引用格式: XUE Jiayun, TAO Shishi, GUO Lanjun, et al. Numerical Simulation of Nonlinear Pulse Compression of High-energy Ytterbium-doped Femtosecond Laser Based on Multiple Thin Solid Plates[J]. Acta Photonica Sinica, 2023, 52(1):0114001 薛嘉云,陶诗诗,郭兰军,等. 高能量掺镱飞秒激光多薄片非线性压缩的数值模拟[J].光子学报,2023,52(1):0114001

高能量掺镱飞秒激光多薄片非线性压缩的数值模拟

薛嘉云^{1,2}, 陶诗诗^{1,2}, 郭兰军^{1,3}, 张智^{1,3}, 王志^{1,2}, 林列^{1,3}, 刘伟伟^{1,2}

(1南开大学现代光学研究所,天津 300350)(2天津市微尺度光学信息技术科学重点实验室,天津 300350)(3天津市光电传感器与传感网络重点实验室,天津 300350)

摘 要:对高能量掺镱激光器进行腔外压缩,是获得高能量少数周期脉冲的重要方式。通过数值模拟研究了单脉冲能量为250 mJ,波长为1030 nm的高能量掺镱激光器通过固体多薄片介质进行非线性脉冲压缩的过程,及介质周期、厚度对频谱展宽的影响。在优化频谱展宽条件的过程中发现,不超过介质损伤阈值的情况下,固体薄片组的周期和厚度对频谱展宽具有正向影响。通过选取合适的介质厚度及周期,激光频谱通过熔融石英介质进行展宽,最终输出的光谱带宽达229 nm,补偿色散后,激光脉冲由500 fs压缩至16.2 fs,压缩比达到30。研究结果为实现高能量激光脉冲的非线性压缩提供了理论参考。 关键词:脉冲压缩;非线性光谱展宽;自相位调制;色散补偿;飞秒激光

doi:10.3788/gzxb20235201.0114001

0 引言

高能量超短脉冲激光因其强场、超快特性,已成为研究科学前沿问题的理想光源。例如,利用飞秒激光 驱动气体高次谐波,产生阿秒脉冲^[1]、极紫外光学频率梳^[2],激光尾波场电子加速^[3],探索原子内电子运动的 超快过程^[4]等,都离不开高能量短脉冲激光。钛宝石激光器由于具有很宽的增益带宽(660~1100 nm),在 产生超短脉冲方面具有优势,可以直接输出少数周期脉冲。但其受限于量子效率、泵浦功率以及热效应,难 以输出高平均功率的激光脉冲。另一方面,通过在腔外非线性展宽频谱并补偿色散,同样可以实现少数周 期脉冲的输出。常见的展宽频谱方式主要是基于自相位调制效应获得超连续谱,如充气空芯光纤^[5-7]、充气 多通腔^[8-10]及多固体薄片^[11-5]等。

使用固体多薄片进行脉冲压缩的方式具有简单、稳定、高重复性、高性价比的优势。一般来说,固体介质的非线性折射率系数n2比气体介质高三个数量级,因此更容易在固体介质中发生非线性过程。利用非线性效应产生新的频率成分,可以获得超连续光谱。但当输入功率超过自聚焦阈值功率时,会引起介质电离,造成能量损耗、光斑畸变、材料损伤、相干性破坏等问题。通过使用固体薄片,在激光发生自聚焦之前就出射,可以有效避免介质被击穿。同时结合有效的色散管理,如使用多片周期性排布的固体薄片,利用空气自聚焦阈值功率高的特点,使空气中的衍射作用克服自聚焦作用,避免激光聚焦电离^[11-13],并且有效地累积自相位调制过程,达到展宽光谱的目的^[13-15]。此外,采用固体薄片组作为非线性介质的方法,可以在非线性压缩腔之前扩大光束半径,控制入射在固体薄片上的激光能量密度,以实现对高能量激光脉冲进行非线性压缩的目的。

当前利用固体薄片压缩激光脉冲的研究大多是针对脉宽较短(<100 fs),能量较低(<10 mJ)的钛宝石 激光器。如2014年,LUCH等将单脉冲能量为百微焦的飞秒激光脉冲(25 fs)频谱展宽至450~980 nm,对

基金项目:国家重点研发计划(No.2018YFB0504400),中央高校基本科研业务费(No.63223052)

