

Dual-comb MIXSEL

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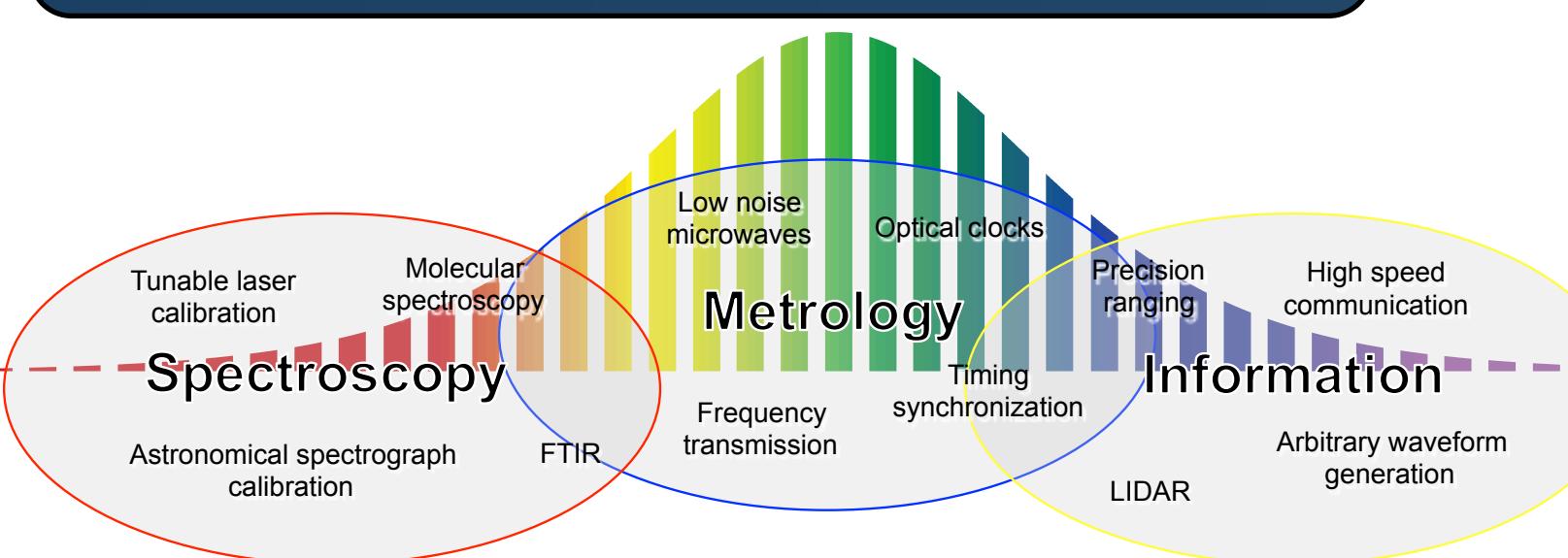
ETH Zurich, Institute for Quantum Electronics, Ultrafast Laser Physics

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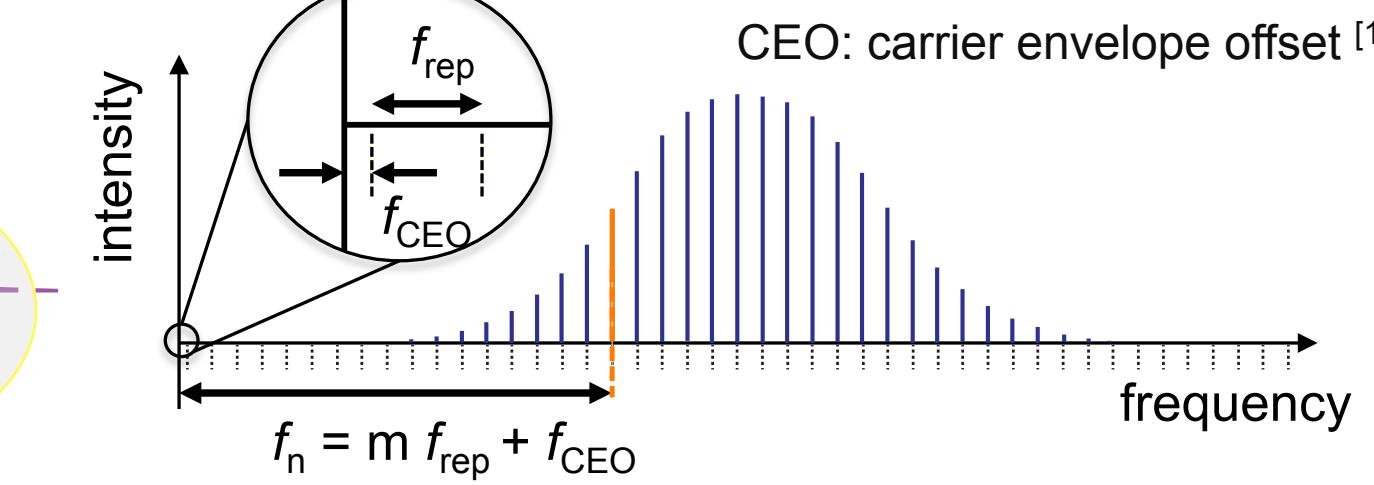
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Motivation

applications of optical frequency combs



down-convert optical signals (THz) into the microwave range (MHz/GHz)



high repetition rate frequency combs

- easier access to the individual comb lines
- mandatory for many applications
- higher power per comb mode
- improves signal-to-noise
- more compact laser systems
- robustness and reliability

dual-comb applications

- dual-comb spectroscopy [2]
- ASOPS [3]
- pump-probe
- fiber Bragg grating [4] sensing

need for compact, cost-efficient, GHz dual-comb source

[1] H. R. Telle, G. Steinmeyer, A. E. Dunlop, J. Stenger, D. H. Sutter, and U. Keller, *Appl. Phys. B* **69**, 327-332 (1999)

