

# Fabry-Perot etalon

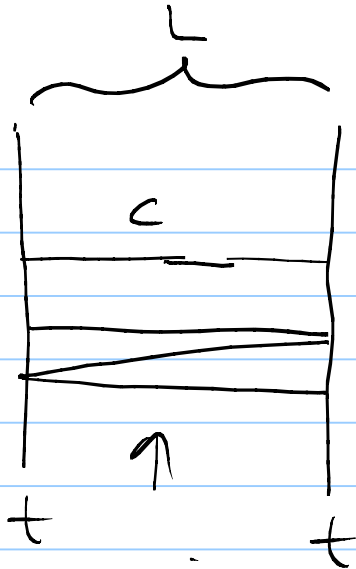
Note Title

9/13/2006



2 identical mirrors

$$E_0$$



$$E_0 t^2 e^{i\omega L/c}$$

$$E_0 t^2 r^2 e^{i\omega 3L/c}$$

$$E_0 t^2 r^4 e^{i\omega 5L/c}$$

artists conception, all rays

mirrors

$$E_t = (E_0 t^2) e^{i\omega L/c} \left[ 1 + r^2 e^{i\omega 2L/c} + r^4 e^{i\omega 4L/c} + \dots \right]$$

M terms

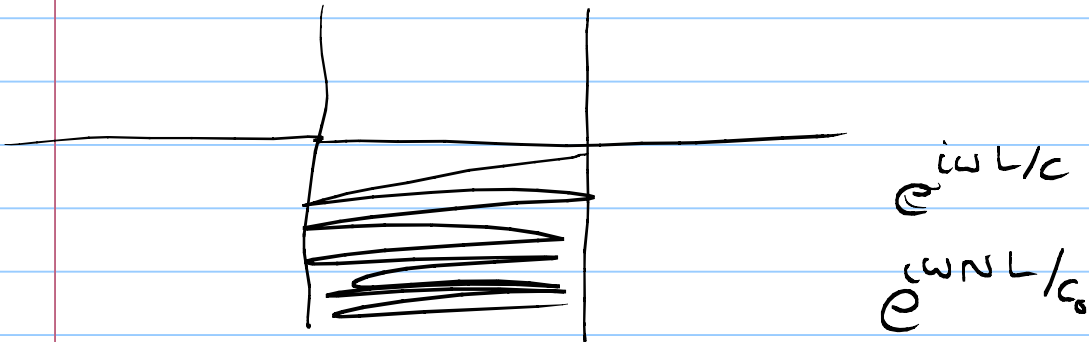
$$= E_0 t^2 e^{i\omega L/c} \left[ \frac{1 - r^{2M} e^{i\omega 2ML/c}}{1 - r^2 e^{i\omega 2L/c}} \right]$$

$$\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{E_0 t^2 e^{i\omega L/c}}{1 - r^2 e^{i\omega 2L/c}}$$

$$\frac{I_t}{I_0} = \frac{\text{transmitted intensity}}{\text{incidence intensity}}$$

$$\frac{I_t}{I_0} = \frac{1}{1 + K \sin^2(L\omega/c)}$$

$$K = \frac{2\Gamma}{(1-\Gamma)^2}$$

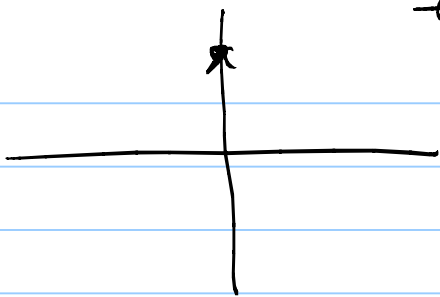


CRDS

Cavity Ringdown Spectroscopy

O & PS google

$$z = i = 1 e^{i\pi/2}$$



$$z = e^{i\pi/2} = e^{i(\pi/2 + 2\pi)}$$

$$= e^{i5\pi/2}$$

$$z = r e^{i\theta}$$

$$z^2 = r^2 e^{i2\theta}$$

$$z^{1/2} = \sqrt{r} e^{i\theta/2}$$

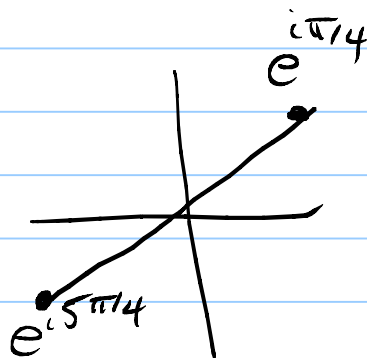
if

$$z = e^{i\pi/2}$$

$$z = e^{i5\pi/2}$$

$$\sqrt{z} = e^{i\pi/4}$$

$$\sqrt{z} = e^{i5\pi/4}$$



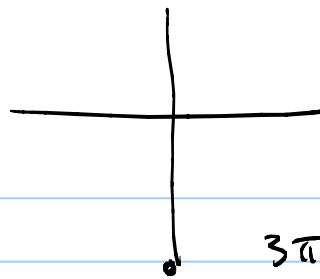
$$\sqrt[6]{-8i}$$

$$\sqrt[6]{8(-i)}$$

$$\sqrt[6]{8} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$z = -8i$$

$$= 8e^{i3\pi/2}$$



$$3\pi/2$$

$$i(3\pi/2 + n2\pi)$$

$$8e$$

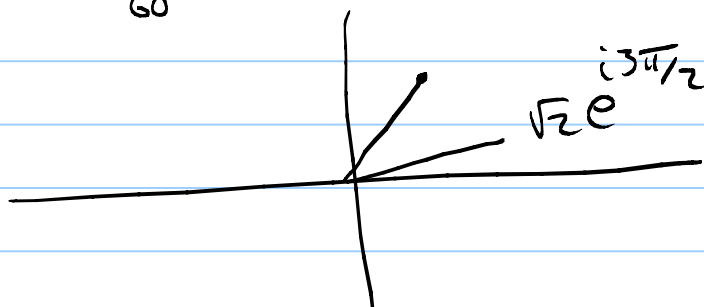
Arg

$$\frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{2}, \frac{11\pi}{2}, \frac{15\pi}{2}, \frac{19\pi}{2}, \frac{23\pi}{2}$$

$\sqrt[6]{}$

$$\frac{3\pi}{12}, \frac{7\pi}{12}, \frac{11\pi}{12}, \frac{15\pi}{12}, \frac{19\pi}{12}, \frac{23\pi}{12}$$

$60^\circ$



$$\sqrt[6]{-8i} = \sqrt{2}e^{i3\pi/2}, \sqrt{2}e^{i7\pi/2}, \dots, \sqrt{2}e^{i23\pi/12}$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$$

n rows m columns

A matrix is the representation of a linear operator mapping from

$$\mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$A \cdot \vec{x} \Rightarrow \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(A \cdot \vec{x}) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(A \cdot \vec{x})_i = \sum_{j=1}^3 A_{ij} x_j$$

$A \cdot x$       let  $\begin{bmatrix} a_i \end{bmatrix}$   $i^{\text{th}}$  column  
of  $A$

$$A \cdot x = x_1 \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_1 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} a_2 \\ a_2 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} a_3 \\ a_3 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} + \dots$$