

Quantum path interferences in atomic High order harmonic generation



Amelle Zair

Quantum Optics & Laser Science Group
Department of Physics, Blackett laboratory Imperial College London
United Kingdom

KITP-Santa Barbara May 2009

HHG XUV source

Spectral range	1-100's eV => keV	HHG at μm	OPCPA Fiber laser OPA
Efficiency	10^{-6} => 10^{-4}	Long focal Phase matching quasi-phase matching	Optic design cells target contra-propagation

Spatial and temporal coherences/ small divergence mrad

Envelope duration	fs		
Pulses	as	train or isolated	
Control	nm/fs-as	quantum path (QPI)/HHG at μm	
Characterisation	fs-as	FROG-CRAB RABBITT XUV-SPIDER	

Spatial and temporal coherences
small divergence mrad

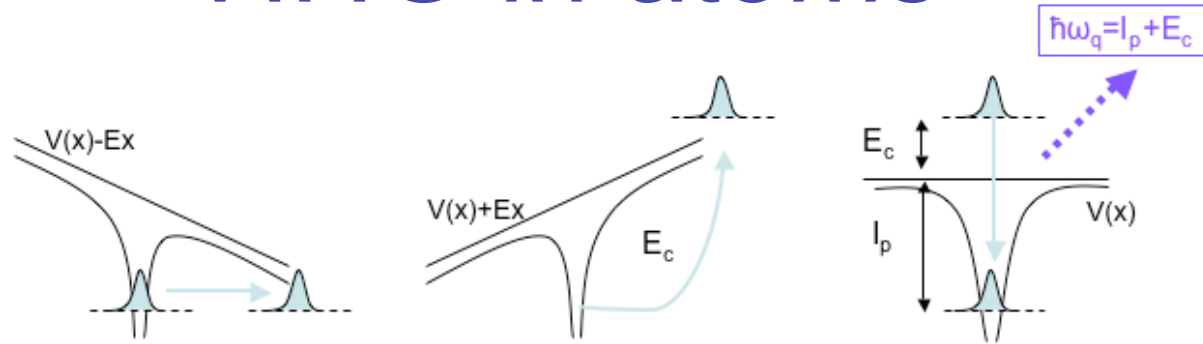
phase front

XUV-SEASPIDER

Outline

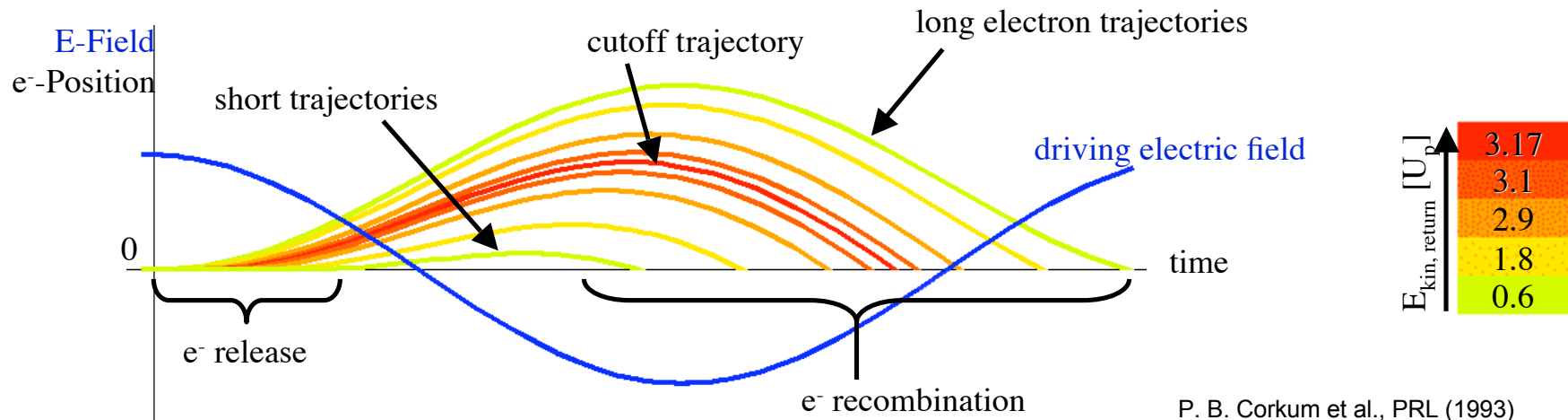
- Classical and quantum approach for HHG description
- Control: Quantum-paths interference QPI
- Experimental set-up
- Analysis through SFA model
- What 's next: QPI molecules

