

The Nobel Prize in Physics

2023

“for experimental methods that generate attosecond pulses of light for the study of electron dynamics in matter”



Pierre Agostini



Ferenc Krausz



Anne L'Huillier

Andreas Hoffmann
12.10.2023

Outline

1 What is an attosecond?

2 How to generate attosecond pulses?

- High Harmonic Generation
- Attosecond pulse trains
- Isolated attosecond pulses

3 How to measure attosecond pulses?

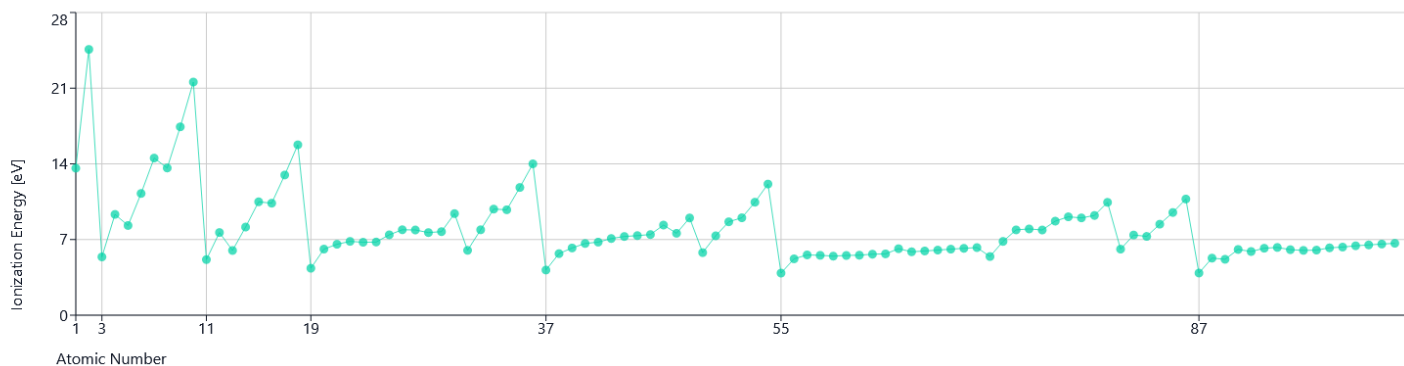
4 Nobel Laureates' contributions

What is an attosecond?

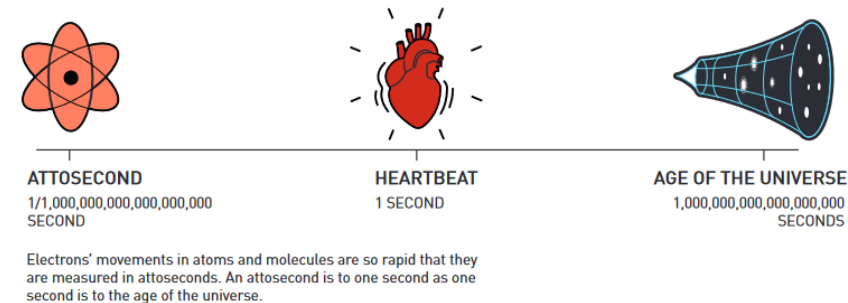
The natural time scale of electron motion in atoms, molecules, and solids is the attosecond (1 as = 10^{-18} s).

$$T_C = \frac{h}{E_1 - E_0} = \frac{4.135 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ eV} \cdot \text{s}}{E_1 - E_0}$$

