

► FIBER AMPLIFIERS FOR 3G DETECTORS

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GWADW

23.05.2018

OVERVIEW

- ▶ Why fiber based lasers?
- ▶ LZH/AEI
 - ▶ 200W @ 1064nm
 - ▶ 100W @ 1550nm
- ▶ The future (in Hannover)
- ▶ VIRGO (Alphanov): 100W @ 1064nm
- ▶ MIT (Lincoln Labs): 180W @ 1064nm
- ▶ Conclusions

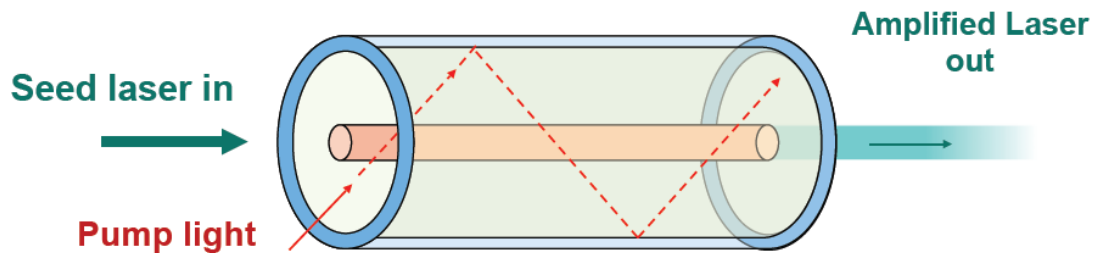
WHY FIBER BASED LASERS?

Fibers are waveguides

- High single pass gain
- Design determines many things

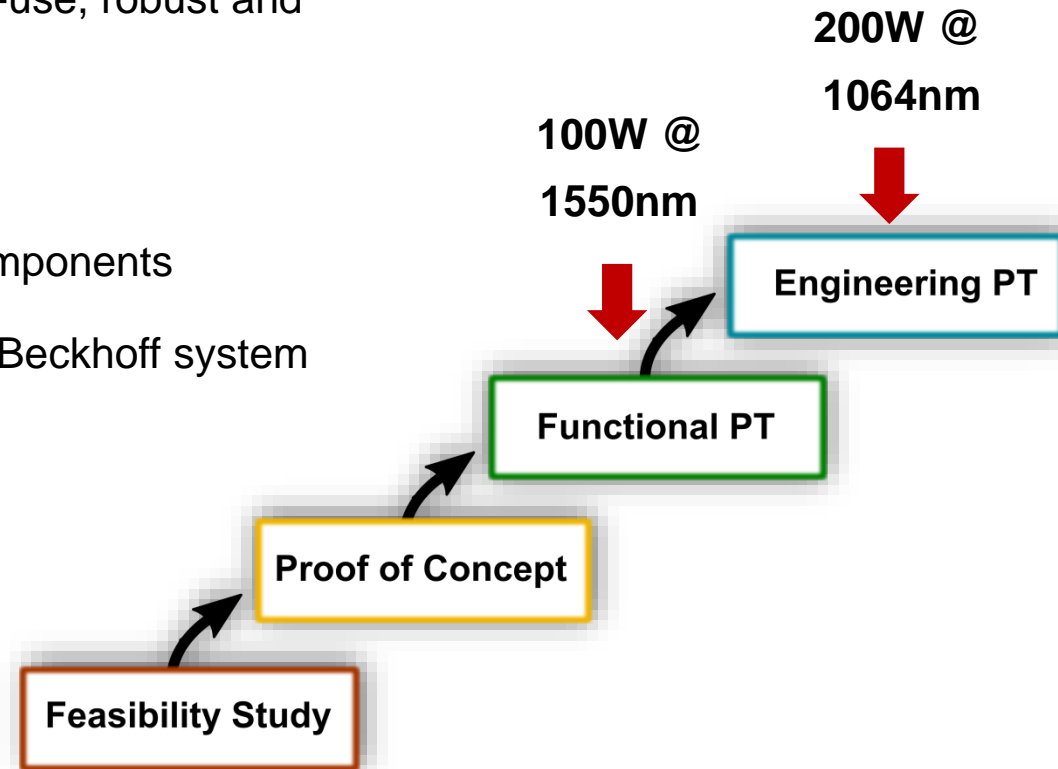
- Nonlinear effects
- Damage by seed drop-out

Fiber Amplifier



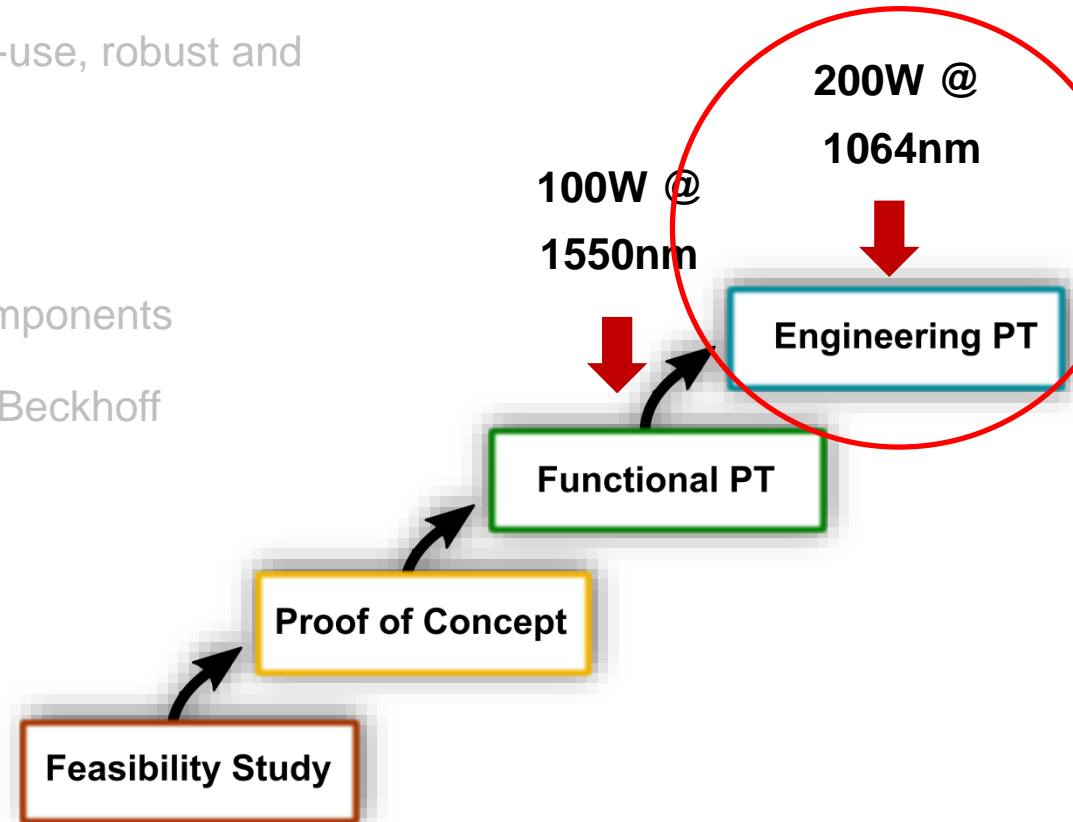
PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT IN HANNOVER

