

## LASER TUT SOLUTIONS

Q.1

$$\lambda = 632.8 \text{ nm} \quad ; \quad hc = 1240$$

$$\text{Power } P = 1 \text{ mW}$$

$$\text{Photon output per second} = \frac{\text{Power of laser}}{\text{Energy of 1 Photon}}$$

$$= \frac{1 \text{ mW}}{\left( \frac{1240}{632.8} \right) \text{ eV}} = 10^{16}$$

So there will be  $10^{16}$  Photons/s for the given laser.

$$\text{Q.2 Photon Output of He-Ne laser} = \frac{1 \text{ mW}}{\left( \frac{1240}{632.8} \right) \text{ eV}} = 10^{16} / \text{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Photon output of Nd-YAG laser } (\lambda = 1.06) \\ = \frac{10^{12} \text{ W}}{\left( \frac{1240}{1060} \right) \text{ eV}} = 10^{32} / \text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Given that thermal photon output from ordinary broadband thermal source =  $10^9$  photon/sec.

Photon output of He-Ne laser & Nd-Yag laser is at least 7 and 23 orders higher than that from the broadband thermal source.

Q.3

Spectral width of laser =  $0.01 \text{ nm}$

$$\text{Coherence length } L_c = \frac{\lambda^2}{\Delta\lambda} = \frac{(543 \text{ nm})^2}{0.01 \text{ nm}} \approx 2.9 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Coherence time } t_c = \frac{L_c}{c} = \frac{2.9 \text{ cm}}{3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}} = 0.1 \text{ ns}$$

Q.4

$$c = \lambda \nu$$

$$\nu = \frac{c}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \Delta\nu = -\frac{c \Delta\lambda}{\lambda^2} \Rightarrow \Delta\lambda = -\frac{\lambda^2 \Delta\nu}{c}$$

$$\therefore |\Delta\lambda| = \frac{\lambda^2 \Delta\nu}{c}$$

$$|\Delta\lambda| = \frac{\lambda^2 \Delta\nu}{c} = \frac{(546.1 \text{ nm})^2 (6 \times 10^8 \text{ s}^{-1})}{3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}} = 5.96 \times 10^{-4} \text{ nm}$$

Temporal Coherence length

$$L = \tau_c = \frac{c}{\Delta\nu} = \frac{\lambda^2}{\Delta\lambda} = \frac{546.1 \text{ nm}}{5.96 \times 10^{-4} \text{ nm}} = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

or

$$L_c = \frac{c}{\Delta\nu} = \frac{3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{6 \times 10^8 \text{ s}^{-1}} = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

Q.5

For ordinary light  $\Delta \nu = \frac{1}{0.1 \text{ ns}} = 10^{10} \text{ s}^{-1}$

For laser  $\Delta \nu = \frac{1}{10 \text{ ns}} = 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$

And the corresponding coherence length for

ordinary light  $L_c = \frac{c}{\Delta \nu} = c \tau_c = \frac{c}{10^{10}} = 3 \text{ cm}$

For laser light

$$L_c = \frac{c}{10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}} = \frac{3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{10^5 / \text{s}} = 3 \text{ km}$$

Q.6

Angular spread  $\theta = \frac{1.27 \lambda}{D}$

$$\theta = \frac{1.27 \times 0.85 \mu\text{m}}{0.27 \text{ cm}} = 4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ rad}$$

Size of the spot = Angular spread  $\times$  Distance

$$\therefore \text{Distance} = \frac{200 \text{ km}}{4 \times 10^{-4}} = 0.5 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$$