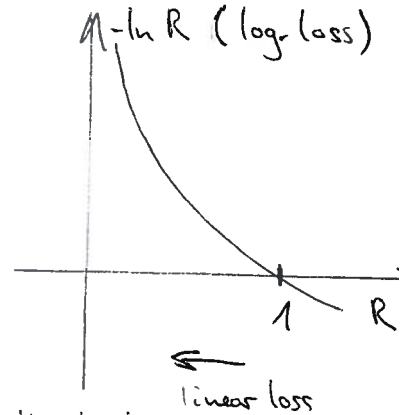
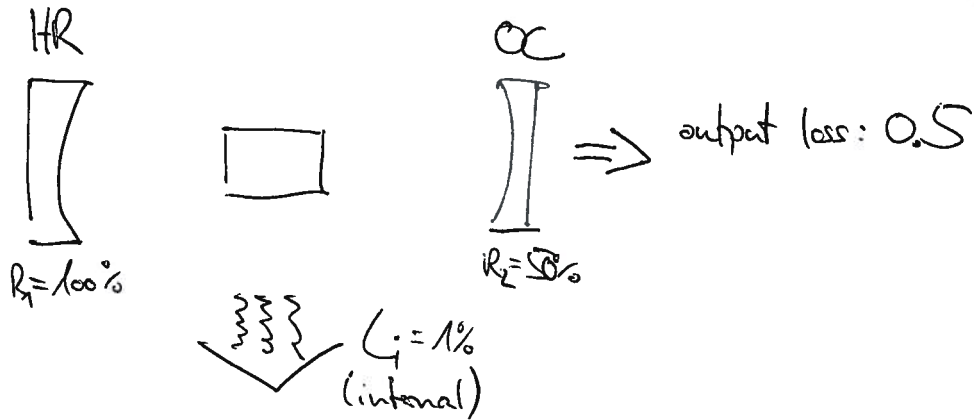


1.5
(p. 6) logarithmic loss:

$$g = -\ln(\text{loss})$$

$$0 \leq \text{loss} \leq 1$$



\Rightarrow the higher the reflectivity,
~~the higher the~~
 the lower the log-loss

roundtrip loss:

$$1 - R_1 \cdot (1 - L_i) \cdot R_2 \cdot (1 - L_i) = 0.50995$$

\rightarrow log-loss:

$$g_{rt} = -\ln(R_1 R_2 \cdot 2 \cdot (1 - L_i))$$

$$= -[\ln(R_1 R_2) + 2\ln(1 - L_i)]$$

single-pass loss:

result:
$$g_{sp} = \frac{g_{rt}}{2} \approx 0.71 \cdot 0.5 \approx \underline{0.36}$$

at threshold:

$$\text{gain} = \text{loss}$$

single-pass gain:

$$\frac{\text{output phot. flux}}{\text{input phot. flux}} = \exp \left[\sigma \left(N_2 - \frac{g_2}{g_1} N_1 \right) l \right]$$

inversion: ΔN (has units of density: $\frac{1}{m^3}$)

gain σ in meter-squared $[m^2]$ gain medium's length l $[m]$

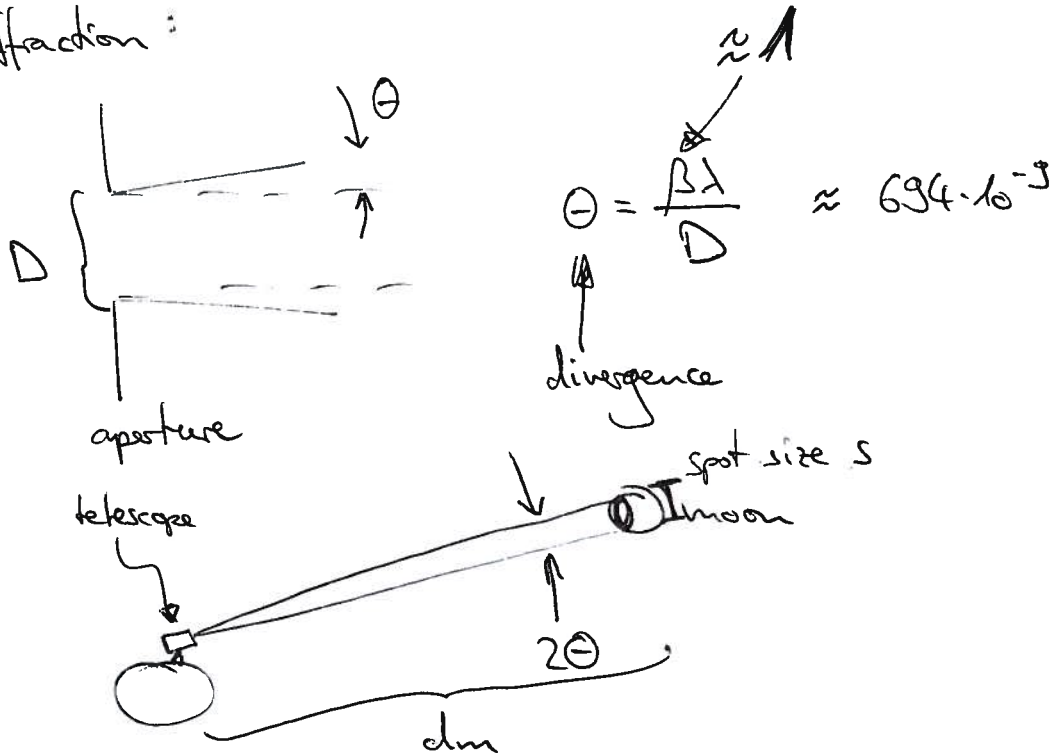


$$e^{2\sigma N_c l} \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 (1-G)^2}$$

↑
critical
(threshold)
inversion
at threshold

result: $\Rightarrow N_c = \frac{\gamma_{rt}}{2\sigma l} = \frac{\gamma_{sp}}{\sigma l} \approx \frac{3.38 \cdot 10^{19}}{1.7 \cdot 10^{-17} \frac{1}{\text{cm}^3}}$

1.6 diffraction:



result: $\Rightarrow s \approx d_m \cdot \sin(2\theta) \approx d_m \cdot 2\theta \approx \underline{533 \text{ m}}$