HHG in atoms

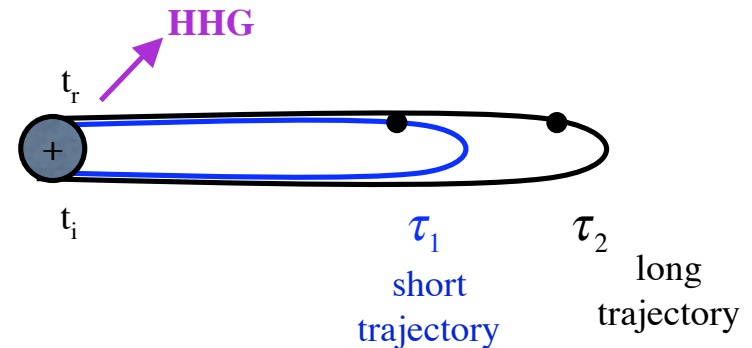
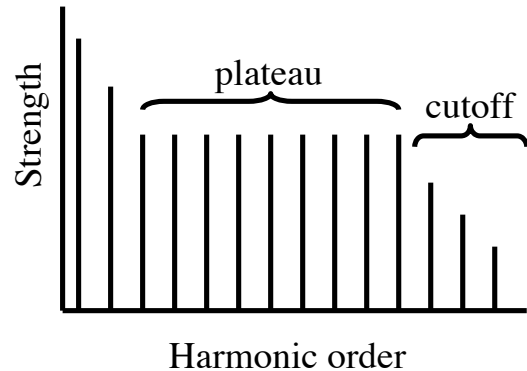


Atomic potential I_p 1: tunnel ionisation 2: propagation 3: radiative recombination
 $\hbar\nu_q = I_p + E_c \leq I_p + 3.17U_p$

Electronic trajectories
 → Several trajectories for the same kinetic energy



Quantum paths



$$x_q(t) = \left| x_q^{(1)} \right| e^{i\Phi_q^{(1)}} + \left| x_q^{(2)} \right| e^{i\Phi_q^{(2)}} + \dots$$

Weak contribution

Harmonic phase

$$\phi_q^{(i)}(t) \approx -U_p \tau_q^{(i)} \approx -\alpha_q^{(i)} I_{\text{Laser}}(t)$$

Phase dependence on the laser
Intensity

Harmonic chirp

$$\Delta\omega_q^{(i)}(t) = -\frac{\partial\phi_q^{(i)}(t)}{\partial t} \approx \alpha_q^{(i)} \frac{\partial I(t)}{\partial t}$$

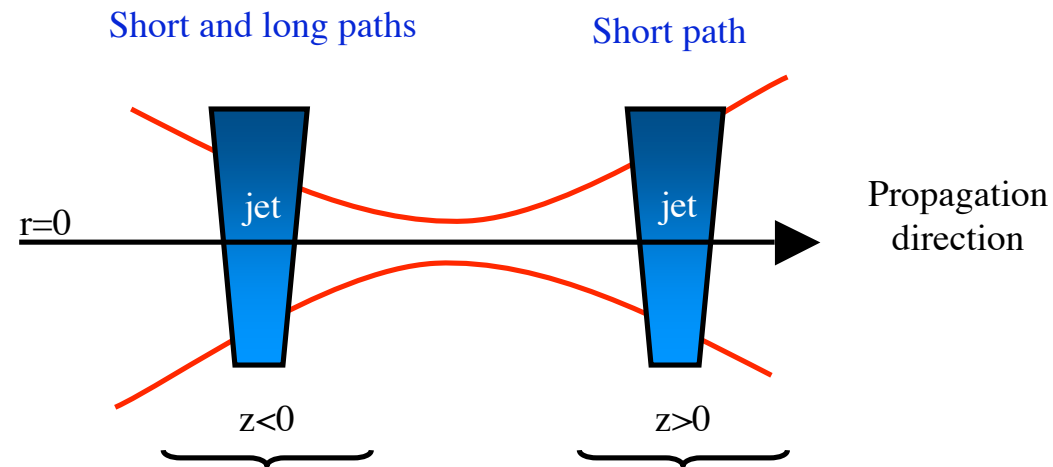
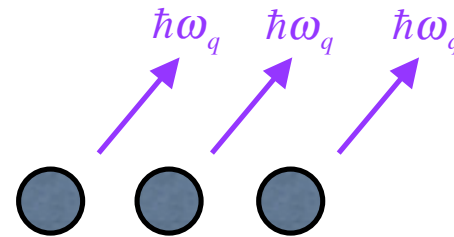
Spectral bandwidth dependence
on the intensity gradient

