



# A Low-Noise 1542nm Laser Stabilized to an Optical Cavity

**Rui Suo, Fang Fang and Tianchu Li**

Time and Frequency Division,  
National Institute of Metrology

# Background



- Narrow linewidth laser are crucial in the research of the optical clocks, precision spectroscopy, measurement of fundamental physics constants and tests of fundamental physics
- Such lasers have potential to work as oscillator of fountain clock due to their high frequency stability in short term

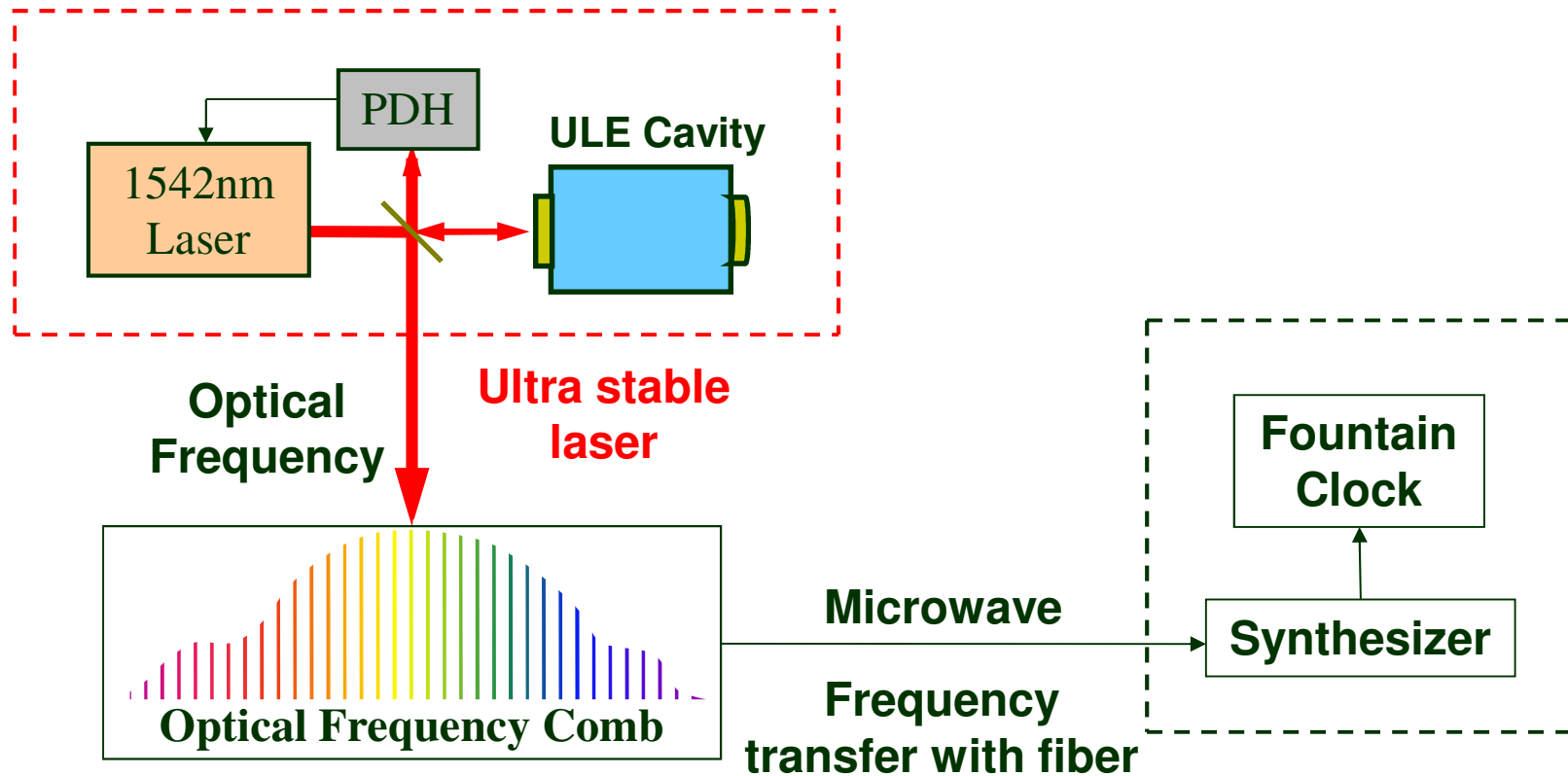
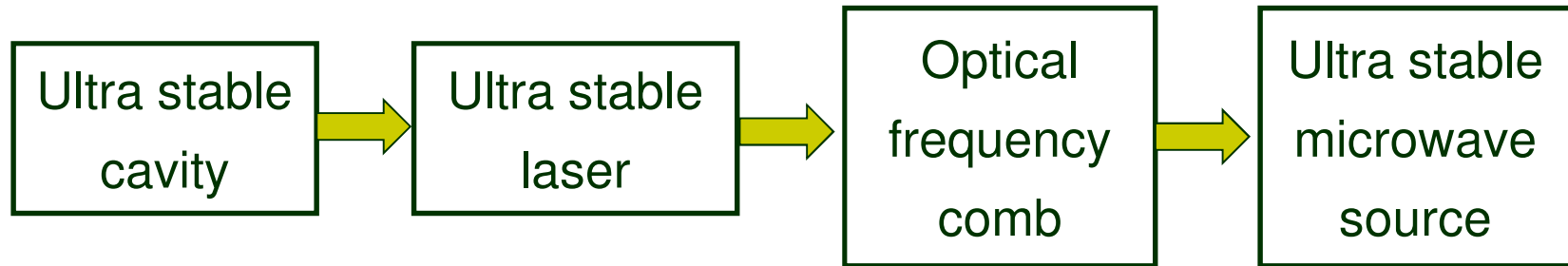
# Background



