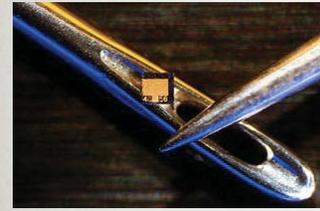


LASER

BASIC PRINCIPLES, CHARACTERISTICS, APPLICATIONS

LASERS ARE EVERYWHERE



5 mW diode laser
few mms



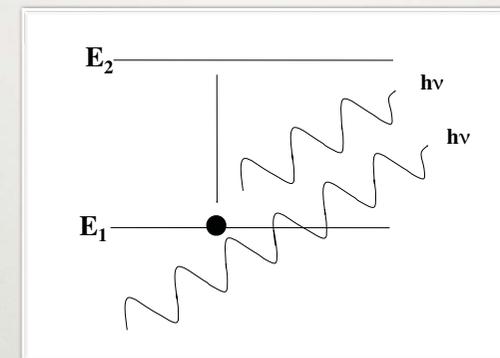
Terawatt NOVA laser - Lawrence Livermore Laboratories
Size of a football field

LASER

1. What is laser?
2. Short laser history
3. Foundations of laser function
4. Properties of laser light
5. Types of lasers
6. Biomedical applications of lasers

LASER:

“LIGHT Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation”



MASER: Microwave Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation

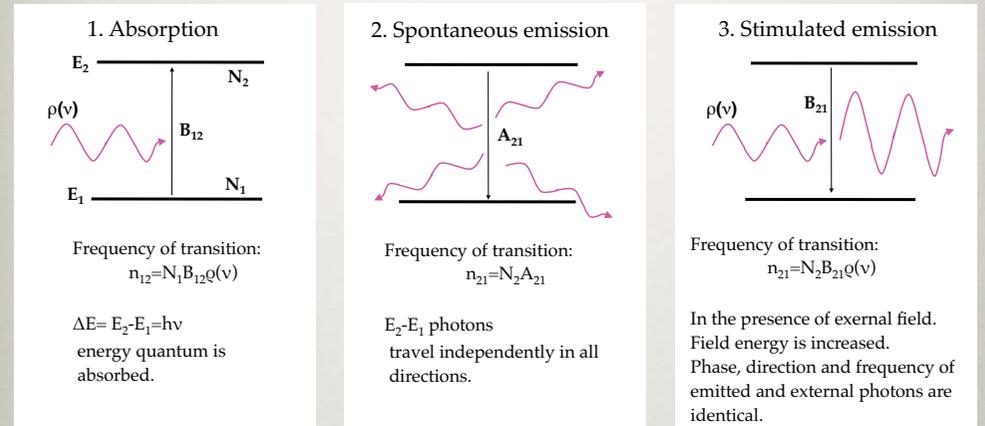
LASER HISTORY IN A NUTSHELL



- **1917** - *Albert Einstein*: theoretical prediction of stimulated emission.
- **1946** - *G. Meyer-Schwickerather*: first eye surgery with light.
- **1950** - *Arthur Schawlow and Charles Townes*: emitted photons may be in the visible range.
- **1954** - *N.G. Basow, A.M. Prochorow, and C. Townes*: ammonia maser
- **1960** - *Theodore Maiman*: first laser (ruby laser)
- **1964** - *Basow, Prochorow, Townes (Nobel-prize)*: quantum electronics
- **1970** - *Arthur Ashkin*: laser tweezers
- **1971** - *Dénes Gábor (Nobel-proze)*: holography
- **1997** - *S. Chu, W.D. Phillips and C. Cohen-Tanoudji (Nobel-prize)*: atom cooling with laser.

PRINCIPLES OF LASER I.

STIMULATED EMISSION

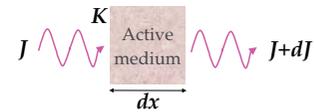


Explanation: two-state atomic or molecular system.
 E_1, E_2 : energy levels, $E_2 > E_1$
 $\rho(\nu)$: spectral energy density of external field.
 N_1, N_2 : number of atoms or molecules on the given energy level.
 B_{12}, A_{21}, B_{21} : transition probabilities (Einstein coefficients), $B_{12} = B_{21}$

PRINCIPLES OF LASER II.

