

第四章

3. 解:

(1)

$$w_0 = \frac{2\lambda}{\pi\theta_0} = \frac{2 \times 0.5145 \times 10^{-6}}{3.14 \times 1 \times 10^{-3}} = 3.28 \times 10^{-4} m$$

$$w(z) = w_0 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\lambda z}{\pi w_0^2}\right)^2} = 3.28 \times 10^{-4} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{0.5145 \times 10^{-6} \times 3.8 \times 10^8}{3.14 \times 3.28^2 \times 10^{-8}}\right)^2} = 1.9 \times 10^5 m$$

$$S_1 = \pi w(z)^2 = 1.13 \times 10^{11} m^2$$

(2)

$$w_0 = \frac{2\lambda}{\pi\theta_0} = \frac{2 \times 0.5145 \times 10^{-6}}{3.14 \times 1 \times 10^{-6}} = 0.328 m$$

$$w(z) = w_0 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\lambda z}{\pi w_0^2}\right)^2} = 0.328 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{0.5145 \times 10^{-6} \times 3.8 \times 10^8}{3.14 \times 0.328^2}\right)^2} = 190 m$$

$$S_2 = \pi w(z)^2 = 1.13 \times 10^5 m^2$$

4. 解:

$$R(z) = z \left[1 + \left(\frac{f}{z} \right)^2 \right] = 1 \times \left[1 + \left(\frac{f}{1} \right)^2 \right] = 2m$$

解得: $f=1m$

$$w_0 = \sqrt{\frac{f\lambda}{\pi}} = 1.84 \times 10^{-3} m \quad \text{位于平面镜处}$$

$$\theta_0 = \frac{2\lambda}{\pi w_0} = 3.67 \times 10^{-3} rad$$

5. 解:

$$w_0^1 = \sqrt{\frac{F^2 w_0^2}{(F-l)^2 + \left(\frac{\pi w_0^2}{\lambda}\right)^2}}$$

$$l^1 = F + \frac{(l-F)F^2}{(l-F)^2 + \left(\frac{\pi w_0^2}{\lambda}\right)^2}$$

因为: $w_0 = 1.2 \times 10^{-3} m$ $\lambda = 10.6 \times 10^{-6} m$ $F = 0.02 m$

当 $l = 10 m$: $w_0^1 = 2.4 \mu m$ $l^1 = 2.00 cm$

当 $l = 1 m$: $w_0^1 = 22.5 \mu m$ $l^1 = 2.08 cm$

当 $l = 10 cm$: $w_0^1 = 55.3 \mu m$ $l^1 = 2.01 cm$

当 $l = 0$: $w_0^1 = 56.2 \mu m$ $l^1 = 2.00 cm$

计算 $f = \frac{\pi w_0^2}{\lambda} = 0.43 m$, 即 $f \gg F$, 此时透镜总具有一定的聚焦作用,

出射光束的束腰总在透镜的焦平面上。