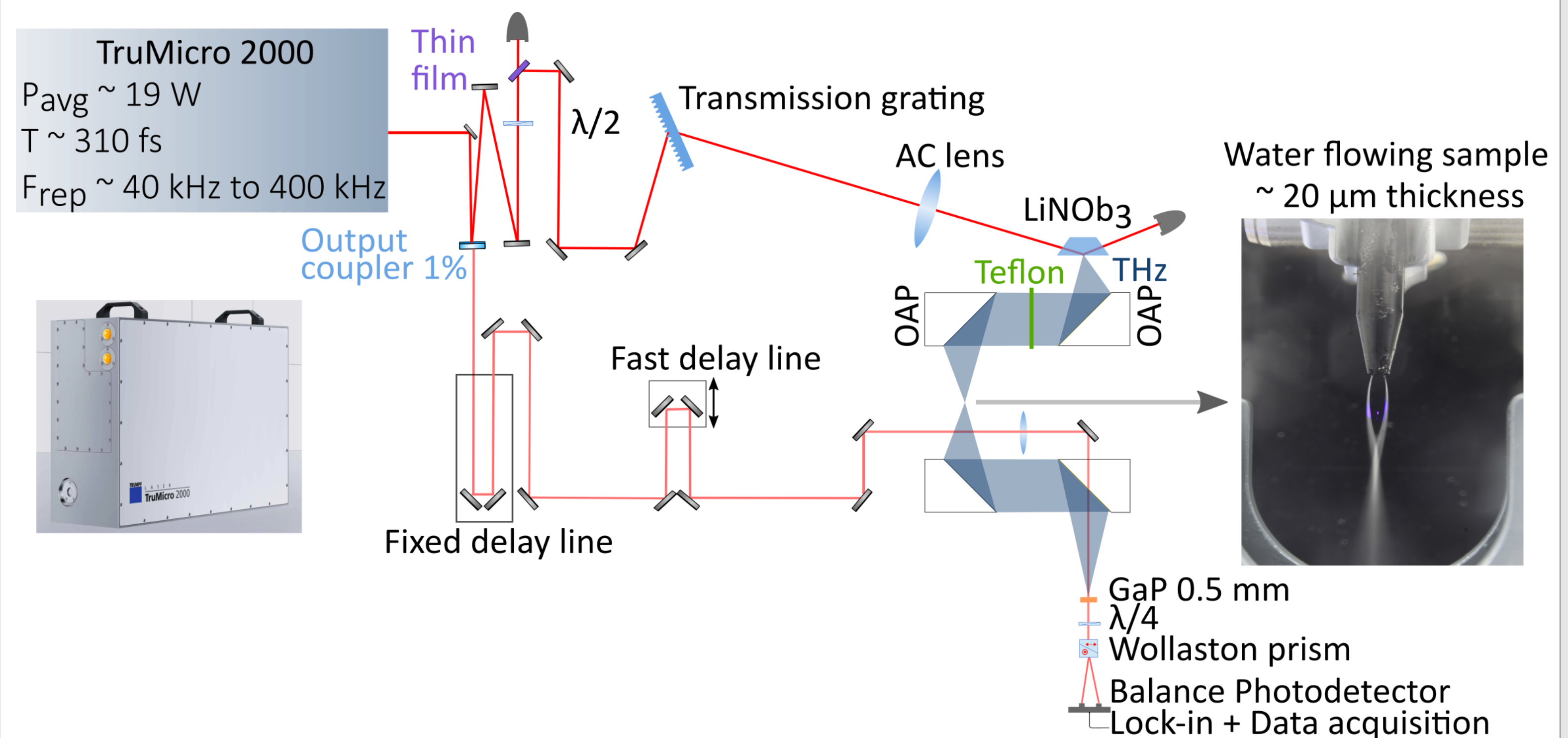


Motivation

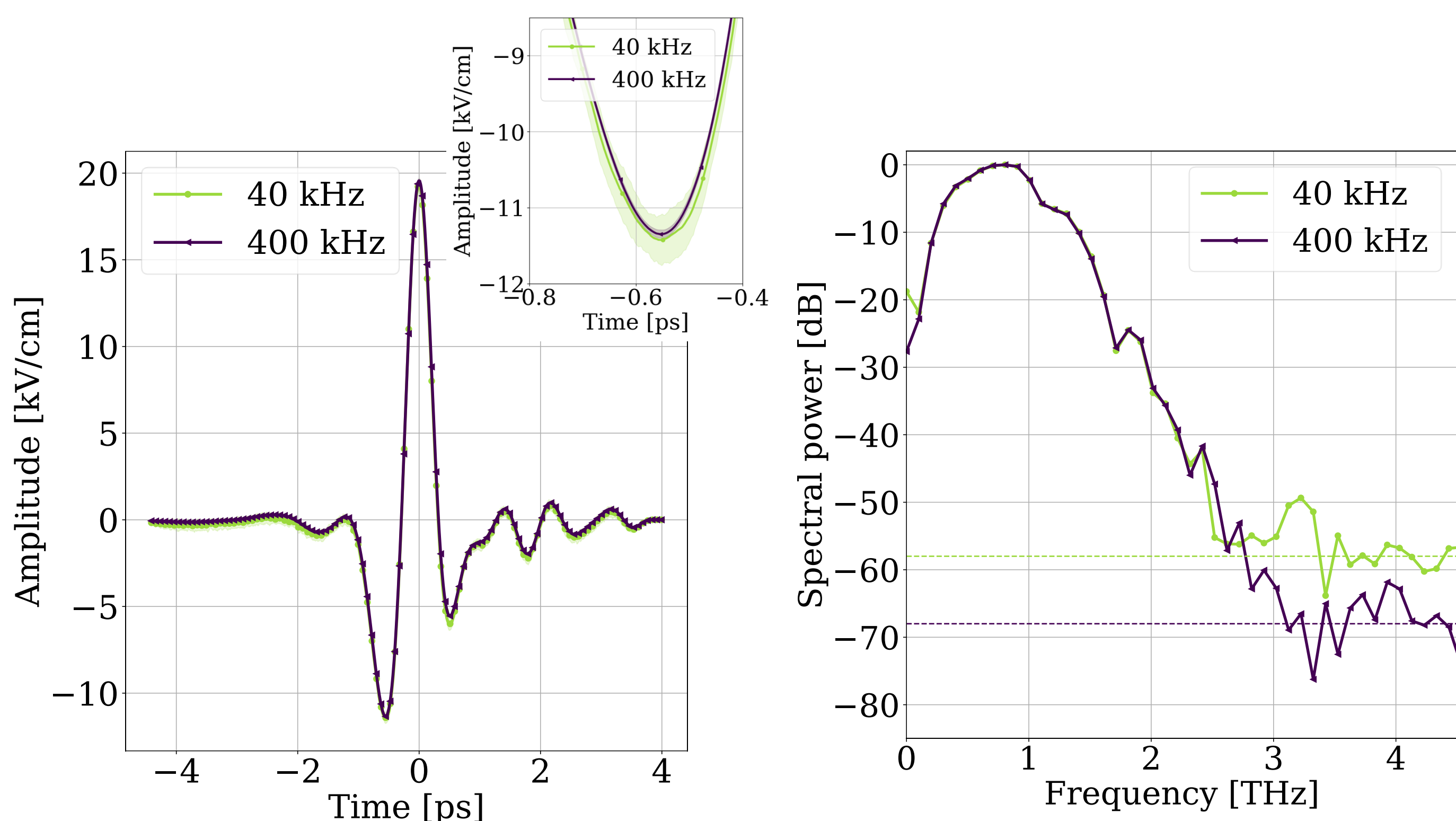
- High THz power for high absorbing sample : H₂O [1]
- Today, to have access to those source : accelerator facilities or some niche lasers with an external compression stage
- Exploring the >100 kHz – 1 MHz repetition rate range to design a high THz power table-top source
- Very recently, some THz source were developed @ 25 kHz, 100kHz and 200 kHz [2-4] but with a low conversion efficiency and at the cost of external compression stage
- **Optical rectification** in Lithium Niobate achieved high power THz [5]

