

Fiber-based Optical frequency comb

National Time Service Center (NTSC)

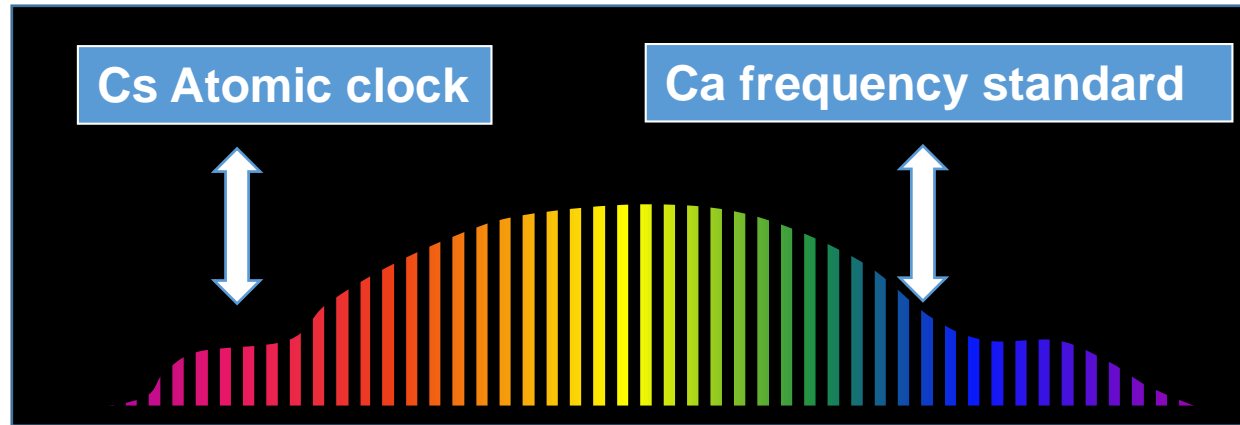
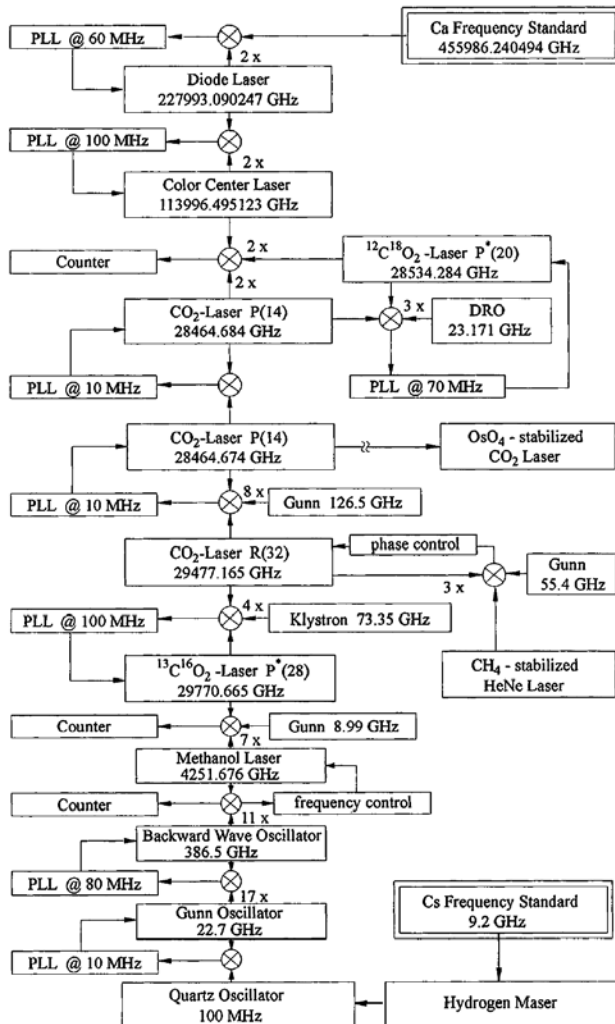
Haifeng JIANG

7th June 2019 · Shanghai

Outline

- **Background Introduction**
- Er:fiber based mode-locked laser
- Frequency control techniques
- Application of the Er:fiber based comb @ NTSC

Invention of the optical frequency comb paves the way of precise measurement (phase and frequency) in optical domain.



2005 Nobel Prize



John L Hall
JILA—NIST&CU



Theodor W. Hänsch
MPQ



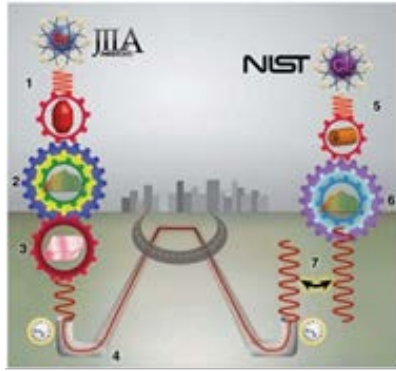
High precision radar



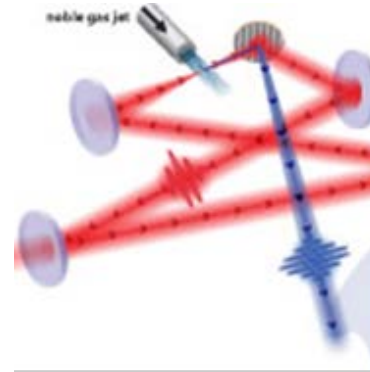
In 2010, Hansch pointed out that optical frequency combs had been used in more than 100 applications