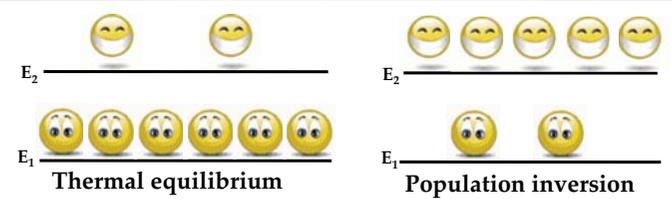
POPULATION INVERSION

Light amplification depends on the relative population of energy levels.

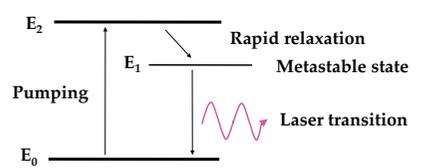


$$dJ = JK(N_2 - N_1)dx$$

J = intensity
 K = constant
 x = distance travelled within medium
 N_1, N_2 = number of atoms on the E level

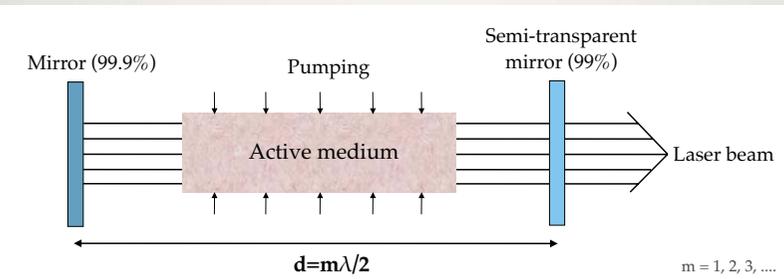


- Population inversion only in multiple-state systems!
- Pumping: electrical, optical, chemical energy



PRINCIPLES OF LASER III.

OPTICAL RESONANCE



Resonator:

- two parallel (or concave) mirrors
- part of the exiting light is coupled back into the medium
- positive feedback -> self-excitation -> resonance
- Optical switch in the resonator: Q-switch, pulsed mode

PROPERTIES OF LASER LIGHT I.

1. Small divergence

Parallel (collimated) beam

2. Large power

In continuous (CW) mode, tens, hundreds of W (e.g., CO₂ laser)

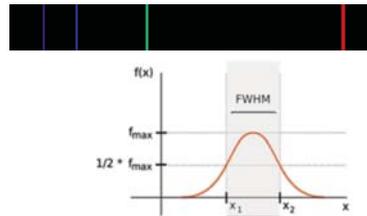
In Q-switched mode, momentary power is enormous (GW)

Because of small divergence, large spatial power density.

3. Small spectral bandwidth

"Monochromaticity"

Large spectral energy density



4. Often polarized

5. Possibility of extremely short pulses

ps, fs

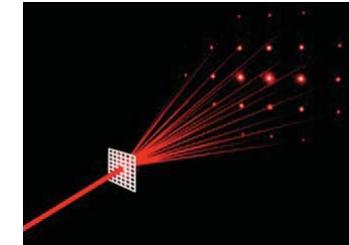
PROPERTIES OF LASER LIGHT II.

6. Coherence

phase identity, interference tendency

temporal coherence (phase identity of photons emitted at different times)

spatial coherence (phase identity across beam diameter)



Application: holography

TYPES OF LASERS

Based on active medium:

1. Solid state lasers

Metal doping in crystals or glasses; Ruby, Nd-YAG, Ti-sapphire

Red-infrared spectral range; CW, Q-switched mode, large power

2. Gas lasers

Best known: He-Ne laser (10 He/Ne). Small energy, wide use

CO₂ laser: CO₂-N₂-He mixture; $\lambda \sim 10 \mu\text{m}$; Huge power (100 W)

3. Dye lasers

Dilute solution of organic dyes (e.g., rhodamine, coumarine); Pumped by another laser.

