# 第四章 激光器振荡、输出特性

- 第一节 速率方程组
- 第二节 激光振荡的阈值特性
- 第三节 稳态激光器输出功率特性
- 第四节激光束的频率、空间、时间特性

- 描述激光器振荡、输出特性的理论、方法:
- 激光的产生是光与物质相互作用的结果。
- 1、量子理论-激光的严格理论体系 对光和物质都作量子化描述,且将两者作为一个统一的量子体系加虑. 原则上对于所有激光特性都能很好地加以描述,数学上十分繁杂。
- (1),对于激光器光束相干性作严格描述时(强度关联,量子统计律);
- (2),对于激光器光束单纵模极限线宽(频率宽度)作严格描述时(一台激 光器在稳态运转下,单纵模线宽之所以不可能为零,是因为有自发辐 射的成分;
- (3),描述激光量子噪声(光子涨落特性),即对于激光器光束的时间特性 作严格描述时

### 2、兰姆理论(密度矩阵方法)-半经典理论

对光作经典描述,对物质作量子化描述,原则上对于除了上述三方面问题外的激光特性原则上都能很好地加以描述,数学上仍十分繁杂。解决与位相有关的激光特性。

### 3、速率方程方法(唯象方法)--我们采用的方法

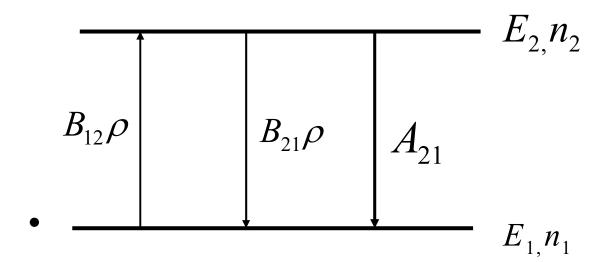
对光和物质都作量子化描述,但是忽略了位相问题,只考虑光的强度-光子数。

不考虑光的统计分布特性,只考虑处于某状态的平均光子数,只有与光强有关的特性才能很好的描述。

#### 3、经典理论

采用经典的电子振子模型,对于光在物质中的色散、吸收、散射等加以描述,定性说明原子的自发辐射和谱线加宽。

### • 单纯的二能级系统不能连续稳态运转



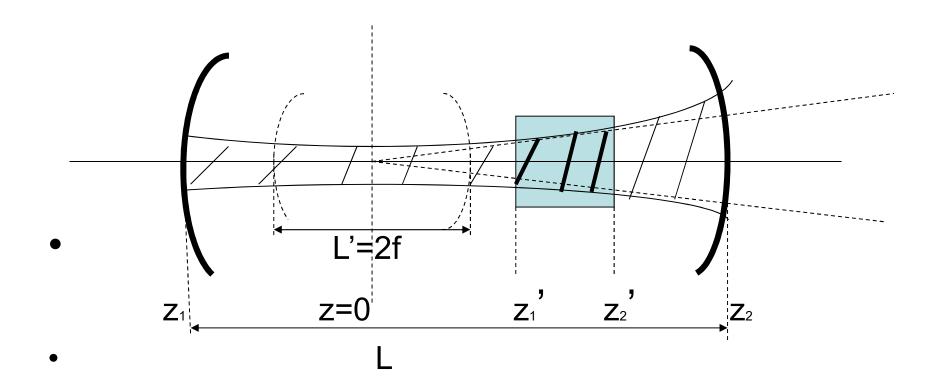
设: 
$$g_1 = g_2, B_{21} = B_{12} = B, W_{21} = W_{12} = W,$$

$$\frac{dn_2}{dt} = -Wn_2 + Wn_1 - A_{21}n_2,$$

如果是稳态的话,则有:  $\frac{dn_2}{dt} = 0$ ,  $\Rightarrow \frac{n_2}{n_1} = \frac{W}{W + A_{21}} \prec 1$ , 达不到粒子数反转,

通常采用具有三能级或四能级系统的激活粒子作为激光工作物质.

## • 第一节 速率方程组



- 一、四能级系统
- $S_{43}$ ,  $S_{41}$ ,  $S_{32}$ ,  $S_{21}$ , 为无辐射跃迁速率,  $S_{43}$ ,  $S_{21}$ 快速驰豫
- 其中忽略了 $E_4 \rightarrow E_1$ 的受激跃迁, $E_4 \rightarrow E_2$ , $E_3 \rightarrow E_1$  各可能跃迁,

$$S_{43} \rightarrow \succ S_{41}$$
 ,  $A_{41}$  ,  $W_p$  ,  $A_{32} \rightarrow \succ S_{32}$  ,  $E_2 - E_1 \rightarrow \succ kT$  ,  $S_{21}$  很大

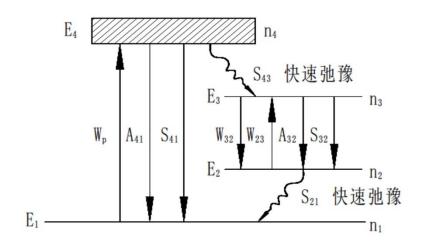


图4-3-1 四能级系统能级示意图

- 单模光场与均匀加宽四能级系统工作物质相互作用
- 各能级粒子数随时间的变化方程:

光子数变化 
$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = ?, \varphi -$$
激光器中总光子数  $\varphi_a -$ 介质中光子数

有效模体积 
$$V_a$$
, 模体积  $V_R$ ,

$$W_{32} = \rho_a B_{32} \phi(\nu, \nu_0) = \frac{\varphi_a h \nu}{V_a} B_{32} \phi(\nu, \nu_0)$$

$$=B_a\varphi_a,$$

$$B_a = B_{32} h \nu \phi (\nu, \nu_0) / V_a,$$

介质内每个光子所引起 的受激辐射跃迁几率

$$W_{32} = \rho_R B_{32} \phi(\nu, \nu_0) = \frac{\varphi h \nu}{V_R} B_{32} \phi(\nu, \nu_0)$$

$$=B_{R}\varphi$$
,

$$B_R = B_{32} h \nu \phi(\nu, \nu_0) / V_R,$$

激光器中内每个光子所引起的受激辐射跃迁几率

$$\frac{B_R}{B_a} = \frac{V_a}{V_R} \approx \frac{\ell}{L} = \eta_c - 激光器填充系数$$

• 单位体积介质分配到一个模的平均自发辐射跃迁几率等于该模中一个光子所引起的受激辐射几率:

$$\frac{A_{32}\phi(v,v_0)}{D(v)V_a} = \frac{B_{32}D(v)hv\phi(v,v_0)}{D(v)V_a} = B_a$$

$$\frac{A_{32}}{B_{32}} = D(v)hv, D(v) = \frac{8\pi v^2}{v^3},$$

介质中:

激光器中:

令 : 
$$\eta_1$$
 =  $S_{43}$  /( $S_{43}$  +  $A_{41}$  +  $S_{41}$  ), 称为  $E_4$   $\rightarrow$   $E_3$  跃迁的量子效率  $\eta_2$  =  $A_{32}$  /( $A_{32}$  +  $S_{32}$  ), 称为  $E_3$   $\rightarrow$   $E_2$  跃迁的荧光效率  $\frac{dn_1}{dt} = n_2 S_{21} + n_4 S_{43} (\frac{1}{\eta_1} - 1) - n_1 W_p$   $\frac{dn_3}{dt} = n_4 S_{43} - B_R \varphi \Delta n - \frac{n_3 A_{32}}{\eta_2}$   $\frac{dn_4}{dt} = n_1 W_p - \frac{n_4 S_{43}}{\eta_1}$   $n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4 = n$ 

理想四能级特点  $n_2 \approx 0, n_4 \approx 0, \frac{dn_4}{dt} \approx 0, \Delta n \approx n_3$ 

$$n_{1} + n_{3} = n$$

$$\frac{dn_{4}}{dt} = n_{1}W_{p} - \frac{n_{4}S_{43}}{\eta_{1}} \rightarrow n_{4}S_{43} \approx W_{p}n_{1}\eta_{1}$$

$$\frac{dn_{3}}{dt} = n_{4}S_{43} - B_{R}\varphi\Delta n - \frac{n_{3}A_{32}}{\eta_{2}}$$

$$\frac{dn_{1}}{dt} = n_{2}S_{21} - n_{1}W_{p}$$

$$\frac{d\Delta n}{dt} = (n - \Delta n)W_p \eta_1 - B_R \varphi \Delta n - \frac{\Delta n A_{32}}{\eta_2}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = B_R V_a (\varphi + 1)\Delta n - \frac{\varphi}{\tau_2}$$

- 二、三能级系统
- $S_{32}, S_{31}, S_{21}$ ,为无辐射跃迁速率, $S_{32}$  快速驰豫
- 其中忽略了  $E_3 \rightarrow E_1$ 的受激辐射跃迁,

$$S_{32} \succ \succ S_{31}, A_{31}, W_{p}, A_{21} \succ \succ S_{21},$$

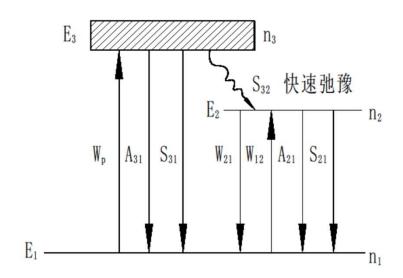


图4-3-2 三能级系统能级结构及跃迁过程示意图

- 单模光场与均匀加宽三能级系统工作物质相互作用
- 各能级粒子数随时间的变化方程:

• 令 : 
$$\eta_1 \equiv S_{32} / (S_{32} + A_{31} + S_{31})$$
, 称为  $E_3 \rightarrow E_2$  跃迁的量子效率  $\eta_2 \equiv A_{21} / (A_{21} + S_{21})$ , 称为  $E_2 \rightarrow E_1$  跃迁的荧光效率  $\frac{dn_3}{dt} = n_1 W_p - \frac{n_3 S_{32}}{\eta_1} \approx 0$ ,  $\rightarrow n_3 S_{32} = n_1 W_p \eta_1$   $\frac{dn_2}{dt} = n_3 S_{32} - B_R \varphi \Delta n - \frac{n_2 A_{21}}{\eta_2}$   $n_1 + n_2 + n_3 = n$ ,  $\Delta n = n_2 - \frac{g_2}{g_1} n_1$ ,  $\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = B_R n_2 V_a + B_R \varphi V_a \Delta n - \frac{\varphi}{\tau_R}$ 

• 理想情况下,有:  $n_3 \approx 0, n_1 + n_2 = n$ .

