

The laser lightning rod project

A. Houard¹, J.P. Wolf², J. Kasparian², K. Michel³, T. Metzger³, B. Esmiller⁴, A. Mysyrowicz^{5,1}, F. Rachidi⁶, M. Rubinstein⁷

¹LOA, ENSTA ParisTech, CNRS, Ecole polytechnique, Université Paris-Saclay, 91762 Palaiseau, France

² Université de Genève, GAP, Chemin de Pinchat 22, CH-1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland

³ TRUMPF Scientific Lasers GmbH + Co. KG, Feringastr. 10a, 85774, Unterföhring, Germany

⁴Airbus Safran Launchers, 51–61 Route de Verneuil, 78133, Les Mureaux, France

⁵AMC SARL, Versailles, France

⁶ EMC Laboratory, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (EPFL), Lausanne, Switzerland

⁷ICT, University of Applied Sciences Western Switzerland, Yverdon-les-Bains, Switzerland

*corresponding author: aurelien.houard@ensta-paristech.fr at <http://llr-fet.eu/>

Keywords: ultrashort laser, nonlinear optics, lightning

Controlling lightning is a long time dream of mankind. Along with the rapid evolution of the laser technologies, the idea to develop lightning protection based on filamentation of high-power ultrashort lasers has recently emerged [1]. Started in 2017, the goal of the Laser Lightning Rod (LLR) project is to investigate and develop a new type of lightning protection based on the use of upward lightning discharges initiated through a high-repetition-rate multi-terawatt laser. Funded under the European research program Horizon 2020, the project is a collaboration between LOA, Université de Genève, EPFL, HES-SO, as well as laser company Trumpf Scientific Lasers, and aircraft manufacturer Airbus. The feasibility of the novel technique is based on recent research providing new insights into the mechanism responsible for the guiding of electrical discharges by laser filaments [2,3], on cutting-edge high power laser technology [4] and on the availability of the uniquely suitable Sântis lightning measurement station in Northeastern Switzerland, located at an altitude of 2 500 meter. A low-density channel created by the 1 J, 1 kHz, pulsed laser will operate by promoting the initiation of upward discharges to preemptively transfer cloud charges to the ground (see Fig. 1).

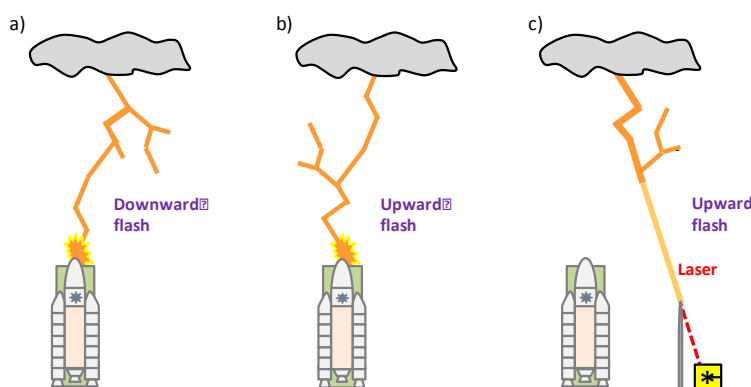


Figure 1. The laser lightning as a protective device: a) Downward lightning to victim; b) upward lightning; c) upward lightning facilitated by laser filamentation discharges the cloud and protects the potential victim.

References:

- [1] J. Kasparian *et al.*, "White Light Filaments for Atmospheric Analysis," *Science*, **301**, 61-64, (2003).
- [2] G. Point, *et al.*, "Generation of long-lived underdense channels using femtosecond filamentation in air," *J. Phys. B* **48**, 094009 (2015).
- [3] A. Houard, *et al.*, "Study of filamentation with a high power high repetition rate ps laser at 1.03 μm ," *Opt. Express* **24**, 7437 (2016).
- [4] S. Klingebiel *et al.*, "220mJ Ultrafast Thin-Disk Regenerative Amplifier," *Conf. CLEO: Science and Innovations 2015*, paper STu4O.2