Frequency Comb on a Souding Rocket Technology demonstration and prototype LPI test

Ronald Holzwarth

Menlo Systems GmbH Martinsried

And

Max-Planck-Institut für Quantenoptik Garching



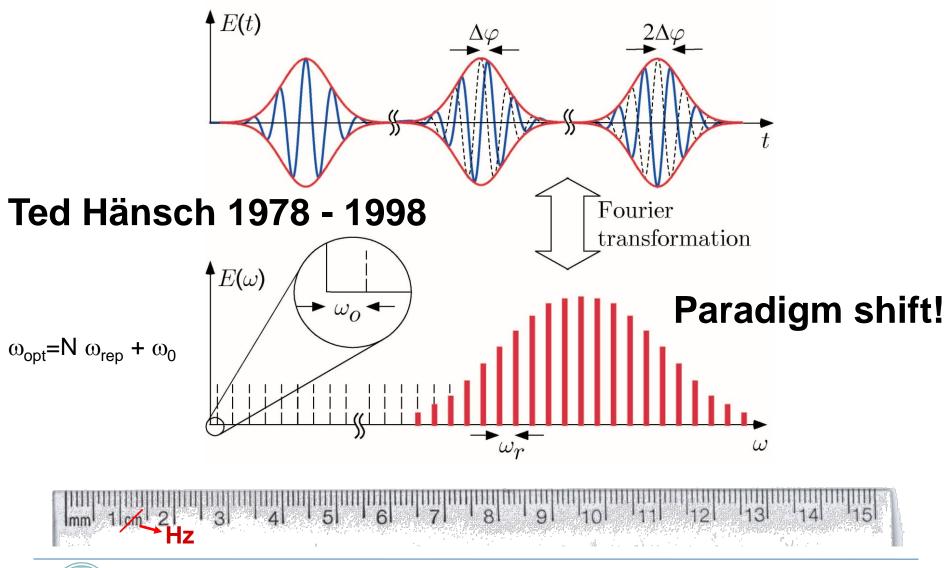
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2013 STE-QUEST Workshop

ESTEC, May 23rd, 2013

Frequency Combs

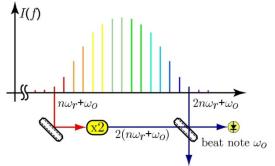


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Nobel Prize (2005)





The Nobel Prize in Physics 2005

John L. Hall and Theodor W. Hänsch

"for their contributions to the development of laserbased precision spectroscopy, including the optical frequency comb technique"



Frequency Comb Technology gets scientific crown





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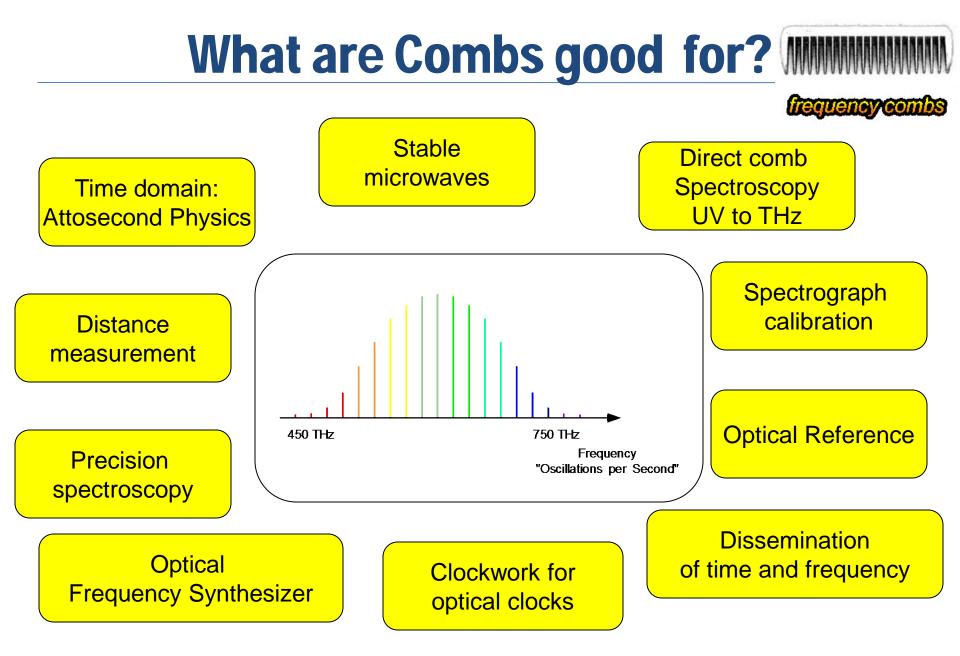
- Spin-off from the Max-Planck-Institute for Quantum Optics (MPQ), founded 2001.
- No outside financing (some BMBF money and customer prepayment)
- Privately owned
- As of today: 70 employees (1/3 with PhD)
- >150 combs installed
- Located at a Innovation Centre (IZB) in the Munich area















