# 4-3对称共焦腔内外的光场分布与激光横模

## 4.3.1 对称共焦腔内外的光场分布

回顾——讨论自再现模积分方程解的物理意义,建立了激光模式的概念.

内容 —— 求解对称开腔中的自再现模积分方程,**求出本征值 和本征函数**,了解输出激光的具体场的分布,**从而决定开腔自** 再现模的全部特征。

$$\sigma_{mn}u_{mn}(x,y) = \iint K(x,y,x',y')u_{mm}(x',y')ds'$$
 (3-7)

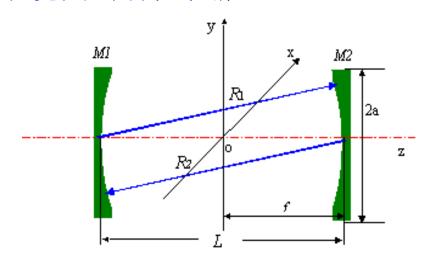
$$K(x, y, x', y') = \frac{ik}{2\pi L} e^{-ik\rho(x, y, x', y')} = \frac{i}{\lambda L} e^{-ik\rho(x, y, x', y')}$$

# 求解本征积分方程可得

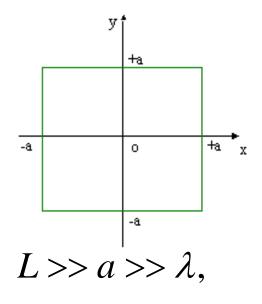
- ❖镜面上场的振幅分布;
- ❖镜面上场的位相分布;
- ❖模的衰减;
- ❖模的相移;
- ❖模的谐振频率。

# 4.3.2 共焦腔镜面上的场分布

#### 一. 方形镜面对称共焦腔



$$R_1 = R_2 = L = 2f$$



$$\frac{a^2}{L\lambda} >> (\frac{L}{a})^2$$

设方镜每边长为2a, 共焦腔的腔长为L, 光波波长为 $\lambda$ , 并把x, y坐标的原点选在镜面中心, 而以(x, y)来表示镜面上的任意点

以方型镜面的对称共焦腔为例,求解(3-7)式方程

$$\sigma_{mn}u_{mn}(x,y) = \iint K(x,y,x',y')u_{mm}(x',y')ds'$$

### 二. 近轴情况下自再现模积分方程的解析解

1、本征函数的近似解:

$$u_{mn} \approx C_{mn} H_m(X) H_n(Y) e^{-\frac{X^2 + Y^2}{2}}$$
 (3-18)

其中
$$X = x\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\lambda L}}, Y = y\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\lambda L}}$$
  $H_m(X)$ 和 $H_n(Y)$ 均为厄密多项式

$$e^{-\frac{X^2+Y^2}{2}}$$
——高斯型函数  $C_{mn}$  一 常系数

**镜面上的场分布是厄米多项式与高斯函数函数的乘积**——厄米多项式的零点决定了场图的零点,高斯函数决定了场分布的外形轮廓

2、本征值的近似解:

$$\sigma_{mn} = \exp[-i(kL - (m+n+1)\frac{\pi}{2})]$$
 (3-19)

### 本征函数描述共焦腔镜面上场的振幅和相位分布。

### 3. 场分布

$$u_{mn}(x,y) = C_{mn}H_{m}(\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{L\lambda}}x)H_{n}(\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{L\lambda}}y)e^{-\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}}{L\lambda/\pi}}$$

