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Photoionization dynamics on the attosecond time scale

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Outline

➤ **Extreme nonlinear optics**

- Brief history/tutorial
- Attosecond sources

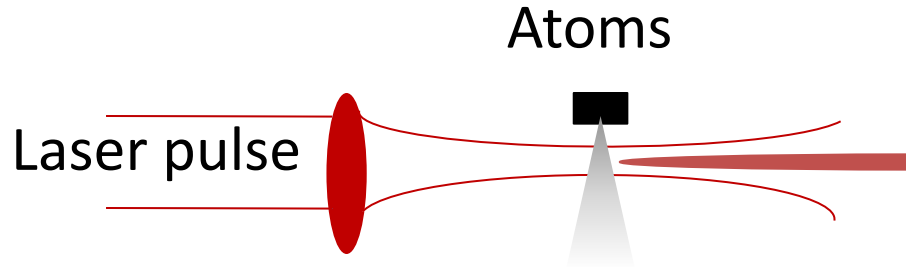
Attosecond
light sources

➤ **Ultrafast atomic physics**

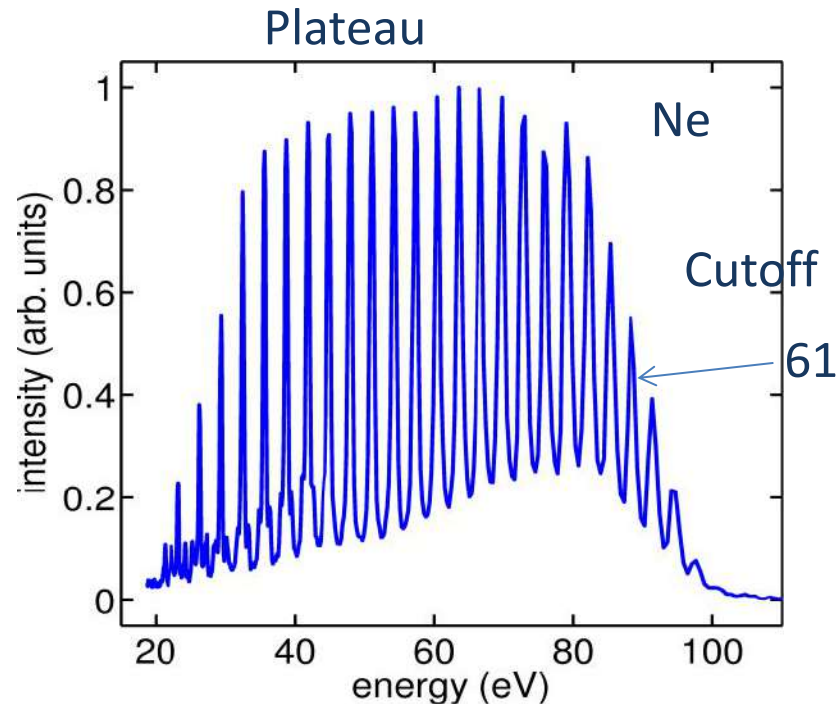
- Ionization time delays
- Resonant photoionization

Attosecond
physics

Extreme nonlinear optics

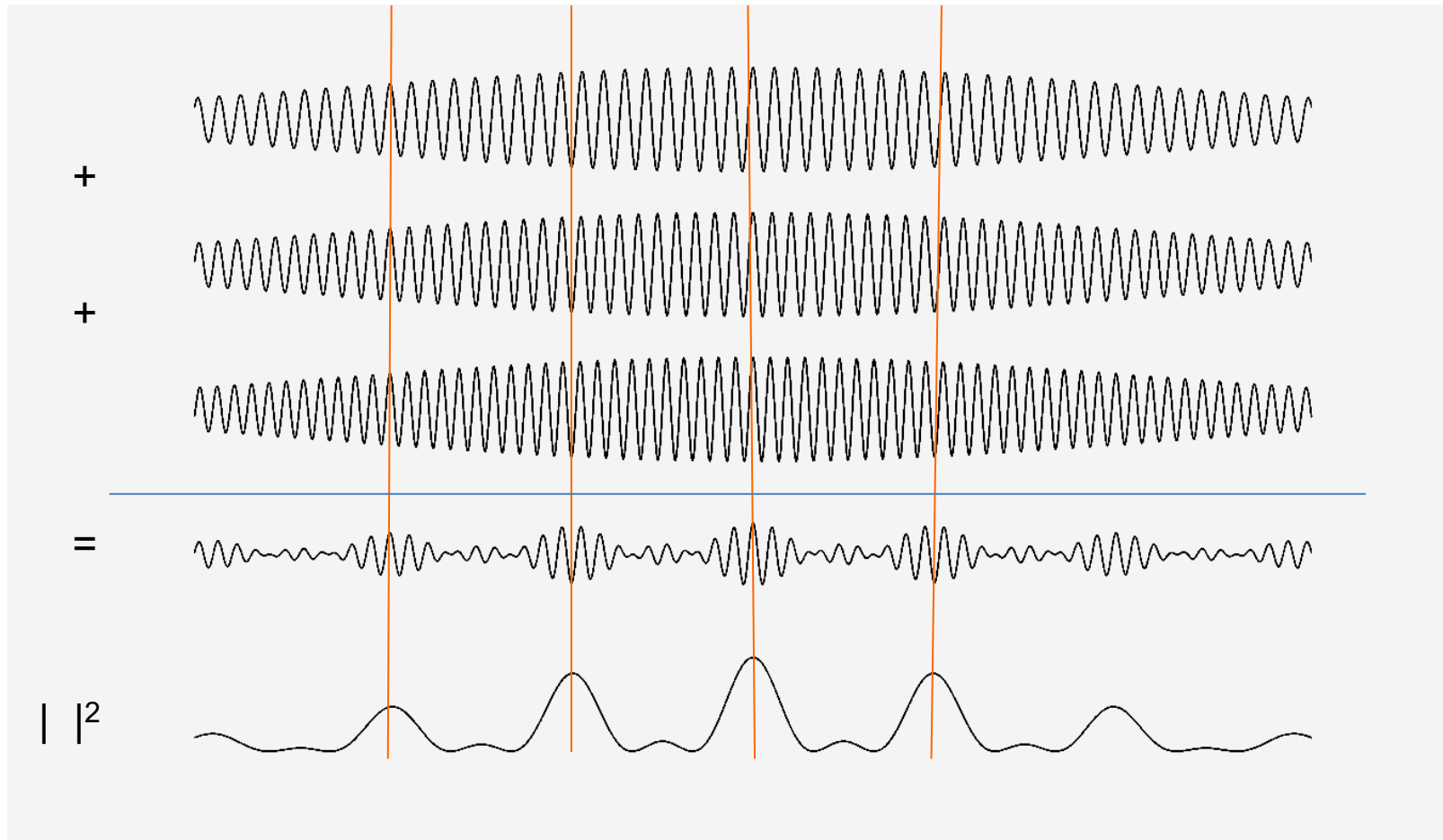


High-order
harmonics



Ferray et al. J.Phys.B 1988
McPherson et al. JOSA B 1987

Attosecond pulses ?

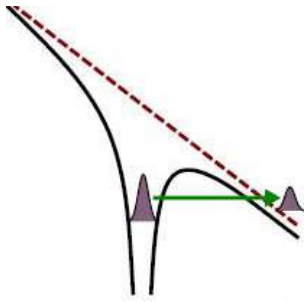


“If the harmonics are appropriately phased, this bandwidth corresponds to temporal pulses on the order of 5×10^{-17} s, and thereby motivates a search for a new regime of short-pulse generation.”

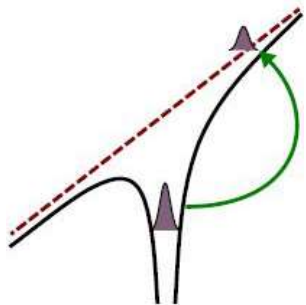
Farkas and Toth, Phys. Lett., 1992, Hänsch, Harris, Opt. Comm. 1993

Single atom response: One half cycle

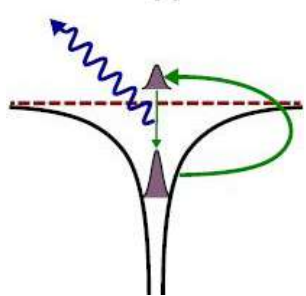
$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi + \left[-\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} + eE_0 \sin(\omega t)z \right] \Psi$$



