National Cheng Kung University Modular Course 2024 Summer Program

領域:自然與工程科學

智能鎖模超快雷射 I Machine learning enabled ultrafast modelocked laser I					
Instructor		Affiliation	Graduation (Ph.d.)		
黃書偉 Shu-Wei Huang		Electrical, Computer, and Energy Engineering Biomedical Engineering University of Colorado Boulder	國立成功大學		
Course Type Lecture + Recitation	Course Credit	Student Size (Maximum) 20			
課程難易	史				

☐ Challenging ☐ Moderately Difficult ☐ Medium ☐ Entry Level (Basic)

Student Background

College of Science \, Institute of Technology \, College of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science

Format of The Course

Lecture 70%, Recitation 15%, Discussion 15%

Grading Policy

問題考試 40%:

課堂上紙筆測驗 (時間請參照"教學內容與進度說明")。

作業 40%:

周一到周四每天一份作業,包括原理了解,基本計算,以及數值模擬. Moodle 或 email 繳交。

出席率 10%

討論參與度 10%

Code of Conduct for The Course

None

課程概述

鎖模(mode locking)是超快光學裡一種用於產生極短時間雷射脈衝的技術,脈衝的長度通常在皮秒(10^{-12} 秒)甚至飛秒(10^{-15} 秒)。鎖模超快雷射技術的發展開創了許多科學上的新領域包括飛秒化學來達到原子級的化學反應控制(1999 Nobel Prize in Chemistry),光頻梳與光學鐘來取代現有的原子鐘時間標準(2005 Nobel Prize in Physics),和阿秒科學來探索電子在原子裡的動態變化(2023 Nobel Prize in Physics),以及引領了許多科技上的新發展包括材料表徵,雷射微加工,雷射微手術,雷射直寫光刻,和生物醫學成像。

機器學習算法與超快光學的結合在近年來取得了蓬勃的發展,展現出了巨大的潛力.其中,機器學習算法的使用加速了鎖模超快雷射架構與效能的優化,並拓寬了其應用範圍.

"智能鎖模超快雷射 I"將預備學生取得"智能鎖模超快雷射 II"所需要的基本知識. 課程的主要目標 為教授學生超快鎖模雷射的基礎知識以及為學生提供使用超快鎖模雷射進行各種應用所需的數值設

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計工具和實作經驗。

關鍵字:鎖模雷射,超快光學,數值方法

Course Description

Modelocking is a technology in ultrafast optics used to generate extremely short laser pulses. The length of the pulse is usually picoseconds (10⁻¹² seconds) or even femtoseconds (10⁻¹⁵ seconds). The development of ultrafast modelocked laser has created many new fields in science, including femtosecond chemistry to achieve atomic-level chemical reaction control (1999 Nobel Prize in Chemistry), optical frequency combs and optical clockworks to replace existing atomic clock time standards (2005 Nobel Prize in Physics), and attosecond science to explore the electronic dynamics in atoms and molecules (2023 Nobel Prize in Physics), and has led many new technological developments including material characterization, laser micromachining, laser microsurgery, laser direct writing lithography, and biomedical imaging.

The combination of machine learning algorithms and ultrafast optics has shown some success and tremendous potential in recent years. In particular, the use of machine learning algorithms has accelerated the optimization of ultrafast modelocked laser performance, resulted in deep understanding of modelocking principles, and further broadened the application scope of ultrafast modelocked laser.

The primary goal of this course is to provide students with the tools and experiences needed to work with ultrafast lasers on various platforms and design experiments using their unique temporal and spectral features. Developing intuitions and problem solving with numerical methods will be the focus of the course. Students will obtain the basic knowledge necessary for "Machine learning enabled ultrafast modelocked laser II".

Keywords: Modelocked laser, ultrafast optics, numerical method

Timetable and Syllabus

Period	Timetable	Syllabus
8/5(MON)	9:00-10:30	線性脈衝傳播原理與公式
	10:50-12:40	非線性脈衝傳播原理與公式
8/6(TUE)	9:00-9:30	問題考試 (線性與非線性脈衝傳播)
	9:30-9:50	問題考試討論
	10:00-11:30	線性與非線性脈衝傳播模擬方法
	11:50-12:40	線性與非線性脈衝傳播模擬實作
8/7(WED)	9:00-10:30	主動鎖模雷射原理與公式
	10:50-12:40	被動鎖模雷射原理與公式
	9:00-10:00	被動鎖模雷射實現方法與比較
8/8(THU)	10:20-11:20	被動鎖模雷射模擬方法
	11:40-12:40	被動鎖模雷射模擬實作
	9:00-10:00	問題考試 (主動與被動鎖模雷射)
8/9(FRI)	10:10-10:30	問題考試討論
	10:40-12:40	鎖模超快雷射應用

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Goal of the Course

- 1. 獲得超快鎖模雷射的基礎知識
- 2. 了解超快鎖模雷射帶來的各種應用
- 3. 使用數值方法培養直覺和解決設計問題

The Importance, Cross-Over Disciplinary and Contemporary of The Curriculum

"智能鎖模超快雷射上"將預備學生取得"智能鎖模超快雷射下"所需要的基本知識. 機器學習算法與超快光學的結合在近年來取得了蓬勃的發展, 展現出了巨大的潛力.其中, 機器學習算法的使用加速了鎖模超快雷射架構與效能的優化, 並拓寬了其應用範圍. 鎖模超快雷射是一個非常複雜的動力學系統, 機器學習算法的使用也有潛力能加深我們對該複雜動力系統的理解。

Remarks

References::

A.M. Weiner, Ultrafast Optics, (Wiley 2009).

本課程若因天災等不可抗力之因素或中央、地方政府公告停課,授課教師需依情況依建議補課方式調整課程進度與補課;若需使用假日、國定假日補課,則需與所有修課學生達成共識方能用例假日補課。

建議補課方式:

- 1. 線上授課方式補課;
- 當預期可能會因天災(颱風、超大豪雨...等)宣佈停課時,建議老師先行調整加快課程進度或預先增加可能 天氣預警之前幾次課程時數;
- 3. 停課後隔天起延後下課,補足停課延誤的進度;若停課超過1天,則在開始上課後延後下課補課,或當週星期六、日補課;
- 4. 更改課程授課方式,例如:DEMO 改以考試、報告、作業取代。