几个低阶厄米多项式的值

$$H_{0}(\zeta) = 1 \qquad H_{1}(\zeta) = 2\zeta$$

$$H_{2}(\zeta) = 4\zeta^{2} - 2$$

$$H_{3}(\zeta) = 8\zeta^{3} - 12\zeta$$

$$H_{4}(\zeta) = 16\zeta^{4} - 48\zeta^{2} + 12$$

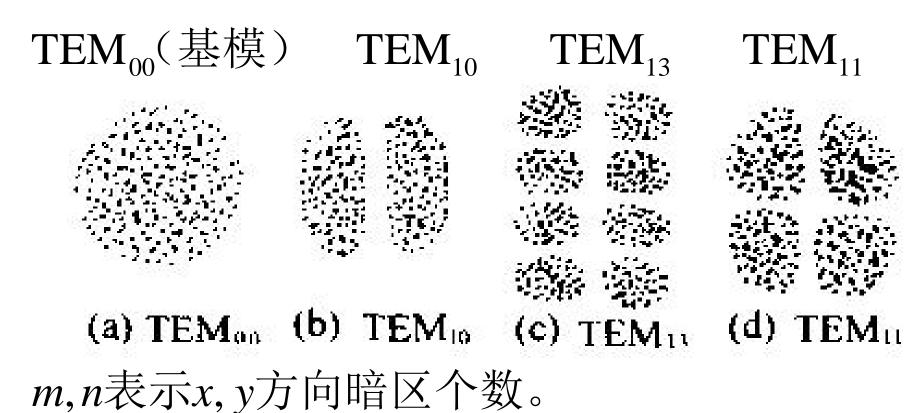
$$H_{m}(\xi) = (-1)^{m} e^{\xi^{2}} \frac{d^{m}}{d\xi^{m}} e^{-\xi^{2}}$$

# 一、什么是横模

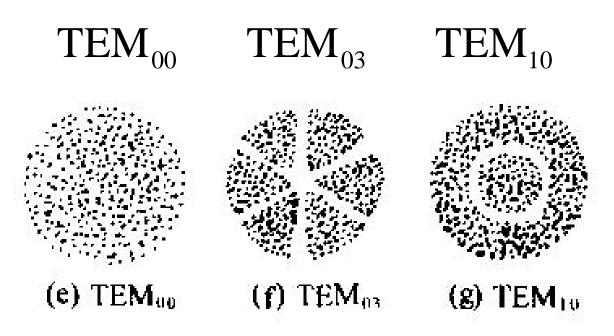
横模:沿光场传播方向的垂直截面上的稳定的光强分布形式。

激光的模式用符号TEM<sub>mnq</sub>表示,q是纵模序数, m和n是横模序数,等于垂直光传播方向内两个 互相垂直方向上光强极小(暗区)的数目。

# 轴对称



# 旋转对称



m,n表示r, $\theta$ 方向暗区个数。 基模为 $TEM_{00q}$ ,其余的为高阶模。

## 三. 镜面上自再现模场的特征

1. 厄米—高斯近似共焦腔方型镜上场的振幅(强度)分布

$$u_{mn}(x,y) = C_{mn}H_{m}(\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{L\lambda}}x)H_{n}(\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{L\lambda}}y)e^{-\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}}{L\lambda/\pi}}$$
 (3-18)

① **基模:** 取(3-18)式中 m=n=0,得到共焦腔方型镜上基模  $TEM_{00}$  场的分布

因为 
$$H_0(\xi) = 1$$
  $-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{L\lambda/\pi}$  所以  $u_{00}(x, y) = C_{00}e^{-\frac{\lambda^2 + y^2}{L\lambda/\pi}}$ 

可见,基模在镜面上的分布是<u>高斯型</u>的,模的振幅从镜中心(x=y=0)向边缘平滑地降落。在离中心的距离为

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{\frac{L\lambda}{\pi}}$$

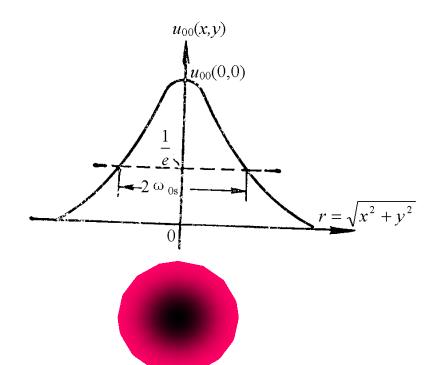
处场的振幅降落为中心处的1/e。

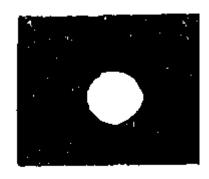
# ②定义基模<u>光斑半径</u>为 $\omega_{0s} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{\pi}}$

基模振幅最大值的 1/e处

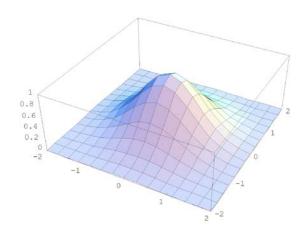
基模光束的能量集中在光斑有效截面圆内. 上式表明,共焦腔**基模在镜面上的光斑半径与镜的横向尺寸无关**, **只与腔长有 送**。这是共焦腔的主要特征。

$$u_{00}(x, y) = C_{00}e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{L\lambda/\pi}}$$





 $TEM_{00}$ 



数值例: L=1m , $\lambda=10.6\mu m$ ,

共焦腔的 $CO_2$ 激光器  $\omega_{0s} \approx 1.84mm$ 

L=30cm ,  $\lambda=0.6328\mu m$  , 共焦腔的 $H_e$ — $N_e$ 激光器

 $\omega_{0s} \approx 0.25mm$  可见,共焦腔的光斑半径非常小。

由  $\omega_{0s} = \sqrt{\frac{L\lambda}{\pi}}$  可知,<u>增大镜面宽度,只减少衍射损耗,对光斑</u> <u>尺寸并无影响</u>.

