

## Pulsed Laser Behavior

Desirable: \*

- \* pulsed pump
- \* Q-switching
- \* mode-locking

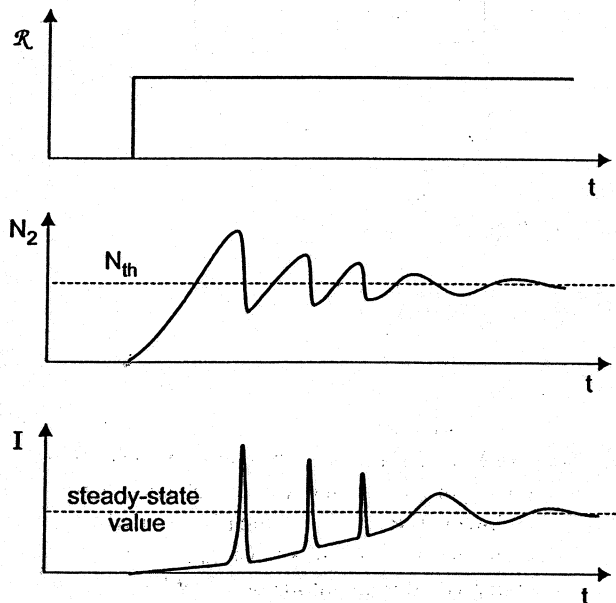
Undesirable: spiking

Basic equations:

$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} = R - N_2 \left( \frac{I\sigma}{h\nu} + \frac{1}{\tau_2} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \left( c\sigma N_2 - \frac{1}{\tau_c} \right) I \quad (2)$$

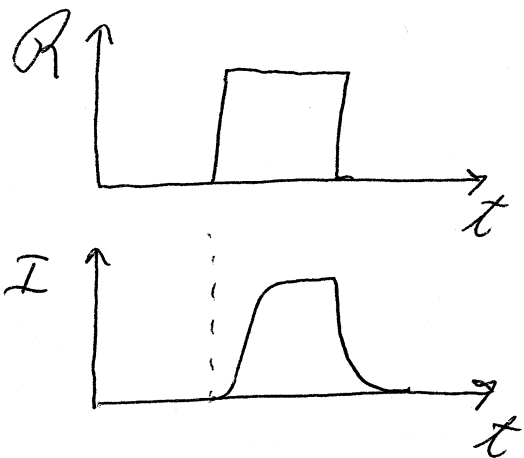
For a step input pump



Some lasers (e.g. ruby) do not reach steady-state, but instead exhibit spiking, a series of randomly spaced pulses.

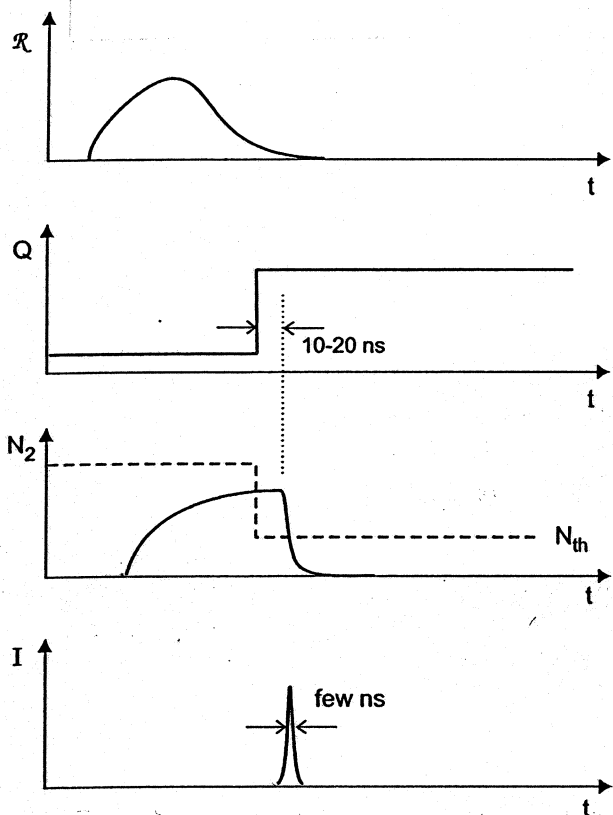
Time scale 1-10  $\mu$ s

## Pulsed pump



- \* common for semiconductor lasers
- \* difficult to get short pulses with optical excitation
- \* often used in combination with Q-switching and mode-locking

