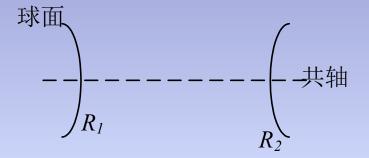
#### 第2章 激光器的工作原理

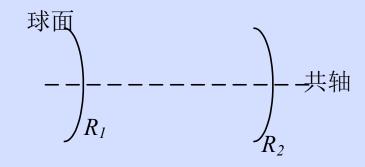
- 2.1 光学谐振腔结构与稳定性
  - 2.2 速率方程组与粒子数反转
  - 2.3 均匀增宽介质的增益系数和增益饱和
  - 2.4 非均匀增宽介质增益饱和
  - 2.5 激光器的损耗与阈值条件

#### 一. 共轴球面谐振腔的稳定性条件

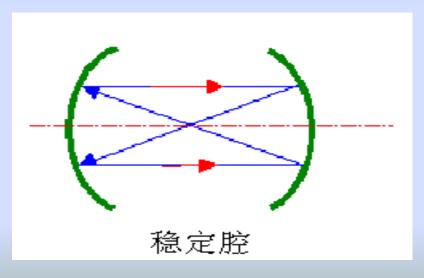


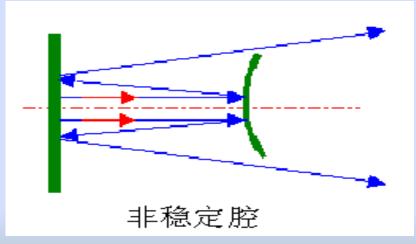






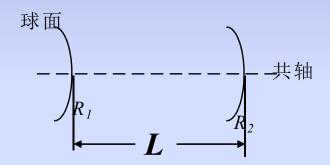
#### 按几何损耗(几何反射逸出)分类





#### 一、共轴球面谐振腔的稳定性条件

$$g_1 = 1 - \frac{L}{R_1}$$
  $g_2 = 1 - \frac{L}{R_2}$ 



凹面向着腔内时(凹镜)  $R_i > 0$ , 凸面向着腔内时(凸镜)  $R_i < 0$ 。 稳定腔:

 $0 < g_1 g_2 < 1$ 

 $g_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}=g_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}=0$ 

非稳腔:

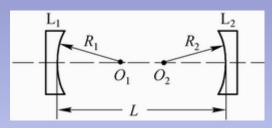
 $g_1g_2 > 1$ 

或  $g_1g_2<0$ 

临界腔:

 $g_1g_2=1$ 

或  $g_1 g_2 = 0$ 



共轴球面腔结构示意图

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = -\left[\frac{2L}{R_1} - \left(1 - \frac{2L}{R_1}\right)\left(1 - \frac{2L}{R_2}\right)\right]$$

$$B = 2L \left( 1 - \frac{L}{R_2} \right)$$

$$C = -\left[\frac{2}{R_1} + \frac{2}{R_2} \left(1 - \frac{2L}{R_1}\right)\right]$$

$$D = 1 - \frac{2L}{R_2}$$

#### 谢尔威斯特定理

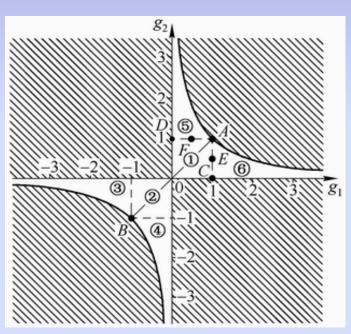
$$M_{nL} = \frac{1}{\sin \varphi} \begin{bmatrix} A \sin n\varphi - \sin(n-1)\varphi & B \sin n\varphi \\ C \sin n\varphi & D \sin n\varphi - \sin(n-1)\varphi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_n & B_n \\ C_n & D_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{A+D}{2}$$

