Terahertz emission from laser-driven gas plasmas: A plasmonic point of view


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1. INTRODUCTION

Terahertz (THz) radiation has become a ubiquitous tool for many applications in science and technology [1,2]. Quite a number of those applications, for example, THz time-domain spectroscopy, require broadband THz sources. Unlike conventional THz sources such as photo-conductive switches [2] or quantum cascade lasers [3], laser-induced gas plasmas straightforwardly produce emission from THz up to far-infrared frequencies [4]. In the standard setup, a femtosecond (fs) two-color (2C) laser pulse composed of fundamental-harmonic (FH) and second-harmonic (SH) frequency is focused into an initially neutral gas, creating free electrons via tunnel ionization. Those electrons are accelerated by the laser electric field and produce a macroscopic current leading to broadband THz emission.

Numerous experimental results show that the laser-induced free electron density has a strong impact on the THz emission spectra [4–8]. While it is frequently observed that a larger free electron density leads to broader THz spectra, the origin of the effect remains controversial. In Refs. [5,7,8], homogeneous plasma oscillations were proposed as an explanation, even though those oscillations are in principle non-radiative [9–16]. Moreover, nonlinear propagation effects have been held responsible for THz spectral broadening as well [6,17].

On the other hand, the gas plasma produced by the fs laser pulse is a finite conducting structure with a lifetime largely exceeding the fs time scale. Thus, one can expect that the gas plasma features plasmonic resonances that may have a significant impact on the THz emission properties [18,19]. However, no direct evidence of plasmonic effects in laser-induced gas plasmas has been observed so far, because it is hard to distinguish them in experiments. Also, from the theoretical point of view, identifying plasmonic effects is not trivial because they require at least a full two-dimensional Maxwell-consistent description. Reduced models like the unidirectional pulse propagation equation [20], which are frequently used to describe plasma-based THz generation [6,8,21], are by construction not capable of capturing such resonant effects.

In this paper, we consider the 2C-laser-induced plasma as a plasmonic structure and investigate under which conditions such a perspective is important. In the context of nanoantennas (or metamaterials), e.g., for SH generation [22], tailoring plasmonic resonances by tuning the shape of the plasmonic particle is a standard approach. Therefore, we follow a similar strategy and modify the usually prolate spheroidal plasma shapes to tri-axial ellipsoids, which can be achieved by using elliptically shaped laser beams. Depending on whether the laser polarization is oriented along the long-beam axis (along y) or along the short-beam axis (along x), plasmonic resonances are triggered or not (see Fig. 1). Because nonlinear propagation effects are in both cases equally present, any difference between the THz emission spectra in these two cases is linked to plasmonic effects. Our experimental results detailed in Section 2 clearly evidence that THz pulses emitted for...
laser polarization along the short-beam axis are shorter and have a much broader emission spectrum (see Fig. 2). A simple analytical model developed in Section 3 allows us to link this resonant broadening to a leaky mode of the elliptoidal plasma. In particular, this model shows that the resonance has a strong impact on the spectrum whenever electrons are excited along a direction where the plasma size is smaller than the plasma wavelength. Finally, in Section 4, direct three-dimensional (3D) Maxwell consistent simulations in tightly focused geometry confirm our experimental and theoretical findings.

2. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Experiments are performed in a setup for two-color laser-induced air plasma THz generation and detection sketched in Fig. 3. The laser pulses originate from a 40-fs, 1-kHz Ti:sapphire regenerative laser amplifier. The average laser power through the beam splitter (pump beam) is 230 mW, and the reflected beam (probe beam) is 230 mW, and the reflected beam (probe beam) can be attributed to triggering a plasmonic resonance (see Section 3 for details).