Macroscopic response

Phase matching

$$\vec{k}_q = q\vec{k}_L(r, z) + \vec{\nabla}\phi_q^{(i)}(r, z, t)$$

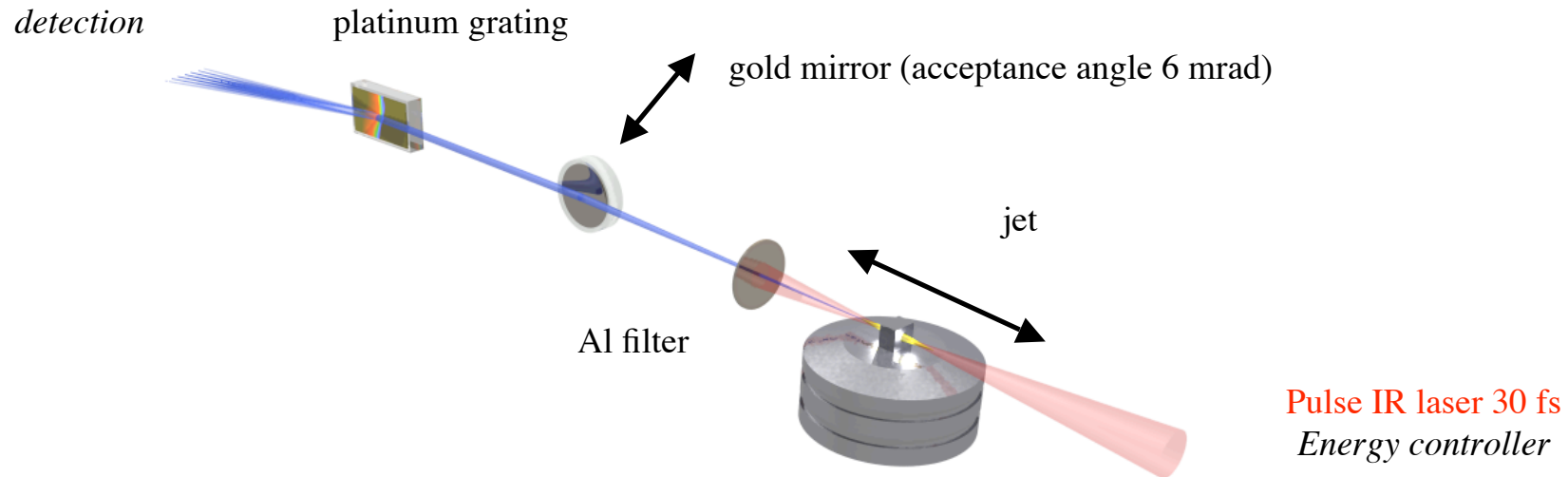
Macroscopic
HHG emission



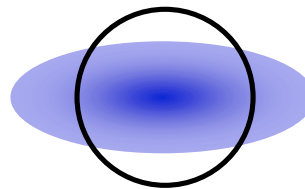
Jet position: Control on quantum-paths and phase matching

Different divergence short/long
→ Spatial selection: Control on path contribution to the detection

