

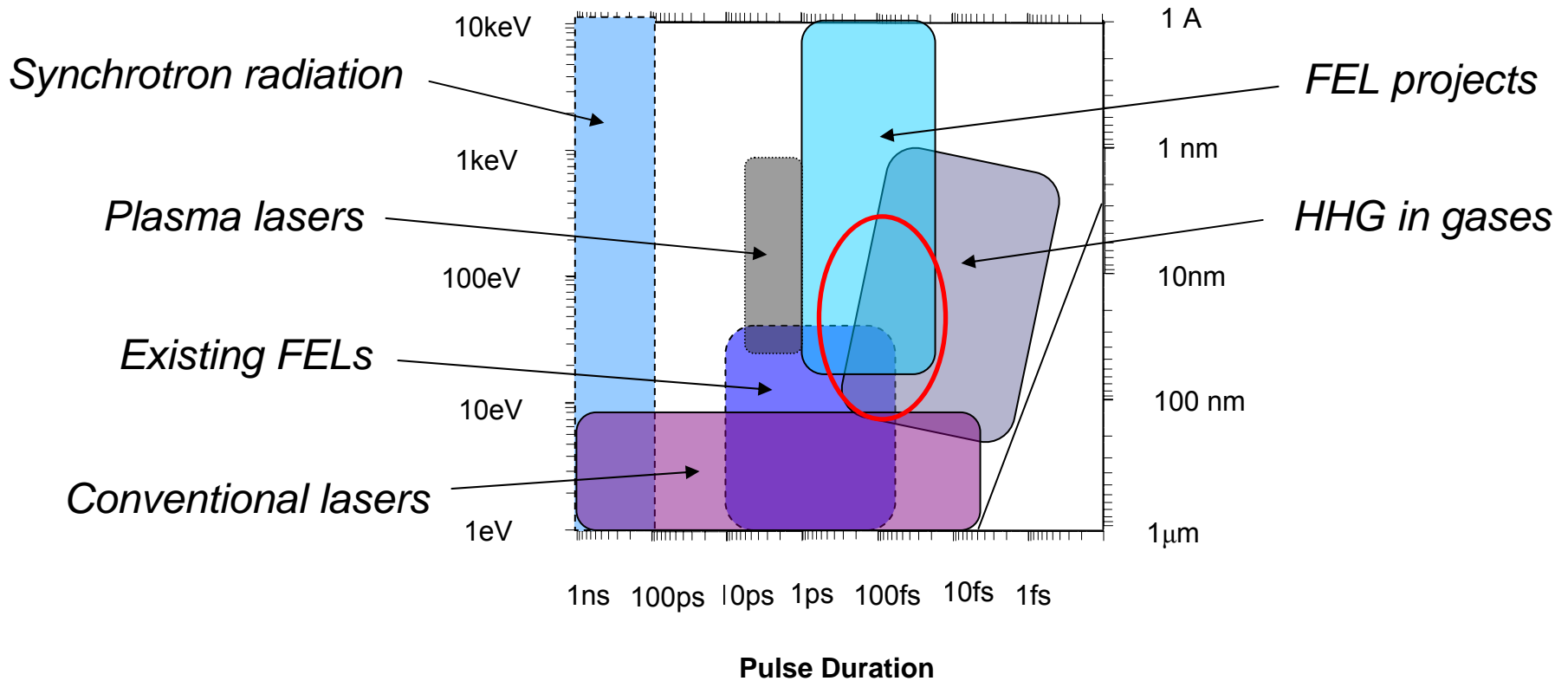
Ultrafast VUV and soft X-ray pulses

(sources and properties)

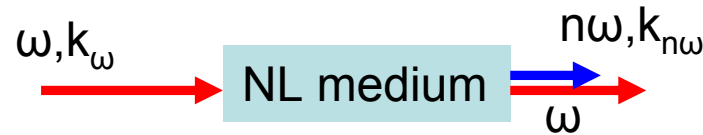
M.B.Danailov
Sincrotrone-Trieste

INTRODUCTION

Main sources of laser-like beams/pulses in the 180-3 nm range



Harmonic generation



Regimes:

1. Peak power density from 10^3 to 10^{13} W/cm² - **weak perturbation limit**

Nonlinear polarisation :

$$\vec{P} = \varepsilon_0 (\chi^{(1)} \vec{E} + \chi^{(2)} \vec{E}^2 + \chi^{(3)} \vec{E}^3 + \dots)$$

Phase matching:

$$n\mathbf{k}_\omega = \mathbf{k}_{n\omega}$$

In NL crystals :

- PM by birefringence
- $\chi^{(2)} \sim 10^{-12}$ m/V

efficiency of SHG (2ω) \sim 50% , THG(3ω) \sim 15%,... FHG(5ω) \sim 1%

Limits:

- transparency region : 6.9 eV BBO, \sim 8eV KBBF , \sim 10eV SBBO
- No phase matching for SHG , mixing with longer wavelengths

Shortest wavelengths: 157 nm , FHG of Ti: sapphire in KBBF (1)
130 nm , SHG (not in PM!) in SBBO

HG in gases

Features:

