

部分习题

6.11

考虑波包

$$A(z, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\Delta\omega) e^{i[\Delta\omega t - \Delta k(\omega)z]} d(\Delta\omega)$$

作二阶展开

$$\Delta k(\omega) = \left. \frac{dk}{d\omega} \right|_{\omega=\omega_0} \cdot \Delta\omega + \frac{1}{2} \left. \frac{d^2k}{d\omega^2} \right|_{\omega=\omega_0} \cdot (\Delta\omega)^2$$

令 $a = \left. \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2k}{d\omega^2} \right|_{\omega=\omega_0}$ 则有

$$A(z, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\Delta\omega) e^{i \left[\Delta\omega t - \frac{z}{v_g} \Delta\omega + a(\Delta\omega)^2 z \right]} d(\Delta\omega)$$

取高斯波包 $G(\Delta\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\Delta\omega^2/4\alpha}$, 其中脉冲宽度 $\tau_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2\ln 2}{\alpha}}$, 带入积分计算得到

$$A(z, t) = N \exp[i\varphi(z, t)] \exp \left(\frac{\left(t - \frac{z}{v_g} \right)^2}{\frac{1}{\alpha} + 16\alpha a^2 z^2} \right)$$

其中 N 为归一化因子, 而 $\varphi(z, t)$ 是一实函数, 由此得脉冲宽度

$$\tau(z) = \sqrt{\frac{2\ln 2}{\alpha}} \sqrt{1 + 16a^2 \alpha^2 z^2} \simeq \tau_0 4|a|\alpha z = 4 \ln 2 \left. \frac{L}{\tau_0} \frac{d^2k}{d\omega^2} \right|_{\omega=\omega_0}$$

最后的 z 取 L , 而且

$$\left. \frac{d^2k}{d\omega^2} \right|_{\omega=\omega_0} = \frac{d}{d\omega} \frac{dk}{d\omega} = -\frac{1}{v_g^2} \frac{dv_g}{d\omega}$$

或者, 频率为 $\omega_0 + \frac{1}{2}\Delta\omega$ 的部分和 $\omega_0 - \frac{1}{2}\Delta\omega$ 的部分, 在不同时刻到达 L 处, 时间差为

$$\Delta\tau = \frac{L}{v_g \left(\omega + \frac{1}{2}\Delta\omega \right)} - \frac{L}{v_g \left(\omega - \frac{1}{2}\Delta\omega \right)} = \left(\frac{1}{v_g + \left. \frac{dv_g}{d\omega} \right|_{\omega=\omega_0} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\Delta\omega} - \frac{1}{v_g - \left. \frac{dv_g}{d\omega} \right|_{\omega=\omega_0} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\Delta\omega} \right) = -\frac{L}{v_g^2} \left. \frac{dv_g}{d\omega} \right|_{\omega=\omega_0} \cdot \Delta\omega$$

其中 $\Delta\omega = \frac{1}{\pi\tau_0}$, 于是得到题中给出的展宽.

6.12

光斑尺寸由下式决定,

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{nn_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

而展宽后的总脉冲宽度为

$$\tau + \Delta\tau = \frac{L}{v_g^2} \frac{n_2/n}{k^3} (l + m + 1)^2 \frac{1}{\pi\tau} + \tau$$

从而每秒最多发送的脉冲数量, 由上面的脉冲宽度决定, 即 $1/(\tau + \Delta\tau)$.