![Fig. 1. Illustrated configurations of THz emission from an elliptoidal plasma induced by a 2C Gaussian laser pulse (FH in red, SH in purple) with strongly elliptical beam shape propagating along z. The laser electric field is (a) y-polarized (along the long axis of the elliptical beam) and (b) x-polarized (along the short axis of the elliptical beam). The plasma is sketched as a blue tri-axial ellipsoid, and its projections are shown in the respective planes. Experimentally measured forward-emitted THz pulses are presented as white lines, demonstrating a significantly shorter pulse duration for an x-polarized pulse, which can be attributed to triggering a plasmonic resonance (see Section 3 for details).](image1)

![Fig. 2. Experimental THz spectra (see text for details) with (a) a y-polarized laser electric field (along the long axis of the elliptical beam) and (b) an x-polarized laser electric field (along the short axis of the elliptical beam). Corresponding on-axis THz waveforms are shown as insets. The dashed lines specify the estimated maximum plasma frequency.](image2)

The experimental 2C elliptical beam creates an about 2.5-cm-long plasma for any rotation angle of the cylindrical lenses. We report no visible difference of the plasmas created in all the configurations. To obtain more details about the elliptoidal electron density profile under the present experimental conditions, we performed simulations with the unidirectional pulse propagation equation (UPPE) approach [20]. As can be seen in Fig. 4(a), the laser beam is focused about 5 cm. In agreement with the experimental observations, the 230-µJ laser pulse creates a 2.5-cm-long plasma [see Fig. 4(a)]. The peak electron density grows to \( n_{e}^{\text{max}} = 1.2 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3} \), which corresponds to the maximum plasma frequency \( \nu_{p}^{\text{max}} = \sqrt{q_{e}^{2} n_{e}^{\text{max}}/(m_{e} c_{0})}/(2\pi) \) = 9.9 THz and the minimum plasma wavelength \( \lambda_{p}^{\text{min}} = 30 \mu \text{m} \). The transverse plasma shape at the focus is strongly elliptical [see Fig. 4(b)]. The transverse FWHM extensions of the elliptical plasma were estimated as 20 µm and 54 µm, giving a ratio of the silicon plate is employed to block the residual FH and SH laser beams. The probe beam, meanwhile, is focused by lens L2 and overlapped with the focus of the THz field through a central hole in the off-axis parabolic mirror (OPM2). The detection of the THz waveform is done by using the so-called air-biased coherent detection scheme [23], where in the presence of the THz field and a high-voltage static field, the four-wave-mixing-generated SH of the probe beam is measured. An avalanche photodiode (APD) is employed as photodetector. A boxcar integrator is then necessary to reshape the fast APD response [few nanoseconds (ns)] before it can be picked up by the lock-in amplifier. The part of the setup where THz waves are involved is covered by a plastic box and purged with dry nitrogen during the measurements in order to avoid water absorption. This setup enables the detection of signals up to 40 THz. A pair of cylindrical lenses is employed in the pump beam arm to elliptically shape the otherwise near-Gaussian pump beam profile. The focal lengths of these lenses have been chosen in such a way that the ratio of the transverse extensions of the plasma is expected to be about 2.5. We rotate both cylindrical lenses by 90° to switch the pump electric field polarization with respect to the elliptically shaped beam and plasma profile. The probe beam arm, on the other hand, is kept the same to ensure identical probe conditions for THz waveforms generated by different pump beam modes.

Fig. 3. Sketch for 2C laser-induced air-plasma THz generation and detection system. BS, 800-nm beam splitter; HW, half-wave plate; CL1, plano-convex cylindrical lens, focal length \( f = 100 \text{ cm} \); CL2, plano-concave cylindrical lens, \( f = -40 \text{ cm} \); M1-9, 45 deg incidence high-reflective mirror; Lens L1, \( f = 30 \text{ cm} \); L2, \( f = 40 \text{ cm} \); DWW, dual-wavelength wave plate; OPM1 (OPM2), off-axis parabolic mirrors, reflected focal length, \( RFL = 10.2 \text{ cm} (7.6 \text{ cm}) \); HR Si, high-resistivity silicon plate, \( RFL = 7.6 \text{ cm} \); HV, high voltage; APD, Si avalanche photodetector; red line, laser beam; gray area, THz beam.
3. THEORETICAL EXPLANATION