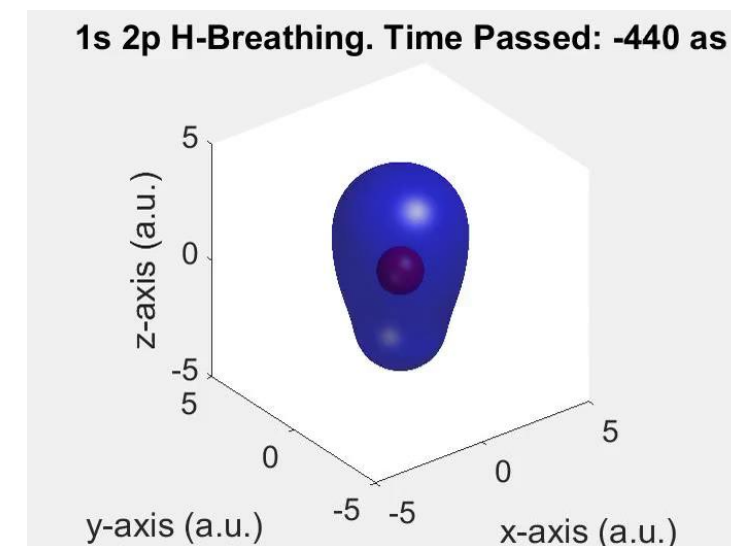
For 10 eV : 413 as



What is the time scale of photoionization? How does the ionization work in multielectron systems? Are the ionization channels direct or indirect? How do electrons regroup during ionization?



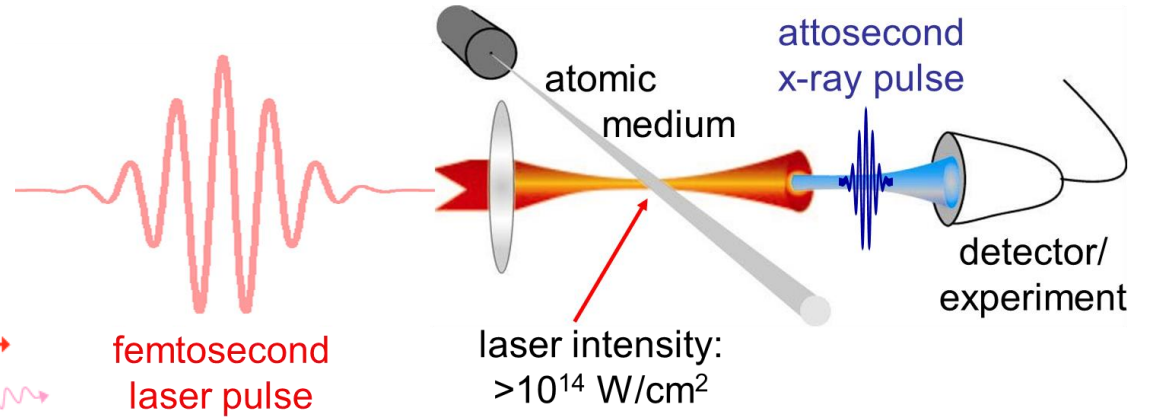
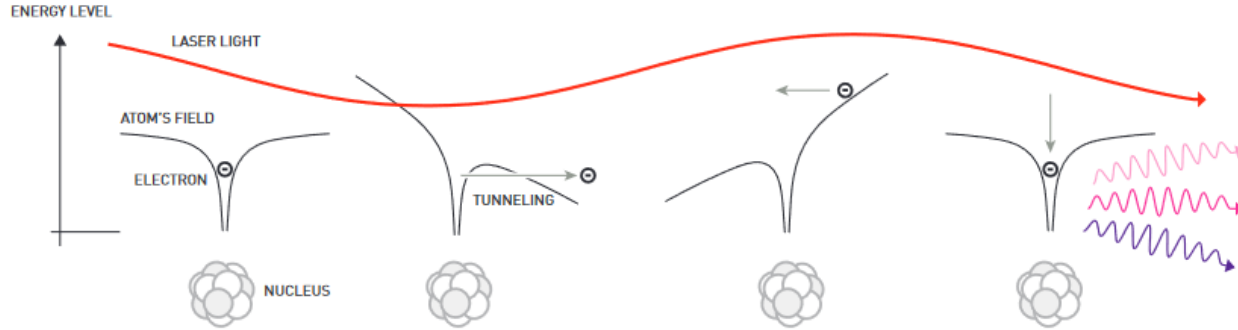
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How to generate attosecond pulses?

