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**Upper-limit power for self-guided  
propagation of intense lasers in  
plasma**

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# Outline

- Motivation: why need self-guiding of intense lasers
- Lower-limit laser power for self-focusing
- Upper-limit power and lower-limit density for self-focusing
- Channel or anti-channel is better for self-guiding at high laser power?
- Summary

# Self-guiding of intense lasers through a long distance is crucial for many applications



Remote sensing devices using lasers, **Lidar**: for **L**ight **d**etection and **r**anging.

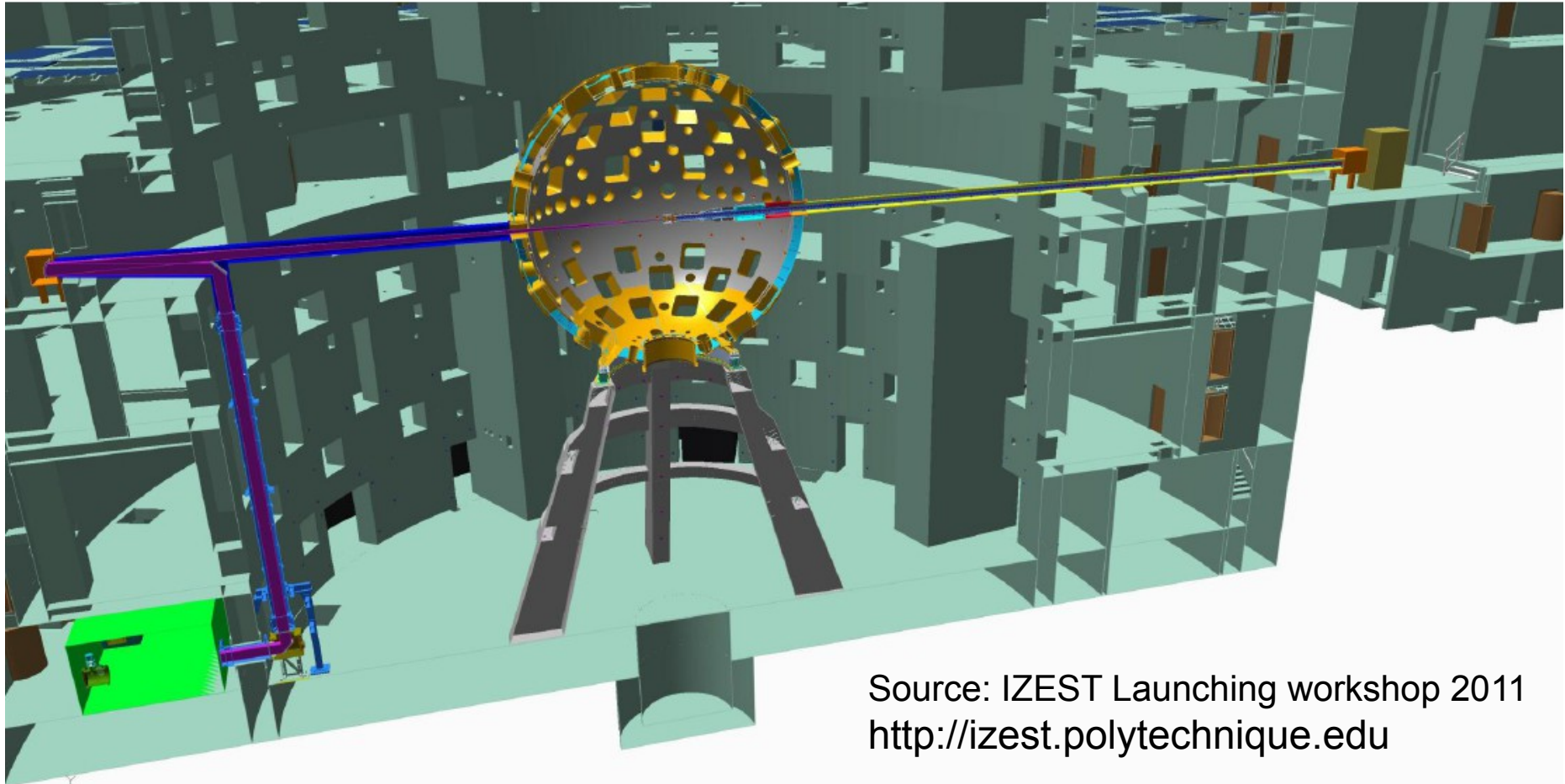
Source: Teramobile



Lightning control using lasers

Source: <http://sparkingdawn.com>

# Self-guiding of intense lasers through a long distance is crucial for LWFA



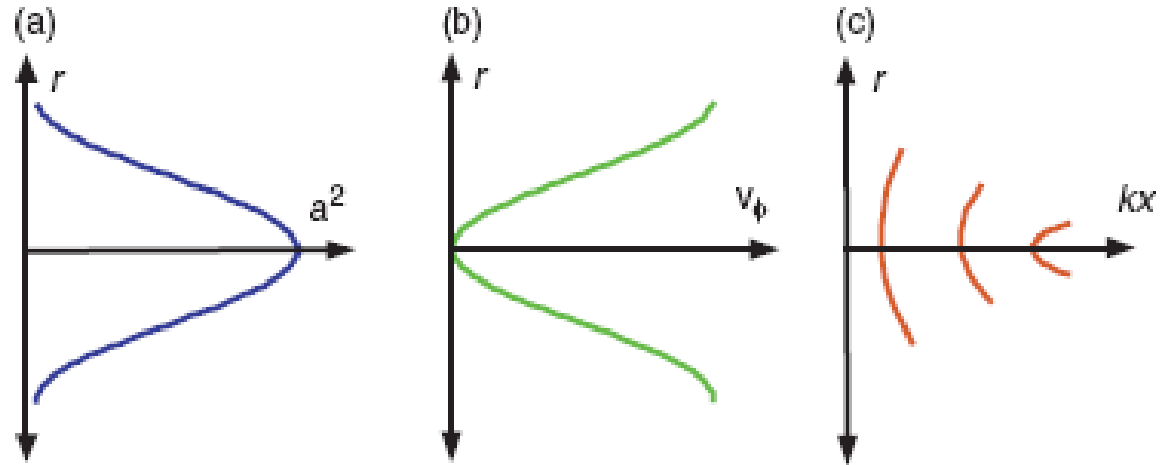
Source: IZEST Launching workshop 2011  
<http://izest.polytechnique.edu>

