

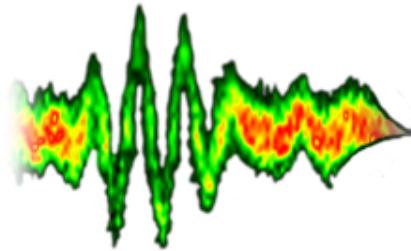
Temporal Characterization of High Harmonics Generated in High-Intensity Laser-Solid Interactions

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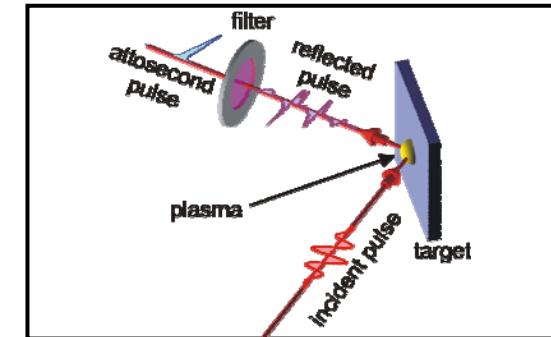


Outline

1. Introduction

1.1 Relativistic Oscillating Mirror

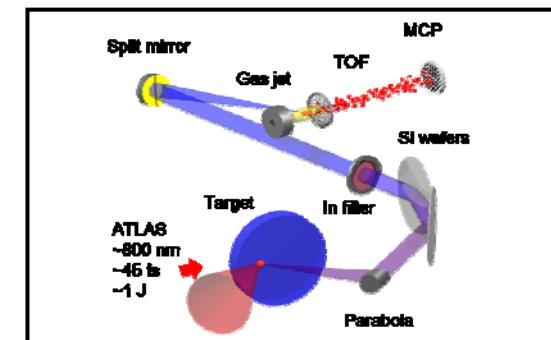
1.2 Coherent Wake Emission



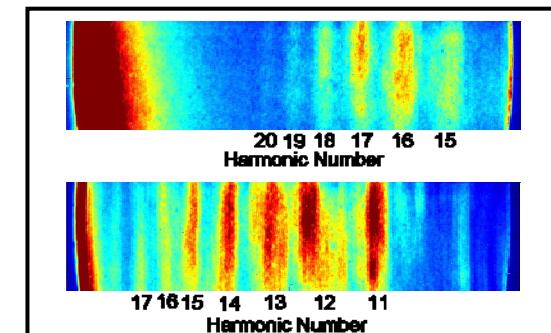
2. Temporal Characterization

2.1 Two-Photon Ionization Experiments

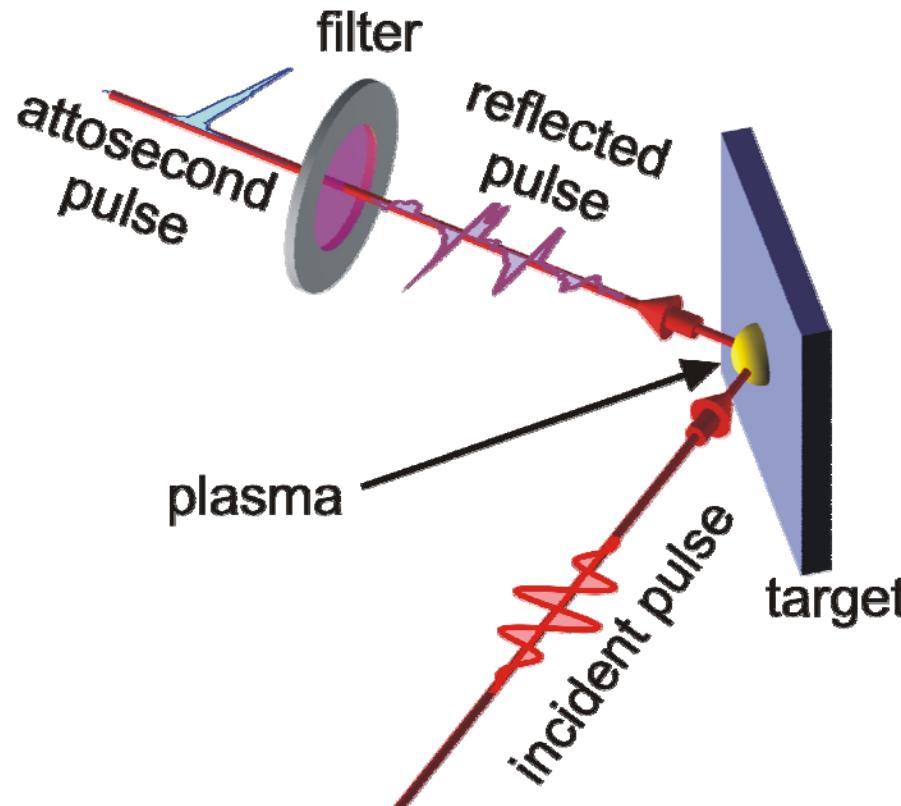
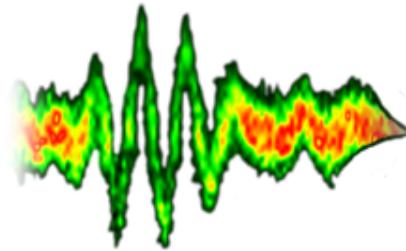
2.2 XUV - Autocorrelation