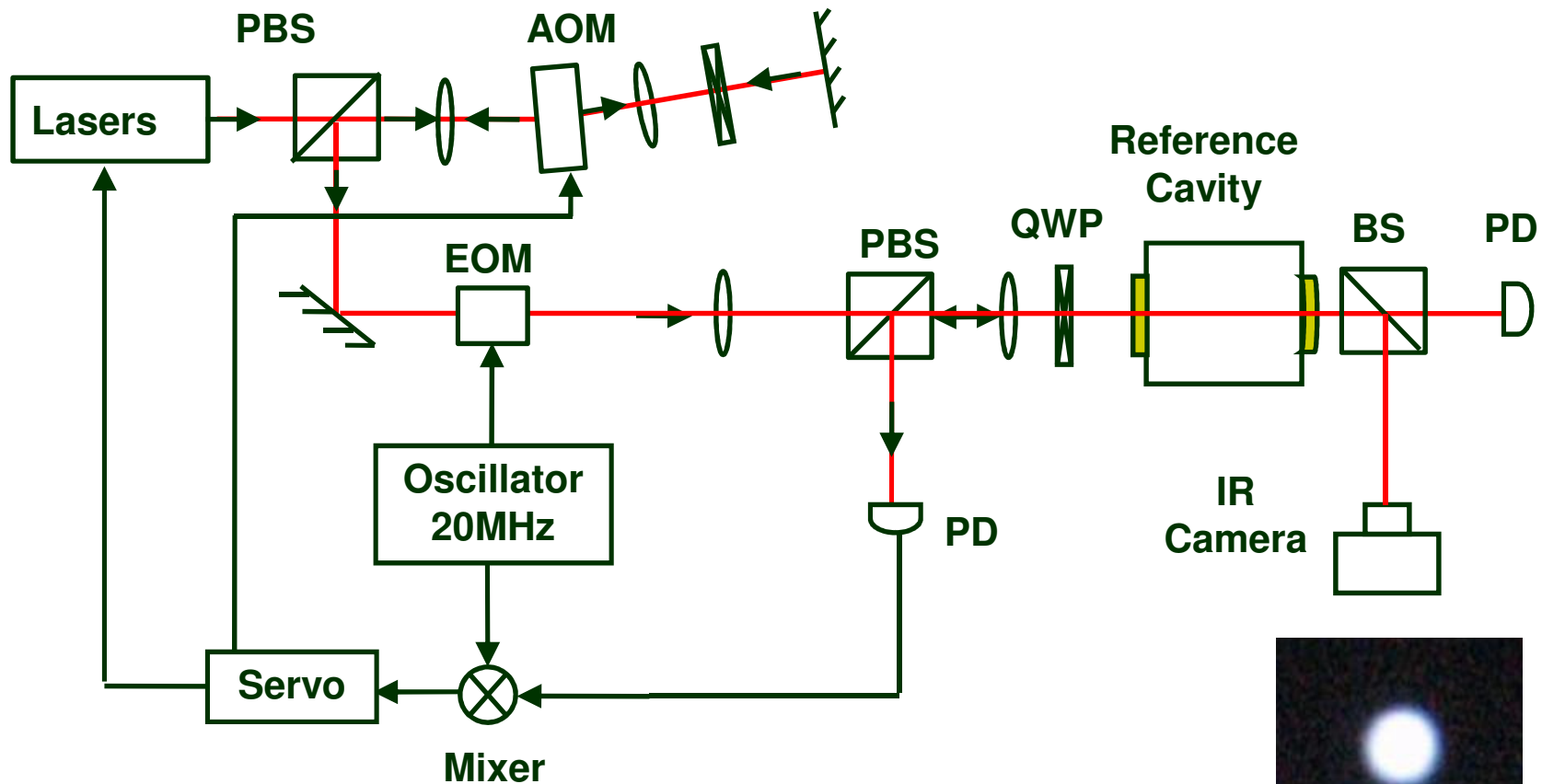
- Research work in our group in NIM is mainly focus on the Cs fountain clock.
- The short-term frequency stability of our fountain clock is merely  $1\text{E-}13@1\text{s}$ , which is limited by the local oscillator (crystal)
- We need a new frequency source with frequency stability in the order of  $1\text{E-}15@1\text{s}$  to replace the crystal oscillator
  - CSO (cryogenic sapphire oscillator)
  - Microwave source:
    - Ultra stable laser
    - optical frequency comb



# Background



# Principle

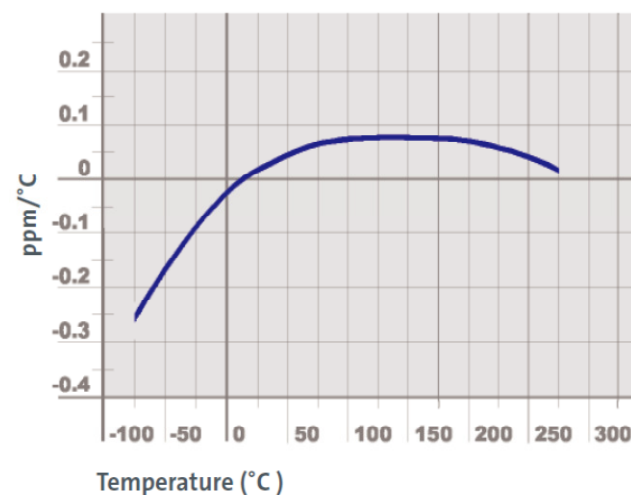
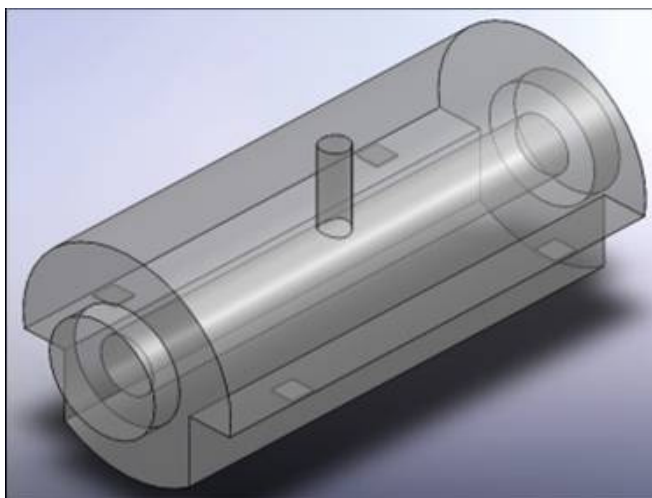


- PDH locking method
- Laser source: ECL laser, 1542.14nm, linewidth  $\sim 5\text{kHz}$
- Incident power to the FP Cavity:  $24\ \mu\text{W}$



