# 基于刀口测量法的激光光束质量误差特性

刘海强 李文娟 常 坤 高 杨 阮荣斌 张致忠 西安科技大学通信与信息工程学院,陕西西安 710054

**摘要** 理论研究了刀口测量法中激光光斑宽度测量误差与位置测量误差对光束质量因子 M<sup>2</sup>、远场发散角、束腰半径以及束腰位置的测量误差的影响,并通过光束质量分析仪对理论研究结果进行了验证。结果表明,相比纵向位置测量误差,激光光斑宽度测量误差对光束质量的影响更大。

关键词 激光技术;光束质量;刀口法;远场发散角

中图分类号 TN247 文献标识码 A doi: 10.3788/LOP53.121402

# Error Characteristics of Laser Beam Quality Based on Knife-Edge Measuring Method

Liu Haiqiang Li Wenjuan Chang Kun Gao Yang Ruan Rongbin Zhang Zhizhong

School of Communication and Information Engineering, Xi'an University of Science and Technology, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710054, China

**Abstract** In the usage of the knife-edge method, the influences of the measurement errors in the position and the light spot width on the measurement errors in the beam quality factor  $M^2$ , the far field divergence angle, the beam waist radius, and the light waist position are theoretically investigated. In addition, based on the beam quality analysis instrument, the theoretical results are tested. The results show that the influence of the measurement error in the light spot width on the laser beam quality is much stronger than that in the longitudinal position. **Key words** laser technique; beam quality; knife-edge method; far field divergence angle

OCIS codes 140.3295; 140.3460

# 1 引 言

光束质量是评价激光器整体性能的重要指标之一,主要涉及激光器的能量特性、光束空间分布特性与时间分布特性等方面。激光光束质量因子 M<sup>2</sup> 和远场发散角是描述激光光束空间分布特性的重要参量,可通过实验测量获得,常见的实验测量方法有电荷耦合器件(CCD)图像采集分析法、套筒法和刀口法<sup>[1]</sup>。其中采用刀口法测量光束质量时,尤其是对高斯光束和极细光束进行测量时,由于测量精度有限,光斑宽度与光斑位置的测量误差会对光束质量的测量结果产生重要影响。

目前关于刀口法手工测量误差的研究报道较少<sup>[24]</sup>。本文对基于刀口法测量原理的光束质量误差问题 进行了研究,理论分析了光斑位置测量误差与光斑宽度测量误差对 M<sup>2</sup>、远场发散角、束腰半径以及束腰位 置的测量误差的影响,并通过光束质量分析仪器<sup>[5]</sup>对理论研究进行了验证。研究结果对高光束质量激光器 以及高性能光束质量测量仪器的研制提供了一定的参考<sup>[6-9]</sup>。

收稿日期: 2016-06-27; 收到修改稿日期: 2016-07-29; 网络出版日期: 2016-00-00

基金项目:中国博士后科学基金(2016M592817)、西安科技大学博士启动金项目(2013QDJ044)

作者简介:刘海强(1983一),男,博士,讲师,主要从事二极管抽运固体激光器方面的研究。

E-mail: liuhaiqiang001@163.com

# 2 刀口法测量误差的理论计算

## 2.1 刀口法测量激光光束质量的原理

以激光出射点为原点,激光传递方向为 z 轴方向,刀口移动方向为 x 轴方向。基于刀口法的光束质量测量原理,假设刀口不遮挡光斑时激光输出功率为 P,在刀口同向移动并逐渐遮挡光斑的过程中,探测器输出功率分别为 0.84P 和 0.16P 时的刀口横向位置为 x<sub>i2</sub>和 x<sub>i1</sub>,则第 i 个位置 z<sub>i</sub> 处的光斑宽度 d<sub>i</sub> 为

$$d_i = 2 \left| x_{i2} - x_{i1} \right|, \tag{1}$$

按照曲线拟合法的要求, $z_i$ 与 $d_i$ 满足

$$d_i^2 = A + Bz_i + Cz_i^2, \qquad (2)$$

式中A、B、C为系数。测量了三组 $z_i$ 与 $d_i$ ,即i=1,2,3,利用下式可求解A、B、C:

$$\begin{cases} A = -\frac{d_1^2 z_3 z_2}{(z_1 - z_3)(z_2 - z_1)} - \frac{d_2^2 z_3 z_1}{(z_3 - z_2)(z_2 - z_1)} - \frac{d_3^2 z_2 z_1}{(z_3 - z_2)(z_1 - z_3)} \\ B = \frac{d_1^2 (z_3 + z_2)}{(z_1 - z_3)(z_2 - z_1)} + \frac{d_2^2 (z_3 + z_1)}{(z_3 - z_2)(z_2 - z_1)} + \frac{d_3^2 (z_2 + z_1)}{(z_3 - z_2)(z_1 - z_3)} \\ C = -\frac{d_1^2}{(z_1 - z_3)(z_2 - z_1)} - \frac{d_2^2}{(z_3 - z_2)(z_2 - z_1)} - \frac{d_3^2}{(z_3 - z_2)(z_1 - z_3)} \end{cases}$$
(3)

光束质量因子  $M^2$ 、远场发散角 $\theta$ 、束腰半径  $d_0$ 、束腰位置  $z_0$  分别为

$$M^{2} = \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \sqrt{AC - \frac{B^{2}}{4}}, \ \theta = \sqrt{C}, \ d_{0} = \sqrt{A - \frac{B^{2}}{4C}}, \ z_{0} = -\frac{B}{2C}.$$
 (4)

#### 2.2 光束质量测量误差的理论分析

为了计算光斑宽度测量误差与位置测量误差对光束质量的影响,首先计算光斑宽度与位置测量值对系数 A、B、C 计算误差的影响:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial A}{\partial d_{1}} = -2d_{1} \frac{z_{3}z_{2}}{(z_{1}-z_{3})(z_{2}-z_{1})} \\ \frac{\partial B}{\partial d_{1}} = 2d_{1} \frac{z_{3}+z_{2}}{(z_{1}-z_{3})(z_{2}-z_{1})} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial d_{1}} = -\frac{2d_{1}}{(z_{1}-z_{3})(z_{2}-z_{1})} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \frac{\partial A}{\partial d_{2}} = -2d_{2} \frac{z_{3}+z_{1}}{(z_{3}-z_{2})(z_{2}-z_{1})} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial d_{2}} = -2d_{2} \frac{z_{3}+z_{1}}{(z_{3}-z_{2})(z_{2}-z_{1})} \end{cases}, \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial d_{2}} = -\frac{2d_{2}}{(z_{3}-z_{2})(z_{2}-z_{1})} \end{cases}, \\ \frac{\partial B}{\partial d_{3}} = -2d_{3} \frac{z_{2}z_{1}}{(z_{3}-z_{2})(z_{1}-z_{3})} \\ \frac{\partial B}{\partial d_{3}} = -2d_{3} \frac{z_{2}+z_{1}}{(z_{3}-z_{2})(z_{3}-z_{1})}, \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial d_{3}} = -\frac{2d_{3}}{(z_{3}-z_{2})(z_{3}-z_{1})} \end{cases}$$

