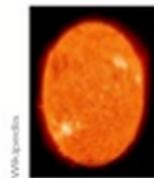
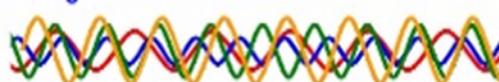


4. Darstellung und Beschreibung des ultra kurzen Laserpulses

Rückblick wie erhält man einen ultrakurzen Laserpuls



Sunlight



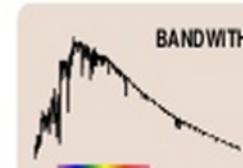
Light Emitting Diode



He-Ne cw laser



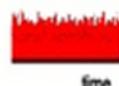
Ti:Sapphire modelocked fs laser



BANDWIDTH

—

25 nm



time



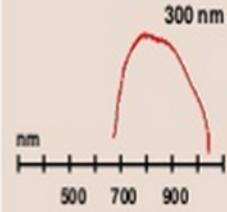
time



time



0.002 nm



nm
500 700 900
300 nm

Pulses!

time

4.1. Charakteristik des ultra kurzen Laserpulses

elektrische Feld des Pulses

$$E(t) = \sqrt{I(t)} \exp[i(\omega_0 t - \phi(t))] + c.c.$$

↑ Intensität ↑ Trägerfrequenz ↓ Phase

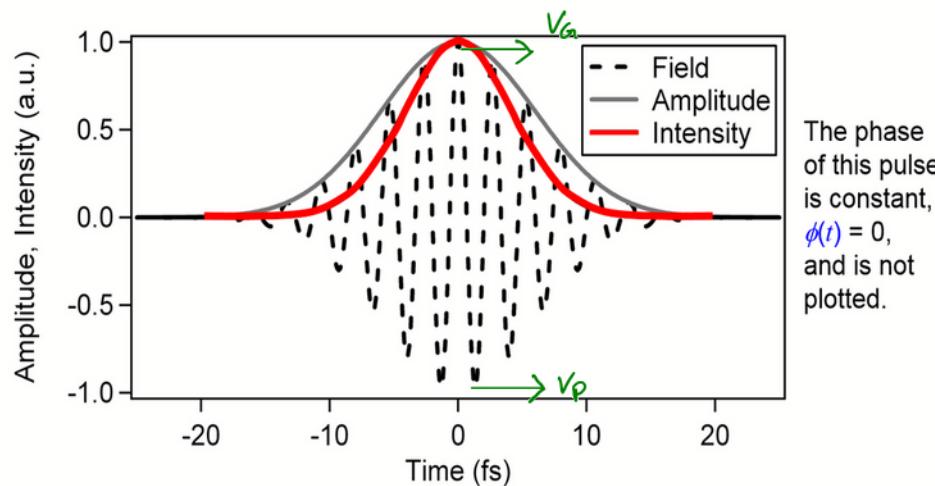
analytic signal approximation
(4.1)

Zum V_g : $E(t) = A(t) \exp[i\omega_0 t]$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{A(t) = \sqrt{I(t)} \exp[i\phi(t)]}$$

komplexe Amplitude
(4.2)

Intensität $I(t) = A(t)^2$



v_g = Gruppen geschwindigkeit

v_p = Phasengeschwindigkeit

für $\phi(t)$ gilt $v_g = v_p$

$$\omega_{inst} = \omega_0 + \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

