

Pulse self compression by filamentation

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Projet TERAMOBILE

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funded by CNRS and DFG

Filamentation



LOA '96



Laser beam
filamentation

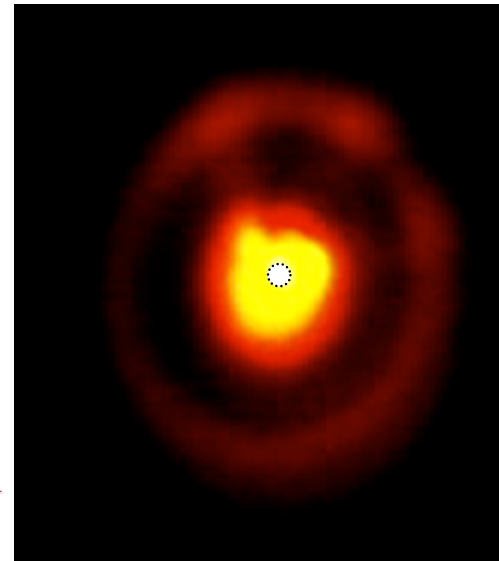


Photo at 50 m

- Dimensions $\sim 100 \mu\text{m}$
- Intensity $\sim 5 \times 10^{13} \text{ W/cm}^2$
- Ionized channels $\sim 10^{16} \text{ e}^-/\text{cm}^3$
- White light super continuum generation

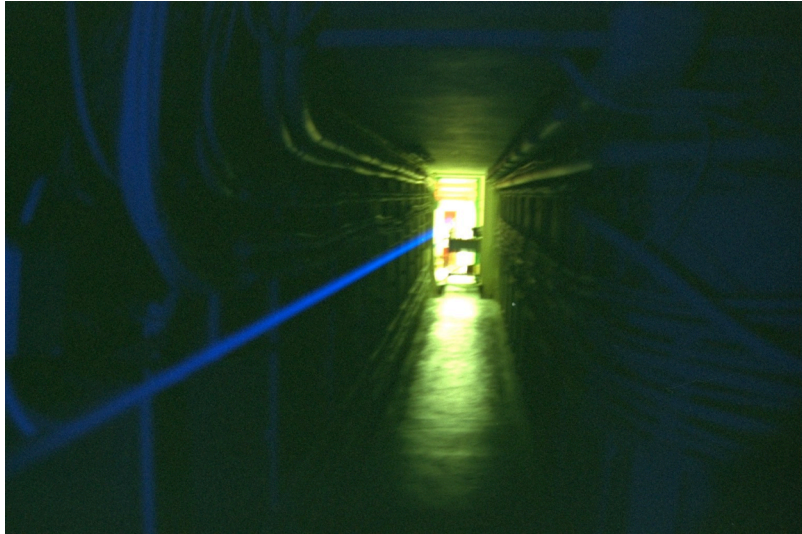
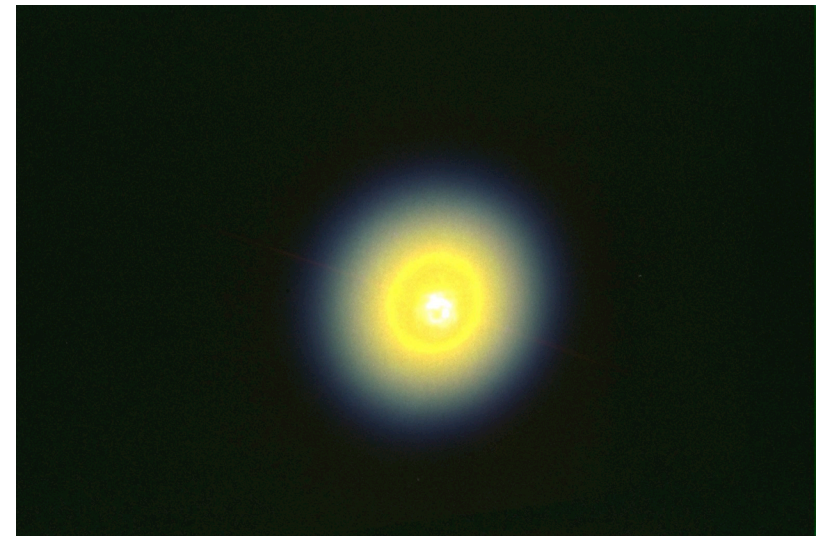


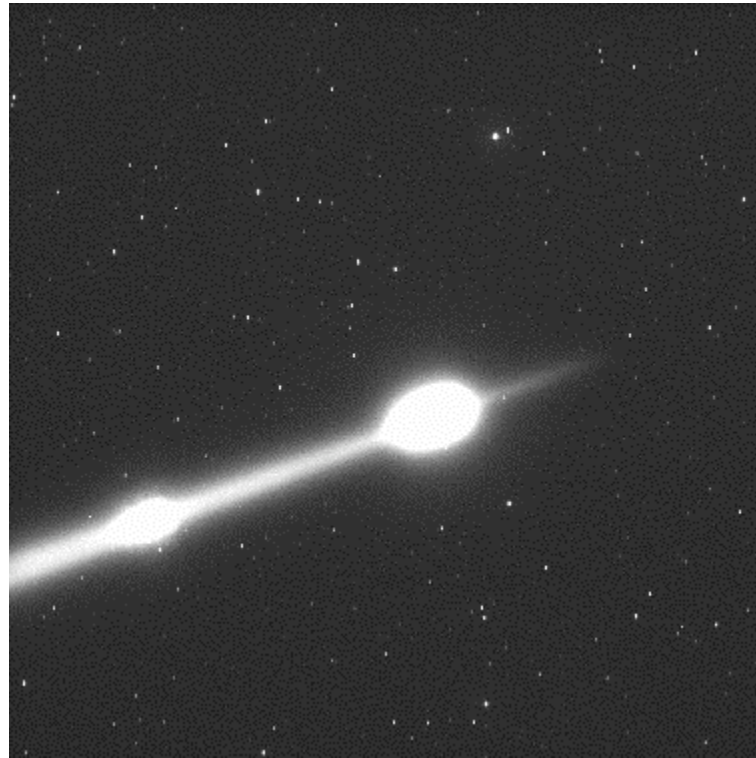
Photo at 50 m

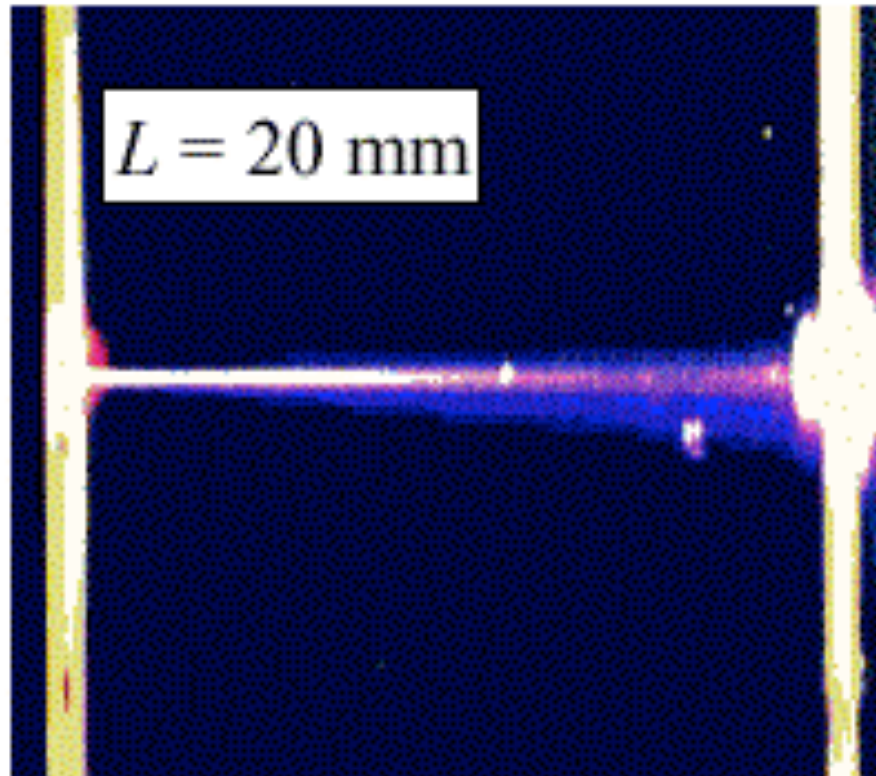
Blue Filament
(400nm)



Long range filamentary propagation of intense ultra short laser pulses in atmosphere

Teramobile Project





Filamentation in fused Silica

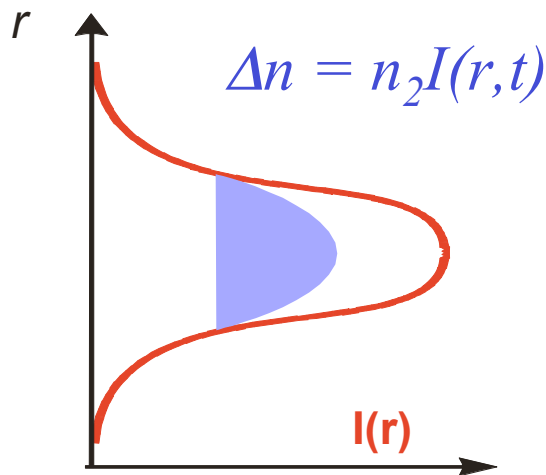
Phys. Rev. Lett. 87, 213902 (2001)

BASIC NON-LINEAR PROCESSES

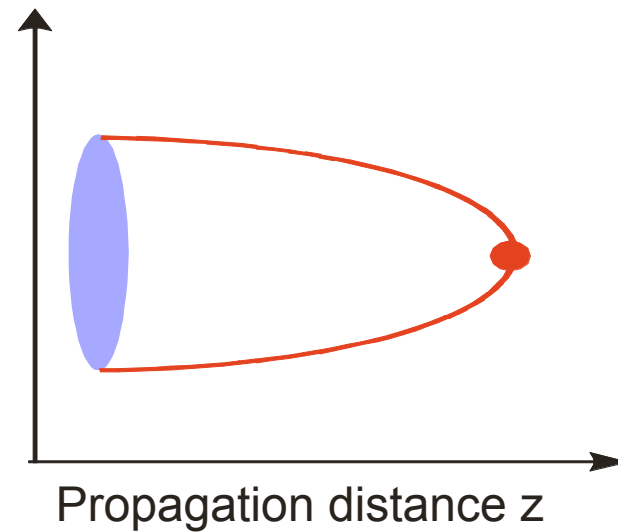
(1) Self-Focusing

Optical Kerr Effect : $n = n_0 + n_2 I(r,t)$

($n_2 = 3 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ cm}^2/\text{W}$ in air)



Gaussian Profile



Catastrophic Collapse !!