$$(5)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial A}{\partial z_{1}} = -d_{1}^{2} \frac{z_{3}z_{2}(2z_{1}-z_{3}-z_{2})}{(z_{3}-z_{1})^{2} (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} - d_{2}^{2} \frac{z_{3}z_{2}}{(z_{3}-z_{2}) (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} + d_{3}^{2} \frac{z_{3}z_{2}}{(z_{3}-z_{2}) (z_{3}-z_{1})^{2} (z_{3}-z_{1})^{2}} \\ \frac{\partial B}{\partial z_{1}} = d_{1}^{2} \frac{(z_{3}+z_{2})(2z_{1}-z_{3}-z_{2})}{(z_{3}-z_{1})^{2} (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} + d_{2}^{2} \frac{z_{3}+z_{2}}{(z_{3}-z_{2}) (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} - d_{3}^{2} \frac{z_{3}+z_{2}}{(z_{3}-z_{2}) (z_{3}-z_{1})^{2} (z_{3}-z_{1})^{2}} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{1}} = -d_{1}^{2} \frac{2z_{1}-z_{3}-z_{2}}{(z_{3}-z_{1})^{2} (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} - d_{2}^{2} \frac{1}{(z_{3}-z_{2}) (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} + d_{3}^{2} \frac{1}{(z_{3}-z_{2}) (z_{3}-z_{1})^{2}} \\ \frac{\partial A}{\partial z_{2}} = -d_{1}^{2} \frac{z_{3}z_{1}}{(z_{3}-z_{1}) (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} - d_{2}^{2} \frac{z_{3}z_{1}(2z_{2}-z_{3}-z_{1})}{(z_{3}-z_{2})^{2} (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} + d_{3}^{2} \frac{z_{3}z_{1}}{(z_{3}-z_{1}) (z_{3}-z_{2})^{2}} \\ \frac{\partial B}{\partial z_{2}} = -d_{1}^{2} \frac{z_{3}+z_{1}}{(z_{3}-z_{1}) (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} + d_{2}^{2} \frac{(z_{3}+z_{1})(2z_{2}-z_{3}-z_{1})}{(z_{3}-z_{2})^{2} (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} - d_{3}^{2} \frac{z_{3}+z_{1}}{(z_{3}-z_{1}) (z_{3}-z_{2})^{2}} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{2}} = -d_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{(z_{3}-z_{1}) (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} - d_{2}^{2} \frac{2z_{2}-z_{3}-z_{1}}{(z_{3}-z_{2})^{2} (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} + d_{3}^{2} \frac{1}{(z_{3}-z_{1}) (z_{3}-z_{2})^{2}} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{2}} = -d_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{(z_{3}-z_{1}) (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} - d_{2}^{2} \frac{2z_{2}-z_{3}-z_{1}}{(z_{3}-z_{2})^{2} (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} + d_{3}^{2} \frac{1}{(z_{3}-z_{1}) (z_{3}-z_{2})^{2}} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{2}} = -d_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{(z_{3}-z_{1}) (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} - d_{2}^{2} \frac{2z_{2}-z_{3}-z_{1}}{(z_{3}-z_{2})^{2} (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} + d_{3}^{2} \frac{1}{(z_{3}-z_{1}) (z_{3}-z_{2})^{2}} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{2}} = -d_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{(z_{3}-z_{1}) (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} - d_{2}^{2} \frac{2z_{2}-z_{3}-z_{1}}{(z_{3}-z_{2})^{2} (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} + d_{3}^{2} \frac{1}{(z_{3}-z_{1}) (z_{3}-z_{2})^{2}} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{2}} = -d_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{(z_{3}-z_{1}) (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} - d_{2}^{2} \frac{2z_{2}-z_{3}-z_{1}}{(z_{3}-z_{2})^{2} (z_{2}-z_{1})^{2}} + d_{3}^{2} \frac{1}{(z_{3}-z_{1}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial A}{\partial z_{3}} = -d_{1}^{2} \frac{z_{2}z_{1}}{(z_{2}-z_{1})(z_{3}-z_{1})^{2}} + d_{2}^{2} \frac{z_{2}z_{1}}{(z_{2}-z_{1})(z_{3}-z_{2})^{2}} - d_{3}^{2} \frac{z_{2}z_{1}(2z_{3}-z_{2}-z_{1})}{(z_{3}-z_{1})^{2}(z_{3}-z_{2})^{2}} \\ \frac{\partial B}{\partial z_{3}} = d_{1}^{2} \frac{z_{2}+z_{1}}{(z_{2}-z_{1})(z_{3}-z_{1})^{2}} - d_{2}^{2} \frac{z_{2}+z_{1}}{(z_{2}-z_{1})(z_{3}-z_{2})^{2}} + d_{3}^{2} \frac{(z_{2}+z_{1})(2z_{3}-z_{2}-z_{1})}{(z_{3}-z_{1})^{2}(z_{3}-z_{2})^{2}}, \qquad (6) \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_{3}} = -d_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{(z_{2}-z_{1})(z_{3}-z_{1})^{2}} + d_{2}^{2} \frac{1}{(z_{2}-z_{1})(z_{3}-z_{2})^{2}} - d_{3}^{2} \frac{2z_{3}-z_{2}-z_{1}}{(z_{3}-z_{1})^{2}(z_{3}-z_{2})^{2}}, \qquad (6) \end{cases}$$

