The 6th International Symposium on Laser Interaction with Matter

August 10-12, 2022    Ningbo, China
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organizations

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<td>Jianlin Cao</td>
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<td>State Key Laboratory of Applied Optics</td>
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<th>International Co-organizer</th>
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Sponsors

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General Information

The 6th International Symposium on Laser Interaction with Matter will be held on 10-12 August (registration on 10 August) in Ningbo, China. Jointly organized by State Key laboratory of Laser Interaction with Matter and Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, LIMIS is expected to attract about 250 participants from all over the world, including about 70 invited speakers.

Conference venue: New Century Grand Hotel, Ningbo
Hotel Address: No. 666, Shounan Middle Road, Yinzhou District, Ningbo, Zhejiang, China

Speaker Preparation

Time of an oral talk will be 15 min, including Q & A. For all oral speakers, please arrive the session room 30 min before your talk to upload and check the PPT.

Poster Preparation

Authors are required to stand by their posters during the poster session for discussion. Please make sure to print your mobile tel. and email in the poster, because the conference staff will contact the winner of Best Poster Award, which will be selected on-site the poster session.

Poster session: August 11, 17:30-18:30
Poster board size: 0.95 m (length) * 2.47 m (height), recommended poster size: 0.8m * 1.2 m
Set-up time: November 12, 8:00-15:30
*No show of the oral/poster presentations will be remarked and these papers will not be published in SPIE Digital Library.

LIMIS will select three Best Papers and seven Best Posters.

Best Papers Awards The candidates will be selected from all contributed submissions. The selection will be voted by all session chairs.

Best Posters Awards Each session will select one Best Poster. The winner will be selected by session chairs on-site the conference during the poster session.
Inspiring by the technique of Chirped Pulse Amplification (CPA) invented in 1985, ultrashort intense laser has been well developed in the past three decades. Following the development of intense femtosecond lasers, growing attention has been devoted to the atmospheric applications through optical Kerr effect induced laser filamentation. The workshop of Ultrashort Intense Lasers and Atmospheric Applications will discuss the frontiers ranging from ultrashort laser pulse generation, amplification, atmospheric propagation and its interaction with matters.

**Invited Talk**

**Yanqi Gao**, China Academy of Engineering Physics  
**Kun Liu**, China Electronics Technology Group Corporation  
**Tiejun Wang**, Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences  
**Xiaoming Wei**, South China University of Technology  
**Yi Xu**, Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences  
**Chuliang Zhou**, Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences  
**Yuewen Zhu**, Anhui Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Plenary Session 1  Site: 4F, Kaiyuan Hall  August 11, 2022

Presider: Yuxin Leng, Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

08:30-08:45
Opening Ceremony

08:45-09:25
Metaphotonics and metasurface
Yuri S. Kivshar, Australian National University

09:25-10:05
Light-Matter Interaction at the Nanoscale: from 2D Materials to Nanolasers
Cunzheng Ning, Shenzhen Technology University

10:05-10:30
Coffee Break & Group Photo

Plenary Session 2

Presider: TBA

10:30-11:10
Recent progress on Ultra-shot laser driven X-ray sources and its applications in LFRC
Yuqiu Gu, Research Center of Laser Fusion, China Academy of Engineering Physics

11:10-11:50
Progress on high power pulsed gas laser in SKLLIM
Ke Huang, Northwest Institute of Nuclear Technology, The State Key Laboratory of Laser Interaction with Matter

11:50-12:30
Wall-bounded combustion: Thermochemical and fluid dynamical analysis using advanced laser diagnostics
Andreas Dreizler, Technische Universität Darmstadt
Plenary Session 3  Site: 4F, Kaiyuan Hall  August 12, 2022

Presider: TBA

08:30-09:10
When laser meets mechanics — Recent advances in laser induced shocks and damages in IMECH
Hongwei Song, Institute of Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

09:10-09:50
Strong Light-Matter Coupling in Halide Perovskite Microcavity for Room-temperature Polaritonics
Qihua Xiong, Tsinghua University

09:50-10:10
Coffee Break

Plenary Session 4

Presider: TBA

10:10-10:50
Free-electron lasing on a laser wakefield accelerator at SIOM
Wentao Wang, Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

10:50-11:30
Femtosecond Coherent Anti-Stokes Raman Scattering (CARS) Measurements
Robert P. Lucht, Purdue University

11:30-12:10
Current Status of the Shanghai Superintense Ultrafast Laser Facility (SULF)
Xiaoyan Liang, Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences
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<td><strong>Femtosecond laser interaction with transparent conductive oxide thin film</strong></td>
<td>Yuanan Zhao, Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences</td>
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<td>14:25-14:50</td>
<td><strong>Fundamentals, Instruments and Applications of Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy</strong></td>
<td>Lianbo Guo, Huazhong University of Science and Technology</td>
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<td>14:50-15:15</td>
<td><strong>Interaction of femtosecond laser with crystal materials</strong></td>
<td>Qiang Wu, Nankai University</td>
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<td><strong>High harmonic generation from gases driven by ultrashort vortex laser with nonzero orbital angular momentum</strong></td>
<td>Cheng Jin, Nanjing University of Science and Technology</td>
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<td><strong>Feasibility analysis of double-sided laser irradiation for testing mechanical properties of materials at elevated temperatures</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Research progress of CW laser ablation of metal materials in low pressure environment</strong></td>
<td>Yue Zhao, Nanjing University of Science and Technology</td>
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<td><strong>Surface formation mechanism of CVD diamond processed by picosecond laser</strong></td>
<td>Quanli Zhang, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics</td>
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<td>Guo Li, Institute of Applied Physics and Computational Mathematics</td>
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<td><strong>The acceleration phenomenon of shock wave induced by millisecond-nanosecond combined-pulse laser on silicon</strong></td>
<td>Jingyi Li, Changchun University of Science and Technology</td>
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<td>Heping Ma, Xi’an Jiaotong University</td>
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<td>Near-infrared/mid-infrared laser irradiation effects on polyethylene</td>
<td>Minsun Chen, National University of Defense Technology</td>
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<td>Interaction of nanosecond extreme ultraviolet laser with solid targets</td>
<td>Huaiyu Cui, Harbin Institute of Technology</td>
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<td>15:30-15:55</td>
<td>Heat and mass transfer, melt pool dynamics in laser advanced</td>
<td>Xiuli He, Institute of Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences</td>
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<td>Local thermodynamic equilibrium considerations of silicon plasma during</td>
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<td>nanosecond and picosecond laser ablation</td>
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<td>Modeling of Optical Rough Target Surface Based on Power Spectral</td>
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<td>Study on the correlation of output current in each quadrant for a</td>
<td>Liu Hongxu, Changchun University of Science and Technology</td>
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<td>silicon-based quadrant detector in the bias voltage irradiated by</td>
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<td>Coherence beam scattering from cylindrical objects with rough</td>
<td>Shubing Ye, Xidian University</td>
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Femtosecond laser interaction with transparent conductive oxide thin film

Yuanan Zhao
Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, CAS
yazhao@siom.ac.cn/

Abstract: In this presentation, a multiscale model was proposed to describe the dynamic behavior of electrons in the interaction process between femtosecond laser pulse and TCOs film. Using this model, we can predict the transition behavior of electrons in the ITO film under femtosecond laser irradiation and the changes in optical properties caused by the transition. Firstly, we investigated the dynamic behavior of electrons in ITO film under femtosecond laser irradiation, involving the applications of epsilon-near-zero (ENZ) film in the ultrafast photonics applications. A conversion behavior from saturable absorption (SA) to reverse saturable absorption (RSA) at 1030 nm with increasing incident laser intensity, whereas only SA behavior at 1440 nm were observed. The ground-state free electrons bleaching in the conduction band and three-photon absorption play a vital role in this conversion. Secondly, the pulsed laser ablation of ITO film induced by femtosecond laser was investigated. Several distinct types of final micro/nanostructures were observed and may attributed to superficial amorphization, spallation ablation, stress-assisted delamination, boiling evaporation, and phase explosion. This significant morphological difference is caused by the change of free electron temperature. The above work opens up new opportunities for understanding the mechanism of the interaction between fs pulse and TCOs film, especially the analysis of the dynamic transition behavior of free carrier and bound electrons.

Fundamentals, Instruments and Applications of Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy

Lianbo Guo*, Zhenlin Hu, Shengqun Shi
Wuhan National Laboratory for Optoelectronics (WNLO), Huazhong University of Science and Technology
*lbguo@hust.edu.cn

Abstract: With NASA’s Perseverance rover and CNSA’s Zhurong rover working on Mars, Laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy (LIBS), as the future superstar of analytical atomic spectrometry, gets more and more attention worldwide. Our group has done a series of researches focused on the fundamentals, methods, instruments and applications of LIBS. In the basic research, we achieved self-absorption reduction fundamentally using LIBS assisted by laser-stimulated absorption (LSA-LIBS) and microwave-assisted excitation in LIBS (MAE-LIBS). Image-assisted LIBS (IA-LIBS) was suggested for the matrix effect correction. We first proposed laser opto-ultrasonic dual (LOUD) detection. These results of basic researches were adopted for LIBS instrument development. In the LIBS applications, we focused on multi-functional, online, and offline detection for wire + arc additive manufacturing (WAAM), as well as rapid biomedical detection. The results illustrated that LIBS has the unique advantages of fast, high integration and high efficiency, with a pretty broad application prospect in the field of 3D printing and biomedical analysis.

Keywords: Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy; Self-Absorption Effect; Rapid Detection
Interaction of femtosecond laser with crystal materials

Qiang Wu
Nankai University
wuqiang@nankai.edu.cn

Abstract: The femtosecond laser has greatly promoted the development of physics, chemistry, biology and other disciplines. Because of the characteristics of ultrashort pulse duration and ultrahigh peak power, many formulas in textbooks can no longer describe the interaction of femtosecond laser with matter. Therefore, some new theories are developed and many new applications have been acquired based on that. In this presentation, I will introduce our research, which focuses on the interaction of femtosecond laser with crystals and pay more attention to the dynamic elementary excitations. It is the interdiscipline of ultrafast photonics, ultrafast optics, Terahertz optics, photoelectric materials and devices, micro-nano optics, and condensed physics. We are not only concerned about new physical problems, developing new theories and equations, but also working hard to advance our new discoveries into practical applications. There are two research projects for our research: 1. Femtosecond laser processing crystals: physical mechanisms, material fabrication, and photoelectric devices; 2. Physics and applications of THz phonon polariton in ferroelectric crystals produced by femtosecond laser pulses.

High harmonic generation from gases driven by ultrashort vortex laser with nonzero orbital angular momentum

Cheng Jin
Nanjing University of Science and Technology
cjin@njust.edu.cn

Abstract: Through high harmonic generation (HHG) driven by intense ultrashort vortex infrared lasers, a nonzero orbital angular momentum (OAM) can be imprinted onto the extreme ultraviolet (XUV) light pulses. In this talk, we first choose the Laguerre-Gaussian (LG) beam as the driving vortex laser and simulate the generation of vortex XUV harmonics in the gas medium as well as their propagation in vacuum till reaching the far field. The single-atom response is computed by the quantitative rescattering (QRS) model. We find that the intensity and phase of generated high harmonics are very sensitive to the position of gas jet with respect to the laser focus. The topological charge of the qth harmonic is found to be q times that of the driving beam. Each harmonic in the far field appears as a single ring in the transverse plane with an invariant diameter which is scalable with the fundamental topological charge only when the gas jet is placed after the laser focus. The underlying phase-matching mechanism is analyzed by examining the spatial map of the coherence length and by calculating the evolution of harmonic emission in the medium. Second, we use the Bessel-Gaussian (BG) beam to drive the HHG and control its divergence in the far field. The vortex attosecond pulses can be synthesized by spectrally filtering the high harmonics. Finally, we generate the XUV light with superimposed OAM modes by mixing two different LG modes as the driving beam. We reveal the complexity nature of phase-matching conditions in the gas medium, especially their dependence on the azimuthal angle. We demonstrate that the OAM spectra of the HHG can be tailored by varying the harmonic order, the position of the gas jet, and the energy ratio of two LG beams.
Two-Dimensional Conjugated Porous Frameworks as Promising Optical Limiting

Heping Ma
Xi’an Jiaotong University
maheping@mail.xjtu.edu.cn

Abstract: Phthalocyanine is a planar macrocycle with an inherent 18 π-electron conjugated structure, which is able to suffer fast charge redistribution under intense laser radiation. Additional advantages of phthalocyanine are its good thermal stability and ease of functionalization on its molecular structure such as coordinated with most of metal ions.

In this presentation, five 2D transition-metal-containing polyphthalocyanine conjugated porous frameworks were reported, and their nonlinear optical properties are studied for the first time. We chose transition metals (TM) ranging from Fe, Co, Ni, Cu to In to combine in phthalocyanine centers to tune their delocalized electronic structure. The coupling of localized d-electrons in metal and delocalized 2D π-conjugated structure of MPc-CPF exhibit excellent nonlinear optical performance.

Multi-physical response of PV cell to laser illumination

Chenwu Wu
Institute of Mechanics, CAS
chenwuwu@imech.ac.cn

Abstract: Laser power beaming is believed to be a promising conceptualized technology for wireless power transmission in terrestrial or space application and paid much attention in research. Such a system mainly includes a Laser device to convert electricity into monochromatic light beam of high quality and a Photovoltaic (PV) cell panel to convert the incident Laser energy into electricity. The efficiency as well as reliability during photoelectric conversion is dominated by the multi-physical response of PV cell to laser illumination, including carrier excitation, carrier transportation, thermal dissipation, thermal expansion and even thermo-mechanical damage that are in particular discussed in this article. Further, aiming at performance improvement on the system, a strategy of hybrid laser beaming is developed and multi-scale theoretical model is proposed on typical PV cell subjected to laser of different operation mode to explore the potential optimized pathway.

Near-infrared/mid-infrared laser irradiation effects on polyethylene film

Chen Minsun
National University of Defense Technology
chenminsun@163.com

Abstract: Experimental researches of the near-infrared laser with 1085nm wavelength and the mid-infrared laser with 3.8 microns wavelength irradiate on the transparent polyethylene film with a thickness of about 25 microns are carried out. Results show that the burn through time approximate exponentially decreases from 5.76s to 0.85s, for the average power density of the mid-infrared laser increases from 2.9W/cm2 to 37.2W/cm2, and the damage energy density is about 22.2J/cm2. The polyethylene film can be burned through by near-infrared laser irradiation with an average power density of 338.8W/cm2 for 18.6s, and the corresponding damage energy density is up to 6301.7J/cm2. The polyethylene film would not be burned through until the laser power density reaches a certain high value, so the damage threshold of polyethylene film by near-in-
The infrared laser is 1 ~ 2 orders of magnitude higher than that by mid-wavelength infrared laser. The results are in good agreement with the absorption ratio of polyethylene film at wavelength of 3800 nm and 1085 nm measured under weak light.

**Heat and mass transfer, melt pool dynamics in laser advanced manufacturing**

Xiuli He  
*Institute of Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences  
xlhe@imech.ac.cn*

**Abstract:** Laser manufacturing is a dynamic and complex process with multiple fields, multiple scales and multiple parameters. During the process, the heat and mass transfer plays an important role, affecting the thermal history and composition of the material, thereby affecting the final microstructure and properties. Heat and mass transfer, and melt pool dynamics in laser advanced manufacturing have been investigated. The distribution of temperature, fluid flow, alloying elements, and the evolution of liquid-gas interface were simulated systematically. Dimensionless numbers were used to analyze the driving forces of fluid flow, and the dynamic behavior of the molten pool was studied under different driving forces. The heat and mass loss caused by evaporation and ejection at high temperature was analyzed.

**Local thermodynamic equilibrium considerations of silicon plasma during nanosecond and picosecond laser ablation**

Zelin Liu¹, Chuan Guo¹,³, Minsun Chen¹,³, Hao Liu¹,³, and Kai Han¹,²,a∗  
¹. National University of Defense Technology  
². State Key Laboratory of Pulsed Laser Technology  
³. Hunan Provincial Key Laboratory of High Energy Laser Technology,  
a. E-mail address: hankai0071@nudt.edu.cn for author Kai Han.

**Abstract:** The validity of local thermodynamic equilibrium (LTE) in laser-induced plasma (LIP) is a significant concern in the community of plasma diagnosis and pulsed laser ablation. The work demonstrated an optical emission spectroscopic method to estimate the thermodynamic state of the evolving plasma. Compared with the prior LTE criteria, this technique provides spatially and temporally resolved LTE evaluation and offers the insight that how far the plasma deviates from the LTE.

In this work, we established a high spatio-temporal (50 μm-2 ns) resolution spectrum measurement system to record the optical emission spectra of silicon plasma, which generated by nanosecond laser (532 nm, 8 ns) ablation and picosecond laser (532 nm, 20 ps) ablation at 10-3 Pa. Then, a spectral analysis program was designed to fit a series of discrete spectral intensity line data into a smooth curve using a model based on the universal electron energy distribution function (EEDF). The program calculate the degree of plasma deviating from LTE according to the bias between the actual EEDF returned from best-fitting and the Maxwellian distribution. Combining the spectral measurements and data analysis, we obtain the spatial and temporal evolution of the thermodynamic state of LIPs, and discuss the effect of different laser pulse widths on LTE. The results showed that the nanosecond laser-induced plasma is in LTE at Δt < 100 ns near the target surface (z < 1.5 mm) and at Δt > 240 ns in the area of z > 7 mm, where the energy exchange between ions/ neutrals and electrons is sufficient. For picosecond laser ablation, because the pulse duration is close to electron-lattice energy transfer time(1~10 ps), the plasma fails to achieve LTE in the first hundred nanoseconds, and only the plasma in the area of z > 4 mm when Δt > 180 ns fulfills LTE. This technique suggests a clear boundary where LTE exists and provides valuable insight to the physical mechanism of pulsed laser ablation.