6.13

令 $\psi(x, y) = f(x)g(y)$, 则分离变量可得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{f''(x)}{f(x)} - k^2 \frac{n_2}{n} x^2 = -\lambda_x \\ \frac{g''(y)}{g(y)} - k^2 \frac{n_2}{n} y^2 = -\lambda_y \\ k^2 - \beta^2 - \lambda_x - \lambda_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

再引入下面变量进行无量纲化处理

$$\xi = \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\omega}, \omega = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{n\pi_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

得到 $f''(\xi) + (\lambda' - \xi^2) f(\xi) = 0$, 所以 $\lambda' = 2l + 1$, 而

$$f(x) = H \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\omega} \right) e^{-\left(\frac{x}{\omega}\right)^2}$$

对 y 也类似处理, 有

$$\psi(x, y) = E_{(l,m)} H_l \left(\sqrt{2} \frac{x}{\omega} \right) H_m \left(\sqrt{2} \frac{y}{\omega} \right) e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{\omega^2}}$$

再利用 $k^2 - \beta^2 - \lambda_x - \lambda_y = 0$ 可得

$$\beta_{l,m} = k \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{k} \sqrt{\frac{n_2}{n}} (l + m + 1)}$$

7.1 由 PPT 知

$$Q = \omega t_c \quad (1)$$

$$t_c = \frac{nl}{c \left[\alpha l + \left(1 - \sqrt{R_1 R_2} \right) \right]} \quad (2)$$

假设对光学腔和微波腔均有

$$\alpha = 0, n = 1, R_1 = R_2 = R$$

则

$$t_c = \frac{l}{c(1 - R)}$$

所以差异仅仅在 ω 上. 因此光学腔的 Q 值比微波腔高 3 到 6 个数量级.

7.2 Design a resonator with $R_1 = -20$ cm, $R_2 = 32$ cm, $l = 16$ cm, $\lambda = 10^{-4}$ cm. Determine

1. the minimum spot size ω_0
2. Its location
3. The spot size ω_1 and ω_2 at the mirrors
4. the ratios of ω_0 , ω_1 , and ω_2 to their respective confocal ($-R_1 = R_2 = l$) values.

1. 由 PPT 知

$$\begin{cases} z_0^2 = \frac{l(R_2 - R_1 - l)(l + R_1)(l - R_2)}{(2l + R_1 - R_2)^2} \\ z_0 = \frac{\pi\omega_0^2}{\lambda} \end{cases}$$

将数值代入公式得

$$\begin{aligned} z_0^2 &= \frac{l(R_2 - R_1 - l)(l + R_1)(l - R_2)}{(2l + R_1 - R_2)^2} \\ &= \frac{16 \cdot 36(-4)(-16)}{(-20)^2} \\ &= \frac{2304}{25} \\ z_0 &= 9.6 \text{ cm} \\ \omega_0 &= \sqrt{\frac{\lambda z_0}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{10^{-4} \cdot 9.6}{\pi}} \\ &= 1.75 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

2. 由 PPT 知

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(R_1 \pm \sqrt{R_1^2 - 4z_0^2} \right) \\ z_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(R_2 \pm \sqrt{R_2^2 - 4z_0^2} \right) \end{cases}$$

Note that z_1, z_2 will have two value from which we choose the value exactly satisfying $z_2 - z_1 = l$ and that is the expected result.

代入数值得

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(R_1 \pm \sqrt{R_1^2 - 4z_0^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-20 \pm \sqrt{20^2 - 4 \cdot 9.6^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (-20 \pm 5.6) = -7.2 \text{ or } -12.8 \text{ cm} \\ z_2 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(32 \pm \sqrt{32^2 - 4 \cdot 9.6^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (32 \pm 25.6) = 28.8 \text{ or } 3.2 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

so

$$z_1 = -12.8 \text{ cm}, \quad z_2 = 3.2 \text{ cm}$$

3. use the Gaussian parameter relation

$$\omega(z) = \omega_0 \left(1 + z^2/z_0^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

代入数值得

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1 &= \omega_0 \left(1 + z_1^2/z_0^2 \right)^{1/2} = \omega_0 (1 + 12.8^2/9.6^2)^{1/2} = \frac{5}{3} \omega_0 (= 2.92 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}) \\ \omega_2 &= \omega_0 \left(1 + z_2^2/z_0^2 \right)^{1/2} = \omega_0 (1 + 3.2^2/9.6^2)^{1/2} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3} \omega_0 (= 1.84 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}) \end{aligned}$$

