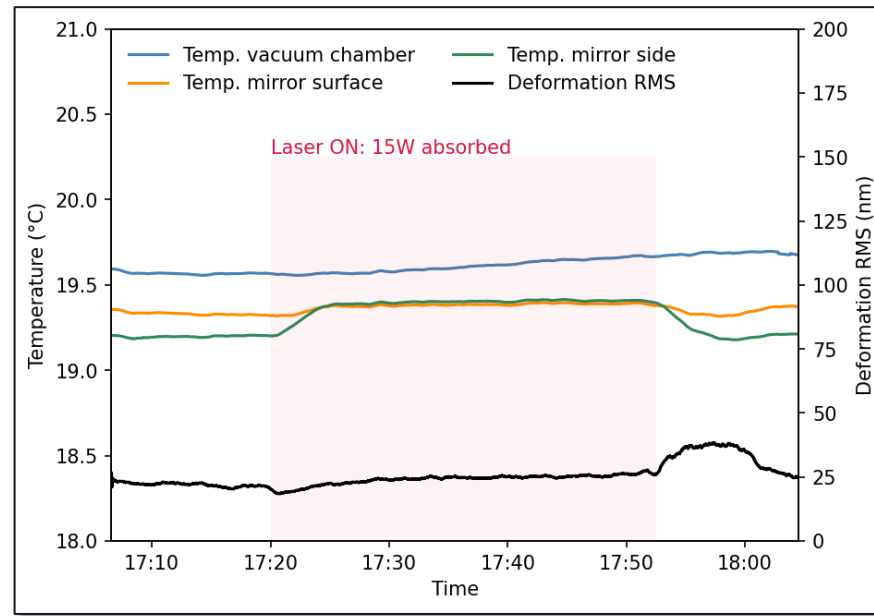
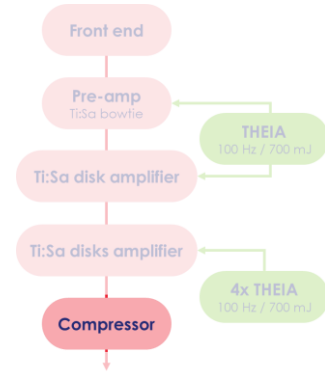
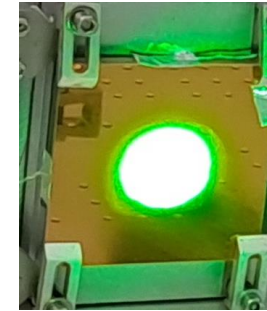
Upgrade to 1 J: Compression

> Gold gratings for < 25 fs, ~ 12 W absorbed heat → cooling required!

- Experiment on gold coated mirror, using THEIA as heating laser at LOA
- Monitoring of temperature and deformation

> 15 W absorbed → $\Delta T < 1^\circ\text{C}$, RWFE < $\lambda/30$ rms

- Efficient and fast cooling



What's Next ?

> Flagship is EuPRAXIA laser-driven machine to be installed at ELI-ERIC Prague site

EuPRAXIA at ELI Beamlines will extend USER-oriented operation.		
PHASE-1		
Soft X-ray FEL ($W_e = 1\text{GeV}$)	$\sim 4\text{ nm} / 100\text{ Hz}$	L2-laser
Low-energy POSITRON source	YES / 1000 Hz	ALLEGRO laser
PHASE-2		
Hard X-ray FEL ($W_e \sim 2\text{ GeV}$)	$\sim 0.3\text{ nm} / 100\text{ Hz}$	L2-laser
High-energy electron beam Up to 5 GeV	YES 100 Hz	NOVEL PW-class laser system

PHASE-2: NOVEL high-power high-repetition-rate laser system

Aiming 800 TW / 100 Hz

Key information	Planned	Collaboration
Laser type	DPSSL-pumped OPCPA	STFC (UK), HiLASE (CZ), IoP CAS (CZ) Lithuania, CNR (Italy), Thales (France)
Energy per pulse [J]	20	
Repetition rate [Hz]	100	
Pulse duration [fsec]	25	
Laser power [TW]	800	
Laser beam quality		Annex-13
Contrast ratio [-]	TBD	
Pointing stability [μrad]	< 2	
Beam profile	Round ($D=300\text{mm}$)	
Energy stability [%]	TBD	
Temporal characteristics	TBD	



