



Ultra-Short Pulse Reconstruction Software in High Power Laser System

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Summary



- Laser Diagnostic: ***Grenouille***
- Software
- Experimental Set-up and Data
- Data processing
- Conclusion



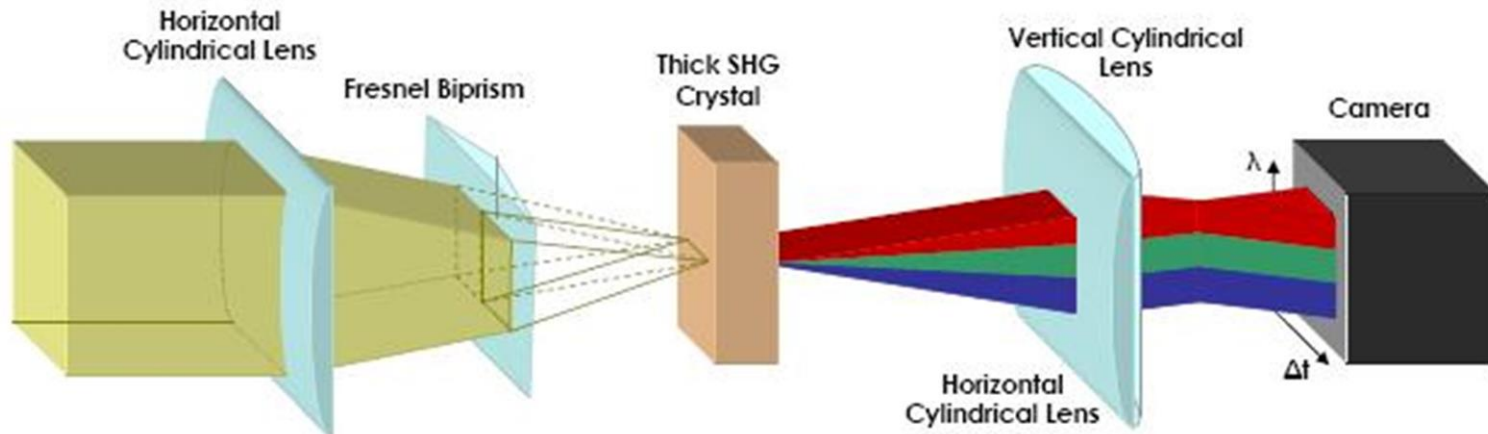
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GRating-Eliminated No-nonsense Observation of Ultrafast Incident Laser Light E-fields



Like FROG, GRENOUILLE is a spectrally resolved autocorrelation. GRENOUILLE set-up is simpler than FROG one.



Ultra-Short Pulse Reconstruction Software 1 / 2

The algorithm, on which the software is based, consists of 2 main parts:

- ***Experimental image capture***, image that will be compared with (involves determining the χ^2 "distance") calculated one, the latter produced by a pulse similar to the experimental one;
- ***An iterative loop*** (includes a minimization algorithm) that proposes to vary the arbitrary initial pulse for the χ^2 decreases, succeeding so to obtain a reconstructed pulse as similar as possible to the real one.



Ultra-Short Pulse Reconstruction Software 2/2

The iterative loop consists in:

- **Choice of the field $E(t)$** similar to the experimental one;
- **Sampling** of the field, E_j ;
- **Calculation** of the GRENOUILLE signal, of the 'distance' χ^2 , of the χ^2 gradient with respect to E_j and of χ^2 minimum in the gradient direction;
- **Updating** of the new E_j with the minimum position.

