

**Research article**

# To the space by laser light

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## **Abstract**

New approach to the problem of laser jet engine (LJE) creation is based on the use of shock waves (SW) resonance association mechanism, generated by the optical pulsating discharge (OPD). For the creation OPD is proposed to use powerful pulse - periodic (P-P) laser radiation with duration of pulses  $\sim 100-150$  ns and high pulse repetition frequency  $\sim 50-100$  kHz. OPD is formed with the help of matrix of reflectors (MR). This is allowed: several times to increase the effectiveness of laser emission use for purposes of LJE creation, to avoid strong impact loads on the apparatus, to exclude the thermal action of laser plasma on the reflector, to decrease the laser emission screening by plasma, to remove the problem of the resonance oscillations appearance into the object moved with the help of laser. In our article the estimations of possible LJE thrust levels under the conditions of the proposed mechanism of reactive motion are given. Also, the new approaches to the creation of the high power high repetition rate laser systems for the "Impulsar" program are examined.

**Keywords:** laser jet engine, high power lasers, shock waves ,optical pulsating discharge

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## **Introduction**

LJE is the most promising rocket engine of a new class. In our article the discussion deals with the creation of automatic spacecraft engine, which will pass its trajectory under the action of directed toward it from the Earth's surface the sequence of high repetition rate short in time duration laser pulses.

The importance of this problem is caused by that circumstance that LJE is substantially more economical than traditional chemical-propellant engines. In the initial stage of flight as the working medium adapts atmospheric air, and beyond the limits of the atmosphere the insignificant onboard reserve of gas or easily sublimated substance. In this case specific expenditures for the launch of loads into space can be reduced to 5000-10000 rub/kg, which is approximately 100 times less in the comparison with the contemporary scale of world prices. Especially, the possibility of maintaining the orbital parameters at the assigned level with the aid of the same laser system, intended for the starting, can be evaluated very highly.

In the present time the set of works on the study of LJE designing possibility is under very intensive realization. Within the framework project "Lightcraft" the intensive developments of such systems are conducted in USA, Germany and Japan. So, in November 2000 year American company "Lightcraft Technologies" successfully conducted model tests of rocket, which rose to the height -70 m during 12,7 s. under the action of exhaust jet, which appears under the effect of powerful laser emission. In the experiments low-frequency 20Hz CO<sub>2</sub>- laser with output power 10 kW was used, which in the present time is under upgrading to the level of the output power - 100kW. Mechanical impulse appeared due to ablation of special polymeric material from the concave surface of the reflector, located in the tail end of the rocket, where the laser beam pulses were accepted.

In the beginning of 1973 in the USSR under scientific guidance of Acad. A. M. Prokhorov the work on the study of possibility of LJE designing was conducted. The reflector, located in the tail of the rocket prototype, concentrated the obtained radiation in air and ensured micro-burst that the reactive thrust was created. The successful results of different models of the reflectors tests, which were at the same time the laser light receivers, had been obtained. One should note that all experiments pointed out above were conducted with the use of electric discharge CO<sub>2</sub>- lasers with power up to 10 kW, while for the injection into orbit of different highly and technologically effective equipment (global network connections, Internet, photo-monitoring of Earth surface, debris cleaning) the radiated power substantially higher is required. Thus, for example, for KA launching with the weight 1000 kg the laser with power not less than 10-15 MW is necessary. This laser at present time can be the gas-dynamic laser (GDL) only, since only in this case the laser technology in the significant measure intersects the rocket technology, which in 50 years moved sufficiently well in the creation of super-power gas generators and it makes it possible to pose similar problems. Furthermore, the laser must work in P-P regime with the high frequency of the repetition of short pulses for the exception of the process of the screening laser of the emission entering by the plasma, which appears with the work of engine, and so for an increase in the effectiveness in its work. In the opinion of specialists - classical missile-men - LJE can find an effective use in creation of cheap single-stage means of nano- and micro-satellites launch with mass in the gap 5- 50 kg, which according to the opinion of experts tomorrow will compose the fundamental basis of commercial launch program. In the first stage of flight KA at the heights up to 30 km as the working medium in

the engine the usage of atmospheric air is intended, and then to inject satellite into orbit the onboard reserve of the special fuel - ablating substance- in the quantities not exceeding 15-20% of the KA started weight is needed.