$$\left| \frac{A+D}{2} \right| < 1$$

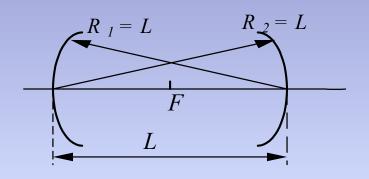
#### 二、共轴球面谐振腔的稳定图及其分类

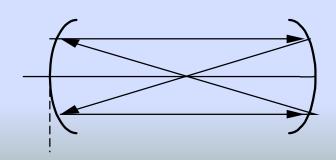
◆ 稳定图

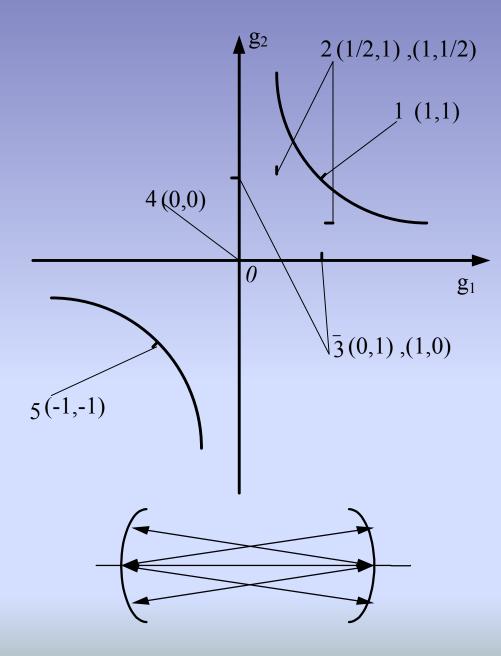


图(2-2) 共轴球面腔的稳定图

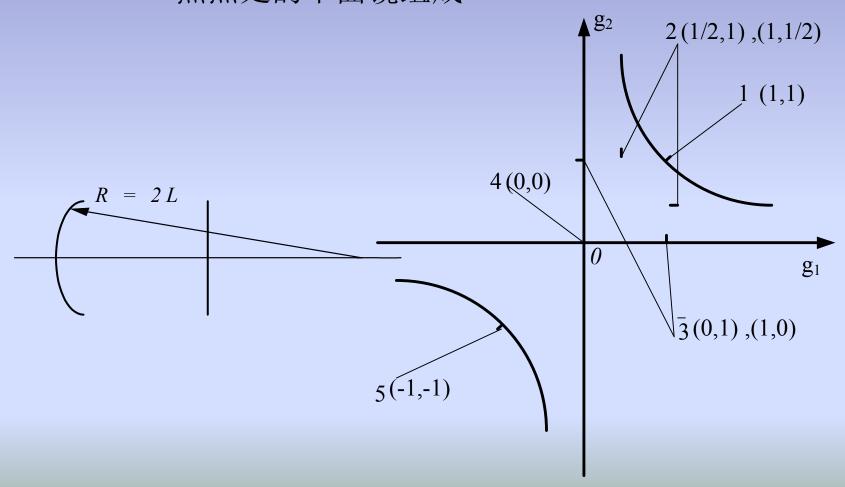
#### 1. 对称共焦腔



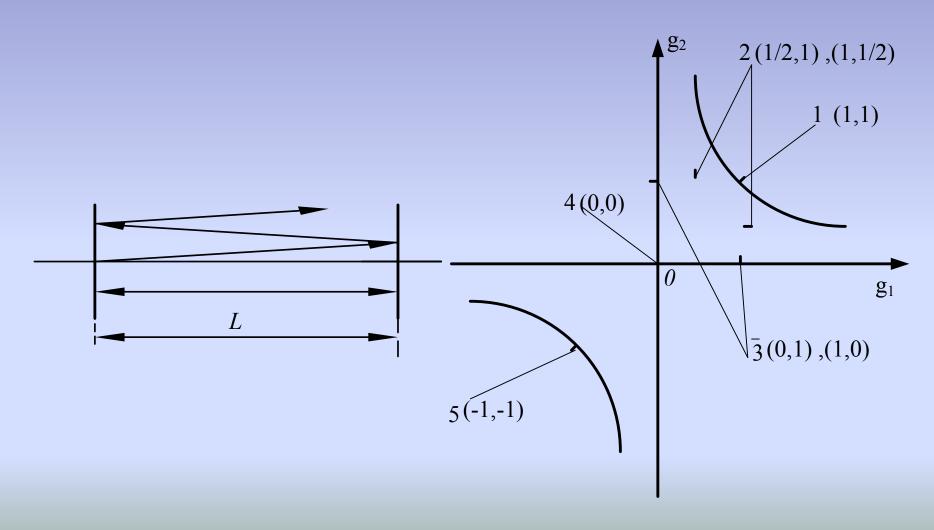




2. 半共焦腔: 由共焦腔的任一个凹面反射镜与放在公共 焦点处的平面镜组成



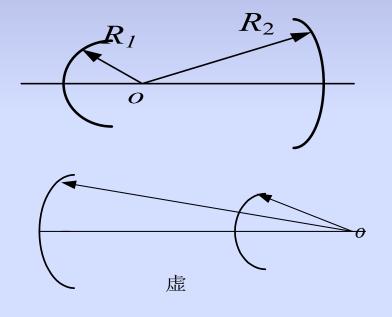
3. 平行平面腔: 由两个平面反射镜组成的共轴谐振腔

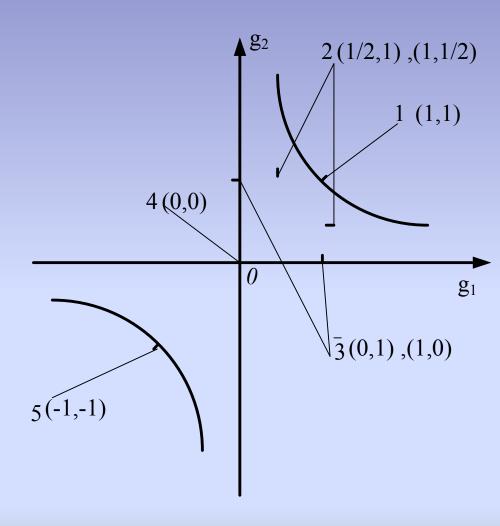


#### 4. 共心腔:

实共心腔: 双凹腔

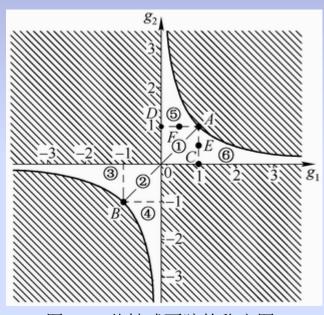
虚共心腔: 凹凸腔





#### 三、稳定图的应用

■ 制作一个腔长为L的对称稳定腔,反射镜曲率半径的取值范围如何确定?



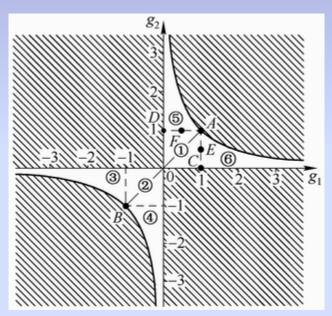
图(2-2) 共轴球面腔的稳定图

因此,反射镜曲率半径的取值范围:

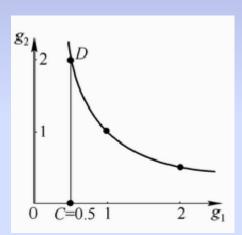
$$L/2 < R < \infty$$

■ 给定稳定腔的一块反射镜,要选配另一块反射镜的曲率 半径,其取值范围如何确定?