第一作者:薛嘉云, Jiayun_Xue@mail.nankai.edu.cn

通讯作者:郭兰军, guolanjun@nankai.edu.cn

收稿日期:2022-07-11;录用日期:2022-09-28

应的傅里叶变换极限脉宽为 3.5 fs^[14]。2017年, HE P 等将 30 fs 脉冲压缩至 5.4 fs,输出能量为 0.68 mJ^[15]。2020年, SEO M 等实现了 2.6 fs, 0.235 mJ 的输出^[16]。2021年, STANFIELD M 等将 36 fs、6.9 mJ 的激光脉冲频谱展宽, 对应的傅里叶变换极限脉宽为 8 fs^[17]。对于更高能量的激光脉冲(18 J), VLADISLAV G 等通过利用大光束直径(18 cm), 在单块石英介质(厚 5 mm)中将中心波长为 910 nm, 脉宽为 74 fs 的激光光束脉宽压缩至 11 fs^[18]。

由于Yb激光介质具有很高的量子效率(高达95%)和优良的热导率,可以在高功率下进行泵浦,从而获 得高能量、高平均功率的飞秒激光^[19-20]。且相对钛宝石激光器,掺镱激光器体积更小,结构紧凑。然而Yb介 质受限于发射光谱的带宽,输出脉宽一般在百飞秒到皮秒量级^[21-22],很难直接输出高能量的少数周期脉冲。 因此对单脉冲能量更高的掺镱激光进行腔外压缩是具有可行性的方案。目前已有针对掺镱激光(1030 nm) 进行多薄片压缩的报道,是基于1 mJ的单脉冲能量^[21,23]。市场上已有的高能量掺镱激光器可以提供几十到 几百毫焦的单脉冲能量,本文选取较为典型的高能量掺镱激光器 Magma (Amplitude Laser)进行腔外多薄片 脉冲压缩研究。

本文主要针对高能量掺镱激光器 Magma (Amplitude Laser),利用非线性传输方程,模拟高能量(250 mJ) 飞秒激光脉冲在周期性熔融石英薄片中展宽频谱,实现脉冲压缩的过程。讨论了不同周期、不同介质厚度 对于脉冲频谱展宽的影响。理论上可以实现压缩比为30的高能量飞秒激光脉冲压缩。

1 理论模型

本文模拟了飞秒激光与周期性熔融石英片相互作用,展宽频谱的过程。为了使装置更加紧凑,使用反射镜对光束进行折返,等效实现周期性熔融石英片的作用。如图1,飞秒激光在由高反镜 M1、M2及熔融石英片所组成的腔中进行频谱展宽,然后经过啁啾镜组 CM1、CM2补偿色散,压缩激光脉宽。为了减小固体介质表面的反射损耗,采用布儒斯特角入射,并通过在石英介质的表面镀增透膜的方式进一步减小损耗,数值模拟中反射损耗可以忽略。



图1 飞秒激光与周期性熔融石英片相互作用的模型示意 Fig.1 Schematic of the interaction between femtosecond laser and periodic fused silica plates

数值模拟所使用的激光电场模型在时间t、空间(rz柱坐标)上呈高斯分布,其电场包络A的数学表达形式为

$$A(r, t, z=0) = \sqrt{\frac{2P_0}{\pi R_0^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{R_0^2} - \frac{t^2}{\tau_p^2}\right)$$
(1)

式中, P_0 , τ_0 , R_0 分别为飞秒激光脉冲的峰值功率、脉冲宽度(1/e²处)和光斑束腰半径(1/e²处)。

为了描述线偏振飞秒激光在时间、空间上的传输及演化过程,使用柱对称坐标下的非线性传输方程进 行数值模拟,即

$$-2\mathrm{i}k_{0}\frac{\partial A}{\partial z} = \Delta_{\perp}A - k_{0}k_{2}\frac{\partial^{2}A}{\partial\tau^{2}} + 2\frac{k_{0}^{2}}{n_{0}}n_{\mathrm{nl}}A + 2\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\omega}\frac{k_{0}^{2}}{n_{0}}\frac{\partial}{\partial\tau}n_{\mathrm{nl}}A$$
(2)

