

## 光电子学习题课

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# 第一次作业

## 课程思考:

- 光电子学包含的范围? -引言
- 激光器对人类发展的贡献?
- 如何能够做到将激光的波长覆盖全光谱?
- 光电探测器主要实现光-电转换,如何实现光-光的转换与控制
- 除光电转换外,人类对光的控制与利用还有其他形式吗?效果如何?

- 如何能够做到将激光的波长覆盖全光谱? ——第5章
- 1. 拥有多样化的增益介质
- 2. 谐振腔腔内调谐
- 3. 调节谐振腔长度
- 4. 光的非线性效应
- 5. 特殊激光器,如自由电子激光器等

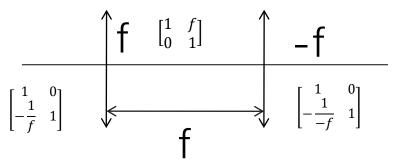
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- 光电探测器的主要实现光一电的转换,如何实现光一光的 转换与控制
- 1. 方向,角度,分光和相位补偿可以通过光学系统改变
- 2. 光强度放大和衰减可以通过采用光泵浦的激光器(如掺铒光纤)和衰减片实现
- 3. 光的频率改变可以采用光的非线性效应调制,如参量振荡,受激拉曼散射效应等

## Ray-Transfer Matrix of a Lens System

•Determine the ray-transfer matrix for an optical system made of a thin convex lens of focal length f and a thin concave lens of focal length -f separated by a distance f. Discuss the imaging properties of this composite lens.

题意:求一个光学系统的传输矩阵,这个光学系统包括一个焦距为f的透镜和一个焦距为-f的透镜,两透镜之间间隔为f,讨论成像性质。



1. 写出各个部分的传输矩阵 从右到左书写

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & f \\ -\frac{1}{f} & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. 相乘。注意矩阵按光线入射顺序

很多同学分列了两个透镜的成像矩阵/将距离分割成d1,d2,d3,但是成像系统的性质应该和光线起始位置无关



### • 4 X 4 Ray-Transfer Matrix for Skewed Rays

- •Matrix methods may be generalized to describe skewed paraxial rays in circularly symmetric systems, and to astigmatic (non-circularly symmetric) systems. A ray crossing the plane z=0 is generally characterized by four variables-the coordinates (x, y) of its position in the plane, and the angles (e,, ey) that its projections in the x-z and y-z planes make with the z axis. The emerging ray is also characterized by four variables linearly related to the initial four variables. The optical system may then be characterized completely, within the paraxial approximation, by a 4 X 4 matrix.
  - (a) Determine the 4 x 4 ray-transfer matrix of a distance d in free space.
- (b) Determine the 4 X 4 ray-transfer matrix of a thin cylindrical lens with focal length f oriented in the y direction. The cylindrical lens has focal length f for rays in the y-z plane, and no focusing power for rays in the x-z plane.
- 题意: a) 求自由空间传输矩阵
  - b) 求柱面镜传输矩阵

方法: 柱面镜只在一个方向上有光焦度,故可以分为x-z平面和y-z平面分别考虑

### 写出出射光线与入射光线间的表达式

(a)过长度为d的自由空间,光线角度不变,位置改变

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = x_1 + d \cdot tan\theta_x \approx x_1 + \theta_x d \\ \theta_{x2} = \theta_{x1} \\ y_2 = y_1 + d \cdot tan\theta_y \approx y_1 + \theta_y d \\ \theta_{y2} = \theta_{y1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_2 \\ \mathbf{\theta}_{\mathbf{x}2} \\ \mathbf{y}_2 \\ \mathbf{\theta}_{\mathbf{y}2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{d} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{\theta}_{\mathbf{x}1} \\ \mathbf{y}_1 \\ \mathbf{\theta}_{\mathbf{y}1} \end{bmatrix} , \quad \mathbf{M}\mathbf{1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{d} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

(b)薄透镜厚度d=0,根据题意和示意图,y-z面上为焦距为f的薄透镜

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = x_1 \\ \theta_{x2} = \theta_{x1} \\ y_2 = y_1 \\ \theta_{y2} = -\frac{1}{f}y_1 + \theta_{y1} \end{cases} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \theta_1 \\ y \\ \theta_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_2 \\ \theta_{x2} \\ y_2 \\ \theta_{y2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 - \frac{1}{f} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ \theta_{x1} \\ y_1 \\ \theta_{y1} \end{bmatrix} , M2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 - \frac{1}{f} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



## 第二次作业

- Resonance Frequencies of a Resonator with an Etalon.
- Resonance Frequencies of a Resonator with an Etalon. (a) Determine the spacing between adjacent resonance frequencies in a resonator constructed of two parallel planar mirrors separated by a distance d = 15 cm in air (n = 1). (b) A transparent plate of thickness d, = 2.5 cm and refractive index n = 1.5 is placed inside the resonator and is tilted slightly to prevent light reflected from the plate from reaching the mirrors.

Determine the spacing between the resonance frequencies of the resonator.

题意: 求谐振腔内放置有一个标准具时的共振频率情况

方法: 直接利用公式  $V_F = \frac{c}{2d}$  求解,但注意这里的d是光在谐振腔内的等效光程,当然也可以把c转化成谐振腔内的光速,但此时腔内有两种不同折射率的空间,转化光的速度比较麻烦

- Resonance Frequencies of a Resonator with an Etalon.
  - (a)自由空间n=1, d=0.15m

$$v_F = \frac{c}{2d} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{2 \times 0.15} = 1.0 \times 10^9 Hz$$

(b)放入一块n'=1.5, d1=0.025m的标准具, 腔内光程变化为

$$d = d - d_1 + d_1 \times d' = 0.1625m$$

$$v_F = \frac{c}{2d'} = 9.23 \times 10^8 Hz$$

#### Mirrorless Resonators.

• Semiconductor lasers are often fabricated from crystals whose surfaces are cleaved along crystal planes. These surfaces act as reflectors and therefore serve as the resonator mirrors. Consider a crystal with refractive index n=3.6 placed in air (n=1). The light reflects between two parallel surfaces separated by the distance d=0.2 mm. Determine the spacing between resonance frequencies  $v_f$ , the overall distributed loss coefficient  $\alpha_r$ , the finesse, and the spectral width  $\triangle v$ . Assume that the loss coefficient  $\alpha_s=1$  cm<sup>-1</sup>.

