

Threshold Condition :- (Resonator).

$$2nL = m\lambda$$

$$L = \frac{m\lambda}{2n}$$

Waves in the resonator are standing waves. Cavity is not in nm. We can multiply some length element to $m\lambda$ to have a length having resonance freq which is then amplify.

→ Small variation in length disturbing the cavity.

• For creating laser must follow some conditions

Laser are of two types.

1) Continuous Wave laser (CW).

2) Pulsed Lasers.

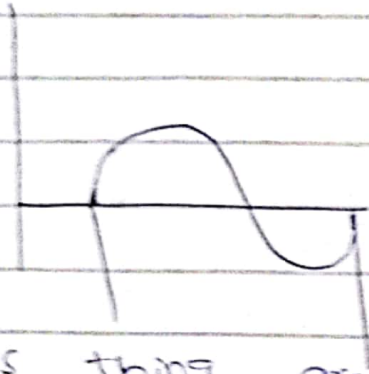
→ no. of photons (in continuous path) entering or

✓ Reception rate (in one second how much pulse pass

For	10 pulses	10 Hz
	200 "	200 Hz
	1000 "	1000 Hz

we can't distinguish b/c continuous pulse but its not accurately continuous but repetition is very high so it is continuous.

→ Every pulse has its own pulse duration which is in ns



This thing are important in both cases power

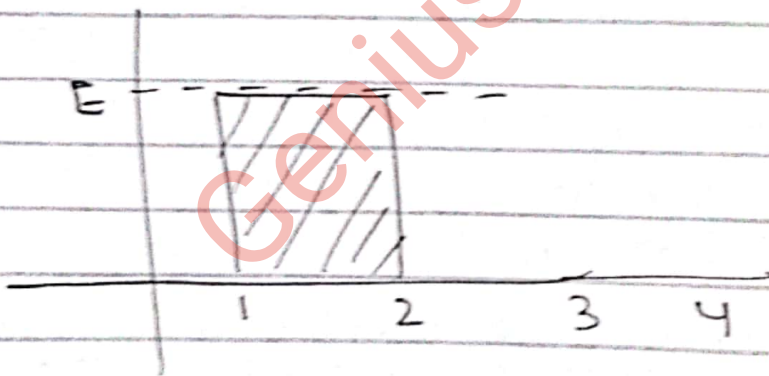
→ (i) average power (ii) peak power

* Continuous wave laser → average power

$$\text{Power} = E/t \quad (\text{J/s}) = \text{W}$$

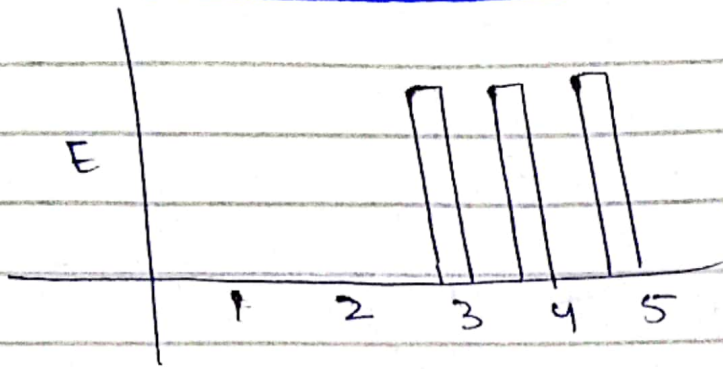
Pulse Laser → average + peak both present

Now we have continuous wave laser



$$\text{Power average} = E/t$$

* Pulse Laser → peak power.



and this pulse repeat at specific time period.

$P_{\text{average}} = E/T$ energy delivered during this time period T

$$P_{\text{peak}} = E/\Delta T$$

Continuous wave laser has less power as compared to pulse laser, pulse laser has high power

both have same energies (CW, PL)

$$E = P_{\text{avg}} \times T$$

$$E = P_{\text{peak}} \times \Delta t$$

$$P_{\text{avg}} \times T = P_{\text{peak}} \times \Delta t$$

$\frac{P_{\text{avg}}}{P_{\text{peak}}} = \frac{\Delta t}{T}$	→ only cycle Relation b/w P_{avg} and P_{peak}	Duty cycle
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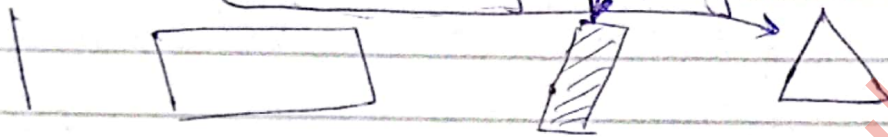
So we can Control the output of laser:-

Resonator \rightarrow Active medium \rightarrow apply pumping source.

