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Published on: 27 Sep 1993 - Physical Review Letters (American Physical Society)

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Plasma Perspective on Strong-Field Multiphoton Ionization

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During strong-field multiphoton ionization, a wave packet is formed each time the laser field passes its maximum value. Within the first laser period after ionization there is a significant probability that the electron will return to the vicinity of the ion with very high kinetic energy. High-harmonic generation, multiphoton two-electron ejection, and very high energy above-threshold-ionization electrons are all consequences of this electron-ion interaction. One important parameter which determines the strength of these effects is the ratio at which the wave packet spreads in the direction perpendicular to the laser electric field; another is the laser polarization. These will be crucial parameters in future experiments.

PACS numbers: 32.80.Rm

This paper introduces a model for nonperturbative nonlinear optics involving continuum states. The model suggests ways of optimizing and controlling the high-order nonlinear susceptibility. In addition, it clarifies the connection between above-threshold ionization and harmonic generation. For example, the model shows that there is not a one-to-one correspondence between above-threshold-ionization peaks and harmonic emission. It also shows that the maximum energy of the harmonic emission is very different from the maximum above-threshold-ionization energy. However, the strength of the harmonic emission increases approximately linearly with the ionization rate.

The paper applies concepts long familiar to plasma physicists to strong-field atomic physics. Since the products of atomic ionization are the basic constituents of plasmas, we should not be surprised if plasma methods are applicable. High-field atomic physics and plasma physics are becoming increasingly entwined [1].

The essential point in the paper is that an atom that undergoes multiphoton ionization does not immediately become a well-separated electron and ion. Rather, there is a significant probability of finding the electron in the vicinity of the ion for one or more laser periods. This paper extends the quasistatic model of multiphoton ionization [2,3] to include the electron interaction with the ion. By doing so, the model is able to quantitatively predict double ionization [4], hot above-threshold ionization [5], and, most important, high-harmonic generation [6,7]. The paper presents a unified approach to all three phenomena. This is done using only one free parameter that is severely constrained. Furthermore, the parameter is subject to independent experimental and theoretical study.

The quasistatic model, as it has been applied, consists of a dual procedure which will now be outlined. First, one determines the probability of ionization as a function of the laser electric field using tunnel ionization models. For all calculations in this paper, the ionization rate is given by [8]

\[ W_{de} = \omega_2 |C_n^*|^2 G_{im}(4\omega_2/\omega_1) 2n^*-m-1 \exp(-4\omega_2/3\omega_1), \]

where \( \omega_2 = E_0^2/\hbar, \omega_1 = eE_0^2/2m, \) \( n^* = (E_0^2/E_1^2)^{1/2}, \) \( G_{im} = (2l+1)(l+1)!/(2m)!/(m-1)\!/(1-2m)m!, \) and \( |C_{n^*}^*|^2 = 2\!^{2n^*}[n^*\Gamma(n^*+1)\Gamma(n^*-1)]^{-1}. \) In Eq. (1), \( E_0^2 \) is the ionization potential of the atom of interest, \( E_1^2 \) is the ionization potential of hydrogen, \( l \) and \( m \) are the azimuthal and magnetic quantum numbers, and \( \omega \) is the electric field amplitude. The effective quantum number \( l^* \) is given by \( l^* = 0 \) for \( l << n \) or \( l^* = n^* \) otherwise. The probability of ionization, \( P(t) \), during the interval \( dt \) is \( P(t) = W_{de}(\varepsilon(t))dt, \) where \( \varepsilon(t) \) is the magnitude of the electric field \( \varepsilon(t) = \alpha_0\cos(\omega t) + \alpha_0\sin(\omega t) \). The tunneling model describes the formation of a sequence of wave packets, one near each peak of the laser electric field.

The second part of the quasistatic procedure uses classical mechanics to describe the evolution of an electron wave packet. For simplicity, we shall consider only the electric field of the laser. Both the magnetic field of the laser and the electric field of the ion, for example, are ignored. The initial conditions of velocity and position equal 0 (the position of the ion) at the time of ionization have been justified previously in the long wavelength limit [2] by the comparisons with above-threshold-ionization experiments. After tunneling, the electron motion in the field is given by

\[ x = x_0[-\cos(\omega t)] + v_{0x}t + x_{0x}, \]
\[ y = y_0[-\sin(\omega t)] + v_{0y}t + y_{0y}, \]
\[ v_x = v_0\sin(\omega t) + v_{0x}, \quad v_y = -v_0\cos(\omega t) + v_{0y}, \]

where \( \omega = 0 \) for linearly polarized light and \( \omega = \pm 1 \) for circular polarization; \( v_0 = qE_0/m, \omega, x_0 = qE_0/m, \omega^2, \) and \( v_{0x}, v_{0y}, x_{0x}, y_{0y} \) can be evaluated from the initial conditions (position and velocity equal to 0 at the time of tunneling). The energy associated with the velocities \( v_{0x} \) and \( v_{0y} \) constitute the above-threshold-ionization energy in ultrashort pulse experiments [2]. For circularly polarized light, Eq. (3) indicates that the electron trajectory never returns to the vicinity of the ion. Consequently, electron-ion interactions will not be important. This gives an opportunity to test this part of the model before proceeding.

