

Tsuneyuki Ozaki

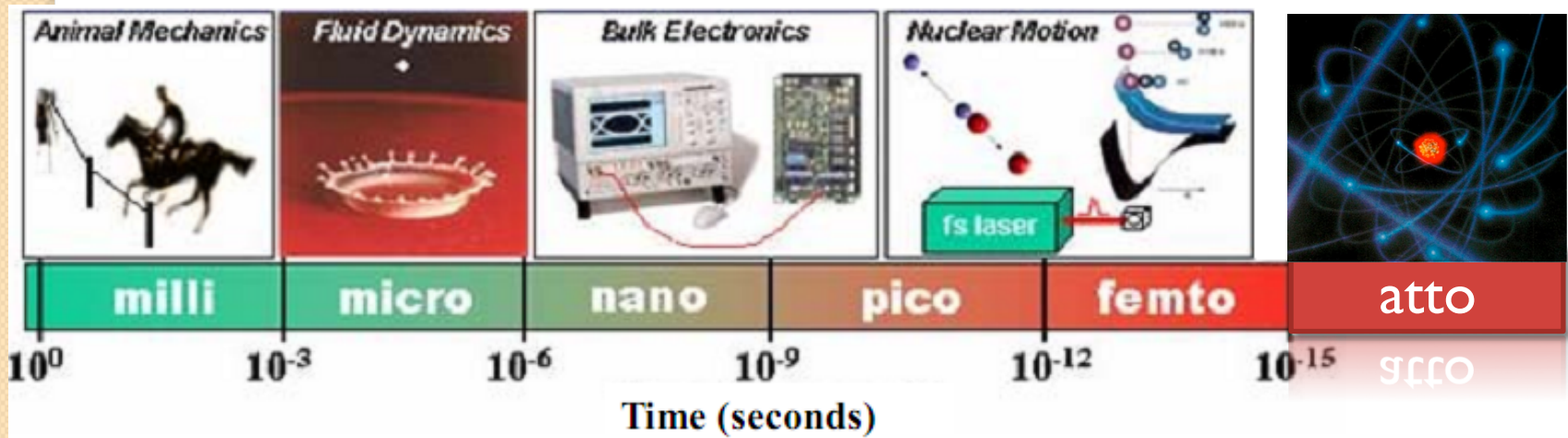
Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS), Canada

○ **Laser Plasma as a Source of Intense, Single Attosecond Pulses via High-Order Harmonic Generation**

- Y. Pertot, L. B. Elouga Bom, R. Ganeev (INRS)
- S. Haessler, P. Salières, B. Carré & the Laser Team (CEA-Saclay)
- S. Chan, S. D. Kahn, Z. Chang (Kansas State U.)

Shorter & Shorter

Attosecond phenomena: electron motion



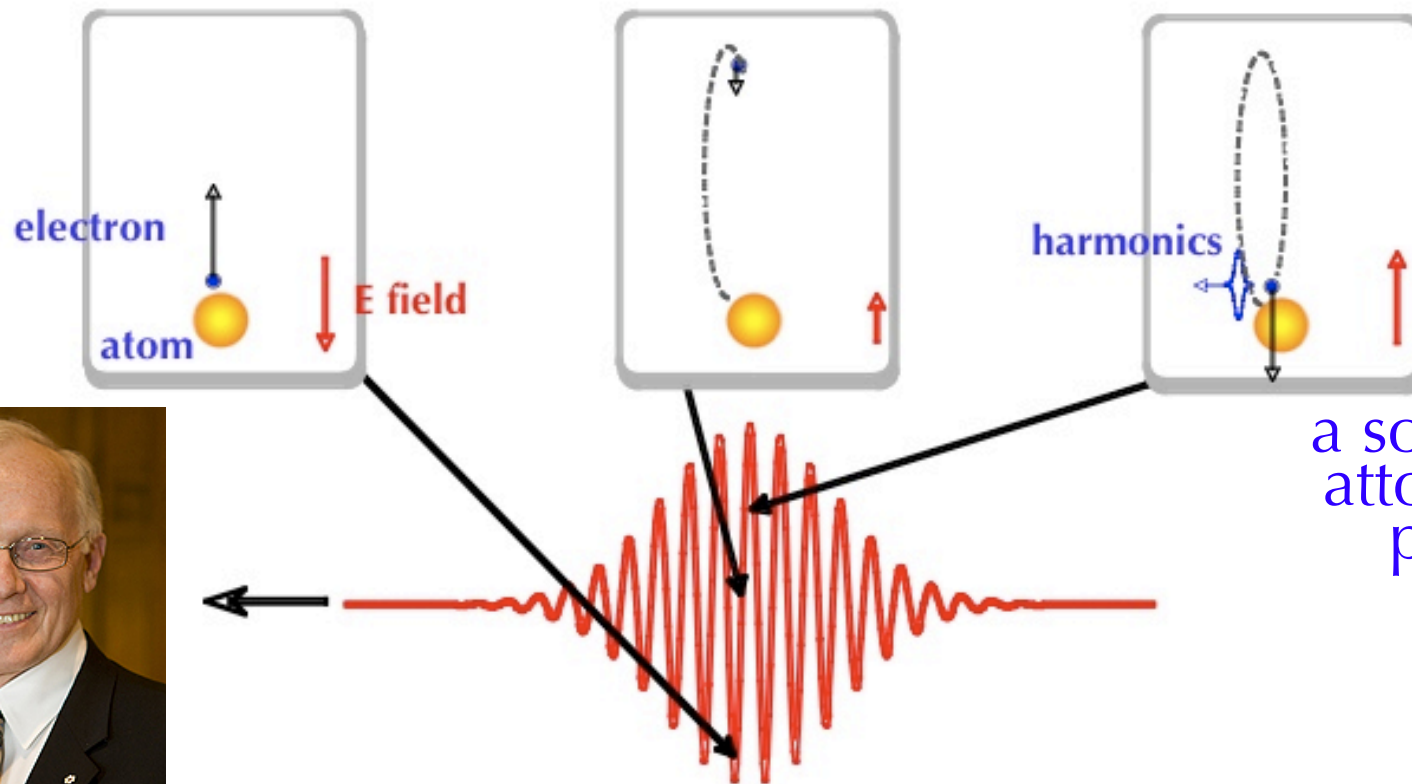
Period of the first Bohr orbit : 150 attoseconds

Three-Step Model of High-Order Harmonic Generation

1. High E field of laser ionizes atom

2. Electron starts to oscillate in laser field

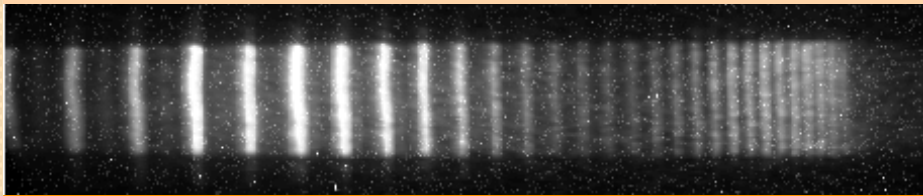
3. Electron recollides with atom, and emits harmonics



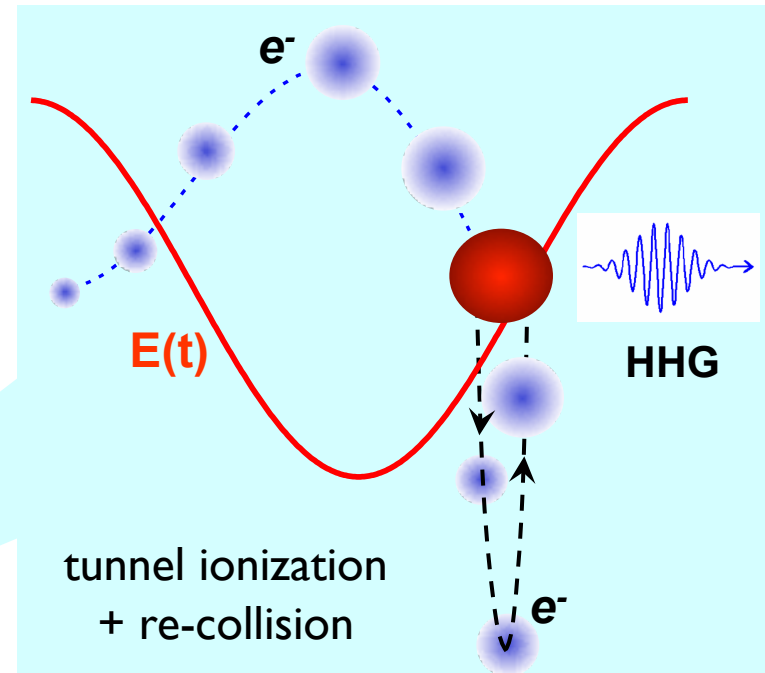
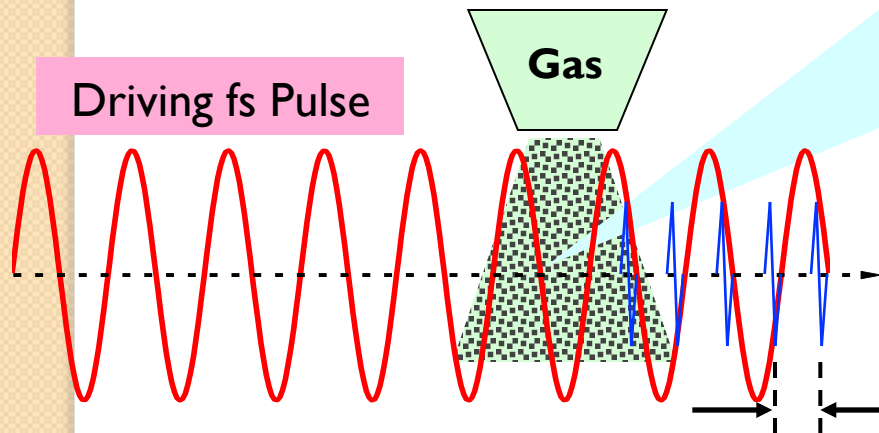
Attosecond pulse train by HHG