The experience of powerful lasers creation is accumulated in the A. M. Prokhorov General Physics Institute of RAS, in the NPO "Energomash" after V. P. Glushko and other organizations of Russia. In OOO "Energomashtekhnika" during last few years very successful experimental studies of P-P regime in the powerful and well developed continuous laser systems were conducted. This makes it possible to approach the experimental realization of super-power P-P laser source on the basis of gas-dynamic principle and LJE in the composition of light carrier with control system. The forthcoming complex of works must become major step toward the future starting of super-lightweight KA into low near Earth orbit. The realization of project will make it possible to create highly economical LJE of reusable starting for the removal of the payloads of wide designation into space. The key advantage of new approach is connected with the fact that the source of kinetic energy and payload are untied in the space and launching weight KA can be lowered to the payload weight only. An even greater K. E. Tsiolkovskii foretold, that the starting KA of future will be achieved with the aid of the electromagnetic waves directed from the external energy source, laser at that time was not known to the World at all. The great interest of scientists and specialists, as they confirmed few last symposium in this field of research, was connected with the successful solution in our country of the problem of powerful lasers creation with high repetition rate (50-100 kHz) of pulses of short duration (150-250 ns). This is what very recently wrote "the father of laser reactive motion" Arthur Kantrovits:

"Dear Victor, thanks for the pleasure given to read your articles from the last symposium on the motion with the aid of laser energy which are now accessible for the scientific community. I already thought above your works and I count that these remarkable ideas on the quasi-stationary wave, about the light-detonation waves, about the matrix of reflectors those introduced into your new examination are very important for the development of theory and technology of motion with the aid of the light. With great admiration I do control the development of the laser starting in the world and in Russia in particular. I hope that after your publications the significant activity in the field of laser engine creation and its applications will be stimulated. It would be very interestingly and further hear about the progress in this hot field of research. Thanks for your energetic contribution and be healthy.

A.Kantrovits".

High-frequency P-P mode of laser operation is developed and tested on the base of powerful CO<sub>2</sub> – GDL and can be successfully used for other types of the powerful lasers, such as: HF / DF, Nd YAG with LD pumping and COIL. The results of computer modeling for high repetition rate P-P lasers are presented in our review. The parameters of consideration are dependable on characteristics of media, way of pumping, resonator geometry and some on .

1. COIL      P-P mode starts at frequencies > 20 kHz.

Depth of modulation -100% at frequencies > 100 kHz.

Pulse duration < 250 ns. Ratio P peak. / Paver. = 100 -1000.

2. HF/DF P-P mode starts at frequencies > 100 kHz.

Depth of modulation -100% at frequencies > 250 kHz.

Pulse duration < 150 ns. Ratio P peak. / Paver. = 1000 -10000.

3. Nd YAG P-P mode starts at frequencies > 4 kHz.

Depth of modulation -100% at frequencies > 40 kHz.

Pulse duration < 250 ns. Ratio P peak. / Paver. = 100 -1000.

4. CO P-P mode starts at frequencies > 10 kHz.

Depth of modulation -100% at frequencies > 100 kHz.

Pulse duration < 250 ns. Ratio P peak. / Paver. = 100 -1000.

In the present time the project on the realization GDL with an output power of 20 MW with the varied high-frequency structure of emission is located in the stage of active study in our country. Meaningful results on a notable increase in the effectiveness of laser energy use in the developed mode of emission, which made it possible according to our estimations to pass from tens of kg. pay-load to hundred and even thousand kg are obtained. So, one should note that the works in this region, on the basis of their large prospect for different applications, already begun in Germany, Japan, England, France, China, S. Korea, Brazil and a number of others the countries. In this case, practically all participants of that works note the chosen position of GDL as the most promising system from the point of view of its scalability on the basis of the rocket technology to the level of several ten megawatts and other parameters, important for this kind of applications.