BASIC NON-LINEAR PROCESSES

(2) Multi-Photon Ionization (MPI) and Plasma Defocusing

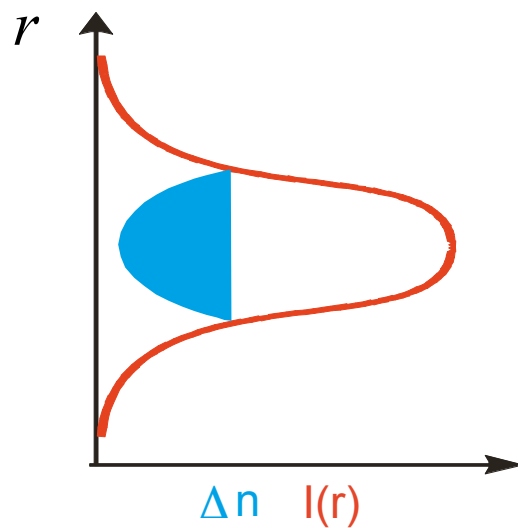
$$\text{MPI} \rightarrow \Delta n = -\frac{\rho(I)}{\rho_c}$$

$\rho(I)$: electronic density ; $\rho_c = 2 * 10^{21} \text{cm}^{-3}$

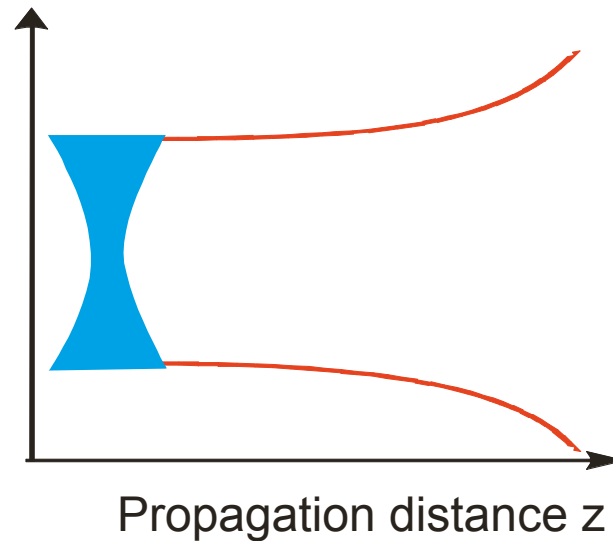
With:
$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \sigma |E|^{2\alpha} (N - \rho)$$

N : neutral density; σ :cross-section

α : # photons for MPI of $\text{N}_2/\text{O}_2 = 10$ (800nm)



Negative Lens



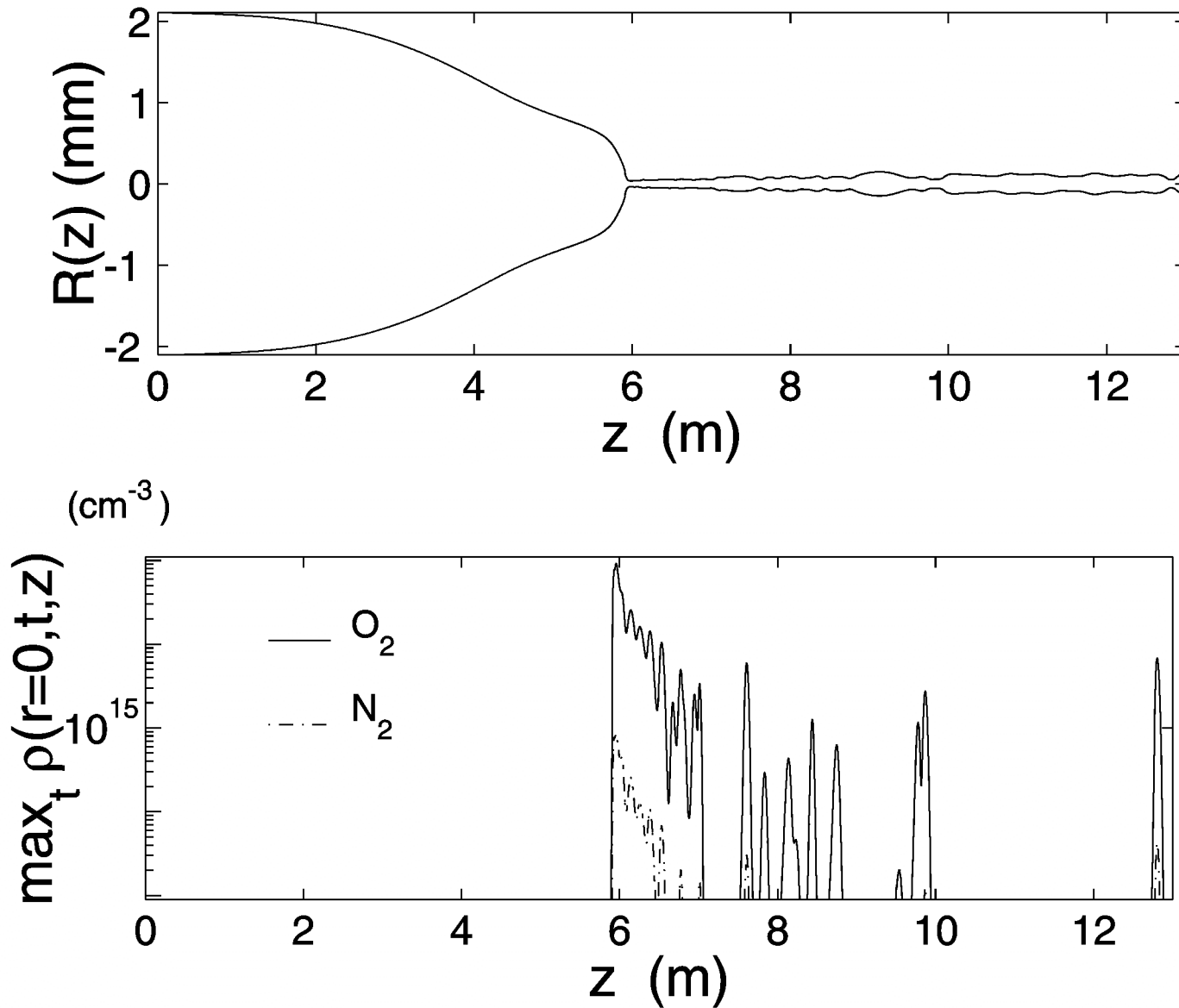
Defocusing

Physical mechanisms – Simulation:

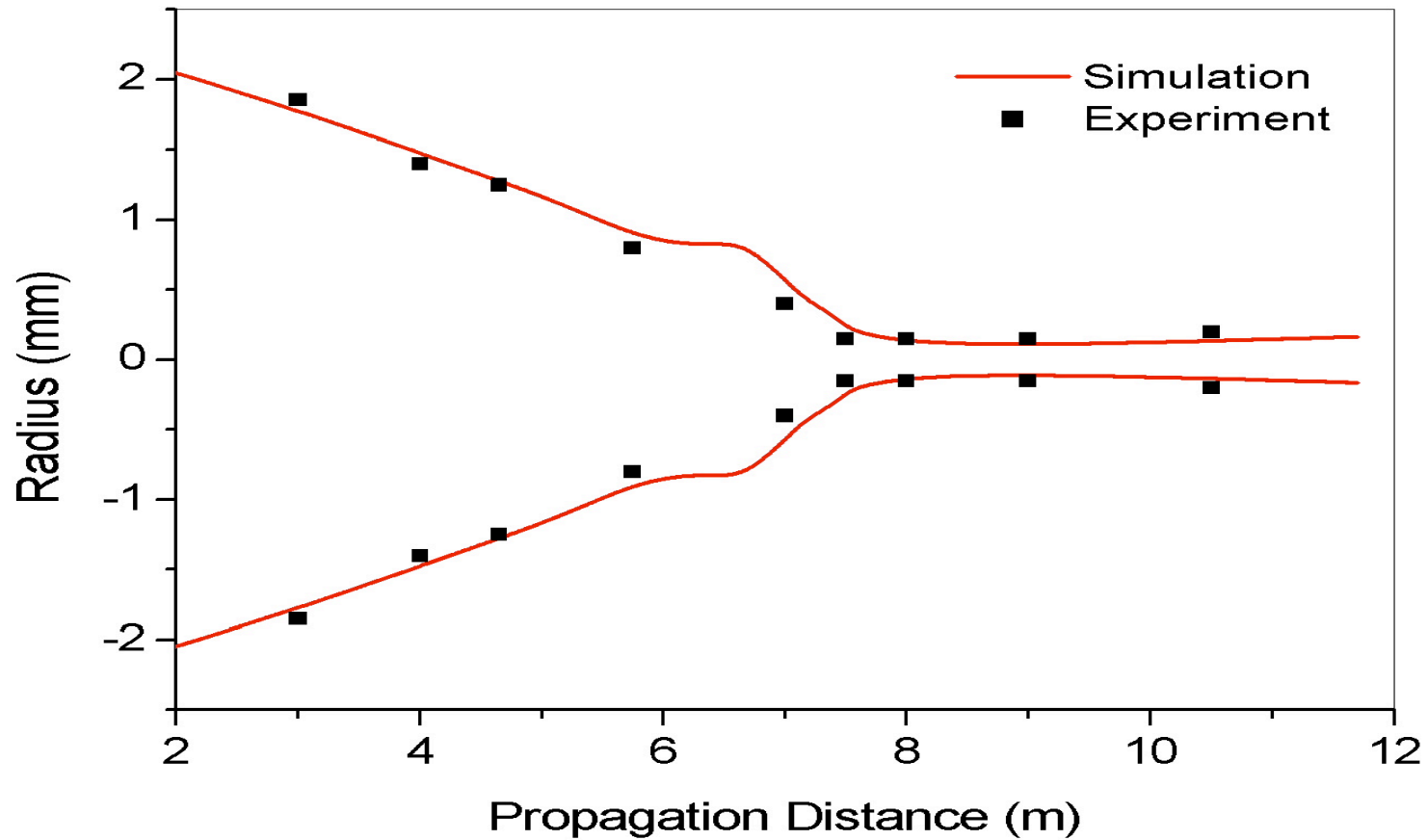
- Optical Kerr effect versus Transverse Diffraction → Self-Focusing ($P_{in} > P_{cr}$)
- Multi-Photon Absorption
- Defocusing due to Multi-Photon Ionization
- Group-Velocity Dispersion
- Avalanche ionization
- Self-steepening and space-time focusing

The extended nonlinear Schrödinger equation (Brabec and Krausz) coupled with the equation for the electron density ρ is solved numerically

Collimated beam propagation: simulation

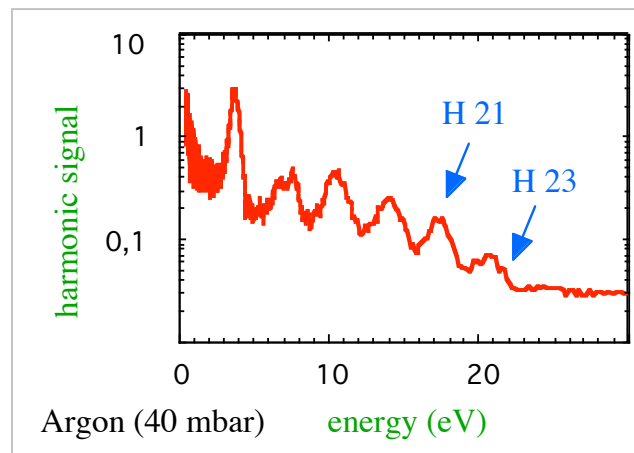
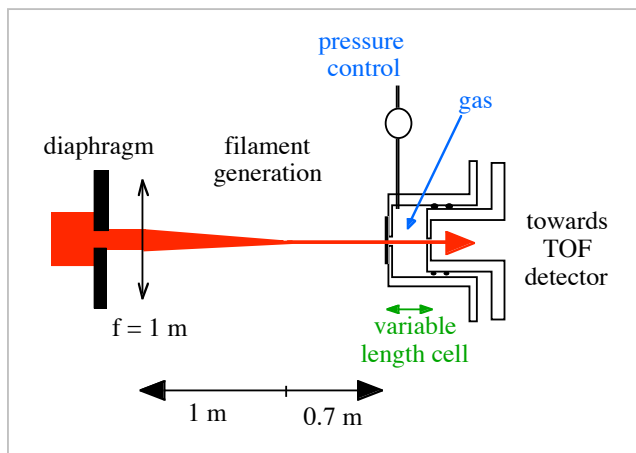


Experiment vs. simulation



Measurement of the IR filament Intensity

High order harmonics generation

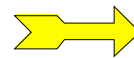


$$h\nu = I_p + 3.2 U_p$$

I_p ionisation potential

U_p ponderomotive energy

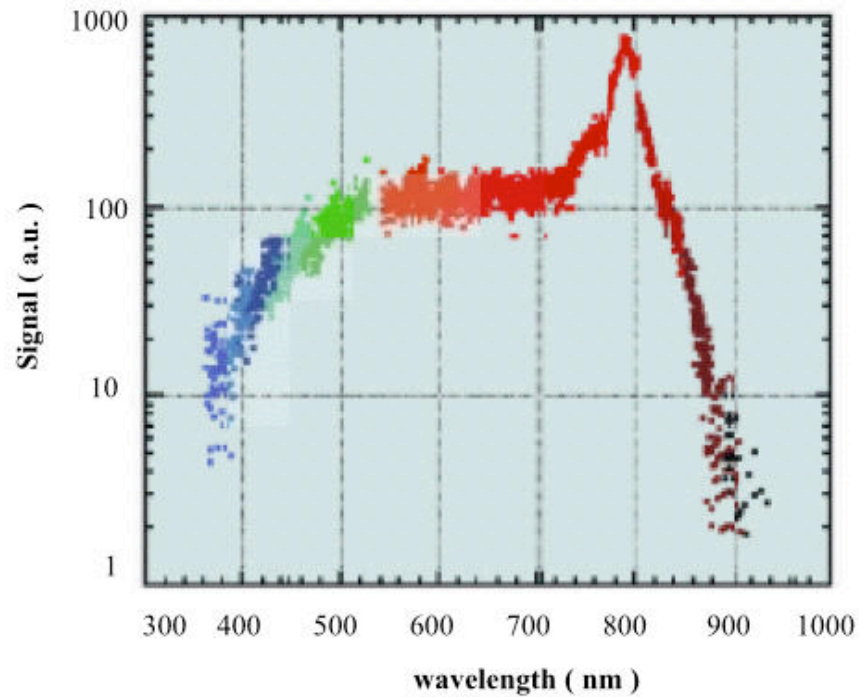
$$U_p = 9.33 \cdot 10^{-14} I \lambda^2$$



