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# — “Optical Measurements”

Master Degree in Engineering  
**Automation-, Electronics-, Physics-,  
Telecommunication- Engineering**



## FORMULARY

prof. Cesare Svelto  
Politecnico di Milano

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# — Radiazione e.m. e Fabry-Perot

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$$\lambda\nu = c$$

$$E = h\nu = hc/\lambda$$

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## condizione di risonanza

in lunghezza

$$L = m \cdot \lambda / 2$$

in frequenza

$$\nu = m \cdot c / 2L$$

*free-spectral range*

$$\Delta\nu_{fsr} = c / 2L$$

$$\text{Finesse } F = \Delta\nu_{fsr} / \Delta\nu_c = \pi R^{1/2} / (1 - R) = \pi / \gamma \quad \text{con } R = R_1 = R_2$$

$$\text{Larghezza di riga } \Delta\nu_c = 1 / 2\pi\tau_c = c\gamma / 2\pi L$$

$$\text{Fattore di merito } Q = \nu / \Delta\nu_c = (\nu / \Delta\nu_{fsr}) \cdot F = m \cdot F$$

$$T(\varphi) = \frac{(1 - R)^2}{1 + R^2 - 2R \cos \varphi} \quad \text{con } \varphi = (2\pi \cdot 2L / \lambda) = (ks) = \\ = (2\pi \cdot \nu \cdot 2L / c)$$

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## Guadagno ottico, perdite logaritmiche efficienza diff. e Lambert-Beer

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$$\frac{dI}{dz} = \sigma(N_2 - N_1)I = \sigma\Delta N \cdot I$$

$$I(l) = I(0)\exp[\sigma(N_2 - N_1)l] = I(0)G$$

$$(N_2 - N_1)_{th} = \frac{\gamma}{\sigma l} \quad \text{con } \underbrace{\gamma}_{\text{perd.log.sing.pass. } \gamma(1)} = \underbrace{\frac{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2}{2}}_{\text{perd.log.sing.pass. } \gamma(1)} = -\frac{\ln R_1}{2} - \frac{\ln R_2}{2}$$

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$$\eta_{slope} = \frac{dP_l}{dP_p}$$

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$$P_p = P_{p,0} \exp(-\alpha l)$$

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# Laser impulsati e relazioni $\lambda, L, \nu$

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## Q-switching

Intervallo  $\tau_p$  tra impulsi successivi: dipende dallo *switch*

Durata dell'impulso  $\Delta\tau_p$ : dipende dal mat. attivo (10 ns)

*duty cycle* ( $\Delta\tau_p/\tau_p$ ) basso  $\Rightarrow$  potenza di picco alta (MW)

## Mode-locking

$\tau_p = 2L/c$  (*round trip*)

$f_{\text{rep}} = 1/\tau_p$  (100 MHz  $\div$  10 GHz)

$\Delta\tau_p = 1/B_{\text{laser}}$  (10 ps  $\div$  100 fs)

$P_{\text{peak}}$  molto alta (anche >GW)

$$\lambda\nu = c \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{\Delta L}{L} = -\frac{\Delta\nu}{\nu}$$

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## Fasci gaussiani e di Gauss-Hermite

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$$E = E_0 \exp\left[-\frac{r^2}{w_0^2}\right] = E_0 \exp\left[-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{w_0^2}\right]$$

$$I = I_0 \exp\left[-2\left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{w_0^2}\right)\right] \quad I(r) = I_0 \exp\left(-2\frac{r^2}{w_0^2}\right) \text{ con } I_0 = \frac{P_0}{\pi w_0^2 / 2}$$

$$P(r) = P_0 \int_0^{2(r^2/w_0^2)} e^{-\xi} d\xi = P_0 \left[ 1 - \exp\left(-2\frac{r^2}{w_0^2}\right) \right]$$