To the present time two directions, in which the possibility of applying the laser emission in the aerospace tasks is investigated: launching to the space orbit light KA, reduction of aerodynamic drag of the flying bodies, which move in the atmosphere with the high speed were formed. In the problem of developing LJE the generated by P-P laser emission is focused by reflector near the rear end of KA and the periodically repetitive laser sparks are created. Sparks generate shock waves, which transfer the part of their mechanical pulse to the reflector, located near the tail of the rocket. As the characteristic of the previous years the gas-discharge laser systems had demonstrated the pulse repetition frequency, which was limited by the time of gas exchange in the discharge zone in the range of 100 - 300 Hz. For achievement high average power - 10 MW for this rate of operation it should be necessary to use laser pulses with the energy about 100 kJ. With the reduced air pressure, for example for the height more than 15 km, long living plasma sphere, created by each pulse, occupies practically entire volume of reflector, which leads to the screening of the subsequent pulses into the course ~ of 10 ms. Technical difficulty of that method of energy extraction for the laser is also a very strong impact loads with such a high energy of pulses. The use of high energy pulses with the small repetition

frequency and, consequently, with the very high peak power is limited also by optical breakdown as on the route, so on the surface of reflector. The method proposed by us is the way, overcoming all that difficulties on the indicated basis: usage of laser emission with short duration of pulse and high pulse repetition frequency and mechanism of generated by OPD shock waves resonant association. Under that conditions of LJE energy of laser pulse with the short duration (100ns.) effectively ( 95%) can be absorbed and converted (~ 30%) into shock waves. In addition to this it is shown that the specific thrust can be increased several times due to the artificial transformation of radial component of shock waves into the longitudinal one. There are many other advantages of high repetition rate P-P lasers should be mentioned here as well. They are:

1. Much higher efficiency of energy extraction from media and conversion into laser light, which is important for high aperture lasers scale up;
2. Plasma screening effect decreasing due to the decreasing of laser pulses duration and increasing of number of pulses up to a few tens of kHz;
3. Decreasing of laser beam thermal defocusing due to the optimal temporal structure of laser radiation;
4. Localization of energy deposition in space and time and elimination of stressed state of solids under laser action due to replacement of melting by ablation;
5. Possibility of unrolled 3d geometry of breakdowns in space due to a very high repetition rate generation of laser pulses, creation of optical, acoustical and electromagnetic fields far away of laser source;
6. Much longer distances of optical breakdown conditions for the same optical systems;

### Spark parameters for LJE

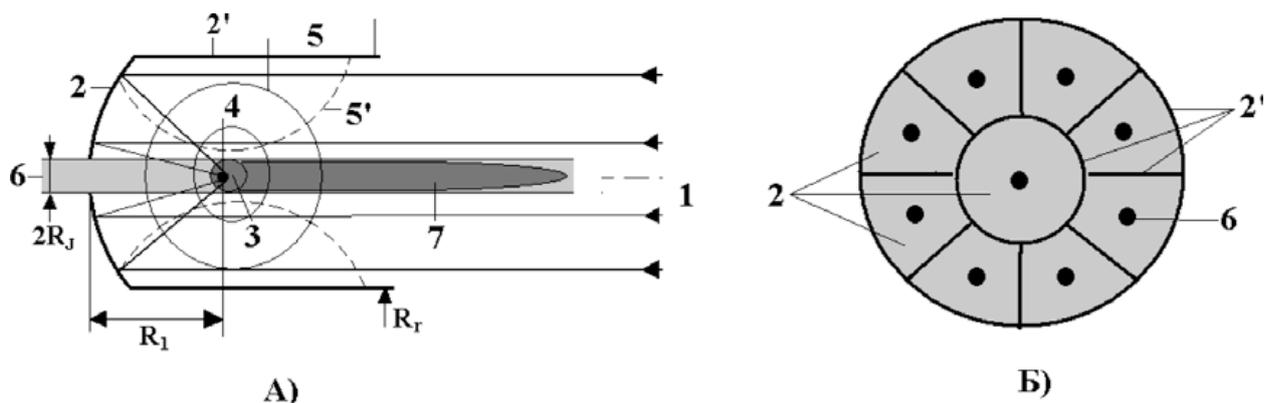


Рис. 1 Scheme of reflector (A) and possible structure of matrix of reflectors (B) for LJE

- 1 – high rep.rate P-P laser radiation,  
 2 – back side of reflector-zone of laser pulses interaction,  
 2' – side wall of reflector, 3 – cavern, 4 – OPD, 5 – Shock wave,  
 5' – reflected shock wave, 6 – gas stream, 7 – plasma stream.