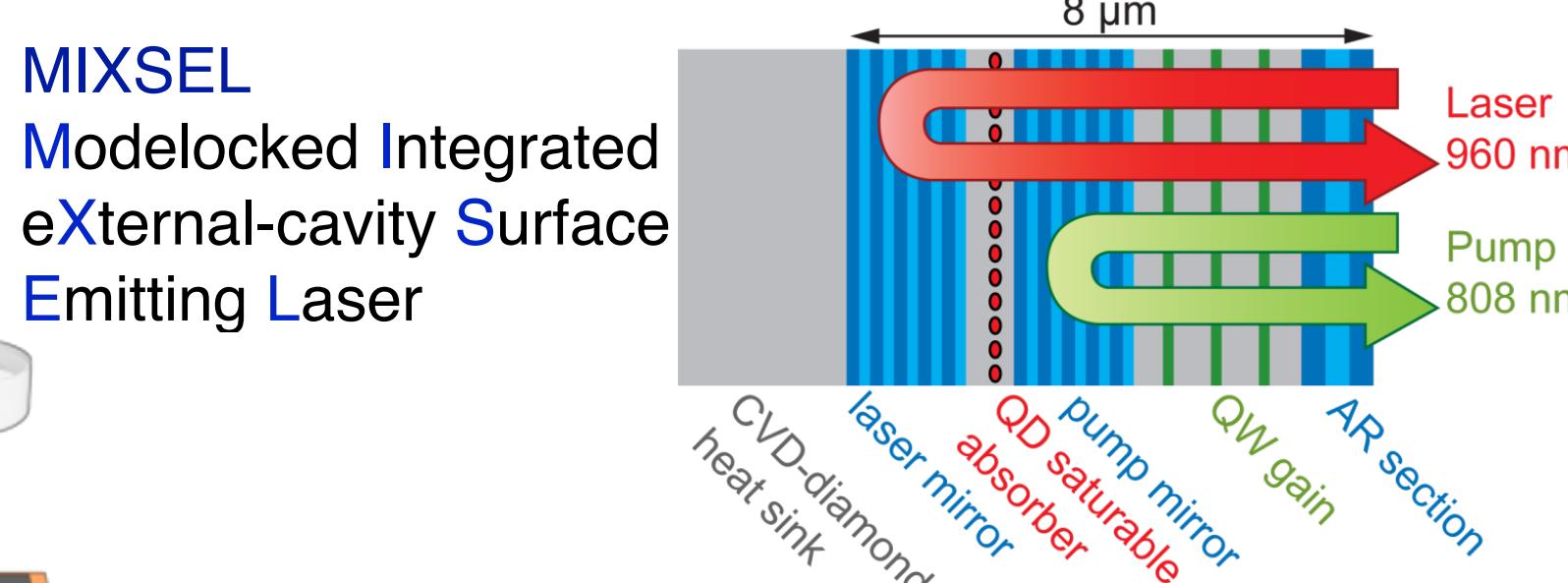
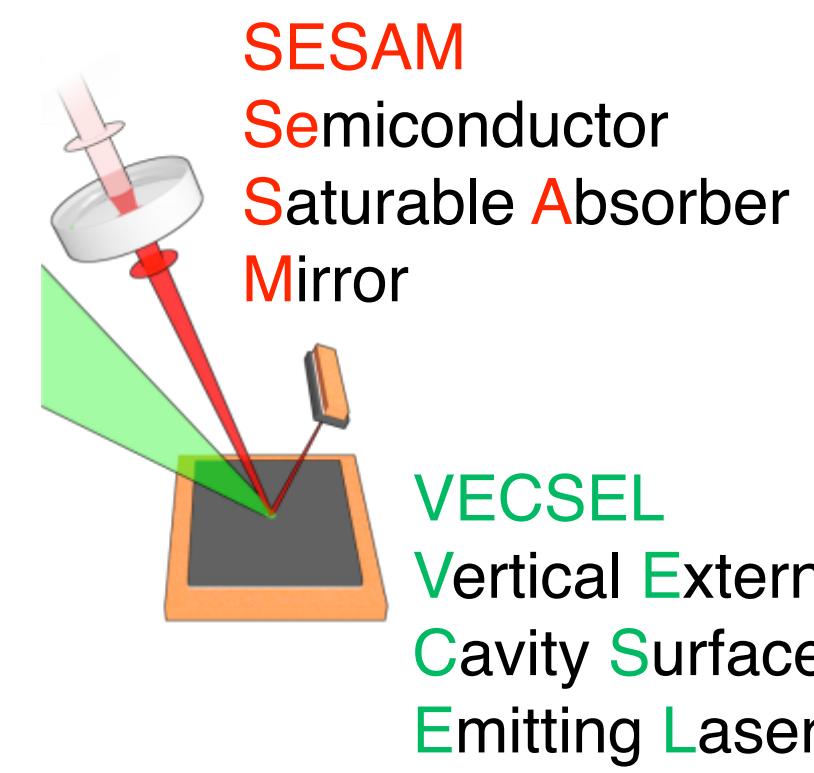
[2] S. Schiller, *Opt. Lett.* **27** (9), 766-768 (2002)

[3] A. Bartels, R. Cerna, C. Kistner, A. Thoma, F. Hudert, C. Janke, and T. Dekorsy, *Rev. Sci. Instrum.* **78**, 035107 (2007)

[4] K. O. Hill, Y. Fujii, D. C. Johnson, and B. S. Kawasaki, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **32**, 647 (1978)

