

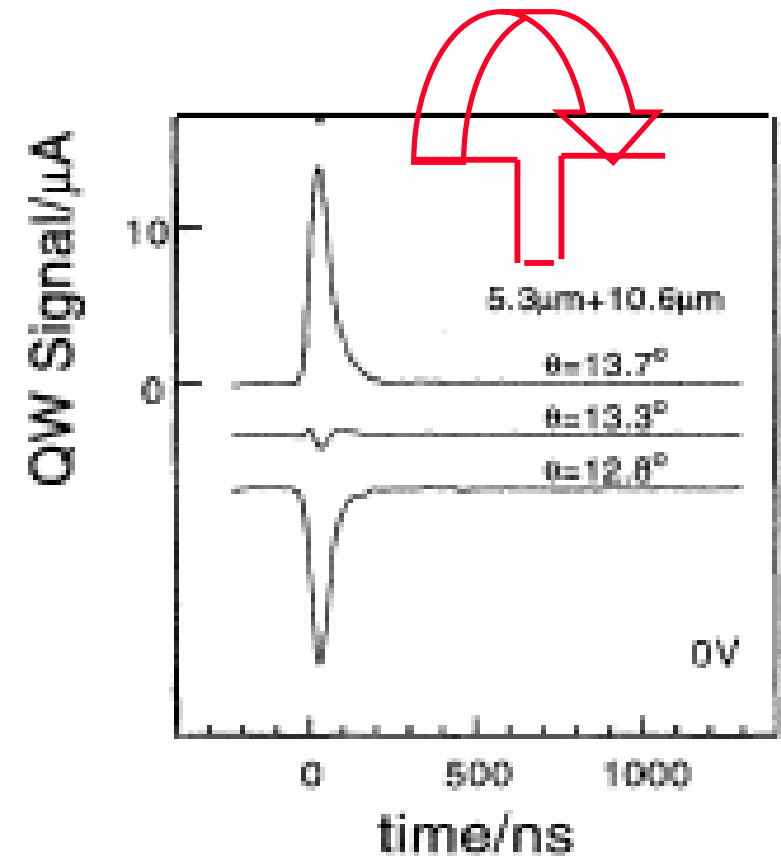
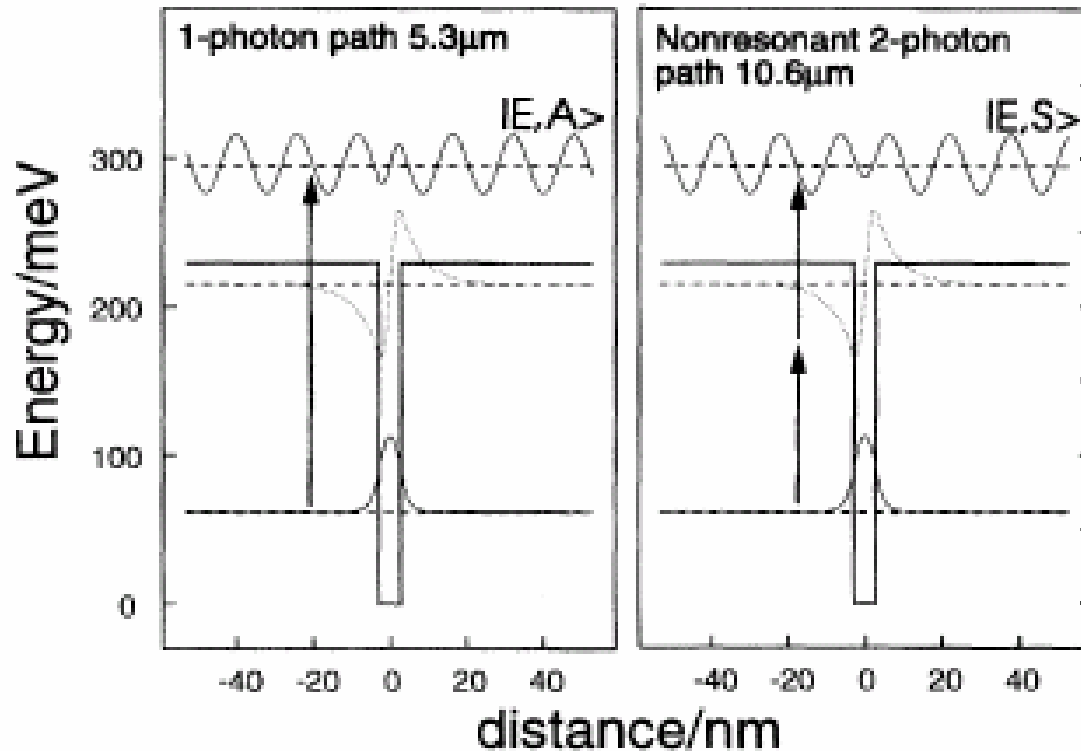
Coherent Control and Attosecond Science