Laser emission is focused by the reflector, which can have a form of hemisphere or parabolic. In Fig. 1[A] are shown the significant dimensions of reflector, focusing, one spark, and also plasma zone, created by spark. Distance  $F_f$  must be little between the focal point and the reflector  $F_f / R_d < 0.2$ , which follows from the condition of achieving the high value of the specific impulse of thrust. It follows in avoiding of the optical breakdown on the reflector and of the conditions of transport that the beam must have large diameter on the reflector. If the intensity of emission exceeds the threshold of optical breakdown, then plasma front is extended towards the ray, occurs heating and the ionization of air as a result of absorbing the laser emission. Since intensity in the sharply focused ray rapidly decreases (shape factor), then already at the small distance from the focus occurs the disruption of the light-detonation regime of the propagation of plasma front. Further, emission is absorbed for a while in the decay plasma. It follows from the calculations carried out by us that for LJE the greatest interest represents the pulses with the duration  $\sim$  of 0.2 s. Maximum energy of laser pulses is limited by the condition for the achievement of a high efficiency in the use of laser emission for the thrust application. In the free gas space the pulse transferred by shock wave is different from zero only at the small distances from the burst center. The same data were observed also in the early experiments. For the reflector of parabolic form the specific impulse is maximum  $\sim 550$  N·s/J at the distance  $R_1$ , equal with the short duration of the pulse of  $\sim 100$ -200 ns, approximately, the tenth of a dynamic radius, T. e. distance, on which the value of pulse diminishes approximately three times.

With the increase  $R_1/R_d$  from  $\sim 0.1$  to 0.33 the value  $J_1$  it rapidly decreases  $\sim$  by 550 - 200 N·s/J. B the case LJE the possibility of using the low values  $R_1/R_d$  it is limited by the formation of the long-life plasma, whose characteristic radius is compared with the dimensions of reflector. At the last stages of the thermal expansion of spark is formed plasma zone with the low density and the high temperature  $\sim 8000$  K<sup>0</sup> the ionized gas. The contact boundary of hot region stops with the pressure balance in the plasma and the surrounding gas. In the approximation of the spherical form of spark a radius of plasma region at the pullout moment of pressure it is possible to obtain the estimation of a radius of plasma formation for entire operating range of the pressures 0.1 - 1 atm. The ratio of a radius of plasma zone to a dynamic radius in this case composes the value 0.15 - 0.25. This relation does not depend on energy and the gas pressure. Moreover its value is located in the same range, where is attained the maximum the value of the specific recoil momentum, created by shock wave. In the reflector, which has the form of hemisphere, the maximum the specific impulse of the thrust has reached at  $R_1/R_d \approx 1$ . Let us give the values of a radius of plasma formation and time of its formation for energy  $10^5$  George and the pressures of atmosphere 1 and 0.1 atm. The parameters correspond: peak pulse power -  $2 \cdot 10^7$  W and to the pulse repetition frequency - 100 Hz, and also to start and to the end of the stage of acceleration KA in the regime LJE. With pressure 1 atm. the size of plasma sphere will be 25 cm. With the time of formation on the order of 1 ms, while at a pressure of the atmosphere - 0.1 atm. the size of plasma sphere will comprise already 50 cm with the time of formation - 2 ms. Cooling laser plasma occurs due to the turbulent mixing with the cold surrounding gas. The characteristic time of this process more than to the order exceeds the time of its formation.

Here the spark, which has spherical form, is examined. On the matter itself the spark in LJE has a form of cone with the large apex angle. This even more worsens situation. With the specified conditions at the last stage of the expansion of spark can be formed the cumulative jet, in which the gas moves in the direction to the reflector. Plasma ceases to be singly connected, taking the form, similar to the torus.

Thus, the use of a regime with the maximum pulse, presented in the early work of many authors, it will be accompanied by the contact of plasma with the surface of reflector, which undoubtedly will lead to its destruction.

### **Mechanism of shock waves resonance association.**

The effect of resonance association separate shock waves into the low-frequency quasi-stationary wave (QSW) in the general case consists in following. In continuous medium consecutively are created periodic disturbances – shock waves, whose initial velocity is more than the speed of sound. If the speed of the displacement of the field of pulsations is lower than the speed of sound in the medium, then shock waves are united and are created BY SQ. Depending on the time-spatial structure of pulsations the mechanism is manifested in the form the effects, basic property of which is the large length of high-pressure area. The mechanism of shock waves association does not contain limitations to the type of medium and source of pulsations, to its energy. Depending on the structure of pulsations QSW can have various forms.