In the following, we want to explain the difference in the THz emission spectra, maximum plasma frequency (dashed line). Note that the polarized along the long-beam axis) and electron density (red line) in the transverse plane and in time along the propagation axis \( z \); (b) electron density profile in the \( (x,y) \) plane at the nonlinear focus \( z \approx 5 \text{ cm} \). The line-out of the profile along \( y = 0 \) is presented as a solid white line. The approximation for the plasma slab model is sketched as a dashed white line.

The detected angularly integrated THz spectra and waveforms are presented in Fig. 2. The FWHM THz pulse duration for \( x \) polarization is about 1.6 times shorter than for \( y \) polarization. A pyroelectric measurement with a detection bandwidth limited to 12 THz revealed a THz pulse energy ratio between \( y \) polarization and \( x \) polarization of 2.5. The spectrum for \( x \) polarization is significantly broader than for \( y \) polarization. Moreover, the maximum THz emission for \( x \) polarization is found near the estimated maximum plasma frequency (dashed line). Note that the spectral feature around 18 THz is the phonon band absorption of the high-resistivity silicon plate, which is used between the two off-axis parabolic mirrors to block the pump and second-harmonic wavelengths.

3. THEORETICAL EXPLANATION

In the following, we want to explain the difference in the THz emission spectra between the \( y \) polarization (laser electric field polarized along the long-beam axis) and \( x \) polarization (laser electric field polarized along the short-beam axis). To this end, we resort to a reduced model before solving the full Maxwell-consistent problem in Section 4.

For 2C-driving laser pulses and laser intensities of \( 10^{14} - 10^{16} \text{ W/cm}^2 \), the ionization current (IC) mechanism is responsible for THz generation in gas plasmas [4]. Thus, the THz-emitting current \( J \) is given by

\[
\partial_t J + \nu_e J = \frac{q_e^2}{m_e} n_e \mathbf{E},
\]

with electron charge \( q_e \), mass \( m_e \), and electric field \( \mathbf{E} \). The electron density \( n_e \) is computed by means of rate equations employing a tunnel ionization rate [24,25], and the electron-ion collision frequency \( \nu_{ei} \) depends on the ion densities and the electron energy density [26]. Equation (1) coupled to Maxwell’s equations also appears as the lowest order of the expansion developed in [12] and fully comprises the IC mechanism [27].

Our reduced model requires three major approximations. First, we assume translational invariance in the \( y \) direction and
dsolve a two-dimensional (2D) problem in \( x \) and \( z \) only. This means that the major axis of our elliptical beams is now infinite. The second major assumption concerns Eq. (1). The main nonlinearity appears due to the product of the time-dependent electron density \( n_e \) and electric field \( \mathbf{E} \). We split the electric field according to \( \mathbf{E} = \tilde{\mathbf{E}} + \mathbf{E}_L \), where \( \tilde{\mathbf{E}} \) is the field due to interaction of the laser with the plasma and \( \mathbf{E}_L \) is the laser field defined by its 2D propagation in vacuum. For a qualitative understanding of the phenomenon it is sufficient to assume the paraxial solution for the laser electric field \( \mathbf{E}_L \). Then, the right-hand side of Eq. (1) reads

\[
\frac{q_e^2}{m_e} n_e \tilde{\mathbf{E}} + \frac{q_e^2}{m_e} n_e \mathbf{E}_L.
\]