**Keywords:** Local thermodynamic equilibrium, Laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy, Laser-induced plasma, Picosecond laser ablation, Nanosecond laser ablation.
Feasibility analysis of double-sided laser irradiation for testing mechanical properties of materials at elevated temperatures

Jiawei Wang$^{1,2}$, Weiping Liu$^2$, Yuwei Lv$^2$, Chenghua Wei$^2$, Shuang Zhang$^2$, Guobin Feng$^2$, Bin Li$^1$

$^1$ Northwestern Polytechnical University
$^2$ State Key Laboratory of Laser Interaction with Matter, Northwest Institute of Nuclear Technology

Abstract: A method of double-sided laser irradiation is presented for temperature control in high temperature mechanical properties test of composite materials. Based on the finite element method (FEM), a numerical model of temperature distribution of materials was established. The effects of specification, laser heating area and laser intensity, laser heating time on temperature uniformity during heating were analyzed. The results show that the laser heating area, thickness of the specimen, laser intensity and laser heating time have a decisive effect on the temperature uniformity. The limit temperature control precision reaches 2% for carbon fiber reinforced polymer (CFRP), and the heating time can be controlled in minutes. The method is especially suitable for composite materials that cannot be heated by electric induction in the traditional heating experiment of high heating rate. Furthermore, an experimental scheme of double-sided irradiation heating using a single laser beam was designed. Experiment results illustrated that the temperature control precision was high before the material appears obvious flame. This method has the advantages of rapid heating rate, high testing efficiency and high testing temperature. It can make a reference for mechanical properties test of composite materials at elevated temperature with rapid heating rate.

Keywords: double-sided laser irradiation; mechanical properties test; continuous laser; elevated temperature.

Research progress of CW laser ablation of metal materials in low pressure environment

Yue Zhao, Kun Xu, Bing Han*, Zhonghua Shen**, Zewen Li, Yunxiang Pan
Nanjing University of Science and Technology

Abstract: Laser ablation process in low pressure environment is different from that in atmospheric environment. In different environments, surface tension of liquid metal will be different and make an impact on the melt flow. Different ambient pressure will also make the evaporation temperature and condensation coefficient of liquid metal different. This review introduces the morphology of the molten region on the surface of copper foil and TC4 sheet after laser ablation in low pressure environment. There are few splashes on the surface of molten region and ring ripples are observed on surfaces after laser irradiation. The size and morphology of molten region are obviously different from those in atmospheric environment. A 2D transient model considering temperature dependent surface tension and condensation coefficient is also established to investigate the melt flows in molten pool during laser irradiation at low pressure. According to the numerical results, the melt flows are driven by Marangoni force during laser irradiation. During cooling process, Marangoni force and capillary force will produce ripple structure on the surface in molten region. The competition between these two forces transports the melt back and forth between the center and edge of the molten pool.
during cooling process. This makes the edge of the molten pool undulate continuously and ‘frozen’ by the cooling process, which produces the ripple structures.

**Keywords:** Low pressure, Laser ablation, Melt flow, Surface tension, Ripple structure

**LIMIS2021-2021-000143**

**Surface formation mechanism of CVD diamond processed by picosecond laser**

**Jianchao Zhai, Quanli Zhang*, Chenglong Chu, Jiahang Zeng**

*Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics*

**Abstract:** The heat affected zone in the laser processing lead to the deterioration of the diamond surface. To optimize the processing parameters and improve the surface quality, the ablation threshold of a single pulse and the influence of laser power on the surface characteristics of CVD diamond are investigated. The results show that the thermal effect of picosecond laser leads to the gasification of a large amount of material, where less accumulated products in the processing area appears. The high temperature produced by laser and the local anisotropy of polycrystalline CVD diamond result in irregular gullies on the machined surface. In addition, the three-dimensional morphology of the machining groove indicates that with the increase of laser energy, the uneven diffusion of heat flow at the edge of the groove is exacerbated, resulting in the reduction of the straightness of machining grooves. The depth and width of the machining groove change approximately linearly in a single scanning process.

**Keywords:** CVD diamond, Picosecond laser, Surface topography, Ablation threshold

**LIMIS2021-2022-000020**

**Modeling the microwave transmittance of glass fiber reinforced platics subjected to laser ablation**

**Guo Li1,*, Peng Hu1, Weiping Liu2, Hua Su2, Faliang Chen2**

1.Institute of Applied Physics and Computational Mathematics, CAEP
2.State Key Laboratory of Laser Interaction with Matter, Northwest Institute of Nuclear Technology,

E-mail: liguo11@tsinghua.org.cn

**Abstract:** The microwave transmittance of glass fiber reinforced plastics subjected to continuous-wave laser ablation is studied in the framework of continuum mechanics. Firstly, a one-dimensional physical model involving laser absorption, heat conduction, pyrolysis of resin, thermal radiation and convection heat transfer is established to get the temperature field. We proposed an experiment-based absorption coefficient to capture the bulk-to-surface absorption transition during laser ablation. Secondly, the complex dielectric constant is modeled using a solid state kinetic model describing the graphitization of pyrolysis products, and the microwave reflection and transmittance are then calculated based on the distribution of dielectric constant. The agreement of temperature and microwave transmittance with the experiment results suggest the reasonableness of the numerical model. Based on the model, the influence of laser power density, material thickness and tangential airflow velocity on the microwave transmittance are studied. It is shown that laser ablation can induce remarkable decreasing of microwave transmittance above the power density threshold, for which the absorption due to graphitization is dominate. With increasing material thickness, the microwave transmittance changes non-monotonically due to the competition between different physical mechanism. The existence of tangential airflow can prevent the decreasing of microwave transmittance especially for weaker laser. These results show that the transfer of microwave in ablated GFRP can be effectively predicted despite of the complexity of the underlying physics.
Keywords: glass fiber reinforced plastics, laser ablation, microwave transmittance, physical model.

LIMIS2021-2022-000021

The acceleration phenomenon of shock wave induced by millisecond-nanosecond combined-pulse laser on silicon

Jingyi Li*, Yahui Li, Chenxiao Zhao, Wei Zhang, Guangyong Jin
Changchun University of Science and Technology

Abstract: Silicon is an indispensable raw material in the manufacture of electronic devices, and it is widely used in aerospace field. With the rapid development of aerospace field, the spreading space debris blocks orbit of earth increasingly, laser propulsion can be used as a method to remove space debris in earth orbit. The velocity variation law of shock wave induced by millisecond-nanosecond (ms-ns) combined-pulse laser has been investigated experimentally. The pulse delay and laser energy are important experimental variables. The method of laser shadowgraphy is used in the experiment. Experimental results show that when the pulse delay is 2.4 ms, the ms and ns laser energy density is 301 J cm$^{-2}$ and 12 J cm$^{-2}$, respectively, the velocity of shock wave is 1.1 times faster than that induced by single ns pulse laser. It is inferred that the shock wave propagates in the plasma is faster than that in air. When the ms and ns laser energy density is 414.58 and 24 J cm$^{-2}$, the velocity of shock wave shows rising trend with pulse delay in a range of 1.4 ms$>\Delta t>0.8$ ms. It is indicated that with the increase of ns laser energy, the laser energy absorbed by laser-supported absorption wave increases. The mechanism of inverse bremsstrahlung absorption acts with target surface absorption simultaneously during the ns laser irradiation. Thus, the phenomenon of the double shock wave is induced. The results of this research can provide a reference for the field of laser propulsion.

Keywords: shock wave, laser-supported absorption wave, plasma

LIMIS2021-2021-000081

Evolution of micro-ingredients in Glass Fiber Reinforce Epoxy Composite Induced by Laser Ablation Carbonization

Yuwei Lv, Yongxiang Zhu, Taotao Wu, Chenghua Wei, Jiawei Wang, Lijun Wang, Yongchao Han, Ran Zhang, Guobin Feng
State Key Laboratory of Laser Interaction with Matter, Northwest Institute of Nuclear Technology

Abstract: Experimental research was conducted on the graphitic crystallite in the ablation glass fiber reinforced epoxy composite. Ablation samples were prepared by intense laser irradiation of 100W·cm$^{-2}$ for different time. The microstructure and component of the ablation samples were characterized by means of X-ray diffraction and Raman spectra. When laser of 100W·cm$^{-2}$ irradiated the samples shorter than 8 seconds, there was no new substance formation detected. When the laser irradiated the samples 8 seconds, the graphitic crystallites were detected. With increasing irradiation time, the size and quantity of graphitic crystallites increased. The evolution laws of micro-ingredients in glass fiber reinforce epoxy composite were found.

Keywords: glass fiber reinforced epoxy composite; laser irradiation; graphite microcrystallite.
**Abstract:** Nanosecond extreme ultraviolet (EUV) laser is quite a unique radiation source in the field of laser surface processing since its long duration and short wavelength introduces thermal and non-thermal effect involved in the laser-matter interaction. In this report, various materials were irradiated by the nanosecond EUV laser. The laser induced plasma was detected and the interaction process was analyzed and discussed. The results will help to control the scale and morphology of the self-formed structures induced by the nanosecond EUV laser.

**Modeling of Optical Rough Target Surface Based on Power Spectral Density and Monte Carlo Method**

**Zengyan Wu, and Changqing Cao**

*Xidian University*

Corresponding author e-mail address: chqcao@mail.xidian.edu.cn

**Abstract:** Due to the high coherence of the laser light, random and irregularly distributed laser speckles will be formed in space when the light hits the rough surface. The information of scatterers carried by laser speckles is an important basis for target detection, identification, feature analysis, and micro-motion detection. But so far, the modeling of rough surface and speckle field is too simplified in the research process, and only the rough surface is regarded as a collection composed of many independent reflection units. This simple model does not consider the relationship between roughness and is very different from the actual situation.

Based on the rough surface scattering theory, this paper studies the statistical characteristics of rough target laser speckle. A non-cooperative target speckle field model is established based on rough surface power spectral density function and Monte Carlo method. The two-dimensional power spectral density function of Gaussian optical rough surface is quantitatively determined. And based on the Monte Carlo method, random fields and statistical parameters are introduced into the rough surface spectrum to simulate the random characteristics of the rough surface to invert the non-cooperative target speckle field. The simulation results show that the target rough surface is related to the root mean square and the correlation length, which are the statistical parameters of the longitudinal fluctuation degree and the horizontal fluctuation frequency of the target rough surface, respectively. The larger the RMS set in the power spectral density function, the more severe the longitudinal fluctuation of the target rough surface; the larger the correlation length, the greater the period of fluctuation. This work helps to further study the time-domain scattering characteristics and speckle statistical characteristics of more complex rough targets, and provides a theoretical basis for radar system design and the mechanism of laser irradiation effect.
Study on the correlation of output current in each quadrant for a silicon-based quadrant detector in the bias voltage irradiated by laser

Hongxu Liu*, Guangyong Jin, Di Wang
Changchun University of Science and Technology

Abstract: Silicon-based photodetector have become an important part in various laser applications. The influence in the process of laser interacted with a silicon-based quadrant detector include not only laser parameters, but also external circuit parameters. Using 1064nm millisecond pulsed laser to interact on one quadrant of a silicon-based quadrant detector, the output current of each quadrant of the silicon-based quadrant detector under different bias voltage is compared and studied. The research shows that, in the process of laser irradiation on a silicon-based quadrant detector, the change of output current in the quadrant where the laser beam is located can be divided into three stages: initial stage, maintenance stage and recovery stage. The output current in the maintenance stage decreases as time, and the output current in the recovery stage fluctuates. Combined with the change trend of output current in each quadrant, it is found that those phenomenon are related to the interaction between the quadrants. It is also found that the law between the output current and the bias voltage changes obviously in the maintenance stage and recovery stage with the increase of the bias voltage. The reason is that, the internal electric field increases with the bias voltage, and the influence on the output current increases.

Keywords: laser irradiate, quadrant detector, bias voltage, output current

Coherence beam scattering from cylindrical objects with rough surfaces

Shubing Ye, Changqing Cao*
Xidian University

Abstract: The characteristic of laser speckle plays an important role in the research of target detection, recognition, tracking, interaction and so on. At present, in the research on the scattering characteristics of rough objects, most of literatures are the research on the scattered field characteristics of spheres under the incidence of plane waves. In practical applications, the scattering phenomena and theoretical deduction processes of rough objects with different shapes are different, so the conclusion cannot directly describe the scattering characteristics of cylinders. In addition, there are few studies about coherent light incident, and the conclusions obtained cannot directly reflect the characteristics of scattered fields under coherent light incidence.

This paper studies the scattered field statistical properties of the rough cylinder irradiated by coherent light, and the physical approximation method and the angular spectrum expansion method are used. Firstly, the coherence beam is expanded into a linear superposition of multiple plane waves by using the angular spectrum expansion method. And combined with the research foundation of the plane wave incident on arbitrarily shaped objects with rough surfaces, the function of scattered light field and the backscatter coefficient are derived theoretically. The influences of the beam radius, scattering angle, roughness parameter and size of the cylinder on the backscatter coefficient are discussed and analyzed. Results show that, the function of scattered light field has closely relationship with the roughness, scattering angle and cylindrical dimension. Additionally, the rougher of cylinder surface, the fewer of coherent scattering components. The backscattering coefficient decreases with the increase of incident angle. The ratio of beam waist radius to cylinder radius, the closer the result is to a plane wave.
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<td>Bin Qiao, Peking University</td>
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<td><strong>Above 100 MeV proton beam generation from near-critical-density plasmas irradiated by a Laguerre-Gaussian laser pulse</strong></td>
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<td>17:15-17:30</td>
<td>LIMIS2021-2022-000035 Photo-Induced Ultrafast Symmetry Switch and Coherent Control in SnSe</td>
<td>Yadong Han, Institute of Fluid Physics, China Academy of Engineering Physics</td>
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<td>Interaction of laser-accelerated ion beam with dense ionized matter</td>
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<td>13:50-14:10</td>
<td>Laser drive novel pathway to inner core states of planets</td>
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<td>The Progress of 3D Reconstruction Algorithm and Application to Plasma Diagnosis</td>
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<td>The Hugoniot of polycrystalline diamond at TPa pressure with indirectly laser-driven shock wave</td>
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<td>Strong laser-driven QED effects and their applications</td>
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<td>15:35-15:55</td>
<td>Toward kW, few-cycle ultra-intense Ti: sapphire lasers</td>
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<td>15:55-16:15</td>
<td>Laser-driven ultra-high dose rate protons: an experimental platform for radiobiological research of the FLASH effect</td>
<td>Jianhui Bin, Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences</td>
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<td>16:15-16:35</td>
<td>Branched flow of intense laser and particle beams in uneven plasmas</td>
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<td>16:35-16:50</td>
<td>Ultrafast non-linear optics in Porphyrin-Based Surface-Supported Metal-Organic Framework Nanofilms</td>
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<td>Controllable birefringent lens based on magnetized plasma</td>
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<td>17:05-17:20</td>
<td>Few-cycle vortex beam generated from self-compression of mid-infrared femtosecond vortices in thin plates</td>
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<td>17:20-17:35</td>
<td>The effect of an applied magnetic field on Kelvin-Helmholtz instability driven by laser under multi-mode disturbance</td>
<td>Wei Sun, Department of Nuclear Physics, China Academy of Engineering Physics</td>
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<td>17:35-17:50</td>
<td>Measurements of X-ray spectra and absolute energies from laser produced Al plasmas</td>
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Monoenergetic High-energy Ion Source via Femtosecond Laser Interacting with a Microtape

Bin Qiao
Peking University
bqiao@pku.edu.cn

Abstract: Laser-driven ion acceleration is conceived to be one of the main applications of many extreme light facilities that are being projected, built, or already in operation around the world. It opens a way for a future new generation of compact accelerators providing high-quality ion beams for many applications in medicine, industry, science and others. Several acceleration methods, including target normal sheath acceleration (TNSA), shock wave acceleration (SWA), and radiation pressure acceleration (RPA), have been proposed and identified in experiments. However, so far, the obtained ion beams have not achieved the required high qualities yet, such as high energy, narrow energy spread, large particle number, etc. In this talk, I shall report a novel method to achieve monoenergetic proton beams with energy spread at 1% level and peak energy of hundred MeV by irradiating the edge of a microtape with a readily available fs petawatt laser [1,2]. Our three-dimensional particle-in-cell simulations demonstrate that a monoenergetic proton beam with peak energy > 100 MeV, energy spread about 1% and particle number ~ 10^{9} can be stably obtained with a femtosecond laser pulse characterized by intensity > 10^{20} W/cm^2 [1,2]. The proposed scheme opens a new route for the development of future compact ion sources.

Ultra-brilliant Gamma-ray radiation in near-critical-density plasmas

Tongpu Yu
National University of Defense Technology
tongpu@nudt.edu.cn

Abstract: X/γ-ray sources are broadly useful tools for scientific researches and practical applications. They are normally produced based upon conventional accelerators with huge size and high expense. However, X/γ-ray sources from laser-plasma interactions open up new opportunities due to their compact sizes and high tunabilities, making them be capable of realizing pico-meter spatial and sub-femtosecond temporal resolutions. Near-critical-density plasma as an important media plays a key role in laser-driven ion acceleration, bright x/γ-ray radiation and dense electron-positron pair production. Here, we introduce our recent work at National University of Defense Technology on ultra-brilliant X/γ-ray emission via nonlinear Compact scattering and dense electron-positron pair production based on multi-photon Breit-Wheeler process. Full three-dimensional (3D) Particle-in-Cell (PIC) simulations show that attosecond GeV gamma-ray bunch train can be generated via the nonlinear Compton scattering of energetic electrons driven by the LG laser pulse with zero angular momentum.

Attosecond transient absorption in molecular frame

Peng Peng
ShanghaiTech University
pengpeng@shanghaitech.edu.cn

Abstract: We demonstrated coherent control of molecular absorption line shape and optical gain in XUV.
control is achieved by creating a quantum coherence in the ground electronic state of hydrogen molecules. These observations provide new insights into control of spectral line shapes and open the way for achieving lasing-without-inversion in the XUV spectral range.

A High Efficiency and Collimated Terahertz Pulse from Ultra-short Intense Laser and Cone Target

Jinqing Yu
Hunan University
jinqing.yu@hnu.edu.cn

Abstract: We propose a new method to manipulate the divergence angle and the energy conversion efficiency of the THz source. An extreme strong and collimated THz source can be generated through the interaction between relativistic femto-second laser pulse and cone target. By using the cone target, one can improve the conversion efficiency from laser to hot electrons and the cut-off energy of the electron, both of which contribute to stronger THz source with better collimation. Particle-in-cell (PIC) simulations were performed to demonstrate this method. In the simulation with a laser pulse of 1.9J and a cone target with an open angle of 10°, an extreme terahertz source of 44mJ was generated. This THz source was collimated to a pointing angle of ∼20°. Unlike the traditional coherent transition radiation for terahertz generation, the cone target takes the advantage of generating terahertz source of higher conversion efficiency and better collimation. Therefore, the method for the generation of intense terahertz pulse whose energy is higher than 40mJ, would promote the THz science into extreme region with compact laser system of ∼100TW.