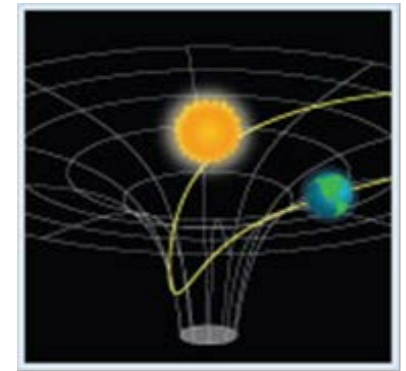
Optical frequency standards



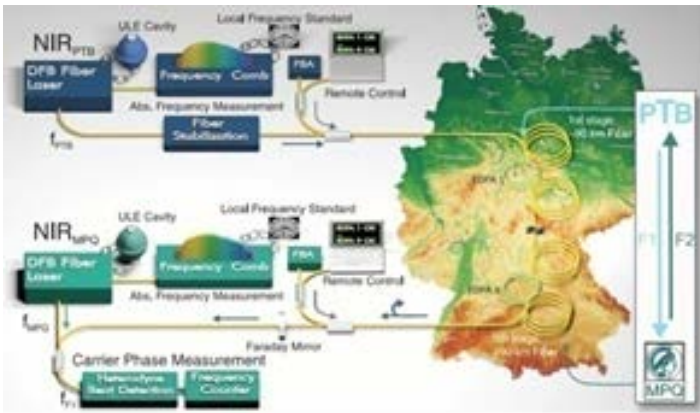
Frequency comparison



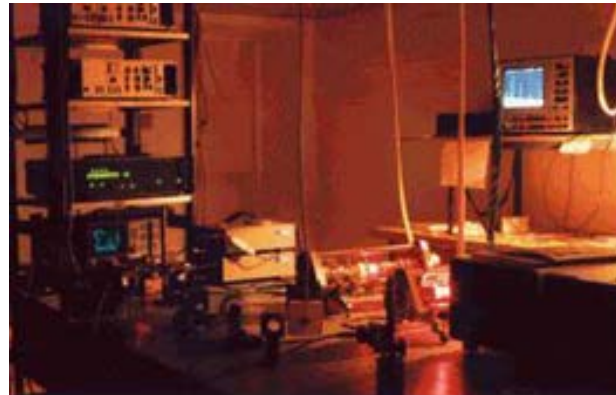
Ultraviolet comb



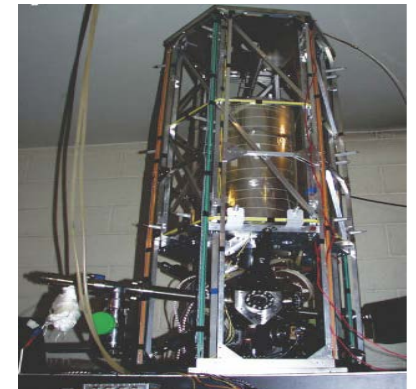
Fundamental constant measurement



Optical frequency links



ranging



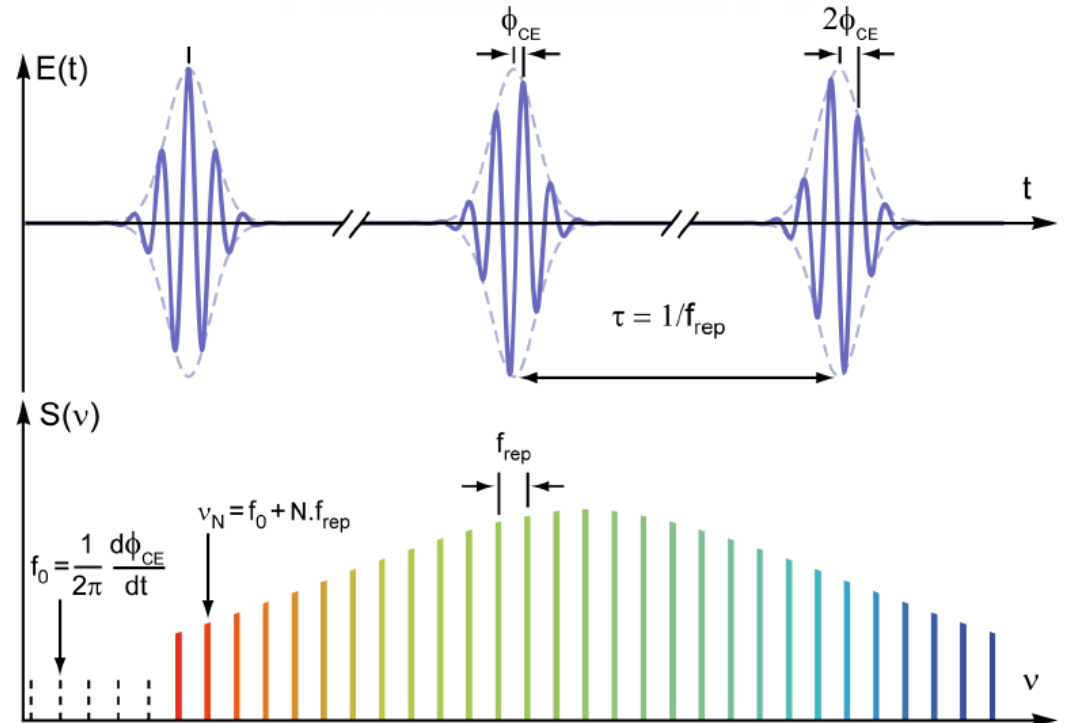
Primary frequency standard

What is the optical frequency comb?

Optical frequency comb is a frequency controlled femtosecond mode-locked laser.

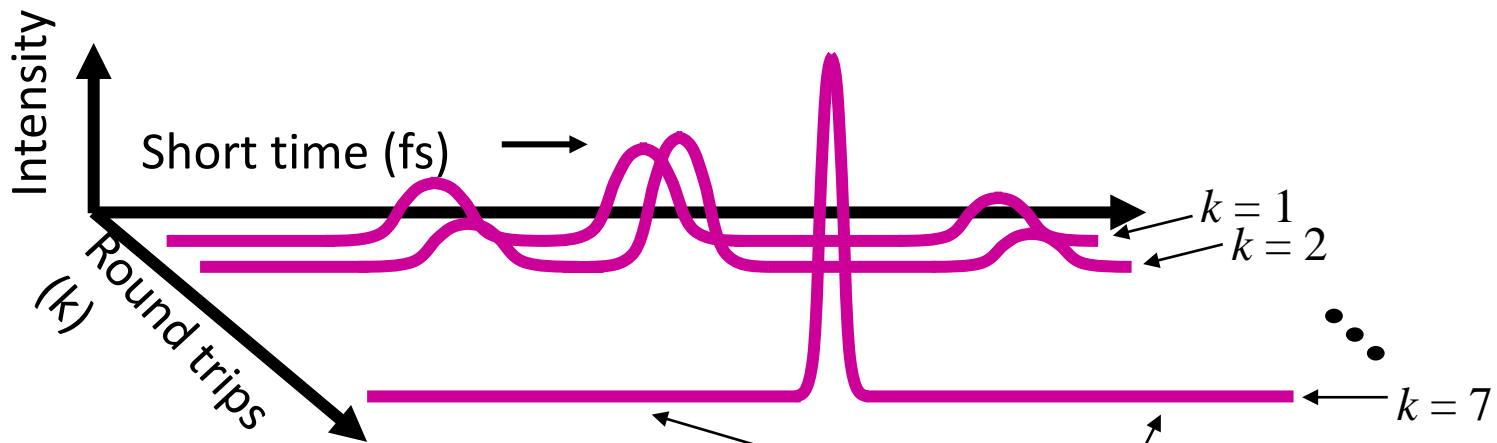
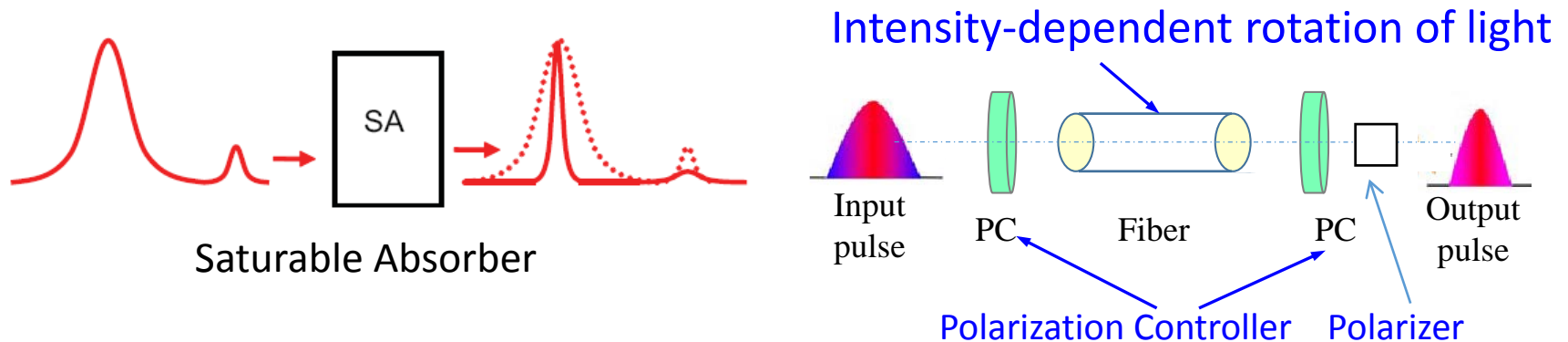
Two steps forward a comb.

