

National Ignition Facility & Photon Science

The National Ignition Facility at a Glance

The National Ignition Facility (NIF) is the world's largest laser system, housed in a 10-story building the size of three football fields at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, east of San Francisco.

NIF's 192 laser beams are currently capable of delivering up to 10 times more energy than any other laser system. NIF can focus more than 1.8 million joules of ultraviolet laser energy on a tiny target in the center of its 10-meter-diameter Target Chamber—creating conditions similar to those that exist only in the cores of stars and giant planets and inside nuclear weapons. Thermonuclear fusion experiments on NIF have a goal of achieving

ignition when the fusion reactions release as much or more energy than the energy injected into the hohlraum by the laser.

Experiments conducted on NIF make significant contributions to national and global security, could help pave the way to practical fusion energy, and further the nation's leadership in basic science and technology and economic competitiveness.

Building NIF and performing fusion, high energy density, and Discovery Science experiments has been enabled by an international collaboration among government, industry, academia, and industrial partners.

NIF Control Room

NIF's complex operation, alignment, and diagnostic functions are controlled and orchestrated by the Integrated Computer Control System. It consists of 300 front-end processors, containing 13.5 million lines of computer code attached to nearly 60,000 control points, including mirrors, lenses, motors, sensors, cameras, amplifiers, capacitors, and diagnostic instruments. The shot director oversees all NIF subsystems when preparing for a shot.



NIF's Missions

- Support the U.S. National Nuclear Security Administration's Stockpile Stewardship Program, which ensures a safe, secure, and reliable nuclear stockpile, by conducting experiments to enhance understanding of the physics of nuclear weapons
- If ignition is achieved, lay the foundation for the natural next steps to explore fusion's potential as a clean, safe energy source
- Empower academic collaborators to explore new Discovery Science frontiers in astrophysics, materials science, nuclear science, and many other scientific disciplines
- Further U.S. scientific and economic competitiveness by transferring technology to the private sector and training future generations of scientists

NIF Timeline

JANUARY 1993	DOE key decision D signed by Energy Secretary James Watkins affirming NIF's mission need
MAY 1994	NIF's conceptual design study approved
MAY 1997	NIF groundbreaking ceremony
JUNE 1999	Target Chamber installed
OCTOBER 2001	First laser light created
DECEMBER 2002	First tests of four laser beams generate 43 kilojoules (kJ) of infrared light in a pulse lasting five billionths of a second
MAY 2003	NIF produces 10.4 kJ of ultraviolet light in a single laser beam, setting a world record for laser performance
DECEMBER 2008	All 192 Target Chamber final optics installed
JANUARY 2009	All line replaceable units installed; all project performance completion criteria met
MARCH 2009	1.1 megajoules (MJ) of ultraviolet energy fired to Target Chamber center
MARCH 2009	Formal certification of NIF Project completion by the National Nuclear Security Administration
MAY 2009	NIF dedicated
SUMMER 2009	192-beam experimental shots to Target Chamber center begin
SEPTEMBER 2010	First integrated ignition experiment performed
JULY 2012	More than 1.8 MJ of ultraviolet energy and 500 trillion watts of peak power delivered to Target Chamber center
SEPTEMBER 2013	NIF implosion yields more energy than the energy absorbed by the fuel, a key step on the path to ignition
JANUARY 2014	NIF experiment produces 27 kJ of fusion energy; more than half of the yield is attributed to alpha heating
AUGUST 2017	An experiment produces 54 kJ of energy, the highest yield to date
MAY 2018	The NIF lasers set a new energy record, firing 2.15 MJ of energy into the Target Chamber

NIF by the Numbers

TOTAL LASER ENERGY	4.2 MJ (infrared)
ENERGY ON TARGET	More than 1.8 MJ (ultraviolet)
EQUIVALENT PEAK POWER	500 trillion watts
LARGE (METER-SCALE) OPTICS	7,500
SMALL OPTICS	More than 26,000
LINES OF COMPUTER CODE	13.5 million
COMPUTER CONTROL POINTS	60,000
TARGET CHAMBER DIAMETER	10 meters
TARGET CHAMBER WEIGHT	130 metric tons
CAPSULE DIAMETER	About 2 millimeters
TARGET TEMPERATURE AT IGNITION	More than 50 million degrees Centigrade
TARGET PRESSURE AT IGNITION	More than 350 billion atmospheres
NEUTRONS RELEASED DURING IGNITION	About 6 quintillion (6×10^{17}) ■