Paul Corkum

Joint Laboratory for Attosecond Science

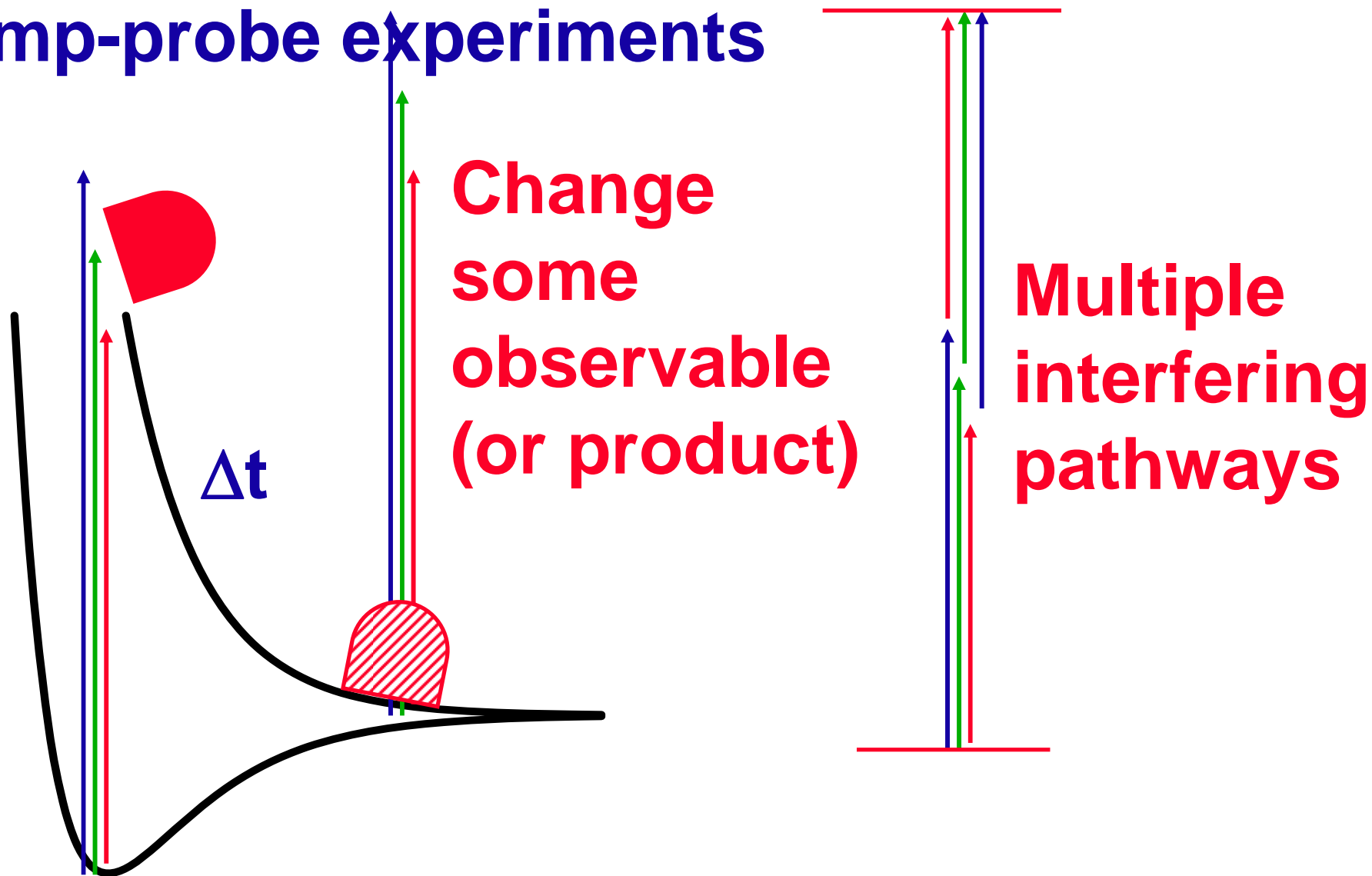


Quantum Interference --- the essence of Coherent Control



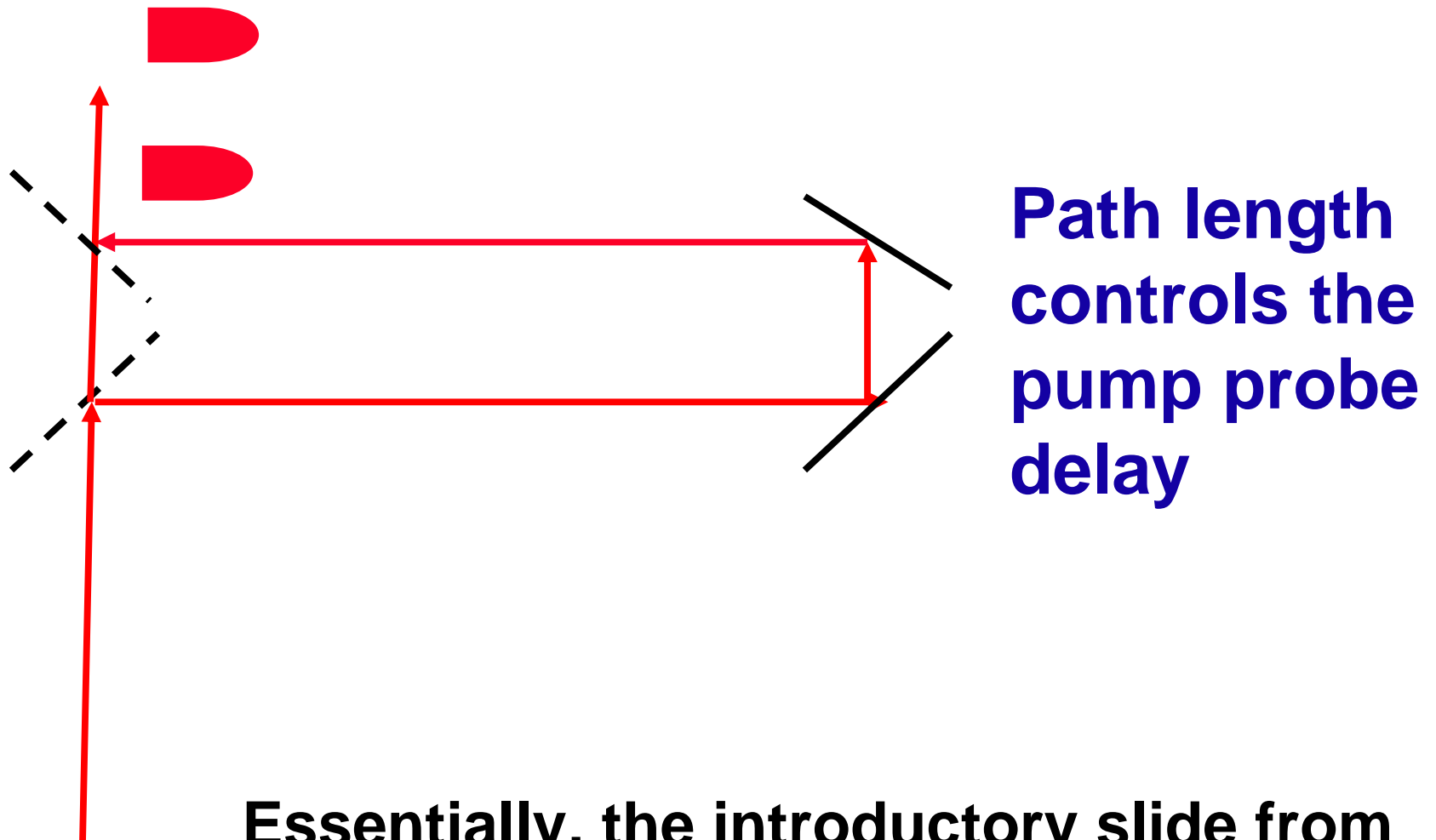
The relative phase of the light, controls the electron's phase

Quantum interference – the essence of pump-probe experiments



Every pump-probe experiment is a “coherent control” experiment in disguise

A pump-probe experiment for measuring ultrafast dynamics

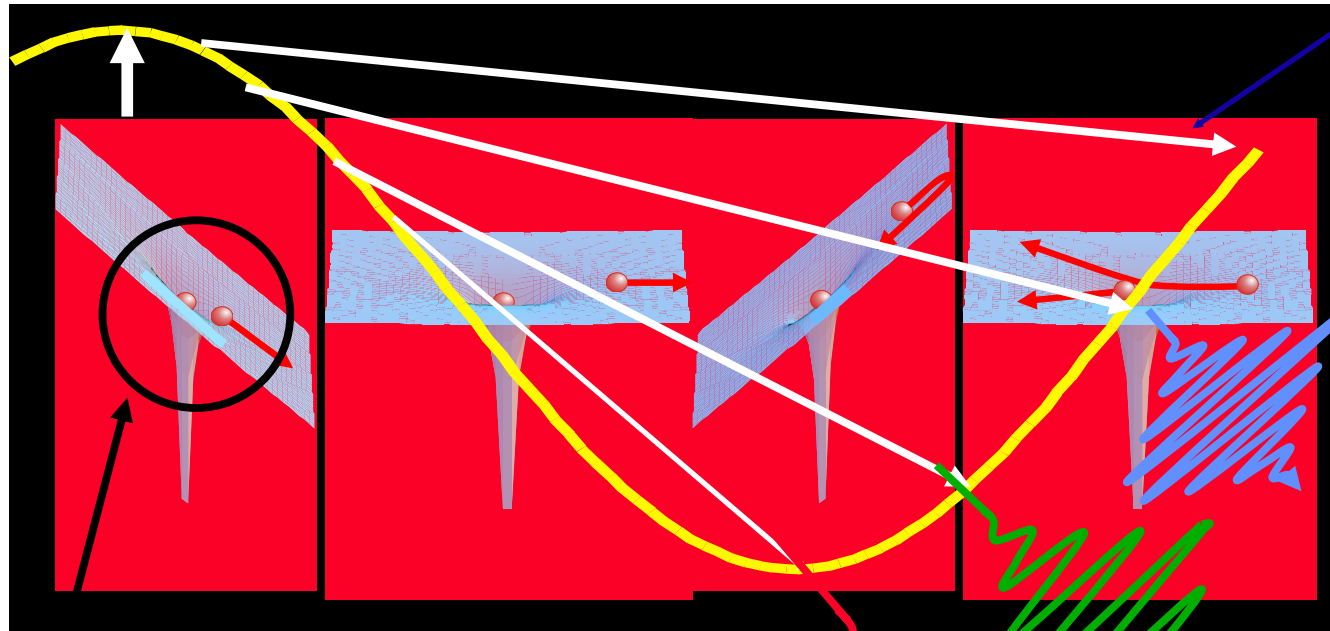


Essentially, the introductory slide from many coherent control presentations



The Key attosecond idea

Mapped by
classical physics
to here



~200 eV

Attoseconds
arise first here

~10 eV



uOttawa



NRC-CMRC

A synthesis of optical and collision science

Offering:

- **Angstrom-scale *spatial resolution* to optical science**
- ***Time resolution and control* to collision science – *including dynamics in the nucleus***



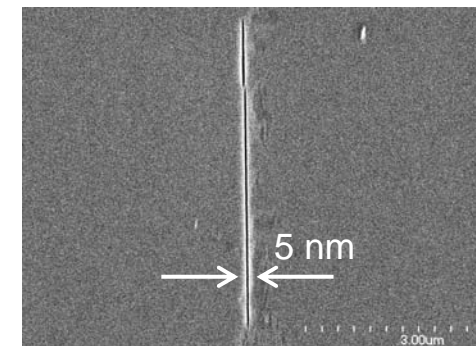
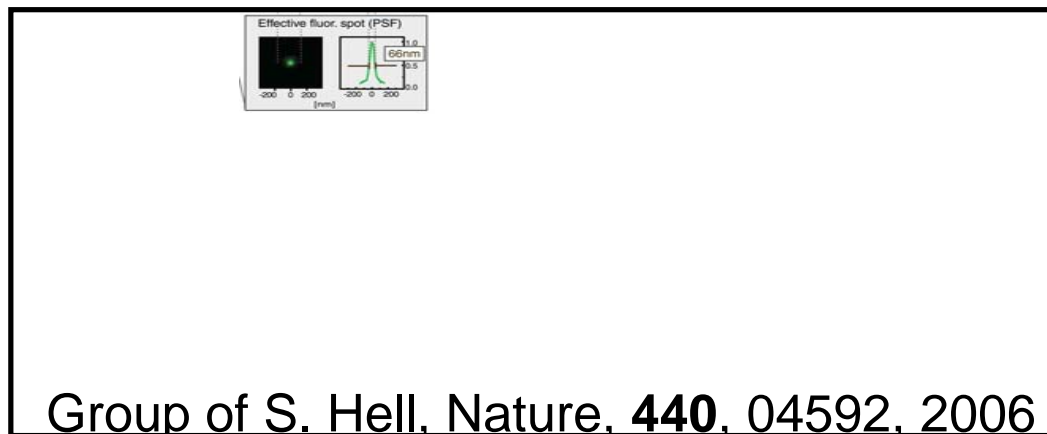
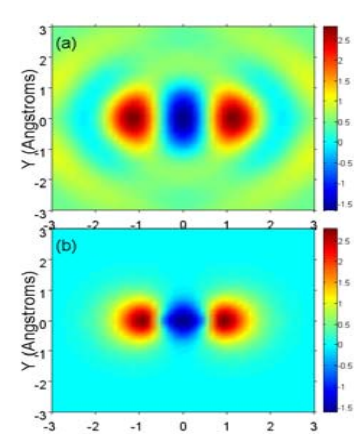
Attosecond science is sub-laser cycle science.