Tunneling



Acceleration

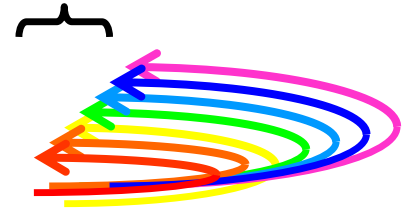


Return and
recombination

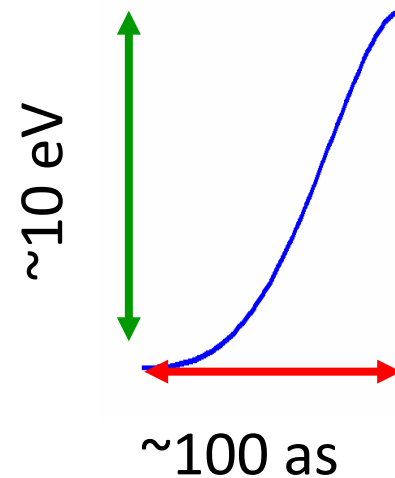
Photon
emission

Return energy

Return time

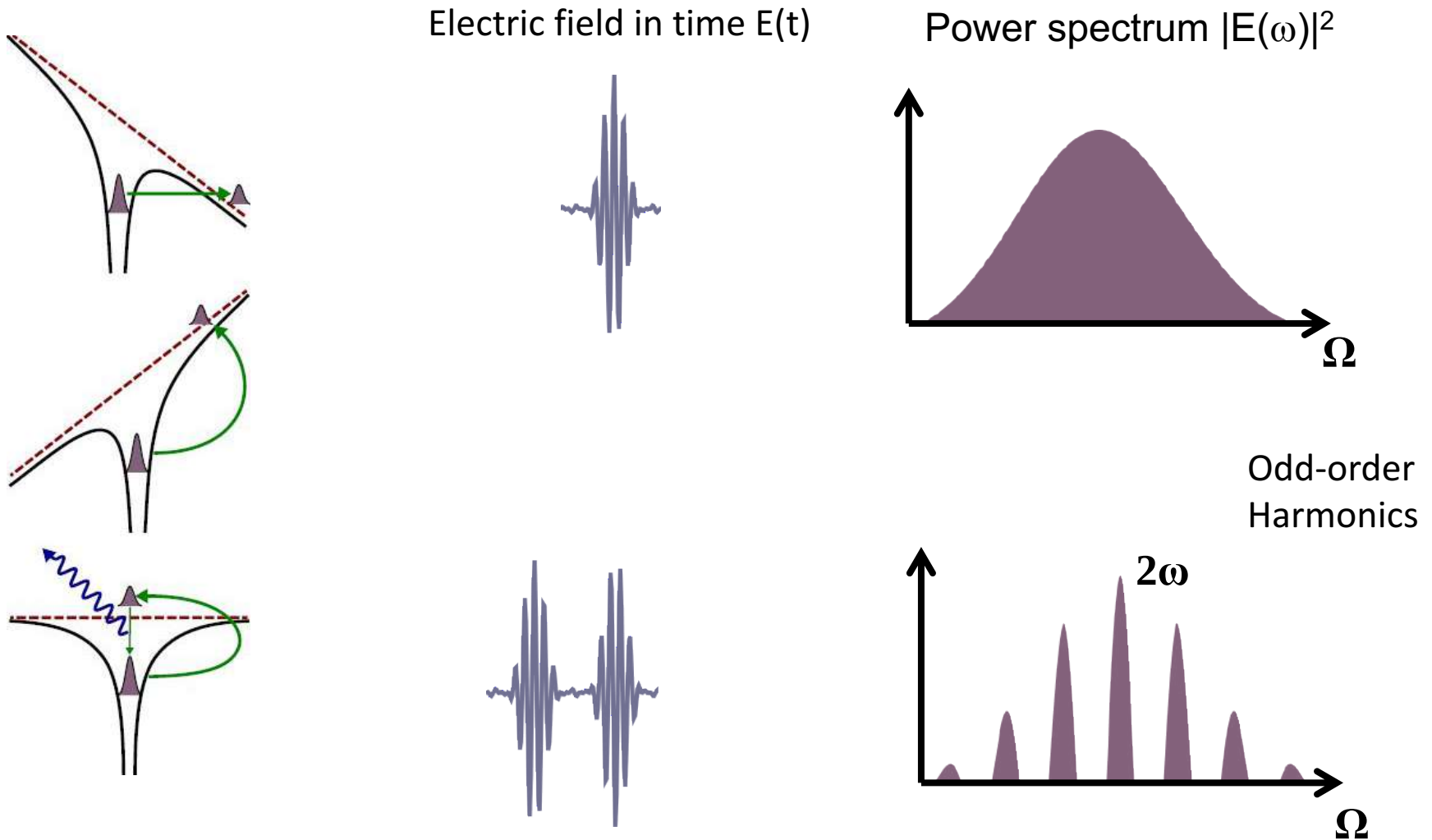


Attosecond
electronic
wavepacket



Attosecond
pulse

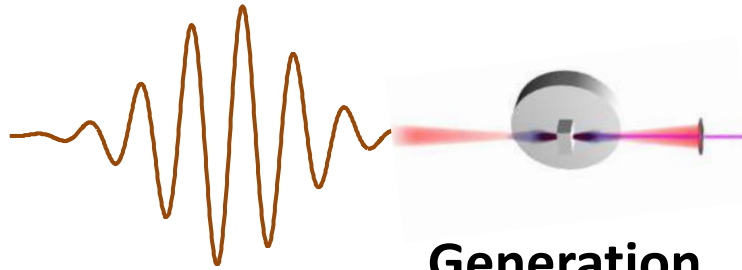
Single atom response: Several half cycles



Harmonics = Interferences of attosecond pulses
Attosecond pulses = phase locked harmonics

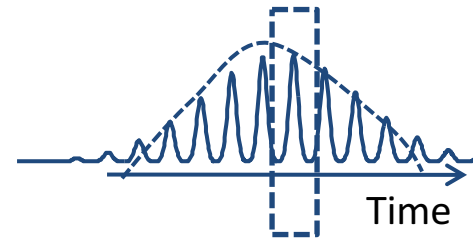
Light sources based upon high-order harmonic generation in gases

