

A PASSION FOR EXTREME LIGHT : CLEO MUNICH

For the Greatest Benefit of Human Kind



Presented by
Prof. Gérard Mourou
Nobel Prize for Physics, 2018

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For the greatest benefit to human kind (Alfred Nobel)



Theodore Maiman
(July 11, 1927 – May 5, 2007)

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Slowing down atoms

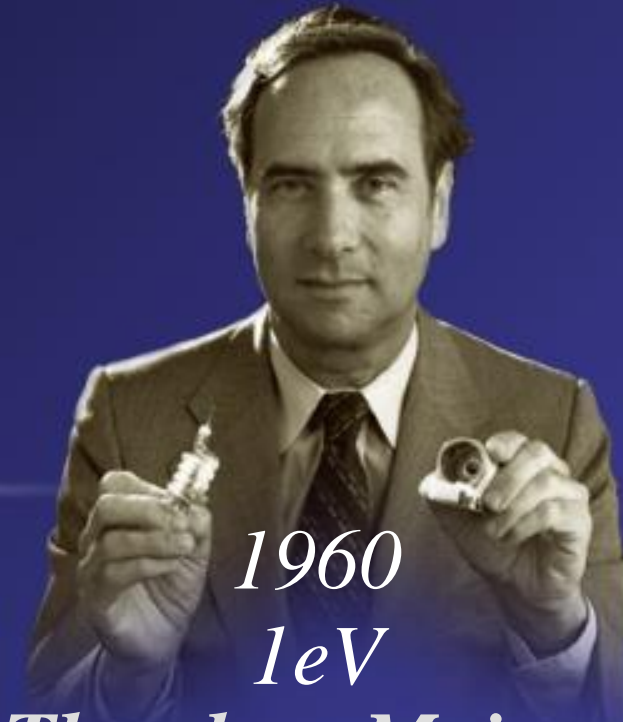
2018

1960

1eV

Theodore Maiman

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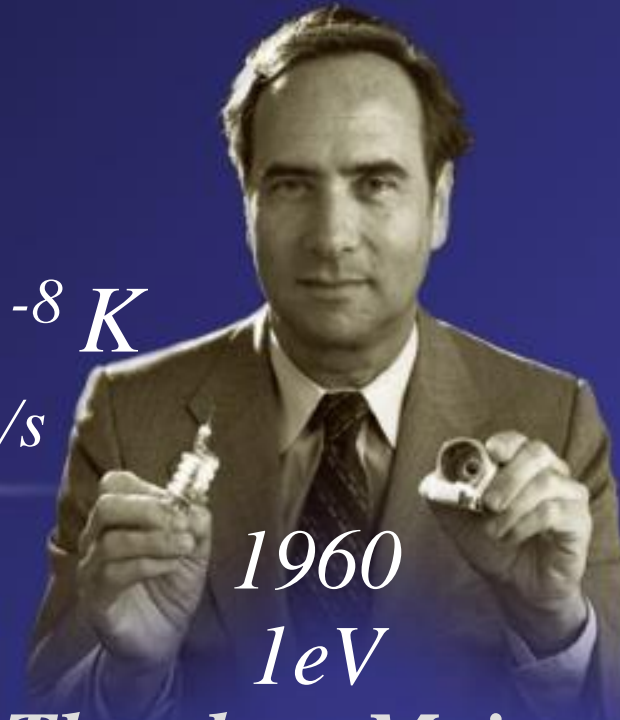
Quantum Optics

$\mu\text{eV} - \text{peV}$ Temp. = 10^{-8} K
K Slowing down atoms to cm/s

2018

Atomic Molecular Optics

- * *cold atoms*
- * *metrology*
- * *atom optics*
- * *condensed-matter physics*
- * *quantum information science*
- * *chemistry*



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Accelerating particles to C

2018

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1960

1eV

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Relativistic Optics

$\text{GeV} - \text{TeV}$

Accelerating particles to C

2018

Relativistic and Ultra-relativistic Optics

- * *accelerator physics*
- * *nuclear physics*
- * *cosmology*
- * *NL QED*
- * *general relativity*
- * *extradimension physics*

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How Extreme is Extreme?

*1 PW is 1000 times the total power in
the global grid, for 10^{-15} s!*

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How Much Pressure Does a PW Laser Exert?

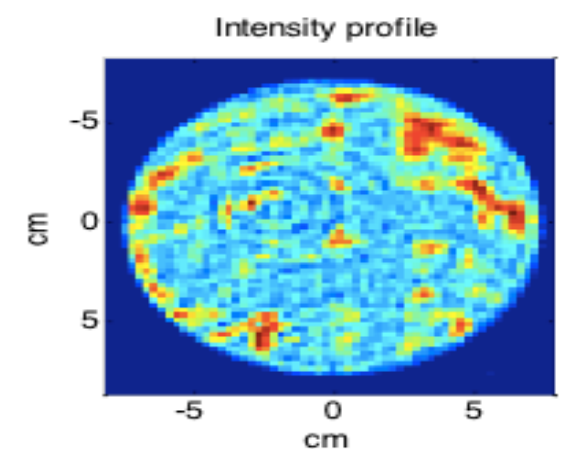
*1 PW/1 μ m spot size
corresponds to 10^{23} w/cm²*

*That is the equivalent of the
pressure of 10 million Eiffel
Towers on the tip of your
finger!!*

Seriously extreme!



Petawatt Laser Provides A 10-1000J Uniform wave front in Phase and Amplitude

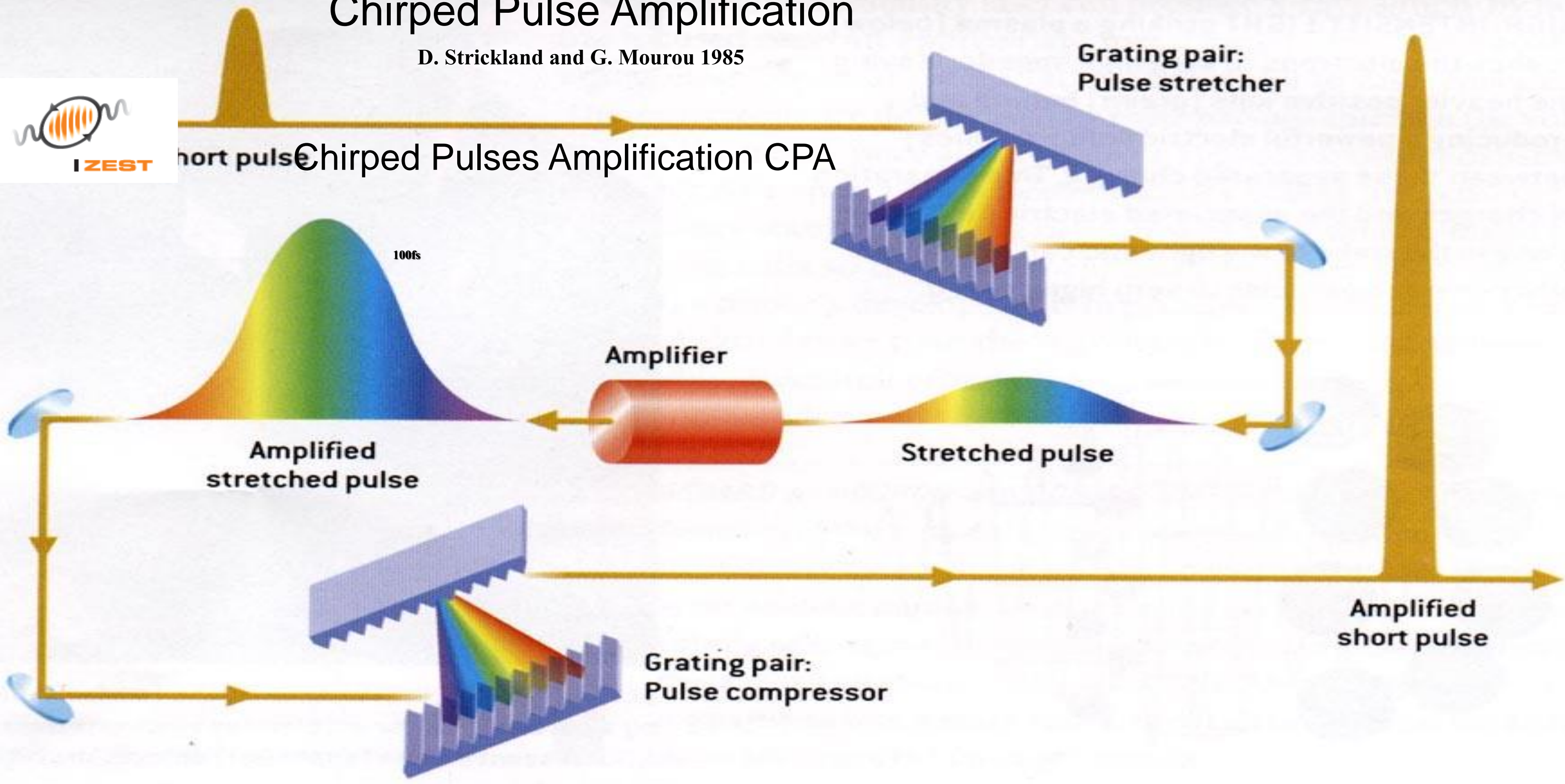


Chirped Pulse Amplification

D. Strickland and G. Mourou 1985



Chirped Pulses Amplification CPA





Chirped Pulse Amplification (CPA)

1

A short light pulse from a laser

D. Strickland and G. Mourou, "Compression of Amplified Chirped Optical Pulses," Opt. Commun. 56, 219-221 (December 1985).

4

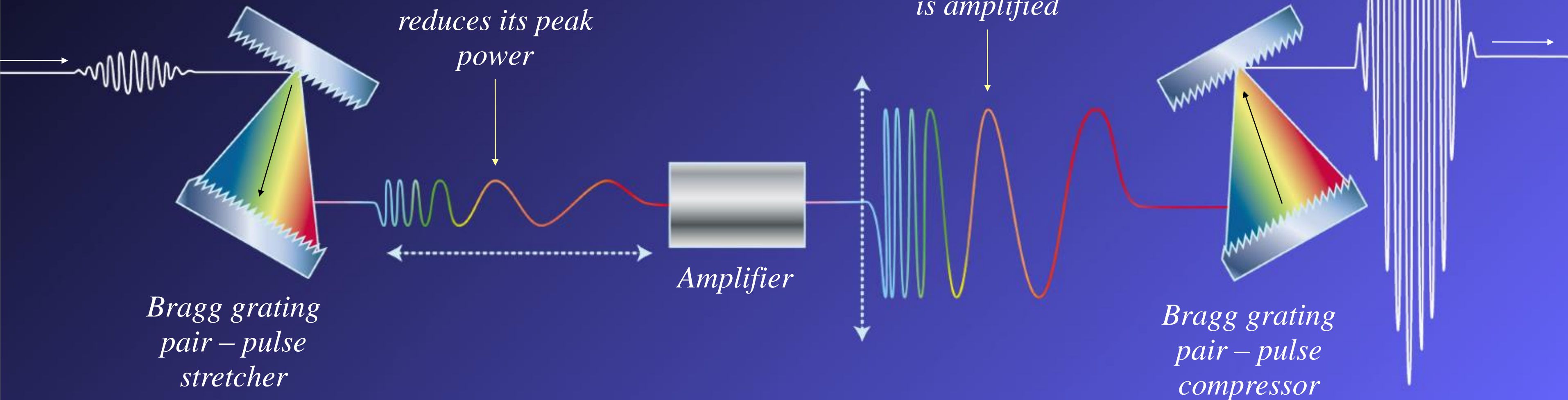
The pulse is compressed and its intensity increases dramatically

2

The pulse is stretched which reduces its peak power

3

The stretched pulse is amplified





Extreme light Laser is capable to produce,

1. the largest peak power,
2. the largest temperature,
3. the largest pressure,
4. largest acceleration,
5. the largest field.

It is a universal source of High Energy Particles and Radiations

Laser Exploration : From Atomic to Sub-Atomic

eV



TeV

ATOMIC

SUB-ATOMIC

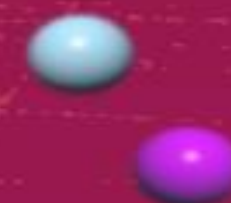
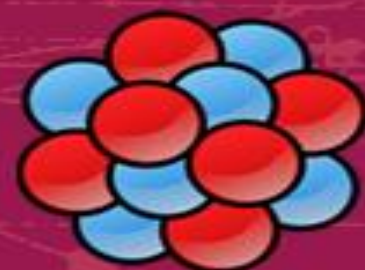
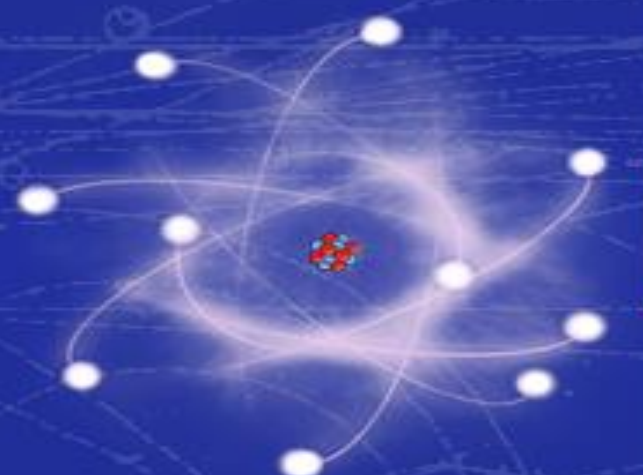
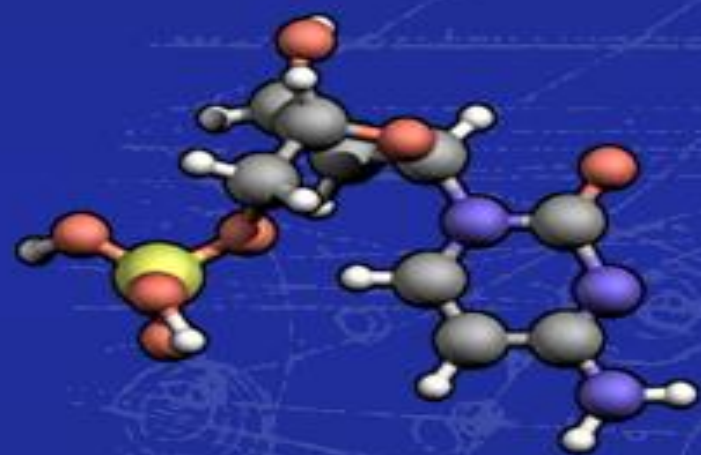
molecules

atoms

nucleii

protons

electrons/quarks



?