例如:  $R_1 = 2L$  则  $g_1 = 0.5$ 



图(2-2) 共轴球面腔的稳定图



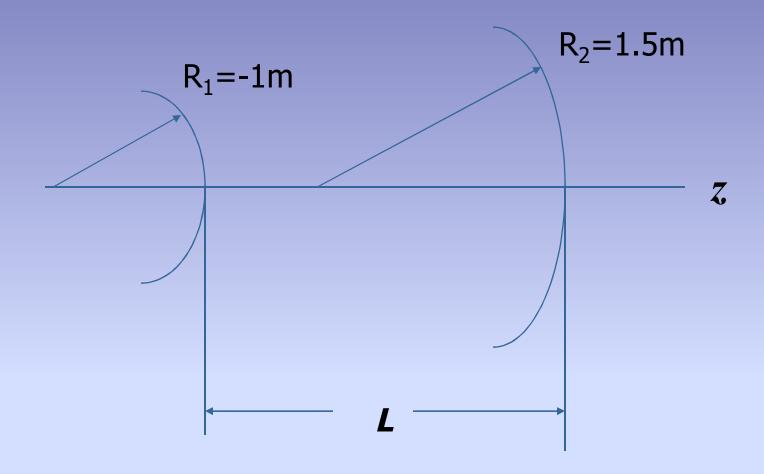
例:某稳定腔两面反射镜的曲率半径分别R<sub>1</sub>=-1m及

$$R_2=1.5m$$

- (1)这是哪一类型谐振腔?
- (2)试确定腔长L的可能取值范围,并作出谐振腔的简单示意图。
- (3)请作稳定图并指出它在图中的可能位置范围。

解.(1) $R_1$ <0(凸镜)而 $R_2$ >0(凹镜)且稳定,是凹凸稳定腔。

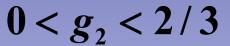
(2) 腔长取值范围为 0.5m < L < 1.5m

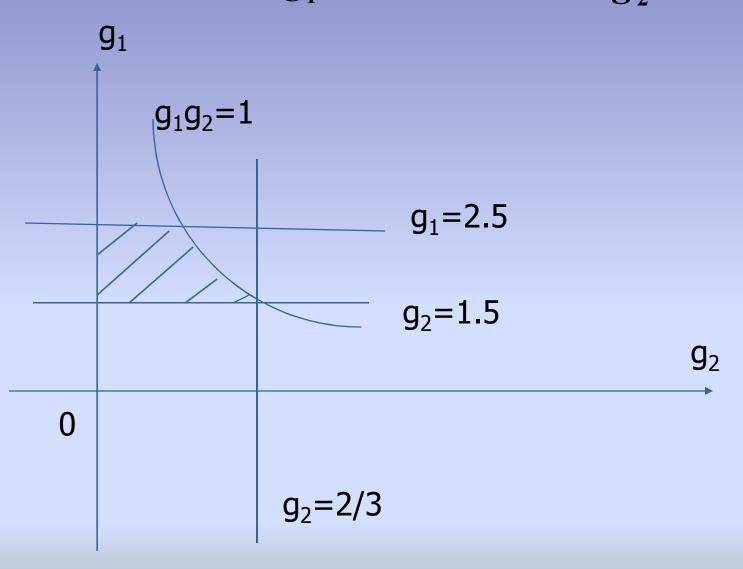


(3)把腔长取值范围 0.5m < L < 1.5m分别代入  $g_1$  和  $g_2$  的表达式可得

和

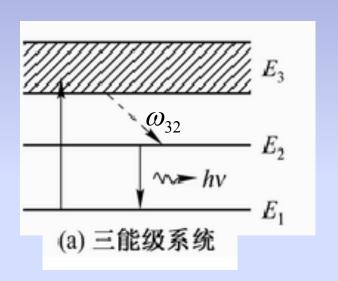
$$1.5 < g_1 < 2.5$$

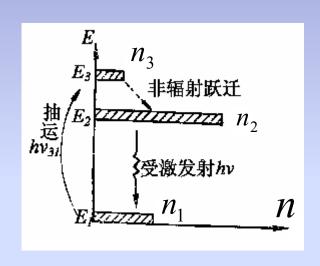




# 2.2. 速率方程组与粒子数反转一、三能级系统和四能级系统

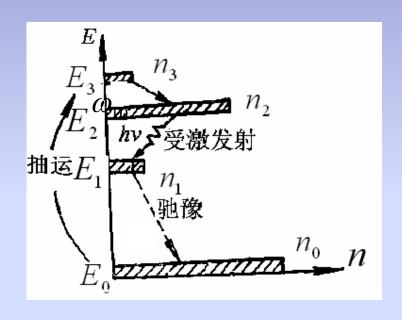
■ 三能级系统

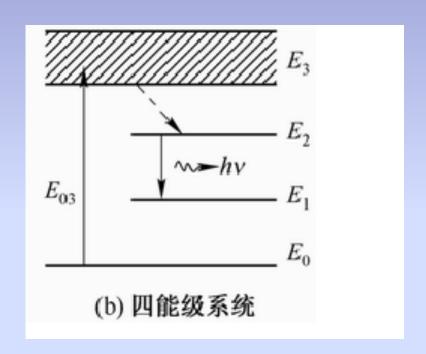




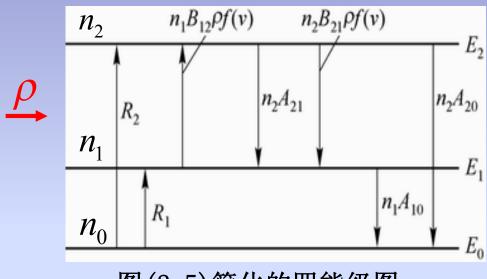
激光的下能级为基态,不易实现粒子数反转。

#### ■ 四能级系统





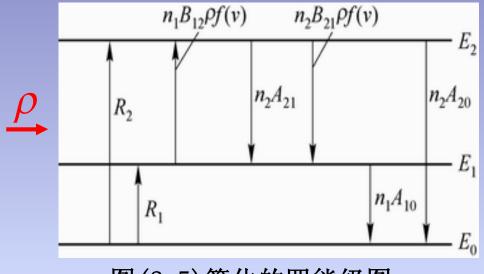
## 二. 速率方程组



图(2-5)简化的四能级图

$$\frac{dn_2}{dt} = R_2 + n_1 W_{12} - n_2 A_{21} - n_2 A_{20} - n_2 W_{21}$$

$$= R_2 + n_1 B_{12} \rho f(v) - n_2 A_{21} - n_2 A_{20} - n_2 B_{21} \rho f(v)$$