$$I = 5 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ W/cm}^2$$

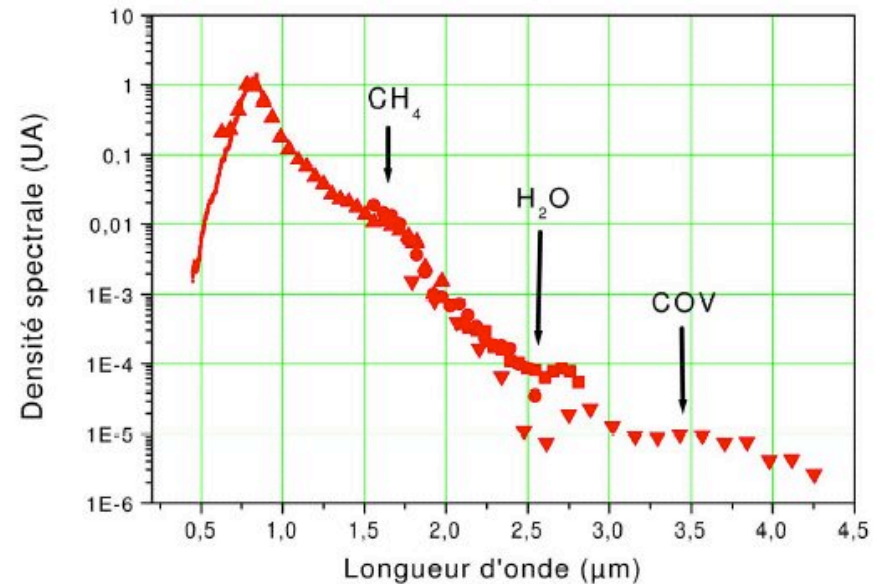
Supercontinuum generation

White Light Generation by light bullets in air



800 nm, 70 fs, 3 TW, z=10 m

Génération de lumière blanche dans l'air

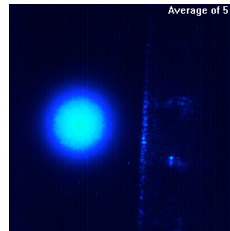


Kasparian et al. Opt. Lett 2000

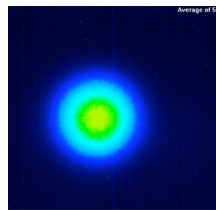
Spatial mode selfcleaning

Filament

13 m



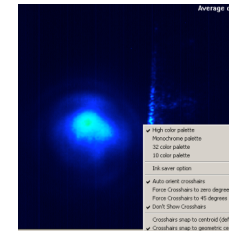
19 m



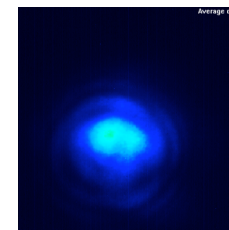
0.3 mJ

Laser

13 m

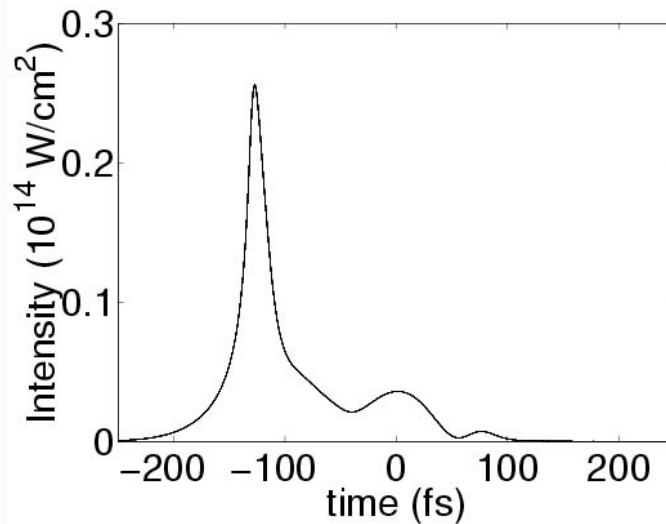
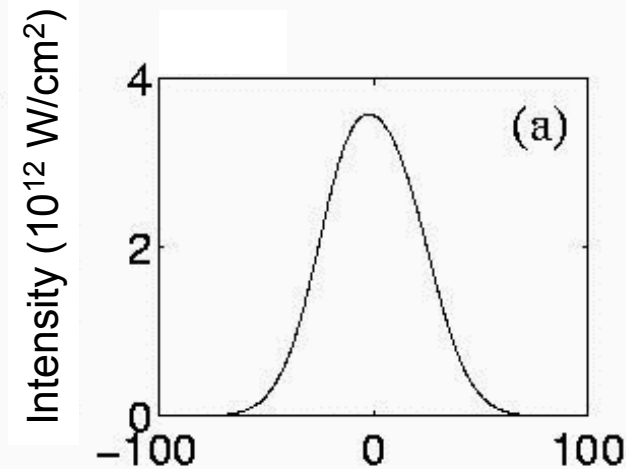


19 m



B. Prade et al., to appear in Optics Letters, Sept. 1st, 2006

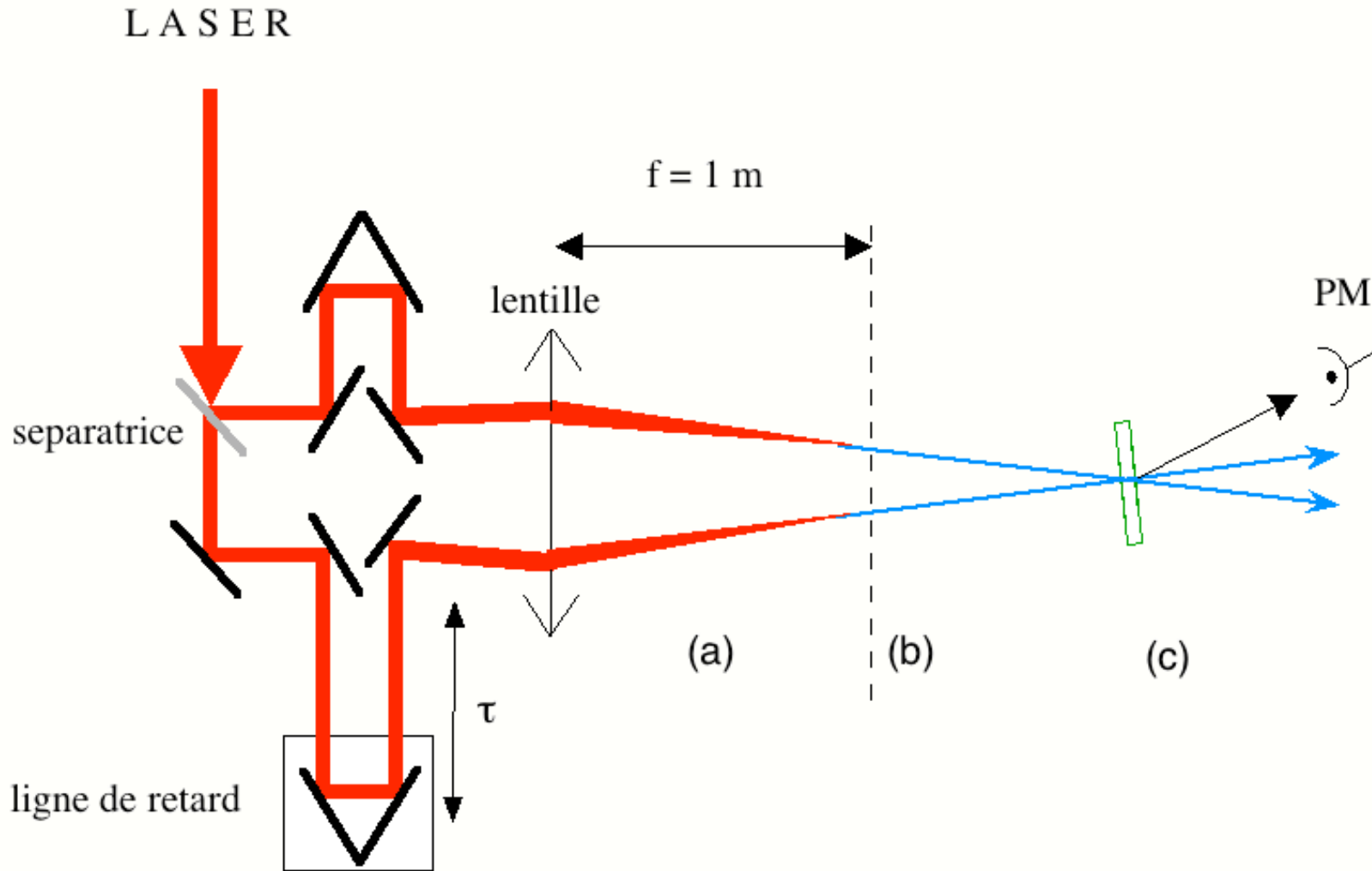
Pulse Time Evolution During Propagation



- Pulse Splitting
- Pulse Narrowing
- Advance of the pulse

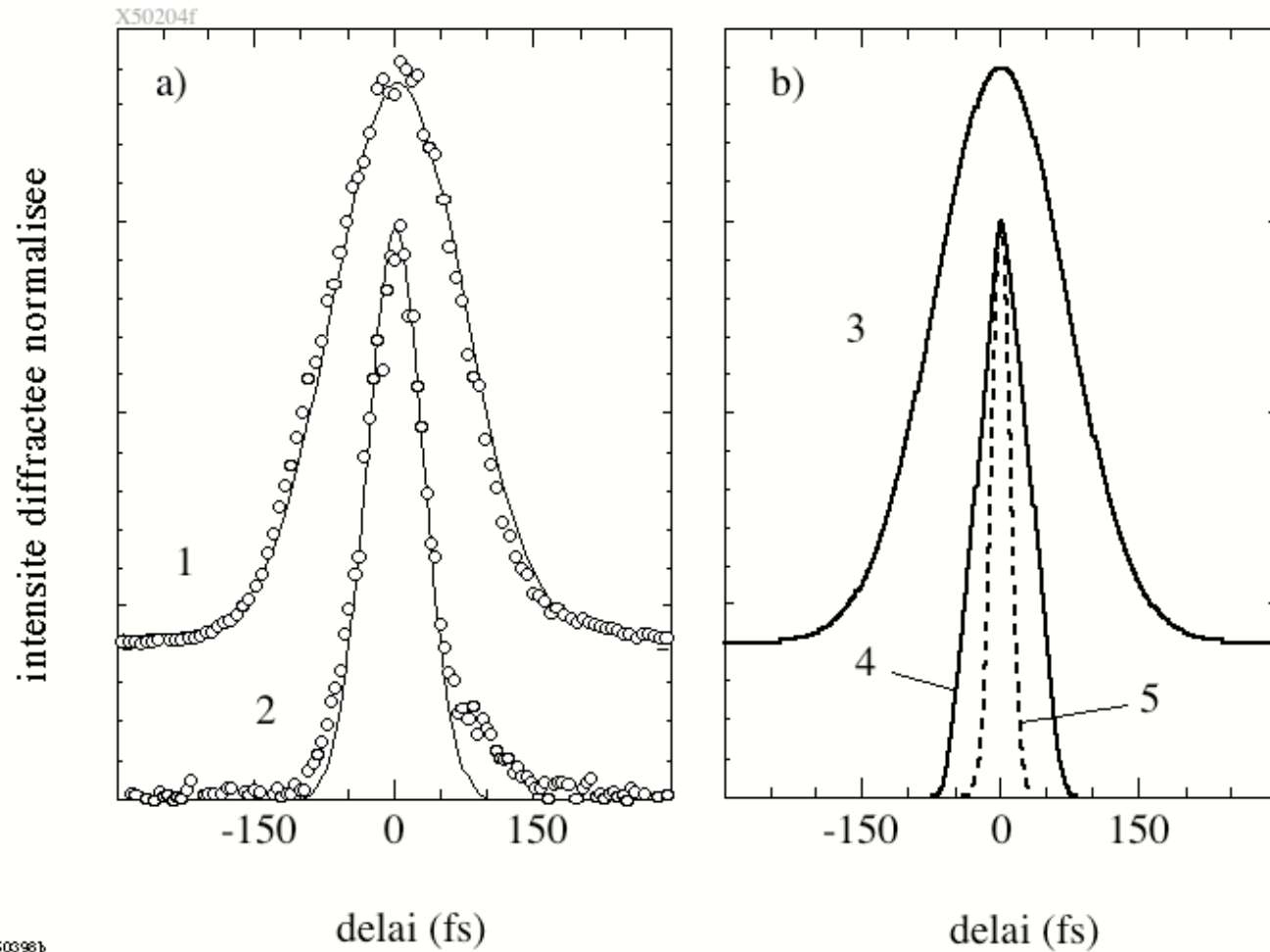
Mesure de la durée de l'impulsion auto-guidée