10^{-10} m

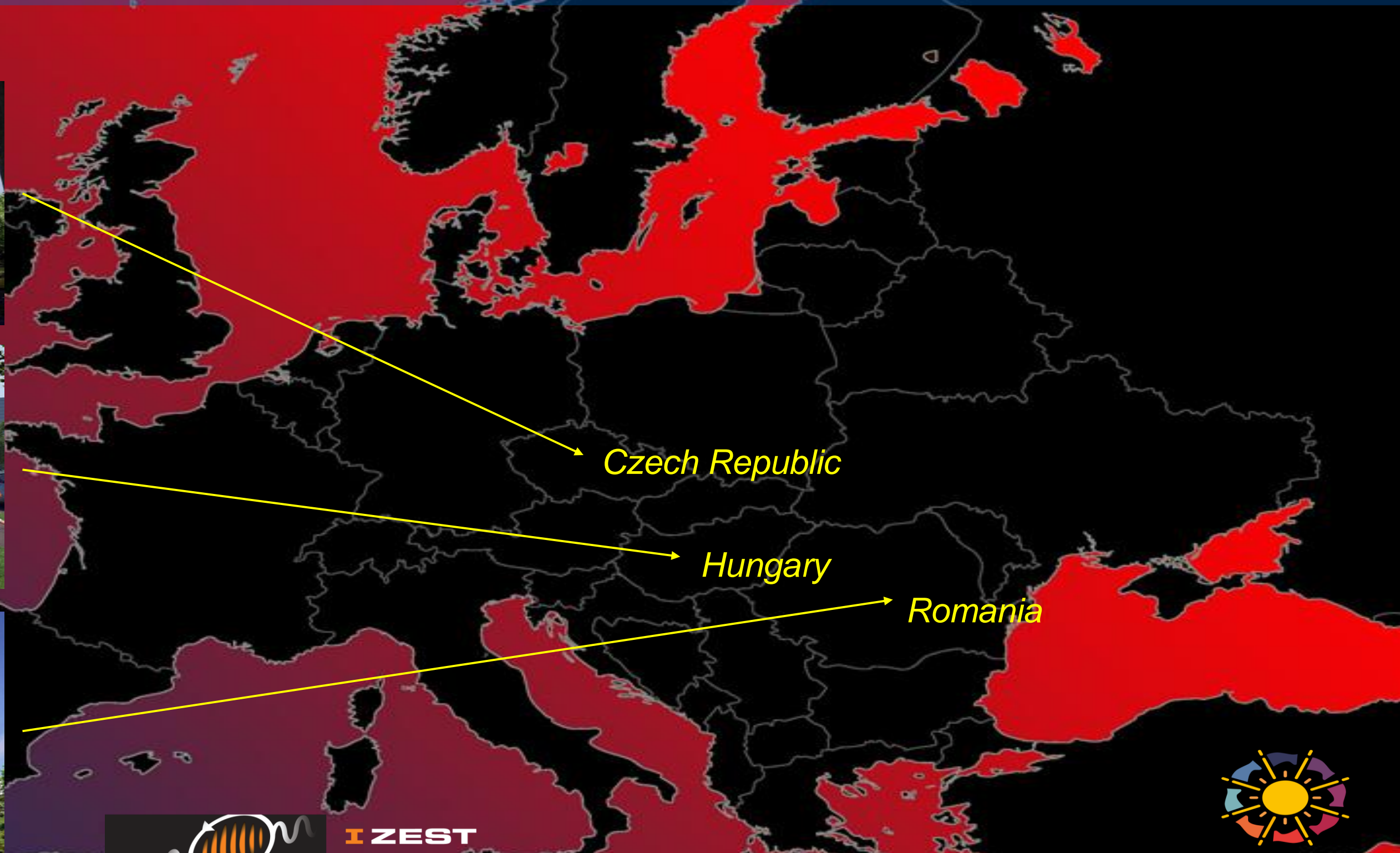
10^{-14} m

10^{-15} m

$\leq 10^{-18}$ m

Extreme Light Infrastructure - ELI

The Largest Civilian Laser Infrastructure
Initiated and Coordinated (PP) by, G. Mourou (EP)
ELI (Delivery Consortium) W. Sandners



Czech Republic

Hungary

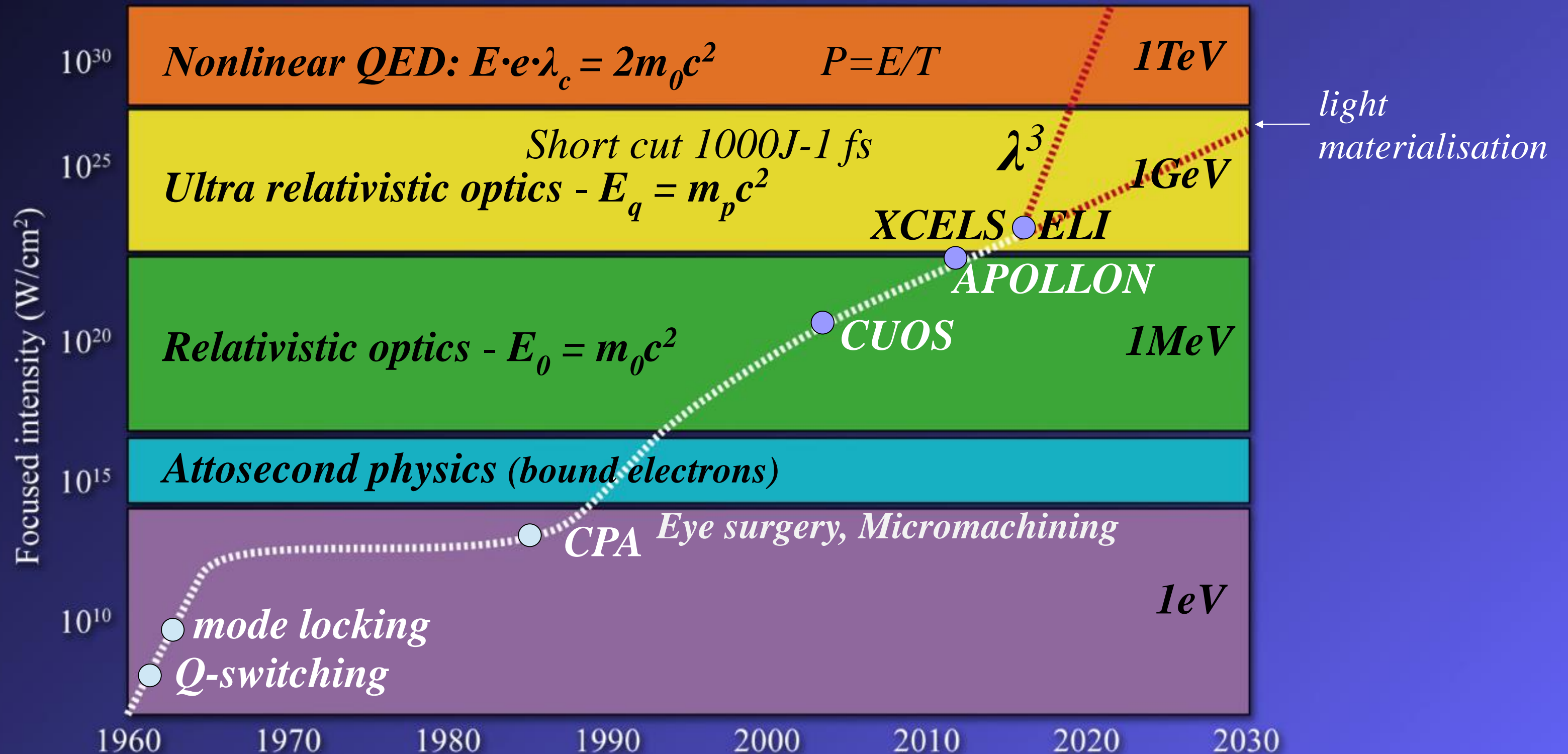
Romania

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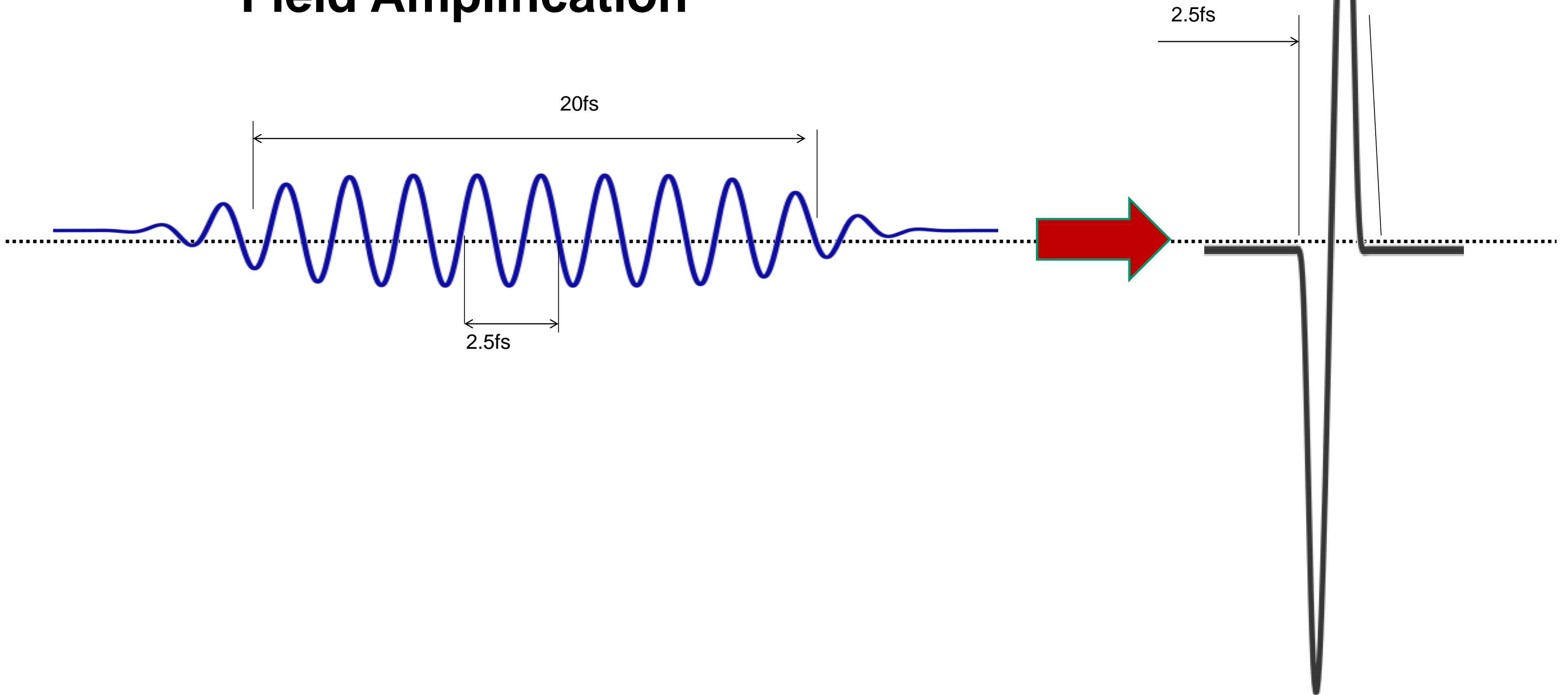
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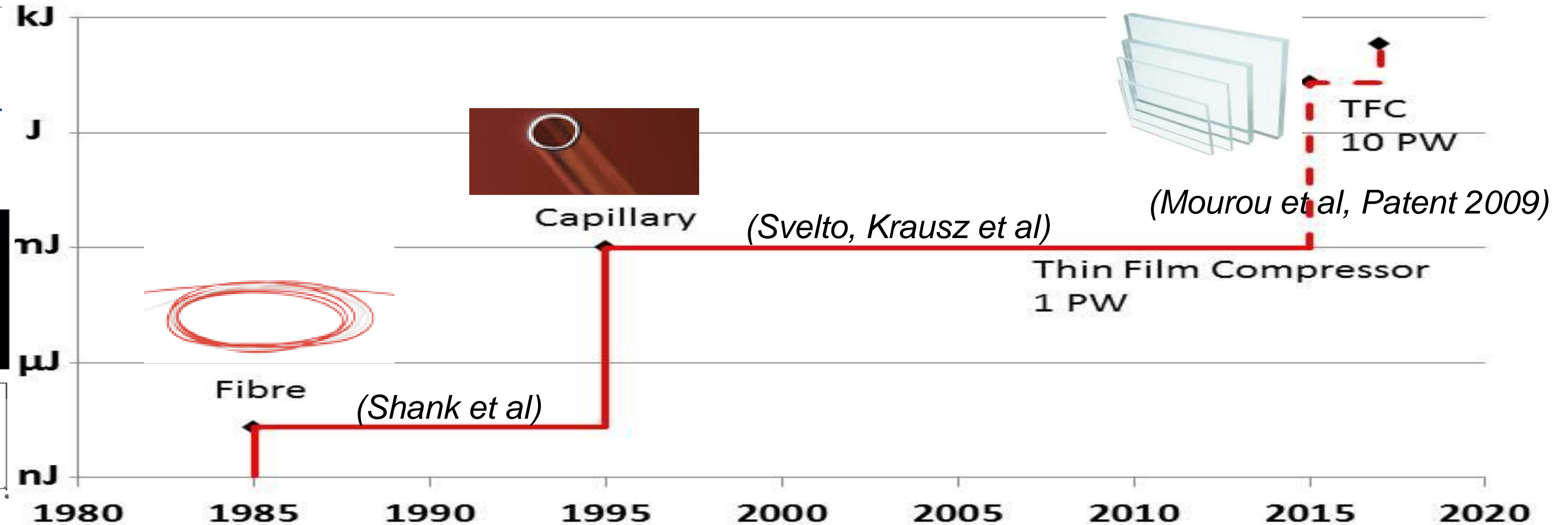
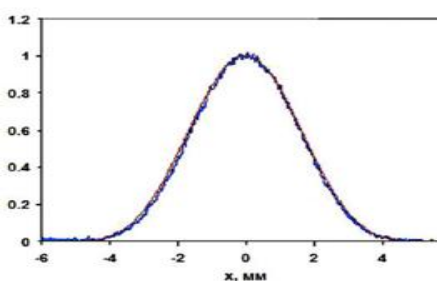
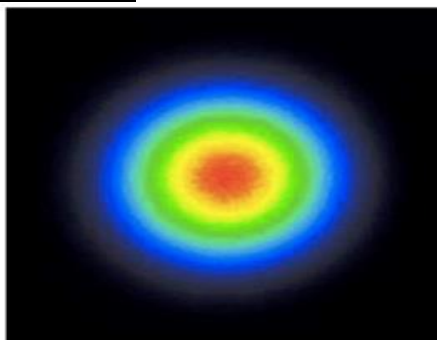
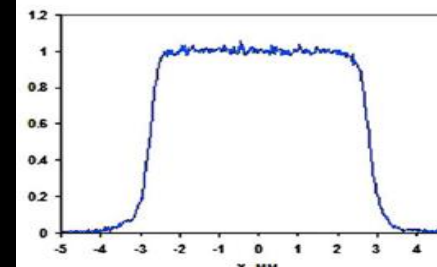
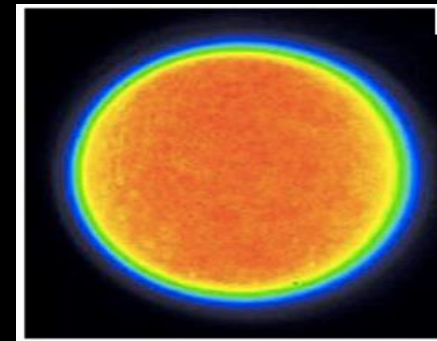
Extreme light roadmap and ultra high intensity shortcut