图(2-5)简化的四能级图

$$\frac{dn_1}{dt} = R_1 + n_2 A_{21} + n_2 W_{21} - n_1 W_{12} - n_1 A_{10}$$

$$= R_1 + n_2 A_{21} + n_2 B_{21} \rho f(v) - n_1 B_{12} \rho f(v) - n_1 A_{10}$$

$$n_0 + n_1 + n_2 = n$$

#### 速率方程组

$$\frac{dn_2}{dt} = R_2 + n_1 B_{12} \rho f(v) - n_2 A_{21} - n_2 A_{20} - n_2 B_{21} \rho f(v)$$

$$\frac{dn_1}{dt} = R_1 + n_2 A_{21} + n_2 B_{21} \rho f(v) - n_1 B_{12} \rho f(v) - n_1 A_{10}$$

$$n = n_0 + n_1 + n_2$$

#### 三、稳态工作时的粒子数密度反转分布

$$\frac{dn_0}{dt} = \frac{dn_1}{dt} = \frac{dn_2}{dt} = 0$$

$$n_1 = (R_1 + R_2)\tau_1$$

$$n_2 = \frac{R_2 \tau_2 + (R_1 + R_2) \tau_1 \tau_2 B_{21} \rho f(v)}{1 + \tau_2 B_{21} \rho f(v)}$$

#### 激光上下能级粒子数密度反转分布

$$\Delta n = n_2 - n_1$$

$$= \frac{R_2 \tau_2 - (R_1 + R_2) \tau_1}{1 + \tau_2 B_{21} \rho f(v)}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta n^0}{1 + \tau_2 B_{21} \rho f(v)}$$

 $\tau_1$ ,  $\tau_2$  分别为上、下能级的寿命

#### 四、小信号工作时的粒子数密度反转分布

$$\Delta n^{0} = R_{2} \tau_{2} - (R_{1} + R_{2}) \tau_{1}$$

Δn<sup>0</sup>称作小信号工作时反转粒子数密度

#### 五、均匀增宽型介质的粒子数密度反转分布

$$f(v) = \frac{\Delta v / 2\pi}{(v - v_0)^2 + (\Delta v / 2)^2}$$

$$f(v_0) = \frac{2}{\pi \Delta v}$$

饱和光强 
$$I_{s} = \frac{\pi c \Delta v}{2\mu B_{21} \tau_{2}}$$

氦氖激光器:  $I_s = 0.1 \text{W/mm}^2 \sim 0.3 \text{W/mm}^2$ 

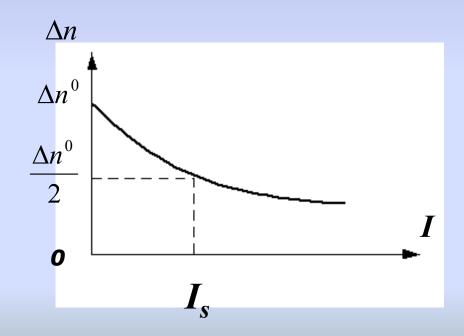
二氧化碳激光器:  $I_s = 1 \sim 2 \text{ W/mm}^2$ 

#### 均匀增宽型介质的粒子数密度反转分布

$$\Delta n = \frac{\Delta n^{0}}{1 + \frac{I}{I_{s}} \frac{f(v)}{f(v_{0})}} = \begin{cases} \frac{\Delta n^{0}}{1 + I/I_{s}} & v = v_{0} \\ \frac{[(v - v_{0})^{2} + (\Delta v/2)^{2}]\Delta n^{0}}{(v - v_{0})^{2} + (1 + I/I_{s})(\Delta v/2)^{2}} & v \neq v_{0} \end{cases}$$

#### 六、均匀增宽型介质粒子数密度反转分布的饱和效应

饱和效应: 粒子数密度反转分布值 $\Delta n$  随光强的增加而减小的现象



#### △n与入射光频率v的关系

$$\Delta n = \frac{\Delta n^{0}}{1 + \frac{I}{I_{s}} \frac{f(v)}{f(v)}} = \begin{cases} \frac{\Delta n^{0}}{1 + I/I_{s}} & v = v_{0} \\ \frac{[(v - v_{0})^{2} + (\Delta v/2)^{2}]\Delta n^{0}}{(v - v_{0})^{2} + (1 + I/I_{s})(\Delta v/2)^{2}} & v \neq v_{0} \end{cases}$$

$$I = I_{s}$$

频率 $\Delta n$ $v$	$v_0$	$v_0 \pm \frac{\Delta v}{2}$	$v_0 \pm (1 + \frac{I}{I_s})^{1/2} \frac{\Delta v}{2}$	$v_0 \pm \Delta v$
$\Delta n$	$\frac{\Delta n^0}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}\Delta n^0$	$\frac{3}{4}\Delta n^0$	$\frac{5}{6}\Delta n^0$
$\Delta n^0 - \Delta n$	$\frac{\Delta n^0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}\Delta n^0$	$\frac{1}{4}\Delta n^0$	$\frac{1}{6}\Delta n^0$

