

SILENTSYS

ultralow noise systems



info@silentsys.com
+33 (0)7 86 91 63 01

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PRINCIPE ET PERFORMANCES DE L'OSCILLATEUR OPTIQUE À AUTO-AFFINEMENT SPECTRAL

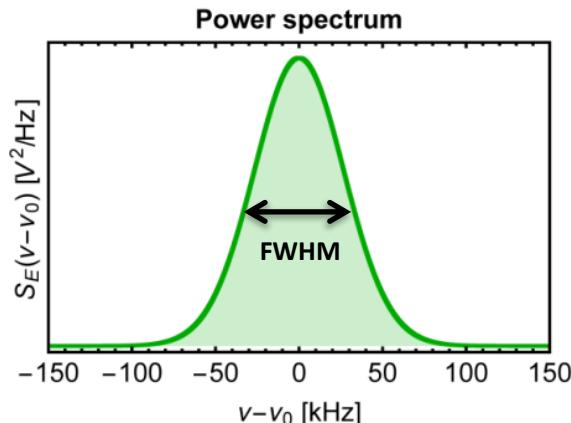


Prof. MEHDI ALOUINI

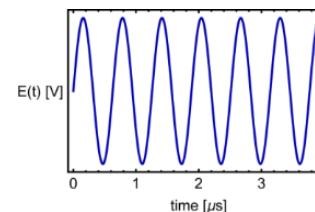


Power spectrum

$$S_E(v - v_0) = \mathcal{F}[R_E(\tau)]$$



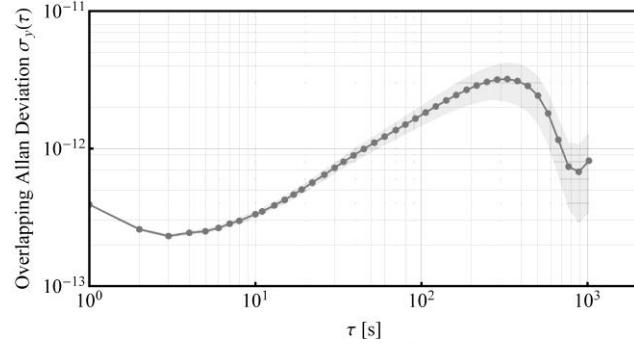
CW LASER



$$E(t) = E_0 \sin[2\pi\nu_0 t + \phi(t)]$$

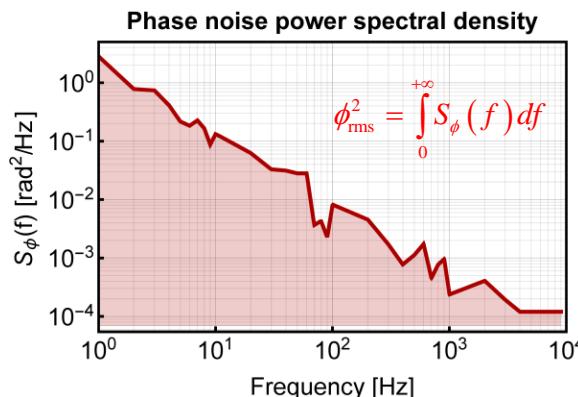
Intrinsic & Technical
noise sources

Frequency Stability



Phase noise spectrum

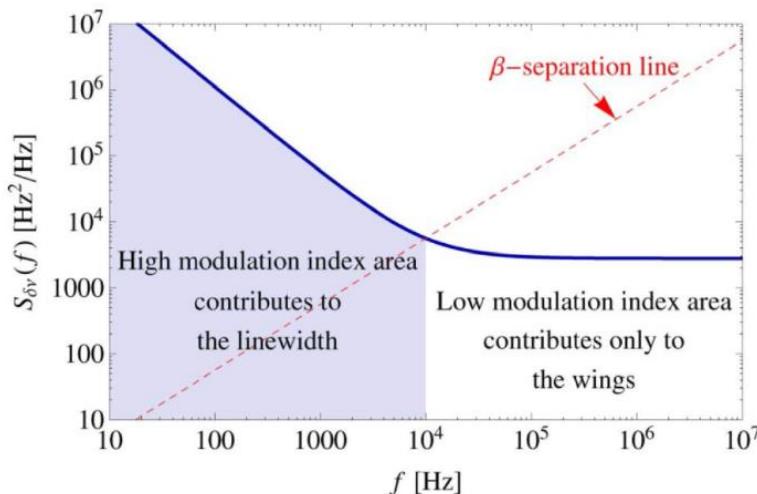
$$S_\phi(f) = \mathcal{F}[R_\phi(\tau)]$$



Phase fluctuations
autocorrelation
function



<i>name</i>	<i>formula</i>	<i>derived from</i>	<i>unit</i>
FWHM, HWHM	-----	Power spectrum	Hz, nm
Lorentzian linewidth Largeur de raie «Commerciale»	$\pi \cdot S_v^0$, where S_v^0 is the white frequency noise PSD ¹⁷	Power spectrum/frequency noise PSD	Hz
FWHM_β	$\sqrt{8 \cdot \ln(2) \cdot A}$	Frequency / Phase noise PSD	Hz



La FWHM peut être < à la Lorentzian linewidth pour les lasers stabilisé !