3. Conclusions and Outlook



1. Introduction



ATLAS Upgrade

Power:
8 TW / 25 TW

Energy:
350 mJ / 1.2 J

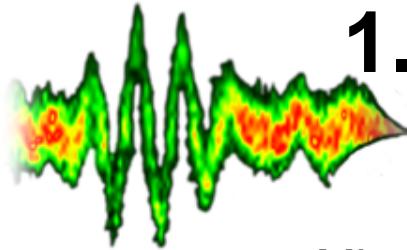
Pulse duration / rep. rate:
40 fs / 10 Hz

ASE contrast:
 1×10^{-8} @ -4 ps
 $> 10^{-10}$ @ -200 ps

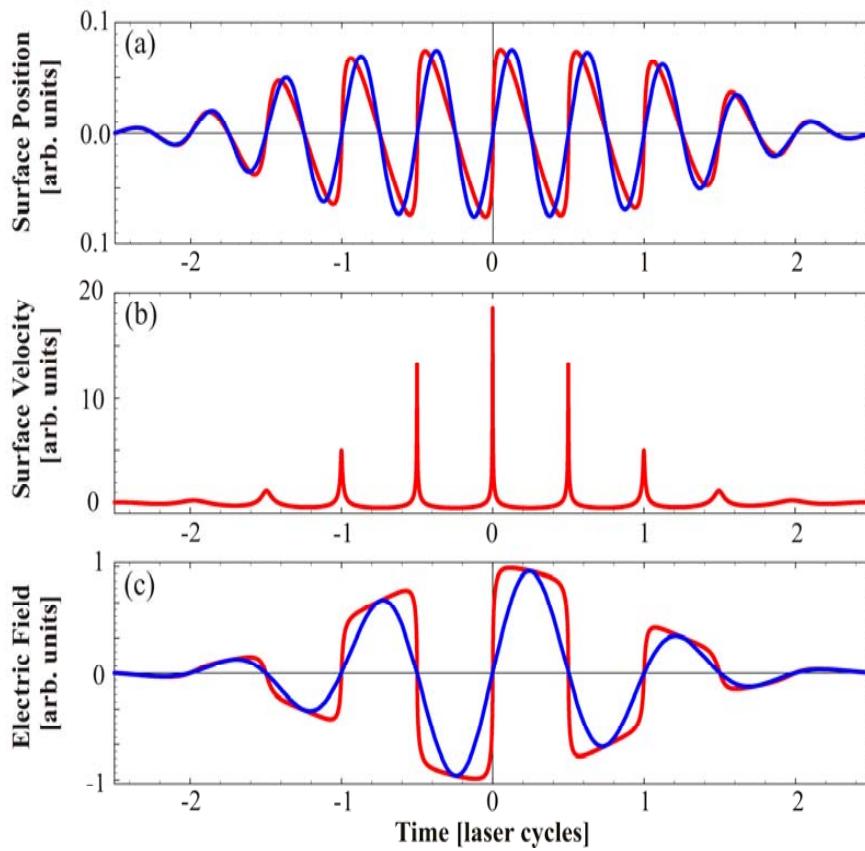