• 第二节 激光振荡的阈值特性

$$G \geq G_t \rightarrow \Delta n \geq \Delta n_t \rightarrow W_p \geq W_{pt} \rightarrow P_p \geq P_{pt}$$

- 一、激光器振荡阈值条件
- 实现激光振荡必须满足:  $\frac{d \varphi}{dt} \ge 0$
- 忽略自发辐射对振荡模光子的贡献,无论对于三能级还是四能级,都有: ,

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = B_R \varphi V_a \Delta n - \frac{\varphi}{\tau_R} \ge 0$$

振荡初期有 :  $\varphi \approx 0$ ,  $\Delta n \approx \Delta n^0$ ,

• 利用关系式

$$B_{a}V_{a} = B_{R}V_{R} = B_{32} h \nu \phi (\nu, \nu_{0}),$$
 $\sigma_{32} = B_{32} h \nu (\nu, \nu_{0}) / \nu = V_{a}B_{a} / \nu = V_{R}B_{R} / \nu$ 
 $\frac{V_{R}}{V_{a}} \approx \frac{L}{\ell}, \tau_{R} = \frac{L}{\gamma \nu},$ 

$$B_R V_a \Delta n^0 \geq \frac{1}{\tau_R},$$

$$\Delta n^0 \geq \frac{1}{\tau_R} \frac{1}{V_a B_R} = \frac{\gamma \upsilon}{L} \frac{V_R}{V_a} \frac{1}{V_R B_R} = \frac{\gamma \upsilon}{\ell} \frac{1}{V_R B_R} = \frac{\gamma}{\sigma_{32} \ell}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta n_t = \frac{\gamma}{\sigma_{32} \ell}, 阈值粒子反转数密度 ,$$

$$\rightarrow G_t = \sigma_{32} \Delta n_t = \frac{\gamma}{\ell}, 阈值增益系数 ,$$

- 二、激光泵浦和粒子反转数密度
- 1、四能级系统:
- 泵浦情况下,忽略激光上、下能级间受激跃迁,有:

$$\frac{dn_4}{dt} = n_1 W_p - \frac{n_4 S_{43}}{\eta_1}$$

$$\frac{dn_3}{dt} = n_4 S_{43} - \frac{n_3 A_{32}}{\eta_2}$$

$$\frac{dn_1}{dt} = n_2 S_{21} - n_1 W_p$$

$$n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4 = n$$

• 同时,阈值前,  $\varphi \approx 0$  考虑理想四能级系统,再考虑稳态运转:  $\frac{dn_i}{dt} = 0, (i = 1, 2, 3, 4),$ 

理想四能级特点  $n_2 \approx 0, n_4 \approx 0, \frac{dn_4}{dt} \approx 0, \Delta n = n_3 - \frac{g_2}{g} n_2 \approx n_3$ 

$$n_1 W_p - \frac{n_4 S_{43}}{\eta_1} = 0$$

$$n_4 S_{43} - \frac{n_3 A_{32}}{\eta_2} = 0$$

$$n_2 S_{21} - n_1 W_p = 0$$

$$n_1 + n_3 = n$$

• 可得:

$$\frac{n_2}{n_3} = \frac{A_{32}}{S_{21}\eta} \equiv \beta, \eta = \eta_1 \eta_2,$$

 $\Delta n^0$ 为小信号情况下粒子反 转数密度 , $\tau_{32} = \frac{1}{A_{32}}$ 

• 在泵浦阶段,实现粒子数反转的条件为:

$$\Delta n^0 \succ 0 \rightarrow \beta \prec \frac{g_2}{g_3} \rightarrow \frac{A_{32}}{S_{21}\eta} \prec \frac{g_2}{g_3},$$

• 表明,激光下能级寿命应小于上能级寿命。

• 最佳情况:  $\beta \to 0$  即理想四能级。

$$\frac{\Delta n^{0}}{n} = \frac{\eta W_{p} \tau_{32}}{1 + \eta W_{p} \tau_{32}},$$

可由:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d} \Delta n}{\mathrm{dt}} = (n - \Delta n) W_{p} \eta_{1} - B_{R} \varphi \Delta n - \frac{\Delta n A_{32}}{\eta_{2}}$$

$$\frac{d\Delta n}{dt} = 0, \varphi \approx 0 直接推导出上式$$

- \*低泵浦水平下, $\eta W_p \tau_{32} \prec \prec 1, \Delta n$ 随 $W_p$ 的增大近似呈线性关系;
- \*高泵浦水平下,  $\eta W_p \tau_{32} \rightarrowtail 1$ , $\rightarrow \Delta n$ 达到饱和值, $\Delta n \rightarrow n$

- 2、三能级系统:
- 泵浦情况下,忽略激光上、下能级间受激跃迁,有:

$$\frac{dn_{3}}{dt} = n_{1}W_{p} - \frac{n_{3}S_{32}}{\eta_{1}}$$

$$\frac{dn_{2}}{dt} = n_{3}S_{32} - \frac{n_{2}A_{21}}{\eta_{2}}$$

$$n_{1} + n_{2} + n_{3} = n$$

### 稳态运转:

$$\frac{dn_i}{dt} = 0, (i = 1, 2, 3,),$$
 小信号  $, \varphi \approx 0,$ 

$$\beta \equiv \frac{A_{21}}{S_{32} \eta_{2}} = \frac{n_{3}}{n_{2}}, \eta = \eta_{1} \eta_{2},$$

$$\Delta n^{0} = n_{2} - \frac{g_{2}}{g_{1}}$$

$$n_{1} = \frac{n}{1 + \eta W_{p} \tau_{21} (1 + \beta)}$$

$$n_{2} = \frac{n_{1} W_{p} \tau_{21} \eta}{1 + \eta W_{p} \tau_{21} (1 + \beta)}$$

 $\Delta n^0$ 为小信号情况下粒子反 转数密度 , $\tau_{21} = \frac{1}{A_{21}}$ 

同时
$$W_p > \frac{g_2}{\eta \tau_{21}}$$
,可得到  $\rightarrow \Delta n > 0$ 

最佳情况 :  $\beta \rightarrow 0$ ,  $n_3 \rightarrow 0$ ( $S_{32}$ 很大),

可由:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\Delta n}{\mathrm{dt}} = (n - \Delta n)W_p \eta_1 - (1 + \frac{g_2}{g_1})B_R \varphi \Delta n - (\frac{g_2}{g_1}n + \Delta n)\frac{A_{21}}{\eta_2}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\Delta n}{\mathrm{dt}} = 0, \varphi \approx 0$$
直接推导出上式

### 四能级系统较三能级系统有低得多的泵浦阈值

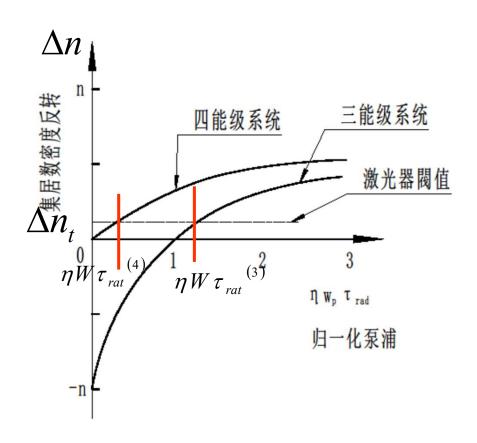


图5-1-1 理想的三能级与四能级激光系统的稳态泵浦与原子集居数密度反转的关系(图中设g<sub>2</sub>=g<sub>1</sub>)

- 三、稳态cw运转激光器的阈值泵浦功率密度
- 1、四能级系统,稳态泵浦时,

 $\Delta n^0$ 为小信号情况下粒子反 转数密度,  $\tau_{32} = \frac{1}{A_{32}}$ ,

$$\beta = \frac{n_2}{n_3} = \frac{A_{32}}{S_{21}\eta}$$

理想四能级,
$$\beta \to 0$$
,  $\frac{\Delta n}{n} = \frac{\eta W_p \tau_{32}}{1 + \eta W_p \tau_{32}}$ ,  $(A_{32} \prec \prec S_{21})$ 

对应阈值 
$$\frac{\Delta n_t}{n} = \frac{\eta W_{pt} \tau_{32}}{1 + \eta W_{pt} \tau_{32}},$$

• 为实现激光振荡所必须的阈值泵浦几率:

$$W_{pt} = \frac{\Delta n_t A_{32}}{\eta (n - \Delta n_t)}$$

- 设泵浦频率为 $\nu_p$ ,不论泵浦方式如何  $\nu_p$  取决于泵浦能级
- 与基态能级的能量差:  $E_4 E_1 = h v_p$  (光泵时表示真正的光子频率.
- 泵浦效率:  $\eta_p$  介质中泵浦源的的功率被用于实现激光器泵浦跃迁功率的总效率.
- 阈值泵浦功率密度:

$$\frac{P_{pt}}{V_a} = \frac{W_{pt} n_{1t} h v_p}{\eta_p} \cong \frac{h v_p}{\eta_p} \frac{n_{3t} A_{32}}{\eta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\eta \eta_p} h v_p A_{32} \Delta n_t$$

$$= \frac{h v_p}{\eta \eta_p} \frac{A_{32} \gamma}{\sigma_{32} \ell}$$

- 当振荡模频率  $\nu = \nu_0$  时,  $\sigma_{32}$  具有最大值,
- 对于均匀加宽洛仑兹线型时,有:

$$\sigma_{32}(v = v_0) = \frac{v^2 A_{32}}{4\pi^2 v_0^2 \Delta v_H}$$

$$\frac{P_{pt}}{V_a} = \frac{1}{\eta \eta_p} \frac{v_p}{v_0} \frac{4\pi^2 h \Delta v_H}{\lambda^3} \frac{\gamma v}{\ell}$$

• 2、三能级系统

$$\frac{\Delta n_{t}}{n} = \frac{\eta W_{p_{t}} \tau_{21} - \frac{g_{2}}{g_{1}}}{1 + \eta W_{pt} \tau_{21}}, \tau_{21} = \frac{1}{A_{21}}$$

$$(\frac{g_{2}}{g_{1}} n + \Delta n_{t}) A_{21}$$

$$\to W_{pt} = \frac{g_{1}}{(n - \Delta n_{t}) \eta},$$

$$h v_p = E_3 - E_1$$

$$\frac{P_{pt}}{V_a} = \frac{W_{pt}n_{1t}hv_p}{\eta_p} = \frac{hv_p(\frac{g_2}{g_1}n + \Delta n_t)A_{21}}{\eta\eta_p(n - \Delta n_t)}$$

利用 
$$n_{1t} = \frac{(n - \Delta n_t)}{1 + \frac{g_2}{g_1}},$$

$$\Delta n = n_2 - \frac{g_2}{g_1} n_1,$$

$$n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 \cong n_1 + n_2,$$

$$\Delta n_t \prec \prec n$$

与四能级系统有很大不同.