Large power (Q-switched mode); Tunable

4. Semiconductor lasers

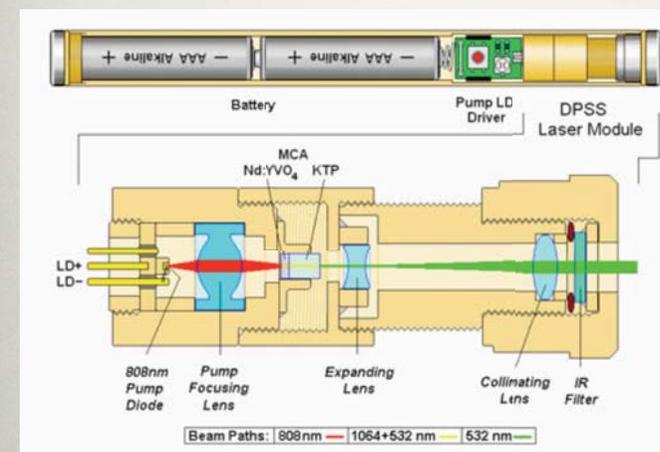
On the boundary of p- and n-type doped semiconductors.

No need for resonator mirrors (total internal reflection)

Red, IR spectral range. Huge CW power (up to 100W)

Beam characteristics are not very good. Wide use because of small size.

THE GREEN LASER POINTER



Steps:

1. Diode laser (808 nm) pumps
2. Solid state laser (neodimium-yttrium-vanadate) generates 1064 nm light
3. KTP (potassium titanyl phosphate) crystal doubles frequency (halves wavelength): 532 nm (green)

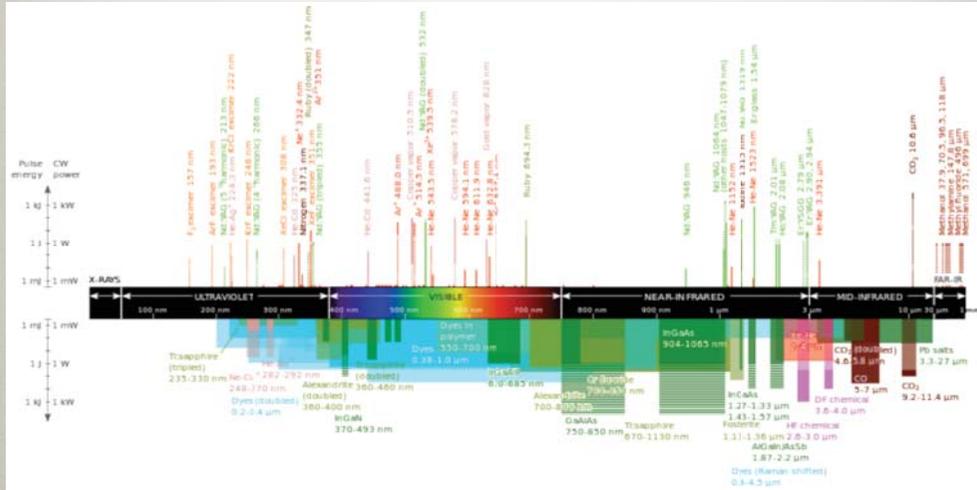
*Notes:

DPSS: diode-pumped solid state

MCA: multiple crystal assembly

LD: laser diode

LASERS, SPECTRAL LINES AND BANDS



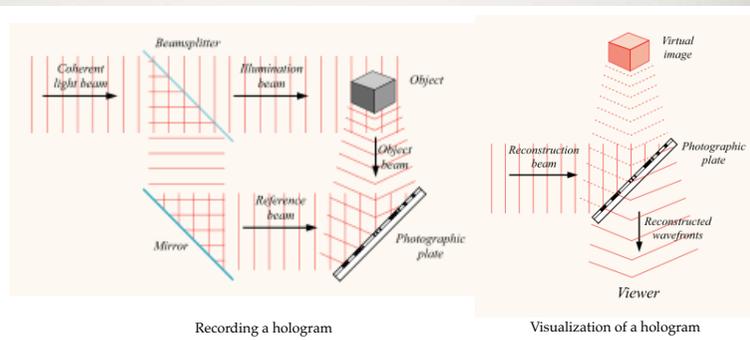
APPLICATION OF LASERS BASED ON POWER

- 5 mW – CD-ROM drive
- 5–10 mW – DVD player or DVD-ROM drive
- 100 mW – high-speed CD-RW writer
- 250 mW – DVD-R writer
- 1–20 W – solid-state laser for micromachining
- 30–100 W – surgical CO₂ laser
- 100–3000 W – industrial CO₂ laser (laser cutter)
- 1 kW – 1 cm diode laser bar