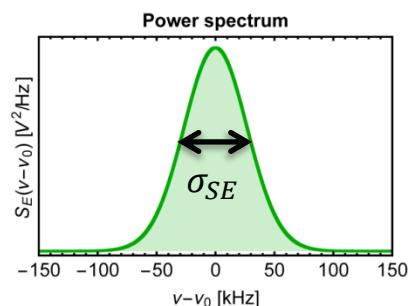
La FWHM dépend du temps d'observation, d'intégration !

G. Di Domenico, S. Schilt, and P. Thomann, “Simple approach to the relation between laser frequency noise and laser line shape,” Appl. Opt., vol. 49, no. 25, pp. 4801–4807, 2010.



Relationship between the width of the power spectrum and phase noise spectrum:

Power Spectrum



Standard deviation of the Phase noise spectrum (double sideband)



$$\sigma_{SE} = \sigma_{S\phi} \cdot \phi_{rms} = v_{rms}$$

Standard deviation of the Power spectrum

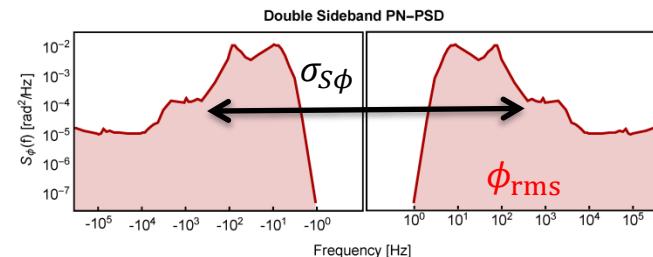


Integrated phase noise



Integrated frequency noise

Phase noise Spectrum



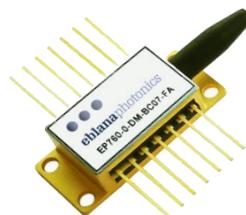
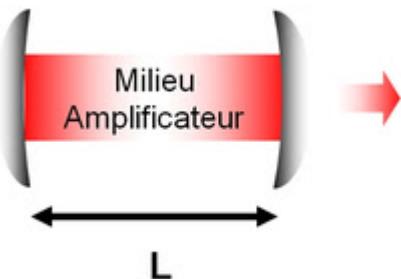
Minimiser le bruit de phase ne minimisera pas toujours la FWHM !

Il faut minimiser le bruit de fréquence (lock en phase vs lock en fréquence)



TYPES DE LASERS CONTINUS MONOMODE

LASER (VULGARISÉ)



(non exhaustif...)

SEMICONDUCTEUR

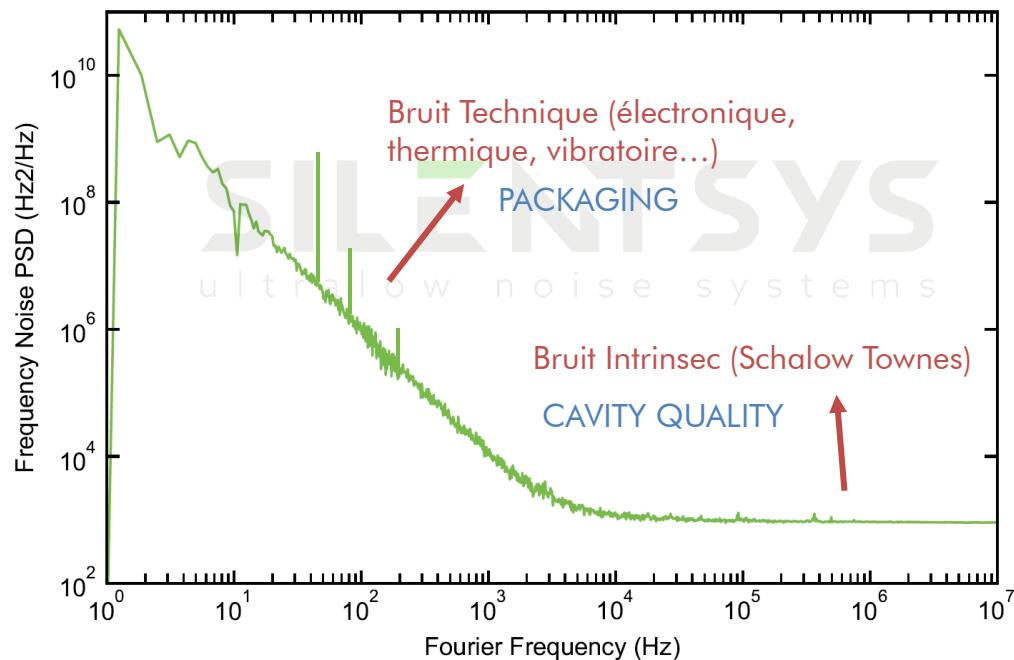
Optimisation Gain et ISL pour fonctionnement monomode