Optical Pulse Compression: Field Amplification



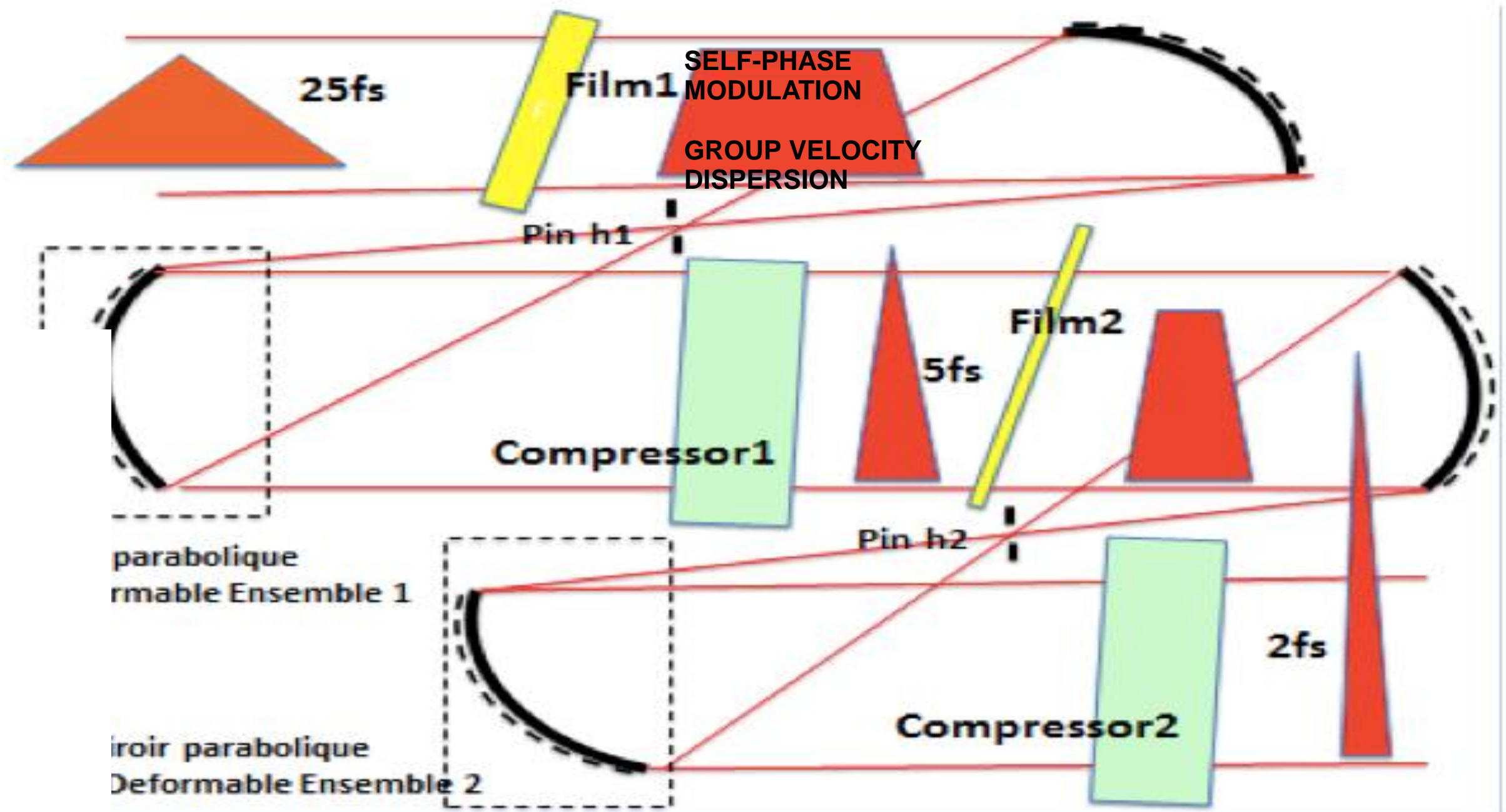
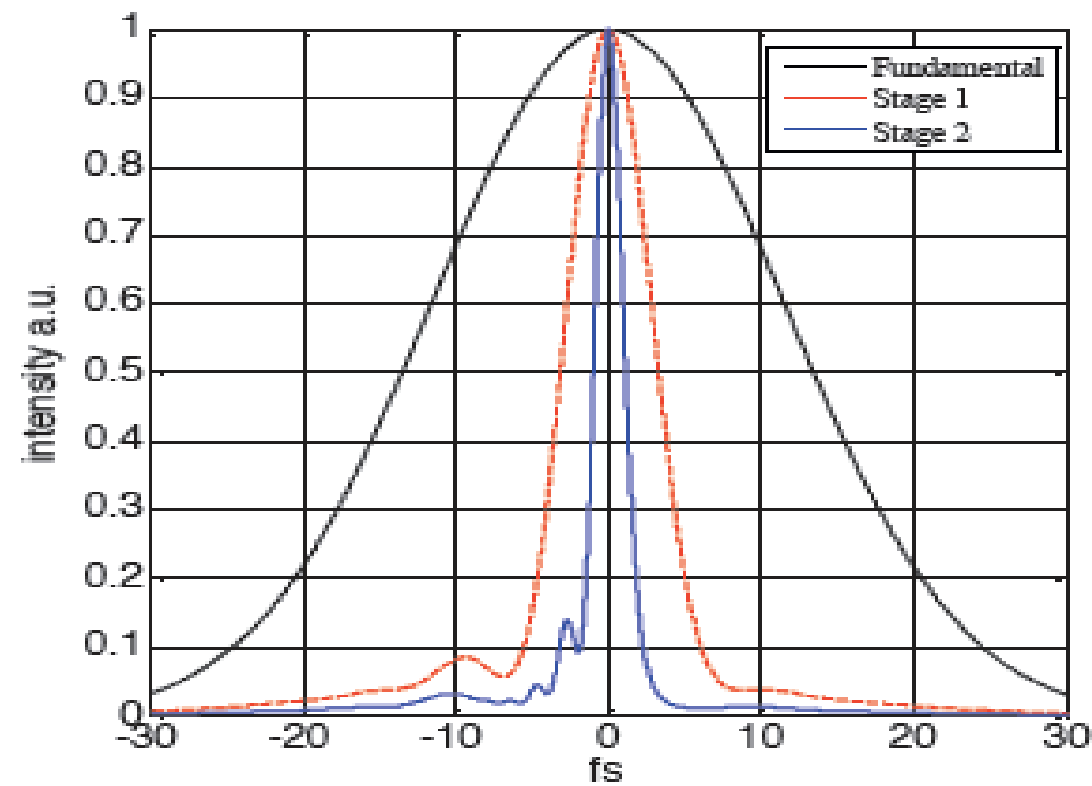
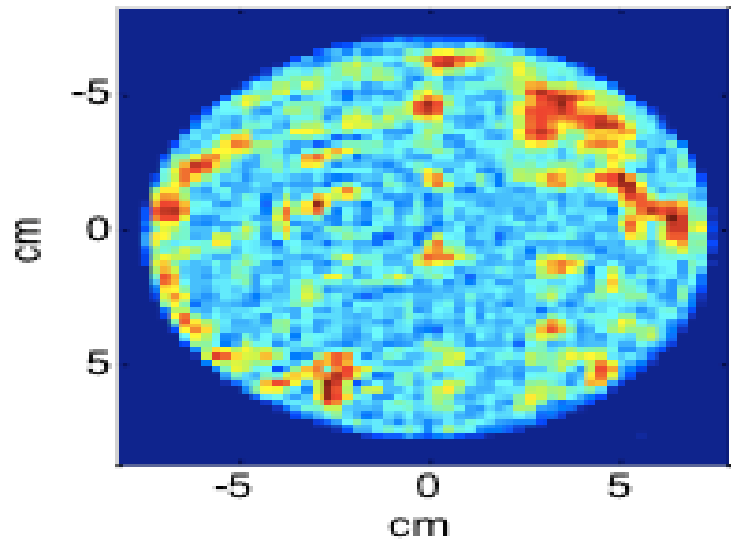
Single Cycle Pulse Compression Pulse: History



Thin Film Compressor to Single Cycle (TFC)

Mourou, G. Cheriaux, C. Radier Patent 2009

Intensity profile



A.A. Voronin, A.M. Zheltikov, T. Ditmire, B. Rus and G. Korn Optics. Com. 2011

G. Mourou, S. Mironov, E. Khazanov and A. Sergeev, Single cycle Physics , Eur. Phys. J. Special Topics, 223, 1181(2014)

Thin Film Pulse Compression

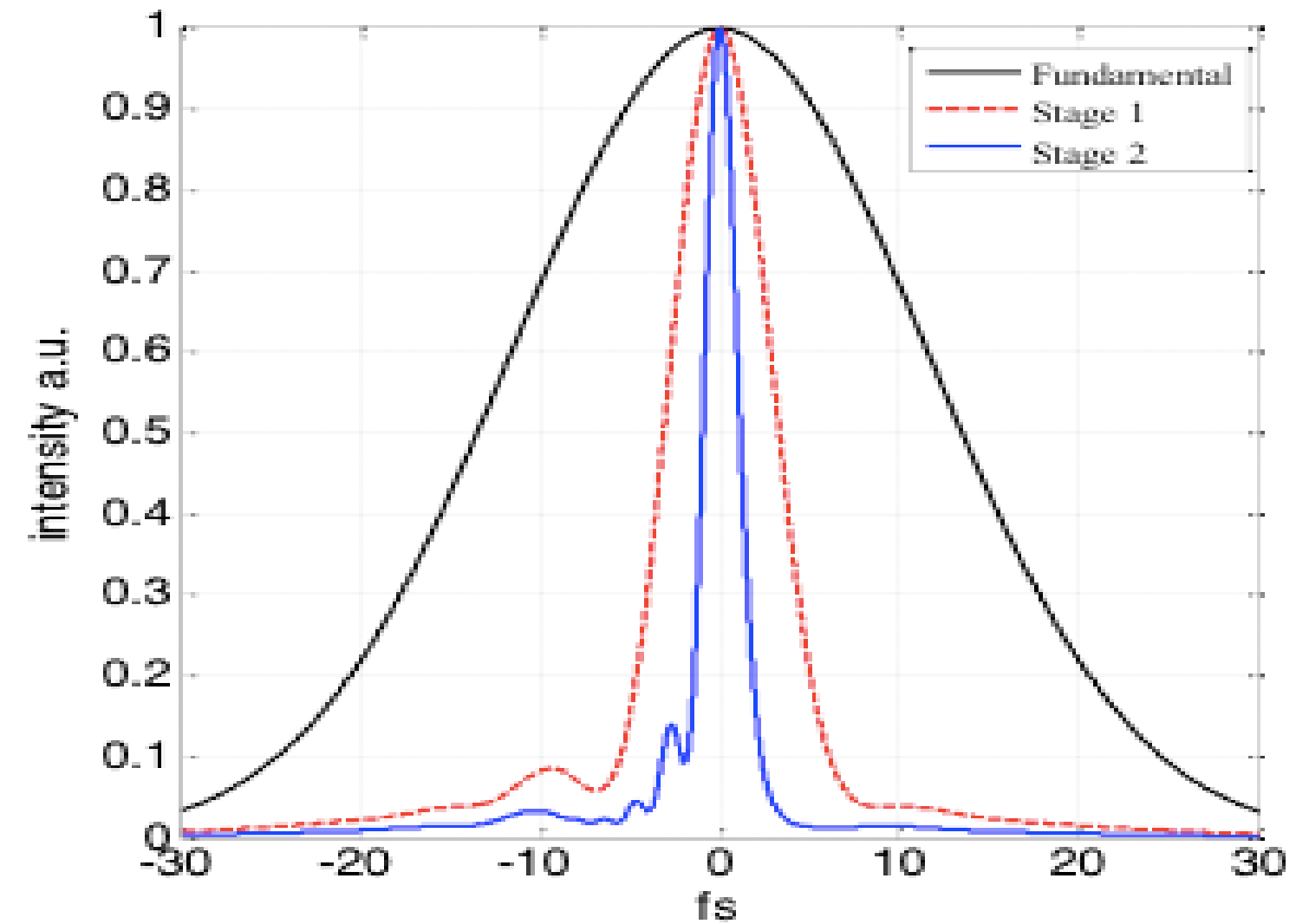
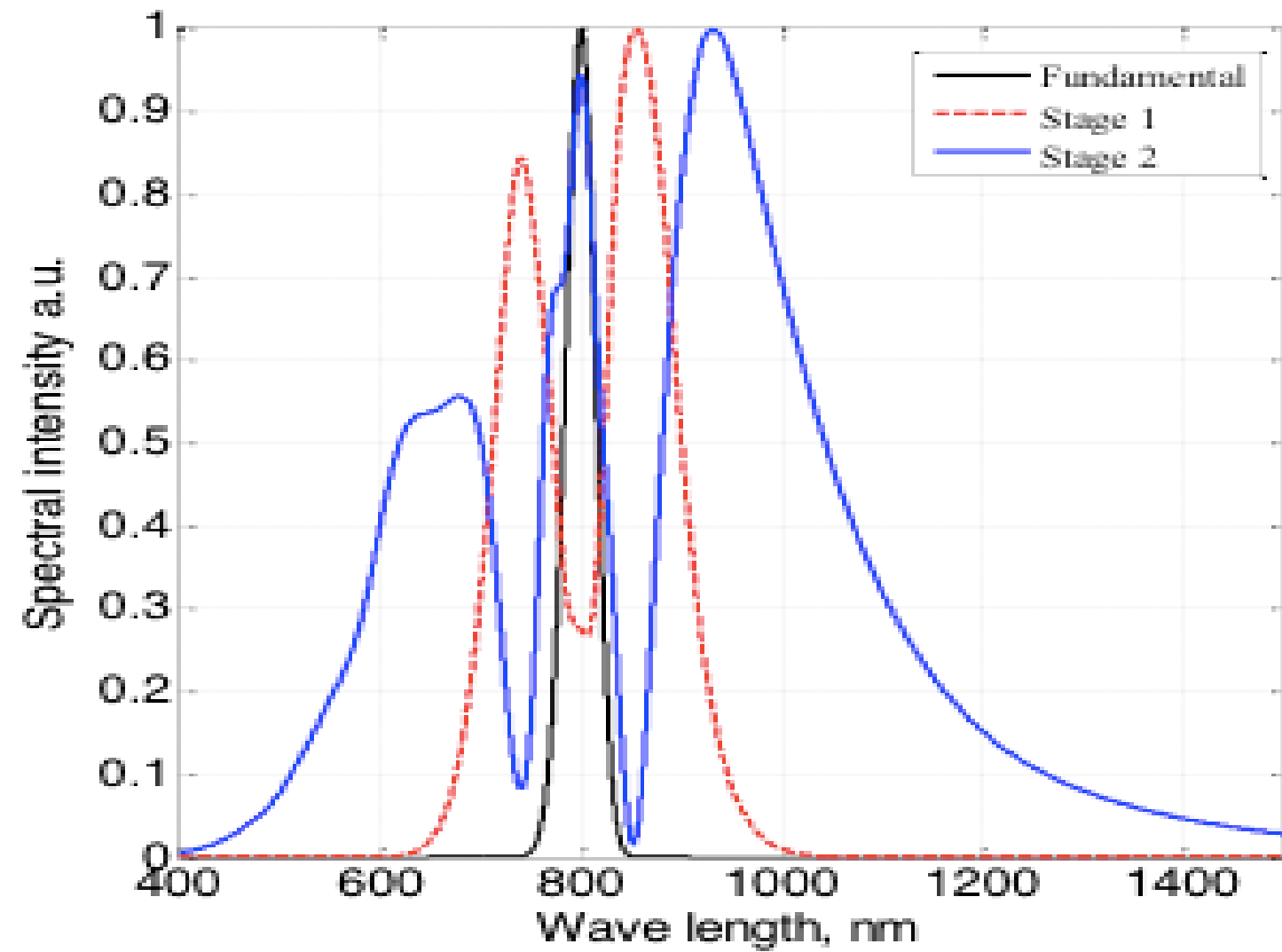
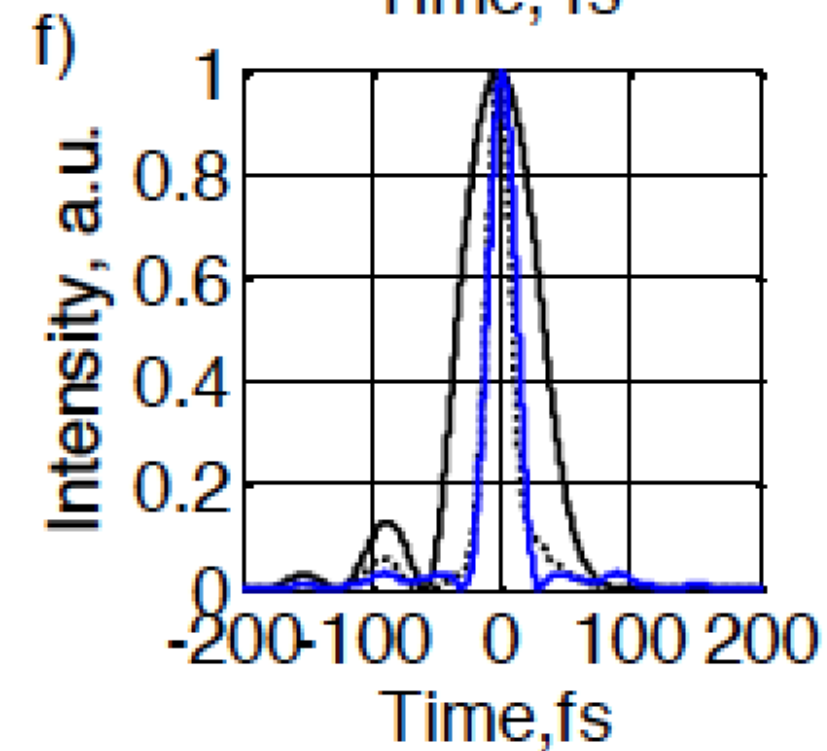
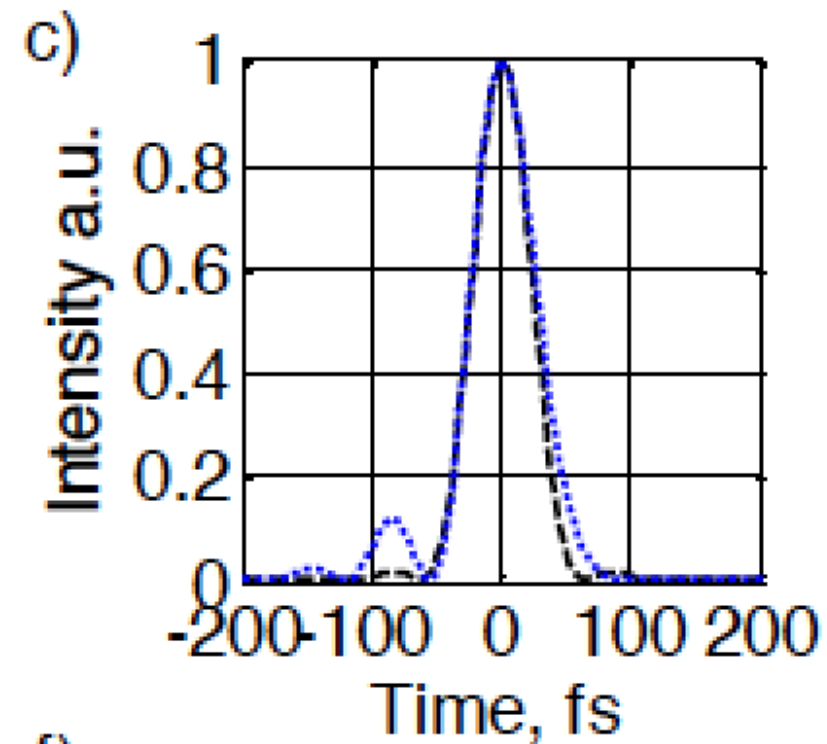