题意:假设一块晶体有两个平行的界面相距为0.2mm, 求出晶体内以这两个界面作为反射镜的谐振腔的各种参数。

方法: 1. 由两界面长度和折射率可以求出其模式间隔

- 2. 由于两个界面是平面镜,利用菲涅耳公式可以求出两个界面处的反射损耗,结合αs可以求出总损耗系数,进而求出细度
- 3. 利用细度可以求出谱宽

选择正确合适的计算公式

模式间隔(折射率不要忘记):

$$v_{\rm F} = \frac{c}{2nd} = \frac{3 \times 10^8 \,\text{m/s}}{2 \times 0.2 \times 10^{-3} \times 3.6 \text{m}} = 2.0833 \times 10^{11} \,\text{Hz}$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = \left(\frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2}\right)^2 = 0.3195$$

总损耗系数:

$$\alpha_{\rm r} = \alpha_{\rm s} + \frac{1}{2d} ln \frac{1}{R_{\rm 1} R_{\rm 2}} = 1 cm^{-1} + \frac{1}{2 \times 0.02} ln \frac{1}{0.3195^2} cm^{-1} = 58.05 cm^{-1}$$

细度:

$$\mathcal{F} = \frac{\pi \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha_{r}d}{2}\right)}{1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha_{r}d}{2}\right)} = 2.5585$$

因为细度值比较小,不满足>>1的条件,选择公式

$$I = \frac{I_{\text{max}}}{1 + (\frac{2F}{\pi})^2 \sin^2(\frac{\pi v}{v})} = \frac{I_{\text{max}}}{2} \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad \Delta v = 8.76 \times 10^{10} \, Hz$$



$$\delta \nu \approx \frac{c/2d}{\pi/\alpha_r d} = \frac{c\alpha_r}{2\pi}.$$

### Optical Decay Time.

• What time does it take for the optical energy stored in a resonator of finesse = 100, length d = 50 cm, and refractive index n = 1, to decay to one-half of its initial value?

题意: 求一谐振腔内的光强衰减到一半时所需要花费的时间

方法: 利用细度求出损耗因子,再利用损耗因子求取时间

$$\mathcal{F} \approx \frac{\pi}{\alpha_r d}.$$
 (9.1-22) 
$$\alpha_r = \frac{\pi}{dF}$$
 Relation Between Finesse and Loss Factor

$$I = I_0 e^{-\alpha_r d}, d = c \tau$$

$$I = I_0 e^{-\alpha_r c \tau} = \frac{I_0}{2}$$
  $\tau = 3.68 \times 10^{-8} s$ 

#### P40 2.1

题意: Nd:YAG激光器发射功率1W、发散角1mrad的1.06 um高斯光束,求束腰半径、焦深、最大光强、距束腰100cm处的轴上光强。

方法:已知发散角和波长,便可求出束腰半径和焦深大小,已知激光器的发射功率可以求出最大光强。——选择正确的计算公式

$$\theta_{0} = \frac{\lambda}{\pi W_{0}} \Longrightarrow W_{0} = \frac{\lambda}{\pi \theta_{0}} = \frac{1.06 \,\mu\text{m}}{3.14 \times 5 \times 10^{-4} \,rad} = 6.75 \times 10^{2} \,\mu\text{m} = 0.675 \,\text{mm}$$

$$W_{0} = \left(\frac{\lambda z_{0}}{\pi}\right)^{1/2} \Longrightarrow z_{0} = \frac{W_{0}^{2} \pi}{\lambda} = \frac{(0.675 \,m\text{m})^{2} \times 3.14}{1.06 \,\mu\text{m}} = 1.35 \,\text{m} \qquad 2z_{0} = 2.7 \,\text{m}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} I_{0} \pi W_{0}^{2} \Longrightarrow I_{0} = \frac{2P}{\pi W_{0}^{2}} = 1.398 \times 10^{6} \,\text{W} \,/\,\text{m}^{2}$$

$$I(0, z) = I_{0} \left[\frac{W_{0}}{W(z)}\right]^{2} = \frac{I_{0}}{1 + (z / z_{0})^{2}} \Longrightarrow I(0, 100 \,c\text{m}) = 9.02 \times 10^{5} \,\text{W} \,/\,\text{m}^{2}$$

#### P40 2.2

题意:波长为10.6  $\mu$ m的 $CO_2$ 激光器的激光光束为高斯光束,在相距d=10 cm的两个位置上,光束半径分别为 $W_1=1.669mm$ 和 $W_2=3.38$  mm,求该光束的束腰位置与束腰半径。

注意: 应该分两个光束半径在束腰同一侧或是在束腰的两侧两种情况

$$\begin{cases} z_0 = \frac{\pi \omega_0^2}{\lambda} \\ W_1 = W_0 \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{z_1}{z_0} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \\ W_2 = W_0 \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{z_2}{z_0} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ z_2 = z_1 + d \end{cases}$$

解得:  $W_0 = 0.2001$ mm 或者  $W_0 = 0.06652$ mm

所以 
$$\begin{cases} W_0 = 0.2001 mm \\ z_1 = 100.00 mm \\ z_2 = 200.00 mm \end{cases}$$
 或者 
$$\begin{cases} W_0 = 0.06652 mm \\ z_1 = -32.84 mm \\ z_2 = 67.16 mm \end{cases}$$

束腰大小为0.2001mm,在半径1.669mm右边100mm处或束腰大小为0.0652mm,在半径1.669mm左边32.04mm处

#### • P41 2.11

题意:已知脉冲周期 $\nu_F=150MHz$ ,脉冲宽度 $\delta\nu=5MHz$ ,折射率n=1,求谐振腔的长度 d和谐振光谱的细度F

方法: 代公式

$$v_F = 150MHz$$
 $v_F = c / 2d \Rightarrow d = 1m$ 
 $\delta_v = v_F / F = 5MHz \Rightarrow F = 30$ 

$$\mathcal{F} = \frac{\pi \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha_r d}{2}\right)}{1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha_r d}{2}\right)} \implies \alpha_r$$

由题意知, $\alpha_r = \frac{1}{2d} \ln \frac{1}{R_1 R_2}$  假设  $R_1 = R_2 = R$  经计算得出,R约为0.9.

- P41 2.12 同Optical Decay Time.
- P41 2.13 Number of Modes.

