

1. a) Bragg angle  $\Theta = \frac{\lambda}{2\Lambda}$ , full angle between beams is  $2\Theta = \frac{\lambda}{\Lambda}$

$$\lambda = \text{light wavelength} \\ = \frac{\lambda}{n} = 332 \text{ nm here}$$

$$\Lambda = \text{sound wavelength} \\ = \frac{v_s}{\nu_s} \\ = \frac{617 \text{ m/s}}{80 \text{ MHz}} = 7.7 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\text{So } 2\Theta = \frac{332 \text{ nm}}{7.7 \mu\text{m}} = 0.043 \text{ rad} = 2.47^\circ$$

But this is angle in crystal. In air, larger by  $n$   
since  $\Theta_{\text{air}} = n \Theta_{\text{glass}}$

$$2\Theta_{\text{air}} = 5.8^\circ$$

b) Beam waist of  $200 \mu\text{m}$ , estimate wave requires time

$$T = \frac{200 \mu\text{m}}{617 \text{ m/s}} = 0.32 \mu\text{s} \text{ to cross beam}$$

For one full modulation cycle, need to turn light on and off, so max rate is

$$f = \frac{1}{2T} = 1.5 \text{ MHz}$$

$$2. \text{ Peak power} = \frac{1 \text{ J}}{5 \text{ ns}} = 2 \times 10^8 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{Peak intensity } I = \frac{2P}{\pi w_0^2} = 5 \times 10^{16} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$\text{Peak E-field } I = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E_0^2 \nu_0 \quad \nu_0 = 377 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{So } E_0 = \sqrt{2 \nu_0 I} = 6.2 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\text{Over long times, } P_{\text{avg}} = \frac{1 \text{ J}}{1 \text{ s}} = 1 \text{ W}$$

3. a) Flash energy  $E_f = 20 \text{ J}$ ,  $0.2 \text{ J}$  absorbed

ion in excited state has  $h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = 1.9 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$  energy

So, # of excited ions is  $\frac{0.2 \text{ J}}{1.9 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 1.1 \times 10^{18}$

Volume of laser medium is  $10 \text{ cm}^3$ , so

$$N_2 = \frac{1.1 \times 10^{18}}{10 \text{ cm}^3} = 1.1 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3} = \Delta N$$

$$\text{So } g_0 = \frac{\left(\frac{1.064 \mu\text{m}}{1.5}\right)^2 (1.1 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3})}{8\pi (1 \text{ ms})^2 (2 \times 10^{11} \text{ Hz})} = 10.7 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\text{and } g_0 = e^{2\text{sol}} = e^{2.1} = \boxed{8.5 \gg \Gamma = 0.3}$$

b) Peak power  $P = h\nu V_0 \frac{1}{\tau_p} \frac{\Delta N_i}{2}$

$$V = \text{mode volume} \approx l \times \pi w_0^2$$

Take  $\pi w_0^2 = A$ , optimum case

$$\text{Then } V \Delta N_i = 1.1 \times 10^{18}$$

$$\tau_p \approx \frac{1}{\Gamma V_F} = \frac{1}{\Gamma} \cdot \frac{2d}{c} = \frac{1}{0.3} \cdot \frac{2 \times 0.3 \text{ m}}{3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}} = 6.7 \text{ ns}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} \approx (1.9 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}) (1.1 \times 10^{18}) \left(\frac{1}{2 \times 6.7 \text{ ns}}\right) = \boxed{1.6 \times 10^7 \text{ W}}$$

$$\text{Pulse duration} \approx \boxed{\tau_p = 6.7 \text{ ns}}$$

4. For mode locked laser, have

(3)

$$E(t) = \sum_n A_n e^{i2\pi(\nu_0 + n\nu_F)t}$$

= sum of waves at frequencies  $\nu_0 + n\nu_F$

So expect  $|A_n|^2 \propto P(\nu = \nu_0 + n\nu_F)$

$$A_n \propto e^{-\frac{n^2 \nu_F^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

If  $\nu_F \ll \sigma$ , replace sum by integral

$$E(t) \propto \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\nu A(\nu) e^{i2\pi\nu t}$$

$$A(\nu) = e^{-\frac{(\nu - \nu_0)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

Fourier transform of Gaussian:

$$E(t) \propto e^{i2\pi\nu_0 t} e^{-2\pi^2 t^2 \sigma^2} \quad (\text{from Table A.1-1})$$

Then power  $P \propto |E|^2$ , so

$$P(t) \propto e^{-4\pi^2 t^2 \sigma^2}$$

Gaussian, width  $\Delta t \approx \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma}$