### 关于均匀加宽大信号增益系数中的 $\Delta \mathbf{n}$ 与 $\Delta \mathbf{n}$ 。的关系

以均匀加宽四能级系统为例:  $\Delta n = \frac{(v - v_0)^2 + (\frac{\Delta v_H}{2})^2}{(v - v_0)^2 + (\frac{\Delta v_H}{2})^2 (1 + \frac{I}{I})} \Delta n^0$  $\frac{\mathrm{d}\Delta n}{\mathrm{dt}} = (n - \Delta n)W_p \eta_1 - B_R \varphi \Delta n - \frac{\Delta n A_{32}}{\eta_2}$ 稳态,  $\frac{d\Delta n}{dt} = 0$ ,  $W_p - -$ 常数,在较低泵浦水平下 ,有  $\Delta n \prec \prec n$ ,  $\Rightarrow n - \Delta n \approx n$ ,  $\Rightarrow 0 \approx nW_p \eta_1 - B_R \varphi \Delta n - \frac{\Delta nA_{32}}{n_a}$  $\Rightarrow \Delta n = \frac{W_p \eta \tau_{32} n}{1 + \omega R n \tau}$ 

• 对于小信号有:

$$\frac{\Delta n^0}{n} = \frac{\eta W_p (1 - \frac{g_3}{g_2} \beta) \tau_{32}}{1 + \eta W_p \tau_{32}},$$

 $\Delta n^0$ 为小信号情况下粒子反转数密度, $\tau_{32} = \frac{1}{A_{32}}$ ,

$$\beta = \frac{n_2}{n_3} = \frac{A_{32}}{S_{21}\eta}$$

理想四能级, $\beta \approx 0$ ,低泵浦水平下, $W_p \eta \tau_{32} \prec \prec 1$ ,

$$\Rightarrow \Delta n^0 = \frac{W_p \eta \tau_{32} n}{1 + W_p \eta \tau_{32}} \approx W_p \eta \tau_{32} n$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta n = \frac{W_{p} \eta \tau_{32} n}{1 + \varphi_{v} B_{R} \eta_{2} \tau_{32}} = \frac{\Delta n^{0}}{1 + \varphi_{v} B_{R} \eta_{2} \tau_{32}}$$

• 可写成 :

$$\Delta n = \frac{\Delta n^0}{1 + \frac{I_v}{I_s}},$$

$$B_a V_a / \upsilon = \sigma_{32} = B_R V_R / \upsilon,$$

$$I_{\nu} = \frac{\varphi_{\nu}}{V_{R}} h \nu \nu$$
,一频率为 $\nu$ 的光强,

$$I_s = \frac{h v A_{32}}{\sigma_{32} \eta_2} = \frac{h v}{\sigma_{32} \tau_{32}} - -$$
饱和光强

• 
$$\pi$$
I用: 
$$\sigma_{32} = \frac{v^2 A_{32}}{8\pi v^2} \phi_H(v, v_0) \cong \sigma_{32}(v_0) \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{v - v_0}{\Delta v_H / 2})^2},$$

$$\sigma_{32}(v_0) = \frac{v^2 A_{32}}{4\pi^2 v_0^2 \Delta v_H},$$

$$\phi_{\rm H}(v,v_0) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\frac{\Delta v_{\rm H}}{2}}{(v-v_0)^2 + (\frac{\Delta v_{\rm H}}{2})^2},$$

$$I_{s0} = \frac{4\pi^2 h \nu_0^3 \Delta \nu_H}{v^2 \eta_2},$$

### 可得:

$$\Delta n(\nu, I) = \frac{(\nu - \nu_0)^2 + (\frac{\Delta \nu_H}{2})^2}{(\nu - \nu_0) + (\frac{\Delta \nu_H}{2})^2 (1 + \frac{I_{\nu}}{I_{s0}})} \Delta n^0,$$

## 第三节 稳态激光器输出功率特性

单模光场,均匀加宽工作物质。

稳态输出功率:
$$P_{out} = \frac{h \nu \varphi_s}{\tau_t}$$
,

 $\varphi_s = ?$ ,与工作物质激活粒子的能级结构有关.

τ, 为由输出耦合率所决定的光子寿命

• 1、四能级系统激光器

$$\frac{d\Delta n}{dt} = (n - \Delta n)W_p \eta_1 - B_R \varphi \Delta n - \frac{\Delta n A_{32}}{\eta_2}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = B_R V_a (\varphi + 1)\Delta n - \frac{\varphi}{\tau_R}$$

稳态情况下有 :

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = 0$$
,忽略自发辐射项 ,可得 :

$$\Delta n_s = \Delta n_t = \frac{1}{V_a B_R \tau_R} = \frac{\gamma}{\sigma_{32} \ell}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{d\Delta n}{dt} &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \varphi_s &= \frac{W_p \eta_1 (n - \Delta n_t) - \frac{\Delta n_t A_{32}}{\eta_2}}{B_R \Delta n_t} \\ &= (W_p (n - \Delta n_t) \eta_1 - \Delta n_t A_{32} / \eta_2) V_a \tau_R \\ &= \frac{\Delta n_t A_{32}}{\eta_2} V_a \tau_R (\frac{W_p}{W_{pt}} - 1) \\ &= \frac{\gamma}{\sigma_{32} \ell} \frac{A_{32}}{\eta_2} V_a \tau_R (\beta_s - 1) \\ \neq \exists \exists \exists W_{pt} = \frac{\Delta n_t A_{32}}{n(n - \Delta n_t)} \end{split}$$

$$\beta_s = \frac{W_p}{W_{pt}} = \frac{P_p}{P_{pt}},$$
称为激光器泵浦超阈值 度

输出功率 :

$$P_{out} = \frac{h \nu \phi_{s}}{\tau_{t}}$$

$$= \frac{h \nu A_{32}}{\sigma_{32} \eta_{2}} \frac{V_{a}}{\ell} \frac{\tau_{R}}{\tau_{t}} \gamma (\beta_{s} - 1)$$

$$= I_{s} A \gamma_{t} (\beta_{s} - 1)$$

其中:

 $A \approx \frac{V_a}{\ell}$ ,振荡模占有的平均有效工作物质横截面积,

饱和光强
$$I_s = \frac{h \nu A_{32}}{\sigma_{32} \eta_2}$$

 $\frac{\gamma_t}{\gamma} = \frac{\tau_R}{\tau_t} = \eta_E$ ,谐振腔效率,有用损耗与总损耗之比,

γ,仅由输出耦合率所决定的谐振腔单程损耗因子.

输出功率 :

$$P_{out} = I_s A \gamma_t (\beta_s - 1)$$

曲 
$$\frac{P_{pt}}{V_a} = \frac{h v_p}{\eta \eta_p} \frac{A_{32} \gamma}{\sigma_{32} \ell}, 可得:$$

$$P_{\text{out}} = \frac{v}{v_p} \eta_p \eta_1 \eta_{E} P_{pt} (\beta_s - 1)$$

- 2、三能级系统激光器
- 由速率方程:

$$\frac{d\Delta n}{dt} = W_{p}(n - \Delta n)\eta_{1} - (1 + \frac{g_{2}}{g_{1}})B_{R}\varphi\Delta n - (\frac{g_{2}}{g_{1}}n + \Delta n)\frac{A_{21}}{\eta_{2}}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \left(\frac{\frac{g_2}{g_1}n + \Delta n}{1 + \frac{g_2}{g_1}}\right)B_R n_2 V_a + B_R \varphi V_a \Delta n - \frac{\varphi}{\tau_R}$$

稳态情况下有:

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = 0$$
,忽略自发辐射项 ,可得:

$$\Delta n_s = \Delta n_t = \frac{1}{V_a B_R \tau_R} = \frac{\gamma}{\sigma_{21} \ell}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{d\Delta n}{dt} &= 0, \\ \Rightarrow \varphi_s &= \frac{W_p (n - \Delta n_t) \eta_1 - (\frac{g_2}{g_1} n + \Delta n_t) A_{21} / \eta_2}{(1 + \frac{g_2}{g_1}) B_R \Delta n_t} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{g_2}{g_1}} \frac{V_a A_{21} \tau_R}{\eta_2} (\frac{g_2}{g_1} n + \Delta n_t) (\beta_s - 1) \\ \beta_s &\equiv \frac{W_p}{W_{nt}} = \frac{P_p}{P_{nt}}, \end{split}$$

$$P_{out} = \frac{h \ v \varphi_{s}}{\tau_{t}}$$

$$= \frac{h \ v}{1 + \frac{g_{2}}{g_{1}}} \frac{V_{a} A_{21}}{\eta_{2}} \frac{\tau_{R}}{\tau_{t}} (\frac{g_{2}}{g_{1}} n + \Delta n_{t}) (\beta_{s} - 1)$$

$$= AI_{s} \gamma_{t} (\beta_{s} - 1)$$

$$\Delta n_{t} \prec \prec n,$$

其中:

 $A \approx \frac{V_a}{\ell}$ ,振荡模占有的平均有效 工作物质横截面积 ,

饱和光强 
$$I_s = \frac{h \nu A_{21}}{\sigma_{21} \eta_2}$$

 $\frac{\gamma_t}{\gamma} = \frac{\tau_R}{\tau_t} = \eta_E$ ,谐振腔效率,有用损耗与总损耗之比 ,

γ<sub>t</sub>仅由输出耦合率所决定 的谐振腔单程损耗因子 .

利用
$$\frac{P_{pt}}{V_a} = \frac{1}{\eta \eta_p} \frac{(\frac{g_2}{g_1} n + \Delta n_t)}{(1 + \frac{g_2}{g_1})} h \nu_p A_{21},$$

 $\Delta n_t \prec \prec n$ 

$$P_{out} = \frac{h v}{1 + \frac{g_2}{g_1}} \frac{V_a A_{21}}{\eta_2} \frac{\gamma_t}{\gamma} (\frac{g_2}{g_1} n + \Delta n_t) (\beta_s - 1)$$

$$= \frac{v}{v_p} \eta_p \eta_1 \eta_{\mathbb{E}} P_{pt} (\beta_s - 1)$$

$$\Delta n_t \prec \prec n$$
,

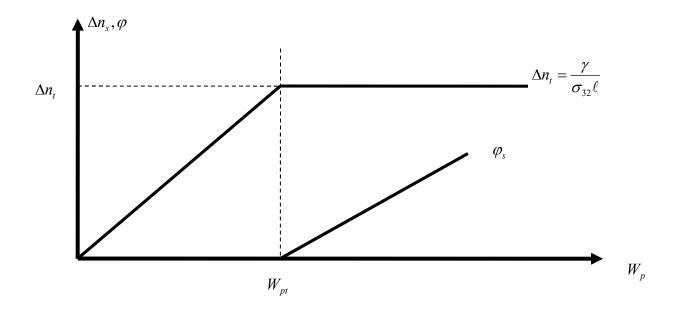
$$\beta_s \equiv \frac{W_p}{W_{pt}} = \frac{P_p}{P_{pt}}? = ?\frac{\Delta n}{\Delta n_t} = \frac{G}{G_t},$$

- 讨论
- 1当

 $W_p \succ W_{pt}$ ,不论 $W_p$ 取何值,稳态激光器都有:

$$\Delta n_s = \Delta n_t = \frac{\gamma}{\sigma_{32}\ell},$$

 $\varphi$ 。随泵浦增大而线性增大.