Experimental Observation

HHG Spectrum: Discrete Spectral Lines



Wavelength



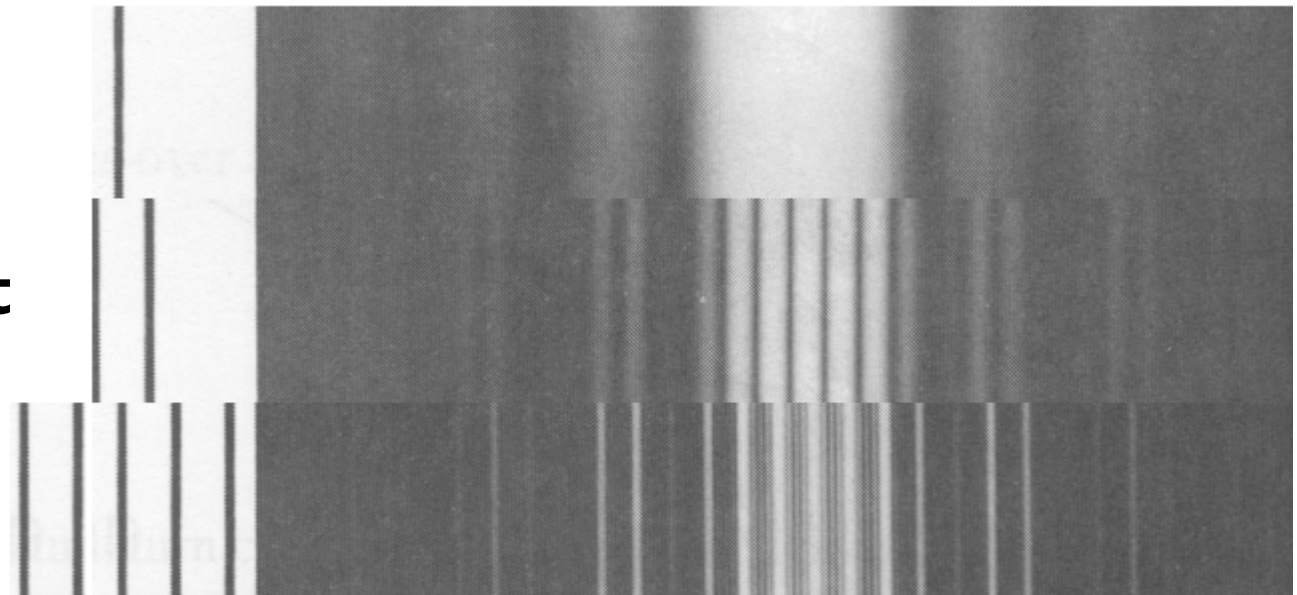
Discrete harmonic orders in the plateau

Spatial analogy of pulse train interference

Single slit

Double slit

Multi slit



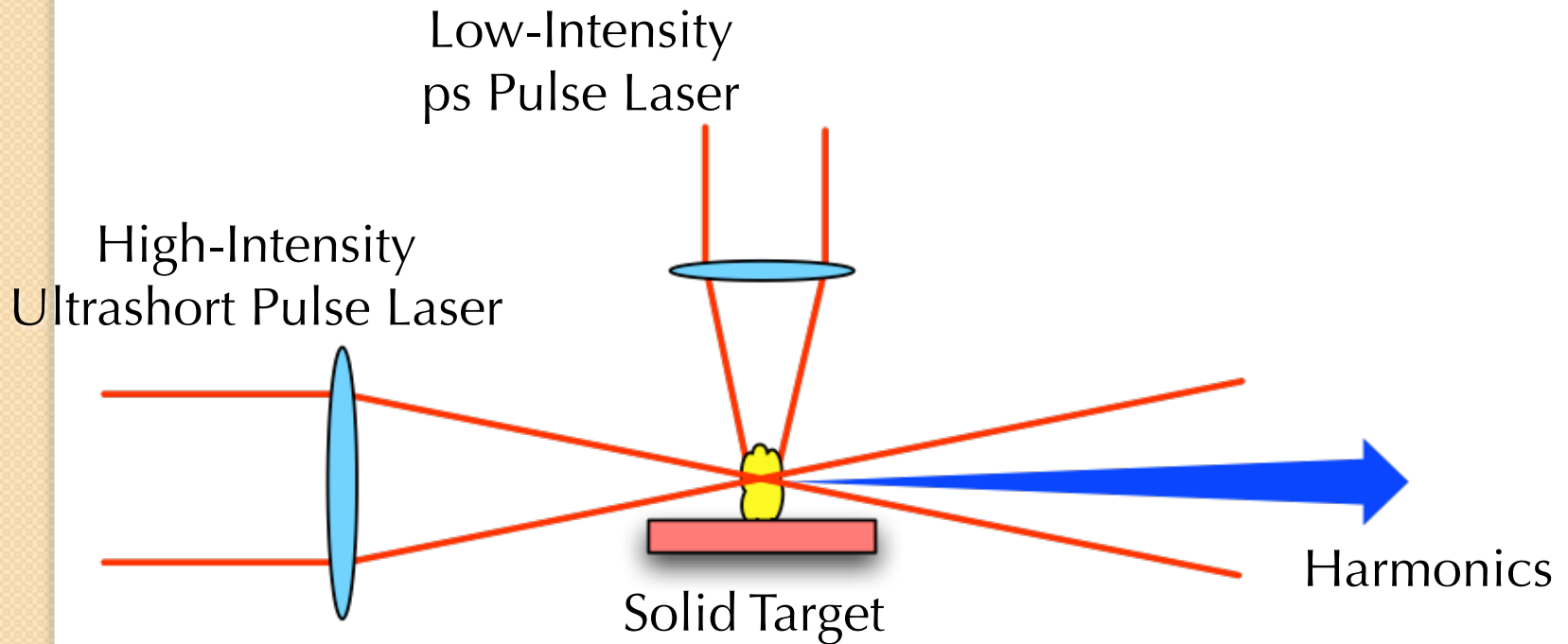
**Diffraction patterns
(spatial frequency)**

The Goal

- Intense, Single Attosecond Pulses
 - Single Attosecond Pulse
 - (= Broad Bandwidth; ~ 20 eV)
 - High Intensity ($> 1 \mu\text{J}$)
 - (= High Efficiency)

