

任意偏振双色相干场高次谐波

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摘 要 系统地研究了任意偏振双色相干场高次谐波(1ω 与 2ω 或 3ω), 结果表明单个圆偏振光不能产生高次谐波, 在适当的条件下, 某些谐波可以部分或完全消失, 而某些谐波可以得到加强, 产生更高次谐波高转换效率的条件是双色线偏振场的结合。

关键词 双色相干场, 高次谐波, 任意偏振。

1 引 言

近年来, 高次谐波一直是一个非常活跃的研究领域^[1-16]。在一些实验室已经观察到谐波次数高于 100 和波长短于 10 nm 的谐波辐射^[1-8]。为理解谐波辐射的动力学过程, 人们采用了一系列理论模型^[11, 12]。Corkum 和 Kulander 等分别独立地用半经典方法(外场是经典的, 原子系统为量子的)解释了高次谐波辐射过程^[13, 14]。Lewenstein 等根据这种半经典方法, 解析地研究了单色线偏振场和单色圆偏振场高次谐波^[15-16], 对单色光而言, 得到高次谐波的解析表达式相对容易, 而对双色场来说, 要得出高次谐波的解析式非常困难, 尤其对双色圆偏振光。本文利用数值求解方法系统地研究了任意偏振双色相干场作用下单原子的高次谐波辐射, 结果发现单个圆偏振光不能产生高次谐波, 在适当的条件下, 某些谐波可以部分或完全消失, 而某些谐波可以得到加强, 产生更高次谐波高转换效率的条件是双色线偏振场的结合。

2 基本公式

采用 Kulander 和 Corkum 的半经典思想^[13, 14], 按照 Lewenstein 的量子力学方法^[15, 16], 文中所得公式只适用于遂道电离区。利用单电子近似和原子单位, 一个原子受任意偏振双色相干场作用

$$\mathbf{E}(t) = E_1(\mathbf{e}_x \cos \omega_1 t + \mathbf{e}_y \epsilon_1 \sin \omega_1 t) + E_2(\mathbf{e}_x \cos \omega_2 t + \mathbf{e}_y \epsilon_2 \sin \omega_2 t) \quad (1)$$

其中, \mathbf{e}_x 和 \mathbf{e}_y 分别表示 x 方向和 y 方向的单位矢量。在长度表象中, 薛定谔方程为

$$i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\Psi(\mathbf{r}, t)\rangle = \left[-\frac{\nabla^2}{2} + V(\mathbf{r}) - \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{E}(t) \right] |\Psi(\mathbf{r}, t)\rangle \quad (2)$$

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收稿日期: 1996 年 7 月 9 日; 收到修改稿日期: 1997 年 1 月 21 日

起初, 原子位于具有球对称的基态, 用 $|g\rangle$ 表示, 忽略除基态外的所有束缚态, 对连续态只考虑连续态跃迁偶极矩矩阵元的奇异部分, 连续态跃迁偶极矩矩阵元的奇异部分为

$$\langle \mathbf{r} | \mathbf{v}' \rangle = i \nabla_{\mathbf{v}} \delta(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}') \quad (3)$$

它表示自由电子在外激光场中的运动, $|\mathbf{v}\rangle$ 表示具有动量 \mathbf{v} 的连续态波函数。含时波函数可表示为

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = \exp(iI_p t) [g(t)|g\rangle + \int d^3\mathbf{v} c(\mathbf{v}, t) |\mathbf{v}\rangle] \quad (4)$$

其中 $g(t) = 1$ 为基态振幅, $c(\mathbf{v}, t)$ 为连续态振幅, 关于 $c(\mathbf{v}, t)$ 的薛定谔方程为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} c(\mathbf{v}, t) = -i \left(\frac{\mathbf{v}^2}{2} + I_p \right) c(\mathbf{v}, t) - \mathbf{E}(t) \cdot \frac{\partial c(\mathbf{v}, t)}{\partial \mathbf{v}} + i \mathbf{E}(t) \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{v}) \quad (5)$$