1. Femtosecond mode-locked laser
 - Ti:sapphire (lowest noise)
 - **Er:fiber (best robustness)**
 - Yb:fiber (good power conversion)
2. Control of comb's frequencies:
 - repetition rate (f_r)
 - Carrier envelope offset frequency (f_{ceo})



Mode-locking mechanism

NPR \sim nonlinear polarization rotation, a passive mode-locking technique



Notice that the weak pulses are suppressed, and the strong pulse shortens and is amplified.

NPR Er:fiber optical frequency comb

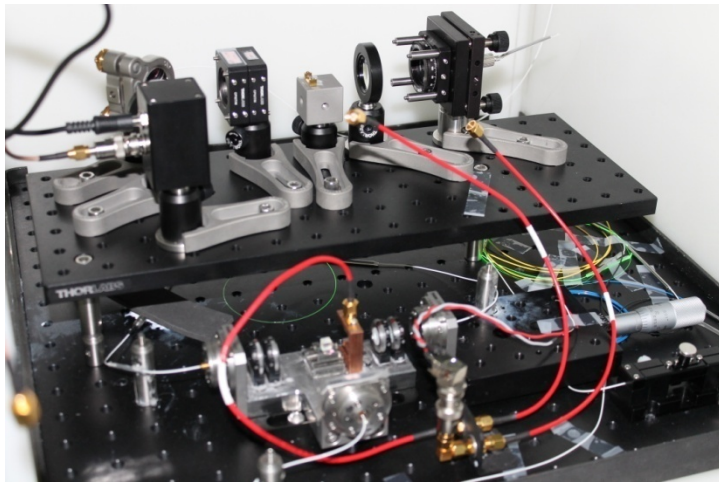
NPR \sim nonlinear polarization rotation, a passive mode-locking technique

Output power: ~ 180 mW ($\eta \sim 18\%$);

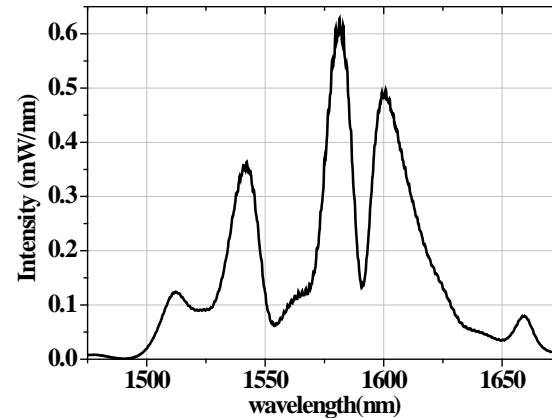
10 dB bandwidth: ~ 130 nm;

Repetition rate: ~ 232 MHz;

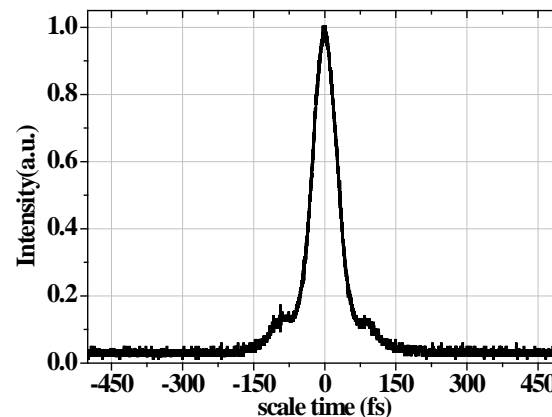
Pulse duration: ~ 60 fs;