# Reference Cavity

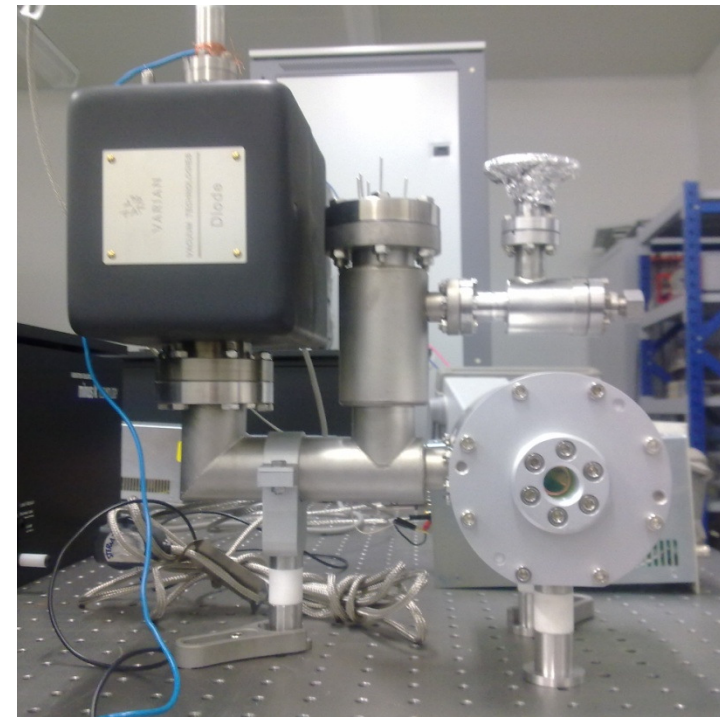
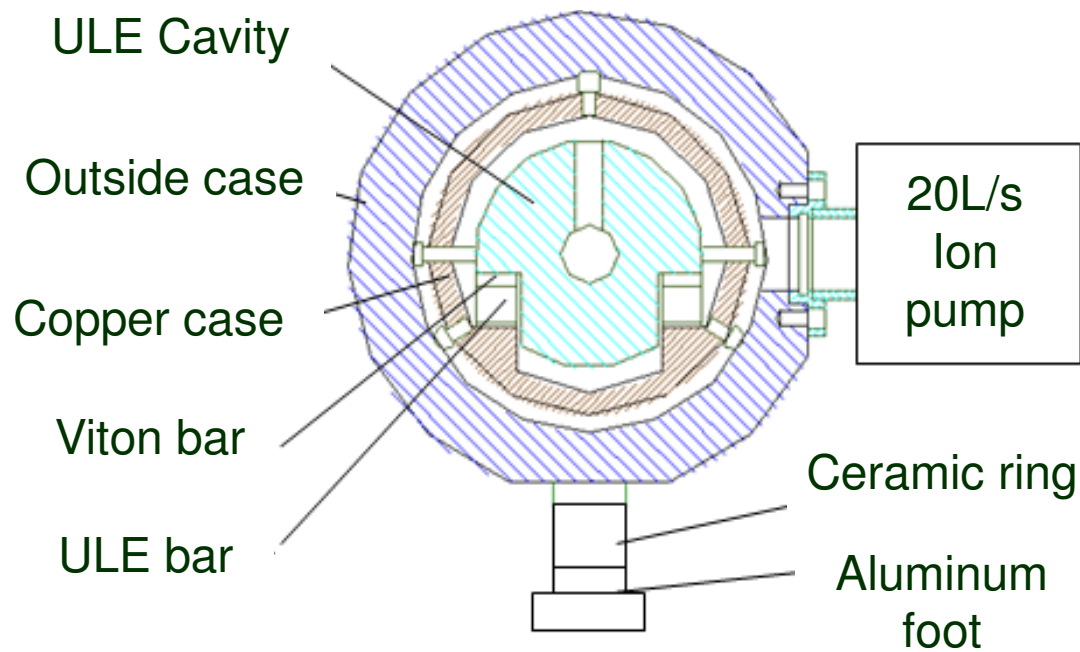
- Reference cavity: Notched cylindrical cavity  
L=10cm, D=5cm
- Mirrors: flat - concave cavity, concave mirror: R=50cm  
F=246,000
- Supporting points: optimized using finite element analysis software. Cavity length change under the gravity:  $\Delta L = 3.43E-11$  m
- Material: ULE glass, both cavity and mirror substrate, zero crossing temperature (ZCT) expected 25-33° C



# Vacuum Chamber



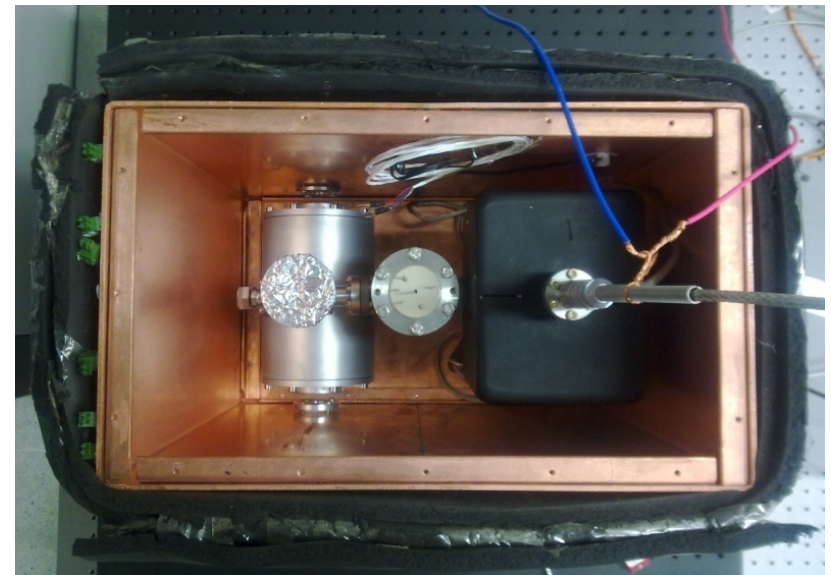
- 20 L/s Ion pump
- Pressure  $< 1 \times 10^{-6}$  Pa





# Temperature Control System

- The whole vacuum system are shielded by a copper case.
- The copper case is wound by copper coil for heating, keep the temperature stable and uniform distributed
- Temperature controlled @  $\sim 25^{\circ}$  C

