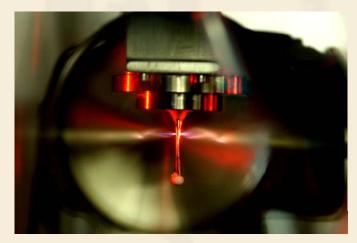
## Generation of continuum XUV radiation by CE-phase stabilized 5-fs laser pulses



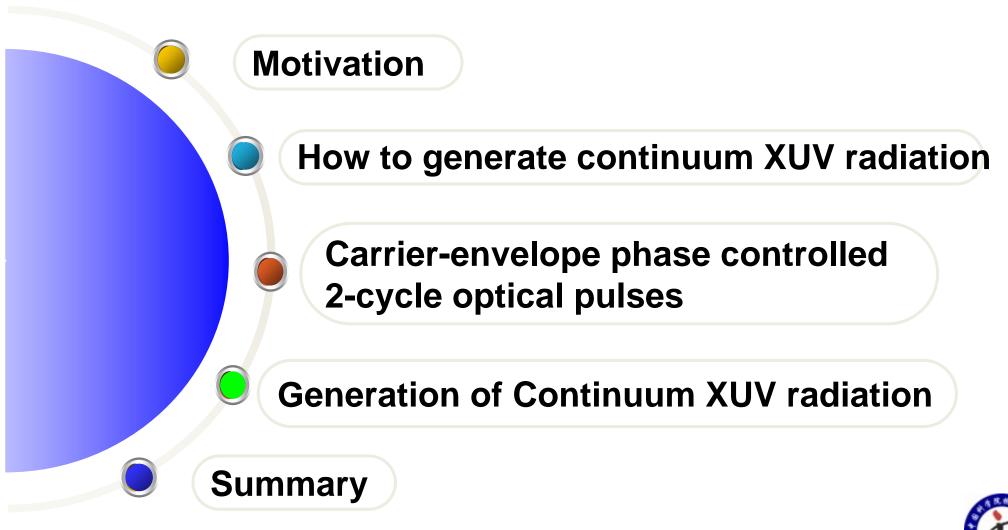


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# OUTLINE





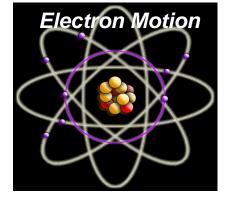
#### **Covers highlight attosecond source and**



## why do we need attosecond pulse

To measure a "fast" event, we need to take a "snapshot" with *an exposure time << time constant of motion* 





Attosecond pulses are needed to resolve electron motion!

The new "Atto-Science"

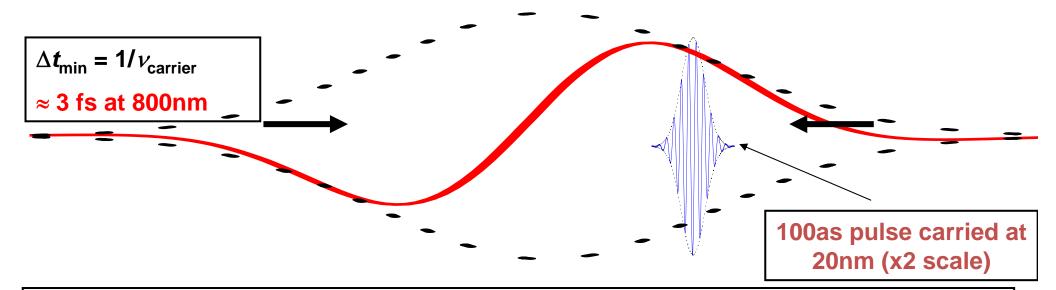
Electron Orbits in Bohr Model  $T_{orbit} \approx 150 \text{ as for H ground state}$  $1 \text{ as} = 10^{-18} \text{ sec}$ 

Electron motion determines how physical and chemical changes occur at a fundamental level.