X40404c



R. Lange et al. (1998)

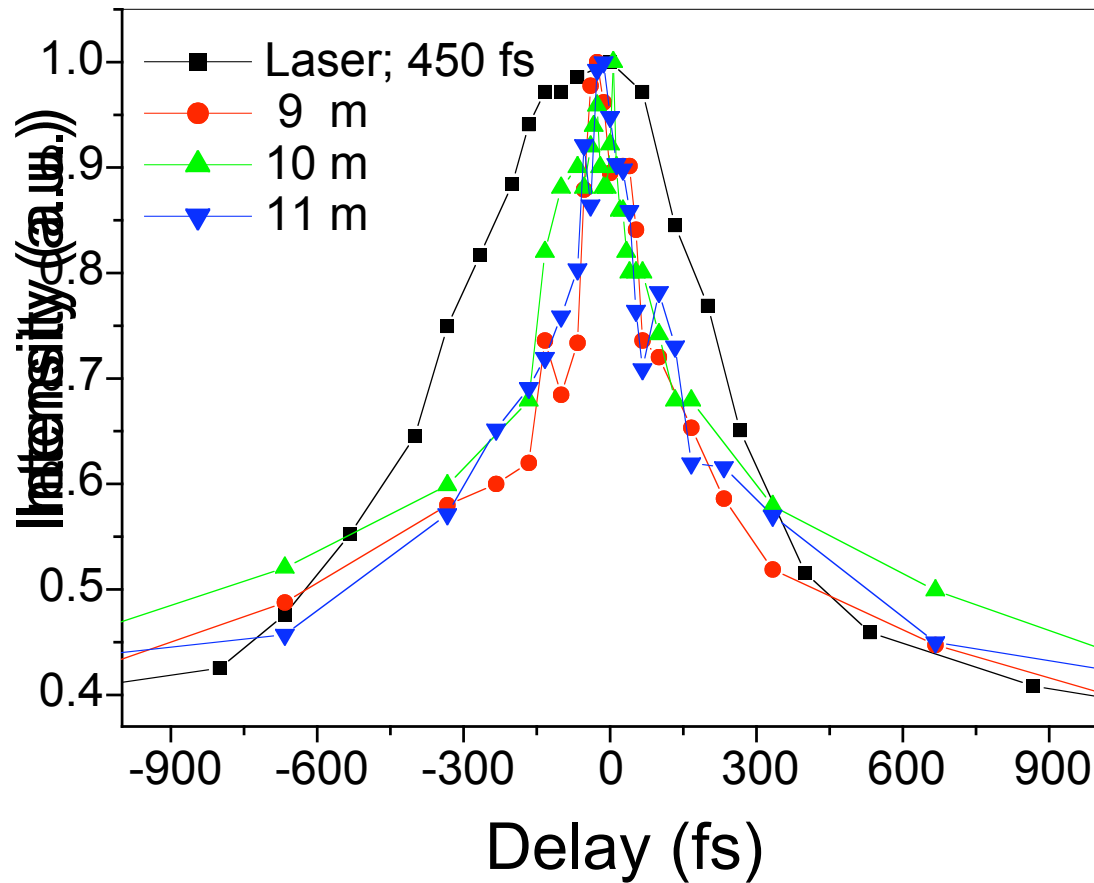
Mesure de la durée de l'impulsion auto-guidée



UV filament Pulse duration measurements

Autocorrelation using 2-photon ionization of NO molecules

measured at FORTH, Heraklion



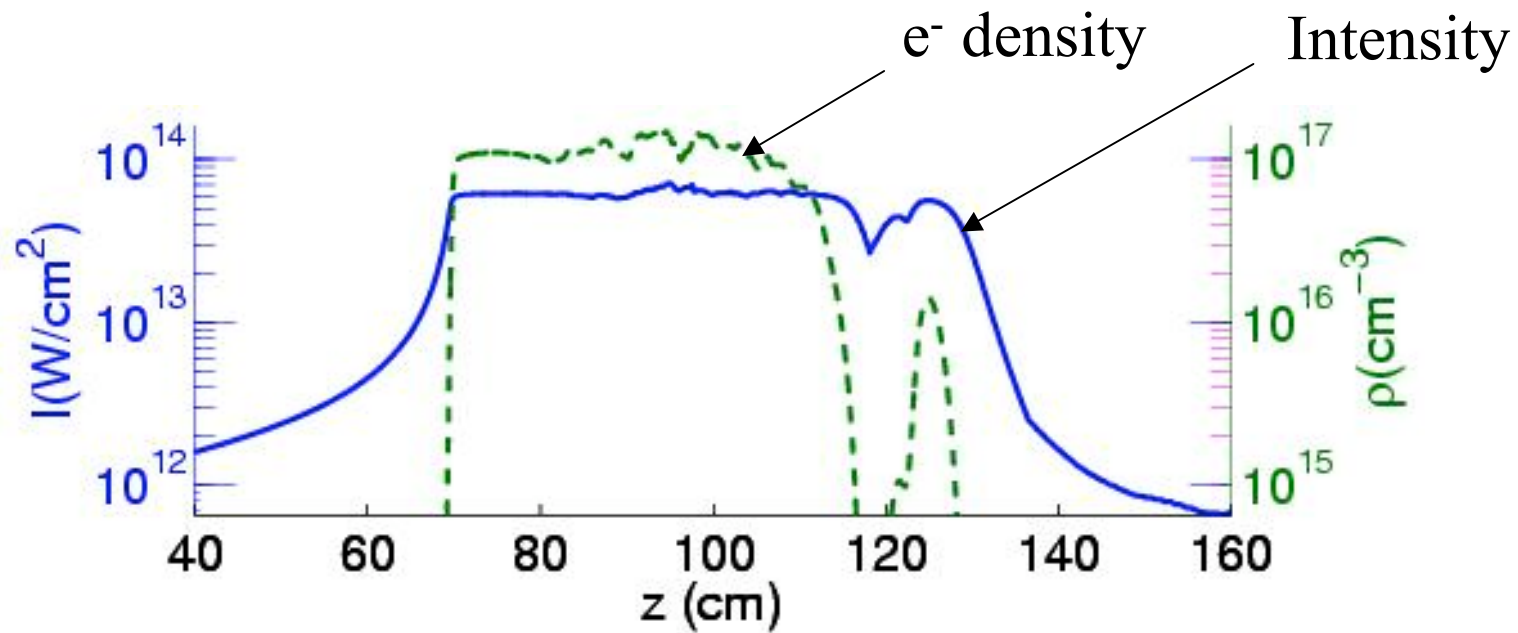
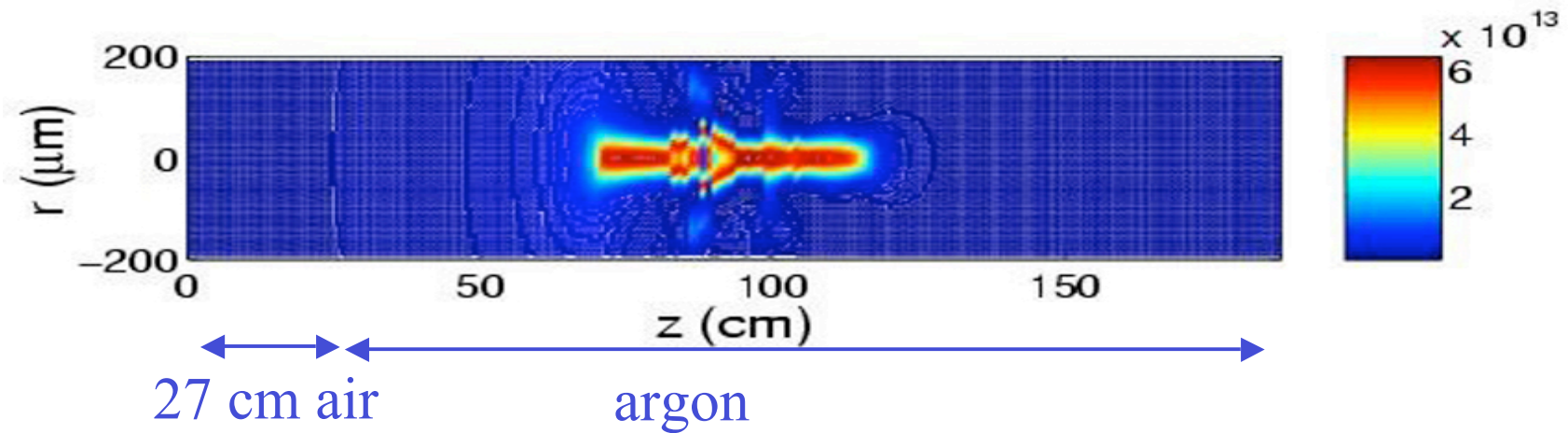
- Reduction of the pulse duration
- Stable structure for many meters of the filament propagation

Pulse self-compression

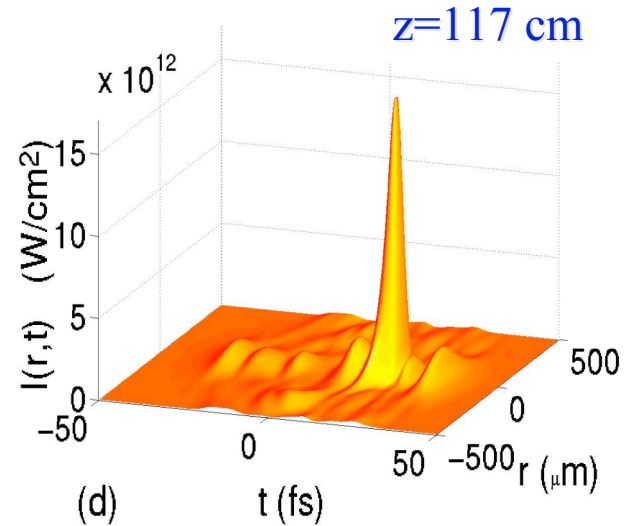
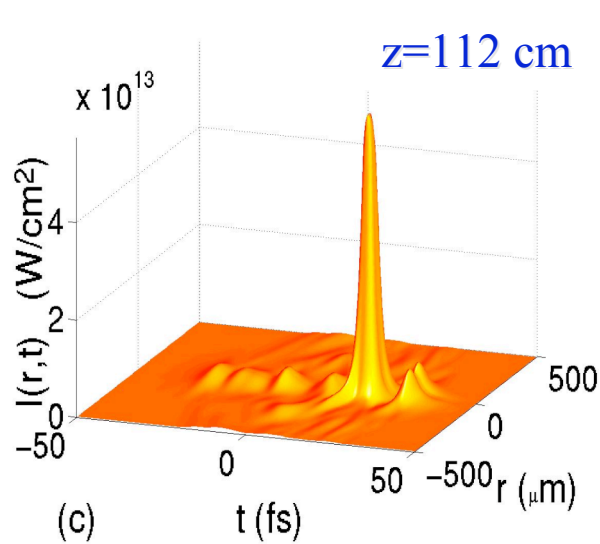
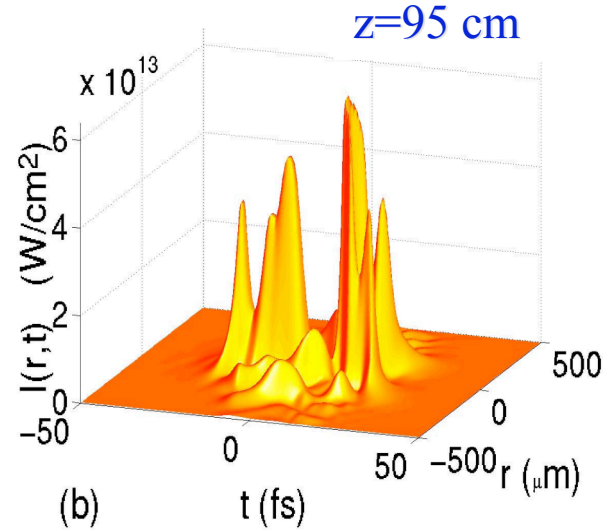
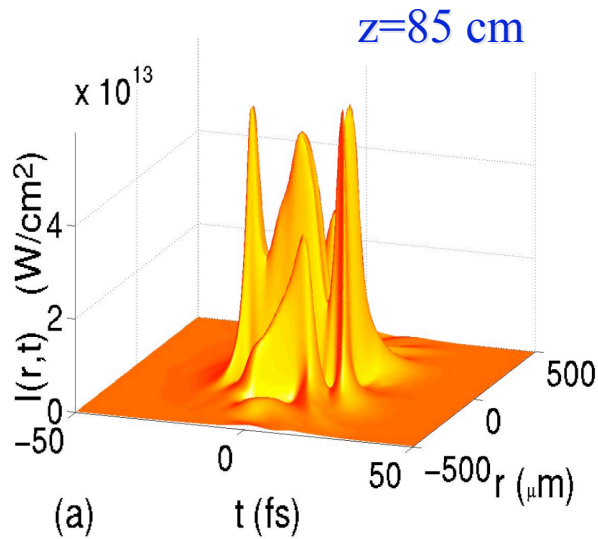
Recent simulation suggests that nearly single cycle pulse should be obtained by self pulse compression during filamentation in Argon

