

High Power Lasers

Catania, 17th November 2025

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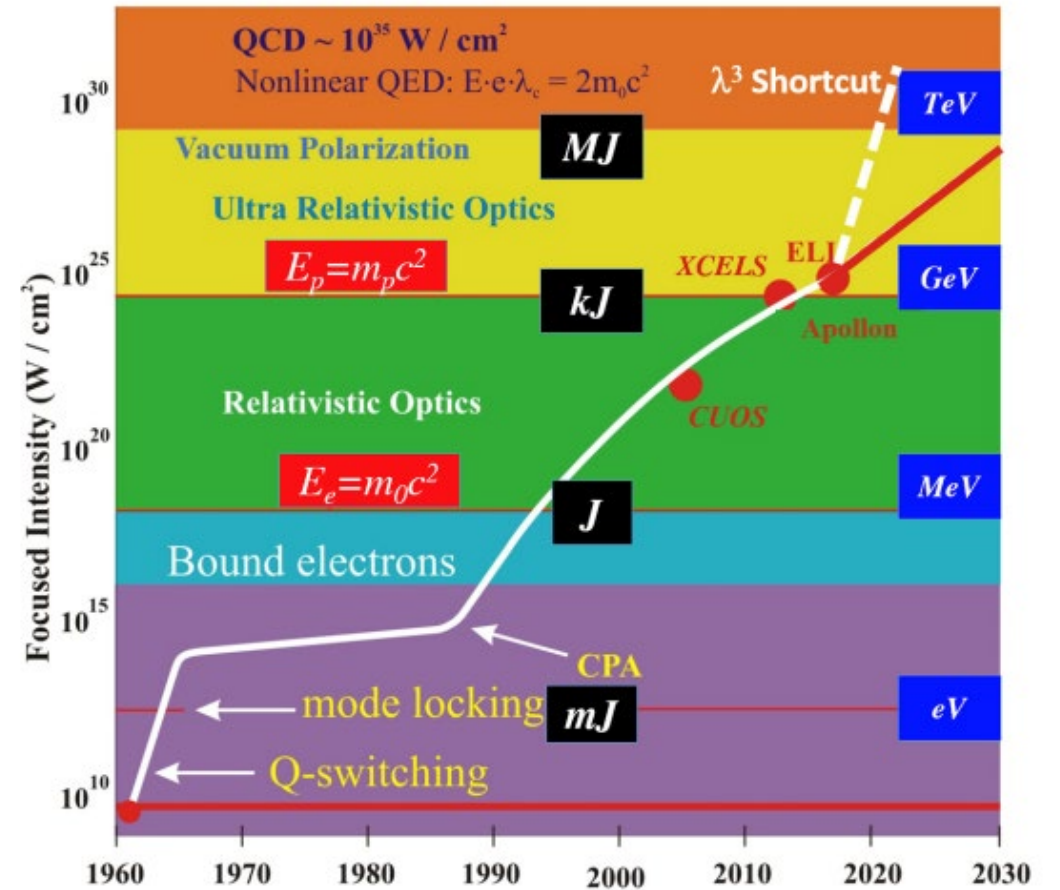
What does it mean high intensity?

$$I = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{E}{S\Delta t}$$

How small can S get to?

$$S \approx 2.44\lambda \frac{f}{D}$$

Intensità W/cm ²	Fenomeno
10 ⁻¹	Sun Intensity on the ground
10 ¹²	Ionization
10 ¹⁶	Saturation of ionization
10 ¹⁸	Relativistic Elettrons
10 ²⁵	U ⁹²⁺
10 ²⁹	pair production in vacuum



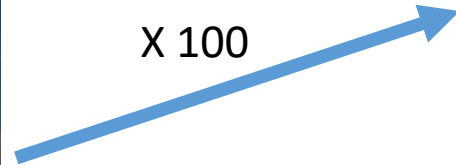
Wheeler et Al. Rev. Accel. Sci. Tech. 9, 151-163 (2016)

Architectures of High Power Lasers

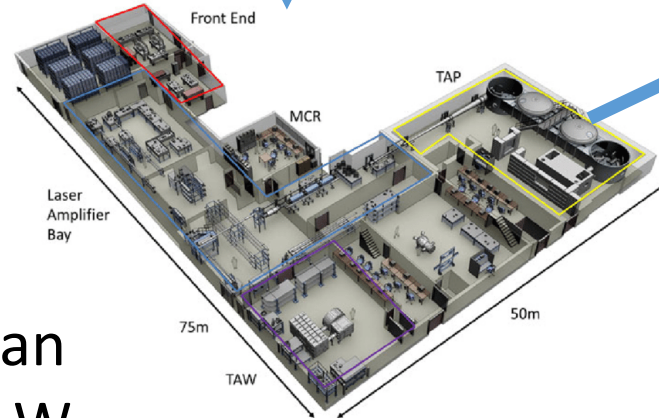
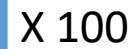
Peak Power