Femtosecond laser pulse

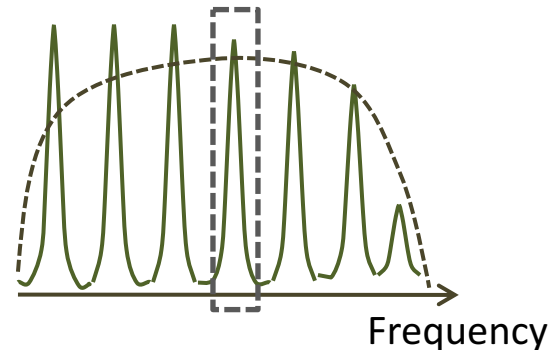


**Generation
in a gas**

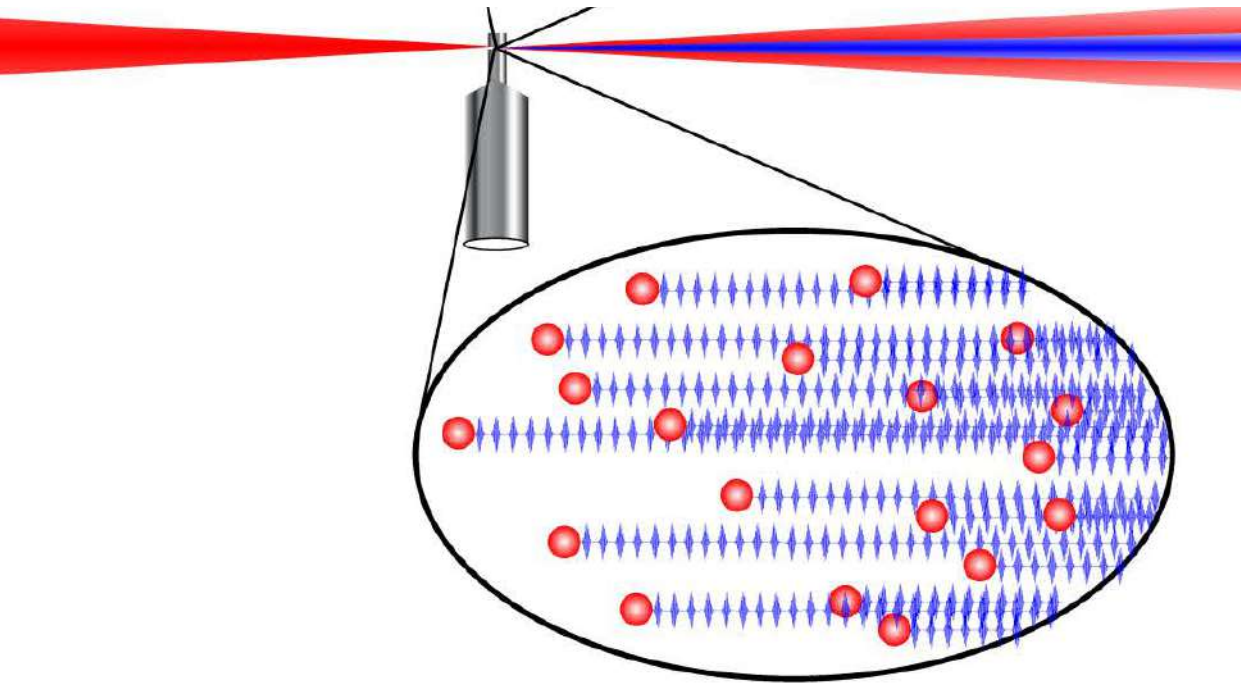
Train of attosecond pulses



High-order Harmonics



Nonlinear Optics



$$\sum \delta\varphi \approx 0$$

Phase matching

**Phase velocity of the fundamental =
Phase velocity of the harmonic fields**

Degree of ionization = a few %

Attosecond Pulses

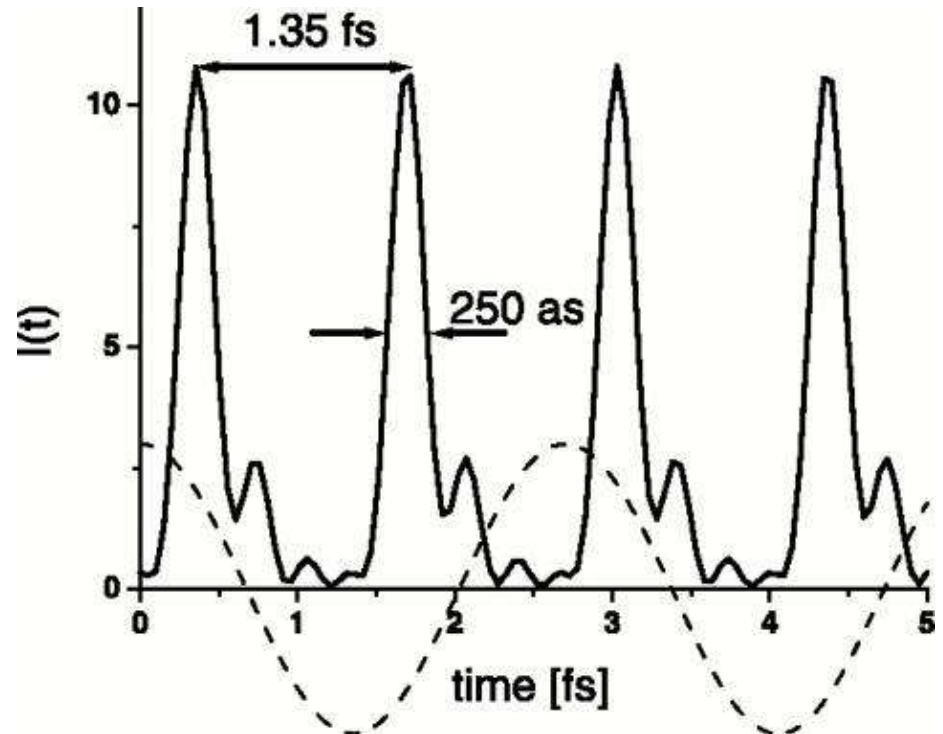
Paris, 2001, 250 as

Vienna, 2001, 450 as

Lund, 2004, 170 as

Milan, 2006, 130 as

Munich, 2008, 80 as



Trains of attosecond pulses – RABBIT

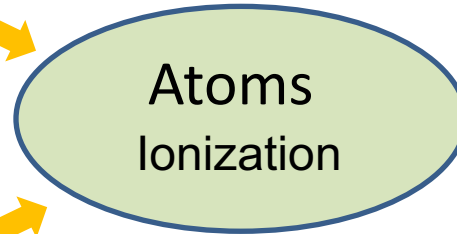
Single attosecond pulses – Streaking



P. Agostini

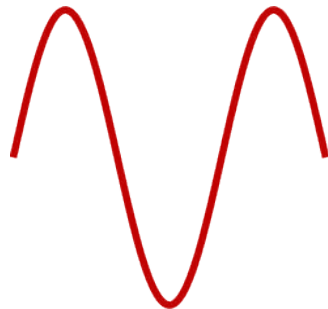
Characterization

Attosecond
pulses



Electronic
Wave packet

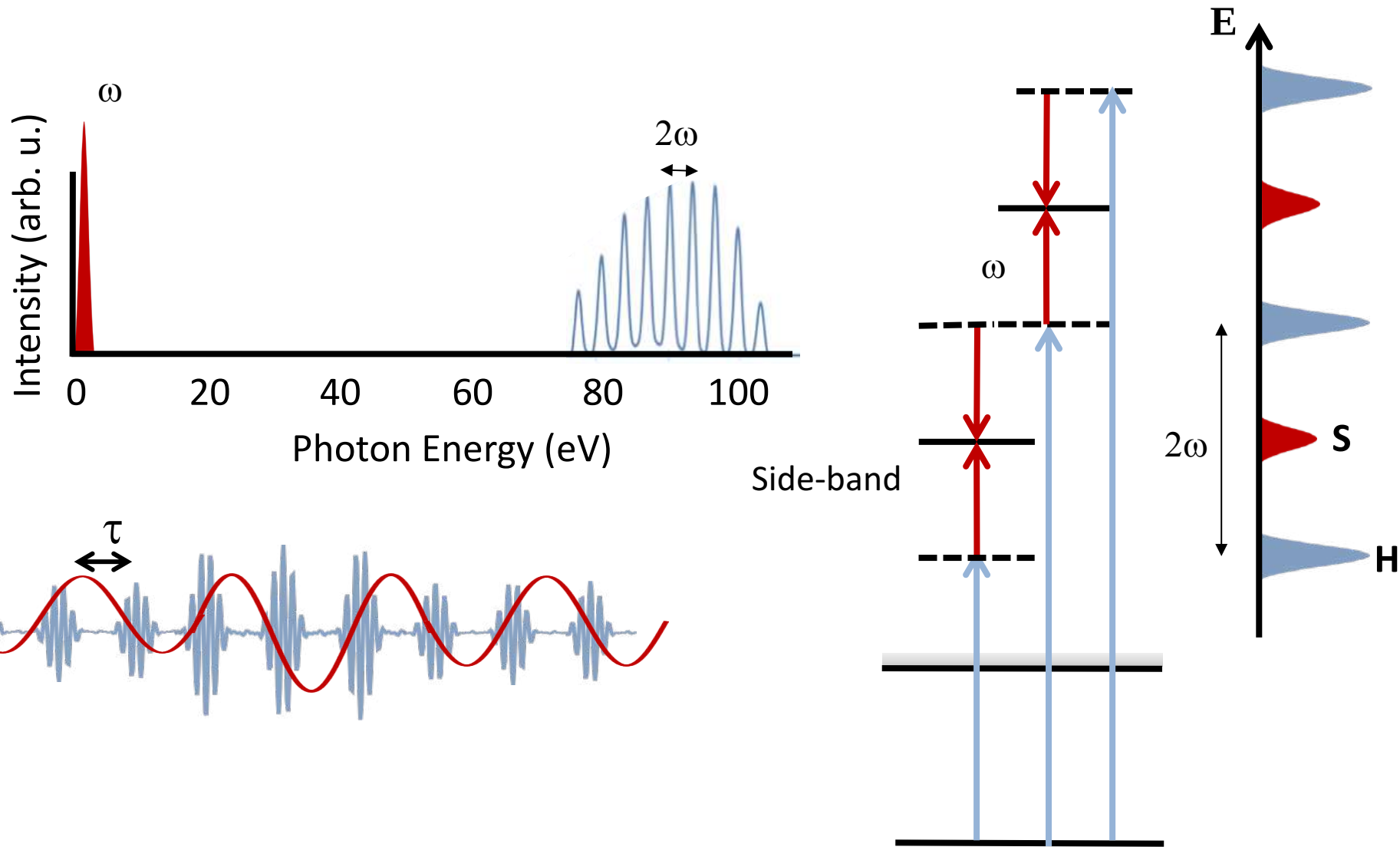
**Replica of the
attosecond
pulse**



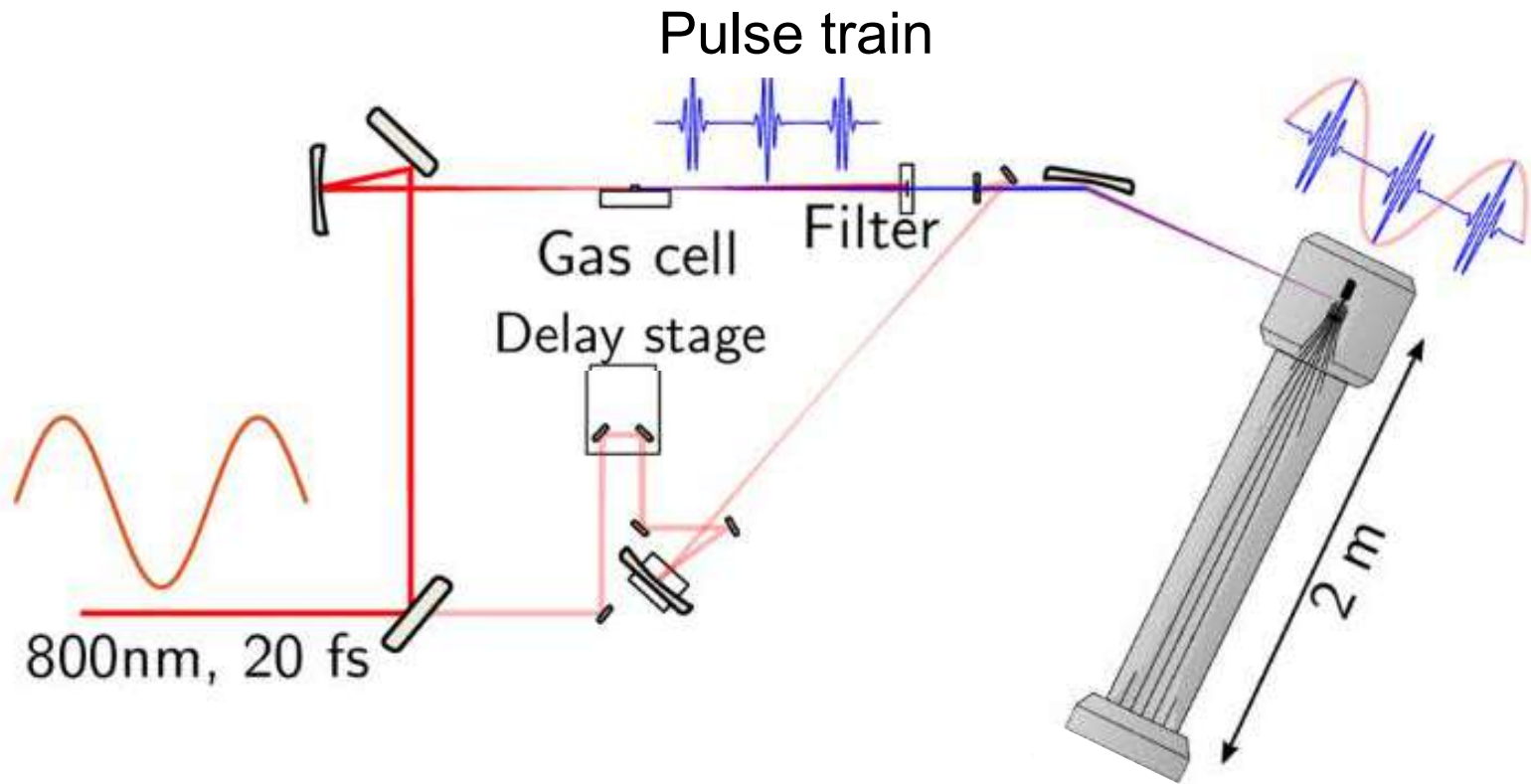
Probe Field (IR)

$$|E(t)|, \phi(t) \Leftrightarrow |E(\omega)|, \phi(\omega) \Leftrightarrow |E(\omega)|, \frac{d\phi}{d\omega}$$

RABBIT technique: interferometry



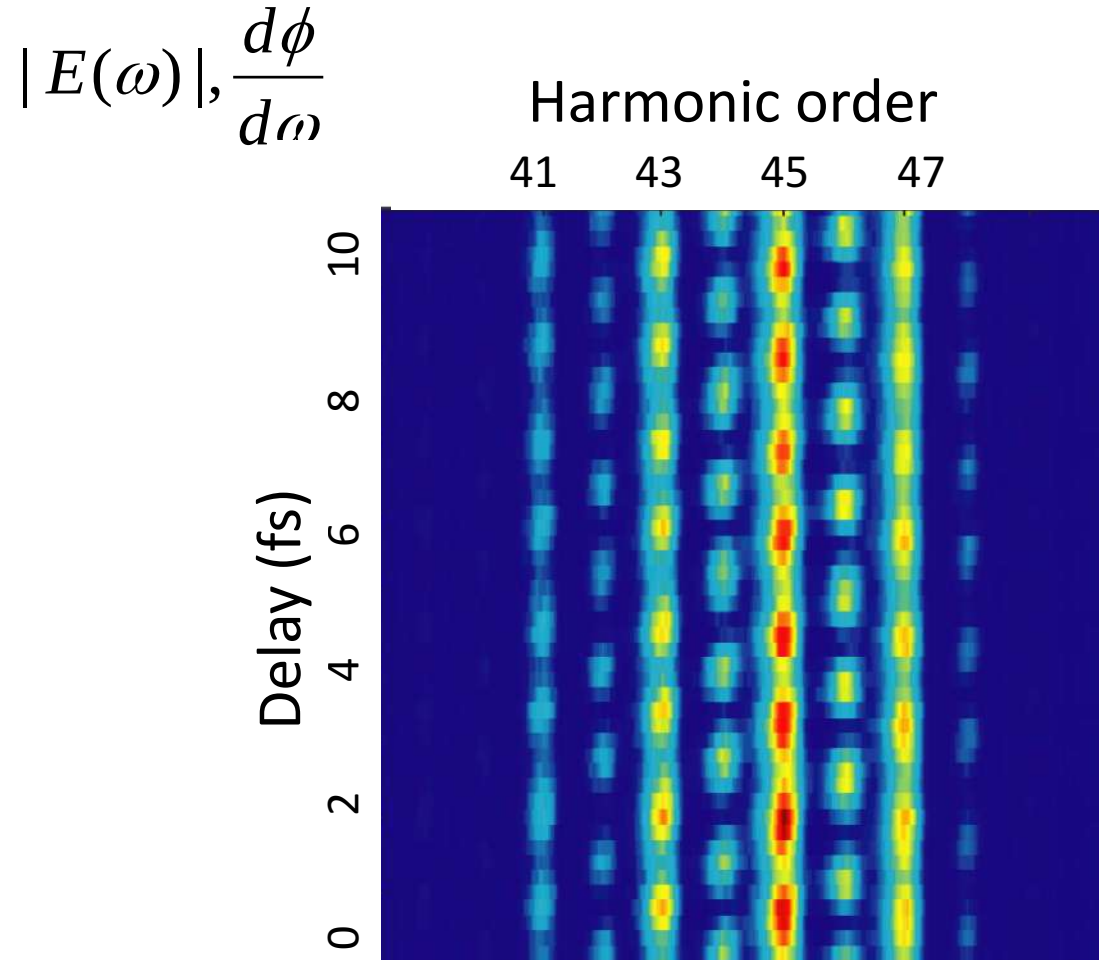
Optical interferometry



Magnetic bottle
electron
spectrometer

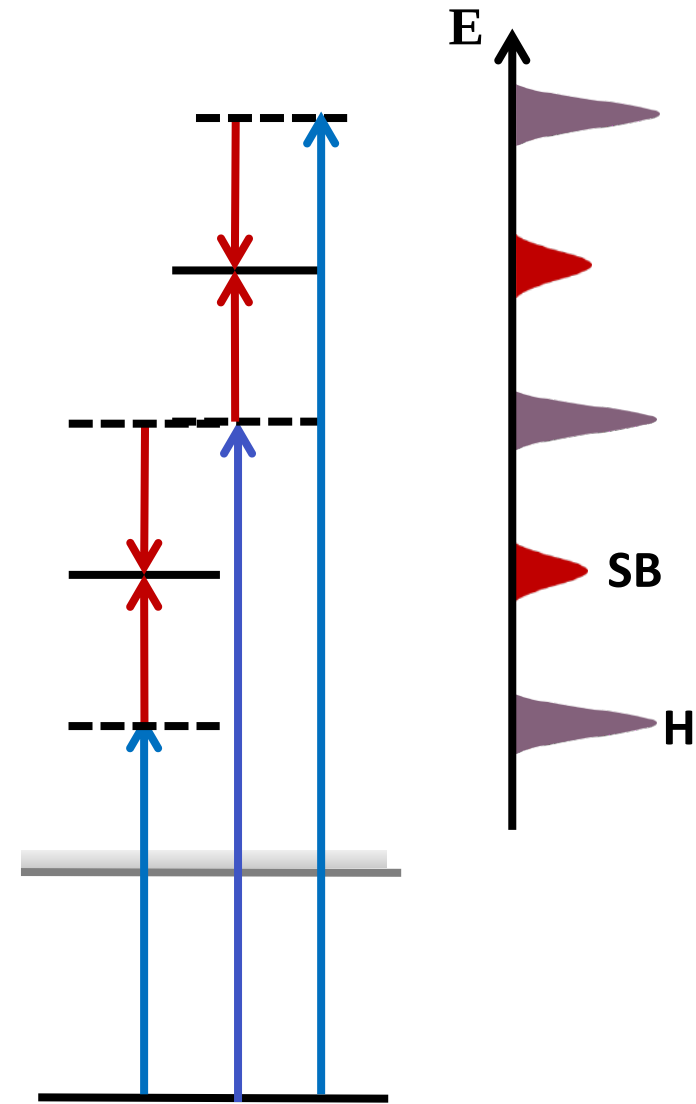
Collaboration:
R. Feifel, R. Squibb,
Gothenburg