### ③镜面上场的振幅和强度分布—高阶横模

### 利用基模光斑半径,本征函数的解可以写为:

$$u_{mn}(x, y) = C_{mn} H_m(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}} x) H_n(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}} y) e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{L\lambda/\pi}}$$

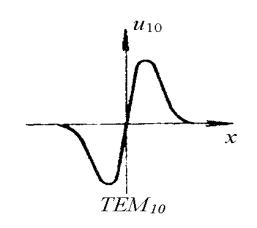
当m、n取不同时为零的一系列整数时,由上式可得出镜面上各高阶横模的振幅分布

因为 
$$H_1(\xi) = 2\xi$$
  $H_0(\xi) = 1$  故

$$u_{10} = C_{10} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}} x \cdot \exp(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{L\lambda/\pi})$$

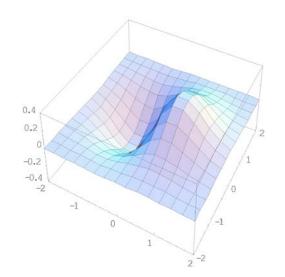
$$=C_{10}'x\cdot\exp(-\frac{x^2+y^2}{\omega_{0s}})$$

当
$$x = 0$$
时 $u_{10} = 0$ ,出现一条暗线





 $TEM_{10}$ 



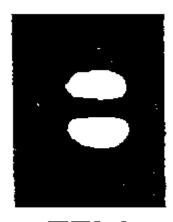
$$u_{mn}(x, y) = C_{mn} H_m(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}} x) H_n(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}} y) e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{L\lambda/\pi}}$$

因为 
$$H_1(\xi) = 2\xi$$
  $H_0(\xi) = 1$  故

$$u_{01} = C_{01} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}} y \cdot \exp(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{L\lambda/\pi})$$

$$=C_{01}'y\cdot\exp(-\frac{x^2+y^2}{\omega_{0s}})$$

当
$$y = 0$$
时 $u_{01} = 0$ ,出现一条暗线



 $TEM_{01}$ 

$$u_{mn}(x, y) = C_{mn} H_m(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}} x) H_n(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}} y) e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{L\lambda/\pi}}$$

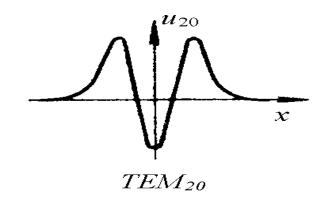
因为 
$$H_2(\xi) = 4\xi^2 - 2$$
  $H_0(\xi) = 1$  故

$$u_{20} = C_{20} \left[ 4 \frac{2x^2}{\omega_{0s}^2} - 2 \right] \cdot \exp\left( -\frac{x^2 + y^2}{\underline{L}\lambda} \right)$$

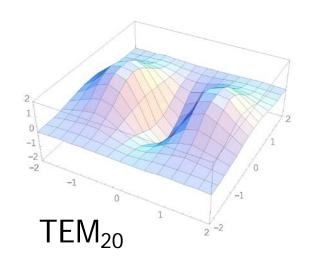
$$=C'_{20}(4x^2-\omega_{0s}^2)\cdot\exp(-\frac{x^2+y^2}{\omega_{0s}^2})$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\omega_{0s}}{2} \quad \text{If} \quad u_{20} = 0$$

x方向出现两条暗线



 $TEM_{20}$ 



$$u_{mn}(x, y) = C_{mn} H_m(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}} x) H_n(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}} y) e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{L\lambda/\pi}}$$