- 2、当泵浦输入功率  $P_p \succ P_{pt}$  时,激光器的输出功率 $P_{out}$
- 随 $P_p$ 的增大而线性增加。

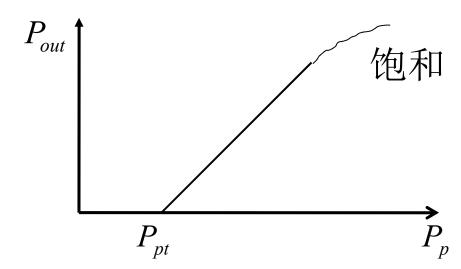
定义激光器的斜率效率:
$$\eta_s \equiv \frac{dP_{out}}{dP_p}$$

由输出功率

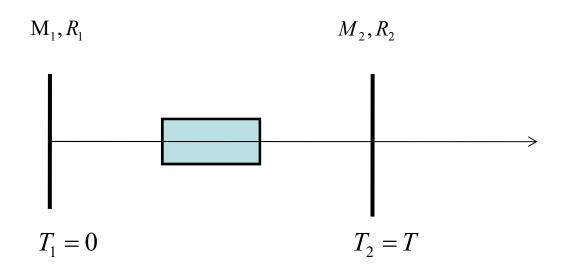
$$P_{out} = I_s A \gamma_t (\beta_s - 1),$$

$$\beta_{s} \equiv \frac{W_{p}}{W_{pt}} = \frac{P_{p}}{P_{pt}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta_{s} = \frac{AI_{s}\gamma_{t}}{P_{pt}}$$



• 3、泵浦一定时,激光器存在最佳输出耦合率,或输出镜最佳透过率,对应最大输出激光功率。



 $T \uparrow \to \gamma_t \uparrow, P_{out} \uparrow \to$  腔内振荡子数  $\varphi_v$  减少, $\to P_{out} \downarrow$ ,即同时存在使输出功率 变化相反的物理过程 ,  $\to$  应该存在最佳输出耦合 率

理想四能级系统,小信号情况下 $\varphi_{\nu} \approx 0$ ,

$$\Delta n^0 \approx W_p \eta \tau_{32} n$$

低泵浦水平下 ,有  $n \rightarrowtail \Delta n_t$  ,

$$\Rightarrow W_{pt} = \frac{\Delta n_t A_{32}}{\eta (n - \Delta n_t)} \approx \frac{\Delta n_t A_{32}}{\eta n},$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_s \equiv \frac{W_p}{W_{pt}} = \frac{P_p}{P_{pt}}? = ? \approx \frac{\Delta n^0}{\Delta n_t} = \frac{G}{G_t},$$

$$W_{pt}$$
  $P_{pt}$   $\Delta n_t$ 

$$= \frac{\Delta n^0}{\frac{\gamma}{\sigma_{32}\ell}} = \frac{\Delta n^0 \sigma_{32}\ell}{\gamma} = \frac{G^0(\nu)\ell}{\gamma},$$

 $G^{0}(\nu) = \sigma_{32} \Delta n^{0}$ , 小信号增益系数

设:
$$\gamma = \gamma_t + \frac{\alpha}{2}$$
,  $\alpha$  往返无用损耗

$$\bar{S} \equiv \frac{\gamma_t}{\alpha/2}$$

输出功率:

$$P_{out} = I_s A \gamma_t(\beta_s - 1) = A I_s \gamma_t(\frac{G^0(\nu)\ell}{\gamma} - 1)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}AI_s\alpha \bar{S}(\frac{\beta_{s\min}}{\bar{S}+1}-1),$$

其中 $\beta_{smin} = 2G^0(\nu)\ell/\alpha$ ,无输出时 $(\gamma_t = 0)$ 激光器的泵浦超阈值度

 $\gamma_t, \beta_s$ 都与透过率 T有关

求 Pout 的极大值:

$$\frac{dP_{out}}{\bar{d} S} = 0, \Rightarrow \bar{S}_{opt} = \beta_{s \min}^{1/2} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (P_{out})_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2} AI_{s} \alpha (\beta_{s \text{ min}}^{1/2} - 1)^{2}$$

稳态小耦合输出时,

$$T$$
很小, $\gamma_t = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1-T) \approx \frac{T}{2}$ ,

$$\Rightarrow \bar{S} \approx \frac{T}{\alpha}, \gamma \approx \frac{(T + \alpha)}{2}$$

$$P_{out} = \frac{1}{2} A I_s T (\frac{2 G^0(v) \ell}{T + \alpha} - 1),$$

$$T_{opt} = \sqrt{2G^{0}(\nu)\ell\alpha} - \alpha,$$

$$(P_{out})_{max} = \frac{1}{2} AI_{s} (\sqrt{2G^{0}(v)\ell} - \sqrt{\alpha})^{2}.$$

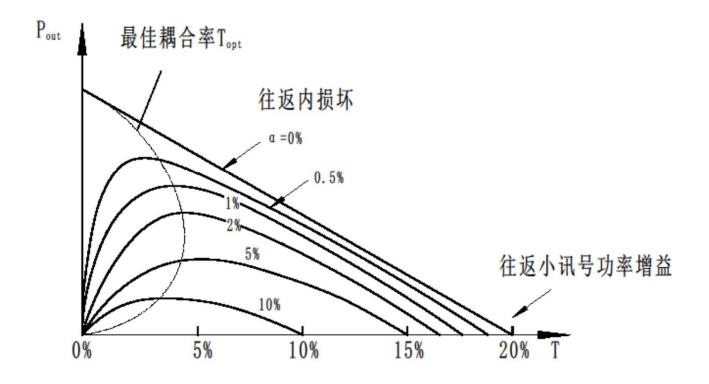


图5-3-4 典型激光器输出功率随输出镜透过率变化的理论曲线 低增益、弱耦合输出近似! 对于高增益、大输出,在T较大的范围内, 激光器输出功率可认为近似保持不变。

- 4、另一种方式讨论:
- A、均匀加宽,单模光场。

$$G_{H}(v,I) = G_{H}^{0}(v)/(1+\frac{I}{I_{s}}),$$

来自于 
$$\Delta n = \frac{\Delta n^0}{1 + \frac{I}{I_s}}$$

稳态振荡时 ,有: $\Delta n_s = \Delta n_t$ ,

$$\Rightarrow G = G_t = \frac{\gamma}{\ell} = \frac{G_H^0(\nu)}{(1 + \frac{I}{I_s})},$$

• 对于驻波腔振荡器, $\Rightarrow$  I = I<sub>s</sub>( $\frac{G_H^0(\nu)\ell}{\gamma}$ -1),

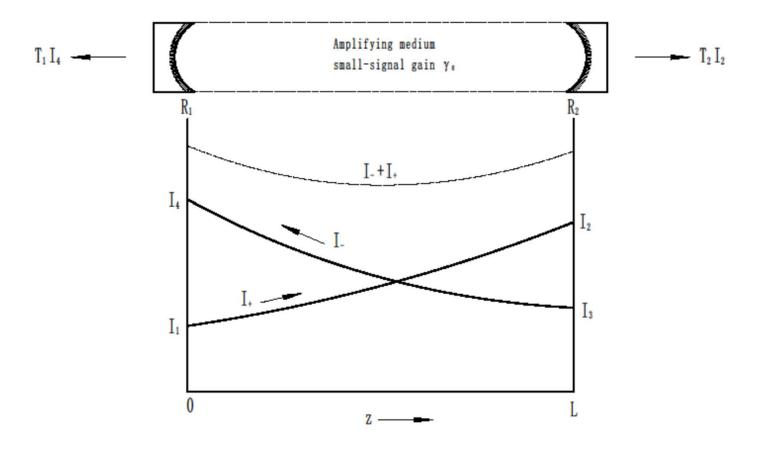


Fig. 5. 16. Distribution of wave intensities in an oscillating laser cavity with unequal laser intensities.

对于同一振荡模,I+,I-同时存在,

低增益,弱耦合输出时 ,有: I<sup>+</sup>≈ I<sup>-</sup>

对于均匀加宽工作物质 ,

 $I^{+}$ 与 $I^{-}$ 两者同时与介质中所有 工作粒子相互作用,并参与饱和,腔内:

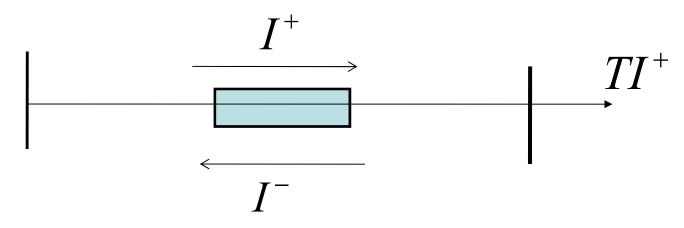
$$I = I^+ + I^- \approx 2I^+$$

$$P_{out} = I_{out}A = I^{+}TA = \frac{1}{2}ITA$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}ATI_{s}(\frac{G_{H}^{0}(v)\ell}{\gamma}-1)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}ATI_s(\beta_s-1),与前面结果一致。$$

- B、同样的方法可以讨论 单模光场、强非均匀加宽激光器的输出功率特性。
- 考虑四能级系统,单模,高斯(多普勒加宽线型)--气体



• 腔内光强与振荡模的频率 $V_q$  有关, 1、当 $v_q = v_0$ , $I^+$ 和 $I^-$ 同时与 $v_z = 0$ ( $v_0' = v_0$ )的反转粒子相互作用,并使介质的小信号增益曲线在相应位置出现一个"烧孔".

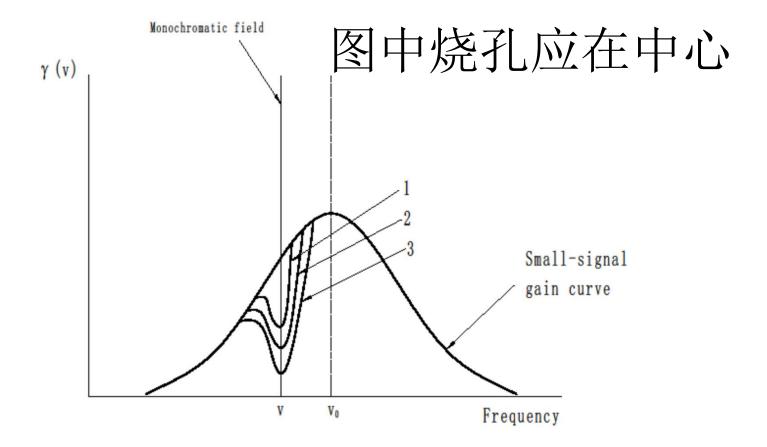


Fig. 5. 7. Localized gain saturation in an inhomogeneously broadened ampplifier produced by a monochromatic signal whose intensity increases from  $1\rightarrow2\rightarrow3$ .

2、当 $\nu_q \neq \nu_0$ , $I^+$ 和 $I^-$ 分别与 $\nu_z = \pm (\nu_q - \nu_0)/\nu_0$ 的反转粒子相互作用,并使介质的小信号增益曲线在关于中心频率 $\nu_0$ 对称的位置出现两个"烧孔".