(A. Couairon et al. J. Mod. Optics **53**, 75 (2006))

Typical Intensity profiles vs z . Input pulse: 1 mJ, 25 fs,
Focused in the middle of an argon cell, $p=0.8$ atm



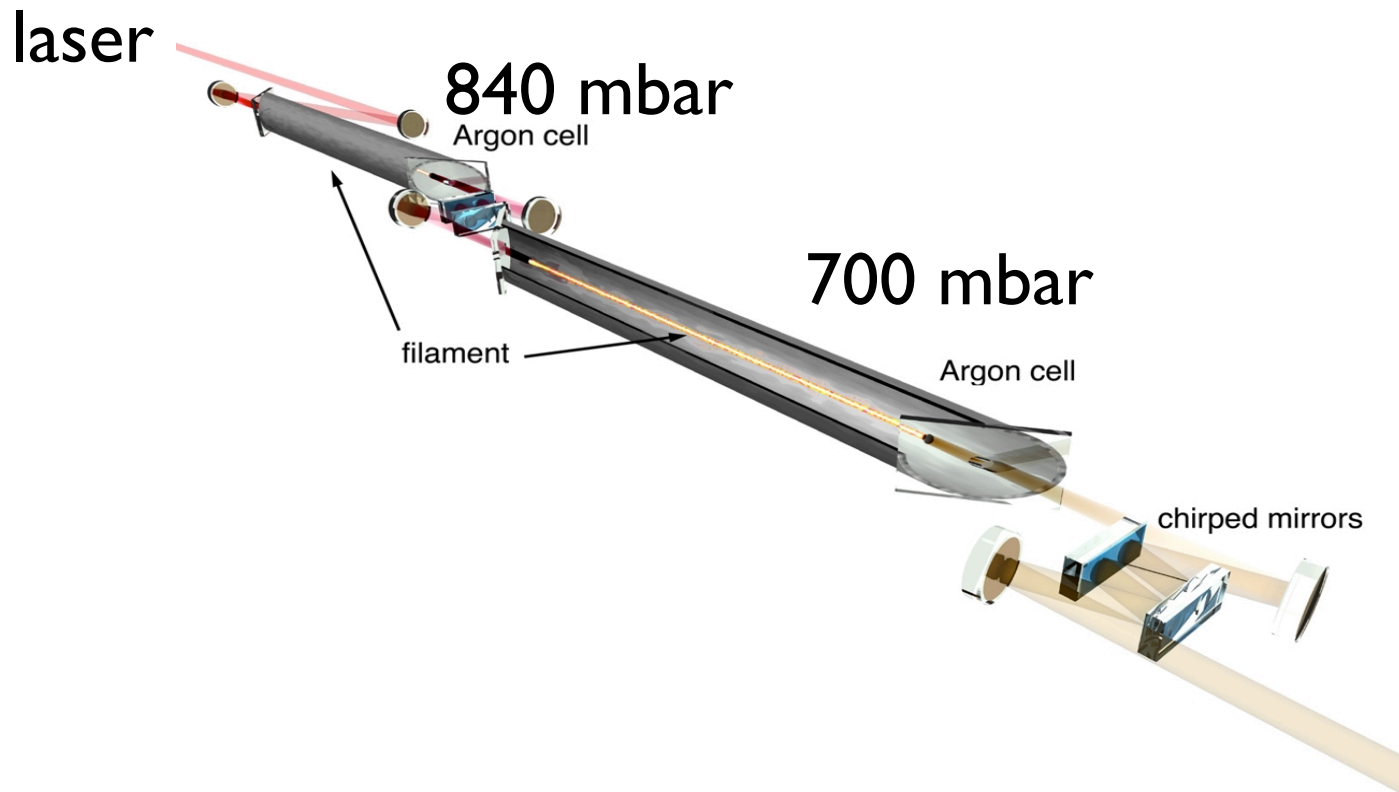
Detailed space-time intensity profiles



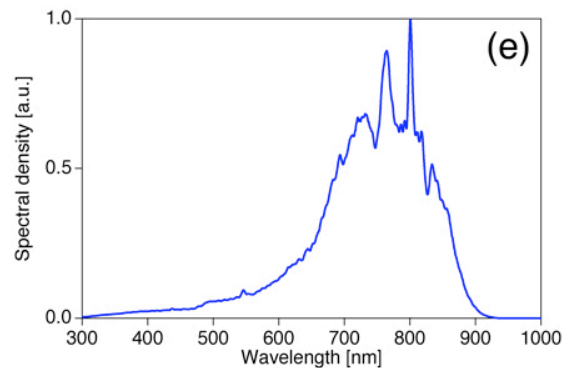
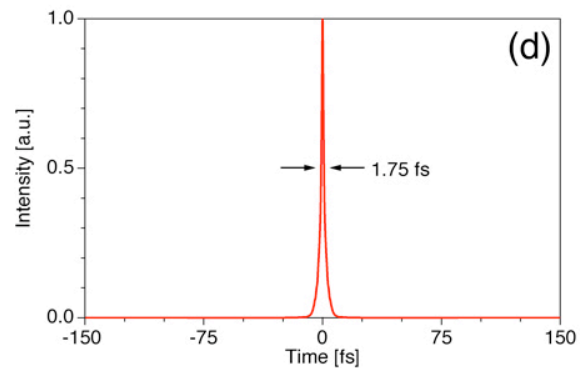
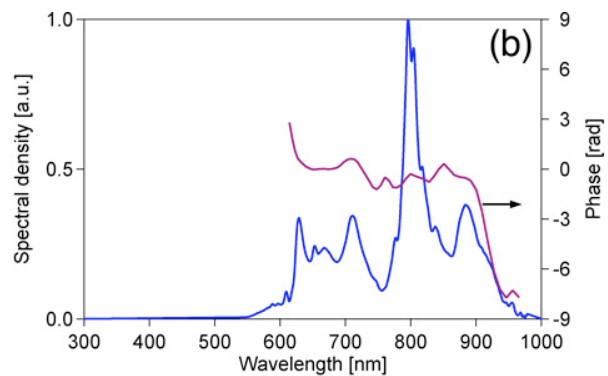
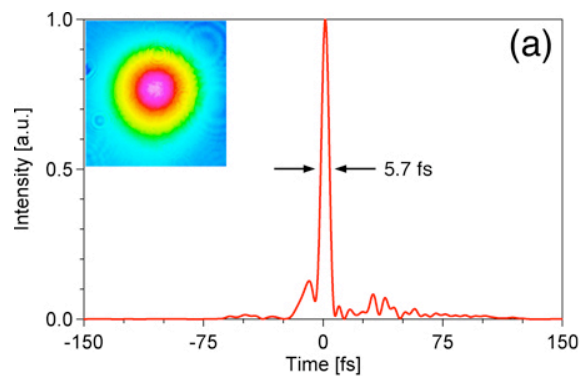
Self-compression of laser pulses by filamentation in argon gas cell at low pressure

C. Hauri, J. Biegert, A. Heinrich, F. W. Helbing, W. Kornelis
U. Keller, M. Franco, A. Couairon

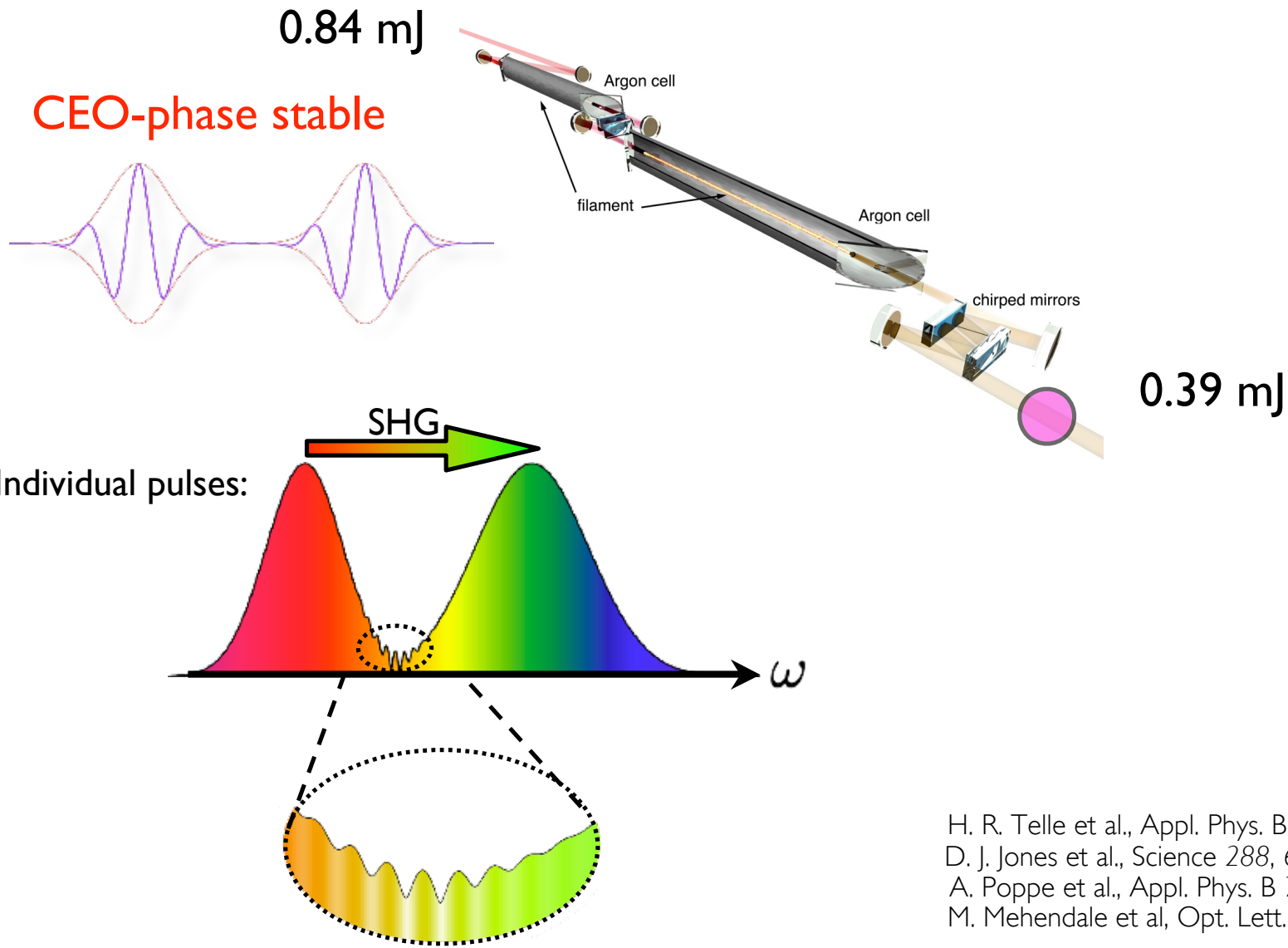
Experiments at ETH Zurich



Pulse after filamentation, (H. Hauri, J. et al. ETH, Zurich, A. Couairon et al. Palaiseau Applied Physics B 2004)

