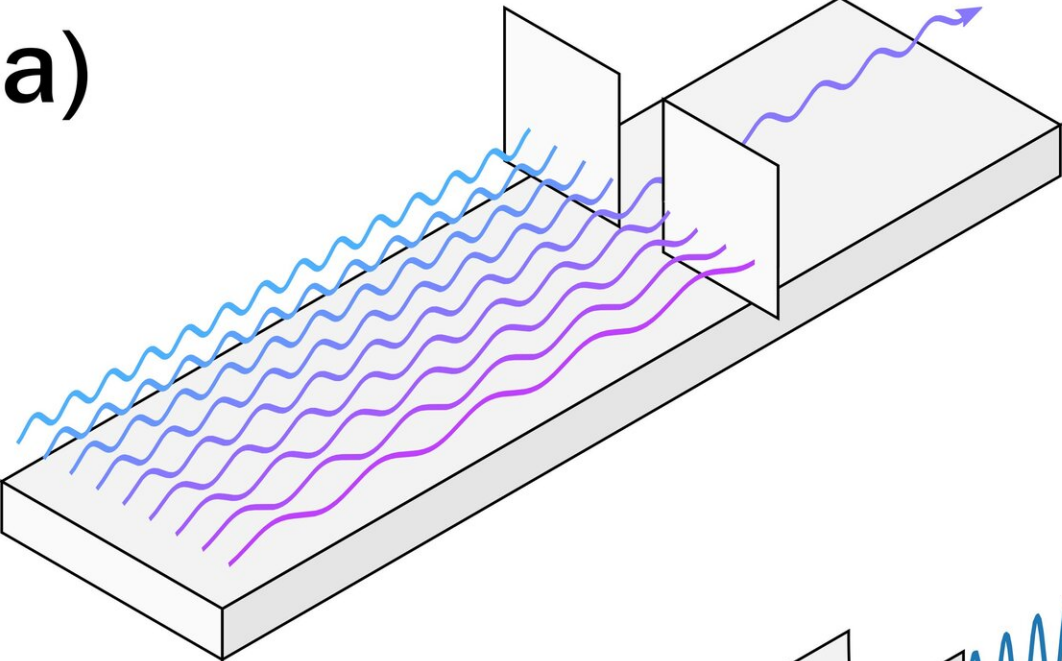


# Researchers achieve extreme-ultraviolet spectral compression by four-wave mixing

January 25 2021

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a)



b)