Fig. 4 shows the successive spectra and pulse durations corresponding to the laser out put, after the first stage and second stage. After the first stage the pulse 6.4fs, after the second stage the pulse is shrunk to 2.1 fs

Pulse Compression on PEARL

Pulse Duration In
75 fs

Pulse Duration out
15 fs
Compression 5



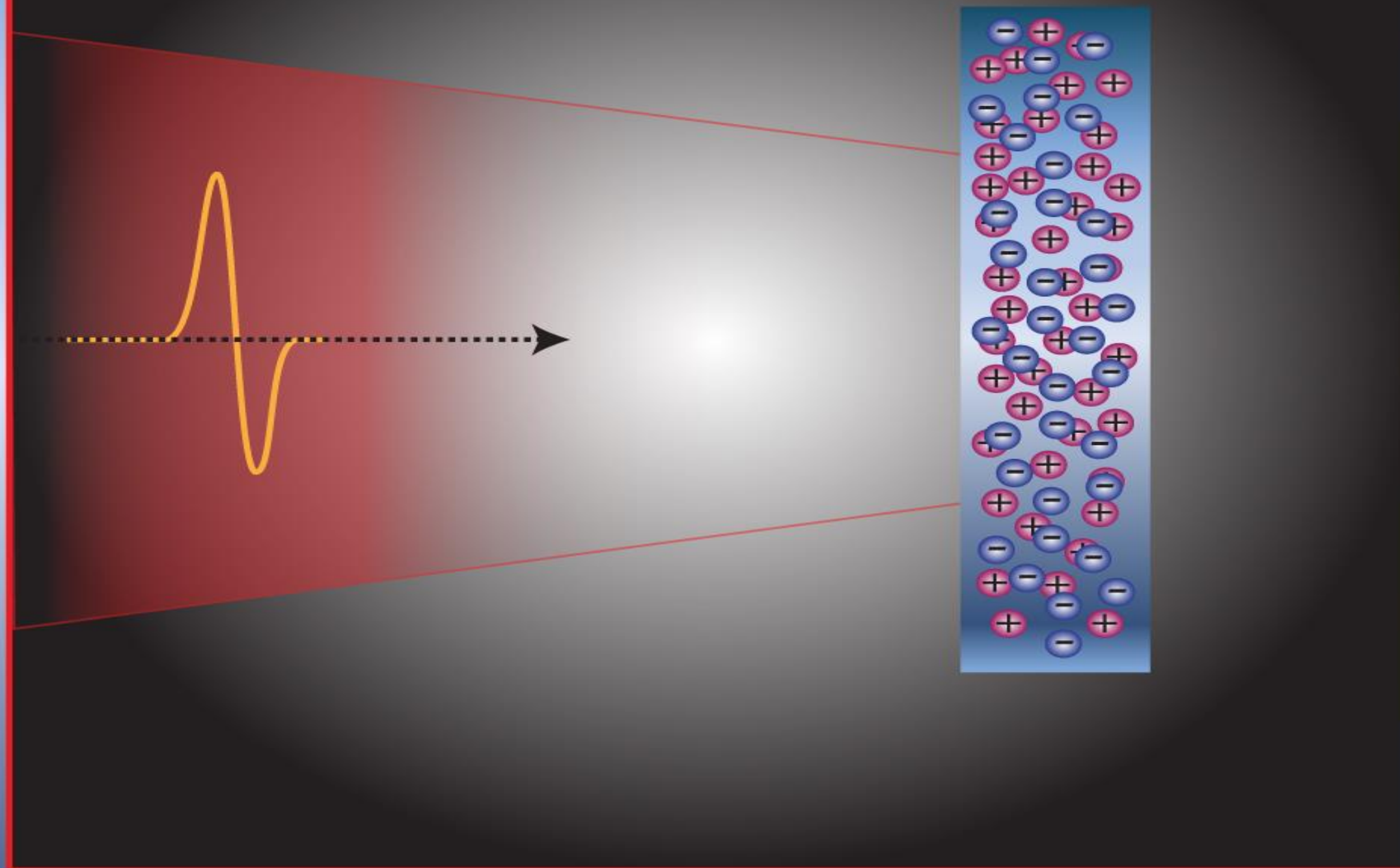
Relativistic Compression

Scalable Isolated Attosecond Pulses

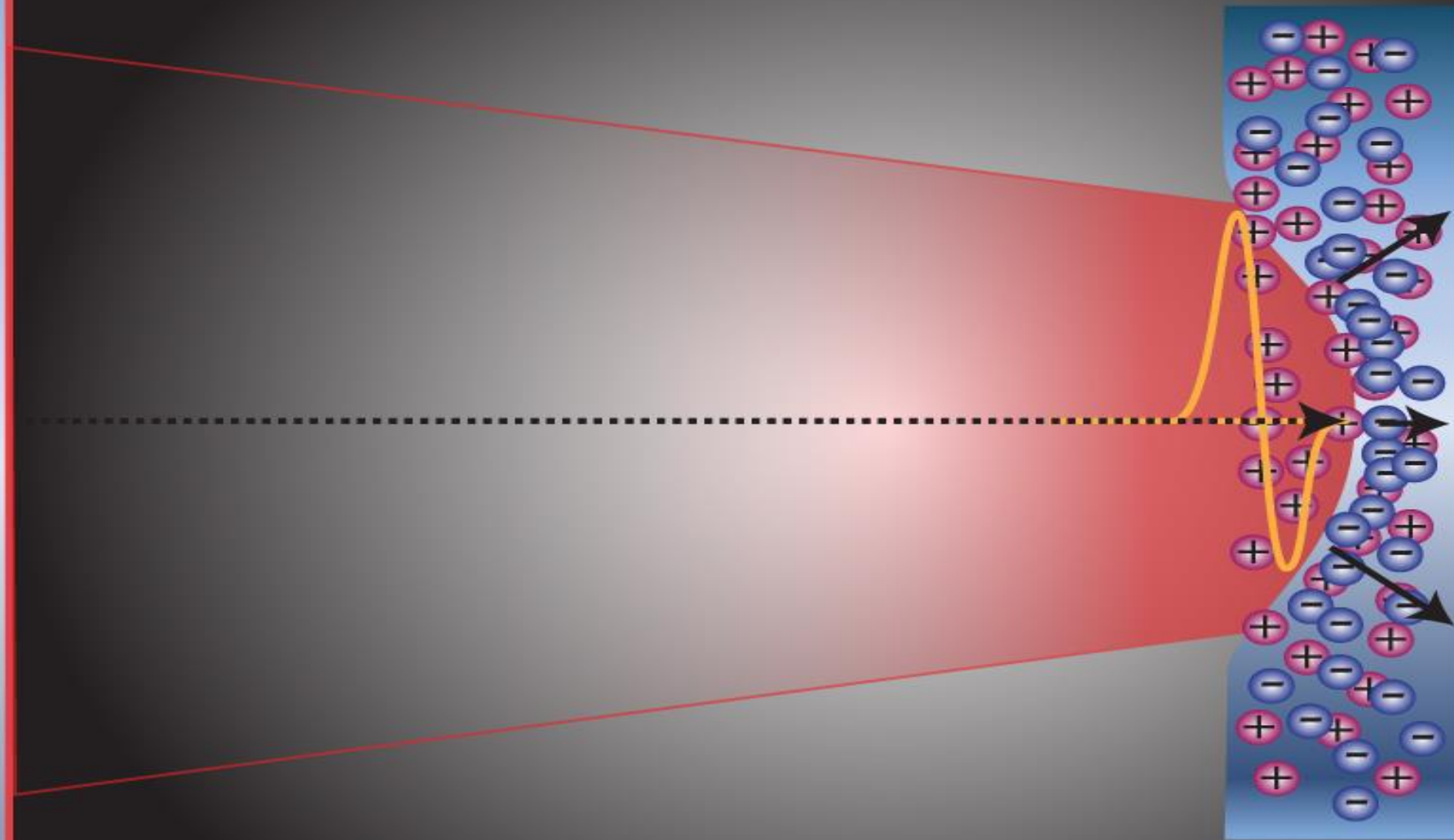
N. M. Naumova, J. A. Nees, I. V. Sokolov, B. Hou, and G. A. Mourou,

Relativistic generation
of Isolated attosecond Pulses in a λ^3 Focal Volume, Phys. Rev. Lett. 92,
063902-1 (2004).