----Drescher, M. et al. Nature 419, 803-807 (200



## Attosecond pulses must be carried at short wavelengths



Sources with a large coherent bandwidth in the VUV-XUV region are required

 $\Delta v \Delta t \approx 0.4 \Rightarrow$  for  $\Delta t = 100$ as, need  $\Delta \lambda l \lambda \approx 30\%$  at 20nm

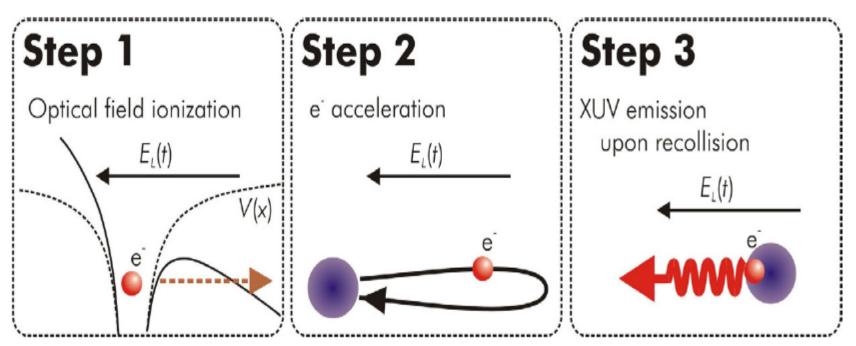
High harmonic generation (HHG) is good candidate for generation of attosecond pulse



## Simple 3-step model of HHG

• A high-intensity effect producing short-wavelength, coherent light from laser-accelerated electrons in a gas.

Valid in "low-frequency" limit (IR and near IR lasers)

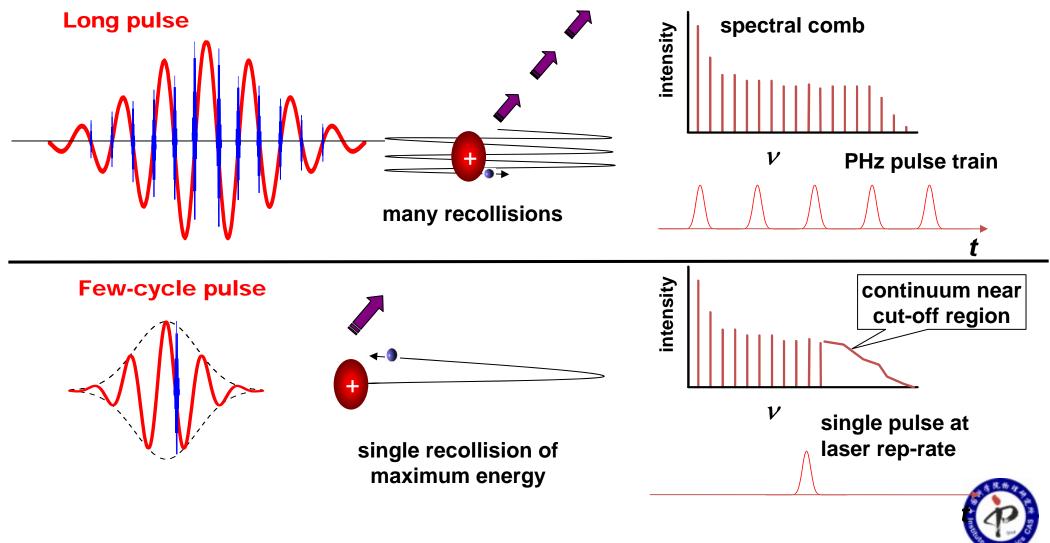


Repetition with period T/2 => comb of harmonics spaced by  $2\omega$  in frequency.