- ▶ Goal: Prototypes as turn-key, easy-to-use, robust and reliable as possible (reasonable)
- ▶ Commercially available fibers and components
- ▶ Controlled & monitored (interlock) by Beckhoff system
- ▶ Modular design
 - ▶ Simple interfaces
 - ▶ Simple replacement
 - ▶ Compatible to aLIGO 35W front-end

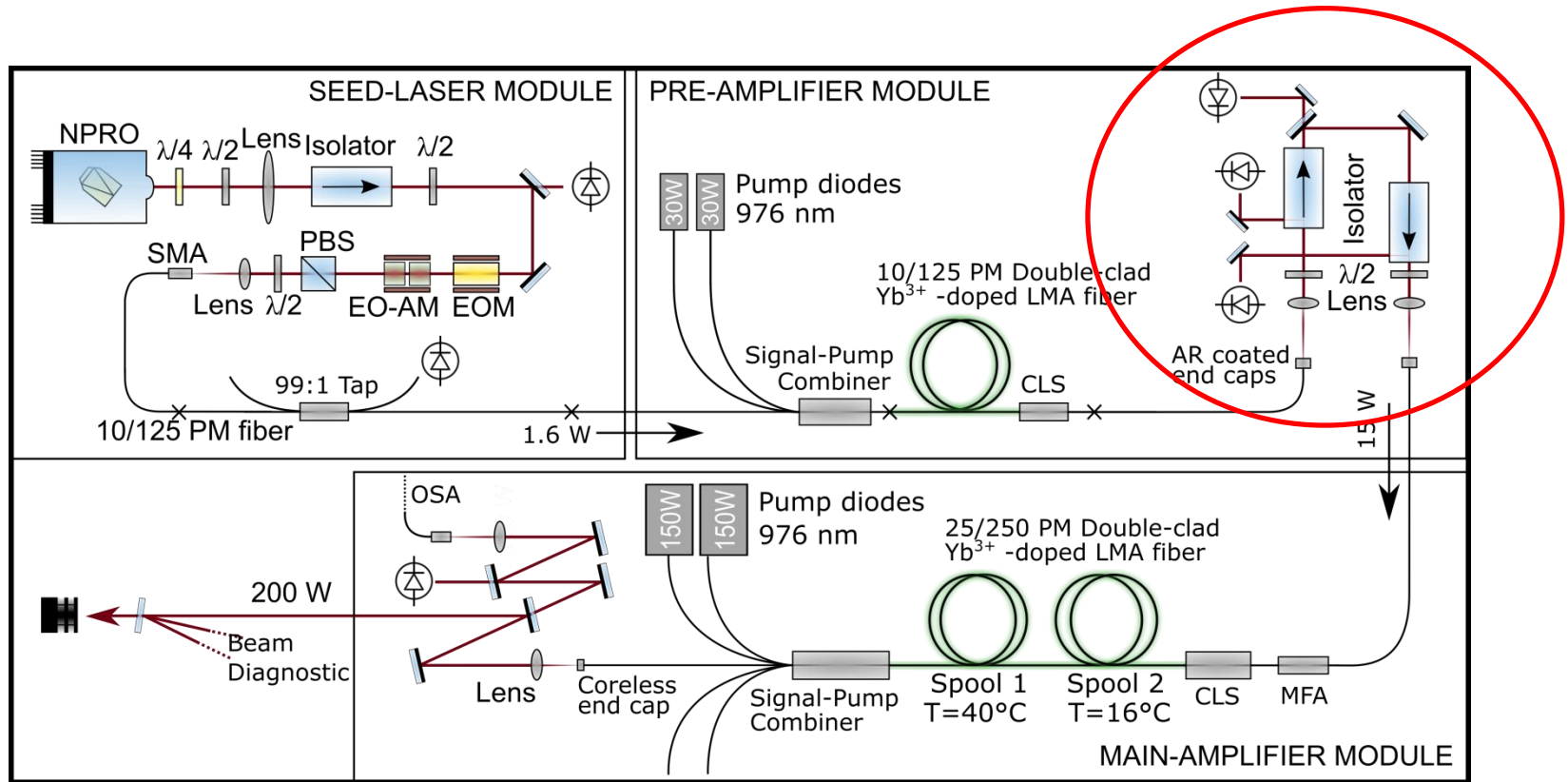


1064NM PT

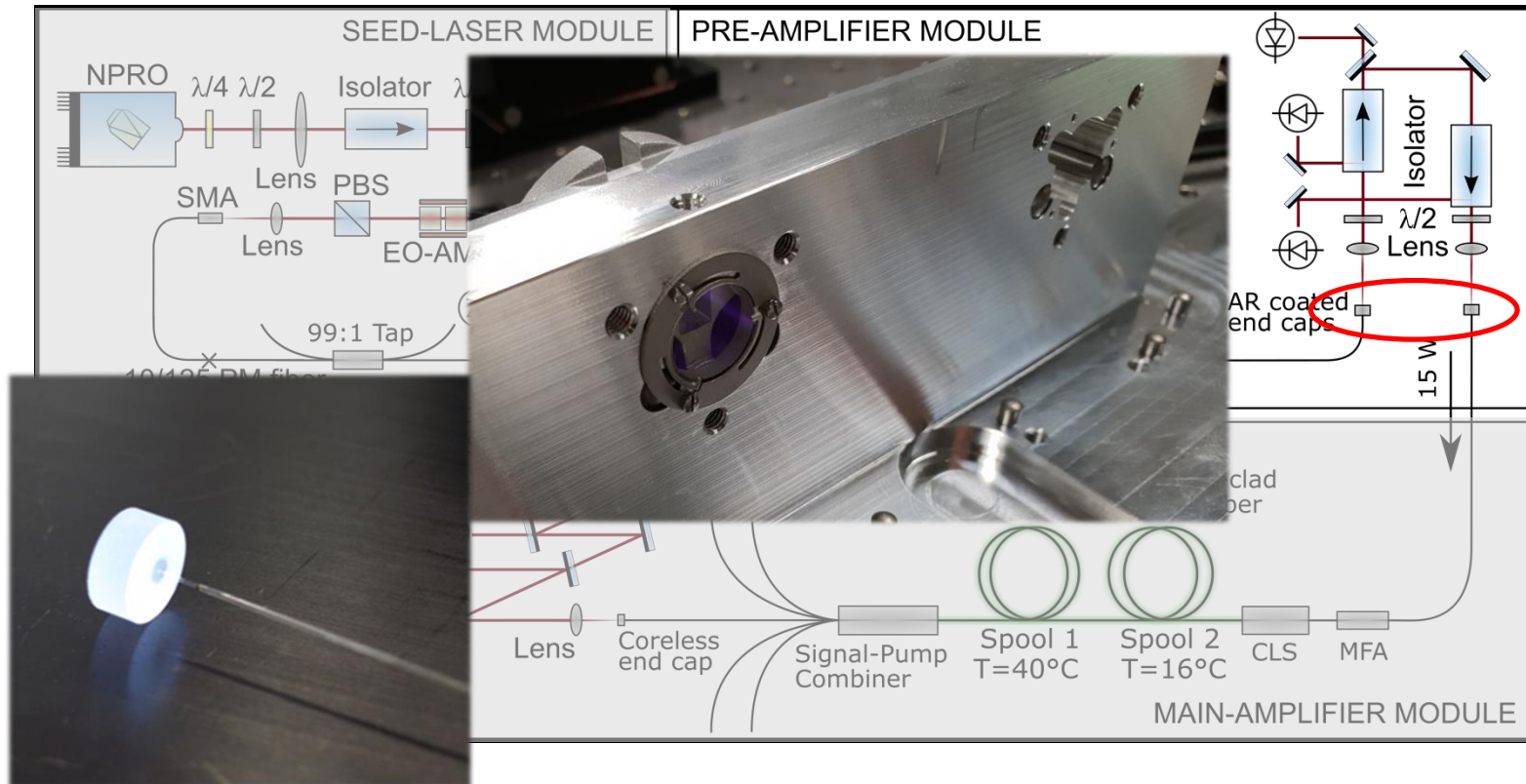
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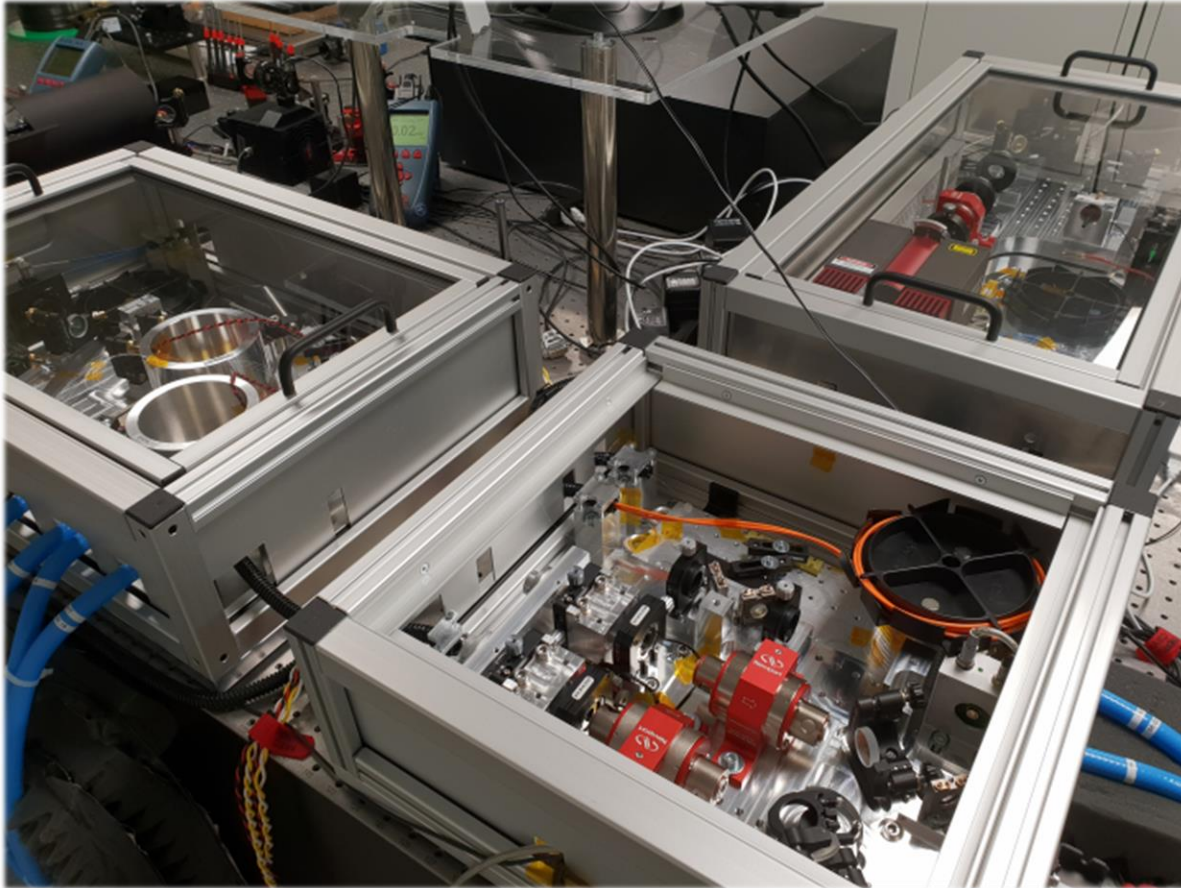
SETUP



