

Experiment 0

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# Properties of a Gaussian Beam

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## 1 Introduction

We will look at the intensity distribution of a laser beam. The output of a laser is different than that of most other light sources. The laser resonator determines the spatial characteristics of the laser beam. Most Helium Neon (HeNe) lasers have spherical-mirror Fabry-Perot resonators that have Hermite-Gaussian spatial modes. Usually only the lowest order transverse resonator ( $\text{TEM}_{00}$ ) mode oscillates, resulting in a Gaussian output beam.

## 2 Background - see Pedrotti<sup>3</sup>, Chap. 27

The irradiance (proportional to the square of the electric field) of a Gaussian beam is symmetric about the beam axis and varies with radial distance  $r$  from the axis as

$$I(r) = I_0 \exp(-2r^2/w_0^2) \quad (1)$$

Here  $w_0$  is the radial extent of the beam where the irradiance has dropped to  $1/e^2$  of its value on the beam axis,  $I_0$ .

A Gaussian beam has a waist, where  $w_0$  is smallest. It either diverges from or converges to this beam waist. This divergence or convergence is measured by the angle  $\theta$  which is subtended by the points on either side of the beam axis where the irradiance has dropped to  $1/e^2$  of its value on the beam axis, this is the place where the electric field has dropped by  $1/e$ .

Under the laws of geometrical optics a bundle of rays (a beam) converging at an angle of  $\theta$  should collapse to a point. Because of diffraction, this does not occur. However, at the intersection of the asymptotes

that define  $\theta$ , the beam diameter reaches a minimum value  $d_0 = 2w_0$ , the beam waist diameter.

The variation of the beam waist  $w$  as a function of propagation distance  $z$  is:

$$w(z) = w_0 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{z}{z_0}\right)^2} \quad (2)$$

with the Rayleigh length  $z_0$  given by:

$$z_0 = \frac{\pi w_0^2}{\lambda} \quad (3)$$

For a TEM<sub>00</sub> mode,  $w_0$  depends on the beam divergence angle,  $w_0 = 2\lambda/\pi\theta$ , where  $\lambda$  is the wavelength of the radiation. The product  $w_0\theta$  is constant for a Gaussian beam of a particular wavelength. A beam with a very small beam waist,  $w_0$ , requires that the divergence angle,  $\theta$ , be large, while a highly collimated beam with small  $\theta$  must have a beam waist that is large.

The most important characteristic of the beam is the phase. The phase is flat (infinite curvature) at the waist  $w_0$ , then grows to a maximum at  $z_0$  and returns to flat at infinity. The curvature of the wave front is given by the Radius of Curvature  $R$ .

$$R(z) = z \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{z_0}{z}\right)^2} \quad (4)$$

### 3 Experiment

Please be very careful when using a laser. Parallel light gets focused and that can happen with a laser beam in your retina.

In the following experiments, you will find the divergence of your laser,  $\theta$ , and the beam waist of the laser,  $w_0$ . Use the appropriate limit ( $z \gg z_0$ ) of equation 2 to define the divergence angle ( $\theta$ ) in terms of the other parameters (see Fig. 1).

Use the diverging lens to produce a large laser beam. Take the photodetector and place the small aperture on it. You will measure the Gaussian profile of the laser using a scanning detector and the computer interface. The data will be in the form of a text file with two columns of numbers – one for time and the other for voltage that will be proportional to the irradiance. You will acquire data with the computer and then fit the data to a Gaussian. Make sure you understand the software you use for the fit.

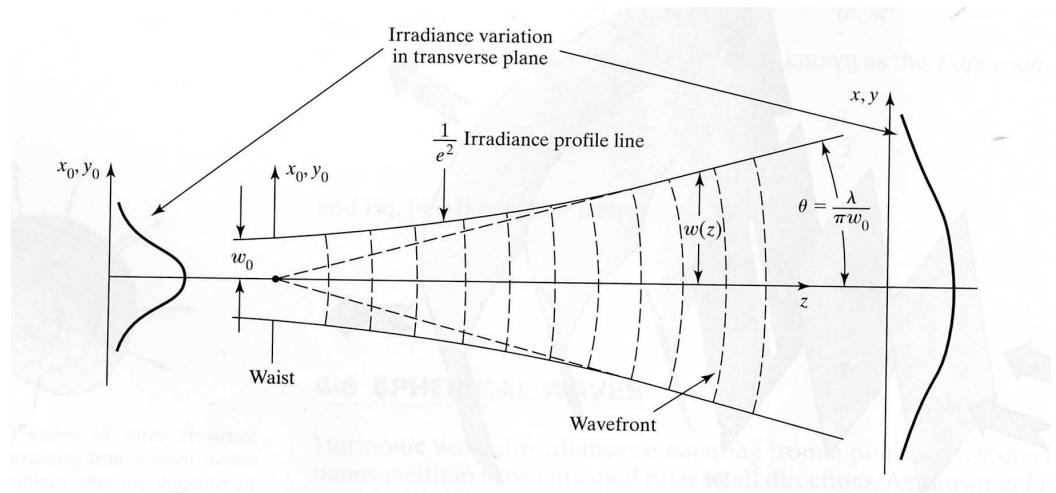


Figure 1: Gaussian Beam Propagation

The calibration of the scanner displacement vs time (as recorded by the computer) is obtained in the following way. The motor driving the scanner screw rotates at 600 rev/min and the screw pitch is 10 turn/cm. A check of the calculated scanner speed should be done by actually measuring the time taken to travel a known distance.

#### 4 Some web links

[http://www.mellesgriot.com/products/optics/gb\\_2.1.htm](http://www.mellesgriot.com/products/optics/gb_2.1.htm)

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