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• Turn-key GHz femtosecond taccor laser

1 GHz mode spacing

- Extension module for CEO frequency detection and stabilisation
- Repetition rate stabilisation via **TL-1000**
- Large mode spacing of 1 GHz

QUIOS

- High-power per mode (typ. 1  $\mu$ W)
- Stable and robust

### **Overview**

To support applications of the **taccor** as a frequency comb, Laser Quantum has added the comb extension module to its successful range of 1 GHz lasers, now making the **taccor comb** available to the market. It consists of a matched dispersion compensation module, supercontinuum generation, and a nonlinear f-to-2f interferometer, all sealed in a compact housing which is attached to the turn-key femtosecond **taccor** laser system. The extension module consumes around 800 mW of the **taccor**'s output power so that up to 1 W can be made available for experiments via a dedicated exit port or can be further broadened to a supercontinuum spectrum using an optional second extension module.

In addition to the repetition rate RF signal at f<sub>p</sub>, the **taccor comb** provides a long-term stable RF signal at the carrier-envelope offset (CEO) frequency  $f_{CEO}$  (Fig. 1) with more than 35 dB signal-to-noise ratio (Fig. 2). Feedback electronics to stabilise  $f_{R}$  and  $f_{CEO}$ are provided in the form of Laser Quantum's TL-1000 unit and the XPS800-E from our partner, Menlo Systems. The taccor comb provides the ideal solution for customers who seek to have a comb source with easy access to the visible and NIR spectral range at a high mode power level in a sealed, plug and play architecture. The high repetition rate of 1 GHz leads to a large mode spacing and high power per mode on the order of typically 1 µW after broadening (Fig. 3). The repetition rate of the taccor comb also enables generation of significantly more supercontinuum average power in a PCF compared to systems at 100 MHz (100 x more) or 250 MHz (16 x more) before significant coherence loss via nonlinear noise amplification is suffered (Fig. 4). This leads to a significantly enhanced signal to noise ratio for heterodyne beat measurements or direct frequency comb spectroscopy applications.

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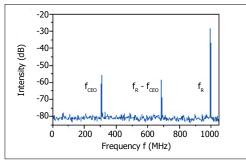


Fig. 1 RF output of the comb module (before amplification and filtering of  $f_{_{\rm CEO}}).$ 

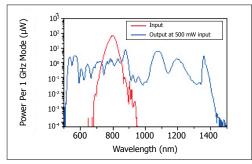


Fig. 3 Red: Typical taccor output spectrum used for CEO detection and comb applications. Blue: Output spectrum after 1 m photonic crystal fiber.

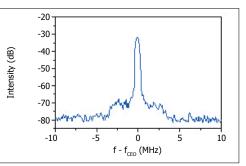


Fig. 2 Close-up of the unlocked  $f_{ceo}$  signal after amplification and filtering showing a SNR larger than 35 dB measured with a resolution bandwidth of 100 kHz.

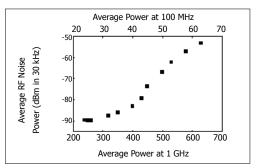
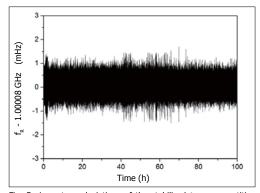


Fig. 4 Typical average RF noise in the CEO detection as function of power coupled through a PCF for supercontinuum generation for a 100 MHz laser (top scale) and a 1 GHz laser (bottom scale). Above a threshold pulse energy of around 30 pJ, nonlinear noise amplification quickly renders the PCF output incoherent, thus heavily favoring a 1 GHz system. Data taken from reference [1].

## Turn-key design for stable performance

The extension module in the **taccor comb** preserves the long-term stability of the turnkey **taccor** laser. The system delivers a stable RF output at  $f_{CEO}$  over many days without realignment or signal loss. On a day-to-day basis the **taccor comb** is operated with minimal user interaction and a start-up time of <15 mins until locked in  $f_{R}$  and  $f_{CEO}$ . The long term stability of  $f_{R}$  and CEO beat lock are shown in Fig. 5a and 5b.

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Fig. 5a Long term deviations of the stabilised **taccor** repetition rate over 100 h showing exceptional stability (limited by RF reference input).

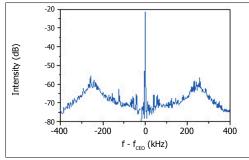
Fig. 5b Long term deviations from the lock point of a CEO beat stabilised at 60 MHz over 100 h showing exceptional stability (limited by RF reference input). No realignment is required for continuous operation of the **taccor comb** over several days.