Quantum interferometry



$$S \propto A + B \cos(2\omega\tau - \Delta\phi)$$

$$\tau_{XUV} = \frac{\Delta\phi}{2\omega} \approx \frac{d\phi}{d\omega}$$



Paul et al., Science, 2001,
Mairesse et al., Science, 2003

Development of attosecond sources

Application-specific

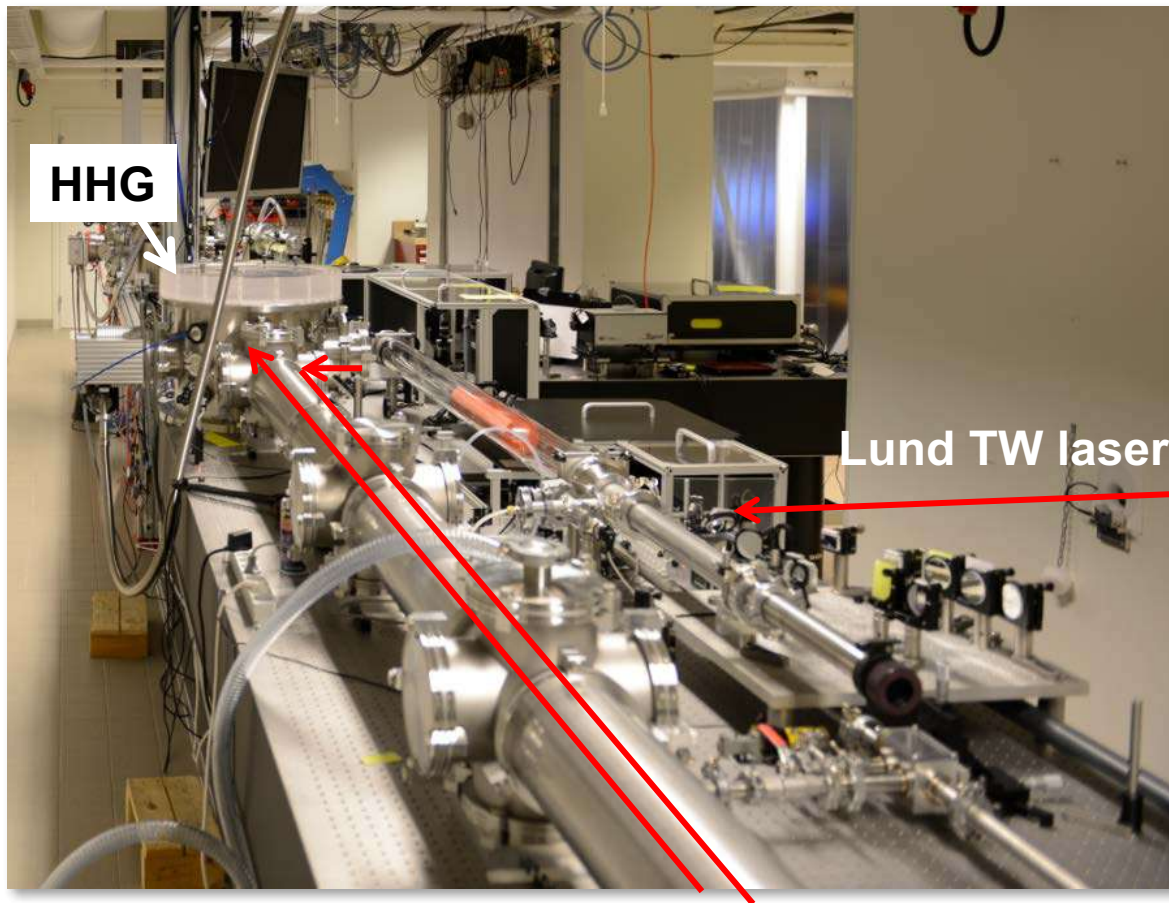
Laser	800 nm, 50 mJ , 10 Hz- 1kHz	850 nm, 100 μ J, 200 kHz	2-4 μm , 0.1– 1 mJ 1-100 kHz
Attosecond source	Intense pulses (μJ) 20-50 eV	High-repetition rate pulses 20-100 eV	X-ray attosecond pulses 100-1000 eV
Applications	XUV-XUV pump- probe Nonlinear phenomena	Surface science Coincidence measurements	Ultrafast X-ray science

Geometrical
Scaling (up)

Geometrical
Scaling (down)

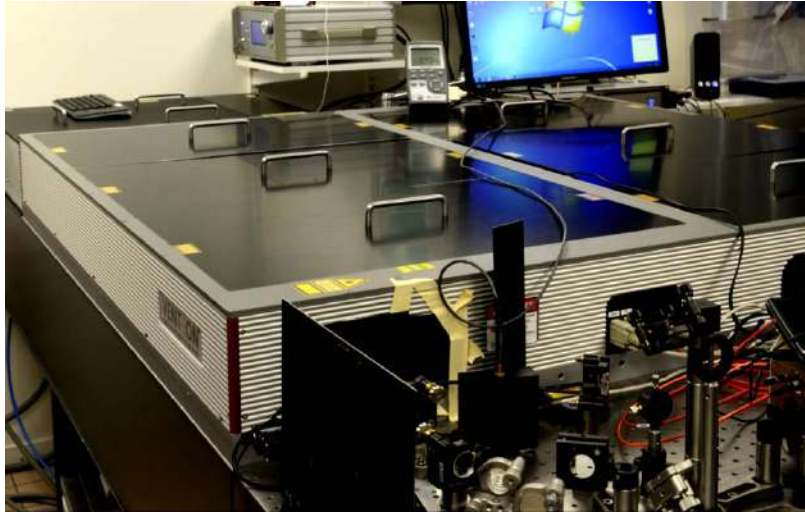
Wavelength
Scaling

Intense attosecond source



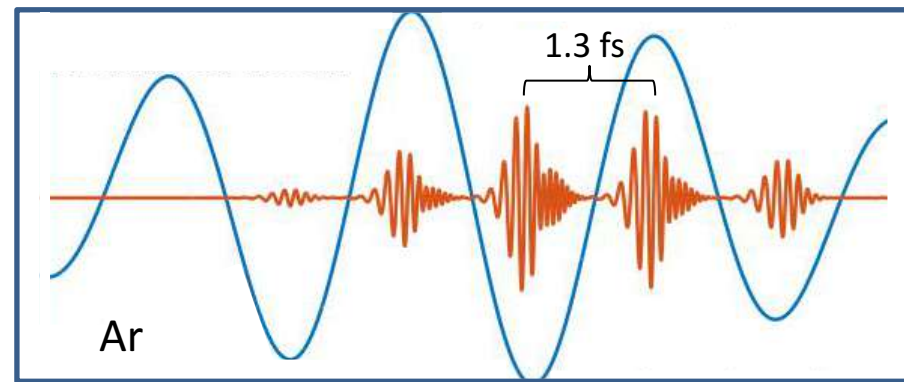
Laser	Ti:Sapphire, 800 nm, 50 mJ, 35 fs, 10 Hz
Atto-second source	Intense pulses for XUV-XUV pump-probe 17-50 eV
Applications	Nonlinear phenomena

High repetition rate attosecond source



Optical Parametric Amplification

Laser	OPCPA, 850 nm, 5 μJ, 7 fs, 200 kHz, CEP-stable
Atto-second source	Few attosecond pulses @ 17-50 eV
Application	Surface and AMO science



Development of attosecond sources

Laser	800 nm, 50 mJ, 10 fs, 10 Hz- 1kHz	850 nm, 100 μ J, 7 fs, 200 kHz	2-4 μ m, 0.1– 1 mJ 30 fs, 1-100 kHz
Attosecond source	Intense pulses (μ J) 20-50 eV	High-repetition rate pulses 20-100 eV	X-ray attosecond pulses 20-1000 eV
Applications	XUV-XUV pump- probe Nonlinear phenomena	Surface science Coincidence measurements	Ultrafast X-ray science



La Physique Attoseconde en France



R. Lopez-Martens
S. Haessler

Lyon
F. Lépine
E. Constant



P. Salières
T. Ruchon
H. Merdji

Strasbourg
J.-Y. Bigot



S. Kazamias



R. Taïeb
J. Caillat
A. Maquet



Bordeaux
E. Cormier
E. Mevel
Y. Mairesse

B. Carré



Outline

➤ Extreme nonlinear optics

➤ Brief history/tutorial

➤ Attosecond sources

Attosecond
light sources

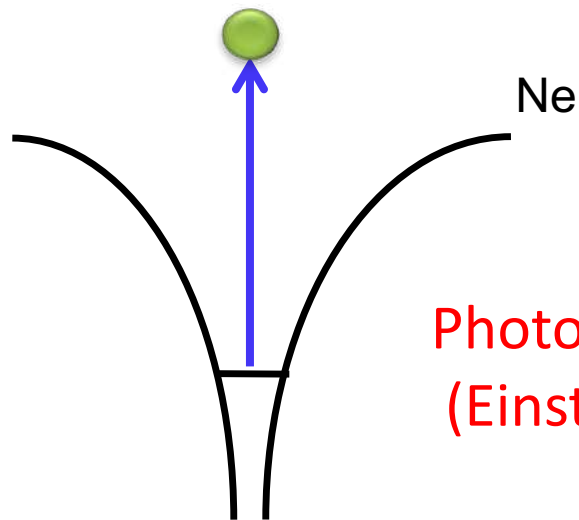
➤ Ultrafast atomic physics

➤ Ionization time delays

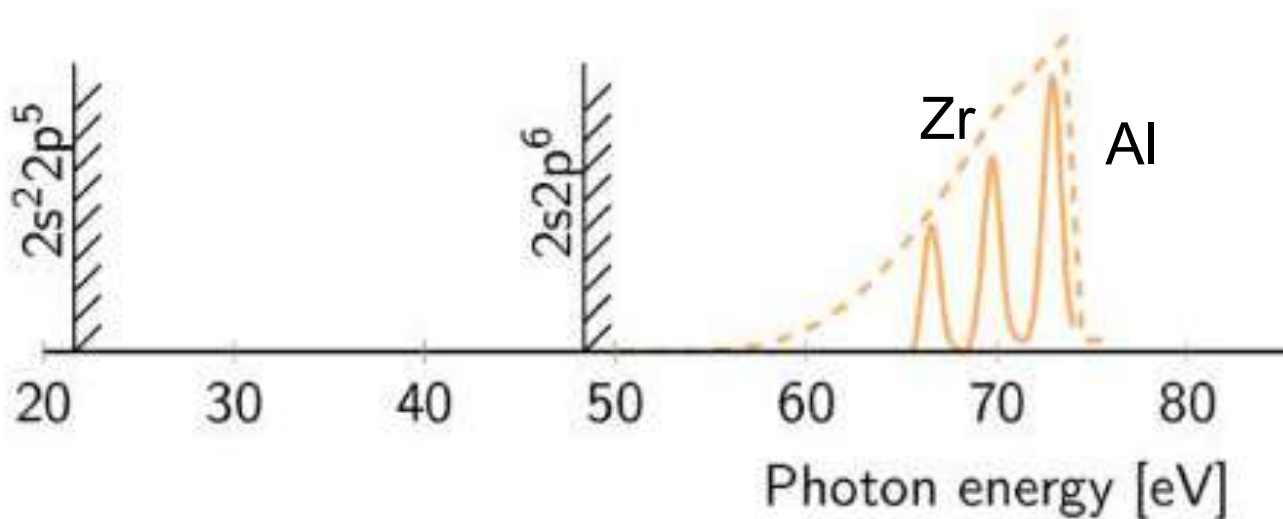
➤ Resonant photoionization

Attosecond
physics

Photoionization of neon



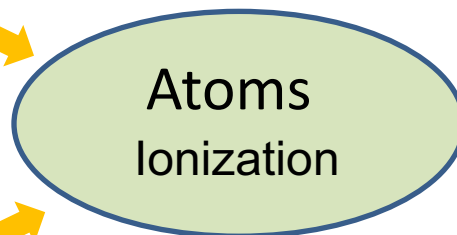
Photoelectric effect
(Einstein) 1905



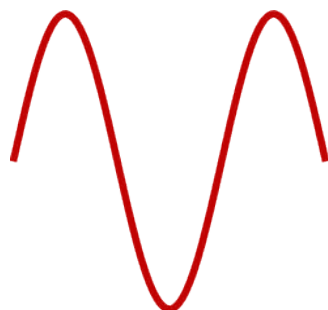
Characterization

of the attosecond pulses
and the ionization process

Attosecond
pulses

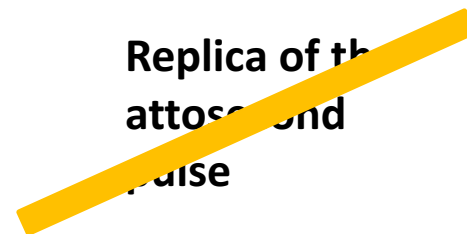


Electronic
Wave packet



Probe Field (IR)