其中 $\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{v}) = \langle \mathbf{r} | \mathbf{g} \rangle$ 表示连续态与基态之间的跃迁矩阵元。(5) 式可以精确求解, 关于 $c(\mathbf{v}, t)$ 可写为^[15],

$$c(\mathbf{v}, t) = i \int_0^t dt' E(t') \mathbf{d}[\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{A}(t) - \mathbf{A}(t')] \exp \left\{ -i \int_0^t dt'' \left[(\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{A}(t) - \mathbf{A}(t''))^2 / 2 + I_p \right] \right\} \quad (6)$$

其中 $\mathbf{A}(t)$ 为激光场的矢势, 可由如下方程得出

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}(t) &= - \int \mathbf{E}(t) dt \\ &= - \int E_1 (\mathbf{e}_x \cos \omega_1 t + \mathbf{e}_y \epsilon_1 \sin \omega_1 t) + E_2 (\mathbf{e}_x \cos \omega_2 t + \mathbf{e}_y \epsilon_2 \sin \omega_2 t) dt \\ &= \mathbf{e}_x \left(-\frac{E_1}{\omega_1} \sin \omega_1 t - \frac{E_2}{\omega_2} \sin \omega_2 t \right) + \mathbf{e}_y \left(\frac{E_1 \epsilon_1 \cos \omega_1 t}{\omega_1} + \frac{E_2 \epsilon_2 \cos \omega_2 t}{\omega_2} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

由(4)式和(6)式可得到含时偶极矩的期待值

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle \Psi(t) | \mathbf{r} | \Psi(t) \rangle = \int d^3\mathbf{v} \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{v}) c(\mathbf{v}, t) + c.c \quad (8)$$

在(8)式中只考虑了连续态和基态之间的跃迁, 引入一个新的正则动量

$$\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{A}(t) \quad (9)$$

最终的形式为

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = i \int_0^t dt' \int d^3\mathbf{p} \mathbf{E}(t') \mathbf{d}[\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{A}(t')] \mathbf{d}^*[\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{A}(t)] \exp[-iS(\mathbf{p}, t, t')] + c.c \quad (10)$$

$$S(\mathbf{p}, t, t') = \int_{t'}^t dt'' \left(\frac{[\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{A}(t'')]^2}{2} + I_p \right) \quad (11)$$

而

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{p}} S(\mathbf{p}, t, t') = \mathbf{R}(t) - \mathbf{R}(t') = 0 \quad (12)$$

表示自由电子在时间 t 和 t' 的位置差。 $\nabla_{\mathbf{p}} S(\mathbf{p}, t, t') = 0$ 表示在 t' 时刻产生电子, 在 t 时刻电子回到初始位置, 即电子与其母离子的复合过程, 对 \mathbf{p} 的积分可用鞍点技术进行^[15],

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}(t) &= i \int_0^{\infty} d\tau \left(\frac{2\pi}{i\omega_1 \tau} \right)^{3/2} \mathbf{d}^*[\mathbf{p}_{st}(t, \tau) - \mathbf{A}(t)] \mathbf{d}[\mathbf{p}_{st}(t, \tau) - \mathbf{A}(t - \tau)] \\ &\quad \times \mathbf{E}(t - \tau) \exp[-iS_{st}(t, \tau)] + c.c \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