Plasma Harmonics

An Alternative to High Intensity Harmonic Generation

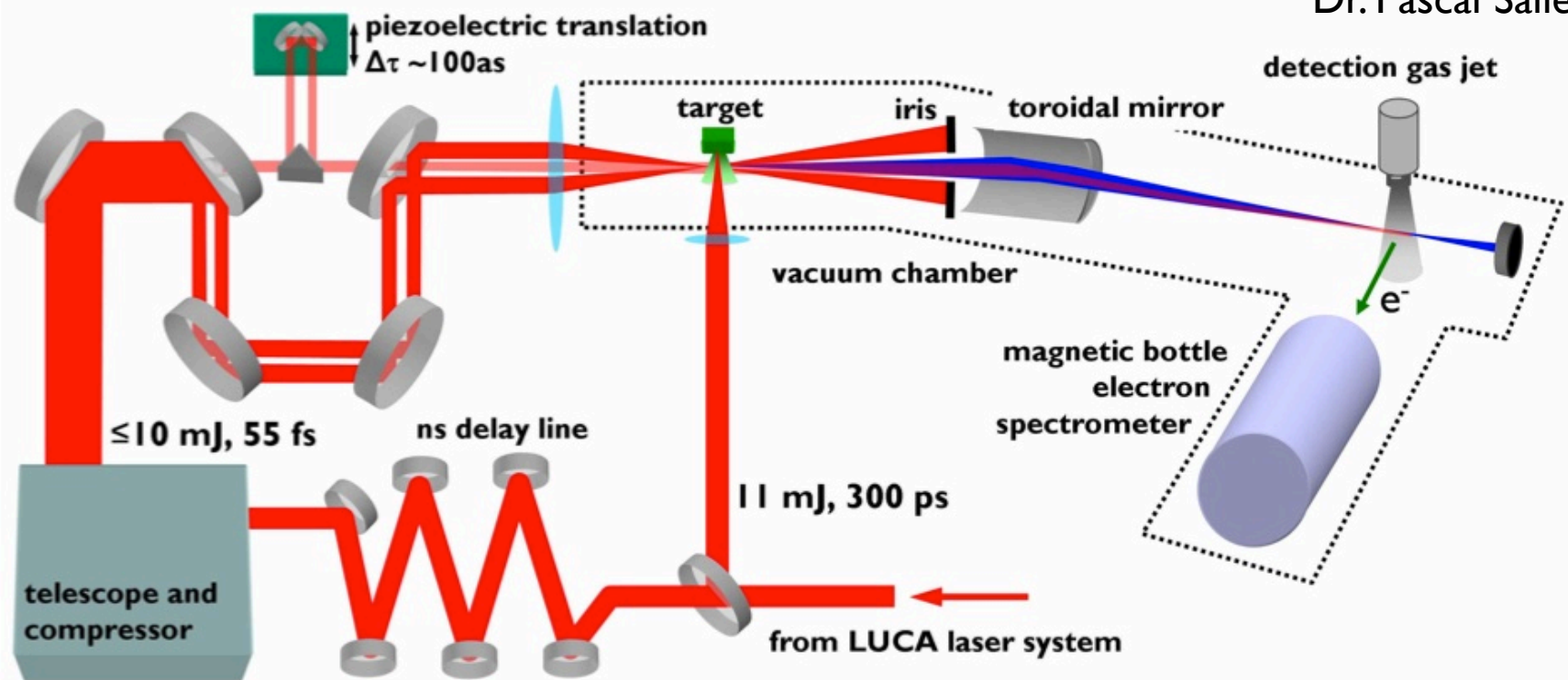


Reconstruction of attosecond beating by the interference of two photons transitions (RABITT)



Modified CEA RABITT SET UP

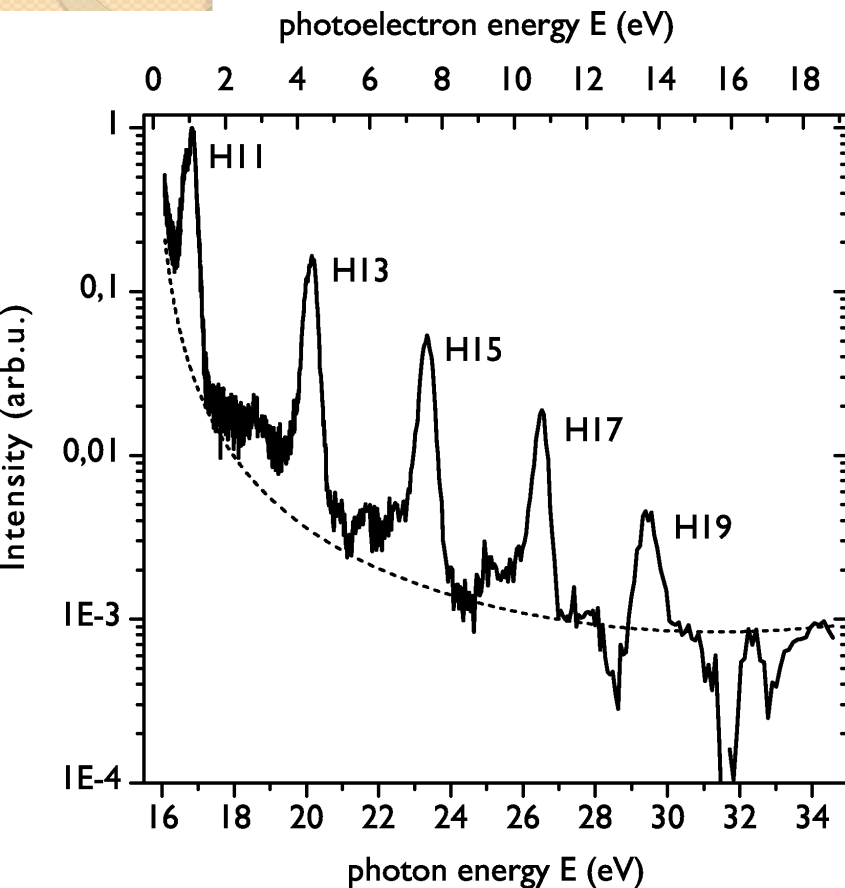
Dr. Pascal Salières



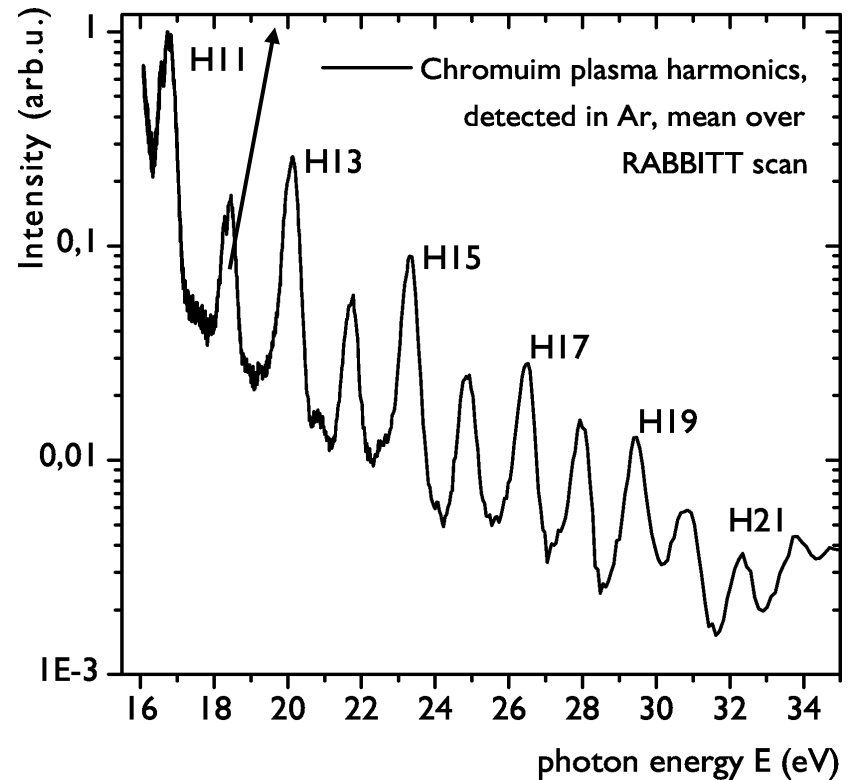
Elouga Bom et al., Opt. Exp. 19, 3677 (2011)

RABITT method for electric field reconstruction

- Case of chromium plasma

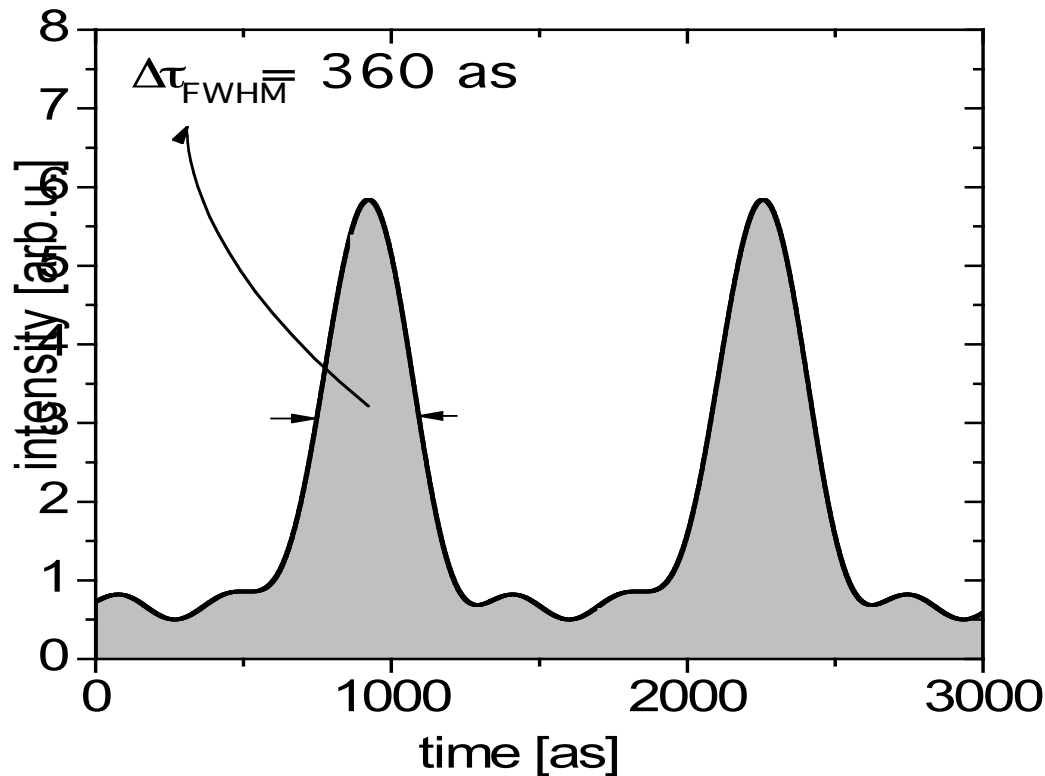


Sidebands from two photons two
Colors transitions in the detection gas.



