

T₁

c1) $a_s e^{-a_s d} = 0.99$

$\Rightarrow a_s = 0.01$

$a_{m1} = a_{m2} = \frac{1}{2d} \ln \frac{1}{R} = 0.35$

$\therefore a_r = a_s + a_{m1} + a_{m2} = 0.71$

$\therefore \tau_p = \frac{1}{a_r - c} = 4.7 \times 10^{-9} \text{ s}$

c2) $\lambda = 5.3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$

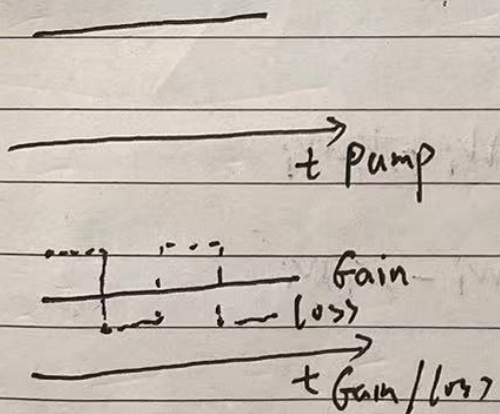
$Q = \frac{2\pi}{\text{carN}_0} = \frac{2\pi}{a_r n} = 1.67 \times 10^7$

T₂

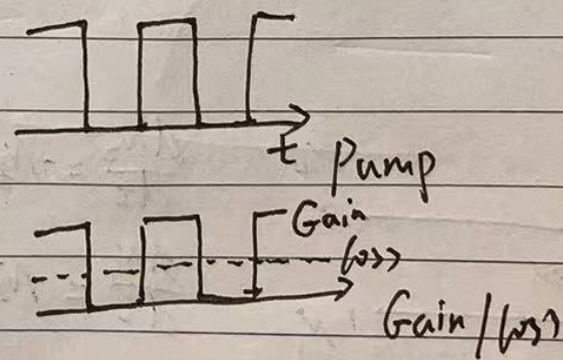
c1) Q调制: 通过改变损耗实现周期性产生激光脉冲

增益调制: 通过改变增益实现周期性产生激光脉冲

开关 Pump 实现改变增益



Q调制



增益调制

c2) $d=0.2m$ $r_1=r_2=\overset{-0.11m}{0.11m}$ $d_{y2}=0.1m$ $n=1.56 / \underline{1.825cm}$ $\nearrow Q$ 调

稳定性判据为

$$0 \leq (1 + \frac{d}{r_1}) (1 + \frac{d}{r_2}) \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq g_1 \cdot g_2 \leq 1$$

正常时:

$$g_1 = 1 + \frac{d}{r_1} = 1 + \frac{d + d_{y2} + \frac{d_{y2}}{n}}{r_1} = -0.49$$

$$g_2 = -0.49$$

$$\therefore g_1 \cdot g_2 = 0.24$$

Q 调制时:

$$g_1 = -0.62$$

$$\therefore g_1 \cdot g_2 = 0.38$$

两者均处于稳定状态

正常时更稳定

T_3

$$\begin{array}{c} N_2 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline N_1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{dN_2}{dt} = -N_2 \cdot \frac{1}{\tau_2} - N_2 \cdot W_i + N_1 \cdot W_i \\ \frac{dN_1}{dt} = N_2 \cdot \frac{1}{\tau_2} + N_2 \cdot W_i - N_1 \cdot W_i \end{array}$$

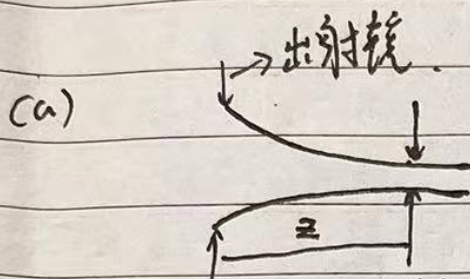
$$\text{有 } \frac{N_2}{\tau_2} + N_2 W_i = N_1 W_i$$

$$\frac{N_2}{N_1} = \frac{W_i}{W_i + \frac{1}{\tau_2}} < 1$$

$$\therefore N_2 < N_1$$

T4 → 不是很懂要求啥.

$$d = 0.5 \text{ m}, \lambda = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}, 2\theta_0 = 2 \text{ m rad}, z = 0.1 \text{ m}$$