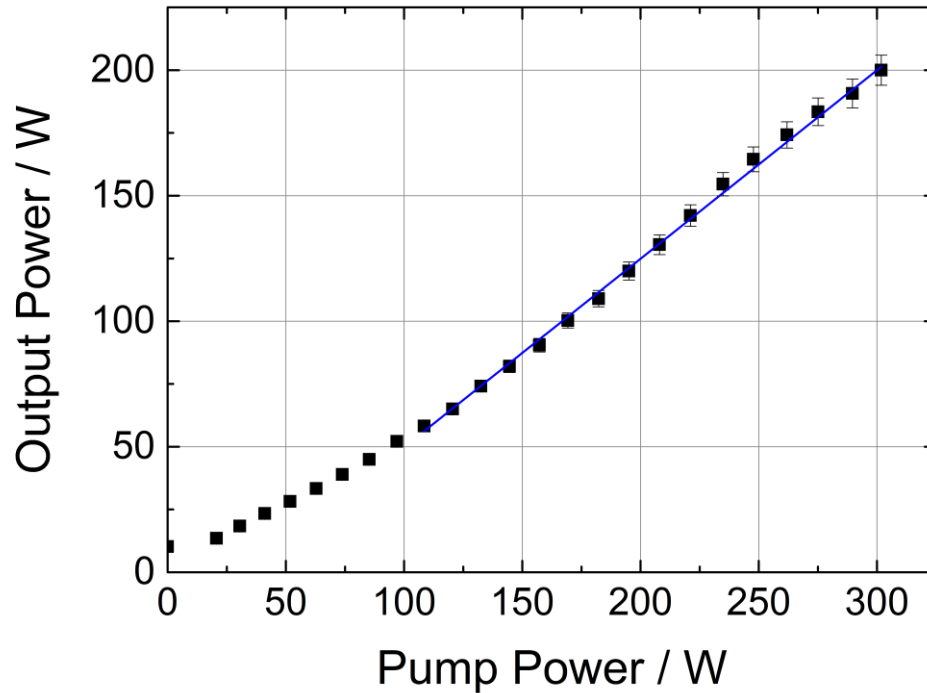
ISOLATION AND MONITORING STAGE



SETUP



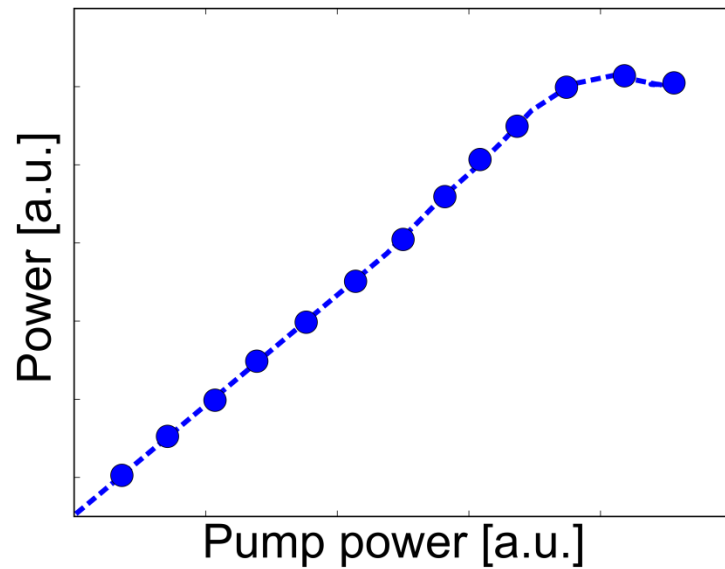
RESULTS



- ▶ Max. output power: 200 W
- ▶ PER: 19 dB
- ▶ > 94 % TEM₀₀
- ▶ No excess frequency noise
- ▶ Intensity noise spectrum ok

