Supercontinuum upon the filamentation in fused silica of femtosecond laser radiation of different wavelengthes

**Annotation** 

Formation of frequency-angular spectrum of supercontinuum emission observed upon the

filamentation in fused silica KU-1 of femtosecond laser pulses on different wavelengthes was

studied experimentally and numerically.

The influence of the wavelength of femtosecond laser pulses on the generation of

supercontinuum and conical emission upon filamentation in fused silica was considered. Main

attention was paid to investigation of formation of frequency-angular spectrum of conical

emission along the filament under invariable parameters of pulses. Such research definition

allows us to investigate the mechanism of formation conical emission in the process of

femtosecond laser pulse propagating upon filamentation under the same conditions of Kerr

self - focusing and defocusing of the pulse in filament plasma.

As a result of the comprehensive numerical and experimental analysis, it was ascertain,

that the mechanism of formation of supercontinuum frequency-angular spectrum is regulated by

the interference of supercontinuum emission, that generates upon femtosecond laser pulse

filamentation. Interference of supercontinuum emission have a general character, it exist at

different material dispersion, and it is a reason of the appearance of fine structure in spectrum

upon the pulse splitting, formation of lengthy radiation source in filament. Also interference of

supercontinuum emission is a reason of the formation of discrete rings of conical emission under

pulse refocusing.

The shape of pulse frequency-angular spectrum is determined by material dispersion of

medium. In region of normal group velocity dispersion (GVD) the frequency-angular spectrum

in coordinates  $(\theta, \lambda)$  have so-called X - shaped form, in region of zero GVD it have

Fish - shaped form, and in region of anomalous GVD the frequency-angular spectrum have

O - shaped form.

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