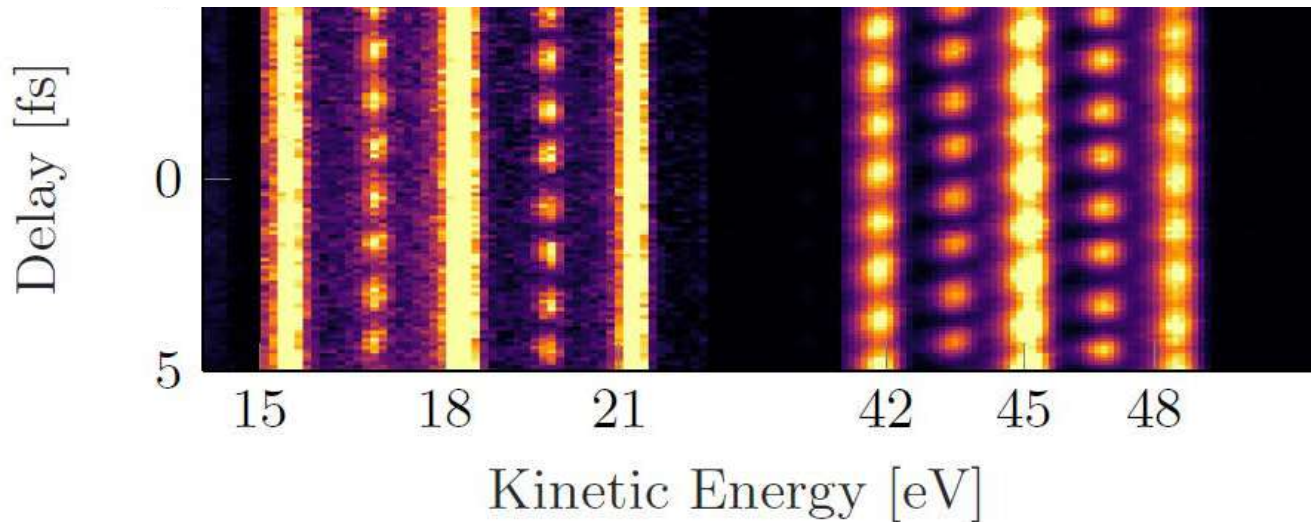
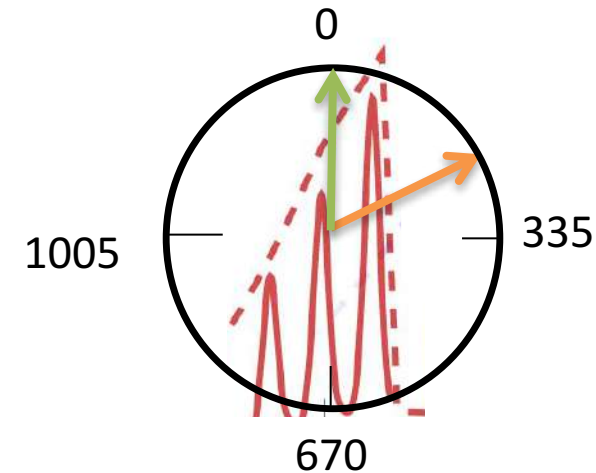
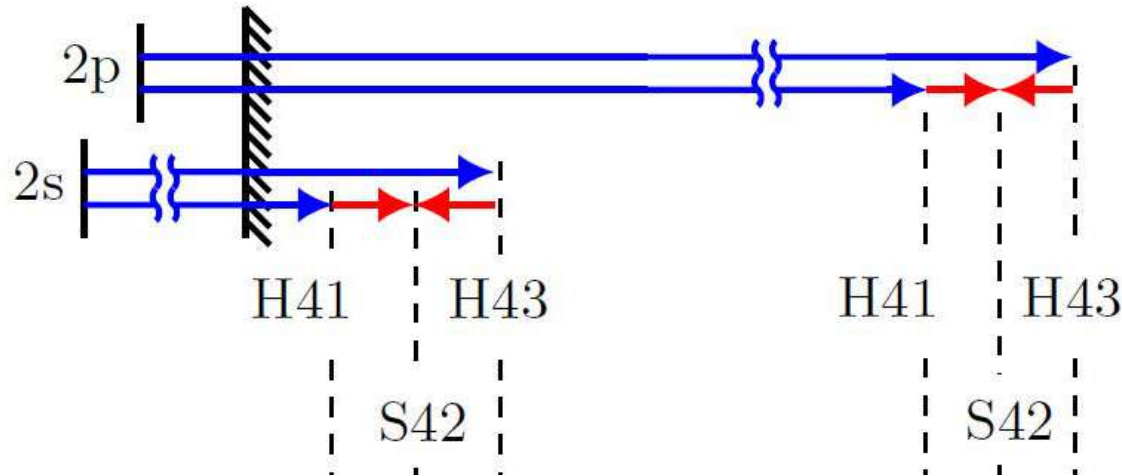
Replica of the
attosecond
pulse



$$S \propto A + B \cos(2\omega\tau - \Delta\phi)$$

$$\frac{\Delta\phi}{2\omega} = \tau_{XUV}$$

Single ionization of Ne in 2s and 2p shells



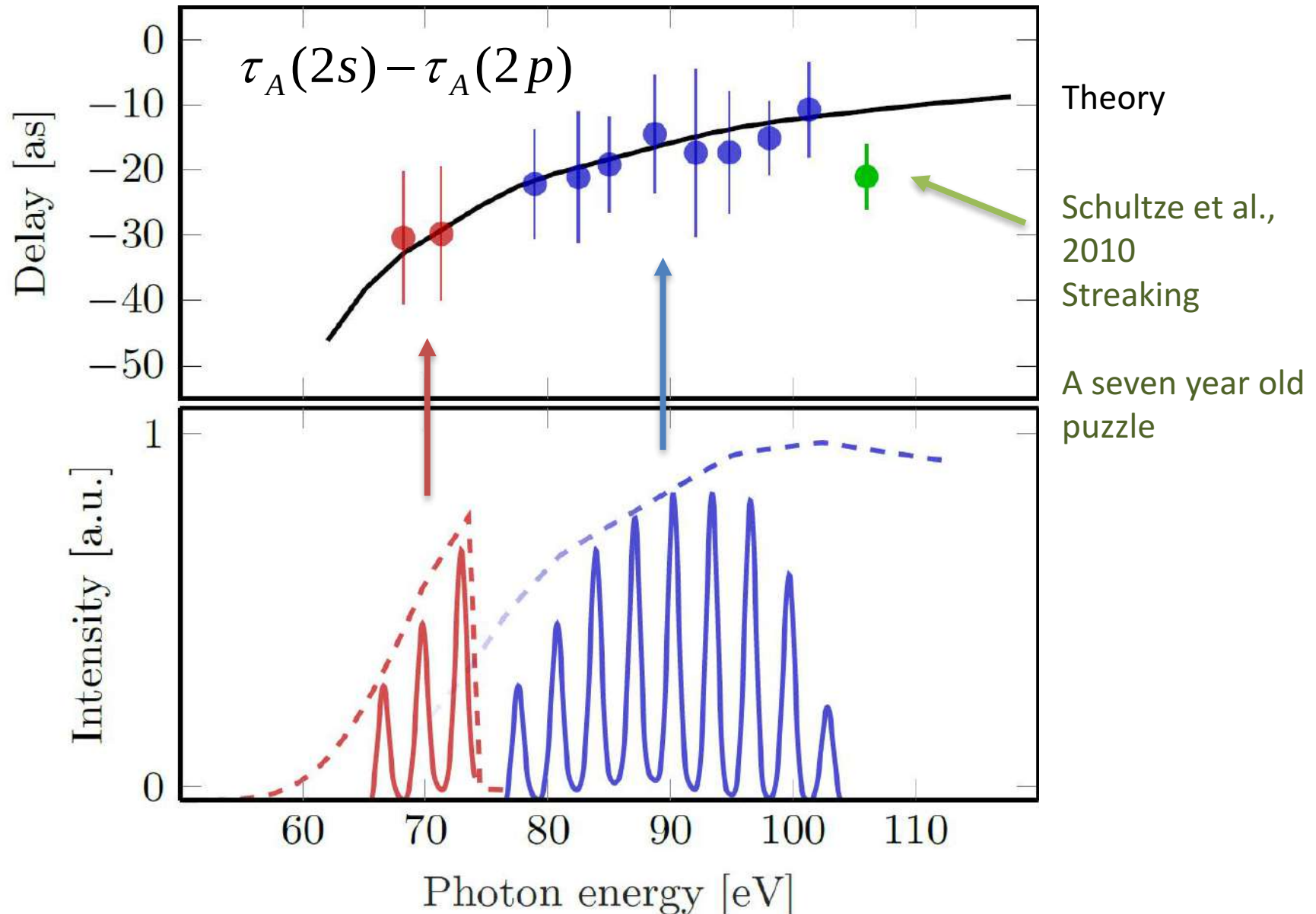
↓

$$\tau_A(2s) - \tau_A(2p)$$

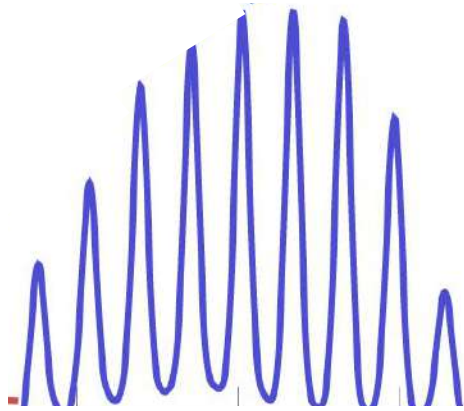
$$\frac{\Delta\phi}{2\omega} = \tau_{XUV} + \tau_A(2s)$$