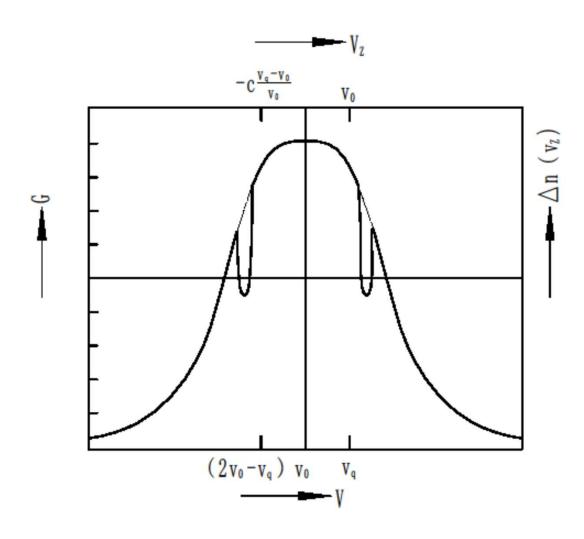


图5-3-5 多普勒加宽单模气体激光 器介质增益曲线的双烧孔效应

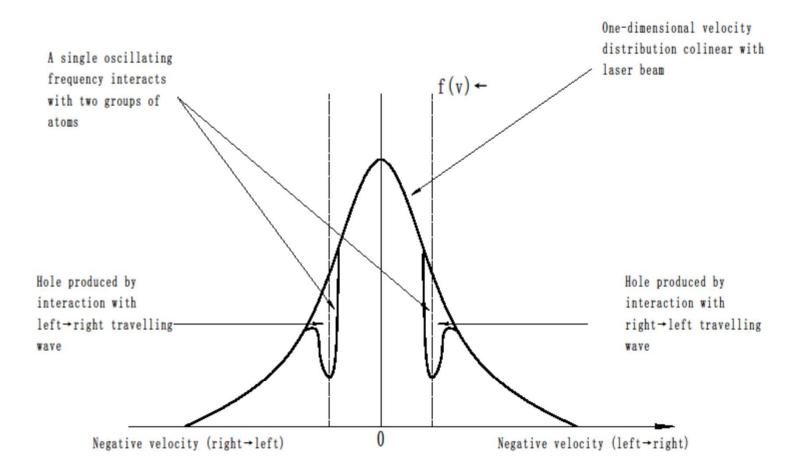


Fig. 5. 9. Production of two holes in the velocity distribution of a collection of amplifying particles by a single cavity mode.

强非均匀加宽 ,稳态振荡下 ,

$$\Delta n = \Delta n_t \Rightarrow G = G_t \Rightarrow \frac{G_D^0(\nu_q)}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{I}{I_{s0}}}} = \frac{\gamma}{\ell}$$

介质中稳态光强  $(对应于频率 \nu_q)$ :

$$I = \begin{cases} I^{+} + I^{-} \approx 2I^{+}, v_{q} = v_{0} \\ I^{+} \approx I^{-}, v_{q} \neq v_{0} \end{cases},$$

强非均匀加宽:

$$G_D^{0}(v_q) = G_D^{0}(v_0) \exp \left[ -4 \ln 2(\frac{v_q - v_0}{\Delta v_D})^2 \right]$$

作参数变换:

$$y \equiv 2(v_q - v_0)/\Delta v_H$$

$$\kappa \equiv \frac{1}{4} \ln 2 (\Delta v_H / \Delta v_D)^2,$$

强非均匀加宽下,  $\kappa \prec \prec 1$ ,  $y \succ \succ 1$ 

引入:

$$f(y) = \frac{2 + y^2}{1 + y^2} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 2, y \prec \prec 1 \\ 1, y > \succ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

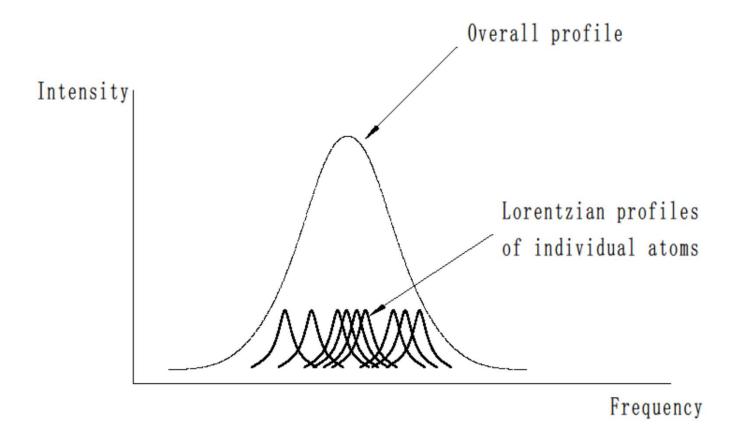


Fig. 2.7 A Doppler-broadened distribution of Lorentzian lineshapes.

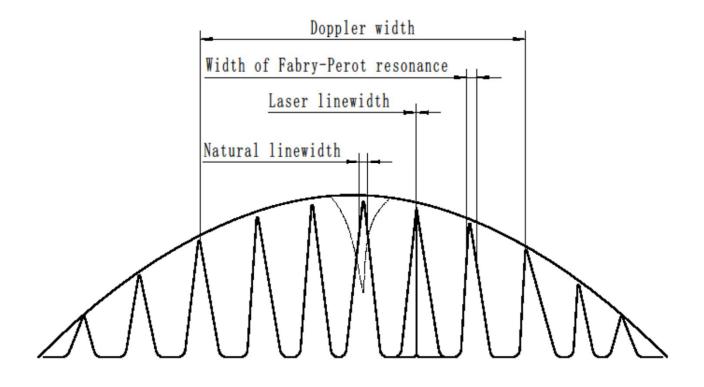


Fig. 6.9. Linewidth factors in a laser.

强非均匀加宽 ,稳态振荡下 ,

$$\Delta n = \Delta n_t \Rightarrow G = G_t \Rightarrow \frac{G_D^0(v_q)}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{I}{I_{s0}}}} = \frac{\gamma}{\ell}$$

$$G_D^{0}(v_q) = G_D^{0}(v_0) \exp \left[ -4 \ln 2(\frac{v_q - v_0}{\Delta v_D})^2 \right]$$

介质中稳态光强  $(对应于频率 v_q)$ :

$$I = \begin{cases} I^{+} + I^{-} \approx 2I^{+}, v_{q} = v_{0} \\ I^{+} \approx I^{-}, v_{q} \neq v_{0} \end{cases},$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{G_D^{0}(v_0)e^{-4\kappa y^2}}{\sqrt{1+f(y)\frac{I^{+}}{I_{s0}}}} = \frac{\gamma}{\ell}$$

$$\Rightarrow I^{+} = \frac{\beta_{sm}^{2} e^{-8\kappa y^{2}} - 1}{f(y)} \times I_{s0},$$

$$\beta_s = \frac{G_D^{0}(\nu)\ell}{\gamma}$$

$$\beta_{sm} = \frac{G_D^{0}(\nu_0)\ell}{\gamma} - - 激光器最大泵浦超阈值度$$

激光器输出功率:

$$P_{out} = I^{+}AT = I_{s0}AT \times \frac{\beta_{sm}^{2}e^{-8\kappa y^{2}} - 1}{f(y)}$$

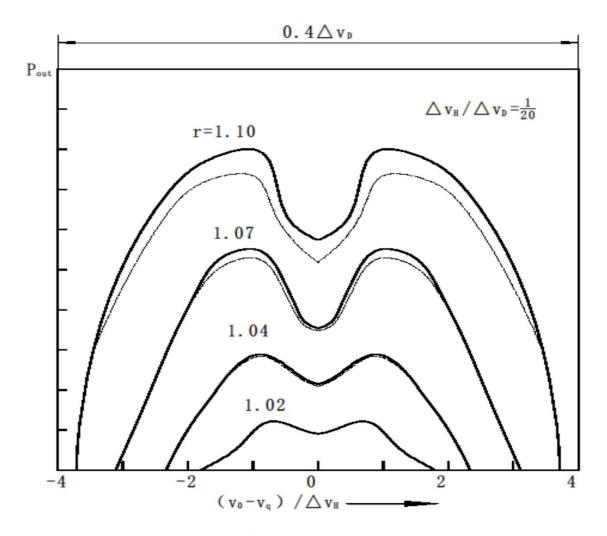


图5-3-6 多普勒加宽单模激光器输出功率随频率的变化

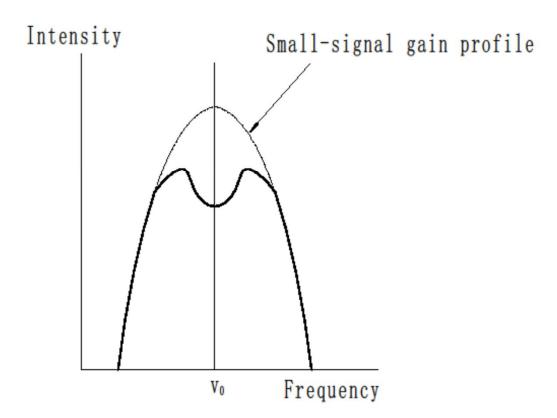


Fig. 5.11. The Lamb dip- a reduction in the intensity of a single oscillating longitudinal mode in an inhomogeneously broadened laser as its frequency is scanned through line center.

- 当激光的振荡模的频率被调谐至介质能级跃迁中心频率
- $\nu_0$  时,输出功率呈现某种程度的降低----兰姆凹陷。
- 这一现象首先由兰姆(W.E.Lamb)理论推导提出,
- 后在  $H_e N_e$  激光器中被首先证实。
- 兰姆凹陷出现的条件:

单模振荡,
$$\frac{\Delta \nu_H}{\Delta \nu_q} \leq \frac{1}{20}$$
,

- 可利用兰姆凹陷进行激光稳频。以凹陷点 $\nu_0$ 作为参考频率 反馈控制腔长。
- 更为精确的表达式由兰姆理论推导出。

## 第四节激光束的频率、空间、时间特性

- 一、激光束的频率特性(针对单横模讨论)
- 1、模竞争与多模振荡
- A、可起振纵模数
- 假设:  $\mathsf{TEM}_{00}$ 模,各纵模的单程损耗因子 $\gamma$ 相同.相邻纵模频率差  $\Delta \nu_q$ ,可起振频率范围  $\Delta \nu_{os}$  (超阈值).