HOLOGRAPHY



Dénes Gábor (1900-1979)

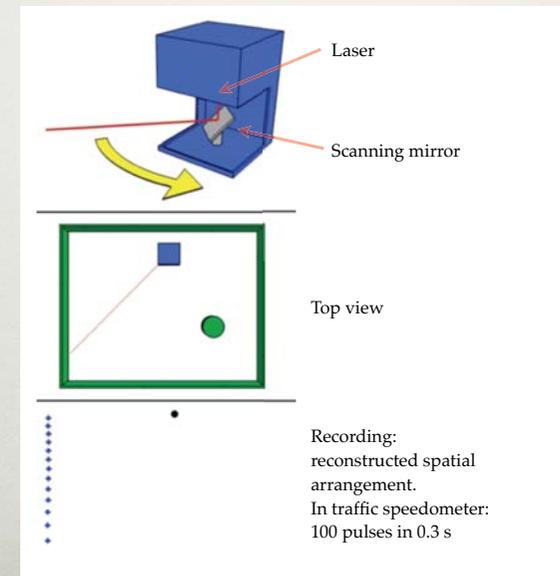


Surface of a hologram recording



Holograms

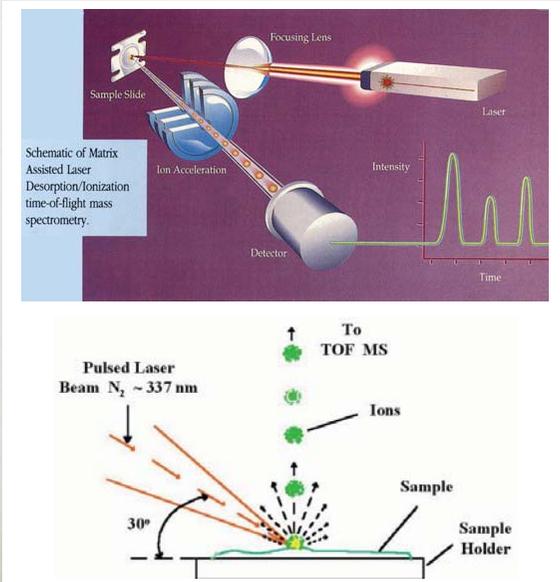
SPEED MEASUREMENT WITH LASER LIDAR: “LIGHT DETECTION AND RANGING”



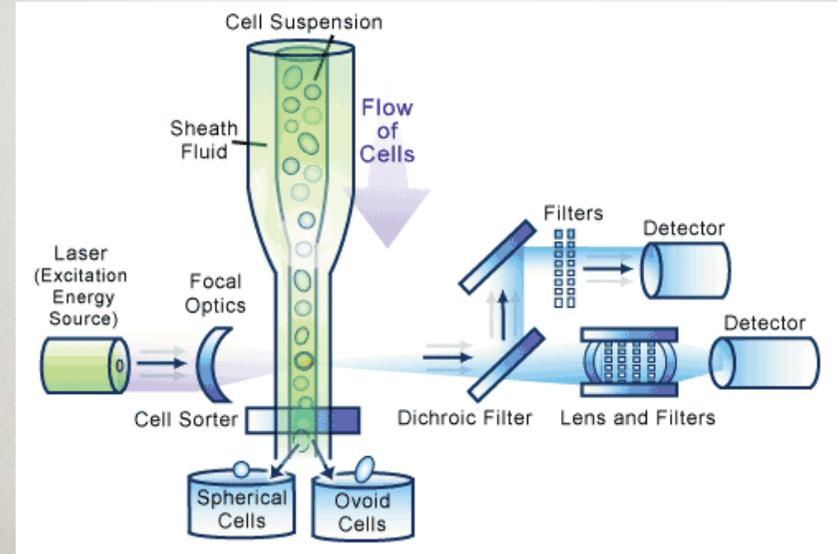
Recording:
reconstructed spatial
arrangement.
In traffic speedometer:
100 pulses in 0.3 s