Two-color near-field ultrafast electron microscopy

Xuewen Fu
Nankai University
xwfu@nankai.edu.cn

Abstract: In the past decade, four-dimensional electron microscopy (4D-EM), which enables the direct observation of transient structures, morphologies and even carrier transport of materials in real time and space, has attracted increasing interest to the research community due to its powerful capability in the interdisciplinaries of physics, chemistry, material science, and biology. In this presentation, I will firstly give a brief introduction of the development of 4D-EM and the state-of-the-art of its applications in scientific research, including our latest developments of liquid-phase 4D transmission electron microscopy and laser-free 4D transmission electron microscopy. After that, I will present our recent progress in two-color near-field ultrafast electron microscopy and its application in study of insulator-to-metal phase transition dynamics in individual VO2 nanowires. We took advantage of a femtosecond temporal gating of the electron pulse mediated by an infra-red laser pulse, and exploited the sensitivity of inelastic electron-light scattering to changes in the material dielectric function. By spatially mapping the near-field dynamics of an individual VO2 nanowire, we observed that ultrafast photo-doping drives the system into a metallic state on a time scale of ∼ 150 fs without yet perturbing the crystalline lattice. The high versatility and sensitivity of our method would allow capturing the electronic dynamics of a wide range of nanoscale materials with ultimate spatio-temporal resolution.
High-energy, ultrafast UV light generation through laser-gas interactions in hollow-core photonic crystal fiber

Meng Pang
Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Pangmeng@siom.ac.cn

Abstract: High-performance femtosecond lasers at ultraviolet wavelengths have a few important applications in mass spectroscopy, combustion diagnosis and defect detection of semiconductors. However, traditional ultraviolet light-sources have several challenges such as low pulse repetition rate, low pulse energy and lack of wavelength tunability. In this talk, I will demonstrate our recent theoretical and experimental studies on gas-filled hollow-core fiber which can generate ultraviolet femtosecond light with high pulse energy and kHz-level pulse repetition rate. A theoretical and numerical platform of nonlinear pulse propagation was established, being used to study the underlying mechanisms of sub-cycle pulse compression and ultraviolet dispersive-wave emission processes in gas-filled hollow-core fiber waveguides. In experiments, we optimized recently the frequency-conversion efficiency of the system and improved the system stability, leading to the generation of uJ-level ultraviolet pulses with tunable wavelengths from ~200 nm to ~350 nm.

Interaction of laser-accelerated ion beam with dense ionized matter

Yongtao Zhao
Xi’an Jiaotong University
zhaoyongtao@xjtu.edu.cn

Abstract: Ultra-high-intensity lasers have opened up perspectives in many fields of research and application. By irradiating a thin foil with ultra-high-intensity lasers, an ultrahigh accelerating field (1 TV/m) can be formed and multi-MeV ions with high intensity (10^10 A/cm^2) in short timescale (~ps) are produced. Such beams provide experimental opportunities to investigate the beam-driven complex collective phenomena, and also provide options in radiography, high-yield neutron sources, high-energy-density matter generation, and ion fast ignition. An accurate understanding of laser-accelerated-ion-beam induced energy deposition and nuclear reaction in dense matter is crucial for all these applications. Here we will mainly report the following progress on the investigation of Interaction between laser-accelerated intense ion beams with dense ionized matter.

Laser drive novel pathway to inner core states of planets

Li Mu
Shenzhen Technology University
limu@sztu.edu.cn

Abstract: Off-Hugoniot states of Materials at terapascal pressure have been pursued for years, in this talk, a combination of isentropic and shock compression method has been experimentally demonstrated on SGII laser facility and provides Mbar pressure regime with much higher pre-compression relative to static pre-compression. This technique presents a possible way to reach high density states (especially for higher bulk modulus materials) that is regarding to planetary science, testing first-principles theories of condensed matter.
The Progress of 3D Reconstruction Algorithm and Application to Plasma Diagnosis

Zhenxing Wang  
Xi'an Jiaotong University  
zxwang@xjtu.edu.cn

Abstract: The tomography reconstruction technique is an effective method for obtaining complex dynamic properties of plasma in a three-dimensional (3D) space. Based on the multiple views of plasmas, this technique can invert the distribution of the measured object in a 3D space without the symmetrical assumption, which could deviate from symmetry significantly. In this presentation, we will show the progress of the reconstruction algorithms and their application to studies of 3D plasma diagnosis. First, an improved deep learning-based reconstruction algorithm is presented, aiming to improve the reconstruction speed and guarantee the reconstruction accuracy at the same time. Second, the effect of optical absorption by plasmas is taken into account, which could correct the errors due to the optical thin hypothesis and exists in the majority of experiments. Third, the algorithm is adopted to obtain the dynamic behaviors of plasmas as well as the temperature distributions. The results indicate the effectiveness and efficiency of the reconstruction algorithm and offer advantages for investigating the complex behaviors of plasmas.

Strong laser-driven QED effects and their applications

Jian-Xing Li  
Xi'an Jiaotong University  
jianxing@xjtu.edu.cn

Abstract: Relativistic spin-polarized electron and positron beams are indispensable for future electron-positron colliders to test modern high-energy physics theory with high precision. However, present techniques require very large scale facilities for those experiments. We put forward a novel efficient method for generating ultrarelativistic polarized electron and positron beams employing currently available laser fields. Moreover, polarization is also a crucial intrinsic property of a gamma-photon. Currently, polarized gamma-rays are most efficiently generated via linear Compton scattering and bremsstrahlung, however, with a rather low flux, and high gamma-photon statistics is usually obtained during a large amount of laser shots. Here, we employ non-linear Compton scattering in the quantum radiation-dominated regime to generate unprecedented high-polarization (90-95%) and high-flux multi-GeV circularly-polarized and linearly-polarized gamma-rays.

Toward kW, few-cycle ultra-intense Ti: sapphire lasers

Huabao Cao  
Xi’an Institute of Optics and Precision Mechanics of Chinese Academy of Sciences  
caohuabao@opt.ac.cn

Abstract: Ultra-short Ultra-intense lasers can achieve extreme states of matters in the laboratory. They are crucial tools for study of light-matter interactions, including laser acceleration, laser fusion, plasma physics, high-energy physics, et al. Currently, most of modern high peak-power and short-pulse laser systems rely upon titanium sapphire as amplifier material due to its broad emission spectrum, high thermal conductivity, and the relatively low-quality requirements of the pump pulses. However, gain narrowing and thermal issue limit the achievable pulse duration and average power. The gain narrowing in Ti:Sapphire limits the pulse duration to ~ 30 fs. At the other hand, despite of the high thermal conductivity of sapphire crystals, the high thermal load without efficient cooling limits the repetition rate to < 10 Hz. We propose two techniques to overcome the gain narrowing effect and improve the cooling mechanism, respectively. These developments are the Polarization Encoded Chirped Pulse amplification (PE-CPA), that allows to conserve the bandwidth during amplification, and the combination of the Thin Disk technique applied to Ti:Sapphire crystal with
Extraction During Pumping (EDP-TD) for efficient cooling and energy extraction. The experimental results demonstrated that the PE-CPA could effectively preserve the bandwidth during the amplification and the EDP-TD could greatly promote the repetition rate to 100 Hz for 100s of TW-level lasers. The combination of these techniques may pave the way to PW class Ti:Sapphire lasers with tens of Joule few cycle laser pulses and at 100 Hz repetition rates.

**Laser-driven ultra-high dose rate protons: an experimental platform for radiobiological research of the FLASH effect**

**Jianhui Bin**  
*Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China*  
Jianhui.bin@siom.ac.cn

**Abstract:** Radiotherapy is the current standard of care for more than 50% of all cancer patients. Improvements in radiotherapy (RT) technology have increased tumor targeting and normal tissue sparing, especially with the recent interest in ultra-high dose rates required for FLASH-RT effects. We present a new experimental platform that is the first one to deliver petawatt laser-driven proton pulses of 2 MeV energy at 0.2 Hz repetition rate by means of a compact, tunable active plasma lens beamline to biological samples. Cell monolayers grown over a 10 mm diameter field were exposed to clinically relevant proton doses ranging from 7 to 35 Gy at ultra-high instantaneous dose rates of 107 Gy/s. Dose-dependent cell survival measurements of human normal and tumor cells exposed to LD protons showed significantly higher normal cell than tumor cell survival for total doses of 7 Gy and higher, which was not observed to the same extent for X-ray reference irradiations at clinical dose rates. These findings provide preliminary evidence that compact LD proton sources enable a new and promising platform for investigating the physical, chemical and biological mechanisms underlying the FLASH effect.

**Branched flow of intense laser and particle beams in uneven plasmas**

**Taiwu Huang**  
*Shenzhen Technology University*  
huangtaiwu@sztu.edu.cn

**Abstract:** Branched flow is an appealing phenomenon that describes the formation of aesthetically beautiful treebranch-like filaments as waves propagating in an uneven medium. The recent observation of laser light branching on thin soap films has brought this interesting phenomenon to optics. Branched flow is usually considered a linear phenomenon in that the flow does not alter the medium properties. However, with the increase of laser intensity, the nonlinear coupling between laser and background electrons can significantly affect the laser propagation. Here we found that for intense lasers, with intensities ranging from $10^{14}$ to $10^{20}$ W/cm$^2$, propagating in plasma with randomly uneven density distribution, photoionization by the laser can locally enhance the density variations along the laser paths and thus the branching of the laser. However, too-intense lasers can smooth the uneven electron density and suppress branching. Our work extends the existing studies of optical branching to the nonlinear regime. Branched flow of intense light in plasma opens an interesting new regime of laser-matter interaction.

In addition to intense laser branching, we also show that when a high-current relativistic electron beam propagates into a porous foam target with randomly uneven density distribution, the relativistic electron beam can also form pronounced branch patterns, which presents a completely new transport regime of high-current electron beam in plasmas. Such branch formation is physically attributed to the self-generated disordered electromagnetic fields related to the unevenness of background plasma, and is distinct from the current filamentation instability.
LIMIS2021-2021-00077

Dynamics of attosecond electrons in the solid-plasma surface under relativistic light field

Chuliang Zhou, Yafeng Bai, Ye Tian*
Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences
*Email: tianye@siom.ac.cn

Abstract: The subcycle interaction of light and electrons has been one of the key frontiers in free-electron lasers, attosecond science and dynamical investigation of matter. Capturing the underlying subcycle dynamics of electrons with an optical field promises fascinating vistas with unprecedented temporal resolution. Yet the rigorous synchronization requirement has kept its realization out of reach. Here, by direct spatial observation of periodic electron bunch fringes, we demonstrate a laser streaking concept for revealing the dynamics of free electrons emitted from a plasma mirror under sub-relativistic laser intensity. Field-induced electron beam deflection demonstrates subcycle charge dynamics with a streaking speed of ~60 μrad as-1. This provides us with an attosecond-resolution metrology to obtain more direct evidence about the light-field-induced electron dynamics in the plasma mirror. Our results offer unprecedented characterization of attosecond dynamics and open the way to extensive experimental investigations of the interaction of attosecond electrons with intense lasers.

Key words: attosecond electron pulse trains, laser streaking, laser-plasma interaction

LIMIS2021-2022-000006

High pressure melting and sound speed in laser shock compression forsterite

Liang Sun¹, Youjun Zhang², Huan Zhang¹, Zanyang Guan¹, Toshimori Sekine³*, Xiaoxi Duan¹, Dong Yang¹, Jiamin Yang¹, Zhebin Wang¹
¹.Laser Fusion Research Center, China Academy of Engineering Physics
².Sichuan University
³.Center for High Pressure Science and Technology Advanced Research (HPSTAR)
*Corresponding author, e-mail: toshimori.sekine@hpstar.ac.cn

Abstract: Forsterite (Mg₂SiO₄) and enstatite (MgSiO₃) are representative of silicates found in the interiors of large planets, such as super-Earths and large-scale impact events. Their high-pressure phase transitions and melting behaviors are important in understand the interior structures as well as the impact phenomena during planetary formation and evolution. Directly probing materials under such extreme conditions are now attainable only through dynamic compression techniques. The high-pressure melting behaviors of forsterite has been investigated up a shock pressure of 950 GPa under laser-driven shock compression experiments. Although the complex structural and chemical changes for shocked forsterite are interpreted for the discontinuities founded in laser shock compression along Hugoniot path, a direct measurement of melting behaviors is essential for deeply understanding the phase separations and melting boundary, such as incongruent crystallization of forsterite, phase transition of MgO. The adiabatic sound speed is key parameter for constrain melting boundary and phase transition in dynamical shock experiments.

Here, we report a high pressure Hugoniot of forsterite at 1200 GPa by laser indirectly shockwave loading using the high power laser facility SGIII-prototype in China. We also present the first sound speed data of
shocked forsterite to 800 GPa by lateral release technique. The agreement between experiments obtained provides a reliable knowledge of phase relations during shock compression. Furthermore, the observed melting behaviors provides a critical constrain on melt transition and will affect prospect of driving a dynamo in massive rocky planets.

Reference:

LIMIS2021-2021-000074

Above 100 MeV proton beam generation from near-critical-density plasmas irradiated by a Laguerre-Gaussian laser pulse

Yan-Ting Hu and Tong-Pu Yu*
National University of Defense Technology
*Email: tongpu@nudt.edu.cn

Abstract: High-quality protons have many potential applications in tumor therapy, proton radiography, fast ignition and nuclear physics. Over the past decades, significant progress has been made in generating such proton beams with lasers. However, it is still challenging to achieve a compact proton beam with energy of hundreds of MeV under currently available laser intensities. Here, we propose a novel scheme to produce above 100 MeV protons in the nonuniform near-critical-density (NCD) plasmas driven by a Laguerre-Gaussian (LG) laser pulse. When a linearly-polarized LG laser pulse with an intensity of \( \sim 10^{20} \text{ W/cm}^2 \) enters the NCD plasma with a trapezoidal density profile, a donut-like double-channel structure with an electron column on the axis is produced behind the laser pulse, together with a unique, strong magnetic field, and this field has the form of a toroidal vortex. At the end of the density plateau, the magnetic field begins to expand in both forward and lateral directions. During the process, the magnetic field pressure pushes electrons and ions to form a density jump along the laser axis and induces electric fields in longitudinal and transverse directions. These electric fields collimate and accelerate protons to high energies. Finally, we obtained a well-defined proton beam with cut-off energy at least 3.5 times larger than that of the normal Gaussian laser could be obtained, making the proton beams a potential source for tumor therapy in the future.

Keywords: laser-plasma interaction, Laguerre-Gaussian laser pulse, near-critical-density plasma, magnetic field, ion acceleration

LIMIS2021-2021-000129

Intense Single-cycle Terahertz Generation on Metal Wires

Yushan Zeng, Liwei Song, Ye Tian
Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Abstract: Intense Terahertz radiation generation is attracting more attention, as vast light-matter control applications can be opened in this special band of the electromagnetic wave spectrum. We investigate the generation and guidance of millijoule-level intense Terahertz radiation generation from a femtosecond-laser-driven wire, and demonstrate peak electric field with GV/m field strength using near-field enhancement at the
Oral nanotip of the wire. For further applications, the Terahertz-induced fourth-order harmonic is also studied via pump-probe spectroscopy, demonstrating ultrafast non-destructive symmetry manipulation of a silicon crystal by using a 500 kV/cm Terahertz electric field.

LIMIS2021-2022-000035

Photo-Induced Ultrafast Symmetry Switch and Coherent Control in SnSe

Yadong Han, Junhong Yu, Hang Zhang, Jianbo Hu
Institute of Fluid Physics, China Academy of Engineering Physics

Abstract: SnSe was recently reported to achieve a ZT value (i.e., the dimensionless figure of merit to characterize the heat-to-power conversion efficiency) of approximately 2.6 at 923 K along a particular crystallographic direction (the b axis) with the lattice transformed in the high-temperature Cmcm phase, setting the benchmark for high thermoelectric performance. Understanding the thermoelectric performance of thermoelectric materials has been mostly achieved under thermal equilibrium conditions via conventional strategies, such as: tuning the temperature, the pressure, or chemical doping. Nevertheless, such methods, which are limited in thermal equilibrium conditions, have intrinsic difficulties to understand the physical properties in thermoelectric materials, thus impeding the further improvement of thermodynamic performance. To address this issue, we investigate ultrafast carrier and phononic dynamics in SnSe via femtosecond pump-probe spectroscopy. We observed an ultrafast photoinduced switch of point-group symmetry from Pnma to Cmcm in a few hundreds of femtoseconds with an ultralow carrier density threshold (1.26 ×10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}). Furthermore, we have for the first time demonstrated that phonon dynamics in thermoelectric materials can be manipulated in the time domain. Our work, which demonstrates the ability to access the Cmcm phase without thermally heating the lattice and to discriminatorily manipulate phononic processes in SnSe, would allow scientists in the field to go beyond the current thermal-equilibrium-based thinking and foster novel design ideas to improve the performance of thermoelectric materials.

Figure 1. (a) The transient frequency of the coherent Ag(1) mode is extracted from the CWT chronogram, providing clear evidence of the point-group symmetry switch from Pnma to Cmcm. (b) Schematic illustration of the overall phononic control mechanisms and results.