1994
0031-9007/93/71(13)/1994(4)$06.00
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Recent experiment [9] and analysis [10] indicate that the quasistatic predictions are at least approximately valid for intensities as low as those having a ponderomotive energy equal to the ionization potential. Since the ultrashort pulse above-threshold-ionization spectrum for circularly polarized light is completely determined by Eqs. (1) and (3), precise verification of the quasistatic approach is possible. Because of space limitations, we can only summarize these findings here. There is excellent agreement between the quasistatic predictions and experimental [5] results published for above-threshold ionization of helium using 0.8 μm circularly polarized light. It is clear that Eq. (1) must accurately predict the sequential ionization rate. Such accurate predictions are essential for what follows, especially for calculations of the correlated two-electron multiphoton ionization rates. Having established the accuracy of Eqs. (1) and (3), we now discuss the implications for linearly polarized light.

Equations (1) and (2) show that half of the electrons that are field ionized by linearly polarized light pass the position of the ion (x = 0) once during the first laser period following ionization. The other electrons will never pass the position of the ion. Equations (1)–(3) determine the probability, \( P(E) \), per unit energy per laser period of finding an electron passing the ion with energy \( E \). Figure 1 shows \( P(E) \) obtained assuming uniform illumination, \( 5 \times 10^{14} \) W/cm², 800 nm light interacting with helium. The most likely and the maximum velocity of an electron passing the nucleus corresponds to an instantaneous kinetic energy of 3.17 times the ponderomotive potential (3.17\( U_p \)). (As we shall see below, this is the physical origin of the 3.2\( U_p + E_0^r \) law for the high-harmonic radiation cutoff [6].) An electron ionized by tunneling at \( \omega t \approx 17^\circ, 197^\circ, \) etc., will arrive at the ion with this velocity. Clearly it is inappropriate to ignore the interaction between the ion and this returning electron. We now discuss three aspects of this interaction.

One consequence of the electron-ion interaction can be immediately understood. If the energy of the electron as it passes the ion exceeds the e-2e scattering energy, the ion can be collisionally ionized by the electron that has left the atom only a fraction of a period earlier. In other words, correlated two-electron ejection should be observed. Figure 2 shows the calculated ion yields obtained as a function of the laser intensity for 0.6 μm light interaction with helium. The agreement with published [4] experimental results is extremely good. To obtain this curve, the known collision cross section of He⁺ was used [11]. The only free parameter in the model was the transverse spread of the electron wave function, or, equivalently, the range of possible impact parameters. For the data shown in Fig. 2 the wave function was assumed to have a Gaussian probability distribution for the impact parameter with a half intensity radius of 1.5 Å. Because of the presence of the strong laser field, inelastic scattering leading to excited states should also contribute to the experimental results since an atom in an excited state should immediately ionize. If inelastic scattering is included, the agreement is also good, provided that the radius is increased to \( \sim 2 \) Å. Even at 2 Å, the transverse spread of the wave function is less than estimated previously [2] by comparing the long wavelength limit of Reiss’ ionization model [12] with the quasistatic predictions. The origin of this discrepancy is unclear. It may be the result of neglecting spin correlation effects [13].

The electron can also scatter elastically. Any electron that scatters is dephased from its harmonic motion and therefore absorbs energy from the field. Following the same approach used to study inverse bremsstrahlung in plasma physics [14], we assume that \( \tan(\chi/2) = P/P_c \), where \( \chi \) is the angle of deviation of the electron, \( P \) is the

![FIG. 1. Velocity distribution for electrons at the time of their first encounter with the ion. The parameters used for this calculation were those of helium with light intensity of \( 5 \times 10^{14} \) W/cm² and wavelength 0.8 μm. The sharp cutoff in the electron energy occurs at 3.17\( U_p \).](image1)