IZEST: 100GeV electron generation from laser  
wakefield on PETAL  
PETAL: 3.5 kJ, 1053 nm, 0.5 ~10 ps

# Self-focusing of lasers in plasma

$$\eta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4\pi e^2 n_e}{\gamma m_e \omega_0^2}}$$

$$v_\phi = c/\eta$$



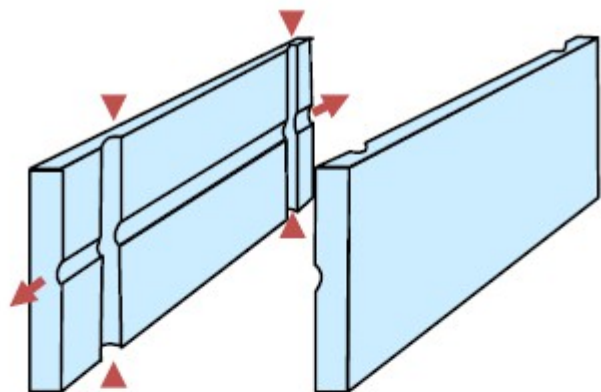
Diffraction spreading

$$\left[ \nabla_{\perp}^2 + 2ik \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right] a = - \frac{\omega_p^2}{c^2} \frac{|a|^2}{4} a$$

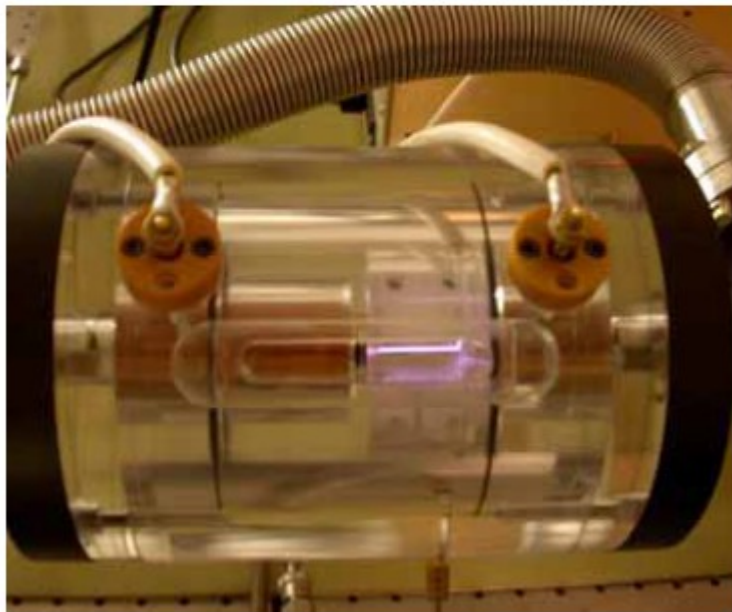
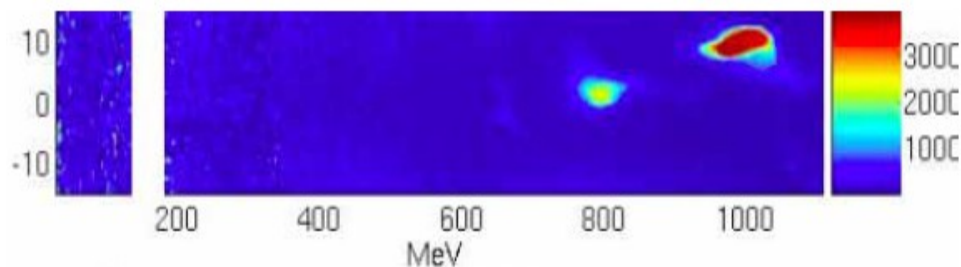
Relativistic and ponderomotive effects

- Usually both relativistic effect (**change of electron mass  $m_e$** ) and transverse ponderomotive force (**change of electron density  $n_e$** ) may lead to laser self-focusing in plasma.
- When  **$P_0 > P_c = 17(n_c/n_e)GW$** , relativistic self-focusing can overcome defocusing, according theory in the weakly relativistic case.