Keyword: Ultrafast spectrum; Tin selenide; Lattice dynamic; Carrier dynamic

References
LIMIS2021-2021-000088

The Hugoniot of polycrystalline diamond at TPa pressure with indirectly laser-driven shock wave

Peng Wang\textsuperscript{1,2}, Chen Zhang\textsuperscript{1}, Shaoen Jiang\textsuperscript{1}, Xiaoxi Duan\textsuperscript{1}, Huan Zhang\textsuperscript{1}, LiLing Li\textsuperscript{1}, Weiming Yang\textsuperscript{1}, Yonggang Liu\textsuperscript{1}, Yulong Li\textsuperscript{1}, Liang Sun\textsuperscript{1}, Hao Liu\textsuperscript{1}, Feng Wang\textsuperscript{1}, Zhebin Wang\textsuperscript{1}

1. Laser Fusion Research Center, China Academy of Engineering Physics, 2. University of Science and Technology of China

Abstract: High-density carbon (HDC) is one of the most potential ablator material in laser fusion, with a density of triple that of CH, high energy absorption efficiency, and short laser pulse. Due to the fabrication process, the initial state of HDC is different from that of single-crystal diamond, with lower density and smaller grain size, and these factors could affect the shock process in laser fusion. We use indirectly laser-driven shock waves to measure the shock Hugoniot of HDC in a 10-kJ laser facility at pressures related to the shock in laser fusion. Stiffness of the HDC Hugoniot due to lower initial density is confirmed. Two porous models are used to describe the Hugoniot of HDC, which behave better than the commonly used SESAME database. The discussion of the Grüneisen parameter used in McQueen model shows that the temperature effect, which is usually neglected, might need to be take into account under this condition. The results could help researchers understand the initial density effects of HDC in laser fusion.

LIMIS2021-2022-000004

Research on fractal and angular momentum of electromagnetic solitons

Zhongpeng Li

Xi'an Jiaotong University

Abstract: The specific polarization of radially polarized lasers with cylindrical structures and longitudinal electric fields at their focal spots are of interest, as are the fundamental characteristics of electromagnetic (EM) solitons. We report the fractal features of EM solitons induced via a radially polarized laser on the basis of three-dimensional (3D) particle-in-cell (PIC) simulations, and find that the intriguing structure is indirectly originates from the Weibel instability of the electron ring. Apart from this, the optical vortex has been widely studied owing to its specific characteristics such as orbital angular momentum, hollow intensity distribution and topology charge. We report the generation of EM solitons with angular momentum and reveal that the physical essence is the conversion from spin angular momentum to orbital angular momentum. The research on the topology and angular momentum of EM solitons unveil the peculiar properties such as spatial and broken polarization symmetry and provide a deep insight into laser plasma interactions.

Key words: electromagnetic solitons, fractal, angular momentum conversion

LIMIS2021-2022-000033

Ultrafast nonlinear optics in Porphyrin-Based Surface-Supported Metal–Organic Framework Nanofilms

Junhong Yu\textsuperscript{1,2}, Yadong Han\textsuperscript{1,2}, Longyu Wang\textsuperscript{1}, Yibing Liu\textsuperscript{1}, Hang Zhang\textsuperscript{1,2}, Xuan Chen\textsuperscript{3}, Xuezhi Liu\textsuperscript{3}, Zhengbang Wang\textsuperscript{1,2,3}, Jianbo Hu\textsuperscript{1,2,3,4}

1. Institute of Fluid Physics, China Academy of Engineering Physics, 2. Southwest University of Science and Technology, 3. Hubei University

Abstract: The specific polarization of radially polarized lasers with cylindrical structures and longitudinal electric fields at their focal spots are of interest, as are the fundamental characteristics of electromagnetic (EM) solitons. We report the fractal features of EM solitons induced via a radially polarized laser on the basis of three-dimensional (3D) particle-in-cell (PIC) simulations, and find that the intriguing structure is indirectly originates from the Weibel instability of the electron ring. Apart from this, the optical vortex has been widely studied owing to its specific characteristics such as orbital angular momentum, hollow intensity distribution and topology charge. We report the generation of EM solitons with angular momentum and reveal that the physical essence is the conversion from spin angular momentum to orbital angular momentum. The research on the topology and angular momentum of EM solitons unveil the peculiar properties such as spatial and broken polarization symmetry and provide a deep insight into laser plasma interactions.

Key words: electromagnetic solitons, fractal, angular momentum conversion
Abstract: Optical logic gates call for materials with giant optical nonlinearity to break the current performance bottleneck. Metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) provide an intriguing route to achieve superior optical nonlinearity benefitting from the structural diversity and design flexibility. However, the potential of MOFs for optoelectronics has been largely overlooked and its applications in optical logics have not been exploited. Here, through temporally manipulating the nonlinear optical absorption process in porphyrin-based MOFs, we have successfully developed AND and XOR logic gates with an ultrafast speed approaching 1 THz and an on-off ratio above 90%. On this basis, all-optical information encryption is further demonstrated using transmittance as primary codes, which shows vast prospects in avoiding the disclosure of security information. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first exploration of MOFs for applications in ultrafast optical logic devices and information encryption.

LIMIS2021-2021-000165

Controllable birefringent lens based on magnetized plasma

Kaiqiang Pan, Dong Yang, Xiantu He
Laser fusion research center, China Academy of Engineering Physics
Email: smile8902@qq.com

Abstract: In this paper, we investigate the controllable birefringent lens based on magnetized plasma via three dimensional(3D) particle-in-cell(PIC) simulations. It is shown that, when a linearly-polarized laser obliquely irradiates on the interface between the vacuum and a magnetized plasma, the laser will be double refracted into two circularly-polarized lasers, one of them is left-circular, the other is right-circular. By changing the intensity of the internal magnetic field and the plasma density, we can totally split the two circularly-polarized lasers with a large angle between the propagation directions. It is also shown that, the ellipticity of the circularly-polarized lasers can be controlled by the intensity of the internal magnetic field. The birefringent lens can be used to generate circularly-polarized lasers or elliptically-polarized lasers which satisfy our needs.

Keywords: Laser plasma interaction; magnetized plasma; birefringence; particle-in-cell

LIMIS2021-2022-000030

Few-cycle vortex beam generated from self-compression of midinfrared femtosecond vortices in thin plates

Litong Xu¹, Dongwei Li², Junwei Chang², Tingting Xi¹, Zuoqiang Hao²
1. University of Chinese Academy of Sciences
2. Shandong Normal University

Abstract: Vortex beams with phase singularities have attracted great attention for their applications in optical tweezer, microscopy, optical communications and so on. When combined with the ultrashort and ultraintense nature of femtosecond pulse, they provide opportunities for new applications in high field physics, such as vortex THz generation, proton acceleration and attosecond vortices. Femtosecond vortex beams can be generated from a femtosecond gaussian beam with phase encoding elements, including spatial light modulator, spiral phase plate and q-plate. Nevertheless, few-cycle or attosecond vortex beams are hard to be realized by these methods due to chromatic aberrations. They may be obtained by post-compression of supercontinuum vortices. However, the post compression technique will cause inevitable energy loss. As an alternative way, self-compression is of particular interest for its convenience to generate few-cycle pulses with high conversion efficiency. Recently, few-cycle pulses have been generated via self-compression of mid-infrared
laser pulses using the thin-plate scheme (Opt. Lett. 46, 5075). Considering that the thin-plate scheme can also avoid multiple filamentation and preserve the initial vortex structure in the output supercontinuum, which was demonstrated in our previous work (Photon. Res. 10, 802), it should be a promising candidate for the generation of few-cycle vortex beams. Here for the first time we demonstrate theoretically the generation of few-cycle vortex beam via self-compression of mid-infrared femtosecond vortex beam using in the thin-plate scheme. Due to the strong negative group velocity dispersion of fused silica, the pulse with a central wavelength of 3 μm is compressed from 3 mJ/90 fs to 2.75 mJ/15.1 fs, corresponding to about 1.5 optical cycles with a peak power of 0.18 TW. At the same time, the thin-plate scheme prevents destructive multifilamentation, so that the few-cycle pulse preserves its vortex characteristics. As a result, few-cycle vortex beam is obtained, and the conversion efficiency is as high as 91.5% due to weak ionization. Our work will be particularly helpful to the generation of isolated attosecond vortices, opening a new perspective in ultrafast science. (https://arxiv.org/abs/2204.11147)

Keywords: Filamentation; Supercontinuum; Ultrafast optics; Vortex beams.

LIMIS2021-2021-000032

The effect of an applied magnetic field on Kelvin-Helmholtz instability driven by laser under multi-mode disturbance

Wei Sun¹, Chong Lv¹, Zhao Wang¹, Jiayong Zhong²
1. China Institute of Atomic Energy
2. Beijing Normal University

Abstract: Kelvin-Helmholtz instability (KHI), as a basic physical process of fluids and plasmas. It is widely present in nature, astrophysics, and high energy density physical phenomena. This paper, using the radiation magnetohydrodynamic code to conduct a two-dimensional numerical simulation of the KHI generated by the laser-driven modulation target for the laboratory. Here, the evolution process of KHI vortices under different initial disturbance modes and with or without horizontal external flow-direction magnetic field is investigated and compared from the perspectives of vortices, longitudinal total kinetic energy, magnetic pressure, and magnetic tension. The simulation shows that the external magnetic field in the horizontal flow direction inhibits the evolution of single-mode KHI vortices and the merging of multi-mode KHI vortices. The research results can provide theoretical guidance of the KHI experiment in a high-energy-density laser device under a strong magnetic environment.

Keywords: the external magnetic field, Kelvin-Helmholtz instability, multi-mode disturbance

LIMIS2021-2021-000101

Measurements of X-ray spectra and absolute energies from laser produced Al plasmas

Yanpeng Liu, Quanxi Xue, Xueqing Zhao
State Key Laboratory of Laser Interaction with Matter, Northwest Institute of Nuclear Technology

Abstract: The X-ray property of Al plasmas was studied experimentally by using the excimer laser facility in the State Key Laboratory of Laser Interaction with Matter. Radiated fluxes were recorded within two X-ray diodes, and the relative spectral distributions were recorded within an X-ray flat-field grating spectrograph, respectively. Experimental results indicated that the major X-ray photons were between 60 eV and 360 eV. By employing the spectral integration method, the measured data were appropriately processed to obtain absolute energies of the X-ray that radiated from Al plasmas.

Keywords: Measurement; X-ray spectrum; X-ray energy; Aluminum plasma.
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<th>Time</th>
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| 14:00-14:25  | **Invited** Photothermal gas sensing: from single frequency to frequency comb  
 Wei Ren, The Chinese University of Hong Kong |
| 14:25-14:50  | **Invited** Atmospheric remote sensing based on tunable diode lasers  
 Liang Mei, Dalian University of Technology |
| 14:50-15:15  | **Invited** Recent Advances in Quartz-enhanced Photoacoustic Spectroscopy  
 Lei Dong, Shanxi University |
| 15:15-15:40  | **Invited** On-chip dual-comb generation via sideband thermal compensation for spectroscopy  
 Ke Yin, National University of Defense Technology |
| 15:40-15:55  | Coffee Break |
| 15:55-16:10  | LIMIS2021-2021-000046  
 Wideband tunable Tm-doped fiber laser and its hyperspectral applications  
 Mengmeng Tao, Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences; State Key Laboratory of Laser Interaction with Matter, Northwest Institute of Nuclear Technology |
| 16:10-16:25  | LIMIS2021-2021-000086  
 A minizturised all-optical photoacoustic sensor for CH₄ gas detection  
 Zhenfeng Gong, Dalian University of Technology |
| 16:25-16:40  | LIMIS2021-2021-000017  
 Application of laser induced plasma spectroscopy in air pollution monitor  
 Zhixing Gao, China Institute of atomic energy |
| 16:40-16:55  | LIMIS2021-2022-000037  
 Unsupervised learning based noise reduction algorithm in 2D Rayleigh images  
 Minnan Cai, Xiamen University |
| 16:55-17:10  | LIMIS2021-2022-000032  
 Research on Measurement Method of Three-dimensional Temperature Field Based on High Temperature Radiation Spectrum of Water Vapor  
 Gongxi Zhou, Institute of Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences |
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<td>13:30-13:55</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD, Weigen Chen, Chongqing University</td>
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<td>13:55-14:10</td>
<td>LIMIS2021-2021-000009 Image distortion effect and distortion correction method in two-color LIF approach for droplet temperature measurement</td>
<td>Jiangning Zhou, China Aerodynamic Research and Development Center</td>
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<td>14:10-14:25</td>
<td>LIMIS2021-2022-000031 Mid infrared laser absorption tomography for in situ quantitative thermochemistry measurements of hybrid rocket motors</td>
<td>Sihan Fang, Institute of Mechanics; University of Chinese Academy of Sciences</td>
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<td>14:25-14:40</td>
<td>LIMIS2021-2022-000053 Weak absorption detection method under broadband interference based on linear wavelength modulation spectroscopy</td>
<td>Renjie Li, Institute of Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:40-14:55</td>
<td>LIMIS2021-2022-000027 A Method for Improving the Accuracy of Calibration-Free Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy by Exploiting Self-Absorption</td>
<td>Zhenlin Hu, Huazhong University of Science and Technology</td>
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<td>14:55-15:10</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<td>15:10-15:35</td>
<td>LIMIS2021-2022-000043 Room-temperature Topological Photocurrent Injection and Manipulation at Two-Dimensional Interface</td>
<td>Zeyu Zhang, Hangzhou Institute for Advanced Study, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences</td>
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**Invited Sessions:**
- Mid-Infrared Laser Sensors for Chemistry and Environment
  - Aamir Farooq, King Abdullah University
- Applications of Laser Diagnostics in High-Speed Airbreathing Engines
  - Qili Liu, Institute of Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Invited

**Photothermal gas sensing: from single frequency to frequency comb**

Wei Ren

**Abstract:** Trace gas sensing plays an important role in energy production, environmental monitoring, transportation, agriculture, safety, and security. Laser spectroscopy provides many possibilities for trace gas sensing in multi-disciplinary research and applications. Among different spectroscopic methods, photothermal spectroscopy (PTS) is a highly sensitive and selective technique to measure the optical absorption and thermal characteristics of a gas sample. It becomes extremely attractive if this technique is merged with optical hollow-core fibers. In this talk I will discuss our recent innovations in PTS, showing the potentiality of remote interrogation and integrated photonics systems. In particular, the most recent results on dual-comb photothermal spectroscopy (DC-PTS) are presented and discussed.

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**Atmospheric remote sensing based on tunable diode lasers**

Liang Mei

*Dalian University of Technology*

meiliang@dlut.edu.cn

**Abstract:** Atmospheric lidar techniques featuring high space- and time-resolution, and high sensitivity have been widely used for atmospheric aerosol, trace gases, temperature and wind speed measurements. Traditionally, the atmospheric lidar technique, based on the time-of-flight principle, employs ns-scale pulsed Nd:YAG laser lasers as light sources and photomultiplier tubes as detectors. In recent years, we have developed a new lidar technology – the Scheimpflug lidar (SLidar) for atmospheric remote sensing, which is based on the Scheimpflug principle. The newly developed SLidar technique can thus utilize continuous wave diode lasers as light sources and image sensors as detectors, featuring short blind range, compact structure, low maintenance and high cost performance, etc. In recent years, the SLidar technique has been applied to the fields of atmospheric environment monitoring, three-dimensional (3D) target imaging, fluorescence (hyperspectral) lidar detection, ecological studies, combustion diagnosis, and water-body optical measurements, etc. This presentation will report our recent progress of the Scheimpflug lidar technique in the applications of atmospheric aerosol and trace gas monitoring.

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**Recent Advances in Quartz-enhanced Photoacoustic Spectroscopy**

Lei Dong

*Shanxi University*

donglei@sxu.edu.cn

**Abstract:** Trace gas detection technology plays an important role in many fields such as environmental monitoring, industrial process control, defence and security, medical diagnostics. The innovation and development of new trace gas sensing technology can provide highly sensitive and selective gas detection modules. Gas sensing method based on photoacoustic spectroscopy is featured as good selectivity, high accuracy, long life, fast response time, and low maintenance cost. This presentation mainly summarizes the latest advance in quartz-enhanced photoacoustic spectroscopy. The modelling, simulation and design of customized quartz tuning forks (QTFs) for trace gas sensing are present. Novel spectrophone configuration, combining a QTF and a multipass cell, is studies. Several application examples for environmental monitoring, non-invasive medical diagnostics, supervisory control of power industries are introduced. Finally, the development trend of quartz-enhanced photoacoustic technique is discussed.
On-chip dual-comb generation via sideband thermal compensation for spectroscopy

Ke Yin, Runlin Miao, Tian Jiang
National University of Defense Technology
cqyinke@126.com

Abstract: Microcombs—generated by coherently pumping the nonlinear microresonators—have emerged as a state-of-the-art scheme at the chip scale. Dual-comb spectroscopy technology further takes advantage of the miniature system and has been demonstrated as a powerful tool for the real-time, broadband optical sampling of molecular spectra by down-converting it to the RF domain. Here, based on the novel microcomb generation method via rapid frequency sweep and sideband thermal compensation, the soliton dual-microcomb generation beyond 200 nm optical spectra has been demonstrated with two microresonators of moderate quality factors (\(1 \times 10^6\)), and the free-running system could stably stay for several hours with no active locking technique. Compared to the dual-comb with a weak thermal compensation effect, our dual-comb shows much lower-noise microwave beat notes (<10 kHz) and smaller Allan deviation (\(1.0 \times 10^{-4}\) @ 1 ms) by increasing sideband power. Moreover, the dual-comb has been utilized in the gas absorption detection of H\(_2\)CN for demonstration with high signal-to-noise ratios and fast acquisition rates. The dual-microcomb spectrum is unaligned by an AOM, and the repetition rate difference of 28 MHz could map over 100 microcomb lines from a 5.4-THz optical spectrum (1505 to 1590 nm) span into a 1.5-GHz RF bandwidth with 101.8 GHz resolution without any coherent averaging at a fast acquisition time of 10 μs. Compared to the absorption spectrum obtained by conducting wavelength scanning, the dual-comb spectroscopy has a standard deviation of 0.0208. When further equipped with field-programmable gate arrays and the coherent averaging algorithm, it will also have the potential for real-time and time-resolved spectral acquisition on microsecond time scales. Our work also lays a technical foundation for other applications such as dual-comb ranging and microwave photonics.

TBD

Weigeng Chen

Mid-Infrared Laser Sensors for Chemistry and Environment
Aamir Farooq
King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST)
Aamir.farooq@kaust.edu.sa

Abstract: The mid-IR wavelength region is considered to be the ‘molecular fingerprint’ as it provides access to fundamental vibrational bands of many molecules and the possibility of developing highly sensitive and interference-free optical sensors. With the relatively recent availability of stable quantum cascade lasers (QCLs) and interband cascade lasers (ICLs) emitting in the mid-IR, our group has been at the forefront of exploiting the capabilities of these sources for chemical kinetics research and environmental monitoring.