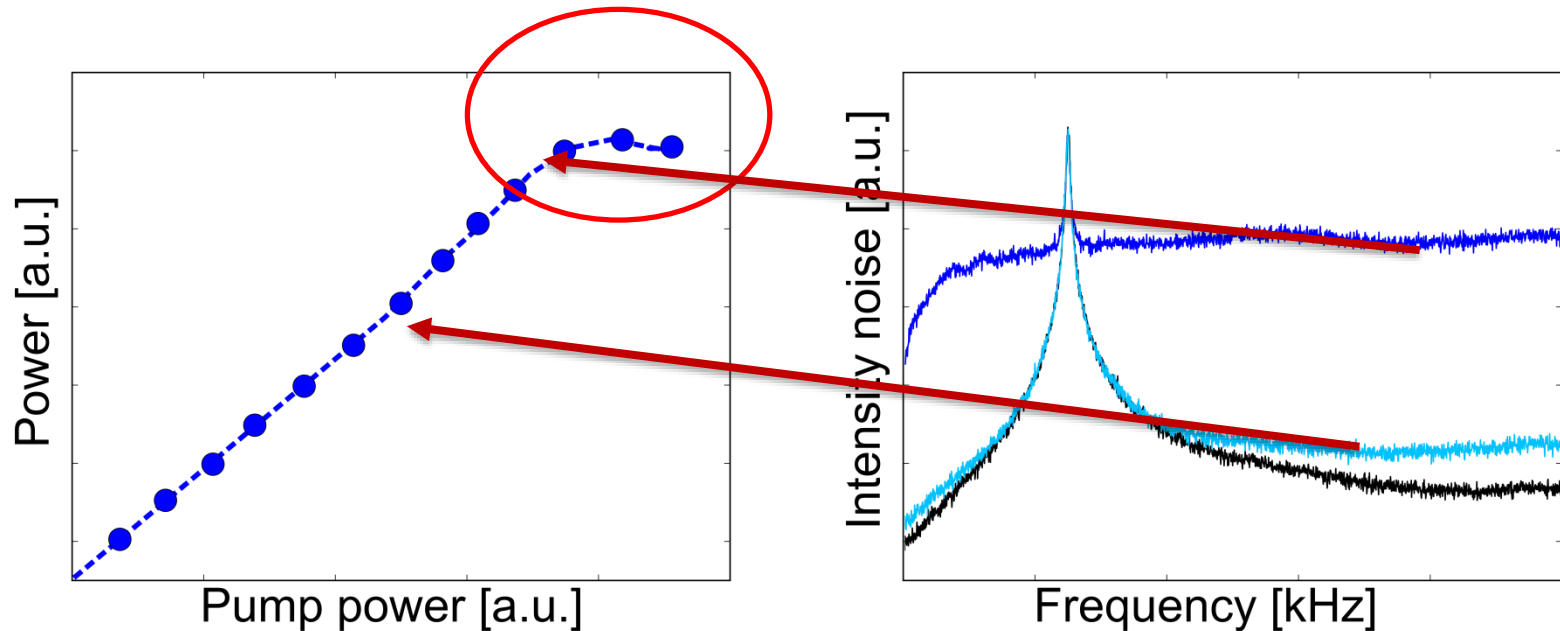
STIMULATED BRILLOUIN SCATTERING

Show-stopper for most applications



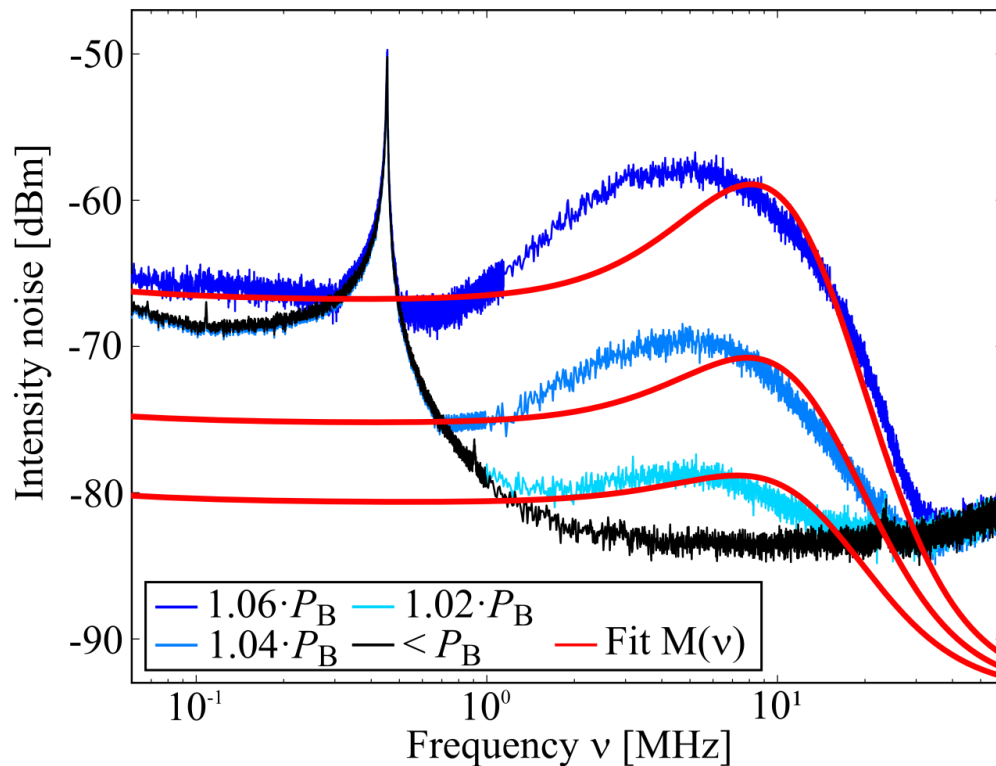
STIMULATED BRILLOUIN SCATTERING

Show-stopper for most applications



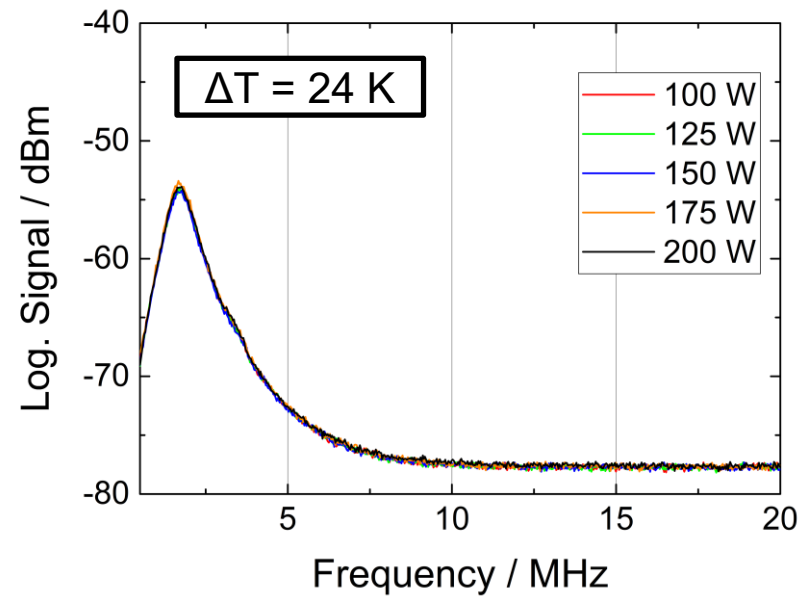
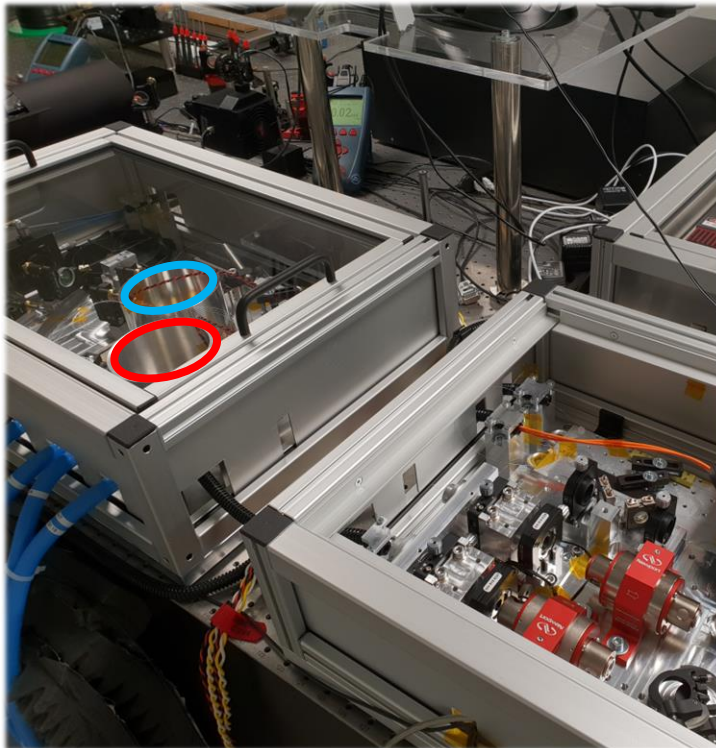