在(13)式中, 引入了电子的返回时间 $\tau = t - t'$, 由(11)式和(12)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{p}_{st}(t, \tau) = & \frac{\mathbf{e}_x}{\tau} \left\{ \frac{E_1}{\omega_1^2} [\cos \omega_1 t - \cos \omega_1(t - \tau)] + \frac{E_2}{\omega_2^2} [\cos \omega_2 t - \cos \omega_2(t - \tau)] \right\} \\ & + \frac{\mathbf{e}_y}{\tau} \left\{ \frac{E_1 \epsilon_1}{\omega_1^2} [\sin \omega_1 t - \sin \omega_1(t - \tau)] + \frac{E_2 \epsilon_2}{\omega_2^2} [\sin \omega_2 t - \sin \omega_2(t - \tau)] \right\} \quad (14) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{st}(t, \tau) = & \int_t^t \left[\mathbf{p} - \frac{A(t'')}{2} \right]^2 + I_p dt'' \\ = & \left[I_p + \frac{E_1^2(1 + \epsilon_1^2)}{4\omega_1^2} + \frac{E_2^2(1 + \epsilon_2^2)}{4\omega_2^2} \right] \tau \\ & - \frac{1}{2\tau} \left\{ \frac{E_1}{\omega_1^2} [\cos \omega_1 t - \cos \omega_1(t - \tau)] + \frac{E_2}{\omega_2^2} [\cos \omega_2 t - \cos \omega_2(t - \tau)] \right\}^2 \\ & - \frac{1}{2\tau} \left\{ \frac{E_1 \epsilon_1}{\omega_1^2} [\sin \omega_1 t - \sin \omega_1(t - \tau)] + \frac{E_2 \epsilon_2}{\omega_2^2} [\sin \omega_2 t - \sin \omega_2(t - \tau)] \right\}^2 \\ & - \frac{E_1^2}{8\omega_1^3} (1 - \epsilon_1^2) [\sin 2\omega_1 t - \sin 2\omega_1(t - \tau)] \\ & - \frac{E_2^2}{8\omega_2^3} (1 - \epsilon_2^2) [\sin 2\omega_2 t - \sin 2\omega_2(t - \tau)] \\ & + \frac{E_1 E_2 (1 + \epsilon_1 \epsilon_2)}{4\omega_1 \omega_2 (\omega_2 - \omega_1)} [\sin (\omega_2 - \omega_1)t - \sin (\omega_2 - \omega_1)(t - \tau)] \\ & + \frac{E_1 E_2 (1 - \epsilon_1 \epsilon_2)}{4\omega_1 \omega_2 (\omega_2 + \omega_1)} [\sin (\omega_2 + \omega_1)t - \sin (\omega_2 + \omega_1)(t - \tau)] \quad (15) \end{aligned}$$

把基态波函数写为高斯形式

$$\Psi(\mathbf{r}) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi} \right)^{3/4} \exp(-\alpha \mathbf{r}^2/2) \quad (16)$$

偶极矩阵元也为高斯形式

$$\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{p}) = i \left(\frac{1}{\pi \alpha} \right)^{3/4} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{\alpha} \exp(-\frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{2\alpha}) \quad (17)$$

由(7)、(13)、(14)、(15)和(17)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}(t) = & i \int_0^\infty d\tau \left(\frac{2\pi}{i\omega_1 \tau} \right)^{3/2} \frac{a_1 a_3 + a_2 a_4}{\alpha^2} \\ & \times \exp \left[-\frac{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 + a_4^2}{2\alpha} - iS_{st}(\mathbf{p}_{st}, t, \tau) \right] \\ & \times \{ \mathbf{e}_x [E_1 \cos \omega_1(t - \tau) + E_2 \cos \omega_2(t - \tau)] \\ & + \mathbf{e}_y [E_1 \epsilon_1 \sin \omega_1(t - \tau) + E_2 \epsilon_2 \sin \omega_2(t - \tau)] \} + c. c \quad (18) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) = & i \int_0^\infty d\tau \left(\frac{2\pi}{i\omega_1 \tau} \right)^{3/2} \frac{a_1 a_3 + a_2 a_4}{\alpha^2} \\ & \times \exp \left[-\frac{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 + a_4^2}{2\alpha} - iS_{st}(\mathbf{p}_{st}, t, \tau) \right] \\ & \times [E_1 \cos \omega_1(t - \tau) + E_2 \cos \omega_2(t - \tau)] + c. c \quad (19) \end{aligned}$$