Combs in Space: Areas of Interest

Earth Observation: LIDAR, Gravimetry

Navigation

clocks, time and frequency dissemination

Science Missions

Tests of Relativity, Fundamental Constants, Astronomy











The Rocky Road from Lab to Space

For - space optical clocks

- distance measurements
- etc.







Drop tower Bremen (2011) Zero g for 5 sec

Funded by and in cooperation with

Sounding rocket (2013)

5 min



Satellite (20XX) years





FOKUS Project

"Faseroptischer Kamm unter Schwerelosigkeit"

Goal: Development of a frequency comb for the use in microgravity (μ-g) on a sounding rocket.

Work packages:

Specially designed
 Specially designed
 Specially designed
 Software
 Interface

Partners:

MPQ, Menlo Sytems, DLR RY







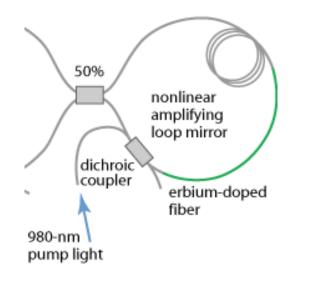
Funded by







FOKUS Laser



NOLM: Phase shift depended on optical power

- NOLM (nonlinear optical loop mirror) mode locking
- All PM fiber
- Only standard telecom components
- Extremely robust and easy to handle
- Design choice: 100 MHz repetition rate

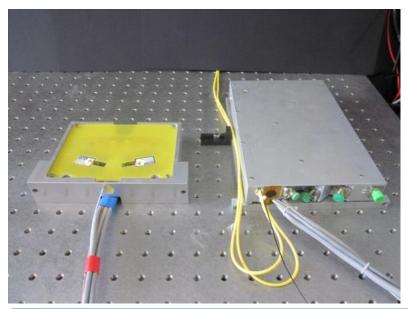


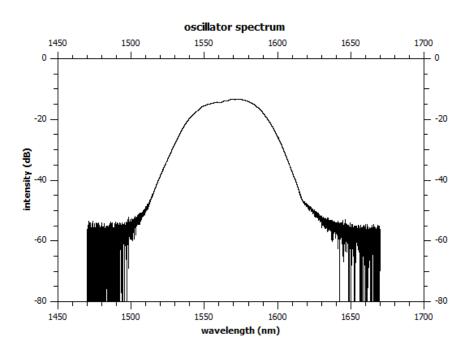


FOKUS Comb

Key data:

- Repetition rate: 100MHz
- Output power: 3mW
- Spectral bandwidth: 39nm
- Startup time: <10s</p>





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Radiation Sensitivity

Radiation Induced Absorption in Rare Earth Doped Optical Fibers

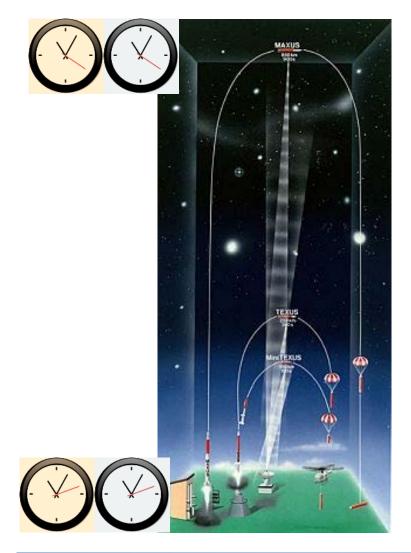
M. Lezius, K. Predehl, W. Stöwer, A. Türler, M. Greiter, Ch. Hoeschen, P. Thirolf, W. Assmann, D. Habs, A. Prokofiev, C. Ekström, T. W. Hänsch, and R. Holzwarth

