

### Temporal and spectral characterization of Ultra-Short High Power Laser Pulses

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Within a collaboration with SPARC\_LAB





- Measurements' Importance
- Laser Diagnostic: <u>GRENOUILLE</u>
- Previous Algorithm: BASIC FROG, GP, COMPOSITE.
- The DEVELOPED ALGORITHM
- Characterization of VULCAN DATA
- Characterization of FULL POWER GEMINI DATA
- Conclusions



Measurements' Omportance

The characterization of the laser pulse is essential for studying many physical process:

- The *PHOTO-DISSOCIATION* is more efficient in the case of using a chirped pulse;
- The NON-LINEAR PHENOMENA like self-focusing, self-phase modulation, etc. which modify the laser beam;
- The TEST OF THEORETICAL MODELS about the laser physics and the PRODUCTION OF SHORTER PULSES;
- The detection of the laser paramenter, after passing a material, for understanding its *STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS*;
- ✓ The VALUATION OF THE PULSE TEMPORAL SHAPE (pedestal, pre-pulses, etc.) for the employment of this type of pulses in plasma physics (laser-plasma interaction, fusion, etc.).



GRating-Eliminated No-nonsense Observation of Ultrafast Oncident

Laser Light E-fields



GRENOUILLE IS A SPECTRALLY RESOLVED AUTOCORRELATION.

**Patrick O'Shea, Mark Kimmel, Xun Gu, and Rick Trebino,** Highly simplified device for ultrashort-pulse measurement, OPTICS LETTERS / Vol. 26, No. 12 / June 15, 2001



Previous algorithm

In order to characterize a pulse one must use a pulse retrieval algorithm, in which the GRENOUILLE TRACE serves as an input data.



#### M.Galletti, M.Galimberti, D.Giulietti,

Sviluppo di un software di riscostruzione e caratterizzazione di impulsi laser ultracorti di alta potenza, Master Thesis, 15 Dec. 2014, Pisa



Previous algorithm

**BASIC FROG** based on an iterative loop, where after calculating  $I_{GREN}$  from an initial guess of E(t), it substitutes the magnitude  $I_{GREN}$  with the magnitude  $I_{EXP}$  and makes the inverse-FT to conclude the loop;

*K. W. DeLong and R. Trebino,* Improved ultrashort pulse-retrieval algorithm for frequency-resolved optical gating, Vol.11, No.9, Sept.1994, JOSA A

GENERAL PROJECTION based on a 1-D minimization algorithm;
COMPOSITE ALGORITHM based on the mix of the previous two algorithm with other minimization algorithms.

*K. W. DeLong, D. N. Fittinghoff, R. Trebino, B. Kohler and K. Wilson, Pulse retrieval in frequency-resolved optical gating based on the method of generalized projections, OPT. LETT./ Vol.19, No.24/ Dec. 15, 1994* 





The algorithm is based on the 1-D "CONIUGATE GRADIENT" MINIMIZATION METHOD. It consists of 2 main parts:

1. EXPERIMENTAL IMAGE CAPTURE, image that will be compared with (involves determining the  $\chi^2$  "distance") a calculated one  $I_{GRENOUILLE}^{SHG} = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E(t)E(t-\tau)e^{-iwt}dt \right|^2$ ,

the latter produced by a reasonable initial pulse guess;

**2. AN ITERATIVE LOOP** (includes a minimization algorithm) that proposes to vary the arbitrary initial pulse for decreasing of the  $\chi^2$ , succeeding so to obtain a reconstructed pulse as similar as possible to the real one.





The experimental image is not ready to be processed, so before processing in the first part of the algorithm, the images have been:

- 1.1 **SUBTRACTED** from the background;
- *RE-SCALED* to have the needed dimension to be reconstructed;
- *1.3 CENTERED* in the maximum of I(t).





GRENOUILLE Trace of a *DOUBLE PULSE* made using a Michelson interferometer with a *100 FS Ti:Sa laser, 80 MHZ, 1053 NM*.



EXPERIMENTAL GRENOUILLE TRACE

MODIFIED EXPERIMENTAL TRACE



### Ultra-Short Pulse Reconstruction Software

The first part ends with:



**CHOICE OF THE FIELD** E(t), in this case:





**1.5 SAMPLING** of the field,  $E_j$ ;



Ultra-Short Pulse Reconstruction Software

The second part starts with the iterative loop that consists in:

**2.1 CALCULATION** of the GRENOUILLE signal, of the "distance"  $\chi^2$ , of the  $\chi^2$  gradient with respect to  $E_j$  and of  $\chi^2$  minimum in the gradient direction.

