



LASERY: SVĚTELNÉ MEČE VĚDY

Lukáš Nádvorník

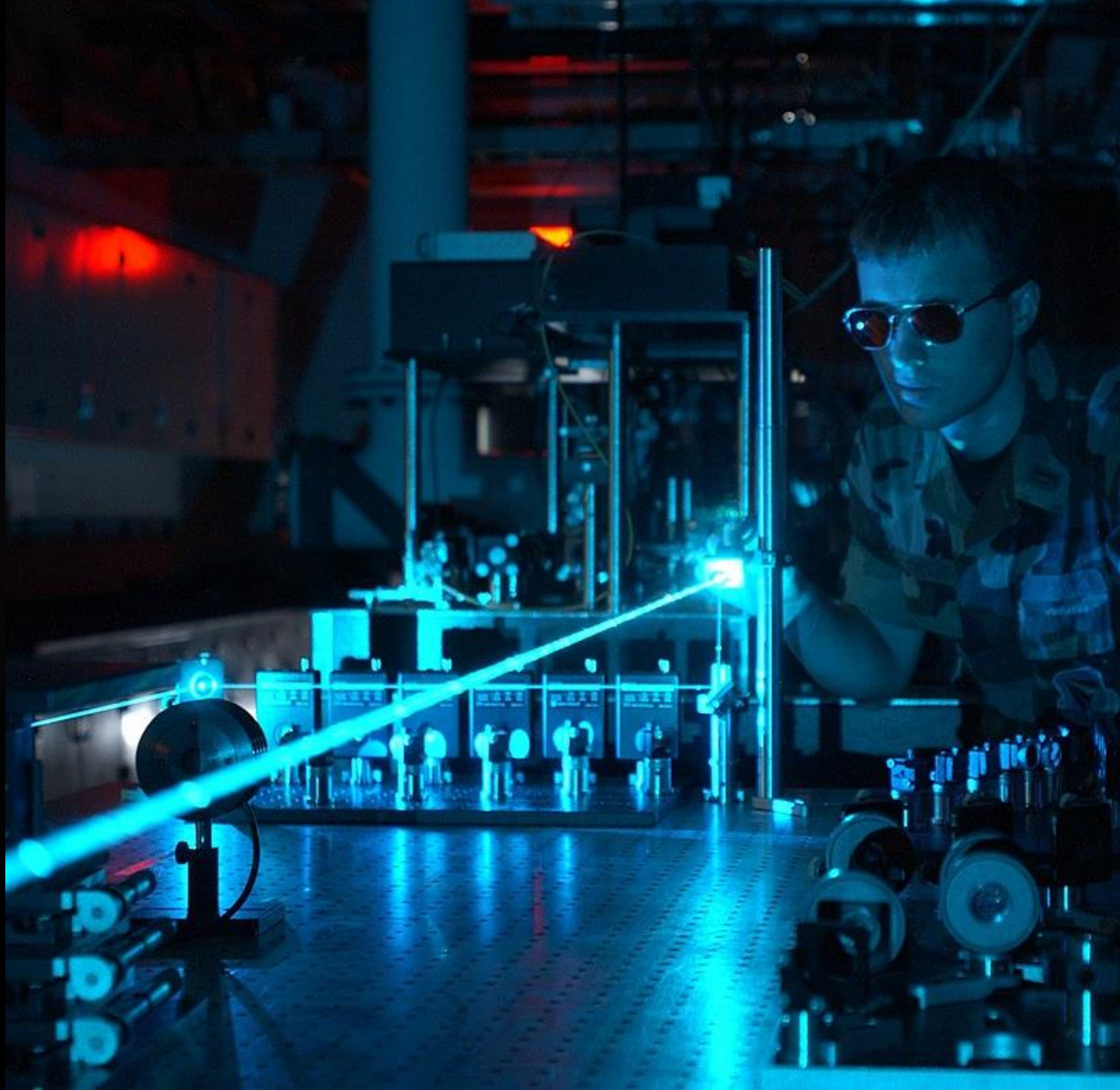


matfyz



STAR WARS: SKRYTÁ HROZBA

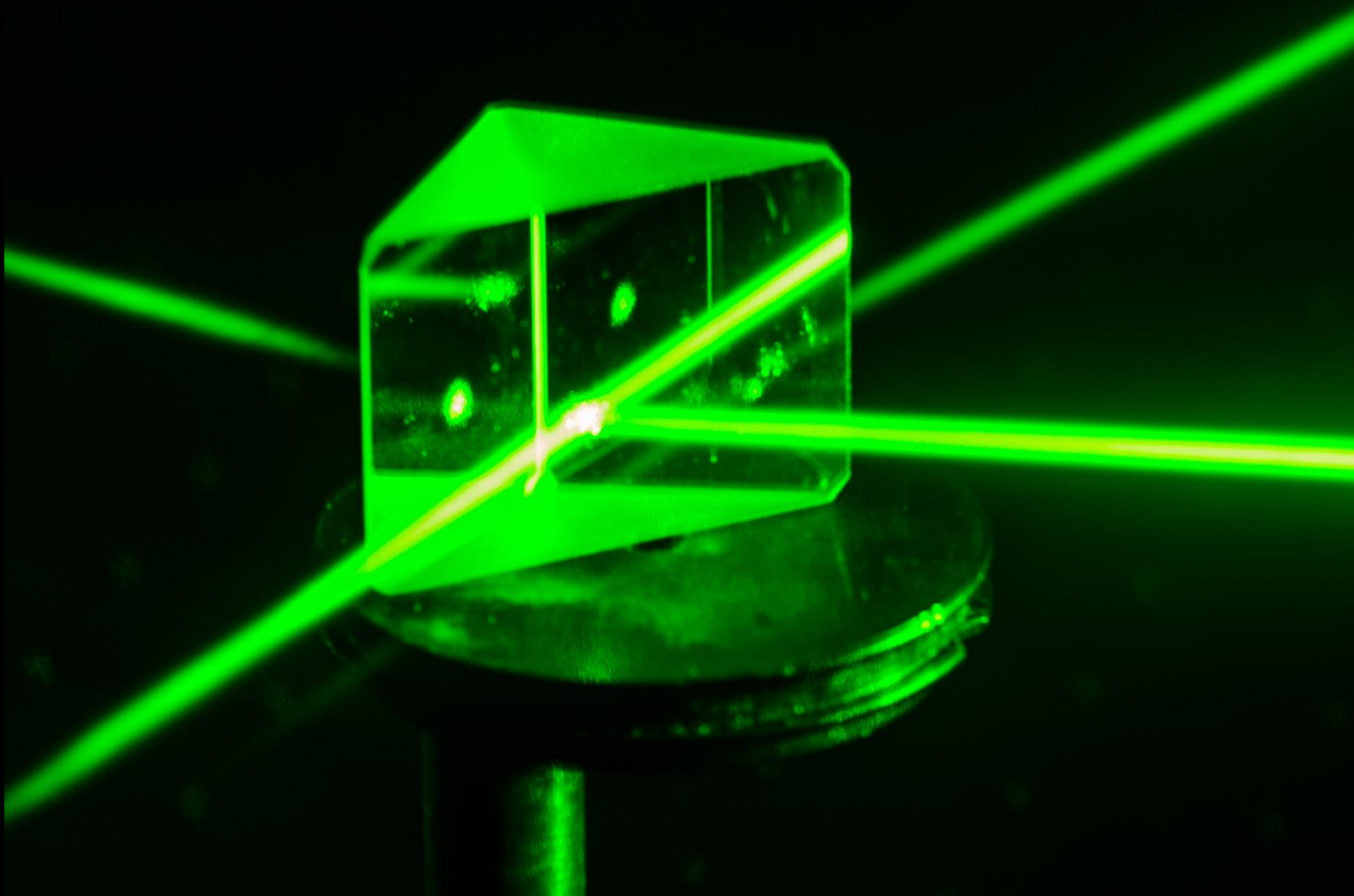
CO JE LASEROVÉ SVĚTLO?