Plasma harmonics are also Attosecond pulses

Reconstructed electric field of chromium harmonic spectrum



360 as measured using low laser pump intensity ($4 \times 10^{14} \text{ Wcm}^{-2}$)

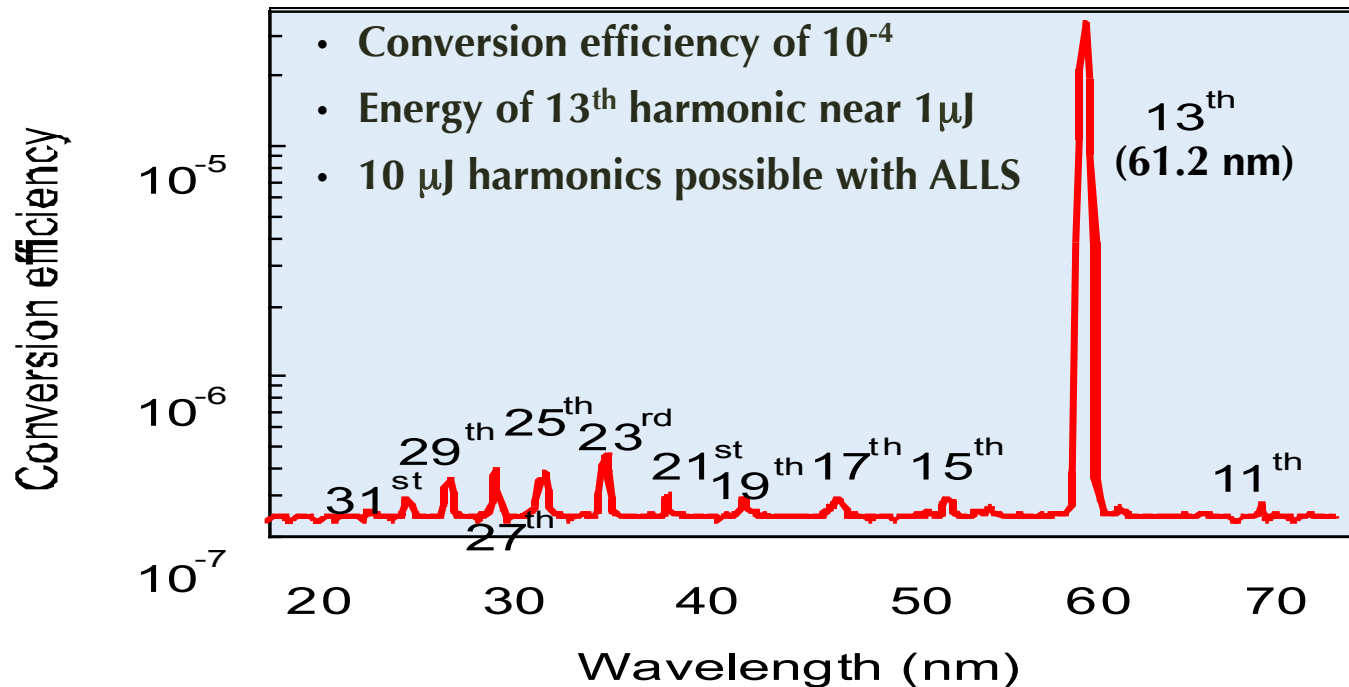
Dr. Pascal Salières



Elouga Bom et al., Opt. Exp. 19, 3677 (2011)

Intense Quasi-monochromatic Harmonics from Indium Ablation

Indium



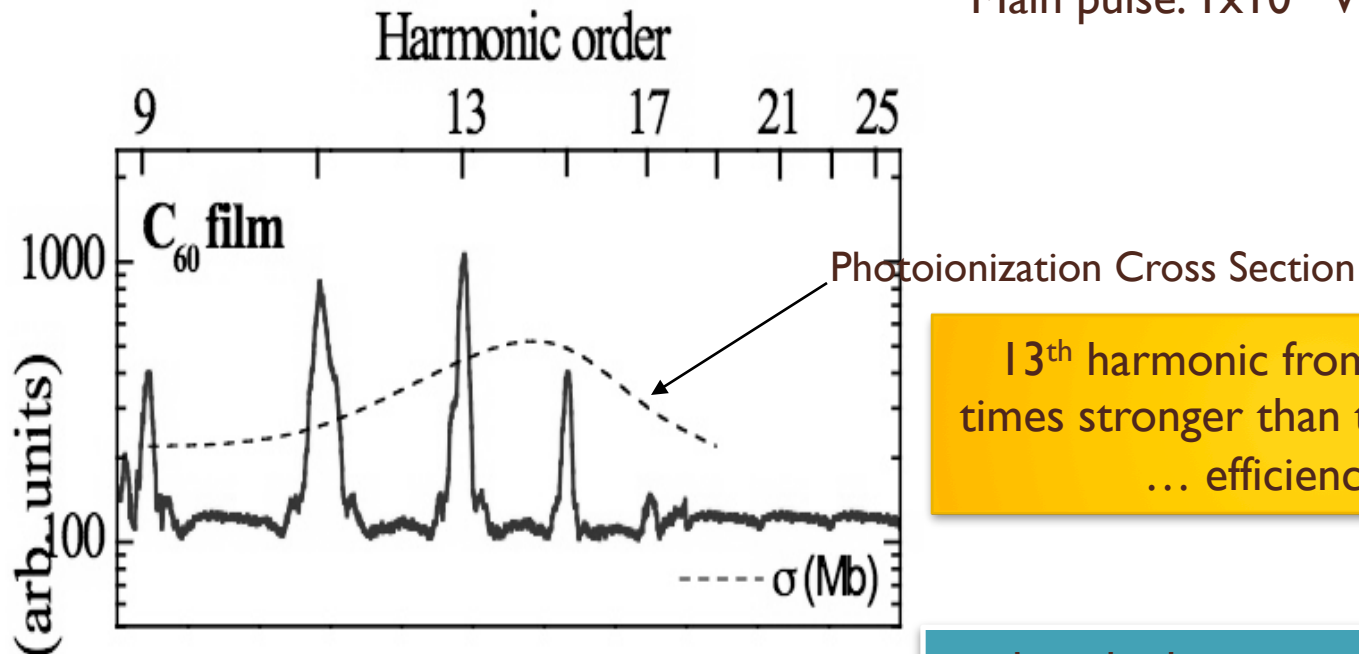
Intense but Narrow-band

Opt. Lett. **31**, 1699-1701 (2006).