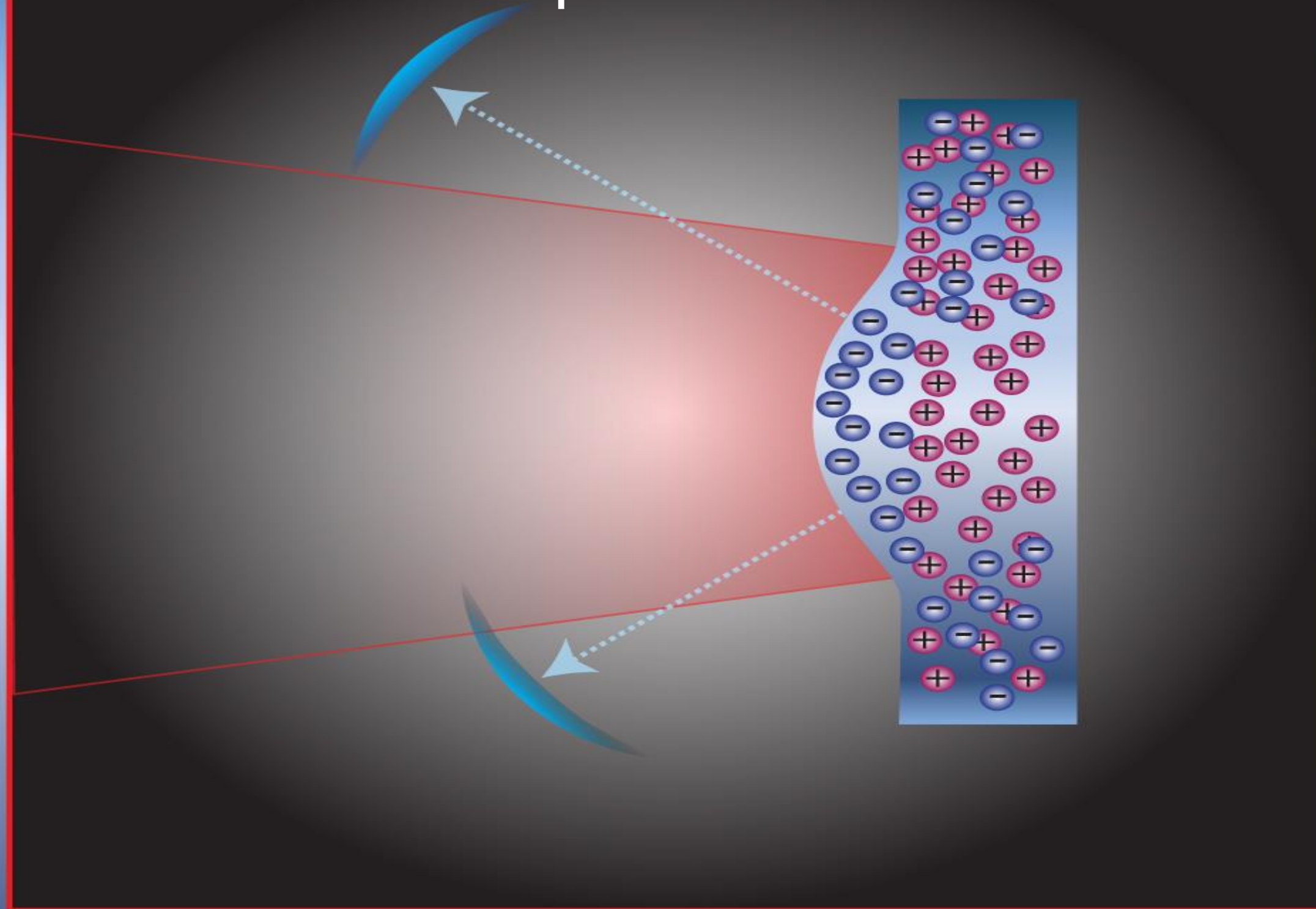
Relativistic Compression



Relativistic Compression

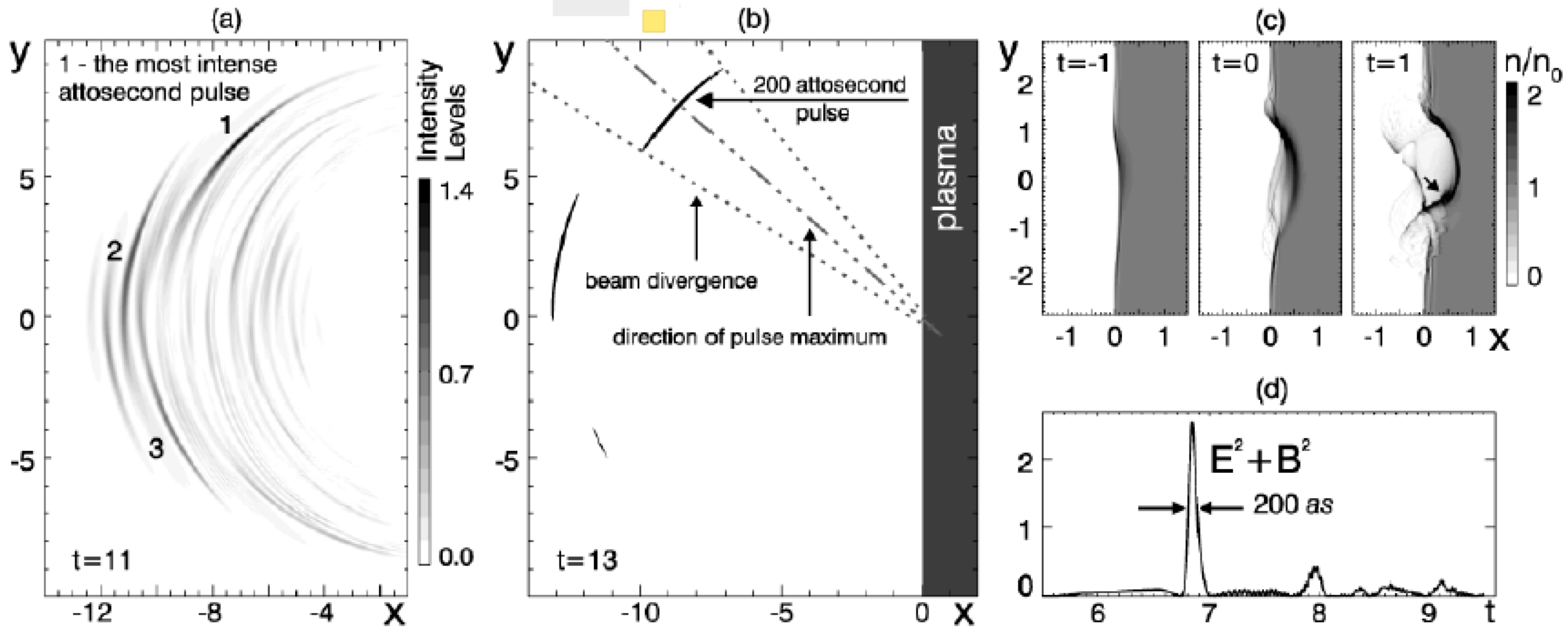


Relativistic Compression



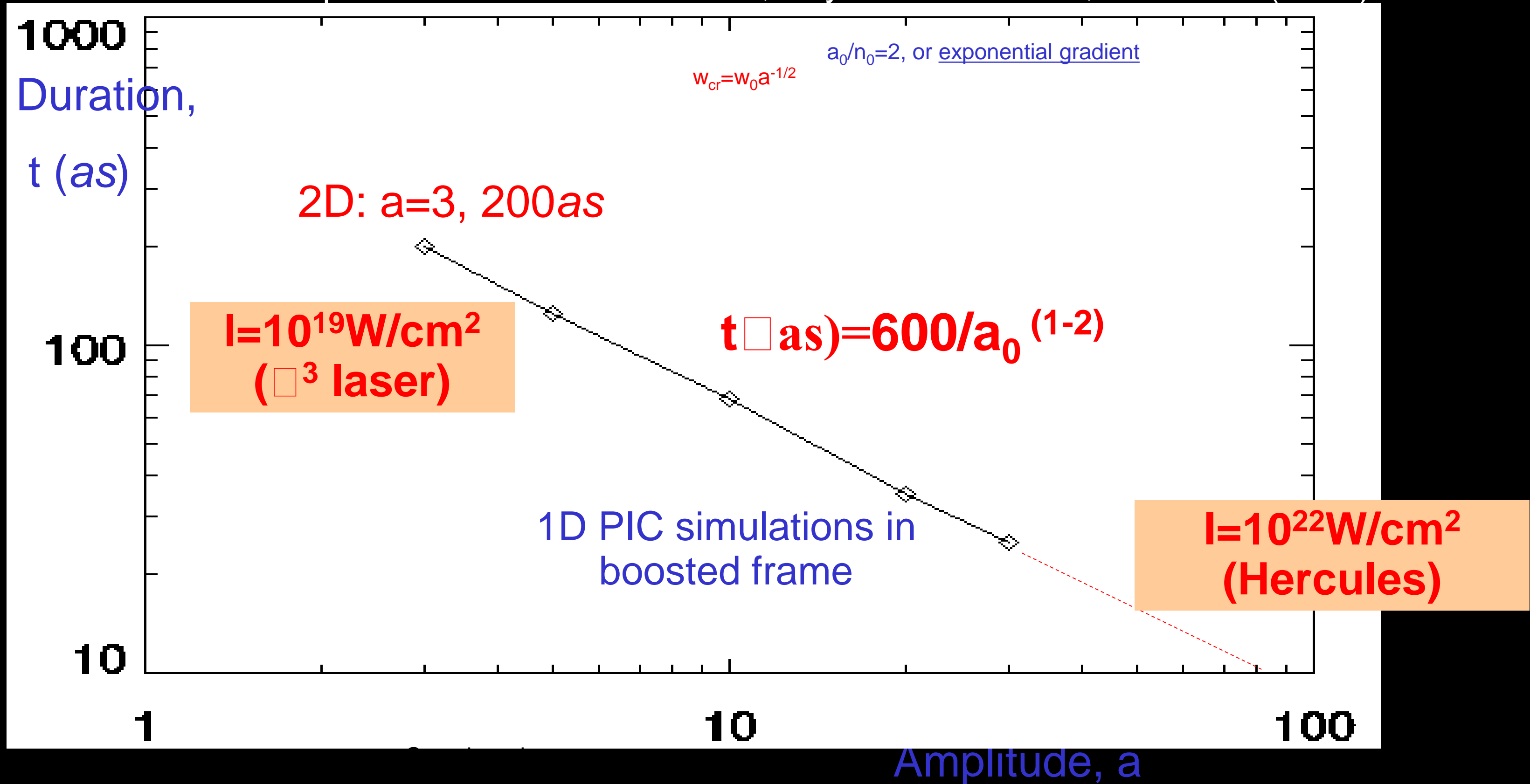
Relativistic Compression

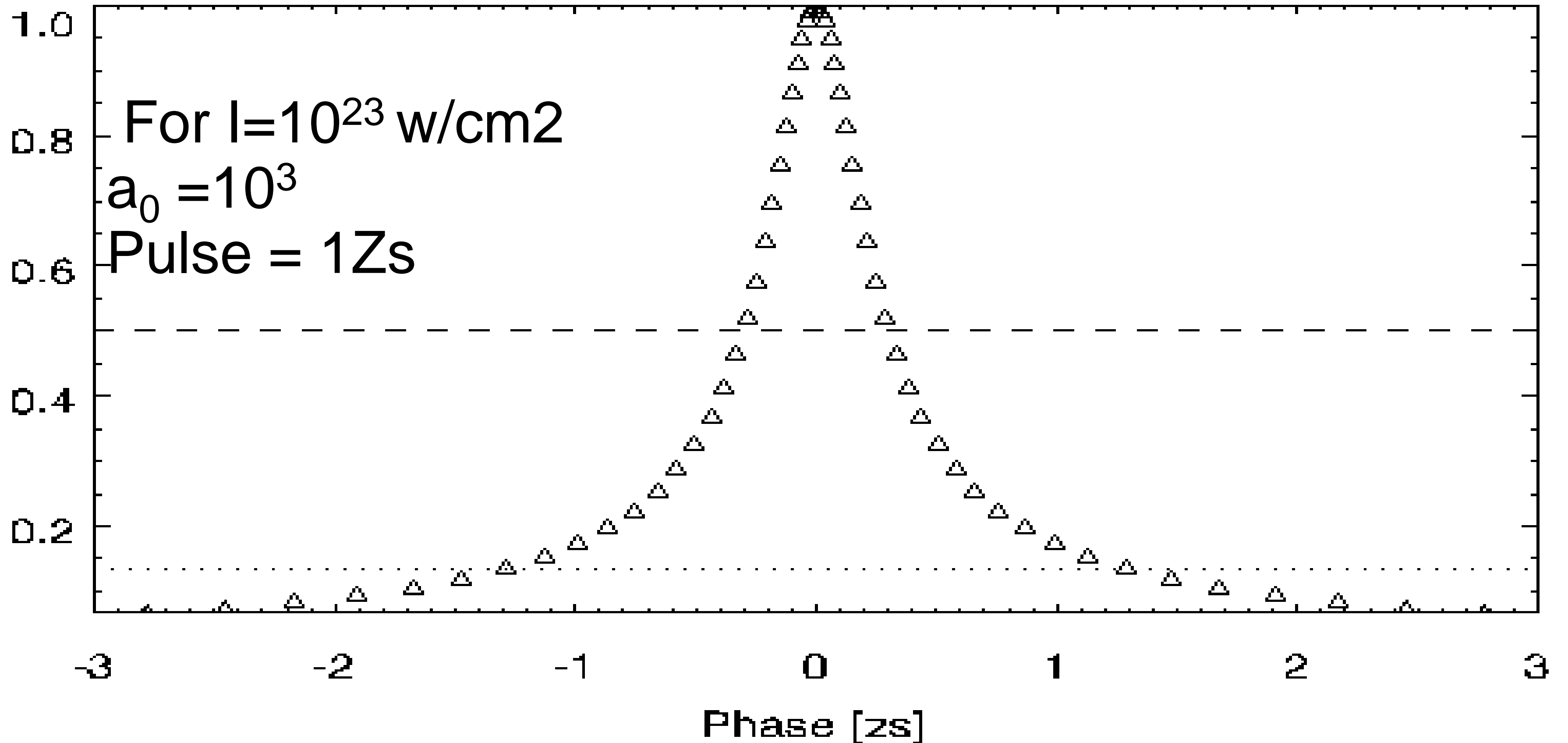
N. M. Naumova, J. A. Nees, I. V. Sokolov, B. Hou, and G. A. Mourou, Relativistic generation of isolated attosecond pulses in a λ^3 focal volume, Phys. Rev. Lett. 92, 063902-1 (2004).



Scalable Isolated Attosecond Pulses

N. M. Naumova, J. A. Nees, I. V. Sokolov, B. Hou, and G. A. Mourou, Relativistic generation of isolated attosecond pulses in a λ^3 focal volume, Phys. Rev. Lett. 92, 063902-1 (2004).



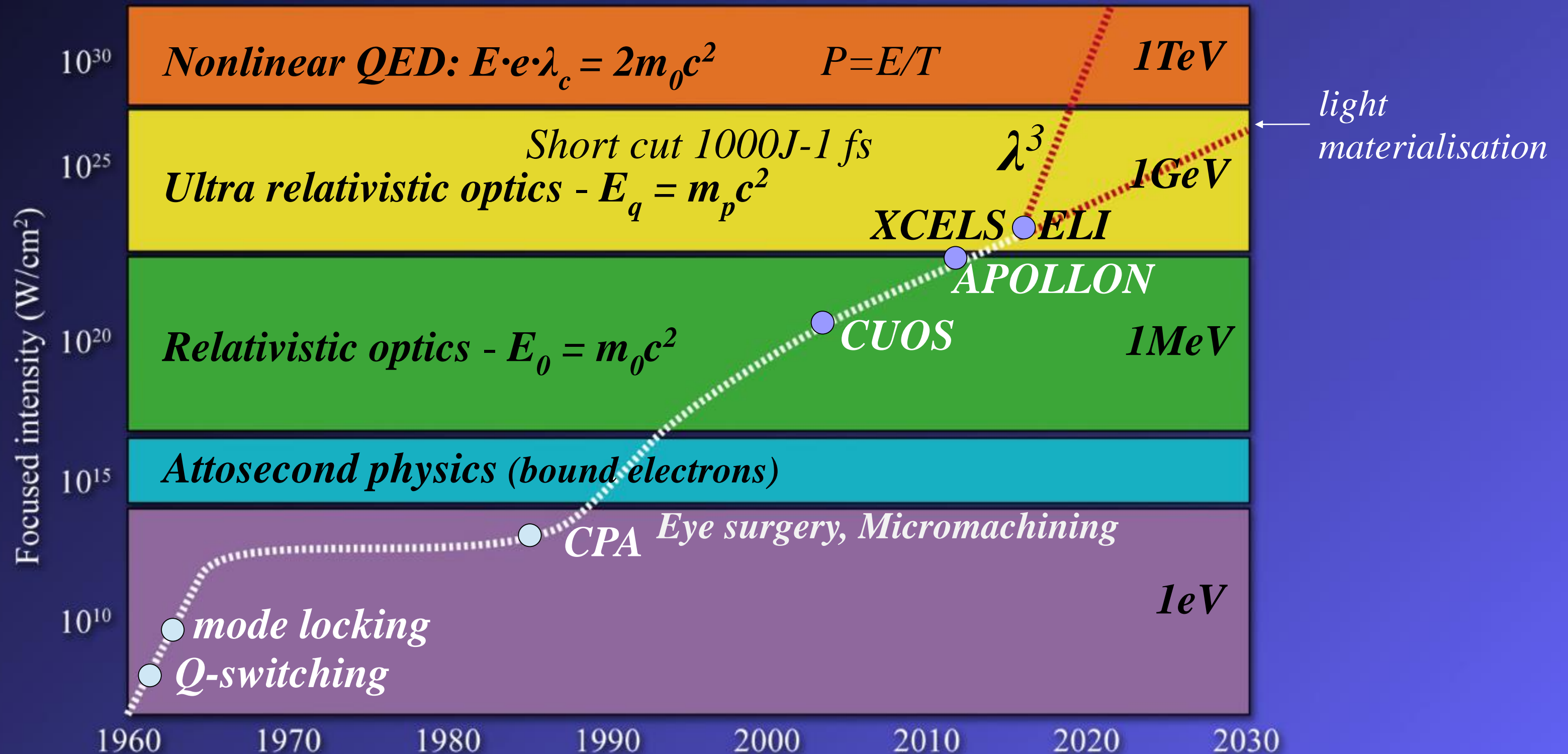


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Extreme light roadmap and ultra high intensity shortcut



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Giant wakefield acceleration in gas and solid

Tajima et Dawson (1979)

A surfer riding down the face of a wave is accelerated by energy of the wave

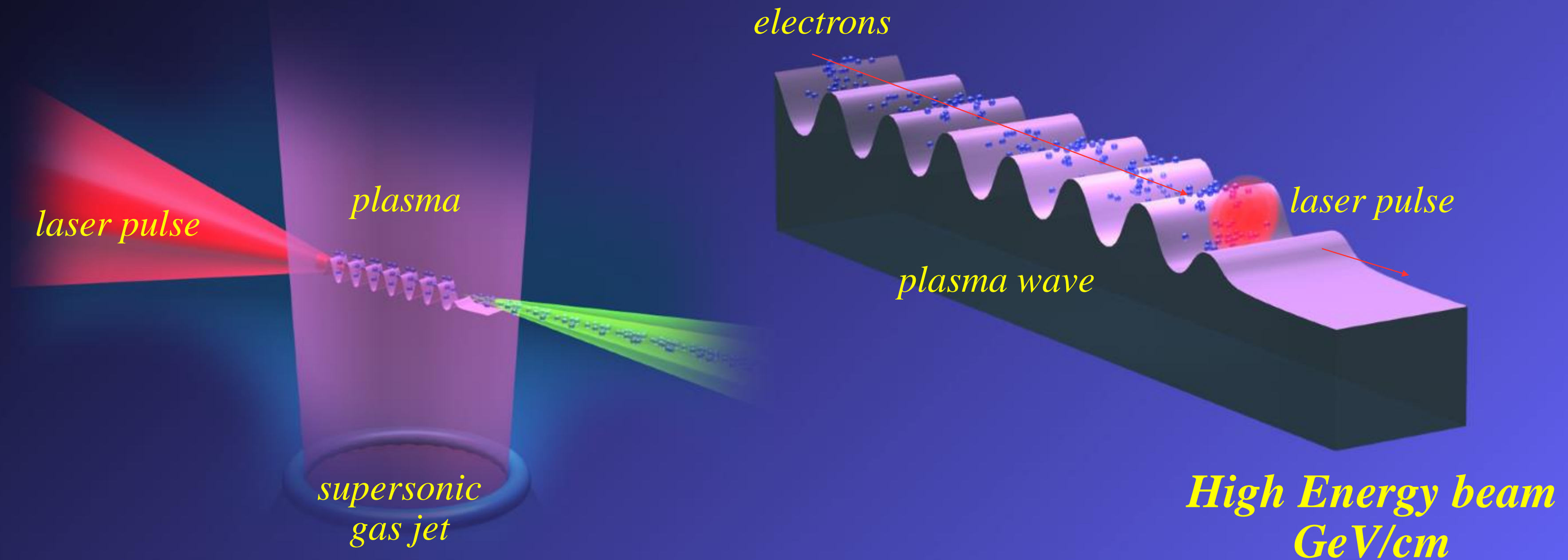
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Tajima et Dawson (1979)



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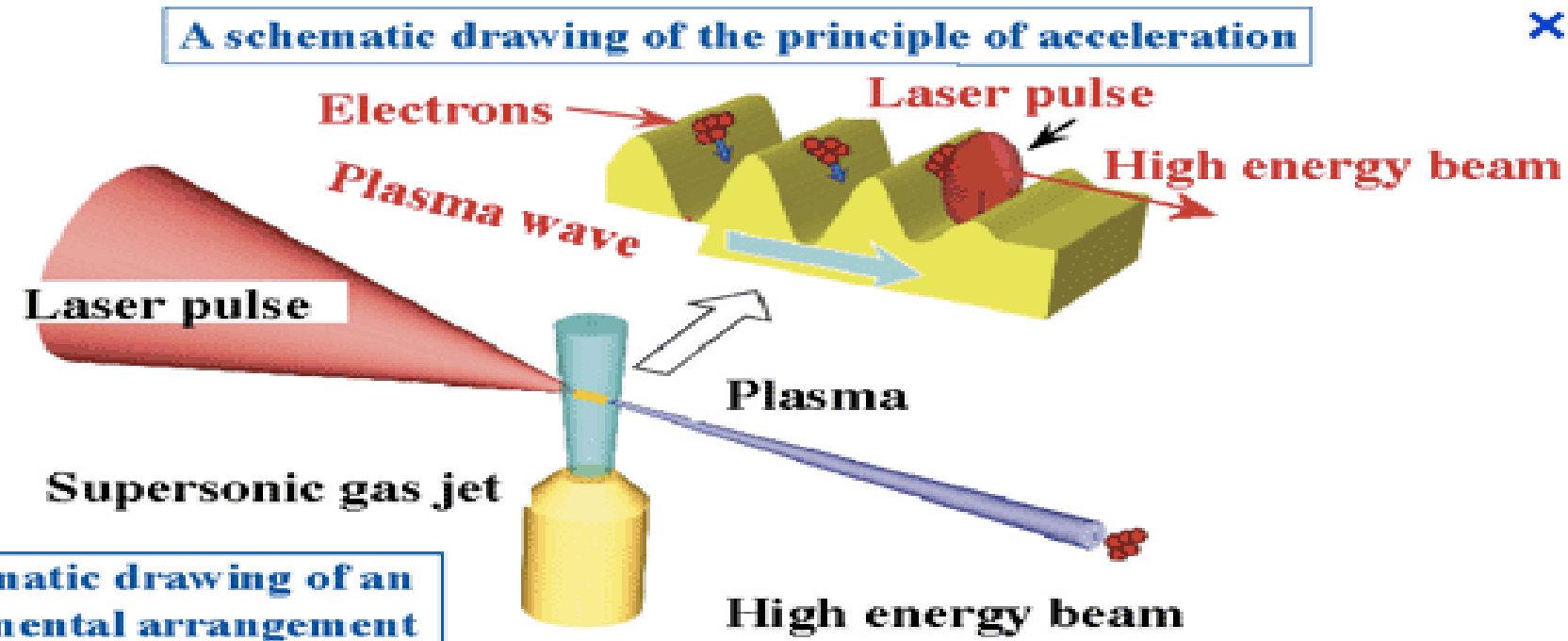