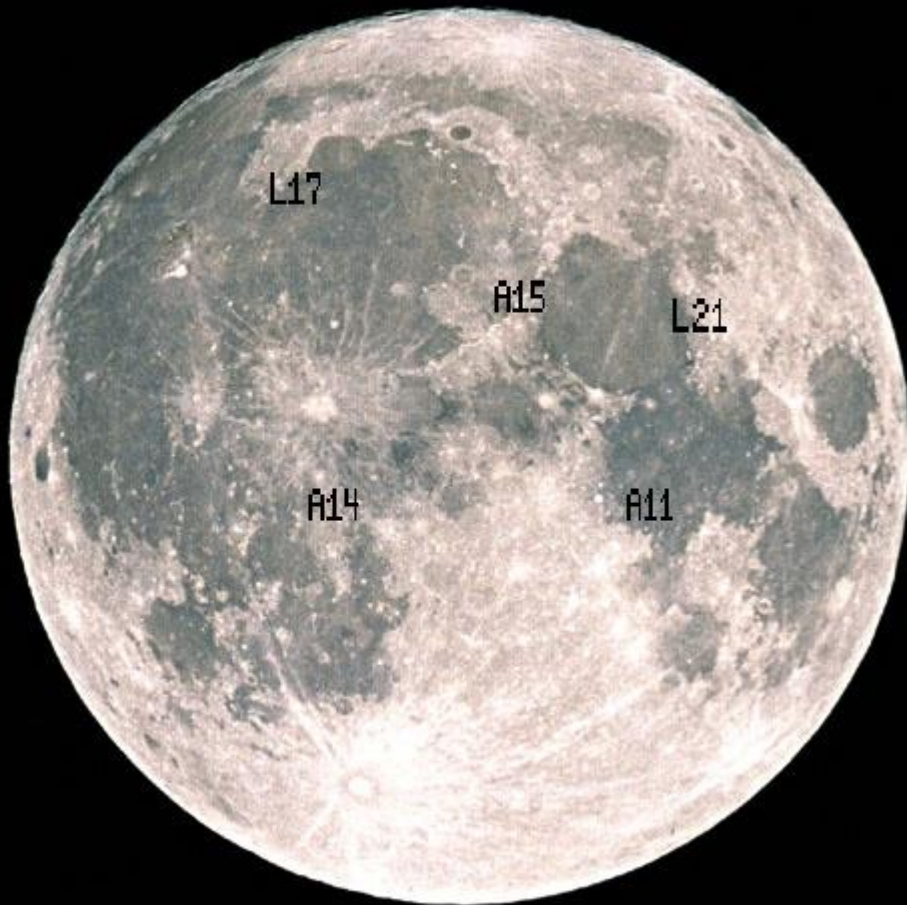
LASER JE (BÝVÁ) MONOCHROMATICKÝ



LASER JE (BÝVÁ) MONOCHROMATICKÝ



LASER MÁ MALOU DIVERGENCI

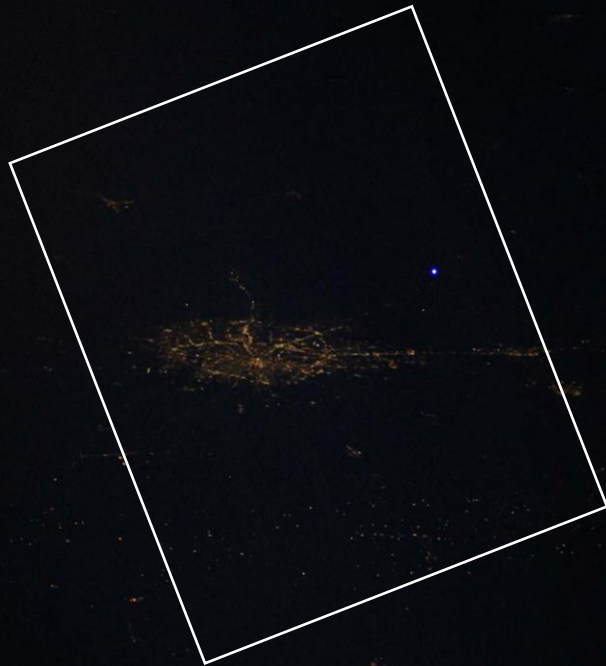


APOLLO 11



GODDARD'S LASER RANGING FACILITY





SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

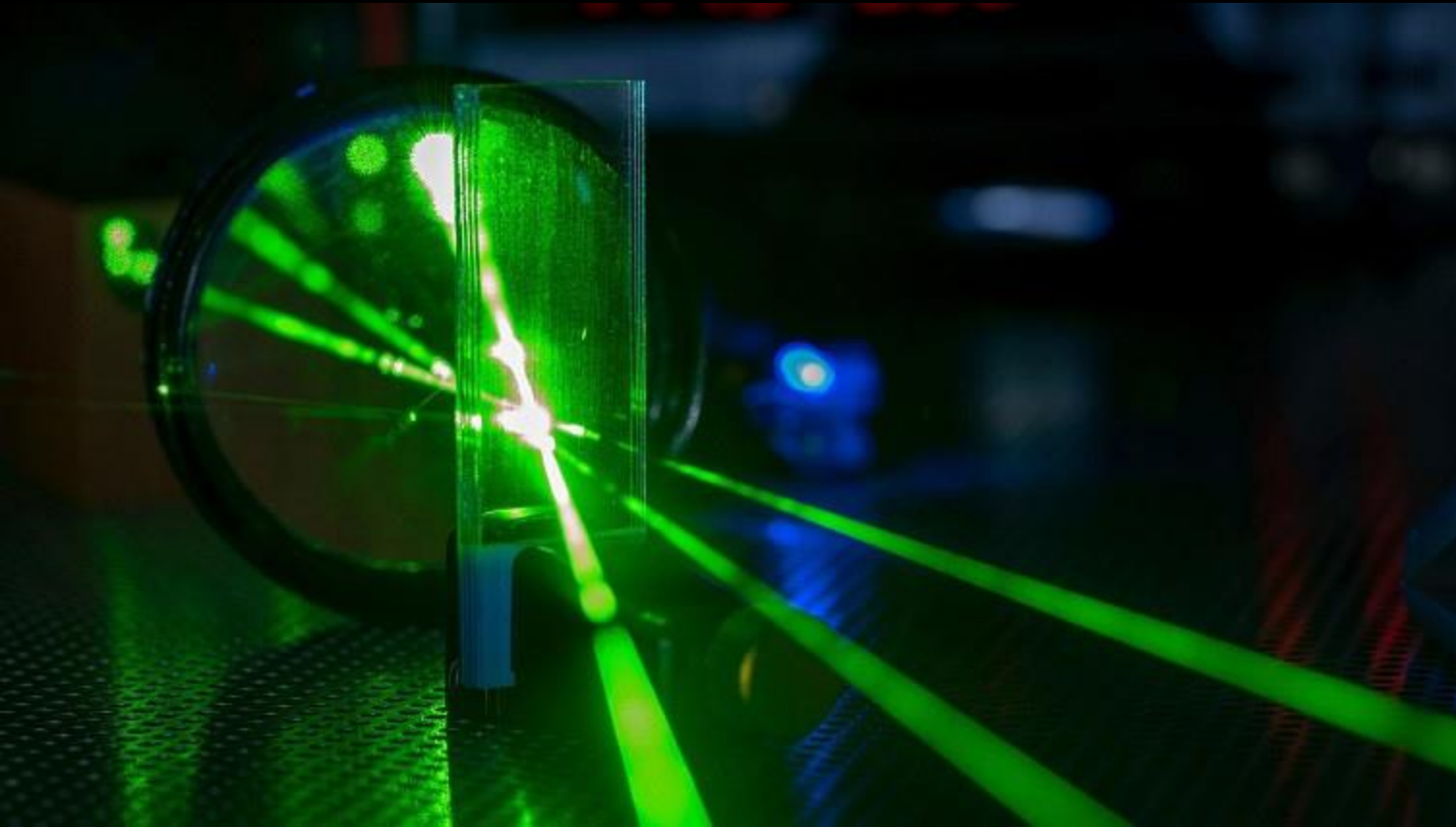


SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

LASER LZE ÚŽASNĚ ZAOSTŘIT



LASER LZE ÚŽASNĚ ZAOSTŘIT



Ukazovátka 1 mW zaostřeno na 1 μm

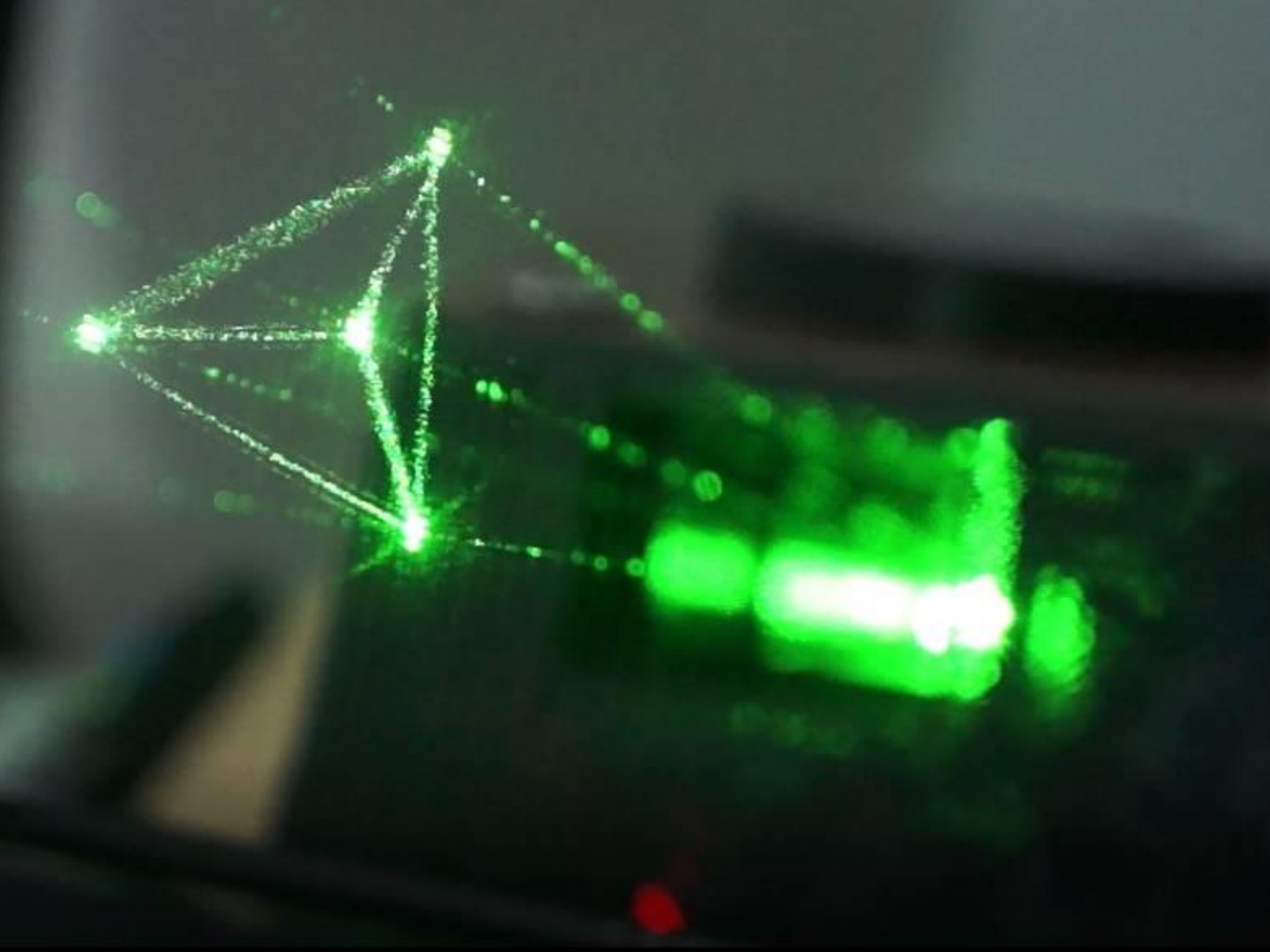
sporák
100 kW/m²

Jádro nukleárního reaktoru
3 MW/m²

Raketová tryska
20 MW/m²

Povrch Slunce
65 MW/m²

LASER JE KOHERENTNÍ

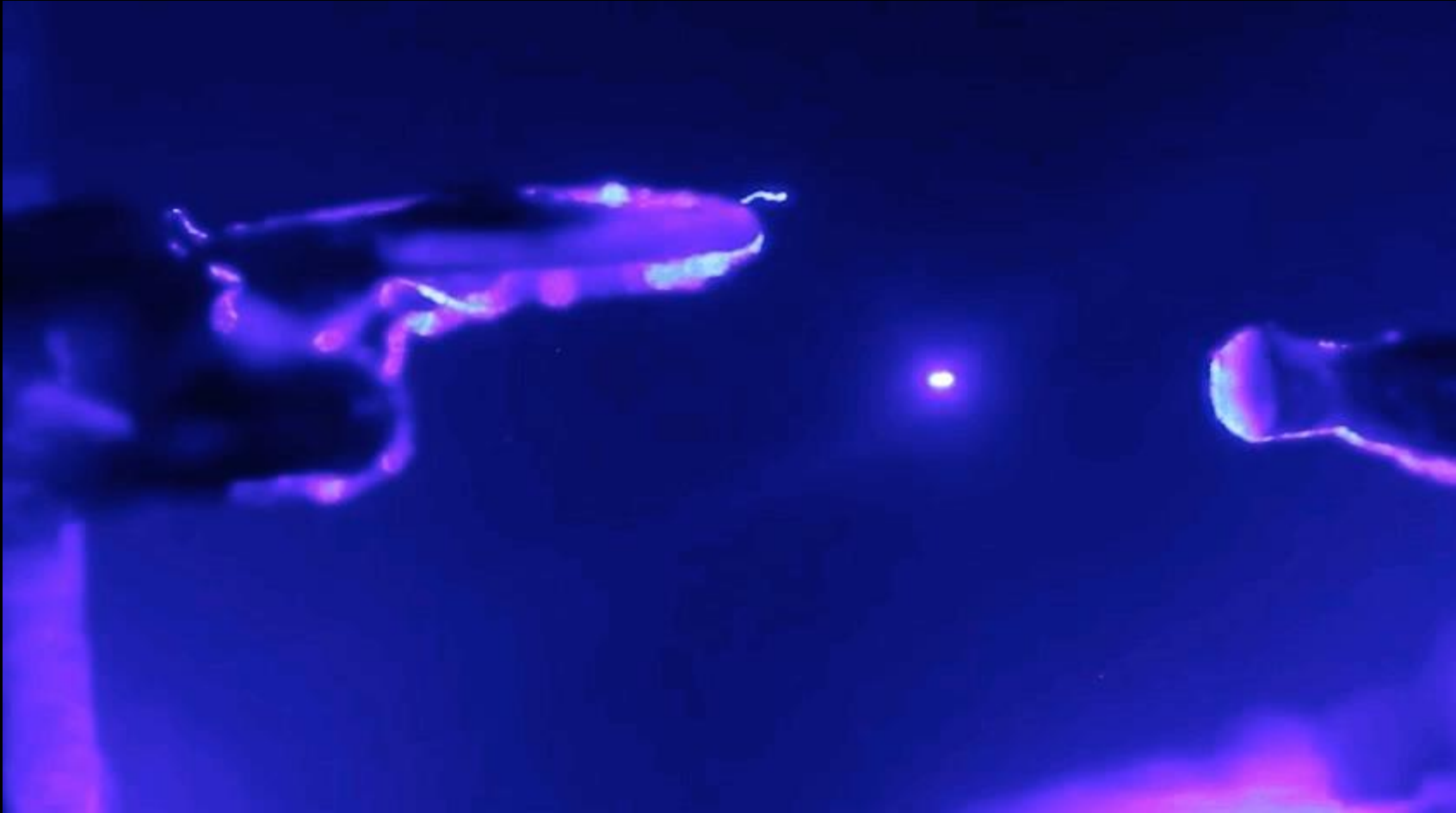


