

A resonator with Bessel – Gauss transverse mode distribution.

Igor A. Litvin

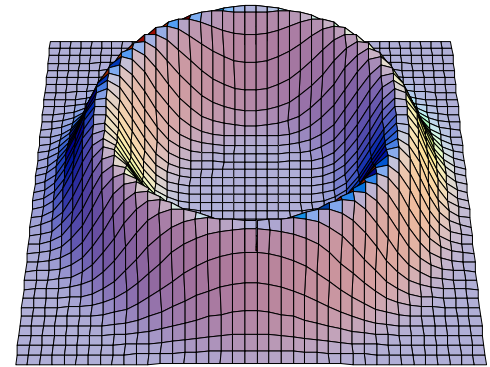
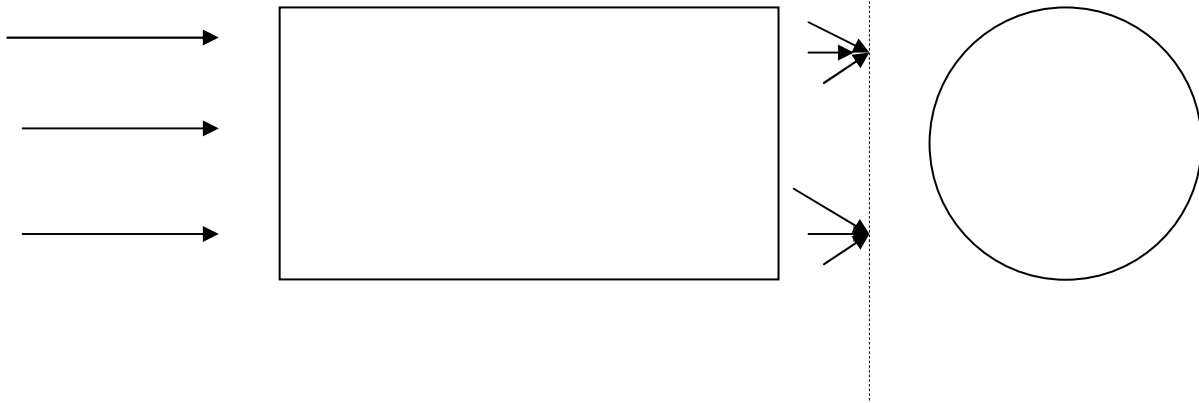
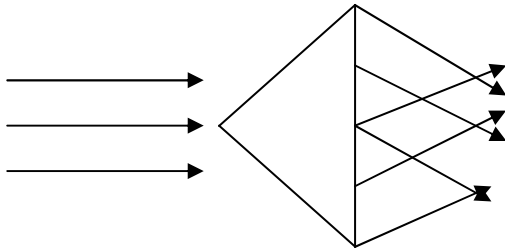
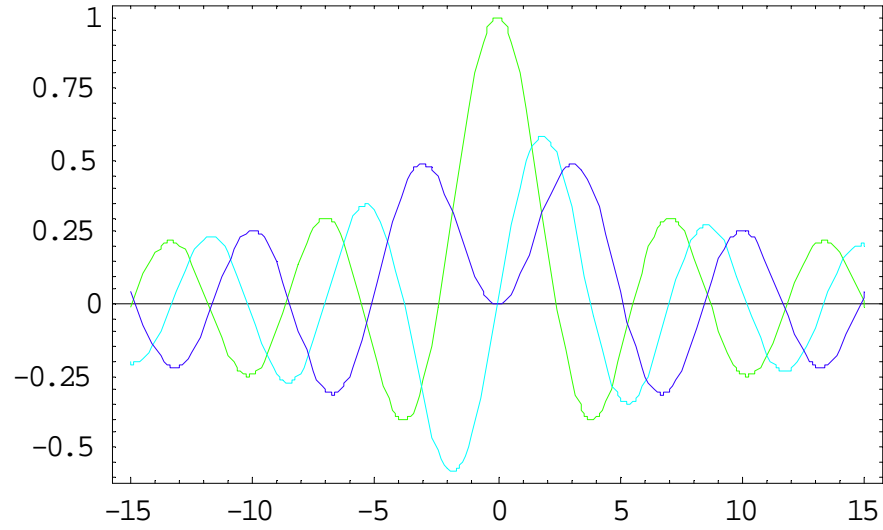
National Laser Centre (CSIR) PO Box 395, Pretoria, South
Africa, ph: +27-12-8412368 fax: +27-12-8413152