High Harmonic Generation

Simple Man's model



- 1 An electron that is bound to an atom's nucleus cannot normally leave its atom; it does not have enough energy to lift itself out of the well created by the atom's electrical field.
- 2 The atom's field is distorted when it is affected by the laser pulse. When the electron is only held by a narrow barrier, quantum mechanics allow it to tunnel out and escape.
- 3 The free electron is still affected by the laser field and gains some extra energy. When the field turns and changes direction, the electron is pulled back in the direction it came from.
- 4 To reattach to the atom's nucleus, the electron must rid itself of the extra energy it gained during its journey. This is emitted as an ultraviolet flash, the wavelength of which is linked to that of the laser field, and differs depending on how far the electron moved.

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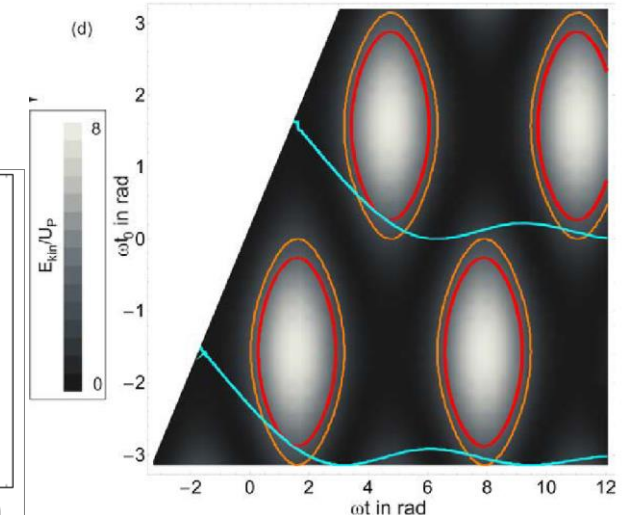
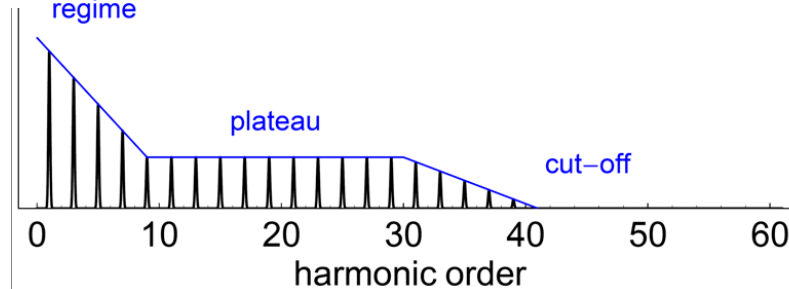
$$E_{\max} = q_{\max} \cdot \hbar\omega = I_P + 3.17 \cdot U_P$$

$$U_P = \langle E_{kin} \rangle_T \propto I \cdot \lambda_L^2$$

perturbative regime

typical high-harmonic spectrum

$$\Delta k = q \cdot k(\omega_L) - k(q \cdot \omega_L) = \Delta k_{Disp.} + \Delta k_{Plasma} + \Delta k_{Geom.}$$

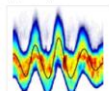


How to generate attosecond pulses?

Attosecond pulse trains and isolated pulses

- Harmonics are emitted every half-cycle of the driving laser pulse
- Proper focusing in the gas medium allows selection of the trajectories
- If the harmonics are in phase an attosecond pulse is formed which is repeated every half-cycle of the driving laser pulse
- The pulse duration of the driving laser should be as short as possible to have a few half-cycles contribute as possible to generate short APT
- Isolated attosecond pulses can be generated near the cutoff by spectral filtering or more advanced techniques
- Current world record: 43 as

Optics Express, Vol. 25, Issue 22, pp. 27506-27518 (2017) - <https://doi.org/10.1364/OE.25.27506>