题意: 求不同维数谐振腔内的光的模式数

方法: 利用已知的一维,二维,三维态密度公式来求解

$$N_{1} = M(v)d\Delta v = \frac{4}{c}d\Delta v = 160$$

$$N_{2} = M(v)s\Delta v = \frac{4\pi v}{c^{2}}d^{2}\Delta v = 4.74 \times 10^{7}$$

$$N_{3} = M(v)V\Delta v = \frac{4\pi v^{2}}{c^{3}}d^{3}\Delta v = 8.94 \times 10^{12}$$

#### P42 2.16 Number of Modes.

题意:两个凹面镜,求谐振腔内的光束经过几次循环可以回到初始状态

方法: 求传递矩阵->求出循环次数

#### 凹面镜半径为负

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{R} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{3R}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{R} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{3R}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -\frac{3R}{2} \\ -\frac{2}{R} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad b = \frac{A+D}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$F^{2} = \det(M) = 1$$

由于这里的F=1,所以只需要相位变化量等于2π就光就能返回初始的状态

$$\Delta \varphi = \cos^{-1} \frac{b}{F} = \frac{2}{3}\pi \qquad N = \frac{2\pi}{\Delta \varphi} = 3$$



#### P42 2.17 Number of Modes.

题意:证明非稳定腔中传播m个来回的光线高度满足 $y_m = a_1 h_1^m + a_2 h_2^m$ 

方法: PPT周期性光学系统公式推导 /书P12

$$y_{m+1} = Ay_m + B\theta_m$$
$$\theta_{m+1} = Cy_m + D\theta_m$$

From these equation, we have

$$\theta_m = \frac{y_{m+1} - Ay_m}{B}$$
 So that 
$$\theta_{m+1} = \frac{y_{m+2} - Ay_{m+1}}{B}$$

And then:

$$y_{m+2} = 2by_{m+1} - F^2y_m$$

where

$$b = \frac{(A+D)}{2}$$



linear differential equations,

and 
$$F^2 = Ad - BC = \det[M]$$



If we assumed:

$$y_m = y_0 h^m$$

So that, we have

$$h^2 - 2bh + F^2 = 0$$
  $h = b \pm i\sqrt{F^2 - b^2}$ 

由于非稳定腔 |b| > 1,所以  $h = b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 1}$ 

If we defined 
$$\phi = \cos^{-1}(b/F)$$

We have 
$$b = F \cos \phi$$
  $\sqrt{F^2 - b^2} = F \sin \phi$ 

then 
$$h = F(\cos\phi \pm i\sin\phi) = Fe^{\pm i\phi}$$
  $y_m = y_0 F^m e^{\pm im\phi}$ 

因此方程 $y_{m+2}=2by_{m+1}-F^2y_m$ 的一般解应该是 $y_m$ 正负号两个解的线性组合。即  $y_m=a_1h_1^m+a_2h_2^m$ 

由M = 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{R_1} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & d \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{R_2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & d \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
可得 b = 2  $\left(1 + \frac{d}{R_1}\right) \left(1 + \frac{d}{R_2}\right) - 1$ 



#### P42 2.18

题意:求解间距d=65cm, R=-30cm, 腔镜直径为5cm的凹面镜组成的非稳腔中, 初始点为 腔中心的光线( $y_0=0$ , $\theta_0=0.1$ °)经过几次循环离开谐振腔

方法:利用上一题的结论,写出 $y_m$ 表达式,当 $y_m$ 大于腔镜半径时光线离开

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{R} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & d \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{R} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & d \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3.3333 & -1.517 \\ 0.1556 & 6.7778 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A + D$$

$$b = \frac{A+D}{2} > 1, 非稳定腔$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \theta_1 \end{bmatrix} = M \begin{bmatrix} y_0 \\ \theta_0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad y_1 = -0.2647$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \theta_1 \end{bmatrix} = M \begin{bmatrix} y_0 \\ \theta_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_1 = -0.2647$$

$$y_m = -0.944 \times (3.124)^m + 0.944 \times (0.320)^m$$
,  
 $y_3 = -28.75$ mm



光束在第三次循环中就已经离开谐振腔



## 第三次作业

• From the relation of q parameter  $\frac{1}{q(z)} = \frac{1}{R(z)} - i \frac{\lambda}{\pi W^2(z)}$ prove that  $Q(z) = z + iz_0$ 

$$\begin{cases} R(z) = z[1 + (\frac{z_0}{z})^2] \\ W_0 = (\frac{\lambda z_0}{\pi})^{1/2} & \text{带入原式即可} \\ W(z) = W_0[1 + (\frac{z}{z_0})^2] \end{cases}$$

#### P41 2.4

题意: 氩离子激光器发射束腰半径0.5mm的488nm高斯光束,设计单透镜使之聚焦光斑直 径达100um。如何能够焦距最短?

方法: 书上已经给出了一个聚焦高斯光束的方法——让束腰落在透镜的物方 主平面上, 我们可以根据这个结论直接求解。但这样解出的结果并不 是非常准确,用高斯光束经过透镜系统后的公式推导结果比较准确

## 写出焦距的函数表达式,求最小值

Waist radius 
$$W_0' = MW_0$$
  
Waist location  $(z'-f) = M^2(z-f)$   
Depth of focus  $2z_0' = M^2(2z_0)$   
Divergence  $2\theta_0' = \frac{2\theta_0}{M}$   
Magnification  $M = \frac{M_r}{(1+r^2)^{1/2}}$   
 $r = \frac{z_0}{z-f}$ ,  $M_r = \left|\frac{f}{z-f}\right|$ .



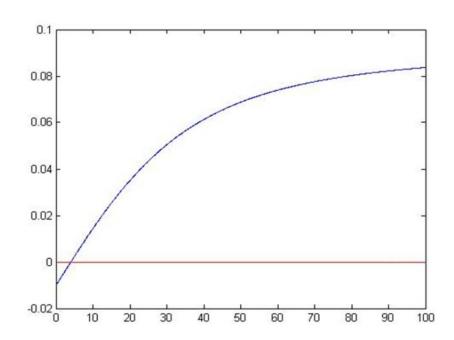
$$M = \frac{f}{\sqrt{(z-f)^2 + z_0^2}} = \frac{W_0'}{W_0} = \frac{100 \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 0.5} = 0.1$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{99} (10\sqrt{z^2 + \frac{99}{100}z_0^2} - z)$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{1}{99} (10z / \sqrt{z^2 + \frac{99}{100}z_0^2} - 1)$$

f'(z) 的函数图象为

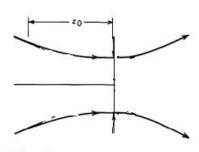
故z=0.1z<sub>0</sub>即f=161.75mm时,f取 得最小值.