- ▶ Measure MHz noise level: Most sensitive / relevant SBS detection method for GW application

STIMULATED BRILLOUIN SCATTERING



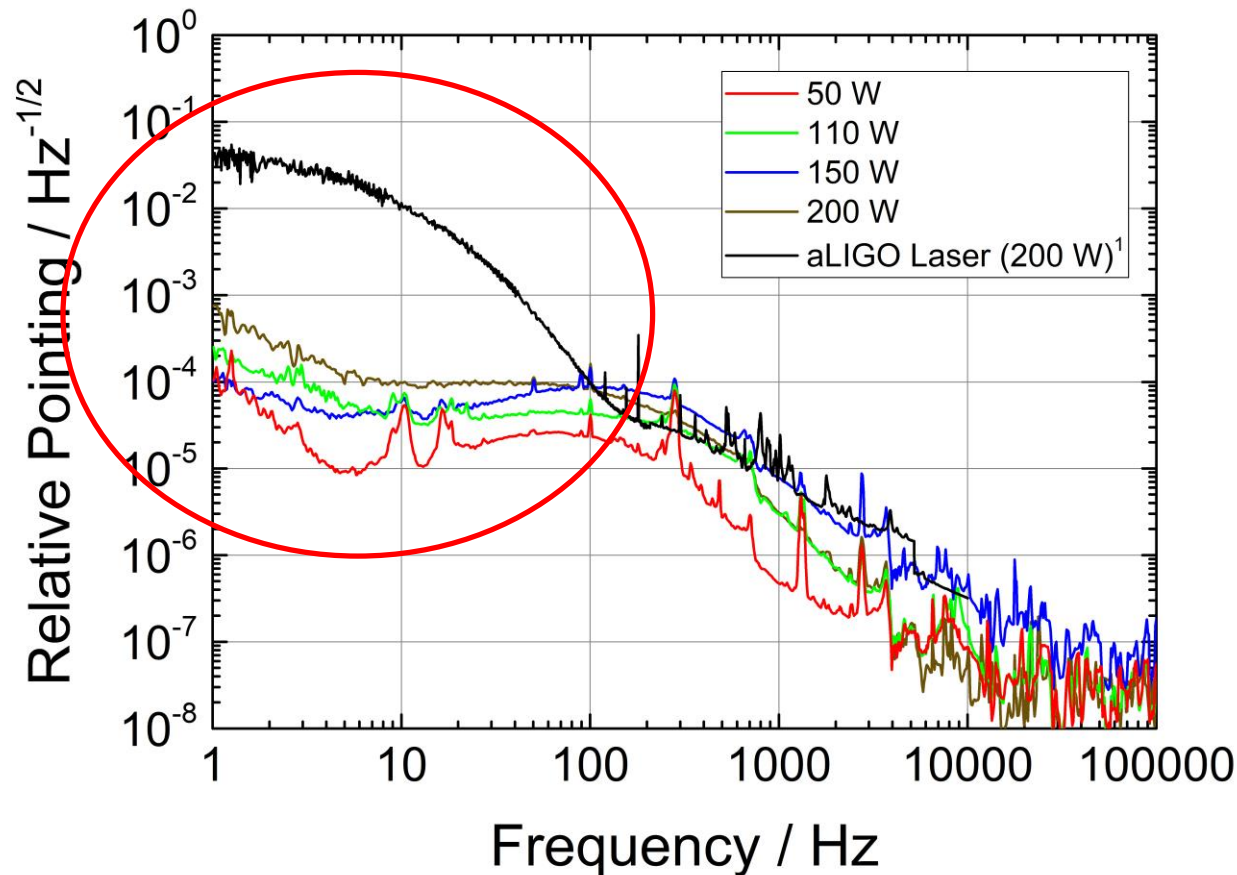
- ▶ See LIGO Document G1900507
- ▶ Measured asymmetric gain profile
- ▶ Assumed: $1/\nu$ frequency noise of NPRO
- ▶ Intrinsic frequency noise of chosen seed laser technology matters

