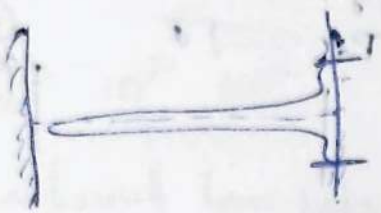
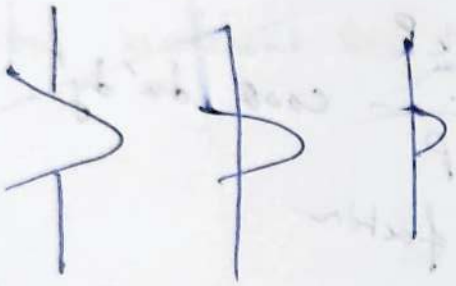
20/1/25 Monday

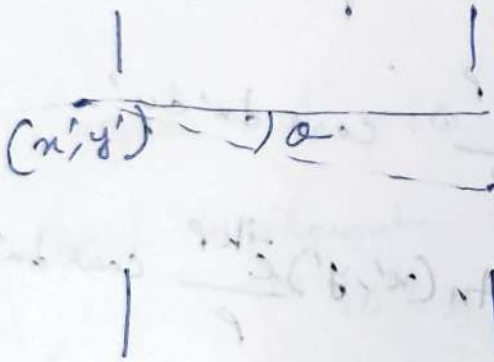
Diffraction Loss →



Single slit diffraction



because of the diffraction Loss.



Kirchoff's Law

$$A(x,y) = -\frac{i}{\lambda} \iint A_{n-1}(x',y') \frac{e^{-ikr}}{r} \cos\theta \, dx'dy'$$

In stationary condition

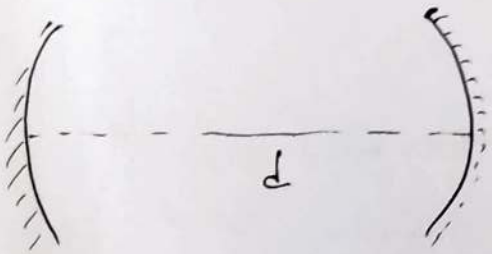
$$A_n(x,y) = C A_{n-1}(x,y) \qquad C = \sqrt{1-\gamma_D}\, e^{i\phi}$$

γ_D = diffraction loss for round trip

$$A_n(x,y) = -\frac{i}{\lambda}(1-\gamma_0)^{-1/2} e^{ik\rho} \int A_n(x',y') \frac{e^{-ik\rho}}{\rho} \cos\theta\, dx'dy'$$

field distribution.

for particular case → for this geometry if one finds field distribution → A_n for confocal mirror resonator



2 concave mirror

radii of curvature → $R_1 = R_2 = R = d$

Field distribution becomes

$$A_{mn}^{(r,\phi,z)} = C^* H_m(x^*) H_n(y^*) \cdot e^{-r^2/\omega^2} \exp(-i\phi(r,R,z))$$

$$x^* = \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\omega} \quad y^* = \frac{\sqrt{2}y}{\omega} \quad \omega^2 = \frac{\lambda d}{2\pi}\left(1+\left(\frac{2z}{d}\right)^2\right)$$

(m,n) gives you different modes →

$m=n=0 \quad H_n = H_m = 1$

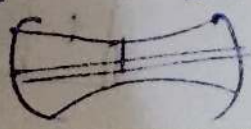
$$A_{00} = C^* e^{-r^2/\omega^2} e^{-i\phi}$$

$$I_{00} = I_0 e^{-2r^2/\omega^2}$$ ← (shape of the wave → Gaussian)

at $r=\omega \rightarrow I_{00} = I_0 e^{-2} \Rightarrow$ beam radius

when $z=0$, min. value of $\omega^2 = \frac{\lambda d}{2\pi}$

r = beam waist



beam waist is min, at $z=0$

beam radius keep on changing.

$$w = r_0 = \left(\frac{\lambda R}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2} \quad \text{at } z=0.$$

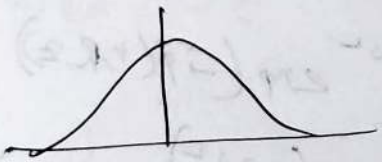
$$r_{1/2} = \left(\frac{\lambda R}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2}\left[1+\left(\frac{2R}{2R}\right)^2\right]$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{\lambda R}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2} = 2r_0$$