4. 2. Zeitbild vs. Frequenzbild

4. 2. 1 Fouriertransformation

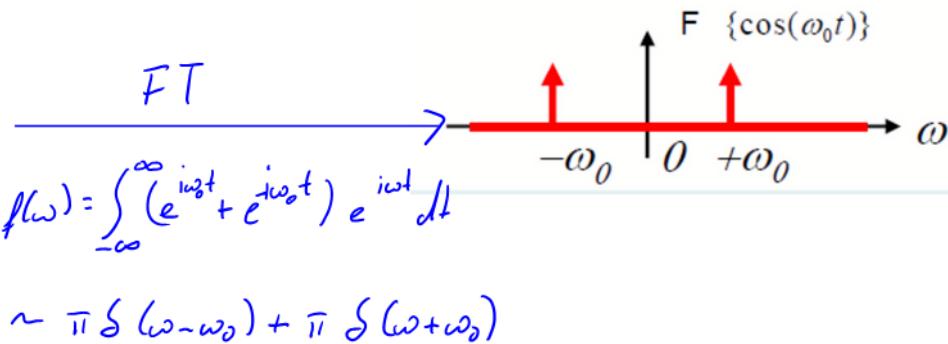
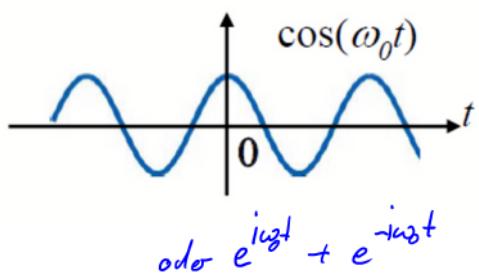
vom Zeit- ins Frequenzbild

$$\tilde{E}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \cdot E(t) \exp[-i\omega t]$$

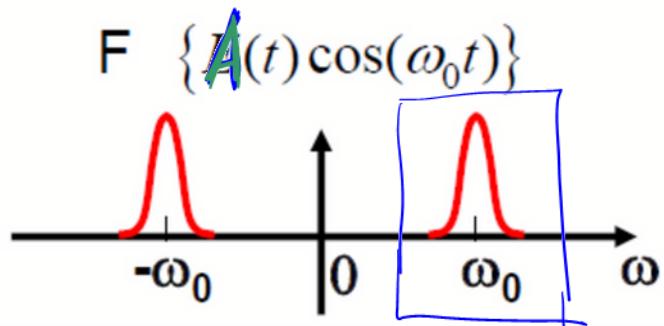
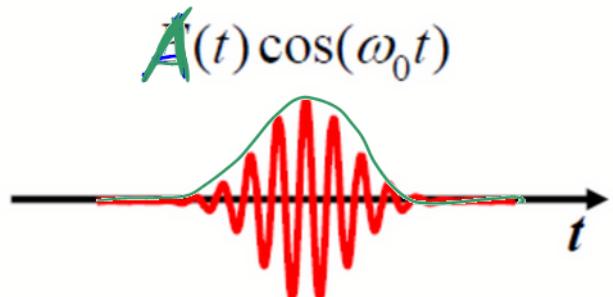
vom Frequenz- ins Zeitbild

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega \tilde{E}(\omega) \exp[i\omega t]$$

Fouriertransformation einer einzelnen Mode



Fouriertransformation Gauß-Pulse $A(t) \sim \exp(-t^2)$



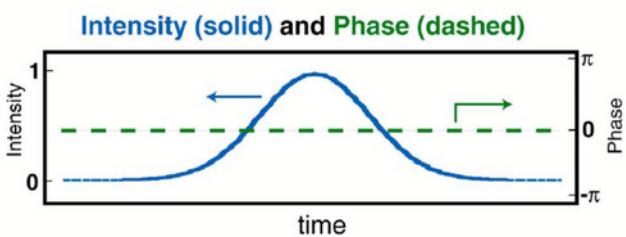
$$\xrightarrow{\text{FT}} f(\omega) \sim \frac{1}{2} \hat{A}(\omega - \omega_0) + \frac{1}{2} \hat{A}(\omega + \omega_0)$$

Fourier Transformation des elektrischen Feldes (s. Gl. 4.1) des ultra kurzen Pulses