-- permitted by high nonlinearity.

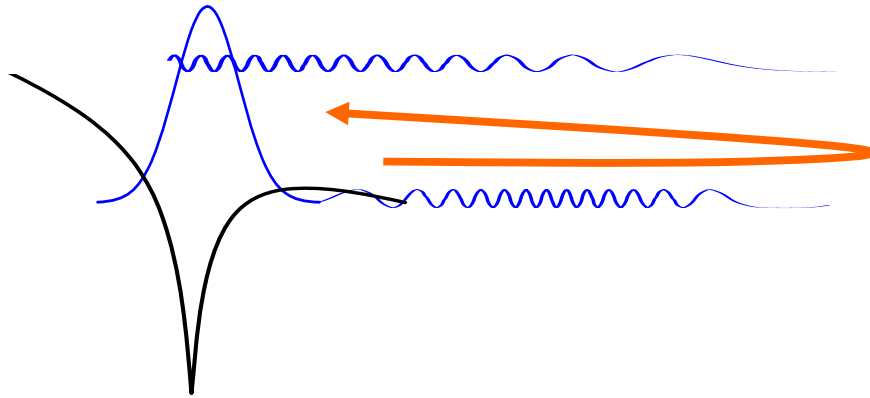
• *All highly nonlinear interactions hold the promise. Tunneling and re-collision are just the first methods to develop.*

If we can sub-divide the period, we can also **sub-divide the wavelength.**

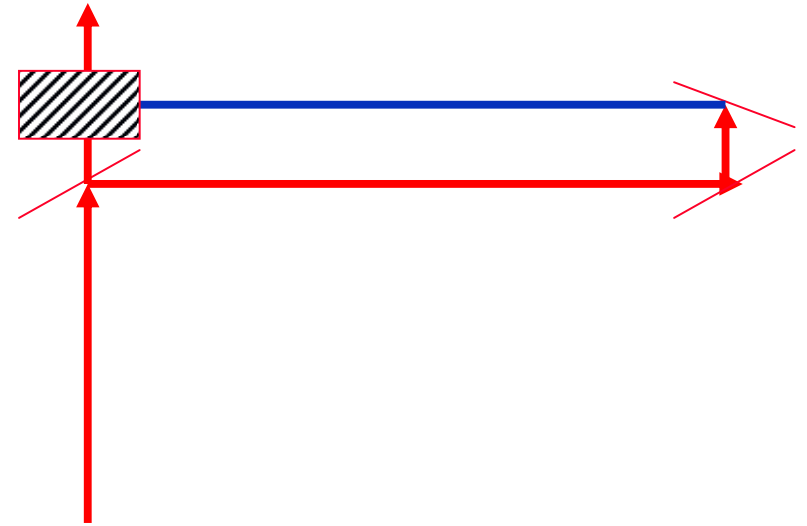
• *A new approach to nano-technology*



Quantum Interference: the essence of Atto-science



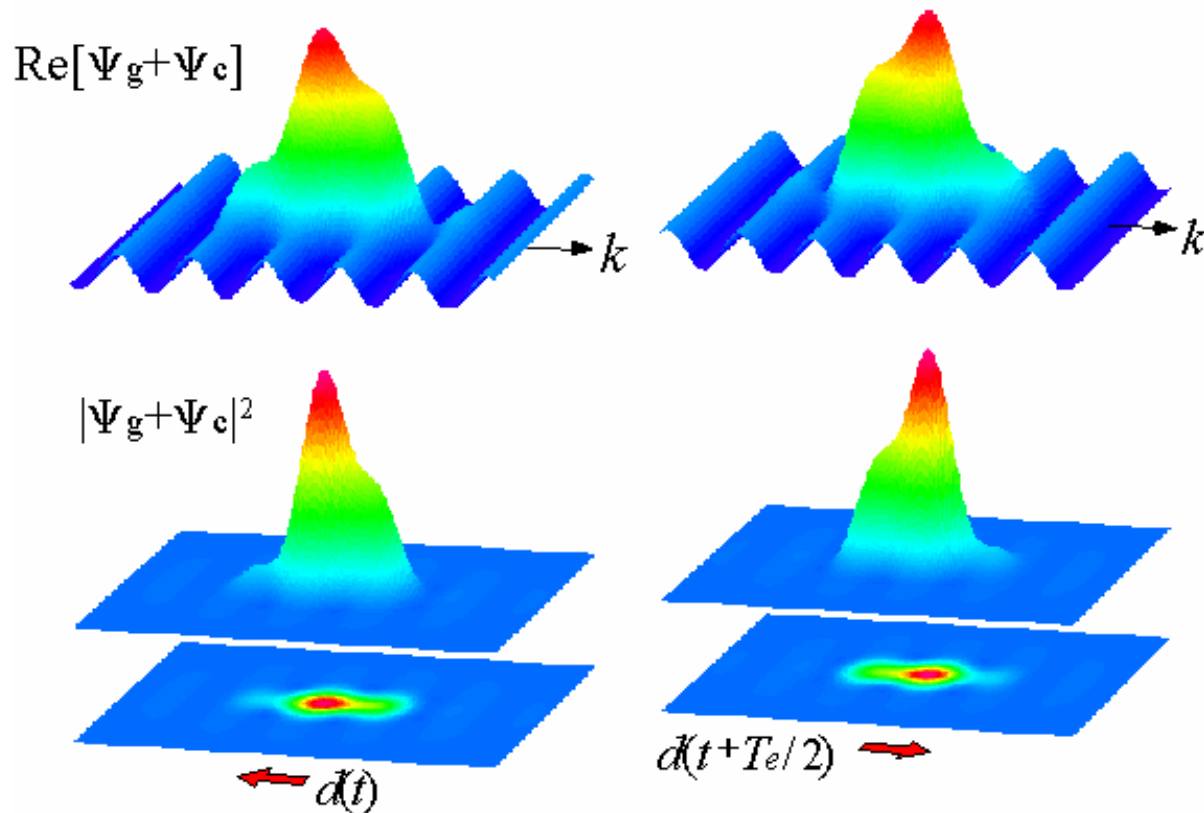
Electron
interferometer



Optical
interferometer

Interferometers allow us to determine everything about the waves involved
AND TO CONTROL THEM.

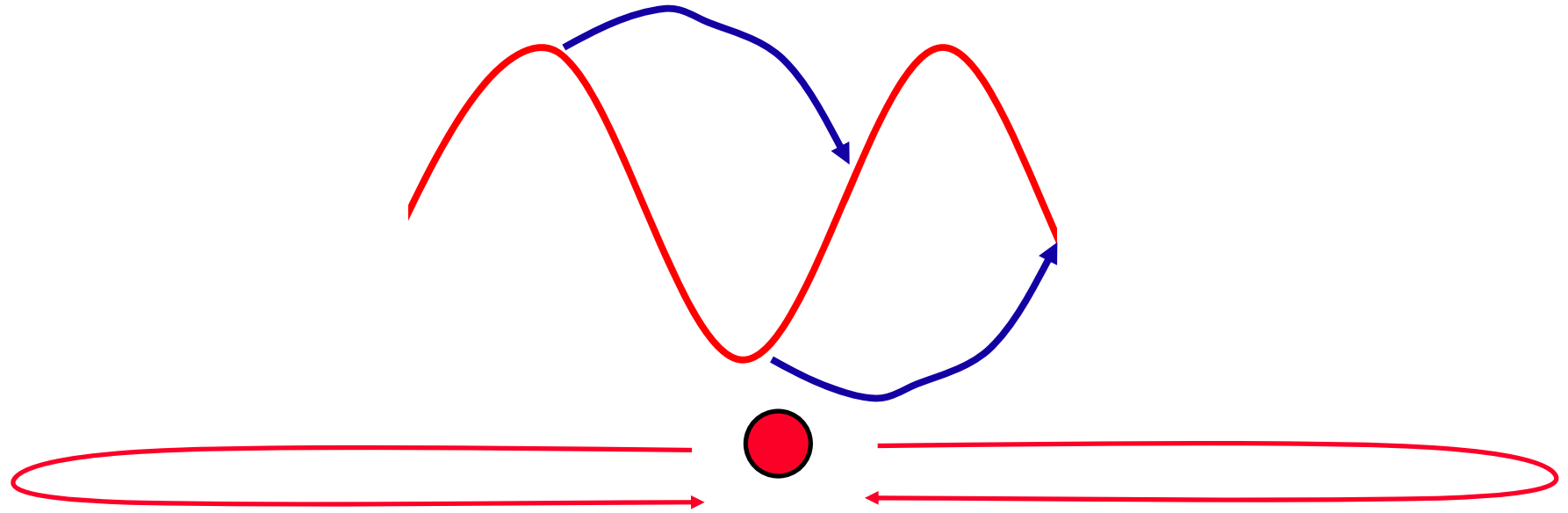
Reading the interferometer- High Harmonics/Attoseconds pulses



Modifying the
 Amplitude or
 phase of the re-
 collision
 electron
 modifies the
 light *through*
 $d(t)$.