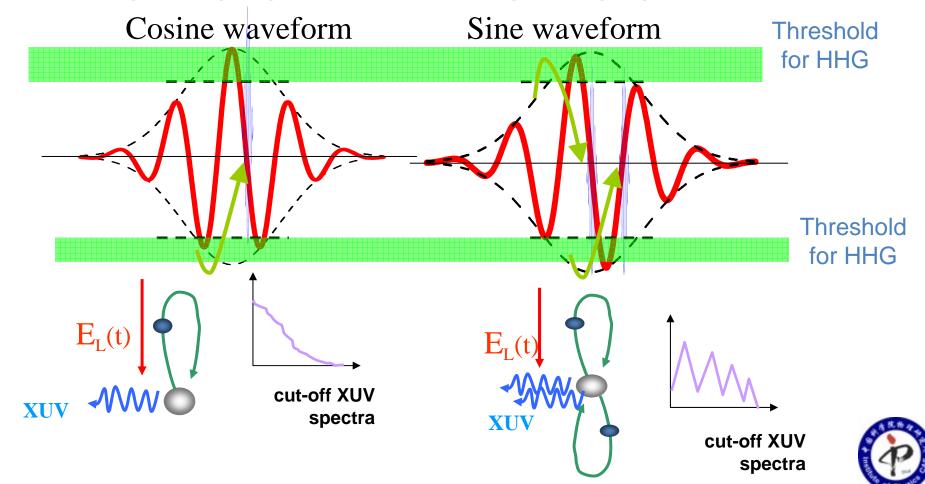
#### Techniques for single attosecond pulse\_ driving by few-cycle pulse

HHG with few-cycle laser pulses present an "easier" route to single as pulses.