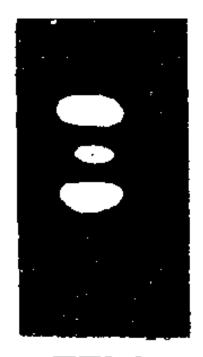
因为 
$$H_2(\xi) = 4\xi^2 - 2$$
  $H_0(\xi) = 1$  故

$$u_{02} = C_{02} \left[ 4 \frac{2y^2}{\omega_{0s}^2} - 2 \right] \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{L\lambda}\right)$$

$$=C'_{02}(4y^2-\omega_{0s}^2)\cdot\exp(-\frac{x^2+y^2}{\omega_{0s}^2})$$

$$y = \pm \frac{\omega_{0s}}{2} \quad \text{Ff} \quad u_{02} = 0$$

y方向出现两条暗线



 $TEM_{02}$ 

$$u_{mn}(x, y) = C_{mn} H_m(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}} x) H_n(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}} y) e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{L\lambda/\pi}}$$

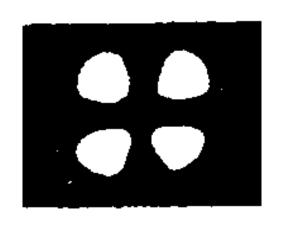
因为  $H_1(\xi) = 2\xi$  故

$$u_{11} = C_{11} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{2}{\omega_{0s}^2} xy \cdot \exp(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{\omega_{0s}^2})$$

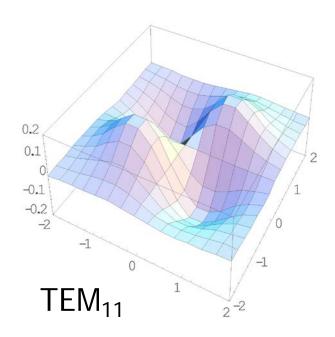
$$=C'_{11}xy \cdot \exp(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{\omega_{0s}^2})$$

当 
$$x = 0$$
 时  $u_{11} = 0$   $y = 0$  时  $u_{11} = 0$ 

在 x、y方向各出现一条暗线



 $TEM_{11}$ 



$$u_{mn}(x, y) = C_{mn}H_{m}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}}x)H_{n}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}}y)e^{-\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}}{L\lambda/\pi}}$$

因为 
$$H_3(\xi) = 8\xi^3 - 12\xi$$
  $H_0(\xi) = 1$ 

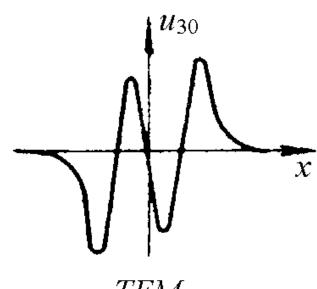
$$H_0(\xi) = 1$$

$$u_{30} = C_{30} \left( \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}^3} x^3 - \frac{12\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}} x \right) \exp\left(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{\omega_{0s}^2}\right)$$

当 
$$x = 0$$
 和  $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\omega_{0s}$  时

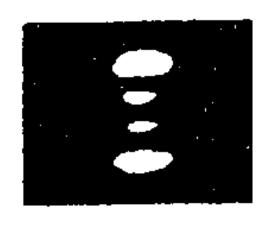
$$u_{30} = 0$$

在 x 方向各出现三条暗线

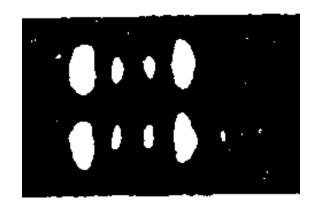


 $TEM_{30}$ 

$$u_{mn}(x, y) = C_{mn} H_m(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}} x) H_n(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}} y) e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{L\lambda/\pi}}$$



 $TEM_{03}$ 



 $TEM_{31}$ 

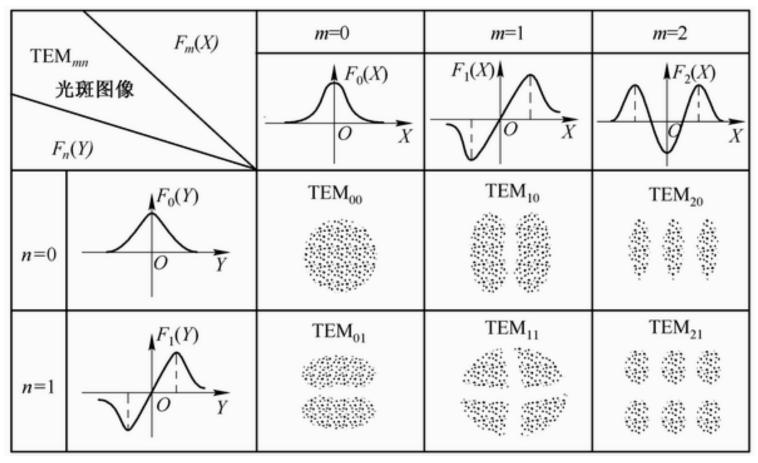
可以看出,*TEM<sub>mn</sub>*模在镜面上振幅分布的特点取决于<u>厄米</u>多项式与高斯函数的乘积。厄米多项式的零点决定场的节线,厄米多项式的正负交替的变化与高斯函数随着*x、y*的增大而单调下降的特征决定着场分布的外形轮廓。

