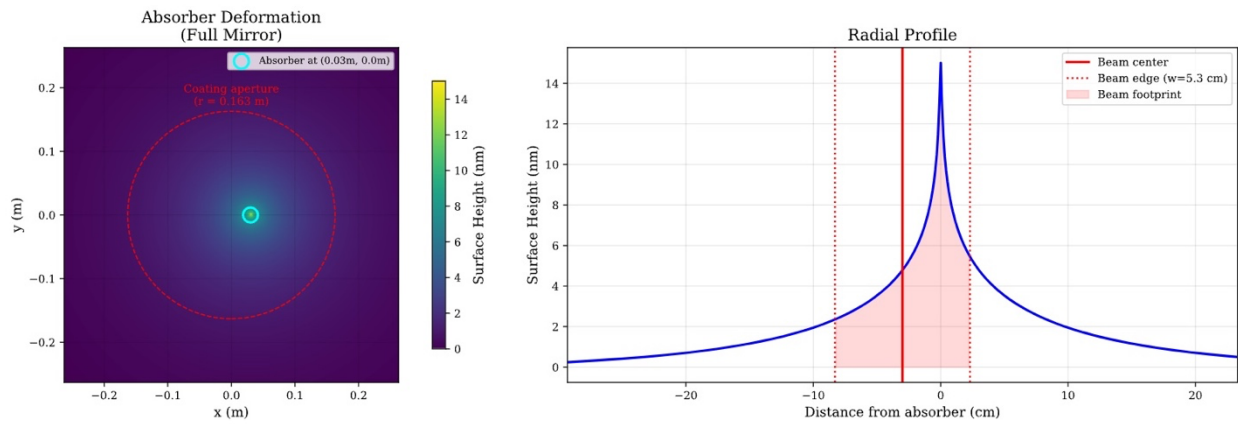


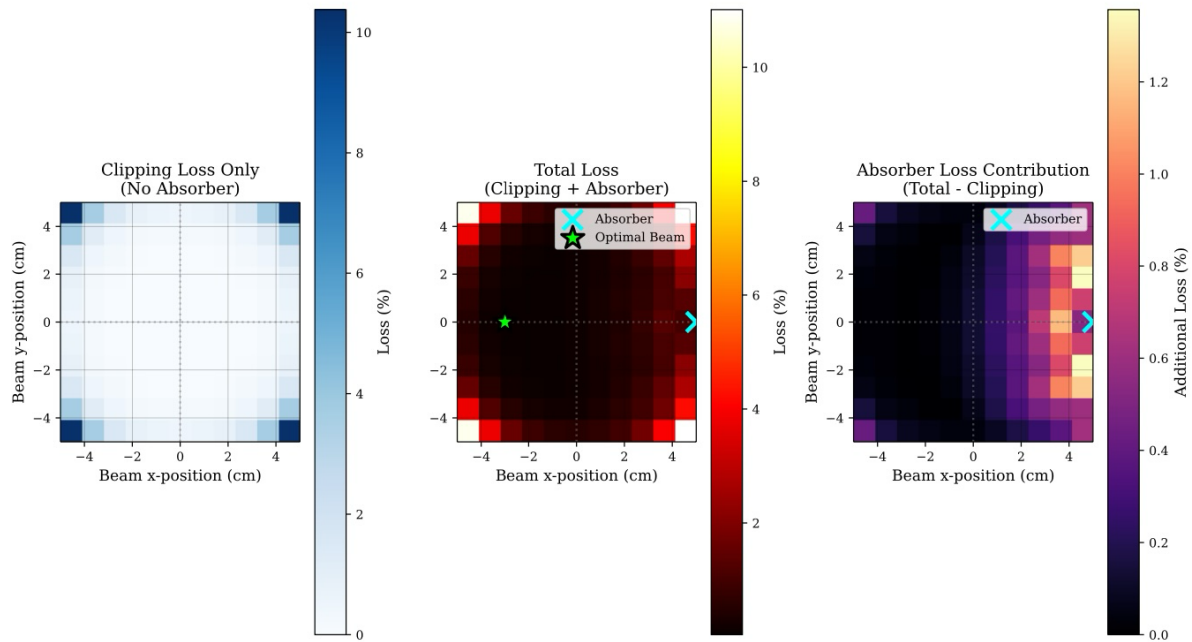
Radius of mirror = 0.263 m
 Radius of aperture = 0.163 m
 Absorber diameter= 30e-6 m (30 microns)
 Absorbed power=40e-3 W (40 mW)
 Mirror thickness=0.2 m (20 cm)