$$y(t) = i \int_0^\infty d\tau \left(\frac{2\pi}{i\omega_1 \tau} \right)^{3/2} \frac{a_1 a_3 + a_2 a_4}{\alpha^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times \exp \left[-\frac{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 + a_4^2}{2\alpha} - iS_{st}(\mathbf{p}_{st}, t, \tau) \right] \\ & \times [E_1 \epsilon_1 \sin \omega_1(t - \tau) + E_2 \epsilon_2 \sin \omega_2(t - \tau)] + c. c \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 = & \frac{1}{\tau} \left\{ \frac{E_1}{\omega_1^2} [\cos \omega_1 t - \cos \omega_1(t - \tau)] + \frac{E_2}{\omega_2^2} [\cos \omega_2 t - \cos \omega_2(t - \tau)] \right\} \\ & + \frac{E_1}{\omega_1} \sin \omega_1 t + \frac{E_2}{\omega_2} \sin \omega_2 t \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 = & \frac{1}{\tau} \left\{ \frac{E_1 \epsilon_1}{\omega_1^2} [\sin \omega_1 t - \sin \omega_1(t - \tau)] + \frac{E_2 \epsilon_2}{\omega_2^2} [\sin \omega_2 t - \sin \omega_2(t - \tau)] \right\} \\ & - \frac{E_1 \epsilon_1}{\omega_1} \cos \omega_1 t - \frac{E_2 \epsilon_2}{\omega_2} \cos \omega_2 t \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_3 = & \frac{1}{\tau} \left\{ \frac{E_1}{\omega_1^2} [\cos \omega_1 t - \cos \omega_1(t - \tau)] + \frac{E_2}{\omega_2^2} [\cos \omega_2 t - \cos \omega_2(t - \tau)] \right\} \\ & + \frac{E_1}{\omega_1} \sin \omega_1(t - \tau) + \frac{E_2}{\omega_2} \sin \omega_2(t - \tau) \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_4 = & \frac{1}{\tau} \left\{ \frac{E_1 \epsilon_1}{\omega_1^2} [\sin \omega_1 t - \sin \omega_1(t - \tau)] + \frac{E_2 \epsilon_2}{\omega_2^2} [\sin \omega_2 t - \sin \omega_2(t - \tau)] \right\} \\ & - \frac{E_1 \epsilon_1}{\omega_1} \cos \omega_1(t - \tau) - \frac{E_2 \epsilon_2}{\omega_2} \cos \omega_2(t - \tau) \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

由(19)式和(20)式可以数值求得高次谐波的 x 分量和 y 分量。计算中取 $I_p = 0.5$, $\alpha = 1$, $\omega_1 = 0.1$ 和 $\pi\omega_1 = 2\pi$ (由于谐波主要是在原子电离后的第一个光周期内产生的, 因此, 只取一个光周期进行计算), 根据 E_1 、 E_2 、 ϵ_1 和 ϵ_2 的取值可以研究任意偏振双色相干场对高次谐波转换效率、谐波次数及其偏振特性的影响。在后面的图中, 谐波强度用指数表示, 图中只标出了指数部分。

3 计算结果与讨论

计算中取 $E_1 = E_2 = 0.5$ 。图 1 为单色圆偏振场的谐波辐射谱, 频率为 $\omega_1 = 0.1$, x 分量用实线表示, y 分量由实心圆表示, 只有基频波, 而且 x 分量与 y 分量强度相同, 可见产生的谐波仍为圆偏振光。虽然在实验上用单色圆偏振光得到了较高次谐波, 这可能是由于其圆偏振光具有椭圆偏性造成的。图 2 为单色椭圆偏振光的谐波辐射谱($\epsilon_1 = 0.9$), 可以看出很小的椭圆偏振就可以导致较高次的谐波辐射。 x 分量强于 y 分量, 谐波仍为椭偏的, 但各次谐波的椭圆偏度不同。图 3 为双色同向圆偏振光谐波谱(ω 与 2ω), 较高次谐波为圆偏振的, 而较低次谐波为椭偏的, 奇偶次谐波都存在, 吸收光子的可能过程为 $(N + 1)2\omega - (N + 2)\omega = N\omega$, 即吸收两入射场的光子数相差为 1 的差频过程。图 4 为双色反向圆偏振光谐波谱(ω 与 2ω), 谐波为圆偏振的, 3ω 倍数的谐波不存在, 吸收光子的可能过程为 $2N\omega + (N + 1)\omega = (3N + 1)\omega$, 即吸收两入射场的光子数相差为 1 的和频过程。可以看出, 反向双色圆偏振场的谐波转换效率远远高于同向的情况, 原因是反向双色圆偏振场可使某一方向上的场分量部分相消, 使得场的偏振在不同时刻可能变为椭圆或线偏振, 增加了电子回到其母离子的几率, 从而增强谐波辐射强度。图 5 为圆偏振光与同向椭圆偏振光谐波谱(ω 与 2ω), 与双色同向圆偏振光谐波

