第四章

9. 解:

(1)
$$R_1 = 1m, R_2 = \infty, L = L_1 + \frac{L_2}{n} = 0.5m$$

$$g_1g_2 = (1 - \frac{L}{R_1})(1 - \frac{L}{R_2}) = 0.5 < 1$$

所以, 该腔为稳定腔。

(2)
$$f^2 = L(R-L) = 0.5 \times (1-0.5) = 0.25$$

所以, f = 0.5m

$$w_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda f}{\pi}} = 4.1 \times 10^{-4} m$$

(3) $l^1 = F = 0.1m$ 即:聚焦后的光腰位置在透镜后焦面上

$$w_0^1 = \frac{\lambda F}{\pi w_0} = 0.082mm$$

14. 解:

$$R_1 = R(l_1) = l_1 \left[1 + \left(\frac{\pi w_0^2}{\lambda l_1} \right)^2 \right] = 1m$$

$$R_2 = R(l_2) = l_2 \left[1 + \left(\frac{\pi w_0^2}{\lambda l_2} \right)^2 \right] = 2m$$

$$l_1 + l_2 = 0.5m$$

联立解得: $w_0 = 1.28 \times 10^{-3} m$, $l_1 = 0.375 m$, $l_2 = 0.125 m$

17. 解:

$$f = \frac{\sqrt{L(R_2 - L)(R_1 - L)(R_1 + R_2 - L)}}{\left|(L - R_1) + (L - R_2)\right|}$$

$$w_0 = \sqrt{\frac{f\lambda}{\pi}}$$

可得:
$$f_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}m, w_{01} = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{3}\lambda}{2\pi}}$$
 $f_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{40}m, w_{01} = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{3}\lambda}{40\pi}}$

$$l_1 = F \pm \frac{w_{01}}{w_{02}} \sqrt{F^2 - f_1 f_2} \tag{1}$$

$$l_2 = F \pm \frac{w_{02}}{w_{01}} \sqrt{F^2 - f_1 f_2} \tag{2}$$

$$l_1 + l_2 = \frac{L_1}{2} + \frac{L_2}{2} + 0.5 = 1.025m$$

$$F^2 > f_1 f_2$$

当(1)式和(2)式同号时:

$$F = 0.228m, l_1 = 0.770m, l_2 = 0.255m$$

当(1)式和(2)式异号时:

$$F = 0.234m, l_1 = 0.821m, l_2 = 0.204m$$

第五章

4. 解:

$$\Delta v_D = 7.16 \times 10^{-7} v_0 \left(\frac{T}{M}\right)^{0.5} = 5.29 \times 10^7 Hz$$

$$\Delta v_L = \alpha p = 4.9 \times 10^4 p \ Hz$$

临界气压:
$$p = \frac{\Delta v_D}{\alpha} = 1.08 \times 10^3 Pa$$

所以,当 $p \ge 1.08 \times 10^3 Pa$ 时,会从非均匀加宽过渡到均匀加宽。

5. 解:

$$\Delta v_N = 10^7 \, Hz$$

$$\Delta v_L = \alpha p = 3 \times 10^8 \, Hz$$

$$\Delta v_D = 7.16 \times 10^{-7} v_0 \left(\frac{T}{M}\right)^{0.5} = 1.5 \times 10^9 Hz$$

即: $\Delta v_D > \Delta v_N + \Delta v_L$, 此激光器可认为是非均匀加宽。

所以,加宽线型函数为高斯曲线,气体原子数 $n_2(v)$ 为:

$$n_2(v) = n_2 \frac{c}{v_0} \left(\frac{m}{2\pi k_b T}\right)^{0.5} \exp\left\{-\left[\frac{mc^2}{2k_b T v_0^2} (v - v_0)^2\right]\right\}$$

其定性图形为高斯曲线,中心频率为 $v = v_0 + \frac{1}{5}\Delta v_H$ 。

6. 解:

$$(1) \frac{dn_3}{dt} = n_1 W_{13} - n_3 S_{32}$$

$$\frac{dn_2}{dt} = n_3 S_{32} + n_1 W_{12} - n_2 (A_{21} + S_{21} + W_{21})$$

$$n_1 + n_2 + n_3 = n$$

$$\frac{dN_{l}}{dt} = n_{2}W_{21} - n_{1}W_{12} - \frac{N_{l}}{\tau_{Rl}}$$

(2) $n_2(t)$ 表达式见教材(6-3)(6-4),示意图见图 6-1(b)。

13、

解:

由
$$\frac{dn_2}{dt} = -(A_{21} + S_{nr})n_2 = -(\frac{1}{\tau_s} + \frac{1}{\tau_{nr}})n_2$$
 ,其中 τ_s 为激发态自发辐射

跃迁寿命, τ_{nr} 为无辐射跃迁寿命,可得:

$$n_2(t) = n_2(0)e^{-(\frac{1}{\tau_s} + \frac{1}{\tau_{nr}})t}$$

(1) 自发辐射光功率:

$$P = n_2(t)A_{21}h\nu V = n_2(0)e^{-(\frac{1}{\tau_s} + \frac{1}{\tau_{nr}})t} \frac{h\nu}{\tau_s}V$$

(2) 自发辐射光子数:

$$N_{2s} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{n_2(t)}{\tau_s} V dt = \frac{V n_2(0)}{\tau_s} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-(\frac{1}{\tau_s} + \frac{1}{\tau_{nr}})t} dt = \frac{n_2(0)}{1 + \frac{\tau_s}{\tau_{nr}}} V$$

(3) 粒子数之比:

$$\eta_2 = \frac{N_{2s}}{n_2(0)V} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\tau_s}{\tau_{nr}}}$$

第七章

解:由 $g=1-\frac{L}{R}$ 可得: $g_1=0.75,g_2=1$,满足 $0 < g_1g_2 < 1$,故该腔为一稳定腔。

对 He-Ne 激光器的 $\lambda=632.8nm$,则

$$\omega_{0s} = \sqrt{\frac{L\lambda}{\pi}} = 3.17 \times 10^{-4} m$$

当光阑放于紧靠凹面镜的情况下:

$$\omega_{s1} = \omega_{0s} \left[\frac{g_2}{g_1 (1 - g_1 g_2)} \right]^{1/4} = 4.82 \times 10^{-4}$$

小孔直径应为: $d_1 = 3.3\omega_{s1} = 1.59 \times 10^{-3} m$

当光阑放于紧靠平面镜的情况下:

$$\omega_{s2} = \omega_{0s} \left[\frac{g_1}{g_2(1 - g_1 g_2)} \right]^{1/4} = 4.17 \times 10^{-4}$$

小孔直径应为: $d_2 = 3.3\omega_{s1} = 1.38 \times 10^{-3} m$

6. 解: 由公式
$$\frac{c}{2nd\cos\alpha^1} = \Delta \nu_{osc}$$
 ,

其中: $n=1, \Delta v_{osc}=2.4\times 10^{10}\, Hz, \cos\alpha^1=1$, 得: $d=6.25\times 10^{-3}m$

又
$$\frac{c}{2\pi nd}\frac{1-r}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{c}{2L^1}$$
, 其中 $L^1 = 500mm$, 得: $r = 0.96$