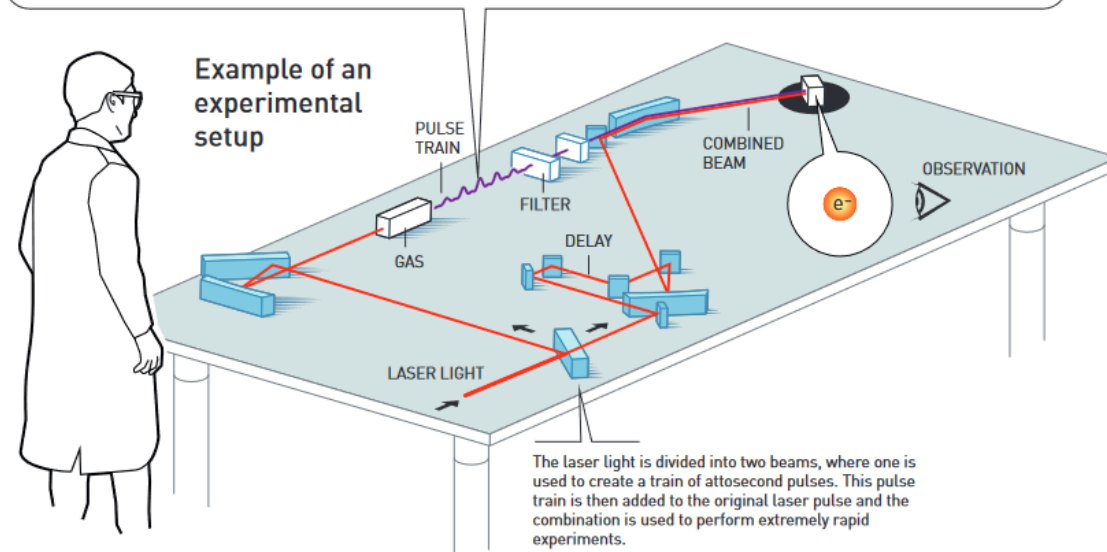
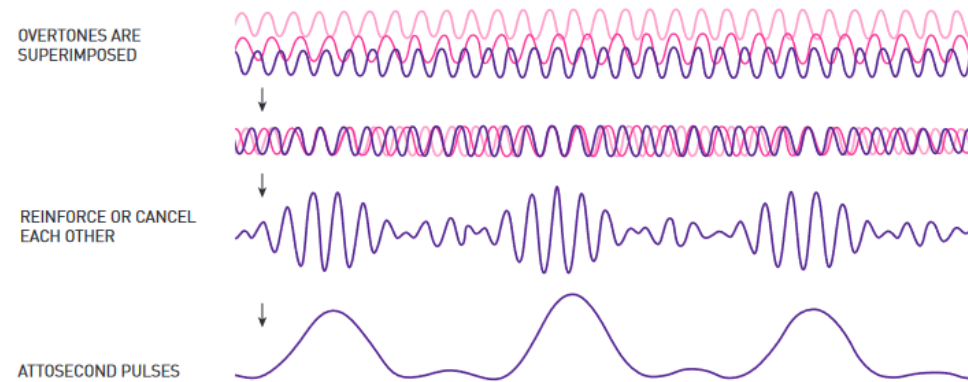


Streaking of 43-attosecond soft-X-ray pulses generated by a passively CEP-stable mid-infrared driver

Thomas Gaumnitz, Arohi Jain, Yoann Pertot, Martin Huppert, Inga Jordan, Fernando Ardana-Lamas, and Hans Jakob Wörner

The world of electrons is explored with the shortest of light pulses

When laser light is transmitted through a gas, ultraviolet overtones arise from the atoms in the gas. In the right conditions, these overtones may be in phase. When their cycles coincide, concentrated attosecond pulses are formed.