Experimental set-up

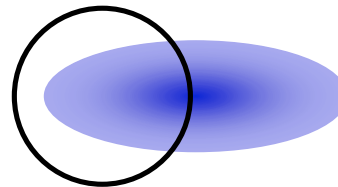


On-axis spatial selection
Weak divergence



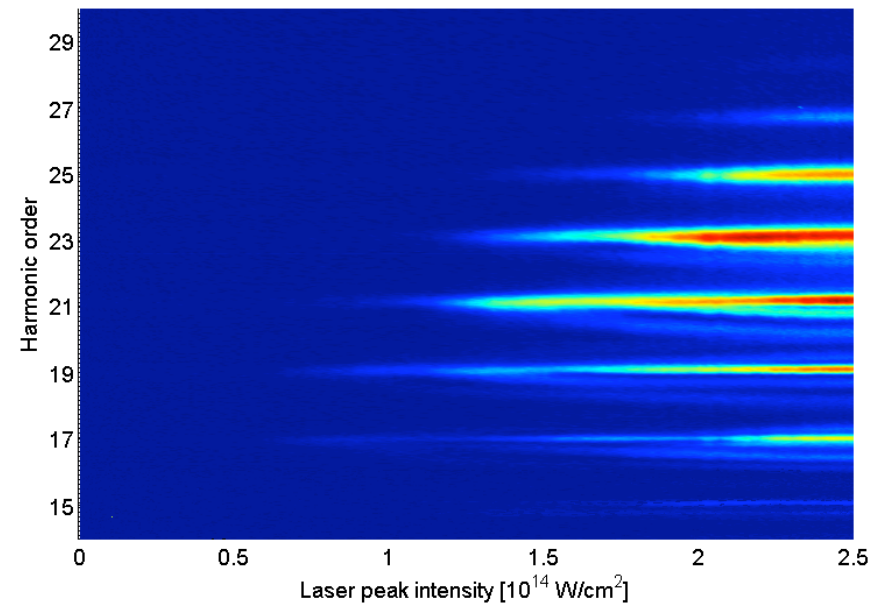
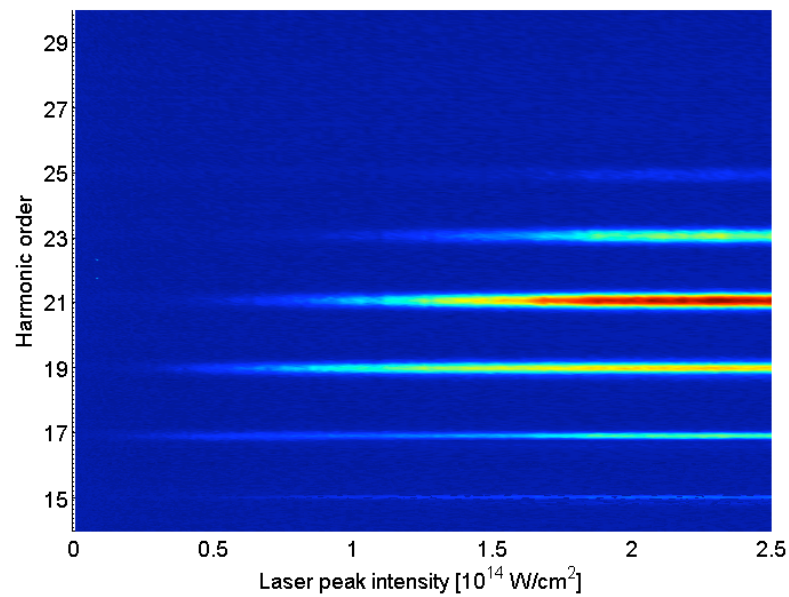
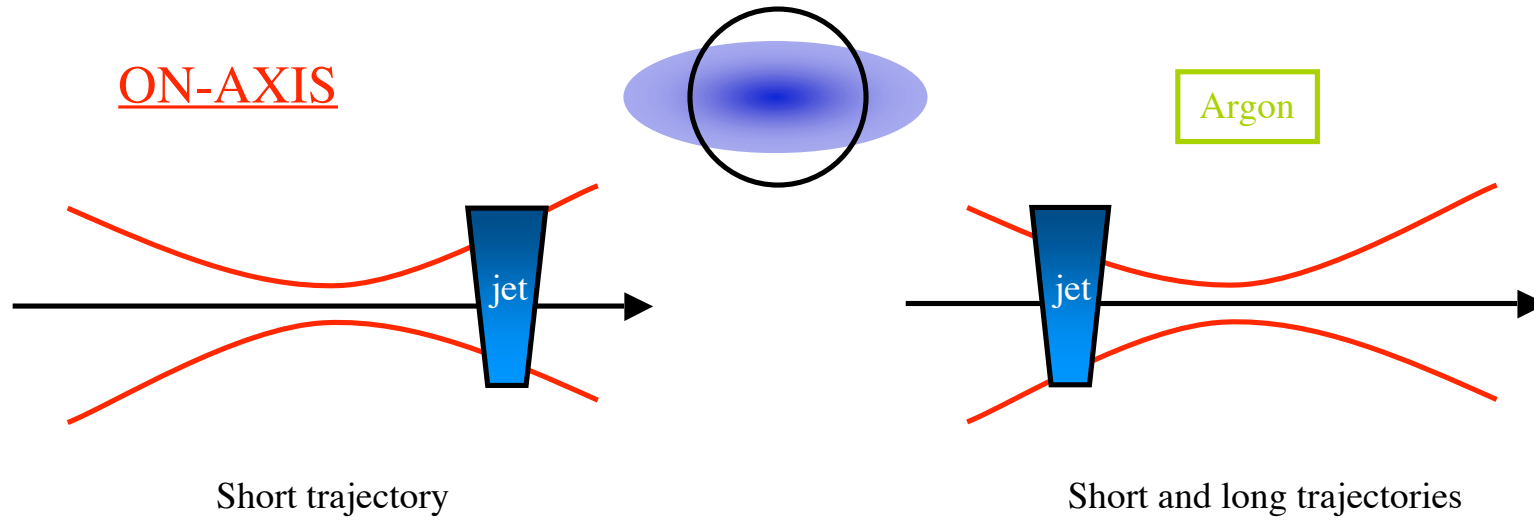
Detection of the short path
contribution