#### P41 2.6

题意: 高斯光束由空气正入射到折射率1.5的介质,束腰在边界平面上,若空气中发散角为 1mrad,求介质中发散角

方法: 使用ABCD法则处理q参数



$$\frac{1}{q(z)} = \frac{1}{R(z)} - j\frac{\lambda}{\pi W^2(z)}$$

$$\frac{1}{q(z)} = \frac{1}{R(z)} - j \frac{\lambda}{\pi W^{2}(z)}$$
界面传输矩阵为: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & n_{1}/n_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
由  $q_{2} = \frac{Aq_{1} + B}{Cq_{1} + D}$  得:  $q_{2} = 1.5q_{1}$ 

由 
$$q_2 = \frac{Aq_1 + B}{Cq_1 + D}$$
 得:  $q_2 = 1.5q_1$ 

$$\theta_0 = \frac{\lambda}{\pi W_0}$$

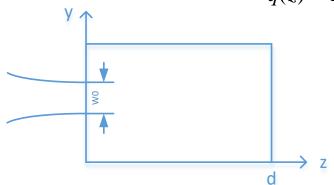
$$\theta_0' = \frac{W_1}{W_2} \cdot \frac{\lambda'}{\lambda} \cdot \theta = \theta / 1.5 \approx 0.67 mrad$$



#### • P41 2.7

题意:梯度折射率的平面条状介质,已知折射率分布n(y),长度d及透射传输矩阵,求入射高斯光束其束半径随传播距离的变化

方法: 利用q参数的表达式 
$$\frac{1}{q(z)} = \frac{1}{R(z)} - i \frac{\lambda}{\pi W^2(z)}$$



已知:
$$n(y) = n_0(1 - 0.5\alpha^2 y^2)$$
  
传输矩阵为  $\begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha d & \frac{1}{\alpha}\sin\alpha d \\ -\alpha\sin\alpha d & \cos\alpha d \end{pmatrix}$ 

注意α单位:1/长度

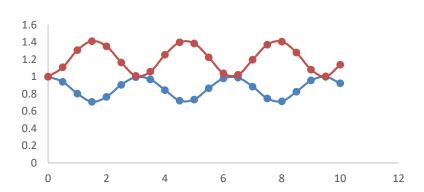
根据 
$$\frac{1}{q(z)} = \frac{1}{R(z)} - i\frac{\lambda}{\pi W^2(z)}$$
 , 虚数部分和W(z)有关, 故  $\frac{\lambda}{\pi W(z)^2} = \frac{z_0}{\frac{1}{\alpha^2} sin^2 \alpha d + z_0^2 cos^2 \alpha d}$ 

$$\frac{\lambda}{\pi W(z)^2} = \frac{z_0}{\frac{1}{\alpha^2} sin^2 \alpha d + z_0^2 cos^2 \alpha d}$$

$$W(z) = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda z_0}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2 z_0^2} \sin^2 \alpha d + \cos^2 \alpha d\right)}$$

分类讨论(1表示入射光束束半径):

- (1) α $z_0 = 1$ , 束半径不变
- (2)  $\alpha z_0 < 1$ ,束半径变化如橙色线
- $(3) \alpha z_0 > 1$ , 束半径变化如蓝色线



#### • P41 2.9

题意: 已知平面反射镜组成的谐振腔间距d,求 $\nu_F$ ,如果放入厚度2.5cm,折射率1.5的玻璃板,求 $\nu_F'$ 

方法: 代公式

(1) 
$$\nu_F = \frac{c}{2nd} = 3 \times 10^9 Hz$$

(2) 一个来回光程变化:
$$d'=2\times \left(d+\left(n_{plate}-1\right)d_{plate}\right)=12.5$$
cm 
$$\nu_F'=\frac{c}{2nd'}=2.4\times 10^9 Hz$$

P41 2.10 同题Mirrorless Resonators.



## 第四次作业

### • P114 4.1

电子加多少电压能量与一个光子相同,两光子结合后波长是多长

$$U = \frac{h\upsilon}{q} = \frac{hc}{q\lambda} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^{8}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 0.87 \times 10^{-6}} = 1.43 V$$

能量守恒 
$$h\nu = h\nu_1 + h\nu_2$$
 
$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}} = 1.06\mu m$$

#### • P114 4.3

比较一个光子、一个物体、一个电子的动量大小

光子: 
$$P = \frac{E}{c} = 3.33 \times 10^8 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$$

物体: 
$$P = mv = 1 \times 10^{-5} \frac{kg \cdot m}{s}$$

电子: 
$$P = mv = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}} \cdot v = 2.75 \times 10^{-23} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$$

#### P114 4.4

高斯光束对应光子动量矢的几率,此时p = E/c还成立吗

对于局域态光子,其动量值出现的<mark>概率正比于 | A(k) | 的平方</mark>,而 | A(k) | 是对应光的波函数在<del>频谱域上</del>的振幅表达式,高斯函数波函数可以表示为

$$U(\gamma) = A_0 \frac{W_0}{W(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{2\rho^2}{W^2(z)}\right] \exp\left[-ikz - ik\frac{\rho^2}{2R(z)} + i\zeta(z)\right]$$

其中
$$\zeta(z) = \tan^{-1}(z/z_0), R(z) = z\left[1 + \left(\frac{z}{z_0}\right)^2\right], \rho = (x^2 + y^2)^{0.5}$$

频谱: 
$$u(k_{\rho}, k_{z}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} U(\rho, z) \exp(-ik_{\rho}\rho) \exp(-ik_{z}z) d\rho dz$$

## 所求在动量在发散角θ内的所有光子的波失k满足

$$\left|\frac{k_{\rho}}{k_{z}}\right| < \theta_{0}$$

$$k_{z}$$

故所求概率值为:

$$P = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dk_z \int_{-\theta_0 k_z}^{+\theta_0 k_z} u(k_\rho, k_z)^2 dk_\rho}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dk_z \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(k_\rho, k_z)^2 dk_\rho}$$

(2) 因为高斯函数波矢满足方程

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi v}{c}$$

故仍有 
$$p = \hbar k = \frac{\hbar 2\pi v}{c} = \frac{E}{c}$$

#### • P114 4.6

谐振腔内有折射率1.5的介质,对应于驻波模式只有一个光子,求光子波长和能量,估计光子位置和动量的不确定关系

(a) 
$$k = 10^5 \pi / d = 2\pi n / \lambda$$
  
 $\lambda = 2\pi n / k = 300nm$   
 $E = \text{hv=hc} / \lambda = 6.62 \times 10^{-19} J$ 

(b) 
$$\Delta x = d = 1cm$$
  $\Delta p = 2p$   $\Delta x \times \Delta p = 2.21 \times 10^{-29} > \frac{\hbar}{2}$ 