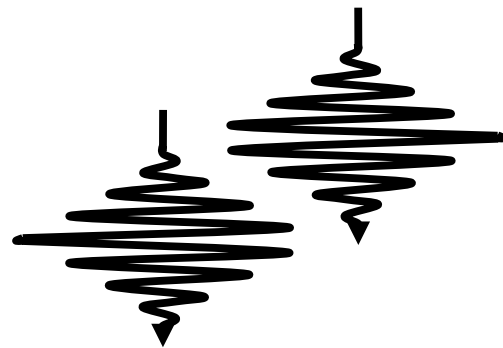
$$d(t) = \left\{ \int \Psi \text{era}(\mathbf{k}) e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} d^3\mathbf{r} \right\} e^{\underbrace{(\text{IP} + \text{KE})}_{\omega}} t$$

A multi-cycle laser pulse produces a train of attosecond pulses



If one:

**Single
attosecond pulse**



If more than one:

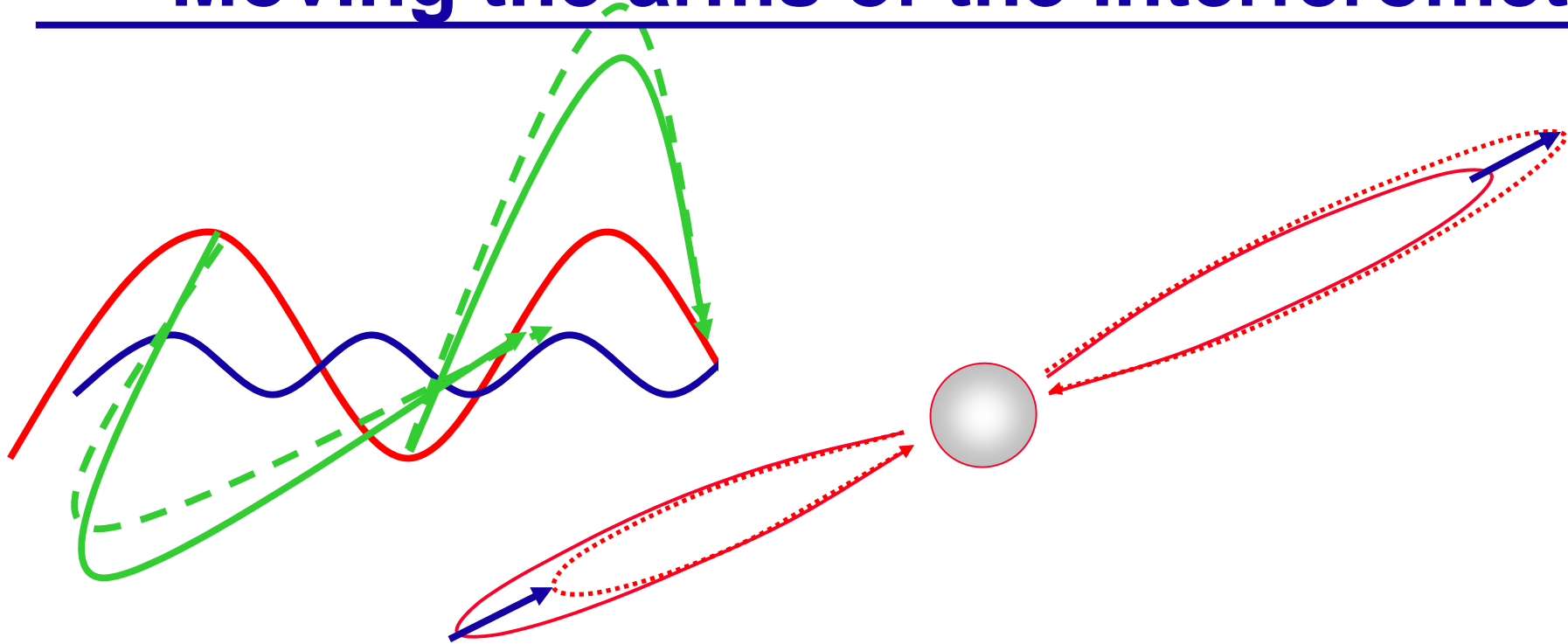
**Train of
attosecond pulse**

Quantum Interferometers are everywhere



Measuring the duration of attosecond pulses

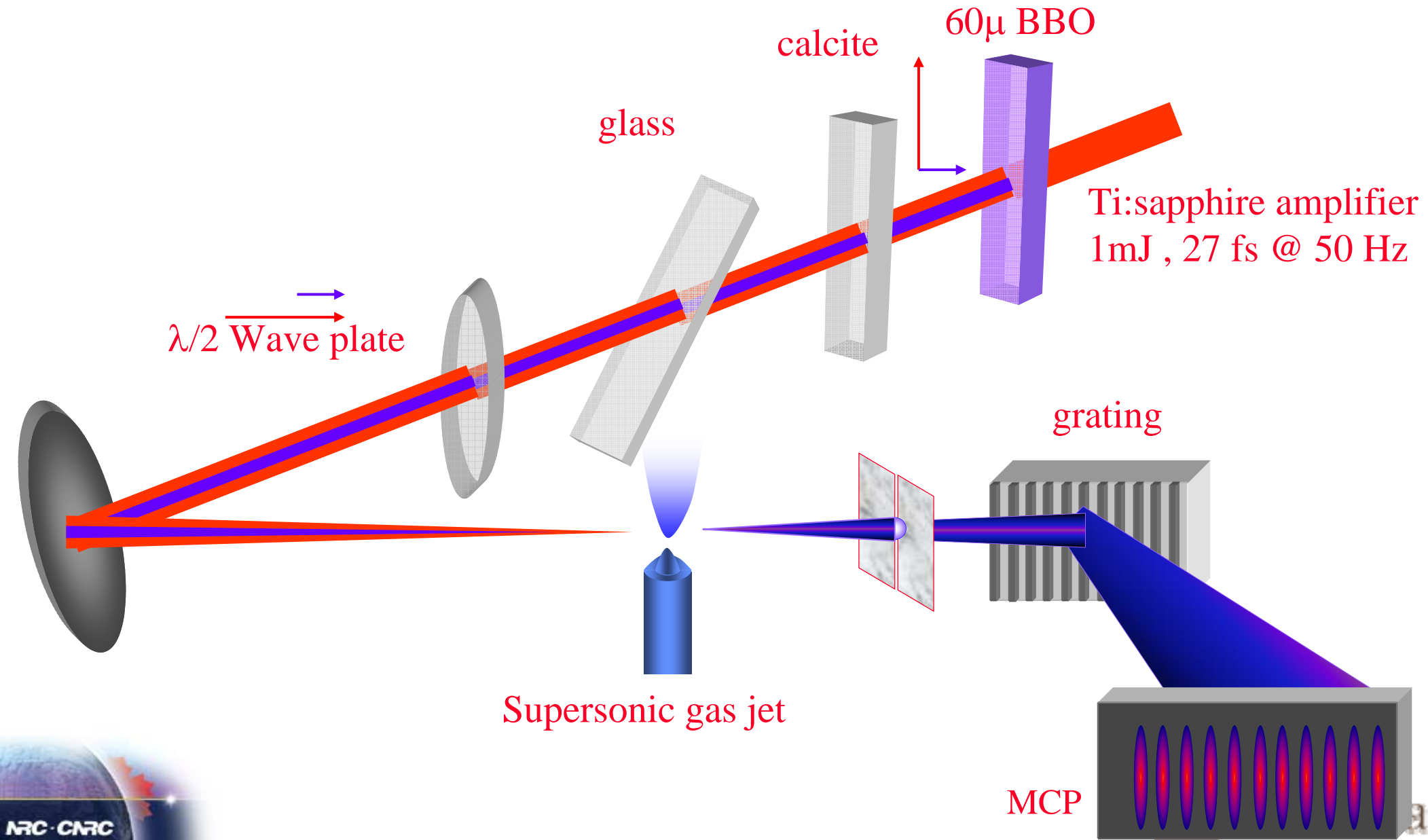
--- Moving the arms of the interferometer