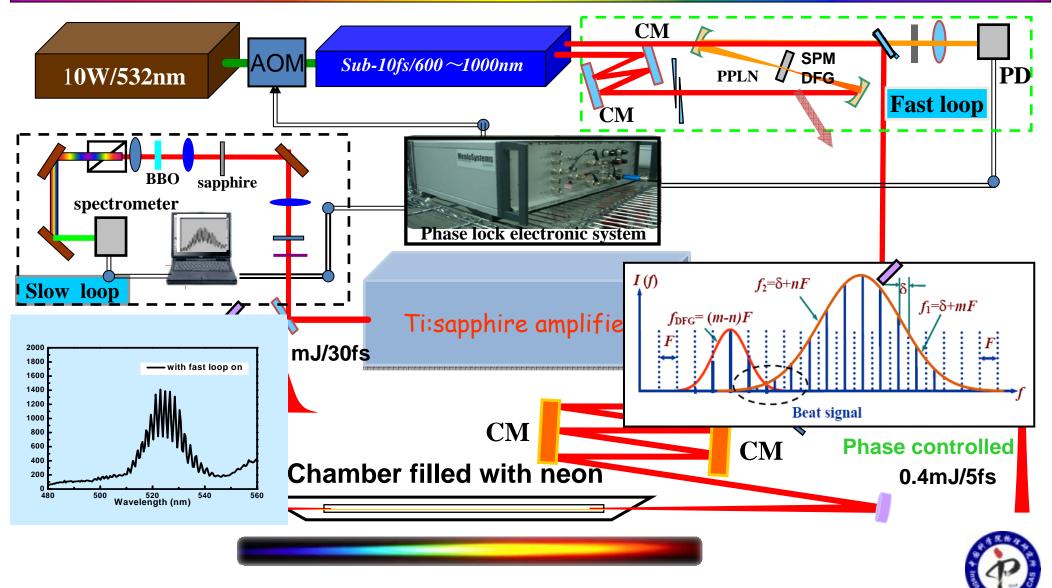


#### Techniques for single attosecond pulses: CE-phase stabilized 5fs

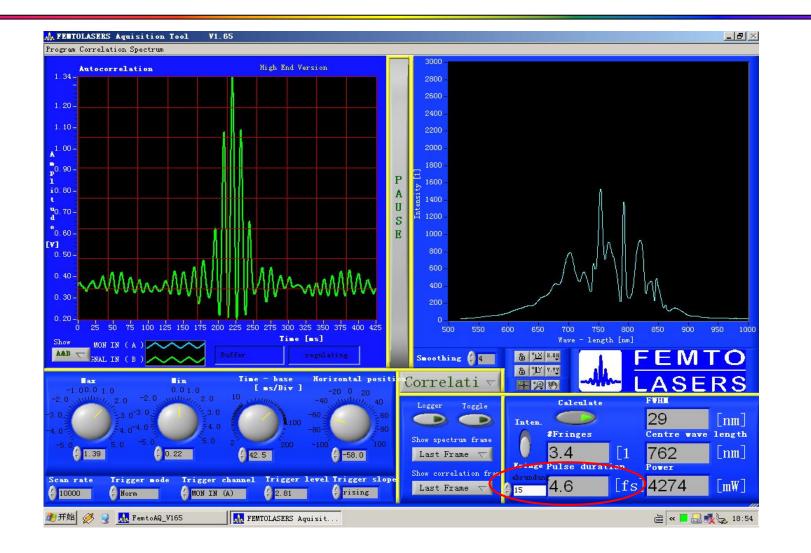
The **CE-phase** of few-cycle laser pulses is key to generation of single *atto* pulses. HHG is very sensitive to the peak intensity, which is higher for a 0° -abs phase (cos) than for 90° -abs phase (sin).



# CE-phase controlled Sub-2 cycle optical pulses generation

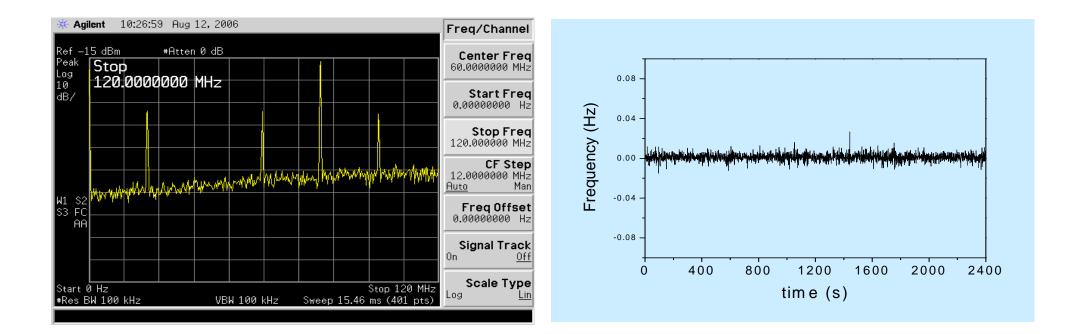


#### **Pulse compression**





### Fast lock the oscillator

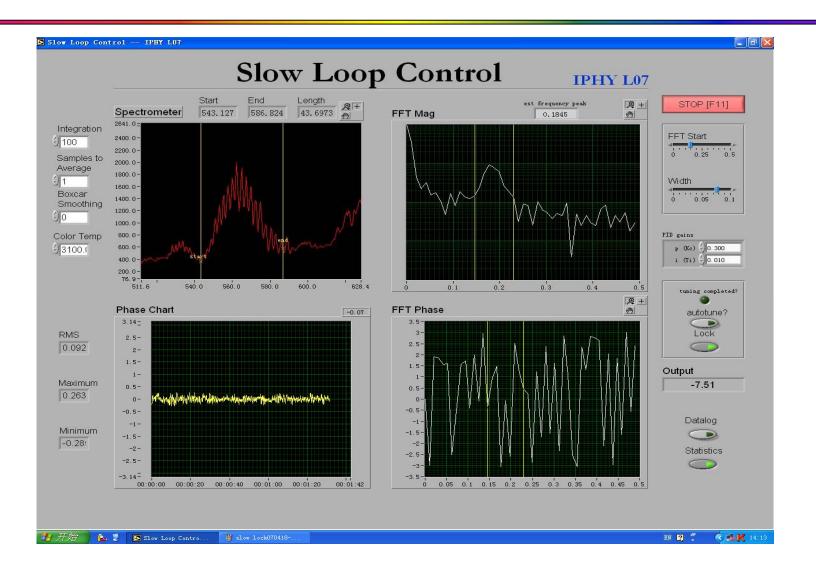


Left: Beat signal at 20MHz measured with spectrum analyzer;