The "distance"  $\chi^2$  is made up by 2 parts: one is *THE "REAL DISTANCE"* between the sperimental and the analytical image, and the other was added to maintain the *TEMPORAL BARYCENTER* in the middle of the analytical one so as to permit a better reconstruction of the GRENOUILLE trace.

**2.2 UPDA TING** of the new  $E_i$  with the minimum position.

The steps are repeated until reaching conditions for which the reconstructed pulse does not vary significantly.

*M.Galletti, M.Galimberti, D.Giulietti, Ultra-Short Pulse Reconstruction Software in High Power Laser System, NIMB May 2015* 







The choice of the *INITIAL FIELD WAS A DOUBLE PULSE* with the parameters different from the real one.

*M.Galletti, M.Galimberti, D.Giulietti, Sviluppo di un software di riscostruzione e caratterizzazione di impulsi laser ultracorti di alta potenza, Master Thesis, 15 Dec. 2014, Pisa* 







→ The phase is reported even where the intensity is zero and it doesn't have a real physical sense and it is not treated with the unwrapping technique;

→ The CONVERGENCE IS REACHED IN A REALLY FAST WAY (60 iterations).



## Ultra-Short Pulse Reconstruction Software



- The choice of the *INITIAL FIELD WAS A GAUSSIAN PULSE* with FWHM larger than the temporal lenght of the real double pulse.
- The GAUSSIAN PULSE IS THE MOST GENERAL ONE. It can be applied to most of the pulses deriving its parameters from the experimental traces.



### Ultra-Short Pulse Reconstruction Software



→ The phase is reported even where the intensity is zero and it doesn't have a real physical sense and it is not treated with the unwrapping technique;

 $\rightarrow$  The *CONVERGENCE IS REACHED IN A FAST WAY* (300 iterations), moreover we reach a lower "distance" value than before.



**Oulcan** Measurements

In this experimental research was analyzed for the first time, in Target Area Petawatt of Vulcan (GW), the laser pulse (MJ, 2 HZ, 1053 NM) with a DIFFERENT TECHNIQUE from the AC.



The results show an excellent agreement between the two type of measurements.



**Oulcan** Measurements

### The **RETRIEVED TEMPORAL SHAPE** are that expected.



**M.Galletti, M.Galimberti, D.Giulietti,** Ultra-Short Pulse Reconstruction Software in High Power Laser System, NIMB May 2015

![](_page_16_Picture_4.jpeg)

# Gemini Full Power Measurements

This is a GRENUILLE trace of a GEMINI pulse.

Each beam will deliver 15 JOULES to target in a pulse of 61 FEMTOSECONDS (i.e. a peak power of about PW), with a shot rate of ONE SHOT PER 20 SECONDS.

![](_page_17_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_4.jpeg)

## Gemini Full Power Measurements

![](_page_18_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Figure_2.jpeg)

The GEMINI temporal length is 61 fs while the *RECONSTRUCTED TEMPORAL LENGTH IS* 64.29 FS.

![](_page_18_Picture_4.jpeg)

# Gemini Full Power Measurements

![](_page_19_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Figure_2.jpeg)

The GEMINI spectral length is 29,5 nm while the *RECONSTRUCTED SPECTRAL LENGTH IS 29,7 NM.* 

![](_page_19_Picture_4.jpeg)

Conclusions 1/2

- The algorithm will be improved with functions analyzing information derived by other diagnostic tool (like SPIDER) so as to obtain more precise pulse characterization.
- The improved algorithm can be made faster and it could be used to make ON-LINE MEASUREMENTS.

![](_page_20_Picture_3.jpeg)

Conclusions 2/2

Our purpose is to make temporal and spectral characterization of *FLAME PULSES*.

FLAME LASER is based upon Ti:Sa, CPA system that will deliver 30 FS, 800 NM (BW 60 NM), 200 TW, laser pulses with a 10 HZ repetition rate.

The system has a CONTRAST RATIO >10^8.

![](_page_21_Picture_4.jpeg)

# Thank you for your attention !!

![](_page_22_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_3.jpeg)