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$$E = E_0 H_l^{(x)}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{w_0}\right) H_m^{(y)}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}y}{w_0}\right) \exp\left[-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{w_0^2}\right]$$

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## Propagazione libera, parametro di Rayleigh (near- e far-field), divergenza

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$$w(z) = w_0 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{z}{z_R}\right)^2}$$
$$\begin{aligned} &\xrightarrow{\quad} \approx w_0 \\ &\xrightarrow{\quad} \approx w_0 \left( \frac{z\lambda}{\pi w_0^2} \right) = \frac{\lambda}{\pi w_0} z = \theta z \end{aligned}$$

$$z_R = \frac{\pi w_0^2}{\lambda} \qquad \theta = \frac{dw}{dz} = \frac{\lambda}{\pi w_0} \qquad \theta_{MM} > \theta_{DL} = \lambda / \pi w_0$$
$$M^2 = (\theta_{MM} / \theta_{DL}) > 1$$

$$r(z) = z \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{z_R}{z}\right)^2}$$
$$\begin{aligned} &\xrightarrow{\quad} \approx \infty \\ &\xrightarrow{\quad} \approx z \end{aligned}$$

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— Trasform. fasci gaussiani (lente/telescopio)  
*Spot size risonatore piano-sferico*

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$$\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$w_0/r = w_0/L = \text{cost.}$$

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$$m = w_0 / w_{0L} = (Z/d) \cdot (1/M)$$

$$M = F / f = w_F / w_f$$

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$$w_{0L} = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda L}{\pi}} \left[ \frac{ROC}{L} - 1 \right]^{1/4}$$

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## Campo, Intensità, Potenza, e fotorivelatori

### Rivelazione diretta e coerente

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- $E = E_0 \exp(-j\omega_0 t)$  Campo elettrico [V/m]
  - $I_0 = \frac{EE^*}{\eta_0} = \frac{E^2}{\eta_0}$  Intensità [W/m<sup>2</sup>]  $\eta_0 = (\mu_0 / \epsilon_0)^{1/2} = 377 \Omega$  impedenza caratteristica del vuoto
  - $P = \int I dS$  Potenza [W] con  $E_0 = \sqrt{P_0 \eta_0 / (\pi w_0^2 / 2)} \propto \sqrt{P_0}$
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$$hv > E_g \quad \eta = \frac{\Delta N_e}{\Phi \Delta t} \quad \rho = \frac{i}{P} = \frac{\eta e}{h\nu} = \frac{\eta e \lambda}{hc}$$

$$v = G_{i \rightarrow v} \cdot i = G_{i \rightarrow v} \cdot \rho \cdot P \propto P \propto I \propto EE^* = |E|^2$$

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$$E(t) = E_0 [1 + a(t)] \exp[-j(2\pi\nu_0 t + \phi(t))]$$

$$v(t) \propto EE^* = (E_0)^2 [1 + a(t)]^2 \propto P(t) = P_0 \alpha \text{mod}(t)$$

$$P(t) = P_R + P_L + 2\sqrt{P_R P_L} \cos[2\pi(\nu_0 - \nu_L)t + \phi(t)]$$

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## — Telemetri a triangolazione

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- $L = \frac{D}{\tan \alpha} \simeq \frac{D}{\alpha}$  (equazione misura),  
differenziandola si ottiene:  
$$\Delta L = -\frac{L^2}{D} \cdot \Delta \alpha \rightarrow \frac{\Delta L}{\Delta \alpha} = -\frac{L}{\alpha}$$
 (sensibilità)
- $\alpha = \arctan \frac{x}{f_{rec}} \simeq \frac{x}{f_{rec}}$  (rivelazione attiva)  
a)  $L \simeq \frac{D}{x} \cdot f_{rec}$  e  $\Delta L = -L \cdot \frac{\Delta x}{x} = -L \cdot \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}$

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## — Telemetri a tempo di volo (tof)