**Right: Locking data vs time.** 

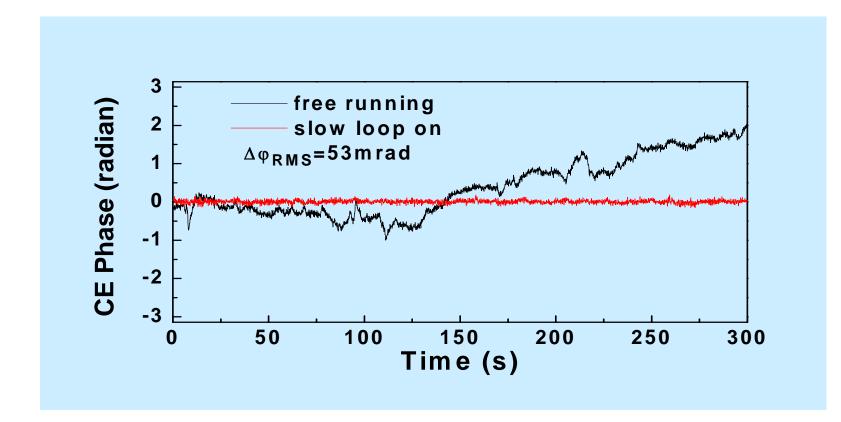


### **Slow Loop Control**





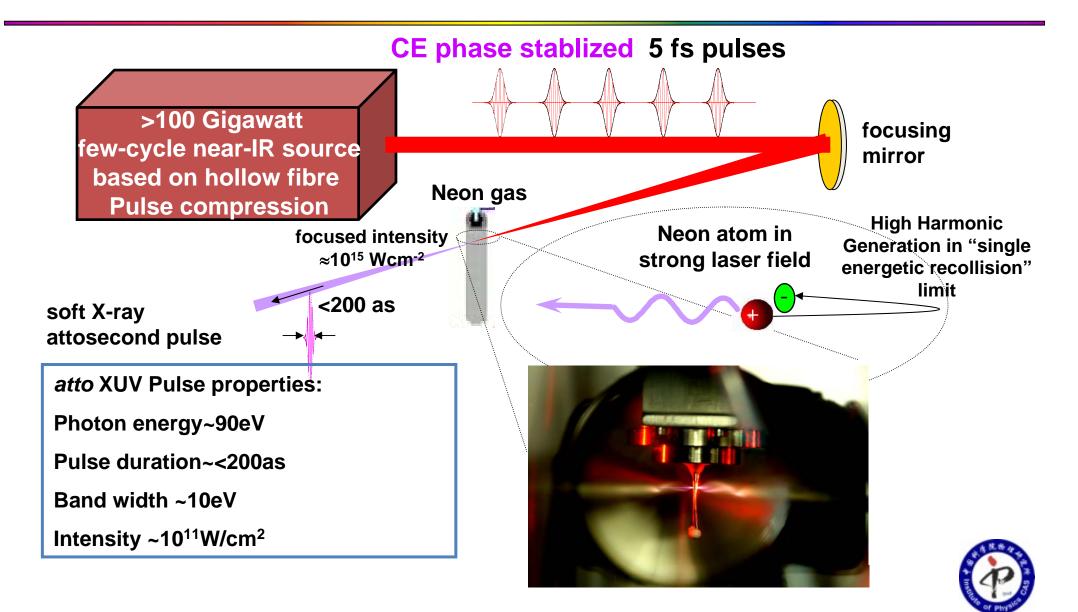
#### **Experimental result**



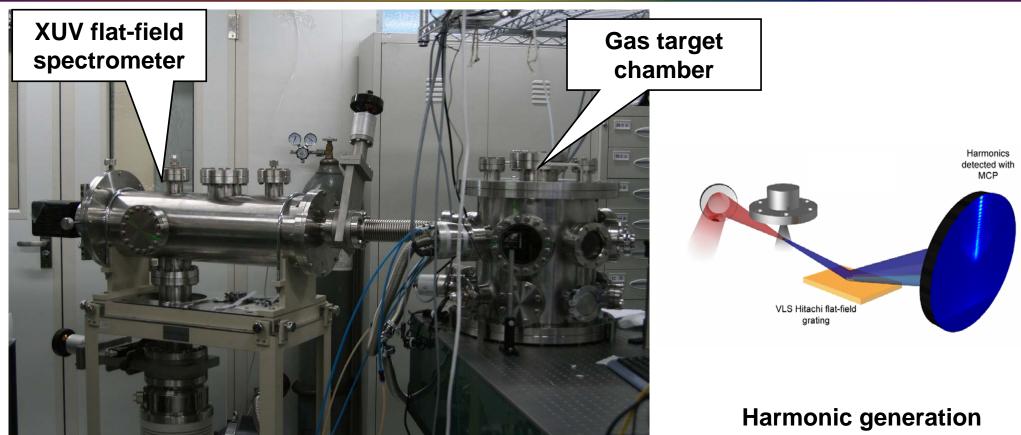
Variation of CE-phase is ~50 mrad over 5 hours when the fast loop and slow loop work simultaneously