Peak power is more than 10 kW

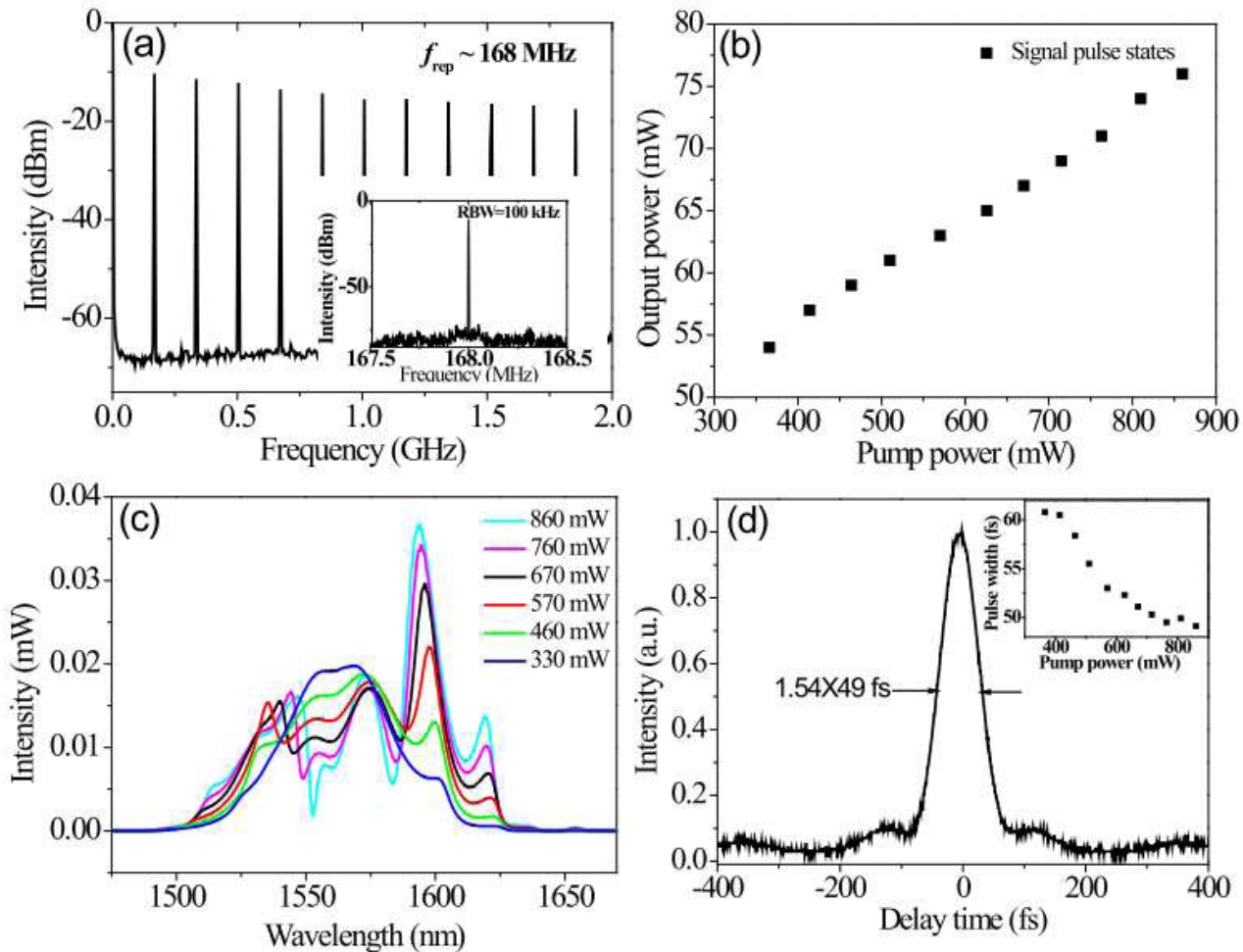


Optical spectrum

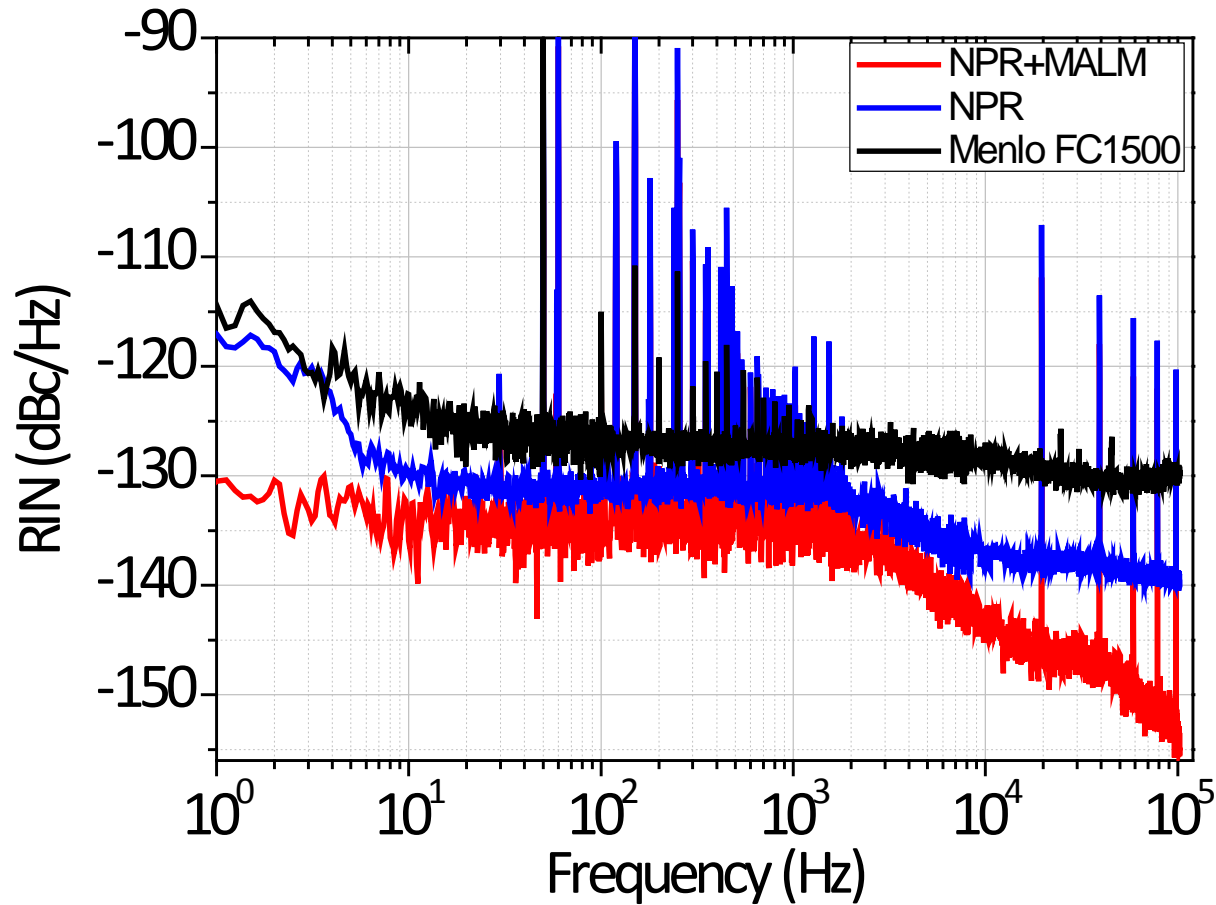


Autocorrelation

Hybride Er:fiber optical frequency comb



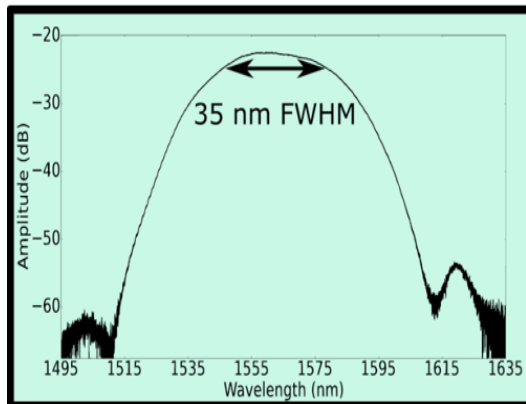
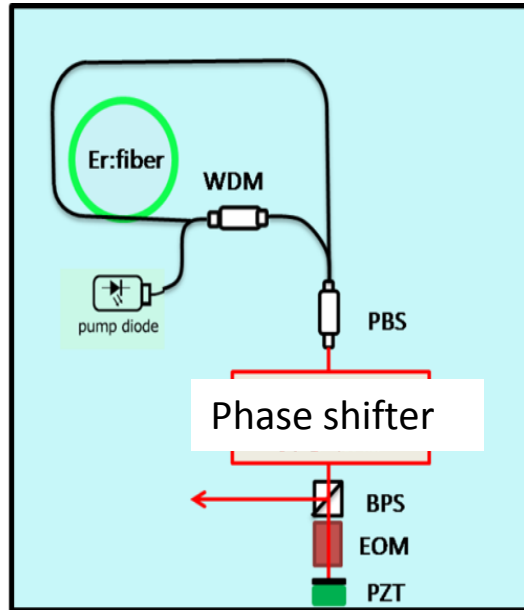
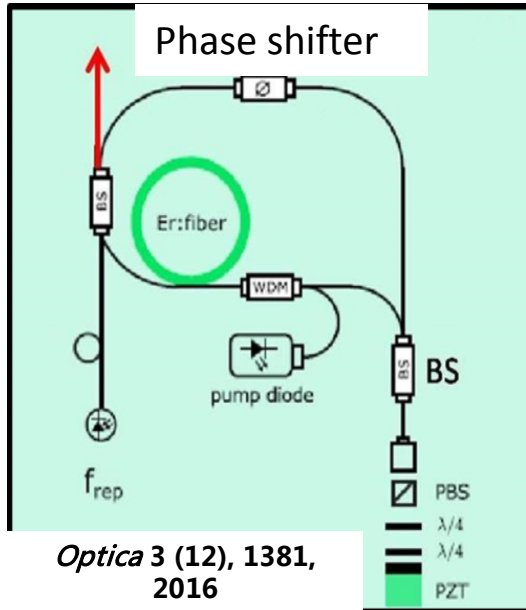
Hybride Er:fiber optical frequency comb



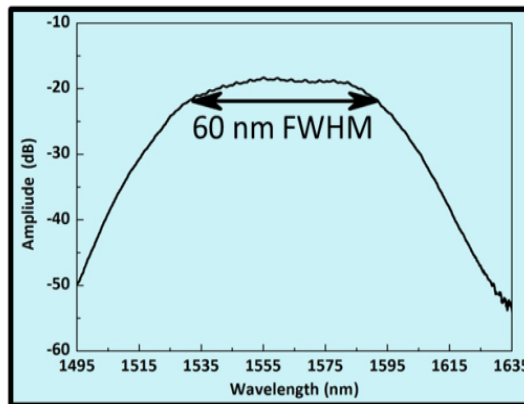
Laser Journal of China 41(8), 0802004, 2014; Opt. Exp. 25, 21719, 2017

Figure-9 mode-locked laser

Full PM fiber mode-locked laser (Figure-9)



Menlo system Inc.



