

Technology and applications of high-power femtosecond longwave lasers



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At a μJ energy level, femtosecond longwave laser pulses in the wavelength range of $3\text{--}8\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ enable several sensing and imaging applications in chemistry and biology which rely on spectroscopies probing the molecular fingerprint spectral region. At a sub-mJ level, such mid-IR pulses become relevant to bond-selective probing of molecular dissociation via photo-ion and electron spectrometry and high-harmonic generation spectroscopy. At multi-mJ levels, as a consequence of a λ^2 scaling of ponderomotive energy, such longwave pulses are required as drivers for coherent and incoherent secondary radiation sources in the X-ray and THz domains. From the level of tens of mJ, it becomes possible to initiate femtosecond filamentation in ambient air whereby the properties of mid-IR filaments and their formation mechanisms are strikingly different from the well-studied cases of traditional near-IR femtosecond lasers. In particular, mid-IR filaments are uniquely capable of initiating plasma-chemical reactions as a result of collisional excitation by hot electrons. Further energy scaling of such longwave few-cycle sources, eventually into the relativistic regime requiring $>100\text{ mJ}$ and TW peak powers, would make it possible to exploit the wavelength scaling advantage for particle acceleration and enable replacement of single-shot dense targets by indestructible high-pressure gas targets. The talk will describe the application scope of amplified mid-IR pulses pursued at TU Vienna and review different schemes for the generation of such pulses. Progress in atmospheric filamentation and nonlinear long-wave pulse self-compression will be highlighted.

