

08/21 Class Notes

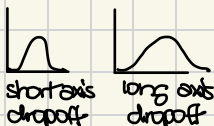
Review of Basic Lab Concepts

Gaussian Beam

↳ light beams emitted by lasers have gaussian intensity distributions.

$$I = I_0 e^{-2r^2/w^2}$$

○ intensity dropoff from center of pointer is different on short and long axes.



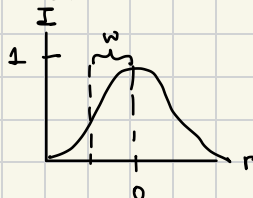
→ how do we evaluate intensity?

Amount of photons/sec

$$\therefore \text{energy/s/m}^2$$

$$= \text{joules/m}^2$$

$$= \text{power (watts)}$$



→ the gaussian beam propagates through space.

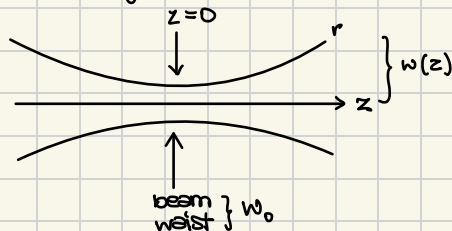
Beam waist $w_0 \rightarrow w(z) = w_0 \sqrt{1 + (z/z_0)^2}$

confocal parameter

(Rayleigh Range): $z_0 \rightarrow z_0 = \frac{k w_0^2}{2}$

if $z \gg z_0$:

↳ $w(z) \approx w_0 \sqrt{\frac{z}{z_0}}$ (1 becomes trivial)



further from waist:

$$w \approx \frac{2z}{k w_0}$$

} $k = \text{wave number}$

$\therefore \text{divergence angle } \theta = 2 \frac{w}{z} = \frac{4}{k w_0} = \frac{2\lambda}{\pi n w_0} \approx 0.637 \frac{\lambda}{w_0}$

and $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{w}{z}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{w}{z} &= \frac{w_0 \frac{z}{z_0}}{z} = \frac{w_0}{z} = \frac{w_0}{\frac{k w_0^2}{2}} = \frac{2}{k w_0} = \frac{2}{\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} w_0} = \frac{\lambda}{\pi w_0} \end{aligned}$$

→ what are additional

components of light as a wave?

λ (wavelength)

ω (ang. freq.)

T (period)

k (wave number)

v (speed)

f (frequency)

$c = 3 \times 10^8$

$\phi = \text{phase}$

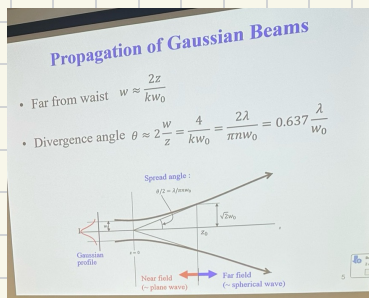
$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

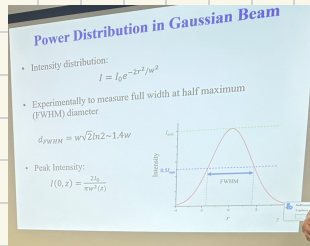
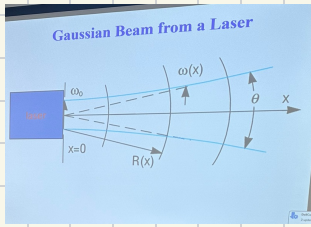
$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

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

$$v = \lambda f = \frac{\lambda}{T}$$



→ intuitively, the minimum waist of the beam will be closest to $z=0$.



→ how can we actually measure light intensity?

- photodiodes!
- sensors to measure power of light.
↳ photons incident on semiconductor junction.

→ reverse bias mode (why?)

→ photocurrent & light intensity

might need to explain
how this works in
methods...

→ depending on the photodiode material, different λ s may provoke different responses.

- e.g. silicone → VLS (400 ~ 700 nm)