We designed and developed a novel chirped-pulse strategy to perform spectrally-resolved, calibration-free and ultrafast temperature measurements in a shock tube, and later applied this technique to measure the first-stage temperature rise during low-temperature oxidation studies in an RCM. Thereafter, we combined the benefits of chirped-pulse and cavity-enhancement to measure trace amounts of carbon monoxide. Recently, we demonstrated chirped-pulse temperature measurements with water vapor as the absorbing gas. Commercially-available continuous-wave QCLs are not yet able to reach wavelengths beyond 13 mm. However, the 12 – 15 mm region has strong vibrational bands of many important molecules; particularly, this region contains the bending vibrational modes of aromatics. Therefore, we designed and developed our own laser source to access the long-wavelength region of mid-IR. We employed non-linear spectroscopy, i.e., difference-frequency-generation, between a CO\(_2\) gas laser and an external-cavity QCL to generate laser light
in the target region. This laser system has been demonstrated for measurements of benzene, toluene, and HCN.

**Applications of Laser Diagnostics in High-Speed Airbreathing Engines**

Qili Liu  
*Institute of Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences*  
qililiu@imech.ac.cn

**Abstract:** Spacecrafts for near-earth orbit transportation use high-speed airbreathing propulsion systems to provide long-range flight capabilities in the near space. Flame stabilization in hypersonic flows is an important scientific and technical challenge with its main implications in supersonic and hypersonic airbreathing engines. High-repetition-rate laser diagnostic technologies can resolve the flow and flame structure with high temporal resolution to understand the rate-limiting parameters of fluid-combustion interactions in the harsh flow environments like supersonic combustors. Planar laser-based measurement methods (e.g., planar laser-induced fluorescence PLIF, particle imaging velocimetry PIV, etc.) can provide multi-dimensional informations to depict the high-speed turbulent combustion phenomenon, which include but not limit to velocity, temperature, and distributions of species. In premixed flame structures, OH radicals are produced in production regions, while CH radicals are produced in reacting layers, and CH$_2$O in preheat regions. Therefore, OH/CH/CH$_2$O PLIF methods are used to characterize the high-speed combustion in terms of preheat region, reacting layer, production region, respectively. High-speed PIV can visualize the evolutions of large-scale coherent structures and eddies. Simultaneous measurements of PIV and PLIF can provide fine flame structures in turbulent flows to reveal the flow-flame interactions, which are critical to engine operation stabilities. Such laser-based diagnostic technologies have been widely applied to high-speed combustion engines for fundamental studies of combustion sciences and engineering optimization of combustor devices.
Oral

LIMIS2021-2021-000046

Wideband tunable Tm-doped fiber laser and its hyperspectral applications

Mengmeng Tao1,2, Yamin Wang2, Haolong Wu2, Jingfeng Ye2, Bo Tao2, Guohua Li2, Xisheng Ye1, and Weibiao Chen1

1. Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences
2. State Key Laboratory of Laser Interaction with Matter, Northwest Institute of Nuclear Technology

Abstract: In our previous works, a wideband tunable Tm-doped fiber laser around 2 μm is developed based on a tunable FP filter. The emitting wavelength covers a wide range from about 1850 nm to over 1890 nm where plenty of H2O absorption lines can be found at room temperature. Hyperspectral absorption spectroscopy validations are carried out with this laser system to detect water absorption lines. More than 30 absorption peaks are clearly identified in the tuning range and all match with the theoretical ones derived from the HITRAN2012 database. However, tests show that for broadband wavelength tuning, the dynamic linewidth of the laser expands. Besides, the strong absorption lines in this band at room temperature would also affect the applications in high temperature sensing. For high temperature sensing, here, the emitting wavelength of the Tm-doped fiber laser is shifted to 1910–1970 nm band through optimization of the cavity parameters. And, a Tm-doped fiber amplifier is developed to boost the output power to over 300 mW. At room temperature, more than 50 strong absorption lines are identified for H2O. And, analysis shows that the linewidth of the laser output is about 0.06 nm, and keeps stable in dynamic tuning operation. Then, temperature sensing of alcohol flames through hyperspectral absorption is investigated with this laser source.

Keywords: hyperspectral absorption, wavelength tuning, narrow linewidth.

LIMIS2021-2021-000086

A minizturised all-optical photoacoustic sensor for CH4 gas detection

Zhenfeng Gong*, Guojie Wu, Junsheng Ma, Haie Li, Ke Chen, Liang Mei
Dalian University of Technology, China

Abstract: In this paper, a miniaturized all-optical single-fiber photoacoustic (PA) sensor was demonstrated. The sensor was integrated by a cantilever made of silicon material, a single optical fiber together with a silicon dioxide sensor head. The excitation light source of the PA signals and the detecting light source of the Fabry-Perot (F-P) fiber-optic acoustic sensor were coupled in a single fiber through a wavelength division multiplexer (WDM). The silicon dioxide sensor head had a truncated cone-shaped cavity, which served both as the F-P cavity and PA cell. Due to this special structure, the volume of the PA cell and the entire sensor head were ~ 1.1 μL and ~ 17 μL, respectively. The miniaturized single-fiber PA sensor was applied for methane (CH4) detection. The MDL is calculated to be 51.1 ppm with the integration time of 1 s. The proposed sensor is completely suitable for remote, long-distance and space-limited trace gas detection.
LIMIS2021-2021-000017

Application of laser induced plasma spectroscopy in air pollution monitor

Zhixing Gao¹, Hongyu He¹, Fengming Hu¹, Jing Li¹, Zhao Wang¹, Jian Gao²
1.China Institute of atomic energy, China;
2.Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences, China

Abstract: Laser induced plasma spectroscopy (LIPS, also LIBS) is a promising technique for the challenging issues associated with the real-time and in-situ monitoring the major elements of aerosol particulate matters. A prototype of Aero-LIPS had been set up with the techniques of aerosol beam focusing, enhanced plasma emission collector and conditional data filter to demonstrate the potential application of air pollution composition monitoring. The prototype can identify more than 40 elements from aerosols and continuously monitor 20 elements with the time resolution of 10 minutes. In the field test of an Asian dust event, the major elements, such as Ca, Mg, Al, Si, Cl, P, S, etc. have been real-time monitored, which took 77.9% part of the total particulate matter mass. The evolutions of temporal elemental concentrations went well along with the particle matter concentration. However, the monitored element only weight 10.6% of smog particles in total. It is interesting that the persist lines of U and Th have been detected from Asian dust aerosol while their concentration in local air should range in the level nano-grams per cubic-meter. It indicates that the enhanced-LIPS has a potential to monitor the nuclear facility emission for Nuclear Security and Safeguards.

LIMIS2021-2022-000037

Unsupervised learning based noise reduction algorithm in 2D Rayleigh images

Minnan Cai, Jiawei Peng, Wenjiang Xu*
Xiamen University
(Tel: 15959368476, Email: wjxu@xmu.edu.cn)

Abstract: This work reports a novel image denoising and reconstruction algorithm based on unsupervised learning for removing Mie scattering interference in Rayleigh images. We first superimposed numerically simulated noise-free Rayleigh images and noisy Mie images acquired in experiment to generate noisy Rayleigh images as training data. The proposed unsupervised model was then trained using the feature-unpaired data. Finally, extensive evaluations were conducted to demonstrate a convincing denoising result, which displayed an excellent reconstruction quality with a peak-signal-to-noise of ~41dB and an overall reconstruction error of ~0.5%. The results showed the potential of our algorithm as an alternative method, which requires no additional molecular filter as in conventional Rayleigh imaging, for noise reduction in two dimensional Rayleigh measurement of combustion.

Keywords: unsupervised learning, denoising, Rayleigh measurement.

Main figures:

Figure 1. Performance variation of proposed unsupervised model and three other networks on the test data-set (flame C) (a) variation of PSNR, (b) variation of ER
LIMIS2021-2022-000032

Research on Measurement Method of Three-dimensional Temperature Field Based on High Temperature Radiation Spectrum of Water Vapor

GONGXI ZHOU\textsuperscript{1,2}, FEI LI\textsuperscript{2}, XIN LIN\textsuperscript{2}, DONGDONG MENG\textsuperscript{2}, XILONG YU\textsuperscript{1,2}

\textsuperscript{1}.hoool of Engineering Science, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences
\textsuperscript{2}. Institute of Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Abstract:

1. Introduction

The combustion process is a complex, violent, luminous and heat-generating chemical process. The study of combustion mechanism and combustion process is conducive to the control of combustion, the suppression of pollutants and the improvement of combustion efficiency. Combustion temperature distribution is the most basic and most important parameter in the combustion process, and combustion is often controlled and optimized by measuring them. Therefore, the research of temperature measurement technology has always been a hot issue that has attracted much attention.

The high-speed collisions between particles at high temperatures excite the respective degrees of gas molecules. At the same time, due to the short life of high-energy molecules, emission spectra of corresponding frequencies are generated when they transition from high energy levels to low energy levels. The emission spectrum data contains information such as temperature and concentration of high-temperature gas molecules. The usual method is to determine the temperature by comparing the mid-infrared simulation spectrum database of CO\textsubscript{2} and other components in the flame with the line type and intensity of the experimental spectrum, but this requires high precision for the spectrometer and spectrum simulation.

H\textsubscript{2}O occupies a large proportion of combustion products, and its visible light and near-infrared radiation spectrum is very sensitive to temperature. Therefore, the selection of H\textsubscript{2}O radiation spectrum to determine the flame temperature eliminates the dependence on the more technically demanding mid-infrared spectrometer. In addition, the algebraic reconstruction algorithm has successfully achieved the high spatial resolution reconstruction of the flame three-dimensional structure [1-4]. In this experiment, the introduction of the electronically controlled translation stage realizes the data acquisition of multiple points on the cross-section, and combined with the algebraic iterative algorithm makes it possible to realize the three-dimensional temperature field.

2. Experiment introduction
In order to achieve precise control of the pure oxygen methane flame and obtain a stable flame structure, a pure tangential swirl burner is used to generate the target flame. The experimental device is shown in Figure 1. Methane and oxygen enter the combustor through four pipes as shown in the figure. The spark plug is installed on the axis of the combustor to ignite the methane-oxygen mixture through electric discharge, and then a stable flame is formed in the quartz tube at the outlet.

Figure 1 Tangential swirl burner, the red arrows are the two measurement positions

Two optical fiber spectrometers with test bands of 200~1000nm and 950~1700nm were installed on the outside of the quartz glass tube. It is worth noting that the two spectrometers use a Y-type fiber with one input end and two output ends, combined with a rotary and axial displacement stage to realize scanning along the axis and circumferential direction of the quartz tube.

3. Data analysis

3.1 High-temperature radiation simulation spectra of water molecules

Accurate spectral simulation is the key to constant temperature. Based on the HITEMP spectral database, we simulated the high temperature radiation spectrum of H$_2$O. Figure 2(a) shows the high-temperature radiation spectrum data of H$_2$O at a temperature of 3000k (the ordinate is processed in logarithm). It can be found from the figure that different wavebands of water molecules have very different emission intensities at the same temperature. As shown in Figure 2(b), we are fortunate to find that the ratio of the total emission intensity between 1400~1500nm and 920~1000nm changes drastically with temperature changes, making it possible to accurately determine the temperature.

Figure 2 (A) radiation spectra of water molecules at 3000K and smoothed curves, (B) the ratio of the total intensity of 920~1000nm and 1400~1500nm.

3.2 Experimental spectral data

The spectrum measurement of the pure oxygen methane flame produced by the tangential swirl burner introduced in Chapter 1 was carried out. Two portable optical fiber spectrometers combined with a Y-type optical fiber were used in the experiment to ensure that the two spectrometers can receive the optical signal from the same position of the flame. Figure 3 shows the spectral data of different positions of the pure oxygen flame of methane when the equivalence ratio is 1.0. It can be seen from the figure that the intensity change ratios of different bands at different positions are very different. The intensity change at the two positions at 920~1000nm is very small, while the intensity difference between 1000~1700nm is very obvious.
We performed six spectral measurements using three sets of equivalence ratios (1.0, 0.8, and 1.2) at two different locations. Comparing the ratio of the total emission intensity between 920~1000nm and 1400~1500nm in the obtained spectrum data with the ratio curve of the simulated spectrum data in Fig. 2(B), the temperature data of the two measurement positions can be obtained as approximately 2750~2900K and 2200~2400K.

Table 1 The ratio of the total intensity of the spectrum at the two points P1 and P2 and the corresponding temperature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Position 1</th>
<th>Position 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equivalence ratio 1.0</td>
<td>15.9364(2758K)</td>
<td>24.8383(2234K)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equivalence ratio 0.8</td>
<td>14.6700(2862K)</td>
<td>22.8994(2278K)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equivalence ratio 1.2</td>
<td>15.2153(2813K)</td>
<td>21.6731(2311K)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Discussion of experimental results

The temperature of the flame can be directly determined by using the ratio of the total radiant intensity of the visible light and the near-infrared part of the water molecules. Combining with algebraic iterative algorithm, the flame three-dimensional temperature field reconstruction with high spatial and temporal resolution can be realized. This temperature measurement method has simple equipment and strong robustness, and will play an important role in temperature measurement of engine combustion chambers.

LIMIS2021-2021-000009

Image distortion effect and distortion correction method in two-color LIF approach for droplet temperature measurement

Jiangning Zhou, Quan Zhou, Wenbin Yang, Yimin Yin, Shuang Chen, Jinhe Mu

China Aerodynamic Research and Development Center

Abstract: Two-color laser induced fluorescence approach has been widely used in temperature field analysis of complex two phase flow such as droplet and spray. However, due to great refractive index difference in two phase flow, strong image distortion of measurement result may happen however is rarely considered. In this work, influences of this image distortion in droplets on temperature field measurement are analyzed. Based on refraction and reflection theories, a simplified distortion model is built and discussed in sphere droplet case. Then distortion and LIF intensity changes of droplets at different refractive index atmosphere are analyzed in experiment, which can be well described by our distortion model. From both theoretical and experimental results, greater image distortion can be observed in two phase flow with larger refractive index difference and areas with larger thickness and larger tangential angle of two phase flow boundary. Besides,
Oral

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temperature measurement data loss can be observed at low refractive index atmosphere due to total reflection effect. Based on distortion model, corresponding distortion correction method is proposed based on this distortion model.

**Keyword:** Fluorescence, Temperature, Image distortion, Laser Induced Spectroscopy

LIMIS2021-2022-000031

Mid-infrared laser absorption tomography for in-situ quantitative thermochemistry measurements of hybrid rocket motors

Sihan Fang\(^{1,2}\), Xin Lin\(^{1}\), Zezhong Wang\(^{1}\), Zelin Zhang\(^{1}\), Jiaxiao Lin \textsc{Luo}\(^{1,2}\), Renjie Li\(^{1,2}\), Fei Li\(^{1}\), Xilong Yu\(^{1,2}\)

1. Institute of Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

2. School of Engineering Science, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences

*Correspondence: linxin_bit@imech.ac.cn

**Abstract:** Further development of hybrid propulsion systems requires a deeper understanding of the complex physicochemical mechanisms governing its combustion performance. A tunable diode laser absorption tomography (TDLAT) technique was developed for investigating the thermochemical processes at the nozzle exit of an oxygen/high-density polyethylene (HDPE) hybrid rocket motor. Firing tests were conducted for different oxidizer mass fluxes ranging from 2.15 to 4.10 g/(cm\(^2\)·s). A distributed feedback (DFB) laser was tuned to cover three H\(_2\)O absorption lines near 2.5 μm, using scanned-wavelength direct absorption (DA) mode with 2.0 kHz repetition rate. Under an assumption of cylindrical symmetry, a Radon transformation was applied to yield radially- and time- resolved absorption coefficient, from which the radial distribution of temperature and H\(_2\)O partial pressure were reconstructed. Based on the Taylor series method (TSM), measurement uncertainty was analyzed in detail considering line-strength uncertainty, Voigt fitting residuals and Radon transformation. Finally, the radial distribution and dynamic variations of both temperature and H\(_2\)O partial pressure were obtained in all firing tests, both the constructed results show measurement sensitivity to chemical kinetic progress and oxidizer mass flux changes. Our experimental results highlight the capability of TDLAT to characterize combustion processes of hybrid rocket motors.

**Keywords:** tunable diode laser absorption tomography (TDLAT), H\(_2\)O partial pressure, Radon transformation, combustion process, hybrid rocket motors

LIMIS2021-2022-000053

Weak absorption detection method under broadband interference based on linear wavelength modulation spectroscopy

Renjie Li \(^{1,2}\), Jing Li \(^{2,3}\), Yan Liu \(^{2,3}\), Fei Li \(^{1}\), Xin Lin \(^{1}\), Xilong Yu \(^{1,2}\), Dongdong Meng \(^{1,*}\)

1. Institute of Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

2. University of Chinese Academy of Sciences

3. Institute of Engineering Thermophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

*Correspondence: mengdongdong@imech.ac.cn

**Abstract:** In complex environments, the measurement of trace gases is inevitably greatly affected by broadband absorption (such as water absorption in combustion exhaust). Based on the study of high-order harmonics in linear wavelength modulation spectroscopy, a method for detecting target gases (trace, weak absorption) in the presence of broadband absorption interference is proposed. Theoretical analysis and numerical simulation work give the applicable conditions of this method. The effectiveness of this method is
verified by NO2 measurement of combustion exhaust gas. This study proves the application potential of this method for the measurement of trace gases under broadband absorption interference.