Off-axis spatial selection
All divergence

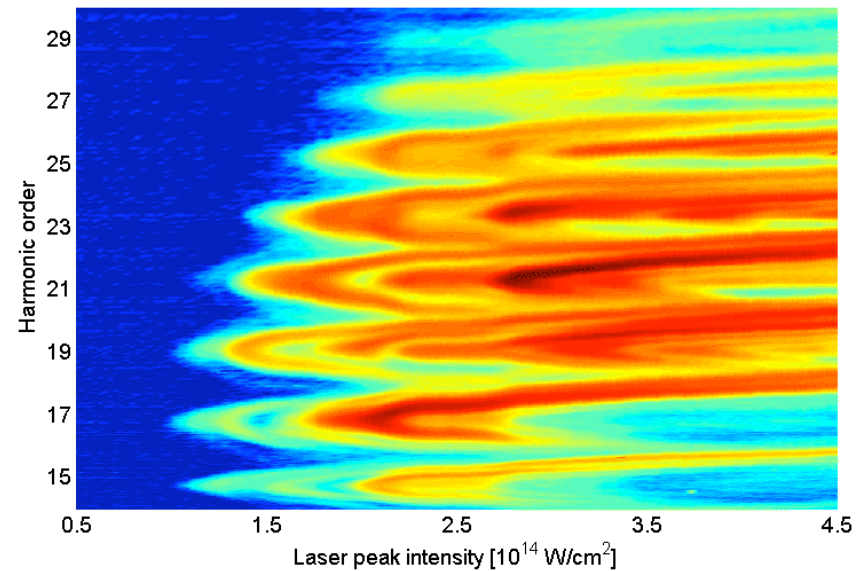
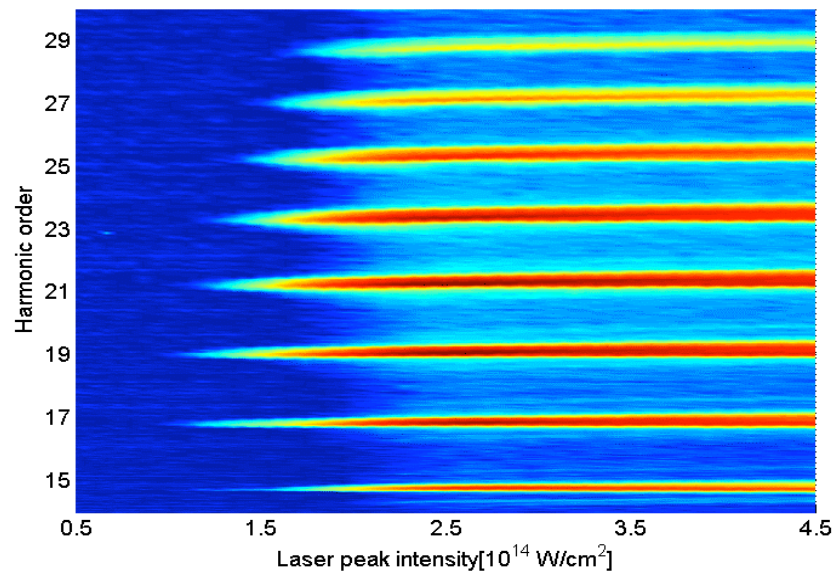
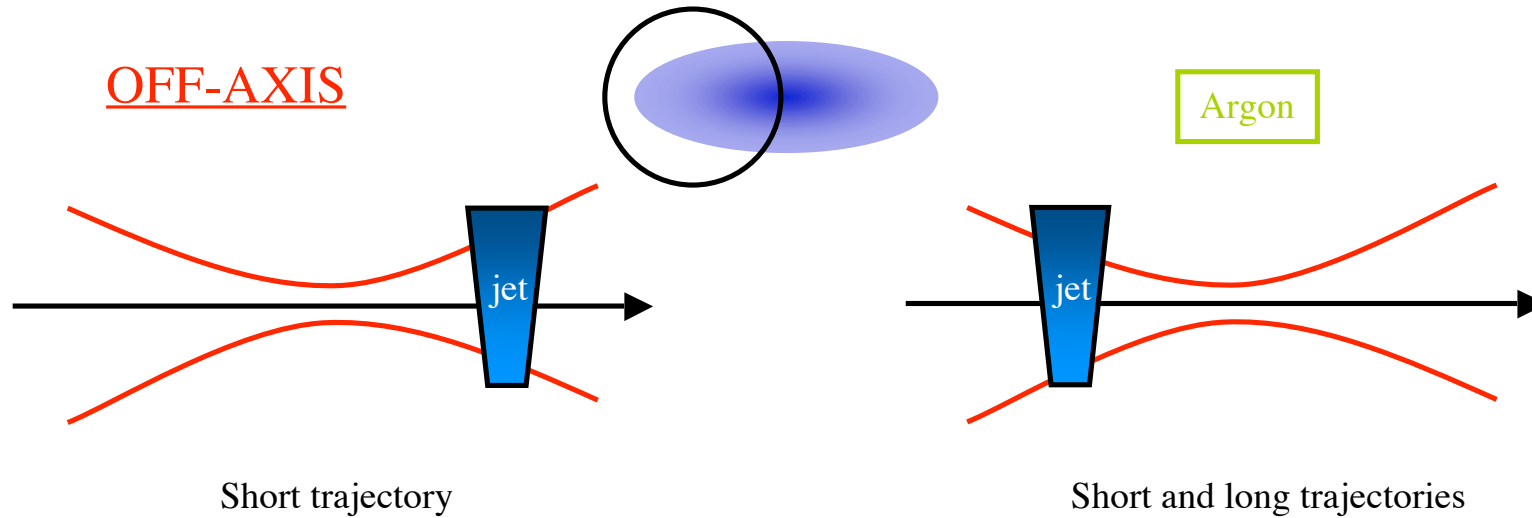