# Channels and lasers of ten Pc often adopted in LWFA



GeV beams from gas-filled capillary at LBNL-Oxford



Laser: 40TW 37fs ( $a=1.4$ )  
Capillary: 312 $\mu$ m diam. , 33mm length  
Plasma  $n_e$ :  $4.3 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

W.P. Leemans et al., Nature Physics 2, 696 (2006);

D. J. Spence et al. Phys. Rev. E 63 015401(R) (2001)

# Does the self-focusing criterion hold for PW lasers?

## ■ Current situation ( $\leq 100$ TW or a few and ten $P_c$ )

- (a)  $P_c = 17(n_0/n_c)$  (GW) is broadly adopted in LWFA designs
- (b) Ponderomotive force helps self-focusing
- (c) Plasma channels help laser guiding

## ■ Our results for PW lasers or tens or hundreds of $P_c$

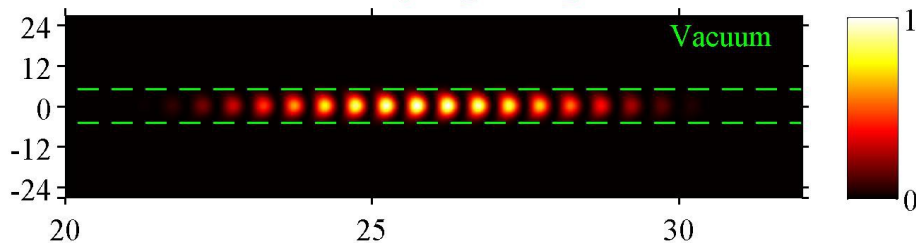
- (a)  $P_0 > P_c$  is not the enough criterion and there is an upper-limit power  $P_u$ , i.e.,  $P_c < P_0 < P_u$
- (b) Ponderomotive force helps **defocusing** when  $P_0 > P_u$
- (c) Plasma channels are unfavorable for laser guiding when  $P_0 > P_u$



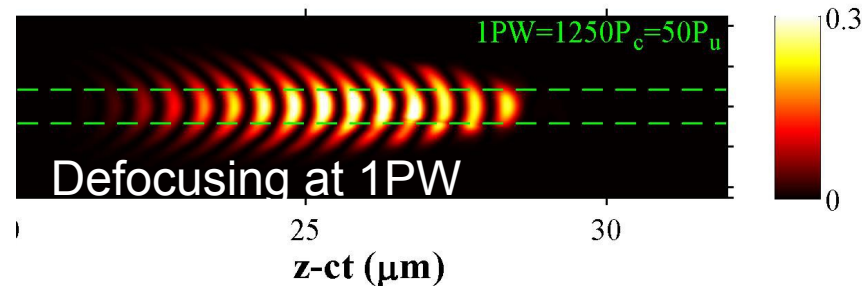
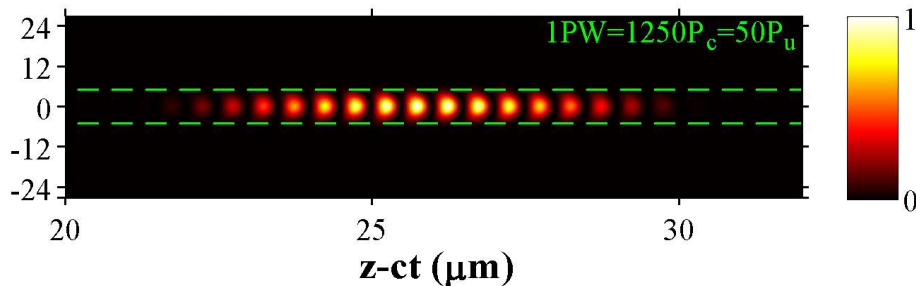
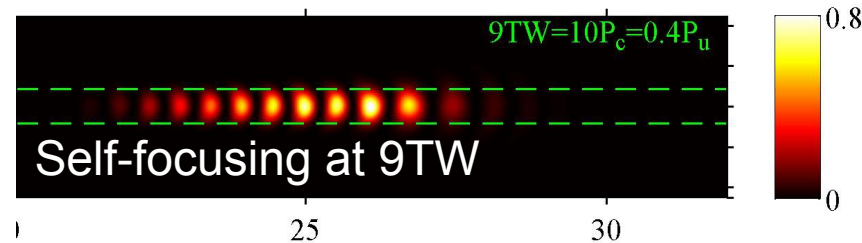
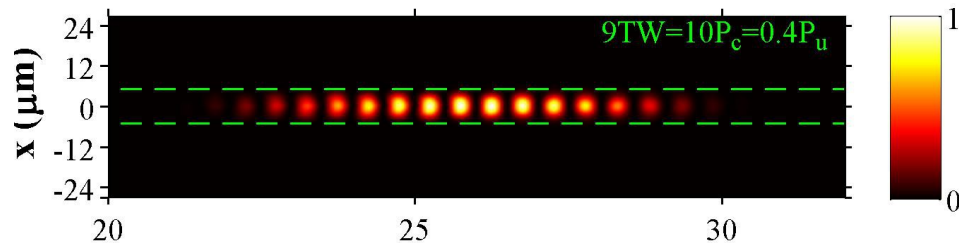
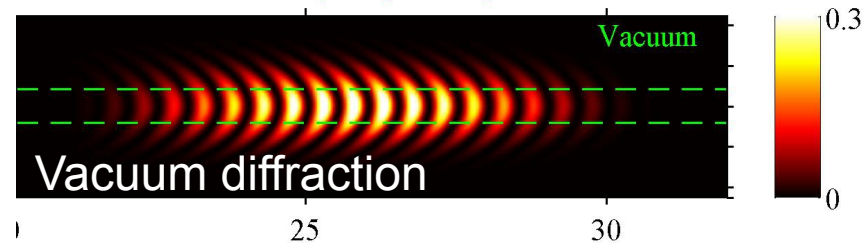
# Ponderomotive defocusing of PW lasers (far above $P_c$ )