The realization of mechanism kV makes it possible to remove the problems examined above: the screening of emission and the thermal action of laser plasma in LJE. Furthermore, QSW makes it possible to substantially increase the effectiveness of the use of laser emission in the calculation of an increase in the specific thrusts by the unit of power. Let us determine requirements for energy and pulse repetition frequency of P-P of the laser emission, which satisfy solution of this problem. In this case has the sense to examine two methods, based on the use “spherical” and “flat” OPD. In both cases is formed flat short circuit the calculation of the use of both the geometry OPD and the geometry of reflector, and also the organization of the process of the introduction of energy of laser emission into the engine.

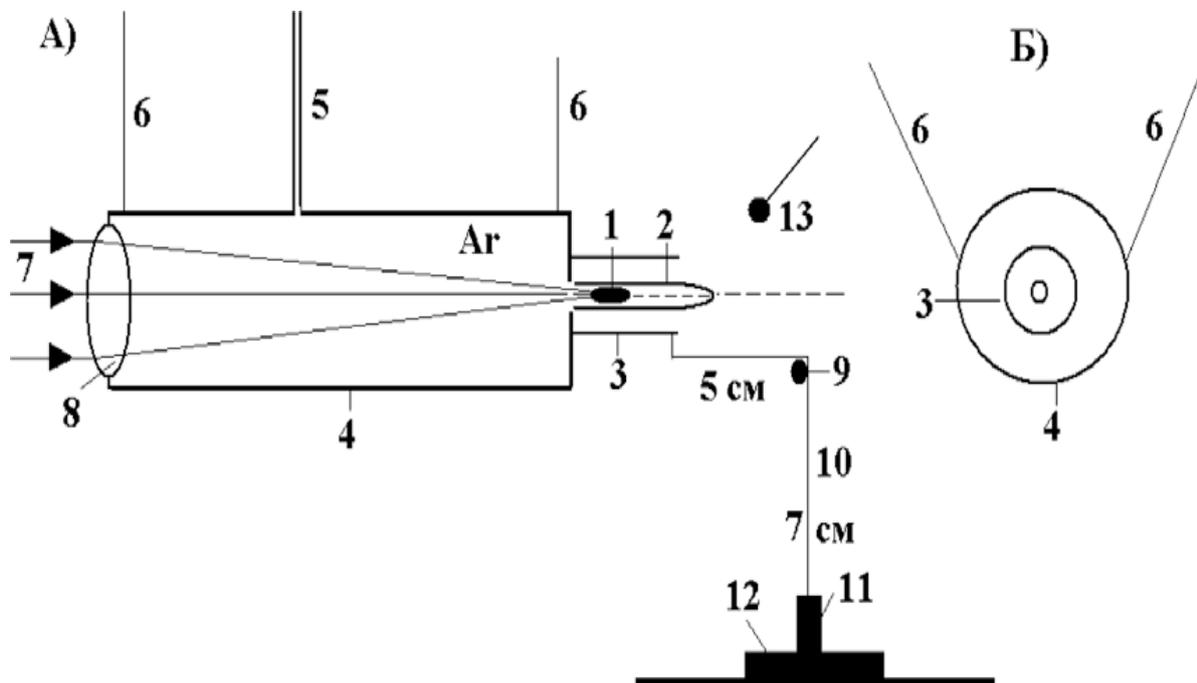
### **LJE on the basis of shock waves resonance association for the case of MR**

In the general case MR is represented in the fig.1b. The problem of developing LJE on the basis of shock waves merging and P-P of laser emission with the high (to 100 kHz) pulse repetition frequency, and also flight path control aid LJE it is decided with the use MR. The schematic of engine is collection from N mono-reflectors. To MR brings by P-P the emission with the energy of the pulses  $q$  with the average power  $W_c$ . In the general case the elements MR are identical. MR creates matrix OPD, each of which is stabilized by the air jet of the incident flow. A quantity of matrix elements in the general case determines the high-speed regime of gas jet. In our case a quantity of elements in the matrix was  $N = 8$ .

In our calculation of power of laser emission was taken as the equal of 20MW, the pulse repetition rate – 100 kHz, energy of each pulse in this case was equal 200J. Calculations showed that for the accepted for the examination parameters in the case of normal atmospheric pressure the complete engine thrust will be equal to 100 thousand N, and at a pressure of the order of the tenth atmosphere its value will fall to the value - 36 thousand N.