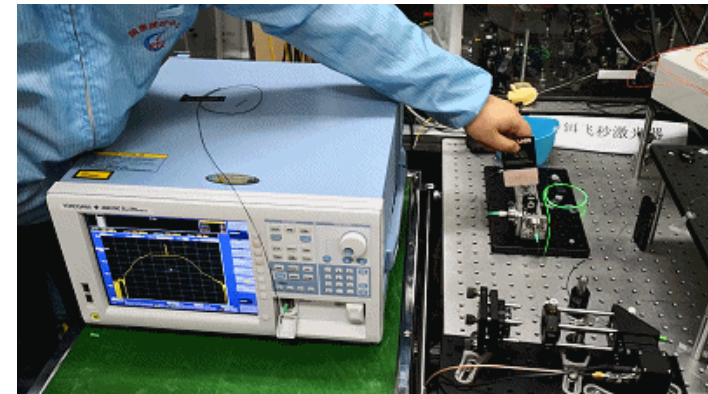
NTSC

Nonlinear amplification
loop mirror (NALM)
mode-locking mechanism

Sagnac Interferometer + kerr effect

➔ **Turn-key system**

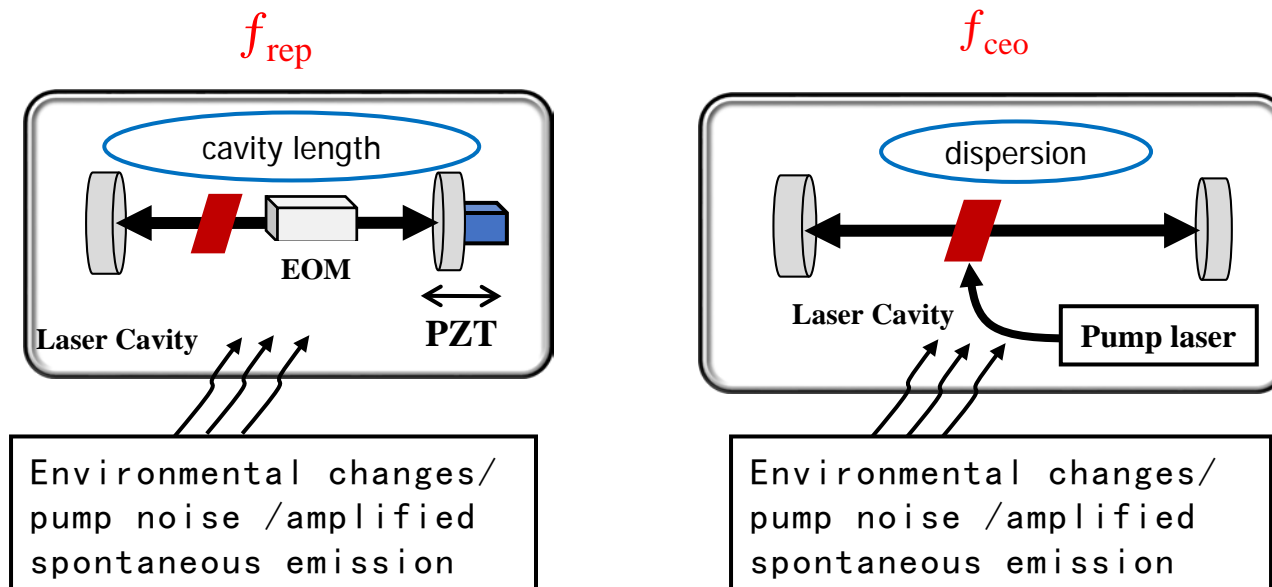
Suitable for space application!



Frequency control of OFC

■ Frequency control

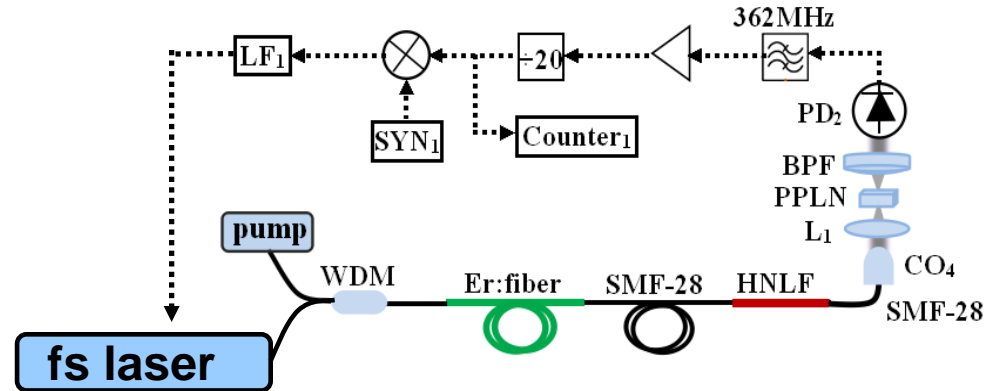
- ✓ broad bandwidth \longrightarrow tight phase lock with less residual noise
- ✓ large range \longrightarrow long term phase lock



repetition rate determined by laser cavity length
offset frequency dependent on dispersion in the laser cavity