STIMULATED BRILLOUIN SCATTERING



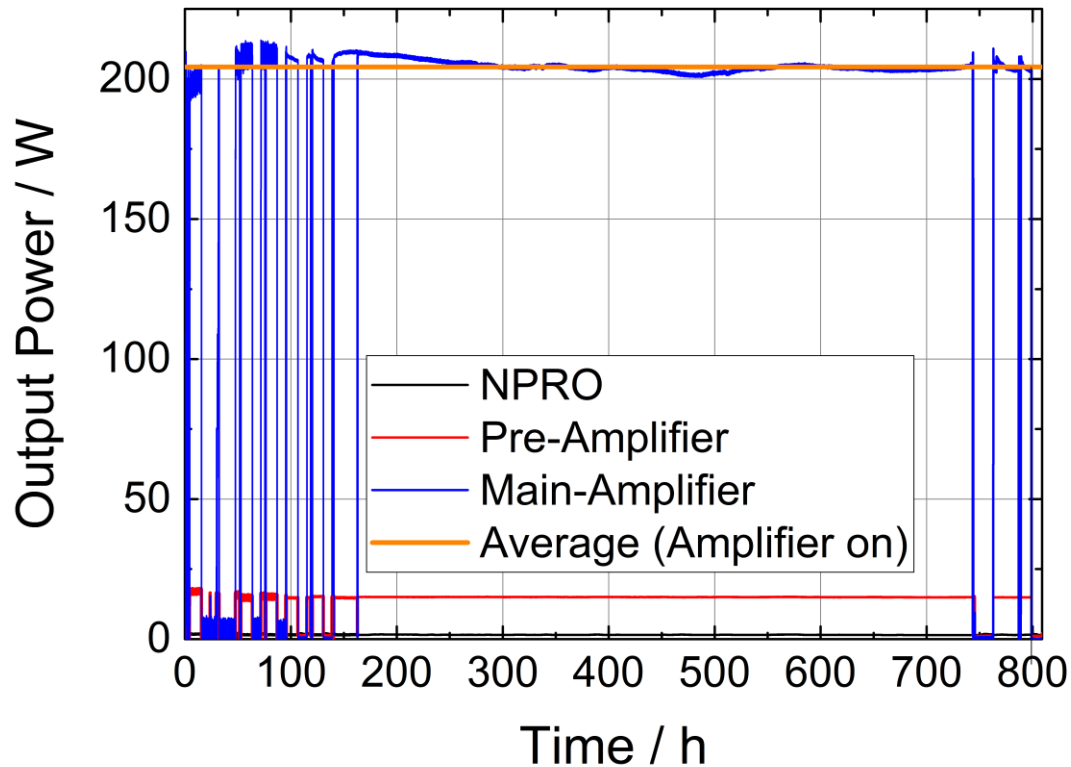
- ▶ Additional temperature gradient
- ▶ No SBS

RELATIVE POINTING NOISE



¹ Data from: LIGO Scientific Collaboration, Technical Report No. LIGO-E1100716-v6, 24-30 (2012).