### ④高阶模的光斑尺寸与基模的关系

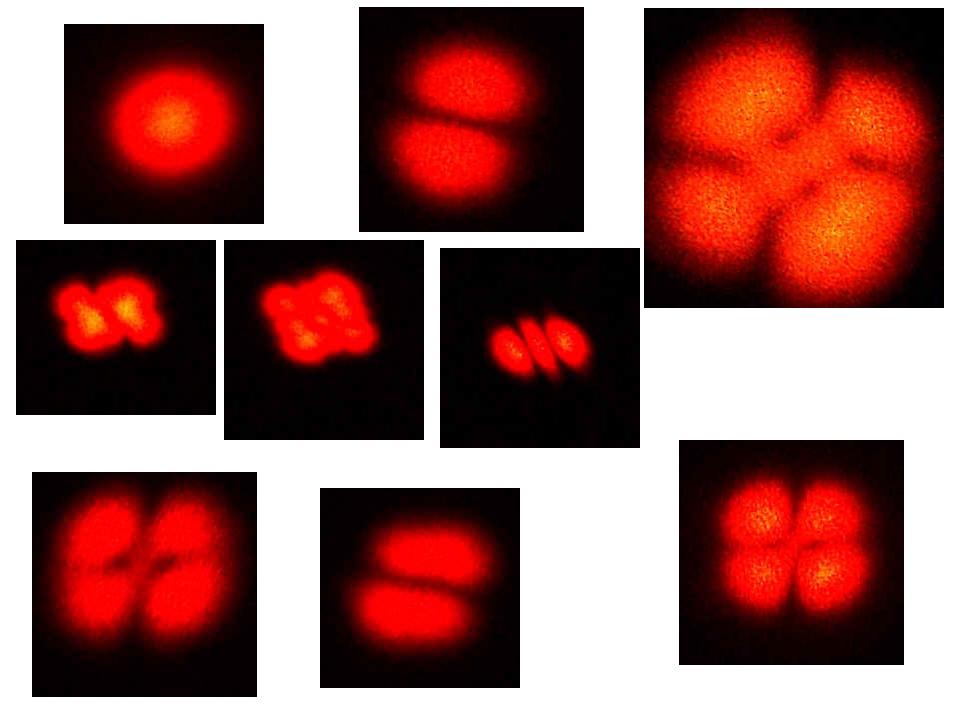
$$\omega_{ms} = \sqrt{2m+1}\omega_{0s}$$

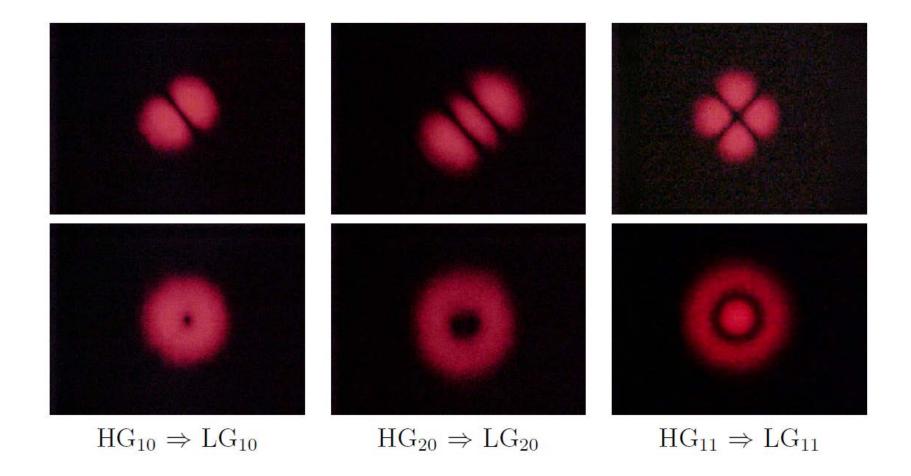
$$\omega_{ns} = \sqrt{2n+1}\omega_{0s}$$

