PHYS 404/690 Quantum and Nonlinear Optics

Problem set # 1 (due January 30)

Each problem is 10 points. The problems marked with * are required for graduate students only, and are extra credit problems for undergraduates.

P1 Starting from the wave equation:

 $-\nabla^2 \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{P}}{\partial t^2}$ derive the following equations of motion for the slowly-varying amplitude E_0 and phase ϕ , defined as $\vec{E} = \vec{e}_x E_0(z,t) e^{i[kz-\omega t+\phi(z,t)]}$:

 $\frac{\partial E_0}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial E_0}{\partial t} = -\frac{k}{2\epsilon_0} \operatorname{Im}(\mathcal{P}_0)$ $E_0\left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}\right) = \frac{k}{2\epsilon_0} \operatorname{Re}(\mathcal{P}_0)$

P2 Calculate the absorption length $(1/\alpha_0)$ for a 1.06 μ m Nd:YAG laser beam propagating through a resonant linear medium with 10^{16} dipoles/ m^3 .

P3 Calculate the magnitudes of the electric and magnetic fields for a 3 mW 628.3 nm laser focused down to a spot with a 2 μ m radius. Assume constant intensity across the spot. How does this result scale with wavelength?

P4 In an optical cavity, the resonant wavelengths are determined by the constructive-interference condition that an integer number of wavelengths must occur in a round trip. The corresponding frequencies are determined by these wavelengths and the speed of light in the cavity. Given a cavity with a medium having anomalous dispersion, would it be possible to have more than one frequency resonant for a single wavelength? How?

P5^{*} Calculate the first and second-order coherence functions for the field: $E^{+}(\vec{r},t) = \frac{E_0}{r} e^{-(\gamma+i\omega)(t-r/c)} \Theta(t-r/c),$

where Θ is the Heaviside (step) function. This would be the field emitted by an atom located at r = 0 and decaying spontaneously from time t = 0, if such a field could be described totally classically.