若求出射镜处半径和光斑.

$$\text{有 } W_0 = \frac{\lambda}{\pi \theta_0} = 3.18 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

$$z_0 = \frac{\pi W_0^2}{\lambda} = 3.18 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}$$

$$R(z) = z \left[1 + \left(\frac{z_0}{z} \right)^2 \right] = 1.11 \text{ m}$$

$$(b) \quad W(z) = W_0 \left[1 + \left(\frac{z}{z_0} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3.33 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

$$S = \pi W^2(z) = 3.49 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2$$

$$T5 \quad \lambda = 6.328 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}, n_1 = 1.5, d = 1 \text{ m}, T = 1.2\%$$

$$(1) \quad \theta_B = \arctan n_1 = 0.98 \text{ rad.}$$

$$(2) \quad a_r = a_{m1} + a_{m2} \quad \text{考虑布喇斯特点带来0.5的损耗 (it + \lambda a_s)}$$

$$a e^{-a_s d} = 0.5 \Rightarrow a_s = 0.693$$

$$a_{m1} = 0, a_{m2} = \frac{1}{2d} \ln \frac{1}{0.988} = 0.0121$$

$$\therefore a_r = 0.705$$

$$\therefore F = \frac{\pi \exp(-a_r d/2)}{1 - \exp(-a_r d)} = 4.3765$$

$$v_f = \frac{c}{2d} = 1.5 \times 10^8 \quad \therefore \delta f = \delta v = \frac{v_f}{F} = 3.44 \times 10^7$$

微光器构建。正反向传输的一对超短激光脉冲在作为的
片中相碰，只有当正反传输的

14 (3) 改变其角度会影响折射和反射系数，
从而影响 A_r ，影响线宽。

由公式可以看出 A_r 越大，线宽越大
最大损耗 = 增益。

$$\text{即 } e^{-\alpha d} = \frac{3 \times 10^4}{\pi \times (5 \times 10^4)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 1.8 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\therefore F = \frac{1}{1 - 3 \times 10^4} = 1.8 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$SV = \frac{v_c}{F} = 8.27 \times 10^9$$

图给的是增益，而非增益系数。

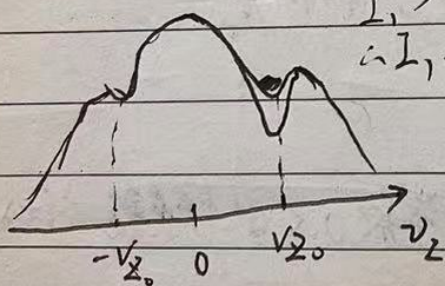
T6 \rightarrow 这题根本没学过怎么解 \sim

时都来自激光原理：

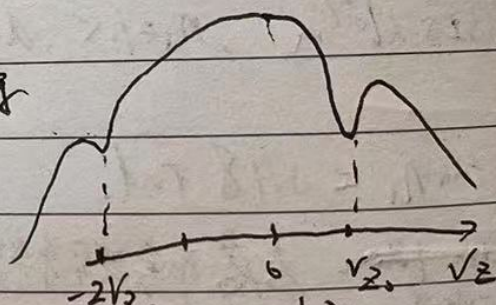
深度 $\propto I_i$

$I_1 > I_2$

$\therefore I_1$ 更深



(a)



(b)

$$v_0' = v_0 \left(1 + \frac{v_2}{c}\right) = v_0 + \delta v \text{ 时}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{\delta v}{v_0} \cdot c = v_{20}$$

T_1 一开始

输出激光为非偏振光，因为布儒斯特角也让 S 光以 10% 透射，但最后输出光成分中 P 光要远大于 S 光，因为 S 光的损耗比 P 光大了 50%，一次往返就是 51%。

而如果放大器增益不够大，很可能使 S 光增益小于损耗而消失，且，若增益会随腔中增大而减小，那么 S 光一定会消失，因为 P 光损耗小，当增益等于 P 光损耗时，增益已远小于 S 光损耗，因此 S 光会不断减小并消失。