对介质有影响的光波的频率范围:或使介质产生饱和作用的频率范围

$$v_0 - v = \pm \sqrt{1 + \frac{I}{I_s}} \frac{\Delta v}{2}$$

### 2.3 均匀增宽介质的增益系数和增益饱和

#### 一、均匀增宽介质的增益系数

$$G(v) = \Delta n B_{21} \frac{\mu}{c} f(v) h v$$

$$G(v) = \frac{\Delta n^{0}}{1 + \frac{I}{I_{s}} \frac{f(v)}{f(v_{0})}} B_{21} \frac{\mu}{c} f(v) hv$$

# 小信号I<<I<sub>s</sub>增益系数 $G^{\circ}(v) = \Delta n^{\circ} B_{21} \frac{\mu}{c} f(v) hv$

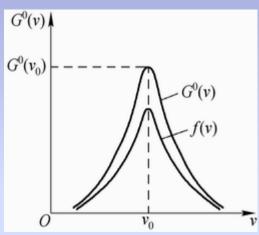


图2-7 均匀增宽介质小信号增益系数

中心频率 $V_0$  处小信号I<<I<sub>s</sub>增益系数

$$G^{0}(v_{0}) = \Delta n^{0} B_{21} \frac{\mu}{c} \frac{2}{\pi \Delta v} h v_{0}$$

$$G(v) = \frac{\Delta n^{0}}{1 + \frac{I}{I_{s}} \frac{f(v)}{f(v_{0})}} B_{21} \frac{\mu}{c} f(v) hv$$

#### 均匀增宽介质的增益系数

$$G(v) = \frac{G^{0}(v)}{1 + \frac{I}{I_{s}} \frac{f(v)}{f(v_{0})}}$$

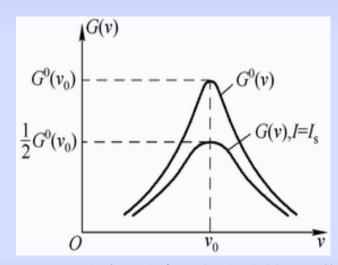
#### 二、 均匀增宽介质的增益饱和

饱和效应: 随着I 的增大, G 和 △n 不增反降的现象

$$G(v) = \frac{G^{0}(v)}{1 + \frac{I}{I_{s}} \frac{f(v)}{f(v_{0})}}$$

■介质对频率 $v_0$ ,光强为I的光波的增益系数

$$G(v_0) = \frac{G^0(v_0)}{1 + \frac{I}{I_s} \frac{f(v_0)}{f(v_0)}} = \frac{G^0(v_0)}{1 + \frac{I}{I_s}}$$



图(2-8)均匀增宽型增益饱和曲线

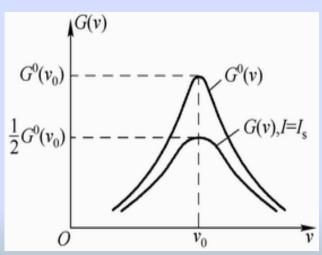
■ 介质对频率为 V ≠ V<sub>0</sub>、光强为 I 的光波的增益系数

$$G(v) = \frac{G^{0}(v)}{1 + \frac{I}{I_{s}} \frac{f(v)}{f(v_{0})}} = \frac{\left[ (v - v_{0})^{2} + (\Delta v/2)^{2} \right] G^{0}(v)}{(v - v_{0})^{2} + (1 + \frac{I}{I_{s}}) (\frac{\Delta v}{2})^{2}}$$

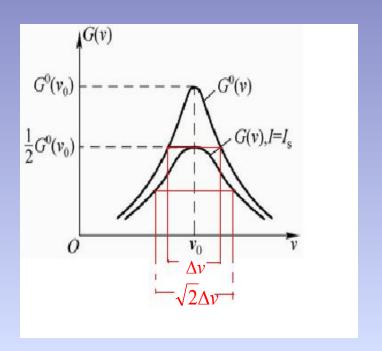
$$= \frac{(\Delta v/2)^{2}}{(v - v_{0})^{2} + (1 + \frac{I}{I_{s}}) (\frac{\Delta v}{2})^{2}} G^{0}(v_{0})$$

$$G^{0}(v_{0}) = -\frac{G^{0}(v_{0})}{(v - v_{0})^{2} + (1 + \frac{I}{I_{s}}) (\frac{\Delta v}{2})^{2}} G^{0}(v_{0})$$