式中,A代表激光脉冲包络, k_0 , ω 分别代表光脉冲的波数和中心频率, k_2 为群速度色散系数,在空气和熔融石英 中分别为 $k_{2,air}$ =0.21 fs²/cm, $k_{2,glass}$ =361 fs²/cm。 n_0 和 n_{nl} 分别为介质的线性和非线性折射率, $n_{0,air}$ =1, $n_{0,glass}$ = 1.45。在非线性折射率 n_{nl} 这一项中只考虑了克尔效应 n_{nl} = n_2I , $n_{2,air}$ =2.5×10⁻¹⁹ cm²/W, $n_{2,glass}$ =3.2×10⁻¹⁶ cm²/W, I为激光光强。沿z方向传输的高斯光束经过布儒斯特角放置的周期性熔融石英片,并受到衍射、群速度色 散、非线性折射率以及自陡峭效应的影响。由于数值模拟中光强不超过熔融石英的损伤阈值,因此不考虑 电离及等离子体效应。对于初始脉宽 500 fs,根据石英介质二阶色散和三阶色散所确定的色散长度分别为 692.52 cm 和 456 204.37 cm,由于三阶色散长度远大于二阶色散长度,三阶色散在本数值模拟中的作用可以 忽略^[24]。

2 数值模拟结果分析

本文研究基于商用飞秒激光器 Magma (Amplitude Laser),其输出参数为:中心波长为1030 nm,单脉冲能量为250 mJ,脉宽为500 fs,束腰半径为6 mm,对应的脉冲峰值功率为0.5 TW,峰值光强为1.39×10¹² W/cm²。进行薄片脉冲压缩所使用的固体非线性介质为熔融石英片,由于熔融石英片的损伤阈值为2 J/cm^{2 [18]},在脉宽为500 fs 情况下,入射在熔融石英片上的光强不能超过4×10¹² W/cm²。由于光强未超过熔融石英片的损伤阈值,数值模拟过程中不考虑电离带来的影响。

为了优化频谱展宽的条件,首先模拟了激光脉冲在不同周期(2.5 cm, 5.0 cm, 7.5 cm)的腔内往返20次,经过不同厚度(0.1 mm, 0.2 mm, 0.4 mm)熔融石英片(布儒斯特角放置)的频谱变化情况。如图2,不同形状符号及对应的阴影区域代表该条件下,频谱展宽的范围(-30 dB强度下)。在不超过熔融石英片损伤阈值的情况下,频谱展宽范围与非线性介质的厚度成正相关。这是因为激光脉冲在非线性介质中传输时,受克尔效应影响而产生自相位调制,非线性介质中的光程会影响频谱展宽范围。对于较厚的熔融石英片(0.4 mm)和较大的周期(5 cm, 7.5 cm),当在此基础上继续增加熔融石英片数量时,空气中的衍射效应不能克服自聚焦效应,会造成材料损伤,影响输出激光脉冲的质量。因此,为了保证不超过材料损伤阈值,且兼顾更大的频谱展宽量,使用周期为2.5 cm,厚度为0.2 mm的熔融石英片进行频谱展宽。





为满足不同科学问题对激光脉宽的需求,对250 mJ、500 fs的激光脉冲进行三级非线性频谱展宽,分别可以将光谱展宽(-30 dB强度下)至0.280 6×10¹⁵~0.301 3×10¹⁵ Hz,0.272 6×10¹⁵~0.309 3×10¹⁵ Hz,0.259 0×10¹⁵~0.322 7×10¹⁵ Hz。补偿色散后,激光脉宽分别可以压缩至51.3 fs,26.6 fs,16.2 fs。前两级输出脉冲可用于远程大气污染探测、超精密加工等领域。16.2 fs的少周期脉冲可以用于高次谐波及阿秒脉冲的产生、探索分子动力学等超快过程。

在第一级非线性频谱展宽过程中,激光脉冲往返10次经过0.2 mm厚的熔融石英片,周期为2.5 cm,非 线性展宽情况如图3。图3(a)为脉冲频谱的变化情况,第一片熔融石英片位于z=10 cm处,白色箭头位置代 表熔融石英片的所在位置。第一级频谱展宽所占用的空间长度为22.5 cm。由于克尔效应和自相位调制效 应,激光脉冲在经过每一片熔融石英片后,频谱发生明显展宽,而空气对于频谱展宽的作用并不明显。主要 是由于熔融石英的非线性折射率系数比空气的大三个数量级^[16]。激光频谱以1030 nm为中心同时向两边 展宽,符合自相位调制的特点。图3(b)为激光能流密度的空间分布情况。在频谱展宽的过程中,激光光束 的尺寸在空间上基本保持不变,未发生聚焦,能量密度始终未超过介质的损伤阈值。在经过10片熔融石英 片后,激光频谱展宽至0.280 6×10¹⁵~0.301 3×10¹⁵ Hz (-30 dB),如图3(c)。