( 2 D P I C s i m u l a t i o n s )

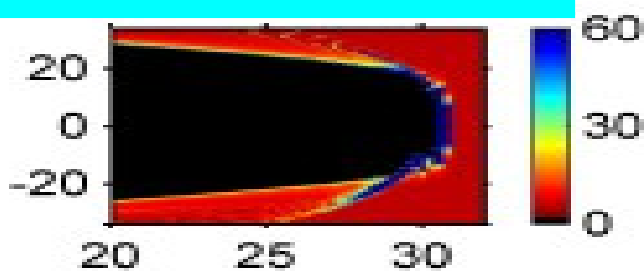
$z = 0.5$  Rayleigh length



$z = 3$  Rayleigh length



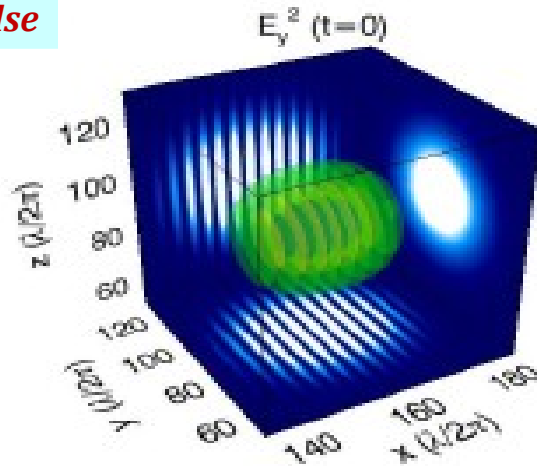
Electron density at  $0.5 z_R$



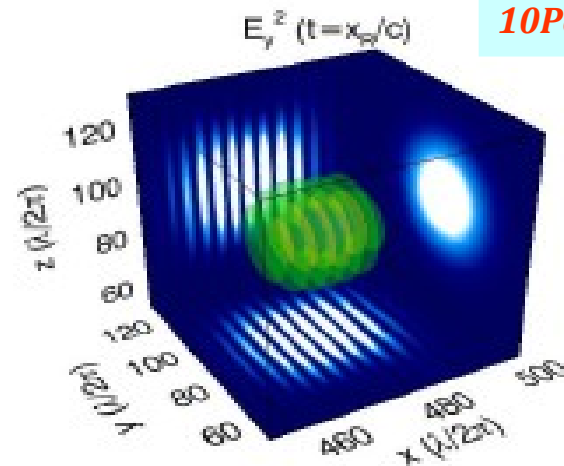
Defocusing is found even for PW lasers, even though self-focusing is found at 9TW.