Focusability:
0.83 Strehl

Bandwidth:
25 nm

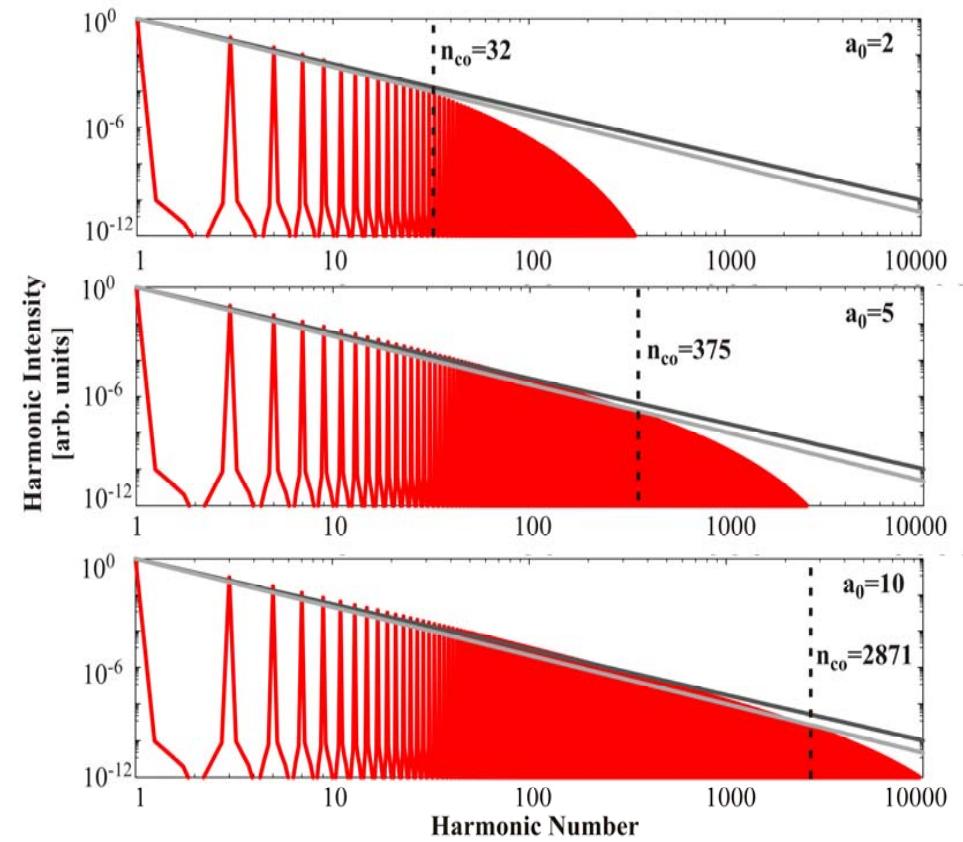
1.1 Relativistic Oscillating Mirror



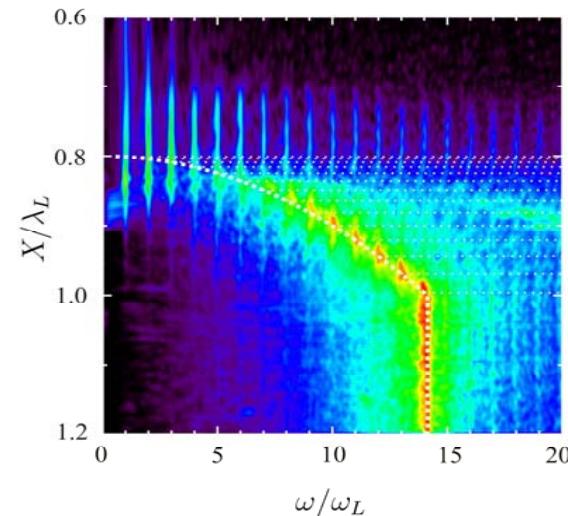
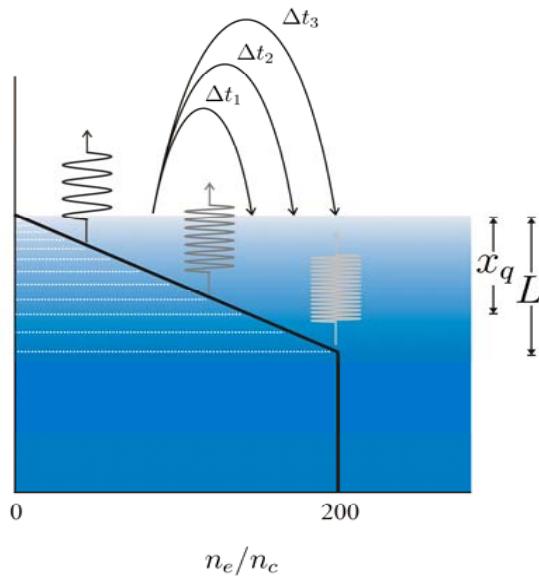
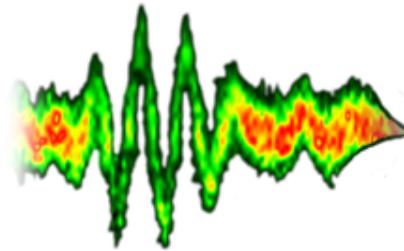
Mirror Motion:



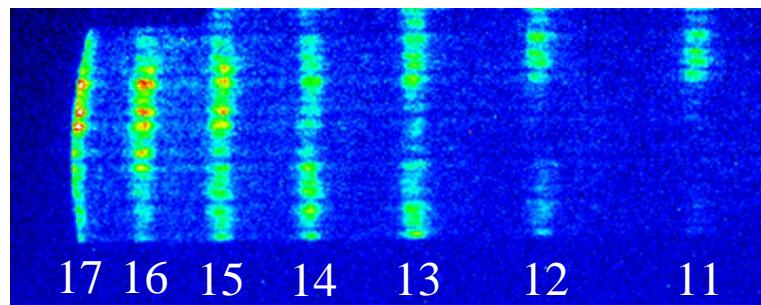
Harmonic Spectra:



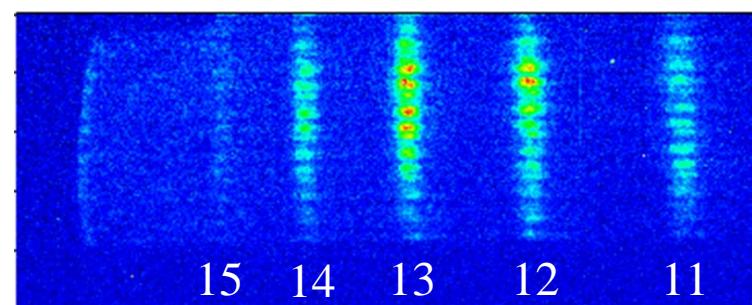
1.2 Coherent Wake Emission

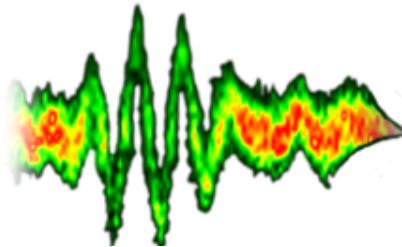


Glass Target (Density $\approx 2.6 \text{ g/cm}^3$):



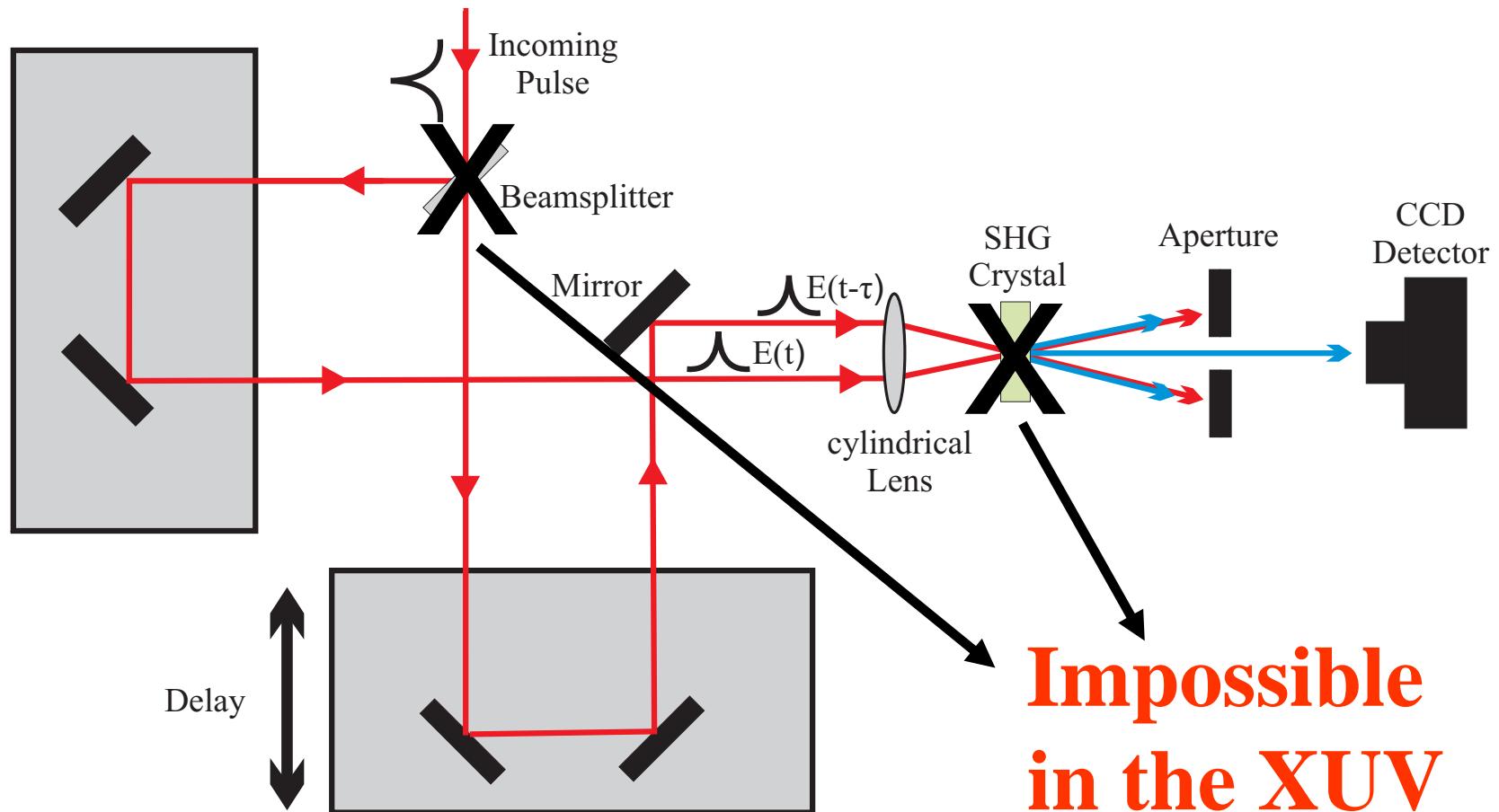
Plexiglass Target (Density $\approx 1.3 \text{ g/cm}^3$):