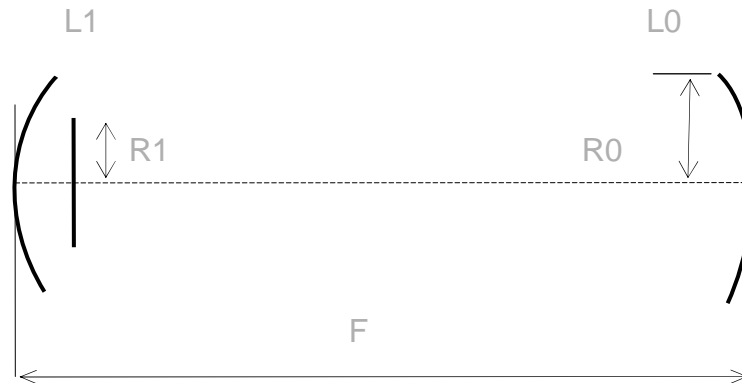


- Bessel function
- Bessel-Gauss resonator (analytical investigation)
- Bessel-Gauss resonator (Fox-Li investigation)

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \left(1 - \frac{n^2}{x^2}\right) w = 0$$

$J_n(x)$



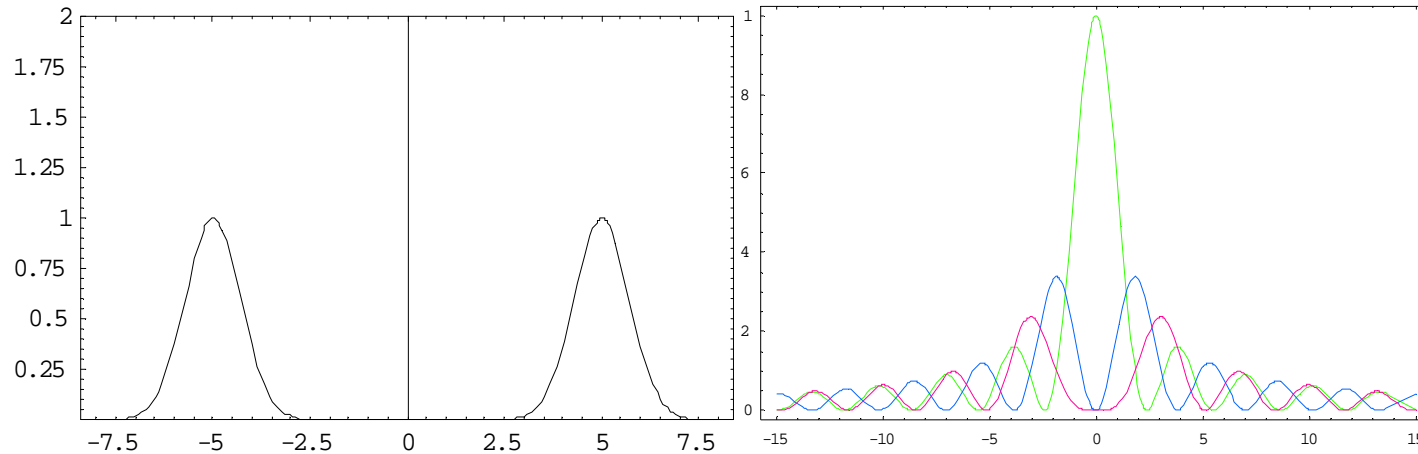


$$F_n(q, \varphi) = \int_0^{R_0} f(r, \varphi) J_n(qr) r dr$$