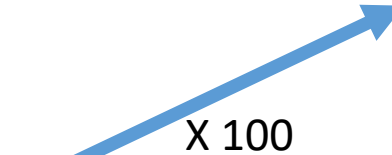
Saturn V
 10^{10} W



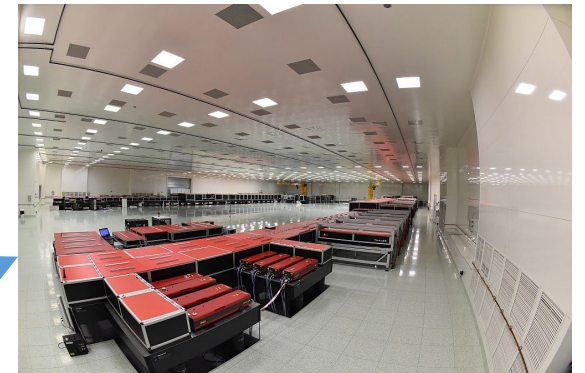
Luli2000
 10^{12} W



Vulcan
 10^{14} W

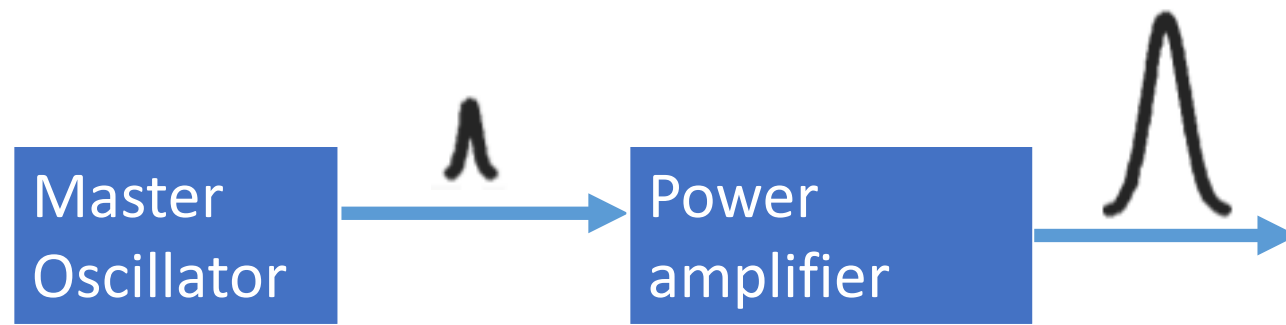


ELI-NP
 10^{16} W



General Architecture

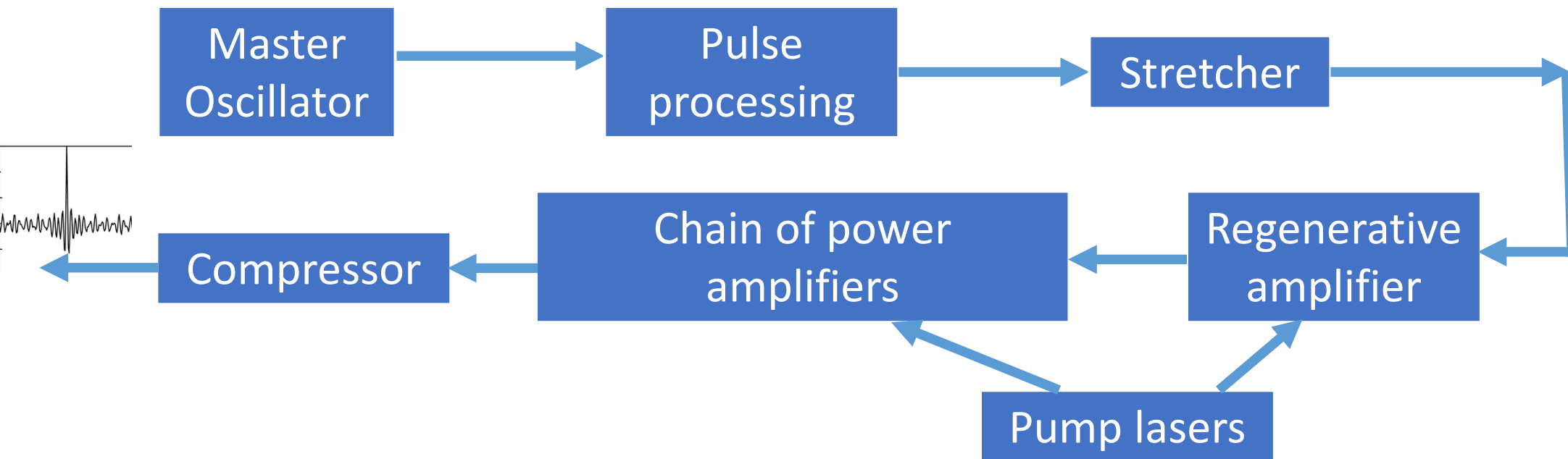
MOPA: Master Oscillator Power Amplifier



Osc = 1 nJ
Amp = 1 J
 $G = 10^9$
= 90 dB

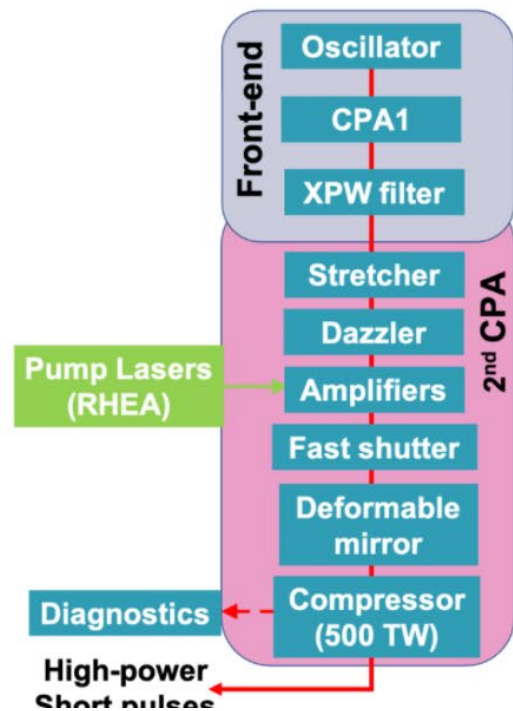
High-power Architecture

MOPA + CPA (Chirped pulse amplification)



Our future laser at INFN-LNS

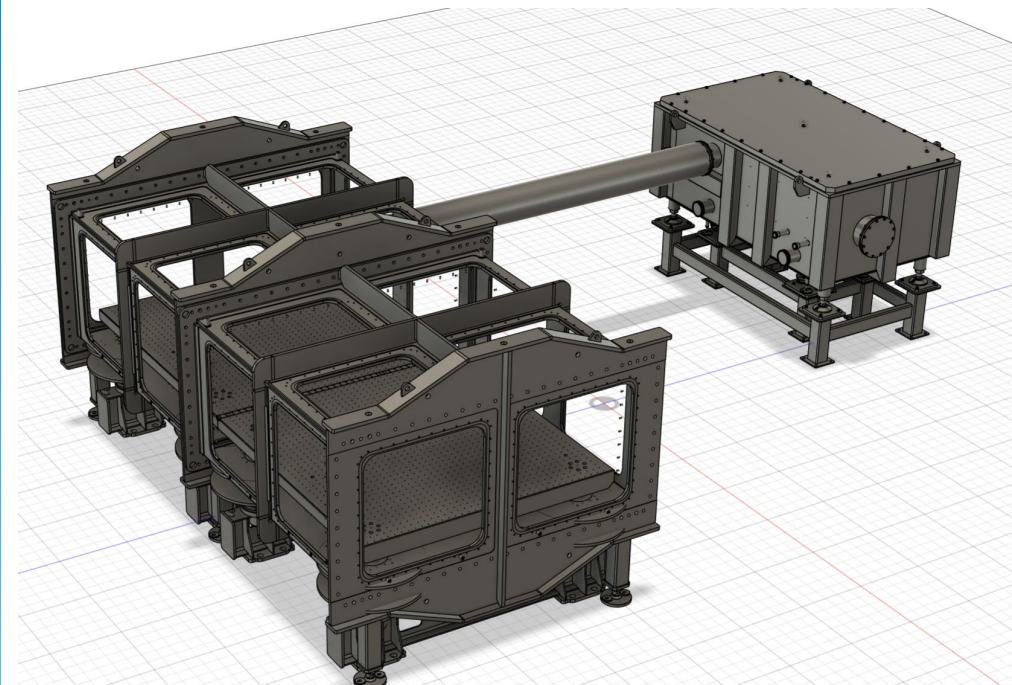
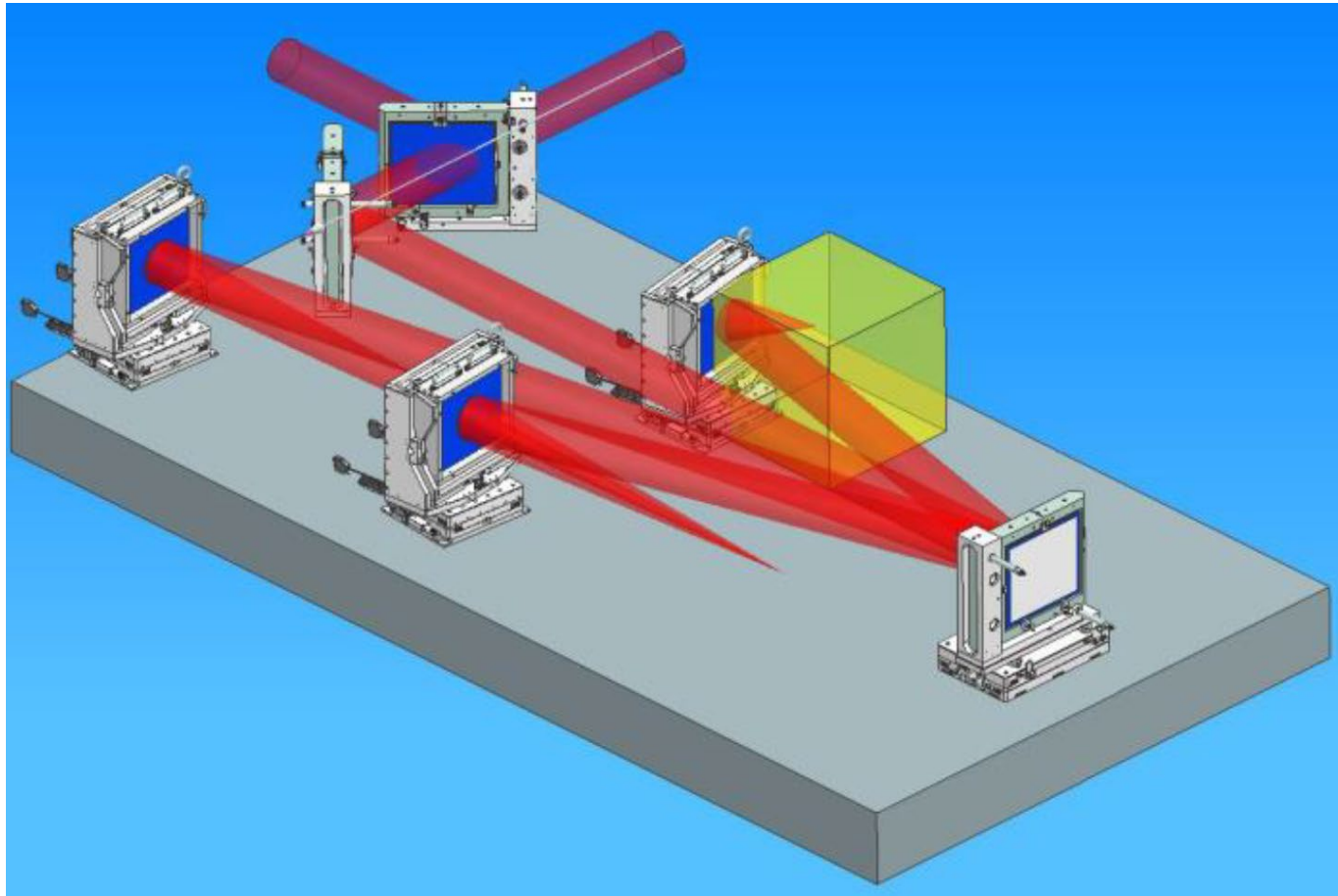
Thales Quark System 350 TW