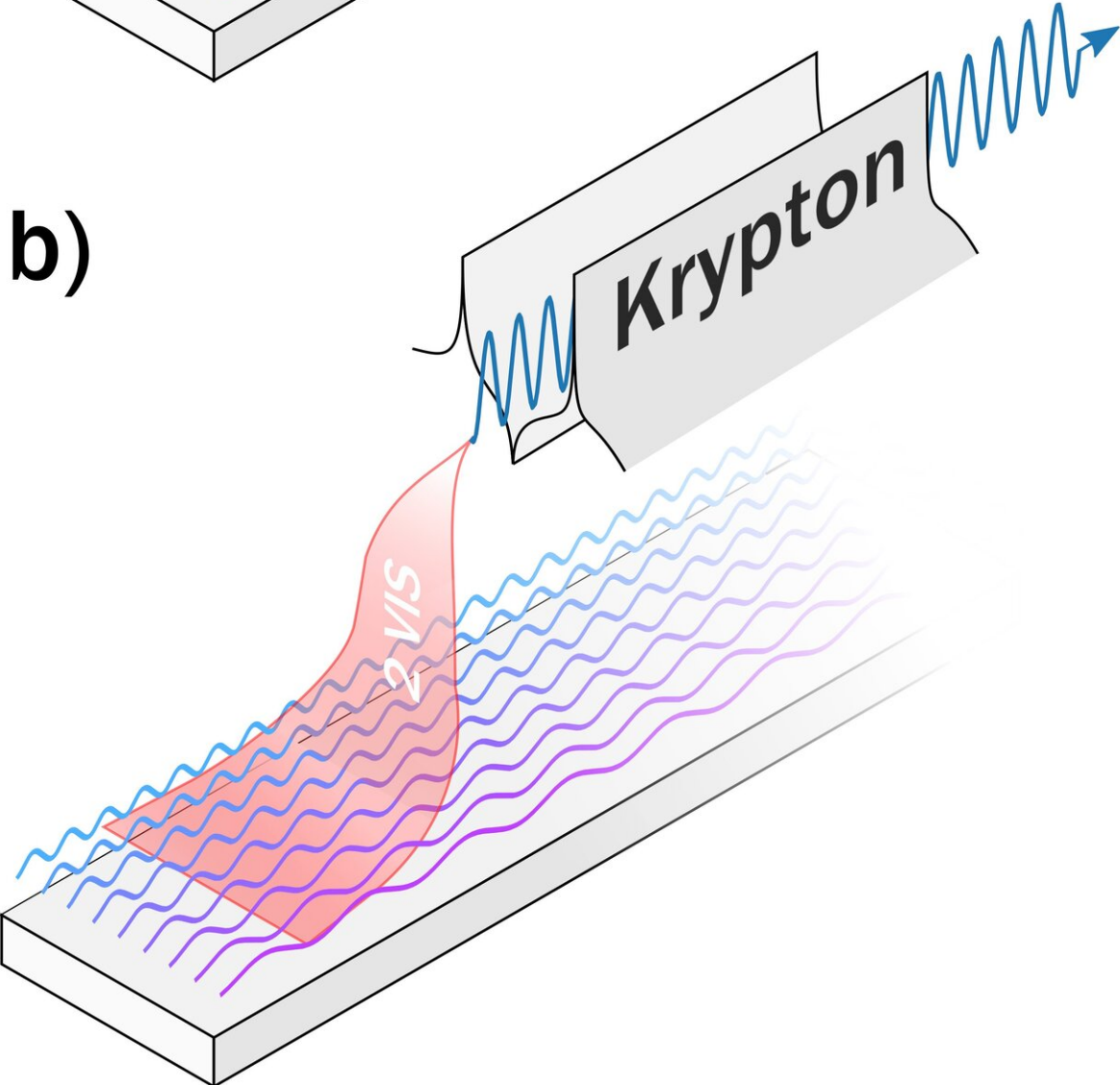


Fig. 1: (a) A specific color can be selected from a broadband light source using e.g. a prism or a grating. This comes, however, at the expense of losing most of the light. (b) By applying a nonlinear optical technique such as four-wave mixing in krypton, it is possible to generate a specific color using all the available light at different colors. Credit: Copyright: MBI

Researchers from the Max Born Institute for Nonlinear Optics and Short Pulse Spectroscopy (MBI) have developed a new method to modify the spectral width of extreme-ultraviolet (XUV) light. By employing a novel phase-matching scheme in four-wave mixing, they could compress the spectral width of the initial broadband light by more than hundred times. The detailed experimental and theoretical results have been published in *Nature Photonics*.

Light, as emitted by the sun, consists of many wavelengths and typically appears as white. Sometimes, however, only certain colors reach our eyes, leading to stunning phenomena like an afterglow. For technical or scientific applications that require a specific color, gratings and prisms can be used to extract this color from the [white light](#). However, most of the incoming [light](#) is lost during this process, and the light intensity at the exit is very low.

Nonlinear optical techniques have made it possible to change the color of light and modify its spectral bandwidth without compromising the intensity. As illustrated in Fig. 1, this enables the generation of light with a specific color from broadband light (such as white light) or vice versa. These techniques are widely applied in spectroscopy, imaging, and for the generation of ultrashort laser pulses. However, nonlinear optical techniques are not readily available in the XUV [region](#) of the electromagnetic spectrum. This region is of increasing interest for

various applications, including attosecond science and EUV lithography.

A team of researchers from the Max Born Institute has recently demonstrated a new concept to generate narrowband laser pulses in the XUV range. They combined broadband white light in the visible region with light having a broad spectrum in the vacuum-ultraviolet (VUV) region. After both of these light pulses simultaneously propagated through a dense jet of krypton atoms, a new laser [pulse](#) in the XUV range was generated. Remarkably, the spectral width of the new XUV pulse was more than hundred times narrower compared to the initial visible and VUV pulses.

The scientists employed a scheme known as four-wave mixing, where one krypton atom absorbs two visible photons and one VUV photon, leading to the emission of one XUV photon. Due to [energy conservation](#), the emitted XUV photon must have a frequency equal to the sum of the frequencies of all three absorbed photons. At the same time, due to momentum conservation, the velocity of the incoming light wave has to match the velocity of the outgoing wave inside the mixing medium. This velocity changes very fast close to an atomic resonance.