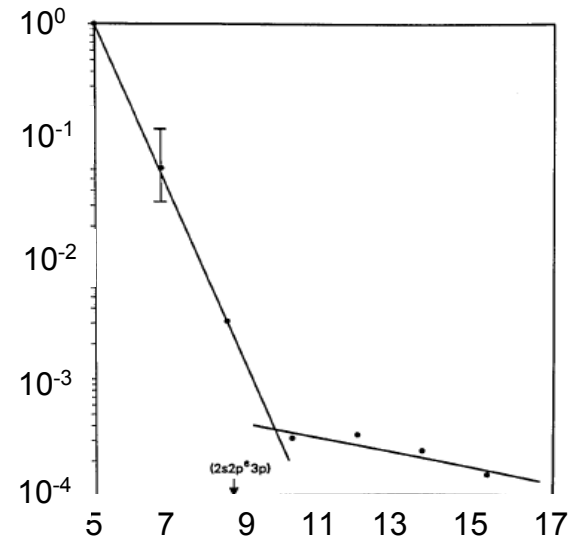
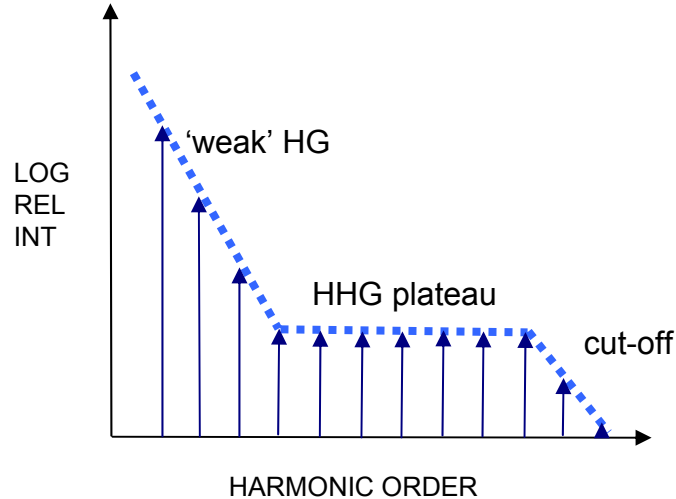
- Odd harmonics only
- Transmission in the VUV-EUV
- Low nonlinear susceptibility

$$\eta = \frac{P_3}{P_1} = \frac{3\pi^2}{\epsilon_0^2 c^2 \lambda_1^4} N^2 [\chi_{\lambda_3}^{(3)}]^2 P_1^2 |\Phi|^2 \quad (\text{in SI units})$$

- Regions where $\Delta k \sim 0$ (or small enough) can be found by adjusting gas mixture and focusing conditions
- Feasible for THG in the EUV starting with laser wavelength in the deep UV
Excimer or Third harmonic YAG : 3% efficiency in generating 118.2 nm (10.5 eV) in gas cell with mixture Xe:Ar;
Tuneable source (Nd:YAG harmonic+dye) for tuneable THG in gas jets
-> 10^{-4} efficiency in generating 70- 100 nm ($\sim 18 - 10$ eV)
Can be extended down to about 60 nm (~ 20 eV) by use of Ti:sapphire harmonics in BBO as a source to generate $\sim 10 \mu\text{J}$ per pulse (2 to 5×10^{12} ph/pulse)

HHG in gases

- At very high intensities ($>10^{14}$ W/cm²) the weak perturbation limit breaks -> plateau in the harmonic conversion efficiency



From McFerson et al, JOSA B 4 (1987), 595

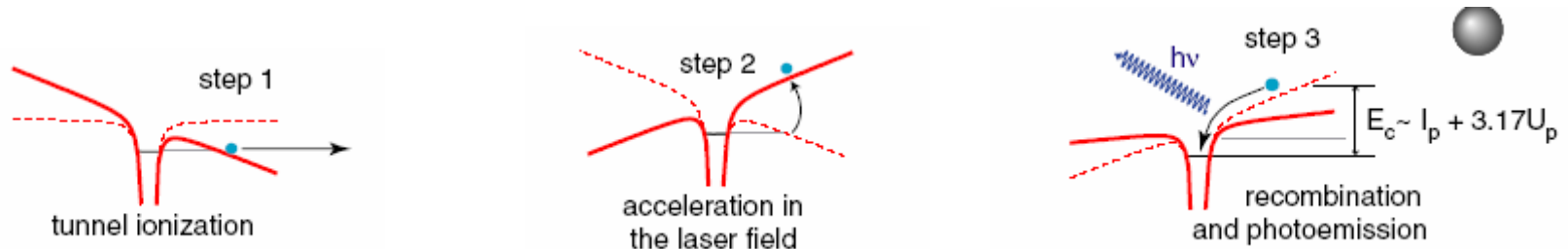
- Theory:

Semiclassical: Corkum Phys.Rev.Lett.71 (1994); Kulander et al, Proc.SILAP III, ed. B.Piroux (Plenum), 95-110.