# Similar results are found in 3D PIC simulations

*Initial pulse*

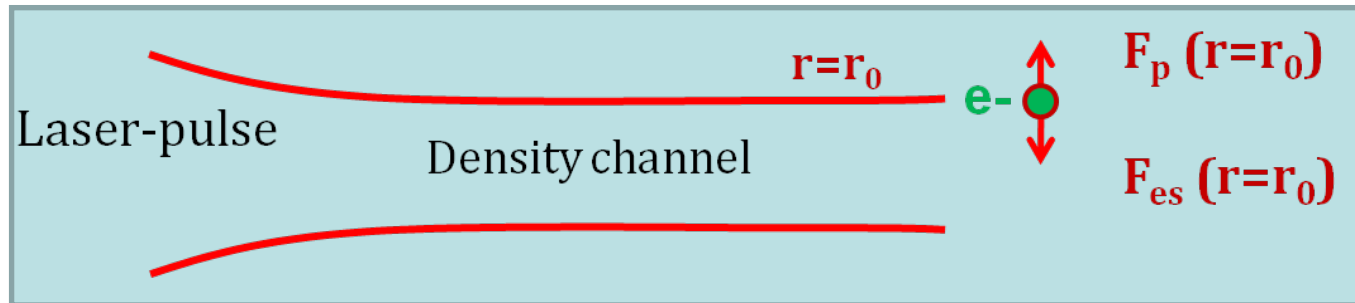


*Self-focusing with  
10Pc (9.2TW) at  $z_R$*



Both 2D and 3D PIC simulations indicate there is an **upper-limit power** in addition to the well-known **lower-limit critical power**  $P_c = 17(n_o/n_c)$  (GW) for self-focusing

# Upper-limit power $P_u$ for self-focusing or power threshold for ponderomotive defocusing



Self-guided propagation requires

$$\mathbf{F}_p(r = r_0) + \mathbf{F}_{es}(r = r_0) = 0$$

$\mathbf{F}_p$ : transverse ponderomotive force

$\mathbf{F}_{es}$ : transverse electrostatic force

$r_0$ : laser beam radius

# Upper-limit power $P_u$ for self-focusing or power threshold for ponderomotive defocusing

$$F_p(r = r_0) + F_{es}(r = r_0) = 0$$

$$\implies P_u^{3D} = \frac{n_0 r_0^4}{n_c \lambda^4} \quad 3.1 \text{ TW}$$

**3D geometry**

$$P_u^{2D} = 2P_u^{3D}$$

**2D slab geometry**

**Note that:**

$$P_c^{3D} = 17(n_c / n_0) \text{ GW}$$

**3D geometry**

$$P_c^{2D} = P_c^{3D} \sqrt{2}$$

**2D slab geometry**

$P_c$ : due to the relativistic effect

$P_u$ : due to the ponderomotive force

# Lower-limit density $n_L$ for self-focusing

- For laser self-guiding, it is required that the laser power  $P$  satisfies:  $P_c < P_0 < P_u$

$$P_c < P_u \quad \Rightarrow \quad n_0 > 0.074 n_c \left( \frac{\lambda^2}{r_0^2} \right)$$