Abstract—We have investigated the radiation induced absorption (RIA) of optical fibers with high active ion concentration. Comparing our results to the literature leads us to the conclusion that RIA appears to be only weakly dependent on the rare earth dopant concentration. Instead, co-dopants like Al, Ge, or P and manufacturing processes seem to play the major role for the radiation sensitivity. It is also observed that different types of irradiation cause very similar RIA at the same dose applied, with the exception at very high dose rates. It has been studied how RIA can be efficiently reduced via moderate heating. Recovery of up to 70% of the original transmission has been reached after annealing at 450 K. We conclude that radiation induced color centers have weak binding energies between 20 and 40 meV. This suggests that annealing could become a key strategy for an improved survival of rare earth doped fibers in radiative environments, opening up new possibilities for long-term missions in space.





Local Position Invariance

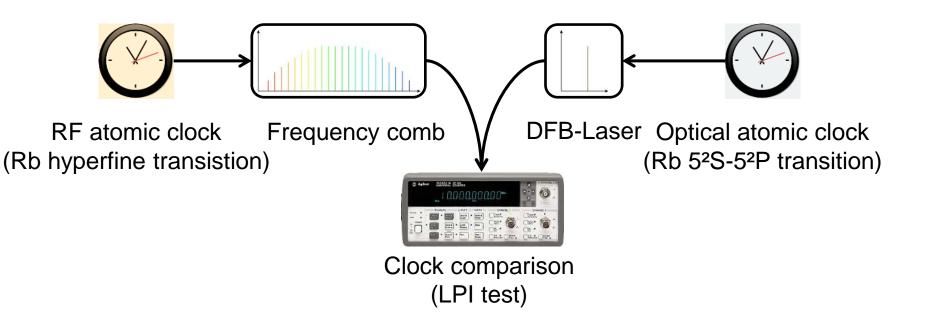


LPI implies that the frequencies of two atomic clocks of different internal structure should suffer identical redshifts as they move together through a changing gravitational potential.





LPI Test Experiment





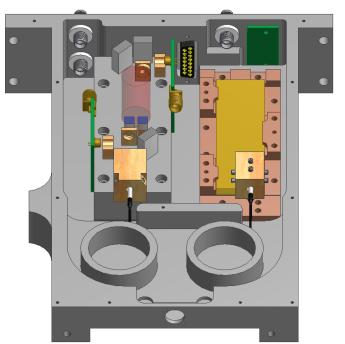


LASUS Project

- At FBH/HUB/UHH a DFB laser + rubidium spectroscopy cell has been developed.
 - Robust mechanical design based on ceramics (DFB) / zerodur (Rb)
 - Integrated photodiodes for
 Doppler-free and Doppler broadened signal.
 - Fibercoupled output
 - power: ~7mW, linewidth: ~1MHz