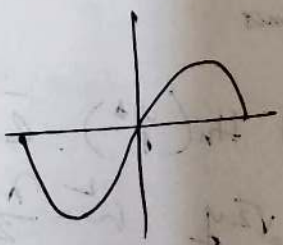
$m=0, n=0$

TEM mode →

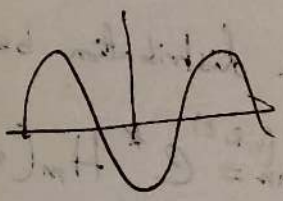
1) TEM_0



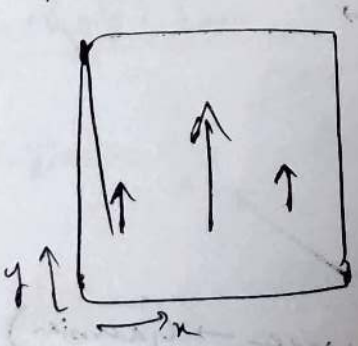
TEM_1



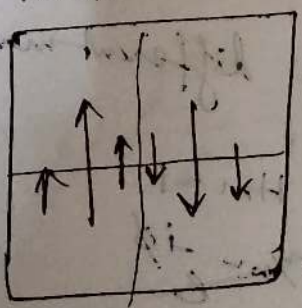
TEM_2



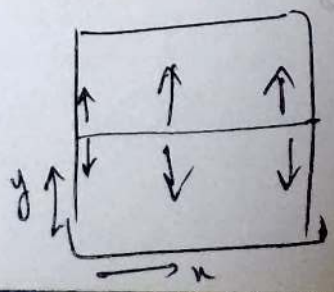
2) TEM_{00}



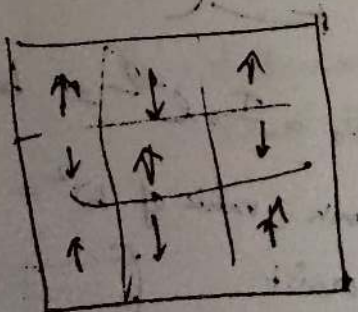
TEM_{10}



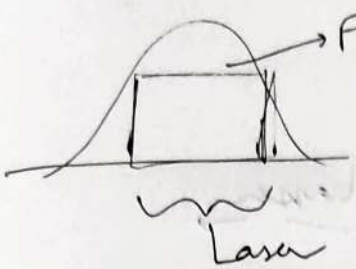
TEM_{01}

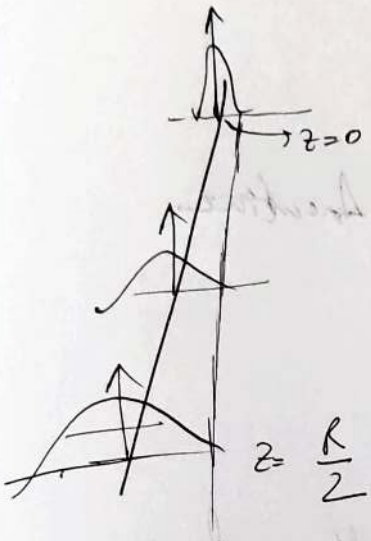


TEM_{20}



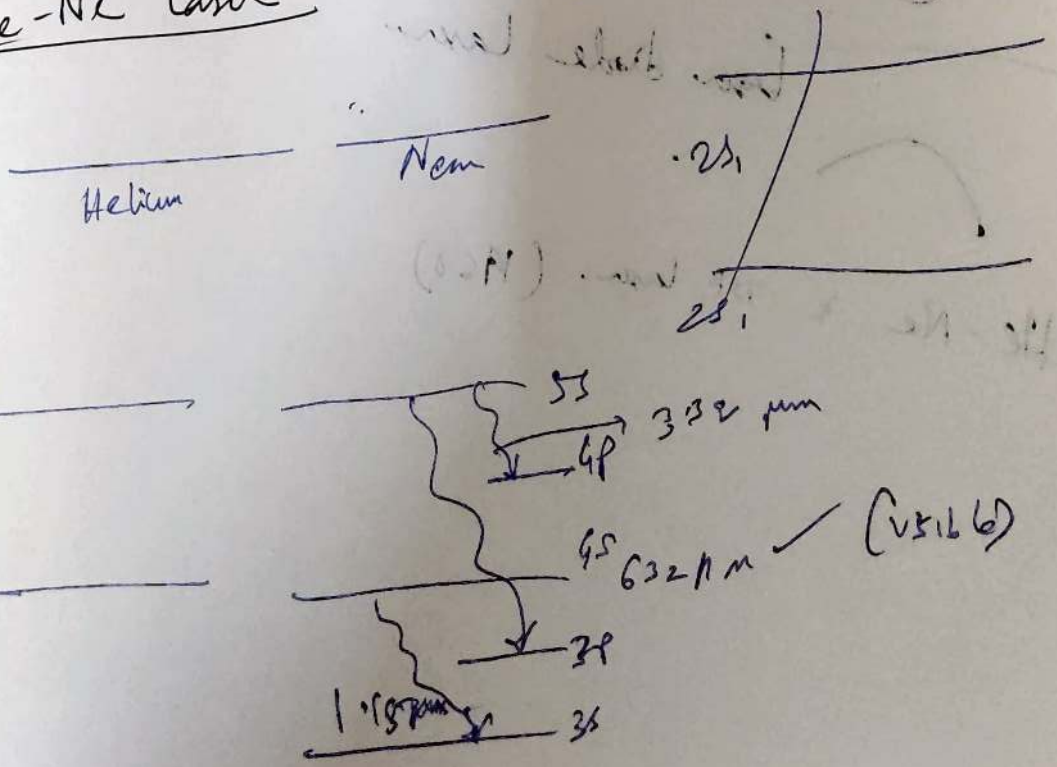
On the screen we get circular region and intensity decreased gaussian.





not only width changed, phase also has changed. Phase ~~remains~~ changes with distance.

He-Ne Laser → use this for stability.



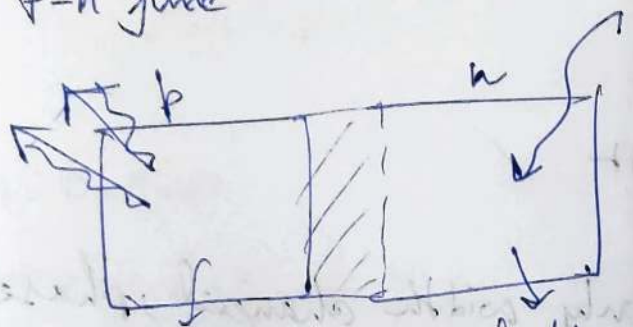
Ar laser:

Continuous wave gas laser. (CW Laser)

~~Semi-Conductor~~

Semi Conductor laser / Diode Laser

P-n junction



GaAs
L
Gallium Arsenide

partially reflective

highly reflective

Laser pointer is actually a ~~diode~~ laser diode laser

He-Ne is 1st laser. (1960)