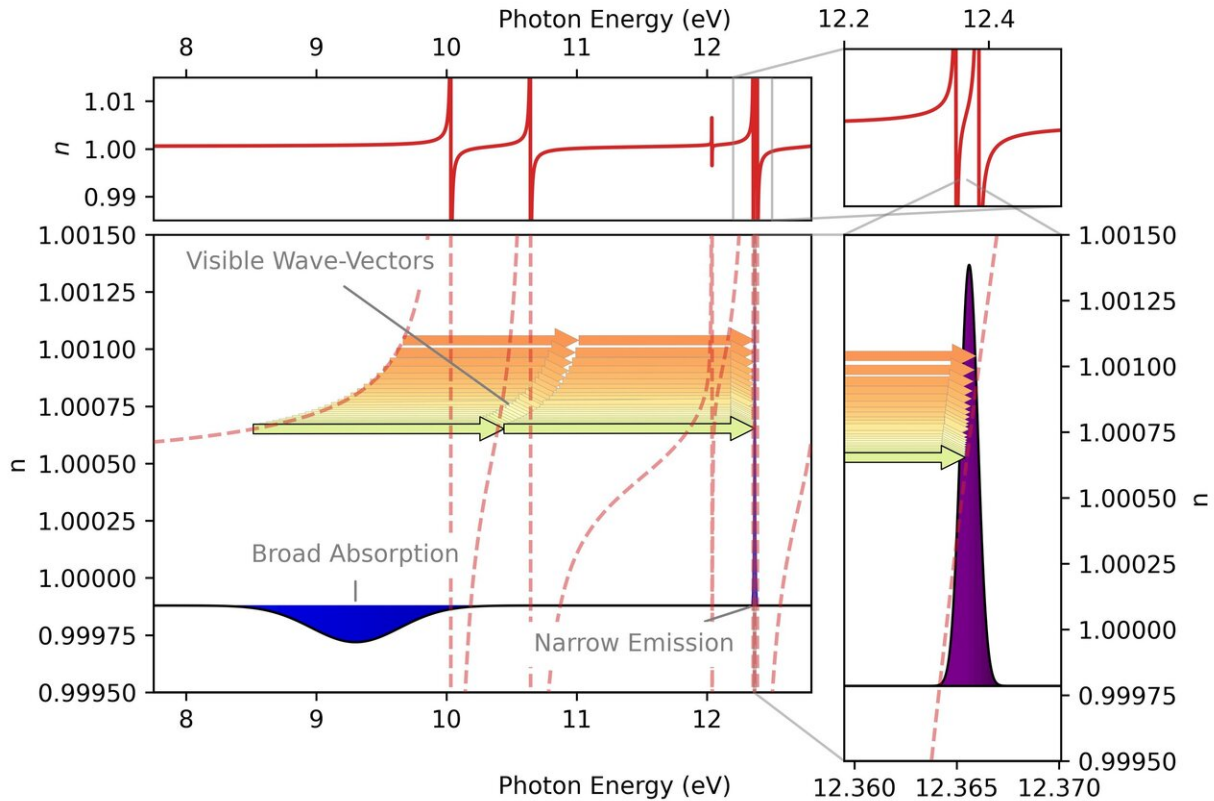


Fig. 2: XUV spectral compression scheme: The refractive index as a function of the photon energy is shown by the red dashed curve. In the region around 9.2 eV it changes comparably slowly (left side), whereas it changes very fast in the region around 12.365 eV. Therefore, a broadband absorption (blue area) can lead to a narrowband emission (violet area) with the help of two visible photons (shown by the arrows). Credit: Copyright: MBI

To generate the narrowband XUV laser band, the researchers chose a VUV spectral range quite far away from any resonance and a target XUV range between two resonances. In doing so, they were able to match the velocities of a broad range of incoming wavelengths to a narrow region of outgoing wavelengths. In Fig. 2, on the left side, absorption in the VUV over a broad spectral range (blue area) is indicated. The red dashed curve indicates the frequency-dependent

refractive index, which is a measure of the light velocity. On the right side, a narrow spectral region in the XUV range (violet area) is shown. In these regions, the light travels approximately at the same speed, i.e., with a similar refractive index. These velocities can be matched by the near-horizontal arrows indicating the photons in the visible spectrum. The illustration shows that this allows converting a broadband VUV spectrum with a relatively flat wavelength-velocity dependence into a narrowband XUV pulse, where the wavelength-velocity dependence is near vertical.

The generation of narrowband XUV pulses is interesting for applications such as electron spectroscopy, the investigation of resonant transitions, and the coherent diffractive imaging of nanoscale structures. In the future, the new method could also be used in the opposite direction, i.e., to spectrally broaden XUV pulses, which may result in the generation of very short XUV pulses from sources such as free-electron lasers and soft- X-ray lasers.

**More information:** Extreme-ultraviolet spectral compression by four-wave mixing, *Nature Photonics* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s41566-020-00758-8](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41566-020-00758-8) , [www.nature.com/articles/s41566-020-00758-8](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41566-020-00758-8)

Provided by Max Born Institute

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