激光脉冲经熔融石英薄片组展宽频谱后,通过补偿群延迟色散DGD,可以实现对激光脉宽的压缩。通过



图 3 激光脉冲经 10 片间隔为 2.5 cm,厚度为 0.2 mm 的熔融石英片,在频域和空间上的变化 Fig. 3 The evolution of laser pulse propagating through 10 fused silica plates, with period of 2.5 cm and thickness of 0.2 mm

数值模拟得到经石英片展宽后的频谱 $\tilde{A}(\omega)$,然后采用逆傅里叶变换计算色散补偿后的时域分布情况 $A(\tau)$ 。 计算公式为

$$\tilde{A}'(\omega) = \tilde{A}(\omega) \exp\left(-i\frac{D_{GD}}{2}(i\omega)^2\right)$$
(3)

$$A(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{A}'(\omega) \exp(-\omega\tau) d\omega$$
(4)

图 3(d)为第一级频谱展宽后的激光脉冲与补偿色散后激光脉冲。在经过熔融石英片后,未补偿色散时 (D_{GD}=0),激光脉宽为 518.56 fs,主要是由于熔融石英的二阶色散引起脉冲展宽。通过补偿群延迟色散 D_{GD}=-5000 fs²,可将激光脉冲压缩至 51.3 fs。通过使用宽带啁啾镜对(Wavequanta,O-CPM25.4,-1000 fs²) 进行 5次反射,可以提供-5000 fs²的总色散量。

在第一级非线性频谱展宽的基础上,第二级同样在周期为2.5 cm的腔内往返10次,熔融石英片厚度为0.2 mm,展宽结果如图4。激光频谱仍然在每次经过熔融石英片后发生明显展宽,在第二级结束后,频谱展宽至0.272 6×10¹⁵~0.309 3×10¹⁵ Hz(图4(c))。激光光束在空间上发生轻微聚焦,光斑中心能流密度增加,但仍未超过熔融石英片的损伤阈值,如图4(b)。在经过前两级的频谱展宽后,通过补偿群延迟色散 $D_{GD} = -2800 \text{ fs}^2$,可将激光脉冲压缩至26.6 fs。

在第三级非线性频谱展宽过程中,仍然在周期为2.5 cm的腔内往返14次,熔融石英片厚度为0.2 mm, 展宽结果如图 5。经过第三级展宽,激光脉冲的频谱可以达到0.259 0×10¹⁵~0.322 7×10¹⁵ Hz,对应的波长 范围为929~1 158 nm。输出的激光脉宽为400.73 fs,相比输入的激光脉冲(500 fs),在时域上发生了自聚 焦。同时,在空间上,激光光束在第三级中也发生轻微聚焦。第三级输出时的光束半径达到4 mm,能流密 度达到1.7 J/cm²,未超过熔融石英片的损伤阈值。多薄片的方法既累积了自相位调制效应以达到展宽光谱 的目的,同时避免了强激光在介质中成丝。通过补偿群延迟色散 D_{GD} =-1 800 fs²,可将激光脉冲压缩至 16.2 fs,峰值光强可达到9×10¹³ W/cm²。通过使用宽带啁啾镜组(UltraFast Innovations,12-328,-200 fs²) 进行9次反射,可以提供-1 800 fs²的总色散量。当继续增加熔融石英片时,激光将在固体介质中发生电离, 造成材料损伤。



图 4 第二级频谱展宽 Fig. 4 The frequency spectrum broadening in the second stage



图 5 第三级频谱展宽 Fig. 5 The frequency spectrum broadening in the third stage

3 结论

本文研究了高功率掺镱飞秒激光器以熔融石英薄片组作为非线性介质展宽光谱,以达到在激光器外部 压缩脉宽。结果表明,在不超过熔融石英片损伤阈值的情况下,由于克尔效应引起的自相位调制,增加介质 厚度及周期,对频谱展宽具有正面影响。通过对固体介质厚度和周期进行优化,设计了三级非线性压缩腔,可以分别实现51.3 fs,26.6 fs,16.2 fs的脉冲输出。经过三级展宽后的频谱带宽可以达到229 nm,补偿色散后最短可将激光脉宽压缩至16.2 fs。在250 mJ的单脉冲能量下,脉冲压缩比达到30。通过与多通腔相结合,可以提高输出光束的质量,同时使压缩装置更紧凑。本文研究从理论上证明了通过使用多薄片固体非线性介质可以实现对高能量激光脉冲的高对比度压缩。

参考文献

0850207.