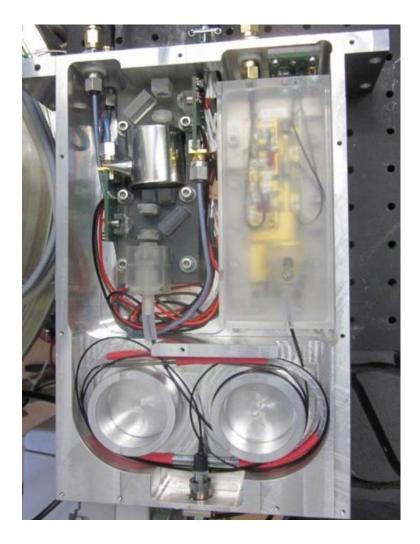








LASUS



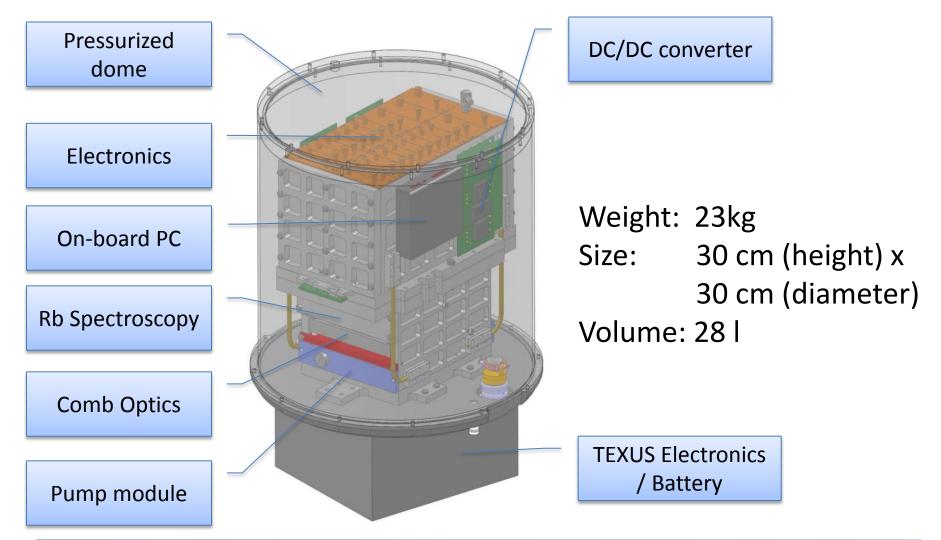


A. Kohfeldt, A. Wicht, A. Peters	FBH
V. Schkolnik, M. Krutzik	HU
H. Duncker, O. Hellmig,	
P. Windpassinger, K. Sengstock	UHH