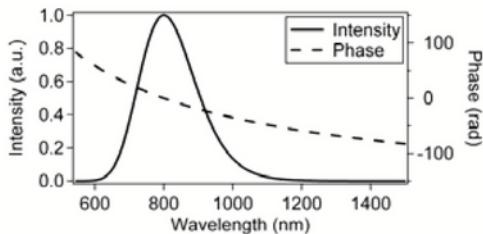
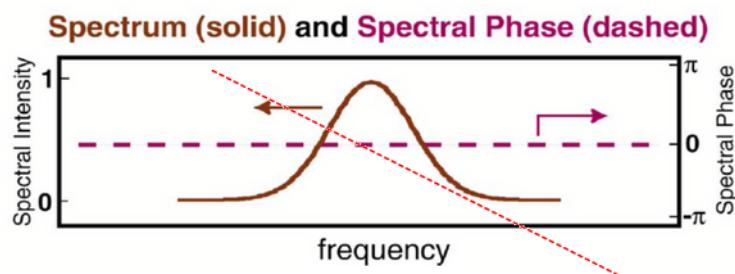
$$\tilde{E}(\omega) = \sqrt{S(\omega)} \exp[i\varphi(\omega)] \quad (4.3)$$

↑
Spektrum ↑
spektrale Phase

4.2.1. Vergleich Zeit- und Frequenzbild



Intensität vs Spektrum
 Phase vs spektrale Phase
 ΔT vs $\Delta\nu$



4. 3. Phase vs. spektrale Phase

Entwicklung der Phasen als Taylorreihe

$$\text{Phase } \phi(t) = \phi_0 + \frac{d\phi}{dt} \frac{t}{1!} + \frac{d^2\phi}{dt^2} \frac{t^2}{2!} \dots$$

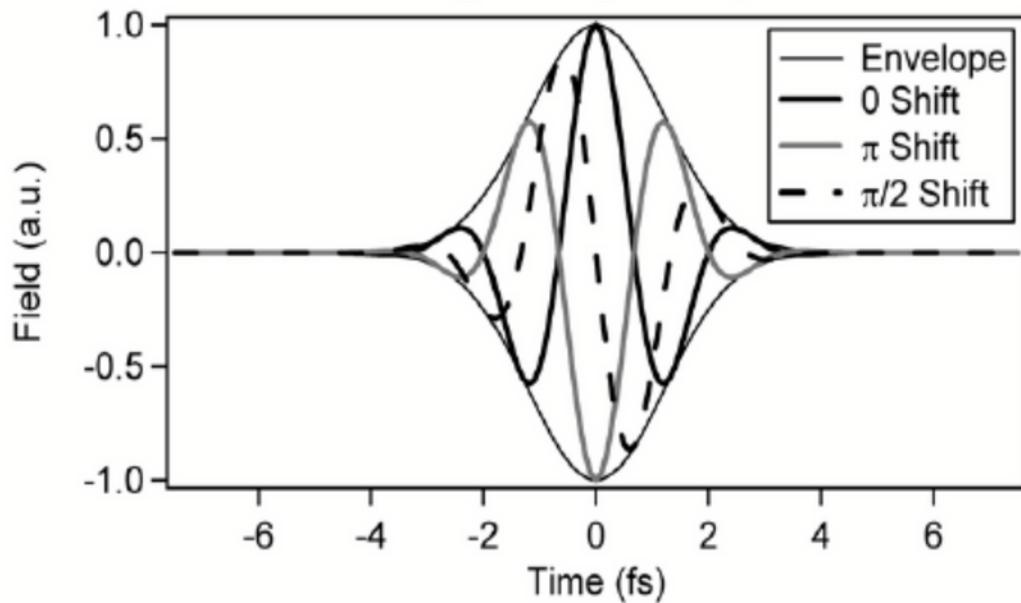
$$\text{Spektr. Phase } \varphi(\omega) = \varphi_0 + \frac{d\varphi}{d\omega} \frac{(\omega - \omega_0)}{1!} + \frac{d^2\varphi}{d\omega^2} \frac{(\omega - \omega_0)}{2!} \dots$$