C₆₀ Harmonics

Prepulse: $5 \times 10^9 \text{ W cm}^{-2}$

Main pulse: $1 \times 10^{14} \text{ W cm}^{-2}$

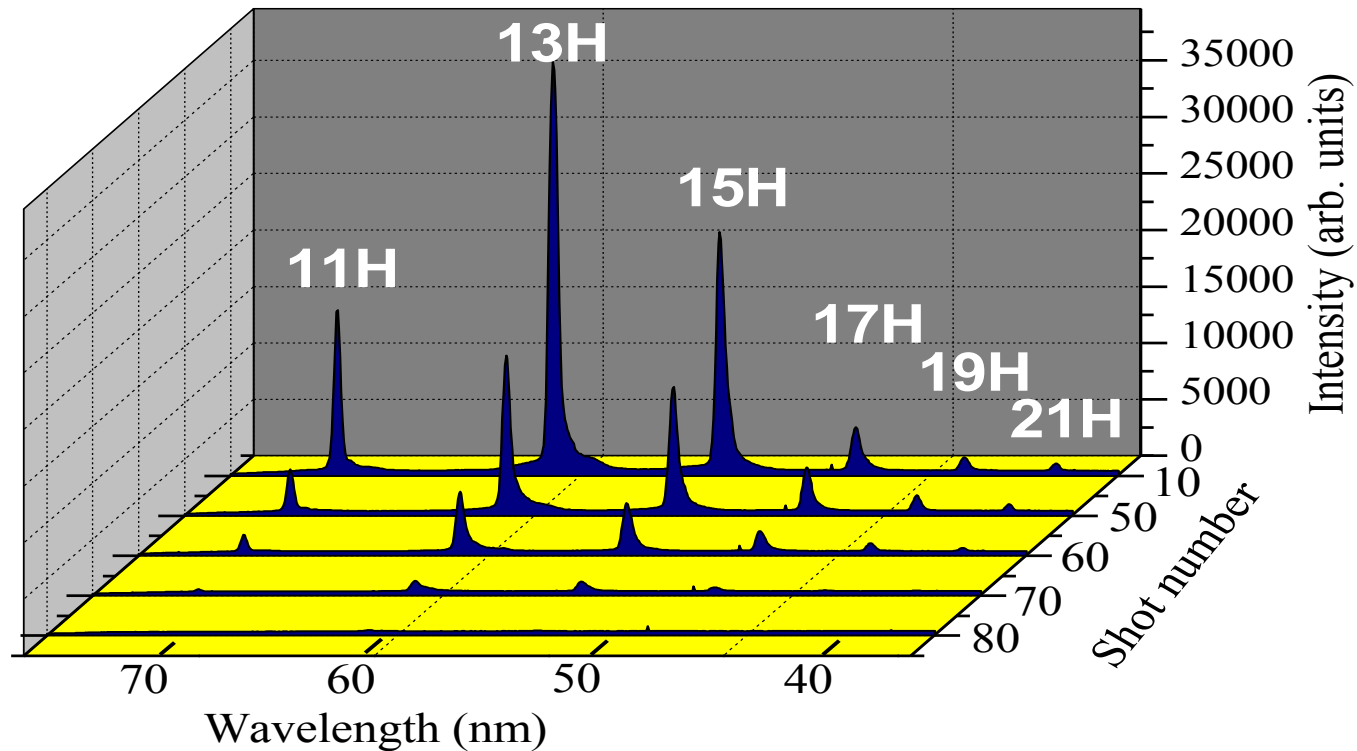


13th harmonic from C₆₀ is several times stronger than that from Indium
... efficiency $> 10^{-4}$

... but the harmonic intensity rapidly decreases, due to target degradation

- Phys. Rev. Lett. **102**, 013903 (2009).
- Phys. Rev. A **80**, 043808 (2009).

The problem of using nanoparticles is the instability of the signal

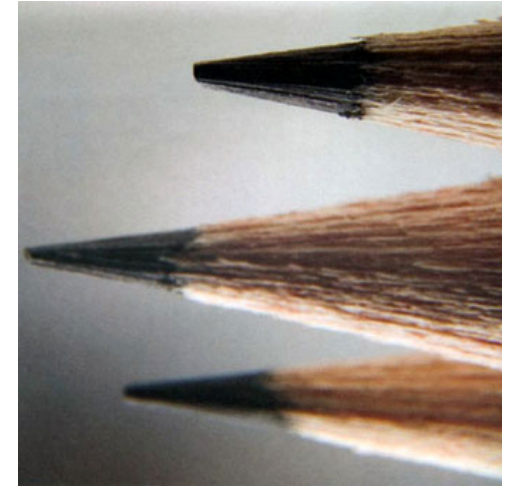
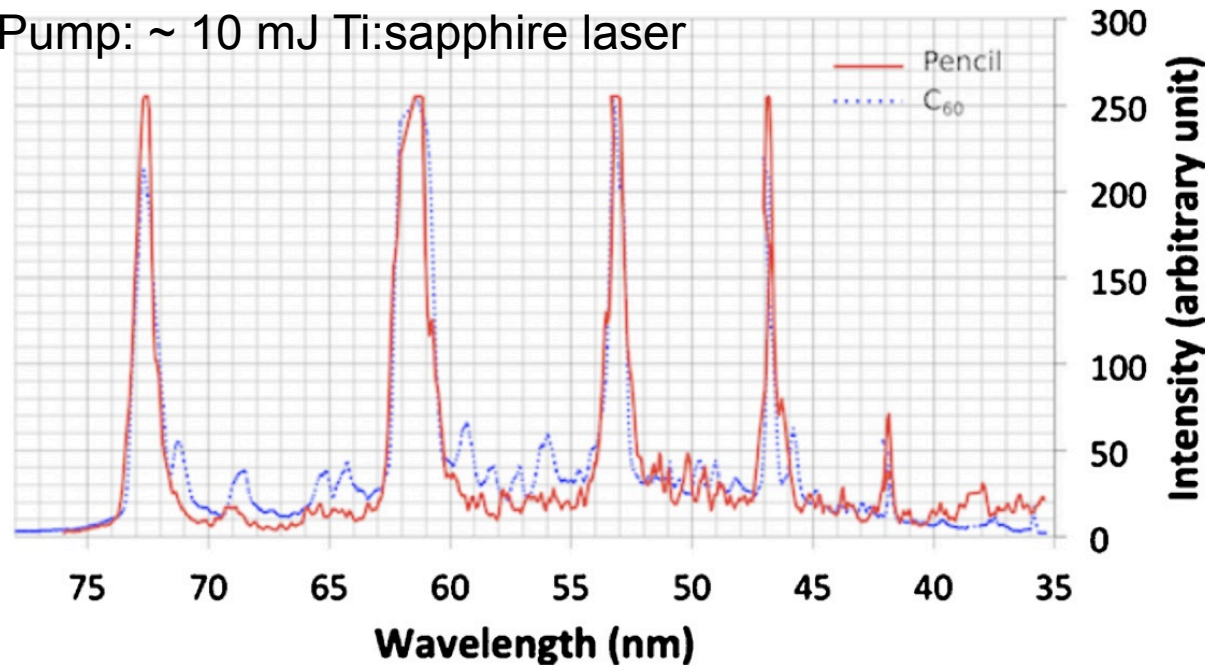


By creating plasma at the same position on the target, the harmonic signal decreases fast and disappears after 6 s

Intense and Broad-band but Unstable

Intense Harmonics from Pencil Lead

Pump: ~ 10 mJ Ti:sapphire laser



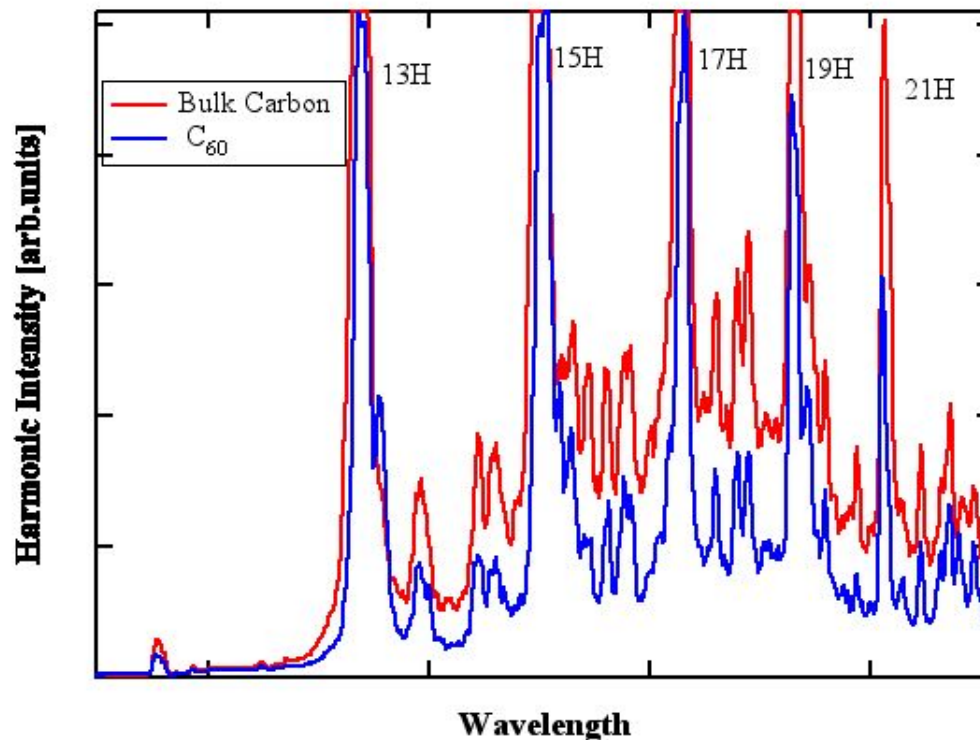
Composition (XPS)

	Al	C	O	Si
Point A	6.0 %	30.6 %	47.0 %	16.4 %
Point B	1.6 %	69.2 %	23.8 %	5.4 %

Pertot et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. **98**, 101104 (2011).