$$E(t) = E_0 \sin[2\pi\nu_0 t + \phi(t)]$$

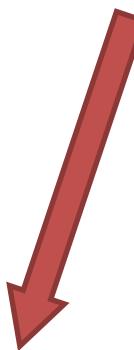


*Intrinsic & Technical
noise sources*

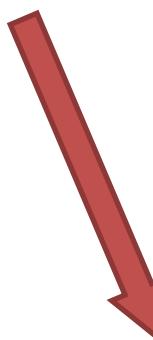
FIBER LASER



COMMENT REDUIRE LE BRUIT DE FREQUENCE DU LASER ?? (REDUCTION DE LA LARGEUR DE RAIE)

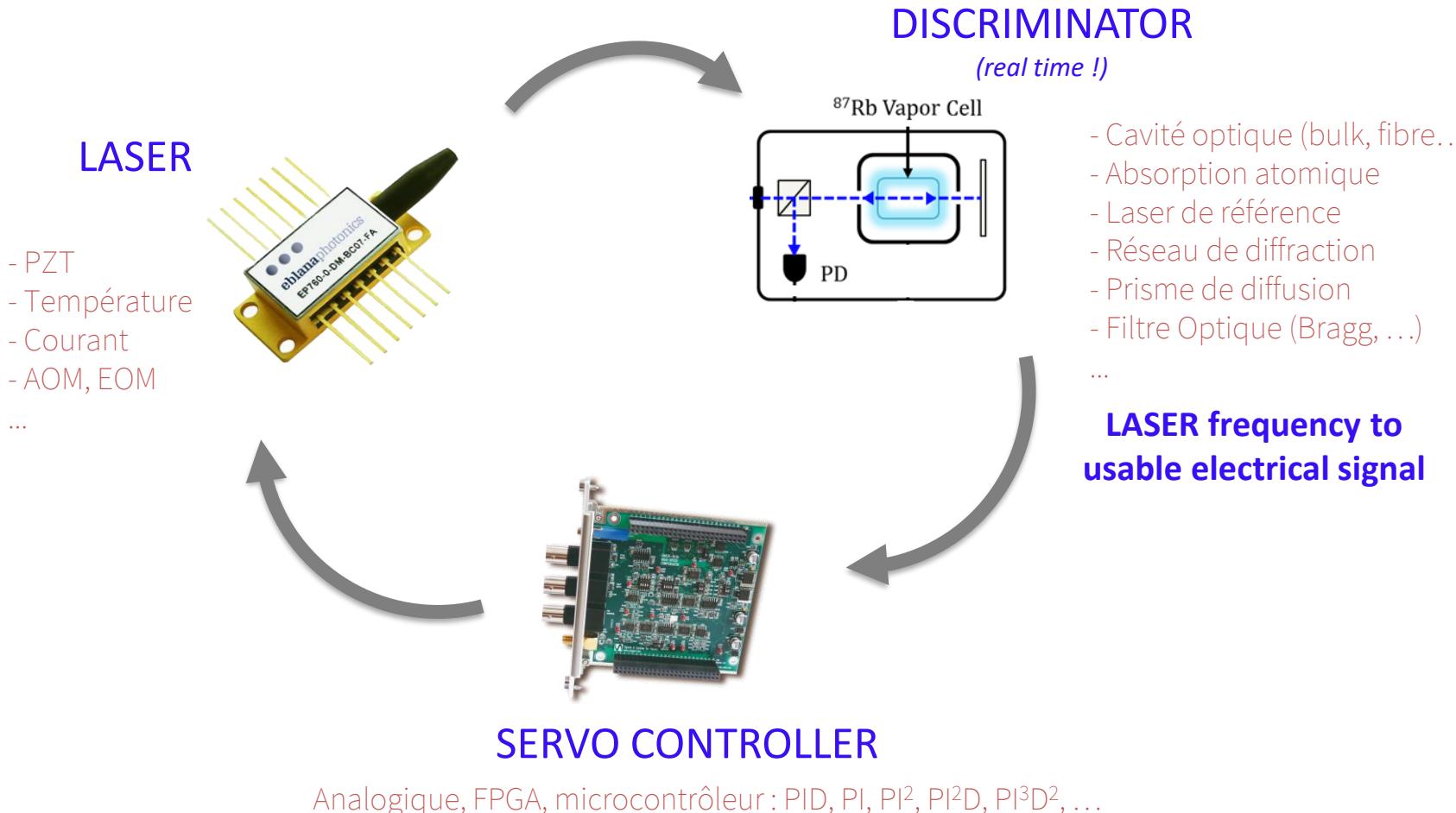


UTILISATION D'UNE CAVITE EXTERNE
(STABILISATION OPTIQUE / SELF-INJECTION LOCKING)



STABILISATION ELECTRONIQUE
(FEED-BACK / FEED-FORWARD)