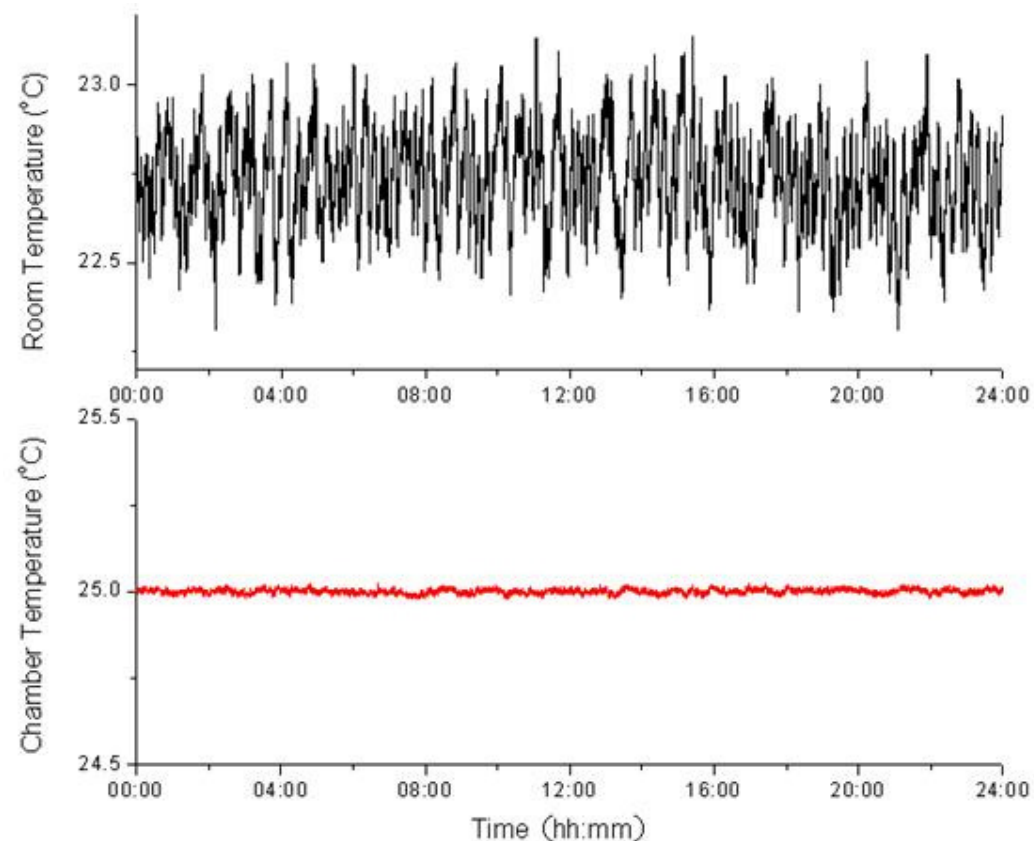




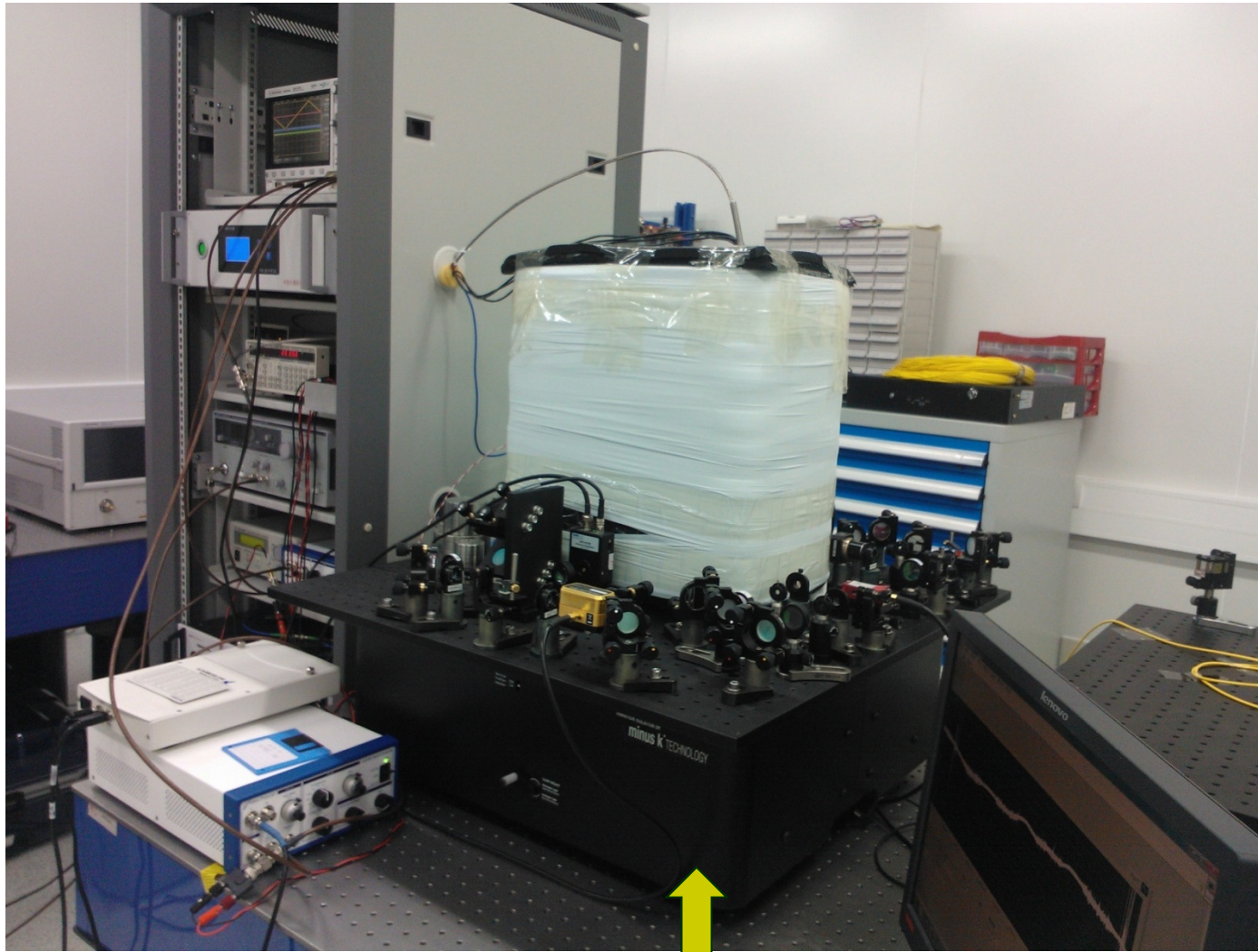
# Temperature Control System



- In 24 hours:
  - room temperature fluctuation  $<1^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - temperature fluctuation outside the vacuum:  $<20\text{mK}$