Detection of both path contributions
Position of the filter= control on the
contrast

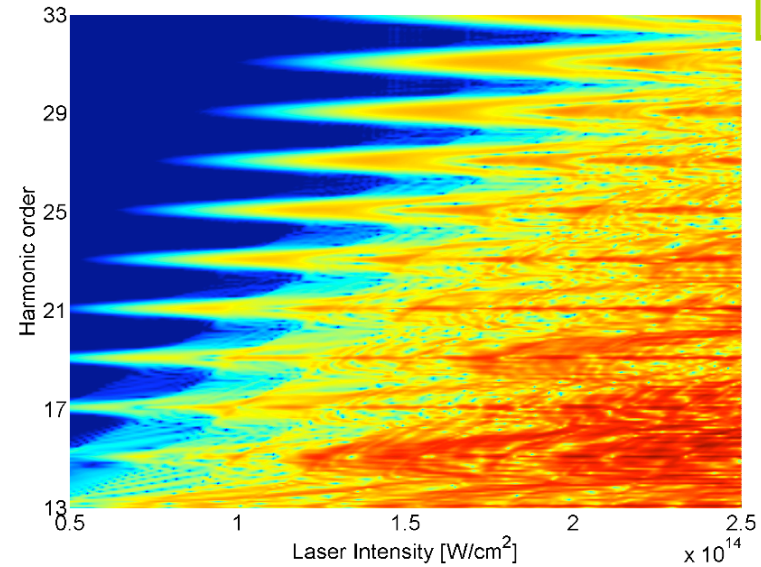
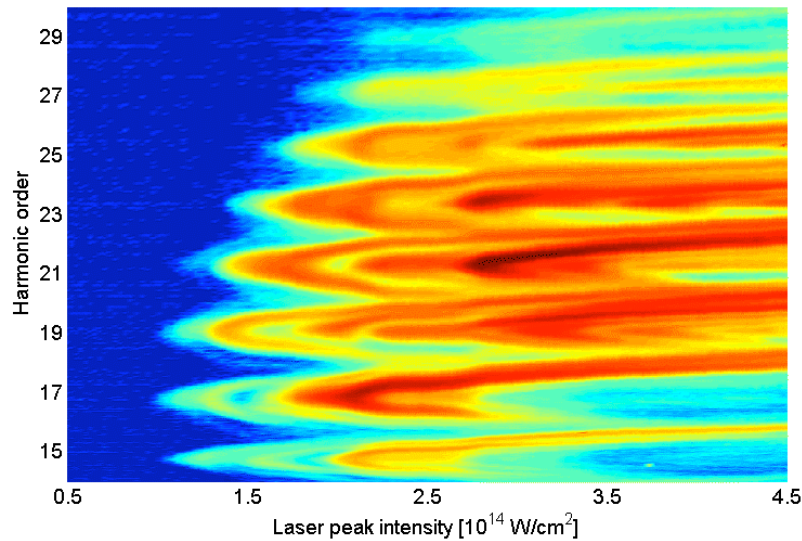
Intensity dependence



Intensity dependence



First order QPI



Argon

SFA

Plateau harmonic (theory)

$$\alpha_q^{(1)} \approx 1 - 5 \cdot 10^{-14} \frac{\text{rad cm}^2}{\text{W}}$$

$$\alpha_q^{(2)} \approx 20 - 25 \cdot 10^{-14} \frac{\text{rad cm}^2}{\text{W}}$$

Periodicity of order 1:

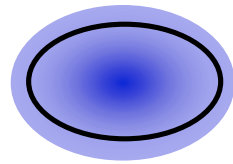
$$\frac{2\pi}{\Delta\alpha} \approx 0.3 - 0.4 \cdot 10^{14} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{cm}^2}$$

First order interferences 10's as control!!!

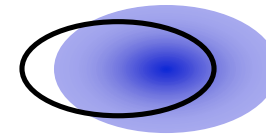
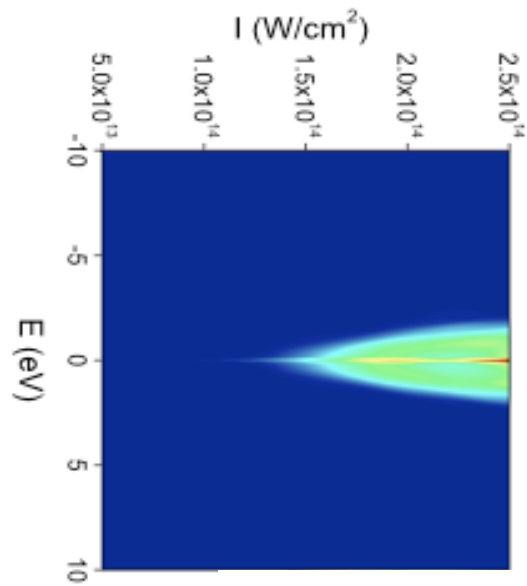
Macroscopic response