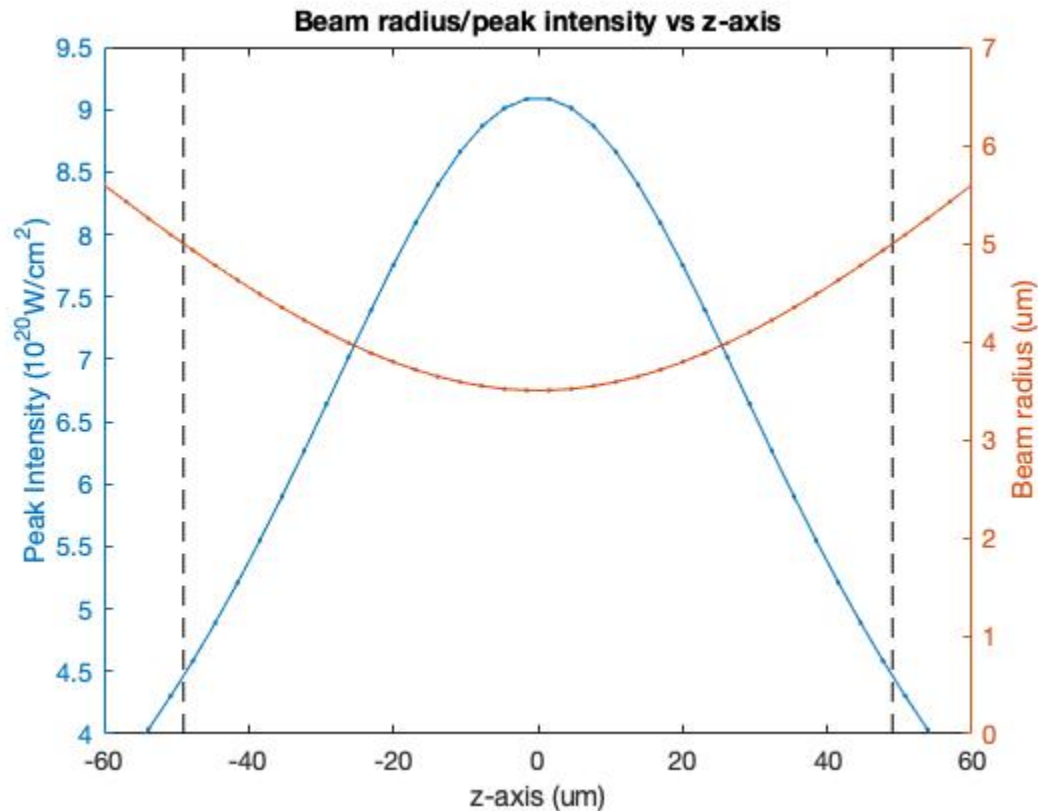
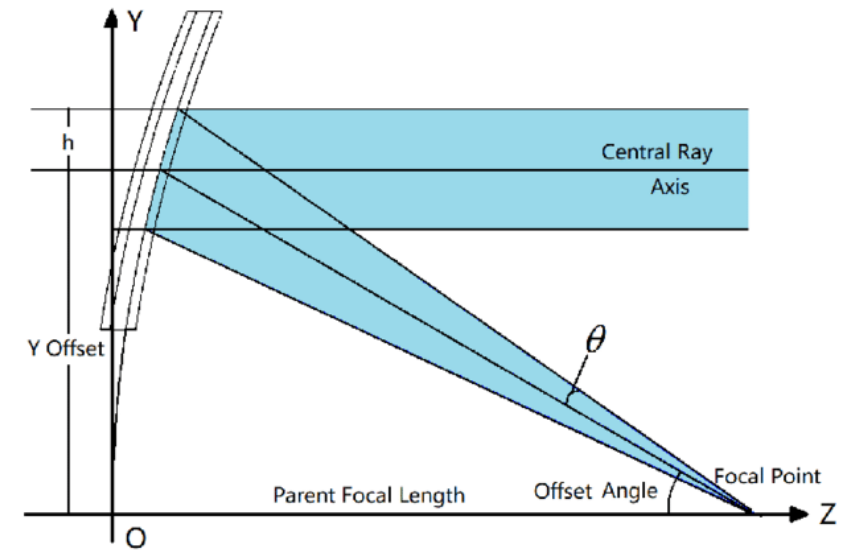
THALES



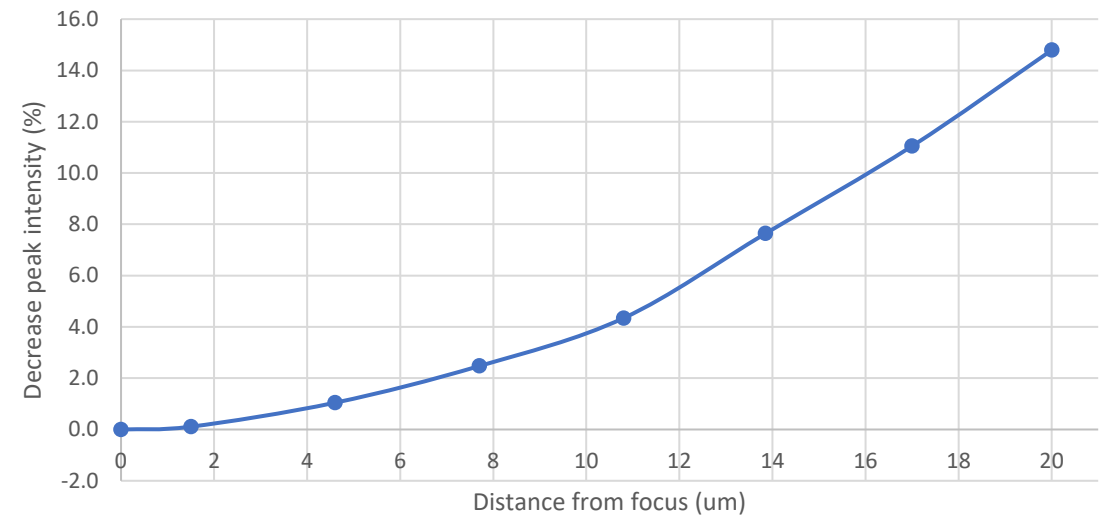
Optical path to target



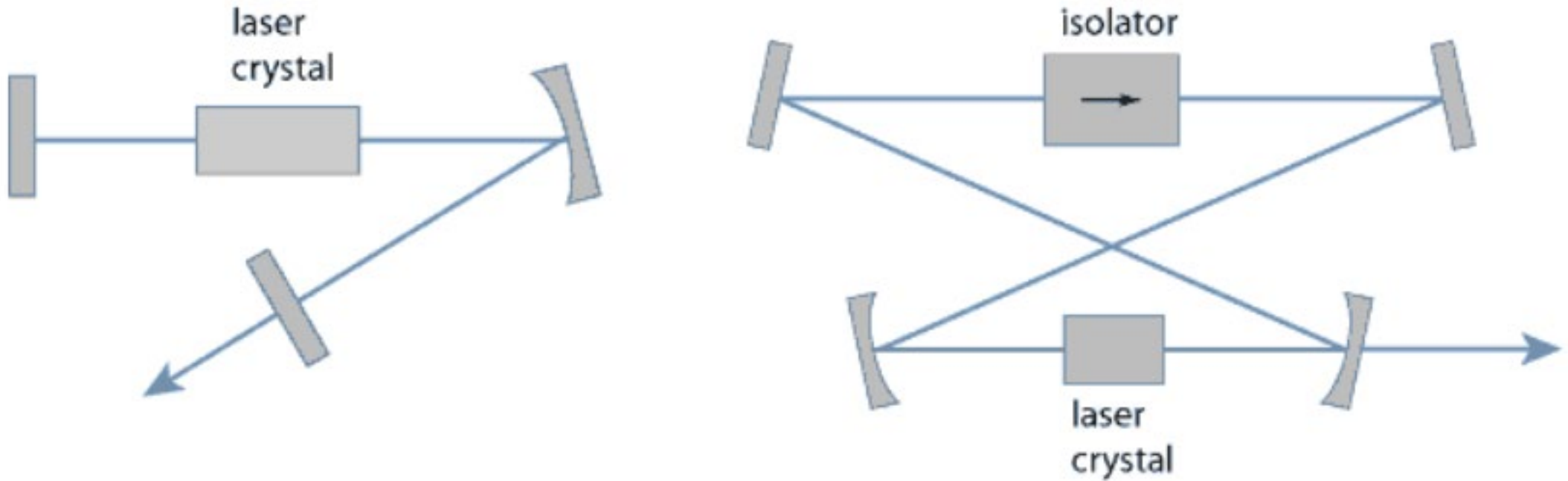
Focusing: Off-axis Parabolic Mirrors and Rayleigh range



Decrease intensity vs distance from focus

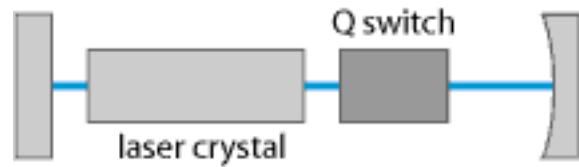


What are laser resonators (cavities)



https://www.rp-photonics.com/laser_resonators.html

What are laser resonators (cavities)