Specific intensity pulse is generated in cavity to control out put pulse (to deliver max energy is less duration)

We apply methods.

Prism or grating.



We can turn the laser at specific length (in grating). (by rotating ^{prism} or grating)

\rightarrow Passive Devices (As we can't control them externally) (e.g. prism, grating).

\rightarrow Active Devices \rightarrow which can't be controlled externally (has its own rotating material).

o Pulse duration decrease and we can have high energy in three methods.

Methods:-

1) Q switching :- "is a technique for obtaining highly energetic short laser pulses."

Q switching \rightarrow just like a shutter.

$Q = 2\pi \nu$ energy stored in mode
energy loss in per second in a mode

$$E(t) \text{ at } t \\ E_0 \text{ at } t=0.$$

loss in energy

$$-\frac{dE}{dt} \propto E(t)$$

$$-\frac{dE}{dt} = c E(t)$$

$$E(t) = \frac{E_0}{e}$$

$$E(t) = \frac{E_0}{e} = E_0 \exp(-et).$$

$$t_c = 1/c$$

$$E_0(t) = E_0 \exp(-t/t_c)$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = E_0 \exp(-t/t_c) \left(-\frac{1}{t_c}\right)$$

$$-\frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{1}{t_c} \exp(-t/t_c)$$

$$t_c = \frac{E_0 \exp(-t/t_c)}{-dE/dt}$$

$$Q = 2\pi\nu t_c = \omega t_c = \frac{\omega}{\Delta\omega} = \frac{\nu}{\Delta\nu}$$

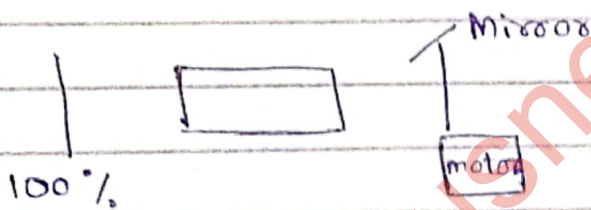
Quality factor.

$$Q = \frac{\nu}{\Delta\nu} \rightarrow \text{Quality factor of laser.}$$

Q-switching ma quality factor kyun ha (use?)
 When we introduce shutter. Shutter remove quality factor decrease so losses increase and when we put shutter again quality factor increase and losses decrease.

(i) Mechanical Q-switching
 (Rotating mirror).

→ Active medium
 → Passive "



* every motor has its own rotations per minute (RPM)

RPM differ in case of 1000 or more than 10000

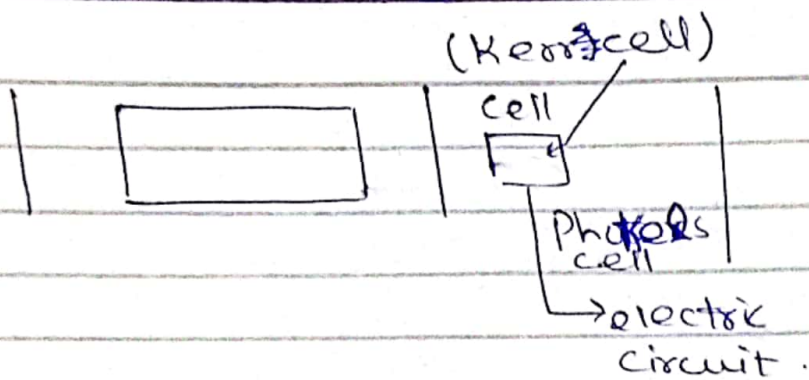
100% mirror or concave mirror output per laser generate.

Parallel (pulse laser)

* milli second laser $\xrightarrow{\text{can be taken as}}$ micro second laser

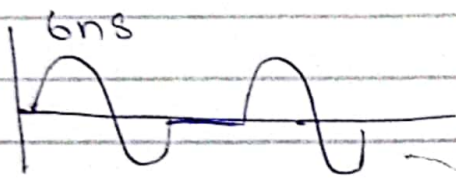
at very small pulse.

■ Electro-optic Q-switching.



- 1) Mechanical Q-switching
Active medium
- 2) Electro-optic Q-switching.
- 3) Acousto-optic Q-switching.
- 4) Saturable Absorber.
→ passive medium.

Linearly polarized light passed in cell so it can convert it into orthogonally polarized light.



if duration is less we can't achieve repetition rate.

* pulse duration depends.

Suppose 6 ns. own pulse duration than freq high not obtained due to small difference in time.

Q-switching basically obtain nano-second pulse duration.

According to laser system cell is used

→ Ruby laser Polar cell, used Q-switching first time