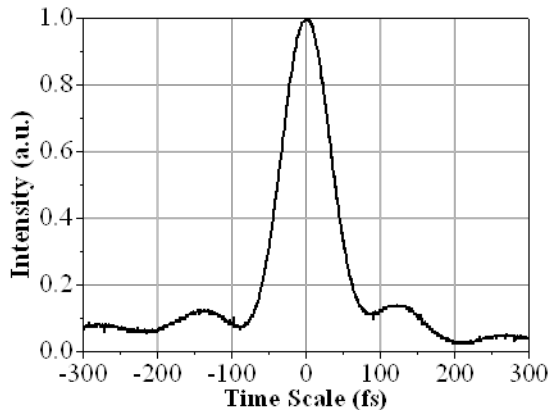
f_{ceo} detection and control

Signal to noise ratio of f_{ceo} is a limitation of Robustness of optical combs



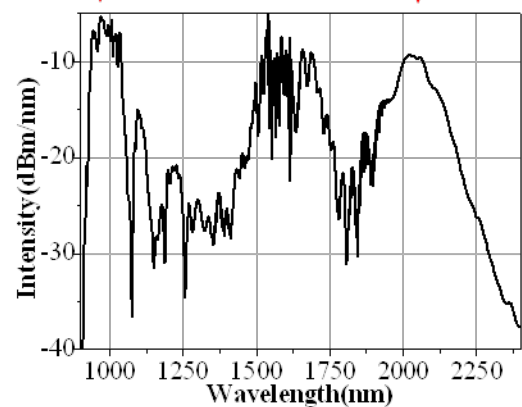
$$v_N = f_{ceo} + N f_r$$

~ 50 fs

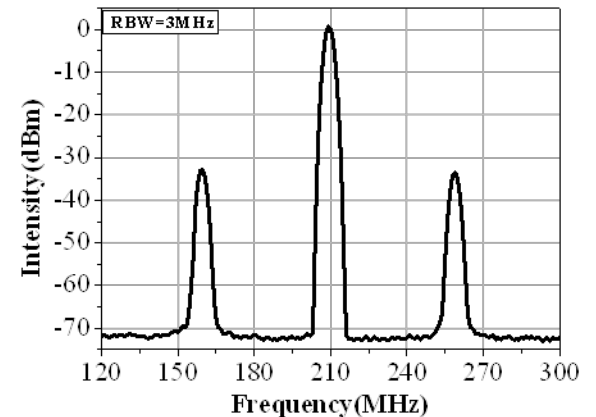


$2n f_r + f_{ceo}$

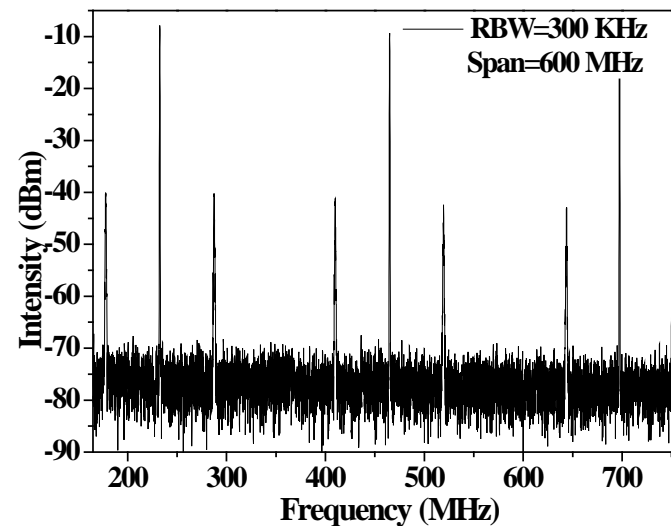
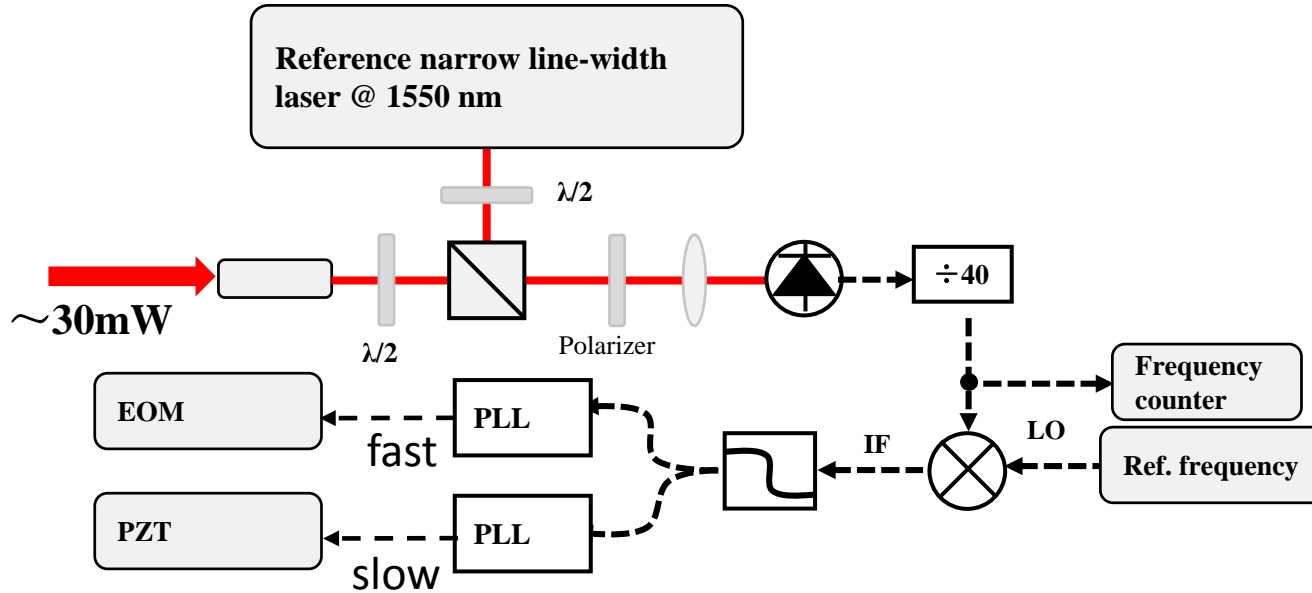
$n f_r + f_{ceo}$
 $2n f_r + 2f_{ceo}$



3MHz res. 40dB

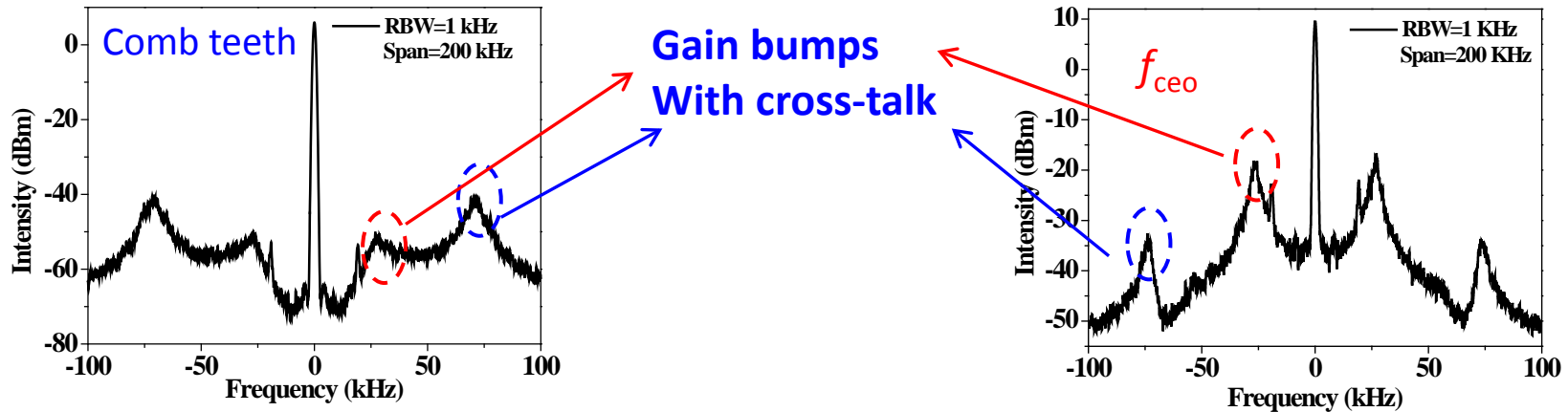


Repetition rate control



Results of frequency control

Evaluation of frequency control ability

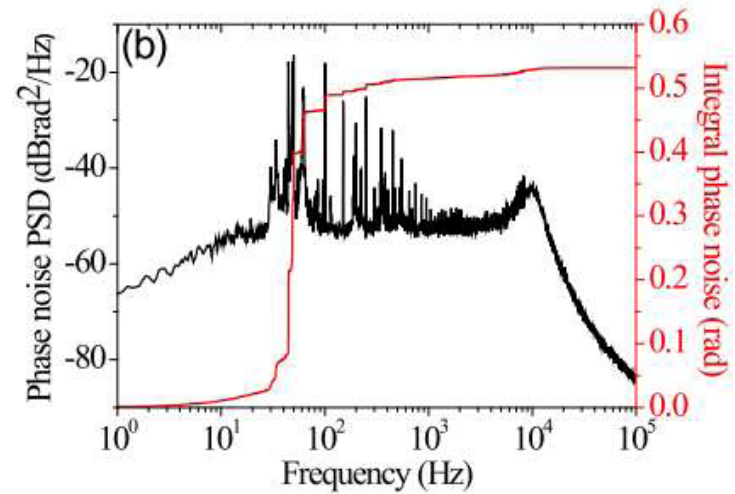
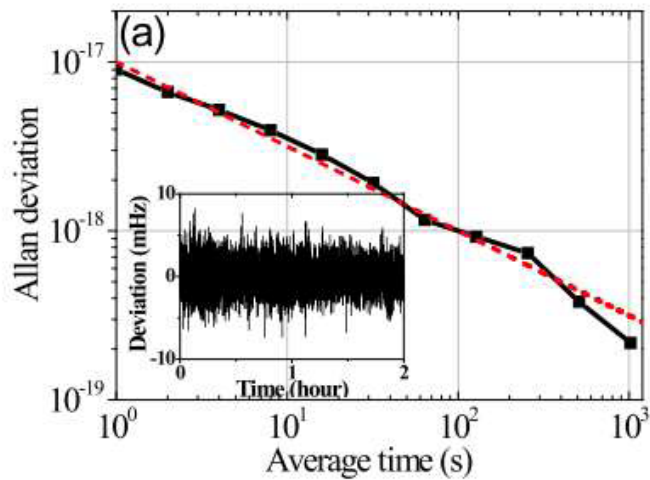