$$G(v) < G^{0}(v) < G^{0}(v_{0})$$

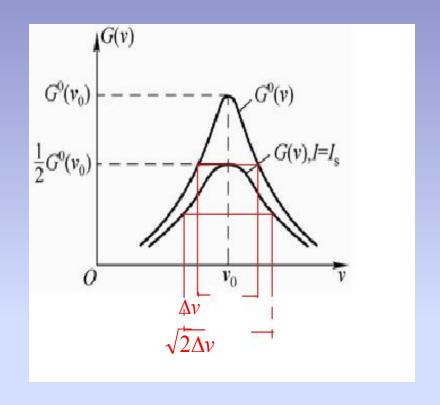


图(2-8)均匀增宽型增益饱和曲线



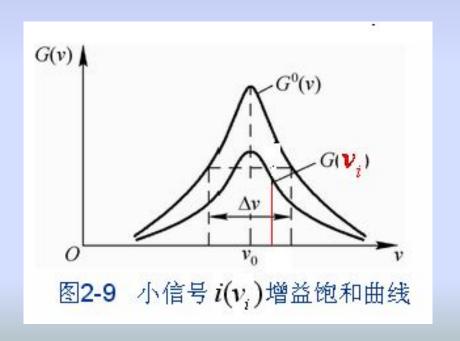
$$I = I_s$$

频率 <b>v</b> 增益 系数 <b>G(v)</b>	$v_0$	$v_0 \pm \frac{\Delta v}{2}$	$v_0 \pm (1 + \frac{I}{I_s})^{1/2} \frac{\Delta v}{2}$	$v_0 \pm \Delta v$
G(v)	$\frac{1}{2}G^{\scriptscriptstyle 0}(v_{\scriptscriptstyle 0})$	$\frac{1}{3}G^{0}(v_{0}) = \frac{2}{3}G^{0}(v)$	$\frac{1}{4}G^{0}(v_{0}) = \frac{3}{4}G^{0}(v)$	$\frac{1}{6}G^{0}(v_{0}) = \frac{5}{6}G^{0}(v)$
$G^0(v) - G(v)$	$\boxed{\frac{1}{2}G^0(v_0)}$	$\frac{1}{3}G^{0}(v) = \frac{1}{6}G^{0}(v_{0})$	$\frac{1}{4}G^{0}(v) = \frac{1}{12}G^{0}(v_{0})$	$\frac{1}{6}G^{0}(v) = \frac{1}{30}G^{0}(v_{0})$

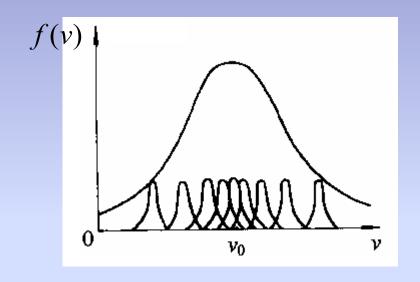


 $I\sim 0$  , 小信号增益系数  $G^{\circ}(v)$  的宽度为  $\Delta v$  ;  $I\sim I_s$  ,增益系数 G(v) 的宽度为  $\sqrt{2}\cdot\Delta v>\Delta v$ 

■ 频率为 $\nu$ 、光强为I的强光作用下增益介质对另一小信号 $i(v_i)$ (弱光)的增益系数 $G(v_i)$ 。



# 2.4 非均匀增宽介质的增益饱和



$$\Delta n = n_2 - n_1 = \frac{\Delta n^0}{1 + \tau_2 B_{21} \rho f(v)}$$

$$\Delta n^{\circ} = n_{_{2}}^{\circ} - n_{_{1}}^{\circ} = R_{_{2}}\tau_{_{2}} - (R_{_{1}} + R_{_{2}})\tau_{_{1}}$$

# 一、小信号时的粒子数密度反转分布值

 $E_2$ 能级上:  $v_1 - v_1 + dv_1$  粒子数密度

$$n_2^0(v_1)dv_1 = n_2^0(\frac{m}{2\pi kT})^{1/2} \exp(-\frac{mv_1^2}{2kT}) \cdot dv_1$$

 $E_1$ 能级上:  $v_1 - v_1 + dv_1$  粒子数密度

$$n_1^0(v_1)dv_1 = n_1^0(\frac{m}{2\pi kT})^{1/2} \exp(-\frac{mv_1^2}{2kT}) \cdot dv_1$$

v<sub>1</sub>-v<sub>1</sub>+dv<sub>1</sub>粒子数密度反转分布值

$$\Delta n^{0}(v_{1})dv_{1} = n_{2}^{0}(v_{1})dv_{1} - n_{1}^{0}(v_{1})dv_{1}$$

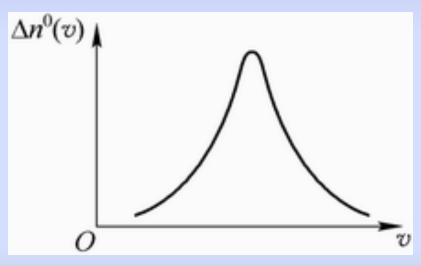
$$= \Delta n^{0}(\frac{m}{2\pi kT})^{1/2} \exp(-\frac{mv_{1}^{2}}{2kT}) \cdot dv_{1}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Delta n^{0}(v_{1}) dv_{1} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Delta n^{0} \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{mv_{1}^{2}}{2kT}\right) \cdot dv_{1}$$

$$= \Delta n^{0}$$

### 单位速度间隔内粒子数密度反转分布值

$$\Delta n^{0}(v_{1}) = \Delta n^{0} \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{mv_{1}^{2}}{2kT}\right)$$



图(2-10)  $\Delta n^0(v) - v$  曲线

$$v_{1} = v_{0}(1 + \frac{v_{1}}{c}) \Rightarrow v_{1} = (v_{1} - v_{0}) \frac{c}{v_{0}}$$

$$dv_{1} = \frac{v_{0}}{c} dv_{1} \Rightarrow dv_{1} = \frac{c}{v_{0}} dv_{1}$$

辐射  $V_1 - V_1 + dV_1$  光波的粒子数密度反转分布值

$$\Delta n^{0}(v_{1})dv_{1} = \Delta n^{0} \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left[-\frac{mc^{2}(v_{1}-v_{0})^{2}}{2kTv_{0}^{2}}\right] \frac{c}{v_{0}}dv_{1}$$

$$\Delta n^{0}(v_{1})dv_{1} = \Delta n^{0} \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left[-\frac{mc^{2}(v_{1}-v_{0})^{2}}{2kTv_{0}^{2}}\right] \frac{c}{v_{0}} dv_{1}$$

$$= \Delta n^{0} f_{D}(v_{1}) dv_{1}$$

单位频率间隔内的粒子数密度反转分布值

$$\Delta n^0(v_1) = \Delta n^0 f_D(v_1)$$

### 二、小信号时的增益系数

 $\Delta n^0(v_1) \cdot dv_1$  对增益系数的贡献:

$$dG_D^0(v) = \Delta n^0(v_1) \cdot dv_1 \cdot B_{21} \frac{\mu}{c} f(v) hv$$

$$= \Delta n^0 f_D(v_1) dv_1 B_{21} \frac{\mu}{c} hv \cdot f(v)$$

介质的小信号增益系数

$$G_D^0(v) = \int_0^\infty dG_D^0(v) = \int_0^\infty \Delta n^0 f_D(v_1) dv_1 B_{21} \frac{\mu}{c} hv \cdot f(v)$$

$$G_D^0(v) = \int_0^\infty \Delta n^0 f_D(v_1) dv_1 B_{21} \frac{\mu}{c} h v \cdot f(v)$$

$$= \Delta n^{\circ} B_{21} \frac{\mu}{c} h v \frac{\Delta v}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} f_{D}(v_{1}) \frac{dv_{1}}{(v - v_{1})^{2} + (\Delta v/2)^{2}}$$

$$= \Delta n^{0} B_{21} \frac{\mu}{c} h v \cdot f_{D}(v) \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\Delta v}{2\pi} \frac{dv_{1}}{(v - v_{1})^{2} + (\Delta v/2)^{2}}$$

$$= \Delta n^0 B_{21} \frac{\mu}{c} h v \cdot f_D(v)$$

一非均匀增宽介质的小信号增益系数

#### 三、稳态时粒子数密度反转分布

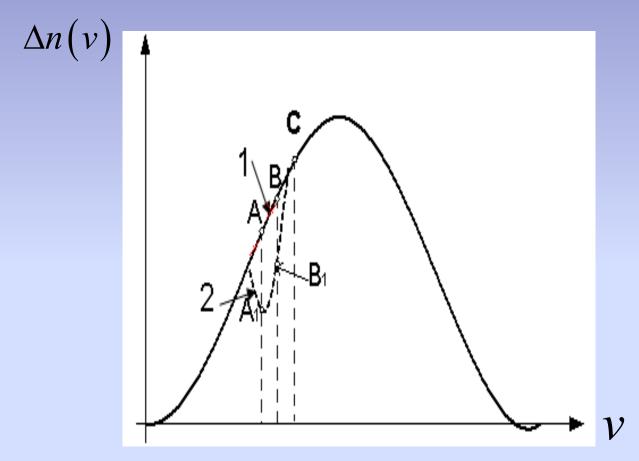
频率为以、光强为1的光波在其中传播时

$$\Delta n(v_1) = \frac{\Delta n^0(v_1)}{1 + I/I_s} = \frac{\Delta n^0}{1 + I/I_s} f_D(v_1)$$

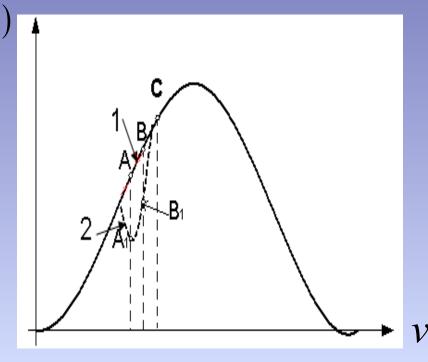
$$\Delta n(v) = \frac{\Delta n^{0}(v)}{1 + \frac{I}{I_{s}} \frac{f(v_{1})}{f(v)}} = \frac{\Delta n^{0}}{1 + \frac{I}{I_{s}} \frac{f(v_{1})}{f(v)}} f_{D}(v)$$

$$= \frac{(v_1 - v)^2 + (\frac{\Delta v}{2})^2}{(v_1 - v)^2 + (1 + \frac{I}{I_s})(\frac{\Delta v}{2})^2} \cdot \Delta n^0 f_D(v)$$

### 反转粒子数 Δn(v) 烧孔效应



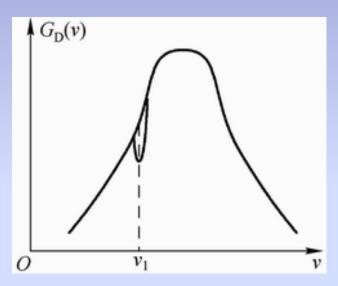
图(2-12) 粒子数密度反转分布的饱和作用



图(2-12) 粒子数密度反转分布的饱和作用

孔的深度 
$$\Delta n^{0}(v_{1}) - \Delta n(v_{1}) = \frac{I/I_{s}}{1 + I/I_{s}} \Delta n^{0}(v_{1})$$
   
孔的宽度  $\delta v = (1 + \frac{I}{I_{s}})^{\frac{1}{2}} \Delta v$    
孔的面积  $\delta S \approx \Delta n^{0}(v_{1}) \Delta v \frac{I/I_{s}}{(1 + I/I_{s})^{1/2}}$  输出激光功率

#### 四、稳态情况下的增益饱和

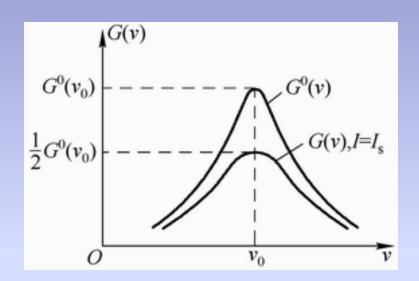


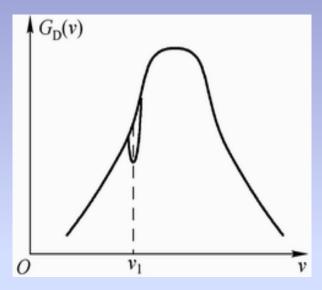
图(2-13) 增益饱和曲线

频率为v<sub>1</sub>、强度为 I 的光波

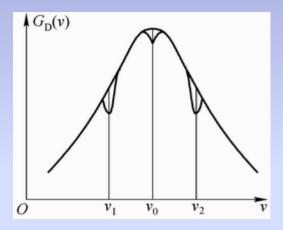
$$G_D(v_1) = \frac{G_D^0(v_1)}{(1 + \frac{I}{I_s})^{1/2}}$$