# Laser System

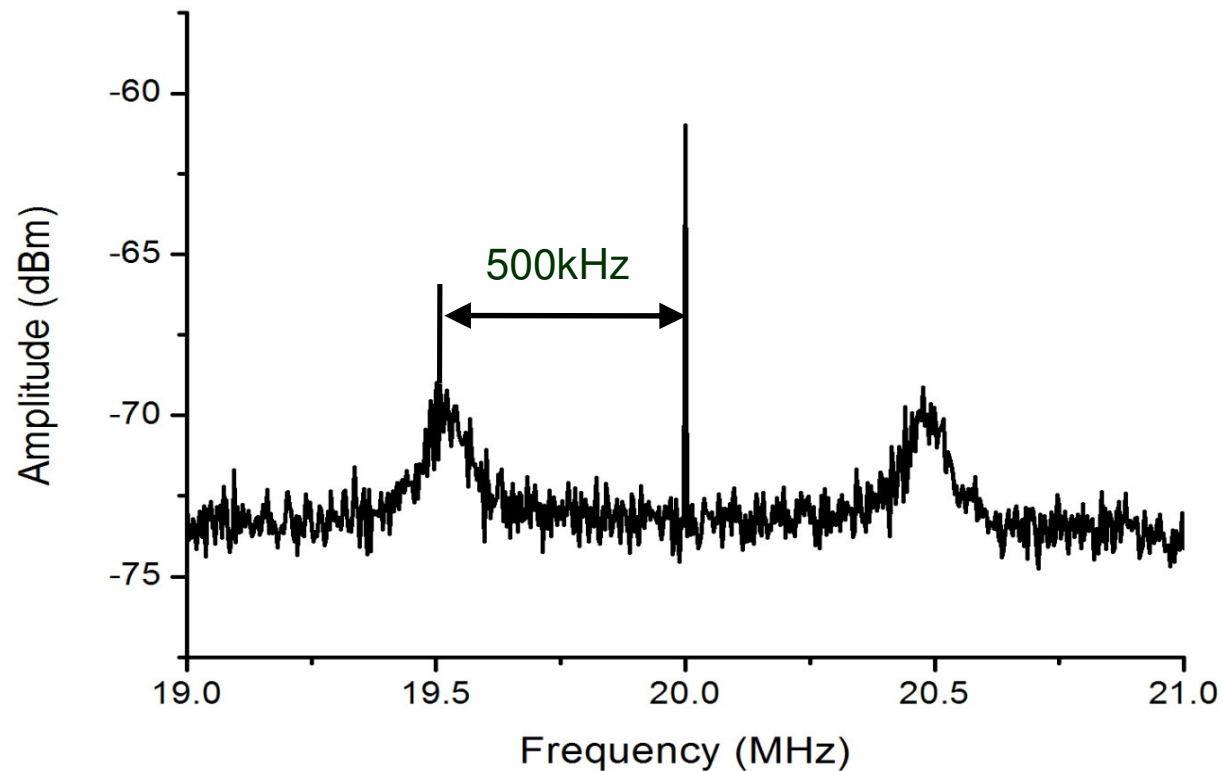


A Minus-K passive vibration isolation platform is employed

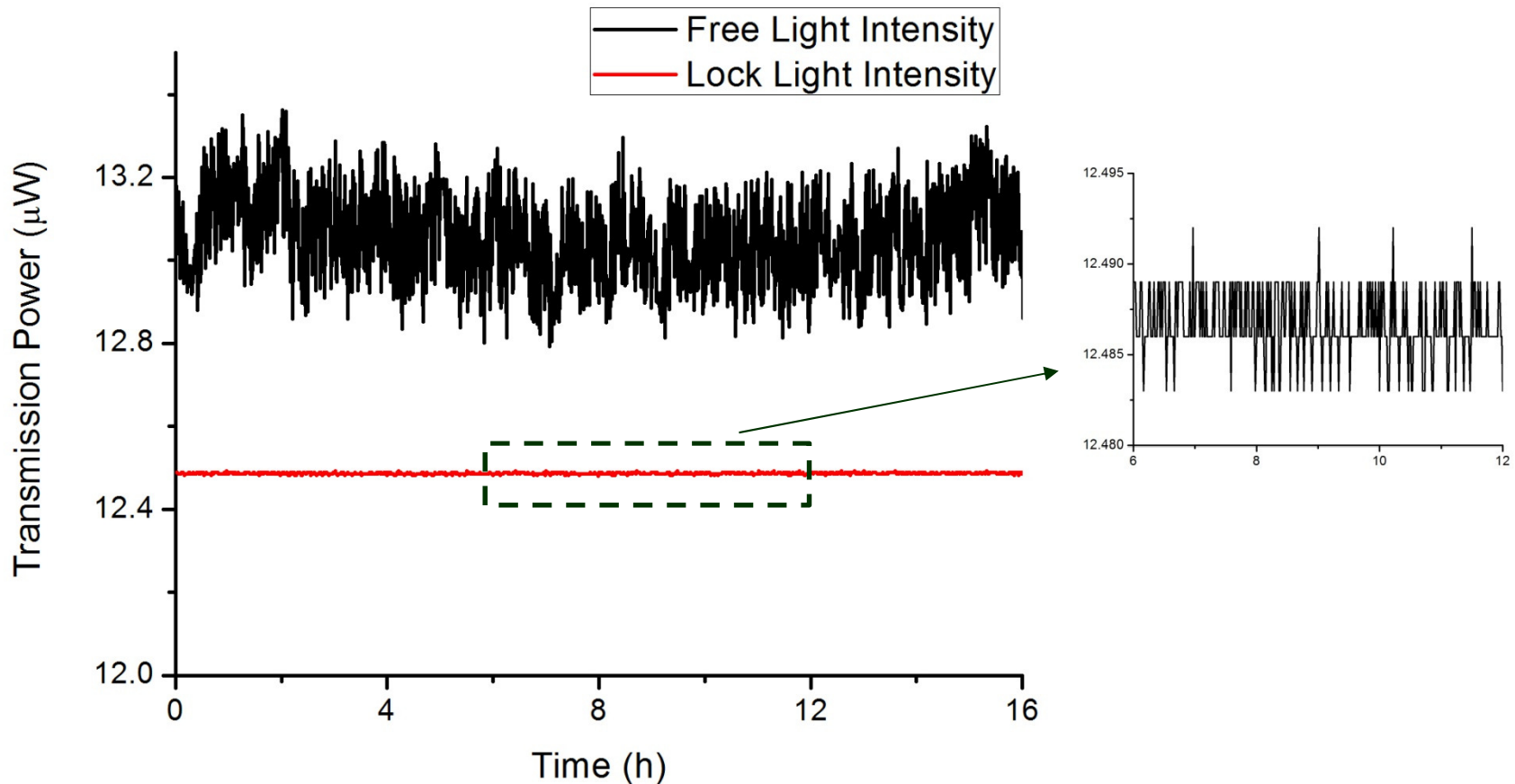
# System locking



- Signal reflected from the FP Cavity
- Servo bandwidth:  $\sim 500\text{kHz}$  Limited by the AOM
- Continuously locking:  $> 1$  month