- A lower-limit density for self-guiding

$$n_L = \frac{\lambda^2}{r_0^2} \times 0.074 n_c$$

3D geometry

$$n_L = \frac{\lambda^2}{r_0^2} \times 0.044 n_c$$

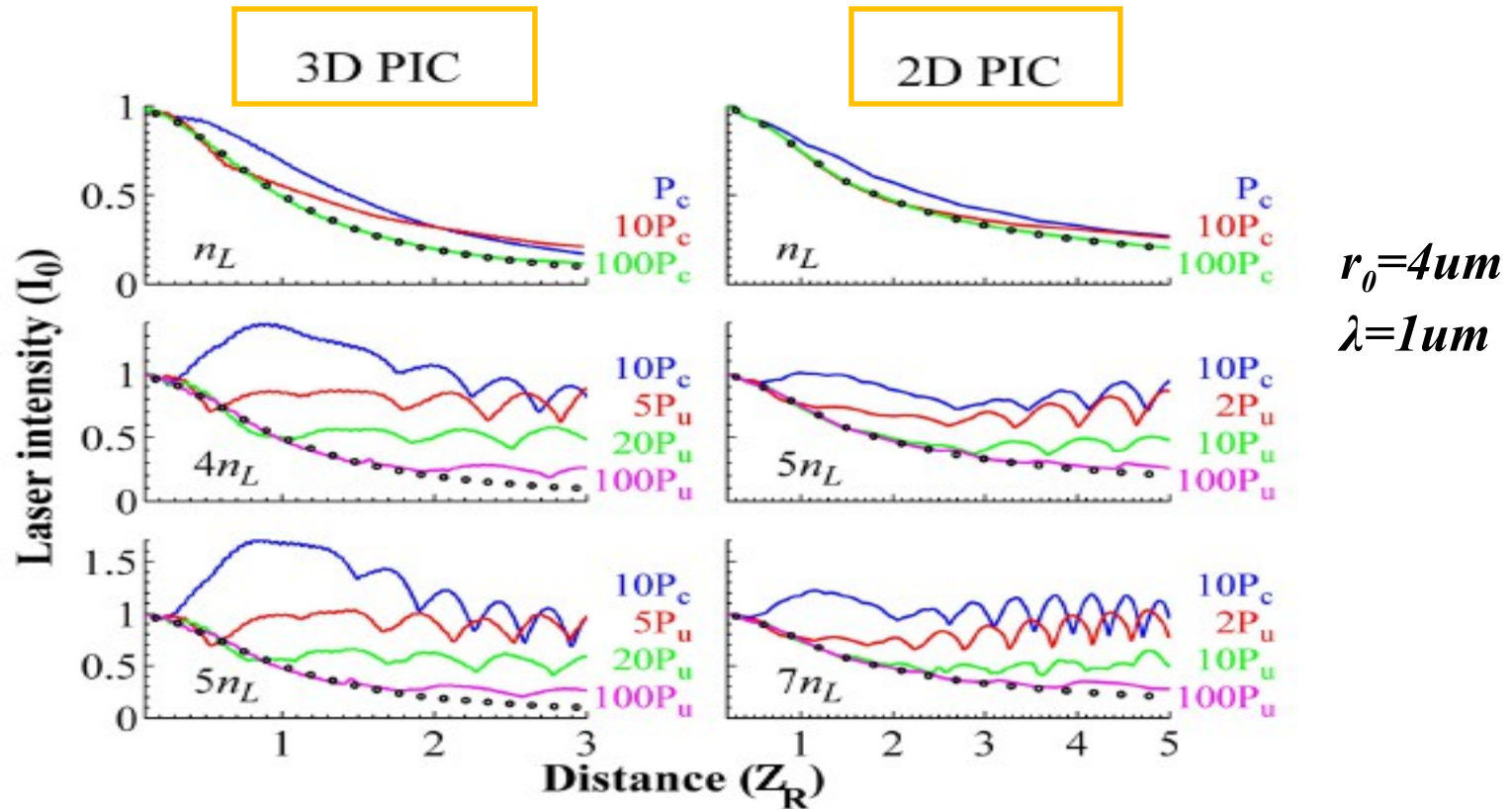
2D slab geometry

- The relation of  $P_u$  and  $P_c$  in terms of  $n_0$  and  $n_L$

$$P_u = \left( \frac{n_0}{n_L} \right)^2 P_c$$

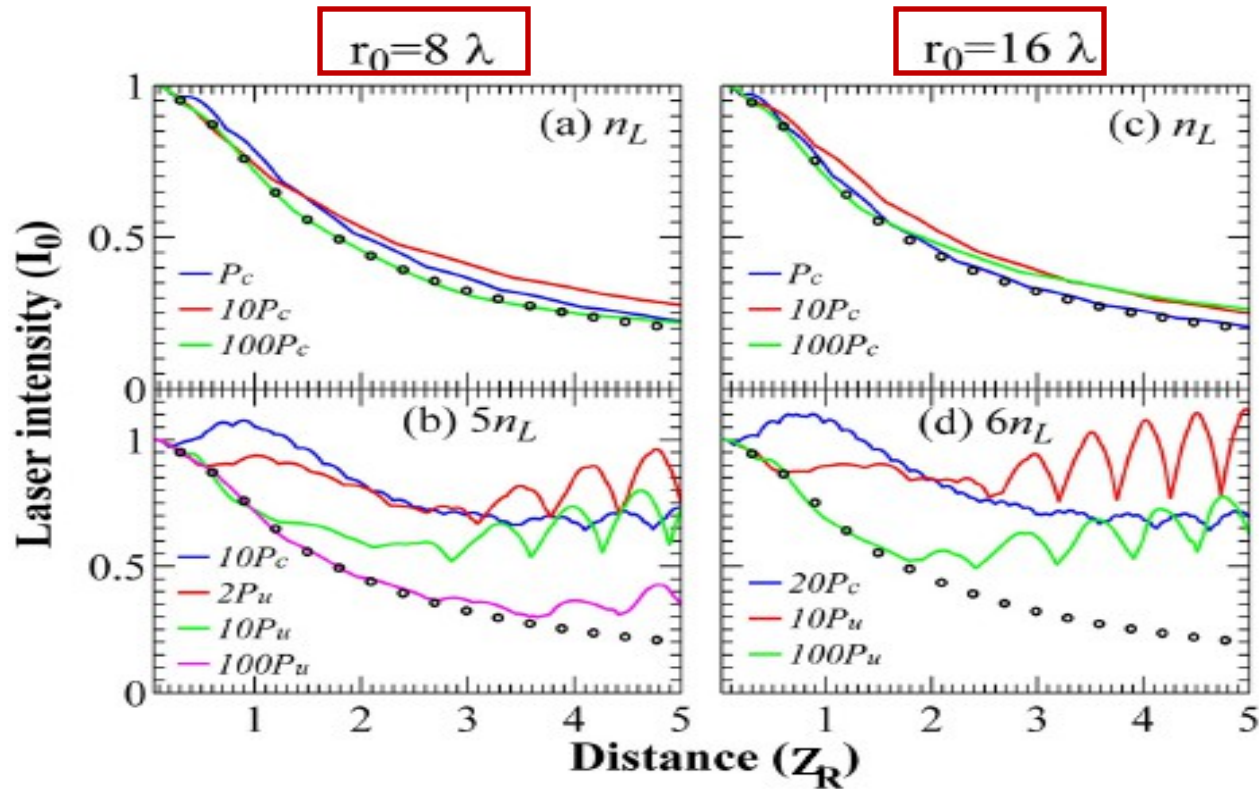
2D or 3D geometry

# Verification of $n_L$ and $P_u$ by PIC simulations



- 1)  $n_0 \leq n_L$ , self-focusing never occurs with any laser power;  
 $n_0 = 4n_L$ , self-focusing starts to appear with  $P_0 = 10P_c$
- 2)  $P_0 = 5P_u$ , ponderomotive defocusing starts to appear obviously;  
 increasing  $P_0$ , the curve approach to the vacuum case
- 3) 2D results are similar ( $4n_L \rightarrow 5n_L$ ,  $5P_u \rightarrow 2P_u$ )

# 2D PIC simulations with larger beam radius $r_0$



- With  $n_0 = 5n_L$  and  $6n_L$ , self-focusing starts to appear for  $r_0 = 8$  and  $16 \mu\text{m}$
- With  $P_0 = 2P_u$  and  $10P_u$ , defocusing starts to appear obviously
- Our theory model agrees with simulation better with smaller  $r_0$