MIXSEL concept

integration concept



- very compact cavity
- simple pulse repetition rate scaling possible (5-100 GHz with single chip [1])
- very low noise performance [2]

[1] M. Mangold, C. A. Zaugg, S. M. Link, M. Golling, B. W. Tilma, and U. Keller, *Optics Express* **22**, No. 5, pp. 6099-6107, 2014

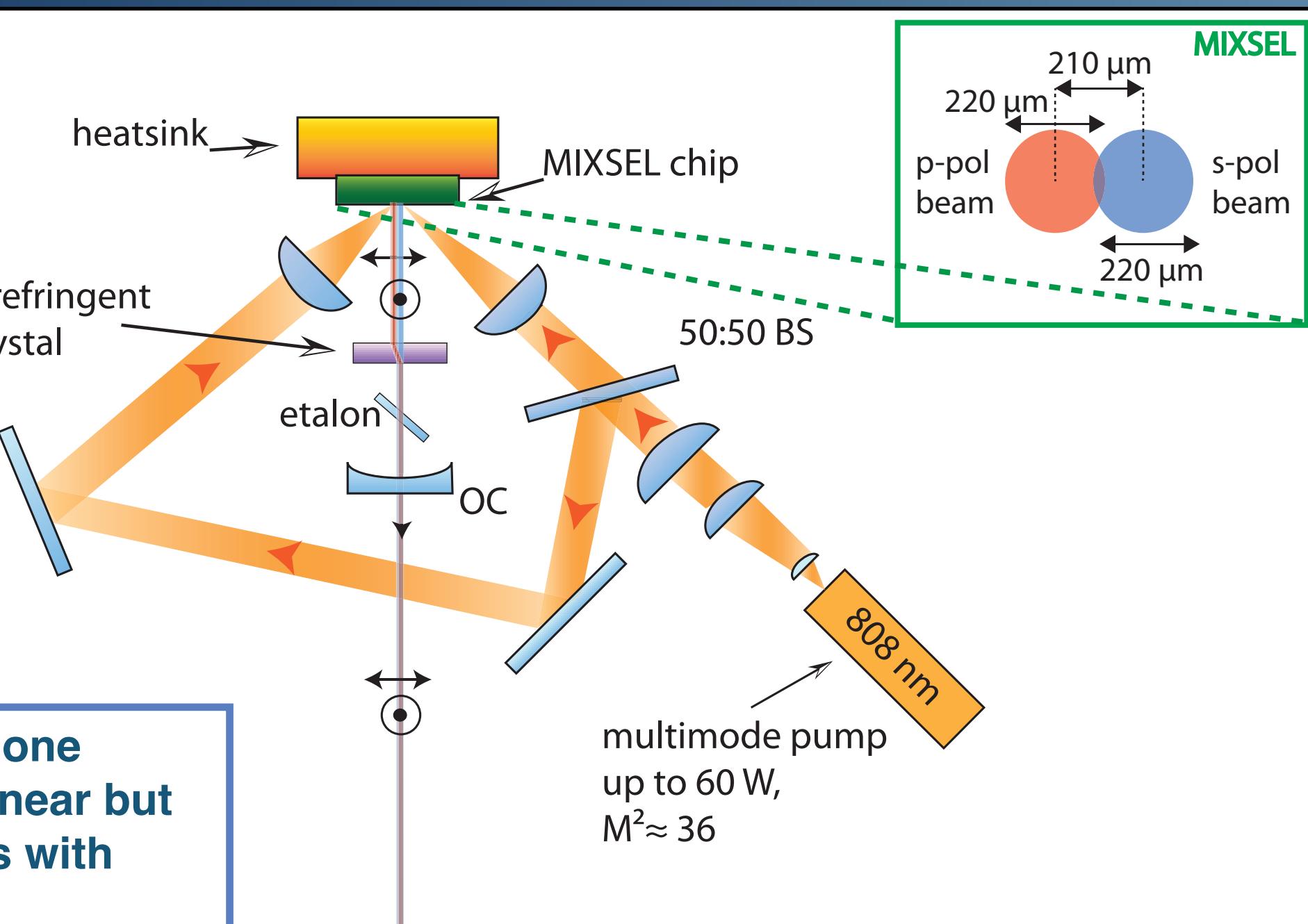
[2] M. Mangold, S. M. Link, A. Klenner, C. A. Zaugg, M. Golling, B. W. Tilma, and U. Keller, *Photonics Journal*, IEEE **6**, 1-9 (2014)