Fully quantum-mechanical treatment : Lewenstein et al, Phys.Rev.A 49 (1994), 2117

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Three-step model of HHG



The classical picture correctly predicts most of the observed features

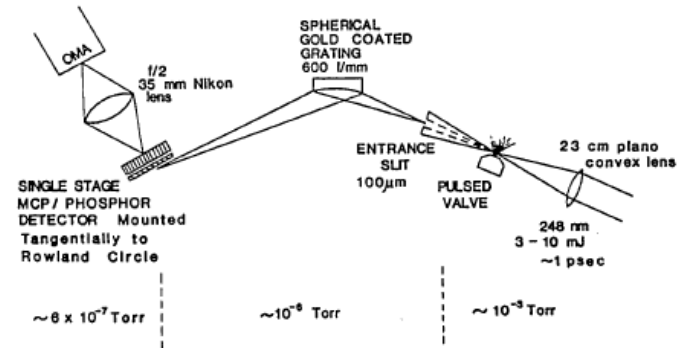
Cutoff: $h\nu_{\max} = I_p + 3.2U_p$, where $U_p = e^2E^2/(4m\omega^2) \sim I_L\lambda^2$

Some effects related to the quantum phase may strongly influence the spectrum, pulse shape and spatial coherence of the generated harmonics

HHG in gases

Main directions of development

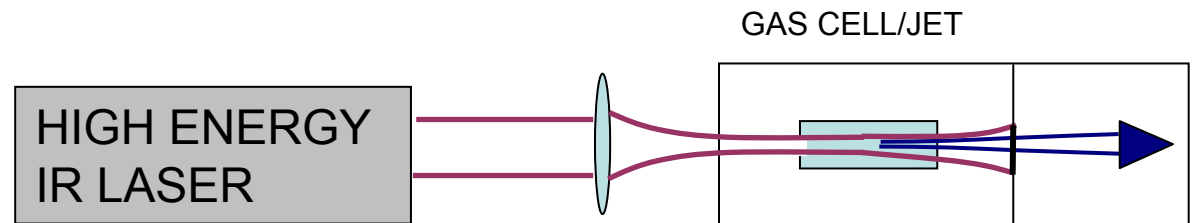
- A. Phase-matching
 1. HG in waveguide (hollow fibre)
 2. Corrugated waveguide: quasi-phase matching
 3. Non-adiabatic self-phase matching (HHG with very short pulses)



From McFerson et al, JOSA B 4 (1987), 595

- B. Long wavelength excitation for increasing cutoff

- C. HHG with temporally shaped pulses



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A.1. Phase matching in guided wave HHG

Fundamental
Light wave vector

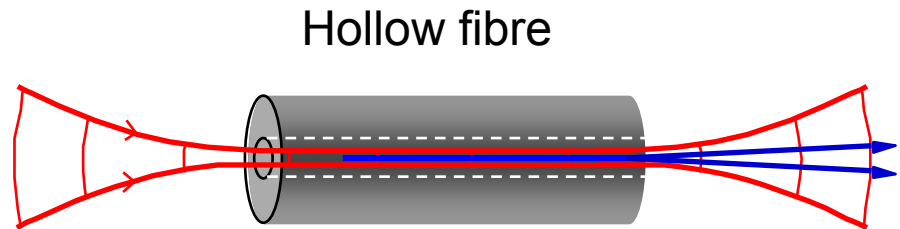
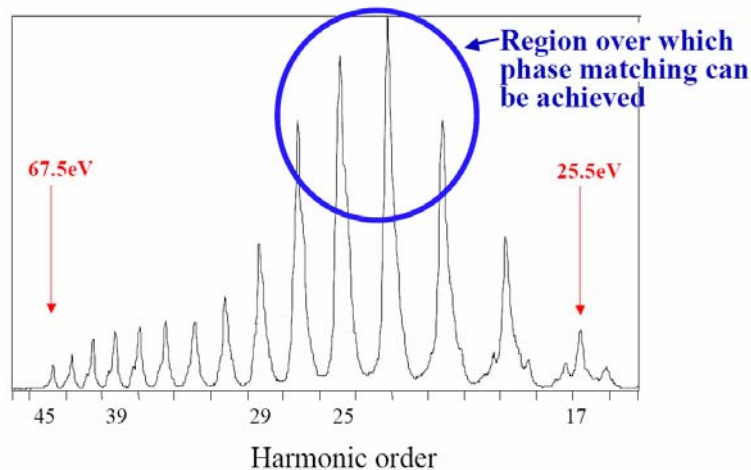
$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left(1 + N_a \delta(\lambda) - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{Unm\lambda}{2\pi a} \right]^2 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{N_e r_e \lambda^2}{\pi} \right)$$