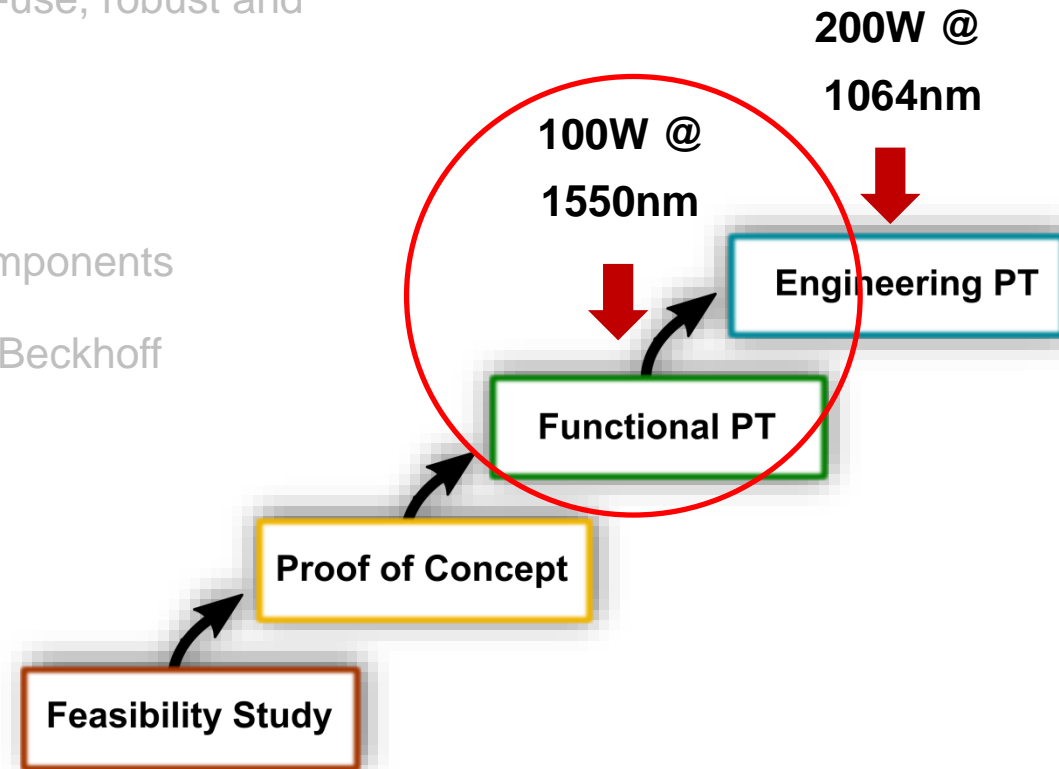
LONG TERM OPERATION



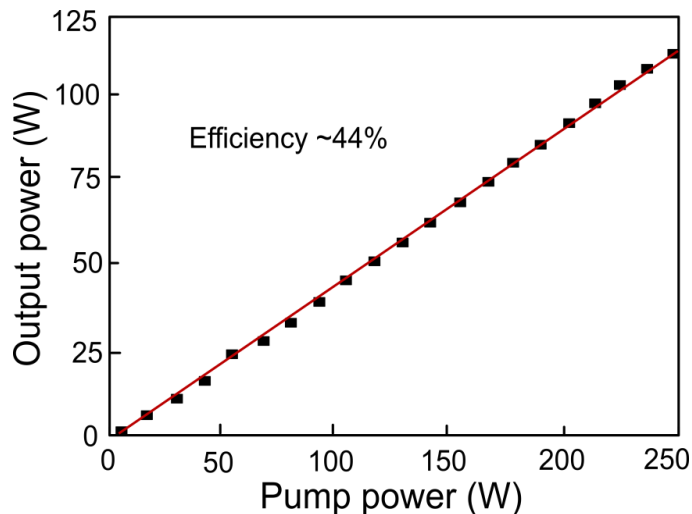
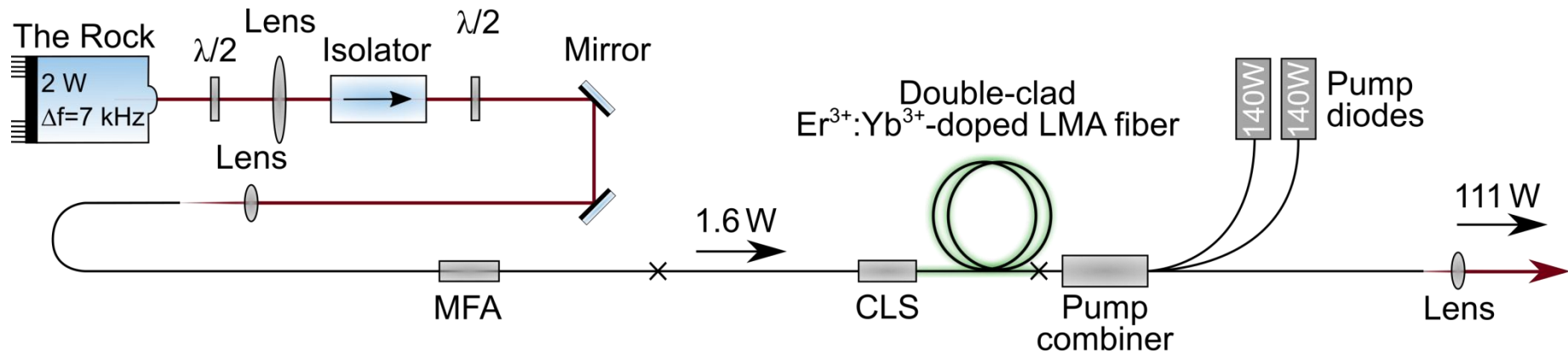
- ▶ >600 h continuous operation
- ▶ Average: 204.17 W \pm 1.76 W (less than 2 %)
- ▶ <1°C temperature increase at components
- ▶ After 800 h: Fatal failure of pump combiner

HIGH LEVEL DESIGN DRIVERS AND DECISIONS

- ▶ Goal: Prototypes as turn-key, easy-to-use, robust and reliable as possible (reasonable)
- ▶ Commercially available fibers and components
- ▶ Controlled & monitored (interlock) by Beckhoff software
- ▶ Modular design
 - ▶ Simple interfaces
 - ▶ Simple replacement
- ▶ Compatible to aLIGO 35W front-end



SETUP AND RESULTS



- ▶ Maximum output power 111 W
- ▶ Limited by available pump power
- ▶ PER: 13 dB
- ▶ >94% TEM_{00}
- ▶ No excess frequency noise
- ▶ Intensity noise spectrum ok
- ▶ No SBS
- ▶ Seed laser technology screening @ AEI

THE FUTURE (IN HANNOVER)

- ▶ 1064 nm 200 W prototype
 - ▶ Repair system & second end-cap: Emergency shut-down tests
 - ▶ Two new systems (1x at LZH, 1x at AEI): Statistics & long-term tests
 - ▶ Coherent beam combination
 - ▶ Power scaling with all-solid specialty fibers
- ▶ 1550 nm 100 W prototype
 - ▶ Upgrade to pump power for 200 W (will there be photodarkening?)
 - ▶ Upgrade to PM system (not that easy.....)
 - ▶ Long-term tests
- ▶ Start with 2000 nm (depends on funding)

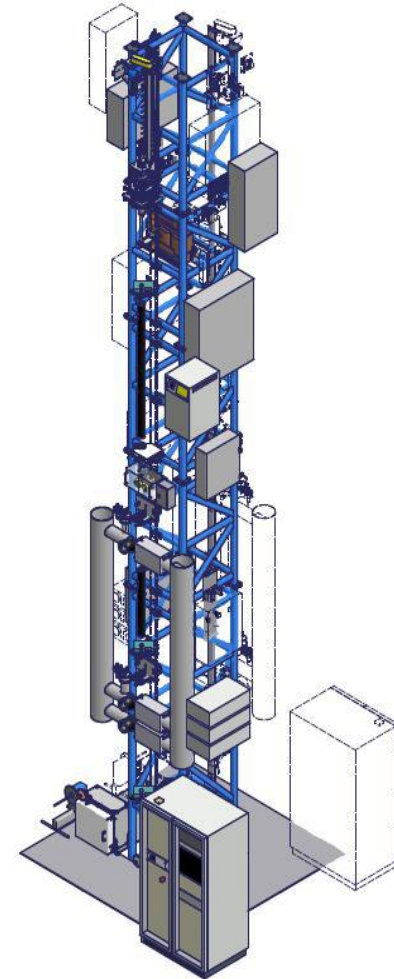
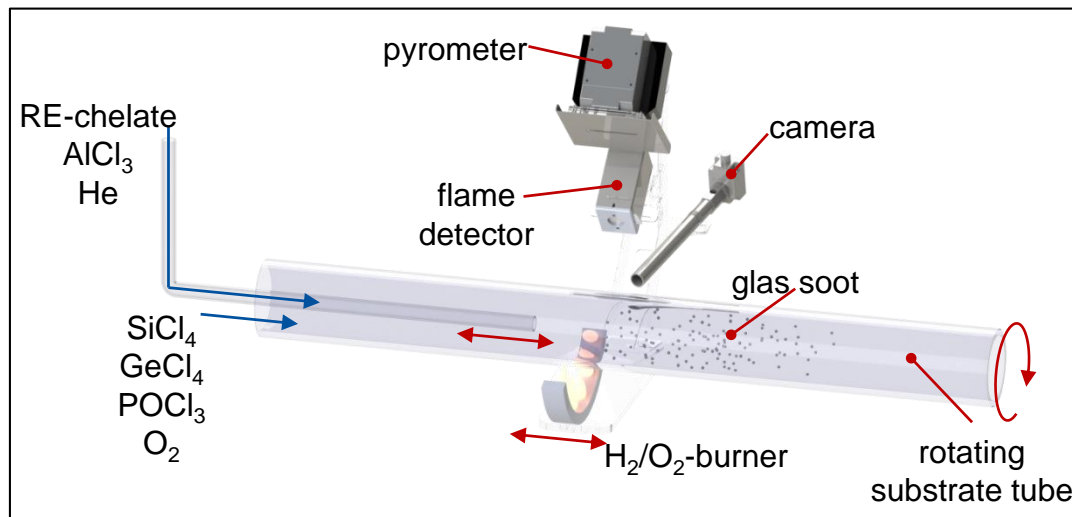
MY THE FUTURE