LASER JE KOHERENTNÍ



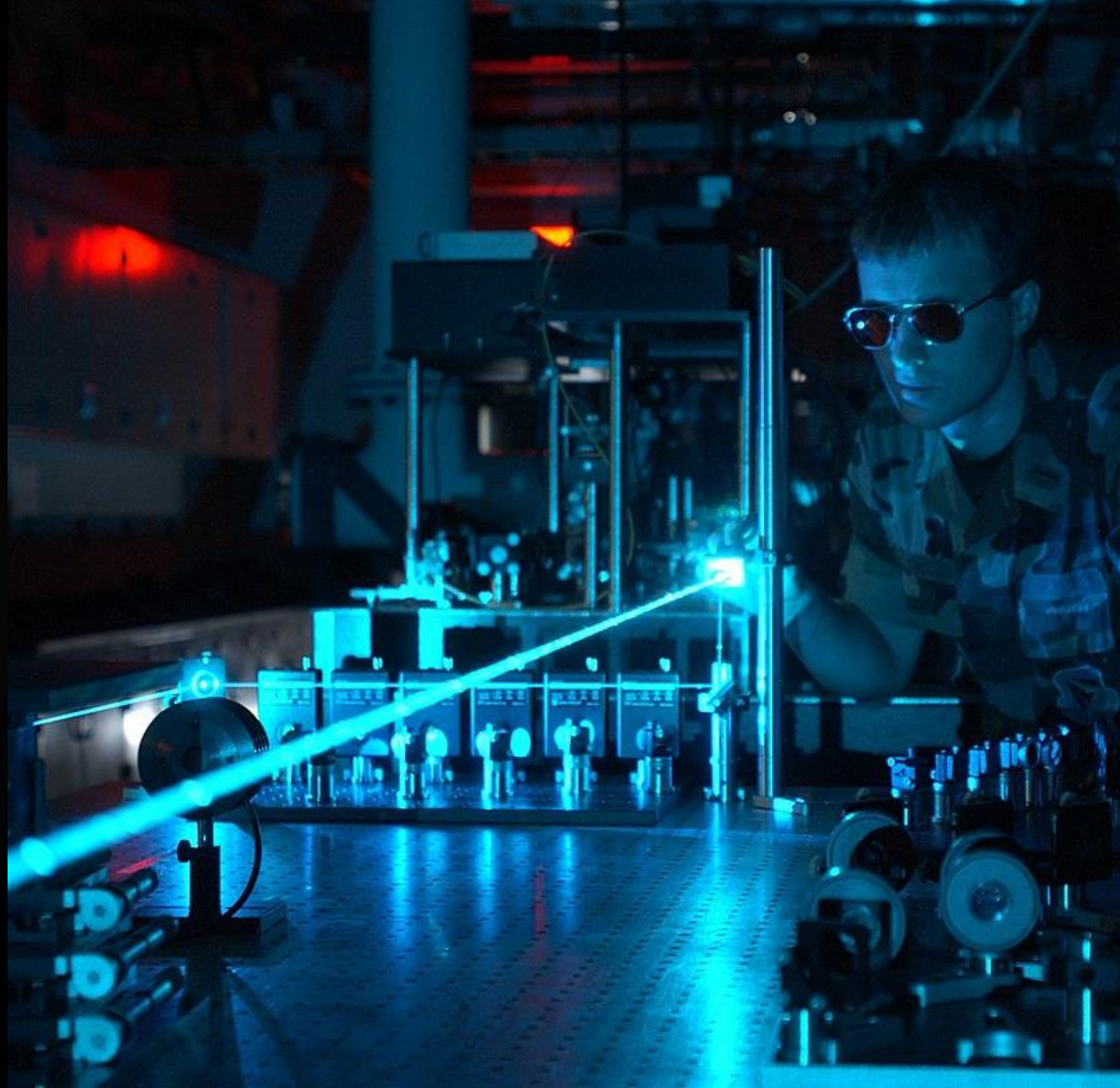
***DOMINIKA BŘEZINOVÁ:
STUDENTSKÝ PROJEKT NA MFF UK***

LASER JE KOHERENTNÍ

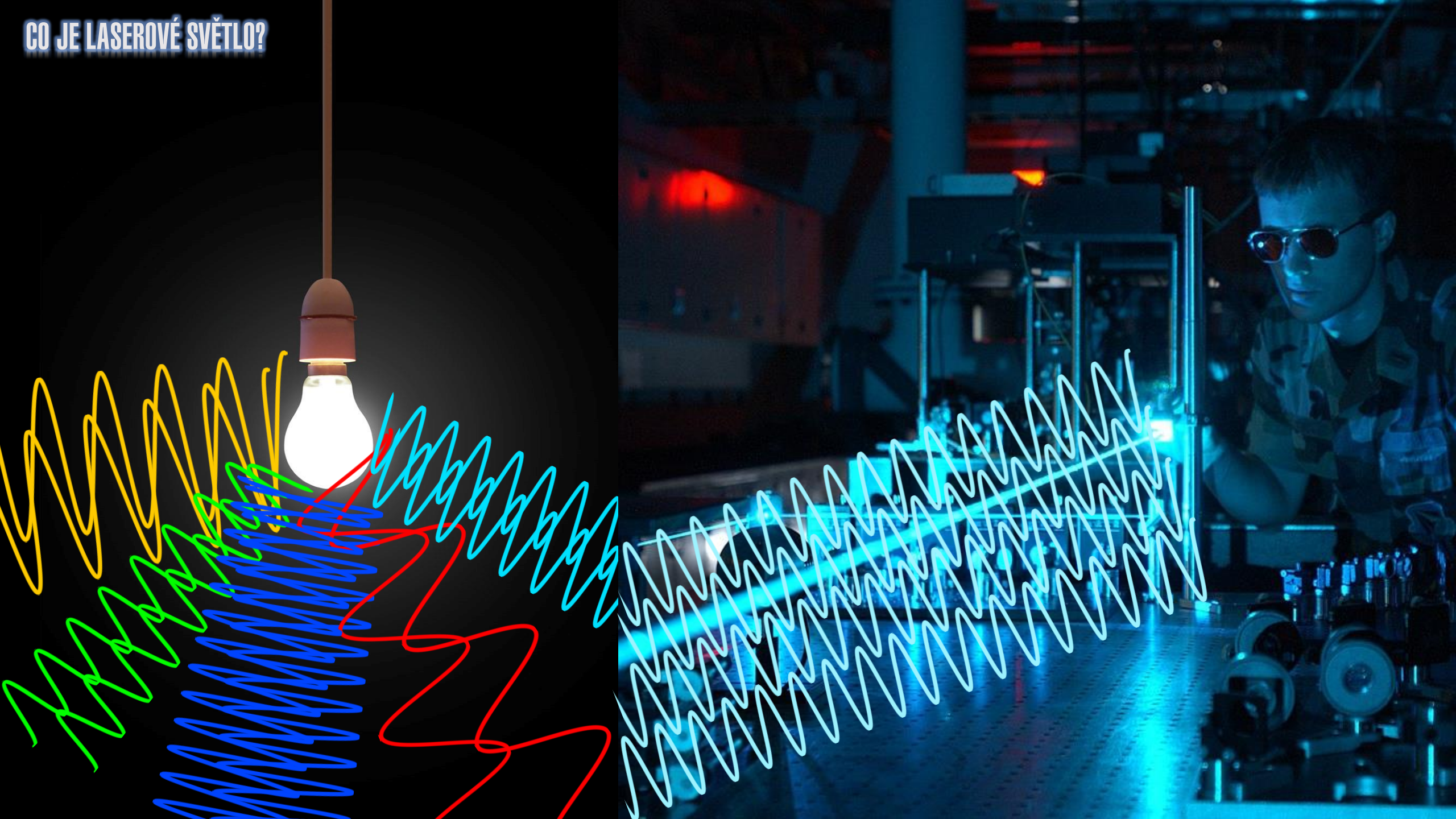


DAN SMALLEY, BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

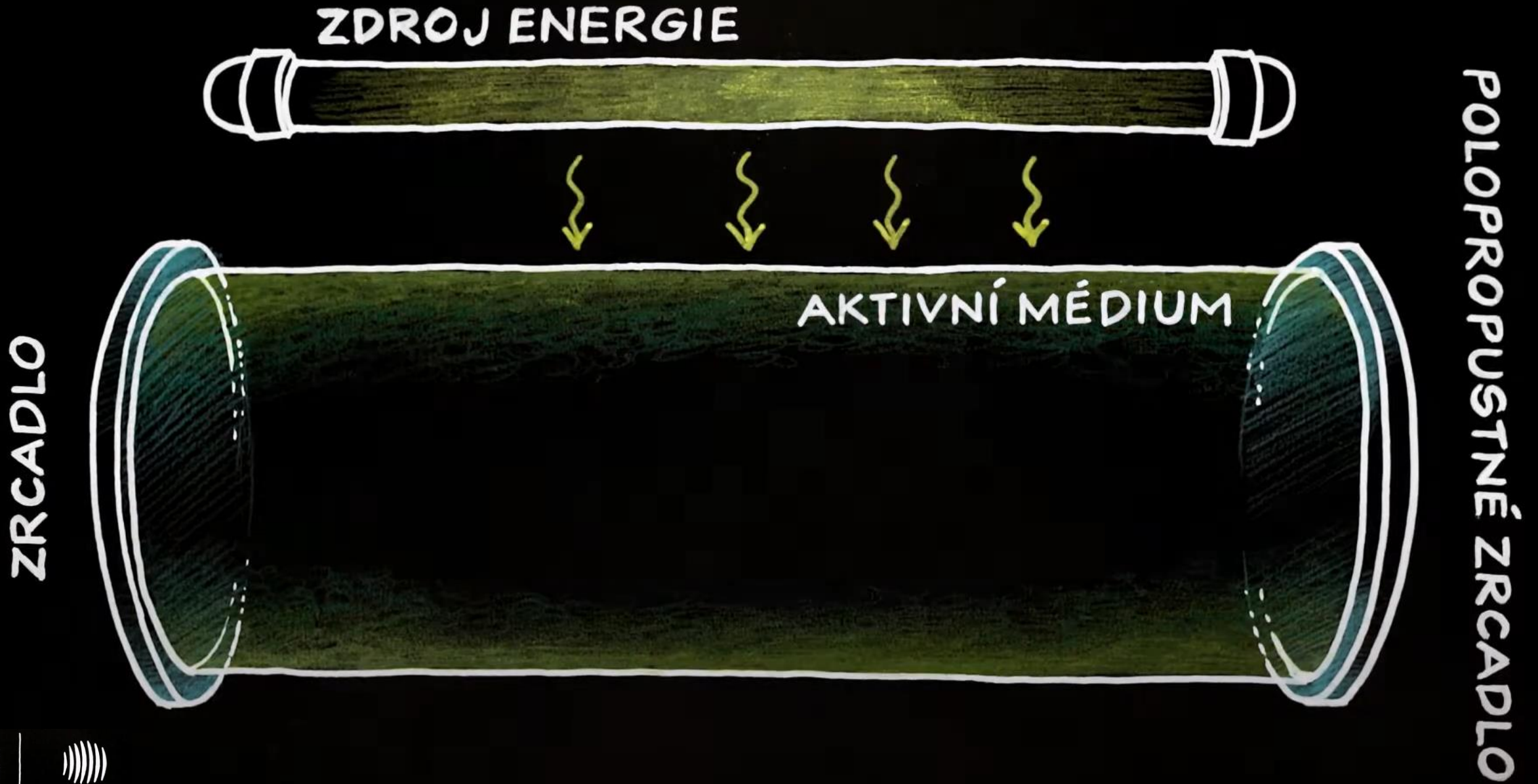
CO JE LASEROVÉ SVĚTLO?



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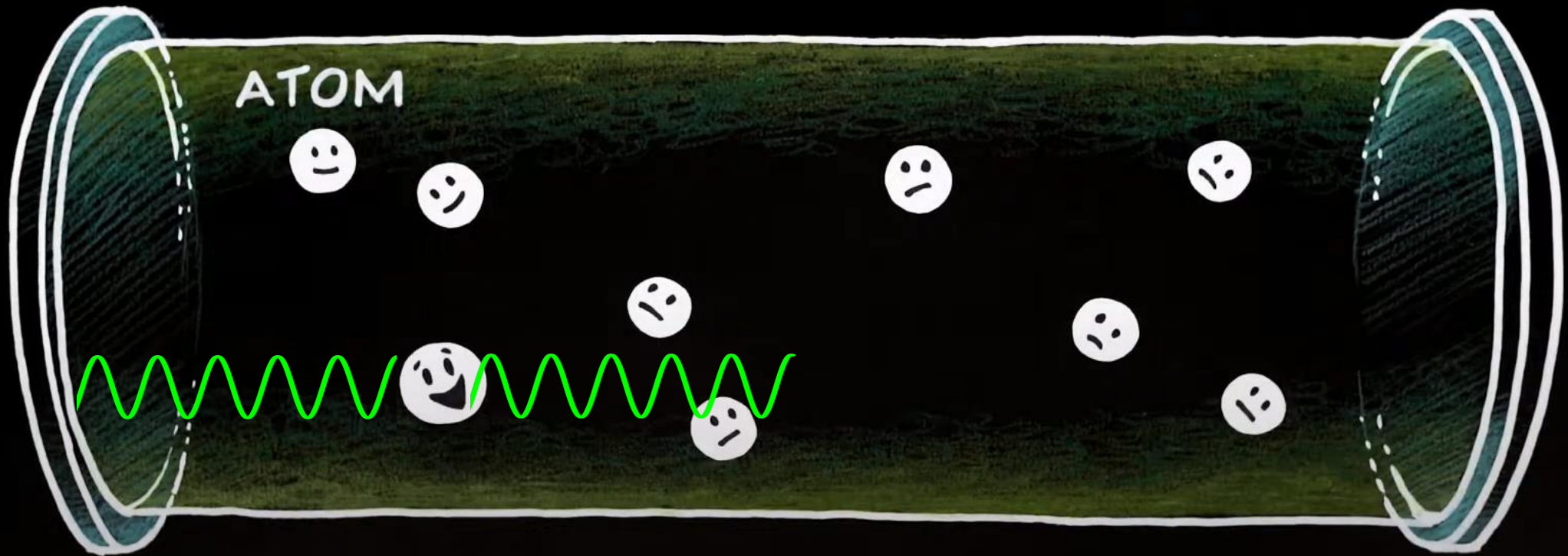
JAK VYROBIT LASER?



JAK VYROBIT LASER?



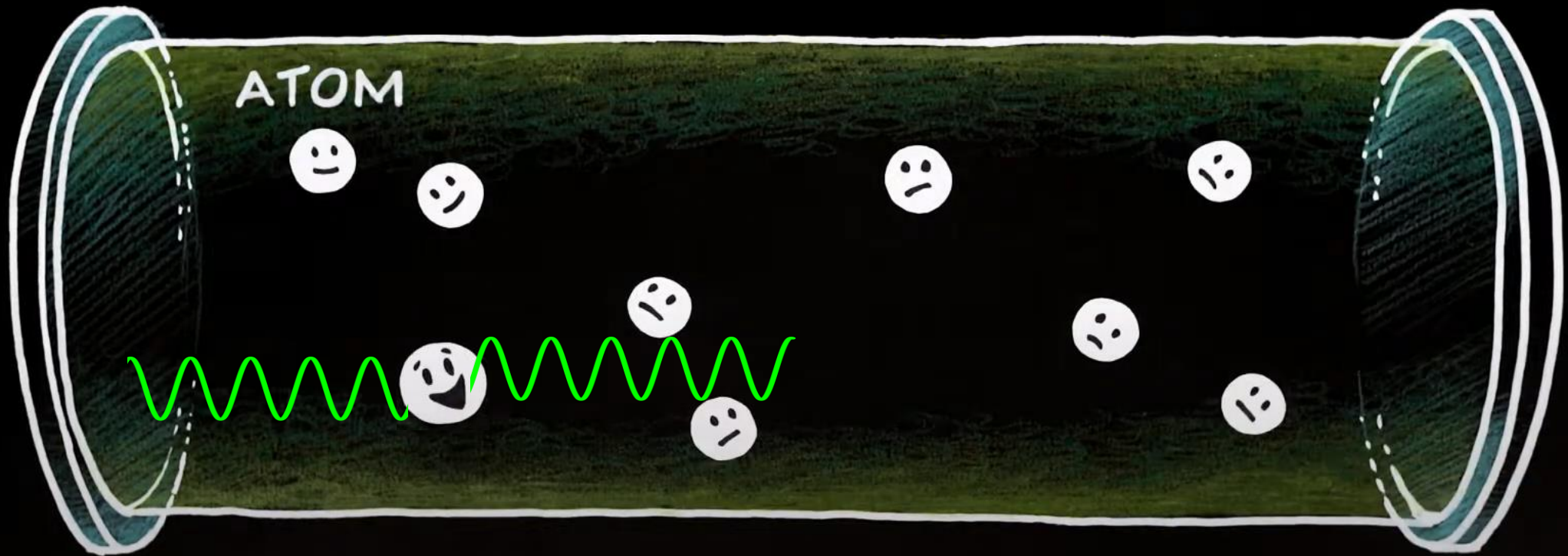
JAK VYROBIT LASER?



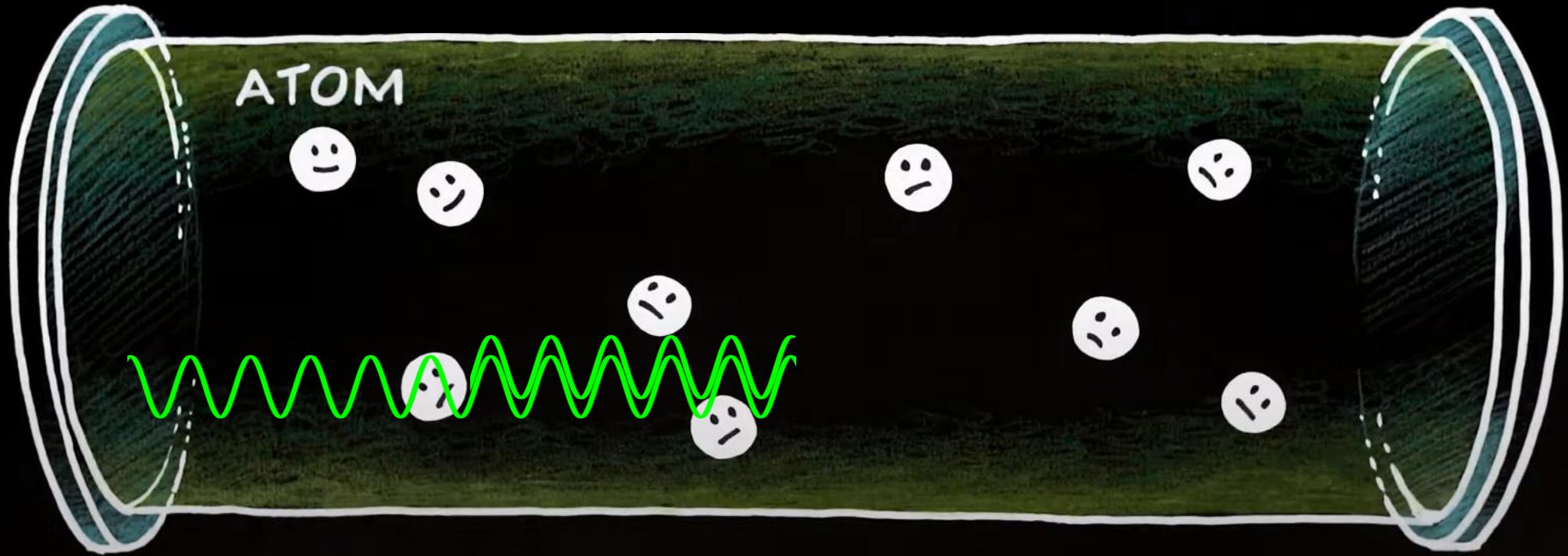
JAK VYROBIT LASER?



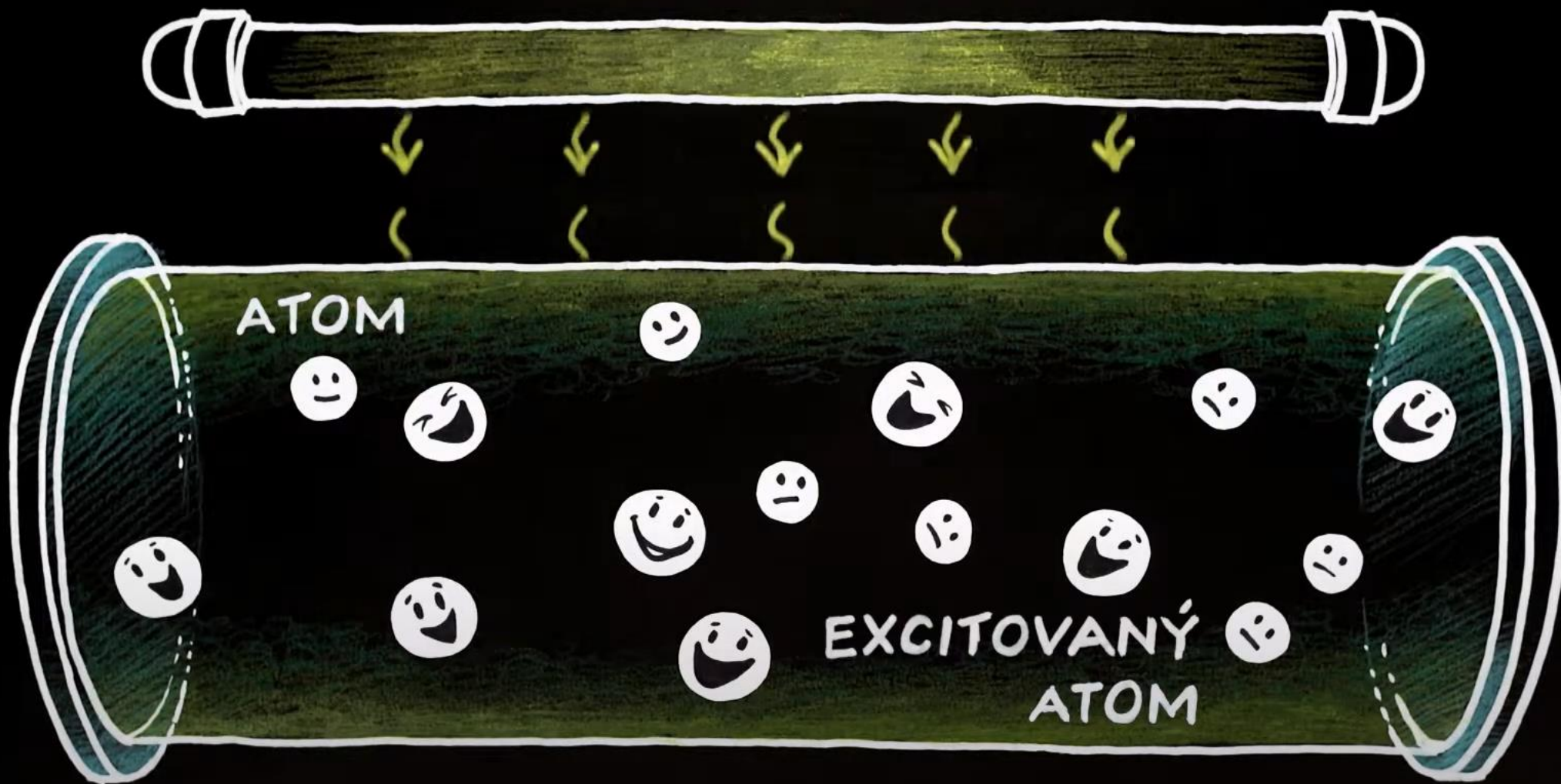
JAK VYROBIT LASER?