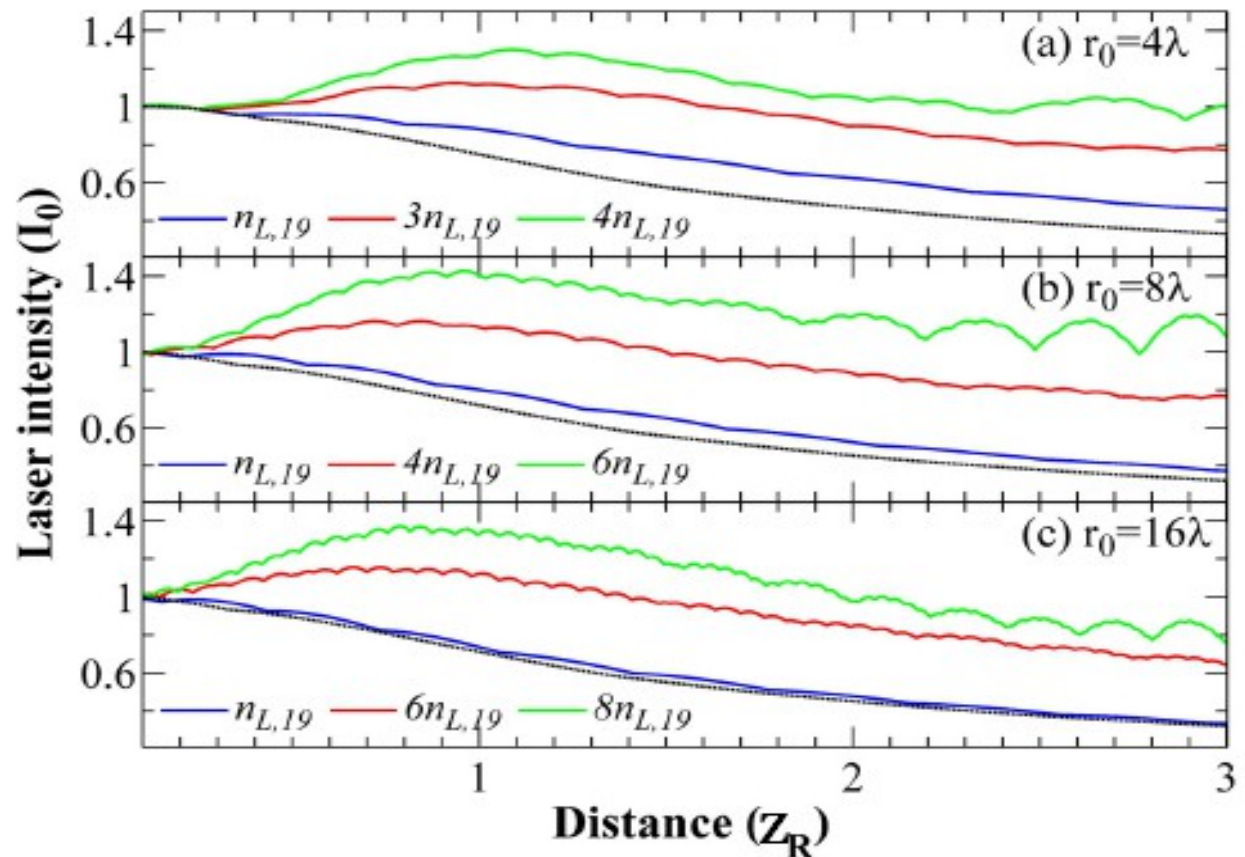


## Further examination with given $I_0$

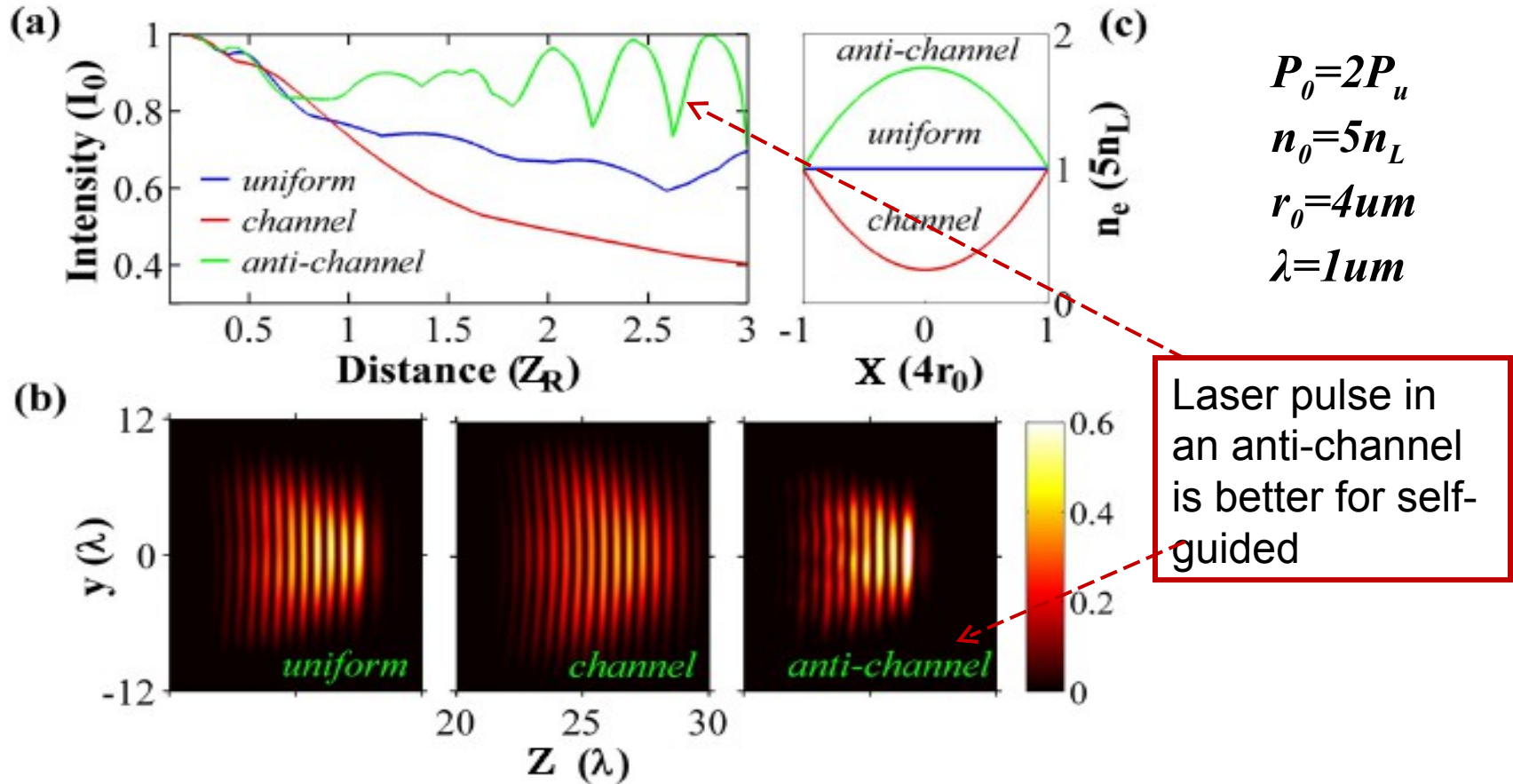
$$P_c \leq P_0 \leq P_u \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} n_{L,19} &= 0.077n_c(\lambda^2/r_0^2), & I_0 &= 10^{19} \text{ Wcm}^{-2} \\ n_{L,21} &= 2.5n_c(\lambda^2/r_0^2), & I_0 &= 10^{21} \text{ Wcm}^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

For a given laser intensity, a lower limit density is required for self-guiding.

$$I_0 = 10^{19} \text{ Wcm}^{-2}$$



# A plasma anti-channel may be preferred for self-guided propagation at high power over Pu



This agrees with our theory that there is a lower limit plasma density and higher density is favorable at high laser powers.

# Summary

- We demonstrate that transverse ponderomotive force may lead to defocusing at high laser powers, e.g., PW lasers.
- Power threshold for ponderomotive defocusing or upper-limit power for self-focusing  $P_u$  is given as a function of  $n_e$  and  $r_0$ . For self-guided propagation, the laser power  $P$  should satisfy  $P_c < P_0 < P_u$
- A lower-limit density  $n_L$  for self-guiding is given.
- With  $P_0 > P_u$ , a plasma channel is not favorable for laser self-guiding. Instead, an anti-channel may be preferred.

**Thank You !**