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Compression and characterization of ultrashort pulses at 1.5 and 3 µm wavelength

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Motivation

- Ultrashort near-infrared and mid-infrared pulses have become powerful tools in a wide range of fields, ranging from pump-probe spectroscopy [1] to strongfield physics [2, 3]
- We use the compressed pulses for high order harmonic generation (HHG) in the soft x-ray regime, aiming to perform ultrafast absorption spectroscopy

Generation of 1.5 and 3 µm wavelength pulses

• The laser setup consists of a Ti:Sa oscillator, a pump channel, and a 4-stage OPCPA, and is described in [4] 1st and 2nd stage pump spectrum • The OPCPA scheme is shown below

Pump

11 mJ

energy:

0.6

0.4

Characterization

1.5 µm pulses



1st NOPA stage (BBO):

- Noncollinearity angle: 2.6°
- Seed-pulse duration: 3 ps
- Amplified bandwidth from 760 nm to 840 nm
- Amplification factor: **10000x**
- Full energy per pulse: **15 µJ**
- Pump efficiency: 7.7%

1st DFG stage (BBO):

- Idler CWL: 1545 nm
- FWHM: ~ 250 nm
- Amplification factor: **3x**
- Output energy : $\sim 30 \, \mu J$
- Pump efficiency: ~ 19%

2nd NOPA stage (KTA):

- Noncollinearity angle: 3.7°
- Amplification of the full seed spectrum



- Second harmonic FROG traces generated using a 60 µm thick type I BBO crystal
- The retrieved and measured FROG traces is in good agreement (*a* and *b*)
- Retrieved pulse (c) has the duration of 54 fs
- Residual non-zero higher order spectral phase (d) explains the longer pulse duration compared to the bandwidth-limited one of 43 fs (*c*)
- The retrieved pulse spectrum is in qualitative agreement with the independently measured one (d)
- The pulse energy after the compression was 1.6 mJ
- The high beam quality allowed coupling the compressed pulses to a hollow core fiber with the diameter of 100 µm with an 80% efficiency

3.0 µm pulses



- Third harmonic FROG traces generated using a 200 µm thick type II KTA crystal
- The retrieved and measured FROG traces is in good agreement (*a* and *b*)
- The retrieved pulse (*c*) has the duration of 41 fs
- Residual non-zero higher order spectral phase (d) explains the longer pulse duration compared to the bandwidth-limited one of 34 fs (c) The retrieved pulse spectrum is in qualitative agreement with the independently measured one (d) The pulse energy after the compression was 0.6 mJ The high beam quality allowed coupling the compressed pulses to a hollow core fiber with the diameter of 100 µm with an 60% efficiency

- Amplification factor: **10x**
- Energy per pulse: ~ **300 µJ**
- Pump efficiency: ~ 19%

2^{nd} DFG stage (LiIO₃): Signal:

- Central wavelength: 1.5 µm
- Pulse energy: $\sim 1.8 \text{ mJ}$ Idler:
- Central wavelength: 3 µm
- Pulse energy: $\sim 0.8 \text{ mJ}$



4th stage signal spectrum 8.0 9.0 ntensity 4.0 4 0.2 \ 1600 1700 1400 1500 Wavelength [nm] 4th stage idler spectrum Intensity 9.0 8.0 1.5 µm 2600 2800 3400 3000 3200 Wavelength [nm] 3 µm

X-ray absorption spectroscopy using high harmonic generation Carbon K-edge Boron K-edge

- Focusing the 1.5 µm beam into a 100 µm inner diameter hollow-core fiber, filled with Helium at 6.5 bar, high order harmonics up to 350 eV photon energy and 10⁵photons/s in 1% bandwidth were generated
- The generated high order harmonics allowed us to • performed near edge x-ray absorption fine structure spectroscopy (NEXAFS) of h-BN in transmission geometry.
- From the NEXAFS recorded spectra, we identified signatures at the boron K-edge reported previously in [5]



Compression 1.5 µm pulses

1.5 µm 1.8 mJ

Conclusions

- The 1.5 µm pulses were • compressed using 20 reflections from chirped mirrors (CM)
- Total dispersion compensated: 7100 fs² GDD and 20000 fs³ TOD

3.0 µm pulses

The 3.0 µm pulses were compressed using 7 reflections from chirped mirrors and material dispersion on 15.1 mm thick CaF₂ platelet





Total dispersion compensated 5000 fs² GDD and 30000 fs³ TOD

- We report generation of 54 fs, 1.6 mJ and 41 fs, 0.6 mJ pulses at the wavelengths of 1.5 and 3 µm, respectively
- The pulses were compressed using chirped mirrors and material dispersion
- Further compression can be achieved by implementing a phase modulator that controls dispersion of higher-orders
- Efficient coupling of the radiation to a capillary demonstrates a high beam quality at both wavelengths
- We have demonstrate the application of the generated 1.5 µm in HHG
- We have used our source to measured NEXAFS of h-BN in transmission geometry

References

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