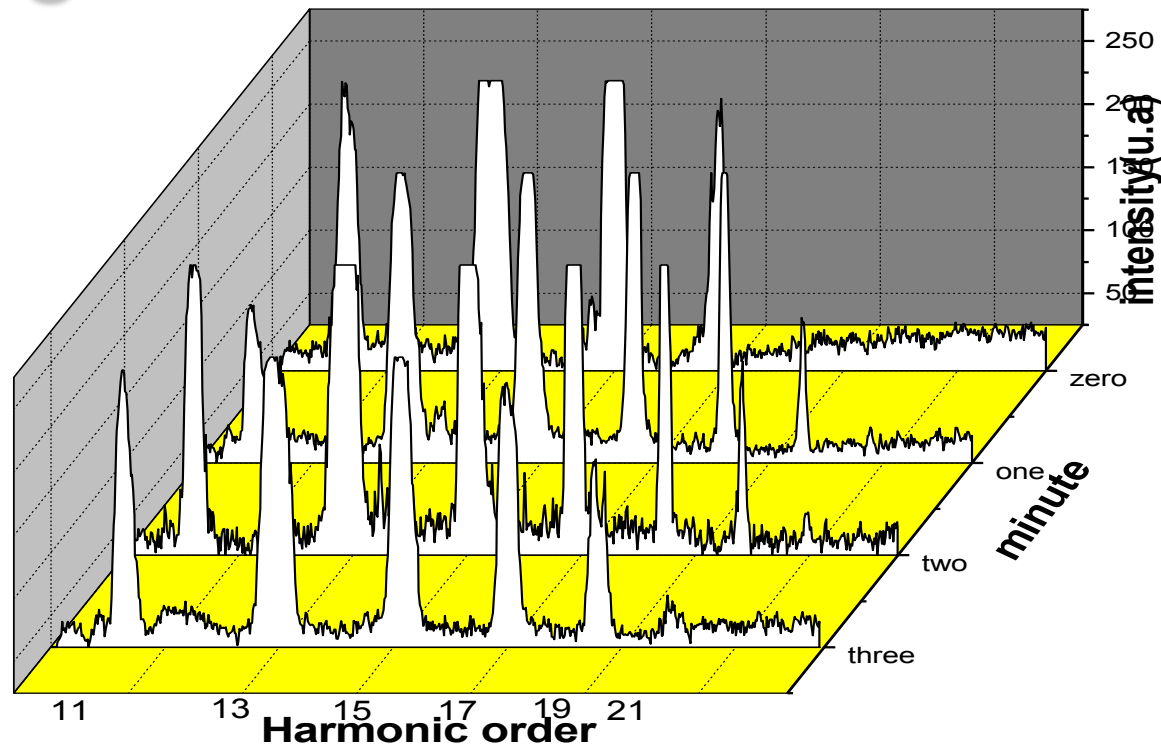
Bulk Carbon Targets as a Source for Intense Harmonics

Pump: ~ 10 mJ Ti:sapphire laser



Elouga Bom et al., Opt. Exp. **19**, 3077-3085 (2011).

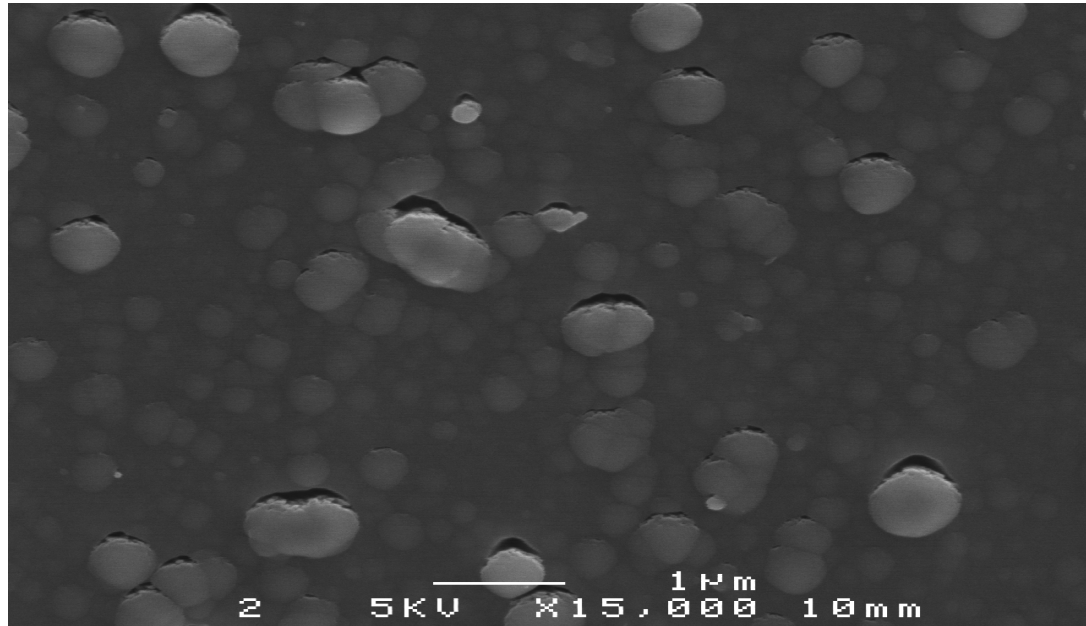
Signal stability using carbon solid targets



Harmonic signal from solid targets remains constant for at least 5 minutes.

Intense, Broad-band and Stable

Why are carbon harmonics so intense?



- SEM image of carbon bulk plasma deposition on silicon substrate shows that plasma created from bulk carbon targets contains a large number of nanoparticles.
- Therefore, it seems that for HHG in bulk carbon the fs laser interacts with nanoparticles, rather than ions as for most of solid targets.

