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Huang, Shu-Wei; Cirmi, Giovanni; Moses, Jeffrey; Hong, Kyung-Han; Benedick, Andrew; Chen, Li-Jin; Li, Enbang; Eggleton, Benjamin J.; Cerullo, Giulio; and Kartner, Franz X., "Ultrabroadband optical parametric chirped pulse amplifier system for single-cycle waveform synthesis" (2010). *Faculty of Engineering and Information Sciences - Papers: Part A*. 5498.

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# Ultrabroadband optical parametric chirped pulse amplifier system for single-cycle waveform synthesis

## Abstract

We demonstrate synchronized few-cycle 800-nm and 2- $\mu\text{m}$  pulse trains seeded from a single Ti:sapphire oscillator, able to generate scalable, high-energy pulses lasting less than a single electric-field cycle. Such pulses are attractive for high-field physics.

## Keywords

single, system, amplifier, pulse, synthesis, chirped, waveform, parametric, optical, ultrabroadband, cycle

## Disciplines

Engineering | Science and Technology Studies

## Publication Details

Huang, S., Cirimi, G., Moses, J., Hong, K., Benedick, A., Chen, L., Li, E., Eggleton, B., Cerullo, G. & Kartner, F. X. (2010). Ultrabroadband optical parametric chirped pulse amplifier system for single-cycle waveform synthesis. *Lasers and Electro-Optics (CLEO) and Quantum Electronics and Laser Science Conference (QELS), 2010 Conference on* (pp. 1-2). United States: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

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# Ultrabroadband Optical Parametric Chirped Pulse Amplifier System for Single-Cycle Waveform Synthesis

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**Abstract:** We demonstrate synchronized few-cycle 800-nm and 2- $\mu\text{m}$  pulse trains seeded from a single Ti:sapphire oscillator, able to generate scalable, high-energy pulses lasting less than a single electric-field cycle. Such pulses are attractive for high-field physics.

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**OCIS codes:** (190.4970) Parametric oscillators and amplifiers, (320.7110) Ultrafast nonlinear optics.

Advances in ultrafast optics over the last decade have led to the generation of close to single-cycle optical pulses with Carrier-Envelope Phase (CEP) control, *i.e.*, one is able to generate a precisely defined electric field waveform [1]. These pulses are currently used to drive strong-field processes such as high-harmonic generation (HHG) and have recently led to efficient generation of isolated attosecond pulses as short as 80-as in the XUV range [2]. Nevertheless, the technique relies on a highly nonlinear process that is not scalable in energy.

Our work aims towards single-cycle optical pulse generation, via synthesis of few-cycle pulses from two ultrabroadband optical parametric chirped pulse amplifiers (OPCPAs) seeded by the same octave spanning Ti:Sapphire oscillator. Such pulses can be used to efficiently generate isolated attosecond pulses without the use of gating techniques [3]. Optical Parametric Amplifiers (OPAs) and OPCPAs have proved to be a workhorse for the generation of few-cycle optical pulses. Ultrabroadband OPCPA is the only demonstrated technique for producing few-cycle pulses with multi-terawatt peak power [4].

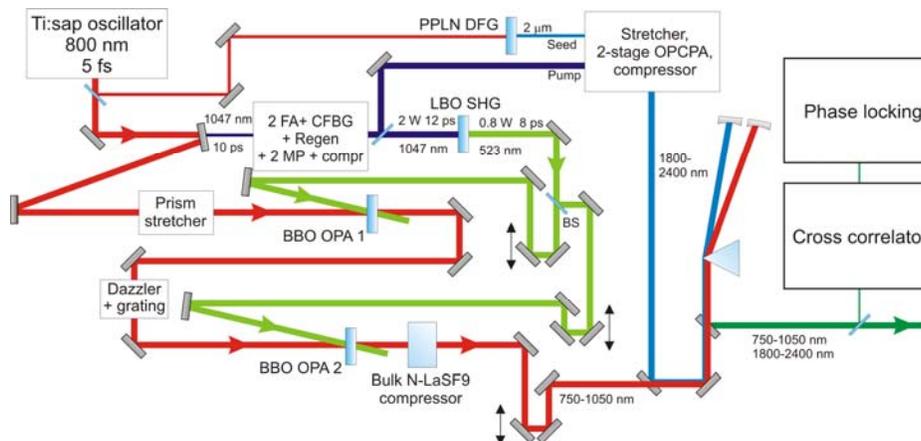


Fig. 1. Schematic of the two-color ultrabroadband optical parametric chirped pulse amplifier system. FA: Yb-doped fiber amplifier; MP: multi-pass slab amplifier; SHG: second harmonic generation.