An additional simplification, which allows further analytical treatment, is to replace in the first term the time-dependent electron density \( n_e(t) \) by a time-invariant electron density \( n_0 \) but keep \( n_e(t) \) in the second term (THz current source) accounting for ionization by the laser. By doing so, we consider a plasma with electron density \( n_0 \) to be excited by the current source \( i = \frac{q_e^2}{m_e} n_e \mathbf{E}_L \). The third assumption is finally to consider a plasma slab of thickness \( d \) as sketched in Fig. 5(a) with translational invariance in \( y \) and \( z \). Above and below the slab we assume a semi-infinite vacuum. For the time-invariant electron density in the slab we choose the overall peak density \( n_e^{\text{max}} \), and we can write

\[
n_0 = n_e^{\text{max}} \theta(x - d/2) \theta(d/2 - x),
\]

where \( \theta \) denotes the usual step or Heaviside function.

Let us first discuss the response of such a plasma slab and solve the reflection transmission problem for an incident plane wave in the \( x, z \) plane. In the context of a reflection transmission problem,
the \( y \)-polarized electric field configuration is often called \( S \) polarization; the \( x \)-polarized configuration is referred to as \( P \) polarization; the \( S \)-polarization mode governs the \( B_x, E_y, B_z \) components, and the \( P \)-polarization mode the \( E_x, B_y, E_z \) components of the electromagnetic field.

For the sake of simplicity, we neglect losses in the slab and set \( \nu = 0 \). The reflectivity for \( S \) and \( P \) polarization reads (see Supplement 1 for details)

\[
\rho_{S/P} = \frac{|\Lambda^2 - \Lambda^2 \alpha_p^2 \kappa_{S/P}|^2}{|\Lambda^2 + \Lambda^2 \alpha_p^2 \kappa_{S/P} + 2\Lambda \alpha_p \kappa_{S/P} \tanh(\Lambda d)|^2},
\]

with \( \Lambda = \sqrt{k_z^2 - \alpha_p^2 / c^2}, \quad \Lambda^0 = \sqrt{k_z^2 - e^0 \alpha_p^2 / c^2}, \quad \alpha_p = 1 / e^0, \) and plasma dispersion \( e^0 = 1 - \alpha_p^2 / \alpha_p^2 \).

The leaky mode is naturally coupled to the radiative field and can represent a solution of the driven system with the source \( \mathbf{P} \) component of the spectral Poynting flux \( \mathbf{S} \). and it is known that for frequencies below the plasma frequency \( \nu < \nu_p \), and slightly above the plasma frequency \( \nu > \nu_p \), there exist leaky modes. What turns out to be very relevant for the following analysis is that the leaky mode should play a role in the emission spectrum (see Fig. 5(e), which rather mimics the situation of the upcoming simulations). For the thicker slab and higher plasma frequency in \( \nu > \nu_p \), the maximum plasma frequency \( \nu_p \) is visualized for a thin and a thick slab, and its amplitude decreases exponentially upon propagation in the \( z \) direction, which is why it is termed leaky.

As before, we assume \( t \) to be invariant along \( x \) inside the slab and zero outside for simplicity. The current source for a tightly focused beam in Fig. 6(a) is presented in (3).

The resulting THz emission spectra in Fig. 5(h) reproduce well the qualitative behavior of the experimental spectra in Fig. 2; in contrast to \( y \) polarization (\( S \)), the emission spectrum for \( x \) polarization (\( P \)) is broadened around the maximum plasma frequency \( \nu_p \). For the thinner slab and higher plasma frequency in Fig. 5(e), which rather mimics the situation of the upcoming simulations, the resonance peak in the spectrum for \( x \) polarization is...
stronger and less broad, as expected from the behavior of the leaky mode.

Before continuing with full Maxwell–consistent simulation results, let us give an intuitive explanation for the difference in the THz spectra in the low-frequency range well below ωp. When the plasma current is excited along the invariant y direction, no charge separation occurs due to the displacement of the electrons with respect to the ions. Thus, there is no restoring force and low-frequency currents can persist and emit radiation. In contrast, when the plasma current is excited along the x direction with strong plasma gradients, a significant charge separation force pulls the electrons back to the ions, which prevents the generation of low-frequency currents. In 3D this scenario also holds: the charge separation effects are more pronounced for laser polarization along the short-beam axis, which explains the smaller THz signal in the lower frequency range in experiments and simulations for this case [see Figs. 2 and 8].