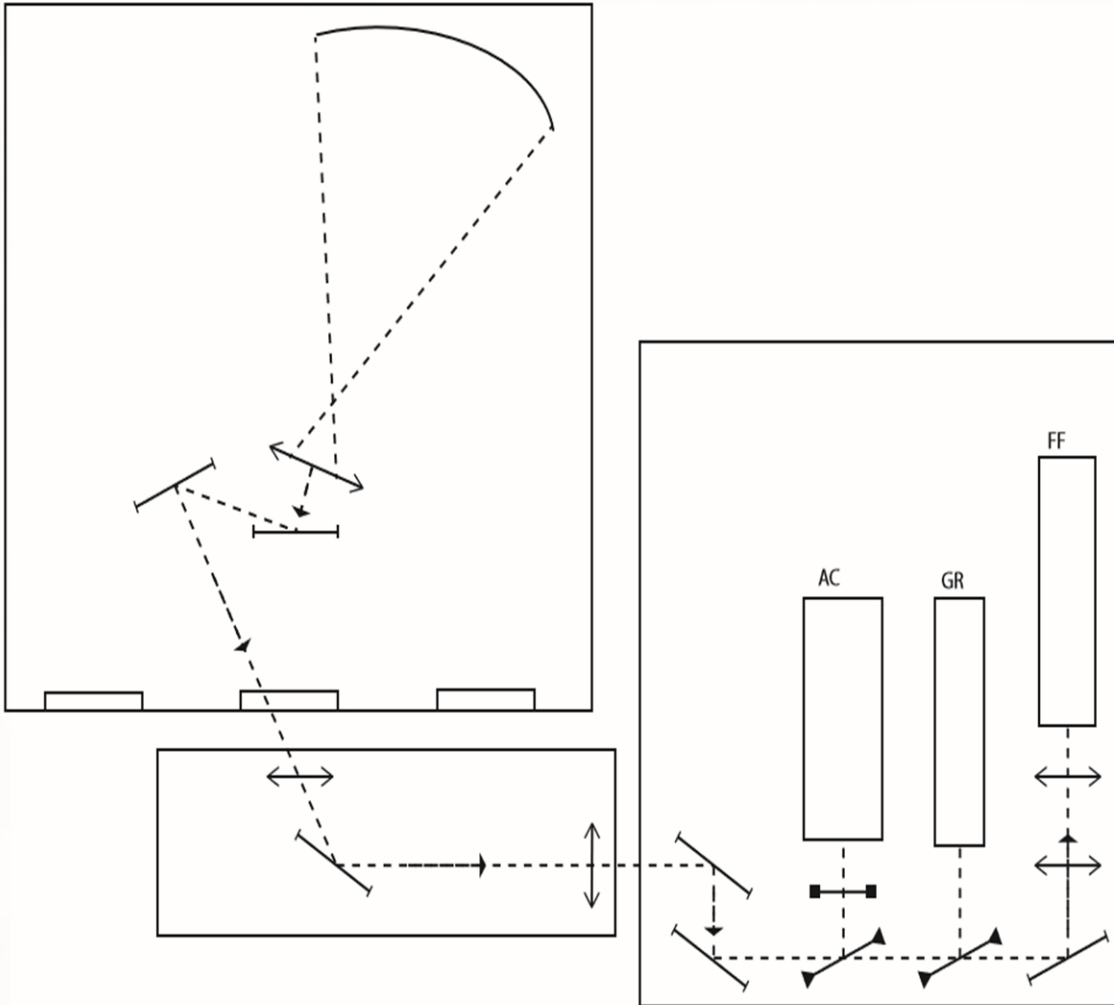
The steps are repeated until reaching conditions for which the reconstructed pulse does not vary significantly.



Experimental Set-up

The laser beam (60 cm, mJ, 2 Hz, 1053 nm), leaving the Vulcan TAP compressor, is:

- **Focused** by an off-axis parabola ($f=180$ cm);
- **Re-collimated** by a lens ($f=34$ mm) an reduced to a $D=1$ cm;
- **Propagated** outside the vacuum chamber thanks to a pair of lenses;
- **Sent inside** the diagnostics (AC,GR) thanks to reflective mirrors;