The optimum gas flow speed for both cases proved to be equal to 2.5 km/s and 5.4 km/s respectively. One should also note that the flight control is possible with the aid of the laser engine for the calculation of a change in the thrust in the equivalent components MR. However, an increase in the number of elements MR is accompanied by a significant increase in aerodynamic drag on the air ducts and the selected number of elements is close to the optimum.

In the experiments the model of rocket with the laser engine was the cylinder with diameter ~ 8 cm, with the length ~ 26 cm and with the weight 1.1 kg, suspended to four thin wires with total length of 1.1 m. Construction allowed displacement only in the axial direction. On the chamber end is fixed the reflector - change cylindrical cap. Laser emission was introduced into the camera through the lens with a focal length of 17 cm. The jet of argon was formed with the expiration from the high-pressure chamber through the opening with a diameter of ~ 3 or 4 mm. The speed was regulated by the pressure of argon, which was given into the camera on the flexible hose. The force, created by jet and shock waves, was transferred with the aid of the thin (~ 0.2 mm) molybdenum wire to the load, which stands on the strain scale weights



OPD burnt in the flow, which was formed with the outflow of gas from the camera through the opening in the reflector. OPD was created by P-P laser emission -  $f = 50$  kHz and 100 kHz, in this case the average radiated power comprised  $P \approx 1200$  W.

Thrusts with  $f = 50$  kHz, The  $V = 300$  m/c it proved to be equal - 40 g., and with The  $V = 400$  m/c - 69 g. The value of the thrust coupling coefficient has proved to be equal - 1.06 N/kW. Experiment confirmed that P-P laser emission creates stationary thrust with the very high coupling coefficient - 1000 N/MW. A difference between the experimental results and theoretical estimations, whose value  $>2500$ N/MW, is connected with the need for further optimization of the process of the introduction of energy of laser into the plasma OPD.

### **Resonance properties of system “Laser - KA”**

By important parameter in the estimation of the resonance properties of system “Laser -KA” the ratio of the duration of laser pulse to the transit time of sound throughout the entire length of rocket appears. In the practical sense there is greatest interest in the case, when uniform load under the action of laser pulse is created throughout the entire length of rocket. If pulse has very short duration, then acceleration is non-stationary, the length of that excited in KA waves are much less than the length of rocket. The case, when the pulse duration and the transit time of acoustic wave are compared, corresponds to the resonant step-up of waves.

Let us make the resonance properties of system for the laboratory experiences in the case of KA with the mass - 20kg, the length of the rocket of equal - 200 cm, acceleration -  $100$  m/s<sup>2</sup>. Average power of P-P radiation - 4 MW, the energy of pulses generated with repetition rate - 200 Hz is equal - 20 kJ. Calculations show that for small pulse repetition rate of P-P laser radiation the acceleration mode is accompanied by the extremely strong dynamic structural loads KA. They have resonance nature, since the wavelength of compression it is compared with the length KA. Furthermore, with an increase in the length KA about 4 m and the repetition frequency of the laser pulses up to - 1 kHz the natural frequency of oscillation of rocket is equal to pulse repetition rate of laser and we obtain the fulfillment of conditions of resonance. This is very dangerous, since resonance loads can exceed the safety factor of rocket and it will be destroyed in the flight.

Thus, estimations show that the thermal contact of plasma with the reflector and strong dynamic loads are inevitable with the low pulse repetition frequency. Situation is aggravated by the excitation of resonance oscillations in the KA. These difficulties are surmounted only with the use of a method, based on the association of shock waves. Calculations and experiment confirmed possibility of significant stationary thrusts designing with the use P-P of emission with high pulse repetition frequency.

### **Lasers for the “Impulsar” program**

From the creation of the first lasers at the beginning of the 60's of past century continuously is conducted the search for the new principles of the construction of the sources of coherent optical radiation,

which expand the region of their application both in the scientific and applied research, and in military equipment. In this case as rule, they approach an increase in the energy of unit pulse with the simultaneous shortening of its duration and for an increase in the average power of optical radiation in the calculation of the periodicity of the process of its generation.