Absorber location: (3.0, 0.0) cm



Full Cavity simulation method

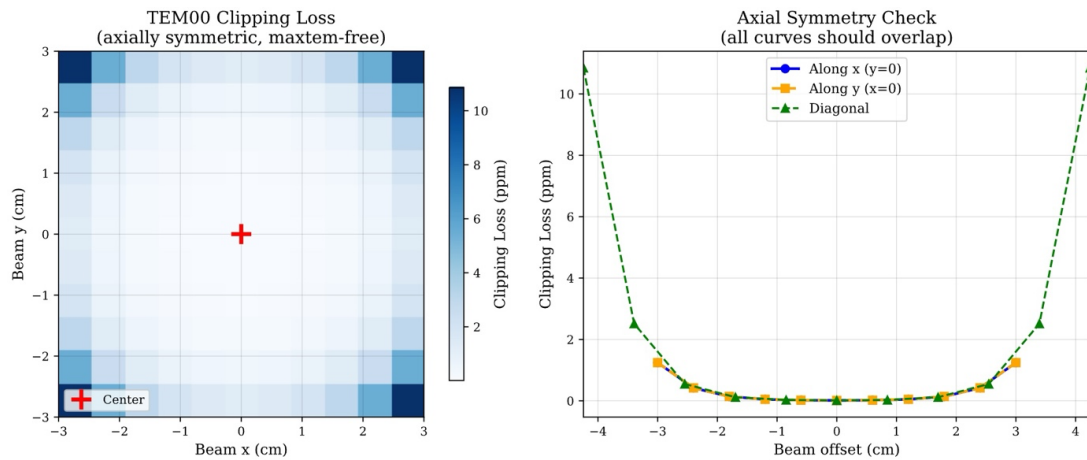
Beam Positioning Analysis | Absorber at (5.0, 0.0) cm