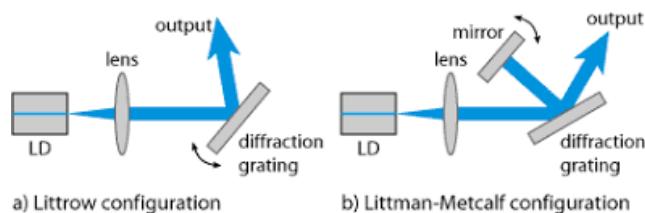


ON NE CORRIGE QUE DANS UNE BANDE PASSANTE LIMITÉE

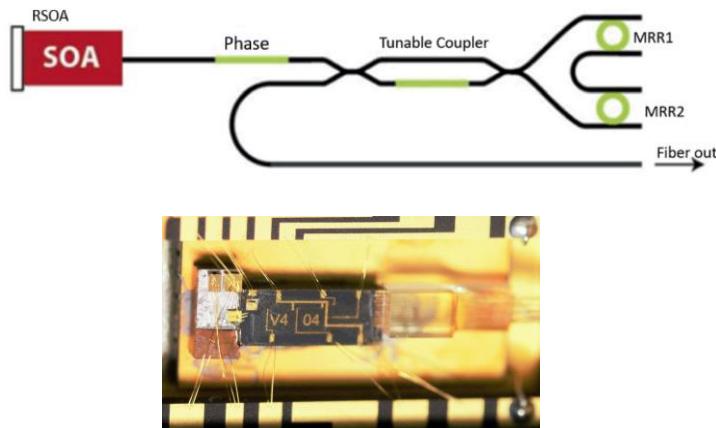


SELF-INJECTION LOCKING SUR CAVITÉ DE TRÈS HAUTE QUALITÉ

CAVITES EN ESPACE LIBRE



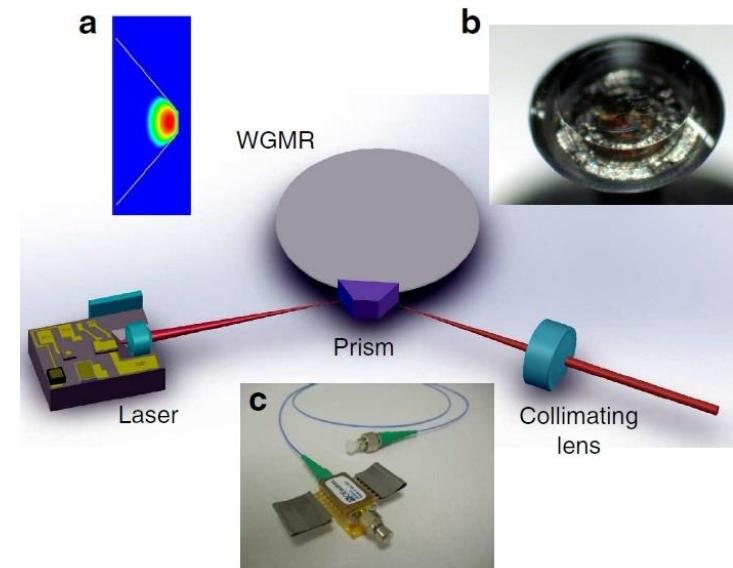
CAVITES EN OPTIQUE INTEGREE



LARGEUR DE LA RÉSONNANCE :

- PERTES DANS LA CAVITÉ
- LONGUEUR DE LA CAVITÉ
(risque de sauts de modes)