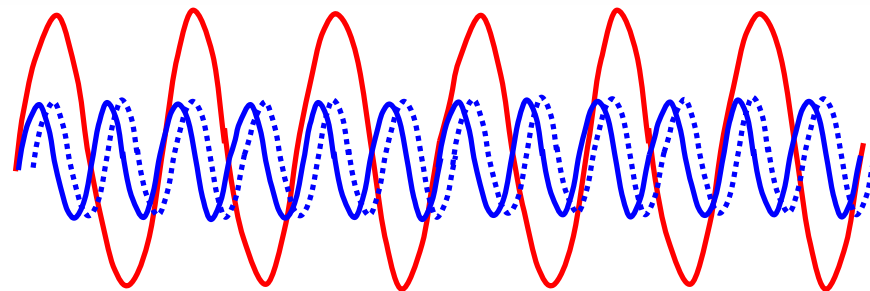
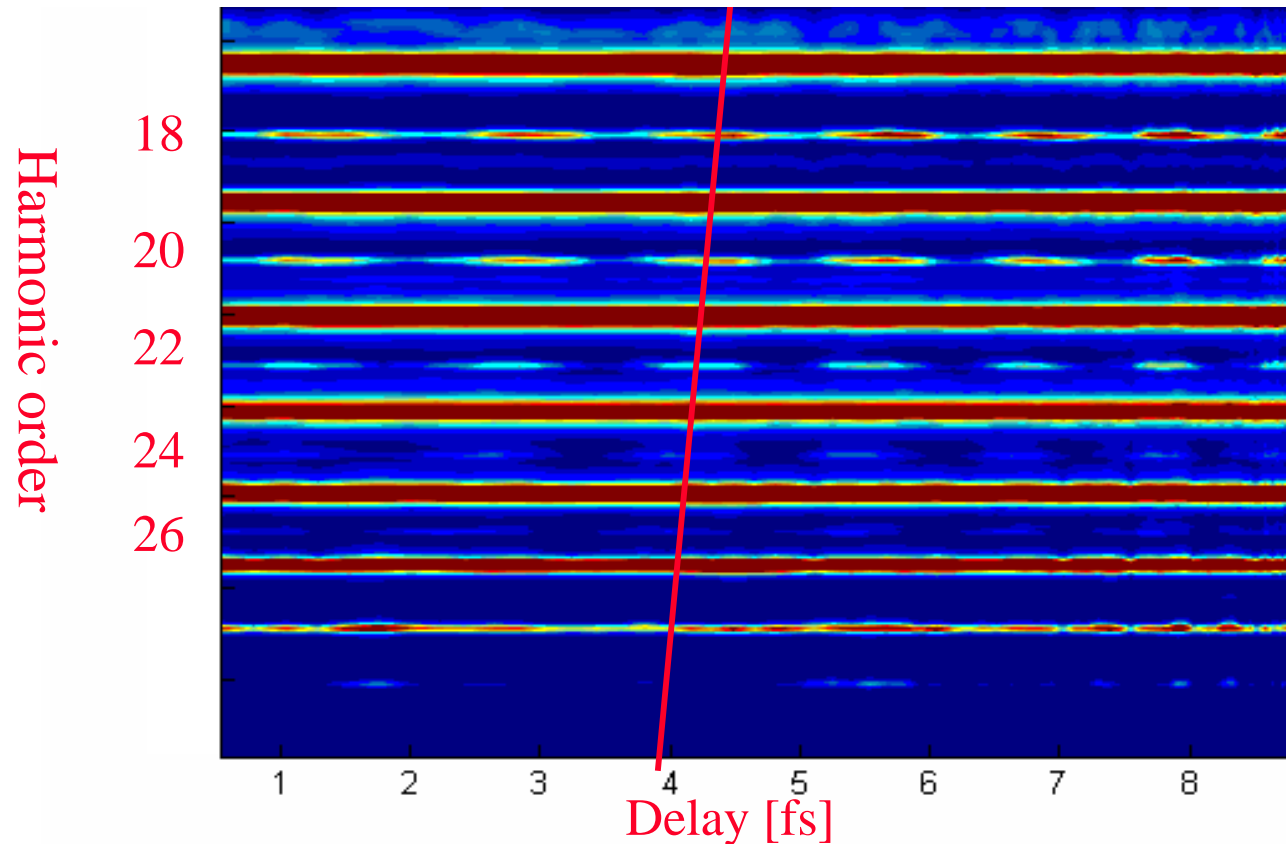
A (weak) 2ω field breaks symmetry, generating even harmonics

Each moment of birth (re-collision) has an optimum phase difference (θ) between ω and 2ω

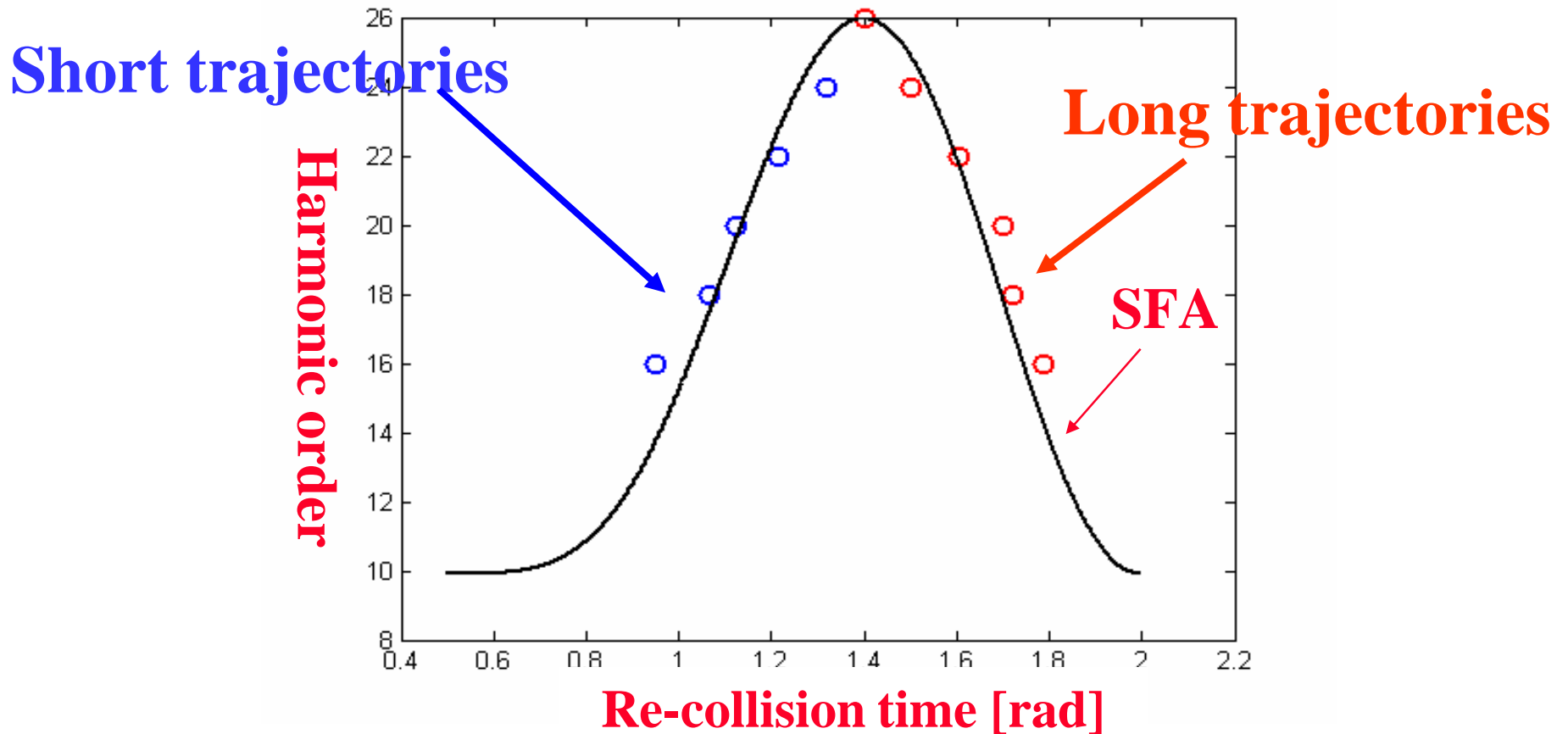
Experimental Set-Up



What Phase difference moves the interferometer arms optimally?



Attosecond Pulse Reconstruction



Electron wave packet measurement is equivalent to a *xuv pulse measurement* up to the transition dipole.

Highly nonlinear processes are unique. They are hardly changed by adding another photon.