To the present period in the lasers of continuous and P-P of the regime of the generation of emission with the frequencies of 200-300Hz the output power 10 kW- for the solid-state lasers and to 1MW - in the gas lasers is achieved. The cross section of the bundles of such lasers comprises from ones (for the solid-state lasers) to tens of centimeters (for the gas lasers). These are bulky installations with the complex systems of pumping active medium, heat withdrawal and formation of output emission. In this case basic obstacle for creating the super-power and compact lasers the problem of the heat removal from the active medium is. Even in the case of CO<sub>2</sub> lasers which have relatively high efficiency (to 15%) it is necessary to ensure the effective draining of heat from entire volume of active medium. In the contrary case overheating gas mixture will lead to the disturbance of its uniformity and as consequence, to worsening in the quality of output emission. Even this more sharply problem stands in the solid-state lasers as a result of the impossibility of the conclusion strictly of active medium from the zone of pumping and its cooling in the auxiliary volumes. Even use of the swiftly developing recently sources of the selective pumping of solid-state lasers - laser diode rules and matrices, which ensure efficiency. Solid - state laser even at level 50% - is not removed this problem. Since for the actually powerful lasers the heat emission in the active elements remains very high, which leads to significant reduction in the optical quality of laser emission.

The creation of powerful lasers with the large integral cross section of output bundle on the basis of the amplifier channels, which use geometry of slabs, represents complex scientific and technical problem. Multi-channel solid-state lasers with the level of output power into several ten kilowatts are created and actively will be tested at the present moment of time in the USA and Japan. These are very complicated physical-technical devices, which do not practically function without a constant technical support. The attempt to create the solid-state lasers of high power for the calculation of an increase in the cross-section of active medium with the simultaneous decrease of its sizes along the axis of resonator, the so-called "disk lasers", led to the new technical problems, connected with the suppression of strengthening the spontaneous emission of the pumped active medium in the directions perpendicular to the optical axis. Spontaneous emission leads to the undesirable removal of the inversion of active medium and, respectively, to the decrease of the effectiveness of laser.

From other side the solid-state lasers with the diode pumping, built according to traditional optical diagrams, which have output power on the order of 3-5 kW are in the West already sufficiently ordinary instruments. The existing technical and technological solutions make it possible to let out such lasers not by in practice requiring maintenance in the limits of entire period of operation, which composes tens of thousands of hours.

It is obvious that one of the effective solutions of creating the high-power solid-state lasers consists of the multi-channel principle of their construction. Laser in this case is "collected" in the form the lattice of the

identical channels, in each of which occurs laser generation. This lattice of lasers forms optical source with the composite aperture, whose output emission is the totality of the beams of separate lasers. The small cross section of channels makes it possible effectively and simple to accomplish pumping energy into the active medium and heat removal from its volume. According to this diagram it is built with 19 - kilowatt laser of firm "Northrop Grumman" Before the appearance of diode pumping the construction of solid-state lasers according to this diagram was problematic, as a result of the practically unsolved technical problems of cooling the tightly packed lamps and active elements. Further improvement in the output parameters of multi-channel laser systems is possible due to the significant decrease of the optical thickness of amplifier and, consequently, the passage to the disk geometry of amplifier channels.

In multi-channel type lasers the problem of obtaining the high directivity of emission is effectively solved by the methods of phasing. Actually, the angular divergence of the emission  $\Theta = \lambda/D$ , where D - the diameter of aperture. In spite of that that the aperture of the lattice of lasers to the order exceeds the aperture of separate emitter, the divergence of emission is determined by the divergence of beam of separate emitter and, respectively, the intensity of the emission of multi-channel laser is determined by the expression:

$$I = N I_0$$

Where N - the number of emitters;

The  $I_0$  - the intensity, created by one channel.

In the case of the non-phased emission each channel emits wave in the arbitrary phase, which does not depend on the phase of other channels. If we make it necessary to emit lasers in the phase, then picture changes radically. The divergence of emission will be determined by the distance between maximally diverse lasers, and intensity will be determined by the expression:

$$I = N^2 I_0$$

Specifically, according to this diagram to the developers of firm "Northrop Grumman" was possible substantially to move in the plan of the integral divergence of the united laser beam -1,73 of diffraction limit for the composite aperture with 30% of optical efficiency. At the present time for the authors it was possible to leave considerably further, were obtained and published results at the level of 105.5 kW. It is obvious that a quantity of channels with the specified conditions can be increased to the considerably great significances and output power into several hundred kilowatts with this diagram is not limited. It is important to note that with this line-up of laser system is sufficiently easy to carry out that varied in the pulse duration and on the duty cycle P-P the regime of the work of entire system as a whole.