#### • P114 4.8

单光子透过分束镜后保持这样动量矢量的概率是多少透射率T

#### • P114 4.11

题意:求100Pw的He-Ne单模激光器输出633nm的TEM0,0模式的高斯光束,求100ns内该光束在截面为束腰(W0)大小的圆面积内的平均光子数;均方根光子数RMS;平均光子数中没有记录到光子的概率。

## 注意:高斯光束其86%的功率在以W(z)为半径的圆截面内

(a) 
$$\overline{n} = 0.86 P \Delta t \frac{\lambda}{hc} = \frac{0.86 \times 100 \times 10^{-12} W \times 100 \times 10^{-9} s \times 633 \times 10^{-9} m}{3 \times 10^8 m/s \times 6.68 \times 10^{-34} J/s} = 27.16$$

(b) 光子分布服从泊松分布(P88)  $\sigma_{n}^{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (n - \overline{n})^{2} p \quad (n) = \overline{n}$   $RMS = \sqrt{\overline{n}^{2} + \overline{n}} = 27.66 \quad 不是标准差$ 

(c) P88 泊松分布的推导,探测到0个光子的概率为 $p(0) = \exp(-\overline{n}) \approx 0$  (4.2.10)

#### • P114 4.13

题意: 1.求解一个洛伦兹线性的双能级系统在有两个受激辐射模式的受激辐射概率密度

- 2.求解该条件下上能级粒子数的寿命
- 3.求解该系统中有多少光子存在时,受激辐射概率与自发辐射概率相等

方法: 1.线性函数已知,可以很容易求出两个特定模式的跃迁截面值,利用公式  $P = n \frac{c}{V} \sigma(v)$  就可以求出受激辐射的<mark>概率密度</mark>;

- 2.由第一步的概率密度值,可以求出受激辐射导致的上能级粒子数衰减的时间常数;
- 3. 己知自发辐射时间长度,便可推知自发辐射概率,再带入(1)受激辐射概率表达式,即可

(1) 洛伦兹线性: 
$$g(\nu) = \frac{\Delta \nu / 2\pi}{(\nu - \nu_0)^2 + (\Delta \nu / 2)^2}.$$

依题意有两个模式的光受激辐射:

$$g(\nu_0) = \frac{\Delta \nu/2\pi}{(\Delta \nu/2)^2} = \frac{2}{\Delta \nu \cdot \pi} \qquad g(\nu_0 + \Delta \nu) = \frac{\Delta \nu/2\pi}{\Delta \nu^2 + (\Delta \nu/2)^2} = \frac{2}{\Delta \nu \cdot 5\pi}$$

受激辐射截面公式:

$$\sigma(\nu) = \frac{\lambda^2}{8\pi t_{\rm sp}} g(\nu). \qquad \qquad \sigma = \frac{\lambda^2}{8\pi t_{\rm sp}} \left( g(\nu_0) + g(\nu_0 + \Delta \nu) \right) = \frac{\lambda^2}{8\pi t_{\rm sp}} \cdot \frac{12}{\Delta \nu \cdot 5\pi}$$

由公式:

$$P_{\rm st} = n \frac{c}{V} \sigma(\nu). \qquad p_{\rm st} = n \frac{c}{V} \sigma = \frac{nc}{V} \cdot \frac{\lambda^2}{8\pi t_{\rm sp}} \cdot \frac{12}{\Delta \nu \cdot 5\pi} = 2.98 \times 10^{-7} s^{-1}$$

(2)  $\lambda = \lambda_0$ =0.7um, $t_{sp}$ =3ms,  $\Delta \nu$ =50GHz, V=100cm<sup>3</sup>,n=1000 根据受激辐射和自发辐射引起2能级原子数变化求解

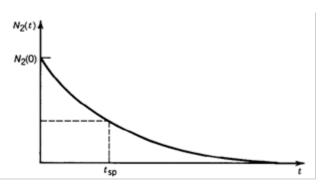
$$P_{\rm sp} = \frac{1}{t_{\rm sp}}, \qquad \frac{dN_2}{dt} = -\frac{N_2}{t_{\rm sp}}$$

$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} = -(P_{sp} + P_{st})N_2$$

$$dN_2 = -(P_{sp} + P_{st})N_2\tau = N_2$$
  $\tau = -\frac{1}{1/t_{sp} + P_{st}} \approx 3ms$ 



$$n = \frac{V}{c \cdot t_{sp} \cdot \sigma(\nu)} = \frac{V}{c \cdot t_{sp} \cdot \frac{V}{c \cdot t_{sp} \cdot \sigma(\nu)}} = 1.12 \times 10^{12}$$



$$P_{\rm st}=n\frac{c}{V}\sigma(\nu).$$

#### P114 4.15

题意:求双能级系统速率方程,包括上能级N2和光子数

方法: 速率方程就是对应能级或光子数的变化率, 在忽略非辐射跃迁时,上能级粒子数变化取决于自发辐射,受激辐射和受激吸收光子数的变化取决于上能级粒子数的变化与损耗 **各模式中有光子**,用**到模式密度** 

$$N_2$$
上粒子自发辐射损耗:  $\frac{dN_2}{dt} = -\frac{N_2}{t_{sp}}$ 

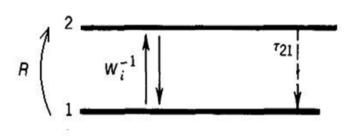
$$N_2$$
上粒子受激辐射损耗:  $\frac{dN_2}{dt} = -\frac{N_2\bar{n}}{t_{co}}$ 

N<sub>1</sub>上粒子受激吸收使得N<sub>2</sub>增加:

$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} - N_1 W_i = \frac{N_1 \overline{n}}{t_{\rm sp}}.$$

1/τ<sub>p</sub> 为光子数损耗因子,与N<sub>2</sub>无关





$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} = -\frac{N_2}{t_{\rm sp}} + \frac{nN_1}{t_{\rm sp}} - \frac{\overline{n}N_2}{t_{\rm sp}}.$$

若为洛伦兹线型,则N₂速率方程为 
$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} = 2\pi\Delta\nu(\bar{\pi}N_1 - (1+\bar{\pi})N_2)$$
  $\Delta\nu = 1/2\pi\iota_{sp}$ 

对于每个模式的平均光子数n:

1. N<sub>2</sub>的减少量除以模式总数等于其增加量: 
$$\frac{dn}{dt} = -\frac{dN_2}{dt}/M$$

2. 光子在谐振腔腔内损耗速度为: 
$$\frac{d\overline{n}}{d\overline{n}} = -\frac{\overline{n}}{n}$$

$$M(\nu) = \frac{8\pi\nu^2}{c^3}.$$

根据三维态密度

故平均光子数速率方程为

$$\frac{d\overline{n}}{dt} = \frac{\left(\frac{(1+\overline{n})N_2}{t_{sp}} - \frac{\overline{n}N_1}{t_{sp}}\right)}{M(\nu)} - \frac{\overline{n}}{\tau_p} \qquad \frac{d\overline{n}}{dt} = \frac{\Delta\nu c^3}{4\nu^2} ((1+\overline{n})N_2 - \overline{n}N_1) - \frac{\overline{n}}{\tau_p}$$



# 第五次作业

#### • P165 5.1

题意: 腔长100cm的氩离子激光器, 折射率为1

(1)求模式频率间隔 $\nu_F$ 

$$v_F = \frac{c}{2dn} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{2 \times 1 \times 1} = 1.5 \times 10^8 Hz$$

(2)求半高全宽为3.5GHz时的纵模数

$$M = \frac{B}{v_F} = \frac{3.5 \times 10^9}{1.5 \times 10^8} = 23$$

(3)单模运转的条件

氫离子激光器单纵模: $\frac{c}{2dn} > B => d < 4.3cm$   $CO_2$ 激光器单纵模: $B' = \Delta v' = 60 \text{MHz} => d' < 2.5m$ 

#### • P165 5.3

F-P选模 原理P149 图5-3-1

标准具频率间隔 $\nu_{_{\mathrm{F}}}{'}=\frac{\mathrm{c}}{2d_{1}}>B$ ,  $B=1.5\mathrm{GHz}=>d_{1}<0.1m$ 

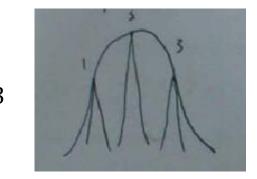
此外,标准具的频率带宽 $\delta \nu$ ( $\frac{\delta \nu}{\nu_{_{\rm f}}}$ =F (2.2.11))还应该小于谐振腔的频率间隔 ${f v}_{_{_{\rm F}}}$ ,

谐振腔频率间隔: $v_F = \frac{c}{2dn} = 0.3GHz$ 

即F取值需满足 $F \cdot \nu_F' < 0.3$ GHz

He-Ne激光器多模输出50Mw,非均匀增宽

(1) 线宽B = 1.5GHz, 
$$v_{_F} = \frac{c}{2dn} = 5 \times 10^8 \text{Hz}$$
 模式数M =  $\frac{B}{v_{_F}} = 3$ 



(2)增益系数
$$\gamma(\nu) = \gamma_0(\nu_0) \exp[-(\frac{\nu - \nu_0}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_D})^2]$$
 p144例5.3

根据多普勒线宽公式 
$$\Delta \nu_D = (8ln2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sigma_D, \nu - \nu_0 = 0.5 \text{GHz},$$
 可得  $\Delta \nu_D = 1.5 \text{GHz}$ 

则
$$\gamma_0(\nu_0) = 0.7349\gamma_0(\nu)$$
, $P = \frac{1}{0.7349\times 2+1} \times 50mW = 20.2446mW$ 

气体激光器:代公式

(1) 
$$\alpha_{m1} = \frac{1}{2d} \ln \frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{1}{2 \times 0.1} \ln \frac{1}{0.99} = 0.05, \ \alpha_{m2} = 0$$
$$\alpha_r = \alpha_{m1} + \alpha_{m2} + \alpha_s = 0.05$$

氩离子激光器腔长1m,反射率分别为98%, 100%, 跃迁中心波长为515nm, 自发辐射寿命 tsp=10ns, 线宽△λ=0.003nm, 谐振模直径为1mm。求光子寿命和产生激光所需的粒子数差 阈值

#### • P165 5.7

光透过未泵浦的气体激光器的谐振腔——代公式

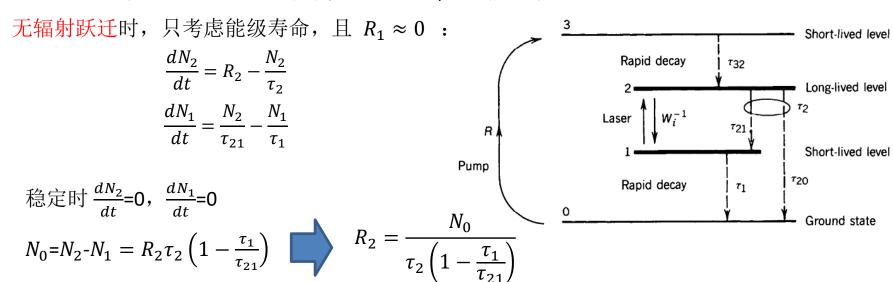
$$(1) \, \mathrm{v}_{_{\mathrm{F}}} = 200 \, \mathrm{MHz}, \, \,$$
故腔长d  $= \frac{c}{2 n \mathrm{v}_{_{\mathrm{F}}}} = 75 cm$   $\delta \mathrm{v} = 2 \, \mathrm{MHz}, \, \,$ 故光子寿命 $\tau_p = \frac{1}{2 \pi \delta \mathrm{v}} = 79.6 ns$  阈值时的增益系数 $\alpha_r = \frac{1}{c \tau_p} = 0.0418 m^{-1}$ 

当气体激光器加上一个小于阈值的泵浦且中心波长为5x10<sup>14</sup>Hz时,则谐振腔内不同纵模的光在谐振腔内的损耗不同,由于中心波长在5x10<sup>14</sup>Hz,故示意图如下图所示,虚竖线处对应中心频率[和增益分布类似]

4能级系统的速率方程

题意:求四能级系统的激光 $N_2$ , $N_1$ ,反转粒子数N和光子数n的速率方程并求稳态下的反转粒子数与光子数的值,已知量为无受激吸收和辐射时的反转粒子数 $N_0$ ,自发辐射寿命 $t_{sp}$ ,能级寿命 $\tau_1$ , $\tau_2$ , $\tau_{21}$ ,光子寿命 $\tau_p$ 等等

方法: 列速率方程, 以已知量替代未知量即可,这里假设泵浦较弱



有辐射跃迁时,考虑受激辐射概率 $W_i$ ,:

$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} = R_2 - \frac{N_2}{\tau_2} - N_2 W_i + N_1 W_i$$

$$\frac{dN_1}{dt} = \frac{N_2}{\tau_{21}} - \frac{N_1}{\tau_1} + N_2 W_i - N_1 W_i$$

反转粒子数的速率方程为: 
$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \frac{d(N_2 - N_1)}{dt} = R_2 - N_2(\frac{1}{\tau_{21}} + \frac{1}{\tau_2} + 2W_i) + N_1(\frac{1}{\tau_1} + 2W_i)$$