$$\frac{\Delta\phi}{2\omega} = \tau_{XUV} + \tau_A(2p)$$

Single ionization of Ne in 2s and 2p shells



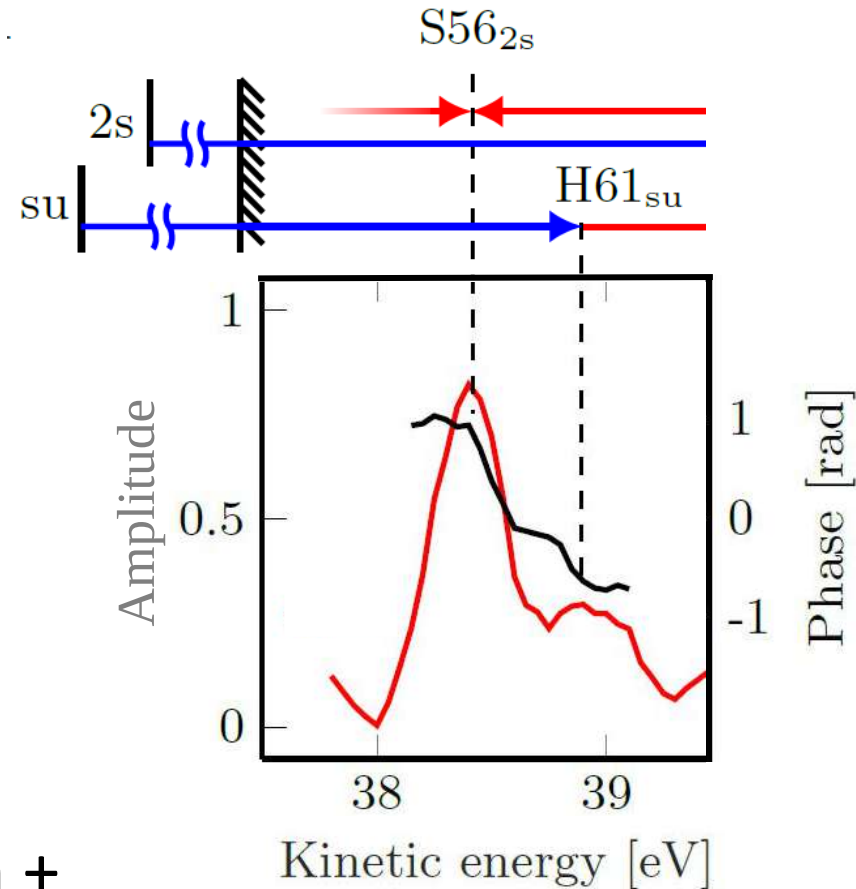
High spectral resolution



- Harmonic bandwidth 200 meV

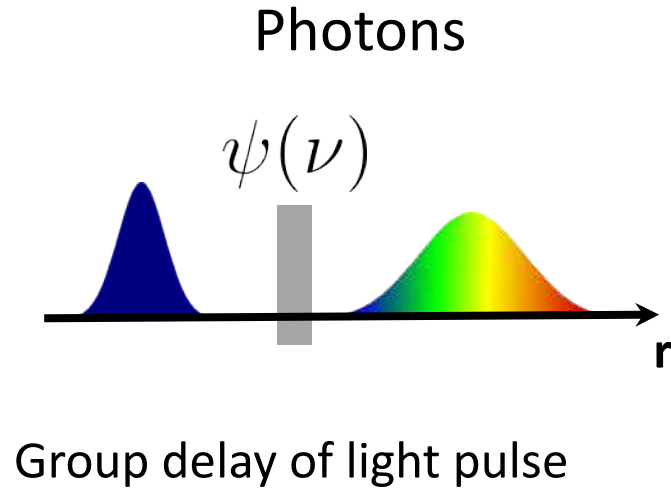
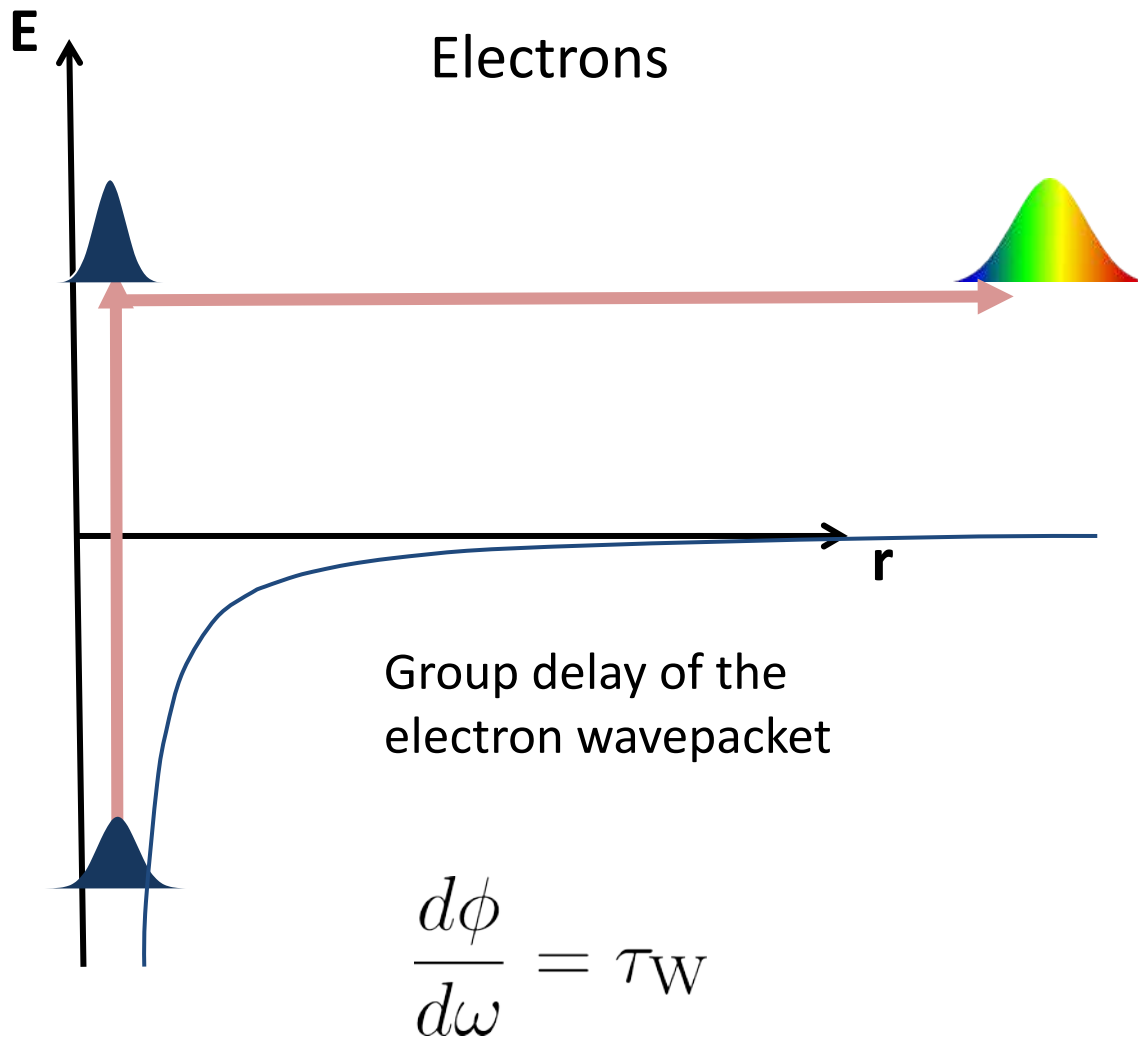
- Spectrometer resolution 100 meV

su = shake up
2p ionization +
 $2p \rightarrow 3p$

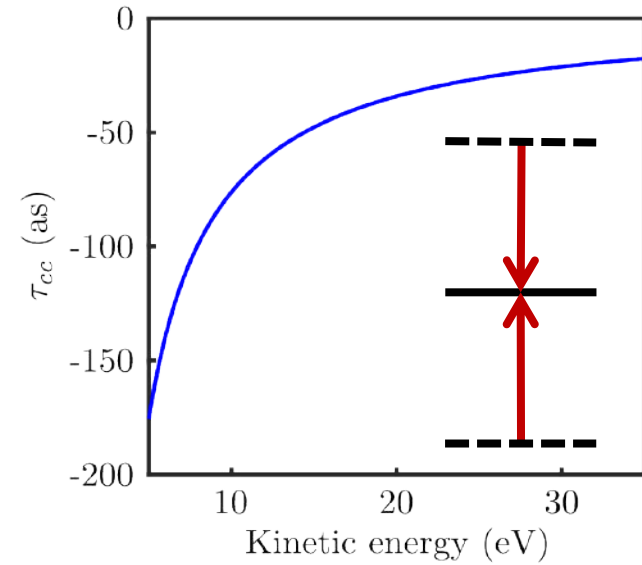
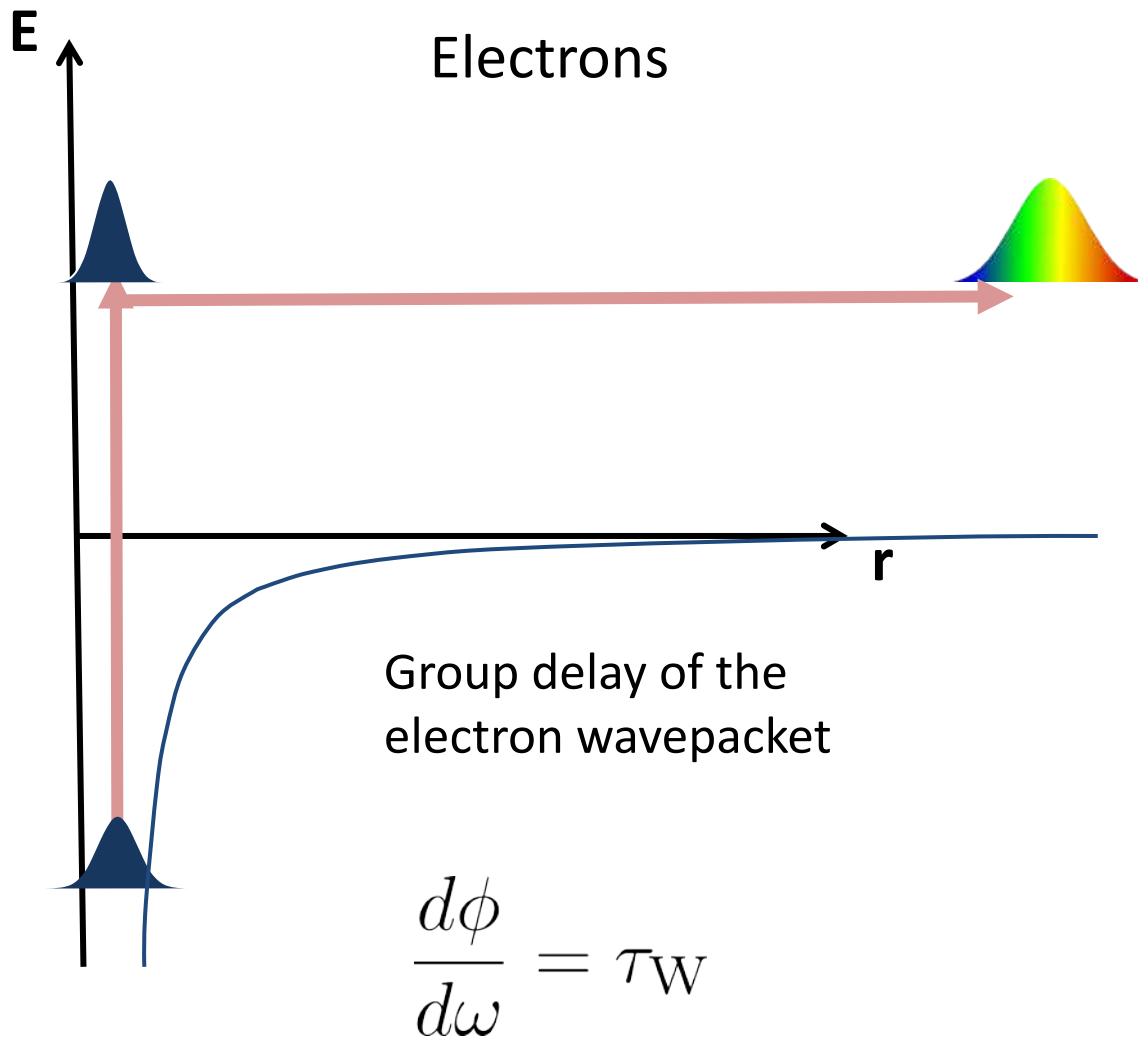


High temporal (20 as) and spectral resolution (200 meV) !

