

We theoretically simulate high harmonic generation in the frequency domain and attosecond pulse generation in the time domain from helium atom irradiated by a combined laser pulse field using Lewenstein's strong-field approximation model in Fortran code. For details of the mathematical model, please read the paper Yu, W. et al., "Attosecond pulse generation isolated with a polarization-ionization gating scheme,"

The mathematical expression of the combined laser pulse field are defined as:

$$EX(I) = EX0 * \text{dcos}(\text{omgax} * t(i) + \text{differ\_p} + \text{startphase}) * \text{DEXP} \\ (-2. \text{d0} * \text{DLOG}(2. \text{D0}) * (T(I) + \text{td}/2. \text{d0}) ** 2. \text{D0} / (\text{taox} ** 2. \text{D0}))$$

$$EY(I) = EY0 * \text{dcos}(\text{omgaY} * t(i) + \text{startphase}) * \text{DEXP} \\ (-2. \text{d0} * \text{DLOG}(2. \text{D0}) * (T(I) - \text{td}/2. \text{d0}) ** 2. \text{D0} / (\text{taoX} ** 2. \text{D0}))$$

Where  $\text{td}$  is the time difference at the center of the envelope of the two polarizations,

$\text{startphase}$  is the initial phase,  $\text{differ\_P}$  is the phase difference introduced due to  $\text{td}$ , and  $\text{differ\_p}$  must be an odd

multiple of  $\pi/2$  in order to form a circular or elliptical deviation at the intersection of the two pulses.

After comparison, we use the parameter  $td=1.25T$ ,  
 $startphase=0.5\pi$

(146 order supercontinuum in the case of two polarizations electric field, no supercontinuum in the case of x direction alone) data are attached to origin.