**Keywords:** Linear wavelength modulation spectroscopy; Weak absorption detection; Broadband interference

**LIMIS2021-2022-000027**

**A Method for Improving the Accuracy of Calibration-Free Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy by Exploiting Self-Absorption**

**Zhenlin Hu, Lianbo Guo**

*Wuhan National Laboratory for Optoelectronics (WNLO), Huazhong University of Science and Technology*  
*lbguo@hust.edu.cn*

**Abstract:** The existence of the self-absorption effect results in a nonlinear relationship between spectral intensity and elemental concentration, which dramatically affect quantitative accuracy of laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy (LIBS), especially calibration-free LIBS (CF-LIBS). In this work, the CF-LIBS with columnar density and standard reference line (CF-LIBS with CD-SRL) was proposed to improve the quantitative accuracy of CF-LIBS analysis by exploiting self-absorption. Our method allows using self-absorbed lines to perform the calibration-free approach directly and doesn’t require self-absorption correction algorithms. To verify this method, the experiment was conducted both on aluminium-bronze and aluminium alloy samples. Compared with classical CF-LIBS, the average errors (AEs) of CF-LIBS with CD-SRL were decreased from 3.20%, 3.22%, 3.15% and 3.01% to 0.95%, 1.00%, 1.16% and 1.78%, respectively for four aluminium-bronze alloy samples. The AEs were decreased from 0.66%, 0.70%, 0.89% and 1.30% to 0.43%, 0.61%, 0.77% and 0.33%, respectively for four aluminium alloy samples. The experimental results demonstrated that CF-LIBS with CD-SRL provided higher quantitative accuracy and stronger adaptability than classical CF-LIBS, which is quite helpful for the practical application of CF-LIBS.

**Keywords:** Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy; Calibration-Free LIBS ;Self-Absorption

**LIMIS2021-2022-000043**

**Room-temperature Topological Photocurrent Injection and Manipulation at Two-Dimensional Interface**

**Zeyu Zhang**

*Hangzhou Institute for Advanced Study, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hangzhou, 310024, China*

**Abstract:** The dissipationless surface state of topological insulators (TIs) can protect the seamless integration of the spin and charge by means of topologically protected spin-momentum locking. The room-temperature detection of the spin-momentum locked Dirac spin current in TIs, however, suffers from trivial thermal disturbances and contact perturbations. Here, by breaking the mirror symmetry of Bi2Se3 thin films on monolayer GaSe, helicity-dependent and topologically-protected chiral Dirac currents have been launched and contactless-detected by terahertz emission spectroscopy without external magnetic field at room temperature. The non-trivial spin-momentum locked current has been verified by the circular photogalvanic effect measurement in 28QL Bi2Se3/GaSe, and the helicity-dependent and topologically-protected photocurrent is amplified by 10 times. By varying the pump wavelength, the photo-induced surface current in 28QL Bi2Se3/GaSe is directly linked to the Dirac cone state in Bi2Se3, indicating the non-trivial surface current is dominated in the injection. Our work would not only present a robust platform for quantum transport of the spin-momentum locking surface current in 3D TIs at room temperature, but also invigorate other quantum phase room temperature emergent phenomena in 3D TI-2D semiconductor heterostructures.
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>14:00-14:25</td>
<td>Renaissance of high energy gas lasers in diode pumping age</td>
<td>Hongyan Wang, National University of Defense Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:25-14:50</td>
<td>Experimental Study on Combustion-driven HF and HBr Chemical Laser</td>
<td>Liping Duo, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:50-15:15</td>
<td>High efficiency optical resonators for miniaturized deuterium fluoride gas flow chemical laser</td>
<td>Xiaoming Ren, The 718th Research Institute of China Shipbuilding Industry Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:15-15:40</td>
<td>Research Progress and Prospects of the Diode Pumped Metastable Rare Gas Lasers</td>
<td>Zining Yang, National University of Defense Technology</td>
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<td>15:40-15:55</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<td>13:30-13:55</td>
<td>The experimental study of laser-induced damage in photodetectors by ultrashort pulse laser</td>
<td>Pingxue Li, Beijing University of Technology</td>
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<td>13:55-14:20</td>
<td>Recent progress on Quasi-Parametric Chirped-Pulse Amplification (QPCPA)</td>
<td>Jingui Ma, Shanghai Jiao Tong University</td>
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<td>14:20-14:45</td>
<td>UV-enhanced intense sub-cycle waveform</td>
<td>Shaobo Fang, Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:45-15:00</td>
<td>LIMIS2021-2021-000019 Analysis on performance of single-wavelength pumped two-photon Rb vapor laser</td>
<td>Yanhui Ji, Changchun Institute of Optics, Fine Mechanics and Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences</td>
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<td>15:00-15:15</td>
<td>LIMIS2021-2021-000015 High energy mid-infrared actively Q-switched fiber laser</td>
<td>Shen Yanlong, Northwest Institute of Nuclear Technology</td>
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<td>15:15-15:30</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30-15:55</td>
<td>Experimental and Theoretical Investigations on the Kinetics of Optically Pumped Rare Gas Laser of Argon</td>
<td>Duluo Zuo, Huazhong University of Science and Technology</td>
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<td>15:55-16:20</td>
<td>Research progress of high-power chirped and tilted fiber Bragg gratings</td>
<td>Meng Wang, National University of Defense Technology</td>
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<td>16:20-16:45</td>
<td>Research on pulse modulation technology of CO₂ laser</td>
<td>Qikun Pan, Changchun Institute of Optics, Fine Mechanics and Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences</td>
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<td>16:45-17:10</td>
<td>Lasers in the 1.5μm wavelength region with high average power and high peak power based on Optical Parametric Oscillators</td>
<td>Zhiyong Li, Aerospace Information Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:10-17:25</td>
<td>LIMIS2021-2021-000107 To see through a hole for laser beam quality diagnostics</td>
<td>Kunpeng Luan, Northwest Institute of Nuclear Technology</td>
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**Invited**

**Renaissance of high energy gas lasers in diode pumping age**

Hongyan Wang  
National University of Defense Technology  
wanghongyan@nudt.edu.cn

Abstract: Gas lasers have been long the chief players in high energy lasers due to their superior performance of single aperture high energy output with excellent beam quality. However, in the past decade, it’s glory is shaded due to the prosperity of diode pumped all solid state lasers. Is ASSLs are the end of the HEL history? Many believes the answer is surely yes. However, to say an end is always arbitrary, particularly in oriental culture. And in the past decade, we haven witnessed a slow but definitely trend, that, gas lasers are meet new opportunities, the dawn could be seen now with fast development of diode pumped alkali lasers and its successors. With diode pumped alkali laser as an example, we prospected the scientific foundation of diode pumped gas lasers and its future development.

**Experimental Study on Combustion-driven HF and HBr Chemical Laser**

Liping Duo  
Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences  
dlp@dicp.ac.cn

Abstract: The combustion-driven HF and HBr chemical laser based on NF3/D2 combustion has been experimentally studied. We focus on the study of the single-line output of HF chemical laser weakly absorbed by atmosphere. The methods for measurement of various excited particles, branching ratio of vibration quantum states, temperature of optical cavity medium and the small signal gain of HF and HBr chemical laser are established. The experimental results of the spectra lines of HF chemical laser show that the vibration levels can be changed by the relative collision energy based on reaction kinetic of F + H2, and the rotation quantum states can be tuned by the temperature of optical cavity medium. The design of the supersonic mixing nozzle which is the main section of gain generator was optimal. The regulation of HF chemical laser output line was studied experimentally and the output power of up to 1200W of the single-line HF chemical laser at weak absorption in atmosphere is obtained.

The experimental research platform of HBr chemical laser in medium infrared region is built and the output progress of HBr chemical laser is explored. The oscillation resonate of a combustion-driven HBr chemical laser operating at 4-5\(\mu\)m was realized and the output power was obtained from several to a hundred watts, and achieved up to 1000W recently.

**High efficiency optical resonators for miniaturized deuterium fluoride gas flow chemical laser**

Xiaoming Ren, Qing Li, Xiankui Liu  
The 718th Research Institute of China Shipbuilding Industry Corporation

Abstract: Aiming at the kilowatt-level compact deuterium fluoride gas flow chemical laser, in order to obtain high energy extraction efficiency and high beam quality mid-infrared continuous laser output in a miniaturized gain generator (size of gain medium: 30mm \(\times\) 40mm \(\times\) 125mm), we have investigated a variety of optical resonators numerically and experimentally. Stable resonators such as a proposed five-mirrors reflector plane parallel resonator with high stability, unstable resonators with reduced output coupling such as the super Gaussian reflectivity unstable resonator, the off-axis hybrid unstable resonator etc. Among all the kinds of
unstable resonators, we achieved mid-infrared continuous laser output with average power of 550W, beam quality β value of 1.8 (β value in the stable direction is 1.5, β value in the unstable direction is 1.9), and spectral coverage of 3680 nm to 4089 nm based on an off axis hybrid unstable resonator with Z-fold in gas flow direction which is flat concave stable resonator in gas flow direction, and Z-folded to reduce the gain size in the direction of the stable resonator and it is a positive branch confocal unstable resonator in the direction of vertical flow. The physical process of far-field spot from high order transverse mode oscillation to fundamental transverse mode oscillation in the direction of stable resonator is studied theoretically and experimentally. The calculated results agree well with the experimental results.

**Keywords:** Optical resonators, deuterium fluoride chemical laser, beam quality.

**Research Progress and Prospects of the Diode Pumped Metastable Rare Gas Lasers**

Zining Yang

*National University of Defense Technology*

yangzining09@nudt.edu.cn

**Abstract:** The diode pumped metastable rare gas lasers (DPRGLs) have aroused increasing attention in recent years. Because of the similarities in atomic configurations, the DPRGLs to some extent inherit the physical advantages of the DPALs, and with simpler engineering requirements due to inert gas operation. In this paper, we present our recent research progress on DPRGLs, including the modeling and simulation results, the experimental performance of the high frequency DC discharge type DPRGL system, and the first internationally demonstrated novel-type DPRGL system. Some difficulties of the DPRGLs development at the current stage are summarized and analyzed, and further development for power scaling of DPRLGs are prospected.

**Pin-like Laser Beam**

Ze Zhang

*Aerospace Information Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences*

zhangze@aircas.ac.cn

**Abstract:** We design and demonstrate what we called shape-preserving “optical pin beams” (OPBs) that possess stable wavefronts against diffraction and ambient turbulence during free-space long distance propagation. We show that a laser beam passing through properly assembled phase elements paired with opposite transverse wavevectors can morph quickly into a stable optical field, exhibiting "self-focusing” dynamics during propagation without optical nonlinearity. The overall shape of such OPBs remains invariant, while their width can in principle be inversely proportional to the propagation distance, in contradistinction to conventional Bessel beams and radially symmetric Airy beams. Utilizing a single photoetched mask, we demonstrate efficient generation and robust propagation of the OPB through atmospheric turbulence beyond kilometer distances. We envisage exciting opportunities arising from such OPBs, especially when propagation through turbulent environments is unavoidable.

**Study on the optimization design of high power CO₂ laser based on simulation technology**

Kuo Zhang

*Changchun institute of optic, fine mechanic and physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences*

Zhangkuo_fx@163.com

**Abstract:** High energy pulse CO₂ laser has a widely application in Military, scientific research and industry. Transversely excited atmospheric (TEA) CO₂ laser is a principal technique to obtain pulse laser with high
energy in the 9–11μm wavelength range. In the operation of a TEA CO₂ laser, high voltage is applied to the working gas to discharge, the working gas quickly circulates to dissipate heat and recover itself. The process of generating laser includes high voltage discharge, high-speed flow and high stability of optical and mechanical structure. Especially laser pulse control components such as park-gap switch or thyratron, the fan drives the working gas flow quickly, and complex flow field is formed in the discharge area, which makes it difficult to analyze and optimize the components performance. Therefore, we proposed a simulation method based on finite element technology, The complex flow field structure in the components is obtained by reverse engineering. Some critical boundary inputs are experimentally determined. The multi-physics coupling calculation is conducted to obtain the effect of key parameters on the laser performance. The method will be meaningful for optimization of high energy pulse TEA CO₂ laser.

The experimental study of laser-induced damage in photodetectors by ultrashort pulse laser

Pingxue Li
Beijing University of Technology
pxl@bjut.edu.cn

Abstract: The photodetectors are widely used in industrial detection, satellite remote sensing, bio-medical treatment and other fields due to its high resolution, good sensitivity and fast imaging speed. It is of great theoretical and practical significance to study the performance of photodetectors under laser irradiation, but there are few studies on the laser irradiation effects irradiated by the ultrafast fiber laser.

In this work, we had carried out the experimental study of the performance changes on silicon-based photodetectors by hundred picoseconds laser irradiation. The silicon-based PIN photodiode and CMOS were irradiated by the hundred picoseconds, high-repetition fiber laser (pulse width of 226.5 ps and repetition rate of 9.6 MHz and 2.4 MHz) and the hundred picoseconds solid-state regenerative amplifier (pulse width of 302 ps and repetition rate of 500 Hz). The performance changes were monitored by oscilloscope, and the damage threshold was calculated. The appearance of the physical damage to the photodetectors was observed by SEM. It was found that the hundred picoseconds laser caused electrical degradation and thermal effects on silicon-based photodetectors, and the phenomena was different with different energy and laser repetition frequency. With the increase of laser energy, the electrical properties gradually lost, resulting in laser ablation on the photodetectors surface. These works provided theoretical basis and experimental basis for laser interaction with silicon-based materials and silicon-based detectors.

Recent progress on Quasi-Parametric Chirped-Pulse Amplification (QPCPA)

Jingui Ma
Shanghai Jiao Tong University
majg@sjtu.edu.cn

Abstract: This report will introduce recent research progress on Quasi-Parametric Chirped-Pulse Amplification (QPCPA)—an efficient, broadband, and robust amplification scheme proposed in 2015 for generating high power laser. The core of QPCPA is to dissipate the idler wave for facilitating signal amplification by obstructing the back conversion process. Recently, we have demonstrated an idler-absorption-dissipated QPCPA system with an ultrahigh conversion efficiency of 55% for 810 nm signal pulses pumped at 532 nm. This QPCPA system also shows unique parametric fluorescence characteristics. The high efficiency and low noise make it a promising candidate for boosting laser peak power well beyond petawatt level. On the other hand, we have developed a non-absorption approach to constructing QPCPA, in which the idler is dissipated.
Invited by SHG. Such a SHG-dissipated QPCPA can avoid the thermal load caused by idler absorption and thereby is promising in the average-power scalability.

UV-enhanced intense sub-cycle waveform

FANG Shaobo
Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences
shaobo.fang@iphy.ac.cn

Abstract: Ultrabroadband generation of white-light continuum spanning from ultraviolet to near-infrared is demonstrated by using induced-phase modulation between multi-color femtosecond pulses. Here, we generate 0.6-mJ white-light pulses with an ultra-broad bandwidth, analysis of the calculated spectrum fits the experimental results well, and the pulse is quasilinearly chirped and compressible. The resulting intense robust supercontinuum, supporting 1.6-fs transform-limited pulses corresponding to sub-optical-cycle, could be a promising light source for an ever greater degree of tailored optical waveform coherent control in new parameter spaces.

Experimental and Theoretical Investigations on the Kinetics of Optically Pumped Rare Gas Laser of Argon

ZUO Duluo
Huazhong University of Science and Technology
zuoduluo@hust.edu.cn

Abstract: Optically pumped metastable rare gas laser (OPRGL) is considered as an attractive candidate for high energy laser. But the reported output power up till now is still much lower than the expectation. To understand the reason and try to make a break, the kinetics of OPRGL is experimentally and theoretically investigated.

RF discharge and repetitively pulsed DC discharge were adopted for the generation of the metastable particles Ar (1s5) in our laboratory. Emission spectroscopy was applied to diagnose the plasma. The temporal resolved spectra of the emissions from pulsed DC discharge showed that there were possibly two processes in the generation of the metastable particles, the one is the direct excitation by electron collision, the other is the decay from highly excited states. Particle density of metastable Ar (1s5) about 1013 cm-3 was obtained from the pulsed DC discharge, much higher than that obtained from the RF discharge.

A fluid model was established for the simulation of the kinetic processes of OPRGL, in which 17 kinds of particles were considered with 194 reactions, and the plasma processes, pumping processes, and laser processes can be simulated simultaneously. It is shown by the simulation that metastable particle density as high as 1014 cm-3 can be obtained when the gas mixture is electrically strongly pumped by a pulsed circuit of LC generators with peaking capacitors. When power density of pumping laser higher than 10 kW/cm2 is available, high conversion efficiency will be possible.

The experiments are now in progressing, a break to the status of OPRGL is expected from the final results.

Research progress of high-power chirped and tilted fiber Bragg gratings

Meng Wang
National University of Defense Technology
gfkdqy@163.com

Abstract: Stimulated Raman scattering (SRS) is one of the main limiting factors for power scaling of high-power fiber laser. So far, many methods for SRS suppression in fiber laser systems have been proposed, including increasing fiber mode field area, using spectral selective fiber, using spectral filter devices
and so on. In 2017, we first proposed and reported the application of chirped and tilted fiber Bragg grating (CTFBG) for SRS suppression in fiber laser. Since CTFBG can couple the core mode of forward transmission to the cladding mode of backward transmission, a good broadband band-rejection filtering function can be realized by reasonable design, which can couple the Stokes light of core to the cladding and then leak to the air, so as to filter and suppress the SRS. With the characteristics of all-fiber structure, flexible design and good stability, CTFBG has attracted extensive attention at home and abroad in recent years. It has realized kW-level CTFBG with low insertion loss, high rejection ratio and broadband rejection, and has played an important role in the SRS suppression in high-power fiber laser system. This report briefly introduces the working principle, design or simulation and the research progress of CTFBG, especially the progress made by the high-energy laser team of National University of Defense Technology in the design, preparation and application of high-power CTFBG, and looks forward to the next development.

Research on pulse modulation technology of CO₂ laser

Qikun Pan, Fei chen, Jin Guo
Changchun Institute of Optics, Fine Mechanics and Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences
panqikun2005@163.com

CO₂ gas laser has the characteristics of good beam quality, high power and good spectral purity. It has important applications in national defense, industry, scientific research fields. Intracavity Q-Modulated pulsed CO₂ laser has the characteristics of high peak power, and is widely used in the fields of laser remote active detection, laser plasma physics, laser processing of non-metallic materials and so on. This report will introduce the research status of our team in the fields of CO₂ laser pulse modulation in recent years, including electro-optic Q-switching, acousto-optic Q-switching, mechanical Q-switching and gain switch Q-switching CO₂ lasers. The CO₂ laser pulse width of 20ns-500ns has been realized using different pulse modulation technology. And the peak power of the CO₂ laser from kW to MW has been obtained at different repetition frequencies. Combined with grating tuning technology, we have achieved more than 60 pulsed CO₂ laser spectral lines. The advantages and disadvantages of various Q-switching technologies of CO₂ lasers are discussed, which may be useful to the development of pulsed CO₂ laser technology.