vacuum

gas

waveguide

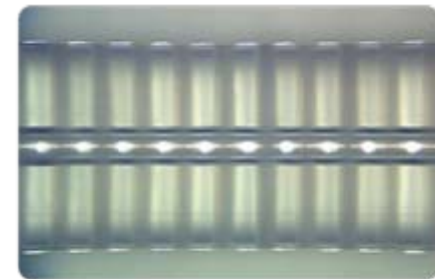
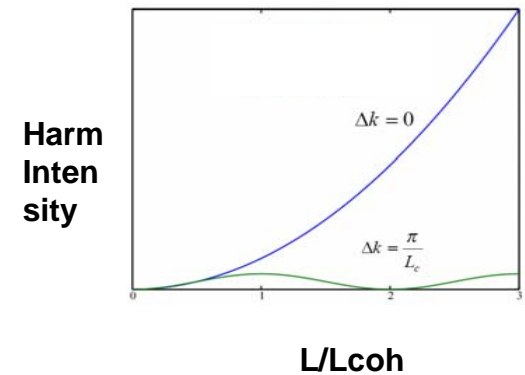
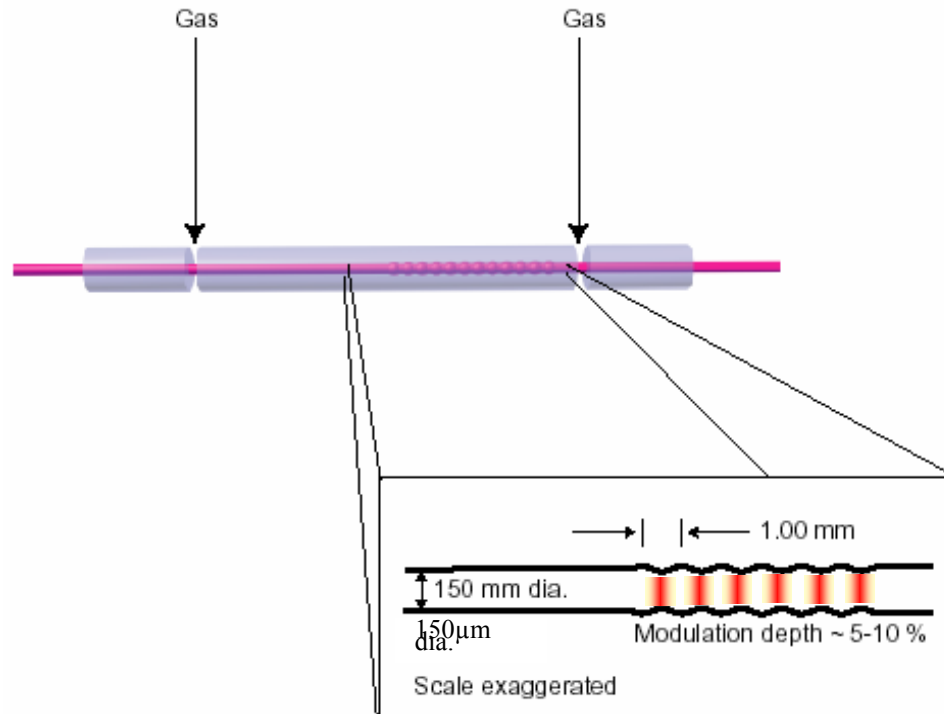
ionization



C. Durfee et al., Opt Lett 22, 1565 (1997)

HHG in gases

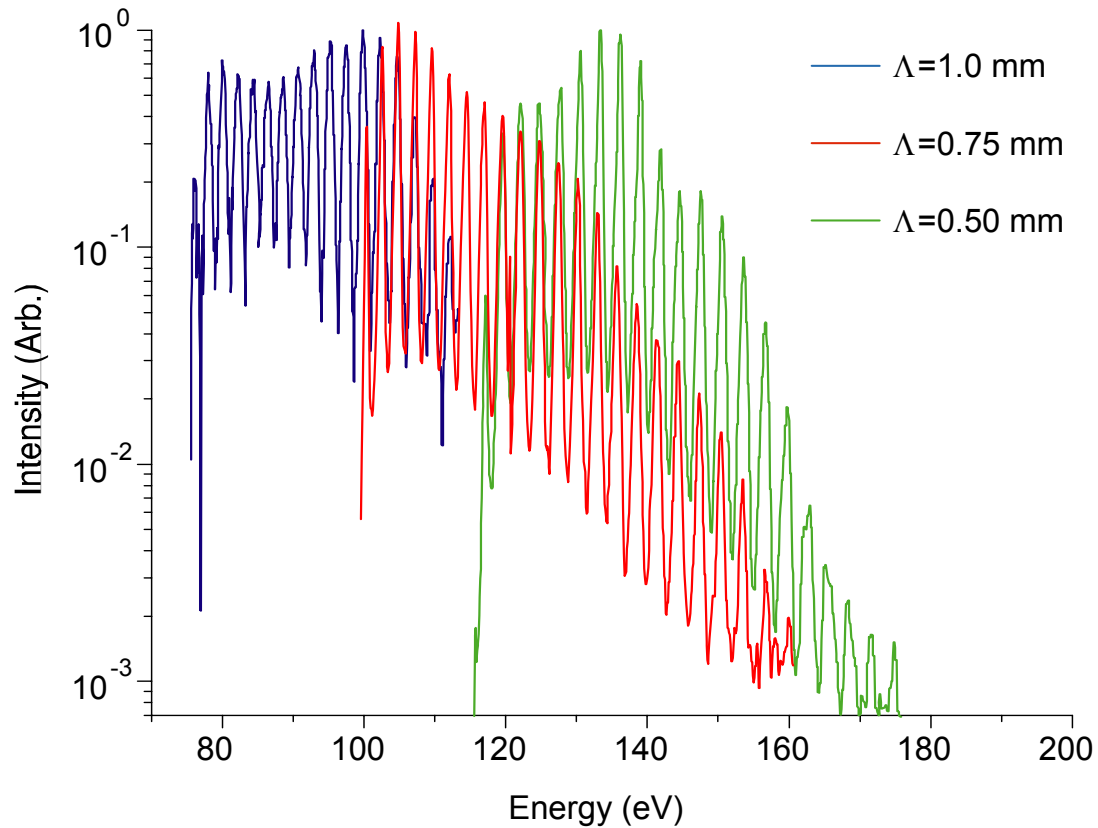
A.2. Quasi-Phase Matching (QPM) in waveguide HHG