4. MAXWELL–CONSISTENT MODELING

In the following, we consider the results of full Maxwell–consistent simulations obtained with the code ARCTIC [27]. Here, the electron density is space- and time-dependent, and the electric field is treated self-consistently by coupling the complete current Eq. (1) to the Maxwell’s equations. Maxwell–consistent simulations are computationally expensive, and modeling the experimental configuration with centimeter (cm)-long gas plasmas is beyond the possibilities of current supercomputer clusters. In contrast, when focusing the laser pulse strongly, the gas plasma can be only tens-of-micrometers (μm) long and less than 1 μm thick [27].

As can be anticipated from Fig. 5, the small transverse size is favorable to excite a leaky mode for the THz-emitting current. As visualized in Fig. 7, the transverse plasma profile is strongly elliptical, that is, along the x direction the plasma size is less than 1 μm, whereas along the y direction the plasma is approximately 10 μm wide. By setting the linear laser polarization e⊥ = e∥ or e⊥ = e⊥, we thus excite a THz-emitting current J along the y direction where the plasma profile is wide and along the x direction where the plasma profile is narrow.

Considering the forward-emitted THz radiation in Fig. 8, we find strong single-cycle pulses reaching field amplitudes of 10 kV/cm. Most importantly, the THz pulse obtained for x polarization (b) is two times shorter than for y polarization (a), as a direct consequence of the THz emission spectra that are dramatically different. 3D angularly integrated THz far-field spectra in Fig. 8 reveal that for x polarization the THz spectrum is broadened up to about 50 THz and the maximum plasma frequency ωp,max, while for y polarization no such broadening is found. The total THz pulse energy (ν < 70 THz) for y polarization is 4.8 times larger than for x polarization.

The dashed lines in Fig. 8 show the results of the corresponding 2D simulations, i.e., w0y → ∞. In this limit, we find a similar behavior: no broadening if the laser electric field is oriented in the now translationally invariant y direction (involving Bx, Ey, Bz, S polarization), and broadening up to ωp,max if the laser electric field points in the x direction (involving Ex, Bx, Ez, P polarization) where the plasma profile is narrow. This observation additionally justifies our restriction to 2D for our theoretical model in the previous section. Note that any other polarization state in 2D geometry can be written as the superposition of these two cases, provided that the plasma density remains unchanged. We checked that this property also holds for 3D elliptical beams (see Supplement 1 for details). This possibility of superposing the x and y polarizations implies that the THz emission spectrum can be tuned by rotating the linear polarization of the incoming laser pulse.

5. CONCLUSION

In summary, we have shown that plasmonic effects can significantly broaden the terahertz emission spectrum from femtosec-
ond-laser-induced gas plasmas when the corresponding plasma wavelengths are larger than the transverse plasma size. In the framework of a simplified model considering a plasma slab, we identified the plasmonic resonance responsible for the observed spectral features as a leaky mode. Our model seems to be predictive in a microplasma configuration as well as for larger plasmas, as they are employed in standard two-color setups for THz generation. We propose an efficient THz-generation scheme to access this effect by two-color elliptically shaped laser-beam-induced gas plasmas via the ionization current mechanism and demonstrate its experimental feasibility. By turning the polarization of the excitation through adjusting the linear laser polarization, we can switch THz spectral broadening due to plasmonic resonances on or off and thus control the THz emission spectrum. We believe that considering the gas plasma as a THz plasmonic particle paves the way towards active resonant control of THz generation and will trigger further experimental and theoretical efforts in this direction.

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See Supplement 1 for supporting content.

**REFERENCES AND NOTES**