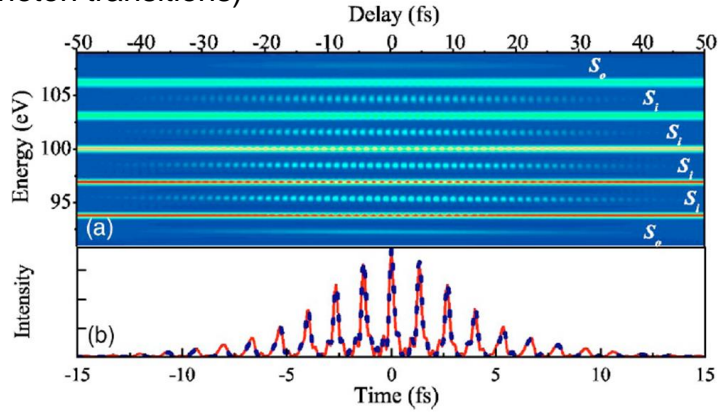


The laser light is divided into two beams, where one is used to create a train of attosecond pulses. This pulse train is then added to the original laser pulse and the combination is used to perform extremely rapid experiments.

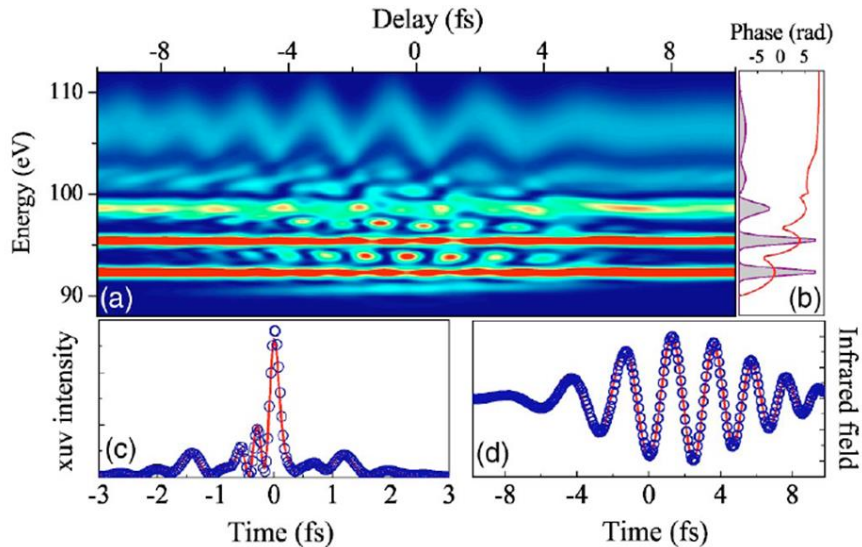
How to measure attosecond pulses?

XUV NIR pump-probe spectroscopy

APT: RABBIT (reconstruction of attosecond beating by interference of two-photon transitions)