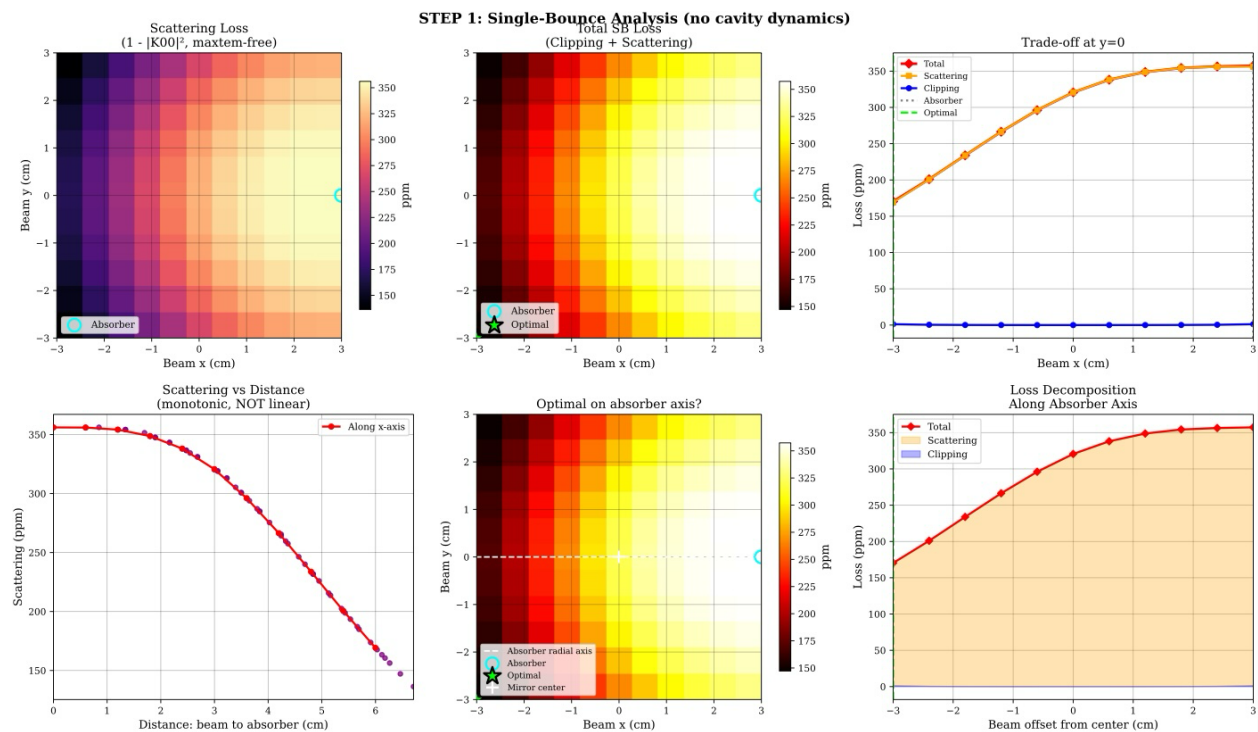
Single bounce scattering:

When a beam reflects off an imperfect mirror, power transfers between modes. The scattering matrix element K_{abnm} tells you: "if 1 W arrives in TEM_{nm} , how much amplitude ends up in TEM_{ab} after reflection?" It computes the overlap integral