Lasers in the 1.5μm wavelength region with high average power and high peak power based on Optical Parametric Oscillators

Zhiyong Li
Aerospace Information Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences
zhiyongli@aircas.ac.cn

Abstract: Optical Parametric Oscillators (OPO) are well suited for the generation of 1.5μm eye-safe lasers. We established eye safe laser systems based on KTP and PPMgLN. The KTP-OPO is designed for high energy with a adjustable repetition rate from 0.5 Hz to 100 Hz. The pulse energy is 141 mJ at the repetition rate of 100 Hz while the pulse width is 7.6 ns. The PPMgLN-OPO is designed for high repletion rate which could be varied from 1 kHz to 50kHz while the peak power (30 kW), pulse width (4.6 ns) maintains the same. The heat consumptions in the laser systems, which are varied with repetition rate, are dealt by adoption the time division of optical pulses. Both laser systems will be good candidates for eye-safe LIDAR’s optimizations.
Study on characteristics of mid-infrared high-energy Fe2+:ZnSe laser at room temperature

XU FEI1,2, PAN QIKUN1,*, CHEN FEI1
1.Changchun Institute of optics, Fine Mechanics and Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences
2.University of Chinese Academy of Sciences
*panqikun2005@163.com

Abstract: The Fe2+:ZnSe laser has a broad bandwidth tunability and high energy output characteristics that have shown unique advantages in ultra-intense and ultra-short lasers. It is one of the research hotspots of novel mid-infrared solid-state lasers with wide-ranging application prospects in the fields of atmospheric monitoring, space remote sensing, laser medicine, and laser radar. In this paper, based on the configuration coordinate model of Fe2+, the influence of laser upper-level lifetime and excited-state absorption are introduced. A four-level theoretical model revealing the laser kinetics of a gain-switched pulsed Fe2+:ZnSe laser is established. The time-domain evolution characteristics and pulse waveform of the particle number density at each laser level are obtained based on the Runge–Kutta method. The Fe2+:ZnSe laser is a high gain laser, which has great potential in high energy output, especially pumped by short pulsed lasers. The output energy of Fe2+:ZnSe laser could be scaled up by increasing the pump energy. While limited by low damage threshold of the Fe2+:ZnSe crystal, the pump energy density can’t be increased freely. Well, increase the diameter of pump spot at safe pump energy density can improve the output energy, but transversal parasitic oscillation problem also occurs under large pump spot. Transversal parasitic oscillation (TPO) suppression of Fe2+:ZnSe laser is one of the most important scientific problems. Transversal Parasitic Oscillation of Fe2+:ZnSe laser is analyzed theoretically. A method to effectively suppress TPO of high gain Fe2+:ZnSe laser is obtained. This method increases the effective utilization rate of Fe2+:ZnSe crystal. Corresponding experiments were made on Fe2+:ZnSe laser pumped by a non-chain pulsed HF laser. The efficiency of Fe2+:ZnSe laser successfully improved by optimizing pump spot size and energy distribution uniformity. At room temperature, the output energy of single-pulse Fe2+:ZnSe laser reached 502mJ and stable repetitively pulsed operation of the Fe2+:ZnSe laser with an average power of 21.7W was achieved at a repetition rate of 50 Hz.

Keyword: Mid-infrared laser, Fe2+:ZnSe laser, Transversal parasitic oscillation, Laser kinetics

Advanced diagnostic technique of diode pumped alkali Lasers

HuiZi Zhao, Hao Tang, Rui Wang, Liang Li, ZiNing Yang*, WeiQiang Yang, HongYan Wang*
National University of Defense Technology
wanghongyan@nudt.edu.cn; Yangzining09@nudt.edu.cn

Abstract: Diode pumped alkali vapor lasers (DPAL) have become one of the most promising high energy lasers in the past decades. However, direct active medium diagnostic data are still limited to support engineering power scaling, which will show importance in much higher pump intensity and larger apertures, we reviewed alkali lasers’ diagnostic development, particularly, the atomic number density, ionization degree, and temperature measurement in our group were systematically presented. Future development of diagnos-
tistic techniques was prospected.

**LIMIS2021-2021-000063**

**Toward high peak-power mid-infrared laser with oxide LGN crystals**

**Jinsheng Liu and Jingui Ma**

**shanghai Jiao Tong University**

**Abstract:** The frontiers of strong-field physics and attosecond science starve for mid-infrared (mid-IR) ultra-short intense laser sources. Such demand is fundamentally attributed to the wavelength-dependent ponderomotive potential \( U_p \propto I \lambda^2 \) (\( I \) and \( \lambda \) are the intensity and wavelength of the driving laser). High-\( U_p \) sources at moderate intensity and a longer wavelength open the door to previously inaccessible regimes of light-matter interactions and in particular they allow experimental investigations of the \( \lambda \)-scaling laws of strong-field physics (e.g., high-harmonic generation cutoff \( \propto \lambda^2 \), minimum attosecond pulse duration \( \propto \lambda^{-1/2} \)). The physical interests for intense mid-IR lasers have forced considerable efforts to develop such sources. Unfortunately, it is hard to produce intense mid-IR lasers directly from commercially laser oscillators or amplifiers, due to the lack of gain medium. Current mainstream method is to convert mature near-IR intense lasers to the mid-IR region by difference-frequency generation (DFG), optical parametric amplification (OPA) or optical parametric chirped pulse amplification (OPCPA). To date, these nonlinear frequency conversion processes with some semiconductor crystals can support the generation of low-power mid-IR pulse in an extended spectral range. However, how to generate intense mid-IR pulses has remained open for investigation. The key to solve this problem is to find a suitable nonlinear crystals that simultaneously possess wide transparency range (from near-IR into mid-IR beyond \( \sim 5 \, \mu m \)), high laser damage thresholds, adequate nonlinear coefficient, and large crystal aperture. We find that the langasite oxide La\(_3\)Ga\(_{5.5}\)Nb\(_{0.5}\)O\(_{14}\) (LGN) crystal that was previously known for its piezoelectric and electro-optic properties is a promising candidate for converting near-IR to mid-IR pulses beyond \( 5 \, \mu m \) [1]. LGN is transparent for both 800 nm and 1 \( \mu m \) lasers, and its IR transmission edge can extend to 7.4 \( \mu m \). As an oxide, its damage threshold is much higher than semiconductor crystals. Moreover, LGN can be grown to a size of 5 inch by the Czochralski method, so it is quite suitable in generation of highpower mid-IR laser.

We experimentally evaluated the mid-IR performance of LGN crystals by intrapulse DFG [2]. With LGN crystals, both Type-I and Type-II intrapulse DFGs have converted the three-cycle pulses at 800 nm to the three-cycle mid-IR pulses tunable from 3 to 7 \( \mu m \). We have studied the dependence of conversion efficiency on polarization angle and crystal length, and achieved a conversion efficiency higher than 1‰. We have also demonstrated that the bandwidth and central wavelength of the mid-IR spectra can be tuned by adjusting the crystal length and phase-matching angle. To the best of our knowledge, these results represent the first experimental demonstration of LGN in generating mid-IR ultrashort pulses. The generated broadband mid-IR pulses from intrapulse DFG can seed the LGN-based OPCPA system for further amplification. By the aid of numerical simulation, we validated the feasibility in developing sub-seven-cycle, terawatt-class OPCPA system at 5.2 \( \mu m \) through three-stage LGN-based OPCPA pumped by 1 \( \mu m \) [3]. This OPCPA system based on an octave-spanning ultrafast Ti:sapphire laser and a state-of-the-art thin-disk Yb:YAG laser offers the performance of high peak-power, a high repetition rate, and a stable carrier-envelope phase, which will be a promising drive source in strong-field physics and attosecond science.

**References**

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24(21), 23957-23968 (2016).

LIMIS2021-2021-000019

Analysis on performance of single-wavelength pumped two-photon Rb vapor laser
Yanhui Ji,† Yaohua Wan,‡ Fei Chen†
1. State Key Laboratory of Laser Interaction with Matter, Changchun Institute of Optics, Fine Mechanics and Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences
2. University of Chinese Academy of Sciences

Abstract: Combining the kinetic processes in two-photon absorbing alkali vapor laser (TPAL), a three-dimensional physical model with a cyclic iterative approach for simulating the output characteristics of single-wavelength pumped Rb-TPALs is established. The theoretical calculation of the dependence of the laser power on the pump power was found to be in good agreement with the experimental results. Our study makes a significant contribution to the literature by simulating the blue laser characteristics of single-wavelength pumped Rb-TPAL. The effects of the parameters of the high-power continuous-wave LD-pumped Rb-TPAL (temperature, vapor cell length, pump waist, vapor cell transmission, and output mirror reflectance) on the blue laser power, efficiency, and pumping threshold, were studied. Furthermore, the reason behind the limited efficiency of Rb-TPAL has been determined and an approach has been proposed to improve the efficiency of Rb-TPAL. It has been found that an optimal combination of temperature and cell length can maximize the output power of the blue laser: with an increase in the optimal temperature, the corresponding cell length decreases, and a higher output power is achieved. The pump beam waist has been found to have a significant effect on the output power: when the pump beam waist is located on the center of the vapor cell, the Rb-TPAL realizes the maximum blue laser power, based on the selection of the appropriate pump beam waist radius. With the increase in transmittance, the output power of the blue laser has been observed to increase. Furthermore, it has been concluded that the addition of the resonator cavity promotes the enhancement of the blue laser power that is maximized based on an optimal reflectivity of the output mirror. Although the efficiency of the blue laser has been found to be low, this problem can be solved by introducing mid-infrared light to enhance the transition rate from 52D5/2 to 62P3/2. In conclusion, we believe that the model and simulation results can provide an effective way to design a high power TPAL system.

Keyword: single-wavelength pump; two-photon absorption; alkali vapor laser; blue laser;

LIMIS2021-2021-000015

High energy mid-infrared actively Q-switched fiber laser
Yanlong Shen, Yousheng Wang, Feng Zhu, Liu Zhao, Zhengge Chen, Hao Wang
State Key Laboratory of Laser Interaction with Matter, Northwest Institute of Nuclear Technology

Abstract: High energy pulsed fiber lasers at mid-infrared (Mid-IR) 3μm waveband have attracted lots of interest recently due to their potential applications such as laser surgery, laser spectroscopy, laser irradiation
effect, gas monitoring and IR-laser pumping. Among the three principal pulsed regimes, i.e., Q-switching, gain-switching and mode-locking, Q-switching has the capability of producing high energy laser pulses. Compared to passive Q-switching scheme, active Q-switching enjoys the advantages of producing laser pulses with shorter pulse width, much higher peak power, and specifically well-controlled pulse repetition rate. Here, we report on a high energy Q-switched single-oscillator Er-doped fiber laser at 2.8 µm based on an electro-optical modulator. The energy of laser pulses reaches as high as 1.8 mJ with a pulse width of ~100 ns, corresponding to a calculated peak power of 18 kW. The central wavelength of pulsed output is 2.79 µm.

**LIMIS2021-2021-000107**

**To see through a hole for laser beam quality diagnostics**

Kunpeng Luan, Shaowu Chen, Pengling Yang, Dahui Wang, Bo Tao

Key Laboratory of Laser Interaction with Matter, and Northwest Institute of Nuclear Technology

**Abstract:** With the development of laser technologies, high energy lasers have been widely used in the field of industrial processing, high-intensity physics, biomedicine, etc. In the applications which need to focus the high energy of laser in the far field, the laser beam quality is especially important. There exist considerable demands of real-time beam quality diagnostics and measurements for high energy laser systems. And laser beam characterization has attracted researchers’ much attention. Till now, several kinds of standards have been found for laser beam quality diagnostics, such as M2-factor, far-field divergence angle, Strehl ratio, and power in bucket (PIB). Among them, PIB standard fits well for the characterization of high energy laser in the far field, because PIB definitely shows the laser power or intensity within the specific circle region on the far-field target, and the relation between the laser power distribution and laser spot radius.

This paper demonstrated a method for measuring the PIB factor of laser beam, based on sparse sampling of the laser power distribution with aperture array and compressive sensing (CS) technic to recover the high resolution laser spot. First, several circle apertures were laid on a metal plate. When the plate was rotating, the apertures sparsely sampled the power of different parts of the laser beam in turn. Second, the measurement matrix which shows the relation between the sampled signal and original laser intensity spot was found. The inverse problem was solved with regularization algorithm and a calculated high-resolution laser spot was achieved. Finally, the PIB factor was estimated and PIB curve calibration was actualized based on the power sampling signal. In the experimental system, only one photo-electricity detector was used, improving the measurement compatibility and stability. The sparse sampling way and application of CS technic, enabled both a much bigger real-time sampling spatial region, and a less stringent dynamic range requirement on detectors. The method fits well for real-time PIB factor measurements of a laser spot with a size of several centimeters or larger in the far field.
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<td>Self-chaotic semiconductor microcavity lasers due to mode interaction</td>
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<td>Semiconductor nanowire lasers: efforts towards practical applications</td>
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<td>Fengxian Zhou, Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences; Hangzhou Institute for Advanced Study</td>
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<td>13:30-13:55</td>
<td>Magic-angle lasers in nanostructured moiré superlattice</td>
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<td>14:45-15:00</td>
<td>LIMIS2021-2021-000152 High Optical Gain and Low Threshold of One-step Air-Processed All-Inorganic CsPbX3 Thin Films towards Enhanced and Stable Full Colored Amplified Spontaneous Emission</td>
<td>Dingke Zhang, Chongqing Normal University</td>
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<td>16:45-17:00</td>
<td>LIMIS2021-2021-000018 Stimulated Scattering in Supermode Microcavity Single- or Dual-Mode Lasing?</td>
<td>Zhang Pei-Ji, Peking University</td>
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Self-chaotic semiconductor microcavity lasers due to mode interaction

Yong-Zhen Huang
Institute of Semiconductors, Chinese Academy of Sciences
yzhuang@semi.ac.cn

Abstract: Chaotic semiconductor lasers have been widely investigated for generating true unpredictable random numbers, mainly for semiconductor lasers under external optical feedback. Under continuous perturbations of an external optical injection or delayed optical feedback, semiconductor lasers can exhibit strong nonlinear dynamics, such as periodic oscillations and chaos. However, chaos derived from delayed optical feedback has obvious correlation peaks relative to the external feedback loop time, which reduces the randomness and security in random number generation. Here, we designed and demonstrated a circular-sided hexagonal microcavity laser exhibited period-oscillation states and chaotic state without external optical feedback. Dual-transverse-mode lasing with a small frequency interval close to the relaxation oscillation frequency is essential for internal mode interaction under strong carrier oscillation caused by beating mode intensity. Circular sides and a ring electrode pave the way for mode engineering in the microcavity. The chaotic output of the microcavity laser was used for random number generation at 10 Gb/s.

TBD

Yuping Chen
Shanghai Jiao Tong University

Semiconductor nanowire lasers: efforts towards practical applications

Xin Guo
Zhejiang University
guoxin@zju.edu.cn

Abstract: As nanoscale coherent light sources, semiconductor nanowire lasers have drawn intense attention in recent years, however, practical applications of these tiny lasers remain challenging. In this talk, I introduce several proposals for developing practical nanowire lasers. Firstly, I introduce a wavelength-tunable single-nanowire laser with high tuning rate and excellent reversibility via temperature-dependent Varshni shift of the bandgap. Secondly, by integrating a CdS nanowire onto a SiN photonic chip to form a hybrid Mach-Zehnder structure for mode selection, I show a highly compact on-chip single-mode CdS nanowire laser. Thirdly, I introduce a proposal to cool nanowire lasers in liquids to bestow the nanowire lasers with greater versatilities.

The high-performance micro-nano lasers based on low dimensional perovskites

Zhengzheng Liu
Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences
liuzhengzheng@siom.ac.cn

Abstract: Micro-nano light sources have played an important role in the fields of optoelectronic integration, sensing, optical communication, etc. The emerging metal halide perovskite nanomaterials are one of the ideal gain media for the future integrated micro-nano laser devices in the fields of optoelectronics due to their advantages of high gain, low defect density, narrow emission peak, high photoluminescence quantum yield,
etc. In view of this, we have fabricated high quality perovskites with different structures and realized the subwavelength single-mode nanolasers from low-dimensional perovskites. Firstly, we successfully realized the single-mode laser from 3D perovskite nanocubes with sizes of (~400 nm)^3, which displayed low threshold and narrow linewidth. The lasing mechanism was also revealed by transient absorption spectroscopy. In addition, through molecular engineering, the 2D and 0D perovskite micro/nanoplates were synthesized. Based on their intrinsic structures, the single-mode lasers were demonstrated in submicron scale with good performance. To further improve the lasing behavior, we prepared quasi-2D perovskite thin film by solution method, and analyzed the optical gain mechanism and luminescence characteristics. Inspired by the gain characteristic, we successfully overcome the trade-off between small size and good performance for miniaturized lasers and shrunk the quasi-2D perovskites laser to the deep-subwavelength scale (~50 nm) using only a layer of ultraviolet glue and a glass substrate in the vertical dimension. These results are expected to provide insights into next-generation integrated laser sources.

Low-threshold stimulated emission and optical spectroscopies of solution-processed 2D-3D hybrid perovskite thin films

Qing Zhang
Peking University
q_zhang@pku.edu.cn

Recently, two dimensional (2D) perovskites have attracted much attention for the low-temperature solution-processable fabrication, interesting exciton feature, naturally-formed quantum well structure and good stability. Herein, I will present recent progresses on stimulated emission properties of the solution-processed 2D perovskite ((BA)_2(MA)_{n-1}Pb_nI_{3n+1})[1] and 2.5D perovskite (Cs_{0.87}(FAMA)_{0.13}PbBr_3)/[(NMA)_2PbBr_4][2]. An n-engineered lasing behavior (threshold, color), Auger recombination, electron-hole coupling are revealed for 2D perovskites. A record net optical gain (3030 cm^{-1}) of green spectral range is achieved via using 2.5D perovskites. Furthermore, we proposed an anti-solved recrystallization method to reduce the density of pinholes of the mixed cation 2.5D perovskite and realized room temperature amplified spontaneous emission with threshold as low as 1.44 μJ/cm^2.