## Carrier envelope phase stabilisation

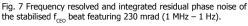
The **finesse pure CEP** pump laser built within the **taccor** features our patented CEPLoQ<sup>TM</sup> technology and allows direct modulation of the 532 nm pump light leading to a faster and more stable response than traditional methods, e.g. using an AOM. Thus, a very high feedback bandwidth can be applied to phase-lock the CEO frequency to an external reference (see Fig. 6).

Phase detection between the measured  $f_{CEO}$  and a given reference signal is performed and converted into a feedback signal to the finesse pure CEP input using the XPS800-E stabilisation unit (Menlo Systems). Tight locking of  $f_{CEO}$  with a large feedback bandwidth enables the **taccor comb** to show residual integrated phase error of 300 mrad or less (see Fig. 7).



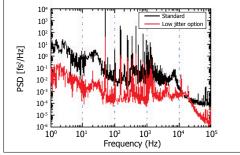
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Fig. 6 Close-up of the phase-locked  $f_{\rm CEO}$ . The data is acquired using a resolution bandwidth of 200 Hz. The servo bandwidth is about 250 kHz as indicated by the symmetrical peaks around the carrier.



## Repetition rate stabilisation

Laser Quantum offers the timing stabilisation unit, **TL-1000**, as an accessory to the **taccor** series of high-speed femtosecond oscillators. The **TL-1000** allows the tight phase-lock of an oscillator's repetition rate to an external reference such as a synthesiser or another modelocked laser, with a residual timing jitter below 100 fs. A low timing jitter option is available that suppresses the timing jitter to typically below 10 fs (Fig. 8, 9 & 10). A suitable 10 GHz reference synthesiser must be provided by the customer. Stabilisation is performed at a higher repetition rate harmonic.



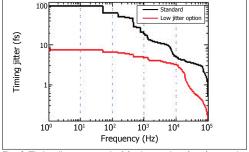


Fig. 8 Phase noise measurements of the **taccor** repetition rate  $f_R$  stabilised using the **TL-1000**. Black and red graphs correspond to stabilisation using the standard and low jitter configurations of the **TL-1000** unit.

Fig. 9 Timing jitter as acquired by integrating the phase noise from Fig. 8. Stabilisation at the  $10^{\rm th}$  harmonic of  $\rm f_{\rm R}$  leads to a sub-10 fs timing jitter.

## Upgrades

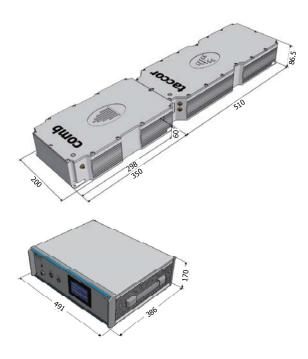
The **taccor comb** can be upgraded by an additional extension module that can include one or two additional photonic crystal fibers for further broadening of the **taccor** laser output, e.g. if a specific supercontinuum spectrum is required for experiments.







## **Dimensions (mm)**



# Laser

Other information

Weight: 50 kg

Cooling system included f-to-2f interferometer included  $f_{\rm CEO}$  lock electronics included

Drawings are for illustrative purposes only. Please contact Laser Quantum for complete engineer's drawings.

## Specifications\*

	power 8	power 10
Useable 800 nm power after $\mathbf{f}_{_{\text{CEO}}}$ stabilisation	600 mW	1000 mW
$f_{_{CEO}}$ beat signal-to-noise (in 100 kHz bandwidth)	>35 dB	
Repetition rate/comb spacing	1 GHz	
Tuneability of the comb mode position (@375 THz)	Up to 20 GHz	
Residual phase noise [1 Hz - 1 MHz]	Typ. 300 mrad	
Supercontinuum power per mode (typ.)*	100 nW to 1 µW	
Supercontinuum wavelength coverage (typ.)*	520 nm to 1200 nm	
Stability	5x10 <sup>-13**</sup> in 1 s, or <2x10 <sup>-17***</sup> in 1s	
Accuracy	Same as reference**, <8x10 <sup>-20</sup> *** has been demonstrated [2]	

\* With optional supercontinuum module. This option consumes the useable 800 nm power output not required for f<sub>cco</sub> stabilisation.

\*\* When  $f_{\rm g}$  is locked to a RF reference. A suitable RF synthesizer must be provided by the customer. \*\*\* When  $f_{\rm g}$  is locked to an optical reference. A suitable optical reference must be supplied by the customer.

## References

[1] L. Hollberg et al., "Optical frequency standards and measurements", IEEE J. Quantum Electron. 37, 1502 (2001)

[2] L.-S. Ma et al., "Optical frequency synthesis and comparison with uncertainty at the 10<sup>-19</sup> level", Science. 303, 1843 (2004)

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