• 可起振纵模数: 
$$N=(\frac{\Delta \nu_{os}}{\Delta \nu_{q}})_{rac{\Delta \Delta \nu_{g}}{2}}$$

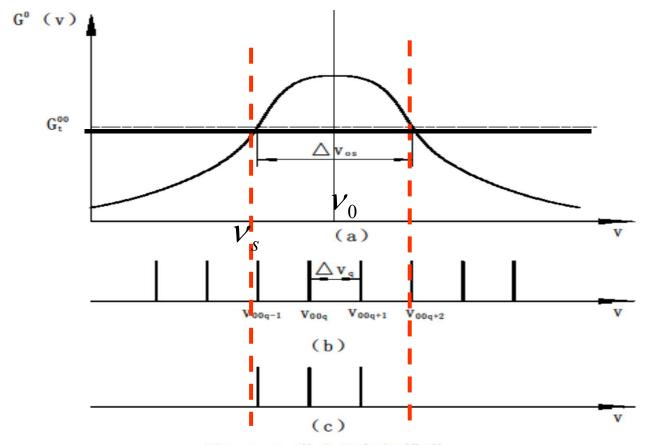


图5-3-8 激光器起振模谱

- (a) 介质的小讯号增益曲线及△v。 (b) 谐振腔的纵模频率
- (c) 起振的纵模频谱

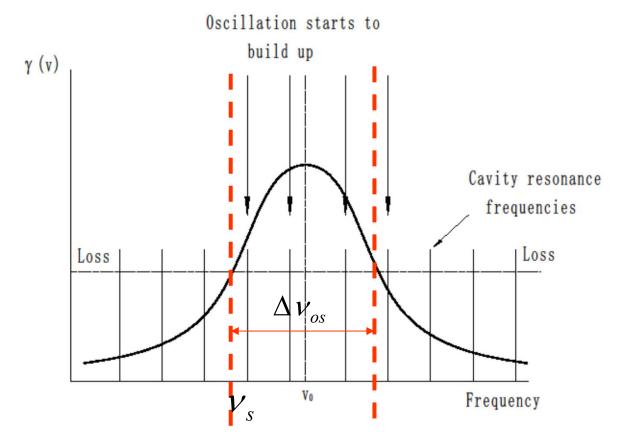


Fig. 5. 4. Schematic illustration of the onset of oscillation at cavity resonances that lie above the loss line in a homogeneously broadened laser.

• 对于均匀加宽洛仑兹线型,阈值条件有:

$$G_{\rm H}^{0}(\nu_0) \frac{\Delta \nu_{\rm H}}{2} = G_{H}^{0}(\nu, \nu_0) = G_{t} = \frac{\gamma}{\ell}$$

$$(\nu - \nu_0)^2 + (\frac{\Delta \nu_{\rm H}}{2})^2$$

可得: 
$$\Delta v_{\text{os}} = 2(v_s - v_0) = \Delta v_H \sqrt{\frac{G_H^0(v_0)\ell}{\gamma}} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta v_{\text{os}} = \Delta v_H \sqrt{\beta_{sm} - 1}, \beta_{sm} - - -$$
最大泵浦超阈/

同样,对于强非均匀加宽高斯线型,可得:

$$\Delta v_{\rm os} = \Delta v_D \sqrt{\frac{\ln \beta_{sm}}{\ln 2}}$$

在强泵浦下, $\Delta \nu_{os}$ 可以超过 $\Delta \nu_{H}$ 或 $\Delta \nu_{D}$ ,

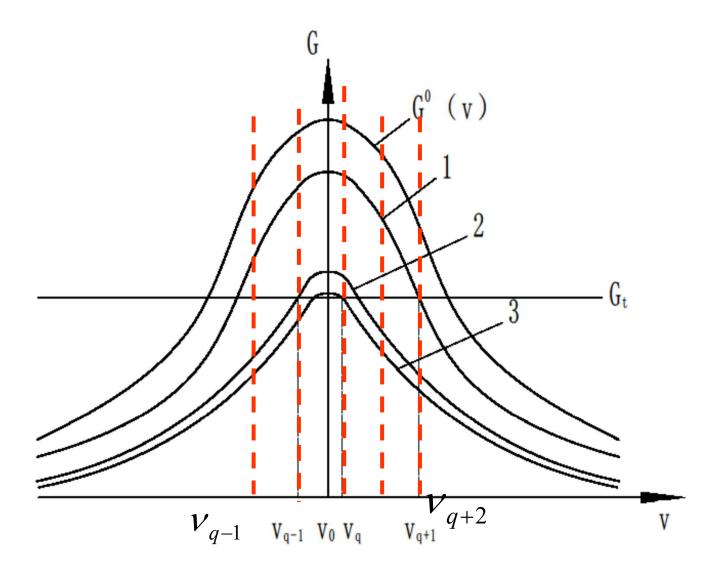
只有当 $\beta_{\text{sm}} = 2$ ,即 $G_{\text{max}}^{0} = 2G_{t}^{0}$ 时,

才有:  $\Delta \nu_{os} = \Delta \nu_{H}(或\Delta \nu_{D})$ ,即出光带宽=荧光线宽

泵浦↑(或损耗↓) ⇒  $β_{sm}$  ↑⇒  $Δν_{os}$  ↑⇒ N↑,

• B、均匀加宽模竞争和单模振荡

- 结果是:对于均匀加宽工作介质来说,如果不考虑"空间烧孔"效应,单纯由于增益曲线均匀饱和以及模竞争,会使得激光器达到单纵模振荡。
- (靠近中心频率  $V_0$  附近的纵模  $V_q$  振荡)



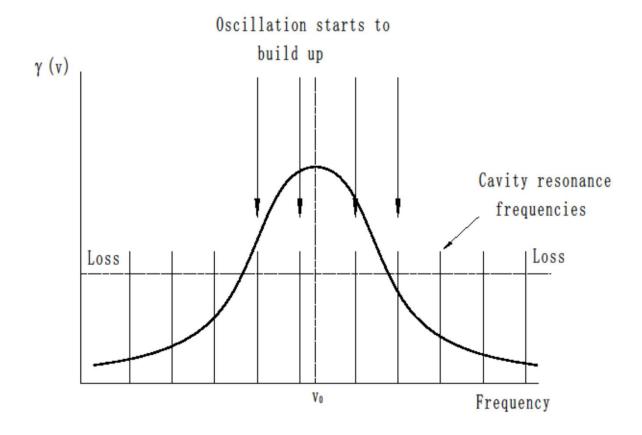


Fig. 5. 4. Schematic illustration of the onset of oscillation at cavity resonances that lie above the loss line in a homogeneously broadened laser.

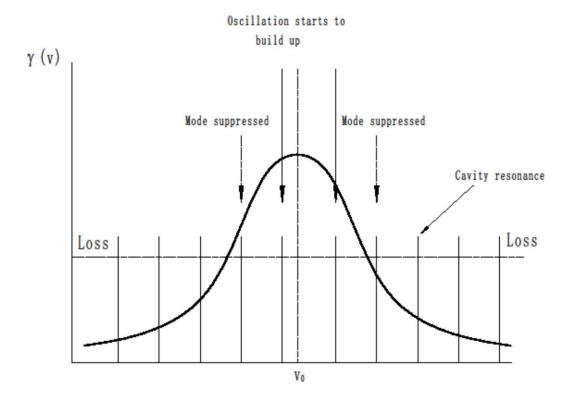


Fig. 5. 5. Oscillation building up in a homogeneously broadened laser. Gain saturation has already suppressed oscillation at two of the cavity modes that were above the loss line in Fig. (5.4)

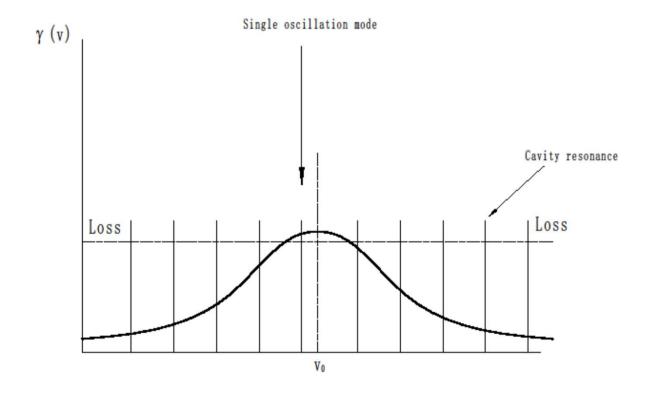


Fig. 5. 6. Oscillation stabilized in a homogeneously broadened laser. The gain has been uniformly saturated until only one mode remains at the loss line.

- C、强非均匀加宽模竞争和多纵模振荡
- 只要满足阈值条件而起振的各振荡模间的频率差足够大, 各个振荡模就将独立地与介质中的相应的反转粒子相互作 用,并从中获得增益放大而形成各自的稳态振荡.

- 结果是:对于强非均匀加宽工作介质来说,由于增益饱和导致的模竞争,会使得激光器所有超阈值的纵模都振荡。
- ("多个烧孔",局部增益饱和,多纵模振荡)

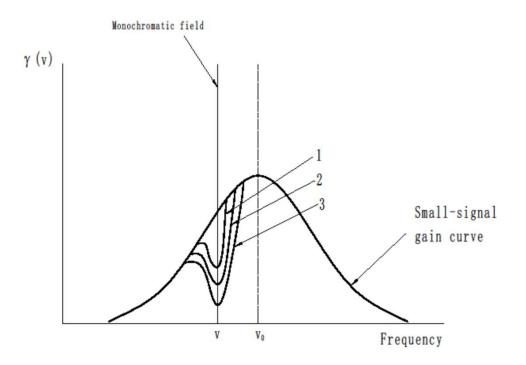


Fig. 5.7. Localized gain saturation in an inhomogeneously broadened ampplifier produced by a monochromatic signal whose intensity increases from  $1\rightarrow2\rightarrow3$ .

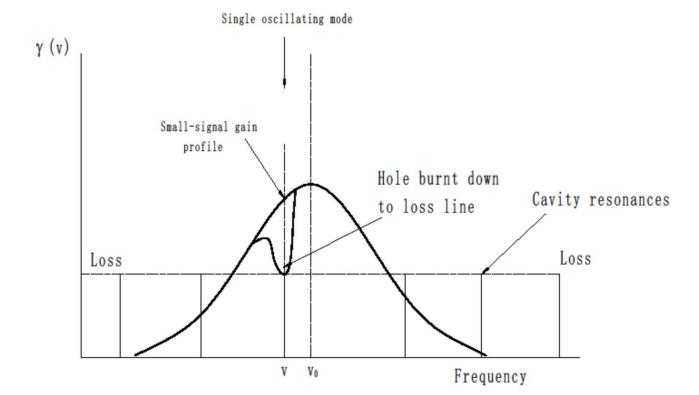


Fig. 5.8. Simplified illustration of stablization of oscillation at a single longitudinal mode in an inhomogeneously broadened laser.