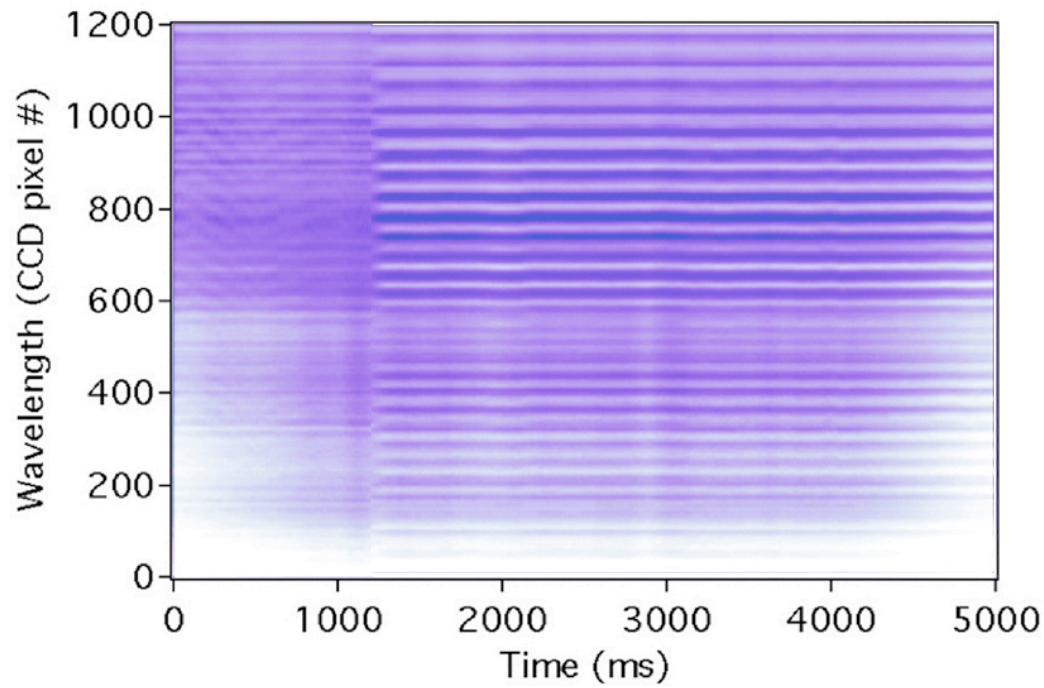
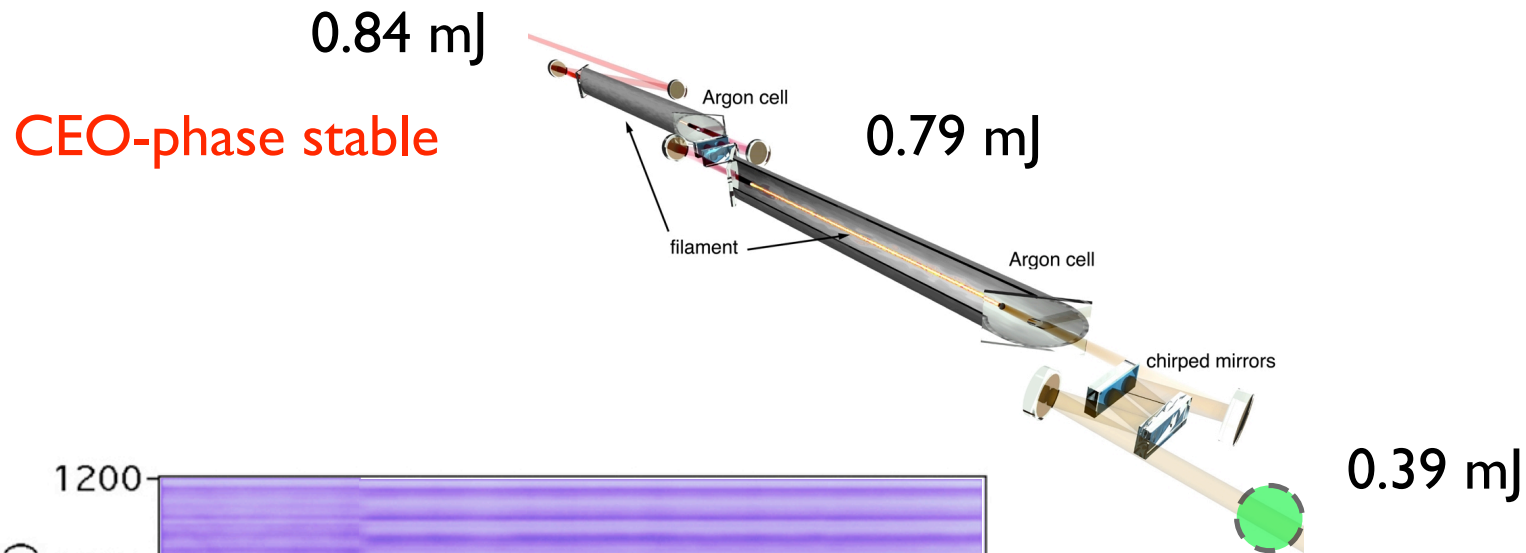


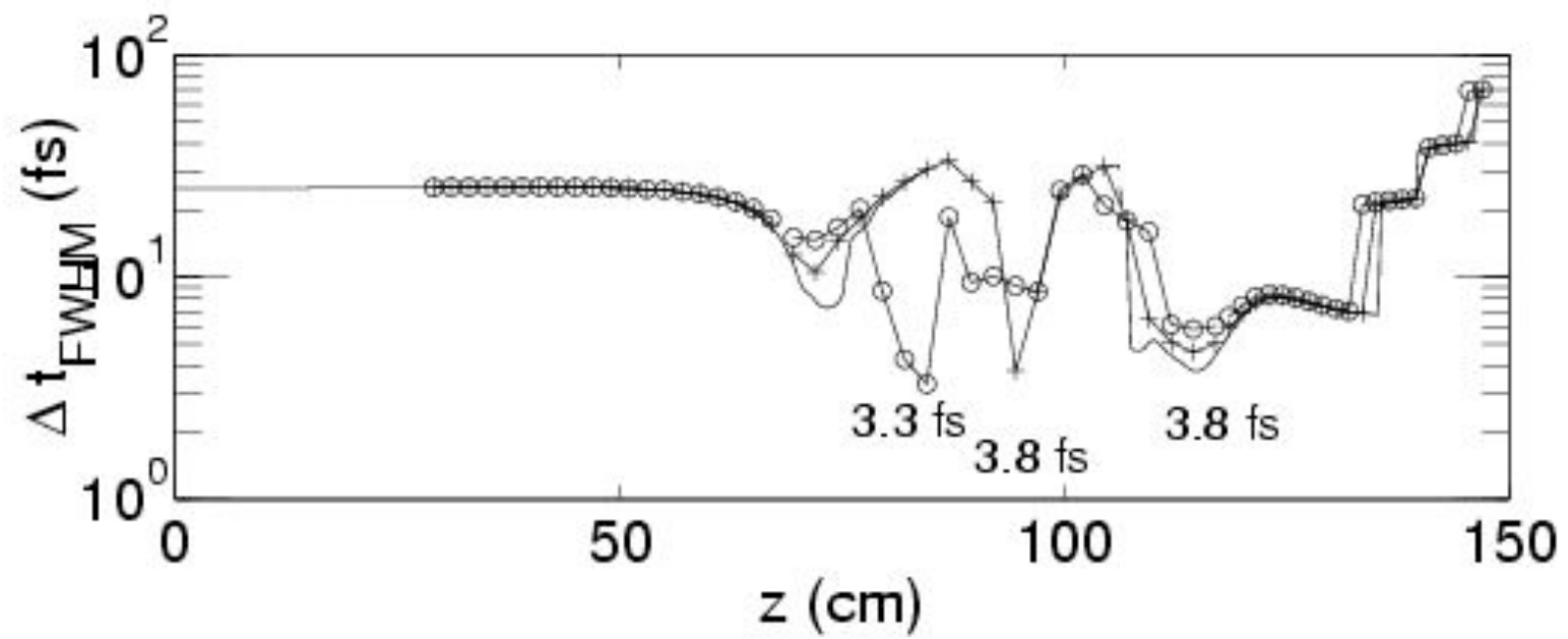
Spectrum recorded
before chirped
mirrors suggests
single cycle pulse

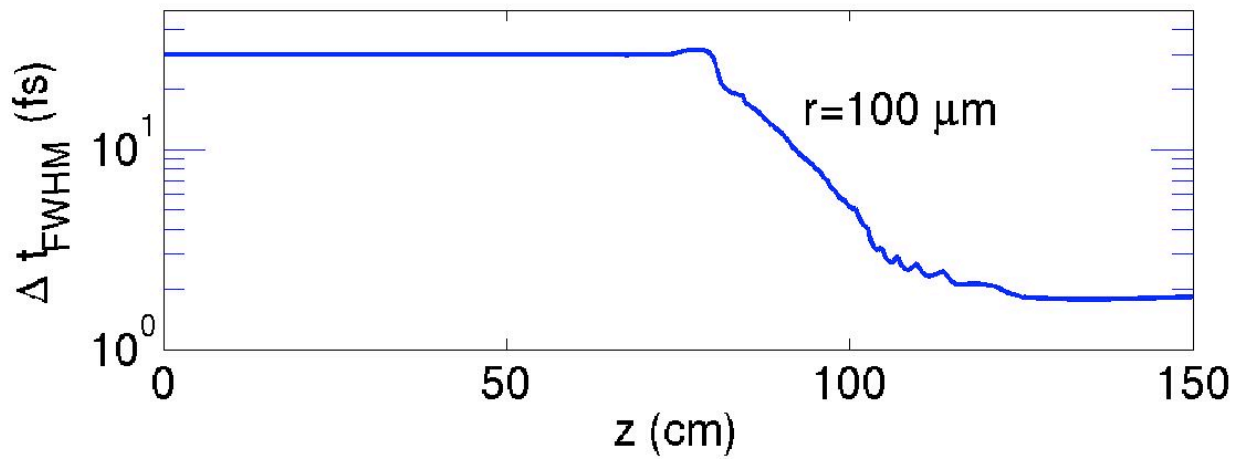
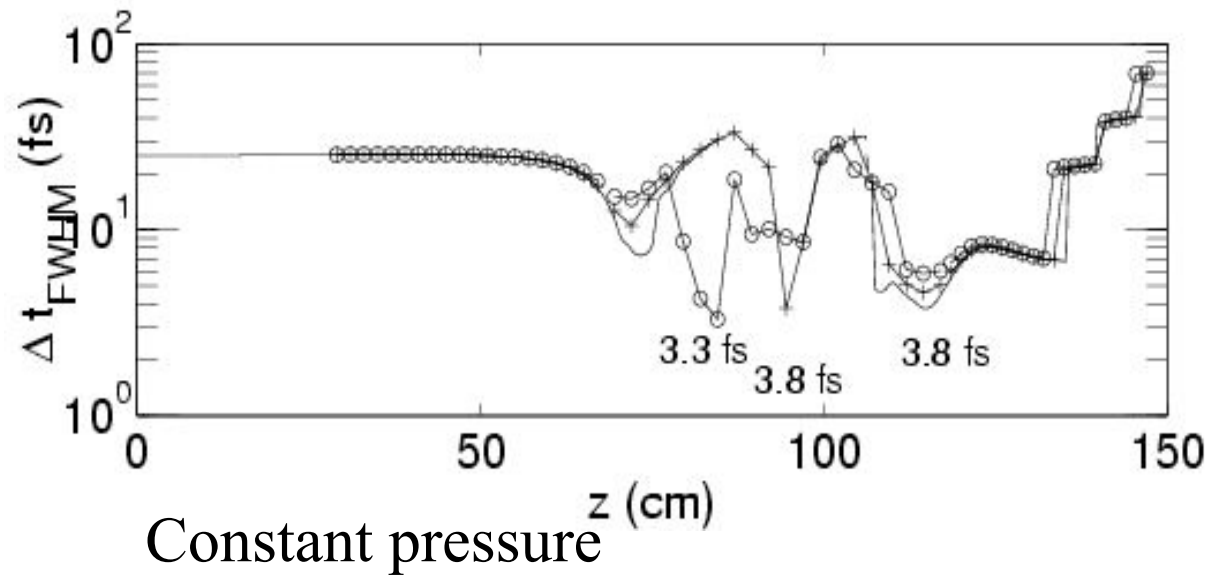


H. R. Telle et al., Appl. Phys. B 69, 327 (1999)
 D. J. Jones et al., Science 288, 635 (2000)
 A. Poppe et al., Appl. Phys. B 72, 373 (2000)
 M. Mehendale et al, Opt. Lett. 25, 1672 (2000)