光斑宽度测量误差 ôd; 与位置测量误差 ôz; 对 M<sup>2</sup>、远场发散角、束腰半径以及束腰位置的计算误差的影响为

$$\delta M_{d_i}^2 = \frac{\pi}{2\lambda} \left(AC - \frac{B^2}{4}\right)^{-1/2} \left(C \cdot \frac{\delta A}{\delta d_i} - \frac{B}{2} \cdot \frac{\delta B}{\delta d_i} + A \cdot \frac{\delta C}{\delta d_i}\right) \delta d_i, \qquad (7)$$

$$\delta M_{z_i}^2 = \frac{\pi}{2\lambda} \left(AC - \frac{B^2}{4}\right)^{-1/2} \left(C \cdot \frac{\delta A}{\delta z_i} - \frac{B}{2} \cdot \frac{\delta B}{\delta z_i} + A \cdot \frac{\delta C}{\delta z_i}\right) \delta z_i, \qquad (8)$$

$$\delta\theta_{d_i} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{C}} \frac{\partial C}{\partial d_i} \delta d_i , \qquad (9)$$

$$\delta\theta_{z_i} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{C}} \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_i} \delta z_i, \qquad (10)$$

$$\delta \left(d_{0}\right)_{d_{i}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(A - \frac{B^{2}}{4C}\right)^{-1/2} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial d_{i}} - \frac{B}{2C} \frac{\partial B}{\partial d_{i}} + \frac{B^{2}}{4C^{2}} \frac{\partial C}{\partial d_{i}}\right) \delta d_{i}, \qquad (11)$$

$$\delta \left(d_{0}\right)_{\boldsymbol{z}_{i}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(A - \frac{B^{2}}{4C}\right)^{-1/2} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial \boldsymbol{z}_{i}} - \frac{B}{2C} \frac{\partial B}{\partial \boldsymbol{z}_{i}} + \frac{B^{2}}{4C^{2}} \frac{\partial C}{\partial \boldsymbol{z}_{i}}\right) \delta \boldsymbol{z}_{i}, \qquad (12)$$

$$\delta(z_0)_{d_i} = \left(-\frac{1}{2C}\frac{\partial B}{\partial d_i} + \frac{B}{2C^2}\frac{\partial C}{\partial d_i}\right)\delta d_i, \qquad (13)$$

$$\delta(z_0)_{z_i} = \left(-\frac{1}{2C}\frac{\partial B}{\partial z_i} + \frac{B}{2C^2}\frac{\partial C}{\partial z_i}\right)\delta z_i \,. \tag{14}$$

### 3 光束质量误差特性计算

以 He-Ne 激光器为例进行实验,选取束腰同侧测量位置,z<sub>1</sub>、z<sub>2</sub>、z<sub>3</sub>分别为1,1.25,1.5 m,这三个位置处的光斑宽度 d<sub>1</sub>、d<sub>2</sub>、d<sub>3</sub>分别为0.65,1.21,1.80 mm,计算得出 M<sup>2</sup>、远场发散角、束腰半径、束腰位置分别为2.40 mrad,2.42 mrad,0.336 mm,0.770 m。为了方便对刀口法的测量误差进行讨论,以上述测量数据为基准值,对激光光束质量的测量误差进行理论分析。

假设光斑宽度  $d_1$ 、 $d_2$ 、 $d_3$ 的测量误差  $\delta d_1$ 、 $\delta d_2$ 、 $\delta d_3$ 的最大值为 0.01 mm, 由(7)~(14)式计算获得  $M^2$ 、 远场发散角、束腰半径与束腰位置的测量误差,结果如图 1 所示。由图可知, $d_1$ 、 $d_3$ 的测量误差与  $M^2$ 、远场 发散角、束腰半径、束腰位置的测量误差具有正的变化关系, 而  $d_2$  与这 4 个光束质量参数的测量误差具有负 的变化关系; 位置  $z_2$  处光斑宽度  $d_2$  的测量误差对这 4 个光束质量参数的测量误差的影响更大。