Laser setup

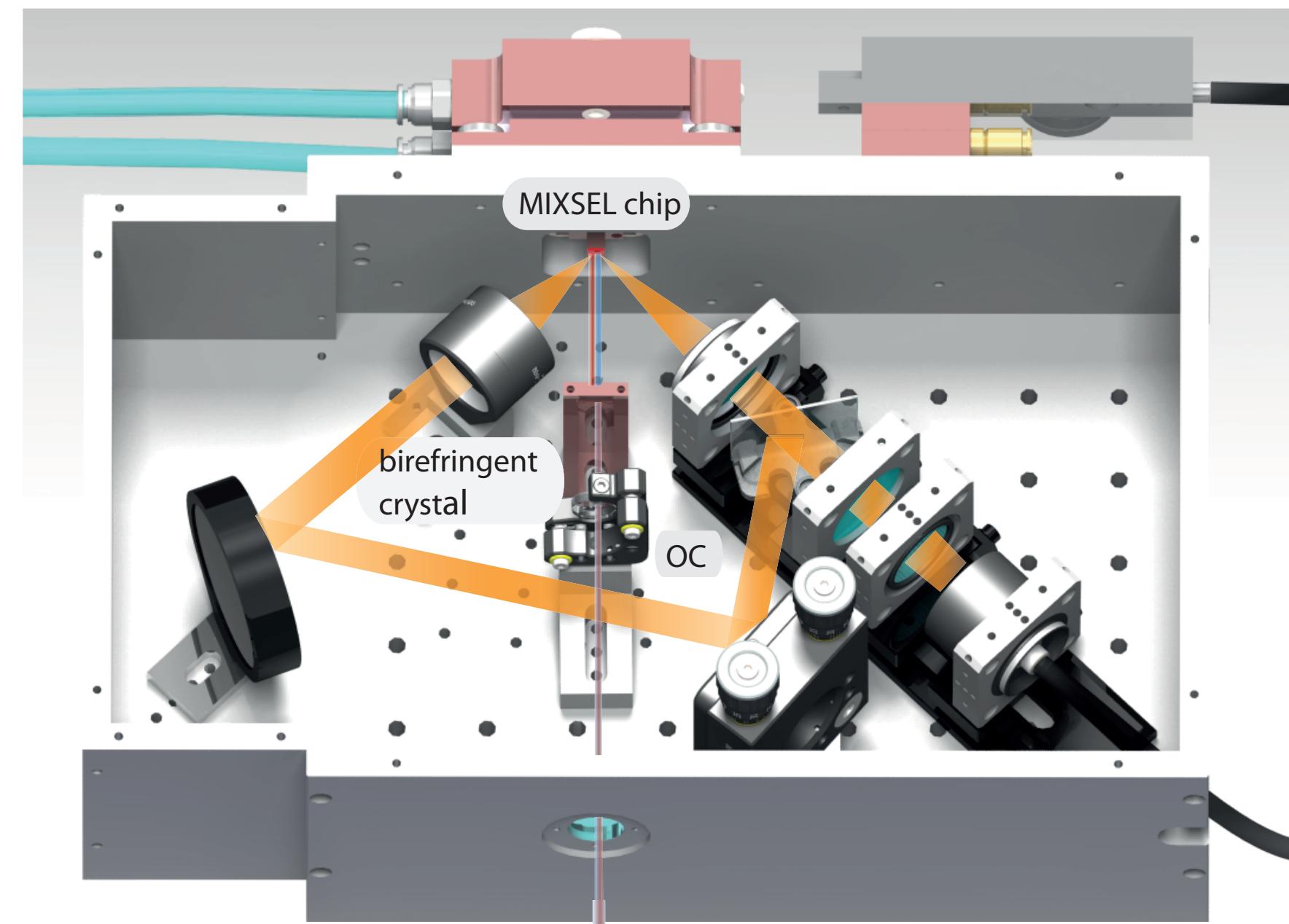
straight linear cavity

- MIXSEL chip [1]
 - gain: 7 InGaAs QW
 - absorber: 1 InAs QD layer
- fused silica etalon
- output coupler (OC) ($T=0.5\%$)
- birefringent crystal (CaCO_3 , 2 mm)

birefringent crystal splits one cavity beam into two collinear but spatially separated beams with orthogonal polarizations



stable and closed laser housing



stable and compact housing

- closed aluminium housing
 - prevent airflow
 - fixed mounted optics
 - minimize mechanical vibrations
 - water cooling
 - temperature stabilized to 15 °C (Peltier element)

external pump diode

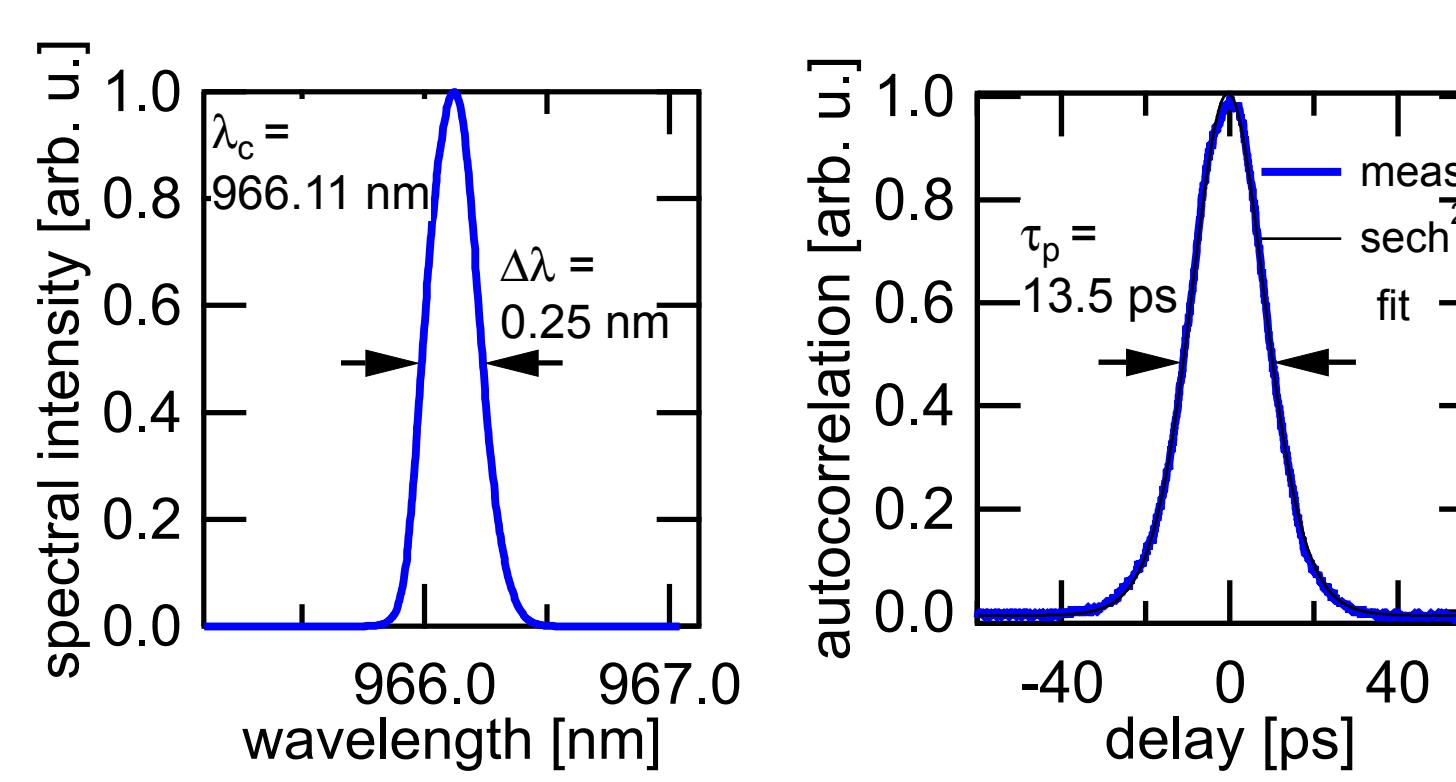
- laser diode (808 nm, 60 W max)
- fiber coupled ($\phi 100 \mu\text{m}$, 0.22 NA)
- 45° angle of incidence
- 50:50 split or elliptical spot