Interpretation of the atomic delay



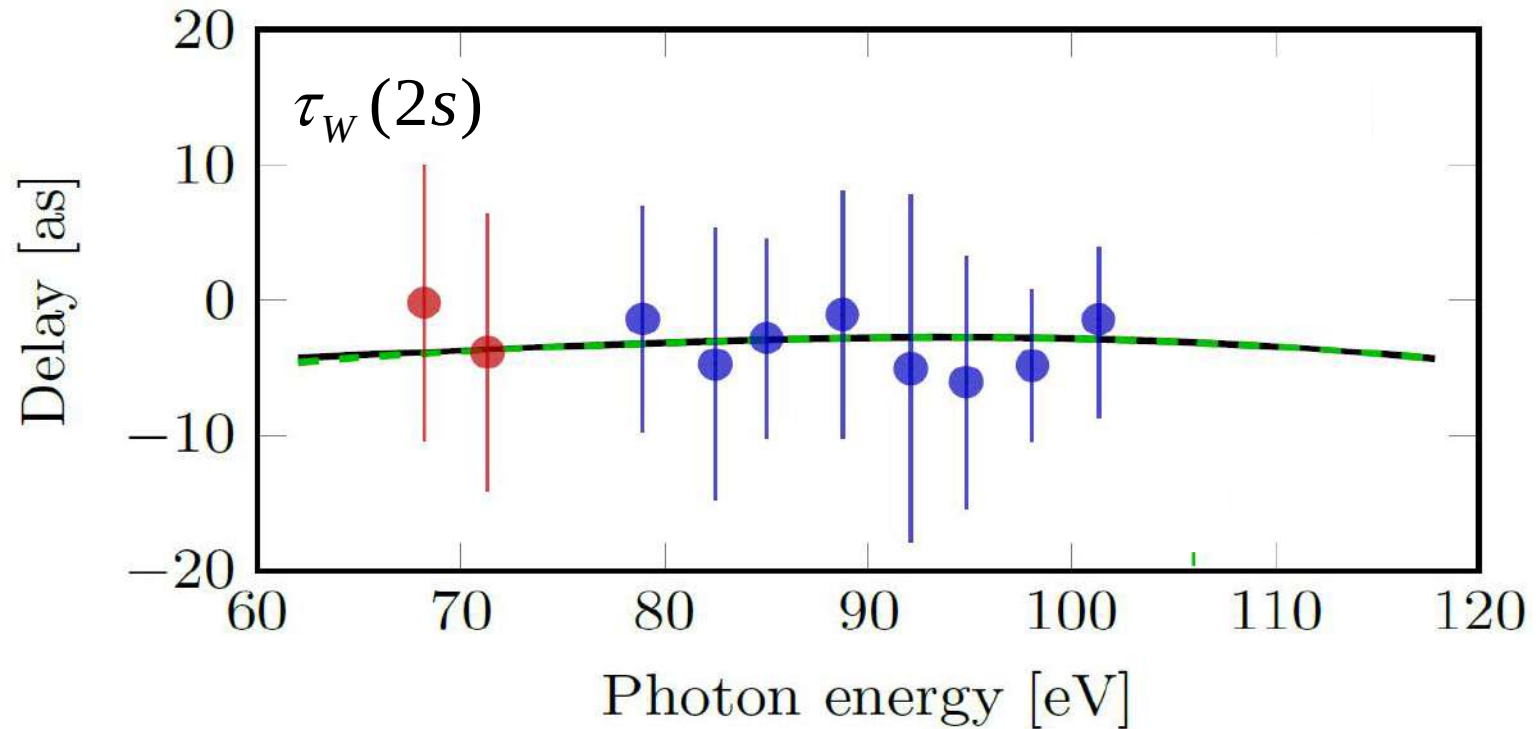
Interpretation of the atomic delay



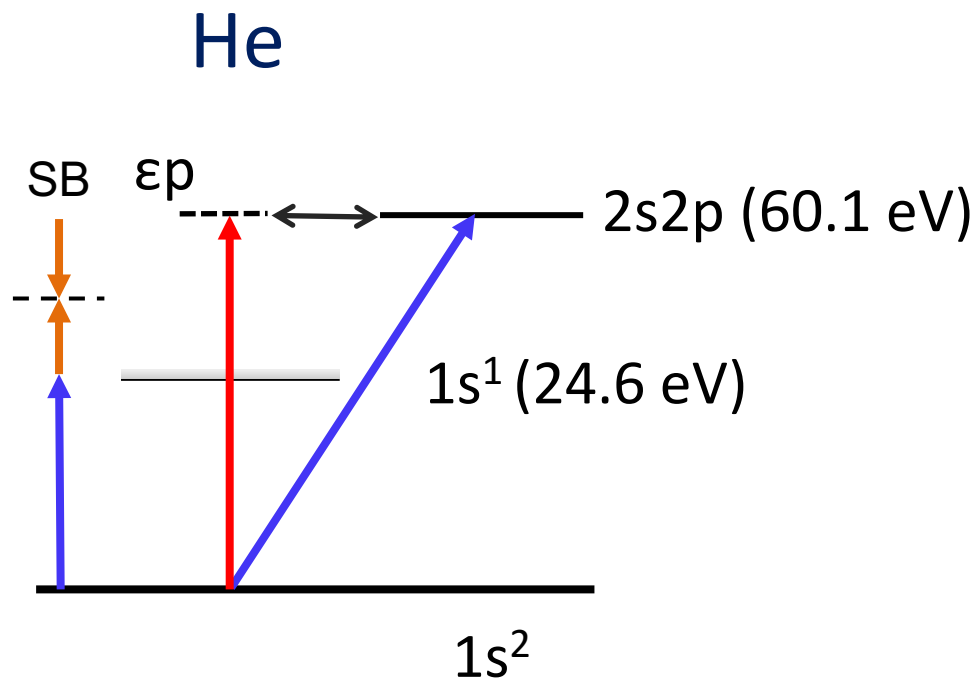
$$\tau_A = \tau_W + \tau_{cc}$$



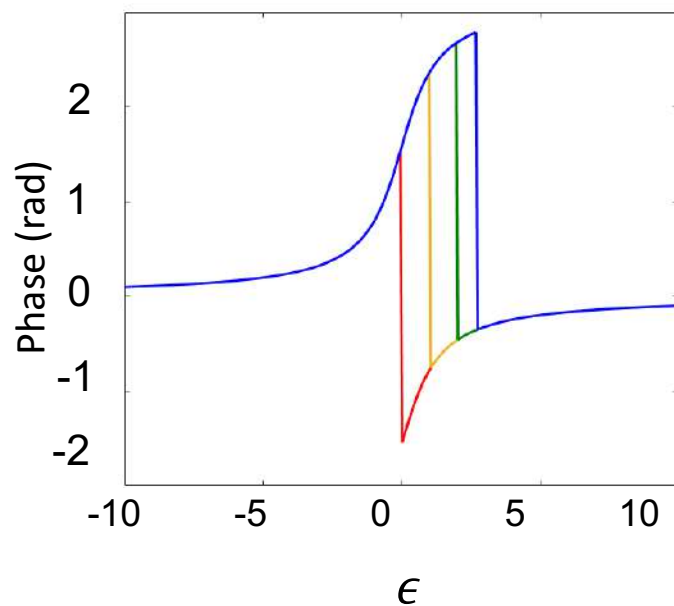
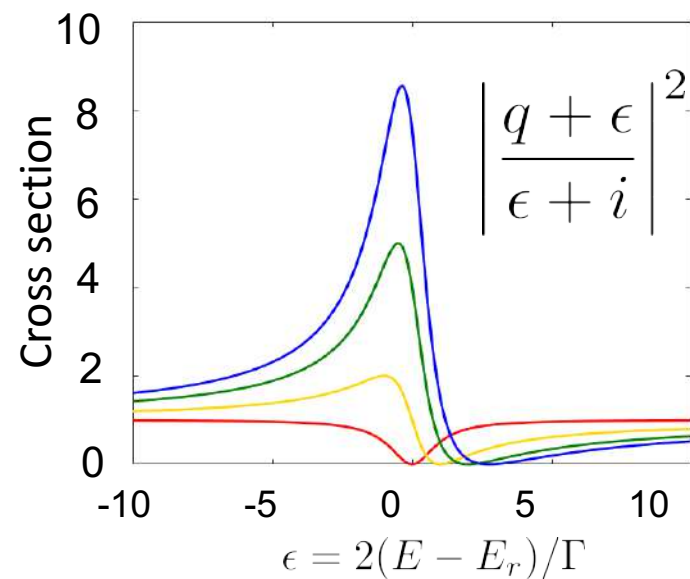
“Absolute” Photoionization time delays