增益系数的"烧孔"效应





图(2-13) 非均匀增宽型增益饱和曲线



图(2-14) 非均匀增宽型气体激光器中的增益饱和

#### 2.5. 激光器的损耗与阈值条件

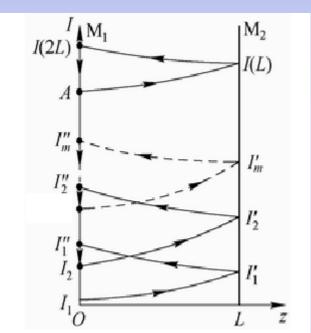
#### 一、激光器的损耗

内部损耗: 
$$I = I_0 \exp(G - a_h)z$$

镜面损耗:

#### 激光器内形成稳定光强的过程





$$I_1 \rightarrow I_1'$$

$$I = I_1 \exp(G^0 - a_{\bowtie})z \Rightarrow I_1' = r_2 I_1 \exp(G^0 - a_{\bowtie})L$$

$$I_1' \rightarrow I_1''$$

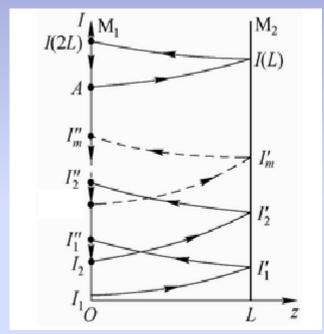
$$I_1'' = I_1' \exp(G^0 - a_{\bowtie})L = r_2 I_1 \exp(G^0 - a_{\bowtie})2L$$

$$I_2 = r_1 \cdot r_2 I_1 \exp(G^0 - a_{p_3}) 2L$$

$$I_{out} = t_1 \cdot r_2 I_1 \exp(G^0 - a_{\bowtie}) 2L$$

$$I_h = a_1 I_1'' = a_1 \cdot r_2 I_1 \exp(G^0 - a_{p_1}) 2L$$





$$I_1" \rightarrow I_2$$

$$I_{out} + I_h = (a_1 + t_1) \cdot r_2 I_1 \exp(G^0 - a_{p_3}) 2L$$

光的放大倍数

$$K = \frac{I_2}{I_1} = r_1 \cdot r_2 \exp(G^0 - a_{r_1}) 2L > 1$$

$$I(2L)$$
 $M_1$ 
 $I(L)$ 

$$G(v) = \frac{G^{0}(v)}{1 + \frac{I}{I_{s}}}$$

$$K = r_1 \cdot r_2 \exp(G - a_{|A|}) 2L = 1$$

## 三、 阈值条件

获得激光:  $K = r_1 \cdot r_2 \exp(G - a_{\text{rd}}) 2L \ge 1$ 

$$G \ge a_{\bowtie} - \frac{1}{2L} \ln r_1 \cdot r_2$$

$$a_{\bowtie} - \frac{1}{2L} \ln r_1 \cdot r_2 = a_{\bowtie}$$

形成激光的增益系数条件为:  $G \ge a_{\Diamond}$ 

### 增益系数的阈值:

$$G_{\text{M}} = \frac{G^0}{1 + I_M / I_S} = a_{\text{M}}$$

$$G_{\bowtie} = \frac{G_D^0}{(1 + I_M/I_S)^{1/2}} = a_{\bowtie}$$

粒子数密度反转分布值的阈值:

$$G_{\bowtie} = \Delta n_{\bowtie} \cdot B_{21} \frac{\mu}{c} h v \cdot f(v) = a_{\bowtie}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta n_{\text{p}} = \frac{a_{\text{p}} \cdot c}{B_{21} \mu h v \cdot f(v)} \qquad B_{21} = \frac{A_{21} (c/\mu)^3}{8\pi h v^3} = \frac{c^3}{8\pi h v^3 \mu^3 \tau}$$

$$\Delta n_{\bowtie} = \frac{8\pi v^2 \mu^2 \tau \cdot a_{\bowtie}}{c^2 f(v)}$$

激励能源对介质粒子的抽运一定要满足 $\Delta n \geq \Delta n$ 一定要满足 $\Delta n \geq \Delta n$ 

#### 四、对介质能级选取的讨论

$$n_2 \geq n_1 + \Delta n_{\text{id}}$$

三能级系统: 
$$n_2 \ge n/2 + \Delta n_{iij}/2$$

四能级系统:  $n_2 \ge \Delta n_{\text{\tiny id}}$ 

#### 表2-2三种激光器的有关参数

激光器种类	红 宝 石	钕 玻 璃	掺钕钇铝石榴石激光器
能级	三能级系统	四能级系统	四能级系统
激光 λ 激光 w ν <sub>0</sub> (s <sup>1</sup> ) 折宽 μ 线级 μ 线级 ω (cm·3) Δ n (cm·3)	$694.3 \mu$ m $4.32 \times 10^{14}$ 1.76 $3.3 \times 10^{11}$ $3 \times 10^{-3}$ $8.7 \times 10^{17}$ $1.58 \times 10^{19}$ $8.4 \times 10^{18}$ 10 $0.1 \sim 0.3\%$	$1.60 \mu$ m $2.83 \times 10^{14}$ 1.52 $7 \times 10^{12}$ $2.3 \times 10^{-4}$ $1.4 \times 10^{18}$ $2.83 \times 10^{20}$ $1.4 \times 10^{18}$ 1 $4\% \sim 0.6\%$	1.06 µ m 2.83×10 <sup>14</sup> 1,82 1.95×10 <sup>11</sup> 2.3×10 <sup>-4</sup> 1.8×10 <sup>16</sup> 1.38×10 <sup>20</sup> 1.8×10 <sup>16</sup> 1 3%~7%