Set-up

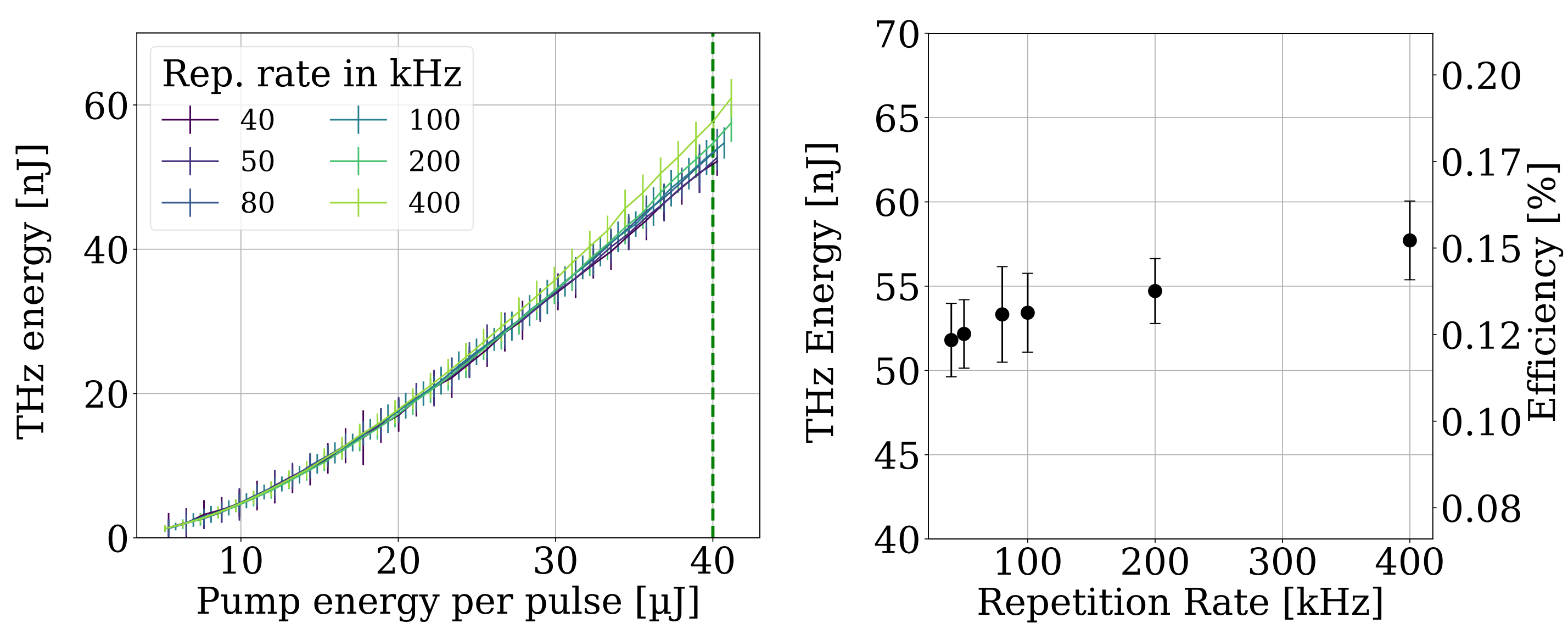


- Commercial laser based set-up without compression stage

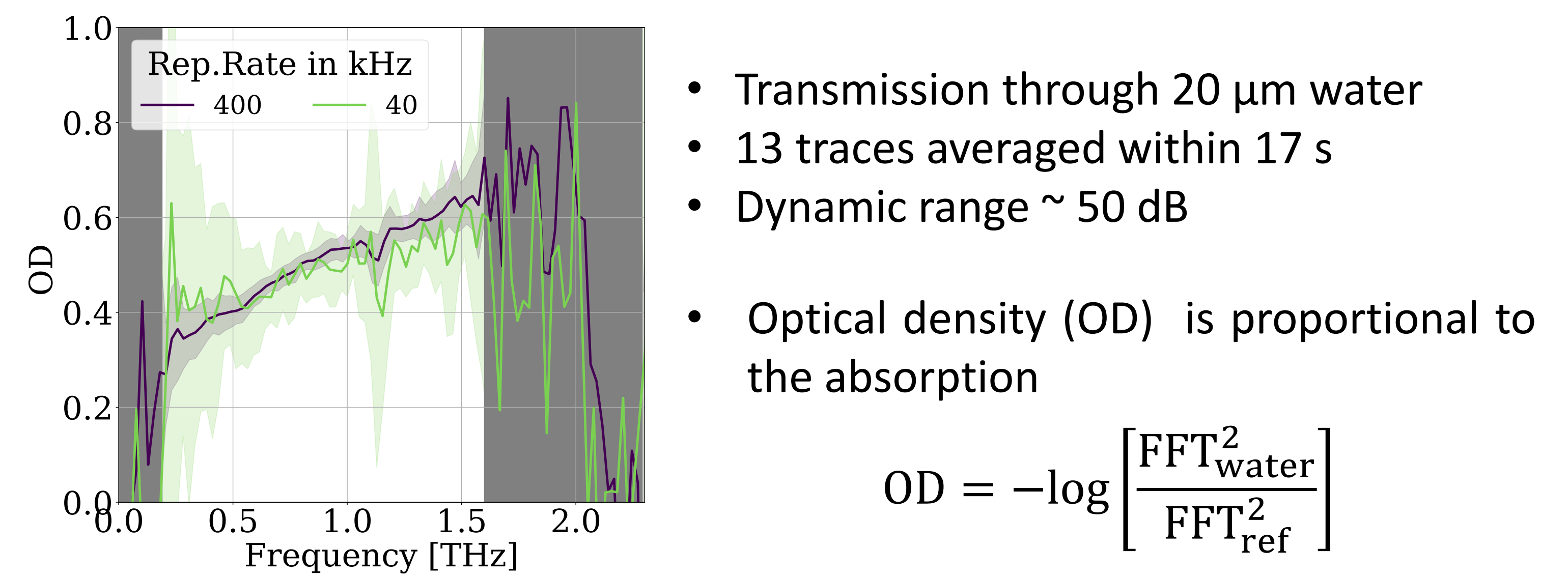
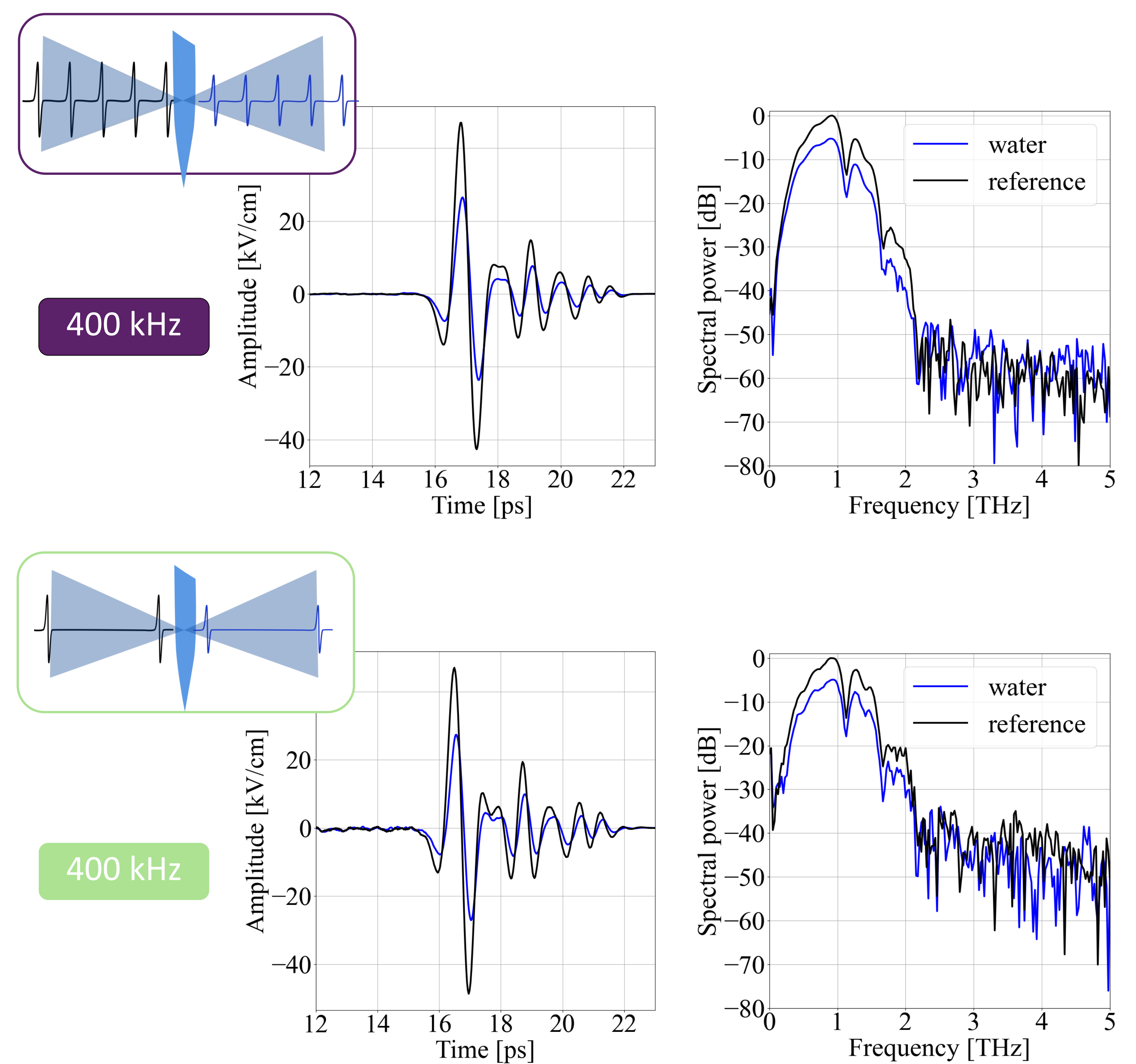
Repetition Rate Dependence



- **EOS measurements**
 - Transient THz remain u with repetition rate in the time domain
 - Dynamic range \nearrow by 10 dB when repetition rate \nearrow by a factor of 10.
 - Bandwidth of 2.5 THz centered at 0.8 THz
- **Pyroelectric measurements**
 - At maximum pump power (40 μ J, 400 kHz), $P_{THz} = 24$ mW which corresponds to an **efficiency of 0.15%**.
 - **THz energy** remains **constant with the repetition rate** (40 kHz to 400 kHz) for a given pump energy of 40 μ J within the measurement accuracy



Water transmission



Conclusion and outlook

- Enabling high resolution spectroscopy for challenging samples
- High dynamic range
- Cumulative effects negligible
- $E_{THz} = 20$ kV/cm - 80 kV/cm
- Non-linear spectroscopy for semiconductors ?