Allows to reach nanosecond width pulses

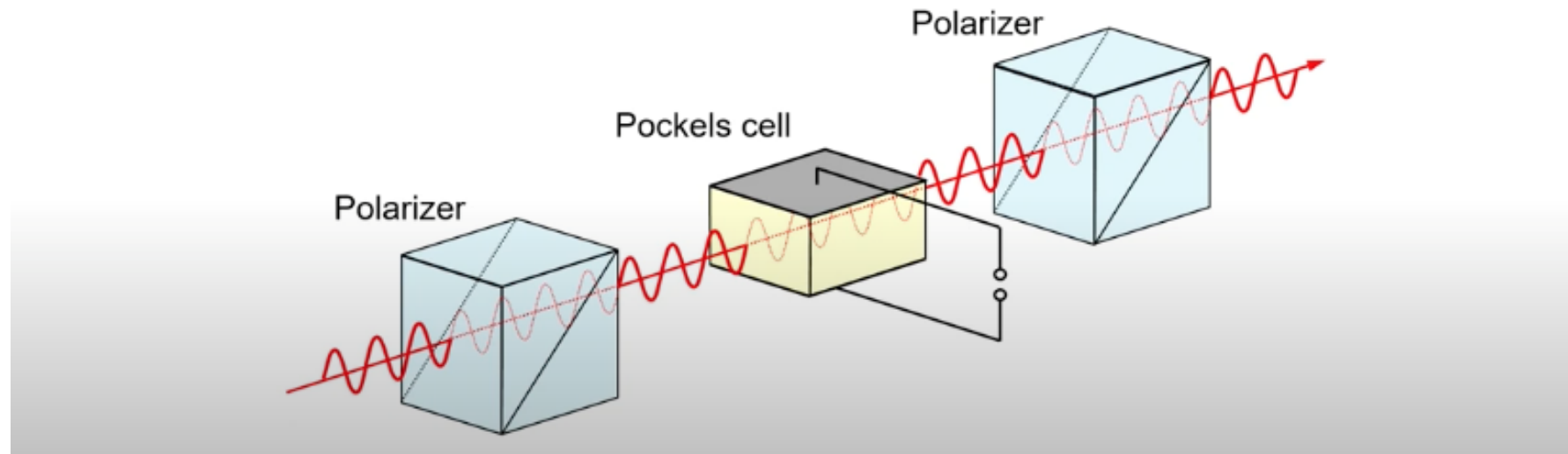
https://www.rp-photonics.com/q_switched_lasers.html

Q-switching

Q-switching: Electro-optic modulator (EOM)

Pockels effect

- Index of refraction of certain crystals is proportional to an external electric field: $\Delta n \propto E$.
- In these crystals birefringence can be produced by means of high voltages (typically several kV).
- Such a crystal can consequently act as a controllable wave plate and be used to change the polarization of light.

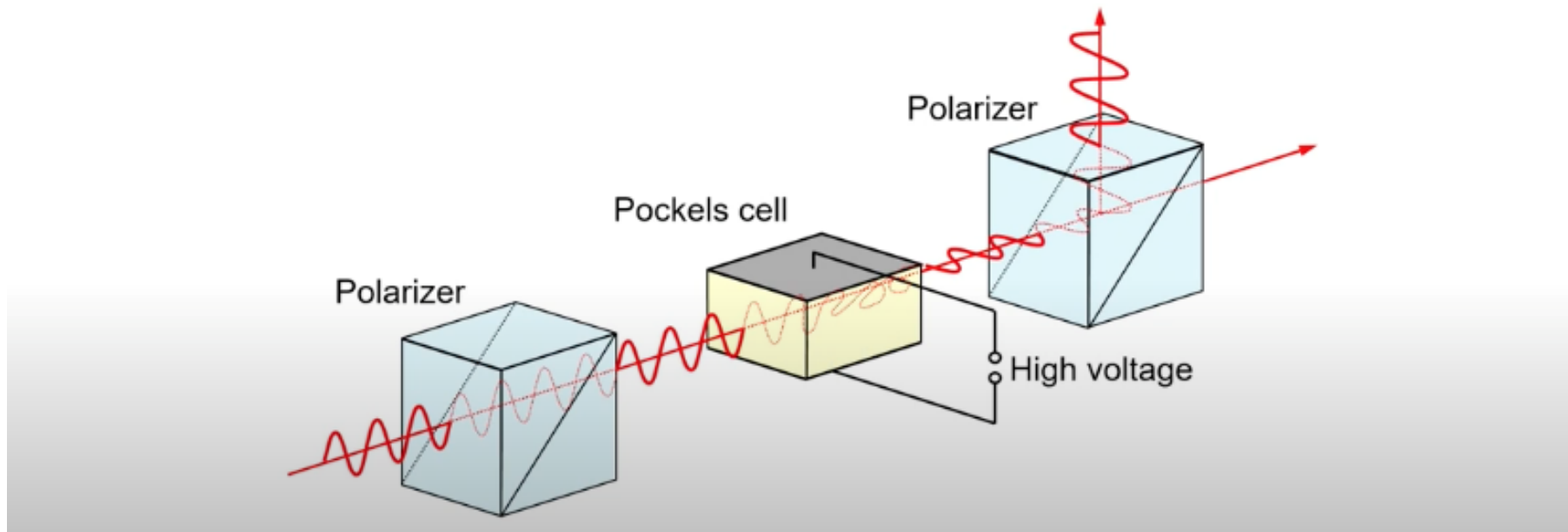


Q-switching

Q-switching: Electro-optic modulator (EOM)

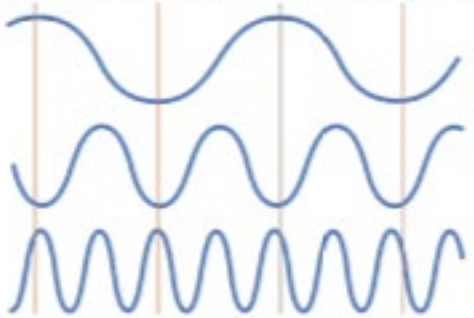
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Mode-locking to reach ultrashort pulses

modes in random relative phase



locked-in modes

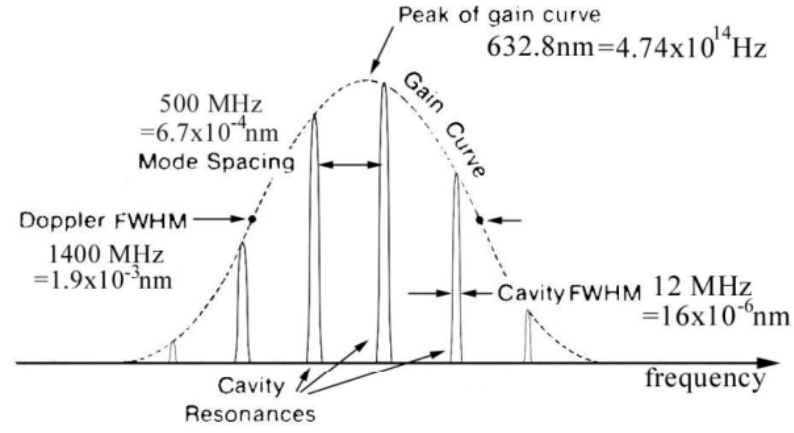
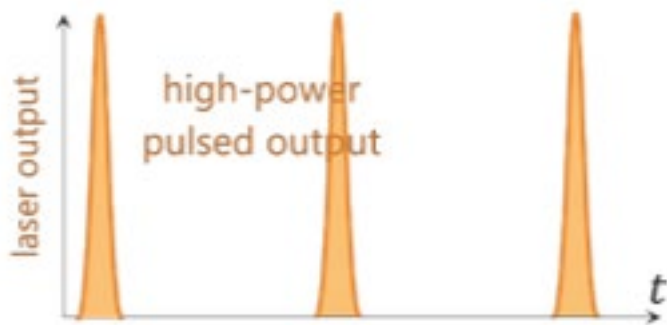
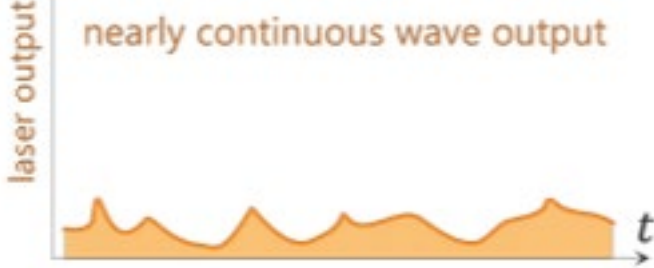
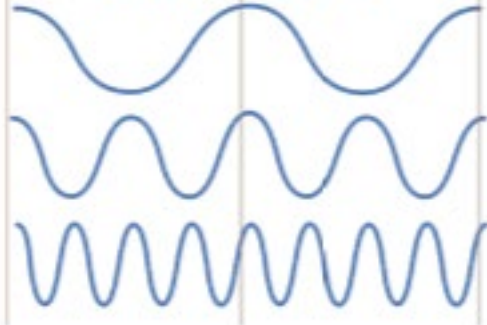


Figure 1. Longitudinal Modes in a laser.