4. 由 PPT 知

$$\begin{cases} \omega_{0,\text{conf}} = \sqrt{l/k} \\ \omega_{1,2,\text{conf}} = \sqrt{2} \omega_{0,\text{conf}} \end{cases}$$

代入数值得

$$\omega_{0,\text{conf}} = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda l}{2\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{10^{-4} \cdot 16}{2\pi}} = 1.60 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$$

$$\omega_{1,2,\text{conf}} = \sqrt{2}\omega_{0,\text{conf}} = 2.26 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$$

7.5

见图，计算 $1 \rightarrow 2$ 这一个周期的传输矩阵 T

在二元周期透镜中令 $f_2 = f, f_1 = -f$

得

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - l/f & 2l - l^2/f \\ -l/f^2 & l/f - l^2/f^2 + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2}(A + D) = 2 - l^2/f^2$$

最后是正弦震荡，题目说的“净聚焦”有误导性

7.6 对于对称腔，束腰位于腔中心，因此有

$$z_2 = -z_1 = \frac{l}{2}, \quad R_2 = -R_1 = R$$

代入

$$z_0^2 = \frac{l(R_2 - R_1 - l)(l + R_1)(l - R_2)}{(2l + R_1 - R_2)^2}$$

得

$$z_0^2 = \frac{1}{4}l(2R - l)$$

再由高斯光束的参数关系

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{2z_0}{k} = \frac{2}{k}\sqrt{l(2R - l)}$$

$$\omega_{1,2} = \omega_0 \left(1 + z_{1,2}^2/z_0^2\right)^{1/2} = \omega_0 \left(1 + \frac{l}{2R - l}\right)^{1/2} = \omega_0 \left(\frac{2R}{2R - l}\right)^{1/2}$$

7.7

由

$$\begin{cases} R_1 = z_1 + \frac{z_0^2}{z_1} \\ R_2 = z_2 + \frac{z_0^2}{z_2} \end{cases}$$

代入

$$g_1 g_2 = \left(1 - \frac{l}{R_1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{l}{R_2}\right)$$

时注意 R_1 要变号，得到

$$g_1 g_2 = \frac{(z_0^2 + z_1 z_2)^2}{(z_1^2 + z_0^2)(z_2^2 + z_0^2)} \geq 0$$

再设 $g_1 g_2 \leq 1$ ，并展开消项，得到 $2z_1 z_2 \leq z_1^2 + z_2^2$ ，所以确实有 $g_1 g_2 \leq 1$ 。

7.9

以第二面反射镜处为参考面，则传输矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & l \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{R_1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & l \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{R_2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4l^2 + R_1 R_2 - 2l(2R_1 + R_2)}{R_1 R_2} & l \left(2 - \frac{2l}{Rl} \right) \\ -2 \frac{(-2l + R_1 + R_2)}{R_1 R_2} & l - \frac{2l}{Rl} \end{pmatrix}$$

由 7.2-7 式可得

$$R(z = \text{第二面反射镜处}) = \frac{2B}{D - A}$$

将矩阵元代入化简得 $\frac{2B}{D-A} = R_2$.

对于 R_1 镜面, 选取参考面在 R_1 处, 也可以得到类似证明.

7.10

由 7.2-3 可得

$$\frac{1}{q} = \frac{C + D/q}{A + B/q}$$

设函数

$$f(x) = \frac{C + Dx}{A + Bx}, \delta f(x) = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) \simeq \frac{\Delta x}{(A + Bx)^2}$$

在上式右边的 x 中代入稳态解 7.2-5 得

$$\delta f = e^{\mp i 2\theta} \Delta x$$

其中 Δx 代表 $\Delta(1/q)$, 而 δf 代表 $\delta(1/q)$. 显然当满足稳定条件的时候, 即 θ 是实数, 则有

$$\left| \delta \left(\frac{1}{q} \right) \right| = \left| \Delta \left(\frac{1}{q} \right) \right|$$