谱(ω 与 2ω) 相似, 只是谐波次数更高一些, 谐波仍为椭偏的。图 6 为圆偏振光与反向椭圆偏振光谐波谱(ω 与 2ω), x 分量的 3ω 倍数谐波增强, 而 y 分量的 3ω 倍数谐波减弱, 转换效率高高于同向情况, 原因同上。图 7 为圆偏振光与线偏振光谐波谱(ω 与 2ω), 与图 6 的情况相似。图 8 为双色线偏振光谐波谱(ω 与 2ω), 可以看出谐波次数和转换效率都明显高于其它情况。图 9 和图 10 分别对应同向及反向双色圆偏振光的谐波(ω 与 3ω), 图 11 与图 12 分别对应圆与同向和反向椭圆双色场谐波(ω 与 3ω), 图 13 为圆偏振光与线偏振双色场光谐波谱(ω 与 3ω), 图 14 为双色线偏振光谐波谱(ω 与 3ω), 基频光与其三倍频光同时作用于原子时只能得到奇次谐波, 所有结果可类似讨论。

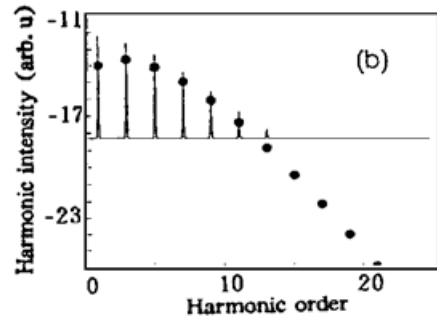
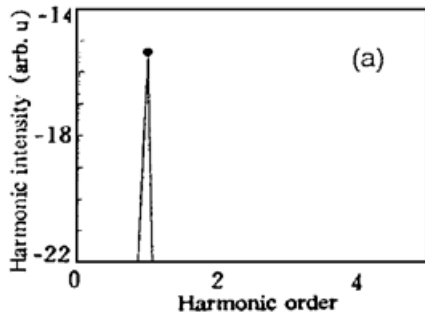


Fig. 1 The harmonic spectra of single circularly polarized field with $\omega = 0.1$, $E = 0.5$, $I_p = 0.5$, $\alpha = 1$ and $\omega\tau = 2\pi$

Fig. 2 The harmonic spectra of single elliptically polarized field with $\omega = 0.1$, $E = 0.5$, $I_p = 0.5$, $\epsilon_1 = 0.9$, $\alpha = 1$ and $\omega\tau = 2\pi$

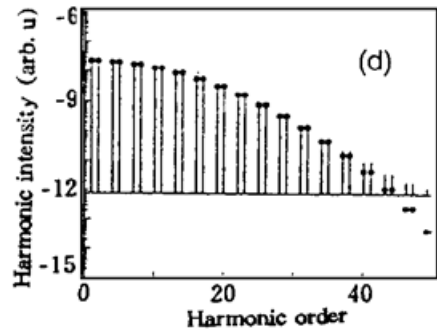
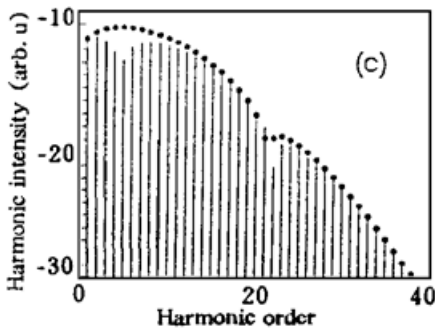