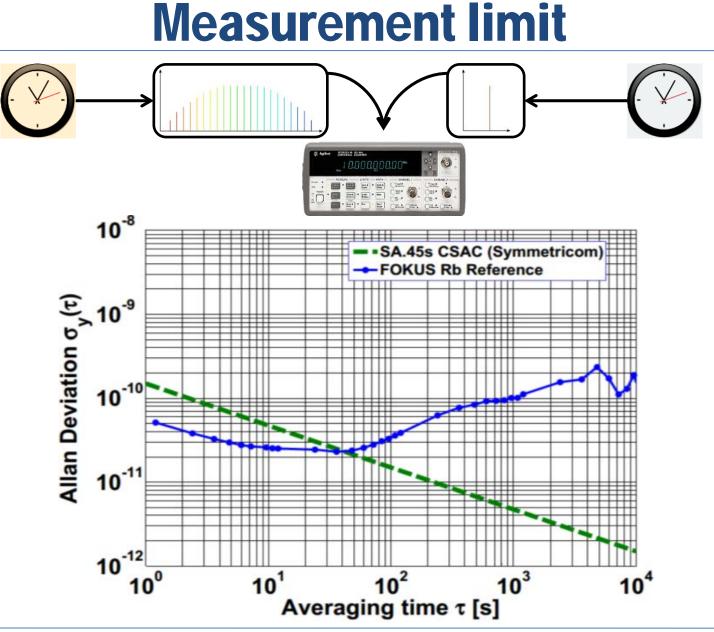


The FOKUS System





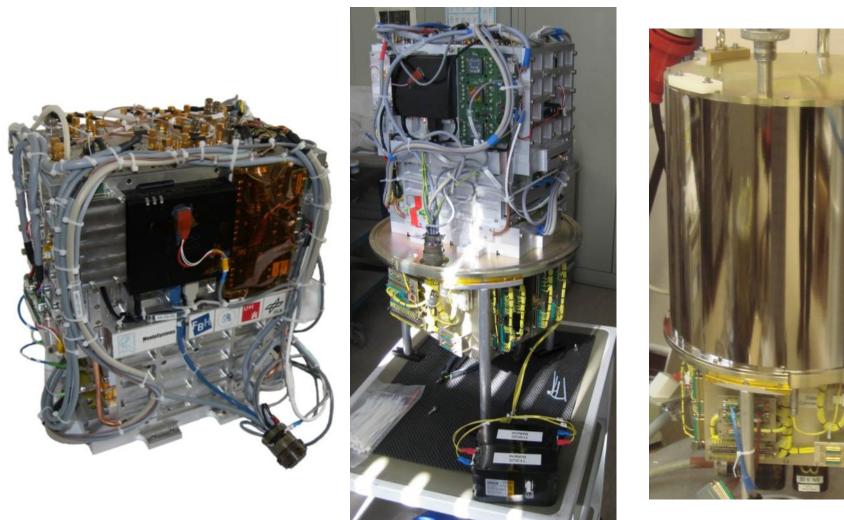








FOKUS in real life

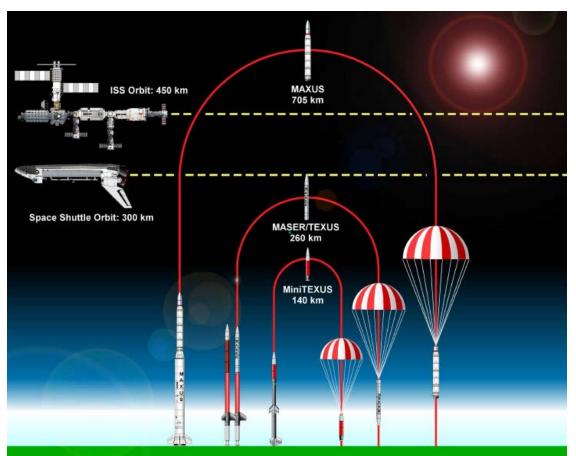






Flight Opportunity: TEXUS

TEXUS: DLR program since 1970's, 50 successful flights 400kg payload, zero g for 6 min. TEXUS 50 was launched on April 12, 2013,

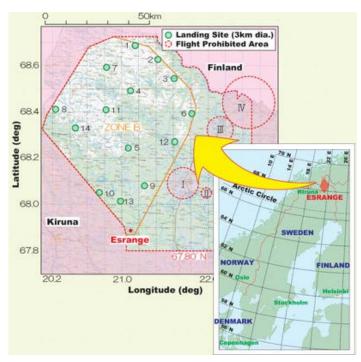






Scheduled on TEXUS 51

- TEXUS 51 launch in April 2013 was cancelled the day before launch (April 19th, 2013).
- Miss aligned guiding rails
- Relaunch scheduled for November 2013









The extended FOKUS team



T. Wilken, T.W. Hänsch	MPQ	
M. Lezius, R. Holzwarth	Menlo Systems	
A. Kohfeldt, A. Wicht, A. Pet	ers	FBH
V. Schkolnik, M. Krutzik		HU
H. Duncker, O. Hellmig,		
P. Windpassinger, K. Sengsto	ck	UHH

Thanks to: The workshops at the Institutes The Menlo Systems team DLR for funding

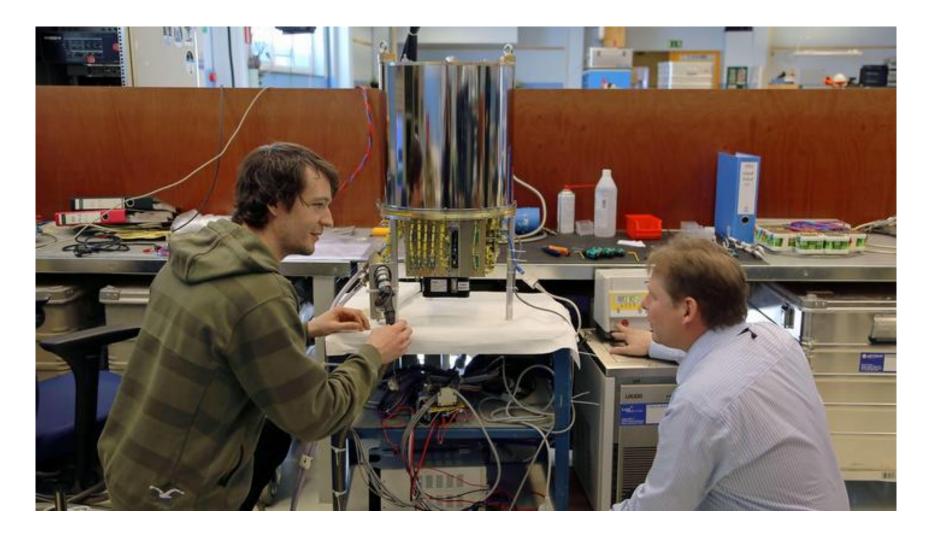


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FOKUS before Integration into TEXUS 51