Mode-locking: Saturable absorber

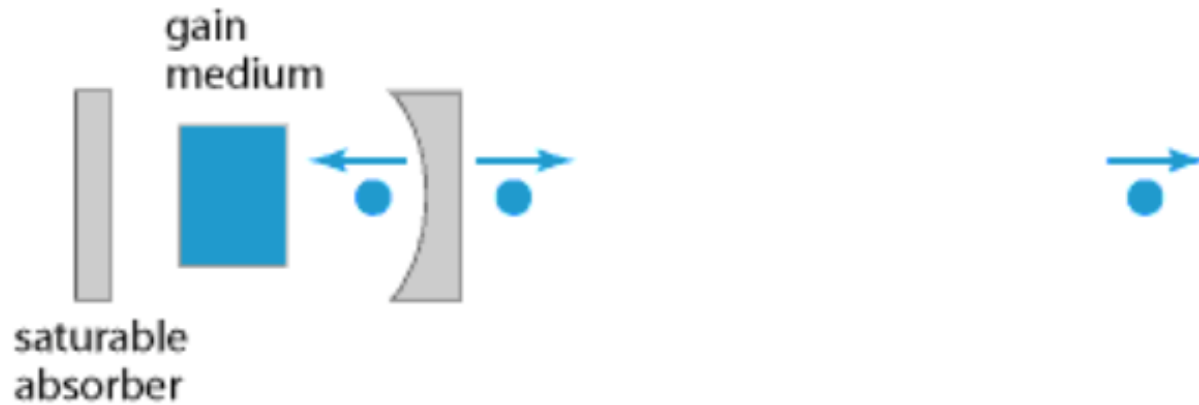
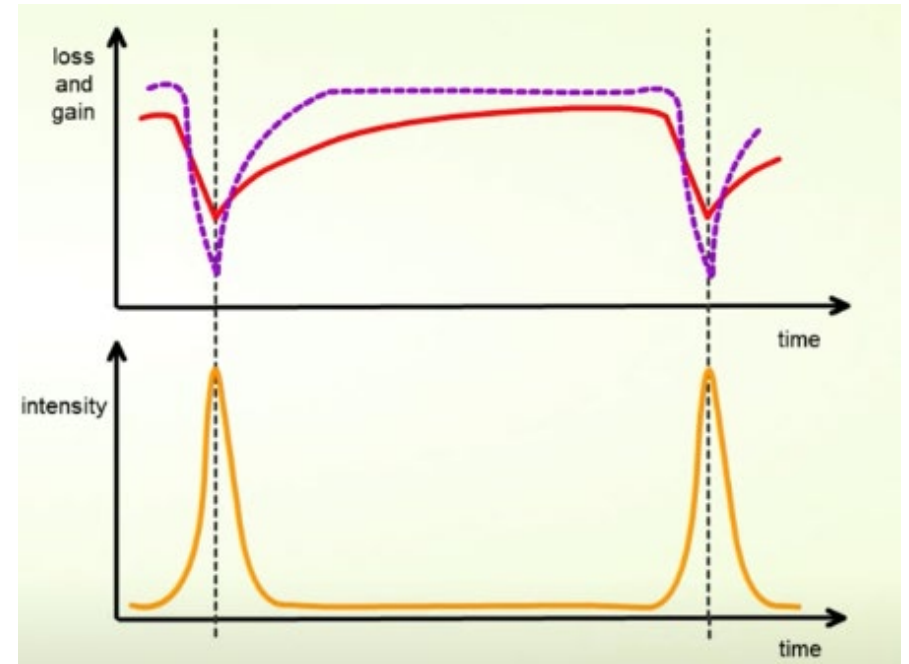
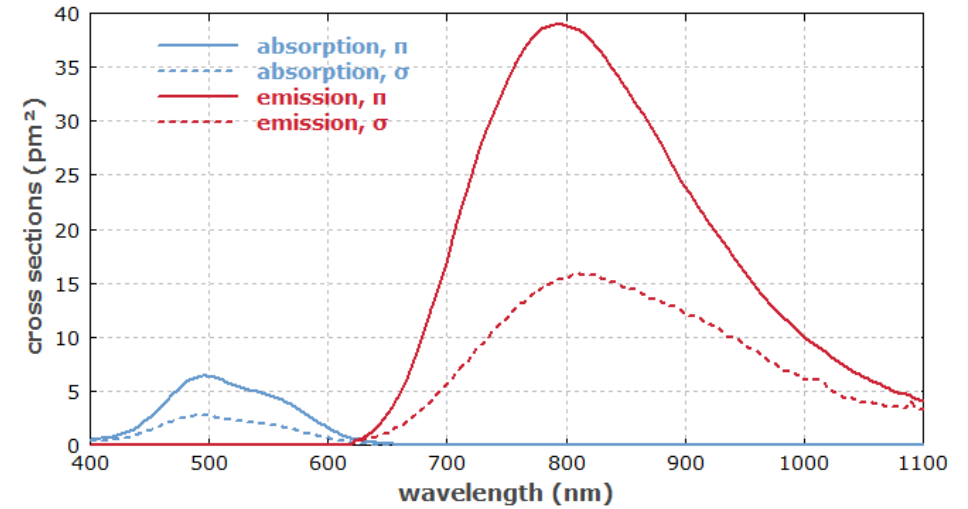
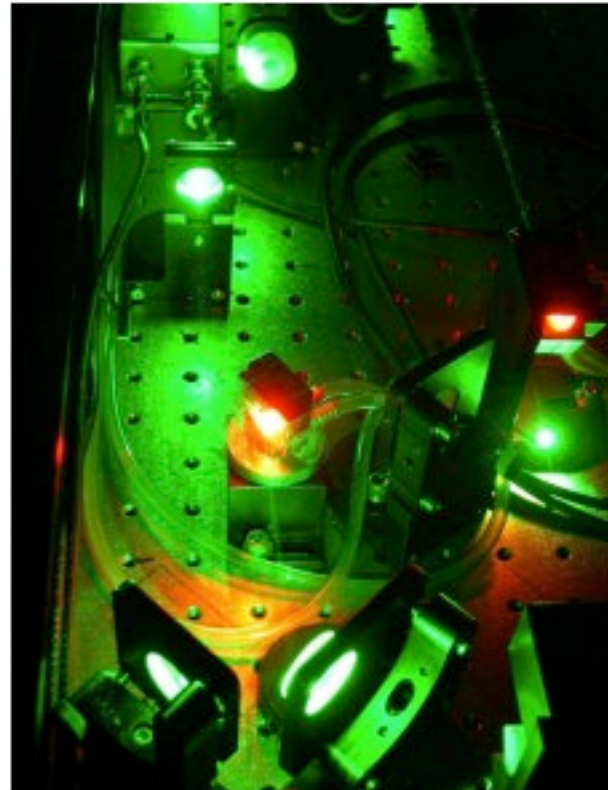
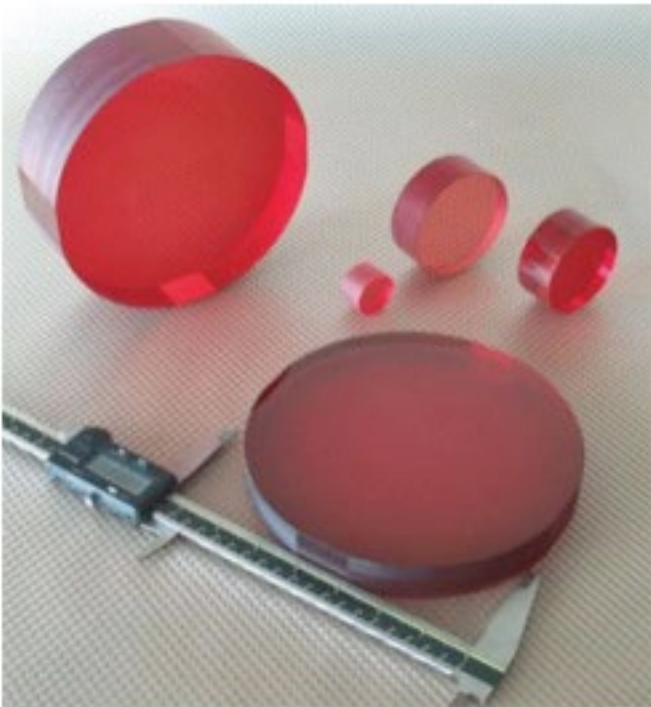


Figure 1: Schematic setup of a laser which is passively mode-locked with a saturable absorber mirror, e.g. a **SESAM**.