#### So making real single atto-second pulses



#### HHG from few-cycle pulses

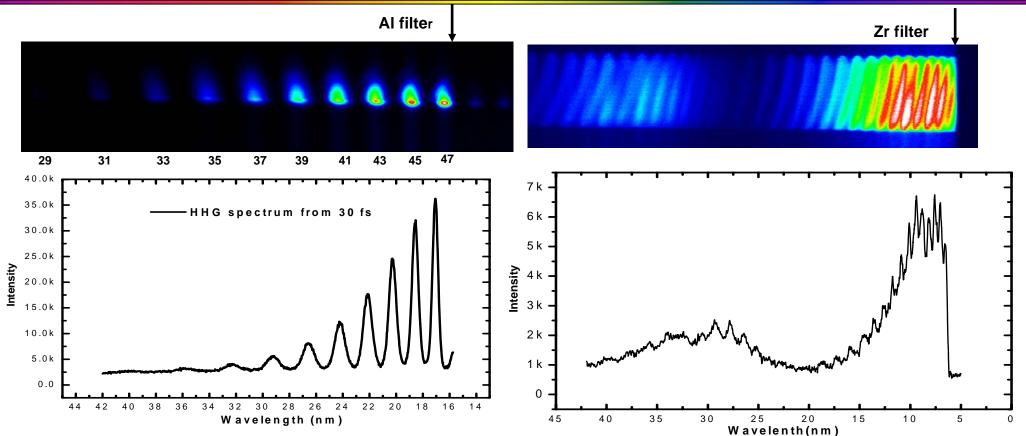


**Experimental setup** 

and detection system



## **HHG from long pulse**



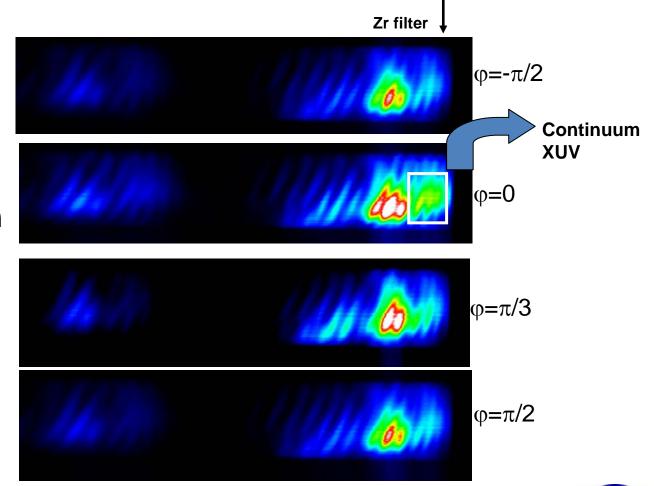
High harmonic generated from Neon gas with 30fs High harmonic generated from Neon gas with 12fs