Propagation and macroscopic calculation SFA

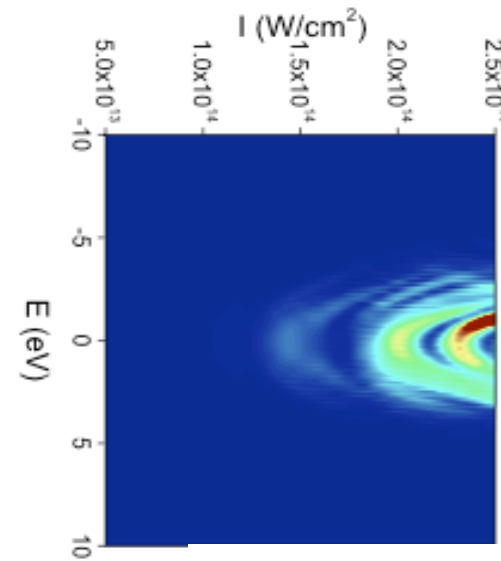
Argon
H15



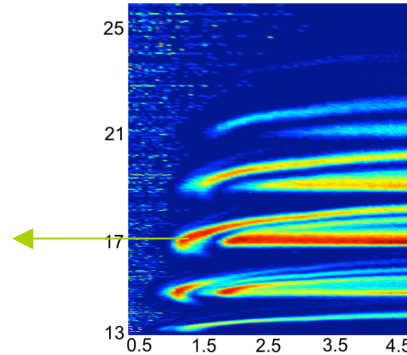
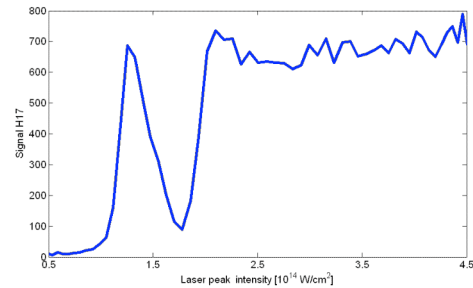
ON-AXIS
Short trajectory



OFF-AXIS
short and long trajectories



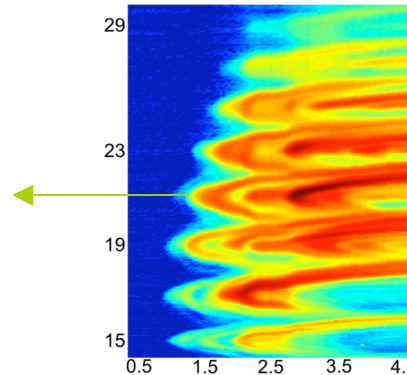
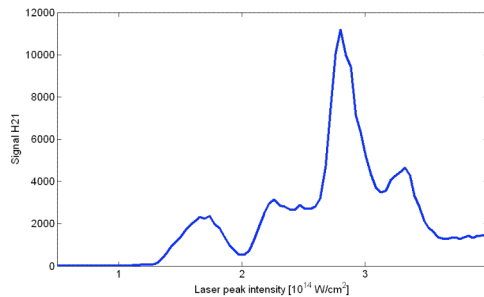
QPI: limitation



Xenon

Low I_p (12.1 eV)
(barrier suppression at $8.7 \cdot 10^{13}$ W/cm²)

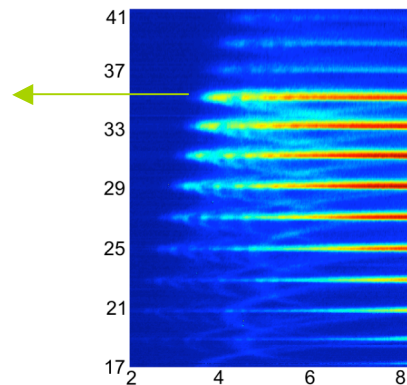
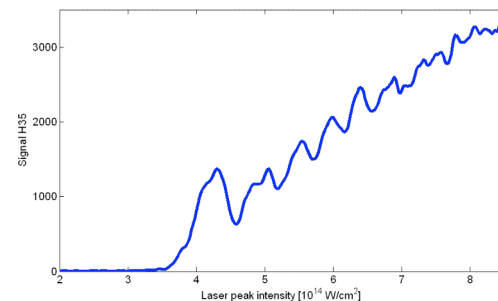
→ depletion
→ blue shifted



Argon

Mid I_p (15.8 eV)
(barrier suppression at $2.5 \cdot 10^{14}$ W/cm²)