HITec

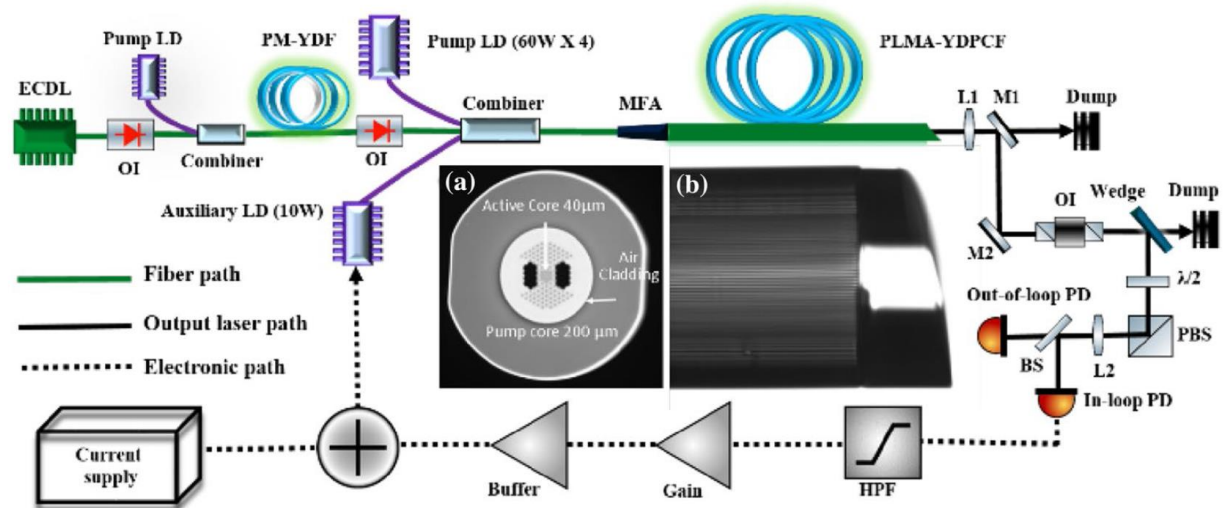
Hannover Institut
für Technologie

- ▶ We can now design, fabricate and draw fibers
- ▶ Looking for collaborations (talk to me)



VIRGO (ALPHANOV) 100 W AMPLIFIER

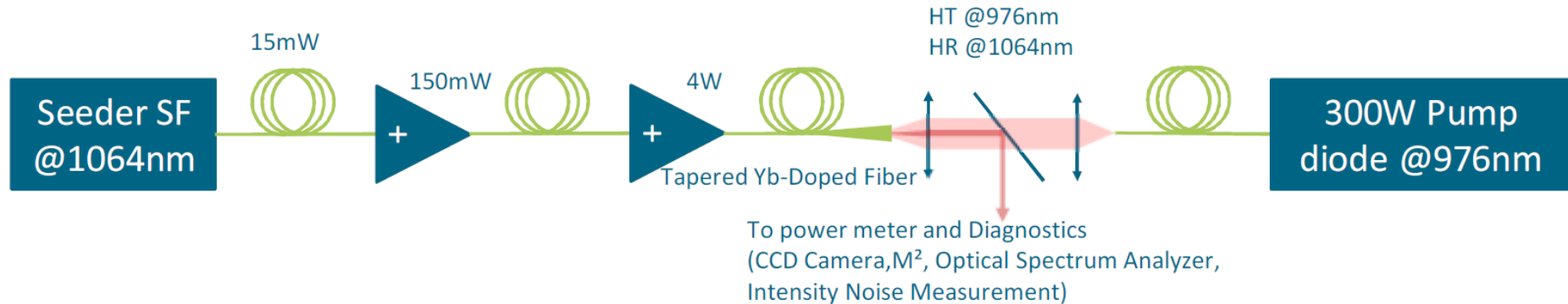
- ▶ See Applied Physics B (2018) 124:114



- ▶ 2 stage design
 - ▶ Commercial 40 μm PCF
 - ▶ Max. 120 W (limited by modal instabilities); >94 % TEM_{00}
 - ▶ 600 h (2500 h) long-term tested at 100 W
 - ▶ No SBS (confirmed by noise measurements)
 - ▶ To be installed after O3
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ALPHANOV 200 W AMPLIFIER

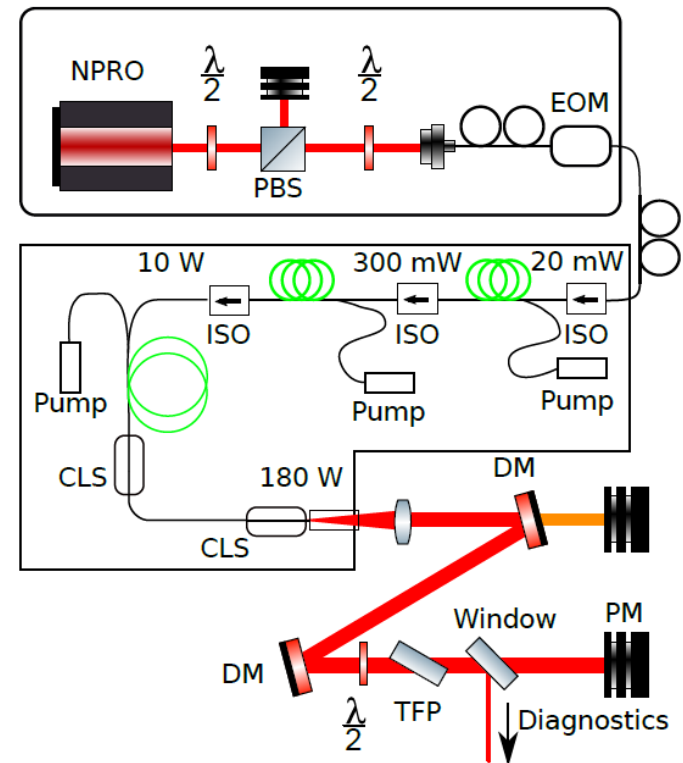
- ▶ See doi: 10.1117/12.2290424



- ▶ 3 stage design
- ▶ Custom fiber with long taper (free-space pumped)
- ▶ 200 W, no TEM₀₀ measurement ($M^2 < 1.2$), operated for ca. 100 h
- ▶ No SBS (confirmed by noise measurements)

MIT 180 W AMPLIFIER

- ▶ See LIGO Document P1800387
- ▶ 3 stage design
- ▶ Specialty 35 μm step-index fiber (with 20 μm commercial passive fiber)
- ▶ 180 W with $>90\%$ TEM_{00}
- ▶ 10 % output power variations (time varying beam quality in active fiber)
- ▶ Operated for 6 days, damaged due to seed drop-out



CONCLUSION

- ▶ Several groups demonstrated / working on fiber amplifiers at 1064 nm
 - ▶ LZH/AEI: 200 W (600 h)
 - ▶ VIRGO: 100 W (2500 h)
 - ▶ MIT: 180 W (6 days)
- ▶ Slightly more power than solid-state lasers, reliability is still an issue
- ▶ 100 W at 1550 nm
- ▶ Only technology (?) at 1550nm or 2000 nm