Works in this direction are conducted in the Prokhorov General Physics Institute RAS, since 1987. For the first time are obtained experimental results in the study of the disk geometry of laser emitters, in the

development of the methods of control and monitoring of the parameters of powerful laser systems inside the resonator, on the phasing of laser diode structures. So, for example, it was possible to obtain the phased generation of the large number of separate elements of laser diode rule, on the turn the phasing of the matrix of laser diodes.

In the quality of the example to the realization of the scaled system of the phased multi-channel solid-state laser it is possible to examine the structure of solid-state lasers with the diode pumping on the basis of rectangular elements of the type “chessboard”, which ensure a maximally tight packing of separate laser sources. This packing makes it possible to maximally decrease the overall sizes of assembling, what is principally important for the subsequent synchronization of sources. In this case is ensured very effective heat withdrawal from the volume of active element - as a result of its small thickness and the developed cooling surface. In this configuration the power capacity will be limited not by heat withdrawal, but by the possibilities of laser diode rules. The represented system makes it possible to obtain the real apertures of mirrors and phasing optical system in the limits of many tens of centimeters. The production of the optical elements of larger aperture is not problematic. In this case it is sufficient to real, on the basis of the element base existing at the present time, to obtain the level of the output power of 500-1000 W from the separate emitter. This makes it possible to speak about the possibility of designing of compact laser source with the diffraction quality of emission at the level several MW. Furthermore, in the configuration indicated will be simple enough to obtain the regime of the q-switching and, therefore, periodically repetitive sequence of pulses with the large peak power. As a result of the fact that with the phasing each of the emitters is exchanged energy with their neighbor, for obtaining the regime of modulation is sufficient to modulate the emission of separate source, for example with the aid of electro-optical shutter. In this case, is required the lock of minimum aperture, which makes it possible to avoid the technical problems, characteristic for the large apertures of emitters. From the general physical considerations it is possible to count that with the discussed level of power and the required value of the beam strength of optical elements in this development by phased multi-channel high-frequency P-P of laser system with the semiconductor pumping can be achieved the quality of the laser emission at the level of  $M2=1.2$  by the force of the weak dependence of the divergence of the phased multi-channel disk laser system with the semiconductor pumping on the number of channels, and this follows from the ideology of multi-channel systems and our experimental work experience, further increase in the number of channels of laser system to the level of output power in several hundred kilowatts the real quality of summary laser beam for both cases (continuous and P-P) will change insignificantly and it will remain within the limits of  $M2=1.5$

High-frequency P-P the regime of generation with the varied time structure of the emission of the phased multi-channel laser system with the semiconductor pumping will contribute to overcoming the problem of the plasma screening of target, increasing the power output in the active medium, to improvement in the quality of laser emission, to increase in the maximum parameters of the effective action  $L_{p-p}/L_{cw} = (I_{p-p} / I_{cw})^{1/2}$ , to the expansion of the contemporary technology applications spectrum. Created in the time of fulfillment R & D laser systems will make it possible to conduct the number of the purposeful studies, necessary for the

comprehension of the significant advantages of high-frequency P-P of regime for a number of new technologies. In particular, the created scientific and technical experimental base will make it possible to conduct the estimation of effectiveness in the application of high-frequency powerful of P-P of lasers for the solution of the following problems:

1. Ecological applications of the powerful lasers: the extinguishing of fires on the natural gas towers, express cleaning aqueous surface from the petroleum-containing products after the wrecks of vessels, cleaning the extensive and complex surfaces from the pollution, including radioactive;
2. Protection of separately valuable and ecologically dangerous objects from the lightning strokes ;
3. Extraction of minerals under the special conditions (gas condensate from the large depths of seas and from the permafrost, boring rock layers, etc);
4. Unique machine building (treatment of super-hard materials, the creation of the three-dimensional prototypes of objects with the separately complex forms, etc);
5. Energy transfer up to the significant distances with the aid of powerful lasers;
6. Obtaining powerful plasma radiation source in the range of tens-hundreds of angstroms.
7. Realization of the arbitrary geometry of breakdown in the three-dimensional space.

## Conclusion

In conclusion of the material presented one should say that as a result of the conducted investigations LJE is possible the passage to the solution of the following completely interesting problems:

1. Creation of the interceptor of man made space debris and other dangerous space objects, such as asteroids, comets, meteorites and so on.
2. Launch of micro-objects with the super-high acceleration;
3. Realization of the very long conducting channels of orbital scale for energy delivery from space to the ground.

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