## Q-switching



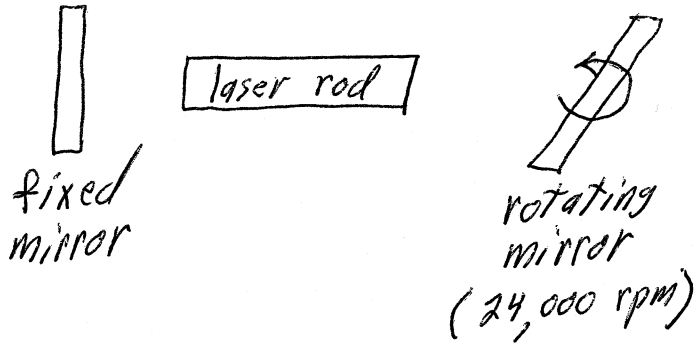
$$Q = \frac{\nu_0}{\Delta\nu_{1/2}} = 2\pi\nu_0\tau_c$$

$$N_{th} = \frac{1}{c\sigma\tau_c} = \frac{2\pi\nu_0}{c\sigma Q}$$

- \* Must switch Q within  $\sim 10$  ns
- \* stored energy is quickly channeled into single pulse.
- \* pulse width  $\sim$  few ns
- \* can also repetitively Q-switch with cw pump.

# Methods of Q-switching

## 1. Rotating mirror



$$\Delta\theta = \frac{d}{L} \approx 10^{-3} \text{ rad}$$

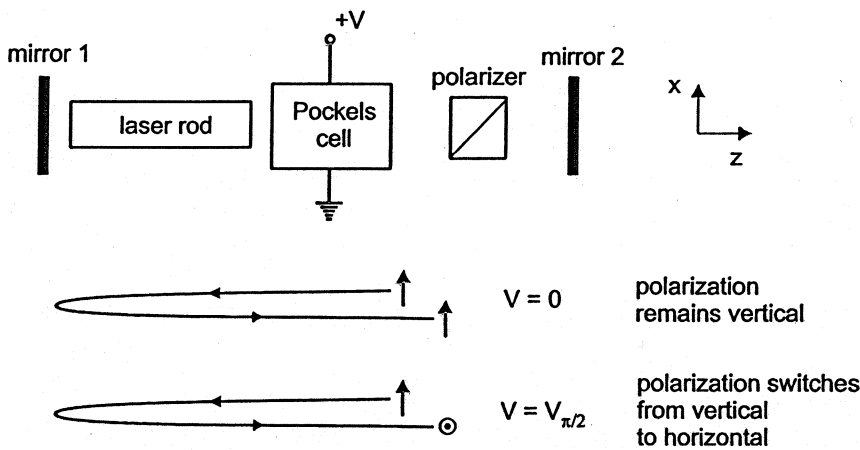
$$\omega t_{sw} = \Delta\theta$$

$$t_{sw} = \frac{10^{-3} \text{ rad}}{2500 \text{ rad/s}}$$

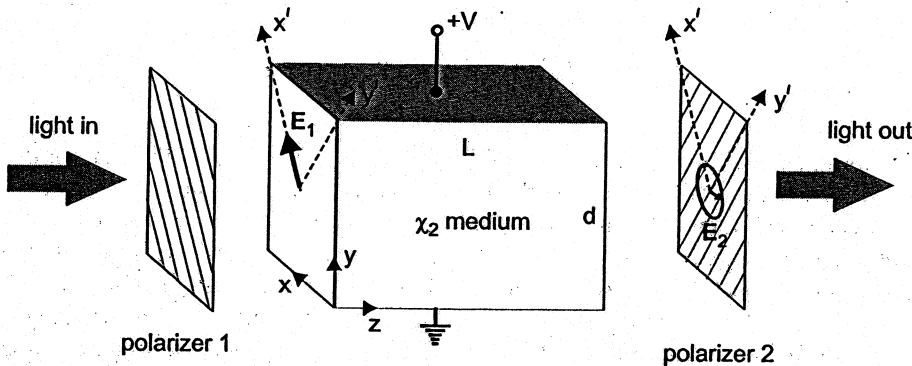
$$t_{sw} = 400 \text{ ns}$$

"slow" switch ( $\mu\text{s}$  time scale)