HHG show discrete spectrum when the duration of driver laser pulses is long



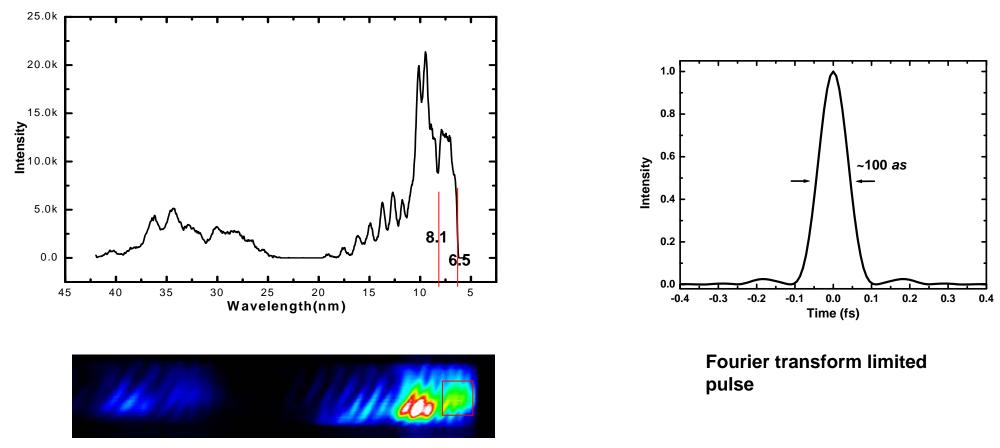
# HHG spectrum for different CE phase of 5-fs laser pulses

HHG produced with CE- phase controlled 5fs form continuum in the cut-off region when CE-phase is shifted to zero, which is corresponding to *single attosecond* pulses.





# Continuum spectrum at cut-off region corresponding to single *attosecond* pulse



The continuum spectrum cover ~1.5nm at central wavelength of 7.5nm, the spectrum is capable of supporting a ~100 *as* duration.



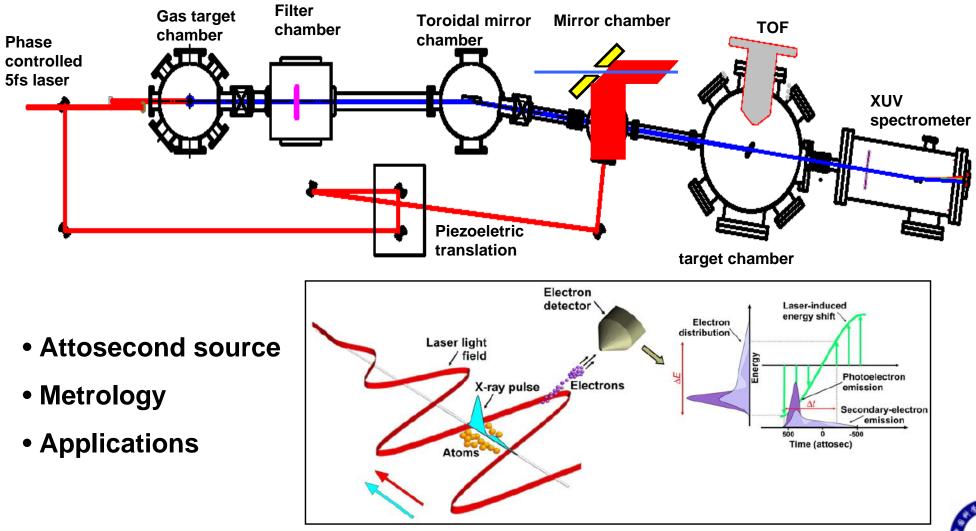
### What is being under development

- Optimize the HHG from noble gas with CEphase stablised 5fs pulses
- The driving laser pulse is being upgraded to 1mJ/5fs
- Metrology of single attosecond pusles
- Applications



#### Attosecond source system

#### (under development)



Atomic streak-camera for attosecond soft x-ray pulses

C Physics

## Summary

- CE-phase stablised 5-fs laser system is completed
- HHG with continuum spectrum is produced from CEphase controlled 5-fs pulses, which corresponding to isolated single attosecond pulses
- Optimization of HHG from phase-controlled 5-fs pulses and Metrology of attosecond pulses are under development