Slide from H.Kapteyn

A. Paul et al, *Nature* **421** (2003), 51

HHG in gases



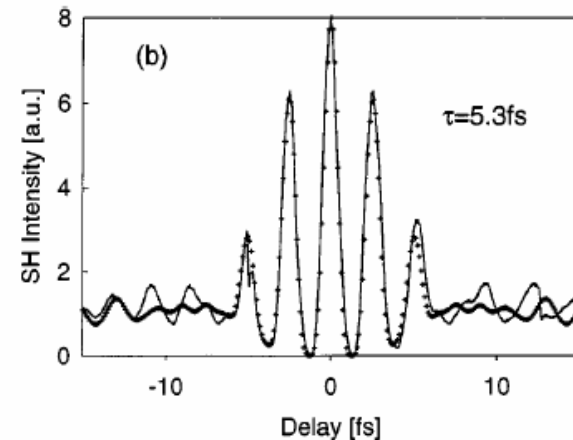
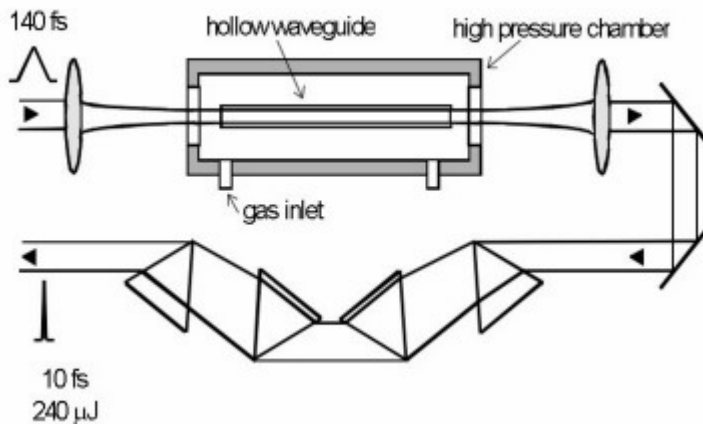
Cutoff shift to higher energy by QPM, A. Paul et al, *Nature* **421** (2003) 51

HHG in gases

A.3. Use of very short pulses: non-adiabatic regime

Few-cycle fundamental pulse (~ 5 fs at 800 nm)

(approach for generation proposed at Politecnico di Milano and Viena, demonstrated 5 fs , 70 μ J)



M. Nisoli et al, *Opt. Lett.* **22**, 522 (1997)

HHG in gases

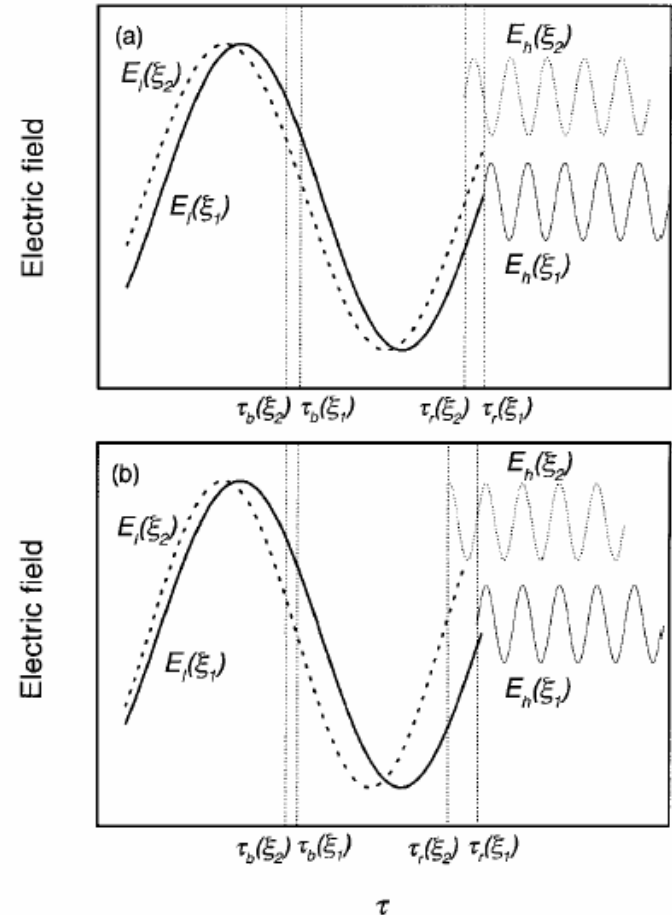
A.4. Non-adiabatic self-phase matching (NSPM)

10

Very short pulses focused to $0.2\text{-}1 \times 10^{16}$ W/cm²
Proposal and numerical simulations: Tempea et al, *Phys Rev Lett* **84** (2000)4329