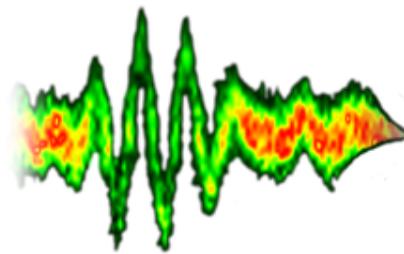


2. Temporal Characterization

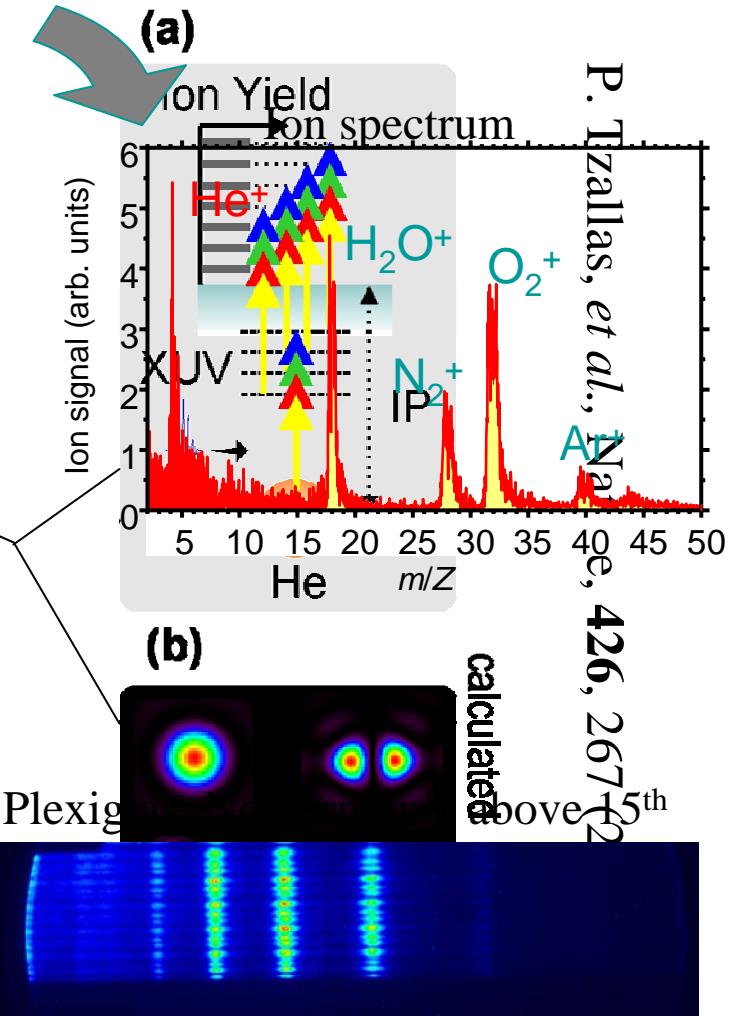
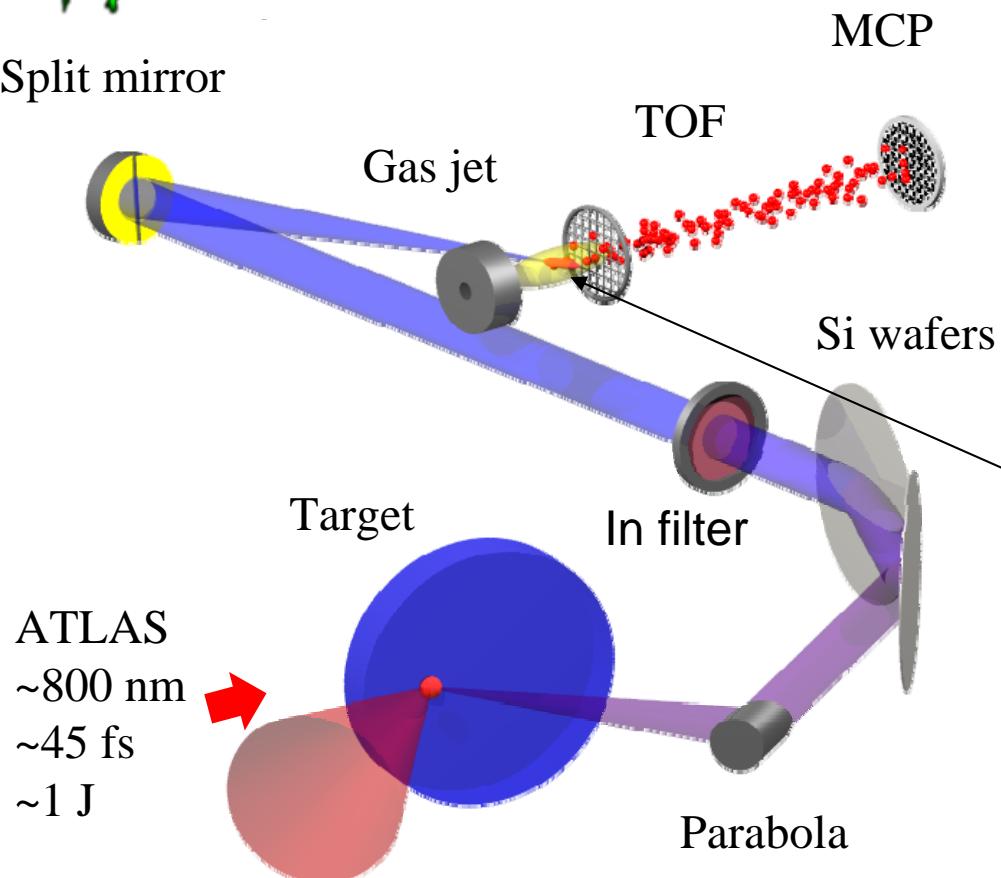
Simplest Method second-order AC:



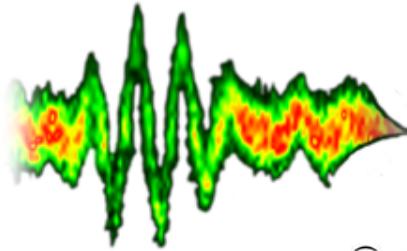
2. Temporal Characterization



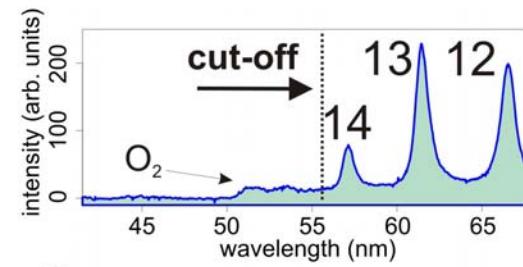
Split mirror



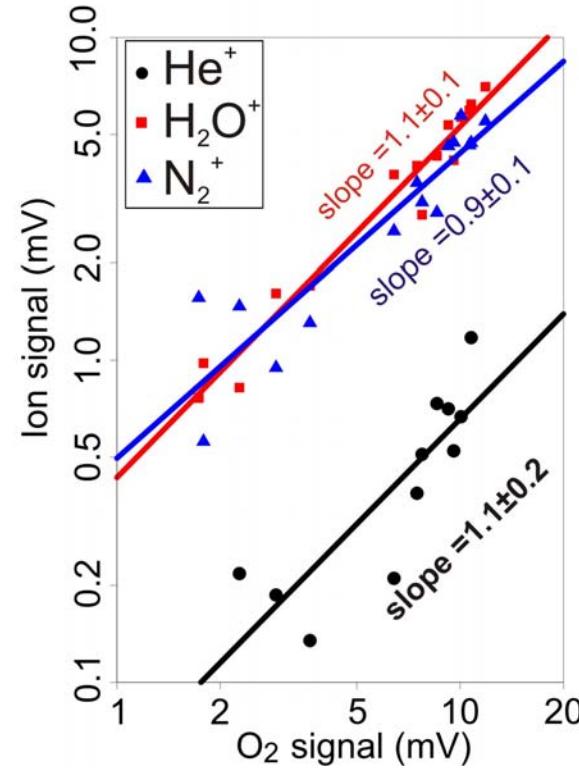
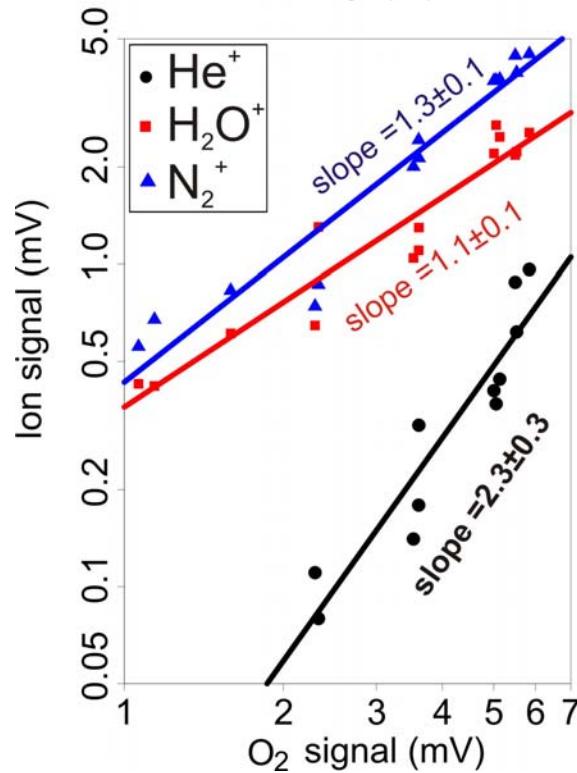
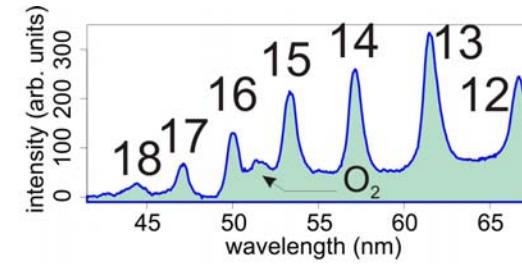
2.1 Two-Photon Ionization