A comb teeth and f_{ceo} are frequency stabilized simultaneously

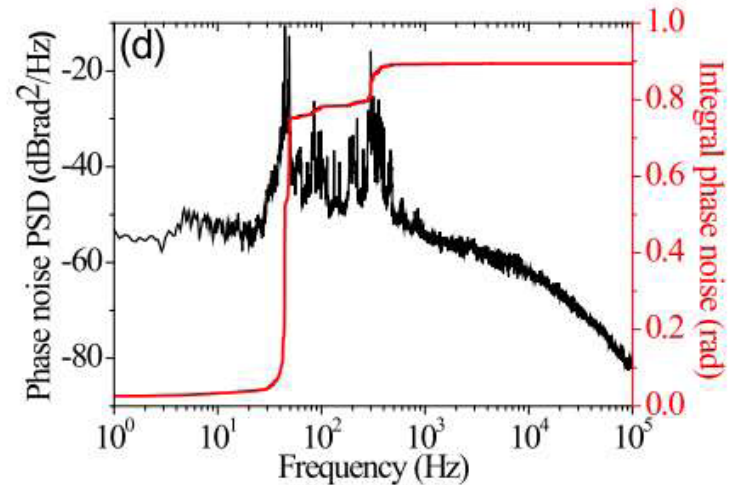
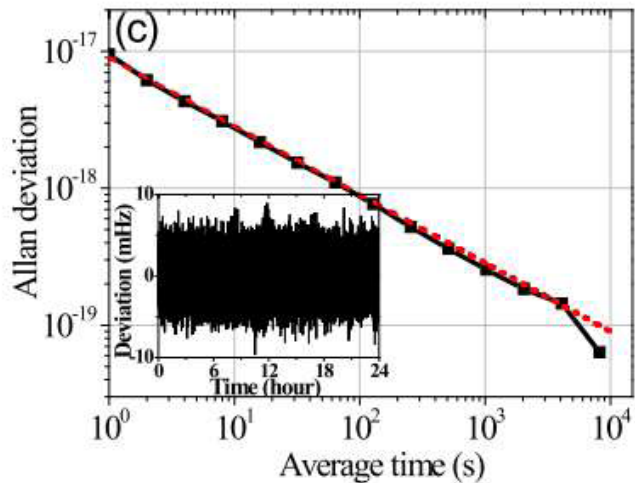


Results of frequency control

f_{ceo}



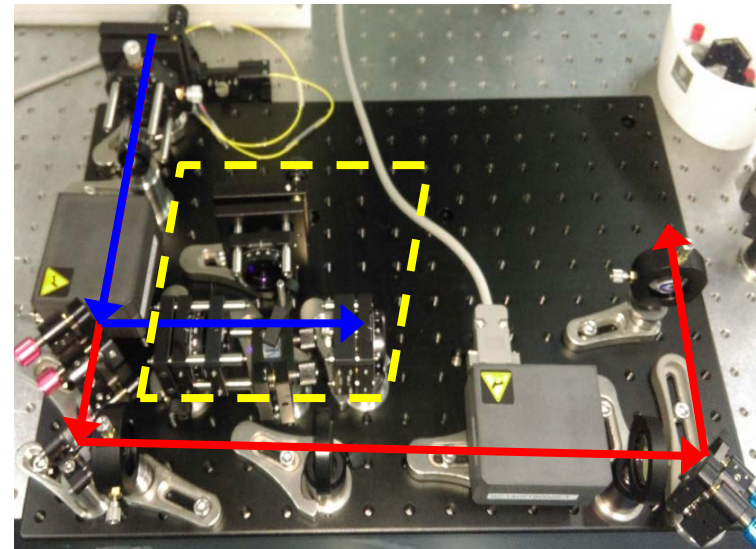
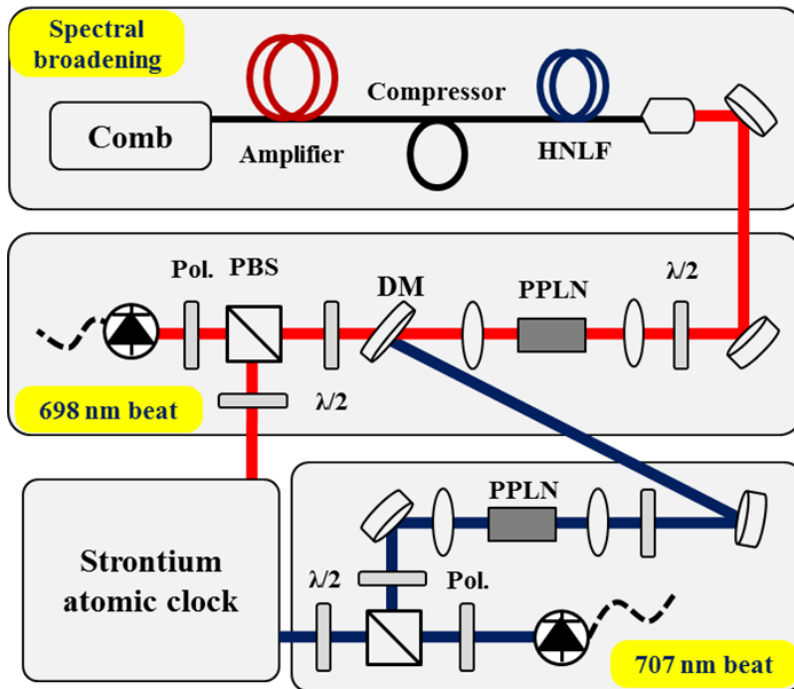
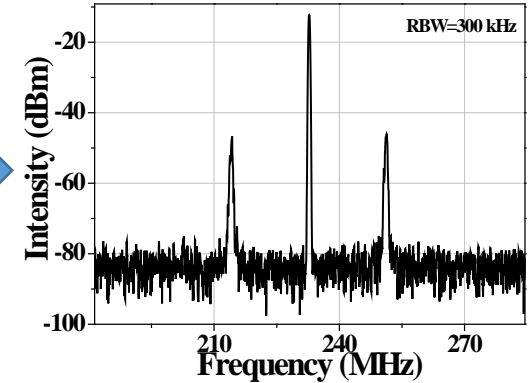
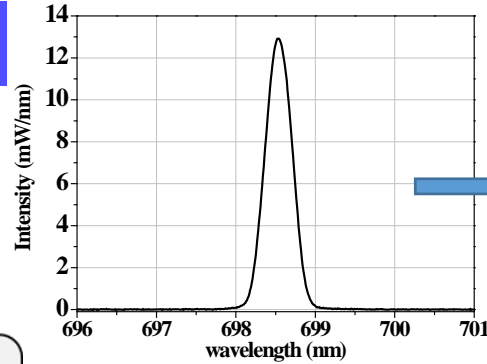
f_r