所以最后会输 P 偏振光。

$$T_2 \text{ (1) 有 } a_{m1} = a_{m2} = a_{m3} = \frac{1}{3d} \ln R = 0.02$$

$$\text{同样 } a_s = \frac{1}{3d} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{2035} = 0.0067$$

$$\therefore a_r = 0.0667$$

为什么是 $3d$ ？其实 a_m 和距离无关，除以距离是因为 a_s 是对距离指数相乘的，因而 $a_r = a_s + a_m$ ，因此 a_m 也会与距离相乘，所以事先除以距离。

(2)

$$\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{\cos \theta_0} = \frac{2\pi}{a_r \lambda} = 8.89 \times 10^7$$

因此其本质是将一次损失分散到整个路程，以达到和 a_s 一样的意义。

而本题的 a_s 不是单位长度的损失，也是一次的损失，所以也要分散到整个路程。

T3

(1) 稳定条件 $0 \leq (1 + \frac{d}{R_1})(1 + \frac{d}{R_2}) \leq 1$

有 $g_1 = 1 + \frac{d}{R_1} = 0.8 = g_2$

$\therefore 0 \leq g_1 \cdot g_2 = 0.64 \leq 1$

(2) 求束腰位置 and 大小. $\lambda = 1.064 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$

~~若光束经过反射镜~~

光束曲率半径与反射镜匹配.

$\therefore R(z) = z \left[1 + \left(\frac{z_0}{z} \right)^2 \right] = |R_1|$

$R(z') = z' \left[1 + \left(\frac{z_0}{z'} \right)^2 \right] = |R_2| = |R_1|$

$\therefore z + z' = 0$. 即束腰在中心.

有 $R(z) = 0.1 \left[1 + \frac{100 z_0^2}{z^2} \right] = 0.1$

$\therefore 100 z_0^2 = 0.9$

$z_0 = 0.3 \text{ m}$

$\therefore W_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2 z_0 \lambda}{\pi}} = 3.19 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$

$\therefore S = \pi W_0^2 = 3.19 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2$

T4

T4

$$c1) \nu = 10^{14} = \frac{c}{2dn}$$

$$\therefore d = 0.15 \text{ m}$$

$$c2) \tau_{\text{pulse}} = 3.3 \times 10^{-13} \text{ s} \quad \Delta \nu = \frac{1}{\tau_{\text{pulse}}} = 3.03 \times 10^{12} \text{ Hz}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{\nu \tau_{\text{pulse}}} = 3.03 \times 10^3$$

T5 $\tau_{sp}, \tau_{nr}, n_{20}, V, \nu$

$$c1) \frac{dn_{20}}{dt} = -n_{20} \cdot \frac{1}{\tau_{sp}} - n_{20} \cdot \frac{1}{\tau_{nr}} = n_{20} \left(-\frac{1}{\tau_{sp}} - \frac{1}{\tau_{nr}} \right)$$

$$\therefore n_{20} = n_{20} e^{(-\frac{1}{\tau_{sp}} - \frac{1}{\tau_{nr}})t}$$

$$E(t) = \int V h \nu c (n_{20} - n_2) = V h \nu n_{20} \left[1 - e^{(-\frac{1}{\tau_{sp}} - \frac{1}{\tau_{nr}})t} \right]$$

$$P(t) = V h \nu n_{20} \left(\frac{1}{\tau_{sp}} + \frac{1}{\tau_{nr}} \right) \cdot e^{(-\frac{1}{\tau_{sp}} - \frac{1}{\tau_{nr}})t}$$

(求导为功率) 一个自发辐射功率

$$c2) N = V \cdot n_{20} \cdot \frac{1}{\tau_{sp}} = \frac{V n_{20} \tau_{nr}}{\tau_{sp} + \tau_{nr}}$$

6 已知 λ, d, R_1, R_2, P ,

c1) 求 N .

→ 将光子分到每单位长度, 降2是因为方向 \rightleftharpoons

$$P = T \cdot \frac{N}{2d} \cdot c \cdot h\nu$$

$$N = \frac{2dP}{Thc\nu} = \frac{2dP\lambda}{Thc} = 5.4 \times 10^7$$

c2) $a_r = a_{m1} + a_{m2} + a_s$

$$= a_{m1} = \frac{1}{2d} \ln \frac{1}{R_1} = 0.1$$

$$\therefore \gamma(\nu) = a_r = 0.1 \text{ m}^{-1}$$