- PAUL P M, TOMA E S, BREGER P, et al. Observation of a train of attosecond pulses from high harmonic generation [J]. Science, 2001, 292(5522): 1689–1692.
- [2] GOHLE C, UDEM T, HERRMANN M, et al. A frequency comb in the extreme ultraviolet [J]. Nature, 2005, 436 (7048): 234-237.
- [3] TAJIMA T, DAWSON J M. Laser electron accelerator [J]. Physical Review Letters, 1979, 43 (4): 267-270.
- [4] DRESCHER M, HENTSCHEL M, KIENBERGER R, et al. Time-resolved atomic inner-shell spectroscopy [J]. Nature, 2002, 419(6909): 803-807.
- [5] FAN G, BALČIŪNAS T, KANAI T, et al. Hollow-core-waveguide compression of multi-millijoule CEP-stable 32 μm pulses[J]. Optica, 2016, 3(12): 1308-1311.
- [6] JEONG Y G, PICCOLI R, FERACHOU D, et al. Direct compression of 170-fs 50-cycle pulses down to 1.5 cycles with 70% transmission[J]. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8(1): 11794.
- [7] NAGY T, HÄDRICH S, SIMON P, et al. Generation of three-cycle multi-millijoule laser pulses at 318 W average power[J]. Optica, 2019, 6(11): 1423-1424.
- [8] KAUMANNS M, PERVAK V, KORMIN D, et al. Multipass spectral broadening of 18 mJ pulses compressible from 1.3 ps to 41 fs[J]. Optics Letters, 2018, 43(23): 5877-5880.
- [9] LAVENU L, NATILE M, GUICHARD F, et al. Nonlinear pulse compression based on a gas-filled multipass cell[J]. Optics Letters, 2018, 43(10): 2252-2255.
- [10] BALLA P, WAHID A B, SYTCEVICH I, et al. Postcompression of picosecond pulses into the few-cycle regime[J]. Optics Letters, 2020, 45(9): 2572-2575.
- [11] BERGA L, MEZENTSEV V K, RASMUSSEN J J, et al. Self-guiding light in layered nonlinear media [J]. Optics Letters, 2000, 25(14): 1037-1039.
- [12] CENTURION M, PORTER M A, KEVREKIDIS P G, et al. Nonlinearity management in optics: experiment, theory, and simulation[J]. Physical Review Letters, 2006, 97(3): 033903.
- [13] ZHANG S, FU Z, ZHU B, et al. Solitary beam propagation in periodic layered Kerr media enables high-efficiency pulse compression and mode self-cleaning[J]. Light: Science & Applications, 2021, 10(1): 53.
- [14] LU C H, TSOU Y J, CHEN H Y, et al. Generation of intense supercontinuum in condensed media[J]. Optica, 2014, 1(6): 400-406.
- [15] HE P, LIU Y, ZHAO K, et al. High-efficiency supercontinuum generation in solid thin plates at 0.1 TW level[J]. Optics Letters, 2017, 42(3): 474-477.
- [16] SEO M, TSENDSUREN K, MITRA S, et al. High-contrast, intense single-cycle pulses from an all thin-solid-plate setup[J]. Optics Letters, 2020, 45(2): 367-370.
- [17] STANFIELD M, BEIER N F, HAKIMI S, et al. Millijoule few-cycle pulses from staged compression for strong and high field science[J]. Optics Express, 2021, 29(6): 9123-9136.
- [18] VLADISLAV G, IVAN Y, ANTON K, et al. 11 fs, 1.5 PW laser with nonlinear pulse compression [J]. Optics Express, 2021, 29(18): 28297-28306.
- [19] BAI Chuan, TIAN Wenlong, WANG Geyang, et al. Progress on Yb-doped all-solid-state femtosecond laser amplifier with high repetition rate[J]. Chinese Journal of Lasers, 2021, 48(5): 0501005.
 - 白川,田文龙,王阁阳,等.高重频全固态掺镱飞秒激光放大器研究进展[J].中国激光,2021,48(5):0501005.
- [20] TIAN Wenlong, XU Rui, ZHU Jiangfeng, et al. Review of high-power Kerr-lens mode-locked Yb-doped all-solid-state lasers (Invited)[J]. Acta Photonica Sinica, 2021, 50(8): 0850207.
 田文龙,徐瑞,朱江峰,等.高功率克尔透镜锁模掺镱全固态激光器研究进展(特邀)[J].光子学报, 2021, 50(8):
- [21] LU C H, WU W H, KUO S H, et al. Greater than 50 times compression of 1030 nm Yb: KGW laser pulses to singlecycle duration[J]. Optics Express, 2019, 27(11): 15638–15648.
- [22] FAN G, CARPEGGIANI P A, TAO Z, et al.70 mJ nonlinear compression and scaling route for an Yb amplifier using large-core hollow fibers[J]. Optics Letters, 2021, 46(4): 896-899.
- [23] ANNE-LISE V, MARCUS S, ESMERANDO E, et al. Multi-pass cells for post-compression of ultrashort laser pulses [J]. Optica, 2022, 9(2): 197-216.