two fundamentally modelocked pulse trains with slightly different pulse repetition rates from a single MIXSEL chip

Dual-comb results

modelocking performance

s-polarized beam

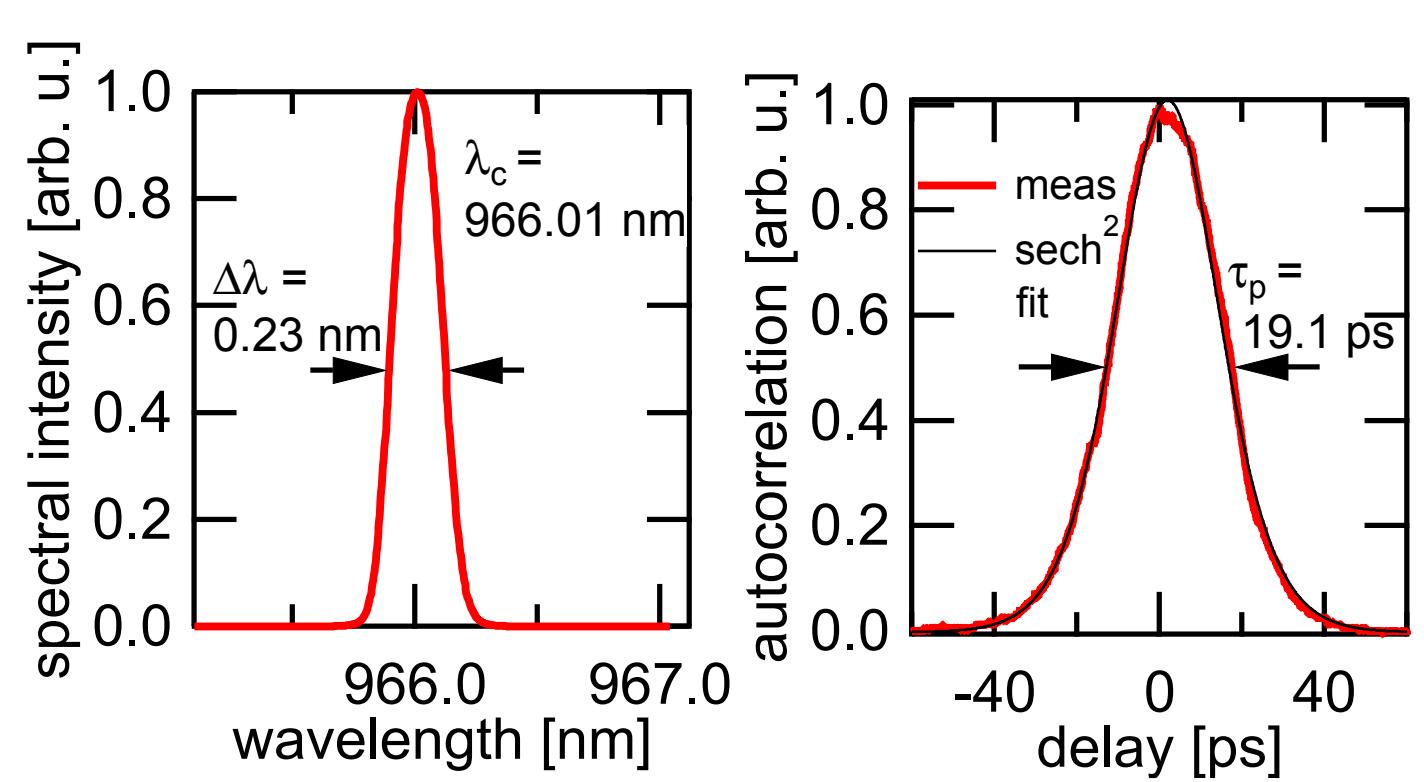


meas

sech²

fit

p-polarized beam



meas

sech²

fit