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Pulsato (impulsi Q-switching) di durata  $\tau_p \ll T_{rep}$

- $L = \frac{c}{2}T \rightarrow \Delta L = L \cdot \frac{\Delta T}{T}$  (equazione misura)
- $\sigma_t = \frac{T_{CK}}{\sqrt{12}} \rightarrow \sigma_T^2 = \sigma_{t_{start}}^2 - \sigma_{t_{stop}}^2 \simeq \sigma_{t_{stop}}^2$
- $L \leq L_{na} = \frac{c}{2}T_{rep}$  (lunghezza di non ambiguità)

A onda continua (CW)

- $P(t) = P_0[1 + m \sin(2\pi f_m t)]$  (potenza ottica modulata)
- $L = \frac{c}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi f_m} \cdot \Delta\varphi$  (equazione misura)
- $L \leq L_{na} = \frac{c}{2f_m}$  (lunghezza di non ambiguità)

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## Brillanza e angolo solido

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- $B_s = \frac{P_s}{\pi A_s}$  (brillanza diffusore lambertiano\*)
- $\Omega_r = \frac{\pi D_r^2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{L^2}$  (angolo solido sotto il quale vedo un oggetto di diametro  $D_r$  da distanza  $L$ , se  $\frac{D_r}{2} \ll L$ )
- $P_r = B_s \cdot A_s \cdot \Omega_r$  (potenza ricevuta)

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\* La brillanza di una sorgente di area  $A_s$  in una data direzione inclinata di  $\theta$  rispetto alla normale ad  $A_s$  è definita come  $B = \frac{dP}{A_s \cos \theta d\Omega}$ . Essendo, per definizione, l'angolo solido infinitesimo pari a  $d\Omega = d\varphi \sin \theta d\theta$  e ponendo  $B$  costante (emettitore lambertiano) si ha  $P = \int_{semisfera} BA_s \cos \theta d\Omega = B A \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta = \pi B A$

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## Power budget e accuratezza

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- $\frac{P_R}{P_S} = G \cdot \frac{D_r^2}{4L_{eq}^2}$  (potenza sul rivelatore) con
  - a)  $G = \frac{T_{opt}}{\theta_s^2}$  (bersaglio cooperativo)
  - b)  $G = \delta \cdot T_{opt}$  (bersaglio non cooperativo)
- $L_{eq} = \frac{L}{\sqrt{T_{atm}}} = \frac{L}{\sqrt{e^{-\alpha(\lambda) \cdot 2L}}}$  (lunghezza ottica)
- $\sigma_T \propto \frac{\tau_p}{\sqrt{N_{nh}}}$  (accuratezza pulsed tof)

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## Rumore telemetri

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- $\rho = \frac{\eta e}{h\nu}$  (responsività)
- $P_n = \frac{1}{\rho} (2qi_s + 2qi_{el} + 2qi_{bg}) \cdot BW$   
(potenza di rumore) dove:
  - a)  $i_s = \rho P_r$  (corrente di segnale)
  - b)  $i_{el} = \text{corrente shot equivalente del rumore dell'elettronica}$

$$i_{el} = \frac{4\pi D_r}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{P_r}{\rho} = \frac{4\pi D_r^2}{\lambda} \cdot P_r / (\rho \lambda) = \frac{\pi D_r^2}{\lambda} (luce di fondo)$$

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## — Velocimetri (LDV)

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- $\nu' = \left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right) \cdot \nu$  (effetto Doppler)
- $D = \frac{\lambda}{2 \sin \varphi}$  (distanza tra due frange, fasci inclinati di  $\varphi$  con l'asse ottico)
- $v = f_d D = \frac{\lambda f_d}{2 \sin \varphi}$  (equazione della misura)  
nb: devo misura la frequenza di un segnale di potenza ottica ( $f_d$ ) e non l'ampiezza...