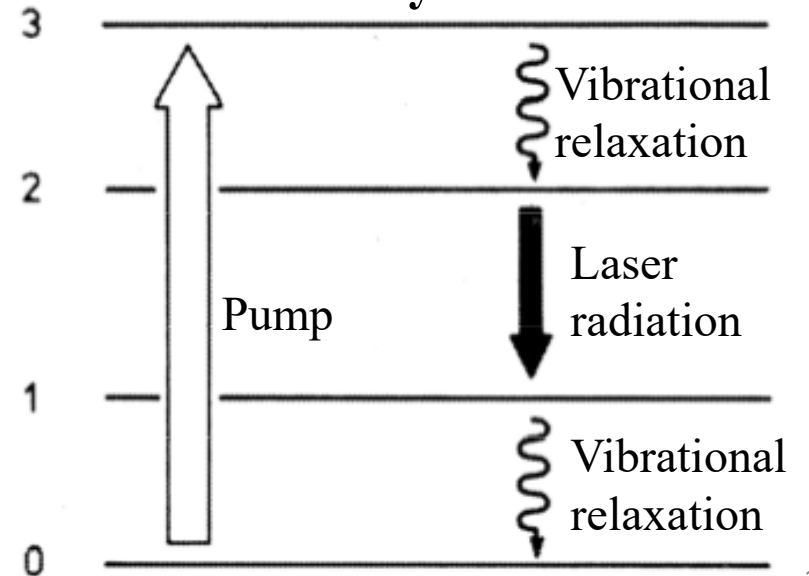


From picosecond to femtosecond pulses

Ti³⁺:Sapphire Laser



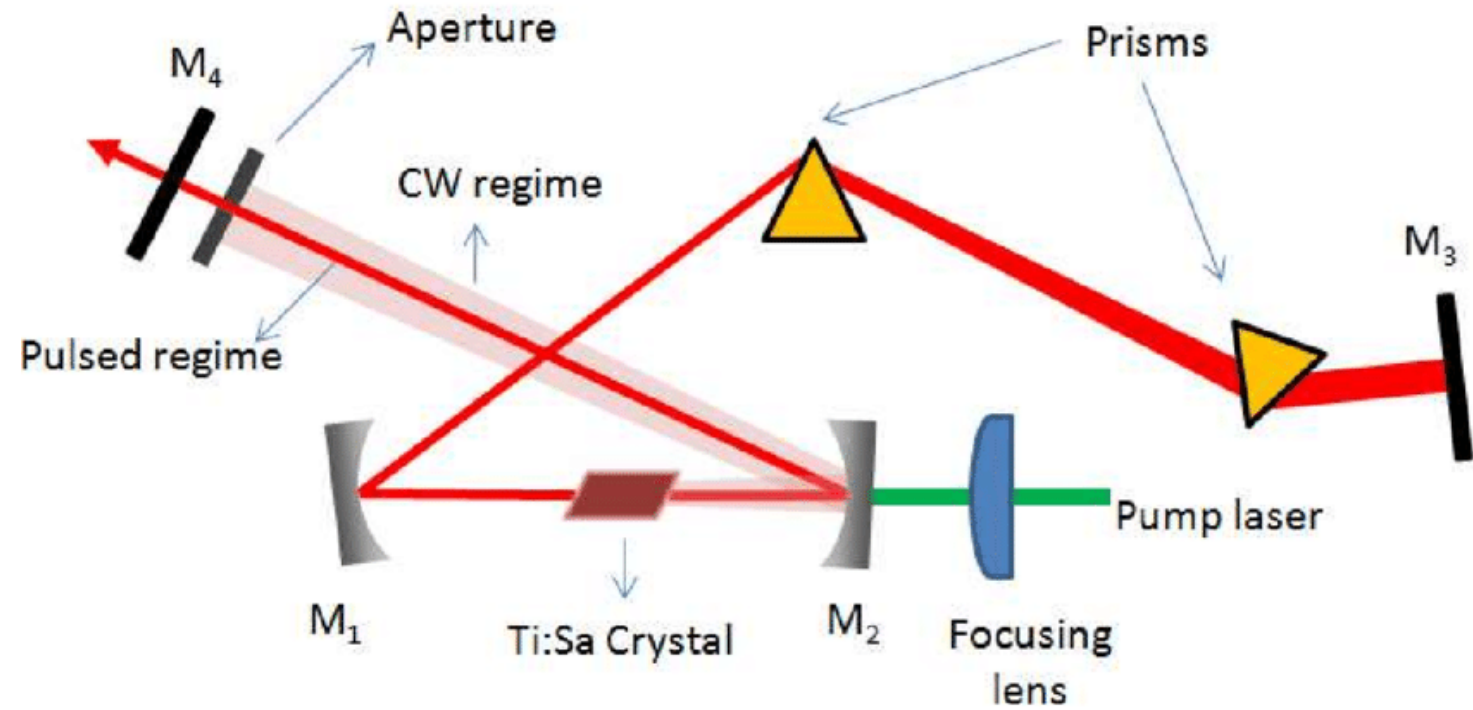
4-level system



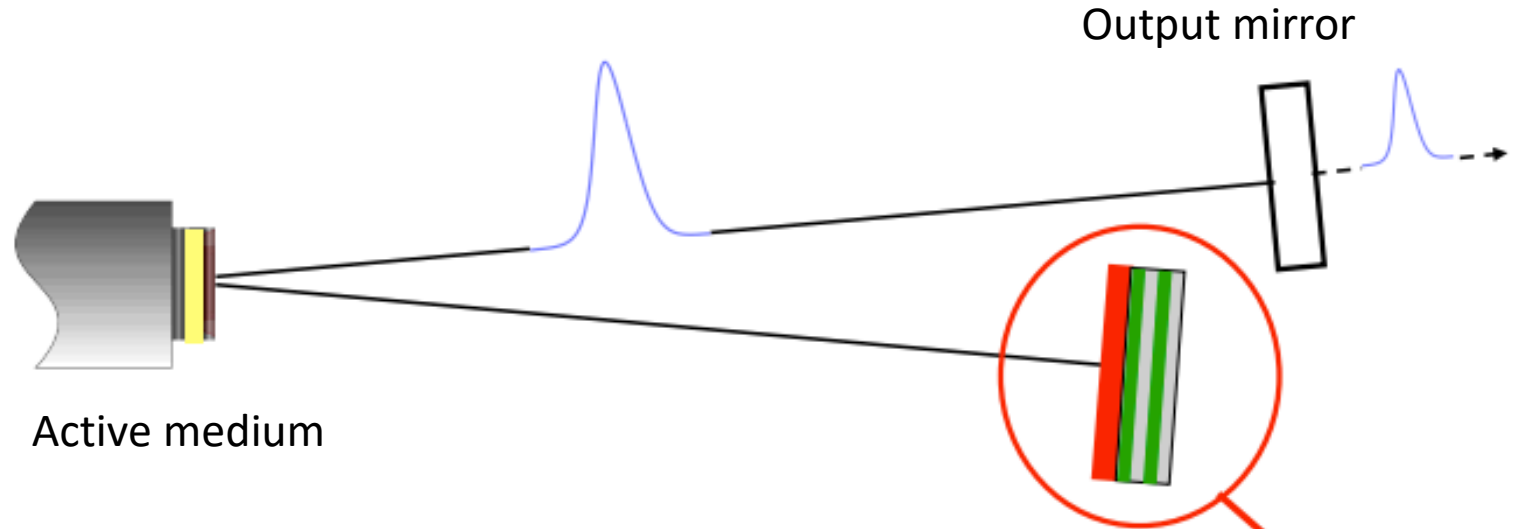
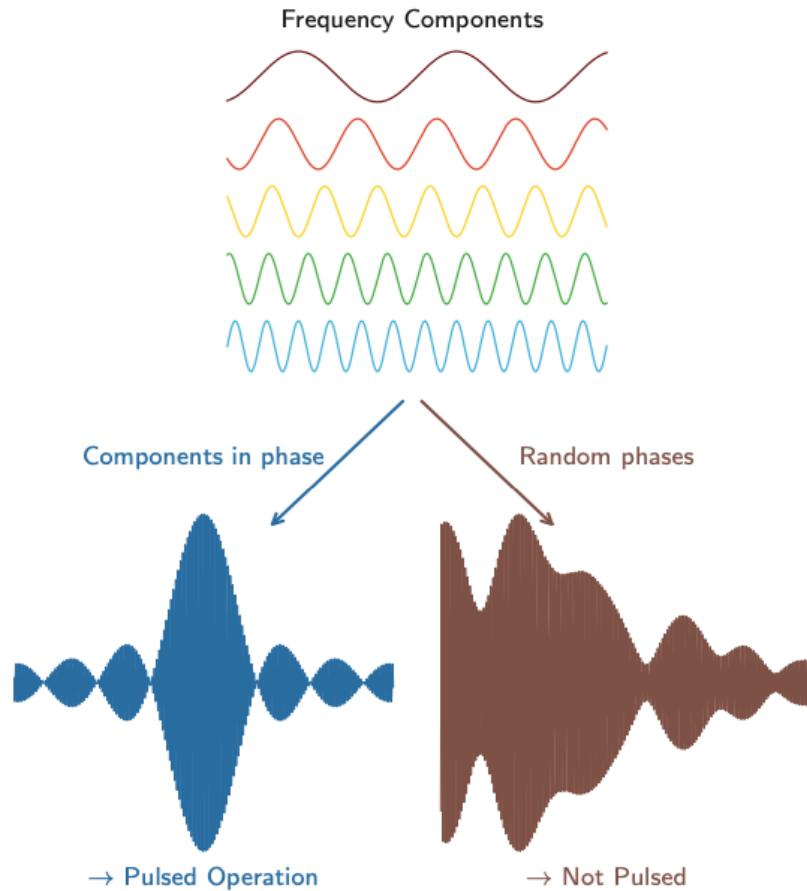
Oscillator