Fano resonance



- $q = 0$
- $q = -1$
- $q = -2$
- $q = -2.75$

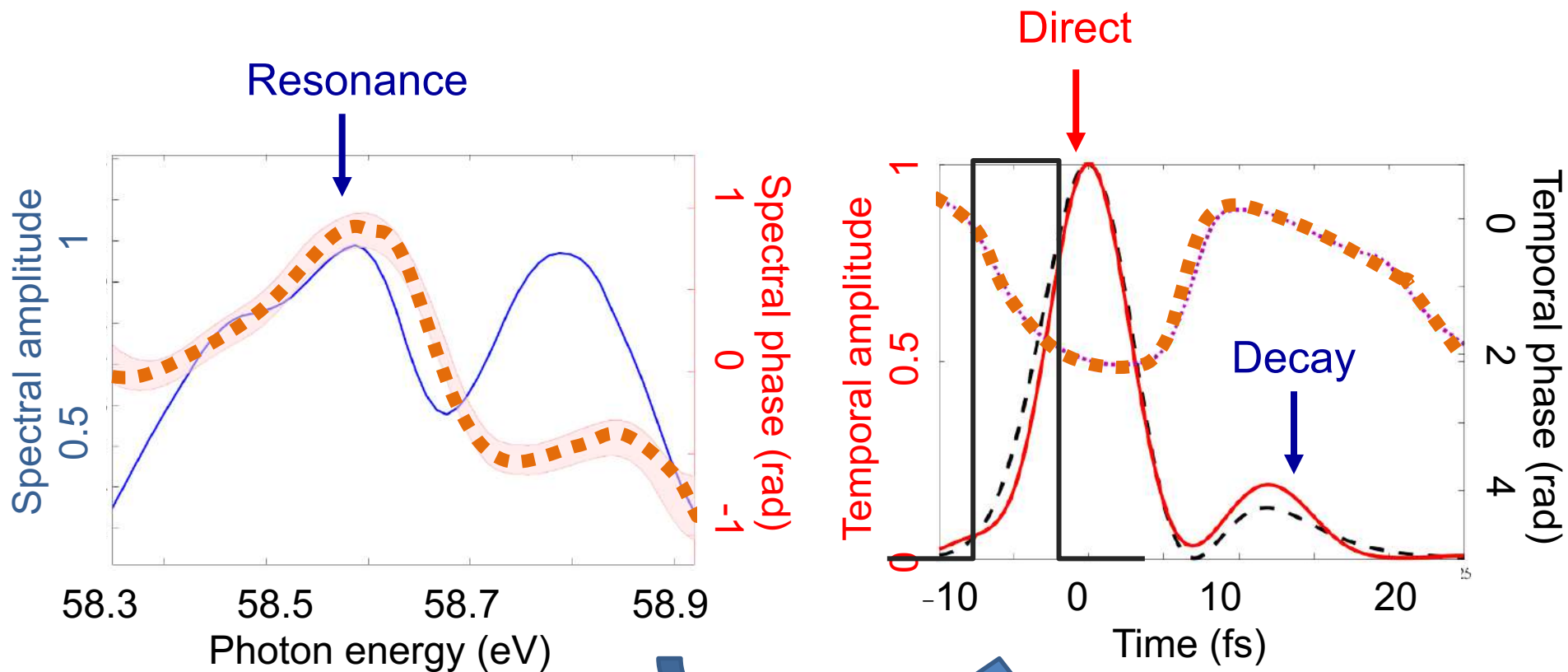


Fano, Phys. Rev. 1961

Drescher et al., Nature, 2002

Ott et al., Science, 2013

Ultrafast atomic physics



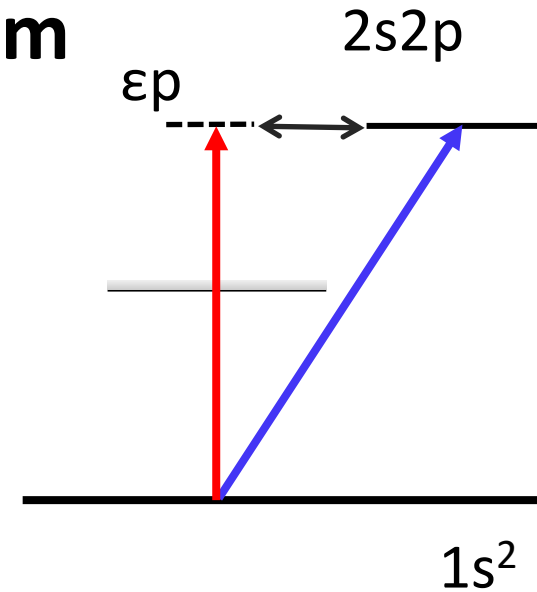
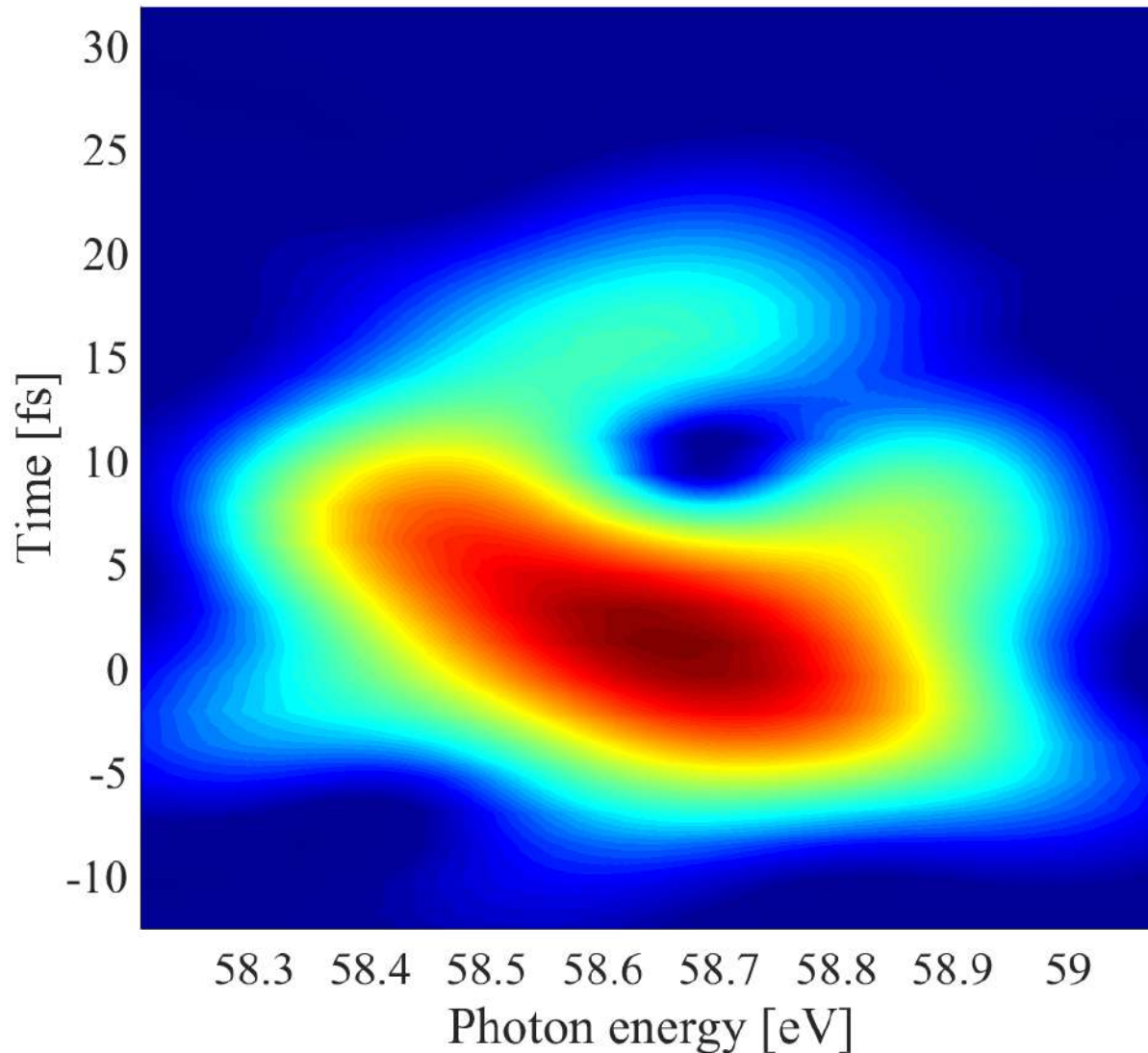
Collaboration
P. Salières,
F. Martin



Fourier transform

Gruson et al. Science, 2016
Kaldun et al., Science, 2016

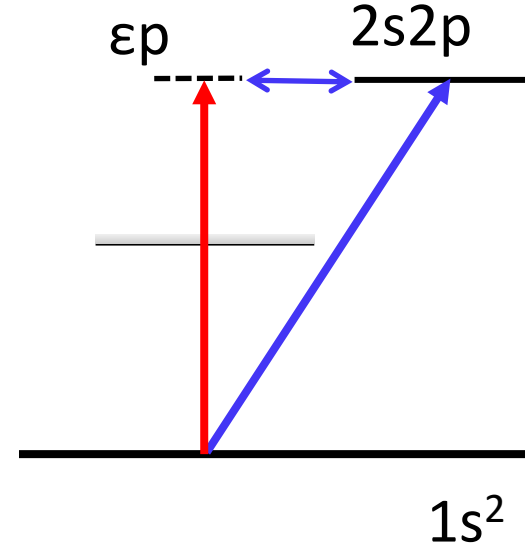
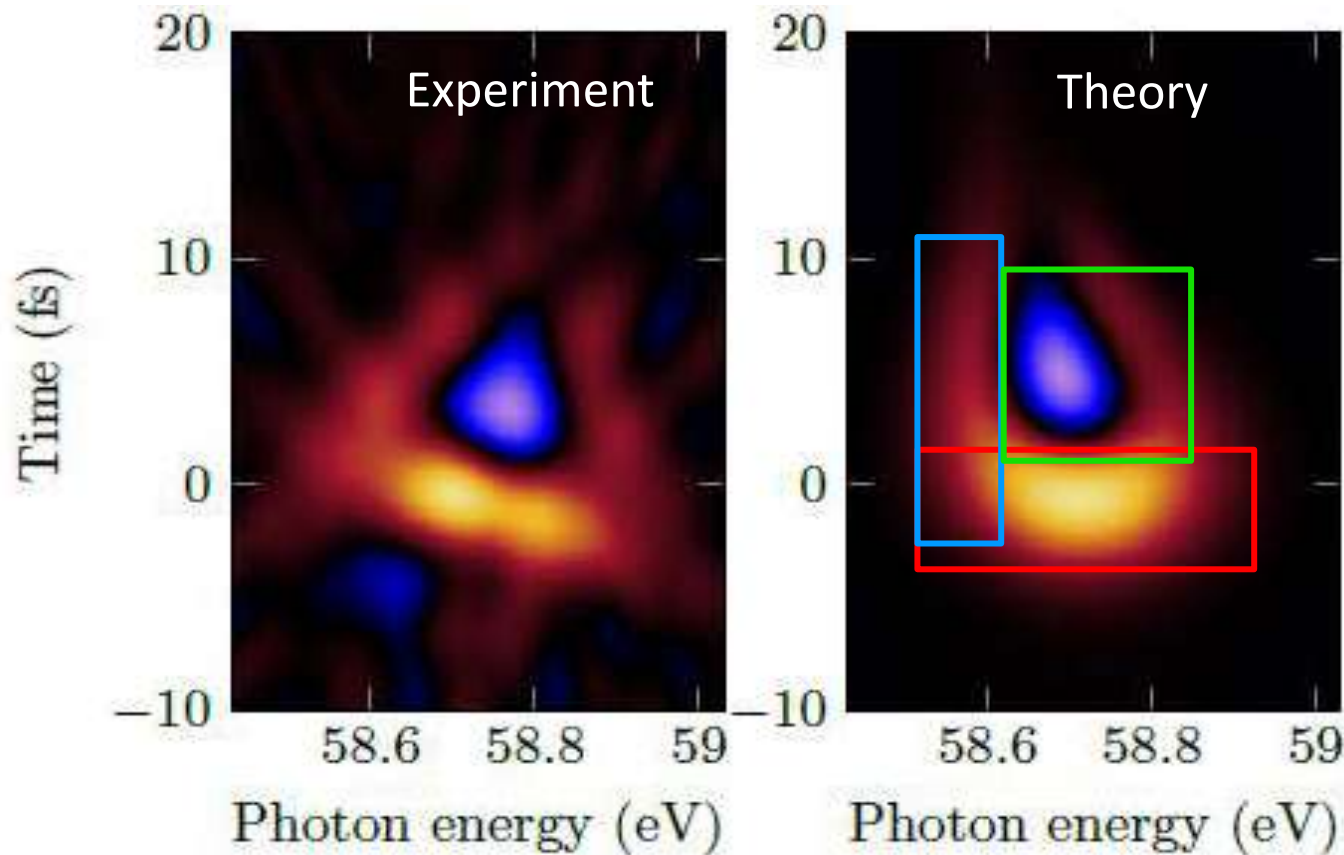
Time-frequency representation: Short time Fourier transform



Collaboration
P. Salières
R. Taïeb
F. Martin

Wigner representation of the autoionizing wavepacket

$$W(E, t) = \int A\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) A^*\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) e^{-\frac{iE\tau}{\hbar}} d\tau$$



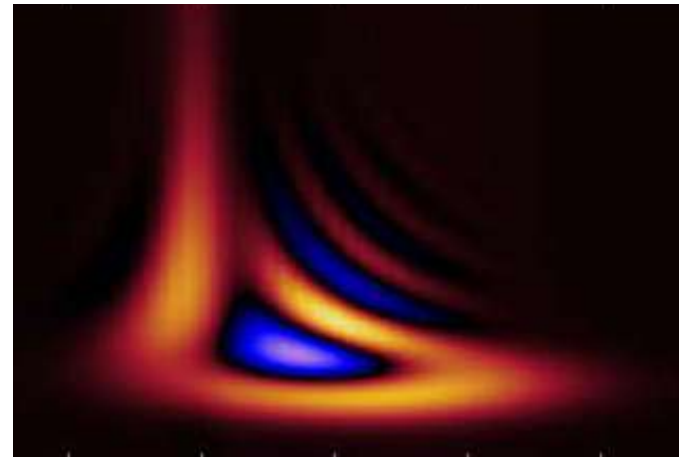
Collaboration
P. Salières
R. Taïeb
F. Martin

Conclusion

Multiple development of attosecond light sources for specific applications



Many-electron physics in the time domain using spectral amplitude and phase measurements



Thank you for your attention



Vetenskapsrådet



*Knut och Alice
Wallenbergs
Stiftelse*

J. Mauritsson, P. Johnsson, M. Gisselbrecht, C.L. Arnold, P. Rudawski, S. Zhong, S. Nandi, C. Guo, H. Coudert-Alteirac, M. Isinger, Y.-C. Cheng, S. Mikaelsson, D. Busto, H. Wikmark, J. Peschel, S. Maclot, L. Neoricic

Theoretical Support

J. M. Dahlström, (Lund) E. Lindroth (Stockholm), L. Argenti, F. Martín (Madrid), A. Maquet (Paris), R. Taïeb (Paris)