

# Lecture 1: Overview

# Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation

$$\nu = 10^{14} \text{ to } 10^{15} \text{ Hz}$$

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\lambda = 10 \mu\text{m to } 300 \text{ nm}$$

**Space:**  $\lambda \sim 1 \mu\text{m}$

**Time:** cycle  $T \sim 1 \text{ fs} = 10^{-15} \text{ s}$

**Frequency:** 1 Hz

Assume:

$$E \sim 1mJ \quad | \quad \sim 10fs = 10^{-14}s \quad a \sim 10^{-3}m$$

then:

$$P = \frac{E}{|}$$

$$P \sim \frac{1mJ}{10fs} = 10^{11}W = 100GW$$

$$I = \frac{P}{\square a^2}$$

$$I \sim \frac{10^{11}W}{\square (10^{-3})^2 cm^2} \sim 10^{16} \frac{W}{cm^2} \sim 10PW / cm^2$$

Directionality:

Diffraction Limit:

$$\theta \sim \frac{\lambda}{a} = \frac{1^{-3}m}{1mm} \sim 10^{-3}rad$$

- **Communication**

If 1% is used for the information band,  $\rightarrow 10^2$  to  $10^3$  more capacity than in existence

telephone conversation  $\sim 4$  KHz

TV program  $\sim 5$  MHz

- **Optical Computing**

- **Surgery, Phototherapy – noninvasive**

- **Fusion**
  - High Power
  - Tight Focus

- **Laser spectroscopy, metrology**

# Types of Lasers

1. Pulsed:  $fs$  ( $10^{-15}s$ ),  $ps$  ( $10^{-12}s$ ),  $ns$  ( $10^{-9}s$ )

Continuous Wave (CW)

2. Single-mode & Multi-mode

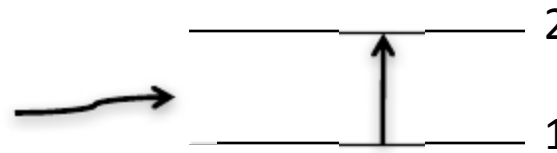
## Pumps

- i) Optical pumping (flash lamp)
- ii) Electrical discharge
- iii) Current (semiconductor)
- iv) Chemical Reactions

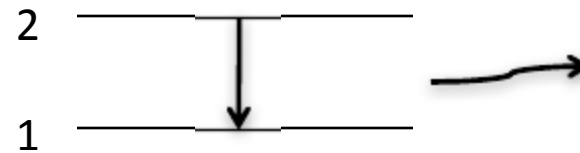
# Historical

- Einstein in 1917

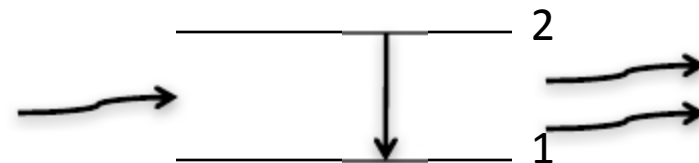
i) absorption



ii) spontaneous emission



iii) stimulated emission



Shawlow, Townes (1958) – “Infrared and Optical Masers”; *Physical Review* + 2 patents

Basov, Prokhorov (1955) 3-level system & optical pumping

- NH<sub>3</sub> (ammonia) Maser (first proposed by Townes in 1951; patent filed in 1955)

Basov, Prokhorov and Townes shared *Nobel Prize in 1964*

Bloembergen (1956) 3-level system

Ted Maiman (1960; Hughes) - Ruby Laser – first demonstrated laser (published in *Nature*)

Other names: Robert Dicke, Gordon Gould, Joseph

Physicists & Engineers

R - Power Reflectivity

L - Loss per pass through the windows

G - Power gain through the tube per pass

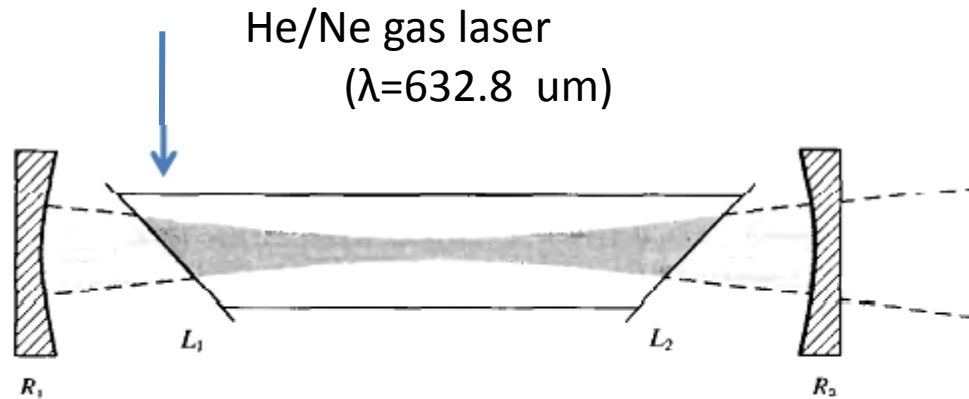


FIGURE 0.1. Schematic of a simple laser.

$$G(1- L_2)R_2(1- L_2)G(1- L_1)R_1(1- L_1) \geq 1$$

-Condition for laser oscillations



# Lasers

## Solid

Ruby

Nd: YAG

Nd: glass

Diode

Ti: Sapphire

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## Liquid

dye

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## Gas

CO<sub>2</sub> ~ 10μm

Ar+

Kr +

He-Ne

N<sub>2</sub>

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