Synchrotron SOLEIL 3GeV



Giant Wake Field Acceleration in Gas and Solid

Femtosecond Visible Light Driver in Gas *Tajima et Dawson 1979*

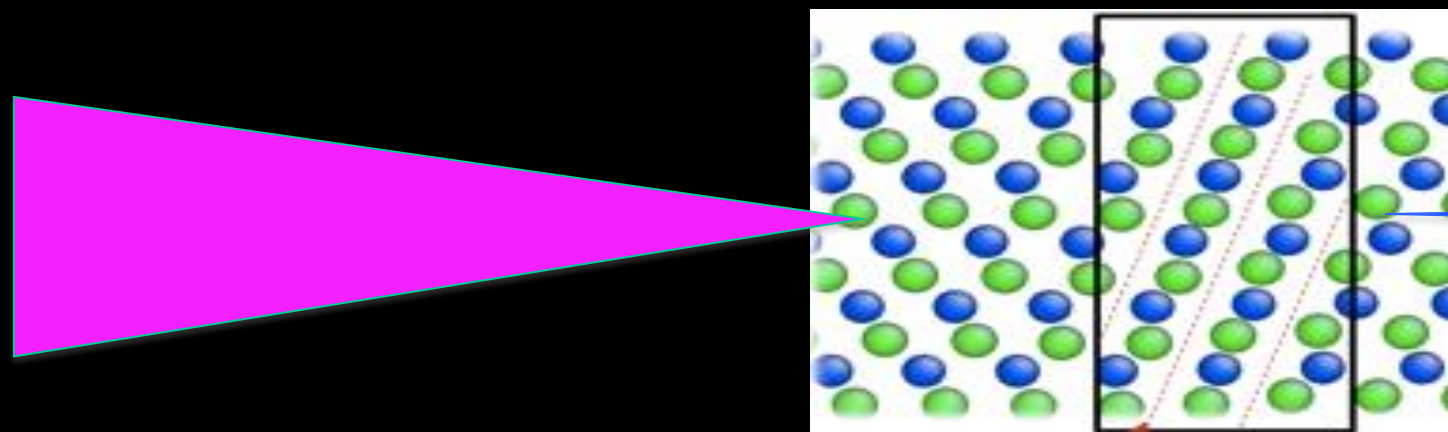


Plasma Acceleration Energy Gain
 $G \propto n^{1/2} \text{ eV/cm}$

1eV light $n_c \sim 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

$n_{\text{gas}} = 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $G \sim 10^9, \text{ GeV/cm}$

Atto-zepto, X-ray Driver, Solid, *Tajima et Cavenago 1987*



$n_{\text{solid}} = 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $G \sim 10^{12} \text{ eV/cm, TeVcm}$

Drive pulse X-Ray, 600zs
 + as electron pulse

Channeling lower the emittance
 Valid for electron, muons, heavy ions

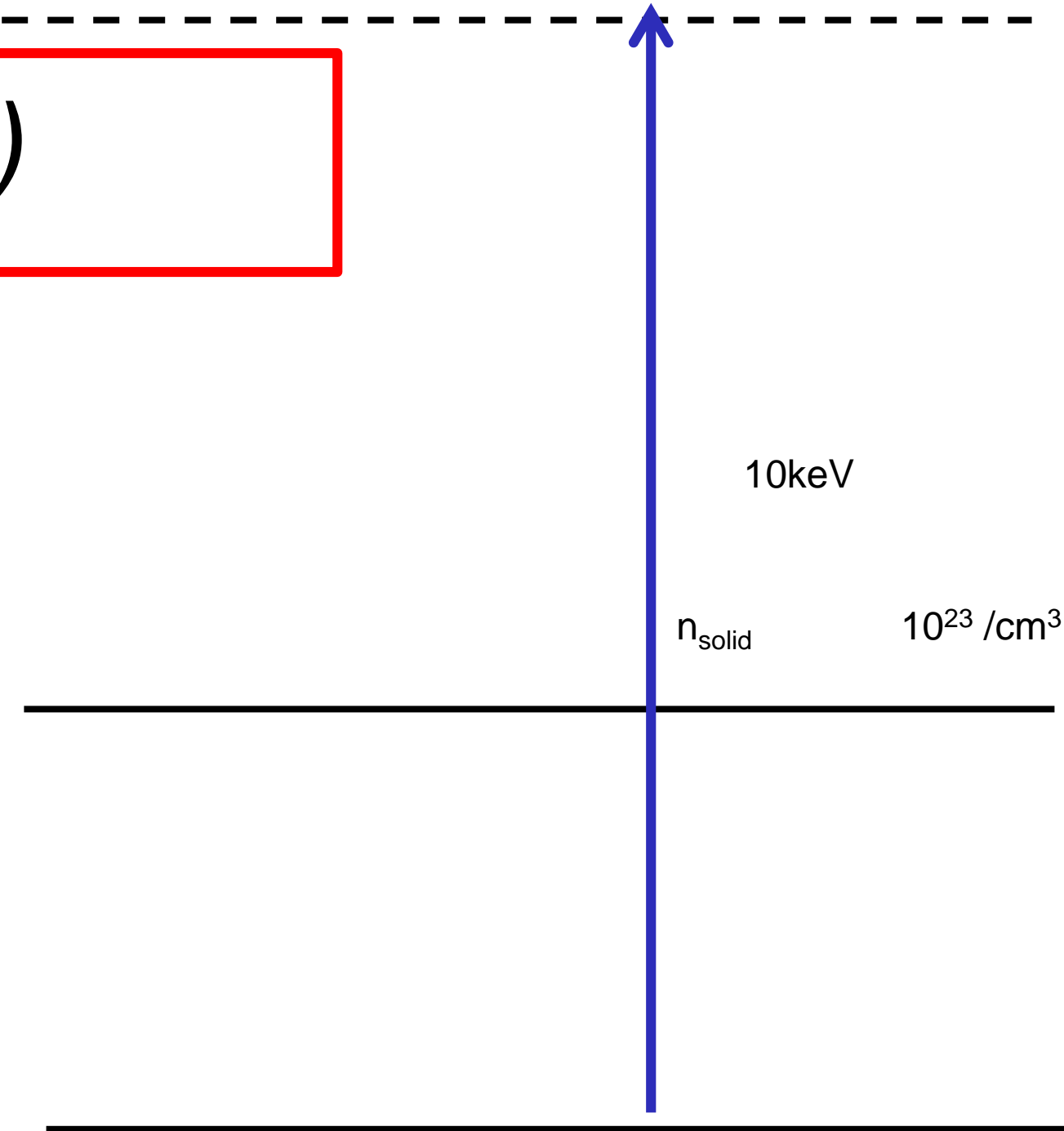
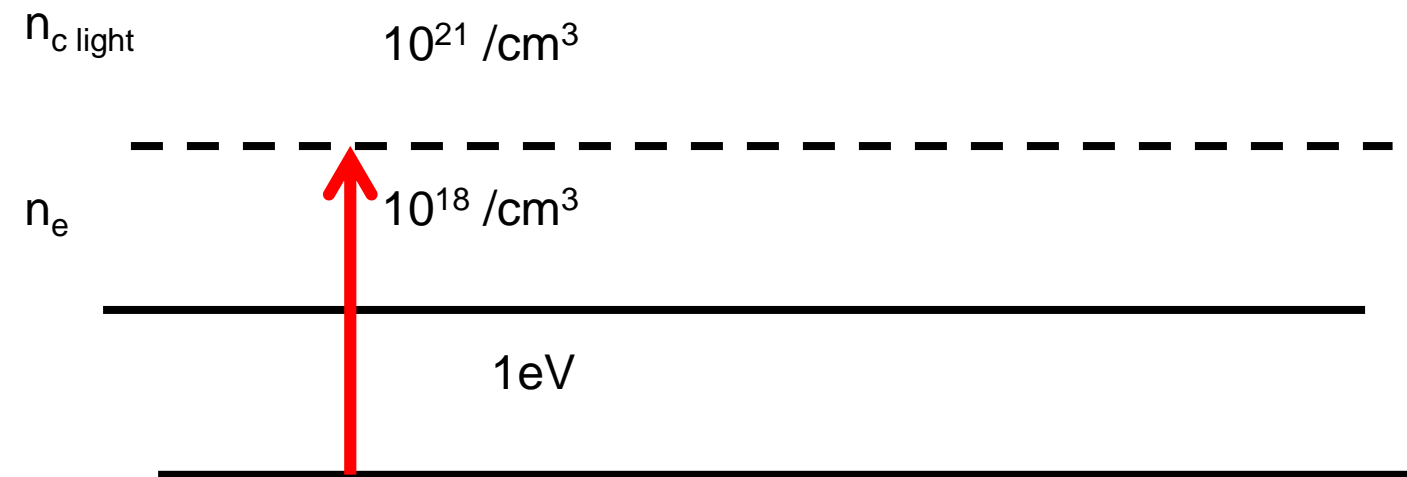
Laser-Wake-Field Acceleration Gas/Light vs Solid/ X-Ray

Serendipity at its best n_c for X-ray $10^{29} / \text{cm}^3$

$$\text{Energy Gain } E = a_0^2 m_0 c^2 (n_c / n_e)$$

In the visible $n_c = 10^{21} / \text{cm}^3$ Low gaz density

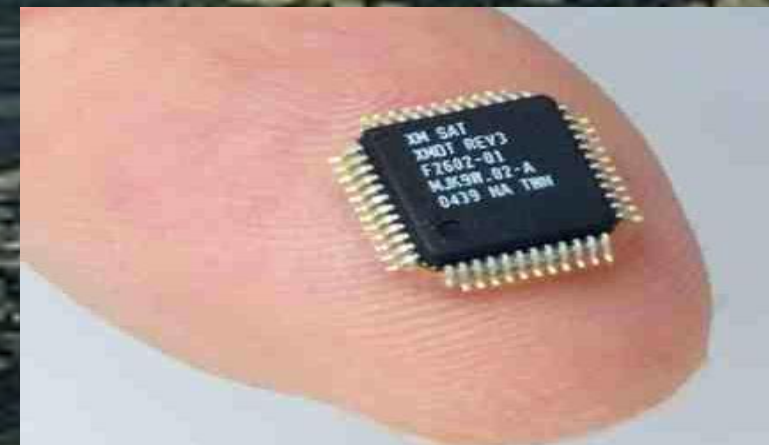
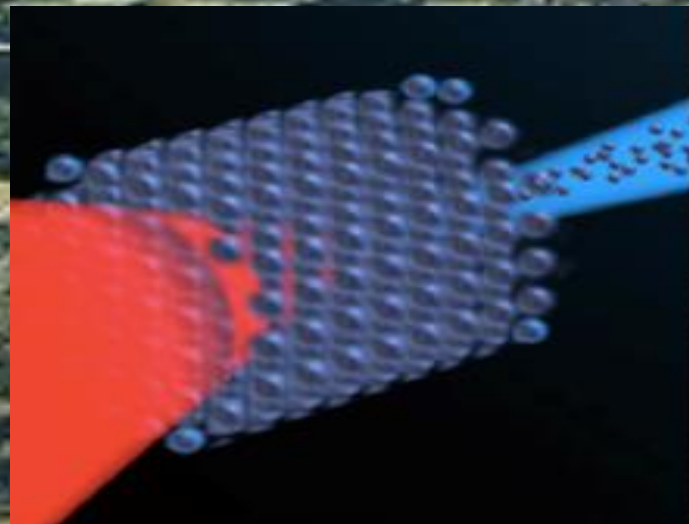
In the X-ray, $n_c = 10^{29} / \text{cm}^3$ **Solid** density