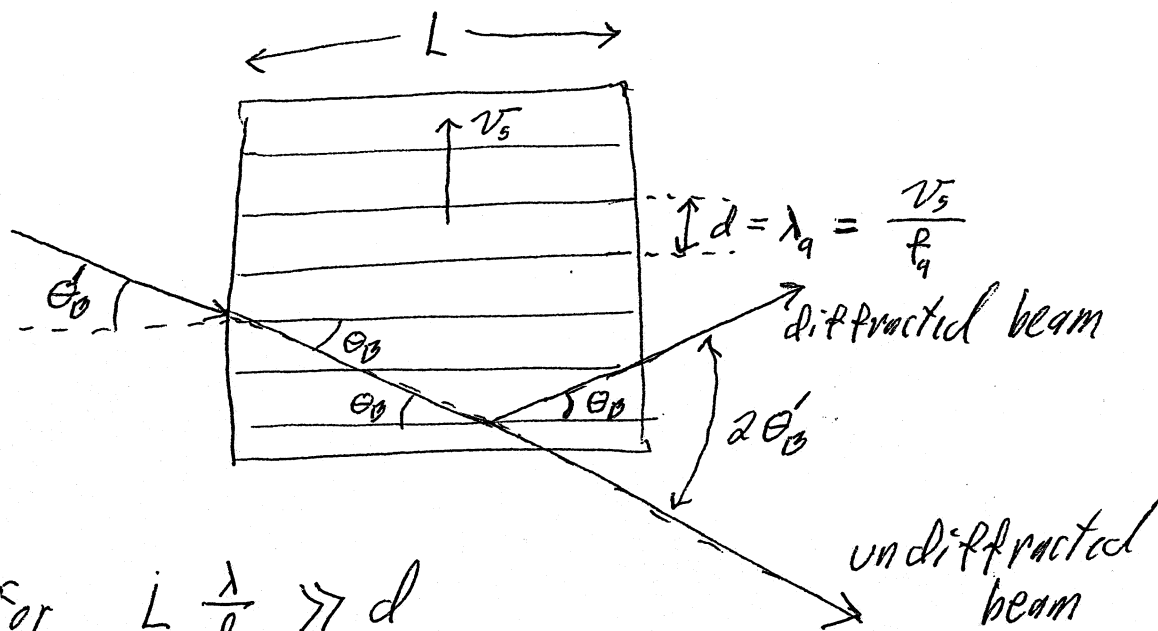
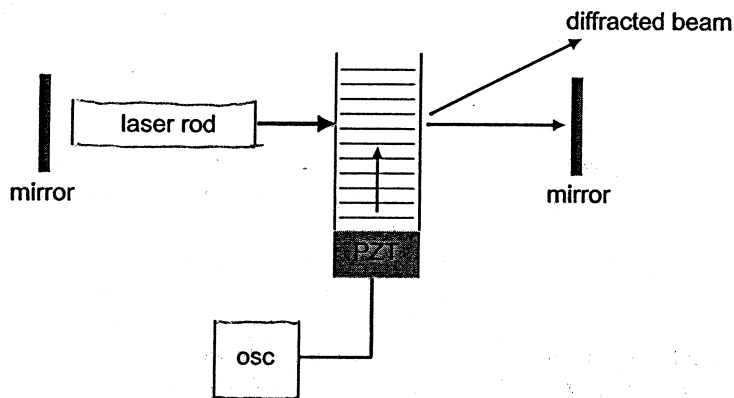
## 2. Electro-optic shutter



- \* Pockels effect - induced birefringence
- \* Need high voltage (kV)
- \* can be fast ( $\lesssim 20 \text{ ns}$ )



### B. Acoustooptic shutter



for  $L \frac{\lambda}{d} \gg d$

have Bragg condition

$$\theta_0 = \frac{\lambda n}{2d} \quad (\text{small } \theta_0)$$

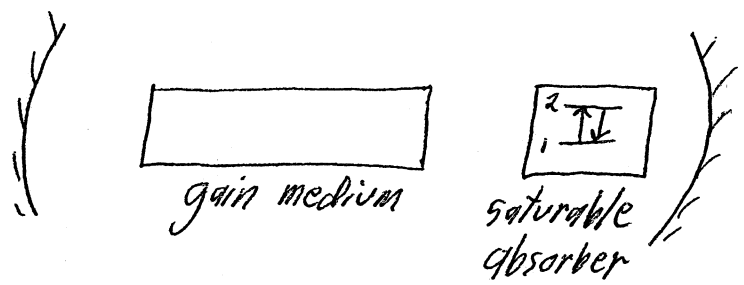
For small  $\theta$ , using Snell's law,  $\theta'_0 = n \theta_0$