Rocket Engine VSB 30







TEXUS 50 inside the launcher







Launch of TEXUS 50

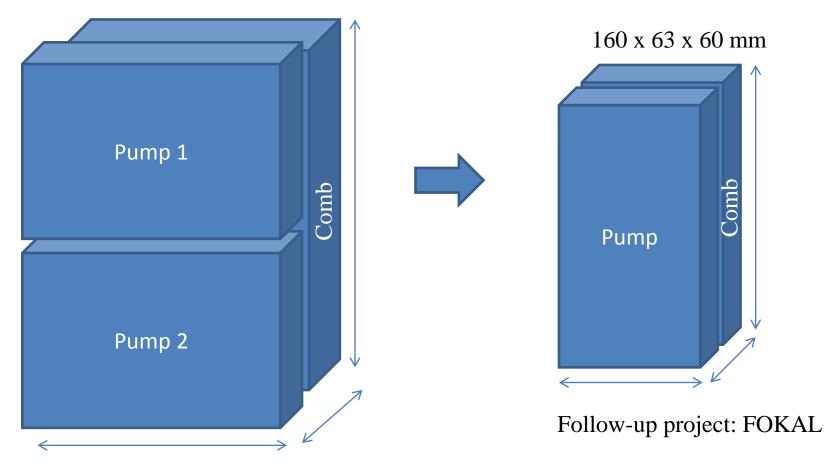






Future Space Combs

ca. 190 x 140 x 75 mm







Fiber Link Munich - Braunschweig

- •2 dark fibers (ITU-T G.652)
- n ~ 1.4681 at 1550 nm
- A~ 0.23 dB/km
- CD~18 ps/(nm·km)
- 920 km total length







Harald Schnatz Gesine Grosche Osama Terra Fritz Riehle



Katharina Predehl Stefan Droste Thomas Udem Theodor Hänsch Ronald Holzwarth

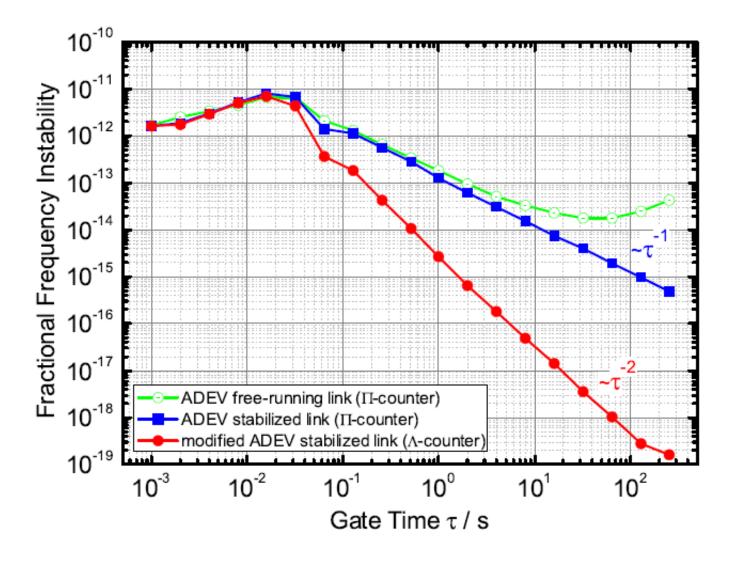






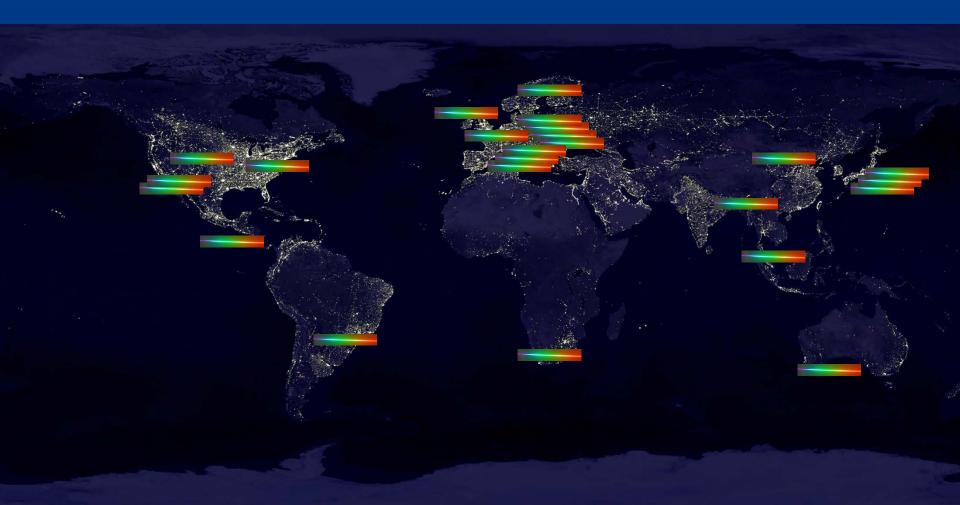
Science, Vol. 336, p. 441, 27 APRIL 2012

Now: 1840km









Menlo Systems WE TURN THE LIGHTS ON