Shorter fs-pulse to get a single atto-pulse

fs-pulses

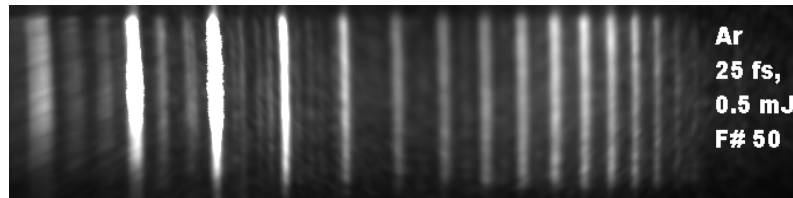


Harmonic generation



Atto-pulses

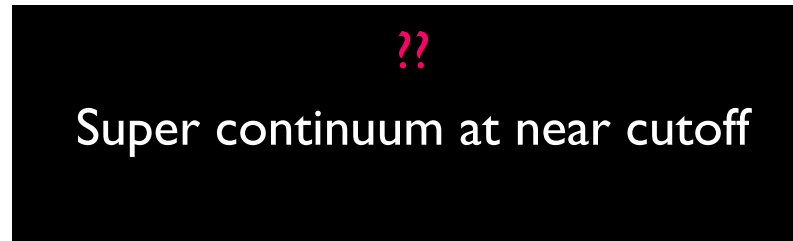
With ~25 fs pulses



With ~10 fs pulses



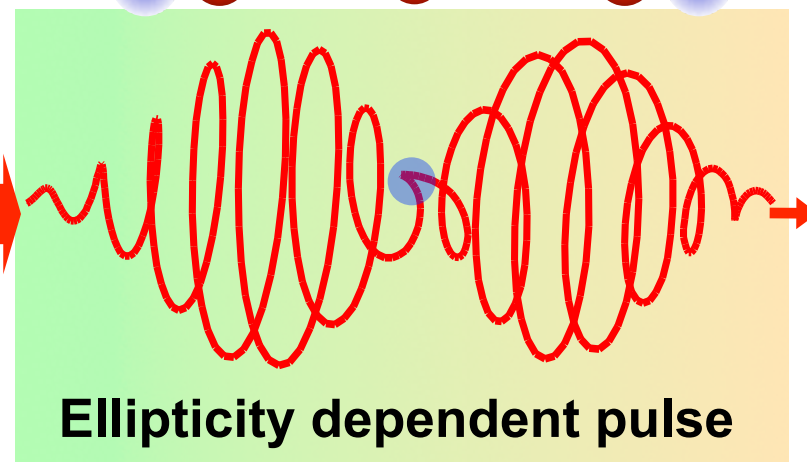
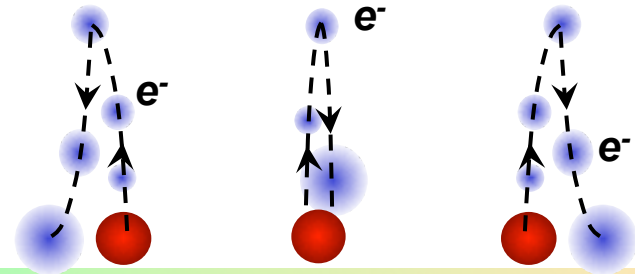
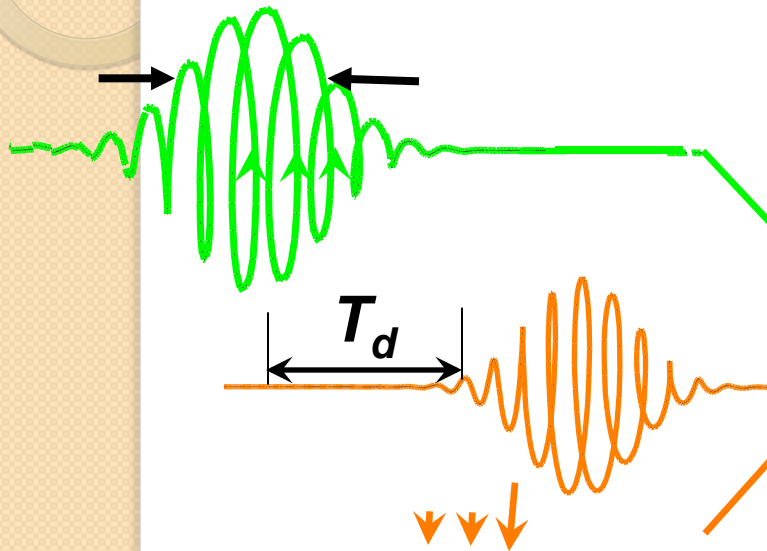
With ~5 fs pulses



Traditional method : generation of single atto-second pulses

Polarization gating for a single atto-pulse

Right Circular Pulse

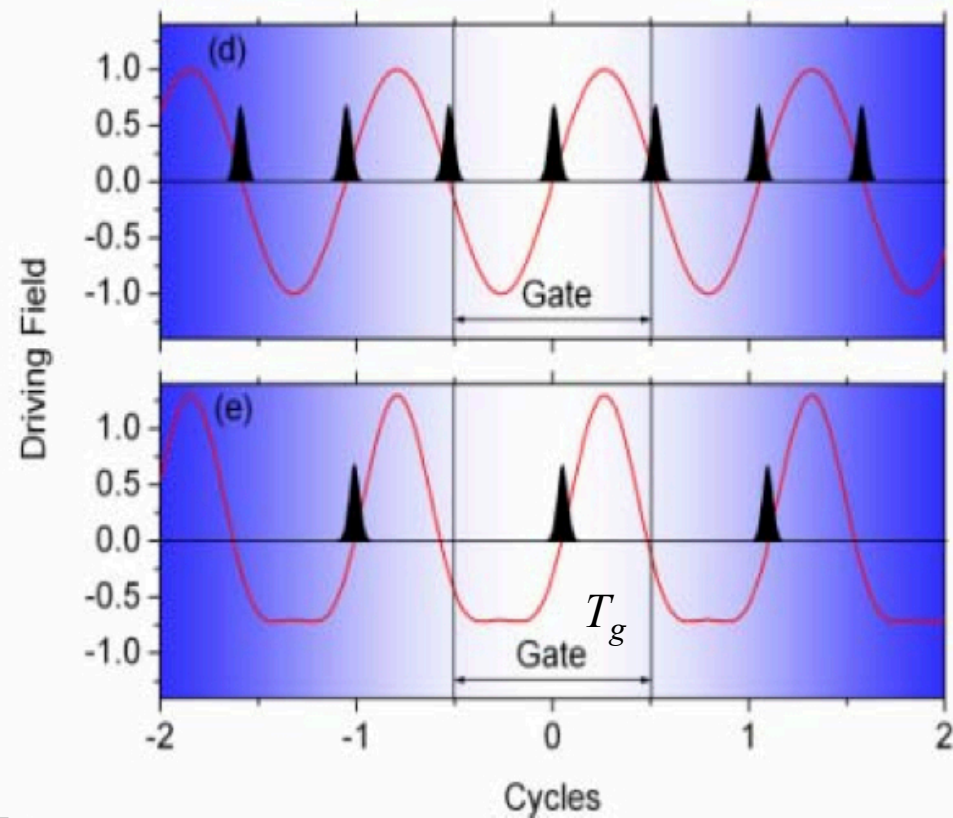
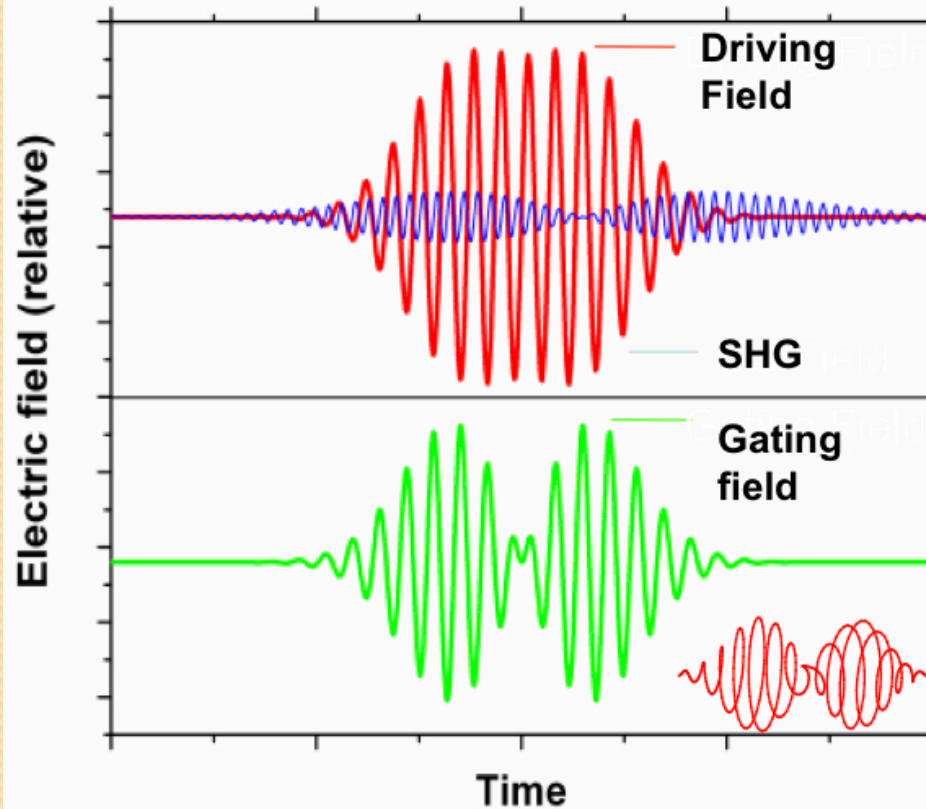


Left Circular Pulse

P. B. Corkum, N. H. Burnett, and M. Y. Ivanov, Opt. Lett. **19**, 1870 (1994)
V. T. Platonenko and V. V. Strelkov J. Opt. Soc. Am. B **16**, 435 (1999)