pulse duration output power center wavelength

13.5 ps

78 mW

966.11 nm

19.1 ps

70 mW

966.01 nm

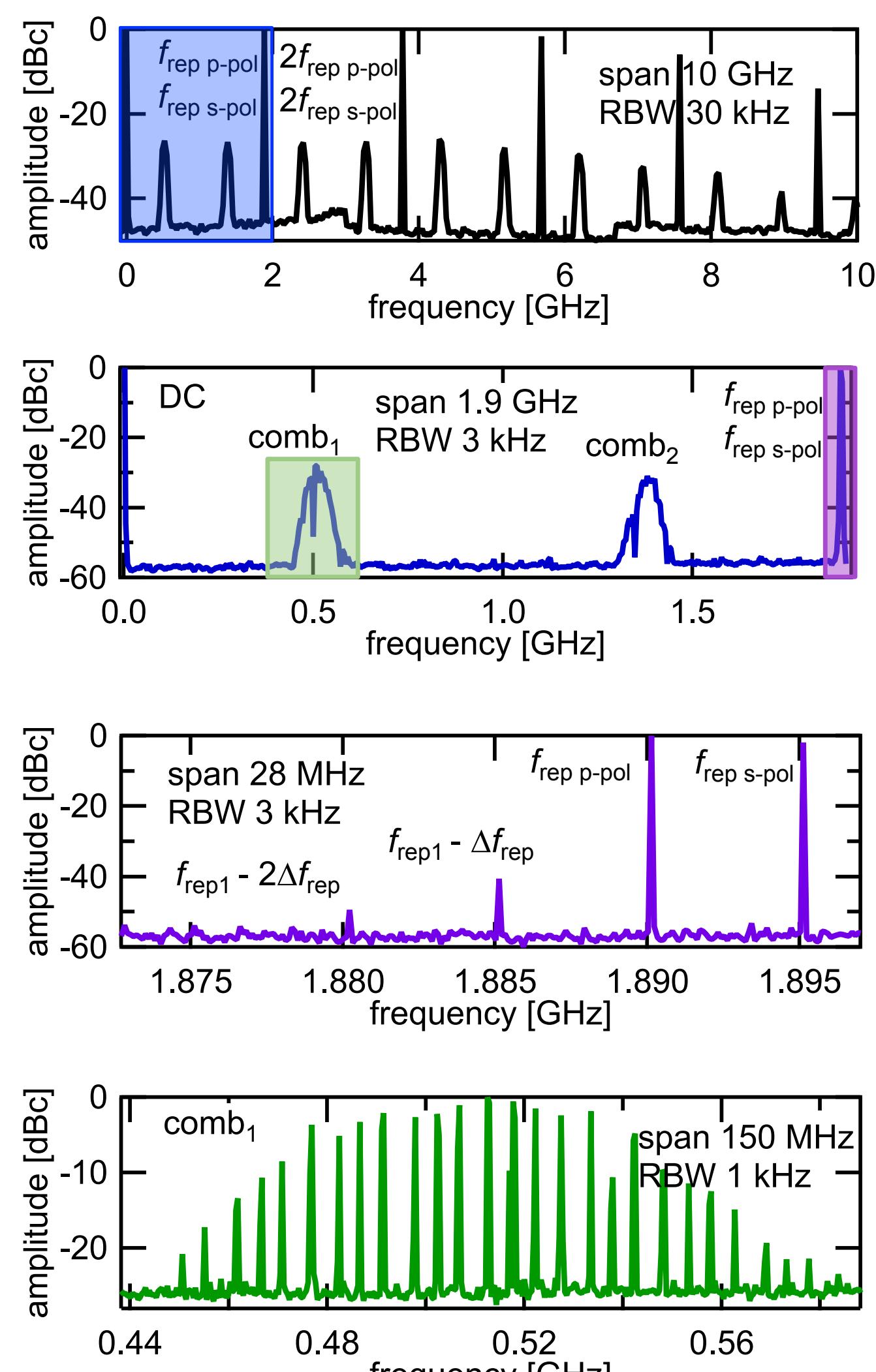
microwave spectrum

$f_{\text{rep}} \text{ p-pol} = 1.890 \text{ GHz}$

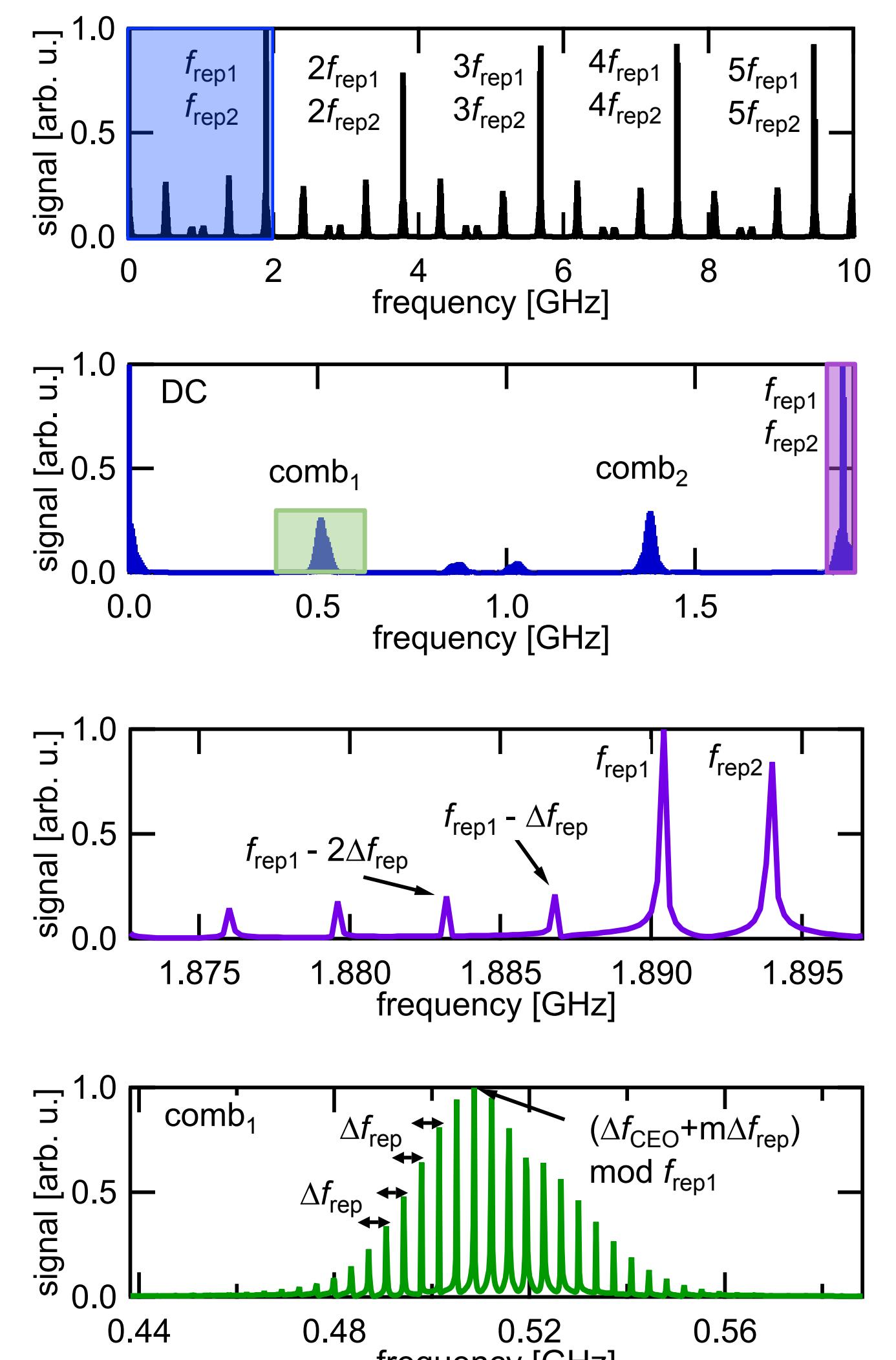
$f_{\text{rep}} \text{ s-pol} = 1.895 \text{ GHz}$