图 2 为纵向位置测量误差对 M<sup>2</sup>、远场发散角、束腰半径以及束腰位置的计算误差的影响。为了便于分析,并突出激光光斑宽度测量误差的重要性,设置三个纵向位置测量误差 δz<sub>1</sub>、δz<sub>2</sub>、δz<sub>3</sub> 最大为 1 mm。可以 看出,z<sub>1</sub>、z<sub>3</sub> 的测量误差与 M<sup>2</sup>、远场发散角、束腰半径、束腰位置的测量误差具有负的变化关系,而 z<sub>2</sub> 与这 4 个 光束质量特性具有正的变化关系;位置 z<sub>2</sub> 的测量误差对这 4 个光束质量参数的测量误差的影响要比 z<sub>1</sub>、z<sub>3</sub> 大。

对比图 1 与图 2 可知,当测量位置前后间隔设定为 0.25 m 时,即便是在光斑测量位置仅出现 1 mm 的 误差而光斑宽度仅出现 0.01 mm 的误差的条件下,光斑宽度测量误差也会对光束质量测量误差产生严重的 影响。因此,为了降低激光光束质量的测量误差,应尽可能减小激光光斑宽度的测量误差,尤其在极细激光 束的标定方面,光斑宽度的精确测量显得尤为重要。

#### 4 实验测量

图 3 为激光光束质量实验测量原理图,其中电机 1 控制刀口的纵向测量位置,其距离精度控制为1 mm,



图 1 光斑宽度测量误差对光束质量的影响。(a)M<sup>2</sup>;(b)远场发散角;(c)束腰半径;(d)束腰位置 Fig. 1 Influence of measurement error in light spot width on beam quality. (a) M<sup>2</sup>; (b) far field divergence angle; (c) beam waist radius; (d) beam waist position





电机 2 控制刀口的横向移动并对光斑宽度进行测量,距离精度控制在 0.01 mm。采用光电二极管(PIN)对 激光功率进行测量,实验仪器对激光功率采用多次采样取平均的办法,将绝对误差控制在0.001 mW之内。

对 He-Ne 激光器的激光光束质量进行测量,三个基准测量位置分别为 1,1.25,1.5 m。测量获得此三个 位置处光斑宽度  $d_1$ 、 $d_2$ 、 $d_3$ 分别为 0.65,1.21,1.80 mm,选取此组测量值为理论计算参考值,再对以上三个 基准测量位置的激光光斑宽度进行 4 次测量:第一次测量  $d_1$ 、 $d_2$ 、 $d_3$ 分别为 0.66,1.21,1.80 mm,第二次测量  $d_1$ 、 $d_2$ 、 $d_3$ 的数值分别为 0.65,1.22,1.80 mm,第三次测量  $d_1$ 、 $d_2$ 、 $d_3$ 的数值分别为 0.65,1.21,1.81 mm,第四次 测量  $d_1$ 、 $d_2$ 、 $d_3$ 的数值分别为 0.66,1.22,1.81 mm。对应的光束质量计算结果见表 1。



图 3 激光光束质量的实验测量原理图

Fig. 3 Schematic diagram of experimental measurement of laser beam quality

	表 1	光束质量测	量结	埬
--	-----	-------	----	---

Table 1 Measurement results of light beam quality

No.	$M^2$	heta /mrad	$d_{0}/\mathrm{mm}$	$z_0/m$
Reference value	2.40	2.42	0.336	0.770
1	2.78	2.45	0.386	0.781
2	1.41	2.34	0.203	0.736
3	2.77	2.48	0.378	0.787
4	2.44	2.42	0.340	0.767

将 4 次测量结果与理论计算参考值比较可知,相比于 d<sub>1</sub> 和 d<sub>3</sub>,d<sub>2</sub> 的测量误差对光束质量的影响更大, 尤其表现在对光束质量 M<sup>2</sup> 的影响。