Yet, the second field can serve as a gate --- an amplitude or phase gate. eg

- 1. Ellipticity.**
- 2. 2ω field or either polarization.**
- 3. Another fundamental beam.**

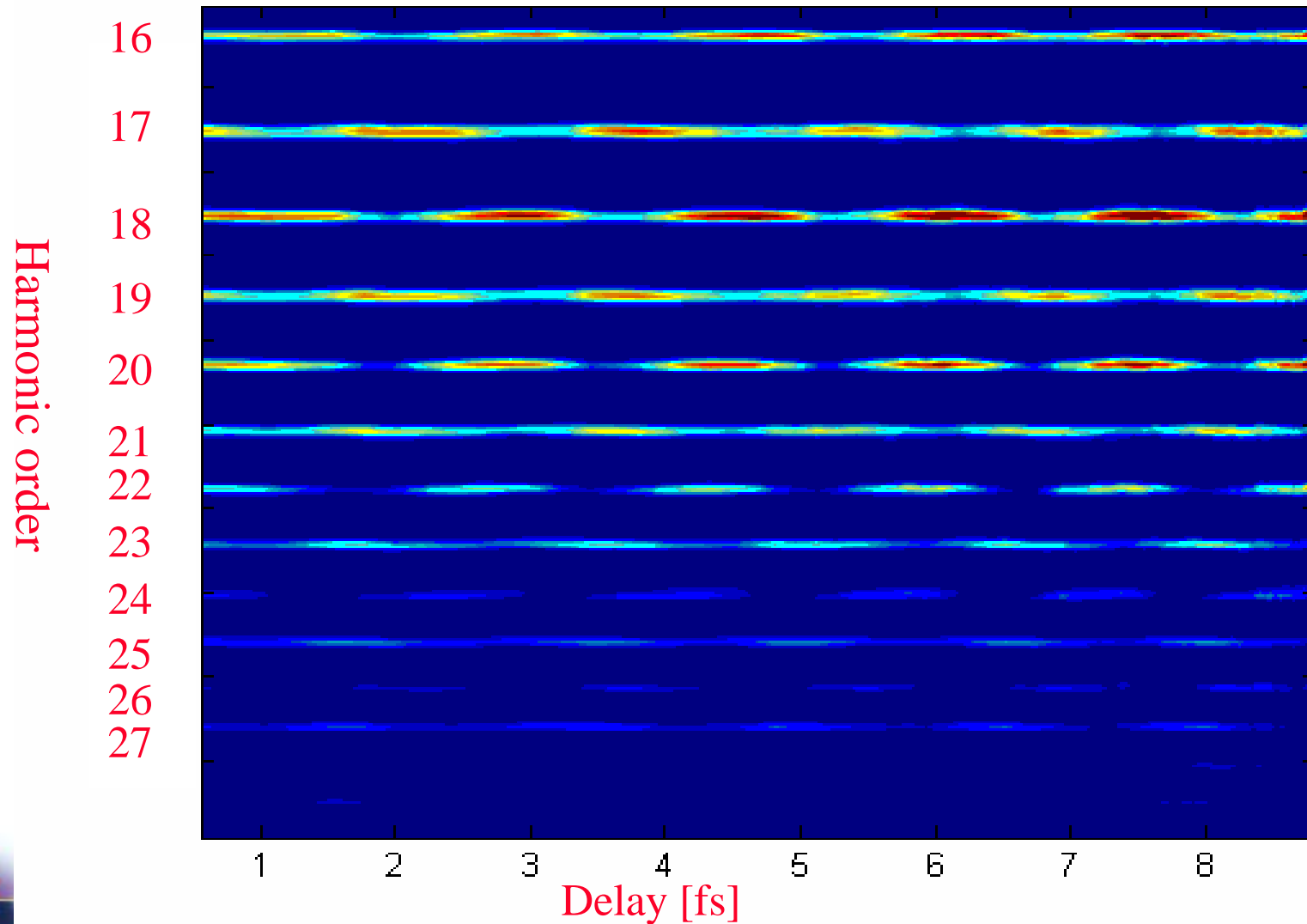
***We can apply gating to re-collision physics –
Leading to optical-quality real-time
measurements.***

Even measuring dynamics of the nucleus



From measurement to control

Increasing 2ω intensity



We can construct any device based on phase

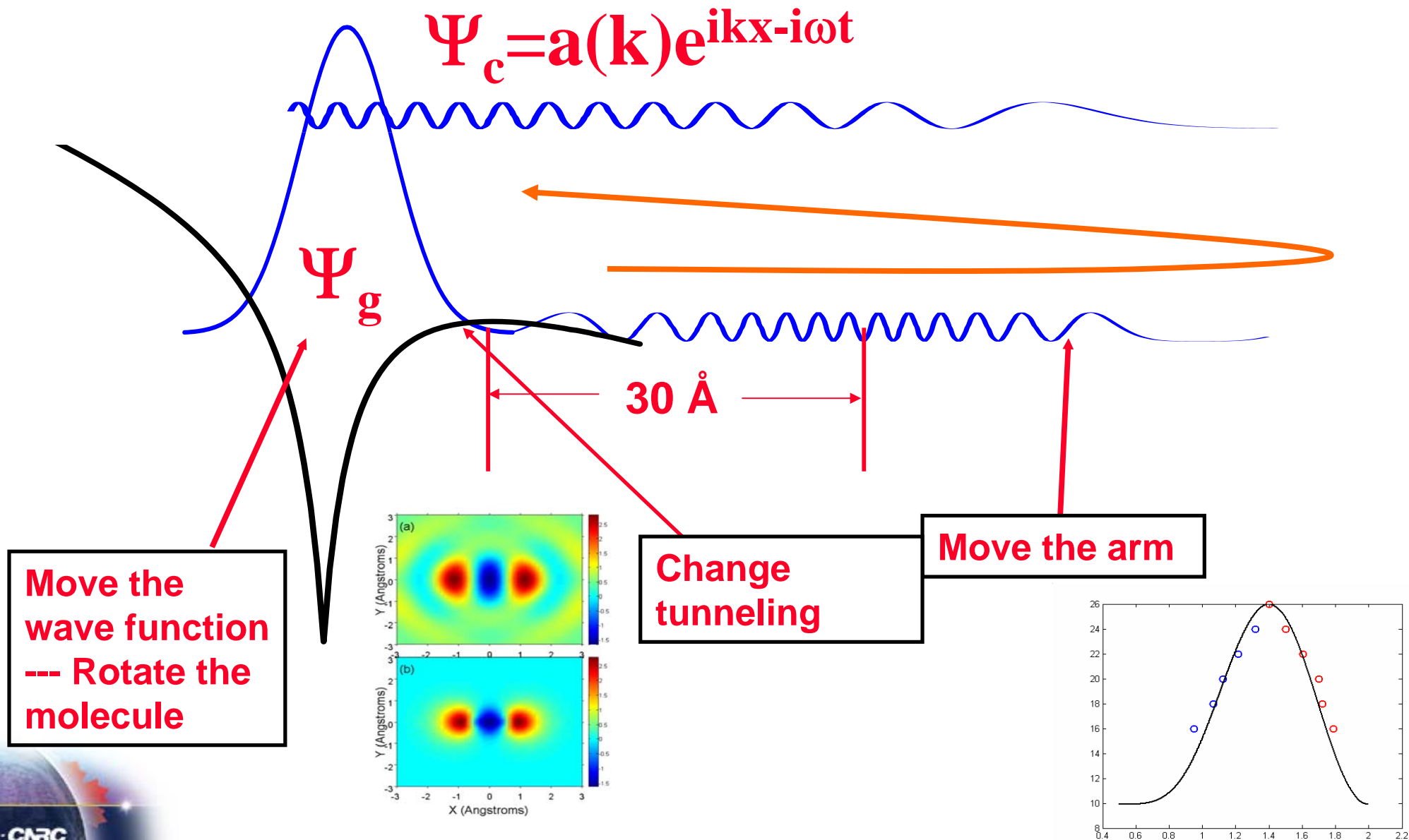
- Lenses**
- prisms**
- Digital optics**

**Controlled by fundamental or a
harmonic**



Ways to Control the interferometer

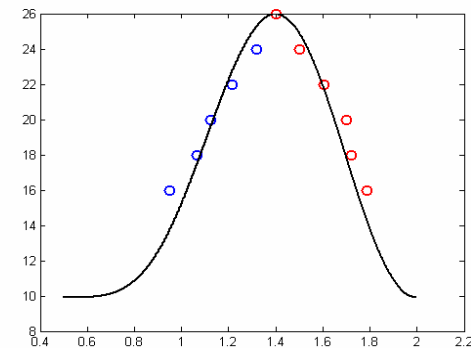
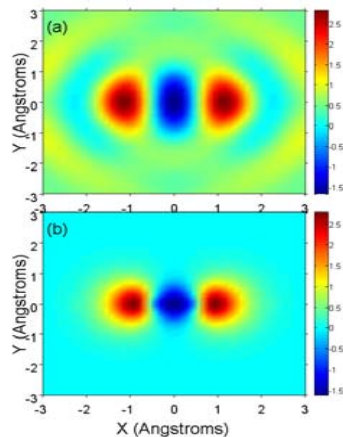
$$\Psi_c = a(k)e^{ikx - i\omega t}$$