光子数的速率方程 
$$\frac{d\mathbf{n}}{dt} = N_2 W_i - N_1 W_i - \frac{\mathbf{n}}{\tau_p}, \frac{\mathbf{n}}{\tau_p}$$
为光子密度损失率

稳态时,利用
$$N = \frac{N_0}{1 + t_{sp}W_i}$$
,  $N = \frac{n}{\tau_p W_i} = \frac{1}{c\tau_p \sigma(\nu)}$ 

故有
$$n = \frac{\tau_p N_0}{t_{sp}} - \frac{1}{c\sigma(\nu)t_{sp}}$$

附加题:一个三能级系统,E1是基态,泵浦光频率与E1和E3之能级跃迁相对应,其跃迁几率W13=W31=Wp。能级E3的寿命较长t3,E2能级寿命较短t2,E3到E2的跃迁几率为1/t32,求:

E3,E2之间形成粒子数反转的条件

E3,E2之间粒子数反转密度与跃迁几率Wp的关系

泵浦极强时, E3, E2之间的粒子数反转密度 (E3, E2之间的受激辐射可以忽略)

### 写出速率方程

(a) 
$$\frac{dN_3}{dt} = (N_1 - N_3)W_p - \frac{N_3}{t_3} = 0$$
 (1) 
$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} = \frac{N_3}{t_{32}} - \frac{N_2}{t_2} = 0$$
 (2)

由(2)得 
$$\Delta N = N_3 - N_2 = N_3 (1 - \frac{t_2}{t_{32}}) > 0$$

 $N_1 + N_2 + N_3 = N$ 

$$t_{32} > t_2$$

$$N_3 = \frac{NW_pt_3}{1 + W_pt_3(2 + \frac{t_2}{t_{32}})}$$

$$\Delta N = N_3 \left( 1 - \frac{t_2}{t_{32}} \right) = \frac{NW_p t_3 \left( 1 - \frac{t_2}{t_{32}} \right)}{1 + W_p t_3 (2 + \frac{t_2}{t_{32}})}$$

(c) 泵浦极强时,  $W_p t_3 \gg 1$ 

$$\Delta N = \frac{N(t_{32} - t_2)}{2t_{32} + t_2}$$



## 第六次作业

#### P167 5.10

Q开关红宝石激光器,红宝石棒长15cm,横截面积 $S = 1 \text{cm}^2$ ,腔长20cm,腔镜反射率 $R_1 = 0.95$ ,  $R_2 = 0.7$ , $Cr^{3+}$ 密度为 $1.58 \times 10^9$ 粒子数/ $cm^3$ ,跃迁截面为 $\sigma(v_0) = 2 \times 10^{-20} cm^2$ 激光泵浦上能级初始粒子数密度为 $10^{19}$ 粒子数/ $cm^3$ ,下能级初始粒子数可不计。泵浦能带(能级3)中心波长约为450nm,从能级3到能级2的时间非常短,能级2的寿命约为3ms。

注意:上能级初始粒子数指的是Q开关即将操作时上能级的粒子数,即 $N_i$ 

(a)二能级速率方程

$$rac{dN_2}{dt} = R - rac{N_2}{t_{\rm sp}} = 0 => R = 3.33 imes 10^{21}$$
粒子数/ $(s \cdot cm^3)$   
 $P = RVh rac{c}{\lambda_R} = 2.21 imes 10^4 W$  其中 $\lambda_R = 450 nm$ 

- (b) 自发辐射功率 $P = RVh\frac{c}{\lambda_0} = 1.44 \times 10^4 W$   $\lambda_0 = 694.3nm$ 为红宝石激光器波长
- (c)  $N_i = 10^{19}$ 粒子数/ $cm^3$ ,  $N_f \approx 0$ , 光从反射镜2出射峰值功率 $P_p = \frac{1}{2}h\frac{c}{\lambda_0}T\frac{c}{2d}VN_i = 4.8 \times 10^9 W$  (5. 4. 17)由衰减 $\alpha_r = \frac{1}{2d}ln\frac{1}{R_1R_2} = \frac{1}{c\tau_p} => \tau_p = 3.27ns$ 脉冲宽度 $\tau_{pulse} \approx \tau_p = 3.27ns$ 脉冲能量 $E = P_p\tau_p = 15.82J$



#### P167 5.11

画出腔倒空激光器2个脉冲周期内各参数的变化情况 原理P152

能量以光子形式存储在腔内,调制的是输出镜的透射率

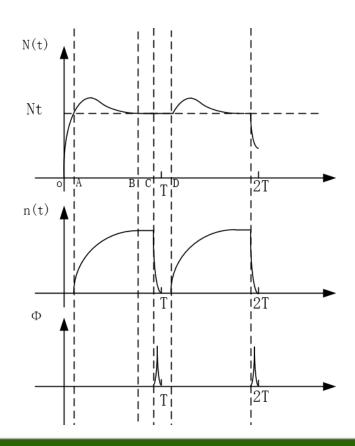
OA:反转粒子数小于Nt,无法震荡

AB:反转粒子数大于Nt,开始震荡,产生光子

B:光子数饱和

C: 打开开关, 输出脉冲

T:一个周期处, 开关关闭, 输出完整的一个脉冲



#### P167 5.14

红宝石激光器 红宝石棒长15cm,小信号增益为12,那么20cm长的红宝石棒小信号增益是多少根据公式 $G(v)=e^{\gamma(v)d}$ 

$$G_1(v) = e^{\gamma(v)d_1} = 12$$

$$d_1 = 15cm => \gamma(\nu) = 0.1657$$

$$d_2 = 20 \text{cm}, G_2(v) = e^{\gamma(v)d_2} = 27.5$$

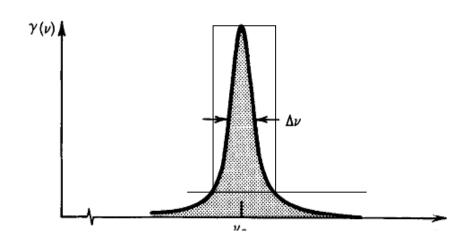
#### P167 5.16

两能级之间的跃迁呈洛伦兹线形,中心频率 $v_0 = 5 \times 10^{14} Hz$ ,线宽 $\Delta v = 10^{12} Hz$ ,粒子数反转使得 $\gamma(v_0) = 0.1 cm^{-1}$ ,介质损耗 $\alpha_s = 0.05 cm^{-1}$ ,与频率无关。中心频率为 $v_0$ ,带宽为 $2\Delta v$ ,各个频率下的光功率都一样的光波在介质中传播1 cm时大概会有多少增益或衰减?