CAVITES AVEC MICRO-RESONATEUR



PRINCIPE ET PERFORMANCES DE L'OSCILLATEUR OPTIQUE À AUTO-AFFINEMENT SPECTRAL

INVENTEURS : MEHDI ALOUINI, GWENNAËL DANION, MARC VALLET

DEPOT DU BRVET : 06/2016

LICENSE EXCLUSIVE SILENTSYS : 07/2023

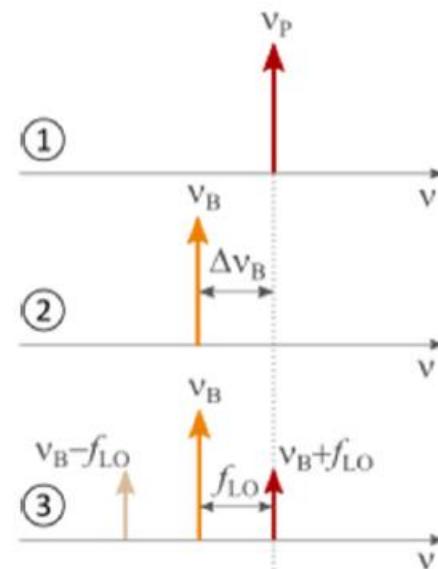
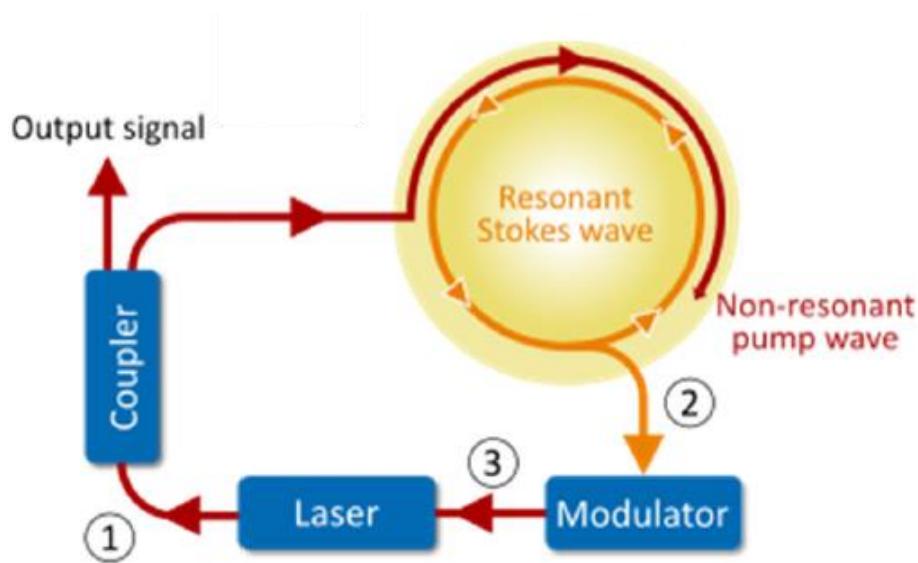


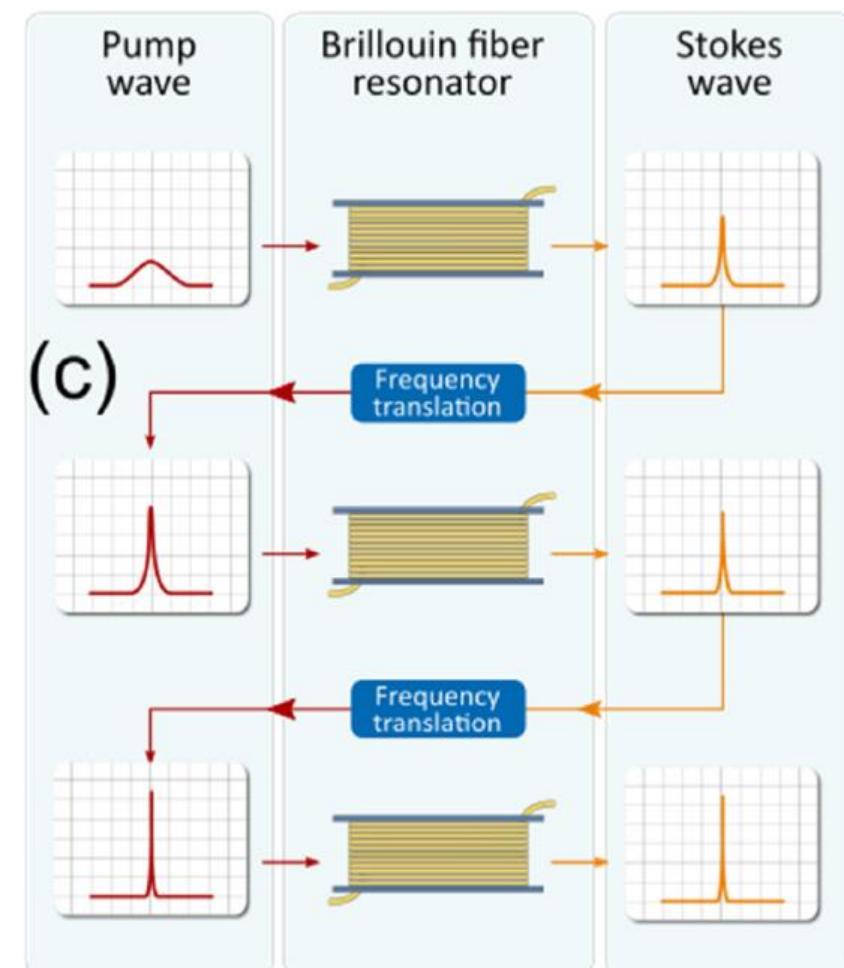
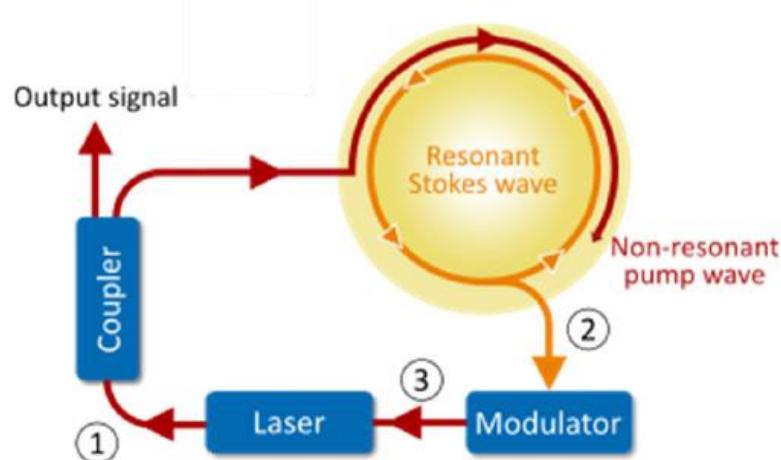
Ultra-narrow linewidth self-adaptive photonic oscillator: principle and realization