Outlook for Laser-Particle acceleration TeV

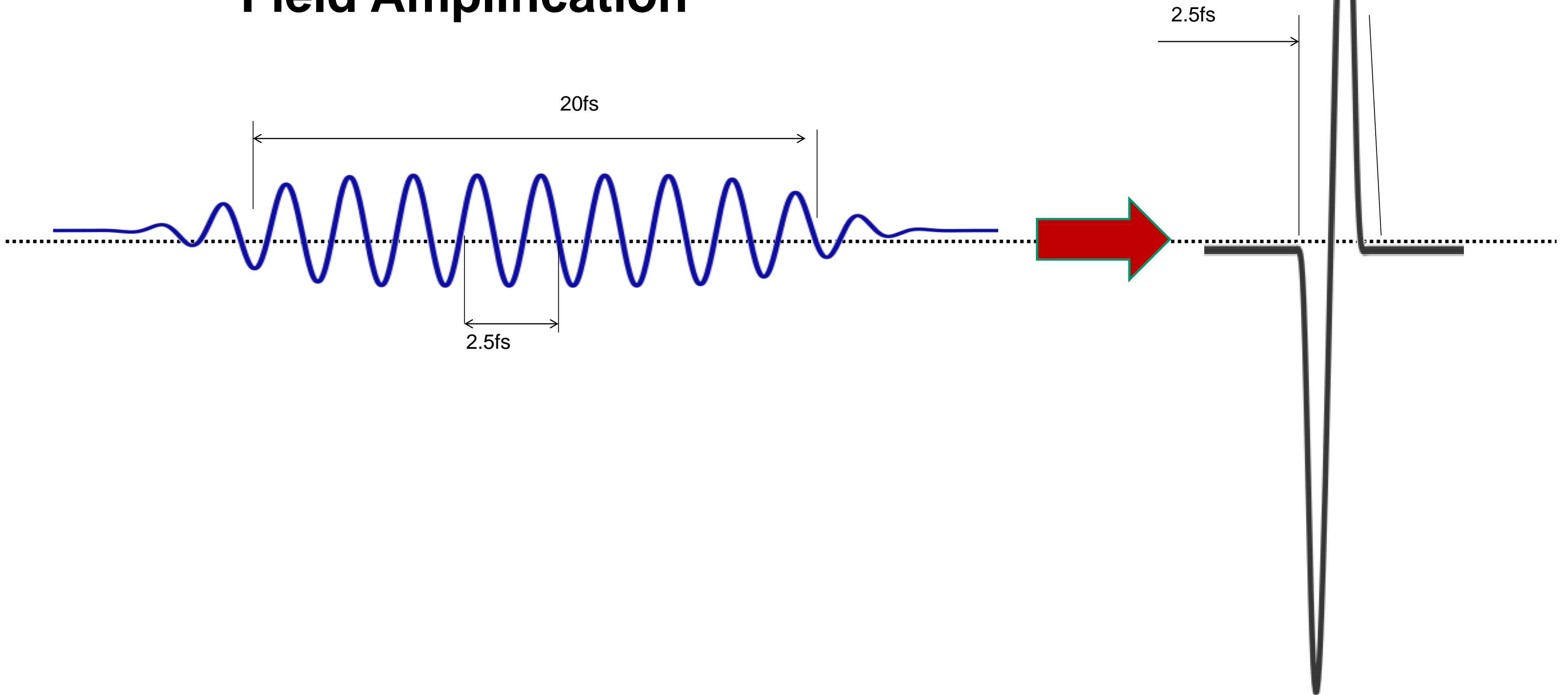
Microwave cavity

Laser wakefield X-ray, 1cm



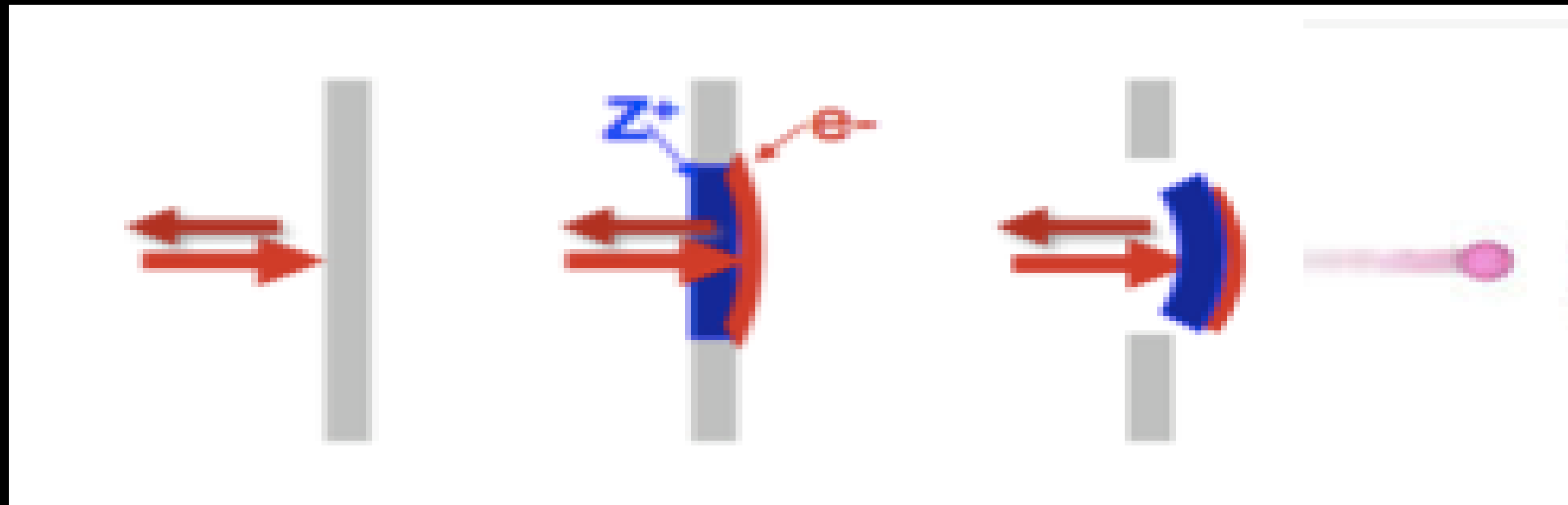
Laser wakefield Visible 100m

Optical Pulse Compression: Field Amplification

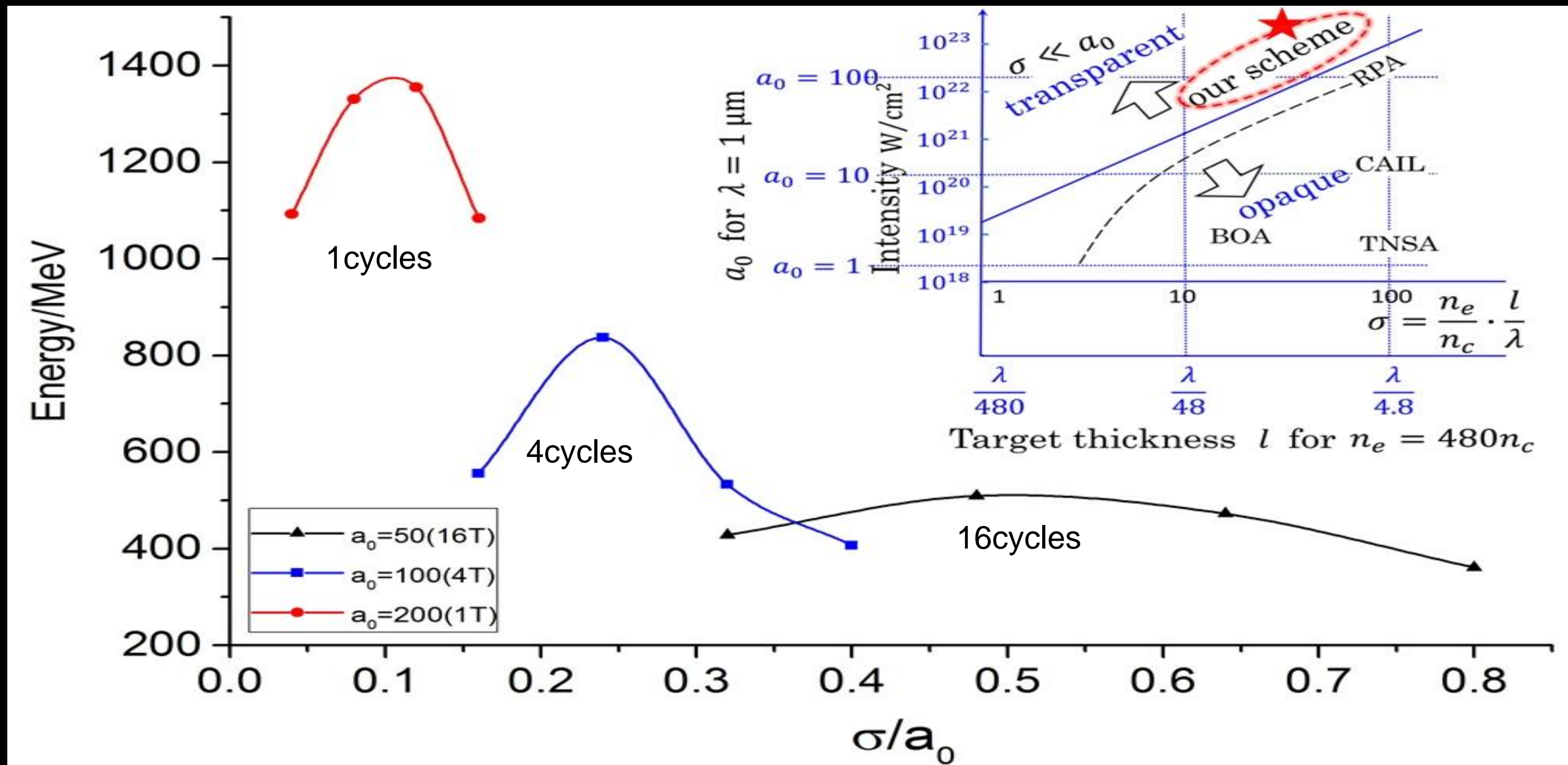


Low Hanging Fruit: High Energy Proton Generation

GeV Proton Generation



Applications of Single Cycle to Proton Generation vs a_0

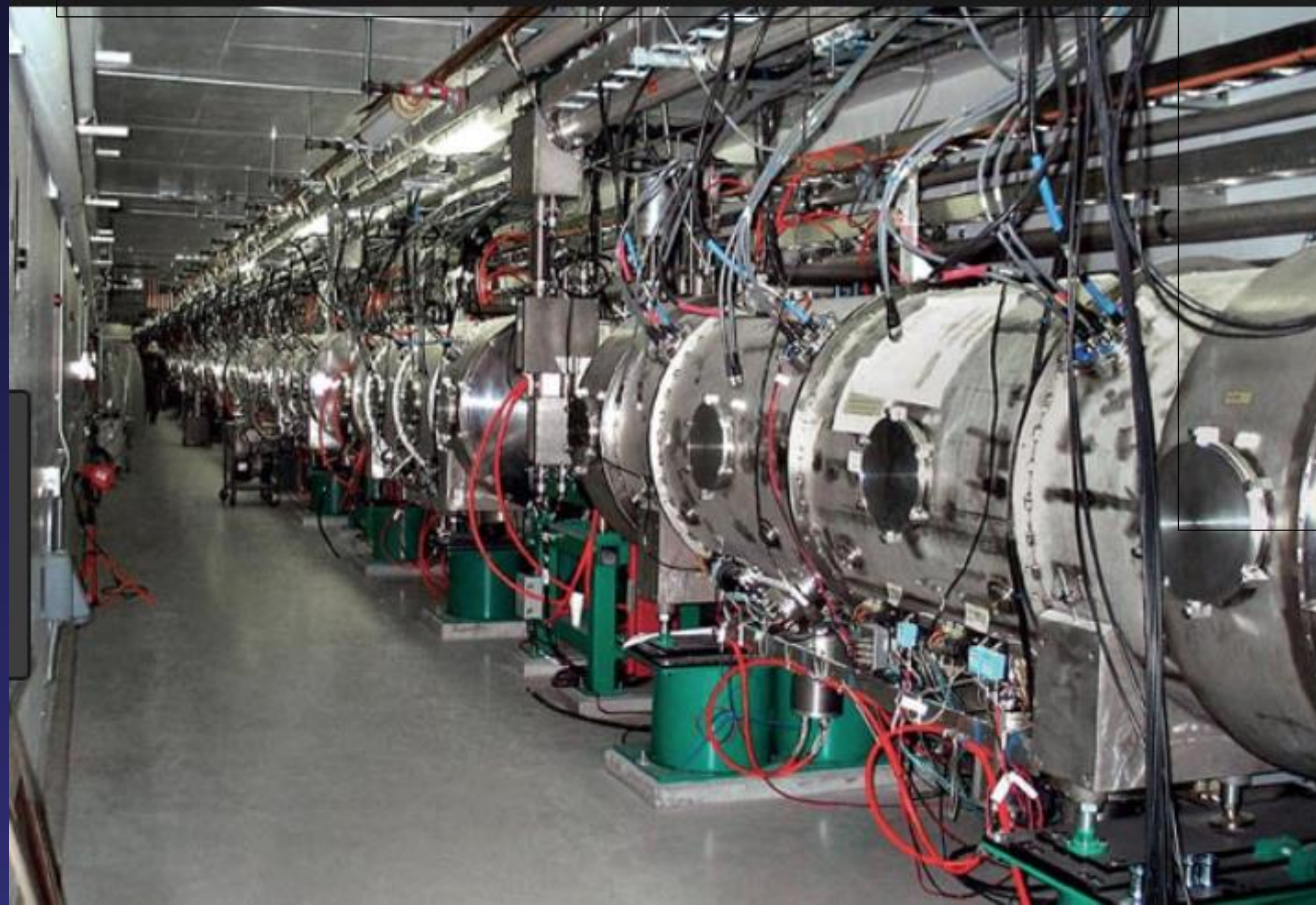


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**RELATIVISTIC PROTON ACCELERATOR
for
TRANSMUTATION**

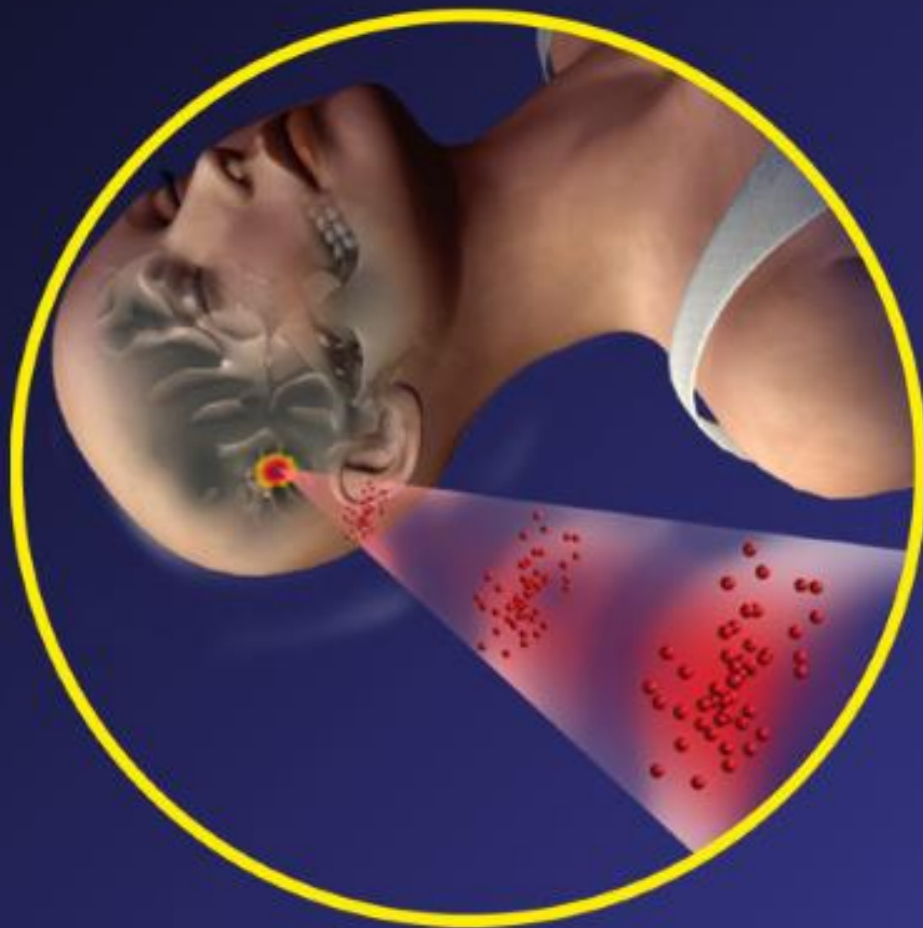


Projet MYRRHA



CPA in Nuclear Medicine

Proton therapy



Extreme light technology will be tens of times more compact, more precise and less expensive

Nuclear therapy



Radionuclides are used to implant radioactive pellets directly into a tumour

Nuclear diagnostics



When a scanner needs a radioisotope, extreme laser acceleration in the clinic would make this fast and safer