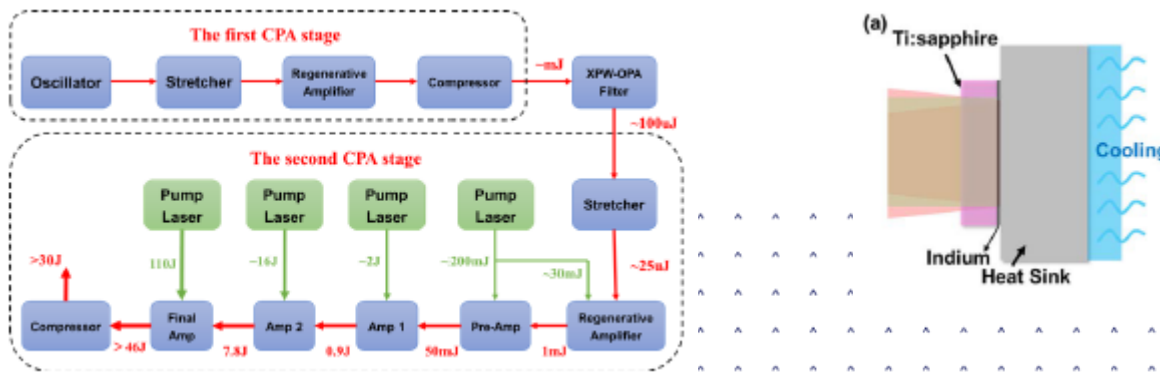
Extract from final version of ELI-ERIC bid book release on March 25, 2025

> Also next generation of fully diode-pumped PetaWatt class lasers (typ 30 J / 10 Hz / sub-100 fs)

Laser design considerations for 10-20 Hz operation

- > **Titanium Sapphire still the premium solution to produce multi-10s of Joule with sub-100 fs output**
 - OPCPA is also working but at half the efficiency & increased complexity of pump laser (< 3 ns)
 - Ytterbium technology not yet mature for multi-10s of Joule output + requires huge post-compression cells
 - Thulium concepts (BAT) not mature and optimised for 10 kHz+ operation
- > **Titanium Sapphire under validation for hundreds of Watt operation in ongoing & short term projects**

- KALDERA phase 1 : 50 W (0.5 K @ 100 Hz)
- KALDERA phase 2 : 300 W (3 J @ 100 Hz) ongoing work
- Our work: 100 W expected to be fully demonstrated before mid-2026)
- Theoretical modelling by SIOM of 1 kW average power TiSa amplifiers [Sun & al, Optics Express, 33, 6, 13205 (2024)]



Paper concludes on the feasibility of 46 kW (46 J @ 1 kHz) final amplifier based on cryo-cooled TiSa disks active mirror amplifiers

Thales RTD roadmap overview (1/3)

> Titanium Sapphire amplifiers

- ▶ Ongoing extended numerical modelling activity of TiSa amplifiers in the range of 100 W – 5 kW average power
- ▶ Exploration of both 10-20 Hz & 100-500 Hz repetition rate ranges
- ▶ Investigations done on both usual amplifier with TiSa crystal in transmission and active mirror amplifiers based on TiSa disks
- ▶ Using both ANSYS & COMSOL for these numerical simulations

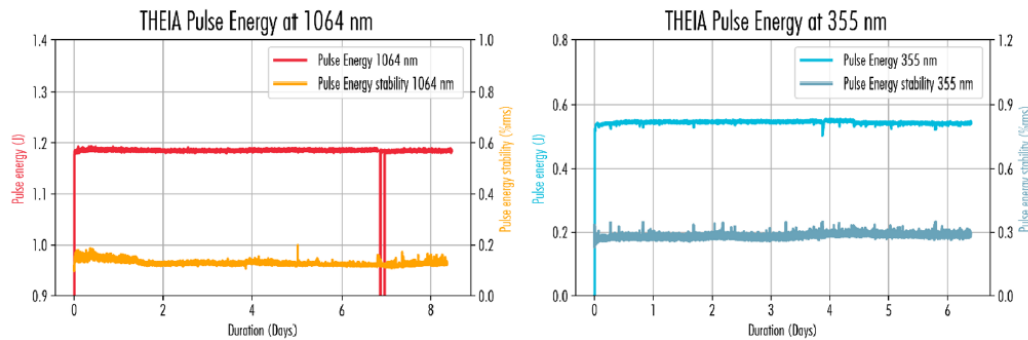
> Compressors

- ▶ Implementation of active cooling of gold-coated gratings for 100 W systems & further investigation of the average power limits for active cooling
- ▶ Ongoing studies of pulse compressors design based on the use of MLD-coated gratings
- ▶ Subject of WP13 of PACRI projects who started in March 2025



Thales RTD roadmap overview (2/3)

- For flashlamp pumped lasers, portfolio is already available (GAIA HP up to 1 Hz, SAGA & RHEA up to 10 Hz)
- For diode-pumped lasers we have also catalog lasers
 - THEIA 100/200 : for operation at 100 or 200 Hz (same energy at each rep rate)
 - THEIA 500: DPSS laser developed for highly demanding industrial applications in semiconductor and display



Bruel & al , EuroPhoton conference (Oct 2024)
<https://doi.org/10.1051/epjconf/202430704050>