8.3

按照 $r = r_0 \cos(\omega t)$ 简谐振动的电子, 能量为

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 r^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 r_0^2$$

按照拉莫尔公式, 辐射功率为

$$P = \frac{e^2 \dot{r}^2}{6\pi \varepsilon_0 c^3}$$

于是寿命为

$$t_{\text{经典}} = \frac{E}{P} = \frac{6\pi \varepsilon_0 c^3 m}{e^2 \omega^2} = \frac{3\varepsilon_0 c^3 m}{2\pi e^2 \nu^2}$$

8.5

令 $\dot{\sigma}_{21} = 0, \dot{\rho}_{11} - \dot{\rho}_{22} = 0$ 得到关于 σ_{21} 和 $\rho_{11} - \rho_{22}$ 达到稳态时的方程组

$$i(\omega - \omega_0) \sigma_{21} + i\Omega(\rho_{11} - \rho_{22}) - \frac{\sigma_{21}}{T_2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$2i\Omega(\sigma_{21} - \sigma_{21}^*) - \frac{\rho_{11} - \rho_{22} - (\rho_{11} - \rho_{22})_0}{\tau} = 0 \quad (2)$$

Theorem 0.1. 上述方程组的解为

$$Im[\sigma_{21}] = \frac{\Omega T_2 (\rho_{11} - \rho_{22})_0}{1 + (\omega - \omega_0)^2 T_2^2 + 4\Omega^2 T_2 \tau}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}[\sigma_{21}] &= \frac{-(\omega - \omega_0) \Omega T_2^2 (\rho_{11} - \rho_{22})_0}{1 + (\omega - \omega_0)^2 T_2^2 + 4\Omega^2 T_2 \tau} \\ \rho_{11} - \rho_{22} &= (\rho_{11} - \rho_{22})_0 \frac{1 + (\omega - \omega_0)^2 T_2^2}{4\Omega^2 T_2 \tau + 1 + (\omega - \omega_0)^2 T_2^2} \end{aligned}$$

证明. 由①解出 σ_{21}

$$\sigma_{21} = \frac{i\Omega (\rho_{11} - \rho_{22})}{\frac{1}{T_2} - i(\omega - \omega_0)} \quad (3)$$

把③代回②解得

$$\rho_{11} - \rho_{22} = (\rho_{11} - \rho_{22})_0 \frac{1 + (\omega - \omega_0)^2 T_2^2}{4\Omega^2 T_2 \tau + 1 + (\omega - \omega_0)^2 T_2^2} \quad (4)$$

把④代回①解得

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Im}[\sigma_{21}] &= \frac{\Omega T_2 (\rho_{11} - \rho_{22})_0}{1 + (\omega - \omega_0)^2 T_2^2 + 4\Omega^2 T_2 \tau} \\ \operatorname{Re}[\sigma_{21}] &= \frac{-(\omega - \omega_0) \Omega T_2^2 (\rho_{11} - \rho_{22})_0}{1 + (\omega - \omega_0)^2 T_2^2 + 4\Omega^2 T_2 \tau} \end{aligned}$$

□

8.6

$$\chi(\omega) = \chi'(\omega) - i\chi''(\omega) = \frac{\mu\Delta N_0}{\varepsilon_0 \hbar} \frac{\omega - [\omega_0 - (i/T_2)]}{\left\{ \omega - [\omega_0 - (i/T_2) \sqrt{(1+s^2)}] \right\} \left\{ \omega - [\omega_0 + (i/T_2) \sqrt{1+s^2}] \right\}}$$

在 $s^2 = \mu^2 E_0^2 T_2 \tau / \hbar^2 \propto E_0^4 = 0$ 时,

$$\chi(\omega) = -\frac{\mu\Delta N_0}{\varepsilon_0 \hbar} \frac{1}{\omega - [\omega_0 + (i/T_2)]}$$

在 ω 下半平面有单极点, 满足 Kramers-Kronig 定理的条件.