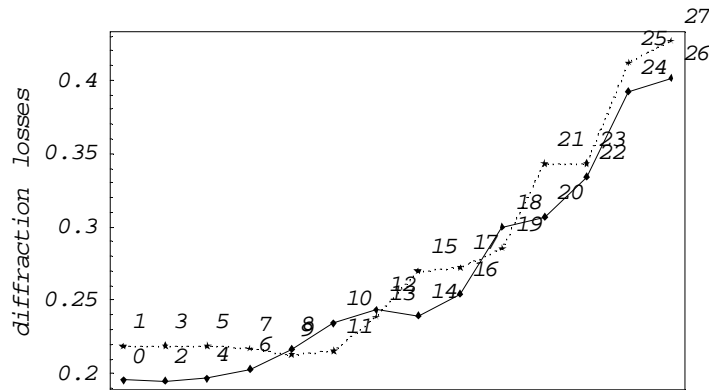
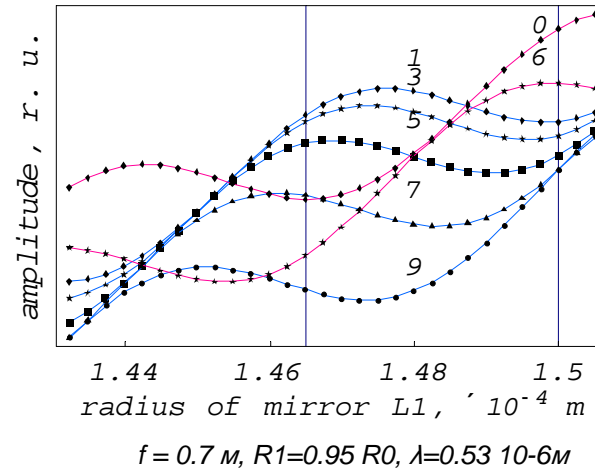
$$f(r, \varphi) = A J_n(qr) \exp(-r^2 / w^2) \exp(in\varphi)$$

$$J_n(qr) \approx \frac{1}{r} \cos(qr + n \frac{\pi}{2})$$

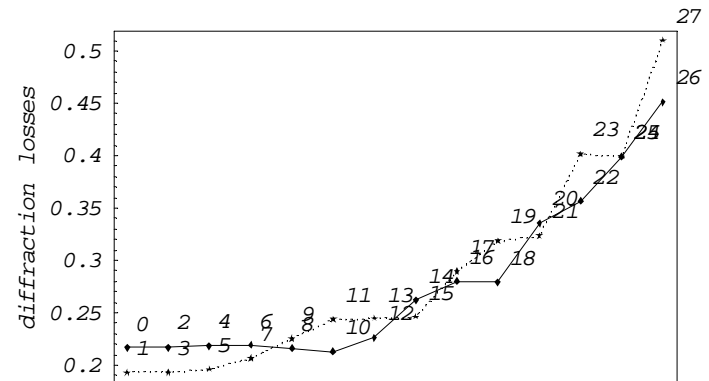
$$F_n(q, \varphi) = \exp(in\varphi) A \int_0^{R_0} J_n(qr)^2 \exp(-\frac{r^2}{w^2}) r dr$$