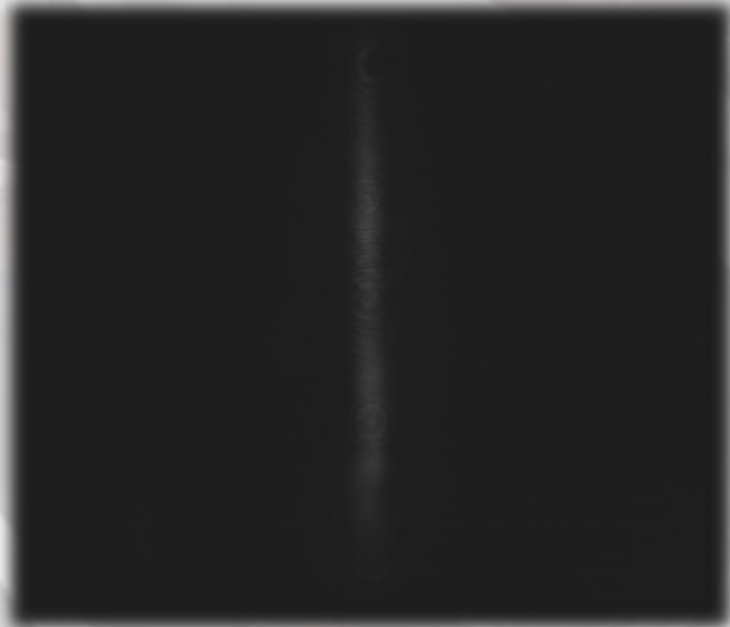
Experimental AC Data

In the CPA, adjusting the stretching factor, simply by moving the grating, can compensate the different dispersion in order to obtain shorter pulses.

AC_13



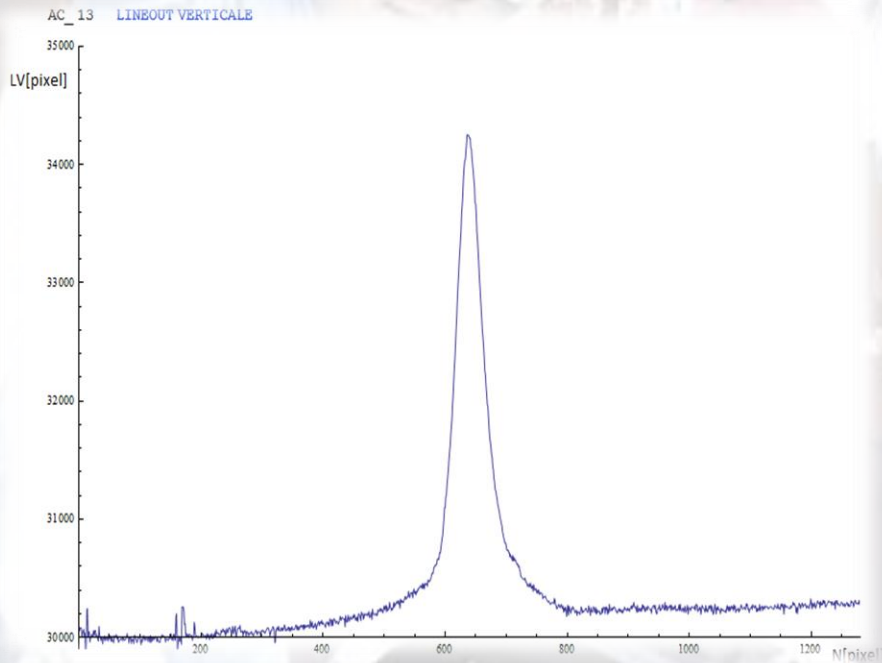
AC_14



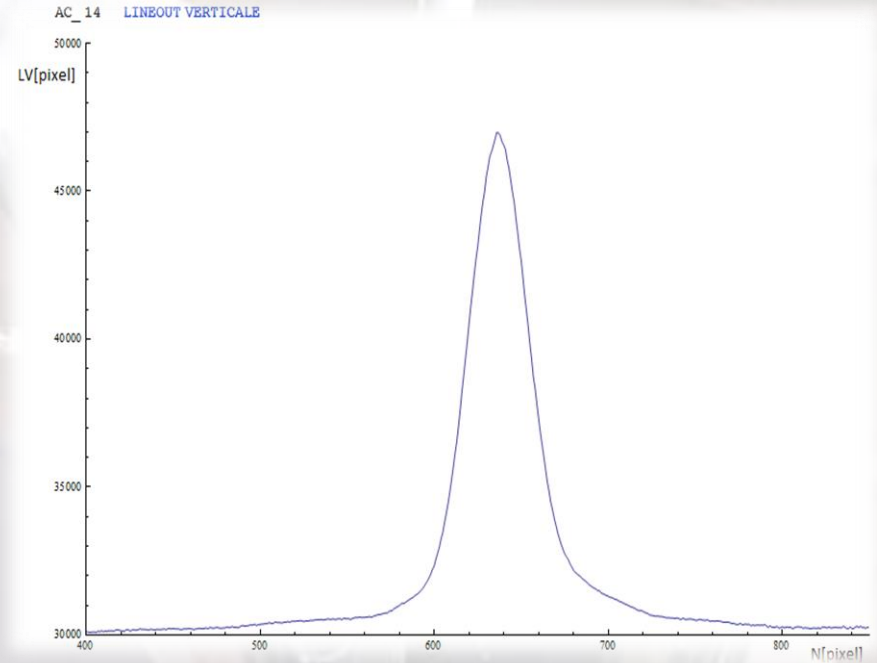
AC Data processing

Horizontal lineout of the experimental images:

AC_13



AC_14



Found FWHM of the pulse thanks to

$$1.54 \Delta\tau_p^{FWHM} = \Delta\tau_A^{FWHM}$$

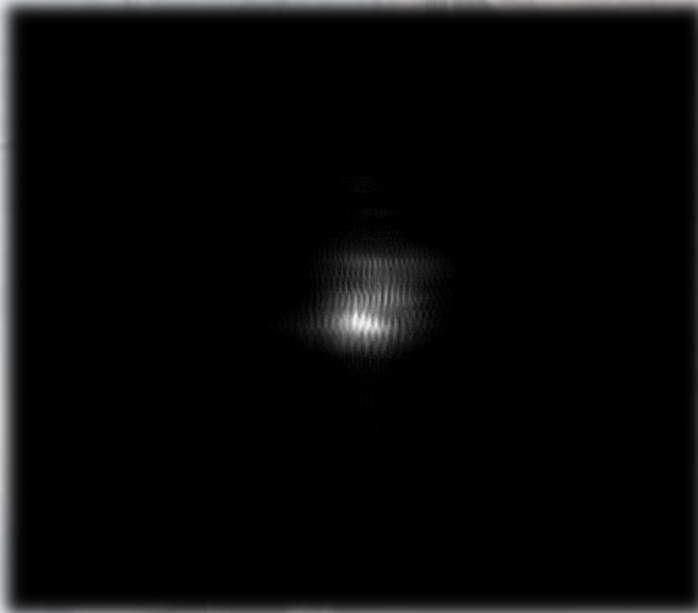


GRENOUILLE Data processing

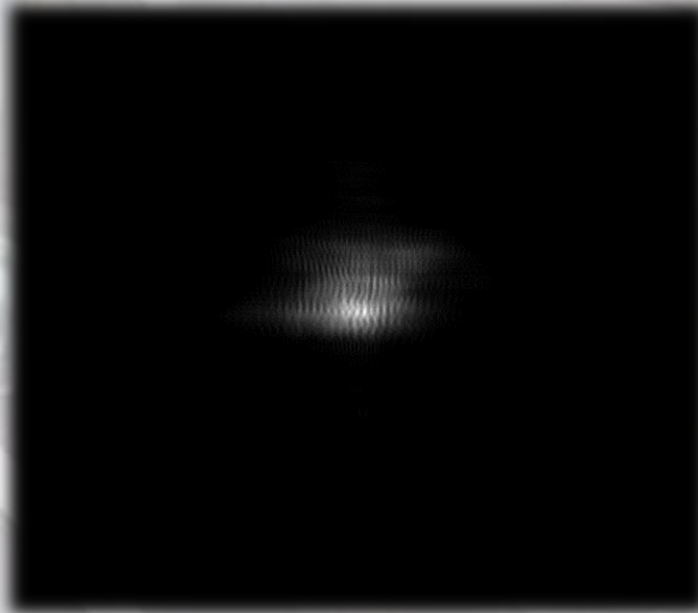
Before processing, the experimental images have been:

- **Subtracted** from the background;
- **Re-scaled** and **Centered** in the maximum of $I(t)$.