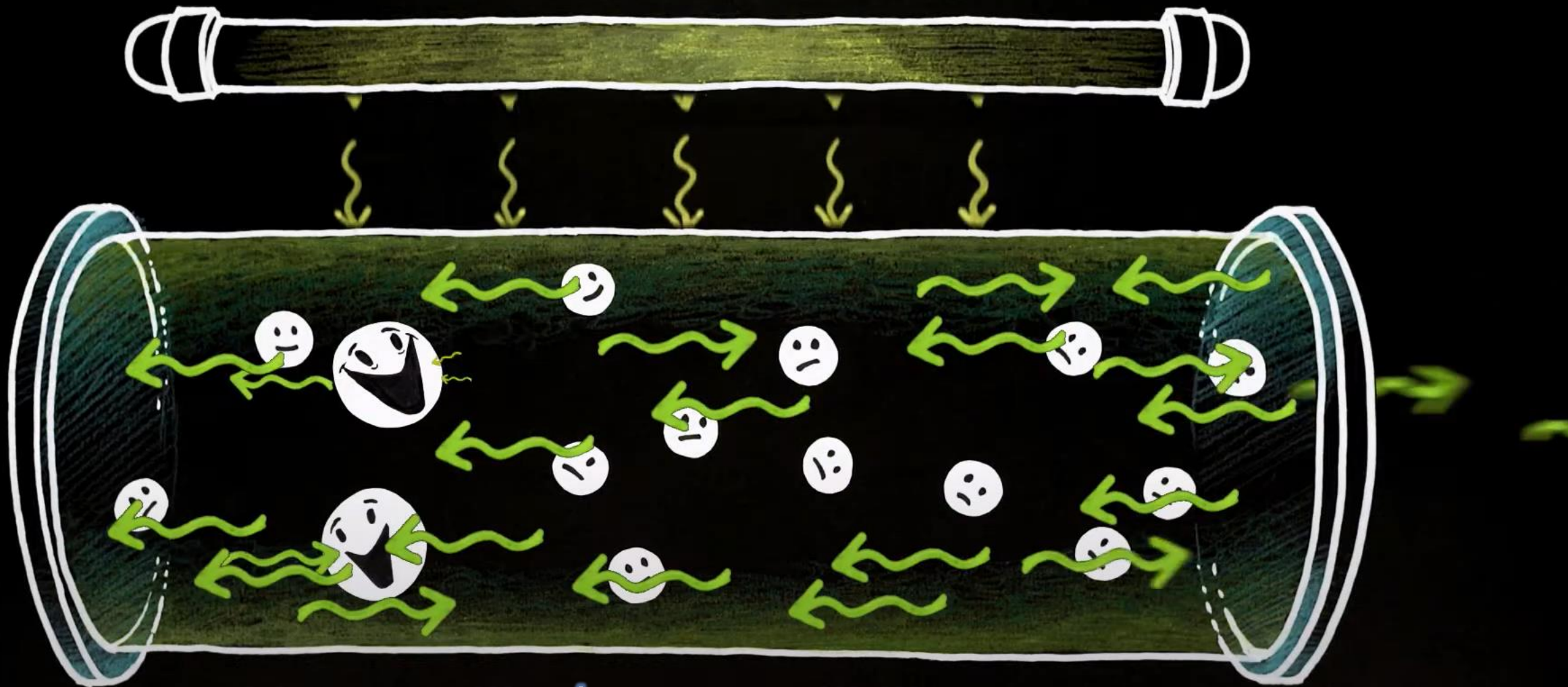
JAK VYROBIT LASER?



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JAK VYROBIT LASER?

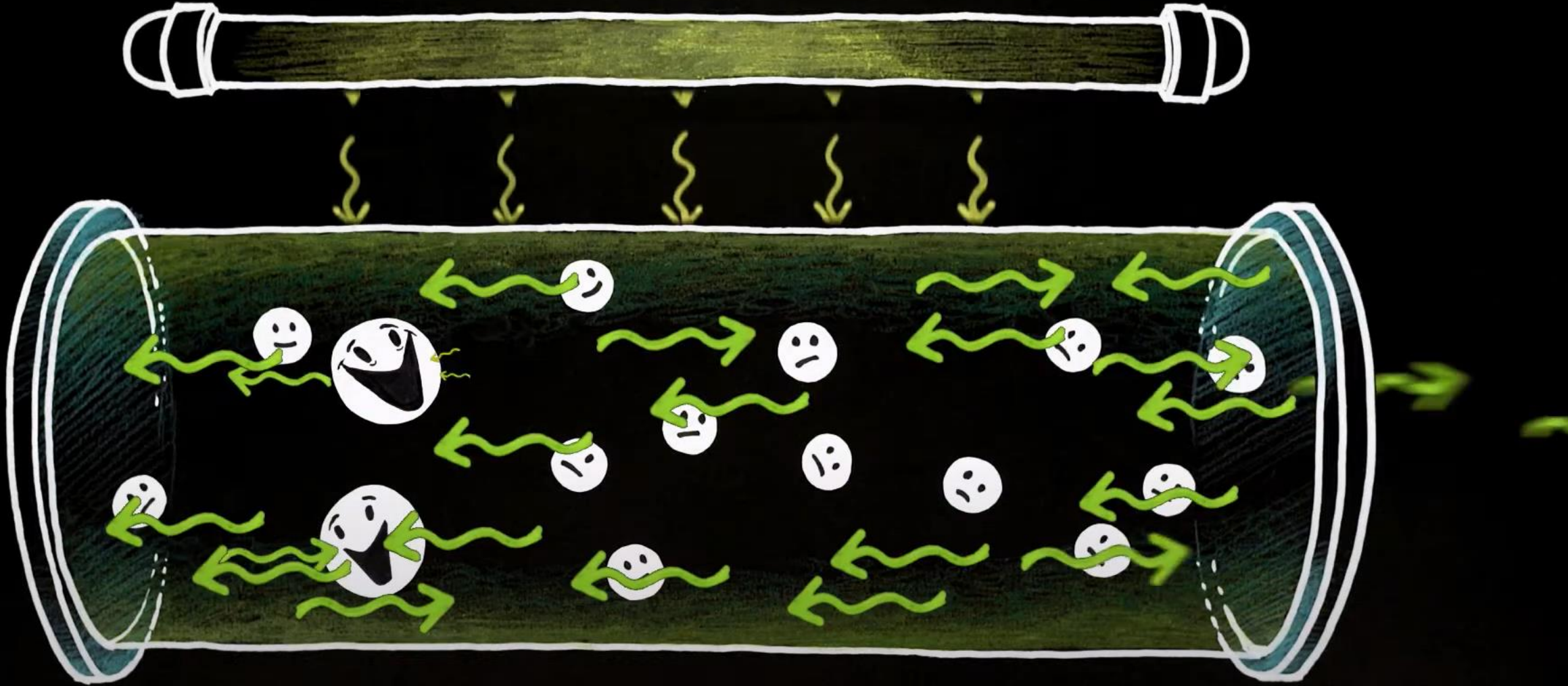


**THEODORE MAINMAN (1960, RUBÍN), KUMAR PATEL (1963, CO₂),
NOBELOVA CENA (1964): CHARLES TOWNES, NIKOLAJ BASOV, ALEXANDR PROCHOROV**

JAK VYROBIT LASER?