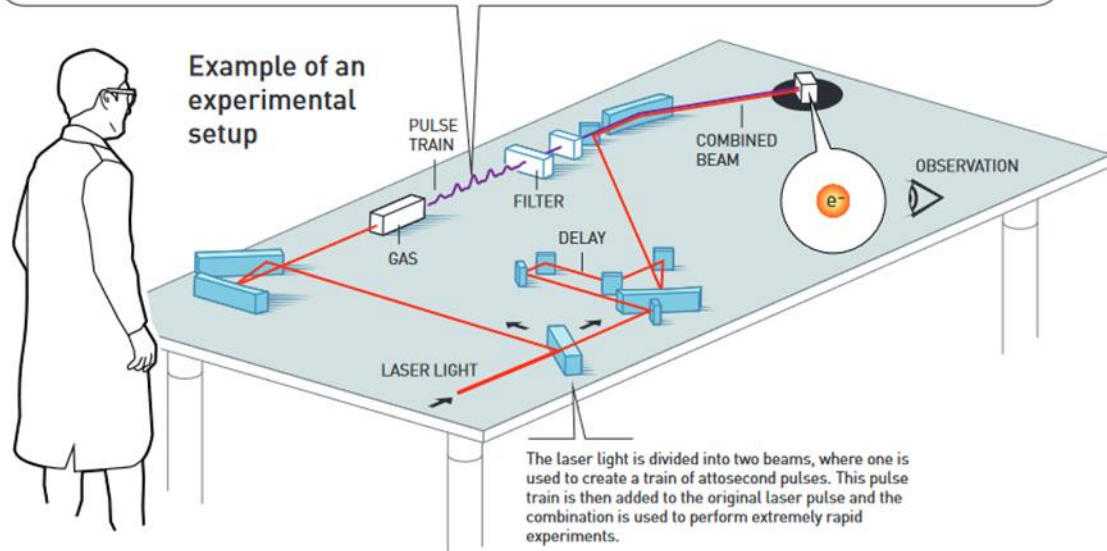
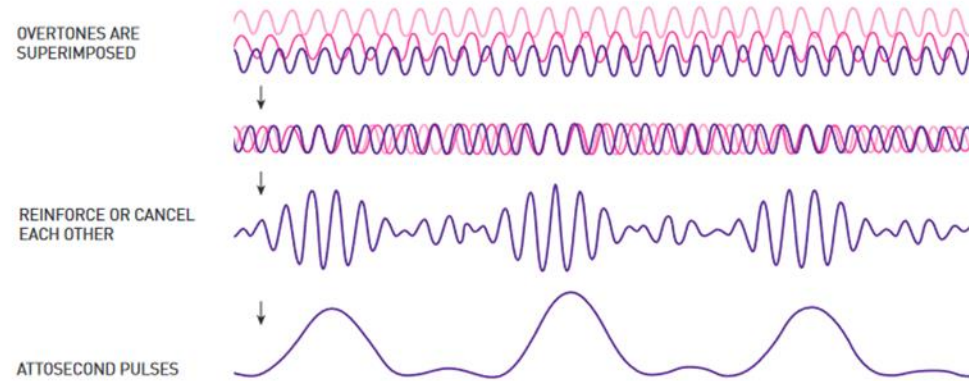


IAP: FROG CRAB (complete reconstruction of attosecond bursts)





The world of electrons is explored with the shortest of light pulses

When laser light is transmitted through a gas, ultraviolet overtones arise from the atoms in the gas. In the right conditions, these overtones may be in phase. When their cycles coincide, concentrated attosecond pulses are formed.



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Characterization of Attosecond pulse trains in two-color fields: RABBIT (reconstruction of attosecond beating by interference of two-photon transitions)

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Observation of a train of attosecond pulses from high harmonic generation

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Science, 2001, 292(5522), pp. 1689–1692

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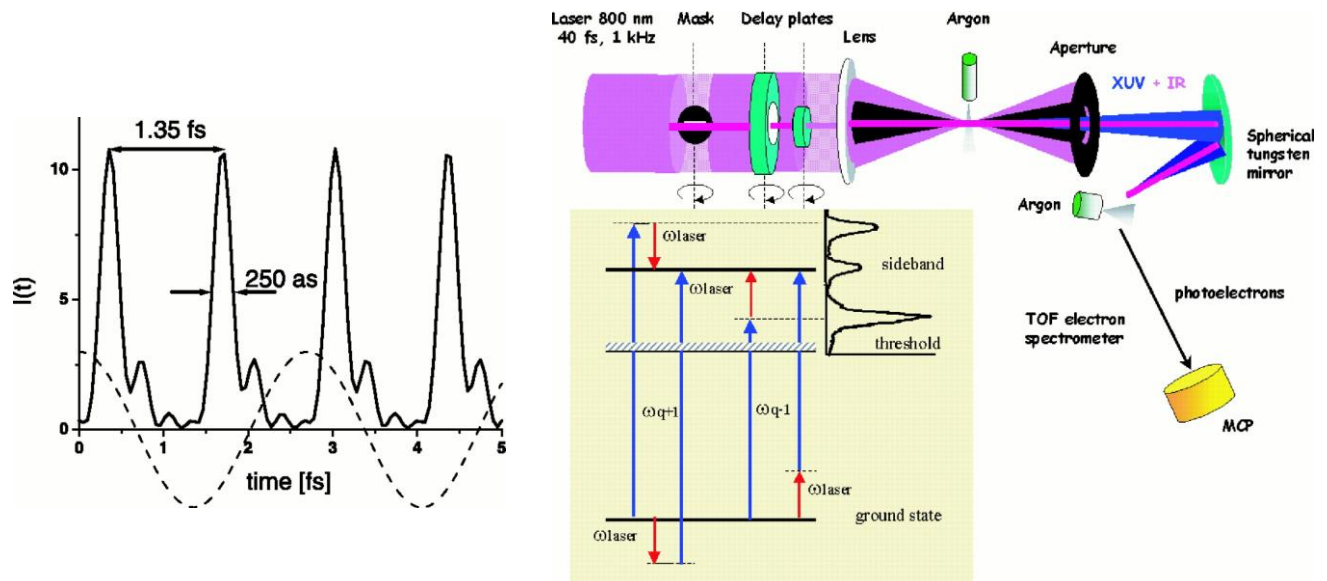
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P. M. PAUL, E. S. TOMA, P. BREGER, G. MULLOT, F. AUGÉ, PH. BALCOU, H. G. MULLER, AND P. AGOSTINI [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