![FIG. 2. Ion yield of singly (left curve) and doubly (right curve) charged ions plotted as a function of the peak laser intensity. The parameters were chosen to match those in Ref. [4], that is, ionization of helium with a \( \sim 100 \) fs pulse of linearly polarized 0.6 μm light and a Gaussian spatial and temporal profile.](image2)
impact parameter, and $P_c$ is the critical impact parameter given by $P_c = q^2/4\pi\omega m_e v^2$, with $v$ the electron velocity as it passes the ion. This equation, which describes field-free scattering, should be a good approximation for large electron velocities and large impact parameters. Figure 3 was obtained by assuming that both the elastic and inelastic scattering angles could be approximated by the elastic scattering angle. For each moment of ionization $t'$, the time $t$, velocity $v$, and probability of the electron passing the ion were determined using Eqs. (1)–(3). In the case of inelastic scattering, the scattered electron was assumed to lose sufficient energy to account for the ionization potential of He$^+$. The other electron was assumed to be produced with zero kinetic energy. The electron velocity after scattering was used as the initial condition in Newton’s equation to determine the final above-threshold-ionization spectrum. The parameters used in Fig. 3 were those reported for published [5] above-threshold-ionization spectra obtained for helium using $0.8\mu$m light. Both the experiment and the model show that electrons with energy much greater than the ponderomotive energy ($\sim 100$ eV) at the saturation intensity for helium are produced. Thus, there is qualitative, although not quantitative, agreement between calculation and experiment. With the use of differential scattering cross sections for helium, the model results can be improved. Indeed they should also allow predictions of the energy and angular dependence of correlated electron production.

Another consequence of the electron-ion interaction is the emission of light. If the ground state is negligibly depleted, the wave packet will pass the ion in the same way during each laser cycle. Thus, any light that is emitted will be at a harmonic of the laser frequency.

The emission can be calculated from the expectation value of the dipole operator $\langle \psi \mid e r \mid \psi \rangle$. If we assume that $\psi = \psi_g + \psi_c$, where $\psi_g$ is the ground state wave function

$$\psi_c(x = 0, t) = \sum_n A_n(x = 0, t) \exp[i p_n (x = 0, t) x/\hbar] \exp[-i (p_n (x = 0, t)^2/(2m_e + E_0^2 t)/\hbar)]$$

where the index of the sum labels the harmonic and $p_n(x = 0, t)$ is the electron momentum that will lead to a given harmonic ($A_n$ is defined below). (3) An electron born in the phase interval $\omega t < 17^\circ$ can have the same energy passing the ion as one born in the interval $\omega t > 17^\circ$. These contributions to the harmonic emission were added incoherently. (4) To obtain the normalization parameter $A_n$, the transverse spread $r$ of the electron wave function was assumed to be linear in time with a magnitude of $1.5 \AA$/fs. This spread is consistent with the two-electron ejection calculations (Fig. 2). The wave function spread in the direction of propagation was taken as the electron velocity $\sqrt{p(x = 0)/m_e}$ multiplied by the time difference $\delta t$ between the times when electrons of energy $E_h - \hbar \omega$ and $E_h + \hbar \omega$ pass the nucleus. The normalization condition was

$$\int A_n^2 d^3 x = \left[ \int_{E_h - \hbar \omega}^{E_h + \hbar \omega} P(E) dE \right]/V,$$

where $V = \pi r^2 p \delta t/m_e$.

Figure 4 shows the calculated harmonic spectrum of the absolute value of the dipole moment squared, averaged over one period and measured in atomic units. The calculation was performed for $1 \mu$m light interacting with helium. The parameters were chosen to be the same as those used in a recent Schrödinger equation simulation of high-harmonic generation [6]. Figure 4 bears a remarkable similarity to the results of the simulation. The plateau region has the same structure. They both begin at $\sim 10^{-6}$ atomic unit and decay in an extended plateau until a photon energy of $\sim 225$ eV, a value equal to 3.17 times the ponderomotive energy + the ionization poten-
plasma physics will be found in low density ultrashort pulse laser produced plasma experiments. This extends the range of control of plasma parameters available using ultrashort pulse multiphoton ionization [1]. However, only a slight ellipticity of the laser polarization will ensure that the electron never returns to the environment of the ion—the conditions discussed previously [1] are recovered.

In conclusion, the transverse spread of the electron wave function is an important parameter which can be inferred from experiments using elliptically polarized light. Such experiments and their consequences will form an important new direction in strong-field atomic physics. Future experiments using linearly polarized light to study harmonic generation, double ionization, or above-threshold ionization will be of most value if the polarization of the laser pulse is known precisely.

This paper has benefited from invaluable discussions with many colleagues. These include M. Ivanov, N. H. Burnett, P. Dietrich, A. Zavriyev, A. Stolow, D. Villeneuve, M. Perry, K. Kulander, and L. DiMauro.