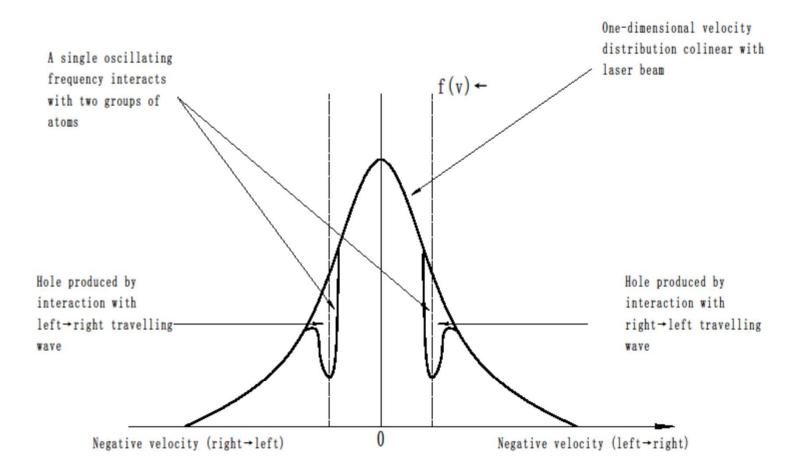


Fig. 5. 9. Production of two holes in the velocity distribution of a collection of amplifying particles by a single cavity mode.

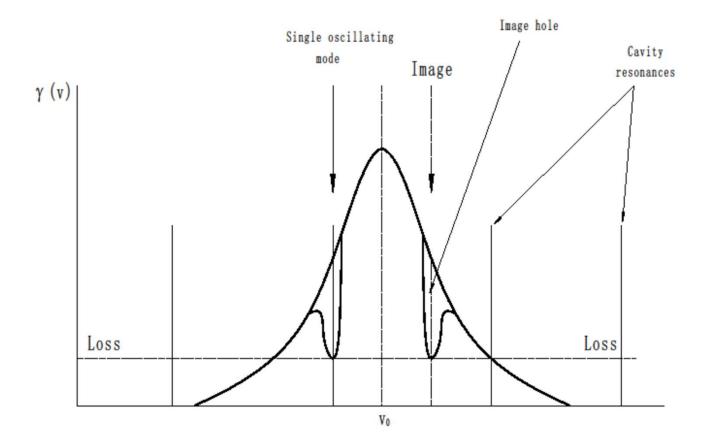


Fig. 5.10. Stabilization of a single longitudinal mode in an inhomogeneously broadened laser.

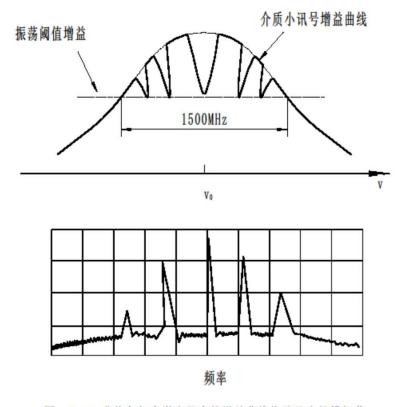


图5-3-11 非均匀加宽激光器中的增益曲线烧孔及多纵模振荡

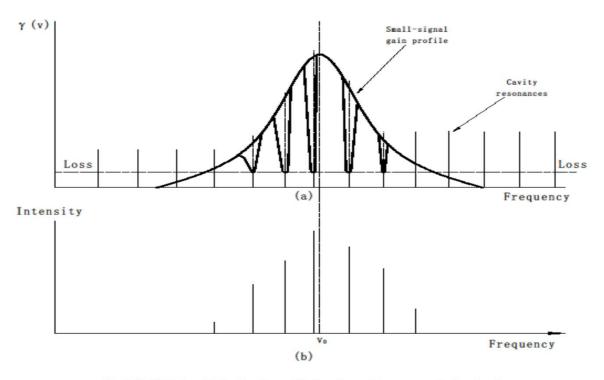


Fig. 5.12. Multi-longitudinal-mode oscillation in an inhomogeneously broadened laser. (a) Only the primary holes are shown burnt down to the loss line. The image holes are not shown. (b) Schematic laser output spectrum.

- D、均匀加宽、"空间烧孔"、多模振荡
- 尽管均匀加宽激光器可以由模竞争和均匀饱和导致单纵模输出,但是实验上往往呈现多模同时振荡,其原因是激活介质增益的空间非均匀性和由驻波模所造成的"空间烧孔"效应.

驻波---腔内光强周期性分布(波腹最大,波节最小)

介质中沿腔轴各点的反转粒子数密度和增益系数呈周期性分布----"空间烧孔".

波腹—增益饱和最强(G最小并达到Gt,光强最大),波节—增益饱和最弱(G最大,光强最小),不同纵模的波腹、波节在腔内的位置不同。

• 图示q与q+1两个纵模的情况。

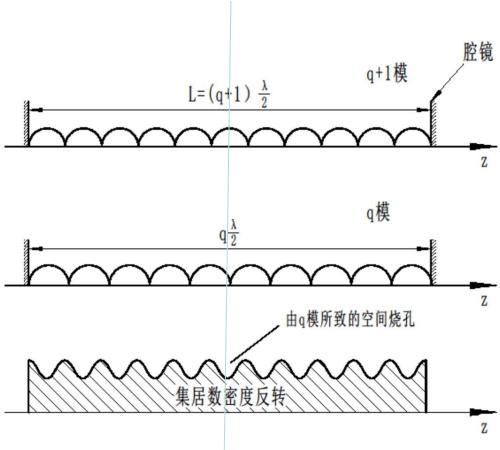


图5-3-12 驻波腔中的集居数密度反转 (或增益系数)沿轴向的空间烧孔

- 非优势模光强最大点正好处在未被优势模饱和处,从而使 得模获得足够大的增益并维持振荡;
- "空间烧孔"减少了相邻模的模竞争。
- 结果:不同的纵模可能消耗激活介质中不同部位的反转粒子,从而可建立多纵模的稳态振荡。
- 要获得单纵模: 1、采用环形腔(行波腔)--消除"空间烧孔"。2、采用严格的选单纵模技术。
- 均匀加宽介质,横向空间烧孔难以消除!

• E、谐振频率和"频率牵引"

$$v_{mnq} = \frac{c}{2\eta L} (q + \frac{1}{\pi} (m + n + 1) \arccos \sqrt{g_1 g_2})$$

$$v_{plq} = \frac{c}{2\eta L} (q + \frac{1}{\pi} (2p + l + 1) \arccos \sqrt{g_1 g_2})$$

• 理论和实验都证明:实际激光器的精确谐振频率偏离无源 腔相应的模频率,且更靠近激活介质粒子跃迁的中心频率 -----频率牵引。

由于激光振荡模与激活介质粒子相互作用所引起的介质极化-----折射率变化-----相速及相位变化----振荡模谐振频率变化。

$$\Delta\Phi = \frac{2\pi\nu}{c} \cdot 2L + \delta\Phi(\nu) \cdot 2\ell = q \cdot 2\pi,$$

 $\delta\Phi(\nu)\cdot 2\ell$ 为介质极化所产生的往返相移.

## • 线性极化

$$E(z,t) = E_0 e^{\frac{\omega}{c}\beta z} e^{i(\omega t - \frac{\omega}{c/\eta}z)},$$
 $\eta = 1 + \frac{\chi'}{2}, \chi'$ 介质线性极化系数实部
 $\beta = \frac{\chi''}{2}, \chi''$ 介质线性极化系数虚部

$$\delta\Phi = \frac{2\pi\nu}{2c} \cdot \chi'(\nu)$$
激活粒子中单位长度相移  
往返相移:  $\Delta\Phi \cdot 2\ell$ ,

谐振条件 :

$$\frac{2\pi v_q}{c} \cdot 2L(1 + \frac{\ell}{2L} \cdot \chi'(v_q)) = q \cdot 2\pi$$

$$\chi'(\nu_q) \prec \prec 1, \ell \prec L,$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{q} = \frac{q \cdot \frac{c}{2L}}{1 + \frac{\ell}{2L} \cdot \chi'(v_{q})} \approx q \cdot \frac{c}{2L} \left(1 - \frac{\ell}{L} \cdot \frac{\chi'(v_{q})}{2}\right)$$

$$= v_{q}^{0} + \delta v_{q}$$

$$v_{q}^{0} = q \cdot \frac{c}{2L}, \Delta v_{q}^{0} = \frac{c}{2L}$$

无源腔纵模的频率牵引量:

$$\delta v_q = v_q - v_q^0 = -\frac{\ell}{2L} \cdot v_q \chi'(v_q) \approx -\frac{\delta \Phi(v_q) \ell}{L/c} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta \nu_q}{\Delta \nu_q^0} \approx -\frac{\delta \Phi \cdot 2\ell}{2\pi},$$

激活粒子中往返相移  $\delta\Phi \cdot 2\ell \prec 2\pi \Rightarrow \delta\nu_q \prec \Delta\nu_q^0$ ,

$$\nu_q = \nu_q^0 + \delta \nu_q$$

$$\delta v_q = -\frac{\delta \Phi(v_q)\ell}{L/c} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\delta \Phi = \frac{2\pi v}{2c} \cdot \chi'(v)$$
激活粒子中单位长度相移

往返相移: $\Delta\Phi \cdot 2\ell$ ,

χ'介质线性极化系数实部

均匀加宽:

$$\chi_H'(\omega,\omega_0) = \frac{2c(\omega-\omega_0)}{\omega\Delta\omega_H}G_H(\omega,\omega_0),$$

非均匀加宽:

$$\chi_D'(\omega,\omega_0) = \frac{2c(\omega-\omega_0)}{\omega\Delta\omega_D} \cdot 2\sqrt{\frac{\ln 2}{\pi}}G_D(\omega,\omega_0),$$

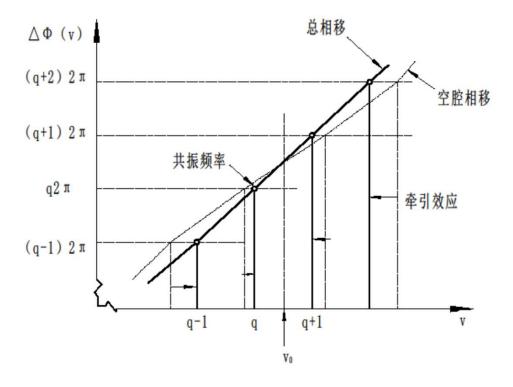


图5-3-13 振荡模的总相移及频率牵引

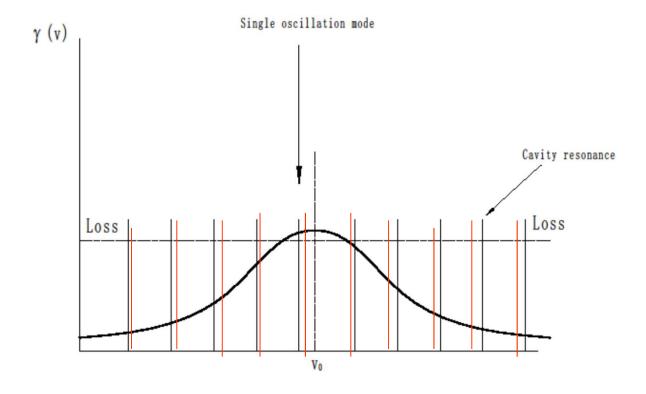


Fig. 5. 6. Oscillation stabilized in a homogeneously broadened laser. The gain has been uniformly saturated until only one mode remains at the loss line.