Fig. 3 The harmonic spectra of two corotating circularly polarized fields with $\omega_1 = 0.1$, $\omega_2 = 2\omega_1$, $E_1 = E_2 = 0.5$, $I_p = 0.5$, $\alpha = 1$ and $\omega_1\tau = 2\pi$

Fig. 4 The harmonic spectra of two counterrotating circularly polarized fields with $\omega_1 = 0.1$, $\omega_2 = 2\omega_1$, $E_1 = E_2 = 0.5$, $I_p = 0.5$, $\alpha = 1$ and $\omega_1\tau = 2\pi$

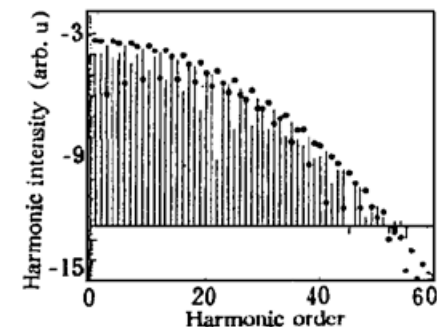
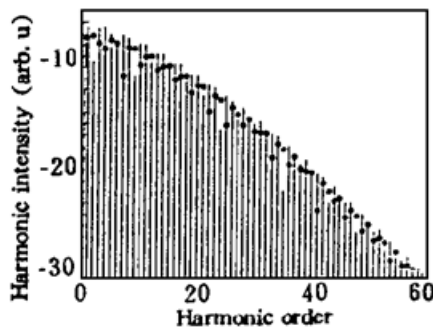


Fig. 5 The harmonic spectra of circularly and corotating elliptically polarized fields with $\omega_1 = 0.1$, $\omega_2 = 2\omega_1$, $E_1 = E_2 = 0.5$, $I_p = 0.5$, $\epsilon_2 = 0.5$, $\alpha = 1$ and $\omega_1\tau = 2\pi$

Fig. 6 The harmonic spectra of circularly and counterrotating elliptically polarized fields with $\omega_1 = 0.1$, $\omega_2 = 2\omega_1$, $E_1 = E_2 = 0.5$, $I_p = 0.5$, $\epsilon_2 = 0.5$, $\alpha = 1$ and $\omega_1\tau = 2\pi$

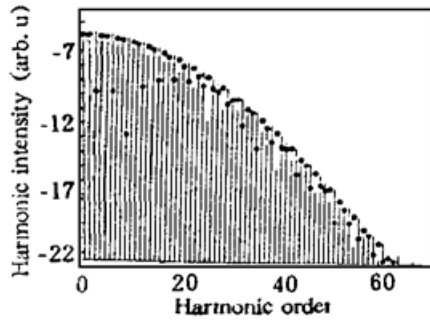


Fig. 7 The harmonic spectra of circularly and linearly polarized fields with $\omega_1 = 0.1$, $\omega_2 = 2\omega_1$, $E_1 = E_2 = 0.5$, $I_p = 0.5$, $\alpha = 1$ and $\omega_1\tau = 2\pi$

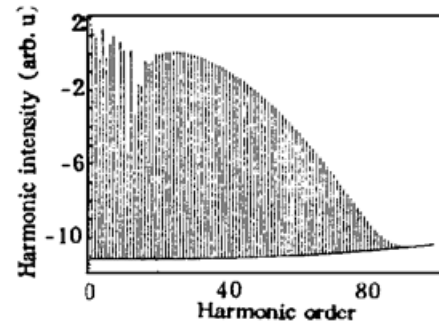


Fig. 8 The harmonic spectra of two linearly polarized fields with $\omega_1 = 0.1$, $\omega_2 = 2\omega_1$, $E_1 = E_2 = 0.5$, $I_p = 0.5$, $\alpha = 1$ and $\omega_1\tau = 2\pi$