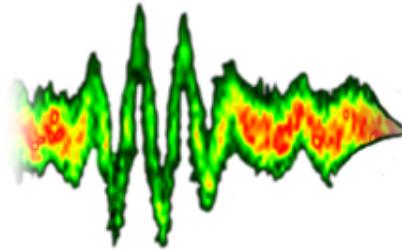
Low density target



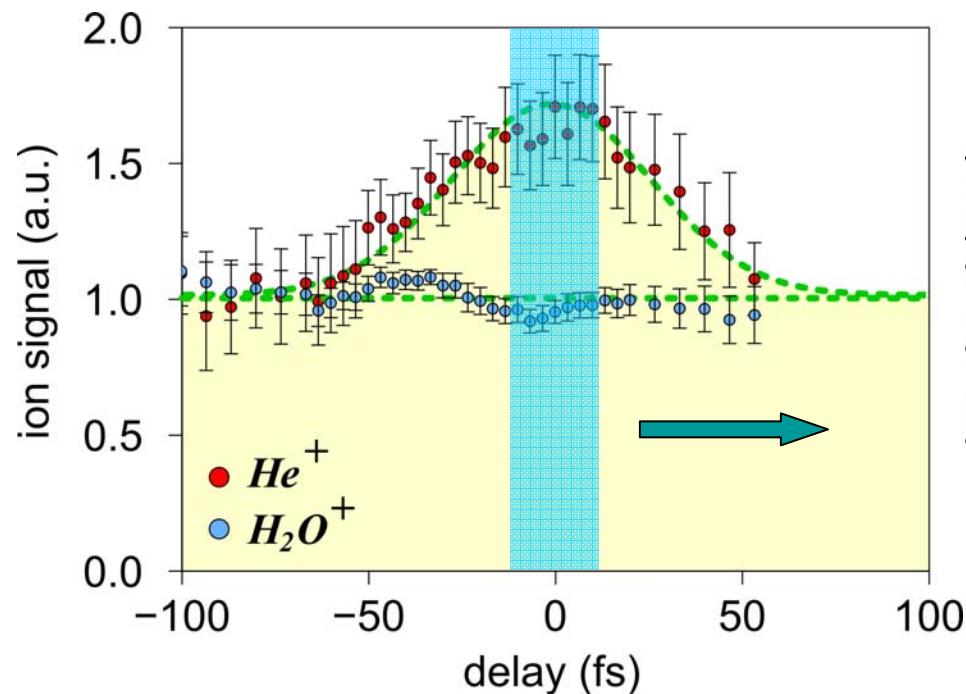
High density target



2.2 XUV - Autocorrelation

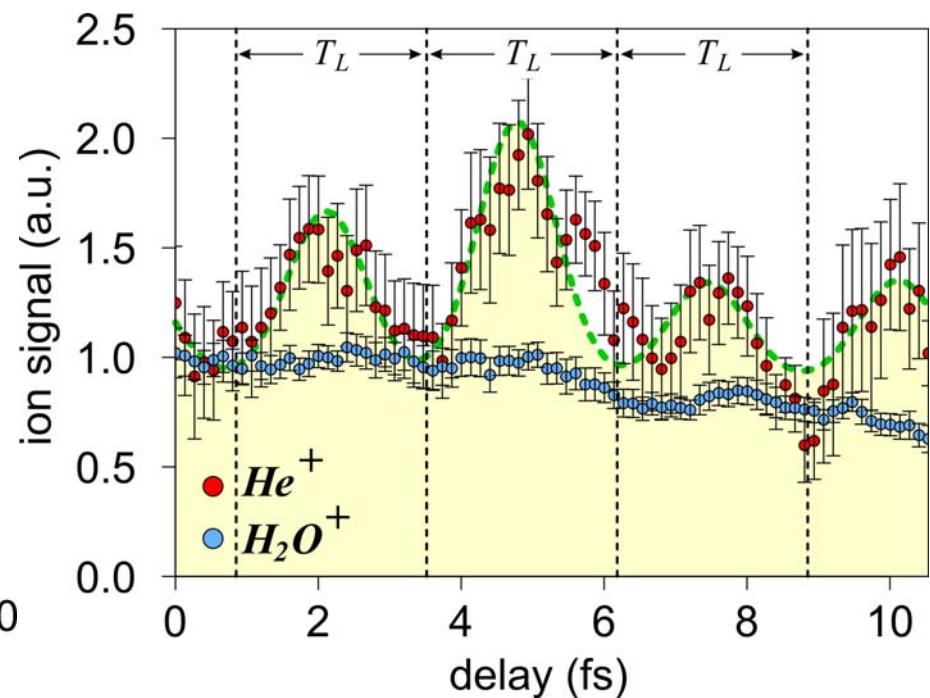


Coarse scan

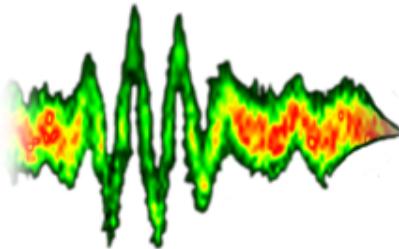


XUV emission duration ~ 45 fs

Fine scan

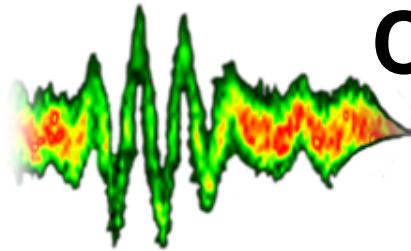


XUV pulse train with ~ 0.9 fs duration



3. Conclusion

- Generation of high harmonics from a plasma-vacuum interface promises the generation of ultra-intense attosecond-pulses
- Recent experiments have demonstrated that surface harmonics are indeed phase-locked and emitted as a train of as-pulses
- The method offers the realistic prospect for a unique attosecond pulse source enabling XUV-pump XUV-probe studies of fast dynamic processes.
- First demonstration of surface-harmonic generation using a few-cycle laser opens the route toward the generation of single as-pulses
- Generation of single attosecond (zeptosecond?) pulses is within the capabilities of existing or just emerging laser technology.



Contributors and Collaborators

MPQ / LMU

HHG-Experiments:

- **R. Hörlein**
- **Y. Nomura**
- G. D. Tsakiris
- F. Krausz

PIC-Simulations:

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- M. Geissler 
- J. Meyer-ter-Vehn
- G. D. Tsakiris

ATLAS/LWS10:

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- Zs. Major
- S. Karsch
- R. Hörlein
- L. Veisz

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- D. Charalambidis



Queens University Belfast, UK:

- **B. Dromey**
- M. Zepf