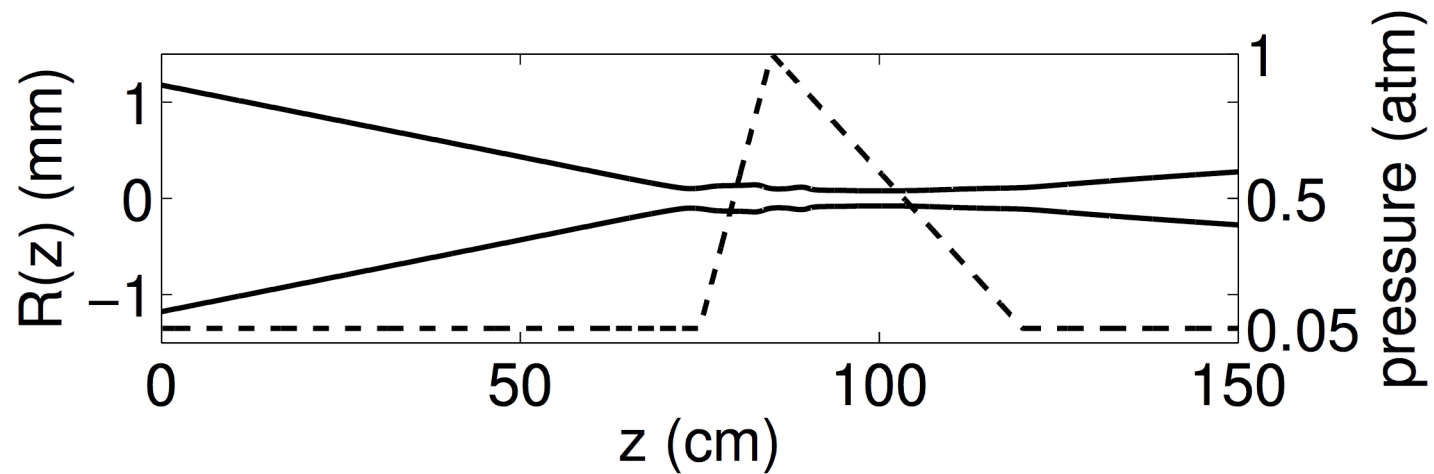
Input



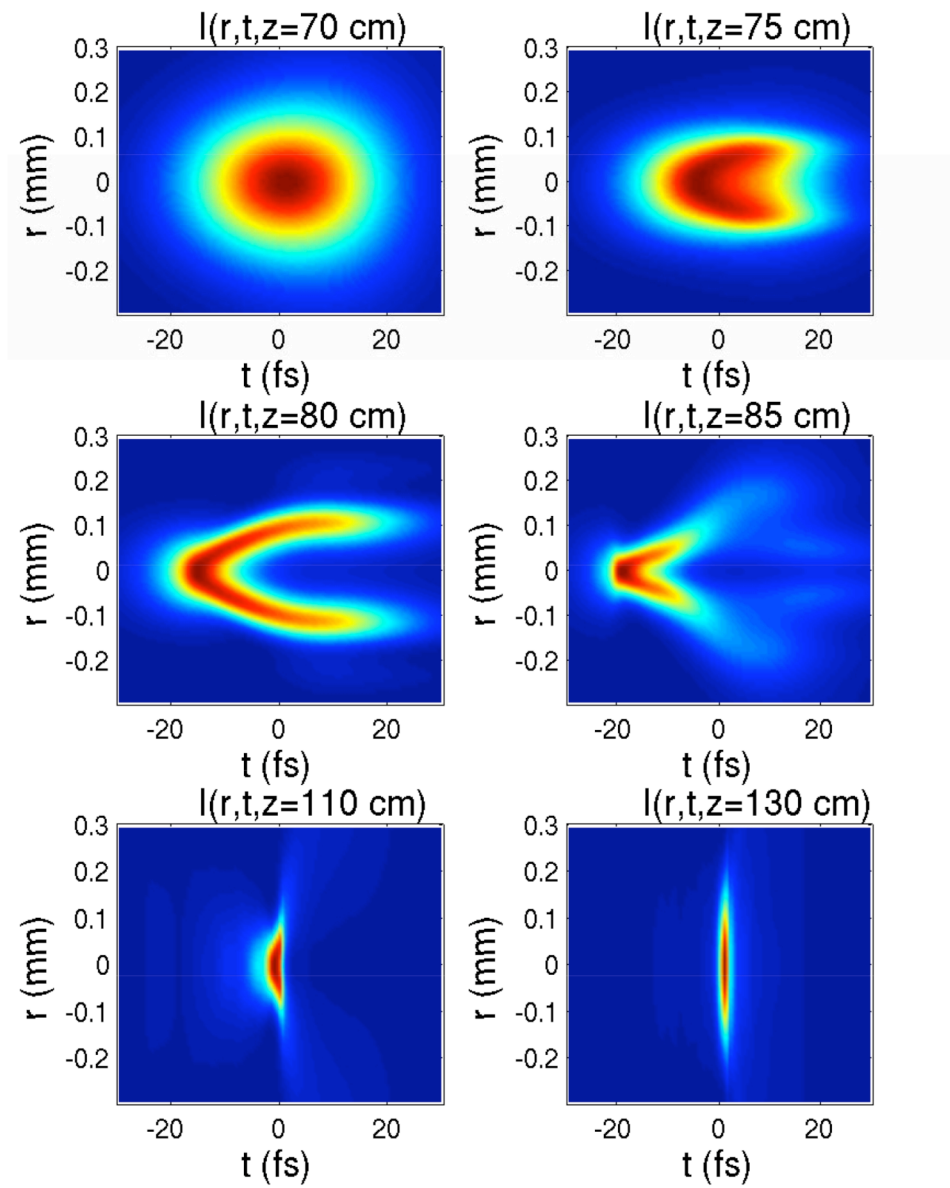


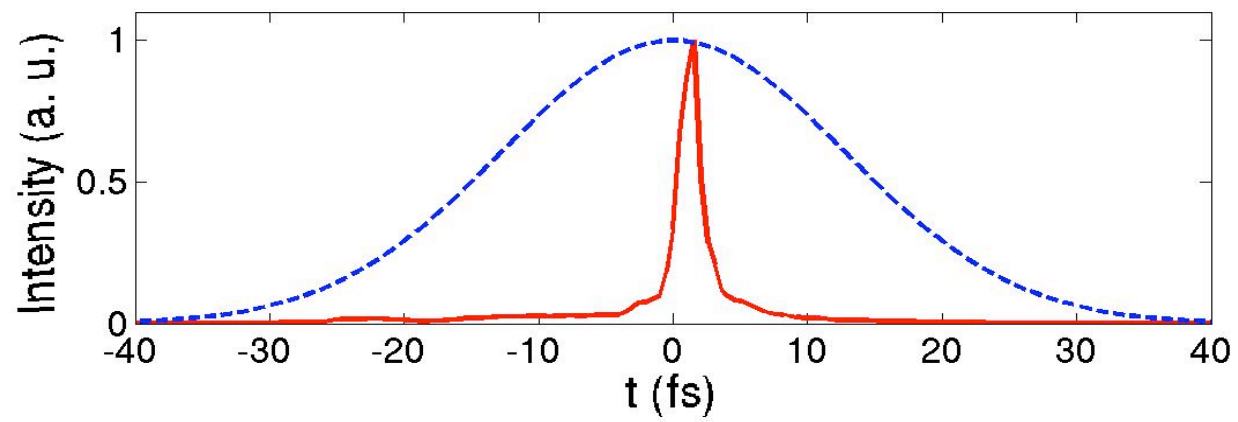


Filamentation in a Pressure gradient

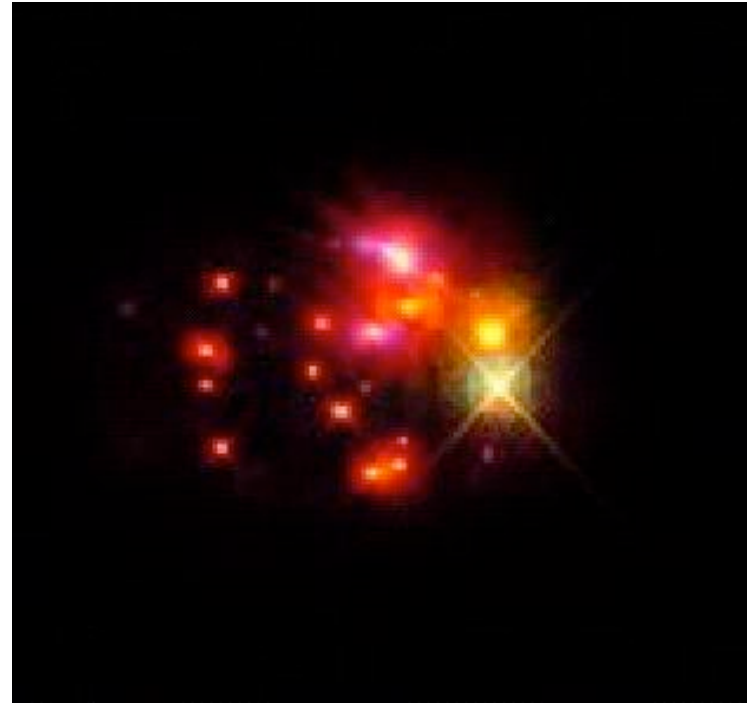
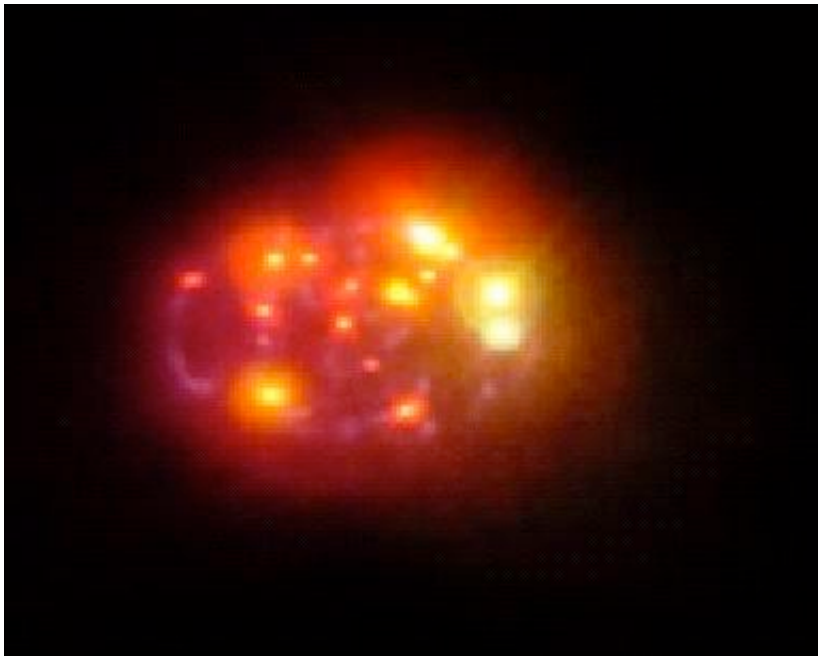


A. Couairon, M. Franco et al. Optics Letters 2005





Multiple Filamentation $P \gg P_{cr}$



A TW laser pulse leads to multiple filamentation with a seemingly random nucleation of hot spots

Interpretation : modulational instability and growth of the inhomogeneities in the input beam (Bespalov & Talanov 1966)

Organization of multiple filamentation

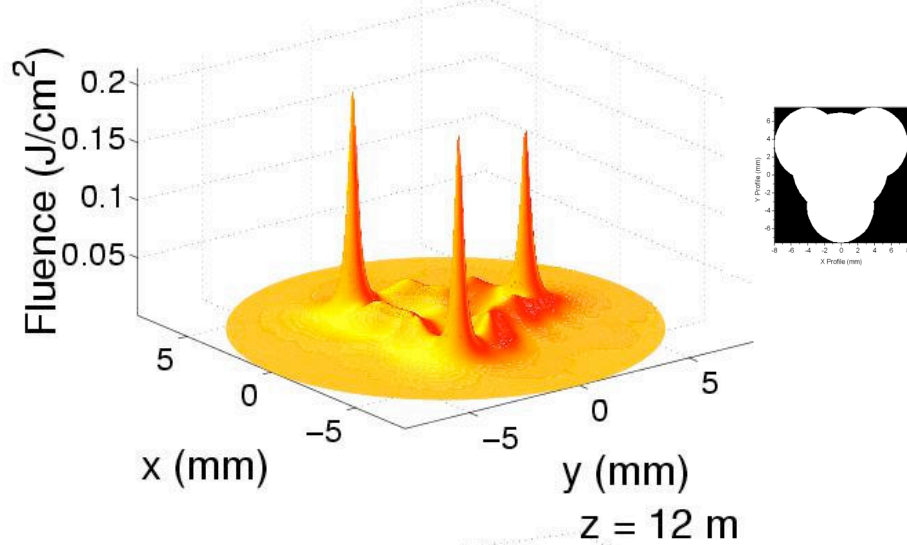
- ❖ *Organized multifilamentation using amplitude masks*
- ❖ *Spatial phase / Astigmatism*

