Accession number:20113314243028

Title:Single attosecond pulse from terahertz-assisted high-order harmonic generation

Authors:Balogh, Emeric (1); Kovacs, Katalin (1); Dombi, Peter (3); Fulop, Jozsef A. (4); Farkas, Gyozo (3); Hebling, Janos (4); Tosa, Valer (2); Varju, Katalin (5)

Author affiliation:(1) Department of Optics and Quantum Electronics, University of Szeged, H-6701 Szeged, Hungary; (2) National Institute for R and D of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, RO-400293 Cluj-Napoca, Romania; (3) Research Institute for Solid State Physics and Optics, H-1525 Budapest, Hungary; (4) Department of Experimental Physics, University of Pécs, H-7624 Pécs, Hungary (5) HAS Research Group on Laser Physics, University of Szeged, H-6701 Szeged, Hungary

Corresponding author: Balogh, E.

Source title: Physical Review A - Atomic, Molecular, and Optical Physics

Abbreviated source title:Phys Rev A

Volume:84 Issue:2

Issue date: August 5, 2011 Publication year: 2011 Article number: 023806 Language: English

ISSN:10502947 E-ISSN:10941622 CODEN:PLRAAN

Document type:Journal article (JA)

Publisher: American Physical Society, One Physics Ellipse, College Park, MD 20740-3844, United States

Abstract:High-order harmonic generation by few-cycle 800 nm laser pulses in neon gas in the presence of a strong terahertz (THz) field is investigated numerically with propagation effects taken into account. Our calculations show that the combination of THz fields with up to 12 fs laser pulses can be an effective gating technique to generate single attosecond pulses. We show that in the presence of the strong THz field only a single attosecond burst can be phase matched, whereas radiation emitted during other half cycles disappears during propagation. The cutoff is extended and a wide supercontinuum appears in the near-field spectra, extending the available spectral width for isolated attosecond pulse generation from 23 to 93 eV. We demonstrate that phase-matching effects are responsible for the generation of isolated attosecond pulses, even in conditions when single-atom response yields an attosecond pulse train.

Number of references:43