### 可见, 阶次越高, 光斑半径越大, 光强分布越偏离中心.



图(3-5)  $F_m(X) - X \mathcal{D} F_n(Y) - Y$  的变化曲线及相应的光强分布





# Description of light

- Intensity, *I* ≥0
- Phase,  $2\pi \ge \phi \ge 0$

$$\phi = \omega t + kz + \ell \theta$$

 $\ell$  = 0, plane wave

 $\ell$  = 1, helical wave

 $\ell$  = 2, double helix

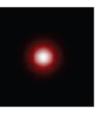
 $\ell$  = 3, pasta fusilli

etc.

 $\ell$ = vortex charge









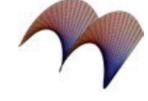


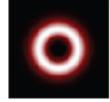














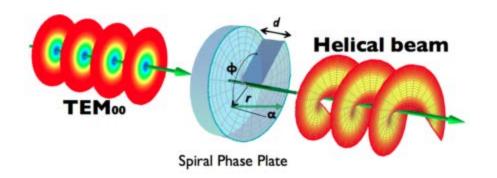


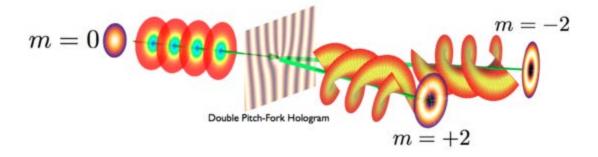


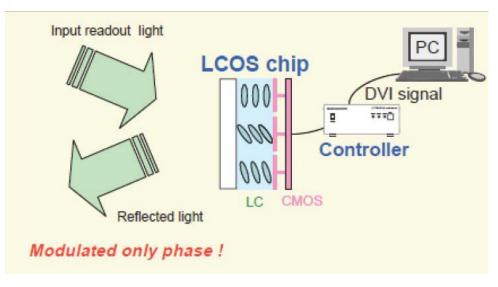


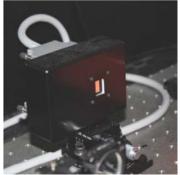


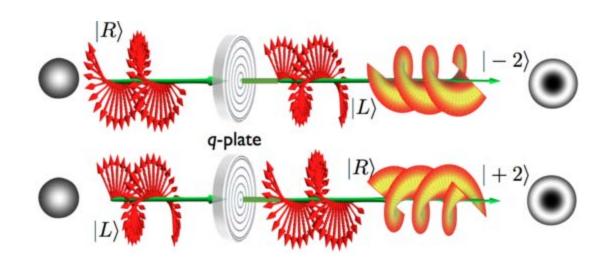


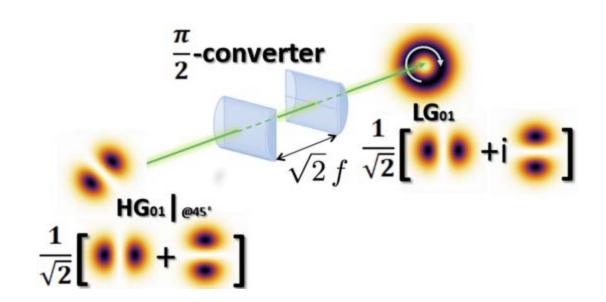












- 2. 镜面上场<u>位相分布</u>: 共焦腔反射镜面本身构成光场的一个等相位面。
  - ①由自再现模 $u_{mn}(x,y)$  的辐角决定。

$$u_{mn}(x,y) = C_{mn}H_{m}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}}x)H_{n}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{0s}}y)e^{-\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}}{L\lambda/\pi}}$$

由于  $u_{mn}(x,y)$  为**实函数**, 说明镜面上各点的光场相位相同, 共焦腔反射镜面本身构成光场的一个**等相位面** 

注意:不同于平行平面腔!平行平面腔镜面上不同相。

### 3. 单程相移与谐振频率:

$$\Delta \phi_{mn} = kL + \arg \sigma_{mn}$$

$$\sigma_{mn} = e^{-i[kL - (m+n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}]}$$