LASER = Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation

LOSER = Oscillation



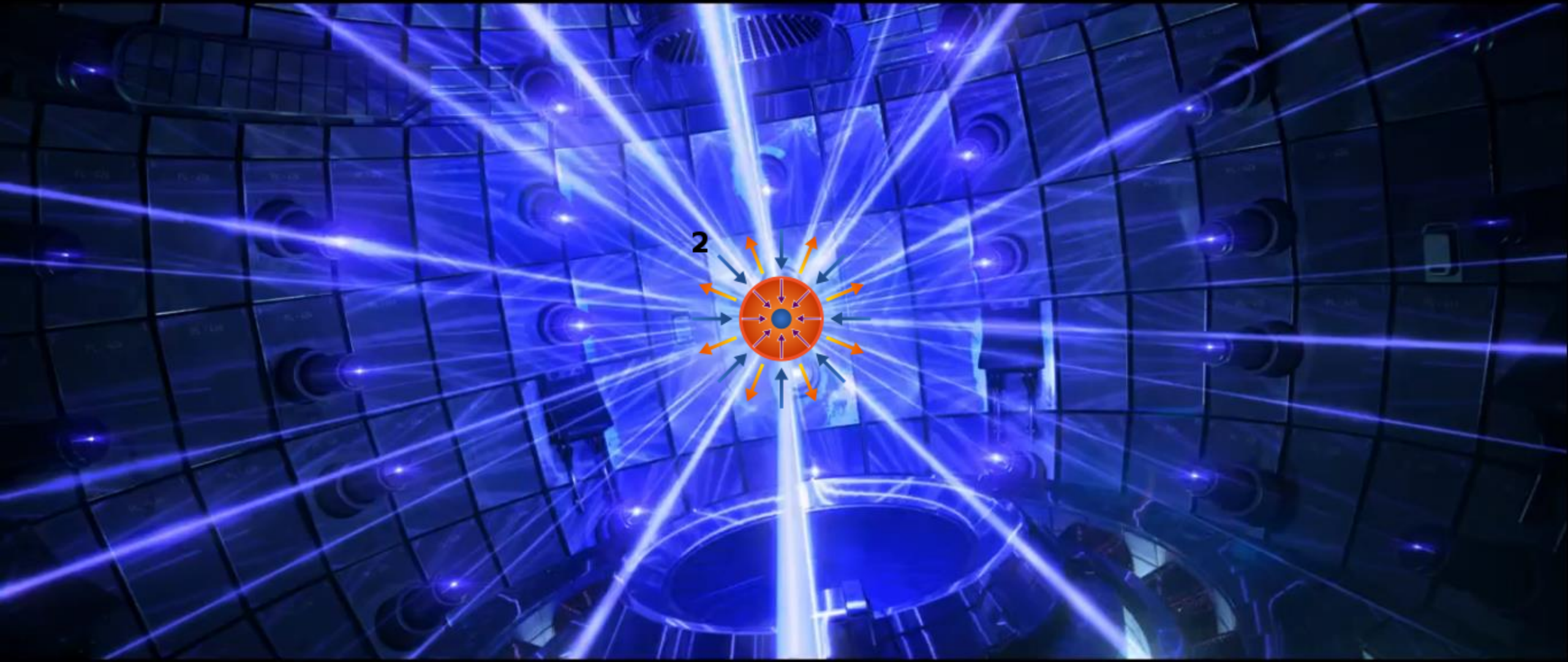
„STVOŘTE SLUNCE A BUDETE JAKO BOHOVÉ.“



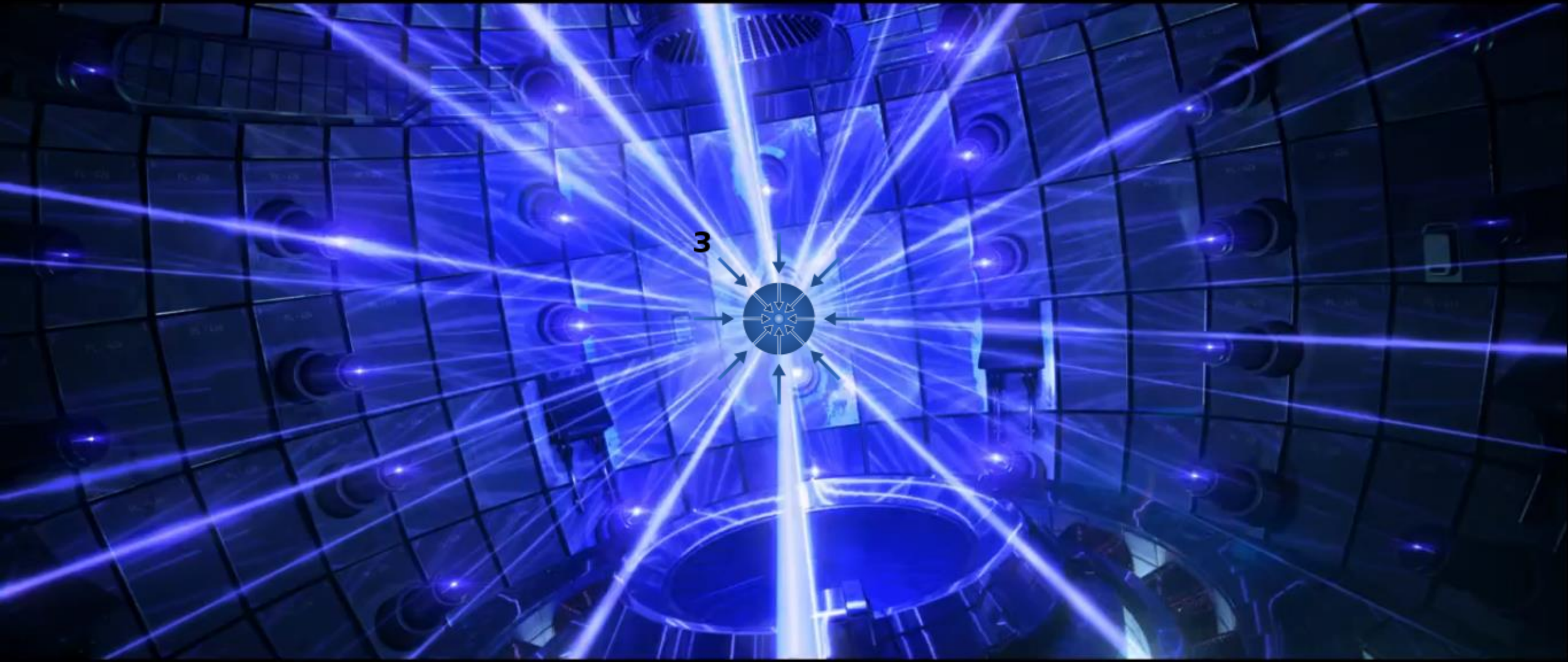
NATIONAL IGNITION FACILITY, CALIFORNIA



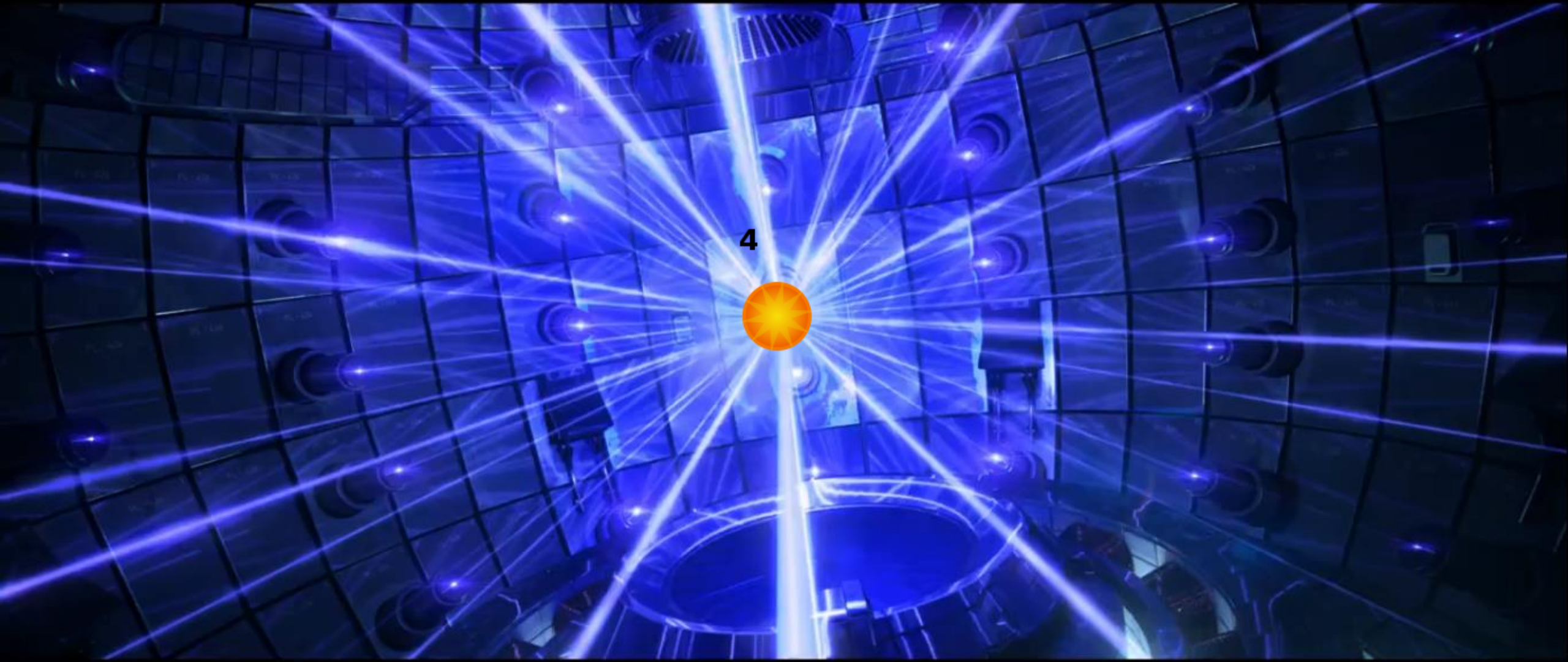
1



ROSINANTE, THE EXPANSE

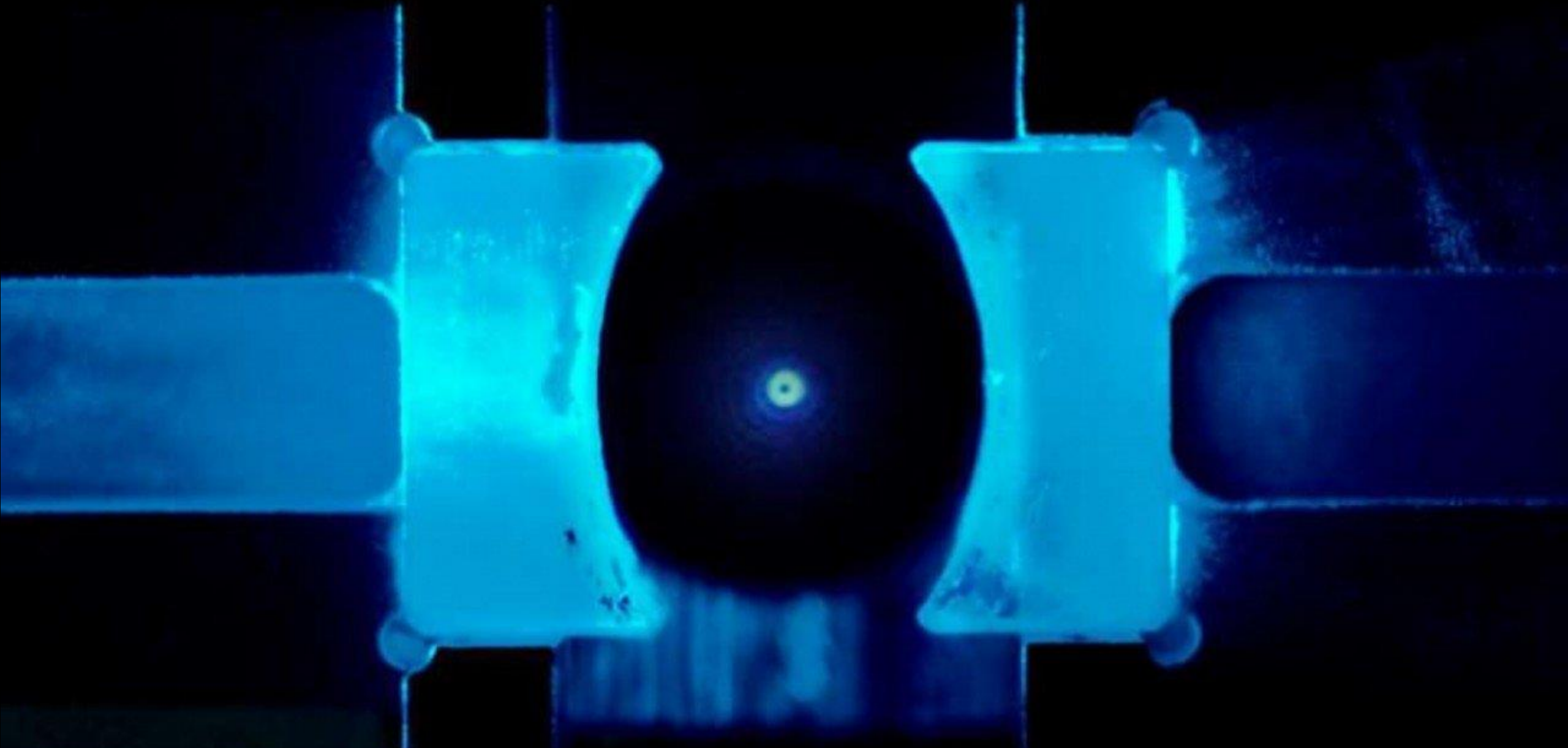


3



4

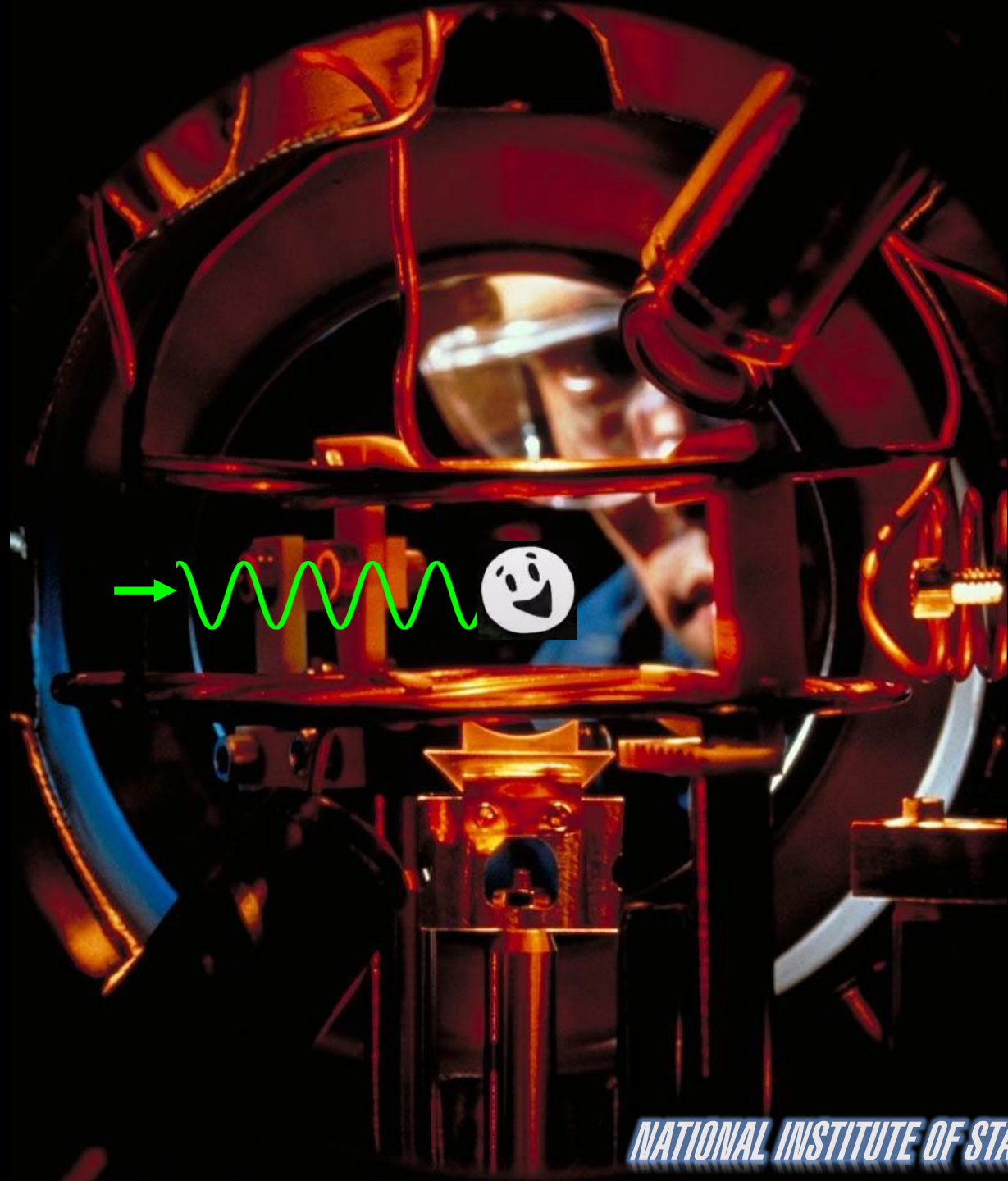
LASEROVÉ CHLAZENÍ



NOBELOVA CENA (1997): CLAUDE COHEN-TANNOUJJI, STEVEN CHU, AND WILLIAM DANIEL PHILLIPS

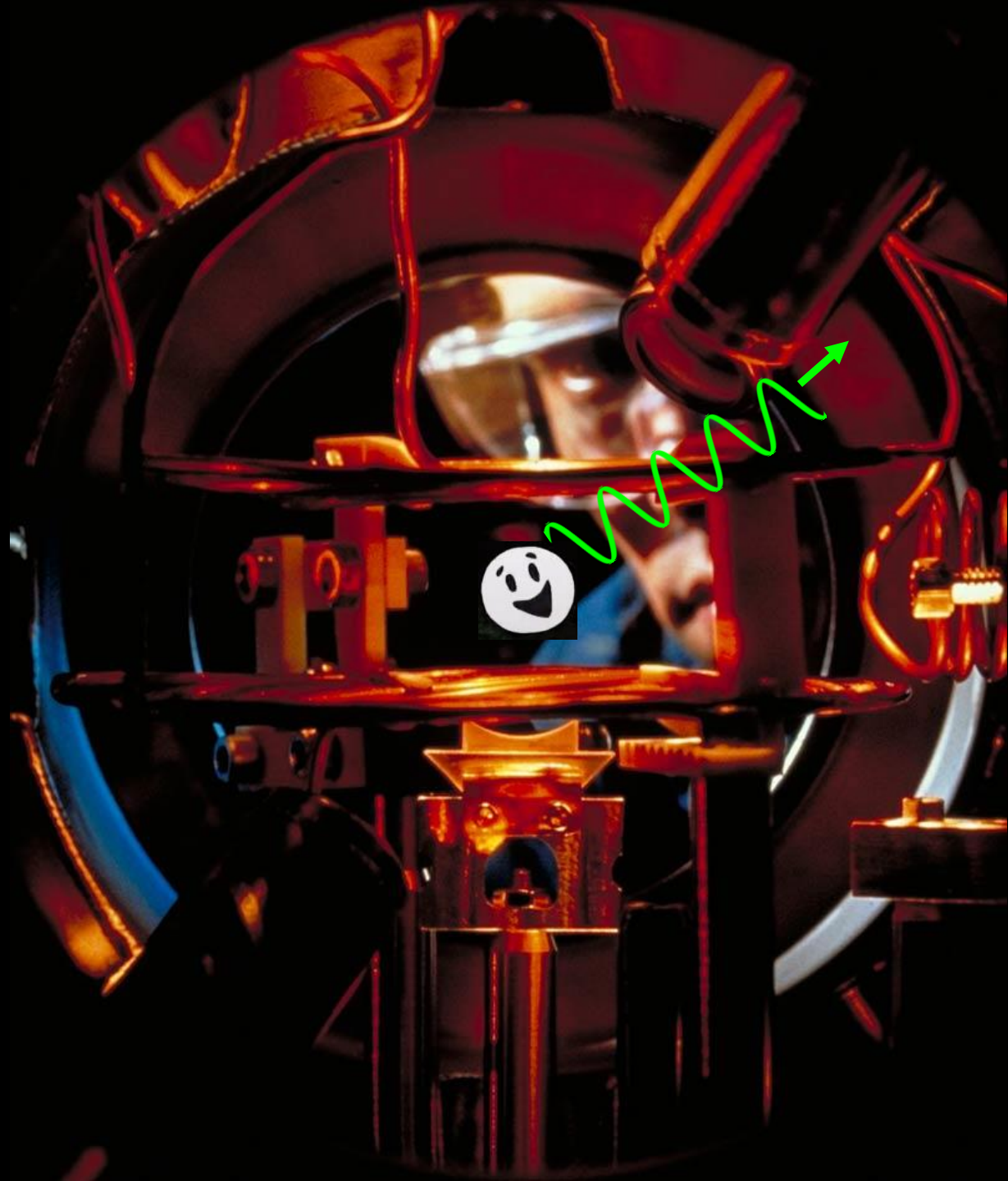
LORENZO MAGRINI, UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA

LASEROVÉ CHLAZENÍ

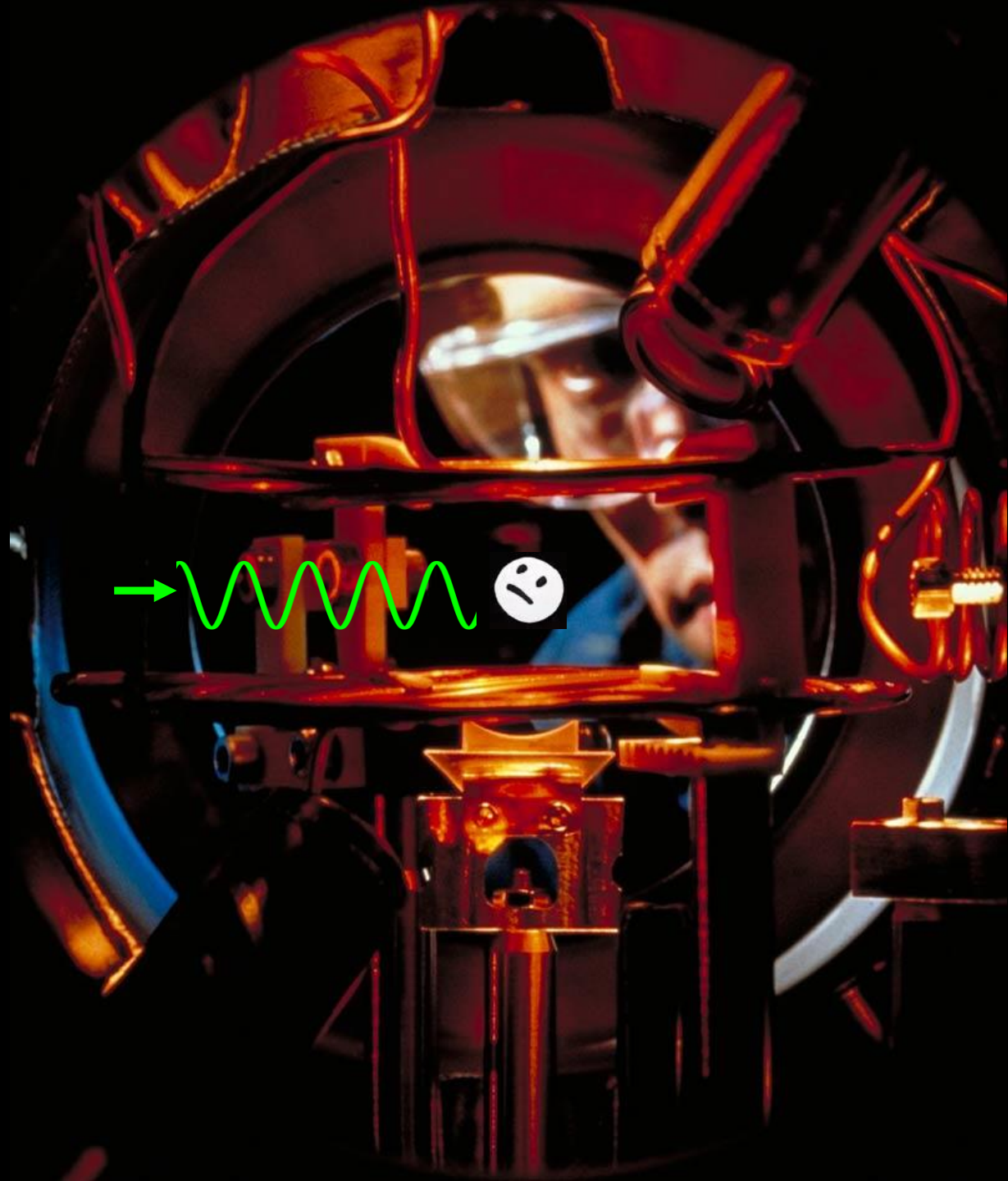


NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY, COLORADO

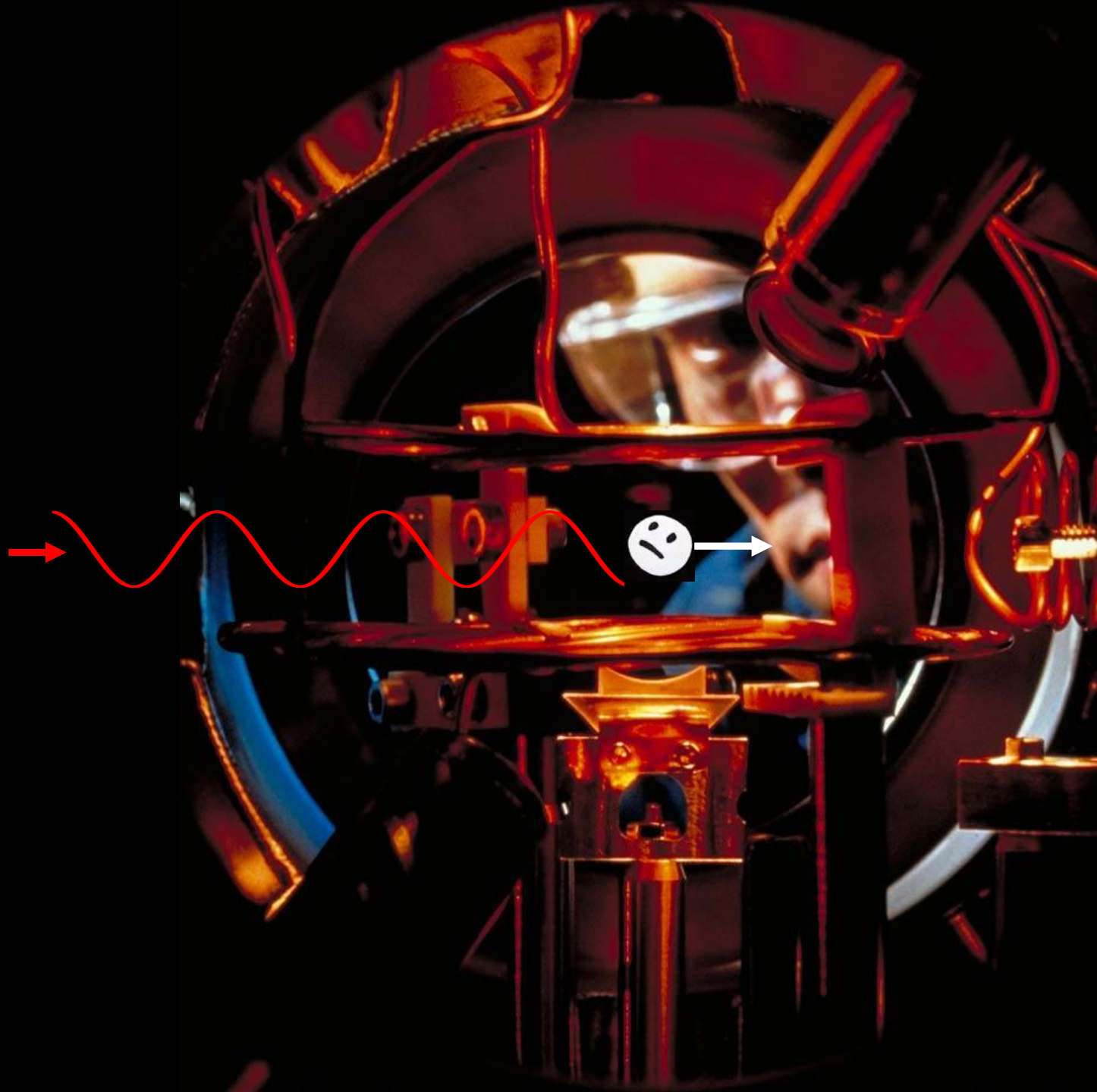
LASEROVÉ CHLAZENÍ



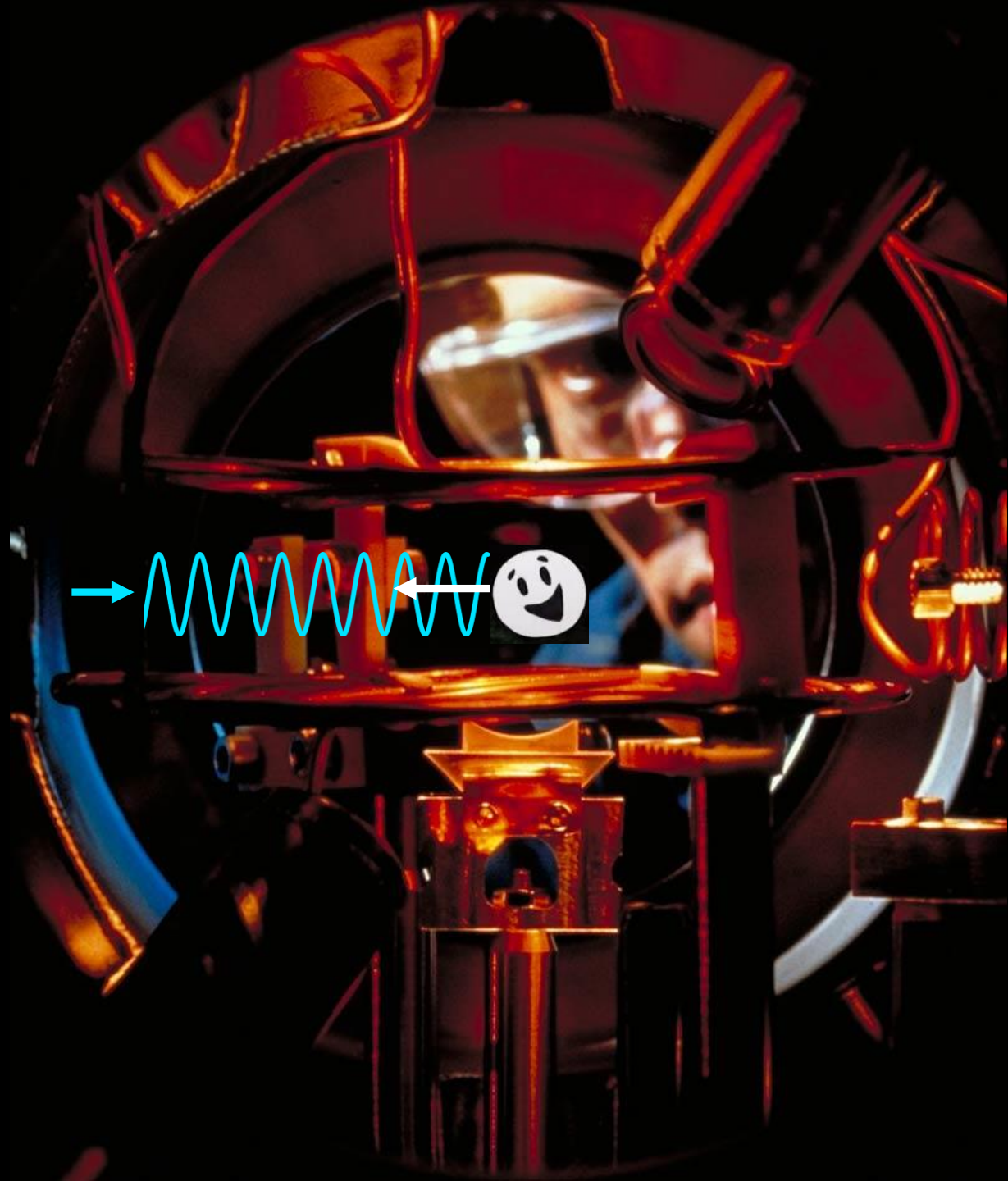
LASEROVÉ CHLAZENÍ



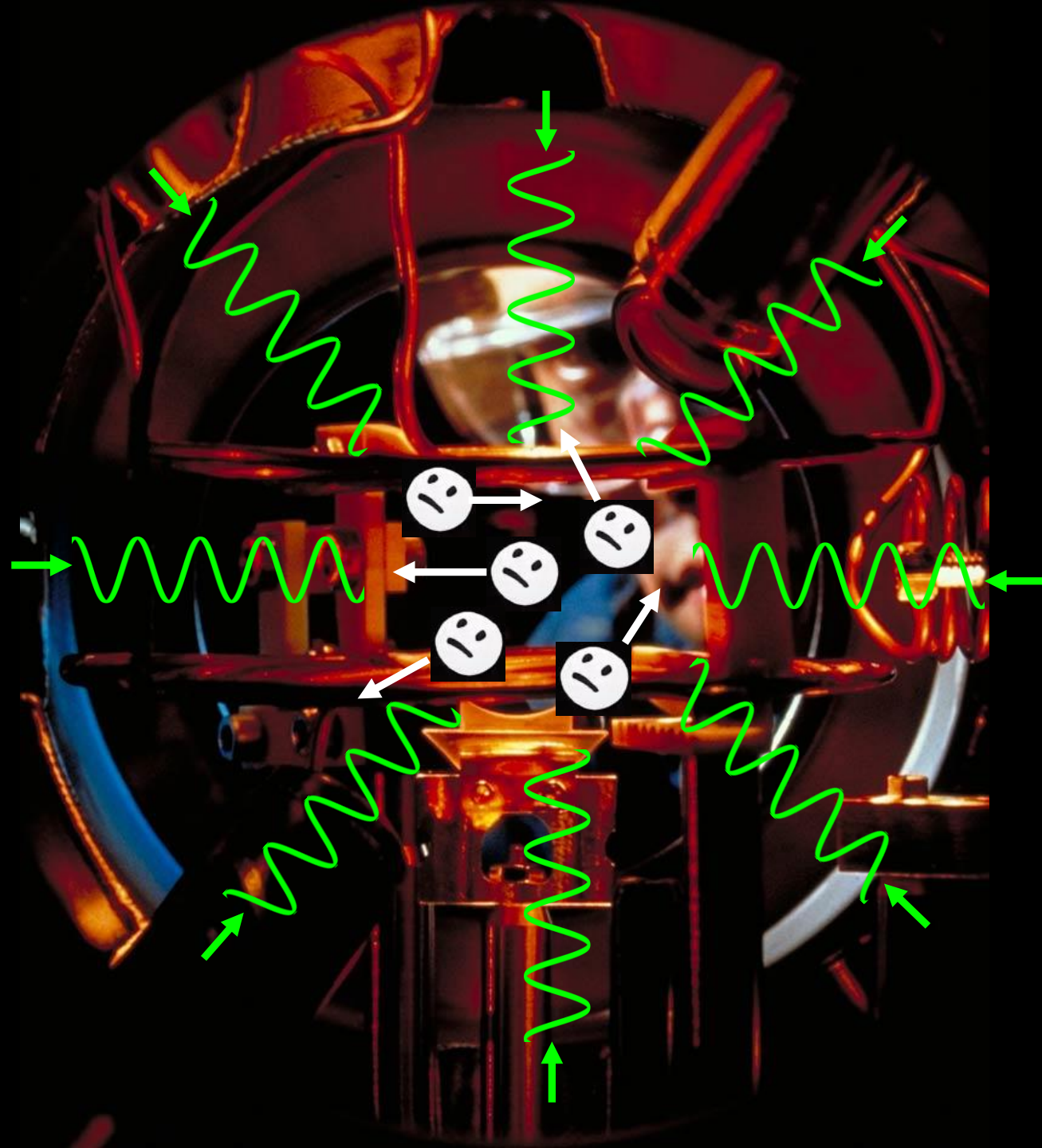
LASEROVÉ CHLAZENÍ



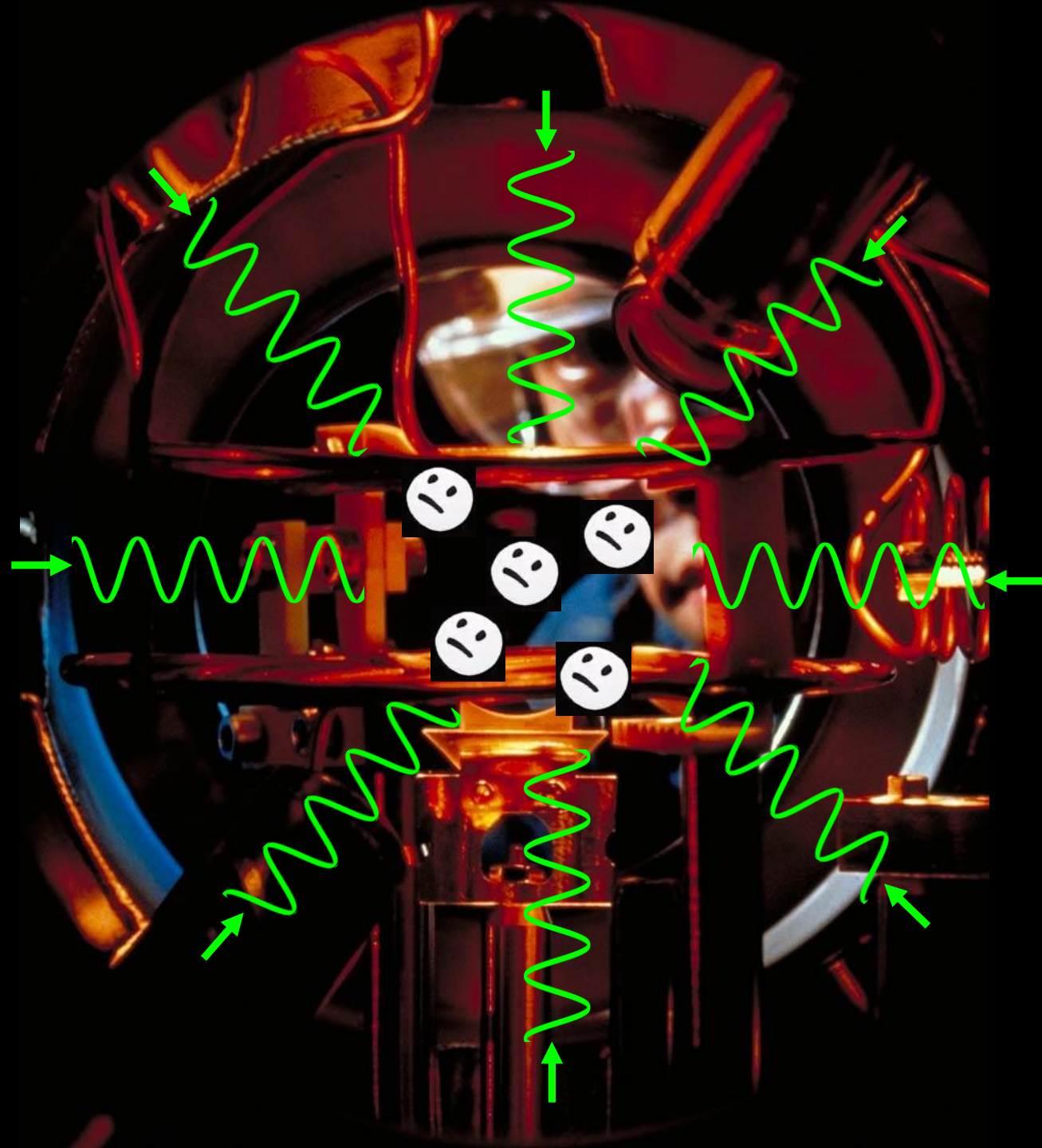
LASEROVÉ CHLAZENÍ



LASEROVÉ CHLAZENÍ



LASEROVÉ CHLAZENÍ



VLEČNÝ PAPERSEK?



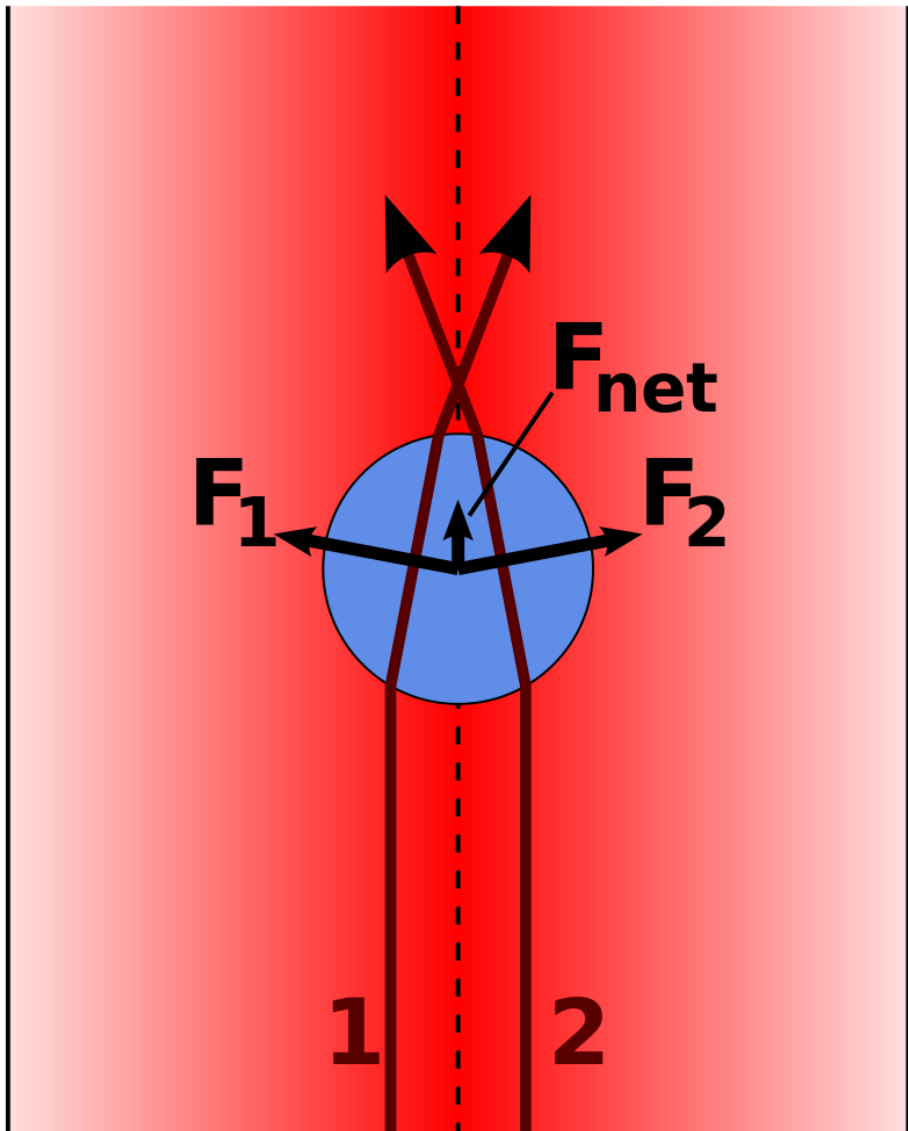
STAR TREK: NOVÁ GENERACE

LASEROVÁ PINZETA



ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY

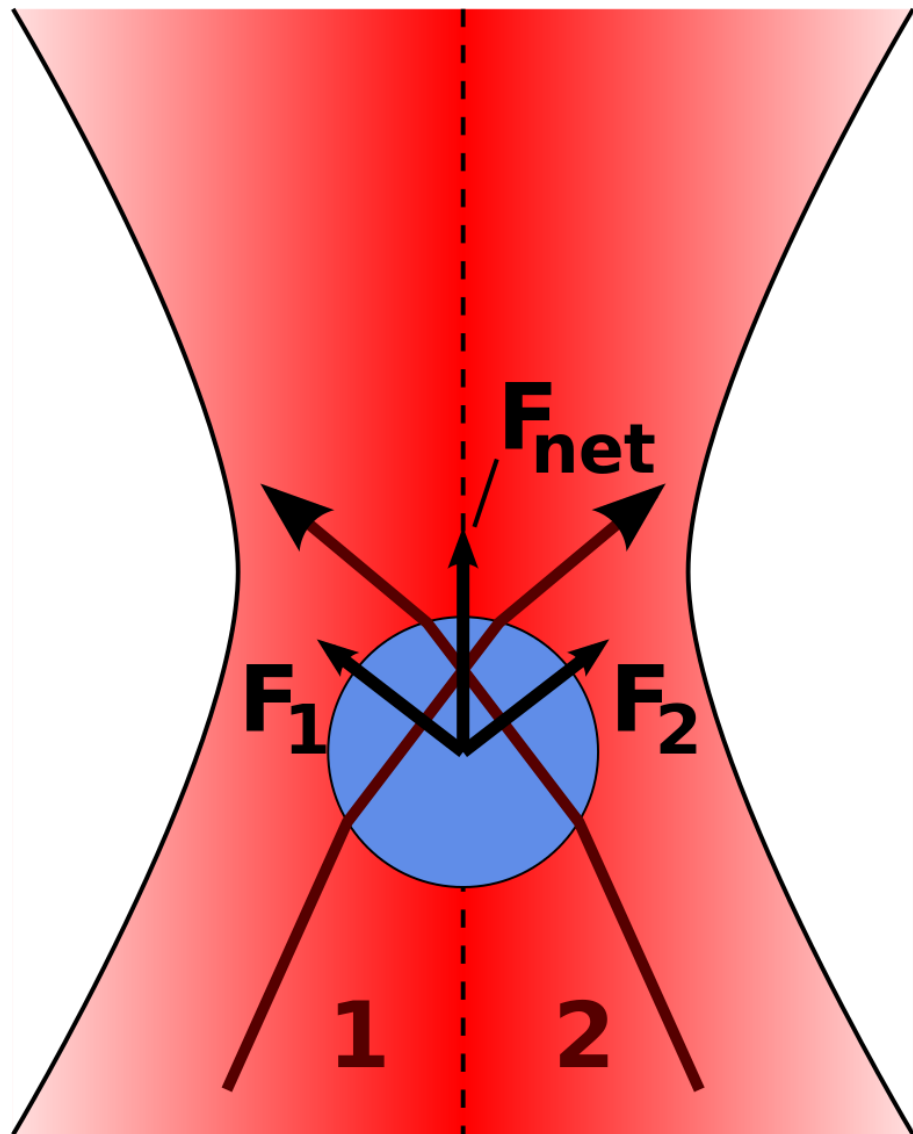
NOBELOVA CENA (2018): ARTHUR ASHKIN



laser light in

intensity profile





laser light in

intensity profile

A 3D diagram illustrating the stretching of DNA using optical tweezers. Two blue, reflective spheres represent the beads used for trapping. Two red, cone-shaped beams of light represent the optical tweezers, each focused on one of the blue beads. A green, double-helical DNA molecule is stretched between the two beads. The DNA is shown as a series of green spheres connected by a thin, white, helical line. The background is a dark, gradient brown.