4. 3. 1. Phase Order: relative oder absolute Phase

$$\phi(t) = \phi_0$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \varphi_0$$

$$\phi_0 \xrightarrow{FT} \phi_0 = \varphi_0 = \text{const.}$$



4.3.2. Phase Nor Ordng: Lineare Phase

Zeitbild

$$\phi(t) = \frac{d\phi}{dt} t$$

$$\omega_{\text{inst}} = \omega_0 - \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

instantane Kreisfrequenz

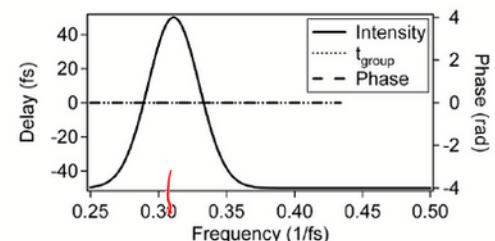
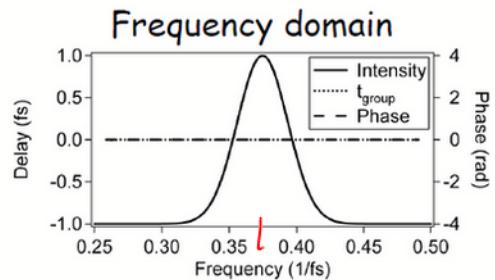
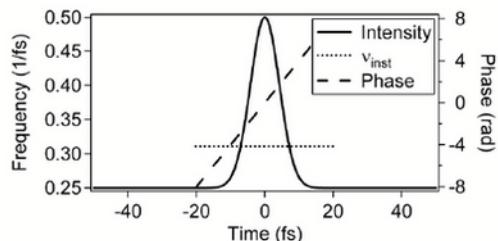
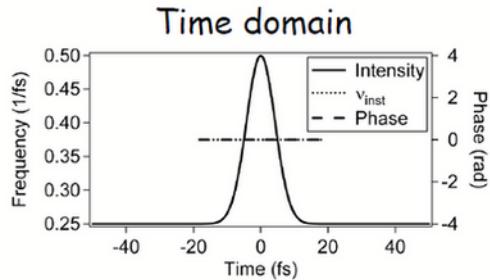
Fall 1: $\frac{d\phi}{dt} = 0 \rightarrow \omega_{\text{inst}} = \omega_0$ gilt also für Phase OberOdg

Fall 2: $\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \phi_1 \neq 0$ d.h. $\phi(t)$ hat die Form $\phi(t) = \phi_1 t$

$$\rightarrow \omega_{\text{inst}} = \omega_0 - \phi_1$$

$$\phi_1 = 0 / \text{fs}$$

$$\phi_1 = -0.07 / \text{fs}$$



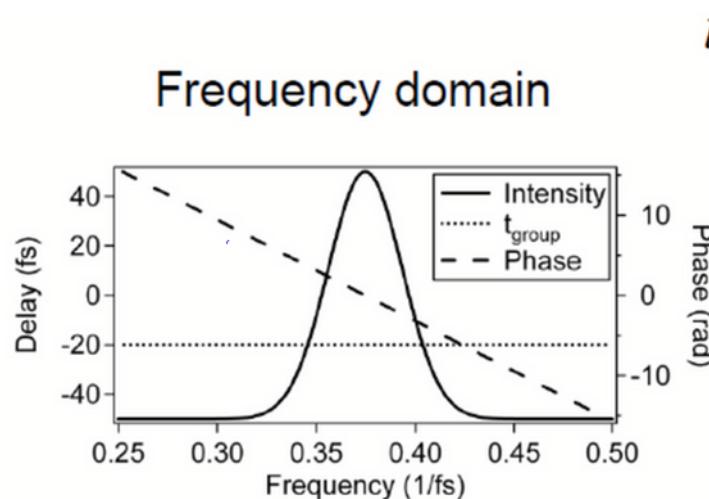
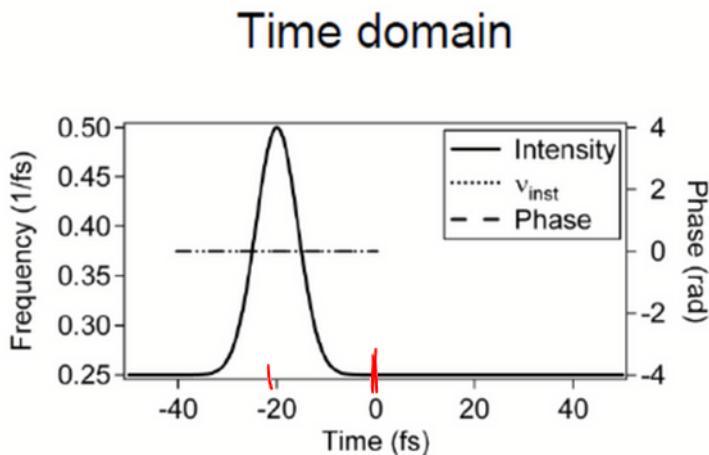
Frequenzbild