MALDI-TOF:

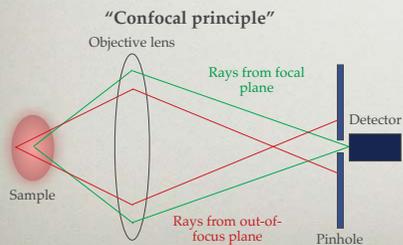
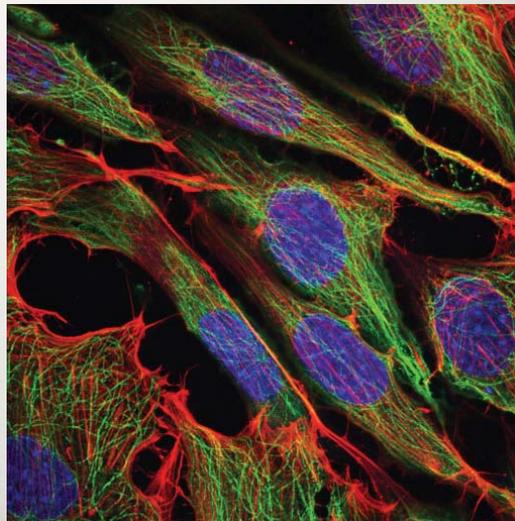
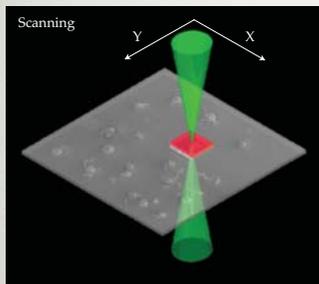
MATRIX-ASSISTED LASER DESORPTION/IONIZATION
TIME OF FLIGHT MASS SPECTROMETRY



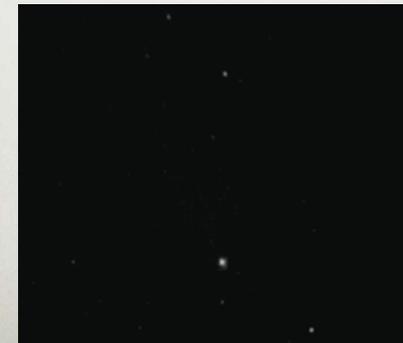
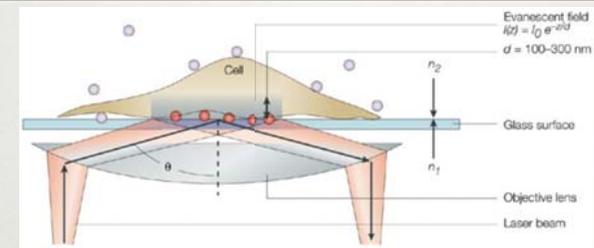
FLUORESCENCE ACTIVATED CELL SORTER (FACS)



LASER SCANNING CONFOCAL MICROSCOPE

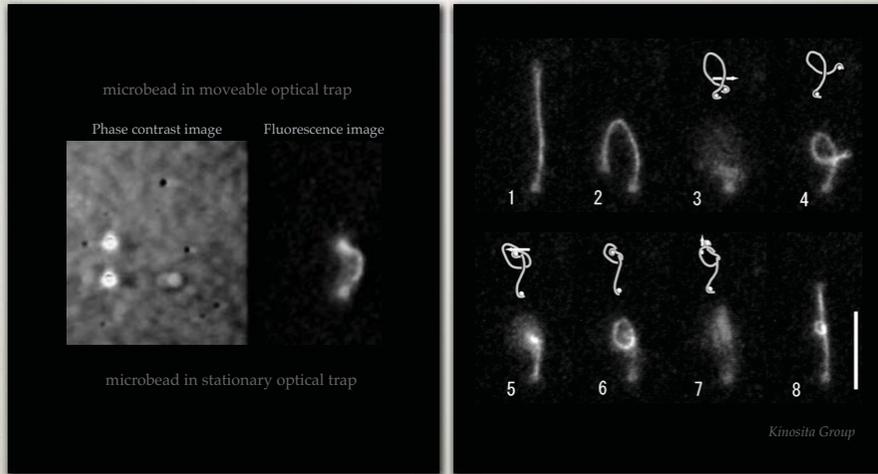


TOTAL INTERNAL REFLECTION FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY (TIRFM)