Mechain et al. PRL 2004

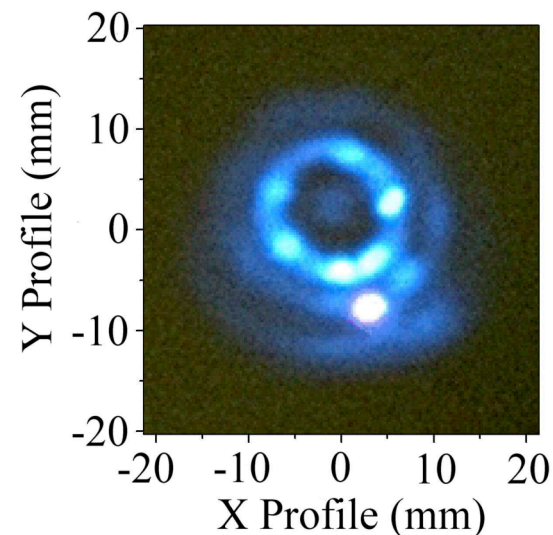
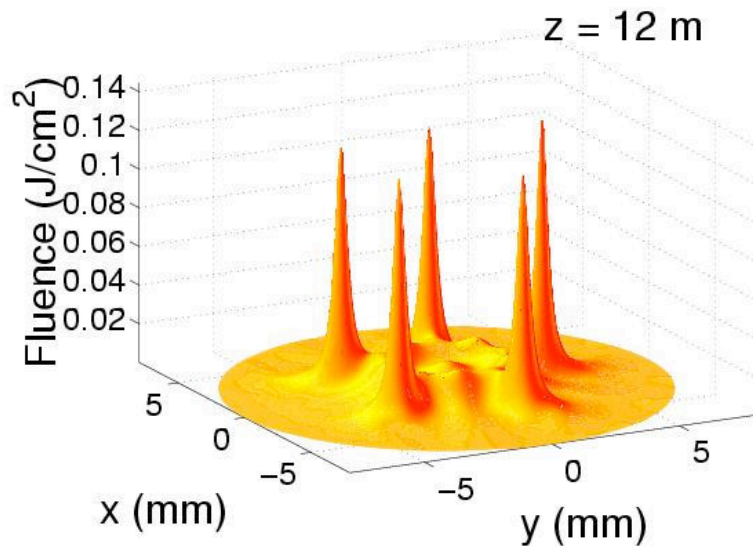
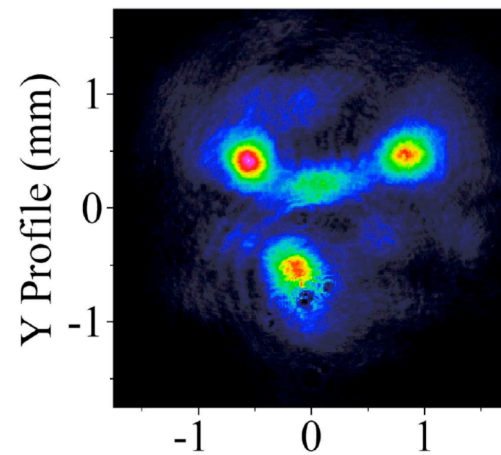
Organization of Filaments

An amplitude mask modifies the input beam (intensity) Mechain et al PRL 2004

Simulation $z = 14$ m

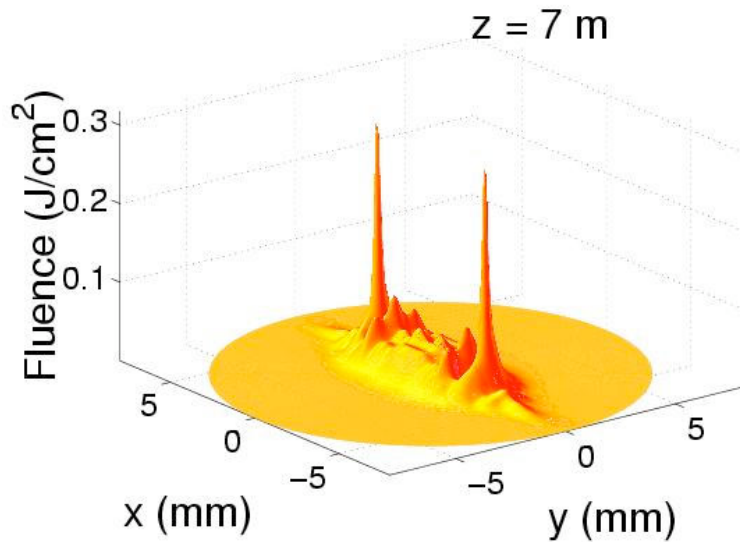


Experiments

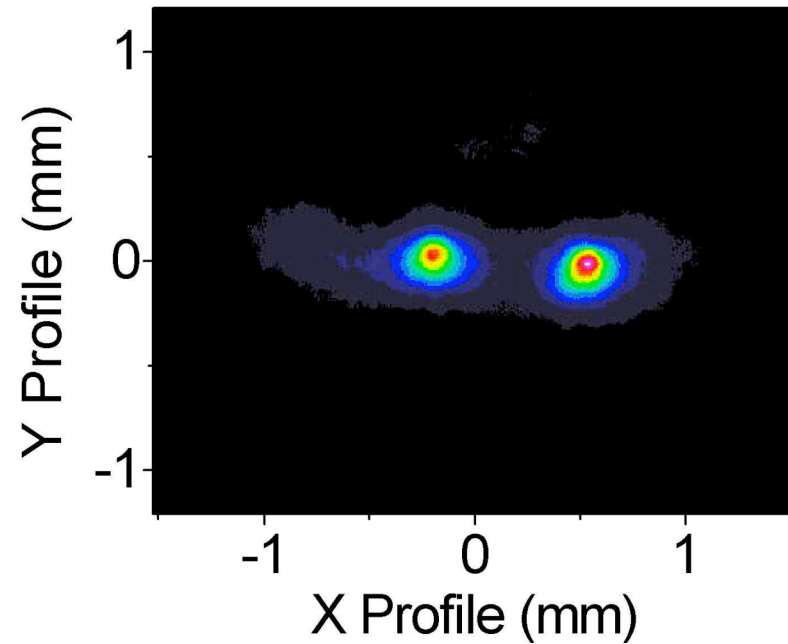


Organization of filaments

Modification of the initial phase : a focusing lens is tilted to induce astigmatism

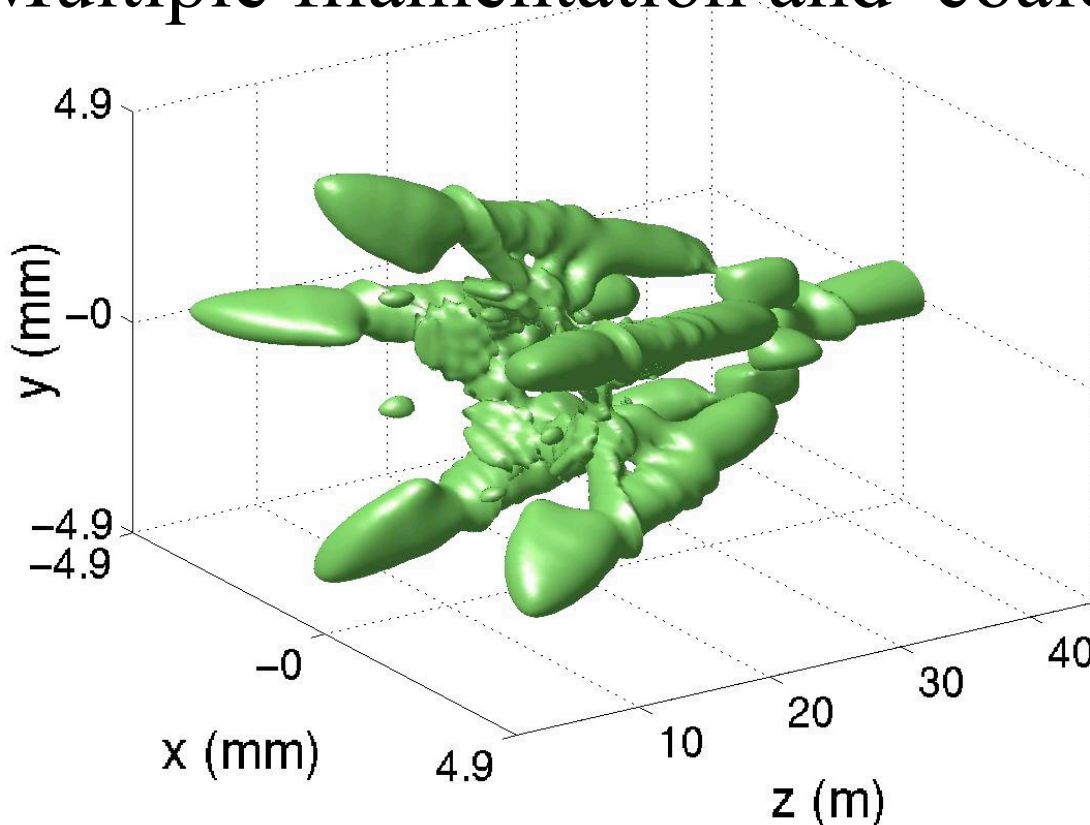


Simulation



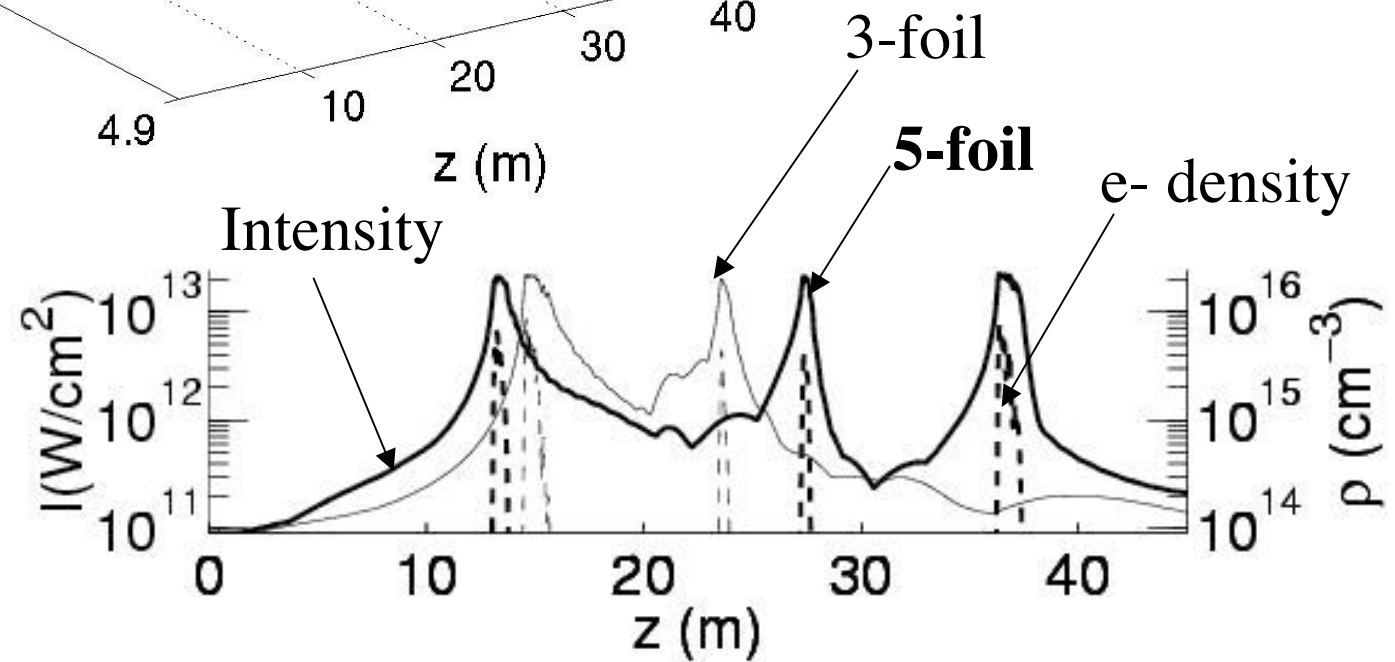
Experiments

Multiple filamentation and coalescence of filaments



Iso surface for the fluence distribution 0.02 J/cm^2

Phys. Rev. Lett. **93** 035003 (2004).



Single cycle pulse generation by filamentation - Conclusions

- ❖ *Filamentation in a low pressure argon gas cell generates single cycle pulses*
- ❖ *Energy of a few hundreds of mJ from a 1 mJ, 25 fs pulse*
- ❖ *Excellent beam quality - preserves CEO phase-locking*
- ❖ *A pressure gradient simplifies the process and avoid using chirped mirrors for recompression*
- ❖ *Efficiency as good as the hollow fiber compression technique*