$$\varphi(\omega) = \frac{d\varphi}{d\omega}(\omega - \omega_0)$$

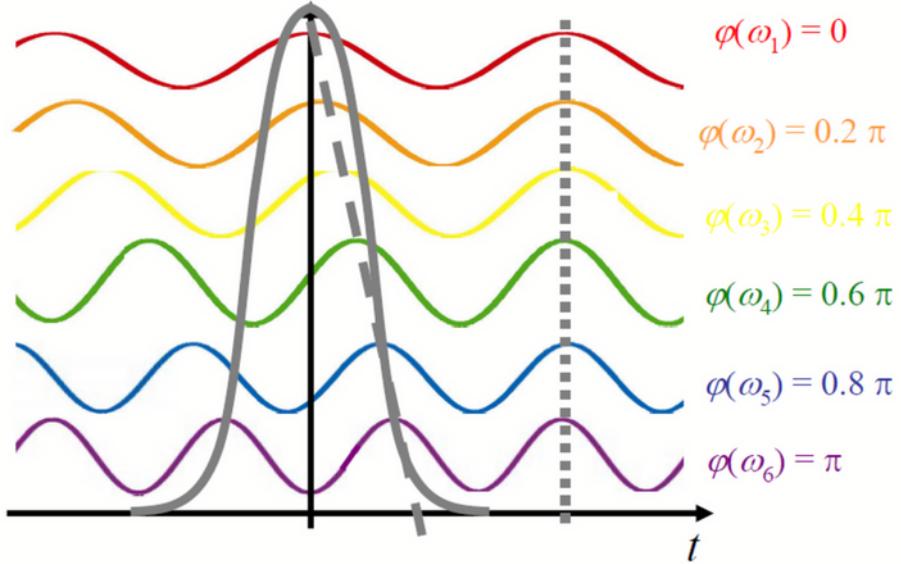
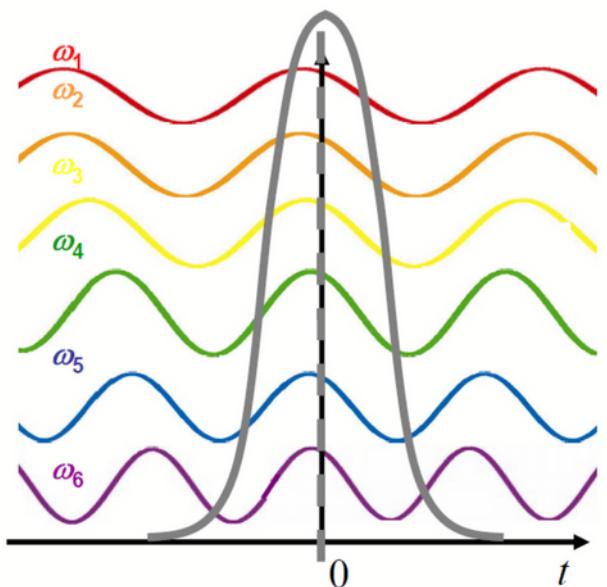
$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = T_{\text{delay}} \quad \text{Gruppenverzögerung}$$

Für eine lineare spektrale Phase

$$\varphi(\omega) = \varphi_1(\omega - \omega_0) \Rightarrow T_{\text{delay}} = \text{const}$$



