#### Generation and application of high power Flattened Gaussian Beams

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Presented at the 2009 South African Institute of Physics Annual Conference University of KwaZulu-Natal Durban, South Africa 6-10 July 2009



## Flattened Gaussian Beams (FGBs) change shape as they propagation

$$U(r,z) = U_0 \exp\left(-i(\Phi(p,z,w_0) - kz - kr^2 / 2R(p,z,w_0)) - (r/w(p,z,w_0))^2\right)$$
  
 
$$\times \sum_{n=0}^{p} C_n(p) L_n \left(2(r/w)^2\right) \exp\left(-2in\Phi(p,z,w_0)\right)$$
  
 
$$C_n(p) = (-1)^n \sum_{m=n}^{p} {m \choose n} \frac{1}{2^m}$$



### The Rayleigh range is inversely proportional to the order of the beam



### Using a transmission DOE one can convert a Gaussian to flat-top intensity profile







### Modes may be selected by phase inside the optical resonator



#### Design of a mirror to produce an N = 10 FGB





The mode competition is revealed in the loss convergence per round trip



#### Piezoelectric unimorph mirror







### Combination of a DOE and adaptive mirror allows insitu mode selection



### Industrial application



#### Laser based paint stripping



#### Single mode or multimode?



#### Design and fabrication of an intra-cavity DOE



Proc. SPIE 7062, 706210-1, 2008

#### Paint stripping improvement









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