Mehdi Alouini, Gwennael Danion, and Marc Vallet

Univ. Rennes, CNRS, Institut FOTON - UMR 6082, F-35000 Rennes, France

mehdi.alouini@univ-rennes1.fr

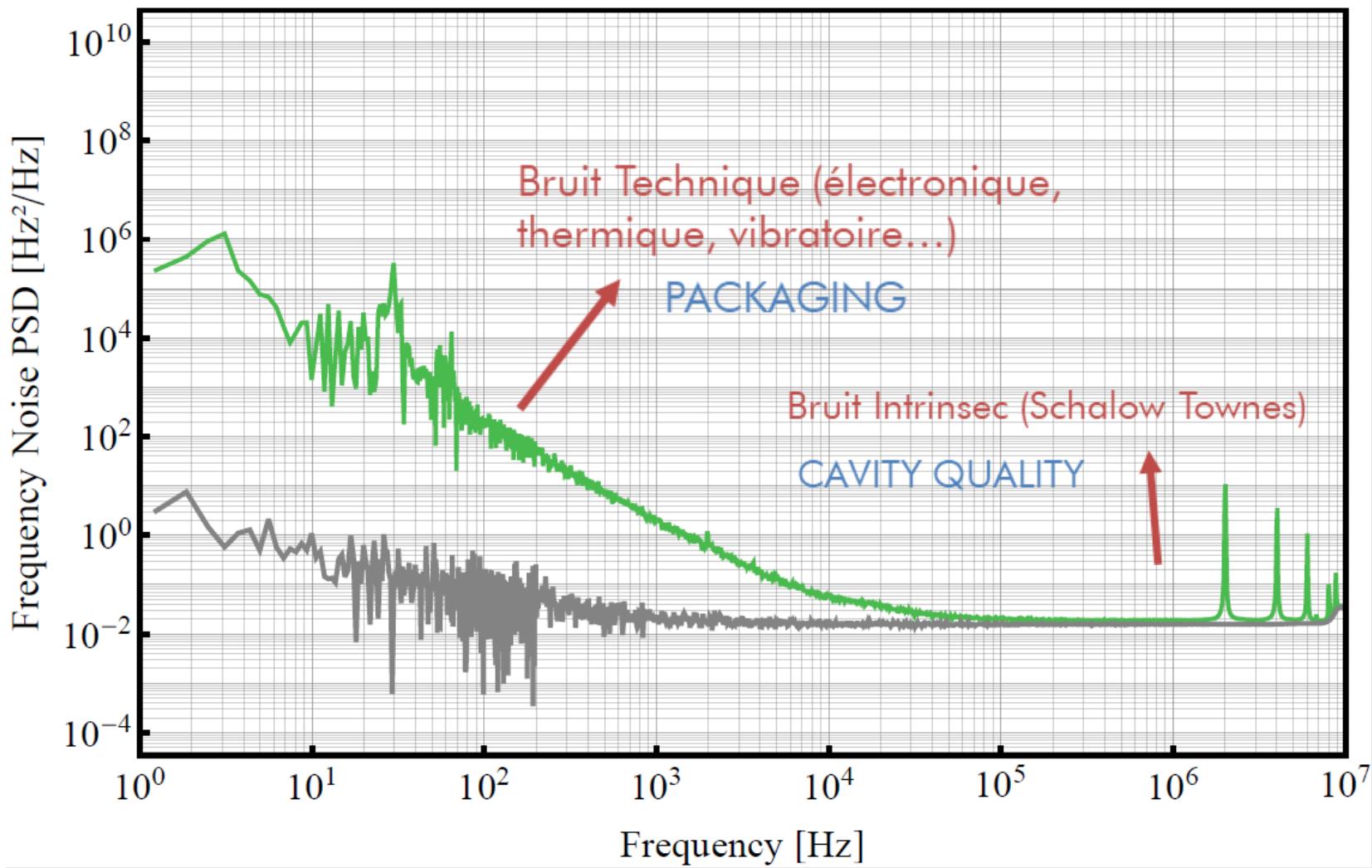




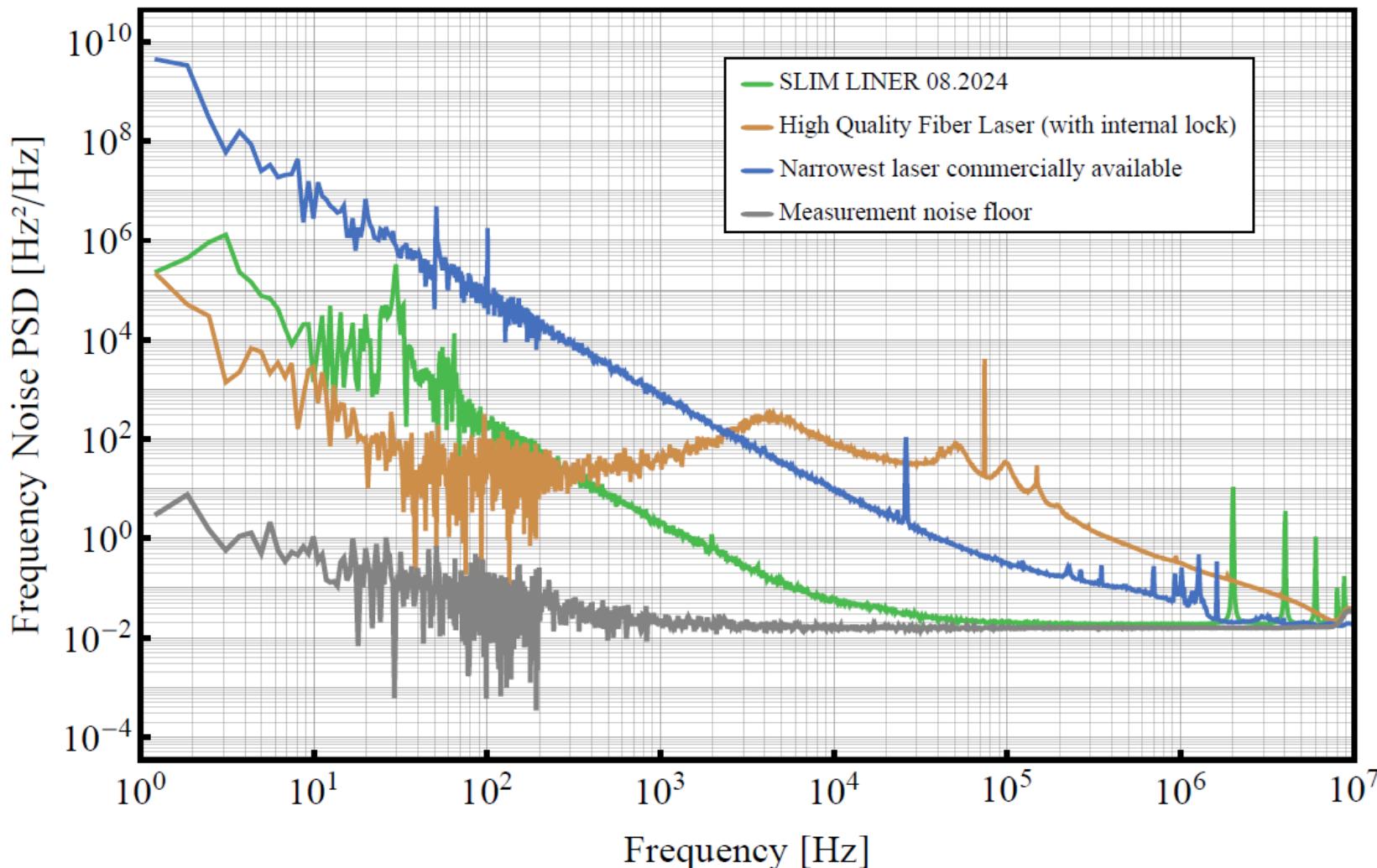
- CAVITÉ LONGUE (100m typ.), GAIN ETROIT
- ROBUSTE AUX SAUTS DE MODES
- ADAPTABLE A TOUT λ