Gecco One from Novanta

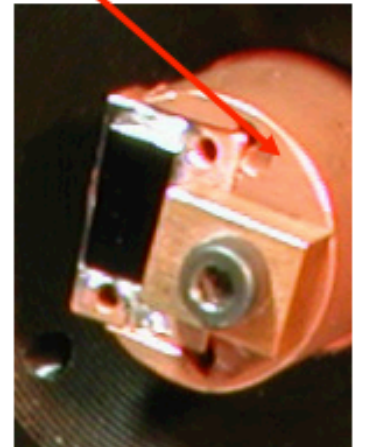


Cavity for short pulses



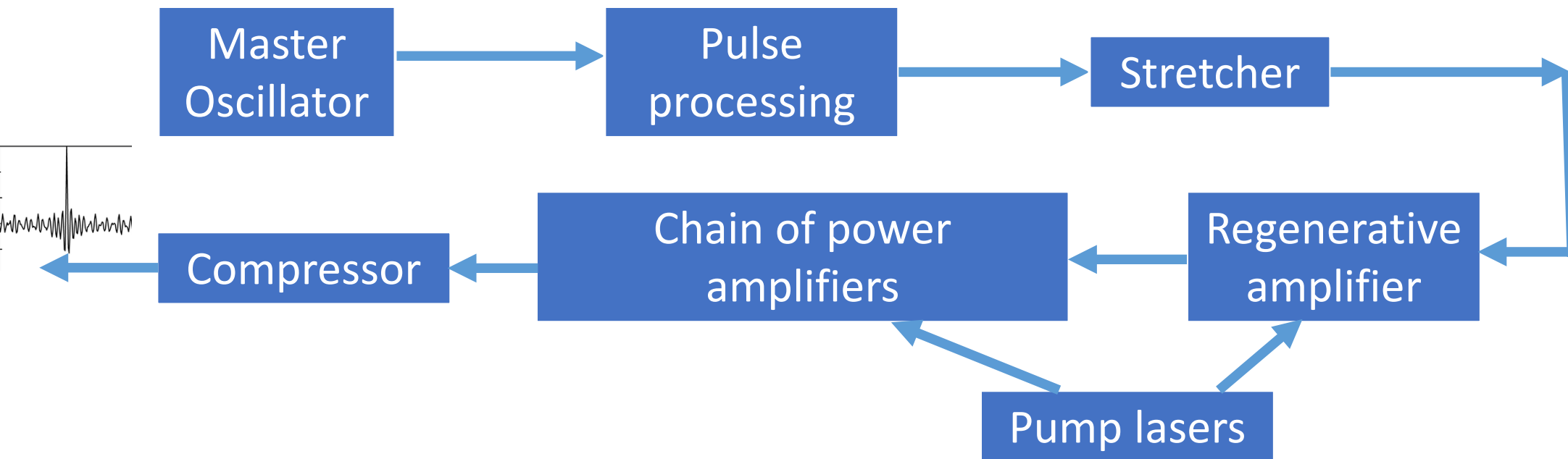
SESAM: SEMiconductor Saturable Absorber Mirror