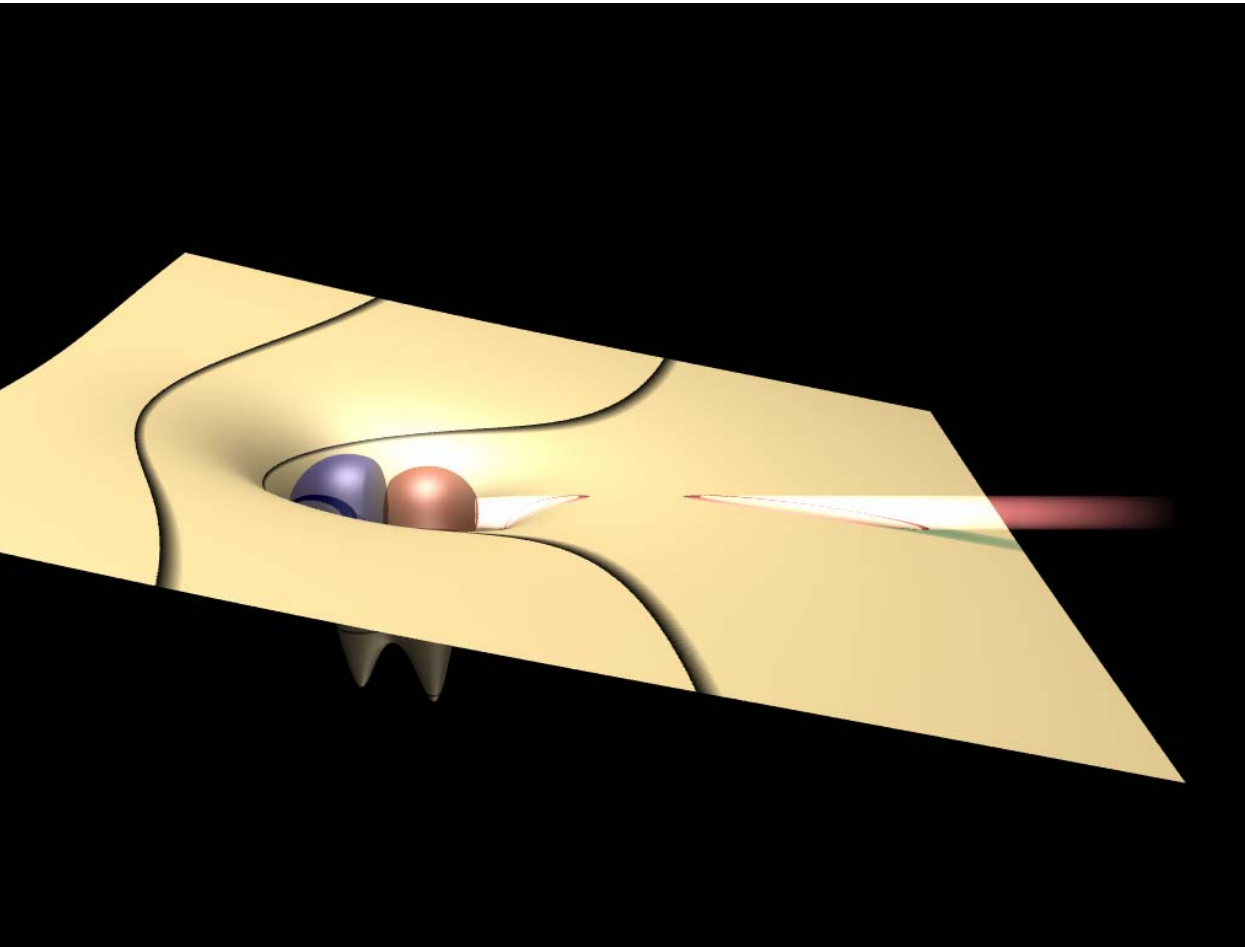
Move the wave function
--- Rotate the molecule

Change tunneling

Move the arm



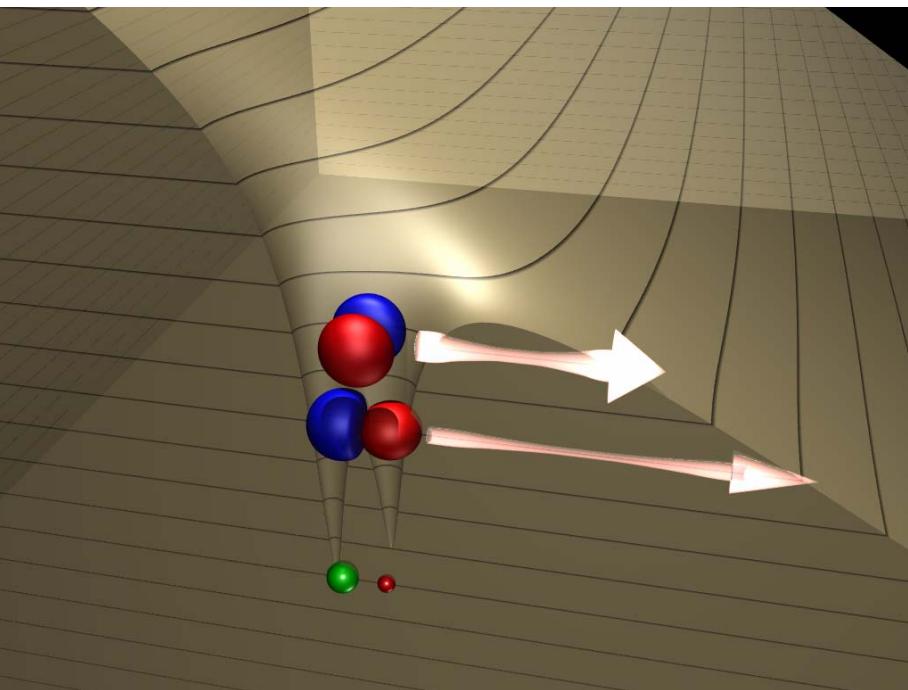
Change tunneling: Many optimal control experiments begin with ionization



- Multiple orbitals can contribute to ionization
- The probability of both ionization and recollision changes with angle

Implications of tunneling:

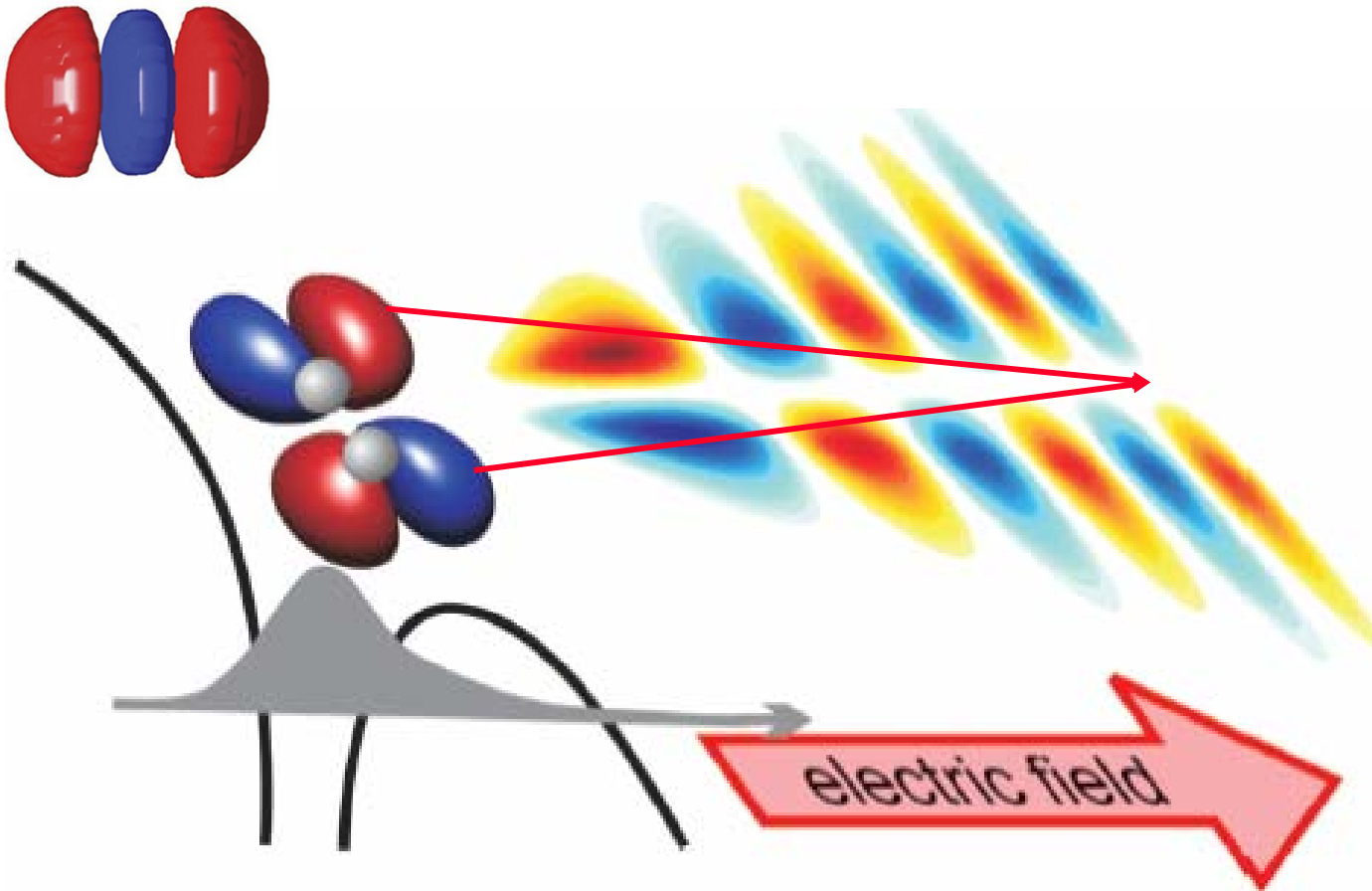
$$\omega(t) = 4\omega_0 \left[\frac{E_i}{E_h} \right]^{5/2} \frac{E_a}{E(t)} \exp \left[-\frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{E_i}{E_h} \right]^{3/2} \frac{E_a}{E(t)} \right]$$