GR_25



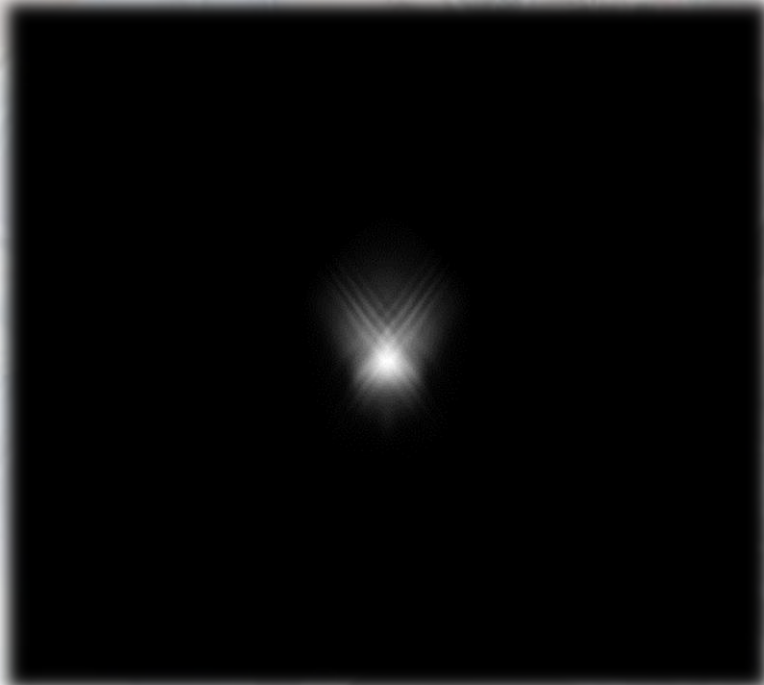
GR_26



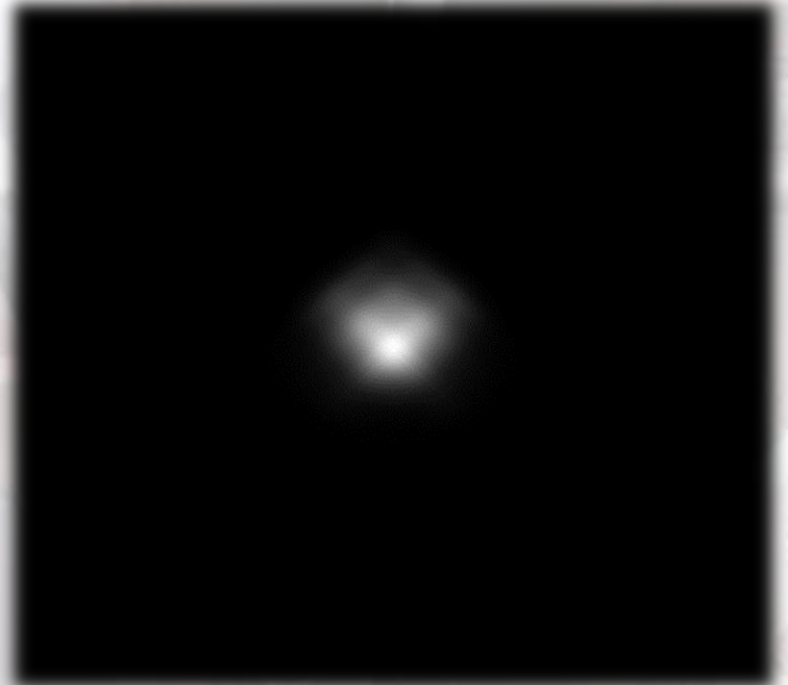
GRENOUILLE Data processing

The reconstructed images are:

GR_25



GR_26



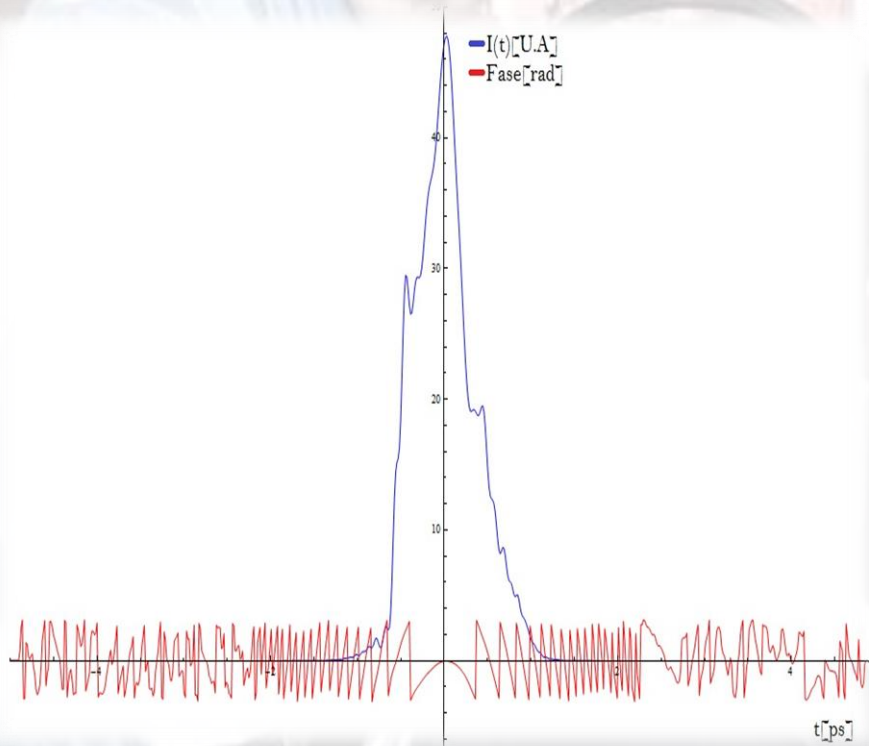
- The reconstruction is not perfect (experimental images have more structures);
- Experimental image not symmetric (chromatic aberrations).



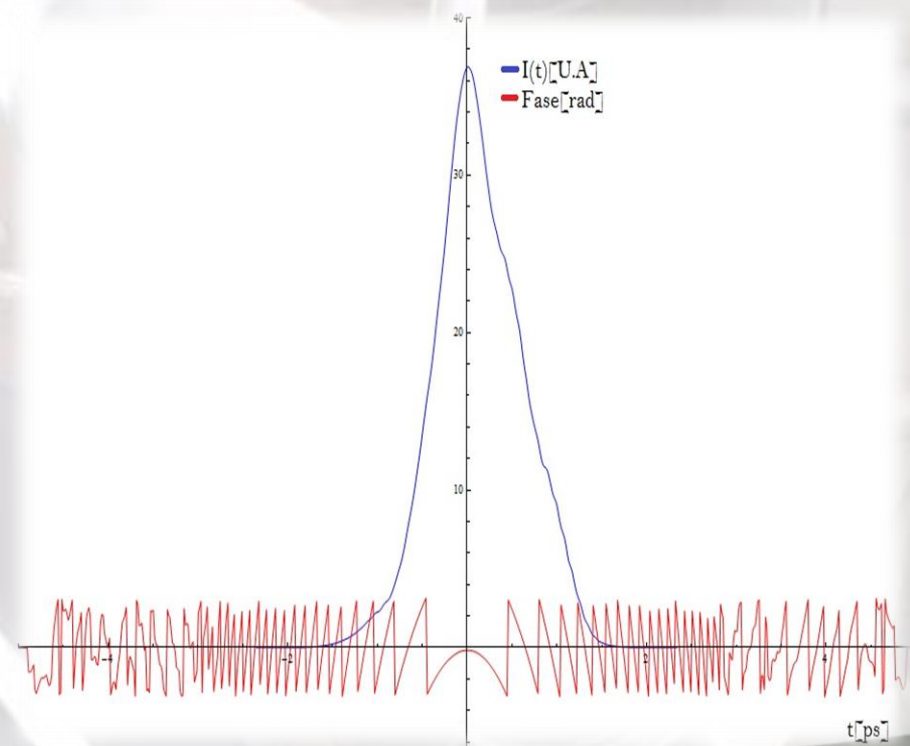
GRENOUILLE Data processing

The reconstruction software gave us:

GR_25



GR_26



Data processing

The results of the measurement:

Images	Stretcher position (mm)	FWHM AC (ps)	FWHM AC pulse (ps)	FWHM GR pulse (ps)
GR_25	17.5			0.717
GR_26	17.5			1.0038
AC_14	17.5	1.0836	0.7662	
AC_13	17.5	1.3674	1.0071	

The last two columns show the excellent agreement between the Autocorrelation and GRENOUILLE measurement.



Conclusion

- In this experimental research was analyzed for the first time, in Target Area Petawatt of Vulcan, the laser pulse with a *different technique* from the AC.
- The results are compatible with the standard technique of measurement (AC) and give us a *convincing pulse shape*.
- The analysis will be extended to data taken at *full power* to try to improve the characterization of laser pulses of such powers (1PW).