$\Delta f_{\text{rep}} = 5 \text{ MHz}$

measurement

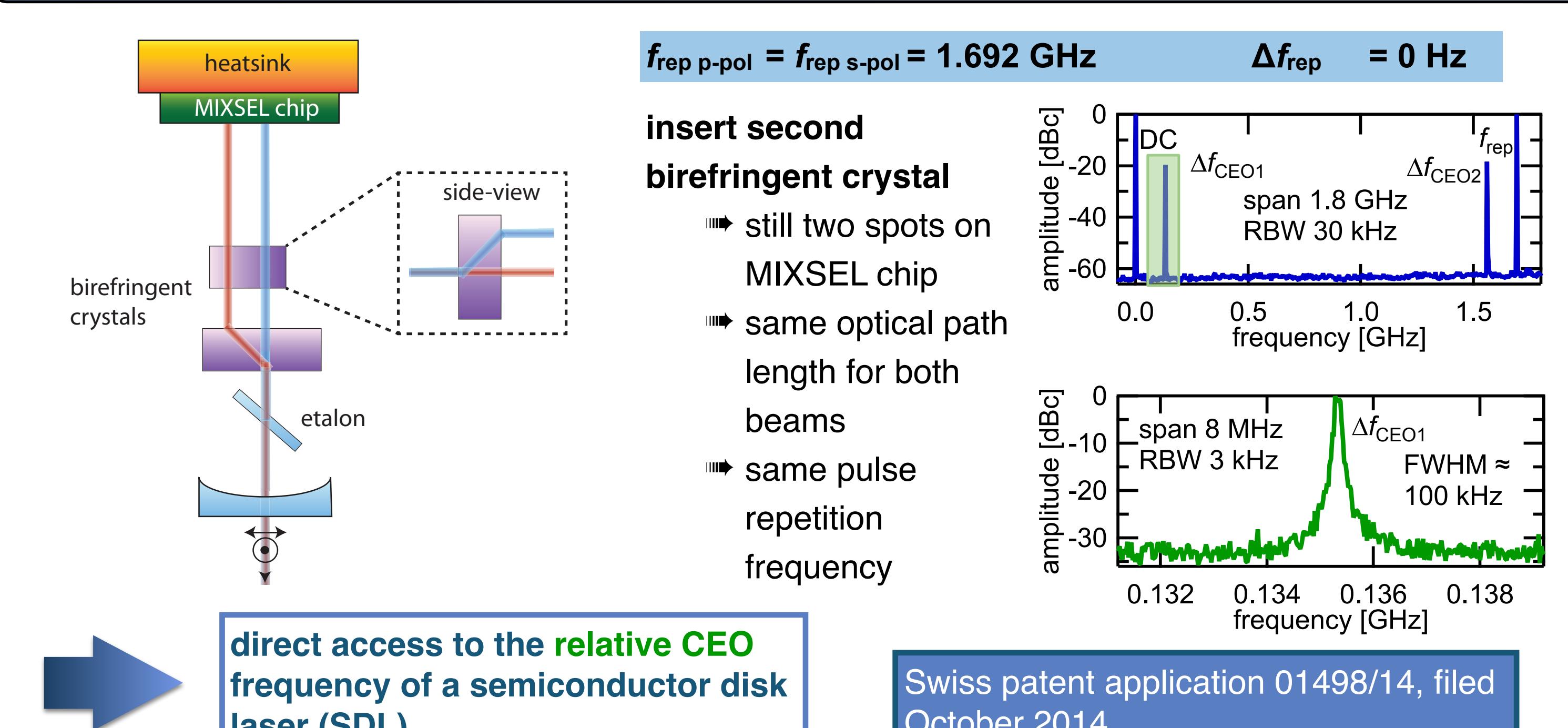


simulation



microwave comb resulting from interference between the two optical combs, providing a direct link between the terahertz optical frequencies and the electronically accessible microwave regime