Applications of our comb systems

Sr Optical clock @ NTSC

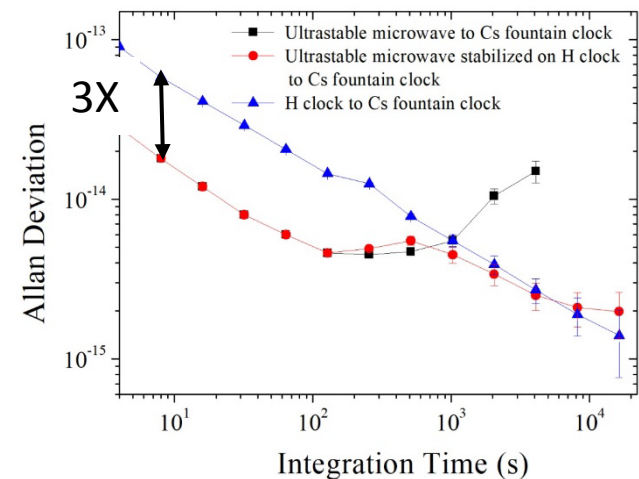
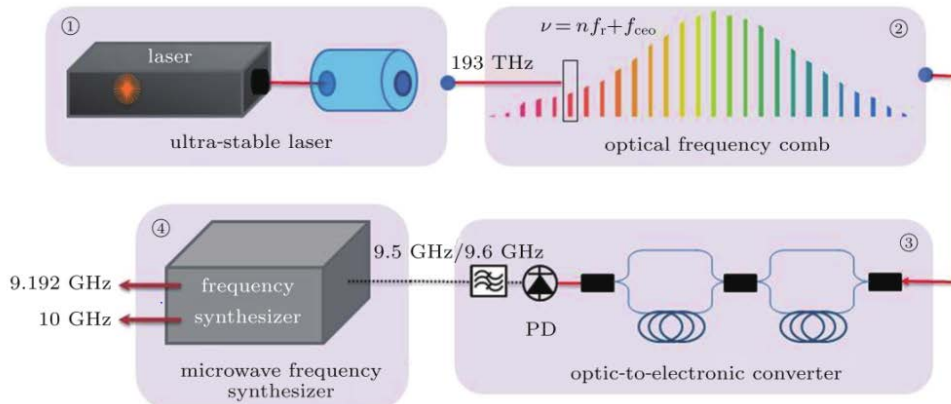
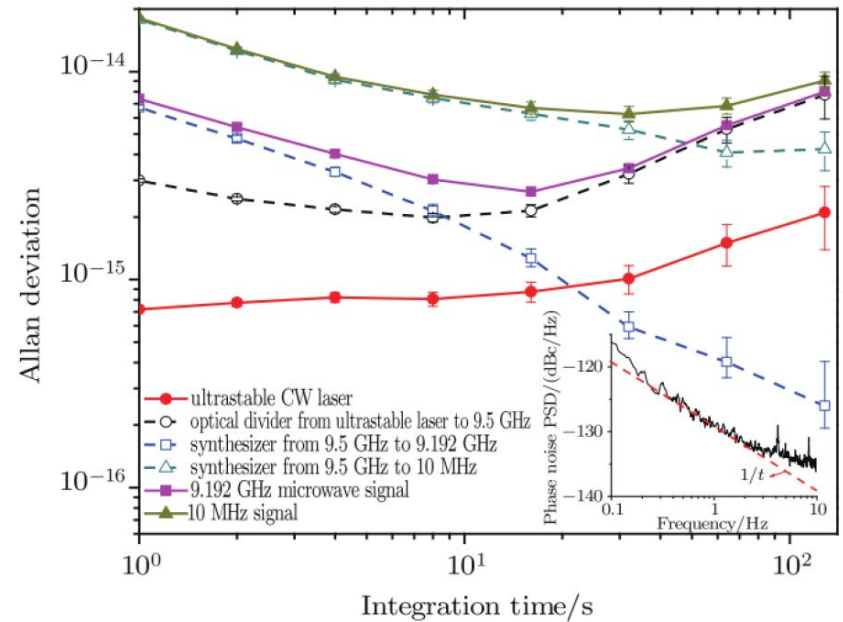
$\sim 1 \mu\text{W}/\text{mode}$ @ 698 nm \rightarrow



Applications of our comb systems



Ultra stable photonic microwave generator



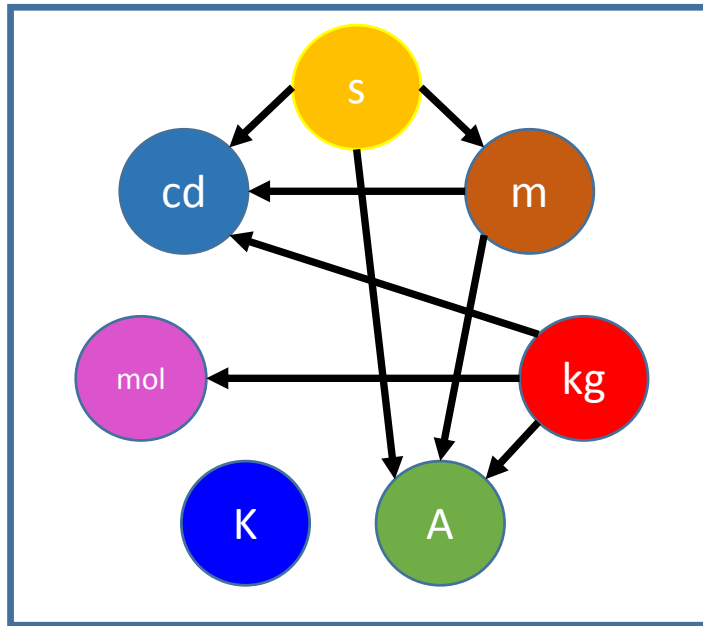
Thank you for your attention!

The end!

News for metrology

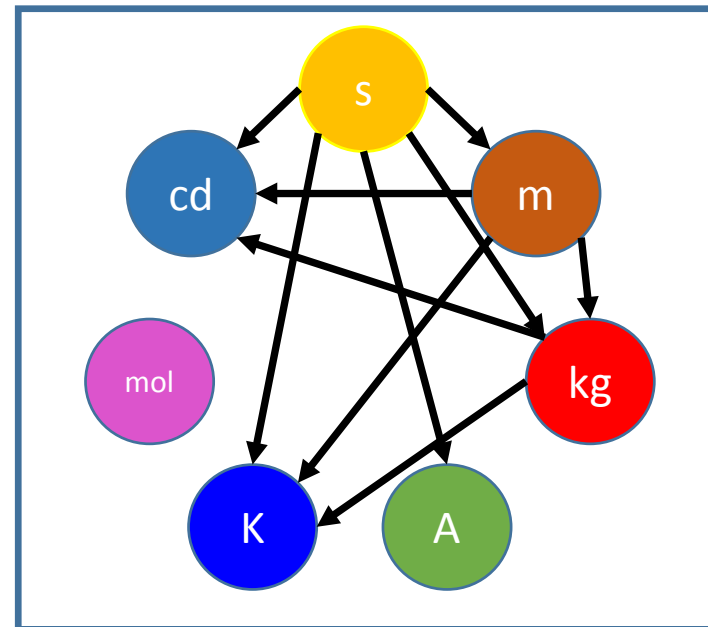
The International System of Units (SI)

Up to last month



Definition of the meter, the ampere and the candela depend on the definition of the second

From 20th May 2019



All definitions except that of the mole depend on the definition of the second

“Never measure anything but frequency”



Arthur L. Schawlow winner of the 1981
Nobel Prize for Physics

Quoted by Theodor W. Hansch in his
2005 Nobel Prize Lecture