So

$$\theta'_0 = \frac{\lambda}{2d}$$

$\lambda$  is free-space wavelength

# Passive Q-Switching

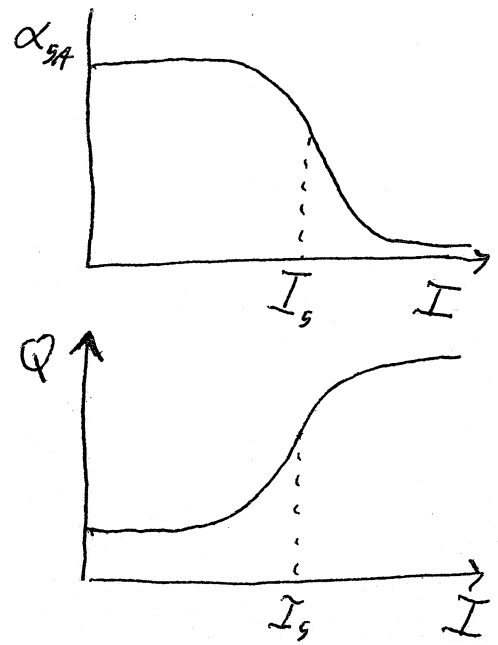


loss in saturable absorber

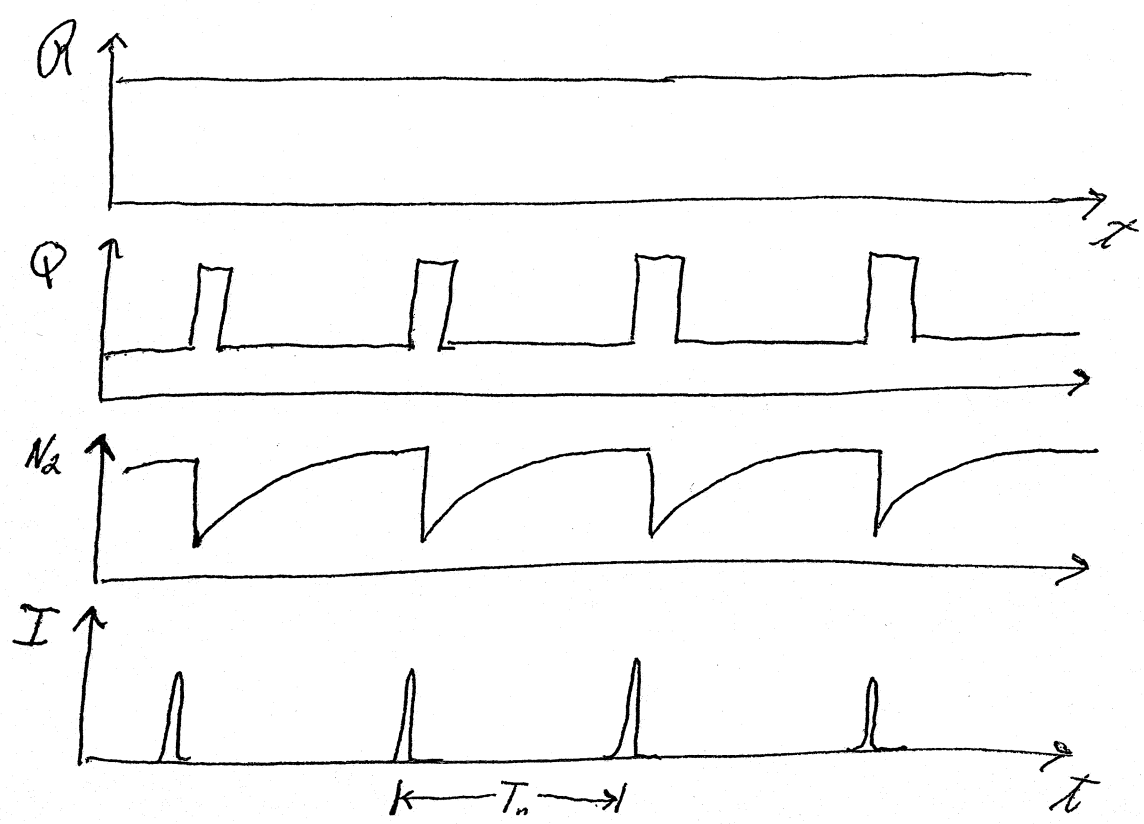
$$\alpha_{SA} = (N_1 - N_2) \sigma_{SA}$$

As  $I$  increases,  $(N_1 - N_2)$  decreases

$$\alpha_{SA} = \frac{\alpha_0}{1 + I/I_s}$$



# Repetitive Q-Switching



optimum

$$T_p \approx \tau_2$$

$\Delta t_p \sim \text{few ns}$