[24] AGRAWAL G. Nonlinear fiber optics[M]. CHRISTIANSEN P, SORENSEN M, SCOTT A, Heidelberg: Springer, 2000.

Numerical Simulation of Nonlinear Pulse Compression of High-energy Ytterbium-doped Femtosecond Laser Based on Multiple Thin Solid Plates

XUE Jiayun^{1,2}, TAO Shishi^{1,2}, GUO Lanjun^{1,3}, ZHANG Zhi^{1,3}, WANG Zhi^{1,2},

LIN Lie^{1,3}, LIU Weiwei^{1,2}

(1 Institute of Modern Optics, Nankai University, Tianjin 300350, China) (2 Tianjin Key Laboratory of Micro-scale Optical Information Science and Technology, Tianjin 300350, China)

(3 Tianjin Key Laboratory of Optoelectronic Sensor and Sensing Network Technology, Tianjin 300350, China)

Abstract: High-energy and ultrafast laser has been an ideal source for frontier physical issues, such as high harmonic generation, attosecond pulse generation, extreme ultraviolet optical frequency comb and electron acceleration. Due to the wide gain bandwidth, titanium-doped sapphire lasers can directly emit laser pulses of few periods. While due to the limitation of quantum efficiency, pumping power and thermal effect, the energy of laser pulse is limited. On the other hand, external pulse compression is also used to generate fewcycle laser pulse, by means of gas-filled multi-pass cell, gas-filled hollow-core fiber, and multiple solid plates. Laser pulse compression based on multiple thin solid plates is characterized by stable performance, high repeatability, and high cost performance. The nonlinear refractive index coefficient of solid medium is higher than that of gas medium. It is easier to generate nonlinear process in solid medium. The spectrum becomes much wider than the original spectrum, as a result of self-phase modulation effect. With efficient dispersion management and appropriate input laser beam size, high-energy laser pulses can be compressed through multiple thin solid plates. Research based on multiple thin solid plates aims mainly at titaniumdoped sapphire laser, with shorter laser pulse (<100 fs) and lower energy (<10 mJ). For laser pulses with higher energy, a large-size beam is adopted to control the energy fluence on solid medium. High quantum efficiency and excellent thermal conductivity make the medium of ytterbium to generate high energy and high average power laser pulse. And the ytterbium doped laser is more compact and integrated than titanium-doped sapphire laser. The external pulse compression of high-energy ytterbium doped laser is a reliable scheme to generate high-energy and ultrashort pulses. Previous research about pulse compression of ytterbium doped laser by multiple thin solid plates is also based on low energy laser. In this paper, we demonstrate numerically the nonlinear pulse compression of the high-energy ytterbium doped laser, with an energy of 250 mJ and a wavelength of 1 030 nm, based on multiple thin solid plates. The influence of period and thickness of solid plates is also studied. The period and thickness of solid plates have a positive effect on the spectral broadening when the laser energy fluence is lower than the damage threshold of solid medium. By using appropriate solid plates, a femtosecond supercontinuum is generated with a bandwidth of 229 nm. And the pulse is compressed from 500 fs to 16.2 fs, with a high compression ratio of 30. Besides, we design a three stage pulse compressor to generate laser pulse with different pulse widths to meet the requirements of different applications, such as 51.3 fs, 26.6 fs, 16.2 fs. The simulation results are feasible for high-energy laser pulse compression.

Key words: Pulse compression; Nonlinear spectral broadening; Self-phase modulation; Dispersion compensation; Femtosecond laser

OCIS Codes: 140.7090; 320.5520; 320.6629; 320.7110; 320.7160

Foundation item: National Key Research and Development Program of China (No.2018YFB0504400), Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities (No. 63223052)