The exponent is ~ 10 for 50 fs pulses.

Even orbitals with 30% greater IP than the HOMO ionize significantly.

Quantum interference: Tunnelling and re-collision are angle dependent

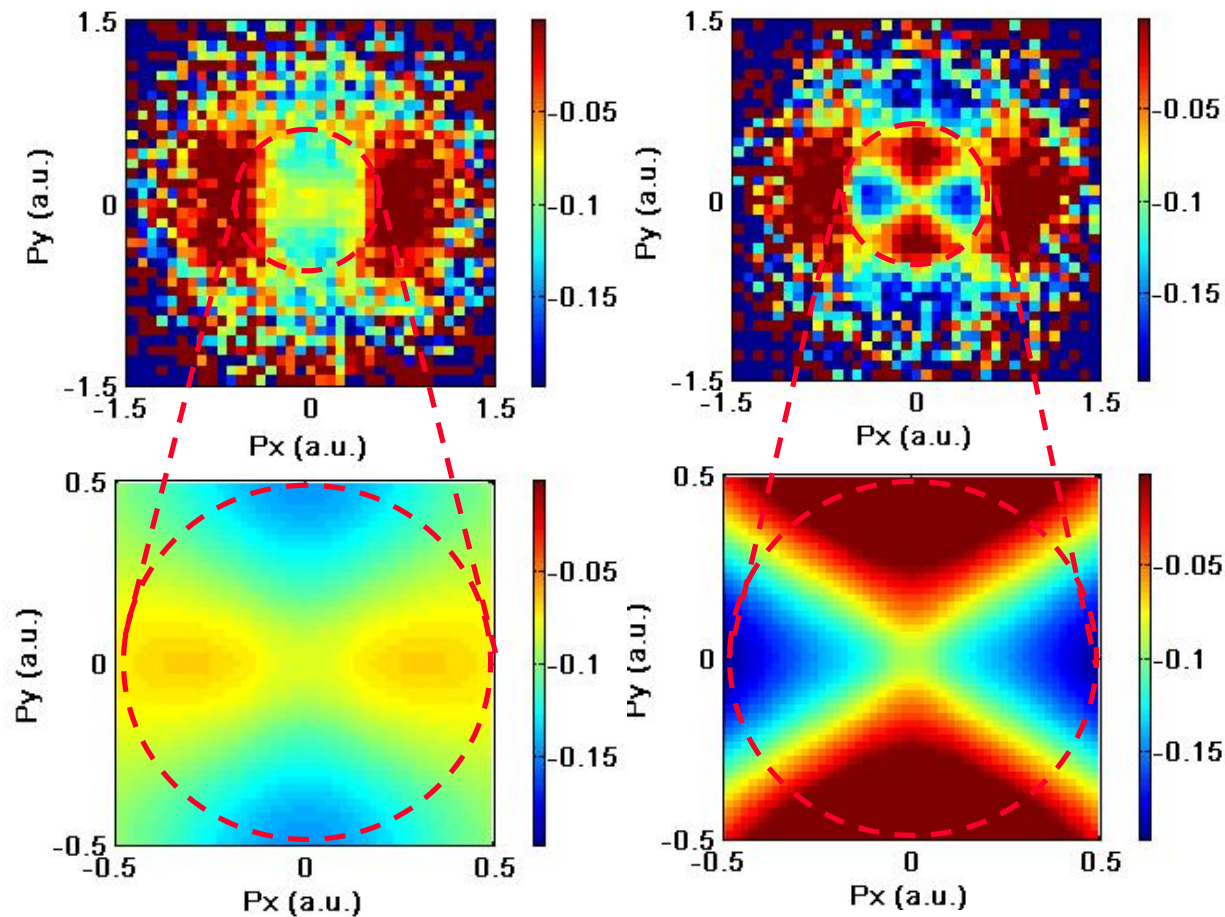


Perpendicular momentum
Is “wasted”

$$IP_{\text{eff}} = IP + p_{\perp}^2/2m$$

$$\Psi_c(\theta) = \langle p_{\perp} | \Psi \rangle \exp\left[-\frac{p_{\perp}^2 \sqrt{IP}}{E\sqrt{2}}\right]$$

Low Lateral momentum electrons



The **ionization** and **re-collision** probability are strongly angle dependent.

Extreme Nonlinear Optics -- recollision:

A new frontier of spectroscopy

- A mixture of optical and collision science
- The mixture offers new opportunities for each

To optics -- *Angstrom spatial imaging.*

To collision physics -- *Time resolution.*



NRC's Atto-group 2008



Canada Research
Chairs

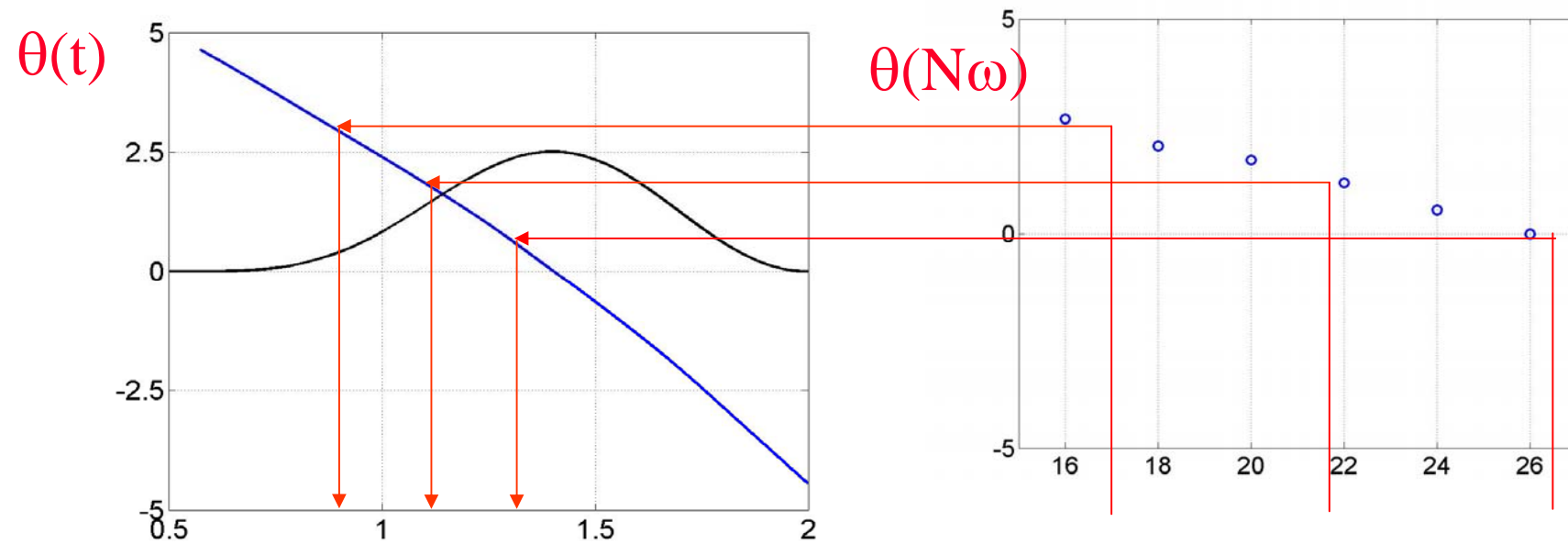


Nirit Dudovich

Yann Mairesse

Attosecond Temporal Phase Gate

$$d_{\omega,2\omega}(t) \sim d_{\omega}(t) e^{i\sigma(t)} \quad \text{SFA}$$



Re-collision time [rad]

Harmonic number

θ : two color delay which maximizes the even harmonic signal