Experimental results : E.Seres et al, *Phys Rev Lett* **92** (2004), 163002

Laser source: 5 fs, 300 μ J , focused to 30-40 μ m
Medium: thin jet (0.5 mm), 0.5 bar

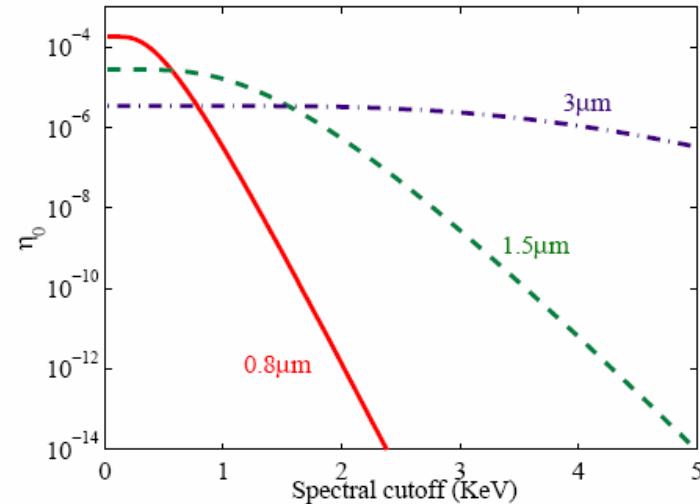


HHG in gases

A.4. Increase wavelength of excitation — cutoff increase expected

$$h\nu_{\max} \sim I_p + I_L \lambda^2$$

Needs development of high intensity systems in the 2-3 μm region

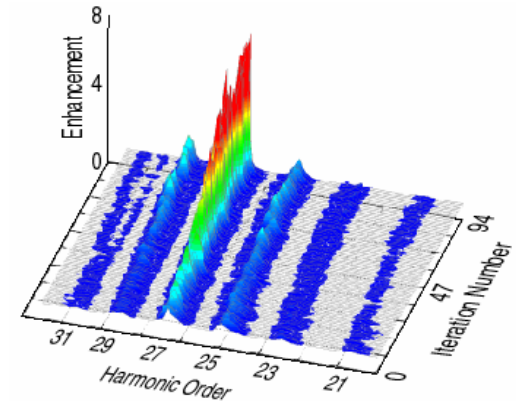
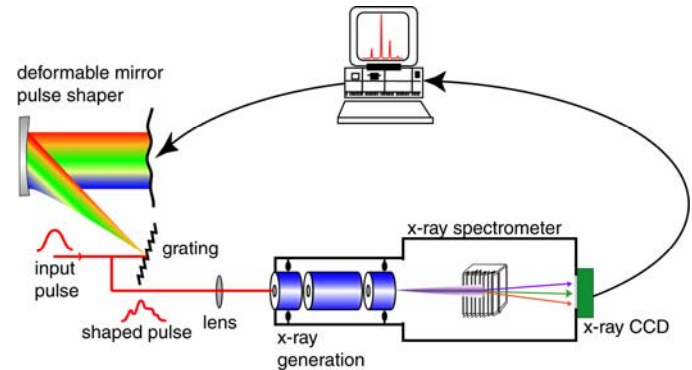
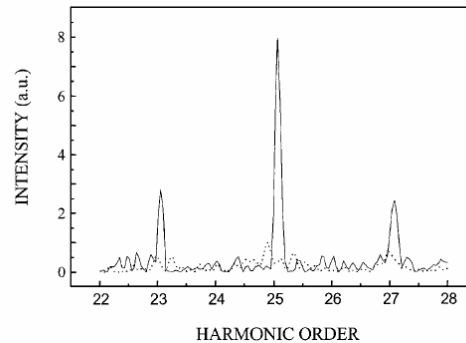
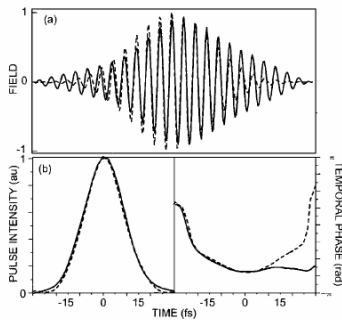


A. Gordon et al, Opt. Express **13**, 2941-2947 (2005)

HHG in gases

Temporal pulse shaping

Optimization of harmonic field for a given harmonic order : small changes in the driving pulse temporal phase induce substantial enhancement