题意:已知放大器的增益线性为洛伦兹线性和固有损耗,求一段强度均匀以 $\nu_0$ 为中心,宽度为 $2\Delta\nu$ 的频谱可以在该增益介质中行进1cm,可以得到增益或者损耗的多少

方法:该题目要求增益系数,由于是一段光谱需要用积分来解题,故计算过程比较麻烦

$$\begin{split} G(\nu) &= \frac{1}{2\Delta\upsilon} \int_{\nu_0 - \Delta\upsilon}^{\nu_0 + \Delta\upsilon} \exp(\gamma(\nu) - \alpha(\nu)) \cdot d \cdot d\nu \\ &= \frac{1}{2\Delta\upsilon} \int_{\nu_0 - \Delta\upsilon}^{\nu_0 + \Delta\upsilon} \exp(\gamma(\nu_0) \cdot \frac{(\frac{\Delta\upsilon}{2})^2}{(\nu - \nu_0)^2 + (\frac{\Delta\upsilon}{2})^2}) \cdot \exp(-\alpha(\nu)) \cdot d \cdot d\nu \\ &= \frac{\exp(-\alpha(\nu)) \cdot d}{2\Delta\upsilon} \int_{\nu_0 - \Delta\upsilon}^{\nu_0 + \Delta\upsilon} \exp(\gamma(\nu_0) \cdot \frac{(\frac{\Delta\upsilon}{2})^2}{(\nu - \nu_0)^2 + (\frac{\Delta\upsilon}{2})^2}) \cdot d\nu \end{split}$$



由泰勒展开式:

$$\exp\left(\gamma(\nu_0) \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta\nu}{2}\right)^2}{(\nu - \nu_0)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta\nu}{2}\right)^2}\right) \approx 1 + \gamma(\nu_0) \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta\nu}{2}\right)^2}{(\nu - \nu_0)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta\nu}{2}\right)^2}$$

所以

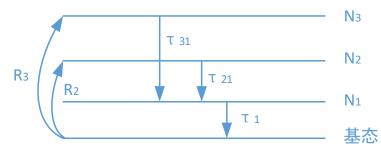
$$\begin{split} G(\nu) &= \frac{\exp(-\alpha(\nu)) \cdot d}{2\Delta \upsilon} \int_{\nu_0 - \Delta \upsilon}^{\nu_0 + \Delta \upsilon} 1 + \gamma(\nu_0) \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta \upsilon}{2}\right)^2}{(\nu - \nu_0)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta \upsilon}{2}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{\exp(-\alpha(\upsilon)) \cdot d}{2\Delta \upsilon} \cdot \left(2\Delta \upsilon + \frac{\Delta \upsilon}{2} \cdot \gamma(\nu_0) \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{\upsilon - \upsilon_0}{2}\right)\right) \mid_{\nu - \nu_0}^{\upsilon + \nu_0} \\ &= \frac{\exp(-\alpha(\upsilon)) \cdot d}{2\Delta \upsilon} \cdot \left(2\Delta \upsilon + \frac{\Delta \upsilon}{2} \cdot \gamma(\nu_0) \cdot \left(\arctan 2 - \arctan(-2)\right)\right) \end{split}$$

把d=1cm, $\gamma(\nu_0)=0.1$ cm<sup>-2</sup>'  $\alpha(\nu)=0.05$ cm<sup>-1</sup>, $\Delta\nu=10^{12}$ Hz带入得  $G(\nu)=1.0039$ 



#### P168 5.18

四能级系统,两个泵浦 $R_3$ , $R_2$ ,粒子数反转发生在能级1,2或能级1,3之间。不考虑能级3到2,能级2,3到基态的衰变,相关寿命为 $\tau_1$ , $\tau_{21}$ , $\tau_{31}$ ,写出能级1,2,3的速率方程。求稳态时粒子数 $N_1$ , $N_2$ , $N_3$ ,以及能级3,1和能级2,1之间同时粒子数反转的可能性。说明能级2,1之间辐射的存在会减少能级3,1之间的反转粒子数。



(2)粒子数:

$$N_1 = \tau_1 (R_2 + R_3)$$
  
 $N_2 = \tau_{21} R_2$   
 $N_3 = \tau_{31} R_3$ 

(1)速率方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dN_2}{dt} &= R_2 - \frac{N_2}{\tau_{21}} \\ \frac{dN_3}{dt} &= R_3 - \frac{N_3}{\tau_{31}} \\ \frac{dN_1}{dt} &= \frac{N_2}{\tau_{21}} + \frac{N_3}{\tau_{31}} - \frac{N_1}{\tau_{11}} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 同时反转:  $N_3 - N_1 > 0$ 且 $N_2 - N_1 > 0$   $\frac{\tau_1}{\tau_{31} - \tau_1} < \frac{R_3}{R_2} < \frac{\tau_{21} - \tau_1}{\tau_1}$ 

(4) 证明能级2,1之间有辐射时, 能级3,1之间的反转粒子数会减少

$$\frac{dN_1}{dt} = \frac{N_2}{\tau_{21}} + \frac{N_3}{\tau_{31}} - \frac{N_1}{\tau_1} + N_2 W_{21} - N_1 W_{12}$$

$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} = R_2 - \frac{N_2}{\tau_{21}} - N_2 W_{21} + N_1 W_{12}$$

$$\frac{dN_3}{dt} = R_3 - \frac{N_3}{\tau_{31}}$$

$$N_2 - N_1 > 0$$
,且 $W_{21} = W_{12}$ 故 $R'_2 > R_2$ 

$$N_3 - N_1 = R_3(\tau_{31} - \tau_1) - R_2\tau_1 > R_3(\tau_{31} - \tau_1) - R_2'\tau_1 > N_3' - N_1'$$

## P168 5.22 已知均匀增宽激光放大介质,求增益相关

(a) 可以认为是小信号增益
$$G_0 = \frac{\Phi(d)}{\Phi(0)} = 10$$

(b) 由
$$G_0 = \exp(\gamma_0 d)$$
得到 $\gamma_0 = 0.23 cm^{-1}$ 

(c) 由
$$\gamma = \frac{\gamma_0}{1 + \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_s}} = \frac{\gamma_0}{5}$$
得到 $\Phi = 1.6 \times 10^{19} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ 

(d) 
$$\gamma = \frac{\gamma_0}{1 + \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_s}} = 0.021 \text{cm}^{-1}$$
  $G = \exp(\gamma d) = 1.233$ 

系统增益与原来相比减小