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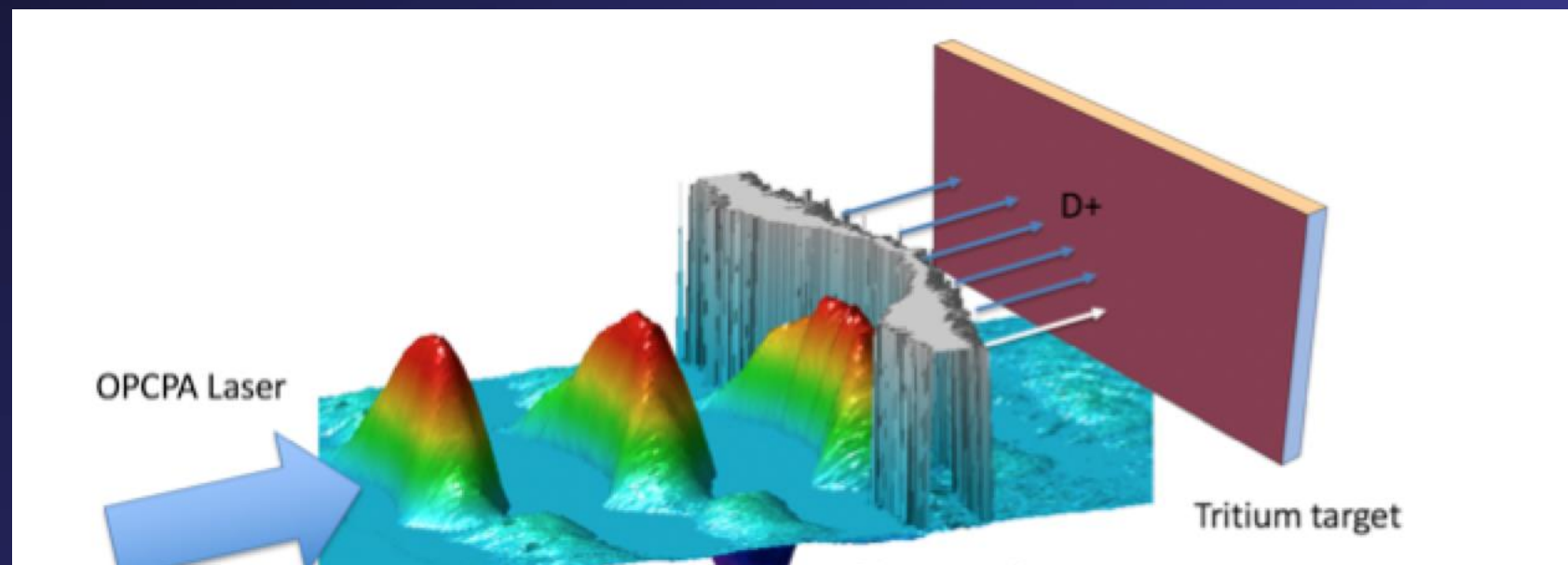
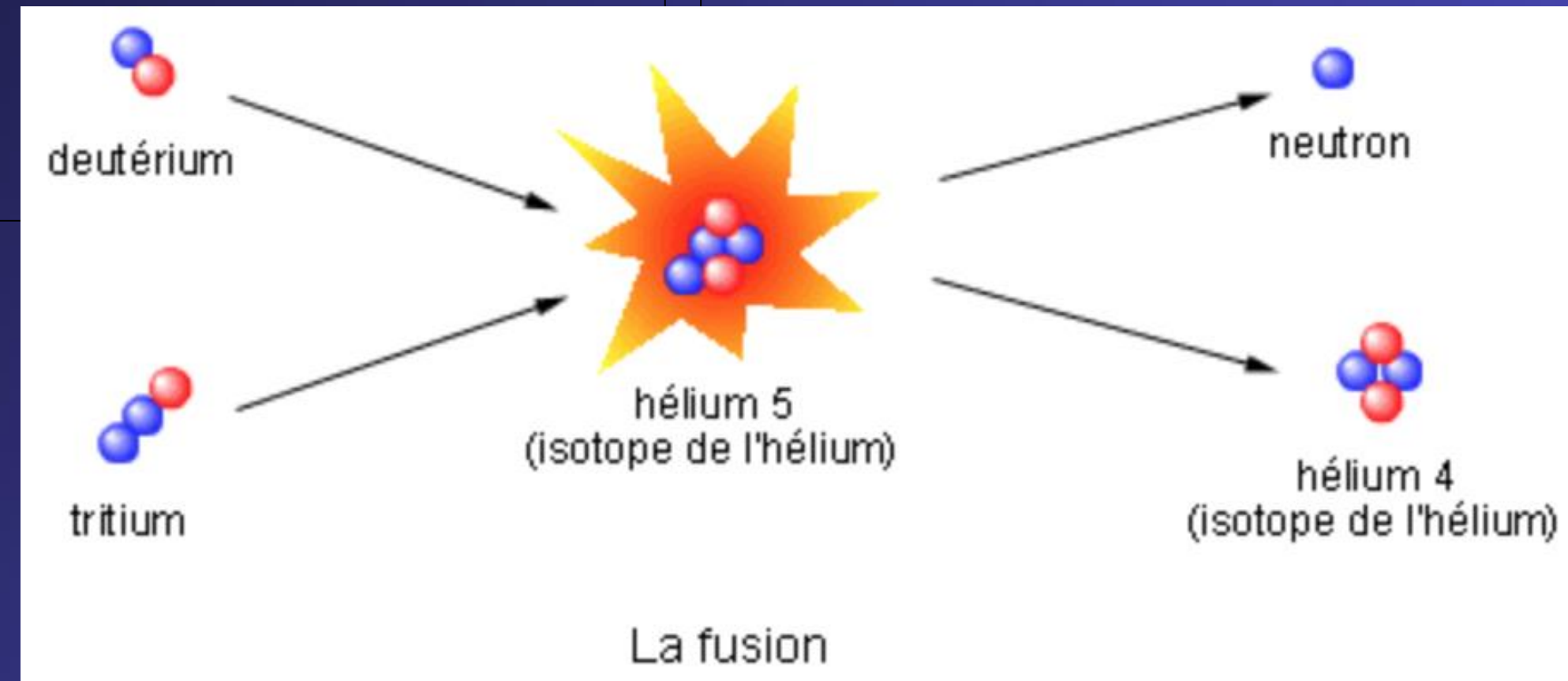
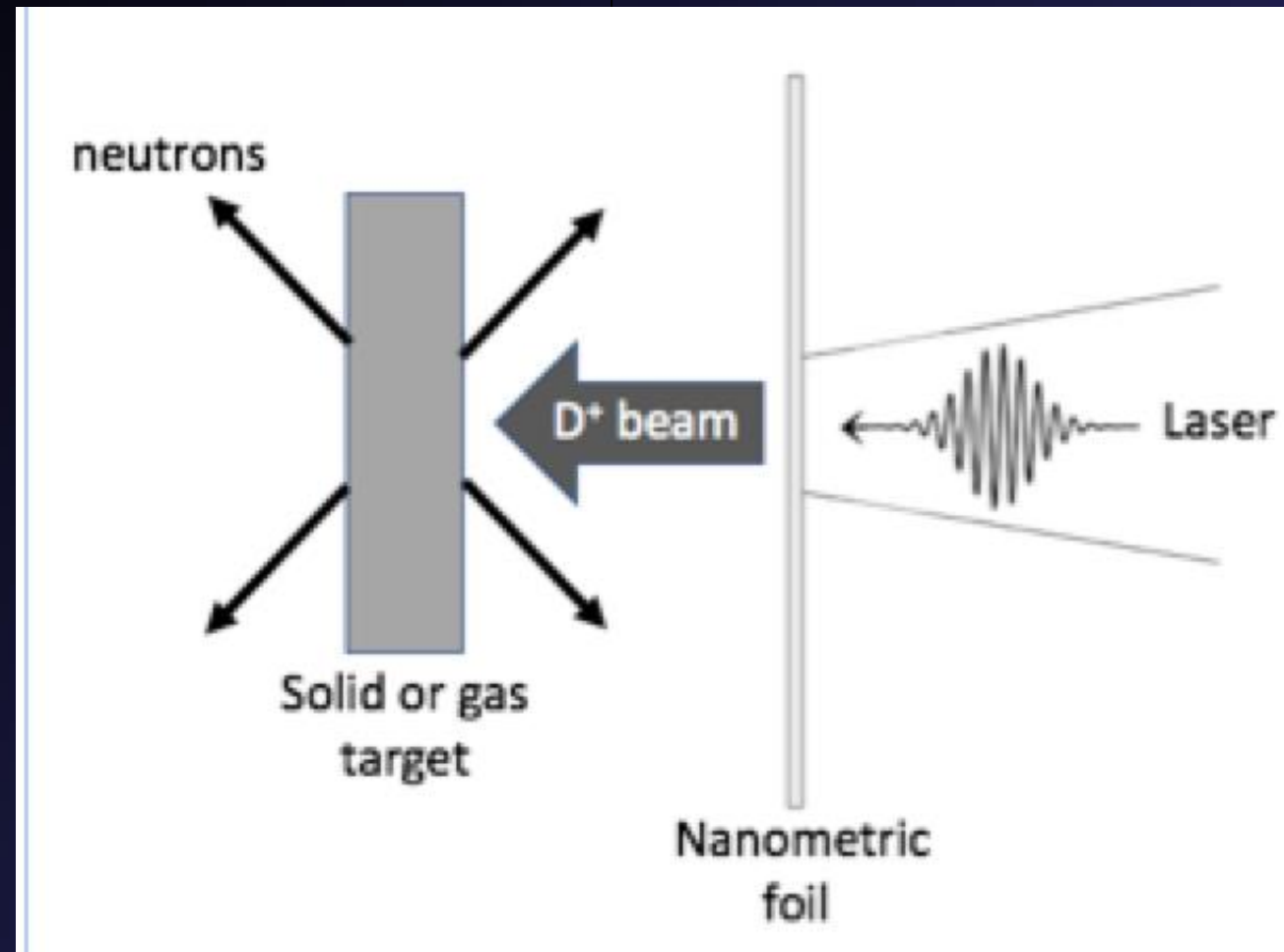


CPA Mitigating Nuclear waste

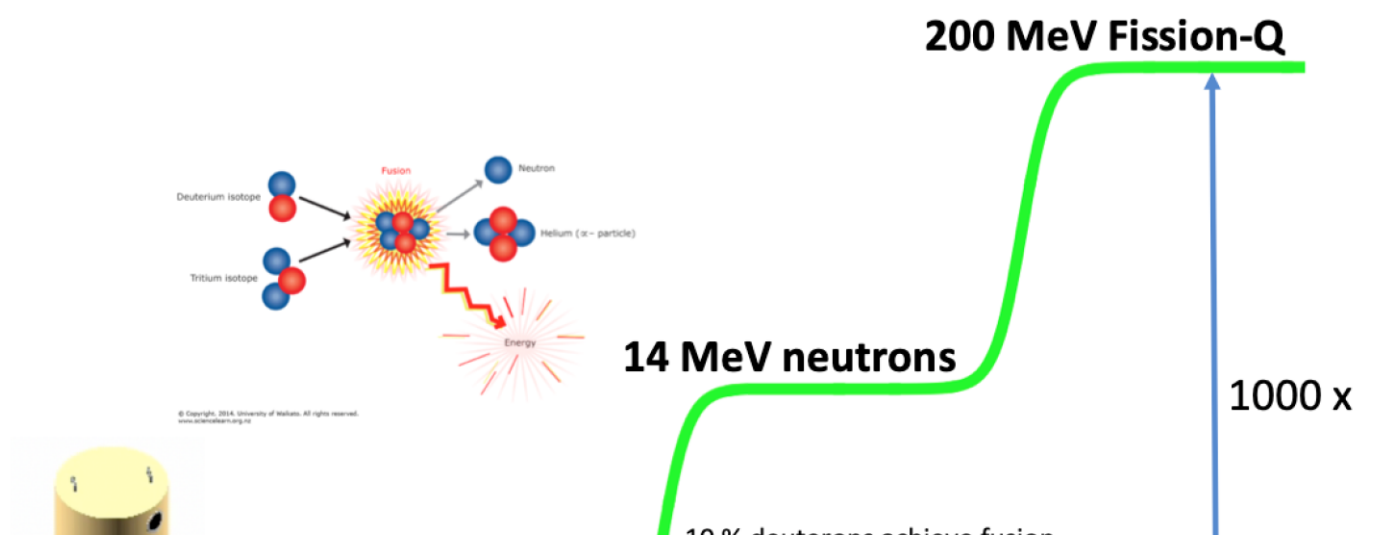


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Energy Catapulting



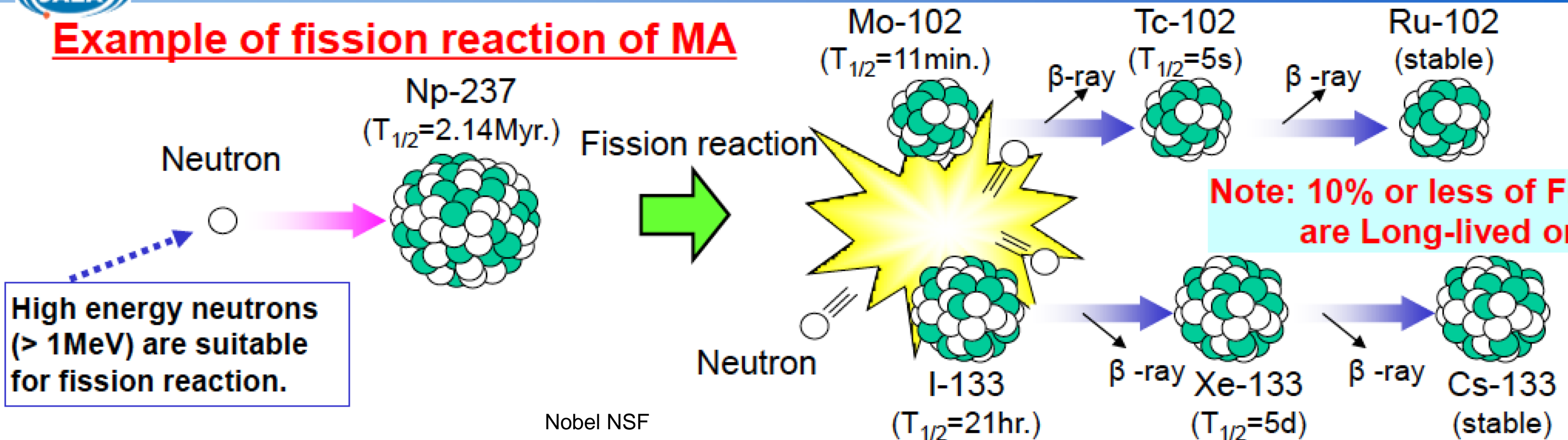


NUCLEAR TRANSMUTATION CONCEPT

How to Transmute MA and LLFP



Example of fission reaction of MA



Space Debris

Millions of orbital debris are cluttering space



SPACE DEBRIS - A state of emergency!

4x 7,000 tons = **28,000 tons!!!**

How much is that?

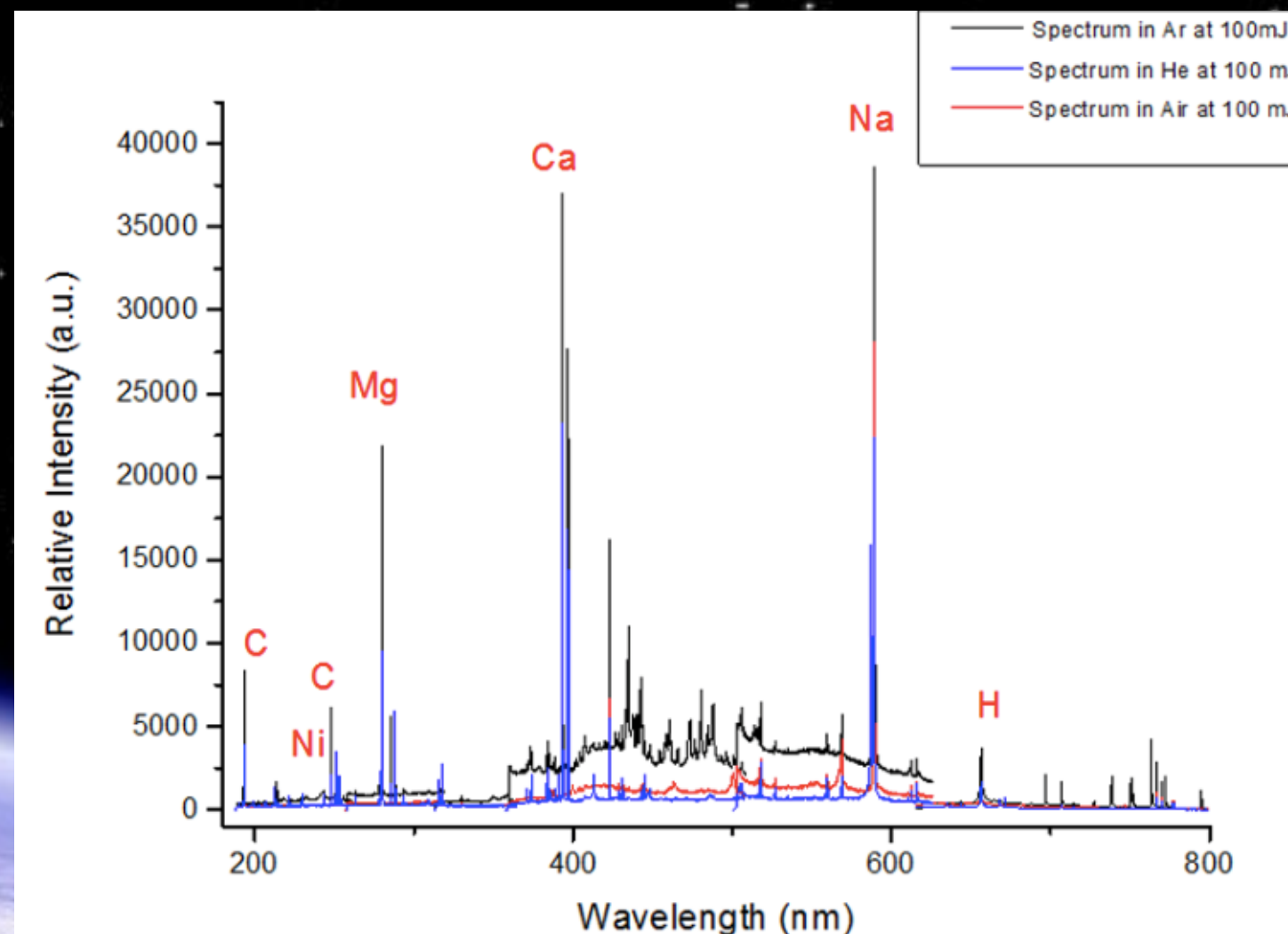
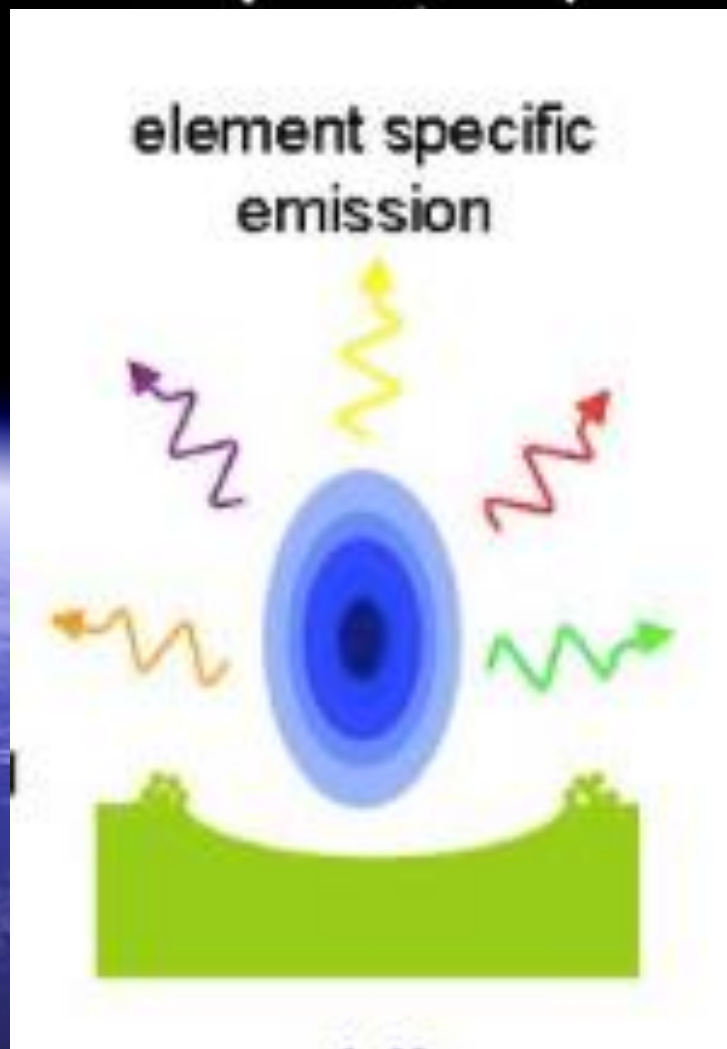
*We have put the equivalent of
over 4 Eiffel Towers into
space!*

Space Debris

Millions of orbital debris are cluttering space



Debris identification: Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy



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In conclusion, extreme light is capable of generating the largest fields, largest accelerations, the largest temperatures and the largest pressures

It carries the best hopes and opportunities for the future of science and society

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The best is yet to come!





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Low Hanging Fruits