Theory : Christov et al, PRL 86 (2001), 5458

Bartels et al, Nature 406 (2000) 164

HHG in gases

PARAMETERS

Pulse energy

- Above $1\mu\text{J}$ from 40 to 80 nm
- 10-100 nJ in the 10-40 nm range

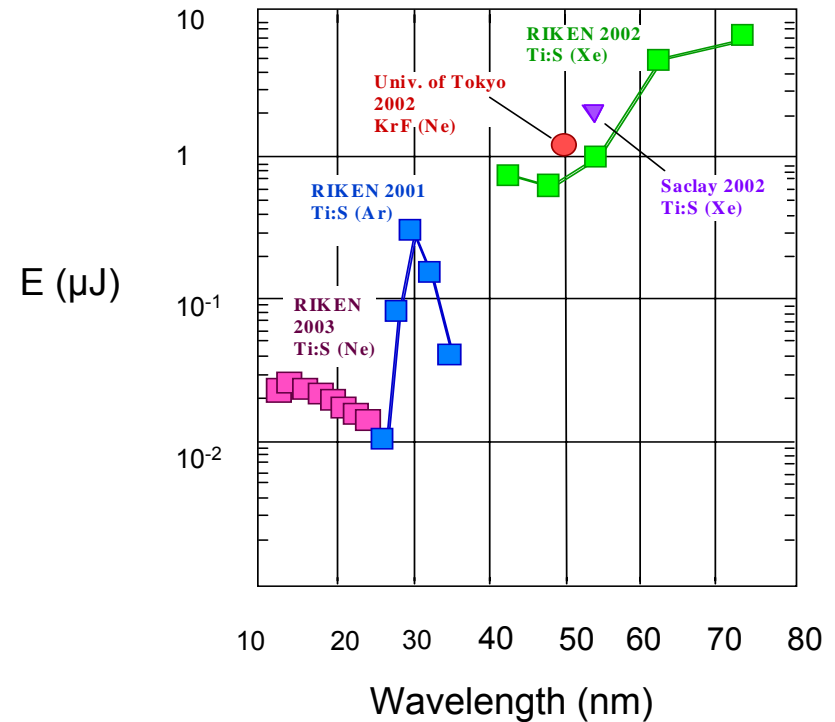
Laser source: Ti:sapphire at 800 nm

For low rep rate high-energy regime: $E_p \sim 30\text{-}50\text{ mJ}$, $t_p \sim 30\text{-}50\text{ fs}$, rep rate $\sim 10\text{ Hz}$

Geometry: loose focusing ($f_l \sim 2\text{-}5\text{ m}$)

For low-medium energy HHG:

$E_p \sim 2\text{-}3\text{ mJ}$, $t_p < 30\text{ fs}$, $\sim 1\text{ KHz}$, sharper focusing $f_l < 1\text{ m}$



HHG in gases

PARAMETERS

Max photon energy

10^2 - 10^3 ph/s within 10% bw at **1.3 keV**
(J.Seres et al, Nature 433 (2005), 596);

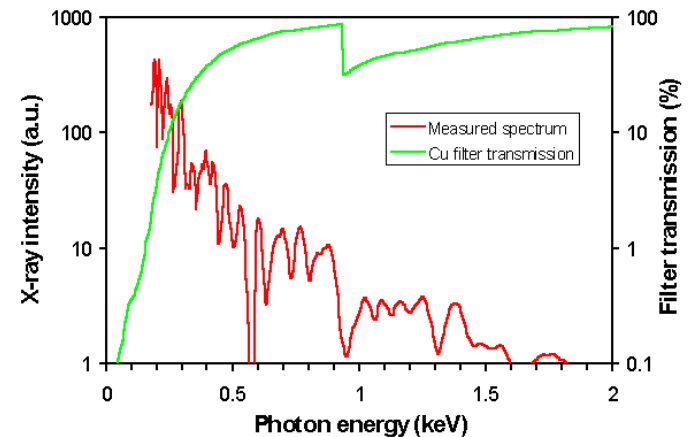
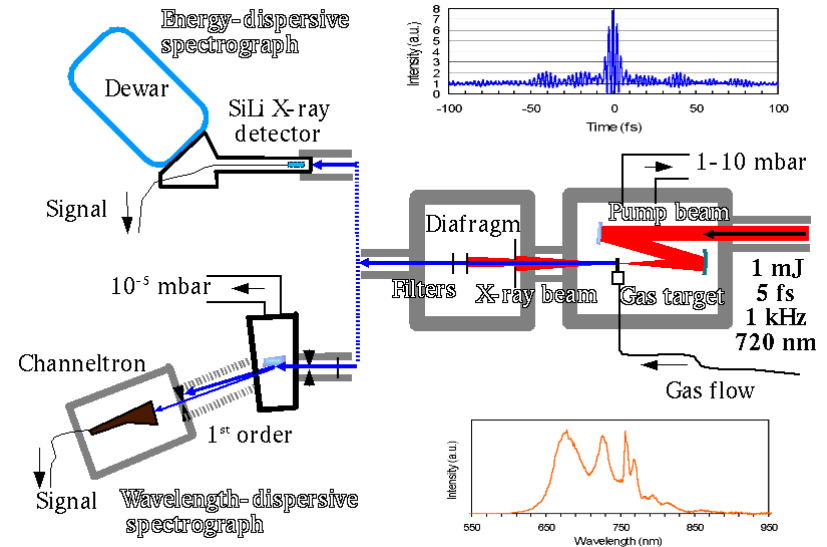
2×10^5 ph/s at **700 eV**

2×10^7 ph/s at **280 eV**

1×10^8 ph/s at **200 eV**

5×10^8 ph/s at **100 eV**

(E.Seres et al, PRL 92 (2004), 163002)