# 5 结 论

光束质量是描述激光器工作性能的重要指标,对基于刀口法测量原理的激光光束质量测量误差进行了研究。研究结果表明:与位置测量误差相比,光斑宽度测量误差对光束质量,尤其是 M<sup>2</sup> 测量误差的影响更大;三点拟合法中第二位置处的光斑宽度测量误差对光束质量测量误差的影响更大。因此,在进行激光光束质量的精确测量时,为了减小光束质量的测量误差,应尽可能减小光斑宽度的测量误差。在光束质量分析仪器的研制方面,可通过减小机械控制系统与光电探测系统的测量误差来提高仪器的测量精度。

#### 参考文献

 Lü Baida. Laser optics: Beam characterization, propagation and transformation, resonator technology and physics [M]. Beijing: Higher Education Press, 1998: 33-94.

吕百达.激光光学:光束描述、传输变换与光腔技术物理[M].北京:高等教育出版社,1998:33-94.

Wang Dan, Zhou Tangjian, Wang Juntao, et al. Hundreds watts Nd: YAG slab laser amplifier with high beam quality
 [J]. Chinese J Lasers, 2013, 40(10): 1002001.

汪 丹,周唐建,王君涛,等.百瓦级高光束质量 Nd: YAG 板条激光放大器 [J].中国激光, 2013, 40(10): 1002001.

3 Cui Jinjiang, Dong Ningning, Xu Jiangen, et al. Beam quality of high power vertical cavity surface emitting laser single device[J]. Chinese J Lasers, 2015, 42: s102007.

崔锦江,董宁宁,徐建根,等.垂直腔面发射半导体激光器单管的光束质量研究[J].中国激光,2015,42:s102007.

- 4 Pan Sunqiang, Zhao Zhigang, Liu Chong, *et al*. Mechanism investigation of beam quality evolution within laser oscillator
   [J]. Laser & Optoelectronics Progress, 2015, 52(11): 111406.
- 潘孙强,赵智刚,刘 崇,等.激光振荡器内光束质量演变的机理研究[J].激光与光电子学进展,2015,52(11): 111406.
- 5 Liu Haiqiang, Chang Kun, Wu Fengbo, et al. Laser beam quality factor measurement method: 201510593334[P]. 2015-09-17.

刘海强,常 坤,武风波,等.一种激光光束质量因子测量方法:201510593334[P].2015-09-17.

6 Guan Youguang, Zhou Wenchao, Tian Xiaoqiang. Influence analysis of detector dynamic-range on laser beam quality factor β measurement[J]. Laser & Optoelectronics Progress, 2011, 48(7): 070401. 关有光,周文超,田小强. 探测器动态范围对光束质量β因子测量的影响分析[J].激光与光电子学进展, 2011, 48(7): 070401.

- 7 Li Yuyao, Wang Fei, Che Ying. Design of superachromatic lens based on laser beam quality measurement[J]. Laser & Optoelectronics Progress, 2014, 51(1): 012203.
  李玉瑶,王 菲,车 英.基于激光光束质量测量的超消色差物镜设计[J].激光与光电子学进展, 2014, 51(1):
- 012203.
  8 Liu Yaqun, Tang Shunxing, Guo Yajing, *et al*. Analysis of influence of CCD's nonlinear photoelectric characterization on evaluating the high power laser beam quality[J]. Chinese J Lasers, 2015, 42(4): 0402001.
- 刘亚群, 唐顺兴, 郭亚晶, 等. CCD光电响应非线性特性对高功率激光光束质量评价的影响[J]. 中国激光, 2015, 42(4): 0402001.
- 9 Niu Ben, Wang Baohua, Guo Weirong, *et al.* Description and evaluation of beam quality of single emitter diode laser based on beam parameter product[J]. Chinese J Lasers, 2015, 42(4): 0202004.
  牛 奔,王宝华,郭渭荣,等.基于光参数积的单管半导体激光器光束质量描述与评价[J].中国激光, 2015, 42(4): 0202004.