Relative CEO detection

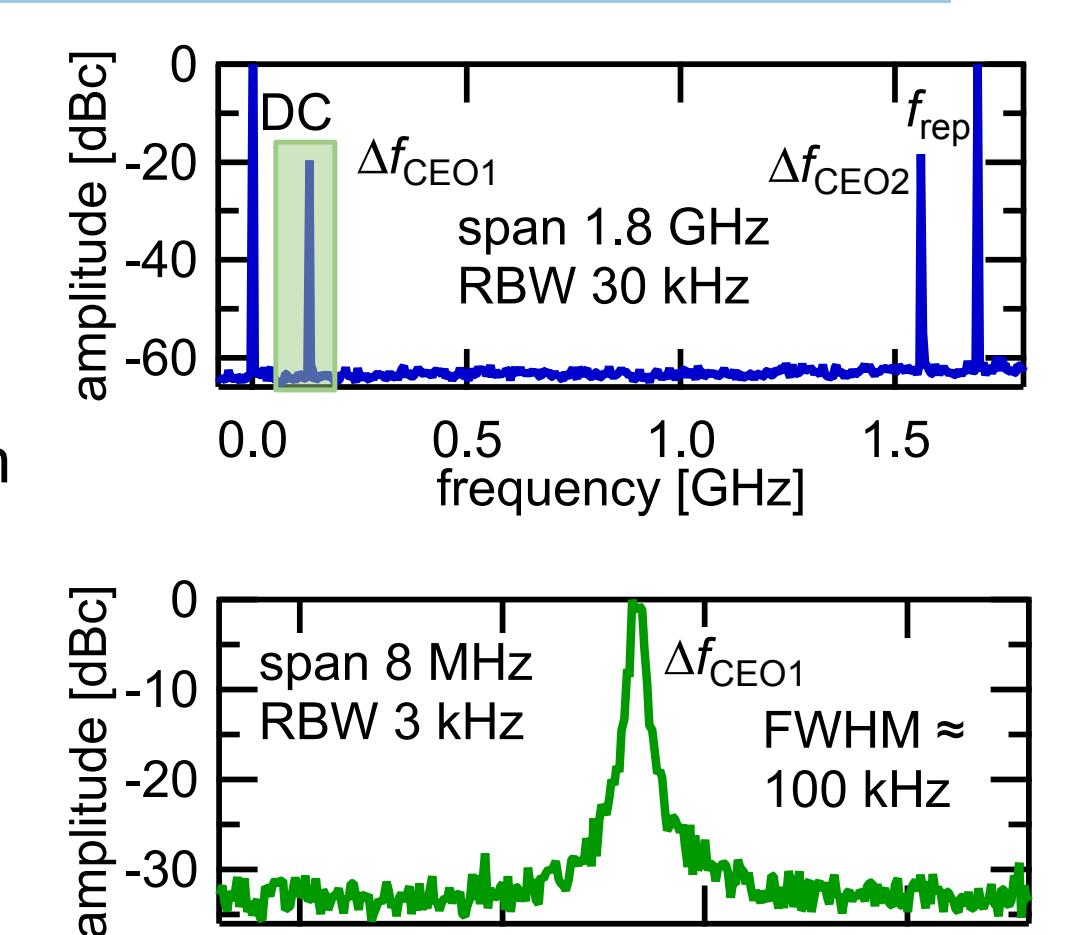


$f_{\text{rep}} \text{ p-pol} = f_{\text{rep}} \text{ s-pol} = 1.692 \text{ GHz}$

$\Delta f_{\text{rep}} = 0 \text{ Hz}$

insert second birefringent crystal

- still two spots on MIXSEL chip
- same optical path length for both beams
- same pulse repetition frequency

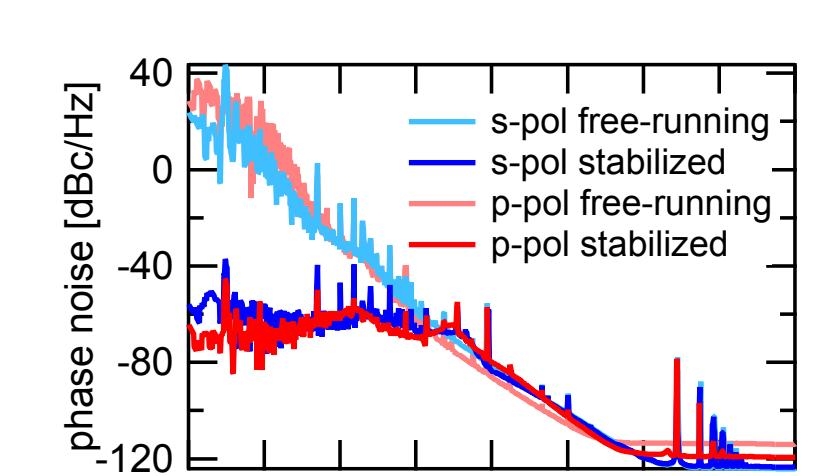


Swiss patent application 01498/14, filed October 2014

Conclusion and outlook

conclusion

- compact way of generating two modelocked beams
- utilizing key advantage of MIXSEL of having a straight linear cavity
- simple link between terahertz optical frequencies and microwave regime
- direct access to relative CEO of an SDL



outlook

- stabilization of pulse repetition frequencies and relative CEO frequency
- shorter pulses from MIXSEL

More details on the results of this poster can be found in the paper:
S. M. Link, A. Klenner, M. Mangold, C. A. Zaugg, M. Golling, B. W. Tilma, U. Keller, "Dual-comb modelocked lasers", *Optics Express* **23**, No. 5, pp. 5521-5531, 2015