→ depletion



Neon

high I_p (21.6 eV)
(barrier suppression at $8.6 \cdot 10^{14}$ W/cm²)

→ no limitation

Distinction of QP

“Frequency- like analysis”

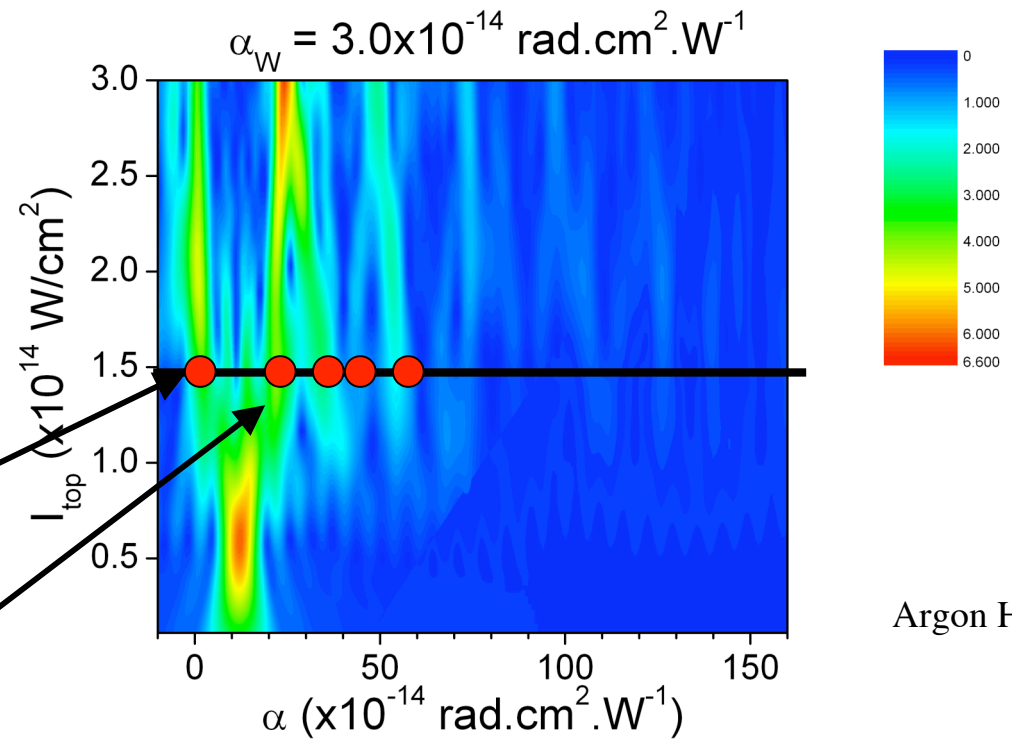
$$x_q(I) = \sum_j |x_q^{(j)}| e^{-\alpha_q^{(j)} I}$$

$$x_q(I, I_0) = \sum_j |x_q^{(j)}| e^{-\alpha_q^{(j)} I} \times W(I - I_0)$$

$$x_q(\alpha, I_0) = FT[x_q(I, I_0)]$$

$$\alpha_q^{(1)} = 5$$

$$\alpha_q^{(2)} = 25$$



Argon H21

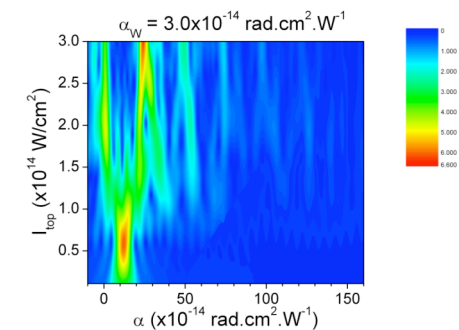
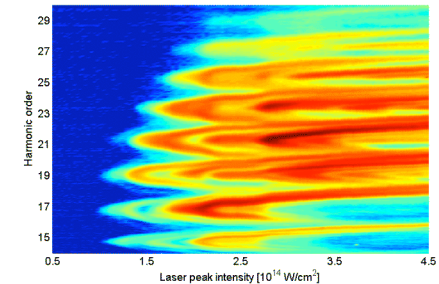
Conclusion

First order quantum path interferences
observed experimentally

Study of the QPI as a technique -> atomic
dipole phase extraction

High order interferences access through
direct spectral measurements

Exploring more complicated target: diatomic
molecules



A. Zaïr et al PRL 100, 143902 (2008)

M. Holler et al OE 17, 5716 (2009)

People

A. Zair, M. Holler, A. Guandalini, F. Schapper, J. Biegert, L. Gallmann
and U. Keller

ETH
Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

A. Wyatt, A. Monmayrant and I. Walmsley



E. Cormier



T. Auguste, J. P. Caumes and P. Salières



Thank you!!!