

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL  
Monterey, California

EC 3210

FINAL EXAM

12/91Po

- This exam is open book and notes.
- There are five problems; each is equally weighted.
- Partial credit will be given; be sure to do some work on each problem.
- Be sure to include units in your answers.
- Please circle or underline your answers.
- Show *ALL* work.
- Write only your name on this sheet.
- Exams and course grades will be available outside the Optical Electronics Laboratory (Bu 224) on Monday, 23 December.
- Have a good holiday season and enjoy your break!

Course grade: \_\_\_\_\_

1		4	
2		5	
3			
Total			

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. A Gaussian laser beam ( $\lambda = 500 \text{ nm}$ ) propagates from left to right. If  $w_1 = 6.5 \text{ mm}$  and  $R_1 = -20 \text{ m}$  at a location that is 18 m from an arbitrary origin, find the spot size *and* radius of curvature of the phase front at a second location that is located 8 m to the left of the first position.
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2. A mode-locked laser produces pulses that have a peak power of 10 mW. The average power from the laser is  $100 \mu\text{W}$  and the measured pulse-width is 100 ps. Calculate the mirror spacing of the resonator if the index of refraction of the lasing medium is 1.5.
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3. A laser, operating at  $1.0 \mu\text{m}$ , puts out a 10 mW Gaussian beam with a spot size of 1.5 mm. The laser is pressure broadened with a spectral linewidth of 0.01 nm. The index of refraction of the lasing medium is 1.2. The laser mirrors have power reflectivities of 96% and 100% and are spaced 25 cm apart. If the unsaturated gain coefficient is 0.30 at a constant (but unknown) pump rate, find the value of the internal loss coefficient  $\alpha_{\text{int}}$ .
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4. A laser resonator has a mirror spacing of 25 cm. The two mirrors of the resonator have equal power reflectivities of 98%. One mirror has a radius of curvature of 50 cm. For what range of values of radius of curvature of the second mirror will the laser resonator be capable of producing a  $\text{TEM}_{00}$  wave.
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5. A light wave ( $\lambda = 633 \text{ nm}$ ), described by the vector

$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}_{\text{in}} = 1 \cos(\omega t - kz) \vec{\mathbf{a}}_x - 1 \sin(\omega t - kz) \vec{\mathbf{a}}_y,$$

is incident on a waveplate made of ADP with a thickness of  $6 \mu\text{m}$ . (The vectors  $\vec{\mathbf{a}}_x$  and  $\vec{\mathbf{a}}_y$  are unit vectors in the  $x$  and  $y$  directions.) The fast axis of the waveplate is oriented along the  $x$ -axis. Find an expression for the vector  $\vec{\mathbf{E}}_{\text{out}}$  at the output of waveplate.