Anscheinliche Darstellung der Gruppenverzögerung



4.3.3 Phase 2ter Ordnung: linearer Chirp

$$\phi(t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2\phi}{dt^2} t^2$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2\phi}{d\omega^2} (\omega - \omega_0)^2$$

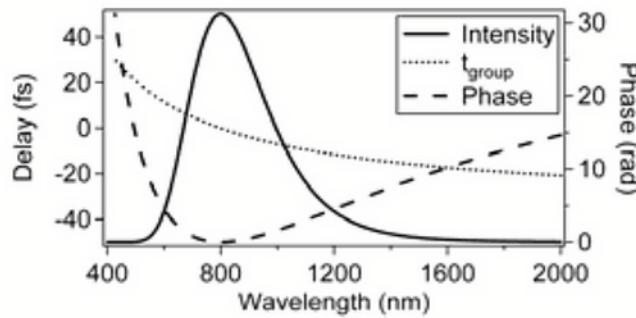
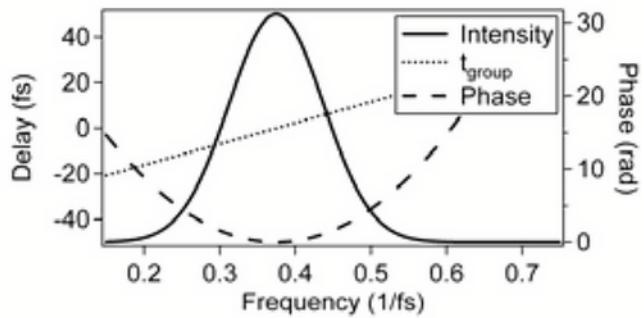
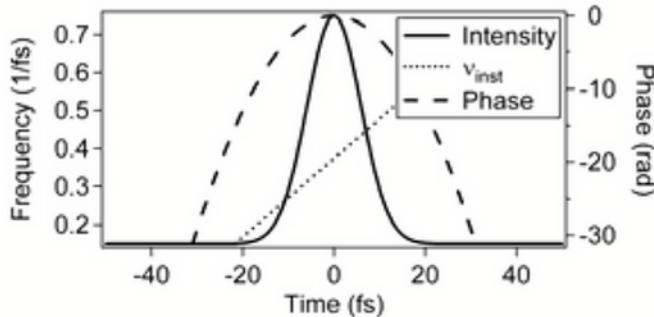
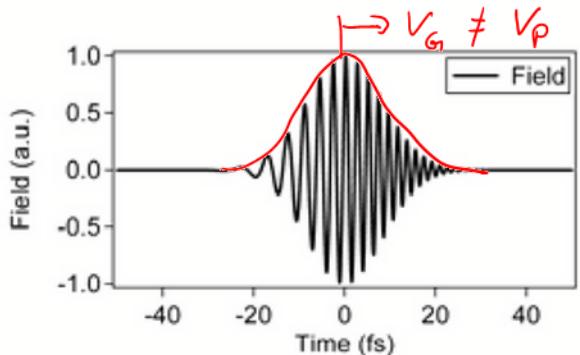
Was bedeutet quadratische Phase $\phi(t) = \phi_0 t^2 = b t^2$
für die spektrale Phase?

E-Feld mit quadratischer Phase

$$E(t) = [E_0 \exp(-at^2)] \exp(ibt^2)$$

$$\text{FT} \Rightarrow \tilde{E} = \sqrt{\phi(\omega)} \cdot \exp\left(-i \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} \omega^2\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{spektrale Phase } \varphi(\omega) = \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} \omega^2$$



$$\omega_{\text{inst}} = \omega_0 - \frac{d\phi}{dt} \quad \text{mit} \quad \phi(t) = -b t^2 \quad \text{folgt} \quad \omega_{\text{inst}} = \omega_0 + 2bt$$

Ein betragsmäßig gleicher negativer Chirp kompensiert den positiven Chirp.
Dieser kann bspweise mittels eines Prismenkompensators erzeugt werden.