STABILITE FREQUENCE LASER = STABILITE CAVITE BRILLOUIN

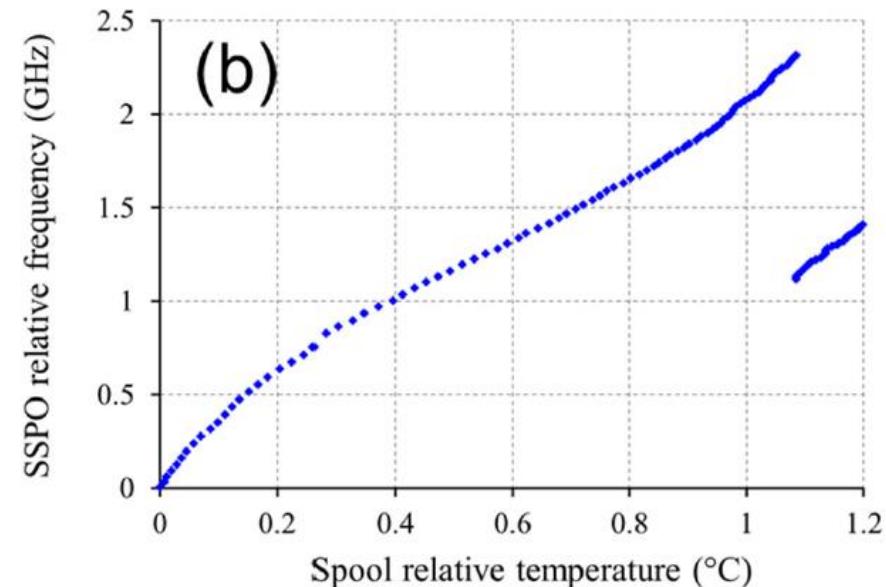
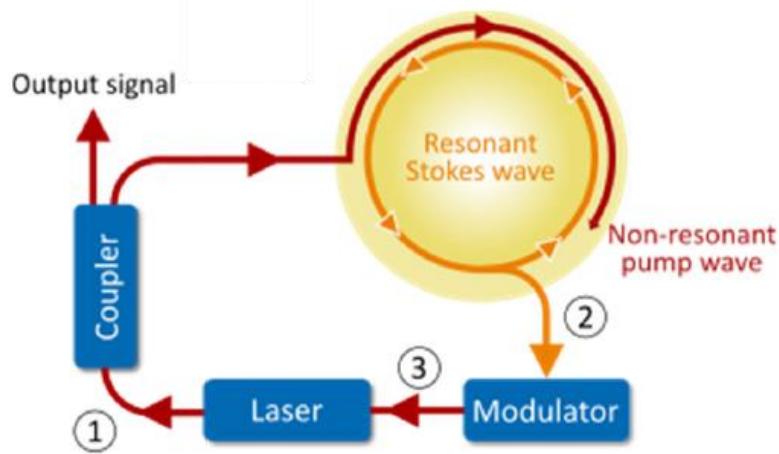




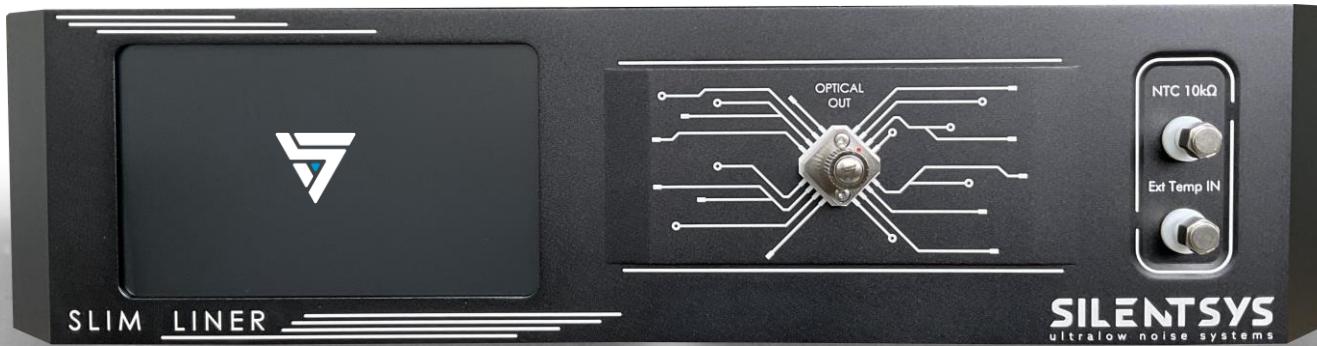
SLIM LINER Benchmarking



STABILITE FREQUENCE LASER = STABILITE CAVITE BRILLOUIN

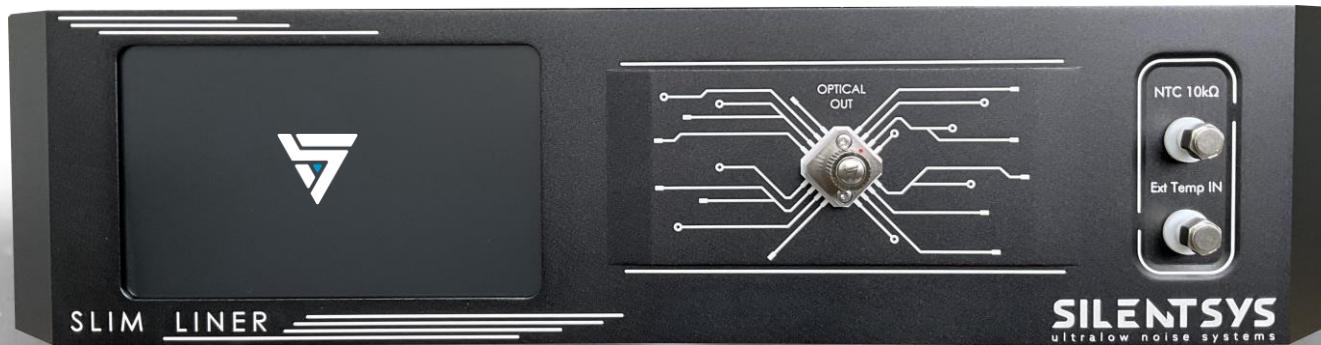


ACCORDABILITE via la température de la cavité BRILLOUIN : référencement long terme



SLIM LINER

SILENTSYS
ultralow noise systems



We are **HIRING**



Le Mans, France





Looking forward
to meet your needs !

info@silentsys.com
+33 (0)7 86 91 63 01

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