Double Optical Gating

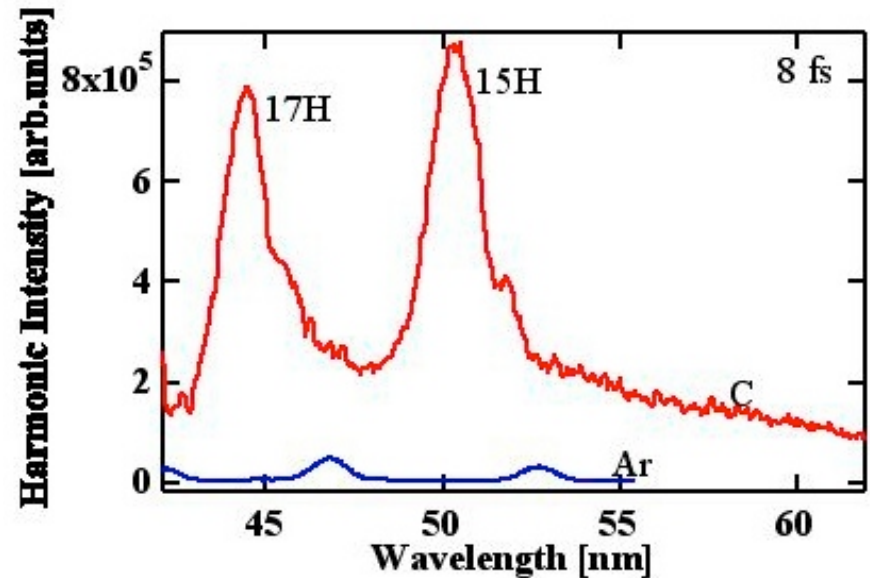
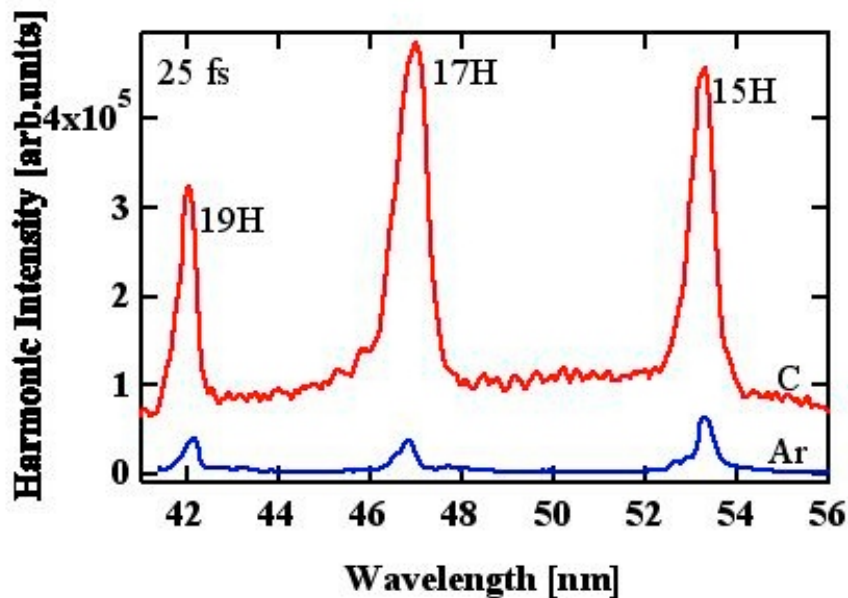


$$T_g = 0.3 \frac{\tau_p^2}{T_d}$$

T_g : Gating width; τ_p : pulse duration
 T_d : delay for polarization gating

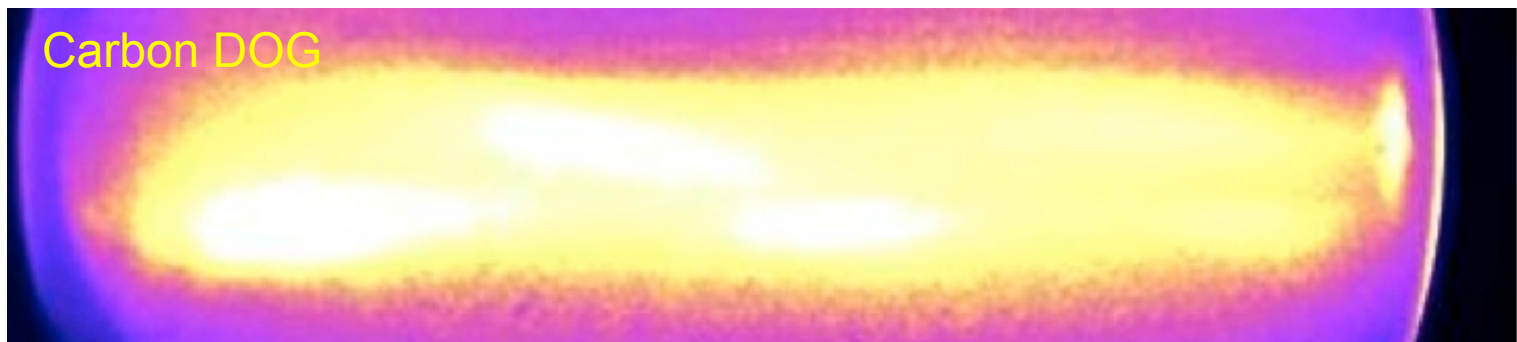
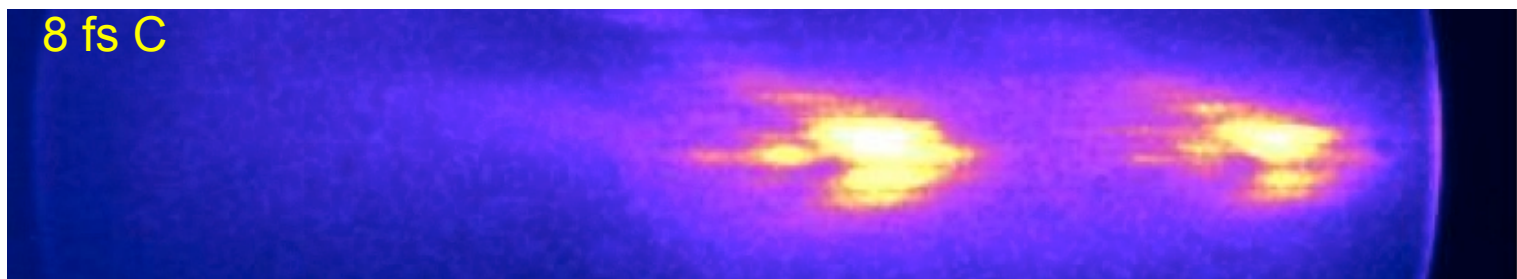
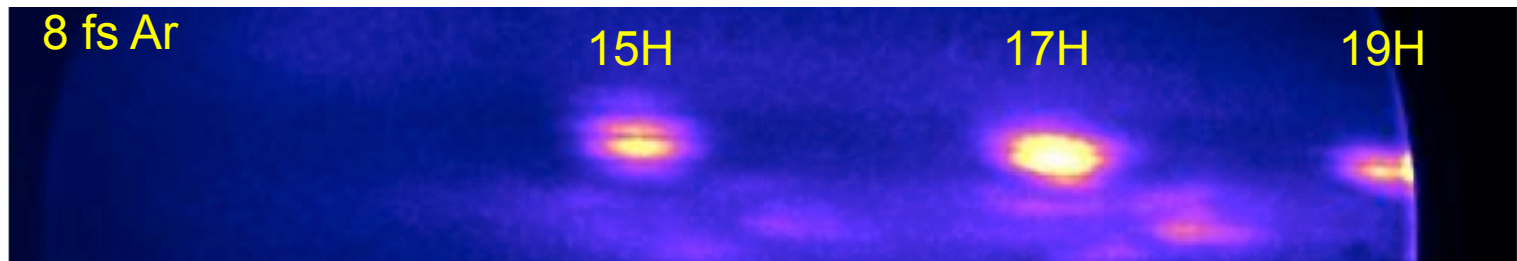
Step I: Comparing Harmonics from Carbon Plasma and Argon Gas Cell

Pump: ~ 1.4 mJ (25 fs) & 0.7 mJ (8 fs) Ti:sapphire laser

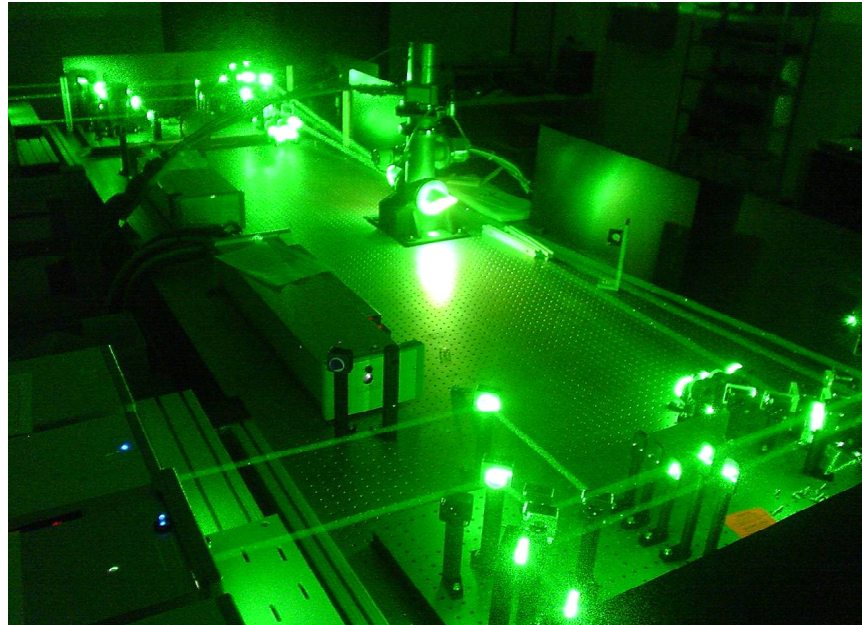


Ar: 0.262 nJ; C: 2.49 nJ

Step 2: Generating Continuum Harmonics from Carbon Plasma



Thank You



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