# Laser Power Stabilization

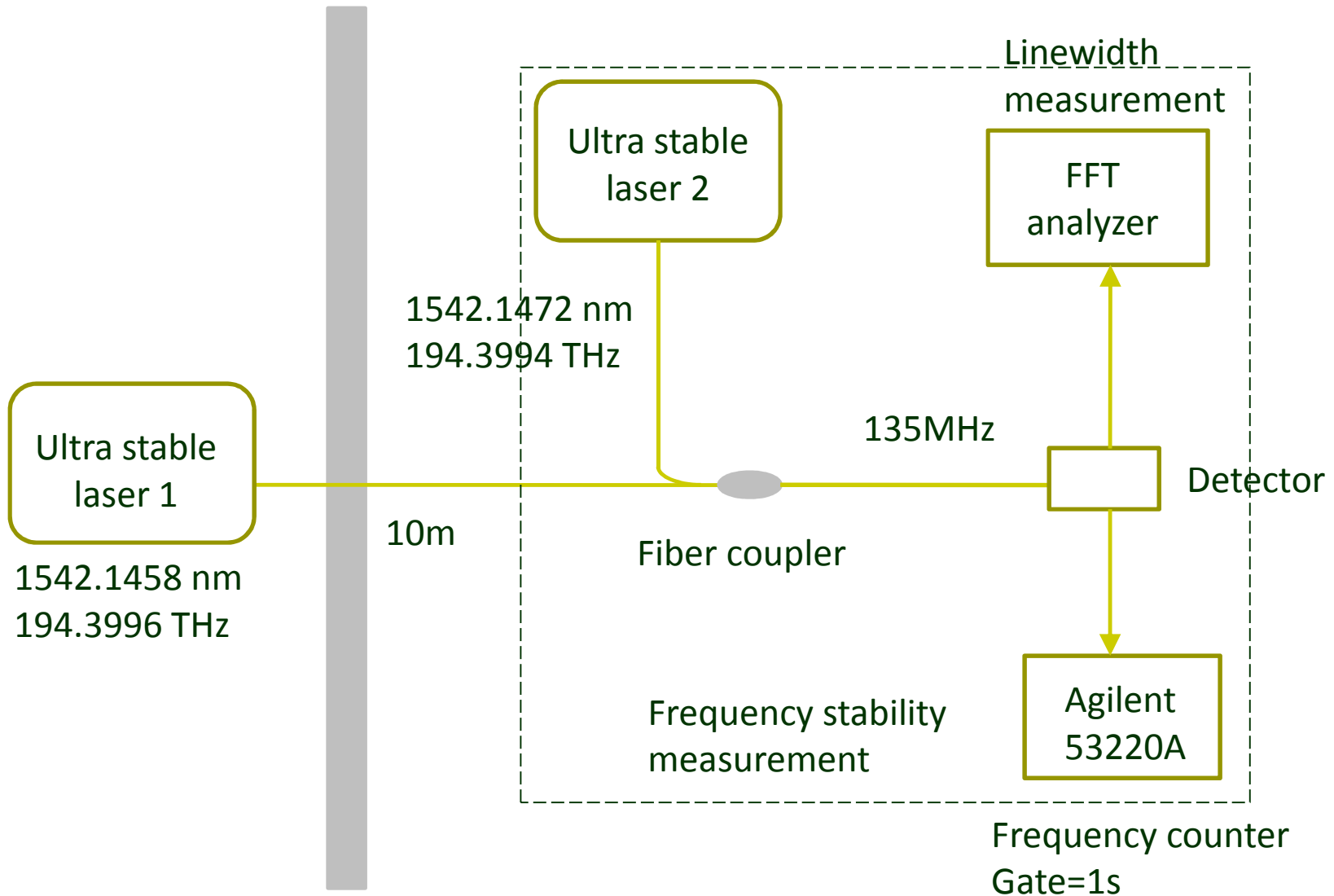


## ■ Intensity fluctuation:

- Intensity free running: 2.18%
- Intensity locked: 0.36%

**Improved 1 order**

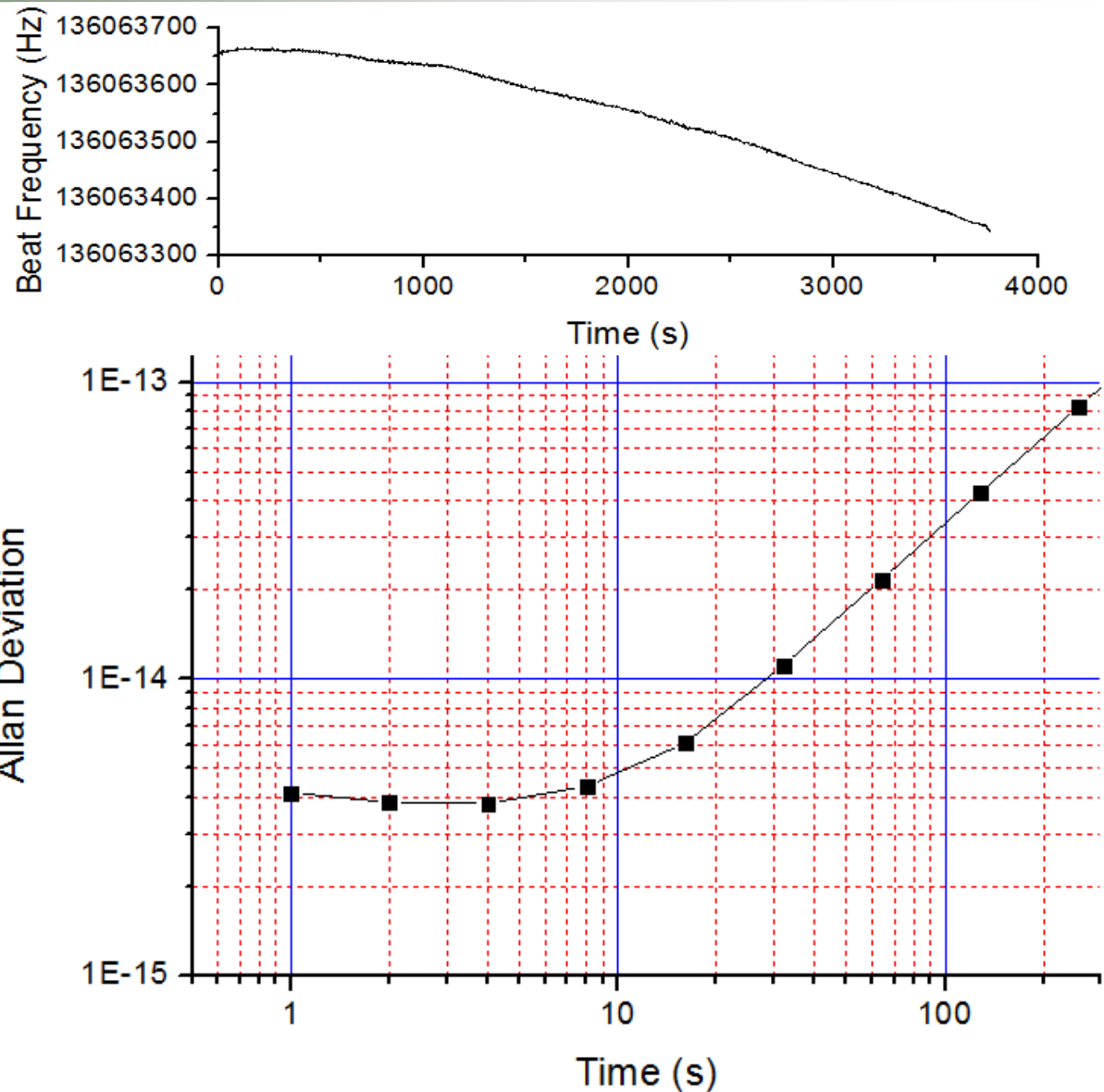
# Beat Frequency Measurement



# Frequency Stability



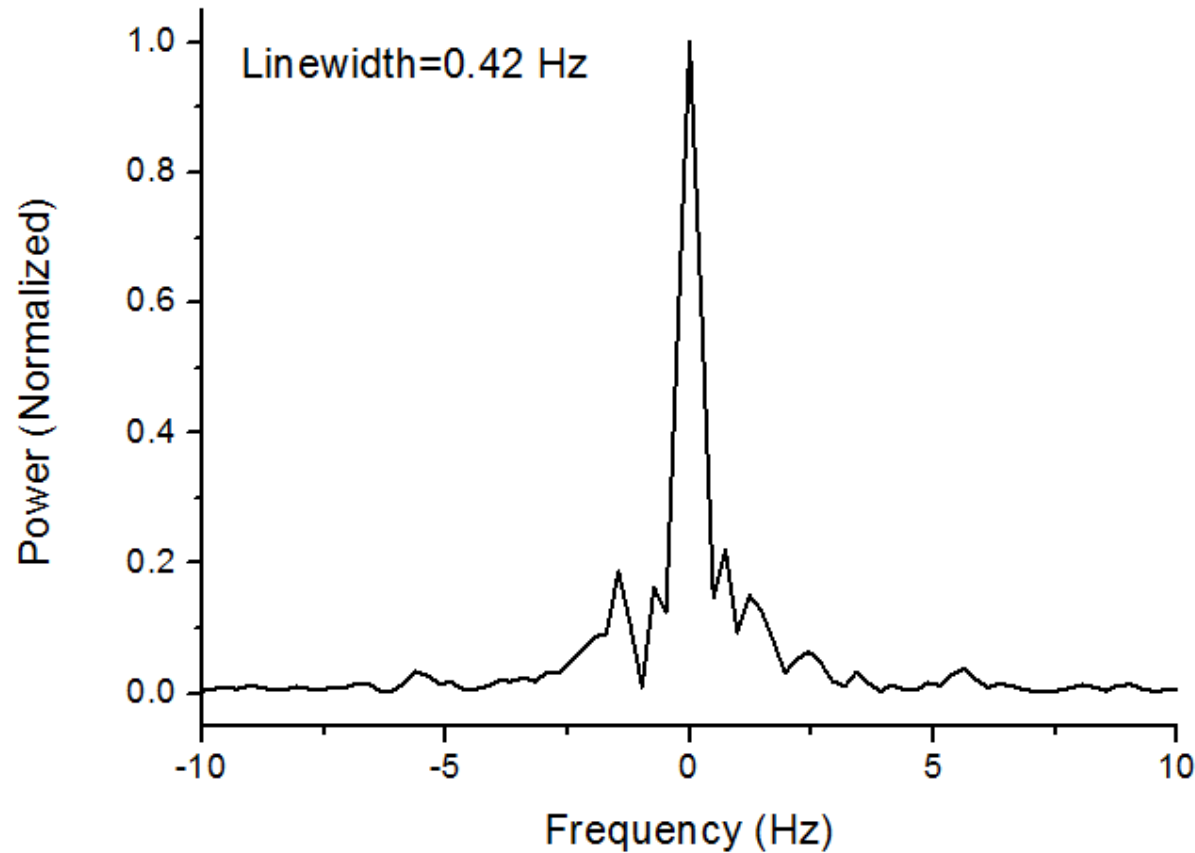
- Gate=1s, Beat frequency stability:  $\sim 4E-15$  @1s
- Laser frequency stability:  $\sim 3E-15$ @1s
- Frequency stability increase @  $>10$ s
- Beat frequency shift due to the temperature change
- Improve the frequency stability  $>10$ s by stabilize the temperature @ ZCT of the FP cavity