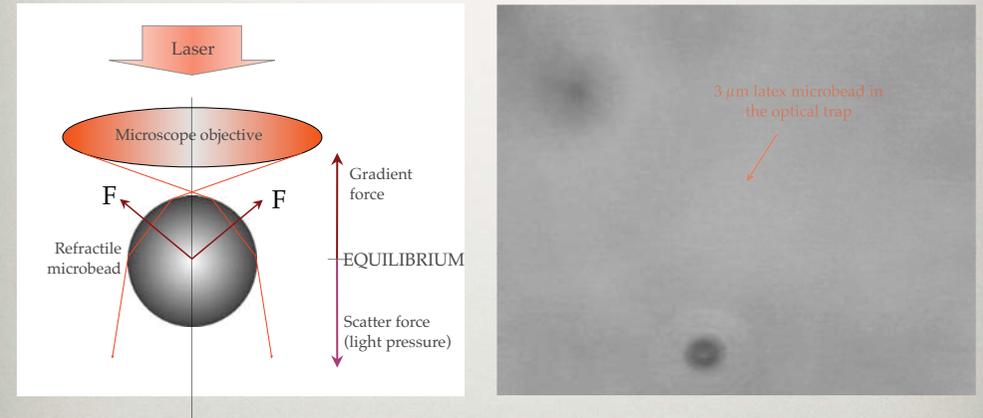


Alexa532-labeled
bacterial flagella

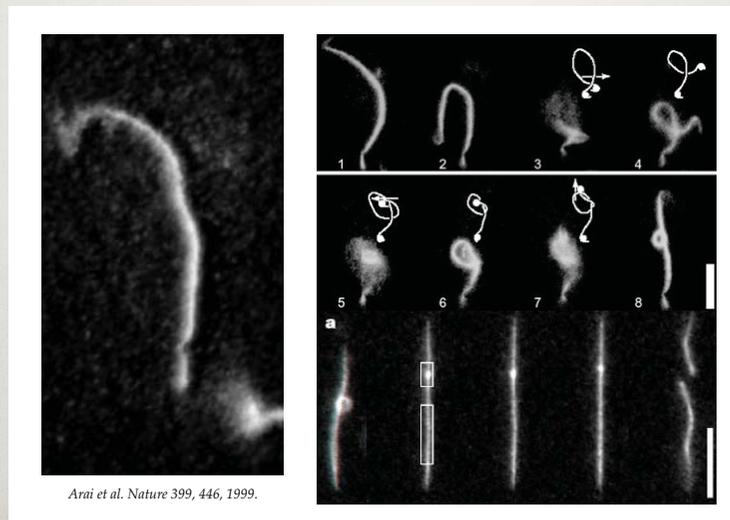
TYING A KNOT ON A SINGLE DNA MOLECULE - WITH LASER TWEEZERS



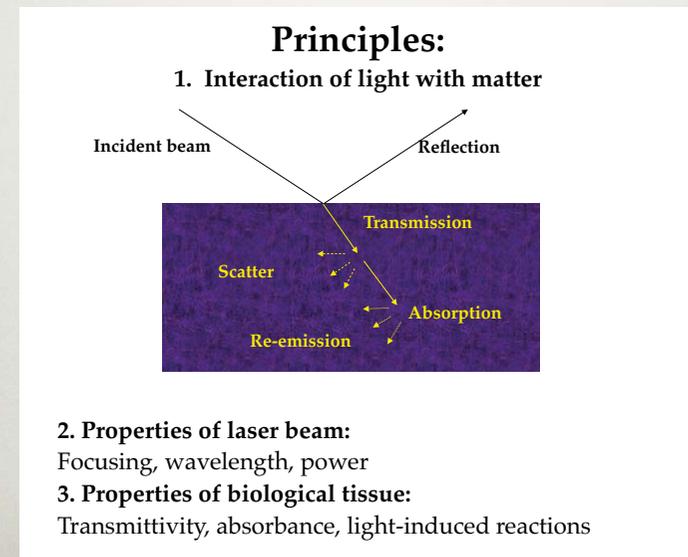
OPTICAL TWEEZERS



TYING A KNOT ON A SINGLE ACTIN FILAMENT WITH LASER TWEEZERS



BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF LASERS I.



BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF LASERS II.

Surgical disciplines: "laser knife", coagulation, blood-less surgery. Tumor removal, tattoo removal. CO₂ and Nd:YAG lasers.

Dermatology: wide-spread uses (tattoo removal, naevus removal, etc.)

Dentistry: caries absorbs preferentially.

Photodynamic tumor therapy: laser activation of photosensitive chemicals preferentially taken up by the tumor.

Ophthalmology: Retina lesions, photocoagulation, glaucoma, photorefractive keratectomy (PRK).

DERMATOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS: 1. CONSIDERATIONS

1. Employed wavelengths:

- Argon: 488 or 514.5 nm
- Ruby: 694 nm
- Alexandrite: 755 nm
- Pulsed diode array: 810 nm
- Nd:YAG: 1064 nm

2. Pulse width

3. Size of illuminated area (8-10 mm diameter)

4. Energy flux (J/cm²)

5. Repetition rate (accumulation effects)

6. Epidermal cooling (gels, liquids, sprays, air)

DERMATOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS: 2. HAIR REMOVAL

Phototricholysis, photoepilation

Basis: selective photothermolysis
selective absorption by chromophores

Employed chromophores:

1. Carbon (exogenous, carbon or graphite-containing creams)
2. Hemoglobin (endogenous)
3. Melanin (endogenous)



Before treatment

After treatment

DERMATOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS: 3. TATTOO REMOVAL

Q-switched Nd:YAG laser (1064 nm)