SCIENCE • 1 Jun 2001 • Vol 292, Issue 5522 • pp. 1689-1692 • DOI: 10.1126/science.1059413



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Optics Letters Vol. 22, Issue 8, pp. 522-524 (1997) • <https://doi.org/10.1364/OL.22.000522>



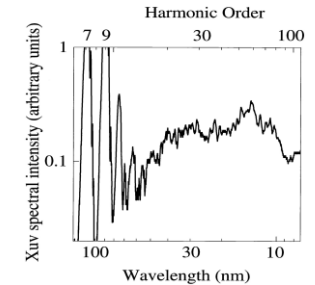
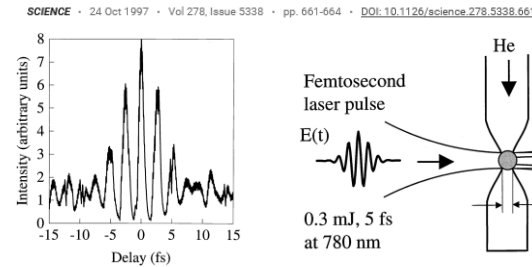
Compression of high-energy laser pulses below 5 fs

M. Nisoli, S. De Silvestri, O. Svelto, R. Szipöcs, K. Ferencz, Ch. Spielmann, S. Sartania, and F. Krausz

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Generation of Coherent X-rays in the Water Window Using 5-Femtosecond Laser Pulses

CH. SPIELMANN, N. H. BURNETT, S. SARTANIA, R. KOPPTSCH, M. SCHNÜRER, C. KAN, M. LENZNER, P. WOBRAUSCHEK, AND F. KRAUSZ [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)



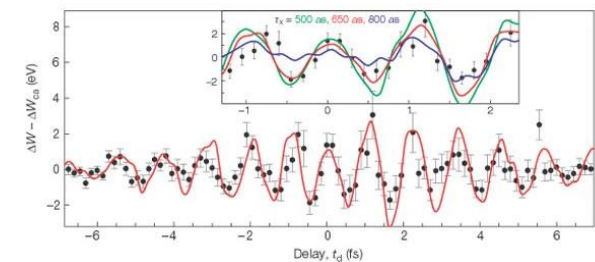
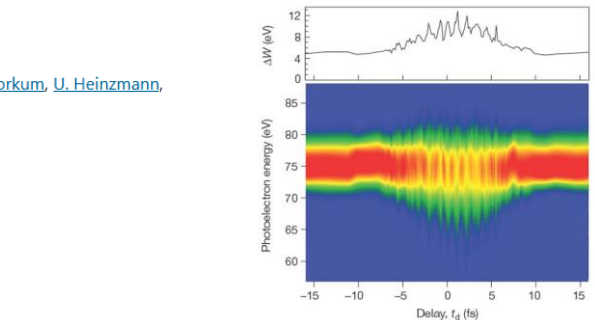
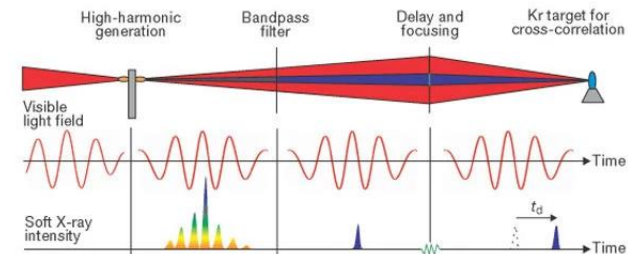
Published: 29 November 2001