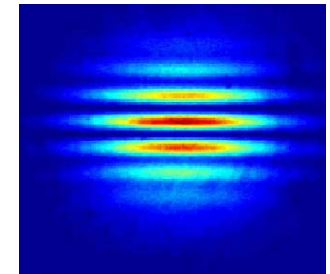
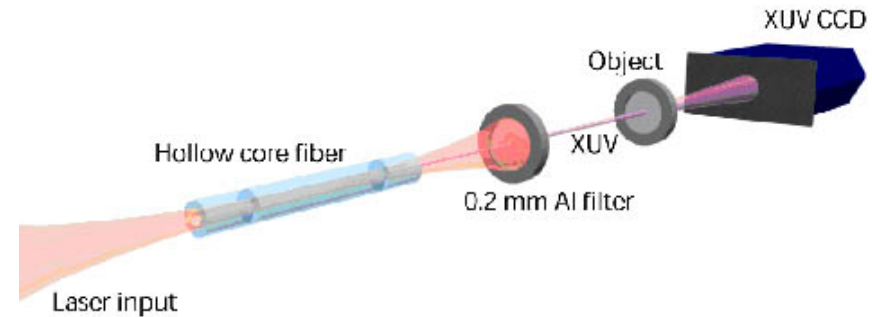
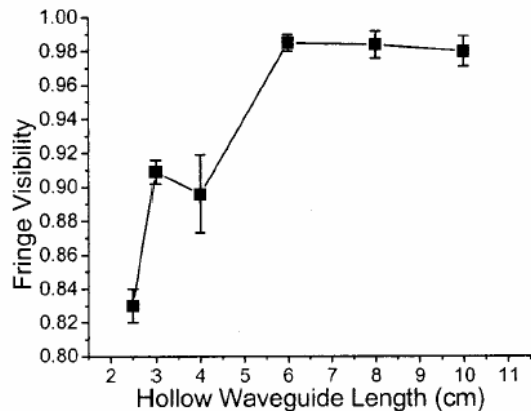
HHG in gases

Parameters

Spatial coherence – depends strongly on the generation scheme

Nearly 100% fringe visibility with 3 to 5 segment hollow-fibre filled with Ar, 40 Torr, harmonic order 23-39 (36-45 eV)

A.Libertun et al, Appl Phys Lett **84** (2004), 3903



Setup and Young fringes produced at 13 nm by the Kapteyn-Murnane group

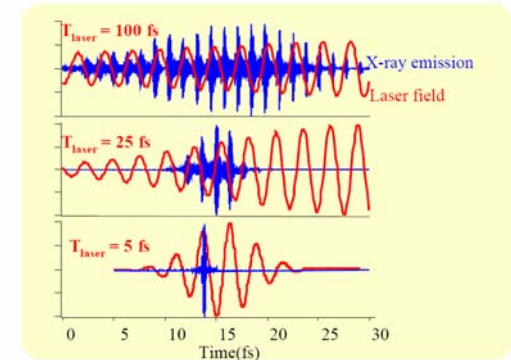
HHG in gases

Parameters

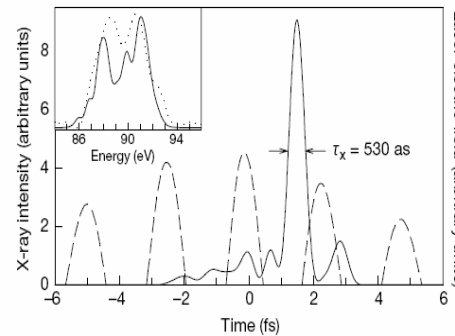
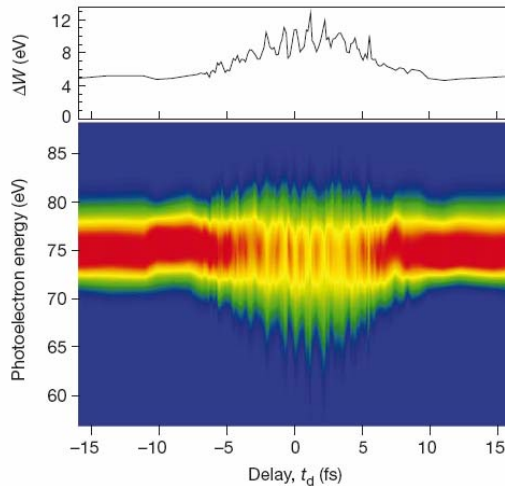
Temporal properties and attosecond pulse generation

Two approaches:

1. Isolation of single as peak by using a few-cycle IR pulse and selecting the cutoff of HHG in a thin jet



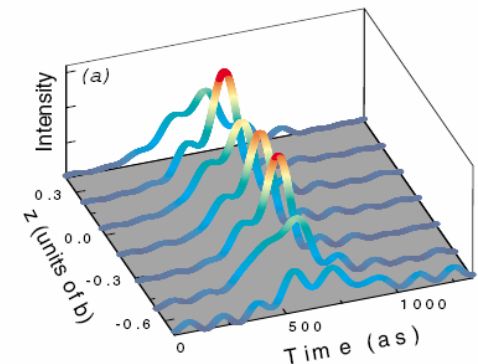
Christov et al, Phys.Rev.Lett **78**
(1997)1251



Hentschel et al, Nature **414**
(2001) 504

2. Generation of attosecond pulse train, if the harmonics in the plateau are phase locked. IR source: 45 fs, 40 mJ; gas jet: 1 mm Ne

M.B.Danailov, ICTP School
on Synchr.Rad. 2006



Mariesse et al, Phys Rev Lett **93**
(2004), 163901