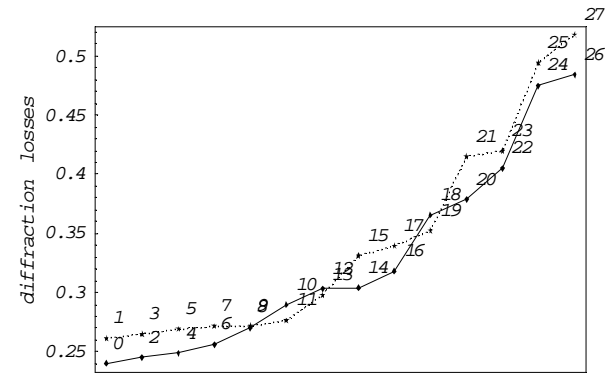
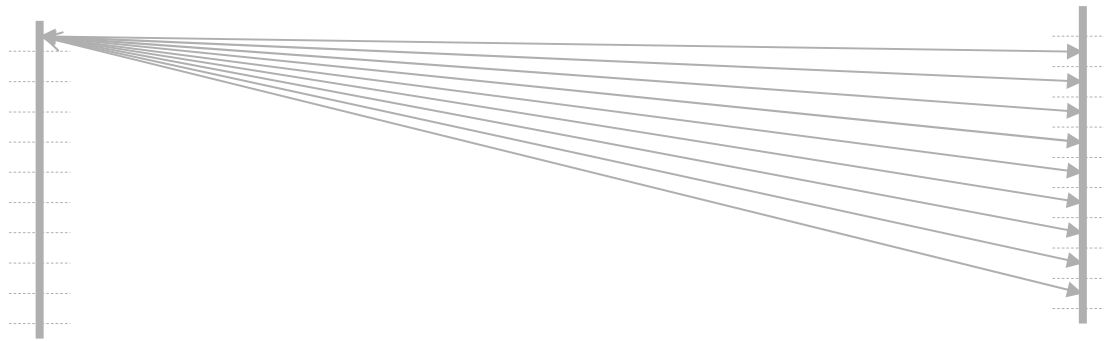
$$F_n(q, \varphi) = \exp(in\varphi) A \int_0^{R0} J_n(qr)^2 \exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{w^2}\right) r dr$$



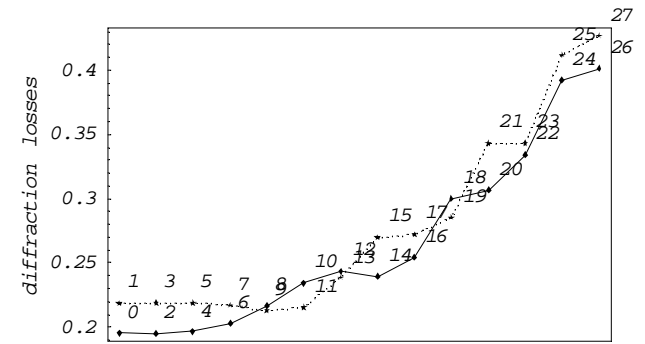
$f = 0.7$ m, $R0 = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ m, $R1 = 0.9 R0$, $\lambda = 0.53 \cdot 10^{-6}$ m



$f = 0.7$ m, $R0 = 1.465 \cdot 10^{-4}$ m, $R1 = 0.9 R0$, $\lambda = 0.53 \cdot 10^{-6}$ m



$f = 0.7 \text{ m}$, $R0=1.5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}$, $R1=0.9 R0$, $\lambda=0.53 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}$
(Fox-Li Method)



$f = 0.7 \text{ m}$, $R0=1.5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}$, $R1=0.9 R0$, $\lambda=0.53 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}$
Analytic calculation

$$A_1(x_1) = a_0 \frac{\exp(ikL) \exp(i \frac{k}{2L} x_1^2)}{i\lambda L} \int_{-R_0}^{R_0} A_0(x) \exp(i \frac{k}{2L} x^2) \exp(i \frac{k}{L} x_1 x) dx =$$

$$= a_0 \frac{\exp(ikL) \exp(i \frac{k}{2L} x_1^2)}{i\lambda L} \sum_{-R_0}^{R_0} A_i \sum_i^{R_i+\Delta r} \int_{-R_i}^{R_i+\Delta r} \exp(i \frac{k}{2L} x^2) \exp(i \frac{k}{L} x_1 x) dx$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_1^1 \\ A_1^2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^0 \\ A_2^0 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \int_{R_0}^{R_0+\Delta r} \exp(i \frac{k}{2L} x^2) \exp(i \frac{k}{L} x_1 x) dx & \int_{-R_0}^{R_0+\Delta r} \exp(i \frac{k}{2L} x^2) \exp(i \frac{k}{L} x_2 x) dx & \dots \\ \int_{R_1}^{R_1+2\Delta r} \exp(i \frac{k}{2L} x^2) \exp(i \frac{k}{L} x_1 x) dx & \int_{-R_1}^{R_1+2\Delta r} \exp(i \frac{k}{2L} x^2) \exp(i \frac{k}{L} x_2 x) dx & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{i+1} = A_i B$$

Thank you!