Dual-wavelength switchable single-mode lasing from a lanthanide-doped resonator

JIN Limin
Harbin Institute of Technology, Shenzhen
jinlm2011@126.com

Abstract: Multi-wavelength lasing, with dynamic switching functionality, high spectral purity and contrast, plays an essential role in photonic devices. Lanthanide(Ln3+)-doped upconversion nanocrystals(UCNCs) featured with plentiful energy levels act as ideal candidates for the gain medium. However, it remains a daunting challenge to develop a tunable Ln3+-based single-mode laser across a wide wavelength range due to the absence of a feasible mode-selection mechanism. Here, we have demonstrated the first active control of unidirectional single-mode lasing with switchable wavelength spanning beyond a record range (~300 nm). This is accomplished through the integration of two size-mismatched coupled microdisks cavity and inversely designed dual-mode UCNCs incorporated with selective sensitizer-pair and activator ions. By asymmetric pumping, a reversible and crosstalk-free violet-to-red single-mode operation were formed respectively from such UCNCs-based system through changing the pumping wavelengths from 980 nm to 808 nm. The results enlighten the reversal engineering design of luminescent materials and microcavity. With remarkable doping flexibility, our approach would pave an avenue to a class of UCNCs-based photonic devices for on-chip optical filter, switch, sensor and other devices.
Magic-anglelasers in nanostructured moiré superlattice
Renmin Ma
Peking University
renminma@pku.edu.cn

Abstract: Conventional laser cavities require discontinuity of material property or disorder to localize a light field for feedback. Recently, an emerging class of materials, i.e. twisted van der Waals materials have been explored for the applications in electronics and photonics. Here, we propose and develop magic-angle lasers where the localization is realized in a periodic twisted photonic graphene superlattices. We reveal that the confinement mechanism of magic angle lasers does not reply on a full band gap but on the mode coupling between twisted two layers of photonic graphene lattice. Without any fine tuning in structure parameters, a simple twist can result in nanocavities with strong field confinement and high quality factor. Furthermore, the emissions of magic-angle lasers allow direct imaging of the wavefunctions of magic-angle states. Our work provides a robust platform to construct high quality nanocavities for nanolasers, nanoLEDs, nonlinear optics and cavity quantum electrodynamics at the nanoscale.

Dissipative Kerr solitons in the high-Q microresonators
Chunhua Dong
University of Science and Technology of China
chunhua@ustc.edu.cn

Abstract: The dissipative Kerr solitons offer broadband coherent and low-noise frequency combs and stable temporal pulse trains, having shown great potential applications in spectroscopy, communications, and metrology [1-4]. Here, we have demonstrated the dissipative Kerr soliton generation in a microrod resonator or silicon nitride (Si3N4) microrings, by utilizing an auxiliary-laser assisted thermal response control. We have studied the evolution of the soliton generation processes during the scanning of the pump laser detuning, especially the breathing dissipative Kerr soliton, which shows uncertainties of around megahertz (MHz) order of the breathing period. This instability is the main obstacle for future applications. By applying a modulated signal to the pump laser, the breathing frequency can be injection locked to the modulation frequency and tuned over tens of MHz with frequency noise significantly suppressed. Our demonstration offers an alternative knob for the control of soliton dynamics in microresonators and paves a new avenue towards practical applications of breathing solitons.
Abstract: Due to the mathematical equivalence between quantum mechanics and paraxial optics, integrated photonics becomes an ideal test bed of quantum theories challenging to be realized in condense matter systems such as parity-time (PT) symmetry. By the careful engineering of the complex indices at the microscale, such non-Hermitian PT symmetric system can be conveniently constructed on a photonic platform. This exploration enables the new paradigm in developing photonic devices with unique functionalities. In this presentation, I will introduce our recent works in developing new microlasers inspired by quantum symmetries for the next generation information system. We demonstrated microlasers emitting twist light on demand, providing an additional degree of freedom, namely, orbital angular momentum (OAM), for high dimensional optical communication systems. Additionally, inspired by super symmetry in quantum mechanics, we developed an OAM microlaser array with robust single mode lasing and enhanced lasing power. Our exploration not only strengthen the understanding of fundamental physics, but also provides new paradigm in designing photonic devices for real applications.
Single-cell tracking with intracellular laser particles

Shui-Jing Tang\(^1,2,^a\), Paul H. Dannenberg\(^1,3,^b\), Andreas C. Liapis\(^1,^c\), Yun-Feng Xiao\(^2,^d^*\), and Seok-Hyun Yun\(^1,3,^e^*\)

1. Harvard Medical School and Wellman Center for Photomedicine, Massachusetts General Hospital
2. Peking University
3. Harvard-MIT Health Sciences and Technology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

\(^a\) sjtang@pku.edu.cn, \(^b\) paul_dannenberg@hms.harvard.edu, \(^c\) aliapis@mgh.harvard.edu, \(^d\) yfxiao@pku.edu.cn, \(^e\) syun@hms.harvard.edu

Abstract: The ability to track individual cells is crucial to the study of cellular heterogeneity and its consequences, particularly in organismic development and complex diseases such as cancer. Recently, microlaser particles have emerged as unique optical probes for single-cell tagging [1-3]. In comparison to conventional photoluminescent probes, such as fluorescent molecules and dye-doped microbeads, the laser particles emit narrowband coherent light, which makes LPs an attractive choice for spectrally-multiplexed tagging of cells. However, due to the inherent directionality of laser emission and because the laser’s orientation varies randomly over time inside living cells, these labels suffer from “lighthouse-like” blinking, leading to frequent loss of cell traces.

Here, we demonstrate blinking-free single-cell tracking with intracellular laser particles engineered to emit nearly homogeneously in all directions. The omnidirectional laser emission is achieved by incorporating light scattering into the microdisk cavity, which reduces the intensity fluctuations by two orders of magnitude, enabling blinking-free tracking of single cells under the same conditions where existing technology suffers from frequent tracking failure. At the same time, the extremely narrow spectral bandwidth (< 0.3 nm) of laser particles allows for spectrally-multiplexed large-scale tracking of single cells. We believe more than thousands or even millions of cells in a heterogeneous population can be tracked using the omnidirectional laser particles in the future in in-vitro experiments, in a live animal, or across different single-cell analysis instruments, for example, from microscopy to single-cell sequencing.

Keywords: whispering-gallery microcavity, intracellular microlaser, cell tracking, light scattering

References
reasonable approach to improve the optical properties and stability of perovskite QDs, and the improvement effect has been frequently evaluated by the applications of perovskite LEDs. However, simple and effective way to restrain aggregation phenomenon of perovskite QDs is still challenging, and the effect of ligands modification on the improvement of stimulated emission is rarely studied. In this work, a facile and effective ligand-engineering strategy is adopted to fabricate CsPbBr3 QDs passivated by short capping ligands octyl-amine (OLA). The OLA-CsPbBr3 QDs show excellent photochemical properties and enhanced stability. No aggregation or degradation phenomenon could be observed even after being exposed in the air for 100 days, and the OLA-CsPbBr3 QDs films can keep 96.8% of initial PL intensity even stored under ambient condition for 5 weeks. Finally, amplified spontaneous emission (ASE), which is usually considered to be classified as lasing without optical cavity, is investigated to study the stimulated emission property after ligand engineering. An improved ASE with lower threshold (only 24% of the OAm-CsPbBr3 QDs threshold) and better photo-stability has been observed from OLA-capped CsPbBr3 QDs.

**Keyword:** CsPbBr3 quantum dots, perovskite, stability, ligands, amplified spontaneous emission

### LIMIS2021-2021-000119

**Low-threshold near-IR multi-wavelength lasing in metallo-dielectric cavity**

Jialu Xu\(^{1,2}\), Taiping Zhang\(^{1,2}\), Yongzhuo Li\(^{1,2}\), Jianxing Zhang\(^{1,2}\), Qiang Kan\(^4\), Ruikang Zhang\(^4\), Cun-Zheng Ning\(^{1,2,3}\)

1. Tsinghua University
2. Tsinghua International Center for Nano-Optoelectronics
3. Arizona State University
4. Institute of Semiconductors, Chinese Academy of Sciences

**Abstract:** Plasmonic metallo-dielectric nanolasers at communication wavelengths are highly desirable as on-chip sources in the photonic integrated circuits due to their ultra-small physical volume, high modulation speed, and feasibility of electrical pumping. However, the reported plasmonic nanolasers cannot meet the requirement of power consumption less than 10 fJ/bit for on-chip interconnect due to the high thresholds on the order of MW/cm² or even GW/cm² at room temperature. Here, we demonstrate a plasmonic nanoaser with threshold as low as 50 kW/cm² around 1550 nm based on InGaAsP MQWs metallo-dielectric cavity. The estimated power consumption of \(5.19 \text{ fJ}/\text{bit} \cdot \text{fJ/bit makes our nanolasers suitable for on-chip or off-chip optical interconnects. Moreover, our devices show robust performance with tilted sidewall and surface roughness. On the other hand, due to the subwavelength dimension of metallo-dielectric cavity (\(\sim \frac{\lambda}{n} \)), the carrier density can easily reach an ultra-high level under relatively low pump power. An ultra-wide gain spectrum (\(>400 \text{ nm}) \) and a large mode interval (\(\sim 100 \text{ nm}) \) can be achieved to support stable multiple lasing modes simultaneously in a single device. Up to 5 wavelengths with a working range of 350 nm is realized in our work. Such nanolasers exhibit great potential on the applications of wavelength division multiplexing systems.

**Keywords:** Low threshold, multi-wavelength lasing, plasmonic nanolaser, metallo-dielectric cavity

### LIMIS2021-2021-000152

**High Optical Gain and Low Threshold of One-step Air-Processed All-Inorganic CsPbX3 Thin Films towards Enhanced and Stable Full Colored Amplified Spontaneous Emission**

Dingke zhang

Chongqing Normal University

**Abstract:** Inorganic cesium lead halide perovskite that has the advantages of potential stability improvement
and remarkable optical gain properties are attractive for the realization of on-chip coherent light sources. Unfortunately, conventional solution-processed CsPbX3 films suffer unavoidable pinhole defects and poor surface morphology, severely limiting their performance on amplified spontaneous emission (ASE) and lasing application. Here, from the perspective of precursor solution chemistry, we involve ionic liquid solvent methylammonium acetate (MAAc) to develop compact, pinhole-free and smooth thin films of CsPbX3 in a one-step air-processing process without anti-solvent treatment. Optically pumped ASE with a straightforward visible spectral tunability (418-725 nm) is successfully achieved under both nanosecond and one/two-photon femtosecond laser excitation at room temperature, which is promising in developing single-source-pumped full-color visible lasers. For the representative CsPbBr3 films among them, the threshold reaches down to 11.4 μJ cm-2 under the condition of nanosecond laser pumping, which is comparable to that of one-photon femtosecond pumping. Most importantly, the films showed excellent optical stability: no signs of degradation under more than 210 minutes pulsed laser pumping, stable ASE emission spectra under the humidity of 95%.

**Keywords:** Amplified spontaneous emission, caesium lead halide perovskites, methylammonium acetate, wavelength tunable

LIMIS2021-2021-000147

**High-performance cavity-enhanced quantum memory with warm atomic cell**

**Lixia Ma**

*Shanxi University, China*

**Abstract:** High-performance quantum memory for quantized states of light is a prerequisite building block of quantum information technology. Despite great progresses of optical quantum memories based on interactions of light and atoms, physical features of these memories still can not satisfy requirements for applications in practical quantum information systems, since all of them suffer from trade off between memory efficiency and excess noise. Here, we report a high-performance cavity-enhanced electromagnetically-induced-transparency memory with warm atomic cell in which a scheme of optimizing the spatial and temporal modes based on the time-reversal approach is applied. The memory efficiency up to 67 ± 1% is directly measured and a noise level close to quantum noise limit is simultaneously reached. The deterministic fidelity of 0.98 ± 0.01 beyond the corresponding classical benchmark fidelity of 0.73 is obtained for an optical coherent state. The realized quantum memory platform has been capable of preserving quantized optical states, and thus is ready to be applied in quantum information systems, such as distributed quantum logic gates and quantum-enhanced atomic magnetometry.

**Keyword:** quantum memory, electromagnetically-induced-transparency

**Reference**


Stimulated Scattering in Supermode Microcavity Single- or Dual-Mode Lasing?

Pei-Ji Zhang¹, Qing-Xin Ji¹,⁴, Qi-Tao Cao¹, Heming Wang¹,⁴, Wenjing Liu¹, Qihuang Gong¹,²,³ and Yun-Feng Xiao¹,²,³

1. Peking University
2. Shanxi University
3. Peking University Yangtze Delta Institute of Optoelectronics
4. Present address: T. J. Watson Laboratory of Applied Physics, California Institute of Technology

Email address: zpj@pku.edu.cn

Abstract: Microlasers in near-degenerate supermodes lay the cornerstone for studies of non-Hermitian physics, novel light sources, and advanced sensors. Recent experiments of the stimulated scattering in supermode microcavities reported beating phenomena, interpreted as dual-mode lasing, which, however, contradicts their single-mode nature due to the clamped pump field. Here, we investigate the supermode Raman laser in a whispering-gallery microcavity and demonstrate experimentally its single-mode lasing behavior with a side-mode suppression ratio (SMSR) up to 37 dB, despite the emergence of near-degenerate supermodes by the backscattering between counterpropagating waves. Moreover, the beating signal is recognized as the transient interference during the switching process between the two supermode lasers. Self-injection is exploited to manipulate the lasing supermodes, where the SMSR is further improved by 15 dB and the laser linewidth is below 100 Hz.
| LIMIS2021-2021-000001 | **Numerical simulation of surface topography evolution during pulsed CO₂ laser ablation of fiber**  
Chang Hu¹, Han Wu¹, Xiuquan Ma¹,²  
1. Huazhong University of Science and Technology; 2. Guangdong intelligent robotics institute |
| LIMIS2021-2021-000004 | **Positron generation via ultra-intense laser head-on collision with an electron beam**  
Jian-Xun Liu¹,², Jin-Jian Lv¹, Wei-Qiang Deng¹, Jun-Kai Liu¹, Tong-Pu Yu²  
1. Early Warning Academy; 2. National University of Defense Technology |
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Huazhong University of Science and Technology |
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Lu-guang Jiao¹, Guo-min Zhao², Zao-fu Yang¹, Min-sun Chen²  
1. Beijing Institute of Radiation Medicine, China; 2. National University of Defense Technology |
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Yunfeng Zhang, Junfeng Shao¹, Chunrui Wang, Fei Chen, Jin Guo  
State Key Laboratory of Laser Interaction with Matter, Changchun Institute of Optics, Fine Mechanics and Physics, Chinese Academy of Science |
| LIMIS2021-2021-000024 | **Mechanism of Combined Laser on Damage Effectiveness**  
Te Ma¹,², Hongwei Song¹,², Wu Yuan¹,²  
1. Key Laboratory for Mechanics in Fluid Solid Coupling Systems, Institute of Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Science; 2. School of Engineering Science, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences; |
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Zhe Wang¹,², Ruixing Wang*, Hongwei Song¹,²  
1. Institute of Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences; 2. School of Engineering Sciences, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences |
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Yunzhe Wang¹,², Xiangzheng Cheng³, Junfeng Shao¹, Changbin Zheng¹, Anmin Chen⁴, Luwei Zhang⁷  
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<td>Porcine skin damage effects from infrared fiber laser at the wavelength of 1070 nm</td>
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<td>Energy deposition in the initial stage of laser damage on KDP crystal induced by processing surface defects</td>
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<td>State Key Laboratory of Complex Electromagnetic Environment Effects on Electronics and Information System</td>
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<td>Bowen Liao¹, Huaiyu Cui²*, Han Wu¹</td>
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<td>1.School of Mechanical Science and Engineering, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, China; 2.School of Astronautics, Harbin Institute of Technology, China</td>
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1.Institute of Space Information Innovation, Chinese Academy of Sciences; 2.China University of Geosciences |

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| LIMIS2021-2022-000005 | Computational and experimental studies of fused-silica damage and ablation threshold by 35fs laser pulse  
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1. State Key Laboratory of High Field Laser Physics and CAS Center for Excellence in Ultra-intense Laser Science, Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences; 2. School of Physics and Optoelectronic Engineering, Hangzhou Institute for Advanced Study, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences; 3. Center of Materials Science and Optoelectronics Engineering, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences  
4. GBA branch of Aerospace Information Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences |
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<td>Zhenjie Wu, Zhenrong Zhang, Jingfeng Ye</td>
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<td>State Key Laboratory of Laser Interaction with Matter, Northwest Institute of Nuclear Technology; State Key Laboratory of Multiphase Flow in Power Engineering, Xi’an Jiaotong University</td>
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1. Department of Nuclear Physics, China Institute of Atomic Energy; 2. Laser Fusion Research Center, CAEP; 3. Beijing Institute of Spacecraft Environment Engineering |
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Guofei An, Jiao Yang, Kepeng Rong, Jiawei Guo, Qing Luo, Xiaoxu Liu, You Wang*  
Southwest Institute of Technical Physics |
| LIMIS2021-2021-000041 | Mode switchable LMA fiber laser using multi-channels phase control  
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Shangguo Han¹,²,³*, yongqiang Yang¹*, Ziyi Luo², Detao Cai², Yafei Xue², Shida Zheng³  
1. School of Mechanical & Automotive Engineering, South China University of technology; 2. Guangzhou China-Ukraine Institute of welding, Guangdong Academy of Sciences; 3. Yangjiang China-Ukraine E.O Paton Institute of Technology |
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<td>Kang Li, Zining Yang, Wenda Cui, Hongyan Wang*</td>
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### SC5: Micro-nanophotonics

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<td>1. Hangzhou Institute for Advanced Study, UCAS; 2. State Key Laboratory of High Field Laser Physics and CAS Center for Excellence in Ultra-Intense Laser Science, Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Science</td>
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<td>1. Xi’an Institute of Optics and Precision Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Science; 2. University of Chinese Academy of Sciences;</td>
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1.State Key Laboratory of Complex Electromagnetic Environment Effects on Electronics and Information System; 2.State Key Laboratory of Laser Interaction with Matter, Changchun Institute of Optics, Fine Mechanics and Physics, Chinese Academy of Science |
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Haijun Tang, Qinghai Song*  
Harbin Institute of Technology, Shenzhen |
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