ŇATÁHNUTÍ DNA POMOCÍ OPTICKÝCH PINZET

**PULZNÍ PHASERY/LASERY
(ROKY 2380)**

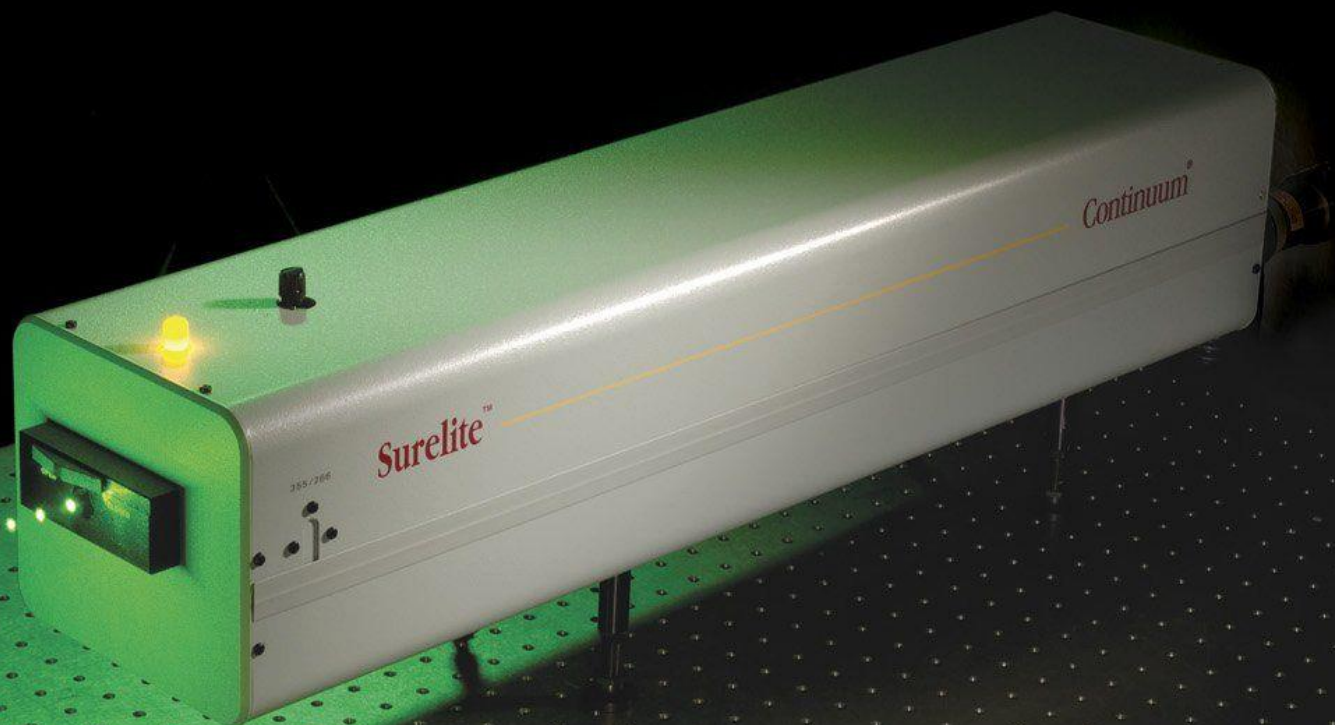


**KONTINUÁLNÍ PHASERY/LASERY
(ROKY 2360-2370)**



ULTRARYCHLÉ FEMTOSEKUNDOVÉ LASERY

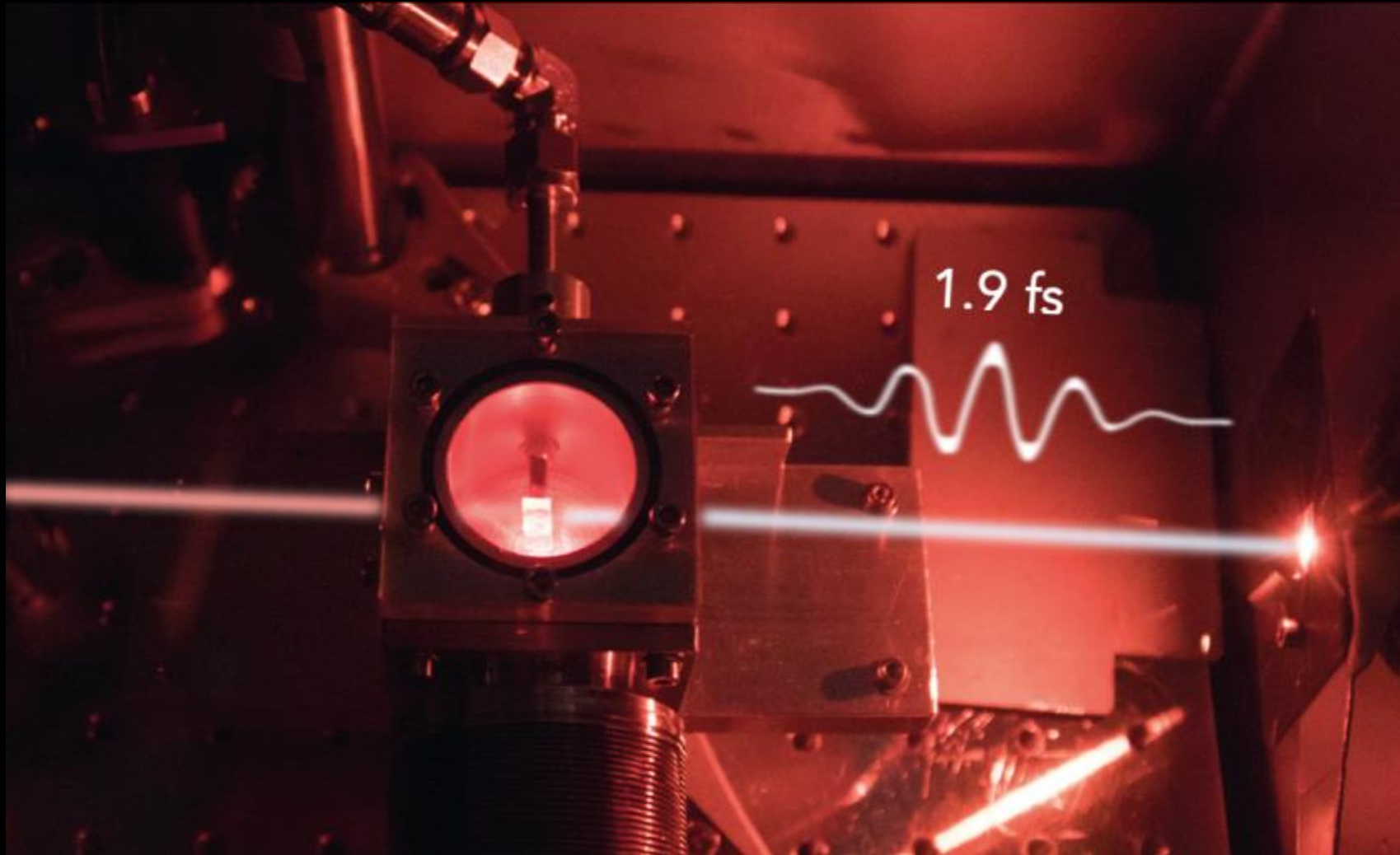
$10^{-15} \text{ s} = 1 \text{ fs}$



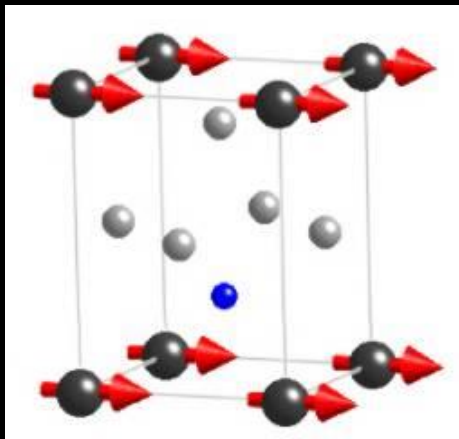
AMPLITUDE LASER GROUP

NOBELOVA CENA (2018): GÉRARD MOUROU, DONNA STRICKLAND

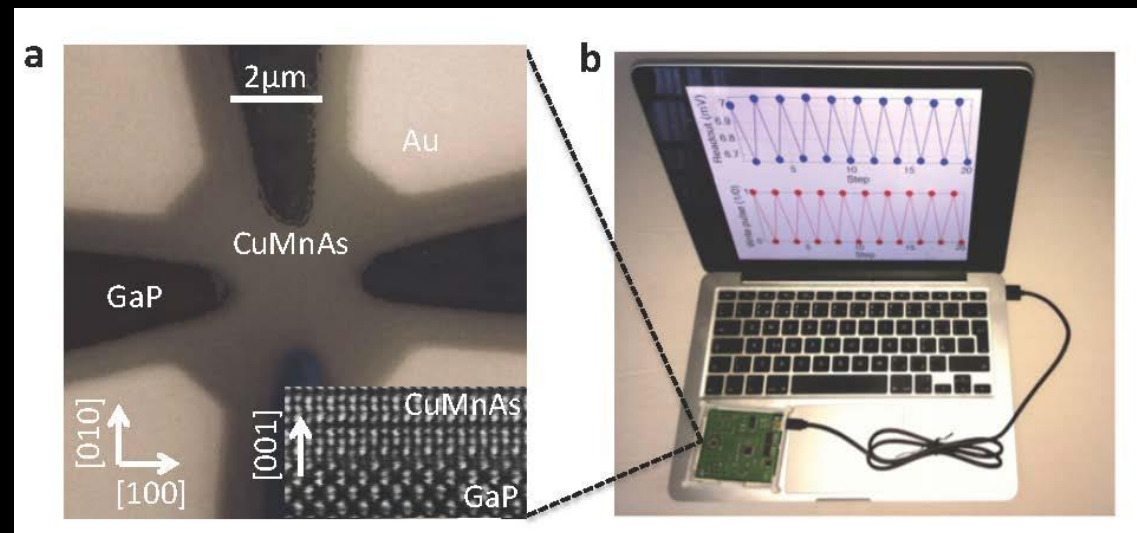
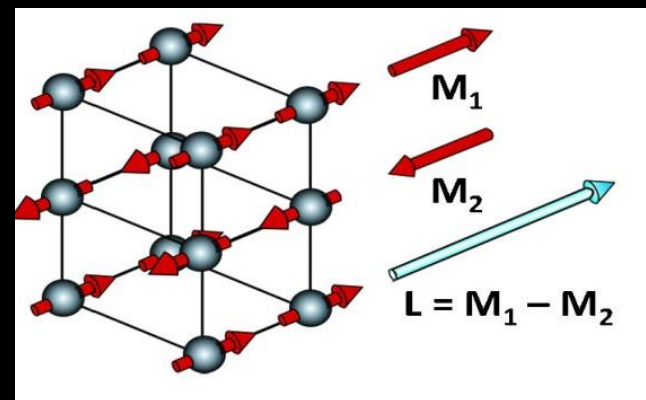
ULTRARYCHLÉ FEMTOSEKUNDOVÉ LASERY

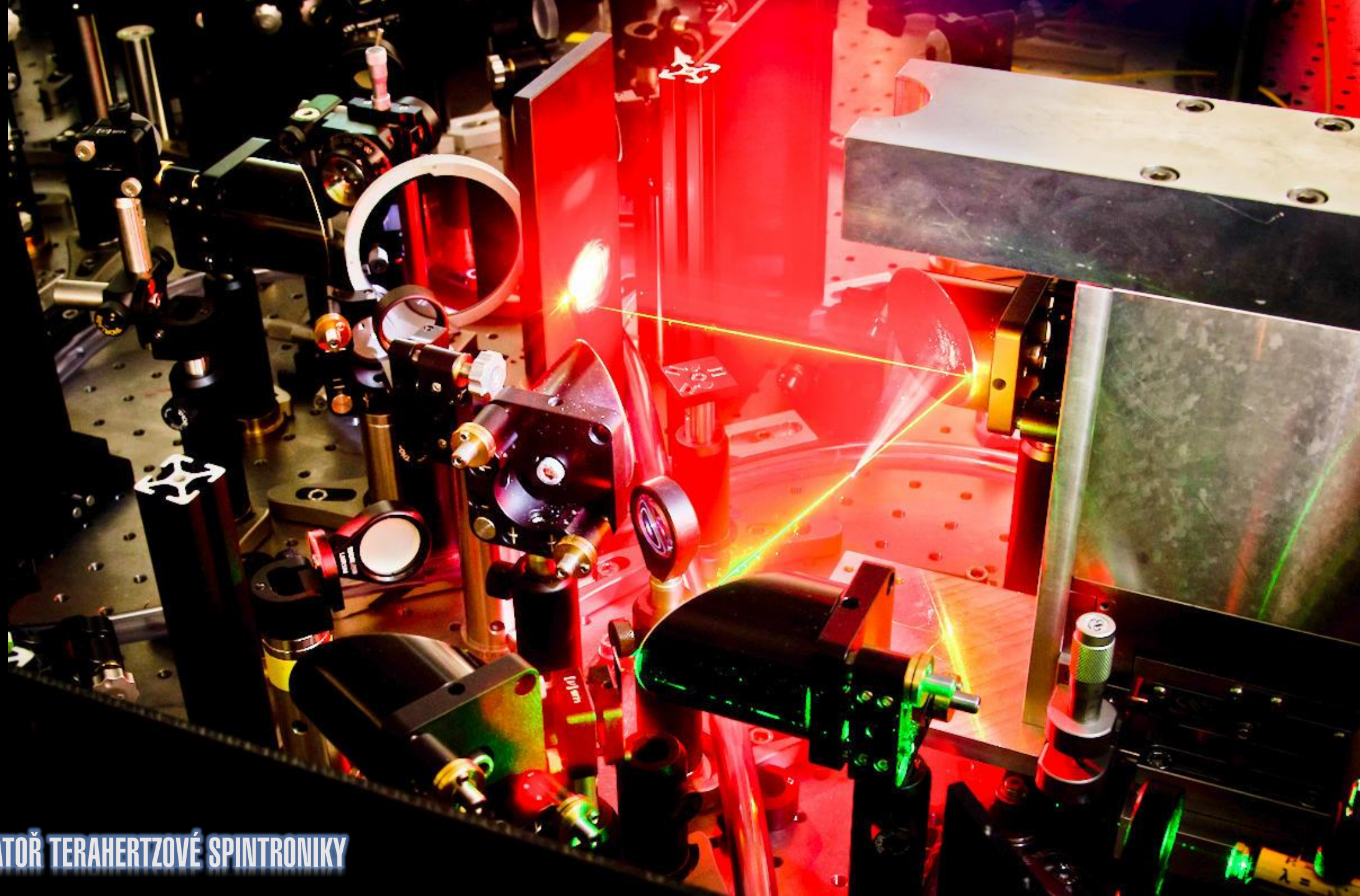


FEROMAGNETICKÁ ZÁZNAMOVÁ TECHNOLOGIE



ANTI-FEROMAGNETICKÁ ZÁZNAMOVÁ TECHNOLOGIE



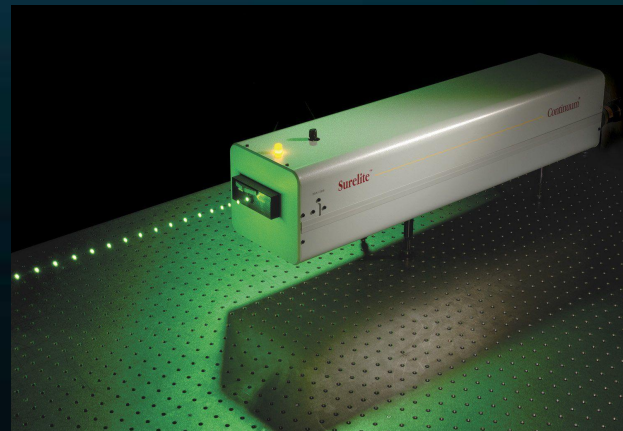
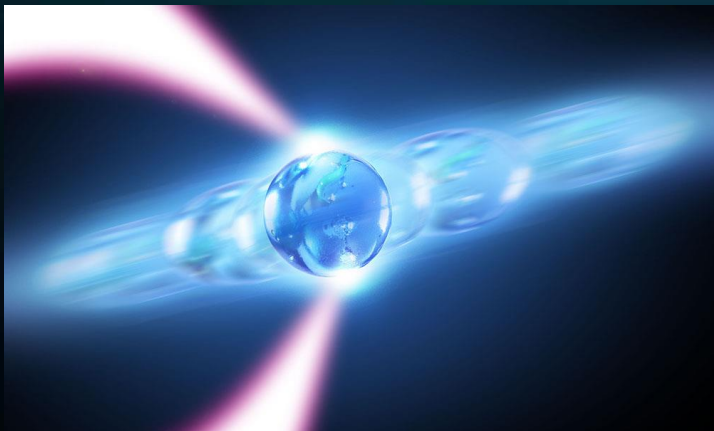
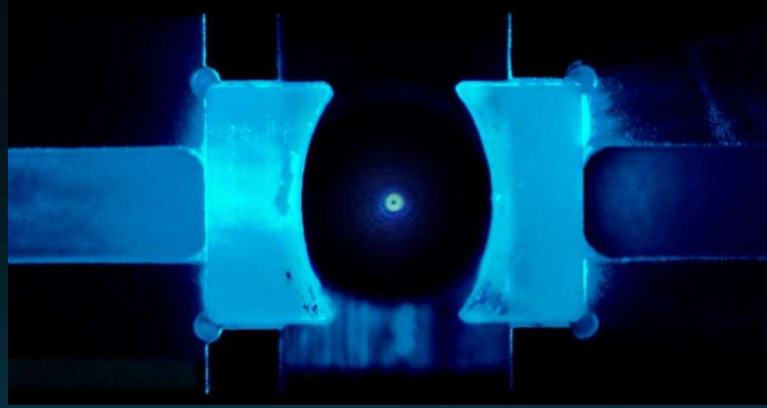
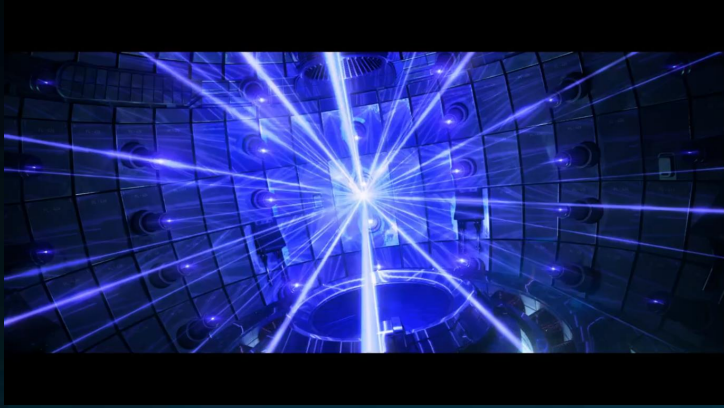


LABORATOŘ TERAHERTZOVÉ SPINTRONIKY



**„DOKÁŽOU BÝT ANTIFEROMAGNETICKÉ PAMĚTI 1000X RYCHLEJŠÍ
NEŽ SOUČASNÉ PROCESORY?“**

**LABORATOŘ TERAHERTZOVÉ SPINTRONIKY
MATEMATICKO-FYZIKÁLNÍ FAKULTA UK**





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NADVORNIK@KARLOV.MFF.CUNI.CZ



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