U. Keller et al. Nature 424, 831, 2003

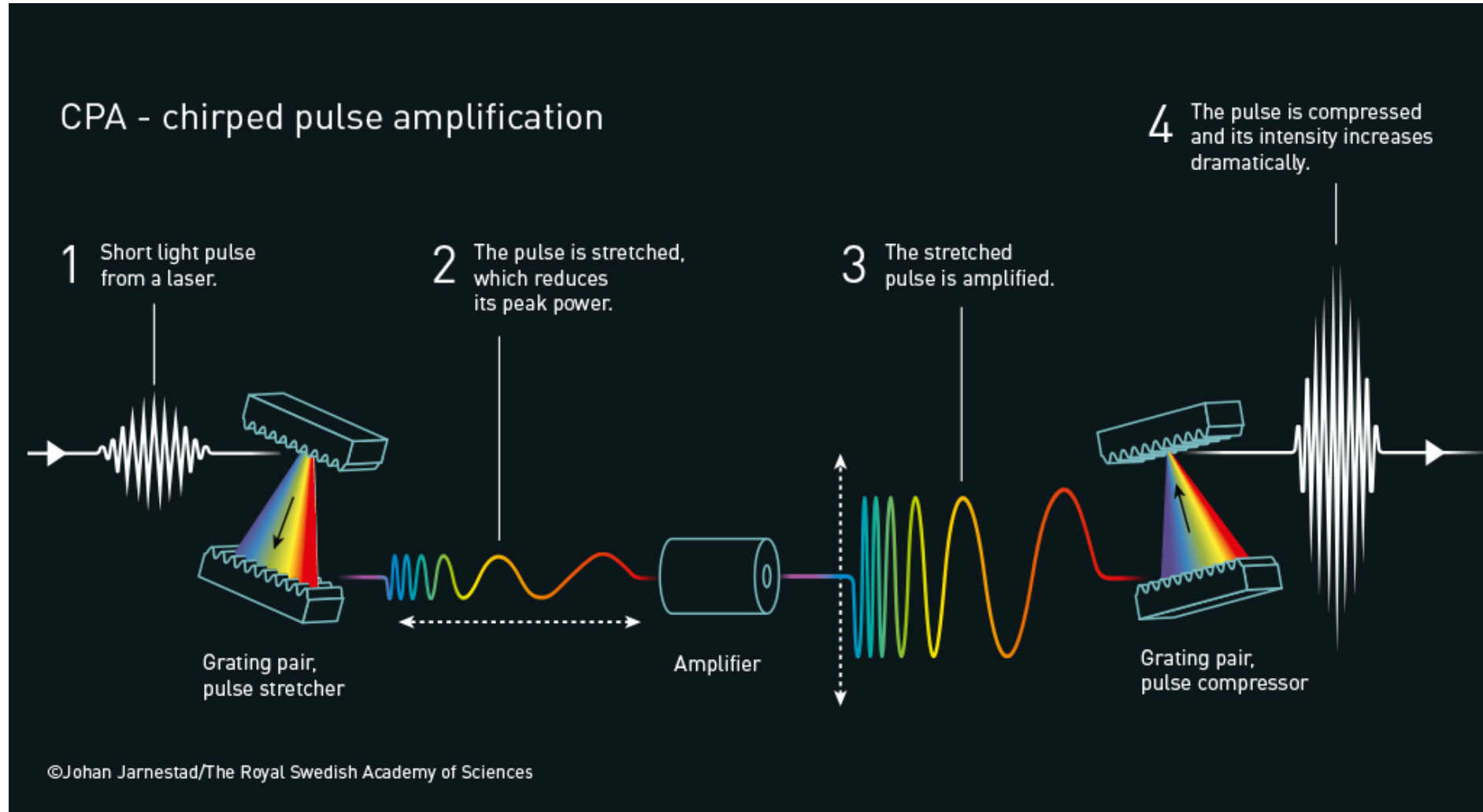


Recalling High-power Architecture

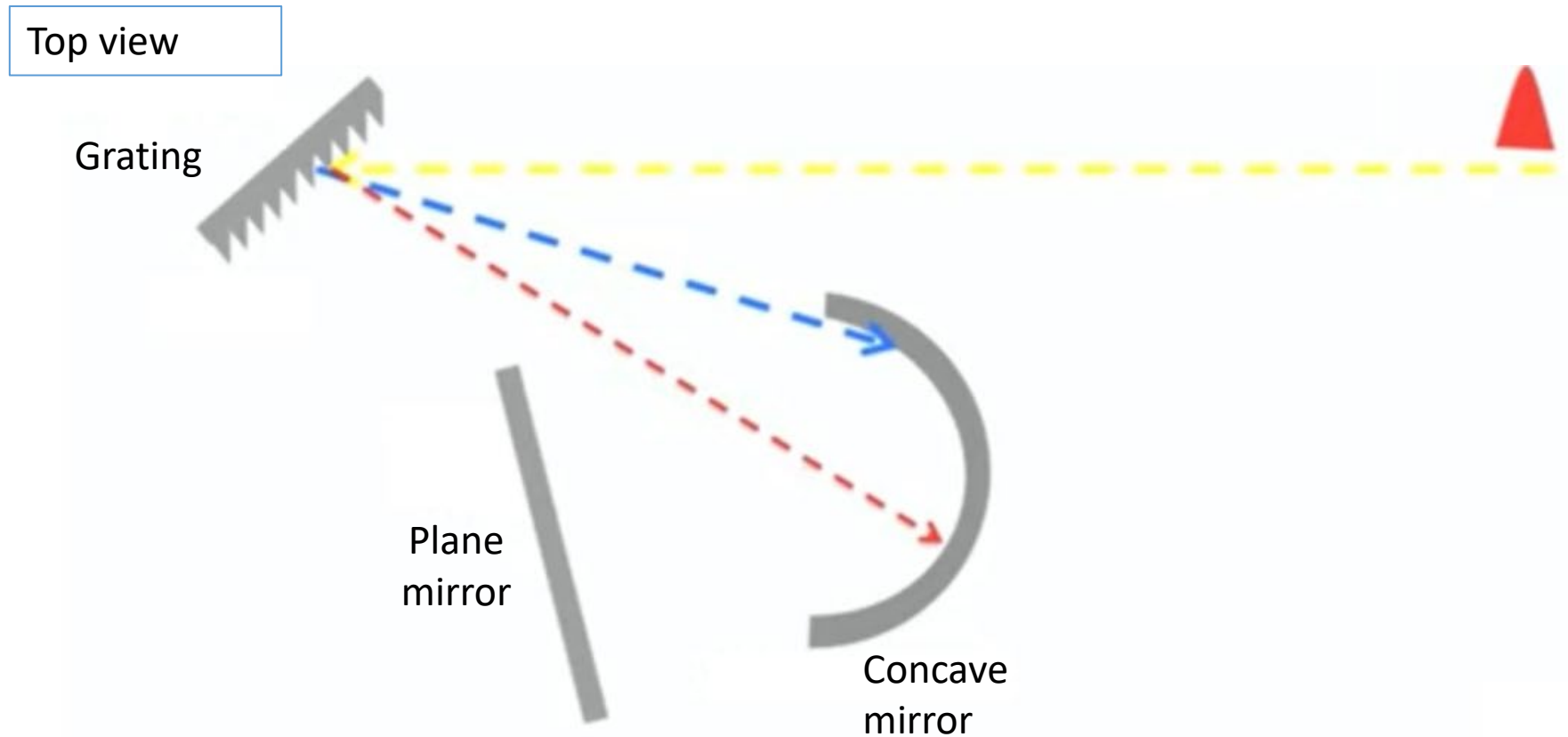
MOPA + CPA (Chirped pulse amplification)



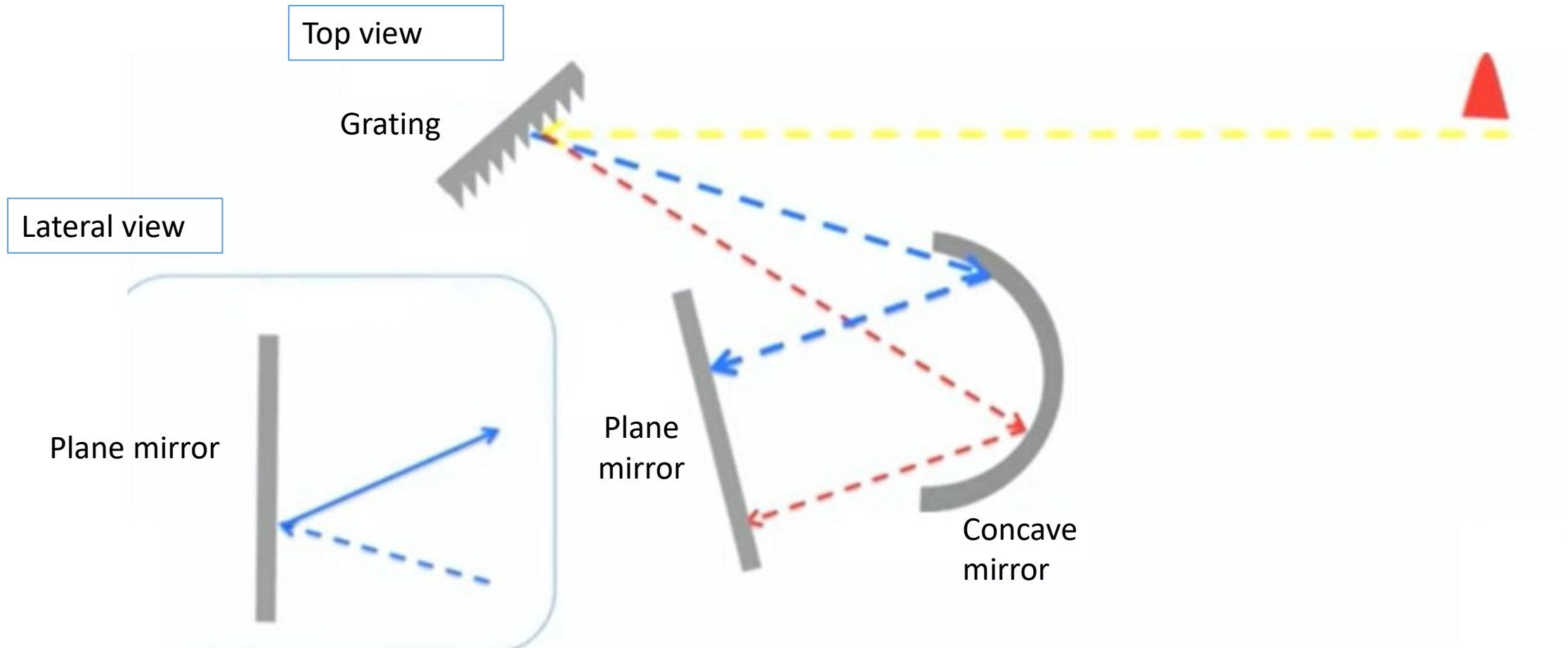
Chirped pulse amplification



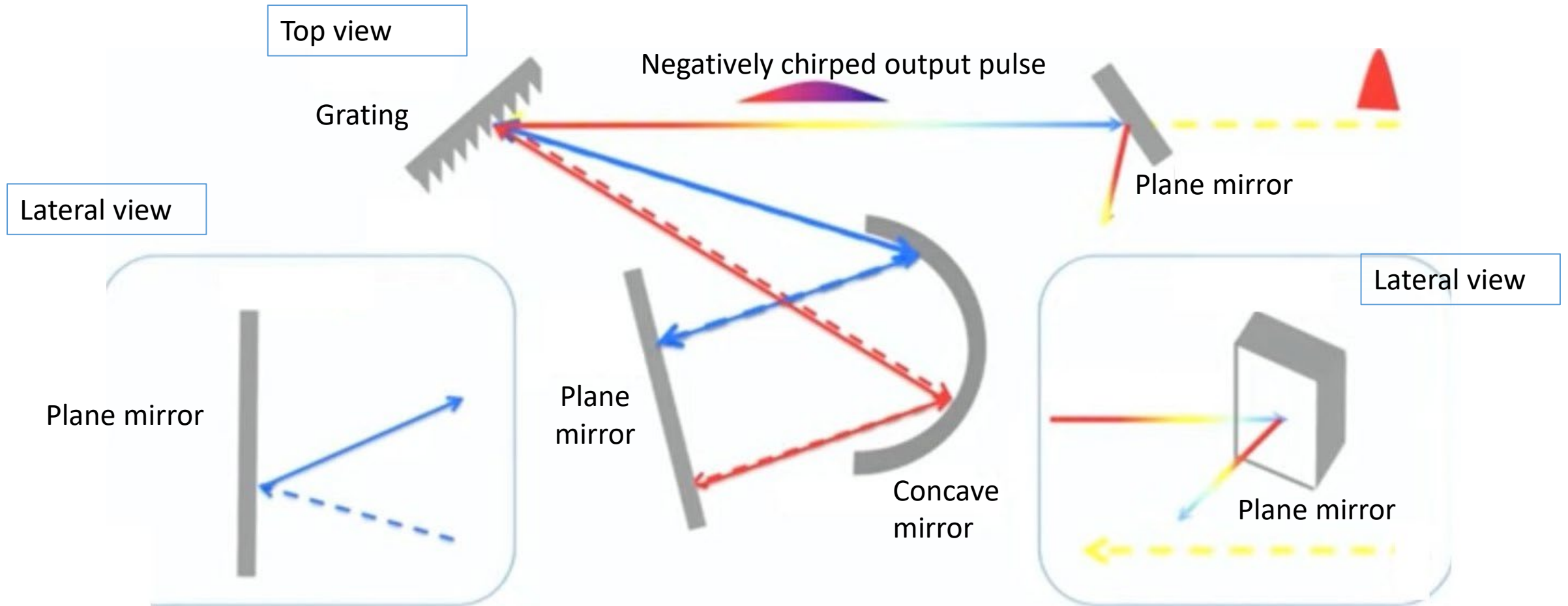
Stretcher Architecture (Simplified)



Stretcher Architecture (Simplified)



Stretcher Architecture (Simplified)



Example of Parametric amplification and frequency conversion

Nonlinear Polarization Density

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = \varepsilon_0 \left(\chi^{(1)} \mathbf{E}(t) + \chi^{(2)} \mathbf{E}^2(t) + \chi^{(3)} \mathbf{E}^3(t) + \dots \right)$$