Attosecond metrology



[M. Hentschel](#), [R. Kienberger](#), [Ch. Spielmann](#), [G. A. Reider](#), [N. Milosevic](#), [T. Brabec](#), [P. Corkum](#), [U. Heinzmann](#),

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Nature **414**, 509–513 (2001) | [Cite this article](#)



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Nature, 2010, 465(7299), pp. 763–766

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Discovery of HHG, TDSE model for strong field laser physics, ionization dynamics with attosecond pulses

Multiple-harmonic conversion of 1064 nm radiation in rare gases

M Ferray¹, A L'Huillier¹, X F Li¹, L A Lompre¹, G Mainfray¹ and C Manus¹

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[Journal of Physics B: Atomic, Molecular and Optical Physics](#), Volume 21, Number 3

Citation M Ferray et al 1988 *J. Phys. B: At. Mol. Opt. Phys.* 21 L31

Theoretical aspects of intense field harmonic generation

A L'Huillier¹, K J Schafer¹ and K C Kulander¹

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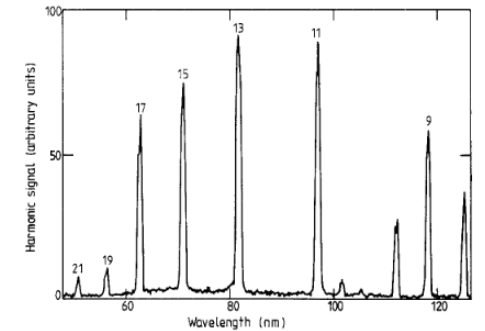
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M. Lewenstein, Ph. Balcou, M. Yu. Ivanov, Anne L'Huillier, and P. B. Corkum

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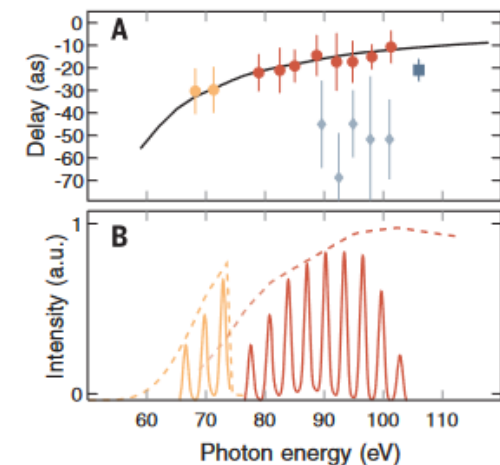
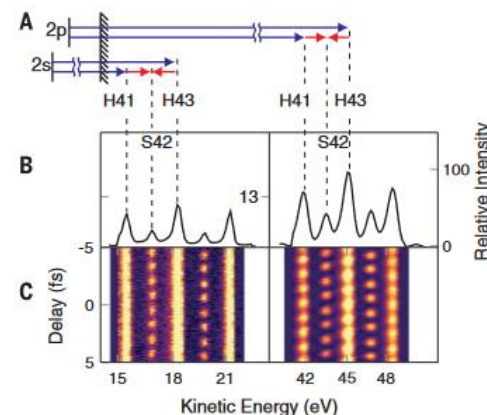


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SCIENCE • 2 Nov 2017 • Vol 358, Issue 6365 • pp. 893–896 • DOI: 10.1126/science.aao7043



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