9.2

由 9.1-21 式, 当有横向约束时, 内部损耗 α 增大, 由

$$\nu = \nu_m - (\nu - \nu_0) \frac{c [\alpha - 1/l \ln(r_1 r_2)]}{2\pi n \Delta \nu}$$

可知, 激光共振频率将会稍稍远离无源腔共振频率.

利用 9.1-18 式,

$$\nu_m = \frac{mc}{2nl} + \frac{c}{2\pi nl} \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{z_2}{z_0} - \tan^{-1} \frac{z_1}{z_0} \right)$$

再利用 $\arctan a - \arctan b = \arctan \frac{a-b}{1+ab}$ 可以化简. 对于共焦腔, 利用 6.6-13 和 7.1-10 可得 $z_0 = l/2$, 所以有

$$\nu_m = \frac{mc}{2nl} + \frac{c}{2\pi nl} \arctan \frac{lz_0}{z_0^2 + z_1 z_2}$$

利用

$$z_1 = -\frac{l}{2}, z_2 = \frac{l}{2}$$

代入可得

$$\arctan \frac{lz_0}{z_0^2 + z_1 z_2} = \arctan \frac{\frac{1}{2}l^2}{\frac{1}{4}l^2 - \frac{1}{4}l^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

所以共焦腔有

$$\nu_m = \frac{mc}{2nl} + \frac{c}{4nl}$$

而当 $z_0 \gg l$ 时, $\arctan \frac{lz_0}{z_0^2 + z_1 z_2} = 0$, 所以,

$$\nu_m = \frac{mc}{2nl}$$

9.3

在 F-P 腔中, 即考虑特例 $\omega_0 \rightarrow \infty$, 则有 $\varphi(z_1), \varphi(z_2) \rightarrow 0$

这时

$$\begin{cases} \nu_{m,\text{dead}} = \frac{c}{2nl} \left[m - \frac{1}{2\pi}(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \right] \\ \nu_m \left[1 + \frac{\chi'(\nu_m)}{2n^2} \right] = \nu_{m,\text{dead}} \end{cases}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{c}{2nl} [m - \square] &= \nu_m \left[1 + \frac{\chi'(\nu_m)}{2n^2} \right] \\ \frac{c}{2nl} [m + 1 - \square] &= \nu_{m+1} \left[1 + \frac{\chi'(\nu_{m+1})}{2n^2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

作差得到

$$\frac{c}{2nl} = \nu_{m+1} - \nu_m + \frac{1}{2n^2} [\nu_{m+1}\chi'(\nu_{m+1}) - \nu_m\chi'(\nu_m)]$$

计算其中的项

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_{m+1}\chi'(\nu_{m+1}) - \nu_m\chi'(\nu_m) &= (\nu_{m+1} - \nu_m)\chi'(\nu_{m+1}) + \nu_m [\chi'(\nu_{m+1}) - \chi'(\nu_m)] \\ &= (\nu_{m+1} - \nu_m)\chi'(\nu_{m+1}) + \nu_m(\nu_{m+1} - \nu_m) \frac{d\chi'(\nu)}{d\nu} \Big|_{\nu=\nu_m} \\ &= (\nu_{m+1} - \nu_m) \left[\chi'(\nu_{m+1}) + \nu_m \frac{d\chi'(\nu)}{d\nu} \Big|_{\nu=\nu_m} \right] \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\frac{c}{2nl} = (\nu_{m+1} - \nu_m) \left[1 + \frac{1}{2n^2} \chi'(\nu_{m+1}) + \frac{1}{2n^2} \nu_m \frac{d\chi'(\nu)}{d\nu} \Big|_{\nu=\nu_m} \right]$$

移项即得答案 (跟答案比多了一项, 答案错了吧)