The system starts with a Ti:Sapphire oscillator producing 5-fs pulses centered at 800-nm with nJ-level energy per pulse and an 80-MHz repetition rate. We have developed a Nd:YLF chirped pulse amplifier (CPA) as a pump source, which consists of a chirped fiber Bragg grating (CFBG) stretcher, a regenerative amplifier followed by two multi-pass slab amplifiers, and a diffraction grating compressor. A small fraction of the oscillator bandwidth around 1047 nm is used to seed the CPA. After the grating compressor, we obtain 3.5-mJ, 12-ps pulses for pumping the two OPCPAs. For the 800-nm OPCPA, a 2-mJ fraction of the 1047-nm pulse is frequency doubled in a Lithium Triborate (LBO) crystal and used to directly amplify the oscillator output. The seed is first stretched to 5 ps by a prism stretcher. Seed and pump interact in a double-pass configuration in a type-I, 5-mm-long  $\beta$ -Barium Borate (BBO) crystal cut at  $\theta=24^\circ$ , with a  $2.4^\circ$  pump-signal angle which guarantees a broad phase matching bandwidth in a non-collinear geometry. The gain of the first OPCPA stage is  $\sim 10^5$ , and the energy of the amplified pulses is 2  $\mu\text{J}$ . The amplified pulse is then further stretched to 6.2 ps by an acousto-optic programmable dispersive filter (AOPDF):

DAZZLER, Fastlite) and a grating stretcher, allowing for simultaneous optimization of energy conversion, amplification bandwidth, and signal-to-noise ratio in the power amplifier stage. The pulse is then amplified to 25  $\mu\text{J}$ , in the same kind of crystal as the first stage, and compressed in a bulk N-LaSF9 block. The transform-limited pulse duration is 6.5 fs, and the final spectrum is shown in Fig. 2(a).

The 2- $\mu\text{m}$  OPCPA follows the design method in [5]. Passively CEP-stabilized broadband seed pulses are generated by intra-pulse difference frequency generation (DFG), stretched by a bulk silicon block to 5 ps and pre-amplified to 1.5  $\mu\text{J}$  in the first OPCPA stage. The pre-amplified pulse is further stretched to 9.5 ps by an infrared AOPDF, amplified to 30  $\mu\text{J}$ , and then compressed in a broadband anti-reflection coated quartz glass block (Suprasil 300). 1 mJ of the available 1047-nm pump energy is used between the two stages. Fig. 2(b) shows the final spectrum, corresponding to a pulse width of 23 fs.

The first step of the single-cycle pulse synthesis is to recombine the two beams. To do this we send the two pulses into a prism and focus them back onto the prism at the same spatial point. As described earlier, since the OPCPAs and pump laser system are all seeded by a single octave-spanning Ti:Sapphire oscillator, the OPCPA pulses are already synchronized. However, there may be slow drifts in the synchronization due to environmental fluctuations. The timing between the two pulses will be detected by a balanced cross-correlator [6], and feedback control will be implemented to achieve tens of attosecond synchronization. The inclusion of an AOPDF in each of the two OPCPAs allows independent control of the dispersion of each pulse, allowing full control and optimization of the synthesized waveform.

To complete the synthesis, the CEP of each amplifier must be stable and the relative CEP between the two pulses also has to be locked. We have demonstrated that the 2- $\mu\text{m}$  OPCPA is passively phase stabilized [5] and the 800-nm OPCPA can be actively stabilized. The relative CEP will be locked by heterodyne beating of the two pulses. Both timing and phase locking will be performed in an interferometrically stable arrangement with respect to the synthesized pulse to avoid possible drifts.

Fig. 2(c) shows the calculated electric field profile of the synthesized pulse. The electric field waveform has a distinct central lobe that is sub-cycle in duration, with only 0.85-cycles of the center frequency within the FWHM of the electric-field amplitude profile. The FWHM of the intensity profile is only 0.55 cycles in duration. The synthesized pulses will allow for nonlinear light-matter interactions dominated by one half-cycle of the electric field waveform, such as the study of ionization processes, efficient isolated attosecond pulse generation by HHG, and direct laser acceleration of electron bunches. For some of the latter processes it is preferred to scale the pulse energy to the multi-mJ level, which we intend to do with a higher energy and power pump laser system based on cryogenically-cooled Yb:YAG [7].

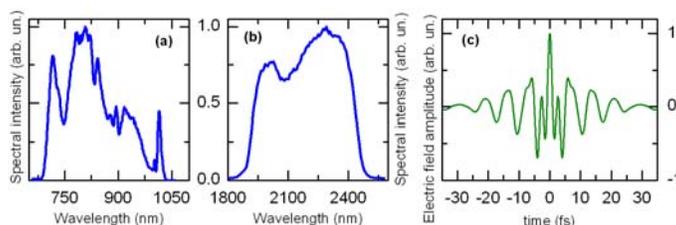


Fig. 2. (a) Amplified signal spectrum of the 800-nm OPCPA. (b) Amplified signal spectrum of the 2- $\mu\text{m}$  OPCPA. (c) Electric field waveform of a synthesized pulse.

In summary, the overall system discussed in this paper shows a path towards an energy-scalable single-optical-cycle waveform synthesizer.

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