# Linewidth



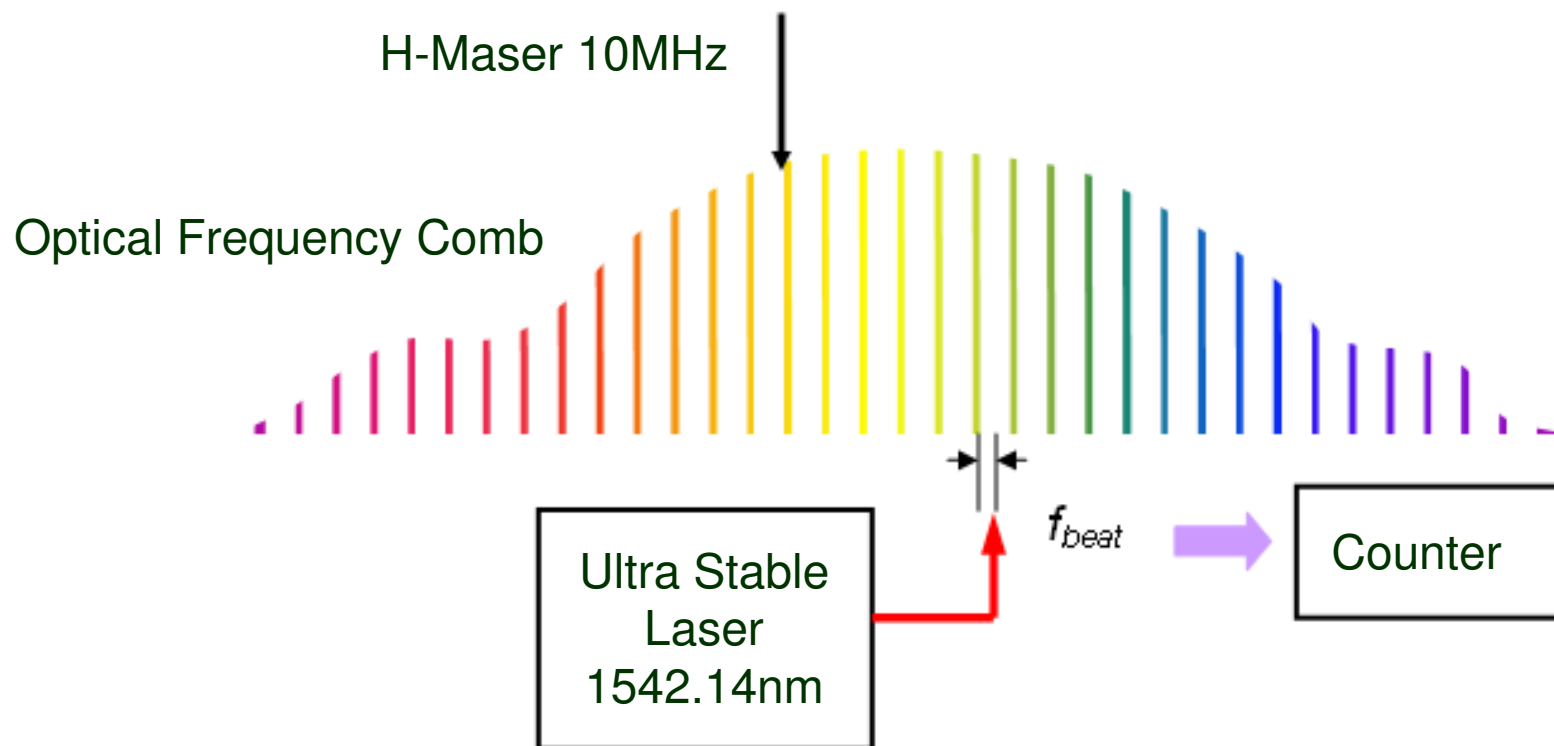
- Span: 97.5Hz, Resolution: 244mHz
- Beat linewidth: 0.42Hz, laser linewidth  $<0.3$ Hz



# Searching for the ZCT



- locking an optical frequency comb to a H-maser
- Searching the ZCT by measuring the beat of the ultra stable laser and the adjacent comb tooth around the laser frequency.

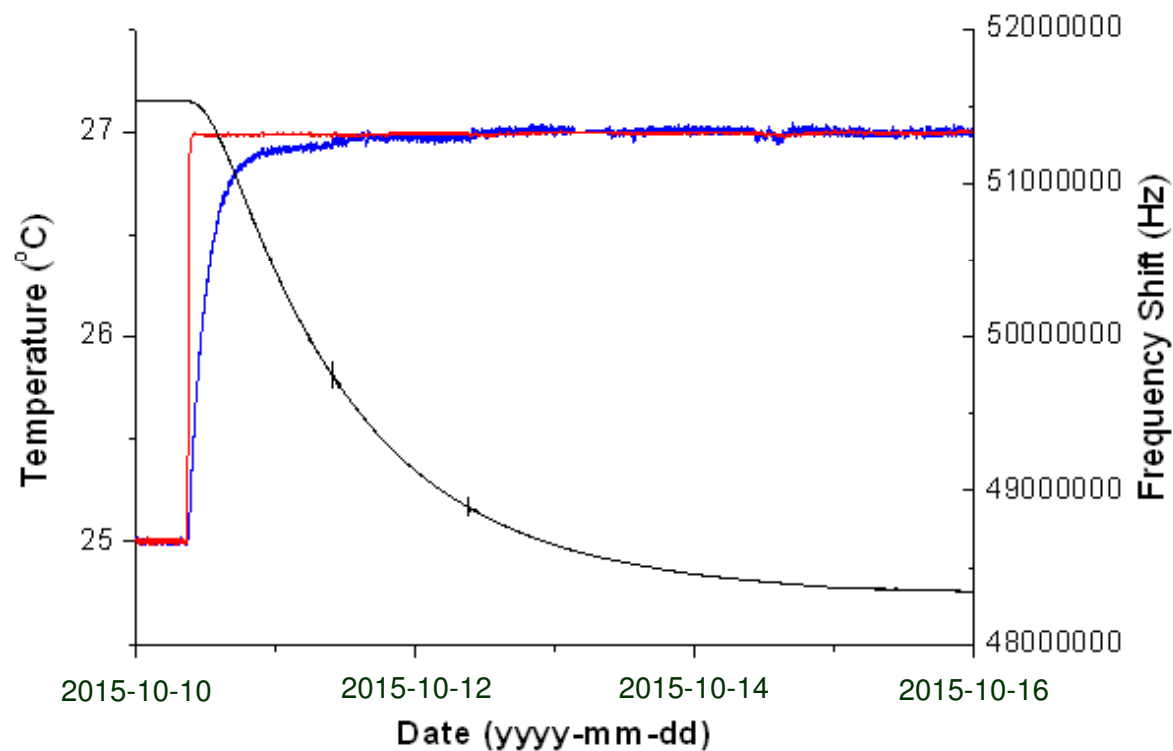




# Searching for the ZCT



Increase the temperature of the temperature control system and measure the beat frequency



Red: temperature of the copper case  
Blue: temperature outside of the vacuum chamber  
Black: Beat frequency

Temperature transfer time constant ( $1 \rightarrow 1/e$ ): 29h 35min

The work has not finished yet until yesterday

# Further Improvement



- Searching for the ZCT and stabilize the temperature at ZCT
- Add a fiber noise cancellation system or move two laser closer
- Control the temperature of the EOM and suppress the RAM

# Summary & Prospect



- The 1542nm laser with the frequency stability of  $3 \times 10^{-15}$  @1s is achieved.
- The linewidth of the laser is measured  $<0.3\text{Hz}$
- For further improvement, we will seek and stabilize temperature of the optical cavity at the ZCT to improve the frequency stability over 10s.
- In further works, we aim to develop such a microwave source with frequency stability in the order of  $10^{-15}$  using the optical frequency comb and apply it as the local oscillator for Cs fountain clock to improve its short-term stability.



Thanks!