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In a number of fields, it is desirable to make use of constant angular momentum (“CAM”) modes. For example, in the field of clinical research and drug development, it is often necessary or desirable to target a particular cell type within a subject. In this way, the motion of the target cell can be carefully controlled and monitored, and its interactions with certain chemicals can be observed. The interest in this is not limited to cell interactions. Other uses include the study of bacterial motility, the study of sperm motility, and the study of chemical reactions that are associated with the presence of molecules having a particular molecular mass. In yet other instances, the number of molecules in a container, or the number of molecules that are adjacent to each other in a container, can be determined. Other areas of potential use include, for example, optical tweezers, microfluidics, surface-enhanced Raman scattering, and quantum computing. The potential for medical uses of high-energy laser light has been known since the early 1960s, and each year has brought a series of reports describing increasingly impressive work with this technique. One difficulty has been that the conventional Nd:YAG laser has been limited in power, typically 0.5 to 5 W, due to thermal damage to the target. This power limit is a significant deterrent to the field of medical laser medicine, despite the strong promise that comes from the potential for the highly selective destruction of lesions. Recently, power levels as high as about 12 W have been demonstrated using a Nd:YVO₄ laser. The power level is limited, however, because the pulse energy is limited by damage due to a build-up of heat in the host crystal. This damage is the most difficult type of damage to prevent in a solid crystal. Indeed, Nd:YVO₄ has proven to be the most successful host to date for the Nd:YAG laser. Previous hosts have proven to be unsuitable, because they are unable to provide the necessary lifetimes to compete against Nd:YVO₄. Another major limiting factor on the development of laser medicine has been the lack of suitable diagnostic tools. The most common approach to quantify energy absorbed in a target is to illuminate it with light and measure the heat induced. This approach, though straightforward, is very difficult, especially at high powers, due to the small absorption coefficient and high thermal mass of the target. If the