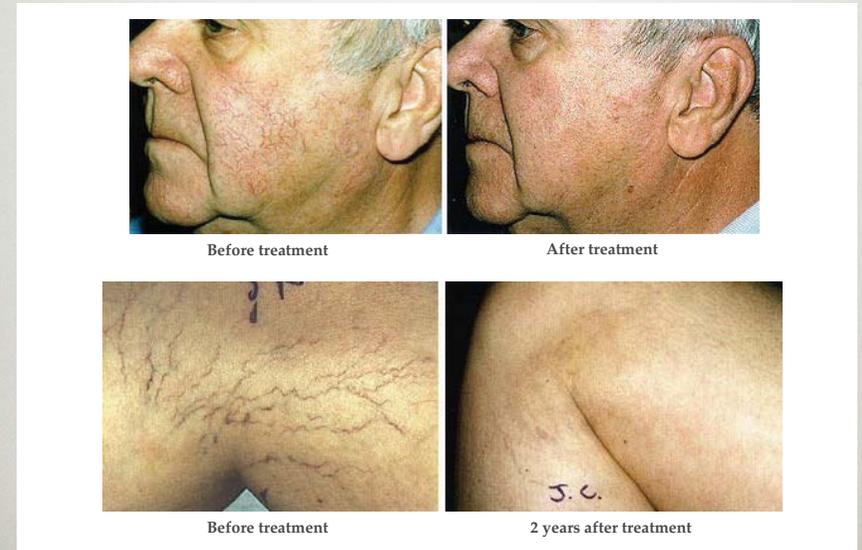
Before treatment

After treatment

DERMATOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS: 4. NAEVUS REMOVAL

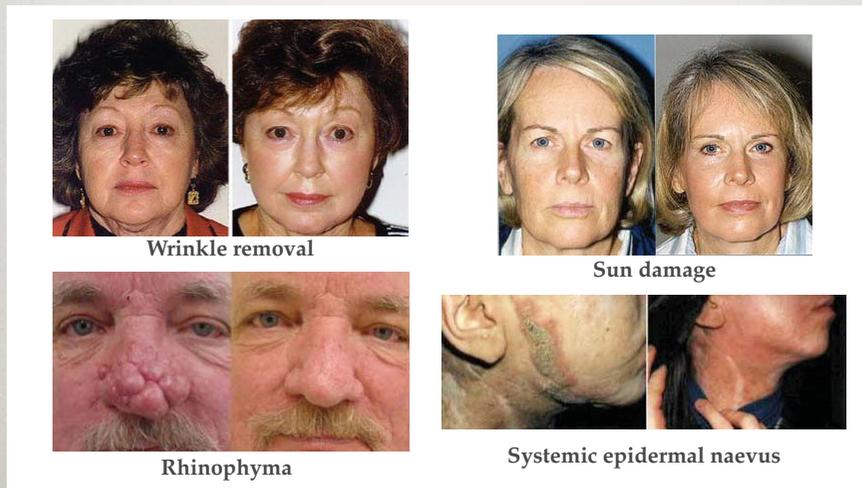


DERMATOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS: 5. REMOVAL OF SUPERFICIAL BLOOD VESSELS, VEINS

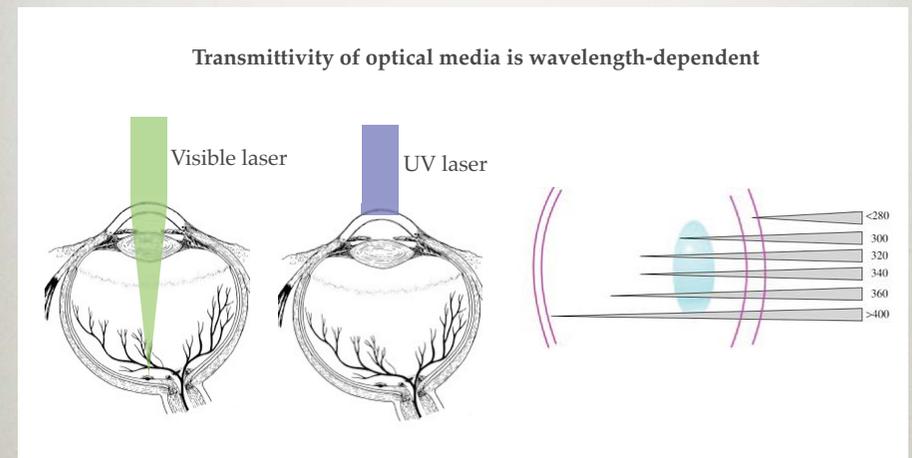


DERMATOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS: 6. BŐR FELÜLETI MÓDOSÍTÁSA (“RESURFACING”)

1993. Adrian
CO₂, Erbium:YAG laser



OPHTHALMOLOGIC APPLICATIONS: 1. PRINCIPLES



OPHTHALMOLOGIC APPLICATIONS: 2. LASIK

"Laser-assisted In Situ Keratomileusis"

One type of refractive laser eye surgery

History:

Jose Barraquer, 1970: construction of a microkeratome, with which he was able to cut lines and lobes in the cornea with laser (keratomileusis).

Lucio Buratto (Italian) and Ioannis Pallikaris (Greek), 1990: combination of keratomileusis photorefractive keratectomy.

Thomas and Tobias Neuhann (Germany), 1991: automated microkeratome.

Steps:

1. Removal of contact lens (7-10 days prior to treatment)
2. Scanning the topography of the cornea with low-power laser.
3. Cutting and lifting a layer of the cornea with femtosecond laser.
4. Removal of material from the corneal stroma (few tens of microns).
Excimer laser (193 nm).

Photorefractive keratectomy (PRK)

Another type of refractive laser eye surgery.

But, there is no layer removal. The surface restructuring is smaller. However, it is more painful, and regeneration is slower.

PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY

Photodynamic therapy (PDT):

Roswell Park Cancer Institute 1970's.

Three-component tumor therapeutic method:

1. Photosensitizing agent, 2. Light, 3. Oxygen.

Steps:

1. Administration of photosensitizing agent (aminolevulinic acid, ALA).
2. Incubation for few hours. ALA is transformed into protoporphyrin IX.
3. Illumination of target area with diode laser (few minutes).
4. Protoporphyrin absorbs -> excited singlet state -> triplet state -> energy transfer with triplet oxygen -> excited, reactive oxygen -> tissue reaction
5. The illuminated area necrotizes in a few days.

LASER: KEY WORDS

What is needed for laser function?

- Stimulated emission
- Population inversion
- Pumping
- Optical resonance

What are the properties of laser light?

- Monochromatic
- Coherent
- Large power