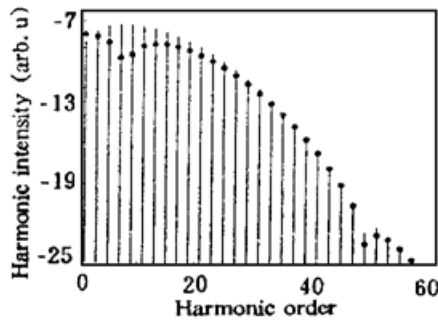


Fig. 9 The same as in Fig. 3 except $\omega_2 = 3\omega_1$

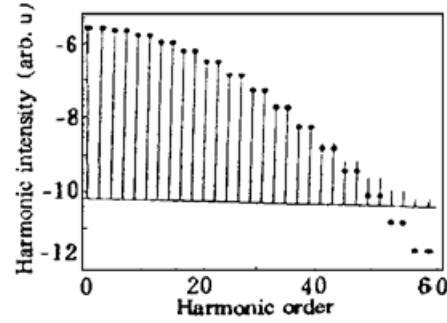


Fig. 10 The same as in Fig. 4 except $\omega_2 = 3\omega_1$

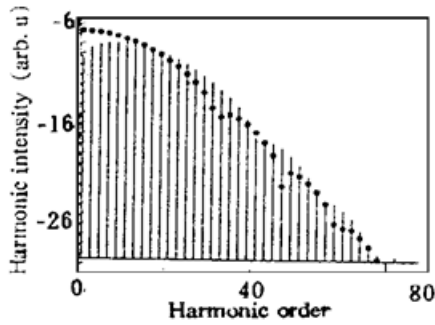


Fig. 11 The same as in Fig. 5 except $\omega_2 = 3\omega_1$

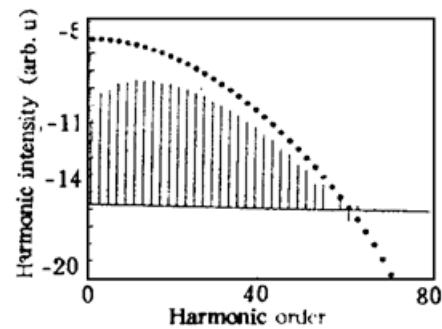


Fig. 12 The same as in Fig. 6 except $\omega_2 = 3\omega_1$

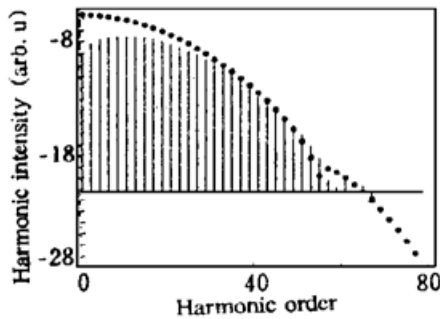


Fig. 13 The same as in Fig. 7 except $\omega_2 = 3\omega_1$

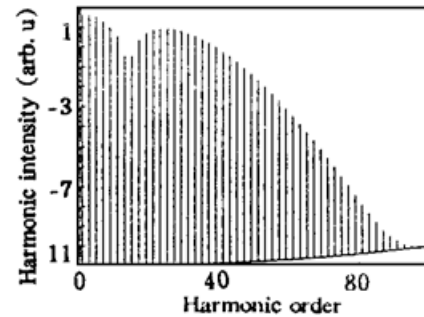


Fig. 14 The same as in Fig. 8 except $\omega_2 = 3\omega_1$

结 论 通过系统研究任意偏振双色相干场高次谐波, 发现要想得到任意偏振的谐波, 可以通过控制两入射场的偏振来实现, 要想获得具有较高转换效率的更高次谐波, 双色线偏振的组合是最为理想的。

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High Order Harmonic Generation of Two Colour Coherent Laser Fields with Arbitrary Polarization

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(Received 9 July 1996; revised 2 January 1996)

Abstract The high order harmonic generation by two-colour coherent laser fields of arbitrary polarization (1ω plus 2ω or 3ω) is studied systematically. The results show that a single circularly polarized field can not emit high harmonics, under some conditions some order harmonics can be enhanced and some can be eliminated or decreased. The high order harmonic generation has a strong dependence on the ellipticity of the fundamental field and the mixing of different fields.

Key words high order harmonic generation, two colour coherent laser fields, arbitrary polarization.