TARANIS: the Inertial Confinement Fusion project in France



- The Taranis project lead by GenF (a Thales spin-off) and supported by French government is a public-private partnership aiming at developing an ICF based reactor

cea



CELIA

THALES



Soutenu
par



GOUVERNEMENT

Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité

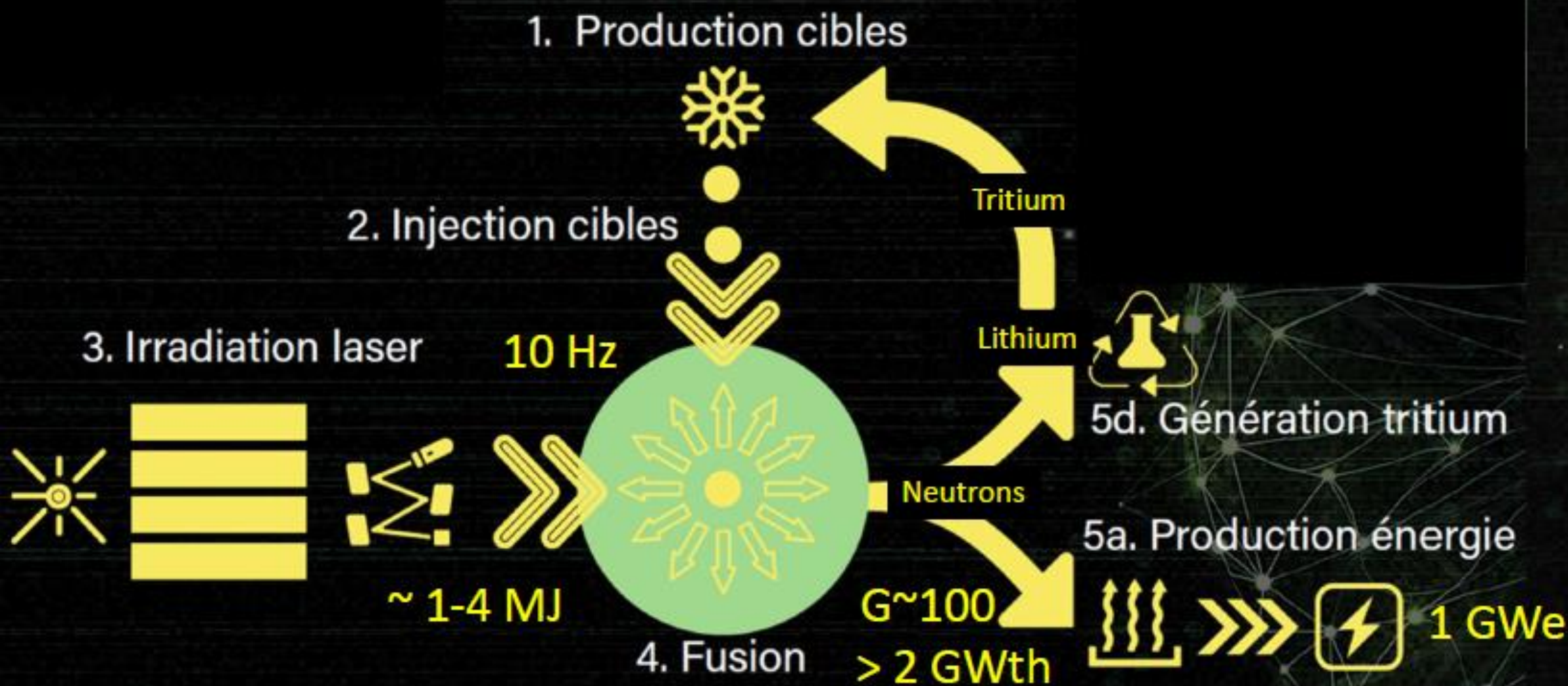


~ 40 FTE (laboratories +
industries)

~ 18 M€ seed
funding

Access to unique
facilities (ex LMJ)

General principles



Thales RTD roadmap overview (3/3)

- > Within TARANIS project, design of high energy diode pumped lasers (DPSSL) optimised for IFE
- > Large number of individual lasers to reach several MegaJoules of overall laser energy for the fusion reactor
- > Energy quantum to be likely comprised between 100 J & 10 kJ of UV light with a repetition rate around 10 Hz
- > These developments could highly benefit to the development of pump lasers required for phase 2 of EuPRAXIA laser-driven machine

Conclusion

- > Thales has delivered first 200 mJ / 100 Hz Titanium Sapphire based lasers pumped by DPSS lasers
- > We have derisked the technical bricks for 1 J / 100 Hz operation & will demonstrate soon the full capability at this level
- > Further developments will consist to increase the average power of 100-500 Hz systems and to adapt the high average power technology to lower repetition rate systems (10-20 Hz)
- > This will require new high energy diode-pumped lasers whose design has started within IFE projects (French project TARANIS) and which could benefit to phase 2 of EuPRAXIA laser-driven machine

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**Thank you for
your attention**