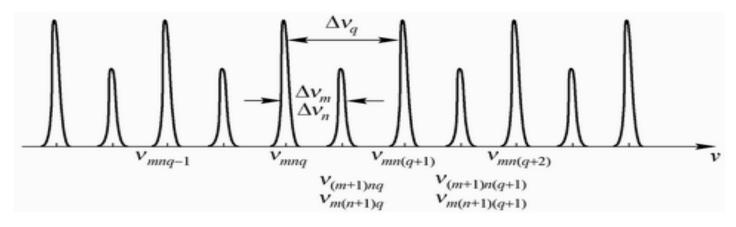
$$\Rightarrow v_{mnq} = \frac{qc}{2\mu L} + \frac{c}{2\pi\mu L} \Delta \phi_{mn}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{mnq} = \frac{c}{2\mu L} [q + \frac{1}{2}(m+n+1)] \Rightarrow$$

而当q一定时,若m、n改变,则横模的频率也将发生变化

$$\begin{cases} \Delta v_m = v_{m+1,nq} - v_{mnq} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{c}{2\mu L} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta v_q \\ \Delta v_n = v_{m,n+1,q} - v_{mnq} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{c}{2\mu L} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta v_q \end{cases}$$

### 由以上两式可得共焦腔的振荡频率图



图(3-6) 方形镜共焦腔的振荡频谱

$$v_{mnq} = \frac{c}{2\mu L}[q + \frac{1}{2}(m+n+1)]$$

<u>普通激光器的输</u> 出都是多模的

从上式可以看见,共焦腔在频率上是<u>高度简并</u>的,

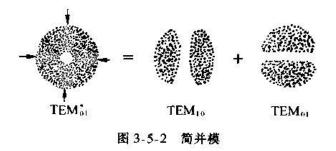
(2q+m+n)相同的所有模式都具有相同的谐振频率。

如:  $TEM_{mnq}$ ,  $TEM_{m-1, n+1, q}TEM_{m, n-2, q+1}$ ,  $TEM_{m-2, n, q+1}$ ,

TEM<sub>m+1, n-3, q+1</sub>等都有相同的频率。这种现象会对激光器的工作状态产生不良影响. 因为所有频率相等的模式都处在激活介质的增益曲线的相同位置处, 从而彼此间产生强烈的竞争作用, 导致多模振荡, 使输出<u>激光光束质量变</u>坏.

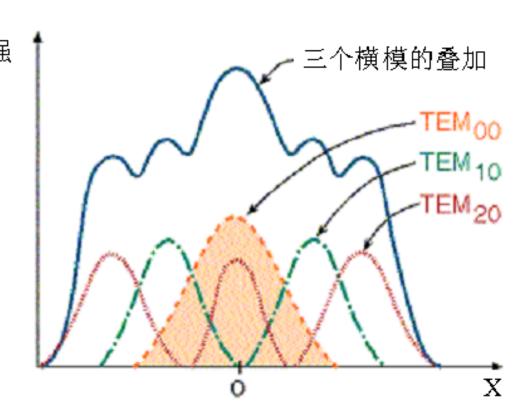
### ◆激光多横模振荡示意图

激光器通常情况下输出的是多横模, 为多种横模相互叠加的光斑。

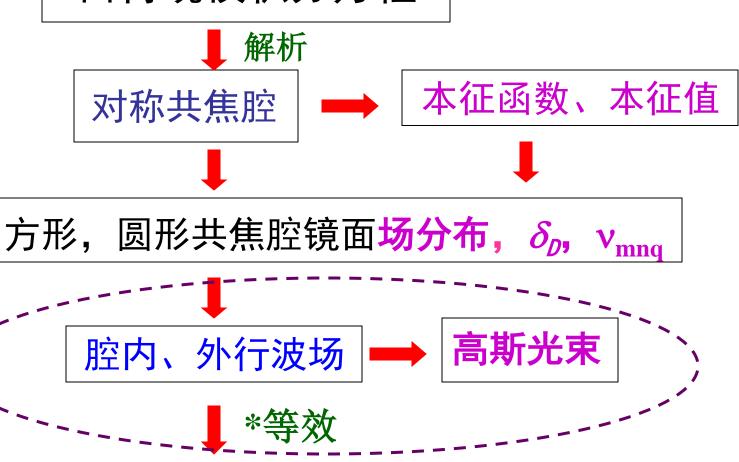


简并模:由不同横模合成的模式。 光强

 $TEM_{01}^{*} = TEM_{10} + TEM_{01}$ 



# 自再现模积分方程



一般稳定球面镜腔