

## 第一章

### 1. 激光发明与发展史

略

## 第二章

4. 解:

(1)

因为:  $\frac{n_2}{n_1} = e^{-\frac{E_2 - E_1}{k_b T}}$

且:  $\lambda = \frac{h * c}{\Delta E} = \frac{h * c}{E_2 - E_1}$ , 即:  $E_2 - E_1 = \Delta E = \frac{h * c}{\lambda} = h\nu$

所以:

$$\frac{n_2}{n_1} = e^{-\frac{h * \nu}{k_b T}} = e^{-\frac{6.63 * 10^{-34} * 3 * 10^9}{1.38 * 10^{-23} * 300}} = e^{-4.8 * 10^{-4}} \approx 1$$

(2)

$$\frac{n_2}{n_1} = e^{-\frac{h \frac{c}{\lambda}}{k_b T}} = e^{-\frac{6.63 * 10^{-34} * \frac{3 * 10^8}{10^{-6}}}{1.38 * 10^{-23} * 300}} = e^{-48} = 1.425 * 10^{-21} \approx 0$$

(3)

$$\frac{n_2}{n_1} = e^{-\frac{h * \nu}{k_b T}} \Rightarrow \ln \frac{n_2}{n_1} = -\frac{h \frac{c}{\lambda}}{k_b T}$$

$$T = -\frac{h * c}{k_b \lambda \ln \frac{n_2}{n_1}} = -\frac{6.63 * 10^{-34} * 3 * 10^8}{1.38 * 10^{-23} * 10^{-6} * \ln(0.1)} \approx 6.26 * 10^3 K$$

7. 解:

(1)

$$\frac{A_{21}}{B_{21}} = \frac{8\pi h \nu^3}{c^3} = \frac{8\pi h \left(\frac{c}{\lambda}\right)^3}{c^3} = \frac{8\pi h}{\lambda^3}$$

$$B_{21} = \frac{A_{21} \lambda^3}{8\pi h} = \frac{10^6 (100 * 10^{-9})^3}{8 * 3.14 * 6.63 * 10^{-34}} \approx 6 * 10^{16} m^3 s^{-3} W^{-1}$$

(2)

$$W_{21} = B_{21} \rho_{\nu} = 4A_{21}$$

$$\rho_{\nu} = \frac{4A_{21}}{B_{21}} = \frac{4 * 10^6}{6 * 10^{16}} \approx 6.7 * 10^{-11} m^{-3} W$$

11. 简述激光产生的基本原理:

要点: 激光工作物质、泵浦源、光学谐振腔及各自在激光产生中的作用。

## 第三章

1. 光学谐振腔的作用:

要点: 容纳工作物质; 提供光学正反馈, 产生与维持激光振荡; 控制输出激光

束的质量: 高单色性、高方向性;

2. 解:

衍射损耗:

$$N = \frac{a^2}{L\lambda} = \frac{D^2}{4L\lambda}$$
$$\delta_d = \frac{1}{N} = \frac{4L\lambda}{D^2} = \frac{4 * 100 * 10^{-2} * 10.6 * 10^{-6}}{(1.5 * 10^{-2})^2} \approx 0.188$$
$$\tau_{R1} = \frac{L}{\delta_d c} = \frac{1}{0.188 * 3 * 10^8} \approx 1.77 * 10^{-8} s$$

输出损耗:

$$\delta_r = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(r_1 r_2) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(0.985 * 0.8) \approx 0.119$$
$$\tau_{R2} = \frac{L}{\delta_r c} = \frac{1}{0.119 * 3 * 10^8} \approx 2.8 * 10^{-8} s$$