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## Interferometria

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- $I_{ph} = I_m + I_r + 2\sqrt{I_m I_r} \cos(2k(s_m + \Delta s - s_r))$
- $\Delta\varphi = 2k\Delta s > 2\pi \rightarrow \Delta s > \frac{\lambda}{2}$  (risoluzione)
- $V = \frac{I_{ph,M} - I_{ph,m}}{I_{ph,M} + I_{ph,m}} = e^{-\frac{|s_m - s_r|}{L_c}}$  (visibilità frange)
- $L_c = c \cdot \tau_c \simeq \frac{\lambda^2}{\Delta\lambda_L}$  (lunghezza di coerenza temporale)  
→ posso misurare solo se  $|s_m - s_r| = \Delta L < L_c$

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## Interferometria

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- $\Delta\nu_L = \frac{c}{\lambda^2} \Delta\lambda_L$  (larghezza di riga sorgente laser)
- $\Delta s_n = \frac{\lambda_0}{\pi L_c} \cdot (s_m - s_r) = (s_m - s_r) \cdot \frac{\Delta\nu_L}{\nu_0}$   
(NED di fase)
- $\Delta s_q = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi V} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{h\nu B}{2\eta P_0}}$  (NED quantica, quando aggancio il segnale a mezza frangia (misuro  $\Delta s \ll \lambda$ ))

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# — Speckle Pattern

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- $$\begin{cases} s_t = \frac{\lambda z}{D} \ll s_l \\ s_l = \lambda \cdot \left(\frac{2z}{D}\right)^2 \end{cases}$$
 (dimensioni speckle)
- $\Delta s_n = \frac{\lambda^2}{\pi (\text{NA}_{\text{eff}})^2 \cdot s_l}$  (NED interf. a speckle pattern)  
con  $(\text{NA}_{\text{eff}})^2 = \frac{D}{2f}$  (apertura numerica lente)

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## — Oscillatori e stabilizzazione

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- $f_{rin} = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{\tau_c \tau_{sp}}}$  (frequenza oscillazioni rilassamento)
- $\tau_{rin} = \frac{2\tau_{sp}}{x}$  (tempo di decadimento oscillazioni)
- $x = \frac{P_{pump}}{P_{threshold}}$  (coefficiente di sopra soglia laser)
- $RIN(f) = \frac{S_{\Delta P}}{\langle P \rangle^2}$  (relative intensity noise)
  - ~  $\langle (f_{i+1} - f_i)^2 \rangle$

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## INTERESTING ‘LINKS’

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## Comments on Teaching and WEB material

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**TEACH** ≠ “divulgate”

**KNOWLEDGE&UNDERSTANDING** ≠ “having hints”

**THEORY** comes BEFORE **PRACTICE** (but both are important!)

**QUESTIONS** and **SELF-QUESTIONS** are paramount

LASERs: How they Work?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GhCR8s3da9I>

and HOW NOT TO EXPLAIN/STUDY IN A UNIVERSITY!!!

We can both “Teach” and “give information” (both useful). Receiving Teaching and not only information, might be harder, but provides for **Insight and Knowledge** in a way that University should mostly do as opposed to Internet and TV material, which scope can be simply different (give hints and entertain).

**Learning and deeply understanding what we study** helps in growing **Knowledge** for personal Culture and Work challenges.

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## Properties of the LASERs

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Monochromaticity

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y-JCF3K9ntc>

Ruby LASER

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9JDrdxP7Au4>

Solid-State LASER Crystals

<http://www.roditi.com/Laser/GenDescr.html>

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# — LASER Fundamentals (MIT)

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Laser Fundamentals I (58m:15s)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rgivGZqFcfcY&list=PLCAA55F833DC09186&index=3>

Laser Fundamentals II (54m:50s)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rgivGZqFcfcY&list=PLCAA55F833DC09186&index=4>

Laser Fundamentals II (55m:35s)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YVqoVl-CYKo&index=6&list=PLCAA55F833DC09186>