9.4

式 9.2-14 中, ω_l 是无源腔的振荡频率, 而 ω 是实际激光频率. 因此实际上 ω_l 对应 9.1-17 中令 $\chi' = 0$ 的 ω , 而 ω 则直接就是 9.1-17 中的 ω . 二者作差得到

$$\omega_l - \omega \left[1 + \frac{\chi'(\nu)}{2n^2} \right] = 0$$

因此

$$\omega_l^2 - \omega^2 \simeq \omega^2 \frac{\chi'(\nu)}{n^2} \quad (*)$$

将 9.1-14 代入 9.1-14a 中, 得到

$$e^{\left(-k \frac{\chi''(\nu)}{n^2} - \alpha\right) \cdot l} = \frac{1}{r_1 r_2}$$

即

$$\frac{\omega n}{c} \cdot \frac{\chi''(\nu)}{n^2} = -\alpha + \frac{1}{l} \ln(r_1 r_2)$$

令

$$\sigma = \left[\alpha - \frac{1}{l} \ln(r_1 r_2) \right] \frac{c}{n} \cdot \varepsilon$$

则有

$$\frac{\omega \chi''(\nu)}{n^2} = -\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}$$

以 $(-i)$ 乘以上式并加上 $(*)$ 式可得

$$\omega_c^2 - \omega^2 + i \frac{\sigma \omega}{\varepsilon} = \omega^2 \frac{1}{n^2} (\chi'(\nu) - i \chi''(\nu))$$

9.6

稳态时有 $\frac{d}{dt} N_i = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} R_2 - \frac{N_2}{t_1} - \left(N_2 - \frac{g_2}{g_1} N_1 \right) W_i(\nu) = 0 \\ R_1 - \frac{N_1}{t_1} + \frac{N_2}{t_{21}} + \left(N_2 - \frac{g_2}{g_1} N_1 \right) W_i(\nu) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得到

$$\begin{cases} N_1 = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{t_2} + W_i \right) N_2 - R_2}{\frac{g_2}{g_1} W_i} \\ N_2 = \frac{t_2 R_2 + (R_1 + R_2) t_1 t_2 \frac{g_2}{g_1} W_i}{1 + W_i \left[t_2 + (1 - \delta) \frac{g_2}{g_1} \right]} \end{cases}$$

所以

$$\Delta N \equiv N_2 - \frac{g_2}{g_1} N_1 = \frac{R_2 t_2 - (R_1 + \delta R_2) t_1 \frac{g_2}{g_1}}{1 + \left[t_2 + (1 - \delta) t_1 \frac{g_2}{g_1} \right] W_i(\nu)}$$

11.1 (a): A 显示强度调制的基本分量, 可看到基频信号。B 显示强度调制的功率谱, 可看到一个峰值很高的拍频信号。C 显示光场功率谱, 可看到不同谱线对应的强度, 中间高, 两边低。D 显示光强, 可看到多个等强度等间隔的高峰值脉冲。

(b): 锁模可使拍频信号功率增加 N 倍。

14.2 对于横向电光调制器，双折射会产生附加的相位差 $\varphi = (n_o - n_e)k_0l$ ，因为温度变化时， n_o, n_e 会变化，所以附加相位也会随温度发生漂移，影响调制器的正常工作

14.3 利用公式

$$\sin[a \sin t] = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_{2n-1}(a) \sin[(2n-1)t]$$

则

$$\frac{I_o}{I_i} = \frac{1}{2} [1 + \sin(\Gamma_m \sin \omega_m t)] = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_{2n-1}(\Gamma_m) \sin[(2n-1)\omega_m t]$$

$$I_3 = J_3(\Gamma_m) \sin(3\omega_m t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} J_3(\Gamma_m)$$

$$I_1 = J_1(\Gamma_m) \sin(\omega_m t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} J_1(\Gamma_m)$$

则

$$\frac{I_3}{I_1} = \frac{J_3(\Gamma_m)}{J_1(\Gamma_m)}$$

要使

$$f(\Gamma_m) = \frac{J_3(\Gamma_m)}{J_1(\Gamma_m)} < 0.01$$

则要求

$$\Gamma_m < 0.5$$

$$(f(0.48) = 0.0097404, f(0.5) = 0.0105822)$$