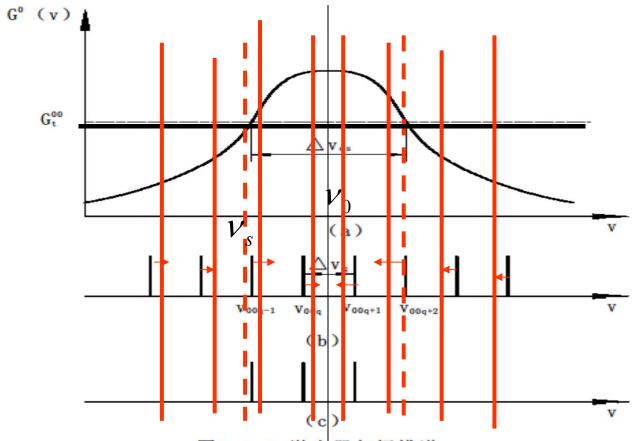


图5-3-8 激光器起振模谱

- (a) 介质的小讯号增益曲线及△v。 (b) 谐振腔的纵模频率
- (c) 起振的纵模频谱

- F、单模激光器的线宽极限
- 单模激光器输出激光束频率宽度(单色性)受到激光器激活介质中无法排除的自发辐射噪声的最终限制。
- 要用严格的量子电动力学理论来推导和分析。
- 参考书上给出了用速率方程对连续波运转的四能级系统激光器进行的近似分析。结果是:

$$\Delta v_{\text{B}} = \frac{n_3}{\Delta n} \cdot \frac{2\pi h \, v \left(\Delta v_R\right)^2}{P_{out}},$$

$$\Delta v_R = \frac{1}{2\pi \tau_R}, \tau_R = \frac{L}{\gamma v}$$

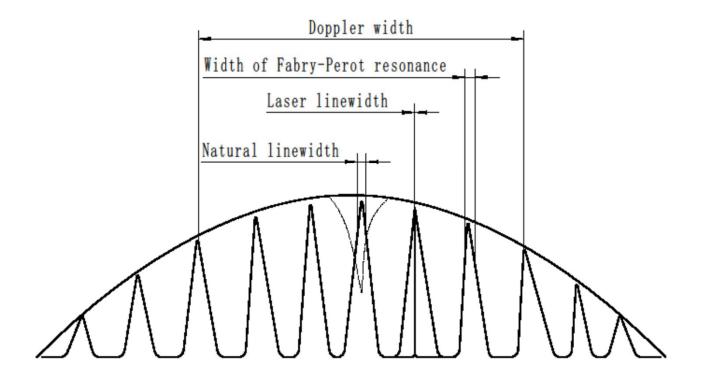


Fig. 6.9. Linewidth factors in a laser.

- 二、激光束的空间特性
- 激光横模特性在前面已详细描述.
- 激光方向性----激光发散角,两者密切相关又有区别.
- 激光方向性好-----光束发散角小-----传输距离远-----准直性好----经聚焦后焦斑小-----可获得很高的功率密度.
- 横模指数越大-----光束发散角越大;
- 基模TEM∞模发散角最小.---衍射极限角;
- 激光方向性通常认为:光束传输到无穷远处所张的角度(远场发散角),光束发散角可被压缩的极限.
- 即使实现了基模TEM∞模运转,由于介质的光学不均匀性,将 使光束波面发生畸变,结果光束发散角大于其衍射极限角.

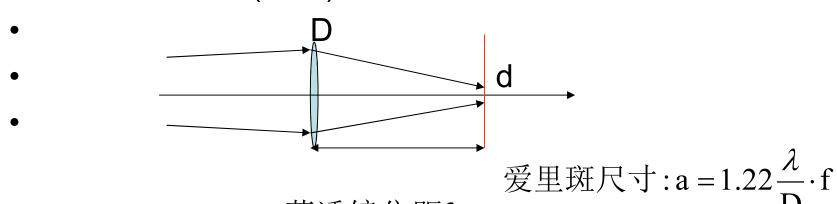
- 激光光束空间质量(方向性)评价参数:
- 1、远场发散角θ值,
- 设激光束沿z轴传播,束宽为W(z),

$$\theta = \lim_{z \to \infty} \frac{W(z)}{z}$$

• 由于θ值可以通过扩束或聚集来改变,所以当用远场发散角 来作为激光光束空间质量判据时,必须将束宽取为某一确 定值进行比较才有意义.

β=1---1倍衍射极限, β倍衍射极限

## 3、聚焦光斑尺寸(直径)d



薄透镜焦距f

若实际激光束聚焦光斑尺寸为a的N倍,则称为N倍衍射极限.

- 4、斯特列尔比SR
- 在大气光学中,常用斯特列尔比**S**<sub>R</sub>作为激光光束空间质量( 方向性)评价参数

$$S_R = \frac{$$
实际光束焦斑处的峰值功率}理想光束焦斑处的峰值功率

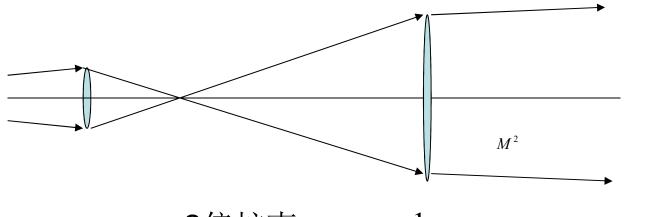
 $S_R \leq 1, S_R \uparrow$ , 光束质量越高。

**5、***M*<sup>2</sup> 因子

- 光束在空间域中的宽度(光束宽度)×光束在空间频率域中的角谱宽度(远场发散角)
- ----1990年由西格曼(Siegman)提出 $M^2$  因子概念.

$$M^{2} \ge 1, M^{2} = 1, --$$
 衍射极限 
$$k \boxtimes \mathcal{F}, \quad k \equiv \frac{1}{M^{2}}, \quad k \le 1, k = 1, --$$
 衍射极限

• 光束通过一光学系统后,其发散角可以减小,但 M² 因子值不会减小,只会因为光学系统的像传递缺陷而增大.



$$heta_{1 ext{1 \text{1 \text{2}}}}, D_{1 ext{1 \text{2}}}$$
 **2**倍扩束  $heta_{2 ext{2 \text{2}}} = rac{1}{2} heta_{1 ext{2 \text{2}}}, D_{2 ext{2 \text{2}}} = 2 D_{1 ext{2 \text{2}}}$ 

$$D_{2$$
理想  $\times \theta_{2}$ 理想  $= 2D_{1}$ 理想  $\times \frac{1}{2}\theta_{1}$ 理想  $= D_{1}$ 理想  $\times \theta_{1}$ 理想  $D_{2}$ 实际  $\times \theta_{2}$ 实际  $\geq D_{1}$ 实际  $\times \theta_{1}$ 实际  $M^{2}_{1} = \frac{D_{1}$ 实际  $\times \theta_{1}$ 实际  $M^{2}_{2} = \frac{D_{2}$ 实际  $\times \theta_{2}$ 实际  $D_{2}$   $\times \theta_{2}$   $\times \theta_{2}$ 

- 三、激光束的时间特性
- 连续波(CW)运转,
- 自由振荡脉冲运转,
- 调Q脉冲运转,
- 锁模脉冲运转,

## 连续波运转激光器时间特性

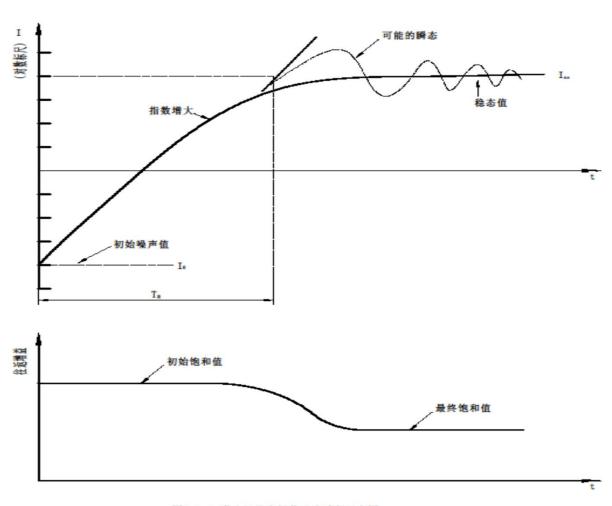


图6-1-1 激光器稳态振荡形成过程示意图

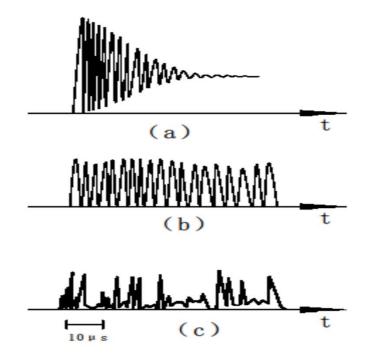


图6-2-1 典型固体激光器中所观测到的三种输出波形 (a) 规则的准正弦阻尼振荡 (b) 规则的无阻尼振荡 (c) 无规则的尖峰振荡

• 自由振荡激光器时间特性----尖峰脉冲形成过程

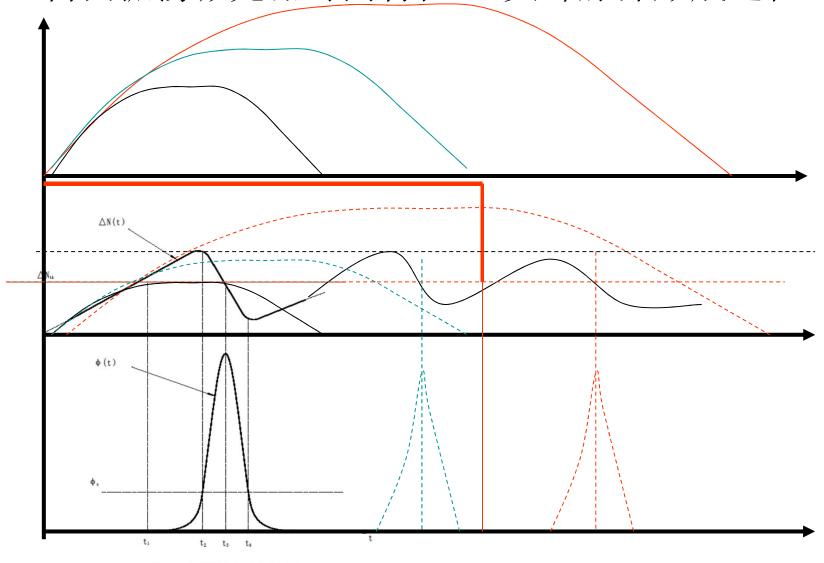


图6-2-2 单个激光尖峰形成过程示意图