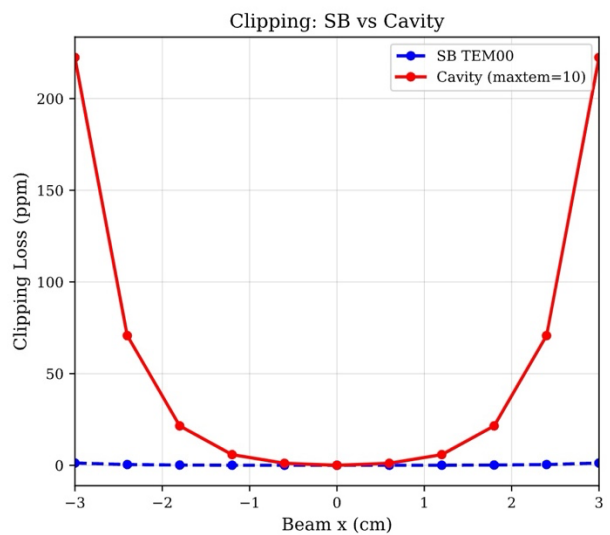
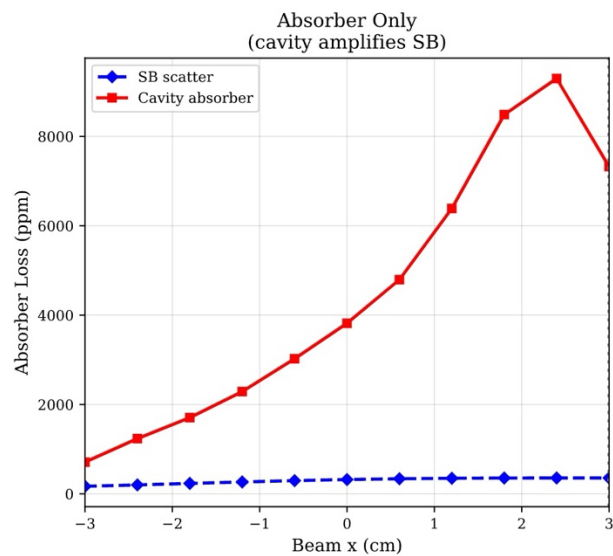
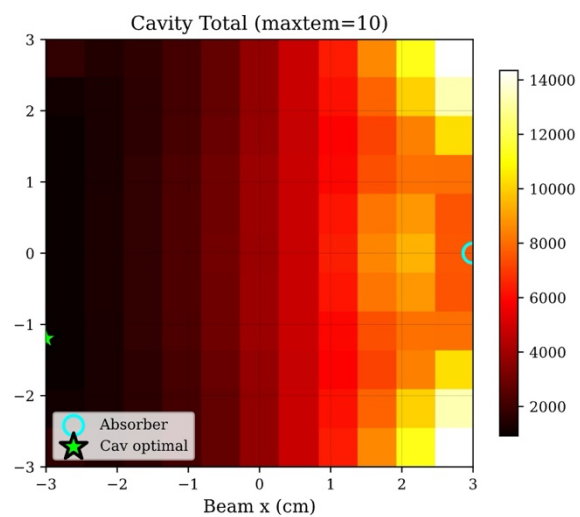
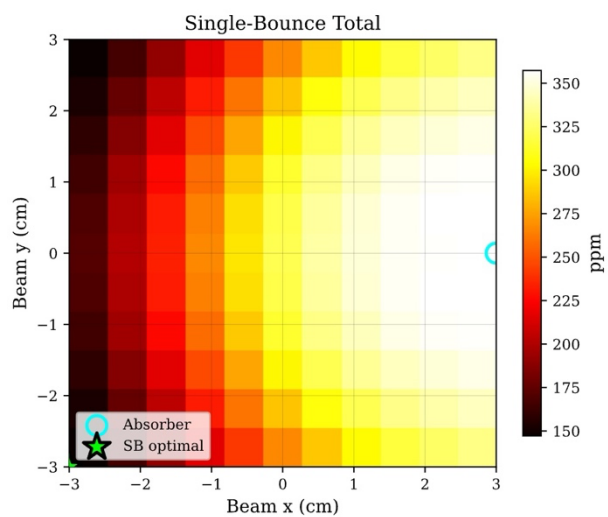
$$K_{abnm} = \iint U_{ab}^*(x, y, q) \cdot Z(x, y) \cdot U_{nm}(x, y, q) dx dy$$



Power loss: $1 - |K_{00}|^2$ captures ALL scattered power — into every possible mode, regardless of order.



SB vs Cavity



This is the FRACTIONAL POWER of TEM00 that ends up in TEM(n,m) after one reflection.
 $|K[0, n, 0, m]|^2$

=====
Centered (0, 0) | Total scatter = 297.91 ppm
=====

TEM10	145.52 ppm (48.8%)
TEM02	56.75 ppm (19.1%)
TEM30	24.95 ppm (8.4%)
TEM12	15.59 ppm (5.2%)
TEM20	9.39 ppm (3.2%)
TEM04	9.12 ppm (3.1%)
TEM14	4.65 ppm (1.6%)
TEM50	4.56 ppm (1.5%)
TEM32	4.44 ppm (1.5%)
TEM06	3.03 ppm (1.0%)
TEM60	2.57 ppm (0.9%)
TEM16	2.04 ppm (0.7%)

=====
SB Optimal (-3.0, -3.0) | Total scatter = 134.30 ppm
=====

TEM10	86.49 ppm (64.4%)
TEM01	21.62 ppm (16.1%)
TEM11	9.46 ppm (7.0%)
TEM02	3.30 ppm (2.5%)
TEM20	2.10 ppm (1.6%)
TEM21	1.85 ppm (1.4%)
TEM03	1.77 ppm (1.3%)
TEM13	1.74 ppm (1.3%)
TEM40	0.98 ppm (0.7%)
TEM23	0.63 ppm (0.5%)
TEM12	0.58 ppm (0.4%)
TEM30	0.42 ppm (0.3%)

